

THE
SHORTER OXFORD
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

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PREFACE

THIS Dictionary is an abridgement officially authorized by the Delegates of the Oxford University Press of *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*, later known as *The Oxford English Dictionary*. The need for such an abridged form of the great work was envisaged at the outset. The publication of this work is, in fact, a fulfilment of one of the provisions of the agreement entered into in the year 1879 between the Philological Society and the Oxford University Press. The relevant clause of the Indenture runs as follows:

The Delegates may (if and whenever they think fit) prepare and publish any Dictionaries compiled or abridged from the principal Dictionary, and in such form as they may think fit, and may deal with the same in all respects at their discretion.

It was not until 1902 that the project of an abridgement was initiated. It was clear that the editors and staff engaged on the principal work had their hands too full to undertake it. A scholar from outside was found for the task in the late Mr. William Little, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, who was asked to submit specimens in 1902, and with him negotiations were officially entered into on 24 April 1903. The work was carried on steadily by him until his death in January 1922. By this time he had prepared entirely without assistance the manuscript for the letters A to T and V, and had passed for printing about one-third of the whole dictionary.

Upon his death the materials left by him were placed in my hands for revision and completion. The gaps in the manuscript 'copy' were filled by Mr. H. W. Fowler, who abridged U and X, Y, Z, and by Mrs. E. A. Coulson, who was responsible for W. In the earlier stages of my editorship I was assisted by two experienced members of the Oxford Dictionary staff, Mr. F. J. Sweatman, M.A. Oxon., and Mr. J. W. Birt. Since 1924, when these assistants could no longer be spared for the work, the following ladies have successively taken part: Mrs. J. W. Alden (Miss A. M. Savage), M.A. Oxon., and three graduates in English of the University of Leeds, Mrs. E. A. Coulson (Miss J. Senior), Miss M. Dawn, and Miss S. M. Mills. The services rendered by all these helpers and their share in bringing the work to a successful conclusion are here gratefully acknowledged.

The aim of this Dictionary is to present in miniature all the features of the principal work. It is designed to embrace not only the literary and colloquial English of the present day together with such technical and scientific terms as are most frequently met with or are likely to be the subject of inquiry, but also a considerable proportion of obsolete, archaic, and dialectal words and uses. The Oxford Dictionary was compiled and edited from materials amounting to over five million quotations, derived from English works of literature and records of all kinds, and resulted in 15,000 large quarto pages, in which nearly half

a million words are recorded with more than one and a half million illustrative quotations. This abridgement, *The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*, presents, therefore, a quintessence of those vast materials. The method reflects exactly that of the principal work. It is historical in its representation of the chronological sequence in the development of meaning. It gives the etymologies of words in such a form as to exhibit every significant stage of their history from their place of origin. The meanings are illustrated by quotations either exactly dated or assigned to their authors; the range of the texts used in these illustrations is shown in the list of Authors and Books Cited which is printed in Volume I, pp. xii-xviii. Idiomatic phrases are treated with a fullness that is unusual if not unparalleled in dictionaries of similar compass. Like the original work, this abridgement is not intended to provide a direct commentary on the peculiar vocabulary of any one author, but an attempt has been made to record the special words and meanings and even the oddities of important writers. Many provincialisms also that have some currency in standard literature or are of signal importance historically are treated here, though it may be with extreme brevity. It has been possible in many places to supplement the word-content of the original dictionary and its chronological evidence from the collections gathered by many hands during the last fifty years with a view to a grand supplement or an extensive revision of that work. It has been the aim of the compilers to keep a due proportion between the various interests, and not to exaggerate the etymological side at the expense of the semantic, and, though it has been impossible to preserve entirely the readability of the principal work, the definitions have much of their original fullness, so that the ample and leisurely character of the parent work is in a measure retained.

It is hoped that both the student and the general reader will find in this work what they may reasonably expect to find in a historical dictionary of English compressed within 2,500 quarto pages, which covers not only the history of the general English vocabulary from the days of King Alfred down to the present time, but includes also a large number of obsolete, archaic, provincial, and foreign words and phrases, and a multitude of terms of art and science. In short, it is hoped that it may be found acceptable as a lexical companion to English literature. For those who possess the great Oxford Dictionary the 'Shorter' will serve as a key to its treasures, for those who do not it will form the only possible substitute.

THE OLD ASHMOLEAN BUILDING, OXFORD.

December, 1932.

C. T. ONIONS.

PREFATORY NOTE TO THE SECOND EDITION

THE several calls for reprints of this work bear testimony to its acceptability and usefulness. In the present edition an opportunity has been afforded of revising many articles and of adding many others. In all some three thousand changes have been made of one kind or another. For the great bulk of these Mr. F. J. SWEATMAN has performed the arduous task of selection, adaptation, and preparation for the printer.

August, 1936.

C. T. O.

INTRODUCTION

THE following sections contain an exposition of the contents and method of this Dictionary, with directions for its use.

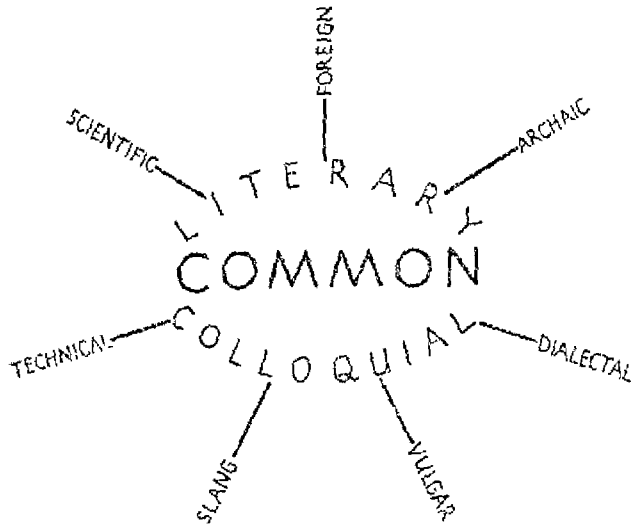
§ 1. The GENERAL ORDER AND ARRANGEMENT of an article is as follows (all possible features, which are of necessity not present in all or even the majority of words, being taken into account). (i) The catchword in heavy type, preceded where necessary by a diacritic mark of the status of the word († obsolete, || alien), is followed by (ii) the pronunciation in phonetic transcript (§ 3), where this is not sufficiently indicated by stress-marks in the catchword itself, or unless the word is obsolete (the pronunciation being then omitted), and (iii) the notation of the part of speech (except where the word is a substantive and there is no word of another part of speech spelt in the same way). Next comes (iv) the indication of the modern currency of the word, unless already noted by a symbol, e.g. whether it is now literary, colloquial, slang, or surviving only in archaic, historical, dialectal, or other limited use. Then follows, where appropriate, (v) a statement of variant spellings or inflexional forms in heavy type with their pronunciations, if these have some special importance. The next item, which is a feature of all articles, is the indication of (vi) the earliest appearance of the word, which is shown either by the symbols OE., ME., late ME. (§ 4), or by a precise date. This is succeeded by (vii) the etymology enclosed within square brackets (§ 5); (viii) the specification of the word as belonging to some art or science (*Mus.*, *Bot.*, etc., for which see pp. xix-xxi) if it is entirely so restricted; (ix) the meanings, numbered or lettered, with specification of their status and with the date of their first appearance, or, if they are obsolete, an indication of their last known occurrence (§ 6). After each group of senses there is normally (x) a block of quotations with dates or indications of authorship, numbered according to the senses which they exemplify (§ 6). (xi) Groups of idiomatic phrases or attributive uses and combinations conclude the article, unless there are (xii) derivatives of minor importance, which are appended with an introductory 'Hence' or 'So' (§ 7).

§ 2. The VOCABULARY of this Dictionary is designed to include all words in regular literary and colloquial use, together with a selection of those which belong to the terminology of the arts and sciences and those which are current only in archaic or dialectal use, as well as of words now obsolete but of importance during some period of our literature.

The individual words of the vocabulary may be classified in various ways. In this work a broad distinction is made between *natives* and *denizens* (naturalized foreigners) on the one hand, and *aliens* (non-naturalized foreigners) on the other. *Natives* are words of Old English origin, *denizens* are borrowings from foreign languages which have acquired full English citizenship, *aliens* are words that retain their foreign appearance and to some extent their foreign sound. This last group is distinguished by the prefixing of || to the catchword.

Words are also classifiable according to the sphere of their currency and usage. Where they do not belong to the language common to literature and everyday speech the circumstances of their use call for some characterization. Hence the necessity for such labels as, on the one hand, *obsolete* (marked by †), *literary*, *colloquial*, *slang*, *dialectal*, *local*, *archaic*, *vulgar*, and on the other, *Art*, *Natural History*, *Mathematics*, and so on. The composition of a vocabulary under these aspects may be usefully pictured in such a diagram as that devised by Sir James Murray, which is here reproduced with some modifications from Vol. I, p. xvii, of the Oxford Dictionary:

INTRODUCTION



The centre is occupied by 'common' words, in which literary and colloquial usage meet. 'Scientific', 'foreign', and 'archaic' words are the specially learned outposts of the literary language; 'technical' and 'dialectal' words blend with the common language both in speech and in literature. 'Slang' touches the technical terminology of trades and occupations, as in 'nautical slang', 'University slang'; 'slang', 'vulgar' speech, and 'dialect' form a group of lower or less dignified status; 'dialectal' and 'archaic' words are allied in so far as they are outcrops of older strata of the language. In addition to and interpenetrating the common vocabulary with all its ramifications and outliers, there is a vast number of proper names, which either themselves acquire connotative value or give rise to derivatives which take their place among the ordinary words of the language.

Words created for one special occasion are here called *nonce-words*.

Where it has been found necessary to recognize variants of form having equal or nearly equal claims to be considered standard, a double, occasionally a triple, catchword indicates the diversity of usage, priority of place corresponding to priority of usage. Besides variants current in Britain, certain conventional spellings (as *honor*) of the United States have been recorded.

Exigencies of space have determined the arrangement of many compound words in groups under their first element, which usually appear in other dictionaries as 'main words'. Other linguistic elements that cannot be classed as words, viz. prefixes and suffixes, and the letters of the alphabet, are entered in their alphabetical places and receive the same historical treatment as words.

Entries of variant spellings referred to their standard form have been limited to those which are not easily recognizable, alternatives such as those between *y* and *i*, *s* and *z*, *c* and *s*, *k* and *c* being generally ignored. The word to which cross-reference is made is printed in SMALL CAPITALS.

§ 3. The PRONUNCIATION is noted within round brackets by means of a phonetic alphabet, the application of which is shown in the table printed on p. xxii of Vol. I and on p. viii of Vol. II. The chief vowel-signs of this system that diverge from or are additional to the alphabet of ordinary use are displayed at the foot of the opposite pages of every opening of the Dictionary. The additional consonant-signs are *p*, *ð*, *j*, *ʒ*, *ŋ*, and *ɹ*. Each simple sound is indicated regularly by the same single symbol. Short quantity in vowels is left unmarked, long quantity is denoted by the macron *ˉ*; the mark generally employed to indicate short quantity *˘* is here used to denote *obscuration of quality*.

The main or primary stress is indicated by a turned period *˙* after the vowel of the stressed syllable. Subordinate or secondary stress, where it falls otherwise than in the normal place

(e or the second syllable from the main stress) is marked as in *cystalline*, *book-seller*. In obsolete words and in some current words, especially compounds of obvious formation or derivatives or cognates of a word that is entered with full pronunciation, the stress only is marked without further notation. Varieties in the pronunciation of a word are recorded as fully as possible, priority of position in the record being given to the variety which according to the available evidence has the more extensive currency.

In the system as a whole variation is extensively recognized, and allowance is made for local or class divergence from the standard range, but not, as a rule, for dialectal, colonial, or American varieties. Thus, the divergent pronunciations of the vowels of such words as *fast*, *bath*, and *cough*, *lost*, *soft* are shown, special symbols, (a) and (ɔ) respectively, being used to indicate that such local or individual varieties exist. Again, discrimination has been made between the vowels of *fir* (fɪr) and *fur* (fʊr), where south-of-England speakers make no distinction. Similarly, a difference is noted between the (ɔ) of *scotch* and the (o) of *watch*, the (ə) of *for* and the (ō) of *war*, and the northerly pronunciation (ō) of vowels of words like *fort*, *port*, *mourn* is recognized, where the southerly has (ə), which is, on the other hand, the general sound in *form*, *short*, and *morn*. Use is made of small 'superior' letters, i and u, to express the final elements of those diphthongs which are fully developed only with certain classes of speakers, e.g. in *fate* (fēɪt), *note* (nōɪt), as distinguished from the generally received diphthongs of *eye* (ɪi), *boy* (boi), *bow* (bau), *few* (fiū). Similar recognition is given to the variation between ē, ū, and iē, uū which is illustrated by the pronunciation of *lieu*, *lure*, *illuminant*. A 'superior' turned e (ē) is used for the vowel-element developed between ī, ē, ō, ū, au, etc. and r, as in *pier* (piēɪ), *pale* (pēɪl), *pour* (pōɪr), *poor* (pūɪr), *weary* (wiēri), *scour* (skauēɪ); the modern southern development of (ūɪ) to (ōɪ), e.g. (fōɪ), (jōɪ), is not admitted, nor the monophthongal pronunciation in words like *door*, i.e. (dɔɪ) as opposed to (dōɪ).

In general, 'superior' letters indicate elements that are present or absent according to individual or other usage, and are therefore used in such cases as *promptitude* (prɔ̃mptitiūd), *standstill* (stændˈstil).

An outstanding feature of the phonetic system is the recognition of the primary or ideal value of the many vowels that undergo obscuration or reduction in unstressed positions, but which may at any time revert to their full quality, as in rhetorical utterance, in singing, and in any cases of deliberate or affected precision. Examples are: *accept* (æksɛpt), *couper* (kɔ̃fɛɪ), *judgement* (dʒɔ̃ dʒmɛnt), *dislocate* (diˈslɔ̃kɛɪ)—contrast *action* (æktʃən), *mental* (mentāl), *local* (lɔ̃ kəl); here the unstressed obscured vowel is in normal speech the 'mid-mixed' vowel (ə) of the second syllable of *ever* (evɪɪ), towards which the majority of obscured vowels tend; *mistress* (mɪˈstrɛs), *billet* (biˈlɛt), *useless* (yūsˈlɛs), where (ē) represents a 'raised' variant of (e) which approaches (i); *beauteous* (biˈtɛəs), where (ɪ) represents a reduced form of the short vowel of *Hebe* (hɛbi). In words like *fracture*, *measure*, the historical or ideal pronunciations are (fræktɪūɪ), (mɛɜɪūɪ), from which may be deduced the common colloquial forms (fræktʃɪɪ), (mɛɜɪɪ). The following equations show the general equivalents in ordinary speech, and in the majority of other phonetic systems, of the different types of obscured vowels:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{æ} \text{ ă} \text{ ĕ} \text{ ĭ} \text{ ɔ} \text{ ȝ} \text{ ū} \} \\ \text{ō} \text{ ȳ} \text{ ȝ} \text{ ȳ} \text{ ū} \} = \text{ə} \\ \text{ē} \text{ ī} \quad \quad \quad = \text{i.} \end{array}$$

§ 4. CHRONOLOGY. Every independent word and meaning is attested by an indication of its earliest known occurrence. If the record begins before the middle of the twelfth century (c1150), it is regarded as falling within the Old English period and is marked OE.; if between that date and the middle of the fifteenth century (c1450), it belongs to Middle English and is marked ME., the later Middle English period (c1350–1450) being specified as late ME. After that period, and in exceptional instances even somewhat before 1450, dating by the

year is used. The earliest known meaning of a word has no date attached, since it has already been indicated at the beginning of the article; but for each succeeding sense a date is given. Where the etymology of a word begins with OE. . ., (late) ME. . ., the date of the earliest use is considered to be sufficiently indicated and is not expressed elsewhere in the article. The latest limit of an obsolete word or sense is shown by means of the year preceded by a dash, as -1759.

§ 5. The ETYMOLOGY is given within square brackets.

(a) If the word is native, its form in Old English is given, and this is often referred back to a Primitive Germanic (Old Teutonic) form, which, being hypothetically reconstructed, is marked with an asterisk; cognate forms from other Germanic languages may be added, and, where the word is of Common Indo-European stock, this is shown—with a selection of related forms. The symbol :— means 'derived by organic process from', and especially 'the regular phonetic descendant of'.

'Old Teutonic' is the hypothetical prehistoric language from which were developed the Germanic languages (of which the West Germanic group comprises English, Frisian, Dutch, Low and High German, and the East Germanic Gothic and the Scandinavian tongues). 'Pre-Teutonic' is an earlier stage of this, removed only by a step from the Indo-European (Indo-Germanic, Aryan), the hypothetical original of what were ultimately differentiated as Sanskrit, Greek, Italic (Latin, etc.), Celtic, Germanic, Slavonic, etc. The designation 'Common Teutonic' is given to a form which is represented in the main Germanic languages; similarly 'Common Romance' designates a form which is represented in all the main Romance languages (Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Roumanian). Popular or Vulgar Latin is that form of Latin which was disseminated in the provinces of the Roman Empire, and from which arose the distinct vernaculars known as the Romance languages. For further information the articles on the various names of languages in this Dictionary should be consulted.

(b) If the word is derived from a foreign language, the manner of its derivation may be indicated in any of three ways: (i) a. = adopted without change of form (or pronunciation) from the foreign word; (ii) ad. = derived by adaptation, i.e. with adjustment to English speech-habits; (iii) f. = formed on, i.e., newly shaped on the basis of, the foreign form. When the immediate etymon is identical in form with its English derivative it is not given in the etymological statement. The notation of other kinds of derivation, e.g. compositions of two existing English words or combinations of a stem with a suffix, may be reduced to the formula [f. $x+y$]. The etymology of the ulterior sources of an English word (as of French words derived from Latin, Latin from Greek, etc.) is noted by the same methods. Special observations on the later phonetic history, pronunciation, and spelling are often included in the etymological section of an article.

§ 6. MEANINGS, DEFINITIONS, QUOTATIONS, AUTHORITIES. The meanings are arranged with as strict a regard as possible for their appearance in order of time. They are liable to all the qualifications to which words themselves are liable; thus they may be marked † (obsolete), *arch.*, *dial.*, *U.S.*, *nonce-use*, and so forth, or as pertaining to some branch of science or art. In a word of long and intricate history, the meanings are usually divided into groups having roman numeral headings, within which the meanings have an independent numeration in arabic figures. For the method of dating see § 4.

Two devices are used in order to specify the application of definitions. (i) The object of a transitive verb is placed in its grammatical position in a definition, within round brackets. Such parts of a definition as are not universally applicable, as well as qualifications of its extent, are similarly treated. (ii) Additions, as of prepositions or adverbs, or an infinitive,

in italic type indicate that the italicized words do or may enter into the construction accompanying or dependent upon the word when used in the sense defined. Examples are *Tend* 'To watch over and wait upon (the sick or helpless); *Beat*.. 'To drive (a person) by blows *away, off, from, into*, etc.; *Force*.. 'To compel or constrain (a person, oneself, etc.) *to do* a thing; *Layman*.. an 'outsider' or non-expert (esp. in relation to law or medicine); *Chit*.. a (very young) child.

When the form of the catchword is used anywhere in the course of an article, it may be abbreviated for economy of space by means of the initial letter followed by a full stop.

The chief sources of the illustrative quotations, which are placed under number- or letter-headings according to the sections to which they apply, are catalogued in the list of Authors and Books Cited, printed below, pp. xii-xviii. Authors' names are printed in small capitals (e.g. SCOTT); for certain common abbreviations of these see pp. xix-xxi. Occasionally, an example of a current usage is supplied from a casual source; this is marked *mod.* (= a modern example). It has been found necessary in respect of some words or meanings whose history has been treated at considerable length in the original Dictionary, and with more detail than could be presented here, merely to refer by means of the abbreviation N.E.D. to the fuller statement there given. Modern dictionaries in general are referred to as Dicts.

§ 7. PHRASES, COMBINATIONS, and MINOR DERIVATIVES commonly form a block or blocks at the end of the article, phrases in italic or in thick type, obvious (undefined) combinations in italics. Specialized verbal phrases with adverbs or prepositions are displayed in thick type, as are also special combinations, i.e. those compound words of which the meaning cannot at once be inferred from their elements, as well as derivatives the status of which does not warrant their insertion as 'main words' of the vocabulary in their alphabetical sequence.

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ADDENDA

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ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS

In this list the abbreviations are printed in the type that is normally used for them, but there are variations for special cases.

a = ante	Bp. = Bishop	ed. = edited by, edition (of)
adj. = adjective	Braz. = Brazilian	E.D.D. = The English Dialect Dictionary, ed. J. Wright
a. (in etymology) = adoption of	Brit. N. Amer. = British North America	EE. = Early English
abbrev. = abbreviation, abbreviated	Bulg. = Bulgarian	e.g. = <i>exempli gratia</i> , 'for example'
abl. = ablative	Byz. = Byzantine	<i>Egyptol.</i> = in Egyptology
Abp. = Archbishop	C. = circa	<i>E. Ind.</i> = in the East Indies
absol. = in absolute use, absolutely	C. = century	<i>Electr.</i> = in Electricity
abstr. = abstract	Camb. = Cambridge	<i>Electr. Engin.</i> = in Electrical Engineering
acc(us). = accusative	cap. = capital (letter)	<i>ellipt.</i> = elliptical(ly)
act. = active	Cat(al). = Catalan	<i>Embryol.</i> = in Embryology
ad. (in etymology) = adaptation of	catach. = catachrestic(ally)	e. midl. = east midland
adj. = adjective	cc. = centuries	Eng. = English
adv. = adverb	Celt. = Celtic	<i>Eng. Hist.</i> = in English History
advb. = adverbial(ly)	Cf, cf. = <i>confer</i> , 'compare'	<i>Engin.</i> = in Engineering
Æol. = Æolic	Ch-m. = in Chemistry	<i>Ent(om)</i> = in Entomology
AF(r). = Anglo-French	Ch. Hist. = in Church History	Epil. = Epilogue
agent-n. = agent-noun	Chor. = Chorus	equiv. = equivalent
Agric. = in Agriculture	<i>Chronol.</i> = in Chronology	erron. = erroneous(ly)
Alb. = Albanian	cl. = clause	esp. = especially
Alch. = in Alchemy	cl. L. = classical Latin	<i>Ethnol.</i> = in Ethnology
Alg. = in Algebra	cogn. w. = cognate with	etym. = etymology
allus. = allusively	collect. = collective(ly)	etymol. = etymological
Amer. = American	collog. = in colloquial use, colloquial(ly, -ism)	euphem. = euphemistic(ally)
<i>Amer. Hist.</i> = in American History	Com. (Rom., Teut., WGer.) = Common (Romanic, Teutonic, West Germanic)	exc. = except
<i>Amer. Ind.</i> = American Indian	comb. = combining	exclam. = exclamation
<i>Anat.</i> = in Anatomy	Comb. = in combination	f. (in cross-references, etc.) = form of
<i>Anc. (Hist., etc.)</i> = in Ancient History etc.)	Comm. = in Commerce	f. (in etymologies) = formed on
Anglo-Fr. = Anglo-French	compat. = comparative	F. = French
Anglo-Ind. = Anglo-Indian	<i>Comp. Anat.</i> = in Comparative Anatomy	fam. = familiar
Anglo-Ir. = Anglo-Irish	compd. = compound	fem. = feminine
Anglo-L. = Anglo-Latin	compl. = complement	ff. = forms (of)
<i>Anthrop.</i> = in Anthropology	Conch(ol). = in Conchology	fig. = in figurative use
aphet. = aphetic, aphetized	concr. = concretely	fl. = floruit
Apoer. = Apocrypha	conj. = conjunction, conjunctive	Flam. = Flemish
app. = apparently	conjug. = conjugation	For. = (First) Folio edition
appos. = appositionally	conn. w. = connected with	<i>Fortif.</i> = in Fortification
Arab. = Arabic	cons. = consonant	F.C. = Spenser's <i>Faerie Queene</i> (see List of Authors)
Aram. = Aramaic	const. (w) = construed with	Fr. = French
arch. = archaic	constr. = construction	<i>Fr. Hist.</i> = in French History
<i>Arch'nl.</i> = in Architecture	contempt. = in contemptuous use	freq. = frequent(ly)
<i>Archæol.</i> = in Archaeology	contr. = contracted, contraction	frequent. = frequentative
<i>Arith.</i> = in Arithmetic	correl. = correlative	Fris. = Frisian
assim. = assimilated (to)	corresp. = corresponding	ful. = future
assoc. w. = associated with	corrupt. = corruption	G. = German
<i>Astron.</i> = in Astronomy	Corogr. = Colgrave (see List of Authors)	Gael. = Gaelic
<i>Astrol.</i> = in Astrology	<i>Crypt(al)</i> = in Cryptology	Gen. = General
attrib. = in attributive use, attributively	d. = died	gen. = generally
attrib. and Comb. . . . = in attributive uses and combinations	Da. = Danish	gen(itive) = genitive
augm. = augmentative	dat. = dative	<i>Geol.</i> = in Geology
<i>Austral.</i> = Australian	def. = definition	<i>Geom.</i> = in Geometry
A.V. = Authorized Version of the Bible	def art. = definite article	Ger. = German
<i>Bacteriol.</i> = in Bacteriology	dem(ons). = demonstrative	Goldsm. = Goldsmith (see List of Authors)
BEAUM. & FL. . . . = Beaumont and Fletcher (see List of Authors)	deriv. = derivative, -ation	Goth. = Gothic
bef. = before	<i>diab.</i> = in dialect use, dialectally	Gr. = Greek
betw. = between	Dict. = Dictionary	<i>Gram.</i> = in Grammar
bibl. = biblical	Dicts. = (in other) Dictionaries	<i>Gr. Antig. (Hist., etc.)</i> = in Greek Antiquity (History, etc.)
<i>Biol.</i> = in Biology	dim. = diminutive	<i>Gr. Ch.</i> = in the Greek Church
<i>Biol. Chem.</i> = in Biological Chemistry	dist. = distinguished	Gr.-L. = Græco-Latin
B. JONS. = Ben Jonson (see List of Authors)	distrib. = distributive	Heb. = Hebrew
Boh. = Bohemian	Dor. = Doric	<i>Herald.</i> = in Heraldry
<i>Bot.</i> = in Botany	Du. = Dutch	<i>Herb.</i> = with herbalists
	dub. = dubious	H.G. = High German
	<i>Ecl.</i> = in ecclesiastical use	Hind. = Hindustani
	eccl. Gr. eccl. L. . . . = ecclesiastical	
	<i>Ecc. Hist.</i> = in Ecclesiastical History	

ph o c use		mode n		P r	
n H u e		mode n La n			
<i>2 d au</i>	<i>d au E nee</i>	<i>MSc</i>	<i>in Music</i>	<i>Phoen.</i>	<i>Phoen.</i>
hyperbol.	= (used) hyperbolically	<i>Mys.</i>	= in Mythology	<i>Phys. Chem.</i>	<i>Phys. Chem.</i>
ib., ibid.	= <i>ibidem</i> , 'in the same book or passage'	<i>N.</i>	= North(ern)	<i>Physiogr.</i>	<i>Physiogr.</i>
Ice.	= Icelandic	<i>n.</i>	= noun	<i>Physiol.</i>	<i>Physiol.</i>
<i>Ichth. 3d.</i>	= in Ichthyology	<i>n. (dial.)</i>	= in northern (dialects)	<i>pl., pl.</i>	<i>pl., pl.</i>
id.	= <i>idem</i> , 'the same name'	<i>Nat. Hist.</i>	= in Natural History	<i>P.L.</i>	<i>P.L.</i>
i.e.	= <i>id est</i> , 'that is'	<i>Nat. Philos.</i>	= in Natural Philosophy	<i>poet.</i>	<i>poet.</i>
imper.	= imperative	<i>Nat. Sci.</i>	= in Natural Science	<i>Pol. Econ.</i>	<i>Pol. Econ.</i>
impers.	= impersonal	<i>Naut.</i>	= in nautical use	<i>Polit.</i>	<i>Polit.</i>
imperf.	= imperfect	<i>N.L.D.</i>	= A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles	<i>pop.</i>	<i>pop.</i>
improp.	= improper(ly)	<i>neg.</i>	= negative	<i>pos.</i>	<i>pos.</i>
incl.	= including	<i>neut.</i>	= neuter	<i>post-Aug.</i>	<i>post-Aug.</i>
incorr.	= incorrect	<i>next</i>	= next word or article	<i>post-cl.</i>	<i>post-cl.</i>
indic.	= indicative	<i>N.O.</i>	= Natural Order	<i>ppl. a.</i>	<i>ppl. a.</i>
indef. (art.)	= indefinite (article)	<i>nom.</i>	= nominative	<i>ppl.</i>	<i>ppl.</i>
Indo-Eur., Germ.	= Indo-European, Indo-Germanic	<i>nonce-wd.</i>	= nonce-word	<i>P.R.</i>	<i>P.R.</i>
inf(um).	= infinitive	<i>north.</i>	= (in) northern (dialect)	<i>Pr.</i>	<i>Pr.</i>
infl.	= infected, influenced	<i>Northumb.</i>	= Northumbrian	<i>prec.</i>	<i>prec.</i>
instr.	= instrumental	<i>Norw.</i>	= Norwegian	<i>pred.</i>	<i>pred.</i>
int(erf).	= interjection	<i>N.T.</i>	= New Testament	<i>pred. a(dj.)</i>	<i>pred. a(dj.)</i>
interrog.	= interrogative(ly)	<i>num. adj.</i>	= numeral adjective	<i>predic.</i>	<i>predic.</i>
inb.	= intrusive(ly)	<i>Numerism.</i>	= in Numerism	<i>Pref.</i>	<i>Pref.</i>
Ir.	= Irish	<i>Nurs. R.</i>	= Nursery Rhyme	<i>pref.</i>	<i>pref.</i>
Irel.	= Ireland	<i>N.W., n.w.</i>	= North West, -western	<i>pre-hist.</i>	<i>pre-hist.</i>
iron.	= ironical(ly)	<i>O (in designations of languages)</i>	= Old	<i>prep.</i>	<i>prep.</i>
irreg.	= irregular(ly)	<i>obj.</i>	= object	<i>priv.</i>	<i>priv.</i>
It.	= Italian	<i>obl.</i>	= oblique	<i>prob.</i>	<i>prob.</i>
J.	= Johnson's Dictionary (see List of Authors)	<i>Obs., obs., obs.</i>	= obsolete	<i>Profl.</i>	<i>Profl.</i>
Jam.	= Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary	<i>obsc.</i>	= obscure	<i>pron.</i>	<i>pron.</i>
Jap.	= Japanese	<i>Obsolet.</i>	= obsolescent	<i>pron.</i>	<i>pron.</i>
joc.	= jocular(ly)	<i>Obstet. Surg.</i>	= in Obstetrical Surgery	<i>pronunc.</i>	<i>pronunc.</i>
Jurisp.	= in Jurisprudence	<i>occ(as).</i>	= occasionally	<i>prop.</i>	<i>prop.</i>
L.	= Latin	<i>OE.</i>	= Old English	<i>Pros.</i>	<i>Pros.</i>
lang(s).	= language(s)	<i>OF(r).</i>	= Old French	<i>Prov.</i>	<i>Prov.</i>
LANGL.	= Langland (see List of Authors)	<i>OFris.</i>	= Old Frisian	<i>prov.</i>	<i>prov.</i>
Law-L.	= Law-Latin	<i>OHG.</i>	= Old High German	<i>prova.</i>	<i>prova.</i>
Ld.	= Lord	<i>OIr.</i>	= Old Irish	<i>pr. ppl.</i>	<i>pr. ppl.</i>
Lett.	= Lettish	<i>OLG.</i>	= Old Low German	<i>Ps.</i>	<i>Ps.</i>
LG.	= Low German	<i>ON.</i>	= Old Norse	<i>Psychol.</i>	<i>Psychol.</i>
LINN.	= Linnaeus (see List of Authors)	<i>ONF(r).</i>	= Old Northern French	<i>Qu.</i>	<i>Qu.</i>
lit.	= literally	<i>ONorth.</i>	= Old Northumbrian	<i>quot(s).</i>	<i>quot(s).</i>
lit. and fig.	= in literal and figurative use	<i>opp.</i>	= opposed	<i>q.v.</i>	<i>q.v.</i>
Lith.	= Lithuanian	<i>Org(an). Chem.</i>	= in Organic Chemistry	<i>R. C. Ch.</i>	<i>R. C. Ch.</i>
Lithurg.	= in liturgical use	<i>orig.</i>	= original(ly)	<i>rec.</i>	<i>rec.</i>
LONGF.	= Longfellow (see List of Authors)	<i>Orkn.</i>	= Orkney	<i>redupl.</i>	<i>redupl.</i>
LXX	= Septuagint	<i>Ornith.</i>	= in Ornithology	<i>reduplic.</i>	<i>reduplic.</i>
LYDG.	= Lydgate (see List of Authors)	<i>OS(ax).</i>	= Old Saxon	<i>ref.</i>	<i>ref.</i>
M (in designations of languages)	= Middle	<i>OScand.</i>	= Old Scandinavian	<i>refash.</i>	<i>refash.</i>
<i>Magn.</i>	= in Magnesian	<i>OSlav.</i>	= Old Slavonic	<i>refl.</i>	<i>refl.</i>
<i>Manuf.</i>	= in Manufacture	<i>OSP.</i>	= Old Spanish	<i>reg.</i>	<i>reg.</i>
<i>Marq.</i>	= Marquis	<i>O.T.</i>	= Old Testament	<i>rel.</i>	<i>rel.</i>
<i>masc.</i>	= masculine	<i>OTent.</i>	= Original Teutonic	<i>rel. to</i>	<i>rel. to</i>
<i>Math.</i>	= in Mathematics	<i>Oxf.</i>	= Oxford	<i>repl.</i>	<i>repl.</i>
<i>MDa.</i>	= Middle Dutch	<i>Palaeont.</i>	= in Palaeontology	<i>rept.</i>	<i>rept.</i>
<i>ME.</i>	= Middle English	<i>PALSCR.</i>	= Palgrave (see List of Authors)	<i>Rhet.</i>	<i>Rhet.</i>
<i>Mech.</i>	= in Mechanics	<i>pa. ppl.</i>	= past or passive participle	<i>rhet.</i>	<i>rhet.</i>
<i>Med.</i>	= in Medicine	<i>pass.</i>	= passive(ly)	<i>Rom.</i>	<i>Rom.</i>
<i>med.</i>	= medieval	<i>pa t.</i>	= past tense	<i>Rom. Antiq.</i>	<i>Rom. Antiq.</i>
<i>Metall.</i>	= in Metallurgy	<i>Path.</i>	= in Pathology	<i>(Hra., Law)</i>	<i>(Hra., Law)</i>
<i>Metaph.</i>	= in Metaphysics	<i>perh.</i>	= perhaps	<i>Russ.</i>	<i>Russ.</i>
<i>Meteorol.</i>	= in Meteorology	<i>pers.</i>	= person(al)	<i>R.V.</i>	<i>R.V.</i>
<i>Mex.</i>	= Mexican	<i>Pers.</i>	= Persian	<i>S.</i>	<i>S.</i>
<i>MHG.</i>	= Middle High German	<i>Peru.</i>	= Peruvian	<i>S. Afr.</i>	<i>S. Afr.</i>
<i>midl.</i>	= midland	<i>Petrog.</i>	= in Petrography	<i>sh.</i>	<i>sh.</i>
<i>Milit.</i>	= in military usage	<i>Pf.</i>	= perfect	<i>sc(i).</i>	<i>sc(i).</i>
<i>MILT.</i>	= Milton (see List of Authors)	<i>Pg.</i>	= Portuguese	<i>Sc.</i>	<i>Sc.</i>
<i>Min.</i>	= in Mineralogy	<i>Pharm.</i>	= in Pharmacy	<i>Scand.</i>	<i>Scand.</i>
<i>MLG.</i>	= Middle Low German	<i>Pharm. Chem.</i>	= in Pharmaceutical Chemistry	<i>S. Hist.</i>	<i>S. Hist.</i>
<i>Mme.</i>	= Madame	<i>Philos.</i>	= in Philosophy	<i>schol. L.</i>	<i>schol. L.</i>
		<i>Philol.</i>	= in Philology		
		<i>Phoen.</i>	= Phoenician		
		<i>phonet.</i>	= phonetic(ally)		

ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS

	<i>Syd So L</i>	<i>T e New Syd e han</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>u ally</i>
	<i>Soc e y s Lex con</i>	<i>(see L s of 1 ho</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>ve b</i>
<i>/</i>	<i>y on</i> = synonymous		<i>a (-)</i> = variant(s) of	
(see below)	<i>Syr.</i> = Syriac		<i>var. (in 'stress</i>	
	<i>t.</i> = tense		<i>var.)</i> = variable	
	<i>techn.</i> = in technical use		<i>vb.</i> = verb	
	<i>Telegr.</i> = in Telegraphy		<i>vb. sb.</i> = verbal substanti	
	<i>Teut.</i> = Teutonic		<i>viz.</i> = <i>videlicet</i> , 'name	
	<i>Theatr.</i> = in theatrical language		<i>voc.</i> = vocative	
	<i>Theol.</i> = in Theology		<i>Vulg.</i> = the Vulgate	
	<i>tr.</i> = translation of		<i>vulg.</i> = vulgar(ly)	
	<i>trans.</i> = transitive(ly)		<i>W.</i> = Welsh	
nty	<i>transf. and fig.</i> = in transferred and figura-		<i>W</i> (in designa-	
use	tive use		tions of langu-	
Exchange	<i>Trig.</i> = in Trigonometry		ages) = West	
	<i>Turk.</i> = Turkish		<i>w.</i> = with	
punctive	<i>Typog.</i> = in Typography		<i>wd.</i> = word	
clause	<i>Tyrol.</i> = Tyrolese		<i>W. Ind(ies).</i> = in the West Ind	
ly	<i>ult.</i> = ultimate(ly)		<i>wk.</i> = weak	
(1)	<i>unc.</i> = uncertain		<i>wk. vb.</i> = weak verb	
	<i>Univ.</i> = University		<i>w. midl.</i> = west midland	
	<i>unkn.</i> = unknown		WORDSW. = Wordsworth (s)	
derthecword	<i>U.S.</i> = in the English of the		<i>WS.</i> = West Saxon	
	U.S.A.		<i>Wycl.</i> = Wycliffe (see	
, -western	<i>U.S. (A)</i> = the United States (of		Authors)	
	America)		<i>Zool.</i> = in Zoology	

not naturalized * indicates a hypothetical etymological form. — = regular phonetic Jesee
 § marks a catachrestic use.

A SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to

ONS OF TITLES OF BOOKS OF THE BIBI

Song (of) Solomon; also	1 Esdras	1 Cor/inthians
Canticles	2 Esdras	2 Cor/inthians
Isa/iah	Tolst	Gal/itians
Jer/emiah	Judith	Eph/esians
Lam/entations	Ezher (Apocr.)	Phil/ippians
Isaiah	Wisdom of Solomon	Col/ossians
Dan/iel	Ecc/lesiasticus	1 Thess/alonians
Ilos/ea	Baruch	2 Thess/alonians
Joel	Song (of the) 3 Childr/en	1 Tim/othy
Amos	Susanna	2 Tim/othy
Obad/iah	Lil & (the) Dr/agon	Tit/us
Jonah	Prayer (of) Manassch	Philem/on
Micah	1 Macc/abees	Heb/rews
Nahum	2 Macc/abees	Ja/me/s
Hab/akkuk	(St.) Matt/hew	1 Pet/er
Zeph/aniah	(St.) Mark	2 Pet/er
Haggai	(St.) Luke	1 Joan
Zech/ariah	(St.) John	2 John
Mal/achi	Acts	3 John
	Rom/ans	Jude
		Rev/elation

ONS OF TITLES OF SHAKESPEARE'S WOF

Well that Ends Well	<i>Meas. for M.</i> = Measure for Measure
y and Cleopatra	<i>Merch. P.</i> = The Merchant of Venice
u Like It	<i>Merry IV.</i> = The Merry Wives of Windsor
omedy of Errors	<i>Mids. N. (D.)</i> = A Midsummer-Night's Dream
er's Complaint	<i>Much Ado</i> = Much Ado about Nothing
mus	<i>Oth.</i> = Othello, the Moor of Venice
line	<i>Per.</i> = Pericles, Prince of Tyre
t, Prince of Denmark	<i>Phoenix</i> = The Phoenix and the Turtle
rst Part of King Henry IV	<i>Pilgr.</i> = The Passionate Pilgrim
second Part of King Henry IV	<i>Rich. II</i> = The Tragedy of King Richard II
tle of King Henry V	<i>Rich. III</i> = The Tragedy of King Richard II
rst Part of King Henry VI	<i>Rom. & Jul.</i> = Romeo and Juliet
second Part of King Henry VI	<i>Sonn.</i> = Sonnets
third Part of King Henry VI	<i>Tim. Shr.</i> = The Taming of the Shrew
amous History of the Life of	<i>Temp.</i> = The Tempest
g Henry VIII	<i>Timon</i> = Timon of Athens
tle and Death of King John	<i>Tit. A.</i> = Titus Andronicus
Cæsar	<i>Tr. & Cr.</i> = Troilus and Cressida
Lear	<i>Twelv. N.</i> = Twelfth-Night; or, What You W
Labour's Lost	<i>Two Gent.</i> = The Two Gentlemen of Verona
apt of Lucrece	<i>Ven. & Ad.</i> = Venus and Adonis
th	<i>Wint. T.</i> = The Winter's Tale

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

I. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.		LONG.	Obscure
a as in <i>Fi</i> a la mode (a la mod)		ā as in <i>elms</i> (ānz), <i>bar</i> (bār)	ā as in <i>anima</i> (ānī'la), <i>thirst</i> (thī'st),
ai Ger. <i>hain</i> (hain), <i>stain</i> (stain)			ō . . . <i>accept</i> (ā'ksept)
au Ger. <i>frau</i> (frau)			ū . . . <i>datum</i> (dāt'um), <i>pappas</i> (pā'pəs)
æ man ('mæn), <i>fashion</i> (fā'shən)			ē . . . <i>moment</i> (mō'mənt), <i>several</i> (se'verəl)
ɑ .. <i>pass</i> (pas), <i>chant</i> (tʃant)*			ē' . . . <i>separate</i> (sə'pə'reit)
au <i>lord</i> (lɔrd), <i>now</i> (nau)		ē ... <i>curl</i> (kɜrl), <i>fur</i> (fɜr)	ē . . . <i>added</i> (æd'd), <i>estate</i> (estēt)
u .. <i>cut</i> (kʌt), <i>son</i> (sən)		ē ... <i>there</i> (ðēr), <i>pear</i> , <i>pair</i> (pēr),	ō . . . the general obscure vowel, invariably used in the notation of -et (et), -ous (us), -ion (jən), -ion (jən)
e . . . <i>yet</i> (yet), <i>ten</i> (ten)		ē . . . <i>rain</i> , <i>rain</i> (rēn), <i>they</i> (ðē)	ī . . . <i>vanity</i> (væn'it)
e Fr. <i>attaché</i> (atāʃe)		ē ... Fr. <i>laine</i> (lān)	ī . . . <i>renown</i> (rē'nōn), <i>believe</i> (bē'liv)
ē ... Fr. <i>chef</i> (ʃēf)		ō ... <i>fir</i> (fīr), <i>fern</i> (fēn), <i>earth</i> (ērth)	ō . . . <i>theory</i> (thī'ōr)
v . . . Fr. <i>coup de grace</i> (kūp də grās)			ē . . . <i>violet</i> (vī'ōl), <i>paraly</i> (pə'rāl)
ai . . . <i>I, eye</i> (ai), <i>bind</i> (bānd)		īō ... <i>beer</i> (bēr), <i>clear</i> (klēr)	ē . . . <i>anatomy</i> (ā'nat'm)
i . . . <i>set</i> (sit), <i>mystic</i> (mīst'ik)		ī . . . <i>thief</i> (thīf), <i>see</i> (sē)	ē . . . <i>connect</i> (kə'nekt), <i>amazon</i> (ə'māzən)
z . . . <i>Psyche</i> (saī'kə), <i>react</i> (rɪ'ækt)		ō . . . <i>beer</i> , <i>ore</i> (lōr), <i>glory</i> (glō'rī)	
o . . . <i>achor</i> ('ā'kɔr), Fr. <i>robe</i> (rɔb)		ō . . . <i>chore</i> (ʃɔr)	
oi <i>oil</i> (oil), <i>boy</i> (bɔi)		ō . . . <i>so</i> , <i>sow</i> (sō), <i>soul</i> (sōl)	
o . . . <i>hero</i> (hērō), <i>zoology</i> (zō'ɒlɒj)		ō . . . <i>fought</i> (fɔt), <i>haughty</i> (hā'gē), <i>trough</i> (trɔt), <i>walk</i> (wɔk), <i>wart</i> (wɔrt)	
q . . . <i>what</i> (hwɔt), <i>watch</i> (wɔtʃ)		ō . . . <i>short</i> (ʃɔrt), <i>thorn</i> (θɔrn)	
θ ... <i>got</i> (gɔt)		ō ... Fr. <i>cœur</i> (kōr)	
ð ... <i>soft</i> (sɔft)*		ō ... Ger. <i>Gothe</i> (gō'tə), Fr. <i>jeune</i> (jōn)	
o ... Fr. <i>déjeuner</i> (de'ʒən), Ger. <i>Köln</i> (kōln)		ō . . . <i>poor</i> (pōr), <i>moonish</i> (mū'nɪʃ)	
o ... Fr. <i>peu</i> (pō)		ō . . . <i>pure</i> (pūr)	
u . . . <i>full</i> (ful), <i>book</i> (buk)		ō . . . <i>lure</i> (lūr)	
iu . . . <i>duration</i> (dī'rē'shən)		ō . . . <i>two moons</i> (tū mūnz)	
u . . . <i>unto</i> (vntə), <i>fragility</i> (fræg'el'it)		ō . . . <i>few</i> (fō)	
iu . . . <i>Matthew</i> (mæ'tju), <i>virtue</i> (vīrtu)		ō . . . <i>late</i> (lāt)	
u ... Ger. <i>Müller</i> (mū'lər)		ū ... Ger. <i>grün</i> (grün), Fr. <i>pur</i> (pūr)	
u . . . Fr. <i>juste</i> (ʒst)			

II. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, h, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

	as in <i>then</i> (ðen), <i>bathe</i> (bāth)	(FOREIGN.)
g as in <i>go</i> (gō)	ʃ ... <i>shop</i> (ʃɔp), <i>dish</i> (dɪʃ)	n marks nasalization of the preceding vowel, as in Fr. <i>environ</i> (ānv'vɔn)
h .. <i>ho</i> (hō)	ʃ ... <i>shop</i> (ʃɔp), <i>dish</i> (dɪʃ), <i>picture</i> (pɪktʃər)	l' . . . It. <i>seraglio</i> (sə'rāl'jō)
r . . . <i>run</i> (rən), <i>terrier</i> (tə'rɪr)	ʒ . . . <i>vision</i> (vɪʒən), <i>déjeuner</i> (de'ʒən)	u' . . . It. <i>signore</i> (sɪ'gnōr)
z ... <i>her</i> (hər), <i>farther</i> (fā'thər)	dʒ . . . <i>judge</i> (dʒɒdʒ), <i>verger</i> , <i>verdure</i> (vɜ'dʒʒər)	x ... Ger. <i>ach</i> (āx), <i>Loch</i> (lɔx), <i>Loch</i> (lɔx)
s ... <i>see</i> (sē), <i>cess</i> (sɛs)	ŋ . . . <i>sing</i> (sɪŋ), <i>think</i> (θɪŋk)	λ' . . . Ger. <i>Ich</i> (ɪx), <i>Nacht</i> (naxt)
w .. <i>wen</i> (wen)	ŋg . . . <i>finger</i> (fɪŋgər), <i>stronger</i> (stɒŋgər)	γ . . . Ger. <i>sagen</i> (zā'γən)
hw .. <i>when</i> (hwən)		γ' . . . Ger. <i>legen</i> , <i>legen</i> (lɛ'γən), <i>legen</i> (lɛ'γən)
y ... <i>yes</i> (yes), <i>digestion</i> (dɪ'dʒest'jən)		
p . . . <i>thin</i> (pɪn), <i>bathe</i> (bāth)		

* The symbols a and p are used to indicate respectively the local or individual variants æ, ā (e.g. in *castle*) and ɛ, ɛ̃ (e.g. in *salts*).

Small 'superior' letters are used (a) to express the glide element of the diphthongs ē, ī, ō, ū, ē, ū, and of the triphthongs, and, ū, ē, (ē) to denote an element that may or may not be present in a local or an individual pronunciation, as *l'air* (l'air), *windmill* (wɪndmɪl), (z) to indicate the palatal or labial modification of certain consonants (see third column of Consonants above).

A break | is used to indicate syllabic division, or to guard against ambiguity.

' indicates that a following l, m, or n is syllabic, as in *ab'le* (ā'b'l), *rheumatism* (rū'māt'ɪz'm), *even* (ē'v'n).

||**Abaciscus**. [L., a. Gr. *ἀβακίσκος*, dim. of *ἀβάξ*.] *Arch.* 1. A tile or square in a mosaic pavement. 2. = **ABACUS**.

||**Abacist** (æbā'sist). ME. [ad. late L. *abacista*, f. *abacus*.] One who uses an abacus in casing accounts, a calculator.

||**Aback**. *rare*. A square tablet or compartment.

||**Aback** (æbæk). *adv.* [OE. *on prep.* *abacsb*. Now chiefly *Naut.*] 1. Backwards. Also *fig.* 2. In the rear, behind OE. Also *fig.* 3. *Naut.* Of sails. Laid back against the mast, with the wind in front 1697. Also of the ship. Hence To be taken aback, to be caught in front suddenly, through a shift of wind, and driven astern; *fig.* to be disconcerted by a sudden check.

2. When *it* is, to hold thyself aback SKELTON

||**Abackward**, *adv.* ME. Early f. BACKWARD. Chaucer.

||**Abactinal** (æbæktō'nāl), *a* 1857. [f. L. *ab + ACTINAL*.] *Zool.* Remote from the actual area. See **ACTINAL**.

||**Abactor**. 1659. [a. L., f. *abigere*.] A stealer of cattle by herds.

||**Abaculus**. [L., dim. of *Abacus*.] *Arch.* = **ABACUS**.

||**Abacus** (æbākūs). Pl. -ci. ME. [a. L. *abacus*, f. Gr. *ἀβάξ*.] 1. A board strewn with sand, for drawing figures, etc. 2. A calculating frame, esp. one with sliding balls on wires 1686. 3. The upper member of the capital of a column, supporting the architrave 1563. 4. = **ABACK**. 5. Gr. & Rom. *Antiq.* A sideboard.

||**Abada**. *a* 1599. [Perh. Malay.] The rhinoceros. PURCHAS.

||**Abaddon** (æbædōn). ME. [Heb.] In *Rev.* 17. 11 = Gr. *Ἀπολλύων*, destroyer, 'the angel of the bottomless pit'. Hence the pit itself MILT. P. R. IV 624.

||**Abaft** (æbæft). ME. [A *prep.* 1 + *bi + wstan*, see **BAFT** and **ART.**] A. *adv.* 1. Backwards ME. 2. Back ME. *Usu. Naut.* B. *prep.* Behind

A. s. Her works were rotten a. Anson. B. Just a the beam MAURY.

||**Abaisance**. ME. [a. OFr. *abaissance*.] A low bow -1721.

||**Abaiser**. 1849. [mod. f. F. *abaisser*.] Burnt black or ivory black; used to lower the tones of colours in painting

||**Abalienate** (æbā'liēnēt), *v.* 1554. [f. L. *abalienatus*, *abalienare*; see **ALIEN**.] 1. *Rom. Law*. To make that another's which was ours. 2. To remove; estrange -1652. 3. To cause aberration of (mind) -1652. Hence **Abalienation**.

||**Abalone** (æbālōn). U.S. 1883. [Sp.] An edible mollusc, the sea-ear.

||**Abandon**, *v.* 1559 [Contr. f. **ABANDON**.] 1. To forsake SPENSER. 2. To banish -1559.

||**Abandon-on**, *adv.* ME. [a. OFr. *à bandon*; see **BANDON** sb.] Under one's control; at one's discretion.

||**Abandon** (æbændən), *v.* ME. [a. OFr. *abandoner*, f. *à bandon*, see *prec.* and cf. F. *mettre à bandon*.] 1. To reduce under control, subdue -1533. 2. To give up to the control of another, surrender to another ME.; esp. *refl.* to surrender oneself 1564. 3. *trans.* To relinquish a claim to underwriters (also *absol.*) 1755. 4. To cease to hold, use, or practise, to give up, renounce ME.; to desert, leave without help 1490. 5. *refl.* To let oneself loose, rush headlong -1530.

6. To put to the ban, banish -1660.

7. To a. a place to the enemy HUME *refl.* Abandon'd to her sorrow *Trueb. N. L. IV* 19. 3. To a. a Ship to the Insurers 1755. 4. Abandoning of images 1577. To a. the Dutch war BURKE. MILT. *Sens* 118. To a. one's own flesh and blood DE FOE, the helm of Justice BURKE. 6. Abandoned from thy bed *Tam Shr. Ind. II* 112. Hence **Abandoner**.

||**Abandon-on**, *adv.* ME. [a. OFr. *à bandon*.] = **BANDON**. *At. in abandon*. Recklessly.

||**Abandon** (æbændən), *sb.* 2 Obs. 1755. [f. **ABANDON** v.] The act of abandoning, *spec.* of insured property.

||**Abandon** (æbændən), *sb.* 3 1850. [mod. Fr. See **ABANDONMENT**.] *lit.* Surrender to natural impulses; hence freedom from constraint or convention.

||**Abandoned** (æbændənd), *pph. a.* ME. [1. **ABANDON** v.] 1. Forsaken, cast off 1477. 2. Self-given up to ME. Now always to evil. Hence (without to): Profligate 1692.

1. A poor, a woman 1704. A fiery LEVER. 2. A. to sorrow SHAES, to despair DE FOE, to vice SCOTT. A youth PRIOR, writings STEPLE. Hence **Abandonedly** *adv.* profligately, also unconventionally (f. **ABANDON** sb.).

||**Abandonnee**. 1848. [f. **ABANDON** v.] One to whom anything is formally abandoned; *spec.* an underwriter.

||**Abandonment** (æbændənmēt). 1611. [a. Fr. *abandonnement*.] 1. The action of abandoning, or the condition of being abandoned 1611. 2. *Comm. Law*. Abandoning an interest or claim, esp. in *Marine Insurance* 1809. 3. Self-abandonment 1860. 4. = **ABANDON** sb.

1. A of pretences BURKE, of reason BYRON. 3. True A. the nearest way to God VAUGHAN. 4. A manner frank even to a. DISRAELI.

||**Abandum**. [Med. L.] *Law*. 'Anything sequestered, proscribed, or abandoned'. TOMLINS.

||**Abanet**, *a. bnet*. 1707. [Heb., *Lev. viii. 13*.] A girdle of fine linen, worn esp. by Jewish priests.

||**Abannition**, *ation*. 1656. [f. med. L. *abannare*.] Banishment.

||**Abarticulation** (æbārtikjūlā'jən). 1751. [ad. L. *ab-articulatio* = Gr. *ἀρτάρθρωσις* GALEN, see **ARTICLE**.] *Anat.* Articulation allowing free motion in the joint.

||**Abase** (æbæs), *v.* ME. [ad. OFr. *abaissier*, f. *à + baissier* = late L. **baissare*, f. *bassus*. Influenced by *base* adj.] 1. To lower (physically). *arch.* 1477. 2. To lower in rank, office, etc., humiliate; degrade ME. 3. To lower in price or value, debase (coin) -1735.

1. To a. one's eyes SHAES. 2. He dyd a. hym selfe TONSTALL. To a. the proud 1762. 3. The peere of ix pece was abased to supience 1569. Hence **Abasedly** *adv.* **Abaser**.

||**Abased** (æbæst), *pph. a.* 1611. [f. **ABASE** v.] 1. In the senses of the vb. 2. *Her.* = Fr. *Abaisse*: Turned downwards, as wings on a shield. Also said of a charge, when lowered, opp. to *enhanced*.

||**Abasement** (æbæsmēt). 1561. [f. as *prec.*] The action of abasing, or condition of being abased

||**Abash** (æbæʃ), *v.* ME. [ad. Anglo-Fr. *abais* = OFr. *abaiss*, stem of *abaiss*, mod. Fr. *abaisser*; f. *es* = L. *ex* utterly + *bahir* to astound, f. *bah* 1.] 1. To destroy the self-possession of, to disconcert with sudden shame, consciousness of error, presumption, etc. ME. 2. *a. intr.* To stand confused, etc. -1585.

1. The lyon with his crye abaseth all other bestes W. DE WORDE. To a. the gainsayer 1863. 2. The herte of man shold not abashe CAXTON. Hence **Abashed** *pph. a.* put to confusion. **Abashedly** *adv.* **Abashless** a. unabashed BROWNING **Abashment**, confusion from shame, etc.

||**Abask**, *adv.* 1866. [A *prep.* 1 + **BASE** v.] Basking

||**Abassi**, *s.* 1753. [f. Shah *Abas* II.] A silver coin of Persia, worth about twelve pence.

||**Abastard**, *v.* 1610. [ad. Fr. *abastardir*, f. *à + bastard*.] To render bastard; to debase -1651. var. **Abastardize**, *v.*

||**Abate** (æbæt), *v.* 1 ME. [a. OFr. *abatre*, f. *à + batre* = late L. *batere* f. cl. L. *batuere*.] 1. *trans.* To beat down, destroy. *Obs. exc.* In *Law*. Hence, to put an end to; as (*Law*) to abate a nuisance, an action, a writ ME. 2. *intr.* (through *refl.*) To become null and void 1602. 3. To bring down physically, socially, or mentally ME. Also *intr.* Also with *of*: To curtail of -1637. 4. To bring down in size, amount, value, force ME. Also *intr.* 5. To lower in force or intensity ME. Also *intr.* 6. To strike off, apart, deduct ME. 7. *fig.* To bar or except 1588. 8. With *of*: To deduct something from. *arch.* 1644. 9. *Falconry*. To beat with the wings; *usu.* **BATE** -1575.

1. V. gates of Bruges. wire abated FAYAN. 2. Commissions shall not a. by the death of his majesty DE FOE. 3. Abated and defouled in helle CHAUCER. *Lear* II, IV. 161. 4. To a. (= blunt) the edge of envy BACON, the edge of a sword HRYWOOD. The waters were abated *Gen. viii* 3. To a. a party SCOTT. *intr.* The legacies must a. proportionately 1763. 5. Nor (was) his natural force abated *Deut. xxiv* 7. 6. To a. something of his morning price 1866. A. me two shillings a week FRANKLIN. 7. Abating his brutality, etc. JOHNSON. 8. The guide abating of his pace SCOTT.

||**Abate**, *v.* 1528. [a. Anglo-Fr. *abatre*, earlier *enbatre* (see A- *pref.* 10) + *batre*, in *phse enbatre* or *abatre en*. Confused with *prec.* 1. *Law. refl.* To thrust oneself tortuously into a tenement between the death of the owner and the accession of the legal heir. *Usu. intr.*

||**Abate**, *sb.* ME. [f. **ABATE** v. 1] Depression, diminution; subtraction.

||**Abatement** 1 (æbæt'mēt). 1513. [a. OFr. *abatement*, f. *abatre*, see **ABATE** v. 1] 1. The action of abating; the being abated (see *quots.*) 2. The result of abating; decrease, deduction, drawback 1624. *lit.* and *fig.*, and *techn.* in *Comm.* 3. *Her.* A mark of depreciation 1610.

1. A of writs PERKINS, of nuisances BLACKSTONE *Plea in a*, a defendant's plea, showing cause ag. in t. being impleaded or sued. Much a. of my hopes CROMWELL. A. of a storm 1794, of the energies 1878. 2. An A. to his Riches BACON. An a. out of the purchase money Ld. ST. LEONARDS.

||**Abatement** 2. ME. [a. Anglo-Fr. *abatement*, f. *abatire*, see **ABATE** v. 2] The action of abating; tortious entry.

||**Abater** 1. 1732. [f. **ABATE** v. 1 + **-ER** 1] He who or that which abates.

||**Abater** 2. 1660. [f. **ABATE** v. 1 + **-ER** 1] A plea in abatement.

||**Abatis** (æbātis), *Abattis*. 1766. [a. Fr. *abatis* = late L. **abatticus*; cf. vb. *abatire*.] *Mil.* A defence formed by placing felled trees lengthwise one over the other with their branches towards the enemy's line. Hence **Abatised** *pph. a.*

||**Abatjour** (æbæʒʊr). [Fr.] A skylight

||**Abator** 1 (æbætər), *sb.* 1592. [See **ANAT.** v. 1] 1. One who abates a nuisance, etc. 2. = **ABATER** 1. 1592.

||**Abator** 2. 1531. [a. Anglo-Fr., f. *abatire* = *enabatir*.] One who abates, see **ABATE** v. 2

||**Abattoir** (æbætʊər). 1840. [Fr. See **ANAT.** v. 1] A public slaughter-house for cattle

||**Abature** (æbætjʊr). 1575. [a. Fr. *abat-ture*.] The traces of a stag in the underwood

||**Abave**, *v.* ME. [2a. OFr. *abaubir*, *repi* L. *ad + balbum*.] To put or be put to confusion. var. **Abaw(e)**.

||**Abaxial**, *a.* 1857. *Bot.* = **ABAXILE**

||**Abaxile** (æbæksəl), *a.* 1854. [f. L. *ab + axis*.] Off the axis, eccentric.

||**Abay** (æbæi). ME. [a. OFr. *abai*; cf. mod. Fr. *aboi*, and see **BAY** sb.] 1. Barking, esp. when closing round the prey. The dogs then stand at a., and the prey is at a. (mod. at bay). Hence 2. To be in extremities -1670. 3. Like a wild beast at abay MILT.

||**Abb** (æb). OE. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + **WEB**; cf. OE. *dwef, dwef* whence *WOOL*.] The wool or web in a web. Also *attrib.*

||**Abba** (æbā). ME. [Aramaic] Father 1. An invocation, 'Abba, father' (*Mark* iv. 36) 2. A title given to bishops and patriarchs in Syrian and Coptic churches.

||**Abbacy** (æbæsi). ME. [**ABBATIE**, assimilated to *prelacy*, etc. Orig. Sc.] The office, or term of office, of an abbot.

||**Abbate** (æbbæt). [It.] An Italian abbot, = Fr. *abbé*, + **Abbatess**, **Abbatess**. OE. [f. L. *abbatissa*, fem. of *abbas*.] = **ABBESS**.

||**Abbatial** (æbbætjəl), *a.* 1642. [a. Fr., ad. late L. *abbatialis*.] Of or pertaining to an abbacy, abbot, or abbess. var. **Abbatial**

||**Abbatie**. ME. [ad. late L. *abbatia*, f. *abbatium*.] = **ABBACY**.

||**Abbé** (æbe). 1780 [Fr.] The Fr. equivalent of Eng. *abbot*, but in France extended to every one who wears an ecclesiastical dress (*Littre*). Cf. Ital. **ABBATE**.

æ (man). a (pass) au (loud). v (act). ɛ (Fr. chef). ə (ever). əi (I, eye). ə (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). ɔ (what). ɔ (got).

3

o (Ger. Köln), ó (Fr. peu), ü (Ger. Müller), u (Fr. duane), õ (curi), ê (êo) (there), ɛ (ɛi) (rein), ẽ (Fr. faire), ẽ (fir, fern, earth).

Abevaccuation (æ bîvæ klæ'jən). 1851. [*f. L. ab + EVACUATION*; cf. *ab-articulation*.] *Med.* An incomplete evacuation. Also evacuation by the passage of matter from one organ into another.

Abeysance (æbî'jəns). 1528. [*a. Anglo-Fr. abeyance*, *f. abeyr*, *aboyer* to gape after; *f. à + beer*, *bâer*, *bader* — late *L. badare*]. 1. *Law*. Expectation or contemplation of law; the position of being without an owner 1528. 2. A state of suspension; dormant condition 1660. 3. *In a.*, that is to say solely in the remembrance and consideration of the laws *Littleton's Tenures*. 4. His honour is in a *BURKE*. Hence *Abeysance*, a state of abeyance. *Abeysant* *a.*, dormant.

Abominable, **abomination**, etc., the spelling of **ABOMINABLE**, etc., in OFr. and in Eng. to 17th c., as if *f. abominare*, 'inhuman, beastly'. So *Abominable* *a.* — 1659.

Abhor (æbhɔ'ɹ). *v.* 1449. [*ad. L. abhorreo*]. 1. *trans.* To shrink from with horror. 2. *intrans.* To cause horror or disgust (*usu. impersonal*) — 1604. 3. *intrans.* To shrink with horror from — 1659. 4. *trans.* To differ entirely from — 1672. 5. *trans.* To a. all manner of meate *Pr. xvii. 18*. Which . . . ye abhorre to doe *MILTON*. 6. *trans.* It do's abhorre me *OSW. iv. 162*. 7. *trans.* The Italians abhorred from being sea men 1677. Hence *Abhorred* *adj.* *a.* detested, horrified *Hamil. v. 1* 1606. *Abhorring* *adj.* *sd.* = *ABHORRENT* 1, 3, 4 *pp. a.* repulsive.

Abhorrence (æbhɔ'rens). 1660. [*f. ABHORRENT* *a.*]. 1. The action of abhorring 1660. 2. An expression of abhorrence; in *Eng. Hist.*, applied to certain addresses presented to Charles II. 1678. 3. That which excites abhorrence 1752. 4. Out of a just Abhorrence of such a Council, etc. *Address to Chas. II. 1680*. (Hence sense 2.) 5. Politics are *a.* *a.* *CONFER*.

Abhorrent (æbhɔ'rent). 1619. [*ad. L. abhorrentem*; see *ABROG.*]. 1. Abhorring, having abhorrence of 1749. 2. Opposed to 1619; repugnant, inconsistent 1730. 3. Abhorred 1833. 4. *A.* of excess 1869. 5. The persons most *a.* from blood and treason *BURKE*. Similar are not *a.* from similar 1822. Not *a.* to nature *KEMBLE*. 6. *Prude.* *a.* as it is *J. TAYLOR*. Hence *Abhorrently* *adv.*

Abhorrer (æbhɔ'rer). 1612. [*f. ABHOR* *v.*]. 1. One who abhors. 2. *Eng. Hist.* One who signed an address of *ABHORRENT* 1680. 3. *Abib* (æbîb). [*Heb.*; = a spike of corn.] A Jewish month, 1st of the eccl. year, 7th of the civil year, called later Nisan.

Abichite (æbî'kî't). [*f. Dr. Abich.*] *Min.* = *CLINOCLASITE*.

Abidance (æbî'dəns). 1647. [*f. ABIDE* *v.*]. 1. Abiding, dwelling. var. *Abidat*. 2. With *by*: Conformity to 1875. 3. *A.* in the holy hill *FULLER*. 4. *A.* by rules *HILLY*.

Abide (æbî'd). *v. str.* Pa. t. *abode*, also *abided*. Pa. pp. *abode*, *abided*, *abidden*. [*OE. abidan*, *f. A. pref. i + bîdan*; see *BIDE*.] *Orig. intrans.* with gen. of the obj. 1. *intrans.* 1. To wait, stay, remain *OE.* 2. To reside *ME.* 3. To continue to be *ME.* 4. To *abide by*: to remain with, true to 1509. 5. To stand firm 1598. 6. *A.* you here with the ass *Gen. xxii. 5*. Tho' much is taken, much abides *FRANKSON*. Their guilt, abides upon you *LAW*. 7. Neither *abode* in any house *BERNARD*. 8. To *abide* the law *CAXTON*. To *abide* the country *MARTINEAU*. 9. *I cannot* *a.* *CONFES*, confused with *ABIDE* = pay for, as in *For. Conf. II. 11. 219*. Hence *Abiding* *adj.* *sd.* the action or state of one who abides; *tan abode*, hence

abiding place, place of phode; *pp. a.* lasting, and *ingly* *adv.*

Abider (æbî'der). 1543. [*f. ABIDE* *v.*]. One who abides (see *ABIDE* *v.* 1, 2, 11. 2).

Abistene (æbî'stēn). 1875. [*f. L. abistēm*]. A hydro-carbon distilled from the resin or balsam of the nut-pine (*Pinus sabina*).

Abietic (æbî'etîk). *a.* 1864. [*f. L. abietem*]. Chem. Of or pertaining to fir. *Abietic acid*, a monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, the essential constituent of resin.

Abietin(e) (æbî'etîn). [*f. L. abietem*]. Chem. A neutral resin extracted from Strasbourg turpentine or Canada balsam, products of *Abies* or fir. Hence *Abietin(e)* *a.*, as *abietin(e) acid*, a dibasic resinous acid, $C_{14}H_{24}O_4$, obtained from species of fir.

Abietite (æbî'etî't). [*f. L. abietem*]. Chem. A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, obtained from the needles of the silver-fir, analogous to mannite.

Abigail (æbî'gîl). 1666. [*f. the name of the 'waiting gentlewoman' in The Scornful Lady (Beau. & Fl.)*, also see *2 Sam. xiv. 24*.] A lady's-maid. Hence *Abigailship*. An antiquated *A.*, dressed in her lady's cast clothes *SMOLLETT*.

Abiliment, obs. *f. HABILIMENT*.

Ability (æbî'lî'tî). *ME.* [*a. OFr. abilité*]. *L. habilitatem*, *f. habilis*; see *ABLE*]. 1. Fitness — 1678. 2. Capacity in an agent 1752. 3. Bodily or mental power 1549. 4. Pecuniary power *arch.* 1502. 5. A power of the mind, a faculty *Usu. pl.* 1567.

1. Abilité to some sciences *CHAUSSER*. *Habiltie* to annoy *HOOKER*. Of *a.* in law to take liverie of seisin *CONDORCET* in point of *a.* *BURKE*. 2. Inferior to leave and low *a.* He lend you something *TWENTY*, *iii.* 378. 3. His abilities were useful rather than splendid *GRISON*.

Abime. Earliest *f. ABYSM* — 1616.

Abiogenesis (æbî'jî'jî'sîs). 1870. [*f. Gr. abîos (f. d + bios) + gēnesis*; see *GENESIS*]. Matter; 'spontaneous generation.' (Introduced by Prof. Huxley in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 1870.) Hence *Abiogenesis* *a.* *a.* *biogenetically* *adv.* *Abiogenist*, one who believes in *a.* *a.* *biogenically* *adv.* *Abiogeny* = *ABIOTIC*.

Abiological (æbî'jî'jî'kî'kî'l). *a.* [*f. Gr. d + biolōgikā*]. Pertaining to the study of inanimate things.

Abirritate (æbî'rî'tet). *v.* [*f. L. ab + IRRITARE*]. *Med.* To diminish irritation. Hence *Abirritant* *a.* and *sd.* a soothing agent. *Abirritation* *Med.*, a depressed condition (opp. to irritation) of the tissues. *Abirritative* *a.*

Abit, obs. 3rd sing. of *ABIDE* *v.*

Abject (æbî'jîkt). *pp. a.* *ME.* [*ad. L. abjectus*. *Orig. abye* *cl. pp. a.* and *adj.* Later, as *adj.* and *sb.*]. 1. *pp. a.* Cast off, rejected condition, low-living 1500. 2. Low in regard, mean-spirited, despicable 1538. As *sb.* 1834. name *MACAULAY*. 3. *Serious*, a drudge *a.* *Hen. VI.* *abjects* about me *a.* *Bar. MACAULAY*. *sb.* Servants and *adv.* *Abjectness*. Hence *Abjectly*

Abject, *v.* 1475. [*f. prec. Cf. content* — 1650; to cast down, degrade — 1640. Hence *Abjected* *pp. a.*, *Abjectedness*.

Abjection (æbî'jîkshn). *ME.* [*a. Fr. ad. L. abjectionem*; see *ABJECT* *a.*]. 1. The action of casting down — 1653. 2. The condition of one cast down, degradation, low estate — 1655. 3. The action of casting off; rejection *Usu. fig.* — 1534.

1. *a.* of mind or servitude *HOOKER*. The *a.* and unworldliness of Glasgow *M. ARNOLD*. 3. *A.* from God 1637. 4. These drugges and *a.* of all men 1534.

Abjudge (æbî'jîdʒ). *v. rare*. 1835. [*f. L. ab + JUDGE* *v.*]. To take away by judicial decision. Opp. to *adjudge*.

Abjudicate (æbî'jî'dîkēt). *v. Obs.* 1608 [*f. L. abjudicat*, *abjudicare*]. 1. To pass

judgement against, reject as illegal. = *ABJUDGE*. Hence *Abjudication*

Abjugate, *v.* [*f. L. abjugat*, *abjugare*]. To unyoke.

Abjunct, *pp. a.* 1610. [*ad. L. abjunctus*]. Disjoined. Hence *Abjunctive* *a. rare*.

Abjuration (æbî'jî'rî'shən). 1514. [*ad. L. abjuratio*, see *ABJURE*]. 1. Renunciation on oath, forswearing (*esp.* of heresies) Also *fig.* 2. Official repudiation on oath of any principle 1650.

1. *A.* of his blasphemous heresies *FLYNN*. *fig.* An *a.* of friendship 1842. 2. *A.* of doctrines of the Church of Rome 1726. Hence *Oath of Abjuration*, i.e. disclaiming allegiance to the Pretender or any one claiming through him. *Abjuration of the realm*, a town, etc., an oath taken to leave it for ever.

Abjure (æbî'jî'rî). *v.* 1480. [*a. Fr. abjurer*, *ad. L. abjurare*]. 1. To renounce on oath, to recant 1501. *trans.* and *abiol.* 2. To cause to recant — 1542. 3. To disclaim solemnly, to reject upon oath 1597. Also *abiol.* 4. This Magick I heere *a.* *TORR*. *v.* 51. 5. All such must be burned, or ellis *a.* *Henry* *THOMAS*. 6. To a pleasures *MILN*, the ladders of Popery *MACAULAY*, the Pretender 1863. To *a.* *the realm*, etc. To swear to leave it for ever. Hence *Abjurement*, *Abjurer*.

Abkari (æbkā'ri), also *abcaree*. 1797. [*Pers.*] The manufacture or sale of spirits; hence, in Anglo-Ind., the excise duty on such manufacture, etc.

Ab lactate, *v. rare* [*f. L. ablactat*, *ablactare*]. To wean from the breast.

Ab lation (æblāk'tî'jən). 1656. [*ad. L. ablacionem*; see *prec.*]. 1. The weaning of the young from the mother 2. *Hot* *Grating* by approach, marching 1676.

Ab la queate, *v. rare*. *ME.* [*f. L. ablaqueat*, *ablaquare* to disentangle]. To loosen or remove the soil round roots. Hence *Ab la queation*.

Ab lastemic, *a.* 1881. [*f. Gr. d + blas-temos*]. Non-germinal.

Ab late, *v. rare*. 1542. [*f. L. ablat*, *auferre*]. To take away.

Ablation (æblāk'tî'jən). 1577. [*ad. L. ablacionem*, see *prec.*]. 1. The action of taking away. 2. *Med.* Subsidence of acute symptoms 1671. 3. *Surg.* Surgical removal of any part of the body 1840. 4. *Geol.* Surface waste of rocks or glaciers 1860.

1. Ablations of goods *HABLUIT*. 2. The *a.* of the disease, 1671. 3. *A.* of the apple, the mamma *MILN*. 4. The *a.* of the ice *TAYLOR*.

Ablatitious (æblāk'tî'jî's). 1833. [*f. L. ablatitius*; see *ABLATRE*]. Tending to take away, diminishing. *A. force* (*1911*), that which diminishes the gravitation of a satellite towards its planet.

Ablative (æblāt'îv), *a.* and *sd.* *ME.* [*a. Fr. ablatif*, *adv.* *ad. L. ablativus*, see *ABLATRE*]. 1. *Gram.* Name of a case found in *L.* and other Aryan languages, but not in *Gr.*, and expressing primarily *direction* from a place, or *time*. In *L.* it expressed also the *source*, *cause*, *instrument* and *agent*, *manner*, and sometimes *place* and *time* of an action or event. Often used as *sd.* [*sc. caus.*]. 2. = *prec.* — 1713.

1. We learn from a fragment of *Cæsar's* work, *De Analogia*, that he was the inventor of the term *a.* in Latin *MAX MÜLLER*. *A. ablativus* in *L.* *Gram.*, an *a.* case of a noun with a participle in concord, expressing the time, occasion, etc. of a fact stated as *sole* *orientis*, *tendens* *affluent*. 2. *A.* directions *to* *watch* error *Br. HALL*.

Ab la tor. *Surg.* Instrument used in ablation.

Ab laut (æblā'ut). 1871. [*mod. Germ.*]. *Philol.* Vowel permutation, as in *sing*, *ung*, *sung*, *ung*, *uninfluenced* by a succeeding vowel (contrast *Umlaut*).

Ablaze (æblā'z), *adv.* and *a.*, prop *a. blaze*; earlier on *blaze*. *ME.* [*f. A. prep. + BLAZE*]. In a blaze. Also *fig.* In brilliant colours 1851.

Set *a.* by lightning *TYNDALL*. *fig.* *A.* with *gorge* and *broom* *BLACK*. *A.* with *anger* *D. LANE*.

Able (æbî'l), *a.* *ME.* [*a. OFr. habile*, *abile* (*mod. Fr. habile*)]. *L. habilem* 'easy to be handled', hence 'fit'. In Eng. the silent *h* was dropped, though *habile*, refresh. after *Fr.* or *L.*, still exists.]

1. *pass.* 1. Complaisant *ME.*; manageable

a. (*man*). *a.* (*pass*). *au* (*loud*). *v* (*cat*). *g* (*Fr. chef*). *o* (*ever*). *ai* (*I, eye*). *a* (*Fr. can de vie*). 1 (*sit*). *z* (*Psyche*). *q* (*what*). *p* (*got*)

- 1710 ^{†2} Su abe 1717 ^{†3} L able () ² Se f-den al renun a on 1639 self abne a on 1057 (Se / nov of ene p e s d)
- Ab** (a) ¹ A of Ch ² Knox of the responsibility of choice
- Ab** (a) ¹ A of the world Mrs JAMESON, of authority
- Ab** (a) ¹ The Pretences of Romanists to A., to a
- Ab** (a) ¹ Self-denying Life PENN.
- Abnormal** (æbnɔr'mæl), *a.* 1835. [orig. ANORMAL, refash. after L. *abnormis* (see AB- to rule or system; unusual 1835. The wing of a bat is an a. structure DARWIN. A quality or state of being a., an a. feature or acc. Abnormally *adv.*
- Abnormally** (æbnɔr'mæl), 1731. [ad L. *abnormis*; see next.] The quality of being abnormal; a monstrosity 1859. *Usu. de- preciatory.*
- An a., like a calf born with two heads Mas. Whitman.
- Abnormous** (æbnɔr'məs), *a.* 1742. [f. L. *abnormis*. Cf. *enormous*.] Irregular, mis- shaped. J.
- A character of an a. cast 1771.
- Abord** (æbɔrd), *adv. and prep.* 1494. [f. A *prep.* + BOARD, and Fr. *à bord*, the Fr. *bord* (= i. plank; 2. ship; 3. edge) giving the *uses*, and ME. *shippes borde*, etc. the derivation.]
- A. adv.** 1. On board; on or on to or into a ship, etc. 1509. 2. Alongside (*hard, close*) 1494. *¶ Calatr. ? = abroad, adrift SPENSER.*
21. Remember whom thou hast aboard *Temp. i. l.* To keep the coast a *Corin. Parnassus*. To lay (a ship) aboard, to place one's own alongside of (it) 1503. To fall aboard, to fall foul of (a ship). Also *fr.* with *with* or *of*, to quarrel 1501. To bring (fr. *venir, arrive* or *a bord*) to land. To come to aboard tacks aboard, to bring their weather clus down to the chest-tree, to set the courses.
- B. prep.** [of omitted.] In senses A. i. 2. Is he a the fleet? *SOUTHW.* He came a my ship *D. For.* Hard a the shore *PULLIN.*
- Abord**, obs. f. **ABORD** *v.* and *sh.*
- Abode** (æbɔd), *sb.* 1. ME. [vbl. sb. of *ABIDE*.] 1. The action of waiting -1597. 2. A temporary stay -1749. 3. Habitual residence 1575. 4. A place of habitation; house or home 1611.
2. *Without* a., at once. Your patience for my long *a. Merch. V. ii. vi. 21.* 3. The Country where you make a. *SHAKS.* 4. Paradise, Adam's a. *MILN.* Abodes of pain 1767.
- Abode**, *sh.* 1600. [f. A-BODE *v.*, OE. *abodan*.] An omen.
- Abode**, *v.* 1593. [f. *prec.*] To presage, BODE, FOREBODE. *SHAKS.*
- Abode**, past tense of **ABIDE**
- Abodement** 1. [f. **ABODE** *v.*] An omen. *SHAKS.*
- Abodement** 2. [f. **ABODE** *sh.*] Abiding -1616.
- Aboding**, *vbl. sh. and ppl. a.* [f. **ABODE** *v.*] Doting.
- Abolish** (æbɔlɪʃ), *v.* 1490. [f. Fr. *aboliss-*, *abolir*; -L. *abolere*] To put an end to; to annul; to demolish or destroy. Now only of institutions, customs, and practices. Formerly *from, out of.*
- To a. *Idoles Isa. ii. 12*, the *Pastille Calicut*, pesti- lence *KINZUR.* Hence *Abolishable* *a.* A- bo-lisher. *Abolishment* = *Abolition.*
- Abolition** (æbɔlɪʃən), 1529. [a. Fr. or ? ad. L. *abolitio*.] 1. The act of abolishing; the being abolished; destruction 1529. *Spec.* The abolition of the slave-trade; called familiarly 'abolition' 1788. Hence *attribution*. 2. A putting out of memory; an amnesty -1809.
1. The a. of eternal guilt *JER. TAYLOR.* *Spec.* To promote the a. in France 1808. The A. *procy W.* *Pullins*, movement *KAMUR.* Hence *Abolition- ary* *a.* destructive. *Abolitionism*, opposi- tion to negro slavery. *Abolitionist*, one who aims at a. *esp.* of negro slavery. *Abolitionize* *v.* to teach abolitionism. In U.S.
- Abolla** (æbɔlə), [?] A woollen cloak worn by the soldiers and lower classes of ancient Rome.
- Aboma** (æbɔmə), A large S. American serpent, *Epicratis leachii*.
- Abomasum**, -us (æbɔmə'səm, -s), 1706 (Ger. *Kola*), *o* (Fr. *peu*). *ii* (Ger. *Mälier*), *ii* (Fr. *dune*). *ii* (carl). *ii* (eo) (there). *ii* (p) (tein). *ii* (fr. *laure*). *ii* (far, fern, earth).
- Abominable** (æbɔmɪnəbəl), *a.* ME. [f. Fr. *abominable*, *abhorrible*, ad. L. *abomina- bilis*, deserving imprecation; cf. *abul omes* From Wyclif to 17th c. spelt *abominable*, and so in *Shaks.*] 1. Exciting disgust; offen- sive; odious. 2. *collog.* Very unpleasant 1860 Also as *adv.*
1. Abominable and beastly touches *Meas. for AF* in. ii. 25. A practices *BURKE.* 2. The road was a. *T. BALL.* As an intensive. 'A. abominable (= ter- rible) sight of monks' J. *BRANES.* Hence *Abominableness*, the quality of being a. *Abom- inably* *adv.* loathsomely *collog.* very badly.
- Abominate** (æbɔmɪnət), *v.* 1644 [f. L. *abominari*, *abominari*; see *ABOMINABLE*.] 1. To feel extreme disgust towards; to abhor. 2. *collog.* To dislike strongly 1880.
1. The Egyptians. abominated flesh-eaters 1703. 2. Steele.. abominated operas 1830. Hence *Abominate*, *Abominated* *ppl. a.* *Abominator.*
- Abomination** (æbɔmɪnə'sjən), ME. [a. Fr. ad. L. *abominatio*; see *ABOMINABLE*.] 1. The feeling of disgust and hatred; loathing. 2. A state exciting disgust; pollution -1480. 3. A degrading vice ME. 4. An object that excites disgust and hatred (followed by *unto, to*); *esp.* an idol ME.
1. To have in abomination *MOR.* 2. Antony, most large in his abominations *Ant. & Cl. iii. vi. 94.* An a. is committed in Israel *Mat. ii. 15.* 4. Lying lips are an a. to the Lord *Prov. vi. 12.*
- Abominate**, *v.* [a. Fr. *abominer*.] = *ABOMINATE* *v.* Swift.
- Aboon**, *adv. and prep.* Sc. and n. form of *ABOVE*. Also *past.*
- Aboral** (æbɔrəl), *a.* 1857. [f. L. *ab + ORAL*.] *Zool.* Pertaining to the part away from the mouth.
- Abord** (æbɔrd), *v. arch.* 1509. [a. Fr. *aborder*; see *ABOARD* *adv.* Cf. *ACCOST* *v.*] 1. To approach; to land on -1691. 2. To accost. *arch.* 1611
- Abord**, *sh.* 1611. [a. Fr.] Approach, or way of approach.
- Aboriginal** (æbɔrɪdʒɪnəl), 1667. [f. L. *aborigine*.] *A. adj.* 1. First or earliest known; primitive; indigenous. *Spec.* Earlier than (European) colonists. 1788. 2. Pertaining to aborigines, or to native races 1851.
1. A forest, *Larri*, *Ilerrans* *Form.* The English are not a. *STEVENS.* 2. The a. fleets of ancient Calcedonia *D. WILSON.*
- B. sh. An original inhabitant, opp. to colonist 1767. *fr.* Of words 1853.**
- The thoughtless a. *DARWIN.* Hence *Aboriginal- ism*, the due recognition of native races. A. *ab- ori gina- lity*, the quality of being a. A *bori gla- ally* *adv.* from the earliest known times.
- Aborigines** (æbɔrɪdʒɪnz, -ɪz), 1547. [L. At first pl. only; for sing. *ABORIGINE*, *abori- gen*, in and *esp.* *aborigine* (as *bōn dʒɪn*) have been used.] 1. The inhabitants of a country (orig. of Italy and of Greece) *ad origine*. Also *fig.* 2. *Spec.* The natives, as opp. to colonists 1789. 2. Used of animals and plants 1677.
1. Meere A.; that is, Homelings and not *form* brought in *HOLLAND.* 3. An invasion of one plant over the a. *DARWIN.* Hence (*from sing.*) *Abori gi- nary*, an aboriginal inhabitant.
- Aborsment**, 1540. var. f. **ABORTMENT**.
- Aborsive**, *a.* 1639. [f. L. *aborsus*, var. of *abortus*] Abortive from the first FULLER.
- Abort** (æbɔrt), *v.* 1580. [f. L. *abort-*, *aboriri*. Cf. Fr. *avorter*.] 1. To miscarry, *trans.* and *intr.* Also *fig.* 1614. 2. *Biol.* To become sterile; to be checked in normal development, so as to remain rudimentary or to shrink away 1862. Hence *Aborted* *ppl. a.* born before its time; *Biol.* checked in develop- ment. *Abortifacient* *a.* causing premature delivery; as *sh.* [see *drug*] *Aborting* *vbl. sh.* a miscarrying; *ppl. a.* producing abortions.
- Abortment**, abortion.
- Abort**, 1603. [ad. L. *abortus*; see *prec.*] A miscarriage (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1621; the offspring of a miscarriage 1603.
- Abortion** (æbɔrɪʃən), 1547. [ad. L. *abortio- nem*; see *ABORT*.] 1. Giving untimely birth to offspring; the proceeding of premature delivery so as to destroy offspring. Also *fig.* 1710. 2. *Biol.* Arrest of development of any
- Ab** (a) ¹ The Hands a. he mos hab l members of he B dy o. 2. To he nex a. I ew h m Broum
- Ab** (a) ¹ Having the qualifications for, and means of, doing anything; having sufficient power ME. *Spec.* Legally qualified 1708. ^{†2} Strong, materially or physically, vigorous -1690; wealthy -1665. 3. Having mental power 1577. 1. Abeler ben bow To alle manere gode c 1450. A. to take care of myself *TRYDALL.* *Spec.* Admission.. in Law is when .. the Bishop allows a clerk to be a. 1708. 2. Of a bodie *At's Well* iv. v. 86. A very a citizen in Gracious Street *PENYS.* 3. A pastours 1587, men *Ex. xviii. 27*, heads *DAMPEN.* An abler general 1792. *Coml.* a-bodied c. having a body free from disability and fit for service; hence 'bodied- ness. Hence *†A-bleness.*
- †Able**, *v.* ME. [f. **ABLE** *a.* Cf. Fr. *habiller*.] 1. *trans.* To fit; make ready. (Const. to, into, unto.) -1533. 2. To attire 1450. 3. = **ENABLE**. -1693. 4. To make strong; to empower legally -1631; hence, to vouch for 1605.
3. If God shall me a. *Evlyn.* 4. *Plu a'em Lear* iv. vi. 172. Hence *A-bling* *vbl. sh.*
- able**, *a.* Fr. *-able*; -L. *-abilem*, *adj.* suffix, added to vbs. in -are, Fr. -er. Orig. found only in words from OFr., but later extended to native wds., as *bearable*, etc., helped by form-association with **ABLE** *a.* Now always *pass.*
- Ablegate** (æb'leɪɡət), *sb.* [ad. L. *ablegatus*; see next.] A papal envoy, who brings to a newly-appointed cardinal his insignia of office.
- †A-blegate**, *v. rare.* 1657. [f. L. *ablegat-*, *ablegare*.] To send abroad or to a distance -1665. Hence *†Ablegation*.
- †Ablend**, *v.* OE. [f. A-*pref.* + *blendan*] To blind (temporarily). Also *fig.* -ME.
- †Ablepsy**, *rare.* 1652. [ad. L. *ablepsia*; a. Gr.] Blindness. *lit.* and *fig.*
- †Ablisse**. Coined by CHAPMAN, after *noblesse*, etc.
- Ablet** (æb'let), also *ablen*. [a. Fr. *ablète*, dim. of *able* = into L. *abula* = *albulus*.] A fish, the Bleak, *Leuciscus alburnus*.
- Ablings**, -ins (æb'linz), *adv.* north. 1597. [f. **ABLE** *a.*] Possibly.
- Abloom** (æb'lʊm), *adv.* 1855 [A *pref.*] In or into bloom.
- †Ablow**, *v.* OE. [f. A-*pref.* + *blaw-an*.] 1. To blow upon or into. *lit.* and *fig.* -ME. 2. *intr.* and *trans.* To puff up. *lit.* and *fig.* -ME.
- †Ablu-da**, *v. rare.* 1612 [ad. L. *abludere*.] To differ (from) -1655.
- Abluent** (æb'lʊənt), 1751. [ad. L. *ablu- entem*.] *Med. a.* *adj.* Washing away (impuri- ties). *B sh.* An abstergent.
- Ablush** (æb'lʊʃ), *adv.* and *a.* 1852. [A *pref.*] Blushing.
- †Abluted**, *ppl. a.* 1650. [pa. pple of vb. **ablute*; f. L. *ablueri*.] Washed away.
- Ablution** (æb'lʊʃən), ME. [ad. L. *ablut- ionem*.] 1. The act of washing clean: *spec.* 2. Of substances, in Alchemy and Chem. -1754. b. Of the body: as a religious rite 1533; generally 1748. c. Of chalice and paten after, and, in Rom. Ch., of the priest's hands before, during, and after, the celebration. 2. The water, etc., used in ablution; *spec.* the wine and water used to rinse the chalice and wash the priest's hands after the communion 1718. 3. A lotion 1671.
- 1b. Ablutions, in the East, a part of religious worship *STANLEY.* The scanty ablutions of the morn- ing 1852. 2. Cast the ablutions in the main *POPE.* Hence *Ab-lutionary* *a.*
- Able** (æb'li), *adv.* ME. [f. **ABLE** *a.*] In an able manner.
- ably**, compd suffix, f. **ABLE** + *-ly*, supply- ing advbs. to adjs. in *-able*.
- Abnegate** (æb'nɪɡeɪt), *v.* 1657. [f. L. *abnegare*, *abnegare*.] 1. To deny oneself (anything), to renounce (a right, etc.) 1657. 2. To abjure, as a tenet 1755.
2. To a the personal enjoyment of life *MILL.* 3. To a the very possibility of Heroism *CARLYLE.* Hence *Ab-negative* *a.* *Ab-nega-tor*.
- Abnegation** (æb'nɪɡeɪʃən), 1554. [ad. L. *abnegatio*; see *prec.* and cf. Fr. *abnegation*.] 1. Denial; rejection (of a doctrine, etc.) 1554. 2 (Ger. *Kola*), *o* (Fr. *peu*). *ii* (Ger. *Mälier*), *ii* (Fr. *dune*). *ii* (carl). *ii* (eo) (there). *ii* (p) (tein). *ii* (fr. *laure*). *ii* (far, fern, earth).

organ (see ABORT v 2 184). 3 The m pe ec offspring o a m carna e h noc ed fig o he eu of a yac on 1640. Hence
Abortional a. **Abortivus**, one who p.c
 cures a.

Abortive (äb'rtiv). ME. [a. l. *abortivus*, see ABORT].

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to abortion; born prematurely -1664; causing abortion -1753, mis-carrying -1662. 2. Coming to nought 1593. 3. *Biol.* Arrested in development (see ABORT v 2) 1794.

1. A. be it [the child] *Rick. III.* l. 11. 21. *A. parch-ment*, that derived from a still born animal. Also as *sb.* in same sense. Plunged in that a gulf *Milt. P. L.* l. 441. 2. A. pride *2 Alex. VI.* l. 60. An a. attempt *Scott.* 3. Thorns are a. branches *Good.*

B. sb. [The adj. used absol.] 1. An a. progeny -1760. 2. An a. delivery -1587. 3. An imperfect result of an action -1706. 4. An a. drug -1647.

3. My conjecture (although it is, an a.) *HOLLAND.* Hence **Abortively adv.** **Abortiveness.**

Abortive, v 1615. [f. prec. Cf. to *negative*.] To cause abortion -1699; *intr.* to miscarry -1692.

Abote, ppl. a. ? = *abaten* or *abated*. *Chaucer's Dreame.*

Abought, obs. pa. t. and pp. of ABYE.

Abound (äb'und), *v* 1 ME. [a. OFr. *abunder*, *abonder* -L. *abundare*. Spelt later *erron*, *habound*, as if *habere*.] 1. To over-flow; to be plentiful ME. 2. To be rich, to have to overflowing -1765. 3. To abound, be wealthy *2x ME.*; team *with ME.* 4. To go at large, expatiate ME. 5. To pour forth -1631.

1. To make all grace abound in you *Wyclif.* Rheumatic diseases doe a *Mtd N* ii 105. 2. But I have all and a *Phil.* iv. 18. 3. I abound in joye *Wyclif.* To a in *Tears Wind T.* ii 120. A faithful man shall a with blessings *Prov.* xxviii 20. 4. To let others abound in their own sense (= follow their own opinion) *Burke.* Hence **Abounder**, one who abounds. **Abounding** *sb.* abundance, *ppl. a.* full-flowing, plentiful, affluent.

Abound, v 2 ME. [f. A. *pref.* *ix*, or *a-* = *i-*, *y-* + *BOUND v.*] To limit -1627.

About (äb'ut), *adv* and *prep* [OE *ou-ütan*, f. *on*, *in*, *on* + *ütan* outside of.] **A.** (without obj.) *adv.* 1. Position. 1. Around the outside; on or towards every side; all round OE. 2. On any side; near ME. 3. Nearly, all but—of quantity OE.; of quality 1614.

1. Hannibal besieged hem all aboute *TREVIS.* *Temp.* v. i. 180. So *cash, look about.* 2. He hangs a. doing nothing (*mod.*) 3. A girl of a seven 1802. *A. right DICKENS*, finished (*mod.*)

B. Motion. 1. Round, in revolution OE.; in succession ME. 2. Half round or less 1535. 3. In circumference 1598. 4. In a circuitous course, up and down OE.; hence, on the move, astir; prevailing (as a disease) ME; with *inf.* or *vbl. sb.*, on the point of.

1. To come a.: to revolve (as time); to come to pass. **To bring a.:** to cause to revolve; bring to pass. To twist a man's neck a. *STERNE.* Turn and turn a. *MAYHEW.* 2. Turn, face a. *To the right a.* in the opposite direction. *The wrong way a.* by the wrong end or side. *So The other way a. To bring one a. (or round), i. e.* from illness, etc. *Naut.* To make, *put, go, a.* to go a. *ship*, on the opposite tack. 3. In the waste two yards a. *Merry Wives* i. ii. 44. The sure way (though most a.) *Bacon.* 4. He ledde him a. *Deut.* xxxii. 10. To move furniture a. (*mod.*) A. my Braine *Hamlet* ii. ii. 617. Small-pox is a. (*mod.*) To go a. to do; to endeavour A. to storm 1663. A. concluding *SMITH.*

B. (with obj.) prep. 1. Position. 1. On the outside of; on or towards every side of, all round OE. 2. Somewhere near, in or near ME.; hence, in attendance on ME.; at hand 1567. 3. Connexion: Attached to as an attribute or circumstance 1603; near so as to meddle with, concerned with ME.; touching, concerning ME. 4. Of time, and quantity: Near, close to OE.

1. My crown a. my brows *TREVIS.* To lay a one *HIERON.* 2. The meadows a. Oxford (*mod.*) Have this (herb) a. you *Milt. Comus* 627. 3. A. his business away, i. e. to attend to his own affairs. What are you a.? (*mod.*) Much Adoe a. Nothing 1599. Indifferent a. what happens *HUME.* 4. About prime *CHAUCER*, a. midnight *SHAKS.* A my stature *SHAKS.*

II Mo on 1. Round (opp. o a o o e o n o a. O. 2. To and fo n 534 hen f quen ng 593 ob a b S B S 1 g a h

Cape Damier. 2. Cowpits dotted a. the field (*mod.*) A. blood, or dandy a town *HACKERAY.*

Comb.: a. sledge, the largest hammer used by smiths; ward, a. *adv.* trying, being a. to.

†Abouts, aboutes, adv. and prep. ME. [prob. north.] A genitive form of ABOUT, still found in *HEREABOUTS*, etc.

Above (äb'uv). OE. [f. A. *prep.* 1 + *busan* above (cf. ODu. *boven*), f. *be* + *ufan* (cf. Germ. *oben*). North. and orig. *advb.* A. (without obj.) *adv.* 1. Overhead, vertically up, on high OE.; in heaven ME. 2. On the outside, covering all. ? *Obs.* ME. 3. Higher (in various senses, see *quots.*). 4. In addition 1596.

1. The clouds a. *Prov.* vii 28. A wooden stair leading a. *DICKENS.* Every perfect gift is from above *James* i 37. 3. Higher in place ME., position or order OE.: A. were the snowy peaks (*mod.*) A. written, said, etc. 4. *fig.* Thou shalt be a. and not beneath *Deut.* x. viii 13. Higher in rank, etc. ME. A higher court, etc. Also *eliph.* The a. will show (*mod.*) 4. Stand indebted over and above *March.* V. iv. l. 413.

B. (with obj.) prep. 1. Over; vertically up from; on the top of OE. 2. Relatively over, covering. ? *Obs.* ME. 3. Higher than (in various senses; see *quots.*). 4. In addition to 1581.

1. The sky that hangs a. our heads *SHAKS.* 3. Higher up than OE.; beyond the level or reach of ME.; and *fig.* superior to (the influence of). A. the 45th degree of N. latitude *Mosses*; Above ground: out of the grave, alive, A. the din (*mod.*); A. the anxieties of human love *Worms.* *fig.* Higher in rank or position than ME.: Abuse my station *Scott.* Higher in degree or quality a. all, beyond all, a. measure, beyond what is meet. Higher in number, quantity, etc.: Not a. once *Hamlet* iii. ii 455. A. a hundred were present (*mod.*) 4. He earns a large sum over and above his salary (*mod.*).

C. Elliptically (quasi-a. and sb.). 1. By ellipsis of a pple. above stands attributively, as the above explanation'; or above may be used absol., as 'the above will show', etc. 1779. 2. With a possessive case, *at, to mine*, etc. above something above what I am -1844.

Above-board (äb'uvb'ord), *adv* (and a) 1616. Openly, without concealment. *lit.* and *fig.* Orig. a gambling term.

Abovesaid (äb'vise d), *ppl. a.* arch. ME. Mentioned higher up; aforesaid. So above-bounden, -cited, -found, -given, -mentioned, -named, -written.

Abow, v. OE. [f. OE. *abigan*, f. A. *pref.* 1 + *ügan*.] To bend or make to bend; *fig.* to do homage, submit.

Abacadabra (äbräkäde'brä). 1696 [L. First found in Q. Severus Sammonicus, 2nd c.] A cabalistic word, written in various arrangements, and used as a charm, to cure agues, etc. A spell; a mysterious word without meaning, gibberish.

The new a. of science, 'organic evolution' 1879.

Abrade (äbrä'd), *v.* 1677. [ad. L. *abrader*.] 1. To rub or wear off (a part from)

2. To rub away. *lit.* and *fig.* 1748. 2. To a. the popularity of a government 1804. To a. the stomach *KANT*, rocks *LYELL.* Hence **Abraider.**

Abraham, Abram, a. 1599. Corrupt ff *AUBURN.* *Coriol.* ii. iii. 21.

Abraham-man, Abram-man. 1561. [See *Luke* xvi.] One of a class of pretended lunatics who wandered over England seeking alms, after the dissolution of the religious houses. Hence **To sham Abram:** to feign sickness.

†Abraid, v. OE. [f. A. *pref.* 1 + *BRAID*, OE. *bregdan*, to twist, hence = *retriquer*.] 1. To wrench out (a sword) -ME. 2. To start -1600; to startle -1596. 3. To shout out; *trans.* and *intr.* Also *refl.* To exert oneself; to frequent *LYDGATE.*

†Abraid, v. and sb., -ing vbl. sb. 15th c. ff *UPBRAID*, -ING, due to confusion with *prec.*

Abbranchial, a. 1861. [f. Gr. d + *βράχια*.] = *ABRANCHIATE*. So *Abbranchian a.* and *sb.* **Abbranchiate** (äbræŋkiät'), *a.* 1855. [f. as *prec.*] *Zool.* Having no gills.

†Abra-se, ppl. a. 1600. Rubbed smooth -1628

Abra-se, v. 1593. [f. L. *abras*, *abradere*.

C and f To ub off o a y
 abra de He e tAbra sug b b Abra
 sive a a n he p op y o b d ng

Abraasion (a gen 1630 [a L ab a
 stonem] 1. Rubbing off o away ... and
 fig 1656. 2 The result of rubbing off,
 fdebris; an abraded place 1740. 3 Aled
 Wearing away the mucus which covers the
 membranes by corrosive medicines. Cf. Fr
 abrasion 1751.

1. A. of coins *CRUMP*, of the skin *H. M. STANLEY.* 2. A bed-sore. a simple a. *BRAYN*

Abraum Salts (äb'raum salts). 1753 [ad. Germ. *Abraum-salze*] Mixed salts found at Stassfurt in Prussia, and also in the Isle of Wight, now used for producing chloride of potassium.

Abra-xas. A cabalistic word sometimes inscribed on gems as a charm.

Ab-ray, false f. ABRAID v. SPENSER.

Abrazite (äbrä'zite) 1847. [f. Gr. d + *intens.* + *βράζω* to boil.] *Min.* = *GISMONTITE*.

Abrazi-tic, a. [f. Gr. d + *priv.* + *βράζω*] *Min.* Not effervescing when melted before the blow-pipe.

Abreast (äbre'st), *adv.* 1450. [f. A. *prep.* 1 + *BREAST*] 1. With breasts, or fronts, in a line; side by side (in advancing) 1599. 2. *Naut.* With the ships equally distant, and parallel 1697 3. *Naut.* On a parallel with the beam.

1. A breach that 16 men might enter a 1675 / of, parallel to, or alongside of something stationary *lit.* and *fig.* A. of Millbank *MARSHALL*, of truth *LOWELL.* 4. *with*, keeping up with 1655, often *fig.*

Abrenou-uce, v 1537. [f. L. *ab* + *RENOUNCE*.] To repudiate, to contradict -1656. Many a [they're parents] and cast them of *LAMILLA* van. 4. A *brunuciate v.*

Abrunuciation, arch. 1641. [ad *med.* L. *abrenunciatio*.] Renunciation; retraction.

†Abreption. 1681 [f. L. *abrept*, *abrupte*] Snatching away, separation

†Abreuvoir (äbrevwa'r). [Fr. f. *abreuv* to cause to drink.—late L. *abrevare*—*abbreu-are*.] In masonry, an intrenchment to be filled up with mortar or cement.

Abri-cock, -coct, -cot, obs. ff. APRICOT

Abridge (äbri d), *v.* ME. [a. OFr. *abre-gier*, *abregier*—L. *abbreviare*, see ABBREVIATE a.] Always *trans.* 1. To shorten in duration

2. To make shorter in words, while retaining the sense; to epitomize ME., esp. (*Late*) to shorten a count or declaration 1691 3. To cut short, curtail; esp. rights, privileges, etc.

4. With a person.—*Constr. of*, also *from, in* To stint, curtail in, debar from ME.

1. God sal abridge his days *HAMMOND.* To a. a. st *SWOLERT*, labour *Hr. MARTINLAC.* 2. *Eschard* abridged the French Psalter 1811 3. To a. a team *FULLER*, the natural Liberty of man *HUME.* 4. Abridged in his freedom *SOUTH.* Hence **Abridge-able, -gale a.** capable of, or liable to, abridgement

Abridgedly adv. **Abridger.**

Abridgement, -gment (äbri'dgment) 1494. [a. OFr. *abregement*, f. *abregier*.] 1. The act of abridging, *fig.* a means of whiling away the time; the being abridged 1797 2. An epitome or compendium of a larger work 1523, or of a subject 1609. 3. *Law* Omis-sion of parts of a plaint or demand 1641.

1. Abridgments of liberty *MACAULAY.* What a. (= means of shortening) have you for this evening *Mids. N.v.* i. 39. 2. A mere meagre a. *FURMAN* To be Master of the Sea, is an a. of Monarchy *BLACK* An a. of all that was pleasant in man *GOLDEN* *Relat.* 94.

Abroach (äbrö' t), *adv.* ME. [f. A. *prep.* 1 + *BROACH*.] 1. Broached, pierced. Also *ff.* 2. In a state to be diffused; astir 1528.

1. A bust of strong beer a. *SMOETTER.* 2. Who set this ancient quarrell new a.? *Keat. A. Jnl.* i. 111 *Phr.* To set abroach. to pierce and leave running to set a-foot.

†Abroach, v. ME. [a. OFr. *abroacher*, *abrocher*, f. a + *brocher*; see BROACH.] To pierce (a cask, etc.). Also *fig.* -1530.

Abroad (äbrö'd). ME. [f. A. *prep.* 1 + *BROAD*. Cf. a-long, at large.]

A. adv. 1. Widely, over a broad surface widely scattered; widely apart, wide spr ad

2. The liberty of the press may be abused JUNIUS.
 3. an opportunity SCOTT, authority FRANKLIN.
 4. abused by translators 1702. He hath been grossly

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). u (cut). ɛ (Fr. chef). ə (ever). ɔi (I, eye). ɔ (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). ɔ (what). ɔ (got).

ab ed you f d a. 4 The e p n meabu
L N E S Y 5 T a w e a d f y d
? Of e o As y u h a h a m e O
He ce Abu sed y a w n ad
d d Abu sed y ad Abusee o
As s Abu sent, a misreading. Abu'ser',
one who abuses (in senses 2, 4, 7).

Abuse (ābū's), *sb.* 1486. [a. Fr. *abus* — L. *abusus*] 1. The process of using up — 1539. 2. Improper use, perversion 1538, in *Rhet.* catachresis 1589. 3. An improper usage, a corrupt practice 1586. 4. Imposture, deceit — 1653. 7. Misusage — 1682. 6. Violation, defilement (now only in *self* —). 7. Injurious speech 1559.

2. A. of language *Abuse*, of terms BROUGHAM, of the eyes HARLAN. 3. The abuses of the courts CAYTON. The hoary head of inveterate a. FURD. 4. Or is it some a? *Haml.* iv. vii. 51. 5. The a. of Falkes *Herry* 11. v. iii. 8. 7. Treasonable abuses *Macaulay* 11. v. i. 347. After exchanging a good deal of a. MACAULAY. Hence †*Abuseful* a. abounding in abuse. *Abusefully* adv. abusively.

Ab-usefulness, *rare*. Used by Ruskin for, Capability of improper use.

†**Abuser** *a.* 1646. [a. Fr. *abuser*.] Illegal or wrongful use — 1734.

†**Abush**(e), *abu-sse*, *abu-sche*, *v.* ME. [Short for *Abush* v.] To ambush — 1359. Hence †*Abushment*, ambush.

†**Abusion**, ME. [a. OFr., ad L. *abusio* — *abusio*; see *Abuse* v.] 1. Misuse, perversion — 1558; esp. of the truth — 1640; in *Rhet.* catachresis — 1636. 2. Violation of law, or right, or propriety — 1718. 3. Injurious language — 1587.

Abusive (ābū'siv), *a.* 1583. [a. Fr. *abusif*, — *abus* — L. *abusivus*] Characterized by abuse: hence 1. Misapplied, in *Rhet.* catachresis 1583. 2. Full of abuses (*arch.*) 1589. 7. Decentful — 1667. 7. Given to ill-using — 1669. 5. Scurrilous 1621.

1. The a. acceptance, of the English word 'priest' FURD. 2. The a. enormities of, our times NASHE. 3. Th' a. Shews of sense DANIELL. An a. treaty BACON. 5. An a. cause HOWELL. Hence *Abusively* adv. incorrectly; with foul language. *Abusiveness*.

Abut (ābūt), *v.* ME. [repr. both OFr. *abouter*, to join two things end to end, f. d + *bout*; and OFr. *abuter*, *abutter*, to touch with an end, f. a + *bout* Cf. mod Fr. *abouter* in Arch. *abut* = OFr. *abuter*, *abutter*.] 1. To end at, border on 1463. Also *abut*, *abut*, (or omitted) 2. To end on, or against; to lean upon at one end 1578. Also *abut*, (or omitted). 3. To cause to end against 1802.

1. [Selborne parish] abuts on twelve parishes WYATT. Abutting Southwark Park 1887. 2. The Chapter House abutted on the south side MURRAY. Hence *Abutter*, one who or that which abuts; spec. an owner of contiguous property. *Abutting* *phl.* projecting towards; touching.

Abutilon (ābū'tilŏn), 1731. [mod.L., ad. Arab.] Bot. A genus of plants (N.O. Malvaceae).

Abutment (ābūt'mēt), 1614. [f. *Abut* v.] 1. The meeting end to end; the place of junction. 2. The action of abutting 1870. 3. Arch. The solid part of a pier, wall, etc. which supports the thrust or lateral pressure of an arch 1793. 4. That upon which anything abuts or leans 1724.

1. At the abutments of four stately ways EVELY. 3. The abutments of a bridge mean the walls adjoining the land NICHOLSON. 4. The whole scheme and a. of the project NORTH.

Abuttal (ābūt'tāl), 1630. [f. *Abut* v. (sense 1).] Abutment; pl. the parts in which land abuts on neighbouring lands. Hence †*Abuttalling* *vbl.* sb. the declaration of abutments.

Aby, *abye* (ābi'), *v.* arch. ME. [f. A. pref. i + *buy*; see *BUY*.] 1. To buy — 1503. 2. To pay the penalty for, usu. with *sure*, *dearly*, etc. arch. ME. 3. To pay, suffer. arch. ME. 7. *abso.* To pay the penalty, to atone — 1596. 7. *abso.* To endure, remain; = *ABIDE* — 1596.

1. Thus dere bought is Love CHAUCER. 2. They shall a. it! SCOTT. 3. Thou wouldst a. A heavy fate MORRIS. 5. Nought that waiteth rest can long a. SKEGGER.

Abysm (ābi'z'm), ME. [a. OFr. *abisme* — pop. L. *abyssinus*, superl. of *abyssus*; see

AB 55 a. Th. ca d ep suppo d o
be p b bera cou ese vo of waer
E c b e n e n e s o n s 1509. 2.
An. de p. immeasurable space or cavity. *lit.*
and fig. Also attrib.

1. b. Ocean's bed Over the a. COLERIDGE. c. Into the Abysme of hell *And. & Cl.* iii. vii. 147. 2. The Abyssine of Time *Temp.* l. ii. 50. Hence *Abyssmal* a. of, pertaining to, or resembling an abyss. *lit.* and fig. *Abyssmally* adv. unfathomably.

Abyss (ābi's), ME. [ad. L. *abyssus*, a. Gr. *ābyssos* bottomless, sb. the deep. *ABYSS* is arch. or poet.] 1. The great deep, the primal chaos; the bowels of the earth; the infernal pit; see *ABYSS*. 2. A bottomless gulf, any unfathomable cavity or void space 1639. Also fig. 3. Her. The centre of an escutcheon 1753.

1. The deep bottomless abyss of the yeth 1531. 2. The awful a. which separates us from the stars HUSCHELL. 3. An abyssus of goodness BACON. Abysses of disgrace BUNCE.

Abyssal, *a.* [f. the sb.] To engulf. LOWELL.

Abyssal, *a.* 1691. [ad. late L. *abyssalis*, f. *abyssus*] Unfathomable. *Abyssal* Zone, the belt of water below 300 fathoms.

†**Abyssus** (ābi'z'm), [L.] Earlier f. *ABYSS* †*Ac*, conj. [OFr. *ac*.] But — 1535.

Ac, pref., assim. form of L. *ad*-, bef. *c*-(*k*)- and *qu*-. Occ. but errone., for *a* = OFr. *ad*-, *en*-, *in*-, or *ex*-, as in *EL*, *enembre*, OFr. *acombrer*, and also for *a* = OE. *a*- or *on*-, as in *alcence*, etc. Only *a*- is pronounced.

-ac, suffix, also **-aque**, **-ak**(c), **-ack**, repr. Gr. *-akis*, *-ach*, *-akiv* = adj. suffix *-akis*, of or belonging to, w. sb. in *-ia*, *-ior*, *-ior*, as *καρδιακός* *cardiac*, etc. Hence L. *cardiacus*, etc., whence fr. words in *-ique*. Eng. words, e.g. *ammoniac*, *maniac*, etc., are adopted partly from fr., partly from Gr. or L.; see also **-ACAL**.

Acacia (ākā'siā), 1543. [a. Lat., a. Gr. *akakia*, f. *akh* a point.] 1. Bot. A genus of leguminous shrubs or trees, of the *Mimos* tribe, yielding Gum *Acacia*, Gum Arabic. *Catechu*, etc. 2. pop. The North-American Locust-tree or False-*Acacia* (*Robinia pseud-acacia*) 1664. 3. Med. The inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of species of *Acacia* and *Mimosa* 1801.

†**Acacia** *a.* Something like a roll or bag, seen on medals in the hands of consuls or emperors since Anastasius. Chambers *Cycl.* 1751.

Acacine (ākā'sin), [f. *ACACIA*] Pure gum arabic.

Academe (ākādēm), *poet.* 1588. [f. L. *Academia*; in Milton f. *Academy*; see *HOR.* Ep. II. ii. 45.] — **ACADEMY** 1. 3. Our Court shall be a little Academe L. L. L. i. 1. The olive grove of A. MITH. Hence *Academical* a. academic. †*Academician*, a disciple of Plato; an academician.

Academic (ākādēmik), 1586. [ad. med. L. *academicus*] 1. A. *adj.* 1. Of the school or philosophy of Plato; sceptical 1610. 2. Of or belonging to an academy; collegiate, scholarly 1588. 3. Of or belonging to a learned society; belonging to an Academician 1879. 4. Not leading to a decision; unpractical (mod.).

1. A very a. faith HOWE. 2. An academic life BE. HALL. Rusecity and a conclusion CARLIE. 4. A purely a. discussion (mod.).

B. *sb.* [The *adj.* used *mod.*] 1. A Platonist 1586. 2. A member of a college or university 1587; pl. *academical* robes 1823. 3. = **ACADEMICIAN**. *rare*. 1751. 4. pl. *Academici*, the *Academici* of Cicero.

1. The schools of academics old and new MITH. 2. The uniform habit of the academics, the square cap and gown GIBSON. Hence *Academicism*, a tenet of the A. philosophy.

Academical (ākādēmikāl), 1587. [f. *Academic* a. *adj.* = *ACADEMIC* a. 1, 2, 3, 4. B. *sb.* M. *Academical* robes 1823. Hence *Academically* adv. platonically, sceptically; in relation to an academy.

Academician (ākādēmī'fān), 1749. [a. Fr. *académicien*, f. mod. L. *academicus*.] 1. A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; orig. used of the Fr. Academies, and the Eng. Royal Academy 1755. 2. = **ACADEMIC** *sb.* 2. *rare*. 1749.

Academy ākādēm 474 [a. Fr. *académie*, ad. L. *academia*, a. Gr. *akadēmia*, prop. *akadēmia*, f. *akadēmos* name of a man.]

1. The name of a garden near Athens where Plato taught 1474. 2. The school or system of Plato 1677. 3. An institution for the study of the arts and sciences, e.g. a university; pop. a school claiming to rank between a college and an ordinary school (a sense discredited in Eng.) 1549; 4. fig. the arts taught in an academy, or a treatise on them — 1754.

4. Hence, a place of training, esp. in a special art, etc., as a riding A., the Royal Military A. etc. 1570. 5. A Society for the promotion of literature, art, or sciences, as the French A. the Royal A., called in Eng. 'the Academy' 1691. 6. *Artists' slang*. Short for *A-figure* Also attrib.

3. The oldest A. in Scotland is that of Perth GRAY. 4. That living a. of love-love my Lady Vane H. WALPOLE. 4. A. is particularly a riding-school 1751. Comb. a-figure, a drawing, half-life-size, in crayon or pencil, from the nude. Hence †*Academism*, the Academic doctrine. †*Academist*, a Platonist, a sceptic; an *ACADEMICIAN* (sense 1), a pupil in a riding-school. *Academize* v. (*rare*) to form into an a.

Acadialite (ākādīālīt), [f. *Acadie*, Fr. name of Nova Scotia + *-lite*.] *Min.* A reddish chabazite.

Acadian (ākādīān), *a.* and *sb.* 1790. [f. *Acadie* (see *prec.*)] Of or native to Nova Scotia.

Acajou (ākājū), 1725. [Fr.; see *CASHUEW*.] 1. The Cashew or Cashew-nut. 2. A medicine yielded by the mahogany tree (Fr. *acajou*) 1879.

-acal, comp. suffix = **-AC** (q. v.), often used subst., + *-al*, repr. L. *-alis*, *-ale*, of the nature of or connected with the attribute in *-ac*.

†**Acale**, *ak*, *phl.* a. ME. [f. — OE. *of-calen*, or — lost OE. *acalen*, f. *a*- pref. intens + *calan*.] Cold — 1393.

†**Acalepha** (ākālēfā), *sb.* pl. 1846. [mod. L. *sb.* pl. (prop. *adj.* sc. *animalis*), f. Gr. *ἀκαλφη* a nettle; also *ἀκαλφά* fem. pl.] Zool. A class of radiate marine animals, including the Jelly-fishes and Medusae, possessing the power of stinging. Occ. called sea-nettles. (Seng. *ἀκαλφά*, *Acatephana*.) Hence *Acalephan* a. and *Acatephoid* a.

Acalycline, *a.* 1858 [ad. mod. L. *acalyclinus*, f. Gr. *ἀκαλφ* + *κλιν*.] Bot. Having no calyx, var. *Acalyclinous*.

Acalyculate, *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀκαλφ* + L. *calculus*, dim. of *calyx*.] Bot. Having no calyx or accessory calyx.

Acanth (ākān), 1662. [a. Fr. *acanthé*.] = *ARANTHUS*.

Acanthite (ākān'tīt), [f. Gr. *ἀκανθα*.] *Min.* An iron-black sulphide of silver, found at Freiberg, etc.

Acantho-, ad. Gr. *ἀκανθα*, combining form of *ἀκανθα*, with sens. of 'thorn, thorny'.

acanthocephalous [Gr. *ἀκανθα* + *κεφαλή* a. Bot. spiny-headed, *cladous* [Gr. *κλάδος* a. Bot. with spiny branches; *logical* a. Zool. pertaining to the study of spines, *-phorous* [Gr. *-φόρος* a. Bot. spine-bearing, *-pteros* [Gr. *-πτερόν* a. sp. ny-winged, spiny-finned = *pterygious*; *[-pterygii* [Gr. *πτερύγιον* *sb.* pl. Zool. an order of Fishes, a group of the Osseous sub-division, having spiny rays in the dorsal fins; hence *pterygian* a. and *sb.* [sc. *fish*], *pterygious* a.

Acanthus (ākān'th), 1616. [L., a. Gr. *ἀκανθός*, f. *ἀκανθα*, f. *ἀκν*] 1. Bot. A genus of herbaceous plants (monopetalous exogens, N.O. *Acanthaceae*). pop. Chiefly *A. spinosus*, Bear's Breech or Brank-Ursine 1616. 2. Arch. A conventionalized leaf of *A. spinosus*, used in Corinthian and Composite capitals 1751.

1. Bear's-breech, call'd of the Latine A. 1616. Hence *Acanthaceous* a. of the type of the A., epithet of N.O. *Acanthaceae*. *Acanthine* a. pertaining to the A.

Acapsular, *a.* 1879. [f. A- pref. 14 + L. *capsula*.] Bot. Having no capsule.

Acardiac, *a.* 1879. [f. Gr. *ἀκαρδίας*.] *Physiol.* Without a heart.

†**Acariasis** (ākārīāsīs), 1828. [mod. L., f.

Gr *akarai*. Pa Ask -diseas ca sed by op h b m O

Acari.

Acariidæ (ak'ar-id) *b. p.* 847 [f. AC-
US.] Zool. A family of Aracnida, com-
prising mites and ticks. (Sing *Acariidæ*.)
Hence *Acariidan* *a. and s.*

Acarpellous (ak'ar-pel'us). *a.* 1879. [f.
Gr. *ἀκαρπής* + mod. L. *carpellus*.] Bot. Having no
carpels.

Acarpous, *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀκαρπής*.] Bot.
Unfruitful.

Acarus (ak'ar-us). Pl. *acari*. 1658. [mod.
L., f. Gr. *ἀκαρί*.] Zool. A genus of Arach-
nida, embracing the cheese-mite, etc.; a mite.
Hence *Acariidæ*, a preparation for killing
Acari. *Acaripe* *a.* *Acarioid* *a.*
†**Acast**, *v.* ME. [f. A- pref. + CAST.]
To cast away.

Acatalectic (ak'ta-let'ik). *a.* 1589. [ad.
L. *acatalectus*, ad. Gr. *ἀκατάληκτος*; see
CATALECTIC.] Pros. Not catalectic; complete
in its syllables; also as *s.* [see verse].

Acatalepsy (ak'ta-let'si). 1605. [ad. L.
acatalepsia, a. Gr. *ἀκατάληψία*.] Incompre-
hensibility (of the object); —a Sceptic term;
correl. of Agnosticism.

Acataleptic, *a. rare*. 1731. [f. L. *acata-
lepticus*, f. Gr. *ἀκατάληκτος*.] Relating to
acatalepsy; incomprehensible.

†**Acata**, ME. [a. OFr. *acat*, *acat*, stem
of *acatar* (mod. Fr. *acheter*); —late L. *acata-
ptara*.] 1. Purchasing. CHAUCER. 2. *pl.* or
collect. sing. Things purchased; dainties—1699.
(Aphet. to CATES c. 1450).
Bread, wine, acatas B. Joss.

†**Acater**, -tour. ME. [a. Anglo-N. *acatur*
(mod. Fr. *acheter*).] —late L. *acatatorum*.] A
purveyor —1637. Hence †*Acater*, provi-
sions purchased; also, the store-room for
them —1751.

Acadate (ak'ad-et). *a.* 1879. [f. A-
pref. + CAUDATE.] Tailless. var. *Acandai*.

Acaculent (ak'ak-ulent). *a.* 1854. [f.
A- pref. + CAULESCENT.] Bot. Apparently
stemless. vars. *Acaculina*, *Acaculosa*, *Acacu-
lous* [all f. L. *acaculus*, Fr. *acaculé*].

Accadian (ak'ad-i-an). Of or belonging to
Accad. See Gen. x. 10. A pre-Assyrian
language preserved in cuneiform inscriptions.

Accede (ak'sed). ME. [ad. L. *accedere*.]
1. To come forward, approach —1677. 2.
To arrive at, or enter upon an office, etc.
Const. fo. 1756. 3. To give one's adhesion,
to assent to (*assent*) ME.

1. A property, according, or succeeding; changes its
subject f. HALL. 2. To a. to the purple BURNON,
to a post 1899. 3. To a. to a confederacy LITTL-
WALL. Hence *Accedence*, the action of acceding.

Accelerando (ak'sel-er-an-dō). [It.] Mus.
A direction. With gradual increase of speed.

†**Accelerate**, *pp.* *a.* 1547. [ad. L. *ac-
celerat*, *accelerare*, f. *ac* = ad- + *celer* swift.]
Quickened.

Accelerate (ak'sel-er-et). *v.* 1530. [f.
prec.] 1. To quicken a motion or a thing
in motion BOK. 2. To hasten the occurrence
of 1530; hence, to anticipate 1855. 3. *intr.*
To become swifter 1646.

2. Every step accelerates the rapidity of the descent
JUNUS. A. your crucible 1635. 3. The common
accelerated the grant STOWAN. Invention. acce-
lerated the baptism of Constantine MILMAN.

Accelerated *pp.* *a.* *Accelerated motion*: motion
continually increased in velocity. *Acceleratedly*
adv. *Accelerating* *adj.* *a.* and *pp.* *a.* *Accelerat-*
ing force: a force that produces continually increased
motion. *Accelerative*, *Acceleratory* *adv.* per-
taining or tending to acceleration.

Acceleration (ak'sel-er-ā-shun). 1531. [ad. L.
acceleratio; see ACCELERATE.] 1. The
action of accelerating, or the being accelerated,
increased speed 1534. 2. The extent to which
anything is accelerated, in *Nat. Phil.* the rate
of increase per unit of time 1656.

1. A. of plants COWLEY. With what a. I advance
towards death JOHNSON. 2. *Uniform*, or *constant*
a. the unvarying amount per second added to the
rate at which a body is moving, e.g. under the influ-
ence of gravity. *Attr.* and *Physics*. 3. of the *fixed*
stars; the time (3' 55' 9") which the stars gain upon the
sun in passing the meridian each day. Of the *planets*,
the increased velocity of their advance from aphelion.

a (man). *a* (pass). *an* (loud). *v* (net). *g* (Fr. chief). *a* (even). *ai* (I, eye). *a* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (set). *i* (Psychic). *y* (what). *p* (got).

Accelerator (ak'sel-er-ā-tor). 1611. [f. AC-
CELERATE *v.*] 1. He who or that which acceler-
ates; spec. certain nerves and muscles that
accelerate organic functions; also, a light mail-
cart used by postmen. 2. An apparatus to
regulate the speed of the engine in a motor-
vehicle, esp. for increasing speed 1900.

†**Accend**, *v.* ME. [ad. L. *accendere*.] To
kindle, set on fire. *lit.* and *fig.* —1720.

†**Accensed**, *pp.* *a.* 1573. [f. L. *accensus*.]
Kindled, set on fire —1760.

Accension, *arch.* 1645. [ad. L. *accen-
sionem*.] Kindling or being kindled.

Accent (ak'sent). *sb.* 1538 [a. Fr. *accent*,
OFr. *accēt*. —L. *accensum* accus. = *proo* + *odia*,
'song added to' speech.] 1. A prominence
given to one syllable in a word, or in a phrase
1581.

Accent in Gr. (*prosōdika*) and L. meant orig. variety
of musical pitch in pronouncing the syllables of a
word, later, stress only. The grammatical varieties
of accent in Eng. are all varieties of stress.

2. *a.* The marks, (') *acute*, (') *grave*, (')
circumflex, indicating the nature and position
of a spoken accent in a word. 3. Marks
(mostly 'v'), distinguishing the qualities of
sound indicated by a letter, called diacritical
accents, and in Eng. to show that *ea* is pro-
nounced 1590. 4. Marks placed over and
of punctuation; hence *fig.* the minutest
mode of utterance peculiar to an individual,
locality, or nation 1600.

5. *poet.* A significant
tone or sound; a word; *pl.* speech 1595. 6.
The stress laid at intervals on certain
syllables of a verse, the succession constituting
the rhythm 1588.

7. *Mus. Anciently*: the
marks placed over words to show the notes,
turns, or phrases to which they were to be sung.
Now: stress recurring at intervals generally
fixed, but variable by syncope and cross
accentuation 1609.

8. *fig.* Distinctive stress,
a distinguishing mark, character or tone 1639.
1. Though we do not observe quantity, yet we ob-
serve the *a* very precisely STOWAN. 2. *b.* *Accents*
ad *a.* or point out and give it a due sound
FLORIO. 3. Every prick and *a.* of the law HOLL-
LAND. 4. A slight *a.*, a strong provincial *a.*, an Irish
Off. L. 75. *Mia* was his *a.* DRYDEN. In broken
tongue Should scape. mine care *a.* JOHN V. VI. 95. In
State's) whence, and Accents yet unknown *a.* FUL-
C. so misse the *a.* L. L. VI. 124. 5. These are
the accents of honour in the German service FUGLER.
Hence *Accentless* *a.*

Accent (ak'sent). *v.* 1530 [a. Fr. *accen-*
ter, f. *accēt* *sb.*] 1. To pronounce with accent
or stress, to emphasize. 2. To mark with
a (written) accent. 3. To pronounce, intone
1639. 4. *fig.* To mark emphatically; to
heighten 1655.

1. I can put a right in. *Latin* PALGRA. 3.
Piers. accented at the cardinal points by [etc.] 1877

Accentor (ak'sen-tor). [f. L. *ad* + *cantor*.]
1. *Mus.* One who sings the leading part. 2.
A genus of birds, including the hedge-sparrow.
U. S. The water-thrush.

Accentual (ak'sen-tu-āl). *a.* 1610. [f. L.
accentus.] Of or belonging to accent.

A. cantus, verses with alternate strong and weak
instead of long and short syllables. Hence *Acce-*
ntuals. *Accentually* *adv.*

Accentuate (ak'sen-tu-et). *v.* 1731. [f.
mod. L. *accentuare*; see ACCENT.] 1. To
pronounce or mark with an accent. 2. *fig.*
To mark strongly, emphasize.

1. The French never *a.* their words or their feelings.
HARR. 2. To *a.* antagonism LECOCK.

Accentuation (ak'sen-tu-ā-shun). 1818.
[ad. mod. L. *accentuationem*; see prec.] 1.
The marking of accent in speech 1827.

2. The notation of accents in writing 1846.
3. Mode of pronunciation 1818. 4. *fig.* Em-

Accept (ak'sept). *v.* 1559. [a. Fr. *accepter*,
OFr. *accēpt*. —L. *acceptus* = *pro* + *ceptus*,
'received'.] 1. To take or receive what is offered
Hence, 1. To take or receive with consenting
mind, to receive with favour 1530. 2. To
receive as adequate, hence, to admit 1530

3. To take upon oneself as a responsibility
1524. (In senses 1-3 often with *of*.)
Comm. To accept a bill or draft: to agree or
promise to pay when due 1665. Also *accept*

1. To *a.* (as a prospective husband) *Allen* & *V.* 1
102. His ring I *a.* *that* in 119. 2. To accept
the person or face of *to favour* (esp. on corrupt
grounds). To accept persons To show favour
[A Hebrewism, in N. T. Gr. *προσώπων* *accēptō*,
Vulg. *acceptare personam*] 3. A fact which we
may *a.* *FRANKMAN*. To *a.* an apology (*man*).
To accept service of a writ to agree to consid-
er it as validly served. 4. To *a.* the view of Calais
WOLLEY, a post M. PATTERSON. Hence *Accepted*
adv. *Accepter*, one who accepts; see sense 2.
To accept. *Accepter* = *ACCEPTER*, he who accepts
a bill of exchange.

Acceptability (ak'sept-ā-bil'itē). 1660 [ad.
late L. *acceptabilitatem*.] = *ACCEPTABLENESS*.

Acceptable (ak'sept-ā-bil'). 1660 [ad. L.
acceptabilis, a. Fr. *ad.* *acceptabilis*.] Orig. and
null poet. *acceptabilis*.] 1. Worthy or likely to be
accepted, pleasing, welcome.

What a thinge shall I offer unto the Lorde COVER-
DALE *M.* VI. 6. Hence *Acceptableness*. *Ac-*
ceptably *adv.*

Acceptance (ak'sept-āns). 1574. [a. OFr.;
see ACCEPT.] 1. The act or fact of accept-
ing, as a pleasure, a satisfaction of claim, or
duty 1596; esp. favourable reception (of persons)
1596; belief 1669. 2. The state of being
accepted 1649. 3. = *ACCEPTATION* 3. 1720.

4. *Acceptableness* 1593. 5. *Comm.* (see AC-
CEPT *v.* 4.) The formal engagement to pay
when due; the bill itself when 'accepted'.
6. *Law*. An agreeing to the act of another by
some act which binds the person in law 1571.

1. A. of the Crown BREWER. The vocalist, sung
with marked *a.* (mod). The assertion finds *a.* in
every rank PARSONS. *Acceptance of persons* par-
tition of RUSSEL *N.* 1841. 2. *Religious*. A Com-
munion 1857. 3. The proper *a.* of the
BROWNING. 4. The Canon *A* min of such *a.*
1265. 5. To get acceptance, into circulation

Acceptancy, 1556. [f. ACCEPT.] Willing-
ness to receive. MRS BROWNING.

Acceptant, 1596. [a. Fr.] *A. ad.* Wil-
lingly receiving. Const. of. *†B.* *†* One who
ACCEPTS, spec. the acceptor of a bill 1596.

Acceptation (ak'sept-ā-shun). ME. [a.
Fr., ad. late L. *acceptationem*; see ACCEPT.]
†1. *gen.* = *ACCEPTANCE* 1. —1692. 2. = *AC-*
CEPTANCE 2. *arch.* 1594. 3. The sense in
which a word, etc. is accepted 1814. †4.
3 The different acceptations of the word Knowledge
LOCKE.

Acceptation, 1562. [ad. L.] *Rem.*
Law. The remission of a debt by an acquit-
tance without payment. *fig.* *brief* remission.

†**Acceptation** (ak'sept-ā-shun). ME. [ad. L.
acceptationem; see ACCEPT.] 1. The act of accept-
ing, or *fact*. [A Hebrewism, in Gr. *προσώπων* *accēptō*,
Vulg. *acceptare personam*.] 2. *a.* of per-
sons or *fact*. [A Hebrewism, in Gr. *προσώπων* *accēptō*,
Vulg. *acceptare personam*.] 3. = *ACCEPTANCE* 3. —1711.
This *a.* of the term 1711.

Access (ak'ses, ak'ses'). ME. [In sense 4,
accessus. *Access* is now usual.] 1. Approach-
ing or being approached in various senses (see
quots.) ME. 2. A way or means of approach.
lit. and *fig.* 1605. 3. A coming as an addition
(replaced by ACCESSION) 1576. 4. A (sudden)
coming on of illness, anger, etc., a fit ME;
physic. an ague fit—1751. Also *fig.* (mod., after
Fr. *accès*).
1 = *†*Entrance At our *a.* to the pope's presence
GARNIER. = *Admittance*: the importance access to
field's easiness of *a.* BOSWELL. Opp. to *recess*: The
sun's *a.* and departure ITALY. The *a.* and recess
of Parliament MAY. = *ACCESSION* Our *a.* to the

ACCESSARY

II

ACCOMMODATE

Cowen CHARLES I. 2. The A. of he I. and M. E. ya. he n. D. s. 3. I. by o k. e. e. A. n. e. y. U. V. A. of one s. 4. The A. o. F. H. r. z. A. o. al. is T. k. or. / A. a. of. e. a. r. o. u. s. e. y. S. o. u. t. h. e. y. f. r. e. q. u. e. n. t. l. y. w. r. i. t. t. e. n. f. o. r. e. x. c. e. s. s. C. f. s. e. n. s. e. 2. H. e. n. c. e. f. a. c. c. e. s. s. i. v. e. a. p. r. e. s. s. i. n. g. i. n. g. a. c. c. e. s. s. i. b. l. e. f. a. c. c. e. s. s. i. v. e. a. d. o. p. r. e. s. s. i. n. g. l. y. A. c. c. e. s. s. e. s. s. l. e. s. s. i. n. a. c. c. e. s. s. i. b. l. e.

Accessory (æk'ses-ri, æk'ses-ri). 1880. [f. Access. s. The s. is etymologically necessary, the adj. accessory, but in use no distinction is practicable. *Accessory* is the hist. pronunc. A. s. 1. One who gives his accession (formerly *access*) to an act or undertaking. In Law: One who aids or abets in an offence, either before or after the fact. 2. Anything contributory or subordinate 1534.

1. There are no accessories in Treason FINCH. 2. The attention is distracted by the accessories MAS. JAMESON.

B. adj. 1. Of persons: Accessing to. In Law: Participant, privy 1594. 2. Of things: Subordinate, adventitious; (repl. by ACCESSORY) -1691.

1. Both houses of Parliament were made a. to the legal murders of this reign HALLAM. Hence Accessorily *adv.* concomitantly. Accessoriness, *privity*.

Accessible (æk'se-sib'l), a. 1610 [a. Fr. see ACCEDE.] 1. Capable of being used as an access (*ib.*). 2. Capable of being entered or reached; get-at-able 1642; fig. open to the influence of (const. to) 1818.

2. With one ascent A. from earth MILT. 2. Bold, a. coast. HOWARD. Evidence not a. to contemporaries MAY. fig. A. to bribery 1882. Hence Accessibility.

Accession (æk'se-sh'n), 1588. [a. Fr. see ACCEDE.] The action of going to, and its result. Hence, 1. Approach, admittance: = ACCESS 1. 1652. 2. Advance, arrival -1656. 3. Coming to a dignity, etc., esp. the throne 1769. 4. A coming to as an addition in various senses (see QUOTE). 1588; esp. (Law) Addition to property by natural growth or artificial improvement, which the owner acquires by Accession 1708. 5. A coming on of disease, etc. = ACCESS 4. -1827.

1. A. of air Sir H. DAVIS, of solar light KANE. 4. = Joining. The a. of duty to patience T. ADAMS = Assent: A. to an affair Sir J. MALIN. *Deed of*, in Sc. Law, a deed by which creditors bind themselves to concur in a trust executed by their debtor for the general behoof. = Addition: A. of strength WRIGHT. 5. A. to a library HALLAM. 6. Accessions of holy SOUTHWELL. Hence Accessional a. additional.

Accessit. Short for PROXIME ACCESSIT.

Accessory (æk'ses-ri, æk'ses-ri). 1549. [ad. late L. *accessorius*, see ACCEDE. For pronunc. see ACCESSARY.] A. w/ 1. Of things: Coming as an accession, additional 1618. 2. = ACCESSARY a. 1.

B. s. 1. An accessory thing; an adjunct 1549. 2. = ACCESSARY s. 1.

1. All pleasures else I accessories call HOLLAND. 2. Accessories to his hold not MILT. Hence Accessorial a. supplementary. Accessorily *adv.* additionally. Accessoriness, secondary character.

Acciaccatura (au'ja klát's-ri). 1876 [It.] *Mus.* A. 'grace', consisting of a small note performed quickly before an essential note of a melody, a 'crush-note'.

Accidental. ME. [a. Fr.] Hap; fortuitous circumstance -1811. Hence Accidental, a. non-essential.

Accidence (æk'sid-ent). 1509. [f. L. *accidentia*, pl. neut. treated as sb. fem.] 1. That part of Grammar which treats of the Accidents or inflections of words. 2. Hence, The rudiments of any subject 1562.

1. Ask him some questions in his A. *Merry W.* iv. i. 16. 2. The Accidence of Armorie 1566.

Accident (æk'sid-ent). ME. [a. Fr. = L. *accidens*.] 1. Anything that happens. 1. An event, esp. an unforeseen contingency; a disaster ME. 2. Chance, fortune. (By a. = L. *per accidens*.) 1492. 3. Med. An unfavourable symptom -1671. 4. A casual appearance or effect -1765. 5. An irregularity in the landscape 1870.

1. Of moving Accidents, by Flood and Field Oth. i. iii. 135. *The chapter of accidents*, the unforeseen course of events. A railway a., insurance against accidents (*mod.*). 2. By a. or design FREEMAN. 4. Non a. for noon adversity WAS SEYM in his CHAUCER. 5. Taking advantage of every a. of the ground 1898.

II. That which is present by chance, and

non es en al. 1. *Loc.* An a. r. bu. e. h. s. no na. of he esse ce ME. 2. Hen e any non essen. al accompaniment. 3. Her. A note or mark that may be retained or omitted in a coat of arms 1630. 4. *Gram.* pl. (L. *accidentia*) The changes, such as gender, number, case, etc., to which words are subject -1672. Now ACCIDENT.

1. When the breed is converted into the body of our lord the accidents abide. whytnesse, roundnesse and sauene CAYTON. 2. The brilliant accidents of birth, beauty etc.] DISRAELI. Hence f. Accidental a. fortuitous; non-essential. f. Accidental a. fortuitous; non-essential. f. Accidental a. fortuitous; non-essential. f. Accidental a. fortuitous; non-essential.

Accident, a. 1509. [ad. L. *accidentem*.] Accidental. Hence f. Accidentally *adv.* by chance: non-essentially.

Accidental (æk'sid-ent). ME. [a. Fr. *accidentel*, -el, ad. late L. *accidentalis*, see ACCIDENT.] A. adj. 1. Happening by, or pertaining to, chance; casual, fortuitous 1506.

2. *Logic*. Pertaining to accidents; non-essential 1557. 3. Incidental, subsidiary 1386.

1. The jury find only a. death (*mod.*). They sinn' not accidentally, but a Trade Mean, for M. in. i. 149.

2. The propositions in which accidents were predicated of it (the subject) were called A. MILT. 3. A. accidents JOHNSON. *Accidental* sharp, flat, natural (*Mus.*); so called only when they occur bef. particular notes, and not in the signature of the key. *Accidental* colours (in *Optics*): complementary colours, due to subjective sensation. *Accidental* lights (in *Painting*): 'secondary lights; effects of light other than ordinary daylight'. FAIRBOLT.

B. s. 2. A. a. casual property, see A. 2. b. *Mus.* A sharp, flat, or natural, occurring not at the commencement, but before a particular note; see A. 3 (quote).

c. *Painting*, pl. Those unusual effects produced by artificial light, proceeding from a fire, candle, etc. Hence *Accidentalism*, in *Painting*, the effect produced by a. lights; *Mod.* a system which treats disease as an a. modification of health.

Accidentalism = ACCIDENTALNESS. **Accidentally** *adv.* by chance; f. non-essentially. **Accidentality**, the quality or fact of being a.

Accidie. ME. [a. OFr. *accidie*, ad. med. L. *accidia*, late L. *accidia*, a. Gr. *ἀκidia*.] Sloth, torpor.

The synonyme of ACCIDIE CHAUCER.

Accipenser, see ACIPENSER.

Accipient, *pl.* a. [ad. L.] 'One who receives' (Dicts.)

Accipiter (æk'si-pit-er). 1874. [a. L.] 1. *Zool.* A bird of prey, one of the *Accipitres*, or *Falcones*. 2. *Surg.* A bandage for the nose, resembling a hawk's claw. Hence *Accipitral* a. rapacious, keen-sighted. *Accipitrine* a. hawk-like.

Accise, earlier form of EXCISE; see ABSTRE.

Accisus. 1753. [L., a. Gr. *ἀκκισός*.] *Rhet.* A feigned refusal of something desired

Accite, v. 1506. [ad. late L. *accitare* see CITE.] 1. To summon -1674. 2. To quote -1631. 3. To excite -1037.

1. Stanislaus whom valour accited into the Tauric fields MILT. 3. To a. So ravenous, an Appetite B. JOVS.

Acclaim (æk'klam). v. ME. [Strictly two vbs.: ACCLAM, ad. cl. L. *acclamare*, f. a. = ab- to, at + clamare to shout; and acclame, ad. med. L. *acclamare* to claim.] 1. From med. L. To lay claim to -1717.

II. From cl. L. 1. To applaud 1633; to name with applause at 1749. 2. *intr.* To shout applause 1652. 3. *trans.* To shout, spec. to utter an ACCLAMATION 1690.

2. To a. speeches 1821. The high Gods. Acclaimed her victrix SWIVINGTON. 3. Acclaiming, 'Glory be to Thee, O Lord' 1590. Hence *Acclaim* a. a shout of applause *poet.* *Acclaimable* a. *Acclaimed*.

Acclaimatory a. **Acclaimation** (æk'klam-ā-sh'n). 1541. [ad. L. *acclamatio*; see ACCLAM. Cf. Fr. *acclamation*.] 1. The action of acclaiming.

2. Calling to. b. Loud or eager approval or shouting 1555. 2. An exclamation: f. of dislike; f. of approval. Hence c. *Acclamation* however expressed 1541.

Rhet. A brief isolated sentence in a discourse, emphasizing what precedes it -1675.

1. To sing with a unto the Lord AN. SUNDIS. b. The genius a. of all the powers JOHNSON. [A Bull passed by a. favour. 2. That sat a. Blessed are

he w m h h re 6. The accommodations f. h. so does proclaimed him Emperor GIBSON. 3. Plain a. of Amen MILT.

Acclimatation. 1859. [a. Fr.] = ACCLIMATIZATION.

Acclimate (æk'lim-ēt), v. 1792. [a. Fr. *acclimater*.] = ACCLIMATE, now more common. *lit.* and *fig.* Hence *Acclimatable* a. *Acclimatement* (*rare*).

Acclimation (æk'lim-ā-sh'n). 1853. [f. ACCLIMATE, cf. *narrate*, *narration*, etc.] = ACCLIMATIZATION.

Acclimatization (æk'lim-ā-tī-zā-sh'n). 1830. [f. ACCLIMATE.] 1. The process of habituating, or being habituated, to a new climate. Also *attrib.* 2. A thing which has been acclimatized.

1. A garden, J. BULLER. 2. The turkey. One of our best acclimatizations OULAK.

Acclimatize (æk'lim-ā-tī-z), v. 1836 [f. Fr. *acclimater*. More usu. than ACCLIMATE.] To habituate, or become habituated, to a new or unusual climate. *lit.* and *fig.*

Acclimatized to unfamiliar ecclesiastical surroundings M. DAVIES. Hence *Acclimatizer*. *Acclimating* *vb.* s. = ACCLIMATIZATION.

Acclivity (æk'li-vit-i) 1614. [ad. L. *acclivitas*.] An ascending slope. Hence *Acclivitous* a.

Acclivous, a. 1731. [f. L. *acclivus*.] Sloping upward.

Accloy (æk'loi), v. arch. ME. [a. OFr. *enclouer* (mod. *enclouer*); = late L. *enclavare*. Later, aphet. to *cluy*. a. (= Anglo-Fr. *cluy*) by confusion with a. = L. *ad* gave *accloy*.] 1. To prick with a nail in shoeing a horse; to lame. *lit.* and *fig.* 2. To stop up an aperture as with a nail, etc.; to obstruct, clog, choke 1430. 3. To overfill ME., to nauseate 1519; to weary 1530.

2. The laws by which the flesh Accloys the spirit BROWNING. 3. Accloyed with bribes PAYNELL, examples JEWELL. Hence *Accloying* *vb.* s. overloading.

Accoast, v.; **accoasting**, *vb.* s. The older ff. of ACCOST, ACCOSTING, in the sense of coast, border upon.

Accoil, v. [a. OFr. *accueillir* (mod. *accueillir*); = late L. *accolligare*, see COLL.] To collect. (Only in Spenser) *Accoil*, s. *rare*. [a. OFr. *accueil* (mod. *accueil*).] Reception.

Accolade (æk'ol-ād, æk'ol-ād). 1693. [a. Fr. ad. It. *accollata*, sb. f. pa. pp. of *accollare*, to embrace about the neck; see ACCOLL.] 1. prop. An embrace; the technical name of the salutation, consisting at different times of an embrace, a kiss, or a blow on the shoulders with the flat of a sword, marking the bestowal of knighthood. 2. *Mod.* A vertical line or brace, used to couple two or more staves 1882.

2. Could [the Pope] receive [the Chair] with an insincere a. WISHMAN. Hence *Accoladed* *pp.* a. knighted.

Accoll, v. ME. [a. OFr. *accoller*.] To embrace -1557.

Accolled, *pp.* a. 1723. [f. ACCOLL. Fr. *accollé* is *more* used.] *Her.* 1. Collared, gorged. 2. Intertwined. 3. Conjoined, united, jugate, as two shields, two lozenges, or two busts on a coin. var. *Accollated*.

Accommodate, *pp.* a. 1525. [ad. L. *accommodatus*.] Suited, suitable, fit.

Accommodate (æk'p'mōd-ēt), v. 1531. [f. prec.] 1. To ascribe fittingly (a thing) to a person -1676; to adjust (one thing or person to another); *trans.* to adapt oneself to -1677; to show the correspondence of one thing to another; to make consistent (const. to, *trans.*, *with*) 1603. 2. To adjust, reconcile (things or persons), to bring to agreement 1597; *intr.* to come to terms 1618. 3. To fit (a thing for use); to repair (Fr. *raccommode*) -1812, to facilitate -1703. 4. To fit or furnish a person with 1597, to oblige 1663; esp. with lodgings, etc. 1715.

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o (Ger. Köln). u (Fr. pen). u (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. dame). d (curl). ē (ē) (there). ē (ē) (rein). ē (ē) (fr. suite). ē (ē) (tern, earth)

Accommodable a suitable. †**Accommodately** *adv.* †**Accommodateness**. **Accommodating** *adj.* the action of the *v.*; *pp.* a. suitab; hence, *adj.* affording accommodation, pliant, conciliatory; pliable, open to corruption. **Accommodatingly** *adv.* **Accommodator**, he who, or that which, accommodates.

Accommodation (āk'mōdēt[ən]). 1604. [a. Fr., ad. L. *accommodationem*.] 1. The action of accommodating, or the being accommodated; adaptation, adjustment 1644. 2. Adaptation of a word, expression, or system to something different from its original purpose 1721. 3. Self-adaptation, obligingness 1768. 4. An arrangement of a dispute, a settlement, compromise 1645. 5. The supplying with what is requisite. 6. Anything which supplies a want, or affords aid or refreshment; esp. lodgings and entertainment at an inn, etc. 1604. 7. Pecuniary aid in an emergency; a loan 1824.

2. The a. of the eye to the vision of external objects BREWSTER. 3. The adaptation or a. of a prophecy FRANCH. 3. His object in these accommodations was [etc.] HALLAM. 4. An a. between the belligerents PRESSCOTT. 5. Thea. of life JOHNSON. 6. Progress -is from necessities to accommodations REYNOLDS. 7. For our sick men CHAMWELL. The Humdrums has good accommodations FORSTER. 7. An a. of £100 from Ballantine LOCKHART.

Phrases. *Accommodation Bill*, a bill not representing an actual commercial transaction, but for the purpose of raising money on credit. *Accommodation land*, land, generally in the neighbourhood of a town or fair, having a special rental value owing to its being required by some one, to whom it is let temporarily, for the purposes of his business or property; e.g. land let to a butcher, to fatten his stock for killing, or the like. *Accommodation price*, the price, always in excess of the mere agricultural rental value, paid for such land.

Accommodative (āk'mōdētiv), a. 1841. [f. *accommodat-*, *accommodat-*.] Tending to accommodate. Hence *Accommodativeness*. †**Accompanable**, -table, a. 1548. [a. Fr. *accompagnable*.] Companionable.

Accompaniment (āk'mpāniment). 1744 [a. Fr. *accompagnement*.] 1. Anything that accompanies; something attending or added, by way of ornament, for symmetry, or the like 1756. 2. *Mus.* The subsidiary part or parts, instrumental or vocal, added for the sake of effect to a musical composition, esp. the instrumental part which sustains the voice 1744. 3. *Her.* The belt, mantlings, etc. applied about the shield, by way of ornament.

Accompany (āk'mpāni), v. 1460. [a. Fr. *accompagner*; see COMPANION.] 1. †To add or conjoin to -1587; to send (or give) with the addition of 1629, *tr.* to unite oneself with -1650. 2. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted.) To keep company with; *epithem.* to cohabit with -1760, *absol.* to combine -1577. 3. *trans.* (with omitted.) †To keep company with; *epithem.* to cohabit with -1660; to convey, escort, attend c. 1460; used *fig.* of things personified 1477. 4. To go with as an attribute or attendant phenomenon 1731. 5. *Mus.* To a. (singing, a piece, the singer): To join a singer or player by singing or playing an accompaniment.

1. With fresh soldiers to them accompanied FOXE. To a. the word with a blow (metaph.). 2. Shee bid her a. accompany her solitary father SPURRY. The ladies accompanied the gentlemen in hunting parties STURTT. Accompanied by his wife FREEMAN. Defeated, accompanied by half a bottle of Bordeaux HAMEATOR. 4. The elections of some were accompanied by bellowings PERKINS.

†*Accompanied* now takes *by* with personal or active agents, with only when the agency is secondary. Hence *Accompanier*. *Laws.* *Accompanist*, -yist. *Accompanying* *adv.* *sb.* going, or acting with, or giving as an accompaniment, *esp.* in *Mus.*, *pp.* a. attending; attached, appended.

†**Accompliment**. 1587. [f. late L. *accomplere*.] Anything that completes or perfects; see ACCOMPLISHMENT.

Accomplice (āk'mplis). 1485. [f. COM-PLICE. The *ac-* is obscure.] An associate in crime or guilt. Const. *off.*; also with the criminal, *in* the crime. Also playfully (*irony*). An a. of [Catiline's] Crime DRYDEN. Our General, and his accomplices SALES. Hence *Accompliceship* (*rare*), *Accomplicity* (*rare*), the state of being an a.

Accomplish (āk'mplij), v. ME. [a. OFr. *accompliss-*, *accomplir*, now *accomplir* -late L.

accomplere. The hist. pronunc. is āk'mplij.] 1. *trans.* To perform, carry out. *intr.* -1509. 2. To complete (a work 1477, time 1574, a distance 1855). 3. To equip completely 1588. 4. To perfect in mental acquirements; to finish off 1475.

1. The desire accomplished is sweet to the soule Prov. xlii. 19. 2. To a. sentence yeeres DAN. iv. 2, half a league or more PRESSCOTT. 3. The Armourers accomplishing the Knights HEN. V. iv. Chor. 12. 4. Thou art a Gentleman well-accomplish'd Two Gent. iv. iii. 13. Hence *Accomplishable* a. practicable. *Accomplisher*.

Accomplished (āk'mplish), *pp.* a. 1475 [f. prec.] 1. Fulfilled, completed 1577. 2. Perfect; *esp.* in acquirements, etc. 1475. †3. Fully versed 20.

1. Not yet eight years A. HOLMES. A service, SOUTHERY. 2. An a. courtier CYNTH. l. v. 103. A speaking is an art BLACKIE.

Accomplishment (āk'mplishment). 1460. [a. Fr. *accomplissement*. See ACCOMPLISH.]

1. The action of accomplishing, or the being accomplished; completion. 2. The act of perfecting, or the being perfected, perfection 1561. 3. An achievement or attainment 1599. 4. Anything that completely equips, as accomplishment; in mod. use, an ornamental attainment or acquirement; occas. a superficial acquirement.

1. The A. of the Duke of York's marriage with the princess of Modena JOHNSON. 2. The finishing stroke and very A. of Virtue SHARPSHURV. 3. A harmony -the a. of correct and vigilant judgement Mrs. RADCLIFFE. 4. The external Accomplishments of Kingly prosperity MUR. To fold and seal a letter adroitly is not the lowest of accomplishments DE QUINCEY.

Account, v. and *sb.*, arch. f. ACCOUNT. **Accountant**, arch. f. ACCOUNTANT. **Accounter**, obs. f. ACCOUNTER.

Accord (āk'ord), v. OE. [n. OFr. *accorder* -late L. *accordare*, relash. after L.] *lit.* To bring heart to heart. 1. *trans.* To cause to agree, to reconcile (persons) -1702; *tr.* and *pass.* to reconcile oneself with -1786; to compose (quarrels or differences) ME., †to attain to -1663. 2. *intr.* (refl. pron. suppressed). To come to an agreement (see QUOTE) ME.; †to agree to, to assent or consent to -1674; of things: To be in harmony with ME.; †impers. to be suitable or proper (L. *convenire*) -1556. 3. *trans.* (prep. omitted), †To agree upon -1676; to agree to grant; hence, in 19th c., to grant to, to award.

1. We wolde gladly accorde you and hym Lo. BRANES. Manyque accordeth alle thynges CAYTON. To a. a difference LONGE. 2. Two dogges and one bone MAYE never a. in one 1500. We may a. with the Emperour HOLCOTTE. To a. a common sentiment HALLE. To a. of the time to begin H. SMITH. So upon. †With subord. cl. I acord wel that it ys so CHALCER. You, to his love must a. A. Y. L. v. iv. 129. His principles and practice do not a. well together (und.). Do that thyng quikly accords 1556. 3. All business being thus accorded 1674. The glimpses of eternity to saints accorded WORDSW. Hence *Accordable* a. accordant; reconcilable. *Accordancy*, agreement. *Accorded* *pp.* a. reconciled; granted. *Accorder*, one who agrees, or bestows. *Accordment*, reconciliation.

Accord (āk'ord), ME. [a. OFr. *accord*, *acorde*, f. *accorder*; see PREC.] 1. Reconciliation; concurrence of opinion, will, or action; consent ME. 2. A formal act of reconciliation; a treaty ME. 3. *Laws.* An extrajudicial arrangement 1625. 4. Harmonious correspondence, e.g. of colours and tints; *esp.* of sounds: Agreement in pitch and tone; harmony ME. 5. Assent to a proposal; permission -1602.

1. True A. is an Union of... the Will and Affections R. JONES. Family a. COWPER. A. of hands and back and forward steps WORDSW. To be of, at a. with -to agree with. With (to) one a. with unanimity. 2. The pees and the acord y made... CAYTON. A general a. with Holland MOTLEY. 4. The ayres and accords of the Harpe BACON. 5. This gentle and enforced a. of Hamlet Hamlet. i. ii. 123. Of (to) one's own a.; of one's own motion.

†**Accord**, *adv.* or a. ME. [? for a *accord*; or short f. *accorded*.] In accord. CHAUCER.

Accordance (āk'ordāns), ME. [2. (1) *Fr.* *accordance*; see ACCORD v.] The state of being in accord, or the act of agreeing or granting; harmony; conformity. The accordance Of songe Rant. Rose 498. The

degree of a. FAULDER. In a. with (rarely *to*) in conformity to.

Accordant (āk'ordānt), a. ME. [a. OFr. *accordant*, see ACCORD v.] 1. Conformable to, with. 2. *absol.* †Concurring in mind agreeable -1599; agreeing in action or motion *esp.* of sounds; harmonious 1764. †3. Appropriate, fitting -1571.

A. with reason FABIAN, with the pride of London Mrs. YONCE. 2. If hee found her a. Much Ado. i. 14. A. strings R. LLOYD, action KINGLARK. 3. With warrantie a. Littletons Ten. Hence *Accordantly* *adv.*

According (āk'ording), *pp.* a. and *adv.* ME. [f. ACCORD v.] *pp.* *adv.* †1. Corresponding to -1532. 2. *absol.* Agreeing in nature or action; consent 1450. 3. Appropriate, fitting -1674. 4. *adv.* †*absol.* = ACCORDINGLY 4.

2. This a. voice of national wisdom B. EVE. The a. hearts of men FRANKSON. 4. Thou shalt a. with borne soule... And quarst thy life a. Meas. for M. v. i. 487. *Phr.* According as exactly or just as According to, in a manner consistent with; suitably to.

Accordingly (āk'ordingh), *adv.* ME. [f. prec.] †1. Harmoniously -1571. 2. Becomingly, suitably -1634. 3. In the order specified; respectively -1603. 4. In accordance with the premises; correspondingly 1599; in natural sequence 1608.

4. When you have seene more proceed a. Much Ado. iii. ii. 125. *Phr.* †Accordingly to, conformably to. Accordingly as; just as.

Accordion (āk'ordion), 1842. [f. It. *accordare*; cf. *clarion*.] A portable musical hand-instrument, consisting of a small pair of bellows and a range of keys, which on being pressed admit wind to metal reeds. Also *as* *adj.*, folding like an a. Hence *Accordionist*.

Accost (āk'st), v. 1578. [a. Fr. *accoster* -late L. *accostare*, to be side to side. Formerly *uncost*, after COAST.] *tr.* *intr.* To be alongside -1611; *trans.* to border on -1662; to go alongside of, to COAST -1603. 2. *refl.* To accost oneself with, keep beside (rare), *intr.* to draw near to -1635. 3. *trans.* To approach for any purpose; to face; to make up to, arch. 1599. 4. To address 1612. 5. To solicit in the street for an improper purpose 1887.

1. *trans.* If his land accosteth the sea PUTTER. 3. A is from her beard her, was her, assual her *intr.* *vi.* 52. 4. (They) thus a. him soon Mrs. Hence *Accost* *sb.* seduction. *Accostable* a. ready to accost; approachable. *Accosted* *pp.* a. *Her.* placed side by side. *Accosting* *adv.* *sb.* *ta.* coming alongside, advance (towards) intercourse, †*Accostment*, the action of accosting.

†**Accouche** [ā'vʃ, ā'kuntʃ], v. 1867. [a. Fr. *accoucher*; see A-7, COUCH.] To act as midwife.

†**Accouchement** (āk'ouchment), 1809. [Fr., f. *accoucher*, see PREC.] Delivery in child-bed.

†**Accoucheur** (āk'uchur), 1750. [Fr., f. *accoucher*; see ACCOUCHER v.] A man midwife; also formerly = next.

†**Accoucheuse** (āk'uchuz), 1867. [Fr. fem. of prec.] A midwife.

†**Accounsel**, v. ME. [a. OFr. *monseigneur*] To COUNSEL -1649.

Account (āk'aunt), v. [ME. *acunten*, a. OFr. *acunter*, *acunter* -late L. *accomptare* for **accomptare*. Refashioned as *account*, after Fr.] 1. To count, count up -1582; *absol.* -1776, to calculate, reckon -1788, to reckon in -1826. Also with *to*, *for*, *total*. 2. *intr.* To render or receive an account ME.; *trans.* to render account of 1614, to render an account for trust moneys; to explain; to answer for (see QUOTE) 1679. 3. *trans.* To estimate, value, hold [a thing to be so and so] Also with *inf.* or *subord. cl.* So, to account of; to think much, etc. of a thing. ME. 4. To narrate. *trans.* and *intr.* ME.

1. He [a grocer] must be able to a. A. SMITH. The Hejere... is accounted from the year of the flight of Mahomet from Mecca 1788. All sorts of graces accounted to you D. JERVIS. 2. Ramnarain was ready to a. fairly Mrs. MUL. All receipts should be accounted to a finance committee M. PARRISON. At once accounting for his deep arrears DRYDEN. To a. for the greater cold TRYDALL. The terms accounted for one, the keeper for another THACKERAY. 3. [I] therein doe a. my self well paid MARCH. i. 17. l. 417. Wee are accounted as sheepe ROM. viii. 36. They are nothing to be accounted of I. TAYLOR.

ac (man). a (pass). au (loud). o (cut). g (Fr. chef). o (ever). ai (I, eye). o (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). p (what). o (g...)

Hen e Accounted *phl a. e on* Ac-
count *n ho on* Account *nt*
ing *t p g a o a b h f*
un *g* paning *ph a t o* *h b*
ke p *a* Accountment, the work
of accounting, responsibility.

Account (ákoun't), *sb. ME.* [a. OFr. *acount*,
aront, later *acompt*, *f. a + cont.*—late L. *comptum*, cl. *computum*; see prec. Refashioned
acompt in 15th c.] 1. Counting, reckoning,
calculation ME. 2. A statement of moneys re-
ceived and paid, with calculation of the balance,
also one of the leads under which accounts
are kept in a ledger ME.; the preparing a
statement of money transactions 1610. 3.
A reckoning in one's favour; advantage 1611.
4. A statement of the administration of money
in trust 1513; hence, a statement as to re-
sponsibilities generally; answering for conduct,
e. g. on the Last Day ME.; also in same
sense pl. was used as sing. a. of money—1762.
b. of responsibility or conduct—1564. 5.
Law. A writ or action against a bailiff, re-
ceiver, etc., who refuse to render account 1622.
6. Estimation, consideration, importance ME.
7. A relation, report or description 1614.

1. Quick at accounts (*untd*). To cast accounts, to
make calculations. Money of *a.*, denominations of
money used in reckoning only. 2. At many times
I brought in my accounts *Timon* II. ii. 142. To open
or close an *a.* with one. To render or send in an *a.*
to give a statement of money due. *A. current*: a
running account. *Joint a.*: one entered into by two
parties not otherwise in partnership. To keep ac-
counts (pl.). To balance or square accounts; to pay
or receive the balance shown. *Cash A.*, *Suspense A.*,
etc. For the *a.* (Stock Exchange): not for cash, but
for settlement on the next settling-day. In a *with-*
in relation, requiring the keeping of an *a.* with. To
place or pass to *a.*: to debit or credit a person's *a.*
with. For *a.* of, to be accounted to for. On *a.*, as
an interim payment on *a.* of something in process.
On one's *a.*, in his behalf and at his expense. On
one's own *a.*, On *a.* of, because of; concerning.
Commissioners of public A. HALLAM. 2. Wherein
they expected to find their own A. SWIFT A kind
which cannot be turned to any *a.* H. MARTINEAU.
4. The ordinary cannot demand account for them
PERKINS. Claudio shall render me a decree *A. Unch*
Ado IV. i. 398. He has gone to his *a.* MARTIN. To give
a. of, to account for. To give a good *a.* of, to be
successful with. Accounts to be made to the King
LAMBEARD. We shall render an account for their
lives BECON. 5. *A.* does not lie against an infant
TOMLINS. 6. A Scholar of good account B. JON.
To make *a.* of, to estimate. To take (*into*) *a.* (of)
to notice. To learn out of *a.* To lay one's *a.* with
(on, for): to reckon upon. (Owen Ser.) 7. An
account of my poor voyage CAMERON. He trusted
nobody's *a.* of it DICKENS. Hence *Accountless a.*
beyond count; irresponsible.

attrib. and Comb. A-book, one prepared for the
keeping of accounts. A day, day of reckoning.
A sales, a detailed account of the sale of a parcel
of goods.

†Account, *phl.* 1548. Short f AC-
COUNTED.

Accountable (ákoun'təb'l), *a.* 1583. [f.
ACCOUNT *v.*] 1. Liable to be called to
account, responsible (*to, for*) 1583, also simply
1612. 2. To be counted on—1709. 3.
To be computed—1589; attributable to—1611.
4. Explicable. (Cl. *unaccountable*.) 1665.
Also for 1745.

1. I am *a.* to no man STURGE. A. to the volunteer
for the residue of the sum WELLINGTON. 4. A very
a. obstinacy Geo. ELIOT. Hence *Accounta-*
bility, *Accountableness*, responsibility (*to, for*),
Accountably adv.

Accountant (ákoun'tánt), 1458. [a. Fr.
acomptant; see ACCOUNT *v.*] *†A. adj.* Giving
or liable to give an account—1619.

B. *sb.* 1. One accountable or responsible. In
Law, the defendant in action of Account 1453.
2. One who counts; a calculator 1616. 3. One
who professionally makes up accounts; an
officer in a public office who has charge of the
accounts 1539. 4. A narrator—1655.

1. Any crown debtor or *a.* to the crown WILLIAMS.
It is no plea by an *a.* that he was robbed TOMLINS.
2. He is an excellent A. STURGE. 3. A General,
the superintending accountant in various public offices.
Skillful accountants J. JONES. Hence *Accountancy*,
the art or practice of an *a.* *Accountantship*, the
office of an *a.*

†Accountple, *v.* 1486. [a. OFr. *acompter*,
acomptier, *f. a + compt.*] To couple—1635. Ac-
couplement 1483 [a. Fr.] *†r.* The action
of coupling; marriage union—1594. 2. In
Carpentry A tie or brace. *†Accountpling, rbl.*

sb. 1525 [ACCOUPLE] Co p ng *p*
un on n na age

†Accourage, *v.* [a. Fr. *accouager*, *f. a +*
courage, courage.] To encourage. SPENSER.

†Accouter, *v.* [f. COURT *v.* + *ac-* = *ad-*.]
To court. SPENSER.

Accoutre (ákout're), *v.* 1606. [a. MFr.
accouter, *accouter*; prob. *f. a + coustre* a
sacristan, who robed the clergyman.] To
equip, array.

Aptly accoutred, and armed Cap-a-pe DRUM.
He accoutred me with other necessities SWIFT.
Hence **Accoutred** *phl a.* (The only part of the *a.*
much used.)

Accoutrement (ákout'remēt), 1549. [a.
MFr. *accoutrement*, *accoutrement*, see AC-
COUTRE.] 1. Apparel, outfit, equipment
(*Usa. pl.*). *Milit.* Equipments other than arms
and dress. 2. The process of accoutring or
being accoutred 1598.

Point device in your accoutrements A. P. L. III. ii.
402. The war-contractor and the *a.*-maker 1858.

†Accoy, *v.* ME. [a. OFr. *accoyer*, *f. a +*
coy—L. *quietum*.] To quiet; hence, to soothe,
to silence, or daunt—1617.

With kind words accoyd SPENSER.

†Accrease, *v.* ME. [a. OFr. *accresce*,
—L. *accrescere*; see also ACCRESCERE] To
increase, trans. and intr. Hence **Accrease**
sb. increase.

Accredit (ákred-it), *v.* 1620 [a. Fr. *ac-*
crediter, *f. a + credit*.] 1. To put into credit,
to set forth as credible; to vouch for 1620.
2. To furnish with credentials; to authorize
as an envoy. Const. to, at. 1791.

1. His censure will (to use the new phrase) *a.* his
praises COVERER. *Phr.* To *a.* one with *son eling*: to
vouch for it as his. Mr. Bright. was accredited with
having said [etc.] 1880. 2. Accredited at St. Peters-
burg KIMMER. var. *†Accreditate v.*, where
Accreditation, the action of accrediting, or being
accredited. Accredited *phl a.* furnished with
credentials; authoritatively sanctioned.

Accremential (ak'remēnti-ál), *a.* 1879
[f. L. *accrementum*, *f. accrescere*; see AC-
CRESCERE.] *Bot.* Pertaining to accrementation.

Accrementation (ak'remēnti-shū), 1879
Improper formation after prec. Cf. *fructifica-*
tion. *Bot.* Organic growth, by development
of blastema, or by fusion of cells; = ACCRE-
TION.

Accresce (ákres-sē), *v.* 1634. [ad. L. *ac-*
crecere. Refash. on ACCREASE from Fr.] 1.
To accrue (in Rom. Law). 2. *trans.* To
add to 1612. Hence **Accrescence**, continuous
growth; an accretion. **Accrescency**, an
accretion. **Accrescent a.** growing continu-
ously; *Bot.* growing larger after flowering.

Accrete (ákrit-i), *v.* 1784. [f. L. *accret-*,
accrescere; see ACCRESCERE.] 1. *intr.* To grow
together by adhesion; to grow to 1860. 2.
trans. To cause to grow or unite to 1871.

Accrete, *phl a.* 1824. [ad. L. *accretus*;
see ACCRESCERE.] 1. Formed by accretion,
fictitious. 2. *Bot.* Grown together, said of
parts normally separate 1847.

Accretion (ákrit-shū), 1615. [ad. L. *accret-*
ionem; see ACCRESCERE.] 1. Continued
growth. 2. The growing together of parti-
cles, or of parts normally separate 1655; any-
thing so formed 1873. 3. The process of
growth by external addition 1625. 4. The
adhesion of external matter or things so as to
cause increase 1713; that which so adheres,
an extraneous addition 1853. 5. *Law*, *a.*
= ACCESSION. 1830. b. The increase of an
inheritance or legacy by the addition of the
share of a failing co-heir or co-legatee 1880.

1. The tendency of all power is to a *HER*. 2.
The drop, gathered by *a.* of minute particles, may
be snow, ice, or water PERKINS. The Bible—an *a.*
of casual writings H. ROGERS. 3. Inanimate *ak-dies*
have an *a.*, but no Alimentation DIXON. 4. The
a. after *A* pure, of the palatal semivowel *y* DOWD.
The accretions of age MERRIVALE.

Accretive, *a.* 1665. [f. L. *accret-*, *ac-*
crecere.] Belonging to accretion.

†Accriminate, *v.* 1655. [f. L. *ac-* = *ad-* +
crimari.] To accuse of crime. Hence

†Accrimination, accusation of crime.

Accroach (ákroch), *v.* ME. [a. OFr. *acro-*
cher (later *accherer*), *f. a + croc*, see CROOK.]
prop. To draw with a hook; hence, 1. To

d a o one e oq e ME. 2. With *do*
unself. To usurp what is not one's own 1520
3. *intr.* To encroach 1530.

2. They had attempted to *a.* to themselves royal
power BRIDGES. Hence **Accroaching** *rbl sb.* the
act of drawing to oneself; usurping sovereign power
Accroachment.

Accrual (ákru-ál), [f. ACCRUE *v.*] = AC-
CRETION *sb.* *attrib.*, as *a. basis*.

†Accrue (ákru-), *sb.* 1577. [a. Fr. *accru*,
accruin—L. *accrescere*; see ACCREARE.]
Accession, reinforcement. (Cf. CREW.)

Accrue (ákru-), *v.* 1470. [f. the *sb.*] 1.
To fall (to any one) as a natural growth or
increment, to come as an accession or ad-
vantage. Const. *multo, lo.* 2. To arise or
spring (from, by, *off*) as a natural growth or
result. Used (*sp.* of interest 1519. 3. To
grow, grow up 1604. 4. *trans.* To collect 1501.

1. Lands left to the shore accrue wholly to the
King 1622. 2. Interest begins to *a.* from the moment
[etc.] McCUTCHEON. Hence **Accrued** *phl a.* accumu-
lated by growth, *Her.* full grown. **Accrue**,
the action of accruing as a natural accession, or as
interest; that which accrues or has accrued. **Ac-**
cruer (*Latv*), the action of accruing; = ACCRE-
TION *sb.* **Accruing** *rbl sb.* natural growth,
phl a. arising in due course.

Accubation (ak-kubē-shū), 1646. [ad. L.
accubationem, var. of *accubationem*.] *†r.*
The ancient posture of reclining at table—1656.

2. *Med.* = ACCOUCHEMENT. 1879.

Accumbent (ák-umbēt), 1656. [ad. L.
accumbentem, *a. cubere*.] A. *phl a.* 1. Reclin-
ing at table 1577. 2. *Bot.* Lying against
anything; opp. to *incumbent*. Applied to the
cotyledons of an embryo when their edges lie
against the folded radicle. B. *sb.* One who
reclines, or is, at table 1656.

†Accumber, *v.* ME. [for earlier *encombre*
(*A-pref.* 10), a. OFr. *encombrer*, *f. en + combre*;
see CUMBER. Refash. after *uds.* in *a.*—L.
ad-.] To encumber, oppress, crush.

Accombed with the cloaked haired of Cain *Hom-*
ilies. Hence **†Accumbrance**, the act of encum-
bering. **†Accumbrous a.** cumbrous. CHAUCER.

Accumulate (ákū-mū-lēt), *phl a.* 1533.
[ad. L. *accumulatus*, *accumulare*, *f. ad-* = *ad-* +
umulare.] Heaped up by additions. As
apple replaced by ACCUMULATED.

Accumulate (ákū-mū-lēt), *v.* [f. prec.]
1. *trans.* To heap up in a mass, to pile up; to
collect. *fig.* 1529. *whol.* 1858. Occas. *lit.*
(after Lat.) 1869. 2. To take (degrees) by
ACCUMULATION; also *whol.* 1667. 3. *intr.*
(from *refl.*) To go on increasing 1759.

1. To *a.* piles of wealth *Ham* VIII. iii. 107, an
immense debt BURKE, authorites 1798. To *a.* beyond
our wants 1858. 3. Where wealth accumulates, Gold-
smith.

Accumulation (ákū-mū-lē-shū), 1490.
[ad. L. *accumulationem*; see ACCUMULARE.]
1. The action of accumulating. *lit.* and *fig.*
1606. 2. The process of growing into a heap;
fig. the growth of money by the addition
of interest to principal 1490. 3. The com-
bination of several acts or exercises into one;
fig. the taking of higher and lower degrees
together, or at a shorter interval than is usual
1753. 4. An accumulated mass; a pile 1490.

1. Quicke *a.* of renowne *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 10. The
instinct of *a.* HANFORD. 2. The *a.* of runs and
rubbish from above STANLEY. 3. To say the divine
offices by *a.* 1665. 4. An *a.* of knowledge JOHNSON,
of capital CARLILE, of snow HUXLEY.

Accumulative (ákū-mū-lēt-iv), *a.* 1651.
[f. L. *accumulatus*, *accumulari*; see ACCUMU-
LARE.] 1. Arising from accumulation; cumu-
lative. 2. Tending to increase in amount
1857. 3. Given to accumulate 1877. Hence
Accumulatively adv. **Accumulativeness**.

Accumulator (ákū-mū-lēt-er), 1691. [ad.
L.] 1. One who amasses 1748. 2. One
who takes degrees by ACCUMULATION 1691.

3. Anything that accumulates. *spec.* An
apparatus for accumulating electricity. 1877.

†Accur (*re*), *v.* 1555 [ad. L. *accurrere*,
Cf. Fr. *accourir*.] To run to; to meet—1651.
Often for OCCUR.

Accuracy (ak-kū-rē-si), 1662. [f. ACCU-
RATE.] The state of being ACCURATE; pre-
cision, correctness.

Experiments that require a greater *a.* R. WALLER
A. of singing HUXLEY.

Accurate (ækjūrāt), *a.* 1612. [ad. L. *accuratus*, *accurare*.] *†*1. Executed with care -1738. *2.* Of things and persons. Exact, correct, as the result of care 1612. *3.* Of things: Conforming to a standard, or to truth, precise, correct 1651.

1. Accurat diames BURTON. *2.* Attempts 1738. *3.* An a. knowledge of mineralogy SULLIVAN. *4.* An a. and learned printer DIBDIN. *5.* An a. term BURKE. *6.* A solution (mod.). Hence **Accurately** *adv.* with careful exactness, without error or defect. **Accurate**ness. (Properly of a person.)

Accurse (ækjūs), *v.* arch. Pa. *pple.* **accursed**, **accurst**. ME. [f. A. *prof.* 7 + OE *cursian* to CURSE. The *a-* in *a-curse*, appar. intens., was erroneously latinized to *ac-* in 15th c.] To pronounce or imprecate a curse upon; to devote to perdition, or misery.

She had purchased a curse of the pope, to a curse all ye said barons FABIAN. Accursed Above all cattle MICH. Hence **Accursed**, **accurst** *pple.* *a.* lying under a curse; worthy of, or bringing with it, a curse; also *adverb.* **Accursedly** *adv.* arch. **Accursedness**. arch. **†Accursing** *vbi. sb.* the act of pronouncing a curse; excommunication.

†Accurtation. 1583 [a. med. L. *accurtationem*.] Shortening -1594.

Accusant (ækjūzānt), 1611. [a. Fr. — L. *accusantem*, *accusare*.] One who accuses.

Accusation (ækjūzāʃən), ME. [a. Fr., ad. L. *accusationem*, f. *accusare*.] *1.* The act of accusing, or the being accused. *2.* The charge, or the declaration containing it, an indictment ME.

1. Be thou constant in the *A Much Ado* II. ii. 55 Under the a. of his country BURKE. *2.* To this a. I will not plead 1862.

Accusative (ækjūzātīv), *a.* ME. [a. Fr., ad. L. *accusativus* 'of the nature of accusation' = Gr. (ᾠδὴς) ἀιτιατικῆς, and also 'of or pertaining to that which is caused' (ᾠδὴ ἀιτιατικῆς).] Gram. In inflected languages the name of the case expressing primarily destination; hence, the case expressing the object of transitive verbs, i.e. the destination of the verbal action; applied, in uninflected languages, to the relation in which the object stands. Usu. *sb.* (case being omitted). *†2.* (From ACCUSE *v.*) Accusatory ME.

1. The fourth case is accusatif case GASTA ROM. (1899) 417. *2.* A very a. age SIR E. DRAKE. Hence **Accusative** *a.* **Accusatively** *adv.* in an a. manner, relating to the a. case.

†Accusator, **-our**. ME. [a. Fr. *accusateur* — L. *accusatorum*.] An accuser.

Accusatorial (ækjūzātōriāl), *a.* 1823. [f. L. *accusatorius*.] Of or pertaining to an accuser.

A procedure, that in which the prosecutor is a different person from the judge BENTHAM. Hence **Accusatorially** *adv.* by means of a formal accuser.

Accusatory (ækjūzātōri), *a.* 1601. [ad. L. *accusatorius*.] Of the nature of an accusation.

Accuse (ækjūs), *v.* ME. [a. OFr. *accuser* — L. *accusare*, for *accusare*, f. *ac-* = *ad-* + *cursare*; *a-* was refashioned as *ac-* after L.] *1.* To charge with a fault; to blame, also with *as*, *for*, or *subord.* cl. 1573. *2.* To accuse of (*for*, *ten*, *upon*). To charge with the crime of ME.; also *adverb.* (obj. omitted), and *intr.* *3.* To betray, disclose, and *fig.* to indicate, or make known (*vare*) ME.

He had accused him to the king BUNYER. Such frugal virtue makes may a DAREX. Accused as accessory to the crime (mod.). *2.* Atrous accused himself of murder LYNGATE. Who is he that accusech (mod.). They accusech falsely agaynst Charyte WYCLIF.

3. The distribution of the scene accuses an absence of motive or thought 1854. Hence **Accusable** *a.* liable to be accused; liable to the charge of. **Accusably** *adv.* **Accusally**, the act of accusing. **†Accusee**, accusation *a.* *Heb.* VI. iii. 1. 160. Accn sed *pple.* *a.* charged with a crime or fault. (Usu. the accused: the prisoner at the bar.) **†Accusement**, the action of accusing. **Accusing** *vbi. sb.* the action of accusing; *pple.* *a.* blaming; reproachful. **Accu** singly *adv.*

Accuser (ækjūs), ME. [f. ACCUSE *v.*] One who accuses or blames; *esp.* one who prosecutes in a court of justice.

Satan... The tempter is the a. of mankind MICH. **†Accusor**, **-our**. ME. [a. Anglo-Fr.] Early ff. ACCUSER.

Accustom (ækjūstəm), *v.* 1477. [a. OFr. *accostumer*, f. *ad-* + *costume* — late L. *costuma* — *costudinem* — cl. L. *consuetudinem* COSTUME; *a-* was refashioned as *ac-* after L.] *†1.* *trans.*

To make customary or familiar; to practise habitually. Freq. in pass., to be accustomed. -1708. *†2.* *intr.* To become familiar, to consort or cohabit with -1670. *3.* *trans.* To habituate (*to*, *ten*, *into*, *for*, *with*, or *to do*) 1478. Also *refl.* and *†intr.*

1. Such... thanks As friends *a.* on the shore MARLOWE. *2.* With the best man we openly MITHON. *3.* The ear is accustomed to stillness RUSKIN. *refl.* With servants, never a. yourself to passionate language CHATHAM. *intr.* Those who *a.* to wash their heads EVELING. Hence **†Accustom** *sb.* habit.

†Accustomable *a.* usually practising or practised. **Accustomably** *adv.* customarily. **†Accustomance**, customary use or practice. **†Accustomarily** *adv.* usually. **Accustomary** *a.* arch. usual.

†Accustomate *pple.* *a.* accustomed. **Accustoming** *vbi. sb.* making oneself familiar with, consorting, habituating.

Accustomed (ækjūstəmd), *pple.* *a.* 1483. [f. ACCUSTOM *v.*] *1.* Made customary; habitual *†2.* Frequented by customers -1772.

1. Th' a. sight of death A. Y. / III. v. 4. *2.* A well a. shop S. COLLETT. Hence **Accustomedly** *adv.* **Accustomedness**, the quality or fact of being a. **Acce** (*ps*). ME. [a. Fr. *as* — L. *as* (said to be a. Tarentine *as* = Gr. εἰς one).] *1.* One at dice, or the side of the die marked with one pip, and counting as one, afterwards extended to cards, dominoes, etc. *Ambs* *acc.* both aces, *deuce* *acc.* (OFr.) two aces at one throw (now taken as *deuce* + *ace* = 2 and 1; so *they* *acc.*, *eyes* *acc.*, etc.). *b.* A point at rackets, lawn tennis, etc. *2.* *fig.* Bad luck, loss (= the lowest throw); the perfection (= the best card) ME. An aviator who has brought down three enemy machines, a crack aviator 1917. *3.* *fig.* A single point, a jot, particle, or atom 1528.

1. *Lynd* II. iii. 3. *2.* The a. and wale of honest men BURNS. *3.* To bate an ace; to make the slightest abatement. Facing him that *a.*, he was a truly great man NORTH. Within an ace of on the very point of I was within an a. of being talked to death T. BROWN. Hence **Acce** *v.* to score an ace against an opponent (cf. 2 b. above).

-acea, L. suffix, pl. neut. of *-aceus* = belonging to, etc.; see *-ACEOUS*. Used (in neut. pl. *sc. animalia*) to form names of classes or orders of animals, as *Crustacea*, etc.

-aceæ, L. suffix, pl. fem. of *-aceus*, as above Used (in fem. pl. *sc. plantæ*) to form names of orders or families of plants, as *Rosaceæ*, etc.

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Acerbale (æseɪbəl), *v.* 1731. [f. L. *acer* but, *acerbum*.] To sour or embitter, *usu.* Hence **Acerbate** *pple.* *a.* embittered.

Acerbic (æseɪbɪk), *a.* 1805. [f. L. *a. acerbus*.] Sour or harsh.

Acerbity (æseɪbɪtī), 1572. [a. Fr. *acide* but, ad. L. *acribiter*.] *1.* Sourness of taste, with astringency 1611. *2.* *fig.* Of men their words, etc. Sharpness, and bitterness keen harshness 1572.

2. A. of pain BARRON. The a. of political warfare DISRAELI.

Aceric (æseɪrɪk), *a.* 1847. [ad. mod. L. *acericus*.] Pertaining to the maple, as *a. acid*, which is found in its sap.

Acerose (æseɪrəʊs), *a.* 1735. [ad. L. *acerosus*, f. *acer* chaff; in sense of *acrid* or *prickly*.] *1.* Like, or mixed with chaff (*dry*). *2.* *Bot.* Needle-shaped and rigid, as pine leaves. *var.* *acerous*.

Acervate (æseɪvət), *pple.* *a.* 1818 [a. L. *acervatus*.] Heaped, growing in heaps or clusters. Hence **Acervately** *adv.* **Acervation**, accumulation. **Acervative** *a.* tending to heaping up. *Acervative* *a.* of the form of little heaps.

Acescence (æseɪsəns), 1765 [a. mod. Fr. see *ACESCENT*.] The act of turning sour; acetic fermentation.

Acescency (æseɪsəns), 1756 [f. *ACE* (TIC) + *SCENT*.] The quality or state of turning sour; incipient or slight sourness.

Acescent (æseɪsənt), 1731 [ad. L. *a. acenscent*, *acereus*.] *A.* *adj.* Turning sour, or tending to turn acid, slightly sour, turned *lit.* and *fig.* *B.* *sb.* [sc. substance].

Acet-. Chem. In comb. = *ACE* (TIC), *ACE* (TIC) bet. a vowel, as in *acetamide*, etc.

Acetable (æseɪtəbəl), 1551. [ad. L. *acetabulum*, the form now used.] *1.* An ancient fluid measure, a saucetel. — half a gill. *2.* = *ACEFABULUM* *sb.* 1684.

†Acetabulum (æseɪtəbʊləm), ME. [L. *f. acetum* + *-ulum* dim. of *acetum* a hollow.] *1.* *Rom. Antiq.* A cup for holding vinegar at table; hence a measure, half a gill. *2.* *Animal Physiol.* A cup-shaped cavity or organ, as, *a.* A sucker of the cuttle-fish or other cephalopod 1661. *b.* The socket of the thigh-bone 1709. Hence, *c.* The socket of any joint in insects 1822. *d.* A placental lobe, in ruminants. *3.* *Bot.* The receptacle of certain fungal. Hence **Acetabular** *a.* cup-like, sucker-shaped. **Acetabuliferous** *a.* bearing acetabula. **Acetabuliform *a.* saucer-shaped.**

Acetal (æseɪtəl), 1869. [f. *ACE* (TIC) + *AL* (COHOL).] Chem. A colourless liquid found

1. *Acetone*, *f.* *ad-* + *costume* — late L. *costuma* — *costudinem* — cl. L. *consuetudinem* COSTUME; *a-* was refashioned as *ac-* after L.] *†1.* *trans.*

To make customary or familiar; to practise habitually. Freq. in pass., to be accustomed. -1708. *†2.* *intr.* To become familiar, to consort or cohabit with -1670. *3.* *trans.* To habituate (*to*, *ten*, *into*, *for*, *with*, or *to do*) 1478. Also *refl.* and *†intr.*

1. Such... thanks As friends *a.* on the shore MARLOWE. *2.* With the best man we openly MITHON. *3.* The ear is accustomed to stillness RUSKIN. *refl.* With servants, never a. yourself to passionate language CHATHAM. *intr.* Those who *a.* to wash their heads EVELING. Hence **†Accustom** *sb.* habit.

†Accustomable *a.* usually practising or practised. **Accustomably** *adv.* customarily. **†Accustomance**, customary use or practice. **†Accustomarily** *adv.* usually. **Accustomary** *a.* arch. usual.

†Accustomate *pple.* *a.* accustomed. **Accustoming** *vbi. sb.* making oneself familiar with, consorting, habituating.

Accustomed (ækjūstəmd), *pple.* *a.* 1483. [f. ACCUSTOM *v.*] *1.* Made customary; habitual *†2.* Frequented by customers -1772.

1. Th' a. sight of death A. Y. / III. v. 4. *2.* A well a. shop S. COLLETT. Hence **Accustomedly** *adv.* **Accustomedness**, the quality or fact of being a. **Acce** (*ps*). ME. [a. Fr. *as* — L. *as* (said to be a. Tarentine *as* = Gr. εἰς one).] *1.* One at dice, or the side of the die marked with one pip, and counting as one, afterwards extended to cards, dominoes, etc. *Ambs* *acc.* both aces, *deuce* *acc.* (OFr.) two aces at one throw (now taken as *deuce* + *ace* = 2 and 1; so *they* *acc.*, *eyes* *acc.*, etc.). *b.* A point at rackets, lawn tennis, etc. *2.* *fig.* Bad luck, loss (= the lowest throw); the perfection (= the best card) ME. An aviator who has brought down three enemy machines, a crack aviator 1917. *3.* *fig.* A single point, a jot, particle, or atom 1528.

1. *Lynd* II. iii. 3. *2.* The a. and wale of honest men BURNS. *3.* To bate an ace; to make the slightest abatement. Facing him that *a.*, he was a truly great man NORTH. Within an ace of on the very point of I was within an a. of being talked to death T. BROWN. Hence **Acce** *v.* to score an ace against an opponent (cf. 2 b. above).

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like, *Aciculary* *zitt*. *Aciculate* *a.* furnished with aciculae, marked as with needle-scratches *in. prop.* = *ACICULAR*. *Aciculated* *apl a.* marked or striped with fine lines, as if by a

needle. *Acicniform* *a.* needle-shaped. *Aciculate* *a.* = *ACICULAR*. *Aciculate* (*Min.*) = *AIKINITE*, or *Angular Bismuth*.

Acid (*æsid*). 1696. [*a. Fr. acide*, or *ad. L. acidus* (root *æc*-sharp).] *A. adj.* 1. Sour, tart, sharp to the taste; *tasting like vinegar*. Also *fig.* 2. *Chem.* Having the essential properties of an acid 1727. 3. *Min.* = *ACIDIC* *a.* 1874.

1. [Sorrel] is a cold and a herb Bacon. *fig.* In his manner Roswell, rather an expression of countenance Disraeli. *A. drop*: a sweet made of sugar flavoured with tartaric acid 1836. 2. *A. salt*, a salt that retains part of the replaceable hydrogen of a dibasic acid.

B. sb. A sour substance; *spec. in Chem.* a substance belonging to a class of compounds of hydrogen with another element or elements (oxygen being generally the third element), the commonest of which are sour, and have the property of neutralizing alkalis, and of changing vegetable blues to red 1696. *A. test*: testing for gold with aquafortis; *fig.* a crucial test 1892.

Of Acids, Vitriol is the chiefest. *See* salt next to that Phillips.

Acidic (*æsidik*). *a.* 1877 [*f. ACID*.] *Min.* That element in a ternary compound, which forms an oxygen, sulphur, or other salt, with a basic element, e.g. the silicon in silicate of lime 1880. 2. Abounding in an acidic element. usu. silicon 1877.

Acidify (*æsidifai*). *v.* 1797. [*f. L. acidum* *ACID*. Cf. *Fr. acidifier*.] 1. To make acid or sour. *Chem.* To convert into an ACID. Also *fig.* 2. *intr.* (refl.) To become acid. 3. *fig.* His thin existence all acidified into rage Carlyle. Hence *Acidifiable* *a.* *Acidifiant* *a.* acidifying. *Acidific* *a.* (*Min.*) applied to the oxygen, sulphur, etc., which is an oxygen, sulphur, etc., salt of any basic element. *Acidification*, the act or process of acidifying. *Acidifier*, anything that acidifies. *Acidifying* *phl.* *a.* forming, or combining so as to form, an acid.

Acidimeter (*æsidimētā*). 1839 [*f. L. acidum* + *Gr. μέτρον*]. An instrument for measuring the strength of acids. Hence *Acidimetric* *a.* *Acidimetry*, the process of measuring the strength of acids.

Acidity (*æsiditi*). 1620 [*a. Fr. acidité*, or *ad. L. aciditatem*; see *ACID*.] The quality or state of being acid.

Acidosis (*æsidōsis*). 1905. [*int. f. ACID* + *-osis*.] *Path.* An acid condition of the blood such as occurs in diabetes.

Acidulate (*æsidulēt*). *v.* 1732. [*f. L. acidulus* Cf. *Fr. aciduler*.] To make somewhat acid or sour; to flavour with an acid. Also *fig.*

fig. [No] compliment not acidulated with scorn MACAULAY

Acidulous (*æsidulōs*). *a.* 1769. [*f. L. acidulus*.] Sub-acid. Also *fig.* Sour-tempered. *fig.* Gloomy and a Carlyle. var. *Acidulent*.

Acier. Also *asser*. [*OFr. acer*, *acer*: low *L. aciarium* (sc. *ferrum*); *f. acer*, edging or pointing iron.] Steel (prop. *Fr.*).

Acierage (*æsiérédz*). [*a. Fr. aciérage*; see *prec.*] The process of plating with steel.

Acies. *Obs.* 1646. [*L.*] Keen attention or aim of eye, ear, etc.

Aciform. *a.* [*f. L. acus*] Needle-shaped.

Acinaces (*æsināsēs*, *ækinākēs*). [*L.* for *Gr. ἀκινάκης*, orig. *Pers.*] *Ant. Hist.* A short sword or scimitar. Hence *Acinaeiform*, *acinaciform* *a.* scimitar-shaped, as in *Bot.* leaves, etc.

Acinetic (*æsinetik*). *a.* 1879. [*f. Gr. ἀκίνητος*.] *Med.* Preventing motion. var. *Acinesic* (improp. formation).

Acinetiform (*æsinetifōrm*). *a.* 1877. [*f. mod. L. acinetia* (*f. Gr. ἀκίνητος*).] Having the form of *Acinetia*, a genus of Infusoria with suckers which are not in constant motion like the cilia or flagella of other Infusoria.

Acinus (*æsinēs*). *Pl. acini*. 1731. [*L. acinus*, a berry growing in a cluster, also a kernel.] 1. A berry which grows in clusters, as grapes, etc.; the cluster. 2. *Bot.* One of the small fleshy berries or drupes which make up such fruits as the blackberry, the compound fruit itself 1830. 3. The stones or seeds of grapes or berries 1731.

æ (man). *a* (pass). *an* (loud). *o* (cut). *z* (Fr. chef). *ə* (ever). *ai* (*J. eye*). *o* (Fr. *can de vie*)

4. *Anat.* A racemose gland; a blind end of a duct of a secreting gland, which has several lobes 1731. Hence *Acinaeous* *a.* consisting of acini, formed like a blackberry or raspberry. *Aciniform*, *aciniform* *a.* clustered, or full of small kernels, like grapes. *Acinose* *a.* consisting of acini; resembling, or composed of, a cluster of small berries. *Acinous* *a.* = *ACINOSE*.

-acious (*-æšās*), *suffix*, forming adjs. meaning 'given to, inclined to, abounding in'; 1. *-ac* (nom. *-ar*) adj. ending added chiefly to vb. stems (*Fr. -ace*) + *-ous*, as in *vacacious*, etc. *Acipenser* (*æsipensar*). 1853 [*L.*] Zool. The sturgeon.

-acitate (*-æsitit*), *suffix* = *-aci* (see *-ACIOUS*) + *-at* (see *-IV*) + *-ATE*, forming vbs on adjs. in *-aci-ous*, or sbs in *-aci-ty*, as *capacitate*, to produce the capacity.

-acity (*-æšiti*), *suffix*. *a. Fr. -acité*, *ad. L. -acitatem*, *f. -aci-* (see *-ACIOUS*) + *-tat-* (see *-IV*), as *voracity*, the quality of being voracious.

†Acker. *ME.* [*var. of EAGRE sb.*, the 'bore' on tidal rivers.] 1. 'Flood tide, bore' -1552. 2. A ripple, or furrow on the water; a 'car's-paw' 1808.

Acker, *obs. f. ACRE*.

†Acknow, *acknow*, *v.* OE [*f. ON*, in, on, + *akva*]; the pref., through *a-*, corruptly written *ac-*, after *L. ac-* (*def. a-*, *k-*, *q-*, see *A-* pref. 2.) 1. To recognize -1130; to acknowledge, confess -1561. 2. In a ppl. Informed of -1450. 3. To be acknowledged. To be (self-)recognized in relation to anything; hence, to avow (to a person) -1639. 3. Be not known of, I have use for it *Old* in. iii. 319.

Acknowledge (*æknōlēdz*). *v.* 1481 [*f. prec.*; or *f. KNOWLEDGE* *v.* Also pronounced -nōlēdz.] 1. To own the knowledge of, to confess; to admit as true 1553. 2. To recognize or confess (a person or thing to be something); or, simply, to own the claims of 1481. 3. To own as genuine, or valid in law; to avow or assent to, in legal form. 4. To own as an obligation; hence, to acknowledge (the receipt of) a letter 1667.

1. He loved your daughter, and meant to a. it this night *Much Ado* i. ii. 13. 2. The kingdoms, that a Christ *1 Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 111. Agents too vile to be acknowledged MACAULAY. 3. To a. a release PROVERB. 4. But they his gifts acknowledged none MILL. Hence *Acknowledgable* *a.* recognizable. *Acknowledged* *phl.* a. recognized, admitted as true, valid, or authoritative. *Acknowledgedly* *adv.* *Acknowledger*, *†Acknow-* ledging *phl.* *a.* expressing esteem or gratitude. (*Fr. reconnaissant*.)

Acknowledgement (*æknōlēdzmənt*). Also *acknowledgment*. 1594 [*f. ACKNOWLEDGE* *v.* + *-MENT*.] 1. The act of acknowledging; confession, admission, avowal. 2. Recognition -1616. 3. The act of recognizing the position or claims of 1611. 4. A declaration or avowal of an act or document so as to give it legal validity 1651. 5. The owning, or due recognition, of a gift or benefit received, or of a message 1612. hence, something given or done in return for a favour or message.

1. With this a. That God fought for us *Hen. V.* iv. viii. 124. 3. All such places as owe a. to the Dutch *Jas. MILL*. 4. A. of indebtedness (*mod.*). A virtual a. of the contract (*mod.*) 5. I am, with all a. etc. *W. Gould* A. of help *MIND*. A small a. of my gratitude (*mod.*) *Comb.* *a. money*, a sum paid at the death of a landlord, in a. of the new one. **†Aclastic**, *a. rare*. 1879. [*f. Gr. ἀκλαστος*.] *Nat. Phil.* Not refracting. **†Aclinic** (*æklīnik*). *a.* 1850. [*f. Gr. ἀκλινής*, *f. δ + κλίνειν*] Without inclination. Said of the magnetic equator, or *acclimic line*, where the magnetic needle lies horizontal.

A-clock, early *f. o'clock*; see *A* pref. 2

and *CLOCK*.

Acme (*ækmē*). 1570. [*a. Gr. ἀκμή*. First spelt as Eng. by Venner in 1620.] The highest point or pitch; the culmination or perfection; esp. 1. the period of full growth -1844. 2. the crisis of a disease (*arch.*) 1630. The mark and ἀκμή of our language B. JONES In Achilles, courtesy reaches to its acme GLANVILLE. 3. One that can instruct your youth, And keeps your

Acme in the state of truth B. JONES. b. The a. of a disease 1752, of frenzy CARLYLE.

Acne (*æknē*). 1835 [*for Gr. ἀκμή point*]

Path. Tubercular tumours, chiefly in the face

Acnode (*æknōd*). 1873. [*f. L. acnus* + *NODE*.] *Geom.* An isolated point belonging to a locus or curve: = *apogonit* *po. n.* (*CONJUGATE* a. 6). Hence *Acnodal* *a.* of or pert. in- ing to acnodes.

†A-coast, *adv.* 1509. [*A* pref. 1 + *COAST*] 1. At one side, by the coast, see *ACOST* 2. *ASHORE*.

Acock (*ækp*), *adv.* 1846. [*A* pref. 1, *COCK*.] In cocked fashion, defiantly.

A-cock-bill, *adv.* 1708. *Avant* Having the bills cocked or pointing upwards. Said of the anchor when it hangs from the cat, or ready for dropping, also of the yards when placed at an angle with the deck.

A-cock-horse, *phr.*; see *A* pref. 1 + *COCK-HORSE*

Acold (*ækōld*), *a. arch.* *ML.* [*prob. orig. a-cold*, *a-cold*, *pa. ple*, see *ACOLD*.] Chilled, cold

Tom's a cold *K. Lear* iii. iv. 54. The owl for all his feathers was a cold KENT.

†Acold, *v.* [*Old. a-colden*.] To become, or make cold -1410.

Acology, *rare*. 1847. [*f. Gr. ἀκοι + -λογία*.] *Med.* The doctrine of therapeutic agents.

Acolyctine (*ækoliktōin*). [*f. the plant*] *Chem.* An organic base obtained from *Acanthium Lycostictum*; acoline.

Acolyte (*ækōlīt*). [*ad. med. L. acolytus* *acolythus*, *a. Gr. ἀκόλυτος* follower. Also *phr.* COLFT.] 1. *Eccl.* One belonging to the highest of the minor orders (also, a layman) whose duties are concerned with attendance at the altar and carrying candles. 2. An attendant; a devoted follower 1829.

1. The Acolyte, which we call Benet or Choler 1555. 2. The acolytes of Chivalry SCOTT. Hence

†Acolytheship, *var.* **†Acolouthite**, **†Acolythist**

†A-compass, *adv.* 1385 [*a. Old. a-compass*] In a circle.

Acondyous (*ækōndiōs*) *a.* 1852. [*f. Gr. ἀ-κόνδυλος*.] *Ant. Hist.* Not jointed

Aconelline. 1876 [*dim. f. ACONINI*] *Chem.* An organic base obtained from the root of the aconite. var. *Aconella*.

Aconic (*ækpik*). *a.* 1877. [*Short f. ACONITIC*.] *Chem.* In *Aconitum* *Aconit* A non-saturated monobasic acid, C₁₁H₁₁O₄. Also used in comb. as *aconitic*, etc.

Aconine (*ækōnōin*). [*f. L. aconitum*] *Chem.* An alkaloid found in the root of aconite.

Aconite (*ækōnīt*). 1578 [*a. Fr. aconit* *ad. L. aconitum*, *ad. Gr. ἀκόνιτιον* of unknown etym.] 1. *Bot.* A poisonous plant of the order *Ranunculaceæ*; esp. Monk-hood or Wolf's-head (*Aconitum napellus*).

2. An extract from *Aconitum napellus* used in pharmacy. *Phr.* Deadly poison 1507. 3. One [sort] is Aconit that lancet or killed Panthers. The other Wools LANE. 4. Aconite styled 'The Homoeopathic Lancet' H. BEECH. WINE is A. to men COWLEY. Winter Aconite; *Primula hibernica*. Hence *Aconitula rare*, *Aconitite*, *Chem.* a salt of Aconitic acid. *Aconitic* *a.* *Chem.* in *Aconite* acid, a basic triatomic acid (C₆H₅O₄) (OH) existing in monk-hood, etc.

Aconitine (*ækōnitōin*). 1847. [*f. L. aconitum*.] *Chem.* The essential principle of aconite, a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, with a bitter taste. var. *Aconitia*.

†Acoo, *v.* OE. [*f. A-* pref. 1 + *coo*.] To wax cold; *trans.* to cool.

†Aco-p, *adv. rare* [*A* pref. 1 + *OP*] On the top, on high, B. JONES.

Acopic (*ækpik*) *a.* and *sb.* [*f. Gr. ἀκόπος*.] *Med.* Removing fungus

Acorn (*ækōrn*). [*OF. acorn neut. f. acer*, orig. 'fruit of the open country', mast of oak, beech, etc., later, of oak only. Hence connected erroneously with *oak*, OE *de*, north. *æbe*, *a. b.* as in *ake*, *oke-corn*, *ake*, *oke horn*. The normal form would be *akern*, *akren*, or *akern*.]

1. Fruit generally, or mast of trees -ME. 2. The fruit or seed of the oak-tree; an oval nut growing in a cupule OF.

3. *Naut.* A

(*æ*) = (*f*) *psychē* *p* what *p* (*ψα*)

conical piece of wood fixed on the point of the spindle, above the vane, on the mast-head.

1. To slaken hunger with acorns of oaks CHAUCKER. 2. His fill of pesen and oke comes FISHER. Bearing mast or okehornes HULBERT. Bruised acorns [quasi a Gr. *akorn* top] PLAT. *Comb.* Sea a. = ACORN-SHELL. 3. **acorn-shell** = ACORN-SHELL. Hence **acorned** a furnished with or (*Her.*) bearing acorns, fed or filled with acorns.

Acorn-shell. 1764. A multivalve Criniped (*Balanus*), allied to the Barnacles.

|| **Acorus** (ækörüs). 1714. [L. = Gr. *akropos*.] A genus of plants (N. O. *Orontaceae*), including the Sweet Flag or Galingale (*i. Calamus*).

Acosmism (äkrümz'm). 1847. [f. Gr. *a* + *kosmos*.] Denial of the existence of the universe, or of a universe as distinct from God.

The a. of Spinoza and the atheism of Comte MARTINI AU. Hence **Acosmist**, one who professes a.

|| **Acost**, *adv.* ME. [a. OFr. *acoste* (*à côté*).] Later as if a prep.¹ + COST, side of the land.] 1. On or by the side. 2. Ashore.

Acotyledon (äkp'til'don). 1819. [f. mod. L. *acotyledones*, f. Gr. *a* + *κωτληδών*, f. *κωτλη*.]

Bot. A plant which has no distinct cotyledons, or seed-lobes; as a fern, fungus, etc. Hence **Acotyledonous** a.

|| **Acouchi** (äku'fi). 1866. [Native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* *Acouchi* resin, or balsam the balsam of *Leuca heterophylla*.

Acourchy. 1831. [a. Fr. *acouchi*, f. as prec.] 1. A small rodent allied to the guinea-pig and agouti; the Surinam Rabbit.

Acoumeter (äku'mit'er). 1847. [improp. f. Gr. *akouein* + -METR.] An instrument for measuring the power of the sense of hearing. Hence **Acoumetry**.

|| **Acou nter**, *v.* ME. [f. *encounter*, a. OFr. *encuntre*; see A- pref. 10.] To encounter. Hence **Acou nter**, *tre sb.* an encounter.

|| **Acou pte**, *v.* ME. [a. OFr. *acouper*, *acouper*, *acoupler*, f. *a* + *coupler*; —L. *culpare* or *per* *encouper*, *encouper*; —L. *inculpare*. Refresh. *acoupp*, see AC-.] To accuse.

Acoustic (äku - äkustik, a. 1605. [a. 1r *acoustique*, ad. Gr. *akoustikos*.] 1. Pertaining to the sense of hearing, used in hearing, adapted to aid hearing; pertaining to the science of audible sounds. 2. as sb. A machine or appliance which aids hearing. In pl. see ACOUSTICS.

1. **Acoustique** Art BACON. An instrument 1743. *A. or speaking tubes* 2. A series of tubes, telegraphy PRESSGOTT. Hence **Acoustical** a. of or pertaining to acoustics; promoting hearing. **Acoustically** *adv.* in relation to the hearing of sounds. A **acoustician**, one versed in acoustics.

Acoustico, comb. L. ACOUSTIC.

Acoustics (äku - äkustiks). 1683. [pl. (usu. as sing.) of ACOUSTIC a., as sb.] 1. The science of sound, and of the phenomena of hearing. 2. Also pl. of ACOUSTIC sb.

Acquaint (äkw'änt). *arch.* ME. [a. OFr. *acquaint*; —L. *acquaintum*; see ACQUAINT v. Repl. by ACQUAINTED.] A. *pl. a.* = ACQUAINTED (*with*). B. *sb.* An acquaintance CHAUCKER.

Acquaint (äkw'änt) *v.* [ME. *acquaint* e, a. OFr. *acquaint*; —late L. *acquaintare*, f. *acquaintum*; f. *ad* + *acquaintum*, cognos. etc. f. *com* + *gnoscere*, incept. of **gno-ere*.] To make known. 1. *refl.* To make oneself known, become known (*to*) 1483; hence *intr.* to become acquainted, or familiar 1774. 2. *refl.* To make oneself to have, to give, or gain for, oneself acquaintance *with* any one. Now only in *pass.* ME. 3. *refl.* and *trans.* To give (oneself or any one) experimental knowledge of (1 thing) 1567; *trans.* to familiarize (const. *with*, or *inf. per.*) 1638. 4. *trans.* To inform, make cognizant or aware (*with*, *that*, *of*) 1559; *ellipt.* to inform 1590; *to* tell or make known 1678.

1. *intr.* Though the Choiseuls will not a. with you WHITE. 2. A. now thy self with him Job vii. 21. We're acquainted now SOUTHEY. 3. Acquainting mine heart with wisdom Eccl. ii. 3. A. yourself with your new duties (*in L.*) *trans.* A. them to pronounce some examples BRINSLEY. 4. It were a piece of homstie to a. the King withall Hunt. T. iv. iv. 696. *ellipt.* He begged her to a. him immediately FIELDING. Hence **Acquaintable** a. easy to be acquainted with.

Acquaintance (äkw'äntäns). ME. [a. OFr. *acquaintance*, f. *acquaint*; see ACQUAINT v.] 1. Knowledge of a person or thing which is more than mere recognition, and less than intimacy. 2. The state of being acquainted (const. *with*, *of*, or *obj. gen.* as 'her', 'our', a.) 1300. 3. A person or persons with whom one is acquainted. (Orig. *collect.*, now usu. *sing.*, with pl. *acquaintances*.) ME.

1. An a. with [books] such as only .. study could give BAYNE. *To take a. of* = *mod.* to make the a. of, to form an a. with. 2. I shall desire you of more a. *Mids. W.* iii. l. 185. Let's drink unto Our better a. BYRON. 3. He was his a. and familiar MORE. A crowd of acquaintances GIBSON. Hence **Acquaintanceship** = ACQUAINTANCE 2. **Acquaintance** = prec. **Acquaintant** = ACQUAINTANCE 3.

Acquainted (äkw'änted), *pp. a.* ME. [f. ACQUAINT v.] 1. Familiar, through being known 1314. 2. Having mutual knowledge. Const. *with*. ME. 3. Having personal or experimental knowledge. Const. *with*, of 1480. 4. Accustomed. Const. *with*, *to*. 1683.

1. As things a. and familiar to us 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 130. The a. sword SOUTHEY. Upon a ground LAMB. 2. I pray you be better a. *Cymb.* i. iv. 132. 3. A. with griefe *Isa.* lxi. 3, with English politics G. O. ELIOT. 4. A. only with a very moderate fortune CLARENDON. Hence **Acquaintedness**, the state or degree of acquaintance.

Acquest (äkw'äst) 1613. [a. Fr. (mod. F. *acquies*); —late L. *acquiescentum*, for *acquiescentum*, *acquiescere*; see ACQUIRE.] 1. A thing acquired 1622. *spec. (Lat.)* Property gained otherwise than by inheritance. 2. = ACQUEST 1. 1787.

1. New Acquests are more Burthen, then Strength BACON. Acquests in the Study and Practice of the Law 1672. 2. In the a. of Independence J. BARLOW.

Acquiesce (äkw'ies) *v.* 1620. [a. MFr. *acquiesce*, f. L. *acquiescere*.] 1. *intr.* To remain at rest; to rest satisfied in, under 1788. 2. To agree tacitly to, concur in, *to*, *with* 1631. 3. *trans.* To bring to rest, appease 1650.

1. We were not made to a. in life and health BURKE. 2. We a. in the word of the Church] HOMER. To a. in the property of COMMON, the necessity of. SOUTHEY. var. **Acquiescence**. Hence **Acquiescing** *rel. sb.* tacitly agreeing; *pp. a.* silently compliant. **Acquiescingly** *adv.*

Acquiescence (äkw'ies'sens). 1631. [a. Fr. f. *acquiescere*; see ACQUIESCERE.] 1. The action or condition of acquiescing (sense 1). 2. Silent or passive assent to, or compliance with, measures or proposals. Also *with in*, *with*, *to*. 3. A life of worldly a. J. MARTINPAUL. 4. The Chief Justice smiled a. DARWIN. A. in the charges levied ROGERS. var. **Acquiescement**, **Acquiescency**.

Acquiescent (äkw'ies'sent) 1753. [ad. L. *acquiescentem*; see ACQUIESCERE.] A. *adj.* Acquiescing; disposed to acquiesce. B. *sb.* One who acquiesces 1810. Hence **Acquiescently** *adv.*

|| **Acqui-et**, *v.* 1548. [f. L. *acquiescere*; f. *ac* = *ad* + *quietare*] To set at rest, quiet 1613.

Acquire (äkw'äir), *v.* ME. [a. OFr. *acquiere*, *acquiere*; —L. *acquirere*, f. *ac* = *ad* + *quirere*. Refresh. after L.] 1. To gain, or get as one's own (by one's own exertions or qualities) 1435. 2. To receive, to come into possession of 1613.

1. What w' acquire by Pains and Art BUTTER. 2. The Idler acquires weight by lying still JOHNSON. Hence **Acquirable** a. **Acquirability**. **Acquired** *pp. a.* gained, opp. to *inherited* or *inherent*. **Acquirer**. **Acquiring** *rel. sb.* the action of gaining the thing gained. **Acquirit**, the process of acquiring.

Acquirement (äkw'äir'ment). 1630. [f. ACQUIRE v.] 1. The action of acquiring 1712. 2. That which is acquired; an attainment. Opp. to a (material) *acquisition*, or a natural gift 1630. Also *collect.* 1868.

1. Rules for the A. of a Taste ADDISON. The a. of knowledge MRS. SHREVE. 2. His acquirements were considerable L. BROUGHAM. A man of ability and a SKEPPY.

|| **Acquisite**, *a.* 1532. [ad. L. *acquisitus*, *acquirere*; see ACQUIRE.] Acquired. Also as *pa. pple.* of ACQUIRE.

Acquisition (äkw'izit'sən). ME. [ad. L. *acquisitionem*, f. *acquirere*; see ACQUIRE.] 1. The action of acquiring; see ACQUIRE v. 2. A thing acquired or gained 1477.

1. The a. of Wealth HOMER. 2. The English acquisitions in Guinea R. BURTON.

Acquisitive (äkw'izitiv), *a.* 1637. [f. *acquirere*; see ACQUIRE.] 1. Belonging to one by acquisition 1642. 2. Able, or given, to make acquisitions 1846.

2. A. Louis Fourteenth's CARRIAGE. The Perceptive or A. Faculty BOWEN. Hence **Acquisitiveness** a. 2 Obs. Acquired, not native or innate. **Acquisitively** *adv.*

Acquisitiveness (äkw'izit'ivnes) 1826 [f. prec.] The quality of being acquisitive; desire of possession. (A faculty to which phrenologists allot a special 'organ'.)

|| **Acquist** (äkw'ist). 1613. [var. of ACQUEST, q. v.] 1. The action of acquiring, acquisition 1622. 2. = ACQUEST 1. 1677.

Acquit (äkw'it), *v.* [ME. *aquiten*, a. OFr. *acquiter*, *acquiter*; —late L. **acquitare*, f. *ac* = *ad* + **quitare* = *quietare*; see QUIET. Orig. the vowel was long as in *requite*.] To quit a claim; hence, to satisfy the creditor, to clear the debtor.

1. To discharge a claim, debt, or liability ME. 2. To perform the duties of (an office) 1530. 3. To requite (a benefit or injury) arch. ME. 4. To atone for (an offence) 1600.

1. To .. acquite Your. promise QUARLES. To a. an obligation JUNIUS. 3. Make us that we a. not evil for evil 1535.

II. To pay off; to repay, be quits with 1599.

III. 1. To set free, release, by paying or cancelling a debt 1630. 2. To set free, release of or from a duty, obligation, or burden 1463. 3. To clear from a charge, to declare not guilty of ME. 4. *refl.* To deliver, rid oneself of 1753. 5. To discharge oneself (of duty or responsibility). Hence, *simply* To discharge one's duties, perform one's part ME.

1. Twelf pens to me, and I the wil acquite CHAUCKER. 3. Three others were acquitted after trial M^r CARTER. 5. He acquitted himself like a man (*mod.*). Hence **Acquit** *pp. a.* arch. = *acquitted*. **Acquittal** *rel. sb.* the act of acquitting. **Acquittment** (*Obs.*), the action of acquitting; release. **Acquitted** *pp. a.* exonerated. **Acquitter**.

Acquittal (äkw'itäl). ME. [f. ACQUIT v.] 1. Payment, or retribution; amends 1740. 2. = ACQUITTAANCE 2. *Obs.* exc. in *Lava*. 1463. 3. A setting free by verdict, sentence, or other legal process 1535. 4. Discharge (of duty) 1630.

Acquittance (äkw'itän), *sb.* ME. [a. OFr. *acquittance*; see ACQUIT v.] 1. The action of clearing off debt, or other obligation ME. 2. Hence (the result). Release, discharge ME. 3. A writing in evidence of discharge; a release, a receipt ME. Also *attrib.* 4. Release (from danger or trouble) 1631. 5. = ACQUITTAL 3. 6. = ACQUITTAL 4. *var.*

1. This may be an a. of favours upon the turf JUNIUS. 3. You can produce acquittances for such a summe L. L. l. vi. 102. Hence **Acquittance** v. to discharge. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 233.

Acraldehyde (äkräld'haid). 1869 [f. L. *acris* + ALDEHYDE.] Chem. One of the polymeric modifications of ALDEHYDE.

|| **Acrania** (äkrä'nä). 1849 [mod. L. f. Gr. *akra* + *cranium*.] Absence of the skull. Hence **Acranial** a.

|| **Acrazy**. 1596. [ad. med. L. *acrasia*, confusing Gr. *akrasia* f. *akrapor* and *akrasia* f. *akparis*.] Irregularity, disorder, intemperance. Personified in Spenser.

Guyon Doth Acrazy defeat SPENSER F. Q. ii. viii. motto.

|| **Acra-ze**, *v.* 1549. [A- pref. 10 + CRAZE.] To weaken, impair. Hence **Acrazed** *pp. a.* impaired in body, or mind.

Acres (ä-kri). Pl. acres. [OE. *æcer*, *acer*, cogn. w. Goth. *akr-s*, L. *ager*, Gr. *akros*; orig. 'unenclosed land'; then, tilled, enclosed land a piece of definite size, a land measure. In med. L. and OFr. *acra*, *acre*, whence *acre* for the regular *aker*.] 1. A piece of tilled or

o (Ger. Köln). ð (Fr. *peu*). ü (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. *dune*). v (curl). ð (ēu) (there). z (zi) (zero). z (Fr. *faire*). z (fir, fern, earth).

Psyche). 9 whet. 1768

Adduction aduk'shun, 1656 [a. Fr. *add.* med. L. *adductio* + *nem*; see **ADDUCE**.] 1. The action of adducting; see **PREL.** 2. The action of adducing; see **ADDUCE**. 1764.

Adductive (ad'uk-tiv) *a*. 1638 [f. L. *adducere* see ADDUCT B n ng o someth'ng esse p o e change w o an n ansu- sta a on

Adductor (ad'uk-tor). 1746. [a. L.] *Phys.* A muscle which draws any limb, or part of the body, towards the trunk or main axis, or which folds extended parts of the body. Also *attrib.*

Addulce, *v*. 1475 [a. MFr. *adoulcer* (mod. *adoucir*).—late L. *addolcare*.] To sweeten, to soothe.

-ade, *suffix*, of sbs. *x*. a. Fr. *-ade*, ad. Fr. *-ada*, fem. of pa. pple. as sb., meaning a. an action done, as in *blackade*, b. the body concerned, as in *ambuscade*, c. the product, as in *arcade*. The native Fr. form is *-de*, as in *entrée*. *2*. a. Fr. *-ade*, ad. Gr. *-ada* (nom. *-as*), as in *decade* (usu. *decad*). *3*. ad. Sp. or Pg. *-ada*, It. *-ata*, mass. of *i*, as in *brocade*, the product, and in *renegade*, the person affected.

A-dead (ad'e-d). *adv.* [f. A-*pref.* + DEAD.] Dead.

Adeem (ad'e-m). 1845. [ad. L. *adimere*, see REDEM.] To take away, *spec. in Rom. Law*, to revoke a legacy.

A-deep (ad'i-p). *adv.* [A-*pref.* + DEEP.] Deeply. Mrs. BROWNING.

Adelantado (ad'elan-ta-do). 1599. [Sp.] A Sp. grandee, a lord-lieutenant or governor. B. JONS.

Adelaster (ad'el-as-tar). 1866 [f. Gr. *ἀστέρας* + *ἀστέρη*]. *Bot.* A provisional name for a plant of which the flowers and therefore its genus are unknown.

Adeling. See ATHELING.

Adelopod'e (ad'i-l'op-ed). 1847. [f. Gr. *ἀδελφός* + *πόδι* (pōdi).] *Zool.* An animal whose feet are hidden.

-adelphina (ad'e-l'fina), *suffix*. 1858. [Gr.] *Bot.* Collection of stamens into a bundle, as in the class-names *Monadelphina*, etc.

Adelphic (ad'e-l'fik). *a*. 1847. [ad. Gr. *ἀδελφικός*.] *Bot.* Having the stamens united into a parcel or parcels.

Adelpholite (ad'e-l'fō-lit). 1868. [f. Gr. *ἀδελφός* + *λίθος*.] *Min.* A Columbite of iron and manganese. DAYA.

Adelphous (ad'e-l'fəs). *a*. 1855. [f. Gr. *ἀδελφός*.] *Bot.* Having the stamens grouped or united; usu. in comp. as *monadelphous*, etc. **†Adempt**, *ppl a*. ME [ad. L. *ademptus*; see ADEEM.] Taken away—1561.

Ademption (ad'e-m'p-shən). 1590. [ad. L. *ademptio*, see ADEEM.] A taking away, in *Law*, revocation of a grant or bequest.

†A-den. Obs. Pl. *adenes*. [Gr. *ἀδην*, *ἀδέν*.] A gland—1775.

Aden-, adeni-, adeno-, comb. forms of prec.

adenalgia (ad'en-ā-l'jia) [mod. L. *-algia*, pain, a painful swelling, in a gland; *adeni-* form (*adenitis*, *adenous*) [L. *-formis*] a, gland-like; *adenocoele* [Gr. *ἀδην*, an adenoid tumour; *adenography* [Gr. *-γραφία*, description of the glandular system; *adeuoid*, *-al* [Gr. *-ειδής*] a, gland-like; *adenoids sb. pl.*, an overgrowth of the glandular tissue on the back of the upper part of the throat, called also *adenoid vegetations*; *adenology* [Gr. *-λογία*, the part of Physiology which treats of the glands; hence *adenological a*; *adenopathy* [Gr. *-πάθεια*, disease of the glandular system, phorous [Gr. *-φωρος*] a, bearing or producing glands; *adenophyllous* [Gr. *φύλλον*] a, glandular-leaved; *adenotomy* [Gr. *-τομία*, dissection of or incision into a gland.

Adenose (ad'en-ō-sē). 1853. [ad. mod. L. *adenosus*.] Glandulous. var. **Adenous**

Adephaga (ad'e-l'fā-gā). *sb. pl.* 1842. [a. Gr. *ἀδελφάγα* (so. *animalia*), f. *ἀδην* + *-φαγος*.] A family of Beetles, also called *Carnivora*.

Adeps (ad'e-ps). 1657. [L.] Animal fat, lard.

Adept (ad'e-pt). 1663 [ad. L. *adeptus*, *adeptici*.] A, *adj.* Completely versed (in); well-skill'd 1691.

B. *sb.* [In med. L. *adeptus* used subst. = One who has attained the great secret of Alchemy.

n En he L form *ad p* was a first used Hence One who s skill'd n a he secrets o an th'ng 685.

Queens became adepts in Des Cartes' philosophy. Hence **†Adeptical** a. *n*ichemical. **†Adeptist**, a skilled alchemist. **Adeptness**, the quality of being a. **Adeptship**, the condition or rank of an a.

†Adeption. 1548 [ad. L. *adeptionem*, see prec.] Attainment.

Adequacy (ad'ē-ku-wē). 1808. [f. ADEQUATE a.] The state or quality of being ADEQUATE.

Adequate (ad'ē-ku-wēt), *a*. 1617 [ad. L. *adequatus*, *adequare*.] Const. *to*, *with*. *†1*. Equal in magnitude or extent—1750. *2*. Commensurate in fitness; sufficient, suitable 1617. *3*. *Logic*. Fully representing 1690.

1. Not a. to the expectations JOHNSON. *2*. Is language a. to describe it W. COLLINS. *3*. A. to the disease JAS. MILL. *3*. A. ideas Locke. An a. definition MILL. Hence **Adequately** *adv.* **Adequateness**. Adequation, the action of equalling, or fact of equalling, an equivalent.

†Adequate, *v*. 1599. [f. L. *adequatus*, see prec.] To make or be equal or sufficient.

Adequative, *a*. 1823. [ad. mod. L. *adequativus*; see prec.] = ADEQUATE *2*. Scott.

Adesmy (ad'e-smi). 1879 [f. Gr. *ἀδесμύς*.] *Bot.* Defective coherence or adherence between vegetable organs.

Adessenarian (ad'e-sin'e-nān). 1751. [f. med. L. *adessenarius*; f. *adessa*.] *Ecclesiastical*. One who held the real presence of Christ's body in the Eucharist, but not by transubstantiation.

†Ad eundem (i-p'ndem), of admission to the same degree in another university.

Adevism (ad'e-viz'm). 1878 [f. Gr. *d + skr deva*.] A denial of the legendary deities, as distinguished from *atheism*. M. MILLER.

Ade-cted, *ppl a*. 1693. [var. of AFFECTED.] Compounded. *Math.* Of equations: Containing different powers of an unknown quantity.

Affiliate, *-ation*, obs. var. AFFILIATE.

Affluxion. 1829. var. of AFFLUXION.

Agglutinate, *u*. = AGGLUTINATE.

Adhere (ad'hī-rē), *v*. 1537. [a. Fr. *adhérer*, ad. L. *adherere*.] *1* To stick fast, to cleave, to a substance, as by grasping or being glued 1631. Also *fig.* *2* To cleave to a person or party; to be a follower 1597.

3 To cleave to, continue to maintain, an opinion, practice, etc. 1655. *†4* *without* *unst.* To 'hang together'; to agree—1605 *5*. *Bot.* To be adnate 1857.

1. These mouldings nearly a. to the stone Russian *fig.* Flattery adheres to power GIBSON. *2* Means men must adhere Bacon. To a. to the King's enemies LUTWELL, to the Church of Rome MACAULAY. *3* To a. to a plan B. TAYLOR, a decision (mod.). *4* Not time nor place did then a. stick L. vii 52.

Adherer (ad'hī-rēr), *sb.* one who adheres (to an act, etc.). **Adhering** *adv.* *sb.* the act or process of sticking, etc.; *ppl a* clinging, etc.

Adherence (ad'hī-rēns). 1612. [a. Fr., ad. L. *adherentia*; see ADHERE.] *1*. The action of adhering (see ADHERE *1*, *2*, *3*, *5*).

†2. An instance of adhering, adherent matter or circumstance—1667.

Adherency, *arch.* 1582. [ad. L. *adherentia*; see ADHERE.] *1*. The quality or state of being adherent 1647. *†2*. That which is adherent; adhering matter, etc.—1682.

†3. An adhering party; a following—1652.

1. By virtue of its a. in the flesh JAS. TAYLOR.

Adherent. ME. [a. Fr., ad. L. *adherentem*; see ADHERE.] *A. adj.* *1*. Sticking fast to, attached materially 1615. *2*. *fig.* Attached as a circumstance 1588. *†3*. Attached as a partisan or follower (to)—1602.

4. *Bot.* Adnate 1830.

1. Upon a rock, and a SANDS. *3*. To be a. to the King's enemies FULBROOK.

B. *sb.* *1*. A partisan, follower, supporter (of) 1460. *†2*. That which adheres—1645.

2. Luther and his adherents MOORE. Hence **Adherently** *adv.*

Adhesion (ad'hī-zhən). 1624. [a. Fr., ad. L. *adhesio*; see ADHERE.] *1*. The action of sticking to, by attraction, viscosity of surface, or grasping. An instance of such action

Pa (inna) o of u f due to inflammation 1645. Also *fig.* *2*. Attaching oneself, or remaining attached, to a person, party, or tenet 1624. *3*. *Psych.* Intimate and involuntary association of ideas and action 1855. *4*. *Bot.* Coalescence of normally *two* parts; opp. to *division* 1857. *5*. Anything which adheres; an appendage, etc. *rate* 1743.

1 The a. of the Finger to the Tube GOVER. *2* A unto authority S. T. BROWN, to Rome HENRY to an accustomed party KING. *3* To *adhere* to a to join as a supporter. *5* Casting off all *adhesions* CANTON.

Adhesive (ad'hī-zhiv), *a*. 1670 [a. Fr. *adhésif*, *-ive*; see prec.] *1*. Sticky 1775.

2. Prepared so as to adhere, as in *adhesive envelope* 1854. *3*. *fig.* Apt or tending to adhere, cling to, or pers. *vire* in 1670.

1 A plaster, moderately *a. touch*. *2* A to the track THOMSON. Hence **Adhesively** *adv.* 1722.

Adhesiveness (ad'hī-zhiv-nēs). 1815. [f. as prec.] *1*. The quality of being adhesive. *lit* and *fig.* 1839. *2*. *Psych.* The faculty of forming and maintaining attachments to persons. *Psych.* The tendency to a association of ideas. 1815.

†Adhi-bit, *ppl a*. 1508. [ad. L. *adhibere*, *adhibere*.] *1*. Brought in to 1543. *2*. Brought into application—1671.

Adhibit (ad'hī-bit), *v*. 1508. [f. prec.] *1*. To take or let in, admit. *2*. To apply 1567. *3*. To apply, use, *etc.* as a remedy 1554.

2 The witnesses adhibited MURRAY. *2* We a. our *weak* BROWN. *3* Let this *bold* be adhibited 1775. Hence **Adhibition**, the action of adhibiting.

†Ad hominem (ad' hō-mī-nem). 1738. [L.] Of arguments, etc. Directed to the preferences or principles of the individual, not to abstract truth.

†Adhort, *v*. **Adhortation**, **†Adhorta-tory**, *a*. = EXHORT, *etc.*

Adiabatic (ad'i-a-ba'tik), *a*. 1877. [f. Gr. *ἀδιαβάτος*.] *Phys.* *1*. Impossible (*v. to heat*); pertaining to a condition where no heat enters or leaves a system. Hence **Adiabatically** *adv.*

Adiactic (ad'i-a-ctik), *a*. 1880 [f. A-*pref.* + DIACNIC.] *Chem.* Opaque to the actinic rays.

†Adiantum (ad'i-a-n'tūm). 1706. [L., ad. Gr. *ἀδίατον*, 'unwitted', f. *ἀ + δαίω*, *to know*.] *Bot.* *1*. A genus of ferns, of which True Maidenhair (*L. Capillus Venere*) is a rare native of Britain. *2* *Herb.* and *fig.* The Black Maiden-hair (*Asplenium ad-nigrum*).

Adiaphorism (ad'i-a-phō-riz'm). 1866. [f. Gr. *ἀδιάφορος* + *-ισμός*.] Theological indifference; Indifferentism.

Adiaphorist (ad'i-a-phō-riz't), 1564. [f. as prec.] *A. sb.* *1*. An indifferentist in theology 1645. *2*. *Arch. Hist.* One of the moderate Lutherans, who held some things, condemned by Luther, to be indifferent 1704. var. **Adiaphorite**. B. *adj.* Theologically indifferent (mod.). Hence **Adiaphoristic** *a*., relating to adiaphorism or the *adiaphora*.

†Adiaphoron (ad'i-a-phō-rōn), *a* and *sb.* *arch.* Pl. *adiaphora* 1573. [Gr. f. *ἀ + διάφορος*.] A thing indifferent in the eyes of the Church.

Adiaphorous (ad'i-a-phō-rōs), *a*. 1635 [f. Gr. *ἀδιάφορος*.] *1*. Indifferent, non-essential; neutral. var. **†Adiaphoral**. *†2*. *Chem.* Neutral; neither alkaline nor acid—1691. *3*. *Mod.* Doing neither harm nor good (mod.).

†Adiaphory. [ad. Gr. *ἀδιαφορία*.] Indifferentism.

†Adiapneustia (ad'i-a-pni-ē-stia). 1706 [Gr.] *Med.* Defective or impeded perspiration.

Adiathermic (ad'i-a-thēr-mik), *a*. 1867. [f. Gr. *ἀ + διαθερμός*.] *Physics*. Impervious to heat.

Adicity (ad'i-si-ti). 1882. [f. -AD *x*.] *Chem.* Combining capacity of an element.

Adieu (ad'i-ū). ME. [a. Fr., f. *à + Dieu*, i.e. 'I commend you to God', now a more formula.] A. *int.* Good-bye! farewell! (*arch.*) *fig.* = Away! an end to B. *ad* *†T*

ad u to go a ay 7 T i do ay ad
o ke a e o ME Hen C b
A ave ai ng a pa ng wod a fa ewel
esp nak at ad h E

A fig. Ad-w my song Ashmole A to all ideas of nobility Hume C. Too cold an a. Snakes. His adieus were not long Miss Austen.
†Adi-ght, v. ME. [f. A-*prej* + *dihlan*; see DIGHT] To put in order, equip, dress -1581.

¶Ad infinitum (ad infinitum). 1678. [L.] Without end, for ever.

Adinole (ædinole). 1837. *Mm.* A variety of ALBUE.

¶Ad interim (ad interim). 1836 [L.] *adv.* Meanwhile. *adj.* Temporary.

†Adinvention. ME. [ad. L. *adinventum*; see INVENT.] An invented addition -1630.

Adipescence, a. 1847. [f. L. *adipem*.] Becoming fatty.

Adipic (adipik), a. 1877. [f. L. *adipem*.] *Chem.* In *Adipic acid*, C₆H₈O₄, a dibasic, diatomic acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on fats.

Adipocere (ædiposior). 1803. [a. Fr. *adipocere*, f. L. *adipem* + Fr. *cure*.] A grayish white fatty substance, chiefly *Margarine* of Ammonia, generated in dead bodies buried in moist places or submerged in water. Hence Adipocerate v to convert into a Adipoceration, the process of changing into a Adipoceriform a. Adipoceros a.

Adipose (ædipos). 1743. [ad. mod. L. *adiposus*.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to adeps, or animal fat; fatty. *Adipose tissue*: the vesicular structure which contains the fat. B. *sb.* [sc. *substantia*.] The animal fat 1865. Hence Adiposeness, the state of being fat Adiposity, fatness; or tendency to fatness. var. (less techn.) Adipous.

Adipous (adipos), a. 1879. [f. Gr. *adipos*.] *Med.* Allaying thirst.

A-dipsy (ædipsi). [f. as *prer*.] Absence of thirst.

Adit (ædit). 1602. [ad. L. *aditus*.] 1. An approach; *spec.* a horizontal opening by which a mine is entered or drained. 2. Access, entrance 1847.

1. Fougles or adits to drain them RAY. 2 A to the executive HILLS.

Adjacency (ædʒəsənəsi). 1646. [ad. late L. *adjacentia*; see ADJACENT.] 1. The quality or state of being adjacent 1805. var. †Adjacence -1652. 2. That which lies near, *pl.* Adjacent places, environs. 1646.

1. The a. of some great river DE QUINCY. 2. The Palais Royal and adjacencies CARLIS.

Adjacent (ædʒəsənt). ME. [ad. L. *adjacentia*, *adjacere*. Cf. Fr. *adjacent*.] A. *adj.* Lying near to; adjoining; bordering. (Not necessarily touching.)

Adjacent angles the angles which one straight line makes with another on which it stands. Paris.. a. to London DE FOE. Hence Adjacently *adv.*

B. †*sb.* That which lies near; a neighbour -1725.

†Adject. ME. [ad. L. *adjectus*, *adjungere*] A. *pl.* a. (adject) joined -1612. B. *sb.* (adject) An addition -1677.

Adject (ædʒekt), v. ME. [ad. L. *adjectare*, freq. of *adjuvare*.] To add or join. They adjected this Condition LINDSEY.

Adjection (ædʒekʃən). ME. [ad. L. *adjectionem*, see ADJECT a.] 1. The action of adding or joining. 2. That which is added -1704.

1. Without a. Of your assistance B. JONES

Adjectitious (ædʒektʃəs), a. 1652. [f. L. *adjectivus*.] Additional.

Adjectival (ædʒektɪvəl), a. 1797. [f. L. *adjectivus*: a mod. substitute for ADJECTIVE a. in sense 1.] Of or belonging to the adjective.

Adjective (ædʒektɪv). ME. [a. Fr. *adjectif*, *ave*, ad. L. *adjectivus*; see ADJECT a.] A. *adj.* 1. *Gram.* Forming an adjunct to a noun substantive; dependent on a sh. as an attribute. 2. Hence, *gen.* Dependent 1622.

3. Of *Law*: Relating to procedure; opp. to substantive 1808

1. Scotland is like a noun a. that cannot stand without

a substant a ME 2. The women were caed as

B. b [The ad used ad-] 1. A. Noun

Adjunctive, a word added to the name of a thing, and signifying an attribute of the thing 1509.

2. Hence, *gen.* That which cannot stand alone; a dependent; an accessory 1639.

3. Those Northern Adjectives, not able to subsist without England OSBORNE.

Hence Adjective v. to make adjectival. Adjective v. to make a. used as an a. A. adjectively

adv. A. adjectively *adv.* *sb.* the making adjectival.

Adjoin (adjoin), v. ME. [a. OFr. *ajoin*, *ajoiner*, *ajoinere*, mod. *adjoinere*. -L. *adjoinere*.] 1. †To join on, unite, to or unto

-1659; *fig.* to join on as an adjunct or supplement (with) ME. Also *1872* and *1873*.

2. *intr.* To be or lie close, contiguous (to, on, with) -1794. 3. *trans.* (to omitted.) To be contiguous to or in contact with 1745.

¶Used *enon*, for ENJOIN. [See A-*pref.* 10.]

1. Mortified and adjoined *Hansard*, iii. 20. 2. The head of the tomb adjoins the west wall WILSON.

Hence Adjoined *pl.* a. joined, united; appended or subjoined. †Adjoinedly *adv.* unitedly. Adjoining *pl.* a. lying next, *fig.* pertaining; connected

†Adjoiner 1494 [a. OFr. *ajoiner*; see ADJOIN a.] A. *pl.* a. Adjoining -1602.

B. *sb.* One living close by 1543.

†Adjoint, *sb.* ME. [a. OFr. *ajoint* -L. *adjunctum* ADJUNCT.] A helper; an adjunct -1700

¶Adjoint (adjoʊn, ædʒɔɪnt), *sb.* 2 [mod. Fr. *pa. pple.* of *adjoindre*] A French civil officer who assists the maire, a sub-professor in a French college.

Adjourn (ædʒəʊn), v. ME. [a. OFr. *ajourner*, *ajourner* -late L. *adjournare*, f. *ad* + *ournare* -G. L. *diurnus*; see JOURNAL.] †1. *trans.* To appoint (one) a day for his appearance; to cite, or summon for, or remand to, a stated day -1660

2. To defer or put off ME. 3. To adjourn (a meeting): To put off or defer proceedings to another day 1494.

4. *intr.* (from *1714*) Of persons: To suspend proceedings and disperse for a time, or *inter* *du*. Also, to separate in order to meet elsewhere, hence *collog.* to go in a body to another place.

2. *Pro* place to place to adjourn it 1559. This day a your case FORT.

3. To a. Parliament PARVAT, a Court SHAKS, the Senate MIDDLETON.

4. The House then adjourned themselves MARVELL.

From the Church the people adjourned to the Hippodrome GURTON.

They thence adjourned to eat ice at a pastry-cook's Miss AUSTEN.

Hence †Adjournal, adjournment, Adjourned *pl.* a. tested, postponed Adjourning *adv.* *sb.* adjournment. Adjournment, the act of adjourning; the state of being adjourned.

†Adjourn, v. ME. [a. MEfr. *adjouster* (mod. *ajuster*) -late L. *adjutare*, f. *ad* + *juvare*. Dist. from ADJUST.] 1. To put a thing (to one); to suggest -1521.

2. To put one thing to another; to add -1530.

Adjudge (ædʒʊdʒ), v. [ME. *aiagen*, a. OFr. *ajuger* (mod. *ajuger*) -L. *adjudicare*, see ADJUDICATE.] The a. was *refash.* as *ad* in Fr. in 14th c.] 1. *trans.* To decide judicially ME.

2. To pronounce or decree by judicial sentence 1563.

3. To determine in one's own judgement, judge -1729.

4. To condemn ME.

5. To award, grant, or impose judicially (to or unto) 1494.

1. And so was it adjudged in the Court of Common Pleas COKE.

2. The grant was adjudged void FULLER.

3. Divers adjudged that he was a scrivener's son HAWARD.

4. Adjudging my family to beggary BURKE.

Charles was adjudged to die P. RAYNE.

5. Hard was the garland SLOWE. Hence Adjudged *pl.* a. (senses 1, 2, 4, 5).

Adjudger, an awaider. Adjudging *adv.* *sb.* (senses 1, 4, 5). Adjudgement, the act of adjudging.

Adjudicate (ædʒʊdɪkət), v. 1700. [f. L. *adjudicat*, *adjudicare*; see JUDGE.] †1. *trans.* To award judicially -1721

2. *trans.* To try and determine judicially 1775.

3. *intr.* To act as a judge, or court of judgement 1840.

2. Adjudicated a bankrupt 1870.

3. He ought not to a. as to his own fees 1837. Hence Adjudicative a. having the character of adjudicating. Adjudicator, one who settles a question, or awards a prize Adjudicator, the process of adjudicating.

Adjudication (ædʒʊdɪkəʃən), 1691. [ad. L. *adjudicatio*; see ADJUDICATE.]

1 The act of ad ud ca ng see ADJUDICATE

2. 2 A judicial sentence or award 1762

3. *Law*. A decree in bankruptcy 1869.

4. *Sc. Law*. An attachment of heritable estate as security, etc.

1. An a. in his favour PRANKET. The a. of the medal SMILES. 2. Any a. in favour of natural rights SUAKS.

†Adjument. [ad. L. *adjumentum*.] Help, a helper -1663.

Adjunct (ædʒʊŋkt), 1588. [ad. L. *adjunctus*, *adjungere*.] A. *adj.* joined or added, subordinate 1595.

Every humour hath his a. pleasure SHAKS. *Scm* 111.

B. *sb.* (Cf. Fr. *adjoint*.) 1. Something joined to another, but subordinate, as auxiliary or dependent upon it 1588.

2. A person joined to another in some office or service 1639.

3. A personal addition or enhancement 1610, a qualifying addition to a word or name 1602.

4. *Gram.* Any word or words expanding the subject, predicate, etc., of a sentence 1589.

5. *Logic* Anything added to the essence; a non-essential attribute 1588.

1. Learning is but an a. to our selfe L. L. L. 19. iii.

24. The characters with their adjuncts STUBBS.

2. Colleagues, or rather Adjuncts, in the duties of the Office 1572.

3. The Adjuncts of a strong and subtil Capacity NEWTON.

Geographical adjuncts 'West', 'East', etc. FREEMAN.

5. To differ more in adjuncts, than in innate quality I. TAYLOR.

Hence Adjunctive a. having the quality of contributing (to) or forming an a. Adjunctively *adv.* as an a.

Adjunction (ædʒʊŋkʃən), 1603. [ad. L. *adjunctio*; see ADJUNCT.] 1. The act of joining on or adding 1613.

2. That which is joined on, etc. 7 Obs. 1603.

Adjuration (ædʒʊrəʃən). ME. [ad. L. *adjuratio*; see ADJURE.] The action of adjuring (see ADJURE 2); an earnest appeal 1611; *spec.* in exorcism ME.

An a. as vain as it was earnest FROUDE. Come, draw thy circle, speak thine a. B. TAYLOR.

Adjuratory (ædʒʊrətəri), a. 1815. [ad. L. *adjuratorius*; see ADJURE.] Containing a solemn charge or appeal.

Adjure (ædʒʊr), v. ME. [ad. L. *adjurare*. Cf. Fr. *adjurer*.] †1. To put (one) to his oath; to bind under the penalty of a curse -1645.

2. To charge or entreat solemnly, as if under oath, or under the penalty of a curse 1483.

1. Thy father adjured the people, saying: Cursed be the man that [etc.] 1 Sam. xiv. 28.

2. His friend adjured him to take more care of [his] life MACAULAY.

Hence Adjurement, a solemn entreaty. Adjurer, -or, one who adjures. Adjuring *pl.* a. charging upon oath; exorcising.

Adjust (ædʒʊst), v. 1611. [a. 16th c. Fr. *ajuster* (now *ajuster*) -med. L. *adjuvare*, a. f. *ad* + *juvare*. The OFr. *ajuster* (whence *ajuster*) -L. *adjuvare* is thus refashioned in *ajuster*, after *ad* + *juvare*. See ADJUST.] 1.

To arrange, compose, harmonize (differences, discrepancies, accounts) 1611.

2. *trans.* To arrange suitably (to, by, with) something else 1664.

3. To arrange suitably in relation to its parts; to regulate, systematize 1667; *esp.* of clothes, armour, etc. 1735.

1. To a. Accounts COWLEY, the preliminaries of a Treaty STREET, a difficulty DE FOE, pretensions H. WALPOLE, the books JAS. MILL.

2. To a. the event to the prediction ADDISON, means to and BURKE, the marvellous with the probable BLAIR (J. L.).

3. The scientifically adjusted court precedence of France BURTON. See them. a. their clothes POPE.

Hence Adjustable a. †Adjustage. *verb.* = ADJUSTMENT. Also = ADJUSTAGE. Adjusting *adv.* *sb.* the process of arranging or disposing suitably.

Adjuster (ædʒʊstər), 1756. [f. ADJUST.] One who adjusts; *spec.* in average adjuster: One who professionally assesses and apportions claims arising out of loss, etc., at sea.

Adjustment (ædʒʊstmənt), 1644. [ad. Fr. *ajustement*; see ADJUST.] 1. The process of adjusting.

2. The state of being adjusted; settlement 1589.

3. An arrangement whereby things are adjusted 1736.

4. *Comm.* The settlement among various parties of their several claims, liabilities, or payments; as the a. of the policy, or of general average in Marine Insurance.

1. The a. of the whole Sir J. REYNOLDS, of the eye

u (Ger. *Köln*). b (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. *Müller*). w (Fr. *dune*). v (curl). t (E) (there). f (2) (care). g (Fr. *faire*). s (fir, fern, earth).

Tyndall, q. be Ca da 88. a Am dec b g n
[ques on] o nam cab a Wx co 3 Whee
a d n s a d del ca ad us ments T ba L
Adjutage *ajutage* a 3 5 ed3
ed3]. 1707. [a. Fr. *ajutage*, var. *ajoutage*;
see ADJUST, and ADJUSTAGE.] lat. An ad-
justment; hence in *Hydraulics*, The efflu-
tube of an artificial fountain.
Adjutancy (ædʒɪtənsɪ), 1791. [f. next;
see -NCY.] 1. The office or rank of an
adjutant. 2. *fig* Official order. BURKE.
Adjutant (ædʒɪtənt), 1600. [ad. L.
adjutamentum, *adjutare*, freq. of *adiuvare*] A
1. Helping.
B. sb. 1. An assistant or helper. Now rare.
622. 2. *Mil.* An officer who assists the
superior officers in the details of military duty.
500. 3. *Ornith.* A gigantic species of stork
(*Ciconia Argala*) native to India; so called from
its gait. (Called also a-bird, crane, stork.)
1798.
C. The Hands [and other] adjutants of man's wit
and sense. He would sit in his pavilion, and
be obeyed by adjutants Bacon.
Adjutant-general. 1. *Mil.* An officer
to assist the general of an army 1645. 2.
Among the Jesuits, a superintendent of a pro-
vince or country, acting under the supervision
of the General of the Order 1753.
Adjutor. 1647. [f. L. *adjutare*; see
ADJUTANT.] 1. A helper. Omg. a corrup-
tion of AGITATOR, q. v.
Adjute, v. 1524. [a. Fr. *ajouter*; see
ADJUST.] To add -1633
Adjutor 1. 1531. [a. L.] A helper
2. Occ. = ADJUTANT sb. 2.
Adjutor 2. 1541. [ad. Fr. *adjutoire*, ad.
of *adjutorium*.] Properly the *hamerus*; also
the *clava*.
Adjutory. 1541. [ad. L. *adjutorius*,
-orium, a means of help.] A. *adj.*
-ing. *spec. in Phys.* of certain bones of the
-1706. B. sb. 1. A helper 1552. 2
= ADJUTOR 1. 1541. 3. Help -1678.
Adjutant (ædʒɪtənt), 1609. [a. Fr.,
adjutantem, *adjurare*] *adj.* Aiding
sb. [The *adj.* used *abov.*] A help, or
1609. *spec. in Med.* A substance added
to a prescription to assist the action of the
-1706.
Adjutate, v. 1599. [f. L. *adjutare*; see
ADJUST.] To aid -1708.
Allegation (ædʒɪlɪˈɡeɪʃən). 1753. [ad. L.
allegare, *allegare*. Cf. ALLEGATION]
1. A charge claimed by the states of the old
Empire of associating their delegates
with those of the Emperor in treaties, etc.
to the common concerns of the empire.
2. Dismissed from *legation*.
Alibitum (æd ɪlɪˈbɪtəm). 1795. [L.]
A plea; as much as one likes. In
law, *prop.* to *obligato*. Abbrev. ad lib.
Almarginate (ædmɑ ɹdʒɪnɪt), v. 1834.
+ *marginem*.] To add in the margin.
Almshouse (ædmæksɪlɪz), a. 1881.
= MAXILLARY; see AD- Connected
with law.
Alms (ædmz) (gɪlɪz, -ʒɪz), v. [ME
a. OFr. *amiser*; -late L. *admen-*
-refash, after L.] 1. To assign a
sum of money to -1627. 2. To assign a
sum to -1697. 3. To measure out, to
distribute.
4. And appertion [the common] TOMLINS.
Alms (ædmz) (gɪlɪz, -ʒɪz), v. [ME
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4. And appertion [the common] TOMLINS.
Alms (ædmz) (gɪlɪz, -ʒɪz), v. [ME
a. OFr. *amiser*; -late L. *admen-*
-refash, after L.] 1. To assign a
sum of money to -1627. 2. To assign a
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-refash, after L.] 1. To assign a
sum of money to -1627. 2. To assign a
sum to -1697. 3. To measure out, to
distribute.
4. And appertion [the common] TOMLINS.
Alms (ædmz) (gɪlɪz, -ʒɪz), v. [ME
a. OFr. *amiser*; -late L. *admen-*
-refash, after L.] 1. To assign a
sum of money to -1627. 2. To assign a
sum

Adminiculate (*ædmini'kju'lət*). *v.* [*f. L. adminiculat-, adminiculare.*] *Sc. Law*. To support by corroboratory evidence. Hence
Adminiculation.

Adminiculum (*ædmini'ku'lŭm*). *Pl -a. [L.] Entom.* In *pl.* The short spines or bristles on the abdomen of certain pupae or grubs.
KIRBY.

Administrator (*ædmi'nistrə'tər*). *v.* [*ME. amy-nistre* *a. OFr. amynistrer*, *ad. L. administrare*. Refresh, after *L.*] 1. *trans*. To manage as a steward, to carry on. Also *absol.* *ME.* 2. *Law*. To manage and dispose of the estate of deceased person, either under a will or under letters of administration c1430; also *absol.* 3. *trans*. To execute or dispense 1495; tender (an oath to) 1593 4. To apply, as medicine, etc. 1541. 5. Hence *fig.* To disburse, give (anything beneficial, also (*poet.*) a blow, etc.) so 1489; *intr.* to minister 1712.

To *z.* the government LYND. the secular affairs of a church HOBBS, a charity 1756, Athens (where, the names of college M., PATTISON. 3 To administer the offices and justice FISHER. 3 To administer the Lord's Supper WESLEY, the sacraments of matrimony. 4 To be administered to receive the sacrament. The Oath that we a, *Ruth 14. 1 m.* 182 To possess to the Gossips THACKERAY. Hence *administerial* *a.* pertaining to the administration of government. Administerable *a.* Administerer, administrator *v.* fem. Administress. var. Administrate *v.* (a sacrament, oath, medicine), Administrate *pp.* administered.

Administer, *s.* [*B. L.*] A minister or administrator—1677.

Administrant (*ædministrānt*), *a.* 1662. *active.* As *s.* An acting officer.

Administration (*ædministrə'sjən*). *ME. L. administratiōnem*; see ADMINISTER] The action of administering, service, management ME., *ellipt.* the management of affairs, government 1682; the executive of the legislature, the ministry 1731. 3 The management and disposal of the estate of a deceased person by an executor or administrator. *spec.* Authority to administer, conferred by Letters of Administration. 1538. The action of administering something to (see ADMINISTER *v.* 3, 4) ME. 4 The Physician continues his a. HALF The office BARCKLEY. 5 The *a.* of a few fields in the country KUSIN. Every measure of your a. JUNIUS. A succession of weak administrators MAURAY. 6 The *a.* of the sacrament ME., of an annuity WOOL. Hence Ad-administrational *a.*

Administrative (*ædministrə'tiv*), *a.* 1731. *administrativus*, see ADMINISTER] Relating to management, executive. 2 Administrative body 1876. Hence Administratively *adv.*

Administrator (*ædministrə'tɔ:r*, *ædministrə'tɔ:*). [*A. L.*] 1. One who administers the faculty of organizing 1855; one who executes or dispenses; one who professes, or gives (see ADMINISTER 3). 2. *Law*. *a.* One appointed to administer, etc. during a minority or legal disability 1599. b. One appointed to administer an estate in default of an executor, or trustee 1514.

HOLSTEIN LUTTRELL. The first of living administrators MAURAY. 2 Administrators of the Mass. of justice MAULE. Hence Ad-administratorship.

Administratrix 1626. [*A. L.*] A female administrator, *spec.* a woman appointed to administer an intestate estate. var. Ad-administress, rare.

Administrate (*ædministrə'bəl*), *a.* 1596. [*A. Fr.*, *fr. E.*] 1. To be wondered at, to excite surprise, to excite pleased surprise, to excite (ever). *ai* (*I, eye*). 2 (*Fr. en admiration*).

s g t e d o w d p p on n mod
 as ad. SHAKS. 1598. Also
 1. Oh 'tis brave warres. Most a. *All's Well* i
 26. 2. A gentleman of a discourse *Henry* ii. i
 274 His wife takes a care of him *Dr. Faustus*. Hence
 Admirableness. Admirably adv. & wonder
 fully, excellently.
 Admiral (a. *amirāl*), *sh*. ME [a. OFr
amiral, fusion of Arab. *amir* and *-al*, as in
amir-al-bahr, Amerc (ol) the Sea. Later, an
 was treated as = Fr. *am* — L. *adm* — whence
admiral, which was then connect'd with med
 under the Sultan, any Saracen Commander
 -1561. 2. The commander-in-chief of a
 navy 1460. 3. A naval officer of the highest
 rank; a flag-officer - 1425. 4. The privileged
 commander of a fishing or merchant fleet 1708.
 5. = *Admiral-ship* (cf. Fr. *l'amirauté*).
 The ship which carries the admiral; the Flag-
Admiral (*l'amiral*, *l'admiral*), and the *White*
Admiral (*l'amiral*, *l'admiral*), and the *White*
Admiral (*l'amiral*, *l'admiral*). 7. *Couch*. =
 1. Some of the admirals of the *galleys*. *Couch*.
 2. The *Admiral* of England *Couch*.
 3. The *Admiral* of England *Couch*.
 4. The full title of an officer or
 magistrate who had formerly the administrative duties
 discharged by five *Lords Commissioners of the*
High Court of Admiralty, and the judicial functions now vested in
 the *High Court of Admiralty*. 3. The *Giles*, a
 officer ranking with a field-marshal, *A. Fleet*, and
 4. Officers ranking with a general, lieutenant-
 general, and major general respectively. *Admirals*
 of the *Red*, *White*, or *Blue*, so called from the colours
 displayed by them. Hence *A. of the Blue* (colours)
 5. *Cuning* (from his blue apron). The *A. of the Blue*,
 6. *Admiral* (Fr. *amirauté*) *sh*. ME. *Couch*.
 7. or in general, the supreme naval com-
 mander. Hence *A. Admiralty* *sh*. ME. *Couch*.
 8. of an *a*, ability to perform the duties of an *a*.
 9. *Admiral*, a. [var. of ADMIRAL], through
 10. *Admiral*, a med L. form of ADMIRAL *sh*.
 11. *Admiral* - 1560.
 Admiralty (a. *amirauté*) *sh*. ME. [a. OFr
amirauté; see ADMIRAL]. 1. The office
 or jurisdiction of an admiral *sh*. 2. The
 -1560. 3. The naval branch of the
 executive, now in England the *Lords Com-*
missioners of the Admiralty. 4. The marine
 branch of the administration of justice 1589
 5. The building where the Lords of
 Admiralty transact business 1617. 6. The
 head of the navy, pre-eminence on the
 7. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 8. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 9. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 10. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
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 12. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 13. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 14. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 15. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 16. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 17. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 18. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 19. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
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 30. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 31. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 32. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 33. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 34. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 35. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 36. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 37. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
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 41. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 42. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 43. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 44. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 45. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 46. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 47. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 48. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 49. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 50. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 51. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 52. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 53. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 54. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 55. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 56. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 57. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 58. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*,
 59. *Admiral*, *Admiral*, *Admir*

25

o (Ger. Kolo), o (Fr. peu), u (Ger. Muller), u (Fr. dune), ð (curl), ĕ (ĕo) (there), ĕ (ĕi) (rein), ġ (Fr. faire), ſ (fir, fern, earth).

25

ad. L. *adorabilem*; see ADORE.] 1. Worthy of divine worship. 2. By exaggeration, said of anything to which one is passionately attached 1710.

1. The wisdom of God BURN. 2. A. places SHATTESBURY. Hence Adorability. Adorableness. Adorably a.

Adoral (ædɔːrəl), a. 1882. [f. L. *ad* + *or*, mouth + *-AL*.] Situated at the mouth. Cf. ABORAL. Hence Adorally adv.

Adoration (ædɔːrəʃən), 1543. [a. Fr. *ad* L. *adorationem*, see ADORE.] 1. The act of worshipping, or paying divine honours. 2. fig. The exhibition of profound regard and love 1601. 3. *techn.* A method of electing a pope by a low reverence before the same candidate from two-thirds of the voters present 1599.

1. A. is the prostration of the Soul LINDSEY. 2. How does he love me? With adorations Twel. IV. l. v. 274.

Adoratory (ædɔːrətɔːri), rare, 1800. [ad med. L. *adoratorium*.] A place of (esp. pagan) worship.

Adore (ædɔːr), v. [ME. *adoure*, a. OFr. *adorer*—L. *adorare*. Refash. as *adorer*, see ANOURE.] 1. To worship as a deity, pay divine honours to. (Now chiefly poet.) ME. *absol.* and *intr.* 1582. 2. (R. C. Ch.) To reverence with relative or representative honours 1582. 3. *techn.* To elect (a pope) by ADORATION 1614. 4. fig. To regard with the utmost respect and affection 1591. * By confusion with ME. *adornen*: To adorn. SPENSER.

1. To adore God Almighty CAYTON. As gods adored POPE. 2. He publicly adored [the host] SMOLLETT. 3. My soul adores judicial scholarship MARSTON. Hence Adorative a. pertaining to adoration. Adorément, rare. Ador'er, a worshipper; fig. a lover. Adoringly adv.

Adorn (ædɔːrn), v. [ME. *adornen*, a. OFr. *adornier*—L. *adornare*. Refash. after L.; see also ANORN.] 1. To be an ornament to, to beautify, add lustre to ME.; also fig. ME., and hence, of persons 1534. 2. To furnish with ornaments; to deck or embellish (with) ME. Also fig. †3. To deck out sparsely, dress up—1022. † By confusion with ME. *adoren*: To adore 1470.

1. A Garland to adorn her Tresses MILN. fig. The piety which adorns his character (word). A new Cibber shall the stage 2. POPE. 2. Adorned as a King CAYTON. As a bride adorneth herself with her jewels Isa. lx. 10. The virtues with which he has adorned his mind BURKE. Hence Adorn sh. adornment. Adornment, the act of adorning, ornament. Adorned ppl. a. furnished with ornaments, or with qualities that give distinction. Adorn'er. Adorningly adv.

† Adorn, a. rare. [f. It. *adorno*, short f. *adornato*—L. *adornatus*; see ADORN v.] Adorned.

Made so a. for thy delight the more MILN.

† Adorn-ation. 1597. [f. L. *adornat*, *adornare*; see ADORN.] The act of adorning, ornament.

Adornment (ædɔːnmənt), 1480 [a. OFr. *adornement*, later *adornement*; see ADORN.] 1. The action of adorning. 2. That which adorns; an ornament. With pl. 1489.

Adosculation (ædɔːskʊləʃən), 1674. [f. L. *adosculat*, *adosculari*.] Impregnation by mere contact, without intromission.

† Adossée (adose, ædɔːsi), ppl. a. [Fr.] Her = ADORSED.

Adown (ædaʊn), arch. [OE. of *dāne*, L. *de monte* (see DOWN sh., and cf. OFr. *à val*—L. *ad vallem*) Down apeth, to *dun*, *down*, Down] a. adv. 1. To a lower place; downward, down OE. fig. ME. †2. In a lower place, esp. on earth OE.

1. His collar hung a. SCOTT. 2. In this erthe adown CHAUCER.

B. prep. (with obj.) Downwards upon or along ME. Also fig.

Adowne the maire CHAUCER. A. the sky PHILLIPS, the Pyrenees BYRON. fig. A. life's latter days M. ARNOLD. Hence Adownright = DOWNRIGHT. Adownward adv. = DOWNWARD; prep. = ADOWN.

Adp., obs. f. APP.

Adress (ædres), v. 1872. [f. L. *ad* press-, *adprimere*.] To press close to. Hence Addressed ppl. a. pressed close to, as hairs on stems.

æ (man), a (pass), au (loud), v (cut), ɛ (Fr. chef), ɛ (ever), ɛi (I, eye), ɛ (Fr. eau de vie), ɪ (sit), ɪ (Psyche), ɔ (what), ʊ (got)

Adpromissor (ædprɒmɪsər, -ɔr). [a. L.] Rom. Law. One who gives bail or security.

Adq., obs. f. ACQ.

Adrad, ppl. a. arch. ME. [prob. weak f. of *drad*, pa. pple. of OF-DREDE.] Frightened I was the less a. Of what might come MORRIS.

Adradial (ædɹeɪdiəl), a. 1880. [f. L. *ad* + *radius*.] Situated near or beside a ray. b. sh. An adradial organ.

† Adrea-d, v. OE. [A- pref. 4.] To dread. † Adreamed, ppl. 1556. To be a, to dream.

Adrenal (ædɹeɪnəl), a. and sh. 1875. [f. AD- + L. *renes* kidneys.] Anat. = SUPRARENAL. Hence Adrenalin (-rɛnəlɪn), a crystalline substance extracted from the adrenal glands, used as a haemostatic.

† Adrench, v. ME. only. [f. A- pref. 1 + DRENCH, OE *drencan*.] To give to drink, trans. to submerge, drown; refl. to drown (oneself); intr. to 'go down', as a ship. lit. and fig.

Adrift (ædɹɪft), adv. 1624. [f. A prep. 1 + DRIFT. Cf. *afloat*.] Drifting, at the mercy of wind and tide. fig. 1690. With all his trees 2. MILN. fig. The mind... a. Young.

† Adrip, adv. 1867. [A prep. 1 + DRIP.] Dripping.

Adrogate (ædɹɒɡeɪt), v. Also arrogate 1649. [f. L. *adrogat*, *adrogare*.] Rom. Law. To adopt a person who was at the time his own master or *sui juris*. Hence, Adrogated ppl. a. adopted when *sui juris*. A drogation. Also arrogation. Adroga tor, he who adrogates. Also arrogator.

Adroit (ædɹɔɪt), a. 1652. [a. Fr. orig. *à droit*, OFr. *droit*—late L. *directum*—cl. L. *directus*; see DIRECT.] Possessing address or readiness of resource, either bodily or mental, dexterous, active, clever.

A. cavalry EVERLYN. wrestlers 1825, intriguers MORLEY. Hence Adroitly adv. Adroitness, the quality of being a. i skill and readiness, either bodily or mental.

† Adrop. 1471. *Alch.* Lead; the philosopher's stone. B. JONS.

Adrostral (ædɹɒstɹəl), a. 1878. [f. L. *ad* + *rostrum*.] Zool. Pertaining to or at the beak or snout.

Adry, adv. 1599. [f. DRY a.; cf. *acrid*, etc.] In a dry condition; thirsty.

Ads, var. of ODS, 'minced' form of God's.

Adscriptitious (ædskɹɪptɪʃəs), a.; also asc. 1620. [f. L. *adscit*—*adscit*], *adsciscere*.] Assumed, adopted from without, supplemental, additional.

A. habits EVERLYN. Initial vowels, not radical, but a. M. MILLER. Hence Adscriptiously adv.

Adscript (ædskɹɪpt), 1822. [ad. L. *adscriptus*, *adscribere*.] A. adj. 1. Written after, opp. to *subscript*. 2. For med. L. *adscriptus* (*gleba*), attached (to the soil), and therefore passing with it. Said of feudal serfs. B. sh. = *adj* 2 used subst. var. Adscripted ppl. a. Hence Adscriptitious a. bound by adscription.

Adscription (ædskɹɪpsən), 1660. [ad L. *adscriptionem*; see ASCRIPTION.] 1. = ASCRIPTION 1857. †2 *spec.* Circumscribing or inscribing geometrical figures—1660. 3 Attachment as an ADSCRIPT 1872.

Adsignify (ædɹsɪɡnɪfi), v. rare. 1798 [ad L. *adsignificare*.] To signify an action with an addition of time, as in tenses. Hence Adsignification.

Adsorption (ædɹsɹɪpsən), 1882. [f. L. *ad* + *sorption*; see ABSORPTION.] Condensation of gases on surfaces of solids.

† Adspiration, = ASPIRATION.

Adstipulate (ædɹstɪpjuːleɪt), v. [f. L. *a(d) stipulat*, *a(d) stipulari*.] Rom. Law. To act as second stipulant or receiving party to a bargain. Hence Adstipulation, the addition of, or acting as, a second stipulant. Adstipulator, a second stipulant who stipulates in the same terms as the first.

Adstrict, -ion, -ory, obs. vars. of ASTRICT, -ION, -ORY.

Adstringe, -ent, obs. vars. of ASTRINGE, -ENT.

Adula-ria. 1798 [f. *Adula*, Switzerland.] A variety of Orthoclad.

Adulate (ædjuːleɪt), v. 1777. [f. L. *adulat*, *adulari*.] To flatter basely or slavishly. Hence Adulator.

Adulation (ædjuːleɪʃən), ME. [a. OFr. *adulationem*, ad. L. *adulationem*; see ADULATOR.] Servile flattery or homage, exaggerated and hypocritical praise.

Flattery and adulationem CHAUCER. Titles blowne from a. Hen. IV. i. 271.

Adulatory (ædjuːlətɔːri), a. 1611. [ad L. *adulatorius*.] Of or belonging to an adulator; servilely or fulsomely flattering.

A. addresses BURKE. A style rather too a. HURDIS.

Adullamite (ædʊləmaɪt), ME. [f. *Adul* lam.] 1. *prop.* An inhabitant of Adullam see Gen. xxxviii. 12. 2. A frequenter of the cave of Adullam. fig. A name founded on the application by Mr. Bright of 1 Sam. xiii. 2 to certain members of the British House of Commons who in 1866 seceded from the Liberal party on the question of Parliamentary Reform. 3. The little third party were at once christened the Adullamites McCARTHY.

Adult (ædʊlt), a. 1531. [ad L. *adultus*, *adulescere*.] Grown up, having reached the age of maturity. fig. Full-grown 1670. As sh. [see person] 1658.

Adult Baptism, the baptism of adults only; opp. to Infant Baptism. Hence † Adulted ppl. a. grown to maturity, rare. Adulthood. Adultness.

† Adulter. [ME. *avouter*, a. OFr. *avouter*, *avouter*—L. *adulterare*, perh. f. *ad* + *alter*] see ADULTERER. An adulterer.

† Adult-ter, v. [ME. *avouter*, a. OFr. *avouter*, *avouter*—L. *adulterare*, refash. after L.] 1. To commit adultery—1775. 2. fig. — ADULTERATE—1651.

Adulterant (ædʊltərənt), 1755. [ad I. *adulterantem*; see ADULTER v.] A. sh. That which adulterates. B. adj. Adulterating 1881.

Adulterate (ædʊltərəɪt), ppl. a. 1590. [ad L. *adulteratus*; see ADULTERATE v.] 1. Stained by adultery, either in origin or conduct; adulterous. 2. Spurious; base in origin or by intermixture 1592.

3. Possess with an a. blot COPE. *For* it is 17. Tit. a. *Hymenes* K. A. 177, iv. iii. 69. 2. Th' Beauty of a kind CHECK DANAÏ. To discern between true and a. Justice HODGINS. A. copper SWIN.

Adulterate (ædʊltərəɪt), v. 1531. [f. I. *adulterat*, *adulterare*, replacing ADULTER v.] †1 *intr.* = *mod.* To commit adultery—1698. †2 *trans.* To debauch—1678. 3. To render counterfeit, corrupt, debase, esp. by base admixture 1531.

1. She adulterates hourly with thine Vnde Iohn SHAKS. *John* iii. 150. 2. To murder Urith and 1 his wife MILN. 3. To a. coin with a more base metal Error, scripture with false fables MORRIS, our tongue with strange words AMMONS. Hence Adulterated ppl. a. ADULTERATE a. 1. 2. Adulteritely adv. Adulterateness. Adulterator, 1 an adulterer, one who debases, etc. by spurious admixture.

Adulterer (ædʊltərəɪ), [ME. *avouter*, *avouter*—L. *adulter*, f. *avouter*, ADULTER v.] Displaced adulter, etc. in 17th c. 1. One who commits adultery ME. Of a woman c. 1530. †2. — ADULTERATE—1650.

Adulteress (ædʊltərəɪs, -trɪs), [ME. *avouter*, *avouter*, a. OFr. *adultera*, and fem. of ADULTER, not of prec.] A woman that commits adultery.

Adulterine (ædʊltərəɪn), a. 1542. [ad. I. *adulterinus*, f. *adulter*.] 1. Born of adultery 1751. 2. Of or relating to adultery (*mod*) 3. fig. Due to adulteration; spurious 1542. 4. Illegal, unlicensed, esp. in 17th c. *Had* Adulterine castles, guilds 1640.

Adulterize (ædʊltərəɪz), v. arch. 1611 [f. ADULTER sh.] To commit adultery. Hence Adulterism. rare.

Adulterous (ædʊltərəɪs), a. 1470 [f. ADULTER.] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by adultery. †2. = ADULTERINE 1. —1607. 3. Pertaining to or characterized by adulteration arch. 1567.

1 A. Anthony SHAKS. An a. union (*mod.*). **3** Ana. mixture SMOLLETT. Hence **Adulterously** *adv.*

Adultery (ădŭl'tĕrĭ). [ME. *avou-, avou-* *trite*, *-terie*, a. OFr. *avouterie*, *avouterie*, f. *avouter*, *avouter*:—L. *adulter*; refresh. *adultery*, as if orig. formed on L. *adulterium*.] **1** a. Violation of the marriage bed; sexual intercourse of a married person with one of the opposite sex, whether unmarried, as in *single*, or married to another, as in *double* adultery ME. **b**. Unchastity generally, and thus applied by theologians to marriages of which they disapproved (*Interpretative adultery*). Also *fig.* idol-worship; and *Ecl.* the enjoyment by any one of a benefice during the life-time of the legal incumbent, or the translation of a bishop from one see to another (*Spiritual adultery*) ME. **†**a. Adulteration—1673.

1. Of [Dame Katryne Swynford] in double Avoutry gottyn 1485. A was long unknown at Sparta 1486. **b**. Shee committeth a. with stones and with stockes *Jer.* iii. 9. **2**. Th' adulteries of Art B. Jones.

Adumbrate (ădŭmb'ret), *v.* 1581. [*f.* L. *adumbrat-*, *adumbrare*] **†**1. To shade (and so complete) a sketch 1599. **2**. To represent the shadow of; to outline; to sketch 1641. **3**. *fig.* To represent by 'shadow' or emblem; to typify; hence, to foreshadow 1581. **4**. To overshadow, darken 1670.

1. Adumbrated and obscurely indicated 1692. **3**. Noah is adumbrated to us... in Prometheus GALE. **4**. Good qualities. adumbrated by... defects 1670. Hence **Adumbral** *a.* shady; *Zool.*—ADUMBRILLA. **Adumbrative** *a.* having the attribute of adumbrating. **Adumbratively** *adv.*

Adumbration (ădŭmb'rei'ſhŭn). 1531. [*ad.* L. *adumbrationem*; see ADUMBRATE.] **†**1. Shading in painting—1531. **2**. Representation in outline; *concr.* a sketch; a shadowy figure; a faint description 1552. **3**. Symbolic representation 1622. **4**. *Her.* An outline figure 1610. **5**. Overshadowing; obscuration 1653.

1. Far-off hints and adumbrations LOWELL. The Prime Minister's a. of measures (*mod.*). **3**. An Emblem or A. of our passage through life HARTLEY.

Adumbrellar (ădŭmb'rel'ār), *a.* 1881. [*f.* L. *ad + UMBRELLA*. Cf. *adoral*.] *Zool.* Pertaining to the upper surface of the *velum*, which is turned towards the 'umbrella' or disk, in sea-blubbers; opp. to *adumbrellar*.

Adunation (ădŭn'ei'ſhŭn). 1555. [*ad.* L. *adunationem*.] Union into one.

Adunc (ădŭnk), *a.* 1626. [*ad.* L. *aduncus*.] Hooked. Hence **†Aduncity**, hookedness. **Aduncous** *a.* hooked, incurved.

Aduncate, *v.* 1823. [*f.* med. L. *aduncat-*, *aduncare*; see ADUNC.] To curve inward. (Only in pa. ppl.)

†Adure, *v.* ME. [*ad.* L. *adurare*.] To burn completely; to scorch, parch—1626. Hence **†Adurent** *ppl.* a. BACON.

A-dusk, *adv.* 1856. [*A prep.* + DUSK] In dusk, dark. MRS. BROWNING.

Adust (ădŭst), *ppl.* a. ME. [*ad.* L. *adustus*; see ADURE.] **1**. Scorched; burnt up, parched. Also *fig.* 1550. **2**. Brown, as if scorched; sunburnt 1596. **3**. Med. Characterized by dryness of the body, heat, thirst, burnt colour of the blood and little serum in it, etc. *Obs.* exc. in gen. sense, arid, arid, sallow, gloomy, etc. ME.

1. The Libyan air a. MILT. A wine 1684. An a. taste HALES. **2**. Here [in Spain] everything is a. and tawny FORD. **3**. Choler a., and melancholic BAKER. Hence **†Adust** *v.* to burn; to dry up with heat. Also *fig.* **†Adusted** *ppl.* a. = ADUST a. **†**Adustive *a.* fiery.

Adust, *adv.* and *a.* 1863. [*A prep.* + DUST.] In a dusty condition.

†Adustion. 1533. [*ad.* L. *adustionem*; see ADURE.] **1**. The action of making ADUST—1725. **2**. The state of being ADUST (senses 1, 3)—1725.

Ad valorem (ăd vāl'ōr'em). 1711. [*L.*] 'In proportion to the value'; a phrase applied to a mode of levying customs-duties upon goods when these are taxed at rates proportioned to their estimated value.

Silk goods [pay] an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. 1825.

Advantage (ădvāns), *v.* [ME. *avancen*, *avancen*, a. OFr. *avancer*—pop. L. *advancare*,

f. advante (Fr. *avant*), *f. ab + ante*; see AD- 2, for *a* = *ab*—becoming *ad*—] **1**. To move forward in place. **1**. To move, put, or push forward (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1509; *intr.* and *fig.* to go forward, make progress in life, etc. 1513. **2**. Of a process or thing in course: To forward, help on ME.; *refl.* and *intr.* to progress towards completion 1644. **3**. To put forward for notice, present 1509.

1. Braudly a. your shields Heywood. They had advanced about a mile De Fox. *fig.* To a. in knowledge Locke, in life JOHNSON, commercially CAUW. **2**. To a. hostile preparations WILLESLEY, one's views KANE. As the work advances (*mod.*). **3**. To a. arguments BENTLEY, a claim SOUTHER.

II. To move forward in time. **1**. To make earlier 1481. **2**. To pay before due; and hence, to pay or lend on security of future reimbursement 1679.

1. The benefits my death advances you Tournour. **2**. I will a. him £30 on your note-of-hand (*mod.*).

III. To move upward. **1**. To raise or lift up. *lit.* and *fig.* arch. 1475. **2**. To raise or promote in rank, etc., to put in a better position ME. **3**. *Law*. To provide for children, esp. in anticipation of the provisions of a will, etc. ME. **†**4. *fig.* To extol; to boast—1660.

5. To raise in amount, rate, or price 1691. *intr.* 1882. **†**6. To be over and above. (Cf. *It. avanzare*.)—1601.

1. The fringed Curtains of thine eyes advance Temp. 1. li 403. Advancing high The floating Pageantry Wordsw. **2**. To a. priests and clerks by prebends [etc.] 1461. **3**. To a. his family FREEMAN. **4**. Praise and a. [the Lord] for ever FURR. **5**. The Bank has advanced the rate of discount to 5% (*mod.*). Rupee paper has fractionally advanced (*mod.*). Hence **†**Advantageable *a.* Advancingly *adv.*

Advantage (ădvāns), *sb.* 1496. [*partly* a. Fr. *avance*, *f. avancer*; and see *prec.*] **1**. A going forward, onward, or upward. **1**. Forward motion; also *ellipt.* the order to move forward a 1674; *fig.* progress 1668; a step forward 1860. **2**. A personal approach, an overture 1678. **3**. A rise in amount, value, or price 1677.

1. The enemy's a. CLARENDON. The A. has been sounded (*mod.*). These are the days of a TENNISON. A very great a. DICKENS. **2**. To make advances towards a reconciliation MACAULAY. **3**. An a. in the rate of discount CRUMP.

II. A putting forward. **†**1. = ADVANCEMENT—1696. **†**2. The putting forward of statements; an allegation—1699. **3**. Payment in anticipation, or on security; hence, a loan 1681.

3. A weeks wages a. SWIFT. Life assurances as security for advances CRUMP.

III. A being forward. The state of being before, to the front, or above 1668.

Much in a. of the rates of goods CHURCH. Hutton was in a. of the speculation of his time HUXLEY. *In advance*. **a.** Of place, Ahead; **b.** Of time, Before-hand; **c.** In the position of having advanced money on account.

Comb. etc. **a.**—guard, a guard before or in front of the main body of an army;—proofs,—sheets, parts of a work supplied previously to publication.

Advanced (ădvānst), *ppl.* a. 1460. [*f.* ADVANCE *v.*] **1**. Moved forward, standing to the front 1795. **2**. *fig.* Far on in life, time, etc. 1534. **†**3. Promoted—1681. **†**4. Raised (physically)—1673. **5**. Raised (in amount) 1782.

1. A guard, post, works (MIL). **2**. A period of life DIGNY, beliefs Sir T. BROWNE, truths of mathematics MILL, political opinions (*mod.*).

Advancement (ădvāns'mēt). ME. [*a.* Fr. *avancement*; see ADVANCE.] **1**. Promotion, preferment. **2**. *Law*. The promotion of children in life, esp. by advancing money, etc. (see ADVANCE *v.* III. 3); the money so advanced ME. **†**3. Vaunting—1646. **4**. Furtherance of a thing in process; improvement 1551. **†**5. A going forward (*lit.* and *fig.*); see ADVANCE *v.*—1825. **6**. Advancing or forward condition 1793. **†**7. Payment in advance—1649.

1 What a. may I hope from thee Hamlet iii. li. 62. The Advancements of every Person according to his Merit MILT. **4**. The Proficiency and A. of Learning BACON. **6**. Water-melons in good a. HAWTHORNE.

Advancer (ădvāns'ər), 1496. [*f.* ADVANCE *v.*] **1**. One who advances, see the *vb.* **†**2. *Rhet.* Amplification, auveris, or climax. PUTTENHAM. **3**. A second branch of a buck's horn 1496.

Advantage (ădvāntēdʒ). [ME. *avantage*, a. Fr. *avantage*, *f. avant*, with *ad-* for *a* = *ad*—see ADVANCE *v.* Aphet. to *avantage*, *vantage*] **1**. Superior position. **1**. The position, state, or circumstance of being in *advance*, or having the better of another in any respect; superiority, esp. in contest or debate ME. **2**. In *Tennis*, the next point after DEUCE, a temporary superiority, not the game. Also *attrib.* 1641. **†**3. = VANTAGE-GROUND—1663. **†**4. A time of vantage, a chance—1667. **5**. A favouring circumstance; opp. to *disadvantage* 1483.

1. The A. or Height of all the dry Land RAY. The Gauls maintained their a. GIBSON. To have gain, get, give a. of, over, *ten.* superiority over. I have seen the hungry ocean gain A. on the kingdom of the shore SHAKS. To have the a. of: to have a personal knowledge which is not reciprocal. **2**. It is but an a. to the dozen, it is no winning cast MILT. **4**. Make use of time, let not a. slip SHAKS. **5**. He uses the a. of my power Rich. II. iii. li. 42. To take, make use of a. of a thing; to use any favourable condition it offers To take an ill a. of his absence Henry V. iii. li. 116 To take at a. when the position favours the task To play upon a. to cheat. To turn rook and play upon a. SADDLE.

II. The result of a superior position. **1**. Benefit; increased well-being ME. **†**2. Pecuniary profit, interest—1665. **†**3. Over plus, excess—1642.

1. Nailed, For our a. on the bitter Crosse SHAKS To a. Favourably. True Wit is Nature to a dress d. Pope. **2**. To lend or borrow upon a. Merch V. i. li. 71. **3**. As many to the vantage Oth. iv. li. 84. Hence **Advantageous** *a.* of advantage, favouring, rare. **Advantageously** *adv.* **Advantage** (ădvāntēdʒ), *v.* 1496. [*a* Fr. *avantager*, *-ier*, with *ad-* for *a* = *ad*—see ADVANCE.] **1**. To give an advantage to 1598. **2**. To further the progress of 1866. **†**3. To add to the amount or value of—1673. **4**. To benefit, profit 1526. **†**5. *absol.*—1668. **†**6. *fig.*—1693. **†**7. To gain—1557.

1. Advantaged in their payes BARRET. How dress advantages Women RICHARDSON. **2**. To a. a cause WASHINGTON, agriculture BRIGHT. **4**. To a. a statue by the addition of colour RUSKIN. What shall it advantage a man TINDALE. They will a. themselves of the wind. Hence **†**Advantageable *a.* tending to a.

Advantage (ădvāntēnt), *a.* 1836. [*ad* L. *advantageum*.] Affluent.

Advane (ădvān), *v.* 1606. [*a* MFr. *advanir* (*mod. avancer*):—L. *advanire*] To accede or come (to); to be superadded. *trans.* To reach 1839.

†Advient, *a.* 1594. [*ad.* L. *advientem*—see *prec.*] Superadded; adventitious

Advent (ădvēnt). OE. [*a* OFr. *advent*, literary form of *advent*:—L. *adventus*; see ADVENE.] **1**. *Ecl.* The season including the four Sundays immediately preceding the festival of the Nativity OE. **2**. The Coming of Christ as Saviour of the world. Hence his Second Coming as Judge, and the Coming of the Holy Spirit. ME. **3** Any important arrival; any arrival 1742.

3. The a. of the Normans STRUTT. Expecting still his a. home TENNISON. Hence **Adventist**, o e who holds millenarian views 1876.

Adventitia, *sb.* pl. 1876. [*L. adventicia*; see ADVENTITIOUS] *Phys.* Membranous structure, covering but not belonging to an organ

Adventitious (ădvēnt'i'ſhŭs), *a.* 1603. [*f.* L. *adventicius*; see ADVENT. Better *adventitious*.] **1**. Of the nature of an addition from without; supervenient, accidental, casual. **2**. *Law*. Falling to a man by mere fortune, or from a stranger; not *professions* 1651. **3**. *Nat. Hist.* esp. *Bot.* Appearing casually or in unusual places 1676.

1. An a. no mother-language HOWELL. An a. population GROVE. **3**. A streaks, in leaves GREW, in buds GRAY, in roots OLIVER. var. **†**Adventitia *a.* Hence **Adventitiously** *adv.* **Adventitiousness**.

†Adventive, *a.* 1605. [*f.* L. *advent*, see ADVENE.] = ADVENTITIOUS. As *sb.* An immigrant. BACON.

†Adventry. [Formed by B. JONSON on *adventur*; cf. *entry*, *enter*.] An adventure.

Adventure (ădvēnti'ti'ſhŭz). [ME. *aventure*, *aventure*, a. OFr. *aventure*—L. *adventura* (*sc. res*); see ADVENE. Refresh after L.] **†**1. That which happens without design; chance, hap, luck ME. **†**2. A chance occurrence

Advocate (ædvōkēt), *sb.* [ME. *avocat*, a OFr., ad L. *advocatus*, *advocare*. Refash. after L., see AD-2.] 1. One who pleads the cause of any one in a court of justice; counsel (The techn. title where Roman law is retained, also in many special tribunals.) 2 *fig* and *gen.* One who pleads, intercedes, or speaks for another ME.; used *spec.* of Christ as the intercessor for sinners ME. 3 One who argues in behalf of a proposal or tenet. Const. of 1735. 4. An ADVOWEE ME. Faculty of Advocates, the collective bar in Scotland. Lord Advocate, the Scotch Attorney-General. Judge-Advocate, an officer who conducts the prosecution before a court-martial, the supreme officer being the Judge-Advocate-General. Devil's Advocate (*advocatus diaboli*), one who pleads against the admission of a candidate for canonization. 1. Of advocates or (as we call them) counsel, there are two species, barristers and sergeants BLACKSTONE 2. We have an Advocate with the Father 1 John ii. 1 3. Advocates for folly dead and gone POPE, of the system of caste M. MÜLLER. Hence Advocate-ship (in senses 1, 2, 3). Advocate, *v.* 1555. [f. L. *advocat*, *advocare*.] 1. To call (to oneself). 2. To Law. To ADVOWE 1609. Advocate (ædvōkēt), *v.* 2 1641. [f. the *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To act as advocate for. arch. 2. *trans.* To defend (by action) -1666. 3. To argue in favour of; to recommend publicly -1676. 3 The only [sensible] thing that has been advocated BURKE. To a publication MERVILLE, a view TYNDALL. Hence Advocating *phl sb.* (in sense 3). Advocacy (ædvōkə'ʃən). 1474. [a. Fr. *advocation*, ad. L. *advocationem*; see ADVOWE.] 1. n. of action f. L. *advocare*. 1. A convocation -1474. 2. *Sc. Law.* The calling of an advocate before itself by a superior court (See ADVOWE) 1528. 3. The act of calling to one's aid -1753. II. n. of office f. L. *advocatus* 1. The function of an ADVOCATE 1, 2; advocacy -1767. 2. = ADVOCATE 4; protection of a church; = ADVOWSON. -1661. 1. Alias My A. is not now in tune Oth. iii. iv. 123. Advocate (ædvōkə'tər). 1482. [a. late L.] 1. A patron (saint); also = ADVOCATE 1, 2. 2. = ADVOCATE 3. Advocatory (ædvōkə'tərɪ), *a.* 1864. [f. L. *advocat*, *advocare*.] Pertaining to the advocate. 1. Advocate 1641 [f. *advocator* + -ESS] A female advocate -1647. vars. 1. Advocate, 1. trix. 1. Advocate, *v.* 1533. [a. MFr. *advocuer*, ad L. *advocare*.] To summon, esp. to summon a cause to a higher tribunal -1655. 1. Advoteresse, *obs. f.* ADULTERESS. Advoulter, advoulter, -er, -ess, -ous, -y, *obs. ff.* ADULTER, -ER, -ESS, -OUS, -Y. Advowee (ædvau'v). 1691. [a. OFr. *avoué* -L. *advocatus*; see ADVOCATE. Refash. *advoué*, whence ADVOWEE.] 1. = AVOWE, *q.v.* 2. The advocate, protector, or patron of an eccl. office. Subsequently, One who holds the advowson. 1. Advowry, *var.* of AVOWRY. 1. Advow-sance, -ante, -sement. [Corrupt formations on *advowson* or *advowson* (= *advowson*) from an imaginary *advowson*.] Advowson (ædvau'zən, -z'n), *sb.* ME. [a. OFr. *avouson* (in AFR. *advouson*) -L. *advocationem*; see ADVOCATION (a doublet of *advowson*). Refash. after L. Aphet. *avouson*.] The 'patronage' of an eccl. house or office; the right of presentation to a benefice or living (*orig.* The obligation to be its advocate; see ADVOWEE.) The traffic in advowsons has never been prevented 1865. *var.* 1. Advow'sonage. Advoyer, *obs. f.* AVOYER. 1. Advard, *obs. var.* of AWARD *sb.* (Spenser). 1. Adwe sch, *v.* OE. [f. A- *pref.* 1 + *dwes-can*.] To quench. 1. Adynamia (ædinə'miə). 1830. [mod. L. a Gr. *ἀδυναμία*.] *Med.* Lack of vital power, as in some fevers. *var.* Adynamy. 1. Adynamic (ædinə'mik), *a.* 1829. [f. *prec.*] 1. *Med.* Of or pertaining to adynamia, asthenic. 2. *Nat. Phil.* Characterized by the absence of force 1879.

Adytum (ædītəm) Pl. adyta. 1673 [L., a. Gr. *ἄδυτον*.] The innermost part of a temple; the secret shrine whence oracles were delivered; hence *fig.* A private chamber, a sanctum. Adze, adz (ædz). [OE. *adesa* of unkn. origin.] A tool, like an ax with the blade set at right angles to the handle and curving inwards towards it, used for chipping or slicing away the surface of wood. Hence Adze *v.* to dress with an a. 1. Adzoo-ks. [See ADS-] -1841. 1. Also *ae*, orig. a short vowel midway between *a* and *e* = *a* in *man*, replaced by *e* or *ce* in 13th c., and reintroduced for L. *æ*, Gr. *ai* in 16th c. Here retained only (1) in EE. words that became obs. bef. changing to *e*, as *ax* river (OE *æd*); (2) in words directly adopted or formed from L. and Gr. which became obs. bef. changing to *e*, or which indicate ancient things, as *ægis*, or are techn. as *ætiology*. Classical scholars incline to pronounce *æ* long (1) in all positions. 1. *æ*, *sb.* 1 [OE. *æd*, *æ*, *æ*, cogn. w. L. *aqua*.] A river. Cf. EA. -1205. 1. *æ*, *sb.* 2 [OE. *æw*, cogn. w. Skr. *ewa*] Law, hence legal custom, rite, marriage -1200. *Comb.* *æu-breche*, adultery. 1. *æ* (ē), *Sc.* form of north. ME. *a*, OE. *æn*, one; see A *adj.* 1. 1. *æ*, *pref.* Stress form of OE. *a* - (see A-*pref.* 1) used with *sbs* and *adjs.* Out, off, onward, away; hence priv. = *un-*, *less*. -*æ* (-ī), *pl. suffix* of L. nouns of 1st decl. in *-a*, and romanized form of Gr. *-α* *pl.* of nouns In all words completely popularized it yields to *-s*, as *arenas*, etc. 1. *Æcern*, *æcīrn*, *obs. ff.* ACORN. 1. *Æcidium* (æsi'diəm). Pl. -a. 1867. [L. dim. of Gr. *αἰκία* injury.] Bot. The cup-shaped fruit borne on the mycelium of certain parasitic fungi. 1. *Edicule* (e'dikl̩) 1832. [ad. L. *edicula*, dim. of *ædis*.] A small house or room; a niche. 1. *Edile* (ē'dil) 1580 [ad. L. *edilis*, f. *ædis*.] Rom. *Antiq.* A magistrate in Rome, who had charge of public buildings, shows, police, etc., hence, a municipal officer. As *adj.* 1880. Hence *Edileship*, *Edility*, the office, or term of office, of an edile. *Edilitian* *a.* pertaining to an edile. 1. *Egemony*, *obs. var.* of HEGEMONY. 1. *Eger* (ē'dʒər), *a.* 1865. [L.] The L. word for 'sick', used at the Eng. Universities in excusing absence on account of illness, hence, a note alleging sickness. 1. *Egilops* (ē'dʒiləps). 1601. [L., a. Gr. *αἰγίωψ*, f. *αἰγ* + *ωψ*.] 1. *Med.* An ulcer or fistula in the inner angle of the eye. 2. *Herb.* The wild-oat or other corn-weed grass -1753. 3. *Bot.* A genus of South European grasses 1872. 4. A species of Oak (*Quercus egilops*) 1706. 1. *Egrite* (ē'dʒraɪt, ē-). 1837. [f. *Egr*] *Min.* An ore of the Amphibole group of Silicates. 1. *Egis* (ē'dʒis) 1704. [L., a. Gr. *αἰγίς*.] A shield, or defensive armour, esp. that of Jupiter or Minerva. Also *fig.* A protection 1793 *attrib.* 1793 *fig.* The *æ* of the laws THIRLWALL. 1. *Egophony* (ē'gɒfəni). 1853 [f. Gr. *αἶψα* + *φωνία*.] Path. A tremulous resonance of the voice, like the bleating of a kid, heard in pleurisy. 1. *Egritude*. 1532. [ad. L. *egritudo*.] Sickness -1647. 1. *Ægrotat* (ægrə'tæt). 1864. [L.] In the Eng. Universities, a certificate of illness. Cf. *ÆGER*. 1. *Acipathy* (æi'pəp̩). 1853. [f. Gr. *αἰς*; see -PATHY.] *Med.* An unyielding or inveterate disease. 1. *Æneid* (æni'd, æni'd). 1490. [ad. L. *Æneis*, *Æneis*, f. *Æneas*; see -ID-2.] An epic poem by Virgil, with *Æneas* as hero; also, one of the twelve books of this poem.

Aeneous (æi'nɪəs), *a.* 1815. [f. L. *a(h)eneus*.] Brassy; brass-coloured. 1. *Enigma*, -tic, etc.; see ENIGMA, -TIC, etc. 1. *Enigmatite*, *Min.* a variety of KOEL BINGITE. 1. *Æolian* (ē'ɔliən), *a.* 1729. [f. L. *æolus* f. *Æolus* or *Æolus*.] 1. Of *Æolis* or *Æolia* in Asia Minor; *Æolic* 2. Of *Æolus*, god of the winds; hence of, produced by, or borne on the wind; aerial. 1. *Æolian mode* (Mus.). 'the ninth of the church modes.' GROVE. 2. *Æ. harp* a stringed instrument producing musical sounds under a current of air. 1. *Æolic* (i'ɔ'lik), *a.* 1674. [ad. L. *æolicus*] = *ÆOLIAN* 1. 1. *Æolic digamma*, the sixth letter of the early Greek Alphabet, surviving in the *Æolic* dialect. *Æ mode*, see *ÆOLIAN* 1. 1. *Æolipyle*, -pile (ē'ɔlɪpɪl, ē'ɔlɪpɪl). Also *eo-*. 1511. [a. Fr., ad. L. *Æolis pyle* (= Gr. *πύλα*); see *Vitruv.* i. 6.] A pneumatic instrument, illustrating the force with which vapour generated by heat in a closed vessel rushes out by a narrow aperture. First described by Hero of Alexandria. 1. *Æolist* (ē'ɔlɪst). [f. L. *Æolus* + -IST] A pretender to inspiration SWIFT. Hence *Æolistic* *a.* long-winded (*mod.*). 1. *Æolo-*, combining form of *Æolus*, the impersonation of wind, as in *æolodisc*, *æolodion* etc. names of musical wind-instruments. 1. *Æolotropy* (ē'ɔlɒtrɒpi). 1881 [f. Gr. *αἰόλος* + *-τροπία*] Change of physical qualities on change of position, opp. to *isotropy*, anisotropy. Hence *Æolotropic* *a.* not isotropic. 1. *Æon*, *eon* (ē'ɒn). 1647 [a. L., a. Gr. *αἰών*.] An age, or the whole duration, of the world, or of the universe, an immeasurable period of time, eternity 2. The personification of an age. In *Platonic philosophy* A power existing from eternity 1647. 1. *Æons* of æons CARLILE 2. The Valentinian thirty Gods and *Æons* CLEWORTH. Hence *Æonial*, *Æonian* *adjs.* everlasting. 1. *Æquoreal* (ækwə'reəl), *a.* 1838. [f. L. *æquoreus*.] Oceanic. 1. *Ærarian* (ē'rə'nɪən), *a.* 1850 [f. L. *ærarius*, *ærarium*.] Connected with the treasury; fiscal. As *sb.* [sc. *citizen*] A Roman citizen, unenfranchised, who paid only a poll-tax (*æra pendebat*). 1. *Æerate* (ē'ret), *v.* 1794. [f. L. *ær*, *perh.* after Fr. *ærer*.] 1. To expose to the mechanical action of air, to supply with air 1856. 2. To expose to the chemical action of air; to oxygenate (the blood) by respiration 1794. 3. To charge with carbonic acid gas. Hence *Ærated* *phl. a.* (in all senses). 1. *Æeration* (ē'reɪʃən). 1578. [a. Fr. *æration*, f. *ærer*.] 1. Exposure to the open air. 2. Supplying with fresh air, airing 1835. 3. Exposure to the chemical action of the air (see *ÆRATE* 2) 1836. 4. The charging with carbonic acid or oxygen. 1. *Æerator* (ē'reɪtər). 1861 [f. *ÆERATE*] That which supplies or charges with air. 1. *Æerial* (ē'reəl, ē'reəl), *a.* and *sb.* 1604 [f. L. *ærus*, f. *ær* AIR + -AL.] 1. Composed of air; aeriform, gaseous 1664. 2. Thin as air, ethereal; unsubstantial; ideal, imaginary 1610. 3. Light as air, airy 1606. 4. Of, Pertaining to, or produced in the air; atmospheric 1604. 5. Existing, moving, or growing in the air; *spec.* with ref. to locomotion in the air 1620. 6. Placed at any airy height, elevated. Also *fig.* 1620. B. *sb.* An a. wire 1902. 2. A. bodies HOMES, beings SCOTT, architecture (= building castles in the air) DICKENS, distinctions MILMAN. 4. The *Ærial* blew Oth. ii. 1. 30. A. *perspective* is the expression of space by any means whatever RUSKIN. 5. A. Spirits or devils BURTON, travellers DICKENS, roots for climbing GRAY. Towns a. on the waving tree POPE. 6. A. railway, a track consisting of overhead wires, etc. supporting carriages, usu. driven by electricity. A. wire, a wire supported in the air for radiating or receiving the waves of wireless telegraphy. Hence *Æerially* *adv.* 1. *Æerie*, *aery*, *eyrie*, *eyry* (ē're, ē're). 1581. [ad. med. L. *ærta*, *ærta* (*ærta*, *ærta*), prob. f. Fr. *aire* -L. *area* an open place (Littré); or, in sense of 'stock' -L. *ager* or *atrium* (Diez).] 1. The nest of any bird of prey,

o (Ger. Koln). o (Fr. peu). u (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. dune) ū (cuil). ē (ē-) (there). ē (ē) (reñ). ē (Fr. faire). ē (far, fern, earth).

esp. of an eagle, also of ravens, etc., which build high in the air; used *fig.* of a high-perched human dwelling or retreat. 2. The brood in the nest; *fig.* a noble stock of children 1594.
3. And like an Eagle of his avyrie towers SHAKS. *John v* 11. 149. 2. *fig.* *Haml.* ii. 2. 354.

Aeriferous (æri'fērus), *a.* 1687. [*f.* *L.* aer + FEROUS] Bearing or conveying air.

Aeriform (æri'fōrm), *a.* 1620. [*f.* *L.* aer + FORM.] Of the form of air, gaseous 1620, *fig.* unsubstantial 1821.

Aerify (æri'fai), *v.* rare. [*f.* *L.* aer + FY.] 1. *trans.* To make aeriform. 2. = AERATE 1827. Hence Aerification, the action of aerifying. Aerification, the act of becoming air; aerification.

Aero- (æro', ærō), repr. *Gr.* *depo-*, comb. *f.* *depo* AIR.

Aerobatics (hæ'rotiks) [after *aerobatis*], evolutions performed with an aeroplane, esp. for display; so *batic* *a.* **Aerodynamics** [DYNAMICS], (*a.*) the branch of pneumatics which treats of air and other gases in motion, and of their mechanical effects; (*b.*) the art of moving through the air by some mechanism; the use of flying machines, aviation; so *-dynamic* *a.*

Aerogram, (*a.*) a message sent 'through the air', i.e. by wireless telegraphy; (*b.*) a telegram conveyed partly by aeroplane. **Aerography** [*Gr.* *αερογραφία*], description of the atmosphere. **Aerohydrous** *a.* used of minerals which contain water in their cavities.

Aerology [*Gr.* *Αερολογία*], the part of science which treats of the atmosphere. **Aeromancy** [*Gr.* *αερομαντεία*], divination by air, including augury; later, weather-forecasting. **Aerometer** [*Gr.* *αερομετρον*], an instrument for measuring the weight or density of air and gases; so *-metric* *a.* **Aerometry** [*Gr.* *αερομετρία*], the science of pneumatics. **Aerophyte** [*Gr.* *αεροφυτόν*], a plant growing wholly in the air, as epiphytal orchids, etc.; *ph.* *-phyta*, esp. lichens. **Aerosepsy** [*Gr.* *αεροσέψις*], *ph.* *-sepsy* [*Gr.* *αεροσέψις*], the observation of the air = AEROMANCY. **Aerosiderite** [*Gr.* *αεροσίδηρος*], a meteorite consisting of iron ore. **Aerosiderolite** [*Gr.* *αεροσίδηρος λίθος*], a meteorite intermediate between stone and iron. **Aerosphere** [*Gr.* *αεροσφαίρα*], the body of air that surrounds the earth. *B.* In various names of aeroplanes or flying machines or their parts, as *aero-biplane*, *-car*, *-engine*, *-surface*.

Aerobe (æ'rōb), *Biol.* 1879. [*f.* mod. *L.* *Aerobia* [*Gr.* *βίος* life].] A microbe living on free oxygen derived from air.

Aerodrome (æ'rō', æ'rōdrōm), 1891. [*f.* *AERO* + *Gr.* *δρόμος* course.] 1. An aeroplane 1896. 2. A course for the use of flying machines; a tract of level ground from which aeroplanes or airships can start 1902.

Aerolite (æ'rōlīt), 1815. [*var.* of *AEROLITE*.] A mass which has fallen to the earth through the atmosphere; a meteorite. In later usage, a mass of stone, not of meteoric iron. Hence Aerolitic *a.*

Aerolith (æ'rōlīth), 1819. [*f.* *AERO* + *Gr.* *λίθος* stone. Cf. *f.* *aerolite*.] = *prec.*

Aeronaut (æ'rōnōt, æ'rōnōt), 1784. [*a.* *f.* *αεροναύτης*, *f.* *Gr.* *ἀήρ* air + *ναύτης* sailor.] One who sails through the air; a balloonist. *fig.* A gossamer spider 1845. Hence *Aeronautic*, *-al* *a.* **Aeronautism**, ballooning.

Aeronautics (æ'rōnōtiks), 1753. [*ad.* mod. *L.* *aeronautica*, *adj.* *pl.* neut.] The science, art, or practice of aerial navigation.

Aeroplane (æ'rōplān, æ'rōplān), 1866. [*In* sense 1, *f.* *AERO* + *b.* *PLANE* *sb.*; in sense 2 *ad.* *f.* *αεροπλάνο*, *f.* *Gr.* *ἀήρ* *depo-*, *ἀήρ* *ATR* *sb.* + *-πλάνος* wandering.] 1. A plane for aerostatic experiment; the plane of a flying machine 1905. 2. A heavier-than-air flying machine having one or more such planes (*monoplane*, *biplane*, *triplane*) and driven by a motor. Also *atirō*. 1884.

Aerostat (æ'rōstæt, æ'rōstæt), 1784. [*adv.* *f.* *αεροστάσις*, *f.* *Gr.* *ἀήρ* + *στατός* standing.] 1. Early name for a balloon or machine capable of supporting weight in the air. 2. An aeronaut 1879.

Aerostatic (æ'rōstætik, æ'rōst), *a.* 1785. [*ad.* *f.* *αεροστατικός*, *f.* as *prec.* + *Gr.* *στατικός*.] 1. Pertaining to the balancing or weighing of air; pneumatic 1791. 2. Aeronautic 1785, *var.* *Aerostatical* *a.*

Aerostatics (æ'rōstætiks), *sb.* *pl.* 1753. [*f.* *AEROSTATIC* *a.*, after *mathematics*, etc.] The branch of pneumatics which treats of the equilibrium and pressure of air and gases, and

of bodies sustained in them; hence including AERONAUTICS.

Aerostation (æ'rōstā'shən), 1783. [*ad.* *f.* *αεροστάσις*, *impr.* *f.* *αεροστάσις*, as *f.* = *L.* *-statio*.] 1. Aerostatics 1793. 2. The art of raising and guiding balloons, etc., in the air; aerial navigation 1785.

Æruginous (æ'rū'djīnus), *a.* 1605. [*ad.* *f.* *ærugineus*, *rust*, *ad.* *L.* *ærugineus*, *f.* *æruginem*, *f.* *rust*.] Of the nature or colour of verdigris, or copper-rust.

Ærugo (æ'rū'gō), 1753. [*L.*, *f.* *rust*] The rust of copper, or brass, verdigris; the rust of any metal.

Æry (æ'ri, æ'ri), *a.* poet. 1586. [*ad.* *L.* *æryus*.] Aerial; hence ethereal, incorporeal. A. tongues that syllable men's names *MATR.* Comb. *a.* light.

Æry, *var.* of *AERIE*.

Æschynite (æ'skīnīt), [*f.* *Gr.* *αἰσχύνω* disgrace. Named from the inability of chemical science to separate two of its (unlike) constituents.] *Min.* A blackish mineral of the tantalite group found in Russia.

Æsculapius (æ'skulā'pīus), Also *Esc.* 1714. [*L.*] The Roman god of medicine; *fig.* a physician. Hence *Æsculapian* *a.* belonging to *Æ*; medicinal.

Æsculetin (æ'skulētīn), 1877. [*f.* *L.* *æsculetum*; see next.] *Chem.* A bitter crystalline substance (C₁₂H₁₀O₄) found in resoslin.

Æsculin (æ'skulīn), 1877. [*f.* *L.* *æsculus*, applied to the horse-chestnut.] *Chem.* A glucoside contained in the bark of the horse-chestnut, etc.; C₂₇H₃₄O₁₅.

Æsthesia (æ'stē'siā, e-), 1879. [*f.* *Gr.* *αἰσθησις*; cf. *αἰσθητός*, *f.* *αἰσθητός*.] An abstract science of feeling. G. H. L. WES.

Æsthesia (æ'stē'siā), 1851. [*Gr.*] The perception of the external world by the senses. Hence *Æsthesiologic* *a.* producing sensation. **Æsthesiometer**, an instrument for measuring the tactile sensibility of patients.

Æsthesodic (æ'stē'sīdīk), *a.* 1878. [*f.* *Gr.* *αἰσθητικός* + *δός*.] *Phys.* Of nerves: Providing a path for sensory impulses.

Æsthete (æ'stētē, æ'stētē), 1881. [*ad.* *Gr.* *αἰσθητής*.] One who professes a superior appreciation of what is beautiful, and endeavours to carry out his ideas in practice.

Æsthetic (æ'stē'tik, e-), 1798. [*ad.* *Gr.* *αἰσθητικός*, of or pertaining to *αἰσθητός* (as opp. to *νοητός*).] Misapplied in *Germ.* by Baumgarten to 'criticism of taste', and so used in *Eng.* since 1830. *A. adv.* *tr.* Received by the senses 1798. 2. Of or pertaining to the appreciation or criticism of the beautiful 1831. 3. Having or showing refined taste; in accordance with good taste 1871. 4. A wash of quite fluid *Æ.* tea *CANTON.* 3. He must have *æ.* wall-paper and a *dado* (mod.).

B. sb. *usu.* *pl.* *æsthetics*, as collect. sing. 1. The science of the conditions of sensuous perception 1803. 2. The philosophy of taste, or of the perception of the beautiful 1833. 3. Two professors of the science [of art] and æsthetic M. PARRISON. Hence *Æsthetic* *a.* of or relating to æsthetics. *Æsthetically* *adv.* *Æsthetician*, one devoted to æsthetics. *Æstheticism*, the quality of being æsthetic; æsthetic doctrine; susceptibility to æsthetic influences. *Æstheticist*, a professor of æstheticism. *Æstheticize* *v.* to render æsthetic.

Æstho-physiology, 1855. [*inacc.* *f.* *Gr.* *αἰσθη-* perceive + *PHYSIOLOGY*.] The scientific study of the organs of sensation.

Estival, **estival** (ē'stīvāl, ē'stīvāl, also e-), *a.* ME. [*a.* *Fr.* *estival*, *ad.* *L.* *æstivalis*, *f.* *æstivus*.] 1. Of or belonging to summer, or the summer solstice. 2. Appearing or produced in summer.

2. *Verbal*, *æ.* and autumnal garlands *SIR T. BROWNE.* **Estivate** (ē'stīvāt, e-), *v.* also e-. 1626 [*f.* *L.* *æstivatus*, *æstivatus*; see *ESTIVE*.] To spend the summer, *esp.* (Zool.) in a state of torpor. Cf. *hibernate*.

Estivation, e- (ē'stīvā'shən, e-), 1625. [*f.* as *prec.*] 1. The spending of summer; summer retreat 1755. 2. Zool. Summer-torpor; opp. to *hibernation*. Also *fig.* 1845. 3. Bot. Internal arrangement of a flower-bud, before expansion; præfloration 1830.

Æstive, *a.* Also e-. [*ad.* *L.* *æstivus*, *f.* *æstivus*.] = *ESTIV* *IL* *2*.

Æstuary, 1706. [*ad.* *L.* *æstuarium*] 1. = *ESTUARY*. 2. A vapour-bath.

Æstuate, *v.* 1620. [*f.* *L.* *æstuat*, *æstuat*] To boil, to heave. Hence *Æstuation*, feverish disturbance, ebullition. *Æstuous* *a.* heaving. *Æsture* (an irregular form), boiling CHAPMAN.

Aetheogam (æ'pīōgram), 1845. [*f.* *Gr.* *αἰθέριος* unusual + *γάμος*.] *Bot.* A cryptogam. Hence *Aetheogamous* *a.* = *CRYPTOGAMOUS*.

Æther, *-ial*, etc., occas. *var.* *ETHER*, *-EAL*, etc.

Æthiops mineral. *Chem.* Quicksilver and sulphur ground together to a dark powder 1755.

Æthogen. [*f.* *Gr.* *αἰθερ* fire + *-GEN* -producing.] *Chem.* Boric nitride, which gives a phosphorescent light under the blowpipe (Diets.).

Æthroscope (æ'pīōskōp), 1832. [*f.* *Gr.* *αἰθήρ* + *-σκοπία*, *-σκοπία*.] An instrument for indicating the variations of solar radiation.

Ætiology (æ'tīōlōjī, e'tī-), 1555. [*ad.* *L.* *ætiologia*, *a.* *Gr.* *αἰτιολογία*.] 1. The assignment of a cause, also, the wherefore of a command, etc. 2. The science or philosophy of causation; the part of any special science which deals with causes 1660; *spec.* that part of medical science which investigates the causes of disease 1684.

2. The *a.* of the drinking customs (mod.)

Ætites. [*a.* *L.*, *a.* *Gr.* *αἰτίτης* prop. *adj.*] The eagle-stone, a hollow nodule of argillaceous oxide of iron, having a loose nucleus, fabled to be found in the eagle's nest.

Ævitermal, *a.* [*f.* *L.* *ævitermus*.] Endless, eternal 1660. **Ævitermity**, eternity.

Ævum. [*L.*] = *ÆON*. 1660.

Æf, *pref.* 1. = *L.* *ad-* *bel.* *f.* (*Gr.* *α-*, *re-* *not* = *L.* *af-*), as in *æffray*.

Afar (ā'fā), *adv.* ME. [*f.* *A-* *a.* 3 (= *OF.* *ON*) + *FAR* *adv.*] 1. From far. With *ac.*, etc.; used of the thing seen. Now *usu.* with *from*. 2. Far, at or to a distance. (In prose with *off*) 2 To strike, thy fustian from a fater 1611. 3 In Stronds a-farre remote SHAKS. Abraham, saw the place afarre off *GEN.* xxii. 4.

Afear, *v.* OE. [*f.* *A-* *pref.* 1 + *fēran*; see *FEAR*, and *AF-* 2.] To frighten 1596.

Afear, *afere*, *aferr*. ME. [*A* *pref.* 1 + *FEAR*.] *A. adv.* In fear. *B. comp.* *1st.* (*Sc.*) **Afear**, *ed* (ā'fēd), *apl.* *a.* ME. [*f.* the *vb.*]; freq. in SHAKS. and still *did.*] Frightened.

Afer (ā'fēr), [*L.* = *African*.] The south-west wind. MILT.

Affability (æ'fābīlītī), 1483. [*a.* *Fr.* *affabilité*, *f.* *AFFABLE*.] The quality of being AFFABLE; courteousness. *A. is* where a man speaketh courteously with a sweet speech or countenance *SAVOR.* His usual politeness and *a.* *THACSHAW.*

Affable (æ'fābəl), *a.* 1540. [*a.* *Fr.* *ad.* *L.* *affabilis*.] Easy of conversation or address; civil and courteous, esp. with inferiors, etc.; kindly and polite.

Raphael, The *a.* archangel *MATR.* *P. L.* vii. 42. Gentle his look, and *a.* his mien 1723. Hence **Affableness**. *Affably* *adv.*

Affabrous (æ'fābrəs), *a.* rare. [*f.* *L.* *af-faber*.] Workmanlike.

Affair (ā'fēr), ME. [*a.* *OF.* *affaire* (mod. *aff*) orig. *a.* *fuir*. Cf. *ADO*.] 1. What one has to do, or has to do with; business; more vaguely, a concern 1611. 2. *esp.* (in *pl.*) Ordinary pursuits of life 1484; communal or professional business 1519; public business 1605. 3. *sing.* Used vaguely of any proceeding which it is not desired to be precise about 1702. 4. Loosely of material things, as a prop to an epithet 1802. 5. Performance 1596. 6. Fortune, rank. CANTON. Cf. *OF.* *de haute affaire*.

1. What is your affair in Elanour? *Haml.* i. ii. 174. An *a.* of a few days (mod.). 2. The affairs of mankind 1859. Men of affairs, trained to business *SWIFT.* That in the Field; this in Affairs of State *DAVEN.* 3. In our Dialect, a lady is said to have an *a.* *BEARLEY.* An *a.* of honour (a duel) 1753. The *a.* was fiercely disputed *SCOTT.* 4. His wife was no

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). z (Fr. chf). s (eval). æ (I, eye). a (Fr. can de vie). i (sib). i (Psyche). p (what) p (got)

j dg n pop u ge na. o. taken by
 d.p.nen. *Strong.* On my duty
 Affred, *ppl. a. arch.* 1500. = AFFI-
 ANCED. Also *fig.*
 †Affile, *v. ME.* [*a. OFr. affiler.*] To
 sharpen—1520.
 Affiliable (af'ih'ab'l), *a.* 1862. {*f. I.*
affili-, affiliare.} Capable of being affiliated
 on or causally traced to. *Const. on, upon.*
 Affiliate (af'ih'iet), *v.* 1761. [*f. I. affiliat-,*
affiliare] 1. To adopt as a branch, or a
 member of a society 1761; *intr.* (for *refl.*) to
 connect oneself with 1860. *Const. to, with*
 2. *Law* To fix the paternity of an illegitimate
 child; hence, to ascribe a child to its father
 1834. Also *fig.*
 1. The party that affiliates with the Republicans
 1860. 2. To a child on a person as the putative
 father thereof 1834. Hence Affiliated *ppl. a.*
Usu. fig.
 Affiliate (af'ih'iet), *a.* 1868 [see prec.]

Affiliated. As *ss.* An associate 1879.
Affiliation (af'il-i-ā-shən). 1731. [a. mod. Fr., ad. L. *affiliātionem*; see AFFILIATE.]
 1. Adoption of a son 1731. 2. Adoption, by a society, of branches 1799. 3. Fixing the paternity of a child *fig.* The fathering of a thing upon any one; also, the assignment of anything to its origin 1830.
Affinal, *a.* 1609. [f. L. *affinis*.] Related by marriage; by the same stock.
Affine. 1509. [a. Fr. *affin*!—L. *affinem*.]
A. ss. A relation by marriage; a connexion. B. *adj.* Closely related—1657.
Affined, *ppl. a.* 1597. [ad. Fr. *affiné* + -ED.] 1. Related. 2. Bound by any tie (*arch*) 1604

2. *A. to lous* the Moore *Ch.* i. l. 39.
Affinitive, *a.* 1651. [1. AFFINITY.]
 Connected by affinity.
Affinity (*afin'itiv*, ME. [*a. Fr. af. (f)inité*,
ad. L. affinitatem.] 1 Relationship by
 marriage, opp. to *consanguinity*: *collect.* rela-
 tions by marriage. In *R.C.Ch.*: The
 spiritual relationship between sponsors and
 their godchild. 2. Kinship generally;
collect. kindred ME. 3 *Philol.* Structural
 resemblance in languages suggestive of a com-
 mon stock 1899 4 *Nat Hist.* Structural
 resemblance in animals, plants, or minerals,
 suggestive of a common stock or type 1794.
 5 *fig.* Causal relationship or connexion;
 family likeness 1533. +6 Vicinity ~1770.
 7. +Relationship by infundation; companion-
 ship ~1611; hence *fig.* Any natural friendliness

or attraction 1616. 8. *esp.* Chemical attraction; the tendency of certain elements or their compounds to unite and form new compounds 1753. 9. A spiritual attraction believed to exist between persons; also, the subjects of the affinity 1868.

x. Related by 2. to the royal house 1849. The bar of spiritual 2. FREEMAN. 2. The 2. and brotherhood of mankind 1794. 5. The spiritual 2. between Luther and Bunyan TULLOCH. 7. Now Jeshophat joined a. with Ahab 2 *Chron.* viii. 2. With this hath the Spaw water great a. 1652.

Affirm (*affirm*), *v.* ME. [*a. Offr. affermer* :—*L. affirmare*: refresh. after *L.*] 1. To make firm —1534. 2. *Law.* To confirm, ratify 1386. 3. To confirm or maintain (a statement) —1670; hence, to state positively ME.; to make a solemn AFFIRMATION (sense

5) ME. 4. *Logic and Gram.* To make a statement in the affirmative (as opp. to the negative) 1581.
2. To a. sentence CHAMBER, a judgement COKE.
3. If my Lord affirm'd that black was white POPE.
Permitted by law to a. instead of swearing 1869. 4.
For Grammar says...two negatives affirm a. SIMON.
Hence **Affirmable** a. **affirmative**; capable of being affirmed. **Affirmably** *adv.* **Affirmant** *s.* affirming; *s.* one who affirms; var. **Affirmer**. **Affirmatory** *a.* assertive.
Affirmance (*afirmāns*). 1494. [*a. OFr.* *afirmance*, *f. afirmer*; see **AFFIRM**] 1. A confirming 1531; in *Law*, ratification 1528.
2. A (strong) declaration 1494.
1. The a. of the decree 1808. 2. Till a. breeds a doubt COWPER.
Affirmation (*afirmān* *fn.*). 1533. [*a. Fr.*, *ad. L. affirmamentum*; see **AFFIRM**.] 1. Confirmation; in *Law*, ratification. 2. The

o (Ger. Köln), o (Fr. peu), u (Ger. Müller), u (Fr. dame), x (carr), ē (ēo) (there), z (z) (sein), ç (Fr. faire), 3 (fir, fern, earth).

z He comma d d he for e z W grow Th
quanti yo w ea a 8 g z Them nd k wa
MAR r 5 V ou umou w a BROU
keep b l s a

Aflower *adv* and *a*. 1876. [A *prep*. 1
+ FLOWER.] Flowering.

Aflatter, *adv*. 1830. [A *prep*. 1 + FLUT-
TER.] In a flutter.

Afoam, *adv*. 1849. [A *prep*. 1 + FOAM.]
In a state of foam.

Afoot (áfut), *adv*. ME. [A *prep*. 1 +
FOOT; orig. in pl. a (on) *fofen* = on feet.]
1. On foot, i.e. on one's own feet. 2. Astir,
3. Of rank, etc.: In precedence of ME. C. *con*.
[*ell. pl.*] Sooner than ME. Still used in comb.
in aforesaid 1418.

z He was mounted and I a DICKENS. z. Mis-
chiefs thou art a. *Yul. C. 12. 11. 205.* Comb. afoot-
back (after a horseback). GREENE.

Afore (áfór), *dial.* and *Naut.* [OE. *on-*
foran, influenced by *eforan*, f. *ei* + *foran*, ME.
foru; cf. BEFORE.] A. *adv*. 1. Of place: In
front; in or into the forefront. 2. Of time:
Before ME. B. *prep*. 1. Of place: Before OE.
3. Of rank, etc.: In precedence of ME. C. *con*.
[*ell. pl.*] Sooner than ME. Still used in comb.
in aforesaid 1418.

Aforehand (áfór-hánd), *adv*, *arch*. ME.
[f. AFORE *prep*. + HAND; now BEFOREHAND.]
In anticipation. †As *adj*. Prepared, pro-
vided for the future -1748.

Aforethought (áfór-thóht), 1581. [f.
AFORE *adv*. + thought. App. tr. of Old Law-
Fr. *pre pense*.] A. *ppl.* a. I thought before; pre-
meditated. B. *ib.* rare. Premeditation 1851.
A. With malice a. CORA.

Aforetime (áfór-táim), *adv*. 1535. [f.
AFORE *adv*. + TIME.] Before in time, formerly.
As *attrib.* or *sb.* rare. var. †times.

Aforeward, *adv*. ME. [f. AFORE +
WARD.] First in rank; in front -1580.

[A *fortiori* (áfór-tó-ri), [L. (sc. *argu-*
mentu).] With stronger reason.

Afraid (áf-ráid), *ppl.* a. ME. [pa. *pple*.
of *afrey*, AFFRAY v. Not refresh.] As *pple*.
Alarmed, frightened; hence as *adj.*, In a state
of fear, moved by fear. (As *adj.* it never stands
bef. a noun.) Const. *of*; *inf*; *lest*, that (with
subj.); *of* with gerund = *lest* with subj.

Back they recouid afraid Murr. P. R. II 735. A. of
truth KINGSLY. Willing to wound, and yet a.
to strike FORK. I am a. that it is too true (*mod.*). A. of
babbling

Afreet, -it, -ite (æ-frít). 1802. [Arab.]
A demon of Mohammedan mythology.

†**Afresca**, *auv.* [It. *afresco*.] In fresco.
EVELYN.

Afresh, *adv*. 1509. [A- *pref*. 3 + FRESH.]
Anew, freshly.

Dead Henries wounds Open their congeal'd mouths
and bleed a. *Rich. III. 1. 11. 36.*

African (æ-fríkān), *a.* and *sb.* 1564. [ad.
L. *Africanus*.] Belonging to or characteristic
of a native or inhabitant of Africa. Hence
Africanism 1641. Africanize v. 1853.

Africander (æ-fríkəndər), 1834. [Cape
Du. (-kander), f. next, after *Hollander*.] A
white (esp. Dutch) native of S. Africa.

Afrikaans (æ-fríkəns), 1908. [Du.
(-aansich)] = TAAL.

†**Afront**, *adv*. ME. [A *prep*. 1 + FRONT
sb. (= Fr. *de front*).] Face to face -1601;
in front -1621; in a front, abreast -1621. Also
as *prep*. -1623.

These four came all a. and thrust at me SHAKS.

Aft (aft), *adv*. [OE. *afstan*, f. *afsta* = af +
ta superl. ending.] 1. Naut. In or near
the stern 1628; towards the stern 1678. †2.
Of time: Earlier -1676.

1. *Here and a.*: from stern to stern, lengthwise 1618.

After (a-ftər), *adv*. [OE. *æfter*, orig. com-
par. of *af*, L. *ad*, with compar. suff. -*ter*,
-*ther*.] A. *adv*. Behind in place or order
OE.; later in time, next following OE.

Jill came tumbling a. *Nurs. Rhymus*. That hap-
pened in the week a. (*mod.*).

B. *prep*. 1. Moving in the rear of, behind
OE.; with vbs., adjs., and sbs. of action: In
pursuit of, in search of OE. 2. Following
in time, in succession to OE.; after the inter-
val of OE.; subsequent to and later than OE.;
subsequent to and in consequence of OE.;

subsequent o and no hstand ng 1603 3
Nex o n o d o mpo tan e y f 4

A co d g o n ha mony with OE. in imita-
tion of, like ME.; in a manner proportionate
to (arch.) OE.; at (the rate of) 1530.

1. A. them, nay, before them if we can a. *Hen VI.*
v. 11. 27. To be after- trying to get or do, or get
into the company of. To look, see after (a thing gone,
going, etc.): to attend to. To call, etc. after, to
seek to get, etc., by calling. To enquire a. one's health
SHERRIDAN. Greedy a. power MACAULAY. 2. A. me
cometh a man that is preferred before me *John II. 30*
Time a. time (*mod.*) A. two years' absence (*mod.*)
Long a. dark 1832. I'll work a. hours DICKENS. A.
his behaviour to his parents what could you expect
(*mod.*) The Roman occupation was, after all, very
superficial FRYMAN. 3. Codrus a. Phoebeus sings
the best DRYDEN. 4. A. our lawe he ought to dye
John xiv. 7. A. his oracle Mr. Johnson GIBSON. To
dress a. HALLAM. And Corin called it a. his name
cornswallow CANTON. So to draw, model, compose a.
(give them a. the works of their hands *Ps. xlviii. 2.*
A. the Rate of 125 per Gallon 1793.

C. *conj.* 1. Of time: with that (arch.) or
simply ME. †2. Of manner: According as,
const. that or as -1587; or simply -1634.
3. A. I am risen ayeine TINSALL *Matt. xxvi. 32*
(Wyclif A. that I schal rise agen).

After (a-ftər), a. [OE. *æfter*, f. *æfter*
nav; superl. *æftermost*.] Of time. †1. The
second (of two) -ME. 2. Next OE.; later,
esp. in Comb. 1594. 3. Of place: Nearer the
rear, more aft. Chiefly Naut. ME. Hence
†A.erness, the quality of being after.

After- in Comb. is used in many relations,
in some of which the use of the hyphen indicates
no more than that the grammatical relation is
not that of preposition and object.
a-hand, a later hand or hand after a release,
blow = AFTERCLAP; -born *ppl.* a., born after
the father's death or last will, younger,
-brain, the posterior lobe, the cerebellum;
-cabin, †-cast, a second throw (at dice), an
experimental result; -damp, the choke-damp
left in a mine after an explosion; -eaten =
AFTERGRASS; -eye, to look after, -growth,
an AFTERMATH; growth afterwards; -know-
ledge, knowledge after the event; -leech, the
hinder edge (of a sail); -liver, survivor; -mace,
Easton, a triangular piece below the antennae
and above the nesus; -reckoning, -roll, the
roll of the waves after a storm, also fig.;
-sails, all those on the after-masts, and on the
stays between the main and mizen masts,
-shine = AFTERGLOW; -sum, the purchase
money paid after the deposit; -taste, a taste
which comes after swallowing anything; also
fig.; -winter, a renewal of winter; -wise, wise
after the event; -world, future generation;
-wrist, the metacarpus; -yards, Naut. the
yards in the main and mizen masts.

Afterbirth (a-ftərbɜːrθ), 1587. 1. The
secondaries or placenta, which is expelled from
the womb after the infant. Also fig. 2.
Rom. Law. Birth after a father's death or last
will 1875. 3. Late-born children 1871. So
†A.ter-bu rthen, -den (in sense 1).

Afterclap (a-ftərklep), ME. An unex-
pected stroke after the recipient has ceased to
be on his guard; a surprise happening after
an affair is supposed to be at an end.
Fear of afterclaps MELVILLE *White-Jew* 101.

†**A.terco mer**. ME. A successor, *pl.*
posterity -1705.

After-course (a-ftərkɔːrs), 1580. †1.
A later course at dinner. 2. Subsequent
course. (Prop. two wds.) 1859

Aftercrop (a-ftərkɒp), 1562. A second
crop in one season. Hence A.tercrop v.

†**A.terdeal**, 1481. [Cf. G. *Nachtteil*.]
A disadvantage -1634.

After-dinner (a-ftərdɪnər), 1576. †1.
sb. The time after dinner; the afternoon -1618.
2. *attrib.* Occurring after dinner; *esp.* before
leaving the table 1730.

1. Upon an a. RALEIGH. 2. An a. anecdote 1826.

After-game (a-ftərgem), 1631. A second
game played to improve on the result of the
first; hence, a new plan to meet a miscarriage.

Afterglow (a-ftərgləʊ), 1873. A glow
that remains after the disappearance of any
light, *esp.* that in the western sky after sun-
set; also fig.

After grass a. 1681. The gra s
which grows after the first crop or after harvest

After-guard (a-ftərgɑːd), 1826. Naut.
The men who are stationed on the quarter-
deck and poop, to work the after-sails.

†**A.terhand**, *adv*. ME. [orig. *after the*
hand.] Afterwards. (Now *Sc.*)

After-image (a-ftərimɪdʒ), 1879. The
impression of a vivid sensation, retained after
the external cause is withdrawn.

Afterings (a-ftərɪŋz), *sb.* *pl.* 1796
[AFTER *adv*. + ING. Cf. *innings*.] The milk
drawn last from a cow. Still *dial.*

After-life, 1. A future life 1615. 2. The
later period of one's life 1817.

Aftermath (a-ftərməθ), Also -mowth.
1523. Second or later mowing; the crop of
grass which springs up after the mowing in
early summer. Also *attrib.* and *fig.*
fig. the a. of the great rebellion COLERIDGE.

Aftermost (a-ftərmɒst), -moust, a. *superl.*
OE. [Orig. corrupt for OE. *æftermost*, superl.
of *æfter*; in *mod.* use f. AFTER + -MOST.]
†1. Hindmost, last in time -ME. 2.
Naut. Most aft 1773.

Afternoon (a-ftərnʊn), ME. [cf. L.
post meridiem.] The time from mid-day to
evening. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*
fig. In the a. of her best days *Rich. III. 11. vii.*
186. *attrib.* A tea 1879

After-pain (a-ftərpəɪn), 1536. A pain
which follows later; *esp.* (in *pl.*) the pains that
follow child birth. Also *fig.*

A.terpiece, 1806. 1. A farce or short
piece after the play Also *fig.* 2. Naut.
The heel of a mudder.

†**A.terspring**, 1583. 1. Tostently -1587.
2. A second spring -1670. Also *fig.*

A.ter-supper, 1590. The time between
supper and bed-time. Obs. exc. *attrib.*

Afterthought (a-ftərtʰɔːt), 1661. 1. A
subsequent thought. 2. Reflection after the
act; hence, a later explanation or evasion 1664.

Afterward (a-ftərwəd), *adv*. [OE. *æfte-*
ward, corrupted through *after*, AFTER.] †1.
Behind -ME.; Naut. *aftward* -1618. 2.
Subsequently ME. †3. Of order: next
-1581.

A.terwards, *adv*. ME. [f. *prec.* + *ter* s
advb. gen.] At a later time.
In the a. metropolitan city NYMAN.

After-wit (a-ftərwɪt), *arch.* 1509. †1.
Later knowledge -1680. 2. †Second thought:
-1607, *esp.* wisdom after the event 1579.

2. A is everybody's wit 1736. Hence A.ter-
witted a. wise when too late.

A.terwort, 1725. The second run of beer.

A.terward, *adv*. [f. AFT.] Towards the
stern.

Ag-, *pref.* = L. *ad-* bef. g. OFr. *a-*, refresh.
later after L., exc. in *agave*. Occ. for a- not =
L. *ad*.

†**Aga, agha** (āgā, ægā), 1600. [Turk.]
A chief officer, military or civil, in the Ottoman
empire; also, a title of distinction.

†**Agad**, *int.* = EGAD, q. v.

Agadic (āgə dɪk), a. 1878. [f. L. *Agada*,
HAGGADA.] Of or pertaining to the Haggada,
legendary (Rabbinic).

Again (āgən, āgə'n), [OE. *ongān*, *ongēn*;
f. *on*, in + *gagn*, *gagē* 'direct, straight'. In
16th c. *again* became *advb.* only, *against* being
used as *prep.* and *conj.*] A. *adv*. †1. Back
-1480. 2. In return, in reply (*arch.*) ME.

3. Back into a former position OE.; anew,
once more ME. 4. Once repeated 1593.
5. Anywhere besides (*arch.*) 1555. 6. On
the other hand; besides 1533.

1. Turn a. Whittington (*arch.*). To and a.: to and
fro. 2. I marvel why I answer'd not againe A. P. L.
in. v. 132. To *ring*, *echo*, etc. a.: to *crack*, *crack*,
echo, *shine*, *gleam*, etc. a. 3. Here we are a.
(*mod.*). To look upon his like a. *Hand. II. ii. 188.*

Now and again: now and then. 4. Lent shall
bee as long againe as it is a. *Hen. VI. 11. 11. 7.* 5.
There is not, in the world a. 1626. 6. But now a.,
see 1742. What a. MACAULAY.

†**B. prep.** = AGAINST 1. I. II. 1, 2, III. 2, 3.
IV. V. 17, 18. †C. *conj.* Against the time
that -1632

†Again [he *adv*] was o me y ued m y comb a now obs a meaning answered o L e p he e se of oppo on e p oca a t n and ep on
†a day v., to redeem, hence †buyer;
†come v., to encounter; †rise v., to rebel;
†say v., to say nay; to speak against; to reverse; hence †say sb., objection, †sayer;
†stand v., to resist; hence †stander; †turn v., to return.

Against (āgen'st, āgā'nst). ME. or late OE. [*f. ager, ager* + *us* gen. ending + *-t* parasitic, as in *amangst*, etc. Aphet. 'gainst, poet.] A. prep. I. Of position. 1. Facing, in full view of (now usu. *over against*) ME.; †with (L. *apud*) ~1520; fig. In regard to ME. 2. Near, adjoining. Still *debat* 1531.

1. Sat backwards over a me 1741. 'Gainst the fire SHAKS. Against the Lord's mercy 1520. Their rights as a each other (1604).

II. Of motion. †t. Towards ~1634. 2. Toward and into contact with ME.; hence, supported by 1591; having as background 1805.

1. To kyke agens the prickles WYATT. To run a. to meet accidentally. Leane thine aged back a. mine ARMS 1 Hen. VI, ii. v. 43.

III. Of motion or action in opposition to. 1. Contrary to ME. 2. Not in conformity with ME. 3. Towards with hostile intent (*arch.*) ME.; in active opposition to OE.; in resistance to OE.

1. To swimme a. the Tyde 3 Hen. VI, i. iv. 20. A. the hay (Fr. *à contre-pied*), a. the grain; opposed to the natural bent. 2. A. my general in viols BUNKE. 3. His hand will be a. every man GEN. xvi. 12. So in fight, speak, act a., a declaration, law, protest a., and the like. My lectures a. pride COLEMAN. So to be a. to run, play, etc. a. Proof a. their enemies ROM. 9. 7ul ii. 73. Caution a. pickpockets (1604).

IV. Of mutual opposition or relation. In exchange for ME.; in the opposite scale 1531.

To set off a.; to enter on the opposite side to a previous entry.

V. Of time. †Drawing towards ~1634; esp. in preparation for ME.

A sermon to write a. the Assizes WYATT.

B. conj. By the time that, before (*arch.*) ME. A father comes home DICKENS.

C. *adv.* rare. = AGAIN *adv.*

†Againward, *adv.* ME. [*f. AGAIN adv* + *WARD*.] Back again ~1634; in reply ~1520; once more ~1541; vice versa ~1579; on the other hand ~1534.

Agalactous (agālā'ktēs), *a.* 1879. [*f. Gr. ἄλκτος* + *-ous*.] Med. Having no milk to suckle with.

Galaxy (ægālā'ksi), 1737. [*f. mod. L., a. Gr. γαλαξία* = *agalaktia*; see *prec.*] Med. A failure of milk in a mother after childbirth. var. *Agalactia*.

†Agalloch, 1633. [*ad. L. agallochum*, *ad. Gr. ἀγάλλοχον*.] The fragrant resinous heart-wood of *Aquilaria*; also called *agila-cho*, eagle-wood. Lindley.

Agalmatolite (ægālmāt'olite). 1830. [*f. Gr. ἀγάλμα + λίθος*.] Min. prop. The 'figure-stone' or Pagodite; also other soft minerals, which are easily carved.

Agama (ægā'mā). 1817. [*ad. Carib.*] Zool. A genus of lizards; *prop.* one British West Indian species. Hence *Agamian* *a.* and *sb.* name of a sub-family of the iguanians (including the genus *A.*). A gamoid *a.* resembling an agama.

†A-game, *adv.* [A prep.¹ + *CAME*.] In sport. CHAUCER.

Agami (ægā'mi). 1833. [*a. Fr. agami*, *a. Guiana name*.] The Trumpeter, a bird allied to the Crane.

Agamic (ægā'mik), *a.* 1850. [*f. Gr. ἀγαμικός*; see *AGAMOUS*.] Biol. Characterized by the absence of sexual action; †*bot.* = *CRYPTOGAMIC*. Hence *Agamically adv.*

†A-gamist [*f. Gr. ἀγαμίστος*] A professed celibate ~1656.

Agamogenesis (ægā'mō,dzē'nēsis). 1864. [*f. Gr. ἀγαμικός + γένεσις*.] Biol. Generation without sexual union (as by simple division, or by buds); asexual reproduction. Hence *Agamogenetic a.* relating to a.; generating

o gene d on sexual union *Agamo* genetically *a.*

Agamous (ægā'məs), *a.* 847. [*f. L. agamus*, *a. Gr. ἀγαμος*.] Biol. Asexual.

Agamy (ægā'mi). 1796. [*ad. Gr. ἀγάμια*.] Absence or non-recognition of the marriage relation.

Aganglionic (ægəngli'ɔnik), *a.* 1836. [*f. A. pref. ag-* + *ganglion*.] Phys. Without ganglia.

†Aganippe. 1630. A fountain on Mount Helicon sacred to the Muses, fig. poetic power or method.

Agape (āgē'p), *adv.* 1667. [A prep.¹ + *Gape*.] On the gape, fig. in wondering expectation.

A rabbit mouth that is ever a. TENNYSON.

†Agape (ægā'pē). Pl. *agapae*. 1636. [*Gr.*] A 'love feast' held by the early Christians in connection with the Lord's Supper.

Agaphite. 1837. [named after *Agaphis*, a naturalist.] A kind of turquoise.

Agar-agar (āgar'āgar), 1820. [*Malay*] An E. Indian seaweed from which a gelatinous substance is extracted for use in soup and for a culture medium. Also *agar*.

Agaric (ægā'rik, āgā'nik) 1533. [*ad. L. agaricus*, *ad. Gr. ἀγρίκων*, *f. Agaria* in *Sarmatia*.] 1. Herb. and Pharm. One of various species of *Polyporus*, esp. *P. officinalis*, the 'Female Agaric', a culinary, and *P. squarrosus*, the 'Male Agaric', used as tinder, etc.

2. Bot. A mushroom; *prop.* one of the genus *Agaricus* 1777. 3. = *A. muscarius*.

4. And agarics and fungi SHREVE. A foul-flesh'd a. TENNYSON. Comb. a. mineral, a light, spongy variety of carbonate of lime, called also Rock-milk, allied to *salactites*.

Agasp, *adv.* 1800. [A prep.¹ + *GASP*.] Gasping.

†Agast, *agha'st*, *v.* ME. [*f. A. pref. ag-* + *gast*. OE. *gastan*; see *GAST*.] Now only in *pa pple*, *agast*, error. AGHAST. To frighten; to take fright ~1556. Hence †Agastad *ppl. a.*

Agastrie (ægā'strik), *a.* 1836 [*f. d + gastris*.] Zool. Having no distinct alimentary canal.

Agate (ægē't), *sb.* 1570 [*a. Fr. agathe*, *ad. It. agata*, *f. L. achates* (*a. Gr. ἀχάτης*).]

1. A precious stone; one of the semi-pellucid variegated chalcedonies, having the colours arranged in stripes or bands, or blended in clouds, and classed accordingly, as *mass a.*, *ribbed a.*, etc. 2. fig. A diminutive person, from the small figures cut in agates for seal. ~1599. 3. An instrument used by gold-wire-drawers for burnishing 1751. 4. Typog. The U.S. name of the type called in Eng. *ruby* 1871.

1. If low, an agat very viddle cut *ff. Adm* i. 1. 65 Also a *Hen. VI*, i. 10. Comb. a. shell, one of the tropical genus *Achatina*. Hence *Agated ppl. a.* marked like an a. *Agatiferous a.* producing, or rich in, agates. *Agatiform a.* alike; var. *Agatine*. *Agated ppl. a.* converted into a. *Agaty a.* of the nature of a.

Agate (ægē't), *adv.* 1554. [A prep.¹ + *GATE*.] On the way; a-going.

Agathism (ægā'hiz'm), *rare*. 1830. [*f. Gr. ἀγαθός*.] The doctrine that all things tend towards good; opp. to *optimism*. Hence *Agathist*.

Agatho, *f. Gr. ἀγαθός*, good, combining form.

a. demon [*Gr. δαίμων*], a good genius; whence *demonic a.*; -ka kolo'gical *a.* composed of good and evil (*mones-rod*).

†Agave (ægā'vi). 1830. [*L. prop. name*, *ad. Gr. Ἀγανή*, prop. adj. fem., illustrious.] Bot. A genus of plants (N.O. *Amayllidaceae*), including the American Aloe.

Agaze (ægā'z), *adv.* 1430. [A prep.¹ + *GAZE v.*] Gazing.

†Agazad, -sed, *ppl. a.* ME. [*f. var. of agast* AGHAST, affected by *prec.*] Affrighted ~1600.

Age (āgē), *sb.* ME. [*a. OFr. age*, *edgē*, *edage* = late *L. *etaticum*, *f. etatem*, contr. *L. etatem*, *f. etatem*; see *AGE*.] 1. A period of existence. 2. The time that anything has lived or existed ME.

2. The whole or

o d n ydu onof 15 5 3 S bdu a o as o d n a ; bring m mury n f e ; any n g n o m e w h i c h q u a l i f i e s f o r a n y t h i n g M E . 4 . A n a t u r a l l y d i s t i n c t p e r i o d o r s t a g e o f l i f e , e s p . o l d a g e M E . ; h e n c e , t h e e f f e c t s o f a g e . S e n i l i t y , m a t u r i t y 1460 .

1. Of the a. of twelve yeeres *Mass* v. 42. The *Moon's age*: the time since the occurrence of the new moon. Of what a. is the day *Mass* i. 2. The a. of man has greatly diminished 1853. 3. *Full age*, in Eng. law, 21 years, *age of discretion*, 14 years. To come of a. (*mod.*). No limitation of a. (*mod.*). 4. One man in his time plays many parts. His *Acting season* *Mass* i. 1. *L. ii. vii. 113*. A. with his *stealing steps* *Mass* i. 1. 79. When the a. is in, the wit is out *Mass* i. 1. 73. This wine lacks a. (*mod.*).

II. A period of time. 1. The generation to which any one belongs ME. 2. A generation upon 1535. 3. A long but indefinite period ME.; often *loosely* in exaggeration 1590; also, a century. (*L. Fr. siècle*) 1504. 4. Hist. A great period of human history marked by certain characters, real or mythical ME.

5. *Geol.* A great period or stage of the physical history of the Earth; an *eon* 1855.

1. The folius of the a. *Poet*. 3. Through the ages one increasing purpose runs TENNYSON. It is an a. since we met 1813. 4. The Golden, the Patriarchal, the Bronze A., the A. of the Reformation, the Middle Ages, the Prehistoric A. 5. The Ice a. or Glacial epoch KINGSLEY. Hence *Age v.* to grow, or make, old. *Ageing*, *aging ppl. a.*

Ageless a. without old a. or limits of duration. *Age-long a.* long as an a. †*Age-mate*, *a. comat.*

-age, suffix of *astr.* nouns, formed from names of things, or persons, or vbs of action, as *language*, *baronage*, *pageage*, etc. [*OFr. -age* = late *L. -aticum*, neut. of *adjs.* in *-atus*.] That which belongs or is functionally related to.

Aged (āgēd); *senē* 3 *āgēd*, *ppl. a.* 1440 [*f. the vb*]. 1. Old Also fig. 2. Belonging to old age 1588. 3. Old at the age of 1637.

1. An a. man FREEMAN. *Ag'd* in virtue 1611. 2. A wrinkles, cramps *SHAKS*. Hence *Ag'dly adv.* (*Obs.*) *Ag'dness*, the quality of being old, or of a stated age.

Agelast (ægē'lāst). 1277. [*ad. Gr. ἀγέλαστος*, *f. a. -A-* 14 + *γέλασ* to laugh.] One who does not laugh.

Agem, *poet.* = southern pronoun of AGAIN.

Agency (ægē'n-si). 1658. [*ad. mod. L. agēntia* = *faculties agēntia*.] 1. The faculty of an agent, or of acting, action 1658; intermediation 1671. 2. Action performed 1784.

3. *Comm.* The office or function of an agent or factor 1745. 4. An establishment where business is done for another 1850.

1. The word of the Supreme Being 1761. The A. of the Kingdom of Spain with the King of Spain 1674. 2. An invisible a. arrested his progress BACKBORD. 3. The contact of a *Poet*. 4. Reuter's A. 1882.

†Agend, now agendum. Pl. *agendas*, *agenda*. 1629. [*ad. L.*: only the *pl.* *agenda* is in ordinary use.] 1. *pl.* Things to be done; opp. to matters of belief 1753. 2. *Eccl.* Matters of ritual ~1771. 3. The items of business to be done at a meeting 1892.

Agensis (ægē'n-sis). 1853. [*f. d + gēnēsis*.] Phys. Imperfect development of the body or any part of it, var. *Agensia*. Hence *Agensic a.*

Agennesis (ægē'n-sis). 1847. [*f. d + gēnēsis*.] Male sterility, var. *Agennisia*.

Agent (ægēnt), 1579 [*ad. L. agens*, *agere*.] *A. adj.* Acting; opp. to *patient* (*arch.*) 1620.

B. *sb.* 1. One who or that which acts; opp. to the *patient*, or the instrument 1600. 2. The efficient cause 1626; hence, any natural force, or substance, which produces phenomena, as *electricity*, *acutism*, *chloroform*, etc. 1756.

3. One who does the *actual work*, as opp. to the employer; a deputy, steward, emissary, etc. 1593. 4. Of things: The material cause or instrument 1579.

3. A. general *spec.* the representative, under a high commissioner for the Dominion, of each of the States of Australia and of certain Provinces of Canada. 4. *Time Gent.* i. iii. 46. 5. *Comb. a-nous*, etc. 1879. Hence *†Agent v.* to act as a. *Agentess*, *f.* WALKER. *Agental* (*ægēntiāl*) *a.* of or pertaining to an a., or agency. *Agentship* = *Agency*.

1. (s'r). 2. (Psyche). 3. (what). 4. (got).

se (man). a (pass). du (loud). p (cat). g (Fr. chief). e (ever). ei (I, eye). e (Fr. eau de vie). i (s'r). i (Psyche). 2 (what). p (got).

AGER

Ager obs f EAGER *de bo e*
Agera sia 1706 [G] The q al yof
not g ow ng od

Ageratum adge a m p p æ gə ɪ ʊm.
-367. [mod.L. a. Gr. ἀγρίαν, f. ἄ + γῆρας]
†1. Herb. An 'everlasting' flower, known to
the ancients. 2. Bot. A genus of plants
(N.O. Compositæ, Div. Eupatoriæ) 1865

+Agēt, v. OE. [f. A- pref. 1 + GET]
To seize -1490

+Age-te(n), age te(n), v. OE. [A ptepl +
gētan.] To pour out, shed -ME

||Ageustia. 1853. [Gr.] Med. Loss of
the sense of taste

+Aggela-tion. rare. 1681. [f. L. aggelare.]
A freezing to

+Aggerate, v. 1660. [f. L. aggerat-,
agg-, aggerare.] To beget as an addition.
Hence +Aggeration.

||Agger (ædgær). ME. [L.; see AGGERST.]
A mound; esp. in Rom. Antiq. the rampart of
a camp

+Aggerate (ædgæret), v. rare. 1553. [f.
L. aggerat-, aggerare; see prec.] To heap up
ld. and fig.

Aggeration (ædgæraʃən). 1692. [ad. L.
aggerationem; see prec.] A heaping up; in
Archæol. the supposed raising of a mound, as
an inclined plane for the erection of standing
stones, etc. as at Stonehenge

+Agge-st, v. 1655. [f. L. aggest-, agger-
ere.] To heap up. Hence +Aggestion.

Agglomerate (ægləmɛrɛt), v. 1584. [f.
L. agglomerat-, agglomerare, f. ag- = ad- + glo-
mere, glomus, a ball. Cf. Fr. agglomérer.]
†1. To wind or roll into a ball. 2. To
gather together in a rounded mass; to heap
together mechanically 1684. 3. intr. To
collect in a mass. 1. and fig. 1730.

2. Working man. agglomerated. in great towns
LXXV 3. The hard agglomerating sales THOMSON
Hence Agglomerated ppl. a. gathered into a ball;
heaped loosely together. Agglomerating ppl. a.
uniting into a hard mass. Agglomerative a.

Agglomerate (ægləmɛrɛt). 1828. [ad. L.
agglomeratus; see prec.] A. adj. Gathered
into a ball or cluster, or (Bot.) a rounded head
of flowers.

B. sb. 1. A collection of things rudely thrown
together 1831. 2. Geol. A mass of volcanic
or eruptive fragments, united by heat; opp. to
a conglomerate. 1830.

Agglutinant (ægluˈtɪnənt). 1684. [ad.
L. agglutinantem; see next.] A. adj. Glu-
ing, uniting closely.

B. sb. 1. Any sticky substance which causes
bodies to adhere together 1752. †2. Med.
A medicine supposed to adhere to and supply
the waste of tissue -1751.

Agglutinate (ægluˈtɪnət), ppl. a. 1541.
[ad. L. agglutinat-, agglutinare, f. gluti-
nare.] 1. United as with glue; glued together. 2.
Philol. Consisting of root words combined by
AGGLUTINATION (sense 2) 1850.

Agglutinate (ægluˈtɪnət), v. 1586. [f.
prec.] 1. To unite as with glue; to cement.
2. Phys. To cause to adhere 1620. 3. To
compound simple words 1830. 4. trans.
and intr. To turn into glue 1869. Hence

Agglutinated ppl. a. cemented together.
Agglutinating ppl. a. gluing together; Philol.
(see AGGLUTINATION 2)

Agglutination (ægluˈtɪnəʃən). 1541
[ad. L. agglutinationem; see AGGLUTINATE
a.] 1. The action of agglutinating; the
state of being agglutinated. 2. Philol. The
combining of simple or root words into com-
pounds, without material change of form or
loss of meaning 1830. 3. That which is
agglutinated; a mass or group 1615.

Agglutinative (ægluˈtɪnətɪv, -ətɪv), a.
1634. [f. L. agglutinativ-, agglutinare.] 1.
Of or pertaining to agglutination; adhesive,
cementing 1734. †2. Med. = AGGLUTI-
NANT sb. a. 1634. 3. Philol. Characterized
by agglutination 1652.

Ag(g)ra-ce, v. arch. [f. A- pref. 11 +
a (Ger. Koln). *δ* (Fr. peu). u (Ger. Müller).

GRACE] † To favo
To g ace 825
Fence +Aggra ce 3 favou
SPE SFR 2
ando 2, v. 1634. [f.
F. aggrandir, aggrandir, f. ag- = ad- + grandir,
i. L. grandis.] 1. To increase, magnify, or
intensity, to increase the power, rank, or
wealth of. Also refl. 1582. 2. To make to
appear greater; to exaggerate 1687; to exalt
1753. †3. intr. To become greater -1704

1. To a. tortures 1634, distress 1743, the Russian
Empire 1783, power 1830. 2. To a. the man, and to
lower the babies RICHARDSON. Hence A ggrandiz-
er. A ggrandizer.

Aggrandizement (ægrændɪzɪmənt). Also
-ism. 1656. [a. Fr. aggrandissement; see
prec.] 1. The action of aggrandizing; the
state of being aggrandized. 2. Inl. Increase
in size 1830. var. †Aggrandization.

+Aggrate, v. 1591. [ad. It. aggrare;
see AGGER.] 1. To gratify. SPANSE. 2.
To thank -1633.

+Aggravable, a. 1664. [f. L. aggravare.]
Tending to aggravation. (Cf. peccabile)
-1733.

+Aggravate, ppl. a. 1471. [ad. L. aggra-
vatus, aggravare.] 1. Burdened. Inl. and
fig. -1510. 2. Eccl. Under censure -1481.

3. Made more serious, heightened -1733.
Aggravate (ægrəˈvæt), v. 1530. [f.
prec.] †1. To put weight upon; to load,
esp. with a 'gravamen' or charge -1678. 2.
†To add weight to -1698; esp. to make worse
(things evil, offences, etc.) 1595. 3. To ex-
asperate; fume, to arouse the evil feelings of
1611. 4. To add weight unduly; to ex-
aggerate (cf. a) 1555.

5. To introduce new mischiefs or to a. the old
DURKE. Falsehood will . . . a. your guilt FIELDING.
I have not . . . aggravated your sense or words MARVELL.
Hence A ggravatingly adv. Aggravative
a. and sb. rare, tending to a. A ggravator.

Aggravation (ægrəˈvʌʃən). 1481. [prob.
a. Fr.; see AGGRAVATE a.] †1. Oppression
1481. †2. Accusation -1675. 3. Eccl. An ec-
clesiastical censure 1611. 4. An increasing, or
being increased, in gravity or seriousness 1615

†5. Exaggeration -1743. 6. fam. The action
of irritating. 7. An extrinsic circumstance
which increases the guilt or misery of a calamity
or crime 1552.

8. Rhetorical aggravations BENTLEY. 9. An a. of
their sin. that they commit it after Baptism B. VITA.
Hence A ggravate (ægrɪˈɡet, -et), ppl. a. and sb.
ME. [ad. L. aggrigatus, aggrigare]

A. ppl. a. 1. Collected into one; formed
by the collection of many units into one, col-
lusive 1659. 2. sb. a. Law. Composed
of many individuals united into one asso-
ciation 1625; b. Zool. Consisting of distinct
animals united into one organism 1835; c.
Bot. Consisting of florets united within a
common involucre; occ. of fruit, etc.; Collected
into one mass 1693; d. Geol. Composed of
distinct minerals, combined into one rock
1795; e. Gram. Collective -1756. 3. quasi-
sb. [a. sb. etc.]

†4. The amount of labour expended . . . is called the
cost of production ROGERS. 5. a. Each chapter
is a corporation aggregate 1862. 3. Man in the
aggregate RICHARDSON.

B. sb. 1. Sum total 1656; an assemblage of
units 1650. 2. sb. a. Physics. A mass of
homogeneous particles, opp. to a compound
1692; b. Geol. A mass of minerals formed into
one rock 1830; c. Build. Material added to
lime to make concrete 1881.

1. A Multitude considered as one a. HOBBS.
Hence A ggregately adv. collectively.

Aggregate (ægrɪˈɡet), v. 1509. [f. prec.]
Cf. Fr. agréger.] 1. To gather together
1835. 2. To unite to (occ. with) an associa-
tion, etc.; to add as a member 1651. 3
el.eph. [from sb.] To amount in the aggregate
to (collig.) 1865

1. intr. We see the polar snows aggregating 1870.
2. That great apostle, who was aggregated to the
other twelve TERNAN. Hence A ggregated, orig.
A ggregate ppl. a. collected; collective; Zool.
AGGREGATE a. 2 b; †Ded. = AGGREGATE a. 2 c.
A ggregator, an adherent; a compiler.

Aggregation (ægrɪˈɡeɪʃən). 1547. [f.
prec.] 1. The action of aggregating; or of

55

AGILITY

add gone pa ce an am t hes are of
be ng -g agated (see AGGREGATE 2, 1, 2)
1564. 2. conc. A whole, a mass, formed by
aggregating items 1547

1. Learning is . . . the a. of many mens sentences and
acts 1364. His a. to the society of free-masons 1706.
Their individual imperfections are enlarged by
their a. Sir T. Browne. 2. The Church an a. of
Believers 1638.

Aggregative (ægrɪˈɡetɪv), a. 1644. [f.
L. aggregat-, aggregare.] 1. Relating or
tending to aggregation; collective. 2. Gre-
garious 1837.

1. Fancy, or thea. and associative power COLERIDGE
2. His a. nature CARLE.

Aggregato- (ægrɪˈɡetə), combining form,
= AGGREGATELY.

+Aggre-e-edge, v. ME. [a. OFr.
aggrer, -aggr-, late L. *aggruare, f. *gruere,
for gruere, see AGGRIEVE and AGGRAVATE.]

1. To make, or be, heavy, or dull -1593. 2.
To make, become, or cause to appear, graver
-1695. 3. To charge -1600

Aggress, sb. 1678. [ad. L. aggressus.]
Attack -1698

Aggress (ægrɛs), v. 1575. [1. Fr. ag-
resser, ad. L. aggressare, freq. of aggradi
†1. To approach. 2. intr. To make an
attack on; to begin the quarrel 1714; trans.
to attack 1775.

2. The moral law says—Do not a. H. SPENCER.
Hence Aggressing sb. sb. and ppl. a. commencing
the attack.

Aggression (ægrɛʃən). 1611. [a. Fr.
agression, aggr-, ad. L. aggressionem; see
prec.] 1. An unprovoked attack; the first
attack on; to begin the quarrel 1714; trans.
to attack 1775.

2. The moral law says—Do not a. H. SPENCER.
Hence Aggressing sb. sb. and ppl. a. commencing
the attack.

Aggression (ægrɛʃən). 1611. [a. Fr.
agression, aggr-, ad. L. aggressionem; see
prec.] 1. An unprovoked attack; the first
attack in a quarrel; an assault. 2. The
practice of making such attacks 1704.

1. An a. upon their liberties SCOTT. 2. A war
of a 1799.

Aggressive (ægrɛsɪv), a. 1824. [f. L.
aggress-, aggradi; see AGGRESS v.] 1
Marked by aggression; offensive; also quasi-
sb. [a. conc.] 1845. 2. Disposed to attack
others 1840.

1. A pleasantry Sir SMITH. Hence Aggre's-
sively adv. Aggressiveness.

Aggressor (ægrɛsər). 1678. [a. L.] He
who makes an aggression; he who makes the
first attack in or begins a quarrel.

Aggrieve (ægrɪv), v. 1611. [a. OFr.
aggruer, f. aggr-, see AGGRIEVE.] †1
That which burdens or oppresses -1664. 2.
Oppression 1587. †3. Aggravation -1506.

Aggrieve (ægrɪv), v. [ME. aggrève, a. OFr.
aggruer, -L. aggruare, refash. after L. in
15th c.] 1. To bear heavily upon; to grieve,
oppress. 7 Obs. exc. in pass. †2. intr. To
grieve -1559. †3. To make more grave or
serious -1590.

1. Born were alike aggrieved MACAULAY. Hence
Aggrieved ppl. a. hurt in spirit, now gravely
aggrieved, having a grievance; hurt;
aggrieved. Aggrievedness. Aggrieve-
ment, the action of aggrieving.

Aggroup (ægruˈp), v. 1695 [a. Fr.
agrouper, f. phr. a. grouper. Better agroup.] To
GROUP. trans. and intr. Hence Aggrouped
ppl. a. Aggroupment.

||Aggry-ri. 1819. [?] A name for the
glass beads, resembling the adder bead of the
Britons, found buried in Africa.

Agha, var. AGA.

Aghast (æɡəst), ppl. a. ME. [Pa. ppie.
of AGAST v. The gh is Sc.] Affrighted;
esp. in mod. use, Seized with the physical signs
of terror, or amazement. Const. at, 4th, 10th.

†Catachrestic. Ghastly.
With. eyes aghast MILT. A with terror Pres-
corr. Hence Aghastness.

†A-gible, a. 1613. [ad. med.L. agibilis]
Practicable. Also used subst.

Agile (ædʒəl, -əl), a. 1577. [a. Fr. ad.
L. agilis.] 1. Having the faculty of quick
motion; nimble, ready. †2. Easily moved
-1694.

1. His a. arme Rom. & Jul. m. i. 171. A robust
and a frame 1844. Hence A-gility adv.

Agility (ædʒɪlɪtɪ). ME. [a. Fr. agilité,
ad. L. agilitas; see AGILE.] The quality
of being agile; readiness, nimbleness, activity,
dexterity in motion

The a. of their wit Bacon, of youth Cowper.

1. The action of aggregating; or of

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1. The action of aggregating; or of

ago *æ l l l* 36 5 Th 30 essen a
of ho Ba e CARLY E
†A good *adv* 1596 [A *prep* + GOOD,
cf. *af. A*] Hearlyly -1671.

I made her weep a. Two Gen^l. IV. iv. 170.
†Agora (*ægorā*). 1820. [Gr. *ἄγορᾱ*.] *C. Antiq.*
An assembly; hence, the place of assembly,
esp. the market-place.

Agoraphobia. 1873 [mod L.: see *prec.*
and -PHOBIA.] Path. Morbid dislike of public
places.

†Ago-re-blood. 1580. [A *prep* + see
GORE *sb.*] In or with clotted blood -1609.

Agouti, -ty (*ægūti*). Also aguti. 1791
[a. Fr. a. *aguti*, native Indian.] A genus of
rodents of the Guinea-pig family.

Agrace, obs. var. of AGGRACE *v*.

Agraffe (*ægræf*). 1707. [a. Fr. *agrafe*,
f. *agrafer* to hook.] A hook, which fastens to
a ring, used as a clasp.

†Agraphia (*ægræfiā*). 1871. [Gr. *ἀγραψία*.] *Med.* Inability to write (a form of
brain-disease). Hence Agraphia *a.* charac-
terized by a.

Agrarian (*ægrærian*). 1618. [f. L.
agrarius.] *A. adj.* 1. Rom. *Hist.* Relating
to the land: epithet of a law (*Lex agraria*) for
the division of conquered lands. 2. Hence,
Connected with landed property 17..; or with
cultivated land, or its cultivation 1792. 3
Bot. Growing wild in the fields 1843.

2. Agrarian outrage, one originating in discord
between landlords and tenants. An a. war 1833.
[Member] of the a. society 1792.

B. *sb.* 1. An agrarian law 1656. 2 One
in favour of a redistribution of the land 1818.
3. An A. of three hours standing SOUTHEY.

Agrarianism (*ægrærianiz'm*). 1808. [f.
prec.] 1. The principle of an equal division
of lands. 2. Political agitation or dissension
arising from dissatisfaction with the existing
tenure of the land 1861.

Agrarianize (*ægrærianiz*), *v*. 1846. [f.
as *prec.*] 1. To apportion land by an
agrarian law. (Mod. Dicts.) 2. To imbue
with agrarianism 1883.

†Agré, *v*. [a. OFr. *agrier* (cf. *agrir*); see
EAGER.] To vex. CANTON.

†Agréat, *adv*. 1502. [A *prep* + GREAT
a. Cf. Fr. *en gros*.] In gross; by the lot -1632

†Agréer, *adv*. ME. only. [a. Fr. *à gré* = L.
gratum.] Kindly, in good part. Phr. To take a.

Agree (*ægrī*), *v*. ME. [a. OFr. *agréer*;
= late L. *adgrare*. Aphet. as GRE] 1. To
please -1475; to accept favourably (F. *prendre*
à gré) -1642. 2. To reconcile, arrange,
conciliate (persons or things) -1785. Still of
accents, etc. To concert -1718. 3. *refl.*
and *intr.* To accede, consent to, grant.

Const. *inf.*, to, absol., with *cl.* ME. 4. *intr.*
(*for refl.*) To come into accord or harmony;
etc. to come to terms about the price, etc., to
contract. ? Obs. Const. *with*. 1489. Also
on, as *to*, *to*, *inf.*, or with *cl.* 1523. 5. To
be in harmony; to have no causes of variance.

(Simply, or together; with.) 1548. To con-
cur with a person *in*, as *to*, *that*, with an
opinion 1494. 6. Of things: to accord
(simply, or with) 1494; to be consistent,
correspond *to*, with 1525. 7. *Gram.* To
be in concord; to take the same gender,
number, case, or person 1530. 8. †To be
suitable *to* -1671; to do well with (*for* a per-
son) -1697, (of food, climate, etc.) 1661.

1. The principles to be agreed by all BACON. 2.
To a. the balance, the items of an account (mod.)
When this...trewe was agreed L. BERNERS. Pore
14. iv. 186. 3. To a. to make a trial *try*ally,
to any covenant SHAKS., that to be law which [etc.]
1658, that a thing is so (mod.). 4. Did a. for a
cabinet to give my wife PERYS. To a. on terms of
reconciliation FREEMAN. To a. to differ 1810, that the
matter should stand over (mod.). 5. Two of a trade
can ne'er a. GAY. One point in which they all a.
JUNYER. 6. At last...our jarring notes a. TANE SHR.
v. ii. 1. The beginning agreeth with the end BAKER
8. She wondered whether the climate would a. with
her THACKERAY. Hence †Agree' *sb.* agreement.

Agree', an adherent. Agreeing *vb.* *sb.* a coming
into or being in harmony; *pp.* a. (conformable to);
concurring; *ts.* *ing*. † = AGREEINGLY. Agree-
ingly *adv.* in an agreeing manner. Agreeingness,
the quality of agreeing.

Agreeability (*ægræbilit*). ME. [a.
OF *ag table* f. *ag. adbe*. Obs. after Chau-
cer till 1778; then re-formed on AGREEABLE.]
The quality of being agreeable, *esp.* in dis-
position.

All a. (surely I may make words when at a loss)
MISS BURNBY.

Agreeable (*ægræbəl*), *a.*; also agreeable.

ME. [a. Fr. *agréable*, f. *agréer*; see AGREE.]
1. To one's liking; pleasant. 2. Having a
liking (to); pleased, contented (to do). Now
colloq. 1467. 3. Agreeing together -1601.

4. †Suitable, fitting -1693; †consistent (with)
-1783, conformable (unto, to) ME. 5. *adv.*
= AGREEABLY 1549. 76. *sb.* [sc. person.] *pl*
[sc. things.] Cf. *An incapable; eatables*. -1822.

1. An a. man—he who agrees with us DICKENS. A.
to my liking CHAUCER. 2. If Ann's a., I say
ditto THACKERAY. 4. Very a., with your general
kindness BOSWELL. A. to all experience BAIN. 5
The Earl entered, a. to the Prince's summons SCOTT.

Hence Agreeableness, the quality of being a.
pleasingness. Agreeably *adv.* in a way which is
pleasing, suitable *to*, or in conformity with, corre-
spondingly; familiarly; fittingly.

Agreed (*ægrəd*), *pp.* a. ME. [f. the *vb.*]
1. Contended; made pleasing ME. only.
2. Brought into harmony, united in feeling or
sentiment ME. 3. At one in opinion 1613.

4. Settled by common consent. Now *agreed*
on. 1596. 5. As a rejoinder: Consented to.
= 'I agree to the proposal' 1794.

2. Can two walk together except they be a. AMOS
iii. 3. 3. Are you all a., Lords SHAKS. 4. It
stands a. by all voices SHAKS. Your dowry 'greed on
TAM. SHR. ii. 1. 272.

Agreement (*ægrimēt*). ME. [a. OFr.
agreement; see AGREE] 1. The action of
pleasing -1494; consenting -1483; setting at
one, atoning -1577. 2. A coming into ac-
cord; a mutual understanding; a covenant,
or treaty 1400. 3. Law. A contract duly
executed and legally binding 1536. 4

Accordance in sentiment, action, etc.; absence
of dissension 1528, mutual conformity of
things, affinity ME. 5. *Gram.* Concord;
see AGREE *v*. 7. 6. Usu. *pl.* Agreeable
qualities, etc. = Fr. *les agréables*. 1692.

1. Were not of the a. with the King L. BERNERS
4. You loved better discord than agreement 1548.
What a hath the Temple of God with idoles 3 L. B.
vi. 16. 6. The charms and Agreements natural to
women DRYDEN. var. †Agreement.

†Agrest, a. ME. [a. Fr. *agreste*, a. It.
= L. *agrestis*.] Belonging to the country,
wild; rustic, rude -1775. As *sb.* A rustic
-1480. Hence †Agrested *pp.* a. countri-
fied.

Agrestial (*ægréstial*), *a.* 1607. [f. L.
agrestis.] Inhabiting the fields or open coun-
try; wild, uncouth; *spec.* in *Bot.* growing
wild in cultivated land. vars. Agrestian a.
(and *sb.*) Agrestic a.

Agricole (*ægrikol*). 1656. [a. Fr.] A
husbandman. vars. †Agricolist, †Agrico-
litor. Hence Agricolous a.

Agriculture (*ægrikʊltʃr*), *tf.* 1603.
[ad. L. *agricultura*, i.e. *agri cultura*; see
CULTURE.] The science and art of cultivating
the soil; including the gathering in of the
crops and the rearing of live stock; farming
(in the widest sense). *spec.* Tillage (*rare*)
1862.

spec. Not fields for a., but pastures for cattle
STANLEY. Hence Agricultural a. of or pertain-
ing to a. Agricul'turalist, one engaged in a.,
var. Agricul'turer (*pop.*).

Agriculturist (*ægrikʊlɪst*). 1760. [f.
prec.] At first, A student of the science of
agriculture; later, A farmer.

The theoretical a., and the practical farmer 1814.
†Agriest, *adv*. ME. [A *prep* + GRIEF.]
In grief.

To take a.: to take it ill; opp. of to take a-gree, in
prec.

Agrimony (*ægrimōni*). OE. [ad. L.
agrimonia, Gr. *ἀγρίμωνι*.] 1. A genus of
plants (N.O. *Rosaceæ*); *esp.* A. *Eupatoria*.

2. A name of other plants; as Hemp A., *Eupa-
toria cannabina*; Water A., *Bidens*; Wild A.,
Potentilla anserina 1578.

Agrin (*ægrin*), *adv*. 1847. [A *prep*.] 1.
Grinning.

Agriologist (*ægrɪˈlɒdʒɪst*). 1882. [f.
Gr. *ἀγρίος* + *λόγος*.] One versed in the history
and customs of savages.

†A-griot. 1611. [f. Fr. *agriote*.] A sour
kind of cherry.

†Agri-se, *v*. OE. [f. A- *pref.* + GRISE
Cf. *grisy*.] 1. To quake -1598; to abhor
-1468; also *impers.* -1596; to horrify, or be
horrified -1647.

†Agrodolce (*ægrɒdɒls*), *a.* [It.] =
AGRE-DOUX.

†A-grom. 1753. [a. Gujarati *agrim*.] An
Indian term for a rough and cracked condition
of the tongue.

Agronomic (*ægrɒnɒmɪk*), *a.* 1817. [f.
Gr. *ἀγρονόμος*, f. *ἀγρός* + *νόμος*, f. *νόμω*.]
Of or pertaining to agronomy. vars. Agro-
nomic, Agronomical *adjs.* Hence Agro-
nomics [the *ad*] as *sb.* *pl.* or *coll. sing.*, the
science of agronomy. Agronomist, Agro-
nome (*rare*), a student of agronomics.

Agronomy (*ægrɒnɒmɪ*). 1814. [f. Gr.
ἀγρονομία, see AGRONOMIC.] The manage-
ment of land, rural economy.

†Agro-pe, *v*. ME. only. [f. A- *pref.* + *pe*.]
To grope out, search.

†Agrostis (*ægrɒstɪs*). 1753. [L., ad. Gr.
ἀγρόστις, f. *ἀγρός*.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses
known as Bent.

Agrostography (*ægrɒstɒgrəfi*). 1753.
[f. *prec.*] Description of grasses. Hence
Agrostographic, *ad a.*

Agrostology (*ægrɒstɒlɒdʒɪ*). 1847. [f.
as *prec.*] That part of botany which treats of
grasses. Hence Agrostologic, *ad a.* Agro-
stologist, one skilled in a.

†Agro-te, *v*. ME. only. [f. A- *pref.* + *te*.]
To cram. (Cf. GROUT.)

Aground (*ægraʊnd*), *adv*. ME. [A
prep + GROUND.] 1. On or to the earth
-1562. 2. On or to the strand or shallow
bottom of any water; opp. to *afloat* 1500.
Also *fig.*

2. We run ourselves a. Temp. i. i. 4. Fast 2.
SOUTHEY.

†Agrypnia (*ægrɪpniā*). 1684. [L., ad. Gr.
ἀγρυπνία.] *Med.* Sleeplessness.

Agrypnod (*ægrɪpnoʊd*), *a.* 1879. [ad.
Gr. *ἀγρυπνός*.] *Med.* Sleep-preventing.

Agrypnotic (*ægrɪpnoʊtɪk*), (*a.*) *sb.* 1879.
[a. Fr. *agrypnétique*, f. Gr. *ἀγρυπνός*, after
hypnotic; but prop. Agrypnetic.] *Med.* Any-
thing which produces wakefulness.

Ague (*ægju*). ME. [a. OFr. *ague* = L.
acuta, used *sb.* in med L. for an 'acute fever'.]
1. An acute fever -1611. 2. *esp.* A malarial
fever, with paroxysms, consisting of a cold, a
hot, and a sweating stage. (At first *esp.* of the
hot stage, now *esp.* of the cold.) ME. 3.

fig. Any fit of shaking or shivering 1589.

1. Breathing Agues LANCEL. 2. That same A.
that hath made you leave *Yul. Cass. ii. 113*. 3.
This vain a. of the mind SCOTT. Comb. a.-take,
an enlargement of the spleen caused by a.: -drop,
a solution of potassic arseniate, used for a.: -grass,
Aletris farinosa; -shake *v.* to shake as with a.:
-shell, the Hawk's-Bill, -spell, a charm against a.:
†-tree, the Sassafras. Hence Ague *v.* to affect
as with a. (*rare*). Agued *pp.* a. affected as
with a. Aguey a. = AGUISH.

†Aguilt. OE. [f. A- *pref.* + *gyllan*; see
GUILT.] To sin -1450; to wrong -1420; to
declare guilty -1530.

†Agui-se, *sb.* 1483. [f. GUISE + *on*, or
opp. to *dis*.] 1. Dress, array -1647. 2. As *v*.
To array -1598. Hence †Aguised *pp.* a.
arrayed.

Aguish (*ægjuɪʃ*), *a.* 1616. [f. AGUE
sb.] 1. Of the character of, or tending to
produce, ague 1627. 2. Subject to ague
1616. 3. *fig.* Like an ague; shivering;
intermittent 1633.

1. A low a. fever 1856. A rich a. flat 1850. 3.
Panics... of the a. or intermittent type. Hence
Aguishly *adv.* Aguishness.

Agush, *adv*. 1858. [A *prep*.] Gushing.

Agynary (*ædʒɪnəri*), *a.* 1879. [ad. Fr.
agynaire, f. Gr. *ἀ- + γυνή*.] *Bot.* Without
female organs, as some double flowers var.
Agynarious.

- Agynic** *adj* n. h. a. 879 [ad F *a g n o f* as prec.] *B* Ha ng es amens no adh. en. o he ovary.
- †Agynous**, a. 1847. [f. Gr. *ἀγνός* + *γενή*.] *Bol.* Without female organs.
- Agyrate** (*adgairat*), a. 1847 [f. *A. pref.* 14.] *Bol.* Not disposed in whorls or circles.
- Ah** (*ā*), *int.* ME. [perh. a. OFr. *a*. In n. dial. pronounced (*ā*), and occ. written *ay* or *eh*, the phonetic descendant of ME *a*.] An exclam. expressing a. sorrow, regret, a vain wish; b. surprise, admiration 1826; c. entreaty, appeal, remonstrance ME; d. dislike, contempt, mockery ME; e. opposition (*mul.*) a. They shall not lament for him, saying Ah my brother *Jer.* xlii 18. So *Ah me!* (north. *Ey me!*) c. Ah, Clifford, murder not this innocent child; *Ham.* V, i, 11. d. Ah thou that destroyest the Temple *Mark* xv. 29.
- Aha** (*āhā*, *āhā*), *int.* ME. [AH + HA.] An exclam. of surprise, satisfaction, mockery or irony.
- Aha**, var. HA-HA, *sb.*, a sunk fence.
- †A hall**, *phr.* 1612. [See HALL; the *a* is perh. prep. or interj.] = 'Make room (for a dance)'.
Ahead (*āhēd*), *adv.* 1628 [A *prep.* 1.] *Orig. Naut.* Now used *fig.* in all senses. 1. At the head, in advance (of a moving company). 2. In the direct line of one's motion 1725. 3. Pointing forward 1596; forward 1762. 4. Forward or onward rapidly; headlong; also *fig.* unrestrainedly 1645. 1. The Dolphin gets a. *Dryden*. 2. They saw it right a. *De For.* 3. To fire directly a., or astern 1873. 4. Galloping straight a. *Browning*. *Phr.* go a head a., ahead of; away in front of.
- Aheap** (*āhēp*), *adv.* 1827 [A *prep.* 1.] All of a heap.
- A-height**, *arch.* 1605. [A *prep.* 1.] Aloft. *Looks up a height* *Leam* iv. vi. 38.
- Ahem** (*āhem*), *int.* 1763. [Lengthened f. *hem*!] An exclam. to attract attention, or gain time.
- Ahey** (*āhēy*), *int.* 1705. [Lengthened f. *hey*!] = Hey! ho!
- †A-high** (*āhāy*), *adv.* ME. [A *prep.* 1 + *High*.] Now only *on high*.] On high -1823, aloud -1489.
- †A-high-lone**, *adv. phr.* 1597. *Prob.* emphatic for *alone*, i. e. *all-one*, divided as *a-lone* -1664. See *High*.
- Ahind**, *ahint*, *adv.* and *prep. dial.* 1768. [f. *A. pref.* 2 + *HIND*; cf. *afore* = *before*.] Behind.
- †A-hold**, *adv.* [A *prep.* 1 + *HOLD*.] Close to the wind, so as to hold or keep to it. *Temp* i. 1. 52.
- A-horseback**, *adv. arch.* 1490. [A *prep.* 1.] On horseback.
- Ahoy**, *int.* 1751 [A *int.* + *Hoy*.] *Naut.* A call used in hailing.
- Abull** (*āhul*), *adv.* 1582. [A *prep.* 1.] *Naut.* With sails furled, and the helm lashed alee; said of ships in a storm.
- Ahungred** (*āhūngred*), *phr. a. arch.* ME. [Alteration of *tofhungred*: -OE. *ofhyngrēd*, pa. pple. of *ofhyngrian* = *HUNGER*.] = *ANHUNGERED*. Also *†Ahungry* a.
- A-hunt**, *adv.* 1875. [A *prep.* 1.] On the hunt.
- Ai** (*āi*), 1693. [a. *Braz. ai*, *haz*, repr. the animal's cry.] *Zool.* A kind of sloth (*Bradypus tridactylus*).
- Aid** (*ād*), *v.* 1483. [a. OFr. *aider*, -*ier*: -L. *adiutare*, freq. of *adjuvare*.] 1. To give support to; to help, assist, succour. 2. *absol.* and with *obj.* 1601. 1. To a. with victuals, weapons, money, or ships. 1. *Mace* vii. 26. 2. Heaven aiding *All's Well* ii. iv. 12. Hence *Ai dable* a. capable of aiding, or being aided. *Ai dante*, *aid* *Ai dēd* *phr. a.* assisted. *Ai d'er*, one who, or that which, aids.
- Aid** (*ād*), 1450. [a. OFr. *aide*, *aide*: -L. *adjutus*, sb. f. pa. pple. of *adjuvare*.] 1. Help, succour, relief 1475. 2. *Eng. Law.* Help in defending an action, legally claimed from some one who has a joint interest in the defence 1625. 3. Anything helpful; esp. in *pl.* aids and appliances 1597. 4. *Eng. Hist.* A pecuniary grant in aid to the king; later, an e. cheque *can.* 460. 5. A pe. un a y con nbut. on by a. *assa.* to his lord 1590. 6. *Fr. Hist. (pl.)* Customs-dues 1714. 7. An assistant; pl. auxiliaries. (Cf. *Fr. aide*, and *Eng. help*) 1569. 1. Dispatch Those Centuries to our a. *Coriol.* i. vi. 3. 2. To pray in aid, to claim a. (sense 2). *And-prayer*, the appeal therefor. 3. Exercise, an a. to Physick 1712. 5. Aids, 'Pur faire fitz chivalier & pur file marier' *Swivburn*. 6. *Court of Aids*, the Court that supervised the customs-dues. Hence *Ai dful* a. full of aid, helpful. *Ai dless* a. *useless*; unassisted.
- Aidant** (*ādānt*), a. 1475. [a. OFr. : see prec.] Assisting 1483. As *sb. rare*. A helper 1475.
- Aide**, short for AIDE-DE-CAMP.
- Aide-de-camp** (*ed-dē-kān*, *ā-d-dē-kān*), *pl.* aides-de-camp. 1670 [Fr.] *Mil.* An officer who assists a general in the field, by conveying his orders, procuring him intelligence, etc.
- †Aiel**, Also *ayle*, *ayel*, etc. ME [a. OFr. *aiel*, *aioul*, *aiol*: -late L. *avidulus*, *dun.* of *avus*.] A grandfather -1502. *Writ of Aide*, *Ayle*, *Ayel*, *Aiel* (Law) one which lay where a stranger had dispossessed the heir of lands of which his grandfather died seized.
- Aiger**, obs. f. *EAGER* *sb.* tidal bore.
- Aiglet**, obs. f. *AGLET*.
- Aiglette**, obs. f. *AGLET*.
- Aigre**, obs. f. *EAGER* a. sour.
- †Aigre-doux**, -ce, a. 1523 [Fr.] Mixed of sweet and sour.
- Aigrette** (*āigret*), 1645 [a. Fr.] 1. The Lesser White Heron: see *EGRET* 1845. 2. A tuft of feathers, like an Egret's; a spray of gems, etc., worn on the head 1645. 3. In *Science* applied to the pappus of the Dandelion, etc.; the tufts on the heads of insects, etc., rays of light from behind the moon in solar eclipses 1816.
- †Aigue-marine**, 1765. [Fr.] *AQUA-MARINE*.
- Aiguille** (*āigwil*, -*wil*), 1816. [a. Fr.] A slender, sharply-pointed peak; esp. those of the Alps. Hence *Aiguille'sque* a. shaped like an a.
- Aiguillette** (*āigwilet*) 1816. [a. Fr.] = *AGLET*. Hence *Ai guillette* a.
- Aik**, *aliken*, obs. north. f. *OAK*, *OAKEN*.
- Aikinite** (*āiknait*), 1837. [f. A. *Aikēn*.] *Min.* A sulpharsenite ore, crystallizing in the ortho-rhombic system.
- Ail** (*āi*), *v.* [OE. *eglan*.] *†I. trans.* To afflict (*rare*) ME 2. *impers.* To trouble, affect unusually (Now only in *interj.*, *rel.*, and *infid.* sentences.) OE. *†a.* To hinder -1563. 4. *intr.* To be ill ME; or 'in trouble' -1817. 2. What ayleth the people that they wepe *Covf.* *Dale*. 4. And when he ails, he is peevish *Richardson*. Hence *Ai ling* *sb.* = *AILMENT*. *phr. a.* ill, suffering. *Ai liment*, the fact of ailing; disorder.
- Ail** (*āi*), *sb.* 1 ME. [f. the vb.] Trouble, affection.
- †Ail**, *sb.* 2 [OE. *egla*.] The awn of barley, etc. -1787.
- †Ailanto**, *ailantus* (*āilēnto*, -*tōs*), 1845. [f. *Aylanto*, Tree of the gods, the Amboyna name; whence mod. L. *Atlantus*, corrupted in *Eng.* to *Atlantur*, after Gr. *ἀλάντος*.] *Bot.* An East Indian tree (N. O. *Simarubaceae*), grown in S. Europe for shade, and for its leaves, the favourite food of a species of silkworm. *Erron* called 'Japan Varnish'. Hence *Ailantery*, a grove of a. trees. *Ailantac* a. *Chem.* of or belonging to the A., as *ailantac acid*. *Ailantine*, *improp.* *ailanthine* a. of or belonging to the A., or the A. silkworm; *sb.* silk from the A. silkworm (*Bombyx Cynthia*).
- Ailette** (*āilet*), 1440. [a. Fr., dim. of *ail*. -L. *ala*.] A steel plate worn by men-at-arms on their shoulders, whence the mod. epaulette.
- Aim** (*ām*), *v.* ME. [prob. f. OFr. *esmer* -L. *estimare* and OFr. *assur* -late L. *ad-estimare*.] *†1.* To esteem; to reckon; to guess -1502; to plan -1604. 2. *intr.* To calculate or direct one's course, to attain; *fig.* to endeavour earnestly. *Const.* *at*; *dat.* *inf.*; occas. *for*, perh. after *make for* A. E. 2. *intr.* To calculate the direction of anything about to be launched (at an object), as a missile, a blow, etc.; *fig.* to try to hit, or obtain. *Const.* *at* ME 4. *trans.* To direct (a missile, or blow); esp. to direct with the eye or point a gun, etc. (*all*), *fig.* to direct any proceeding against 1573. 5. *absol.* To take aim, to form designs 1588. 2. A. for the *Steeple Guide Book*. 3. A. at his breast *Poet.* 4. Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John Assurthorpe. 5. I aimed a Mile beyond the Moon *Til.* A. iv. 11. 65. Hence *Aimed* *phr. a.* festinated; directed at a mark, etc. *Ai mer*.
- Aim** (*ām*), *sb.* [the vb. as *sb.*] *†1.* Conjecture -1625; course, direction -1679. 2. The act of aiming ME. Also *fig.* 3. A mark or butt (*Obs.* in *lit. sense*) -1632; *fig.* an object, purpose 1625. 1. *Aimes and guesses* *Jawell*. 2. A certain aim he took At a fair Vernal *Bliss*. *N.* ii. 1. 157. *†To give aim*: to guide by informing of the result of a preceding shot. *†To cry aim*: to encourage archers by crying out 'Aim!' *Free from selfish* A. *Wesley* 3. The aim of Punishment is not a revenge, but terror *Housses*. Hence *Aimful* a. full of purpose, whence *Aimfully* *adv.* *Aimless* a. purposeless, whence *Aimlessly* *adv.* *Aimlessness*.
- Ain't** (*ānt*), 1778. Later variant of *AN'T*, now illiterate or dial.
- Air** (*ār*), ME. [a. OFr. *air* -L. *aiem*, a. Gr. *ἀήρ*, f. *αἰθήρ*.] The later senses. *external manner*, *musical mode*, were adopted c. 1600 from *Fr. air*, and are prob. not f. OFr. *aire*, *Airik*, but are extensions of the idea of 'atmosphere'. 1. *Atmospheric air*. 2. The gaseous substance which envelops the earth, and is breathed by all land animals; one of the four elements of the ancients, now known to be a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, carbonic acid gas, and traces of other substances as contaminants ME. Also *fig.* *†2.* Any aeriform body, as a gas, a vapour -1819. 3. The whole body of air surrounding, or (pop.) above the earth ME. Also *fig.* 4. A special state of the atmosphere, as *night air*, etc. 1479, *esp.* fresh air ME: miasma ME; *†effluvia*, odour ME. 5. Air in motion, a breeze, current, or draught 1535. *†6.* Breath; *fig.* popular applause -1821. *†7.* Hence, inspiration, whispers -1660. 8. *fig.* (cf. 3 and 5.) Public exposure, publicity 1601. 1. As transparent, as colourless, as invisible as the a. we breathe *Hutton*. 2. A bird of the air shall carry the voice *Isa.* l. 20. An open air meeting (*rare*). In the air: 1. a. In men's minds, everywhere abroad, 2. in an uncertain state. 3. *Mid* protruded into the open country, with its flank unprotected. 4. To build (castle) in the air, to form unsubstantial projects. 5. The cold winter a. 1649, one's native a. *Poet.* change of a. *1840*. Abroad to take the a. *Massey* a. *Poet.* a. and as fumes 1861. Hunting comes by the a. 1809. 5. bring with thee eyes from Heaven or blasts from Hell *Ham.* l. iv. 41. In the a. of the door *unad.* 8. To take air, to 'get wind'. Least the devine take a. *Ten.* N. ii. 1. 244.
- II. Manner, appearance.** 1. Outward appearance, look, style 1596. 2. Of a person. Mien, gesture, manner (*arch*) 1599, *†mood* -1726. 3. An affected appearance 1600. *†4.* Stylishness -1816. 1. Seest thou not the ayre of the Court in these enfoldings *Ham.* i. iii. 755. With the a. of a secret Poet, of a paradox *Huxy*. 2. Her a., if not her words *Dryden*. With a decline a. *Hutton* 3. Taking the a. of a superficial mentor *Geo. Estlin*. To give oneself airs *Hutton*.
- III. In music** [= musical model]. 1. Connected succession of musical sounds; song-like music, melody 1590. 2. *intr.* A piece of music to be sung or played as a 'solo', with or without a distinct harmonized accompaniment; a melody 1604; *†4.* sprightly tune or song -1789. 3. The predominant part of a harmonized composition, in part music usu. the soprano part 1819. *†4.* A part-song 1597. 1. Any eye of musick *Stech.* v. i. 76. *Comb.* a. ball, a ball inflated with a; a toy; bath, an arrangement for drying chemical substances; -bed, one with a mattress inflated with a; -bladder, (1) a sac filled with a. in an animal or plant; also, a vesicle in glass, etc.; (2) the swimming-bladder of fishes; -bone, a bone for the reception of a., as in birds; -box, (1) the *Atmosphere* of a fire-engine or life-boat; (2) a square wooden tube used in mining to convey a. into the face of a single drift; -brake, one worked by condensed a.; -brick, one perforated for

on a canal casing h as g e o n g
h bac f as m h m n y o k e p h a ff ho
de k castle a us ary pr
n e p e n w p a n ., cell, any small
cavity lined with a; esp. (in pl) small cells in the
lungs of animals, forming the extremities of the
ramifications of the bronchial tubes; air-cavities in
plants; chamber, (s) any cavity filled with a, in
an animal or plant; (2) in a pump, etc., a receptacle
containing a, which, when compressed, maintains a
constant pressure upon the water; an air-vessel;
whence -chambered a; -cock, a stop-cock to let
a, out or in; -cushion, one inflated with a; -drain,
a covered channel round a foundation to prevent
damp; -duct, a passage for a, esp. to the air-bladder
of fishes; -engine, one actuated by heated a; -foun-
tain, one actuated by compressed a; -grating, one
for the entrance of a, under floors, etc.; -gun, one
projecting balls, etc., by compressed a; -hammer,
one moved by compressed a; -head, -ing, a smaller
passage in a mine, driven parallel with the gate-road,
to carry a for ventilation; -holder, an air-tight
vessel or receiver; -hole, one to admit a; -pipe, a
breathing-place in the ice, in rapid rivers; the cavities
in a metal casting, produced by a; -jacket, one with
air tight lining, to give buoyancy in water, when in-
flated; -line, (a) a bee-line; (b) a line of aircraft;
-monger, a visionary projector; -puff (see -cush-
ion); -pipe, one of the bronchial tubes; a ventilating
pipe; -plant, an epiphyte, which has roots uncon-
nected with the ground; -poise, an instrument for
weighing a; -port, a port-hole in a ship for ventila-
tion; -pump, a machine for exhausting the a, out of
a vessel by the strokes of a piston; -root, the root
of an epiphyte, which hangs in a; -sac (= -cell),
-scuttle (= -port); -shaft, a straight passage, usu-
vertical, for admitting a, into a mine or tunnel;
-stone, an aerolite; -stove, one which heats a,
passing between its surface and its casing; -thermo-
meter, one measuring temperature by the expansion
of a column of a; -threads, those of the gossamer
spider seen floating in the a; -tight a, impelmeable
to a, 1760; whence -tightly adv.; -trap, one for pre-
venting the escape of foul a, from sewers, etc.

b. In comb. relating to flying machines or aviation,
as a-bus, -float, -line, -liner, -mail, -ship, -sickness;
a, force, that part of the forces of a country (in
Great Britain, Royal Air Force, abbrev. R.A.F.)
which consists of officers and men with the necessary
flying machines; so a-commandore, -marshal;
-port? [Port sb.], a place containing an aerodrome
at which flying machines start on or land from their
voyages, so -station; a, raid, a raiding attack by
aeroplanes upon an enemy; -worthy a, in fit condition
to travel through the air

Hence **Airless** a, void of air; stuffy, still.
Air (ēu), v. 1530. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.*
To expose to the open air; to ventilate. 2. To
expose to heat, dry or warm at the fire 1610. 3.
To expose oneself to the fresh air 1611. Also
intrans. (air ch) 1533. 4. *to wear openly*; and
hence, to show off 1611. Also *refl.* and *intr.* 1670.
1. To a doublet and cloak Scott, a gown 1861.
2. Air'd at the fire 1733. 3. To a, myself in my
native fields Lamb. 4. I begg'd leave to tyre this
jewel *Cymb* II. 11. 98. Airing a snowy hand Lennyson.
Hence **Aired** (ēvid) *pp.*, and a ventilated, or dried
by heat; in *comb.* having an air (and of breath, man-
ner, mien, tune) **Airer**, one who or that which airs;
spec. a frame for airing clothes. **Airing** *sb.* the
action of Air v. 1, 2; a walk, ride, or drive to take the
air; exercising horses in the open air.

Air (ēi), *Sc. ēt*, *adv.* (see f. **ERE**). † **Fer-**
merly, early.
Air day or late day Scott.
Air e, *Sc.* f. **EYRE**, a circuit court.
† **Air-balloon**, 1753. = **BALLOON**.
Aircraft (ēu'kraft), 1907. [**CRAFT** 8.]
Flying machines collectively.
† **Aire**, *sb.* 1581. [a. OF. *aire* :—L. *ara*] An altar -1652.
† **Aire**, *sb.* 2. ME. [a. OF. *aire*.] Early f. **ABRIZ**
-1706. Hence **Aire** v, to build an aerie.
Airedale (ēuidēl). A district in the W.
Riding of Yorkshire; *A. terrier*, a breed of
large rough-haired dogs.

Airily (ēu'ril), *adv.* 1766. [f. **AIRY** a.]
In an airy manner; thinly, lightly; with light
hearts, gaily; jauntily. So **Airiness**.
Airman (ēu'mæn), 1910. The pilot of an
aeroplane or airship. So **Airwoman**. So **Air-**
manship [alter *seamanship*] 1864.
Airplane (ēu'plæn), 1907. = **AEROPLANE** 2.
Airship (ēu'ship), 1888. [After *G. Luftschiff*] A
dringible motor-driven balloon, usu. cigar-
shaped.
Airt (ēu'it, *Sc. ēt*), *sb.* 1470. [app. a.
Gael. *aird*, a height.] A quarter of the com-
pass; a direction. Hence **Airt** v, to guide.

Air vessel 1676. 1. *Nat. Hist.* Any
vesse used o con a n g a, esp. the tracheae
of insects, and the spiral vessels in plants. 2.
Hydraul. = **AIR-CHAMBER**. 1819.

Airway (ēu'wei), 1859. [f. **AIR** sb. +
WAY sb.] 1. A passage for air, esp. one for
ventilation in a mine. 2. The route of a service
of aeroplanes or airships 1908.

Airy (ēu'ri), a. ME. [f. **AIR** sb.] 1. Of
the atmosphere. 1. † **Atmospheric**, aerial
-1677; performed in the air 1621; placed high
in the air, lofty; hence, heavenly (*poet.*) 1590.
2. Exposed to the air; breezy 1596.
1. The a voyage 1778. The airy Mountain Den-
ham A. brows MARLOWE. 2. A more a mode of
life JOHNSON.

II. Of the substance. 1. Composed of air,
air-like, immaterial ME.; light or buoyant as
air 1598, elastic 1642; sprightly 1644; delicate
in imagination 1779. 2. Unsubstantial as air;
unreal 1590, superficial, flippant 1598, visionary
1567. † 3. Assuming airs -1606; of a good air
-1609.

1. Thin a, shapes Addison. An a, bridge, tread Scott.
A Songs and Galliards 1674. The fancy of Spenser;
and the dream that hovers over it Hazlitt. 2.
A, nothing *Midr. M. i. i. 16*. An ayrie, and meere
borrow'd thing B. Jons. An a, metaphysician BURKE.

Airy, obs. and dial. f. **AREA**.

Aisle (ail), ME. [Orig. a. OFr. *ele*, *sele*
—L. *ala* wing (contr. from *axilla*). In Eng.
confused with *ile*, *yle* island, *relish*, a 1700,
as *isle*, and recently, after Fr. *aisle*, as *aisle*.]
1. A wing or lateral division of a church, the
part on either side of the nave, usu. divided from
it by a row of pillars. Also fig. 12. *Crass aisle*:
a transept -1772. 3. Also, a. Any division of a
church 1762; b. (quasi **ALLEY**) A passage in a
church between the rows of pews or seats 1731.
1. Long lies extended Pope. A double ale RAY. As
he tends the solemn aisle 1782. *fig.* Aisles of the
forest 1854, of the pine B. TAYLOR. 3. b. 'Aisle' (to
be written *aisle*). The walks in a church or wings of
a quire JOHNSON. Hence **Aisled** *adj.* furnished
with aisles; *fig.* placed in an a. **Aisleless** a
unfurnished with aisles.

Ait (ait), [OE. *iggað*, *iggað*, perh. dim. of
leg island. The *i* is obscure. The later *ait*,
und-*ait*, are mod. after *isle*, Fr. *ilot*. See **EVOT**.]
An islet or small isle; esp. one in a river.

Ait, *ait*, *Sc.* and north. = **OAT**.

Aitch (the letter); see **ACHE** sb. 3 and H.

Aitch-bone (ēi'foun), ME. [orig. *nache-*
or nage-bone, a. OFr. *nache*, *nage* :—late L.
natica* f. *natus*; see **NACHA. For loss of *n*, cf.
ADDER. Error. *refash* as *H-*, *ice*, *edge-bone*.]
The bone of the rump, or the cut of beef lying
over it.

Aith, obs. or dial. f. **OATH**.
Aithology, obs. var. of **ETIOLOGY**.

Ajar (ādzā'u), *adv.* 1. ME. [A *prep.* 1 +
CHAR, OE. *cyr* a turn.] On the turn, slightly
opened as a door. Error. *at jar*.
The dim lattice is a. Scott.

Ajar, *adv.* 2. 1553 [A *prep.* 1 + **JAR** sb.; or
for *at jar*] In a jarring state, out of harmony.
A. with the world Hawthorne.

Ajee (ādzī), *adv.* *Sc.* and *dial.* Also *agee*.
1733. [A *prep.* 1 + **JEE**.] Aside; (of a gate)
ajar. Also *fig.*

Ajog (ādzog), *adv.* 1879. [A *prep.* 1] On
the jog.

Ajoint (ādzoi'nt), *adv.* 1840. [A *prep.* 1]
On a joint or pivot. Jointed, supple.

Ake, earlier and better f. **ACHE** v.

† **Akeborne**, error. f. **ACORN**.

Aker, obs. f. **ACRE**; var. of **ACKER**, tidal
bore.

Aketon, -toun, obs. vars. of **ACTON**,
HAQUETON.

Akimbo (ākimbō), *adv.* ME. [?] The
hand resting on the hips, and the elbow turned
outwards.

With his arm a 1777. Both arms a. BROWNING.

Akin (ākin), 1558. [cont. from *of kin*.]
A. *adv.* 1. Of kin, by way of blood relation-
ship. 2. Of things; Of nature or character,
in character 1633. See also **KIN** 3 b.

2. To Love, Fear's nears akin P. Fletcher.
B. *adv.* (Only alter its sb.) 1. Of the same
kin, related by blood 1586. 2. Of things:
Allied in character, etc. 1603.

M be and he a c a. Foot. 2 The sensation
was a, to giddiness TYNDALL. Hence † **Akin** a.
Fuller.

|| **Akinesia** (ākīnēsīā), 1878. [a. Gr.] *Phys.*
Paralysis of the motor nerves. Also **Akinesis**.
Hence **Akinetic** a.

Akmit (āk'mit), 1837. [f. Gr. *akmētē*.]
Min. A bisulfate of the Amphibole group.

Aknee (āni), *adv.* ME. [f. ON + **KNEE**.]
On one's knee or knees.

Aknow, obs. f. **ACKNOW** v.

Akre [app. f. *akern* as *pl.*], obs. f. **ACORN**.

Al, obs. f. **ALL**, retained in comp. in *albeit*,
almighty, etc.

Al, *pref.* 1 = L. *ad-* bef. *l*, OFr. *a-*, *refash*.
later after L. as *at-*. Occas. for *a-* (not = L.
al-), as in *al(l)ay*.

Al, *pref.* 2, the Arab. article, as in *alcohol*, etc.

-al, *suffix* 1, of *adjs.* and *sbs.* 1. *adj.* repr.
L. *-alis* = 'of the kind of, pertaining to'. In
Eng. *-al* is suffixed to any L. sb., as in *bas-al*,
etc.; to Gr. sbs., as in *baptismal*, etc.; to L. *adjs.*
in *-eus*, *-ius*, *-uus*, *-rus*, *-is*, and Gr. *adjs.* in
-kōs, *-oēthēs*, as *comical*, *spheroidal*. 2. *sb.* *Adjs.*
in *-al* used subst. in L. have been adopted
in Eng.; and OFr. *-aille*, *-ail*, *-el*, f. L. *-alia*
(neut. pl.) became an Eng. formative of nouns of
action, as in *Afr. arrivaille* arrival.

-al, *suffix* 2 (= *alcohol* or *aldehyde*), as in
chloral, *ethyl*.

|| **Ala** (a la), 1646 [Fr. *à la* (sc. *mode*)]
After the (specified) manner, method, or style,
as *à la française*; hence *à la Reine* (= *à la*
mode de la Reine), etc.

|| **Ala** (ēlā) Pl. *alae* (ēlēt), 1755. [L.] 1.
Any wing-like process; esp. (*Phys.*) a lateral
cartilage of the nose; (*Bot.*) fan axil; a side
petal of a papilionaceous corolla 1794. 2.
Arch. A side apartment of a Roman house.
Cf. **AISLE**. 1832.

|| **Alabandine**, ME. [a. L. *alabandina*
(sc. *gemma*), f. *Alabanda* in Cana.] 1. =
ALMANDINE -1656. 2. = next.

Alabandite (alābā'ndit), [f. *Alabanda*
(see prec.).] *Min.* A native iron-black sub-
metallic sulphide of manganese, called also
manganblende. DANA.

Alabarch (alābā'rk), 1727. [ad. L.
alabarches, a. Gr.] Title of the chief magistrate
of the Jews at Alexandria under the Ptolemies.

Alabaster (alābā'stā, alābā'stō), ME.
[a. OFr. *alabastr* (*alabātre*), ad. L. a. Gr. *ἀλα-
βάστρος*, prop. *ἀλάβαστρος*.] 1. A term for sul-
phate of lime or gypsum, occurring white, yellow,
red, or clouded (*Modern or Gypsum A.*); also
for the varieties of stalagmitic carbonate of lime
used by the ancients (*Oriental or Calcareous A.*).
2. A box for unguents, made of alabaster ME.
† 3. A liquid measure = half the sextary. 4.
adj. (*sb.* as *attrib.*) Of or like alabaster 1526.
1. Like his Grand sire cut in Alabaster *Merch. V.*
1.1 84. 4. An a box of precious oylment *TYNDAL*.
Babes, a innocent arms SHAKS. vars. **Alabastr**
(16-17th c.) || **Alabastrites**. Hence **Alabastrine**
a or of like 2.

|| **Alabastrum**, 1706. *Bot.* A flower-bud.
Alabaster, obs. f. **ALABASTER** and **AR-**
BLASTER.

|| **Ala carte** (alākā't, Fr. *alakart*), 1826.
[Fr. = by the card.] Said of meals ordered by
separate items: opp. to **TABLE D'HÔTE**.

Alack (alāk), *int.* 1480. [f. A *int.* O!
+ **LACK** sb. 1 used as exclam.] An exclam. of
pity or shame; hence of regret or surprise.
arch., *poet.*, or *dial.*

A! our friend is gone TENNYSON. Alack the
day! alack-a day! shame to, woe worth, the day!
Aphet. lack a day, of surprise only.

|| **Alack**, *adv.* rare. 1538. [A *prep.* 1 +
LACK.] Lacking -1587.

|| **Alacrious**, a. 1602. [f. L. *alacris*.]
Lively. Hence † **Alacriously** *adv.* † **Ala-**
crioness, var. **Alacritous** (rare).

Alacrity (alāk'rit), 1510. [a. L. *ala-*
crītatō.] Cheerful readiness, promptitude,
liveliness, sprightliness.

That mercurious alacrity languished MOX. A. of
spirit *Rock III*, v. iii. 73. [cf. *Visage Struck*. Grate-
ful a. Scott.]

|| **Alala**, 1675. [Dor. Gr.] A Greek battle-
cry. HOBBS.

o (Ger. *Köln*). o (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dune*). ũ (Ger. *et*). ē (ē) (there). ē (ē) (tern). ē (Fr. *faure*). ē (fr. *feru*, earth).

Alalia, 1878. [I. Gr. ἀλᾱλία.] *Med*
Loss of speech.

Alalite (æ'lalit). [I. *Alh*, in Tyrol.] *A*
Malacolite or Diopside. *DANA*.

Alameda (ælāmēdā). 1843. [Sp.] *A*
public walk, shaded with trees.

Alami-re, 1308. [I. *a*, *la*, *mi*, *re*.] *litus*.
The lowest tone but one in Aretine's scale—1760.

Alamodality, 1753. [a. mod. L. *ala-*
modality, f. next.] The quality of being *à la*
mode.

A — a good and pregnant word Southey.

Alamode, *à la mode* (ælāmōd, Fr.
alamōd). 1649. [a. Fr.] 1. *phr.* In the
fashion. 2. *as adj.* Fashionable 1650. *†3.*
subst. A fashion or mood — 1683. 4. A thin
light glossy black silk 1676.

a. A. silk, see *a. A. beef* scraps of beef boiled
down into a stew. 4. The alamodes of Lyons
MACAULAY.

Alamort, *à la mort* (ælāmōrt, Fr.
alamōrt). 1592. [Fr.; occas. *all amori*,
whence AMORT.] 1. *adv.* To the death.

2. *adj.* Sick to death; dispirited.
3. What sweetening all-mort *Tam. Shr.* iv. lii 36.

Alam, ME. [a. OFr.] A wolf-hound.
CHAUCER.

Aland (ælænd), *adv.* ME. [A *prep.* 1 +
LAND.] *†*In the country — 1568; *ashore*
(*arch.*); to the land ME.

Alanine (æ'lānin). 1863. [f. AL (PE-
HYDR) + -INE; the -an- is euphonic.] 1.
The 'acid' monamide C₂H₅NO₂, derived from
lactic acid by replacement of the alcoholic
hydroxyl by NH₂. 2. (in pl.) A name for
the group of acid amides, derived from the
lactic series.

Alanin, 1847. [f. Germ. *alanin* elec-
pane, *Inula Helenum*.] *Chem.* = INULIN

Alar (ælār), *adj.* 1839. [ad. L. *alaris*, f.
ala.] 1. Of or belonging to wings 1847;
wing-shaped 1839. 2. *Bot.* and *Phys.* Axil-
lary 1858

Alarge, *v.* ME. [a. OFr. *alar-gir*.] To
increase — 1560. Also *intr.* (OFr. *s'alar-gir*)

Alarm (ælārm), *sb.* Also *alarum* (now
pronounced ælēm, ælēm). ME. [a.
OFr. *alarme*, a. It. *allarme* = *all'arme*!
Mistaken in 17th c. for *all arms*!] 1. As a
phrase. *†1. int.* An exclamation. = 'To arms'
— 1500. *†2. quasi-sb.* The call to arms, by
crying *alarme*! or otherwise. With *cry*, *sound*,
etc. — 1594.

1. Crying *alarme*, help HOLLAND. 2. Strike
alarum, drummes SHAKS.

II. As *sb.* with *pl.* 1. A call to arms
1548; news of approaching hostility 1812.
2. A sound to warn of danger, or to arouse.
†3. a sudden peal rung out by a tocsin, or a
chime by a clock 1592. Also *fig.* 3. The
mechanism which sounds the *a.*; also *fig.*
Usu. *alarum*. 1586. 4. A warning of
danger of any kind 1591. 5. *Fencing.* A
step or stamp made on the ground with the
advancing foot 1579. 6. A din (*arch.*) 1523
†7. A sudden attack; a surprise — 1681. 8
A state of excitement caused by danger appre-
hended 1897.

1. The scouts bring swift alarms in Southey. 2.
fig. An alarm against Usurers LOPES. 4. Your...
benevolence took the alarm JUNIUS. So to give the *a.*
5. This alarm in the elements KEATS. 6. A blan-
ket in the Alarm of fears caught up *Hamlet* iv. ii. 532.
Comb. *alarum-bell*, *alarum-bell*, *alarum-bell*, *alarum-bell*,
also *fig.*; *alarum-clock*, *alarum-clock*, *alarum-clock*,
loudly at any pre-appointed hour; *alarum-gauge*,
an appliance to give warning of a dangerous pressure
of steam or deficiency of water in a boiler; *a. gun*,
cannon, one fired to give *a.*; *post*, a post appointed
for each regiment to march to in case of an *a.*; *word*,
a watchword. Hence *Alarmism*, the profession
or practice of the alarmist. *Alarmist*, a panic-
monger.

Alarm (ælārm), *v.* 1590. [f. the *sb.*]
†1. To call to arms — 1718; to rouse to action
— 1768. 2. To arouse to a sense of danger,
to put on the alert 1631. 3. To keep in
excitement 1661. 4. To excite with sudden
fear or apprehension of danger 1653.

2. For the purpose of alarming the guards MACAULAY.
4. I am alarmed at the aspect of affairs
(*mod.*). Hence *Alarmable* *a.* liable to be alarmed.
Alarmed *phl.* *a.* aroused, on the watch, disturbed.

a (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *e* (ever). *ei* (I, eye). *e* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sit). *i* (Psyche). *q* (what). *p* (got).

Alarmedly *adv.* **Alarming** *phl.* *a.* disturbing
with apprehension of danger. **Alarminly** *adv.*

Alarum, var. of ALARM, now only poet.,
or in senses of *sb.* II, 2, 3.

Alary (ælār), *a.* 1658. [ad. L. *alaris*,
f. ALA.] Of or pertaining to wings or *ala*.

Alas (ālās), *int.* ME. [a. OFr. *ha las*.
a las (helas), f. *ha*! = AH! + *las* = L. *lassum*.]
An exclamation of unhappiness, sorrow, pity, etc.

Alas the heavy day *Old iv.* ii. 42.

Alastor (ælāstōr), *rare*. 1810. [a. Gr.,
f. *ἀλᾱστρ* + *λαστρ*, *λαστρ*.] A relentless spirit;
a Nemesis.

Alate (ælāt), *adv.* *arch.* ME. [A *prep.* 2
+ LATE.] *Of late*.

Alate (ælāt), *a.* 1668. [ad. L. *alatus*,
f. *ala*.] Having wings or wing-like appen-
dages. var. *Alated a.*

Alaternus (ælātērnūs), 1607. [f. L. *ala*
wing + *ternus* three.] *Bot.* An evergreen
shrub (*Rhamnus Alaternus*) of the genus
Rhamnus or Buckthorns.

Alation (ælājən), [a. Fr., f. L. *alatus*, f.
ala.] A winged condition; the mode in which
the wings of insects are disposed.

Alaut, var. of ALAN.

Alay, *v.* 1508. [?] Term of art: 'To
carve' a pheasant.

Alb (ælb), [OE. *albe*, ad. late L. *alba* (sc.
tunica, or *vestis*).] A tonic of white cloth,
reaching to the feet, and enveloping the person;
worn by priests in religious ceremonies, and
occ. by consecrated kings
[Sigismund was buried in his regalia a. 1606.]

Albacore (ælbākōr), 1579. [a. Pg.
albacor, f. Arab. *al bahr*, the young camel.
A fish; prop. a large species of Tunny
(*Thynnus*), found in the Atlantic, also loosely,
of other species. var. *Albicore* (Fr.).]

Alban (ælbān), 1663. [f. L. *albus*.] A
white crystalline resinous substance extracted
from gutta-percha on treatment with alcohol,
etc.

Albata (ælbātā), 1848. [a. L. *albata*
adj. fem.] A white metallic composition.
German silver.

Albation, 1612. [ad. med. L. *albation-*
em.] 1. *Alchem.* = ALBIFICATION. 2
Dusting; *†* orng with a white powder 1612.

Albatross (ælbātrops), 1681. [app. Pg.
ALCATRAS, altered, perh. after *albus* white,
the albatross being white, to *albi*, *albe*,
albatross.] *†1.* The Frigate-bird, = AT-
CATRAS 2. — 1753. 2. A family of birds
allied to the Petrels (Order *Tubulari*), inhabit-
ing the Pacific and Southern Oceans. The
great Albatross, *Diomedea exulans*, is the
largest of sea-birds.

Albe, 1697. [Eng. form of ALBUM.]
Rom. Antiq. A register.

Albe, *conj.* *arch.* Also *al be*, *albe*, *all*
be. = ALBEIT.

Albedo (ælbīdō), 1859. [L.] White-
ness; *spec.* in *Astr.* The proportion of the
solar light incident upon an element of the
surface of a planet, which is again reflected
from it.

Albeit (ælbīt), *conj.* ME. [prop. *phr.*,
= *all though it be that*; see ALL *adv.*] 1.
Admitting (*that*) 1400. 2. Although ME.

3. In *contr. cl.*: even if 1795.
2. All be it he could not saye naye MORRIS. 3.
A certain (i.e. uncertain) morrow THACKERAY.

Albert (ælbərt). In full *Albert chain*.
1833. [f. *Albert*, the Prince Consort of Queen
Victoria.] A kind of watch-chain.

Albertite (ælbərtīt), 1875. [f. *Albert*,
New Brunswick.] *Min.* A jet-black bituminous
mineral found in New Brunswick.

Albert-type, 1875. [f. name of inventor.]
A method of printing in ink from photographic
plates; also, the picture so printed.

Albescent (ælbēsənt), *a.* 1831. [ad. L.
albescentem, *albescere*.] Growing or passing
into white.

Albespyne, -ine (ælbēsəpīn). ME. [a.
OFr. *albespīne* (mod. *albespīne*). — L. *alba spīna*.]
Whitethorn, hawthorn. *arch.*

Albeston (ælbēstən), ME. [a. OFr. *albeston*,
var. *albeston*, a. L. = ASEBETOS — 1567]

Albicant, *phl.* *a.* 1879. [ad. L. *albi-*
cantem; see next.] Growing white.

Albication (ælbikēʃən), 1879. [f. I.
albicat, *albicare*, f. *albus*.] The process of
growing white; esp. the development of light
patches, bands, etc. in the foliage of plants.

Albicore, var. of ALBACORE.

Albification, ME. [a. Fr., ad. L. *albi-*
ficatio; see ALBIFY.] *Alchem.* The pro-
cess or art of making white — 1592.

Albiflorous, *a.* 1879. [f. L. *albus* +
flor + -OUS.] *Bot.* White-flowered.

Albin (ælbīn), 1817. [f. L. *albus*] *Min.*
An opaque white apophyllite found in
Bohemia.

Albines (ælbīnz), *sb. pl.* 1879. [f. I.
albus.] *Veg. Phys.* Small colourless bodies
found with aleuron grains.

Albino (ælbīnō, ælbīnō) *Pl. -os*. 1777.
[a. Sp. or Pg. (orig. applied by the Pg. to
white African negroes).] 1. A human being
having a congenital deficiency of colouring
pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes, so that the
former are white, and the eyes pink. 2.

Applied also to animals, as white mice, etc.,
and to plants lacking chlorophyll 1859.
Hence *Albinism*, a female *a.* *Albinism*,
Albinism, the condition of being an *a.*

Albite (ælbīt), 1843. [f. L. *albus*.]
Min. White or soda feldspar. Hence *Alb-*
ite *a.* of the nature of, or containing, *a.*

Albolith, 1875. [f. I. *albus* + *lit* *litheos*.]
A white cement made from magnesia and
silica.

Albora k, *Obs.* 1635. [Arab.] A white
mule; *esp.* that which was said to have carried
Mohammed up to heaven.

Albugo (ælbūgō), ME. [L., f. *albus*.]
A disease of the eye in which a white opaque
spot forms on the transparent cornea. Hence
Albuginean *a.* of or like the white flaccid
tissue of the eye. *Albugineous* *a.* = ALBU-
GINEAN; albuminous. *†* *Albugineous* *a.* albu-
minous *†* *Albugineousness*.

Album (ælbūm), *Pl. albums*. 1651.
[a. L. *album*, a blank tablet; orig. used as L.]
1. *Rom. Antiq.* A tablet on which the prætor's
edicts and other public matters were recorded
for public information 1753. 2. A blank
book in which to insert autographs, verses,
drawings, stamps, etc. 1851. 3. A *Visions*'
Book 1775. Hence *Albumen* relating to
albums, *Albumen*, a female keeper of an *a.*
(*Nonce-wrd.*) LAMB.

Album, 1527. [f. L. *album*.] 1.
Path. Leucorrhœa. 2. Rent paid in white
money or silver — 1775.

Albumen (ælbūmēn), 1599. [a. L.]
1. The white of an egg. 2. The substance
which exists nearly pure in the white of an egg,
and is a constituent of animal solids and fluids,
and of the tuberos roots and seeds of plants;
see ALBUMIN 1800. 3. *Bot.* The substance
which surrounds the embryo in many seeds;
the endosperm or perisperm 1877. Hence
Albuminize *v.* to cover, coat, or impregnate,
with *a.* *Albuminize*, one who albuminizes.

Albumin (ælbūmīn), 1869. [a. Fr.
albumine, f. L. *albumin*.] A class of ALBU-
MINOIDS, comprising those soluble in water
(= ALBUMEN 2), in dilute acids, and in alkalis
(acid or alkali albumins). Hence *Albu-*
minate, a combination of *a.* with certain bases,
in which the *a.* acts as a very feeble acid.

Albuminated *phl.* *a.* albuminated. *Albu-*
miniferous *a.* producing *a.* *Albuminimeter*,
a polarizing apparatus for measuring the *a.* in
a liquid. *Albuminin*, the substance of the
cells enclosing the white of birds' eggs. *Albu-*
miniparous *a.* producing *a.* *Albuminize* *v.*
(*Fr.*) to convert into *a.*; whence *Albuminiza-*
tion, re-conversion of *a.* tissue into *a.* [*Albu-*
minosis, *Path.* a condition of the blood in
which there is an excess of *a.*]

Albumino (ælbūmīnō), *comb. f.* of
ALBUMEN. 1. *adv.* Albuminously, as in
a. fibrous. 2. *adj.* Albuminous, as in *a.*
chloride.

Albuminoid (ælbūmīnōid), *a.* 1839. [f.
L. *albumin*.] Like albumen. As *sb.* (in *phl.*)

= *Albuminoid Principles*. Organic compounds which form the chief part of the tissues of animals and plants = **PROTEINS**. 1873. Hence *Albuminoid* *a*.

Albuminose (ælbi'minōs), *a*. 1847. [ad. mod. L. *albuminosus*] = ALBUMINOUS 1859. *As is* A crystalloid substance derived from albumen by the action of pepsin in weak acid solutions 1847.

Albuminous (ælbi'minəs), *a*. 1791. [f. L. *albumin-*] 1. Of the nature or character of albumen or albumin. 2. *Bot.* Containing albumen in the seed, see **ALBUMEN** 3. 3 *fig.* Insipid 1865. Hence *Albuminousness*. **Albuminuria** (ælbi'miniū'riā). 1854 [f. L. *albumin-* + Gr. *urōpos*]. *Path.* The escape of albumen in the urine.

Alburn (ælbū'n), 1753. *I.* = ALBURNUM.

Alburnum (ælbū'n), 1664. [a. L. f. *albus*]. The sap-wood in exogenous trees. Hence *Alburnous* *a* of, or of the nature of, *a*.

Alcade, var. of **ALCALDE**; and *cron*, f. **ALCAYDE**.

Alcahest, var. of **ALKAHEST**.

Alcaic (ælkē'ik). Also **alch-**. 1630. [ad. L. *alcaicus*, a. Gr. *ἀλκαῖος*, f. *Ἀλκαῖος*] *ad.* Of or pertaining to Alcaeus, a lyric poet of Mytilene (c. 600 B. C.), or his metre 1637. *sb.* in *Alcaic strophes*.

Alcaid, var. of **ALCAYDE**.

Alcalde (alka'idē). 1615. [Sp. ad. Arab. Cf. *CAD.*] A sheriff or justice, in Spain and Portugal.

Alcali, etc. obs. var. of **ALKALI**, etc.

Alcantra, -na. 1625 [a. Sp. *alcana*, a. Arab. *al-hanā*, see **HENNA** and **ALKANET**] *Bot.* Egyptian Privet (*Lantana camara* L., N. O. *Lythraceae*), or its leaves, etc., used by Orientals to dye parts of the body reddish orange, henna.

Alcargen, **alcarsin**; see **AIK-**.

Alcarraza (ælkārā'zā, Sp. *alkārā'pā*). 1618 [Sp. ad. Arab.] A porous earthenware vessel used for cooling water by evaporation.

Alcatraz, -ace, -ash. 1564. [a. Sp., Pg. *alcátraz*, var. of Pg. *alcátraz* the bucket of a water-wheel, applied orig. to the Pelican, which was supposed to draw up water in its beak.]

1. Sp. and Pg. name of the Pelican; applied also to sea-mews, etc. 2. King name for the Frigate Bird, *Fachypicus aquilus* -1692. 3. A kind of albatross, prob. *Diomedea fuliginosa* -1775.

Alcavala (ælkāvā'la). 1776. [Sp., ad. Arab.] A tax of ten per cent upon sales **ADAM SMITH**.

Alcayde (ælkā'dē, Sp. *alkā'idē*). 1502. [Sp., ad. Arab.] The governor of a fortress, the warden of a prison; (in Spain, Portugal, Barbary, etc.). ¶ *OE.* confused with **ALCALDE**.

Alcazar (ælkā'zār). 1615. [Sp., ad. Arab.] A palace, fortress.

Alce. 1541. [a. L. *alce*]. An elk -1753.

Alchemic, -al; (ælkēm'ik, -al), *a*; also **alchym-**. 1815 [ad. med. L. *alchymicus*; see **ALCHEMY**] Of or belonging to alchemy. Also *fig.* Hence *Alchemically* *adv*.

Alchemist (ælkēm'ist). 1514. [a. OFr. *alquimiste*, *alquimiste*; see **ALCHUMY**] One who studies or practises alchemy.

You are an Alchemist, make Gold of that *Timon* v. 1.117. var. **Alchemister**. Hence *Alchemistic*, -al *a*. **Alchemistry**, alchemy.

Alchemize (ælkēm'iz), *v*. 1603. [f. **ALCHEMIST**] To change, as by alchemy.

Till the sunbeams striking this (i. e. the hair), A. it dulls Mas. *Bowling*.

Alchmy (ælk'mi). ME. [a. OFr. *alquime*, -*emie*, ad. med. L. *alchymia*, a. Arab. *al + kīmia*, app. a. Gr. *χημία*, *χημία* (transmutation), mostly explained as 'the Egyptian art', and identified with *χημία* 'land of Khem', 'black earth', i. e. Egypt. It was afterwards confused with Gr. *χημία*, f. *χρ-*, *χρ-*, to pour, *alchm* thinks *χρυσία* was the original.] 1. The chemist yof the Middle-Ages and 16th c., limited to the pursuit of the transmutation of baser metals into gold, and the search for the

alkahest, and the panacea. Also *fig.* 2. A composition, mainly of brass, imitating gold; 'alchemy gold'; also, a trumpet made of this -1812. Also *fig.*

1. It has been [said] that A. was the mother of Chemistry *Whewell fig.* Guiding pale streamers with heavenly alchmy *Shakspeare Sonnet*. 2. Cherubim Put to their mouths the sounding alchymic *Milt. P. L.* ii. 516. Hence **Alchymy** *a* (f. the *sb.* 2) to plate, or to alloy. Cf. to *lay*, *laymen*, etc.

Alchim-; see **ALCHEM-**.

Alchitran, **alkitran**. ME. [a. OFr. *alchitran*, *alquitran*, a. Sp., ad. Arab.] The resin or pitch of fir-trees, extended to a. oil of cedar and juniper, b. mineral pitch, bitumen, etc. -1658.

Alchym-; see **ALCHEM-**.

Alcoate, -hate, short f. **ALCOHOLATE** (see **ALCOHOL**).

Alcohol (ælkə'hpl). 1543. [a. med. L. ad. Arab. *al-kuḥl* 'collyrium', f. Heb.; see *Exod xvi. 40*] 1. *orig.* The fine metallic powder used in the East to stain the eyelids, etc. powdered antimony; also, occas. powdered galena -1819. 2. Any impalpable powder, produced by trituration, or esp. by sublimation -1812. 3. By extension to fluids: An essence or 'spirit', obtained by distillation -1794. *fig.* Quintessence 1830. 4. Pure spirit of wine; or (pop.) any liquor containing it 1753. 5. *Organ Chem.* A class of compounds, of the same type as spirit of wine, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, some of which are liquid and others solid 1850.

1. *Alcohol*: a drug called Antimonium Minuscu 2. *Alcohol mercurii*: reduced iron. The *alcohol* of *Sulphur* *Sm H Davy*. 3. *Alcohol of wine*: essence or spirit of wine. *fig.* The a. of egotism *Coleridge*. 4. *Absolute or anhydrous alcohol*: a. entirely free from water. Pure spirits, called a *VINCE*. 5. *Co. 1. men* (nouns or vine) *Alcohol*, the best known, is a primary, monatomic, diatomic, or ethyl alcohol, C₂H₅ OH. Others are Methyl alcohol (CH₃ OH, Propyl (C₃H₇ OH), Butyl (C₄H₉ OH), Amyl (C₅H₁₁ OH), etc., the number being unlimited. Hence *Alcoholate*, a crystalline compound in which a. acts as water of crystallization. *Alcoholature*, an alcoholic tincture made from fresh plants.

Alcoholic (ælkə'hplik), *a*. 1790. [f. **ALCOHOL**] 1. Of or belonging to alcohol. 2. Preserved in alcohol 1852. 3. Using alcohol 1856. *As sb. pl.* = alcoholic liquors. 1. A strength 1836. 2. An a. specimen *Perrin*. 3. A thermometer 1836. Hence *Alcoholically* *adv*. *Alcoholic city*, a quality.

Alcoholism (ælkə'hpliz'm). 1852 [ad. med. L. *alcoholismus*] The action of alcohol upon the human system; diseased condition produced by it.

Alcoholize (ælkə'hpliz), *v*. 1686. [ad. mod. L. *alcoholizare*, see **ALCOHOL** 3 and *1.2* Cf. *By alcoholiser*] 1. To sublimite -1686. 2. To rectify -1799. 3. To saturate with, or subject to the influence of, alcohol 1862. Hence *Alcoholization*. *Alcoholizing sb. sb.* converting into or saturating with alcohol.

Alcoholometer (ælkə'hpləm'itōr). 1859. [f. **ALCOHOL**] An instrument for measuring the proportion of absolute alcohol in a liquor. vars. *Alcoholometer*, *Alcoometer*. Hence *Alcoholometric*, -al *a*. Also *Alcoometrical*, of or pertaining to alcoholometry.

Alcoholometry (ælkə'hpləm'itri). 1863 [f. **ALCOHOL** + Gr. *metrō*] The process of testing the proportion of absolute alcohol in a liquor. var. *Alcoometry*.

Alconde. 1486. [Sp., f. Arab. *al + Sp. conde* -L. *com'item*] A (Spanish) Count.

Alcoothionic, *a*. = **CENOTHONIC**. **Alcoran** (ælkō'rān, ælkō'rān, -am) *a* *sch.* ME. [a. Fr. a. Arab. *al-qurān*, the reading] The sacred book of the Mohammedans; the *Koran* (now the usual form).

The Turks Alchoran, the Jews Cabala are, to be derided *Gourc.* Hence *Alcoran* *v.* to make into a *Koran*, **Alcoranial**, **Alcoranic**, **Alcoranish** *adjs.* of or belonging to the *Koran*, *Alcoranish*, one who adheres to the letter of the *Koran*.

Alcornoco, -que. 1832. [Sp., f. Arab. *al + quern* oco spongy oak (*Dier*)] The cork-oak, the bark of which (Spanish *A. bark*) is used in tanning. Also *American A.* yielding a bark formerly used in medicine.

Alcove (ælkōv, ælkōv). 1623. [a. Fr., ad. Sp., Pg. *alcova*, ad. Arab. *al + qubbā* a vault.] 1. A vaulted recess; a recess in a chamber for a bed; a recess or niche in a wall 1786. 2. A recess in a garden, orig. in the garden-wall or hedge, any lower or summer-house 1706.

3. The alcoves of box and yew *Coleridge*. Hence *Alcove* *ved* *pl.* *a*, vaulted, arched.

Alcyon, var. of **HALCYON**.

Alcyon (ælsjōn). Zool. = **ALCYONIUM**. **Alcyonarian** (ælsjōn'riān), *a*. 1878. [f. mod. L. *Alcyonaria*] Belonging to the *Alcyonaria*, a sub-order of Actinoid Zoophytes, see **ALCYONIUM**. *As sb.* A zoophyte of that group.

Alcyonium (ælsjōn'niūm). 1752. [L., a. Cr. *ἀλκυώνιον* Bastard-sponge, said to resemble the Halcyon's nest.] Zool. A genus of zoophytes, giving its name to the sub-order *Alcyonaria*, forming firm fleshy masses, and including 'Dead Man's Fingers', or 'Cow's Paps'. Hence *Alcyonic* *a*. *Alcyonite*, a fossil zoophyte related to *Alcyonium*. A *lcyonoid a.* allied to A.; also used *subst* **Alcyon**, *a*. Now *dia.* [OE. *alc*, *alc*, whence *ELD*.] See **OLD**.

Alcyon, *sb.* ME. [var. of **ELD**.] Age; an age; old age -1551.

Alcay, *adv.* ME. [= **ALL DAY**.] Every day; *hence*, Always -1483.

Alde, -a, -dee. Chr. 1698. [Pg., ad. Arab.] A Pg. village or villa -1780.

Aldehyde (ældē'hēid). 1830. [= *Aldehyd*, abbrev. for *Alcohol dehydrogenatum*.] 1. A colourless volatile fluid of suffocating smell, obtained by the oxidation of Alcohol. 2. A class of compounds of the same type, each derived from its alcohol by removal of two atoms of hydrogen. (Called also *aldehydes*) 1863. 3. Thus Methyl Alcohol CH₃OH, Methyl Aldehyde CH₃CHO. Hence *Aldehyde*, a salt in which a. acts as a monobasic acid. *Aldehydic a*.

Alder (ōldēr), *sb.* [OE. *alor*, *aler*; *d* is developed, as in *alder-b.*] A tree (*Alnus glutinosa*) related to the Birch, and common in wet places OE. 2. Extended to other shrubs or trees, as **Black Alder**, **A Buckthorn** (Europ.), **Rhamnus Frangula**; **Black A.** (N. Amer.), **Prinos verticillatus**; **White A.** (N. Amer.), **Clutira alnifolia**; (S. Afr.), **Platylophus trifolius**; **Red A.** (S. Afr.), **Cinnomolapensis**.

Comb. a.-carr, a piece of wet ground where alders grow.

Alder, *sb.* OE [f. *ald* + *-or*.] 1. Parent ancestor, elder (usu. *pl.*) OE. only 2. The head of a family or clan. (Used as tr. L. *senior*, *princeps*, *dominus*, *dux*.) -ME. Hence **Alderdom**, lordship.

Alder-, var. of **ALLER-** gen. pl. of **ALL**, used in comb. as *alder-best*.

Alderling. 1655. [? f. **ALDER** *sb.*] A freshwater fish, *alder trout* -1661.

Alderman (ōldēr'mæn). [f. OE. *aldor* (*alder*), see **ALDER** *sb.* + **MAN**.] 1. A senior, superior, ruler, a person of high rank; a. as OE. title 730, b. = **ALDER** *sb.* 950. 2. The headman, governor, or warden of a guild -1649. 3. Hence, A magistrate in Eng. and Irish cities and boroughs, next in dignity to the mayor; prop. the chief officer of a ward, as in London ME.

The *alder* or patriarch was a natural rank, the *alderman* its political equivalent.

1. a. Brightness, alderman, *erie*, or duke of northumberland *Shakspeare*. b. Senators or Aldermen *Bowen*. 3. What an Alderman's part he comes *Gautier*. An A. of Cripplegate *Cowper*. Hence *Aldermanate*, the dignity of a; the body of aldermen. *Aldermancy*, the office of a *Alderman*, -*al* *a*, of, pertaining to, or like, an *Alderman*, a little *a*. *Aldermanity*, (occ.) the quality of an *a*; the body of aldermen. *Aldermanlike a.* and *adv.* *Aldermanly a.* *Aldermanship* (the legitimate term), the office, position, or quality of an *Alderman*, *Aldermaness*, *Alderwoman*, *Aldress*, the wife of an *a*.

Aldermanry (ōldēr'mæn'ri). ME. A district of a borough having its own alderman, a ward; also, the dignity of an alderman.

Aldern (ōldēr'n), *a*. OE. [f. **ALDER** *sb.*] Of alder. *As sb.* = **ALDER** *sb.* ME.

o (Ger. Köln). u (Fr. *pos*). u (Ger. *Müller*). ū (Fr. *dune*). ū (*cur*) ē (So) (there). z (z) (*rein*). z (Fr. *saire*). z (*itz*, fern, *earth*).

Ald de æl d See **ALDE** YDE 2
Aldme ældm a Soa [f. *ald*
 pop ame] P ed o podu d by Aldus
 manu s a V. nolan p.ner in the 16th c;
 the title of a modern series of books; also of
 certain styles of display types

Aldol (ældpl). 1874. [f. **ALD**(EHYDE)
 + (ALCOH)OL.] A clear viscid neutral liquid,
 CH₃.CH(OH).CH₂.CHO, polymeric with
 acetyl aldehyde.

Ale (æl). [OE. *alu*:-**alut*] 1. A
 beverage made from an infusion of malt by
 fermentation, flavoured with hops, or other
 bitters. 2. In 'the ale' (phr), a. The
 ale-drinking, b. The public supply, and hence
 the ale-house -1617. 3. A festival at which
 much ale was drunk. Cf *a tea* See also
BRADAL. OE

Ale and beer were orig synonymous; but now 'beer'
 is the generic name for all male liquors, 'ale' being
 the name for the lighter coloured kinds.

1. Item, she brewes good Ale Two Gent. ii. l. 304.
 Buttered ale sugar, cinnamon, butter, and beer
 brewed without hops. P. 155 2. At the ale, To
 go to the Ale with a Christian Two Gent. ii. v. 81.
 In his Ales, under the influence of a. *Men. V. m. vii.*
 47. 3. There were left, just, clerk, clerk, dead,
 and bride-ale SKELTON.

Cowb. **a. barral**, 36 (formerly 32) gallons; -bench,
 one before or in an ale-house; -bush, a tavern sign;
 -draper, an ale-house keeper, hence -drapery;
 -fat = *a. val*, -firkia, g (formerly 8) gallons; -grains,
 refuse malt left after brewing; -house, a house
 where ale is retained, also attrik; -kilderkin, a half
 barrel of a.; -knight, a vintner of the ale-house;
 -pole, one set up as the sign of an ale-house; -score,
 -shot, a reckoning for a consumed; -silver, a tax
 paid by ale-sellers within the City of London; -stake
 = *a. pole*, a tippier; -tap, prop. the tap whence ale is
 drawn, hence the room or place where it is kept;
 -taster = *ale-conver*, -t-wast, a toast in a. for a
 roisterer, -vat, one in which a. is brewed, -wort,
 the fermenting infusion of malt; -yeast, yeast pro-
 duced in brewing ale.

Aleatory (æliktæti), a. 1693. [ad. L.
aleatorius.] Dependent on the throw of a
 die; hence, dependent on uncertain contin-
 gencies, as an *aleatory contract*.

†Aleberry. ME. [f. **ALE** + OE. *berro*
 brews; cf *bread-berry*.] Ale boiled with
 spice, sugar, and sops of bread -1630.

†Aleec. 1590. [L.] A herring; a pickle
 made of small herrings. Hence *Aleecia* v
 to dress with a. sauce.

Aleconner (æliktæni) ME. An inspector
 of ale. Still a titular office in some boroughs.

Alecost (æliktst). 1589. [f. **ALE** + **COST**,
 ad. L. *costum*, -us, -os, a. Gr. *κωστος* a root used
 as spice.] = **COSTMARY**, q. v.

Alectryomachy (ælektroi makti). [f. Gr.
ἀλεκτριον + *μαχία*.] Cock-fighting. A Dict
 wd. var. *Alectro-machy*.

Alectryomancy (ælektroi makti). 1684.
 [f. as prec. + *μαντεία*.] Divination by means
 of a cock with grains of corn. var. *Alectoro-*
mancy.

†Alectryon (ælektroi n). [Gr.] A cock
 LONGE

Alee (æli), adv. ME. [a. ON. *á lla*,
 see **LEE**.] Naut. On or toward the lee or
 sheltered side of a ship, away from the wind.
 The helm was put *alee* JAMES.

Ale-ft, adv. ME. [A prep. l.] On or to
 the left

Alegar (æli gār. æli gār). 1542. [f. **ALE**
 + *egre*, **EAGER** = Fr. *agré*.] Sour ale; malt
 vinegar.

A. is to ale what vinegar is to wine 1881.
†Alegger, a. [ad. OFr. *allegre*.] Cheerful.
BACON

Ale-hoof (æli hūf). ME [orig *ale-hove*,
 f. OE. **hōfe*, *viola* (Ælfric); *ale* is pern
 corrupt; see **HOVE**.] The herb ground-ivy
 (*Nepeta Glehoma*). Also *hay*, *key*, *horse-hove*,
 and **HOVE**.

Ale-ptic, a. rare. 1660. [ad. Gr. *ἀλεπτικός*.]
 Belonging to gymnastic training.

Alembic (ælembik). ME [a. Fr. *alembic*,
 ad Arab *al the + andig* a still, ad. Gr. *ἀμβίς*,
ἀμβίς cup. Aphet. *lembick*.] An apparatus
 formerly used in distilling, consisting of a
cucurbit or gourd-shaped vessel, and the cap or

a nō poper e beak o he con ey d e
 p odu o a r A of

The p d awn ju. f. he a. of bell which
 in France is now so furiously boiling Burke. Hence

†Alembic, **Alembicate** chs to distil as in an a.

Alembroth (ælembroth) 1471. [?]

Alchem. An old name for the double chloride
 of mercury and ammonium, once believed to
 be an alkali.

†Ale-length. ME. [A prep. l + **LENGTH**.]
 A. adv. Lengthwise -1601. B. prep. Length-
 wise to -1540.

†Alepine, **alapeen**. 1739. A mixed stuff
 of wool and silk, or mohair and cotton.

†Alerce (ælerce) 1845 (Sp., f. L. *Lari-*
ceru). An American tree allied to the larch.

Alerion (æli-erion). 1605. [Fr. *alderion*,
 med. L. *alarionem*. Of unkn. origin.] Her.
 An eagle without beak or feet.

Alert (æli-ert). 1598. [a. Fr. *alerte*, ad.
 lt. *all'erta* on the look-out = *alla* at the, *erta*
 a look-out, lit. something raised aloft, fem. of
erto = L. *origes*.] The Eng. 'on the alert' is
 thus etym. pious.

A. adv. On the
 look-out; hence *adj.* (in the pred.) Watchful,
 wide-awake. *Mil.* 1598 *gen.* 1735. B.

adj. Quick in attention and motion, lively,
 active 1712. C. *sb.* [mod. Fr. *alerte*, a mili-
 tary call. Cf *alarm*.] 1. The call to 'look
 out' for an attack; hence, a sudden attack
 1803. 2. On the alert; on the watch (re-
 placing *aleri* adv. = *all'erta*)

B. An a., joyous, and lively old soul Scott. C. 1.
 No man ever saw me drunk when an a. was expected
 Scott. 2. For ever on the a. 1852. Hence

Alertly adv. **Alertness**.

Alethology (æli-þol-og-i). rare. 1837. [f.
 Gr. *ἀλήθεια*.] The part of logic treating of truth.

Ale-tte. arch. 1816. [a. mod. Fr. *al-tte*,
 d.m. of L. *ala*.] A small wing; a puaster or
 buttress

Aleurometry (æliu-rom-ē-tsi). rare. 1656.
 [a. Fr., f. Gr. *ἀλευρον* meal + *μετρία*] Divina-
 tion by means of meal or flour.

Aleurometer (æliu-rom-ē-tsi). 1844 [f.
 Gr. *ἀλευρον* + *μετρητής*.] An instrument for
 measuring the quantity of gluten in flour

Aleuron (æliu-ron, -don). 1869. [ad.
 Gr.] An albuminous or proteinous substance
 found in granules in seeds, etc. Hence

Aleuronic a. of or pertaining to a.

Alevin (æli-vin) 1868. [a. Fr. = *alevain*.]
 f. OFr. *alever* to rear; -L. *ad-levare*.] Young
 fish, fry.

†Alew. rare. = **HALLOO**. SPENSER

Ale-wife 1. ME. [f. **ALE** + **WIFE** =
woman.] A woman that keeps an ale-house
 Merriam Hackett the fat A. of Wincot Shaks.

Ale-wife 2. (æli-wif). Pl. -wives. 1867.
 [Corrupt f. *alewife*, an Indian name.] An
 American fish (*Clupea serrata*) allied to the
 herring.

†Alexander, sb. 1500. Alexandrian work,
 a species of striped silk.

†Alexander, v. *nouveau*. To praise as an
 Alexander. DRYDEN.

Alexanders (ælegzandrēz). OE. [Cf Fr.
alexandre, med. L. name *Petroselinum Alexan-*
drinum.] An umbelliferous plant (*Smyrniacum*
Oleraceum), called also Horse-parsley, formerly
 used for salads

Alexander's Foot. 1597. A composite
 plant (*Anacyclus Pyrethrum*), also called Pell-
 tory of Spain, allied to camomile.

Alexandrine (ælegzandrīn), a. and sb. 1.
 1589 [a. Fr. *alexandrin*, f. *Alexandre Paris*,
 a French poet, or from poems on Alexander
 written in this verse.] A. *adj.* Applied to
 a line of six feet, the Fr. heroic verse, used in
 Eng. to vary the heroic verse of five feet.

B. *sb.* An A. line or verse 1667.
 A needless A. ends the song That like a wounded
 snake, drags its slow length along Pope.

Alexandrine, a. and sb. 2. 1500. [a. Fr.
alexandrin, ad. L. *alexandrinus*, f. *Alexan-*
drina.] Of or belonging to Alexandria; esp.
 a kind of embroidery.

Alexandrite (ælegzandrōit). 1837. [f.
 Alexander I, Czar of Russia.] *Min.* A variety
 of chrysoberyl found in the Ural mountains.

Alexipharmic a. 07 [Mo. f. d. f.
 ALPH. PHARMAC, Gr. *ἀλεξίφάρμακον*.] Having
 the quality or nature of an antidote against
 poison. As *sb.* An antidote or counterpoison
 1683. v. *vars* **†Alexipharmac**, **†Alexiphar-**
macon. Hence **†Alexipharmical** a., var
†Alexipharmacal.

Alexipyretic, a. 1753. [f. Gr. *ἀλεξί-*
πυρετός.] Helpful against fever. Also as *sb.*

Alexiteric, a. 1694. [f. med. L. *alexiter-*
ium, a. Gr. *ἀλεξίτηριον*] *prop.* Able to ward
 off contagion; but used as = **ALEXIPHARMIC**

1706. As *sb.* A preservative against contagion
 or poison 1694. v. *vars*. **†Alexiterial** a.
†Alexiterary a. and *sb.*

†Alexian (æli-zen). 1848. [Fr., ad. Sp.
alexian, of unkn. origin.] A sorrel horse

†Alfa-ifa. 1845 [Sp., ad. Arab.] Spanish,
 etc. name for a variety of lacerne.

†Alfaqui (alfākī). 1615. [Sp., ad. Arab.]
 A Mohammedan priest.

†Alferes. 1591. [a. OSp. and Pg., ad.
 Arab.] An ensign, a standard-bearer

†Alfet. OE. [f. med. L. *affetum*, latinized
 f. OE. *af-set*, burning vat.] The cauldron
 used in the ordeal of scalding water -ME

†Alfin, **alphin**. ME. [a. OFr., f. Sp.
alfin, a. Arab. *al-fil* the elephant.] Former
 name of the *behop* in chess -1801

†Alforge, -rja. 1611. [Pg., ad. Arab.] 1.
 A wallet, a saddle-bag -1779. 2. The cheek
 pouch of a baboon -1748.

†Alfresco (alfresko), adv. 1753. [It]
 1. = **FRESCO** -1764. 2. In the open air;
 also *adv.* open-air -1753

2. Here a. *Scot.* 1811. An a. emporium. 1881.

†Alga (æli-gā). Pl. *algæ* (æli-gā). 1551.
 [L.] A seaweed; in pl. A division of crypto-
 gamic plants, including sea-weeds, kindred
 freshwater plants, and some normal species.

var. *Alg* (rare). Cf Fr. *algue*.

Algæology, -ist, bad fl. **ALGOLOGY**, -IST.

Algal (æli-gāl), a. 1846 [f. L. *ALGA*.]
 Of the nature of an alga. As *sb.* An ally of the
algæ. 1848.

†Algara, d. 1649 [a. Fr. *algarade*, ad.
 Sp., ad. Arab.] A raid.

†Algarde. ME. only. [f. name of place.] A
 Spanish wine formerly in repute. DICT. MIN. OR
 H. 11711

†Algarot, -oth. 1706. [f. Fr., f. V. *Al-*
garotti, of Verona.] *Chem.* An emetic, a com-
 pound of mercuric chloride and iodide of antimony

†Algarroba. 1815. [Sp., ad. Arab.] 1.
 The CAROB tree and bean. 2. A S. Amer.
 mimosa with pods of like flavour.

Algate, -s, -ate. Now arch. ME. [lit *alle-*
gate = every way; see **GATE** 182. The -s is
 analogical.] 1. Always -1587. 2. Any how
 -1580. 3. At any rate -1600. 4. All the
 way, altogether -1625. 5. After all -1614.

6. Every where. *n. dial.* Cf *every gate*, etc.

Algazel, early f. **GAZEL**.

Algebra (æli-gzā) 1541. [a. It. *algebra*,
 ad. Arab. *al-jabr*, the redintegration of broken
 parts.] 1. The surgical treatment of
 fractures -1623. 2. The part of mathematics
 which investigates the relations and properties
 of numbers by means of general symbols; a
 calculus of symbols combining according to
 defined laws 1551. A textbook of algebra (*mod.*).

3. Tell what hour o' th' day The clock does strike
 by A. BUTLER *Hum.* i. l. 126. Hence **Algebraic**
 a. of or pertaining to or occurring in a. (pushing
 gen.). **Algebraical** a. of or relating to a. (pushing
 gen.). **Algebraically** adv. by algebraic processes.

†Algebraism, -ism, an expression in a., alge-
 braic symbolism. **Algebraist**, -ist, one versed in
 a.; var. **†Algebraician**. **Algebraize**, -ize, to
 reduce to terms of or solve by a.

Algedonic, a. 1894. [f. Gr. *ἀλγος* + *δωρὴ*.]
 Concerned with pleasure and pain

Algefacient (æli-gzā-fā-si-ent), a. 1879. [f.
 L. *alger* + *facientem*.] Med. Cooling.

Algerite. 1849. [f. F. *Alger*.] *Min.* A
 kind of Wernerite.

Alge-tic, a. 1879. [f. Gr. *ἀλγέειν*.] Causing
 or relating to pain.

Algid (æli-gid), a. 1626. [a. Fr. *algide*,
 a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). e (ever). ai (I eye). s (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). f (Psyche). p (what). p (not).

ad L. *algidus*.] Cold, chilly, esp of one stage of an ague.

The breath of the desert wind BURTON. Hence **Algidity**, chilliness; esp. that due to collapse

Algist (ælgɪst). 1869. [f. ALGA.] One who studies algæ.

Algodonite (ælgɒdɒnɪt). 1837 [f. *Algodones*, place-name.] *Min.* A native arsenite of copper, Cu₃As, whitish and lustrous.

Algold (ælgold), *a* 1874. [f. ALGA.] Like an alga.

Algology (ælgɒlədʒi) 1849. [f. L. *alga*] The part of Botany which relates to algæ. Hence **Algological** *a*. **Algologist**, a student of *a*.

Algor (ælgɒr). ME. [a. L.] Cold, chilliness; esp. in the onset of fever.

Algorism (ælgɒrɪzm). ME. [a. OFr. *algorisme*, *algorisme*, ad. med. L. *algorismus*, f. Arab. *al-Khawarizmi*, i.e. native of Khwarez, surname of an Arab mathematician. Cf. *Euclid* = plane geometry.] The Arabic, or decimal system of numeration; hence, arithmetic. Also *algebra*.

Corrupted written Augrim for alcoris ne, as the Arabians sound it RECORDE. Hence **Algorismic** *a* arithmetical.

Algorism, error. refresh. of **ALGORISM**.

Algous (ælgɒs), *a* 1742. [f. L. *algosus*.] Of, pertaining to, or full of sea-weeds.

Alguazil (ælgwæzɪl, Sp. algwázil). 1598 [Sp., ad. Arab.] Orig the same word as *vizier*; at first a justice, later a warrant-officer, or sergeant.

The gripe of the vile alguazils of Impey MACAULAY **Alum** (ælgvɒm). 1578. [Heb., perh. l. Sanskr. *vaṅṅka*.] A Biblical tree, called also (1 Kings x. 11) **ALMUG**; prob. sandal-wood. *Alum* trees *a* *Chron.* ii. 8.

Alhagi (ælhædʒi). 1769 [mod. L., ad. Arab.] *Bot.* A genus of leguminous plants, some of which yield a kind of manna.

Alhambra (ælhæmbrə). [nlt. ad. Arab. *al hamrā*, i.e. the red (house).] The palace of the Moorish kings at Granada. Hence **Alhambresque** *a* like the *A*. in style.

Alhandal. Obs. 1683 [a. Arab.] *Pharm.* The purgative extract of the Colocynth (*Colocynthis Colocynthis*).

Alhenna; see **ALCANNA**, **HENNA**.

Alias (æliəs, æ-). 1535. [a. L.] *a. adv.* Otherwise (called or named). Now *italicized*. Violent testis magistrates (alias Fools) *Cor.* ii. 43.

B. sb. (with *pl* aliases.) 1. Another name. an assumed name 1605. 2. *Law*. A second writ, containing the words *Sicut alias precepimus*, issued after a first had failed -1809.

1. An *Alias* or double name CAMDEN. 2. A second (writ) called an *alias* BLACKSTONE.

Alibi (æliˈbi), *adv.* 1727. [a. L.] Elsewhere -1777. As *sb* The plea of having been elsewhere at the time of any alleged act 1774. To prove that he was *a* *ERBINE*. *sb* An *a* was set up MACAULAY.

Alible (æliˈbl), *a* 1656 [f. L. *alibilis*, f. *alere*] Nutritive, nourishing. Hence **Alibility**, nutritive quality.

Allicant (æliˈkænt). 1500. A Spanish wine made at Alicante. Butter'd beer, coloured with Alligant 1673. Cf. *Merry W.* ii. 60.

Alidade (æliˈdæd, æliˈdæd). ME. [a. Fr. *alidade*, or med. L. *alitudada*, ad. Arab.] The index (Chaucer's *Rule*) of an astrolabe, quadrant, or other graduated instrument, carrying the sights or telescope, and showing the degrees cut off on the arc of the instrument.

Alien (æliˈen). ME. [a. OFr. *alien* = L. *alienus*.] *a. adj.* 1. *gen.* Belonging to another person, place, or family, esp. to a foreign nation or allegiance. 2. Foreign in nature, character, or origin 1673. 3. Far removed from, inconsistent with ME.; repugnant, or opposed to 1720; fig. unkindly (rare) 1849.

1. Ruth. in tears and the corn KEATS. A domination MACAULAY. **Alien Priory**: one owing obedience to a mother-abbey in a foreign country. 2. A pleasures BURKE. 3. His looks *A*. from Heaven MONT. P. L. iv. 372.

B. sb. [the *adj* used absol.] 1. A stranger, a foreigner ME. Also fig. 2. *a. sb.* A resident foreign in origin and not naturalized 1330. 3. One excluded from citizenship, privileges

etc.) 1549. 4. *Bot.* A plant orig. introduced from other countries 1847.

1. An *a*. in a strange land *Ex.* xviii. 3. *fig* An *a*. from my mother's heart DICKENS. 3. Aliens from God's mercies J. H. NEWMAN.

Comb. *a. friend*, (*amy*), *enemy*, one owing allegiance to a country which is in alliance or at war with the country in which he resides, **aliens duty**, the special duty formerly paid by aliens on mercantile transactions; **looking**, of foreign appearance.

Alien (æliˈen), *v.* ME. [a. OFr. *aliener* = L. *alienare*] = **ALIENATE**, the later form. 1. To convert into an alien. *Usu. fig.* To estrange. 2. To transfer the property or ownership of anything. [Often written *aliene* (æliˈen).] ME. 3. *refl.* and *intr.* To turn away, go off -1541.

1. Alien'd from their duty CLARENDON. 2. To *a.* the crown RALEIGH, land 1653. Hence **Alien'd ppl** *a* = **ALIENATED**. **Alienee**, one to whom property is transferred. **Aliening** *vbl. sb.* = **ALIENATING**. **Alienor**, one who transfers property to another. **Alienable** (æliˈenəbəl), *a* 1611. [f. prec.] Capable of being alienated. Hence **Alienability**.

Alienage (æliˈenɪdʒ). 1809. [a. Fr.] The state or legal standing of an alien.

Alienate, *ppl* *a.* and *sb.* ME. [ad. L. *alienatus*, *alienare*.] 1. Estranged -1814. 2. Foreign in nature -1660. 3. *Bot.* = **ALIENATED**. As *sb.* An alien -1566.

Alienate (æliˈenɪt), *v.* 1573. [f. prec.] 1 = **ALIEN** *v.* 1. 1548. 2 = **ALIEN** *v.* 2. 3 *fig* To turn away, transfer 1621. 4. To alter -1587. 1. To *a.* colonies from the mother country BURKE. 2. To *a.* the Crown DAVEN. 3. To *a.* capital from its natural channels 1832. 4. To *a.* one's purpose FOSY. Hence **Alienated** *ppl. a.* estranged; transferred to another owner; faltered. **Alienating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* **Alienator**.

Alienation (æliˈenɪʃən). ME. [a. MFr. *alienacion*, ad. L. *alienationem*, see **ALIEN** *v.*] 1. The action of estranging, or state of estrangement. 2. The action of transferring ownership to another ME.; diversion of anything to a different purpose 1828. 3. The state of being alienated (sense 2) 1818. 4. Loss or derangement of mental faculties; insanity. (So in L.) 1482. 5. Alteration 1615. 1. The *a.* of the people from the sanctuary STANLEY. 2. Prohibiting the *a.* of Lands to the Church BRAMHALL. 4. A state of mental *a.* 1862.

Aliene, *var.* of **ALIEN** *v.*; f. **ALIEN** *sb.* and *a* **Alienigenate** (æliˈenɪdʒənɪt), *a* 1855. [ad. L. *alienigenatus*.] Alien-born.

Alienism (æliˈenɪzəm). 1816 [f. **ALIEN** *sb.*] 1. The position of being an alien. 2. The study and treatment of mental diseases 1881.

Alienist, 1864. [a. Fr. *aliéniste*; see **ALIENATION** 4 and -IST.] One who treats mental diseases.

Aliet, ME. [ad. med. L. *aliatus*, a Gr.] The osprey or sea-eagle (Wyclif), *lier* a merlin or sparrow-hawk.

Ali-ic, *adv.* [prob. f. *lief*] In to love *a*. to love dearly -1603.

Aliform, *a* 1836 [ad. mod. L. *aliiformis*.] Wing-shaped.

Alight (əliˈt), *v.* 1 [OE. *alīhtan*, f. A-*pref.* 1 + *lihtan*; see **LIGHT** *v.* 1] 1. To spring; to dismount from, *pref.* to descend out of OE.; to mount -1509. 2. To land; to dismount or descend for a time; to stop ME. 3. To go or come down -1483. 4. To descend and settle (opp. to *falling*); to land on a spot by floating, flying, etc. ME. 5. To fall (on or upon) as a blow, etc. (arch.) ME. 6. To chance upon (rare) 1858.

2. To *a.* from a horse 1775, out of a Coach CLARENDON. 2. Alighted at your gate *Alfred* *V.* ix. 87. To *a.* at an inn 1824, at a station 1872. 4. I alit upon my feet POE. 6. To *a.* on a collection of MSS. FROUDE. Hence **Alighted** *ppl. a.* alighted, arrived.

Alight, *v.* 2 [f. OE. *alīhtan*; see A-*pref.* 6] To lighten; to relieve -1483. *var* **Alighten**.

Alight, *v.* 3 [OE. *ou-likhtan*] To light up, to light (a fire, etc.) -1634. *var.* **Alighten**.

Alight, *a*. ME. [app. *pa. ppl.* of prec.] 1. Lighted; on fire. Also fig. 2. Lighted up 1842. Also fig.

1. A Beacon to be kept *a*. 1743. 2. [A] Chapel scarcely *a*. THACKERAY.

Align, *ment*, variants of **ALINE**, **-MENT**.

Alike (əliˈk), *a*. [mainly f. ON. *alīk*; partly f. OE. *gelīc*, and OE. *anlic*.] Like one another, similar or identical in form or character. (*Usu.* predicatively; and of things in pl.) Male, twins, both *a*. *Com. Err.* i. l. 56. Hence **Alīkewise**.

Alīke, *adv.* [repr. 1. OE. *gelīce* *adv.* 2 ON. *alīka* *adv.*] In the same or like manner, equally, similarly.

Nature kind *a* to all GOLDSM.

Aliment (æliˈment). 1477 [a. Fr., or ad. L. *alimentum*, f. *alere*.] That which nourishes or feeds; nutriment, fig. that which sustains or supports 1631. 2. *Sc. Law* and *gen.* = **ALIMENT** 1640.

1. *A*, medicine, and poison BACON. 2. Some pension or *a.* from the Court CARLYLE. Hence **Alimental** *a* of or pertaining to *a.*; nutritive. **Alimentally** *adv.*

Alimenter, *v.* 1490. [a. Fr. *alimenter*, see prec.] 1. To nourish, fig. to support 1663. 2. *Sc. Law* and *gen.* To provide maintenance for 1629. Hence **Alimenter**, one who or that which affords allowance. **Alimenting** *vbl. sb.* maintenance.

Alimentary (æliˈmentəri), *a*. 1615. [ad. L. *alimentarius*.] 1. Of the nature of **ALIMENT**; nutritious. 2. Concerned with the function of nutrition 1620. 3. Connected with maintenance 1751.

Alimentary Canal the whole passage through the body by which food is received, digested, etc. Hence **Alimentaryness**, the quality of being *a*.

Alimentation (æliˈmentɪʃən). 1590. [ad. med. L. *alimentatio*.] 1. The action of affording aliment 1636. 2. Process of being nourished 1605. 3. Maintenance 1590.

2. Plants have an Accretion, but no *A*. BACON.

Alimentative (æliˈmentetiv), *a*. rare 1881. [f. L. *alimentatus*, *alimentare*.] Connected with the supply of aliment. Hence **Alimentativeness**, better form of next.

Alimentiveness, 1825. [f. *adj.* *alimenter* (not cited).] The instinct which impels an animal to seek food, to which phrenologists assign an 'organ'.

Alimony (æliˈmɒni). 1655. [ad. L. *alimonia*, f. *alere*.] 1. Nourishment; maintenance 1656. Also fig. 2. *esp* The allowance made to a woman, out of her husband's estate, for her maintenance, on separation from him for certain causes 1655.

Alne, *align* (əliˈn), *v.* 1693. [ad. Fr. *aligner*, f. L. *ad* + *lineare*; cf. *phr.* *a ligne*] 1. To range or place in a line; to bring into line. 2. *intr.* To fall into line 1877. 3. To bring two or more points into a straight line, e.g. the sights of a rifle and the mark 1800. Hence **Aligner**, one who aligns. EVANS.

Alinement (əliˈnɪmənt) 1790. [a. Fr. *alignement*, f. *aligner*. The better Eng. spelling in the derivatives is *line* = Fr. *ligne*.] 1. Arrangement in a line or lines; used *spec.* of soldiers 1808; *concr.* a line of things arranged, a military 'line'. 2. The drawing of a straight line so that it shall pass through a particular point 1869. 3. Bringing into line straightening 1879.

1. The alignments or stone avenues of Kermario 1831. The alignment of a battalion, of a camp JAMES.

Aliped (æliˈpɛd), *a*. 1847 [ad. L. *alipeda*, f. *ala* + *pedem*.] Wing-footed, as the bat. As *sb.* A cheiropterous animal. (Dicts.)

Aliquant (æliˈkwənt), *a*. 1695. [a. Fr. *aliquante*, ad. L. *aliquantum*.] *Math.* In *aliquant part*: Contained in another, but not dividing it evenly; opp. to *aliquot*. Thus 3 is an *a.* part of 7.

Aliquot (æliˈkwɒt), *a*. 1570. [a. Fr. *aliquot*, a. L. *aliquot*] *Math.* In *aliquot part*: Contained in another, and dividing it without a remainder. Thus 2 is an *a.* part of 6. As *sb* An aliquot part 1610.

Alisma (əliˈzmə) 1736. [a. L., a. Gr. *ἀλίσμα*.] *Bot.* A genus of aquatic endogenous plants, the type of N.O. *Alismaceæ*; esp. *A. Plantago*. Hence **Alismaceous** *a.* of or belonging to the Alismads. **Alismad**, a plant of the order *Alismaceæ*. **Alismal** *a.* of or pertaining to *alsma*. **Alismoid** *a.* *a*-like

Alisonite, 1837. [f. R. E. Atison.] A kind of COVELITE.

o (Ger. Köln). o (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dame*). ð (curl). ē (ēa) (there). ē (ē) (rein). ē (Fr. *saire*). ē (li, fern, earth)

Alispheno- *æ* *sf* *no* *comb* *f* of next
Alisphenoid *æ* *sf* *no* *d* *a* 846 [f. *L. ala + SPHEROID* *ed* *e* *aped*] *P* *y*
 Forming the wing of the sphenoid bone at the base of the skull, or pertaining to this part. *As sb.* An *a.* bone 1849 Hence **Alisphenoid** *dal* *a.* pertaining to the wings of the sphenoid bone.

Alite *te* *a* *lite*, a little; see **LITE**.

Alitrunk (*æ* *litrunk*). 1816 [f. *L. ala + trunks*.] The segment of the thorax, to which an insect's wings are attached.

-ality, *comp.* *suffix* of *sbs.* = *-AL* + *-ITY*, the quality of being.

Alive, *v.* *OE*. [f. *A-pref* + *LIVE*, *OE* *leban*] To live

Alive (*ālīv*), *adv.* *OE*. [A *prep* + *ME. live*, *OE. līfe*; = *an* *līf*.] 1. In life; living 3. (Emphatic, intensive, or expletive) *colloq.* *ME.* 3. *fig.* Unextinguished, unabated, unforgotten 1602. 4. In a sentient condition; sensitive, awake, fully conscious 1732 5. In an active condition; vivacious, brisk, quick in action 1748. 6. In a state of commotion, stirring or swarming with 1808.

1. Let me be on live go 1500. *A* or dead *ME.* *V.* 11 *ii* 75. 2. Any man alive = any man in the world. *Man alive* 1845. *Sakes alive*! (US) 1860. 3. To keep discontent a MACALAY. 4. *A* to the impression of shame BENTHAM. 5. To look alive to make haste. 6. The river *a.* with wherries MACALAY.

Alives, *adv.* *ME.* [= *prec.* with *gen.* *lives* for *dat. live*]

Alizarate. 1875 [f. **ALIZARI**.] *Chem.* A salt of alizaric acid.

Alizari (*ālīzārī*). 1850. [Fr. and Sp., *prob.* *ad.* *Arab.*] *Comm.* The Madder of the Levant. Hence **Alizaric** *a.*; *esp.* in *alizaric acid* = phthalic acid.

Alizarin (*ālīzārīn*). 1835. [a. Fr. *alizarine*, f. **ALIZARI**.] *Chem.* The red colouring matter of the madder root (*C₁₅H₁₀O₄*).

Alkahest (*ælkāhest*). Also *alc.*, *aich-*. 1641. [*prob.* coined by Paracelsus, after *Arab.*] *Alchemy*. The 'universal solvent'.

fig. An intellectual *a.*, melting the universe into an idea 1866. Hence **Alkahestic**, *al* *a.* all-dissolving

Alkalamide (*ælkālāmīd*) 1863 [f. **ALKALI** + **AMIDE**.] *Chem.* A compound ammonia in which two or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by *acid-* and *base-* radicals.

Alkalescent (*ælkālēsēnt*), *a.* 1732. [f. **ALKALI**.] Becoming or tending to become alkaline. *As sb.* [*sc.* *substance*.] 1750. Hence **Alkalescence**, the process of becoming, or tendency to become, alkaline; slight alkaline character; var. **Alkalescency**.

Alkali (*ælkālī*). Pl. **alkalis**, *occ.* *-ies*. *ME.* [a. Fr. *alkali*, *ad.* (*ult.*) *Arab.* *al-qalī*, *f. qalay* to roast in a pan.] 1. *orig.* A saline substance obtained by lixiviating the calcined ashes of marine plants; soda-ash. 2. *Bot.* The plant Saltwort (*Salsola Kali*) 1578 3. Any substance having the characteristics of soda 1612. 4. *Comm.* Any form of alkaline substance, as common soda, caustic soda, caustic potash, etc., used in commerce or the arts 1822. 5. *Chem.* A series of BASES, analogous to, and including soda, potash, and ammonia, highly soluble in water, producing corrosive solutions, which neutralize strong acids, and turning vegetable yellows to brown, reds to blue, and purples to green 1873.

Compd. *a.* *metal* = **ALKALINE metal**: -waste, a by-product, sulphide of calcium. Hence **Alkaline** *a.* = **ALKALINE**. *A* *kalify* *v.* to make into or become an *a.*, or alkaline; hence **Alkalifiable** *a.* **Alkaligen**, a name for nitrogen. **Alkaligenous** *a.*, generating *a.*, or alkaline qualities. **Alkalimeter**, an instrument for measuring the amount of *a.* in a solution. **Alkalimetric**, *al* *a.* **Alkalimetry**, the measurement of the strength of alkalis.

Alkaline (*ælkālīn*), *a.* 1677. [? a. Fr. *alkalin*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of alkalis. Also used *fig.* and *subst.* 2. **Alkaline metals**: those whose hydroxides are alkalis, *viz.* potassium, sodium, cesium, lithium, and the hypothetical ammonium. **Alkaline earths**: the oxides of calcium, strontium, and barium. Hence **Alkalinity**, the quality of being *a.* **Alkalinize**, to make *a.* var. **Alkalious**.

Alkalizate *pl* *a* 622 [ad. mod. L. *a a a m* *Alka zed* *a k ne* 1753
Alkalizeness *A KAL N I Y*

Alkalization, the action of alkali *zng*
Alkalize (*ælkālīz*), *v.* 1749. [a. Fr. *alkalizer*.] To render alkaline.

Alkaloid (*ælkālōid*), 1831. [f. **ALKALI**. Cf. Fr. *alkaloide*.] *Chem.* A body resembling an alkali in properties. Applied *gen.* to all nitrogenous basic substances, or to all nitrogenous organic bases; *spec.* to the *Vegetable alkalies*, very bitter in taste, and acting powerfully on the animal system. Also *attrib.* Hence **Alkaloidal** *a.* of the nature of an *a.*

Alkanet (*ælkānet*). *ME.* [ad. Sp. *alcantara*, dim. of *alcana*; see **ALCANNA**. var. **ORCANET**.] 1. A dye-material yielding a fine red colour (see 2). 2. The plant whose root yields the dye, *Anchusa* or *Alkanna tinctoria*, N.O. *Boraginaceæ*, Orchanet, Dyer's or Sp. Bugloss, Bugloss of Languedoc 1567. 3. Applied also to: *a.* Common (Eng.) *A. (Anchusa officinalis)*; *b.* Evergreen *A. (A. sempervirens)*; *c.* Bastard *A. (Lithospermum arvense)*; *d.* Alkanet (Amer.), (*L. canescens*).

Alkana; see **ALCANNA**.

Alkargen (*ælkārgēn*) 1877. [f. **ALKAR**(*SIN*) + (*OXY*)*GEN*.] = **CACODYLIC ACID**.

Alkarsin (*ælkārsin*). 1850. [f. **ALK**(*ALI*) + **ARS**(*ENIC*) + *-IN*.] *Chem.* A poisonous, spontaneously inflammable, liquid, smelling of garlic, supposed to be a mixture of cacodyl and its oxidation products, called also *Cadet's fuming liquor*.

Alkedavy. 1631. [ad. *Arab.*] The palace of a *cadī*. **HEYWOOD**.

Alkekengi (*ælkēngī*). *ME.* [med. L., f. *Arab.*] *Bot.* A plant (*Physalis Alkekengi*: Linn.) N.O. *Solanaceæ*, called also Winter-Cherry from its scarlet berries.

Alkermes (*ælkērmēs*). 1605 [a. Fr. *altermes*, *ad.* (*ult.*) *Arab.*; see **KERMES**.] 1. The Kermes, or Scarlet Grain insect (the female of *Coccus ilicis*) -1718. 2. A confection of which the Kermes, formerly supposed to be a berry, was an ingredient -1753. **Alkin**, *a.* *ME.* [genitive *phr.*, *sing.* or *pl.*, *al'es cynnes*, *aira cynna*, placed bef. the *sb.*; hence treated as *adj.*, and *ult.* shortened to *alkin*(*s*).] Of every kind; every kind of -1352.

All (*āl*). *OE.* [Teut.; *prop.* *adj.*] *A.* *adj.* 1. with *sb.* *sing.* The whole amount, extent, substance, or compass of; the whole *OE.*; all that is possible 1594. 2. With *sb.* *pl.* The entire number of, without exception (bef. the *sb.*, etc. *exc.* *poet.*) *OE.* 3. = *Every* *L. omnis*. *Obs.* *exc.* with *kund*, and *manner* -1570. 4. = *Any* whatever (in *exc.* sentences and clauses) *ME.* Also *absol.* 5. As antecedent to relative. *All that*, all those *OE.* 6. Followed by *of*, in *sing.* The whole; in *pl.* Every individual 1800. 7. *as pl.* = *All men* *OE.* 8. *as sing.* = *Everything* *OE.*

1. All flesh is as grass *1 Pet.* 1. 24. I in all haste was sent *SHAKS*. All this while *SHAKS*. I see it all now (mod.). 2. Th' abstracts of all fruits That all men follow *Ant. & Cl.* 1. iv. 9. So all those, all mine, etc. *All we now are*, or *all of us*. 3. All manner of marchandises *MAUNDREV.* All kind of drollery (mod.). 4. Things without all remedie *Shak.* 11. ii. 11. Beyond all question, doubt, etc. To deny, disclaim, etc. *all intention*. 5. All what thou commandest *MILN. P. L.* 1. 569. 6. *All of it*, etc. 7. O God, and fairer of all *Wyclif.* 8. All is not lost *MILN. P. L.* 1. 705. So in all butt: everything short of; hence almost. And all: and all the rest of it. All in all: all things in all respects. When all comes (goes) to all: when everything is summed up. At all: in every or any way (now only in *neg.*, *interrog.*, or *hypothet.* sentences or clauses). For all: notwithstanding. In all: all together; *also*, in whole. Of all formerly *elipt.* = *most* of all. With all: see **WITHAL**. All and some: distributed to each part of the whole, and, in *sing.* the sum total. So one and all, all and sundry, etc.

B. sb. 1. Everything that we have, or that concerns or pertains to us 1627. Also in *pl.* 2. Whole being, entirety, totality 1674. 3. Whole system of things, the Universe 1598. 1. Our All is at stake *ADISON*. To pack up one's all *FIELDING*. 2. An all of rotten *Formulas* *CARLYLE*. 3. The wide circle of the All *CARLYLE*

C ad *A ad* *e a* *ed* *fom* *s sb*
 appa *a* *e* *e* *o* *e* *p* *d* *c* *a* *e* *h* *e* *n* *e* *o*
 qua *y* *as* *adv* *W* *o* *c* *o* *p* *e* *e* *y* *a* *o*
h *qu* *e* *OE* 2 *L* *n* *s* (*a* *h*) 1579

All through, wholly, without admixture 1705
 3. It [the City] is all full of lies *Shak.* 11. 1. It scud all other wise *Elvort*. So tall thing *Shak.* 11. 1. 14. 2. All in the Downs, the fleet was moored *GAY*. 3. Faces all *Lord Gaa*

Special constructions: 1. All one. Also all *a.* Quite the same. 2. Pleonastic in **all-whole**. *entire*. So **all-wholly**, *futterly*. 3. *Epiphatic* in *All so*, *too* = *Quite*. 4. With *adv.* *the* just so much. All the better *A. P. L.* 1. 11. 102. 5. With *adv.* of place. In all directions, in every part; as **all along**, **all over**, **all round**, etc. 16. *All* emphasised the particle combined with a *cl.* *esp.* *to* = *asunder* (*L. dis*), as in *a. cl. to be broken*, *q. ne broken in pieces*; and, as *alito*, *alito* = *wholly* was applied to other *vbs.*, as in *all-to dirty* *L. Lat. mlt.* *all-to soiled* *Bowman*

D. Obsolete uses of early inflected forms
 1. The *gen.* *sing.* *alies*: altogether, at all -13. *a.* 12. The *gen.* *pl.* *alra*, *alre*, *aller*, *alder*, *althur*, of 'all' -1600; *esp.* *absol.* but *a.* superlative. *Mum.* *Alder* *lieft* *Souaigue* 2 *Mon.* 1. 1. 1. 28. *Occ.* written *all there*. *Also*, as in *our*, *your*, *their* *all* = *mod.* of *as* *all*, etc.

E. *All* in *comp.*

1. *All* with *sb.* *four*(s) [*sc.* *extremities*] The *3* is recent. To be (stand) on all fours: to be even with, -*hail*, *mt.*, *so*, and, i. a. salutation *Id.* (I wish you) all health! -*might*, *omnipotence*, *night*, *power* = *a. might* 2. *adv.* with *adv.* *ALWAYS*, -*where* (*arch.*) everywhere, -*whither*, in every direction (*arch.*) 3. *subst.* *genit.* with *sb.* = 'of all' -*father*, *etc.* *Odm.* *Jupiter*; God 4. *subst.* (*adv.*) with *vb.* *inf.* hold, the *cl.* which holds all 5. *adv.* with *sb.* -*bone*, the Greater Stutch *wort* (*Stellaria Holostea* L.); -*heart*, the elm tree -*rail*; -*slavery*; -*talk*; -*wood*. 6. *adv.* with *ad.* = 'wholly, minutely'. -*holy*; -*mighty*; -*witty*, and since 1600 with any *adj.* of quality, *esp.* *pos.* with forms in *-est*, and *-est*; and with *pr.* *pl.*, often as *obj.* of the *vb.* action. 7. *much* with *pr.* *pl.* = completely; *occ.* by all, *fig.* in *SHAKS*.

Alla Breve (*alla brēve*) 1806. [It] *Mus. Orig.* With a breve or four minims to every bar; *now*, in quick common time, counted with two minims in the bar.

Alla Capella. 1847 [It] *Mus.* = *prec.*

Allagite (*ællāgīt*) [mod. f. Gr. *ἀλλάγη*] *Min.* A carbonated variation of RHODONITE dull-green or reddish-brown in colour

Allagostemonous (*ællāgostēmōnos*) *a.* 1820. [f. Gr. *ἀλλάγη* + *στέμονος*] *Bot.* With stamens inserted alternately on the torus and on the petals.

Allah (*ālī*). 1702. [a. *Arab.*, = the (true) God.] The Mohammed in name of the Deity

Allamotti, -*monti*, -*moth*, *dual.* names for the Stormy Petrel.

Allan, var. of **ALAN**; and **AULIN**.

Allanite (*ālānīt*). 1843. [f. T. *Ilhan*] *Min.* A brownish-black mineral, akin to Lepidote, a cerium-epidote.

Allantoid (*ālāntōid*). 1633 [ad. Gr. *ἀλλαντοειδής*, sausage-shaped] [*Phy.*] *a.* *Id.* Of or pertaining to the allantois. **B. a.** -**ALLANFOIS** 1667

Allantoidian (*ālāntōidīan*). 1861 [ad. Fr., see *prec.*] *Zool.* *a.* *adj.* Having the focus furnished with an allantois **B. sb. [*sc.* *animal*.]**

Allantoin (*ālāntōīn*). 1845. [f. **ALLANTOIS** + *-IN*.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance *C₄H₈N₂O₃*, the nitrogenous constituent of the allantoic fluid

Allantois (*ālāntōīs*). 1646. [mod. I. in form; see **ALLANTOID**.] *Phys.* The fetal membrane (named from its form in a calf) found only in mammals, birds, and reptiles which lies under the chorion, and forms a means of communication between the fetal and maternal blood. Hence **Allantoic** *a.*

Allanturic (*ālāntūrīk*), *a.* 1863 [f. *prec.* + **URIC**.] Obtained from allantoin or from uric acid.

Allatrate, *v.* 1583. [f. *L. allatrate*] To bark out. *rare*

Allay (*ālī*). *v.* *OE*. [f. *A-pref.* + *LIVE*, *OE. lēgan*, causal of *hegan* to lie, misspell **ALLAY** after words from *L.* in *all-* (see **AD** 2)] In its early forms formally identical with **Al-**

æ (man). *u* (pass). *au* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. chief). *e* (ever). *o* (*I, eye*). *a* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sat). *i* (Psyche). *q* (what). *p* (got)

LEGE *v*¹, ALLAY *v*², ALLAY *v*³, ALLEGE *v*²
Hence meanings due to confusion of the vbs
+1 To lay down, set aside; hence, to annul
-ME.; to quell -ME.; to overthrow (a principle,
etc.) -1659. 2. To put down or repress, to
assuage, 'lay' a storm 1488 3. To quell or
put down, to appease ME. 4. *intr.* To
subside, cease, to become mild -1723. 5
(see ALLEGE *v*¹) To subdue; to abate, alleviate
MD 6. (see ALLAY *v*²) To temper or abate
1514; to mitigate 1603

2 To alay (the wild waters) *Temp* L ii. 2. 3 To
a wrath 1500, distracts 1623, panic 1830 5 To a
Thir appetite MILT. P. L. v. 566, grief BRATTIE 6
To a or dim the whiteness of paper FLORIO. To
a a crime PRYNE Hence [f ALLAY *v*¹ (v²)]
Allayed *phl.* a talloied; tempered; modified;
[ind of *enlaid*] Allayer, he who or that which
allays Allaying *phl.* *sb* tressation, dilution,
mitigation; talloying; *phl.* a diluting, tempering
+Allayment, admixture with a modifying element
Cymb. i v 22

+Allay, *v*² ME. [a. ONFr. *alayer*, (*a-*
layer), var. of *alur*, *allier*, ALLY: -L. *alligare*.
Replaced by ALLOY.] To mix (metals); *esp*
with a baser metal. Also *fig.* -1796.
fig. Debased and allayed with superstitious intents
FULLER.

+Allay, *v*³ ME. [a. OFr. *alaier*, *alloyer*
-L. *alligare*, replaced by *alleguer*, ALLEGE.]
To cite, allege -1470.

+Allay, *sb*¹ ME. [a. ONFr. *aley*, *a'ay*,
(mod *aloi*), *f.* *alayer*; see ALLAY *v*²] 1.
= ALLOY, *lit.* and *fig.* 2. *fig.* Alien element
-1774. 3. *fig.* Composition. Cf. Fr *de bon*
aloi -1690. 4. (f. ALLAY *v*¹) Dilution -1632,
abatement -1758, repression -1726.

+Allay, *sb*² 1486. [a. Norm.Fr. *alays*
= OFr. *alays*, f. *alaisser*. Cf. RELAY.] The
act of laying on the bounds -1630

Allecet; see HALCET.

+Alle-ct, *v*. 1528. [ad. L. *allectare*, freq.
of *allicere*.] To entice -1552. Hence +Allec-
tion, enticement. +Allec-tive *a*, enticing, *sb*
that which can entice.

+Allegate, *v*. 1509 [f. L. *allegat*-, *alle*
gare.] = ALLEGE *v*² -1639.

Allegation (*æl'leɪʃən*) 1483. [a. Fr.
allegation, ad. L. *allegationem*; see ALLE-
GATE *v*.] 1. The action of alleging or making
a charge before a tribunal; that which is
charged. 2. An excuse -1622. 3. An assertion
1532; *esp.* a mere assertion 1035. 4.
Quotation; the matter quoted -1673.

2 To swear false allegations a Hen VI, iii. 1.
181 3 I thought their allegations but reasonable
STEELE His wild a Boswell

+Alle-ge, *v*¹ ME. [a. OFr. *aleger* -L.
alleviare, cf. ARNIDGE.] = ALLAY *v*¹ 5. -1530
Hence +Alle-geance¹, alleviation; var. +Al-
le-gement¹, *ale*.

Allege (*æl'leɪdʒ*), *v*² ME [f. OFr. *estigier*.
Norm.Fr. *alegier* -late L. **exlitigare*. Used
as =L. *allegare*, OFr. *alever*, through *adlegare*,
Latinized f. Norm.Fr. *aleger*. Replaces ALLAY
*v*³] 1 To declare on oath before a tribunal,
hence, to plead. *Obs.* *exc. fig.* 2 To cite,
quote for or against (*arch.*) ME. 3. Hence
gen. To plead as an excuse; to adduce as
reason ME 4. To advance, as being able
to prove, hence, to assert without proof ME

1 The Prosecutor alleged That [etc.] STEELE 2
They allege Moses for lites MILT 3 To a
excuses to the contrary 1558 4. Where much is
alleged, something must be true GRANOV Hence
Alle-geable *a* +Alle-geance², the action of
alleging, allegation Alle-ge *phl.* *a*, adduced as
legal ground, or as a reason; quoted; asserted as
provable; asserted but not proved Alle-ge *adly*
adv +Allegement, allegation Alle-ger.

Allegiance (*æl'dʒiəns*, *æl'dʒiəns*). ME.
[deriv. of LIEGE, *q* v. The *u* is perh. due to
ALLEGANCE²] +1 The relation of a liege
lord ME only. 2 The relation or duties of a
liege-man to his lord; the tie of a subject to his
sovereign or government ME. 3. *fig.* The
recognition of the claims which any one has to
our respect and duty 1732.

2 Subjects may be freed from their Allegiance
HOBBS 3. A. to a lady SCOTT, to natural science
HARRIS var. Allegiency. Hence Alle-giant
a loyal

Allegoric, -al (*æl'leɪgərɪk*, -*əl*), *a*. ME. Of

or pertaining to allegory, of the nature of an al-
legory; constituting or containing an allegory.

What kingdom, Real or allegoric, I discern not
MILT. P. R. iv 380 Its chimeras, its harpies, its
allegorical figures Bunke Hence Allego-rically
adv Allego-ricity. (Dict.)

Allegorist (*æl'leɪgərɪst*). 1684. [f. ALLE-
GORIZE, cf. *allegorist*] One who writes allegories,
or writes or expounds allegorically.

Bunyan. the first of allegorists MACAULAY.

Allegorize (*æl'leɪgərɪz*), *v* 1581. [a. Fr.
allegoriser, ad. L. *allegorizare*, f. Gr. *ἀλληγορία*,
see ALLEGORY.] 1. To make or treat as allego-
ric 1596 2. *intr.* To expound allegorically,
to construct or utter allegories 1581

1 To a story the History of the Crucifixion 1667.
To a Christ out of His Divinity PRYN. Allegorizer.
Allegorization.

Allegory (*æl'leɪgərɪ*). ME. [ad. L. *allegoria*,
lit. speaking otherwise than one seems to speak,
a. Gr. f. *ἀλλος* + *-λογία*. Cf. Fr. *allégorie*.]
1. Description of a subject under the guise of
some other subject of apply suggestive resem-
blance. 2. An instance of such description;
an extended metaphor 1534 3. An allegorical
representation; an emblem 1639.

Allegresse (*æl'leɪgrəs*, *æl'leɪgrəs*). 1652. [Fr.]
Gaiety, gladness.

Allegretto (*æl'leɪgrɛt*), *a*. 1879. [It, dim.
of ALLEGRO.] *Mus.* Somewhat brisk.

Allegro (It. *æl'leɪgr*). 1632. [It, repr. L.
alacrem.] *A. adj.* Lively, gay MILT. B. *adv.*
and *adj.* *Mus.* Brisk, lively 1721. C. *sb.* [see
movement] 1777.

Allelu (*æl'leɪl*). An outcry. CARYLE.

Allelomorph (*æl'leɪlɒmɔf*). 1902. [f. Gr.
ἀλλήλ - one another + *μορφή* form.] *Biol.* Each
of a pair of mutually exclusive characters, one
or the other of which is exhibited without inter-
mixture in descendants of a cross between
parental forms respectively possessing them.
Hence Allelomorphic *a*

Alleluia (*æl'leɪli*), *int.* and *sb*¹ ME. =
HALLELUJAH Hence Alleluia-tic *a*

Alleluia, *sb*² 1543. [?] The woodsorrel.

Allemande (*æl'mænd*, -*ma* nd, *æl'mænd*
te *intend*). 1635 [a. mod. Fr. *allemande*
German (see *dance*); see ALMAIN.] 1. A
name of various German dances 1775 2.
A piece of music forming one of the movement-
of the Suite 1685.

Allementite (*æl'mɛntaɪt*). 1837. [f. *Al-*
lemont, in Dauphiné] A native alloy of arsenic
and antimony.

Allenarly (*æl'nɔ:li*). north. and Sc. ME.
[f. ALL *adv* + *ANERLY*.] 1. *adv.* Only, solely.

2. *adj.* Only, sole 1533

Alene, = ALLYLENE.

Alle-niate, *v* rare. [f. L. *al-* = *ad-* +
levis] To soften -1642.

Alle-riation, var. of ALERION.

Alle-ve, *v*. 1546. [prop. *alove*, a. OFr.
alover; -L. *allevare*.] To relieve. Hence

+Allevement.

Alle-viate, *phl.* *a*. 1471. [ad. L. *allevi-*
atus, *alleviare*.] Alleviated -1671

Alleviate (*æl'vɪeɪt*), *v*. 1528. [f. prec.]
+1. To make lighter -1666. 2. To relieve,
mitigate 1528. 3. To extenuate -1777.

2 To a sorrows Br. HALL, sufferer 1871. 3 To
a crime BLACKSTONE. Hence Alleviative *a*
of an alleviating tendency. Also *sb*. Alle viator,
he who, or that which, alleviates. Alle viatory *a*
having the attribute of relieving.

Alleviation (*æl'vɪeɪʃən*). 1625. [f. AL-
LEVIAVE.] The action of lightening weight,
gravity, severity, or pain; relief, mitigation.

It [is] an *a* of misery not to suffer alone JOHNSON

Alley (*æli*). ME. [a. OFr. *alee*, mod.
alle.] +1 A passage in or into a house
-1525. Also *fig.* 2. *esp.* A walk or passage
in a garden, park, etc. bordered with trees or
bushes; an avenue ME. 3. A passage
between buildings, hence, a lane; in U.S. a
Stew 1510. 4. A long narrow enclosure
for playing at bowls, skittles, etc. ME. Also
fig. 5. A passage between the rows of pews
or seats in a church 1464. In the south cor-
ruptly repl. by AISLE. 6. The space between
two compositors' stands, etc. in a printing-

office 1871 7. A free space between two
lines of any kind 1756.

2 A thick pleached *a*, in my orchard *Much Ado* i
ii. 10. Every *a* green of this wild wood MILT
Comus 311 3. *Blind Alley* one that is closed at
the end, *a cul de sac*. The Alley, *esp.* Change
Alley, London, scene of the gambling in South Sea
stocks. Hence Alleyed *phl.* *a* laid out as an *a*
or with alleys.

Alley, var. of ALLY, a kind of marble.

All-fired (*ɔ:l'fɔ:rd*), *a*. slang. 1837
[euphem. for *hell-fired*.] Informal. (Chiefly in
U.S.) Hence All-firedly *adv*.

All-flower-water. 1839. [?] Cow's
urine; as a remedy.

All Fools' Day. 1712 [cf. *All Saints*,
etc.] The 1st of April; pop. appropriated to
practising upon people's credulity

All fours (*ɔ:l'fɔ:rs*). 1707. [i.e. *all four*
cards.] 1. A game of cards, played by two
called after the four points, *high*, *low*, *jack*
and *the game*, which make all-fours. 2. A
game at dominoes, in which only four or its
multiples count. See also ALL *E. comb*.

Allgood (*ɔ:l'gud*), *sb*. 1578. The herb
(*Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*), also called
English Mercury, and Good King Henry.

All-hallow, -s (*ɔ:l'hæləʊz*) [OE. *ea'lra*
haldigen (*meselæc*)] feast of all saints - see
HALLOW *sb*¹. 1. All saints (collectively). 2.
= All hallow's day, Nov 1, or All-hallowmas
(*arch.*) 1503.

Phrases *All hallow's day* - All Saints' day. *All-*
hallow Eve, *Nov. eve*, the eve, feast, season, of All
Saints; cf. HALLOW-EVE. +*All-hallow Summer*
= *Indian Summer*, or *St. Martin's Summer*. 1 Hen
IV, i. ii. 178.

Alliable (*æl'iəbəl*), *a*. rare. 1795. [a.
Fr., f. *alier*; see ALLY.] Able to enter into
alliance or union.

Aliaceous (*æl'iʃəs*), *a*. 1792. [f. I.
allium.] 2. Of or pertaining to *Allium*. b
Smelling or tasting like garlic and onions.

Ali-ge, ME. [a. Fr. *al-*, *aliga*; see
ALLY.] Alliance -1546.

Alliance (*æl'iəns*), *sb*. ME. [a. OFr. *a-*
liance, repr. L. *alligantia*, f. *alligare*, see
ALLY. In 16th c. *alliance*.] The state of
union or combination; uniting or combining
1. Union by marriage, affinity, consanguinity
2. Combination for a common object; *esp.*
between sovereign states ME. 3. Com-
munity in nature or qualities; affinity 1677

4. *collect.* People united by kinship or friend-
ship (f. for *Alliance*) -1655; also, a kinsman
relation, or ally -1654. 5. *Bot.* A group of
Natural Orders. LINDLEY. ¶ By confusion
for ALLIGANCE 1581.

1. So straight a bond of alliance or consanguinity
COVERDALE. 2. The Holy Alliance STRICK 4.
Therefore let our *A* be combined *Jud* C. iv. 1 43
Hence Alliance *v* rare, to ally or ally oneself

All-ancer, one who joins or belongs to an *a* rare
+Alli-ant, *a*. 1551. [a. Fr. f. *alier*] In
league; akin. As *sb* An ally -1656.

Allice,allis (*æ'lis*). 1620 [a. Fr. *alose*
-L. *alosa*.] A fish, usu. called the allice-
shad (*Alosa Communis*)

Allicholly, *joc* = MELANCHOLY. SHAKS

Alli-cit, *v* 1725. [f. L. *allicere*.] To entice,
attract. Hence (through Fr.) +Alli-ciate
to allure. All-cient *phl.* *a* attracting, *sb*
that which attracts. +Alli-ciency, the quality
of being attractive.

Allied (*æl'aɪd*), *phl.* *a*. ME. [f. ALLY *v*]
1. United, joined; *esp.* by kindred or affinity,
or by league or treaty. 2. *fig.* Connected in
nature, or qualities; akin 1603.

1. A Lady allied into the Duke *Two Gent.* iv. 1 49
2. Great wits are sure to madness near a DRYDEN

Alligate (*æl'liɪt*), *v*. 2 Obs. 1626 [f. L.
alligare.] +1. To tie or unite -1677 2
To perform the operation of ALLIGATION 1671

Alligation (*æl'liɪgən*). 1542 [ad. I.
alligationem.] 1 The action of attaching,
the state of being attached 1555. 2. The
'Rule of Mixtures'; the arithmetical method of
solving questions concerning the mixing of
articles of different qualities or values 1542

Alligator (*æ'liɪgətər*). 1568. [orig. ad.
Sp. *el* or *al lagarto*, the lizard, corrupted in
Eng. to *alligatier*, *alligator*, *alligator*.] 1. A

all o-ver, *adv.* 1577. L. Over the whole extent, in every part; *esp.* of the body.

ρ (man). *α* (pass). *αυ* (loud). *σ* (cut). *ς* (Fr. chef). *ω* (ever). *οι* (*I, eye*). *ρ* (Fr. eau de vie). *ι* (set). *ψ* (Psyche). *ο* (what). *ρ* (got).

2 *Fn* had done o (d) 3 *d* (from
1) o q ind spo ed a o e e bod 85
2 *ft* a ov L a d He

Allow (alau'), *v.* ME. [*a.* OFr. *alouer* (*ali-*), 1. to praise — *L. alaudare*, 2. to bestow, assign; — *L. allocare*. Many uses blend 1 and 2.] 1. Fr. *alouer* — *L. alaudare*.

1. *trans.* †To praise, commend — 1783; to approve of, sanction (*arch.*) ME; *intr.* with *upon*, of 1534, to accept as satisfactory (*arch.*) ME; *intr.* with *of* — 1743. 2. To accept as true or valid, to admit 1548; *intr.* with *of* 1528; with *subord. cl.* to concede 1543, with *compl.* to admit a thing to be 1593; to conclude, opine, or state as an opinion formed (*Eng. and Amer. dial.*) 1580. 3. *trans.* To concede, permit (an action, etc.) 1559, with *inf.* 1637; *refl.* to permit oneself to indulge in, †to 1605; *intr.* to admit of 1732.

1. Upon reasonable cause to be allowed by a justice of the peace Blackstone. 2. It will be allowed us that marriage is a human society MILT. Allowed for law 1792. I would I'd make him sorry for it *Serv. Mag.* 3. Where many sorts of worship be allowed Hobbes. His madness Allows itself to anything *Levi. vii. 127*.

II. Fr. *alouer*; — *L. allocare*. 1. †To assign as a right or due — 1596, to give, or let any one have, as his share, or as what he needs ME; †to portion, endow — 1712. 2. †To place to one's credit, count to one — 1667; hence, †to deduct from the debit, to abate — 1530; *gen.* to add or deduct (so much) on account of something not formally appearing 1663.

1. The Law allows it. And the Court awards it *Mech. V. v. 1. 303*. A him but his plaything of a peer *Pope*. 2. To a. an hour for time lost in changing trains, etc. Hence **Allow**, one who allows (sees 1. f. 1, 3). **Allowment**, sanction, approval.

Allowable (alau'abl'), *a.* ME. [*a.* Fr. *allowable*; see **ALLOW** and **ABLE**.] †Laudable — 1702, acceptable 1552; admissible, probable 1683; permissible, legitimate 1668.

Prayer for the dead is not a **ALLOWABLE**. Hence **Allowableness**, **Allowably** *adv.*

Allowance (alau'ans), *sb.* ME. [*a.* OFr. *allowance*, *f.* *alouer*; see **ALLOW**.] The action of allowing; a thing allowed. 1. †Praise — 1633; approbation, sanction, voluntary acceptance (*arch.*) 1552; †acknowledgement — 1756; permission, sufferance 1628.

2. The action of placing to one's credit, admitting in an account, or allotting on account of expenses 1574; †a sum allowed in account, a consideration — 1574. 3. A limited portion or sum, esp. of money, or food 1440. 4. Rebate, deduction, discount 1530. 5. *fig.* The taking into account of mitigating or extenuating circumstances 1676. †6. A balance — 1552.

1. The a. of slavery in the South *Harvard*. 2. *liberalite* of Parents in a. towards their Children *Bacon*. 3. They consider this A. (Pin-money) as a kind of *Alimony* *Addison*. The short A. the Bread and Water of a Prison 1711. A scant a. of star-light *Misc. Conus 308*. 4. To make allowance, to add or deduct, in order to provide for incidental circumstances. An a. for the waste of the Timber 1663. 5. To make Allowances for Conduct *Steele*.

Allowance (alau'ans), *v.* 1839 [*f.* the *sb.* Cf. *portion*, etc.] 1. To put upon an allowance; to limit in the amount allowed. 2. To supply in limited quantities 1840.

Allowed (alau'nd), *fn* *a.* ME. [*f.* **ALLOW**.] †Praised, accepted as satisfactory — 1728. 2. Licensed 1589; acknowledged 1749; allotted 1440; remitted 1674.

2. An a. printer 1880, fool *Twel. A. v. 1. v. 101*. The a. and established models of good breeding *Chastell.* Hence **Allowedly** *adv.*

Alloxan (al'p'ksan), 1853 [*f.* **ALLO** (AN-TOIN) + **OXALIC**]. *Chem.* An organic compound $C_4H_2N_2O_6$, one of the oxidation products of uric acid. Hence **Alloxanate**, a salt of alloxanic acid. **Alloxanic** *a.*

Alloxantin (al'p'ksantin), 1853. *Chem.* An organic compound $C_4H_2N_2O_6$.

Alloy (aloi'), *sb.* 1598. [*a.* Fr. *aloi*; — OFr. *aloi*, Norm. *aloi*, whence **ALLAY** *sb.* The Fr. *aloi* was erroneously identified with *a loi* Cf. **ALLAY** *sb.* 1. Fineness, standard, of gold or silver 1604; †tagio of exchange — 1672. 2. A baser metal mixed with a nobler, esp. in gold and silver coinage 1719. 3. The con-

d on of m e 827 4 u magam
frr y a ompou d con an ng a b e me...
656 †5 *f.* intrinsic quality — 1674. 6
fig. Admixture of that which lowers in character or value, alien element 1625.

4. **Native alloy**: one of osmium and iridium occurring with native platinum. 6. A base a. of moral cowardice C. Brontë.

Alloy (aloi'), *v.* 1661. [*a.* Fr. *aloyer*; — OFr. *aloyer*, *aloi*; — *L. alligare*. Cf. **ALLAY** *v.* 1, 2, repl. by **ALLOY**.] 1. To mix with a baser metal, so as to reduce in standard 1691. 2. To mix metals 1822; *intr.* (*refl.*) to enter into combination with another metal 1839. 3. *fig.* To debase by admixture 1703. 4. *fig.* To temper, moderate 1661.

Hence **Alloy** *age*, the art or process of alloying metals.

Allozooid (a lo'zo'oid), 1858. [*f.* *G.* *δαλός* + *ζωόν*.] *Biol.* A separated animal bud differing in nature from the parent.

All-red, *a.* 1895. Used to indicate a telegraph-line, a trading route, etc., lying throughout in territory of the British Empire. (From the practice of colouring British and Imperial territory red in our maps.)

All-round, 1805. *A. adv.* Everywhere around; affecting equally all the parts or every one in a circle or company 1871. *B. prep.* Around all the parts of 1805. *C. adj.* Including everything or every one in a given circle.

C. An all-round man: one who has ability in all departments. Hence **All rounder**, he who or that which is all round, e. g. a collar.

All saints, 1580. The saints in heaven collectively. The festival, called also **All Saints' Day** (Nov. 1). Also = **ALL-HALLOW** *side*.

Allseed (p'lsid), *a.* A name for various many-seeded plants. *a.* The genus *Polygonum*. *b.* A species of Goosefoot (*Chenopodium polyspermum*). *c.* *Radiola Millegrava*. *d.* The Knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*).

All souls. The souls of all the pious dead. The festival on which the Ch. of Rome makes supplications on their behalf, called also **All Souls' Day** (Nov. 2). **All Souls' Eve**, the evening of Nov. 1.

Allspice (p'lsips), 1621. [*f.* **ALL** + *Spice*, as combining the flavour of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves.] 1. An aromatic spice, Jamaica Pepper or Pimenta, the dried berry of *Eugenia Pimenta* or Allspice Tree (*N.O. Myrtaceae*) of the West Indies. 2. A name of other aromatic shrubs: *A. Tree* or *Carolina A.*, *Calyculanthus floridus*; *Japan A.*, *Chimonanthus fragrans*; *Wild A.*, *Lindera Benzoin*. Hence **Allspicy** *a.* nonce-word, hot.

Allthing, *Obs. or dial.* Everything.

Allude (al'üz'), *v.* 1525. [*ad.* *L.* *alludere*.] 1. To mock — 1577; to play upon words, to refer by play of words — 1607; to refer by play of fancy (*trans.* and *intr.*) — 1665. 2. *intr.* To have or make an indirect or passing reference to (not = *refer*) 1533. 3. *trans.* To refer a thing to, as a thing to its author — 1634. 4. To hint, suggest — 1677. 5. Quotations which a. to the Perjuries of the Bar *Steele*. He often alluded to his poverty 1837.

Allumette (alume't), 1848. [*Fr.*] A match for lighting.

Alluminate, *v.* 1581. [*a.* Fr. *alluminer*, *refash* of OFr. *alumer*; — late *L.* *adluminare*.] To illuminate.

Allu-minor, 1483. [*a.* Anglo-Fr. *allu-minour*; see *prec.* Aphel. to **LUMINOR** and **LIMNER**.] An illuminator, a limner — 1607.

Allu-rance, 1580. [*f.* the *vb.*] Enticement. †**Allurant** *pp.* *a.* enticing.

Allure (al'üz'), *v.* ME. [*a.* OFr. *alurer*, *f.* *a* + *lurer*, to LURE, orig. a term of Falconry.] 1. To attract or tempt by something flattering or advantageous; to entice; to win over. 2. To fascinate, charm 1512; †to attract, elicit — 1792.

1. He...Allur'd to brighter worlds and led the way *Goethe*. Allured by hopes of relief *Johnson*. 2. The Sun...Allur'd his eye *Milt. P. L. iii. 5. 73*. Hence **Allurer**, he who, or that which, allures. **Alluring** *adj.* *sb.* the action of attracting with the prospect of advantage; fascination, *pp.* a tempting, seductive; attractive, fascinating. **Alluringly** *adv.* *ness* (*rare*).

†**Allure** *sb.* 1548 [*..he vb.*] = **ALLUREMENT** — 1758.

Allure (al'üz'), *sb.* 1882. [*Fr.*] Gait, men, air.

Allurement (al'üz'ment), 1548. [*f.* the *vb.*] 1. The action of alluring, enticement 1561. 2. Fascination, charm 1579. 3. That which allures; a lure, bait 1548.

1. Though Adam by his wife's a. fell *Milt. P. R. ii. 131*. 2. Allurements to enlist in the army 1822.

Allusion (al'üz'ün), 1548. [*a.* *L.* *allusio*; see **ALLUDE**.] 1. Illusion — 1618.

2. A word-play — 1731. 3. A symbolical reference — 1781. 4. A covert or implied reference 1612.

Allusive (al'üz'siv), *a.* 1605. [*f.* *L.* *allusivus*.] 1. Punning — 1656. 2. Symbolical (*arch.*) 1605. 3. Containing allusion 1607.

1. *Her Allusive Arms*, called also *caning* or *punning* arms: those in which the changes play upon the bearer's name or title, as the martlets (*OFr.* *arondel*) borne by the Duke of Arundel. Hence **Allusive-ly** *adv.* *ness*, var. **Allusory**.

†**All-utterly**, *adv.* ME. Wholly; absolutely — 1651.

Alluvial (al'üz'vial), *a.* 1802. [*f.* *L.* *alluvium*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of alluvium. var. **Alluvian** (*rare*).

Alluvion (al'üz'vion), 1536. [*a.* Fr., *ad.* *L.* *alluvionem*.] 1. The wash of water against the shore, or a river-bank. 2. An inundation; a flood 1550. 3. The matter deposited by a flood 1731; esp. **ALLUVIUM** 1779. 4. *Late*. The imperceptible action of flowing water in forming new land 1751.

3. Spreading a. over its meadows *CARLIN*.

Alluvium (al'üz'vium), *Pl.* *-ia*, *-iums*, 1665. [*a.* *L.*, neut. of adj. *alluvius* *f.* *al-* + *luere*] Deposits of earth, sand, etc. left by water flowing over land that is not permanently submerged, esp. those left in river valleys and deltas. Also *fig.*

†**All-whole**, ME. [*a.* Fr. *tout entier*.] *adv.* Entire — 1588. *adv.* Entirely — 1601. Hence †**All-wholly** *adv.*

Allwork, 1830. Work, esp. domestic, of all kinds. *Maid of all-work*; a general servant.

Ally (äli'), *v.* [ME. *alie*, a OFr. *alier* — *L.* *alligare*. Cf. **ALLAY** *v.* 2, **ALLIGATE**, **ALLOY**.] 1. *trans.* To unite for a special object; now chiefly of marriage, association of sovereign states, and union of nature or spirit. Const. to, with. 2. *intr.* To enter into alliance (*arch.*) ME. 3. To mix (Cf. *allay*, *alloy*). — 1500.

1. In marriage allied to the emperor ME. He allied himself closely to Castlemaine *Macaulay*. 2. No foreign power will a. with us 1825.

Ally (äli'), *sb.* 1 ME. [*f.* the *vb.*] 1. *abstract* Kinship — 1592; alliance — 1587. 2. *collect.* Kindred — 1450. 3. *individual*.

1. A relative — 1654. 2. *fig.* Anything akin to another by structure, properties, etc. 1697. 3. One united with another by treaty or league; now usu. of sovereigns or states 1598. 4. *fig.* Anything auxiliary to another 1853.

1. This Gentleman the Prince neere *Alie Rom.* & *Jul. iii. 1. 114*. 2. The alkaline metals and their allies (*mod.*) 3. Ammon, the ancient a. of Israel *Stanley*. 4. Trajanianus the a. of Rome 1833.

Ally, alley, alay (äli'), *sb.* 1720. [*ab-* brev. of *Alabaster*, cf. *Wally*, etc.] A marble of real alabaster.

Allyl (äli'), 1854. [*f.* *L.* *allyl*] + *-YL* = *G.* *ύλη*.] *Chem.* A monovalent hydro-carbon radical, C_3H_5 . Also *attrib.*, as in *allyl alcohol*, C_3H_5OH , *allyl sulphide*, $(C_3H_5)_2S$, etc. Hence **Allylamine**, the ammonia of the a. series $C_3H_5NH_2$, also called *Acrylamine*. **Allylate**, a salt of a., as *sodium allylate* C_3H_5ONa .

Allylene, a divalent hydro-carbon radical, C_3H_4 , isomeric with acetylene. Also called *propene*. **Allylic** *a.* **Allyzin**, a viscid liquid, a by-product in the preparation of allyl alcohol.

Alma, almah (älmä). Also **ALME** (*H.*) 1814 [*a.* Arab. *almah*, 'learned' (in music and dancing).] An Egyptian dancing-girl.

Almacantar (älmäk'antär), ME. [*a.* Fr. *Almacantar*, *ad.* Arab. deriv. of *gan-* (*arah*, a bridge) *pl.* Circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon; parallels of altitude,

me e grou d y Fran a mon o f
 n L b a y e en e o
 nd e c b e o d pon God a g e
 o a cligous oo po on o p e d p e
 p u n a a m s. e e o m a y empo s e
 perpetual tenure by free gift of charity.

Almadia (ælmadia) 1681. [ad Arab.]
 A river-boat. 1. An Indian boat, 80 ft long,
 and very swift. 2. An African canoe, made
 of bark or of a hollowed trunk.

Almagest (ælmædʒest). ME. [a. OFr. *almageste*, ad. (ult.) Arab., ad Gr. *peripterōn* (sc. *astrōn*)] The great astronomical treatise
 of Ptolemy; also, other great text-books of
 astrology and alchemy.

Alma gra. 1703 [Sp., a. Arab.] A
 deep red ochre the *sil alatum* of the ancients,
 found in Spain.

Almain. Also *-ayn*, *-an* (e). ME. [a
 OFr. *aleman* (mod. *allemand*).] A. *ady*
 German -1665. B. sb. 1. A German -1698.
 2. A kind of dance, or dance-music. = ALLE-
 MANDE (arch) 1549

Almaine, *-any*. ME. Germany -1682.

Almain-rivets. 1530. Light armour,
 made flexible by overlapping plates sliding on
 rivets. First used in Germany.

Alma Mater. 1715 [L.] A title given
 by the Romans, esp. to Ceres and Cybele, and
 transferred in Eng. to Universities and schools,
 regarded as 'fostering mothers' to their
 alumni.

Almanac (ælmanæk). ME. [In med L.
almanach, App. f. Sp., Arab. *al-mandākh*,
 calendar, of uncertain origin.] An annual
 table, or book of tables, containing a calendar
 of months and days, with astronomical data
 and calculations, ecclesiastical and other anni-
 versaries, etc., and, in former days, astrologi-
 cal and astronomerological forecasts.

Looks in the A., finde out the Moone-shine *Mids.*
 V in i. 54. Falshood and Lying like Almanackes
 of the last year, are now gone out DRYDEN. You
 would reduce all history to an A. BOSWELL.

Almandine (ælmandin, ælmændoin).
 1658 [a corruption of ALABANDINE. Also
 error *almondine*.] An alumina iron garnet of
 a violet or amethystine tint.

Turkis and agate and almandine TENNYSON.

Almandite (ælmændait). [f. prec. + -ITE.]
 Dana's name for almandine as a mineral, a
 variety of garnet.

Almanner. Comb. f. *all manner* used
attrib. ME. [orig. a genitive = 'of every
 sort'; see MANNER and ALL.] -1526.

Alme(h); see ALMA.

Almendron. 1852. [Sp., augm. of *al-*
mendra almond.] The Brazil-nut tree (*Ber-*
tholletia excelsa).

Almery, obs. f. AMERY.

Almes se, obs. f. ALMS.

Almighty, a OE. [f. ALL + MIGHT,
 prob. p. ppl. of MAY.] = ALMIGHTY. *Usu*
poet. -1546. †**Almightful**, a. ME. only. [f.
 ALL *adv.* + MIGHTFUL.] All-powerful; var.
 †**Almightful**. †**Almightin**, sb. and a. ME.
 only. [var. of ALMIGHTY.] Used in apposition
 to God; also alone.

Almighty (ælmorti), a. OE. [f. ALL
adv. + MIGHTY. OE. *almæhtig*.] All-power-
 ful, omnipotent. 1. *attrib.* With God, etc.
 OE.; absol. *The Almighty* OE. Occas. in
 superl. 1598. 2. *gen.* All-powerful ME.

¶ *slang.* Mighty, great; exceedingly 1824.
 1. I am the almighty God, walke before me *Gen.*
xvii. 1. Dost the Almighty pervert Justice *Job* *vii.* 3
 2. Almighty Sampson CHAUCER. The a dollar (a phr
 due to W. IVINGS. 'Almighty' nonsense (to speak
transatlantich) Dr. QUINCEY. var. †**Almight**,
 †**Almightend**. Hence **Almightly** *adv.* Al-
 mightiness.

Almiran, *-myra* (ælmorā) 1878. [ad.
 Urdu:—(through Pg.) L. *armarium*; see
 AMBRV.] Anglo-Ind. for a cupboard, press,
 chest of drawers, etc.

Almistry. [? *poet.* for *all-mystery*.] B. JONS.

Almner, var. of ALMONER.

Almoign, *almoign* (ælmoin). ME. [As
almon (e, a. OFr. *almône* (mod. *aumône*); see
 ALMS.] †1. Alms; alms-chest ME. 2.
 Tenure by divine service, or by performing

me e grou d y Fran a mon o f
 n L b a y e en e o
 nd e c b e o d pon God a g e
 o a cligous oo po on o p e d p e
 p u n a a m s. e e o m a y empo s e
 perpetual tenure by free gift of charity.

Almonage. 1655 [a. OFr. *almosnaige*,
 f. *almosnier*; see ALMS.] In Frank almon-
 age = *frank almoyn*; see ALMOIGN. -1667.

Almond (æmond). ME. [a. OFr. *al-*
mande, earlier *alemande*, early Rom. **almond*,
 -*ola*, -*ala*, f. L. *amygdala*, a. Gr. *ἀμυγδάλη*
 The *al* for *a* is perh. Sp., as if *a* were Arab.
al.] 1. The kernel of a drupe, the produce
 of the almond tree, of which there are two
 kinds, the sweet and the bitter. 2. The
 tree, *Amygdalus Communis* (N.O. *Rosaceæ*)
 1697. 3. Anything made with almonds, or
 like almonds in shape, or almond blossom in
 colour; esp. the tonsils, called *almonds of the*
throat, *jaws*, or *ears* (arch) 1578. Also a
 pigeon, the Almond Tumbler 1867.

2. Mark well the flowering Almonds in the Wood
 DRYDEN. 3. Balls, or rather almonds, of purple
 marble Ruskin Cream colour and a. 1879.

Comb. a. -butter, a preparation of cream, whites of
 eggs boiled, and blanched almonds; -kernel (= *Al-*
mond 1, 3); -oil, a preparation of sweet blanched
 almonds and water. -oil, the expressed oil of bitter
 almonds, or benzoic aldehyde, a tree, the tree that
 bears almonds, also fig grey hair; a. tumbler (see
 ALMOND 3); a. willow, *Salix amygdalina*, -worts,
 the plants of N.O. *Droseræ*. Hence *Almondly*
 a having, or suggesting, almonds.

Almond-furnace. 1674. [Corruption
 of *Almand*, i.e. German *furnace*.] A fur-
 nace used to separate metals from dross, and
 to reduce slag of litharge to lead.

Almoner, *almoner* (ælmonər, æmner).
 ME. [a. OFr. *aumonier*, *aumonier* = late L.
**almosnarius* for *elemosynarius*, sc. *homo*.
 Cf. OFr. *almosnier* = L. *elemosynator*.] 1.
 An official distributor of the alms of another,
 a functionary in a religious house, in the house
 of a bishop, a person of rank, etc. Occas.
 applied to the chaplain of a hospital, etc.
 Also fig. 1822. 2. One who gives alms
 largely (arch.) MF.

1. Judas Was Iesu crist aumonier ME. f.
 The sun is the a. of the Almighty HERRICK. 2.
 An answer to the poor that helpless cry 1591

Almoner, ME. [a. OFr. *aumonier* =
 L. **elemosynarius*, sc. *homo*.] An alms-
 purse; a bag -1460. var. *Alner*.

Almonership. 1847 [f. ALMONER +
 -SHIP] The office of an almoner.

Almonry (ælmōni) 1480 [a. OFr.
au(l)monerie, f. *au(l)monier*, see ALMONER.]
 1. A place where alms were distributed. †2.
 = ALMONER 1536. Cf. AMBERY.

Almose. 1483. [var. of ALMS.] = ALMS
 1, 2. Also as sing. -1587.

Almost (ælmoust, -mōst, when emph.
 ælmōst), *adv.* Aphet. 'most. OE. [f. ALL
 + Most *adv.* = *mostly*.] †1. *adj.* or *adv.*
 Mostly all; for the most part -1658
adv. Very nearly, all but 1200.

1. The women do that work 1658. 2. With
 or *attrib.* A. thou persuadest mee to be a Christian
Acts *xvii.* 28. Almost was never hang'd 1639. With
 6. You are a come to part a. a fray Much *Ado*
v. i. 113. Almost no scarcely any. *Almost never* =
 scarcely ever, etc. †To intensify an interrog. (L. *quis*
quis) Whom A. can we see who opens his arms to his
 enemies South.

Almous. ME. Sc. *awmous*. [a. ON.
almusa; a distinct by-form.] = ALMS 1, 2
sing and *pl.*

Alms (æms). [OE. *almysse*, a pop L. **ali-*
mosina, perversion of *elemosina*, ad Gr. *ἐλεη-*
μοσύνη, f. *ἐλεος*] 1. Chantable relief
 of the poor; charity; esp. as a religious duty.
 Const. with *do*, *make*, *work*; later, with *give*,
 etc. a. *collect.* without *pl.* OE. b. as *sing.*
 A chantable donation ME. c. as *pl.* Things
 given in charity 1557. †2. fig. A good deed,
 a service to God, a charity. Often *ironic*
 -1623. 3. Law. Tenure by a, see ALMOIGN;
 free alms = *frank almoign*. Reasonable
 alms: a part of an intestate estate allotted to
 the poor

1. a. Hir bond mynistrs of fredom and almese
 CHAFFCE. b. To ask an A. ADDISON. c. For a.

b a baske x g h p
 r r l a deed A d nk
 m q p p ee
 for k p p

Alms-givers; -gift, *almosynagium*, *almosynagium*, *almosynagium*,
 land, held in frank almoign. *Alms-giving*,
 1690. The giving of alms. So -giver 1630.

Alms-house. ME. A house founded by
 private charity, esp. for the aged poor
Formerly, the house belonging to a monastery
 where alms and hospitality were dispensed.

Almsman. OE. 1. One supported by
 alms, a bedesman. Also *fig.* 2. An alms-
 giver (arch) 1483.

1. My gay Apparell, for an Alms-mans Cloak
 SHAKS.

Almucantar, *-urie*, obs. f. ALMACANTAR.

Almuce, early L. AMICE.

Almug (ælmug) 1681 [Heb.] An
 iron, but in Eng. more usual, sp. of ALGM.

Almury. [a. (ult.) Arab.] The 'denticle'
 or pointer on the astrolabe. CHAFFCE.

Almuten. 1625. [Corrupt f. OFr. *al-*
mutaz, a. Arab.] *Astrol.* The ruling planet
 in the horoscope -1721.

Almage (ælmædʒ) 1477. [a. OFr. *au mag*,
 (mod. *amag*), f. *au mag*, f. *alm* = the 1
alend, cogn. w. L. *mina*.] 1. Measurement
 by the ell *spcl.* Official measurement and
 inspection of woollen cloth. 2. The fee for
 such measurement 1622.

Almager (ælmædʒər). ME. [a. OFr. *al-*
magier, f. *au mag*, see *prec.*] A sworn officer
 to examine and attest the measurement and
 quality of woollen goods. var. †*Amer*, *Aulner*.

Alma-th. ME. [Arab.] *Astrol.* The
 first star in the horns of Aries. CHAFFCE.

Aloed, *-ial*, *-ality*, etc., var. of ALLOD, etc.

Aloe (ælo). [Of *aloe* (pl.), ad. L. *aloe*,
 a. Gr. *ἀλόη*; also as tr. Heb. - the Agalloch
 Eng. always *pl.* in *Eng.*] 1. The
 fragrant resin of wood of the AGALLOCH. See
 LIGN-ALOE 9 -1711. 2. A genus of plants
 (N.O. *Liliacæ*, sect. *Aloe*) with bitter juice
 ME. 3. (In *pl.*) A nauseous bitter pur-
 gative, procured from the inner and juice of
 the plants *Alb.* fig. Bitter experience. 1520

4. *fig.* A name of that plant resembling the
 a. esp. the *Acacia* or American *Aloe* 1642.

5. The garments in his name, *Aloe* and *Car-*
thamus 3 *fig.* The latter about the law 1642.

Hence *Aloed* *fig.* a mixed with, or as with, a
 planted with, *aloes*.

Aloedary. 1753 [ad. L. *aloe-darium*] 1.
Aloe. A purgative, chiefly *aloes*. 2. *fig.*
 A treatise on the *Aloe*.

Aloetic (æləgetik) 1766 [f. Gr. *ἀλόη*
of alloe.] A. *adv.* 1. *Alloe*. Like or con-
 taining *aloes*. 2. *them*. *Aloetic* *deed*.
 yellow amorphous powder, $C_{12}H_{12}O_4$. H. O.
 formed by the action of nitric acid on *aloe*.
 1855. B. sb. [sc. *medic. res.*] 1766.

Aloft (æloft, *adv.* ME. [a. ON. *á loft*,
á lofta, to, in, au, f. *loft*, cogn. w. OHG. *luff*,
 OE. *lyft*. Orig. of position.] 1. Up, a
 star -1577; *fig.* ruling 1601. 2. In *heaven*
(arch) ME., high above the earth on h. l.
 ME.; on the top -1718. Also *fig.* 3. Of
 direction - Into the air, up, on high, also *fig.*
 ME. 4. *Naval*. On or to a higher part of
 the ship MF. 5. *fig.* On the top of; above
 -1613.

2. A cherub that sits up a *Dim.* Fame st. 1.
 Poor. 3. Blow her a *Dim.* For 4. Our *aloe* 1.
 a *left* BARKLEY. 5. I breathe again A. the *fl.* of
 SHAKS.

Alagian (ælədian) 1675. *ad.* med. f.
alagium, f. Gr. *ἀλάγιον*, of *christian*] One of
 a sect who denied the divinity of the *Logos*.

Alotrophy (ælətrɒfi) 1753 [f. Gr.
ἀλός + *τροφή*] *Med.* Excessive nutrition
 e.g. of the bones, resulting in deformity.

Allogy. 1646 [ad. med. L. *alogia*, a. Gr.]
 Absurd ty. SIS T. BROWN.

Aloid (æloid), a. 1853 [f. *ALOE* + -*id*
 for -*oid*.] Resembling *aloes*.

Aloin (æloidin). 1841 [f. *ALOE* + -*in*] *Chem.*
 The bitter purgative principle in *aloes*,
 $C_{17}H_{14}O_8$, which forms in crystals.

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). e (ever). oi (I, eye). a (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). f (Psyche). o; what. p (got).

Alomancy, var. of **HALOMANCY**.

Alone (alōn), *a.* and *adv.* ME. [orig. ALL *adv.* + ONE. Aphet. in n. dial. to LONE.]
1. *lit.* Quite by oneself, unaccompanied, *fig.* alone of its kind, unique 1535, alone in action or feeling ME. 2. *attrib.* Sole, unique (*rare*) 1547. 3. Taken or acting by itself (*esp.* after, or separated from, the sb.) MF. 4. Also of a number, in all precenses: By themselves ME. Subjectively. 5. With no one else in the same case; exclusively. (Def. after, or separated from the sb.) ME. 6. *adv.* With vb., adj., phr., or cl. Only, merely, exclusively ME.

1. Never less a than when a HOWELL. A. on a wife see CORBRIDGE. A. in an opinion (*med.*) So in *alone* (or *at me* me), see (Oxfr.) *in* *alone*, *my* *alone* (*now dial.*). To let or leave alone: to leave to their own efforts, abstain from interfering. L. time a for swearing *Two N. in v. 201*. 2. Then God 1564. 3. A man lyeth not in breed alone *W. in v. 14*. 4. They two alone ME. 5. By h. 1 and one only Univ. L. 'Is not a my Inky Cloak. *Haml. 1. 117*. Hence **Alonely** *a.* and *adv.* only sole, solitary, solely, solitarily. **Aloneness**.

Along (alp), *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *lang*, the pref. becoming *an-*, or being dropped. See LONG.] In *Along* of (either on, in OE. *an*) Pertaining, owing to; on account of. (Common in London and south. dial.)
A. d. long of her it was That [etc.] *Cymd. v. v. 271*.
A. of him and you DICKENS.

Along (alp), (*a.*), *adv.* and *prep.* [OE. *entlang*, *f.* and *faci-* + *long* long. Orig. *an adj.* Cf. FENLONG.] 1. *adv.* (only in OE.) Extending lengthwise, livelong Merged in *all long*: as *all right long* -ME.
2. *prep.* Orig. *adv.* with *gen.* Cf. *along of*, etc. Through the whole length of, from end to end of, whether *within*, or *by the side of* (often with *of*) OE., following the line of opp. to *across* OE.; parallel to the length of ME.
The Tempest rides a the plain Thowson. Stealing a the coast JONSSON.

C *adv.* [The prep. with obj. omitted.] 1. In a line with the length, lengthwise. Now only with *by* and *as* in next. ME. 2. With vbs. of motion. Onward in the line of motion. Also *fig.* (see *quots.*) ME. 3. *adv.* (*with* omitted, but its force retained.) In company, with (some one) 1500. 4. Lengthwise; at full length. Often with *all*. ME. 5. In full (P. *Fr. an* *en*) -1588. 6. *Adv.* (P. *Fr. an* *en*) -1580.

1. A. by the king, in his way *Vaucl. xv. 17*. 2. *Travel along to get on* *Coleridge* 1. *by off!* *Alon*: *to go* on the way, or in company *with*, together *with*, in conjunction *with*. Then I must lug you a with me, says the squire *Arcturion*. 3. The knife tool a, his rusty hammer *102*. *All along* throughout. All a a burden *MARKHAM*. 4. Under *and* *Tracy* he three ill a *Rom* a *ful* v. m. 2. *Co. v. a ships*, lengthwise to the ship.

Alongshore (alp) *adv.* 1779 [ALONG *prep.* + SHORE.] Along *by*, or *at*, the shore.

Alongside (alp) *adv.* 1707 [ALONG *prep.* + SIDE.] A. *adv.* Along or parallel to the side of, with of side by side with, also *by*, 1781. B. *prep.* [of omitted.] Side by side with 1797.

A. *Fr.* A of him stood his maternal uncle *FREYER*.
Alongst, ME. [orig. *alonges*, *adv.* *gen.* in *es*, corrupted to *alongest*, as if superl. (cf. *ag. inst.*, etc.) A. *prep.* Through the length of opp. to *across*, etc. -1630; by the side of 1580. *FB* *adv.* Onwards by the side of -1590; opp. to *across* -1737, together with -1817, as *for* *as* (a phr. indicated) -1630. *C. v. a ships* -*along* *h. p.*; see **ALONG** *adv.*

Aloof (alōf), *adv.* 1532 [f. A *prep.* + LOOF, perh. from Du. *loef*, conn. with ME *lof*, *lof*. See also *LOVE*.] 1. *phr.* *Nant*. The order to keep the ship's head to the wind; now *LOVE* -1678. Also *fig.* 2. *adv.* *Nant*. Away to the windward 1532. 3. Hence *pp.* At a distance (*from*), *apart*; *esp.* with *h. d.*, *keep*, etc. 1540; from a distance 1577; also *fig.* 4. *As compl.* or *pred.*: At a distance 1607. *As prep.* (= *aloof from*) (*rare*) -1667.

3. No friends draweth nere, *layt* *alooft* 1540. Purple cliffs a discent *LEWIS* *fig.* To stand, keep, hold aloof (*from*) to take no part in, show no sympathy with. 4. To keep (*danger*) aloof *BACON*. *prep.* The great Luminare Aloof the vulgar

Constellations thick *Mitt. P. L. III. 577*. Hence **Aloofness**, the state of being a. (*lit.* and *fig.*).
Alope-cia, ME. [L. a. Gr. *αλωπηκία*, fox-mange, also baldness, *f.* *ἀλωπηξ* fox. *lit.* Baldness. Hence **Alopecist**, one who treats baldness.

Alorcinic (ælpəsinik), *a.* 1875. [f. AL(O)S + ORCIN + IC.] *Chem.* In *Alorcinic Acid*, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$, produced by melting potash upon aloes.

Alose (ālōs), *sb.* 1591. [a. Fr. *alose* - L. *alosa*.] A fish (*Alosa communis*), commonly called *ALICE*, or *Althas shad*.

Alouse, *v.* [a. OFr. *aloser*, *all-*, *f.* *al* + *los* - L. **laudis* for *laus*.] To praise; also *refl.*, to report (in a bad sense) Only in ME.

Alouatte (ālōwāt), 1778. [a. *kr* *alouatte*, *pad* native name.] The Howling Monkey, *Alouatta senariensis*, of S. America.

Aloud (ālōd), *adv.* ME. [A *prep.* + LOUD *a.* Cf. *alow*.] In a loud voice, with great noise, loudly, also *fig.* (*colloq.*).
He wote aloud *Gen. xlv. 2*.

Alout, *v.* OE. [in form = OE. *lutan* to lurk, in sense *alutan* to stoop. The *a-* is *A- pref.* 1.] To stoop, to fall over -1480, *esp.* to bow in worship -1500.

Alow (ālōw), *adv.* ME. [A *prep.* + LOW *a.* Cf. *afar*.] Opp. to *aloft*. Below; downwards. Also *fig.* *Alout*. In or into the lower part of a vessel 1509.

To *al* aloft and then a *Davy*.
Alow (ālōw), *adv.* *n. dial.* ME. [A *prep.* + LOW.] *Alize*.

Alow, *v.* also *all-* 1530 [f. A- *pref.* + LOW.] To lower *lit.* and *fig.* -1576.

Alp (alp), 1551. [In pl. *Alps*, a. Fr. *Alpes* - L. *Alpes*, *f.* 'high' (cf. Gael. *alp*), or 'white' (cf. L. *altus*).] 1. *pl.* The mountain range which separates France and Italy, etc. *mag.* A single peak. (In Switzerland the pasture-land on the mountain side.) 2. Any high, *esp.* snow-capped, mountain 1598. Also *fig.* 3. *Ore* many a Frozen, many a Fierce A *Mitt. P. L. III. 620*. *fig.* Thus adamantine a. of wedlock *Mitt.*

Alp (alp), ME. [?] A bullfinch.
Alp (alp), ME. [var. of *ELP*.] Elephant
Alp (alp), 1836 [a. Ger.] A demon.

Alpaca (alpaka), 1792. [a. Sp., *f.* *alpaca*, Arab. *art* + *pacu* native name.] 1. A Peruvian quadruped, a species of llama, having long fine woolly hair 1811. Also *attrib.* 2. alpaca wool 1792; also, the fabric made of it. Often *attrib.* 1838.

Alpenstock (ælpənstɒk) 1829 [mod. G. *r*.] A long staff, pointed with iron, used in climbing, *esp.* in the Alps.

Alpestral, *rare*. 1664. [f. L. *alpestris* + AL. Better *alpestral*.] A. *adj.* Alpine.

Alpine, 1861. [f. *as* *prec.* + AN.] An Alpine climber.

Alpha (ælfə), ME. [a. L. a. Gr. *ἄλφα*, ad. Heb. *aleph*, 'ox', or 'leader', the first letter of the Heb. alphabet, formed from the hieroglyph of an ox's head.] 1. Name of the letter A, a, in the Gr. alphabet 1626; hence the beginning, *esp.* in Alpha and Omega, used of God. 2. The first in numerical sequence *esp.* a. *Astr.* The chief star in a constellation. b. *chem.* The first of a series of isomeric modifications of a compound 1863. c. *Alpha rays* or *α-rays*, the first of three types of rays emitted by radioactive substances, consisting of positively-charged particles. Also *alpha* (or *α*) *partic.* 1904.

1. I am alpha and *oo*, the beginning and ending, with the Lord God *Wyclif Rev. i. 8*. 2. Alpha and Beta *Capitulum* 1569. A. *naphth* 1580.

Alphabet (ælfəbɛt), *sb.* 1513 [ad. L. *alphabetum*, *f.* *Alpha*, *Beta* = *ἄλφα*, *βῆτα*, the first two Greek letters as a name for all; cf. ABC.] 1. *orig.* The set of letters used in writing the Gr. language; hence, any set of characters repr. the simple sounds in a language, or in speech. Also *attrib.* 2. *fig.* The key to any study; the first rudiments 1538. 3. An index -1825; a series -1727.

1 (of these) will wrest an A, And learns to know thy meaning *Tib. A. III. 44*. Hence **Alphabet** *v.* (*esp.* in U.S.) = **ALPHABETIZES**. **Alphabetarian**, one learning his a, a beginner, one who studies alphabets. + **Alphabetary** *a.* rudimentary, *so* = **ALPHABETARIAN**.

Alphabetic, -al (ælfəbɛtɪk, -əl), *a.* 1642. [f. *prec.* + *al* and -AL.] Cf. *Fr.* *alpha* *betique*. 1. Arranged in the order of the alphabet. 2. Of, pertaining to, or by means of an alphabet 1736. 3. *fig.* Literal, strict *rare*.

3. An alphabetical servility *Mitt.* Hence **Alphabetically** *adv.*

Alphabets (ælfəbɛtɪks), 1865 [ALPHA *BETIC* *a. pl.* used subst.] The science of the expression of spoken sounds by letters.

Alphabetism (ælfəbɛtɪzəm) 1867. [f. ALPHABET + -ISM.] 1. Symbolization of spoken sounds by means of an alphabet 1879. 2. The use of certain letters of the alphabet as a signature, etc.

Alphabetize (ælfəbɛtɪz), *v.* 1867 [f. *as* *prec.* + -IZE.] 1. To express by alphabetic letters; to reduce to writing. 2. To arrange alphabetically (*mod.*).

Alpheric (ælfərik), 1657. [a. Fr., cor. rupt. *f.* Arab. *al* + Pers. *fīnāl* refined sugar] *Pharm.* White barley sugar.

Alphitomancy, 1652. [ad. Fr. *alphito* *mantia*, *f.* Gr. *ἀλφίτομαντία*.] Divination by barley-meal -1721.

Alphitomorphous, *a.* 1879. [f. Gr. *ἀλφίτορον* + *μορφή* + -OUS.] Like barley-meal in form; said of certain microscopic fungi.

Alphonsin (ælfɒnsɪn), 1751. [f. *Alphon* *sus* Ferner, of Naples.] *Surg.* An instrument with three elastic branches, for extracting bullets from the body.

Alphonsine (ælfɒnsɪn), *a.* 1678. Of Alphonso the Wise, King of Castile; applied to astronomical tables invented by him, etc.

Alphas (a lɪps) 1706. [L., a. Gr. *ἄλφας*] *Path.* Non-contagious leprosy.

Alpieu, 1693. [a. Fr. *alpieu*, a. It. *al pie*.] In the game of basset, a mark put on a card to indicate that the player doubles his stake after winning -1768.

Alpine (ælpɪn), *a.* 1607. [ad. L. *alpina*.] Of or pertaining to the Alps; lofty. A. plants 1759, snows *Hook.* An a height *Geogr.*

Alpinist (ælpɪnɪst), 1881. [a. Fr. *alpiniste*.] An alpine climber.

Alpist (ælpɪst), ? *Obs.* Also *alpia*. 1597 [a. Fr. *alpiste*, a. Sp. *Pa Guanche* wd.] *Ind.* seed, *esp.* the seed of the Canary Grass (*Phalaris canariensis*).

Alquiffon (ælfɪkʃən), 1819 [Fr. *alquiffon*, ad. (ult.) Cat. *aleofol* *ALCONOL*.] A lead ore, resembling antimony when broken, used by potters to make a green glaze.

Already (ɔlri), *adv.* ME. [ALI *adv.* + *READY*.] 1. *adv.* (compl.) Fully prepared -1599. 2. *adv.* Beforehand; previously to some specified time, by this time thus early.

2. It hath been a of old time *Eales. i. 10*. 3. Since I can still be tried in The three Scotch regiments were a in England *MACALAY*.

Alright, frequent sp. of *all right* 1893.

Als, Chiefly *north*, ME. An intermediate form between *alse* = *alswa* **ALSO** and **As**, and used like them.

Alsacia (ælsəʃiə), 1688. [L. form of *ALSA*, i.e. foreign settlement, Fr. *Alsace*.] 1. The province of Alsace, a debatable ground between France and Germany, whence 2. (ant. name for the precinct of White Friars in London, once a sanctuary for debtors and criminals, hence, an asylum for criminals. Hence *Alsation* *a.* of or belonging to A. of an inhabitant of A.; a debtor or criminal in sanctuary. A. (*woof-dog*): see **WOLF-DOG** 3. 4. **Al segno** (æl-senjo). [It.] *Mus.* A direction - Go back to the sign *♯*, and repeat.

Alsike (ælsɪk), 1852. [f. *Alsike* in *hwe* *den*.] A species of clover, *Trifolium hybridum*. **Alsinaceous** (ælsɪnəs), *a.* 1835. [f. L. *alsine*, a. Gr. *ἄλσιν* + -ACEOUS.] Bot. Allied to, or like, chickweed.

o (Ger. *Kuhn*). o (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dune*). s (curl). s (ē) (there). z (z) (rain). z (Fr. *faire*). s (fir, fern, earth)

ALTISONANT

altu + *sonantem*.] High-sounding, pompous, loud.

Altiſſimo (alt'iſſimō). 1819. [It., superl. of *alto*.] *Mus.* In the phr. *in altissimo*, in the second octave above the treble stave, beginning with G.

Alti-tonant, *a.* 1627. [ad. L. *altitōnantem*.] Thundering from on high - 1656.

Altitude (æltitūd). ME. [ad. L. *altitudinem*.] 1. *gen.* Vertical extent or distance; the quality of being high or deep. 2. *Geom.* The height of a triangle, etc., measured by a perpendicular to the base or base produced 1570. 3. Height above a base (e.g. the ground, or sea-level); loftiness 1535. 4. *Astr.* Height expressed by angular distance above the horizon ME. 5. *song* A height; *pl.* high regions ME. 6. *fig.* High degree of any quality; high rank, power, etc. ME. 7. *fig.* in *pl.* Lofty mood, airs, phrases, etc. - 1782

1. The *a.* which thou hast perpendicularly fell *Learn* iv i 53. 3. A tower that in *a.* euened the stars 1583. 6. Euen in the *a.* of popedom 1596. 7. If we would see him in his altitudes, Norrri. Hence **Altitudinal** *a.* relating to *a.* **Altitudinarian** *a.* pertaining to the heights (of fancy, doctrine, etc.); *sb.* one given to lofty thoughts, etc.

Alto, *sb.* 1591. [a. Sp. in phr. *alto hater*, tr. Ger. *halt machen*.] A halt - 1622

Alto (alto), *sb.* 1784. [a. It. (sc. *canto*).] *Mus.* *a.* *sb.* 1. The highest male voice, the counter-tenor, also, the musical part for it 1819. 2. The female voice of similar range, or the musical part sung by it, more strictly the *contralto* 1881. 3. One who has an alto voice 1784. 4. - **ALT** 1862. 5. A tenor violin [It.] 1833. *B attrb* as *adj.* Belonging to the *a.* 1845. **Alto clef**: the C clef when placed on the third line of the stave. **Alto-ripieno**: a tenor part, used only occ. in a grand chorus.

Alto- (alto), It. = high-, used in comb. 1. *Mus.*, as *a.* clarinet, *fagotto*, *viola*, instruments like, but higher in pitch than, the clarinet, etc. 2. *Sculpt.* (See **ALTO-RELIEVO**)

Altogether (älttŕgeðar). ME. [comb. of *ALL* and *TOGETHER*.] Orig. a strengthening of *all*, but now *advb.* 1. *Adj.* A strengthened form of *ALL* *a.* 1. The whole together, the total - 1611; (*pl.* now *all together*) - 1663. *B adv.* [cf. *ALL adv.*] 1. Everything being included; in all respects; wholly, quite ME. 2. Uninterruptedly 1700. 3. **For altogether**, for all time to come, for good. Also without *for* 1518. *C sb.* A whole, a *tout ensemble* 1667. *B* 2. Thou wast a born in *one* John ix 31. *C*. A *merican* fingers impart a *smile* and an (*this* is better than *tout ensemble*) 1865. Hence **Altogetherness**, unity of being (*adv.*).

Alto-relievo (a lto rēlvō). Pl. -os. 1717. [It. *alto-relievo*, occas. so spelt in Eng.] High relief; sculpture, etc., in which the figures project more than half their thickness from the background. Hence *ancor*. A sculpture, etc., in high relief.

Altruism (ælt'ruiz'm). 1853. [a. Fr. *altruisme*, formed by Comte on It. *altri* (fr. *altrui*) f. L. *alteri* *hinc* 'to this other', see *IST*.] Regard for others, as a principle of action; opp. to egoism or selfishness.

The religion of humanity, whose great moral principle is *a.* 1877. Hence **Altruist**, one who professes *a.* **Altruistic** *a.* of or pertaining to *a.*; benevolent. **Altruistically** *adv.*

Altumal, *a.* 1819. [f. L. *altum* the deep + *-AL*.] In *altumal cant*: maritime language.

Aludel (æltudel). 1559. [a. Fr., ad. Arab. *Chem.* A pear-shaped pot of earthenware or glass, open at both ends, so that a series could be fitted one above another; used in sublimation.

Alum (æ'lem). ME. [a. OFr. = L. *alumen*.] A whitish transparent mineral salt, crystallizing in octahedrons, very astringent; chemically a double sulphate of aluminium and potassium. In *Med. Chem.* (with *pl.*) extended to include *Polash*, *Soda*, *Ammonia*, *Silver alum*, etc.; also *Iron*, *Manganese*, *Chrome*, *Chromo-ammonia alums*, etc.; and in *Min.* various native minerals which are chemically either alums proper, or pseudo-alums.

While chalk and *a.* and plaster are sold to the poor for bread LENNYON.

Comb : *a.* cake, a massive and porous sulphate of alumina, mixed with silica, made from fine clay; *a.* rock, -schist, -shale, -slate, thin-bedded rocks, found in various formations, which yield *a.*; -root, the astrigent roots of various plants. -stone = **ALUMITE**. Hence *Alum v.* to treat with *a.*

Alumbrado (a lumb'rado). 1671. [Sp., f. *alumbrar* - L. *alumbrare*.] One of the Sp. *Aluminati* or Perfectionists of the 16th c., hence, any one claiming illumination.

Alumian (älti'miän). [mod. f. **ALUMINA**.] *Min.* A white sulphate of aluminium.

Alumina (älti'minā). 1790. [mod. L., f. L. *alumen*; cf. *soda*, etc., and Fr. *alumine*.] One of the earths; the only oxide (Al_2O_3) of Aluminium, the basis of alum, the chief constituent of all clays, and found crystallized as the sapphire. Hence **Aluminate** *sb.* a compound of alumina with one of the stronger bases. *Aluminate v.* to treat with alum.

Alumine (æ'lumīn). 1791. [a. F.] *Chem* *sb.* = **ALUMINA**.

Aluminiferous (älti'minif'ēros), *a.* 1849 [f. L. *alumin-* ALUM + (-)FEROUS.] Alum-bearing.

Aluminiform (älti'minif'orm, æ'lumī'nī-). *a.* 1864. [f. as *prec* + (-)FORM.] Having the form of an alum.

Aluminio- (æ'lumī'nio), comb. form of **ALUMINUM**, as in *Aluminio-sulphate*.

Aluminate (älti'mināt). 1868. [f. L. *alumen* + (-)ITE.] *Min.* An opaque whitish native hydrosulphate of alumina; WEBSTERITE.

Aluminium (æ'lumī'nium). 1812. [var. and better form of **ALUMINUM**, **ALUMIUM** (Davy's names), f. **ALUMINA**; cf. *sodium*, etc.] A metal, white, sonorous, ductile, and malleable, very light, not oxidized in the air. In *chem.* it has the symbol *Al*, is tetratomic, has *alumina* as its oxide, and the *alums* as its chief salts.

Con b. *Aluminium-bronze*, an alloy of *a.* and copper. Hence **Aluminic** *a.*

Aluminize (älti'mināz), *v.* rare. 1857. To treat with alum; to alum.

Alumino- (älti'mino), comb. form of **ALUMINA**, **ALUMINUM** implying the union of these with another element.

Alumino-se, *a.* 1879 [ad. L. *aluminosus* = **ALUMINOUS**.] Hence **Alumino-sity** (*rare*).

Aluminous (älti'minūs), *a.* 1541 [a. Fr. *alumineux*, ad. L. *aluminosus*; see **ALUM** and -OUS.] Of the nature of or containing alum or alumina.

A. or clayey soils TENNEN.

Aluminium, U.S. var. of **ALUMINUM**.

Alumish (æ'lumīʃ), *a.* 1562 [f. **ALUM**.] Somewhat like alum. var. + **Aluminish**.

Aluminium; see **ALUMINUM**.

Aluminate (älti'minūt) rare 1879. [irreg. f. **ALUMINUS**; cf. *nominat*.] The period of pupage.

Alumnus (älti'mnūs). Pl. -i. 1645. [L. - a foster-child; f. *alere*.] The nursing or pupil of any school, university, etc.

Aluni-ferous, *a.* 1879. [f. Fr. *alunifère*, see -OUS.] = **ALUMINIFEROUS**.

Alunite (æ'lunāt). 1868. [f. Fr. *alun*.] *Min.* A mineral, also called Alum-stone and *Aluminit*, consisting of common alum together with normal hydrate of aluminium.

Alunogen (älti'mnōdžen). 1868 [f. Fr. *alun* + -GEN 'producing'.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate of alumina, occurring as a feathery efflorescence; also called *Keramohalite*, *har-salt*, and *feather-alum*.

Alure. ME. [a. OFr., now *allure*, f. *aller*.] A place to walk in; *esp.* a passage behind the parapets of a castle, or round the roof of a church; a cloister - 1851.

Alutaceous (æ'lut'as), *a.* 1873. [f. L. *alutacus*, f. *aluta* soft leather + -OUS.] Of the quality or colour of tawed leather.

Alveary (ælvā'ri). 1580. [ad. L. *alvearium* a range of bee-hives, f. *alveus*; see -ARY.] 1. A bee-hive; a tide given to an early polyglot

Dictionary. 2. *Anat.* The hollow of the outer ear, where the wax is found 1719

Alveated (ælvī'etēd), *ppl a.* 1623. [ad. L. *alveatus*.] Hollow like a hive, vaulted or trenched.

Alveolar (ältv'ölār, æ'lvī'ölār), *a.* 1799 [f. L. *alveolus*, a hollow, dim. of *alveus* + -AR.] 1. Of or pertaining to the sockets of the teeth, or to that part of the upper jaw, the *alveolar arch* in which the teeth are placed. 2. Socket shaped 1858. 3. *sb.* The alveolar processes of the maxillary bone, in which the teeth are fixed 1874.

1. The English *t* and *d* are not strictly *dental*, they are *a.* (*uvul*). var. **Alveolar**. Hence **Alveolariform** *a.* shaped like cells in a honey-comb.

Alveolo- (ältv'ölō), comb. form of **ALVEOLUS**: Of or pertaining to the sockets of the teeth or the alveolar arch, as in **alveolo-condylean plane**, that bounded by the centre of the upper alveolar arch and the base of the occipital condyles.

Alveolus (ältv'ölōs) Pl. -i. 1706. [L., dim. of *alveus*.] A small cavity; hence *a.* the socket of a tooth; *b.* the cell of a honey-comb, *c.* the conical chamber of a Belemnite, or the conical body found in it. var. **Alveole**. Hence **Alveolate** *a.* honey-combed; pitted with small cavities. **Alveoliform** *a.* celled like a honey-comb. **Alveolite**, a fossil Zoophyte found in the chalk.

Alveus. 1695. [L.] The channel of a river; the trough of the sea.

Alvine (æ'lvīn), *a.* 1754. [ad. L. *alvinus*.] Pertaining to the abdomen or its contents

Alway (ō lwē, arch. ō lwā), *adv.* OE [orig. two words, in the acc. of space = *all the way*, but soon transferred to time also. Now *arch.* and *poet.*; repl. in prose by **ALWAYS**.] 1. Throughout all time 2. = **ALWAYS** 1. ME. 178. = **ALWAYS** 3. - 1475

Always (ō lwēz, -wēz), *adv.* ME [gen. case of *all way*, prob. distrib. 'at every time. Cf. *sometimes* and *some time*. The distinct on is now lost.] 1. At all times, opp. to *some times*, etc. 2. = **ALWAY** 1; through all time, opp. to *for a time* ME. 3. Still, nevertheless, however, now, in any or every circumstance, anyway.

1. Man never is, but *a.* to be blest *Pers. Pers. Man* i. 92. 2. To be Had in remembrance *a.* 4th delight *Milt. P. L.* iii. 704

Aly (ā lī), *a.*; also **aley**. 1624. [f. **ALY**.] Of or like *ale*.

Alypum, -us. 1611. [a. Gr. *άλυποι*.] An unknown plant of anodyne properties - 1621

Alyssum (älti'sm). 1551. [mod. L. for *alysson*, a. Gr. f. *ἀλυσσ* + *λύσσα* madness.] *B t* 1. A genus of Cruciferous plants, including *A. Saxatile* or Gold-dust. 2. *pop.* Sweet Alyssum (or *Alysson*), (*Königsa marstama*) A small cruciferous plant with white flowers.

Am (æm, ɔm, 'm, m), *n*, 1st sing. pr. s. ind. of vb. *BF.* *Am*, *art*, *is*, *are*, are the only survivals in Eng. of the original substantive vb. (Skr. *as*, Gr. *es*, L. *es*, Goth. *is*, *is*) See *BI*

Amability (æmābīlītī). 1604 [ad. *I* *amabilitas*, f. *amabilis*.] Usefully distinct from **AMABILITY**. Lovableness.

Amable, -ile, *a.* ME. [a. OFr. = L. *amabilis*.] Lovely, lovable - 1677.

Amacritic, *a.* [improp. f. Gr. *ἀμα* + *κρίτος*.] Unitng actinic rays into one focus as an *amacritic lens*.

Amadavat (æ mādāvāt). Also **ava-** 1777. [Indian.] An Indian song-bird (*Estrildia amandava*), brown in colour with white spots

Amadelphous (æmādēlfūs), *a.* 1879 [improp. f. Gr. *ἀμα* + *ἑδελφός* + -OUS.] Living in flocks, gregarious.

Amadou (æmādō). 1815. [mod. Fr., f. *amadour*.] German tinder, prepared from species of fungus, *Polyporus* and *Boletus*, that grow on trees; used as a match and a styptic

Amah (āmā). 1839. [Anglo-Ind. a. Pg. *ama*.] A wet-nurse.

Amain (āmā'n), *adv.* 1540. [f. A. *prep.* 1 + MAIN, after *afect*, etc.] 1. *lit.* In or with, full force; vehemently, violently; in full

force of numbers 1601 2 At full speed 1563; without delay 1600. 3. Exceedingly. (Cf. L. *valde*.) 1587.

1. The blood gushed out a. Hoop 2. They fled a 1587. Housewives left a. Their broken tasks 1821. 3 They thrive in wealth a. MILT. P. R. II. 429
+Amain'e, v. 1553. [a. Fr. *amaiser*.]
1 To lower (esp. the topsail) -1627; fig. to abate 1578. 2. *intr.* To lower the topsail in sign of yielding; to yield 1593. 3. To conduct. (Cf. Fr. *amense*.) rare 1553.

Amalgam (ámælgám), sb. 1471. [Fr. *amalgame*, med. L. *amalgama*, ? a perversion of L. *malagma*, a. Gr. f. *μαλάσσειν*.]
1 *arg.* A soft mass formed esp. by combination with mercury; hence now, any mercurial alloy. 2. By extension, An intimate mixture of any two or more substances 1826. 3. *fig.* A complete combination of various elements. Also *attrib.* 1790. 4. An alloy 1840.

2 Native amalgam, an a. of mercury with silver or gold, found in Columbia, etc. 2 The Body of the Wood will (become) a kind of Amalgama Bacon *Sylva* § 99. 3 Custora is an a. of sense and folly HONK. 4 Quackery—a necessary . . . a. for truth CARLYLE. Hence *Amalgamize* v. to soften, esp. with mercury.

Amalgam, v. arch. ME [a. Fr. *amalgamer*; see prec. Repl. by AMALGAMATE v.]
+1. = AMALGAMATE 1, 2. 2. *trans.* To coat with amalgam 1789. 3 = AMALGAMATE 4. 1827 Hence *Amalgamable* a.

Amalgamate (ámælgámēt), ppl. a. 1642 [ad. med. L. **amalgamatus*, *amalgamare*; see AMALGAM sb. Used as pa. ppl. of AMALGAMATE v.]
1. Combined or alloyed 1642. 2. Coalesced; *spec.* of languages 1849.

Amalgamate (ámælgámēt), v. 1660. [f. prec.]
1. To soften by combining with mercury; hence, to alloy with mercury. 2. *intr.* To combine with mercury 1751. 3. To mix so as to form a uniform compound 1821. 4. *fig.* To combine (two elements, or one with another) in a homogeneous whole. *trans.* 1802. *intr.* 1797.

3 Wayland amalgamated the drugs Scott. 4 [The Romans] were ordained to a. the materials of Christendom COLERIDGE. Two banks of issue had amalgamated CROMBIE. Hence *Amalgamative* a. tending to or marked by amalgamation

Amalgamation (ámælgámēt'jón), 1612. [f. prec.; see -ATION.]
1. The action of amalgamating (see AMALGAMATE v 1). 2. *fig.* The action of combining into one uniform whole 1775. 3 The state of being united with mercury; hence, a mixture of metals generally 1753. 4 *fig.* A homogeneous union 1828.

2 The a. of the Saxons and Normans DE LOUVE. 3 An a. of copper with tin 1874. 4 A close a. between ecclesiastical and civil authority GLADSTONE.

Amalgamator (ámælgámētár), Occ. 1838. [f. the vb.] One who or that which amalgamates: *spec.* a. One who amalgamates public companies; b. The apparatus used for extracting silver from its ore by combining it with mercury.

Amalic, a. 1863. [f. Gr *ἀμάλος* weak.]
Chem. In *Amalic Acid*: a product of the decomposition of caffeine by chlorine, having a feeble acid reaction.

Amandin(e) (ámændm), 1845. [a. Fr., f. *amande* + -IN(e).] a. The albumen contained in sweet almonds. b. A kind of cold cream made from it

Amantine (ámænsi'tein), 1847 [f. Gr. *ἀμαντίνα* a sort of fungi + -INE.] The active narcotic principle of poisonous fungi.

Amannensis (ámænsi'ens), Pl. -es (iz) 1619. [L. adj. used subst., f. phr. *a manu*, short for *servus a manu* + -ENS belonging to.] One who copies or writes from dictation.

Amaracus (ámærák's), ME. [L., a Gr. *ἀμάρακος*] An aromatic plant, the dittany of Crete (*Origanum dictamnus*).

Amarant(h) (æmárent, -æm), 1551. [a. Fr. *amarante*, f. L. *amarantus*, a. Gr. *ἀμάραντος*, prop. adj., f. *ἀ* not + **μαραντος*, f. *μαραινέω* to fade. Also written *amaranthus*, as if + Gr. *ἀνθος* Long used in L. form; *amarant* (now usu. *amaranth*) being at first poet.] 1. An imaginary flower that never fades. Also *attrib.* 1610. 2. A genus of plants (*Amarantus*,

N.O. *Amarantaceæ*) with coloured foliage, including Prince's Feather and Love-lies-bleeding 1551. 3. A purple colour 1600.

1 Their Crowns inwove with Amarant and Gold, Immortal Amarant MILT. P. L. II. 353. 2 Sad Amarantus, in whose purple gore Me seems I see Amintas wretched fate SPENSER *F. Q.* III. VI. 45. Globe Amarant(h) *Compositæ glaberrima*. Hence Amarant(h)æceous a. of the nature of a. Amarant(h)ad, an ally of the genus A. Amarant(h)oid a. and sb. resembling, or an ally of a.

Amarant(h)ine (æmárent'in, -jín), a, amarantin MILT. 1657. [f. prec.]
1. Of or pertaining to amarant(h). 2. Fadeless, immortal 1781. 3. Amarant(h)-coloured 1874. 1. Amarantin Shade MILT. P. L. XI. 76. 2. A. joy's Coward. 3. A glosses HAROLD.

Amarine (ámæri'n), sb. 1839. [f. L. *amarus*.] *Chem.* A bitter vegetable principle, *spec.* the alkaloid (C₂₁H₃₃N₃) formed by the action of ammonia on essence of bitter almonds, also called BENZOLINE.

Amarritude, 1490. [a. OFr. —L. *amaritudo*.] Bitterness -1666.

Amarrivel, v. ME. [a. OFr. *amerveillier*, earlier *ém-, f. es- —L. ex + merveille*, f. *merveille* —L. *mirabilis*. Later ADMERVEILLE, with a- error. refash. as *ad-.*] To strike with wonder; usu. in pass. -1530.

Amaryllid (æmári'lid), 1830. [a. L. *amaryllid*; see next.] *Bot.* A plant of the same order as the genus *Amaryllis*. Hence Amaryllidæceous a. of or pertaining to the *Amaryllidaceæ*, a Nat. Ord. including Amaryllis, Narciss, and Snowdrop; var. Amaryllidæous.

Amaryllis (æmári'lis), 1794. [L., a Gr. *Ἀμαρύλλης*, name of a country-girl in Theocritus, etc.] *Bot.* A genus of bulbous plants, typical of the N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*, applied also to allied genera.

Here and there, on sandy beaches A mullly-bell'd blew TENNYSON.

Amass (ámæ's), v. 1481. [a. Fr. *amasser*, f. *a + masser*, f. *masse*.] 1. *gen.* To collect into a mass or masses, pile up 1594; *intr.* to assemble (arch.) 1572. 2. *esp.* To accumulate as one's own. (The earliest, now the usual sense) 1481.

1. To a [things] into one 1644, balls 1694. 2. To a. grete treasures CAXTON, stores of knowledge 1722, gold PORE, materials SMITHS. Hence *Amassable* a. rare. *Amasser*, one who amasses.

Amassment (ámæ'smēt), 1665 [a. OFr. *amassement*, see prec.] The action or result of amassing

That famous a. of troops KINGLAKE.
Amate, v. 1 Obs. or arch. ME. [a. OFr. *amater*, f. *a + mater*, f. *mat* dejected.] To cast down. A half-blown flow'et which cold blasts a. KEATS.

Amate, v. 2 1596 [f. A- *pref.* + MATE v.] To be a mate to, to equal -1642.

Amateur (æmát'ur, æmát'ur), 1784. [a. Fr., ad. L. *amatorum*. Occ. pronounced as Fr.; often with (a) for Fr. *eu*; also -*u*er.]
1. One who loves, is fond of, or has a taste for, anything. 2. One who cultivates anything as a pastime; hence occas. = dabbler 1803. 3 *attrib.* Done by amateurs 1818.

1. Amateurs of a superficial philosophy CHALMERS. 2. Not amateurs . . . but professional men DE QUINCEY.

3. A theatricals 1840. 4. A running records 1882. Hence *Amateurish* a. suggesting an a., having the faults of a. work. *Amateurishly* adv., -ness. *Amateurism*, the characteristic practice of an a. *Amateurship*, the quality or character of an a.

Amative (æmát'iv), a. 1636. [f. L. *amat-*, *amare*.] Disposed to loving. Hence *Amative-ness* Phren. propensity to love, or sexual passions 1815.

Amatol (æmát'pl), 1918. A high explosive compounded of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene.

Amatorial (æmát'riál), a. 1603 [f. L. *amatorius*.]
1. Of or pertaining to a lover, or love-making. 2. Epithet of the oblique muscles of the eye, which assist in *ogling* 1751.

Amatory (æmát'orí), 1599. [ad. L. *amatorius*.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a lover, love-making, or sexual love. B. *sb.* A philtre 1635. A. An a. poem 1772, poet 1846, sentiment THACKERAY. Hence *Amatorious* a.

Amatrosis (æmát'rō'sis), 1657. [mod. L.

a. Gr. *ἀμαρτωσις*, f. *ἀμαρτῶσις*.] *Med.* Partial or total loss of sight, from disease of the optic nerve, usu. without external change in the eye. An A. or Gutta Serena 1704. Hence *Amatrotic* a. affected with a.

Amay, v. ME. [a. ONFr. *amater* — OFr. *amator*, f. *es- —L. ex + mator*, see DISMAY.] To dismay -1485.

Amaze (ámæ'z), v. ME. [OE. *amāzian* cf. MAZE.]
+1. To elude -1612; to perplex -1642, to fill with panic -1700. 2. To overwhelm with wonder, to astound or greatly astonish 1502; *intr.* to be astounded (arch.) 1580; *tr. & c.* to bewilder oneself -1678. 2. *Crypt.* *elyne*, Whose fell perfection all the world amazes *P. & Ad.* 634. 1. *Amaze* *the* MILT.

Amaze (ámæ'z), sb. Also a *maze*. MI [f. the vb.]
+1. = AMAZEMENT +1. 2. Extreme wonder. (Cf. *fly* *past*) 1570. 2. With pleasure and a. I stood transported AMBROS. Hence *Amaze* *ful* a. *amazing* a. *amazed* a.

Amazed (ámæ'zid), ppl. a. [f. AMAZE v.] In the senses of the vb
1. *Amazed* at your passionate words *Ad. & N.* II. 1. 2. Hence *Amazedly* adv. *Amazedness*.

Amazement (ámæ'zment), 1595. [f. as prec.] *orig.* Loss of one's wits. +1. Mental stupor, dazed, frenzy -1746; bewilderment -1722; consternation -1756. 2. Overwhelming wonder 1802.

1. Behold, dear creature, frenzied, and a. I take without Antiques, one another meet *W. & R.* I. 1. 2. This A. of the Magistrates Did For Amazements and panick terrors MILT. 2. Wonder and a. *ibid.* II. 10.

Amazia (ámæ'zia), 1874. [mod. L., repr. Gr. *ἀμαζία*, f. *ἀμαζία* breast.] *Med.* Non-development of the breasts in a female.

Amazing (ámæ'zjng), 1530. [f. the vb.]
1. *vb. & c.* The action of causing AMAZEMENT +1. 2. ppl. a. Causing AMAZEMENT -1784. 3. Astounding, great beyond expectation 1704. 4. *quasi-adv.* Wonderfully 1804.

2. Let thy blows Fall like a thunder on the Castle Of thy amaz'd, pernicious enemy SMITHS. 3. A generosity 1794. An a. assertion BLACK. *Her* Ama zingly adv. (Now often hyperbol. in colloq. use for. Very.)

Amazon (a mæ'zón), Pl. -ons; also 4 7 -ones. In 6-7 *amazon*, ME [a. L., a. Gr. *Ἀμαζών*, as if *ἀ* + *μαζών* but *μαζών*?] 1. A race of female warriors alleged to exist in Scythia. 2. Hence, A female warrior (f. and f.) 1578. 3. *tr. & c.* A strong, tall, or masculine woman 1718.

2. Belike she minded to play the A. 3. *Hon. V.* II. 1. 2. 1. 2. 6.

Comb. a-ant, a species of red ant, of which the neuter capture and enslave the young of other species also, the neuter alone, -stone, a fruit yielding green variety of orthodox, worn in a mantle.

Amazonian (ámæ'zónián), a. 1594. [f. L. *amazonius*.]
1. Of or pertaining to the Amazons; warlike, or masculine, as a woman 1504. 2. Of the river Amazon, or its basin 1803. 3. *sb.* An Amazon (abundant) 1704.

Amazonite (ámæ'zónit), 1601 [f. AMAZON. +1. An Amazon -1630. 2. *tr. & c.* AMAZON-STONE]

Ambage (æm'bidge), Pl. ambages (æm'bidgez, or as L. *ambigediz*). ME [a. fr. *ambiges*, a. L. *ambages*, f. *ambigere*, *Natu* realized in 16th c. but latterly treated as L.]
1. Of language (from Fr.; pron. a *mbages*, with *ing*). 1. Equivocation, deceitful ambiguities (arch.). 2. Obscure language -1714 circumlocutions -1678. 3. *Act* (in *the*) Penmanship 1589.

1. Ambages and treacherous Counsels NORTH. II. Of paths, ways. [From, or as I *ambages*.] 1. Circuitous p. this, winding (arch.) 1615; *fig.* indirect proceedings; devious practices 1516. 2. Dark ways of action (Cf. *Livy* I 56) -1797.

1. *fig.* He shall, by Ambages of diets, bathings, &c. prolong his Bacon. Hence *Amba gio city*, a. circuitousness (rare) Ambagious a. full of ambage a. circuitousness; b. circuitous. Ambagiously adv. Ambagiously, the quality of being ambagious (rare). *Amabgitory* a. ambagious (badly coined by SCOTT).

Ambassade, em- (æm'bas, e m'basid), Obs. or arch. ME. [a. Fr. —L. **ambactatus*, **ambactiare*, f. *ambactus*, f. *ambactus* a servant

(*Prassal*). Cf. AMBASSY, EMBASSY; also AMBASSIATE. In SHAKS. and subseq. *ambassade* or *ambassade* 1. = AMBASSY 1. 1450. 2. = AMBASSY 3. 1450. 3. = AMBASSY 2. 1560.

Ambassador, em- (æm-, èmbàsàdər). ME. [a. Fr. *ambassadeur*, see AMBASSADE. Of the variants *embassador*, with *embassy*, was common in 17-18th c., and is still used in U.S.] 1. An official messenger sent by or to a sovereign or public body; esp. a minister of high rank sent by one sovereign or state on a mission to another, an *A. Extraordinary*. 2. (= *Ordinary* or *Resident A.*, formerly *A. Legat*) A minister of the highest rank who permanently represents his sovereign or country at a foreign court, and has a right to a personal interview with the foreign sovereign or chief magistrate 1603. 3. An appointed or official messenger (now only fig.) 1483. 4. *A. Plenipotentiary*, one with full power to sign treaties, and act for his sovereign 1603.

2. Intend you for his swift A., Where you shall be an everlasting Leiger *News for It.* iii. 38. 3. An Ambassador of love *Merch.* V. ii. 92. Hence **Ambassadorial** a. of or pertaining to an Ambassadorship, the office, position, or function of an a.; var. *ambassadorry*.

Ambassadors (èmbàsàdres). 1594. [f. prec.] 1. A female ambassador or messenger, var. *ambasadrice*. 2. The wife of an Ambassador (*leger*) 2, var. *ambasadrice*.

Ambassage, em- (æm-, èmbàsədz). Also *imb*. [Orig. *am-, embassy*, but *em-* in SHAKS. Of Eng. formation, ? on OFr. *ambasse* (= *L. ambactus*), or by taking *ambass-* as a vbl-stem; see -AGE. Usu. spelt EMBASSAGE.] 1. = AMBASSY 1. -1640. 2. = AMBASSY 2. 1548. 3. = AMBASSY 3. 1605. See also EMBASSAGE.

Ambassiate. ME. [ad. med. L. *ambassata*, see AMBASSADE.] 1. The business of an ambassador -1548. 2. An embassy -1580. 3. A single envoy -1535.

Ambassy, em- (æm-, èmbàsi). 1588. [a. OFr. *ambassade* = *L. ambactiatus*, (not = *L. ambactus*, whence OFr. *ambasse*); see AMBASSADE. Usu. spelt EMBASSY.] 1. The mission, function, or office of an ambassador 1600. 2. The message brought by an ambassador 1606. 3. A body of men sent as ambassadors; an ambassador and his suite or surroundings 1732.

Ambe (æmbə). 1711. [Gr. *ἀμβη*, Ion for *ἀμβων* a projecting edge.] 1. *Surg.* An apparatus for reducing dislocations of the shoulder. 2. *Anat.* A superficial crest of a bone 1879.

Amber (æmbar), sb.¹ ME. [a. Fr. *ambre*, a Arab *ambar*, 'ambergris'.] 1. orig. = AMBERGRIS (*grecce* of *amber*, *gris*, *gray amber*. -1718. Also attrib. 2. **White Amber**: *Spermaceti* -1611. 3. A yellowish fossil resin, used for ornaments, etc., which when rubbed becomes *electric* (f. *ἤλεκτρον* its Gr. name) 174. 4. An amulet made of a. -1693. 5. *fig.* *Amber* coloured 1735. 6. An alloy of four parts of gold with one of silver (*L. electrum*, Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*) ME. 7. = LIQUIDAMBER 1569. 8. (*local*) St. John's-wort. 9. *adj.* [cf. Fr. *ambré*.] *Amber-coloured*.

1. (Perfuming) the air with a., aloes wood, etc. 1718. 2. Thick a., or Plum-Tree (*Quinnia flamm.* n. n. 200. Like a fly in a. 1847. 3. *Spirit of amber*: succinic acid. 6. Out of the midst thereof as the colour of a [Wicif. *electre*] *Esch* l. 4. 9. Robed in flames and a. light *Milt. L'Alleg.* 61.

Comb. a. **Fauna**, the animals whose remains are found in a.; a. **Flora**, the plants found in a.; a. **forest**, the primeval forest the trees of which yielded a. -pear, an *AMBERPEAR*; -seed, the seeds of *Abies muschatus muschatus*, musk-wood, Ambrette, used as a perfume; -tree, a name of the genus *Anthorpermium*; -varnish, copal varnish. Hence **Ambre** *ver*, sb. giving a scent of a. **Ambry** a. of the nature or colour of a.

Ambry, sb. 2. OE. [perh. ad. L. *amphora*, assim. to Teut.] A dry measure of four bushels.

Amber, sb. 3, obs. f. AMBRY.

Amber (æmbar), v. *rare*. 1616. [f. the sb.] 1. To perfume with ambergris 1616. 2. To make amber-coloured 1809. 3. To preserve in amber 1882.

Amber-days; see EMBER-DAYS.

Ambegriss (æmbargriss). 1481. [a. Fr.

ambre gris. Orig. called AMBER in Eng.; now used for *amber* proper, as opp. to *resin*, or *succin*: the *gris* was pop. rationalized as *grease*, *Greece*, etc.] A wax-like substance of ashy colour, found floating in tropical seas, and as a morbid secretion in the intestines of the sperm-whale. Used in perfumery, and formerly in cookery.

In pastry built, or from the spit, or boiled, Gris-amber-steam'd *Milt. P. R.* ii. 341. Praise is like a, a little whiff of it is very agreeable *Pope*.

Ambidexter (æmbidekstar). 1532. [a. med. L. f. *amb(i)-* + *dexter*. In 17th c. *ambidexter*.] A. *adj.* 1. *lit.* Right-handed on both sides, able to use both hands equally well 1646. 2. Double-dealing 1613. 3. Two-sided 1806. 1. Only man is a, *SIR T. BROWNE*. 2. A. Lawyers 1705. 3. An a. controversialist 1839.

B. sb. 1. [sc. *man*.] Also fig. 1598. 2. *Laws*. One who takes money on both sides 1532. 3. A double-dealer 1555.

3. Ambidexters, or such as can shift on both sides 1555. Hence **Ambidexterity**, the power of using both hands alike, manysided resourcefulness; double-dealing. **Ambidextral** a., belonging to both sides.

Ambidext(e)rous (æmbidekstrəs). a. 1616. [f. med. L. *ambidexter* + -OUS] = AMBIDEXTER. Hence **Ambidext(e)rously** *adv.* **Ambidextrousness**.

Ambient (æmbiənt). 1596 [ad. L. *ambientem*, *ambire*.] A. *adj.* 1. Revolving -1620. 2. Circling about (something) *rare*. 1655. 3. Lying round, surrounding, encompassing 1596, esp. as a fluid; circumfused 1605. 4. Misused for 'limpid', of the air.

1. A. Years CHAPMAN. 2. A Winds, That course about the quarters of the globe DISRAELI. 3. Opening to the a. light *Milt. P. R.* vi. 481. **B. sb.** [The *adj.* used *absol.*] 1. A canvasser 1649. 2. An encompassing circle or sphere 1624. 3. *Astrol.* The ambient air or sky 1686.

Ambigenal (æmbi'dgenal), a. 1727. [f. (by Newton) L. *ambigenus* + -AL.] Of two kinds, hybrid. (Used to describe a kind of hyperbola.)

Ambigenous (æmbi'dgenəs), a. 1850. [f. as prec.] Of two kinds; *sp.* applied to a multifoliate calyx, externally leaf-like and internally petaloid.

Ambigu. 1688. [a. Fr.: prop. *adj.* = AMBIGUOUS.] A banquet at which a medley of dishes are set on together -1733.

Ambiguity (æmbigwi'ti). ME. [a. Fr. *ambiguïté*, ad. med. L. *ambiguitatem*; see AMBIGUOUS.] 1. Subjectively: Hesitation, doubt -1590; *concr.* an uncertainty -1658. 2. Objectively: Double or dubious meaning ME.; *concr.* an equivocal expression 1591.

2. To clear the laws from a MACAULAY. Without ambiguities or ambiguities DRYDEN.

Ambiguous (æmbi'gwiəs), a. 1528. [f. L. *ambiguus*, f. *ambigere*, f. *amb- + agere* + -OUS] 1. Objectively. 1. Doubtful, not clearly defined 1528. 2. Open to more than one interpretation; equivocal. (The common use.) 1532.

3. Of doubtful position or classification 1603. 1. A shadows 1800, distances *RUSKIN*. 2. Answers dark, A. and with double sense deluding *Milt. P. R.* i. 435. 3. Mungrell and a shapes *FLORENCE*.

II Subjectively. 1. Hesitating, doubtful -1649. 2. Of doubtful issue 1612, hence, not to be trusted 1756. 3. Of oracles, etc.: Using words of doubtful or double meaning 1566.

1. Doubtful and a. in all their doings *Milt.* 2. A paths 1850. 3. Antinous, thus a. spoke *Pope*. Hence **Ambiguously** *adv.* **Ambiguouslyness**.

Ambilævous, Ælævous (æmbil'vəs), a. *rare*. 1646 [f. L. *amb(i)-* + *lævus* + -OUS] Left-handed on both sides; clumsy.

Ambi-parous, a. 1879. [f. L. *amb(i)-* + -*parus*] *Bot.* Of a bud: Containing both flowers and leaves.

Ambit (æmbit). ME. [ad. L. *ambitus*] 1. A circuit, compass, or circumference 1397; esp. a space round a house, castle, etc., the liberties, verge. 2. The limits of a distinct 1845, *fig.* the compass of actions, words, etc. 1691.

2. The a. of the manor *Dugay*, of legislation 1882.

Ambition (æmbi'ʃən), sb. ME. [a. Fr., ad. L. *ambitionem*, f. *ambire*; of AMBIT.] 1.

The eager or inordinate desire of honour or preferment. 1. 2. Ostentation; pride of state -1631. 3. A strong desire of, (occ. *for*) to be or do anything creditable, etc. 1607; the object of such a desire 1602. 4. Canvassing (*L. ambitio*) 1331.

1. Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away A, By hat shine fell the Angels SHAKS. 2. The pitiful a. of possessing more acres *BURKE*. 3. Their a. is in heaven *RUSKIN*. 4. I used no a. to commend my deeds *Milt. Sam.* 246. Hence **Ambitionist**, one ruled by a. **Ambitionless** a.

Ambition (æmbi'ʃən), v. 1628. [a. Fr. *ambitionner*; cf. *raisonner*.] 1. *trans.* To move to ambition. 2. To desire strongly (*Const. simple obj., inf., or cl.*) 1664.

Ambitious (æmbi'ʃəs), a. ME. [ad. Fr. *ambitieux*; see AMBITION and -OUS.] 1. Full of AMBITION (sense 1) 2. Strongly desirous of, *for*, to be, or do 1513. 3. *fig.* As if aspiring; swelling, towering 1601. 4. Of works of art, etc.: Aspiring or pretentious 1751. 5. *quasi-*sp.** [sc. *man*] -1563.

1. With a. aim Against the Throne and Monarchy of God *Milt. P. R.* i. 41. 2. I am a, for a motley coat *A. P. L.* ii. vii. 43. 3. A. of long words 1855. 4. I have seen 'Tha Ocean swell *J. C. I.* iii. 7. 5. An a. attempt ended in failure (*mod.*). Hence **Ambitiously** *adv.* in an a. manner; -ness.

Ambler (æmblər), v. ME. [a. Fr. *ambler* = *L. ambulare*.] 1. *trans.* To move, etc.: To move by lifting the two feet on one side together, alternately with the two feet on the other; hence, to move at a smooth or easy pace. 2. To ride at an easy pace ME. 3. Hence, to walk, dance, etc., like an ambler horse, or *fig.* of any easy motion 1596.

1. I will tell you who time ambles withal *A. P. L.* iii. 323. (The mare) ambles most *Id.* 2. To a. the circuit with the Judges WYCHERLEY. 3. The shipping king, hee ambled vp and downe *Hea. IV.* iii. l. 60. How fast your thoughts a. H. WALPOLE. Hence **Ambler**, a horse, mule, etc., or person that ambles. **Amblering** *vbl. sb.* motion in an amble, *pph.* a. moving in an amble. **Ambleringly** *adv.*

Ambles (æmblz), sb. ME. [a. Fr., f. *ambler*; see prec.] 1. The pace described in prec. (sense 1), and loosely, an easy pace. 2. Of persons: A movement suggesting an amble 1607. 3. A fine easy a. B. JONS. The usual pace of (mules) is an a. JENSON. 4. His Antick a. 1607.

Amblocarpus (æmblə'kɑ:pəs), a. 1847. [f. Gr. *ἀμβλόκαρπος* to miscarry + *καρπός*.] *Bot.* Having the seeds entirely, or largely, abortive.

Ambiosis (æmbli'əsis). 1706. [Gr. f. *ἀμβλῖος* *Mod.* Abortion. Hence **Ambiotic** a. causing abortion, sb. [sc. *medicine*].

Amblygon (æmbligən), also **amblygon**. 1570. [a. Fr. *amblygone*, ad. Gr. *ἀμβλυγώνιος*, f. *ἀμβλύνω* + *γώνια*] 1. *fig.* Obtuse-angled -1796. 2. *sb.* [sc. *figure*, esp. *triangle*] 1570. Hence **Amblygonal** a. (*rare*), var. **Amblygonial**, **Amblygonous**. **Amblygonite** (*min.*) a typical greenish white translucent mineral occurring in obtuse-angled rhombic prisms, and consisting of alumina, lithia, potash, soda, iron and fluorine acid.

Amblyopia (æmbli'əpiə). 1706. [mod. L. a. Gr. *ἀμβλῖα* + *ὥψ*.] *Path.* Impaired vision, due to defective sensibility of the retina, etc.; the early stage of *amaurosis*, var. **Amblyopy**. Hence **Amblyopic** a.

Ambo (æmbo). Pl. **ambos** (-ovz), also L. **ambones**. 1641. [a. late L. *ambo*, ad. Gr. *ἀμβων*; see AMBON.] The pulpit or reading desk in early Christian churches; an oblong enclosure with steps at both ends.

Ambodexter, etc., obs. f. AMBIDEXTER, etc.

Ambo-lic, a. 1879. [ad. Gr. *ἀμβολικός*] Abortifacient.

Ambon (æm'bən). 1725 [a. Gr. *ἀμβων*, prob. f. *ἀνα-βα-*] 1. = AMBO -1794. 2. *Anat.* The margin of the sockets of the large bones. (So in *Galen*.) 1811.

Amboyne (wood) (æmboi'nə). 1866 [f. *Amboyna*] The wood of the *Pterospermum indicum* (N.O. *Sterculiaceae*).

Ambreate (æmbré'etl). 1839. [f. med. L. *ambre* + -ATE¹] *Chem.* A salt of Ambreic acid.

Ambreic (æmbré'ik), a. 1831 [f. as prec.

Amend *āme d v* ML [a O *av* da L n da e f x+ nd da 4pbe o MEND n 14 h } 1 To free from fault co c conv o fy (ar. h.), as to eme. d. e 1483 *intr.* To reform oneself ME. 2. To make alterations (in a bill before Parliament) (see AMENDMENT) 1777. 3. To repair; to restore (arch). Now usu. MEND ME. 4. To heal (the sick); to cure (a disease) -1804. *intr.* To recover -1811. 5. To improve. *trans* ME. *intr.* (rare) 1330. 6. To better, surpass -1500. 7. To make amends for an offence. (Cf. MEND.) -1635.

1. If here One Sinner doth a Strait there is Joy H. VAUGHAN. To a his civil government Burke. A mandamus may not be amended after return TOLING. 3. Dame Guntop these breeches amended 1575. 4. *intr.* The affliction of my mind amends Tem. v. 1. 115. 5. To punish you by the heels, would a. the attention of your ears SHAKS. Hence Amend sb; see AMENDS. Amendable a. capable of being amended. Amendableness. Amendatory a. of or pertaining to amendment; tending to amend (U.S.). Amender (usu with of), one who or that which amends.

Amende-honorable (amān'd onora'bl'). 1670. (Fr. = honourable compensation (see AMENDS). Treated as Eng. in 18th c., now usu. as Fr. Occas without honorable. Orig. a public and humiliating acknowledgement of crime, now fig.) Public apology and reparation to one who has been injured or offended in his honour. Cf. AMENDS 2.

Amendment (āmēndmēt), ME. [a OFr. *amendement*, f. *amender*; see AMEND and -MENT.] The action or result of amending. 1. Removal of faults or errors, reformation. esp. (Late) in a writ or process 1607. 2. The alteration of a bill before Parliament; hence *conv.* a proposed alteration (which if adopted may even defeat the measure) 1695 *In a Public Meeting*. A proposed alteration submitted as a resolution for adoption, occas. a counter-motion. 73. Repair -1682. 4. Improvement ML. esp in health 1525. 75. Reparation ME. only.

1. I see a good a. of life in thee from Praying, to Purse-taking 1. *idem*. 11. 114. A. of the law GOLDSM. 2. A Bill was agreed to with some amendments 1710. 4. What hope is there of his majesties 17? He hath abandon'd his Physicians Madam All's Will 1. 1. 12.

Amends (āmēndz) ME. [a OFr. *amendes*, pl. f. *amender* to AMEND.] Used as a collect sing. with sing. vb., *amende* being rare in Eng. 71. A fine (= L. *pena*) -1618. 2. Reparation, compensation, satisfaction *pl* in form ME. 73sing. -1608. 73. Improvement esp in health -1709.

2. To make amends we have many ballads Cowper. To make an honourable Amends Apocryph. To make amend in time MAYERS. 3. But here I feel a Murr. Sams. 9. Hence 7Amendful a. rare, making compensation

Amene (āmēn'), a. ME. [a OFr. **amene*, ad. L. *amenum*. Freq in 15th c., and still occas.] Agreeable. var. 7Amenous.

Amenity (āmēn'itē, amēn'itē), ME. [? a Fr. *aménité*, or ad. L. *aménitatem*.] 1. The quality of being pleasant or agreeable. 2. pl. 7Pleasant places 1644; pleasant way, or manners 1841; the pleasurable features of an estate 1928

1. The a. of the climate Paescott, of Erasmus Disson. 2. The amenities of nature H. WALPOLE. Amenities of authors D Tassell, of home life 1886.

Aménorrhœa (āmēnor'hē). 1804. [mod. L. f. d + *μην* + *-ρροια*. Cf. Fr. *aménorrhée*.] Med. Absence, or suppression of the menstrual discharge. Hence Aménorrhœal a.

Ament (ame nt). 1791. [ad. L. *amentum*.] Bot. = AMENTUM.

Amental (āmental), a. (and sb.) 1847. (f. L. *amentum* + *-al*.) Bot. Bearing catkins.

Amental, a. 2. *non-rend*. 1877. [f. d + *-MENTAL*; cf. *atheistic*.] Denying or dispensing with the existence of mind.

Amentum (āmentm). Pl. -a. 1770. [L. Cf. AMENT.] A catkin. Hence Amentaceous a. of the nature of, or bearing, catkins. Amentiferous a. bearing catkins. Amentiform a. catkin-shaped.

7Amēnty. 1623. [ad. L. *amentia* (now used in Path.), f. a + *mentem*.] Path. Madness.

7Amenuse v ME [a Af u a + u -ae L **mn* a f u R ash ul, a. AMENISH.] *trans*. To make less -1554. *intr.* -1481.

Amerce (āmērs), v. ME. [orig. *amercy*, a. Afr. *amercier*, f. d + *merci*; = L. *mercedem*. From *estre à merci* came *estre à merced*, whence *amercier*.] 1. To fine arbitrarily, fig. and loosely, to exact something from; to punish 1570. 2. Also with the penalty expressed (see quot.) 1500

1. To be amerced to the Crown 1263. To be amerced for sins unknown byron. 2. To be amerced a Supper 1725. He would a. him in half his wages Scott. A him with the loss of his Kingdom Milt. Amerced of heaven Milt. P. L. 1. 604. Hence Amercedable a.; also tamercedable, liable to be amerced. Amercing sb. sb. minding var. 7Amerciaste.

Amercement (āmēsmēt). (ME *amercement*, a. Afr. f. *amercier*; see AMERCE. In 15th c. also AMERCIAMENT) 1. The infliction of a penalty or fine at the 'mercy' of the inflicter (orig. one higher than the fixed fines) 1513. 2. The fine itself ME. Also fig.

1. Liable to an a. from the Crown for raising a false accusation Blackstone. 2. It is necessary to .. levie the sayd amercentments 1483.

Amerciament (āmēisiāmēt). ME. [Refash. of prec., after med. L. *amerciamētum*. More freq. than prec., as techn. term.] = AMERCEMENT (in both senses).

Amerced, and by the A. affected to var. SCROGGS.

American (āmērikān) 1578. A. adj. L. Belonging to the continent of America. 2. a. + Belonging to the British colonies in North America -1773. b. Belonging to the United States. 2. b. A cloth, an enamelled oilcloth used chiefly for covering tables, chairs, etc.

B. sb. 1. An aborigine of the American continent; now called an 'American Indian' 1578. 2. A native of America of European descent, esp. a citizen of the United States 1765. 1. Worse Than ignorant Americans MASSINGEN. 2. We Americans are terribly in earnest about making ourselves Homeless.

Americanism (āmērikāni'zm). 1794. [f. prec. + *-ISM*.] 1. Attachment to the United States 1808. 2. Anything peculiar to the United States; esp. a word or phrase (the usual, and earliest, Eng. use) 1794.

1. The leaven of A. 1801. 2. I hate this shallow A. which hopes to get rich by credit ENGLISHMAN.

Americanist. 1881. [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] One who makes a special study of subjects pertaining to America, as its ethnology, etc.

Americanize (āmērikāni'z), v. 1816. [f. AMERICAN + *-IZE*.] 1. Strictly, To make American, 19. To naturalize as a citizen of the United States 1816. 2. loosely, To make American in character. (A dyslogistic term of Eng. party politics.) 1830. 3. *intr.* To become American in character, etc. 1875.

2. They say we must not A. our institutions BURCH. Hence Americanization, the process of Americanizing. Americanized ppl. a. made American, or like the American.

Americo-, comb. form of America, as in Americo-mania, a craze for what is American. Ames-ace, obs. f. AMES-ACE.

Amess, obs. f. AMICE.

Ametabola (āmē'tāb'olā), sb. pl. 1870. [mod. L. ad. pl. neut. (sc. *insecta*), a. Gr. ἀμετάβολα, f. d + μεράβολος.] 1. A subclass of insects, e.g. Lice, etc., which do not undergo metamorphosis. Hence Ametabolan a. belonging to the Ametabola; sb. (sc. *insect*). Ametabolous, Ametabolous adjs., not undergoing metamorphosis.

Ametallous, a. 1879. [f. Gr. d + μέταλλος + *-ous*.] Non-metallic.

Amethyst (āmē'tist), [ME. *amethyst*, a. Ofr. *amethyste*, ad. L. *amethystus*, a. Gr. ἀμέθυστος, f. d + μέθυ.] 1. A precious stone of a clear purple or bluish violet colour, consisting of quartz coloured by manganese, or by a compound of iron and soda. Also fig. 2. Her. The colour of the A., purple violet 1572. Also *amethyst* = AMETHYSTINE 2. 1601.

1. The amethyst staveh drunkenness LODGE. Oriental Amethyst: a rare violet variety of sapphire fig. Towers of A. KEATS.

Amethystine (āmē'tistīn), a. 1670. [ad

L. *γίττις* e p e and L. *amethystus*, i. O. o con. a. n. g. amethyst. 2. Amethyst-coloured; violet-purple 1671.

2. A. flowers 1671, wings DISSAULT, ether 1870. 7Ametropia (āmē'trōp'ia). 1875. [mod. L. f. ἀμετρος + *-ia* abel. ending.] Path. Any abnormal condition of the refraction of the eye. Hence Ametropic a.

Ametrous (āmē'tras), a. 1879. [f. d + *μη* τρε + *-ous*.] Path. Having no uterus.

Ami, amy (ē. ME. only. [a. OFr. -L. *amicus*.] A friend, a lover.

Amiability (āmē'biā'li). 1807. [f. next] 1. The quality of being AMIABLE. 2. Lovableness (better AMABILITY, q. v.) 1869.

Amiable (āmē'biā'l), a. ME. [a. OFr. *amiable* -L. *amicabilem*, f. *amicus*; subseq. confused with OFr. *amiable* -L. *amabilem*. Occas. comp. -er, -est.] 1. (= L. *amicabilis*.) 7Friendly, kind -1491, kindly disposed (U.S.) 1875; of conduct, temper, mood, etc. 7Friendly ME. 73. (= L. *amabilem*.) Lovable -1788; of things (arch.) ME. 3. Having pleasing qualities of heart (a fusion of senses 1 and 2) 1749.

1. Lay an a. siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife Merry W. 1. ii. 243. In no a. temper MACAULAY.

7Amiable numbers see AMICABLE. 2. We are a. or odious in the eyes of our great Judge ADDISON. This a. home of the dead M. ARNOLD. 3. The a. temper of pity FIELDING. Hence Amiability, (a) = AMABILITY; (b) = AMIABILITY. Amiability adv. tunicably; 7lovably; good-temperedly.

Amiant (h) (āmē'iant, -ant), ME. [a. Fr. *amiant*; see next.] = next. Now poet.

Amiant(hus) (āmē'iant, -hūs). 1668. [L. a. Gr. ἀμιαντος undeclad. The (4) is after *polyanthus*.] Min. 1. A variety of asbestos, splitting into fibres, which have been woven into a fabric. 2. A fibrous kind of greenish chrysotile 1862.

2. Here is amiantus, as fine and soft as any cotton thread RUSKIN. Hence Amiant(h)iform a. of the structure of a. Amiant(h)ine a. of the nature of a. Amiant(h)inite, a variety of actinolite. Amiant(h)oid a. a-like; sb. (sc. *mineral*) = ASBESTOS; whence Amiant(h)oidal a. a-like.

Amic (āmē'ik), a. 1863. [f. AM(MONIA) or AM(IDE) + *-IC*.] Chem. Of or pertaining to ammonia, of the nature of an amide; esp. in *Amic acid*, an acid amide; e.g. *lactic acid*.

Amicable (āmē'ikāb'l), a. 1532. [ad. L. *amicabilis*, f. *amicus*. Earlier AMIABLE.] 1. gen. Friendly. 2. esp. Of arrangements: Done with mutual goodwill, harmonious 1609. 73. Kindly, genial -1691.

2. Each a. guest PORE. 2. An a. settlement of all differences 1794. Amicable suit, a friendly action instituted by agreement between the parties, in order to secure a judicial decision on a point of law. 3. Amicable (or amiable) numbers: numbers which are mutually equal to the whole sum of each other's aliquot parts, e.g. 284 and 220. Hence Amicability, the quality of being a.; *concr.* friendly relations. Amicableness. Amicably adv.

7Amical, a. 1652. [a. Fr. Cf. *inimical*.] Friendly -1691. Amice¹ (āmē'is). [ME. *amysse*. Earlier *amysse* AMIT, a. OFr. *amit* -L. *amictus*. Perh. confused with next, whence the s.] 73. gen. A loose wrap ME. 2. Each. An oblong or square piece of white linen, worn by clerics about the neck and shoulders, and originally also covering the head 1532. 3. Loosely of other garments 1641.

2. As the Jews dyd fynt cover Chrystes face, so hath the Priest, an Amice put upon his head Br. WATSON var. 7Amict

Amice² (āmē'is). ME. [ad. OFr. *amice*, med. L. *almutia*, of obscure origin (cf. Ger. *mutze*, *mutze*). Confused with prec., and since 17th c. known only as the grey amice.] 1. A cap, a hood or hooded cape, later a badge, made of, or lined with, grey fur, worn by the clergy. 73. The fur of the marten or grey squirrel, used as in 1. -1598.

1. Morning fair, in a gray Milt. P. R. 1v. 127.

Amid (āmē'd), OE. [orig. *on waddan*, dat. sing. of *wadda* adj. Cf. L. *in medio* and Gr. *ἐν μέσῳ*, also used subst. Subseq. treated as a prep. with, later without, of.] 7A. adv. In the midst -1381.

B. prep. 1. In the middle of. Now only poet. OE. 2. more loosely, Near the middle

o suounded by w h o o f o t e) C t b [The adv or ad d sub] A co d H am a ted A a con
Chelly ME 3 p In ela on o the 700 H a n . IV. v. 18.
c cum tan es of an a tion 13
2. R. b. — the water corn KEATS. 3 A. the
broil Scott, general shouts of dissent FREEMAN.
Amid-, comb. form of AMIDE, used instead
of AMIDO- bef. vowels.
Amidated, ppl. a. 1878. Chem. Convert-
ed into an amide.
Amide (æ'maid, æm'aid in comb.). 1850
[f. AM(MONIA) + -IDE.] Chem. +1. orig. A
name given to derivatives of ammonia (NH₃)
in which one atom of H was exchanged for a
metal or organic radical, acid or basic, these
being viewed as compounds of the metal, etc.
with amidogen (NH₂). 2. Mod. Chem. Gen-
eric name of the compound ammonias in
which one or more atoms of hydrogen are re-
placed by an acid radical 1863. 3. Extended
to ALKALAMIDES. 4. Acid amide AMIC
ACID, or ALANINE. Hence Amidic a. of or
derived from an a.
Amidide (æ'maidid). 1854. [f. AMIDE +
-IDE.] Chem. A simple compound of amido-
gen with another element or complex radical.
Amidin (æ'midin). 1833. [f. amid- (as
in Fr. *amidon*), f. L. *amylum* + -IN.] Chem. 1.
The soluble matter in the granules of starch.
2. Starch in solution 1839.
Amidmost (æm'idmost, -est). [mod f. *amied*
or *midmost*; of AMIDST.] adv. In the very
middle prep. In the very centre of. MORRIS
Amido- (æm'ido), comb. form of AMIDE,
used also in phrases as *amido compounds*, etc.
Amidogen (æm'idogen). 1850 [f. AMI-
DO- + -GEN.] Chem. The hypothetical radical
(NH₂) of the primary amides and amines (equal
to ammonia minus one of its hydrogen atoms).
Amidships (æm'idships, adv. 1892 [= in
the ship's middle, f. AMID, with gen. and there-
fore an old phr.] In, *en*, to or towards, the
middle of a ship.
Amidst (æm'idst) ME. [f. AMID, *amiddle*,
with gen. -s, subseq. corrupted to -st Cf.
amongst, etc. Aphet. MIDST. Used more dis-
tributively than *amid*.] A. adv. In the middle.
B. prep. 1. In or into the middle of (with sing.
or pl. sb.) ME. 2. Amongst, in the course of
(with sing. or pl. sb.) ME.
1. The fruit of this fair tree a. The garden MUR-
P. L. ix. 66. Lost, Amidst the moving waters
CHAMBERLAIN. 2. To smite a adversity 1755. A. his
ascent folies 1849.
Amidulin (æm'idulin). 1879. [f. Fr. *amido-*
lule + -UL- + -IN.] Chem. A soluble prepara-
tion of starch.
Amidward, ME. [f. AMID + -WARD,
after *downward*, etc.] adv. Towards or near
the middle -1513 prep. Towards or near the
middle of ME. only.
Amildar (æm'idlar). 1799. [a. Pers.] A
native factor in India; esp. a collector of revenue.
Amindred, pa. ppl. 1578. [f. A = ge- +
MINDED.] Minded -1630.
Amine (æ'main, æm'in in comb.). 1863.
[f. AM(MONIA) + -INE.] Chem. Generic name
of the compound ammonias, in which one or
more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by
alcohol or other base-radicals.
Amid-nish, v. 1477. [Refresh of AMENUSE;
cf. *diminish*.] To diminish -1530.
Amir, var. of AMEER.
Amiral, -el, -eld, obs. ff. ADMIRAL.
Amias (æm'ias). ME. [A prep. 1 + MISS sb.]
A. adv. Away from the mark. 1. Errone-
ously, missing its object ME. 2. Defectively,
falsely, short of its object; faultily ME.
3. Our Archers shet never awye amys CAXTON.
4. I cannot be lodged amisse in this house 1579.
5. Phrases: 1. To come or happen amiss; to
happen out of order or untowardly. 2. To do, deal,
or act a. to err; *en*phem. to do wrong. 3. To take
(a thing) a.; orig. to miss its meaning (i.e. *amisse*
= *miss*); now, to misinterpret its motive and take offence
at it. So To think a.
B. quasi-adv. [Never attrid.] Out of order;
deficient, faulty ME. esp. negatively, *Not amiss*:
not beside the mark 1513; not bad 1860.
What is amisse? You are, and doe not knowt.
Mace in ill. 102. It is likewise not a. to hope. JOHNSON.
æ (man). α (pass). α (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). o (over). ai (L. eye). a (Fr. eau de vie). 1 (sit). 2 (Jyche). 2 what. - (50)

†**Amollish** *v* 1474 [a. OF. *a o*
a. 10 f. a + w. L. *molli*. To often
app. a. c. 1483. Hence **Amollishment**.

Amomum (*amōmōm*). ME. [L., ad.
Gr. *ἀμμόν*.] Bot. A genus of aromatic plants
(N.O. *Zingiberaceae*), including the species
which yield Cardamoms and Grains of Para-
dise. Hence **Amomaceous**.

Among (*āmōng*). OE. [orig. *on gemang*
[see **MENG**], then *onmang*, whence *among*,
among. *gimang* gave **IMONG**, **MONG**. Aphet.
mong by mod. poets.] A. prep. In the crowd
of, hence associated with. 1. Surrounded by
(occ. = *in*) OE. 2. In company or associa-
tion with or beside; in the house, city, or
country of (= L. *apud*, Fr. *chez*, Ger. *bei*).
ME. 3. In the number or class of ME; esp.
pre-eminent among ME. 4. During, in course
of -1691. 5. With or by (the members of a
group) generally ME. 6. Divided between
ME.; by the joint action of 1597; reciprocally
between ME.

1. 'Mong Boyes, Groomes, and Lackeyes Hen. VIII.
v. ii. 18. Arrange a basket full of roses Chaucer.
2. The Canaries dwell a. them at Gases *Jude*. i.
3. Among all elementes water is piously fabrest
Irausa. He is a Seal a. the people (*mod.*). 3.
Used a. more marchante. CAYTON. Popular a. the
Irish S. O. SMITH. 6. What are they a. so many
Joan vi. 9. You have a you kill'd a sweet and inno-
cent Ladie *Wick* *Ado* v. 274. They quarrelled a.
themselves Abbotson.

B. adv. [The prep. used *ellipt.*] †1. Dur-
ing this (period), at the same time -1598.
†2. Betweenwhiles -1606. †3. Of place.
Together, among something else -1624.

Amongst (*āmōngst*). prep. ME. [f. **AMONG**,
with gen. -es, corrupted to -st after superlatives,
cf. *against*, etc.] = **AMONG** in all senses exc.
4. but less usual in the primary local sense,
and, when so used, generally implying disper-
sion, intermixture, or shifting position.

Amontillado (*amōntillādo*). 1825. [Sp.
f. *Montilla*, a town in Spain + *-ado* -ATE:]
Formerly, a specially dry sherry, now, sherry
of a matured type. b. attrib. in fig. sense 1862.

Amoral (*ajmōrāl*). a. 1882. [A. prep. 14 +
MORAL a.] Non-moral. Hence -ism, etc.

†**A moret**. ME. [a. OF. *amorette*, *ette*,
dim. of *amoret* = L. *amorem*.] 1. An amorous
girl; a paramour -1794. 2. = **AMORETTO** -1598
3. A love-knot -1423. 4. A love sonnet -1594.
5. pl. Love-glances; dalliances -1651. Cf.
AMORETTES.

Amoretto (*amōretto*). It. *amoretto* 1596
[It. dim. of *amore*; pl. *amoretto*, *amoret-
tetti*, now as It. *amoretta*.] †A lover, †a
love-sonnet, †a love-trick, †a cupid.

Amorino (*amōrino*). It. *amorino* 14. [It. dim.
of *amore*.] A cupid.

Amorist (*amōrist*). 1581 [f. L. *amor* or *fr*
amor.] One who professes (usu. sexual) love.
Hence **Amorist** etc. a. 1820.

†**A-mo-rings**, adv. ME. [f. A prep. 1 +
MORNING with gen. -s; cf. 'of a morning'.]
In the morning, every morning -1633.

†**Amoro-sa**. 1634. [It.] A female lover;
a wanton.

†**Amoro so**. 1616. [It.] A lover -1706.

Amorous (*amōrōs*). a. ME. [a. OF. *amorous*
(mod. *amoureux*) = L. *amorous*, f. *amor*.]
1. Habitually inclined to love. Also
fig. of things. 2. In love, enamoured, fond.
Also fig. of things. (Const. *absol.*; or with *on*,
off, *in*) ME. 3. Showing love or fondness
(sexual or general) ME. 4. Of or pertaining
to (sexual) love ME. 5. *passively*. Lovable,
lovely -1611.

2. Our. Moutian growth. *Tam. Shr.* iii. i. 63.
A. on Hero *Much* *Ado* ii. i. 161. Amorous of this
lady 1590. 3. His eyes grey and a. L. BERNERS.
4. Full is the place. Of songs amorous CHAUCER.
5. O mother of God moste. a. 1537. Hence
Amorously adv. in the way of love. **Amorous-
ness**, the quality of being a.; var. **Amorosity**.

Amorpha (*amōrphā*). 1753 [f. Gr. *ἀμorpheus*.]
Bot. A genus of N. American deciduous shrubs,
with long spoked clusters of purple flowers.

Amorphism (*amōrphiz'm*). 1832 [f. as
prec. + -ism.] Want of regular form; esp. want
of crystalline structure.

Amorpho- (*amōrphō*), comb. f. **AMORPHOUS**.

Amorphophyte (*amōrphō*) 1879 [f.
AMORPHO + *phō*]. Bot. A plant having
flowers of irregular or anomalous form.

Amorphous (*amōrphōs*). a. 1731. [f. mod.
L. *amorphus*, a. Gr. *ἀμορφος* + -OUS.] 1.
L. *amorphus*, a. Gr. *ἀμορφος* + -OUS.] 1.
Having no determinate shape, unshaped; be-
longing to no type. 2. *Min.* and *Chem.* Un-
crystallized 1801. 3. *Geol.* Without definite
parts 1830. 4. *Biol.* Without definite structure
1848. 5. *fig.* Unorganized, ill-digested 1837.
2. An a. hot D'ISRAELI. 5. An a. sansculottism
taking form CHATELAIN. var. **Amorphous** a. (*rare*).
Hence **Amorphously** adv., -ness.

Amorphozoa (*amōrphōzōa*). sb. pl. 1837
[mod. L. f. **AMORPHO** + Gr. *ζῷον*.] *Zool.* Pro-
tozoa, e. g. sponges, which have no regular
form. Hence **Amorphozoary**, a compound
amorphozoic organism. **Amorphozic** a.

Amorphy. 1704 [ad. Gr. *ἀμορφία*.]
Shapelessness. (Used in jest by Swift.)

†**A-mor-row**, adv. OE. [A prep. 1 + MOR-
row.] In the morning; next morning -1480.

Amort (*āmōrt*). adv. and *prep.* a. 1590
[f. *à la mort*, as *all amort*, by omission of *all*.
See **ALAMORT**.] In the state or act of death;
inanimate; fig. spiritless.

All a. (*abyssean*) for feare HOLLAND. Half a-mort
1619. Now a. alive now BROWNING.

Amortization, -isation (*amōrtizāzōn*).
1672 [ad. med. L. *amortizationem*; see
next.] 1. The act of alienating lands in mort-
main, i. e. to a community having perpetual
existence. 2. The extinction of a debt, esp.
by means of a sinking fund. *not.* The money
thus paid 1864. var. **Amortizement**, -ise.

Amortize, -ise (*amōrtiz*). *v.* ME. [orig.
f. Fr. *amortir*, *amortir* = of late L. **calmor-
tere*, f. *ad* + *mortem*; see -*ize*.] †1. *trans.* To
deaden -1655; *intr.* to droop 1480. 2. To
alienate (lands) in mortmain, i. e. to a corpora-
tion ME. 3. To extinguish a debt, etc., usu.
by means of a sinking fund 1882.

2. To render inalienable or a. the crown lands
STUBBS. 3. To a. the Egyptian Debt 1882. Hence
Amortizable, -isable a. extinguishable. **Amor-
tized**, -ised *adj.* a. destroyed, held in, or as in,
mortmain, held in communion.

Amotion (*amōshōn*). arch. 1641. [ad. L.
amotio; see **AMOVE**.] 1. The action
of removing, ousting; esp. removal of a person
from office. 2. Deprivation of possession 1653.

Amount (*amāunt*). *v.* ME. [a. OF. *amontar*,
f. *amont*, lit. *à mont* = L. *ad montem*.
Occas. aphet. to *mount*. See **MOUNT**.] †1.
intr. To go up, mount -1631; to mount up
-1706. 2. To come up to (a number or quan-
tity); †*trans.* with simple, or quasi-adv. obj.
-1480, *intr.* with to 1546. †3. *intr.* To result
-1650. 4. †*trans.* To mean, signify -1460,
intr. with to: To be tantamount to ME. 5.

causal. To cause to rise, to raise -1655.
2. *intr.* Which doth a. to three oddes Duckets more
Com. Err. iv. i. 30. 4. *intr.* The proofs do not a.
to a demonstration Apolisev. Hence **Amounting**
adj. a. *treasuring*; with to: Equalling in sum or effect.

Amount (*amāunt*). sb. 1710. [f. the vb.]

1. The sum total to which anything amounts
up; *spec.* the sum of the principal and interest
1796. 2. *fig.* The full value, effect, or signi-
ficance 1732. 3. A quantity or sum viewed
as a total 1833.

1. The A. of the said Drawback 1710. 2. The
whole a. of that enormous fame POPE. 3. The a.
of resistance which William met with FREEMAN.

Amour (*āmōr*). Fr. *amour*. ME. [a.
OF. *amur*, *amur* = L. *amorem*. In 15-
17th c. accented *a'mour* as Eng. (cf. *enamoured*);
later, treated as a euphem. use of mod. Fr.]

1. *gen.* Love, affection -1742; pl. the tender
affections (L. *amoris*, Fr. *amours*) -1727. 2.
A love-affair, love-making. (Now only joc.
of honourable love-making.) 1567. 3. *usu-
ally*. An intrigue 1625.

1. *fig.* *amours* (with). in love (*metaph.*) 3. *Intrigue*,
that's an old phrase... a. sounds better DRYDEN.

Amourette (*amōrette*). 1865. [a. mod. Fr.
for obs. Eng. **AMORIST**.] 1. A petty amour
a. The Love-grass (*Briar media*) 1866.

Amour-propre (*amōr'propr*). 1818 [Fr.]
Sensitive self-love; self-esteem.

†**Amorve**, *v.* ME. [a. OF. *amover* = L.
admoovere; cf. also OF. *esmoover* = L. *exmo-
vere*.] 1. To set in motion, excite -1590; esp.

o mo e. he feelings of (Fr. *émouvoir*) -1596
2. To arouse. SPENSER.

Amove (*āmōv*). *v.* 1494. [ad. L. *amo-
vere*.] 1. To remove from a position; to dis-
miss (a person) from an office. (Now only in
Law.) 2. To remove (things immaterial)

-1664. Hence **Amovable** a., also **amovable**,
removable. †**Amoval**, removal.

Ampassy. *dialect*. See **AMPER SAND**.

Ampelideous (*ampēlīdēs*). a. 1879. [f.
mod. L. *ampelides* (f. Gr. *ἀμπελος* + -OUS; see
-IDEOUS)] Bot. Of the vine family.

Ampelite (*æmpēlit*). 1751. [ad. L.
ampelitis, a. Gr., in *ἀμπελίτις γῆ*, an earth
sprinkled on the vine.] *Min.* A bituminous
earth, perh. cannel coal. Hence **Ampelitic** a.

Ampelography (*æmpēlōgrāfi*). 1879. [a.
Fr. *ampélographie*, f. Gr. *ἀμπελος* + -γραφία.]
The scientific description of the vine.

Ampet. OE. A tumour, a blemish.
[Cf. **ANBURY**.] Now *dialect*.

Ampère (*āmpēre*, *āmpēre*). 1881. [a.
-*ampère*, the Fr. electrician.] *Electr.* The unit
of current; the current that one volt can send
through one ohm.

Amprometer (*æmpēromētar*). 1882. [f.
prec. + -OMETER.] *Electr.* = **AMMETER**.

Ampersand (*æmpēsēnd*). 1837. Also
ampassy, **ampussy**, **ampus**. Corruption of
'and per se -end', = the character &; i. e. '&
by itself = and'. Found in all dial. glossaries.

Of old the types in a printer's hand Command me to
the A. French 17 Apr. 1669.

Amphi-, *prefix*, a. Gr. *ἀμφι-* both, of both
kinds, on both sides, about, around. Used
in derivatives, etc.

Amphiarthrosis (*æmfīarthrōsis*). 1836
[f. **AMPHI-** + **ARTHROSIS**.] *Anat.* A form of
jointing combining diarthrosis and synar-
throsis, in which the bones are united by an
elastic cartilage, admitting of a certain amount
of movement; as in the carpus, etc. Hence

Amphiarthrodial a., characterized by a.

Amphibia (*æmfībīā*). sb. pl. 1609 [L.,
a. Gr. *ἀμφίβια* (sc. *ζῷα*).] *zool.* **amphibion**,
-ium, now **AMPHIBIAN**; in sense 3.] L. *sing.*
-um, -on, pl. -a, -ia. 1. A being that is
equally at home in water or on land. 2. *fig.*
A being of ambiguous or double position 1545.

2. Ask these a. what names they would have. What
papists? no. 'protestants' no 1645.

It. pl. only. *Zool.* 1. Reptiles (including
mod. **Amphibia**). L. *INSAUS*. b. Mammals (in-
cluding seals, etc.) CUVIER. c. Since Mac-
leay, the fourth division of Vertebrata, interme-
diate between reptiles and fishes, whose young
have gills like fishes, as frogs, newts, etc.

Hence **Amphibial** a. and *adj.* (rare) = **AMPHIBIAN**.
Amphibian a. of double or doubtful nature; of
pertaining to the A., i. e. one of the A. **Amphi-
biolite**, -lith, the fossil remains of an amphibian.

Amphibiology (*æmfībīōlōjī*). 1840. [f.
prec. + -OLOGY.] A scientific treatise on the
Amphibia; the part of zoology which treats of
Amphibia. Hence **Amphibiological** a.

Amphibious (*æmfībīōs*). a. 1643. [f. as
prec. + -OUS.] 1. Living both on land and in
water 1654. 2. Of, pertaining to, suited for, or
connected with, both land and water 1646.

3. Combining two lives, positions, classes,
qualities, etc. 1643.

1. Th' a. Otter 1735. The a. tribe as willow, osier,
etc. 1813. 2. A floating island, an a. spot WORCESTER.
3. I have considered this a. Pope CHATELAIN. Hence
Amphibiously adv., -ness, (*Dialect*).

Amphibium, (L.) *sing.* form of **AMPHIBIA**.

Amphibole (*æmfībōl*). 1606. [a. Fr.,
ad. L. *amphibolium*, a. Gr. *ἀμφιβολιον*, f. *ἀμφι*
on both sides and *βάλλω* to throw.] 1. An
ambiguity; = **AMPHIBOLY** -1668. 2. Horn-
blende. So named by HALL 1801, in allusion to
the great variety in composition, etc., assumed
by the genus. Dana includes under it Actino-
lite, Asbestos, Hornblende, Tremolite, etc. (The
pronunc. *æmfībōl* is error.) 1833. Hence

Amphibolic, -al a. equivocal; of, or of the
nature of, the mineral amphibole, var. **Amphi-
boline**. **Amphibolite**, -yte, = Hornblende-rock
or Diabase.

Amphibole (*æmfībōl*). 1834. [Gr.] Gr.
Antig. A casting-net.

Amphibology (æm'fīb'ɒlədʒi). ME. [a. Fr. *amphibologie*, ad. late L. *amphibologia*, for *amphibolia* (Cic.), a. Gr., after *tautologia*, etc.] 1. = AMPHIBOLY 1. 2. = AMPHIBOLY 2. 1539. Hence *Amphibologian* a. ambiguous, prop. of a sentence or phrase; equivocating. *Amphibologism*, an amphibolous construction or phrase (rare).

Amphibolostylois, a. 1879. [f. Gr. ἀμφιβολοστυλος, a. Gr. ἀμφιβολος + στυλος.] Bot. Having a non-apparent style.

Amphibolous, a. 1641. [f. L. *amphibolus*; see AMPHIBOLE.] 1. Of double or doubtful character or sense - 1660. 2. Path. Spreading on both sides 1880.

Amphiboly (æm'fīb'ɒli). 1568. [a. OFr. *amphibolia*, ad. L., a. Gr. ἀμφιβολία; see AMPHIBOLE.] 1. Ambiguous discourse; a quibble. [AMPHIBIOLOGY is earlier and more pop.] 1610. 2. Logic. Ambiguity arising from uncertain construction, where the individual words are unequivocal. In pop. use confused with equivocation, 1582.

Amphibrach (æm'fīb'ræk). Also -us, -ys, -ee. 1589. [ad. L. *amphibrachius*, -ys, a. Gr. ἀμφιβραχς, short at both ends. The -ee is prob. after *spondes*, etc.] Gr. and L. Pros. A foot consisting of a long between two short syllables, as *amāthē*. Occas. now with reference to accent, as *dāmarīe*.

So Prior: 'As Chloë came into the room f'other dāy' GRAY.

Amphibryous, a. 1866. [f. Gr. ἀμφι + βρύειν to swell + -OUS.] Bot. Growing by additions all over the periphery.

Amphicarpus, a. 1866. [f. Gr. ἀμφι + καρπός.] Bot. Having fruit of two kinds, or at two times.

Amphichroic, a. 1876 [f. Gr. ἀμφι + χροός.] Having a double action on test colours in chemistry.

Amphicealous, a. 1869. [f. Gr. ἀμφι + καλός.] Phys. Concave on both sides, double concave, as vertebræ. So *Amphicealian*.

Amphicome. [f. Gr. ἀμφι + κομη.] A kind of figured stone, round, but rugged, once used in divination (Chambers).

Amphictyonic (æm'fiktɪ'ɒnɪk), a. 1753. [ad. L. *amphictyonicus*, a. Gr.; see next and -IC.] Of the Amphictyons; also *Amphictyonic*.

Amphictyons (æm'fiktɪ'ɒnz), sb. pl. 1586. [ad. Gr. ἀμφικτύονες, orig. ἀμφικτύονες, they that dwell round.] Gr. Hist. Deputies from the states of ancient Greece composing a council.

Amphictyony (æm'fiktɪ'ɒni). 1835 [ad. Gr. ἀμφικτυονία, f. prec.] Gr. Hist. A confederation of Amphictyons; a league of neighbouring states for the common interest.

Amphid(e) (æm'fɪd). 1842. [f. Gr. ἀμφι + -IDE.] Chem. An obs. name for salts viewed by Berzelius as compounds of two oxides, sulphides, selenides, or tellurides, as distinct from the *kahlid* salts.

Amphidisc. 1857 [f. Gr. ἀμφι + δίσκος.] Zool. Asteroid spiracles, resembling two toothed wheels united by an axle, which form a layer surrounding the gemmules of sponges.

Amphidromic, -al, a. 1658. [f. Gr. ἀμφιδρομία + -IC, + -AL.] Pertaining to the Amphidromia (an Attic festival at the naming of a child, when friends carried it round the hearth, and then named it).

Amphigam (æm'fɪgəm). 1845. [a. Fr. *amphigame*, f. Gr. ἀμφι + γάμος.] Bot. A name of plants having no distinct sexual organs, also called *Agamæ*. Hence *Amphigamous* a. of or pertaining to Amphigams.

Amphigastria (æm'fɪgæ'striə), sb. pl. 1842. [mod. L., f. Gr. ἀμφι + γαστήρ (γαστήρ).] Bot. Scale-like leaves developed on the under side of some L. ververts.

Amphigean (æm'fɪgɪ'an), a. rare. 1864. [f. Gr. ἀμφι + γῆ + -AN.] Extending all over the earth from the equator to both poles.

Amphigen 1 (æm'fɪdʒen). 1879. [a. Fr. *amphigène*, f. Gr. ἀμφι + γενής.] Bot. = THALLOGEN.

Amphigen 2. 1842. [f. Gr. ἀμφι + -GEN.] Chem. Anelement, a. oxygen, sulphur, selenium,

tellurium, capable of forming, in combination with metals, both acids and bases (Berzelius).

Amphigene (æm'fɪdʒen). 1803. [a. Fr. *amphigène*; see AMPHIGEN 1.] Min. = LECORITE. (Rejected by Dana.) Hence *Amphigenite*, yte, a lava containing a, or leucite.

Amphigenous (æm'fɪdʒenəs), a. 1835 [f. AMPHIGEN + -OUS] 1. Bot. Growing all round a central point. 2. Chem. Of the nature or class of an amphigen 1879.

Amphigony (æm'fɪg'ɒni). 1876. [f. Gr. ἀμφι + γονία.] Sexual reproduction. Hence *Amphigonic* a. pertaining to a, bisexual.

Amphigonous a. pertaining to both patients.

Amphigouri, -gory (æm'fɪg'ɒri, æm'fɪg'ɒri). 1809. [mod. Fr.; ? f. Gr. ἀμφι + γούρι, circle, or -γορία, cf. *allegoria*.] A burlesque writing without sense, as a nonsense-verse.

Amphilogism (æm'fɪl'ɒdʒɪzəm), rare. 1860 [f. Gr. ἀμφιλόγος + -ISM] A circumlocution.

Amphilogy. [ad. Gr. ἀμφιλογία.] Ambiguity. (Dicts.)

Amphimacer (æm'fɪmæs'ɜz). 1589. [ad. L. *amphimacerus*, a. Gr. ἀμφίμακρος long at both ends.] Gr. and L. Pros. A foot consisting of a short between two long syllables, as *carīthos*, or (mod.) *multitudo*, etc.

Amphioxus (æm'fɪ'ɒksəs). 1835. [mod. L., f. ἀμφι + ὄψις tapering at both ends.] Zool. A genus (containing one species) of fishes, called also the Lancelet, the lowest of the vertebrates.

We cannot regard A. as a fish *Athenian*.

Amphipneust (æm'fɪpnɪ'st). Pl. -s, or collect. *amphipneusta*. 1842. [f. Gr. ἀμφι + πνεύστος.] Zool. An Amphibian having both lungs and gills, as the Proteus and Siem.

Amphipod (æm'fɪp'ɒd). 1835 [1 next.] sb. One of the *Amphipoda* a. = AMPHIPODOUS. 1842.

Amphipoda (æm'fɪp'ɒdɔ), sb. pl. As sing. AMPHIPOD. 1837. [mod. L. (see *amphipoda*), f. Gr. ἀμφι + ποδά (πόδι).] Zool. An order or sub-order of the sessile-eyed Crustacea, having feet of two kinds, as the common sand-hopper. Hence *Amphipodan* a. of or pertaining to the A., var. *Amphipodous*. *Amphipodiform*.

Amphiprostyle (æm'fɪprɪ'stɪl). 1706 [n. Fr., ad. L., a. Gr. ἀμφιπροστυλος, f. ἀμφι + πρόστυλος PROSTYLE.] Arch. A temple having a portico in the rear as well as the front, but without columns at the sides.

Amphisarca. 1854. [mod. L. f. ἀμφι + σάρκα.] Bot. A hard rounded berry, succulent within and woody without, as a calabash.

Amphisbæna (æm'fɪsbænə). ME. [L., a. Gr. ἀμφισβæνα, f. ἀμφι + βæινεν. Cf. Fr. *amphisbène*.] 1. A fabled serpent, with a head at each end, and able to move in either direction: now a poet. conception. 2. Zool. A worm-like genus of lizards, having head and tail scarcely distinguishable 1833.

1. Complicated monsters head and tail, Scorpion, and Asp, and A. dire Murr. P. 1. x. 121. Hence *Amphisbænian* a. *Amphisbænic* a. of the nature of an A. *Amphisbænous* a. walking equally in opposite directions.

Amphiscians (æm'fɪsjæn), sb. pl. 1622. [f. mod. L. *Amphiscia* (also used), a. Gr. ἀμφίσκιοι (f. ἀμφι + σκιά + -AN.) Inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows at one time fall northward, at another southward.

Amphistome (æm'fɪst'ɒm). 1880. [ad. mod. L. *amphistoma*, f. Gr. ἀμφι + στόμα.] Zool. A genus of worms, having sucker at both ends of the body. Hence *Amphistomoid* n. like or akin to the Amphistomes.

Amphistylic (æm'fɪstɪlɪk), a. 1876. [f. Gr. ἀμφι + στυλος + -IC.] Having piers supporting both upper and lower mandibular arches, as the skulls of certain sharks.

Amphitheatre, -ter (æm'fɪθɪ'tɪə), 1546 [ad. L. *amphitheatrum*, a. Gr. f. ἀμφι + θέατρον. The 17-18th c. spelling -ter is common in U.S.] 1. *etymol.* A double theatre - 1807. 2. Hence An oval or circular building, with seats rising behind and above each other, around an open space or arena 1546.

3. A place of public contest, an arena 1640.

4. A semicircular rising gallery in a theatre 1882. 5. *fig.* Surrounding scene - 1711.

6. *transf.* A level surrounded by rising slopes 1772. 7. *fig.* An arrangement of shrubs and trees resembling an a. 1753.

8. The students gathered in the a. to see a painful operation 1883. 4. A stalk. *Dicts.* Hence *Amphitheatred* a. formed into, or provided with, an a. *Amphitheatric*, -al a. of or pertaining to or resembling an a. *Amphitheatrically* adv.

Amphithere (æm'fɪθɪə). 1859. [ad. mod. L. *amphitherium* (also in use), f. Gr. ἀμφι + θέρειν.] 1. *etymol.* An extinct genus of small mammals.

Amphitropal, a. 1847. [f. Gr. ἀμφι + τροπος + -AL.] Bot. Of an embryo; so curved as to have both apex and radicle presented to the hilum var. *Amphitropous*.

Amphitryon (æm'fɪtrɪ'ɒn). 1862 [f. Molière's *Amphitryon* III. v.] A host, a dinner-giver.

Amphodarch (æm'fɒd'ɜrk). 1878. [ad. Gr. ἀμφόδαρχος.] Gr. Hist. One governing a quarter of a town.

Amphora (æm'fɒrə). Pl. -æ. 1465. [L., ad. Gr. ἀμφορεύς, short for ἀμφορεύς.] 1. *Ch. Antiq.* A two-handled vessel, for holding wine, oil, etc. 2. A liquid measure, Greek, = about 9 gals.; or Roman (also called quadrantal), = 6 gals. 7 pts. 3. *Met.* The lower part of a pyramid 1842. 4. *Amphore* (in senses 1, 2). Hence *Amphoral* a. of, pertaining to, or like an a.

Amphoric (æm'fɒrɪk), a. 1839. [ad. mod. L. *amphoricus*, f. prec. + -IC.] 1. = AMPHURAL (rare). 2. *Met.* Like the sound produced by blowing or speaking into an amphora, etc., as in a *megaphone*, etc. Hence *Amphorically*, a. quality.

Amphoterik (æm'fɒt'ɪk), a. rare. 1849. [f. Gr. ἀμφοτερος + -IK.] Bot. used and alluding.

Ample (æm'pl). a. 1481. [a. Fr.; -L. *amplius*. Compare -it, -al also with *more*, *vent*.] 1. Extending far; broad, wide, spacious. (Now always *superlative*.) 1514. 2. Roomy, capacious, copious 1506. 3. Cf. thing, immaterial. Large in extent or amount 1487, *cop. full*, complete 1542. *liberal*, unstinted 1536. 4. Cf. *abundant*, etc. Copious 1592.

2. Thus a third of our land belongs to *Ample* L. 2. *Being in large and a temperate climate.* 2. That a house should be *Ample* at 40. 3. *Ample* a. and large commission 1542. A justice *Ample* provision 1614. 4. An *Ample* description 1617. Hence *Ampleness* (rare) *Ampleness* a. in manner.

Ample, -ly, -r. ME. = AMPLE 1533.

Amplect, -r. 1525 [ad. L. *amplecti*.] 1. To embrace - 1657. var. *Amplex*.

Amplexation (æm'plɛk'seɪʃən), rare. 1615. [f. L. *amplere*, *amplere*.] 1. Embracing. 2. *Surg.* A method of treating fracture of the clavicle.

Amplexicaudate (æm'plɛksɪ'kɔdət), a. 1879. [f. L. *amplexicauda*.] Bot. Having the tail enveloped in the intermoral membrane.

Amplexicaul (æm'plɛksɪ'kɔl), a. 1700. [ad. mod. L. *amplexicaulis* (Linn.).] Bot. Embracing the stem, said of sessile leaves. var. *Amplexicaule* line.

Amplexifoliate (æm'plɛksɪ'fɒliət), a. 1879. [f. mod. L. *amplexifolia*, after L. *plexifolius*.] Bot. Having leaves which f. the stem.

Ampliate, -r. 1513 [f. L. *ampliare*, *ampliare*. Cf. *Amplia*.] To enlarge, to amplify - 1655. Hence *Ampliate*, *Ampliated* *Amplified*, enlarged, amplified.

Ampliation (æm'plɛi'ʃiən), arch. 1509 [a. Fr., ad. L. *ampliatio*, *ampliatio*, see AMPLIATE 1.] 1. Enlarging, amplification. 2. That which is added in enlarging, an enlarging ment of extension 1550. 3. *Fig.* Deterring of judgement for further consideration 1859.

Ampliative (æm'plɛi'ʃiət), a. 1812. [f. L. *ampliat*; see AMPLIATE 1.] 1. *Fig.* Enlarging a simple conception by predication of it something which is not directly implied in it.

Amplification (æm'plɛi'ʃi'ʃiən), 1546 [ad. L. *amplificationem*, see AMPLIATE 1.] The action of amplifying. 1. Enlargement *ampl.* That which is added. 2. Augmentation in extent, importance, significance, etc. *concl.*

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). ɛ (Fr. chat). ɔ (ever). ɔi (I, eye). ɔ (Fr. eau de vie). ɪ (sit). ɪ (Psyche - ɛ - tur) (at)

An enlarged representation. 1569. *esp.* Extension of meaning 1551. 3. *Rhet.* The extension of a simple statement by rhetorical devices; making the most of a thought, etc. 1553. 4. Additions made; statement as amplified 1567.

2. *Amplification of the predicate* (in *Gram.*) = extension of the predicate. 3. A. is the spinning-wheel of the *bathos*, which draws out and spreads it. Pope. No a. at all, but a posture and measured truth Bacon.

Amplificatory, *a.* rare. [mod.] L. *amplificator*. Of the nature of enlargement.

Amplifier (*æmplifai*), 1546. [i next] One who or that which amplifies or enlarges. *b. spec.* An apparatus for increasing the strength of wireless signals; also, a loud speaker used for making a voice more audible.

Amplify (*æmplifai*), *v.* ME. [a. Fr. *amplifier*, f. L. *amplificare*, f. *amplus*.] 1. To enlarge in space or capacity -1636; in volume or amount -1626. Also *intr.* (refl.) -1600. 2. Offthings immaterial: To extend in amount, importance, etc. 1549. 3. To expand (a story, etc.) ME. 4. *intr.* To enlarge, expatiate 1590. 5. To magnify, exaggerate 1561.

1. To a. states 1636, sounds Bacon. 2. To a. one's jurisdiction 1671. 3. Instead of saying 'I am dead', he amplifies his death 1751. 4. He would a. so much, he would often lose his way 1670.

Amplitude (*æmpliti*), 1549. [a. Fr., ad. L. *amplitudo*, f. *amplus*.] The quality of being *AMPLE*. 1. Extension in space, chiefly width, breadth 1599. 2. Of things immaterial. Width, breadth, fullness, copiousness 1605. 3. Wide (mental) range 1575. 4. Excellence, splendour 1549. 5. *Arch.* Angular distance at rising or setting from the eastern or western point of the horizon 1627. 6. Extent of motion in space; *esp.* (in *Physics*), A. of a vibration: the distance a particle moves from side to side in one vibration 1837.

1. An a. of form and stature, answering to her mind Lamb. 2. The a. of the divine charity 1650. 3. As for the A. of his Lordship's mynds 1575. 4. The state and a. of their Empire Piers. 5. *Magnetic Amplitude*, the a. reckoned from the eastern and western points as shown by the compass.

Ampulla, Pl. -æ. ME. [L. *ampulla*, f. *amplus*, + *olla* pot., or dim. of *amphora* quasi *ampholla*.] 1. *Rom. Ant. q.* A small globular flask or bottle, with two handles. 2. A vessel for holding consecrated oil, etc. 1593. 3. *Biol.* Any vessel shaped like an ampulla, the dilated end of any canal, duct, etc. in an animal, the spongiole of a root 1821. *v. r.* + *Ampul* (in *senses* 1, 2) Hence *Ampullaceous* *a.* like an a.; bottle-shaped, inflated. *Ampullar*, *Ampullary* *adj.* of the form or character of an a. *Ampullate* *a.* furnished with, or shaped like, an a.; bellied. *v. r.* *Ampullated* *pp.* a. *Ampulliform* *a.* flask-shaped, bulging.

Ampulosity (*æmpulsi*), *n.* rare 1868 [f. med. L. *ampullus* (f. *ampulla*) + *-ity*.] Inflated manner; bombast. BROWNING.

Ampus and ampussy; see AMPERSAND.

Amputate (*æmputet*), *v.* 1636. [f. L. *amputare*, *amputare*.] 1. *gen.* To lop off or prune. *Obs.* *v. r.* as *fig.* 2. *spec.* To cut off a limb, or any projecting part of the body. Also *absol.* 1639. Hence *Amputated* *pp.* a. cut off, as a limb, etc. *Amputating* *pt.* *sb.* amputation. *Amputator*, one who amputates *lit.* and *fig.* **Amputation** (*æmputet*), 1611. [ad. L. *amputationem* (or a. Fr.).] 1. The operation of amputating (see AMPUTATE). Also *attrib.* 2. *fig.* Excision, e.g. of sentences, etc.; pruning 1664.

2. *Twas he...* Made those that represent the nation Submit and suffer a. Butler's *Hudibr.* II. i. 364.

Ampyx (*æmipiks*). [Gr. *ἀμυξ*.] Gr. *Antig.* A broad metal band worn on the forehead of ladies of rank; also, the headband of horses.

Amrita (*æmrī*). Also **Amreeta**. 1810. [ad. Skr. (= Gr. *ἀμβροτος*).] The *is* is error. lengthened. Immortal, ambrosial.

The A. cup of immortality Southey. + **Amsel, amzel**. 1705. [app. a. Ger. cogn. w. OE. *āsel*, now *ausel*.] The Blackbird, or the Ring Ousel.

+ **Amtman** (*æmtmāu*). 1587. [Ger.; cf. AMBASSADE.] One in charge; a bailiff, steward, magistrate, etc.

Amuck (*æmʊk*), *a.* and *adv.*; also **amock**, **amok**. 1663. [ad. Malay.] 1. Orig. *adv.* or

sb. A frenzied Malay. 2. To run amuck: to run viciously, frenzied for blood. [Here orig. *adv.*] 1672. 3. *fig.* Wild, or wildly. [Usu. with *run*.] *Const. on, at, against, (with, of)*. 1689. 1. Erron, treated as *much* *sb.*

2. Too discreet To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet Pope. 3. Runs an Indian muck at all he meets Davan.

Amulet (*æmɪlət*), 1601. [ad. L. *amuletum* (Phry), of unkn. origin.] 1. Anything worn as a charm against evil, disease, witchcraft, etc. Also *fig.* 1621. 2. *Med.* A medicine whose virtue or mode of operation is occult -1753. 3. Amulets against agues Sir I. Browne. *fig.* He is our A., our Sun Bottom. Hence **Amuletic** *a.* of or pertaining to amulets; *sb.* [see *amulet*.]

Amuse (*æmju*), *v.* 1480. [a. OFr. *amuser*, f. *a.* causal + *user* to stare stupidly. Not in *OE* vks.] 1. *intr.* To gaze in astonishment -1681; *trans.* to cause to muse or stare, to puzzle -1741. 2. To occupy the attention of. *Const. upon, with, about, to.* (*esp.* + *est.* and *pass*) -1734. 3. To divert the attention of; to beguile, mislead. (The usual sense in 17-18th c.) *arch.* 1480. 4. To keep in expectation, in order to gain or waste time (*arch.*) 1639; 'to keep up for a purpose' -1693. 5. To divert the attention of from serious business; hence, to divert, *esp.* to tickle the fancy of. *Const. with, by, in, at.* 1631. 6. To beguile, while away 1771.

1. To a. stupidly, dully, and a. the senses Swift. 2. Amused and engrossed by the things of sense Warrs. 3. Tools of the Devil, to cheat and a. the world Dr. Fox. Their Fleet was to a. ours whilst they cross from Loughor Nelson. 4. Amused with vain expectations 1777. 5. To a. himself with trifles 1687. 6. He did this to a. their concern 1771. Hence **Amusable** *a.* capable of being amused. **Amuser**, the person amused. **Amuser**, *Amusingly* *adv.*, -ness.

Amusement (*æmjuzmēt*), 1611. [a. Fr., f. *amuser*; see *AMUSE* and *MENT*.] The action of amusing, or a thing done to amuse. 1. *Musing* -1712; bewildering -1699. 2. The action of amusing (sense 3). *arch.* 1692. 3. A diversion to gain or waste time -1710. 4. The action of amusing (sense 5) 1698. 5. *amuse*. A pastime, play, game, etc. (Orig. *depravedly*.) 1673.

1. Useless a. and dispute Lockr. 4. A. is the happiness of those that cannot think Pope. When men are rightly occupied, their a. grows out of their work Ruskin. 5. Plays and other amusements 1753. + **Amusette** (*æmuzet*). 1761. [a. Fr., dim. f. *amuse*.] A light field-cannon, invented by Marshal Saxe.

Amusive (*æmju*), *a.* 1728. [f. *AMUSE* *v.* after *abusive*, etc.; see *-ive*.] Such as to amuse. 1. *illusive* -1760; recreative -1753. 2. Interesting, *esp.* fitted to make one smile or laugh 1760. 3. Tending to amusement 1781. Hence **Amusively** *adv.* **Amusiveness**.

Amutter, *adv.* 1856. [A *prep.*!] Muttering Mrs. BROWNING.

+ **Amuzle**, *v. rare*. 1795. [? dim. of *amusa*.]

Amyctic (*æmik*), *a.* 1853. [ad. L. *amycticus*, a. Gr., f. *ἀμύκτην*.] *Med.* Excoriating, irritating, velleating.

+ **Amydon, -oun**. ME. [a. Fr. *amidon* -late L. *amydum*, for cl. *amygdum*; see *AMY*.] Finest flour -1616.

Amyelencephalic (*æmai* *elens* *se* *lik*), *a.* 1875. [f. Gr. *ἀμυελος* + *ἐγκεφαλος* + *-ic*.] *Phys.* Having the central nervous system wanting.

Amyelotrophy (*æmai* *el* *trōfi*), 1879. [f. Gr. *ἀμύελος* + *-τροφία*.] *Path.* Atrophy of the spinal cord.

Amyelous (*æmai* *ēlos*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἀμύελος* + *-ous*.] *Phys.* Wanting the spinal cord.

Amygdal? *Obs.* OE. [ad. L. *amygdala*, a. Gr. *ἀμυγδαλή*.] 1. An almond -ME. 2. *pl.* The tonsils, also, the almonds of the ear 1547. Hence **Amygdalaceous** *a.* *Bot.* akin to the almond. **Amygdalate** *a.* made of almonds; *fig.* = *almond-milk* (see *ALMOND*); *Chem.* a salt of amygdalic acid. **Amygdalic** *a.* *Chem.* of or pertaining to almonds. **Amygdalic Acid**, $C_{20}H_{22}O_{19}$, derived from amygdalin by boiling with an alkali. **Amygdalineous** *a.* belonging to the almond tribe.

Amygdalin (*æmigdālia*), 1651. [f. as *prec.* + *IN*.] *Chem.* $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}$ + 3 H_2O ; a GLUCOSIDE found crystalline in almonds, etc., and amorphous in cherry-laurel leaves, etc.

Amygdalitis (*-aitis*), 1876. [f. as *prec.* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the tonsils.

Amygdaloid (*æmigdālōid*), *a.* 1791. [f. Gr. *ἀμυγδαλή* + *-oid*. Cf. Fr. *amygdaloïde*.] Almond-shaped; having almond-shaped nodules 1836. As *sb.* *Geol.* Aigneous rock, usually trappean, containing almond-shaped nodules or geodes of agate, chalcedony, calcspar, etc. Hence **Amygdaloidal** *a.*

Amygdul (*æmigdūl*), 1877 [f. L. *amygdula* + *-ul*.] *Geol.* An agate pebble

+ **Amyl** *i.* 1572. [ad. L. *amylum*, a. Gr. *ἀμύλον*.] Starch; finest flour -1601 Cf. **AMYDON**

Amyl *i.* (*æmil*), 1850. [f. L. *amylum* starch + *-yl* (= Gr. *ὑλ*).] An inappropriate name. See N. E. D. *Chem.* The monatomic alcohol radical of the pentacarbon series C_5H_{11} , also called *Pentyl* or *Quintyl*.

attrib. = *amyl*: as in **Amyl alcohol**, $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$, a burning acid oily liquid, the chief constituent of Fusel oil; **Amyl hydride**, = *pentane*; **Ethyl-amyl-acetate**, the essence of Jargouelle pear. Hence **Amylamine**, an amine in which one hydrogen atom of ammonia is replaced by amyl. **Amylate**, a salt of the radical amyl, in which amyl replaces the oxygenated group in a metallic salt. **Amylene**, the diatomic hydrocarbon, or olefine, of the pentacarbon series, C_5H_{10} , formed by the removal of one atom of water from amyl alcohol. It has anæsthetic properties. **Amylic** *a.* of or pertaining to amyl; = *amyl attrib.*

Amylaceous (*æmilās*), *a.* 1830. [f. L. *amylum* + *-aceus*. Cf. Fr. *amylacé*.] Of the character or nature of starch, starchy.

Amylo-, comb. form of **AMYLI**, 1. Hence: **amylol-cellulose** [f. *cellulosus*], a supposed constituent of starch granules, which is coloured copper-red by iodine; -*gen*, soluble starch; -*lytic* [Gr. *-λυτικός*] *a.*, converting starch into dextrose and sugar; -*meter* [Gr. *μέτρον*], an instrument for testing the amount of starch, in potatoes, etc.; -*synthesis* [Gr. *σύνθεσις*], the formation of starch by assimilation.

Amyloid (*æmilōid*), 1857. [f. L. *amylum*, Gr. *ἀμύλον* + *-oid*.] *A. adj.* Starch-like. *B. sb.* 1. Any non-nitrogenous starchy food 1872. 2. A starch-like substance forming the cell-walls in the cotyledons of various plants. 3. An albuminoid developed in diseased degeneration of various animal organs. Also *attrib.* Hence **Amyloidal** *a.*

Amylose (*æmilōs*), 1877. [f. as *prec.* + *-ose*.] *Chem.* A subdivision of the *Carbohydrates*. The Amyloses are dextrin, starch, amulin, glycogen, cellulose, tannin, and gum, all having the composition $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or a multiple thereof.

Amyosthenic (*æmōsthenik*), 1879. [f. Gr. *ἀμύος*, *μυός* + *-σθενής* + *-ic*.] *Med.* A medicine which depresses muscular action.

Amyotrophy, 1879 [f. Gr. *ἀμύος*, *μυός* + *-τροφία*.] *Path.* Atrophy of muscle. Hence **Amyotrophic** *a.*

Amyous, *a.* 1879. [f. Gr. *ἀμύος*.] *Path.* Wanting in muscle.

Amyris (*æmiris*), 1865. *Bot.* A genus of tropical trees and shrubs, yielding resinous products.

Amzel, var. of **AMSEL**.

+ **An**, *adj.* Earlier form of the numeral ONE; retained in the north. See **ANE**, **A** *adj.*, and **ONE**.

An (toneless *an*, *ən*; emph. *an*), *adj.*, *indef.*, *article*. The older and fuller form of *a*, now retained only bef. a vowel sound, by most writers bef. *h*, and by some bef. *eu*, *ū* (= *yū*), in unaccented syllables. For its history, and signification, see **A** *adj.*

An, *an* (*ən*, *ən*, *ʌ*), *conj.* [weakened from **AND**.] 1. = **AND**, *conj.* co-ordinate. (L. *et*) OE. Rare after 1500, exc. in dial. as *an* and in common pronunc. 2. = **AND**, *conj.* conditional. = *if*. (L. *si*) *arch.* and *dial.* Rare bef. 1600, exc. in *an* (= *an* *it*), occurring only once in the 1st Folio of SHAKS. Mod. writers make *an* for 'and', L. *et*, dial. or illiterate, but *an* or *an* for 'and', L. *si*, *arch.* Dialectally both are *an*; the intensified *and* *if*, *an* *if*, still exists in s. w. dial. as *nif*.

2. There, an't shall please you L. L. L. v. ii. 584. Nay then two tyes, an if you grow so nice loud. v. ii. 232.

o (Ger. *Kohn*). o (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dune*). ū (*curr*). ē (*eo*) (there). ē (*ē*) (ten). ē (*ē*) (ten). ē (*ē*) (ten). ē (*ē*) (ten).

Producing, or connected with the production of, insensibility 1847. 4. *sb.* [sc. agent.] 1848.

1. An a. state SIMSON. 2. A cold a. temperment 1862. 3. An a. agent, operation SIMSON. Hence **Anæsthetic** (*anæ'stētik*, *ān'-*), *n.* 1848. [*f.* as prec. + *-tē*.] To render insensible. Hence **Anæsthetist**, one who administers anæsthetics. **Anæsthetization**, the process of rendering insensible, subjection to anæsthetics.

|| **Anagenesis** (*anā'dzenē'sis*), 1879. [*Gr.*] A reproduction of structure. **Anaglyph** (*anā'glif*), 1651. [*ad. Gr. ἀναγλύφω*, *f. ἀνά + γλύφω*. Cf. *Fr. anaglyphe*.] 1. An ornament worked in low relief. 2. A superimposed stereogram 1909. Hence **Anaglyphic** *a.*; *sb.* (*pl.*) = **ANAGLYPTICS**. **Anaglyphic** (*anā'glif'ik*), *a.* 1656 [*ad. L. a. Gr. ἀναγλυφικός*; see prec.] Of or pertaining to **ANAGLYPHS**. *As sb.* (*pl.*) The art of carving in low relief, chasing, embossing, etc. 1662.

Anaglyptograph (*anā'glif'itō'graf*), 1876. [*f. Gr. ἀναγλυπτός + -γραφός*.] A machine for producing representations in relief, of coins, medals, etc. Hence **Anaglyptography**, the art of engraving such representations.

|| **Anagnorisis** (*anā'gnōrē'sis*), 1800. [*L. a. Gr.*] Recognition; the denouement in a drama. **Anagnost** (*anā'gnōst*), ? Obs. 1601. [*ad. L. a. Gr. ἀναγνώστης*.] A reader, a prelector; the reader of the lessons in church.

|| **Anagoge** (*anā'gōdz'i*), 1706 [*L. a. Gr. ἀναγωγή*, *f. ἀνάγειν*.] 1. Spiritual elevation, esp. to understand mysteries. 2. Mystical or spiritual interpretation 1849. var. **Anagogy** (*a* better Eng. form). Hence **Anagogic** *adj.* of or pertaining to *a.*; mystical, spiritualized; *sb.* one skilled in explaining the Scriptures; *sb. pl.* anagogic studies, or practices. **Anagogical** *a* Of words, etc. mystical, spiritual, allegorical; *catichr.* of persons. **Anagogically** *adv.* with a hidden spiritual sense.

Anagogy, better form of **ANAGOGUE**.

Anagram (*anā'grām*), 1589 [*ad. mod. L. anagramma*, *f. Gr. ἀναγράφω*, to write up, back, or anew.] 1. A transposition of the letters of a word, name, or phrase, whereby a new one is formed. 2. *loosely* or *fig.* A transposition, a mutation -1678.

1. This *Cæsar* (whose *a.* is *Augustus*) was a great Captain HOWELL.

|| **Anagram**, *v. rare*, 1630. [*f. the sb.*] To **ANAGRAMMATIZE**. *trans.* and *intr.* -1751.

Anagrammatic, *al* (*anā'grāmē'tik, -āl*), *a.* 1605. [*f. mod. L. anagrammatic, anagramma* (see **ANAGRAM**) + *-ic, -al*. Cf. *Fr. anagrammatique*.] Of or pertaining to an anagram; performed or produced by transposition of letters. Hence **Anagrammatically** *adv.*

Anagrammatize (*anā'grēmātē'z*), *v.* 1591 [*ad. Gr. ἀναγραμματίζω*; cf. *Fr. anagrammatiser*.] To transpose so as to form an **ANAGRAM**.

Others *a.* it from *Ena* into *er*, because (they say) she was the cause of all our woe 1637. Hence **Anagrammatism**, the formation of anagrams; var. **Anagramsis**. **Anagrammatist**, a maker (or book) of anagrams; var. **Anagrammist** (*rare*).

|| **Anagraph** (*ad. Gr. ἀναγραφή*). An inventory. (*Dicis.*)

Anāl (*ā'nāl*), *a.* 1769. [*ad. mod. L. analis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the anus 1836. 2. Situated near the anus 1769.

Analcite, *ime* (*ānāl'sait, -aim*). [*mod. f. Gr. ἀνάλις*, for which Dana substituted *ἀναλίς* + *-ite*, weak (in electric power).] *Min.* One of the Zeolite section of Hydrous Silicates, occurring in trap rocks.

Analekts (*anā'lektz*), *sb. pl.* 1623. [*ad. L. analēcta*, *a. Gr. f. ἀνά + λέγω*.] *Freq.* in *L. form.* 1. Crumbs; gleanings -1721.

2. Literary gleanings. (Usu. as a title.) 1568. 1. No trencher-a. 1643. 2. The Confucian A. 1861.

|| **Analemma** (*anālēmā*), 1652. [*L.*, 'the pedestal of a sun-dial', *a. Gr. ἀνάλημμα* a prop. *f. ἀναλαμβάνειν*.] 1. *orig.* A sort of sundial, (*Pin Eng.*) 2. An orthographical projection of the sphere, made on the plane of

the meridian; used in dialling, etc. 1652. 3. A gnomon or astrolabe, having the projection on a plate of wood or brass, with a horizon or cursor fitted to it, formerly used in solving problems 1667.

4. A scale of the sun's daily declination drawn from tropic to tropic on artificial terrestrial globes 1832.

Analepsy. ? Obs. ME. [*ad. med. L. ἀναλῆψα* (also used), *f. Gr. ἀνάληψις*.] *Med.* 1. Epilepsy arising from stomachic disorder.

2. The support given in the treatment of a fractured limb 1860.

Analeptic (*anālēptik*), *a.* 1661. [*ad. mod. L. analepticus*, *a. Gr. f. ἀναλαμβάνειν*; see **ANALEMMA**.] *Med.* Restorative, strengthening. *As so.* [sc. *medicine* or *aliment*.] 1671.

var. **Analeptical**.

|| **Analgesia** (*anāl'dzē'siā*), 1706. [*mod. L. a. Gr. ἀναλγησία*.] *Med.* Insensibility to pain, opp. to *anæsthesia*, total insensibility. Hence **Analgesic** *a.* tending to remove pain; *sb.* [sc. *drug*.] (*Better analgetic.*)

Anallagmatic (*anālāgmē'tik*), *a.* 1869 [*f. Gr. ἀν + ἀλλαγμα(τ-), f. ἀλλάττειν*.] *Math.* Not changed in form by inversion, as the sphere.

|| **Analog**, *a.* 1631. [*f. L. analogus*] = **ANALOGOUS**. (*Freq.* in 17th c.)

Analogic (*anālō'gik*), *a.* 1677. [*ad. L. analogicus*, *a. Gr. f. ἀναλογία*; see **ANALOGY**. Cf. *Fr. analogique*.] Of or belonging to, or constituted by, analogy.

Analogical (*anālō'gikāl*), *a.* 1570 [*f. as prec. + -al*.] 1. *Math.* Proportional 1570.

2. Of the nature of analogy 1609. 3. Expressing an analogy, metonymic; as the *apple* of the eye 1623. 4. Figurative 1638. 5. = **ANALOGIC** 1854. 6. = **ANALOGOUS** (*arch.*) 1644.

2. A. or inductive reasoning PACE. 3. When a country which has sent out colonies is termed the mother country, the expression is a. *Met.* Hence **Analogically** *adv.* **Analogicalness**, the quality of being *a.*; fitness for illustration. *rare*.

|| **Analogism**, *rare* 1656 [*ad. Gr. ἀναλογισμός* proportionate calculation, see **ANALOGON**.] 1. *Math.* The constitution of a proportion -1667. 2. An argument from cause to effect; *a priori* reasoning 1656. 3. *Med.* Diagnosis by analogy -1753.

Analogize (*anālō'dzē'z*), *v.* 1555. [*f. ANALOGY, a. f. fr. analogiser*.] 1. *intr.* To employ analogy; *orig.* to reason by proportion. 2. *trans.* To figure 1743; to make, or show to be, analogous 1802. 3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be in general harmony 1733.

3. Exceptions *a.* with special providences in the mundane order F. HALL. Hence **Analogist**, one who seeks, or argues from, analogies. **Analogistic** *a.* of or pertaining to (linguistic) analogists. **Analogizing** *vb.* *sb.* the perception of analogies, analogical reasoning.

|| **Analogon**. Pl. -a. 1810. [*a. Gr. f. ἀνά + λόγος*.] = **ANALOGUE**.

Analogous (*anālō'gōs*), *a.* 1646. [*f. L. analogus*, *a. Gr. ἀνάλογος*; see prec.] 1. Having analogy; similar in attributes, circumstances, relations, or uses, *esp.* in *Nat. Hist.* 1664.

Const. *to*. 2. = **ANALOGICAL** 3 (*rare*) 1672. 1. We are in a state of trial *a.* or like to our moral and religious trial BUTLER. The bristles and quills in other Animals are *a.* to the hairs in a man 1664.

2. Nouns are either Univocal, Equivocal, or *A.* AS THOMSON. Hence **Analogously** *adv.* -ness.

Analogue (*anālō'g*), 1826. [*a. Fr. f. Gr. ἀνάλογος* **ANALOGON**, which was earlier.] 1. An analogous word or thing 1837. 2. *esp.* in *Nat. Hist.* A part of an animal or plant representative of a different part in another. Strictly said of organs of different origin. 1826.

b. A species or tribe in one region, or at one period, which represents a different species or tribe elsewhere or at a different epoch 1830. c. A representative in a different class or group 1835.

1. Renard the Fox has its *a.* among the Kafirs SYCES. 2. The fossil shells with their recent analogues LYZEL. The fishes, marine analogues of flying creatures G. ALLEN.

Analogy (*anālō'dz'i*), 1536. [*ad. L. analogia*, *a. Gr. f. ἀνάλογος*; see **ANALOGON**. Cf. *Fr. analogie*.] 1. *Math.* Proportion; agreement of ratios 1557; hence, true proportion

-1774. 2. Equivalency or likeness of relations. Const. *to*, with, between. 1550. 3. more vaguely Similarity 1605. 4. A simile or similitude -1651. 5. = **ANALOGUE** 1646. 6. *Logic*. a. Resemblance of relations or attributes as a ground of reasoning. b. Presumptive reasoning based on the assumption that if things have some similar attributes, they will have other similar attributes 1602. 7. *Language*. Similarity of formative or constructive processes (*Form-association* is the term now used where the forms only of words are considered) 1659.

8. *Nat. Hist.* Resemblance of form or function without identity of essence 1814.

2. Which three parts active (experimental, philosophical, magical) have a correspondence and *a.* with the three parts speculative Bacon. 3. Places, Persons, which bear a Resemblance, or at least some remote *A.*, with what we find represented Addison.

5. The child is the *a.* of a people yet in childhood LYTTON. 6. *A.* is of weight towards determining our Judgment BUTLER. *A.*, however, is not proof, but illustration STRONG.

|| **Analyse**, *sb.* 1638. [*a. Fr. f. med. L. analysis*] = **ANALYSIS** -1730.

Analyse, -ze (*anālō'z*), *v.* 1601. [*a. mod. Fr. analyser* (= *faire l'analyse*), *f. analyser*]

ANALYSIS; see prec. On *Gr.* analogies the *vb.* would have been *analysise*, whence **ANALYZE**, the Eng. spelling.] *Prim. sign.* To take to pieces. To make an **ANALYSIS** of; to separate, distinguish, or ascertain the elements of anything complex, as a material collection, chemical compound, light, sound, a miscellaneous list, account, or statement, a sentence, phrase, word, conception, feeling, action, process, etc. See **ANALYSIS**.

To *a.* the process of inference MILL, the sensations of pleasure and pain DARWIN, the nature of Jacobinism COLERIDGE, limestone SWEETON, samples of water (wood), a poem MOORE, lines into syllables JOHNSON, light BAKWELL. Hence **Analyzable**, -zable *a.* capable of being analyzed. **Analyzation**, -zation, analysis. **Analyssed**, -zed *pl. a.* resolved or reduced to its elements.

Analyser, -zer (*anālō'zər*), 1627. [*f. prec.*] 1. He who or that which analyzes. 2. In the polariscope, the part which exhibits the fact that the light has been polarized 1863.

1. Bacon—the great *a.* of common sense 1869.

Analysis (*ānē'lis*). Pl. **analyses** (-ēz). 1581. [*a. mod. L. a. Gr. ἀνάλυσις*, *f. ἀνά + λύειν*.] 1. The resolution of anything complex into its simple elements, opp. to *synthesis*; the exact determination of its components. Obs. of things material. 2. *concr.* A tabular statement, a synopsis or conspectus, of the results of the above process 1668. Specifically, 3. *Chem.* The resolution of a chemical compound into its proximate or ultimate elements, the determination of its elements, or of the foreign substances which it may contain 1655.

4. *Opt.* The resolution of light into its prismatic constituents 1831. 5. *Literature*. The critical examination of any production, so as to exhibit its elements in simple form 1644. 6. *Gram.* The ascertainment of the elements composing a sentence, or any part of it 1612. 7. *Math.* *Ancient A.* The proving of a proposition by resolving it into simpler propositions already proved or admitted. *Mod. A.* The resolving of problems by reducing them to equations. 1656.

8. *Logic*. The tracing of things to their sources; the discovery of general principles underlying concrete phenomena 1680.

2. *A.* is not the business of the Poet His office is to portray, not to dissect MACAULAY. 2. *A.* of .. In Memoriam (title). 3. *Qualitative analysis* determines what the elements of a chemical compound are, *quantitative* in what quantity each is present, by weight (*gravimetric*) or by volume (*volometric*) N. E. D. 5. Such, in brief *a.*, was the memorable Declaration of Elizabeth MORLEY. 6. *Logical, Syntactic, or Sentence Analysis*: the resolution of the sentence into elements having definite relations to the whole sentence and to each other, as *subject* and *predicate* with their respective enlargements. 8. *A.* finds out causes by their effects WATTS.

Analyst (*anālō'st*), 1656. [*a. Fr. analyste*, *f. analyser*, after *vb.* in *-ier*, whence *-iste* (Eng. -ist).] See **ANALYSE**. Cf. *latiniser, latiniste*.] One who makes an **ANALYSIS**, *esp.* in *Math.* 1656, and *Chem.* (the common use now) 1800.

Analytic (*anālō'tik*), *a.* 1590. [*ad. med. L. analyticus*, *a. Gr.*; see **ANALYSIS**. Cf. *Fr. ana-*

lyrique]. **A.** *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with ANALYSIS, resolving compounds into their elements 1601. 2. Addicted to analysis; analytical 1805.

B *sb* mostly *pl.* *analytics*, tr. L. *analytica*, 1. Gr. *ἀναλυτικά*, *adj.* *pl.* neut. used subst. as title of Aristotle's treatises on Logic. 1. *gen.* The science and art of ANALYSIS 1641. 2. *spec.* That part of Logic which treats of analysis 1590, the application of Algebra to geometry ~1751.

Analytical, *a* 1525. [*f.* as prec.] **L** Of or pertaining to analytics, employing the analytic method, *Lang.* expressing the elements of a proposition or complex notion by distinct words, instead of combining several into one word, as *with a sword for gladio* 1873. 2. = ANALYTIC *a*. 1. 1665. Hence **Analytically** *adv.*

Anamnesis (ænámnis), 1657. [Gr.] The recalling of things past; reminiscence.

The doctrine of A., in Plato, according to which the soul had pre-existed in a purer state, and there gained its ideas 1876. Hence **Anamnetic** *a.* recalling to mind; aiding the memory; *tsā* [sc. *medicine* or *sympson*]

Anamorphism (ænámɹfɹzm), 1836 [*f.* Gr. *ἀνάμορφος* + *-ISM*]. 1. Distorted projection. 2. Progression from a lower to a higher type 1852. Hence **Anamorphic** *a.* distorted (*rare*).

Anamorphose (ænámɹfɹzɹs, -ɹs), *v. rare*. [*f.* next; cf. METAMORPHOSE.] To represent by ANAMORPHOSIS

Anamorphosis (ænámɹfɹzɹs), 1727. [*a.* Gr. *ἀναμόρφωσις*, *f.* *ἀνα* + *μορφή*. Also *anamorphōsis*]. 1. A distorted projection or drawing of anything, which, when viewed from a particular point, or by reflection from a suitable mirror, appears regular and properly proportioned; a deformation. 2. *Bot.* Abnormal transformation, due to degeneration or change in the habit of a plant 1830. 3. = ANAMORPHISM 2 1852

Anan, obs. *f.* ANON

Anan (æne n), *int.* Obs. or dial 1553 Same wd. as ANON *adv.* orig. in answer to a call 'Presently,' and later = 'I beg your pardon' Sir? Eh? See *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 71.

Ananas (ænānas, -nās), Also **anana**. 1613 [*f.* Peruv. *Nanas*]. 1. The pineapple plant (*Ananassa sativa*) or fruit 2. Allied West Indian fruit (*Bromelia Pinguin*)

Anandrious (ænændriəs), *a*, 1879 [*f.* Gr. *ἀνάνδρεια*]. *Med.* Without virility, impotent

Anandrous (ænændrəs), *a* 1847 [*f.* Gr. *ἀνάνδρος*, *f.* *ἀν* + *άνδρ* + *-OUS*] *Bot.* Having no stamens, as the females of dioecious, or the female flowers of monoecious plants.

Anantherous, *a*, 1866. [*f.* AN. *pref.* to] *Bot.* Deshute of anthers. var. **Anantherate**.

Ananthis, *a* 1866. [*f.* Gr. *ἀνάνθης* + *-OUS*]. *Bot.* Flowerless.

Ananthropism. [*f.* Gr. *ἀν* + *άνθρωπος*]. A lack of humanity. SEELEY.

Ananym (ænānim), *rare* 1867 [loosely *f.* Gr. *ἀνά* + *ώνυμα*, ANONYM having another meaning.] The real name written backwards

Anapaest (ænəpest, -pēst), 1678. [*ad.* L. *anapæstus*, *a.* Gr. *ἀνάπαετος*, *f.* *ἀνά* + *παίειν*]. *Pros.* 1. A reversed dactyl, a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one 2. A verse composed of, or containing, such feet 1846.

1 For your *anapestus* ye haue *mūniföld*, *mūniföld*, etc. PUTTENHAM.

Anapaestic (ænəpestik, -fistik), *a*, 1609 [*ad.* L. *anapæsticus*; see prec.] Composed of anapaests. As *sb.* Verses containing anapaestic feet 1609

sb. Where an *a* is terminated by a trochee BENTLEY Hence **Anapaestic** *a.* *Anapaestically* *adv.* in a rhythm (*rare*)

Anapaganize, *v. rare* [*f.* Gr. *ἀνά* + PAGANIZE.] To make pagan again. SOUTHEY.

Anapeiratic (ænəpəirətik), *a*, 1879. [*irreg.* *f.* Gr. *ἀναπειράσθαι*]. *Path.* Resulting from the habitual use of certain muscles for a long time, as *writer's paralysis*.

Anapes, 1575. In *Frustran* a *napes* = O Napes, of Naples 1627.

Anaphora (ænəfɹrə), 1589. [L., *a.* Gr.,

f. *ἀνά* + *φέρειν*]. *Rhet.* The repetition of the same word or phrase in several successive clauses. See *Heb.* v. 24.

Anaphrodisiac (ænəfrɹdɹzɹk), *a*, 1823. [*f.* Gr. *ἀν* + *ἀφροδισιακός*]. That diminishes sexual appetite As *sb.* [sc. *drug*]. An antaphrodisiac 1865.

Anaphroditic (ænəfrɹdɹtik), *a*, 1879. [*f.* Gr. *ἀναφρόδιτος* + *-IC* Cf. Fr. *anaphroditique*]. *Med.* Developed without concurrence of sexes.

Anaphroditous (ænəfrɹdɹtəs), *a*, 1879 [*f.* as prec. + *-OUS*]. Without sexual appetite.

Anaplasty (ænəplastɹ), 1879. [*a.* Fr. *anaplastie*, *f.* Gr. *ἀναπλαστός*, *f.* *ἀναπλάσσειν*, to form anew.] *Surg.* Reparation of external lesions by the use of adjacent healthy tissue

Hence **Anaplastic** *a.* of or pertaining to a. **Anaplerosis** (ænəplɹrɹsɹs), 1680. [mod. L., *a.* Gr.] The filling up of a deficiency Hence **Anaplerotic** *a.* tending to supply deficiencies of tissue; *sb.* (in *pl.*) an anaplerotic substance.

Anapnograph (ænəpnɹgrəf), 1870. [*f.* Gr. *ἀναπνοή* + *-γραφος*]. An instrument for registering the movements and amount of expiration and inspiration.

Anapnoic, *a*, 1879. [*f.* as prec. + *-IC*] Pertaining to respiration.

Anapnometer (ænəpnɹmɹtɹ), 1860. [*f.* as prec. + *-μετρον*]. A spirometer.

Anapodeictic (ænəpɹdɹktik), *a. rare*. [*f.* Gr. *ἀν* + *ἀποδεικτικός*] Undemonstrable

Anapophysis (ænəppɹfis), 1834. [*f.* Gr. *ἀνά* + *ἀπόφυσις*]. *Phys.* A small bony process, projecting backward from the neural arch of the vertebrae. Hence **Anapophyseal**, of or pertaining to an *a*.

Anaprotic (ænəptɹtik), *a*, 1850 [*f.* Gr. *ἀν* + *ἀπρωτος*, see APTOTIC]. Falling back from inflection, as *a. languages*.

Anarch (æneək), *sb.* 1667. [*ad.* Gr. *ἀναρχος*; cf. *monarch*, etc.] An author of anarchy; a leader of revolt. As *adv.* Without government; anarchical (*rare*) 1822

The *A.* old Murr. P. L. II. 988 Lo! the great Anarch's ancient reign restored Popl. Hence **Anarchal** (*a. rare*) = ANARCH *a*.

Anarchic (ænərkik), *a*, 1790. [*f.* Gr. *ἀναρχος* + *-IC*; after *ἀρχικός*] Of or belonging to anarchy, lawless.

Anarchical (ænərkikəl), *a*, 1597 [*f.* as prec. + *-AL*]. 1. = prec. 2. Connected with, tending to, or involving anarchy 1649.

1. That a little commonwealth Morley. 2. A doctrine 1797, efforts 1847. var. **Anarchial**. Hence **Anarchically** *adv.*

Anarchism (ænərkizəm), *rare* 1642. [*f.* as prec. + *-ISM*]. The principles or practice of anarchy, or anarchists.

Anarchist (æneəkist), 1678. [*f.* as prec. + *-IST*] One who admits of no ruling power, an advocate of anarchy, one who upsets settled order. quasi-*adv.* 1812.

Anarchize (ænərkəiz), *v.* 1800. [*f.* as prec. + *-IZE*; cf. *monarchize*] To reduce to anarchy, to destroy the settled order of.

Anarchy (æneəki), 1539. [*ad.* Gr. *ἀναρχία*, or med. L. *anarchia*; cf. Fr. *anarchie*]. 1. Absence of government; a state of lawlessness due to the absence or inefficiency of the supreme power; political disorder. 2. *transf.* Absence or non-recognition of authority in any sphere 1667; moral or intellectual disorder 1856.

1. This useful liberty or licence of the multitude is called an Anarchie TAYLOR. A Politv without an Head would be Anarchy H. MORE.

2. The waste Wide Anarchie of Chaos Murr. P. L. v. 284. As a thought, a perpetuity of mental revolutions W. GROVE. Hence **Anarchial** *a*.

Anaretic 1647 [*incorr.* *f.* *anareta*, Lat. *ad.* Gr. *ἀναρέτης*]. *Astrol.* The planet that destroys life 1819.

Anarthrous (ænənrθəs), *a* 1808 [*f.* Gr. *ἀν* + *άρθρον* + *-OUS*] 1. Of Greek sbs.. Used without the article. 2. *Phys.* Jointless; or apparently so 1879. Hence **Anarthrously** *adv.* without the (Gr.) article. **Anarthrousness**.

Anasarca (ænəsərkə), ME. [*f.* Gr. *ἀνά* + *σάρξ* (*sārkē*), perh. orig. a phr.] *Path.* A dropsical affection of the subcutaneous cellu-

lar tissue of a limb, etc. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1807. Hence **Anasarctous** *a.* of the nature or showing signs of *a*.

Anaseismic, *a*, 1881. [*f.* Gr. *ἀνά* + *σεισμός* + *-IC*] Of an earthquake shock: Moving vertically.

Anastaltic, *a*, 1775. [*ad.* Gr. *ἀνασταλτικός*, *f.* *ἀνά* + *στάλλειν*]. Styptic. As *sb.* Restringent medicines.

Anastatic (ænəstætɹk), *a*, 1849 [*f.* Gr. *ἀνάστασις* + *-IC*] Of the nature of revival *spec.* of a printing process, in which facsimiles are produced by a transfer process from zinc plates.

Anastomose (ænəstɹmɹz), *v.* 1697 [*a.* Fr. *anastomoser*, see ANASTOMOSIS] *trans.* To connect by ANASTOMOSIS. *intr.* To inoscuate. Said of blood-vessels, rivers, branches of trees, etc. Hence **Anastomosed** *ppl* *a.* connected by anastomosis. **Anastomosing** *vb. sb.* = ANASTOMOSIS; *ppl* *a.* inosculating, var. **Anastomosing**.

Anastomosis (ænəstɹmɹsis), *Pl.* -*oses* 1615. [mod. L., *a.* Gr. *ἀναστομύσις*] *Inter.* communication between two vessels, channels or branches, by a connecting crossbranch. Or *g.* of the cross connections between the arteries and veins, etc.; now of those of any branching system

The African name Tananyika, signifying an *a.* or a meeting-place R. BURTON

Anastomotic (ænəstɹmɹtik), 1657. [*ad.* L., *a.* Gr. *ἀναστομωτικός*; see prec.] 1. (As in L.) Of medicines: Designed to open the mouths of vessels. (Occ. also, *anastoma* *u*) ~1721. 2. Pertaining to or forming ANASTOMOSIS 1836.

Anastrophe (ænəstɹrɹf), 1577. [Gr.] *Rhet.* Inversion or unusual order of words or clauses, as 'All Italy about I went'.

Anatase (ænətəs), 1843 [*a.* Fr., *ad.* Gr. *ἀνάτασις*, *f.* *ἀνά* + *τασις*, stem of *τείνω*]. *Min.* Haly's name for OCLAHEDRITE.

Anathem, *sb.* 1555 [*a.* Fr. *anathème*, *ad.* L. *anathema*, see next] Rhymes with *theu* (1598), and *dream* (1630) 1. = ANATHEMA 1 *rare*. 2. = ANATHEMA 2. ~1648

Anathema (æneəpɹnə), *Pl.* **anathemas**; also, in sense 3. **anathemata**, 1566. [*a.* I *anathema*, *a.* Gr. *ἀνάθεμα*, orig. 'a thing devoted', later 'an accursed thing' (see *ROMAN* 3)]

Orig. var. of *ἀνάθημα* an offering Cf. ANATHÈME. 1. Anything accursed, or con signed to damnation. Also quasi-*adv.* 2. The formal act, or formula, of consigning to damnation, *spec.* the great curse of the Church excommunicating a person; or denouncing a doctrine or practice as damnable 1590. Hence *gen.* Any imprecation 1691. 3. [= *ἀνάθημα*, better pron. *ænəpɹnə*] A thing devoted to divine use 1581.

1 Paul wished to become a himself, so he could thereby save his brethren TUCKER. 2 The Pope has condemned the slave trade—but no bread is paid to his GLADSTONE. 'Confound the man' was my mental A LUTON. Hence **Anathematic** *a.* of the nature of, or pertaining to, an offering (*rare*)

Anathematical *a.* of the nature of an *a.* 1. ANATHÈME. **Anathematism**, an ecclesiastical denunciation.

Anathema Maranatha (mæneəpɹnə θə), 1526. [*Gr.* *ἀνάθεμα*; *Μαράν θά* = Syriac *mārān eṯhā* 'the Lord has come'] The pronunc. should be *mārān eṯhā*. Taken errone. as a portentously intensified **Anathema Maranatha** forms a distinct sentence.

Let him be Anathema Maranatha 1 Cor. xii. 22

Anathematize (ænəpɹnətaɹz), *v.* 1566 [*a.* Fr. *anathématiser*, *ad.* L. *anathematizare* *f.* Gr. *ἀναθεματίζειν*, see prec.] 1. *trans.* To pronounce an anathema against (see ANATHÈME 2) 2. *absol.* To curse 1837. var. **Anathemize**. Hence **Anathematization**, the action of anathematizing; var. **Anathematization**. **Anathematizer**.

Anatheme (ænəpɹm), 1654. [*a.* Fr., *ad.* L. *anathema*, *a.* Gr.; see ANATHÈMA 3] An offering dedicated to God,

Anatiforous, *a. rare*, 1646. [*f.* L. *anas* (*anatis*) + *-ferus* + *-OUS*] Producing ducks or geese; *z. z.* producing barnacles, once sup

posed to grow on trees, and dropping off into water, to turn to Treu-geese (Pennant II. 238).

Anatocism (anæ'tōs'm). *arch.* 1656 [ad *L. anatocismus*, a. Gr., f. ἀνά + τρέφω, f. τρέφω] Compound interest.

Anatomic, -al (enātōp mik, -āl), *a.* 1586. [a *L. anatomicus*, a. Gr., f. ἀνατομή; see ANATOMY and -IC, -AL.] Of or pertaining to the study or practice of anatomy. *2.* Of anatomy, structural, also *transf.* 1637. Hence **Anatomically** *adv.*

Anatomico, comb. form of ANATOMIC. **Anatomiless**, *a. rare.* [f. ANATOMY.] Devoid of anatomy. **RUSKIN.**

Anatomism (anæ'tōmiz'm), 1860 [a. Fr. *anatomisme*; see ANATOMIZE.] *1.* Analysis or display of anatomic structure (*mod.*). *2.* The doctrine that the phenomena of life are explained by the anatomical structure of living organisms. (Cf ANIMISM) 1860.

Anatomist (anæ'tōmist), 1569. [a. Fr. *anatomiste*; see ANATOMIZE.] *1.* One skilled in (*esp.* human) anatomy 1594. Also *fig.*

Anatomize (anæ'tōmize), *v.* 1541. [ad. med. *L. anatomizare*, f. *anatomia*; see ANATOMY.] *1.* To dissect; to cut up an animal or vegetable body in order to lay open the position, structure, and relations of its various parts. Also *absol.* 1870. *2. fig.* To lay open minutely, to analyse 1553.

1. A. me into anatomy 1590. *2.* To a wit GREENE, a town or country HOWELL, the doctrine of free government BURKE. Hence **Anatomization**, dissection; **anatomical structure**. **Anatomizer**.

Anatomy (anæ'tōmī), 1528. [a. Fr. *anatomie*, ad. *L.*, a. Gr. ἀνατομία, abstr. sb. = ἀνατομή, f. ἀνά + τέμνω, τέμνω. By error, division anatomy gave a *natomy*, an *atomy*; see ATOHY.] *1.* The artificial separation of the parts of an organized body, in order to discover their position, structure, and economy, dissection 1541; *with quick, live*. Vivisection 1658. *2. concr.* A body, or part, anatomized, a subject for dissection 1751. *3.* A model of the body, as dissected 1727. *4. pop.* A skeleton 1594; a skeleton with the skin left, a mummy 1830; a living being reduced to skin and bone 1590, also *transf.* and *fig.* 1605. Cf ATOHY.

5. The bodily frame 1592. *6.* The science of the structure of organized bodies, divided into *Animal* A. or *Zoology*, *Vegetable*, *Human*, and *Comparative* 1541; a treatise on the science 1528. *7.* Anatomical structure 1579. *8.* Detailed examination or analysis 1569. *9.* Chemical analysis 1586.

2. They must be dissected, and made an Anatomie o me B. JONS. *4.* Death Thou fell A. SHAKES JOHN III. iv. 40. More like an a. than a living person SOUTHEY. One Pinch. A hungry lean-faced Villain, A meere Anatomie Com. Err. v. 238. *5.* In what vile part of this Anatomie Doth my name lodge ROM. 4. i. 44, iii. 106. *8.* The Anatomy of Melancholy: what it is [etc.] BURTON (title). var. †**Anatome** (3 syllab.).

Anatopism (anæ'tōpiz'm). *rare.* 1812. [f. Gr. ἀνά + τρέφω + -ISM.] A putting of a thing out of its proper place.

Anatreptic (enātrepik), *a.* 1655. [ad. Gr., f. ἀνατρέφω.] Overturning, a subdivision of Platonic Discourse.

Anatripsology, 1839. [f. Gr. ἀνατρίψω.] *Med.* The doctrine of the use of friction.

Anatriptic, *a.* 1879. [f. Gr. ἀνατριπτικός (f. ἀνατρίψω) + -IC.] *Med.* Belonging to, or characterized by, friction, as a medicine.

†**Anatron**, 1706. [A. Sp., ad. Arab. *an* (= *al*) *natrān*.] Native carbonate of soda; see NATRON.

Anatropous (ænæ'trōpəs), *a.* 1847. [f. mod. *L. anatropus* (f. ἀνά + τρέπω, f. τρέπω) + -OUS.] *Bot.* Having its nucleus inverted, opp. to orthotropous. said of the ovule of phanerogamous plants. var. **Anatropal**.

Anatta, **anatto** (ænætā, -o). Also **anatt**, **annatto**. 1682. [Pnative Amer.] An orange-red dye, procured in Central America from the pulp surrounding the seeds of the *Bixa orellana*, used to colour cheese, etc.

†**Anauter**, early f. ADVENTURE. In peril; lost.

Anaxagorean (enæksæ gōrī ān), *a.* 1586.

[f. *Anaxagoras*.] Of or pertaining to Anaxagoras, a Greek philosopher who taught that matter was eternal, but was combined into bodies by a supreme intelligence. Also as *sb.*

Anaxagorize, *v.* [f. as *piec.*] To hold the principles of Anaxagoras. CUDWORTH.

Anaximandrian, *a.* 1678 [f. *Anaximander* + -IAN.] Adhering to the tenets of Anaximander. Also as *sb.*

Anbury, **amb-** (ænbəri, æm-). 1598 [Anbury, phonetic var. of *ambury*, perh. = *ang-berry*, f. OE. *ang* + *berm*. Not f. OE. *ampic* + *BERM*. Cf. ANGLEBERRY.] *1.* A soft tumour or spongy wart on horses and oxen. *2.* A diseased affluence of the roots of turnips, etc., called also 'hnger and loe' 1750.

-ance, *suffix*, a. Fr. *-ance*; -L. *-antia*, *-entia*. Since 1500 various words orig. in *-ance* from Fr. have been altered back to *-ence* after *L.*, and more recent words have taken *-ence* or *-ance* according to the *L.* vowel.

Hence much inconsistency, as in *dependance*, *dence*, *resistance*, *subsistence*. As a living formative *-ance* has occas. been added to native vbs., as *furbar-ance*, *rid-dance*, etc.

Ancestor (æn'sestər) [ME. *ancestre*, a. OFr. *ancestre*, nom. -L. *antecessor*, and *ancestor*, acc. -L. *antecessorem*, f. *ante* + *cedere*. A combination of (late Afr.) *-our* and *-s* from later Fr. *ancestre* gave *anceustor*, -or (16th c.), now *ancestor*. See also ANTECESSOR.] *1.* One from whom a person is descended, either by the father or mother; a forefather (usu. one more remote than a grandfather). Also, of animals, and *fig.* *a. Buhl.* An organized being of a lower type, where others of a later type are inferred to have been developed 1863.

1. Time, that eldith our ancestors ME. When I am sleeping with my Ancestors 2 Hen. IV. iv. 4. *61. fig.* Eldest Night and Chaos, ancestors of Nature MILN. P. L. II. 894. The institutions, the wisdom, of our ancestors BURKE. *2.* The a. of the African elephant RANSAY. Hence **Ancestorial** *a.* = **ANCESTRAL**. **Ancestorially** *adv.* by inheritance from one's ancestors.

Ancestral (æn'sestrāl), *a.* 1523. [a. OFr. *ancestral*, f. *ancestre*; see *prec.* and -AL.] *1.* Of, belonging to, or inherited from ancestors 1579; *esp.* in *Law* 1523. *2. Diph.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting the original, or an earlier, type (see ANCESTOR 2) 1862. var. **Ancestrial** (*rare*).

Ancestress (æn'sestres), 1580. [f. ANCESTOR + -ESS.] A female ancestor.

Ancestry (æn'sestri). ME [Eng. modification (due to *ancestre*) of OFr. *ancestric*; see ANCESTOR.] *1.* The relation or condition of ancestors; progenitorship; hence, distinguished or ancient descent. *2. collect.* The line or body of ancestors (Cf *tenantry*, etc.) ME.

1. Som worthy blood of Ancestre CHAUCER. A son, whose Death disgraced his a. DRYDEN. *2.* Our a., a gallant Christian rare CORPUS.

Anchithere (æŋkɪθiə), 1879. [ad. mod. *L. anchithereum* (also used), f. Gr. ἀγχι + θήριον.] *Palæont.* A fossil Eocene and Miocene animal having three toes on each foot, regarded as an ancestor of the horse.

Anchoic (æŋkɔɪk), *a.* 1863 [f. Gr. ἀγχεῖν (+o) + -IC.] *Chem.* In *Anchoic acid*: a dibasic acid, C₁₂H₁₀O₄, emitting suffocating fumes.

Anchor (æŋkər), *sb.* 1 [OE. *ancor*, a. *L. ancora* (erron. *anchora*), cogn. w. Gr. ἀγκυρα, f. stem ἀγκ-, whence *angle*. The current spelling follows *anchora*.] *1.* An appliance for holding a ship, etc., fixed in a particular place, by mooring it to the bottom of the sea or river, a heavy iron, composed of a long shank, with a ring at one end for the cable, and at the other two arms or flukes, tending upwards, with barbs on each side. *2. fig.* That which gives stability or security ME. *3. transf.* Any contrivance or instrument which holds fast or gives security; also, an anchor-shaped appendage, as the spicules on Holothurids 1855. *4. Arch.* An ornament shaped like an anchor or arrow-head; used with the egg ornament 1663.

The largest anchor is the *Shazer* anchor; next are the *Bower* anchors; the smallest is the *Kepos* anchor. *1.* The a. is foul, that is, the Cable has got about the Fluke 1692. Anchors of rusty fluke TENNYSON. *2.*

Which hope we have as an anier of the soule Heb. vi. 19. Say Warwick we are a. what of that 2 Hen. VI. v. iv. 13. This sheet-anchor of happiness, Religion CHATTAU.

Phrases (from sense 1). *lit. and fig.* *1.* At (an, the, obs.) anchor, in OE. *on ancor* anchored. *2.* To come to (an) anchor: = ANCHOR 2, 3, 4. *3.* To cast anchor: to drop the a.; hence, to take up a position. Also of the ship. *she* cast a. *4.* To weigh anchor: to take up the a., so as to sail away. *5.* The anchor comes home: *it* is dragged from its hold. *So, a ship drags her a. To slip the a.*, to let it go by letting the cable slip.

Comb. *a.* frost, the clogging of a mill-wheel with ice below the water-surface, *ice*, ground ice; *lining* = *bill-boaris* (see *BILL sb.*); *plate*, a heavy piece of timber or metal, serving as a point of support (*e.g.* for the cables of a suspension-bridge); *ring*, the great ring for attaching the cable; *shackle*, an iron loop used instead of an a.-ring, *stock*, a bar which crosses the top of an a., at right angles to the shank and also to the plane of the arms; also as *v.*; *to* watch, a part of a crew kept on duty while the ship lies at a.

†**Anchor**, *sb.* 2 [OE. *ancra*, for *ancora*, shortened f. *L. anchora*, see ANCHORFT. App. *an(cora)*, after *an* 'one, alone', by pop. etym. The wd. occurs last in SHAKES.] *1.* An ANCHORET. *2.* An ANCHORESS 1466.

1. And anchors cheer (*i.e.* chair) in prison be my scope Hamlet in ii. 229 (and Qob.). *2.* *Anchore* *Ricote*, the 'Rule of Nuns'.

Anchor (æŋkər), *v.* ME. [f. a. Fr. *ancrer*, f. *ancrer*; cf. mod. *L. ancorare*.] *1.* To secure with an anchor; to place at, or bring to, anchor. *2. intr.* To cast or come to anchor. (Said of crew or ship.) 1578. *3. fig.* To fix as with an anchor 1594. *4. fig. refl.* and *intr.* To fix oneself, one's attention, etc. 1581.

3. Till that my Naylor were anchor'd in thine eyes Rich. III. iv. 451. *4.* Whilst my Invention anchors on Isabell Meas for M. II. iv. 4.

Anchorage (æŋkərɪdʒ), 1516. [f. *prec.* + -AGE.] *1.* The action of anchoring, lying at anchor 1611. *2.* Conditions admitting of anchoring, *esp.* anchorage-ground 1706. *3. transf.* A position of support, a hold 1860. *4. fig.* A stay for the mind or feelings 1677. *5.* Anchorage-dues 1516. *6.* A ship's anchors 1588.

4. The Church a. . . the new a. in the Bible FROUDE. *6.* The Barke. . . Returns. From whence she weigh'd her A. Tril. A. i. 173.

Anchorage 2, 1593. [f. ANCHOR *sb.* 2] The retreat of an anchorer.

Anchored (æŋkərd), *pp.* 1 1611. [f. the vb.] *1.* With the anchor dropt; held fast by the anchor; firmly fixed, at rest. *2.* Furnished with anchors; or, *esp.* in *Her.*, with anchor like appendages 1611.

Anchoress, **ancess** (æŋkərəs, æŋkres) ME. [f. *ancra*, ANCHOR *sb.* 2] A female anchorite. *Yef* 50 were ankeras or nonne 1450.

Anchorite, -ite (æŋkərɪt, -ɪt), 1460. [f. *anchoret* (f. a. *L. anchorita*, ad. Gr. ἀγκυρῖτης), influenced by earlier Eng. *ancra* (ANCHOR *sb.* 2).] *1.* One who has withdrawn or secluded himself from the world, usu. for religious reasons; a recluse, a hermit, *masc.* and *fem.* Also *attrib.* 1847. *2. Ch. Hist.* The recluses of the East. (Often *anchoret*.) 1553. *3. fig.* Any one of secluded habits 1616.

1. Theseveny of an a. JOHNSON. *3.* Th' anchorite of love DRUM. OF HAWTH. Hence **Anchorite**, -al *a.* of pertaining to, or like an a. **Anchoriteish**, -ish *a.* hermit-like. **Anchoritism**, -it, the practice of an a.

Anchoring (æŋkərɪŋ), *vb.* 1 1593. [f. the vb.] *1.* The action or state of lying at anchor; anchorage. *2. transf.* Fixing securely 1767. *3. ppl.* A. Coming to or lying at anchor; holding firm 1605.

1. Good a., cleane ground R. HAWKINS. *Comb.* *a.* ground, -place, one suited for anchoring; -room, space for anchoring; -stone, one used instead of an anchor.

Anchorite, -itish, vars. of ANCHORET, -ISH. †**Anchoritess**, *arch.* = ANCHORESS, FULLER.

Anchorless, *a. rare.* 1863. [f. ANCHOR *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without an anchor, *fig.* drifting.

Anchovy (æŋtʃəvi, occ. æntʃəvi), 1596 [a. Sp., Pg. *anchova*; †ad. Basque *anchoa* as if 'dried fish'.] A small fish of the Herring family (*Engraulis encrasicolus*), found *esp.* in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation.

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Anchor (æŋkə'ra:). [L.] A hairy-stemmed plant of the genus so named, such as *alkarret* and *bugloss*. Hence **Anchoritic** a. in *A. aris* (1863) = *Anchorisin*, the colouring matter of *alkarret*, a dark-red amorphous powder 1863.

Anchylous, **ank-** (æŋkilə'vz), v. 1787. [f. *ANCHYLOSIS*; cf. *metamorphosis*.] 1. To effect anchylosis in; *ut*, in *pass*, to be solidly united bone to bone. 2. *intr.* To grow suff. Of two bones. To grow together. 1833. Hence **Anchylous**, **ank-** ppl. a. grown together; suffixed; *fig.* cramped.

Anchylous, **ank-** (æŋkilə'vz), 1713. [Gr., f. ἀγκυλῶν, f. ἀγκυλός; *ch* or *k* repr. *κ*, instead of the reg. *κ*. Cf. Fr. *ankylosis*.] The formation of a stiff joint by consolidation of the articulating surfaces; the coalescence of two bones originally distinct. Also *fig.* Hence **Anchylotic**, **ank-** a. of or pertaining to a.

Anchylous, **ank-** a. of or pertaining to a. **Anchylous**, 1548. [corrupt f. *ANCHIENTY*, as if f. ppl. in -ENT.] The quality of being ancient -1759.

Ancient (æŋ'siənt), a. and sb. 1. ME. [a. Fr. *ancien*:—late L. *antianum*, for **antianum*, f. *ante*, by form-assoc. with ppl. forms in -nt, whence -t.] A. *adj.* Of date. 1. Belonging to time past (*arch.*) 1490, *whilom*, *ex* -1718; *ex* belonging to times long past, old ME. 2. *spec.* Belonging to the period before the fall of the Western Roman Empire; opp. to *modern*, and *medieval* 1605. *Of duration. 3. Of early origin, going far back 1475; hence, time-worn, hoary 1585. 4. Of living beings. Old, of great age (*arch.*) ME.; having the wisdom, etc., of age, venerable (*arch.*) 1460, old-fashioned (*rare*) 1593, veteran, senior (now old) ME. 5. *Lex.* In *ancient tenure*, *Tenure of ancient demesne*: that existing in those manors which belonged to the crown in the reigns of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror.

1. Thy ancient kindness BUNYAN. They mourned their leader lost POPE. (Cf. Fr. *ancien gouverneur*) A. weapons of war 1777, civilisation 1835. 2. The ancient languages 1803. A. art 1844, literature 1875. 3. O thou ancient Israel BARNACK. 4. Contending for a rights 1855. These times are the a. times, when the world is a BACON. This a city, Memphis YOUNG. 4. Farewell, ancient Lady ROSE. 4. *Int.* iv. 150. The precepts of a. experience JOHNSON. An a. dirty, long since mute KEATS. Respect to be had to graue and a. soldiers 1593.

B. sb. 1. One who lived in ancient times. *Usu.* in *pl.* The *Ancients*: esp. the Greeks, Romans, etc. 1547; esp. the ancient classics 1615. 2. The *Ancient of Days*: the Almighty. *Dim.* vii. 9. 3. An aged man (or animal); 2. patriarch 1502. 4. An ancestor (*rare*) -1649; a senator (*usu.* his *ancient*) -1859. 5. An Elder (*arch.*) 1534. 6. A senior member of the Inns of Court or of Chancery. (*Obs.* in use.) 1563. 7. If Mr. Shakespeare had not read the *ancients* HAZEL. The same. *Ancient* [Plutarch] 1763. 4. Reynolds was bred up in the same college with Jewel his a. and R. Hooker his contemporary FULLER.

Ancient (æŋ'siənt), sb. 2. *arch.* 1534. [corrupt f. *ENSIGN*. Also by pseudo-etym. *ant-*, sign. 1. An ensign, or standard. *pl.* insignia, colours. 2. A standard-bearer, an 'ensign' (in full *ancient-bearer*). 1595.

1. A red a. on the *ancient-top* DE FOX. 2. Hee is call'd *ancient*: Pettit *Hen.* i. vi. 20.

Anciently (æŋ'siəntli), *adv.* 1502. [f. *ANCIENT* a. + *-LY*.] 1. In ancient times; formerly -1774. 2. Of long standing -1686; like something old HAWTHORNE.

Ancientness (æŋ'siəntnis), 1537. [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being *ANCIENT* (now *antiquity*); *ancient condition* -1657; *seniority* -1528.

Antiquity (æŋ'ti'kwiti), *arch.* 1380. [f. as *prec.*; cf. *pagantury*.] 1. The quality or estate of being *ANCIENT*. 2. Ancestry SPENSER; *collect.* elders -1611. 3. Antiquity 1755; *pl.* or *collect.* antiquities 1866.

1. I allow my a. H. WALPOLE. 2. The Antiquity of the Parish 1534. 3. I love those tales of a. 1330. **Antiquity**, ME. [a. A Fr. *antiquité*, for O Fr. *ancienneté*, f. *ancien*; cf. *ANCIENTY*.] 1. Antiquity -1602; *concr.* the *ancients* 1556.

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Ancile (ænsi'le) 1600. [L., *pl. ancilla*.] The sacred tutelary shield of Rome, said to have fallen from heaven.

Ancillary (ænsi'liari), a. 1667. [ad. L. *ancillarius*, f. *ancilla*.] 1. Subservient, subordinate (*to*). 2. *Int.* (after L.) Of or pertaining to maid-servants (*rare* and *affected*) 1852. 2. Rather a. than essential H. TAYLOR. 2. The a. beauty THACKERAY.

Ancille, ME. [a. O Fr. *ancelle*:—L. *ancilla*.] A handmaid -1500. var. *Ancilla*, [L.]

Ancipital (ænsi'pitāl), a. *rare*. 1794. [f. L. *ancipit-* (*anceps*) two-headed (f. *an* (= *ambi*) both + *capit-*) + *-AL*.] Having two sharp edges. vars. *Ancipitate*, *Ancipitous*.

Ancistroid, a. 1879. [f. Gr. ἀγκίστρον + *-OID*.] Hook-shaped.

Ankle, var. of *ANKLE*.

Ancoily, 1561. [a. Fr. *ancoille*, for *accolie*, f. L. *aquilegia*.] Columbine -1578.

Ancone, *Obs.* or *diat.* ME. [? var. of *ancone*.] A ball forming unexpectedly; also, later, a window.

Ancon (æŋkən), *Pl.* *anco-nēs*. 1706. [L., a. Gr. ἀγκών.] 1. *Phys.* The elbow. 2. *Arch.* The corner or quoins of a wall, etc. 1706. Also, a truss or console supporting a cornice at the flank 1823.

Ancon sheep: A race with long bodies, and short legs, the fore-legs crooked; bred from a single lamb 90 born in 1791. Hence **Anconal** a. of or pertaining to the elbow; var. **Anconal**, **Anconeons**. **Anconoid**, *elbow-like*.

Ancony, 1674. A flat iron bar with two square unwrought ends -1795.

Ancon, *Obs.* form of *ANCHOR*.

Ancon, 1712. [It.] = Fr. *ENCORE*.

Anconal (æŋkənəl), a. *ritre*. 1852. [ad. L. *ancoralis*; see *ANCHOR*.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to an anchor, anchor-like, as the feet of some parasitic crustacea.

-ancy, *suffix*. [ad. L. *-antia*, forming abstr. sbs. on ppl. adjs. in *-antem* (see -ANT).] Mod. Eng. var. of *-ANCE*, expressing *quality*, *state*, or *condition*, as opp. to *action* (Fr. *-ance*). Many words orig. in *-nce* have been refash. accordingly, as *constancy*, *infancy*, etc.

Ancyroid (ænsi'roid), a. 1839. [ad. med. L. *ancyroides*, a. Gr. ἀγκυροειδής; see *ANCHOR*.] *Occas.* *ankuroid*.] *Phys.* Anchor-shaped, as the coracoid process of the scapula, also, the middle cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

And (ænd), *conj.* *an*, *n*, *conj.* formerly *prep.* (repr. (t) OE. *and*, *gnd*, prep. 'against': (a) OE. *and*, *conj.*; cf. L. *ante*, Gr. *ἀντι*. See also *AN* *conj.* 1. *A. prep.* (with *dat.*) Before; besides. OE. only.

B. *conj.* *co-ordinate*. Side by side with, along with, in addition to. I. Connecting words. 1. Simply connective OE. 2. Expressing continuous repetition (of groups, or indefinite) OE. 3. Emphatic. a. opp. to *or* (mod.); b. = and other (expressing a difference of quality) 1569. 4. Connecting an adj. adverbially with another which follows, esp. *famili.* after *nice*, *fine* 1592.

15. *Ref.* both words: = Both — and —. (A Latinism.) -1520. 6. When many notions, etc., are connected, *and* is now expressed only with the last, exc. rhetorically ME. 1. One and twenty; (cf. *twenty-one*). (*And* is used also to connect fractions to wholes, pence to shillings, etc., but not different denominations of weights and measures, nor in 'railway time'.) *And all*: see *ALL*. 2. Vex, two and two, Newgate fashion *Hen. IV.* iii. 104. Higher still and higher SKELLEY. 3. b. Alack, there be roses and roses, John I. BROWNING. (Cf. *Molière's* 'il y a fagots et fagots' 1666, as against 1369.) 4. His slow and moving finger *Old.* iv. ii. 56. Nice and warm (*mod. fam.*).

II. Connecting co-ordinate clauses or sentences. 1. Simply connective. a. additive OE. b. adversative OE. 2. Introducing a consequence, actual or predicted OE. 3. Introducing an amplificative clause OE. 4. Connecting two vbs. in the sense of *so* with the *inf.*, esp. after *go*, *come*, *send*, *try* 1671.

1. b. Hee said, I goe sir, and went not *Math.* xxi. 30. 2. A pretty young woman, and I did kiss her *PSYRA*. This do, and thou shalt live *Luke* x. 28 3. One and twenty; (cf. *twenty-one*). (*And* is used also to connect fractions to wholes, pence to shillings, etc., but not different denominations of weights and measures, nor in 'railway time'.) *And all*: see *ALL*. 2. Vex, two and two, Newgate fashion *Hen. IV.* iii. 104. Higher still and higher SKELLEY. 3. b. Alack, there be roses and roses, John I. BROWNING. (Cf. *Molière's* 'il y a fagots et fagots' 1666, as against 1369.) 4. His slow and moving finger *Old.* iv. ii. 56. Nice and warm (*mod. fam.*).

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III. Introductory. 1. Continuing the narration OE.; *occ.* = 'Yes! and' 1847. 2. In expressing surprise at, or asking the truth of what one has heard 1708. As quasi-*adv.* 2. Also; even. (A Latinism.) ME. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1. You are now to obey me. And I will KINGSLEY. 2. And are you really going (*mod.*). 3. She brought to him her beauty and truth, But and broad catkins three LOWELL.

C. *conj.* *conditional*, = If. [Prob. elliptical cf. *so*; or conn. w. the introductory *and*. Others write *an*, as in *an't* = *and* it (c. 1600). See *AN* *conj.*] 1. If; also 'and it', 'an' if' ME. 2. Concessive. Even if, although ME. 73 = *as* if -1606; whether, L. *an* (*plurilateral* or *diat.*) -1602. *Also used *subst.* 1638.

1. And you will not, sir, He take my heeles *Cam.* *Err.* i. ii. 94. But and yf that evil servant shall say *Timothy* *Heb.* xiv. 48. 2. I will roar you an'twere any Nightrigale *Mid.* *IV.* i. 86 *subst.* Absolutely, and without any ifs and ands CUMMINGS.

And, *conj.* after comparatives. 1463. [err. expansion of 'an', 'than', confused w. *an*; see *prec.*]

Amade a finer end, and it had beene any Christome child *Hen. V.* ii. 11. 12.

And, sb.; see *ANDE*.

And, *pref.* Against, in return, toward. In OE. it remained only in sbs. and adjs.; and now as *an-* in *answer*. When proclitic, as in vbs., it became *an-*, and later *a-* as in *along* (see *A* *pref.* 1).

-and, *suffix*. repr. OE. *-ende*, later ME *and* *mod.* -*ing*. Ppl. adjs. from Fr. in *-ant*, -*ant* often changed to *-and* in 15th c.; cf. *warrant*, *arrand*, *merchant*, *marchand*, etc.

Andabatism, 1630 [f. L. *andabata*, a Roman gladiator who fought mounted, in a helmet without eyeholes, 7 ad. Gr. ἀνδαβαστής.] The practice of a hoodwinked gladiator; contention in the dark DRUMM. OF HAWTH.

Andalusite (ændəl'wɔɪt) 1837 [f. *Andalusia* + *-ITE*.] *Min.* A hard silicate of alumina, in rhombic crystals of various colour, first found in Spain.

Andante (ændənt, ændənti) 1742. [It. pr. pple. of *andare*.] *Mus. adj.* Of movement: Moderately slow and distinct. Also as *adv.* sb. [*sc.* *movement* or *piece*.] 1784.

Andantino (ændənti'no), 1819. [It. *dim.* of *prec.*] *Mus. adj. orig.* Rather slower than *andante*; but freq. with less of *andante*, *z.* rather quicker. sb. [*sc.* *movement* or *piece*.] 1845.

Ande, sb. [OE. *anda*, in the south after 1200 *ONDE*. Still north dial. as *and*, *and*, *aynd*, *atnd*.] 1. (from OE.) Emotion against, animus -ME. 2. (from ON. *andi*.) Breath -1536. Hence **Ande**, v. to breathe, blow.

Andean (ændi'æn), a. 1839. Of, pertaining to, or like the Andes.

Andesine (ændi'zin), 1862. *Min.* = *next*.

Andesite (ændi'sait), 1850. [f. *Andes* + *-ITE*.] *Min.* A silicate of alumina, lime, and soda, found in the Andes and elsewhere. Hence *Andesitic* a.

Andiron (ændi'ron) ME. [a. O Fr. *andier* (mod. Fr. *landier*, i. e. *Pandier*), cf. med L. *anden*, *andera*, etc. The ME. -*yre* (*andnyre*) was errone. taken for *yre*, *yrre* iron, hence the spellings *and*, *hand*-iron.] A horizontal bar, one of a pair, sustained on short feet, with an upright pillar, usually ornamental in front, placed at each side of the hearth, to support burning wood.

Andouille. ? *Obs.* 1605. [Fr.:—L. *inductilis* things put in.] A kind of sausage.

Andouillet, ? *Obs.* 1706. [a. Fr. *dim.* of *prec.*] Minced veal and bacon, etc., or chopped fish, rolled into a paste.

Andrana-tomy. ? *Obs.* 1811. (f. Gr. ἀνδρο- (*drōp*) + *ANATOMY*.) The dissection of the human (esp. male) body.

Andrew, 1618. 1. A broad-sword, an *Andrea Ferrara* (*rare*). 2. A valet. *CONGREVE*. 3. See *MERRYANDREW*.

Andro, comb. f. Gr. ἀνδρ-, a man, a male, *andro-dicæticus* [Gr. ἀνδρ + οἶδα], a. *Bot.* with flowers on one plant hermaphrodite, and on the other staminate only; -*dynamous* [Gr.

æ (man), a (pass), an (loud), v (cut), g (Fr. chef), o (ever), ai (I, eye), o (Fr. eau de vie), i (sit), i (Psyche), o (what), o (got).

δ αμ | α β h n am ns a d p e a s
 u ha y d e p e m o r p h u s { μ ρ ρ ο }
 a ha ng h o m o m a e p e t a l + P e A L
 B a p a p o d u d i f o r m a a m e a , p e t a u ,
 p e t a u s a d j . , B o t . m a d e d o u b l e b y h a v i n g
 the stamens changed into petals; -phagous
 [Gr. φάγος] a., man-eating, anthropophagous;
 -phore [Gr. φέρω (φέρ-)] B o t . the column
 formed by the united filaments in monadel-
 phous plants; Zool. the male gonophore of
 some Physophoride, -sphinx [+ SPHINX], a
 sphinx whose human portion is male, -spore
 [Gr. σπόρος], B o t . the zoospore which in some
 fungi produces the male reproductive organs,
 -tamous a., B o t . having the filaments of the
 stamens divided into two parts; -tomy =
 4-THROTOMY.

|| Andræcium. 1839. [mod.L., f. Gr. ἀνδρ-
 + cium] B o t . The male organs of a flower
 collectively.

Androgyne (ændrōdjin). 1552. [a. Fr.,
 ad. L. androgynus (also used), a. Gr. ἀνδρ-
 γυνος, f. ἀνδρ- + γυνή.] 1. A being of both
 sexes; a hermaphrodite. 2. An effeminate
 man; a eunuch (rare) -1742. 3. B o t . An
 androgynous plant 1785. Hence Androgyn-
 al a. = ANDROGYNOUS. Androgynally adv.
 Androgynary a. having both stamens and
 pistils developed into petals, as the double
 narcissus. Androgyny, hermaphroditism.

Androgynism (ændrōdjiniz'm) 1869. [f.
 prec. + -ISM.] B o t . Change from the dioecious
 to the monœcious condition.

Androgynous (ændrōdjinəs), a. 1628. [f.
 as prec. + -OUS] 1. Uniting the (physical)
 characters of both sexes; hermaphrodite 1651.
 2. Hence, effeminate 1658. 3. Astr. Of
 planets: Both hot and cold 1652. 4. B o t .
 Bearing both stamens and pistils in the same
 flower, or on the same plant 1793.

1. Many of the rabbins are of opinion that Adam was
 created a. 1751.

Android (ændrɔid), rare 1727. [mod.
 L. androides (also used), f. Gr. ἀνδρ- + εἶδος.]
 An automaton resembling a human being.
 Hence Androidal a.

†Androidespy. rare. An Athenian custom
 whereby, if a citizen were killed abroad, and
 his death unatoned for, three subjects of the
 offending country were seized as reprisals.

Andromedæ (ændrɔmɛd). 1876. Astr. A
 system of meteors radiating from a point in
 Andromeda.

Andromeda (ændrɔmɛdā). 1706. [Gr.,
 prop. name] 1. A constellation of the
 northern hemisphere. 2. B o t . A genus of
 shrubs (N.O. Ericaceæ), native to Britain and
 N. America 1794.

-androus. Bot. suffix of adjs., f. mod.L.
 -andrus (a. Gr. -ανδρος adj. ending) = 'having
 male organs or stamens', as *trianandrous*, etc.

†Ane, a. [OE. æne, ONE.] 1. æne repr.
 inflections of æn 'one', and after the sb =
 'only'; see ONE -ME. 2. In ME., n. dial.
 var. of æn (æne=æn), as def., or indef. article,
 according to the stress. See AN adj. 3. In
 16th c. literary Sc. = ONE, an, a. 4. In mod.
 Sc. and n. dial., absol. = one; the adj. form
 being æ, æ.

-ane, suffix. 1. Occas. Eng. ad. L. -anus,
 esp. in words that have also a form in -an, as
humane. 2. Chem. Hofmann's formative of
 the names of the saturated hydrocarbons of
 comp. C_nH_{2n+2}, also called *paraffines*, as
methane, etc.

Anear (ānē-). 1608. [cf. afar.] adv.
 Well-nigh; near, opp. to afar 1793. prep.
 Near, near to 1732

adv. The lady... well a-near Does fall SHARS. Now
 far, and now a-near SCOTT. prep. A a bank (mod.).

Ane-ar, v. arch. 1534. [f. A- pref. + NEAR
 v.] 1. intr. To draw near to -1583;
 to be near 1583. 2. trans. To approach 1580

Aneath (anēp, Sc. anēp), prep. 1801. [f.
 A- pref. + NEATH; cf. afore.] Beneath.

Aneccotage (ænekdotidz). 1823. [f.
 ANECDOTE + -AGE.] 1. Anecdotes; anecdotal
 literature. 2. joc. Garrulous old age [after
 dialogue] 1835.

4 (Ger. Kōln). 5 (Fr. peu). 6 (Ger. Müller).

* m h k s b C o a p

Anecdote æn dō 676. [a. Fr., or

med. L. *anecdota* (also used), a. Gr. ἀνέκδοτα.]
 1. pl. Secret, or hitherto unpublished narra-
 tives or details of history. 2. The narrative
 of an interesting or striking incident or event

(cf. first, An item of gossip) 1761. Also collect.
 1. Anecdotes of Florence, or the secret history of the
 House of Medici F. SPENCE (title). 2. An after
 dinner a. (mod.). Hence Anecdotal a. Anec-

doted ppl. a. made the subject of an a. (rare). Anec-
 dotic, -al a. = anecdotal; addicted to anecdote.
 Anecdotically adv. Anecdotalist (ænekdotist,
 f. nekdotist), a. collector of anecdotes or anecdota.

Anelace (anelate in Blount), var. ANLACE
 Anele (anēl), v. arch. ME. [orig. *anelien*,
 f. AN- pref. + elien, i. OE. *ele* -*oli*, ad. L.
oleum. Cf. ANOIL.] 1. To anoint, esp.
 to give extreme unction to ME. Hence Anel-
 ed ppl. a. †Aneler. Aneling vbl. sb.

Anelectric (ænlēktrik), a. 1830. [f. AN-
 pref. + ELECTRIC.] 1. Non-electric. 2.
 Parting rapidly with electricity. As sb. 3. A
 body which does not become electric when
 rubbed. 4. A metal, etc., which being a good
 conductor parts rapidly with electricity 1863

Anelectrode. 1864. [f. *ana* + ELECTRODE.]
 The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Anelectrotonus (ænlēktrɔnəs), 1873.
 [f. *ana* + *ηλεκτρον* + *τόνος*.] Phys. A state of
 depressed irritability produced in a nerve near
 the positive pole of an electric current which
 traverses it. Hence Anele ctrotonic a.

Anelytrons (ænelitras), a. 1847. [f. Gr.
ἀν- + *ἐλντρον* + *-ις*.] Ent. Not having elytra
 or wing-cases.

Anemious (anēmios), a. rare. 1879. [f.
 Gr. ἀνέμιος + -OUS.] Windy, growing in windy
 places.

Anemo- (ānemō, ænēmō), comb. f. Gr.
άνεμος wind.

anemo-cracy [Gr. κρᾶτεια], nonce-word, a
 government by the wind, -gram [Gr. γράμμα],
 a prepared sheet marked by an anemograph,
 -graph [Gr. γράφω], an instrument for record-

ing on paper the direction and force of the wind,
 -graphic a.; -graphy [Gr. γράφω], (a) de-
 scription of, or a treatise on, the winds; (b)
 the art of recording the direction and force of
 the wind; -logy [+ -LOGY], the science of the
 winds; -logical a.; -philous [Gr. φίλος] a.,
 wind-loving, wind-fettered; -scope [Gr. σκο-

-πος], an instrument for showing the direction
 of the wind, or foretelling a change of weather.

Anemometer (ænēmɔmɛtər), 1797. [f.
 Gr. ἀνεμος + (O)METER.] 1. An instrument
 for measuring the force of the wind. 2. An
 apparatus for indicating the wind-pressure in
 an organ 1876. Hence Anemometric, -al a.

Anemotrograph = anemograph, see ANE-
 MO-. Anemometry, the measurement of the
 force or velocity of the wind.

Anemone (ænēmɔni, B o t . L. ænēmōni),
 1551. [a. L., a. Gr. ἀνεμών, daughter of the
 wind, f. ἀνεμος.] 1. Bot. A genus of plants
 (N.O. Ranunculaceæ), of which one (*A. nem-*
rosa), the wind-flower, is common in Britain

Also attrib. 2. Zool. Sea Anemone: pop
 name of various Actinoid Zoophytes 1773.

2. Woods with anemonies in flower till May M
 ARNOUD. Hence Anemoniac a. Chem. derived
 from the a. Anemonin, Chem. an acris crystalline
 substance, obtained from the a. var. Anemony.

Anencephalous (ænensefaləs), a. 1836.
 [f. Gr. ἀν- + ἐνέφαλος + -OUS. Cf. Fr. *anenc-*
phale.] Phys. Brainless; wanting the brain

var. Anencephalic. Hence Anencephaloid
 a. partially, or tending to be, a.

An-end, arch. ME. [See AN pref., and
 END.] 1. At last. 2. To the end; continu-
 ously (arch.) ME. 3. On end (arch.) 1593.

2. †*Most an end*; almost uninterruptedly, mostly
 3. Mine have be fixt an end + *Ham VI*, iii. 318.

Anent (ænent), prep. [OE. *on efen*, *on efen*,
 on efen, = on even (ground) with. By 1200 a
 final -t occurs, dat. -te, gen. -tes, and in 14th c.
 the final -t becomes -st, whence *anentst*, *anentst*,
anentst (mid.). The north. form is *anent*. Cf.
against, *against*.] 1. In a line with, beside
 (OE. only); on a par with -ME.; in the com-

p y o b y L p d F h w M E (S i
 d) 2. Fronting, over against (arch. or
 dial.) ME. 3. In respect or reference to
 concerning. (Sc. and affected by Eng. writers.)
 ME. 4. adv. (obj. understood). Opposites
 (dial.) 1520.

Anenterous, a. 1847. [f. Gr. ἀν- + ἔντερος +
 -OUS.] Zool. Having no intestine.

Anepiploic, a. 1879 [f. Gr. ἀν- + ἐπιπλοῦς +
 -IC.] Phys. Having no epiploon, or omentum

†Anerily, adv. north. ME. [f. ANE; cf.
 ALLENARLY.] Only; only just -1513.

Aneroid (ænērɔid), a. 1848. [a. Fr. *an-*
roide, f. Gr. ἀν- + ῥοῖς.] Of a barometer, in
 which the pressure of the air is measured, not
 by the aid of a fluid, as mercury, but by its
 action on the elastic lid of a box exhausted of air
 As sb. [Short for 'Aneroid barometer'] 1849.

ANES, earlier f. ONCE, Sc.
 || Anesis (ænēsis), 1811. [Gr.] Med. The
 abatement of symptoms.

Anesthetic, var. of ANÆSTHETIC.
 Anet (ænet), ME. [a. Fr. *anet*, *aneth* = L.
anethum, a. Gr. ἀνῆθον (ἀνισον). See ANISE.]

The herb Dill (*Anethum graveolens*). Comb.
 anetseed, the seed of a. Anethated ppl. a.
 prepared or mixed with dill.

Anethene (ænēnē), 1874. [f. L. *anethum*
 + -ENE.] Chem. The most volatile part of the
 essential oil of dill, fennel, etc., C₁₀H₁₆.

Anethol (ænēpɔl), 1863 [f. L. *anethum* +
 -OL.] Chem. An essential principle of the oils
 of anise, fennel, etc.; C₁₀H₁₂O.

Anetic, a. 1853. [ad. L., a. Gr. ἀντικός;
 see ANEIS.] Med. Assuaging, soothing.

Anetch, north. f. ENOUGH.

Aneurysm, -ism (ænuriəz'm), 1656. [ad.
 Gr. ἀνέυρυσμα, f. ἀν- + εὔρυνω, f. εὐρύς, -ysm
 follows the etym., but -ism is more freq.]

Path. A morbid dilatation of an artery, due to
 disease, or to a tumour caused by rupture, of
 the arterial coats. Hence Aneurysmal,

-ismal a. marked or affected by a.; var. †Aneu-
 rysmatic, -al.

Anew (anū), adv. OE. [A-new, earlier
 -new, prob. for *of new*; see A- pref. 3; and
 cf. Fr. *à nouveau*, *à nouveau*, *à neuf*.] 1.

Once more, afresh, as a new action. 2. In
 a new way ME. 3. Newly, opp. to of old

1728, freshly -1582
 †Anew, v. OE. [f. OE. *ad* again + NEW.]
 To renew -1690.

†Anfract, rare. 1567. [ad. L. *anfractus*
 (also used).] A winding -1611.

Anfractuose (ænfræktjuəs), a. rare.
 1691. [ad. L. *anfractus*; see ANFRACUOUS.]
 Winding, sinuous.

Anfractuosity (ænfræktjuəsiti), 1596.
 [a. Fr., f. as prec.] 1. lit. Sinuosity; usu.
 concr. in pl. winding crevices, channels, etc.;
 spec. the sinuous depressions separating the
 convolutions of the brain 1687. 2. fig. In-

volution, intricacy; concr. in pl. 1652.
 3. The anfractuosity of the human mind JOHNSON.
 var. Anfracture.

Anfractuous (ænfræktjuəs), a. 1621. [ad.
 L. *anfractus*, f. *anfractus* a winding.]
 Sinuous; circuitous; spiral.

Angary (ængəri), 1880. [ad. F. *angarie*,
 ad. L. *angaria* forced service, lit. Gr., f. ἀγγαρος
 courier.] The right of a belligerent to use and
 destroy neutral property.

Angel (ændʒəl), [ME., a. OF. -ele, repl.
 OE. *engel*; -*angel*, Com. Teut. loan, a. L. *an-*
gelus, Gr. ἄγγελος messenger.] 1. A ministering

spirit or divine messenger; one of an order of
 spiritual beings superior to man in power and
 intelligence, who are the attendants and mes-

sengers of the Deity OE., hence b. one of
 the fallen spirits, who rebelled against God
 OE.; c. a guardian or attendant spirit (lit. and
 rhet.) ME.; d. fig. a person who resembles

an angel in attributes or actions 1550. 2. Any
 messenger of God, as a prophet or preacher
 (a. Hellemism) ME.; a pastor or minister of a
 Church ME.; poet. a messenger ME.; fig. in

angel of death 1574. 3. transf. A conventional
 figure with wings 1536. 4. An old Eng. gold
 coin, orig. called ANGEL-NOBLE, having as its

4 (Ger. Kōln). 5 (Fr. peu). 6 (Ger. Müller). 7 (Fr. dune). 8 (Cari). 9 (ēe) (there). 10 (21) (rein). 11 (Fr. faire). 12 (fīr, fern, earth).

d vice he a han e f and e dra on
f a vari d m 6 8 d o o 1486 5
a b A GE 6

Then a n ad h m a n n e s s e t h a n a n g e l s
Wycor Ps viii 6. Angels are brightest still, though the
brightest fell *Macb.* iv. iif. 32. b. The devil and
his angels *Matth.* xxv 41. c. There is no null Angel
but Love *L. L. L.* i. 1. 78. d. O, speak again,
bright Angel *Rom. & Jnl.* ii. ii. 56. e. To the
angel of the church of Smyrna, write thou Wycor
Revel. ii. 8. The dear good a of the spring, The night-
ingale B. Jones. 4. His stripes washed off With oil
of angels *Massivea*.

Comb. *ta-bod*, an open bed without bed-posts,
-cornice, one decorated with figures of angels,
angels' eyes, the plant, germander speedwell, -fish,
one of the *Synodus* or Shark family, named from
the wing-like expansion of its pectoral fins, the
Monk-fish, Tiddle-fish, Shark-ray; *†gold*, standard
gold, -like, *adv.*; -noble, see *Angel* 4; *†proof*,
the gold standard of the a.; -shot (*Fr. angre*), a kind
of chain-shot, made of the (2 or 4) segments of a bullet,
attached by chains to a disk; *†water* (for Angelion-
water), a perfume, orig. consisting chiefly of Angelica,
subseq. of ambergis, rose, myrtle, and orange-flower
waters.

Hence *Angelhood*, the condition of an a.; a
brotherhood of angels. *†Angelify v. (rare)*, also
Angelize a. (arch), to make into or like an a.
Angelolatry, angel-worship. *Angelo-logy*, that
part of theology which treats of angels; doctrine as
to angels. *Angelo-phany*, the visible manifestation
of angels.

Angelate, 1869. [*f. ANGELIC a* 2] *Chem.*
A salt of angelic acid.

Angelot (ændžəlot). 1487. [*a. OFr. = It.*
angelotto, dim., cf. *englet*.] *†t.* A gold coin;
a half-angel. 2. A little angel, *fig.* a pretty
child 1833.

Angelic (ændžəlik), *a.* 1485. [*ad. Fr. an-*
gelique, au. *L. angelicus*, a. *Gr.*, see *ANGEL*.]
1. Of or pertaining to angels; of angel kind.
2. Like an angel, *howe*, of superhuman intelli-
gence, innocence, purity, sweetness, etc. 1510.

3. The angelic vision *Caxton. Angelic Saluta-*
tion, the *Ave Maria* (*Luce* i. 28) *†t.* 2. guards
Muz. (Satan's) Wit and Angelic Faculties *Strada*.
3. Pair a. Eve *Illust. P. L.* v. 74. *Angelic doctor* (i.e.
spiritual as an angel) Thomas Aquinas.

Angelic, *a.* 1863. [*f. next.*] *Chem.* Of
or derived from angelica; as in *Angelic acid*
C₁₂H₁₀O₄, occurring in the root of *A. arch-*
angelica, etc.

Angelica (ændžəlikā), 1578. [*med. L. =*
herba angelica 'root of the Holy Ghost'.] 1. An
aromatic umbelliferous plant (*A. arch-ange-*
lica, or *A. officinalis*), used in cookery and
medicine; the genus, of which the prec. plant
is the type. Also *attib* 1641. 2. Short for a.
Angelica water (cf. *Angel-water*). 3. Candied
angelica root 1653.

Angelical, *a.* 1509. [*f. ANGELIC + AL.*] 1.
=ANGELIC 1 (*arch*). 2. =ANGELIC 2 1577-
3. Of or pertaining to a divine messenger or
pastor. Cf. *ANGEL* 2 (*rare*) 1678. Hence
Angelically adv. *†Angelicalness (rare)*.

Angelina (ændžəlinā), 1669. [*f. ANGEL*;
see -INA.] *Bot.* A genus of *Leguminosae*, native
esp. to tropical America.

Angelot (ændžəlot) *arch.* 1525. [*a. Fr.*
dim. of *OFr. angule* = *L. angelus*.] *†t.* A Fr.
gold coin struck by Louis XI, bearing the
image of St. Michael and the dragon; also an
Eng. piece coined at Paris by Henry VI. *†t.*
A cheese, made in Normandy [and stamped
with the coin. *Littre*.] -1719. 3. A musical
instrument 1678.

Angelus (ændžəls), 1727. [*L. †Angelus*
domini nuntiavit Mariæ.] 1. A devotional
exercise commemorating the Incarnation, in
which the Angelic Salutation is thrice repeated,
said by Roman Catholics, at morning, noon,
and sunset, at the sound of a bell. 2. Short
for *Angelus-bell* 1847.

3. Softly the A. sounded *Longf.*

Anger (æŋgə), *sb.* ME. [*a. ON. ang-*,
f. root ang straitened, cf. OE. *ang-* in *Comb.*
and *L. angere*.] *†t.* That which pains or af-
fects, or the feeling which it produces; trouble,
vexation, sorrow -1475. 2. The active feeling
provoked against the agent; passion, rage;
wrath, ire ME. 3. Inflammatory state of
any part of the body; physical pain. (*Still*
diat.) ME.

4. Sympathy and anger *LANG. P. Pl.* 2. A., which
is a desire of revenge; hatred, which is inveterate a.

5. (*man*). a (*pass*). au (*loud*). o (*cat*). 6 (*Fr. chief*). 7 (*ever*). 8 (*f. eye*). 9 (*Fr. eau de vie*). 1 (*sit*). 2 (*Psyche*). 3 (*what*). 4 (*got*).

B s A b h g e o p n d nes h

3 Vh e h g e o p n d nes h
nued Ten z J. Hence *Angerless a*

Angerly adv. (arch) *†t.* painfully; furiously; =AN-
gerly, also as *adj.*; angry.

Anger (æŋgə), *v.* ME. [*a. ON angra*, *f.*
angr; see *prec.*] *†t.* To distress, vex, hurt

-1440. 2. Hence, to make angry, enrage
ME.; *intr.* (*refl. pron. omitted*). *rare*. ME. *†t.*
To irritate or inflame a sore -1760.

3. You have both pleased and angered me *Johnson*.
4. Itch most hurts when angered to a sore *Popl.*

Hence *Angered ppl.* a. provoked to wrath (*lit.* and
fig.); inflamed; flushed as with rage.

Angild. [*OE., f. AN- pref. i + gildan* to

pay] In OE. law, compensation for injury
(*Erron*, taken later as 'single payment')

Angina (ændžinā, ændžə nā, *f.* supposed
L. angina). 1590. [*L. cf. angere*, and *Gr.*
ἀγγίω.] *Path.* 1. (*unusu.*) 2. (in full *An-*
gina pectoris) A dangerous disease marked by

sudden and severe pain in the lower part of
the chest, with a feeling of suffocation; called
also *breast-pang*, *heart-stroke*, and *spasm of the*
chest 1772. Hence *Anginous a.* (sense 2).

Angio-, a comb. form, repr. *Gr. ἀγγίον* a
vessel. *Occ.* spelt *angio-*; but Roman *i = Gr.*
ei. Exc. in *ændžip* (stress on *o*), pronounce
should be *ændžip*, but *ændžip* is common.

angio-carpiān [*Gr. ἀγγίον*], *Bot.* an angiocar-
pious plant; -carpiān *a.*, *Bot.* having the fruit

in an envelope not constituting part of the calyx;
-graph [*Gr. γράφω*], a kind of sphygmograph;

-graphy [*Gr. γράφω*], a description (a) of
vessels, instruments, etc., used by any nation,

(b) of the blood-vessels; -logy [*Gr. λογία*],
the part of anatomy which treats of the blood-

vessels; -monospermous [*+MONOSPERM-*
ous] *a.*, *Bot.* bearing solitary seeds each in

its own pod; -scope [*Gr. σκοπεω*], an instru-
ment for examining the capillary vessels of

animals and plants; -sperm [*Gr. σπερμα*, *f.*
σπέρμα], *Bot.* a plant which has its seeds en-

closed in a seed-vessel; opp. to *gymnosperms*;
-spermal, -spermatous, -spermous *adjs.*;

-sperous [*Gr. σπέρω*] *a.*, *Bot.* having spores
enclosed in a hollow receptacle, as the puff-

ball, etc.; -stomous [*Gr. στρομος*, but cf. *L.*
angere for sense] *a.*, *Comb.* having a narrow

opening, as some univalve shells; -temic [*Gr.*
τεμνω, stem of *τεμνω*] *a.*, *Med.* tending to stretch

the blood-vessels; applied to inflammatory
fevers, -tomy [*Gr. τομία*], the anatomy of the

blood-vessels.

Angiport, *rare* 1647. [*ad. L. angiportus*,
f. angere + portus] A narrow entrance, or

opening in a wall -1652.

Angle (æŋgl), *sb.* 1 *arch.* [*OE. angl*; =
angulr; cf. *L. uncus*, *angulus*, and *ank-*.]

1. A fishing-hook, often also the line and rod
OE. *†t.* *fig.* A person or thing that catches

like a hook -1598. 3. [*f. the vb*] An act
of angling 1274.

1. Glue me mine A, weele to th' Rauer *Ant. & Cl.*
ii. v. 12. 2. A woman. Is a very a, but hert is a net
Ecclesi. vii. 26. *Comb.* 2. -worm, a worm for bait.

Angle (æŋgl), *sb.* 2 ME. [*a. Fr. = L. an-*
gulus, dim. of **angus*; cf. *Gr. ἄγκυρα*, *L. angere*
and *ank-*.]

1. The space included between
two meeting lines or planes; hence in *Geom.*

the degree of inclination of two lines to each
other. 2. The meeting-point of two lines

not in the same direction. Also *fig.* 1605. 3.
A corner, viewed (a) as a retreat, (b) as a pro-

jection. Also *fig.* ME. 4. An outlying spot, a
nook. Also *fig.* (*arch.*) ME. 5. A sharp pro-

jection; hence, an angular fragment. Also *fig.*
1684. 6. *Astrol.* Any of the four 'houses',

at the cardinal points of the compass ME.

The inclination of two lines in the same plane is a
plane angle, formed either by straight lines (*recti-*

lineal), or curved (*curvilinear*); if on the surface of
a sphere it is a *spherical angle*; the space included

by more than two plane angles meeting at a point is
a *solid angle*. From measurement by angle in physics,

mechanics, etc., come such phrases as *angle of applica-*
tion, *depression*, *deviation*, *elevation*, *incidence*, *in-*

clination, *position*, *reflection*, *refraction*, *repose*, *rust*,
traction, *vision*; and *to take the angle*.

1. At angles with - so placed as to form an a. with
opp. to *parallel*. *On the angle*: obliquely. 3. For

truth will seek no angles 1655. No bonch nor a.
Puttenham. 4. Whom I left. In an odde A. of the

5 The fractured angles of
p. 1111 the KANE.

Comb. *a-bar*, the upright bar at the a. of a poly-
gonal window; also = *a-bar*; -bead, a vertical bead
fixed to an exterior a., flush with the surface of the
plaster; -brace, a piece of timber fixed to the adjacent
sides of a quadrangular framing; -iron, an L-shaped
piece of iron, used to secure or strengthen frame
work; -meter, an instrument for measuring angles
esp. a *Cervometer*; -staff = *a. bead*; -tie = *a. brace*
-wise, *adv.*

Angle (æŋgl), *sb.* 3 OE. [*ad. L. Anglus*,
pl. Angli, a. OTeut. **angli-*, in OE. *engle* (*occ.*
Anglen, the people of *Angul*, -ol, -el (= *ANGLR*
sb.) in Holstein, so called from its shape
subseq. the 'English' race.], *pl.* A Low
German tribe that settled in Britain, formed
the kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, and
East Anglia, and finally gave their name to the
'English' people.

Angle (æŋgl), *v.* 1 1496. [*f. ANGLE sb.*],
cf. to *hook*.] 1. To fish with a hook and bait.

Const. *for. tlo*. Also *trans. (rare)*. 1866. 2. *fig.*
To use artful or wily means to catch a person
or thing, to 'fish'. Const. *for.* 1589. *†Also*
trans. -1683.

3. It is but a sorry life and an yaele to stande
anglyng all day to cathe a few fysshes 1530. 4.
Shoe - did a. for mee, mudding my engemess with
her resuamit *Wells* v. iii. 322. Shoes which
angled their Charity, that pass d along *Oldham*.

Angle, *v.* 2 1575 [*f. ANGLE sb.*] *†t.*
intr. To run into a corner. 2. *refl.* To move

in angles 1876. Hence *Angled ppl.* a. *†driven*
into, or stationed in, a corner, placed at angles;

having an angle or angles; also *angled in comb.*

Angleberry, *anle-*. 1600. [*var. of AN-*
BURY, or *ang-berry*.] A fleshy excrecence re-

sembling a strawberry, found growing on the
feet of cattle, etc.

Angler (æŋglə), 1552 [*f. ANGLE sb.*] 1.
One who angles (*lit.* and *fig.*). 2. *Zool.* A

British fish (*Lepomis piscatorius* Linn.), so
named from its preying on small fish, which it

attracts by moving certain wormlike filaments
attached to the head and mouth. Called also

Sea Devil, Frog or Toad Fish, and Fishing
Frog. 1766

Anglesite (æŋgləsaɪt). 1837. [*f. Anglita*
(where first found) + -ite] *Min.* The native

sulphate of lead, lead vitrol.

Anglian (æŋgliān), *a* and *sb.* 1726. [*f.*
L. Angli (see *ANGLE sb.*) + -AN] Of or per-

taining to the Angles. *East Anglian*, of East
Anglia or the East Angles. *var. Anglica.*

Anglican (æŋglikān), *a.* 1635. [*ad. med.*
L. Anglicanus, *f. Anglus*; see *prec.*] 1.

Of or peculiar to the English ecclesiastically;
of the reformed Church of England, and other

churches in communion with it. Also opp. to
Roman, moderate High Church. 2. English

1860. 3. *sb.* An adherent of the reformed
Church of England; *esp.* one holding High

Church principles 1797.

1. A. orders *Gloucester*, doctrine and discipline
Macaulay. 3. Whether Catholics, Anglicans, or

Calvinists *Burke*.

Anglicanism, 1846. [*f. prec.*] Adher-
ence to the doctrine and discipline of the An-

glican, as the genuine representative of the
Catholic Church.

Anglicism (æŋglisiz'm), 1642. [*f. ANGLI-*
CIZE; see -ISM.] 1. Anglicized language;

hence, an idiom specially English. 2. An
English fashion 1787. 3. English political

principles or methods 1873.

1. Dr. B. has abundance of pure Anglicisms in his
Latin *Banbury*.

Anglicize (æŋglisəɪz), *v.* 1748. [*f. L.*
Anglicus + -ize.] To make English in form

or character, to English. Also *intr. (rare)*.
Hence *Anglicization*, the making English.

Anglify (æŋglɪfaɪ), *v.* 1751 [*f. L. Angli-*
fy.] = *prec.* (Rather out of use.) Hence

Anglifycation.

Angling (æŋglɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1496. [*f. ANGLE*
v.] The action or art of fishing with a rod

Also *fig.* 1674.

Uncertain anglings for distinction *Carlyle*.

Anglish, *a rare*. = *ANGLIAN*. *CARLYLE*.

Anglo- (æŋglə), comb. form of *L. Anglus*
English. For history see *ANGLO-SAXON*. 1.

a. English, of England: as in *ANGLO-CATHO-*

ANGLO-SAXON, *a.* Danish, pertaining to the Danes in England; *French*, the French retained and separately developed in England; *Latin*, Anglicized Latin; *a.* *Judeo*, *French*, *Norwegian*. *b.* Of English race, origin, descent, as *Anglo-American*, etc. *c.* English and English in connexion with; as *Anglo-Russian*, etc.

Anglo-Catholic, 1841. [see **ANGLO-**] *A* *adj.* Catholic of the Anglican communion. *B* *sb.* 1. *Hist.* An Englishman who, without wishing to sever the English from the Catholic Church, was in favour of its national independence 1858. 2. *Modern*. A member of the Church of England who maintains its 'catholic' character 1849. Hence **Anglo-Catholicism**, catholicism of the Anglican type.

Anglo-Indian (*æŋɡlɪˈɪndiən*), *a.* and *sb.* 1861. [*ANGLO* + *IND*] (A person) of British birth, now or formerly resident in India; also, of mixed European and Indian parentage, Eurasian.

Angloman, *a.* rare 1860. [*a* *Fr.* *anglomane*, see **ANGLOMANIA**.] *Anglomane*, see **ANGLOMANIA**.

Anglomania (*æŋɡlɒˈmɑːniə*) *Occas.* *anglomany*. 1877. [*a* *Fr.* *Anglo* + *Gr.* *mania*, after *Fr.* *anglomane*.] A mania for what is English. Hence **Anglomaniac** *sb.* a rabid partisan of what is English (*rare*).

Anglophobe (*æŋɡlɒˈfəʊb*). 1866. [*a* *Fr.*] One afflicted with **ANGLOPHOBIA**.

Anglophobia, 1816. [*a* *Fr.* *Anglo* + *Gr.* *phobia*.] Intense fear or hatred of England. **Anglophobic** (*rare*). **Anglophobist** (*rare*) = **ANGLOPHOBE**.

Anglo-Saxon (*æŋɡlɒˈsæksən*), *sb.* and *a.* 1. *Prob.* ad. *L.* *Anglo-Saxones*, *-Saxonius*, in which *Anglo* is *adverb*. Hence = English Saxons, opp. to *Old-Saxon*, or Old-Saxons of the continent. *Orig.* *Angli Saxones* (two words), whence *Angli*, and finally *Anglo-Saxones*. In OE use, rare in the Eng. form. 2. *English* *Saxon*, *Saxon* of England; opp. *orig.* to the 'Old Saxons' of the continent. Hence, opp. also to the *Angles*. *A* *sb.* (the only contemporary use) OE. *B* *adj.* In N.E.D. and in this Dictionary, the language of England bef. 1100 is called OE., *Anglo-Saxon* when used = the *Saxon* (as opp. to the *Anglian*) *dialects* of OE. *a.* Extended to the entire Old English people and language before the Norman Conquest. (This use dates from Camden. Subseq. the word was explained as = *Angle* + *Saxon*, a union of *Angle* and *Saxon*, whence *ANGLO* - 2, q. v.) *A* *sb.* 1810. *B* *adj.* (*obsol.* The Old English language.) 1810. 3. Used rhet. for *English* in its ethnological sense. *A* *sb.* 1853. *B* *adj.* 1810. Hence **Anglo-Saxondom**, the Anglo-Saxon domain, the Anglo-Saxons collectively; rhet. for Great Britain and the United States. **Anglo-Saxonism** *a.* Anything peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon race, esp. a word, phrase, or habit of speech belonging to the Old English. *b.* The sentiment of being Anglo-Saxon (sense 3) ethnologically; a belief in the Anglo-Saxon race.

Angola (*æŋɡɒˈlə*). 1827. A corruption of *ANGOLA*, the fabric made of Angola wool.

Angor (*æŋɡɔː*). ME [*a* *OFr.* *-L.* *angorem*. Now only *Med.*] *Fr.* *Anguish* - 1711. 2. *Spec.* A feeling of anxiety and constriction in the precordial region; cf. *angina* 1666.

Angora (*æŋɡɔːrə*), 1833. [*mod* *f* *ʿAynūpa* *Ancyra*.] 1. A town in Asia Minor, giving its name to a goat, and to its silk-like wool; also to a cat, etc. 2. The fabric *ANGOLA* 1867.

Angostura, see **ANGUSTURA**.

Angry (*æŋɡrɪ*), *a.* ME. [*f* *ANGER* *sb.* + *Y* *f* *hungry*. *Compar.* *-er*, *-est*.] 1. Full of trouble actively, troublesome - 1667; affected by trouble, vexed - 1485. 2. Feeling or showing resentment against the agent or cause of trouble, enraged, wrathful. *Const.* *at*, *about* the occasion; *at*, *with* the person. ME. 3. Moved or excited by anger 1509. 4. Looking or acting as if in anger ME; red (*rare*) 1632. 5. Habitually under the influence of anger, choleric, passionate (*arch.*) ME. 6. Inflamed, smarting 1579. 7. Sharp, keen (*rare*) ME.

2. A letters to his angrier mistress (*mod.*) *A* with *you* *Hen. V.* iv. 1. 27, at him *Timon* iii. iii. 13. 3. Thea. made of war Cotton. 4. Now. Doth warre

bristle his a great *SHAKESPEARE* *John IV.* iii. 140. An angry countenance *Prose* *xv.* 23. A. masses of cloud *TYNDAL*. Sweet rose, whose hue angrie and brave [etc.] *G. HERBERT*. 5. Honour, this busie, a thing ROWE. 7. I never ate with angrier appetite *TENNISON*. Hence **Angriety** and **Angrieness**.

Ångström (*unit*). 1921. [The name of *A. J. Ångström*, a Swedish physicist.] A hundred-millionth of a centimetre, used in expressing short wave-lengths (abbrev. *A. U.*).

Anguiform (*æŋɡwɪˈfɔrm*), *a.* 1800. [*f* *L.* *anguis* + *-FORM*.] Snake-shaped.

†Anguille, anguelle, 1500. [*a* *Fr.* *-L.* *anguilla*, dim. of *anguis*.] A sort of small worms cast up by sick hawks. Hence **Anguilliform** *a.* eel-shaped.

Anguillule (*æŋɡwɪˈlʊl*). 1860. [*f* *L.* *anguilla*.] A small eel-shaped creature, esp. one of the *Anguillulidae* or eels found in sour paste or vinegar.

Anguine (*æŋɡwɪn*), *a.* 1657. [*a* *L.* *anguinus*, *f.* *anguis*.] Of or resembling a snake or serpent.

Anguineous (*æŋɡwɪˈnɪəs*), *a.* rare. 1656 [*f* *as* *prec.*, see *-OUS*] Snake-like; as in Newton's *Anguineous Hyperbola*.

Anguish (*æŋɡwɪʃ*), *sb.* [*ME.* *anguise*, *anguisse*, *a.* *OFr.* *anguisse*, *anguisse* = *L.* *angustia*, *f.* root *angu-* in *angustare*.] Formerly with *pl* Excruciating or oppressive bodily or mental suffering; pain, or grief.

Anguish as of the child bereave *WILSON* *Jen.* iv. 32. One puns is leaved by another *a.* *Rom.* & *Jud.* i. 11. 47. I will speak in the a. of my spirit *JOB* vi. 11.

Anguish (*æŋɡwɪʃ*), *v.* ME. [*a* *OFr.* *anguisser*, *anguisser* = *L.* *angustiare*; see *prec.*] To distress with severe pain or grief, excruciate. Also *intr.* (*refl.* *pron.* omitted) Hence **Anguished** *pl.* *a.* sorely distressed; expressing pain.

Anguishous, *a.* *Obs.* or *dial.* ME [*a* *OFr.* *angustius*, later *-ousius* = late *L.* *angustiosum*, see *ANGUST* *sb.*] Tormenting - 1554, distressed - ME.; anxious - 1503.

Angular (*æŋɡjʊˈlär*), *a.* 1597. [*ad* *L.* *angularis*, see *ANGLE*] 1. Having an angle or angles, sharp-cornered 1598. 2. Constituting, placed in or at, an angle 1597, measured by angle 1674. 3. Having the joints and bones prominent. Of action jerky, abrupt, awkward. 1850. 4. Stiff and formal; unaccommodating; cantankerous 1840.

1. A handwriting 1853. 2. An aperture of 60°. 3. The female in black bombazine *HOLMES*. Many bows and a deal of a politeness *HAWTHORNE*. Hence **Angularly** *adv.* in or with angles, at (acute) angles, in an manner; see *ANGULAR* 3.

Angularity (*æŋɡjʊˈlærɪti*). 1642. [*f* *L.* *angularis* + *-ITY*.] 1. The quality or state of being *ANGULAR*. *concr.* In *pl* Angular outlines, sharp corners 1853. 2. Want of rounded outline. Of manner: Crankiness. 1848.

Angulate (*æŋɡjʊˈleɪt*), *a.* 1794. [*ad* *L.* *angulatus*, *angulare*, *f.* *angulus*.] Formed with corners; angled. Hence **Angulate** *v.* to make cornered. **Angulately** *adv.* with angles or corners. **Angulation, a making angulate, angular formation or position.**

Angulato (*æŋɡjʊˈleɪtə*), *comb.* *f.* *L.* *angulatus* used *adverb*. **Angulately**.

Angulo (*æŋɡjʊˈlə*), *comb.* *f.* *L.* *angulus* (see *ANGLE* *sb.*) used *adverb*, as in *a.* *dentate*, angularly toothed.

Angulo-meter, *rare*. 1859. [*f.* *prec.*] An instrument for measuring external angles.

Angulose, *a.* rare. = **ANGULOUS**.

Anguloso (*æŋɡjʊˈləsə*), *comb.* *f.* *L.* *angulosus*, used *adverb*, as in *a.* *gibbous*, gibbous with the curved sides almost forming angles.

Angulous (*æŋɡjʊˈləs*), *a.* ? *Obs.* 1656. [*a* *Fr.* *anguleux*, *ad.* *L.* *angulosus*.] Having angles or corners; angular.

†Anguria (*æŋɡjʊˈrɪə*). 1611. [*L.* *f.* *Gr.* *ἀγγούριον*.] *Bot.* A plant of the gourd family; also its fruit.

†Angust, *a.* 1599. [*a* *Fr.* *anguste*, *ad.* *L.* *angustus*, *f.* *angere*.] Strait, compressed - 1661.

Angustate, *a.* 1847. [*ad.* *L.* *angustatus*; see *prec.*] Narrowed, as leaves at the base. Hence **Angustation**, contraction.

Angusti (*æŋɡjʊˈsti*), *comb.* *f.* *L.* *angustus*

narrow; as in *angustifoliate*, *-ous* narrow-leaved, *angustirostris*, with narrow beak. **†Angustia**, *rare*. [*L.*] Strait. *SIR T. BROWNE*.

Angustura, or **Angostura**. 1791. A town on the Orinoco, now Ciudad Bolívar. It gives its name to a bark, the produce of *Calceolaria* *febrifuga*, a febrifuge and tonic. **†Anhang**, *v.* ME only. [*var* *AHANG* - OE. *ahōn*.] To hang. *trans.* and *intr.*

Anharmonic (*æˈnɑːrmɒnɪk*), *a.* 1863 [*ad.* *Fr.* *anharmonique*, *f.* *Gr.* *ἀν-* + *ἁρμονικός*.] *Math.* Not harmonic. Applied to the section of a line by four points A, B, C, D, when their mutual distances are such that $\frac{AB}{CD}$ is unequal to $\frac{AD}{CB}$; the ratio between these two quotients is called the *anharmonic ratio* of AC.

Anhelation (*ænhɪˈleɪʃən*) *arch.* 1623 [*a* *Fr.* *ad.* *L.* *anhelationem*, see next.] 1. A difficulty with breathing, panting, asthma. 2. *fig.* Panting, aspiration (*after*) 1631.

†Anhele, *v.* ME. [*a* *OFr.* *aneler*, *anheler* = *L.* *anhelare*.] 1. ? To blow, puff ME. only 2. *fig.* To pant for, aspire to - 1536

†Anhelous, *a.* 1661. [*f* *L.* *anhelus* + *-OUS*] Short of breath, panting - 1684.

Anhidrotic (*ænhɪˈdrɒtɪk*), *a.* 1880. [*f* *Gr.* *ἀν* + *ἰδρωτικός*, *f.* *ἰδρῶς*.] *Med.* Tending to check perspiration. As *sb.* [*sc.* *medicine*.]

Anhistous (*ænhɪˈstəs*), *a.* 1880 [*f* *Gr.* *ἀν* + *ἵστος* + *-OUS*; cf. *Fr.* *anhiste*] *Biol.* Of tissue; Without recognizable structure.

Anhungered (*ænhʊŋˈɡəd*), *pl.* *a.* *arch.* ME. [Alteration (cf. *ENHUNGERED*) of *to* *hungred*; see *HUNGERED*. Cf. *AN* - 1.] 1. Overcome with hunger, hungry. 2. *fig.* Eagerly desirous 1848.

†An-hungry, *a.* rare. 1607. [*var.* of *a* *hungry* (see *A-HUNGERED*).] Hungry - 1681

Anhydride (*ænhɪˈdraɪd*). 1863 [*f* *Gr.* *ἀνυδρος* + *-IDE*.] *Chem.* A compound formed by the union of oxygen with another element without hydrogen, but which, on exposure to water, absorbs hydrogen and becomes an acid. Also called *anhydrous acids*, because produced by expelling the water from oxy-acids.

Anhydrite (*ænhɪˈdraɪt*). 1831. [*f.* *as* *prec.* + *-ITE*] *Min.* Anhydrous gypsum or sulphate of lime.

Anhydro- (*ænhɪˈdro*), combining form of next, as in *anhydro-borate*, etc.

Anhydrous (*ænhɪˈdrəs*), *a.* 1819. [*f* *Gr.* *ἀνυδρος* + *-OUS*.] 1. *Chem.* Having no water in its composition: said of *salts*, *crystals*, destitute of water of crystallization, etc. 2. *transf.* Sapless, dried up 1872. *var.* *Anhydric*.

†Anicut, ann-, 1784. [*Anglo*-Ind. *ad.* *Tamil*] The dam constructed across a river to fill, and regulate the supply of, the irrigating channels.

Anidiomatic, *-al*, *a.* rare. Landor's substitutes for *unidiomatic*, *-al*.

†Anientise, -ish, *v.* ME. [*a* *OFr.* *anientiser*, *anientir*, *f.* *a* + *nient*, *mod.* *ndant* = late *L.* **nientem*; see *ENTITY* and *-ISH*.] 1. To bring to naught, annul, destroy - 1483. 2. To bring low, reduce - 1530. *var.* *Amiente*. Hence **†Anientisement**, annihilation.

Anigh (*æniː*). 1773 [*f.* *NIGH*; intended as *arch.* Cf. *near*, *near*] *adv.* *Nigh* 1863

prep. Near to 1773.

Anight (*æniːt*), *adv.* *arch.* [*OE.* *on niht* (*a* for *proclitic* *on*).] By night, at night. They mete never but a night *ME*.

Anights (*æniːts*), *adv.* *arch.* 1440. [*f*usion of *on niht*, and *nihtes* *adverb*, *gen.*] = *prec.* though - *s* is *occas.* taken as *pl*.

Such [men] as sleep a-nights *Jud.* C. i. 1. 193.

Anil (*ænil*). 1581. [*a* *Fr.* or *Pg.* *ad.* (*uit*) *Arab.*] 1. The Indigo shrub 1712. 2. The indigo dye 1581. 3. *Formative* of names of a niline compounds and derivatives, as *anilamic* = *PHENYLAMIC*, *chloranil* *C*₆*Cl*₄*O*.

Anile (*ænil*), *a.* 1652 [*ad.* *L.* *anilis* *f.* *anus*.] Of or like an old woman; weak-minded

Anilic (*ænilik*), *a.* 1863. [*f* *ANIL* - 1.] Of or pertaining to anil, as in *Anilic* (or *Indi-*

A d 1868 2 an c n n b o
Anilide (an'id) 86 [f. ANIL. DE.
An (n a d) C n A piece of alba
 ma de e ad o anilide as amides to amines;
 hence called *phenylamide*.

Aniline (an'ilin). 1850 [f. ANIL. + -INE].
Chem. A chemical base yielding many beautiful
 dyes; obtained orig. by distilling indigo with
 caustic potash, now from coal-tar, etc. It is a
 colourless, oily, aromatic, volatile liquid, C₆H₅
 (NH₂), which may be viewed as ammonia in
 which one hydrogen atom is replaced by the
 compound radical phenyl C₆H₅, hence also
 called *Phenylamine*. Also *atirib*. 1864.

Anility (an'iliti). 1623. [ad. L. *anilitatem*;
 see ANILE.] The state of being an old woman;
 dotage. In fig. use stronger than *senility*.
Animadversion. [f. ANIMADVERT. after
reversal.] The faculty of perceiving; consciousness.
 MORE.

Animadversion (ænimadv'jən). 1599.
 [ad. L. *animadversionem*; see ANIMADVERT.]
 1. The action or the faculty of noticing -1795
 (with pl.) notice, mention, warning -1712. 2.
 The action of taking judicial cognizance of
 offences, and of inflicting punishment; *concer*.
 with pl. a penal visitation (*arch.*) 1646. 3. The
 utterance of criticism or reproof 1599; *concer*. a
 criticism, esp. one implying censure 1599.
 2. A power whose lightest measure of a would be
 banishment Atison. 3. [A temper] of a. and civil M.
 PATTISON. 3. Some sharp animadversions HALLAM.
Animadversive, a. 1642. [See ANIMADVERT
 and -IVE.] Perceptive -1685.

Animadvert (ænimadv'rt), v. 1637 [ad.
 L. *animadvertere*, ong. two words *animus*
advertere.] 1. *trans.* To turn the mind to
 observe -1679. 2. *intr.* To take note, remark,
 bethink oneself. *Const. simply*, or with *that*
 (*arch.*) 1642. 3. *intr.* To take judicial cogni-
 zance of; hence, to proceed by way of punish-
 ment or censure (*arch.*) 1671. 4. To comment
 critically (*arch.*) 1665.

3. The law will a. hereon as an injury BLACKSTONE.
 4 To a. on defects HALLAM. Hence *Animad-*
verter, also *-versor*, one who animadverts (*arch.*)

Animal (ænim'al). 1541. [3. L. *animal*
 for *animale* adj. neut. f. *animus*. As sb. hardly
 in Eng. bef. end of 16th c.; not in Bible 1611.]

A. sb. 1. A living being, endowed with sensa-
 tion and voluntary motion, but in the lowest
 forms distinguishable from vegetable forms only
 by evident relationship to other animal forms
 1602. 2. One of the lower animals; a brute
 or beast, as distinguished from man. (Often
 limited *pop.* to quadrupeds, and *fam.* to those
 used by man.) 1600. 3. A human being in
 whom the animal nature has the ascendancy.
Cf. creature 1588. 4. *slang.* var. for 'hog',
 in 'go the whole hog' 1838. 15. *ellipt.* in pl.
Animal spirits -1647.

1. What a piece of work is a man! the Paragon
 of Animals *HAM.* in 20. When an organism re-
 ceives nutritive matter by a mouth, it is called an A.
 OWEN. 2 He feasts the a he dooms his feast
 POPE. We fastened our animals to trees round the
 camp-fire (*mod.*). 3 He is only an a, only sensi-
 ble in the duller parts L. L. 14, il. 97.

B. *adj.* [orig. = Fr. *animal*, ad. L. *animalis*.
 Like L. *animalis*, treated in med. Eng. occas.
 as a deriv. of *anima*, occas. of *animus*, but in
 mod. use connected with the sb. *animal* only.]
 1. Connected with sensation, innervation, and
 will; opp. to *vital* and *natural*. Occas. =
 psychical. See ANIMAL SPIRITS. -1668. 2.
 Of or pertaining to the functions of animals,
 opp. to *intellectual* and *spiritual* 1651. 3.
 Carnal; opp. to *moral*, *spiritual* 1633. 4. =
 sb. used *atirib*; opp. to *vegetable* 1646.

1. Motions proceeding from sense, called a. motions
 HORACE. 2 The A. Economy 1779 The mere a
 courage of the soldier FLEMING. 3 The a. nature
 the appetites FLEMING.

Comb. and *phrases*: a. charcoal, that formed by
 charring a substance, a. electricity, that developed
 in certain animals, as the torpedo and electric eel;
 a. food; a. flower, one of the actinorea, as the sea-
 anemone; a. heat, the constant temperature main-
 tained within the bodies of living animals; a. king-
 dom, the whole species of animals viewed scientifi-
 cally, as one of the three great divisions of natural
 objects; a. magnetism = MESMERISM; a. myth,
 one founded upon the habits of animals; a. painter,

painting piece a plan a p pe
 as a word
 H Ann'alica a tA n mal'sh a. 1808

Animalcule, sb. pl.; see ANIMALCULE.

Animalcular (ænim'iklul'ar), a. rare.
 1753. Of or pertaining to animalcules 1765, or
 animalculism -1807. var. *Animalculine*.

Animalcule (ænim'iklul'), 1509. [ad. L.
animalculum, dim. of *animal*. Often used in
 the L. form, with pl. *animalcula* (which pl. is
 occ. made a sing. with pl. *animalcule*.)] 1.
 A small or tiny animal, as a mouse, or any in-
 vertebrate -1831. 2. A microscopic animal.
 esp. of the *Rotifera* and *Infusoria* 1677.

1 The harvest of created animalcules, the Spider
 CARPENTER.

Animalculism (ænim'iklul'izm). 1874.
 [f. as prec. + -ISM.] *Phys. or Path.* The theory
 that animalcules are (1) the germs of life, and
 (2) the cause of diseases, and thus explain phe-
 nomena. Hence *Animalculist*, an adherent
 of A., one who makes a study of animalcules.

Animalillo. [dim. of ANIMAL after It.]

A tiny animal. HOWELL.

Animalism (ænim'alizm). 1831. [f. as
 prec. + -ISM.] 1. Animal activity; sensuality.
 2. The doctrine which views men as mere ani-
 mals 1857. 3. A merely sensual being (*rare*)
 1868.

1. Healthy a. KINGSLEY. A face without a vestige
 of a. 1853. 3. Girls, Helianth, Hired animalisms
 TAYLORSON.

Animalist (ænim'alist) 1837. [1. as prec. +
 -IST.] 1. One who takes the 'animal' side of
 a discussion. 2. An adherent of ANIMALISM a.
 a sensualist 1851. 3. = ANIMALCULIST 1874.

Animality (ænim'aliti). 1615. [a. Fr. *ani-*
malité, f. *animalité*, see -ITY. Cf. *humanity*.]
 1. The sum of the animal qualities and func-
 tions; vital power. 2. The merely animal
 nature, as opp. to the moral and spiritual, ani-
 malhood 1646. 3. Animal nature, life, opp.
 to *vegetable* or *inorganic* 1647. 4. The animal
 series 1770.

2 Ignorance and a. (*mod.*) A. and primitive lan-
 guage (*mod.*).

Animalize (ænim'alize), v. 1741. [f. ANI-
 MAL + -IZE.] 1. To represent in animal form.
 2. To convert into animal substance 1770. 3.
 To reduce to animal nature; to sensualize 1806.
 3. Has sensualized and animalized its character
 ANNOT. Hence *Animalization*, the act of animal-
 izing (senses 2, 3). 4. Distribution of animal existence,
 animal population. [Fr.]

Animality (ænim'aliti), adv. 1600 [f. as
 prec. + -ITY.] 1. Physically, in respect of the
anima, animal soul -1678. 2. Physically, opp.
 to *intellectually* 1866.

Animal spirits (formerly, spirit) [see ANI-
 MAL, adj. 1.] 1. orig. The supposed 'spirit'
 or principle of sensation and voluntary motion;
 answering to nerve fluid, nerve force, nervou-
 action -1777. 2. Nerve, animal courage
 -1719. 3. *coll. pl.* Nervous vivacity, healthy
 animalism 1739.

3 She had high animal spirits MISS AUSTEN.
Animant, a rare. 1677. [ad. L. *ani-*
mantem; see ANIMATE.] Having life; ani-
 mated 1678. As sb. [sc. creature.] 1677.

Animastic, a. 1651. [ad. mod. L. *ani-*
masticus. A hybrid; cf. *onomastic*.] Spiritual,
 opp. to *material*; occ. = ANIMATE -1855. 1. As
 sb. Psychology. SIR W. HAMILTON.

Animate (ænim'et), ppl. a and sb. 1546.
 [ad. L. *animatus*, *animare*, f. *anima*.] A. ppl.
 and adj. 1. *ppl.* Animated, inspired -1640.
 2. *adj.* Endowed with life 1605. 3. Lively
 1801. 4. Pertaining to animals 1828.

2. Phyllosophers have affirmed the loadstone to
 be a. 1605.

B. 1. A living thing -1669.

Animate (ænim'et), v. 1538. [f. prec.]
 1. To give life to, quicken, vivify 1542. 2. To
 give the appearance of life to (*arch.*) 1612. 3.
 To impart vividness or interest to, enliven 1670.
 4. To fill with boldness, inspirit 1538; *tētr.*
 to become animated -1782. 5. To inspire, incite
 1583. 6. To actuate, or put in motion 1646.

1. Poetry which animates matter JOHNSON. 3.
 To a. a play BLACKLOCK the song FORD. 4. The shout-
 ing animates their bears DAYTON. 5. Animated by
 religious zeal MARLOWE. 6. Motion which animates

b b T f A animatingly adv
 A ni at ve a, having the faculty of animating
 Animating, -er, he who or that which animates

Animated (ænim'et), ppl. a. 1532. [f.
 prec. + -ED.] 1. Endowed with life 1531; fig.
 appearing alive 1711. 2. Full of activity,
 spirited; vivacious 1585. 3. Inspired, actuated,
 encouraged 1532. 4. Pertaining to animated
 beings 1755.

1. *Animated Nature* that portion which is alive
 the animal world. A. waters 1827. Heroes a.
 marble town POPE. 2 The discussion was a. FORD.
 3 Our newly a. common enemies MUR. 4
 A. pathology 1753. Hence *Animatedly* adv.

Animation (ænim'etjən). 1597. [ad. L.
animatio; see ANIMATE.] 1. The action
 of animating (see ANIMATE v.); quickening
 2. The state of being alive, animateness (*arch.*)
 1615. 3. Vivacity, sprightliness 1790. 4.
 Inspiration -1664, esp. encouragement -1680.
 5. The fourth act that goeth to make man, is called
 A. HOWELL. 2. Suspended a. 1837. 3. Johnson
 talked with great a. BLACKALL. 4. A great a. of my
 endeavours 1815.

Animé (a nime, ænim'i), sb. 1577. [Fr.,
 'alive' with insects, or a native name.] A
 name for resin, esp. that obtained from a West
 Indian tree (*Hymenocleer*).

Animé (anim'e), a. 1731. [Fr.] *Her.* In
 action and showing a desire to fight, having
 the eyes, etc. of a different tincture from the
 animal itself.

Animine (ænim'in). 1863 [f. ANIM'AL
 + -INE.] *Chem.* An organic base obtained
 from bone-oil, etc.

Animism (ænim'izm). 1832. [f. L. *anima*
 + -ISM.] 1. The doctrine of the *anima mundi*
 (Stahl 1720), the doctrine that the phenomena
 of animal life are produced by an immaterial
anima, or soul, distinct from matter. 2. The
 attribution of a living soul to inanimate objects
 and natural phenomena 1866. 3. By exten-
 sion: Spiritualism, the belief in the existence
 of soul or spirit apart from matter 1880.

2. Polytheism takes very largely the form of a.
 1877. Hence *Animist*, an adherent of a. Ani-
 mistic a. of or belonging to a. or animists.

Animosity (ænim'isiti). 1616. [a. Fr. *ani-*
mosité, f. L. *animositatem*, f. *animosus*.] 1.
 Spiritedness, courage -1670. 2. Excitement
 of feeling against any one; active enmity 1605.
 1. Confusing his wavering mind with the a. of that
 attempt SIR J. JOWELL. 2. The more affinity there
 is between theological parties, the greater commonly
 is their a. HOUSE.

Animous, a rare. 1620. [a. Fr. *animé*,
 ad. L. *animosus*, f. ANIMUS.] Spirited, also,
 hot-tempered.

Animus (ænim'us). No pl. 1831. [a. L.]
 Actuating feeling, bias, animating (usu. hostile)
 temper, hence, animosity.

Anion (ænim'). 1834. [a. Gr. *ἀνίον* a thing
 going up, f. *ἀνίμι*.] *Electr.* Faraday's name
 for an electro-negative element, which in elec-
 tro-chemical decompositions is evolved at the
 anode. Opp. to *cation*.

Anis-, *Chem.* comb. form of L. *anīsum*,
anise, forming names of compounds derived
 from oil of anise, as *Anisal*, short for *anisic*
aldehyde, etc.

Anisanthous (ænisæ'nθəs), a. 1880. [f.
 Gr. *ἀνισος* + *ἀνθος* + -OUS.] *Bot.* Having per-
 anthes of different form.

Anisated (ænis'et), ppl. a. 1880. [cf.
 Fr. *anisé*.] Mixed or flavoured with aniseed.

Anise (ænis). [Mk. *anys*, -*eps*, -*ese*, a. Fr.
anis = L. *anissum*, a. Gr. *ἀνισον*; see ANET.]
 1. An umbelliferous plant (*Pimpinella Ani-*
sar), a native of the Levant, anciently confused
 with the Dill (*Anethum graveolens*), prob.
 the anise of the Bible of 1611. 2. fig. See *Matt.*
 xiii. 23. 1741.

Aniseed (ænis'et). ME. 1. The seed of
 the anise. Also *atirib* 1698. 2. = ANISETTE
 (*rare*) 1756.

Anisette (aniz'et). 1837. [Fr. in full *Ani-*
sette de Bordeaux, f. ANISE + -ette dim.] A
 liqueur flavoured with aniseed.

Anisic (æni'zik), a. [mod. f. ANISE + -IC]
 Of or derived from anise, as in a. series, acid, etc.
Aniso-, comb. form of Gr *ἀνισος* unequal,

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). æ (ever). ai (I, eye). o (Fr. can de vie). i (sit). 1 (Psyche) p (wha) r (kæ)

αφορα αμφοτεροσθενος ανισοτροπος
amso bryons [G βρυον] α βο = α
dy am dacty c [G δακτυλ] α

Anisotropic (ἀνισότροπος), *a.* 1879. [f. Gr. ἀνισός + τροπος, f. τροπος.] Possessing the power both of right- and left-handed polarization; anisotropic.
Anker (ἄγκυρα); also **ankor**, **anchor**. 1673. [a Du. (and Ger.), of unkn. origin.] 1. A liquid measure used in various parts. That of Rotterdam, once used in England, holds 10 old wine or 8½ imperial gallons. 2. A cask or keg of the above capacity 1750.
Ankerite (ἄγκιριτ). 1845. [f. Ptof *Anker* of Styria.] *Min.* A mineral closely allied to Dolomite, with the magnesia largely replaced by iron, with or without magnesia.
Ankle, **angle** (ἄγκυλ). [Two forms: (1) OE *ancle*; (2) mod. *ankle*, earlier *ankel*, prob. ME. from Norse. The latter, f. root *ank-*, L. *ang-*, is the orig. Teut. form.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg; the slender part between this and the calf.
His stockings downed to his *Ankle Ham*.
Hence *Ankled* ppl. *a.* furnished with ankles (*rare*).
Anklet (ἄγκυλ). 1832. [f. prec. + L-ET, after *bracelet*.] An ornament or fetter for the ankle.
Ankylose, **-osis**, var. of **ANCHYLOSE**, **-OSIS**.
Anlace (ανλάς, -ῆς), *arch.* ME. [?] A short two-edged knife or dagger, broad at the hilt, and tapering to a point, formerly worn at the girdle. (Obs. bef. 1500. Used loosely by mod. poets.)
†**Anlet**. 1557 [a. OFr. *anlet*, dim of *anel* → L. *anulus*, dim of *annulus*.] A small ring ~1660.
Anna (ἄννα). 1727 [a. Hind.] An East Indian money of account; the 16th part of a rupee.
[In Anglo-Indian speech 'a 6-anna share' = 6/15, '4 annas of dark blood' = a quadroon, etc.]
Annabergite (ανάβεργιτ). 1852. [f. *Annaberg*, in Saxony; see -ITE.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of nickel, apple-green in colour, occurring in capillary crystals, or as an earthy mass.
Annal, *sb.* sing. form of **ANNALS**. Hence †**Annal** *v.* to compose annals, chronicle (*rare*).
Annalism, **annal-writing** (*rare*). **Annalist**, a writer of annals, also *adj.* and *transf.* **Annabistic** *a.* of or proper to the annalist or annals.
†**Annalist** *v.* to chronicle.
Annals (ἄνναλ), *sb. pl.* 1536. [ad. L. *annales* (sc. libri).] 1. A narrative of events written year by year 1563; *vsq.* the record of a single year, or a single item, in a chronicle 1699, also *attrib.* 2. Historical records generally 1581. 3. Masses said for the space of a year 1556.
1. Annals contain the mere jottings down of unconnected events *Syn. Bas.* The annal of that year *Bent.*

α ανισοτροπος α ανισοτροπος
nd p ann o h p G
A nary L a A.Y., cf. diary.]

Annates (ἀννάτες, -ῆς), 1534. [a. Fr. *annates*, ad. med. L. *annata*, whence *annate*.] 1. The first-fruits, or one year's revenue, paid to the Pope by bishops, etc., of the R.C. Church on their appointment to a see or benefice.
The annates of English benefices, transferred to the Crown at the Reformation, were given up in the reign of Queen Anne to form the fund known as Queen Anne's Bounty.
2. *Sc. Law.* A half-year's salary, in addition to the stipend, which is legally due to the executors of a deceased minister 1571.
Anneal (ἄνι), *v.* OE. [f. AN- pref. + OE. *an* to burn, perh. modified (in sense 3) by OFr. *analer*, *analer* to enamel: → L. *anellare*, f. *anellum*.] 1. To set on fire, kindle (lit and fig) -ME. 2. To subject to the action of fire; to fire, bake, fuse, glaze -1668. 3. To burn in colours upon glass, earthenware, or metal; to enamel by encaustic process (*arch.*) 1580. 4. To toughen after fusion by exposure to continuous and slowly diminished heat, as glass, steel, etc. 1664. Also *fig.*
3. When thou dost a in glasse thy storie G. HERRICK.
4. *fig.* The mind to strengthen and a SCOTT. Hence **Annealer**, he who or that which anneals (*rare*).
†**Anneal**, *v.* 1531. [ad. L. *anellare*.] = **ANNEAL** -1737.
Annectent (ἀνέκτεντ), *a.* 1826. [ad. L. *annectentem*; see prec.] Joining on, connecting Transitional or a characters OWAN.
Annelide (ἄνελιδ), 1834. [a. Fr. *annelide*, f. as next.] *Zool. sb.* One of the *Annelida* *vars.* *Annelidan* *a.* and *sb.*, *Annelidian* *a.*
[**Annelida** (ἄνελιδά), *sb. pl.* 1834. (mod. L. f. Fr. *annelids* (Lamarck 1801), ringed, f. OFr. *annel* → L. *annellus*, dim. of *annulus*.] *Zool.* A class of animals (*Articulata* Cuvier) comprising the Red-blooded worms with bodies composed of annular segments.
Annelidous, *rare*. 1845. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of an annelid.
Anneloid (ἄνελοιδ) 1869. [f. as prec. + -OID.] *Zool.* An animal resembling the *Annelida*.
Annex (ἄνεκς), *v.* ME. [a Fr *annexer*, f. a(n)nexe → L. *annexum*, *annexare*, f. ad + nectere; with sense 3 cf. **ANNEXATION**.] 1. To join (to) (*arch.*). 2. To unite materially, as an accessory (*arch.*) 1605. 3. To join as an addition to existing possessions 1599. 4. To append 1450. 5. To affix (a seal, or signature) (*arch.*) 1503. 6. To attach as an attribute ME., condition 1588, or consequence 1538.
2. *Ye a.* Periwigges and counterfette Haire PAVNE.
3. Julius Caesar annexed Brittain to the Roman empire 1534. 6. It is annexed to the Sovereignty, to be Judge HOSKINS. Salvation is not annexed to a right knowledge of geometry M. ARSOLA. Hence **Annexable** *a.* **Annexary**, an adjunct. **Annexed** ppl. *a.*; also **annext**. **Annexer**, one who annexes (territory). **Annexment**, an adjunct (*rare*). *Ham.* iii. iii. 21.

Annex(e) (ἄνεκς), *sb.* 1540. [a. Fr. *annexe* → L. *annexum*; see prec. Obs. bef. 1700, but lately re-adopted.] 1. An adjunct, accessory -1686. 2. *Sc. Law.* An appurtenance 1540. 3. An appendix 1647. 4. From mod. Fr *annexe* A supplementary building, a wing 1861. 5. The annex to the Anglo-Turkish convention of 1878 (*mod.*). 4. Newham and Giron, and the Woman's Annex at Harvard 1883.
Annexation (ἄνεκσιζῆζῆζ), 1611. [ad. med. L. *annexationem*, *annexare*, see **ANNEX** *v.*] 1. The action of annexing (see **ANNEX** *v.* 1, 3, 6) 1634. 2. The thing annexed 1611.
1. France by the a. of Piedmont, had overstepped the Alps BACON. The a. of punishment to vicious acts 1832.
Annexationist. 1845. [f. prec.] One who advocates annexation (of territory) Also *attrib* or *adj.* 1852.
Used in U.S. (1845) of the 'annexation' of Texas.
Annexion (ἄνεκσιζῆζῆζ), *arch.* 1600. [ad. L. *annexionem*; see **ANNEX** *v.*] 1. = **ANNEXATION** 1. 1611. 2. The thing annexed; an adjunct -1748.
2. With the annexions of fair gems enrich'd, PSHAKS. Hence **Annexionist** = **ANNEXATIONIST**.

†**Annihil** *v.* 1490 [a. F., *annihilier*, ad. a.e. L. *annihilare*, f. ad + nihil.] = **ANNIHILATE** -1595.

Annihilable (ἄνιχίλαβλ), *a.* 1677. [f. L. *annihilare*; see prec.] Capable of being annihilated

Annihilate (ἄνιχίλατ), *ppl. a arch.* ME. [ad. L. *annihilatus*; see **ANNIHIL**.] Displaced by *Annihilated*. 1. Reduced to nothing 172. Made null and void -1587.

Annihilate (ἄνιχίλατ), *v.* 1525. [f. prec. displacing **ANNIHIL**.] 1. To reduce to nothing blot out of existence 1586. 2. To make null and void, cancel, abrogate 1525, to treat as non-existent (*arch.*) 1542. 3. To extinguish virtually 1630. 4. To destroy the collective or organized existence of anything 1808.

1. Ye Gods! a but space and time, And make two lovers happy PORE. 2. To a arguments 1605, rights JONUS, law 1836, exploits SMOLLETT. 3. Thou who with thy frown Annihilated senates BYRON. 4. To a an army WELLINGTON, the fleet of Napoleon 1873. Hence **Annihilated** ppl. *a.* utterly destroyed. **Annihilative** *a.* such as to a; crushing. **Annihilator**, he who, or that which, utterly destroys.

Annihilation (ἄνιχίλασιζῆζ), 1638. [a. Fr.; see **ANNIHIL** and **-ATION**.] 1. The action of annihilating (see **ANNIHILATE** *v.* 1, 2, 4). 2. The state of being annihilated 1677.

2. Suppose the a. of all matter PIERCE. Ann. a. of credit 1796, of an army 1796. 3. Political a. 1851.
Annihilationism (ἄνιχίλασιζῆζισμ), 1881. [f. prec. + -ISM.] *Theol.* The doctrine of the total annihilation of the wicked after death. Hence **Annihilationist**.

Annist A partisan of Queen Anne. SWIFT
Anniversary (ανιβῆρσιζῆζ), *adv.* 1631 [f. as next.] By annual return.

Anniversary (ανιβῆρσιζῆζ), ME. [ad. L. *anniversarius* returning yearly, f. *annus* + *versus*; see **ARY**. Orig. eccles. and in med. L. used subst., as *anniversaria* (sc. dies).] *A. adv.* 1. Returning at the same date yearly; annual 1552, loosely, repeated each year -1738. 2. Completed in a year -1704. 3. [*attrib.* use of *sb.*] Of or pertaining to an anniversary 1654.
B. *sb.* (sc. day, service, etc.) 1. The yearly return of any remarkable date, the day on which some interesting event is annually celebrated ME. 2. The celebration which takes place on such a date, *orig.* a mass in memory of some one on the day of his death ME. 3. R. C. C. The commemorative service performed daily for a year after a person's death -1753.

†**Anno Domini** (ἄννο δὲ μινον), 1579. [L.; usu. written A.D.] In the year of the Lord in the year of the Christian era; b. *popular colloq.* as *sb.* Advanced or advancing age 1885.
Annominate (ἄννομινος), *v. rare*. 1765 [var. of *agnominare* (see **AGNOMEN**)] To call by some epithet or title.
Annomination (ἄννομινσιζῆζ), 1753. [var. of **AGNOMINATION**.] 1. Paronomasia. 2. Alteration 1775.

†**Announce** (ἄννουν), *rare*. 1807. [Fr.] = **ANNOUNCEMENT**.
Annotate (ἄννοτάτ), *v.* 1733. [f. L. *annotat-*, an- (ad-) *notare*, see **NOTE**.] 1. To add notes to (a work or author) 1755. 2. *intr.* To add or make notes. Const. *on, upon*. 1733. 2. It was Coleridge's habit to a. with a pencil 1881. var. †**Annote**. Hence **Annotated** ppl. *a.* furnished with notes. **Annotative** *a.* of the nature of annotation.

Annotation (ἄννοτάσιζῆζ), 1460. [ad. L. *annotationem*; see prec.] 1. The action of annotating 1570. 2. Chronological reckoning -1659. 3. *concr.* (usu. *pl.*) A note, by way of explanation or comment 1528.
3. The minute, with annotations in the margin 1528.
Annottor (ἄννοτάσιζῆζ), 1663. [a. L.; see **ANNOTATE**.] One who annotates; a commentator. Hence **Annottatory** *a.* of or pertaining to an a., or his work.
†**Annotine**, *rare*. [ad. L. *annotinus*, f. *annus*.] *Bot.* A use of which the fruit does not ripen in a single season; e.g. the fig. Hence **Annotinous** *a.* a year old.

Annotto, var. of **ANATTA**.
Announce (ἄννουν), *v.* 1485. [a. OFr. *annoncer* → L. *annuntiare*, f. ad + nuntiare, f. *nuntius*.] 1. To deliver news; to make public

o (Ger. Köln). o (Fr. peu). i (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. dame). o (curl). e (eo) (there). e (ē) (rean). ē (Fr. laire). ē (fir, fern, earth).

or official intimation of, to proclaim 1485. 2. *elicit*. To intimate the approach or presence of 1761. 3. To make manifest to the senses, or mind 1781.

1. Who publish laws, a. Or life or death Prior. The angel, announced to them that he was risen Caxton. 2. Dinner was announced 1802. 3. His feeble efforts announced his degenerate spirit Gibson. Hence **Announcer** 1611; *spec.* in broadcasting, a person who announces, the subjects of a programme and the items of news (1922).

Announcement (ˈænʌnsmənt). 1798 [n. Fr. *annonce*, see -MENT.] The action of announcing; public or official notification.

Annoy (ˈænɔɪ). *sh.* Aphet. to NOY. [ME. *anui*, *anuyte*, a. OFr. *anui*, *anui*, *anui* (mod. *ennuyer*), f. L. *phr. in odio* (Diaz), whence *in odio* as sb. For double *v.* see AN-*pref.* 6. Now mostly poet. Cf. ANNOYANCE.] 1. A disturbed or ruffled feeling arising from impressions, etc., which one dislikes. Orig. = mod Fr. *ennui*; now active discomfort. 2. That which causes the feeling; annoyance ME.

1. His *ennui* amounted to a 1812 To *ennuyer*, *to annoy*, to cause trouble, to molest. Hence **Annoyance** a. disturbing; troubled. Hence **Annoyance** *adv.* **Annoy** (ˈænɔɪ). *v.* Also aphet. to NOY. [ME. *anui*, *anui*, a. OFr. *anui*, as if f. Romanic *in odio* (found in Olt.), f. *in odio*, see *pref.* 1. *intr.* To be odious, or a cause of trouble (to, or *dat.*), *trans.* to trouble, bore (= Fr. *ennuyer*) -1534. 2. *trans.* To affect so as to ruffle, trouble, vex. (Refers to the feeling, rather than the action; hence freq. in pass.) ME. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted). -1555. 3. To molest, injure; *esp.* in *Med.* ME. *abst.* ME. 4. To derange, affect injuriously -1721.

1. Ye all are annoyed and wery of all goodness Lo. *Beatus*. 2. She will not be annoyed with sisters *Tam. Str.* 1. 182. 3. The works on the hills would a. the town Nelson. When fears a. Blake. Hence **Annoyer**. **Annoyingly** *adv.*, -ness.

Annoyance (ˈænɔɪəns). ME [a. OFr. *anuiance*, f. *anui*; see *pref.*] 1. The action of annoying, molestation. 2. The state of feeling caused by what annoys; vexation 1502. 3. Anything annoying, a nuisance 1502. 4. A. and trouble of mind ME. 5. *Jury of Annoyance*. one appointed to report upon public nuisances. Hence **Annoyancer**, he who, or that which, annoys. [Cf. *connoyancer*.]

Annual (ˈænjuəl). ME [a. OFr. *annuel*, ad. late L. *annuālis* (= cf. *annalen*),] 1. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or reckoned by, the year; yearly. 2. Recurring once every year 1548. 3. Repeated yearly and occupying the whole year 1635. 4. Lasting for a year only ME. 1. Three thousand Crowns in Annual fee *Harl.* 14. 11. 73. Annual Register 1650. 2. So scours the crane Her a. Voyage *Milt.* P. L. vii. 431. 3. The a. course of the sun *Prover.* 4. A parliament's *Struss*, plants Bacon. Hence **Annually** *adv.*, yearly. B. *sb.* 1. In R C Ch. A mass said either daily for a year after, or yearly on the anniversary of, a person's death; also, the payment for it. 2. A yearly payment, tribute, allowance, etc. *Obs.* *etc.* in *So. Laws*, where *annual* = quit-rent 1622. 3. Anything that lasts only for a year, *esp.* an annual plant (perpetuating itself by seed) 1710. 4. A book published once a year, a year-book 1889.

3. Oaks are the children of fashion; they are almost annuals *Swift*. Like an a. in a garden, they must be raised anew every season *De Foe*. Hence A *annualist*, a contributor to an a. A *annualize* *v.* to write for an a. *Scott.*

Annuary (ˈænjuəri). 1550. [ad. Fr. *annuaire*, f. *annus*] *adj.* = ANNUAL a. -1651. *sb.* = ANNUAL *sb.* 4. 1856.

Annuelier. ME. [See ANNUAL *sb.* 1.] A priest who celebrates ANNUALS -1528.

Annuent. a. 1727. [ad. L. *annuentem*, *annod* the head.

Annulment. ME. [a. AFr. *annulment*; cf. *annul*.] Nuisance, injury -1751.

Annuitant (ˈænjuɪtənt). 1720. [f. next, after *annuitant*, etc.] One who holds, or receives, an annuity. Also *fig.*

Annuit (ˈænjuɪt). ME. [a. Fr. *annuit*; mod. L. *annuitatem*, f. *annuus*.] 1. A yearly allowance, or income. 2. *Law*. The grant of an annual sum for a term of years, for life, or in perpetuity, chargeable primarily upon the

grantor's person, and his heirs if named, opp. to *recharge* ME. 3. An investment of money, entitling the investor to receive a series of equal annual payments, made up of both principal and interest, except in the case of perpetual annuities, *also*, the annual sum thus paid 1693.

In *perpetual annuities* the payments cease only on repayment of the principal; in *deferred or reversionary annuities* they commence after some specified time or event.

Annul (ˈænʊl). *v.* ME. [a. OFr. *annuler* (mod. *annuler*), late L. *annullare*, f. *an-* = *ad-* + *nullum*] 1. To reduce to nothing, extinguish. 2. To put an end to (in action, etc.) to abolish, cancel ME. 3. To destroy the force of, to render void in law ME.

1. Light, to me is extinct. And all her various objects of delight Anguished *Milt.* *Sans*. 70. 2. In *Seton*, a contract 1786, statutes *MAGLAW*. Hence **Annulment** a. *trans.* **Annulment** *v.* = *Annul* nullified. **Annulier**.

Annular (ˈænjuəl). a. 1571 [ad. L. *annularis*, f. *annulus*. Cf. Fr. *annulaire*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a ring or rings; ring-like; ring-formed, ringed; *esp.* in *Phys.* of ringed or ring-like structures 1601. 2. = ANNULARY 2. 1648.

1. A body like a *Wasp* 1664. 2. His a. finger read an outer ring or cylinder. A. *segment* (Phys), a mass or protuberance (in the brain), the *Pons Varolii*, a ring-like process of the medulla oblongata. A *Eclipse* of the sun (Astr.), when the dark body of the moon is seen projected upon the sun's disk, leaving a ring of light visible all round. A. *fault* (Arch), a vaulted wall. Hence **Annularity**, a. quality or form of *Annularity* *adv.*, after the manner or form of a ring

Annulary (ˈænjuəri). a. 1623 [ad. L. *annularius*, f. *annulus*.] 1. = ANNULARY -1691. 2. Bearing the ring (said of the fourth finger of the left hand) Also as *sb.* [see *finger*.] 1623

Annulata (ˈænjuələtə). *sb.* pl. 1847 [L. *adj.* pl. neut. (sc. *animalia*)] = ANNULIDA (the commoner name); *occ.* = ANNULOSA; see ANNULATE 2

Annulate (ˈænjuələt). a. 1830 [ad. L. *annulatus*.] 1. Furnished or marked with a ring or rings; *esp.* in *Bot.* 2. = ANNULATED 3. 1852.

Annulated (ˈænjuələtəd). *pp.* a. 1668 [f. *prec.*] 1. That wears rings. 2. Furnished with grooves 1668; *Her.* having an annulet. 3. Composed of rings, or a series of ring-like segments united so as to form a tube 1748.

Annulation (ˈænjuələʃən). 1849. [f. ANNULING-LIKE divisions; *concr.* a ring.

Annulet (ˈænjuələt). 1573 [f. L. *annulus* + -ET.] 1. A little ring 1598. 2. *Her.* A small fillet encircling a column 1727.

Annulment (ˈænjuələmənt). 1491. [f. ANNUL + -MENT.] The act of reducing to nothing, or declaring void. var. **Annulity**. [after *nullity*.]

Annuloid (ˈænjuələɪd). a. 1855. [f. L. *annulus* + -OID.] Ring-like. In *Zool.* applied by Huxley to the *Annuloida*, see next.

Annuloida (ˈænjuələɪdə). *sb.* pl. 1851 [prop. mod. L. *annuloides* (sc. *animalia*); see *prec.*] *Zool.* The *Annuloid* animals, a modification of the *Annulosa*, placed between them and the *Infusoria* (Huxley).

Annulosa (ˈænjuələsə). *sb.* pl. 1855. [mod. L. (sc. *animalia*)] *Zool.* The ANNULOSE animals, including the higher *Articulata*. Hence **Annulosa**, one of the *Annulosa*.

Annulose (ˈænjuələs). a. 1806. [f. mod. L. *annulosus*; see ANNULUS and -OSE.] 1. Ringed or ring-like. 2. *Zool.* Having the body formed of a series of ring-like segments 1835.

Annulus (ˈænjuələs). *Pl.* -i. 1563 [L., erron. for *annulus*, dim. of *annus* a rounding.] 1. A ring, or ring-like body. 2. *Geom.* A ring, or a straight line exterior to its circumference as an axis, and in the plane of the said circle 1802. 3. *Bot.* In ferns: The ring of cells round the sporangia. In mosses: The elas-

tic external ring of epidermal cells with which the brim of the sporangium is furnished. In fungi The portion of the veil which remains like a collar round the stalk. 1830. 4. *Astr.* A ring of light, as in an annular eclipse 1871.

Annun, [L.] year, in *per annum*, see PER **Annun** *rate*, *pp.* a. ME. only. [ad L. *annun* *rate* v. *Annun* *meration*.

Annunciade (ˈænjuːnsiːəd). 1706. [a. Fr. *annonciade*, ad. It. *annunciata*. -L. *annunciare* see -ADE.] 2. A military order, thus re-named in 1439, in honour of the Annunciation of the angel Gabriel, b. A female religious order founded by Queen Jane of France; a nun of that order

1. The Eng. forms of wds. derived from L. *annunciatus* follow the tron. med. spelling *annunciare*. **Annunciate**, *pp.* a. ME. [ad L. *annunciatus*; see ANNOUNCI.] Announced (*esp.* be

Annunciate, -tiate (ˈænjuːnsiːet). *v.* 1536. [f. *prec.*] 1. To proclaim = ANNOUNCE 1. 2. To proclaim as coming, ready, etc. 1652. 3. They who did a. unto the blessed Virgin the conception of the Saviour *Plasow*. Hence **Annunci** *able* a. *vare*, **Annunciative** a. characterized by or proper to annunciation (*vare*)

Annunciation (ˈænjuːnsiːeɪʃən). ME. [a. Fr. *annunciation*, ad. L. *annuntiatio*, see AN- *NOUNCE* and -TION.] 1. The action of announcing; the matter so announced. **Announce** *ment* 1563. 2. *esp.* The intimation of the incarnation, made by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary ME. 3. The church festival commemorating that event, Lady-day (March 25) ME.

2. No subject has been more frequently treated than that of the A. *Rit.*

Annunciator (ˈænjuːnsiːeɪtər). 1753. [ad. L. *annunciator*.] He who, or that which, announces. *sp.* a. an officer of the Gr. Ch., who gave notice of holy days, b. an indicator, used in hotels, etc., to show where attendance is desired.

Ano- (ˈəno), *comb.* f. L. *annus*, as in *annopernax*, pertaining to anns and *pernax*.

Ano- (ˈəno), *pref.* a. Gr. *anō* *adv.* 'upward'. *anō* + *katō* + *ous*] 1880. [f. Gr. *anō* + *katō* + *ous*] *Not.* Of ferns. Bearing fructification on the upper part of the frond.

Anocathartic (ˈænəkəˌθɑːrtɪk). a. and *sb.* 1853. [f. Gr. *anō* + *CAATHARTIC*, formerly *anu-* *Emet-*

Anode (ˈænəʊd). 1841. [ad. Gr. *anōdos*, way up] *Electr.* strictly The path by which an electric current leaves the positive pole, and enters the electrolyte, on its way to the negative pole (Faraday). *loosely* The positive pole. In both senses opp. to *cathode*.

Anodic (ˈænəˌdɪk). a. 1853 [f. as *prec.* + -IC.] *Ad.* Of nerve force. Proceeding upwards.

Anodon (t) (ˈændən). 1847 [mod. L. *anodonta* (also used), f. Gr. *anō* + *odont*] *Coel.* A genus of bivalve molluscs, without teeth on the hinge of their shell; e.g. fresh-water mussels.

Anodyne (ˈændəɪn). 1543 [ad. L. *anodynus*, a. Gr. f. *anō* priv. + *odynē*] A. *adj.* Having the power of assuaging pain; also *fig.* var. **Anodynous**. B. *sb.* [So Gr. *anodynus*, L. *anodynus* (also used)] 1. A medicine or drug which alleviates pain 1543. 2. *fig.* Any thing that soothes the feelings 1550.

2. Time the only a. of sorrow *Flower*.

Anoetic (ˈænəˌetɪk). a. *rare*. [f. Gr. *anō* + *noētis* + -IC.] Unthinkable. *FLKRIER*.

Anogenic (ˈænəˌdʒenɪk). a. 1878 [f. Gr. *anō* + *gēnes* + -IC.] Developed up- or inwardly.

Anoi- *v.* ME. [var. of ENOIL. a. OFr. *enoi* (mod. *enoi*), perh. affected by A- *NELE*.] To anoint with oil; *spec.* to administer extreme unction -1658.

Anoint, *pp.* a. *etc.* ME. [a. OFr. *enoi* -L. *inunctum*, *inungere*, with *an-* var. of *ex-*. Now *anointed*] Anointed -1450.

Anoint (ˈænɔɪnt). *v.* ME [f. *prec.* Treated as if a + *noct*, and aphet. to NOINT, and *occ.* spelt *anoint*.] 1. To smear or rub over with oil or unguent; to oil, grease, apply ointment to. 2. *spec.* To apply or pour on oil, etc., as a religious ceremony, as at baptism or on

a (man). a (pass). an (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). a (ever). si (I, eye). a (Fr. ena de vic). i (art). i (Psyche). q (what). p (got).

on e a on ME. †3. To besm a
 ha ey 8 4 To mo'sen o r b h any
 sub an e ME. since 1000 a y To bea
 oundy o ba e 500

A h eey 9 w h. h. hou mayest see
 R. 11. 18. Fragrant oils the stiff'd limbs a. Dev-
 den. a. All yages of fraunce ben enoynted at Raynes
 Can'ton. 4 Jesus made clay, and anointed mine
 eyes John 11. 11. Hence Anointer, one who a-
 points, spec. one of a 17th c sect, who anointed people
 before admitting them. †Anointment, the action
 of anointing, document.

Anointed (ānō'ntid), *adj.* ME. [f. prec.
 + -ED.] 1. Smeared or rubbed with oil, etc.
 esp. as a sacred rite, fig. consecrated (rare)
 1597. 2. *adv.* A consecrated one. The Lord's
 Anointed. Christ or the Messiah; also, a king
 by divine right 1529.

Anointing (ānō'nting), ME. [f. as prec. +
 -ING.] 1. The action of oiling the body. 2.
 fig. The application of oil on consecration to an
 office ME. 3. Ointment 1561. Also *antrif.*

Anoli, -is (ānō'li, -is), 1706. [a. native
 name.] *Zool.* A genus of lizards of the Iguana
 family, found in the West Indies.

Anomal, *a.* 1569. [a. Fr. ad L. *anomalus*,
 a. Gr. ἀνώμαλος, f. ἀν + ὁμαλός.] Irregular,
 anomalous 1631. As *adj.* [sc. thing] 1665.

Anomaliped (ānō'māliped), *a.* rare. 1847.
 [f. L. *anomalus* (see ANOMAL) + *ped-* (pes).]
 Having an anomalous foot; having the middle
 toe united to the exterior by three phalanges, and
 to the interior by one only. As *adj.* [sc. bird].

Anomalism (ānō'mālizm), *rare.* 1668. [f.
 Gr. ἀνώματος (see ANOMAL) + -ISM.] Anoma-
 lousness; an example of irregularity.

Anomalist (ānō'mālíst), *rare.* 1860. [f. as
 prec. + -IST.] One who held that language
 was conventional or arbitrary in its origin.

Anomalistic, -al (ānō'mālístik, -āl), *a.*
 1727. [f. as prec. + -IC, + -IAL.] 1. Of or per-
 taining to an anomaly, or anomalist. 2. *Adv.*
 Pertaining to the anomaly or angular distance
 of a planet from its perihelion.

a. Anomalistic year, the time occupied by the earth
 (or other planet) in passing from perihelion to peri-
 helion, which is 365 d. 6 h. 13' 47". *Anomalistic*
month, the time occupied by the moon in passing
 from perigee to perigee, etc.

Anomalo- (ānō'mālo), *comb. form* of Gr.
 ἀνώματος irregular; as in *Anomalognathus*
 [Gr. γνάθος (gnáthos)] *a.*, *Zool.* of or belonging
 to the *Anomalognathus*, an order of birds lacking
 the rectus femoris muscle.

Anomalous (ānō'mālās), *a.* 1646 [f. L.
anomalus (see ANOMAL) + -OUS.] 1. With to:
 Unequal, unconfomtable, incongruous (arch.).
 2. *Simply*: Unconformable to the common
 order; irregular; abnormal 1655.

2. A. Fevers 1667, structure DARWIN, Nouns 1706.
 Hence *Anomalously* *adv.*, -ness.

Anomaly (ānō'mālī), 1571. [ad. L. *anoma-
 lia*, a. Gr. f. ἀνώματος; see ANOMAL.] 1.
 Unevenness, inequality, of condition, motion,
 etc. 2. Irregularity, deviation from the com-
 mon or natural order, exceptional condition or
 circumstance. *concr.* An anomalous thing or
 being, 1664. 3. *Adv.* The angular distance of
 a planet, etc., from its last perihelion or perigee;
 so called because the first irregularities of pla-
 netary motion were discovered in the discre-
 pancy between the actual and the computed
 distance 1669. 4. *Mus.* A small deviation from
 a perfect interval, in tuning instruments with
 fixed notes 1830.

5. Time changes a. into system HILLIARD. There is
 no greater a. in nature than a bird that cannot fly
 DARWIN. The anomalies or irregularities of the [Eng-
 lish] tongue WATTS.

Anomo- (ānō'mō, ānō'mō), *comb. form* of
 Gr. ἀνομος without law, f. ἀ + νόμος.

a. brachiate [Gr. βράχια], *Zool.* *adj.* hav-
 ing gills of irregular structure; *sb.* [sc. crusta-
 cean]; -carpous [Gr. καράπος] *a.*, *Bot.* bearing
 unusual fruit; -dont [Gr. δόντ-] *a.* and *sb.*,
Zool. having irregular or no teeth, applied to a
 genus of fossil reptiles; -phyllous [Gr. φύλλον]
a., *Bot.* having leaves irregularly placed; -rho-
 moid [Gr. ῥομβοειδής], *Cryst.* a. name given to
 varieties of crystalline spars, which always frac-
 ture into irregular rhomboids; -rhomboïdal *a.*
Anomocromery, *rare.* [f. Gr. ἀνομοχρόμης.]

The heo y hat e u ma e a oms of ma er
 are d s m a CUDWORTH

Anomouran (ānō'mōran), *a.*
 877. [f. *Anomoura* (mod. L. f. Gr. ἀνώμαρος +
 -ura) + -AN.] *Zool.* Of the *Anomoura* or stalk-
 eyed crustacea, which have no regular type in the
 abdomen or tail. As *sb.* One of the *Anomoura*.
 Hence *Anom(o)uran a.* having the character of
 the *Anomoura*. var. *Anomourous a.*

Anomy, 1591. [ad. Gr. ἀνομία.] Disregard
 of (divine) law; lawlessness 1735.

Anon (ānō'n), [OE. *an* into one, *on due*
 in one.] 1. In one course, straight on, even
 -ME. 2. *strictly*, Straightway, at once (Occ.
 revived by mod. writers.) 1611. 3. By mis-
 use; Soon, in a little while 1526. 4. Now or
 here again 1528. 5. A response by a servant,
 etc. 'Presently, coming', and later = 'Beg
 your pardon! Sir! Eh?' See ANAN.

1. *Anon to*; even to; = L. *usque ad*. 2. He that
 heareth the word, & a. with joy receiveth it. Matt. xiii.
 23. †*Anon so or as*, as soon as ever [fr. *anastre*
que]. †*Anon after*, after *anon*, directly after. 3.
 †*Till anon*; until by and by. Thou dost me yet but
 little hurt; then wilt a. Temp. ii. ii. 84. 4. Now for
 this Cardinal, a. for another 1600. Ever and anon,
 every now and then L. L. N. ii. 102.

Anonaceous (ānō'nās), *a.* 1852. [f. mod.
 L. *ananas* (cf. ANANAS) + -ACEOUS.] *Bot.* Of
 or pertaining to the pine-apple, and the N.O.
Anonaceae, to which it belongs.

Anonad (ānō'nād), 1847. [f. as prec. +
 -AD.] *Bot.* A plant of the N.O. *Anonaceae*.

Anonym (ānō'nīm), 1812. [a. Fr. *anonyme*
 (also used), ad. Gr. ἀνώνυμος ANONYMOUS.] 1.
 A person who remains nameless. 2. A pseudo-
 nym 1806. Hence †*Anonym* *a.* anonymous
 (rare). *Anonymity*, the state of being anony-
 mous. (Used of an author or writings.) 1829.

Anonymous (ānō'nīmās), *a.* 1601. [f. Gr.
 ἀνώνυμος (f. ἀν + ὄνομα, in *Eol.* ὄνομα) + -OUS.]
 1. Nameless; of unknown name. Also *subst.*
 1603. 2. *transf.* Of unknown or unavowed
 authorship 1675. 3. Illegitimate (rare) 1881.

1. A correspondents STEELS, altars PALEY. 2. An
 a. book EVELYN, pamphlet MORSE, attack BREWSTER.
 Hence *Anonymously* *adv.*, -ness. *Anony-
 muncle* (after L. *anonymicus*), a petty a. writer.

Anophyte (ānō'fīt), 1850. [ad. mod. L.
anophytus, f. Gr. ἀν + φυτόν.] *Bot.* A name
 of the non-vascular acrogens, or mosses, etc.

Anoplothere (ānō'plōthēr), 1815. [a. Fr.,
 f. Gr. ἀνὸπλος + *θηρ*. Also *anoplotherium*.]
Palæont. A Middle Eocene pachydermatous
 quadruped, having no apparent means of de-
 fence. Hence *Anoplotheroid a.* like an a.;
 also used *subst.*

Anopluriform (ānō'plūrīfōrm), *a.* 1816.
 [f. mod. L. *anoplura* (f. Gr. ἀνὸπλος + ὤψα) +
 -IFORM.] *Zool.* Of the form of the *Anoplura*
 (insects having no tail appendage); louse-like.
 †*A nopsy*, 1646. [f. Gr. ἀν + ὤψα; as if ad.
 Gr. ἀνὸψια, not so used.] Want of sight.

Anorexy (ānō'reksī), 1598. [ad. mod. L.
anorexia (also used), a. Gr., f. ἀν + ὀρέγειν.]
Path. Want of appetite. Hence *Anorecticus*
a. without appetite.

Anorgano-logy, 1876 [f. Gr. ἀνόργανος
 + -LOGY; neg. form of ORGANOLGY.] The
 part of Natural Science relating to inorganic
 objects.

Anormal (ānō'rīmāl), *a.* 1835. [a. Fr. *anor-
 mal*, var. of *anomal*, In Eng. taken as f. L. a
 + norma, referred to L. *abnormis*, and refash.
 later *ABNORMAL*.] = *ABNORMAL*.

Anorn, *v.* [ME. *acornne*, a. OFr. *acornne*,
adornare; = L. *adornare*, with A- pref. 2 (an-)
 for A- pref. 7. Confused also with *anorn*, inf.
 of vb. ANOURE.] To deck, dress; = *ADORN*
 1558. To worship. (See ANOURE.) WYCLIF.
 Hence †*Anornment*, adornment.

Anorthic (ānō'rthik), *a.* 1864. [f. Gr. ἀν +
 ὀρθός + -IC.] *Cryst.* Irregular in crystallization;
 called also *trichitic*, etc.

Anorthite (ānō'rthīt), 1833. [f. as prec.
 + -ITE.] *Min.* Lime-feldspar, a mineral occur-
 ring in small trichitic glassy crystals.

Anorthopia, 1849. [mod. L., f. Gr. ἀν +
 ὀρθός + -opia f. ὀψ.] *Path.* Obliquity of vision.

Anorthoscope (ānō'rthō'skōp), 1842. [f.

as p e + σκω] An op a oyl ewng
 d'orted sign es d'awn on a rotating disk.

Anosmia, 1811. [mod. L., f. Gr. ἀν priv. +
 ὀσμή] *Path.* Loss of the sense of smell.

Another (ānō'ther), *a.*, and *pron.* ME [orig.
 an other (often a mother, occas. a other). In
 OE. *oðer* was used alone. See OðER.] 1.
 One more; orig. a second of two; subseq. an
 additional. (Fl. other with sb. understood
 others.) fig. A second in effect; a counterpoise
 to 1577. 2. A different; different in effect
 (const. than, from cataphr.) ME. 3. Contrast
 ed with one. (Esp. in sense 2.) ME.

1. Clarence hath not a day to live RICH. III. i. 1
 150 'You are a,' cries the sergeant Fielding. Such
 another: another of the same sort. fig. Another
 Nelson (mod.). 2. Let a man praise thee, and not
 thine own mouth Prov. xv. 1. 2. Of persons (with
 poss. another's) others: Arte thou he that shall
 come or shall we look for a. Matt. xi. 3. Another's
 knowledge Bacon. He is powe become a man 1582.
 3. One man's meat is a man's poison Prov. Of two
 things only (now the other). Let's go hand in hand,
 not one before a. Com. Err. v. i. 425 One with
 another: (a) all together; (b) taken on the average.
 One another: a compound reciprocal pron. with poss.
 one another's (now each other's) Said of two or more.
 †**Another-gates**, *a.* 1594. [orig. gen. case;
 see GATE.] Of another sort 1693. var. †*Ano-
 ther-gates*.

Ano-therguess, *a.* arch. 1625. [reduction
 of *anothergets* for *ANOTHER-GATES*, -guess is
 misleading.] = *prec*

I wish you ano-thergets wife than Socrates had
 HOWELL var. *Ano-therguise*.

Anotta, *anotto*, *vars.* of ANATTA.

Anou, *sb.* ME. only. [var. of *anour*,
honour. See ANOURE *v.* and HONOUR.]
 Honour, worship.

Anoura (f. Gr. ἀν + ὀύρα.) *Zool.* An order
 of tailless Amphibians, see ANOUREOUS.

Anoure, *v.* ME. [repr. 1. OFr. *anouer* = L.
honorare, 2. *aorer*; = L. *adorare*. See ADORE.
 ANORN.] To adore, worship, or honour. To
 deck (see ANORN). Hence †*Anourement* =
 ADORNMENT.

Anourous (ānō'ras, ānō'ras), *a.* 1836. [f.
 Gr. ἀν + ὀύρα + -OUS.] *Zool.* Tailless, as the
 frog and toad, or (less correctly) the crab.

Anp, *freq.* earlier spelling of AMP.

Ansa (ānsā), *Pl.* *ansae*. Formerly *anse*,
 -s. 1665 [L.] A name applied to the apparent
 ends of Saturn's ring seen projecting like two
 handles beyond the disk.

Anserated (ānsērēted), *adj.* 1678. *Her.*
 Of a cross: Having the extremities cleft and
 terminated in the heads of serpents, eagles, etc.

Anserine (ānsērīn), *a.* 1839. [ad. L. *anser-
 inus*, f. *anser*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of
 the nature of, a goose. 2. Stupid, as the goose
 is errone. supposed to be. So *Anserous a.* 1858.
 †**Anspessa-de**, 1751. [Fr. *l'anspessade*, er-
 ron. ad. It. *lancia spezzata*, broken lance, ap-
 plied orig. to a cavalier, who, on his horse
 being killed under him, was made a petty
 officer in the foot.] An officer in the foot
 below a corporal.

Answer (ānsar), *sb.* [OE. *a n s w a r n*, f.
and- against + **ansar* = swearing.] 1. A reply
 made to a charge; a defence. *spec.* in Law.
 The counter-statement made in reply to a com-
 plaintant's bill of charges ME. 2. A reply to an
 objection; a reply in writing or debate, setting
 forth arguments opposed to those previously
 advanced 1534. 3. A reply to a question. (The
 common use) OE. 4. A reply to an appeal,
 address, remark, letter, etc., a response, re-
 joinder ME. 5. The solution of a problem 1592.
 6. A practical reply; anything done in return.
 In *Frere*, the return hit 1535. 7. *Mus.* A
 re-echoing or reproduction of sounds 1869.

1. To dampen a man with-out answers CHAUCER.
 2. An a. to the Protest of the Free Church 1846.
 3. Grim and swart *Beowulf*. I will be a fool in ques-
 tion, hoping to be the wiser by your a. *All's Well*
 ii. ii. 42. 4. I called my servant, and he gave me no
 answer Job xiv. 15. There must be a. to his doubt
 TENNYSON. 5. The a. was a volley of musketry
 DARWIN. Hence *Answerless a.* having no a.;
 having no possible a. (rare).

Answer, *v.* [OE. *andswarian*, deriv. of *sb.*
andswaru (see *prec*). For sense-development
 cf. Gr. ἀποκρισθαι and L. *respondere*] L.

o (Ger. Köln). o (fr. pen). h (Ger. Muller). u (fr. duae). v (curl). ē (ēo) (there). ē (ā) (win). ē (fr. faire). ē (lit, fern, earth).

To answer to a charge. 1. *intr.* To speak in reply to a charge, defend oneself. OE.; with *for*. To answer charges in regard to ME. 2. *intr.* To speak or undertake responsibility for ME. To guarantee. Const. for 1723. 3. *trans.* To make a defence against; hence, to justify (*arch.*) 1552. 4. To reply to, meet an objection or argument ME. 5. To meet practically, atone for; esp. *intr.* Const. for ME. 6. To satisfy a pecuniary claim, pay, hence, to be sufficient for (a liability) 1581. 7. To repay, recoup 1587. 8. To fulfil (wishes, etc.) 1633; to suit 1714. 9. *intr.* (*ellipt.*) To serve the purpose, succeed. Also: To turn out (well or ill). 1733.

1. To a at the bar of public opinion (*mod.*) We that have good wits, have much to a for A. Y. L. v. 1. 13. 2. When Miss Browning 'answered for' Miss Phoebe gave up doubting Miss Gaskill. 3 To a the stealing of a cap Marlowe. 4 To an argument 1526, Forgeries 1635, a protest (*mod.*) Locke (*mod.*) 5. Grievousness hath Caesar answered for it *Jul. C.* iii. 85. 6. His fortunes cannot a his expense 1602. To a fine 1770. 8. I shall a your hopes Watson, expectations 1878. 9. It answered as a speculation Froude.

II. To answer a question, etc. 1. To speak or write in reply to a question, remark, etc.; also, To reply to an implied question OE. 2. Coupled with *say*. (A Hellenism of the N. T.) *arch.* OE. 3. *trans.* or *absol.* To solve a problem put as a question in an examination. 4. To answer to a name; to answer when addressed by the name; to have the name of 1599. 5. To say or sing antiphonally 1611. 6. To make a responsive sound, as an echo ME. 7. To reply favourably. Cf. 18 1593. 8. To reply to a knock, bell, or other practical request or signal 1597.

1. To a their question directly Dr. Fox. No man was able to a him a word *Matth.* xxi. 46. 1 a. to that name *Mich. Adv. v.* iv. 73. 6. The woods shall a, and their echoing *Penn.* 7. Doubt not ye the Gods have answered *Tennyson*.

III. To correspond. 1. *trans.* To act in conformity with, to obey, esp. of a ship: *To answer the helm.* 1610. 2. *intr.* To act in sympathy with 1682; *trans.* to repeat 1599. 3. To give back in kind 1576. 4. *intr.* To correspond with (in any respect) Const. to ME. *trans.* To come up to 1789.

1. I come to a thy best pleasure *Tenp.* i. ii. 190. 2. Five answers five *Shaks.* 3. Able to answer feast with feast 1601. 4. I wish she had answered her picture as well *Shakspeare*.

Answerable (a'nsə'rabl̩), *a.* 1548. [f. ANSWER *v.* and *sb.* + ABLE.] 1. Liable to be called to account, responsible. 2. Such as responds to demands, etc.; suitable (*arch.*) 1571. 3. Corresponding, accordant (*arch.*) 1580; proportional, commensurate (*ib.*) 1617, equivalent, adequate to (*arch.*) 1581. 4. *pass.* Able to be answered (*rare*) 1697.

1. He was a with his head, if [etc.] 1781. A. to the power which appointed him FREEMAN, for what we do *NEWMAN*. 2. Her treatment was not a to her merits *RICHARDSON*. 3. With a thickness a to their height *Beverly*. Revenue not a to its necessary expenditure *Wentworth*. Hence ANSWERABLENESS, correspondency (*arch.*); responsibility. ANSWERABLY *adv.* in an answerable manner (*absol.* or with *to*).

Answerer (a'nsə'ra), 1511 [f. ANSWER + ER¹]. 1. One who replies to a charge, argument, etc. 1533. 2. One who replies to a question or appeal 1536. 73. One responsible—1539.

Ant (ænt). Pl. *ants*. [OE. *āmetē*, *ēmetē*; whence *amete*, *amte*, *ante* (cf. account for account), *ant*; also *emete*, EMMET. *Ant* is the more literary form.] 1. A small social insect of the Hymenopterous order, celebrated for its industry; an emmet, a pismire. 2. White ant: A destructive social insect of the Neuropterous order, also called Termite 1729.

Go to the Ant *Wycl. ampte*, *amte*, *Coverd.* Emmet, thou sluggard *Prov.* vi. 8. *Comh.* a-beat, the great ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*; -catcher = ANT-TROUSER, -eggs, ants' eggs, the larvæ of ants (a favourite food of young pheasants); -fly, a winged ant; -heap, -hill, -hillock, the mound raised over an ant's nest; -rice, the grains of *Aristida oligantha*, harvested by ants; -worm, the larvæ of the ant.

Ant, obs. form of AUNT, and of AND.

Ant (ænt), contraction of *are nē*, *are not* 1706; colloq. for *am not*; also illiterate or dial for *is not*, *have or has not*. Cf. AIN'T.

†Ant (ænt). Var. of *ant*, prop. 'on it', but freq. = *o'* 'of it'. 1589. See ON.

Ant, *pref.*, short f. ANTI- 'against', bef. vowels, and *h*.

-ant, *suffix*, a Fr. *-ant*. —L. *-antem*, *-antem*, *-antem*, pres. pple. ending (see -ENT), sometimes ad. *-antem* only. Fr. words in *-ant*, repr some L. *-ant*, some L. *-ent*, *-int*, became after adoption in Eng. *-au nt*, and again *-ant* with change of stress. Some have since been refash. with *-ent* after L., as *pendant*, *-ent*, etc. Hence, much inconsistency and uncertainty in the spelling.

-ant, a corruption of *-an*, due to confusion of *-an*, *-and*, *-ant*, as in *phasant*, *truant*, *tyrant*, etc.

Anta (ænti). Usa. in pl. *antæ*. 1751. [L. (pl. only), ? f. *ante*. Cf. ANTES.] *Arch.* A square pillar on either side of a door, or at the corner of a building.

Antacid (æntæ'sid), *a.* 1732. [f. ANT- + ACID.] Corrective of acidity, esp. in the stomach. As *sb.* A remedy for, or preventive of, acidity. var. Antiacid.

Antacid (æntæ'sid), *a.* 1853. [f. ANT- + ACRID.] Corrective of acidity in the secretions.

Antæ; see ANTA.

Antagonism (æntæ'gɒniz̩m) 1838. [ad. Gr. *ἀνταγωνισμός*, see ANTAGONIZE.] 1. The mutual resistance of two opposing forces, physical or mental, active opposition to a force. Const. between two things; to, against, with a thing. 2. An opposing force or principle 1840. 3. As if resulting from mighty and equal antagonisms Dr. Quincey. var. **Antagony**. *Mitt.*

Antagonist (æntæ'gɒnist) 1599. [ad. L. *antagonista*, ad. Gr. *ἀνταγωνιστής*, f. *ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι*; see ANTAGONIZE.] 1. One who contends with another in any contest; an opponent, an adversary; an impersonal agent acting in opposition 1711. 2. *Phys.* A muscle which counteracts another 1705. 3. Used attrib. as *sb.*, or adj. = ANTAGONISTIC 1697. 4. Satan A. of Heaven's Almighty King *Mitt.* P. L. v. 387. Make what good use our A makes of this conclusion *Pyrrhus*. Fire and air act as antagonists in boiling 1794.

Antagonistic, -al (æntæ'gɒnistik, -āl), *a.* 1632. [f. *prec.* + IC + -AL.] Of the nature of an ANTAGONIST 1, 2. Hence Antagonistically *adv.*

Antagonize (æntæ'gɒniz̩), *v.* 1634. [ad. Gr. *ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι*, f. *ἀνταγωνίζω*; see AGON.] 1. *trans.* To compete with, rival. 2. To act in antagonism to, contend with, oppose actively 1742, in U.S. used of forces not of the same kind, e.g. a person may antagonize (i.e. oppose) a bill 1882. 3. *Phys.* To counteract the action of, hence, to neutralize 1833. 4. *intr.* To act in antagonism 1861. 5. *trans.* To render antagonistic 1882. Hence Antagonized *pt.* a. (sense 5). Antagonizer. *Phys.* (rare) = ANTAGONIST 2. Antagonizing *pt.* a. acting in opposition, mutually opposing.

Antalgic (æntæ'ldʒik), *a.* 1753 [f. ANT- + Gr. *ἀλγος* + IC.] *Med.* Tending to prevent or mitigate pain 1775. As *sb.* = ANODYNE.

Antalkali (æntæ'lkali), 1834. [f. ANT- + ALKALI.] *Med.* Anything which counteracts the action of an alkali, esp. in the system. Hence Antalkaline *a.* and *sb.*

Antambulacral (æntæ'mbulæ'kræl, -æ'kræl), *a.* Also anti-amb. 1870. [f. ANT- + AMBULACRAL.] *Zool.* Opposite to what is ambulacral, as the upper side of a star-fish.

Antanaclassis. ? *Obs.* 1646. [L., a. Gr. *ἀντανάκλασις*, f. *ἀντι* + *ἀνάντα*.] *Rhet.* 1. Repeating a word in a different or even contrary sense 1657. 2. A returning to the matter after a parenthesis (J.) 1646.

1. 'That Abraham against hope believed in hope' is an A. MANTON

Antanagoge, 1889. [f. ANT- + Gr. *ἀντανάγω*.] *Rhet.* Retorting a charge when unable to answer it. (Now only in Dicts.)

Antaphrodisiac (æntæ'frɒdɪ'siæk), *a.* 1742. [f. ANT- + Gr. *ἀφροδισιάς*, f. *Ἀφροδίτη*.] Tending to counteract venereal desire. As *sb.* [sc. *medicine*, etc.] 1753.

Antaphroditic (æntæ'frɒdɪ'tik), *a.* 1706 [f. ANT- + Gr. *Ἀφροδίτη* + IC.] Of use against

venereal disease 1755. *sb.* 1. [sc. *medicine*.] 72. = ANTAPHRODISIAC 1719.

Antapoplectic (æntæ'pɒplektik), *a.* 1697 [f. ANT- + APOPLECTIC.] *Med.* Tending to prevent or cure apoplexy. *†sb.* [sc. *medicine*.] 1753. **†Antarchy**. *rare*. 1656. [ad. mod.L. *antarchia*, f. Gr. *ἀντι* + *ἀρχή*, f. *ἀρχω* in *ἀρχω*.] Opposition to government.

Antarctic (æntæ'ktik), *a.* [ME. *antiartyk*, a. OFr. ad. L. *antarticus*, a. Gr. *ἀνταρκτικός*, f. *ἀντι* + *ἀρκτικός*, f. *ἀρκτος* the Bear. Also *ἀνταρκ*, after the orig. Eng. spelling.] 1. Opposite to the arctic, pertaining to the south polar regions, southern. 72. *fig.* Contradictory, antipodean—1711. As *sb.* [The adj. used *ellipt.*] The south pole, or the regions adjacent ME.

1. *Antarctic Pole*, the South Pole of earth or heavens. *A Circle*, the parallel of 66° 32' south. A form 1881.

Antarthritic (æntæ'θɪrɪ'tik), *a.* 1706. [f. ANT- + ARTHRITIC.] *Med.* Tending to prevent or relieve gout 1775. *sp.* [sc. *medicine*.] 1706.

Antasthmatic (æntæ'stɪmætɪk), *a.* 1681. [f. ANT- + ASTHMATIC.] *Med.* Tending to prevent or relieve asthma. As *sb.* [sc. *medicine*.]

Antatrophic (æntæ'trɒfɪk), *a.* 1811. [f. ANT- + ATROPHIC.] *Med.* Tending to counteract atrophy. Also as *sb.*

Ante, obs. f. ANT and AUNT.

Ante, L. *prep.* and *adv.* used in composition with vbs., vbl. sbs., other sbs., and adjs. derived from phrases, as *ante-mundane*, f. *ante-mundum* + *ant*.

A. *obs.* (Main stress on *ante*, a *nichapei*) 1. Of position. *usa* = A smaller introductory — as a. *por-tico* — stomach; also *bathe*, an apartment opening into the bath, *church* = A *chap* — nave, the western part of a divided nave. *number*, the preceding number. (Since 1600.) 2. Of time or order = A previous —, or A something previous to —, *pre-dicament*, *taste*; also *eternity*, the quality of having existed from all eternity, *noon*, the forenoon. (Since 1600.)

B. *adv.* (Main stress not on *ante*, *ante-natal*, *ante-natal*. *Usa* of 19th c.) 1. *Position* = Before, in front of —; a. *caecal*, before the *caecum*, *antial*, *prelatory*; *pectoral*, in front of the breast. 2. Of time or order = Occurring or existing in the time before (a fact etc. implied or e. pressed); a. with adj. ending -*baptismal*; *Christian*; *historic*; *pentateuchal*, before breakfast; *judicial*, taking place before judgment, *Mosaic*; *Norman*, *nuptial*; *patriarchal*, existing before the patriarchs, *posthumous*, posthumous (postcedently), but written before; *reformational*. b. with *sb.*, forming attrib. phr. *communion*, *reformation*, *war*. In this sense *ante* varies with *pro*.

Ante, *freq.* earlier spelling of ANTI-

†Ante-acted, *pt.* a. *rare*. 1607. [f. L. *ante-act*, *ante-act* in a questionable compound.] Previously done or spent — 1600.

Anteal (ænti'al), *a.* *rare*. 1852. [f. L. *ante*.] Pertaining to what is in front.

†Ante-ambulo. 1609 [L., f. *ante* + *ambulo*.] *freq.* in 17th c. | One whose business it is to walk in front, an usher.

Ant-eater. 1764. 1. A group of the *Edentata* having long thread-like viscid tongues. They comprise the Ant-eaters proper (*Myrmecophaga*) of S. America, the Sealy Ant-eaters (*Mastomys*), and the Aardvark (*Oryzomys*). 2. The Aculeated, or Porcupine Ant-eater (*Echidna*), found in Australia 1808. 3. A bird, the ANT-TIRUSH 1827.

Antecedaneous, *a.* 1630 [f. mod.L. *antecedaneus*, f. *antecedere*, see ANEQUOUS.] Preliminary or previous.

Antecede (ænti'si'd), *v.* *arch.* 1624. [ad. L. *antecedere*, f. *ante* + *cedere*.] 1. To go before, in time, place, or rank; to surpass. 2. *intr.* To go or come before 1623.

Antecedence (ænti'si'dəns), 1535 [f. L. *antecedentia*, see next.] 1. The action or fact of going before, priority 1651. 72. That which goes before, *sp.* an antecedent, a premiss 1535. 3. *Astr.* A motion from east to west, retrograde motion 1659.

Antecedency (ænti'si'dəns), 1598. [ad. L. *antecedentia*, f. *antecedentem*, see ANTECEDE.] 1. The quality or condition of being antecedent. 72. An antecedent state of things; in pl. = ANTECEDENT 5. — 1743.

Antecedent (ænti'si'dənt), *sb.* ME. [a. Fr. *antécédent* (see next). Cf. L. *antecedens*.] 1. A thing or circumstance which goes before in

time or order, often also implying causal relation with its consequent 1612. Hence **2. Logic.** (Opp. to *consequent*.) The statement upon which any consequence logically depends, hence, the premisses of a syllogism (*obs*); the first part of a conditional proposition ME. **3. Gram.** The substantive to which a following (*esp.* a relative) pronoun refers ME. **4. Math.** The first of two terms between which a ratio is expressed, the first and third in a series of four proportionals 1570. **5. pl.** The events of a person's past history, also used of institutions, etc. 1841. **16 lit** = ANTE-AMBULO -1632.

1 Circumstances governed by a long chain of antecedents BUCKLE. **2** You have shown us the *ant*, now let us have the *ergo* 1857. **3** They will sift what the French call their antecedents 1841.

Antecedent (ænti'si dēnt), *a.* 1543 [a. Fr., ad L. *antecedentem*; see ANTECEDE.] **1.** Preceding, in time or order. Also with *to*, *unto*, and quasi-*adverb*. **2. clipp.** Previous to investigation; presumptive, *a. priore* 1794.

1 A period *a.* to all contemporary records 1878. **2** The improbability of miracles. 1859. Hence **Antecedently** *adv.* before in time or causality, *a. priore*.

Antecele, *v. rare*. 1635 [ad L. *antecele*]. **To excel** -1642.

Antecessor (ænti'se'sar, ænti-). ME. [a. MFr. *antecessur*, refresh of *antecessur*, after L. *antecessorem*; see ANCESSOR.] **1.** One who goes before (*esp.* in office); a predecessor, *tan* ancestor -1660. **2.** A professor of civil law 1751. **3. pl.** One of the advanced guard of an army 1753.

1 Our fathers and Antecessors of olde tyme Ld. BERNERS.

Antechamber (ænti'tʃəmbər). Impropr. *anti*- 1656. [a. Fr. *antichambre*, *f. anti* for *ante* + *chambre*, after It.] **1.** A room leading to the chief apartment, in which visitors wait, *orig.* the room admitting into the (royal) bed-chamber. Also *fig* and *transf.*

Ante-chapel (ænti'tʃepəl). 1703. [f. ANTE + CHAPEL.] A university term for the outer part at the west end of a chapel.

Antedate (æntidē'ti), *sb.* 1580 [f. ANTE + DATE *sb.*] A date affixed or assigned, earlier than the actual date. **2. fig.** Anticipation 1624.

Antedate (æntidē'ti), *v.* 1587 [f. *prec. sb.*; cf. *date*.] **1.** To affix or assign an earlier than the true date to. **2.** To carry back to an earlier time 1600. **3.** To accelerate 1640. **4.** To precede in date 1664. **5.** To anticipate 1611.

1 To a letter 1858, a vow 1631. **2** By Reading a Man does as it were A. his Life J. COLLIER. **3.** A fight of his Mother antedated his nativity FULLER. **5** Antedating My Lord's command 1611.

Antediluvial (æntidilū'vial), *a. rare*. 1823. [f. ANTE + diluvium + AL.] Older than the Flood. Hence **Antediluvially** *adv.*

Antediluvian (æntidilū'vian), *a.* 1646. [f. as *prec* + AN.] **1.** Existing before the Noachian deluge 1657. **2.** Referring to the period before the Flood 1645. **3.** Of the sort which obtained before the Flood 1698. **4.** Very antiquated. (Disparaging) 1726. **5. sb.** [The adj. used *absol.*] One who lived before the Flood; *fig.* one who is very old 1684.

1 The *a.* language HARTLEY. **3.** An *a.* lease of life 1846. **4.** A sorry *a.* makeshift of a building LAMB. **Antefact**, *rare*. 1623. [ad L. *antefactum*] A thing done before.

Confession was of antefacts, not post facts FULLER.

Antefix (æntifiks). Usu. in *pl.* 1832. [ad L. *antefixum* (also used, *pl. -a*).] Ornaments on the eaves and cornices of ancient buildings, to conceal the ends of the tiles, also ornamental heads, etc., making the spouts from the gutters. Hence **Antefixal** *a.*

Anteflexed, *ppl. a. rare* 1872 [f. ANTE + L. *flex*, *flexere* + ED.] Bent forward; *spec* of the uterus. Hence **Anteflexion**, a bending forward; *spec.* of the uterus (*rare*).

Antefurca (æntifjū'kə). 1826. [mod L., *f. I. ante* + *furca*.] *Ent.* In cockroaches, an internal forked projection from the sternal wall of the anterior somite of the thorax.

Antelation, *rare* 1553. [ad med. L. *antelationem*.] Precedence -1623.

Antelope (æntilə'p). ME. [a. OFr. *antelope* ad L. *ant(h)ilopus*, Gr. ἀνθόλυπος of unkn.

origin and meaning.] Any species of the deer-like ruminant genus *Antelope* (Pallas), characterized by cylindrical, annulated horns, and the possession of a lachrymal sinus, and grouped as *True Antelopes*, *Bush A.*, *Caprine A.*, and *Bovine A.* The name is now pop. associated with the first. Also *altrū*.

The Gr., L., and OFr antelope was a creature haunting the banks of the Euphrates, very savage, hard to catch, and having long saw-like horns. This is the heralid animal.

The *a.* and wolfe both fiers and fell SPENSER *F. Q.* l. vi. 26. To the group of true Antelopes also belong the Gazelle CARPENTER.

Antelucan (æntilū'kən), *a.* 1654. [ad L. *antelucanus*, *f. ante* + *luc* (-*luc*)] Of or pertaining to the hours before dawn.

Antemeridian (æntimē'ridiən), *a. rare* 1656. [f. L. *phr. ante meridiem*; see -AN.] Of or belonging to the forenoon.

Antemetec (æntimē'tik), *a.* 1706 [f. ANT- + EMETIC.] Tending to check vomiting. Also as *sb.* [*sc. medicine*.]

Antemundane (æntimv'ndēn), *a.* 1731 [f. ANTE- + L. *mundus*, after *mundane*.] Existing or occurring before the creation of the world.

Antemural, *Obs.* 1774. [ad L. *antemurale*, *f. ante* + *murus*.] A strong high wall with turrets, called also the *barbican*.

Antenatal (æntinātāl), *a.* 1817. [f. ANTE- + NATAL.] Happening or existing before birth.

Antenna (æntē'nā). Pl. -æ, occas. -as. 1698. [a. L. *antenna* a sail-yard, used as tr. Gr. κενταύρι 'horns' of insects by Theod. Gaza (died 1478).] **Zool.** A sensory organ, occurring in pairs on the heads of insects and crustacea, pop. called *horns* or *feelers*. **2. Bot.** Two long processes in the male flower of certain orchids, which when touched eject the pollinium from the flower 1862. **3. A wireless aerial** 1902.

1. The antennae are organs of touch HUXLEY. Hence **Antennal**, *Ante* many *adjs.* of, relating to, or of the nature of antennae. **Antenniferous** *a.* bearing antennae. **Antenniform *a.* of the form of antennae.**

Antennule (æntē'nāl), 1845 [dim of ANTENNA.] **Zool.** A tiny organ of the nature of an antennae. Hence **Antennular**, *-y a.* of the nature of small antennae.

Ante-orbital (ænti'pɔ:biāl), *a.* Also *anti*- 1839 [f. ANTE + ORBIT.] *Phys.* Situated in front of the eyes.

Antepagment (æntipægmēt). 1678. [ad L. *antepagmentum* (also used, *pl. -a*), *f. ante* + *pagmentum*.] *Arch.* One of the jambs or moulded architraves of a door.

Antepaschal, *a. rare*. 1660. [f. ANTE + L. *pascha* + AL.] Coming before the Passover, or before Easter.

Antepast. Also *anti*- 1590. [f. ANTE- + L. *pastus*, *f. pascere*, cf. *repast*.] **1.** A whet taken before a meal; also, a foretaste. **2.** An *a.* of the odium they were to incur H. WALPOLE.

Antependium (æntipēndiəm). Often *anti*- 1696. [L., *f. ante* + *pendere*.] A covering for the front of the altar, used in R.C. and some Anglican churches, occas. used for **FRONTAL**.

Antepenult (æntipēnult), *a.* and *sb.* 1585 [abbrev. of next.] = ANTEPENULTIMATE.

Antepenultima (æntipēnultimā), 1581. [L. (*sc. syllaba*), *f. ante* + *penultima* last but one. Formerly with Eng. *pl. in -s*.] *Pros.* The last syllable but two of a word.

Antepenultimate (-ultimēt), *a.* 1727 [f. L. *antepenultimus*, after *ultimate*.] The last but two. Orig. of syllables; but extended to order in place or time. 1730. Also as *sb.* 1727.

Antephialtic (ænti'ephialtik), *a.* 1853. [ad mod. L. *antephialticus*, *f. Gr. ἀντι-ἐπιάλτης* nightmare.] *Med.* Good against the nightmare. Also as *sb.*

Antepileptic (æntipilēptik), *a.* 1656. [f. ANT- + EPILEPTIC.] *Med.* Good against epilepsy. Also as *sb.*

Anteport, *rare*. 1644. [ad It. *antiporta*, *f. anti* = L. *ante* + *porta*.] **1.** An outer gate or door. **2.** A hanging in front of a door -1669.

Anteposition (æntipōzi'shən), *rare*. 1753 [f. L. *antepone*; cf. *position*.] The placing of anything in front, *esp.* (*Gram*) of a word which normally follows.

Antepandial, *a.* 1847. [f. ANTE- + *pandium*.] Before-dinner.

Anterior (ænti'riəl), *a.* 1611. [a L, *f. ante*, cf. Fr. *antérieur*.] **1.** Of place. **2.** Fore more to the front; opp. to *posterior*. **3.** Of time, etc. Preceding, former, earlier 1794. Also with *to*. (Thus *anterior* is comparative in sense, but not in const.) 1728. Hence **Anteriority**, the quality of being *a.* **Anteriorly** *adv.*

Antero, Eng. comb. *f.* assumed L. **anterus*, positive of **ANTERIOR**, = Front, fore.

a-frontal, pertaining to the front part of the forehead, -**parietal**, belonging to the front of the parietal or side plates of the skull; -**posterior**, front and back, forward and backward.

Ante-room (ænti'ru:m), 1762. [after Fr. *antichambre*.] A room before, or forming an entrance to, another.

Antes (æntis), *sb. pl.* 1789. [cf. Fr. *antias*, ad L. *antias*.] *Arch.* = **ANTRON**.

A-ntescript, *rare*. 1831 [after *postscript*] A note written in front or on the top of a letter etc.; also, The whole letter before the postscript.

Antestature, 1706. [a Fr, *f. L. ante* + *statura*, *f. stat*, *stare*.] A small intrenchment, raised in haste, to dispute the rest of the ground, when the enemy has gained part.

Ante-temple (æntitēmp'l), 1703 [ad med. L. *antetemplum*, tr. Gr. πρόναος PRONAOS.] The portico of a church or of an ancient temple, occas. = *ante-nave* (see ANTE-).

Antethem (ænti'them), 1494. [f. THEME, *a.* *Thème* = L. *thema*, *a.* Gr. θέμα + *ἀντι* or *L. ante*.] Not found in med L or OFr. The text prefixed to a sermon as its theme or motto -1561.

Antetype (æntitēip), 1612. [f. ANTE + TYPE.] A preceding type, an earlier example.

Anteversion (æntivē'shən), 1853 [ad L. *anteversionem*.] = ANTEFLEXION.

Anteverter (æntivē'ter), *v.* 1649. [ad L. *antevertere*, *f. ante* + *vertere*.] **1.** To avert beforehand -1677. **2.** To turn forward 1870. Hence **Anteverterd** *ppl. a.* = ANTEFLEXED.

Anth-, Gr. *ἀνθ*, comb. form of *ἀντι* (see ANTI-) bef. an aspirate. Often in mod. scientific wds, *anti*, as in *anthelix*, *anti-helix*.

Anthelion (ænthi'liən, ænthi-), Pl. -a. 1670 [late Gr. ἀνθῆλιον, neut. for ἀντήλιον, *f. ἀντι* + *ἥλιος*.] A luminous ring or nimbus seen surrounding the shadow of the observer's head projected on a cloud or fog-bank opposite the sun.

Anthelix; see ANTI-HELIX.

Anthelmintic (ænthelmin'tik), *a.* 1684. [f. ANTH- + Gr. *ἐλμυνθ* (-*ἐλμυνθ*) + IC.] *Med.* Of use against intestinal worms. Also as *sb.* 1706.

Anthem (ænthēm), *sb.* [OE. *antefn* (e, a Rom. **antefnā* = late L. *antifona*, for *antiphona*, *a.* Gr. ἀντιφώνη; see ANTIPHON. The development in Eng. was *ante-fne*, *ante-fne*, *ante-mne*, *a. nūm*, *a. nūm*, *a. nūm*, *a. nūm*.] **1.** A composition, in prose or verse, sung antiphonally, an ANTIPHON. *Obs* or *arch* OE. **2.** A composition in unmeasured prose (usu. from the Scriptures or Liturgy) set to music for sacred use ME. **3.** *Woolsey* in poetry. Any song of praise or gladness. Also used of the Eng. National Anthem (techn. a *hymn*), 1591.

1. Continuing until an Anthymne was sung LESTRANGE. **2.** For my voice, I have lost it with hallowing and singing of Anthemes SHAKS. **3.** Thy plaintive *a.* fades Past the near meadows KEATS.

Anthem (ænthēm), *v.* 1628. [f. the *sb.*; cf. *to chant*, etc.] *trans.* To celebrate in an anthem. **Anthemy** (ænthēmi) *rare*. 1880. [f. Gr. ἀνθε- (ἀνθος).] Also as L. *anthemna*.] *Bot* A flower-cluster of any kind.

Anther (ænthər), 1791. [a. Fr. *anthère*, and mod L. *anthera*, in cl. L. a medicine extracted from flowers', *a.* Gr. ἀνθήρα part. of ἀνθηρος, *f. ἀνθ* (-*ἀνθος*).] *Bot.* That part of the stamen containing the pollen, which when mature is shed forth for the fertilization of the ovary.

Comb. *a.* -**dust**, pollen; -**valve**, the opening by which the pollen is shed. Hence **Antheral** *a.* **Antheriferous** *a.* bearing **Antheriform** *a.* shaped. **Antherless** *a.* without anthers. **Antherogenous** *a.* produced or developed from anthers, as petals in a double rose. **Antheroid** *a.* anther-like in appearance or functions.

Antheridium (ænthēridiəm), 1854. [mod

L. f. anthera. Bot. Oblong or globular sperm cells found in *Cryptogams*, answering to the anthers of flowering plants. Hence **Antherial** *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an *a. f. Antherial*. Also **antherine**. 1710. [*f. Gr. ἀνθήριος*.] A kind of poplin ~1739.

Antherozooid, -zooid. 1854. [*f. L. anthēr + zoōn*.] Bot. One of the minute moving bodies in the anthidia of cryptogams. Hence **Antherozooidal**, -zooidal *a.*

Anthesis (æn'thesis). 1835. [*Gr. f. ἀνθή-ειν*.] Full bloom.

Anthine, *a.* 1635. [*ad. L. anthinus, a. Gr. f. ἀνθός*.] Derived from or flavoured with flowers. As *sb.* (= *L. anthinum mel.*) Honey, oil, or wine flavoured with flowers.

Antho- (æn'thō, -o, -ā, -ē), comb. form, *f. Gr. ἀνθός* flower.

antho-bian [*Gr. βίος*] *a.*, Bot. an animal (*esp.* a beetle) living in or feeding on flowers; -**carpous** [*Gr. -καρπός*] *a.*, Bot. of or pertaining to the *Anthocarpus* (Lindley), fruits composed of flowers and fruit proper blended into a mass, as in the pine-apple; -**cephalous** [*Gr. -κεφαλος*] *a.*, having a flower-like head; -**cyanin** [*Gr. κυανός*], also -**cyan**, -**cyan**, the blue colouring matter in plants; -**graphy** [*Gr. -γραφία*] *a.*, Bot. the scientific description of flowers, *ditto* [*Gr. λόγος*].

Anthol. a name for certain fossil plants resembling flowers; *Met.* a variety of Amphibolite; **Anthyllus** [*Gr. ἀνθός*], Bot. a retrograde metamorphosis of a flower, in which parts normally combined are separated. -**mania** [*Gr. μανία*], an extravagant passion for flowers, -**phore** [*Gr. -φορος*].

Anth. the stalk which in some flowers raises the receptacle above the calyx, -**phorous** [*see prec.*] *a.*, flower-bearing; -**sidite** [*Gr. σιδίτης*], *Min.* a hydrous silicate of iron occurring in feathery flowers; -**sperm** [*Gr. σπέρμα*], Bot. a little coloured concretion scattered in the tissue of certain Fucoids; -**taxy** [*Gr. τάξις*], Bot. arrangement of flowers according to their inflorescence; -**xanthine** [*Gr. ξανθός*], now called *xanthophyll*.

Anthoid, *a.* 1859. [*f. Gr. ἀνθός + εἶδος*.] Flower-like.

Anthology (æn'thɒlədʒi). 1640. [*ad. L. anthologia, a. Gr. f. ἀνθός + λογία, f. λέγειν*.] 1. A collection of the flowers of verse, i. e. small choice poems, *esp.* epigrams, orig. applied to the Gr. collections so called. 2. Any other literary collection 1856. 3. A collection of flowers' (*j.*) 1755. 4. A hymnal [= *Gr. ἀνθολόγιον*] 1775. 5. A treatise on flowers. [*Cf. zoology, etc.*, also in Fr.] ~1706.

1. Anthologies are sickly things 1851. Hence **Anthological** *a.* treating of flowers; or of relating to a literary Anthology, the compiler of an *a.*

Anthony (St.), the patron saint of swineherds, to whom one of each litter was usually vowed. Hence **pop. Anthony** = the smallest pig of a litter. **Anthony's** or **St. Anthony's** fire, a popular name of erysipelas (from the tradition that those who sought his intercession recovered from that distemper in 1203).

He will follow him like a St. Anthony's Pig 1753. **Anthood** (ænt'hud). 1879. [*L. ANT + hood*.] Ant nature; ants collectively.

Anthophyllite (æn'thɒfɪlɪt, -fɪlɪt). 1843. [*f. mod. L. anthophyllum clove*.] *Min.* A variety of hornblende, so called from its colour. Hence **Anthophyllitic** *a.*

Anthos. 1585. [*a. Gr.*] Rosemary, 'the flower' par excellence.

Anthozoa (æn'thɒzə), *sb.* pl. ? Obs. 1851. [*mod. L., f. Gr. ἀνθός + ζῷον*.] Zool. Another name for Actinozoa, including sea-anemones, coralline, polypes, etc. Hence **Anthozoic** *a.*

Anthozooid. 1877. [*f. Gr. ἀνθός + zoōn*.] Zool. An individual animalcule of a compound Zoophyte.

Anthra. Chem. Abbrev. of *Anthracen*, stem of ANTHRACENE, forming compound names of Anthracene derivatives, as anthraquinone, C₁₄H₁₀O₂, obtained by oxidation of anthracene, crystallizing in pale yellow needles. It is the source of artificial alizarin.

Anthracene (æn'thræsin). 1863. [*f. Gr. ἀνθραξ- (of) coal + -ENE*.] Chem. A complex hydrocarbon, C₁₄H₁₀, obtained from coal-tar. It

belongs to the Benzol group. Also *anthracen*, as in *Anthracene Red*, artificial alizarin. var. **Anthracin**.

Anthracis (æn'thræsis), *a.* 1881. [*f. as prec. + -IS*.] Of or pertaining to anthrax. Hence **Anthraciform** *a.* having the form or appearance of anthrax, so **Anthracoid** *a.*

Anthracite (æn'thræsit). 1601. [*ad. L. anthracites, a. Gr. f. as prec.*] 1. A stone described by Pliny, perh. hydrophane ~1750. 2. The non-luminous variety of coal, called also Glance Coal, Blind Coal and Stone Coal. Also *anthrac*. 1812. Hence **Anthraciferous** *a.* yielding *a.* Anthracite *a.* of, pertaining to, or resembling, *a.* Anthracism, the anthracitic condition (of coal) Anthracitous *a.* containing or characterized by *a.*

Anthracometer (ænt'hræk'omɪtɪr). 1847 [*f. Gr. ἀνθραξ- (ἀνθραξ) + - (ο)ΜΕΤΕΡ*.] An instrument for measuring the carbonic acid in a mixture. Hence **Anthracometric** *a.*

Anthraconite (æn'thræk'ɒnɪt). 1843. [*f. as prec. + -ITE*.] *Min.* Von Moll's name for common black marble and the black lustrous limestones called swinstones or stinkstones.

Anthracothere (æn'thræk'ɒθɪr). 1833. [*ad. mod. L. anthracotherium (also used), f. as prec. + θήριον*.] A pachyderm quadruped whose remains occur in Tertiary lignites and coal.

Anthracoxen (æn'thræk'sɛn). 1863. [*f. as prec. + ξένος*.] So called as being a foreign substance in coal. *Min.* A brownish-black resin-like substance, occurring in amorphous masses which alternate with layers of coal, in the coalbeds of Bohemia.

Anthrax (æn'thræks). ME. [*a. L., a. Gr. ἀνθραξ* coal, a carbuncle.] 1. A carbuncle, or malignant boil. 2. 'Spleenic fever' in sheep and cattle, caused by minute organisms introduced into the blood, which multiply rapidly. Also 'malignant pustule', caused in man by infection from animals so affected. 1876.

Anthropic, -al (æn'thrɒpɪk, -əl), *a.* rare. 1859. [*ad. Gr. ἀνθρωπικός, f. ἀνθρώπος*] Of or belonging to a human being; human.

Anthropo-, repr. *Gr. ἀνθρωπος*, stem and comb. form of *ἀνθρώπος* man.

Anthropocentric (æn'thrɒp'ɒsɛntrɪk), *a.* 1863. [*f. prec. + Gr. κέντρον + -IC*.] Centring in man; regarding man as the central fact of the universe, to which all surrounding facts have reference.

Anthropogeny (æn'thrɒp'ɒdʒɪnɪ). 1839. [*f. as prec. + Gr. γένεσις*.] The investigation of the origin of man.

Anthropogist (æn'thrɒp'ɒdʒɪst). 1847. [*f. as prec. + Gr. γαστήρ*.] An animal with a tongue like a man's, *s. g.* a parrot.

Anthropography (æn'thrɒp'ɒgrəfi). 1570 [*f. as prec. + Gr. -γραφία*.] 1. A description of the structure of man ~1839. 2. The branch of anthropology which treats of the geographical distribution of the races of mankind, and their local variations; ethnography 1834.

Anthropoid (æn'thrɒp'ɒɪd, ænt'hrɒp'ɒɪd), *a.* 1832. [*ad. Gr. ἀνθρωποειδής*.] Of human form, man-like 1837. As *sb.* *a.* A being that is human in form only. *b.* An anthropoid ape 1832. Hence **Anthropoidal** *a.*

Anthropia (æn'thrɒp'ɒɪə), rare. 1658 [*ad. Gr., f. ἀνθρωπος + ἁλσπεία*.] Man-worship.

Anthropolite, -lith (æn'thrɒp'ɒlɪt, -lɪp). 1848. [*f. ANTHROPO- + Gr. λίθος*; see -LITH.] A petrified man.

Anthropological (-lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* 1825. [*f. ANTHROPOLOGY + -IC + -AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with, anthropology; relating to the nature of man, or the natural history of mankind. So **Anthropologic** (rare). Hence **Anthropologically** *adv.*

Anthropologist (æn'thrɒp'ɒlɒdʒɪst). 1805 [*f. next; see -IST*.] One who pursues the science of anthropology.

Anthropology (-lɒdʒi). 1593. [*f. Gr. ἀνθρωπος + λογία*.] 1. The science of man, or of mankind, in the widest sense. (The orig. Eng. meaning.) 1593. 2. The science of the nature of man, embracing Human Physiology

and Psychology. (The restricted sense current to c. 1860.) 1706. c. The study of man as an animal 1861. 72. A speaking in terms of men anthropomorphic language ~1731.

Anthropomancy (æn'thrɒp'ɒmænsi). 1618 [*f. ANTHROPO- + Gr. μαντεία*.] Divination by the entrails of men.

Anthropometry (æn'thrɒp'ɒmɪtri). 1839 [*f. ANTHROPO- + Gr. -μετρία*.] The measurement of the human body with a view to determine its average dimensions, etc., at different ages and in different races or classes. Hence **Anthropometric**, -al *a.* of, belonging to, or skilled in *a.* Anthropometrically *adv.* in regard to *a.*

Anthropomorphic, -al (æn'thrɒp'ɒmɒrfɪk, -əl), *a.* 1827. [*f. Gr. ἀνθρωπομορφος + -IC + -AL*.] Of the nature of anthropomorphism. *a.* Treating the Deity as having a human form and character. *b.* Attributing a human personality to anything impersonal or irrational 1858.

a. The language of the Pentateuch Westcott. *b.* The abstracts which we call nations Black. Hence **Anthropomorphically** *adv.*

Anthropomorphism (-mɒrfɪz'm). 1753. [*f. ANTHROPOMORPHIC + -ISM*.] 1. Ascription of a human form and attributes to the Deity, or of a human attribute or personality to anything impersonal or irrational. 2. The use of terms applicable to men in speaking of God 1835.

1. The *a.* of the vulgar Gibeon. 2. The strong *a.* of the Hebrew Scriptures Coleridge. Hence **Anthropomorphist**, one who uses *a.*

Anthropomorphite (-mɒrfɪt). 1561. [*ad. L. anthropomorphite, a. Gr.; see ANTHROPO-MORPHOUS and -ITE*.] 1. One ascribing (as an article of religious belief) a human form to God. *spec.* applied to *a.* A sect that arose in Egypt in the 4th c. 2. A party in the Western Church in the 16th c. 3. *attr.* *o.* as *adv.* = ANTHROPO-MORPHITIC 1662. Hence **Anthropomorphitic**, -al *a.* of or proper to anthropomorphites 1662.

Anthropomorphism (-mɒrfɪz'm) 1664. [*f. prec. + -ISM*.] *a.* The doctrine of anthropomorphites. *b.* Anthropomorphism.

Anthropomorphize (-mɒrfɪz, -v). 1845 [*f. Gr. ἀνθρωπομορφίζω + -IZE*.] *trans.* To render, or regard as, anthropomorphic. Also *absol.*

Anthropomorphology (-mɒrfɪlɒdʒi) [*f. as prec. + Gr. -λογία*.] = ANTHROPO-MORPHISM 2. Hence **Anthropomorphologically** *adv.*

Anthropomorphosis (-mɒrfɪz'ɒs, -mɒrfɪz'ɒs). 1803. [*f. Gr. ἀνθρωπομορφωσις*; see next.] Transformation into human shape.

Anthropomorphous (-mɒrfɪs), *a.* 1753. [*f. Gr. ἀνθρωπομορφος (f. ἀνθρώπος + μορφή) + -OUS*.] 1. Having the form of a man. 2. = ANTHROPO-MORPHIC 1858. Hence **Anthropomorphously** *adv.* (*rare*).

Anthropomorphical, *a.* ? Obs. 1734. [*f. Gr. ἀνθρώπος + μορφή + -ICAL*.] Concerned with the laws which regulate human action.

Anthropopathy (-pɒpəθi). 1647. [*ad. med. L. anthropopathia, a. Gr., f. ἀνθρώπος + πάθος*.] Ascription of human feelings and passions (to the Deity, etc.).

Expressions which spoke of God by what is called *a.*—that is, as subject to wrath, repentance, and other human emotions FARRAR. var. **Anthropopathism**. Hence **Anthropopathical**, -ally *adv.*

Anthropophagi (-pɒfədʒi), *sb.* pl. 1552. [*L., a. Gr., f. ἀνθρώπος + φάγειν*.] Man-eaters, cannibals. Rarely in sing. *anthropophagus*.

The Cannibals that each others eat, The Anthropophagus Otho; iii. 144. Hence **Anthropophagic**, -al *a.* of, connected with, or relating to anthropophagy. + **Anthropophagism**, *var.* (app. after Carthage). Used as sing. to *Anthropophagi*; *Merry W.* iv. v. 5. **Anthropophagism**, cannibalism. **Anthropophagist**, **Anthropophagite**, a habitual cannibal. **Anthropophagistic** *a.*

Anthropophagous, *a.* 1831. [*f. L. anthropophagus + -OUS*.] Man-eating, cannibal. Hence **Anthropophagously** *adv.* (*rare*).

Anthropophagy (æn'thrɒp'ɒfədʒi). 1638. [*ad. Gr. ἀνθρωποφαγία*; see above.] The eating of men, cannibalism.

Anthropophobia, *noun-nd.* [*f. ANTHROPO- + Gr. -φοβία*.] Aversion to man.

Anthropophism (æn'thrɒp'ɒfɪz'm). 1858 [*f. Gr. ἀνθρωποφῆσις (f. ἀνθρώπος + φῆσις) + -ISM*.]

The ascription of a human nature to the gods. Hence *Anthropophistic* *a.* ascribing a human nature to the gods; having such a nature ascribed.

Anthroposophist (*anþrɒpəˈsɒfɪst*). [*f.* ANTHROPO- + Gr. *σοφιστής*.] One furnished with 'the wisdom of man'. [*Cf.* 1 Cor. ii. 5, 23] KINGSLEY.

Anthroposophy (*-pəˈsɒfi*). 1742. [*f.* as prec. + Gr. *σοφία*.] The knowledge of the nature of man. Also, Human wisdom.

Anthropotomy (*anþrɒpəˈtɒmi*) 1855. [*f.* Gr. *ἀνθρώπος* + *-τομή*, *f.* *τομή* (*trémei*)] Anatomy of the human body. Hence *Anthropotomy* *a.* *Anthropotomist*, one who studies human anatomy.

Anthropurgic, *a.* *rare* 1838. [*f.* Gr. *ἀνθρωποργός* + *-ικός*; *cf.* *θεουργός*.] *prop.* Man-making; also used as: Acted upon by man.

Anthypnotic, anthysteric: see ANTI-HY-

Anthypophora (*anþɪpəˈfɒrə*). Also *anthyp-*. 1580. [*L.* *a.* Gr. *ἀντί* + *ὑποπό* *alleg.* *gation*.] *Rhet.* Counter-inference or allegation. Hence *Anthypophoretic* *a.*

Anti-, *prefix* *l*; *repi.* Gr. *ἀντί*, *ἀντρί*, *ἀνθ-* (see ANTI-, ANTH-), 'opposite, against, in exchange, instead, representing, availing, simulating'; in Eng. used in compounds already formed in Gr., or others modelled on them. Also as a living formative, with *sbs.* expressed, or implied in adjs., and in the derivatives of these, after *antichrist*, *anticaristian*, and *antipope*; the only examples in use bet. 1600. Shakespeare has no anti-combinations.

Combinations. I *Sbs.* in which *anti-* attributively qualifies a *sb.* The main stress is on *anti* (*a* *nti* *l* *ng*). 1. Formed on the type of ANTI-CHRIST, = 'Opposed, in opposition, opponent, rival', whence 'pretended, spurious, pseudous' as *anti-bishop*, *Chesar*, *Messiah*, etc. 2. The opposite or reverse of; an opponent of: as *anti-hero*, *Paul*, etc. 3. With names of things: as *Opposed, opposing, opposite, opposition, counter*; as *anti-Bartholomew*, *decalogue*, *endowment*, *parliament*, *Rome*, etc. 4. = The opposite, contrary, or reverse of, as *Antichristian*, *poison*, etc. II. Adjs. and attrib. phrases, with *sb.* expressed, as *anti-asetic*, or implied in an adj., as *anti-national*. The stress is not on *anti* (*a* *nti* *l* *ng*). 3. Adjs. formed on the type of ANTI-CHRISTIAN = 'Opposed to Christ, Christians, or what is Christian' as *anti-national*, or (rarely) *anti-churchman*, etc. One *anti-* simply reverses the sense of the adj., as *anti-gravitational*, *coward*, etc. 4. Attrib. phrases, consisting of *anti-* governing a *sb.* where *anti-* may be considered as a preposition = *against*. Examples are: *anti-aircraft* (defence, gun, gun); *anti-court party* (perhaps the earliest c. 1650); *Anti-combination laws*; *Anti-Corn Law* (league); *Anti-fermentation*; *Anti-slavery* (society); *Anti-state-church* (association); *Anti-vaccination* (league). III. *Sbs.* uniform with, or formed on the preceding adjs. and attrib. phrases. Stress not on *anti* (*a* *nti* *l* *ng*). 5. Combs. in which *anti-* is prefixed to a personal appellation, as *anti-Arianism*, *Calvinist*, *episcopist*, *missionary*, etc. 6. Combs. chiefly in -ism, as *anti-alcoholist*, etc. 7. Names of systems, as *anti-slavery*, etc. 8. Of material agents or appliances, as *anti-ferment*, *anti-erysipelas*, a plant named from its use, *anti-buff*, a substance used to adulterate cheese, etc. 9. Abstract *sbs.* chiefly in -ism, as *anti-naturalism*, etc.

Anti-, *prefix* *3*. Var. of ANTE- 'before', being the form in It., OFr., and occ. in L., hence sometimes in Eng. words from these, as *anti-chamber*, etc.

Anti-acid, aphrodisiac, apoplectic, arthritic, asthmatic: see ANTACID, etc.

Antiae (*æntiˈiː*), *sb.* *pl.* 1874. [*L.* (sc. *comæ*), *f.* *antia*.] *Zool.* Forelocks.

Antiar (*æntiˈiː*, *æntiˈiː*). [*n.* Jav. *antjar antshar*.] The Upas tree of Java, *Antiaris toxicaria*, also, the poison obtained from it. Hence *Antiarin*, the poisonous principle of the Upas tree.

Anti-attribution (*æntiˈætrɪˈʃən*). 1833. [*ANTI-* + *tribut*.] That which resists attribution. *spec.* Any compound applied to machinery to resist the effects of friction; as black lead mixed with grease, etc. Also *fig.*

Antibacchius (*æntiˈbækiˈʊs*). 1589. [*L.* *a.* Gr. *ἀντιβακχίος*, see BACCHUS.] *Prov.* A reversed bacchus, a foot of two long and one short syllable. Hence *Antibacchic* *a.*

Antibillious, *a.* 1835. [*ANTI-* + *bill*.] Of use against biliousness.

Antibiotic, *a.* *rare*. 1860 [*f.* ANTI- +

Gr. *βίωσις*.] Opposed to a belief in the presence or possibility of life.

Anti-Birmingham. 1691. [*ANTI-* + *Burg*.] *Hist.* An anti-Whig, a Tory; a nickname given to the opponents of the Excise Bill in 1680; its supporters were nicknamed by Tories 'Birmingham' (= counterfeit) Protestants.

Antibody (*æntiˈbɒdi*). 1901. [*f.* Gr. *ἀντί* + *corper*: ANTI- + *corper*.] *Biol. Chem.* A body formed in the blood, etc. to attack a toxin, etc.

Antibrachial (*æntiˈbrækiəl*), *a.* 1856. [*f.* med. L. *antibrachium* (*f.* *ante* + *brachium*) + *-ialis*.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the forearm.

Antiburgher (*æntiˈbɜːr*). 1766. [*ANTI-* + *Burgess*.] A section of the Secession Church in Scotland, which held it unscriptural to take the Burgess Oath: see BURGHER.

Antic (*æntɪk*). 1529. [*app.* ad. It. *antico*, but used as = *grotesco*, see GROTESQUE. Not developed in Eng. from ANTIQUE.] *A.* *adj.* 1. *Arch.* and *Decorative*. *Art.* Grotesque, in composition or shape; bizarre 1548. 2. Absurd from incongruity, grotesque, in gesture, shape, or attire 1590. 3. Gunning, like 'antics' in architecture -1697.

1. Whether *Grotesco* (as the Italians) or *Antique* works (as we call it) should be received. WATSON. 2. An Antique disposition. *Hand* i. v. 173. Antic shapes 1642. To be sung in an a. Cope. *Misc.* 3. Your mimic mouths, your antic faces. *Quarles*.

B. *sb.* 1. *Arch.* and *Decorative* *Art.* A monstrous, fantastic, or incongruous representation of objects of the animal or the vegetable kingdom, as in tracery, or sculpture -1830. 2. A grotesque gesture, posture, or trick, also *fig.* of behaviour. (*Used in pl.*) 1529. 3. A grotesque theatrical representation -1673. 4. A performer who plays a grotesque part a clown, mountebank, etc. 1594. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1. Woven with antiques and wild ymagery. *Shakespeare*. 2. Some show, or pageant, or antic, or fire-works. *L. L. L.* i. 119. 3. Jugglers and dancers, antics, numbers, antics. *Misc.* *Sens.* 1725. *Rich* II. ii. 1. 162.

Antic (*æntɪk*), *v.* 1589. [*f.* prec.; *cf.* to *cap* and *corper*.] 1. *trans.* To make antic or grotesque 1606. 2. *intr.* To perform antics 1589.

Anticachectic (*æntiˈkækektɪk*), *a.* 1719 [*f.* ANTI- + Gr. *καχεκτικός*; see CACHECTIC.] *Med.* Used against cachexy. Also as *sb.*

Anticamera. 1625. [*a.* It.] An antechamber -1570.

Anticatarthial (*æntiˈkɑːtɑːriəl*), *a.* 1753 [*ANTI-* + *catarrh*.] Of use against catarrh. Also as *sb.*

Anticatholic, *a.* 1819 [*ANTI-* + *Catholic*.] Opposed to what is catholic. Also as *sb.*

Anticausotic (*æntiˈkɔːsɪtɪk*), *a.* 1753. [*ANTI-* + Gr. *καυσωτικός*, *f.* *καύω* *causo*.] *Med.* Of use against a burning fever. Also as *sb.*

Anticeremonial (*æntiˈserɪməniəl*), *a.* 1655. [*ANTI-* + *ceremony*.] Opposed to ceremonies. var. *Anticeremonian*.

Antichamber, var. of ANTECHAMBER

Antichlor (*æntiˈklɔːr*) 1869. [*f.* ANTI- + *chlor* (*INE*).] *Chem.* A substance used to remove the last traces of chlorine in bleaching.

Antichrist (*æntiˈkrɪst*). ME. [*a.* OFr. *antichrist* (*cf.* ad. L. *antichristus*, *a.* Gr. *ἀντίχριστος* (1 John ii. 18)] 1. An opponent of Christ. 2. The title of a great personal opponent of Christ and His kingdom, expected to appear before the end of the world. ME.

1. The first Antichrist, Simon Magus. 2. God shall make short the time of Antichrist Fisher. The quest on, whether the Pope be A. Hoaxes.

Antichristian (*æntiˈkrɪstɪən*), *a.* 1531. [*f.* *piec.*, after *Christian*; often treated as *f.* ANTI- + *CHRISTIAN*, and in 17-18th c. hyphenated.] *A.* *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Antichrist 1532

2. Opposed to what is Christian or to Christianity. (Often *anti-christian*.) 1587.

1. Tindales antichristen heresies. *Morse*. 2. Shelley's

2. opinions 1820.

B. *sb.* 1. A follower of Antichrist -1753. 2. An opponent of Christianity 1621.

2. Toland, the great oracle of the anti-christians. *Swift*. Hence *Antichristianism*, the system of Antichrist; the quality of being opposed to Christianity; anything *a.*, var. *Antichristianity*. *Antichristianize* *v.* to oppose Christ. *Antichristianity* *n*.

Antichronism. 1612. [*ad.* Gr. *ἀντιχρονισ-*

μος.] Contradiction of true chronology, anachronism -1728.

Antichthon (*æntiˈkθɒn*), *pl.* + *-chthones* (*-kθɒnz*). 1601. [*Gr.* *prop.* *adj.* (sc. *γῆ*), *f.* *ἀντί* + *χθών*.] 1. A (supposed) second Earth on the opposite side of the sun 1655. 2. *pl.* The inhabitants of the opposite side of the earth -1684.

Anticipant (*æntiˈsɪpənt*), *a.* 1626. [*ad.* *f.* *anticipant*; see ANTICIPATE *a.*] 1. Operating in advance. 2. Apprehending before hand, expectant 1793. 3. As *sb.* One who anticipates 1854.

2. Wakening guilt, *a.* of Hell. *Southey*. 3. O meek *a.* of that sure pair (etc.) *M. Arnold*.

Anticipate, *ppl.* *a.* 1549. [*ad.* I. *anticipat*, *us*, *anticipari*, *f.* *ante* + *-cipare*, deriv. *f.* *capere*.] Anticipated.

Anticipate (*æntiˈsɪpət*), *v.* 1532 [*f.* prec.] 1. To seize beforehand -1783. 2. To use or spend in advance 1874. 3. To deal with (a thing) or perform (an action) before another; to forestall 1605; to be before (another) in acting 1682. 4. To observe or practise or cause to happen, earlier than the due date 1534. 5. *trans.* To occur earlier -1646, *trans.* to precede (*rare*) 1855. 6. To take into consideration before the due time, also *absol.* 1532. 7. To realize beforehand (a certain future event) 1643; to look for (an uncertain event) as certain.

Const. *single obj.* or *subord. cl.* 1749

2. To a one's income 1884. 3. To a the vengeance of heaven. *Gosset*. To be anticipated by one's predecessors 1877. 4. To a a payment 1751. 6. He is to a consequences and provide for the future 1796

7. My fears *A.* thy words. *Southey*. Those, not in the secret, anticipated an acquittal 1839. Hence

Anticipately *adv.*

Anticipation (*æntiˈsɪpəˈʃən*), 1548 [*ad.* I. *anticipationem*; see ANTICIPATE *a.*] 1. The action of anticipating (see ANTICIPATE 1, 2), the using of money before it is at one's disposal; the sum so used. 2. Prior action that 'prevents', provides for, or precludes the action of another 1553. 3. Assignment to too early a time, hence, observance in advance 1774. 4. Occurrence in advance of the due time; *chiefly* the amount of such earlier occurrence. *Obs.* in gen. sense. -1657. 5. *Alus.* The introduction in advance of part of a chord which is to follow 1819. 5. Intuitive preconception, a *priori* knowledge, presentment 1549. 6. The formation of opinions before examining the evidence, prepossession, prejudice -1711. 7. The action of realizing a thing before it occurs 1711. 8. Expectation 1809.

1. Restrained from a. by the settlement. *Lo. St. Leonards*. 2. So shall my a. prevent your discovery. *Hand* ii. 304. 6. Men give themselves up to the first anticipations of their mind. *Locke*. 7. And when the thoughts on evil pore A. makes a more 1764. 8. The *a.* of many readers. *Colverdale*

Anticipative, *a.* 1539. [*f.* L. *anticipat-* + *-ive*] 1. Having the faculty or habit of anticipating. 2. Of the nature of anticipation 1664. Hence *Anticipatively* *adv.*

Anticipator. Also *ex*. 1598. [*a.* L.] One who anticipates. Hence *Anticipatory* *a.* of or pertaining to an anticipator; of the nature of anticipation. *Anticipatorily* *adv.*

Anticivic (*æntiˈsɪvɪk*), *a.* *rare*. 1805. [*ad.* Fr. *anticivique*; see ANTI- + *CIVIC*.] Opposed to citizenship, esp. to the Fr. doctrine of citizenship of 1789.

Anticivism (*æntiˈsɪvɪzəm*), *rare*. [*a.* Fr. *anticivisme*, see ANTI- + *CIVISM*.] Opposition to citizenship (as in prec.). *CARLYLE*

Anticize, *v.* *rare*. [*f.* ANTI- + *sb.*] To play antics. *BROWNING*.

Anticlastic (*æntiˈklæstɪk*), *a.* 1879. [*f.* Gr. *ἀντί* + *κλᾶσις*.] Applied to a surface having two curvatures, transverse to each other, in opposite directions, as the surface of a saddle.

Anticlimax (*æntiˈklaɪmæks*) 1727 [*ANTI-* + *climax*.] 1. *Rhet.* The opposite of climax, the addition of a particular which suddenly lowers the effect. 2. A descent in contrast to a previous rise 1858.

1. And thou Dalhousie the great God of war. Lieutenant colonel to the Earl of Mar. *Pors*. 2. (His) later years. were only an a. *McCartan*

Anticlinal (*æntiˈklaɪnəl*), *a.* 1833 [*f.* Gr.

d r κ λ ν ρ + AL.] G Fo n n g a n d g e
n s r a a e a n a g a n s t e a h o b e a n d
w h e n c e e y d p n o p p o e d e o s O p p
o u n a a a a (A e r t b a a v a n g a n
u p r i h s p n o a r d s w h i c h t h e s p i n e s o n b o t h
s i d e s i n c l i n e 1870. A s s d. [sc. fold, axis, crest,
or line.] 1839

Anticline (æntiklēm). 1861. [f. as prec.,
after *incline*.] An antichinal fold.

Antidly, *adv.* arch. 1556. [f. ANTIC +
Grottesquely.

Go antiquely, and show outward hideousness. *Much*
Adv. 1. 95. So + ANTICNESS, oddity (rare).

Anticonvellent (æntikōvēlent), a. 1876
[f. ANTI-3 + L. *convellentem*, *convellere*.] Med.
Of use against convulsions. Also as sb. So

Anticonvulsive a. and sb.

Anticor (æntikōr). 1607. [f. ANTI- + L.
cor.] A swelling which breaks out in the breast
of a horse, etc., over against the heart.

Anticorrosion (æntikōrōzōn), 1851. [AN-
TI-7.] A substance which prevents corrosion.

Anticous (æntikōs), a. 1870 [f. L. *anti-*
us (f. *ant*) + -ous.]. Bot. Fronting the axis of
the whorl to which it belongs.

Anticyclone (æntisiklōn), 1877. [AN-
TI-2.] Meteor. The rotatory outward flow of
air from an atmospheric area of high pressure,
also, the whole system of high pressure and
outward flow.

Anticyclonic (æntisiklōnik), a. Meteor.
1. [f. ANTI-3 + CYCLONIC.] Opposed to cy-
clones or cyclonic theories 1860. 2. [f. ANTI-
CYCLONE.] Of or pertaining to an anticyclone

1871. Hence **Anticyclonically** *adv.* after the
manner of an anticyclone.

Antidicomarianite. 1625. [ad. med. L.,
ad Gr., f. *ἀντιδίκιος* + *Μαρία*.] pl. Adversaries
of Mary; Oriental Christians of the 4th c., who
denied the perpetual virginity of the mother of
Jesus. So **Antidicomarian** a. and sb.

Antidotary, a. 1541 [ad. med. L. *anti-*
dolarius, f. *antidotum*; see next.] Of the
nature of an antidote -1657. As sb. 1. [sc.
apothecary.] 1583 2. A book describing anti-
dotes; occas. - A dispensary -1727.

Antidote (æntidout), 1543. [(1a Fr.) ad.
L. *antidotum*, a. Gr. *ἀντίδοτον*, prop. neut.
sing. Also used as Gr. or L. with pl. -a.] A
medicine given to counteract the action of
poison, or an attack of disease Const. against,
for, to. Also fig.

Where are poisons, antidotes are most C. HERRSART.
His very mirth is an a. to all gaiety Colpey. Hence
Antidotal a. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of
an a. **Antidotally** *adv.*; also **Antidotically**.

Antidote (æntidout), a. 1630. [f. the sb.]
fr. *trans*. To furnish with an antidote, fortify
against poison. Also fig. -1703. 2. To apply
an antidote to, counteract. Also fig. 1061.

Antidromous (æntidrōmōs), a. 1878. [f.
Gr. *ἀντί + δρόμος* + -ous.]. Running in an oppo-
site direction round an axis. var. **Antidromal**.

Antidysenteric (æntidysentērik), a. 1853
[ANTI-3.] Med. Of use against dysentery.
Also as sb.

Antidysuric (æntidisiūrērik), a. [f. ANTI-
3 + Gr. *δυσουρικός*, f. *δυσουρία*.] Med. Of use
against dysuria.

Anti-emetic, -ephaltic, vars. of ANTE-
METIC, etc.

Anti-ethnic (æntiēthnik), a. 1861. [f.
ANTI-3 + Gr. *ἔθνος*, f. *ἔθνος*.] Against the
Gentiles, or non-Jewish nations.

Antifebrile (æntifēbril, fē-), a. 1661. [AN-
TI-3.] Med. Of use against fever. As sb. [sc.
substance.] 1661. var. **Antifebrile** (erron. -fē-
brilic).

Antifriction (æntifrikshn), 1837. [ANTI-
7.] That which prevents friction. Also fig.
Oil of battery, the best patent a. known CARVER.

Antigalactic (æntigālaktik), a. 1847. [f.
ANTI-3 + Gr. *γαλακτικός*, f. *γάλακτος*.] Of use
in preventing the secretion of milk. Also as sb.

Anti-Gallican, a. 1755. [f. ANTI-3 + L.
Gallicus.] Opposed to what is French 1755
sb One opposed to the French 1755 var.

Anti-Gallic. Hence **Anti-Gallicanism**.

Anti-god (æntigōd), 1684. [ANTI-1]
æ (man). u (pass). ou (loud). v (cat). g (Fr. chef). o (ever). ai (I, eye). a (P- eau - vie)

He ho a h c s oppo ed o God
H b A va de y c A n c d e m o

Anthogrite æn gōrīt. 1862 [f. *Anti-*
gour in Piedmont.] Min. A variety of ser-
pentine.

Antigropelos. 1848. [f. Gr. *ἀντί + γρόπος* +
proof leggings.] Water-

Anti-gugler (æntigūglēr) 1794 [f. AN-
TI-6 + *gugle* = GURGLE + -ER.] A siphon in-
serted into carbos, etc., in drawing off liquoi.

Anthelix, **anthelix** (æntihēlīks, æntihē-
līks). 1721 [a. Gr. *ἀνθελίς*, f. *ἀντί + ἑλίς*.]
outer rim of the ear.

Antihypnotic (æntihēdēptīk), a. 1742.
[f. ANTI-3 + Gr. *ὑπνωτικός*, f. *ὑπνῶν*.] Med.
Of use against dropsy. Also as sb.

Antihypnotic (æntihēdēptīk), a. Also
antypn. 1681. [f. ANTI-3 + Gr. *ὑπνωτικός*.]
Med. Tending to prevent sleep. Also as sb.

Antihysteria (æntihīstērik), a. 1747 [AN-
TI-3.] Med. Of use against hysteria. Also as sb.

Anticteric (æntikterīk), a. 1853 [f.
ANTI-3 + Gr. *ἰκτερός*, f. *ἰκτερός*.] Med. Of
use against jaundice. Also as sb.

Anti-Jacobin (æntidzēkōbīn), a. 1809.
[ANTI-3.] Opposed to the party called Jaco-
bins in France in 1789; hence, opposed to the
French Revolution, and to those who sym-
pathized with democratic principles, who were
nicknamed *Jacobins* by Mr Pitt's followers.
As sb. One opposed to the Jacobins, etc.; also,
name of a weekly paper started in 1797. Hence

Anti-Jacobinism.

Antilibration, rare 1853 [f. ANTI- +
L. *librationem*.] Counterpoising.

Antilithic (æntilīthīk), a. 1853 [f. ANTI-
3 + Gr. *λίθος*, f. *λίθος*.] Med. Of use against
stones in the bladder. Also as sb.

Antilogarithm (æntilōgārīthm), 1675.
[ANTI-2.] Math. 1. The complement of the
logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant, or the
difference between that and the logarithm of
90 degrees -1796. 2. The number to which the
logarithm belongs 1675. Hence **Antiloga-**
rithmic a

Antilogy (æntilōgī), 1614 [ad. Gr *ἀντι-*
λογία.] A contradiction in terms, or ideas.
Speculation -mas in a series of insoluble antilogies
Sir W. HAMILTON

Antilopine (æntilōpīn), a. Also ante-
lope. [ad. mod. L. *antilopeus*; see ANTE-
LOPE.] Of or pertaining to the antelope

Antilyssic (æntilīssīk), a. [f. ANTI-3 +
Gr *λύσσα* + -ic.] Med. Of use against hydro-
phobia Also as sb.

Antimacassar (æntimākāsār), 1852 [f.
ANTI-7 + *macassar*, proprietary name of hair-
oil.] A covering thrown over sofas, chairs, etc.,
to protect them from grease in the hair, etc.,
or as an ornament.

Antimagistral, a. 1645 [ANTI-3.]
Opposed to the power or claims of civil magis-
trates -1669. var. **Antimagistral** a. (rare)

Antimason. [ANTI-3.] One professing
opposition to freemasonry. (U.S. politics)

Hence **Antimasonic**, a. **Antimasonry**, op-
position to freemasonry.

Antimasque, -mask (æntimāsk), 1613
[ANTI-2.] A grotesque interlude between the
acts of a masque. (Occ. made *Antimasque*.)

Antimer (æntimēr), 1877. [f. Gr. *ἀντί +*
μέρος.] Biol. Usu pl *antimeres*, or as L. *ant-*
imeris; Opposite divisions or halves. Hence

Antimetabolic (æntimēlāēbōlī), 1589 [L.,
a. Gr., f. *ἀντί + μεταβολή*.] Rhet. Repetition
of words or ideas in inverse order

Antimetathesis (æntimētāthēsis), [L., a
Gr., f. *ἀντί + μεταθέω*.] Rhet. Inversion of
the members of an antithesis.

Antimeter (æntimītar), 1819. [f. Gr. *ἀντί*
+ μέτρον.] An obsolete instrument, called also
Reflexing Sector, for measuring small angles.

Antimonarchic, a. 1625 [ANTI-3.]
Opposed to monarchy. vars. **Antimonar-**
æ (man). u (pass). ou (loud). v (cat). g (Fr. chef). o (ever). ai (I, eye). a (P- eau - vie)

cl a Antm o a ch c Ilenc Antmonar
ch cally a. 2.

Antimnarchy. 1648. [ANII 7.] Oppo-
sition to monarchy. Hence **Antimnarchist**.

Antimonate (æntimōnat, -mōnat), 1854
[f. ANTIMONY + -ATE.]. Chem. A salt of Anti-
mony acid.

Antimonial (æntimōnīāl), a. 1605. [ad.
mod. L. *antimonialis*, see ANTIMONY.] 1. Of
or pertaining to antimony. 2. Containing an-
timony in combination 1771. 3. sb A medi-

cine containing antimony 1727.

Antimonial cups, cups made of glass of antimony
to communicate emetic qualities to wine. 2. An-
timonial wine - sherry cont using tartarated antimo-
ny. A. arsenic, copper, etc. (mod.)

Antimnate. 1801 = ANTIMONATE

Hence **Antimnated** ppl. a. treated with an-
timony.

Antimonic (æntimōnik), a. 1834. [f. I
antimonium + -ic.] Of or pertaining to anti-
mony. In Chem. applied to compounds in
which antimony combines as a pentad; as
Antimonous acid (prop. -A. oxide), or *Antimony*
peroxide Sb₂O₅.

Antimonide (æntimōnīd, -mōnīd) 1863
[f. as prec. + -IDE.]. Chem. A compound of
antimony with hydrogen, a metal, or an organic
radical. Also called **stibide**, and formerly
ANTIMONIDEKET.

Antimonio so, comb. f. ANTIMONIOUS

Antimonious (æntimōnīōs), a. 1833 [f.
L. *antimonium* + -ous.]. Of the nature of, or
containing, antimony. In Chem. applied to
compounds in which antimony combines as a
triad, as *Antimonious Chloride* SbCl₃, etc. var.

Antimonous.

Antimonite (æntimōnīt, -mōnīt), 1834.
[f. as prec. + -ITE.]. 1. Chem. A salt of anti-
monious acid. 2. = STIBITE.

Antimonuret, 1841. [f. as prec. + -URET.]
Chem. See ANTIMONIDE. Hence **Antimo-**
nuretted ppl. a. combined with antimony in
a gaseous state.

Antimony (æntimōnī), 1477. [ad. med. L.
antimonium, prob. ad. Arab. In pop. egypt.
= *antimoine* (monk's-bane).] A brittle metallic
elementary body, of bright bluish-white colour
and flaky crystalline texture. Symbol Sb
(*stibium*). a. *Alchem.* and *Pharm.* Orig. ap-
plied to the native trisulphide (called also *gray*
antimony, or *stibic*), the *stibium*, *stibium* of
the ancients, and *at-kohl* of the Arabs (see AL-
KOHOL); the *antimonium*, *protius*, *leo ruber*,
etc., of the alchemists b. Chem. The simple
element. (Called earl *er Kigulus* of *Antimony*.)
1788.

Antimony blende = Red A. A.
bloom - White A. A. glance = Gray A. (see A.)
A. ochre, *Cervant*; A. vermilion, a red pigment
precipitated from an antimonial solution; Butter of
A., an old name of the trichloride, a translucent fatty
substance; *Glass of A.*, an impure sulphide of A. and
A. = *Kermesite*; *Saffron of A.* = Red A.; *Tarta-*
rated A., tartar emetic.

Antinational (æntināshnāl), a. Opposed
to one's own nation, or to a national party.

Antinephritic (æntinēphritīk), a. 1678. [f.
Gr *ἀντί + νεφρίτις* + -ic.]. Med. Of use against
disease of the kidneys. Also as sb.

Antinomian (æntinōmīān), 1645. [f.
ANTI- + *νόμος*.] A. *adv.* Of or pertaining to the
antinomians. B. sb. One who maintains that
the moral law is not binding upon Christians,
under the law of grace 1645. *var.* One of a
sect alleged to hold this opinion, which arose
in Germany in 1535. var. **Antinomist** sb
Hence **Antinomianism**, **Antinomism**, the
doctrine or practice of antinomians. **Antino-**
mianize v. to teach antinomianism.

Antinomy (æntinōmī), 1592. [ad. L., a.
Gr *ἀντινομία*, f. *ἀντί + νόμος*.] 1. A contra-
diction in a law, or between two equally bind-
ing laws. 2. A contradictory law, statute, or
principle, an authoritative contradiction -1656.
3. A contradiction between conclusions which
seem equally logical, reasonable, or necessary;
a paradox, intellectual contradictoriness 1802.
2. The antinomies or contradictions of the Gods and
Pandects GIBSON. 2. His *var.* a. or con *var.* a

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Anti-odontalgic (ænti'ɒdɒntəl'dʒɪk), *a.* 1817. [ANTI-3] *Med.* Of use against toothache. Also as *sb.*

Anti-organic (ænti'ɔːɡənɪk), *a.* 1880. [ANTI-3 + Gr. *ὀργανικός, f. ὄργανον.] *Med.* Allaying excitement, sedative.

Antiparallel (ænti'pærələl), *rare*, 1660. *f.* Parallel but opposed. *z.* *Geom. pl.* Two lines which make with two other lines angles equal each to each, but contrary ways, one being exterior and the other interior 1796.

Antiparalytic, -al (ænti'pærəli'tɪk, -əl), *a.* 1755. [ANTI-3.] *Med.* Of use against paralysis. Also as *sb.*

Antiparliamentary, *a.* 1643. [ANTI-3] *1.* Opposed to (the Long) Parliament or the parliamentary party. *Obs. or Hist. vars.* Antiparliamental, Antiparliamentarian. *2.* Against parliamentary usage 1650.

Antiparliamenteer, 1643. [Cf. pamphleteer.] A writer or speaker against (the Long) Parliament.

Antipathetic, -al (ænti'pæθɪtɪk, -əl), *a.* 1601. [ad. Gr. *ἀντιπαθητικός, f. ἀντιπαθεῖν; cf. παθητικός.] Having an antipathy or constitutional aversion; opposed in nature or tendency (*to*). Hence *Antipathetically adv.* var. *Antipathous*.

Antipathic (ænti'pæθɪk), *a.* 1830. [ad. Fr. *antipathique*, see ANTIPATHY.] Of or belonging to antipathy; of contrary nature or character (*to*); *spec. in Med.* having or producing the contrary symptoms.

Antipathist (ænti'pæθɪst), *rare*, 1817. [ANTI-PATHY + -IST.] One possessed by an antipathy, a natural enemy.

Antipathize (ænti'pæθaɪz), *v.* ? *Obs. rare*, 1633. [f. ANTIPATHY + -IZE, the opposite of sympathize.] *1. intr.* To feel the opposite. *2. trans.* To render antipathetic 1667.

Antipathy (ænti'pæθɪ), 1601. [ad. L. *antipathia*, *a.* Gr. f. ἀντιπαθή, f. ἀντί + πάθος.] *1.* Contrariety of feeling, disposition, or nature; natural incompatibility. *Opp.* to sympathy. -1992. *2.* Feeling against; constitutional or settled aversion 1606. *3. concr.* That which is contrary in nature, or the object of antipathy 1622.

1. No contraries hold more a. Than I, and such a knave *LEAR* v. ii. 93. *2.* A Sect, whose chief Devotion lies In odd perverse Antipathies *BUTLER*.

Antipendium, *incorr. form of ANTE-*.

Antiperiodic (ænti'pɪərɪdɪk), *a.* 1867. [ANTI-3.] *Med.* Destroying the periodicity of diseases that run a typical course.

Antiperistaltic (ænti'pɪərɪstæltɪk), *a.* 1706. [ANTI-3.] *Phys.* Contrary to peristaltic motion; acting upwards.

Antiperistasis (ænti'pɪərɪstæsis), *arch.* 1598. [L. *a.* Gr. f. ἀντί + περιστάσις.] Opposition or contrast of circumstances; resistance or reaction roused against any action.

Having their penalty doubled by the a. of others *plenty FULFRA*. Hence *Antiperistatic*, -al *a.* heightened by contrast, -ally *adv.* (*rare*).

Antipestifential (ænti'pestɪfɪnʃəl), *a.* 1683. [ANTI-3.] *Med.* Of use against the plague, etc. Also as *sb.*

Antipha-rmic, *a.* 1853. [f. ANTI-3.] *Med.* = ALEXIPHARMIC.

Antiphlogistian (ænti'flɒdʒɪstɪən), *a.* 1788. [ANTI-3 + Gr. φλογιστίον + -ΙΑΝ.] Opposed to the theory of phlogiston, or the existence of an element of pure fire. As *sb.* An opponent of this theory.

Antiphlogistic (ænti'flɒdʒɪstɪk), *a.* 1744. [f. as prec. + -IC; cf. phlogistic] *1.* = prec. *adj.* 1788. *2. Med.* Counteracting inflammation 1769; also *fig.* (*rare*) 1840. As *sb.* [*sc. medicinal agent*], 1744.

2. fig. A cooling a speech *MOON*. **Antiphlogistin** (ænti'flɒdʒɪstɪn), 1901. [f. as prec. + -IN.] A proprietary preparation used as an anodyne, antiseptic, and antiphlogistic.

Antiphon (ænti'fɒn), 1500. [ad. med. L. *antiphona*, *as sb.* fem. sing. repr. Gr. ἡ ἀντίφωνος, neut. pl. f. ἀντί + φωνος, f. φωνή. See

ANTHEM.] *1.* A versicle or sentence sung by one choir in response to another 1657. *2.* =

ANTHEM 1. 1500. *3. tech.* A short piece of plain-song introduced before a psalm or canticle, the meaning of which it illustrates and enforces 1775. *4. transf.* A response, answer 1651.

Antiphonal (ænti'fɒnəl), *a.* 1691. [a. OFr. ad. ? med. L. *antiphonalis*, see prec.] *1.* Of the nature of an antiphon; sung alternately 1719. *2.* Responsive in sound, or (*transf.*) other effect 1848. As *sb.* = ANTIPHONARY 1691.

1. A. singing was first brought into the church of Milan *BINGHAM*. Hence *Antiphonally adv.* *So Antiphonic a.* mutually responsive. *Antiphonically adv.*

Antiphonary (ænti'fɒnəri), 1681. [ad. med. L. *antiphonarium*; see ANTIPHON.] A book of antiphons. vars. *Antiphonar*, *Antiphoner* (the earliest word).

Antiphony (ænti'fɒni), 1592. [f. Gr. *ἀντιφωνία, after συμφωνία. Confused with ANTIPHONY in use] *1.* Opposition of sound, or harmony produced by it 1603. *2.* = ANTIPHON 1. 1592. *3.* Antiphonal singing. Also *fig.* 1753. *4. concr.* = ANTIPHON 2. 1868. *5.* = ANTIPHON 3. -1753. *6. transf.* A response or echo 1657.

3. Life answering life across the vast profound In full a. *Mrs. BROWNE*. *6.* The echo or a., which these exclaimers hope to draw from their audience *SHARPSHAW*.

Antiphrasis (ænti'fræsis), 1539. [L. *a.* Gr. f. ἀντιφράσις.] *Rhet.* Use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

You are pastors, but it is by a. a. *in salute pascendo CROMWELL*. Hence *Antiphrastic a.* -ally *adv.*

Antiphrastic (ænti'fræstɪk), *a.* 1853. [ANTI-3.] *Med.* Tending to check phthisis. Also as *sb.*

Antiplastic (ænti'plæstɪk), *a.* [f. ANTI-3 + πλάστικός, f. πλάσσειν.] *Med.* Unfavourable to the process of healing or granulation. Also used of medicines which impoverish the blood.

Antipleuritic (ænti'plɪərɪtɪk), *a.* 1712. [ANTI-3.] Of use against pleurisy. Also as *sb.*

Antipodagric, -al (ænti'pɒdərɪk, -əl), *a.* 1712. [ANTI-3.] *Med.* Of use against gout. Also as *sb.*

Antipodal (ænti'pɒdəl), *a.* 1646. [f. ANTI-PODES.] *1.* Of or pertaining to the ANTIPODES. *2. transf.* Directly opposite (*to*) 1664.

Antipodean (ænti'pɒdiən), *a.* 1651. [irreg. f. ANTIPODES, perh. after *European*.] *1.* Of or pertaining to the opposite side of the world; *esp.* Australasian 1851. *2. pop.* Having everything upside down 1852. *3. fig.* Diametrically opposed (*to*) 1651. var. *Antipodian* (better).

Antipodes (ænti'pɒdi), *sb. pl.* ME. [a. L., *a.* Gr. (of) ἀντίποδες, those having the feet opposite. Sing. *pod*, *-pode*, quite regularly, f. *antipodēs* (trissyllabic), also *antipōis*] *1.* Those who dwell directly opposite to each other on the globe, as it were feet against feet -1837. *2. fig.* Those who in any way resemble the dwellers on the opposite side of the globe 1605. *3.* Places on the surface of the earth directly opposite to each other, or the place which is directly opposite to another (*esp.* to our own region) 1549. *4. transf.* The exact opposite of a person or thing (With sing. *antipode*) 1641. *5.* As *adv.* (*sb.* in apposition) in *To walk antipodes to*, etc. -1718.

2. He will never be one of the A. to tread opposite to the present world *BACON*. *3.* I will go on the slightest errand now to the Antipodes! *Much Ado* ii. i. 273. *4.* Fools are a. unto the wise *Sir T. BROWNE*. *At antipodes* in direct opposition. Hence *Antipodist*, a believer in the antipodes (when the belief was heresy); as *adv.* = ANTIPODAL. *Antipodite*, an inhabitant of the antipodes.

Antipole (ænti'pɒl), 1823. [ANTI-2.] The opposite pole. *fig.* The direct opposite.

Antipope (ænti'pəʊp), 1579. [orig. *a.* Fr. *antipape*, ad. med. L. *antipapa*, after *antichristus*.] *1.* A pope elected in opposition to one held to be canonically chosen; *spec.* of those who resided at Avignon during 'the great schism of the West'. (So called by adversaries.)

Antipruritic (ænti'prʊrɪtɪk), *a.* 1876 [f. ANTI-3 + L. *pruritus* + -IC.] *Med.* Tending to relieve itching.

Antipsoric (ænti'psɒrɪk), *a.* 1853. [f. AN-

TI-3 + Gr. ψώρα + -IC.] *Med.* Of use against the itch. Also as *sb.*

Antiptosis, 1657. [med. L., *a.* Gr. f. ἀπτί + πτῶσις.] *Gram.* The use of one case for another.

Antipyric (ænti'pɪrɪk), *a.* 1853. [ad. Fr. *antipyrétique*, f. Gr. ἀντί + πύρον; see IC.] *Med.* Tending to prevent suppuration. Also as *sb.*

Antipyretic (ænti'pɪrɪtɪk), *a.* 1681. [f. ANTI-3 + Gr. πυρετός; cf. pyretic.] *Med.* Tending to prevent fever. Also as *sb.*

Antipyrotic (ænti'pɪrɒtɪk), *a.* 1839 [f. ANTI-3 + Gr. πυρρῆσις.] *Med.* Of use against burns. As *sb.* Anything so used.

Antiquarian (ænti'kwɛəriən), *a.* 1610. [f. L. *antiquarius* (see ANTIQUARY) + -AN.] *1.* Of or connected with the study of antiquities 1771. *2.* Applied to a large size of drawing paper 1875. *3.* As *sb.* [The *ad.* used *adv.*] An antiquary 1610.

2. A. researches *FREEMAN*. Hence *Antiquarianism*, the profession, etc., of the a. *Antiquarianize v. collg.* to play the a. *Antiquarianly adv.* (*rare*).

Antiquarium, *rare* 1881. [L., neut. of *adj.*] A repository of antiquities.

Antiquary (ænti'kwəri), 1563. [ad. L. *antiquarius*, f. *antiquus*; see ANTIQUE.] *A. adj.* Of antiquity; ancient (*rare*) 1606.

Here's Nestor instructed by the A. times *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 26a.

B. sb. [*sc. man, thing*]. *1.* A man of great age -1635. *2.* An official custodian or recorder of antiquities. (A title bestowed by Hen. VIII upon Leland) -1763. *3.* A professed student, or collector, of antiquities (*Orig.* a student of early history, now opp. to *archæologist*) 1586.

3. Antiquaries, who hold everything worth preserving, merely because it has been preserved 162a.

Antiquate (ænti'kwɛɪt), *pp. a.* *arch.* 1537. [ad. L. *antiquatus*, *antiquare*, see ANTIQUE.] = ANTIQUATED

Antiquate (ænti'kwɛɪt), *v.* 1596 [f. prec.] *1.* To make old, or obsolete; to abolish as out of date. *2.* To give an antique colour or appearance to 1821.

1. He (the Pope) antiquates the precepts of Christ *MARVELL*. Hence *Antiquation*, the action of making, or state of being, antiquated; abolition; the production of an appearance of age.

Antiquated (ænti'kwɛɪtɪd), *pp. a.* 1623. [f. prec.] *1.* Grown old, inveterate 1670. *2.* Obsolete 1623. *3.* So old as to be unworthy to survive; often 'old-world' 1592. *4.* Old-fashioned, as surviving from, or as imitating, earlier usage 1675. *5.* Of persons. Very old, superannuated. Also *fig.* 1678.

1. A. prejudices *BURKE*. *2.* Reviving a. laws 1695. *3.* Derive... the a. lolly *BENTLEY*. *4.* A phmsecology *FOREMAN*. *5.* [An] a. Sybil *ANNISON*.

Antique (ænti'k, æntɪk), 1530. [ad. L. *antiquus*, *antiquus*, f. *ante*, or immed. f. Fr. *ANTIC* is a parallel form, distinct in sense. In senses *1.* *2.* (æntɪk) is still used in poetry; *4-6* are always, *3* usually (æntɪk). See ANTIC.] *A. adj.* *1.* Ancient, olden. (Now usu. *rhet.* = of the 'good old times') 1541. *2.* Having existed since olden times; aged, venerable (*arch.*) 1536. *3.* Old-fashioned; out of date 1647. *4.* Of, belonging to, or after the manner of the ancients (of Greece and Rome) 1734; or of any ancient time, archaic 1753. *5.* Bookbinding. See ANTIQUE v. *6.* *Typegr.* Of a type in which all the lines are of uniform thickness 1871.

1. The antique world *SPENCER*. The Senators of the antique Rome *Hen. V.* v. Prolog. *2.* In place of things of antique use *BUTLER Hud.* II. i. 792. *Antique walls* *GIBSON*. *4.* A group that's quite a. Half naked, loving, natural, and Greek *BYRON*.

B. sb. [The *adj.* used *ellipt.*; *sc. man, thing*]. *1.* A man of ancient times; *pl.* the Ancients -1598. *2.* A relic of ancient art, or of the past 1530. *3.* The antique: ancient work in art, antique style 1751.

2. Pictures, medals, intaglios, and antiques of all kinds *GOLDSM.* *3.* Drawing from the a. 1859. Hence *Antiquely adv.* fancifully, in an a. manner. *Antiqueness*, *Antiquish a.* (*rare*).

Antique, *occ. sp. of ANTIC* in 16-17th c.

Antique (ænti'k), *v.* 1753. [f. the *adj.*] To bind (books) after an antique manner, by or naming the edges with ramifications, etc.

Antistrophe (änti'strɔf). 1605. [L., a. Gr.]

Antitypy (ānti-tīpi). rare 1605. [ad. Gr.]

is *frankish* + AND-*prob.* toward . A voluntarily
follower of Old Frankish princes at the period

o h n on m a o Hen e Antrus
t onsh p
A nts gne 576 Obs f ENST N as f f

Ant thrush 863 [ANT + sh.] A bird of the thrush family which lives on ants, etc.

Anura, -ous, vars of ANOURA, -OUS.

Anury (ænuri). 1876 [ad. mod. L. *anuria* (also used), f. Gr. *an* + *urō*. Cf. Fr. *anurie*.] *Path.* Absence or lack of urine.

Anus (ə'nʌs). 1658. [L.] 1. The posterior opening of the alimentary canal, through which the excrements are ejected. 2. An opening at the base of a flower 1730.

Anvil (ænvil). *sb.* [OE *anvilti*, f. *an*, on, perh. + *velt* in to weld. Cf. SILVER.] 1. The block (usually of iron) on which the smith hammers and shapes his metal; also *fig.* a *transf.* Anything like a smith's anvil in shape or use, esp. (*Phys.*) one of the bones of the ear, the *incus* 1687.

1. Bitwene be anvilce and be humoure ME. Him that smote the anvil *isa. xli. 7.* *fig.* Hammering me upon the anvil CHAMBER. *On or upon the anvil*, in preparation, in hand, He has now on the a. another scheme BURKE.

Comb. a. proof, the standard of hardness of an a.; rock, a kind of Sandstone, so named from the form of two masses of it in Kentucky

Anvil, v 1607. [f. the sb.] 1. *trans.* To fashion on an anvil; usu. *fig.* 2. *intr.* To work at an anvil 1832.

Anxiety (ænzai'etɪ). 1525. [ad. L. *anxieta-tem*; see ANXIOUS.] 1. The quality or state of being ANXIOUS, solicitude, concern. 2. Strained or solicitous desire (*for*, or *to effect*) 1669 3. *Path.* A condition of agitation and depression, with a sensation of tightness and distress in the precordial region 1661.

1. There dyed he without grudge, without anxietie MOORE. 2. A. for the general welfare JUNIUS.

Anxious (æŋkʃəs). a. 1623 [f. L. *anxius* f. *angere*.] 1. Troubled in mind about some uncertain event, being in disturbing suspense, concerned, solicitous. Const. *for*, about 1711. 2. Fraught with trouble, distressing, worrying. (*Obs.* etc. as *transf.* use of *r*) 1667 3. Full of desire and endeavour (*to effect*) 1712. 1. A., and cast down 1636. A. for their own safety MACAULAY. 2. A carer MILT. P. L. viii. 185. 3. A to please BLAIR. Hence Anxiously *adv.*, -ness (*trans.*)

Any (eni). *a.* and *pron.* [OE *ænig*, f. *an* one (in unlat *en*) + *ig*, -ig, *adj.* ending, here perh. dim., cf. L. *ulius* -*ulus*. The ME forms, *enig*, *ea*, were south., *any* midl., *ony* midl. and north. Fem. and pl. forms in *y* also evolved in ME. The living mod. Eng. word is *eny*.] *Primarily adj.* 1. *gen.* In *sing.* = A — no matter which, or what. In *pl.* = Some — no matter which, of what kind, or how many. a. Used primarily in interrog., hypothet., and condit. forms of speech OE. b. With a preceding neg.: = None at all, of any kind, etc., not even one OE. c. In affirm. sentences = (constructively) Every one of the sort named ME. 2. Quantitative: = A quantity or number however great or small 1520. 3. Qualitative: Of any kind or sort whatever; — earlier ANY-KYNS Occas. depreciatory: Any, however imperfect 1666 4. *absol.*, esp. after a sb already expressed, or bef. of ME. 15. Either (of two) Spill dial., esp. north. -1735. 6. *pronominally* = Any one, anybody; in *pl.* any persons OE 7. *adverbially*, esp. with comp. adjs., as *any sooner*, etc. In any degree, at all ME. 8. Any one. a. as *adj.* (eni wɔn) Any single. b. *absol.* as in 'any one of them'; c. *pron.* (eni wɔn) Any person. ME. 9. In *comb.* with interrog. wds., which then become indefinite.

1. Who wil shew vs any good Ps. iv. 6. b. Not to be done at any time BURKE. c. Any time these three hundred years Henry IV. i. 1. At any rate, in any case; whatever the circumstances may be. 2. Have ye here any meate Luke xiv. 41. 4. If there be any of him left, He bury it WIND. T. iii. iii. 1.6 5. Amie of them both THOMAS. 6. Please they any, That serve many 1562. 7. Any longer SHAKS. more 1680, further STEELE, the worse 1875.

Anybody (eni'bɒdi, -bɒdi). *sb.* or *pron.* 1490. 1. *comb.* of ANY and BODY in the sense of *person*: Any person. See ANY a. 1. Formerly two words. a. Qualitative. A in interrog. or hypothet. expressions, *laudatory*: a person of

ome mp an e b In afm xp es on
d p bed f d sayb d a h Merry P.
a h b dy was there who is a Dismiss

Two or three anybodyes J. BACON.

Anyhow (eni'haʊ). 1740. [see ANY 9.]

1. *adv.* In any way or manner whatever. 2. *adv.* In any case, at least 1835.

1. Done a., no profitable one CARLYLE. 2. Any how, it must be acknowledged [etc.] NEWMAN.

Any-kyn, -s. M.E. only. [Orig. genitive phr. = 'of any kind', afterwards with loss of -i, looking like an *adj.* = 'any kind of'.] Any kind or manner.

Anything (eni'θɪŋ). *pron.*, *sb.*, *adv.* OE. 1. *pron.* A *comb.* of ANY and THING, in the widest sense of the latter. See ANY a. Orig. always two words; now rarely exc. when stress is upon *thing*. 2. *sb.* Thing of any kind 1596. 3. *adv.* Any whil, in any measure OE.

1. If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it John xiv. 14. 2. She is my house.. my oxe, my asse, my a. Tann. Shv in il. 234. 3. If my lady your wyf come any thing nyght yowe CANTON. Hence A *nythingarian* [after *trustarian*, etc.], one who professes no creed in particular (A contemptuous term.)

Anyway (eni'waɪ), *adv.* and *conj.* 1570.

[cf. ANYWAYS, and always, *always*.] 1. *adv.* In any way or manner, anyhow, in any measure. 2. *adv.* *conj.* In any case 1850.

1. Anything that savoureth any way of newnesse BIBLE Transl. Pref. 1.

Anyways (eni'waɪz). 1560 [ANY + ways, *adv.*, genitive, as in ALWAYS.] = *prec.* 1. 2.

Anywhen (eni'hwɛn), *adv.* 1831. [see ANY 9.] At any time, ever. Rare in literature.

Anywhence, *adv.* rare. 1613. [see ANY 9.] From anywhere.

Anywhere (eni'hwɛə, -hwɛɪ). ME. [see ANY 9. Preceded by *where*, anywhere -1485.] In any place. Formerly two words.

Anywhither (eni'hwɪðə), *adv.* arch. 1611 [see ANY 9. Preceded by *whither*.] To or towards any place

Anywise (eni'waɪz), *adv.* OE. [for *in any wise* (also used); OE. *ænig wisan*.] In any manner, way, or case; at all. Any law or usage to the contrary hereof in a not-withstanding 1775.

Aonian (i'ɒniən), a. 1607 Of or belonging to Aonia, a region of ancient Boeotia, containing the mountains Helicon and Cithaeron, sacred to the Muses or 'Aonian maids'. Above th' Aonian mount MILT. P. L. i. 15.

Aorist (ə'ɒrɪst), a. 1581. [ad. Gr. *ἀόριστος*, f. *ἀ* + *ορίζω*, f. *ορίζω*.] *Gram.* One of the past tenses of the Gr. verb, which denotes a simple past occurrence, with none of the limitations of the other past tenses. Hence Aoristic a. undefined; of or pertaining to the aorist tense. Aoristically *adv.*

Aorta (ə'ɔ:tə). 1594. [a mod. L., a. Gr. *ἀορτή*, *lat.* that which is nung, f. *δεσπεύω*.] *Phys.* The great artery or trunk of the arterial system, from its origin in the left ventricle of the heart to its division into the two iliac arteries. Hence Aortal, Aortic *adjs.*

Ap, pref. = L. *ad* - bef. initial *p*. In OFr. *ad-*, *ap-* became *a-*, and in this form the Fl. wds. were adopted in Eng., as *a-part*, *a-ple*, etc. Later the *p* was again doubled, after L. See *Ap-pref.* 2. *A-pref.* 10.

Ap, pref. = Gr. *ἀν*, short for *ἀνός* off.

Ap, pref. 3 [Welsh *ap*, f. *map* son; cf. *Mac*]

Apacé (ə'pæs), *adv.* ME. [orig. *phr.* *a pace*, like *a foot*, etc., f. *a p* + *PACE*, *formely*, *ph.*] *lit.* At a pace, *i.e.* at a good pace (orig. of the pace of men); hence, With speed; swiftly; immediately -1723.

He cometh to hym apas CHAUCER. Kings of armies did flee a. Ps. lxxviii. 22. Like water y^e runneth a pace. Hoarding wealth a. 1604. An ill weed grows a. 1621.

Apache (ə'pætʃ). 1902. [Fr., a name of a warlike tribe of Amer. Indians.] A type of robber and assassin frequenting Paris, etc.; *gen.*, a Russian.

Apagoge (ə'pæɡə'dʒi). 1727. [Gr. *ἀπαγωγή*, f. *ἀπαγείναι*. A term of Aristotelian logic.] *tr.* *Logic*. = ABDUCTION. 1. A demonstration which proves a thing by showing

ke tpo b o ab d o de ng a
d d ab u d. -153. 73. *Math.* The

passage from one proposition, which has been demonstrated, to the proof of another 1753. Hence *Apagoge*, -al a. of, pertaining to or of the nature of a. *Apagogically adv.*

Apaid (ə'paɪd), *ppl.* a. arch. ME. [f. *APAY* v.] 1. Satisfied, pleased. 12. Repaid -1743

Apair, Apale, Apail; see APP.

Apaise, apayse, obs. f. APPEASE.

Apanage, app- (æ'pænədʒ), 1602 [a Fr., f. *apaner*; -L. *appanare*, f. *ad* + *panis*; see -AGE. Both forms are equally common.] 1. The provision made for the maintenance of the younger children of kings, princes, etc., orig. a province, jurisdiction, or office. 2. *loosely*, A perquisite 1935. 3. A dependent territory or property; a dependency 1807. 4. *transf.* A specially appointed, or natural accompaniment, endowment, or attribute 1663.

2. The diplomatic service, the a. of the wealthy FREEMAN. 3. Ireland the. *apanage* of our empire S. D. SMITH. 4. Had he thought it fit, That wealth should be the *apanage* of wit SMITH. Hence *Apanaged ppl.* a. endowed with an a.

Apanthropy (æ'pæntʃrɒpi), *rare*. 1753. [ad. Gr. *ἀπαθροπία*, f. *ἀπα* + *θροπία*; cf. Fr. *apanthropie*.] A form of melancholy characterized by a dislike to society.

Apar-; see later APPAR-

Aparithmesis. 1753. [Gr.] *Rhet.* A figure: Enumeration.

Apart (ə'pɑ:t), *adv.* ME. [Fr. *à part*; like *a-side*, etc., in form, but the senses follow the Fr.] 1. To one side, aside, to a place removed from the general body. 2. Apart from each other; asunder ME. 3. Separately in thought, or consideration 1577. 4. Separately in action or function; individually ME. Also (with ellipsis of *standing*, etc.) = Separate. (Cf. Fr. *à l'air un homme à part*) 1726. 5. *fig.* Aside, away from all employment, etc. (Fr. *mettre, laisser à part*) (arch.) 1477. Also *absol.*, as 'jesting apart' (Fr. *raillerie à part*) = Laid aside 1732.

6. Away from common use for a special purpose 1604. Const. *from* (in all senses) 1617. Rarely prepositional (*from* omitted) 1615.

1. Get thee apart and weep Job. C. iii. i. 282. Judas being a. with the Elders a. *Mac*. xiii. 13. 2. The Spartans lived in villages a. 1728. 3. Let us view each ingredient a. 1756. 4. Power exercised either collectively, or a. and severally SATURDAY A class a. MACAULAY. 5. Lay a. all filthiness JAMES I. ar. 6. Places set apart for the worship of God 1680. A. this city, in the harbour CHAMBER. Hence *Apart v.* to set aside Apathness, aloofness.

Apartment (ə'pɑ:tmənt), 1641. [a. Fr. *appartement*, ad. mod. L. *appartimentum*, f. *ap-partire*, f. L. *ad* + *partire*.] 1. A suite of rooms in a house or building allotted to the use of an individual or party (*arch.*). 2. A single room in a house; with pl. *apartments* in sense 1. 1715. 73. Quarters -1719. 74. A compartment -1727. 2. My a. consisted of three elegant rooms GIBSON. 3. I stole to the window of my a. SCOTT. 3. My Apartment in the tree De Fox CRUSOE 54. Hence *Apartmental a.* (*trans.*)

Apas-s, v. ME. [a. OFr. *apasser*, f. *à* + *passer*.] To pass on or by. Rarely *trans.*

Apathon, corrupt E *epitheton*. SHAKS.

Apathetic, -al (ə'pæθetɪk, -əl), a. 1744. [f. APATHY, after PATHETIC, -AL.] Of, or pertaining to, apathy; unemotional, indifferent. Hence *Apathetically adv.*

Apathist (ə'pæθɪst), *rare* 1640. [See APATHY and -IST.] One addicted to apathy.

A-pathize, v. *rare*. [mod. f. as *prec.* + -IZE.] To render insensible.

Apathy (æ'pæθi). 1603 [a. Fr. *apathie*, ad. L. *apathia*, a. Gr. *ἀπάθεια*, f. *ἀπα* + *πάθος* (πάθος).] 1. Freedom from, or insensibility to, suffering, passion, or feeling, passionless existence. 2. Indolence of mind, indifference to what normally excites emotion or interest 1733. Also *transf.* [of the markets, etc.] 1881. 1. A. was considered by the Stoics as the highest condition of Humanity LEWES. 2. A certain a., or sluggishness in his nature PERSCOTT.

Apatite (æ'pætɪt). 1803. [f. Gr. *ἀπατή* + -ITE; from the deceiving forms of the mineral.] *Min.* A native crystallized phosphate of lime, varying in colour from white to green, blue,

vioe brown n pae ns en o

opaque Alo f

Apay ap v a h ME [OF apaye

f a e L *adpa a f d a f AF A E

nd PAY R fa. pp., see Ap-pref. 1.] 1.

To saute, content (arch) 12. To repay -1031.

Ape (āp), sb. [OE. *ape* m., *ape* f.; prob.

an adopted word in OFr.] 1. An animal of

the monkey tribe (*Simiadae*), the generic name

before 'monkey', and still occas. so used, esp.

with reference to their resemblance to, and mi-

miery of, man. 2. *ape* A member of the

Simiadae, having no tail nor cheek-pouches,

as the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-outan, and

gibbons 1699. 3. *fig.* One who plays the ape,

an imitator, a mimic. *Usu.* contemptuous. ME.

14. *banif* A fool -1741. 15. as *adj.* Foolish

-1509.

1. *Apes* With foreheads villanous low *Towce*, iv. i.

249. 2. An a., properly so called, is without a tail

1764. 3. O sleep, thou A. of death *Cyran* in iii. 31.

4. *God's ape*, a natural born fool. The titled a., her

husband *Alchinson*.

Phrases: *To play the ape*: to imitate (badly). *To*

make any one his ape, to put an ape in his head: to

be fool or dupe him. *Chaucer*. *To lead apes in hell*

the supposed consequence of dying an old maid. *To*

say an ape's patter: to chatter with cold.

Combs, etc.: *ta-bearer*, *carrier*, a strolling buf-

foon, who carried a monkey about: *leader*, an old

maid, see Phrases: *Sea Ape*: the fish *Squalus*

Vulgar, *Sea Fox*, or *Thresher*. Hence *Apedom*

(*var.*). *Apehood*.

Ape (āp), v. 1632. [f. the sb.] To imitate,

esp. absurdly.

To a. the sprightliness of wit *Johnson*. Art doth

a. nature 1665. Hence *Aped* *fig.* a. counterfeit.

A-per (*var.*).

A-peak (āpīk), *adv.* (a.) 1596. [a. Fr. *a*

pic; see *PEAK*, *PIKE*.] *Adv.* in a vertical

position; vertical. Also *fig.*

A ship drawn directly over the anchor is *apeal*: the

anchor is *apeal* when the cable has been sufficiently

hove in to bring the ship over it. *Oars apeal* held

vertically.

Apel-; see later sp. **APPEL-**.

Apelles (āpēlīz). 1630. A Gr. painter in

the time of Alexander the Great; occas. (con-

notatively) = a master artist.

Apen-; see later sp. **APPEN-**.

Apepsy (āpēpsī). 1678. [ad. mod. L. *apep-*

sis (also used), a. Gr. f. *ā + pēpēu*.] *Med.*

Lack of digestive power.

Aper-; see later sp. **APPER-**.

||Aperçu (āpersū). 1882. [Fr.] A summary

exposition, a conspectus.

Aperient (āpēriēnt), a. 1626. [ad. L. *a-*

perientem, *aperire* (orig. *aperire*), f. *ā + ad +*

pari (here to get; cf. Eng. *undo*).] *Med.* Open-

ing the bowels; laxative. Also as *sb.*

||Aperitif (āpēritif). 1894. [F. *apéritif*:—L.

aperitivus, f. *aperire* to open.] An alcoholic

drink taken before a meal as an appetizer.

Aperitive (āpēritiv), a. and sb. 1582. [var.

of *aperire*; see **APPER-**.] = **APERIENT** a. and *sb.*

A per se, *aparsee*; see A (the letter).

Apert (āpērt), *arch.* ME. [a. Olr. —L.

aperitum, *aperire*; see **APERIENT**.] *Apert*.

PERT. 1. Open, public ME.; *revident*

-1674, *tepert* -1483; *toutspoken*, insolent (cf.

PERT) -1683. *1. adv.* Openly, plainly, publicly

-1556. Hence **||Aperition**, the action of open-

ing; an opening. **Aperitive** a. *1. open*; also =

APERIENT. **Aperitiveness**, the quality of being

open; plainness of speech.

Apertly, *adv.* 1. *Obs.* ME. [f. prec. + *-ly*.] 2.

Openly, evidently; boldly.

Apertometer. 1880 [f. L. *apertus* + (-o)-

METER.] An appliance attached to a micro-

scope for measuring the angular aperture of

object-glasses.

Aperture (æpərtiūr). 1649. [ad. L. *aper-*

tura.] 1. The process of opening -1708. 2.

An opening: a gap, cleft, chasm, or hole 1665.

3. *Opt.* The space through which light passes

in any optical instrument. Also *attrib.* 1664.

4. *Geom.* The space included within two right

lines which meet in a point and make an angle

1706.

Apery (āpəri). 1616. [f. *APER* sb. or *APER*.]

1. The practice of an aper, aping 1616; a silly

or apish action 1851. 2. A collection or colony

of apes 1862.

a M p h h n a h a p e o a p

Apet see later **APRET**

Apetaloid (āpētaloid), a. 1870. [f. as next +

-oid.] *Bot.* Of apetalous form

Apetalous (āpētalūs), a. 1706. [f. mod. L.

apetalus (a. Gr. f. *ā + petalon*) + -ous.] *Bot.*

Without petals.

Apex (āpēks). Pl. **apices** (āpīsiz, æpīz).

apexes. 1603. [a. L. *apex*, perch, f. *ap-* to fit

to (cf. *veries*, f. *vertere*)] 1. [As in L.; see

quot.] *1. var.* 1603. 2. The tip, top, peak, or

pointed end of anything, as of a mountain,

spire, shell, leaf, etc.; the vertex of a triangle

or cone 1610. Also *fig.* 3. A horn on a He-

brew letter (= *κεραία* *Mail*, v. 13 in *Vulg.*);

hence *fig.* A title, a jot -1680.

4. A hat of wool, whose top ended in a cone, and

was thence called an A. B. *Johnson*. 5. The a. of the

dome 1848. *Apex* (U.S. *Apex*), the end or edge of a

vein nearest the surface 1881. 6. Every a. or title

Johnson. Hence *Apexed* *fig.* a. pointed.

Aph-, repr. Gr. *aph-*, var. of *ἀπό* 'off, away

from', bef. an aspirated vowel.

Aphæresis (āfērisis). Also **aphe-**. 1611

[a. L., a. Gr., f. *aph-* = *ἀπό + αἰρέειν*.] *Gram.*

The taking away of a letter or syllable at the

beginning of a word. Hence **Aphæretic** a.

(*var.*).

Aphanesite. [badly f. Gr. *ἀφανής*.] *Min.*

= **CLINOCLASITE**.

||Aphaniptera (æfānīptērā), sb. pl. 1833

[mod. L., f. Gr. *ἀφανής + πτερος*.] *Zool.* A small

order of insects, having only rudimentary scales

for wings. Hence **Aphanipterous** a.

Aphanite, *ytz* (æfānit), 1862. [f. Gr.

ἀφανής + -ιτε.] *Min.* A compact dark-coloured

hornblende rock, uniform in texture and show-

ing no distinct grains (whence its name); also

called *Cornelene*. Hence **Aphanitic** a.

Aphanozygous (æfānīzīgōs), a. 1871. [f.

Gr. *ἀφανής + ζυγόν* (for *ζυγωμα*) + -ous.] *An-*

throp. Having the cheek-bones invisible from

above.

Aphasia (āfāzīā). 1867. [mod. L., a. Gr.

f. *ā + φάσις* (cf. *φάσις*).] *Path.* Loss of the

faculty of speech, as a result of cerebral affection.

Aphasic (āfāzīk), a. 1867. [f. prec. + -ic.]

Suffering from aphasia. *sb.* One suffering from

aphasia; var. **Aphasiac** (the better form).

Aphelion (āfēliōn). Pl. **aphelia**. 1656

[Græcized f. mod. L. *aphelium* (used earlier), i.

Gr. *ἀφ' = ἀπό + ἥλιος*; formed (by Kepler) after

ἀπογαιον, *ἀπὸ γαιον*. Cf. **PARHELION**.] *Astr.*

That point of a planet's or comet's orbit at

which it is farthest from the sun. Also *fig.*

Apheliotropic (āfēliōtrōpīk), a. 1880. [f.

Gr. *ἀφ' = ἀπό + ἥλιος + τροπικός*.] Turning

away from the sun; said of leaves, etc. Hence

Apheliotropically *adv.* **Apheliotropism**, the

habit of bending away from the light.

||Apheria (āfērīā). 1864. [mod. L., f. Gr.

ἀφ' + ῥήρη; but Gr. *ῥήρη* = unknown.] *Path.*

Loss of power of articulation; *spec.* a form of

APHASIA, in which words are still understood

and conceived. Hence **Aphemic** a. and *sb.*

Aphesis (æfēsis). 1880. [a. Gr., f. *ἀφαιρεσις*.

Suggested by Sir J. A. H. Murray.] The

gradual and unintentional loss of a short un-

accented vowel at the beginning of a word; as

in *quire* for *inquire*, etc. It is a special and

frequent form of **Aphæresis**. Hence **Aphetic**

a. pertaining to, or resulting from, a. **Aphe-**

tically *adv.* by way of a. **Aphetism**, a word

resulting from a., as *quire*, etc. **Aphetize** v.

to shorten by aphesis.

||A-pheta, 1647 [L., ad. Gr. *ἀφ'ητα*, a starter

in races.] *Astr.* The giver of life in a nativity.

Hence **Aphetic**, ad. a. life-giving.

Aphidian (āfīdīān). 1835. [f. *aphid-*, stem

of mod. L. **APHIS**.] *adj.* Of or pertaining to

aphides. *sb.* One of the aphides.

Aphilanthropy (æfīlānthrōpī). 1753. [f. Gr.

ἀφιλάνθρωπος; see A-*phil* 14 and **PHIL-**

ANTHROPY.] 1. 'Want of love to mankind'.
J. 2. *Med.* A form of melancholy in which soli-

tude is preferred: anthropophobia.

||Aphis (æfis). Pl. **aphides** (æfīdīz). 1771.

[mod. L. (*Linn.*); etym. unkn.] A family of

minute insects, also called *plant-lice*, which are

ey de ve, J ey e od gously pro

h m p. g by parthenogenesis; and are

tended by ants for the honey-dew which they

yield, whence occas. called *ant-eaters*.

Combs *evil*, *Chrysomela perita*. Hence **Aphid-**

phagous, **Aphidivorous** *adj.*, feeding on aphides

like the lady-bird. **Aphido logist**, a student of the

Aphides.

Aphlogistic (æflogīstīk), a. 1831. [f. Gr.

ἀφλόγιστος + -ic.] Without flame.

Aphlogistic or **Flameless Lamp**. Sir H. Davy's

lamp, in which a coil of platinum wire is kept in a

state of flameless ignition by spirit.

Aphonic (āfōnik), a. *1. var.* 1827. [i. Gr.

ἀφώνος + -ic.] Having no vocal sound.

Aphony (æfōni). 1884. [ad. mod. L. *apho-*

nia (oftener used), a. Gr., f. *ā + φωνή*.] In

ability to produce vocal sound, or voice.

Aphorism (æfōrīzīm) 1528 [a. Fr. *apho-*

risme, ad. mod. L. *aphorismus*, a. Gr. *ἀφορισμός*,

see **APHORIZE**.] From the 'Aphorisms of Hip-

poocrates'. 1. A 'definition or concise state-

ment of a principle in any science. 2. Any

principle or precept expressed shortly and

fitfully; a maxim 1590.

3. Knowledge, while aphorisms and observations

are in growth *Bacon*. 4. Is not thy common talk

found aphorisms *Marlowe*. 5. 'Is an old Aphorism

Oderunt enim quæ sunt innotuit *Howell*. Hence

Aphorismatic a. [irreg. f. Gr. *ἀφορισμα*] aphori-

smic or aphoristic. **Aphorismal**, a dealer in apho-

Aphyllous (ə'fīl-lūs), *a.* 1830. [f. m. l. *aphyllus* (a. l. f. d. + φυλλ) *o.*] *B.* Na aly aflies

Apaceous (ə'pā-shūs), *a.* 1839. [f. mod. l. *apaceous* (f. *ap. u.* + *see* -ACUOUS.) *Bot.* Of the N. O. *Apiaceae* or *Umbelliferae*; umbelliferous.

Apian (ə'pī-ān), *a.* 1862. [ad. l. *apianus*, f. *apis*.] Of or belonging to bees.

Apiary (ə'pī-ārī), 1854. [ad. l. *apiarium*, f. *apis*.] A place where bees are kept. Hence **Apiarian** *a.* pertaining to bee-hives or bee-keeping, *sh.* = next (*rare*). **Apiarist**, one who keeps an a.

Apical (ə'pī-kāl), *a.* 1828. [f. l. *apicalis* (see *Apex*) + -AL.] Of, belonging to, or at an apex, summit, or tip. Hence **Apically** *adv.* **Apically** *adj.* *a.* fixed to the apex. **Apicular**, **Apiculary** = **APICULAR**

Apical, *incorr.* var. of **APICAL**.

Apician (ə'pī-jān), *a.* 1699. [f. *Apicius*, a Roman epicure + -AN.] Of or pertaining to epicures or to luxurious diet.

A pick a back, apickaback; see **PICK-A-BACK**.

Apicular (ə'pī-kū-lar), *a.* *rare* 1854. [f. mod. l. *apiculus*.] Of or belonging to a little apex.

Apiculate (ə'pī-kū-lāt), *a.* 1830. [ad. mod. l. *apiculatus*, f. *apiculus*.] Having a minute apex. So **Apiculately** *adv.*

Apiculture (ə'pī-kū-lchūr), 1864. [f. l. *apis* + *cultura*.] Bee-keeping or rearing.

Apiculus (ə'pī-kū-lūs), 1863. [mod. l. dim. of *Apex*.] A minute point or tip.

Apiece (ə'pī-s), *adv.* ME. [orig. two words, *a piece*; but the connexion with *piece* is not now retained.] For each piece, thing, or (colloq.) person; each, for each, to each, severally, individually.

Six waterpots of stone containynge two or thre fyngers a pece *TIMOTHY John ii. 6*

A-piece, *adv.* *phr.* 1560. [A *prep.* + *piece*; see **PIECE** *adv.*] In pieces, to pieces -1578. *fig.* -1563.

A-pinch, *adv.* *phr.* [A *prep.* + *inch*.] So as to pinch. *MRS. BROWNING.*

Apiocrinite (ə'pī-ō-kri-nīt), 1830. [f. Gr. *apios* + *κρίνω*, after *enocrinite*.] *Paleont.* The pear-enocrinite, a stalked echinoderm of the Oolite, so called from its shape.

Apiol (ə'pī-ol), 1872. [f. l. *apium*.] *Chem.* and *Med.* Parsley-camphor, obtained by distilling parsley seeds with water.

Apiologist, *rare*. [f. l. *apis* + (-o) *LOGIST*.] A scientific student of bees. *EMERSON.*

Apish (ə'pī-sh), *a.* 1532. [f. *ape* *sh.*] 1. Like an ape 1570. 2. Ape-like in manner; befitting an ape; affected, silly, trifling 1532. 3. Foolishly imitative 1579.

1. Two devilish apes, or a devils *ROBINSON* 2. He bowed with a thousand a, congees *SWOLLETT* 3. We are but too a, apt to be led much by examples *SAMPSON* Hence **A-pishly** *adv.* **A-pishness**.

A-pism. [f. *ape*.] The practice of aping. *CARLYLE.*

Apjohnite (ə'pī-djōnīt), 1847. [f. *Apjohn*, its first analyzer.] *Min.* Manganese alum; a double sulphate of potash and manganese, occurring in fibrous or asbestiform masses, white, and lustrous.

†Apla-ce, *adv.* *phr.* ME. [f. *A- pref.* + *PLACE* *sh.*; cf. *Fr. en place*.] Into this place, in place -1637.

Apicalental (ə'plā-sen-tāl), *a.* 1837. [f. *A- pref.* + *PLACENTAL*.] *Zool.* Having no placenta.

Applanatic (ə'plā-nāt-ik), *a.* 1794. [f. Gr. *ἀπλανήτος* (f. *ἀπλανάειν* + -IC.) Free from (spherical) aberration, as a compound lens. Hence **Applanatism**, a state or condition.

Applastic (ə'plāst-ik), *a.* 1839. [f. Gr. *ἀπλαστος* + -IC, after *πλαστικός*.] Characterized by, or tending to, irregularity or absence of organic structure (techn. *aplasia*).

†Aplomb (ə'plōm), 1828. [Fr. f. *à plomb* according to the plummet.] 1. The perpendicular; perpendicularly 1872. 2. Confidence, self-possession 1828. Also *attrib.*

Aplotomy (ə'plō-tō-mī), *a.* 1832. [f. Gr. *ἀπλομή* (f. *ἀπλός* + *τομή*) *n.* *on*]

Apnoea (ə'pno-ē), 179. [mod. l. *a. Gr.* *apnoia*.] *Fath.* Suspension or cessation of breathing.

Apo-, *pref.* repr. Gr. *ἀπό* - off, from, away; quite. In mod. scientific words = 'detached', as *apocarpous*.

Apocalypse (ə'pō-kālīps), ME. [ad. l. *apokalypsis*, a. Gr. f. *ἀποκαλύπτειν*.] 1. The revelation of the future granted to St. John in the Isle of Patmos; also the book of the New Testament containing it. 2. Any revelation or disclosure ME.

1. He who saw Th' Apocalypse *MIC. P. Z. iv. 2* 2. The A. of all State-secrets *SWIFT.*

Apocalypst (ə'pō-kālīps), *rare*. 1829. [*irreg.* = *apocalypht*, or *apocalypstik*.] A revealer of the unknown.

Apocalypst (ə'pō-kālīps), *rare*. 1834. [ad. Gr. *ἀποκαλύπτειν*, f. *ἀποκαλύπτειν*.] = **APOCALYPTIST**.

Apocalypstic (ə'pō-kālīps-ik), *a.* (sh.) 1629. [ad. Gr. *ἀποκαλυπτικός*; see **APOCALYPSE**.] 1.

Of or pertaining to the Apocalypse of St. John 1663. 2. Of the nature of a revelation 1683.

3. Of persons: Dealing with the Apocalypse, or with prophetic revelations generally -1690.

4. sh. The writer of the Apocalypse, St. John the Divine, also = **APOCALYPTIST** 1629. Hence

Apocalypstic *a.* = **APOCALYPTIC** 3. **Apocalypstically** *adv.* after the manner, or by means, of revelation or of the Apocalypse; (*poet.*) so as to reveal what should be concealed.

Apocalypstist (ə'pō-kālīps-ist), *rare*. 1864. [f. Gr. *ἀποκαλύπτειν* + -IST.] The writer of the Apocalypse.

Apocarpous (ə'pō-kā-rpūs), *a.* 1830. [f. Gr. *ἀπό* + *καρπός*.] *Bot.* Having the carpels distinct.

Apocatastasis (ə'pō-kā-tās-tīs), *rare* 1678. [L. a. Gr. f. *ἀποκατάστασις*.] 1. Restoration, re-establishment. 2. *Path.* Return to a previous condition 1753. 3. *Astr.* Return to the same apparent position. [So in Gr.] 1822.

Apocathartik (ə'pō-kā-thārt-ik), *a.* 1859. [ad. Gr. *ἀποκαθαίρειν*, f. *ἀποκαθαίρειν*.] *Med.* Purgative. Also as *sh.*

Apocope (ə'pō-kōp-ē), *sh.* 1851. [f. as *prec.*] To cut off (esp. the last letter or syllable of a word). Hence **Apocope**, the action of apocoping, apocopated state.

Apocope (ə'pō-kōp-ē), 1591. [L. a. Gr. *ἀποκοπή*.] The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word. Hence **Apocopic** *a.*

Apocriary (ə'pō-kri-ārī), Also **apocriary**. ME. [ad. med. l. *apocriarius*, f. Gr. *ἀποκριτής*.] A person appointed to give and receive answers; *spec.* a papal nuncio.

Apocrustic (ə'pō-krust-ik), *a.* Also **apocroustic**. 1705. [ad. mod. l. *apocrousticus*, a. Gr. *ἀποκρουστικός*, f. *ἀποκρύνειν*.] *Med.* Having power to repel, astringent. Also as *sh.*

Apocrypha (ə'pō-kri-fā), ME. [neut. pl. (sc. *scripta*) of late l. *apocryphus*, a. Gr. *ἀποκρυφος*, f. *ἀποκρύπτειν*.] As sb. prop. treated as pl., with sing. *apocryphon*; but in common usage as sing., with pl. *apocryphas*.] *†A. adv.* Of unknown authorship; spurious; uncanonical (see *sh.*); false -1660.

B. sh. 1. A writing of doubtful authorship or authenticity; *spec.* those books included in the Septuagint and Vulgate, which were not originally written in Hebrew and not counted genuine by the Jews, and which, at the Reformation, were excluded from the Sacred Canon by the Protestant party. Also *attrib.* 1539. 2. [As in Gr.] Hidden things (*rare*) 1839.

1. What's now apocrypha, my wit, in time to come may pass for holy writ *POPE*. var. **†Apocryphic**, *†eristic*.

Apocryphal (ə'pō-kri-fāl), *a.* 1590. [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] 1. Of doubtful authenticity; spurious, false, mythical, *spec.* Of or belonging to the Jewish and early Christian uncanonical literature 1615. 2. Sham, counterfeit 1610.

B. sh. 1. A whorson, upstart a *captain B. JONSON*. Hence **Apocryphal**, one who supports the inclusion of the Apocrypha in the Bible (*rare*). **Apocryphally** *adv.* (*rare*). **Apocryphalness** (*rare*).

†Apocryphate, *a.* 1486. [f. *ΑΠΟΚΡΥΦΑ*.] Of apocryphal origin; spurious -1655.

Apocynaceous (ə'pō-sīn-ā-shūs), *a.* 1883. [f. mod. l. *apocynaceae*, f. *Apocynum*, ad. Gr. *ἀποκύνω*.] *Bot.* Of or belonging to the N. O. *Apocynaceae*, or Dog-baness. var. **Apocynaceous**.

Apodie (ə'pō-dī-ē), 1601. [f. Gr. *ἀποδιδέω*, f. *ἀπο* + *διδέω*; after mod. l. *Apodes*, *Apoda*.] *Zool. adv.* Footless 1816. *sh.* (usu. pl. = mod. l. *Apodes*, *Apoda*). Term applied to birds, fish, and reptiles, in which feet or ventral fins are either absent or only rudimentary. Hence **Apodal** *a.* lacking feet or ventral fins.

Apodeme (ə'pō-dē-mē), 1852. [ad. mod. l. *apodema* (also used), f. Gr. *ἀπό* + *δέμας*.] *Zool.* One of the processes on the exoskeleton of the thorax of *Arthropods*, which serve as attachment for muscles, etc. Hence **Apodemal** *a.* of or pertaining to an a; var. **Apodematal**.

Apodiabolosis (ə'pō-dī-ō-bō-lō-sīs), *rare*. 1827. [f. Gr. *ἀποδιόλω*, after *apothēsis*.] A making or treating as diabolical.

Apodictic, **-dectic** (ə'pō-dīkt-ik, -dēkt-ik), *a.* 1652. [ad. l. *apodicticus*, a. Gr. *ἀποδεικτικός*, f. *ἀποδεικνύω*.] The analogical sp. is *-dict-*.] Of clear demonstration; established incontrovertibly. (By Kant applied to a judgement enouncing a necessary and hence absolute truth.) var. **Apodictical**, **-dectical** (*arch.*). Hence **Apodictically**, **-dectically** *adv.*

†Apodioxis. ? *Obs.* 1657. [L. a. Gr. *ἀποδιόω*.] *Rhet.* A figure: Rejecting an argument or objection with indignation as absurd.

†Apodixis, **-dexis** (ə'pō-dīks-īs, -dēks-īs). ? *Obs.* 1623. [L. a. Gr. *ἀποδείξις*.] Demonstration, absolute proof.

†Apodosis (ə'pō-dō-sīs), 1638. [L. a. Gr. f. *ἀποδίδωμι*.] *Rhet.* The concluding clause of a sentence (opp. to *prolatiō*), now usu. the consequent clause in a conditional sentence, as 'If thine enemy hunger, feed him'.

Apodous (ə'pō-dūs), *a.* 1816. [f. Gr. *ἀποδός* (see *APODE*) + -OUS.] *Zool.* Footless, apod.

†Apodyterium (ə'pō-dī-tēr-ī-um), 1695. [L. a. Gr. *ἀποδυτήριον*, f. *ἀποδύειν*.] A dressing-room; *orig.* one in which clothes were deposited by those preparing for the bath or *palæstra*.

Apogaic, **-gaic** (ə'pō-gā-ik, -gē-ik), *a.* 1839. [f. Gr. *ἀπόγειος* (see *APOGEE*) + -IC.] = **APOGEAN**. So **Apogean** *a.*

Apogean (ə'pō-gē-ān), *a.* 1644. [f. as *prec.* + -AN.] *a.* Proceeding off from the earth or land. *b.* Of or pertaining to apogee.

Apogee (ə'pō-gē-ē), 1594. [a. *Fr.* *apogée*, f. l. *apogæum*, a. Gr. *ἀπόγειον* (also *ἀπώγειον*), adj. neut., but used absol. by Ptolemy (sc. *δαστηριον*). The Gr. and L. forms were also used.] *Astr.* 1. The point in the orbit of the moon, etc., at which it is farthest from the earth, also, the greatest distance of the sun from the earth in *aphelion*. (A term of the Ptolemaic astronomy which viewed the earth as the centre of the universe.) *†a.* The meridional altitude of the sun on the longest day -1646. 3. Hence *fig.* *a.* The most distant spot.

b. The highest point, climax. 1600.

1. A., if the sun be supposed to revolve, Aphelion, if the earth *WOODHOUSE*. 3. The trade of the Netherlands, had by no means reached its a. *MONTAIGNE*.

Apogeotropic (ə'pō-gē-ō-trop-ik), *a.* 1880. [f. (by Darwin) Gr. *ἀπο* + *γείω* (-γῆ) + *-τροπικός*.] *Bot.* Turning away from the ground. Hence **Apogeotropically** *adv.*

Apogotropism (ə'pō-gē-ō-trop-iz-īm), 1880. [f. as *prec.* + -ISM.] The tendency of leaves, etc., to turn away from the earth.

Apograph (ə'pō-grōf), 1601. [ad. Gr. *ἀπογράφω*, f. *ἀπογράφειν*.] An exact transcript.

Apolous (ə'pō-lūs), *a.* *rare*. 1880. [f. Gr. *ἀπόλιος*.] Having no active qualities; neutral; e.g. water.

Apojove (ə'pō-djōv), 1867. [a. *Fr.* ad. mod. l. *apojovum*, f. Gr. *ἀπό* + *Ιού*; cf.

απόλ. The point n he o b of a
sa e o Jup e at wh s fa hes fom

εραπε
Apolar ἀπόλ. a. 859 [A p f -4
+ o a] εἶναι. Having no poles or fibrous
processes, as certain nerve-cells.

Apolaustic (απολαυστικός), a. 1871. [ad. Gr.
ἀπολαυστικός.] Given to enjoyment; self-in-
dulgent.

The lordly, a, and haughty undergraduate 1880.

Apollinarian (ἀπολλινάριος), a. 1586. [f. L.
Apollinarius, of Apollo; also proper name +
-AN.] 1. Sacred to or in honour of Apollo
1753; var. [Apollinarius. 2. Of or pertaining to
Apollinarius of Laodicea (4th c.), who held he-
reetical opinions on the Incarnation 1659. As
in. An adherent of Apollinarius 1586, var. Apo-
linarist (708.).

Apollonian (απολλωνιαῖος), a. 1663. [f. L.
Apollonius, a. Gr.; also proper name + -AN.]
1. Pertaining to or resembling Apollo, the sun-
god of the Greeks and Romans, the patron of
music and poetry, var. Apollonic. 2. Of
Apollonius of Perga, a geometer and investi-
gator of conic sections 1727.

Apollonicon. 1874. [f. Gr. ἀπολλωνίον,
after ἡμικονίον, etc.] A chamber-organ of
great power, first exhibited in 1817.

Apollyon (ἀπολλίων), ME. [L., a. Gr. ἀπο-
λύων, f. ἀπολλύειν.] The destroyer, a name
given to the Devil. (See Rev. ix. 3-11.) Hence
Apollyonist, a subject of Apollyon.

†Apolo-ger. 1621. [f. Gr. ἀπολόγος + -ER.]
A fabulist - 1653.

Apologetic (ἀπολογητικός), 1605 [a. Fr.
apologetique, ad. L. apologeticus, a. Gr.; see
APOLOGY.] A. adj. 1. Of the nature of a de-
fence; vindicatory 1619. 2. Respectfully ac-
knowledging or avowing fault or failure 1855
2. A supplicatory and a tone Macaulay

B. s. 1. A formal apology for a defence of a
person, doctrine, course, etc. 1605. 2. f. or
collect. sing. The defensive method of argu-
ment; often spec. The argumentative defence
of Christianity 1733

2. The science of apologetics was unknown till the
attacks of the adversaries of Christianity assumed
a learned and scientific character 1834. Hence
Apologetic(al) a. = Apologetic a.; 1742.
†Apologal, a. 1607. [f. Gr. ἀπολογία, or
ἀπολόγος + -IC.] Of the nature of an apology,
or of an apologist - 1665.

Apologist (ἀπολογιστής), 1640 [a. Fr. apo-
logiste, f. Gr. ἀπολογία; see APOLOGY and -IST.]
One who apologizes for, or defends by argument;
a literary champion.

Mr. Hume, the staunch a. of all the Stuarts Ld.
Baconian

Apologize (ἀπολογίζομαι), v. 1597 [f. APO-
LOGY + -IZE; cf. ἀπολογέσθαι - ἀπολογί(εσθαι)
is a deriv. of ἀπολόγος APOLOGUE.] 1. Intrans. To
make or serve as an APOLOGY, to offer defen-
sive arguments, to make excuses. Also in
mod. usage: To acknowledge and express
regret for a fault without defence. Const. for.
[a. trans. (for omitted.) (rare) 1733.

1. They had very little wine, which the governor
apologised for De For. 2. T. apologise his late
offence Swift. Hence Apologizer, one who ap-
ologizes; earlier = Apologist.

Apologue (απόλογος). Also 6-7-logy. 1552.
[a. Fr., ad. L., a. Gr. ἀπόλογος.] An allegori-
cal story intended to convey a useful lesson.
(Esp. a fable in which the actors or speakers
are animals or inanimate things.)

To teach the people in apologies, bringing in how
one beast talketh with another Laticus.

Apology (ἀπολογία), sb. 1533. [ad. L. apo-
logia (also used), a. Gr., f. ἀπό + -λογία.] 1.
The pleading off from a charge or imputation;
defence or vindication from accusation or as-
person. 2. Justification, explanation, or excuse
1538. 3. A frank acknowledgement, by way
of reparation, of offence given, or an explana-
tion on that offence was not intended, with ex-
pression of regret for any given or taken 1594
4. A poor substitute 1754

†Apologie of Syr Thomas More, Knight, made by
him, after he had given over the Office of Lord
Chancellor of Englande More (1486). An A. for the
Bible By Watson. 2. His enter and exit shall be
strangling a Snake; and I will have an Apologie for
that purpose L. L. L. v. i. 142. 3. In her face excuse

C me Pro g and h n p v P L
8 4 G b h n os
C h ne a †Apo logy o -p-

†Apomeco-meter. 1869. [f. Gr. ἀπό + μέτρος
+ μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring the
distance of objects.

Apomeco-metry. 1570. [f. as prec. +
-μετρία.] The art or science of measuring the
distances of objects.

Apomorphia (ἀπομόρφια), 1869. [f. Gr. ἀπό
+ ΜΟΡΦΙΑ.] Chem. A white crystalline pow-
der, C₁₇H₁₇NO₃, obtained by heating morphia
with an excess of hydrochloric acid also
Apomorphise. It is a prompt emetic

†Aponeurosis (απονεύρωση), Pl. -es.
1676. [L., a. Gr., f. ἀπονεύρω-ειν to change into
a tendon.] Phys. A white, shining, fibrous
membrane, serving as the sheath of a muscle,
or forming the connexion of a muscle and a
tendon. Hence Aponeurography, the de-
scription of aponeuroses. Aponeurology,
the science of aponeuroses. Aponeurotic a.
Aponeurotomy, dissection of the aponeuroses

A-poor-p, adv. 1809. [A p e p l] On the
poor, asterisk

Apopemptic (αποπεμπτικός), rare 1753
[ad. Gr. ἀποπεμπτικός, f. ἀποπέμειν.] Adv.
Pertaining to dismissal; valedictory. sb. [sc.
hypocrit.]

†Apetalous (απεπτεῖλος), a. 1875. [f.
Gr. ἀπό + πτεῖλον + -OUS.] Bot. Having the
petals distinct or free

†Apophasis (ἀποφήσις), 1657. [L., a. Gr.]
Rhet. A figure in which we feign to deny or
pass over what we really say or advise.

†Apophlegmatic, -al, a. 1727 [mod.
formation, not on Gr. analogies; cf. ἀποφλεγ-
ματίζειν and ΠΥΡΩΜΑΤΙΣ.] Med. Promoting
the removal of phlegm. Also as sb. [sc. agent.]
var. Apophlegmatizant (prob. f. mod. L.).

†Apophlegmatism. 1615. [ad. Gr. ἀπο-
φλεγματισμός, f. ἀποφλεγματίζειν.] Med. 1.
The action of purging phlegm from the head
2. An apophlegmatic agent or treatment.

†Apophthegm, apothegm (αποφθέγμα), 1553
[ad. Gr. ἀποφθέγμα, f. ἀπό + φθέγγεσθαι. The
sp. apophthegm, preferred by Johnson, is now
the more usual form in England. Cf. Fr. apoph-
thegme, It. apoftegma.] A terse, pointed say-
ing, embodying an important truth in few
words; a pithy or sententious maxim

Johnson suddenly uttered an a., at which many
of the courtiers were startled. Parolism is the last refuge of a scoundrel
Boswell. Hence Apophthegmatic, -al,
apothegm, a. of pertaining to, or of the nature of,
an a. added to the use of apophthegms. senten-
tious pithy. Apophthegmatically, apothegm-
atly. Apophthegmatist, apothegm, a. professing
maker of apophthegms. Apophthegmatize, apo-
thegm, a. to write or speak in apophthegms.

†Apophyse (ἀποφύση), 1563. [a. Gr. ἀπο-
φυή, f. ἀποφύειν. In L. apophyga, Fr. apo-
physe, hence better reformed.] Arch. The part
of a column where it springs out of its base, or
joins its capital, usually moulded into a concave
sweep or cavetto.

†Apophyllite (ἀποφύλλιτ), 1810. [f.
Gr. ἀπό + φύλλον + -ITE; so named because it
exfoliates under the blow-pipe.] Min. A zeo-
litic mineral, a hydrated silicate of lime and
potash, with a trace of fluorene; occurring in
glassy square prisms or octahedrons, or lami-
nated masses, with a pearly lustre.

†Apophyllous (αποφύλλος), a. rare. 1875
[f. as prec. + -OUS.] Bot. Having the sepals free

†Apophysis (ἀποφύσις), Pl. -es. Also apo-
physe. 1611 [Gr., f. ἀπό + φύσις.] 1. Phys.
A natural protuberance or process, arising
from, and forming a continuous part of, a bone.
2. Bot. A dilatation of the base of the theca or
spore-case in some mosses 1794. Hence Apo-
physate a. furnished with an a. (rare). Apo-
physal (less correctly apophysal) a. belong-
ing to, or of the nature of, an a.; var. Apo-
physary.

†Apoplectic, -al (αποπληκτικός, -άλ), a. 1611
[ad. Fr. apoplectique, or L., a. Gr. ἀποπληκ-
τικός, f. ἀποπλησσειν; see APOPLEXY and -IC,
-AL.] 1. Of pertaining to, or causing apo-
plexy. 2. Suffering from, or showing signs of,

απόπ. y A o f 2 3 ...TAPO-
LBC1 C 753 4. sb. One liable to, or suffer-
ing from, apoplexy 1670.

1. One of your stiff-necked a. cravats Dickens
2. A short-necked a. sort of fellow Miss Austen.
A balsam Apoplectic. Hence Apoplectically ad.

†Apoplecticiform a. having the form of apoplexy
†Apoplex, arch. 1533. [ad. L. apoplexis, a.
Gr. ἀπόπληξις.] = APOPLEXY.

†Apoplex, v. arch. 1602. [f. prec. sb.] To
strike with apoplexy, benumb.
Sure, that sense is apoplex'd Hamlet in iv. 73.

†Apoplexy (αποπληξία) ME. [1. Fr. apo-
plexie, ad. L. apoplexia (occ. used), a. Gr. ἀπο-
πληξία, f. ἀπό + πλῆσσειν.] A malady, sudden
in its attack, which arrests the powers of sense
and motion, usually caused by an effusion of
blood or serum in the brain, and preceded by
giddiness, partial loss of muscular power, etc.
Also Lenny or fig. 2. Occurs applied to the
effusion of blood in other organs 1653.

1. This Apoplexy (as I take it) a kind of Lethargy,
a sleeping of the blood, a person touching a Hen Th.
1. 11. 122. The Apoplexy or falling evil in Hawkes
Blackman. 2. A. cataplexis, a sudden determina-
tion of blood to the skin Maitre.

†Aporitic, -al, a. rare. 1605. [a. Fr. apo-
retique, ad. Gr. ἀπορητικός, f. ἀπορέειν, see
-IT.] Full of doubts and objections - 1688.

†Aporia (ἀπορία, -πρία), 1589 [L., a. Gr.,
f. ἀπορος; see prec.] Rhet. A figure. Doubt.

†Aporose (αποροσής), a. 1865. [f. Gr. ἀ-
πορός + -OUS; L. porosus, a. Gr.; see POROUS.]
Not porous, spec. of the corals of the sub-order
Iporosa.

†Aporrhoea. 1516. [mod. L., a. Gr., f. ἀπο-
ρρέειν.] An emmenation, effluvia - 1681.

†A-port (ἀπορτί), adv. 1626. [A p e p l +
PORT.] On or towards the port side of the
ship, the left side when looking forward. To
put the helm a-port (= to port the helm): to
move the rudder to the starboard side, making
the ship turn to the right.

†Aposepalous, a. 1875 [f. Gr. ἀπό + SE-
PAL + -OUS.] Bot. Having free sepals.

†Aposiopesis (αποσιωπήσις), 1578. [L.,
a. Gr.] Rhet. A figure, in which the speaker
suddenly halts, as if unable or unwilling to
proceed.

A., an excellent figure for the ignorant, as 'What
shall I say?' when one has nothing to say. For
hence Aposiopetic a.

†Apostic, -ic, a. 1853. [ad. Gr. ἀποστιτικός, f.
ἀπό + στίος.] Med. Tending to diminish appe-
tite; causing apostasia or distaste for food.

†Apostasy (ἀποστασία), Also -acy. ME.
[id. L. apostasia, a. later Gr. ἀποστασις = ἀπο-
στασις.] 1. Abandonment or renunciation
of one's religious faith or moral allegiance
b. R. C. Ch. The action of quitting a religious
order or renouncing vows without legal dispen-
sation 1532. 2. The abandonment of princi-
ples or party generally 1759

1. Raphael had forewarned Adam by dire example
to beware Apostasy Milton P. L. vii. 44 2. A from
every good principle 1774

†Apostate (ἀποστάτης), ME. [a. Fr., ad. L.
apostata, ad. Gr. ἀποστάτης. The L. apostata,
with pl. apostatæ (rare), was the commoner form till
1650.] A. sb. 1. One guilty of APOSTASY 1; a
pervert. b. F. C. Ch. One who renounces a re-
ligious order without legal dispensation ME.

2. A turncoat, a renegade ME.

1. High in the midst. Th' A. in his Sun-bright
Chariot sat Milton P. L. vi. 100 2. Apostates, to their
own Country, and Cause 1667

B. adv. 1. Guilty of APOSTASY; renegade,
unhail, rebellious ME. 2. Deserting princi-
ples or party, perverted 1677

1. So speaks th' Apostate Ansel Milton 2. Those a.
abilities of men Swift. Hence †Apostate a. =
Apostatic a. (rare) = APOSTATICAL a.

†Apostatical a. of the nature of apostates or apo-
stasy, twiddling with retrograde. Apostatism, the
practice of apostasy

†Apostatize (ἀποστατίζω), v. 1552. [ad. late
L. apostatizare, for earlier apostatari, f. apo-
stata.] 1. To be guilty of APOSTASY (from,
adv.) 1611 2. To abandon a principle, desert
a party 1648.

2. He apostatized from your cause Cromwell.

†Aposteme (αποστήμα), ME. [a.
Fr., ad. L. apostema, a. Gr., spec. separation of

α (man), a (pass), un (loud), v (cut), g (Fr. chef), j (ever), ai (I, eye), o (Fr. eau de vie), i (sit), e (Psyche), o (what), o (got).

p m n ab ce u sta
α στ ρ α αδ) Co p ons are
OF ρ u is f L ρ κ ang d

I POSTHUME. (L. *posthumus*), in 18th c the only form. Accented *apostem* by Johnson. A gathering of purulent matter in any part of the body; an abscess. Also fig. Hence †Apo-stemate, -umate a formed into an a. festering; sh. = APOSTEM. †Apo-stemate, -umate v. to be affected with an a; intr. to fester. †Apo-stemation, etc., the formation of an a.; = APOSTEM. Apostematus a of the nature of an a., characterized by abscesses.

|| A posteriori (ἀποστέρει, ἀποστέρειν), adverb. (and ad) plur 1710. [L. opp. to a priori.] A phrase used to characterize reasoning from effects to causes, from experience and not from axioms, empirical, inductive, inductive.

Knowledge a posteriori is a synonym for knowledge empirical or from experience Sir W. Hamilton

Aposthume, -ation, etc.; see APOSTEME

Apostil, -ille (ἀποτίλ), sh. 1327. [a. Fr. *apostille*, of unknown origin; see POSTIL. Compare with OF. *apostil*—L. *apostillum*.] A marginal note, comment, or annotation.

The word was to note upon protocols and apostilles Morley. Hence Apo-still to write marginal notes to (1412).

Apostle (ἀπόστολος). [Two forms: 1. OE. *apostol*, (ME. *apostel*, -yl), ad. L. *apostolus* (a. Gr. ἀπόστολος, f. ἀποστέλλειν. 2. the current *apostle* (c 1225), a. OFr. *apostle* (later *apostre*, mod. *apôtre*). In 16th c the OFr spelling prevailed. The pop. form in ME. was †*apostel*.] 1. (As in Gr.) One sent, a messenger; applied in N. T. to Jesus Christ—1611. 2. *apôtre*. The twelve witnesses whom Jesus Christ sent forth to preach his Gospel; also, later, Barnabas (Acts xiii 2, xiv 14), and Paul, the Apostle of the Gentiles OE. 3. One who in any way imitates or resembles the Apostles ME.; esp. the missionary who first plants Christianity in any region ME.; the chief advocate of a new principle or system 1810. 4. The Acts and Epistles of the Apostles—1794. 5. A letter dimissory, pl. in Rom. 12. A short statement of the case, sent up by a lower to a higher court, when an appeal is made—1753.

1. Neither is an a. greater than he that sent him *Rhem* John xiii. 16. 2. The glorious company of the Apostles praise Thee *Ps. Deum*. 3. The king's beated apostles Burrow. Boniface has gained the title of the A. of Germany 1844. M. Comte 1844. an a. of science 1870.

Comb., etc. 2. skulls, very long and narrow skulls Laine; A. spoons, old-fashioned silver spoons, the handles of which end in figures of the Apostles Hence Apo-stlehood, the office or position of an a. (arch). So Apo-stleship. Apo-stolize v. (rare), trans. to proclaim (a message), intr. to act as or like an a.

†Apostolite. ME. only [a. OFr. *apostolie*, later -*olite*—late L. **apostolius*, prop. ndj. APOSTOLIC.] The pope.

Apostolate (ἀποστολή). 1642. [ad L. *apostolatus*, see APOSTLE.] The office or position of an apostle; leadership in a propaganda.

I no otherwise assume the A. of England, than I assume the A. of all Europe Wastley

Apostolian. = APOSTOLIC sb. (heretic).

Apostolic (ἀποστολικός). 1477 [a. Fr. *apostolique*, ad. L., a. Gr. ἀποστολικός; see APOSTLE.] A. adj. 1. Of or belonging to, or contemporaneous with, the Apostles 1549. 2. Of the nature or character of the Apostles 1549. 3. Of or pertaining to the pope as successor of St. Peter, papal 1477.

1. And a status climb To crush the imperial urn Byron. 2. A charity Cowper, devotion to the service of the poor Dr. Quincey. 3. Dependent on the A. See LINGARD. Hence Apostolicism, profession of, or claim to, apostolicity. Apo-stolicity, the quality of being a. in character or origin.

B. sb. A heretical sect, who imitated the Apostles, in wandering about without staves, shoes, money, or bags 1580

Apostolical, a. (sb.). 1546. [a. OFr., f. as prec. + AL¹.] 1. Connected with or relating to the Apostles, or to what is apostolic 1577. 2. Of the Apostolic See 1546. 3. Formerly (and still occas.) = APOSTOLIC 1548. 4. sb.

O no man nans the o n o apo o
su on 839

A. = a. spiritual authority through a succession of bishops from the Apostles downwards. Hence Apostolically adv. Apostolicalness 1704

Apostrophe (ἀποστροφή). Also †-phy. 1533.

[a. L., a. Gr. ἀποστροφή, f. ἀπό + στροφή.] 1. *Rhet.* A figure, in which a speaker or writer suddenly stops in his discourse, and turns to address pointedly some person or thing, either present or absent, an exclamatory address. (Not confined, as occurs stated, to a person present (Quintilian), and the absent, or dead.) 2. *Bot.* The aggregation of protoplasm and chlorophyll-grains on the cell-walls adjacent to other cells, opp. to *epistrophe* 1875

1. The a. to light at the commencement of the third book [of *Paradise Lost*] Coleridge

Apostrophe (ἀποστροφή). Also †-phus, 1588. [a. Fr. *apostrophe*, ad. L. *apostrophus*, a. Gr. ἀποστροφος (sc. *προσφύλα*). Prop. trisyllabic, as in Fr., but ignorantly confused with prec.] 1. The omission of one or more letters in a word—1642. 2. The sign (') used to indicate the omission of a letter, as in *o'er*; and as a sign of the mod. Eng. genitive or possessive case, as in *boy's*, *men's*, *Misses'*, etc. 1588

It orig. marked merely the omission of *e* in writing, as in folio's = *folios* nom. pl., but was gradually disused exc. in, and extended to all, possessives. You finde not the apostrophas [apostrophus], and so misse the accent L. L. iv. ii. 125

Apostrophic (ἀποστροφικός), a. 1795. [f. prec. + IC.] 1. Of pertaining to, or given to the use of, rhetorical apostrophe 1820; var. Apo-strophal. 2. Of or pertaining to the grammatical apostrophe 1795.

Apostrophize (ἀποστροφίζω), v. 1611. 1. † APOSTROPHE 1. *Rhet.* To address in an apostrophe 1725. Also *apostol*. 2. † APOSTROPHE 2. To omit one or more letters of a word; to mark with the sign (') the omission of letters 1011. Hence Apo-strophized ppl. a. (in both senses).

Apostume, -ation, etc.; see APOSTEME, etc.

Apotactite (ἀποτακτικός). 1727. [a. med. L. *apotactite*, ad. Gr. ἀποτακτικός, f. ἀποτακτός (cf. Luke ix 61).] One of an early Christian sect, who renounced all their possessions in imitation of the early church in Jerusalem

†Apo-teleism (ἀποτέλεσμα), n. 1636. [ad. Gr. ἀποτέλεσμα, f. ἀποτελέω.] 1. (as in Gr.) The result, the sum and substance. 2. *Astrology*. The casting of a horoscope 1631. Hence Apo-telema-tic n. of or pertaining to the casting of horoscopes.

†Apo-thece, 1591. [a. OFr. *apothecque*, ad. L. *apotheca*, a. Gr. ἀποθήκη.] A shop, or storehouse; esp. for drugs. Also fig. 1657

Apothecary (ἀποθηκάρης). ME. [a. OFr. *apothecaire*—late L. *apothecarius*; see APOTHEC.] 1. orig. One who kept a store or shop of non-perishable commodities, spices, drugs, confections, preserves, etc. 2. 1416. The earlier name for One who prepared and sold drugs for medicinal purposes; now called a druggist or pharmaceutical chemist. The modern apothecary is a general medical practitioner, by licence of the Apothecaries Company; but in pop. usage the term is archaic ME. 172. [cf. OFr. *apotecarie*, and late L. *apothecaria*.] Drugs collectively; a store of drugs, medical treatment by drugs—1621. 4. *utro* 1562.

1. *Apothecaries' Weight*: that by which drugs are compounded. 2. true Apothecary. Thy drugs are quick *Rom. & Jud.* v. iii. 13. 4. A shop 1601.

†Apothecium (ἀποθήκη). Pl. -a. 1830 [mod. L., a. Gr. ἀποθήκη, dim. of ἀποθήκη.] The shield or spore-case, containing the fructification in lichens.

Apothegm, -them, vars. of APOPTHEGMA

Apothem (ἀποθέμην). [mod. f. Gr. ἀποθέμην, nter θέμην; cf. Fr. *apothème*.] 1. *Math.* In a regular polygon. The perpendicular dropped from the centre upon one of the sides. Cf. *off-set*. 2. The insoluble brown deposit which forms in vegetable extracts exposed to the air (Berzelius).

Apotheosis (ἀποθέσις, ἀποθέσις). 1605 [a. L., a. Gr. ἀποθέσις, f. ἀπό + θέω-ωv to make a god of. The second pronoun is now more usual.] 1. The action of ranking, or fact of

being a k d amon g d d h... n
d ne status 2. The exaltation of any person principle, practice, etc.; the canonization of saints, a deified ideal 1651. 3. *lovely*, Ascension to glory, release from life, resurrection 1649

1. That which the Grecians call *Apotheosis*, was the supreme honour which a man could attribute unto man Bacon. 2. The a. of Milton 1753, of familiar abuses Conference. 3. His Majesty's speech upon the Scaffold, and His Death or A. 1649.

Apotheosize (ἀποθεοποιέω, ἀποθεοποιέω), v. 1760. [f. prec. + -IZE.] To elevate to, or as if to the rank of a god; to exalt. var. Apo-theose

|| Apothesis (ἀποθέσις). 1811. [L., a. Gr. f. ἀποθέωμι.] 1. (As in Gr.) The setting of a fractured or dislocated limb 2. *Arch.* = APOPHYGE.

Apotome (ἀποτόμη). Also -tomy. 1571 [a. Gr., f. ἀποτέμνω.] 1. *Math.* The difference of two quantities, commensurable only in power (i. e. in their squares, etc.); as between $\sqrt{2}$ and 1, which is the difference between the diagonal and side of a square. 2. *Med.* A variety of semitone 1696.

Apo-tropous, a. 1880. [f. Gr. ἀποτρόπος (f. ἀποτρέπω) + -OUS.] *Bot.* Turned away.

Apozem (ἀποζέμω). *Arch.* Also †-zeme. 1603. [a. Fr. *apozème*, ad. late L. *apozema*, a. Gr. ἀπόζεμα, f. ἀπό + ζέω.] *Med.* A decoction or infusion. Hence †Apozemical a.

†Appair, apair, v. [ME. *ampayr*—f. ad. OFr. *empairer*, *amp-* (mod. *empirer*), f. *em-* + *pairer*—L. *pæparare*, f. *pæpar-*. The prefix *em-*, treated as native *an-* before a cons., was reduced to *a-*, and later: errone. spelt *ap-*; see APPEL.] *Empayr*, *empair* in 16th c was refash. after L. as *IMPAIR*, the form now current.]

1. *trans.* To IMPAIR—1643. 2. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted) To deteriorate—1587.

Appal, appall (ἀπῶ), v. ME. [? a. OFr. *apair*, *apallir*, later *ap(p)air* to wax pale, also *trans.* to make pale. This etym. accounts for the senses better than for the forms. See also the simple *PALL* v., and *PALE* v. and a. The better sp. is *appall*, as in the derivatives.] 1. *intr.* To wax pale or dim ME. only; fig. to fail, decay—1596; to lose savour, etc., to become flat or stale (cf. *PALL* v.)—1568. 2. To lose heart, become dismayed 1450. 3. *trans.* To make pale—1583; fig. to cause to fade or fail, to impair—1616. 4. To quell (anger, pride, etc.) (rare)—1598. 5. To cause the heart of (any one) to sink, to dismay 1532. Also *adul*.

5 A man... that dare look on that which might appail the Diuel *Shak.* iii. iv. 59. *adul* Thoughts that awe but not appal *Keats*. Hence †Appal, appall sh. the act of appalling; dismay (rare). Appalled ppl. a. timide pale or faint; made flat or stale (cf. *PALL*); bereft of courage, etc. by sudden terror, dismayed, also fig. Appallingly adv. Appailment, consternation (rare).

†Appale, apale (ἀπαλέ), v. 1500. [? (r) ad. Fr. *appaler*, (2) assm. of *appall* to *PALE* a. or v., or (3) new formation on *PALE* a. or v. See prec. vb.] 1. *intr.* = APPAL v. 1.—1598. 2. *trans.* = APPAL v. 3.—1686.

2. Make mad the guilty and apale the free *Hamlet*, ii. ii. 599. Hence †Appallement, the action of dis-maying; dismay.

|| Appa-ito. [It., f. *appallare*.] A monopoly. DISRAELI.

Appanage, var. of APANAGE.

Apparail, -ment, obs. f. APPAREL, etc.

†Apparance, rare. 1546. [a. OFr. *aparance*—L. *adparantem*.] Preparation—1594

Apparate, rare. 1600. Anglicized f. APPARATUS

†Apparation. 1533 [ad. L. *apparationem*] Preparation—1657.

Apparatus (ἀπάραιτος). Pl. (rare) -atus, -atuses. 1628. [a. L., f. *apparare*, f. *ad* + *parare*.] 1. The work of preparing; preparation—1722. 2. The things collectively in which preparation consists, and by which its processes are maintained; equipments, material, machinery; material appendages or arrangements 1628. 3. *esp.* The mechanical requisites for scientific experiments or investigations 1727; the organs by which natural processes are carried on 1718; materials for the critical study of a document 1727.

1. An a. and necessary introduction thereunto 1638

o (Ger. Köln). a (Fr. *peu*) u (Ger. Muller). u (Fr. *dune*). ð (carl). ē (ēo) (there). ē (ēi) (rein) ē (Fr. *faire*). ā (fir, fern, earth).

APPELLANT

A. *adv.* 1. *Law and eq.* Appealing: a. ac-

æ (man), u (pass), au (loud), ʊ (cut), ɛ (Fr. chef), ə (ever), ɔɪ (I, eye), ɔ (Fr. eau de vie), ɪ (sit), i (Psyche), o (what), ɔ (got)

APPELLATE

85

APPLAUSE

na cha ng n b ppe n oah u
1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.41.42.43.44.45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.53.54.55.56.57.58.59.60.61.62.63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.78.79.80.81.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.
Appellate (ap'elāt), *v.* rare. 1765. [f. L. *appellatus*, see *APPEAL* *v.*] *adj.* Appended to, taking cognizance of appeals 1768. *1. sb.* One who is appealed against (*rare*) 1726.
Appellate (ap'elāt), *v.* rare. 1765. [f. L. *appellatus*, see *APPEAL* *v.*] *adj.* Appended to, taking cognizance of appeals 1768. *1. sb.* One who is appealed against (*rare*) 1726.
Appellation (ap'elāshən), *ME.* [a. Fr. *ad. Ofr. ap'elāshən*] = *APPEAL* *sb.* 3 (1679); the action of appealing or calling on -1671. *2. f.* Fr. *appeller*, or L. *appellare* (*v.*) Calling by a name, nomenclature 1581. *3. A designation or name given to a person, thing, or class ME.*
3. Stenny, on . he always used of and towards the Duke CLARENDOV. Hence Appellational
Appellative (ap'elātiv), 1520. [ad. L. *appellativus*, f. *appellatus*, see *APPEAL* *v.*] *adj.* Designating a class; common as opp. to *proper*. *1.2.* Of the nature of an *APPELLATION* (sense 3) -1654. *3.* Of or pertaining to the giving of names 1860.
B. sb. *1.* A common noun, or name applicable to each member of a class 1591. *2.* A designation, or descriptive name 1632.
2. Willy Will justified his a. Scott. Hence Appellative
Appellatory, *a.* 1553. [ad. L. *appellatorius*, f. *appellator*, see *APPEAL* and *ORV.*] Pertaining to an appellant or an appeal -1726.
Appellee (ap'elē, ap'elē), 1531. [a. Fr. *ap'elē*, pa. pp. of *appeler* to *APPEAL*] *Law.* *1.* One who is appealed against. (See *APPEAL* *v.* 1, 2.) *1.2.* The defendant in an appeal; now called the *respondent*. *COIGR.*
Appellor (ap'elōr, ap'elōr), *ME.* [a. Fr. *ap'elour*, -*Ofr. ap'elour* - L. *appellatorum*, see *APPEAL* *v.*] One who accuses of crime, challenges, or informs against an accomplice.
Appenage, obs. f. *APANAGE*.
Append, *v.* 1 *ME.* [a. *Ofr. appendre*, to pertain, -*L. appendere*, for *appendere*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* + *pendere*. Not conn. (in Eng.) with *APPENDIX*, *intr.* To belong, pertain, or be proper to -1470. Hence *Appendix* *pp. a.* = *APPENDANT*.
Append (ap'end), *v.* 1646. [a. L. *appendere*; see *APPEND* *v.*] *trans.* *1.* To hang on, attach as a pendant 1646. *2.* To attach as an accessory 1779, or as an appendix 1843.
2. Some additional remarks . are appended MULL.
Appendage (ap'endj), 1649 [f. *prec.* + *-AGE*; cf. *apavage* (in 17th c. *apavages*)] *1.* That which is attached as if by being hung on, a subsidiary, but not an essential, adjunct 1713. *esp.* an addition to territory or property 1667. *Nat. Hist.* A subsidiary organ 1735. Also *trans.* of persons 1838.
2. Dwelling-houses and their appendages DISCU.
Antennae and other appendages used for feeling 1874
The dance . being merely an a. to the Song 1763.
Hence Appendaged *pp. a.* having an a.
Appendance, -ence (ap'endāns), 1523 [a. Fr. *f. of appendre*; see *APPEND* *v.*] *1.* A dependent possession -1662. *2.* An extraneous adjunct or concomitant -1677. *3. Law.* The fact of being appendant 1832.
Appendancy, -ency. 1615. [f. *APPENDANT*, *v.*] *1.* The quality or state of being appendant 1641. *2.* = *APPENDANCE* *2* -1669.
Appendant, -ent (ap'endānt), 1509 [a. Fr. pr. pp. of *appendre*. Orig. conn. with *APPEND* *v.* 1, but influenced by *APPEND* *v.* 2].
A. adj. Const. to, on. *1. Law.* Attached or belonging as an additional but subsidiary right 1743. *2.* Attached in a subordinate relation, adjunct 1577. *3.* Attendant, consequent 1509. *4. lit.* Hanging attached (*to*) 1576.
2. Those tenantes that have common appendants
1. Thence, Liberties . to manors SELDON. *3. A*
pleasure embayed with no a. strong SOUTH. *4. The seal*
1 by a silken cord 1674

B. j *ad da* *a* *i* *Law*
on on on m e n o p o y a h d b y s p
pendage, a dependency 1587, also transf.
persons 1617. *3. A consequent quality, pro-*
perty, principle, etc. 1587. *4. An appendix,*
3. The numerous corollaries or appendants COLEMAN.
Appendical, *a.* 1850. [f. L. *appendicem* + *-AL*] Of the nature of an appendix.
Appendicate, *v.* rare. 1677. [f. as *prec.*] To append. Hence *Appendication*, addition by way of appendix (*rare*).
Appendice, *v.* rare. 1661. [f. *appendice* *sb.* see *APPENDIX*.] To add as an appendix -1702 *intr.* To form an appendix. Hence
Appendicing *pp. a.* appendant.
Appendicitis (ap'endisit'is), 1886. [f. L. *appendicis*, -*itis* + *-ITIS*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum.
Appendicula (ap'endik'ul), 1611. [ad. L. *appendicula*, dim. of *APPENDIX*.] A small appendix or appendage. Hence *Appendicular*, *a.* belonging to, or of the nature of, an a. *App. forming an a.* var. *Appendiculated* *pp. a.*
Appendicularian (ap'endik'ulēriān), *a.* 1880 [f. mod. L. *Appendicularia* (see *prec.*) + *-AN*.] *Zool.* Pertaining to the *Appendicularia*, a family of minute ascidian molluscs, with long tail-appendages. Also as *sb.*
Appendix (ap'endiks), *sb.* Pl. -ices (-isēz) and -ices. 1542 [a. L. *f. appendere*, see *APPEND*.] *A sing. appendice* after Fr. occurs in 17th c. = *APPENDAGE*, but more restricted in use. *1.* A subsidiary extraneous adjunct; a dependency. *Obs. exc.* as in *2* 1392. *2. Transf.* of persons -1662. *2.* An addition subjoined to a document or book, having some contributory value, but not essential to completeness 1549. *3. Biol.* A small process developed from the surface of any organ 1615. *4.* A subsidiary accompaniment, an accessory -1699.
1. Norandy, once an A. of the Crown of England
HOWELL. My children . are but the Appendices of
me 1692. *2. Towards the end whereof is an A. or Post-*
script 1638. *3. Idleness is an a. to nobility BURTON.*
Appendix (ap'endiks), *v.* rare. 1755. [f. the *sb.*] To add as an appendix. Hence
Appendixed *pp. a.*
Appenage, obs. f. *APANAGE*.
Appense (ap'ens), *a.* rare. 1829. [f. L. *appensus*, *appendere* to *APPEND*.] *Bot.* Hung up, pendulous.
Appentice, rare. 1616. [a. Fr. *appentis*, *Ofr. apentis*, f. *apendre*, 3 sing. *apent*, after *apet*. *PENITENCE*, corrupted to *PENTHOUSE*.] A lean-to building, a penthouse.
Apperceive, *v.* ME. [a. *Ofr. apercevoir* -late L. **appere, p'ere*, for **appere, p'ere*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* + *percipere* to *PERCEIVE*. See *AP-PRY*.] To perceive, recognize, notice -1614.
Apperception (ap'ersipshən), 1753. [ad. Fr. *apperception*, f. *apercevoir*; see *prec.*] *Metaph.* *1.* The mind's perception of itself as a conscious agent; self-consciousness. *2.* Mental perception, recognition 1839.
1. A . by which we are conscious of our own exis-
tence, and conscious of our own perceptions REID.
Apperil, rare. 1607. [f. *PERIL* *sb.* See *AP-PRY* 11.] *Peril* -1632.
Faith, I will baid him, at mine own a. B. JONS.
Appertain (ap'aitēn), *v.* ME. [a. *Ofr. appartenere*, *apere* -late L. *adpertinere*, f. *ad* + *pertinere*. See *AP-PRY* 1.] *1. intr.* To belong as parts to the whole, or as members to a family or class, and hence, to the head of the family; to be related, akin to 1480. *2.* To belong, or to be suited, proper, or appropriate to ME. *3.* To pertain, relate ME. *4. Impers.* -1623. *5. sol.* *As appartenans* as is proper -1611. *6. trans.* (to omitted) To belong to, befit -1601.
1. All the men that appertained unto Korah NUMB.
vi. 32. *2. Do all rites, that appertain unto a burial*
of APPURTENANCE. *3. Hence Appertainance*, var.
of APPURTENANCE. *4. Appertenance*, -ence, obs. f. *AP-*
PERTENANCE. *5. Appertinent*, var. of *APPURTENANCE*,
esp. in the non-legal sense.
Appertise, -yse. 1480. [a. *Ofr.*, f. *apert*, see *APERT*.] Evidence of skill, *esp.* in arms

†Appete v ME [f. pph., ad. L. ap
pere . To seek after, desire -1085
Appetence (ap'itēns), 1610 [a. Fr., ad. I. *appetentia*; see next.] The action of seeking for; appetite, desire.
Appetency (ap'itēns), 1627. [ad. L. *appetentia*, f. *appetentem*; see next.] *1. strictly*, The state of longing for, desiring; appetite passion. Also = *APPETENCE*. Const. of, for after. 1631. *2.* Instinctive inclination or propensity 1802. *3.* Of things inanimate. Natural tendency, affinity 1627. *4. Veraph.* Suggested by Sir W. Hamilton as a term including both desire and volition 1836.
1. British appetencies 1652 *An a. after literary*
dissipation MASSON.
Appetent (ap'itēnt), *ME.* [ad. L. *appetentem*, *appetere*.] *1.* Longing, eagerly desirous. Const. after, of. *2. Metaph.* Connected with desire and volition 1837.
1. A. after glory and renown 1646.
Appetible (ap'itibul), *a.* 1471. [ad. L. *appetibilis*, f. *appetere*] *adj.* *1.* Attractive. *2.* Worthy of being sought after, desirable 1622. *†Also as sb.* SOUTH.
2. The a. fruit 1847. Hence *Appetibility*. 1068.
Appetisse, *v.* [a. Fr. *appetisser*, f. *ap'etiss*.] To make small CAXTON.
Appetite (ap'itait), *sb.* ME. [a. *Ofr. ap'etit*, ad. L. *appetitus*, f. *appetere*.] Const. for, formerly *to*, of, and *inf.* *1.* Bent of the mind; desire, inclination, disposition. *2. vaguely*, inclination, preference, liking, fancy (*arch.*) 1490. *3. esp.* The determinate desire to satisfy the natural necessities, or fulfil the natural functions, of the body, one of those instinctive cravings which secure the preservation of the individual and the race ME. *4. spec.* Craving for, or feeling as regards, food; relish ME. *5.* Capacity of things: Natural tendency towards -1667.
7. The object of desire (arch.) ME *8. A whet-*
(so in Fr.) 1603
2. Obeying without reflection the a. of the moment
GRACE. Such an a. for consolation SHERIDAN. *2. To*
or after one's appetite . just as one pleases. *3. The*
most violent Appetites in all Creatures are Lust and
Hunger ADDISON. *4. Now good digestion waits on*
1. And health on both Macb. iii. iv. 38. *5. I have*
seen a Man in Love lose his A. ADDISON. Hence
1. Appetite v. to have an a. to satisfy. Appe-
tited *pp. a.* furnished with an a.
Appetition (ap'itishən), 1603 [ad. L. *appetitionem*, f. *appetere*; see *prec.*] The direction of desire towards an object or purpose, seeking after.
Appetitive (ap'ititiv, ap'ititiv), *a.* 1577. [a. Fr. *appetitif*, -*ive*, ad. L. **appetitivus*, f. *appetere*, see *APPETITE* *sb.* and *-IVE*.] *1.* Characterized by appetite. *2.* Giving an appetite, attractive (*rare*) 1864.
Appetize (ap'itiz), *v.* rare. [f. Fr. *appetissant*, **appetisser* as if *l.* -**adpetitare*; assim. to *vbs* in *-IZE*. In Eng. *perh.* only colloq.] To give appetite, to cause relish for food. Hence *Appetized* *pp. a.* furnished with an appetite. *Appetizement*, hunger (*rare*). *Appetizer*, a whet or stimulant to appetite. *Appetizing* *pp. a.* exciting a desire, *esp.* for food, stimulating the appetite. *Appetizingly* *adv.*
Applaud (ap'plaud), *v.* 1536. [ad. L. *applaudere*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* + *plaudere*.] *1. intr.* To clap the hands in expression of approbation; hence, to express approval loudly 1598. *2.* To applaud *to*; To give approbation *to* -1685, to express approval of audibly, or in any way 1591. *3. Caps, hands, and tongues, a. it to the clouds HAND.* *4. I would a. thee to the very Echo, That would a. our loves TWO GEN. i. iii. 48.* Hence *1. AP-*
proved. *2. Applauder.* *3. Applaudingly* *adv.*
Applause (ap'plāz), *sb.* 1596. [ad. L. *applausus*, f. *applaudere*; see *prec.*] *1.* Approbation loudly expressed 1596, marked approval or commendation 1601. *2.* Agreement or assent. Cf. *APPLAUD* *v.* 2. *rare*, 1612. *3.* The object of applause 1623.
2. Hearing a. and universall shout MARSH. V. m. ii.
144. *The Consures and Applauses of Men 1714.* *3.*
The applause! delight! the wonder of our stage B.

o (Ger. Köln). v (Fr. peu). u (Ger. Müller). w (Fr. d'anc). x (curr). y (ē) (there). z (ē) (rein). ē (Fr. laire). ē (ur, fern, earth).

Applaud (æp'laud). *v.* [Fr. *applaudir*.] To praise; to applaud. **Applauder** (æp'lauder). *v.* To praise; to applaud. **Applauding** (æp'lauding). *adj.* Praise-giving; praising. **Applaudment** (æp'laudment). *n.* Praise; applause. **Applaudment** (æp'laudment). *n.* Praise; applause. **Applaudment** (æp'laudment). *n.* Praise; applause.

Apple (æpl). [Com. Teut. OE. *appel*.] Origin unknown. 1. The round firm fleshy fruit of a Rosaceous tree (*Pyrus Malus*), found wild, as the Crab-apple, in Europe, etc., and cultivated in innumerable varieties all over the two Temperate Zones OE; short for **APPLE-TREE** 1626. 2. Any fruit, or similar vegetable production; esp. such as in some respect resemble the Apple OE; *Bol.* any fruit of the structure of the Apple; a pome 1729. 3. Hence forming part of many names of fruits, as **Apple Pome**, the pomegranate; Apple of Sodom, or **Dead Sea Fruit**, of fair appearance externally, but turning, when grasped, into smoke and ashes, supposed by some to be the fruit of *Solanum Sodomum*, by others of *Calotropis peruviana*; fig. any hollow disappointing thing ME., Apple of Adam = ADAM'S APPLE; Apple of Love = LOVE APPLE. 4. The fruit of the 'forbidden tree' (Milton) OE. 5. Anything like an apple in form or colour, as **Golden Apple**, the Orb in the British Regalia OE.

1. A goodly a. rotten at the heart *Mercy V.* 111. 102. There's small choice in rotten apples *Tam. Shr.* 1. 1. 139. 2. The fruit or apples of Palm-trees *TORRILL* 5. A round bal or hollow a. of glass 1601.

Phrases **Apple of discord**: the golden a. inscribed 'For the fairest', thrown by Eris, the personification of discord, into the assembly of the gods, and contended for by Juno, Minerva, and Venus; whence, any subject of dissension. **Apple of the eye**: the pupil, which was supposed to be a globular solid body. Used as a symbol of that which is most cherished.

Conds. a. **aphis**, the insect (*Lachnus lanigerum*) which produces a-blight, a cottony substance found on trees; a-blight, a spirit distilled from cider; a-corer; -eating a. *fig.* easily-tempted, a-fallow a., yellowish-red, bay; -fly, a small green fly found sometimes within an apple; -garth, an orchard; -gray a., streaky in colour like an a.; -jack, U.S. name for a a-brandy; -moth, *Tortrix pomonella*; -shell, a snail, a family of Gastropods, so named from their shape; -squire, a pinup; -tree, -wife, -woman, one who keeps a stall for the sale of apples; -worm, the maggot bred in apples; -yard = *garth*.

To **apple** the apple-cart: see **USUR** a.

Apple (æpl). *v.* rare. OE. [f. the sb.] 1. To form or turn into apples; to bear apples. 2. *intr.* To gather apples 1799.

Apple-John. Also **John-Apple**. 1597 [f. S. John's Day, when it is ripe.] An apple said to keep two years, and to be ripe when much withered.

A bush of Apple-Johns *Ham. IV.* 11. iv. 5.

Apple-pie. 1590. A pie made with apples; *transf.* the Willow-herb.

Apple-pie bad: a bad in which, as a practical joke, the sheets are so folded that a person cannot get his legs down. **Apple-pie order**: complete order. (Explained as 'Cap-a-pie order', but this part is not found.)

Applicable (æpl'ikəbəl). *adj.* [f. APPLY v.; earlier than APPLICABLE.] 1. Ready to apply oneself to; docile, well-disposed -1699. 2. Capable of being APPLIED; having reference -1679. Hence **Applicableness**. **Applicably** *adv.*

Appliance (æpl'eiəns). *n.* [f. APPLY v. + -ANCE.] 1. Compliance; subservience -1663.

2. The action of applying 1561. 3. A thing applied as means to an end; apparatus 1597.

1. Too noble, to conserve a life In base appliances *Meas. for M.* III. i. 89. 2. Acted-on by the a. of birch-rods *CARLYLE*. 3. Asks God for Temperance, that's th' a. onely which your disease requires *Ham. VIII.* i. 124. Hence **Appliance**, adaptability, pliancy (rare).

Appliant, a ME. [a. OFr. *appliant*, *aplier*; see **APPLY**.] Pliant; diligent; pertinent to (rare).

Applicable (æpl'ikəbəl). *adj.* 1563. [f. L. *applicare* + -ABLE; of Fr. *applicabile*. Repl. *applicabile*] 1. = APPLICABLE 1. -1674. 2. Capable of being applied; having reference. (See **APPLY** v.) 1660. 3. Fit or suitable 1835. Hence **Applicableness** (rare) = APPLICABILITY.

Applicant (æpl'ikənt). *n.* (sb.) 1485. [ad. L. *applicans*, *applicare*; see **APPLY** v.] 1. Pliant, docile (rare). 2. Applying (rare). 3. sb. One who applies or makes request 1485.

Applicate (æpl'ikət). *adj.* 1534. [ad. L. *applicatus*; see **APPLY** v.] A. *adj.* 1. Closely

daped su ed n n d owa u 1652. 2. Pu opra ca us app d con ee 796. 2. A. n. b. - *applicatus* *furrow*.

B. sb. 1. In Comic Sections. An ordinate 1706. 2. An applied department, an application 1835. 3. Geometry and its applicates 1855. **Applicate**, v. 1531. [f. L. *applicat-*.] By-form of **APPLY**.

Application (æpl'ikətʃən). 1493. [a. Fr. ad. L. *applicatus*; see **APPLY** v.] The action of applying, the thing applied. 1. The action of putting a thing to another 1639; *esp.* in *Geom.* 1727. 2. The putting on of a medicament; the remedy so applied 1601. 3. The bringing of anything to bear practically upon another, *spec.* in *Theol.* of 'the redemption purchased by Christ' 1647. 4. The putting of anything to a use or purpose, employment 1538. 5. The bringing of a general or figurative statement to bear upon a particular case, or upon matters of practice, the moral of a fable 1493, the capacity of being thus used; relevancy 1842. 6. The action of applying one's self closely to a task, diligence 1605, the object of such diligence 1734. 7. Obsequiousness 1605. 8. *intr.* The action of approaching. 9. The action of making an appeal, request, or petition to a person; the request so made 1647.

1. The place of a of a force 1870. 2. Application Of Medicines to the Imagination *BUTLER Hud.* III. iii. 287. 3. A sufficient a. of legal penalties *MUR.* 4. The a. of the loadstone to navigation 1791. 5. The a. of the Law to the present case *HOBBS*. A parable, related without any a. or moral *BUTLER*. This has no a. to present circumstances *in act*. 6. A for ever so short a time kills me *LIME*. 9. Frequent applications to God in prayer *BURNER*.

Applicative (æpl'ikətɪv). *adj.* 1638. [f. L. *applicat-* (see **APPLICATE**) + -IVE.] Characterized by being put into actual contact with anything 1680; practical 1638. Hence **Applicatively** *adv.* practically.

Applicator (æpl'ikətə). *n.* rare 1659. [a. L. *applicator*, see **APPLY**.] He who (applies) or that which applies.

Applicatory (æpl'ikətɔ). *adj.* 1540. [f. L. *applicat-* (see **APPLICATE**) + -ORY.] Having the property of applying to practical use; applicable 1640; making application or request -1673. *As sb.* A means of applying to practical use -1667. Hence **Applicatory** *adv.* *adv.* by way of application or request.

Applied (æpl'aid). *adj.* 1500. [f. **APPLY** v. + -ED.] 1. Folded (rare). 2. Put to practical use; practical, as opp. to *abstract* or *theoretical* 1656. Hence **Appliedly** *adv.* (rare).

Applier. 1565. [f. **APPLY** v. + -ER.] He who, or that which, applies.

Applique, -like, v. 1463. [a. Fr. *appliquer*.] By-form of **APPLY** v.

Appiqué (æpl'ik). *sb.* 1841. [Fr., pa. pp. le used as sb.] Work applied to or laid on another material; *spec.* a trimming cut out in outline and laid on another surface. Also in metal work. Hence **Appiqué**.

Applot (æpl'ɒt). *v.* 1647. [f. **PILOT**; cf. *lot*, *alot*.] To divide into plots or parts; to apportion. Hence **Applotment**, apportionment.

Apply (æpl'ai). *v.* [ME *aplic*, a. OFr. *applier* = L. *applicare*, f. *ap-* = *ad-* + *plicare*. Cf. **APPLIQUE**.] 1. To put a thing into practical contact with another. 1. *trans.* To bring into contact; to put close to; *esp.* in *Geom.* 1660. 2. *intr.* To come into, or be in, contact -1793. 3. *trans.* To place (a plaster, etc.) in contact with the body; hence, to administer any remedy 1541; *fig.* to bring (a thing) to bear upon 1566. 4. To appropriate to 1400; to put to use, dispose of 1502. 5. To use (a word) in special reference to (a thing) 1628. 6. To bring (a law, test, etc.) into contact with facts, to put into practical operation 1586. 7. To refer (a general or figurative statement) to a particular instance ME. 8. *intr.* To have a valid reference to 1790. 9. *trans.* To refer, ascribe -1709, to compare, liken -1661.

1. He shal apply to hym hood men Wyche *Nemé*. vii. 5. 2. To a light, heat, a hot-rule to (mod.). 3. A. the thye to any wound 1599. 4. To a comfort to him who is not ready for it *FULLER*. 5. To a. the Poll money to the use of the warre *MARSHALL*. 6. The Difficulty is how to a. this Rule *SHRLOCK*. 7. I leave

to you to apply to hym hood men Wyche *Nemé*. vii. 5. 2. To a light, heat, a hot-rule to (mod.). 3. A. the thye to any wound 1599. 4. To a comfort to him who is not ready for it *FULLER*. 5. To a. the Poll money to the use of the warre *MARSHALL*. 6. The Difficulty is how to a. this Rule *SHRLOCK*. 7. I leave

h mark Fo o 8 w... a no cas

II. To bring oneself into close contact with a pursuit. 1. To give or devote (any faculty) assiduously to, or to do 1450; also *refl.* and *intr.* 2. *trans.* To handle vigorously, to wield, practice. Replaced by **PLY** -1667. 3. To keep at (a person) with. See **PLY** -1594.

2. That we may apply our hearts unto wisdom *Ps. lxxiv.* 12. Let your remembrance a. to Long to *March* III. ii. 70. 2. The birds that quene a. *MUR.*

III. To bend, conform, or adapt to. *trans.* 1. *trans.* and *intr.* ME.

Wholly applyngc himself to the Kings humour 1523.

IV. To bend or direct to. [f. L. *applicare*, *applicare*, and **ACCOMMODATE**, **ADDRESS**.] 1. To bring (a ship) to land; to direct or steer (her course one's course, etc.) -1613; *intr.* to land, to steer go -1819. 2. *trans.* To address, or direct (words) to -1744. 3. *intr.* with to. 1a. To appeal to. b. To address oneself for information or aid. Also *refl.* 1640.

3. B. Eales, who had come to a, for succour *MARSHALL*. Hence **Applying** *refl.* sb. application, applying. **Applying** = **APPLICABLE**, **APPLICANT**. **Appoggiatura** (æp'ɒdʒɪtʃə). 1753. [It. Cf. Fr. *appoggiatura*.] *Mus.* A grace-note or passing tone prefixed as a support to an essential note of a melody. *transf.* A prop, a point of support.

Appoint (əp'ɔɪnt). *v.* [ME *apointer*, a. OFr. *apointier*, *apointer*, f. *apoint*, see **POINT**.] Sometimes *refl.* after med. L. *appointare*.] 1. To come, or bring matters, to a point. 1. *intr.* (and *pass.*) To arrange definitely -1660; to make an appointment (arch.) 1509, *trans.* to arrange (arch.) 1588, to make an appointment for a meeting with 1538. 2. *refl.* and *pass.* To make up one's mind -1586; *intr.* to resolve (arch.) 1440.

1. Appointed to be played to *MORRIS* night 1664. 2. The Lord had appointed to defeat the good counsel of Ahiothephal a *SAM.* xvi. 21.

II. To determine authoritatively. 1. *trans.* To fix (a time, later a place) for any act ME., to fix a. that it shall be, b. a thing 1538. 2a. To grant authoritatively -1764. 3. *trans.* To declare an appointment under a power (See **APPOINTMENT** 5) 1601. 4. To ordain, devote, destine (a person or thing) to or for (arch.); to do or suffer (arch.) 1456. 5. To ordain, set up, nominate 1460.

1. The time appointed for execution *Deut.* 19. 2. Who should attend on him *Ham. I.* III. i. 74. 3. The Creator... has appointed every thing to a certain Use *BUNCE*. 4. Appointed to be tried the for. 5. Who appointed you then *Ham.* I. To a Commuter Annis.

III. (f. L. *in* *pon* *point*.) To put in order, make ready -1613, *esp.* to equip completely, to furnish. *Obs.* exc. in pa. pp. 1490.

Lodgings, well-appointed 1600. Thus appointed he was in readiness to depart *Scott*.

IV. After Fr. and L. 1. To point to or at, to point out -1556. 2a. To arrange -1674 (rare).

2. A not heavenly disposition, father *MUR.* 3. Hence **Appointable** (əp'ɔɪntəbəl) capable of being, or proper to be, appointed. **Appointee**, one who is nominated to an office, or one in whose favour a power of appointment is exercised. **Appointer**, one who ordains, or nominates. (See also **APPOINTMENT**.)

Appoint, sb. 1555. [f. the vb. Cf. Fr. *apointer*.] 1. Agreement -1565. 2. Equipment 1592. 3. *Common* Settlement per appoint. Exact and independent settlement, i.e. not by payments on account, etc.

Appointed (əp'ɔɪntɪd). *adj.* 1533. [f. *as* prec.] 1. Fixed beforehand 1585, fixed by authority 1535. 2. With well, etc.: Fitted out, equipped 1535.

Appointee (əp'ɔɪnti). *n.* 1753. [Fr. *Appointé*.] When things are placed touching each other at the points or ends.

Appointment (əp'ɔɪntmənt). ME [a. OFr. *apointement*; see **APPOINT** v.] 1. The action of agreeing; a pact, contract -1745, *spec.* the act of capitulating; terms of capitulation -1605. 2. *spec.* An agreement for a meeting, engagement, assignation 1530. 3. Purpose -1600. 4. The action of ordaining what is to be done, direction, ordinance 1440. 5. *Law*. The act of declaring the destination of any specific property, in exercise of a power conferred for that purpose 1601. 6. The action of nominating to, or placing in, an office; the office itself 1658. 7. Equipment, outfit, furniture, or any article thereof. Now usu. pl. 1575. 7a. An allowance paid, *esp.* to a public officer -1761.

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). e (Fr. chef). o (ever). oi (I, eye). o (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). q (what). q (got).

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APPRENTICESHIP

have given the preference to Racine HALLAM.

who unconsciously sleeps *Meas. for M. 11. 249* 6 Which
 makes me much at the end of those honest Worthies
 Sir T. Browne. Hence Apprehended *pp. a* ar
 rested, conceived; dreaded. Apprehender, o
 who seize, or arrests: one who feels, or understand
 Apprehendingly *adv. by apprehending*
 Apprehension

Apprehensible (æprɪheˈnsɪbəl), *a.* 1631.
[*ud. L. apprehensibilis, f. apprehens-, apprehendere.*] Capable of being APPREHENDED (see APPREHEND II. 5, 6). Const. *h., to. Hence*
Apprehensibility. **Apprehensibly** *adv. (rare)*
Apprehension (æprɪheˈnsjən), *ME.* [ad-
? through Fr.] *L. apprehensum; see APPREHEND and -ION*] *gen.* The action of seizing upon, seizure. The mental senses are the earliest.
Physical. 1. The action of laying hold of; apprehension (*rare*) 1646. 2. *Law* The action of taking manual possession 1832. 3. *Seizure or*

1. *Wobster's claw* is a part of a *Sir T. Browne* 1577.
 A warrant for his was obtained 1386.
 II. Mental. 1. *Idea*. The action of learning
 1641; sensible perception (*idea*) 1590 70.
 grasping with the intellect 3. The action
 perception 1597. 4. The apprehensive faculty,
 understanding 1570. 5. The product, or the
 ending result, of grasping mentally, a concep-
 tion, a view, notion, or opinion 1579. 6. An-
 appation, chiefly of things adverse 1603. 7.
 Dark night: The care more quicke of a makes
 16. *Al. m. l.* 178. 3. The love and a duty Bacon
 simple a denotes . the soul's nakedness

apprehensive (aprehsiv), *a.* ME [*ad.*
 L. *apprehensivus*, *f. apprehens-*, see APPRE-
 hend- and -IVE.] 71. In the habit of seizing,
 or to embrace (an opportunity, etc.) -1641
 pertaining to, or apt for the laying hold of
 sciences or mental impressions ME 3. Of
 the mind. Showing apprehension, intelligent
 4. Of persons, etc. Perceptive, hence,
 to learn Const. of 1601 5. Having an
 apprehension or notion of Const. of 1601

of or *subora* *cl.* [*arch.*] 1611. 6. Annul-
of something adverse. (The usual sense)
simply, with *of*, or *subora*, *cl.*, *frant.*, *for*.
7. Apprehensible 1693
of occasions wherein [*etc.*] L. STRAFFORD. 2
gendered parts M^{rs}. *Sans* 523 3 A sense
discriminant NEWMAN. 4 More fond of
s, than a, of Truth M^{rs}. 6. Noah's niece,
of the deluge, set out for Ireland H. WALPOLE.
2. an operation would be necessary 1801.
Apprehensively *adv.* with anticipation &c.
7. Apprehensiveness, fearfulness
end, *v. rivs*. 1567. [See APPRE-
To seize; to grasp mentally. -

PRENTICE (*aprentis*), *sb.* [*ME. aprentys*, *aprentis*, nom of *aprentif*, *f. apprendre* (PREHEND), 3rd sing *aprent*, after wds. suff. — *L. -ivus*. (In mod Fr. *aprentis* 11th sing. *aprentis*)] Cf. APPRENTICE. PRENTICE was long more usual for learner of a craft; one who is bound by agreement to serve an employer for a years, with a view to learn some handicraft, etc., in which the employer is required to instruct him. 2. A barrow of less than 16 years' standing. *Obs.* ME. 3. By extension: A beginner.

1. *4. ady* or *adtriv*. ME.
 2. *ers* (first-styled apprentices) who answered
 3. *elors* BLACKSTONE. 3 As yet they were
 4. to piracy FULLER.
 5. *tice* (apprentis), *v.* 1631. [f. the sb.]
 6. an apprentice; to indenture. Hence
 7. *ement* (*rare*).
 8. *iceship* (apprentisshp). 1590. [f.
 9. *sh* + *shif*; repl. *Apprenticehood*.]
 10. of an apprentice [see APPREN-
 11. *vice* as an apprentice; also *transf.*
 12. 2. The period for which an ap-
 13. bound 1667. 3. Hence: A period
 14. 1780

his apprenticeship in the military art
[An] a, in Sanskrit grammar M. M.

friendships have passed away Since I
 (Mr. Gault) 5/10/65

$\psi = (\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3) \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^3)$.

was b. fe H. n. Appre nticeage

†Appre nticehood

Appress (æp res v 79 [f. L. *app*

app = 1. APPRE-5.

†Appre-st. ME. [a. Fr. *apprest* (mod. *ap-
prêt*), f. *à* + *prêt* (mod. *prêt*) = L. *præstus*,
Provision; esp. pecuniary provision, loan -1570
Appre-ve, v., pa. pple. **approven**. Ods. or
dual. ME. [ad. OFr. *aprove*, north. equiv.
of APPROVE v.] = APPROVE v.]

Apprise (âpri z), v. 1; also **apprize**. 1694
[f. Fr. *apprendre* (OFr. *aprendre*) (pa. pple. *ap-
pris*, -ise), after *comprise*, etc. A (*prendre*) had
taken the special sense of 'teach, inform', see
APPREHEND. 1. To impart information to;
acquaint. Hence in pass. To be aware 1712
2. To notify, advise (*rare*) 1817.

1. The adjoining cell, as the reader is apprised, was
occupied by Gurne Scott.

Apprise, -ise (âpri z), v. 1; arch. ME. [a.
OFr. *apriser*, perh. f. *à* + *pris*, as if *mettre à pris*.
In Eng. APPRAISE is more common.] 1. *Sc.
Law*. To put up for sale at a set price, appraise
1533. 2. To value, appreciate ME. Hence
†Appri zement, appraisal. Appri-zer, -ser,
one who appraises; *Sc. Law*, a creditor for
whose benefit an appraisal is made.

Appro. (æ-pro), abbrev. of *approbation* or
approval, in an a. sold of goods sent for a cus-
tomer's examination with a view to purchase.

Approach (âpri dʒ), v. [ME. *aprouch* (e, a
OFr. *aproucher* (mod. *approcher*) = late L. *ad-
propare*, f. *ad* + *propare*, f. *propere*. For *app*- see
AP- pref. The *oa* is phonetic (c1600).] 1. *intr.*
To come nearer, or draw near, in space. Const.
simply, or with *to*, *trans*. To come near to
ME. Also *fig.* 2. *trans*. Of lines, etc.: To be
so situated in space that the parts lie succes-
sively nearer to a given point or line 1598. 3.
To come near to a person; i. e. into personal
relations. *intr.* with *to* (*arch.*) ME. *trans*.
ME. 4. *enphem.* Of sexual relations 1611. 5.
Of time, etc.: To draw nigh ME. 6. To come
near, beneficially equal. *intr.* with *to* ME. *trans*.
1698. 7. *Arch.* To make approaches to (see
APPROACH sb. 6) 8. *casual*. To bring near lo-
cally; approximate (*arch.*) 1541. Also *fig.*

1. A, thou Beacon to this under Glare Lear II. II.
170. Approach the Chamber March II. III. 75. 2. Here
the boundary approaches, but does not quite reach the
river (*mod.*). 3. I cannot a. her without Ave Stenels.
5. When now the Nuptial time Approaches Deviden
6. He thought even to have approached Homer
Tevels. 7. Ground easy to A., and as dangerous
to Storm CLARENDON 8. So saying he approached
to the fire a three-footed stool SCOTT. Hence Ap-
proach-er. Approaching *vbi sb.* the action of
drawing near; *spec.* in *Arch.* and *Hor.* = APPROACH
sb. 6, 7; *fig.* a. drawing or coming near (*lit.* and *fig.*)
Approach-ment, approach; affinity.

Approach (âpri dʒ), sb. 1489. [f. the vb.;
cf. Fr. *approche*.] 1. The act of approaching
(see APPROACH v. 1) 1555; *fig.* nearer advance
of an enemy -1632. 2. *pl.* Movements towards
personal relations; advances 1624. 3. Access
(*arch.*) 1663; an access 1633. 4. A drawing
near in time or circumstance 1593. 5. A coming
near in quality or character 1750. 6. *Arch.*
Entrenchments, etc., by which the besiegers
draw closer to the besieged; also *fig.* 1633.
7. *Hor.* The bringing of the branch of one tree
close to that of another for grafting, called
also ablatation or inarching 1638.

1. The a. of a Comet to the Earth WHISTON. 2.
What Approaches, Smiles, Strugs, Habits, are, requir-
able from them 1634. 3. Honour hath in it the a. to
kings 1604. The station and its approaches 1878. 4.
Death's a. *Hen. VI.* II. II. 6. Signs of the a. of a
reaction SHELLEY. Hence Approach-less a. *poet.*
unapproachable.

Approachable (âpri dʒə'bəl), a. 1571. [f.
APPROACH v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being
approached; accessible (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1611.

This Truth. a. by most CARLEYS. Hence Ap-
proach-ability. Approach-ableness.

†Approbate, *ppl. a.* ME. [ad. L. *approbatus*,
approbare, f. *ap* = *ad* + *probare*, f. *probus*.] Ap-
proved formally, or authoritatively -1577.

Approbate (æprə'bət), v. 1470. [f. *prec.*]
1. To approve expressly, to sanction authori-
tatively. Obs. in England, but in use in U.S.,
often as simply = *approve*. 2. *Sc. Law*. To
approve as valid. Also *transf.* 1836.

2. To *approbate* and *reprobate*: to take advantage
of the parts of a deed which favour one, and repudiate

he s. He e. A. approbated *pp. a.* A. p. o. ed
App obato a ne h sa a p
p o. Obs. A. approbatory a. of the nature of or
tending to approbation or sanction. (Orig. in part
letter *approbatory*.)

Approbation (æprə'bʃən), ME. [a. Fr.,
ad. L. *approbationem*, see *prec.*] 1. The ac-
tion of proving true; confirmation -1718. 2.
The action of declaring good or true, sanction
1502. 3. Approval expressed or felt 1548. b. *On
approbation*: see APPRO. 4. Probation -1654.
1. Would I had put my Estate on th' a. of what
I have spoke *Cymb.* I. IV. 134. 2. Received the royal
a. 1839. 3. Nods of A. BUNGE. 4. This day, my
sister should the Cloyster enter, And there receiv
her a. *Meas.* for *M.* II. II. 183.

Approbation (æprə'bətɪv), a. *arch.* 1611.
[a. Fr., ad. L. *approbatus*; see APPROBATE
and -IVE.] Expressing approbation or ap-
proval. Hence Approbation-ness, the quality
of being a.; in *Phrenol.* love of approbation.

†Appro-mpt, v. *rare*. [f. L. *ap* = *ad* +
promptus PROMPT.] To make ready; stimu-
late. BACON.

Approof (âpri f), *arch.* ME. [a. OFr. *a-
prover*, f. *aprover* = L. *approbare*; see APPRO-
BATE and APPROVE. Cf. *proof*.] 1. The act of
proving; trial. 2. Sanction, approbation 1439.
1. A Souldier, and of verie valiant approofe *Ill's
itell* II. v. 3. 2. *Meas.* for *M.* II. II. 174.

Approprinate (æprɒ'pɪnət), v. *arch.*
1623. [f. L. *approprinquat*, *approprinquare*, f.
ap = *ad* + *propinquus*.] To come near to *trans*.
To bring near (*rare*) 1646. Hence A-approprina-
tion, the action of coming or bringing near;
approach. Approprinquity, nearness (*rare*).
So †Approprinate v. BUTLER, *Hum.* I. III. 550.

†Appro-pre, appro-prie. ME. [a. OFr. *a-
propre* = late L. *ap-pro*, *ad-proprie*, f. *ad* +
proprie.] Replaced in 17th c. by the latinized
APPROPRIATE.] = APPROPRIATE 1, 2, 3, 5.

Appropriable (âpri'pri-ə'bəl), a. 1646. [f.
L. *appropriare* + -BLE; see *prec.*] Capable of
being appropriated.

†Appropriment. 1633. [f. as *prec.* +
MENT.] A characteristic.

Appropriate (âpri'pri-ət), *ppl. a.* 1525 [ad.
L. *appropriatus*, f. as *prec.*] *pple.* or *adj.* 1.
Annexed or attached (*to*), as a possession; ap-
propriated. *spec.* in *Arch.* Annexed as a benefi-
ce to a religious corporation 1599. 2. Self-
ish 1627; individual 1796. 3. Attached as an
attribute, quality, or right, peculiar, own.
Const. *absol.*, to 1525. 4. Specially suitable,
proper. Const. *to*, for 1546. Also as *tsb.* [*sc.
thing*, or *attribute*.] -1542.
3. Honour, a. to the Sovereign only HOBBS. 4.
Prayers a. for the great solemnity FREEMAN. Hence
Appropriately *adv.*, -ness.

Appropriate (âpri'pri-ət), v. 1528. [f.
prec. Repl. APPROVE.] 1. †To make over
to any one as his own; to set apart -1723.
Const. *to oneself*; = next. 1883. 2. *ellipt.*
To take for one's own, or to oneself 1635. 3.
Ecl. To annex (a benefice) to some religious
corporation as its property 1528. 4. To assign
to a special purpose. Const. *to*, for 1605. 5.
To assign or attribute specially or exclusively *to*
(*arch.*) 1533. 6. To make, or select as, appro-
priate *to*; to suit (*arch.*) 1594.

1. The name 'priesthood' was never appropriated
by the apostles to themselves 1876. 4. After ap-
propriating £2424 for the payment of interest on de-
bentures 1882. 5. The word presumption i. e. to the
internal feeling COLERIDGE. Hence Appropriated
ppl. a. (in senses 1, 4, 5, 6, repl. APPROPRIATE as *pple.*).

Appropriation (âpri'pri-ə'shən), ME. [ad.
L. *appropriationem*, see *prec.*] 1. The making
of a thing private property, esp. one's own,
taking to one's own use; *concr.* the thing so
appropriated. 2. *Ecl.* Transference to a re-
ligious corporation of the tithes and endow-
ments intended for the maintenance of religious
ordinances in a parish, *concr.* the benefice or
tithes so appropriated ME. 3. Assignment of
anything to a special purpose; *concr.* the thing
(esp. money) so assigned -1690. 4. Special
attribution; a special attribute -1600.

1. Therapeutic a. of the abbey lands M. PATTISON
3. Appropriation Bill a Bill in Parliament, allocating
the revenue to the various purposes to which it is to
be applied. 4. Hee makes it a great a. to his own
good parts, that he can shoo him [his horse] himselfe
Merch. V. I. II. 46.

Appropriative (a p ri-ə-ti-v), a. 1655. [f.
L. *appropriatus* (see APPROPRIATE) + -IVE.] Of
appropriating character or tendency. Hence
Appropriativeness.

Appropriator (âpri'pri-ət-ər), 1726. [a.
L. *appropriator*.] 1. One who appropriates
1840. 2. The religious corporation that owns
the fees and endowments of a benefice 1726
var. †Approprietary [*irreg.* f. APPROPRIATE
after PROPRIETARY] (*rare*).

Approvable (âpri'vəbəl), a. 1449 [f. AP-
PROVE v. + -ABLE.] Able to be approved
worthy of approval. Hence Approvableness.

Approval (âpri'vəl), 1690 [f. APPROVE
v. + -AL. *Rare* b. f. 1800, now usual.] The ac-
tion of approving; sanctioning approbation.

Mankind had stamped its a. upon certain actions
Mill. On approval see APPRO.

Approvance (âpri'vəns), *arch.* 1592. [a.
OFr. *aprovance*, see APPROVE v. and ANCE.]
= APPROOF, APPROVAL.

Approve (âpri'v), v. 1 [ME. *aprove*, a. OFr.
aprover (mod. *approver*) = L. *app*, *adprobare*,
f. *ad* + *probare*, f. *probus*. Cf. APPREVE, and in
pa. pple. APPROVEN; also, in part, Fr. *aprouver*.]
1. To make good, to
prove, demonstrate -1677 2. To attest with
some authority, to confirm -1781. 3. To de-
monstrate practically, display, make proof of.
Also *refl.* 1551. 4. To confirm authoritatively.
Hence *techn.* for confirming the sentence of a
court-martial ME. 5. To pronounce to be
good, commend ME. *intr.* Const. *ton.* of 1658.
6. *trans*. To recommend oneself, one's qual-
ities, etc., as worthy of approval, to commend
to 1611.

1. One thing which must approve thee honest *Cymb.*
V. v. 215. 2. What damned error, but some sober brow
Will approve it with a text *Alaric V.* II. II. 79. 3.
Opportunities to a his stoutness and worth EVERSON
'Tis an old lesson, I have approved it true HENSON. He
approved himself a very vile person 1656. 5. I
entirely a. that precaution WILLINGTON. Would his
grandfather a. of what he had done KINGSLAND. 6.
Without approving the heart to God CROMWELL.

II. [= Fr. *aprover*.] 1. To put to the proof,
to try -1770. 2. To find by experience -1651.
1. Nay, taste me to my word approve me Lord
HEN. IV. I. 3. Hence Approvingly *adv.*

Approve, approve, v. 2 1483. [a. OFr. *a-
prover*, f. *ad* + *prover*, obj. *prode*, *pro*, *prou*, *prou*
'profit', as if a Romance subst. use of *pro* or
prod in *prodest*. The Eng. form ought to be
aprov (cf. *allow*).] *Law*. To make profit to
oneself of (e. g. land), by increasing the value or
rent. esp. Said of a lord of a manor enclosing
common land, as permitted by the Statute of
Merton (20 Hen. III. c. 10.). Cf. IMPROVE.

Approved (âpri'v-d), *ppl. a.* ME. [f. AP-
PROVE v.] 1. Proved by experience, used;
convicted -1635. 2. Pronounced good; sanc-
tioned, esteemed 1607.

1. The old a. mode BUNKE. To luit my soul to an
approved wanton *Much Ado* IV. I. 45. 2. *Appr.* *ind.*
of, regarded with commendation. Hence Approv-
edly *adv.*, -ness (*rare*).

Approval (âpri'v-ment) 1615. [a.
OFr. *aprovement*, later *app*, f. *aprover*, see AP-
PROVE v.] 1. The proving guilty, or con-
victing, by becoming 'approver' 1768. 2. †Ap-
probation -1665; that which is approved 1673.
The doctrine of a. has been obsolete now for 150
years. 1824.

Approval², approval². 1475.
[a. OFr. *aprovement*; see APPROVE v.] 1. The
action of approving (see APPROVE v. 2). Cf. IM-
PROVEMENT. 2. The profits themselves 1489.

Approver¹ (âpri'v-ər), ME. [f. APPROVE
v. + -ER.] 1. One who proves or offers to
prove (another) guilty; hence, an informer. Now
restricted to: One who confesses a felony and
turns king's (queen's) or state's evidence. 2.
One who tests -1691. 3. One who confirms or
commends 1428.

1. An A., while he is in that service, hath a Penny a
day 1579.

Approver², approver. ME. [a. AFr.
aprouver, see APPROVE v.] Ought to be written
approver.] One who looks after the profit of an
employer, a steward or bailiff; an agent -1753.

Approximate (âpri'ksim-ət), a. (*sb.*) 1646.
[ad. L. *approximatus*, *approximare*, f. *ad* +
proximus.] 1. Very near; nearly resembling.
2. *Phys.* *Sr* Set very close together 1830. 3.

æ (man), a (pass), au (loud), v (cut), z (Fr. chef), o (ever), oi (I, eye), o (Fr. eau de vie), i (set), i (Psychol), o (wh-), - (gr-).

d A d C H O obaned om eo
o h Goud Nu
Arachnean ækn an a a 1834 [f
G apax a apax η AN] Like a pde
eo jo same.

Arachnid (āræ knid). 1869. [f Gr. ἀράχνη;
 cf. Fr. *araignée*] *Zool* A member of the
Arachnida, a class of the *Arthropoda*, comprising spiders,
 scorpions, and mites, distinguished by having
 eight legs, by lacking wings and antennae, and
 by breathing by means of tracheal tubes or pul-
 monary sacs. Hence *Arachnidan* a. of or be-
 longing to the *Arachnida*; *sh.* an arachnid.
Arachnidæan, -æan a and *sh.* = prec. *Arach-*
nidial a. [f next] of or pertaining to the
Arachnidum. **Arachnidism** [mod.L.], the
 apparatus by which the spider produces its web.
Arachnidous a. of the nature of the *Arachnida*.
Arachnoid (āræ knoid). 1836 [ad. mod.
L. arachnoides, a. Gr. ἀράχνη-ειδής.] *A. adj.*
 1. *Bot.* Covered with or formed of cobweb-like
 hairs or fibres 1857. 2. *Phys.* Of or pertaining
 to the arachnoid. (See *B*) 1836 3. *Ent.* Re-
 sembling the *Arachnida* 1852.

B. sh. The delicate serous membrane or mem-
 branous sac lining the *dura mater*, and envelop-
 ing the brain and spinal cord 1839.

Hence *Arachnoidal* a. of the nature of, or per-
 taining to, the arachnoid. *Arachnoidal*, -can-
 -eous a unnecessary vars of *ARACHNOID*, -AL.

Arachnological, a. Of, or pertaining to,
arachnology. **Arachnologist**, a student of, or
 proficient in, arachnology. **Arachnology** [f.
Gr. ἀράχνη + (ο)λογία], the department of *Zoo-*
logy relating to spiders, or to the *Arachnida*.

Arad (ārād). 1853 [f. AR-UM + -AD.]
Bot. An araceous plant, as the Wake-robin.

Aræometer, aræo- (āræ, p'mitæ). 1706.
 [mod. f. Gr. ἀραιός τιμω-μετρον. App. through
F. aræmètre: whence the prevalent sp., as if f.
ARÆA, or *ARÆO*, of Mars.] An instrument for
 measuring the specific gravity of fluids; a hy-
 drometer. Hence *Aræometric*, -al a. of or
 pertaining to aræometry. **Aræometry** [Gr
μετρολογία], the art or science of estimating the
 specific gravity of fluids by the use of the a.

Aræostyle (āræostail). Also *aræo-*. 1706.
 [ad *L. aræostylus*, a. Gr. f. ἀραιός σταύλος, few +
στάλος; cf. Fr. *aræostyle*] *Arch. A. adj.* Of
 columned buildings Having the distance be-
 tween the columns equal to four or more dia-
 meters of the column. *B. sh.* A building, or
 style of building, in which the columns are so
 arranged.

Aræostyle (āræostail). 1834. [a. Fr.
aræostyle, f. as prec. + *στάυλος*; see *SYS. CYCL.*]
Arch. An alternately very wide and very narrow
 intercolumniation.

Aræotic, a. 1634 [ad late *L. aræoticus*,
 a. Gr. f. ἀραιό-εις.] Tending to make thin the
 humours of the body. Also as *sh.*

Arage, v. 1470 [a. OF. *arager*, f. d +
rag.] To enrage -1568.

Aragonite, arr- (ærægnait). 1803. [f
Aragon or *Arragon* in Spain] *Min.* A car-
 bonate of lime, crystallizing in orthorhombic
 prisms and many derived forms.

Aragonspath, Aragon Spar, = prec.

Araguato, 1852. [See *ALOUPATTE*.] The
 'howling monkey'.

Araignée (aræne). 1706. [Fr.; = spider's
 web.] *Mil.* A military mine constructed with
 branching galleries.

Araia, *Obs. exc dial* ME. [a. OF. *araigne*
 = *L. aranea*] A spider.

Araise, v. ME. [A. pref. r; cf. *rise*, *arise*
 Cf. also *AREAR*] 1. To raise, lift up -1557; to
 raise from the dead -1601; to raise (money,
 troops, a siege, etc.) -1548 2. To arouse -1494

1. A medicine powerful to 2. King Pippin SHAKS.
Arak, var. of *ARECA*, and obs. f. *ARRACK*.

A-rake (āræ k), *adv.* 1883. [A. pref. r.] On
 the rake, inclined.

Aramæan (ærāmæān), a. 1834. [f *L. Ara-*
mæus, Gr. Ἀραμαῖος.] Belonging to the coun-
 try or language of Aram; Syrian, Syriac. As
 a native of Aram.

Aramaic (ærāmæik), a. 1834 [f as prec;
 o (Ger. Köln), o (Fr. pen), u (Ger. Müller), u (Fr. dame), v (cur), ē (ē) (there), ē (ē) (tern), ē (Fr. faie), ē (lar, fem, earth),

e c] O A m app ed o end he n
b an ho e Sem fam y of lang age n
d n by ac and Chadee O.en used adol.

s. language, vars. **Aramite**, **Aramiitic**.
 Hence *Aramism*, an A. idiom or peculiarity.

Araneidan (ærānēidān), a. 1835. [f mod.
L. Aranea, the typical family of *Arachnida*,
f. L. aranea.] *Zool.* Of or belonging to the
Araneida or spiders. As *sh.* A spider. *Ara-*
neologist = *arachnologist*.

Araneose (āræ nē, ōs), a. 1880. [ad *L.*
araneosus, f. *aranea*.] = *ARACHNOID*. var

Araneous.
Arango (āræ ngo) Pl. -oes. 1713. A bead
 made of rough carabeon, formerly imported
 from Bombay for re-exportation to Africa.

Ar-ank, *adv.* ME. [A. pref. r.] In a rank
 or row -1570.

Araphoro-stic, arapho-stic, a. 1828. [In-
 corr. f. Gr. ἀράφος, f. d + *παύειν*.] Unsewed,
 seamless, as shoes, etc.

Arase, v. 1523. [a. OF. *araser*, f. d + *ras*,
 f. *ras*; = *L. rarus*. Cf. *erac*.] To raze, level
 with the ground. Also (f. error.) to erase. -1553.

Aratton (āræ tən), *arch rare* 1663. [ad
L. arattonem.] Ploughing; tillage.

Araucaria (æræ kær-riā). 1833 [f. *Arauco*,
 name of a province, whence *Araucania*, south
 of Chili.] *Bot.* A genus of lofty coniferous trees,
 native to the southern hemisphere, one species
 of which (*A. imbricata*), called also 'Monkey-
 puzzler' is now cultivated in Great Britain.

Hence *Araucarian* a. of or belonging to the
 genus *Araucaria*; *sh.* a species of this or an al-
 lied genus.

Arbalest, -balist, -blast. *Obs. exc Hist*
OE. [a. Afr. *arab(c)leste*, OF. *arbaliste* = *L.*
arcuballista, f. *arcus* + *ballista*. See also *AR-*
CUBALIST.] 1. A cross-bow, consisting of a
 steel bow fitted to a wooden shaft, furnished
 with special mechanism for drawing and letting
 slip the bowstring, and discharging arrows,
 bolts, stones, etc. 2. = *A. balister* 1450 8

A mathematical instrument, formerly used to
 take the altitude of the stars 1816.

1. A quarrel, shot out of *Arbaleste* CANTON. Un-
 bend thy arbalest, and come into the moonlight SCOTT

Hence *Arbalester*, -balister, -blaster, a soldier
 armed with an a. a cross-bowman (*Obs. exc Hist.*)

Arbalestre, -ler, -blaster, = *ARBALEST*; also, the
 missile shot from the a. *Arbalestrier*, *albiastrier*
 (*Obs. exc Hist.*) = *Arbalester*. *Arbalestry*, the
 art or practice of shooting with an a.

Arber, -erber. ME. [a. Fr. *herbier*; cf.
herbier in Littré.] The windpipe or weasand,
 occ. extended to the whole 'pluck'. To make
 the erber (hunting phr.). to take out the 'pluck',
 the first stage in disembowelling. (See Sir W.
 Scott in Notes to *Sir Tristram*, p. 268, where it
 is wrongly explained.)

Arbiter (ārbitar). 1502. [a. L. (2f. ar- =
ad + *bitere*, *bitere* to go, 'one who goes to see')
 Cf. *ARBITRATOR*, *ARBITRER*.] 1. *gen.* One
 whose opinion or decision is authoritative in a
 matter of debate; a judge. 2. *spec.* One who
 is chosen by the parties in a dispute to decide
 the difference between them; an arbitrator, an
 umpire 1549. Also *transf.* or *fig.* 3. One
 who has a matter under his sole control 1628

1. The late Mr. Fox (no mean a. in literary taste)
 DRYDEN. 2. *fig.* Twilight -short A. Twixt Day and
 language RARE. 3. Use. which is the a. of

Arbitrable, a. 1531. [f *L. arbitrari* = *BLE*.]
 Subject to the decision of an arbiter -1650.

Arbitrage (ārbitredz). 1480. [a. Fr.; see
ARBITRE v. and -AGE.] 1. Exercise of the
 functions of an arbitrator; decision by arbitra-
 tion (*arch.*). 2. Authoritative decision or de-
 termination (*arch.*) 1601. 3. *Comm.* The traffic
 in Bills of Exchange drawn on sundry places,
 and bought or sold in sight of the daily quota-
 tions of rates in the several markets (see *ARBI-*
TRATION of Exchange). Also, the similar traf-
 fic in Stocks. [In this sense from mod. F. and
 pronounced (arbitraz).] 1881. Hence *Arbi-*
trage (a. arbitral), a. 1609. [a. Fr., ad.

late *L. arbitralis*, f. *arbitrari*; see -AL] 1. *Sc.*
Law Of or pertaining to arbiters or arbitration

2. Subject to the exercise of will 1662.

Arbitrate, -er, vars. of *ARBALEST*, -ER, -RE.

Arbor (ārber). 1659. [a. Fr. *arbre* tree,
 also axis, assum. later to *L. arbor*.] *Mech. a.*
 The main support or beam of a machine (e.g.
 of a crane); b. The axle or spindle on which a
 wheel revolves. (Cf. *axle-tree*)

Arbor (ārber). 1669. *L.* for 'tree', used
 as part of names in *Bot.*, *Chem.*, etc.; as in *Bot.*
arbor Judæ, the Judas tree (*Cereus illequa-*
strum), in *Chem* *arbor Dianæ*, the arborescent
 appearance formed on introducing mercury into
 a solution of nitrate of silver; *arbor Saturni*,

Arb trament, -ement a b am-n.) ME
 a. OF. *arbitrement*, i. *arbitrer*, see *ARBITRE*
 more usual form.] 1. Free choice -1810. 2

The power to decide for others; absolute con-
 trol (*Obs. exc.* as *fig.* of 3) 1534 3 The de-
 ciding of a dispute by an *ARBITRATOR*. Also

fig. and *transf.* 1549. 4. The award of an arbi-
 trator; sentence accepted as authoritative ME
 15. Friendly agreement, compromise -1625.

2. To stand or fall free in thine own A. it lies My
P. L. viii. 641. 2 I committe to your charge and a,
Hen. V. iv. i. 166. of Time 1663 of war 1870. 4 To
 renounce thine a and sentence 1642.

Arbitrary (ārbitrarī), a. (*sh.*) 1574. [ad *L.*
arbitrarius, f. *arbitrari*.] 1. Dependent upon
 will or pleasure. (*Obs.* -in *gen. use.*) -1768. 2

Law. Relating to, or dependent on, the discre-
 tion of an arbiter; discretionary, not fixed 181.

3. Based on mere opinion or preference; hence,
 capricious 1646. 4. Unrestrained in the exer-
 cise of will, absolute; hence, despotic 1642.

5. *sh.* [*sc. number, term, etc.*] 1870

1. The same things were a, and might have been
 otherwise WHITMAN. 2 The fines on admission.

even if a, must be reasonable SCIVEN 3 Our esti-
 mation of birth is entirely a and capricious JOHNSON.

4. Act of Will and Tyranny, which make up an A. Gov-
 ernment 1622. var. **Arbitrarious**. Hence *Arbi-*
trarily *adv.* capriciously; despotically; var. *Arbi-*
trarily. *Arbitrariness*, capriciousness;

Arbitrate (ārbitret), v. 1590. [f. *L. arbit-*
rat, *arbitrari*; see *ARBITER* Cf. earlier *AR-*
BITRE, through Fr.] 1. *gen.* To decide. *Obs.*
 or *arch.* 2. *trans.* To give an authoritative
 decision with regard to, determine (*arch.*) 1605

3. To act as arbitrator or umpire (*in, between*)
 1619. 4. *trans.* To settle by, or submit to,
 arbitration 1592.

2. But certain issue strokes must a, *Nach. v. iv.*
Mit. Com. 411. 4. Let them a. the differences 1647.

Hence *Arbitrated* *ppd.* a. settled by arbitration;
spc. determined by 'Arbitration of Exchange'.

Arbitration (ārbitrāshn). ME. [a. OF.
arbitracio, -tion, ad. *L. arbitratorius*, see
 prec.] 1. Uncontrolled decision -1651. 2.

The settlement of a question at issue by one to
 whom the parties agree to refer their claims in
 order to obtain an equitable decision 1634

1. The a. of War, and Peace HOBBS. 2. *Arbitra-*
tion-bond, a bond entered into by two or more parties
 to abide by the decision of an arbitrator BLACKSTONE.

Arbitration of Exchange (cf. *L. arbitrage*): The
 determination of the rate of exchange to be obtained
 between two countries or currencies, when the opera-
 tion is conducted through a third or several inter-
 mediate ones, in order to ascertain the most advan-
 tageous method of drawing and remitting bills.

Arbitrator (ārbitretar). ME. [a. OF. *ar-*
bitrator, -eur, ad. *L. arbitratorius*; now the
 legal term.] 1. = *ARBITER* 2 +2. Hence

fig. of that which brings about a definite issue
 -1606. 3. = *ARBITER* 3 1579

2. That old common A. time, Will one day end it
2. f. Cr. iv. iii. 225. 3. God is the a. of success in
 war WHITSON Hence *Arbitratorship*.

Arbitre, v. 1470. 1494 [a. f. *arbitrer*.]
 Earlier f. *ARBITRATE* -1548.

Arbitrer, -or. ME. [a. Afr. *arbitroun*.]
 Earlier f. *ARBITRATOR* -1834.

Arbitress (ārbitres). ME. [a. OF. *arbi-*
trasse, fem. of *arbitrari*.] A female *ARBITER*
 (senses 2, 3).

While over head the Moon Sh. A. Mat. *P. L.* i. 764
 var. *Arbitratrice*.

Arbitry. ME. [Two words; 1. *Arbitre* (e
 mute), a. OF. *arbitre* = *L. arbitratorius*; 2. *Ar-*
bitrie, *y*, later ad. *L. arbitrium*] 1. Power
 to choose or act -1649. 2. Arbitration -1609.

3. Decision, award -1615.

Arblast, -er, vars. of *ARBALEST*, -ER, -RE.

Arbor (ārber). 1659. [a. Fr. *arbre* tree,
 also axis, assum. later to *L. arbor*.] *Mech. a.*
 The main support or beam of a machine (e.g.
 of a crane); b. The axle or spindle on which a
 wheel revolves. (Cf. *axle-tree*)

Arbor (ārber). 1669. *L.* for 'tree', used
 as part of names in *Bot.*, *Chem.*, etc.; as in *Bot.*
arbor Judæ, the Judas tree (*Cereus illequa-*
strum), in *Chem* *arbor Dianæ*, the arborescent
 appearance formed on introducing mercury into
 a solution of nitrate of silver; *arbor Saturni*,

o (Ger. Köln), o (Fr. pen), u (Ger. Müller), u (Fr. dame), v (cur), ē (ē) (there), ē (ē) (tern), ē (Fr. faie), ē (lar, fem, earth),

the similar precipitate formed by putting zinc into a solution of acetate of lead.

Arborea-ceous, *a.* 1848. [*L.* ARBOR² + -CEOUS.] Tree-like or wooded.

Arbor Day. 1872. [ARBOR².] A day set apart, orig. in Nebraska, U.S.A., for the planting of trees.

Arboreal (arbo'reäl), *a.* 1667. [*L.* arbor + -AL.] 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, trees; vars. **Arboreal**, **Arboreary**, **Arboreical** (*trans.*). 2. Connected with, haunting, or inhabiting trees 1834. var. **Arborean**.

Arboreous (arbo'reas), *a.* 1646. [*L.* as prec + -OUS.] 1. Abounding in trees 1664. 2. = **ARBOREAL** 1646. 3. = **ARBORESCENT** 1753.

Arborecence (arbo're-sens), 1836. [*L.* next.] Tree-like formation. Also fig.

Arborescent (arbo're-sent), *a.* 1675. [*ad L.* arborescentem, see prec.] 1. Tree-like in growth or size; having a woody stem. 2. Branching like a tree 1679, spec. in *Arch.* 1849. 3. A grass, very like a bamboo DARRIN. Hence **Arborescently** *adv.*

Arboret¹ (arbo'ret), *arch.* 1596. [*L.* arbor.] A little tree, a shrub.

Arboret². 1604. [*ad L.* arborētum.] A shrubbery; arbour.

Arboretum (arbo'retüm), *pl.* -a. 1838. [*L.*] A place devoted to the cultivation and exhibition of rare trees, a tree-garden.

Arboricole, *a.* rare. 1874. [*L.* arbor + -COLA.] Inhabiting or haunting trees

Arboriculture (arbo'ri-kul-tür), 1834. [*L.* arbor + cultura.] The cultivation of trees and shrubs for use and ornament. Hence **Arboricultural** *a.* **Arboriculturist**

Arboriform, *arbo'*, *a.* 1848. = **ARBORESCENT** 2.

Arborist (arbo'rist), 1578. [orig. *a.* *F.* arboriste, now *herboriste*, later *L.* arbor.] *a.* A keeper of a 'herb', a herbalist. *b.* A scientific student or cultivator of trees.

Arborization (arbo'riz-ä'sh-n), 1794. [*L.* next.] The production of a tree-like appearance, as (*Min* and *Chem.*) in dendritic silver ore, or the markings of agates, etc., (*Anat.*) by the distension or injection of capillary vessels

Arborize (arbo'riz), *v.* 1847. [*L.* arbor.] To make tree-like. Perf. only in **Arborized**

Arboreous (arbo'reas), *a.* [*L.* arbor + -OUS.] Of, belonging to, or consisting of trees. *MILT.*

Arbor vine (*J.*), *arbor* (*arbour*) wind. 1551. The Sarsaparilla.

Arbor vitae (arbo'ri-väi'te), 1564. [*L.*] 1. *Bot.* An evergreen shrub of the genus *Thuja*, *N.O. Coniferae*. 2. *Phys.* The arborescent appearance of a longitudinal section of the cerebellum 1800.

Arbory. 1600. [after *ws.* in -ORY, or -RY.] = **ARBOR** -1695.

Arbour, or (*arbar*). *ME.* [orig. (*herber*, *a.* *AF.*, *OF.* (*herber* = *L.* herbarium, *f.* herba) *herber* became *arber* by a change freq. with *er* bef. a cons. (cf. *herbour*, *carve*, etc.); and *arber* in 16th c. was written *arbour*, or (vars. of -er), and connected with *L.* arbor.] 1. A garden lawn, or green; a garden of herbs or flowers -1578. 2. An orchard [*OF.* orchard, and *F.* vergier. Orchards were usu. formed on grass.] -1580. 3. Trees or shrubs, trained on trellis-work; espaliers -1648. 4. A bower or shady retreat, usu. of lattice-work covered with climbing shrubs and plants *ME.*; 5. a covered alley or walk -1712.

4. A fuel herber that I have, [that benched was on curves fresh ygrave CHAUCER. Those hollies of themselves a shape As of an a. too, A close, round a. COTTEPOLE. Yon flourie Arbors, yonder Allies green, Our walks at noon, with branches overgrown *MILT.* *P. L.* iv. 626. Hence **Arboured** *pp.* *a.* embowered; furnished with arbours.

Arbuscle (arbus'cl), 1657. [*ad L.* arbuscula, dim. of arbus.] *a.* A dwarf tree, a tree-like shrub. *b.* A tuft of feathery cilia. Hence **Arbuscular** *a.* of or pertaining to arbuscles; tufted.

Arbust. rare. [*a.* *F.* arbutus, *ad L.* arbutum.] A dwarf tree, a shrub. *EVELYN* Hence **Arbustive** *a.* shrubby; trained to a tree,

Arbut (arbut), *arch.* or *poet.* 1551. [*ad L.* arbutus.] = **ARBUTUS**.

The thinsaid A Hazle Graffs receives Dryden. **Arbutus** (arbutus), 1551. [*L.*] A genus of evergreen shrubs and trees (*N.O. Ericaceae*), including the species *Arbutus Unedo*, or Strawberry Tree, cultivated for ornamental purposes.

Arc (ärk), *ME.* [*a.* *OF.* = *L.* arcum (arcus)] 1. Part of a curve; also *transf.* or *fig.* 1570. 2. *spec.* in *Adv.* The part of a circle which a heavenly body appears to pass through above (diurnal arc) or below (nocturnal arc) the horizon. The earliest use in Eng. Also *fig.* *ME.* 3. A band contained between parallel curves, or anything of this form, e.g. the rainbow (*F.* arc-en-ciel), the arc of a quadrant, etc. 1642. 4. An arch. (*CF.* *Fr.* arc de triomphe.) -1737. 5. *Electr.* The luminous bridge formed between two carbon poles, when they are separated by a small air space, and a current of electricity is sent through them. Also *attrib.* in *a.* lamp, light 1821. 6. *transf.* in *Phys.* Circuit 1835.

2. Fairfoumed hath the sonne his ark disorne CHAUCER. 4. Turn arcs of triumph to a garden-gate FORD.

Arc, obs. *f.* **ARC**.

Arca-bucero (arkabuh'ero), [*Sp.*] = **ARQUEBUSIER**. *LONGP.*

Arcade (ärkä'd), *sb.* 1731. [*a.* *Fr.*, ? *ad med. L.* arcata, *f.* arcus.] 1. An arched opening or recess in a wall -1823. 2. 'A continued arch' (*J.*), a passage; a walk formed by a succession of arches having a common axis, and supported on columns or shafts. Also used of an avenue of trees, etc.; and of any covered avenue, esp. one with rows of shops, etc., on one or both sides 1731. 3. *Arch.* A series of arches on the same plane, either open or closed: In mediæval architecture, an ornamental dressing to a wall, consisting of colonnettes supporting moulded arches Gwilt. (= *F.* arcature.) 1795.

1. A small *a.* or receptacle for holy water WATSON. 2. A garden, with trim lawns, green arcades and vistas of classic statues TAYLOR.

Arcade (ärkä'd), *v.* 1805. [*f.* the *sb.*] To furnish with, or form into, an arcade. Hence **Arcading** *ph.* *sb.* arcades as ornament.

Arcadian (ärkä'di-än), *a.* and *sb.* 1590. [*f.* *L.* Arcadian (*f.* *Gr.* 'Aparidia in the Peloponnesus).]

A. *sb.* Belonging to Arcadia, taken as the ideal region of rural felicity; ideally rural or rustic 1667. *B.* *sb.* An ideal rustic. Hence **Arcadianism**, pastoral simplicity. **Arcadianly** *adv.*

Arca-dian, *a.* 1870 [*f.* **ARCADE**.] Of, pertaining to, or furnished with arcades

Arca-dy (ärkä'di), *poet.* 1590. [*ad L.* Arcadia.] See **ARCADIAN**.

Arcane (ärkä'n), *a.* 1547. [*ad L.* arcanus.] Hidden, secret.

The *A.* Mysteries of Aethiopia CUDWORTH.

Arca-num (ärkä'nüm), *usu.* in *pl.* -a. 1599. [*L.* In 17-18th c. the *pl.* was occ. treated as sing. with *pl.* arcanus.] 1. A hidden thing, a profound secret. 2. *Alchem.* One of the great secrets of nature; hence, a marvellous remedy, an elixir 1645.

1. The mysterious arcana of political intrigue DUNTON. 2. The Philosophers stone, portable gold, or any of those Arcana (SIR T. BROWNE. Hence **Arca'nala** [*Arca'boulant* (ä'rboulä't) 1731. [*Fr.*] *Arch.* An arched or flying buttress

Arch (ärf), *sb.* *ME.* [*a.* *OF.* arche. = *L.* arca; also, confused in *OF.* with *arc*. = *L.* arcum (see **ARC**.)] 1. = *L.* arcus. 11. = **ARC** 1, 2 -1891. 2. A curved structure of firm material, either bearing weight or merely ornamental *ME.* 3. *transf.* Anything having the curves or structures of 1, 2, esp. the rainbow 1590. 4. Curvature in the shape of an arch 1855. 5. An arched roof a vault; fig. the heavens 1606. 6. Court of Arches, or briefly *Arches*, the eccles. court of appeal for the province of Canterbury, formerly held at the church of St Mary-le-Bow (or 'of the Arches'), so named from the arches that supported its steeple 1207.

1. An *A.* of the Horizon SIR T. BROWNE. 2. 'The last keystone That makes the *a.* B. JONAS. 3. The curved arches of thy brows GREENE. The Queene oth sides, whose watry *A.*, and messenger, am I *Tenny.* iv. 1. 21. 4. The delicate Arab *a.* of her feet Tennyson. 5. This vaulted *A.* Cymb 1. vi. 35. 6. Cited to appear in the Arches at Bow Church FORD.

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II. pl. (= *L.* arca.) Archives 1600.

Comb. etc. *a.* brick, stone, a wedge-shaped brick or stone used in the construction of arches

Arch (ärf), *2.* *ME.* [*a.* *OF.* archer of mod. *F.* arquer.] 1. To furnish with an arch

2. To form into an arch, to curve. *trans.* 1605

absol. and *intr.* 1732. Also with *over*. 13

To put together so as to be mutually supporting like the stones of an arch So to arch up. -1662

4. *trans.* To overarch 1795.

2. Arched like the back of a frightened Cat BICKLAND. Bund on the wave, or a. beneath the sand

Pope. 4. The blue blocks that a. the source of the Arvernus TAYLOR.

Arch (ärf), *a.* (*sb.*) 1547. [*ARCH*-pref used as a separate wd., see next.] 1. Chief

primo, pre-eminent. (Now rare without the hyphen.) 2. [From assoc. with *arce*, *harce*, etc., and hence with *fulgor*, *face*, etc.] Clever

cunning, waggish. Now usu. of women and children: Silly saucy, pleasantly mischievous

1662. 3. quasi-*sb.* A chief (one) 1605

1. We cannot help it though we can, which is the *A.* infamy in all morality 1647. 2. The archest chm. Mockery ever ambushed in *M.* Archaic. 3. The Noble Duke My worthy *A.* and Patron Lear ii. 1. 61.

Arch (ärf), *exc.* in *archangel*, *ph.* *ph.*; repr. *Gr.* ἀρχ- comb. *f.* ἀρχός chief. In *OE.* at first

translated by *hæleth*-high, but later adopted from *L.* as *arce*, *arce*, *arce*, *ME.* *arce*, *arche*.

From these *arch*-later became a living formative. (In mod. literary words from *Gr.* the prefix is *ARCH*-*q.v.*) In pronunciation established compounds tend to have the main stress on *arch*,

esp. when prefixed to a name, as *Archbishop*

Craumer. 1. In titles: meaning, 'Chief, principal, in-chief, superior, master', as

ARCHBISHOP, **ARCHDEACON**, **ARCHDUKE**; *esp.* in titles of offices in the Holy Roman or German empire, as *arch-chamberlain*, etc. 1693. 2. In descriptive appellations: meaning, 'One pre-eminent as; greatest, chief, leading', as *arch-mystagogue*, etc. In mod. use *esp.* with terms

of odium: meaning, 'Out-and-out, worst of, ringleader of', as *arch-rogator*, etc. often with a specific reference to the Devil 1548. 3. As

prec., with sense of 'First in time, original', as *arch-father*. Mostly *arch*. 1547. 4. Of things:

with senses. *a.* 'Chief, main, prime', as *arch-mock* (*Oth.* iv. 1. 71). *b.* 'Primitive, original', as *arch-christianism*. *spec.* *a.* house, archiducal house (of Austria); *b.* sea, archipelago; see, archiepiscopal see. 5. Adjectives, as

arch-chamman. *MILT.* *P. L.* III. 609.

Archæan (ärkä'n), *a.* 1881. [*f.* *Gr.* ἀρχαῖος + -AN.] *Chief* Of or belonging to the earliest geological period.

Archæo- (ärkä'o), *ad.* *Gr.* ἀρχαῖος, comb. *f.* ἀρχαῖος ancient, primitive (*f.* ἀρχή). Formerly, and still occurs, spelt *archæio-*.

archæo-geology, that of ancient periods of the world's history; [*lit.* *Gr.* ἀρχαῖος *a.*, of or pertaining to the most ancient stone implements

used by prehistoric man, -στοματός [*Gr.* στόμα] *a.*, having the primitive office of invagination of the wall of the embryo persistent as a mouth; -ζωϊκ [*Gr.* ζωή] *a.*, pertaining to the era of the earliest living beings on our planet.

Archæography (ärkä'grä'fi), 1804. [*f.* *ARCH*-*TO* + *Gr.* -γραφία.] Systematic description of antiquities. Hence **Archæographi-cal** *a.*

Archæologic (ärkä'olj'gik), *a.* 1731. [*ad.* *Gr.* ἀρχαῖολογικός, see **ARCHÆOLOGY** and -IC.] Of or pertaining to archæology. Hence **Archæological** *a.* **Archæologically** *adv.*

Archæologist. 1824. [*1.* next; see -IST.] A professed student of archæology. vars.

Archæologer, **Archæologian**.

Archæology (ärkä'olj'gik) 1607. [*ad.* *Gr.* ἀρχαῖολογία, *f.* ἀρχαῖος + -λογία] 1. Ancient history generally; systematic description or study of antiquities. 2. *spec.* The scientific study of the remains and monuments of the prehistoric period.

2. A. displays old structures and buried relics of the remote past TAYLOR.

Archæopteryx (ärkä'optēr'iks), 1859. [*f.* *ARCH*-*TO* + *Gr.* πτερόν.] *Paleont.* The oldest known fossil bird, having a long vertebrate tail

as (man). *a* (press). *au* (loud). *o* (out). *e* (*Fr.* chief). *ə* (ever). *ai* (*f.* eye). *ə* (*Fr.* eau de vie). *i* (sit). *z* (Psyche). *q* (what). *p* (pat).

1) (rezh'). 2) (Fr. faire). 3) (far, fern, earth).

and Asia Minor. Hence 2. Any sea or sheet of water, studded (like the Aegean) with many islands; *transf.* a group of islands 1600.

3. These broken lands and islands being very many in number, do seem to make there an Archipelagus HANLON. var. Archipel. Hence Archipelagian, Archipelagic *adv.*

†Archisynagogue. 1582. [ad. L. *archisynagogus*, a. Gr. (in N.T.).] The ruler of a synagogue - 1753.

Architect (árkitekt). 1563. [Fr. *architecte*, ad. L. *architectus*, f. Gr. *ἀρχιτέκτων*, f. *ἀρχι-* (see ARCH-) + *τέκτων*, with some derivatives as f. L. *tektur*, *tegere*.] 1. A master-builder. *spec.* One whose profession it is to prepare plans of edifices, and exercise a general superintendence over their erection. *Narrow Architect*: One who takes this part in the construction of ships. 2. One who designs and frames any complex structure; *esp.* the Creator 1639. 3. One who so plans or constructs, as to achieve a desired result; a builder-up 1588, *transf.* of things 1825.

4. One pulls down his house and calls architects about him JOHNSON. 5. The great A. of nature CHALMERS. The A. of the Iliad GORDON. 6. Chief A. and plotter of these woes 2*d* A. v. iii. 122. Hence Architectural: pertaining to architecture; fitted for construction. †Architector = Architect 1. a superintendent. Architectress, a female A.

Architectonic, -al (árkitektónik, -ál). 1595. [ad. L. *architectonicus*, a. Gr., see ARCHITECT and -ic, -al.] A. *adv.* 1. Of or pertaining to architecture, serviceable for construction 1603. 2. Constructive 1595. 3. Directive, controlling. (So in Gr.) 1678. 4. *esp.* in *Metaph.* Pertaining to the systematization of knowledge 1601.

5. A skill (of birds) G. WHITE. 6. The A. impulse of reason, which seeks to refer all science to one principle CARR. Hence Architectonically *adv.* in relation to architectonics, with architectural fitness. B. *Architectonic(s)*: the science a. of architecture 1660, b. (*Metaph.*) of the systematic arrangement of knowledge 1838.

Architectural (árkitektúrál), a. 1762. [f. ARCHITECTURE + -al.] Of relating to, or according to, architecture. Hence Architecturalist, a. a professed student of, or connoisseur in, architecture. Architecturalization, adaptation to the purposes of architecture. Architecturalize v. to adapt to architectural purposes or design. Architecturally *adv.*

Architecture (árkitektúr), sb. 1563. [a. Fr., ad. L. *architectura*, f. *architectus*; see ARCHITECT.] 1. The art or science of constructing edifices for human use, specialized as Civil, Ecclesiastical, Naval, and Military. Occas. regarded merely as a fine art. (See *quots.*) 2. The action or process of building (*arch*) 1646. 3. *concr.* Architectural work; structure 1611. 4. A special method or style of structure and ornamentation 1703. 5. *transf.* or *fig.* Construction generally 1590.

6. Marine A. 1800. A., as distinguished from mere building, is the decoration of construction G. SCOTT. 7. The ruins of their A. are the schools of modern builders JOHNSON. 8. Many other architectures besides Gothic RUSKIN. Hence Architecturalize v. to design as architect. KEATS.

Architrave (árkitráv), 1563. [Fr. f. ARCH- + *trave* = L. *trabem* (*trab*).] Arch. 1. The lowest division of the entablature, the main beam that rests upon the abacus on the capital of a column; the epistyle. 2. Collective name for the parts (lintel, jambs, and their mouldings) that surround a doorway or window. Also *attrib.* 1663. 3. Ornamental moulding round the exterior of an arch. Also *attrib.* 1849.

4. Doric pillars overlaid with Golden A. MUSE. Hence Architraved ppl. a. furnished with an A. †Architricline. ME. [a. Fr. *architriclin*, ad. L. a. Gr. *ἀρχιτρίκλινος* (in N. T.). f. *ἀρχι-* + *τρίκλιμος*.] The ruler of a feast - 1493.

Archive (árkíiv, -kiv), 1603. [a. Fr. *archif*, -ive, ad. late L. *archivum*, *archivum*, a. Gr. *ἀρχεῖον*, f. *ἀρχή*.] 1. A place in which public records or historic documents are kept. Now only in pl. 1645. 2. A historical record or document so preserved. Chiefly in pl. 1638. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* in both senses 1603.

4. Lubek, where the Archifs of their ancient Records is still HOWELL. 5. Some rotten A., rammaged out of some seldom-explored press LAMB. 6. So expert was

he, a living A. in that business CARRIVE. Hence Archival a. A *reminiscent*, a keeper of archives.

Archivolt (árkivólt), 1731. [ad. It. *archivolta*, *arcivolta*, f. *arco* = L. *arcus* + *voluta*.] Arch. The under curve of an arch, from impost to impost, the band of mouldings which ornaments this curve.

Archlet, 1662. [f. ARCH sb.] A little arch.

Archlute (árkílyút), 1727. [ad. Fr. *archiluth*; see ARCH- and LUTE.] A long and large lute, having its bass strings lengthened, and each row doubled either with a little octave or a unison.

Archly (árkíly), *adv.* 1662. In an arch manner (see ARCH a.).

A. the maiden smiled LONAR.

Archness (árkínés), 1709. The quality of being arch (see ARCH a.).

With a provoking a. in her looks RICHARDSON.

Archology (árkílój), 1825. [f. Gr. *ἀρχή* + (-ology).] a. Doctrine of the origin of things. b. Science of government.

Archon (árkón), 1639. [a. Gr. *ἀρχων*, f. *ἀρχω*.] 1. The chief magistrate, or, after the time of Solon, one of the nine chief magistrates, of Athens. 2. A ruler or president 1735. 3. A power subordinate to the Demy, held by Gnostics to have made the world 1751.

4. We might establish a Doge, a lord A., a regent BOLINGBROKE. Hence Archonship, the office, or tenure of office, of an A.; so Archontate. Archontic a. of or pertaining to an A.; sb. one of the Gnostics, who held that the world was created by archontes (*demons*); see ARCHON 3.

Arch-prelate, 1594. [ARCH- + Chief prelate; archbishop.]

Arch-presbyter. Also archi-. 1562 [See ARCH- and PRESBYTER.] = ARCHPRIEST. Hence Archpresbytery, full-blown presbyterianism. MILL.

Archpriest (árkípríest), 1485. [a. Fr. *archepreistre* = L. *archipresbyter*.] A chief priest; *spec.* a kind of vicar to the bishop, acting also as dean of the cathedral; later, a rural dean. Hence Archpriesthood, Archpriestship, the position or office of an A.

Arch-sea, Arch-see; see ARCH- 4.

Arch-traitor, 1539. [ARCH- + Chief traitor, *spec.* Satan, Judas Iscariot.]

Arch-villain, [ARCH- + Chief villain, ringleader of villainy. *Meas. for df.* v. l. 57.]

Archway (árkíweí), 1802. [f. ARCH sb. + Way.] 1. An arched passage. 2. An arched entrance 1803.

†Archwife. [ARCH- + A masterful wife. CHAUCER.]

Archwise, *adv.* 1577. [f. ARCH sb. + Wise.] In the form of an arc, arch, or vault.

Arctifinious (árkífiníus), a. rare. 1859. [f. L. *arctifinios* (f. *arc* = *arx*), or *arctere* + *finis* + -ous.] Having a frontier which forms a natural defence.

Arctiform (árkíform), a. 1839. [f. L. *arcus* + (-form).] Bent like a bow, bow-shaped, as certain nerve-fibres.

Arctograph (árkígráf), 1822 [f. L. *arcus* + GRAPH-] An appliance for drawing an arc of a circle without using a central point; a cyclograph.

Arctation (árkításhn), 1656. [f. L. *arctare*; see ART v. 1.] Med. The action of drawing close together; constriction.

Arctic (árktik), [ME. *arctik*, a. OF. *arlique*, ad. L. *arcticus*, *arcticus*, a. Gr. *ἀρκτικός*, f. *ἀρκτος* the constellation *Ursa Major*. Refresh. since 17th c.] A. *adv.* 1. Of or pertaining to the north pole, or north polar regions, northern. 2. *fig.* with reference to extremeness or cold 1670.

1. Arctic pole: the north pole of the heavens or earth. Arctic Circle of the earth: the fixed parallel of 66° 32' North, which separates the North Temperate and North Frigid Zones. In the latitude in which astronomy was first cultivated, the great bear just swept the sea, and did not set, whence the boundary circle [= Arctic Circle of the heavens 1680.] obtained its name 1834.

B. sb. [the adj. used *absol.*] The north pole or north polar regions; the arctic circle. Also *fig.* 1569.

Arctitude (árktítútd), 1828. [ad. med. L. *arctitudo*, f. *arctitas*.] Tightness, straitness; cf. ARCTATION.

Arctogæal (árkíodjál, -gál), a. 1870 [f. mod. L. *Arctogæa* (f. Gr. *ἀρκτος* + *γᾱῖα*) + -al.] Of or belonging to the *Arctogæa*, or arctic regions of the earth.

Arcturus (árktíurús), ME. [L., a. Gr. *ἀρκτοῦρος*, f. *ἀρκτος* + *οἶκος* guardian.] The brightest star in Bootes, formerly, the whole constellation, and occ. the Great Bear itself. Canst thou guide A. with his sons Job xxxviii. 32.

Arcuate (árkíuét), a. 1626. [ad. L. *arcuatus*, *arcuare*, f. *arcus*.] Curved like a bow, arc shaped, arched. So Arcual, Arcuated *adv.* Hence Arcuately *adv.*

Arcuation (árkíuétshn), 1696 [ad. late L. *arcuationem*; see ARCUATE a.] 1. A curving into the shape of an arch, incurvation. 2. Hort. A method of raising trees, by bending down twigs and pegging them into the ground to take new root. 2*d* 1727. 3. The use of the arch in building, arched work 1836.

Arcubalist, -ister, = ARRALEST, -ESTER. Arcubos, -use, obs. ff. HARQUEBUS.

ard, suffix, a. OF. -ard, -arf, a. Ger. -hard, -hard, 'hardy'. In ME. in words from OF., as *bastard*, and names of things, as *placard*; later, an Eng. formative, as in *drunkard*, etc., meaning 'one who does to excess, or does what is discreditale'. In some words it has replaced -ar, -er, as in *stander*, *standard* (*stac*). Occ. now written -art, as in *truggart*.

Ardass, ? Obs. 1701. [a. Fr. *ardasse*, f. Pers.] A very fine sort of Persian silk. Hence Ardassine, a fabric made from it.

Ardeb, 1861. [Arab.] An Egyptian dry measure (185 litres).

Ardello, -on, 1621. [a. I., f. *ardere*.] A busybody - 1653.

Ardency (árkínsi), 1549. [f. next.] 1. Burning quality 1634. 2. *fig.* Warmth of feeling or desire, intense eagerness, zeal. 1549. 3. With a great a. of spirit, he pierced Gods ear LATIMER.

Ardent (árkénd), a. [ME. *ardant*, a. OF. *ardant* = L. *ardentem*, *ardere*, assim. to L. later.] 1. Burning, red-hot; fiery, parching. 2. Inflammable. Obs. *esp.* in *ardent spirit*, with self-reliance to their fiery taste 1471. 3. Glowing like fire, flaming, fierce 1603. 4. *fig.* Glowing with passion or desire; eager, zealous ME. 5. A. fever. HOLLAND. 6. Spirit of wine, or any a. spirit BLEWSTOCK. 7. A. eyes POPE. 8. Ardent in amance CHAUCER. *Ardent*, *vind* of a vessel when she comes to the wind quickly saunt. Their right ardent courage CAYTON. Hence Ardently *adv.*

†Arder, 1504. [Prob. a. ON. *ardr* plough, ?ad. L. *aratrum*.] 1. Ploughing; *esp.* the following - 1688. 2. Land ploughed up and left fallow - 1668.

Ardour, ardor (árndar), ME. [a. OF. *ardour*, earlier *ardor*, -m, mod. *ardeur* = L. *ardorem*, f. *ardere*. The sp. *ardor*, assim. to L., has been in use since 16th c.] 1. Fire; or burning heat; *concr.* fire, flame 1645. 2. *poet.* An effulgent spirit (Cf. *Hab.* i. 7) 1667. 3. *fig.* Heat of passion or desire, warmth of emotion, eagerness, enthusiasm. Coast *for*. [Formerly used of civil passions, but now only of generous impulses.] ME.

1. The excessive ardours of the sun COTTON. 2. The winged saint... from among Thousand Celestial ardors up springing light MARY P. L. v. 249. 3. The Ardeur and burning of lecherous CAYTON. A martial ardor 1769. The bright ardours of boyhood J. WILSON.

Arduous (árduús), a. 1538. [f. L. *arduus* + -ous.] 1. High, steep, difficult to climb; also *fig.* 1713. 2. Hard to achieve, difficult, laborious, severe 1538. 3. Of the activity: Strenuous, energetic, laborious 1753.

1. To forgive is the most a. pitch human nature can arrive at STILES. 2. An a. battle POPE, task. 1715. enterprise MACALEY. 3. An a. chamber TYNDALE. Hence Arduously *adv.* -ness.

Ardurous, a. rare. [for *arduous*.] Ardent. CARY.

†Are, A re (árre), sb. 1450. [A + RE sb. 1.] Mus. Name of the note A in Arstino's 1st, 4th, and 7th hexachords, in which it coincided with the second lowest note, sung to the syllable *re*. Are to plead Hortensio's passion TAM. *Sbr.* iii. 4. 74.

Are (ar), sb. 1819. [Fr., ad. L. *area*.] The unit of superficial measurement in the Fr. metric

system; a square of which the side measures ten metres, equal to 119.6 sq. yards.

Are (āi, ār, 'r, r), *v.* Pl. pres. Ind. of *BE*. Part of the orig. substantive vb.; cf. *AM*.

Area (ē'riā). Pl. *areas*, occ. *areae*. 1538. [a. L.] 1. A level piece of ground not built over or occupied; a clear space within a building, as the arena of an amphitheatre, etc. 2. An enclosed court, *spec.* a sunken court, which gives access to the basement of dwelling-houses; often *attrib.* 1649. 3. Superficial extent. (Formerly also of cubic content.) 1570. 4. A particular extent of (*esp.* the earth's) surface; a region, tract 1845; *biol.* a limited part of the surface of any organism 1851. 5. *fig.* Scope, range, extent 1627. 16. A bed or border in a garden. (So in L.) -1669. 7. A bald place on the head. (So in L.) 1706.

1. A floor or a. of goodly length 1651. The a. or platform of the old stage CIBBER. Comfortable a. seats (*Theat. Adv.*). 2. Windows which opened to the a. below STEELE. *Area-sneak*: a thief who steals into kitchens through area-gates. 3. The a. of a triangle 1570. 4. The a. over which a language is spoken LATHAM. The germinative a. 1880. 5. The whole a. of life 1852.

†**Area-ch**, *v.* [OE. *arēcan*, f. A-*pref.* 1 + *rēcan*, to REACH.] 1. *trans.* To reach, get at (*esp.* with a weapon) -1513; *fig.* to obtain -1596; to hand, deliver -1530. 2. *intr.* To reach, extend (*to*). Also *fig.* -1541.

Aread, arede, areed (ārēd), *v. arch.* [OE. *arēdan*, f. A-*pref.* 1 + *rēdan*; see READ.] The reg. conjugation is *aread, ared, ared*. 1. *trans.* To divine -1600; to make known, utter -1642. 2. To guess (*arch.*) ME. 3. To interpret, solve (*arch.*) OE. ** Later senses formed on READ. 4. *trans.* To counsel 1559. Also *intr.* or *absol.* 5. To decide, adjudge 1593. 2. Rightly he ared the Maid's intent SOUTHEY. 3. So is thy dream areded W. MORRIS. 4. I arede therefore... all people to be wise 1559. 5. We may best areede who is most credible 1593.

†**Area-d**, *sb.* 1590. [f. the vb.] Counsel -1601. †**Area-dy**, *a.* ME. [f. READY; see A-*pref.* 6.] Prepared; in readiness -1480. Hence †**Area-dily** *adv.* †**Area-diness**.

Areal (ē'riāl), *a.* 1676. [ad. L. *arealis*, f. *area*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an area. Hence **Area-lity**, condition in respect of area.

†**Arear**, *v.* [OE. *arēran*, f. A-*pref.* 1 + *rēran* to REAR.] 1. To raise, set up -1627; also *fig.* 2. To raise (a person) *against* -1611. 3. *refl.* and *intr.* -ME.

A-rear, *adv.* [A *prep.* 1 + REAR *sb.*] In the rear.

†**Areason**. ME. [a. OFr. *ares*, *araisonner*, mod. *arraisonner*:-late L. *adrationare*, f. *ad* and *rationem*; see REASON.] By-form of *ARRAIGN* *v.*; to address words and *esp.* questions to; to call to account -1594.

||**Areca** (ærīkā). 1599. [a. Pg., ad. (ult.) Tamil.] Name of the tree and fruit of a genus of palms, of which *A. Catechu* yields a nut which the natives roll up in betel-leaves and chew.

A-ree-k, *adv.* [A *prep.* 1] Reeking. SWIFT. **Arefaction** (ærīfæk'ʃən). ? Obs. 1576. [f. *arefacere*; see next.] The action or process of drying; dried condition.

Arefy (ærīfai), *v.* ? Obs. 1542. [irreg. ad. L. *arefacere*, f. *arere* + *facere*. Cf. *satisfy*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To dry up, parch.

Arena (ārēnā). Pl. *arenas*. 1627. [a. L., prop. *harena*, sand.] 1. The central part of an amphitheatre, in which the combats take place; orig. strewn with sand. Also, the whole amphitheatre. *fig.* A battle-field 1814. 2. Any sphere of public or energetic action 1708. 3. *Med.* Sand or gravel deposited from the urine 1706.

1. The thronged a. shakes with shouts for more BYRON. The a. of controversy H. ROGERS. 2. The a. of authorship H. REED.

Arenaceo- (ærīnē'ʃiə), comb. f. L. *arenaceus* (see next); = sandy, as in *a.-argillaceous*, of the nature of sandy clay.

Arenaceous (ærīnē'ʃəs), *a.* 1646. [f. L. *arenaceus*, f. *arena*; see -ACEOUS.] Having the appearance of sand; sandy; largely composed of sand or quartz grains. Also *fig.*

||**Arenaria** (ærīnē'riā). 1806. [L., fem. of

arenarius.] The Sandwort; a genus of small herbs (N.O. *Caryophyllaceae*) allied to chickweed.

Arenarius, *a.* ? Obs. 1758. [f. L. *arenarius*; see -ARIOUS.] = ARENACEOUS.

Arenation (ærīnē'ʃən). ? Obs. 1717. [ad. L. *arenationem*.] *Med.* Application of hot sand to the body as a remedy.

Arendalite. 1868. [f. *Arendal* in Norway + -ITE.] *Min.* = EPIDOTE.

Arendator; see ARR-.

Arenicolite (ærīnī'kōlīt). 1864. [f. mod. L. *arenicola* (f. *arena* + -cola) + -ITE.] A worm-hole made orig. in sand, and preserved in a sandstone rock.

Arenicolous (-ōlēs), *a.* 1851. [f. as prec + -OUS.] Inhabiting sand.

Arenilic (ærīnī'lik), *a.* 1799. [f. **arenilite* (f. L. *arena* + Gr. *λίθος*) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to sandstone.

Arenose (ærīnō's), *a.* 1731. [ad. L. *arenosus*.] Sandy. var. †**ARENOSUS**.

Arenoso-, comb. f. L. *arenosus*, Eng. *arenose*.

Areo-, f. Gr. *ἄρεος* of Ares or Mars; *esp.* in *Astr.*; as *Areocentric a.*, having Mars as centre. **Areography**, description of the physical features of Mars; whence **Areographer**, **Areographic a.** **Areology**, scientific investigation of the substance of Mars.

||**Areola** (ārē'ōlā). Pl. *areolae*. 1664. [L., dim. of *area*.] A very small area. 1. A small space marked out on a surface by intersecting lines, as the space between the veins of a leaf or the nervures of an insect's wing. 2. An interstice in the tissue of any organized substance 1848. 3. A circular spot; the coloured circle about a nipple, or a vesicle, or pustule 1706. 4. *Biol. a.* A slightly depressed spot on any surface 1872. b. The cell-nucleus of a plant 1862. Hence **Areolar a.** consisting of areolae; *spec.* in *areolar* (or *connective*) tissue: the mixture of fibrous and elastic tissue, which underlies the skin. Also, of or pertaining to a small area. **Areolate**, **Areolated ppl. adjs.** marked by, or consisting of, areolae. **Areolation**, division into areolae. **Areolet**, a small areola. var. **Areole**.

Areometer, var. of *ARÆOMETER*.

Areopagist, rare var. of next.

Areopagite (ærī'pāgīt). ME. [ad. L. *areopagites*, a. Gr. *ἀρειοπαγίτης*; see *AREOPAGUS*.] A member of the court of Areopagus.

Areopagitic. 1649. [ad. L. *Areopagiticus*, a. Gr.; see prec. and -IC.] **A. adj.** Of or pertaining to the Areopagus or its court. **B. sb.** A speech imitating the oration of Isocrates addressed to the court of Areopagus. So **Areopagitical a.**

||**Areopagus** (ærī'pāgūs). 1642. [L., a. Gr. *ἄρειος πάγος* the hill of Ares.] A hill at Athens where the highest judicial court held its sittings; hence, the court itself, and *transf.* any important tribunal.

Areopagy. 1646. [f. L. *Areopagus* + -Y.] A secret tribunal.

Areostyle, -systyle, areotic; see *ARÆ-*.

Arere, obs. var. of *AREAR v.*; earlier f. *AR-REAR*.

Arest, obs. f. *ARREST*, and *ERST*.

†**Are-t**, **are-tt(e)**, *v.* ME. [a. OFr. *areter*, *aretter*, f. *ā + reter*:-L. *reputare*; see *REPUTE*.] Error. latinized as *arrectare*, whence the sp. *arrect*, *arrect*. 1. *trans.* To reckon -1485; to ascribe to -1549; to charge upon -1602. 2. To indict a person (*of*) -1641. 3. To commit a charge to. (A false use of Spenser's.) -1625.

Aretaics (ærī'tē'iks), *sb. pl.* [f. Gr. *ἀρετή*.] The science of virtue. J. GROTE.

||**Arête** (arēt). 1862. [Fr.:-OF. *arête*. L. *arista* ear of corn, fish-bone or spine.] A sharp ascending ridge or edge of a mountain. The local name in Fr. Switzerland, now technical with climbers.

Arew(e), obs. f. *ARROW*, *AROW*, and *ARUE*.

Arfvedsonite. 1837. [f. *Arfvedson* a chemist + -ITE.] *Min.* A ferruginous variety of hornblende, occurring in black crystals; soda-hornblende.

Argaile, argal, obs. vars. of *ARGOL*.

Argal, *conf. adv.* 1602. Perversion of L. *ergo* 'therefore'; hence *subst.* a clumsy piece of reasoning.

He drowns not himself, A, he... shortens not his own life *Hamlet*, v. i. 21. Mr. Buckle's argument is as absurd an a. [etc.] 1861.

||**Argala** (ār'igālā). Better *argee-lah*. 1754. [Hind.] The adjutant-bird (*Ciconia Argala*).

||**Argali** (ār'igālī). 1779. [Mongol.] *Zool.* The wild or rock sheep of Asia.

||**Argan**. 1809. [a. Arab.] An evergreen tree (N.O. *Supotaceae*), found in Morocco, furnishing an oil from its seeds.

Argand (ār'igānd). 1790. A lamp invented by Aimé Argand about 1782, having a cylindrical wick, which allows air to pass to both inner and outer surfaces of the flame; also, a ring-shaped gas-burner made on the same principle.

||**Argema** (ār'igimā). 1661. [L., a. Gr. *ἀργεμα*, -μων, f. *ἀργός*; cf. *ALBUGO*.] *Med.* A small white ulcer or speck on the margin of the cornea. var. **Argemon**.

Argent (ār'igzēnt). 1500. [a. Fr., ad. L. *argentum*.] **A. sb.** 1. The metal silver (*arch.* or *poet.*) 1530. 12. Silver coin; hence *gen.* cash -1742. 3. *Her.* The silver of a coat of arms; the white colour in armorial bearings 1562.

1. *Spume of a* (L. *argenti spuma*): litharge of silver. 3. Called *Silver*, and blazed by the name of A. 1562.

B. adj. Of, or resembling, silver; silvery white 1590; *esp.* in *Her.* 1591.

The a. moon H. COLERIDGE. The a. Eagle that he bare HARRINGTON. Hence **Argent-al a.** of silver; as in *Argental Mercury*, the *Amalgam* of Dana. **Argenteous a.** silvery. **Argenti-ferous a.** yielding silver. **Argentific a.** producing silver. **Argentify v.** to turn into silver.

Argentan (ār'igzēntæn). 1857. [a. Fr., f. L. *argentum*.] An alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc; German silver.

Argentate (ār'igzēntēit), *sb.* 1880. [f. L. *argentum* + -ATE.] *Chem.* A combination of a base with argentic oxide, as in *A. of Ammonia*, fulminating silver.

Argentate, *a.* 1880. [ad. L. *argentatus*; cf. Fr. *argente*.] Silvery, or shining white with a tinge of grey.

Argentic (ardgēntik), *a.* 1868. [f. L. *argentum* + -IC.] *Chem.* Containing silver in chemical composition; as *A. Chloride*, *AgCl*, etc.

Argentine (ār'igzēntēin). 1537. [a. Fr. *argentin*, ad. L. *argentinus*.] **A. adj.** Of, made of, or containing silver. 2. Silvery 1578.

1. An antick deaurate with letters a. 1537. 2. Celestial Dian, goddess a. *Per.* v. l. 251.

B. sb. 1. A material simulating silver: **a.** Electro-plate. **b.** The silvery lamellae on the scales of fish, used in making artificial pearls 1839. 2. *Zool.* A genus of small fishes, of the family *Salmonidae*, with silvery scales; see *r. b.* Also used of the *Scopelus Pennanti*, now called the Pearlscale. 1769. 13. *Herb.* *Argentine Thistle*, the Cotton Thistle (*Onopordium Acanthium*) 1578. 4. *Min.* Slate-spar 1794.

Argentite (ār'igzēntēit). 1837. [f. L. *argentum* + -ITE.] *Min.* Silver-glance or argyrose, a native sulphide found traversing granite, etc.

Argento-, comb. f. L. *argentum*; = 'Having silver as a constituent'.

Argentometer. 1879. [f. L. *argentum* + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the strength of silver solutions.

Argentous (ardgēntēs), *a.* 1869. [f. L. *argentum* + -OUS.] *Chem.* Containing silver in composition (in twice the proportion contained in the compounds called argentic), as *A. Chloride*, *Ag₂Cl*; *A. Oxide*, *Ag₂O*.

Argentry (ār'igzēntri). 1622. [ad. F. *argenterie*; cf. L. *argenteria* (sc. *vasa*, etc.); see *ARGENT*.] Silver plate. *Obs. exc. fig.*

Pawning his own a. and jewels HOWELL.

†**Argent-vive**. 1453. [a. F.:-L. *argentum vivum*.] Quicksilver -1662.

Arg(h), *a.* [Com. Teut.] 1. Cowardly, fearful. (Still in north. dial.) OE. 2. Inert, lazy, reluctant. (Still in north. dial.) OE.

Arg(h), *v.* ME. [f. prec.] To be timid; to hesitate from fearfulness. (Still in Sc.)

Argil (ār'igzil). 1530. [a. F. *argille* (mod. *argile*), ad. L. *argilla* (formerly used), a. Gr.

ō (Ger. *Köln*). ō (Fr. *peu*). ü (Ger. *Müller*). ū (Fr. *dune*). ū (curl). ē (ēō) (there). ē (ā) (rein). ē (Fr. *faire*). ē (fir, fern, earth).

obe d h n o He ce ed d b as a Yo o
 d e on and su as a p e o su h mu c d p C E D R ha fi A O P Y co
 A riot *a. v.* 1851 [A. *p. ep.*] In
 -arious *a. p.* fix for n, adj., f. L.
 -arius, -2, -um 'connected with' + *ous* (as if
 ad. L. -arius; cf. *carosus*) The reg. Eng.
 repr. of -arius is -ARY.

A-ripple, *adv.* 1855 [A. *prop.*] In a ripple.

Arise (arise), *v.* Pa. *a. arise*; Pa. *pl.*

arsen. OE. [f. A. -*arsen*, = to 'rise' in
 all senses, exc. those in III.] I. To get
 up from sitting or kneeling; to stand up (*arch.*),
 thence *transf.* and *fig.*: To adjourn (as a
 court), to stand on end (as hair) -1649. 2. To
 get up from a fall -1667; from sleep or rest
 (*arch.*) OE. 3. To come above the horizon (of
 the sun, etc.), *transf.* of the day, morning. Now
arch. and *poet.* OE. 4. To rise from the dead
 Now *poet.* OE. 5. To rise from inaction, esp.
 in hostility or rebellion (*against*) Now *poet.*
 OE. 6. To rise in agitation, to boil up. Now
poet. OE. 7. *transf.* Of sounds: To come up
 so as to be audible ME.

I. A, let us go hence John xiv. 31. 2. Awake,
 or be for ever fall'n Milt. P. L. i. 330 A. a! the
 morning is at hand KEATS. 3. A false Sun and k'n'
 the envious Moore *Ross*, 4. July, II. 4. 4. Many
 bodies of the saints which slept arose Matt. xxvii. 52.
 5. Arise O Lord God, lift up thine hand Ps. lx. 12.
 6. A wind arose and ruck'd upon the South Penn-
 sylv. 7. And there arose a great cry Acts xviii. 9.

II. To go or come higher. 1. To go or come
 up, ascend on high, mount Now *poet.* OE.
 2. To rise with its summit or surface; to grow
 higher, to swell up -1664; to rise in rank, etc.
 -1756; in price or amount -1774; to attain to,
 reach -1793

3. The duste arose with the wynde 1450.

III. To spring up, come above ground, into
 existence. 1. To spring forth from its source,
transf. To take its rise, originate. OE. 2. To
 be born, come into the world of action Ok. 3.
 Of things: To spring up, be raised, built, etc.
 (*poet.* or *rhét.*) OE. 4. To spring, originate, or
 result from, *for* ME. 5. *gen.* To come into ex-
 istence or notice OE.

2. There arose no prophet more in Israel like unto
 Moses Deut. xviii. 15. 4. Some *codex* mischiefs wnto
 a oft Shaaks. Comfort arose from the reflection 1793.
 5. Questions which arose in the Privy Council Mac-
 aulay. Those Thoughts which a. in the Mind of
 John Addison. Hence *f. arise* sh. arising.

Arista (aristā), Pl. -æ. 1691. [L.] The
 awn or beard of grain or grasses, hence used of
 similar bristle-like processes Hence *Aristate*
pl. a. awned, bearded.

Aristarch (aristark), 1621. [ad L., a. Gr.
 'Aristarchos, a severe Greek critic of the Ho-
 merian poetry.] A severe critic Hence *Aris-
 tarchian* a. severely critical.

Aristippus, 1627. [Name of a luxurious
 Gr. philosopher] A cant name for canary
 wine -1703.

Aristo- (aristo), comb. f. Gr. *ἀριστος* best;
 as in a. *democratical*, having a democratic con-
 stitution limited by aristocratic elements.

Aristocracy (aristokrasi), 1561. [ad. L.
aristocrasia, a. Gr. f. *ἀριστος* + *-κρατία*. Cf.
 Fr. *aristocratie* (14th c.)] Contrasted earlier
 with *monarchy*; now with *democracy*. 1. *lit.*
 The government of a state by its best citizens.
 Also *fig.* 2. That form of government in which
 the sovereign power lies with those who are
 most distinguished by birth and fortune, oli-
 garchy 1777; a state so governed 1603. 3.
 An oligarchy 1611. Hence 4. The class to
 which such a ruling body belongs, the nobles;
pop. all those who by birth or fortune rank dis-
 tinctly above the rest of the community. Also
fig. 1651. 5. = *aristocratism* 1802

I. A truer A., or Government again by the Best
 CARLE. 2. The republic of Venice is an A. 1751.
 4. Our a. and gentry date, on the whole, from the days
 of Henry the Eighth ROCKS.

Aristocrat (aristokrat), 1789 [a. Fr. *aristocrate*
 (not after Gr.) f. *aristocratie*.
 A pop. formation of the Fr. Revolution.
 A member of an aristocracy; *strictly*, one of an
 oligarchy; hence, one of a patrician order, a
 noble, *occ.* one who favours an aristocratic form
 of government (*opp.* to *democrat*).
 Their excellencies, the aristocrats of Venice A.

6 (Ger. Köln). 8 (Fr. peu). 11 (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. d'une). 2 (curl). 6 (6s) (there). 2 (2) (teen). 2 (Fr. faire). 5 (fir, fern, earth).

Aristocra c. s. q. l. a. 1602. [a.
 ARISTOCRACY.] 1. Of or pertaining to an aris-
 tocracy; attached to or favouring aristocracy.
 2. Belonging to or favouring aristocracy.
 1. The so-called a. party, the landlords C. Dorr.
 2. The principal tradesmen deemed it more 'aristo-
 cratic' DISRAELI. Hence *Aristocratically* a. oligo-
 archical; of or belonging to the higher classes; s. a.
 Aristocratically. Aristocratically ad-
 craticism, adherence to a principle or custom.
 Aristocratism, haughty exclusiveness, *Aristo-*
 cratize v. to make a.; to favour aristocracy.

Aristochia (aristochia), ME. [a. med.
 L. *aristologia*, ad. L. *aristologia*, a. Gr. f.
ἀριστολόγος (as promoting child-birth)] Bot.
 A genus of shrubs, including *A. Clematis*,
 the Common Birthwort.

Aristology, 1835 [f. Gr. *ἀριστολογία* break-
 fast + *-λογία*] The art or science of dining.
 Hence *Aristological* a. *Aristologist*.

Aristotehan (aristotehan), 1607. [f. L.
Aristoteles, Gr. *Ἀριστοτέλης* + *-IAN*, of *Chris-*
tian] *adv.* Of or pertaining to Aristotle, the
 Greek philosopher, or to his system. s. One
 who follows, or is skilled in, the philosophy of
 Aristotle. var. *Aristotelean*, f. L. *Aristo-*
telianus, Gr. *Ἀριστοτέλειος*. Hence *Aristo-*
telianism, the system or any doctrine of *Aris-*
totle. A *Aristotelic*, *-tal* a. = *ARISTOTELIAN*.

Aristotelism = *Aristotelianism*. *Aristote-*
lize v. to lean towards or teach the system of
 Aristotle.

Aristulate (aristulit), *pl.* a. [f. mod. L.
aristula, dim. of *arista* + *-ATE*]. Bot. Bear-
 ing a diminutive awn.

Arithmetic (arithmetic), 1577. [contr.
 f. *arithmomania* (see ARITHMO-)] Divination
 by numbers. Hence *Arithmetical* a.

Arithmetique (arithmetic), s. ME. [orig. a.
 Offr. *arithmetique*, for L. *arithmetica*, a. Gr.
 ἄριθμητική (sc. τέχνη), f. ἀριθμός, f. ἀριθ-
 μός. In ME. erroneously referred to L. *ars metrica*;
 the art of computation by figures. 2. Anth-
 metical knowledge, computation 1607. 3. A
 treatise on computation 1603. 4. A
 1. These roughish Arithmetique gubbers or flesh-hooks,
 and cyphers or round oss NASH. 2. But now 'tis
 oddes beyond Arithmetick Cor. iii. i. 245.

Arithmetick, 1652. [a. Fr. *arithmétique*.]
adv. = *ARITHMETICAL* -1767. s. An arith-
 metician -1711.

Arithmetical (arithmetikal), a. 1543. [f.
 L., a. Gr. *ἀριθμητικός* (see ARITHMETIC) + *-AL*.]
 Of, pertaining to, or connected with arithmetic;
 according to the rules of arithmetic. As s. A
 number in an a. progression 1792. Hence
Arithmetically *adv.*

A. progression, series one of which the terms differ
 by a constant difference, positive or negative. So a.
 proportion.

Arithmetician (arithmetician), 1557. [a. Fr., f. L.
arithmetica; see ARITHMETIC and
 -ICIAN.] One skilled in arithmetic.

Arithmo-, comb. f. Gr. *ἀριθμός* number.
*arithmo-*cracy [Gr. *-κρατία*] rule by a mere
 numerical majority; whence *-cratic* a.; *-gram*
 [Gr. *-γραμμα*] a number expressed by the letters
 of a word, name, or phrase; *-graphy* [Gr. *-γραφία*]
 representation of a number by letters;
-logical [Gr. *-λογικός*] a., pertaining to the
 scientific treatment of numbers; *-logy* [Gr.
-λογία] a treatise on numbers, or statement
 bearing on them; *-mancy* [Gr. *-μαντεία*] di-
 vination by numbers; *arithmancy*, *-meter* [Gr.
-μέτρον] an instrument for working out arith-
 metical problems.

-arium, suffix of sbs, a. L. *-arium* 'thing
 connected with or employed in, place for', orig.
 neut. of adjs. in *-arius*. The reg. Eng. repr. of
-arium is *-ary*; see *ARY*.

Ark (ark), s. [Com. Teut.: OE. *arc*, acc.
arce, prob. a. L. *arca*; see ARCHE.] 1. A
 chest, coffer, close basket, etc., esp. in *north*.
Heb. The wooden coffer containing the tables
 of the law, kept in the Holiest Place of the

Tabernacle. Also c. -d *Ark of the Covenant*
Ark of Testimony. See ARCHE. OE. Also *fig.*
 3. The large floating covered vessel in which
 Noah was saved at the Deluge; hence *fig.* a place
 of refuge OE. 4. *transf.* A ship, boat, etc.
 spec. in U. S., a large flat-bottomed river boat
 used to transport produce 1475. 5. An enclo-
 sure for catching or confining fish.

1. She took an ark of bulrushes Ex. ii. 3. 2. There
 in an A., and in the A. his Testimony Milt. P. L. xii
 251. 3. To touch or lay hands on the ark to treat re-
 verently what is held to be sacred (1 Sam. vi. 6)
 3. There is sure another flood toward, and these
 couples are coming to the Ark A. P. L. v. iv. 36
Comb. a. -full; -net, a kind of fish-trap (cf. *ark* +
 -shell, a species of bivalve mollusc. Hence *Ark*,
 to shut up in an ark.

Arkansite, *Min.* A variety of BROOKITE.

Arkite (arkite), 1774. [f. ARK.] *adv.* Of
 or pertaining to Noah's ark. s. An inmate of
 the ark.

Arkose (arkose), 1839. *Geol.* A sandstone
 containing felspar and quartz.

Arksutite (arksutite), 1868. [f. *Arksut* in
 Greenland + *-ITE*.] *Min.* A white, vitreous flu-
 oride of lime, soda, and alumina.

Arle (arl), *v.* north. 1609. [f. ARLES. Cf.
 Fr. *arlier*.] To give earnest-money to or for.

Arles (arl), *north dial.* ME. [app. a.
 OF **arle*, **arle* - L. *arsula* dim. of ARCHA.
 A pl., but *occ.* used as *sing.*] Money given
 to bind a bargain; esp. that given when a ser-
 vant is hired; earnest-money 1540; *fig.* an
 earnest, a foretaste ME. var. *Arles-penny*.

+A rling. [OE. *eorling*, f. *eorde* earth.] A
 bird; the wheatear -1753.

Arm (arm), *sh.* [Com. Teut.; cogn. w. L.
armus; cf. Gr. *ἀρμός*, f. *ar-* to join.] I. The
 limb. 1. The upper limb of the human body,
 from the shoulder to the hand; the part from
 the elbow downwards being the *fore-arm*. 2.
fig. Might, power, authority OE.; a prop., a
 stay ME.; and generally 1597. 3. The fore
 limb of an animal 1607; in *Falconry*, the leg
 of a hawk from the thigh to the foot 1575, the
 flexible limbs or other appendages of inverte-
 brate animals 1822. 4. A sleeve 1797.

1. Smot him þoru þe riht arm ME. She stript it
 from her Arme *Lynde*, II. iv. 101. 2. I have broken the
 arms of Pharaoh *Exod.* xxx. 21. *Secular arm*: the
 authority of a temporal (*opp.* to an ecclesiastical). Sir
 Lancelot, my right arm (= main stay) TAMERSON. I
 saw the new moon, late yestern, W' the auld moon
 in her a. *Sc. Patrick Spens*. 4. The night a lined
 with fur II. WATSON.

II. Things resembling arms. 1. A narrower
 portion of anything projecting from the main
 body, as an arm of the sea, of a machine, etc.
 OE. 2. One of the branches into which a main
 trunk divides, as an arm of a tree, a river, a
 nerve, etc. ME. 3. One of two lateral (and
 usu. horizontal) parts, which answer to each
 other, as (*Naut.*) the parts of an anchor which
 bear the flukes; the parts of the yard extending
 on either side of the mast (see YARD-ARM); in
 machines, the parts of the balance; in levers,
 the part from the fulcrum to the point of appli-
 cation of the power or weight 1659. 4. One of
 the two rails of a chair, sofa, etc., on which the
 sitter's arms may rest. See ARM-CHAIR, 1633.

1. That a of thesea new called the Humber Dr Fox
 Phrases a. *Arm-in-arm* (improp. *arm-and-arm*)
 said of two persons, when one interlinks his arm with
 the other's; hence *fig.* in close communion. To give
 or offer one's arm (to): to allow or invite a person
 to walk arm-in-arm with one, or lean on one's a. A
 child or infant in arms: one too young to walk.
 With open arms: with eager welcome. b. At
 arm's tend, length: as far away from one as the
 arm can reach; hence, away from familiarity, at a
 distance. *spec.* in *Lawn*, without fiduciary relations.
 To work at arm's length: awkwardly or disad-
 vantageously.

Comb. a. -bone, the *humerus*; -coll, an armlet;
 -gaunt a., ? with gaunt limbs; -great a., as large
 round as an a.; -labour, manual labour; -piece,
 armour to protect the a.; -strong, a strong of a.

Arm, *sh.* 3. *Ust.* in pl. Arms (arms), ME.
 [a. Fr. *armes*; -L. *arma* (no sing.) f. *ar-* to fit.
 The sing. *arm* is rare and late.] I. pl. Things
 used in fighting. 1. Defensive covering, etc.,
 for the body; armour, mail. Now *poet.* 2.
 Instruments of offence used in war; weapons
 ME., *sing.* a particular kind of weapon 1661.
 3. *Fire arms*: those for which gunpowder is used.
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large arms.

1. The upper limb of the human body, from the shoulder to the hand; the part from the elbow downwards being the fore-arm. 2. fig. Might, power, authority OE.; a prop., a stay ME.; and generally 1597. 3. The fore limb of an animal 1607; in Falconry, the leg of a hawk from the thigh to the foot 1575, the flexible limbs or other appendages of invertebrate animals 1822. 4. A sleeve 1797.

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II. Things resembling arms. 1. A narrower portion of anything projecting from the main body, as an arm of the sea, of a machine, etc. OE. 2. One of the branches into which a main trunk divides, as an arm of a tree, a river, a nerve, etc. ME. 3. One of two lateral (and usu. horizontal) parts, which answer to each other, as (Naut.) the parts of an anchor which bear the flukes; the parts of the yard extending on either side of the mast (see YARD-ARM); in machines, the parts of the balance; in levers, the part from the fulcrum to the point of application of the power or weight 1659. 4. One of the two rails of a chair, sofa, etc., on which the sitter's arms may rest. See ARM-CHAIR, 1633.

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a *3* *5* *ad fa* *a* comp *on*
Aw *b* *n* *da* *8* *an fa*
aa *a* *o* *pa* *sed* *ua* *a* *yar* *d*
gh

II. E. p. a. de. see. (Only *pl. exc.* in 4.)
 1. The exercise of arms, fighting, war, etc. ME
 2. The practice or profession of arms 1450. 3.
 Deeds or feats of arms. Now *poet.* ME. 4.
sing. and *pl.* Each kind of troops of which an
 army is composed, the infantry, cavalry, arti-
 lery, and engineers, orig. the two first 1798.

1. Success in arms 1760. *To appeal to arms*; see
 APPAL. 2. Since first I follow'd Armes Shields
 3. Arms and the man I sing VERNA. *A passage*
assault, of or at; arms; see PASSAGE, ASSAULT. 4.
 About 12,000 of all arms. GLEIC.

III. Transl. and fig. senses (Usu. *pl.*) 1. in
Law. Anything that a man, in his anger, takes
 into his hand to cast at, or strike another 1641.

2. Instruments of defence or attack possessed by
 animals; the ARMATURE or ARMOUR of plants
 1711. 3. *fig.* (from 2) of things immaterial ME.

3. The intellectual arms of Reason Sir T. brown.

IV. Heraldic Arms. Heraldic insignia or de-
 vices, borne originally on the shields of knights
 or barons to distinguish them (hence called AR-
 MORIAL bearings), which later became heredi-
 tary. Also the ensigns of countries, corpora-
 tions, etc. ME. *collect.* as *sing.* 1530.

The lawful holder of Arms has in them a true estate
 in fee BOUTELL. *In arms with*—quartered with. *To*
bear arms, to show armorial bearings. Also *to grant*
or assign arms. *Coat of Arms*—see ARMOUR *sh.*
College of Arms—the Herald's College, where armorial
 bearings are granted. *King of Arms*—a chief herald.

Phrases: *To arms!* take to your arms, be ready to
 fight. *In arms*: armed, ready to fight, also *fig.*
To take up arms: to arm oneself, rise in hostility.
also fig. *To bear arms*: to serve as a soldier. *To*
turn one's arms against: to make war upon. *To*
lay down arms: to surrender. *Under arms*: in
 battle array; so, *to lie upon their arms*. *Stand to*
your arms! i. e. in order of battle with arms presented.

Arm (arm), v. 1 ME. [a. F. *armer*;—*L. ar-*
mare, *f. arma*; see ARM *sb.*] 1. *lit.* To furnish
 with arms, esp. (in early use) with armour; now,
 with weapons. a. Hence, *transf.* and *fig.*: *To*
arm a with tools or appliances; b. with qualities,
 offensive or defensive ME; c. (an abstract) with
 natural organs of offence or defence 1507. d. (a
 thing) with necessary appendages, etc. 1534; e.
 to prepare (for action, etc.) 1590. 3. *intr.* for *self*.
To arm oneself ME. 4. *trans.* To plate (with),
 or furnish with a protective covering ME. 5.
 To furnish (a magnet) with an armature 1664.

1. To a. a man of war 1716, the population GLEIC,
 the heels of fighting cocks BOUTELL. 2. b. *Arme me*,
Audacitas, from head to foot *Cypri* 1. v. 19. d. First
 you must a. your hook WATSON. e. *Arme* you selfe
 To fit your fancies to your Fathers Will MILLS N. 1. 1.
 117. 3. *Arme*, *arme*, and out *Nach*. v. v. 46.

Arm (arm), n. 2 1538 [f. ARM *sb.*] 41.
 To put one's arms or arm round (rare) 1611.
 2. To give one's arm to 1612. 3. *intr.* To
 project like an arm 1638.

Armada (armáda). 1533 (-ado). [n.
 Sp. *armada*—*L. armata*; see ARMY] 1. A
 fleet of ships of war. a. *spec.* The 'Invincible
 Armada' sent by Philip II of Spain against
 England 1588. 3. An armament 1728.

3. Nor was the naval unworthy of the land a. LYTTON.
 Hence Armadilla, a small fleet of ships of war, a
 small war-vessel.

Armado (armádo). 1517. [a. Sp. *dim.*
of armado—*L. armatus*, *armare*. Pl. formerly
 -oes, now -os.] 1. Name of several species of
 burrowing animals (order *Edentata*), peculiar
 to South America; encased in bony armour,
 within which they roll themselves into a ball
 when attacked. 2. *transf.* A genus of small
 terrestrial Crustacea (order *Isopoda*), having the
 power of rolling themselves into a ball 1847.

Armageddon (ármágedón). 1811. [Rev.
 vi. 15] The site of the last decisive battle on
 the Day of Judgement; hence, a final contest
 on a grand scale.

Armament (ármáment). 1599 [ad. *L.*
armamentum, *armare*; prob. after F. *arma-*
ment.] 1. A force (esp. naval) equipped for
 war. Also *fig.* 2. Munitions of war; *spec.* the
 great guns on board a man-of-war 1721. 3.
 Equipment for resistance or action of any kind
 1870. 4. The process of equipping for war 1813.

1. That boundless A. of Mechanisms and Unbe-
 lievers threatening to strip us bare CARLYLE. 4. With
 the a. of the navy, Hawkins had not much to do; 1868

Armamentary (ármámentári). 1599 [ad. *L. a-*
rmamentarius, *armare*; prob. after F. *arma-*
mentarius.] 1. Of or pertaining to arms or armaments.

Armature (ármátúra). 1592. [ad. *L. arma-*
tura, *f. armat-*, *armare*. The same *L.* word
 (through OF.) is now ARMOUR.] 1. Arms, ar-
 mour (esp. defensive) 1669. 2. *fig.* esp. in Theol.
 lang. 1542. 3. Armed troops. (So in *L.*)
 -1765. 4. The art of protecting with armour,
 etc. 1611. 5. *transf.* Protective covering of ani-
 mals or plants; see APPARATUS of attack 1662.

5. a. *fig.* A magnetism. A piece of soft iron or steel
 placed in contact with the poles of a magnet,
 which preserves and increases the magnetic
 power 1752. 7b. The coatings of tin on a
 Leyden jar. 6. Iron framing used to consoli-
 date a building 1846. 7. *Electric* That part of
 a dynamo or electric motor carrying the con-
 ductors, consisting usually of a number of
 separate coils of wire on a laminated core of
 soft iron. Also *attrib.* and *comb.* 1884.

2. *fig.* Not the armour of Achilles, but the A. of St.
 Paul Sir T. BROWN.

Arm-chair. Also armed-chair. 1633
 [f. ARM *sb.* 1. q. v.] A chair with arms.

Armed (árméd, ármad), ppl. a. 1 ME. [f.
 ARM *v.*] 1. *lit.* Furnished with arms or ar-
 mour. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Furnished (see ARM
v. 1. 2. 5) 1585. 3. *Her.* Having the claws or
 talons of a different tincture from that of the
 adjoining parts; also, represented with claws,
 teeth, etc. 1572.

1. *Armed demonstration, neutrality*, when the power
 making the demonstration or remaining neutral is
 fully equipped for war. *Armed to the teeth* (intensive
pl.) CONAN.

Armed, ppl. a. 2 1625. [f. ARM *sb.*] Hav-
 ing, or fitted with, arms.

Armenian (árméníán). 1598 [f. *L. Ar-*
menia;—*adj.* Of or pertaining to Armenia or
 the Armenians 1727. *sb.* A native of Armenia;
 an adherent of the Armenian Church 1598.

1. *Armenian bole*: a pale red earth from Armenia
Armenian stone: a blue carbonate of copper, formerly
 used as an apertient, etc. var. +*Armeniac* a.;
 whence, by corruption, *bol. armeniac*.

Armer (ármér). 1611. [f. ARM *v.* 1. + ER.]
 One who arms.

Armet (ármét). 1507. [a. F., also in OF.
armette, *dim. of armée*.] A globular iron helmet,
 with visor, beaver, and gorget, which replaced
 the basinet in 15th c.

Armful (ármfúl). 1579 [f. ARM *sb.*] As
 much as both arms, or one, can hold, a heap

Arm-hole. ME. [f. ARM *sb.*] 1. An
 armpit (*arch.*). Also *fig.* 2. The similar cavity
 in other animals (*arch.*) 1607. 3. The hole in
 a garment through which the arm is put 1775.

Armiger (ármíger). 1762. [a. L.; in med.
L. a squire] An esquire; orig. one who at-
 tended a knight to bear his shield, etc., later,
 one entitled to bear (heraldic) arms. Hence
Armigerous a. of squires. *Armigerous* a. en-
 titled to bear (heraldic) arms.

Armil (ármil). 1480. [a. OF. *armille*—*L.*
armilla; partly ad. *armilla*.] 1. = ARMILLA 1.
 2. One of the insignia of royalty, put on at the
 coronation 1485. 3. = ARMILLA 4. 1837.

Armilla (ármilá). 1706. [L., *f. armus*.]
 1. A bracelet, now esp. in *Archæol.* 2. A cor-
 onation garment 1721. 3. An iron ring, hoop,
 or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel
 move 1706. 4. An ancient astronomical instru-
 ment, consisting of a circular hoop fixed in the
 plane of the equator (*Equinoctial A.*), some-
 times crossed at right angles by another in the
 plane of the meridian (*Solstitial A.*) 1797.

Armillary (ármilári, ármilári), a. 1664.
 [f. *L. armilla*; cf. F. *armillaire*. See -ARY.]
 Of or pertaining to bracelets or hoops. As *sb.*
 = ARMILLA 4. 1841.

Armillary sphere: a skeleton celestial globe, con-
 sisting merely of metal rings representing the equator,
 ecliptic, tropics, arctic and antarctic circles, and colures,
 revolving on an axis, within a wooden Loxodon.

Arming, sb. [OE.; f. *arm*, poor; see
 -ING.] A poor or miserable creature -1605.

Arming (ármíng), sb. sb. ME. [f. ARM *v.* 1.]
 1. The action of arming; +*concr.* arms, armour.
 2. Any defensive or protective covering; *spec.*
 on a ship 1466. 3. The equipment of anything
 with that which strengthens, or fits for a purpose;

or he pa us un ed. -*pec.* the mallow
 - bottom of the sounding-lead; the arma-
 ture of a magnet. Often *attrib.* 1552. 4. Fur-
 nishing with heraldic devices 1593.

4. *attrib.* in arming-press, a bookbinder's machi-
 ne used in stamping and lettering the covers of books

Arminian (ármíníán), a. 1618 [f. *Ar-*
minius, Latinized f. *Harmensen*.] Of, belong-
 ing to, or following the doctrine of, James
 Arminius or Harmensen, a Dutch Protestant
 theologian, who opposed Calvin, esp. on pre-
 destination. Arminius died in 1609. As *sb.*
 An adherent of the doctrine of Arminius 1618.

The A. is condemn'd for setting up free will against
 free grace MILL. The Arminians believe it [predes-
 tination] is conditional; the Calvinists that it is abso-
 lute WISLEY. Hence *Arminianism*, the A. doc-
 trine, or adherence to them. *Arminianize* *v.* to
 make A.; to teach Arminianism; whence *Ar-*
minianizer, one who teaches Arminianism.

Armipotent (ármí-pótent), a ME. [ad. *L.*
armipotentem.] Mighty in arms; orig. of Mars.
 Hence *Armipotence* (*rare*).

Armistice (ármístis). 1707. [ad. mod. *L.*
armistitium, *f. arma* + *-stitium*, *f. stiter*, as in
solstitium, etc.] A cessation from arms, a short
 truce. Also *fig.* 1847.

Armless, a. 1 ME. [f. ARM *sb.* 1. + -LESS.]
 Without arm or branch.

Armless, a. 2 1619. [f. ARM *sb.* 2.] Without
 weapons, unarmed.

Armet (ármét). 1595. [f. ARM *sb.* 1.] 1.
 An ornament, etc., worn round the arm. (Cf.
bracelet, worn at the wrist.) 2. A small arm
 of the sea or of a river (see ARM *sb.* 1. 1.) 1538.

3. Armour for the arm 1706.

Armour (ármwár). 1571. [a. F.] An
 ARMOR.

Armoniac, obs. f. AMMONIAC.

Armorer, Armorer, obs. ff. ARMOUR, -ER.

Armorial (ármó-riál), a. 1536. [f. AR-
 MORRY + -AL.] Pertaining to heraldic arms. As
sb. A book containing coats of arms 1753.

Armorica (ármó-ri-ká). ME. [L.] Name of
 the part of Gaul now called Bretagne or Bry-
 tany. *Armorica* a. of Armorica or its people,
absol. its language. *Armorican* a. = *Armoric*,
sb. an inhabitant of Armorica.

Armored (ármórd), ppl. a. 1866 [f. AR-
 MORRY + -ED.] Decked with escutcheons

Armorial (ármó-riál), a. 1536. [f. AR-
 MORRY + -AL.] Decked with escutcheons

Armorer (ármórér). 1586. [f. ARMORRY +
 -ER.] One skilled in heraldry, or in blazoning
 arms.

Armory (ármó-ri). 1489 [a. OF. *armoirie*,
f. armoir = *it. armeggiare*, *f. arma*. See also
 ARMOURY.] 1. Heraldry. 2. Armorial bear-
 ings (*arch.*) 1500. 3. Ensigns of war 1525.

Armour (ármór). ME. [a. OF. *armature*
 —*L. armatura* ARMATURE. Etymologically
 the sp. should be as in *east-ware*.] 1. *collect.*
sing. Defensive covering for the body; mail *ta.*
 [with a *pl.*] A suit of mail -1751. 3. *collect. sing.*
 with *pl.* The whole apparatus of war, offensive
 and defensive (*Obs. exc. in Law*) ME. 4. Often
 = *arms* in obs. phrases -1577. 4. = ARM *sb.* 2
 II 1. -1602. 5. *fig.* now only from sense 1. ME.

6. *transf.* in *Aut* *ta.* = ARMING *vbl. sb.* 2
 b. The steel or iron sheathing of a ship of war.
 See ARMOUR-PLATE. 1466. 7. A diver's water-
 tight suit; (cf. 2.) 1822. 8. *Nat. Hist.* Pro-
 tective or defensive covering of animals or
 plants; *taist.* protection, etc. 1605. 9. Heraldic
 insignia ME. 7. For ARMER or ARMOURER 1552.

1. Arms on A. clashing MILT P L vi. 209. 3. The
 people were up in a. against the King HOLLAND.

5. Let us put on the Armour of light LINDALE Rom
 vii. 12. 6. A belt of a. to protect broadside guns
 1870. 9. Coat of armour = coat of arms, orig. a vest
 of silk, etc., embroidered in colours, worn over the
 armour of a knight, to distinguish him. Cf. ARM *sb.* IV.

Comb. a. *bea-ter*, one who carried a warrior's
 armour; a squire; see 1 Sam. xiv. 14; 18. *Cata-*
phractus Americanus; -proof, as impenetrable as a.,
 or proof against arms; -wise, *adv.* Hence A. *to*
 -mour = to put a. on. A. *mounted* *ppl. a.* clad in a.;
 also *transf.*, esp. of war-vessels; cf. ARMOUR-CLAD.

Armourless a.

Armour-clad, ppl. a. 1869 [f. *prec.*]
 Clad in, or protected by, armour. *Ellipt.* as
sb. A war-ship protected by a sheathing of iron
 or steel. Cf. *ironclad*.

Armourer (ármórér). ME. [a. AF. *ar-*
murer, *f. armure* ARMOUR.] 1. A maker of

armour, now, a manufacturer of arms. 2. One who equipped men-at-arms in their mail. Also *fig.* Now *Hist. ME.* 3. An official who has charge of the arms of a ship, regiment, etc. 1753. 4. Confused with *armure* by CHAUCER. 5. The Armourers accomplishing the Knights Arm. 1. 14. Ch. 12. The A. of my heart *Arm. & Ch. iv. 7.*

Armour-plate. 1864. One of the metal pieces or plates of which armour is composed; esp. one of the plates of iron or steel used to cover the sides of war-ships. Hence **Armour-plated** *pl. a.* **Armour-plating** *sub. sb.* (used *concr.* for 'armour-plates').

Armoury, -ory (ā'morē). ME. [Perh. orig. a. OF. *armouru*. But soon referred to ARMOUR, and spelt like it. In 16th c. referred to L. *armarium*, and spelt *armary*. From the sp. *armor* (16th c.) *armory* was also common. Cf. ARMORY.] 1. Armour collectively (*arch.*). 12. An armed force -1532. 3. A place where arms are kept, an arsenal. Also *fig.* 1538. 4. The workshop of an armourer; a place where arms are manufactured (U.S.) 1847. 5. The craft of the armourer 1718.

1. Celestial Armour, Shields, Helms, and Spears. Mitr. P. L. iv. 553. 2. The goodliest weapons of his armourie *Th. A. iv. 11. 11.* *fig.* A book of Apocrypha is an a. of thought SCOTCH.

Armozeen (ā'mōzēn). 1599. [a. F. *armoise*, -ine. (Of uncertain origin.)] A stout plain silk, usu. black, used for clerical gowns, etc.

Armpit ME. [f. ARM + *pit*.] L. The hollow under the arm where it is joined to the trunk. 2. The analogous cavity in other animals. Cf. ARM-HOLE. (*arch.*) 1601. 13 *fig.* The axil of a plant 1601

Armure, -rer, -rie, obs. ff. ARMOUR, etc.

Army (ā'mī). ME. [a. F. *armée*; -L. *armata*, *armare*, lit. 'act of arming, armed force'. The *concr.* sense is late in Fr. and Eng., and occurs first in reference to a naval force; cf. ARMADA.] 1. An armed expedition by sea or land -1525. 2. *fig.* An armed force (by sea or land); a host. Obs. exc. as in *land-army*, etc. 1460. 3. *spec.* 1a. A naval armament, an armada a fleet -1786. b. A land force; a body of men armed for war, and organized in divisions and regiments under officers, and a commander-in-chief or general 1557. 4. *transf.* A vast assemblage, a host 1500. *fig.* (from 3) A marshalled host 1593. 5. (*fig.* or *transf.* from 2, 3, 4.) A body of men organized, or striving for the advancement of a cause, as the *Salvation Army*, the *Blue Ribbon Army* 1543

6. He sent a naval army etc. KNOLLS. 3. a. A true Discourse of the Army [i.e. 'Spanish Armada'] assembled in the hauch of Lisbon 1588. b. *Standing Army* an army of professional soldiers kept permanently on foot, not raised on each special occasion. *The Army*, the whole military service of a state (first so named c. 1647). 4. The whole a. of waters (*mod.*), of words COVE. *Armies of Pestilence Rich. II. iii. 87.* 5. the noble army of Martyrs do praise the 1543 *Cont.* 2. a. corps, a main division of an a. in the field; list, an official list of all the commissioned officers of the Army, -worm, the larva of the cotton-moth.

Arm's. Now *diat.* 1791. [? = *altern*, var. of ALDERN.] The alder tree.

Aratto, var. of ANATTA.

Arnement. ME. [? conn. w. OF. *armement*; -L. *armamentum*.] Ink, or materials for making it -1586.

Arnica (ā'mikā). 1753. [mod. L. of unknown origin.] 1. A genus of Composite plants, including *A. Montana* or Mountain Tobacco, which has medicinal properties. 2. A medicine (*esp.* a tincture) prepared from the plant 1788. 3. Snuffish cock-tail, taken in time, is better for a bruise than a. *Arnica*. Hence *Arnica*, *Chen* the bitter active principle of a. A tincture, an alkaloid found in a.

Arn't, contr. for *are not*; cf. AIN'T, AN'T.

Arnotto, var. of ANATTA.

Arnut, obs. f. EARTH-NUT.

A-roar, *adv.* 1461. [A *prep.* 1] In a roar. **Aroid** (ē'roid). 1830. [f. ARUM + -OID. The N. O. *Araceae* is also called *Araceae*.] Bot. A plant allied to the Arum; an arad. Hence **Aroid** *deous* a.

Arpoint, **aroynt** (ā'roint), 1605. [?] 1. In *Arpoint thee!* (verb in the imperative, or interjection): Avaunt! Begone! 2. Used by Mr.

and Mrs. Browning as a vb.: To drive away with an execration 1850.

1. Aroynt thee, which *Macb. i. iii. 6.* Also *Learn. iv. 129* (The orig. source of the word.) 2. That Humber, whom thy soul aroints Browning.

Arolla (ār'ōlā). 1881. [ad. F. *arolle*.] French Swiss name for the *Pinus cembra*

Aroma (ār'ōmā). ME. [a. OF. *aroma* (now *aromate*), ad. L. *aromata*, pl. of *aroma*, a Gr. Pl. *aromas*, occurs now *aromata*] 1. Spice, usu. in pl. -1753. 2. The distinctive fragrance of a spice, plant, etc.; *gen.* an agreeable odour 1814. 3. *fig.* A subtle pervasive quality or charm 1851.

2. The pure Parisan a. TROLOPE.

Aromatic (arō'mat'ik), a. ME. [a. Fr. *aromatique*, ad. L. *aromaticus*; see *prec.*] 1. Yielding aroma; spicy, fragrant, sweet-smelling. 2. Chem. Epithet of a group of organic compounds, consisting of benzene and its homologues 1859. 3. *sb.* 1494.

1. Die of a rose in a pain *Pore*. 3. While Ma'am the Aromatics blended, to gain the scent which she intended *Conax*. Hence **Aromatic** a., -ly *adv.*

Aromatization (ār'ōmā'tīzā'shən). 1603. [ad. med. L. *aromatizationem*; see next.] The action or process of rendering aromatic; aromatic flavouring.

Aromatize (ār'ōmā'tīz), v. 1480. [a. F. *aromatizer*, ad. L. *aromatizare*, ed. Gr. *ἀρωματίζω*, f. *ἀρωμα*, *AROMA*.] To render aromatic or fragrant; to flavour or season with spice. Also *fig.* Hence **Aromatizer**.

A-room, *adv.* ME. [orig. *on rōm*, *on rōme*. see A *prep.* and ROOM.] To or at a distance; aside, off -1530.

A-root, *adv.* [A *prep.* 1] On root; hence *firm*. CHAUCER.

Aroph. 1657. [Said to be a contr. for *aroma philosophorum*.] Name of various Paracelsian medicinal preparations.

Arose (ār'ōz), pa. t. of ARISE

Around (arō'und). ME. [A- *pref.* 2; cf. *arous*. Rare def. 1690, not in SHAKS., nor Bible 1611.] A. *adv.* (Often with *all*) 1. In circumference; in a round -1596. 2. On or along the circuit (of a globular body) 1596. 3. *gen.* On every side ME. 4. In U.S.: = ROUND. 5. In U.S.: = ABOUT. A. *all about*, at random. b. Somewhere near. B. *prep.* 1. On or along the circuit ME. 2. So as to surround; about 1816. 3. On all sides of 1667. Also *fig.* 4. In U.S.: At random through, about.

A. 3. The signs of the time were all a. BUCKLE. 4. Enough to go a. 1832. 5. a. To fool a. b. To stand a. (*mod.*) B. 1. Nor war nor battle's sound was heard the world a. Mitr. 2. With his martial cloak a. him WOLFE. 4. To travel a. the country (*mod.*)

Arousal (ār'ōzāl). 1854. [f. next + -AL.] The action of arousing, or being aroused.

Arouse (ār'ōz), v. 1593. [A- *pref.* 1; cf. *rise*, *arise*, etc.] 1. To raise or stir up from sleep or inactivity. 2. To stir into activity (emotions, etc.) 1728. 3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To wake up 1822.

1. Grasping his spear, forth issu'd a. His brother COCKER. 2. No suspicion was aroused MERVALL. Hence **Arouse** *sb.* an alarm (*rare*). **Arouser**. **Arousing** *pl. a.*

A-row, *adv.* ME. [A *prep.* 1] 1. In a row, rank, or line. 12. In succession -1598.

1. Till home they walk a-row SIDNEY. 11 **Arpeggio** (arpe'djō). 1742. [It. f. *arpa* harp.] Mus. The employment of the notes of a chord in rapid succession instead of simultaneously; a chord thus treated. Hence **Arpeggio** v. to play or sing as a.

11 **Arpent**. 1530. [a. F. -L. *arepennis* = *centupennus*, according to Columella a Gallic word. Formerly naturalized as *arpent* (t. a ipin; now *arpent*, as Fr.) An obs. fr. measure of land, a hundred square perches, varying with the value of the perch from about an acre and a quarter to about five-sixths of an acre. Hence **Arpenteur** (Fr.), a land-surveyor. A. YOUNG.

Arquated, obs. var. of ARCUATED.

Arquebus, etc.; see HARQUEBUS.

Arquerite (ār'kwerīt). [f. (1842) *Argueros* in Chili.] Min. A native amalgam of silver.

Arquifoux, var. of ALQUIFOU.

Arr, *sb.* ME. [a. ON. *arr*, *br.*] A wound, scar. Still north dial.

Arr, v. 1 ME. [?] To anger, vex, worry -1651
Arr, v. 2 1483. [Echoic.] To snarl as a dog -1601

11 **Arracacha** (arākā'čā). 1823. [native Indian.] Bot. A genus of umbelliferous plants with tuberous roots, including *A. Esculenta* which is used for food.

Arrach, obs. f. ORACH.

Arrack (ārē'k, arāk'). 1602. [Ult. Arab meaning 'sweat, juice'. In use in all Moham. medan countries. See also RACK.] In Eastern countries any spirituous liquor of native manufacture; esp. that distilled from the fermented sap of the coco-palm, or from rice and sugar fermented with the coco-nut juice. Also *attrib*

Arragonite; see ARA-

Arrah (arā'), *int.* 1705. [Irish.] An expletive, expressing emotion or excitement.

Arraign (ār'ān), v. 1 [ME. *arayns*, a. AF. *arainer*, OF. *arais*; -L. *adrationare*, f. *ad* + *rationare*, f. *rationem*.] 1. *trans.* To call to account, to interrogate, examine -1447. 2. *esp.* To call to answer on a criminal charge, to indict. Hence *gen.* To accuse, charge with fault. ME. 2. To impeach, call in question, find fault with (actions, measures, etc.) 1672. Also *absol.*

2. Then art here accused and arraigned of High Treason *Wint. T. iii. 14* 3. To a the abuses of public and private life COBBEN. Hence **Arraign** *sb.* arraignment. **Arraigner**.

Arraign, v. 1528. [a. late AF. *arraigner*, *arainer*, mis-spelling of *aramer*; -late L. *adramare*, f. *ad* + **ramare*, perh. to hang up.] Law. To appeal to, claim, demand, in phr. *arraime* (i.e. *arraime*) an assize.

Arrand, obs. f. ERRAND, ARRIANT.

Arraignment (ār'ān'mēt). 1548 [a. OF. *araisnement*; see ARRATIGN v. 1] 1. The act of arraignment, or being arraigned; accusation before a tribunal, indictment, charge. 2. Hostile criticism 1595.

1. The a. of the prisoners 1864. 2. An a. of their proceedings 1722.

Arrange (ār'ānjd), v. 1 [ME. *araynge*, a. OF. *aranger*, f. *a* + *ranger*, f. *rang* RANK. Rare till mod. times; not in Bible 1611, SHAKS., MILT., or POPE.] 1. To draw up in ranks or in line of battle. 2. To put (the parts) into order; to adjust 1802; *refl.* to prepare oneself 1855. 3. Mus. To adapt (a composition) for instruments or voices for which it was not written 1838. 4. To place in some order, dispose 1791; *intr.* to fall into place 1805. 5. To settle (claims, differences, etc.), to adjust 1837. 6. *intr.* To come to an agreement or understanding 1790. 7. To plan, or settle details, beforehand 1786. 8. *intr.* (*imply*, or with *inf.* or *subord. cl.*) To settle details with other persons concerned 1849.

1. Arranged in supreme regimental order CANNON. 2. A mechanism previously arranged PALSY. 4. The parts in the two dramas were differently arranged FREEMAN. 5. The quarrel was arranged SHELLEY. 6. We cannot know a. with our enemy BURKE. 7. Every step was calculated and arranged 1837. 8. To a. about my passport HAWTHORNE. Hence **Arranger**.

Arrangement (ār'ānjd'mēt). 1757. [a. F., f. *arranger*; see -MENT.] 1. The action of arranging (see ARRANGE v. 2). 2. Arranged condition, order 1743; style or mode of disposition 1785. 3. *concr.* A structure or combination of things for a purpose, etc.; hence loosely, like *affair*, etc. 1800. 4. Mus. The act of arranging a composition (see ARRANGE v. 3); *concr.* a piece so arranged 1849. 5. A settlement of mutual relations, claims, or matters in dispute 1855; *euphem.* an affair of gallantry 1751. 6. Disposition of measures for a particular purpose 1785. 7. In my new a., I ought to have placed this piece (etc.) WARREN. 8. That lace a. which you call a cap 1831. 9. An a. that would please everybody MACAULAY. 6. The arrangements for the fight MACAULAY.

Arrant (arānt), a. ME. [var. of ERRANT, which, from its use in *arrant thief*, etc., became an intensive, 'notorious, downright'. For the vowel-change of *arrant* = *errand*, etc.] 1. Wandering, itinerant; esp. in *knave, bailiff arrant*, now ERRANT. -1647. 2. In *arrant thief* (= robber). orig. an outlawed robber roving about the country, a highwayman; hence, a public, notorious, professed robber, a common thief ME. 3. Hence, notorious, downright; unmitigated ME.; *transf.* of things 1639. 4.

W hout opp ch ous o e l o o g n n
ne e u 570 74 Good to no n
a a y 761
a c y an an a. h. f. is to victuals and drink
SWIFT. 3. A dance GREENE, Anne SHAKS, 1550. DIT-
TON, towards Dr. Fox, Aethism BENTLEY, nonsense
RICHARDSON, trifling BUCKLE. 4. With the air of an
a. old bachelor W. Iving. 5. So a. a. c. k. of the
modern Poets as to damn them without a hearing
Pope. Hence *Ar-ran-tly* *adv.* abominably.

Arras (ar'ras). ME. [a. *Arras* in Artois.]
1. A rich tapestry fabric, in which figures and
scenes are woven in colours. 2. A hanging
screen of this formerly placed round the walls of
rooms 1598. Also *fig.* Also *attrib.*
1. My suit of A. with the story of the Nativity and
Passion BACON. 2. I will ensconce me behind the A.
Ar-r-y in ill. 97. *attrib.* Our dim a-picture of
these University years CARLILE. Hence *Ar-rased*
pph. covered with a.

Arrasene (ar'ras'n). 1881. [f. ARRAS.] A
material of wool and silk, used in embroidery.
Arrastre (ara'stre). 1881. [Sp. f. (ult.) L.
rustrum.] An apparatus for grinding ores by
dragging a heavy stone round on a circular bed.

Arras-wise, *adverb.* f. *arras-wise*; see ARRIS.

Array (ar'ay). v. (ML. *arraye*, a. AF *arraye*
= OF. *arrayer*, f. a. *ad + arado* (OF. *ref. rai*,
rai), 'preparation, order'. 1. To set or place
in order of readiness, esp. for battle. Also *fig.*
2. *Law*. To array a panel, a jury 1591. 3. To
put in order for a purpose; prepare -1485;
spec. of food -1513; of a house, etc. -1450. 4.
To furnish the person with raiment (= army-
ment), to attire; *verb.* to dress up with display
ME. 5. *transf.* and *fig.* To attire ME. to
adorn, set off 1652. 78. *ironically*. To give a
dressing to, thrash, rout -1530; to put into a
plight, afflict -1600; to disgrace, dirty -1575.

1. This place is *the* to an host of men upon 1576
fig. To a. themselves against Science BUCKLE. 4. Take
up thy children and array them 1523. I drink, I eat,
a. my self, and live *Meas.* for M. in ill. 26. 5. Arrave
voue we the justice DART RIVERS. Pearl dew arraves
As yet the virgin-meads 1652. Hence *Arrayer*,
one who arrays; *spec.* in *Hist.* in *Commissioner of*
Array. *Arrayment*, accoutrement; RAIMENT.

Array (ar'ay), sb. (ME. *arai*, *araye*, a. AF.
aray = OF. *aray* (arai, arroi); see *prec.*) 1. Ar-
rangement in line or ranks, esp. martial order.
Also *fig.* 2. A display of military force -1553.
3. The calling forth of a military force, as the
militia, etc. 1610. 4. *concr.* A military force.
Hist. The militia of a county or city, 1643. 5.
An imposing series 1814. 6. *Law*. The order
of impaneling a jury; the panel 1799. 7. A
state of special preparation, as for war, festivi-
ties, etc. Now *poet.* ME. 78. *Flight*; state of
affairs -1558. 9. *Outfit*, attire. Now *poet.* ME.
Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1. Place thy men-at-arms in battle 'ray GREENE.
Wedged together in the closest a. GIBSON. 3. The
form of the *Commission of Array* was settled in parlia-
ment anno 5 Hen. 4. TOWNS. 4. The whole a. of
the city of London was under arms MACAULAY. 5. An
a. of powerful Doric cities GAYE. 6. The Jurors
names are ranked in the panel one vnder another,
which ranking is called the a. COKE. 7. To beready
in their most defensible array 1482. *In full array*,
in a bad condition. 9. Thoa Wolfe in Sheepes a.
SHAKS. Hence *Arrayal*, master of a force; *array*
†Ar-ray, *adv.* (ME. *araye*, a. OF. *araye* (mod.
arriere)) = Merovingian L. *ad retro*.] Back-
ward -1591; behind -1600; overdue (now *in*
array) -1768.

Arrear (ar'ear), sb. ME. [The *prec.* *adv.*
used *absol.*: 'that which is behind'.] 1. *In*
arrear. 1. Backward. *In arrear of*: behind
1845. 2. Behind in the discharge of duties or
liabilities. Cf. ARREARAGE. 1621. So *in ar-*
rears.

2. I am two or three letters in a. A. KNOX.
II. Without *in*. 1. The rear, esp. of a train
or procession (*arch.*) 1627. 2. A portion held
back 1768. 3. That wherein one has fallen be-
hind; esp. a debt remaining unpaid 1658; in *pl.*
outstanding liabilities; debts 1648.

3. To you I owe a long a. of thanks DICKENS. To
pay the late arrears of the Army 1618. Hence *†Ar-*
rear v. to keep back; *intr.* to fall back, retreat.

Arrearage (ar'ear-ij). [ME. *arrear*, a. OF.
arriage, f. *arere*; cf. *avanti-age* ADVANTAGE.]
†1. Indebtedness, debt -1637. With *pl.* *In ar-*
rearages: in arrears -1642. 2. *gen.* State of
being in arrear 1576. 3. *concr.* That which is
in arrear; an outstanding balance 1466; some-

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LL

†Arrear-guard, and **†Arrière-guard**.
1489. [a. Fr. *arrière-garde*; naturalized in 16-
17th c., but now spelt partly as Fr. *Aphet.* as
ryere, *re-re*. REAR. See also next.] = REAR-
GUARD.

†Arrear-ward. 1589. [f. ARREAR *adv.* +
WARD, North F. *ward*, = Central Fr. *garde*,
garde.] = *prec.*

Arrect, later corrupt f. **†Arret** v. to impute.

†Arrect, v. 1529. [f. L. *arrect*, *arrigere*.]

To set upright; to direct upwards, lift up -1556.

Arrect (ar'ekt), *pph.* a. 1646. [ad. L. *arrec-*
tus; see *prec.*] Set upright, picked up (as the
ears of a horse); *fig.* intent, on the alert.

†Arrectary. [ad. L. *arrectarius*, f. *arrectus*.]

An upright post. Br. Hall.

†Arrenda-tor. [med. L. f. *arrendans* = *ar-*
rentans, f. F. *arrend*, *arr*; see ARRENT.] One
who rents or farms at a yearly rent

Arrenotokous (ar'no'to'kus), a. 1877. [f.
Gr. *arren* + *tokos*.] Used of the partheno-
genetic females which produce male young
Hence *Arrenotoky*.

Arrent (ar'ent), v. 1598. [a. F. *arrenter*,
f. a + *rente* RENT.] To let out or farm at a rent,

spec. to allow the enclosure of forest land 'with
a low hedge and small ditch' under a yearly
rent. Hence *Arrentable* a. *Arrentation*,
the action, or privilege, of arrenting.

†Arreption, rare. 1612. [f. L. *arrept*, *arri-*
pere.] A sudden carrying off -1633.

†Arreptitious, a. 1641. [f. L. *arrepticius*, f.
arreptus.] 1. Liable to raptures, ecstatic, mad
-1656. 2. Hastily caught up; hurried 1653.

1. Odd arreptitious fancies extravagancies HOWELL.

Arrest (ar'est), v. ME. [a. OF. *arrest*; =
late L. *arrestare*.] 1. *intr.* To stop -1483,
to stay, rest -1538. 2. *trans.* (and *refl.*) To
cause to stop; to stop the course of (a person
or animal, a thing in motion, motion, etc.)

ME. 73. *refl.* To stop (Fr. *s'arrêter*), to
tarry -1563. 74. *trans.* and *refl.* To keep
our minds, ourselves, fixed upon -1667.

5. *gen.* To catch, lay hold upon (*Obs.* exc. *fig.*)
1481. 6. *esp.* To lay hold upon, or appre-
hend by legal authority ME.; *transf.* of prop-
erty (now only in Sc. and Admiralty Law)

1598. 7. *fig.* To take as security 1588. 8.
trans. To catch and fix (the sight, attention,
etc.) 1814; to catch and fix the attention of (a
person) 1835. 9. *calcher*. To wrest 1593.

2. In the pursuit of greatness he was never arrested
by the scruples of justice GIBSON. Its progress is ar-
rested 1579. *To arrest judgement*: to stay proceed-
ings, after a verdict, on the ground of error. 4. We
may a. our thoughts upon the divine mercies (Lk.
14. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

Arrest (ar'est), sb. ME. [a. OF. *arresta*,
stoppage, and *arrest* act of arresting.] 1. The
act of standing still; stoppage, halt, delay
-1598; continuance; abiding-place ME. only.

2. The act of stopping anything in its course;
stoppage, check ME. 3. The act of laying
hold of; seizure (*lit.* and *fig.*) ME. 4. *spec.*
The apprehending of one's person, in order to
be forthcoming to answer an alleged or sus-
pected crime 1440. 5. Custody, imprison-
ment. Also *fig.* ME. *transf.* Of a ship 1848.

16. A judgement, decree, order, or sentence
(*prop.* Fr.; now *arrest*). Also *fig.* -1721.

1. *†In arrest*: in rest, as a lance. *†At arrest*: at
attention. 2. Some Checks or A in their Fortunes
BACON. An a. of the vital processes (*mod.*). *Arrest*
of judgement: see ARREST v. 2. (quots.). 3. The first
arrests of sleep LAMM. 5. The Forty hath decreed a
month's a. BYRON. *Under (an) arrest*: under legal
restraint, arrested. 6. He sends out Arrests On For-
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Arrestive (ar'estiv), a. 1850. [f. ARREST
v. + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to arrest, arresting. 2.
Gram. Used of conjunctions such as *but* 1863.

Arrestment (ar'estment), 1474. [a. OF.
arrestement (*arrestement*); see ARREST v. and
-MENT.] 1. The action of stopping, *concr.*
the result of stopping 1836. 2. Apprehension
of a person by legal authority. (Chiefly Sc.)
Also *fig.* 1474. 3. Seizure of property by au-
thority of law; attachment. *esp.* in Sc. *Law*.
A process by which a creditor may attach
money or moveable property, which a third
party holds for behoof of his debtor 1581.

†Arrest (ar'est), 16

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755 a a by on s on o p ep) To
come o e 4 (a 387 f3 a bin
co y 1667 4 n o come o e end o
a jou-n-y, to some definite place, upon the
scene. Const. *at, in, upon, into, to* ME.
trans. Of things 1651. *g. trans.* (by omission
of prep.) To come to, reach (*arch.*) 1647. 6.
intr. To come to as the result of continuous
effort; to attain, achieve, compass. Const. *to*,
at, into ME. 7. *intr.* To come to by growth,
lapse of time, etc.; to reach. Const. *to, at*,
1599. Of time and temporal states: To come,
so as to be present 1748. 8. To come about,
happen 1633; *trans.* to happen to -1659.

1. The subtype *arroyo* at the haven purposed 1738.
Sold to arrive: (a cargo) sold for delivery on arrival
in port. 2. *Ere he a the happy life* ME. *P. L. n*
109. 4. Before Harold could actually a. *Gr. Elijot*.
A policeman arrived upon the scene (*mod.*). The
ladder now arrived 1740. 6. To a, at any employ-
ment 1671, at a knowledge of a law of nature 1850, at
a conclusion H. SPENCER. 7. Arrived at years of dis-
cretion Addison. At length the hour arrived Smollett.
8. What they had long hoped would a. THOMAS.
Hence *Arrive sb.* landing, arrival. *Arriver*.
[*Arroba* (*ārōbā*), 1598. [Sp., *nd. Arab.*]
1. A weight used in Spain and Sp. America, of
the standard value of 25 Sp. or 2536 Eng-
pounds, but varying locally. 2. A Sp. liquid
measure, varying from 2-6 to 3-6 gallons 1633.

Arrogance (æ'rōgāns). ME. [a. F., *ad. L.*
arrogantia; see **ARROGANT**] The taking of
too much upon oneself as one's right; undue
assumption of dignity, authority, or knowledge;
aggressive conceit, presumption, or haughtiness.
Their a. was soon humbled by misfortune Gibbon.

Arrogancy (æ'rōgāns). The quality or state
of being arrogant; *a. piece of arrogance* -1649.

Arrogant (æ'rōgānt), *a. (sb.)* ME. [a. F.,
ad. L. arrogantem, see **ARROGATE**.] 1. Mak-
ing or implying unwarrantable claims to dignity,
authority, or knowledge; aggressively conceited
or haughty, overbearing. 2. *sb. (sc. person.)*
-1668. Hence *Arrogantly adv.*, -ness (*rare*).

Arrogate (æ'rōgēt), *v.* 1539 [f. *L. arrogat*,
adv. arrogare. See also **ADROGATE**.] 1. *Rom.*
Law. To adopt as a child. (See **ADROGATE**.)
1649. 2. To claim and assume as a right that
to which one is not entitled, to appropriate
without just reason, or through self-conceit, in-
solence, or haughtiness. Const. *to* and *refl.*
pron., or *simple obj.* 1537. 3. To assume with-
out foundation 1563. 4. To ascribe to (another)
without just reason 1605.

2. To themselves all glory n., to God give none
Matt. P. R. iv. 315. And a. a praise that is not ours
Rowe. 4. To antiquity we a. many things, to
ourselves nothing Coleridge. Hence *Arroga* *tingly*
adv. *Arrogator*, one who arrogates; one who
advances pretentious claims.

Arrogation (æ'rōgə'sjən). 1590. [ad. *L. ar-*
rogationem; see **ARROGATE**.] 1. = **ADROGA-**
TION. 2. Unwarrantable assumption 1594.

Arrondi (arōndī), *pp. a.* 1727. [Fr.] *Hier.*
Rounded (by shading), as parts of a coat of arms.

Arrondissement (arōndīs'mān). 1807.
[Fr., f. *arrondir*, *arrondir*.] 1. The action of
rounding off an outline (*rare*) 1815. 2. An ad-
ministrative sub-division of a French depart-
ment 1807.

Arround, *v.* 1625. [AR- *pref.*] To flow
round -1632.

Arrouse, *v.* 1480. [a. F. *arrouser*, *mod.*
arrouser; *L. arrouare*, f. *ad + ros, tor* (Brachet).]
To bedew, sprinkle, water -1635.

Arrow (æ'rou), *sb.* [OE. *earh* for *arh* =
O'Leit. *arhwa* neut., and *arwe* for *arhw* =
**arhwa* weak fem.; prob. 'the thing belonging
to the bow', *arhwa* being cogn. w. *L. argutus*,
acutus Rare in OE.] 1. A slender pointed mis-
sile shot from a bow, usu. feathered and barbed;
occ. used of a bolt, or *quarrel*. Also *fig.* 2.
Surveying. An iron pin (orig. a real arrow)
used to stick in the ground at the end of a chain
1753. 3. Anything arrow-shaped 1834. 4. The
constellation *Sagitta* 1727. 5. *Germ.* The *sa-*
gitta, or versed sine of an arc -1751. 6. The
leading shoot of a plant or tree 1850. 7. *Fortif.*
A work in communication with the covert-way,
placed at the salient angle of the glacis 1826.
8. I will shoot three arrows: as though I shot at a

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o m o s f e Ha 8 3 1 h p
u m d by an e l 6. 1 ac canefields
b n a 1833

Comb. a. *loop*, *slit*, a narrow loop-hole or slit for
shooting through; *plant*, a species of yucca; *smith*,
a maker of iron arrow-heads; *snake*, *Acontias*
jaculus; *stitch*, the triangular stitch used in secur-
ing the ends of whalebone in stays; *stone*, a be-
lemnite; *wise*, *adv.* **Broad Arrow**, *it.* one hav-
ing a broad arrow-head; the arrow-head-shaped mark,
used by the British Board of Ordnance, and placed on
government stores. In *Her.* = **Phaon**. Hence *A row*
to, to shoot arrows (*rare*), to shoot into blossom, as the
sugar-cane. *Arrowed a. poet* made into an a.; pro-
vided with arrows.

Arrow, vulgar corruption of *der a*, *ever a*.
Arrow-grass, 1792. Eng name of the
endogenous genus *Triglochin*, referring to the
3-barbed appearance of the burst capsule.

Arrow-head, 1483. 1. The pointed part
of an arrow, made separately from the shaft;
usu. those of flint, jade, etc., as *cf. arrows*, found
among prehistoric remains. 2. **Broad arrow-**
head. a. *prop.* a kind of arrow-head. b. *transf.*
= **Broad Arrow**. c. *fig.* Any mark like these
1865. 3. A direction-mark 1836. 4. *Bot.* The
genus *Sagittaria*, of which *S. sagittifolia* has
arrow-head-shaped leaves 1597. *attrib.* 1875.
Hence *Arrow-head a.* shaped like an arrow-
head; *spec.* = **CUNIFORM**.

Arrow-root, 1696. [So named because
used to absorb poison from wounds made by
poisoned arrows.] 1. *Bot.* A plant; orig. *Ma-*
ranta arundinacea, a herb with fleshy tuberous
rhizomes, found in the West Indian Isles; also,
other species of *Marranta*. 2. *Comm.* A pure
nutritious starch, prepared from the tubers of
Marranta (and from many other plants) 1811.
3. The food prepared from this starch 1848.

Arrow-wood, 1848. An American name
for species of *Viburnum*. (*V. dentatum*, *pube-*
scens, etc.) with long straight stems used by the
Indians for the shafts of their arrows.

Arrowy (æ'rouy), *a.* 1637. [f. **ARROW** + *-y*.]
Consisting of, or abounding in, arrows 1671.
2. Like an arrow, in shape, motion, etc. 1637.
3. Sharp sleet of a showers *Mun. P. R. m.* 324. 4.
A. muratus 1877, Rhane *Byron*. A words, each one
hitting us mark Geo. Elton.

Arroyo (arōi'o) 1850. [Sp. = *OSP. arroyo*,
med. L. arrogium.] A rivulet or stream, hence,
the bed of a stream, a gully. (*in U.S.*)

Arty (æ'ti). 1874. [Vulgar for *Harry*.]
Used humorously for: A low-bred fellow (who
'drops his h's') of lively temper and manners.
Hence *Artyish a.* vulgarly jowal.

Arse, *Obs.* in polite use. [Com. Tent.:
cogn. w. *Gr. ἄρσος, ἄρσος*.] The fundament,
buttocks, or rump of an animal OE.; *transf.* or
fig. the bottom; the sag end, tail ME.

Part. Arse upwards; in good luck.
Comb. *ta-foot*, a dabchick, or penguin; *gut*, the
rectum, also *fig.*; *smart*, the plant *Water-pepper*
(*Polygonum Hydropiper*); *ward* *adv.* and *a. back-*
ward; *perverse*, *perversely*; whence *towardly adv.*

Arsedine, 1472. [?] A gold-coloured alloy
of copper and zinc; 'Dutch gold'.

Arsen- (ā'sēn), short for **ARSENIC**, used 1.
in *Comb.*, as in *Arsen-dimethyl*. $As_2(CH_3)_4$. 2.
in derivatives, with var. *Arsen-* (*ā'sēni*).

Arsenate or **Arseniate**, a salt of arsenic acid,
e.g. *Sodium arsenate*. **Arsenated ppl. a.**
combined chemically with arsenic. **Arseniate**
a. mixed or treated with arsenic (*rare*). **Arsen-**
iated ppl. a. = **arseniate**. **Arsenide**, a pri-
mary combination of arsenic with another ele-
ment, or an organic radical. **Arsenite**, a salt
of arsenious acid, as *Arsenite of lead*, etc.;
Min. = *arsenolite* (see **ARSENIO**).

Arsenal (ā'sēnāl), 1506. [a. It. *arso-*
arsenale. The original is Arab. *dār acqinā'ah*,
workshop, represented by *Rom. arsenas*, whence
arsena (with *d* dropped). The final *-ale*, *-al*
is It. or Sp.] 1. A dock equipped for the re-
ception, construction, and repair of ships; a
dockyard *Hist.* 2. A public establishment for
the manufacture and storage, or for the storage
alone, of arms and ammunition 1579. Also *fig.*

Arsenate, *-etted*, *-iate*, etc.; see **ARSEN-**.

Arsenic (ā'sēnik), *sb.* ME. [a. OF., *ad. L.*
arsenicum, a. *Gr. ἀρσενικός* (*ἀρσενικός*), adj.

neut 'masculine, male', used subst.] 1. Name

of a chemical element, and of some of its com-
pounds, which are strong poisons. *ta. ong*
Yellow Arsenic or **ORPIMENT**, the trisulphide
of arsenic (As_2S_3) -1634. *Tb. Red Arsenic* or **RE-**
ALGAR, the disulphide (As_2S_2), the *arsenopigment* of
the Greeks -1751. *c.* in pop. use *White Ar-*
senic, the trioxide of arsenic (As_2O_3), native (as
arsenolite) and manufactured 1805. *d. Chem.*
and *Min.* The element: a brittle semi-metallic
substance, steel-grey, crystallizing in rhomboe-
drons and volatilizing without fusion, with an
odour of garlic. It links metals and non-metals
Symbol *As* 1812. *fig. Poison* 1598. 2. *attrib.*
= Of arsenic, arsenical. *Arsenic bloom*, a tri-
oxide in native crystals. *Arsenic glass*, the same
in a vitreous mass obtained from the powder by
re-sublimation.

3. *c. Flowers of a.* the trioxide of a sublimed
Arsenic (*ā'sēnik*), *a.* 1801. [f. the *sb.*]
Chem. Of or belonging to arsenic; in *Chem.*
combining as a pentad. *Arsenic anhydride* = ar-
senic pentoxide.

Arsenic- (*ā'sēnik*), in derivation; as in
Arsenicane, Davy's name for arsenous chlo-
ride. **Arsenicate v.** to mix or treat with ar-
senic. **Arsenicated ppl. a.** **Arsenicism**, dis-
ease produced by arsenic, also called *Arseni-*
asis. **Arsenicide**, *Min.* = **PHARMACOLITE**.
Arsenicized ppl. a. treated or impregnated with
arsenic. **Arsenico-phagy**, *Med.* the eating of
arsenic, as by the Tyrolese.

Arsenical (*ā'sēnikāl*), *a.* 1605. [f. *L. ar-*
senicum + *-AL*.] Of, (the nature of, or contain-
ing arsenic; pertaining to or effected by arsenic.

Arsenide, *-ite*; see **ARSEN-**.

Arsenio- (*ā'sēniō*), *comb. form* of next, as
in *arsenio-silicite*, a fibrous yellowish-brown
mineral, containing arsenic a.c.d. sesquioxide
of iron, and lime.

Arsenious (*ā'sēniōs*), *a.* 1818. [f. **AR-**
SEN(IC) + *-IOUS*.] Of the nature of, or contain-
ing arsenic; in *Chem.* applied to compounds
in which arsenic combines as a triad, as *Arsen-*
ious oxide. var. **Arsenous**.

Arseniuret (*ā'sēniūret*), 1834. [cf. *sul-*
phuret.] *Chem.* Replaced by **ARSENIDE**.
Hence *Arseniuretted a.* combined with arsenic,
chiefly in *Arseniuretted hydrogen*, for which
Watts uses *arsenated* (see **ARSEN-**).

Arseno- (*ā'sēnō*), *comb. f.* **ARSENIC**, *ar-*
senous (see **ARSENIOUS**), in comp. and deriv.

Arsenocro-cite = *arsenoididrite* (see **ARSEN-**
NIO). **Arsenolite** [*Gr. ἄρσος*], whit. arsenic as
a native mineral (Dana). **Arsenopyrite** [*Gr.*
ἀρσενίτης], native arsenic sulphide of iron, called
also *Mispickel* (Dana).

Arsheen (ā'shēn), 1734. [Russ.] A measure
of length used in Russia and Turkey.

Arsine (ā'sīn), [f. **ARS**(ENIC) + *-INE*, after
arsine.] *Chem.* A compound having the struc-
ture of an amine, with arsenic instead of nitro-
gen; i. e. *Arsenuretted hydrogen* (AsH_3), and
any derivative such as *Trimethyl arsine*
($CH_3)_3As$. Hence **Arsinic a.**

Arsis (ā'sis), ME. [L., a. *Gr. ἄρσις*, f. *ἀρσεν*.
Explained variously: in *Gr.*, 'the raising of the
foot in beating time' (Liddell and Scott); or
perh. 'the raising of the voice to a higher pitch'
(A. J. Ellis). In Latin, the raising of the voice
on the first syllable of a metrical foot.] 1. (See
above.) 2. In *mod. use*: The strong syllable
in Eng. metre, the strong note in barred music;
thus identical with the *mod.* meaning of *L. ictus*
1834. 3. In *Mus. Per arsin*: By descent of
voice or sound from higher to lower pitch.
? *Obs.* 1706.

Arsmetik, *-tric*, *-trik*, *obs.* ff. **ARITHMETIC**.
† **Arsmetry**, 1594. Corruption of *arsme-*
trick, after *geometry*.

† **Arsion** *l.* ME. [a. OF. *arsion* (also *archon*)
= late *L. arcionem*, f. *arsens*.] 1. A saddle-
bow -1623. 2. *Occ.* a saddle -1460.

Arsion (ā'siōn), 1680. [a. OF. = late *L. ar-*
cionem, f. *arsens*, *arteria*.] The act of willfully
and maliciously setting fire to another man's
house, ship, forest, etc.; or to one's own, when
insured, with intent to defraud the insurers.

Arsy-versy, *Obs.* in polite use. 1539. [f.
ARSE sb. + *L. versus*.] *adv.* Backside foremost;

p ve se y pe po e ou y ad Contra y pre
pos e ous 1659

Art a) *ME.* a *OK* -L a *en* ob
f a *ni* The *OF* a *nom* (s *g.* and *pl.*),
s a *o.* *led* 1 Skill *Sing.* *art.* *no pl.* 1.
gen. Skill as the result of knowledge and practice.
2. Human skill (opp. to *nature*) *ME.*
3. The learning of the schools; see *II.* 1.
4. *spec.* The *trivium*, or any of its subjects
-1573. *b. gen.* Learning, science (*arch.*) 1538
74. *spec.* Technical or professional skill -1677
5. The application of skill to subjects of taste,
as poetry, music, etc.; esp. in mod. use: Per-
fection of workmanship or execution as an ob-
ject in itself 1620. 6. Skill applied to the arts
of imitation and design, *Painting, Architecture*,
etc.; the cultivation of these in its principles,
practice, and results. (The most usual mod.
sense of *art* when used simply) 1668

1. *Gold*, or *silver*, or *stone* graven by *art*, and many
device *Acts viii* 9. 2. *A may* art, but *nature* cannot
miss *Dever* 11. 3. *So vast* is a, so narrow human
art *Pore. Wordsworth* *of art*, words peculiar to
a particular art or pursuit 5. *A more* frequently
appears in fiddling and dancing, then in noble deeds
1675. We mean by a. *also* a law of pure and flawless
workmanship *M. Arnold*. 6. *sacred* and *Legendary*
A Mrs. Jameson (*id.*)

II. Anything wherein skill may be attained.
Sing. *an art*; *pl.* *arts*. 1. Chiefly in *pl.* Cer-
tain branches of learning, which are of the na-
ture of instruments for more advanced studies,
or for the work of life. Applied in the Middle
Ages to the *trivium* (containing *grammar*,
logic, and *rhetoric*), and the *quadrivium* (con-
taining *arithmetic*, *geometry*, *music*, and *astro-
nomy*); called also the *free* or *liberal* arts. Hence
the 'faculty' of arts in the Universities, and the
degrees of 'Bachelor' and 'Master of Arts'
1599. Anyone of these subjects *ME.* only 2. *A*
body of rules for practice. Often opp. to *science*
1489. *esp.* A craft, business, or profession *ME.*
a guild of craftsmen 1832. 3. An occupation
in which skill is employed to gratify taste or
produce what is beautiful 1597. 4. An acquired
faculty of any kind; a knack 1637.

1. He being a Master in all the seven liberal Arts,
is not so ignorant in grammar *Folk* 2. So that the
Art and Practice part of Life must be the Mistress
to this Theorique *Hon. V. L. L.* 3. The Arts (speci-
fically) = the Fine Arts.

III. Conduct. Studied conduct or action;
address; artfulness 1600; an artful device, wile,
trick, etc. (chiefly in *pl.*) 1597.

Phrases. *Art and part* (sc. *Law* and *gen.*): origi-
nally to be governed in (either) by art (in contriving it), or
by part (taken in executing it) - whence, to have art
or (and) part in, to contrive to be art or part in the for-
ward, or to be of art, etc. (in). To be art and part in:
to be necessary in both ways, or, *loosely*, to be neces-
sary. *Industrial, mechanical, useful arts*: those in
which the hands and body are more concerned than the
mind. *Fine Arts*: see *FINE ART*.

Comb. 1. passing into adj. a. = produced by an
artist, composed with conscious artistry, said esp.
of poetry and music, opp. to *popular* or *folk*, as a, *ballad*,
song. b. = designed to produce an artistic effect, as
a, *china*, *needlework*, *pottery*. 2. a union, an asso-
ciation for promoting the arts, esp. the arts of design.
† **Art**, *v.* 1 *ME.* [ad. *L. artare*, f. *artus*.] To
cramp, limit - 1496, to constrain to do - 1553.
† **Art**, *v.* 2 1602. [f. *Art* *sb.*] 1. To instruct
in arts, or in an art 1660. 2. To artificialize
(rare) 1627. 3. To obtain by art (rare) 1602.
4. *phr.* To art it: to use art or artifice - 1655.

Art (*art*, *art*, *it*), *v.* 3 and *sing.* *pres.* *ind.*
of *Be*, part of the orig. substantive *vb.*, cf. *AM*.
Artemisia (*artimisi*), *ME.* [*L.*, a. *Gr.*
ἀρtemisiā, f. *ἄρtemis*.] *Bot.* A genus of plants
(*N.O. Compositae*), of bitter or aromatic taste,
including the Common Wormwood, Mugwort,
and Southernwood.

† **Arter**, 1622. [a. *OF. artre*.] A wood-worm.
† **Arteriac**, 1661. [ad. *L. arteriacus*, *Gr.*
ἀρτηριακός; see *ARTERY*.] *adj.* Of or pertain-
ing to the windpipe. *sb.* A remedy for disease
of the windpipe.

Arterial (*artēriāl*), *a.* 1541. [a. *F. artériel*,
mod. *artériel*; see *ARTERY*.] 1. Of, or of the
nature of, an artery. 2. Resembling an artery
in having a main channel and branches; esp.
of main roads or lines of transport 1831.

1. The scarlet blood is commonly known as a. *Hux.*
11 v. 2. *Arterial drainage*: a system of drains run-
ning like an artery (A term objected to on the ground

h d no h f Arterious H n
A te alze vent c b
e po re y a h g o mb with an

Arterio- (*artēriō*), *a.* [a. *Gr.* *ἀρτηρι-*], corab.

ARTERY, ARTERIAL.
arteriography [*Gr.* *-γραφία*], systematic de-
scription of the arteries; **logy** [*Gr.* *-λογία*],
scientific study of, or a treatise upon, the ar-
teries; **-tomy** [*Gr.* *-τομία*], cutting into or open-
ing an artery, esp. for blood-letting, that part
of anatomy which treats of the dissection of
arteries; whence **-tomist**.

Arteriole, 1859. [ad. mod. *L. arteriola*,
dim. of *arteria*.] A minute or ultimate artery.
† **Arteritis** (*artērītis*), 1836. [f. *L. arteri-*
-itis.] *Path.* Inflammation of an artery.

Artery (*ā-tē-ri*), *sb.* *ME.* [ad. *L. arteria*,
a. *Gr.* prob. f. *ἀρτεῖν* (cf. *AORSA*), at one time
referred to *ἀρτε*] 1. The trachea or wind-
pipe. (*L. arteria aspera*) - 1661. 2. One of
the tubes forming part of the system of vessels
by which the blood is conveyed from the heart
ME. Also *atē-ri*. Also *f.* 3. *transf.* A main
channel in a ramifying system of communica-
tion 1860. 74. A ligament - 1958.

Among the ancients, the arteries were regarded as
air-tubes, ramifying from the trachea. Medieval
writers supposed them to contain 'spiritual blood',
or 'vital spirits' (cf. *ANIMAL SPIRITS*), an error which
survived Harvey's discovery for some time.

1. [The Lungs] through the Arterie, throat and
mouth maketh the voice *Bacon Sylva* 2 159 3 The
great arteries of inland commerce *Mercat*. Hence
Artery is to furnish with, or as if with, arteries

Artesian (*artēzi*), *a.* 1830. [ad. *F. artē-
sien*, f. *OF. artēz*, now *Artēz*.] Of or per-
taining to Artois, or resembling the wells first
made there, in which a perpendicular boring
into a synclinal fold of the strata produces a
constant supply of water rising spontaneously.

Artful (*artfūl*), *a.* 1613. [f. *Art* *sb.*] 1.
Learned, wise - 1681. 2. Having practical skill;
dexterous, clever (*arch.*) 1697. 3. Skilful in
adapting means to ends, adroit; *whence*, wily;
crafty, deceitful 1739. 4. Performed according
to the rules of art, artistic (*arch.*) 1615.

5. Produced by art, artificial (opp. to *natural*)
1706. 6. Of actions, etc.: Skilfully adapted
for a purpose; *whence*, cunning, crafty 1705.

1. A. hands *Pork*. 3. A. and designing men *Law* 1613
4. Thyras' whose a. strains have oft delayed *The*
huddling brook *Mittr. Comers* 494. 5. Then distrusts
of a romance 1779. 6. This is a very a. dodge *Dick* 181.
Hence **Artfully** *adv.* with skill; craftily; *ness*.

Arthritic (*arthritik*), *a.* (*sb.*) [*ME. arthritike*,
orig. a. *OF. arthritique*, corrupt ad. *L. arthriticus*,
a. *Gr.* f. *ἀρθρον*] 1. Of or pertaining to diseased
joints; *spec. gout*. 2. Good against gout, etc.
- 1752. 3. *sb.* 74. Gout. 6. Agouty person. *ME.*

Arthritical, *a.* (*sb.*) ? *Cds.* 1538. [f. *prec.*]
1. = *prec.* 2. Of the nature of a joint 1646.

73. *sb.* A remedy for affections of the joints 1671.
† **Arthritis** (*arthritīs*), 1544. [a. *Gr.* f. *ἀρ-
θρον*.] *Path.* Inflammation of the joints; *spec.*
gout. Hence **Arthritism**, the disposition in
which affections of the joints are liable to occur.

Arthro-, comb. f. *Gr.* *ἀρθρον* joint
Arthro-dynic [*Gr.* *δύνη*] *a.*, *Path.* of or per-
taining to *Arthrodynia*, i. e. pain in the joints,
chronic rheumatism; **-graphy** [*Gr.* *-γραφία*],
systematic description of the joints; **-pathy**
[*Gr.* *-πάθεια*], painful affection of the joints;
-sia [mod. *L.*] = **ARTHRITIS**; **-sis** [*L.*, a. *Gr.*],
connexion by a joint, -stome [*Gr.* *στέμα*], the
mouth of the *Arthropoda* (*L. Agassiz*); **-zoic**
[*Gr.* *ζωικός*] *a.*, *Zool.* the sixth series of the
Metazoa (Huxley).

† **Arthrodia** (*arthrōdiā*), 1634. [mod. *L.*, a.
Gr. f. *ἀρθρῶδης*] *Phys.* Articulation in which
the surfaces of the bones are either plane, or
but slightly convex and concave respectively;
e. g. the shoulder-joint. Hence **Arthrodial**,
Arthrodic *adj.*

Arthrology (*arthrolōgi*), 1644. [f. *Gr.* *ἀρ-
θρον* + *-λογία*.] 1. A scientific treatise on the
joints 1859. 72. Finger speech 1644.

† **Arthropoda** (*arthropōdā*), *sb.* *pl.* 1870
[mod. *L.*, f. *Gr.* *ἀρθρον* + *πῶς* (mod.). *Sing.*
arthropod; also *pl.* *pōda*.] *Zool.* Animals with
jointed feet, a name for the more highly or-

ganized, comprising
n. Spiders, Crustacea, and Mynapoda in
respect of their antennae, wings, or legs. Hence
Arthropodal, **Arthropodous** *adj.* of or be-
longing to the *Arthropoda*.

Artiad (*ārtiād*), 1870. [f. *Gr.* *ἀρτιος*]
Chem. An element or radical of even equiva-
lence, e. g. a dyad or tetrad.

Artichoke (*ārti-kōk*), 1531. [ad. north
It. artichoco, *artichoco*, ad. *OSP.* a. *Sp.* *Arti-
al-kharshika* = Arab *al-kharshūt*] 1. A com-
posite plant (*Cynara Scolymus*), allied to the
thistle, its eatable parts are the fleshy bases of
the involueral leaves or scales of the flower, and
its receptacle when freed from the bristles, etc.
Also *f.* 2. Jerusalem Artichoke: a species
of Sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*), having
edible tuberous roots 1620.

2. From this *error* it is in the *It.* name *Girasole*
Artichoco we have made Jerusalem, and from the
Jerusalem a. we make Palestine soap *Peacock*.

Article (*ārtikl*), *sb.* *ME.* [a. *F.*, ad. *L. ar-
ticulus*, dim. of *artus*, f. *art-* to join; cf. *ART*,
ART.] 1. A joint - 1593. 2. A nick of time
which joins two periods, a juncture; the critical
moment *ME.* 3. [cf. *L. articulus*, the parts
jointed on; whence *transf.* the component parts.]
The separate clauses of any summary of facts
ME.; of a statute 1523; each count of an march-
ment *ME.* 4. Each head or point of an agree-
ment or treaty; hence a. in *pl.* a formal agree-
ment *ME.* 5. Terms, conditions (*arch.*) 1650

75. A clause in a will; a legacy - 1761. 6. *gen.*
A paragraph, section, or distinct item *ME.* 7.
A literary composition in a journal, magazine,
encyclopedia, etc. but treating a topic inde-
pendently 1712. 78. A particular piece of busi-
ness, a matter, or concern, a subject - 1793, an
item in an account, 1 st. etc. - 1774. 9. A dis-
tinct part or portion; a piece, a particular 1741.

10. *ellipt.* (= article of trade, etc.): A commo-
dity; a piece of goods or property, etc. 1804,
711. *Arithm.* The number 10; each round num-
ber between units and hundreds - 1751. 12.
Gram. A name for the *adj.* a, an, the 1530.

2. In the A. of the Setting of the Sun 1662. In the
article of faith by *NEWTON*. 3. The Thirty-nine
Articles (of the Church of England) *Broughton*. The
famous set of the 39 articles in the year 1539 C.M. *Let.*
In Christ. *Loras of the Articles* *Sc. Hist.* a stand-
ing committee of the Scottish Parliament, who drafted
and prepared the measures submitted to the House

The Articles of War: regulations made for the
government of the military and naval forces of Great
Britain and the United States. And charge him with
what articles they listed from 4. *Articles of* *Seaman*
Wharton, of capitulation of Westmoreland *Articles*
of *Apprenticeship*, terms of agreement between
an apprentice and his employer. *Articles of* *Associa-
tion*, rules, conditions, etc., upon which a commercial
agreement is founded 7. *Articles* *Lamb's* articles,
signed 1811 1822. *Leading articles* *Thackeray* 2.
A set of great a. (moment) *David* v. in 182.
Wealth, which is the great A. of Life *Strat.* In the
article of; under the head of 9. *An article* of a
thing coming under the head of 10. *Lady Selina* was
just the a. as wished for 1836.

Article (*ārtikl*), *v.* 1447. [f. *prec.*] 71.
trans. To formulate in articles, specify; with
cl. to state that - 1592. 2. To set forth in
articles against 1404; *about* to bring charges
against 1530. 3. *trans.* To indict 1604. 74.

To arrange by treaty, or stipulations. *trans.*
- 1622; *intr.* with *succed. cl.* or *inf.* - 1762; also
with (a person), for (a thing) - 1770. 5. To
bind by articles of apprenticeship 1820. 6.
To furnish with articles (of faith) (*rare*) 1806.

1. All his follies were article against him *1st*
Taylor. The Lords began to a. against the Pro-
tector 1611. 3. *Article* for an ecclesiastical offence
1808. 4. I will a. with them to do so *Wesley*. 5.
Article to an attorney 1820. Hence **Article** *adj.*
(in census 1, 5, 6). *Article*, one who draws up
articles, or charges.

Articular (*artiklār*), *a.* *ME.* [ad. *L. articu-
larius*, f. *articulus*; see *ARTICLE*.] 1. Of,
or pertaining to, the joints. var. **Articu-
lary**. 2. *Gram.* Of the nature of an *ARTICLE*
(*sb.* 12) 1750. Hence **Articularly** *adv.* article
by article

† **Articulata** (*artiklātā*), *sb.* *pl.* 1834. [*L.*
adj. *pl.* neut. (sc. *animalia*).] *Zool.* Cuvier's
third great sub-kingdom of animals, embracing
invertebrate animals with an external skeleton,
having the body and limbs composed of seg-

ae (man). a (pass). cu (loud). v (cut). e (Fr. chef). e (ever). ai (I, eye). a (Fr. can de vie). i (sci). i (Psyche). o (what). p (garh-

mens o ed oge he a ne Cu acca
e c Cf ANNULO DA AR ROPAD

Articulate (a k'it'et) *v.* 569 [ad I
a ulait see ART L.] *U* ed by a
on 6 o composed of jointed segments 1607,
Zool. of the type of the ARTICULATA 1855. *a*
Distinctly jointed or marked 1654. *3.* Of sound.
Divided into distinct and significant parts; *fig.*
speaking intelligibly 1586. *4.* Hence *transf.*
Distinct 1638. *75.* Formulated, set forth in ar-
ticles -1726. *76.* Consisting of parts. See AR-
TICLE *sb.* II. -1646. *7.* *sb.* Zool. One of the AR-
TICULATA 1874.
3. Deists created mute to all articulate sound Murr.
P. L. ix 337. *Articulate speaking* using articulate
speech. *4.* A hearing 1633. Apparitions H. Moor.
Thoughts CERVIN. var. Articulated 224. *a.* (exc.
in sense 5.) Hence Articulate-ly *adv.* -ness.

Articulate (a k'it'et) *v.* 1553. [i. prec.]
1. To attach by a joint. (Usu. in *pass.*) 1616.
2. To connect by, or mark with, apparent joints.
(Usu. *pass.*) 1644. *3.* *intr.* (for *red.*) To form
a joint with 1832. *4.* *trans.* To divide (vocal
sound) into distinct and significant parts 1594;
to pronounce distinctly, express in words,
utter 1691; *intr.* to utter words, to speak dis-
tinctly; *often* to pronounce 1643. *5.* To formu-
late or specify in an article or articles. *7.* *Obs.*
1552. *76.* *trans.* and *intr.* To charge against
-1603. *77.* To arrange by articles or conditions
-1676. *78.* To come to terms, capitulate -1645.
2. Reticulated or articulated 1879. *4.* To interpret
and *a.* the deep dumb wants of the people CERVIN.
He had .ss great a weakness in his tongue, that he
could not *a.* Corrois.

Articulation (a k'it'et'shan) 1541. [a F.,
ad. L. articulationem, f. articulare.] *1.* The
action of joining; the state of being jointed;
mode of joining or junction 1597. *2.* A joint.
a. The structure whereby two bones, or parts,
are connected, whether stiffly, or so that one
moves in or on the other 1695. *b.* Bot. The
place at which a leaf, etc., separates from the
plant; also, a knot or joint 1638. *3.* A segment
of a jointed body 1664. *4.* Articulate voice
1515; utterance, speech 1711, an articulate
sound, *esp.* a consonant 1764. *5.* Articulate
quality (rare) 1785.

2a. To form a kind of ball and socket *a.* Kruy. *4.*
Overgreat distance confoundeth the *a.* of nature Bacon
Sylva § 124. *5.* The definiteness and *a.* of imagery
Coleridge. Hence Articulationist, one who
teaches deaf-mutes.

Articulator (a k'it'et'etor) 1777. [f. L.
articulare.] *1.* One who articulates words.
2. *techn.* One who articulates bones, and
mounts skeletons 1855. Hence Articulatory
a. (sense 1). Occ = ARTICULAR *i.*
|| **Articulus** 1877 [L.] Occas. scientific
term for joint. Pl. articuli.

Artifice (a k'it'et) Also **arte** -rare 1834.
[f. L. *ars* + *factus*.] An artificial product.
|| **Artifex** (a k'it'et) 1657 [L.] Artificer.

Artifice (a k'it'et) 1534. [a F., ad. L. *arti-*
ficiam.] *71.* The action of an artificer, con-
struction, workmanship, *esp.* mechanic art -1682.
72. The product of art -1683; an artificial sub-
stance 1677. *73.* Mode or style of workman-
ship -1756. *74.* Constructive skill -1777. *5.*
Human skill 1857. *6.* Skill in expedients; ad-
dress, trickery 1613. *7.* An ingenious expedient,
a manoeuvre, device, trick. (The ordinary sense
now) 1635.

1. The skill of *a.* or Office mean Murr. P. L. ix. 39.
4. Does it not counterwork the *a.* of nature Hume.
7. He condemned Rhetoric, as being used rather as
an *a.*, than an *art* 1650.

Artificer (a k'it'et'ser) ME. [app. an AF. or
ME. formation on ARTIFICE, cf. *officer*.] *1.*
One who makes by art or skill; *esp.* a crafts-
man. *2.* *Med.* A soldier mechanic attached to
the ordnance, artillery, and engineer service
1804. *73.* *gen.* Maker, manufacturer -1751. *4.*
transf. Contriver, inventor (Cf. ARCHITECT)
1605. *75.* One who practises any art; a savant.
(Cf. ARTIST.) 1635. *76.* An artful person, a
trickster -1621.

1. A base *a.* Name. *4.* *a.* of fraud, the first That
practised falsehood under a *very* new Murr. P. L. iv.
72. Hence Artificership, workmanship.

Artificial (a k'it'et'shal) ME. [a F. *artificial*,
ad L. *artificialis*, f. *artificium*; see ARTIFICE
and -AL.] *a.* *adj.* I. Opp. to *natural*. *1.*
Made by or resulting from art or artifice, not

na a 2 de by n m a on of o as
u e o wh n a o e 1577 3
F c o s eg ed, numerous 1630. 4.

Artificial 1598

1. To give an *a.* stimulus to population McCulloch.
A. Tenes SHAKS, hunger 1834, light 1879. *a.* A *kind*
of a *flies* F. FRANCIS. *4.* Frivolous and *a.* 1749.

Artificial (a k'it'et'shal) (All Obs.) *1.*
Skillfully made -1758; skilful -1682. *2.* Scholar-
ly -1623. *3.* Workmanlike -1656. *4.* Artful,
deceitful -1702.

1. The *a.* structure of the eye 1732. *2.* Scholastique
and artificial men DUNNE

Artificial (a k'it'et'shal) (All Obs.) *1.*
According to the rules of art -1753. *2.* Tech-
nical -1809.

B. *sb.* [the *adj.* used *anal.* in *pl.*] Artificial
things, products of art 1611.

Phrases. *Artificial horizon*, a level reflecting sur-
face, such as that of a fluid at rest, or a mirror li d
horizontally on the earth's surface, used in taking
altitudes. *Artificial phrases*, such as do not grow
spontaneously in a locality, but are sown. *Artificial*
lines, lines on a sector representing the logarithmic
sines and tangents. *Artificial numbers*, logarithms.
Artificial system of classification in Nat Hist, a
system based on arbitrary, limited, and unimportant
characters, and serving chiefly as an index.

Hence Artificiality, an *a.* principle or practice.
Artificialize *v.* to make *a.* Artificially *adv.*
Artificialness, the quality of being *a.*, opp. to
naturalness.

Artificiality (a k'it'et'shal) 1763. [f. prec.]
1. The quality or state of being artificial. *2.*
with *pl.* An artificial thing or characteristic.

|| **Artificial** (a k'it'et'shal) 1530. [a F. *artificieux* -
L. *artificiosus*; see ARTIFICE and -ous.] Dis-
playing constructive skill; affected; artful -1679.
Hence Artificially *adv.*

|| **Artifice** (a k'it'et'shal) 1744. [ad. F. *artificialiser*.] To
make artificial -1778. Cf. ARTICE.

|| **Artiller** (a k'it'et'shal) ME. [a F. *artiller*, -*ier*,
also in OF. *artiller*; cf. OF. *artillier* - L.
articulari; app. f. late L. *articulari*, dim. of *ars*.]
A maker of artillery; *spec.* a bowyer -1483.

Artillerist (a k'it'et'shal) 1778. [f. ARTIL-
LERY.] One who studies the principles of gun-
nery; a gunner.

Artillery (a k'it'et'shal) *sb.* ME [a OF. *arti-*
llerie; see ARTILLER.] *71.* Warlike mun-
itions, implements of war -1794. *2.* Engines for
discharging missiles, formerly, catapults, slings,
trebuchets, bows, etc. 1476; now, large guns,
ordnance 1533. *72.* Missiles discharged in war
(arch) -1867. *4.* The science and practice of
Gunnery (formerly of Archery) 1545. *5.* That
branch of an army which manages the cannons
in war 1786. *6.* *fig.* (with reference to 1, 2, 3.)
1599. *7.* Thunder and lightning (*poet.*) 1596.
2. Ionsbryn gave his *a.* into his hands *a.* Sam. vi. 40.
Artillerie, the infernal instrument, New brought from
hell to scourge mortalitie With hideous roaring and
astonishment DANIEL. *7.* Heaven's Artillerie SHAKS.
Comb. *a.* a company, a company of archers, or of
a. sense 5; -*park*, the place in which the *a.* is en-
camped, or collected; -*train*, a number of pieces of
ordnance mounted on carriages and fitted out for
marching. Hence Artillerying *sb.* the firing of *a.*
CARLEW. Artilleryman, one who serves *a.* gun,
one who belongs to the *a.* Artilleryship, the skill-
ful management of cannon; artillery practice.

Artiodactyle (a k'it'et'shal) 1849. [f.
Gr. *aprios* + *dactylos*.] Zool. *adj.* Having an
even number of toes. *sb.* [sc. ungulate animal.]

Artisan (a k'it'et'shan) 1598. [a F., ad. It.
artigiano - late L. *artificianus*, f. *artifex*, *arti-*
fice to instruct in arts (Dier). Cf. *artisan*.]

71. One who practises or cultivates an art; an
artist -1795. *2.* One occupied in any industrial
art; a mechanic, handicraftsman, artificer 1538.
Also *fig.* Also *attrib.* 1819.

2. The meanest *a.* contributes more to the accom-
modation of life than the profound scholar JOHNSON.

Artist (a k'it'et'shal) 1581. [a F. *artiste* a. It.
artista - late L. *artista*, f. *ars*.] *a.* *sb.* I. *71.* A
learned man, a Master of Arts (see ART *sb.* II. 1)
-1753. *72.* *gen.* One who pursues some practical
science 1677; *spec.* a medical practitioner
-1761; an astrologer or alchemist; later, a chem-
ist -1686.

2. The Tuscan *a.* (the astronomer) Murr. P. L. ii. 228.
II. *71.* A follower of a pursuit in which skill
comes by study or practice; hence, a proficient;
a practical man, opp. to a theorist -1793. *72.*
A follower of a manual art; a mechanic, etc.

181 3 One homak sb e f a hiear
C RT-ST... 1849.

1. I will give you more directions concerning fishing
for I would fain make you an *a.* WATSON. *3.* A famous
pilan, made by my *a.* (i. e. cook) CLACKON.

III. *1.* *gen.* One who cultivates one of the fine
arts, which please by perfection of execution
(Formerly extended to all the arts presided over
by the *Muses*.) 1581. *2.* *spec.* One skilled in
the music -1712. *b.* dramatic art (see ARTIST *sb.*)
1714; *c.* now *esp.* one who practises the arts of
design; or, pop. and more usually, one who
cultivates painting as a profession 1747.

2. The true poet is always a true *a.* 1855. *2.* He
judged her (the actress) as a woman, not an *a.* C
BONNET. She's a perfect Hebe, and if I were an *a.*
I would paint her Geo. ELIOT

IV. One who practises artifice; a schemer
-1813.

B. *adj.* Artistic, skilful 1603.
Hence Artistdom, the class or estate of artists
Artistlike *adj.* artistic; *adv.* artistically; var.
Artistically *adv.* A liability, the occupation or charac-
teristics of an *a.*; artistic ability.

Artiste (a k'it'et'shal) 1832. [Fr.; see ARTIST;
re-introduced in consequence of the limited
sense now given to *artist*.] = ARTIST II. 3. III.
3. *a.* *b.*

Artistess. A female artist. H. WALPOLE.

Artistic, -al (a k'it'et'shal), *a.* 1753. [ad
F. *artistique*; see ARTIST and -ic, -AL.] *Of*
or pertaining to artists or art; befitting an ar-
tist. Hence Artistically *adv.* tastefully; from
an *a.* point of view.

|| **Artize**, *v.* [f. ART *sb.*] *intr.* To exercise
an art. *trans.* To artificialize. FLORIO.

Artless (a k'it'et'shal), *a.* 1589. [f. ART *sb.* +
-LESS.] *1.* Devoid of art or skill, unpractised,
ignorant; devoid of the fine or liberal arts, un-
cultured 1599. *2.* Constructed, or designed,
without art; clumsy; inartistic 1695. *3.* Un-
artificial, natural, simple 1672. *4.* Simple-
minded, sincere, ingenious 1714.

1. The artless tongue of a tedious dolt NASH. A
shadowy life - *a.* joyless, loveless RUSKIN. *a.* Brogues,
a kind of a snore JOHNSON. *3.* Such a beauty lies in
Shakespeare's wit DRYDEN. *4.* Imitation is a kind of a
flattery, BUNGE. Hence Artlessly *adv.* -ness.

Art-like 1630. *adv.* In accordance with,
or resembling, art 1651. *adv.* According to the
rules of art 1630

|| **Artly**, *adv.* 1576. [f. ART *sb.*] With art;
skilfully -1662.

Artocarpad (a k'it'et'shal) 1834. [f. mod.
L. *artocarpus*, f. Gr. *artos* + *karpus*.] Bot. A
tree belonging to the *Artocarpaceae*, or Bread-
fruit group. Artocarpaceous, -pous *a.* of or
pertaining to this group.

|| **Artolatry** 1626. [ad. Gr. *ἀρολατρεία*.]
The worship of bread -1058.

Artophagous, *a.* rare 1816 [f. Gr. *ἀρο-*
φάγος.] Bread-eating.

Artotyrite (a k'it'et'shal) 1586. [ad. med. L.
artotyrita, f. Gr. *ἀροτύριος* bread and cheese;
see -ITE.] Eccl. Hist. One of a sect who cele-
brated the Eucharist with bread and cheese.

Arton, artow, obs. contr. of art than.

Arts-man, arch. 1551. [f. *arts* + MAN,
cf. craftsman, etc.] One skilled in an art or
in arts.

|| **Arts-ma ster** 1589. [f. as prec. + MASTER]
1. (Also *art-master*) A teacher of art, or of an
art or craft -1740. *2.* One who is master of a
craft; a chief artificer -1624.

Arty (a k'it'et'shal), *coll.* 1901. [-y1.] Con-
temptuous or joc.: Of artistic pretensions.

|| **Arum** (a k'it'et'shal). Pl. -s. 1551. [L., a. Gr. *ἀρου-*
μα (also used)] *1.* Bot. A genus of plants (N.O.
Alacex), with a large spathe, enclosing a fleshy
spadix, as the Wake-robin, Cuckoo-pint, or
Lords and Ladies (*A. Maculatum*). *2.* *attrib.*,
as in Arum lily (*Richard'sa zithiopica*) 1599.

Arundinaceous (a k'it'et'shal) *a.* 1657.
[f. L. *arundinaceus*, f. (*h*) *arundo*; see -ACEOUS.]
Reed-like, reedy. var. Arundineous (*rare*).

Aruspex, and derivatives; see under HAR-.

Arval, -el, -ill. Now *dead*. 1459. [App.
ad. Norse; cf. ON. *arval*, f. *arfr* (OE. *arfe*)
of ALE.] A funeral feast. Also *attrib.*

Arval (a k'it'et'shal), *a.* 1656. [ad. L. *arvalis*, f.
arvum.] Of or belonging to ploughed land:

o (Ger. Kohn). o (Fr. peu). u (Ger. Muller).

n (Fr. dune). p (curl). e (Fr. there). r (2d) (reid).

g (Fr. laire). s (fir, fern, earth).

ep n A alb Wrs (L I Ara)
a o g o p e n Ancient Rome who fled
sac f i e o e n e d La esto u e good o p
ary *fix of ads and sbs., ad. L. -arius,*
-arium. In ME, *-arie*, later *-arya*. *A. adj.*
repr. (or after) L. -arius 'connected with, per-
taining to'; as arbitrary. *B. sbs. 1. repr. (or*
after) L. -arius 'a man (or male) belonging to
or engaged in'; as adversary, January (men-
sis). *2. repr. (or after) L. -arium* 'a thing
connected with or employed in, a place for',
as aviary, granary. *3. repr. L. -aria* (Fr.
-aire); as fertility.

-ary *2. suffix of ads.; occas. ad. L. -aris* 'of
 the kind of, belonging to', as *military*. The
 reg. Eng. repr is *-AR*.

Aryan, Arian (ē-ri-ān, ā-ri-ān). 1601. [*i.*
Skr. Arya 'noble', and earlier a national name
 'comprising the worshippers of the gods of the
 Brahmins' (Max Müller), cf. mod. Pers. *Irān*.
Aryan is recent, but distinguishes the word
 from *ARIAN* in *Eng. Hist.* *A. adj.* Applied to
 the family of languages, which includes Sans-
 krit, Zend, Persian, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Ten-
 tonic, and Slavonic; also called *Indo-European*,
Indo-Germanic, and occ. *Japhetic*, or restricted
 to the Asiatic portion of these, as the only mem-
 bers of the family known historically to have
 called themselves by the name. *absol.* The origi-
 nal Aryan language 1847.

B. sb. A member of the Aryan family; one be-
 longing to, or descended from, the ancient peo-
 ple who spoke the parent Aryan language 1851.
 The region of the Arians, all scorched and seared
 with the parching heat of the sun 1840.

Aryanize (ē-ri-nā-iz, ā-ri-nā-iz). *v.* 1858. [*i.*
prec.] To make characteristically Aryan.
 Hence *Aryanized ppl. a.* made Aryan in lan-
 guage (though not of Aryan race).

Aryteno- (ar-i-tē-no), comb. form of next

Arytenoid (ar-i-tē-noid). 1797. [*ad. mod. L.*
arytenoides, *ad. Gr. ἀρτενοειδής*, *f. ἀρτενα*
funnel + -ειδής.] *Phys. adj.* Funnel, pitcher-
 shaped; applied *spec.* to two pyramidal cartil-
 ages of the larynx which regulate the vocal
 chords, and to parts connected with them. *As*
sb. [sc. cartilage, muscle.] 1849. *var. Arytē-*
noid. Hence *Arytenoidal a.* belonging to
 the *a.* cartilages, etc.

As (æz, æz, æz), *adv. (conj. and rel. pron.)*
 OE. [*Worn-down f. all-so, OE. all-sood* 'wholly
 so', which remains disyllabic in the demon-
 strative *also*. The phonetic series (Midl.) is
alred, alrwo, alio, alse, ase, as, æs.] *A.* In a
 main sentence, as Antecedent or Demonstrative
 Adverb. *†1. As . . . so*: In that quantity . . .
 (in which) . . . 1532; in that way . . . (in which)
 . . . ME. only. *2. As . . . as*: In that degree . . .
 (in which) . . . Expressing the *Comparative of*
Equality: as good as gold, etc. ME. *3. With*
relative cl. elliptically absent: as = *equally* ME.
2. He was as covetous as cruel W. Wotton. *3. I*
hear quite as well as I am (mod.) *As bef. as soon*
(as nob).

B. In a subord. sentence, as a Relative or
Conjunctive Adverb, introducing a clause:

I. Of quantity or degree. (Preceded by *adj.*
or adv.) *1. With antecedent as*: . . . In which
 degree (expressing the *Comparative of Equality*;
 cf. *A. 2*). *As if, as though* (arch.) ME. *2. With*
antecedent so in the same sense as 1. ME. *3. With*
antecedent as (so) suppressed: Emphatic
 ME.; Concessive = *Though*, however ME. *†4.*
Alter comparatives = Than 1824.

1. Will serve as well as I were present there Man-
 lowe. *2. No country suffered so much* as England
 Macaulay. *3. Momentarie as a sound* Midl. *N. 1. i.*
144. Bad as his Actions were would there not [etc.]
 1722. *4. I rather like him as otherwise* Scott

II. Of quality or manner. (Preceded by a
verb.) **With antecedent expressed.* *†1. With*
antecedent as: . . . in the way that ME. only.
2. With antecedent so, or such, same, etc.: . . .
 in the manner that . . . (arch.) ME. *3. With*
the clauses transposed for emphasis, as . . . so:
 in the way that . . . (in that manner) ME.; even
 as, just as, both . . . and (arch.) 1602. ***With*
antecedent not expressed. *4. = with antecedent*
so omitted: . . . in the manner that . . .; to the
 same extent as; even as . . . as on the other
 hand; whereas; whilst 1523. *5. = mod.* *As*
 if, as though (arch.) ME. *6. With the subord*

abbr. 2ed A as ee Ol. †W h
nun es Abo 3 7 W s b o bj
ep ubo d e . The same as, like ME.; in
 the character, capacity, or role of 1523. *8. Used*
 to introduce elliptical or parenthetical clauses,
e. g. as a rule, etc. ME. *9. Introducing*
 clauses used to attest a statement, or to adjure
 any one by his faith, hopes, etc.: In such a
 manner as befits the prayer, twist, belief, etc.
 that . . . ME.

2. So do, as thou hast said Gen. xviii. 5. *3. As*
she brews to let her bake 1014. *4. General* applicable
as-yen-er between Austria and Bavaria Cuvier. *5.*
The catb as it stands is [etc.] 1852. *If I had been*
present, as I was not, I should [etc.] (mod.) *5. I heard*
the crack As earth and sky would mingle Mur. *P. N.*
iv. 447. As it were: *As if it were so, in some sort*;
She has thought fit, as it were, to mock herself Str. *12.*
6. God dealeth with you as with sonnes 1569. *7.*
7. Yee shall bee as Gods, knowing good and evil Gen.
iii. 5. The fact is assumed as a hypothesis 1537. *As*
who: Like one who, as if one (arch.); *†2. being he*
who 1583. *8. Thus war was, as usual, less feeble*
in its operations than [etc.] (mod.) *9. This swears*
he, as he is a Prince Shaks.

III. Of time and place. *1. When, while,*
whenever ME. *†2. Where* ME. only.

1. They wander, graving as they go Dryden.

IV. Of reason. It being the case that, inas-
 much as; since ME.

As you are not ready, we must go without you (mod.).

V. Of result or purpose. *†1. With finite vb.*
(Now repl. by that, through as that.) *So . . .*
as: in such manner . . . that 1777. *Such . . .*
as: of that kind . . . that 1671. *2. With inf.*
(still in use) 1550. **With so wanting, or*
conjoined with as in the subord. cl. *13. = mod*
so that (through so as that) 1737.

2. Be so good as to come (mod.).

VI. Introducing an attrib. cl.; after such,
same, etc. *1. After such* (OE. *suðle* containing
suð, so), and after *same* (an adv. followed by
suð in OE.) *as = That, who, which* ME. *2.*
With such omitted, or replaced by that, these,
'as' becomes a relative pron. = That, who,
which. Still in dial. use, ME. *3. In paren-*
thetic clauses, affirming or commenting on a
word 1550, also = *A thing or fact which* 1552. *4.*
= Such as, of the kind of; for instance. (App.
ellipt. = such as . . . is.) ME. *†5. Added to*
there, then, further, etc. (earlier to where, when,
etc.) to make them conjunctive 1808

† Such a one as was the glory of the land of Israel
A. V. Transl. Ps. 3. I have w'd thee (I) with as thou
art) with humane care Temp. *1. ii. 340. Yif*
we should warre with them (as God defende) 1552. *4.*
A prelat, as an abbot or a priour Wotton.

VII. Introducing dependent sentences or
clauses. *1. A noun sentence, after say, know,*
etc. Also as *that, as long* (Replaced by *that*.)
 1483. *†2. Contracted interrog. sentences:* *As*
how? (arch.) As why? (illiter. ue) 1801. *†3.*
Formerly bef. an inf. cl., where now a pple. is
used, as in 'Speaking of volunuous, I [etc.]'
1. I believe as how your man deals with the devil
Smollett.

VIII. Prefixed to preps. and advs. *1. With*
preps. = as far as, so far as. (In *as in, as by,*
as after, etc. *as* was pleonastic.) ME. *2. With*
advs. and advb. phrases. Of time: in *as then,*
as now, etc. *as* is restrictive. In literary Eng.
as yet (still in use) = up to this time ME. *†Of*
place: *as here, etc.* 1539

1. My only doubt was as to the mode Hallam. *2.*
He could not get John punished as then 1653.

Phrases. *1. As much* has the special sense of: The
 same; what practically amounts to that, so, as in 'I
 thought as much'. *2. As well* has the special senses.
a. (with following as) just as much as, equally
with; in the same way as; both . . . and, like, in addi-
tion to, besides. *b. (ellipt.) just as much, no less;*
also c. (isolat.) As well as not; hence (definitely)
better. *3. As good as* *Practically.*

As (æs), *sb.* 1601. [*L.*] A Roman copper
 coin, originally weighing twelve ounces, after
 the first Punic war reduced to two ounces, dur-
 ing the second to one, and by the *Lex Papiria*
 (s. c. 191) to half an ounce.

As, obs. f. ACE, ASS, and ASH.

As-, prefix, assim. f. *L. ad-*, bef. *s.* Orig.
 adopted from OF. as *a-*; but refash. later.

As-, prefix, var. of OF. *ex-* = *L. ex-*, as in
as-cape (now *ex-cape*), *as-tonish* (still used).

Asafetida (æ-sā-fē-tī-dā). ME. [*med. L. asa-*
latinized f. Pers. asafida *adj. fern.*] A concreted
 resinous gum, with a strong alliaceous odour,

poured on e *var. x asafetida*, etc.,
 ed. in conary, and as an antispasmodic in
 medicine. Also, the plant itself 1807.

Asa-le, *adv.* 1553. [*A. prep.*] On sale, for
 sale.

Asarabacca (æ-sā-rā-bacca). 1551. [*f. L.*
asarum, *a. Gr. ἀσάρων* plant name + *bacca*]
Herb. The plant *Asarum Europæum*, used now
 as an ingredient in cephalic salts.

Asarin (æ-sā-rin). 1834. [*f. L. asarum* (see
 prec.) + *-in*.] *Chem.* A crystallizable, aromatic,
 camphor-like substance obtained from the root
 of asarabacca; also called *Camphor of Asarum*
var. Asaron.

Asbestos, asbestus (æz-be-stūs, -st). ME
 [*a. L. asbestos*, *a. Gr. ἀσβεστός*, *f. ἀσβ*
ύστα.] *†1. The unquenchable stone.* (A dis-
 torted reference to the action of cold water on
 quick lime.) 1750. *†2. An (alleged) incom-*
combustible flux (see 3) 1734. *3. A mineral of*
fibrous texture, capable of being woven into an
incombustible fabric: *AMIANT* or *AMIANTUS*.
 In *Min.* applied to all fibrous varieties of Horn-
 blende or Amphibole, and of Pyroxene, as well
 as to *Amiantus*, 1607. Also *f. g.* Also *atth.*
var. Asbest (arch.). Hence *Asbestic a.* of the
 nature of a *Asbestiform a.* having the form or
 appearance of a *Asbestine*. *Asbestous a.*
 of, pertaining to, or having the properties of a;
 incombustible. *Asbestoid a.* resembling a;
sb. (Min.) = PYROXENITE; so *Asbestoidal a.*

Asbolan, asbolite (æz-bō-lan, -līt). 1837.
 [*f. Gr. ἀσβόλη* *soot*, see *-AN* *2* *a.*, *-ITE*] *Min.* A
 kind of wad containing oxide of cobalt; also
 called *Earthy Coluit*.

Asboline (æz-bō-lin). 1863 [*f. as prec. +*
-INE *4*.] An acid volatile oil obtained from *soot*.

Ascan (æz-kan). *a.* 1876. [*f. mod. L. ascan*,
Gr. ἄσκαν.] *Bot.* Of or belonging to an *ascus*,
 as *ascan spores*.

Ascape, *v.* ME. form of ESCAPE 1523.

Ascarides (æz-kā-rī-dēz), *sb. pl.* ME. [*mod.*
L. a. Gr. ἀσκάριδες, *pl. of ἀσκάρις* *Occas.*
sing. ascarid.] *Zool.* A genus of intestinal
 worms; thread-worms.

Ascence, 1450. [*a. OF. ascense*.] Earlier
 equiv. of ASCENT, ASCENSION.

Ascend (æ-send), *v.* ME. [*ad. L. ascendere*,
f. ad + scandere = scandere. *Occas.* conjugated
 with *be* in perfect tenses.] *1. Infr.* (occas. with
up) To go or come up, to mount, soar; to
 rise, be raised 1514. *2. Of planetary bodies,*
etc.: *a. spec.* To come above the horizon. *b.*
gen. To move towards the zenith. *3. To rise*
by growth or construction. Only *past* 1667.
4. To slope upwards 1832. *5. trans.* To walk
 up, climb, hence, to reach the top of ME. *6.*
To go up into or get up on, to mount, etc.
heel, and in 'to ascend the throne' 1593. *7.*
Infr. To proceed from the inferior to the supe-
 rior; to rise in thought, feeling, station, etc.
 1549. *8. To rise in pitch* 1597. *9. To go back*
in time, or in genealogical order 1574

† Voice always ascends, the vibration moving most
naturally upwards Dr. For. *2. All solid ascends* the
 Moon's more sober light For. *3. Where Apenine*
ascends Goldsm. *5. To ascend a river, to go along*
it towards its source. *9. Inheritance may, not lyne-*
ally a. 1574. Hence *Ascendable a. (rare)*, that
 may be ascended. *Ascender*.

Ascendancy, -ency (æ-sen-dān-si). 1712. [*f.*
ASCENDANT, see *-ANCY*.] The state or quality
 of being in the ascendant; paramount influ-
 ence, domination. *Const. a.* (The spellings
 are equally common).

He would not submit to the *a.* of France Macaulay.

var. Ascendance, -ence.

Ascendant, -ent (æ-sen-dēnt). ME [*a. OF.*,
ad. L. ascendens; see *ASCEND* and *-ANT*.]
 The prevalent sp. is now *-ant*.] *A. adj. 1. gen.*
Rising; tending upwards 1591, *spec. in Phys.*
and Bot. = ASCENDING *ppl. a.* 3. 1611. *2.*
Astr. Rising toward the zenith; *spec. in Astro.*
Just above the eastern horizon 1554. *3. fig.*
Superior; predominant 1634.

† Rooted and a. strength like that of foliage Ruskin.

3. To make a all that is rational in us 1805.

B. sb. [the adj. used absol.] 1. Astral The
 point of the ecliptic, or degree of the zodiac,
 which at any moment (*esp.* at the birth of a
 child) is just rising above the eastern horizon;

æ (man). *u* (pass) on (loud). *v* (cut). *z* (Fr. chef). *o* (ever). *ai* (*I, eye*). *e* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sit). *j* (Psyche). *q* (what). *p* (got).

the no osclope ME Hen *ef* 654 2 *n*
ASCENDABLE CV Cons 596 3 *t* *n*
upward's ope a flg of's eps A of's 64
74 One no ascends 70 75 Asumm. o.
p k 676 6. One who precedes in genealogi-
cal order; an ancestor; a relative in the ascend-
ing line 1604.

1. Min ascendent was Taur, and Mars therein
CHAUSSER. The house of the ascendant 5 degrees of
the zodiac above and 25 below the ASCENDANT 11 21.
The lord of the ascendant; any planet within the
house of the ascendant. 2. Strong minds have nu-
merously an over weak ones CHESNEY. In the
ascendant; supreme, dominant. (Erron.: Rising,
ascending.) Hence Ascendental *a.* of the nature
of ascent (rare).

Ascendible, *a.* rare. [ad. L. *ascendibilis*.]
= Ascendable (see ASCEND *v.*).

Ascending (asend'ing), *vbl. sb.* 1482 [f.
ASCEND *v.*] The action of the vb. ASCEND;
ascent, ascension.

attrib. in *Ascending Latitude*: the latitude of a
planet when ascending. *A. Node*: the point in a
planet's orbit where it crosses the ecliptic in ascending.

Ascending, *pph. a.* 1616. [f. as prec.] 1.
Rising, mounting up 1667. 2. Sloping upwards;
acclivitous 1616. 3. Directed upwards. *s. p.*
in *Phys.* of structures that pass, or serve as a
passage, from a lower to a higher part of the
body; and in *Bot.* of a stem which gradually
curves to an erect position 1713. 4. Going back-
wards in genealogical order 1703. Hence A-
scendingly *adv.* with upward motion.

Ascension (asens'ion), ME. [ad. L. *ascen-
sionem*; see ASCEND. EXC. IN 2, 3. ASCENT is
now usual.] 1. *gen.* The action of ascending
(see ASCEND *v.*) 1574. 2. *sp.* The ascent of
Jesus Christ to heaven on the fortieth day after
His resurrection. Occ. = Ascension-day. ME.
3. *Astr.* The rising of a celestial body ME.
74. *Alch.* Distillation, evaporation; *concr.* a
fume-1817. 5. Upward slope (*arch*) 1447.
2. *Ascension-day* the day on which the ascension
into heaven took place, and on which it is commemo-
rated; Holy Thursday. 3. *Night Ascension* of the
sun or a star: this degree of the equinoctial or celestial
equator, reckoned from the first point in Aries, which
rises with it in a right sphere, or which comes with it
to the meridian; the arc of the equator intercepted
between this degree and the first point of Aries;
celestial longitude. *Oblique Ascension* of a star: the
arc of the equator intercepted between the first point
of Aries and the point of the equator which rises with
the sun or star in an oblique sphere.

Ascensional (asens'ional), *a.* 1594. [f. prec.
+ -AL.] Of or belonging to ascension, or ascent.
A. Difference in *Astr.*: the difference between the
right and oblique ascension of the sun or a star.

Ascensionist, 1863. [f. as prec. + -IST]
One who makes ascents.

Ascensive (asen'siv), *a.* 1646. [f. L. *ascen-
sivus* (see ASCEND *v.*) + -IVE.] 1. Given to moving up-
wards; rising, progressive. 2. *Gram.* Aug-
mentative, intensive 1857. var. *↑*Ascensive.

Ascend (asent), 1600. [(Not in Fr.) f. A-
SCEND *v.*, after *descend*.] 1. *gen.* The act of
ascending; upward movement 1614. Also *fig*
(see ASCEND *v.*) 1607. 2. *sp.* The act of climb-
ing or travelling up 1753. Also *fig* 3. A go-
ing back in time or in genealogical order;
revert. a single step backward in genealogy
1628. 4. Method or way of ascending 1600;
concr. a way up; upward slope, a flight of steps,
etc. 1611. 75. An eminence-1742.

1. To him with swift a. he up return'd MILT. P. L.
x. 224. 2. The a. of the Simpson Dictionary. 4. With
one a. Accessible from Earth MILT. P. L. v. 345.

Ascertain (asertain), *v.* [ME. *ascertain*, *aun-*
2. OF. *ascertain*, *ascertener* (late AF. *asser*), f.
ascertain CERTAIN. In Eng. assim. to *certain*,
and orig. pronounced *asertien*. The prefix *as-*
for *ac-* is etym. error.] 1. *trans.* To make (a
person) certain; to assure; *loosely*, To inform,
apprise. Const. simply, with *obj.* or *subord. cl.*
-1799. *refl.* To make oneself certain-1731. 2. *trans.*
To make (a thing) certain to the mind
(*arch.*) 1494; *to* establish as a certainty-1810.
3. To find out or learn for a certainty; to make
sure of, get to know. (The only current use.)
1794. 74. To ensure, secure (for a person)-1823
75. To bring or deliver certainly, destine or doom
(a person) *to*-1667. 76. To make (a thing)
certain, or definite; to decide, fix, limit-1789
1. Who may be ascertained that Two and Two
make four CHAUCER. 2. [This] would, it not to be

he p du n Jon son E wx 3 Lg m a
esfo a gh up G E o 6 S n
ff a m od ec ng en g n z and ascer-
a go... language dwist. Hence ASCERTAINABLE
a. that may be ascertained (senses 3, 6). ASCERTAIN-
ableness. ASCERTAINABLY *adv.* ASCERTAINED
pph. a. *↑*ed; known. ASCERTAINER.

Ascertainment (asertaiment), 1657 [f.
ASCERTAIN *v.* + -MENT.] The process or result
of ascertaining. 1. Reduction to certainty;
exact determination (*arch.*). 2. Finding out,
discovery 1799.

Ascendant, -ency, *erron. vars.* ACBSCENT,
-ENCY.

Ascetic (asetic), 1646. [ad. Gr. *ἀσκητικός*.
f. *ἀσκήτης* a monk or hermit, f. *ἀσκή-ειν* to ex-
ercise; see -IC.] *A. adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to
the Ascetics, or to the exercise of rigorous self-
discipline; severely abstinent, austere. 2. =
ASCETICAL 1. 1822.

1. A discipline BURKE, gloom TENNYSON.
B. *sb.* 1. *Each. Hist.* One of those who in the
early church retired into solitude, to exercise
themselves in meditation and prayer, and in the
practice of rigorous self-discipline by celibacy,
fasting, and toll 1673. 2. *gen.* One who is ex-
tremely rigorous in self-denial 1660. 3. *ph.* An
ascetical disease 1751.

1. The Ascetics, who obeyed and abused the rigid
precepts of the gospel GIBSON.

Ascetical, *a.* 1617. [f. prec. + -AL.] 1.
Pertaining to, or treating of, the spiritual exer-
cises by which perfection and virtue may be
attained, as in *Ascetical Theology*. 2. = AS-
CETIC *a.* 1. 1836. Hence Ascetically *adv.*

Asceticism (asetisizm), 1646. [f. ASCETIC +
-ISM.] The principles or practice of the Ascetics.

Ascham (as skām), 1860. [f. *Ascham*, author
of *Trophiolum*.] A sort of cupboard or case to
contain implements of archery.

Asclians (as skians), *sb. pl.* 1635. [f. med. L.
Asclii (also used), a. Gr. *ἀσκλην*, f. *ἀσκλην*.]
Inhabitants of the torrid zone, who twice a year
have the sun directly overhead, and then cast
no shadows.

Ascidian (asid'ian), *a.* 1835. [f. mod. L.
Ascidia (see ASCIDIUM) + -AN.] *Zool.* Of or
pertaining to the Ascidia (or Ascidiae), a group
belonging to the tunicate Mollusca 1836. *As*
sb. [*sc. animal*.] Hence Ascidarium, the
aggregate mass of organisms in compound Asci-
dians. Ascidoid *a.* resembling the Ascidia.
Ascidozooid, one of the organisms forming
an ascidium.

Ascidium (asid'ium), *pl. -a.* 1766. [mod.
L., ad. Gr. *ἀσκήδιον*, dim. of *ἀσκή*.] 1. *Zool.*
(Also *Ascidia*, *pl. -ae*.) A genus of tunicate
molluscs, having the enveloping tunic elastic
and leathery. 2. *Bot.* A pitcher-shaped leafy
appendage 1830. Hence Ascidiate, Ascidio-
form *adj.* shaped like an a.

Ascigerous (asid'geras), *a.* 1829 [f. mod.
L. *ascus* + (-)IGEROUS.] *Bot.* Bearing or pro-
ducing ascii (see ASCUS).

Ascitan (asit'an, asit'an), 1727. [f. mod.
L. *Asiata*, a. Gr. *Ἀσιῆτις*, f. *Ἀσία*; see -ITE,
-AN.] *Each. Hist.* One of a heretical sect (2nd
c.), who used to dance round an inflated wine-
skin, in reference to *Matt.* ix. 17.

↑Ascrite, earlier f. ACCITE *v.*

Ascites (asit'iz), ME. [L., a. Gr. *ἀσκήτης*
(*sc. ὕδρωψ*), f. *ἰσχύς*.] *Path.* A collection of
serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity; dropsy of
the abdomen. Hence Ascitic, -al *a.*

Ascitiuous (asiti'jus), *a.* 1628. [f. L. *ascit-*
= *ascit*, *asciscere* + -ITIOUS.] = ASCITI-
TIOUS (now more common).

Asclepiad (askl'ipiad), 1656. [ad. L.
Asclepiadeus, a. Gr. f. *Ἀσκληπιᾶδης*.] *Gr. and*
L. Pros. A verse, invented by Asclepiades, con-
sisting of a spondee, two (or three) choriambi,
and an iambus. Also *attrib.* Hence Ascle-
piadean *a.*

Asclepiad2, 1859. [f. next.] *Bot.* A plant of
the order *Asclepiadaceae*; see next. Hence As-
clepiadaceous *a.* of or belonging to this order.
Asclepiadaceous *a.* of the genus *Asclepias*.

Asclepias (askl'ipias), 1576. [mod. L., a.
Gr., f. *Ἀσκληπιος* Asclepius.] *Bot.* A genus
of plants, giving its name to a N.O., including
the Milkweed, Swallow-wort, etc.

Asco-asko omb f ASCUS, used in *Bot.*
asco-gonium [cf. *archegonium*], the spirally
coiled organ from which the ascii are produced,
mycetel, mycetous *a.* of or belonging to the
Ascomycetes, or fungi, in which spores are formed
asexually in the interior of ascii; -phorous [Gr.
-φωρος] *a.* producing ascii, -spore, a spore de-
veloped in an ascus.

Ascribe (askrib), *v.* [ME. *ascribe*, a. OF
ascrib, *ascrib* -L. *scrib*, *ascribere*. Altered
to *ascribere* after L. in 16th c.] 1. *trans.* To an-
nex or add in writing, to subscribe-1649; to de-
dicate *to*-1563, to enroll in a class-1760; to ap-
point-1624. 2. To enter *to*, or to the credit of,
in an account, to assign, impute, refer, as due
to ME. 3. To reckon or count *to*, as a charac-
teristic, etc. (*poet.* as a material possession),
to claim for ME. 74. To count-1601. 75.
with *compl.* To consider as. *refl.* To pretend
to be. -1530.

2. We usually *ascribe* good, but *impute* evil JOHN-
SON. Others ascribed the whole disaster to the use
of small notes H. MARTINEAU. 3. Ascribing All holin-
ess unto the Lord 1880. Hence Ascribable *a.*
that may be ascribed; attributable.

↑Ascript, *pph. a.* 1564 [ad. L. *ascriptus*:
see ASCRIBE. Cf. ADSCRIPT.] Enrolled; ap-
pointed-1610.

Ascription (askrip'sion), 1597. [ad. L. *a-*
scriptioem; see ASCRIBE. Cf. ADSCRIPTION.]
1. The act of ascribing (see ASCRIBE 1, 2, 3).
2. *concr.* The declaration thus made 1845.

2. The theoretical a. of English law to immemorial
unwritten tradition MALIN.

Ascriptitious (askripti'jus), *a.* rare. 1652.
[f. L. *ascriptitius*; see ASCRIBE and -ITIOUS.
Cf. *ascriptiones*.] 1. Appended to a list
1658. 2. Merely ascribed to. (Cf. *fictitious*)
1652.

↑Ascry, *v.* [ME. *ascrye*, a. AF. **ascrier*, a.
OF. *ascier* (mod. *ascier*), f. *es* -L. *ex* + *crier*.
Aphet. SCRY.] 1. To call forth, out, or upon
-1450; *esp.* to challenge-1523. 2. *intr.* To
shout, exclaim-1528. 3. *trans.* = DESCRY;
hence to espy; inform upon-1559. Hence
↑Ascry *sb.* outcry, clamour.

Ascus (ask's), *pl. -i.* 1830. [mod. L., a.
Gr. *ἀσκή*.] *Bot.* A membranous tubular cell,
esp. the sac-like cell at the end of the branches
of the hyphae in certain fungi, etc., in which the
reproductive spores or sporida develop.

A-sea (as'f), *adv.* 1858. [A prep.] On the
sea; to the sea.

A-seethe, *adv.* 1879. [A prep.] Seething.

A-seity (as'it'i, as'it'i), 1691. [f. L. *a se*
+ -ITY; cf. Fr. *asité*.] *Metaph.* Underived or
independent existence.

Aselline (asel'ine), *a.* rare. 1855. [f. L.
asellus + -INE.] Of or pertaining to a little ass,
or to the two stars in Cancer called *Aselli*.

Aseptic (aseptik), *a.* 1859. [f. A -14 +
Gr. *σῆπις*; cf. Gr. *ἀσῆπιος* and see ANTI-
SEPTIC.] Not liable to putrefy; preventing
putrefaction. Also *asb.* Hence Asepticism.

Asexual (aseks'ual), *a.* 1830. [A -14]
Bot. Not sexual, without sex. In *Bot.* formerly
of cryptogams; cf. AGRAMIC. Hence Asexual-
ity, *a.* condition, absence of sex.

Asfast, as fast, *adv. phr.* ME only. For-
merly in the special sense of: As fast as might
be, straightway (Fr. *ausubit*).

Ash (as), *sb.* 1 [Com. Text.: OE. *asc*.] 1.
a. A forest tree, indigenous to Europe, Western
Asia, and North Africa, having silver-grey bark,
pinnate foliage, a peculiar winged seed or sam-
ara called the 'ash-key', and tough close-
grained wood valuable for implements. b. The
tribe of trees *Fraxineae*, N. O. Oleaceae, includ-
ing the Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and
the Manna or Flowering Ashes (*Ornus Euro-*
paea and *rotundifolia*). OE. 2. The timber of
the ash-tree ME. 73. The ashenn shaft of a
spear; a spear-1700.

1. The waf'ke heath; the a. for nothing (f. *Smensae*
f. *Q. n. 1* 9. 3. My grained A. *Con.* iv. v. 114.

Conb. a. key, the winged two-celled seed or samara
of the ash-tree. Leaf, an early poroso with leaves like
ash-leaves. Ground Ash, an ash sapling; an um-
belliferous herb with pinnate leaves, *esp.* the Ashwagrad,
and Wild Angelica. Mountain Ash, the Rowan-
tree or Quikbeam (*Pyrus Aucuparia*); occas the

o (Ger. Köln). o (Fr. peu). u (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. dame). p (qual). e (eo) (there). z (zi) (zoo). f (Fr. faire). s (fir, fern, earth).

App p p u z u e a e d Quaking Ash

Wid Ash h am Ash h OH

Ash [æʃ] *b2* com non y n p ashes
[æʃə] [Com. Teu. OE. *aʃ*] 1. The powdery residue, chiefly earthy or mineral left after the combustion of any substance. *pl.* OE. *collect. sing.* ME. *simple sing.* ME. Also *transf.* or *fig.* 2. That which remains of a human body (*orig.*) after cremation or (*transf.*) total decomposition; hence *poet.* for 'mortal remains' ME. 3. Dust of the ground. (Hence applied to man's mortal constitution.) OE. 4. Death-like pallor: the colour of wood ashes ME. 5. A symbol of grief or repentance OE.

1. Sprinkle solid ashes all around DRYDEN. A charring ember, smouldering into a 1868. My heart is within me As an ash in the fire SWANSEA. *Volcanic ash*: the powdery matter ejected from volcanoes. *Black ash*: a mixture of carbonate of soda and sulphide of calcium formed in manufacturing soda from salt. *To lay in ashes*: to burn to the ground; Who e kingdoms laid in ashes APOCAL. 2. I commend thy body to the ground, ashes to ashes, dust to dust *Bk. Com. Pr.* E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires GRAY. 3. The Ashes: the symbolical remains of English cricket taken back to Australia. N.E.D. Suppl. 3. Lord, what shall Earth and Ashes do? WESTLEY. 4. The lip of ashes and the cheek of flame BYRON. 5. Repents, not in ashes and sackcloth, but in new Siles, and old sackcloth *Ham. IV, 1. l.*

Comb.: ash-bin, a receptacle for ashes, etc.; ash-pit, a low fire of ash and cinders; ash-furnace, one used in glass-making; ash-pit, hole; ash-leach, a hopper or tub in which wood-ashes are placed that the alkaline salts may be dissolved from them; like a; oven (=furnace); pan; pit; tub (=oven)

Ash [æʃ], *v. 1* *trans.* [f. ASH *sb. 1*] To flog with an ash-stick. Cf. *To birch*.

Ash [æʃ], *v. 2* 1645. [f. ASH *sb. 2*] To strew with ashes.

†Ashake, *v.* [OE. *ascacian*] To shake off; *fig.* to dispel -ME.

†Ashake, *adv.* 1536. [f. *prep.* 1] Shaking.

Ashame [əʃeɪm], *v.* OE. [f. *A. pref.* + OE. *scelamian*] 1. *intr.* To feel shame -1566. 2. *trans.* To put to shame 1597.

Ashamed [əʃeɪmd], *pred. a.* OE. [pa. pple. of *prec.*] 1. Affected with shame; abashed or put to confusion, disconcerted. *Const. of, for* ME.; with *subord. cl.* ME.; with *inf. phr.* 1647. 2. With *inf. phr.*: Reluctant through fear of shame *in*. With a negative Prevented by fear of shame from ME. Rarely *attrib.*

1. In Milton, the Devil is never described as, but once Addison. A of sitting idle Johnson, to be seen TENNYSON. 2. I am ashamed to beggar WYCLIF Luke xvi. 3. Hence *Ashamedness*.

Ashen [æʃən], *a. 1* ME. [f. ASH *sb. 1* + -EN] 1. Of or pertaining to an ash-tree 1562. 2. Made of the wood of an ash ME.

Ashen [æʃən], *a. 2* 1808 [f. ASH *sb. 2* + -EN] 1. Of ashes. Also *fig.* 1850. 2. Ash-coloured, deadly pale 1808.

2. The hue of age SCOTT.

Ashery [æʃəri], 1859 [f. ASH *sb. 2* + -ERY]

a. A place where potash or pearlash is manufactured. b. An ash-pit.

Ashet [æʃet], *north. dial.* 1552. [a. Fr. *assiette*.] A dish, or platter.

Ashine, *adv.* 1840. [f. *prep.* 1] Shining.

Ash-phoard, *adv.* 1598. On board ship.

Ash-ver, *adv.* 1840. [f. *prep.* 1] In a shiver.

Ashlar [æʃlɑːr] ME. [a. OE. *asillar*, *as-seller* = L. *axillaris*, f. *axilla*, dim. of *axis*, *axis*, 'axle', also 'board, plank'. The use of wood preceded that of stone.] 1. A square hewn stone for building purposes or for pavement (so called as resembling a wooden beam); also used as a missile. Called also *Ashlar-stone*. 2. Masonry of hewn stone, usu. in thin slabs, used as a facing to rubble or brick wall. Also *attrib.* 1681.

1. A stones of the Bastille continue thundering through the dusk CANNON. *Ashlar-work*, masonry constructed of square hewn stones; opp. to *rubble-work*. *Ashlar-after-piece* = *ashlarwing*. Hence *A shlarred pbl.* a covered with a; cf. 2. *Ashlar-winged pbl.* the short upright quartering fired in garrers by the men the rafters and the floor, to cut off the angles formed by the rafters. Also, *ashlar masonry*.

Ashling [æʃlɪŋ], 1883. [f. ASH *sb. 1*] An ash sapling.

Ashore [əʃəːr], *adv.* 1586. [f. *prep.* 1] 1. To the shore; to land. 2. On shore, on land 1677.

h m h g a n w b a H h b a e

Ash Wednesday ME. [f. *As...* *sb.* + WED. *EDAY*] The first day of Lent; so called from the custom introduced by Pope Gregory the Great of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents on that day.

Ashweed [æʃwiːd], 1578. [f. ASH *sb. 1*] *Herb* The Goutweed (*Egopodium Podagraria*).

Ashy [æʃi], *a. ME.* [f. ASH *sb. 2*] 1. Consisting of ashes 1485. 2. Covered or sprinkled with ashes ME. 3. Ash-coloured, deadly pale 1541. 4. *quasi-adv.* 1592.

eyebrows you can see are a blond CARVILLE.

Asian [æʃiən], *arch.* 1563. [ad. L. *Asiānus*] = ASIATIC.

Asiarch [æʃiːɑːk], 1753 [ad. L. *Asiarcha*, ad. Gr. *Ἀσιάρχης*, f. *Ἀσία* + *-αρχος*] Director of religious rites, etc. in Asia Minor under the Romans. (Cf. *Acts* vi. 31.)

Asiatic [æʃiːetɪk], *a.* 1631. [ad. L. *Asiaticus*, a. Gr. f. *Ἀσία*.] Of or pertaining to Asia or its inhabitants; formerly applied to literary style. As *sb.* A native of Asia. Hence *Asiatically adv.* in a manner, in accordance with A. customs. *Asiaticism*, an A. phrase or practice. *Asiaticize v.* *improp.* *Asiaticize*, to make A., to conform to A. customs.

It is A. prose, as the Ancient Critics would have said; prose somewhat barbarously rich M. ASKOLD.

Aside [əsaɪd], ME. [long. *on side*, see A. *prep.* 1] (In U.S. often = Eng. *apart*) 1. *adv.* I. Of motion. 1. To one side, out of the way, away. 2. Into seclusion or privacy, apart 1450.

3. Away from one's person; off, down 1596. 4. Out of thought or use 1440.

1. To *ship* a. from difficulty BURKE. 2. But soft, a; hence comes the King Hamlet, v. i. 240. 3. Let us lay a, every weight *Ham. vi. 1*. 4. *To lay or set a. (fig.)* to put away, dismiss; He often laid a decorum 1798. *Lara* *To set a. (a verdict, etc.)* to quash it.

II. Of direction. 1. Off from the direct line ME. 2. Sidewise, obliquely; ME; var. *†Asiden*. 1. They are all gone a., they are together become *fighly Ps. xiv. 3*.

III. Of position. 1. On one side, off -1510. 2. Apart from the general company; in privacy ME. 3. = APART. (Only in U.S.) *mod.*

2. *To speak a., i. e. apart*, so as to be (supposed) inaudible to the general company, or, on the stage, to the other players.

B. prep. [by omission of *of*.] 1. At the side of 1675. 2. Past, beyond -1663.

C. *so* [the *adv.* used *attrib.*] 1. Words spoken aside, or in an undertone, so as to be (supposed) inaudible to some person or persons present 1727. 2. An indirect or side effort (*mod.*). 3. The action of many writers possess a more lasting influence than their deliberate labours 1877.

Asimmer, *adv.* 1849. [f. *prep.* 1] On the simmer.

†Asinego, 1606 [a. Sp. *asinego*, dim. of *asno*.]

1. A little ass -1685. 2. A fool, dolt -1714.

2. An *Asinego* may tutor thee; Thon *Asinego* SHAKS.

Asinine [æˈsɪniːn], *a.* 1610 [ad. L. *asininus*, f. *asinus*.] 1. Of or pertaining to asses 1624. 2. Like an ass; obstinate, stupid 1610.

3. Here a dayre 1624. 4. A. employ Coward. Hence *Asininity*, stupidity.

Asiphonate [æˈsɪfəneɪt], *a.* 1859. [f. A. *pref.* 1 + SIPHONATE.] *Tool* Having no respiratory siphon. As *sb.* An acephalous mollusc so characterized.

-asis, *suff.*, L. *-asis*, Gr. *-ασις*, forming names of diseases, really nouns of state or process, as *elephantiasis*, *porriasis*, etc.

Asitia [æˈsɪʃiə], 1853 [mod. L., a. Gr. *ασίτια*, f. d + *σιτῆρ*.] *Path.* Loathing, or, more correctly, a want of food.

Ask [æsk], *v.* [Com. Tent.: OE. *æscian*, *decan*. Till c. 1600 *ax* was, but *ask* is now, the literary form.] *TL. trans.* To call for -ME.

II. 1. To call upon for information or an answer: a. *trans.* With the thing asked as object OE.; *fat* (still *ask*), *fig.* of a person ME.; b. With the person asked as object OE.; with the thing asked as second object OE.; of (*arch.*), *about* (a matter), *after* or *for* (a person) OE. 2. With no object expressed. To inquire *for*, *about*, *after* (a thing or person), *for* (a person) OE.

1. a. To a, what I wanted STEAL. To a, a question, the price, a name (*mod.*). A farmer of whom I asked the way (*mod.*). b. Ask me dogge Two Gent.

S A n l m C A. P. W. n

1. *ask* for a person, to ask to see; formerly = to ask *after*. A. for this great Deliverer now, and find him Lyeless in Gaa at the Mill with slaves *MILN JAMES, 40*.

III. 1. To make request for. a. *trans.* With the thing asked as object, *simply* ME.; *of*, *from* a person ME.; *to do* o. *done* to ME.; b. *trans.* With the person asked as object ME.; *to do* or *for* (a thing) ME. 2. To make request: With no object ME.; *for* (a thing) ME.

1. a. I have no more 1570. *To a. a price*: to a. as much as the price. *To a. another favour* of (anyone) LUNAS. b. I a. Mr. Bliff pardon *FIELDING*. I asked him to accompany me TYNDALL. I might ask you for your Commission A. V. L. ii. l. 178. 2. *Ask* and it shall be given you *Matt. vi. 7*. I'll a. for leave DICKENS. *To ask for*: to act so as to incur.

IV. Pregnant senses and special uses 1. To investigate -1612. 2. To ask as by right call for, demand; *esp.* in *To ask an account* ME.

3. To make proclamation in church, etc., calling on any who have claims or objections to put them forward, *esp.* in *To ask* (now *To publish*) *the banns* 1450. 4. *ellipt.* To ask to come, *invite* (*mod.*). 5. *fig.* Predicated of things: Need, call for ME.

4. We ought to a him to dinner (*mod.*). 5. To give a *hundred* birth ask a *ages* more *COWLEY*.

Ask [æsk], *sb.* ME. [app. worn down from OE. *ādære* next.] A newt or eel; *Sc* and *north.* occ. also the lizard. See also *ASKER* 2.

Askance [æskəns], *adv.* 1530. [app. later f. ASKOV (s) *inf.* by ASKAN (s).] 1. Sideways, askew, askant; with a side meaning 1876. 2. *ellipt.* *quasi-adv.* Turned sideways 1593.

1. To look at, eye, view askance. To look at with disdain, envy, jealousy, and now *esp.* with mistrust. 2. Whom the g. did see, with scornful eye a. Thus answered *MILN P. L. vi. 149*.

†Askance, *v.* [f. *prec.*] To turn aside, SHAKS. *Lear* 637.

†Askance's, *conj. adv.* late ME. [app. f. ASKOV (s) *inf.* by ASKAN (s).] 1. Sideways, askew, askant; with a side meaning 1876. 2. *ellipt.* As if saying -1572.

Askant [æskənt], *adv.* 1695. [app. var. of ASKANCE, after ASLANT, etc.] = ASKANCE. [In SHAKS. *Ham. (Qos)* IV. vii. 167 *askant* is read, but the folios have *aslant*.]

†Askapart ME. Name of a race of warriors living near Arabia; also of a giant assailed by Sir Bevis of Southampton -1735.

Asker 1 [æskər], ME. [f. ASK *v.* 1] 1. One who asks (questions, favours, gifts, alms, etc.). 2. A prosecutor; an exactor, oppressor -1483.

Asker 2, *dial.* 1674. [f. ASK *sb.*] A newt.

Askew [æskiːw], 1573. [Related to SKEW *v.*, a., and *adv.* But cf. ASKOVE (*Ldg.*).] A. *adv.* Obliquely, to one side, awry. B. *adj.* Made or standing awry; skew 1859. C. *fig.* A sidelong glance 1855.

adv. Lullaby Winds all hanging a. DICKENS. *To look askew*, i. e. sidelong, out at the corner of one's eye; *fig.* to look as if pretending not to see, to reflect upon. *adv.* A. arches 1859, bridges 1862.

Asking [æskiŋ], *vbl. sb.* OE. [f. ASK *v.* 1] 1. The act of putting a question, *in question* -ME. 2. Praying, begging ME; a petition, a prayer, etc. (*arch.*) ME. 3. A price asked -1637. 4. A calling for justice. 5. Evocation. -1480. 6. The publication of bans of marriage. *fig.* 1727. Hence *A skingly adv.*

Askient, *asklent*, *adv.* Sc f. ASLANT.

†Askoye, *askoyne*, *adv.* ME. [*askoyne* is app. Du. *schuin* sideways. But see ASQUINT, ASKEW, and note on ASKANCE.] Sidewise, askance. (Always with *look*.) -1552.

Aslake [æsləːk], *v.* [OL. *asklacian*; see SLAKE *v.*] 1. *intr.* To become slack, to grow less -1587. 2. To cool (*arch. nrrr*) 1830. 3. To mitigate, assuage, abate (*arch.*) ME.

Aslant [æslənt], ME. [f. ON (see A. *prep.* 1) + SLANT.] *adv.* On the slant, in a sloping direction, obliquely. *quasi-adv.* Slanting 1790. *prep.* Across in a slanting direction 1602.

prep. There is a Willow grows a. a Brooke SHAKS.

Asleep [æslɪp], *adv* and *pred* a. ME. [f. A. *prep.* 1 + SLEEP.] 1. In a state of sleep; *fig.* at rest, dormant, idle 1590. 2. Into a state of sleep ME; *fig.* of inactivity or quiescence 1545. 3. *fig.* Dead ME. 4. *transf.* Of the limos

æ (man). a (pass). an (loud). o (cut). e (Fr. chef). o (ever). ai (I, eye). o (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). o (what). u (got).

Benumbed F me ly al o Sunn d ME 5
Na The sa j s bel n o (opp o flap
p g) 867

P L x 658 a Th u S d h h A
C 3 D e a s n g P d h h A

Aspe m e v a e 53 [ad L. a-perna
] To spurn.

The p de a d me as eepe Sh as
a. By wh p n w n o. Murt L'Alleg.
176. 3. David fell on sleep and was laide vnto his
father. Acts vii 36. 4. Leaning long upon any part
maketh it numbe, and, as we call it, aslope BACON.

Aslope (aslop), a. and adv. ME. [prob.
f. OE. *aslop* n. pa. pp.; or f. *slope* + A-*prof* 2,
though *aslope* is earlier.] *adv.* Inclined, slant-
ing *adv.* On the incline, aslant, crosswise,
athwart Also *fig.*

While the first drizzling show'r is borne a. Swift.
A-sling, *adv.* 1619. [A *prep.* 1] Slingshly.

A-smear, a. *adv.* 1861. [A *prep.* 1] Smeared.

A-smoulder, *adv.* 1880. [A *prep.* 1] Smoul-
dering

A-sno-rt, *adv.* 1850. [A *prep.* 1] Snorting.

A-soak, *adv.* 1609 [A *prep.* 1] Soaking.

Asomatous (asōmatōs), a. 1731. [f. L.
a. Gr. *asōmatos*.] Unembodied, incorporeal.

A-south, *adv.* 1809. [A *prep.* 1] In the south.

Asp (asp), [Com. Tent. 1] OE. *aspe*, *aspe*,
aspe = *asp*. See ASPEN. 1. A poplar (*Populus*
tremula), with greyish bark and spreading
branches, the leaves of which are especially
tremulous. Also *attrib.* OE. 2. The wood of
this tree 1552.

1 Cherry and quaking a. belted the little brook 1848.

Asp (asp), ME. [ad. L. *aspis* (formerly
used, with pl. *aspidēs*), a. Gr. *aspidis*. See also
ASPID.] *Zool.* 1. A small, venomous, hooded
serpent, found in Egypt and Libya; the *Naja*
flaja. 2. Also a species of Viper (*Viperas aspidis*),
and *poet.* any venomous serpent 1712.

1. The venom of eddis, that ben clep'd aspid, vadur
her lipps Wyckir Rou. iii. 13.

Aspalathus (aspalāthūs), 1601. [L., a. Gr.
aspalathos.] A genus of African shrubs (N.O.
Leguminosae); the fragrant wood of some.

A sweete smell like cinnamon, and a. *Ecdius*. xiv. 15

Aspalax (aspālaks), 1860. [L., a. Gr.
aspalax, usu. *aspalax*.] *Zool.* A genus of Ro-
denta, resembling the mole.

Asparagine (aspāradzīn), 1813. [f. AS-
PARAGUS + -INE.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous crystal-
lizable compound contained esp. in asparagus.

It is primary malic diamide C₄H₇O₃(NH₂)₂.

Asparaginous (aspārādzīnēs), a. 1832
[f. *prec.*] Allied to or like asparagus.

Asparagus (aspārāgūs), OE. [L., a. Gr.
asparagos, prop. *asph-*, of doubtful origin. In
med. L. often *sparagus*, whence Eng. *sperage*
(16th and 17th c.), displaced subseq. by *aspara-*
gus, apoth. *sparagus*, whence *spara*-, *sparrow-*
grass (18th c.) Now *asparagus* is the polite
form.] A plant (*Asparagus officinalis*, N.O.
Liliaceae), the vernal shoots of which form a
delicacy of the table. *Bot.* The genus of which
this is a species.

I will have Sparagus every meale all the yeare long
Browne

A hundred of Sparrowgras Perce.

Comb. a-beetle, a small beetle (*Craucis Aspa-*
ragus), that feeds upon the foliage of the a.

Asparamic, **Asparamide** = ASPARTIC.

ASPARAGINE.

A-sparkle, *adv.* 1840. [A *prep.* 1] Sparkling.

Aspartic (aspār'tik), a. 1847. [f. (arbi-
trarily) *asparagus*.] *Chem.* Of or pertaining to
asparagine, esp. in *Aspartic acid*, C₄H₇NO₄.

Aspect (æspekt), ME. [ad. L. *aspectus*, f.
a-, *ad-* + *spicere*.] Still occas. *aspe ct*, as in Shaks.,
Milt., etc.] 1. †The action of looking at;
contemplation; gaze, view -1810; a look, a
glance (also *fig.*) 1590. 2. Mental looking.

2. That the basilisk killeth by a. Bacon. Some other
Mistresse bath thy sweet aspects *Cont. Err.* ii. 113.

II. 1. Astrich The relative positions of the
planets as they appear to an observer on the
earth's surface at a given time (*prop.* The way
in which, from their relative positions, they look
upon each other.) ME. 2. A looking, facing,
or fronting, in a given direction, exposure 1667;
the side or surface which fronts in any direction
1849. 3. Bearing, reference to 1509. 4. A
phase 1824. 5. *Gram.* A verbal form used to
express action or being in respect of its incep-
tion, duration, or completion 1853.

1. Friendly aspects of planets CHAUCLER. Aspects
In Sextile, Square, and Trine, and Opposite Murr.

o (Ger. Kain). o (Fr. gen). u (Ger. Muller).

a (Fr. dune). b (can). c (e) (there). d (i) (rein). e (Fr. saire). f (fir, fern, earth).

III. 1. The look which one wears, counten-
ance, face 1590. 2. The appearance presented
to the eye 1544; to the mind 1701. 73. *concr.*
A thing seen, an appearance -1722.

1. Thy martial face and stout aspect MARLOWE. Of
Vinegar n. SHAKS. 2. The physical a. of the country
Hence **Aspectable**, -ible a. (now rare), visible, fit
or fair to look upon. 3. **Aspectful** a. benignant
of *aspicere*. Cf. *aspect*, etc.] 1. To look for,
expect -1584. 2. To look at, behold; watch
-1693. 3. Of a planet: To look upon another
in one of the 'Aspects' -1671. 4. To look on
with favour (*rare*) 1663. 5. *intr.* To look, to
have a bearing -1647. Hence **Aspectant** a.
(*aspe ctid*). Looked at. 12. *ppia* or *adj.* Look-
ed at by a planet. 3. *adv.* Having an aspect.

Aspection, 1646. [ad. L. *aspectionem*.]
The act of looking at, watching -1652.

Aspen (aspén), ME. [f. ASP; cf. *ashen*.]
adv. 1. Of or belonging to the asp, see ASP
1556. 2. *fig.* Tremulous; timorous ME. *sb.* = ASP
1556.

1. Lyk an a. leaf he quok for ire CHAUCLER. a. A.
fear CHAUFMAN.

Asper, **aspre**, a. ME. [a. OF. *aspre* (mod.
aspre) -L. *asper*.] 1. Rough, rugged -1691.
2. Harsh in sound or taste -1639. 3. Harsh to
the feelings; cruel -1578. 4. Of persons: Harsh
-1630. 6. Hardly; mettle, savage -1503.

Asper (æspar), *sb.* 1. *L. asper* (sc. *spiritus*);
see *prec.* 2. *Gr. Gram.* The rough breathing,
the sign (†) above an initial vowel, or over p,
= Roman h, thus *ws* = *hō*, *pāpōs* = *paupers*.
Byzantine Gr. *asporos*, f. *aspos* white (said to
be ad. L. *asper*). 3. A silver Turkish coin (20
aspers = 1 piastre); now a 'money of account'.

Asperate (æspérat), *ppa* a. 1623. [ad. L.
asperatus.] Roughened, rough. Hence **As-**
perate v. to make rough, rugged, or harsh.

Asperge (aspérz), v. 1547. [a. F. *asperger*,
ad. L. *aspergere*.] To sprinkle, besprinkle.

Asperge, *sb.* 1579. [f. *prec.* or next.] †A
sprinkling of holy water; also, an aspergillum.

Asperges (aspérz), 1553. [a. L. *as-*
perges, in *Asperges me, Domine, hyssopo et man-*
na, the opening words of the mass. Cf. F
asperges.] R.C.Ch. = *prec.*

Aspergill (æspérz), and **Aspergillum**
(æspérz), 1649. [f. L. *aspergere* + -illum
dim. suffix; cf. *verriculum*.] R.C.Ch. A kind of
brush used to sprinkle holy water; see ASPER-
GES. (The L. form is the more usual.) Hence
sugmas of some grasses.

Aspergillus, 1847. *Biol.* A genus of micro-
scopic fungi, resembling the holy-water sprin-
kler in appearance

Asperifoliate, -ous (æspérifō liēt, -hēs), a
1686 [f. mod. L. *asperifolius* (f. *asper* + *folium*)
+ -ATE, -OUS.] *Bot.* Having rough leaves; for-
merly *spec.* of the *Boraginæ*.

Asperity (æspér'iti), [ME. *asprete*, a. OF. *as-*
prete (mod. *asprete*) -L. *asperitatem*; assim. to
the L. word.] 1. Unevenness of surface, rough-
ness; *concr.* in pl. sharp or rough excrescences
1491. 2. Roughness of savour, tartness (*arch.*)
1620. 3. Harshness of sound (*arch.*) 1664. 4.
Of style: Lack of polish, ruggedness (*arch.*)
1779. 5. *fig.* Harshness to the feelings; *hena*,
hardship, difficulty. (The earliest sense; *arch.*)
6. Harshness of temper, crabbedness, animosity;
in pl. harsh, embittered feelings 1654.
7. The asperities of the Moon H. MOORE
language of which the chief defect is ruggedness and
world Johnson. 8. The nakedness and a. of the wintry
a. JOHNSON. 9. A. of reply JOHNSON.

Asperly, *adv.* ME. [f. ASPER a.] Harshly;
fiercely, bitterly -1531

Aspermous (aspér'mēs), a. 1853. [f. Gr.
aspermus + -OUS.] *Bot.* and *Phys.* Without seed.
var. **Aspermatous**. Hence **Aspermatism**,
lack of seed, impotence

Asperness, [f. ASPER a.] Bitterness.
CHAUCER.

Asperous, a. 1547. [f. L. *asper* + -OUS. Cf.
dexterus, etc.] 1. Rough, rugged. (Now
techn.) 2. Rough-tasted 1670. 73. Cruel

-1653 Hence **Asperously** *adv.* (*rare*).

Asperse (aspérz), a. 1490. [f. L. *aspers*,
aspergere; see ASPERGE.] 1. To besprinkle
bespatter with. 2. To sprinkle, scatter 1607

72. To intermingle -1607. 4. To bespatter with
damaging imputations, etc. In 17th c.: Inju-

slander, defame, traduce, vilify 1617. 5. To

1. She dide a. the place with the waters Caxton.

4. The calumnies with which the Jews had asper-
ed him PIERCE. 5. A libel tending to a. or vilify the hon-
our of Common. Joints. To a. a man's character 1668.

Hence **Aspered** *ppa*, a. 1. Besprinkled, *spec.* in
language, defamed. 2. **Aspersive** a. delamatory;
†ly *adv.*

Aspersio (aspérzjōn) 1553 [ad. L. *asper-*
sio; see ASPERSE.] 1. The action of be-
sprinkling, or of sprinkling or scattering. 2.

That which is sprinkled 1610. 3. The action
of casting damaging imputations, or false and
injurious charges, defamation 1633. 4. A

damaging report; a calumny, slander 1596.

1. A. may answer the true end of baptism BURNET.

3. Who by a. persons throw a stone At the head of
being a great searier FULLER.

Aspersio (aspersiō), 1851. [Fr.] An
aspergillum.

Aspersorium (aspersōr'ium) 1861 [med.
L. f. *aspers-*; see -ORIUM.] A vessel for hold-
ing the holy water used in ceremonial sprinkling

Asphalt (æspālt, æspālt), Also **asphal-**
tum, esp. in scientific use. ME. [ad. late L.
asphaltum, -tum, a. Gr. *asphaltos*, var. of *a-*
asphaltos, of foreign origin. The familiar use of

asphalt pavement gave *a-sphalt*.] 1. A smooth,
hard, brittle, black or brownish-black resinous

mineral a mixture of different hydrocarbons,
called also *mineral pitch*, *Jews' pitch*, and in
the O.T. *steme* ME. Also *attrib.* 2. A com-
position of bitumen, pitch, and sand, or made

from natural bituminous limestones, used to
pave streets and walks, etc. Mostly *attrib.* 1847.

1. Cressets fed With Naphtha and Asphaltus Milt.

P. L. i. 729. A whole lake of a. is said to exist in
Trinidad KIPMAN. 2. *Artificial asphaltum*, a mix-
ture of coal-tar with sand, chalk, or lime. Hence

Asphalt v. to cover or lay with a. **Asphalt-**
ter, one who lays down a. **Asphaltic** a. of the nature
of, or containing a. as in *Asphaltic Pool*, the Dead
Sea Milt. **Asphaltite** a. asphaltic.

Asphaltene (æspālt'īn), 1837 [a. mod. F.
asphaltène, f. ASPHALT + -ENE.] *Chem.* An oxy-
genated hydro-carbon, supposed to be the solid
constituent of asphalt.

Aspheterism, 1794. [f. Gr. *á + asphétepos*,
after *asphétepos*.] The doctrine that there
ought to be no private property; communism.

Aspheterize v. to practise aspheterism (*rare*).

Asphodel (æspōdel), 1597. [ad. L., a. Gr.
asphodelos, of unkn. origin. Earthen ASPHODEL,
whence DAFODIL.] *Bot.* 1. A genus of illia-
ceous plants, including the White Asphodel or

King's Spear. b. By the poets made an im-
mortal flower, and said to cover the Elysian
meads (Cf. Homer *Odys.* xi. 539.) 1634. *at-*
trib. (occ. = 'Elysian'). 1831. 2. With qualifi-
cations. a. Bog, English, or Lancashire A.
(*Narthecium ossifragum*), common on moor-
lands. b. False A., in America, a species of
Tofieldia. c. Scotch A. (*Tofieldia palustris*), a
British subalpine plant.

1. b. The dead are made to eat Asphodels about the
Elysian meadows Sir T. Browne. The a. meadows
of their youth RUSKIN. Hence **Asphodelian** a.

**Asphyxia (æsfík'sia), 1700. [mod. L., a.
Gr. *asphyxia*, f. *á + sphéxis* (whence *asphyxis*,
also used) See ASPHYXY.] 1. *lit.* Stoppage
of the pulse. 2. The condition of suspended
animation produced by a deficiency of oxygen
in the blood; suffocation. Also *fig.* 1778.**

[In asphyxiated animals the pulse beats long after
respiratory action has ceased.]

1. Lingerin a. of soul O. W. HOLMES. Hence

Asphyxial a. of, pertaining to, or characterized by, a
Asphyxiate (æsfík'siēt), v. 1836. [f. *prec.*]

Assertive—*Asserted* *ppl. a.* claimed, maintained; affirmed. *Assertor*.

Assertion (æsɜːʃən). 1449. [ad. L. *assertio*; see **ASSERT**]. 1. The action of setting free—1707. 2. The action of maintaining or defending a cause; vindication (*arch.*) 1532. 3. Instance upon a right or claim 1660. 4. The action of positively stating; declaration, avowment 1449; a positive statement, a declaration 1531.

2. Flinching from the a. of his daughter's reputation Scott. 3. An a. of her right of arbitrary taxation GREEN. The haughty and defiant *self-assertion* of Dante LOWELL. 4. Looseness of a Church. A sweeping, unqualified a. HAZLITT.

Assertive (æsɜːtɪv), a. 1562. [f. **ASSERT** v.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, assertion; declaratory, affirmative; dogmatic, positive. Hence *Assertively adv.*, *ness*.

Assertor (æsɜːtɪr, -ər), 1566. [a. L.; see **ASSERT** v.]. 1. (In L. senses) One who liberates, or lays claim to, a slave—1678. 2. A champion, vindicator, advocate 1647. 3. One who makes a positive statement 1646

Assertorial (æsɜːtɔːriəl), a. 1863. [f. *prec.*]. *Logic*. Of the nature of assertion, affirming that a thing *is*; opp. to *problematical*, and *necessary* or *apodictical*. var. *Assertorical*. Hence *Assertorially adv.*; var. *Assertorically*.

Assertory (æsɜːtɔːri), a. 1617 [f. as *prec.*]. 1. Assertive, affirmative 1639. 2. *Logic*. = **ASSERTORIAL** 1837.

1. *Assertory oath*. one taken in support of a present statement, as opp. to a *promissory oath*.

Asservilize (æssɜːvɪlaɪz), v. rare. 1877. [f. *Asserv* + *SERVILE*] To make servile. var. *Asserville*.

Assess (æse's), v. *Aphet.* CESS, SESS. 1447. [a. OF. *assessor*;—late L. *assessare*, freq. of *assidere*, f. *ad*+*sedere*, Cf. mod. Fr. *assesseur*, and *ASSISSE*]. 1. To fix the amount of (taxation, fine, etc.) to be paid by a person or community. 2. To determine the amount of and impose upon 1495. 3. To impose a fine or tax upon; to tax, fine. *Const. in*, at the amount. 1494. Also *fig.* 4. To estimate officially the value of (property or income) for taxation 1809.

2. A forced loan was assessed upon the whole kingdom GREEN. 3. John Hampden was assessed twenty shillings Cox. 4. To a. a person's annual income 1842. Hence *Assessable* *sb.* = **ASSESSMENT**. *Assessable*, *ible* a. capable of being assessed, liable to assessment. *Assessably adv.*, *ratably*.

Assessed (æsest), *ppl. a.* 1552. [f. **ASSESS** v. + *-ED*]. 1. Fixed by assessment 1796. 2. Subject to taxation, taxed, fined 1552.

2. *Assessed taxes* those on inhabited houses, male servants, carriages, dogs, hair-powder, armorial bearings, and game.

Assession (æseʃən). 1447. [ad. L. *assessionem*; see **ASSESS**]. 1. A sitting beside or together; a session 1560. 2. = **ASSESSMENT** ME. only. Hence *Assessionary* a. pertaining to a or assessors. ? *Obs.*

Assessment (æsesmənt), 1540. [f. **ASSESS** v. + *-MENT*]. The action of assessing; the amount assessed. 1. The determination of the amount of taxation, etc., to be paid 1548. 2. The scheme of charge or taxation 1700. 3. The amount of charge so determined upon 1611. 4. Official valuation of property or income for the purposes of taxation; the value assigned to it 1540. 5. *fig.* Estimation 1626. 6. *attrib.* 1870. 7. The assessment of fines 1548. 8. In the comparative a. of Hellenic forces GREGE.

Assessor (æse'sə), ME. [a. OF. *assessor* (mod. *assesseur*)—L. *assessorum*; see **ASSESS** v.]. 1. One who sits beside; hence, one who shares another's position, rank, etc. 1667. 2. One who sits as assistant or adviser to a judge or magistrate; *esp.* an assistant skilled in technical points of law, commercial usage, navigation, etc. [The earliest sense in Eng.] ME. 3. One who assesses taxes; one who assesses income or property for taxation 1611. 4. *transf.* or *fig.* in *prec.* senses 1625.

1. Whence to his Son, Th' A. of his Throne, he thus began MILT. P. L. vi. 670. 2. The body of unlearned assessors, termed Jurymen BENTHAM. Hence *Assessorial* a. of or pertaining to an a. or assessors, var. *Assessory*. *Assessorship*, the office, position, or function of an a.

Asseth (æseθ, sh. ME. [a. OF. *a(s)et* (pronounced *asēp*), orig. the same word as *asset*

adv.—late L. *ad satis*. The word had no connexion in Eng. with *assets*.] Satisfaction; amends—1494. Hence *Assethe* v. to satisfy.

Assets (æ'sets), 1531. [a. late AF. *assets*;—late pop. L. *ad satis* 'to sufficiency', as in *aver assets* 'to have sufficient'. Orig. sing., but now treated as pl., with sing. *asset*]. 1. *Law* Orig.: Sufficient estate or effects; *esp.* 'Goods enough to discharge that burthen, which is cast upon the executor or heir, in satisfying the testator's or ancestor's debts and legacies (COWELL)'. 2. Extended to. Any property or effects liable to be applied as in sense 1. (Now a collective plural.) 1583. 3. *Law* and *Comm.* Effects of an insolvent debtor or bankrupt, applicable to the payment of his debts, and by extension: All the property of a person or company which may be made liable for his or their debts. (In this sense used as *pl.*, with sing. *asset*). Also *fig.* 1675.

1. Unless that he hath A. by descent in Fee simple 1574. 2. *Assets in hand*. effects in the hands of executors which are applicable to discharge the testator's debts. He left not assets enough to bury him COLLIER. 3. A very doubtful asset (*quod*).

Assever (æse'ver), v. *arch.* 1581. [ad. L. *asseverare*, f. *as*=*ad*+*severare*.] To asseverate. Hence *Asssevering ppl.* a solemnly affirmative.

Asseverate (æse'verēt), v. 1791. [f. L. *asseverat*; see *prec.*] To affirm solemnly, assert emphatically, avouch, aver.

They asseverated that they saw no child 1791. Hence *Assseverantly adv.* *Assseveratingly adv.* *Assseverative*, *Assseveratory* *adjs.* of pertaining to, or characterized by asseveration.

Asseveration (æse'verəʃən) 1556. [ad. L. *asseverationem*]. 1. The action of asseverating 1564. 2. That which is asseverated; a solemn or emphatic declaration or assertion 1556. 3. Emphatic confirmation; an oath 1602.

1. With more or less a. as they [things] stand.. proceeded more or less BACON. 3. With many choice asseverations DRICKENS.

Assewer, 1478. [? Used as identical with *ASSEOUR*, and also as if a compound of *SEWER*. Cf. also *ASSAYER* 3.] An officer who used to set the table for a banquet, or who himself carried in and arranged the dishes; a sewer—1483.

Ass-head, 1550. [See **ASS** 2 and **HEAD**.] A stupid fellow. Hence *Ass-head* a. a stupid.

Assilate (æsi'bilit), v. 1844. [f. L. *assibilare*, *ads*=*assibilare*.] To give a sibilant sound to. Hence *Assi bilation*, pronunciation with a sibilant sound.

Assidæan, -ean, -ian (æsidɪ'æn). ME [f. Gr. *Ἀσίδαιοι* (cf. Heb. *Asidim*, saints) + *-AN*]. a. orig.: One of the Jews who, under the leadership of Mattathias, opposed the attempts of Antiochus Epiphanes to introduce idolatry among them. (1 *Macc.* ii. 42.) b. later. A member of a Jewish sect professing peculiarly intimate communion with God, more usu. *Chasidim*.

Assident, 1753. [ad. L. *assidentem*; see **ASSESS** v.] *adj.* Usually, but not always, accompanying (a disease) *sb.* [*sc.* *symptom*]. Hence *Assident* (*rare*).

Assidual, a. ME. [a. OF. *assiduel*, f. L. *assiduus*; see **AL** 1.] 1. = **ASSIDUOUS** 1.—1651. 2. = **ASSIDUOUS** 3.—1678. Hence *Assidually adv.* constantly.

Assiduate, a. 1494. [f. *assiduat*, *assiduare*, f. *assiduus* **ASSIDUOUS**.] Constantly exercised—1658. Hence *Assiduously adv.*

Assiduity (æsidɪ'ju:ti). 1605. [ad. L. *assiduitatem*, f. *assiduus*.] Constant or close attention to the business in hand, unremitting application, perseverance. 2. Persistent endeavour to please (*arch.*) 1630; *esp.* in *pl.* constant attentions 1683. 3. Frequency—1668.

2. To fail in a purpose for want of a. GRO. ELIOT. 3. The obsequiousness and a. of the Court 1630.

Assiduous (æsi'dju:əs), a. 1538. [f. L. *assiduus* (f. *assidere*; see **ASSESS** v.) + *-OUS*]. 1. Constant in application to the business in hand, persevering, sedulous 1660. 2. Obsequiously attentive (*arch.*) 1725. 3. Of actions: Unremitting, persistent 1538.

1. To be a. in our prayers JER. TAYLOR. 2. Few can be a. without servility JOHNSON. 3. To wearie him with my a. cries MILT. P. L. xi. 310. Hence *Assiduously adv.* *Assiduousness*, *assiduity*.

Assiege, v. [ME. *asege*, a. OF. *asegier* (mod. *assieger*);—late L. *assediare*, f. *as*=*ad*+*sed-*

sedum (cf. *cosidum*)] To besiege, beset. Hence *Assiege*, *Assiegement sb.*, a siege.

Assientist (æsi'e ntist). 1713. [f. next+ *IST*]. A party to an Assiento contract, a shareholder in an Assiento company.

Assiento, *asiento* (asye'nto, esije nto) 1714. [Sp.] A contract, or convention between the King of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves *spec.* That made between Great Britain and Spain at the peace of Utrecht.

Assiette (asye t) 1869. [Fr. = *seat*, *site*, *Boisbûchage*.] A composition laid on the cut edges of books before gilding them.

Assify, v. 1804. [f. **ASS**.] To make an ass of (*joc*).

Assign (æsei'n), v. ME. [a. OF. *a(s)igner*;—L. *ad*+*assignare*, f. *ad*+*signare*, f. *signum*]. 1. x. To allot (*to*); to appoint, apportion, make over. 2. To transfer or formally make over to another. In *Eng. Law* the appropriate word to express the transference of *personal* property ME. 3. To allot or appoint to a person, or for a purpose ME. 4. To prescribe (a course of action)—1607. 5. To appoint, designate, for an office, duty, or fate. *Obs. exc.* in *Law* ME. 6. To settle or authoritatively determine (a time or period) ME. 7. To lay down as a thing ascertained 1664.

1. The work which here God hath assign'd us MILT. 3. The Lords assigned us five very worthy lawyers BR. HALL. 5. If the founder has assigned any other person to be visitor BLACKSTONE. 6. A bell to the duration of which no puned is assigned 1883.

II. To point out exactly, designate, specify ME; *spec.* in *Law* 1672.

The special locality which Jewish tradition has assigned for the place STANLEY.

III. To ascribe, attribute, or refer 1541 to ascribe (a reason) *to* or as accounting for 1489, to allege, suggest (as a reason, etc.) 1665.

To a. a motive to behaviour JUNIUS, a supposit on of forgery FALEY. Hence *Assigner*, one who assigns, see the vb.

Assign, *sb.* 1. [f. **ASSIGN** v.] Command 1633.

2. [f. **SIGN** *sb.*] A sign, portent 1601. **Assign** (æsei'n), *sb.* 1450. [ME. *assigne* (trissyllabic), a. F. *assigné*, has given *assign* and *assignee*, ME. *-e* becoming mute in the former in the 15th c. Cf. **ASSIGNER**.] 1. = **ASSIGNEE** 1.—1714. 2. = **ASSIGNEE** 2. *Esp.* in *heirs* and *assigns* 1450. 3. An appurtenance SHAKS.

Assignable (æsei'nəbl), a. 1659. [f. **ASSIGN** v.]. 1. That may be assigned 1809, specified 1659, referred as belonging to 1673, alleged as accounting for 1659. Hence *Assignability* *Assignably adv.*

Assignat (æ'signæt, asin'fā) 1790. [Fr. ad. L. *assignatum*.] Paper money issued by the revolutionary government of France, on security of the state lands. Cf. **ASSIGNATION** 4.

Assignment (æsignmənt), ME. [a. OF. *assignacion*, ad. L. *assignationem*; see **ASSIGN** v. and **-ATION**]. 1. The action of allotting, apportionment 1600. 2. The action of legally assigning (see **ASSIGN** v. 2). Also a. formal declaration of transference, b. the transferred interest. (Now usu. **ASSIGNMENT**) 1579. 3. The setting apart of certain revenue to meet a claim. Also a. the mandate granting the money b. the amount set apart.—1747. 4. Paper currency; a bill, an *assignat* 1674. 5. Appointment to office—1656, prescription, order—1605. 6. The arrangement of a particular time and place (*esp.* for an interview); an appointment trust 1660. 7. Attribution as belonging or due to 1603.

1. Not a Matter of Choice, but of divine A. 1716. 6. Compelled to make assignments with as much secrecy as two young lovers 1854.

Assignee (æsinɪ'). ME. [See **ASSIGN** v. 2. Here final *-e*, preserved through law French has been refash. as *-ee*. (Cf. *avouee*)] *ppl.* a. Assigned, appointed 1494. *sb.* 1. One who is appointed to act for another; a deputy, agent or representative ME. 2. One to whom a right of property is legally transferred 1467.

2. *Assignees in bankruptcy* those to whom the management, realization, and distribution of a bankrupt's estate is committed, on behalf of the creditors. Hence *Assigneeism*, the practice of appointing assignees. *Assignee-ship*.

Assignment (æsɪnmənt). ME. [a. OF

assignment, *ad.* late L. *assignamentum*; see **ASSIGN** v. 1. The action of appointing as a share, allotment 1460. 2. Legal transference of right, etc. (cf. **ASSIGN** v. 2); the document effecting or authorizing it 1592. 3. = **ASSIGNATION** 3.-1678; 4. = **ASSIGNATION** 4.-1708. 4. The allotting of convicts as unpaid servants to colonists 1843. 5. Appointment to office, setting apart for a purpose-1600, appointment, command-1744. 6. = **ASSIGNATION** 7. 1704. 7. Statement (of a reason) 1651, specification 1646.

1. A. of lands to the veterans MERIVALE. 6. By his A. of definite functions to definite organs LEWIS.

Assignor (*æsiŋə*), 1668. [f. **ASSIGN** + -OR.] *Law* One who assigns a right or property (Correlative with *assignee*.)

Assimilable (*æsiˈmɪləbəl*), *a.* 1646. [ad. late L. *assimilabilis*; see **ASSIMILATE**.] 1. That may be appropriated as nourishment 1667. 2. That may be likened to 1847. Also as *sb.* 1646. Hence **Assimilability**.

+Assimilate. 1671. [ad. L. *assimilatus*.] *pple* Likened. *sb.* That which is like

Assimilate (*æsiˈmɪlət*), *v.* 1578. [f. L. *assimilare*, *assimulare*, f. *ad* + *similis*.] 1. To make or be like. 1. To cause to resemble 1628. Const. *with* (influenced by H.) 1849. To make alike 1875. 2. *intr.* To be or become like to 1837; also *with*. (See 1.) 1768. 3. To adapt to (arch.) 1664. *intr.* (for *refl*) To conform to (arch.) 1792. 4. To liken, compare, class. Const. *to*, *with*. 1615. 5. To be like, take after-1661.

2. To a. our law in this respect to the law of Scotland BRIGHT. 3. Which revenues do always a., or take the same nature, with the ancient revenues BLACKSTONE. 4. Marcus Aurelius mournfully assimilated the career of a conqueror to that of a simple robber LECKY.

II. To absorb and incorporate. 1. To convert into a substance of its own nature, to absorb into the system, incorporate. Also *fig.* 1578. 2. *intr.* To become absorbed or incorporated into the system. Also *fig.* 1626. ¶ Occurs for **ASSIMULATE**, q. v.

1. Aliment that is easily assimilated, and turned into blood ARBUTHNOT. 2. *fig.* I am a foreign material, and cannot a. with the Church of England J. H. NEWMAN. Hence **Assimilative** *a.* of, characterized by or tending to assimilation, that may be or has been assimilated. **Assimilator**, he who or that which assimilates. **Assimulatory** *a.* assimilative, var. **Assimile**, **Assimilize**.

Assimilation (*æsiˈmɪləʃən*). Also **-tation**. 1605. [ad. L. *assimilationem*, f. *assimilare*.] 1. The action of making or becoming like, the state of being like; similarity, likeness. 2. Conformity *with* (arch.) 1677. 3. Comparison 1855. 4. Conversion into a similar substance, esp. the conversion by an animal or plant of extraneous material into fluids and tissues identical with its own. (By some restricted to the final stage.) Also *fig.* 1626

1. Wisdom is an a. to the Deity 1660. 4. A. is the ultimate term of nutrition TOOP. *fig.* Which, by a bland a., incorporated into politics the sentiments which beauty and softer private society BURKE

+Assimulate, *v.* 1630. [f. *assimilatus*, *assimulare*, var. of *assimilare* in sense of *simulare*; see **ASSIMILATE** v.] = **ASSIMILATE** -1652.

Assinago, var. of **ASINIGO**.

Assinuate, *v.* Corrupt f. **INSINUATE**.

Assize (*æsiˈz*), 1882. [mod. Fr. = *layer*, see **ASSIZE**.] *Geol.* A formation consisting of parallel beds of rock agreeing in their organic remains

Assish (*æˈsɪʃ*), *a.* rare. 1587. [f. **ASS**.] Stupid. Hence **Assishness**.

Assist (*æsiˈst*), *v.* 1514. [a. F. *assister*, ad. L. *assistere*, f. *ad* + *sistere*.] 1. *intr.* To take one's stand to or towards; *fig.* to stand to (an opinion)-1646. *trans.* To stand near, or by, to attend-1650. 2. *trans.* To join. Also *absol.* -1610. 3. *intr.* To be present (*at*) as a spectator (now treated as Fr.), or as taking part 1626. 4. To aid, help; to second, to succour, to promote 1547 *absol.* and *intr.* 1514. Const. *to*, *in*, or *inf*

2. The King, and Prince, at prayers, let's a. them Temp. 1. 1. 57. 3. To a. at solemn Masse 1626. The dinner at which we have just assisted THACKERAY. 4. To a. the rebellious Gauls 1683; a friendless person STEELE, digestion (mod.). To a. in the murder of her

husband BROOME. Hence **Assister**, -or (legal var.), he who assists (senses 3, 4). **Assistful** *a.* 1605. **Assisting** *pple* *a.* bordering; attendant, giving aid. **Assistless** *a.* poet. helpless.

Assistance (*æsiˈstəns*), ME. [a. F. *f. assister*; see **ASSIST** v. and -ANCE.] 1. Presence, attendance (*Obs.* *exc.* as Fr.) 1520. 2. *collect* (rarely *pl.*) Persons present, bystanders. (*Obs.* *exc.* as re-adopted from Fr.) 1491. 3. The action of helping or aiding; *also*, the help afforded, aid, relief. Formerly often in *pl.* ME. 14. *collect.* (rarely *pl.*) A body of helpers; see **ASSISTANT** sb. 3.-1692.

1. His sumptuous burial, solemnized with so great an a. of all the University MITTON. 3. By the assistance of almyghy god TREVISIA. 4. After them the Court of A. 1692.

Assistant (*æsiˈstənt*), ME. [a. F., ad. L. *assistent*. The *st* follows the Fr.] *A. adj.* 1. Standing or remaining by, present-1677. 2. Present to help, auxiliary (*id.*) ME. 2. Animals a. to men 1838. The Assistant-Surgeon's Tent 1844.

B. sb. 1. One who is present; one who takes part. *Usu* in *pl.* -1781. 2. A helper; a promoter, *also*, a means of help, an aid 1541. 3. *spec.* a. A deputy-judge. b. An official auxiliary to the Father-General of the Jesuits c. *Court of Assistants*: certain senior members who manage the affairs of the City of London Companies 1611.

2. Numbers and rhymes as assistants to memory Mrs. CHAPONE. Hence **Assistantship**.

Assith, -ment, *obs.* f. **ASSYTH**, -MENT.

Assize (*æsiˈz*), ME. *assise*, *assise*, a. OF. *assise*, *assise*, subst. use of pa. *pple* fem. of *assiser*—L. *assidere*; cf. **ASSESS**. In the sense of 'assessment' corrupted to *assise*, *assise*, now corruptly **EXCISE**. Also *aphet.* as **SIZE**.] 1. A sitting of a consultative or legislative body. 2. The decree or edict made at such a sitting. Now *Hist.* ME. 1b. Hence *gen.* Ordinance, regulation-1523. 13. *esp.* Ordinances regulating weights and measures, and the weight and price of articles of general consumption (*assise venalium*); rule of trade ME. 4. The statutory regulation of the price of bread and ale by the price of grain 1447. 5. The standard so ordained, hence, customary or prescriptive standard ME. 16. Hence: Measurement. (Now **SIZE**.) -1624. Extent (of things immaterial) -1655. 7. Orig. used of. All legal proceedings of the nature of inquests or recognitions ME; hence, an action to be so decided, also the writ by which it is instituted 1574. 8. Hence (*usu.* in *pl.*) The sessions held periodically in each county of England, for the purpose of administering civil and criminal justice, by judges acting under certain special commissions ME. Also *attrib.* ME. 9. In Scotland. A trial by jury ME.; the jury or panel 1513. 10. Judgement, sentence-1643. 11. *With great, last*, etc. The Last Judgement ME. 12. *trans.* The office of judge, censorship-1675. 13. Fixation of imposts. (See **EXCISE**.) 1642.

3. By the a. of arms, it was provided that every man's armour should descend to his heir BLACKSTONE. 4. *rent of assise*, a fixed rent. 5. The act of St. Henry III. (1169) is called the a. of bread and of ale 1831. 6. Convicted for selling bread under the a. LUTTRELL. 7. The Grand or Great Assize, the assizes of *Mort d'ancestor*, *Novel disseisin*, etc. 11. Till summoned to the last a. COMBE.

+Assize, *v.* ME. [a. AF. *assiser*, f. *assise* **ASSIZE**.] 1. To place ME. only. 2. To ordain, decide ME. only, to assess-1624. 3. To regulate according to a standard-1638. Hence **Assizement**, the action of assizing, statutory inspection.

Assizer, -or (*æsiˈzə*), [ME *assiseur*, a. AF., f. as prec.] 1. *Eng. Hist.* One of those who constituted the assize or inquest. 2. *Sc. Law* A jurymen (*Obs.* *exc.* *Hist.*) ME. 3. An officer who had charge of the Assize of Weights and Measures, or who fixed the Assize of Bread and Ale 1751.

+Assore, *v.* [? A-*pref.* 11.] To make or become sober. GOWER.

Associable (*æsoʊˈsiəbəl*), *a.* 1611. [a. F., f. *associable* to **ASSOCIATE**; see -ABLE.] 1. Companionable COTGER. 2. That may be associated in thought (*with*) 1855. 3. *Phys.* Liable

to be affected by sympathy with other parts. Hence **Asso-ciability**. **Asso-ciableness**.

Associate (*æsoʊˈsiət*), ME. [ad. L. *associatus*, *as*-, *ad*-*sociare*, f. *ad* + *socius*.] *A. ppl a.* = **ASSOCIATED**. 1. Joined in companionship, function, or dignity. 2. Allied, confederate 1600. 3. United in the same group or category, concomitant 1750.

1. A president and six a. judges BROUGHAM. 3. The Mouth, Jaws, and A. Parts 1880.

B. sb. [the *adj.* used *absol.*] 1. One who is united to another by community of interest, etc.; a partner, comrade, companion 1533. 2. A companion in arms, ally 1548. 3. One who shares an office or position of authority with another, a colleague, coadjutor. *spec.* One of the officers of the Superior Courts of Common Law in England, formerly directed by *writ* to *associate* themselves with the judges in taking the assizes. (Abolished in 1879.) 1552. 4. One who is frequently in company with another, on equal and intimate terms; a companion, mate 1601. 5. One who belongs to an associat on with a status subordinate to that of a full member or 'Fellow' 1812. 6. A thing placed or found in conjunction with another 1658.

4. No mean Comrades, no base associates WEEVER. 5. Associates of the Academy of Sciences BREWSTER. Hence **Associate**.

Associate (*æsoʊˈsiət*), *v.* ME. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To join, join *with*, *in*; to link together, unite, confederate, to elect as **ASSOCIATE** (see the *sb.* 5) 1806. 2. *trans.* To join (things together, or one *with* another). (Mostly *refl.* or *pass.*) 1578. 3. *intr.* a. To combine for a common purpose, to join or form an association 1653. b. To have intercourse (*with*) 1644, to make oneself a partner in (a matter) 1881. 4. To escort, attend-1657; to consort with-1590; of things: (cf. 2) to accompany-1691.

1. None but Papists are associated against him SWIFT. 2. Faults associated with transcendent merit JOHNSON. 3. When bad men combine, good men must a. BURKE. 4. With men much older than yourself CHATHAM. *refl.* 1a. myself with that answer (mod.). Hence **Associate** *a.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by association. **Associate** *adv.* **Associate**, -er, he who or that which joins in association. **Associate** *a.* having the quality of associating.

Associated, *pple* *a.* 1611. [f. prec. + -ED.] 1. Joined in companionship, action or purpose dignity or office, allied. 2. Connected in thought 1748. 3. Combined (*with*), occurring in combination 1830.

3. *A. movements*, those coincident or consensual but unconnected, with the essential act calling them forth

Association (*æsoʊˈsiəʃən*, *æsoʊˈsiəʃən*), 1530. [ad. L. *associationem*, see **ASSOCIATE**.] 1. The act of associating, or the being associated (see **ASSOCIATE** v. 3); confederation, league 1535. 2. A body of persons associated for a common purpose; the organization formed to effect their purpose, a society; e.g. the British Association for the Advancement of Science, etc. 1659. 3. A document setting forth the common purpose of a number of persons, and signed by them -1855. 4. Fellowship, intimacy 1660. 5. Conjoining one person or thing with another 1774. 6. *Law*, The appointment of additional legal colleagues, the writ appointing them. (Cf. **ASSOCIATE** sb. 3.) 1613. 7. The mental connexion between an object and ideas (e.g. of similarity, contrariety, contiguity, causation). (*Association of ideas*.) 1690. 8. An idea linked in the mind with some object of contemplation, and recalled in connexion with it 1810.

1. *Dadofa*, the document setting forth the particulars of a proposed limited liability company. 4. The nobility would be profaned by my a. SMOLLETT. 7. Words being arbitrary must owe their powers to a. JOHNSON. 8. Pleasant associations with a place 1852. A. football, the kind played (according to the rules of the Football Association, 1863) with a round ball, which must not be handled. Cf. **SOCCER**.

Associationism (*æsoʊˈsiəʃənɪzəm*), 1882. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine that mental and moral phenomena may be accounted for by as sociation of ideas. var. **Asso-ciationism**. **Asso-ciationist**, -alist, one who belongs to an association; one who holds the doctrine of as sociation of ideas.

Assoil (*æsoʊl*), *v.* ME. [f. OF. *a(s)souir* pres. subj., *a(s)souir* pres. indic. of *a(s)souir*]

a(s)oudre:—L. *absolvere*=*absolve*. Subseq. refresh. as **ASSOIL**, leading to **ABSOLVE**, from the L.] 1. To absolve from sin, pardon. Const. *of, from* (*arch*) ME. b. from purgatory (*arch*) 1483. 2. To absolve from any ecclesiastical sentence—1691. 3. To set free (*of, from* obligations, etc.)—1650. 4. To pronounce not guilty. Const. *of, from* (*arch*) 1528. 5. To release; to discharge. Const. *of, from* (*arch*) ME. 76. To unloose the knot of, solve (Cf **SOIL**, v.)—1695. 77. To refute—1721. 8. To purge, atone for (*arch*) 1595. 79. To discharge (an obligation) (*rare*) 1595. 710. To get rid of (a thing) (*rare*) 1595. ¶ **II. Catachr** for **SOIL**, *sully* 1845.

1. 'God assoilzie her!' ejaculated old Elspeth Scott. 4. The houses did a. the army from all suspicion Cromwell. 5. Death's mild curfew shall from work a. Mus. Browning. Hence †**ASSOIL** *sb.* solution (*rare*). **ASSOILMENT**, the action of assoiling, or being assoiled; discharge (of a duty), solution, reconciliation (of conflicting statements). ¶ **Catachr.** for **DESILEMENT**.

ASSOILZIE (*asoi'lin*, *asoi'll*, retaining Fr. *assuillir*), Scotch *v.* **ASSOIL**, *v.*

†**ASSOIN** (*as. sb.* ME only [var. of **ESSOIN**].) An excuse put in for non-appearance.

†**ASSOINCE**, *v.* ME. [var. of **ESSOIN** *v.*] To put in an excuse for non-appearance of—1646, *intr.* to excuse oneself, decline—1470.

ASSONANCE (*as'sonāns*). 1727. [a. F., f. L. *assonare*, f. *as*=*ad*+*sonare*.] 1. Correspondence of sound between words or syllables. 2. *Prose*. The correspondence or fitting of one word with another in the accented vowel and those which follow, but not in the consonants, as in *Ofr*, *Sp*, and other versification 1823. 3. A word or syllable answering to another in sound 1822. 4. *transf.* Rough correspondence 1868. 5. In the Roland such assonances occur H. Nicol. 6. A between facts seemingly remote LOWELL. var. **ASSONANCY** (sense 1.) *Obs*.

ASSONANT (*as'sonānt*). 1727. [a. F., ad. L. *assonantem*; see *prec.*] *adj.* Characterized by assonance. *sb.* [sc. *word*.] 1862. Hence **ASSONANTAL**, **ASSONANTIC** *adjs.* of or pertaining to assonance.

ASSONATE (*as'sonēte*), *v.* 1656. [L. *assonate*; see **ASSONANCE**.] To correspond in sound, *esp.* in vowel-sound.

AS SOON, **ASSOON**, *adv.* ME. See **AS**, and **SOON**. *Assoon* had also the special meaning immediately. (Fr. *aussitôt*)—1535.

ASSORT (*as'ört*), *v.* 1490. [a. OF. *assortier* (mod. *assortir*), f. *a*+*sorte*.] 1. To distribute (things, rarely persons) into groups, as being of like nature or intended for the same purpose, to classify. 2. To group with 1833. 3. *intr.* To fall into a class, to be of a sort, match well or ill with 1800. 4. *intr.* To consort with 1823. 5. To furnish with an assortment 1611.

1. Assorting some parcels on the counter 1803. 2. He would a. it with the fabulous dogs as a monstrous invention Dickens. 3. His *musse* assortis ill with the personages of the Christian mythology 1800. 4. To a. with fisher-swans LAMB. Hence **ASSORTEDNESS**.

ASSORTMENT (*as'sörtment*). 1611. [f. **ASSORT** *v.* of Fr. *assortiment*.] 1. The action of assorting; assorted condition; classification. 2. A group of things of the same sort 1759. 3. An assorted set, whether of varieties of the same thing, or of different things 1791.

3. Such as the sample is, will the entire be 1869.

†**ASSO T**, *v.* ME. [a. OF. *a(s)oter*, f. *a*+*sot*.] To become or act like a fool; to become infuriated. *trans.* To make a fool of—1741. Hence †**ASSORTE** *pa. pple* SPENSER.

ASSUADE, *v.* *rare*. 1806 [f. *As*=*prof.* 1+*L. suadere*.] To present as advice.

ASSUAGE (*as'wædʒ*), *v.* [ME. *assuage*, *a-suage*, a. OF. *a(s)ouager*, *-agier*, f. L. type **assuaviare*, f. *ad*+*suavis*. Cf. *abridge* (L. *abbreviare*).] *trans.* 1. To soften, mitigate, appease, allay (passion, pain, disease, appetite). 2. To pacify (the excited person) ME. 3. *gen.* To abate (*est.* anything swollen) (*arch.*) ME. 1417. 4. To become less violent—1722. 5. *gen.* To grow less; to abate, subside ME.

1. To a. religious animosities BUCKLER, human misery MILHAM, hunger DRYDEN, thirst COMBE. 2. Kindling pity kindling rage At once provoke me, and assuage ADDISON. 4. His sorrow can assuage CHAUCER. 5. As the deluge assuaged MOTLEY. Hence **ASSUAGEMENT**. 1. The action of assuaging; or the being

assuaged. 2. An assuaging medicine or application. **ASSUAGER**, he who, or that which, assuages.

ASSUASIVE (*as'wæsi*), *v.* *Obs*. 1708. [f. *As*=*prof.* 1+*suasive*; confused in sense with **ASSUAGE**.] *adj.* Soothingly persuasive *sb.* [sc. *medicine or application*.] 1820.

Musie her soft a. voice applies POF.

ASSUBJUGATE (*as'ubdʒʒget*), *v.* 1606. [*as*=*A*=*prof.* 1.] To reduce to subjection. So †**ASSUBJECT**.

†**ASSUEFACTION**. 1644. [ad. L. **assuefactionem*, f. *assuefacere*, f. *assue*+*facere*.] The notion of accustoming; becoming or being used to a thing, habitation—1682.

Forget not how a. unto anything minorates the passion from it Sir T. Browne. So †**ASSUETUDE**.

ASSUME (*as'su'm*), *v.* 1436 [ad. L. *as-sumere*.] The early *pa. pple.* was **ASSUMPT**. 1. To take to be with one; to adopt, take 1581 *esp.* To receive up into heaven. (The earliest use in Eng.; cf. **ASSUMPTION** 1.) (*arch.*) 12.

To adopt, elect, to some position. (So in L.)—1670. 13. To take into the body (food, etc.). (So in L.)—1657. 4. To take upon oneself (a garb, etc.) 1447. 5. To take to oneself formally (the insignia of office, etc.), to undertake (an office) 1531. 6. To lay claim to, usurp 1548.

7. To pretend to possess, to simulate 1602, (with *inf.*) to pretend 1714. 8. To suppose 1508.

9. *Logic*. To add the minor premiss to a syllogism 1628.

1. To a. as a partner in business 1868. 4. Then should the Warklike Harry A. the Port of Mrs. Hen. V. Prolog. 5. Mr. Speaker assumed the Chair 1800. 6. Murray assumed to himself the praise of all that was done Burns. 7. A. a virtue, if you have it not Hamlet, iii. v. 160. Sage saws assuming to inculcate content LAMB. 8. Assuming the truth of the history FAIRY. Hence **ASSUMABLE** a. that may be assumed. **ASSUMABLY** *adv.* **ASSUMED** *pple. a.* usurped; pretended, taken for granted. **ASSUMEDLY** *adv.* presumably. **ASSUMER**. **ASSUMING** *vb.* *sb.* assumption, pretension. **ASSUMINGNESS**.

†**ASSUMENT**, *rare* 1731. [ad. L. *assumentum*, f. *assuere*.] Something tackled on.

†**ASSUMON**, *v.* 1450. [a. *prof.* 1.] To summon—1637.

ASSUMPSIT (*as'sumpsit*). 1612. [L. = 'he has taken upon himself'.] 1. An undertaking; *spec.* in Law. a. A promise or contract, oral or in writing not sealed, founded upon a consideration; b. An action to recover damages for breach or non-performance of such a contract. 12. An assumption 1628.

†**ASSUMPT**. 1447. [ad. L. *assumptus*, *assumeret*.] *pa. pple.* Used as *pa. pple.* of the *vb.* **ASSUME**—1567 *sb.* An assumption—1638.

†**ASSUMPT**, *v.* 1530 [f. *prec.*] 1. = **ASSUMERE** 1, 2.—1629. 2. To put on, assume—1611.

ASSUMPTION (*as'sumpshn*). ME. [ad. L. *assumptionem*, see **ASSUME** *v.* The *eccl.* use was the earliest in Eng.] 1. The action of receiving up into heaven; ascent to or reception into heaven 1577; *esp.* the reception of the Virgin Mary into heaven, with body preserved from corruption (*R. C. Ch.*), the feast held annually on the 15th of August in honour of the event. 2. Incorporation, inclusion; adoption (*arch.*) 1617. 3. The taking of food, etc., into the body—1645. 4. The taking upon oneself of a form or character; taking of office or position 1646; the form or character assumed 1871.

5. *Law*. A promise or undertaking, either oral or in writing not sealed 1590. 6. Appropriation 1754. 7. Unwarrantable claim, usurpation 1647; arrogation 1806. 8. The taking of anything for granted as the basis of argument or action 1650; a supposition, postulate 1628. 9. *Logic*. The minor premiss of a syllogism 1588.

1. The A. of Elias 1627. 4. Thea. of the Bachelor's degree ROGERS. 6. *Arms of assumption* = *assumptio armis*. The a. of the whole legislative authority MACINTOSH. 7. His usual air of haughty a. Scott. 8. Hold' says the Stoick, your assumption's wrong DRYDEN. Hence **ASSUMPTIONS** a. given to a (*rare*). **ASSUMPTIONSNESS**.

ASSUMPTIVE (*as'sumptiv*), *a.* 1611. [ad. L. *assumptivus*; see **ASSUMPT** and **IVE**.] 1. Characterized by being assumed.

2. Of the nature of an assumption 1650. 3. Apt to assume; appropriative; arrogant 1820.

1. *Assumptive armis* in Her. those assumed by any one, formerly with, now without, sanction. Hence **ASSUMPTIVELY** *adv.*

Assurance (*as'surāns*). ME. [a. OF. *as* *seurance* (mod. *assurance*), f. *assuer* to **ASSURE**. Cf. **ASSURANCE**.] 1. A promise making a thing certain; an engagement, pledge, or guarantee. *esp.* Terms of peace. *Obs.* *cf. Hist.* 1513.

12. A marriage engagement—1641. 3. A declaration intended to give confidence 1600. 4. *Law*. The conveyance of lands or tenement by deed; a legal evidence of the conveyance or property 1533. 5. The action of insuring or securing the value of property in the event of its being lost, or of securing the payment of a specified sum in the event of a person's death in insurance. (Techn. life-*assurance* is now differentiated from fire- and marine-*insurance*.) 1622.

16. = **INSUREDNESS**—1603. 7. Security 1570.

8. Subjective certainty, in *Theol.* certainty of salvation; confidence, trust ME. 9. Self-confidence; steadiness, intrepidity 1591.

10. Hardhood, presumption, impudence 1600.

1. Pledge me the full a. of your faith Twain. A. 1. 192. 3. He was sincere in the assurance he gave McCANN. 4. The four historic of Common Assurance and Conveyances Sir J. H. H. 7. To send a. unto a place of most assurance all prisoners 1. 71.

8. But yet he make a double sure *Arch.* 1. 21. 20. Quote authors they had never read, with an *it* of a. BENTLEY. Hence †**ASSURANCE**, one who makes great professions. **ASSURANT**, one who takes out a policy of insurance. †**ASSURANTLY** *adv.* confidently.

Assure (*as'sur*), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *assuer* (mod. *assurer*)—late L. *assuare*; see **ASSURE**.] 1. To render life to secure—1614; to make sure of—1672.

To make *cf. for* or *against* risks. *esp.* *Transf.* *life*. (Cf. **ASSURANCE** 5.) ME. 2. To establish securely 1474. 13. To make sure the possession or reversion of; to convey by deed—1670. 14. To betroth—1581. 5. To ensure (an event) 1622; to make certain (a thing doubtful) (*arch.*) 1682. 16. To guarantee. Const. *for* a person *to be*, or with *substant.* ME. 7. To give confidence to, encourage ME. *trans.* and *refl.*

To have confidence—1641; to venture—1573. 8. To make (a person) sure or certain (*of* or *that*) ME. *refl.* and *trans.* To feel certain 143; 9. To tell (a person) confidently as a thing that he may trust (*that*, or *of*) 1513. 110. To state positively—1677.

1. If they could be assured of a. any unpleasant consequences 1884. 2. A. week states each other POWELL DAYTON. 3. And with my proper blood A my soul to be great leaders MARIOW. 5. Yet is not the Success for you would DAYTON. 7. You're but mangle Assurance and given in charity new CHAUCER.

8. Thy words a. me of find success MARIOW. A yourself, say that (in *Hist.*) 9. He assured u of his own willingness to go *trans.* Hence †**ASSURE** *trans.* assurance. **ASSURINGLY** *adv.*

Assured (*as'surid*), *adj.* ME. [f. *prec.* f. *vb.*] 1. Made safe, secure—1614. 2. Made certain ME. 13. Pledged—1672, betrothed—1500. 4. Certified 1574; satisfied, confident 1523. 5. Self-possessed; in a bad sense—Presumptuous 1475. As *sb.* (one with pl in *s*) A person whose life or goods are insured 1735. Hence **ASSUREDNESS**, assurance.

Assuredly (*as'suridli*), *adv.* ME. [f. *prec.* + *ly*.] 1. Certainly; in very truth. 2. With confidence 1503.

1. It will almost a. rain 1756. Yours a. W. Burleigh 1578. 2. Trust therein a. 1557.

Assurer (*as'suraz*), 1607 [f. **ASSURE** *v.* + *-ER*.] 1. He who, or that which, gives assurance. 2. = **ASSUROR** 1827. 3. One who insures his life. (A recent use) 1805.

†**Assurge**, *v.* 1556. [ad. L. *assurgere*.] To arise—1670.

Assurgent (*as'surđzent*), *a.* 1578. [ad. L. *assurgens*; see *prec.*] Ascending; in *sb.* rising obliquely. 2. Seeking ascendancy 1881.

As *sb.* He who, or that which, rises up 1791. Hence **ASSURGENT**.

Assuror (*as'suraz*), 1622. [f. **ASSURE** *v.* + *-OR*.] One who assures or insures any one's life or property, an underwriter. (A legal form of **ASSURER**.)

Assyrian (*as'siriān*) 1591 [See **AS**.] *adj.* Of Assyria, *absol.* its language *sb.* A native of Assyria 1815. var. †**ASSYRIAC** *a.*

Assyriology (*as'siriölodʒi*) 1865 [See **AS**.] *(-OLOGY)* The study of the language, history and antiquities of Assyria. Hence **ASSYRIOLOGICAL**.

Assyriologist (*as'siriölodʒist*) 1865 [See **ASSYRIOLOGY**.] One who studies the language, history and antiquities of Assyria.

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gical *a.* pertaining to *A.* Assyriologist, Assyriologue, a student of *A.*

Astacian (ástá'ján). [*f.* *L. astacus*, Gr. *astakós* lobster + *-IAN*.] *Zool.* A crustacean of the lobster kind. *Astacite*, *Asta'colite*, a fossil crustacean, resembling a lobster or crayfish.

A-starboard (ástā'boúrd), *adv.* 1627. [*A prep.*¹] *Naut.* On or towards the starboard side. *To put the helm a-starboard*: to bring the rudder to the port side, making the vessel turn to the left.

A-stare, *adv.* 1855 [*A prep.*¹] *Staring*, prominent

Asta-rt, *v* ME [*A-pref.*¹] *I. intr.* To start up -1596; to start into existence (*orig* with *dat.* of person); hence *trans.* to befall -1570; to start off, escape -1541. *2. trans.* (*or* *g.* with *dat.*) To escape, avoid -1575

A-start, *adv* 1721. [*A prep.*¹] With a start, suddenly.

Astate, early var. of *ESTATE*.

Astatic (ástá'tík), *a* 1832. [*f.* Gr. *astatos* + *-IC*] *Electro-Magn.* Having no tendency to remain in a fixed position.

Astatic needle: one so situated as to be unaffected by the earth's magnetism. Hence *Astatically* *adv*

A-stay (ástá'v), *adv* 1867 [*A prep.*¹] *Naut.* Used of an anchor when, in heaving in the cable is at an acute angle, in a position like that of one of the ship's stays. Cf. *A-PEAK*.

A-stays, *adv* 1622. = *ABACK* -1671.

Astee'r, *adv* *Sc.* 1535. [*A prep.*¹ + *stere*. var. of *STIR*.] *Stirring*, in commotion

Astelsm (ástá'sm), 1589 [*ad* *L. astelsmus*, *a. Gr.*, *f.* *astélos*, *f.* *astu*.] *Rhet.* Genteel irony, polite and ingenious mockery

A-stel, ME. [*l.* OF. *astelle* -late *L. Astella*, dim. of *hastula*] *1.* A ship of wood; a splinter; split wood -1472. *2. Mining.* A board, or ceiling of boards, over the men's heads in a mine, to protect them (Weale).

Aster (ástá'r). 1603. [*a. L.*, *a. Gr.* *áster*.] *1.* A star. *Obs* as Eng. -1706. *2. Bot.* A large genus of the *NO* *Compositæ*, with radiated flowers, including the indigenous British Sea Starwort or *Michelmans Daisy* (*f. Tripolium*) 1706. *3. China Aster*: a flower (*Callistephus chinensis*) resembling the asters proper 1794. Hence *Asteraceous* *a*

-aster (-ástá'r), *a. L.* *-aster*, suffix of sbs. and adjs., expressing incomplete resemblance, hence generally pejorative (Diez), in Eng. used only in words from *L.* or Rom., e.g. *postaster*.

Asteria, 1646 [*L.*] A precious stone mentioned by Pliny; either the *Asteriated sapphire* or *Cymophane*.

Asterial, *a* 1886. [*f.* Gr. *astérios* + *-AL*] *a.* Of or connected with the stars 1708. *b.* Star-like; asteriated.

Asterias (ástá-rí'as) *Pl* -æ. 1794 [*mod. L.*, *a. Gr.* *astérias*, *f.* *astérp*.] A sing *asteria* occurs. *Zool.* A genus of Echinoderms, containing the common five-rayed star-fish, with allied species. *Asterialite*, a fossil star-fish. *Asterid*, *Asteridian*, an animal belonging to the *Asteridæ* or star-fish family

Asteriated (ástá-rí'atéd), *ppl a* 1816. [*f.* Gr. *astérios* + *-AR* + *-ED*.] Radiated, with rays diverging from the centre, as in a star.

Asterion (ástá-rí'pñ) *OL*. [*mod L.*, *a. Gr.* *astérior*, *f.* *astérp*.] *1a.* *Herb.* Name of an unknown plant. *b.* in *Phys.* The point behind the mastoid process, where the parietal, occipital, and temporal bones meet.

Asterisk (ástá-rísk), 1612. [*ad. L. asteriscus*, *a. Gr.* *astérismos*, dim. of *astérp*.] *1.* A little star 1632. *2. trans.* Anything shaped or radiating like a star; *spec.* in *Euclid* a star-shaped instrument placed above the chalice and put on to prevent the veil from touching the elements 1708. *3. exp.* The figure of a star (*) used in writing and printing *a.* as a reference to a footnote, *b.* to indicate an omission, *c.* to mark words and phrases as conjectural, obscure, etc., *d.* as a dividing mark, etc. 1612.

3. The *A.* divides each verse of a Psalm into two parts 1824. Hence *Asterisk* *v.* to mark with an *a.*

Asterism (ástá-rí'z'm), 1598 [*ad. Gr. d-astérismos*, *f.* *astérp*.] *1.* A cluster of stars; a

constellation. *2.* *Losely*. A star, or anything star-shaped -1743. *3.* Three astensks placed thus (**) to direct attention to a particular passage *Rarely*, a single asterisk so used. 1649. *4. Met.* (Also *asterismus*.) An appearance of light in the shape of a six-rayed star, as in star sapphire 1879. Hence *Asterismal* *a.* of or pertaining to asterisms. *†Asteristic* *a.* starry (*vare*).

Asterite, ME. [*ad. L. asterites* (also used), *a. Gr.*] A gem known to the ancients; cf. *ASTERIA*, *ASTRION*.

Astern (ástá'm), *adv.* (*prep.*). 1627. [*A prep.*¹] *Naut* *1.* In or at the stern 1675, hence, in the rear 1627. *2.* Of motion. To the rear, backward; stern foremost 1681. *3. prep.* At the stern of (a ship) 1675

Asternal (ástá-nál), *a.* 1847. [*f. A-pref* + *L. sternum*, *ad. Gr.* *stérnon* + *-AL*.] Not joined to the breast-bone.

Asteroid (ástá-rí'oid), 1802. [*ad. Gr. d-astéroides* *f.* *astérp*.] *A. adj.* Star-shaped, star-like 1854. *B. sb.* *1.* One of the numerous minute planetary bodies revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, called also *planetoids* and *minor planets* 1802. *2.* A meteor -1849. *3.* Hence, a kind of fire-work 1875. Hence *Asteroidal*; *var. †Asteroidical*.

Asterophyllite (ástá-rí'fílít), 1847. [*f.* Gr. *astérp* + *phyllos* + *lithos*.] *Palæont.* A fossil plant, with leaves arranged in whorls, found in the coal formations of Europe and America.

Asthenia (ásté'ní-a), *Occ. a-stheny*, 1830 [*mod. L.*, *a. Gr.* *asthénia*, *f.* *á + asthéno*.] *Path.* Lack of strength, diminution of vital power, debility. *Astheno*-logy, scientific consideration of diseases arising from debility. *Asthénopla* [*Gr.* *asthénia*, *weakness of sight*] Hence *Asthénic*, *-al* *a.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by *a*

Asthma (ásté'má), *ME*. [*a. Gr. d-asthma*, *f.* *ástéin*, *f.* *ástéin*.] Difficulty of breathing; *spec.* a disease of respiration, marked by intermittent paroxysms of difficult breathing, with a wheezing sound, constriction in the chest, cough, and expectoration.

Asthmatic (ásté'má'tík), *a. (sb.)* 1542 [*ad. L. asthmaticus*, *a. Gr.*; see *ASTHMA* and *-IC*.] *1.* Affected with or suffering from asthma. *2.* Of or pertaining to, or good against, asthma 1620. *3. fig.* Wheezy 1853. *4. sb.* One suffering from asthma 1610. Hence *Asthmatical* *a.* *ly adv.*

Astigmatic (ásté'má'tík), *a.* 1849. [*f.* Gr. *á + stríigma*, *-mat*, + *-IC*.] *Phys.* Pertaining to or characterized by astigmatism.

Astigmatism (ásté'má'tízm), 1862. [*f.* as *prec* + *-ISM*.] A structural defect in the eye, viz. unequal curvature of the cornea, which prevents the rays of light from being brought to a common focus on the retina.

Astipulate, *v.* 1548. [*f. L. astipulatus*, *a(d)-stipulari*.] *intr.* To make an agreement or stipulation; to assent (*to*) -1652; *trans.* to assent to 1658. Hence *†Astipulation*, bargain, assent, a confirming statement.

†Astir, *v.* [*OE astyrian*; see *STIR*.] To stir up, move -1567.

Astir (ástá'stí), *adv.* 1823 [*A prep.*¹ *Perh* *f. Sc. ASTEER*, *q.v.* Not in any 18th *a. Dict.*] *Sitting; exp.* out of bed, *gen* in motion; in excitement.

All kings and Hinglets are *a.*: their brows clouded with menace *CRANLEY*.

†Astite, as *tite*, *adv.* Chiefly north. ME. See *AS* and *TIRE*. It had also the special sense: Immediately (*Fr. aussitôt*). -1674

Astomatous (ástá-má'tas), *a* 1855. [*See next*.] Having no mouth; as in *Zool.* the *Astomata*, a division of the Protozoa, comprising the *Gregaria* and *Rhizopoda*

Astomous (ástá-mas), *a.* 1857 [*f. Gr. d-astomos* (*f. á + stríigma*) + *-OUS*.] Having no mouth; as in *Bot.* those Mosses in which the urn does not open by the detachment of the operculum.

†Astone, *astun* (ástá'n), *v.* ME. [*app. a.* OF. *astunare* (now *astonner*): *L. astondere*, *f. ex + tonare*. See *STUN*, later and *perh.* *aphet. f. astunare*. Cf. *G. staunen, erstaunen*.] *1.* To stun

-1612; to daze (the eyes) CHAUCER. *2.* To strike mute with amazement, to astonish -1677. *3. intr.* To be amazed (Cf. *G. erstaunen*) ME. only. Hence *†Astoned*, *Astunned* *ppl. a.* *†Astoning* *vb.* *sb.* = *ASTONISHING*.

Astonied (ástá'níed), *ppl a.* ME [*var. of astoned*. Sometimes derived from *stony*, and used as *pejorative*.] *1.* Stunned; made insensible, benumbed, paralysed -1611. Of the teeth: set on edge ME. *2.* Dazed (*arch.*); dismayed (*arch.*), amazed (*arch.*) ME.

Astonish (ástá'nísh), *v.* 1530. [*Later var. of astony*.] *1.* To stun; to deprive of sensation, as by a blow -1635; to set the teeth on edge -1656. *2.* To stun mentally; to drive stupid, bewilder -1600. *3.* To dismay -1601. *4.* To amaze, surprise greatly 1611.

1. *I a-stony* she with a stroke upon the head 1530. *2.* Such dreadful Heralds to a *ful C* in 56. *4.* The people were astonished at his doctrine *Matt* vii 28. Hence *†Astonishable* *a.* calculated to *a.* As to *astounded* *adv.* *ASTONISHING*.

Astonishing (ástá'níshíng), *vb.* *sb.* 1530 [*f. prec*] *†Deprivation of sensation; dismayed (arch.)*; surprised wonder. Hence *Astonishingly* *adv.* *-ness*.

Astonishment, 1576. [*f. as prec.*] *†1.* Insensibility -1656. *2.* Loss of sense or wits mental prostration -1725. *3.* Loss of presence of mind, coolness, or courage (*arch.*) 1586. *4.* Amazement due to the sudden presentation of anything unlooked for or unaccountable 1594. *5.* An object of such amazement 1611.

1. Wine of astonishment: stupefying wine *Ps* lx. 3. *2.* They stricken were with great *a.* And their faint hearts with senseless horror queld *SEMPER*. *4.* Thou in our wonder and *a.* Hast built thy self a ivelone monument *MILT* *On Shaks*. *5.* Thou shalt become an *a.*, a proverb, and a by-word *Dent* xxviii. 37.

Astony (ástá'ní), *v. arch.* ME [*var. of ASTONE*.] *1. trans.* = *ASTONE* -1646. *2. intr* (*or absol.*) (*vare*). *MRS. BROWNING*.

Astoo-p, *adv.* 1644. [*A prep.*¹] In an inclined position.

Astound (ástá'und), *ppl a. arch.* ME [*Phonetic development of ASTONED, astun'd*] *1.* Stunned -1596. *2.* Confounded, amazed (*arch.*) 1540. Hence *†Astoundedness*.

Astound (ástá'und), *v* [*f. c* 1600 from *prec* as contracted form of *a pale pp* *astounded*] *1.* To deprive of consciousness, stupefy -1727. *2.* To shock with alarm, surprise, or wonder 1634.

2. These thoughts may startle well, but not *a.* The virtuous mind *MILN* *Conius* xio. Hence *Astoundingly* *adv.* *Astoundment*.

†Astracism, *rare*, 1590. [*? Cf. ASTERISK*, etc.] An asterism; an asterisk -1695.

A-straddle, *adv.* 1703. [*A prep.*¹] In a straddling position. *A-straddle* of: bestriding

Astragal (ástá-rá'gál), 1563 [*ad. L.*, *a. Gr.* *astragalos*.] *1. Phys.* The ball of the ankle joint, the huckle-bone, = *ASTRAGALUS*. Hence in *pl.* (as in Gr.); Dice, which were orig. huckle bones 1727. *2. Arch.* A small moulding of semicircular section, placed round the top or bottom of columns. Also *attrib.* 1563. *3. Gunnery*. A ring or moulding encircling a cannon about six inches from the mouth 1656.

Astragalomanicy (ástá-rá'gálmá'ní) 1652 [*f. ASTRAGALUS* + *-MANCY*.] Divination by means of dice or huckle-bones.

Astragalus (ástá-rá'gálys), 1541. [*L.*, *a. Gr.*; see *ASTRAGAL*] *1. Phys.* The ball of the ankle-joint, the upper bone of the foot, on which the tibia rests. *2. Bot.* An extensive genus of leguminous plants, including *A. verus*, which produces gum tragacanth, and three British species known as Milk-vetch 1548

†Astrain, *v* ME. [*a. OF. astraigne*, *a-straindre* -*L. astringere* to *ASTRINGE*.] To bind -1394.

A-strain, *adv.* 1856. [*A prep.*¹] On the strain.

Astrakhan (ástá-rá'khan), 1766 The skin of still-born or very young lambs from Astrakhan in Russia, the wool of which resembles fur.

Astral (ástá'rál), *a. (sb.)* 1605. [*ad. L. astralis*, *f. astrum*.] *1.* Of, connected with or proceeding from the stars. *2.* Star-shaped, star-like 1671. *3. sb.* An astral lamp 1860.

1. *A. showers* *SIR F. PALGRAVE*. *Astral spirits*

o (Ger. *Koin*). o (Fr. *pen*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dune*). ē (curl). ē (ēa) (there). ē (ē) (rein). ē (Fr. *faire*). ē (fiz, fern, earth)

Astronom ^u ^{b d}
astronomique, ad. ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² ²⁸³ ²⁸⁴ ²⁸⁵ ²⁸⁶ ²⁸⁷ ²⁸⁸ ²⁸⁹ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹¹ ²⁹² ²⁹³ ²⁹⁴ ²⁹⁵ ²⁹⁶ ²⁹⁷ ²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁹ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰¹ ³⁰² ³⁰³ ³⁰⁴ ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ ³⁰⁷ ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ ³¹² ³¹³ ³¹⁴ ³¹⁵ ³¹⁶ ³¹⁷ ³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ ³²⁰ ³²¹ ³²² ³²³ ³²⁴ ³²⁵ ³²⁶ ³²⁷ ³²⁸ ³²⁹ ³³⁰ ³³¹ ³³² ³³³ ³³⁴ ³³⁵ ³³⁶ ³³⁷ ³³⁸ ³³⁹ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴¹ ³⁴² ³⁴³ ³⁴⁴ ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ ³⁴⁷ ³⁴⁸ ³⁴⁹ ³⁵⁰ ³⁵¹ ³⁵² ³⁵³ ³⁵⁴ ³⁵⁵ ³⁵⁶ ³⁵⁷ ³⁵⁸ ³⁵⁹ ³⁶⁰ ³⁶¹ ³⁶² ³⁶³ ³⁶⁴ ³⁶⁵ ³⁶⁶ ³⁶⁷ ³⁶⁸ ³⁶⁹ ³⁷⁰ ³⁷¹ ³⁷² ³⁷³ ³⁷⁴ ³⁷⁵ ³⁷⁶ ³⁷⁷ ³⁷⁸ ³⁷⁹ ³⁸⁰ ³⁸¹ ³⁸² ³⁸³ ³⁸⁴ ³⁸⁵ ³⁸⁶ ³⁸⁷ ³⁸⁸ ³⁸⁹ ³⁹⁰ ³⁹¹ ³⁹² ³⁹³ ³⁹⁴ ³⁹⁵ ³⁹⁶ ³⁹⁷ ³⁹⁸ ³⁹⁹ ⁴⁰⁰ ⁴⁰¹ ⁴⁰² ⁴⁰³ ⁴⁰⁴ ⁴⁰⁵ ⁴⁰⁶ ⁴⁰⁷ ⁴⁰⁸ ⁴⁰⁹ ⁴¹⁰ ⁴¹¹ ⁴¹² ⁴¹³ ⁴¹⁴ ⁴¹⁵ ⁴¹⁶ ⁴¹⁷ ⁴¹⁸ ⁴¹⁹ ⁴²⁰ ⁴²¹ ⁴²² ⁴²³ ⁴²⁴ ⁴²⁵ ⁴²⁶ ⁴²⁷ ⁴²⁸ ⁴²⁹ ⁴³⁰ ⁴³¹ ⁴³² ⁴³³ ⁴³⁴ ⁴³⁵ ⁴³⁶ ⁴³⁷ ⁴³⁸ ⁴³⁹ ⁴⁴⁰ ⁴⁴¹ ⁴⁴² ⁴⁴³ ⁴⁴⁴ ⁴⁴⁵ ⁴⁴⁶ ⁴⁴⁷ ⁴⁴⁸ ⁴⁴⁹ ⁴⁵⁰ ⁴⁵¹ ⁴⁵² ⁴⁵³ ⁴⁵⁴ ⁴⁵⁵ ⁴⁵⁶ ⁴⁵⁷ ⁴⁵⁸ ⁴⁵⁹ ⁴⁶⁰ ⁴⁶¹ ⁴⁶² ⁴⁶³ ⁴⁶⁴

Astronom ^c *astronomique*, ad *l.* *astronomie*, 1712. [a] *ASTRONOMY.* Of or belonging to astronomy.

ected with, bearing upon, dealing with astro-
nomy. (cf. an *Astronomical Society* with an
astronomical fac.) Also ellipse, as *id.* *id.* 1700
Astronomical year, one determined in a observ-
ations, apart from conventional reckoning. (cf. *id.* *id.* 1700)

Astronomien, -*en*. *Mf.* {*a* ; *cf. astron.* } Early word for **ASTRONOMY** (in including *astrology*).

astronomy (astronómj) *Mf.* {a. (O) ar-
nómj, ad *L. astronómia*, d. Gr. f. (ult)
por + rípein. In *OE*, *astronómia*.

the use of astrology was differentiated as the practice of *practico* and *theoretical* astrology, and by the 17th c. the words took their current senses.¹ The notice which treats of the constitution, relations, and motions of the

...the earth. The Astrology - 1738.
...which fail to leave the Cade CANON.
...from the stars do I my judgment pluck, And
...I have astronomy such a
astrophel. [corruption of *astrophysic*.]
...of an unknown

ASTROSCOPE (*astro-skōp'*). 1675 [*ASTRO-*
-SCOPOS.] An old instrument composed
of cones, having the constellation, etc., de-
picted on their surface. Hence *ASTROSCOPY*,
the art, *a. n. n.* [*ASTRO-* + *SCOPY*, *to*

3. On the strut, strutting.

astutius, *astute*. *Astutus*, *astute*.
astutia, *astuteness*. *Astutia*, *astuteness*.
astutia, *astuteness*. *Astutia*, *astuteness*.
astutia, *astuteness*. *Astutia*, *astuteness*.
astutia, *astuteness*. *Astutia*, *astuteness*.

1849. *Montg.* A small dam in

den. 1875. [A prop^y] (H)
er Casarod, etc. [H] phr. on
see Aprop^y and St. St. H.
tion apart - 1875. 2. H. fur

part from each other to position, or thought Mr. 3. the one thing. In
 ces, eye with *Amor*, *Amor*, the eye
 as pole and pole that of. My Chate
 all the a *Shaks*, *Frederic* and friends.
 a *Chace*. Hence *Amor* and friends.

after 1808. [A. proc. 1 + Cl. unbran.]
 A. ad. 1802. [A. proc. 1] Swarming.
 A. ad. 1830. [A. proc. 1 + ?] I.
 slant-1621. 2. With corn-1621.

ad. 1858. [*A. p. p.*] Swaying
ad. 1879. [*A. p. p.*] Swaying
ad. 1903. [*A. p. p.*] Swaying
ad. 1870. [*A. p. p.*] Swaying
as swithe. ad. 1870. [*A. p. p.*] Swaying
ad. 1870. [*A. p. p.*] Swaying

aswowa, *aswa*, *aswa*. M.H. Heth for
[In a swoon or faint] Hence
aswowa, *aswa*, *aswa*.

ly f. ASYLUM in sense 1, 2, 3.
(asyl+lekal), as. 1751. [A-
construing a syllable.
[E]m] 30.

(19. chur p nunc) p h. n.

es 3 a ME I G aua et
o d f a a n Cf } r ne
y fo c m n d o om h
e no b o o eg 2
g A e o o g o h 6
3 b n o o o 4
A bene o o fto d
ppo o om c o o t d e n
fortunate, or destitute, *et*. (pop.) a 'lunatic
asylum' 1776.

1. Romulus set up a sanctuarie or lawless church,
called A. Hortus. 2. The A. for superstition Sir L.
Disraeli. 3. The Right of A. 1775. 4. Asylum for
(lepers) Pennant.

Asymmetrical, -al, a 1660. [A-*pref* 14.]
Not symmetrical.

Asymmetrical, a 1630 [f Gr *ἀσύμμετρος* +
-al]. a. Incommensurable. b. Asymmetrical.

Asymmetrical, a 1630 [f Gr *ἀσύμμετρος* +
-al]. a. Incommensurable. b. Asymmetrical.

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) p n 530 2 Hen e
o o o a d of en MF 3 Of
o o o n o q (and f) r go
1 d m h p 8 a AS
he L m ya a n n l n
d 3 The h a h p n
h ba e l h 6 V had ga h
An the b s. and 9 H.

entered at the front door (mod). 11 He commanded
None should come at him (mod). 12 To run, rush,
go, haste, throng, shoot, etc. at, to stare, shout, swear,
etc. at, to hunt, etc. at. 13 Drowning men catch at
straws. *Prove*. Setting your cap at him Miss Austen.

II. Of action, position, state, condition, man-
ner. 1. With things put for the activities of
which they are the objects, centres, or instru-

ments. e.g. *at meat* = eating, *at the bar*, *at*
sword's point; *assault-at-arms*, etc. OE 2.

With actions, as *at work* 1440, *at it*: hard at
work 1665. 3 After many verbs of action: *to*
work, to fail, to star at, etc. ME. 4. Connect-

ing adjs. of occupation and proficiency, or then
sbs. with a thing or action OE 5. Of posture,
position *at gaze*, *at bay* 1535. 6. Of state, or

condition of existence e.g. *at peace*, *at a loss*,
etc. ME. 7. Of mutual relations: e.g. *at one*,
at daggers drawn ME. 8. Of manner, measure,

extent, etc. e.g. *at large*, *at random* ME. 9.
Of conditioning circumstance. e.g. *at peril*, *at*
a disadvantage, etc. ME 10. Of relation to

some one's will or disposition. e.g. *at his dis-*
cretion, etc. MF

4 In agility and skill at his weapons MACULAY.

III. Of relative position in a series, degree,
rate, value. 1. Defining special point in a series

at which one begins, stops, etc., esp. with super-

latives ME. 2. Of rate or degree, at which a
thing is done ME 3. Of price or value ME. 4.

according to ME

1 Johnson at his very best TREVILIAN. 2 She
worked at high pressure 1580. 3 To set at nought

their counsel (mod). 4 By land or by water at their
choice MACULAY.

IV. Of time, order, occasion, cause, object
1. Introducing the time or occasion ME; the

age at which one is ME.; distance in time, in-

terval ME 2. Of the number of times, turns,
etc. ME. 3. Of order: e.g. *at first*, etc. OE

4. Introducing the occasion, and hence the cause
of a fact, action, or emotion ME

1. Late at Night DRYDEN. At the Restoration
Hyde became chief minister MACULAY At ripen

year, MATTHEW. At three Months after date 1716

2 To complete the business at two sittings (mod.)

3 They were cried about like babes at every blast
of doctrine 1574. Inpatient at the delays KANE.

V. *Pr.* See at ALL, at any RATE, at STAKE,
at HOME, at ONE, at ONCE

VI. With the infinitive mood: e.g. nothing
at do, *nothing at do* 1170.

VII. With preps. 1594. 2. With advs
at, or *dial*. 1440

At, 'at' (at). ME. [Worn-down f *that*;
rare after 1500, but still *dial*.] 1. *adv* or *conj*

'that'. 2. *rel. pron.* That, who, which;
what ME

At, *pref* 1:—OE. *at*. The prep AT in com-

position, 'at, close to, to', freq. in OE., and

occurs in ME., but now lost exc. in *atavist*,
surviving as *twit*.

At, *pref* 2:—OE. *at*. Repr. earlier OE. *at*,
at, 'away, from'.

At, *pref* 3:—OE. *at*. Repr. earlier OE. *at*,
at, 'away, from'.

At, *pref* 4:—OE. *at*. Repr. earlier OE. *at*,
at, 'away, from'.

At, *pref* 5:—OE. *at*. Repr. earlier OE. *at*,
at, 'away, from'.

At, *pref* 6:—OE. *at*. Repr. earlier OE. *at*,
at, 'away, from'.

At, *pref* 7:—OE. *at*. Repr. earlier OE. *at*,
at, 'away, from'.

At, *pref* 8:—OE. *at*. Repr. earlier OE. *at*,
at, 'away, from'.

At, *pref* 9:—OE. *at*. Repr. earlier OE. *at*,
at, 'away, from'.

At, *pref* 10:—OE. *at*. Repr. earlier OE. *at*,
at, 'away, from'.

At, *pref* 11:—OE. *at*. Repr. earlier OE. *at*,
at, 'away, from'.

Atavism (a-tā-viz'm), 1833 [a. F. *atavisme*
f. L. *atavus*; see next and -ism.] Of or pertaining

to a remote ancestor. var. *Atavistic*.

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f. L. *atavus*; see next and -ism.] Of or pertaining

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u (Ger. Köln). u (Fr. *pen*). u (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. *dune*). u (curl). é (ü) (there). é (ä) (rein). é (Fr. *laive*). é (fir, fern, earth)

be v d b G d a bee e d J l d r e m a e n d r v m a u e o m e
Atlas a 0 6 7 n T b h m s a f m d b ou n
p p d m b a 2 A m r e d w d w b
S a } R. s. To r e a r s, s h o w, e t c.
S a } R. s. To r e a r s, s h o w, e t c.

C s b h b h a n e s s s s F Q 29
A t o n e (a o n) v 1553 [B ck format on
f o n A O N E M E N T No used A V h o u s e
a l o u a s s e d b y T i n d a u (see next,
s e n s e 3). 1. t r a n s. To set at one, reconcile
O b s. e t c. as e t y m o l. a r c h a i s m 1593. 7 b. To
c o m p o s e (d i f f e r e n c e s) -1702. 7 a. i n t r. To
c o m e i n t o u n i t y o r c o n c o r d -1607. 3. t r a n s.
To r e c o n c i l e, t o a p p e a s e 1617. 4. a b s o l. To
m a k e r e c o n c i l i a m e n t o r p r o p i t i a t i o n a. f o r t h e
o f f e n d e r 1623; b. f o r t h e o f f e n c e (= t o m a k e
a m e n d s) 1665. 5. t r a n s. (f o r o m i t t e d) To e x -
p i a t e 1665. 7 b. t r a n s. To j o i n i n o n e -1672
f i g. To h a r m o n i z e 1691. i n t r. 1649.
3. The k i n g a n d p a r l i a m e n t w i l l n o t b e a t o n e d M i l l
T o a. a b r o i l 1665. 2. H e a n d A u f i d i a n c a n n o m o r e
a. T h e n v i o l e n t c o n t r a r i e t y (e t c. i v. v. 72. 3. S o
h e a v e n, a t o n e d, s h a l l d y i n g G r e e k r e s t o r e F o r t.
4. b. N o t h i n g c a n a. f o r t h e W a n t o f M o d e s t y S t r e i t.
5. 10 a. u n H a r a w. 6. f i g. To a. o u r i d e a s w i t h o u r
p e r c e p t i o n s H A P E. H e n c e A t o n a b l e, a t o n e a b l e
a. t h a t m a y b e a t o n e d f o r. A t o n e s o. f r e s c o n c i l i a -
t i o n; e x p i a t i o n (a t o n) w i t h m o d. s e n s e. A t o n e r.
A t o n e m e n t (a t o n m e n t). 1513. [L A T O N E
+ M E N T, a f t e r e a r l i e r O N E M E N T.] 71. The
c o n d i t i o n o f b e i n g a t o n e w i t h o t h e r s; c o n c o r d,
a g r e e m e n t -1623. 72. The a c t i o n o f s e t t i n g a t
o n e, o r b e i n g s e t a t o n e, a f t e r d i s c o r d; r e c o n -
c i l i a t i o n -1685; a p p e a s e m e n t -1622. 3. s p e c. i n
T h e o l. R e c o n c i l i a t i o n o r r e s t o r a t i o n o f f r i e n d l y
r e l a t i o n s b e t w e e n G o d a n d s i n n e r s 1526. 4.
P r o p i t i a t i o n b y r e p a r a t i o n o f w r o n g o r i n j u r y,
a m e n d s, e x p i a t i o n 1611; T h e o l. p r o p i a t i o n o f
G o d b y e x p i a t i o n o f s i n 1611. 5. A t o n e m e n t i s
v a r i o u s l y u s e d b y t h e o l o g i s t s i n t h e s e n s e o f
r e c o n c i l i a t i o n, p r o p i t i a t i o n, e x p i a t i o n. (N o t s o
a p p l i e d i n a n y v e r s i o n o f t h e N. T.)
1. W h a t a. i s t h e r e b e t w e e n l i g h t a n d d a r k n e s s
P h a r o o h. 2. H e d e s i r e s t o m a k e a t o n e m e n t b e t w e e n
t h e D u k e o f G l o s t e r, a n d y o u r B r o t h e r s R i c h. I I I,
1 i n. 35. 3. The o f f i c e t o p r e a c h t h e a. T i m o t h e e
a. C o r. v. 18. 4. The b e s t a. h e c a n m a k e f o r t h e A d o p -
t i o n. The H i g h P r i e s t, h a v i n g m a d e a n A. f o r t h e
S i n s o f t h e P e o p l e A n a s o n. C o m b. a. m o n e y,
m e n t i s t, o n e w h o h o l d s t h e C a l v i n i s t d o c t r i n e o f
t h e a t o n e m e n t.
A t o n i c (a t o n i k). 1727. [ad. med. L. a t o n i -
c u s, f. G r. a t o n o s, f. a + t o n o s, f. r e i n e u r; s e e
-i c.] A. a d j. P r o s. U n a c c e n t e d; v i r. n o t b o a r -
i n g t h e s t r e s s o r s y l l a b i c a c c e n t 1878. 2. P a t h.
W a n t i n g t o n e, o r n e r v o u s e l a s t i c i t y 1792.
3. W e l i v e i n a n. a. g e 1872.
B. s h. i. P r o s. A w o r d o r e l e m e n t o f s p e e c h
n o t h a v i n g a n a c c e n t. (U s e d s p e c. i n G r. G r a m.
o f d. h, o, i, a, l, u, e, i, s, e, k, e, f, e, o, u, d, s.) 1727
2. M e d. A r e m e d y h a v i n g p o w e r t o a l l a y e x -
c i t e m e n t 1864.
A t o n y (a t o n i). 1693. [a. F. a t o n i e, ad.
med. L. a t o n i a, a. G r.; s e e A T O N I C.] P a t h.
W a n t o f t o n e; e n e r v a t i o n, l a n g u o r. A l s o f g.
E n n u i i s a n i n t e l l e c t u a l a. 1847
A t o p (a t o p). 1655. [A p r e p. 1] 1. a d j. O n
o r a t t h e t o p 1658, w i t h o f 1672. 2. p r e p. [o f
o m i t t e d] O n t h e t o p o f 1655
1. A b l a c k m a s s a t o p, a n d a m e t a l l i c m a s s a t b o t t o m
1779.
A t o u r, s b M E [a. O F. a t u r n, -o u r n, -i r,
-o u r (m o d. a t o u r), s e e A T I R N.] 1. A t t i r e, a r -
m y -1475. 2. M i l i t a r y e q u i p m e n t o r p r e p a r a -
t i o n -1480.
A t o u r (a t o u r) M E. [A p p. f. A t p r e p. +
o u r, o u e r, S e f. O U E R.] A. p r e p. 1. O u e r. 2.
I n d e h a n c e o f (a n o b s t a c l e, e t c.) 1535.
1. f y a n d a t o u r i n a d d i t i o n t o; B y a n d a t o u r h e r
g e n t l e h a v i n g S c o r t.
B. a d j. O u e r a n d a b o v e, b e s i d e s M E.
A t r a b i l i a r i a n (a t r a b i l i a r i a n). 1678. [f.
med. L. a t r a b i l i a r i u s; s e e A T R A B I L I A R.] a d j. -
A T R A B I L I A R I O U S s b. A h y p o c h o n d r i a c.
A t r a b i l i a r i o u s, a 1684. [f. a p r e c. + -o u s.]
1. O f o r p e r t a i n i n g t o b l a c k b i l e. 2. A t r a b i l i -
o u s, h y p o c h o n d r i a c; a c r i m o n i o u s. v a r s. A T -
r a b i l i a r, f a i r e, A t r a b i l i a r i s, A t r a b i l i a r y.
A t r a b i l i a r. 1594. [a. F., ad. L. a t r a b i l i s
(a l s o u s e d), t r. G r. m e l a n c h o l i a.] l i t. B l a c k
b i l e, a n i m a g i n a r y f l u i d, s u p p o s e d a n c i e n t l y
t o b e t h e c a u s e o f m e l a n c h o l y; h e n c e: M e l a n c h o l y,
s j. l e e n.
A t r a b i l i a r y, a. 1725. [ad. med. L. a t r a -
b i l i a r i u s, s e e A T R A B I L I A R a n d -A R Y.] 1. O f o r
p e r t a i n i n g t o b l a c k b i l e; a p p l i e d t o t h e r e t a l o r
s u p r a r e n a l g l a n d s, a n d t o t h e a r t e r i e s s u p p l y i n g
t h e m. 2. = A T R A B I L I O U S.

Atlas a 0 6 7 n T b h m s a f m d b ou n
p p d m b a 2 A m r e d w d w b
S a } R. s. To r e a r s, s h o w, e t c.
S a } R. s. To r e a r s, s h o w, e t c.

Atio, atloido, (comb. of ATLAS, formed on imperfect analogy, see ATLASCO. So Atloide and ATLANTIC.

Atmido meter. 1830. [f. Gr. atmós; see (oym) 12 p.] -Atmosphere.

Atmology (atmólógj). 1817. [f. Gr. atmós; see (oym) 12 p.] The science of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapour. Hence Atmologist, one skilled in a. Atmo-

Atmolysis (atmólisis). 1866. [f. as prec. + lysis, f. Gr. lysis. The (partial) separation of gases of unequal diffusibility.

Atmolys, ze a. to perform a. Atmolys, zer, an instrument for effecting it.

Atmometer (atmómeter). 1815. [f. Gr. atmós + métron.] A. An instrument for measuring evaporation from a moist surface.

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Atmospheric, al (atmósphérík, -al, -al, -al) [f. prec. + -ic, -al, -al, -al] 1. Of the nature of, or forming, the atmosphere 1664. 2. Existing taking place, or existing in the air 1666.

3. Curved, polished, or worked by the action of the atmosphere 1797. 4. Small, etc. 5. The atmosphere of New-

comen, etc. 6. The atmosphere of a steam engine in which the piston will descend by the pressure of the atmosphere, after the condensation of the steam that caused it to rise.

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da see ATT ND v and ANCE } ti
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a. on o beng pe n. amee ng ec
o. whe s mmoned 40 16. 1 a. 11 g. 664,
expectation -1641. 17. A body of attendants
retinue -1779. 8. The body of persons present
at any proceedings 1835.

3. *Pir in attendance*. Reputation for good on his customers Dr For. 4. *To trawl, dance, a* = 'to attend' (usu. contemptuous). 5. The number of attendances recorded (*used*). 6. *Comb. a.-officer, o* = whose duty it is to see that children attend school.

7. **Attendance**. Also **-ency**. 1594 [*i. prec.* see -NCY]. 1. Attention 1679 2. The giving of attendance 1594 3. = ATTENDANCE 7. 1586 4. Attendant relation 1626 5. An adjunct 1654. 6. Expectation 1646

Attendant (ätendänt). ME. [a OF *atten-*
dant; see ATTEND.] **A.** *adj* †1. Attentive—1649
2. Waiting upon, in order to do service; mini

strant 1485. Const. *to, on, upon*, ME. 13
Law Dependent on; owing service to -1641
 4. Accompanying, closely consequent Const
on, upon 1617. 5. Present at meeting, etc (see
 ATTEND II. 8) 1588.
 3. Other Sup. With this a Moons thou wilt de

2. Other Sums : with this A. *mod.* and *mod.* the series MILT P. L. vii. 149. 4. *Attendant Keys in Mus* : the keys or scales on the fifth above, and fifth below (or fourth above) any key-note or tonic, considered in relation to the key or scale on that tone. A. *circumstances (mod.)*.

a servant, satellite, companion 1555. *transf* on
fig. 1657. 2. 'One that waits the pleasure of
another' (J) 1684. 3. An accompaniment, close
consequent 1607. 4. One who is present at a
meeting, etc. (see ATTEND II. 8) 1641 5

Attender (āte nḍar). 1461. [*f.* ATTEND *v*]
1. One who gives heed, an observer 1660. 2.

He who (or that which) wa its upon, esp. to render service 1461. 3. = ATTENDANT *ib.* 4. 1704.
Attendress, a waitress. FULLER.
Attendance, *vare.* ME. [a. OF. *atende ment.*] 1. Sense, meaning 2. A thing that

Myne ears shall be attentive unto prayer 2 Chron. vi
15. Hence **Attentively** adv

Attent, so. [ME *atente*, a OF. *atentie*, now *attente*;—L. **attenta* sb, f. fem. of pa. pple *attentus*. In OF. confused w. *cutentie*, whence sense 2.] 1. Attention; heed—1652 2. Intention, aim—1450. Hence †*attentful* *a.*
†*Attentative* 20b. 1600. [see of *Attentive* 20b.]

Attempt (at'emp) *n* [var. of ATTEMPT] 1. ATE; cf. *E. attentat*] 1. A criminal attempt or assault -1721. 2. An attempt to gain an unauthorized advantage in law, e.g. after an inhibition is decreed

Attention (at'en-shn) *ME* [ad. I. *attention-*

em, see **ATTEND**. Used by Chaucer in transit from **L.**, then not till c1600. 1. The action, fact, or state of attending or giving heed, earnest direction of the mind, consideration, or regard. The mental faculty of attending. 2.

Practical consideration, notice 1741. 3. Attending to the comfort and pleasure of others, ceremonious politeness, courtesy. Often in *pl.* 1752. 4. A consideration (*rare*) 1784. 5. *Mil* A cautionary word used as a preparative to any particular exercise or manoeuvre 1820.

1. The tongues of dying men Inforce a *Rich II*, 1. 6. A. is that state of mind which prepares us to receive impressions. *To pay or give a. To attend, call, draw, arrest, fix, etc. a.* 2. They have a. to every thing, and always mind what they are about. *CHRISTIAN.* 3. *To pay a. or one's attentions to. to court* *10*

Attentive (ătent'iv), *a.* 1570. [*a. F. attentif, -ive.*] 1. Steadily applying one's mind or energies; intent, heedful, observant 1577. 2. Commanding heed to the wishes of others.

1. Diligent and n. at their workes 1632. 2. Very a.
to the ladies (wof). Hence Attention-ly ad

ē (ēi) (rezn). ē (Fr. *saure*). ē (fir, fern, earth).

Attorney, s.b. 2 1461. (a. 1) F. still here,

ge e gh he d
a b d e o n a a p

†Auberginal a.
(Fr. *saire*). \bar{s} (*for, fern, earth*).

|| **Aubergine** (oberz'z'n). 1794. [Fr.] The fruit of the Egg-plant, *Solanum Esculentum*

|| **Aubin** (oben). 1753. [Fr., = *hobin*, f. Eng. *Hobby* (Diaz)] A kind of broken gait, between an amble and a gallop.

Auburn (ō'būn), a. ME. [a. OF. *alborne* *auborne*—L. *alburnus* whitish. In 16-17th c. written *abron*, *abruin*, *abrown*, which suggested deriv. from *brown*, and modified the meaning.] orig. Of a yellowish- or brownish-white colour, now, of a golden- or ruddy-brown colour. quasi-sb 1852.

Abourne or blounde CAYTON. The rays lit up her pale red hair to a Geo. BLION.

Auchlet. Sc. 1796. [f. *aucht*, EIGHT + *let dim*, or LOT, a part.] The eighth part of a boll; of *first*, the fourth part.

Aucht. Sc. form of AUGHT and EIGHT.

|| **Auctary**. 1580. [ad. L. *auctarium*, f. *auct-*, *augere*.] Augmentation -1653

Auction (ō'kūn), sb. 1595. [ad. L. *auktionem* 'a sale by increase of bids'] 1. Increase, growth -1696. 2. A public sale in which each bidder offers more than the last previous bid, the article put up being sold to the highest bidder. Called in Scotl. and north of Engl. a *roup* (In U.S. 'to sell or put up at auction' is common; in Engl. the const. is 'to sell *by*' or 'put up *to*' auction) 1595. 3. A public sale of analogous character 1673. 4. The property put up to auction 1732.

2. Auction bridge see BRIDGE sb. 3. Dutch *auktion* 'one in which property is offered at a high price, the price being gradually lowered till some one buys it. Hence Auction v. to sell by 2.

Auctioneer (ō'kūn-i-er), sb. 1708. [f. prec.] One who conducts sales by auction. Hence Auctioneer v. to sell by auction.

|| **Auctor** (ō'ktur). 1875 [L.] Rom. Law The person who warrants the right of possession; hence, a vendor.

Auctor, obs. f. AUTHOR.

|| **Auctorize**, **author-**. 1548. [ad. med. L. *auctorizatus*] pa. pple. Authorized. adj. Of established authority 1558.

Aucuba (ō'kūbā). 1819. [Jap.] Bot. A hardy evergreen deciduous shrub (*A. japonica*, N.O. *Cornaceae*), with laurel-like leaves usually blotched with pale yellow.

A. introduced by Mr. John Graef in 1783 REES.

Aucupate (ō'kūp-er), v. ? Obs. 1630. [f. L. *aucupare*, *aucupari*, f. *aucupens*, f. *avis* + *capere*] lit. To go a bird-catching, fig. (as in L.) to lie in wait for, gain by craft.

Audacious (ō'dē'jās), a. 1550. [f. L. *audaci-*, *audax*, f. *audere*; see -ACIOUS. Cf. Fr. *audacieux*.] 1. Daring, confident, intrepid, transf. of things 1609. 2. Unrestrained by, or defiant of, decorum and morality; presumptuously wicked, shameless 1591.

1. Big was her voice, a. was her tone -The maid becomes a youth DRYDEN. A. Ornaments B. JONES. 2. Like an a. profligate, as he was 1825. Hence *Audaciously adv.* *Audaciousness*, boldness, reckl. daring, effrontery.

Audacity (ō'dā'si-ty). ME. [f. L. *audacem*, see prec. and -ACITY.] 1. Boldness, intrepidity, confidence. b. Daring originality 1859. 2. Boldness combined with recklessness; venturousness 1531. 3. Open disregard of decorum or morality; effrontery, shamelessness 1545.

1 b. Happy a. of language 1798. 2. The desperate a. of his (Clive's) spirit MACAULAY. 3. His Excellency was shocked at her a. LIVINGSTONE.

Audible (ō'dib'l), a. (sb.) 1529. [ad. med. L. *audibilis*, f. *audire*.] adj. 1. Able to be heard. 2a. Able to hear (*rare*) 1603. 3. sb. [the adj. used absol.] A thing capable of being heard 1626.

1. The loyes of heaven are . to muns eares not a. MORE. Hence *Audibility*, *Audibleness*, audible capacity. *Audibly adv.* so as to be heard, aloud.

Audience (ō'diēns). ME. [a. F. *audience*, refresh. of OF. *auance*—L. *audientia*, f. *audientem*.] 1. Audience (*abstractly*) No pl. 1. The action of hearing. 2. The state of hearing, or being able to hear, hearing ME. 3. Judicial hearing ME. 4. Formal hearing, reception at a formal interview; see H. 1. ME. 2. To give audience to give ear. 3. *In* (*open, general*) a. so that all may hear. He said, in open a. 'This is your place' MALORY. 3. Court of Au-

dience or A. Court, an eccl. court, at first held by the Archbishop, afterwards by his auditors. That of Canterbury is now merged in the Court of Arches. The ambassador held a. of her majesty (*mod.*) 4

II. An audience. With pl. 1. A formal interview granted (*esp.* by a sovereign) to an inferior for conference or the transaction of business Const. of, with. 1514. 2. The persons within hearing, an auditory ME; *trans.* the readers of a book 1835. 3. A court, either of government or justice, in Sp. America, also, the territory administered by it. (*Sp. audiencia*.) 1727.

1. Audience of leave farewell interview. 2. Fit a. find, though few Milt. P. L. viii. 31.

|| **Audience**, -ier-. 1611. [a. F. *audientier* see prec.] 'An Officer in the Chancery, that examines . all letters patents, etc. receives the fees of the scale', etc. (Cotgr.) -1752

Audient (ō'diēnt), 1612. [ad. L. *audientem*, see AUDIENCE.] adj. Listening 1839. sb. A listener; *spec.* (in Eccl. Hist.) a hearer of the gospel, not yet a member of the church

Audiometer (ō'di-ō-mē-tēr). 1879. [f. L. *audire* + Gr. *μέτρον*.] An application of the telephone for measuring minute differences of hearing.

Audiphone (ō'di-fōn), 1880. [f. L. *audire* + Gr. *φωνή*. Improv. formed after *telephone*, f. Gr. *φωνή* sounding.] An instrument which, placed against the upper teeth, enables the deaf to hear more distinctly.

Audit (ō'dit), sb. ME. [ad. L. *auditus*, f. *audire*] 1. *gen.* A hearing; *esp.* a judicial hearing of complaints, a judicial examination (*arch.*) 1598. 2. Official examination of accounts with verification by reference to witnesses and vouchers. (Accounts were orig. *oral*, cf. Matt. xxv. 19-30, Luke xvi. 3-7) ME. *fig. Esp.* the Day of Judgement 1518. 3. A periodical settlement of accounts between landlord and tenant, hence, receipts, revenue 1490. 4. A balance-sheet as prepared for the auditor (*arch.*) 1550.

1. With his orisons I meddle not, for hee appeals to a high a. Milt. 2. *fig.* One who is hastening continually to his final a. HEYWOOD. 3. A Nobleman that had the greatest Audits, of any Man in my Time Bacon.

4. An audit of the time I have spent 1679. Comb. a. *ale*, ellipt. *audit*, *ale* of special quality brewed (at certain Colleges in the English Universities, orig. for use on the day of a.; -*house*, *room*, a building or room appendant to a cathedral, used for the transaction of business.

Audit (ō'dit), v. 1557. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To make an official systematic examination of (accounts). 2a. *gen.* To calculate -1667 73. *intr.* To draw up an account -1712.

1. Auditors generally . to Audite . the accounts of all other officers 1557. 3. Let Hocus a., he knows how the money was disbursed ASCHAM. Hence *Audited* sb., submitted to audit.

Audition (ō'di-jūn), 1599. [ad. L. *auditionem*.] 1. The action, power, or faculty of hearing; listening. b. A trial hearing of an applicant for employment as a vocalist, etc. 1908. 2. Something heard; cf. *vision* 1762.

1. Quite beyond his limit of a. TYNDALE. **Auditive** (ō'di-tiv), a. 1611. [a. F. *auditif*, v. v. L. *audire*, *audire*] = AUDITORY a. 1.

Auditor (ō'di-tur), ME. [a. F. *auditeur* = Fr. *auditeur*, ad. L. *auditor*.] 1. A hearer, listener ME. 2. One who learns by oral instruction, a disciple, in Eccl. Hist. a catechumen; cf. AUDIENT sb. 3. An official whose duty it is to receive and examine accounts of money in the hands of others, who verifies them by reference to vouchers, and has power to disallow improper charges ME. 4. One who listens judicially and tries cases, as in the Audience Court (see AUDIENCE) 3. 1640.

1. What a Play toward? He be an a. *Ards*. N. iii. i. 31. 3. Call me before th' exactest Auditors, And set me on the proofe *Tyndale* ii. ii. 165.

Auditorial (ō'di-tō-ri-āl), a. 1859. [f. L. *auditorius* + -AL.] 1. = AUDITORY a. 2. Of or pertaining to auditors or an audit 1883. Hence *Auditorially adv.* by means of hearing or listening.

Auditorium (ō'di-tō-ri-ūm), 1727. [a. L. *auditorium*, adj. neut. used subst.; see AUDITORY] 1. The part of a public building occupied by the audience; in ancient churches, the nave. 2. The reception room of a monastery 1863.

Auditorship (ō'di-tō-ri-ship), 1779. The office or position of an auditor.

Auditory (ō'di-tō-ri), a. 1578. [ad. L. *auditorius*, f. *auditor*.] 1. Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing, received by the ear. 2. Belonging to the AUDITORIUM 1740.

1. Three small bones in the A. Organ. Incus, Malleus, and Stapes Sir I. BROWNE. var. *Audital*.

Auditory, sb. ME. [ad. L. *auditorium* (see above).] 1. An assembly of hearers. 2. A place for hearing; an AUDITORIUM 1548 73. A philosophical school -1774. 4. The office of an auditor of accounts 1611.

Audress (ō'di-tres). 1667. A female auditor. Adam relating, she sole a. Milt. P. L. viii. 51.

|| **Au fait** (ō fē), *adverb* 1748. [Fr.] In plur. To be *au fait* in or at. to be well instructed in, thoroughly conversant with. To put a person *au fait* of (= F. *mettre au fait de*): to instruct thoroughly in.

|| **Aufie**. 1621. [a. ON. *dýfr* (cogn. w. OE *felst*).] An elf's child, a changeling left by the fairies; hence, a misbegotten, deformed, or idiot child. The earlier form of OAF -1750

Auge, sb. 1594. [a. OF., a. Arab. *awj* height.] 1. = APOGEE 2, 3 -1679. 2. = APOGEE 1. 1594. 3. = APSIS 1. 1601.

Augean (ō'gē-ān), a. 1599. [f. L. *Augeas*, Gr. *Αὔειος*; see -AN.] Abominably filthy; i.e. like the stable of Augeas, King of Elis, which contained 3,000 oxen, and had been uncleansed for 30 years, when Hercules, by turning the river Alpheus through it, purified it in one day

Augelite (ō'dzī-līt), 1868. [f. Gr. *αὐγή* + *λίθος*.] *Min.* A hydrous phosphate of alumina

Auger (ō'gēr), [OE. *nafig-gār*, f. *nafig* + *gār*, lit. 'nave-borer'. Cf. OE. *hæfoc*, now *howt* the *n*-has been lost, as in *adder*.] 1. A carpenter's tool for boring holes in wood, etc., having a long pointed shank with a cutting edge and a screw point, and a handle fixed at right angles to the top of the shank, by means of which the tool is worked round with both hands

2. An instrument for boring in the earth, having a stem which may be lengthened as the perforation extends 1594.

1. Item three augers 1722. Your Franchises confined into an Augers bore Cor. iv. iv. 37. Comb. a. *hole*, the hole drilled by an a. -*shell*, the shell of the molluscous genus *Terebra*.

|| **Auger**, -ette (ō'gēr, ō'dzē t), 1816. [Fr. *dim. of auger*—L. *aveus*.] a. A wooden pipe containing the powder used in exploding a mine b. The priming tube used in blasting 1881.

Aught (ō'ht), *inf. Sc.* = *ought*!

Aught, sb. 1. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ahht*. In Sc. *auht* (*auht*) is still in use.] 1. Possession, property OE. 2a. *esp.* Live stock -ME.

Aught (ō'ht), sb. 2. (*prout*), *adv.*, *adj.* [f. OF. *a*, *ought*, lit. 'et' a whit'. Hence also ME. *shūt*, *ghūt*, *mod. ought*, the sp. now reserved for the vb. In Shaks., Milt., Pope, *ought* and *ought* occur indiscriminately.] 1. sb. (*prout*). Anything whatever; anything. 2a. *adj.* (Attrib. use of prec. Cf. *naught* = worthless.) Anything worth, something worth; worthy, doughty -ME

3. *adv.* [The accus. of the sb. used *adv.*] To any extent, in any respect, at all ME. 1. For aught I know Coloss. 3. Nor aught suspect the doom Cowper.

Augite (ō'gīt), 1804. [ad. L. *augites* (Pliny), a. Gr. f. *αὐγίη*, see -ITE.] *Min.* An luminous variety of PYROXENE, greenish brownish, or pure black in colour, consisting chiefly of silica, magnesia, iron, and lime, and occurring mostly in volcanic rocks. Hence *Augitic* a. of, pertaining to, or characterized by, a

Augment (ō'gmēt), sb. ME. [a. F. ad. L. *augmentum*, f. *augere*] 1. Increase, augmentation -1666. 2. *Gram.* The prefixed vowel (in Skr. & in Gr.) which marks the past tenses of the vb. in early Aryan languages (Occ. used of other prefixes, a. g. the *ge-* of German pa. pples.)

In Gr. the *a*, when separate, is called the *syllabic augment*; when it goes to form a long vowel or diphthong, the *lexical augment*. Hence *Augmentless* a.

Augment (ō'gmēt), v. ME. [a. F. *augmenter*, earlier *aumenter*—L. *augmentare*; see prec.] 1. *trans.* To make greater in size, number, amount, degree, etc. to increase 1460. 2. *intr.* To become greater in size, etc. ME. 3a. *trans.* To add to the resources of -1601 74

trans. and *refl.* To raise in estimation or dignity

-1655. 5. *Har* (*trans*) To make an honourable addition to (a coat of arms) 1655. 16. To multiply (mathematically) -1593.
 1. Hou ou Navey may be mayntaynd, and angmenyde 1460. 2. The rainsa Deyden. 5. The Armes of London were augmented with the addition of a Dagger Fullen. Hence **Augmentable** a capable of increasing, or being increased. **Augmentedly** *adv*. Augmenter, he who or that which augments, *see* a magnifying glass.

Augmentation (ɔgməntəʃən). 1463. [a. OF. *aument-*, *augmentacion* (mod. -tion), ad. late L. *augmentum*, see AUGMENT v.] 1. The action or process of augmenting (see AUGMENT v. 1, 2, 74). 2. Augmented state or condition, increase 1533. 3. That by which anything is augmented, an addition 1576. 4. *Har*. An honourable addition to a coat of arms 1662. 5. *Med.* 'The period between the commencement and height of a fever' (Mayne). 6. *Mus.* The repetition of a subject (*esp.* in fugues) in notes double or quadruple those of the original 1597. 7. *Sc. Law.* Increase of clerical stipend obtained by an action (*Process of A.*) in the Court of Teinds 1653.

1. To the augmentation of his li loode 1463. The excessive a of their numbers M. CULLOCK. 2. The result was ana of the revenue 1625. 3. The new Mappe, with the a. of the Indies *Trav. N. III*, ii, 85.

Augmentation Court, *Court of Augmentations*, or *ellect*. The *Augmentation* a court established by 7 Hen. VIII, so called because, by the suppression of monasteries, it augmented the revenue of the Crown. Dissolved by 1 Mary, sess. 2, cap. 10. **Augmentitioner**, an officer of this court.

Augmentative (ɔgməntatīv), a. (*sb.*) 1502 [a. F. *augmentatif*, -ive, f. L. *augmentat-*; see AUGMENT v. and -IVE.] 1. Having the property of augmenting, in Metaph. = AMPLIATIVE. 2. *Gram.* Augmenting in force the idea conveyed, and of suffixes, etc., of derivative words, and words with augmentative affixes 1641. 3. *sb.* An augmentative formative or word 1804.

1. For the word *ward*, from *which*, see the Section on 1. forms LATHAM. var **Augmentive** (less usual). Hence **Augmentatively** *adv*.

Augrim(e, -isme, -ym(e, obs ff ALGORISM

Augur (ɔgʊr), *sb.* 1549. [a. L.; perh. f. *avis* + *-gar*, conn. w. *garrare*; or f. *augere* (Fick).] 1. *Rom. Hist.* A religious official, who interpreted omens derived from the flight, singing, and feeding of birds, the appearance of the entrails of sacrificial victims, etc., and advised upon the course of public business in accordance with them. 2. Hence: A soothsayer, diviner, or prophet generally 1593.

1. Augures, that by observation of the birds of the air made men believe they knew things to come HOOPER. 2. A. accused of denouncing mischief still Pore. vars. **Augurer**, **Augurist**. Hence **Augurate**, **Augurship**, the office, or term of office, of a. 3. *Augur* as presaging (*vars.*).

Augur (ɔgʊr), *v.* 1549. [f. prec. *sb.*] 1. *trans*. To prognosticate from signs or omens, to divine, forebode, anticipate 1601. Of things: To portend, give promise of 1826. 2. *intr.* (or with *subord. cl.*) To take auguries, to conjecture from signs and omens 1808. 3. *trans.* (also with *in*) To usher in with auguries; to inaugurate 1549. 1. It seems to a genius SCOTT. 2. Do we a. from them [cock-sparrows], as the Romans did from chickens 1840. To a. well or ill. to have good or bad anticipations of, for. Of things: To give good or bad promise. All augured ill for Alpine's line SCOTT. var **Augurize**.

Augural (ɔgʊrəl), a. 1513. [ad. L. *auguralis*; see AUGUR *sb.*] 1. Of or pertaining to augurs or augury. 2. Significant of the future, lucky or ominous 1600.

1. The gate 1598, staff of Romulus 1770. 2. Aristotle saith that stermination was an a. signe GALE. **Augurate**, *v.* 1623. [f. L. *augural-*, *augurari*, f. *augur*.] 1. *intr.* To perform the duties of augur 1678. 2. = AUGUR v. 1. 1652. 3. -AUGUR v. 3. 1623. Hence **Auguration**, *augury*, *gen.* prognosue, token.

Augure. By-form of AUGURY.

Augurial (ɔgʊrɪəl), a. 1513. [ad. L. *augurialis* (synonym of *auguralis*)] Pertaining to augury.

Augury (ɔgʊrɪ). ME [a. OF. *augurie*, ad. L. *augurium*.] 1. The art of the augur, divination. 2. An augural observation, or rite 1742. 3. An omen drawn by augury; a significant token of any kind 1612. 4. *fig.* Presentiment, anticipation 1783, presage, promise 1797.

1. We defie Augury. If it be now, 'tis not to come, if it be not to come, it will be now *Hamlet*, v. ii. 230. 2. The priests took the auguries and gave the signal for onset STRUAS. 4. He resigned himself with a docility that gave little a. of his future greatness PASSCOTT. var. **Augurism**.

August (ɔgʊst), a. 1664. [ad. L. *augustus*, prob. f. *augur*, as if 'auspicious', perh. influenced by *augere*, Cf. F. *auguste*.] 1. Inspiring mingled reverence and admiration, magnificently impressive, stately, solemnly grand, venerable, revered 1664. 2. Venerable from birth or position; dignified, eminent, majestic. (Occas. perfunctory) 1073.

1. The funeral was the saddest and most a. that Westminster had ever seen MACAULAY. 2. And made obsequies to that a. Assembly 1720 var. **Augustous**. Hence **Augustously** *adv.*, -ness.

August (ɔgʊst), *sb.* OE. [f. L. *Augustus* (see prec.).] The eighth month of the year, named after Augustus Cæsar, the first Roman emperor. Hence **August v. to open.**

Augustal, a. 1658. [ad. L. *Augustalis*, f. *Augustus*.] Of or pertaining to the emperor Augustus, or to his worship, imperial -1730.

Augustan (ɔgʊstən, ɔ-, ɔ-), a. (and *sb.*) 1645 [ad. L. *Augustanus*, f. *Augustus*.] 1. Connected with the reign of Augustus Cæsar the palmy period of Latin literature 1704. 2. Hence, Of the palmy period of purity and refinement of any national literature; and *gen.* Classical 1819. 3. Of Augsburg (Augusta Vindelicorum), where in 1530 Luther and Melancthon drew up their confession of Protestant principles 1645. 4. *sb.* A writer of the Augustan age (of any literature) 1882.

1. The reign of queen Anne is often called the A. age of England 1819. 3. Som embracing... the Augustane and some the Helvetian Confession HOWELL var. **Augustean** a. CUDWORTH.

Augustine (ɔgʊstɪn, ɔgʊstɪn), *sb.* (and a.) ME. [ad. L. *Augustinus*, name of the Latin father.] An Augustinian monk. See also AUSTIN.

Augustinian (ɔgʊstɪniən), a. (and *sb.*) 1602. [f. L. *Augustinus* (see prec.) + -IAN.] 1. Of or pertaining to St Augustine or his doctrines, chief of which were immediate efficacy of grace and absolute predestination. *sb.* An adherent of his doctrines 1674. 2. Belonging to (*sb.*, one of) the order of Augustines 1602. 3. Adhering to (a. an adherent of) Augustine the Bohemian 1645. Hence **Augustinianism**, **Augustinianism**, the doctrines of St Augustine and his followers.

Auh (ɔh), *int.* expressing disgust 1732.

Ank (ɔk). 1678. [cogn. w. Sw. *alka*, Dan. *alka* -ON, *alka*.] A northern sea-bird, with short wings used only as paddles; strictly applied to the Great A. (*Alca impennis*). Little A. (*Mergulus melanoleucus* or *alle*), Razor-bill (*Alca torda*); but dial. also to the guillemots.

Ank(e, -ly, -ness, -ward, obs ff AWK, etc
Aularian (ɔləriən). 1695 [f. late L. *aularius*, f. *aula*, Gr. *αὐλή*] *adj.* Of or belonging to a hall. *sb.* A member of a hall at Oxford or Cambridge. var. **Aulary** a. (*rare*).

Auld (ɔld, Sc. *ald*), a. dial. [mod. Sc. and north Eng., f. OE *ald*.] = OLD; as in *auld lang syne*, 'old long-since' (used subst.); *Auld Reekie*, 'Old Smoky', a sobriquet of Edinburgh, *auld-farrand*, 'favouring' the old, having the manners or sagacity of age, *auld-warld*.

Aulete (ɔlit). 1850. [ad. Gr. *αὐλητής*.] A flute-player. Hence **Auletic** a.

Aulic (ɔlik). 1701. [ad. F. *aulique*, L. *aulicus*, a. Gr., f. *αὐλή*] *adj.* Of or pertaining to a court; courtly.

Aulic Council, in the old German Empire the personal council of the Emperor; it heard appeals from Germanic states, and was dissolved, with the Empire, in 1806. Now the name of a council at Vienna, managing the war-department of the Austrian Empire.

B. A. The ceremony observed in the Sorbonne in granting the degree of doctor of divinity, when, after a harangue from the Chancellor, the new doctor received his cap and presided at a disputation. Hence **Aulicism**, a courtly phrase.

Aulin-, ault- (in various words); see AL-

Aum (ɔm). 1502. Mod. Eng. var. of AAM.
Aumail (ɔməil). *rare*. [Refash. of AMEL *sb.*, after *spenser's aumayle*; see *Amelid*.] Enamel.
Aumbry (e, -brie, arch. spellings of AMBRY.

Aumil (ɔmil, ɔmil) 1800. [Urdū (prop. Arab)] A native collector of revenue in India also called *amadar*, AMILDAR. Hence by confusion **Aumildar** (with same sense).

Aumonière. 1834 [Fr.] = ALMONER.
Auncel, ME. [a. AF. *auncelle*, *auncelle* app. for *hancelle* (l. taken as the article), ad. It *lancella*, d.m. of lance balat. -L. *lanx*. Prob. contrasted with the 'Balancu domini regis' or *King's Beam*.] A kind of balance and weight formerly used in England -1661.

Aunc-, aund- (in various words); see AN-
Aune (ɔn), 1706. [Fr.; see ALNAGE.] An ell, an obs. Fr. cloth measure.

Aunt (ɔnt). ME [a. OF. *aunte*, ante: -L. *aventa*. In Eng. *mine aunt* by *iron.* division gave *my naut*; cf. *uncle*, and *adver*, etc.] 1. The sister of one's father or mother. Also, an uncle's wife, *aunt-in-law*. b. (in U.S.) Any benevolent and generally helpful woman, cf. *Sp. tia* 1861. c. A title for the 'sister university' used by alumni of Oxford or Cambridge -1701. f2. An old woman; a gossip 1590. f3. A procuress, a prostitute -1678.

1. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 76. c. PEPYS Corr. 1701. Hence **Aunthood**, **Auntship**, the relationship of a. **Auntly** a.

Aunt Sally, a game in which the figure of a woman's head with a pipe in its mouth is set up, and the player, throwing sticks from a certain distance tries to break the pipe.

Aunters, *adv.* ME. [f. *aunter*, *aventure*, ADVENTURE; the -s (orig. wanting) may be genitival; cf. *per adventure* and *per-hap-s*.] In any case; perhaps -1807.

Auntie, **aunt** (ɔnti). 1792. Familiar f. *aunt*. In U.S.: A term often used in accosting elderly women.

Au pair (ɔpɛr). 1928. [Fr., = on equality.] Applied to an arrangement between two parties by which mutual services are rendered without consideration of money payment.

Aura (ɔrə). ME. [L., a. Gr. *αἶρα*.] 1. A gentle breeze, a zephyr. 2. A subtle emanation from any substance, e.g. the odour of flowers 1732. Also *fig.* 3. *Electr.* f2. = Electrical ATMOSPHERE. b. The current of air caused by the discharge of electricity from a sharp point, e.g. from those of the electrical whirl 1863. 4. *Path.* A sensation, as of a current of cold air rising from some part of the body to the head, a premonitory symptom in epilepsy and hysterics 1776.

Hence **Aural** a.

Aural (ɔrəl), a. 1847 [f. L. *auris* + -AL¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to the organ of hearing. 2. Received or perceived by the ear. **Aurally** *adv.*

Aurantiaecous (ɔrənti:əs), a. 1837 [f. mod. L. *aurantiaecus*, f. *aurantium*, latinized ad. ORANGE; see -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Aurantiaecæ*, including the orange, etc.

Aurata (ɔrətə). 1520. [a. L., pa. pple fem. of *aurare* (used subst.).] A gold-coloured fish, prob. the Golden Mard, a variety of Wrasse.

Aurate (ɔreit). 1838. [f. L. *aurum* + -ATE⁴.]

Chem. A compound of auric acid with a base.
Aurated (ɔreit), *ppl.* a. 1864. [f. L. *auratus* (see AURATA) + -ED.] Like or containing gold; gold-coloured, gilded. f2. In *Chem.* Combined with auric acid.

Aurated, *ppl.* a. 1843. [Badly f. L. *auratus*, *Conchoid*. Having ears, as in the pecten.

Aureate (ɔrɪt), a. ME. [ad. L. *aureatus*, f. *auratus*.] Golden, gold-coloured 1450. f2. Also *fig.* var. **Aureal**.

Aureity (ɔrɪti), 1824 [f. L. *aureus* + -ITY.] The properties peculiar to gold.

Aurelia (ɔrɪliə, ɔ-, ɔ-). 1598. [a. It., from fem. of *aurelio*, f. *aurum*, thus = *chrysalis* Gr. *χρυσάλις*, f. *χρυσός*.] 1. *Ent.* The chrysalis of an insect, *esp.* of a butterfly. (Now *rare*), 1607. f2. The Gold-flower (*Helioschrysum Stoechas*) 1598. 3. *Zool.* A genus of phosphorescent marine animals of the class *Aculeophora* 1876.

Aurelian. 1778 [f. prec. + -AN] *adj.* Of or pertaining to an aurelia, *gen.* golden 1791. *sb.* A lepidopteran 1778.

Aureola (ɔrɪliə). 1483. [Lat., *adj.* fem. (sc. *corona*), d.m. of *aureus*. In sense 1 = *coronula*.] 1. *Medicinal* and R.C.Ch. The celestial crown won by a martyr, virgin, or doctor, us

e (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cat). ɛ (Fr. chef). ə (ever). əɪ (I, eye). ɔ (Fr. eau de vie). i (sft). i (Psyche). o (what). o (got).

1590; esp. in *pl.* ascetic practices 1664. 4. Severe simplicity; lack of luxury 1875.
2. Notwithstanding the a. of the Chair BUREAU. 3. To protest For aie, a, and single life *Mids. N. v. i. 90*. The austerities of an anchorite 1851.

Austin (ō'stīn). ME. [Syncope of *Augustin*, *Augstin*.] = AUGUSTINIAN. var. *†Austinian*.

Austral (ō'strāl), a. ME. [ad. L. *australis*, f. *Auster*, see -AL.] Belonging to the south, southern; also, influenced by the south wind, warm and moist.

A magnetism is the imaginary magnetic matter which prevails in the southern regions of the Earth. MAXWELL. *Austral signs* the six signs of the zodiac from *Liber to Pisces*.

Australasian (ō'strāl-ā'shān) 1766. [f. *Australasia*, ad. F. *Australasie* (f. L. *Australis* + *Asia*); orig. a name for one of 3 divisions of the *Terra Australis* (De Brosses).] now = Australia and its adjoining islands. *adj.* Of or belonging to Australasia. *sb.* A native or colonist of Australasia.

Australene (ō'strāl-ēn). 1863. [f. L. *australis* + -ENE.] Chem. The chief constituent of English turpentine-oils, prepared from the turpentine of *Pinus australis*; also called *austratene*.

Australian (ō'strāl-ī-ān). 1693. [ad. F. *australien*, f. L. *australis*, in *Terra Australis*, now *Australia*.] *sb.* 1. A native of the *Terra Australis*, including Australasia, Polynesia, and 'Magellanica'. 2. A native of, later, also, a colonist or resident in, the island-continent of Australia. *adj.* Of or belonging to Australia 1814. Hence *Australoid* 2, also *Australoid*, of the ethnological type of the aborigines of A. *†Austrian*, a. rare [f. L. *Austr.*, *Auster*.] (To be distinguished from *Austrian*, of *Austria* — Ger. *Oesterreich*.) Southern. QUARLES. var. *†Austrian*.

Austringer (ō'strīndz-). Also *astr-*, *ostr-*. 1886. [Corrupt *ostregier*, a. OF. *ostruchier* — late L. **austrucarius*, f. *austrucus*, the goshawk. Cf. *porringer*, etc.] Falconry A keeper of goshawks. See also OSTRINGER.

Austromancy (ō'strōm-ēnsi) 1656. [f. L. *Auster* + Gr. *μαντεία*.] Divination from observation of the winds.

†Autæsthesy. 1612. [f. Gr. *αὐτ(ο) + αἰσθησις*.] Self-consciousness — 1652.

Autantipy (ō'tānti-pī). [f. Gr. *αὐτ(ο) + ANTIPY*.] Ultimate incompressibility in body. SIR W. HAMILTON.

Autarch (ō'tark). 1865 [ad. Gr. *αὐταρχος*, f. *αὐτ(ο) + ἀρχός*.] = AUTOCRAT.

Autarchy 1 (ō'tārkī). 1691. [ad. Gr. *αὐταρχία*; see prec.] 1. Absolute sovereignty, despotism 1692. 2. Self-government 1691.

Autarchy 2 (ō'tārkī). (Better -arky, or -archie.) 1643. [ad. Gr. *αὐτάρχεια*, f. *αὐτ(ο) + ἀπρέ-ειν*.] Self-sufficiency.

†Autexousy. rare. [ad. Gr. *αὐτεξουσία*.] Free-will. Hence *†Autexousious* a. exercising free-will. CUDWORTH.

Authentic (ō'pēntik). ME. [a. OF. *authentique*, ad. L. a. Gr. *ἀθεντικός*, f. *ἀθεντία*, and *ἀθενής* 'one who does a thing himself'.] A. *adj.* 1. Of authority, authoritative, entitled to obedience or respect — 1849. 2. Legally valid — 1723. Of persons. Legally or duly qualified — 1610. 3. Entitled to belief, as being in accordance with, or as stating fact; reliable, trustworthy, of established credit. (The prevailing sense; often opp. to, occas. identified with, *genuine*. See sense 6) ME. 4. Original, first-hand; opp. to *copied* — 1822. 5. Real, actual, genuine. (Opp. to *pretended*.) (arch.) 1490. 6. Really proceeding from its reputed source or author; genuine. (Opp. to *counterfeit*, *forged*, etc. Cf. note, sense 3) 1790. 7. Own, proper — 1649. 8. Mus. a. Of eccl. modes: Having their sounds comprised within an octave from the final; also of a melody: composed in an authentic mode 1730. b. Of a cadence: Having the tonic chord immediately preceded by the dominant 1873. Opp. to *PLAGAL*.

1. The bible, which is a book of authority and credible ME. An a. writer 1710. 2. Under authentic scales 1466. 3. If some stanch Hound, with his authentic Voice Avow the recent Trail SOMEVILLE.

Some of the authenticst annals How CLE. 4. Joves a. fire MINT. P. L. iv. 719. 5. A faint a. twilight CARYLE. 7. [For justice] to put her own a. sword into the hands of an unjust man MINT. var. *Authentic*. a. Hence *Authentically* *adv.* *†Authenticly* *adv.*

B. *sb.* 1. An authoritative document — 1602; an original document — 1655. 2. The *Authentic*: a collection of the New Constitutions of Justinian (translated authentically from the Gr.) 1614. 3. An authority (rare) 1713. 4. Mus. = Authentic mode (see A. 8), var. *†Authentic*. 1609.

Authenticate (ō'pēntik-ē), v. 1653. [f. med. L. *authentica*, *authenticare*, f. *authenticus*.] 1. *trans.* and 1671. To invest with authority 1733; to give legal validity to; establish the validity of 1653. 2. To establish the title to credibility of a statement, or of a reputed fact 1654. 3. To establish the genuineness of 1852. 1. They want antiquity to a. their ceremonies NORTH. 2. To a. a hypothesis 1664, a conclusion 1836. Hence *Authenticator*.

Authentication (ō'pēntik-ē-shən). 1788. [f. prec.] The action of authenticating, the condition of being authenticated.

The use of seals for the a. of contracts C. ADDISON.

Authenticity (ō'pēnti-si-ti). 1657. [f. AUTHENTIC.] The quality of being authentic, 1. as being authoritative or duly authorized. 2. as being true in substance 1762. 3. as being genuine, genuineness 1760. 4. as being real, actual; reality 1851.

3. With regard to the a. of these fragments of our Highland poetry HUME. var. *†Authenticness*, *†Authenticness* (senses 1, 2, 3).

† Some writers, esp. on the Christian evidences, confine *authenticity* to sense 2, and use *genuineness* in sense 2.

Author (ō'thōr). ME. [a. AF. *auteur*, OF. *autor*, later *auteur*, ad. L. *autor*, f. *augere*.] The sp. *auth-* appeared in Eng. c. 1550 as a scribal variant of *aut-* (cf. *rhatur*, *rethour*).] 1. *gen.* The person who originates or gives existence to anything. 2. An inventor, constructor, or founder. Now obs. of things material, exc. as in b. ME. b. (of all, etc.) The Creator ME. c. He who gives rise to an action, event, circumstance, or state of things ME. 7d. The prompter or instigator — 1656. 2. *spec.* One who begets; a father, an ancestor (Still used in *Author of his being*; cf. 1 c.) ME. 3. *esp.* and *absol.* One who sets forth written statements; the writer or composer of a treatise or book (Now usu. includes *author*.) ME. *ellipt.* An author's writings 1601. 4. An authority, an informant. (Usu. with *poss.* from 'my author'.) ? Obs. ME. 5. *attrib.* 1711.

1. a. One Robert Creuequer, the author of the Castle 1576. b. A. and maker of all thynges FISHAR. c. The A. of their variance *Ans. & C.* II. vi. 138. 2. Old Walter Plumer (his reputed a.) LAYR. 3. No a. ever spard a word of GAY. I will read pointlike *Authors Truel.* IV. ii. v. 175. 4. I would see a better a. thereof than such an heretique as Luther MORE. Hence *†Author* v. to originate, cause; to declare, say. *†Authorial*, *auto-* a. pertaining to an a. of books. *Authorially* *adv.* *Authoring* *vbl. sb.* book-writing (FIELDING). *Authorish* a. (rare). *Authorism*, the position or character of a writer of books. *Authorling*, a petty a. *Authorly* a.

Authoress (ō'pōrēs). 1478. [f. AUTHOR + -ESS. Not in Fr.] A female author. a. an originator, causer, b. a leader; c. a mother; d. *esp.* a female literary composer. (Now used only when sex is emphasized; see AUTHOR 3.)

Authoritarian (ō'pōr-ē-tē-ri-ān), a. 1879. [f. AUTHORITY + -ARIAN; cf. *trinitarian*.] Favourable to the principle of authority. As *sb.* One who supports this principle 1883.

Authoritative (ō'pōr-ē-ti-ē), a. 1605. [f. as prec.] 1. Of authority, exercising or assuming power; imperative, dictatorial. 2. Possessing authority; entitled to obedience or acceptance 1653. 3. Proceeding from a competent authority 1809.

1. He was diligent and in acting a. NORTH. 2. An a. canon of faith J. TAYLOR. 3. An a. declaration of pardon 1853. Hence *Authoritatively* *adv.*, -ness.

Authority (ō'pōr-ē-ti, -ē, -ē). ME. [a. F. *autorité*, ad. L. *autoritatem*, f. *autor*.] The Fr. was spelt *authorité* in 16th c.] 1. Power or right to enforce obedience, moral or legal supremacy; the right to command, or give an ultimate decision. 2. Derived or delegated power,

authorization ME. 3. Those in authority. (Formerly in *sing.* = Government, now usu. *abst. in sing.*, *concr. in pl.*) 1611. 4. Power to influence the conduct and actions of others; personal or practical influence ME. 5. Power over the opinions of others; authoritative opinion; intellectual influence ME. 6. Title to be believed, authoritative statement; weight of testimony. Occas. Authorship, testimony ME. 7. The quotation or book acknowledged, or alleged, to settle a question or give conclusive testimony ME. 8. a. The author of an accepted statement. b. An expert in any question. 1665.

1. Proud man, Drest in a little briefe authoritie *Meas. for It.* II. ii. 118. *In authority* in a position of power. 2. By what auctorite dost thou these things, and who gaus the this auctorite COVERDALE *Mark* 23. 23. 3. A has thought fit to prosecute the offenders LUTTRELL. The Mozambique authorities LIVINGSTONE. 4. With your Lordship's Interest and A. in England ADDISON. 5. The authority of the ancients CANTON. 6. On the a. of the evening papers (mod.) 7. By turning o'er authorities SHAKS. 8. Historians in a season of faction are not the best authorities PRESCOTT. A great utilitarian a. BLACKIE.

Authorization (ō'pōr-ē-ti-ē-shən). 1610. [f. AUTHORIZER.] The conferment of legality; for mal warrant or sanction.

A does away the fraud what is authorized is legalized BENTHAM.

Authorize (ō'pōr-ē-z), v. ME. [a. F. *autoriser*, ad. med. L. *autorizare*. See AUTHOR. In 16th c. *autorise*.] 1. *tr.* To set up or acknowledge as authoritative — 1620. 2. To give legal force to — 1652. 3. To give formal approval to; to sanction, countenance ME; to justify 1603. 4. To vouch for — 1646.

3. The gentlest of philosophers authorised the persecution of Christianity MILL. If Human Strength might a. a Boast COWLEY. 4. A woman's story, at a Winters fire, Authorized by her Grandam SHAKS.

II. 1. To endow with authority, to commission 1494. 2. *tr.* To found one's authority upon 1581. 3. To give legal or formal warrant to (a person) to do; to empower, permit authoritatively 1571. 4. Of things; To give satisfactory ground to 1794.

1. Did manfully autortise his sonne UPALL. 3. We., by warrant herof autortise you to procede I.D. BURLEIGH. 4. Past experience autortise us to infer MILL. Hence *Authorizable* a. having the faculty of authorizing; capable of being authorized. *Authorizer*, one who authorizes.

Authorized (ō'pōr-ē-z), *adj.* a. ME. [f. prec.] 1. Possessed of authority; thoroughly established, highly esteemed. 2. Placed in (obs.) or endowed with authority 1483. 3. Legally or duly sanctioned or appointed 1480.

1. Received and a. opinions COLEMAN. 2. *Authorised Version* of the Bible a popular appellation of the version of 1611, which has never claimed to be 'authorized'.

Authorless (ō'pōr-ē-les), a. 1713 [f. AUTHOR + -LESS. 1. Anonymous. 2. Without originator, uncreated 1862. 3. Void of author 1879.

Authorship (ō'pōr-ē-ship). 1710 [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] 1. Occupation or career as a writer of books. 2. The dignity of an author 1782. 3. Literary origin or origination 1825. 4. *gen.* Origination of an action, state of affairs, etc. 1884.

1. The trade of a. COLEMAN. 4. The a. of the notes at Aston Park 1884.

†Auto (ō'to). 1727. [Sp. and Pg. = L. *actus*.] 1. A play 1779. 2. = AUTO-DA-FÉ 1727.

Auto (ō'to), short for AUTOMOBILE *sb.*, after Fr. 1899.

Auto- (ō'to), repr. Gr. *αὐτο-* 'self, one's own, by oneself, independently', comb. 1. *αὐτός* *seil* in Eng., to a certain extent, a living element, prefixable esp. to scientific terms denoting action or operation, and occas. to others, in combs which are virtually nonce-words.

auto-carbons [Gr. *αὐτοράς* a., *Bot.* ' (a fruit) consisting of pericarp alone having no adnate parts' (Gray); var. *-carpian*; *-cephalous* [Gr. *κεφαλή* a., *lit.* having a head or chief of its own; independent or archiepiscopal or patriarchal jurisdiction; *-clavus* [L. *clavus* nail or clavus key], a French stew-pan with a steam-tight lid; *-didact* [Gr. *διδάκτος*, one who is self-taught; *-dynamic* [Gr. *δύναμις* a., *Physics*, operating by its own power, as the *Autodynamic elevator*, a machine for raising weights, worked by a falling column of water; *-facture*,

self-making; **-gamy** [Gr. -γῡμία, *Bol* self-fertilization; **-gamic** *a.*, characterized by, or fit for, autogamy; **-genous** [Gr. -γενής], self-produced, independent, *spec. a.* in *Phys.* of parts of the skeleton developed from independent sources of ossification, *b.* in *Path.* of the essential elements of morbid tissues; *c.* of a process of soldering, by melting and so joining the ends of metal, vars. **-geneal**, **-genic**; **-geny**, **-gony**, a mode of spontaneous generation, opp. to *plasmogeny*; **-latry** [Gr. λατρεία], self-worship, *dogy*, scientific study of oneself; **-math** [Gr. -μαθής], *rare*, an autodidact; **-metry** [Gr. -μερία], self-measurement, self-estimation, measurement of the parts of a figure in terms of its entire height; **-metric** *a.*; **-molite** [f. Gr. μολεῖν], *Met* a vineyard of GAHNITE, **-morphic** [Gr. -μορφος] *a.* characterized by automorphism, **-morphically** *adv.*; **-morphism**, the ascription of one's own characteristics to another, **-nastic** [Gr. νοητικός] *a.*, self-perceiving; **-nym** [Gr. ὄνυμα = *onyma*], a book published under the author's real name; **-pathic** [Gr. παθικός] *a.*, of or pertaining to disease inherent in a living being itself; **-phagous** [Gr. -φαγος, f. φαγεῖν], *a.*, self-devouring, **-phagy**, sustenance of life by absorption of the tissues of the body; **-phoby** [Gr. φοβία], *rare*, fear of referring to oneself, **-phony** [Gr. -φωνία], *Med.* observation of the resonance of the practitioner's own voice in auscultation; **-phonic** *a.*, **-ophthalmo**scope [Gr. ὀφθαλμός + σκοπέω], = *Autoscope*, **-plasty** [Gr. -πλαστικός], *Surg.* repair of wounds, etc., by means of tissue taken from other parts of the same body; **-plastic** *a.*, **-psoric** [Gr. ψώρα], *Med.* a patient's own virus administered homoeopathically in cases of itch, smallpox, etc.; **-scheldiasm** [ad. Gr. αὐτοσχεδίασμα], something extemporized or done off-hand; **-scheldiastic**, *al. a.*; **-scheldiaz** *v.*, **-scope** [Gr. -σκόπος], an instrument for the self-examination of the eye, **-scopy**, the use of the autoscope, **-stylic** [Gr. στυλός] *a.*, *Phys.* of skulls having the mandibular arch suspended by its own proper pier, the quadrate; **-suggestion** = *SELF-SUGGESTION* 1890; **-tomic** [Gr. -τομής] *a.*, self-intersecting, *b.* Used in names of self-acting mechanisms, as *coherer* 1885. *c.* Short for *AUTOMOBILE* in *autobus*, *car* 1895.

Autobiographer (ᾠτοβιογράφος). 1829. [See *AUTO-*.] One who writes the story of his own life.

Autobiographic (ᾠτοβιογραφικός), *a.* 1850. [See *AUTO-*.] 1. Of the nature of autobiography. 2. Of the character of an autobiographer 1864. Hence **Autobiographical** *a.* (1829) belonging to autobiography; also = *AUTOBIOGRAPHIC* 1. 2. **Autobiographically** *adv.*

Autobiography (ᾠτοβιογραφία, -βιογ-). 1809. [f. *AUTO-* + *BIOGRAPHY*.] The writing of one's own history; the story of one's life written by himself.

What would we give for such an A. of Shakespeare CARLYLE.

Autochthon (ᾠτοχθὼν, -θων). Pl. **autochthons**, or *L. autochthones* (ᾠτοχθόνες). 1646. [a. Gr. αὐτόχθων, f. *αὐτο-* + *χθών* land.] 1. One sprung from the soil he inhabits; a 'son of the soil'. 2. Hence in *pl.*: The earliest known dwellers in any country; aborigines 1741. 3. Original inhabitants or products 1837.

1. There was therefore never any A. but Adam SA. T. BROWN. Hence **Autochthonal**, **Autochthonic**, **Autochthonous** (1809), *adv.* native to the soil, aboriginal, in *Path.* remaining confined in the part in which it first arose, as a thrombus. **Autochthonism**, birth from the soil of a country, or aboriginal occupation of it.

Autochthony (ᾠτοχθονία). 1846. [f. as prec.] Autochthonous condition.

Autocracy (ᾠτοκρατία). 1655. [ad. Gr. αὐτοκρατία see *AUTOCRAT*. Cf. *F. autocratie*.] 1. Self-sustained power = 1755. Of states = *AUTONOMY*. 2. Absolute government 1855. Also *transf.* 3. *Med.* The controlling influence of the vital principle on disease 1864.

2. The religious *a.* of the Pope MILMAN. The *a.* of philosophic bodies 1866.

Autocrat (ᾠτοκράτης). 1803. [a. *F. auto-*

crate, ad. Gr. αὐτοκράτης, f. αὐτο- + κράτος.] A monarch of uncontrolled authority; an absolute, irresponsible governor, (*Autocrat of all the Russias*, a title of the Czar.)

The Russian noble is a serf to his *a.*, and an *a.* to his serf H. SPENCER. Hence **Autocratic**, *al. a.* despotic, absolute. **Autocratically** *adv.* **Autocratically** *p.*

Autocrator (ᾠτοκράτωρ). ? Obs. 1789. [a. Gr.] = *AUTOCRAT*. † **Autocratoric**, *al. a.*

Autocratix (ᾠτοκράτριάς). 1762. [Latinized fem. of prec.] A female autocrat; the title of empresses of Russia, first assumed by Catherine II.

Auto-da-fé, **-de-fé** (auto dā fē, dē fē). Pl. **autos-da-fé**; *improp.* **auto-da-fés**. 1723. [Pg. da of the, Sp. *de* of; = judicial sentence or act of (the) faith. Cf. *ACT* *sē*.] 1. A judicial 'act' or sentence of the Inquisition. 2. The execution of the sentence, *esp.* the public burning of a heretic 1727.

Autogiro (ᾠτοδρόμος). 1925. Also **-gyro**. [f. *AUTO-* + *It.*, Sp. *giro* GYRE.] Trade-name of a type of flying machine that can descend vertically by means of a windmill revolving freely on its own shaft.

Autograph (ᾠτογράφος). 1640. [ad. *L. autographum*, Gr. αὐτογράφον, adj. neut. (used subst.), f. *αὐτο-* + *γραφος*.] 1. That which is written in one's own handwriting; one's own manuscript. *adv.* One's own handwriting 1838. 2. A person's own signature. Hence *autogr.* 1791. 3. A copy produced by autography 1868. *adv.* Written in the author's own handwriting 1832, var. † **Autographal** *a.*

Autograph, *v.* 1818. [f. prec. *sē*.] 1. *a.* To write with one's own hand. 2. To reproduce by autography. 3. To write one's autograph on or in 1837.

Autographic, *al.* (ᾠτογραφικός, -ῖος), *a.* 1868. [f. *AUTOGRAPH*; see *-IC*, *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to autography; of the nature of an autograph; written in the author's own handwriting. Hence **Autographically** *adv.* in autograph, by means of autography.

Autography (ᾠτογραφία). 1644. [f. *AUTOGRAPH*.] 1. The action of writing with one's own hand; the author's own handwriting. 2. Reproduction of the form of anything by an impression of the thing itself, nature printing, *esp.* a process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone 1864. 18. = *AUTOBIOGRAPHY* 1661. 4. Autographs collectively 1783.

1. Every expert would here detect the *a.* of the son of Jesse SPURGEON.

† **Autokinesy**. [ad. Gr. αὐτοκίνησις] Spontaneous motion. CUDWORTH. Hence † **Autokinetic** *a.*

† **Automa**. 1625. Eton. sing. of *automata* (see *AUTOMATON*) = 1669.

† **Automate**. 1649. [a. Fr. ad. *L. automaton*, *um.*] *sē* = *AUTOMATON* = 1751. *adj.* = *AUTOMATIC* 1818. var. † **Automatary** *a.*

Automatic, *al.* (ᾠτοματικός, -ῖος), *a.* 1586. [f. Gr. αὐτόματος, see *AUTOMATON*, and *-IC*, *-AL*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an automaton. 1. *Self-acting*, having the power of motion or action within itself 1812. 2. Going by itself; *esp.* of machinery and its movements, which produce results otherwise done by hand, or which simulate human or animal action 1802. 3. Of animal actions. 4. Not accompanied by volition or consciousness, mechanical 1748. 5. Not characterized by active intelligence 1843. 6. Relating to automatons 1860.

1. In the universe, nothing can be said to be a. Sir H. DAVY. 2. A Sewing Machine with a tension (*mod.*). 3. The winking of the eyes is essentially a. BAIN. 4. Mechanical and acts of devotion MILMAN. Hence **Automatically** *adv.* **Automatically**, a condition or nature.

Automatism (ᾠτοματισμός). 1838. [f. *AUTOMATON*.] 1. The quality of being automatic, or of acting mechanically only; involuntary action. Hence, the doctrine attributing this quality to animals. 2. Mechanical, unthinking routine 1882. 3. The faculty of independently originating action or motion. (From the orig. sense of *automaton*) 1876. Hence **Automatist**, one who holds the doctrine of *a.* (sense 1).

Auto-matize, *v.* *rare* 1837. [a. Fr. *automatiser*, see next.] To reduce to an automaton.

Automaton (ᾠτομάτην). Pl. **-ata**, **-atons**. 1611. [a. Gr. αὐτόματον, adj. neut., adopted in *L.* as *automaton*, *-atum*. See also *AUTOMA*.] 1. *lit.* Something which has the power of spontaneous motion or self-movement 1625. Thus applied to: 2. A living being viewed materially 1615. 3. A piece of mechanism having its motive power so concealed that it appears to move spontaneously; now usu. applied to figures which simulate the actions of living beings as clock-work mice, etc. 1611. 4. A living being whose actions are purely involuntary or mechanically 1678. 5. A human being acting mechanically in a monotonous routine 1796.

1. [It] doth move alone, A time a. URBAN & FL. = These living Automata, Human bodies BOWEN. 3. Another *a.* strikes the quarters ELLIS. 5. [Slaves] a set of scarcely animated automatons 1706.

Automatous (ᾠτομάτης), *a.* 1646. [f. Gr. αὐτόματος (see prec.) + *-OUS*.] 1. Acting spontaneously; having power of self-motion 1769. 2. Of the nature of an automaton 1646.

1. I am not *a.* I need to be wound up 1868.

Automobile (ᾠτομήabil, -μόβιλ). Chiefly *U.S.* 1886. [a. *F.*] *A. adj.* Self-propelling. *B. sē*. A motor vehicle. Also as *vb.*

Autonomic, *al.* (ᾠτονομικός, -ῖος), *a.* 1659. [f. *AUTONOMY* + *-IC*, *-ICAL*.] Self-governing. Reason is thus ever autonomic; carries its own law within itself 1854. Hence **Autonomically** *adv.*

Autonomist (ᾠτονομιστής). 1865. [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] An advocate of autonomy. Also *attr.*

Autonomize (ᾠτονομίζω), *v.* 1878. [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] To make autonomous.

Autonomous (ᾠτονομός), *a.* 1800. [f. Gr. αὐτόνομος (f. *αὐτο-* + *νόμος*) + *-OUS*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an autonomy. 2. Possessed of autonomy; self-governing. In *Metaph.*: see *AUTONOMY* *re.* 1801. 3. *Phil.* *a.* Conforming to its own laws only. 4. Independent, *i.e.* not a mere form or state of some other organism 1851.

2. If the [Irish] nation was to become an. 1801. 3. The view that they [Irishmen] are *a.* organisms T. DYER.

Autonomy (ᾠτονομία). 1623. [ad. Gr. αὐτονομία; see prec.] 1. Of a state, institution, etc. the right of self-government, *occ.* specialized as political, local, or administrative. 2. Personal freedom 1803. 3. *Metaph.* Freedom (of the will) the Kantian doctrine of the self-determination of the will, apart from any object willed; opp. to *heteronomy* 1817. 4. *Phil.* Autonomous condition (see *AUTONOMOUS* 3) 1871. 5. A self-governing community (cf. a monarchy) 1810.

3. All these autonomies wherewith the world was filled one after another, stoop and dwindle 1840.

Autopsy (ᾠτοψία, -ψία). 1651. [ad. mod. *L. autopsia* (also used), a. Gr. f. αὐτοψία, cf. *F. autopsie*.] 1. Seeing with one's own eyes personal observation. 2. Dissection of a dead body, so as to ascertain by actual inspection *esp.* the cause or seat of disease; post-mortem examination 1678. Also *fig.*

2. The defect of *a.* may be compensated by sufficient testimony of a multitude Mr. QUINCEY. 3. *fig.* This *a.* of a fine lady's poem MISS BRADDOCK.

Autoptic, *al.* (ᾠτοπτικός, -ῖος), *a.* 1651. [ad. Gr. αὐτοπτικός; see prec. and *-IC*, *-ICAL*.] Of, or of the nature of, an eyewitness; based on personal observation. Hence **Autoptically** *adv.* **Autopticity**, *a.* quality or nature.

Author, *-ial*, *-ity*, etc., obs. ff. *AUTHOR*, etc.

Autotheism (ᾠτοθεϊσμός). 1582. [f. Gr. αὐτοθεός (f. *αὐτο-* + *θεός*) + *-ISM*.] 1. The doctrine of God's self-subsistence, *esp.* that of the Second Person of the Trinity. 2. Self-deification 1619.

1. Calvin's *a.* signifies That God the Son is not *Deus de Deo*, God from God BLOUNT. So **Autotheist** (in both senses).

Autotype (ᾠτοτύπος). 1853. [f. *AUTO-* + *τυπος*, after *prototypy*, etc.] 1. A 'type' or true impress of the thing itself; a reproduction in facsimile. 2. A process of permanent photographic printing, which reproduces works of art in monochrome; a facsimile produced by it. Also *attr.* or as *adj.* 1869.

1. The outward and visible *a.* of the spirit which animates it [the utterance] KINGSLEY. Hence **Autotype** *v.* to reproduce by *a.* process.

Autotypography (ᾠτοτυπογραφία). [f. *AV-*

e (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *o* (ever). *o* (*I*, eye). *o* (Fr. eau de vie). 1 (srt). 2 (Pavche). *q* (what). *p* (get

TO- + TYPOGRAPHY A p ess b w
da ngs made on g ne are u e ed o
ot me a c pates n may be used fo
p n n

Autumn (ô'tm). ME. [a. OF. *autompne* (mod. *automne*) ad. L. *autumnus*, of doubtful etym.] 1. The third season of the year, or that between summer and winter, reckoned astronomically from the descending equinox to the winter solstice; i. e. in the northern hemisphere, from September 21 to December 21. Pop., it comprises in Great Britain, August, September, and October; in North America, September, October, and November, in the southern hemisphere it corresponds in time to the northern spring. *poet.* The fruits of autumn, harvest 1667. 2. *fig.* A season of maturity, or of incipient decay 1624.

3. Though she chide as loud As thunder, when the clouds in Autumn crackle *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 96. On [Tair Table's] ample square. All A. pild Murr. P. L. v. 394. 4. The of a form once fine LANGHORNE. *Comh.* A. bellis, *Certiana Putumonthae*; -85, *Comps Calcitrans* Linn.

Autumn (ô'tm), v. 1771. [ad. L. *autumnare*.] To bring or come to maturity.

Autumnal (ô'tmål), a. 1574. [ad. L. *autumnalis*, f. *autumnus* AUTUMN.] 1. Of, belonging or peculiar to, autumn 1636. 2. Maturing or blooming in autumn 1574. 3. *fig.* Past the prime (of life) 1656.

1. *Autumnal Equinox*, the time when the sun crosses the equator as it proceeds southward. A. *poet.* the point at which the celestial equator is intersected by the ecliptic as the sun proceeds southward; the first point in Libra. A. *signs.* *Libra*, *Scorpio*, and *Sagittarius*. A. *star.* Sirius. Thick as A. Leaves Murr. P. L. i. 302. 3. Melissa...verged on the A. Dicers. So tAutumnian. Hence Autumnally etc.

Autumny (ô'tmni). ? Obs. 1599. [ad. L. *autumnitatem*.] Autumn quality or conditions. **Autumnize** v. to make autumnal (in appearance) (rare).

Autunite (ô'tunait). 1868. [f. *Autun* in France + -ITE.] Min. A hydrous phosphate of lime and uranium, of citron or sulphur-yellow colour; also called *lime-uranite*.

Auturgy. Also -ergy. 1651. [ad. Gr. *αὐτοργία*.] Self-action, working with one's own hand.

Auxesis (ôksi'sis). 1577 [L., a. Gr. f. *αὐξάνω*.] *Rhet.* Amplification; hyperbole. By this figure, the orator doth make of thistles, mighty oaks PEACHAM. Hence *Auxetic*, *tal a* amplifying *Auxetically* adv.

Auxiliar (ô'zil-lâr). arch. 1583. [ad. L. *auxiliarius*] adj. AUXILIARY, helpful (to). sb. An AUXILIARY; something which helps 1670. adj. A. to divine (purpose) WOODROW.

Auxiliary (ô'zil-lâr). 1601 [ad. L. *auxiliarius*, f. *auxilium*.] A. *adj.* Const. to. 1. Helpful, assistant, giving support or succour 1603. b. in *Grammar*; see B. 3. Formerly applied to any subordinate or formative elements of language. c. *g.* prefixes, prepositions, 1677. 2. Subsidiary to the ordinary 1667.

3. Calling upon the a. name of Jesus 1686. A. cohorts MERVILLE. 4. A Seamen, are such as have another Trade besides, wherewith to maintain themselves, when they are not employed at sea. PARRY. *Auxiliary scales* in *Mus* - these keys or scales, consisting of any key major, with its relative minor, and the relative keys of each WINTER.

B. sb. A helper, assistant, confederate, ally, also, that which is a source or means of help 1656. 2. *Mil.* (usu. in pl.) Foreign or allied troops in the service of a nation at war 1607 3. *Gram.* A verb used to form the tenses, moods, voices, etc. of other verbs 1762. 4. *Math.* A quantity introduced to simplify or facilitate some operation, as in equations, etc.

1. He Rains and Winds for Auxiliaries brought Cowley. 2. The third [sort of soldiers] are Auxiliaries, which serve for pay 1601. 3. After the verb to be, the next in importance among the auxiliaries is the verb to have 1835. var. tAuxiliary a. and sb. tAuxiliate, v. 1656. [f. L. *auxiliat*, *auxiliari*, see above.] To help.

Av- From the Norman Conquest to c 1625, the letter *u* had the phonetic value of both *u* and *v*, and *v* was merely the initial shape of *u*. Hence *Av-* was commonly written for *Av-*. Such words are here entered under *Av-*.

Ava *ava* a. p. S. 1768 [to n do n / } O a .

Ava (a-va), sb. 1831. Native name in the Sandwich Islands of a species of Cordyline yielding an intoxicating liquor; the liquor itself, and *gen.* any intoxicant spirit.

Avadavat. Corrupt f. AMADAVAT. [Itself a corruption of *Ahmadaabad*, Yule.]

Avail (äv-äl), v. ME. [App f. VAIL v. (ad. f. *vaille*, *valour*; -J. *valere*) taken as an aphetic form.] 1. *intr.* To have efficacy for the accomplishment of a purpose; to be of use, afford help. 2. To be of value, or advantage ME. 3. *trans.* (at first with *dat.*) To be of use or advantage to; to profit; to help ME. 4. *esp.* To avail oneself of (in Shaks, ellipt.). To avail of: a. to profit by 1603. b. to use 1768. 5. *causit.* To give (a person) the advantage of; hence, ellipt. to inform, assure of. (Only in U.S.) 1785. 16. *intr.* To do well, profit -1563. 17. *trans.* To be equivalent to -1558.

1. This labor, too no great purpose avayleth 1583. 2. Whilst counsel assayed 1583. 3. What avails it me to oppose them RICHARDSON. 4. A. I. I availed myself of my position to [etc.] TYNDALE. 5. To a government of information T. JEFFERSON. Hence *Availier*. **Availment**, the fact of being beneficially effective.

Avail (äv-äl), sb. ME. [f. *prec. vb.*] 1. Beneficial effect; advantage. *arch.* or *Obs.* exc. as in quots. 2. Assistance. *aid.* *Obs.* exc. as in quots. 1450. 3. Value, estimation. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1513. 4. *concr.* (chiefly pl.) Profits or proceeds; remuneration or perquisites. Cf. *VAILS*. (Still common in U.S.) 1449.

1. Taking a. of the cover 1871. tTo have at avail i. e. at an advantage. 2. Of a. of advantage in accomplishing a purpose, effectual. Of no a., without a. ineffectual. Of little a., to little purpose. 3. The Marchmont. Doth joy for sake of his avails 1568. Hence tAvailable a. of much a. (A desirable word. **Availability** (äv-läb-litü). 1803. [f. next.]

1. Available quality. b. *spec.* in U.S. That qualification in a candidate which makes his success probable, apart from substantial merit 1848. 2. *concr.* That which is available 1867. 3. b. He was nominated for his a., -that is, because he had no history LOWELL.

Available (äv-läb-litü), a. 1451. [f. AVAIL v. + -ABLE.] 1. Capable of producing a desired result (*arch.* or *Obs.*) 1502. b. *Lat.* Valid 1451. 2. Of advantage (*to, unto*) (*arch.*) 1474. 3. Capable of being turned to account, hence, at one's disposal, within one's reach 1827.

1. And all charges by him lawfully made...shall be good and a. in law BLACKSTONE. 2. Lenders...wish...to have their assets as a. as they can ROGERS. Hence *Availableness*, *fecility*; = AVAILABILITY 1. 1b *Availablely* adv.

Avail 1880. [f., f. a. *val*; see AVALE v.] An endorsement (sb. a writing 'at the bottom') on a bill, etc., guaranteeing payment of it.

Avalanche (äv-länf, äv-länf). 1789. [a. F., dial. f. *avalanche* 'descent', see AVALE v.] 1. A large mass of snow, mixed with earth and ice, loosened and descending swiftly down a mountain side. Also *trous.* and *fig.* Also *attrib.* Ye avalanches, whom a breath draws down BYRON. Such an a. of forgeries CASTLE.

Avale, v. ME. [a. OF. *avaler*, f. a. *val*; -L. *vallum*; cf. AMOUNT v.] 1. *intr.* To come, go, or get down; to dismount, alight -1596. 2. Of things: To sink, flow, or sail down -1596. 3. *trans.* To cause to descend, fall, or sink; to lower, to send downwards -1770. 4. To lower (the visor of a helmet); hence, to doff (hat, etc.) -1557. Also *fig.*

3. Phoebus can avale His weary waine SPENSER. Hence tAvaling, descent, declivity.

Avanco, obs. f. ADVANCE.

Avania (äv-äniä). 1687. [?] An imposition by the (Turkish) government; *spec.* (as applied by Christians) an extortionate exaction or tax levied by the Turks. See also AVENY. Hence *Avanious* a. extortionate.

Avant, obs. f. AVAUNT.

Avant (äv-ant, äv-ant). 1600. [F. -L. *avante*, f. *av* + *ante*. See AVAUNT. In early words worn down to *avant*, *vanz*, and occ. to *vaw*, *var*.] In a few comb., partly French, partly hybrid:

tavant, *avawmbrace* (oftener *VAMBRACE*), armour for the front of the arm, -conrier, one who runs or rides before; a herald; *esp.* (in pl.)

he on h mme.s, or advance-guard of an army; -fesse [Fr.], the ditch on the outer side of a counterscarp, dug at the foot of the glacis, -guard, *Obs.* and -garde [Fr.], the vanguard or van of an army, -lay, the laying on of fresh bounds to intercept a deer already chased by others; t-mura, the outer wall of a fortress, etc. t-wa rd, apnet. VAWARD (common in Shaks) VANWARD, = *avant-garde*.

Avantage, obs. f. ADVANTAGE.

Avant-courier, v. [f. the sb.] To herald tAvanters, *avancers*, sb. pl. ME. [?] Part of the number of a deer -1486.

Avanturine, var. AVENTURINE.

Avarice (ä-väris). ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *avaritia*, f. *avarus*.] Inordinate desire of getting and hoarding wealth; cupidity. Also *fig.* To me a. seems not so much a vice, as a deplorable piece of madness Sir T. BROWNE. *fig.* The worst a. is that of sense PONS.

Avaricious (äv-äri [äs]), a. 1474. [a. F. *avaricieux*, -*aise*, f. *avarus*.] Immoderately desirous of wealth, grasping. Also *fig.* Queen Elizabeth was a. with pomp H. WATKINS. var. tAvarous. Hence *Avariciously* adv.; var. tAvarously. *Avariciousness*.

Avast (äv-äst), *phr.* 1681 [prob word-down f. Du. *houwast*, *houwast*, bold fast] *Avast* Hold! stop! stay! cease!

tA. heaving, said Gascoigne MERVANT.

Avatar (äv-ätä, äv-ädi). 1784. [ad. Skr. *avatara* descent.] 1. *Hindoo Myth.* The descent of a deity to the earth in an incarnate form. 2. Incarnation 1815. 3. Manifestation or presentation to the world as a ruling power or object of worship 1859. 4. *loosely*, Manifestation, phase 1830.

2. The ten Avatars or descents of the deity, in his capacity of Preserver Sir W. JONES. 2. A bird a of this singular emanation of the evil principle (Bonaparte) SCOTT. 3. The a. of Mathematician MASSON, of art 1833. 4. Wit and sense are but different avatars of the same spirit L. STANLEY.

tAvauit, sb. ME. [f. AVAUNT v.] A vaunt; boasting, vain-glory -1553. To make *avaunt*: to boast; = AVAUNT v.

tAvauit, sb. [The adv. used subst.; cf. *alarm*, etc.] The order to be off -1711.

To give her the a. Shaks.

tAvauit, v. ME. [a. OF. *avaster*, f. a. + *vaster* -late L. *vanitare*, freq. of *vanare*, f. *vanus*. Mostly *refl.*] 1. *trans.* To boast of (an action); to praise (a person) -1556. 2. *refl.* To vaunt oneself -1580. *intr.* in same sense -1576. Hence tAvauiter. tAvauitry, boasting.

tAvauit, v. ME. [f. AVAUNT adv. and *int.*] 1. *intr.* To advance -1596. 2. *trans.* To raise, ADVANCE -1605. 3. To be off, depart -1601.

Avant (äv-ant, äv-ant), adv. *int.* etc. ME. [a. F. *avant* -L. *ab ante* used in late L. for *ante*.] tA. adv. Forward, to the front -1440. B. *int.* on, and lit. Onward! go on! Hence, Begone! away! 1485. C. *prefix*. Fore-. See AVANT-, VANT-, VAN-.

int. A., she cried, offensive to my sight PONS.

Ave (ävi). ME. [a. L., f. *avere*] A. *int.* Hail -Farewell! B. sb. 1. A shout of welcome, or farewell 1603. 2. Short for AVE MARY, q. v. ME. 3. a. The time of ringing the Ave-bell. b. The beads on a rosary, one for each Ave repeated, 1463.

A. And 'Ave, Ave, Ave,' said, 'Adieu, adieu' for evermore Tennyson. B. a. Ave-bell, that rung at the hours when Aves are to be said

tAve-ll, v. 1530. [ad. L. *avellere*.] To pull up or away -1651.

Avellan (äv-älän, äv-älän). ME. [ad. L. *Avellanus* of Avella in Campania.] *adv.* Of Avella; filbert-, hazel-; cf. L. *Avellana* nut. sb. A filbert- or hazel-nut ME. *attrib.* in *Her.* of a cross like four filberts joined together 1611.

Ave Maria. [L. and It.] and **Ave Mary** (äv-mä-ri). ME. [See AVE.] The *Hail Mary*, the angelic salutation to the Virgin (*Luke* i. 28), combined with that of Elizabeth (*v.* 42), used devotionally, with the (more recent) addition of a prayer to the Virgin, as Mother of God; so named from its first two words. b. = AVE sb. 2, 3a. 1559.

The Eng. pronunc. of the L. is äv-mä-riä, but äv-mä-riä, after It., is common, some poets have made it after L.

o (Ger. Köln). o (Fr. pen). u (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. duce). ä (eo) (there). ä (ä) (rein). ä (Fr. faire). ä (lit, land, earth).

Avenaceous *av'as* *a* 775 [f. L. *avena* f. a see C O S] Of the nature of or belonging to *avena* n. *B* belong to the *A* *av* Oa gas e nc dng he c t v ed oa

†Avenage. 1594. [a. F., f. *avene*, *avene* :—L. *avena*.] A payment in oats made to a landlord.

†Avenant. ME. only, exc. 2. [a. OF., pr. pple. of *avener* :—L. *advenire*.] *adv.* 1. Convenient. 2. Comely; pleasant—1481. *sb.* That which suits one; convenience, purpose.

Avenier. *Obs. exc. Hist.* ME. [a. OF. *avener* :—L. *avenarius*.] A chief officer of the stable, who had charge of the provender for the horses. Hence **†avenary**, *ery*, the office of the *a*.

Avenge (*av'endʒ*), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *avengier*, f. *avenger* :—L. *vindicare*; see VINDICATE.]

1. To take vengeance, inflict retributive punishment, exact satisfaction, or retaliate, on behalf of (a person, a right, etc.); to vindicate. *Const. on, upon, of (arch), against, toward the offender, of, against the offence (arch).* *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted) To take vengeance 1535. 2. *trans.* To take vengeance, etc., on account of (a wrong or injury, or the feelings caused by it) ME. 3. To take vengeance upon—1666.

1. A. O Lord, thy slaughtered saints *Mitt.* Thou shalt a thyright: *Neale*. 2. To a, even a look that threatened her with insult *Bunne*. Hence **Avenge** *sb.* execution of vengeance (*arch*). **†Avengeance**, **Avengement**, vengeance. **Avengeful** *a.* vengeance-taking, full of vengeance. **Avengeingly** *adv.* 3. At no period is *avenging* absolutely restricted to the idea of just retribution, as distinguished from *revenging*, although the restriction is largely prevalent.

Avenger (*av'endʒə*). ME. [f. prec. vb.] 1. He who avenges (the injured or the injury) 1535. 2. He who takes vengeance on (the offender). Cf. **AVENGE** *v.* 3. —1667.

1. Tuna, the a. Byron. 2. With fury driv'n By his A. *Mit. P. L. x. 24*. Hence **Avengeress**.

Aveniform, *a.* [f. L. *avena*] (Owl-like).

Avenin (*av'in*) 1863. [f. as prec.] The autogenous principle of the oat.

Avenous (*av'ens*), *a.* 1881 [A- pref. 14 + L. *vena*.] *Avenous* is bad. Venless.

Avens (*av'ens*). ME. [a. OF. *avence*; origin unk.] *Herb.* Pop. name of the Wood A, or Herb Bennet (*Clem. verticillatus*), and Water A. (*Clem. rivale*), also applied to the Mountain A. (*Dryas octopetala*).

Aventail, *-ayle* (*av'entail*). ME. [a. AF. *aventail* = OF. *aventail*; see prec.] The mouthpiece of a helmet.

Aventine (*av'entin*). 1625. [ad. L. *Aventinus* (sc. *mons*) one of the seven hills of Rome.] *fig.* A secure position (*obs.*).

†Aventure, *v.* [? The form suggests F. *aventure*. Meaning unk.] SPENSER

He dressed his shelde, and they aventred their spere 1537.

†Adventure. 1672. [a. OF. (see ADVENTURE *sb.*), used spec. in Eng. law-books of death by accident pure and simple; opp. to *misadventure*.]

Adventure, *-in* (*av'enturin*). Also **avant**. 1811. [a. F., ad. It. *avventurino*; so called from its accidental discovery.] 1. A brownish-coloured glass flecked with gold-coloured spangles, manufactured first at Murano. Also called *Artificial a.*, *A. glass*, *Gold flus*. 2. *transf.* A variety of quartz, spangled with yellow scales of mica 1858.

A. felspar or **sunstone**, a mixture of oligoclase and orthoclase spangled with yellowish crystals.

Avenue (*av'enu*), *sb.* 1600. [a. F. *avenue* *sb.*, from fem. pa. pple. of *avener* :—L. *advenire*.] *Occas.* in 18th c. *avenue*.] 1. The action of coming to 1639. 2. *ger.* A way of approach; a passage or path of entrance or exit. (Formerly a military term.) Now chiefly *fig.* 1600. 3. The chief approach to a country-house, usu. bordered by trees; hence any broad roadway marked by objects at regular intervals. *Occ.* of the trees alone. (The current literal sense) 1654. 4. A fine wide street (*esp.* in U.S.) 1858. 5. The ambulatory in sea-urchins 1841. 6. To watch this *a.* to India 1800. *fig.* New avenues of wealth GREEN. 3. Let them read for *avenue*, the principal walk to the front of the house EVELYN. 4. Northumberland A. (*road*). Hence **Avenue** *v.* to make into an *a.* to form avenues in, **†Aveny**. 1676. Anglicized f. AVANIA.

Aver (*av* *b* S l d al ME [a. Ol

av mod a v li having s bst e o a L ab See a so HAVOUR.]

1. Possession, property, estate; money—1600. 2. Possessions, riches—1450. 2. *pl.* Farm-stock, cattle, beasts—1574. 3. *sing.* A

Least of burden; hence, *spec.*, a cart-horse, and later, in *north dial.*, an old worn-out horse 1505.

3. An auld jaded aver to rise upon Scott.

Aver (*av'ə*), *v.* ME. [a. F. *avérer* :—late L. **adverare*, f. *ad* + *verus*.] 1. *trans.* To declare true—1546. 2. To prove true, confirm—1678. 3. *Law*. To prove or justify a plea, to offer to justify an exception pleaded, to make an averment 1490. 4. To assert as a fact 1509.

5. To assert the existence or occurrence of 1611.

4. What one author avers upon the subject, another denies 1839. Which I do aver to be a Calumny BENTLEY. 5. Chronicles aver many stranger accidents *Mitt.* Hence **Averrable**, *a.* capable of being verified, or asserted. **†Averral**, averment.

Aver, in some compound terms pertaining to feudal usage, appears to be connected with **AVERAGE** *sb.*

†Aver-corn, *p.* corn paid as a feudal due or in lieu of service; **†Averland**, land subject to average; **†Averpenny**, *p.* money paid in lieu of average; **†Aver**, *p.* = *averpenny*.

Average, *sb.* 1489. [In OF. *average*, med. L. *averagium*, app. = *avera* in Domesday Book, 'one day's work which the King's tenants gave to the sheriff' (Spelman). In *Sc.* worn down to *arrage*. Orig. unk. Referred to OF. *avere*, *avere*; also to *aver* (Skene), and Danish *averi* (Wedgwood).] *Old Law*. Some kind of service due by tenants to the feudal superior. Explained in *Law Dicts.*, since Sir J. Skene, as 'service done by the tenant with his beasts of burden'.

Average (*av'eredʒ*), *sb.* 1491. [Formed after *primage*, etc. The orig. meaning is *duty charged on goods*, deriv. uncertain. 2. f. It. *avere* OF. *avere*, goods.] 3. Maritime 1. *orig.* A duty charged upon goods, a customs-duty or the like—1760. 2. Any charge over and above the freight incurred in the shipment of goods, and payable by their owner. (Still in *petty average*.) 1491. 3. *spec.* The expense or loss to owners, arising from damage at sea to the ship or cargo 1622. 4. The incidence of any such charge, expense, or loss; *esp.* the equitable distribution of such expense or loss among all the parties interested 1593. 5. *Transf.* 5. The determination or statement of an arithmetical mean; a medial estimate. (Now only in *al. om.*, *un. a.*) 1735. 6. The arithmetical mean so obtained; the medium amount, the ruling quantity, rate, or degree; the 'common run' 1745.

4. *Particular average* is the incidence of the partial loss or damage of ship, cargo, or freight, through *unavoidable accident*, upon the individual owners (or insurers) of the interests affected. *General a.* is apportionment of loss caused by *intentional* damage to ship, or sacrifice of cargo, etc., and of expense incurred, to secure the general safety of ship and cargo; in which case contribution is made by the owners, etc., in proportion to the value of their respective interests. 5. Earthquake-shocks occur, on an *a.*, about three times a week HUXLEY. 6. The month's *a.* of wrecks has been three a day MANN. The hotel's *a.* above the *a.* 1857.

Comb. *a.*-adjuster, *-stater*, one whose profession it is to adjust claims and liabilities in a case of *General Average*, and to make up an *a.*-statement showing the same. Hence **Averager**, *an a.*-adjuster.

†Average, *sb.* 1537. [Cf. ARRISH.] The pasturage of arable land after harvest.

Average (*av'eredʒ*), *a.* 1770 [attrib. use of **AVERAGE** *sb.*, in sense 5.] 1. Estimated by average. 2. Equal to what would be the result of taking an average; medium, ordinary; of the usual standard 1803.

1. The *a.* price of corn 1770. 2. A modern drawing of a merit RUSKIN. Hence **Averagely** *adv.*

Average (*av'eredʒ*), *v.* 1821. [f. **AVERAGE** *sb.*, in sense 5; cf. to *square*, etc.] 1. *trans.* To estimate, by dividing the aggregate of a series by the number of its units (*adv.*); to form an opinion as to the prevailing standard of 1831.

2. *Ellipt.* for: To average itself at; to be on an average 1821. 3. *Ellipt.* for: To do, take, etc., on an average 1822.

2. The sale of the book averaged a thousand copies a year MASSON. 3. So much this surgeon averaged upon each day for about twenty years DE QUINCEY.

Averin (*av'erin*). *Sc.* 1768. [? The cloud-berry or knouberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*).

Averish *v* d al f AVERAG 63] To

con me le edd sh. a. *su.*, or average

Averment (*av'ə'mənt*) ME. [a. F. *avere ment*, see **AVERT** *v.*] 1. The action of proving by argument or evidence. 2. *Law*. Formal offer to prove or justify a plea; the proof or justification offered, verification 1514. 3. Assertion, affirmation 1633. 4. A positive statement, assertion, or declaration 1639.

2. *Averment*, general concludes every plea, etc., with these words, and this he is ready to verify TOWNS. 3. Noise and bold a Scott.

Avern (*av'ən*). 1599. [a. F. *Averne* 'the pit of hell', ad. L. *Avérnus* (sc. *lacus*), = Gr. *Ἄϊων* (*Ἄϊων*), f. *ἄ* + *δῆμος*.] A lake in Campania, the effluvia from the infernal was said to kill birds flying over it. b. The infernal regions.

Avernal (*av'ənəl*). 1578. [a. F. *Avernal* ad. L. *Avérnalis*; see prec.] *adv.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, *Avernus*; infernal. *sb.* An inhabitant of *Avernus*, a devil. var. **Avernian**.

Averroist (*av'ərɔɪst*). Also **Averrh-** 1733 One of a sect of peripatetic philosophers who appeared in Italy before the restoration of learning, and adopted the leading tenets of Ibn Keshid or Averrhoes, an Arabian philosopher born at Cordova, viz. that the soul is mortal, or that the only immortal soul is a universal one, from which particular souls arise, and into which they return. Hence **Averroism**.

Averuncate (*av'ərʊŋkət*), *v.* 2. *Obs.* 1623. [f. L. *avunculus*, *avunculus*, f. *a.* *ad* + *veruncare* to turn. Erron. in 17th c. f. *eruncare* to weed out.] 1. *prop.* To avert, ward off 1663.

2. *improp.* To root up, to prune 1623. Hence **Averunciation** (in both senses).

Averuncator (*av'ərʊŋkətər*). 1842. [f. prec. in sense 2.] A pair of pruning shears, or a knife-blade working within a hook, mounted on a pole and worked by a string or wire, used for cutting off the higher branches of trees.

Aversion (*av'ərʃən*). *arch.* 1600. [ad. L. *aversio*, *aversio*.] 1. The act of turning away—1673. 2. Estrangement—1659. 3. **AVERSION** 4 (*arch.*) 1613. 4. = **AVERSION** 5. 1730.

3. *Aversion towards* Society BACON.

Averse (*av'əs*), *a.* 1597. [ad. L. *aversus*, *avertens* to AVERT.] 1. Turned away or in the reverse direction, *averted*—1703, quasi-*adv.*—1814. 2. Lying on the opposite side 1667.

3. Behind 1646. 4. Turned away in mind or feeling; actuated by repugnance, habitually opposed, disinclined 1597. *Const. from, to.* (The use of *to*, condemned by Johnson, is explained by the analogy in sense to words like *hostile*, etc. *Slings* does not use the word.) With *inf.* Unwilling 1646. 5. Of things: Adverse—1803. 16. *sb.* The hinder part (so L. *aversum*), the reverse of a coin—1658.

2. The tracks a. a lying notice gave DEYON. 4. That Law, which leads the Willing, and compels the Averse. As men averse from war break it 8. What Cat's a. to fish GRAY. A to declare herself openly 1777. Hence **†Averse** *v.* to turn away. **Aversely** *adv.* in the reverse direction, backwardly, with aversion. **Averseness** = **AVERSION** 4.

Aversion (*av'ərʃən*). 1596. [ad. L. *aversio*, *aversio*, see **AVERT**.] 1. The action of turning away oneself, one's eyes, etc., in *Rhet.* = **APOSTROPHE** 1. 1. —1668. 2. The action of averting—1684. 3. Estrangement (*from*)—1691.

4. An averted state of mind or feelings; a mental attitude of opposition or repugnance; an antipathy 1631. *Const. towards, against, from, to (for), inf.* See **AVERT** 4. 1626. 5. An object of dislike or repugnance 1678.

4. There are among Brute Creatures many natural Aversions and Antipathies STABLE. Nature has put into Man a desire of Happiness, and an *a.* to Misery LOCKE. A from war 1771. 5. 'The Excursion', Writ in a manner which is my *a.* BYRON.

Avert (*av'ət*), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *avertir* :—late L. *avertere* (cl. *avertere*), f. *a* + *vert* + *ter*, a. OF. *avertir* represented also *avertire* to ADVERT, *q. v.*] 1. *trans.* To turn away, *fig.* To estrange (*arch.*) 1532. 2. *intr.* (refl. pron. omitted.) To turn away (*arch.*) 1483. 3. *tions.* To turn away (the face, eyes, thoughts) 1578.

4. To turn away anything about to befall, *esp.* things threatened; to ward off 1632. 5. To oppose—1657. 6. *catachr.* for **EVERT** and **REVERT**.

2. *fig.* Appease Zeus and the averted Gods L. MORRIS.

av (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *av* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *av* (ever). *av* (I, eye). *av* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sit). *i* (Psyche). *g* (what). *g* (got).

There is a h. 2. 4. A yeped e wh h
w he ay l a 2. 4. A yeped e wh h
m h a. had nger d ca la He e Ave ted
ph. a. und a de u prop u a. Avert.
edly ad. Avert. Avertible, able a.
Avertiment, obs. f. ADVERTISEMENT.

Avian (ā-vi-ān), a. 1870. [f. L. *avis* + -AN.]
Of or pertaining to birds. var. **Avine**.

Aviary (ā-vi-ā-ri), 1577. [ad. L. *aviarium*,
f. *avis*.] A large cage, house, or inclosure, in
which birds are kept.

Lincolnshire may be termed the a. of England, for
the wild fowl therein FULLER. Hence **Aviary**.

Aviation (ā-vi-ā-shən), 1887. [ad. F., irreg.
f. L. *avis* + -ATION.] Flying in an aeroplane.

So **Aviator**, †(a) a flying machine 1891, (b) the
pilot of an aeroplane 1895 (so *tress*, *trix*).
|| **Avicularium** (ā-vikū-lē-ri-ūm), Pl. -a.
1856. [mod. L., f. as prec.] Zool. A small,
snapping, prehensile process, shaped like a
bird's head with a movable mandible, found on
the cells of many Polyzoa. **Avicularian** a.

Aviculture (ā-vikū-lē-ri-ūm), 1880. [f. L. *avis*
+ *cultura*.] Rearing of birds; bird-fancying.

Avid (ā-vid), a. 1769. [ad. F. *avide*, ad. L.
avidus, f. *avere*.] Greedy. Const. of, for, etc.

The human heart is a. of pleasure and gain 1769.
vars. **Avidious**, †**Avidious**. Hence **Avidly**
adv., var. **Avidiously**.

Avidity (ā-vid-i-ti), 1449. [ad. F. *avidité*, ad.
L. *aviditatem*; see **AVID**.] 1. Extreme eager-
ness, greediness. *transf.* of things 1646. 2.

eliph. Greediness of gain, graspingness 1662.
2. To read with a. *TV-DALL*.

†**A-vie**, *adv.* 1509. [f. A *prop.* + *VIE* sb.]
In emulation 1644.

†**Avieu**, v. 1494. [Cf. f. *avuer*, f. d + *vne*,
and see **VIEW** sb. and v.] To view officially;
to reconnoitre; in Spenser = to view 1596.

Avifauna (ā-vi-fū-nā), sb. 1874. [f. L. *avis*
+ *FAUNA*.] The Fauna of a district so far as
concerns birds.

Avignon Berry (ā-vi-ni-yū), 1727. [f. *A-*
vignon in France.] The fruit of the *Rhamnus*
infectorius, etc., used for dyeing yellow, and for
making *safran*.

†**Avile**, v. ME. [a. OF. *aviler* (= mod.
avilir): —Rom. *avilare*, f. *ad* + *vilis*.] To
make vile; degrade; hold cheap; vilify 1670.
Hence †**Avilement**.

|| **Avion** (ā-vi-ōn), 1808. [ad. F., f. L. *avis* +
-on, after *ballon*.] A (French) aeroplane.

Avise (e, etc.), obs. f. **ADVISE**, **ADVISE**, etc.

†**Avision**, ME. [a. OF., app. f. d + *vision*,
after *aviser*, etc.] A dream; a monition (given
in a dream) 1525.

Aviso (ā-vo-so), Pl. -os, †-o's. 1634. [a.
Sp. *aviso*: —late L. *advision*; see **ADVISE**, the
Eng. cogn.] 1. Intelligence; a notification
1654. 2. An **ADVISE-BOAT** 1714.

Avital (ā-vo-tāl, æ vītāl), a. ? Obs. 1611. [f.
L. *avitalis* + -AL.] Ancestral, ancient.

Avives (ā-vo-vēz), sb. pl. ? Obs. 1616. [a. F.
(also *vives*), ad. (ult.) Arab. *bi* the she-wolf.]
A swelling of the parotid glands in horses; the
strangles; also called **VIVES**.

|| **Avizandum**, **avis** (ā-vi-zāndūm), 1861.
[gerund. of mod. L. *avizare*, *avizare*.] Con-
sideration. To take a case into or to a. is for a
judge to take it for consideration out of court.

|| **Avocado** (ā-vo-kā-do), 1697. [Sp. *avocado*
advocate, substituted pop. for the Aztec *ahuacatl*
(Tylor).] The fruit of a W. Indian tree
(*Persea gratissima*); a large pear-shaped fruit,
called also **Alligator Pear**.

Avocat (e, obs. f. **ADVOCATE**.

†**Avocate**, v. 1543. [f. L. *avocat*, *avocare*
In sense 2, f. F. *avouer*, ad. L. *advocare*, see
ADVOCATE v.] 1. To call away,
withdraw (from) 1752. 2. To call to a higher
tribunal; = **ADVOCATE** v.] 2. 1679.

1. Advocated and called away from sin Bacon. 2.
Seeing now the cause advocated to Rome 1649. Hence
Avocative a. calling off or away; sb. anything
which calls away.

Avocation (ā-vo-kā-shən), 1529. [ad. L. *avo-*
cationem. In sense 5, f. **ADVOCATE** v. 2.] 1.
(= L. *avocatio*). 1. The calling away (of a per-
son) from an employment; diversion of the
thoughts (*arch.*) 1617. 2. The condition of be-
ing called away; distraction 1646. 3. That

which a s one a y from an o upa o
A m n o p a on, a by-work (*advoca-*
tion). 1642. 4. *improp.* Ordinary employment,
usual occupation, vocation, calling 1660.

1. I could be larger, but for a sudden avocation to
business How sll. 3. Heaven is his vocation, and
therefore he counts earthly employments avocations
FULLER. 4. Found, even in the midst of his most
pressing avocations, time for private prayer MACAULAY.
The common avocations of life 1761.

II. (= L. *avocatio*). = **ADVOCATION** 2. 1529.
His unjust a. of the cause to Rome FRODOG.

Avocatory (ā-vo-kā-tō-ri), a. (sb.) 1666. [ad.
med. L. *avocatori*; see **ADVOCATE**.] 1. Recall-
ing, that recalls. 2. sb. (in L. form) Avocatory
letter or mandate 1689.

Letters avocatory: letters by which a sovereign re-
calls his subjects from a foreign state with which he is
at war, or bids them desist from illegal proceedings.

Avocet, -set (ā-vo-sēt), 1766. [a. F. *avoc-*
ette, ad. It. *avocetta*.] One of the Wading birds
(*Grallatores*), allied to the Snipes and Suits,
distinguished by its flexible upturned beak.

Avoid (ā-void), v. ME. [a. AF. *avoider* =
OF. *evuidier*, f. *es* + *uidier*, f. *uide*, see **VOID**
v. and a. Cf. **EVACUATE**.] Formerly strength-
ened with *out*, *away* I. †*trans.* To make void
or empty; to free or rid (of) 1601. 2. To make
void or of no effect. In *Law*, to defeat (a plead-
ing); to invalidate (a sentence, etc.). ME. †3.
intr. (for *refl.*) Of benefices: To become void,
or fall vacant 1726.

1. A-void you the trenchers 1500. 2. To a. a feoff-
ment CONY. a deed BLACKSTONE, a purchase 1858.

II. †1. To empty out, remove 1641; to eject
by excretion, to void 1691; to get rid of, put
an end to 1685. †2. To get rid of, send away
(a person from, out of a place) 1643. †3. *intr.*
To move or go away, withdraw; to retire re-
treat 1763. Const. from, out of, forth of 1611.

†4. *trans.* To depart from, quit (a place), to
dismount from (a horse) 1660.

1. To a. and end controversies BAKER. 2. *refl.* A.
thee, Friend SCOTT. 4. Ye commanded them to avoide
your Court CAXTON.

III. †1. To leave alone; to have nothing to do
with (The usual current sense—cf. II. 4.) ME
2. To escape, evade; to keep out of the way of
1530. †3. To prevent, obviate 1831.

1. Never have to do with him, if thou mayst avoide
him PALSO. Avoiding Syria, he fell into Charybdis
(mod. L.). 2. Avoid the Censures of the curping World
Rich. III., in. v. 68. Hence †**Avoid** sb. the with-
drawal of dishes after meals. **Avoidable** a. liable
to be made or become void († Obs.); to be avoided;
capable of being avoided. **Avoidably** *adv.* **Av-**
order, one who avoids. **Avoidless** a. († Obs.) in-
evitable; indefeasible.

Avoidance (ā-voi-dāns), ME. [f. prec. +
-ANCE.] 1. The action of emptying a vessel
etc.; hence, a clearing away, removal, ejection,
excretion 1661; an outlet 1625. 2. Avoidance,
invalidation. (*Exp. in Law*) 1628. 3. The ac-
tion of vacating a benefice, etc. 1642. 4. The
becoming vacant, vacancy; also *eliph.* the right
to fill up the vacancy 1462. 5. Dismissal, re-
moval 1650. 76. Withdrawal, exit 1635. 7. The
action of avoiding anything unwelcome, or
shunning a person 1610.

1. Fontaines, Running, from the Wall, with some
fine Avoidances BACON. 2. The a. of the marriage
MILMAN. 4. A learned Vintner and worthy to have
the neat avoidance of Bacchus his chaire PLANT.

Some things may be yielded for the a. of others mis-
construction B. HALL.

Avoidupois (æ vōd-poi-z), ME. [Corrupt
sp. of *avoir-de-pois*, f. OF. *avoir*, property, **AV-**
de of, *pois*, *pois* (= It. *peso*) = —L. *pesum*, *pensum*,
weight. The best mod. sp. is 17th c. *avoidupois*;
in any case *de* ought to be restored.] 1. Mer-
chandise sold by weight 1601. 2. (In full *avoid-*
upois weight) The standard system of weights
used, in Great Britain, for all goods exc. the
precious metals, precious stones, and medi-
cines 1485. 3. Weight (U.S.) 1597.

The A. pound contains 7000 grains. The cwt. con-
tains in U.S. 100, in G.B. 112 lb., and the ton of 20 cwt.
differs accordingly. In the pound, ounce, and dram
there is no difference.

3. The weight of an hayra will turne the Scales be-
tweene their Haber-de-pois 2 Hen. IV., in. iv. 276.

†**Avok**, v. 1529. [In sense 1, ad. L. *avo-*
care, after *revolve*, etc. In sense 2, a. MF. *av-*
quer, ad. L. *advocare*.] 1. To call away (rare)
1639. 2. = **ADVOCATE**, **ADVOCATE** v.] 2. 1529.

†**Avolate**, v. 1673. [f. L. *avolat*, *avolare*.]

To fl., o., escape, exhale, evaporate 1709
Hence †**Avolation**.

Avolitional (ā-vo-lī-shənāl), a. 1855. [f.
vol 14.] Not volitional.

Avoset, var. of **AVOCET**.

Avouch (ā-vo-č), v. ME. [a. OF. *avochier*,
ad. L. *advocare*. A more technical synonym
of *avow*. Cf. **VOUCH**.] 1. To appeal or refer
for confirmation to some warrant or authority
1718; to certify by reference to vouchers 1540,
to establish upon testimony 1678. 2. To give
one's own warrant, to guarantee *intr.* 1530.
trans. 1548. 3. To declare as a thing one can
prove, or upon which one offers his own express
testimony as a personal witness; to affirm, as-
sert. (Formerly also of matters of inference or
opinion.) 1494. 4. To acknowledge (or claim)
solemnly as one's own, **AVOW** (*arch.*) 1579. 5.
To acknowledge an act of a subordinate agent
(*arch.*) 1553; to own to (any act) as one's own
(*arch.*) 1606. 6. To acknowledge (a charge),
confess, **AVOW** 1649. 7. To acknowledge and
support or justify (combining 4 with 2); to
make good (with) 1599.

1. †To avouch a thing upon me to call or cite him
as warrant for it. Avouching of him [God] as a wit-
ness unto their lye 1619. 2. I can a. for her reputa-
tion De For. 3. Lo how plainly Saint Augustine
avoucheth Purgatorie BERNARD. 4. Thou hast avouched
the Lord this day to be thy God Deut. xvi. 17. 5.
He for whom thou dost this villanie will not a. thy
fact DANIEL. 6. To a. oneself a coward SCOTT. 7. And
will a. his saying with the sword MARLOWE. Hence
†**Avouch** sb. (*arch.*) guarantee. *Haml.* i. l. 37.

Avouchable a. able to be avouched. **Avouched**
ppl. a. vouched for; avowed. **Avoucher**, **Avouch-**
ment, guarantee, declaration.

|| **Avoué** (ā-vo-ū), 1851. [F. = L. *advocatus*;
= Eng. **AVOWE**, **ADVOWEE**.] A patron.

†**Avou(e)**, sb. 1 *var.* ME. [error for *avou-*
er, **AVOWER**.] = **AVOWER** 2.

†**Avou(e)**, sb. 2 [for **AVOWER**.] (Legal) **A-**
vowal. SPENSER.

Avouter (e, etc., obs. f. **ADULTER**, etc.

Avow (ā-vo-ū), v. 1 ME. [a. OF. *avouer*,
avuer: —L. *advocare*. Semi-latinized to *advow*,
whence **ADVOWSON**. Cf. **AVOUCH**.] 1. To own
or acknowledge (a person) as one's own. 12.
To own (the deeds of an agent); to sanction
1651. 3. To declare (as a thing one can vouch
for); to affirm, maintain ME. 4. To own, ad-
mit, or confess (facts, etc., that one might con-
ceal or deny). Const. as in 3. ME. 5. *refl.* and
pass. To confess one's identity 1465. 6. *Lat.*
To justify or maintain (*speca.* a distress) 1528.

1. His father avowed him for his Son NORTH.
†To a. (oneself) on or upon; to claim the authority of
3. De Clerken. avowed his report to be true for
them both 1596. 4. Many a man thinks, what he is
ashamed to a. JONSON. 5. A yourself, and prove the
charge 1769. Hence †**Avow** sb. 1 avowal (*trans.*).

Avowable a. **Avowableness**, **Avower**, one
who avows. †**Avowment**, avowal.

†**Avow** (ā-vo-ū), v. 2 ME. [a. ? OF. *avouer*, 2
d + *vouer*: —late L. 2 *avare*, freq. of *avere*, *votum*.]
1. *trans.* To put (one) to a vow or oath (to or to
do); to dedicate by a vow (to) 1583. 2. *intr.*
(from *refl.*) To take a vow (to or to do) 1603.
Hence **Avow** sb. 2 a vow; 7a votive offering.

Avowal (ā-vo-ū-āl), 1732. [f. **AVOW** v. 1]
Acknowledgement; unconstrained admission.
A plain a. of his sentiments PASSCOTT.

Avowance (ā-vo-ū-āns), 1603. ? Obs. [See
AVOW v. 1.] 1. The action of the avowant 1642.
2. Public acknowledgement.

Avowant (ā-vo-ū-ānt), 1529 [a. F., pr. pple.
(used subst.) of *avouer*; see **AVOW** v. 1.] In *Law*,
A challenger; a person making **AVOWRY** or
cognizance.

†**Avowé**, ME. [a. OF. *avoué*: —L. *advocatus*;
see **ADVOCATE** sb.] An advocate, or patron;
esp. a patron saint 1490.

Avowed (ā-vo-ū-d), ppl. a. ME. [f. **AVOW**
v. 1.] 1. Acknowledged, owned. 2. Self-ack-
nowledged 1651.

1. A brutality 1659. 2. An a. enemy to American
independence 1792. Hence **Avowedly** *adv.*, *ness*.

Avowry (ā-vo-ū-ri), [ME *avouerie*, a. OF. f.
avouer (see **AVOW** v. 1)] In 16th c. Eng. *ad-*
vowry, *esp.* when = *advowson*, but *avowry* is the
current form.] 1. The function of an *avowal*,
ADVOWEE, advocate or patron; patronage pro-
tection. 2. Advocacy, protection or autho-
rity personified: a protector, a patron, a *esp.* a

pa on sa n (Occ. a b ME t₃ Ad ow son 1860 4 (Fom A OW n si ga s nse Theavo va ofan c done p hepa e creby one who ds a a to rent av w he ac and jus lies 153 t₃ (Due to both vbs. AVOW) : A vowing, solemn declaration, or oath -1593. 4. He is said to make *avowry* if he justifies in his own right, and to make *conscience* if he justifies in the right of another Discy.

Avowter (e, -trie, -tresse, etc., obs. ff A-DULTER, etc.
Avoy, *int.* ME. only. [a. OF.] Exclam. of surprise, fear, remonstrance.

Avoyer (avwaie, avoier). 1586 [F.] Till 1794, the Fr. title of the chief magistrate of some of the Swiss Cantons.

Avulse (āvuls), v. 1765. [f. L. *avulsi*, *avulsione*.] To pluck off, tear away.

Avulsion (āv'jſən). 1622 [ad L. *avulsionem*; see *piec.*] 1. The action of plucking out or tearing away; forcible separation. 2. A part torn off 1878. 3. *Law* The sudden removal of land, by change in a river's course, or by the action of flood, to another person's estate; distinguished from *alluvion* 1864.

1. By a, or division of the Sea... Sicily was severed from Italy P₁ CHAM.

Avuncular (āv'nikjāl), a. 1831. [f. L. *avunculus*, dim. of *avus* + -AR.] Of, belonging to, or like, an uncle. [*poet.*] Of a pawnbroker, see UNCLE 1859.

Love Paternal or a LANTOR.
Avunculate, v. [f. as *piec.* + -IZE] To act like an uncle. FULLER.

Avys (e, -ness, etc., obs. ff ADVISE, -ISE, etc. **Aw** was frequently written in ME. for AV-, and in Sc. for AV-. For such forms see AV-, AV-.

Aw, obs. f. AWE, OWE, OUGHT.

Awā, Sc. f. AWAY.

Await (āwāt), v. ME. [a. ONF *awaitier* (OF. *agwaitier*), f. ā + *waitier* (mod. *waiter*); see WAIT v. Cf. ATTEND v.] 1. To keep watch, watch for, esp. to waylay -1671. 2. *trans.* To watch for a chance of doing, contrive, plot (harm) to ME. 3. To look at, notice ME.; *intr.* to take note ME. 4. *intr.* with *on*, *inf.* *phr.*, or *subord. cl.* To keep watch, take care, endeavour -1603 t₃ To attend *trans.* -1641. *intr.* with *on*, *upon*, or *absol.* -1742. 5. *intr.* To wait upon to do business -1489. 6. To wait for (an event or person) *trans.* ME. (This and 8 are the only current senses.) 7. *intr.* To wait -1821; with *for* -1603. 8. To be in store, be reserved, for 1593.

3. On whom three hundred gold-capt; ouths a P₁ Gabriel sat awaiting night M₁ P. L. IV. 590. 7. What fates a the Duke of Suffolk 2 Hen. VI. I. IV. 35. Hence 1. **await** a. ambush; a snare; watch, watchfulness; caution. **await**er, fore who lies in wait; fan attendant. **awaiting** *adv.* a. ambush, attendance; waiting, expectation (*arch.*).

Awake (āwāk), v. Pa. t. *awo-ke*, formerly also *awaked*. Pa. pple. *awoke* and *awaked*. [From two vbs. 1. OE. *awecan*, *awac*, *awacen*, compound of *wacan*. Hence mod. E. *awaken*, *awakened*. 2. Late OE. *awacian*, *awacode*, a compound of *wacian*, identical in sense with *awecan*. Hence *awake*, *awaked*. Later, *awoke* and its pa. pple. were referred to AWAKE as strong equivalents of *awaked*. The tendency to resist the strong pa. t. and pa. pple. to the orig. intrans. sense, and the weak inflexion to the *trans.*, has never been fully carried out.] 1. *intr.* 1. To come out of the state of sleep; to cease to sleep. Cf. AWAKEN 1. 2. *fig.* To rise from a state resembling sleep, as death, indifference, inaction, to become active or vigilant 1450. 3. To be or keep awake (*rare*) 1602.

1. Hee awoke out of his sleeps *Yude* vi. 20. And Jacob awoke out of his sleeps *Gen.* xxviii. 16. 2. A. A. English Nobilitie Let not slouth dimme your Honors 1 Hen. VI. I. 78. My Late a. **Warr**. To awake to become alive to.

II. *trans.* (replacing ME. *awecche*) 1. To arouse from sleep ME. 2. *fig.* To rouse from a state resembling sleep; to make active ME. 3. *No dreadful* Dreams awak'd him with affright *Darwin*. His disciples awak'd him with affright *2*. He will a. my mercie *Joh* iv. 1. 26. Hence **Awaker** = **Awaken**.

Awake (āwāk), *pred. a.* ME. [Short for *awaken*, orig. pa. pple. of AWAKE v.] 1. Roused from sleep, not asleep ME. 2. *fig.* In activity; vigilant, on the alert 1618.

Sbe Lā d Now de awat he o f x C m d h 7 A 2 Th b d h w d a Dr ds a G d e h w es and p go way d es 88 ... Gupin Cowper 3 Job xiv. 10.

Awaken (āwāk'n), v. [OE. *awecan*, earlier *on-awecan*, f. A-*pref.* + *wecan*. See AWAKE. We still prefer *awaken* to *awake* in sense 4 (now the most frequent).] 1. *intr.* *lit.* = AWAKE v. I. 1. 2. *trans.* and *fig.* = AWAKE v. I. 2. 1768. 3. *trans.* *lit.* To rouse from sleep 1513. 4. *trans.* and *fig.* To rouse into activity, to stir up; kindle (desire, anxiety etc.); in *Theol.* to arouse to a sense of sin 1603. 5. Just awakening, and daily feeling after God *Wesley*. 3. *Satan*. his next subordinate *Awaken* *Milt.* P. L. v. 673. 4. *To a.* their *Piet* and *Industry* *Hobbes*. Hence **Awakenable** a. **Awaken**er, he who or that which awakens. **Awakening** *adv.* a. rising or an arousing from sleep or its semblance, *phr.* a. rising as if from sleep, *nted* to arouse; rousing. **Awakenment**.

Awalt (āwāl), *adv.* Sc. 1799 [?] Of a sheep: Lying helplessly on its back.

A-wane (āwā'n), *adv.* ME. [A *prep.* 1] 1. In want; on the wane.

Awanting (āwō'nīŋ), *phr.* a. 1661. [Erron. for the *phr.* *a wanting* (see A *prep.* 12, 13). Cf. *amissing* 1.] Wanting.

Award (āwō'id), v. 1 ME. [a. AF. *awarder*, central F. *esguarder*, to observe -Rom. **ex-wardare*, *guardare*, f. *ex* + *wardare*, *guardare*, ad. OLG. *warden* (mod. G. *warren*) to watch. Cf. WARD, GUARD.] 1. *trans.* To decide after deliberation -1705. 2. To determine upon and appoint by judicial sentence 1533. 3. To adjudge (to a person) 1523. 4. To sentence, appoint (to do) -1650. 5. To sentence, consign (to custody, etc.) -1648.

2. An empire. awarded that the local board should pay... 1864. 3. A pound of that same merchants' flesh is thine, The Court awards it, and the law doth give it *Merch.* I. IV. 1. 300. Hence **Awardable** a. rightly or lawfully to be awarded. **Awarder**. 1. **Awardment** = **Award** *sb.* 2. **Awardship**, the action of an awarder, arbitration.

Award, v. 2 1534. [f. A-*pref.* 14 + WARD v.] 1. To guard. 2. To ward off -1783.

Award (āwō'id), *sb.* ME. [a. AF. *award*, -*art*, *agard* = OF. *award*, *esward*, *esward*, f. *ex-warder*, *eswarder*; see **Award** v. 1.] 1. A sentence or decision after examination, esp. that of an arbitrator or umpire; the document embodying it. 2. That which is awarded or assigned, as payment, penalty, etc. 1596 t₃ Custody, wardship. (Cf. WARD *sb.*) -1570.

1. Sette attore by the award off the Kyng Paston.

2. The balance of the Geneva A. 1882.

Aware (āwō'v), *pred. a.* [OE. *gawer*, f. *ge* (see A-*pref.* 6) + *war*; see WARE.] 1. Watchful, on one's guard -1542. 2. Informed, cognizant, conscious, sensible ME. t₃ *ellipt.* with *be* omitted. (Be) on your guard, (be)ware. (Cf. *Syn* 1. Quick 1) -1590.

1. To be a. of to be on one's guard against. *Are you all a. of evil speaking West.* v. 2. *Arnan* looked, and was a. of David's *Chron.* xxii. 21. *Are you a. that your friends are here (mod.)*. Hence **Aware** *ad.* H. WALPOLE. **Awareness**, the quality or state of being a. 1. **Awareness** *adv.* *sb.* perception.

A-wash (āwō'j), *adv.* (*phr.* a.) 1833. [A *prep.* 1] 1. Flush with the surface of the water, so that it just washes over. 2. Washing about, at the mercy of the waves 1870.

2. The rising water set every thing a. *READE*.

A-waste, *adv.* [A *prep.* 1] Wasting. Mrs BROWNING.

A-watch, *adv.* [A *prep.* 1] On the watch. Mrs BROWNING.

A-wave, *adv.* [A *prep.* 1] On the wave, waving. BROWNING.

Away (āwē), *adv.* [In OE. a *phr.* On *prep.* and *weg*, later *a-aweg*; in ME. and mod. dialects reduced to 'way'.] 1. Of motion in place, removal. 1. On (his or one's) way, on. 2. From this (or that) place, to a distance OE. 3. Off, aside; also *fig.* as in to fall away ME. 4. Out of one's possession; e.g. with *put*, *give*, *take*, *throw*, etc. ME. 5. From existence, to death, to an end, to nothing ME. 6. Hence used with *trans.* vbs. as 'bri, his away', and 'explain, analyse away'; also with *intr.* vbs. as 'to sigh away one's life', making them *trans.* 1651.

x C m d h 7 A 2 Th b d h w d a Dr ds a G d e h w es and p go way d es 88 ... Gupin Cowper 3 Job xiv. 10.

II. Of action. [From I.] 1. Onward in time on, continuously, e.g. to work away 1562. 2. Straightway, without hesitation or delay, chiefly colloq., as in *Fire away!* *Say away!* and U S and Eng. dial. *Right away* 1535.

III. Of position. [From senses I 2 to 5.] 1. In the other direction ME. 2. Added to *where* there, here, = about. (Now d. a.) 1564. 3. In another place; at a distance; off 1712. 4. Gone (from a place); absent; wanting ME. 5. Gone (from existence); destroyed, consumed, dead fainted (Now chiefly d. a.) ME.

1. I turned a. from this despicable troop *SWELL* 3. I shall not be able to stay a *Speed* 4. I called and found him a. (*mod.*).

IV. Elliptical (vb suppressed) 1. = Go a way ME. 2. = Go or get away with, take a way 1526. 3. = Get on or along with, put up with 1477. 4. And away (= and going away again), in *once and away* (now *once in a way*) = once but not continuously 1583. 5. Formerly *erron.* for WAY.

1. A. get thee downe *En.* vi. 24. 2. *Awake* with him, crucify him *Platt.* vi. 15. 3. That saucy deer I cannot a. with *Richardson*. 4. Short hints and a. may please a Scholar 1855. 1. *ar* **Aways** (with *adv.* *gen.* -s) Hence **Awayward** *adv.* turned away; way; var. *wards*; quasi-*adv.* averted, wayward. *Conc.* a. going *phr.* a.

Awe (ā), *sb.* 1 [a. ON. *agi*, repr. an OTent, **agon*; but in EE. f. OE. *ag*, -OTent. **agiz*, Goth. *agis*; both f. *agan* to fear, and treated as dial. variants of the same word.] 1. Terror, dread -1784. 2. Dread mingled with veneration, as of the Divine Being OE. 3. Solemn and reverential wonder, tinged with latent fear, inspired by what is sublime and majestic in nature 1756. 4. Power to inspire fear or reverence OE. 5. Anger, fierceness, rage -ME. 16. A cause of dread; a restraint -1657.

1. His voice shook the delinquent with such fits of a. *Cowper*. 2. There is an a. in morals joy, A deep mysterious fear *KEBLE*. 3. She pointed with a. to a mighty object *H. Martineau*. 4. Shall Rome stand under one man's a. *Jul. C.* II. i. 52. *Conc.* 1. *a. bound* a. bound by a; submissive, obedient, -*struck* a. struck with, or overwhelmed by, a. Phrases. *To stand in awe of* to dread; *later*, to entertain a profound reverence for. (Orig. 'Awe stood to men'; later, 'Awe stood men (*ind.*)', inserted into 'men stood awe', 'men' being *erron.* taken as a noun, case; 'in' was inserted to restore the sense.) *To hold or keep in awe (of)* to restrain or control by fear (of). *Illegit.* v. i. 2.

Hence **Aweless**, *awless* a. without dread, undaunted; irreverent; that inspires no awe. **Awelessness**. **Awe-some**, *aw-some* a. reverential; inspiring awe, appalling, weird (Chiefly Sc.) **Awe**, *sb.* 2 1503 [Etym and orig form unkn.] One of the float-boards of an undershot water-wheel, on which the water acts.

Awe (ā), v. ME. [f. AWE *sb.* 1, OE. *had* *agan*; cf. AWE *sb.* 16.] 1. To inspire with dread, terrify, daunt, to control by the influence of fear (Orig. *impers.*) 2. To influence or control by profound respect or reverential fear 1611. 3. To inspire with reverential wonder combined with latent fear 1753. 4. To reverence (*rare*) 1632.

1. Shall quips, and sentences, awe a man from the careers of his humour *Shuck Ad.* II. iii. 250. 2. He was not awed by the sanctity of the place *Gibbon*. Hence **Awed** *phr.* a. awe-struck; terrified. **Awing**, *aweing* *adv.* *sb.* and *phr.* a.

Awearied (āwō'id), *phr.* a. 1604. [A-*pref.* 11.] Worn, weary.

Aweary (āwō'v), *pred. a.* 1552. [A-*pref.* 11.] Tired, weary. *Const.* of

1. *gnane* to be a. of the Sun *Shuck.* v. v. 49.

A-weather (āwē'āi), 1559. [A *prep.* 1] *Naut. adv.* Towards the weather or windward side, in the direction from which the wind blows; esp. in *helm a-weather*; opp. to *a-lee*. *prep.* Short for *a-weather of*.

A-we-band, 1536. [f. AWE *sb.* 1] A curb, check, restraint; 'a band for tying black cattle to the stake' ([Jamieson]).

A-week (āwē'k), *adv.* 1547. [A *prep.* 18; cf. *a-day*] In every week, weekly.

Aweel (āwē'l), *conj. adv.* Sc. 1800. [weakened f. *ah well* cf. Fr. *eh bien*.] Well!

Aweigh (āwē), *adv.* 1627. [A *prep.* 1] 1.

Na Of an ancho *ju* t au ed *pend* u
a y f om the g ound *p* ak a *p*
A west *adv* 1809 [A *p* *ep*] In
wes. a d

Awe-strike (*ə'straɪk*), *v.* 1832. [f. AWE-STRUCK by analysis.] To strike with awe. Hence Awe-stricken *pp*l. a. = AWE-STRUCK.

Awe-struck (*ə'strʌk*), *pp*l. a. 1634. [f. AWE *sb.* + *struck* *pa. pple.*] Struck with awe.

Awful (*ə'fʊl*), *a.* OE. [f. AWE *sb.*], continuing the sense of OE. *æfyll*. Occas. comp. *awful-ler*, *-est*. 1. Causing dread; terrible, appalling. 2. Worthy of, or commanding, profound respect or reverential fear OE. 3. Solemnly impressive; sublimely majestic 1660. 4. 1723. Frightful, very ugly, monstrous; and hence as a mere intensive = Exceedingly great, bad, etc. 1834 15. Terror-stricken; timorous -1748. 6. Profoundly respectful or reverential 1593.

1. A massacre *GLEAN* 2. Cato's character is rather a. than amiable *ADDISON* 4. An a. scrawl 1870, dufter 1873, time (*mod.*). 5. A weak and a. reverence for antiquity *WATTS*. Hence **Awfully** *adv.* dreadfully; sublimely, majestically; *slang*, very (cf. *Gr* *δύσως*), with a feeling of awe. **Awfulness**, the quality of inspiring awe; the being full of awe (*arch*). **Aw-ha-pe**, *v.* ME. [?] To amaze -1591. **Aw-wheel's**, *adv.* [A *prep.* 1] On wheels. B. *JAYS*.

A-while, *adv.* [A *prep.* 1] (On imperfect analogy.) In act of whetting. CONINGTON.

Awhile (*ə'waɪl*), *adv.* [OE. *duē hwīle* usu. written together since 13th c.] [For] a short time, [for] a little

A. she paused, no answer came *SCOTT*.
↑ Impropr. written together, when *while* is purely a *sb.*

After awhile they seemed [etc.] *OWEN*.
↑ **A-whiles**, a *wiles*, *adv.* *phr.* [A-*pref.* 11 (or A-*prep.* 1).] At times 1546.

A-whirr, *adv.* 1865. [A *prep.* 1] Whirling.

A-whirl, *adv.* 1883. [A *prep.* 1] Whirling.

↑ **Awide**, *adv.* 1609. [f. *WID*, after *afur*, etc.] Wide, widely -1632.

A-wing, *adv.* 1823. [A *prep.* 1] On the wing.

A-wink, *adv.* 1883. [A *prep.* 1] Winking.

↑ **Awk** (*ɔk*), *a.* ME. [prob. 2. ON. *afug*, 'turned the wrong way', f. *af* away. Cf. *hafur*, *hawik*.] 1. In the wrong direction, backhanded -1634. 2. Untoward, perverse -1655. 3. Awkward to use, clumsy -1674. 4. *adv.* -1694. 5. *sb.* -1674. Hence **Awkly** *a.* perverse. **Awkly** *adv.* in the wrong direction; hence, unskillfully; perversely, awkwardly. **Awkness**.

Awkward (*ɔk'wɔrd*), *adv.* and *a.* ME. [f. AWE *a.* + *WARD*, *i.e.* 'in an awk direction'; cf. *forward*. The adjectival use is later.] **↑A. adv.** In the wrong direction, or way. a. Up-side down; hindside foremost. b. In a backward direction, with a back stroke. c. Asquint. d. Occ. = *AWALT*, *q.v.* -1589.

B. *adj.* 1. Turned the wrong way, back-handed, not straightforward, oblique. Still *diad.* 1513. 12. Forward, perverse -1755. 13. Untoward, unfavourable (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1663. 4. Of things: ill-adapted for use; clumsy in operation 1695. Of persons: Clumsy in action, bungling 1530. 5. Ungraceful, ungainly; uncouth 1606. 6. Of things: Embarrassing, inconvenient 1709. Of persons: Embarrassed 1713. 7. Of things: Not easy to deal with; *euphem.* for 'rather dangerous' 1860. Of persons: Dangerous to meddle with 1863.

2. I have an awkward pride in my nature *FIELDING*. 3. With a. winds and with sore tempests driven *MARLOWE*. 4. A. unmanageable instruments 1783. Clumsy, awkward, unbandy people *SWIFT*. 5. Vulcan with awkward grace his office plies *POPE*. The son an awkward booby *GOLDSM.* 6. He was beginning to feel a. with his Whig friends *L. HUNT*. 7. There is an a. step here 1887. An 'awkward customer' 1863. Hence **Awkwardish** *a.* Awkwardly *adv.* twangily; clumsily; in a bungling way; inelegantly; embarrassingly, dangerously **Awkwardness**.

Awl (*ɔl*), [OE. *æl*, cogn. w. OHG *ala*, mod. G. *ahle*, ON. *alr* (cf. Skr. *ārd*).] For *awl*, due to wrong division, cf. *ADDER*.] 1. A small tool, having a slender, tapering, sharp-pointed blade, with which holes may be pierced; a piercer, prickler, bodkin. 2. *esp.* That used by shoemakers. Cf. also *BRADAWL* (used by carpenters). OE. Also *fig.* 3. *transf.* A sharp spine, or boring organ ME.

a T C h p l m h n a B s T g a b
b a b r d he Green Woodpecker (*Picus viridis*); shaped a. subulate; wort, a plant (*Subularia aquatica*) so named from its leaves.

Awm (*ɔm*), *obs.* f. AAM, AUM, AIM.

Awmbrie, *y*, *awmery*, *obs.* ff. AMBRY.

Awmous, *Sc. f.* ALMOUS.

Awn (*ɔn*), *sb.* ME. [app. a. ON. *agn*, pl. *agnar*. The OE form does not occur.] The spinous process, or 'beard' that terminates the grain-sheath of barley, oats, etc.; extended in *Bot.* to any similar growth. Hence **Awned** *pp*l. a. furnished with an a. **Awnless** *a.* without awns. **Awny** *a.* bearded, busily (*rare*).

Awn (*ɔn*), *v.* 1807. [f. *prec.* *sb.*] To get rid of the awns. Cf. *to shell* (peas).

Awned, *pp*l. a. 1881. [badly f. AWN-ING + *ED*.] Awninged.

Awning (*ɔnɪŋ*). 1624. [Obscure; orig. nautical. Prob. f. F. *awent*, 'a penthouse of cloth, etc. before a shop window, etc.' (Wedgwood). Less prob. f. LG. *hauening*, f. *hauēn* (E. Müller); or f. Pers. *duwān*, *duang*, anything suspended (Skeat).] 1. A roof-like covering of canvas, etc., used as a shelter from sun, rain, etc.; *esp.* above the deck of a vessel. 2. *transf.* a. *Naut.* That part of the poop-deck which is continued forward beyond the bulk-head of the cabin. b. *gen.* A shelter. 1764. Hence **Awning-ed** *pp*l. a. furnished with an a. **Awningless** *a.* **A-wobble**, *adv.* 1881. [A *prep.* 1] Wobbling.

↑ **Awo-nder**, *v.* ME. [prob. worm-down f. OE. *afwundrian*; cf. *afarist*.] 1. *impers.* It astonishes (one). 2. *intr.* To be astonished -1513. 3. *pa. pple.* Amazed -1513.

A-work (*ə'wɜrk*), *adv.* ME. [A *prep.* 1] At work, in activity. Mayatres. to see them awerke *CANTON*.

↑ **Aw-ry**, *v.* [OE. *awryrgan*; see WORRY *v.*] To strangle; to worry -ME.

↑ **Aworth**, *adv.* ME. [A *prep.* 1] In *To take a.*; to take (a thing) in honour, or at its worth, hence, to bear patiently, to disregard -1537.

A-wrack (*ə'rek*), *adv.* 1627. [A *prep.* 1] In a state of wreck.

↑ **A-wreak**, *v.* [OE. *awreccan*; see WREAK.]

1. To punish (an offence, etc.) -1481. 2. To condemn -ME. 3. To avenge or revenge -1586.

A-wreck (*ə'rek*), *adv.* 1878. [A *prep.* 1] In a wrecked condition.

Awrong (*ə'wɒŋ*), *adv.* ME. [A *prep.* 1] Wrong, in a wrong way.

Awry (*ə'ri*), *ME.* [A *prep.* 1; cf. *aright*, etc.] A. *adv.* 1. Away from the straight; to one side; unevenly, crookedly, askew ME. 2.

fig. Out of the right course or place; amiss 1494. 1. *To look awry*: to look ASKANCE or ASQUINT. 2. Much of the soul they talk, but all awrie *MILN. P. R.* iv. 313. *To go, run, slip, tread, walk awry* (of persons) to do wrong; (of things) to go wrong. *To tread the shoe awry*: to fall from virtue. Cf. F. *faux pas*. Where he trod his holy sandals a. *FULLER*.

B. *adj.* (usu. *pred.* Cf. WRV.) 1. Out of the right course or position; disordered, disarranged, crooked, distorted 1658. 2. *fig.* Perverted, wrong 1581. *ellipt.* quasi-*vb.* 1613.

3. Nothing more *awry* from the Law of God... then that a Woman should give Laws to Men *MUR.*

Ax, *obs.* or dial. f. ASX *v.*

Axal (*æksəl*), *a.* 1823. = AXIAL.

Axe (*æks*), *sb.* 1 Also *ax*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ax*, akin to Gr. *ἀξίς*, and prob. to L. *axis*.] 1.

A tool for hewing, cleaving, or chopping trees, wood, ice, etc.; consisting of a squarish head, now usu. of iron with a steel edge, fixed by means of a socket upon a handle or helve of wood. Also called (*esp.* when light) a *hatchet*. OE. b. PICK-AXE, *q.v.* 2. In olden warfare: A battle-axe ME. 3. The headsman's axe. Hence *fig.* execution. 1450. b. *The a.*: the cutting down of expenditure in public services; a body for doing this 1922. 4. In *Archæol.* applied to double-edged or wedged-shaped stone implements 1851. 2. The Lochaber ax is only a slight alteration of the old English bill *JOHNSON*. The two-handed axe of Harold *FREEMAN*. 3. Gave to the cruel ax a darling son *YOUNG*. b. The Geddes axe 1923.

Comb.: a. *man*, a woodman; a warrior armed with a battle-axe; -stone, a greenish variety of jade or nephrite, used in S. America, etc., for making stone hatchets.

Phases. *To p.* *u. a. in the house* to solve a doubt. *To send the axe after the hatchet* (= the better *To send the horse after the hatchet*). *To have axes to grind* (U. S. *pol.* *cs.*): to have private ends to serve (In ref. to a story told by Franklin).
↑ **Axe**, *sb.* 2 By-form of *AXIS*.

Axe, *v.* Also *ax*. 1677. [f. *AXE* *sb.* 1] 1. To shape or trim with an axe. 2. To remove (officials, etc.) to save expenditure; to cut down (expenditure) by means of 'the axe' 1923.

1. The stretchers in returns, which are not axed, are dressed upon the rubbing-stone. 2. Under the Geddes recommendations fifteen hundred officers had been axed 1923.

Axed (*æks*), 1890. [f. *AXE* *v.* or *sb.* 1] 1. *pp*l. a. Shaped or dressed with an axe. 2. *adj.* Furnished with an axe or axes 1899.

2. The axed fashions of the victors *FARRAR*

↑ **Axes**, *axesse*, *axez*, *axis*, *axys*, *obs.* ff. ACCESS, 'attack, fit, ague'.

This axes hath made him so weak *PALMER*.

Axial (*æksɪəl*), *a.* 1849. [f. L. *axis*.] 1. Forming, or of the nature of, an axis. 2. Of, or belonging to, an axis 1859. 3. Round, or about, an axis 1860.

2. A true or a. root *HENFREY*. 2. A inclination [of the planets] *PROCTOR*. 3. The earth's a. rotation *TYNDALL*. Hence **Axially**, *a.* quality. **Axially** *adv.* in the direction of the axis, from pole to pole.

Axiferous (*æksɪ'fərəs*), *a.* 1842. [f. L. *axis* + *-fer* + *-ous*; cf. F. *axifère*.] *Bot.* Consisting of an axis only, without leaves or appendages.

A-xiform, *a.* 1847. [f. as *prec.* + *-FORM*.] In the shape of an axis.

Axifugal (*æksɪ'fʊɡəl*) *a.* 1740. [f. as *prec.* + L. *fugere* + *-AL*.] = CENTRIFUGAL, in a. force: tendency to fly from the axis of rotation.

Axil (*æksɪl*). 1794. [ad. L. *axilla*; see below.] *Bot.* The upper angle between a leaf or petiole and the stem from which it springs; also that between a branch and the trunk.

Axile (*æksɪl*), *a.* 1845. [f. as if ad. L. **axilis*, f. *axis*.] Belonging to the axis. Used in *Bot.* of an embryo having the same direction as the axis of the seed.

↑ **Axilla** (*æksɪ'lə*). Pl. -æ. 1616. [L. = armpit; dim. of **axilla*, whence *ala*.] 1. An armpit. 2. = AXIL 1850.

Axillar (*æksɪ'lār*), *a.* (*sb.*) 1541. [a. F. *axillaire*, ad. L. **axillaris*, f. *axilla*; see *prec.*] 1. = AXILLARY 1. 1651. 2. = AXILLARY 2. 1831. 3. *sb.* An axillary vein 1541.

Axillary (*æksɪ'lār*), *a.* 1615. [f. as *prec.*; see -ARY 2.] 1. Pertaining or adjacent to the armpit. 2. *Bot.* Situated in, or growing from, the axil. 1. The axillary 1791. A feathers *DARWIN*. 2. A. leaves *RACE*.

Axin (*æksɪn*). 1873. *Chem.* An oleaginous and waxy product yielded by the large Mexican cochineal (*Coccus cacti*), and used as an ointment. Hence **Axine** *a.*

Axine (*æksɪn*). 1826. [f. *AXIS* 2.] *Zool.* *adj.* Of or pertaining to the group of stags of which the Spotted Axis is typical. *sb.* One of this group.

Axi-niform, *a.* 1852. [f. Gr. *ἀξίς* + *-(i)-FORM*.] Shaped like an ax-head.

Axinite (*æksɪ'nɪt*). 1802. [f. as *prec.*] *Min.* One of Dana's epidote group of unsilicates, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and iron, with acute-edged crystals somewhat like an ax-head.

Axinomancy (*æksɪ'nɒmænsɪ*). 1601. [ad. L. *axinomantia*, a. Gr. f. *ἀξίς* + *μαντεία*.] Divination by means of an ax-head.

Axiolite (*æksɪ'olɪt*) 1879. [f. L. *axis* + Gr. *λίθος*.] *Min.* Elongated lenticular and curved zones of brownish glass, exhibiting crystallization or fibrous structure at right angles to a median line, as in a rhyolite. **Axiolitic** *a.*

Axiom (*æksɪəm*). 1485. [a. F. *axiome*, ad. L. *axioma*, a. Gr. f. *ἀξίω-ειν*, f. *ἀξίος*.] 1. A proposition that commands itself to general acceptance; a well-established or universally-accepted principle; a maxim, rule, law. In Bacon An empirical law 1626. 12. *Logic*. A proposition (true or false) -1742. 3. *Logic* and *Math.* A self-evident proposition, not requiring demonstration, but assented to as soon as stated 1600. 1. Which A., though received by most, is yet certainly false *HOBBS*. Empirical rules (Bacon would

æ (man), a (pass), au (loud), o (cat), ɛ (Fr. chef), ə (ever), ai (I, eye), ɔ (Fr. eau de vie), i (sit), i (Psyche), o (what), o (got).

baby wors p Babysch p baby d be p
na y o a ba

Baby (b b v 1742 [f ec]) To treat as a baby

Babylon (bæ b ɪ n, jɪ. ME. [a. L. Gr. Βαβυλών, Heb. Bābel.] The capital of the Chaldean Empire; also, the mystical Babylon of the Apocalypse; whence, used polemically of the papal power, and rhetorically of any great and luxurious city.

The approach to mighty Babylon [= London] Byron. Hence **Babylonian** a. = **BABYLONIAN** a.

Babylonical a. of or belonging to B; hence fig. a. Romish, popish; b. Babel-like, tumultuous. **Babylonically** adv. **Babylonism** n. fig. Popery; a Babylonian word or phrase. **Babylonize** v. to make Babylonian.

Babylonian (bæ b ɪ l ɒ n i ən). 1564. [f. L. Gr. Βαβυλώνιος.] 1. *adj.* Of or belonging to Babylon; hence fig. a. huge; b. popish; c. (cf. Rev. xvi. 4) scarlet. 2. *sb.* An inhabitant of Babylon; hence fig. 7a. papist; b. astrologer.

Babylonish (bæ b ɪ l ɒ n ɪʃ). 1. *OF*, belonging to, or made at Babylon. 2. *fig.* 7a. Popish; b. Babel-like, confused in language. 3. A costly Babylonish garment Jerk. vii. 21. 4. A B. dialect, which learned pedants much affect Butler.

Bac (bæk). 1672. [Fr.] 1. A flat-bottomed French ferry-boat; a ferry. 2. In *Brewing and Distilling*; see **BACK** 16. 3

Bacalao (bækə lə ɔ). 1555. [a. Sp. *bacallao* cod-fish.] Cod-fish.

Baccalaurean (bækə lə ɔ r i ən). a. 1845. [f. med. L. *baccalaureus* + -AN.] Be fitting a bachelor.

Baccalaureate (bækə lə ɔ r i ɪ t). 1605. [ad. med. L. *baccalaureatus*, f. as prec.] 1. The University degree of bachelor. 2. = **BACHELOR** 1696. 3. *quasi-adj.* in *L. sermons*: a farewell discourse to a graduating class (U. S.) 1864.

Baccara, -at (bækə r ə). 1666 [a. F.] A game at cards played for money between a banker and punters.

Baccate (bæk ɪ t). a. 1830. [ad. L. *baccatus*.] 1. Bearing berries; baciferous 1836. 2. Berry-like 1830. So **Baccated** *pph.* a. tset with pearls; berry-bearing

Bacchanal (bæk kən ə l). 1536. [ad. L. *bacchanalis*, also *baccus*, *baca*, f. *Bacchus*, Gr. Βάκχος.] *a. adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Bacchus or his worship 1550. 2. Riotously drunken, roystering 1711.

B. 1. A devotee of Bacchus, a Bacchant or Bacchant 1590. 2. A drunken reveller 1812. 3. (Usu. *pl.*) A festival in honour of Bacchus. [L. *Bacchanalia*.] 1616. 4. An orgy 1536. 5. A dance or song in honour of Bacchus 1506. 6. A scene of revelry painted or sculptured 1753. 7. The riot of the tipsy Bacchanals *Met.* iv. 1. 48. 8. At their debauches and bacchanals *Bun.* 5. Shall we dance now the Egyptian Bacchanals *Shaks.*

Bacchanalia (bæk kən ə l i ə), *sb. pl.* 1633. [L., see prec. Formerly treated in Eng. as sing., with *pl. -as*.] 1. The festival held in honour of Bacchus 1753. 2. Drunken revelry, an orgy 1633. 7a. A drinking-song; cf. *BACCHANAL* 5. 1651. 7b. = *BACCHANAL* 6. 1662.

Bacchanalian (bæk kən ə l i ən), a. (*sb.*) 1565 [f. L. *bacchanalis*, *BACCHANAL* + -AN.] 1. *OF*, connected with, or relating to Bacchanals 1622. 2. Marked by, connected with, or given to drunken revelry 1565. 3. *sb.* A drunken reveller, a tippler 1617.

B. writers Johnson, tones H. STANLEY. Hence **Bacchanalianism**, **Bacchanalism**, b. practices, drunken revelry. **Bacchanalianly** adv.

Bacchanalize (bæk kən ə l aɪ z), v. 1656. [a. F. *bacchanalizer*; see *BACCHANAL* and -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To indulge in revelry. 2. *trans.* To turn into drunken revelry.

Bacchant (bæk kə n t). 1699. [ad. L. *Bacchantem*, *sb.* (in L. fem. only), f. *Bacchari*, ad. Gr. Βακχάειρα.] 1. *sb.* A priest, priestess, or votary of Bacchus; hence, a drunken reveller. 2. *adj.* Bacchus-worshipping, wine-loving 1800. Hence **Bacchantic** a. of or pertaining to the Bacchantes.

Bacchante (bækə n t, bæk kə n t, bæk kə n t). 1797. (a. F. *bacchante*, ad. L. *Bacchantem*; see prec. The first pronunc. is after Fr.; the th rd after it, favoured by the frequent *pl.* (of both genders) *Bacchantes* (-ēntiz) after L.] 1.

b Ap es e so emae o a y of Bacc u 2
a b as ad of BACCANT 1821

Bacchar **baccar** (bæ k ər). 1551. [a. L. *bacc(h)ar*, *bacc(h)arus* (also used), a. Gr. Βάκχαρις, Βάκχαρις ('a Lydian wd.).] *Bot.* A plant variously identified. (*Baccharis* is now applied to an American genus of *Compositae*.)

Baccharis in english sage of Hierusalem *Turner*. **Bacchic** (bæk ɪ k), a. 1669. [ad. L. *Bacchicus*, a. Gr.] 1. Of or pertaining to Bacchus or his worship. 2. Frenzied like a votary of Bacchus; riotously drunken, jovial 1699. 7a. (*sb.*) 7b. 7c. A drinking-song 1076. 7d. *Bacchical* a.

Bacchius (bæk i ʊ s). 1589. [L., a. Gr. Βακχίος (sc. *nois*).] A metrical foot of three syllables, one short and two long.

Bacchus (bæk k ʊ s). 1496. [L., a. Gr. Βάκχος.] The god of wine; hence, wine.

Baciferous (bæk s i f ə r ə s), a. 1656. [f. L. *baccifer*, f. *bacca*; see -FER and -OUS.] Berry-bearing, producing berries

Bacciform (bæk s i f ɔ r m), a. 1839. [ad. mod. L. *bacciformis*; see -FORM.] Berry-shaped.

Baccivorous (bæk s i v ɔ r ə s), a. 1661. [f. L. *bacca* + -VORUS + -OUS.] Berry-eating.

Baccy (bæk k ɪ), 1833. *Collog.* Altered f. *bacca*, *bacco*, clipped fr. *TOBACCO*

Bacharach (bæ k ər ə k, bæk k ər ə k). 1620. A town on the Rhine giving its name to a wine formerly esteemed. var. **Back-rack**.

Bache. OE. [?] The vale of a stream or rivulet -1494.

Bachelor (bæt s ɪ l ər). ME. [a. OF. *bachelier* -L. type **baccalaris*, prob. conn. w. *baccalaris*, f. a grazing farm, f. *bacca* for *vaca*, thus *baccalaris* would be one employed on it.] 1.

A young knight who followed the banner of another; a novice in arms. [Hence the suggested derivation from *Bas Chevalier*.] Hence, b. *Knight Bachelor*, a simple knight; the full title of a gentleman who has been knighted 1609. 7a. A junior member, or 'yeoman', of a trade-guild, or City Company -1809. 3. A man or woman who has taken the first degree at a university. [In this sense latinized as *baccalaris*, and altered by a pun to *baccalaureus*.] ME. 4.

An unmarried man (of marriageable age) ME. 7b. A single woman. B. JONS. 4. His wife! I have heard him swear he was a Lachlier *Dan.*

Comb. Bachelor's or Bachelors' Buttons. *Herb.* any of various flowers of round or button-like form; orig. the double variety of *Ranunculus acris*, also the Tansy. Hence *Bachelorhood*, the estate or body of bachelors collectively. *Bachelorhood*, the state or quality of a b. *Bachelorly* a. bachelors-like.

Bachelorship 1591. 1. The state of being a bachelor, i. e. unmarried. 2. The state or position of a knight bachelor 1811. 3. The standing of a Bachelor of Arts, etc. 1636.

Bachelor. ME. [a. OF. *bachelier*, f. *bachelier*; see *BACHELOR*.] 1. The quality of a young knight; prowess. 2. Bachelors collectively. a. Young knights as a class. (Cf. *cadaver*.) -1656. b. A body of unmarried men -1615.

Bacillary (bæk s i l ər i), a. 1865. [ad. mod. L. *bacillarius*, f. L. *bacillus* little rod. Cf. F. *bacillaire*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of little rods. So *Bacilliform* a. rod-shaped.

Bacillus (bæk s i l ɪ s). Pl. *bacilli*. 1883. [late L. (in Isidore), dim. of *baculus*, var. of *baculum*.] *Nat. Hist.* A genus of *Schizomycete*, microscopic vegetable organisms of the lowest grade among what were called *Infusoria*. Dist. from *Bacterium* by its larger size and mode of reproduction. First described by Müller ante 1850.

Bacin, **bacinet**, obs. ff. **BASIN**, **BASINET**.

Back (bæk), *sb.* [Com. Teut. *OE. bæc* (neut.) = *OTeut. *bako* (-m). Cf. *RIDGE*.] 1. *properly*. The convex surface of the body of man and vertebrate animals which is adjacent to the spinal axis, and opposite to the belly. It extends from the neck and shoulders to the extremity of the backbone. 2. a. In man, the hinder surface of the body, that which is turned upon those who are left behind OE. b. that part of the body which is the special recipient of clothing ME. c. the part which bears

bu dens OE. d. In a m. t. e. ppe. sur ace
oppo. e. o. on which they move or rest ME.

2. The Army broken, And but the backs of Britanes to be seen *Cyph.* v. iii. 6. Borrow. of thy backe and thi belly *Larmer*. Wrongs more then our backe can beare *Tit.* A. iv. iii. 43.

II. *transf.* 1. That side or surface of any object which is opposite to the face or front, or side approached or contemplated; e. g. the convex side of the hand; the under side of a leaf; the convex part of a book; the thick edge of a knife ME. 2. The side of any object away from the spectator, the other or farther side 1045.

3. He put his name at the b. of a bill *Sheridan*. 4. Passing by the b. of the Goodwin Sand 1704.

III. Parts of things having relation, or analogous in position, to the back. 71. 1. Clothes -ME. 72. A back-plate -1695. Also fig. 3. The hind part; e. g. of a garment, a chair, etc. 1530. 4. The rear of an armed force (*arch*) 1597. 75. A following; backing -1662.

3. A chair without a b. 1690. 4. He leaves his backe viam *Ed. IV.* l. iii. 79.

IV. 1. *fig.* The surface of a river, the waves, etc., as bearing burdens 1610. 2. The ridge of a hill, the nose 1615. 3. The keel and keelson of a ship 1692.

1. I saw him beate the surges vnder him, And ride vpon their backs *Templ.* ii. 1. 215. 3. A ship with her b. broken 1883.

Phrases: a. With preps. *At the b. of*, behind, close behind, as in supporting, pursuing, etc. *Behind the b. of*, (*emphatic form*) behind; in the absence of. b. With verbs. *To break the b. of*, (*fig.*) to overburden, to finish the hardest part of. *To put or set up the b. to arch* it as angry cars do, to anger. *To turn the b. to flee*, to turn the b. upon: to abandon. *To be or lie on one's b.*: to be laid up, to be afflicted.

attrib. backache, pain in the back 1661.

Back (bæk), *sb.* 1682. [a. Du. *bak* trough a. F. *bac* (see *BAC*).] A tub, trough, vat, esp. as used by brewers, etc.

Back (bæk), a. 1490. [*BACK* *sb.* used *attrib.*; also partly *BACCO* *adv.* used ellipt.; cf. *BACK* -] 1. Situated at the back, behind, or away from the front; remote, as in *b. blocks* (Australia), *settlement*; mean, obscure, as in *b. slum*. (The superl. *BACKMOST* is still in use) 2. In arrear; behindhand 1525. 3. Reversed, as in *b. current*, *b. smoke* 1857.

Back (bæk), v. ME. [f. *BACK* *sb.*] 1. To cover the back; to put a back to 1793; to form the back of 1826. 2. (Cf. *BACK* *sb.*) To support physically, materially (*esp.* by a bet), or morally 1548; in *Sporting*, of dogs: To follow the lead of a dog that points 1860. 3. To mount, ride on (a horse) 1552. 4. To write at the back of (a bill, cheque, etc.) 1768; to print on the back. 5. *trans.* To set, lay, or incline back; *esp.* by reversing the action; as, to back a boat, a locomotive engine, etc. 1907. 6. *intr.* To move back, or in the reverse direction, as the wind 1485. 7. To lie with the back on 1891.

1. To b. a book (*met.*) The chalk cliffs which b. the beach *Huxley*. 2. A troop of Demulances to b. them 1548. *Phr.* To b. an anchor, rope, or chain: to reinforce with another. Which Godly course Augustine backeth 1612. To b. a horse 1609. To b. the field: to bet on the rest of the horse, against the favourite. To b. one's opinion with a wager *Byron*. *Phr.* To b. up: to support or second; *esp.* in *Cricket*, of a fielder or batsman. 5. To b. a sail, a yard: to lay it aback so that the wind may retard the ship. *Phr.* To b. the oars. 6. *Phr.* To b. out: to move out backwards without turning; *fig.* to retreat out of a difficulty. To b. down, to descend as one does from a ladder. Also *fig.*

Back (bæk), *adv.* ME. [Aphet. f. *ABACK*, OE. *on bacc* = into or in the rear.] 1. Toward the rear (often with the vb. omitted); away from the front, or from the actual or ordinary position ME. 2. Away from an engagement or undertaking 1785. 3. Backward in time 1711. 4. In the reverse direction, so as to return to a former place, or condition 1535; in reversal of action or change of any kind (often with *AGAIN*) 1607. Also *ellipt.* 5. In return, requital, retaliation 1599. 6. At a point or distance behind ME. 7. In a state of check 1535. 8. In time past, ago 1796. 9. Behindhand, in arrear 1875.

1. B. with that leg 1590. B. beardless boy Scott. The angel of the Lord rolled b. the stone *Matth.* xxviii. 2. To force b. a bolt (*met.*). 2. To go b. from one's word *Macaulay*. 3. B. to the days of Solomon *Steele*. 4. The whole country fell b. into heathenism *Freeman*. *ellipt.* To b. b. = *Fr. être de retour*. 5. To

æ (mean). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). s (ever). si (I, eye). a (Fr. eau de vie). i (sail). s (Psyche). q (what). p (go)

ad. b. d. H. b. a. w. a. alk. m.
p. y. g. es. u. a. 7. f. b. l. d. h. k. p.
f. w. om. h. Nu. b. 8. U. g. p. a.

Phase B. a. d. f. h. b. k. w. a. r. d. s. and t. o. w. a. r. d. s. (In U.S.)

Back-, in comb. is used in many relations, substantive, adjective, and adverbial (rarely verbal), and the combs. are usually self-explanatory. The use of the hyphen is often optional, especially when *back* can be viewed as an adp.

Special Combs.: *b. bar*, a bar in the chimney to hang a vessel on; *-casing* *sliding*, a temporary shaft-lining of bricks, in front of which the permanent lining is built; *-chain*, a chain that passes over a cart saddle to support the shafts of a cart; *-draught*, a draught of air backward, a hood for producing this in a fire; *-flap*, *-fold* (= *back-shutter*); *-hair*, the long hair at the back of a woman's head; *-lining*, in *Archit.*, the piece of a sash-frame parallel to the pulley-piece and next to the jamb on either side; *-links*, the links in a parallel motion which connect the air-pump rod to the beam; *-painting*, the method of painting mezzotints in print; *-pasted* on glass, with oil colours; *-pater-noster*, the Lord's Prayer repeated backward as a charm, *fig.* a muttered curse; *-pressure*, in the steam-engine, the resistance of the atmosphere or waste-steam of the piston; *-rest*, a guide attached to the slide rest of a turning-lathe, to steady the work; *-rope* (of a horse) = *BACKBAND*; *Naut.*, one leading inboard from the martingale; *-shift*, in *Coal-mining*, the second shift or set of hewers for the day; *-shutter*, the part of a shutter which folds up behind; *-stop*, in *Crocket* = *LONGSTOP*; *-sweep*, in *Shipbuilding*, that which forms the hollow of the top-limber; *-swimmer*, the hemipterous insect *Notonecta*; *-tack* (See *Land*), a lease of land given by the mortgagee of it to the mortgagor on condition of payment of rent till redeemed; *-tumbler* (see *for*) *clothing*; *-trick*, a paper backward in dancing (*Foot*, *M. I. II. 131*); *-word* (in *Lanes*), withdrawal from a promise or from an accepted invitation, also *drat*, a rude answer; *-wort* (*Herb.*), old name for the Confrey (*Symphytum officinale*).

†Backare, baccare, interj. phr. 1553. [perh. *see* f. *BACK* adv. + *are*, L. inf. ending.] *Back!* give place! *Jam. Shr. II. i. 72.*

Backband (bæk'bænd). 1523. [f. *BACK* sb. + *BAND*.] A broad leather strap, or iron chain, passing over a cart-saddle, and serving to support the shafts.

†Backbear, sb. 1598. [f. *BACK* sb. + *BEAR* v.] In *Forest Laws*: The act of carrying on the back venison killed illegally. -1667

†Back-berend, adp. (pr. *pple*) [OE. *bæc-berende*, f. *bæc* + *beran*, see *prec.*] Bearing on the back: long used as a law-term to describe a thief caught thus carrying off stolen property.

Backbite (bæk'bit). ME. [f. *BACK* adv. + *BITE* v.] To detract from the character of, to traduce, speak ill of. Also *adverb*, or *intr*.

People will b. one another to any extent rather than not be amused. Hence *Backbit* ter, a secret calumniator.

†Backblow, 1642. [f. *BACK* sb. and *adv* + *BLOW* sb.] A blow struck at the back or from behind. Also *fig.* (cf. *APTER-CLAP*). *fig.* So many back-blows of fortune 1649.

Back-board (bæk'bo:rd). OE. [f. *BACK* sb. + *board*.] 1. = *LARBOARD*. Only in OE. 2. A board placed at, or forming, the back of anything, e. g. of a cart 1761. 3. A board attached to the rim of a water-wheel, to prevent the water from running off the floats into the interior of the wheel 1864. 4. A board held or strapped across the back to straighten the figure 1794. Hence *Backboard* rd v. to subject to the use of a b.

Backbone (bæk'bo:n). ME. [f. *BACK* sb. + *BONE*.] Sull occas. hyphenated. 1. The vertebral column, the spine. 2. *transf.* A main support or axis, or chief substantial part, e. g. the b. of a bicycle 1684. 3. *fig.* The main element; mainstay 1849. 4. Strength of character, stability of purpose, firmness 1865.

1 Phr *To the backbone* completely; English to the b. 1854. 2 The Cordillera, or b. of America 1760. 3 The b. of our subject *LAME*. 4 A character desitute of b. 1865.

Backcast, sb. n. dial. 1818. [f. *BACK* adv. + *CAST* sb.] A throw back, a reverse.

Back-cast, ppl. a. 1580. [f. *BACK* adv. + *CAST* ppl.] Cast backwards.

Back-door (bæk'do:). 1530. [f. *BACK* a. + *DOOR*.] 1. A door at the back of a building, etc.; a secondary or private entrance. 2. *fig.*; also *attrib.* = Unworthily secret 1611.

2 The back-door Of the vanguard hearts *SHAKS.*

o (Ger. Köln). o (Fr. *petit*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dune*). d (cart). d (e) (there). d (d) (seen). d (Fr. *faire*). d (far, fern, earth).

Backed bæk ME. [f. *BAC* b. a. v. ad. Ha. ng. b. a. k. g. o. n. d. o. b. k. g. p. n. d. a. u. a. -backed. a. ppl. and v.]

Supported at the back, etc. (See the v.) 1589. **Backen** (bæk'n). v. 1619. [f. *BACK*; cf. *lassen*.] To put, keep, or throw back; to retard. Now rare. 12. *intr.* To draw back 1748.

Back-end (bæk'end). 1617. [f. *BACK* a. + *END*. Cf. *FORE-END*.] 1. The hinder of two ends. 2. The later part of a season; (abstr.) of the year: The late autumn 1820.

Backer (bæk'kə). sb. 1583. [f. *BACK* v.] 1. A supporter; esp. one who bets on a horse or event, or supports by money or credit. 2. *Archit.* A narrow slate at the back of a broad square one where it begins to get narrow 1823.

†Backer, a compar. 1564. [f. *BACK* a.] Farther back, hinder. So *superl.* *†Backermost*.

Backet (bæk'et). Sc. 1789. [a. F. *baquet*, dim. of *bac*, *BACK* sb.] Shallow wooden trough.

Backfall (bæk'fɔ:l). 1676. [f. *BACK* adv. and *fall*.] 1. A grace in old English music. 2. A fall on the back in wrestling. Often *fig.* 1838. 3. A lever in the coupler of an organ 1880.

Back-fire (bæk'faɪə). sb. 1897 [f. *BACK* adv. + *FIRE*.] A premature explosion in the cylinder of a gas or oil engine, tending to drive the piston in a direction reverse to that in which it should travel. Also as *sb.*, and said of the engine. So *Back-firing* *vbl. sb.*

Back-formation. 1887. [f. *BACK* adv.] Formation of a seeming root-word from a word which might be (but is not) a derivative of it, as *burglar* from *burglar*.

Backfriend (bæk'fre:nd). 1472. [f. *BACK* sb. or adv.] 1. A pretended friend; an unwelcome enemy -1827. 2. A backer 1599.

Backgame (bæk'geɪm). 1718. = *next*. **Backgammon** (bæk'gæmən). 1645 [App. = *back-game*, -play (ME. *gamen*), because the pieces are often obliged to go back.] 1. A game played on a board consisting of two tables (usu. hinged together), with draughtsmen whose moves are determined by throws of the dice. 2. *spec.* A victory in which the winner has borne all his men off, before the loser has carried all his men to his own table 1883.

Background (bæk'graʊnd). 1672 [f. *BACK* a.] 1. The ground or surface lying behind the objects which occupy the foreground; esp. as represented in any of the Arts of Design 1752. Also *fig.* 2. Retirement, obscurity 1779.

1. Ranger retires to the b. *WYCAERLEY*. 2. Keep your madness in the b. *SHAKESPEARE*. Hence *Back-ground* v. to form a b. to. *Mrs. BROWNING*.

Back-hand (bæk'hænd). 1657. [f. *BACK* adv.] A. sb. 1. The hand turned backwards in making a stroke, as (at *Tennis*) in taking balls at the left hand, hence the left-hand play; or court. Hence *fig.* 2. Handwriting with the letters sloped backwards (*mod.*). B. *attrib.* = *BACK-HANDED* 1695.

Back-handed (bæk'hændəd), a. 1813. [f. the sb.] 1. With the back of the hand. 2. Directed backwards, or with the hand or arm crossing the body, as a sword-cut; sloping backwards, as handwriting. 3. *fig.* 1a. Backward, remiss; b. Indirect 1817.

3. A back-handed reminder *DICKENS*. Hence *Back-handedness*.

Back-hander, 1836. [f. as *prec.*] 1. A blow with the back of the hand. Also *fig.* 2. An extra glass of wine out of turn, the bottle being passed back 1854.

2. I will take a b., as *Clive* don't seem to drink *THACKERAY*.

Backing (bæk'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1596. [f. *BACK* v.] The action of *BACK* v. 1. The action of supporting at the back. 2. The mounting of a horse; the breaking in of a colt to the saddle 1607. 3. Retardation 1649. 4. Motion backward, esp. of the wind 1686. 5. *techn. a. Print-ing.* 'Perfecting' a sheet by printing it also on the back. 6. *Bookbinding.* Preparing the back with glue, etc. before putting on the cover. 6. That which backs, a body of supporters; that which forms a back or hinder part 1793.

1. Call you that b. of your friends? a plague upon such b. *SHAKS.*

Back-lash (bæk'laʃ). 1863. *Mech.* The jarring reaction or striking back of a wheel or

e of ap. e of r1 han. m, when the mo. on is not uniform or when sudden pressure is applied. var. *Back-lashing*.

Back-log (bæk'lɒg). 1584. [f. *BACK* a.] A large log placed at the back of the fire. (Chiefly in U.S.)

Backmost (bæk'mɒst), a. *superl.* 1782 [f. *BACK* a. after *formost*, etc.] Most to the back, hindmost. var. *Backermost*.

Back-piece (bæk'pi:s). 1586. [f. *BACK* sb. or a.] 1. A piece of armour protecting the back. Also *fig.* 2. The piece which forms the back 1838.

Back-plate (bæk'plæt). 1636 [f. as *prec.*] 1. A plate of armour for the back. 2. A plate placed at or forming the back 1772.

Back-racket. 1608. [f. *BACK* adv.] The return of a ball in tennis; *fig.* a 'in quoque'.

Backs, sb. (pl.) 1595. *Leather-trade.* The thickest and best-tanned hides.

Back-set (bæk'set), sb. 1721. [f. *BACK* adv.] 1. A setting back; a reverse, relapse. (orig. Sc.) 2. An eddy or counter-current 1882.

Backset, v. 1573. [f. as *prec.* + *SET* v.] 1. To set upon in the rear. 2. (in U.S.) To re-plough in the autumn prairie-land ploughed in the spring 1883.

Back-settler. 1809. [f. *back-settlement*; see *BACK* a. 1.] One who lives in the back settlements of a colony or new country.

Backsheesh, var. of BAKSHEESH.

Backside. 1489. [f. *BACK* a. Now pronounced as two words, etc. in sense 3.] 1. The hinder or back part, the back, the rear. 2. The back premises, also, the privy. Now *dial.* 1541. 3. (bæk'saɪd). The posterior or rump 1500. 4. = *BACK* sb. II. 1. -1720. 5. *fig.* The reverse side; the opposite -1695.

5. Just the very b. of Truth *CONGARVE*.

Backsight (bæk'saɪt). 1860. [f. *BACK* adv.] a. In *Surveying*, a sight or reading taken backwards, or towards the point of starting. b. The sight of a rifle nearer the stock.

Back-slang (bæk'slæŋ). 1860. [f. *BACK* adv.] Slang in which every word is pronounced backwards; as *ymuep* for *penny*.

Backslide (bæk'slaɪd), v. 1587. [f. *BACK* adv. + *SLIDE* v.] 1. To slide back, in a *fig.* sense; to fall away, esp. in religious faith and practice; to relapse. Hence *Backslider*, an apostate.

Back-staff. 1627 [f. *BACK* sb.] A quadrant for taking altitudes at sea, so named because the observer turned his back to the sun.

Backstairs (bæk'steɪs). 1627. [f. *BACK* a.] 1. Stairs at the back of a house; a secondary staircase 1654. 2. *esp.* The private stairs in a palace, used for other than state visitors 1627; also *fig.* 3. *attrib.* Of, pertaining to, or employing underhand intrigue at court. (Occ. *backstair*.) 1697.

3. A b. influence and clandestine government *BAKE*.

Backstay (bæk'steɪ). 1626. [f. *BACK* a. or sb.] 1. *Naut.* (often *pl.*) Long ropes, s. a. n. t. a. little abaft, extending from the upper masts-heads to the sides of the ship; used to second the shrouds in supporting the masts. Cf. *ASTAYS*. 2. *gen.* A stay or support at the back; e. g. in *Printing*, a leather strap to check the carriage of a printing-press 1864.

Backster (bæk'stə). 1867. A flat piece of wood or cork, strapped on the feet for walking over loose beach.

Backster, obs. f. BAKER. Hence *†Backstress*, a female baker.

Back-stitch (bæk'stɪʃ). 1611. [f. *BACK* adv.] A method of sewing in which, for every new stitch, the needle enters behind, and comes out in front of, the end of the previous one. Hence *Backstitch* v. to sew thus.

Back-stroke (bæk'strɒk). 1674. [f. *BACK* adv.] A stroke in return; a recoil, also, a back-handed stroke.

Back-sword (bæk'swɔ:d). *arch.* 1611. [f. *BACK* sb.] 1. A sword with only one cutting edge. 2. A single-stick; hence b. fencing exercise with it 1699. 3. A fencer with backsword or single-stick 1672. Hence *Back-swording*.

Back-swordman.

Back-ward, sb. ME. Rear-guard, rearward -1580.

Backward (bæk'wɔ:d). ME. [orig. apbht.

f. **ABACKWARD**, later referred to **BACK**.] **A.** *adv.* 1. In the direction of one's back, as with *lean, push*, etc.; 2. With the face to the rear, as with *go, ride, walk* ME. 3. Of position: Toward the back of a place (*arch*); commonly *back, to, at, the back* -1812. 3. In the direction which is ordinarily behind one, or from which one is moving (*arch*); commonly *back, behind* ME. 4. In the direction from which one has come. (Not properly used of persons or animals.) ME. 5. In the direction of retreat (Usu. *back*). ME. 6. *fig.* Towards a worse state. (More usu. *back*). 1583. 7. Towards or in the past (*arch*); commonly *back* 1562. 8. In the reverse direction or order 1520, *fig.* the wrong way 1552.

3. To look, turn the head b. 4. Like as an arrow, returneth not backward 2 *Esdras* vii. 16. *B* and *forward* to and fro; also *fig.* 5. Let them be driven b, and put to shame *Isa.* i. 4. 6. What is Abseid b, with the horn on his head *L. L.* v. 1. 50. *Phr.* To ring the bells b, to ring them beginning with the bass bell, in order to give the alarm, etc.

B. *adj.* (attrib. (often ellipt.) use of the *adv.*) 1. Directed to the rear 1552. 2. Directed in the opposite way; of or pertaining to return 1604. 3. Reversed 1725. 4. Perverse, unfavourable -1605. 5. Placed towards or at the back -1819. 6. Turning or hanging back from action, reluctant, shy, bashful 1599. 7. Behindhand, late, esp. of the season or crops 1616. 8. Reaching into the past 1650.

2. Their b. course *Oth.* i. iii. 38. 6. Perish the man, whose mind is b. now *Ham.* iv. iii. 70. 7. A very b. scholar *Hum.* Hence **Backwardly** *adv.* -ness.

C. *sb.* 1. *lit.* The hinder part of the body 1627. 2. *poet.* The past portion (of time) 1610. 3. The dark b. and abisms of Time *Temp.* i. ii. 50. 4. **Backward, v.** 1594. [f. the *adj.*] To put or keep back, retard -1660.

Backwardation (*baekwərd'āshən*). 1850. [f. *prec.* vb. after *retardation*, etc.] *Stock Exchange*. The percentage paid by a seller of stock for the privilege of postponing delivery till the next account or to any other future day. So **Backwardization**.

Backwards (*baekwərdz*). 1513. [f. **BACKWARD** with *advb.* gen. -s.] **A.** = **BACKWARD** *adv.* 4. **B.** = **BACKWARD** *a.* (rare) -1633.

Backwash (*baekwɒʃ*), *sb.* 1876. [f. **BACK** *adv.*] The motion of a receding wave, a backward current.

Backwash, v. 1775. [cf. *prec.* *sb.*] 1. To affect with backwash 1882. 2. To clean the oil from wool after combing.

Backwater (*baekwɔ:tə*). ME. [f. **BACK** *a.* or *adv.*] 1. Water flowing in from behind -1577. 2. Water dammed back in its course, or that has overflowed in time of flood 1629. 3. Water dammed back for any purpose 1792. 4. A piece of water without current, parallel to a river, and fed from it at the lower end by a backflow 1863. 5. A creek or arm of the sea parallel to the coast, separated by a narrow strip of land from the sea, and communicating with it by barred outlets 1867. 6. A backward current of water 1830. 7. The swell of the sea thrown back from contact with a solid body; *e.g.* with the paddles of steamboats. Also *attrib.* 1838. 8. A kind of b., or eddying swirl *Caroline*. 7. The b. cast from the paddles 1865.

Back-way (*baekweɪ*). 1577. [f. **BACK** *a.*] A way at, or to the back; hence, a bypath.

Backwoods (*baekwudz*). 1834. [f. **BACK** *a.*] Wild, uncleared forest land; *e.g.* that of North America. Also *attrib.* Hence **Backwoodsman**, a settler in the backwoods.

Bacon (*bə'kən*). ME. [a. OF. *bacon*, -*un* (= med. L. *baconem*), a. OHG. *bacho* = OTeut. **bakon*-cogn. w. **bako*-*z* **BACK** *sb.*] 1. The back and sides of the pig, cured by salting, drying, etc. Formerly also = *porc*. 2. The carcass of a pig; rarely a live pig -1768. 3. A rustic, a chaw-bacon 1596.

3. On *Bacon*, on what ye knowest: Yong men must live *Hen. IV.* ii. 11. 93

Phr. To save one's b., to escape bodily injury or loss. Hence **Baconer**, a pig fit for being made into b.

Baconian (*bə'kəʊniən*), *a.* and *sb.* 1812. [f. Lord *Bacon* + *-IAN*.] 1. Pertaining to, an adherent of, the experimental and inductive system of philosophy taught by him. 2. Pertaining to, an advocate of, the theory that Lord

Bacon wrote the works attributed to Shakespeare 1885. Hence **Baconianism**.

Bacony (*bə'kəʊni*), *a.* 1878. [f. **BACON** + *-Y*.] Like bacon, fatty, esp. in a state of fatty degeneration, as *b. liver*.

Bacterial (*bæktəriəl*), *a.* 1871. [f. **BACTERIUM** + *-AL*.] *Biol.* Of or pertaining to bacteria. vars **Bacterian**, **Bacteric**.

Bactericidal (*bæktəri'sidəl*), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + *L. -cida*.] *Biol.* Destructive to bacteria.

Bacteriology (*bæktəri'ɒlədʒi*). 1884. [f. **BACTERIUM** + *-(O)LOGY*.] The science of bacteria. Hence **Bacteriologist** *a.* 1886. **Bacteriologist**, a student of b. **Bacterioscopy**, microscopic investigation of bacteria.

Bacterium (*bæktəri'əm*). Pl. -a. 1847. [mod. L., ad. Gr. *βακτηριον*, dim. of *βακτρον*] A genus of *Schizomycetes*, microscopic unicellular rod-shaped vegetable organisms, found in all decomposing animal and vegetable liquids.

Hence **Bacteritic** *a.*, marked by the (morbid) presence of bacteria. **Bacteroid** (better *bacterioid*), of the nature of, or allied to, bacteria.

Bacule, var. of **BASCULE**.

Baculine (*bæ'kɪləni*), *a.* 1710. [f. *L. baculum* + *-INE*.] Of or pertaining to the stick, or to punishment by caning, etc.

Baculite (*bæ'kɪləɪt*). 1822. [f. as *prec.* + *-ITE*.] *Palæont.* A genus of fossil cephalopods, with chambered cylindrical shells.

Baculo-metry. [f. as *prec.* + Gr. *-μετρία*] Measurement of distances or lines by means of a staff or staves. (Dicts.)

Bad (*bæd*), *a.* (and *sb.*). [ME. *badde* (prob. repr. OE. *bæddel* hermaphrodite). Compared *badder*, *baddest* to 18th c.; though Shaks has only *worse*, *worst*, taken over from *evil*, ill, after *bad* acquired that sense.] **A.** *adj.* 1. In a privative sense. 1. Of defective quality or worth 2. Incorrect 1688. 3. *Law* Not valid 1683

4. Unfavourable; that one does not like ME. 1. Mete and dryne it was ful poure and badde *Chaucer*. A b. correspondent 1873. *B. air* 1884. *B. coin*, debased, false coin. *B. (i.e. irrecoverable) debts* To go b. to decay. *With b. grace* unwillingly. 2. To speak b. French 1767. *B. form* (*bad slang*). *B. shot* a wrong guess. 3. The claim is b. 1883. 4. The good fortune as the badde *Gower*. In a b. sense 1751

II. In a positive sense. 1. Immoral, wicked ME. 2. Offensive, disagreeable 1515. 3. Injurious, dangerous. *Const. for.* 1653. 4. In ill health, in pain 1748.

1. Corrupted by b. books 1767. 2. *B. colour* 1515, weather *Nelson*, temper *Macaulay*. *B. blood* angry feeling. 3. *B. for his eyes* *Anderson*. A b. fall 1855. 4. *B. with my goat* *Richardson*.

B. quasi-sb. 1. *absol.* That which is bad 1591. 2. *sb.* (with *pl.*) A bad thing or (rarely) person 1592.

1. To exchange the b. for better *Two Gent.* ii. vi. 13. (To go) to the b., i.e. to ruin; (to be, etc.) to the b., i.e. in deficit. Hence **Baddish** *a.* rather bad.

Bad, badd, obs. ff. **BAD**, **BODE**.

Badder, *obs.* compar. of **BAD**.

Badderlocks. *Sc.* 1789. [perh. for *Balderlocks*, f. **BALDER**.] An edible sea-weed (*Chorda esculenta*).

Bade, pa. t. of **BID** *v.*; *obs.* f. **BODE** *sb.* and *v*

Badge (*bædʒ*), *sb.* ME. [?] **L.** A distinctive device, emblem, or mark, orig. = *cognissance* in *Her*, but now worn as a sign of office, employment, membership of a society, etc. 2. *gen.* A distinguishing sign 1526. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. *Naval Arch.* A sort of ornament near the stern of small vessels, containing either a sash or the representation of one 1769.

1. *B. of a gentleman* *Palsgrave*. For surffiance is the b. of all our *Tribe Merch.* v. l. i. 111. *Comm.* b.-man, a licensed beggar or almsman. Hence **Badgeless** *a.* without b. or cognizance.

Badge (*bædʒ*), *v.* 1. ME. [f. *prec.* *sb.*] To mark with, or distinguish by, a badge.

4. **Badge, v.** 1552. [f. Cf. **BADGER** *sb.*] To deal as a badger (see **BADGER** *sb.*); hence, to regrade -1772.

Badger (*bædʒə*), *sb.* 1. 1500. [agent-n. f. **BADGE** *v.*] One who buys corn and other commodities and carries them elsewhere to sell; a cadger, hawk, or huckster. *Sail dial.* (Explained in 17th c. as a 'forestaller'.)

Badger (*bædʒə*), *sb.* 2 1523 [prob. f. **BADGE** *sb.* + *-ARD*, from the white mark borne like a

badge on its forehead Cf. **BALLARD**.] 1. A plantigrade quadruped (*Meles vulgaris*) intermediate between the weasels and the bears. It is a nocturnal, hibernating animal, digging for itself a burrow, which it defends fiercely against attack. Called earlier *brock* and *banon*; also *gray*. 2. (in U.S.) Nickname of inhabitants of Wisconsin 1856. 3. a. An artificial fly (for angling); b. a brush (for painting or shaving) made of badger's hair.

1. *Cape* or *Rock-b.* the daman (*Hyrax Capensis*) *Hong-b.* the ratel (*Ratelus mellerus*). *Bad-er* (in Australia) the wombat.

Comb. b.-baiting, -drawing, the sport of setting dogs to draw out a b. from its (artificial) hole, 1. *once* *badger-baiter*, 2. *dog* (= Ger. *dachshund*), -fly (= *Bombus* 3a), -legged *a.*, having legs of unequal length, as the b. was thought to have. Hence *Badgerly* *a.* badger-like, grayish-haired.

Badger (*bædʒə*), *v.* 1794. [f. *prec.* *sb.*] 1. To bait like a badger; hence, to subject (one who cannot escape from it) to persistent worry or persecution. 2. *dial.* [f. **BADGER** *sb.*] To beat down in price 1875. Hence **Badgerer**, a badger-dog, *dial.* a cheapsener. **Badgering** *vb.* *sb.* persecution; *dial.* beating down the cost.

Badiaga (*bādīyā gā, bādīyāgā*). 1753. [Russ. = 'river-sponge'.] A species of alga, the powder of which takes away the livid marks of bruises.

Badian (*bādīān*). 1847. [a. *F. badiane* a. (ult.) *Urdū bādīān*.] The Chinese or Star Anise; see **ANISE**.

Badgeon (*bādīdʒən*). 1753. [a. *F.*, etym. unkn.] A mixture of plaster and freestone ground together, used by builders, etc., or of sawdust and glue, used by joiners, for filling up defects in their work, or giving a surface to it.

Badinage (*bādīnəʒ, bædīnəʒ*). 1658. [a. *F.*, f. *badiner*.] Light raillery, or humorous banter. Hence **Badinage** *v.*, to banter playfully.

4. **Badiner, v.** 1697. [a. *F.* *Irreg.* adopted in inf.] To banter. Hence **Badinerie**, raillery.

4. **Badineur**, one who banters.

4. **Badling**. [OE. *bædling*, f. *bæddel* (see **BAD**)] A womanish man -1600.

Badly (*bædli*), *adv.* ME. [f. **BAD** + *-LY*.] 1. Defectively. 2. Unsuccessfully ME. 3. Incorrectly 1836. 4. Immorally, improperly 1440.

5. So as to cause pain, danger, disgrace, or harm 1799. 6. *collog.* with 'need, want' = Much greatly (*mod*). 7. *dial.* Unwell 1783.

Badmash, *bud-* (*bædməʃ*). 1843. [Pers. and *Urdū*.] One following evil courses; a 'bad lot'.

Badminton (*bædmɪntən*). 1853. [The Duke of Beaufort's country seat.] 1. A kind of claret cup. 2. A game resembling lawn-tennis, played with shuttle-cocks 1874.

Badness (*bædnəs*). ME. [f. **BAD** + *-NESS*.] 1. Inferior quality or condition; incorrectness invalidity 1539. 2. Evil quality or condition wickedness, noxiousness ME.

Bæ- in OE. and EE. words; see **BA-**.

Bætyl (*bætɪl*) rare. [ad. *L.*, a Gr. *βαetyllos*] A sacred meteoric stone.

Baff, *sb.* *sb.* 1800. [? a. OF. *baffe*; or echoic.] A blow with anything flat or soft, *e.g.* the palm of the hand, a soft ball, etc. Also *vb.* 1858.

4. **Baff, v.** ME. [? f. *Du. baffen*; or echoic.] To bark or yelp, also *transf.* -1599.

Baffle (*bæfəl*), *v.* 1548. [Etym. uncertain. Perh. three distinct words. Cf. *Sc. bauchle*, for senses 1-2. Cf. also *F. baffier* (Coignr.), 'to gull', etc., and *bafouer* 'to hoodwink'; also to baffie, abuse', etc., the first, if not both, f. OF. *bæfe*, *bæffe* mockery.] 1. To subject (esp. a perjured knight) to public disgrace or infamy -1560. 2. To treat with contumely -1693. 3. To gull, cheat -1726. 4. *intr.* To juggle -1733.

5. To bewilder, confound -1704. 6. To bring to nought -1812. 7. To defeat any one in his efforts, to frustrate, to foil 1675. 8. *intr.* To struggle ineffectually 1860.

1. He by the heels him hung upon a tree And bafful so, that all which passed by The picture of his punishment might see *Spenser F. Q.* vi. vii. 27. 3. To cheat and b. the poor man *Dn. For.* 6. To b. *Reproach* with Silence *Steele*. 7. b. To check, turn, or disperse in its course, by an opposing force or obstacles 1718. Hence **Baffled** *pp.* a disgraced *Mittr* 1 foiled. **Bafflement**, the action of baffling, being baffled. **Bafflingly** *adv.* -ness.

Baffle (bæ'f'l), *sb.* 1628. [f. prec. *sb.*] **†**. Affront -1692. **†**2. A shuffle 1783. **†**3. Discomfiture -1745. **†**4. Baffled state 1843. **†**5. = *baffle-plat* 1881.
attrio : *b. plate*, = *BAFFLER* 3; also, a plate hindering or regulating the passage of fluid through an outlet or inlet, or the direction of sound.
Baffler (bæ'f-lar), 1606. [f. *BAFFLE* *v.*] **†**1. A juggler, a trifier -1677. **†**2. He who or that which *BAFFLES* (in various senses) 1677. **†**3. A contrivance used in stoves and furnaces, for changing the direction of the heated air 1861.
Baffy (bæ'fi) 1888. [f. *BAFF* *sb.*] *Golf*. A shot wooden club for lofting. Also *b. spoon*.
Baft, 1598. [Prob. a. Pers. *baft* woven.] A coarse and cheap fabric, usually of cotton.
Baft (baft), [OE. *baefian*, f. *be* by, at + *sefan* behind. Cf. *AFT*.] *A. adv.* 1. Behind; now only *Naut.*; *†* Astern, aft, abaft (*arch*). **†**2. Of time. After (*rare*) *ME.* **†**3. *†* *prop.* [orig. the adv. with dat. of reference.] Behind, to the rear of -*ME.*
Bag (bæg), *sb.* [Early *ME.* *bagge*, ? f. ON *baggi* 'bag' (not elsewhere in Teut).] **†**1. *gen.* A receptacle of flexible material open only at the top (where it can be closed); a pouch, a small sack. **†**2. *spec.* = Money-bag, purse *ME.* **†**3. *post.* in *pl.* Bagpipes -1790. **†**4. A silken pouch to hold the back-hair of a wig, cf. *BAG-WIG* 1702. **†**5. A measure of quantity, varying with the commodity 1679. **†**6. = Mail-bag, mail 1702. **†**7. *Sporting*. = Game-bag; hence, the quantity killed on one occasion 1486. Also *fig.* **†**8. *transf.* An udder, a dug 1579. **†**9. A sac (in the body of an animal) containing honey, poison, etc. (*Usu.* *fig.*) 1529. **†**10. *pl.* The stomach. (*N. dial.* and *Sc.*) **†**11. *Coal-M.* A cavity filled with gas or water 1733. **†**12. *fig.* Clothes that hang loosely; (*usu.*) trousers 1860. **†**13. *John xii. 6.* **†**14. *Acts N. in 1.* 172.
Phrases. *B. of bones*, an emaciated living person. *I gave (one) the b. to hold*, to engage any one while slipping away, to leave in the lurch. *To let the cat out of the bag*, to disclose the secret. *B. and baggage*, all belongings; *orig.* as in *to march out (with) b. and baggage*, i.e. without surrender of anything; now used to express the completeness of the departure.
Comb. *b.-fox*, a fox brought alive in a bag to be turned out before the hounds; *-muff*, a muff containing a pouch; *-rod*, a fishing-rod which can be carried in pieces in a case; *-sleeve*, one tight at the wrist and baggy above; *-wolf* (cf. *fox*). Hence *Ba'gful*.
Bag (bæg), *v.* 1 *ME.* [f. the *sb.*] **†**1. *intr.* To bulge; *Naut.* to sag 1440; to hang loosely, as clothes 1824. **†**2. *intr.* To be pregnant -1603. **†**3. *trans.* To cause to swell or bulge 1583. **†**4. To put into a bag or bags 1573. **†**5. To put game killed into a bag, *also*, to kill game 1814. **†**6. *colloq.* To catch, seize, steal 1818.
†1. Bagging to leeward *MARRIAT*. **†**2. To b. Hops 1711. **†**3. Led up, for bagging fowls *HUGHES*. Hence *Ba'gger*, *†* *spec.* a miser.
Bag, *v.* 2; also badge, 1697. [? Cf. *BATCH*.] To cut corn, pease, or beans, with a bagging or badging hook. Hence *Ba'gging* *vbl. sb.* reaping corn, pease, and beans thus.
Bagasse (bæ'gæs), 1854. [a. F., ad. Sp. *bagazo*, perh. var. of *bagage*; cf. *BAGGAGE* 4.] The refuse products in sugar-making. Hence *Baga'sse-burner*, a furnace for burning b.
Bagatelle (bæ'gâte'l), 1637. [a. F., ad. It. *bagatella*, prob. f. *bagia*, see *BAGGAGE*.] Now scarcely naturalized in sense 1; sense 2 is purely Eng. **†**1. A trifle, a thing of no value or importance 1645. **†**2. A piece of verse or music in a light style 1827. **†**3. A game played on a table having a semicircular end at which are nine numbered holes. The balls are struck from the other end with a cue, 1819.
Baggage (bæ'gedʒ), *ME.* [a. OF. *bagage*, f. *baguer* 'to tie or truss up', or f. the *sb.* *bagues* 'bundles', *pl.* of *bague* = *lt.* and late *L. бага*, cf. *BAG*.] Usually *collective* in senses 1-4 (formerly occas. with *pl.*). **†**1. The collection of property in packages that a traveller takes with him on a journey; luggage. (The regular term in U.S.; in Great Britain usu. called 'luggage'.)
†2. *spec.* The portable equipment of an army, = *L. impedimentum* 1489. **†**3. *fig.* Burdensome matters -1757. **†**4. Rubbish, refuse -1661, *pus* -1610, *fig.* trash, 'rot' -1579. **†**5. A worthless or vile fellow -1601. **†**6. A good-for-nothing woman, a strumpet 1506. **†**7. Used *loc.* of any

young woman, *esp.* with *artful*, *perit*, etc. 1672. **†**8. Indians to carry b. 1578. **†**9. *Bag and b.* see *BAG*. **†**10. To read such beastly b. *FULKE*. **†**11. I believe the b. loves me *CONGREVE*.
†12. *adj.* (from attr. b. use of the *sb.* in sense 4; cf. *trumpery*) **†**1. Rubbishy -1625. **†**2. Frashy, despicable -1640. **†**3. Good-for-nothing, scurvy -1670. **†**4. Purlent -1597.
Comb. *b.-check*, a ticket for luggage on U.S. railways; *-man*, or *-master*, one who has charge of the b.; *-room*, a luggage-office, *-smasher* (*loc.*), railway-porter (U.S.).
Hence *Ba'gged* *pl. a.* (*nonce-wd.*), packed up *BYRON*. **†***Ba'ggagely* *adv.* rubbishy. **†***Ba'gger*, one who carries or has charge of b.
†*Bagge*, *v.* *ME.* only. **†**1. To look askew; to leer, ogle.
†*Bagged* (bæ'ged), *pl. a.* *ME.* [f. *BAG* *v.*] **†**1. Big with young -1616. **†**2. Enclosed in, or as in, a bag, encysted 1572. **†**3. Hanging slack, or in bags 1618. **†**4. Having bags 1861.
†*Bagging*, *sb.* 1750. [? orig. a *vbl. sb.*] Used in *n. dial.* for food eaten between meals; now, *esp.* in Lancs. a substantial afternoon tea.
†*Bagging* (bæ'gin), *sb.* 1732. [f. *BAG* *sb.* 1. cf. *sacking*, etc.] Coarse woven fabric out of which bags are made.
†*Baggit* (bæ'git), 1848. [? *Sc.* form of *BAGGED* (sense 1).] A salmon that has just spawned.
†*Baggy* (bæ'gi), *a.* 1831. [f. *BAG* *sb.* + *-y*] **†**1. Puffed out; hanging loosely. **†**2. *fig.* Of language. Inflated 1866. Hence *Ba'ggily* *adv.* *Ba'gginess*, baggy state.
†*Bagle*, *ME.* [a. ON. *bagall*, ad. *L. baculum*] The staff or crozier of a bishop -1557.
†*Bagman* (bæ'gmæn), 1531. [f. *BAG* *sb.* + *MAN*] **†**1. One who carries a bag 1531. **†**2. *spec.* A commercial traveller, who shows samples and solicits orders for his principal, etc. (*De-precatory*) 1765. **†**3. A bag-for 1875.
†*Bagne* (ban'), 1863. [mod. F., ad. It. *bagno*.] = *BAGNO* 2.
†*Bagnio* (bæ'nyo), 1599. [a. It. *bagno* = *L. balneum*.] **†**1. A bath, a bathing-house; *esp.* one with appliances for sweating, cupping, etc. -1820. **†**2. An oriental prison for slaves 1599. **†**3. A brothel. (Cf. *STEW.*) 1624.
†*Bagpipe* (bæ'gpip), *sb.* *ME.* [f. *BAG* *sb.* 1 + *PIPE*.] **†**1. A musical instrument of great antiquity, consisting of an air-tight wind-bag, and one or more reed pipes into which the air is pressed by the performer. Now often in *pl.* Formerly a favourite rural Eng. instrument; now chiefly used in the Scottish Highlands, and in Ireland. The Highland bagpipe is a greased leathern bag covered with flannel, inflated through a valved mouth-tube, and having three *drones* or bass pipes, and a *chanter* for the tenor or treble.
†2. *fig.* A wind-bag; a long-winded speaker 1603. Hence *Ba'gpiper*.
†*Bagpipe*, *v.* 1769. [from the shape the sail assumes.] *Naut.* Of the mizzen. To lay it aback, by bringing the sheet to the mizzen-shrouds.
†*Ba'gpudding*, 1598. [f. *BAG* *sb.* 1.] A pudding boiled in a bag -1817.
†*Bag-reef* (bæ'grif), 1867. *Naut.* A fourth or lower reef of fore-and-aft sails.
†*Baguette* (bæ'gèt), 1727. [a. F., in *Archit.* ad. It. *bacchetta*, dim. of *bacchio* = *L. baculum*.] A small moulding of semicircular section, like an astragal.
†*Bag-wig* (bæ'gwi'g), (Also as two wds.) 1717. An 18th c. wig, with the back-hair enclosed in a bag.
†*Bah* (bā), *int.* 1817. [? after mod. F. *bah!*] An exclamation, of contempt.
†*Bahar*, *barr(e)* (bā'hā), 1753. [Arab.] A measure of weight used in India and China, varying in different places from 223 to 625 lbs.
†*Bahut*, [a. F. *bahutte*.] A dress for masquerading. Miss BERRY.
†*Baigne* (e, obs. f. *BAIN*.
†*Baignoire* (be'nwar, -wə), 1873. [F., lit. 'a vessel for bathing in'.] A box at the theatre on the same level as the stalls.
†*Bail* (bail), *sb.* 1 *ME.* [In senses 1 and 2, a. OF. *bail*, f. *baillier* (see *BAIL* *v.* 1.) The other senses are Eng.] **†**1. Custody, jurisdiction -1596. **†**2. Delivery *ME.* only. **†**3. The friendly custody of a person otherwise liable to be kept

in prison, upon security given for his appearance at a time and place assigned -1809. **†**4. Temporary release from imprisonment on finding sureties or security to appear for trial; *also* release -1768. **†**5. Security so given 1495, *also* *fig.* **†**6. The person or persons who thus become sureties 1593. *Also* *fig.* **†**7. His body is undyr your bayle *ME.* **†**8. *Admitted to b.* if the offences were bailable *SELDEN*. *So let to b.* **†**9. Put to sufficient bail 1495. *To give b.* (*loc.*) to be beholden to one's legs for release, to run away. **†**10. I'll go b. for that *THACKERAY*. *Comb.* *b.-bond*, the bond entered into by a b.; *-piece*, a slip of parchment containing the recognizance which is handed to the court.
†*Bail*, *sb.* 4 [ME. *beyl*, prob. a. ON. *heggia*, f. *heggja* = OE. *bēgan*, *bēgan* to bend.] **†**1. A hoop, a half-hoop for supporting the cover of a wagon, the tilt of a boat, etc. 1447. **†**2. The hoop-handle of a kettle, etc. 1463.
†*Bail*, *bayle* (bail), *sb.* [ME., a. OF. *bail*, *baillie*, ? *vbl. sb.* of *baillier* to enclose, see *BAIL* *v.* 3. Cf. *BAILEY*. The deriv. from *L. baculum* is without evidence.] **†**1. *pl.* Outer line of fortification, formed of stakes, palisades 1523. **†**2. The wall of the outer court of a feudal castle hence, the courts themselves. See *BAILEY*. **†**3. *pl.* The bulwarks of a boat -1603. **†**4. A bar or pole to separate horses in an open stable 1844.
†*Bail*, *sb.* 4 1575. [? same as prec. wd.] **†**1. A cross-bar. **†**2. In *Cricket*, each of the two pieces of wood laid across the stumps 1770.
†*Bail*, *sb.* 5 1466. [a. F. *baillie* a bucket, prob. late *L. bacula*, dim. of *baca* *BACK* *sb.* 2.] *Naut.* A bucket or scoop for bailing water from a boat.
†*Bail* (bail), *v.* 1 1548. [a. OF. *baillier*, *baillier* = *L. baculare* 'to carry', later 'to manage', and 'to be guardian'.] **†**1. 'To deliver (goods) in trust, upon a contract expressed or implied that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee'. Blackstone. [See *BAILMENT*, *BAILOR*, *BAILEE* 1768.] **†**2. To admit to bail, to liberate on bail. Said of the magistrate (*arch*) 1548. *Also* *fig.* and *gen.* **†**3. To procure the liberation of (any one) by becoming bail for him. *Also* *fig.* 1587. **†**4. *fig.* To be security or pledge for 1587.
†5. If cloth be bailed to a tailor to make a suit of clothes *BLACKSTONE*. **†**6. I offer to b. the fellow out 1839. Hence *Bailed* *pl. a.* released on bail.
†*Bail*, *v.* 2 1600 [related to OF. *bail*, *baillie*, *BAIL* *sb.* 3? as deriv. or source.] **†**1. To confine (*rare*). **†**2. To bail up (in Australia): **†**a. To secure a cow's head in a bail while she is milled, b. (Said of bushrangers) To 'stick up' and disarm before robbing; *also* *intr.* To disarm oneself by throwing up the arms 1880.
†3. My friends heart let my poore heart bale *SHAKS.*
†*Bail*, *v.* 4 1613. [f. *BAIL* *sb.* 5] To lade water out of a boat, etc., with buckets (formerly called bails), or other vessels. **†**a. To b. the water (out) b. To b. the boat (out) 1840. **†**c. *absol.* 1624.
†*Bailable*, *a.* 1502. [a. OF. *baillable*.] Deliverable.
†*Bailable* (bail'əb'l), *a.* 2 1554. [f. *BAIL* *v.* 1 and *sb.* 1.] **†**1. Entitled to be released on bail. **†**2. Admitting of bail, as a *b. offence* 1649.
†*Bailage* (bail'edʒ), 1753. [f. *BAIL* *v.* 1.] A duty upon delivery of goods.
†*Bail-dock*, *baile-dock*, 1624. [? f. *BALE* *sb.* 3 barrier; see *DOCK*.] At the Old Bailey London, (formerly) 'a small room taken from one of the corners of the court, and left open at the top; in which, during the trials, are put some of the malefactors' (*Scots Mag*) -1823.
†*Baile*, *bayle*, *int.* 1529. [perh. imper. of Fr. *baillier* 'Deliver (blows)'] A call to combatants to engage -1530.
†*Bailee* (bail'if), 1528 [f. *BAIL* *v.* 1.] One to whom a *BAILMENT* (sense 1) is made.
†*Bailer* 1, 1883. [f. *BAIL* *v.* 1.] He who or that which bails water out, *esp.* a machine to lift and throw out water from a pit, etc.
†*Bailer* 2, 1881. [f. *BAIL* *sb.* 4.] *Cricket*. A ball that hits the bails.
†*Bailey* (bail'if), [ME. var. of *bayle*, *BAIL* *sb.* 3; possibly f. med. *L. balium*, *ballium*, cf. *vetus Ballium* = Old Bailey. Not in Fr.] **†**1. The external wall of a feudal castle, more widely, any circuit of walls which surrounded the keep. **†**2. Later: The outer court of a

feudal castle, also, any court within the circuits of walls. Hence *outer, inner* 1845. 3. Retained in proper names: e.g. the *Old Bailey* in London, the seat of the Central Criminal Court, so called from the ancient *bailey* of the city wall between Lud Gate and New Gate, within which it lay 1570.

Bailie (bā'li). [ME. *bailli*, a. OF., later form of *baillis*, *baillif*, BAILIFF.] Obs. in Eng-land. Fr. = BAILIFF 1. -1662. 2. In Scotland formerly, The chief magistrate (= sheriff) of a burony -1754; b. now, A municipal magistrate (= Eng. alderman) 1484. 3. = BAILIFF 2. -1668. 4. = BAILIFF 3. -1730. Hence *Bailiery*, -ary, = BAILIWORK 1, 2. So *Bailie-ship*, the office of b.

Bailiff (bā'lif). [ME. *baillif*, a. OF., obj. case of *baillis* -late L. *baillanus*, f. *baillus* manager; see BAIL sb. and of BAIL v.] 1. One charged with administrative authority in a certain district, the chief officer of a hundred; the 'chief magistrate', as in High B. of Westminster, a 'custodian', as in B. of Dover Castle. 2. A sheriff's deputy, who executes writs, etc., distrains, and arrests ME. 3. An agent who collects rents, or a steward who manages an estate, for the landlord, one who superintends the husbandry of a farm for its owner or tenant 1531.

1. The quene sent in hast to the Bailiffs of wyndchestre CANTON. 2. Then a Processe-verger (a Bailiff) Wint. T. iv. iii. 102. Hence *Bailiffry* (rare), a *Bailiery*. *Bailiffship*, the office of b. *Bailival* a. of or pertaining to a b. or his office.

Bailiffwick. 1509. [f. prec. + -WICK.] 1. The district under the jurisdiction of a bailiff -1766. 2. = BAILIFFSHIP. -1570. 3. Stewardship 1605.

Bailiwick (bā'li-wik). 1460 [f. as prec.] 1. A district under a bailie or bailiff. In Eng. Hist. it includes *sheriffdom*; also *transf.* 2. = prec. (sense 2) Hist. 72. = prec. (sense 3) -1601. var. *Baillage*.

Bailie, baillie. [ME. *baillie*, a. OF. -late L. *baillia*, f. *baillus*.] 1. The jurisdiction, or office of a BAILIE or BAILIFF, delegated authority, stewardship -1738. 2. *gen.* Jurisdiction, charge -1475. 3. A BAILIWORK ME. only.

Bailment (bā'li-mēt). 1554. [a. OF. *baillie-ment*.] 1. Delivery for a specific purpose, delivery in trust, upon a contract expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed 1602. 2. The action of bailing a person accused. Also the record of the same.

Bailo (bai'lo). Occ. baile. 1682 [It. -L. *baillus*. See BAIL sb. and BAILIFF.] The Venetian 'Resident' at the Ottoman Porte.

Bailor (bā'li-ō). 1602. [f. BAIL v. 1 + -OR, cf. *baile*.] *Law*. One who makes a BAILMENT (sense 1).

Bailsman (bā'li-zmān). 1862. [f. BAIL sb. 1] One who gives bail for another, a bail.

Bain (bā'in). Now dial. ME. [a. ON. *beinn* direct; also, hospitable.] A. *adj.* 1. Willing -1674. 2. Lumber -1674. 3. Direct; short (in dial.) 1854. B. as *adv.* 1. Willingly -1513. 2. Near, 'handy' (a. dial.) 1700.

Bain, sb. 1475. [a. F. -L. *balneum*.] 1. A quantity of water, etc. placed in a vessel, in which one may bathe -1641, the vessel itself -1543; *abstractly*, a bath -1553. 2. = BAGNIO 1. -1693. 3. A hot or medicinal spring -1655. 4. In pl. Stews -1599. 5. *Chem.* An apparatus for heating gradually through the medium of water, sand, etc. Cf. BATH. -1657.

Bain, v. ME. [a. F. *baigner* -L. *balneare*.] 1. To bathe; to French -1602. Also *fig.* 2. *intr.* To bathe oneself (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1573.

Bain-marie (bāin-mā'rie). 1822. [Fr.; ad. L. *balneum Mariæ*, app. = Gr. *κρήνη Μαρίας* 'furnace of Maria' (Jewish alchemist).] A flat vessel to hold hot water, in which other vessels are placed for heating food, etc.

Bairam (bairā'm, barrām). 1599. [Turk. and Pers.] The name of two Mohammedan festivals -the *Lesser B.*, lasting three days, which follows the fast of Ramadan, and the *Greater B.*, seventy days later, lasting four days.

Bairn (bē'm, in Sc. bern). [Com. Teut.: OE. *bearn* -OTeut. **barno-m*, f. *beran* to bear.

Lost in southern English.] A child; a son or daughter. (Expressing relationship)

Mercy on's, a Bairn? A boy or a child? I wonder Wint. T. iii. ii. 70. Hence *Bairnrie*, little child *Bairnish* a. childish *Bairnshness*, *Bairn-ness*, childishness. *Bairnry* n. childishness; child-like, also, *trans.* *Bairn team*, -time, also *Bairn- team*, brood of children, offspring, posterity.

Baisemain. 1656. [Fr.] A kiss of the hands; in pl. respects -1748.

Bait (bā't), v. 1 [ME. *beizten*, *beizlen*, a. ON. *beiza*, causal of *bita* to BITE.] Tr. To set on to bite or worry (*lit.* and *fig.*). 2. To set on dogs to bite or worry a chained or confined animal, to hunt with dogs ME. Also *fig.* 3. To attack with endeavour to bite or tear 1553. Also *avol.* 4. *fig.* To harass with persistent attacks ME. 5. *trans.* To give food and drink to (a horse, etc.), *esp.* on a journey ME. Also (*fig.* and *intr.*) 6. *intr.* Of travellers. To stop at an inn for rest and refreshment, hence, to make a short stay ME. Also *fig.* 7. *intr.* (and *refl.*) To feed -1633. Also *fig.* 8. To furnish (a hook, etc.) with a bait ME. Also *fig.* 9. To lay (a place) with bait 1623. 10. To offer bait to, to tempt 1590.

2. Are these thy Baies? Weel baite thy Bears to death 2 Hen. V. v. 148. 4. To b. a Secretary of State MACAULAY. 6. To b. here a few days longer SHERIDAN. *fig.* For evil news rides post, while good news baits Murr. *Same*. 14. 13. Hence *Baited* *fig.* a. (senses 2, 9) Barter. Bartering *col.* 20, and *fig.* 2. *Bait, v. 2* *trans.* See BATE v. 1

Bait (bā't), sb. ME [a. ON. *beit* (neut.) pasture, *beita* (fem.) food, cogn. w. OE *bait*, in part f. BAIT v.] 1. Food placed on a hook or in a trap, in order to allure fish or other animals ME.; worms, fish, etc. to be thus used 1496. Also *fig.* 2. Food, refreshment, *esp.* a feed for horses, or slight repast for travellers, upon a journey. Still *dial.* a smack taken between meals. Also *fig.* 1570. 3. A halt for refreshment or rest 1579. 5. Setting dogs to worry other animals 1450.

1. Let your h. fall gently upon the water Walton. *fig.* A dovre without locke, is a baite for a knave Tusser. Hence *Baitless*, without food (*rare*).

Baize (bā'iz), sb. 1578. [a. F. *baies*, pl. fem. used subst. of *adj.* *bai* -L. *badius* BAY, prob. its original colour. The pl., treated as a collect. sing., gave *boyae*, *baize*.] 1. A coarse woollen stuff, having a long nap. Also *attrib.* 2. A curtain, table-cover, etc. of baize 1862. Hence *Baize v.* to cover or line with b.

Bajocco (ba'yo-kko). Pl. -cchi. 1547. [It. f. *bajo* brown.] A small Italian copper coin (now obs.) worth about a halfpenny.

Bajulate, v. rare. 1613. [f. L. *baJulat*, *baJulare*, f. *baJulus*.] To carry, *esp.* as a BADGER sb. 1 FULLER.

Bake (bā'k), v. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bacan*. Orig. a str. vb. The weak pa. ppl. *baked* appeared in 16th c., and is alone used by Shaks.] 1. To cook by dry heat acting by conduction and not by radiation, as in an oven, etc., or on a heated surface; primarily used of preparing bread. (In *transf.* use, not sharply separated from *roast*) 2. *fig.* To ripen with heat 1697. 3. To harden by heat ME. 4. To harden as frost does 1572. 5. To cake -1684. 6. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To undergo baking 1605. 3. Th' earth When it is bak'd with frost Temp. 1 is 256 5. These apples b. badly (*mod.*)

Comb. *bake* (= *baking* vbl. sb.) *attrib.* as b. board; -house; -stone. Hence *Bake sb.* In Sc. A biscuit, the act, process, or result of baking. *Baken* *fig.* a. (*arch.*) *Baking* *vbl. sb.* *attrib.* b. powder, a substitute for yeast, used in making bread

Bakelite (bā'kē-līt). 1913 [ad G. *bakelit*, f. the name of L. H. Bakeland its inventor + -ITE.] A proprietary name of a synthetic resin formed by the condensation of phenols and formaldehyde, used as a plastic and for insulating purposes.

Bake-meat. ME. [f. *bake* = *baken*, also *baken*, *baked m*] Pastry, a pie -1700.

Baker (bā'kə) [OE. *baccere*, f. *bacan*] 1. One who bakes; *spec.* one whose business it is to make bread. 2. A small portable tin oven. In U.S. 3. An artificial salmon fly 1867

Comb. b. feet, -legs, -knees, baker's knee, names of deformities incident to bakers; -legged, -kneed, a, baker's salt, a name for commercial

carbonate of ammonia, used instead of yeast. Pl. *Baker's dozen* thirteen. Hence *Bak'kordom*, condition of a b. Bak'ership, skill as a b. Bak'ery, craft or business of baker, a baker's establishment.

Baksheesh, bakhshish (bā'kshēsh). 1755 [Pers.; = 'present'.] Oriental for a 'tip'. Hence *Baksheesh v.* to 'tip'. Also *obsol.*

Bal. 1600. [a. Cornish *bal* 'collection of maces'.] A mace. Also *attrib.*, as in *b.-girl* etc.

Balaam (bā'lām). 1648. 1. Name of the prophet (Numb. xxii-xxiv), used connotatively. Hence *Balaam v.* to make a B. of. *Balaamite*, one who follows religion for gain, *Balaamite a.* 2. (In journalistic slang) Trampy paragraphs reserved to fill up the columns of a newspaper, etc. B.-box (or -basket), a receptacle for such matter.

Balachong (bā'latʃŋ) 1697 [a. Malay] A condiment for rice, made of putrid shrimps or small fishes pounded up with salt or spices and then dried

Balacava (bā'lākā'vā). [Site of Crimean battle in 1854.] *D. helmet* (*cap*), a woollen covering for the head and shoulders worn esp. by soldiers on active service 1892.

Badaline (bā'lādīn). 1599 [a. F., f. OF. *balade* (mod. *ballade*) dancing-song; see BALAD.] 1. A theatrical dancer; a mountebank -1676. 2. A female public dancer BROWNING. 3. A ballad-maker or -singer 1604.

Balalaika (bā'lālā'kā). 1788. [Russ.] Instrument of guitar kind, used esp. in Russia.

Balance (bā'lāns), sb. ME. [a. Fr. -late L. **balancus*, f. L. *bilans* *adj.*, f. b. -twice + *lanx* scale. Occ. confused with BALAST.]

1. An apparatus for weighing, a beam poised so as to move freely on a central pivot, with 1 scale pan at each end. 72. *sing.* One scale of a balance, pl. scales. (The pl. was occ. *balance*. See *Merch. V. iv. 1. 255*) -1665. 3. a. The constellation *Libra*. b. The seventh sign of the Zodiac ♎, into which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox 1488. 4. Any apparatus used in weighing 1829. 5. *Watch-making* A contrivance which regulates the speed of a watch, etc. 1660. 6. *Naut.* The operation or result of reefing with a *balance-reef*; see below 1762. 7. *fig.* The balance of reason, justice, or opinion ME.; tone scale of the balance -1635. 8. The wavering balance of Fortune or chance ME. 9. *Hence*. Hesitation, doubt -1683; 158 -1685. 10. Power to decide ML

11. A weight which produces equilibrium a counterpoise Also *fig.* 1601. 12. Equilibrium 1642. 13. General harmony between the parts of anything; *esp.* in the Arts of Design 1732. 14. a. Physic. I equipose 1607. b. Equipose of mind, etc., sanity 1856. 15. The preponderating weight, the net result 1747. 16. The process of finding the difference, if any, between the Dr. and Cr. sides of an account, the tabular statement exhibiting thus, the result 1588; *gen.* a comparative reckoning (*rare*) 1719. 17. An equality between the total of the two sides of an account Cf. 12. 1652. 18. The difference between the Dr. and Cr. sides of an account 1622. 19. *Comm. slang*. The remainder 1864

1. He had a b. in his hand R. V. Rev. vi. 5. 2. A pair of ball once I put on. 7. A moth will turn the balance, which Piramus which Thisby is the better *Alca. N. v. 324*. 8. Mens lives hang in the balance 1612. 10. Henry vii held the b. with... a stronger hand 1700. 12. Balance of power (*in Europ.*) such an adjustment of power that no single state is in a position to interfere with the independence of the rest. 14. If my mind had returned its b. KAYE. 25 The b. of evidence appears in favour of the due execution Brougham. 16 To strike a b. to determine the exact difference, if any, between the two sides of an account (*lit.* and *fig.*) Balance of trade the estimation of the difference of value between the exports and imports of a country; the difference in favour of, or against, the country. 18 B. (*of indebtedness*) the difference between the amounts which two parties mutually owe each other. B. (*in hand*) the sum remaining over after realizing all assets and discharging all liabilities. B. (*due*) the sum still outstanding on an account

Comb. b.-beam, the beam of a b., also the beam keeping a drawbridge balanced aloft, a bob, a heavy lever ballasted at one end, and attached at the other to the pump-rod; -fish, *Squalus pygmaeus*, -knife, a table-knife with a handle which keeps the blade from touching the cloth; -master, -mistress, an acrobat -reef, the clearest reef of a lower fore-and-aft sail, used

o eady the h p n s army wea whence *balance*
fed sheet, a 12 u s a smen o asset and
ab es step = Gooses r yard *balance*

Balance *balans* *v* 1579. [*f. balancer*, *f. balance* sb. (Like the sb., occas. confused with *ballast*.)] 1. *trans.* To weigh (a matter), to ponder 1691. 2. To weigh two things, considerations, etc., against each other 1596. 3. To counterpoise one thing *by*, *with*, or *against* another 1624. 4. To bring to or keep in equilibrium 1634. 5. To poise, keep steady or erect 1840, also *refl.* and *intr.* 6. *trans.* To equal in weight, counterpoise. Also *absol.* to balance (each other) 1727. 7. *intrans.* To neutralize the effect of, make up for 1593. 8. *intr.* To waver, deliberate 1655. 9. *Dancing*: To set to a partner 1775. 10. *trans.* To add up the Dr. and Cr. sides of an account, and ascertain the difference, if any, between their amounts 1588. 11. To equalize the two sides of an account by making proper entries; hence *b. accounts* are said (*intr.*) to *b.* (i. e. themselves), or an entry is said to *b. the account*, or an opposite entry 1622. 12. *Hence*: To settle (an account) by paying an amount due 1740. 13. *Naut.* To reef with a balance-reef, see *BALANCE* sb.

2. Truth is determined by balancing probabilities 1795. 3. Strong men, balancing chests of drawers upon their heads DICKENS. 6. On these scales *b. (mod.)*. 7. To balance the Protestants, the Jesuits were set on foot FULLER. 8. A disposition to *b.* and temporize MERRILL. 10. To compute and *b. my gain* and *my loss* SWIFT. 12. A cheque for £ 10 to *b. his account* 1877. Hence *Balanceable* *a.* *Balanced* *adj.*, poised; in equipoise; well arranged or disposed. *Balancement* (*rare*), equipoise.

Balancer (*balānsar*). ME. [*f. prec.*] +1. One who weighs with a balance (*rare*)—1611. 2. An acrobat 1510. 3. One who maintains the balance of power 1737. 4. Something which helps to preserve the balance; *spec.* the *halteres* or *poisers* in two-winged flies 1753.

|| **Balandra**. 1845. [*Sp.*] A small coasting vessel.

Balanid (*balānid*). 1836 [*f. BALANUS* + *-id*] *Zool.* A member of the *Balanidae* or Acorn-shells.

Balaniferous (*balāniferus*). *a.* 1881. [*f. as prec.* + *(f) FEROUS*] Acorn-bearing.

Balanite (*balānit*). 1598 [*ad. L.*, *a. Gr. βαλανίτης*, *f. Balanos*.] 1. A kind of precious stone. 2. A fossil balanid 1835.

Balanoid (*balānoid*). 1869. [*ad. Gr. βαλανοειδής*] *adj.* Acorn-shaped. *sb.* A balanid.

Balas (*balās*). ME. [*a. OF. balais, balai*, *f. (ult.) Pers. Budakshān near Samarcand, where found.*] A delicate rose-red variety of the spinel ruby. Now usu. *δ-ruby*.

† **Balatron**, *-oon*. *rare*. 1623. [*ad. L. balatronem* (= *blatronem*).] A buffoon—1678. Hence *Balatronia* *a.*

|| **Balausta** (*balōstā*). 1842. [*mod. L. (Linn.)*.] *Bot.* The fruit of the pomegranate.

Balanstine (*balōstin*). Also *-in*, *-ian*. 1671. [*ad. Gr. βαλανστίνη*] The flower of the wild pomegranate, used when dried as an astringent. var. † *Balanistyl*.

Balbutient, *a.* 1642. [*ad. L. balbutientem*] Stammering.

|| **Balbuties** (*balbutiēs*). 1655. [*mod. L.*, *f. balbutire*.] *Med.* Stuttering; lisping.

† **Balcon** *rare*. 1633. [*a. F.*] = *BALCONY*—1665.

Balconette. 1876. [*f. BALCONY*.] A miniature balcony.

Balcony (*balcōni*) 1618. [*a. It. balcone*, *f. balco*, *a. OHG. balcho* (= Eng. *balck*) a beam. Till c 1825 *balckōni*, though *balcōni* occurs once in Swift.] 1. A platform projecting from the wall of a house or room, supported by pillars, brackets, or consoles, and enclosed by a balustrade. 2. The similar structure at the stern of large ships 1666. 3. In theatres: † A stage-box, *now*. The open part above the dress circle 1718.

1. The Maids to the Doors and the Balconies fan, And said, lack-a-day! he's a proper young man SWIFT. Hence *Balconied* *adj.*, furnished with a *b.*

Bald (*bōld*), *a.* [*ME. balded*, of unk. origin. Prob. *f. BALL* sb.⁹ (Cf. also *BALLARD*).] 1. Round ME only. 2. Lacking hair on some part of the head where it naturally grows ME; also *fig.* 3. W. thou air (flea he s e c) on other parts of the body ME. A so an f see quo s 4. S eaked or tna ked with white. (Cf. Welsh *ceffyl bōl* (*F. cheval balle-face*).) 1690. 5. *fig.* Bare of meaning or force ME. 6. Bare of ornament and grace 1589. 7. Undisguised 1854.

8. His head was bald, and schonas any glas CHAUCER. Occasion's *b.* behind; Slip not thine opportunity MARLOWE. 9. Now Ierkin, you are like to lose your baire, & prove a *b. Ierkin* Temp. iv. 218. Thy *b.* awful head, O sovran Blanc 1817. 10. Balde sermons 1593, some *b.* truism COLEMAN. 11. *B. Latine* 1693, prove 1851, the *b. street* TANNISON. 12. A *b. egotism* 1870. *Comb.*: *b.-faced*, *nosed* (sense 4). Also *b.-coot*, the Coot (*Fulca atra*), so called from its white frontal plate, destitute of feathers; *fig.* = *bald-headed*; *head*, one who has a *b. head*; *frank*, a kind of pigeon whence *bald-headed*; *-pate*, one who has a *b. head* *transf.* a kind of duck; also used *adverb.* = *Bald* *a.*, whence *bald-pated*; *-rib*, a joint of pork cut nearer the rump than the spare-rib; (*see*) a lean bony person Hence † *Bald* *v.* to make *b. (lit. and fig.)*. *Baldly* *adv.*

Bald, early and north. *f. BOLD*.

Baldachin, *-quin*. 1598. [*a. F.* *Sp. baldachin*, in *med. L. baldachinus*, *f. Baldesco*, *it. form of Baghdad*, where the stuff was made. Cf. BAUDERN.] 1. A rich stuff, orig. woven with wool of silk and warp of gold; rich brocade. 2. A structure in the form of a canopy, either borne on columns, suspended from the roof, or projecting from the wall, placed above an altar, throne, or doorway; orig. made of the stuff described in sense 1. 1645.

Balden, *v.* 1883. [*f. BALD* *a.*] To make or become bald.

Balder, *-ur*. [*ON. Baldr*, cogn. w. OE. *baldr* hero, *f. bald*; see *BOLD*.] A Scandinavian deity, whose name occurs in *B. herb* (*Amaranthus hypochondriacus*); *B. Brae*, Balder's Brae, Baldeyebrow (*Anthelmis Cotula*). See also *BALDMONEY* and *BANDERLOCKS*.

Balderdash (*bōlderdash*), *sb.* 1596. (?) +1. 2. Froth—1599. 12. A jumbled mixture of liquors, e. g. of milk and beer, beer and wine, etc.—1693. 3. *transf.* A senseless jumble of words; trash 1774. 4. Beer or buttermilk, mingled together. To drink with *b. J. J. J.* (App. the primary sense is *r or c*.)

Baldmoney (*bōldmōni*). ME. [*Ety. unk.* Not = *Balder's Money*.] *Herb.* 1. Gentian—1597. 2. Mew (*Alnus alnula*) 1598.

Baldness ME. [*f. BALD* *a.* + *-NESS*.] 1. Absence of hair, *esp.* from the head. Also *fig.* 2. *transf.* Lack of natural covering 1863. 3. Poverty of style; lack of ornament, barrenness 1774.

Baldric (*bōldrik*). ME. [*Obscure L. baldicus* (OHG. *balz*, Eng. *belt*) does not account for *bald-*.] 1. A belt or girdle, often richly ornamented, worn pendent from one shoulder across the breast, and used to support a sword, bugle, etc. 2. *fig.* The zodiac, as a gem-studded belt 1596. 3. A necklace—1577. 4. The leather-gear, etc., for suspending the clapper of a church bell—1742. Hence *Baldric-wise* *adv.*

† **Bale**, *a.* [*Com. Teut.* —OTeut. **balwaz*.] 1. Actively evil —ME. 2. Sorrowing —ME.

Bale (*bāl*), *sb.* 1. [*Com. Teut.* : OE. *balu*, *bealu* —OTeut. **balu-waz*], *neut.* of *prec. adj.* *usu. poet.* Marked obs. c 1600, and rare thence till 19th c.] 1. Evil, *esp.* as active; fatal, dire, or malign, quality or influence; woe, mischief, harm, injury; in early use often = death, infliction of death. 2. Evil as suffered; torment, pain, woe ME. 3. Misery, grief ME.

Bale, *sb.* 2. [*Com. Teut.* : OE. *bāl* and *ON. bāl* great fire: —OTeut. **bal-waz*]. Mostly north, and app. *f. ON. bāl*. Lately mixed up with *prec. wd.* Cf. also *BALE-FIRE*.] 1. *gen.* A great consuming fire; a bonfire—1600. 2. *spec.* a. A funeral pile or pyre. (*Obs. exc. in W. MORRIS*.) OE. *b.* A signal- or beacon-fire. *Sc. (arch.)* 1455. 3. *fig.* 1568.

Bale (*bāl*), *sb.* 3. [*ME. bale*, *perh. a. OF. balie, baille*, *rad. OHG. balla* (BALL *sb.*), or *Gr. βάλλω*. Or *perh. f. Flemish bale* 'bale', adopted from *F. Bale* and *ball* are distinct in Eng.] 1. A large bundle or package, orig. more or less round in shape; now, *spec.* one closely pressed, done up in canvas, etc., and corded or hooped for transportation. 2. A varying measure of quantity 1502. 3. The set of dice—1822. *Comb.* *b.-goods*, merchandise in bales opp. to

cas good. Hence *Bale* *o ma* - up into a *bale*

† **Bale**, *v.* 2. *rare*. ME. only. [*a. OF. baler, baller* : *late L. ballare*.] To dance.

Bale, *v.* 1. 1692. *Erron. sp. of BAIL* *v.* 3

Bale, *obs. sp. of BAIL* *sb.* and *v.*; *improp. f. BAIL* *sb.*

† **Baleare**, *a.* 1576. [*f. L. Balearis*] —*Baleare*. Hence *Balearian* *a.* and *sb.*, and *Balearnic* *a.* (*L. Balaerius*) of or pertaining to, *sb.* a native of, Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, etc. (= *L. Baleares Insulae*), in the Mediterranean Sea. *Balearnic Crane*: the Crowded Crane.

Baleen (*bāl'n*). [*ML. baleyne*, *a. OF. baleine* : *L. balena*.] 1. A whale—1601. 2. The Sea-beam ME. 3. Whalebone. Also *attrib.* ME.

Bale-fire (*bāl-fīr*) OE. [*f. BALE* *sb.* 2 (occas. confused with *BALE* *sb.* 1) + *FIRE*. Till lately *Sc. only*. Cf. *BELTANE*.] 1. A great fire in the open air. In OE. *spec.* the fire of a funeral pile. 2. A signal- or beacon fire (App. first used by SCOTT.) 1805. 3. A bonfire, *feu de joie* 1800.

2. The fire of death, The bale-fire flash on high BYRON.

Baleful (*bāl-fūl*), *a.* [*OE. bealu-fūl*, *f. BALE* *sb.* 1. Chiefly literary.] 1. Full of active evil. 2. *subjectively*: 1a. Full of pain or suffering—1579. b. Unhappy; sorrowful (*arch.*) ME.

1. B. weeds SHAKES. Envy SMOLLETT, prejudice, 1863. 2. B. spirits barr'd from realms of bliss 1812. Hence *Balefully* *adv.*, *-ness*.

Baleless, *a. arch.* [*OE. bealulēas*; see *BALD* *sb.* 1 and *-LESS*.] Harmless, innocent.

† **Baleys**, *sb.* ME. [*a. OF. baleis*, *nom. sing.* (or acc. pl.) of *balei* (*mod. balais*).] A rod, also, a birch, as used in flogging—1517. Hence *Baleys* *v.* to flog (still *dia.*).

† **Balinger** (*bāl'indgar*). *Hist.* ME. [*a. AF. balengier* = *OF. balancier* a whale-ship, *f. baleine*.] A kind of sloop, acc. to Adm. Smyth, without fore-castle.

† **Balister**, *-ester*. 1489. [*a. OF. balestier* = *L. callistrarius*.] A crossbow-man—1613.

|| **Balustraria** (*balīstrāriā*). 1845. [*med. L.*, *fem. of adj. ballistrarius*.] *Archit.* 1. A cruciform opening in the walls of a fortress, through which arbalests were discharged. 2. A room in which arbalests were kept.

|| **Balize** (*bāl'iz*). 1847 [*f. ballist* = *Sp. valisa*; of unk. origin.] A pole, surmounted by a barrel, or the like, raised as a beacon at sea.

Balk, *bauk* (*bōk*), *sb.* [*Com. Teut.* : OE. *balca* ridge, also OE. *balca* gangway of a ship. The orig. sense was *perh. 'bar'*. *Balk* is the analogous spelling, but *bauk* is common, and in *Billiards* usual.] 1. A ridge, or mound —ME. 2. An isthmus; a bar of sand, etc.—1633. 3. A ridge between two furrows (*L. furca*), or a strip of ground left unploughed OE. 4. A piece missed in ploughing ME. 15. *fig.* A blunder—1717; tan omission—1775. 16. A stumbling-block, obstacle—1747. 7. *fig.* A check or defeat 1660; a disappointment 1733.

8. *transf.* The part of a billiard table behind a transverse line (the 'balk-line') near one end, within the D or half-circle of which a player whose ball is in hand must place it to make his stroke 1800. 9. A roughly squared beam of timber ME. 10. A tie-beam of a house. A loft above was called 'the balks'. Now chiefly *north. ME.* 11. The beam of a balance. Now *dia.* ME. 12. *dia.* Stakes surrounded by netting or wicker work for catching fish 1836. 13. The stout rope by which fishing nets are fastened one to another in a fleet. (*In Cornw. valch.*) 1847.

3. Narrow balks that intersect the fields 1821. 5. To make a balk: to blunder. 7. There cannot be a greater b. to the tempter SATURN. 8. To make a balk: to bring one's own and the red ball within the balk, when the opponent's ball is in hand. 11. Unto the tubbs hanging in the balks CHAUCER.

Balk (*bōk*), *v.* 1. ME. [*f. prec. sb.*] 1. *trans.* (and *absol.*) To make balks in ploughing—1611. 2. To miss or omit intentionally; to pass by—1783; to ignore 1440; to refuse (*a. g. drink offered*) 1587; to avoid (*a duty*, etc.) 1631; to let slip 1601. 3. *intr.* To stop short, swerve. *Esp.* of a horse: To jib, refuse to go on, to shy. 1481. 4. *trans.* To miss unintentionally.

tonally 1710 5 To pace a balk n he ay
of o c eek 1589 to d sappo n 590 o us
t a e 63 76 a and ab To bbe
c op oge bandy wds 653

a line a baled a n a nou od e J. n. n.
so To b a opp Dryden. 3. If he balked.
I knew I was undone De Foe. His horse balked at
a leap 1865. 5. An enemy who is balked and defeated,
but not overcome De Foe. Balk'd of his prey Foe.
Hence Balked ppl. a. fringed; +? heaped up (1 Hon.
1711: 1 66); checked, disappointed. Balk'ler, one
who balks, or makes or frequents balks. Balking-
ly adv.

Balk, *v.* 2? Obs. 1603. [prob. a. Du. *balken*,
cogn. w. OE. *balkan* to shout (which would it-
self give *balk*)] To signify to fishing-boats,
by shouting or signals from the heights, the
direction taken by shoals of herrings or pil-
chards. Hence Balk'ler, one who does this,
a huer, hooper, or conder.

†**Balkish**, *a.* 1577. [f. BALK sb. + -ISH.]
In ridges; uneven.

Balky (bō'ki), *a.* 1856. [f. as prec. + -y.]
Given to balking (as a horse).

Ball (bōl), sb. 1 [ME. *bal*, a. ON. *ballr*—
O'Leut. **ballus*. No OE. form is known. Er-
ron. derived from F. *ball* 'ball' and 'bale'. See
BALE sb. 1.] 1. *gen.* A globular body. 2. *spec.*
Any planetary body, esp. the earth, the globe ME.
173. The golden orb borne together with the
sceptre 1715. 4. A globular body to play with,
as in foot-ball, tennis, golf, cricket, etc. (Perh.
the earliest Eng. sense.) ME. b. A game played
with a ball ME. c. A throw, toss, or delivery of
the ball, esp. in Cricket 1483. 5. A missile (orig.
spherical) projected from an engine of war. In
artillery, a solid as dist. from a hollow projectile.
ME. 6. *Pyrotechny* and *Mil.* A globular case
filled with combustibles; e. g. *fire-smoke*,
stink-balls 1753. 7. A small globe of wood, etc.
used in young by BALLOT 1580. 8. *Ball of the*
eye: a. orig. the pupil; b. now, the eye itself
within the socket ME. 9. A rounded mass of
any substance ME. 10. *Med.* A bolus. Now
only in *Vet. Med.* 1576. 11. (f. F. *ballo*) A
BALE 1585. 12. A kind of small cushion used
by printers for inking the type 1611. 13. Any
rounded protuberant part of the body; esp. of
the thumb and great toe 1483. 14. The cen-
tral hollow of the palm of the hand or sole of the
foot (obs.); the central part of an animal's foot
1601.

1. He rolleth vnder foot as dooth a bal CHAUCER.
2. This Terrestrial B. Rich. 14, iii. iv. 41. 3. The
scepter, and the B. Hen. V. iv. 1. 4. No ball,
one unfairly bowled Wide ball, one not properly
within the batsman's reach. 5. Mineral and stone
to sound their engines and their Balls Of massive ruin
MILN. P. L. vi. 58. To load with b. MACAULAY. 7.
One black b. in three covelets DICKENS. 8. His sight-
less balls SCOTT. 9. Balls of cowslips HAZLITT.

Phrases, etc. *fig.* from games —To catch or take
the b. before the bound: to anticipate opportunity.
To have the b. at one's foot or before one: to have a
thing in one's power. To keep the b. up or rolling:
to keep the conversation, etc., from flagging. To take
up the b.: to take one's turn in conversation, etc.
The b. is with you: it is your turn. B. and socket:
a joint formed of a rounded end partly enclosed in a
cup or socket, which is strong and yet moves freely.
Three (golden) balls: the sign of a pawnbroker; sup-
posed by some to be taken from the ensign of the
Medici family.

Comb. b.-bearings, a contrivance for lessening
friction by means of small loose metal balls, used for
the bearings of axles; -cartridge, a gun- or pistol-
cartridge containing a bullet; -clay, very adhesive
clay, as that brought up in lumps sticking to a ship's
anchor; -cock, a self-regulating cistern-tap turned
on and off by the rising or falling of a hollow floating
ball; -flower (*Arch.*), an ornament like a ball within
three or four petals of a flower, often inserted in a
hollow moulding; -mine, iron-ore found in nodules,
-stamp, an American ore-crushing machine, -stone,
a rounded lump of ironstone or limestone; -tap (= *ball-cock*); -thistle, the Globe Thistle, also a species
of Echinops; -valve, one opened or closed by the
rising or falling of a valve which fits a cup-shaped
opening in the seat. +vein, iron ore in nodules;
-weed, *Centaurea nigra*.

Ball (bōl), sb. 2 1632. [a. F. *bal*, f. *baler*
BALE *v.* 1.] 1. A dance or dancing 1533. 2.
A social assembly for the purpose of dancing
1632. Also attrib., as *ball-room* (1752).

3. Balls the perdition of precious hours [see
TAYLOR. Phr. To give, go to, a b. To open the b.
(fig.) to commence operations.

†**Ball**, sb. 3 1523. [prob. f. Celtic.] 1. A

wh. e s eak o spo a bad pace 2 A
wh. e aced ho e en e s ho se name 573

Ball bōl 1593 f. BAL b I t e .
To o n d o s el. on. 2. To make or wind
into a ball 1568. 3. *intr.* To gather (itself)
into a ball 1713. 4. To clog, or become
clogged, with balls (of snow, etc.) 1828.

4. The pony stumbled through the snow, getting
its feet balled 1863

Ballad (bælād) 1492. [ME. *ballade*, a. OF
balade (mod. *ballade*)—late L. *ballare* to dance:
cf. BALE *v.* 2 In 16th and 17th c. -ad became
-ade, -et (cf. *salad*, *saillet*), and in Sc. -aul. Cf.
BALLET See also BALLADE.] 1. A song to
accompany a dance 1516. 2. A light, simple
song of any kind; now *spec.* a sentimental or
romantic composition, each verse of which is
usu. sung to the same melody 1492. 3. A
popular song, often scurrilous or personal 1825.

4. A posy. [Ch. L. *cantilena*.] 1601. 5. A
simple spinted poem in short stanzas, narrating
some popular story. (This sense is mod.) 1719.
2. We do nought together. But prycked ballades
singe 1500. 3. Who makes a ballad for an ale-house
door 1602. 4. Spend, and god shall send -aith
tholde ballad J. Heywood. 5. The grand old b. of
Sir Patrick Spence COLERIDGE.

Comb. b.-monger, one who sells ballads; *com-
temporaneously*, ballad-maker (Shakespeare); -*farce*, -*opera*,
a play into which popular songs are introduced.

Hence Balladier, a writer of ballads or scurrilous
verses. Balladist, sb. 1. a. of the nature of, or per-
taining to, ballads. †Balladist, a street b.-singer
Balladism, the characteristic quality of ballads
Balladist, a ballad. Balladize *v.* to make, or
turn into, a b. Balladry, b. poetry; composition
in the b. style (Formerly depreciative)

Ballad, *v.* 2 Obs. 1592. [f. prec. sb.] 1.
To write or compose ballads. 2. *trans.* To
make the subject of (scurrilous) ballads 1608.

Ballade (bala d), ME. [Early (also mod F.)
sp. and pronunc. of BALLAD, now technical.]
1. a. *strictly*, A poem consisting of one or more
triplets of seven- or (later) eight-lined stanzas
each ending with the same line as refrain, and
(usu.) an envoy. b. A poem divided into stan-
zas of equal length, usu. of seven or eight lines.
6. *occas.* One of these stanzas. 2. *colloq.*
Poetry of this form ME. 3. *Mus.* a. A com-
position of poetic character, usu. for piano. b. =
BALLAD 2. c. Kind of tone-poem for orchestra.

Ballan (bælān). 1769. *Zool.* A kind of
Wrasse (*Labrus maculatus*).

Ballarag, obs. f. BULLYRAG.

†**Ballard**, ME. [app. f. BALL sb. 3 Cf.
BALD.] A bald-headed person.

Ballast (bælast), sb. 1530. [? f. IG *ballast*
'bad lading' (see BALE 1.); or f. ODA. *balast*
'bare load'; both found bef. 1400.] 1. Any
heavy material, as gravel, sand, etc., placed in
a ship's hold, to sink her to such a depth as to
prevent her from capsizing when in motion. 2.
fig. That which tends to give stability in morals,
politics, etc. 1612. 3. *transf.* Load, freight
1566. 4. Gravel, broken stone, slag, etc. used
to form the bed of a railroad. Also applied to
burnt clay. 1837.

1. In ballast. 2. In the hold b. Of ships Laden
with b. only. c. Of materials: In the capacity of b.
2. Solid and sober natures, have more of the b., then
of the saile BACON. *Comb.* b.-ports, square holes cut
in the sides of merchantmen for taking in b.; -*shovel*
(*Mil.*), a round-mouthed shovel.

Ballast (læ last), *v.* 1538. [f. prec. sb.] 1.
To furnish (a ship) with ballast. 2. *transf.* To
steady 1595; also *fig.* 3. To load (with cargo)
1666. 4. *transf.* and *fig.* To weight (arch.)
1556. 5. To fill in or form with BALLAST (sense
4) 1664. 6. Confused w. BALANCE *v.* 1611.

2. Deliberation to b. the impetuosity of the people
A Young. 4. To b. my purse SCOTT. Hence Ballast-
age, toll paid for the privilege of taking ballast.
Ballaster, one who supplies ships with ballast.
Ballasting *add. sb.*; *concr.* and *fig.* = BALLAST sb.

Ballat, -ry, obs. ff. BALLAD, -RY.

Ballatoun, 1828. A Russian lumber-boat.

Balled (bōld), *pp. a.* 1591. [f. BALL *v.* 1 and
b. 1] a. Formed into a ball. 7b. Cleared of
lumps; cf. *shelled pear*.

Baller (bōlar), 1668 [f. BALL *v.* 1 and sb. 2]
1. One who forms into balls 1865. 2. One who
goes to balls. PERVS.

†**Ballerina** (bællərīna), Pl. -ine; also -inas.
1792. [It.] A ballet-girl.

Ballet bale a e y bæ et) 607 [a. F.
d m of bæ ee B L b In 17th c. confused
... BALLAD.] 1. A theatrical representation
consisting of dancing and pantomime, originally
employed to illustrate foreign dress and man-
ners, but now mainly an exhibition of skill in
dancing. 2. A dance 1829.

2. Not a Balette or Ma-que, but a play Dryden
Comb. b.-master, -mistress, one who arranges
and directs the dancing of the b.

Ballet (bæ'let), sb. 2 1727. [f. BALL sb. + -et
dim. suffix, cf. OF. *balette*.] *Her.* A little ball

Ballet, -ette, obs. ff. BALLAD.

Balling (bō'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1713. [f. BALL
v. 1 + -ING.] 1. Formation into a ball or balls
occas. attrib., as in *b.-machine* (for winding
twine), etc. 2. The throwing of (snow-) balls
1865.

†**Ballised**, *pp. a.* 1624 [? for *pollused*, ad
F. *polluer*.] Surrounded with a railing or balus
trade. WORTON.

Ballist, rare. ME. [ad. L. *ballista*.] = next

†**Ballista** (bællīsta). Also (less well) *balista*.
1. = *ball*, *occas.* 2. 1598. [L. f. (ult.) Gr. *βάλ-
λας*.] An ancient military engine, resembling
a bow stretched with cords and thongs, used to
hurl stones, etc.; in med. L. also for: Arbalest.

Ballistic, *a.* 1775. [f. prec.] Of or per-
taining to the throwing of missiles, projectile.
The b. power of our weapons 1879. *Ballistic pen-
cil*, an instrument for determining the relative
velocity of projectiles.

Ballistics, sb. pl. 1753. [f. prec.; cf. *ath-
letics*, etc.] The science of projectiles.

†**Ballium** (bællīum) 1798. [med. L., f. F.
ball.] = BAIL sb. 2, and BALLY.

Balllock, Obs. in polite use OE. [prob. =
Teut. *ball* (see BALL sb. 1)] A testicle.

†**Ballon**, rare. 1753. [a. F. *balon*, f. *bale*,
BALE sb. 3] A bale, as of paper.

Balloon (bālūn), sb. 1634. [ad. It. *ballone*
great ball, f. *balla* Cf. F. *ballon*.] 1. A large
inflated leather ball, struck to and fro by the
arm protected by a bracer of wood 1801. 2.
The game played with this 1820. 3. *Pyro-
techny* = shell or bomb 1753. 4. *Archit.* A
globe crowning a pillar, pier, etc. 1856. 5.
Chem. A large glass vessel, with one or
more short necks, used to receive the products
of distillation, etc. 1797. 6. An air-tight en-
velope of silk, etc., usually globose or pear-
shaped, which, when inflated with light gas,
rises in the air, esp. one with a car attached to
carry human beings for purposes of observation,
etc. 1783. *fig.* Anything inflated and empty
1812. 7. *Horl.* a. A method of training fruit
trees in which the branches form the shape of a
balloon. b. A balloon-shaped trellis. 8. The
outline containing words represented in comic
papers as issuing from the mouth of any one.

2. That wondrous match at balloon SCOTT. 6. The
hollow b. of popular applause CHAUCER.

Comb. b.-brasser (cf. F. *brassart*, the wooden
bracer worn by b.-players); -fish, one of the Dio-
dotes, so named because they distend their bodies
with air.

Hence (besides non-re-words), Balloon'ner, an aéro-
naut; *Naut.* a b.-like sail. Ballooner'y, -nry.
Ballooning *vbl. sb.* aeronautics. Balloonist, an
aeronaut.

Ballot (bælot), sb. 1 1549. [ad. It. *ballotta*
'a rounde bullet' . . . a voice or lot' (Florio),
dim. of *ballia* BALL sb. 1] 1. A small ball used
for secret voting; hence, a ticket, etc. so used.

2. The method of secret voting; orig. by means
of small balls placed in an urn or box; an in-
stance of this; the votes thus recorded 1549. 3.
A method of drawing lots by taking small balls,
etc., from a box; hence *gen.* lot-drawing 1880.

1. To convey each Man his bean or b. into the box
MILN. 2. To try the result of a b. MACAULAY. 3. The
b. for the militia WELLINGTON. *Comb.* b.-box, a
box used for the balls in a b.; *fig.* secret voting;

-paper, the voting-paper used in b. Hence Ballot-
age, in France, the second b. to decide between the
two candidates that have come nearest to a legal
majority. Balloteer, an advocate of the b. †Ball-
lotin, an officer in charge of a b.-box. Ballotist,
an advocate of the b.

Ballot, sb. 2 1865. [a. F., dim. of *ballo*
BALE sb. 2] A small bale, of 70 to 120 lbs.

Ballot (bælot), *v.* 1549. [a. It. *ballottare*,
f. *ballota*; see BALLOT sb. 1] 1. *trans.* To vote

Banbury. A town in Oxfordshire, England, once noted for its Puritan zeal, now for its cakes.
Banc (bæŋk). 1727. [AF. = 'bench'; see **BANK sb.**] *Law*, Bench; in plur. *in banc* = in BANCO.

Banco (bæŋko), *a* [It. = bank.] The bank money of account in certain places, as dist. from (depreciated) *currency*. Retained in calculating exchanges with foreign countries.

Banco (bæŋko), *sb.* 1768 [L., abl. of *bancus*, see **BANK sb.** and cl. **BANC**] In L. plur. *in banco* = on the bench. used of sittings of a superior Court of Common Law as a full court.

Band (bænd), *sb.* 1 [ME. *band*, *bond*, *n.* ON. *band* neut. :—O Teut. **bando*-(n), f. *band*-stem of *bindan*. Not in OE.; see **BEND sb.** *Band* and *bond* were orig. only phonetic variants (cf. *land*, *lend*, etc.) 1. Anything with which a person is bound; a shackle, chain, fetter, manacle (*arch.*). Also *fig.* 2. A string or tie with which any loose thing is bound ME.; in *Book-binding*, one of the cords or straps crossing the back of a book, to which the quires or sheets are attached 1759. 3. A hinge of a door or gate ME. 4. A connecting piece by which the parts of a whole are held firmly together ME. 5. A leading-string, strap, or chain (*lit.* and *fig.*) ME. 16. *Logic* The copula (*rare*)—x628. 7. An obligation which operates as a tie, restraint, or bond ME. 8. A uniting force or influence (now **BOND**) 1483. 9. An agreement, or promise, binding on him who makes it (now **BOND**) ME. 10. Security given, a deed legally executed, binding on him who delivers it (now **BOND**) 1531. 11. A league—1649. 12. Binding quality or power—1619. 13. A state of union 1631.

1. Every one's hands were loosed *Acts* xvi. 26 *fig.* *Bunden* faste With bandes of syn HAMPOLE. 4. The bands of life *Rich. III.* ii. 71. 7. To joyne in Hymens bands *A. V. L. v. iv. 236*. 10. His wold is as good as his b. *Fulcr.*

Band (bænd), *sb.* 2 [Late ME. *bande*, *n.* F., 'flat strip, edge, side'; in OF. also *bende*, *n.* OHG. *bindā*.—O Teut. **bindōn*, f. *bindan*. The var. **BAND**, f. OF. *bende*, is retained in *Hei.*] 1. A strip of any material flat and thin, used to bind together, clasp, or gird 1483. 2. *esp.* A flat strip of a flexible substance (e.g. leather, india-rubber, etc.), used to bind round an object 1611. 3. A flat strip or strap used to confine a dress at the waist, etc., or to encircle and confine a hat, cap, or other article of apparel 1552. 4. *spec.* a. The neck-band or collar of a shirt, orig. used to make it fit closely round the neck. Hence, a collar or ruff 1568. Hence, b. A pair of strips (now called *bands*) hanging down in front, as part of clerical, legal, or academical dress 1700. 5. A strip of linen, etc., to swathe the body; a bandage 1568. 6. *Medic.* A flat strap, belt, etc., passing round two wheels or shafts, by which motion is communicated from the one to the other 1705. 7. A side or flitch (of bacon). [The earliest use in Eng. f. OF. *bande* side] ME. 8. Anything having the appearance of a band in sense 1. 1823. 9. A more or less broad stripe crossing a surface 1470, b. (*pl.*) a fault in flannel and serge cloth, when stripes occur across the piece. 10. a. *Bot.* A transverse stripe of colour, also called *fascia*; b. A space between two elevated lines or ribs, also called *vitta*, 1841. 11. *Geol.* A stratum with a band-like section 1837.

Comb.: b.-case = **BANDBOX**; -collar (cf. 4 above), fish, a fish of the genus *Cepola*; -pulley, a flat-faced wheel, fixed on a shaft and driven by a b.; -saw, an endless saw, consisting of a steel belt with a serrated edge running over wheels, -string, a string for fastening bands (see above, 4); -wheel, one to which motion is communicated by a band running over it.

Band (bænd), *sb.* 3 1490. [Late 15th c. *bande*, *n.* F., app. ad Teut., see **BAND sb.** and **BEND sb.** See also **BEND sb.**] 1. An organized company; a troop. 2. A confederation of persons having a common purpose 1657. 3. A company of persons or animals in movement 1601. 4. A company of musicians, now usu. of players upon various wind and percussion instruments, applied also to various sections of an orchestra, as *the string b.*, etc., and sometimes loosely to the entire orchestra 1660.

1. The 'black bands' who still Ravage the frontier

Byron *Trained or train-band*, see **TRAIN-BAND**, 3. Hee divided the camels into two bands *Gen. xxi. 7*. *Comb.*: b.-master, the leader of a b. of musicians, -stand, a structure for the use of a b. of musicians.

Band (bænd), *sb.* 4 1513 [? Cf. **BAND sb.** 2, **BANDE** = bound, also Welsh *bant* 'height'. A ridge of a hill; in the Lake district, *esp.* a long narrow sloping offshoot from a higher hill.

Band (bænd), *v.* 1 1488. [a. F. *bander*, f. *bande* **BAND sb.** 1 and 2.] 1. To bind with a band or bands. 2. To furnish or cover with a band or bandage—1855. 3. To mark with stripes 1853. 4. To join or form into a company 1530.

4. Certain of the Jewes, banded together *Acts* xvi. 12. Hence **Banded**, *pl.* a.; *spec.* in *His*, with a band differing in colour from the garb. *Bandier*, a confederate.

Band, *v.* 2 1580 [perh. short f. **BANDY v.** = **BANDY v.**]

Band(e), 1420. [var. of *bande*, ME. form of **BOUND sb.**] = **BOUND**, limit—1523.

Bandage (bændedʒ), *sb.* 1599. [a. F., f. *bande* **BAND sb.** 2; see -AGE. Orig. a term of surgery.] 1. *Surg.* A strip of woven material used to bind up a wound, sore, etc. b. *abst.* = *Bandaging* *vol* sb. 2. A strip of flexible material used for binding or covering up, *esp.* the eyes 1715. 3. A strip of material used to bind together any structure (*arch.*) 1766. 4. Tie the controversy with bandages of argument *Maurice*. Hence **Bandage** *v.* to tie or bind up with a b. (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Bandager*. *Bandaging* *abst.* sb. the action or art of applying bandages; material for bandages. *Bandagist*, a maker of bandages.

Bandalore, 1790. A toy containing a coiled spring, which caused it, when thrown down, to rise again to the hand—1864.

Bandanna, -ana (bændənā). 1752. [Cf. Hind. *bāndhnā* a mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in places to prevent the parts tied from receiving the dye; through Pg.] A coloured silk handkerchief with spots left white or yellow by this process. Now used also of cotton handkerchiefs, in which the pattern is produced by chemical agency. Also *attrib.*

Bandbox (bændbɒks). 1631. [f. **BAND sb.** 2 + **BOX**.] A slight box of card-board or thin chip, for collars, hats, caps, and millinery; orig. made for the bands or ruffs of the 17th c.

Bandeau (bændō). Pl -eaux. 1790. [F. —OF. *bandel*, dim. of *bande* **BAND sb.** 2; cf. **BANDORE** 2.] a. A narrow band or fillet for the hair. b. A bandage for the eyes. c. A fitting-band inside a woman's hat 1908.

That b... was worn by every woman at court 1790. **Bandel**, *bandle*. 1598. [a. OF. *bandele*, see *prec.*] A swaddling-band—1603. Hence **Bandelet**, a small band, streak, or fillet, in *Archit.* small flat moulding, encircling a column.

Banderilla (bændərɪˈʃʌ) [Sp., dim. of *bandero*.] A little dart, ornamented with a banderole, which bull-fighters stick into the neck and shoulders of the bull. Hence **Banderillero**, the bull-fighter who uses banderillas.

Banderole, *bandrol*, *bannerol* (bændərōl, -ōl, bændrōl). 1562. [a. F., dim. of *bandière*, *bandiere*, prob. ult. It. *banderola*.] 1. A long narrow flag or streamer. 2. A ribbon-like scroll bearing a device 1622. 4. *Archit.* A flat band with an inscription. 5. = **BANNEROL**. 1. The lances bore gay banderoles W. IAVING.

Bandicoot (bændikūt). 1789. [corrupt f. *Telegu* *pandi-kokku* 'pig-rat'.] 1. An Indian rat (*Mustela macleayensis* or *giganteus*), as big as a cat, and very destructive. 2. A genus of insectivorous Australian marsupials (*Perameles*), resembling the above 1831.

Bandings (bændɪŋ), *abst.* sb. 1575. [f. **BAND v.** 1] 1. Combining in parties. 2. Formation of, or marking with, bands or stripes 1859.

Bandings-plane, one used for cutting out grooves and inlaying strings and bands.

Bandit (bændɪt). Pl *banditti* (the more usual), *bandits*. 1593. [a. It. *bandito*, in pl. *banditi* sb., pa. pple. of *bandire* = med. L. *banire* to proscribe; see **BAN sb.** and *v.*, and cf. **BANDIER**. The pl. *banditti*, after *Dr.*, It. *ditto*, occurs also as a collect. sing.; and in 17th c. as sing., with pl. -ies, -ies.] *lit.* One who is proscribed or outlawed; hence, a lawless

desperate marauder. *collect sing.* A company of bandits 1706. Also *attrib.*

The banditti do you call them? I am sure we call them plain thieves in England 1602. An adventurer had assembled a banditti WELLINGTON.

Bandie (bændi). 1623. [ad Irish *bann-lamb*, f. *bann* measure + *lamb* arm.] An Irish measure of two feet in length.

Bandlet (bændlɪt). 1727. [syncop. f. *Bandelet*.] A small band, fillet, or streak, in *Arch.* = *Bandelet*.

Bandito, 1598. [a. It. (and Sp.).] A public proclamation—1642.

Bandog (bændɒg). ME. [f. **BAND sb.** 1 + **DOG**] *orig.* A (ferocious) dog tied or chained up; hence, a mastiff, bloodhound. Also *fig.* To speak b. and *Badami*, i.e. furiously and madly.

Bandoleer, -ier (bændɒliə). 1577. [f. *bandouliere*, f. It. *bandoliera*, f. *bandola* dim. of *banda* **BAND**.] 1. A broad belt, worn over the shoulder and across the breast, by which a wallet might be suspended—1767. 2. *esp.* A belt of this kind worn by soldiers, *orig.* to support the musket, and carry cases containing charges for it; later, a shoulder-belt for cartridges 1556. 3. By transference: in sing. One of the cases, hence used in pl. as = *piece*.

Bandoline (bændɒlɪn). 1856. [? f. *band* or *bandeau*.] A gummy preparation for fixing the hair.

Bandon, -oun, *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *bandon*, *bandun*, f. late L. *bandum* = *bannum*, see **BAN sb.** 2] Jurisdiction, dominion, control—1611.

Bandon, *v.* ME. *Phet* f. *ARANDON v.*

Bandore (bændɒrə, bænd-). 1566. [ad Sp. or Pg. f. L., a Gr. *πανδώρα*, *panōrōpīs*. Hence, by corruption, **BANJO**] A guitar- or lute-like instrument, used as a bass to the cithern. Cf. **PANDORA** 4, **PANDORE**.

Bandore 2, 1712. [corruption of F. *bandeau*.] A widow's head-dress—1719.

Bandsmān (bændsmæn). 1842. a. A member of a (musical) band. b. *Mining* A man having to do with the band or flat rope by which coal, etc. is hoisted 1852.

Bandster, 1794. [f. **BAND sb.** 1; cf. *mallster*.] One who binds sheaves.

Bandarra, [Sp.] = **BANDORE** 1, **LONGER**.

Bandy (bændi), *v.* 1577 [? Cf. F. *bander* (in *Tennis*), perh. f. *bandes* side, and with sense 5, 7 of F. *bander* in *bander centre*, Cf. **BAND** 1. The terminal -y is unexplained.] 1. To throw or strike to and fro, as balls in tennis, etc. (*Usu fig.*) Also *abst.* 2. To toss aside or away—1667. 3. To toss from side to side 1596. 4. To toss about 1600; to discuss from mouth to mouth 1642. 5. To give and take, to exchange 1589. 6. To band together league *trans.* and *intr.*—1818. 7. *intr.* To contend 1538.

1. Kingdoms... be no ballies for me to bandie *HOLLYS*. 4. Banded about that from pillar to post *BANHAM*. 5. *Phr.* To b. words to argue pertinaciously. Do you b. looks with me *Leam.* i. 9. 7. That Law may b. with nature. was an error *Mt.*

Bandy (bændi), *sb.* 1 1578 [App. f. the *v.*] 1. A way of playing tennis, no longer known—1607. 2. A stroke with a racket, a ball so struck; a return at tennis—1655. 3. = **HOCKEY** 1693. 4. A club curved at its lower end, used in this game 1629 var. (sense 3), **Bandy-ball**.

Bandy (bændi), *sb.* 2 1761 [a. Telugu] A carriage, buggy, or cart, used in India.

Bandy (bændi), *a.* 1552. [see the senses] 1. Of legs. Curved laterally with the concavity inward. [perh. attrib. use of **BANDY sb.** 4.] Also short for *bandy-legged* 1687. 2. Marked with bands; cf. **BAND sb.** 2 g. b. 1552. 3. Full of bands [f. **BAND sb.** 4.] Hence **Bandiness** *Bandy-legged* *a.* (both from sense 1).

Bane (bæn), *sb.* [Com. Teut. OE. *hana*, *bpan*—O Teut. **banon*-. Cogn. w. Gr. *φόνος*, etc.] 1. A slayer or murderer—1691. 2. That which destroys life; *esp.* poison. (Now only *fig.*, referred to 4; and in *comb.*, as **HEN-BANE**, etc.) ME. 3. Murder, death, destruction—1655. 4. That which causes ruin or woe, the curse. (Now the usual sense.) 1577. 5. Ruin, harm, woe. Chiefly *poet.* ME. 6. The rot in sheep 1859. 1. Let Rome herself be b. unto herself *Tit. A.*

in 73. 2. B. and antidote ADDISON. 4. Theoretic plans the b. of France BURKE.

Bane, *v. arch.* 1578. [f. BANE sb.] †I. To kill, said esp. of poison -1596. 2. To harm, hurt, poison 1587.

3. For what shall he, when holy water banes KEBLE. **Banberry** (bān-ber-ri). 1755 [f. BANE + BERRY.] A plant, *Actaea spicata* (N.O. *Ranunculaceae*); also, its fruit.

Baneful (bān-fūl), *a.* 1579. [f. BANE sb.] 1. Life-destroying; poisonous 1593. 2. Pernicious 1579.

3. The old serpent's b. breath 1593. 4. B. superstition 1832. Hence **Banefully** *adv.*, -ness.

Banewort (bān-ew-ort) 1578 [f. BANE + WORT.] Any poisonous plant (*dial.*); *spec.* the Lesser Spearwort (*Ranunculus Flammula*), reputed to poison sheep, also, the Deadly Nightshade.

Bang (bæŋ), *v.* 1550. [Cf. ON. *banga* to hammer; also L.G. *bängen*, *bängeln*.] 1. To strike violently with a resounding blow; to thump, thrash. 2. *intr.* To strike violently or noisily; to bump or thump. Of a door To slam. 1713. 3. Hence To make a violent noise 1840. 4. To knock about; to drub, defeat *lit.* and *fig.* 1604. 5. *Comm.* To beat down 1884. 5. *colloq.* To outdo 1808. 6. Used *adv.* esp. with *come*, *go*, in the senses of: 2. with a violent blow; 5. with a sudden clap; 6. all of a sudden (f. *lout d'un coup*).

1. An. anvil bang'd With hammers TENNYSON To b. off (a gun, a tune, etc.), To b. (a door). 4. To b. the market by heavy sales 1834. 5. This bangs Bannagher Irish Prov. Hence **Banger**, *he*, who or that which bangs; slang, an astounding lie. *Banging vol. sb.* and *ppa. a.*; *fig. (colloq.)* 'thumping'.

Bang, *v.* 1882. [f. BANG sb.] To cut (the front hair) square across.

Their hair banged low over their foreheads (mod.).

Bang (bæŋ), *sb.* 1550. [f. BANG *v.*] 1. A heavy resounding blow. 2. A sudden violent or explosive noise 1855. 3. Impetus, go 1774.

2. The steps were let down with a b. THACKERAY. **Bang** (bæŋ), *sb.* 1880 (= hair cut bang off of BANG-TAIL.) The front hair cut square across the forehead. (Orig. in U.S.)

Bang, *sb.* 3, obs. f. BHANG.

Bangle, *v.* Now *dial.* 1567. [?] 1. Orig. of hawks. To beat about in the air, instead of making direct for the quarry. 2. *intr.* To flap, hang loosely 1622.

1. To bangle (away), to fritter away. 2. Bangled (also bangle) ear, one hanging loosely, like asparagus. Hence †Bangling *vol. sb.* squabbling.

Bangle (bæŋ-g'l). 1787. [a. Hind. *baṅgī*, orig. a coloured glass ring worn on the wrist.] A ring-bracelet or anklet. Hence **Bangled** *ppa.* a wearing bangles.

†**Bangster**. Now *dial.* 1570. [f. BANG *v.* + STER.] A bully; a winner -1824.

Bang-tail. 1870. [Cf. BANG *v.* 6 c.] A (horse's) tail cut horizontally across; hence **Bang-tailed** *ppa. a.*

Bang-up, *adj.* slang. Also **banged-up**. 1812. [Cf. *slap-up*.] Quite up to the mark.

Banian (bā-ni-ān) 1599. [a. Pg., prob. 2. Arab., ad. Gujarati *vāniya*, f. Skr *vany* merchant. 1. A Hindoo (esp. Gujarati) trader. 2. In Bengal: A native broker attached to a firm or the like, now called *ir-car* 1687. 3. A loose gown, jacket, or shirt of flannel. (Orig. attrib. from sense 1.) 1725. 4. **Banlian** or **Banyan-tree**, now often **Banyan**: the Indian Fig Tree (*Ficus religiosa* or *Indica*), the branches of which drop shoots to the ground, that take root and support their parent branches; thus, one tree will often cover much ground. [The appellation was orig. given by Europeans to an individual tree of this species growing near Gombroon on the Persian Gulf, under which the Banian settlers had built a pagoda.]

1. The religion of the Banians not permitting them to eat any thing that hath had life 1676. *Comb. B-day* (*Naut.*), one on which no meat is served out (see prec. quot.)

Banish (bā-nish), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *baniss-*, *banir* (mod. *banir*) -late L. *banire*; see BAN.] †1. *orig.* To proclaim as an outlaw. 2. To condemn by public edict or sentence to leave the country; to exile ME. 3. *gen.* To send or drive away, expel, dismiss 1450. †4. To empty. Cf. **AVOID** *v.* -1573.

1. Syccorax from Argier was banish'd Temp. 1. ii. 266. 3. To die, is to be banish'd from my selfe 1700 *Gen.* 11. 171. B. spirit suspicion MILT. *Comm.* 413. Hence **Banisher**, *he*, who or that which banishes.

Banishment (hæ-ni'mēt), 1507. [f. prec.]

1. The action of banishing; a state of exile. 2. *gen.* Enforced absence, dismissal 1535.

2. The B. of that worthy Cornelius Cor. iv. iii. 22.

Banister (bæ-nis-ter). Also **banister**. 1667. [Corruption of BALUSTER, *q. v.*] = BALUSTER 3. Also as *collect. sing.*

He comes down stairs thumping the banisters all the way SHERIDAN

Banjo (bæŋ-dʒo). Also **banjore**, **banjer**. 1750

[Corruption of BANDORE, through Negro slave pronunc.] A stringed musical instrument, played with the fingers, having a head and neck like a guitar, and a body like a tambourine. Banjoist, one who plays a b.

Banjulele (bæŋ-dʒū-lē-lē). 1925. [f. prec., after UKULELE.] A stringed musical instrument of a type between a banjo and a ukulele.

Bank (bæŋk), *sb.* 1. ME. *banke*, prob. a. ON. -O Teut. **bankon-*, see BANK *se.* 2 and BENCH.

The primary sense of *bank* is prob. 'shelf'.

1. A raised shelf or ridge of ground

2. A high ground, fell. Sull n. *dial.* ME. b.

Hence, A hillside, a brae; a 'hanger' ME. †3

An earthwork, an embankment -1611.

4. A shelving elevation in the sea or the bed of a river. Also, a bed of oysters or the like, 1605.

5. A long flat-topped mass: e.g. of cloud, snow, etc. 1626.

6. *Mining*: a. 'The face of the coal at which miners are working' 1862. b. 'An ore-deposit or coal-bed worked by drifts above water-level' 1881.

7. The sloping margin of a river or stream; the ground bordering upon a river ME. Also *fig.* †8. The sea-coast or shore -1592.

9. A raised edge of a pond, lake, etc.; also *Mining*, the ground at the pit-mouth. ME.

10. Lateral inclination when rounding a curve. Cf. BANK *v.* 1. 1913.

1. I know a banke where the wilde time blowes *Shak.* II. ii. 249.

4. But here, upon this Banke and Schoole of time Wee'de tump the life to come *Shak.* I. vii. 7.

5. A b. of clouds Bacon, of mist R. DANA, of fog 1848.

7. Tyber trembled underneath her banks *Shak.* C. i. i. 50.

8. From Englands banke Droue backe againe 2 *Hem.* VI. iii. 83.

Comb. **Bank cress** (*Herb.*), the Hedge-mustard (*Sisymbrium officinale*). b. *engine*, the engine at a pit's mouth; *fish.*, cod from Newfoundland Bank, whence *fish.*, *fishery*; *hook*, a large fishing-hook attached by a line to the b. of a stream; *jug*, the Willow Warbler, or Willow Wren; *manager*, the superintendent at a pit's mouth; *martin*, *swallow*, the Sand-martin; *smack*, a Newfoundland fishing-smack.

Bank (bæŋk), *sb.* 2. [ME. *banke*, *banck*, app. a. OF. *banco* -late L. *banco*, ad. Teut. *banke*, *banco* -O Teut. **banki-* BENCH, cogn. w. prec.]

†1. A long seat for several, a bench, a platform. (Cf. *mountainbank*.) -1680.

†2. A seat of justice; = BENCH. Cf. BANCO *sb.* -1768.

3. The bench occupied by rowers of each oar in a galley 1599.

4. *catchr.* A rank of oars 1614.

5. *Printing* The table on which the sheets are laid 1555.

2. *Bank-royal*: King's Bench Common Bank Common Pleas.

Bank (bæŋk), *sb.* 3. 1474. [Early mod. E. *banke*, a. F. *banque*, ad. lt. *banca* fem. (the masc. *banco* was also used); ad. Teut. *bank*, *banco*; see prec. wd. The orig. meaning 'shelf, bench' was extended in lt. to that of 'counter, money-changer's table', whence 'money-shop, bank', and passed, with banking, into other countries.]

1. The table of a dealer in money. Now *Hist.* 1567. †2. The place of business of a money-dealer -1649.

†3. A sum of money, an amount (lt. *monte*) -1758.

4. In games of hazard, the amount which the banker has before him 1720.

†5. A joint stock or capital -1790.

†6. A capital so contributed for lending to the poor; a loan-bank; whence the pawnbroker's establishment (Fr. *mont-de-piété*) -1633.

7. In modern use: An establishment for the custody of money received from, or on behalf of, its customers. Its essential duty is to pay their drafts on it; its profits arise from the use of the money left unemployed by them. *fig.* 1642.

Banks (in England) are - a. *Private Banks*, carried on by one or not more than ten persons in partnership. Cf. sense 2. b. *Joint-Stock Banks*, of which the capital is subscribed by many shareholders. Cf. sense 5. Of these the greatest is - c. *The Bank of England*.

shortly 'The Bank', which manages the service of the public debt, receives and accounts for the revenue when collected, and issues legal tender notes to an amount automatically regulated. Its banking business does not differ from that of other banks.

4. He had seen his friend break the b. three nights running TH. CHALY.

5. No Bank or Common Stock but every Man Master of his own Money Bacon.

7. I defined a b. to be an institution for the transfer of debts D. PRICE. †In *bank*, at one's banker's; *fig.* in store.

Comb. - **B. annuities**, a techn. term for certain British government funds; usu. 'consols'; b. *cheque*, an order to pay issued on a b.; -**court**, the weekly meeting of the Governor and Directors of a joint stock b.; also, the general court of proprietors; -**credit**, a credit opened for any person at a bank, so that he can draw for the amount; -**money** (cf. BANCO *a.*) also, money in the b.; -**paper**, bank-notes in circulation; bills of exchange accepted by a banker; -**post**, a kind of writing-paper used in foreign correspondence -**rate**, the rate per cent. per annum at which the Bank of England will discount bills of exchange having not more than 95 days to run; -**stock**, the capital stock of the Bank of England, orig. £1,200,000, now £24,553,000.

B. of deposit, one that receives lodgements of money. **B. of issue or circulation**, one which issues its own notes or promises to pay Savings-b., one to take charge of the savings of the poor, or of small sums of money.

Bank (bæŋk), *v.* 1590. [f. BANK *sb.*] 1. To border, edge, hem in as a bank; †*intr.* to border upon 1598. 2. To confine within a bank Also *fig.* 1622.

3. *Watch-making* a. To confine the movement of the escapement. b. *intr.* To impinge against the banking-pins. †4. To coast SHAKS. 5. *trans.* To pile up 1833; *intr.* (for *refl.*) to rise up into banks 1870.

6. To cover up (a fire) with fresh fuel, so as to make it burn slowly 1860. 7. *trans.* To incline (an aeroplane or car) laterally in rounding a curve Also *intr.* 1911.

Bank, *v.* 2 1727. [f. BANK *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To keep a bank. 2. *intr.* To keep an account with a banker 1833. 3. *trans.* To deposit in a bank. Also, to convert into current money, 1864.

4. *intr.* To form a bank at a gaming-table 1826.

5. If Parliament were to b. this whole estate 1882.

6. To count or rely upon 1883. Hence **Bankable** a. receivable at a bank as 'bankable securities'.

Bank-bill. 1696. [see BANK *sb.* 3 and BILL.] a. In U.S., and formerly in England, a BANK-NOTE. b. A bill drawn by one bank on another: a *banker's draft*. c. *Bank Post Bill*: a bill, usu. at seven days' sight, issued by the Bank of England for transmission by post.

Bank-book. 1714. [see BANK *sb.* 3.] A book furnished by a banker to each customer, containing a transcript of his account; a *Pass-book* (Also called *Banker's book*.)

†**Banker** 1. ME. [a. AF. **banker* = ONF. *bankier*, f. *banco*.] A covering for a bench or chair -1660.

Banker 2 (bæŋk-er) 1534. [f. BANK *sb.* 3 + -ER, after F. *banquier* (also used).] 1. One who keeps or manages a BANK *sb.* 2, in *pl.* a joint-stock banking company. 2. One who keeps the bank in a gambling-house, the dealer, in some games of chance 1826. 3. A gambling game of cards 1891.

1. *Bankers' Books*, Books of Account, etc., extracts from which are evidence in a British Court of Law. Hence **B. nkerdom**, the banking interest. **Bank cress**, a female b.; a banker's wife.

Banker 3 (bæŋk-er). 1666. [f. BANK *sb.* 1 + -ER.] 1. A ship employed in cod-fishing on the Bank of Newfoundland. (Cf. F. *banquiere*.) 2. A labourer who makes banks of earth, ditches etc. 1795. 3. *Hunting* A horse which can jump on and off banks too wide to be cleared. (Cf. *fencer*.) 4. (*Australia*). A river full to the brim.

Banker 4. 1677. [f. BANK *sb.* 2] a. A wooden bench for dressing bricks. b. A stone bench used by masons. c. (*Local*) A pile of Purbeck stone from the quarry.

Banket (bæŋk-et). 1886. [a. Du. *banket*, sweetmeats, etc., ad. F. *banquet*; cf. Du. *banketbakker* confectioner.] *South African idiom*. (See quot.) Also attrib. as b. *reef*, etc.

What is known as the *Main Reef Series* comprises half-a-dozen parallel beds of conglomerate -locally called 'Banker' from its resemblance to the sweetmeat known in English as 'almond-rock' T. REICHERT.

Bank-full, *a.* 1581. Full to the bank.

Bank holiday. 1871. [see BANK *sb.* 3 + HOLIDAY.] A day on which banks are legally

closed. (Bills payable on these days are paid next day.)

Banking (bæŋkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1735. [f. BANK in various senses.] 1. The business of a banker. Also *attrib.* 2. The construction of banks 1753. 3. Embankment 1850. 4. Fishing on the Newfoundland (or other) Bank 1842. 5. In *Watch-making*. Limitation of the motion of the balance, by the *banking-pins* or *sew* 1870. 6. *B.-ground* (in U.S.). a place where logs are brought to a river bank 1880.

Banking-house. 1809. A mercantile firm engaged in banking.

Bank-note. 1695. [See BANK *sb.* 2, and NOTE.] A promissory note given by a banker formerly, one payable at a fixed date and to a specified person; *now*, one payable to bearer on demand, and circulating as money.

Bankrupt (bæŋkrʊpt), *sb.* 1533. [In 16th c. *banke rota*, *banqueroute*, *It. banca rotta*, with *-rupt* assim. to *L. ruptus*. The transference to the agent (in sense 2) is Eng. only.] 1. = BANKRUPTCY. Chiefly in the phrase 'to make b.' (Fr. *faire banqueroute*). -1712. 2. Any person, whose effects, on his becoming insolvent, are administered and distributed for the benefit of all his creditors, under the Bankruptcy Laws. *b. pop.* One who is unable to meet his liabilities, whether he is in the Bankruptcy Court or not 1880. 3. *transf.* One without resources 1886. Formerly only a trader could be made a bankrupt; other persons became *insolvent*. The distinction was abolished in 1869.

2. *†To play the bankrupt*: to become insolvent; *often*, to play false with the money of others, and *fig.* to prove false to a trust. These modern languages will, at one time or other, play the b. with books BACON. Hence *†Bankrupty ad.*

Bankrupt, *v.* 1552. [App. f. the *sb.* (in sense 1) Not in It. or F.] 1. To fail, = the early phr. 'to make bankrupt'. See BANKRUPT *sb.* 1. -1889. 2. *trans.* To make (any one) bankrupt 1816. 3. To beggar, exhaust the resources of (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1748.

3. Make rich the ribs, but bankrupt the wits STANES. **Bankrupt**, *a.* 1566. [conn. w. the *sb.* in sense 2; in Eng. only.] 1. Under legal process because of insolvency; insolvent 1570. 2. *fig.* †Discredited -1612; at the end of one's resources 1839, strip bare of, or now wanting in (a property or quality) 1889.

2. To be out of fashion, is to be *banquerupt* 1801. I shall make your wit b. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 42. B of intelligence 1851.

Bankruptcy (bæŋkrʊptsi), 1700. [f. BANKRUPT + *-cy*, with *-i* retained. Successively termed *bankrupting*, *bankruptism*, *bankrupture*, *bankruptship*, and finally *bankruptcy*.] 1. The state of being, or fact of becoming, bankrupt. Also *attrib.* 2. *fig.* Utter wreck, or loss of (a quality) 1761.

2. A general b. of reputation BURKE.

Bank-shall. 1673. [prob. Bengali *bankaśālā* 'hall of trade'.] a. A warehouse b. The office of a Harbour Master, or port authority.

Banksia (bæŋksɪə), 1803. [f. Sir Joseph Banks.] Bot. A genus of Australian shrubs, with umbellate flowers, cultivated in Europe.

Bank-side. 1596. [f. BANK *sb.* 1.] 1. The sloping side of a bank. 2. The margin of a sea, lake, or river 1618.

Banksmen. 1598. [f. BANK *sb.* 1.] An over-looker above ground at a coal mine.

Banky, *a.* *Now dial.* 1601. [f. as prec. + *-y*.] Full of banks; of or pertaining to, or inclined like, a bank; hilly.

Banner (bæŋə), *sb.* ME. [a. OF *banere*, *baniera*, f. late L. *bandum*, *bandum* standard, f. Goth. *bandwa*, *bandwa* 'signum', perh. f. root *band*, *bind*.] 1. *prop.* A piece of stout taffeta or other cloth, attached by one side to the upper part of a staff, and used as a standard (Chiefly Hist.) Also *fig.* 2. An ensign or flag bearing some device, carried in a procession (Sometimes restricted to an ensign other than an ordinary flag.) ME. Also *fig.* 3. *transf.* The company ranged under a banner. *Now Hist.* ME. 4. = BANDEROLE 2. *Hen.* V. iv. 11. 60. 5. Bot. The vexillum of a papilionaceous flower 1791.

6. Terrible as an armie with banners *Sol. Song* VI. 4. Our glorious *semper eadem*, the b. of our pride

MACAULAY. The star-spangled b. Key 2. A b. with the strange device, Excelsior LONGF.

Comb. b.-cry, a cry summoning men to join a b., a slogan; -screen, a fire-screen hung by its upper edge.

Banner (bæŋə), *v.* 1667. [f. BANNER *sb.*] To furnish, or decorate, with banners.

A Bannered Host, Under spread ensigns marching *MILIT. P. L.* II. 825. Hence **Bannered** *adj.* a. furnished with, or blazoned on, a banner.

Bannerer. *Now Hist.* ME. [a. AF. *banerier*; see BANNER.] 1. A standard-bearer. 2. = BANNERET. 1484.

Banneret (bæŋəret) [ME. *baneret*, a. OF. *f. baniera*.] 1. a. Orig., a knight able and entitled to bring vassals into the field under his own banner; commonly used as a title of rank (This sense was mainly Fr.) b. Subseq., a title and rank conferred for deeds done in the king's presence on the field of battle; thus, a rank and order of knighthood 1548. Hence *knight-banneret*, opp. to *knight-bachelor* 1475. 2. An official in Swiss cantons and Italian republics 1689. 3. Confused with BANNERER 1494. 1b. Sir Ralph Sadleir...the last Knyht B of England 1655.

Bannerette (bæŋəret). Also *banneret*. ME. [a. OF. *banerette*, *-ette*, dim. of *baniera*; see BANNER.] A small banner.

Bannerman. *Sc. arch.* 1500. [f. BANNER *sb.* 1.] A standard-bearer.

Bannerol (bæŋərol, -öl), 1548. Var. of BANDEPOLE; esp. a banner borne at the funerals of great men, and placed over the tomb.

Bannition. 1644. [ad. med. L. *banitionem*.] Banishment, expulsion -1758.

Bannock (bæŋək), OE. [a. Gael. *bannach*, *Paal. L. panicium*, f. *panis*.] In Scotland and north of England, a large cake, usually of barley- or pease-meal, round or oval in form, and flat-tish, but thicker than 'scone' or oat-cake.

Comb. b.-flake (also *bannet*), *Sc.* the turbot.

Banns (bænz), *sb. pl.* ME. [= BAN *sb.* 1] 'proclamation' in a specific use. The sing. occurs in 15th c. 1. Public notice given in church of an intended marriage, in order that those who know of any impediment thereto may lodge objections 1440. 2a. Proclamation or prologue of a play -1609.

2. Our banns thrice bid GAY. Phrases. *To bid, ask, publish, put up the b.* To forbid the b. to make a formal objection to the intended marriage. Also *fig.*

Banquet (bæŋkwet), *sb.* 1483. [a. F. *banquet*, dim. of *banche*; cf. It. *banchetto*, dim. of *banco*; cf. also *table*, *board*, in sense of 'meals'.] A sumptuous entertainment of food and drink; now usu. a ceremonial or state feast, followed by speeches. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1495. 2a. A slight repast between meals. Occas. called *running b.* -1637. 3. A course of sweetmeats, fruit, and wine; a dessert. *Ods.* in gen. use. 1523. 4. *collected* Sweetmeats -1700. 4a. A wine-drinking carousal -1719. See also BANQUETTE.

5. The Lord Mayor gave a b. to her Majesty's Judges 1885. 6. Besides the running B. of two Beadles [i.e. a whipping] *Hen.* VIII. iii. iv. 69.

Banquet (bæŋkwet), *v.* 1514. [a. F. *banqueter*, f. as prec.] 1. *trans.* To entertain at a banquet 1538. 2. *intr.* To take part in a banquet; to carouse; also *fig.* 1514. 3. To take a BANQUET (senses 2, 3) 1564.

2. Born but to b., and to drain the bowl POPE. The minde shall b., though the body pine *L. L. L.* I. 25.

Banquette. 1821. = BANQUETER 2.

Banqueter (bæŋkwetə), 1542. [f. BANQUET *v.*] 1. The giver of a banquet -1637. 2. A guest at a banquet 1549.

Banquette (bæŋkwet). 1629. [Fr., ad. It. *banchetta*, dim. of *banca*. Formerly *banquet*.] 1. A raised way running along the inside of a parapet, or bottom of a trench, on which soldiers stand to fire at the enemy. 2. A raised footway or side-walk 1842. 3. The long low bench behind the driver in a French 'diligence' 1859.

Banshee (bæŋʃi), 1771. [Phonetic sp. of Ir. *bean sídhe* 'female of the elves'.] A supernatural being supposed by the Scotch and Irish peasantry to wail under the windows of a house where one of the inmates is about to die.

Banstickle (bæŋstɪkl), 1450. [prob. f. OE. *bān* bone + *sticels* prick.] The Three-spined Stickleback.

Bant, *v.*; see BANING.

Bantam (bæŋtəm), 1749 [perh. f. *Bantan* in Java.] A small variety of the domestic fowl the cocks are spirited fighters, also *fig.* in reference to size or 'cockiness' 1782.

Battalion, a battalion of men below normal standard *B.-weight*, a boxer from 8 st. 6 to 8 st.

Banter (bæntə), *sb.* 1690. [Of unkn. etym. Treated as slang in 1688.] 1. Wanton or humorous ridicule; *now usually*, good-natured raillery, pleasantry 1702. 2. A jest (*arch.*) 1700. 3. I have done my utmost for some years past to stop the progress of *Mobbs* and *Banter* SWIFT.

Banter (bæntə), *v.* 1676. [see prec.] 1. To make fun of; to ridicule; to rally, chaff. 2. Now usually of good-humoured raillery. 3. To impose upon, orig. in jest; to cheat, bamboozle (*arch.*) 1688. 3. *absol.* or *intr.* (in prec. senses) 1688.

1. R. him, b. him, Toby. 'Tis a conceited old Scarrab D'Urbain. Hence *Banterer*. *Banteringly adv.*

Banting (bæntɪŋ), 1864. Name of a London cabinet-maker, given to his method of reducing obesity by avoiding fat, starch, and sugar in food. Hence *Bantingism*, *Bantingize v.*, and, humorously, *Bant v.*

Bantling (bæntɪŋ), 1593 [? f. BAND, swathe; or corrupt f. Ger. *bankling* bastard, f. *bank* bench, of *BASTARD*.] A young or small child, a brat. (Formerly = *bastard*.) Also *fig.* Lo their precious Roman b., to the colony Camulo dune TAN-YSSON.

Banxring (bæŋksrɪŋ), 1824. [Japanese.] A squirrel-like insectivore.

Banyan, the prevailing spelling of BANIAN 4.

Banzai (bænzɪ), 1904. [Jap. '10,000 years'.] 1. A cheer used in greeting the emperor, etc.

Baobab (hæʊbæb), 1640. [app. central African.] A tree (*Adansonia digitata*), with an enormously thick stem, found throughout tropical Africa, and long naturalized in India. Called also Monkey-bread, and Ethiopian Sour Gourd. The fibres of the bark are used for ropes and cloth.

Baphomet (bæfomet), 1818. [a. F.] a. A medieval form of Mabomet b. Alleged name of the idol which the Templars were accused of worshipping. Hence *Baphometic a.*

Baptism (bæptɪzəm) [M.E. *baptisme*, a. OE. *baptisma*, mod. *baptême*, ad. L. *baptismus*, a. Gr. *f. baptizō*. Refash. after L. and Gr.] The action or ceremony of baptizing; application of water to a person by immersion, pouring, or sprinkling, as a religious rite, symbolical of purification or regeneration, and betokening initiation into the Church. Also *fig.* (in various senses.)

Name of b. see *Baptismal name*. The b. of bells and ships *Ar.* 5. *verse*. The b. of blood in martyrdom (i.e. death by violence of unbaptized martyr) 1800. var. *†Baptization*.

Baptismal (bæptɪzəml), a. 1641 [ad. med. L. *baptismalis*, see prec.] Of, pertaining to or connected with baptism.

Baptismal name, the Christian name given at baptism. Hence *Baptismally adv.*

Baptist (bæptɪst), ME. [a. OF. *baptiste*, ad. L. *baptista*, ad. Gr. *βαπτιστής*, f. *βαπτίζω*.] 1. One who baptizes; esp. John, the forerunner of Christ. 2. One who immerses himself, or is immersed (*rare*) 1775. 3. One of a body of Protestants holding that baptism ought to be administered only to believers, and by immersion; at first called, by opponents, ANABAPTISTS 1654. Also *attrib.*

1. *Baptist's day*: the 24th of June.

Baptistery, -try (bæptɪstəri, -tri), 1460. [a. OF. *baptisterie*, mod. *baptistère*, ad. L. *baptisterium*, a. Gr. *f. baptizō*.] 1. That part of a church (or, earlier, a building contiguous to the church), in which baptism is administered. 2. A receptacle, in Baptist places of worship containing water for the baptismal rite 1835. 3. = PARTISM. 1851.

Baptistic, a. 1884. [ad. Gr. *βαπτιστικός*.] = BAPTIST *attrib.* Hence *†Baptistical a.* of or belonging to baptism (*rare*).

Baptize (bæptɪz), *v.* ME. [a. F. *baptiser*, -iser, ad. L. *baptizare*, ad. Gr. *βαπτίζω*, f. *βαπτίζω*.] 1. To administer baptism to, to christen. Also *absol.* Also *fig.* (in reference to initiation, spiritual agency, etc.) 2. To give a name to, as in baptism 1540.

d b p e d h O V H x z
 d H n f h i w b
 H Baptize
 e 786 [F m o a.
 3. CRET] A small tub or trough.

1. To hinder, 1200. 2. To stop by some barrier 1596. 3. To obstruct, to arrest or stop 1578. 4. To hinder, prohibit *from*; to debar of 1551. 5. To stop, hinder 1559. 6. To exclude from consideration 1481. 7. To object to 1611.

2. Architecture b., rich in decoration, at times colossal in proportions, but unsymmetrical. **DR. QUINCY**
Barbarian (barbē-màn), 1549. [a. F. *bar-*

Barbecue (bā sb'kīū), *sh.* 1697. [ad. Sp. *barbacoa*, a Haitian.] 1. A rude framework, used in America for sleeping on, and for smoking or drying meat over a fire. 2. An ox, hog, etc. roasted whole 1764. 3. (in U.S.) An open-air social entertainment, at which animals are

roasted whole 1809. 4. An open floor on which coffee-beans, etc. may be dried 1855.

1. His Couch or Barbec of Sticks DA 418. 3. I am invited to dinner on a barbicou Footst.

Barbecue (bārbikū), *v.* 1661. [f. prec. sb.] 1. To dry or cure on a barbecue, see the sb. 1, and 4. 2. To broil or roast (an animal) whole on a huge gridiron.

3. B. your whole hogs to your palate LANA.

Barbed (bārbd), *ppl. a.* 1526. [f. BARB *v.*, sb. 1 + -ED.] 1. Bearded (*rare*) 1693. 12.

Wearing a BARB (sense 3) -1601. 3. Her

Having a calyx 'coloured proper' 1611. 4.

Furnished with a barb or barbs 1611.

4. Can't thou fill his skinne with b. yrons 1601. 7.

Barbed (bārbd, bārbd), *ppl. a.* 1509. [f. BARB *v.*, sb. 2 + -ED.] Barbed (see BARD *v.*).

Barbel (bārbēl), *ME.* [a. OF. *barbel*, mod.

barbeus -late L. *barbellus*, dim. of *barbus* (the fish), *f. barba*] 1. A large European fresh-

water fish (*Barbus vulgaris*), named from the

fleshy filaments which hang from its mouth.

2. A fleshy filament hanging from the mouth of

certain fishes 1601. Hence *Barbelled*, -eled,

ppl. a. furnished with barbels. *Barbelling*,

-eling *vbl. sb.* fishing for b.

Barbeled, -bled, *ppl. a.* *ME.* [f. OF. *bar-*

beled] *Barbed* -1480.

Barbellate (bārbēlēt), *a.* 1847. [f. mod. L.

barbellata, dim. of *barbula*.] *Bot.* Furnished

with *barbellae* or short stiff hairs.

Barbellulate (bārbēlūt), *a.* 1847. [f.

mod. L. *barbellulata*, dim. of *barbellata*; see prec.]

Bot. Furnished with *barbellulae* or minute conical

spines.

Barber (bārbēr), *s.* [ME *barbour*, OF.

barbeor -L. type *barbatorum*, *f. barba*. The

terminal -er is partly after *F. barber*.] *a.* One

whose business it is to shave or trim the beard,

and cut and dress the hair (Now usu. *hair-*

dresser). Formerly the barber was also a sur-

geon and dentist. *b. fig.* A cut-throat. B. JONS.

Also *attrib.*, as in *fb.-monger*, a frequenter

of the barber's shop, a fop.

For Barbers they use their women CAPT. SMITH.

Phrases. *Barber's chair*, one common to all his

customers, *fig.* a drab. *Barber's music*, discordant

music, like that formerly produced by waiting

customers in a barber's shop. *Barber's pole*, a pole

pointed spirally with red and white stripes, used as a

barber's sign. Hence *Barber z (vare) to trim*.

Barberry, *barberry* (bārbērī, bārbērī).

ME. [ad. med. L. *barbaris*, *berberis*, of unkn.

origin.] *Bot.* 1. A shrub (*Berberis vulgaris*),

with spiny shoots, and pendulous racemes of

small yellow flowers, succeeded by oblong, red,

sharply acid berries; the bark yields a bright

yellow dye. Also the genus *Berberis*. 2. The

berry of this tree 1533. Also *attrib.*

Barbery (bārbērī). *ME.* [a. F. *barberie*, *f.*

barbier.] 1. A barber's shop. 2. The bar-

ber's art or craft 1540.

Barbet (bārbēt), 1753 [a. F. *barbet*, prob.

OF. *ppl. adj.* = *barbus*.] 1. A little dog with

long curly hair 1780. 2. Name of a worm with

nests of white filaments, which feeds on aphides

1753. 3. A family of birds, found in warm

countries, having a short conical bill, with tufts

of bristles at its base. (In F. *barba*.) 1824.

Barbette (bārbēt), *s.* 1772. [Fr., dim. of

barbe.] A platform within a fortification, on

which guns are raised for firing over the para-

pet. *Guns en barbette*, *b. gun* or *battery*: those

so mounted as to fire over the parapet; simi-

larly in ironclad ships. Hence *attrib.*, as in

b.-cruiser, -*barrel*.

Barbican (bārbikān). *ME.* [a. F. *barba-*

cane, perh. *f. Arab.* or *Pers.*] An outer defence

to a city or castle, *cf.* 2. double tower erected

over a gate or bridge. 12. A temporary

wooden tower. CANTON. 13. A loophole in the

wall of a castle or city 1600.

Barbicanage. 1691. [ad. med. L. *barbi-*

canagium, *f. prec.*] Tribute paid for the main-

tenance of barbicans.

Barbicel (bārbisēl). 1869. [ad. mod. L.

barbicella, dim. of *barba*; *cf.* PEDICEL.] One

of the minute hooked filaments which interlock

the barbules of a bird's feathers.

Barbigerous, *a.* 1731. [f. L. *barbiger* +

-OUS.] Bearded.

Barbiton, -os. 1545 [L., a Gr.] A many-

stringed instrument; a lute or lyre. Hence

Barbitist, a player on the b

Barbie, obs. *f.* BARBEL

Barbotine (bārbōtīn). 1865. [a. F., *f. bar-*

botier.] A paste of kaolin clay used to ornament

pottery.

Barbre, obs. *f.* BARBARY.

Barbula (bārbulā). 1883. [f., dim. of

barba.] 1. A small beard. 2. The inner

row of fringes in the peistome of mosses 1866.

Barbule (bārbulē). 1835. [ad. L. *barbula*,

see prec.] 1. = BARBEL 2. 2. One of the

processes fringing the barbs of a feather 1835

3. *Bot.* = BARBULA 2. 1881.

Barcarole, -olle (bārkārōl). 1779. [ad.

It. *barcarolo*; in sense 2 a. F. *barcarolle*, It.

barcarola; *f.* BARCA.] 1. An Italian boat-

man 1854. 2. A song sung by Venetian gon-

doliers; a piece of music composed in imitation

of such songs 1799.

Barcelo-na. 1795. [f. *Barcelona*, in Spain.]

A handkerchief or neckerchief of soft twilled

silk -1833.

Barcone. [It., augment. of BARCA.] A

vessel used for freight in the Mediterranean.

var. *Barcon* (Webster).

Bard (bārd), *s.* 1 *ME.* [a. Gael. and Ir.

bard -Ocelt. **bardos* (whence Gr. *βάρδος*, L.

bardus). Orig. a term of contempt, but ideal-

ized by Scott.] 1. An ancient Celtic order of

minstrel-poets, who composed and sang (usu-

ally to the harp) verses celebrating the achieve-

ments of chiefs and warriors. In Welsh *spec.*

A poet who has been recognized at the Eisted-

fed. 2. In early Lowland Scotch: A strolling

musician or minstrel 1449. 3. Used of the Old

English *gleeman*, Scandinavian *scald*, etc. 1623

4. *poet*. A 'singer' (Chiefly after Lucan) 1667

5. Feinized fool, bard, rhymer about after

sun-drie punishments, may be hanged 1688. The

last of all the bards was he Who sung of Border

minstrelsy Scott. 4. That wild roe that tore the

Thracian b. In Rhodope Milt. P. L. vii. 34.

Bard, *s.* 2 Now Hist. 1480. [a. F. *barde*

horse-armour, perh. *f.* (ult.) Arab. *al-barḍā'ah*,

'the stuffed pack-saddle for ass or mule'. Er-

ron. called BARB. q. v.] 1. (Usu. *pl.*) A cover-

ing of armour for the breast and flanks of a war-

horse, occas. an ornamental covering of velvet

or the like. 2. *pl.* Plate armour, as formerly

worn by men-at-arms 1551.

Bard (bārd), *s.* 3 1725. [a. F. *barde*, transf.

from prec.] A thin slice of bacon used to cover

a fowl, etc.

Bard (bārd), *v.* 1 1521. [a. F. *barde*, *f.*

barde BARB *s.* 2 and 3.] 1. To arm or capar-

nis with bards. (Chiefly in *pa. ppl.*) 2. To

cover with slices of bacon 1665.

Barb, *v.* 2 1641. [app. by confusion of BARB

and BEARD.] = BARB *v.* 2. -1693.

Barb-sh. 1548. [a. F. *barduche*.] A ceta-

mitte -1721.

Barb-lle, *v.* 1 1603 [a. F.; see BARB

s. 2.] A pack-saddle -1753.

Bardic (bārdik), *a.* 1775. [f. BARB *s.* 1 +

-IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the character of,

bards. So *Bardish* (bārdīsh) *a.* of or belonging

to bards. (Somewhat depreciatory.) *Bardism*

(bārdiz'm), the system, doctrine, or principles

of bards. *Bardling*, an inexperienced poet; a

poetaster; var. *Bardlet*.

Bardocucullus. 1611. [L.] A Gallic pen-

sant's cloak, with a hood, worn also by monks.

Bardship. 1787. [f. BARB *s.* 1 + SHIP.] The

office, dignity, or personality of a bard.

Bare (bēr). [Com. Tent.: OE. *bær* -

OTeut. **baz-az* barefoot. *a. adj.* 1. Without

covering, naked. 2. = BAREHEADED (*arch.*)

ME. 3. *fig.* Open to view OE. 4. Of

natural objects: Without the covering which

they have at other times OE. 5. Stripped of

hair, wool, flesh, etc.; bald *ME.* 6. Unfur-

nished, uncovered, unarmed *ME.* 7. Defence-

less -1551. 8. Desolate -1642. 9. Destitute,

needy; scantily furnished *ME.* Hence, 10. *a.*

Empty *ME.*; *b.* + Worthless -1595; *c.* Bald, un-

adorned *ME.*; *d.* Simple, unpolished -1603.

11. Without addition, mere; -only *ME.* 12.

Sheer, absolute, very -*ME.*

1. Make b. the legge *isa.* xlvii. 2. In his b. shir

1866. 3. In thy guilt Milt. *Sams* 102. 4. Th

Country. b. being eaten b. 1720. 5. To lie upon l

boards 1720. One's b. hands *Ork* i. iii. 175. P

Lineries SHAKS. *Bare poles* (Naut.) masts with

sails set. 8. SHAKS *Lucr*. 1741. 9. As b. as joi

Bale. B. of saintliness 1831. 10. A b. treasury Day

DEM. B. excuses SHAKS. 11. The b. Necessaries of

Life Addison. A b. majority 1844. B. *contract*

(Law) an unconditional promise or surrender.

B. adv. With numeral adjs.: BARELY (*arch*)

-1716.

†C. sb. 11. A naked part of the body. Also

fig. -1611. 12. A bare space or place -1706

Comb. b.-bone, a lean skinny person.

Bare (bēr), *v.* [OE. **barian*, *f.* *bær* BARF

a.] 1. To make or lay bare, expose to view

to unshethe. 2. *fig.* To disclose, make mani-

fest *ME.* 3. To strip. *Const. of*, from 1440

1. Have baid my Bosome to the thunder stone *fit*

C. i. iii. 49. 3. To b. a garden LIVINGSTONE.

Barback (bērbæk), *a. adv.* 1562. = BARR

BACKED 2

Bare-backed (bērbækt), *a.* 1628. [see

BARB *a.* 6.] 1. With the back bare 1831. 2

Without saddle; also with *ride* as *adv.*

Barca, -ka (bār'kā). 1773. [a. Sp.] A

small cask or keg, a BREAKER.

Barefaced (bērfēst), *a.* (in use occas.

adv.) 1590. 1. With the face uncovered

hence a. beardless, *also fig.*; *b.* without mask

2. Avowed, open 1605. 3. Hence Audacious

shameless 1674.

2. B. and openly ranny 1766. 3. Ab. orphan DICKENS.

He Mrs. STOWP. Hence *Barrefaced-ly* *adv.*, -ness

Barefoot (bērfut), [OE. *bērfōt*. See BARR

a.] With the feet bare: *a.* as *adv.*, passing

(with *vbs.* of motion) into *b. adv.*

b. Who want for dead men shoes, shall go long

barefoot *PRY.* Hence *Barre-footed* *a.*

H Barganee part man
cg a d nd m de Ba ga ner
ew bag s t Ba ga no Ba ga no h
p ym ba ag m ba g and e d
Bargain, *sb.* Now *dial.* 1600. [?same wd. as prec.] A small farm-holding.

Bargain (bā'gen), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *bar-gaigner* —late L. *barcanare*, *f. barca* (Dietz).] 1. *intr.* To haggle over terms, negotiate. 2. To arrange terms; to strike a bargain with (a person) for 1483. 3. *trans.* To agree to buy or sell; to contract for. Obs. exc. in *To bargain and sell* 1488. 4. *sc.* To contend —1543. 5. Judas bargaining with the priests 1599. 6. I have bargained to be landed in France P. Jones. For. *To bargain for*, *fig.* to arrange for beforehand; to contract on, expect.

Bargander, *obs. f.* BERGANDER.

Barge (bārdz), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. —L. type *barga*; or ?*barica* (Dietz). As to *barga* see BARK sb. 2.] 1. A small sea-going vessel with sails, *spec.* one next in size above a *HALINGER*. Now *hist.* 2. A flat-bottomed freight-boat or lighter, chiefly for canal- and river-navigation 1480. 3. *vaguely*, A rowing-boat, *esp.* a ferry-boat. (Used for L. *linter*) —1601. 4. *spec.* The second boat of a man of war; a long narrow boat for the use of the chief officers 1530. 5. A vessel of state, propelled by oars (or towed), an ornamental house-boat 1586. 6. (in U.S.) A large carriage 1881.

4. A b. properly never rows less than ten [oars] F.A.T. com. 5. *Anal.* 9. Cl. 11. n. 196 *Com.* **Barge-man**, one who has charge of, or rows in, a b. **Barge-master**, the owner of a b. **Barge-pole**, *esp.* in colloq. *phr.* would not touch with a b., regard with loathing. Hence *Barge v.* to carry by b.; also *intr.* (*slang*) to lurch or bump heavily into, against, etc., to intrude in 1888.

Barge-board, 1833. [see next] A board running along the edge of the gable of a house, to conceal the barge-couples, etc.

Barge-couple, 1562. [With *barge* of med. L. *barsus* gaddows = L. *furca*.] *Archit.* Two beams mortised and tenoned together to increase the strength of a building.

Bargee (bārdji), 1666. [f. BARGE sb. + -EE (irreg).] A bargeman.

Barge-course, 1668. [see prec.] A portion of the roof of a house carried slightly beyond the wall at the gable-end, to keep out rain, etc.

Barge-stone, 1833. [see BARGE-COUPLE.] In *pl.*: Stones forming the sloping line of a gable.

Bargh (bārf), *dial.* 1614. [mod. north. f. BAPROW, ME. *bergh*.] 1. A detached low ridge 1823. 2. A road up a steep hill 1674. 3. A mine 1693.

Barghest (bā'ge-st), 1732. [perh. ad. Ger. *berggeist*; or f. Ger. *baire* hier (Scott), or Ger. *bir*.] A goblin, in the shape of a large dog, fabled to portend death or misfortune.

Bar-goose, 1598. [app. short f. *barnacle-goose*.] The barnacle-goose —1647.

Baria. Also **baria**. 1812. [f. BARIUM] *Chem.* = BARYTA —1819.

Baric (bē'rik), a. 1869. [f. BARIUM + -IC.] *Chem.* Of barium; containing barium in composition.

Baric (bē'rik), a. 2 1881. [f. Gr. *βάρος* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to weight, *esp.* that of the air, barometric.

Barilla (bā'ri-lā, bā'ri-lā). 1622. [a. Sp.] 1. A maritime plant (*Salsola Soda*) growing largely in Spain, Sicily, and the Canary Islands. 2. a. An impure alkali produced by burning dried plants of this and allied species; used in making soda, soap, and glass. b. Also, an impure alkali made from kelp.

Baring (bē'ring), *vbl. sb.* 1601. [f. BARE v. + -ING.] 1. The action of laying bare. 2. That which is removed in this process; the top soil. *Barish* (bē'rif), a. 1661. [f. BARE a. + -ISH.] Somewhat bare.

Barite (bē'ret), [f. BARIUM + -ITE.] *Min.* Dana's name for BARYTES.

Baritone: see BARYTONE. The spelling with *i* is now usual, *esp.* when applied to the voice.

Barium (bē'ri-ūm), 1808. [f. BARYTA, cf.

ala d] m A en la ceemen
n ouna e b as h ba s of ba. a.

Bark (bārk), *sb.* ME. [a. Scand. *bark*; —OE. *bark*, *cf.* *barkus*.] 1. The rind or outer sheath of the trunk and branches of trees. *spec.* that used in dyeing, tanning, etc., spent bark, tan. 2. The rind, husk, or shell of fruit and grains —1661. 3. *gen.* An outer covering or husk. Now *dial.* 1601. 4. *dial.* and *slang*. The skin 1738. 5. *fig.* Outside (arch.) ME. 6. *spec.* in *Med.* (also *Jejuni* or *Peruvian Bark*): The bark of the Cinchona tree, from which quinine is procured 1704.

1. He is no friend to the tree, that strips it of the b. *FULLER*. *Comb.* b-bed, a hut-bed made of spent b., bound a., hindered in growth by tightness of the b., -heat, that of a b-bed; -louse, a kind of aphid, infesting the b. of trees; -pit, a pit filled with b. and water in which hides are steeped; -worm = bark-louse.

Bark, barque (bārk), *sb.* 1475. [a. F. *barque*, ad. it. *barca* —L. *barca*. Possibly from Celtic] 1. *orig.* Any small sailing vessel; now rhet. or poet. for any sailing vessel; = BARGE 1. Also *fig.* 2. A rowing boat; now only poetically and vaguely 1598. 3. *spec.* A sailing vessel of particular rig, in 17th c. used of the *barca-longa*; now of a three-masted vessel with fore-and-main-masts square-rigged, and mizen-mast fore-and-aft rigged (Fr. *spelt* *barque*). 1601. 4. The shelled bark puts from her native bay *Merril*, *P.* n. vi. 15. My spirit's b. is driven, far from the shore *SHELLEY*.

Bark (bārk), *sb.* 1562. [f. BARK v. 1.] 1. The sharp explosive cry of dogs, also, that of foxes, squirrels, etc. 2. *transf.* e.g. the sound of cannon-firing; *colloq.* a cough. 1871.

Bark (bārk), *v.* 1 [OE. *beorcan*, str. vb., repr. an earlier *bercan*, **berkan*; cogn. w. OE. *bercan*. According to some, a var. of BREAK, OE. *brecan* —OE. **brican*.] 1. *intr.* To utter a sharp explosive cry. (Ong. of dogs, hence of other animals.) 2. *fig.* To speak or cry out angrily or aggressively ME. 3. *mod. colloq.* To cough. 4. *trans.* To utter with a bark; to break out with —1644.

1. Harke, harke, bowgh, wawgh; the watch-Dogges bark *Temp* l. ii. 383. 2. *Phr.* To bark against (or at) the moon: to clamour to no effect.

Bark (bārk), *v.* 2 ME. [f. BARK sb. 1.] 1. *intr.* (with *over*) To form a bark. 2. *trans.* To treat with bark; to tan ME. 3. To strip off the bark from 1543. Also *fig.* 4. *transf.* To scrape the skin (*esp.* from the shins and joints) 1850. 4. To enclose with or as with bark 1632.

3. *fig.* Would bark your honor from that trunk you bare, And leave you naked *Mind* for *M.* iii. 172. *Phr.* To bark (a squirrel, etc.); to shoot at the bark beneath it and kill it by concussion.

Bar-kary, 1594. [ad. med. L. *barcarium*, *barcarum*, *barcaria*, for *berbicaria*, f. *berbica* sheep = cl. L. *berber*; cf. F. *bergerie*.] A sheep-fold —1641.

Barkentine, var. of BARQUENTINE.

Barker (bā'kar), *sb.* 1 ME. [f. BARK v. 1 + -ER.] 1. One who or that which barks; a dog. 2. *fig.* A noisy assailant 1483. b. One who cries wares at a cheap shop or show; now chiefly U.S. 1700. 3. The Spotted Redshank (*Totanus fuscus*) 1802. 4. *slang*. A pistol 1815.

Barker, *sb.* 2 ME. [f. BARK v. 2 + -ER.] 1. A tanner —1609. 2. One who barks trees 1611.

Barkey, *colloq.* 1847. [f. BARK sb. 2 + -EY = -Y.] A little bark.

Barking (bā'king), *vbl. sb.* 1 ME. [f. BARK v. 1 + -ING.] 1. The utterance of barks; *transf.* harsh coughing 1813. 2. *fig.* Angry outcry 1549.

Barking, *vbl. sb.* 2 ME. [f. BARK v. 2 + -ING.] 1. Tanning 1440. 2. Cutting off the bark from trees; ring-barking 1545.

2. *Barking-trunk*: tools used for barking trees. **Barking**, *pp.* a. 1552. [f. BARK v. 1.] The action of BARK v. 1. Also *transf.* and *fig.* **Barking-bird**, the *Pteroptochus Tarnus*, so named from its voice; b-iron (*slang*), a pistol. Hence **Barkingly** *adv.*

Barky (bā'ki), a. 1590. [f. as prec.] Covered with, or of the nature of, bark.

1. The b. fagars of the Elm *Mids.* iv. l. 43. **Barley** (bā'rh). [OE. *berlic*, ? f. OE. **baros*, **bariz* 'barley' + -lic (see -LY).] A

a dy a ed ce ca genus *Hordeum*; used for food, and for making malt liquors and spirits. a. The plant ME. b. The grain. *French*, *Pearl*, *Pot barley*. OE.

Comb. b-bird, name given locally to the wrenneck siskin, greenfinch, and occas. the nightingale, which appear about the time of barley-sowing; -bree, -broth, strong ale; -candy (= *barley sugar*); -hat (cf. *Barley-cup*, -hood); -milk, a gruel of b. or b meal; -mow, a stack of b.; -sick a. intoxicated straw (fig.), a trifle, -sugar, a confection made from sugar, formerly by boiling in a decoction of b -water, a demulcent drink, made by the decoction of pearl b.

Barley, *int. Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1814. [perh corrupt f. F. *barlez*, Eng. *parley*.] *Parley* truce; a term used in children's games.

Barley-break (bā'li-brēk), 1557. [Ofunkn. etym.] An old country game, resembling *Prisoner's Base*, played by six persons (three of each sex) in couples, one couple had to catch the others, who were allowed to 'break', and change partners, when hard pressed.

Barley-cap, 1598. [f. BARLEY.] In *phr.* *To have on, etc.*, a *barley-cap*: to be upsy; hence *barley-cap* = tippler.

Barley-corn (bā'li-kōrn), ME. [See CORN] 1. = BARLEY, b. Personified as *John Barley-corn*; *esp.* as providing malt liquors 1620. 2. A grain of barley 1588. 3. A grain of barley as a measure of length, 2, formerly also 4, of an inch 1607. 4. *Building*. A little planed cavity between the mouldings of joiner's work 1753. 5. John Barleycorn, Thon king o' grain Burns.

Barley-hood, 1599. [cf. *BARLEY-CAP*.] A fit of drunkenness, or of ill humour brought on by drinking.

Bar-ling, 1611. [a. Sw. *barling* pole.] A pole. DE FOE.

Bar-m, *sb.* 1 [Com. Teut.: OE. *bar-m*; —OE. **bar-mō*, f. *beran* to bear.] A bosom, a lap OE.

Barm (bārm), *sb.* 2 [OE. *barma*; prob. Com. Teut.] The froth that forms on the top of fermenting malt liquors; used to leaven bread, and to ferment other liquors; yeast, leaven. Also *transf.* or *fig.* Hence *Barm v.* (*arch.*) to leaven; to rise in fermentation.

Barmaid (bā'rmfīd), 1772. [f. BAR sb. 1.] A female who serves at a tavern or hotel bar.

Barman (bā'rman), 1714. [f. BAR sb. 1.] 1. One who prepares (metal) bars. 2. One who serves at the bar of a public-house 1837.

Bar-master (bā'rmas-tē), 1662. [Earlier *barghmaster*, ad. Ger. *bergmeister*, f. *berg* mining.] A local judge among miners.

Barmecide (bā'rmi-seld), 1713. Patronymic of a family of princes at Bagdad, one of whom put a succession of empty dishes before a beggar, pretending that they contained a sumptuous repast—a lie upon which the beggar humorously accepted. (See 'Arabian Nights'.) Hence one who offers imaginary food or illusory benefits. Often *attrib.* Hence *Barmecidal* a.

Barming, *Sc. rare*. 1823. [? f. BARM v.] The formation of barm on a fermenting liquor; *fig.* the accruing of interest on money.

Barmkin (bā'rkin), *north. arch.* ME. [? confused with BARBICAN.] The battlement of the outer fortification of a castle, a turret or watchtower on the outer wall.

Barmote (bā'r-mōt), 1653. [Earlier *bargh-mote*, f. Ger. *berg* mining + *MOTE*; cf. *bar-master*.] A local court amongst miners.

Barmy (bā'rmi), a. 1535. [BARM sb. 2] Full of barm. Also *fig.* See also BALMY a. 7. Like b. beer HOGG.

Barn (bārn), *sb.* [OE. *berne-ern* lit. 'barley-place', f. *bera* + *ern*, reduced in ME. to *bera*, mod. *barn*.] A covered building for the storage of grain; also of hay, straw, flax, etc.

Comb. etc.; b-floor, the floor of a b., hence what is there stored; -gallon, two imperial gallons (of milk); barn-smaw, a thrasher; owl, a bird of prey (*Syrinx flammula*), also called White, Church, and Screech Owl; -stomper, a scolding player; -swallow, the common house-swallow; -yard, the enclosure round a b., a farm-yard. Hence f. *Barn v.* to garner.

Barn'e, *obs. f.* BARN.

Barnabite (bā'nā-bit), 1706. [f. *Barnabas* the apostle.] A member of a religious order named from the Church of St. Barnabas at Milan.

o (Ger. Köln). ð (Fr. *pau*). ð (Ger. Müller). # (Fr. *dame*). 3 (curl). ē (eo) (there). ē (ā) (rain). ē (Fr. *laire*). ē (fir, fern, earth).

Barnaby (bā'nābī). 1595. [a. F. *Barnabé*, ed. L. *Barnabas*.] By-form of Barnabas; whence **B-day**, **B. bright**, or long **B.**, St. Barnabas' Day, June 11, in Old Style reckoned the longest day; **B-thistle**, the *Centaurea solstitialis*, which flowers about June 11.

Barnacle (bā'nākl), sb.¹ [ME. *bernak*, a. OF. *bernac* 'camus', of which *bernac* is app. a dim.] 1. A kind of bit or twitch for the mouth of horse or ass; later, *spec.* an instrument consisting of two hinged branches placed on the nose of a restive horse. 2. An instrument of torture similarly applied. Also *fig.* 1825. 3. *collog.* in pl. = **SPECTACLES**. [Prod. from their bestriding the nose.] 1571. Hence **Barnacle** v.¹ to apply a barnacle to (a horse) 1861.

Barnacle (bā'nākl), sb.² [ME. *bernekke*, *bername*, OF. *bernaque*, mod. L. *bernaea*. Cf. mod. L. *bernicla*, -*aculus*, and mod. F. *bernicle*, *bernicle*. The name was orig. applied to the bird, not to the shell.] 1. A species of wild goose (*Anas leucopsis*), allied to the Brent Goose, found in the arctic seas (where alone it breeds), and visiting the British coasts in winter. (Formerly fabled to be produced out of the fruit of a tree, or to grow upon the tree attached by its bill (whence called *Tree Goose*), or to be produced out of a shell. b. Now often *Barnacle Goose* 1768. 2. Name of the pedunculate genus of Cirripedes, which attach themselves to objects by a long fleshy foot-stalk. Occas. used of sessile Cirripedes, see **ACORN-SHELL**. (From this the G. Goose was supposed to be produced.) 1581. 3. *fig.* A companion that is difficult to shake off 1607. Hence **Barnacle** v.² to affix strongly 1869.

Barnacled (bā'nākl'd), *pp* a 1691. a. Covered with barnacles. b. *collog.* Wearing spectacles.

†Barnage. ME. [f. *barin*, var. of **BAIRN** + **-AGE**.] Infancy - 1513

†Barnard. 1532 [app. var. of late ME. *berner*, one who waited with hounds to intercept a hunted animal.] A swindler's decoy; a lurking soundrel - 1608.

Barn dance. 1892. orig. U.S. A dance danced in a barn; *spec.* a dance in which partners advance side by side and then dance a waltz or schottische step.

Barn-door. 1547. The large door of a barn. (Used *loc.* of a target too large to be missed, and, in *Cricket*, of a player that blocks every ball) *attrib.* Reared at the b-door 1685.

Barney. 1865. a. Cheating (*slang*). b. *Mining* A small car attached to a rope and used to push cars up a slope.

Barnumize (bā'nūmāiz), v. 1851. [f. *Barnum*, showman.] To exhibit with a lavish display of puffing advertisements. **Barnumism**, boastful 'tall talk'

Barograph (bār'ōgrāf). 1865. [f. Gr. *βάρος* + *-γραφος*; cf. *telegraph*.] A barometer, actuating mechanism which records automatically the atmospheric pressure. **Barogram**, the record traced by a b.

Baroko, -**oco** (bār'ōkō). 1581. *Logic*. A mnemonic word, repr. the fourth mood of the second syllogistic figure, in which a particular negative conclusion is drawn from a universal affirmative major premiss and a particular negative minor.

Barology (bār'ōlōjī). 1859. [f. Gr. *βάρος* + *-λογία*.] The science of weight.

Baromacrometer. 1847. [f. Gr. *βάρος* + *μετρώω*.] An instrument for taking the weight and length of new-born infants.

Barometer (bār'mētr). 1665. [f. Gr. *βάρος* + *μετρώω*.] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and hence for forecasting the weather, ascertaining the height of an ascent, etc. Also *fig.*

(The common barometer is a straight glass tube, 34 inches long and closed at the top, filled with mercury, and inverted in an open cup of the same liquid. The *siphon barometer* is a curved tube, with the mercury in the shorter limb exposed to the air; it is adapted as the *wheel barometer* by putting on the mercury in the shorter limb a float with a cord attached, which passes over a pulley, and moves an index.)

fig. Interest is the true b. of the state *Hux*. *Comb.* **Barometer-gauge**; an appliance resem-

bling a b., attached to the receiver of an air-pump, to indicate the rarity of the air within. Hence **Barometric**, *ad.* a. of the nature of, pertaining to, or indicated by, a b. **Barometrically**, *adv.*

Barometrograph. 1847. [f. as prec. + *-γραφος*.] = **BAROGRAPH** **Barometrography**, the part of science which treats of the barometer. **Barometry** (bār'mētrī). 1713 [f. **BAROMETER**.] The art or science of barometric observation.

Barometz (bār'mēts). 1791. [app. ad. Russ. *baranets*, dim. of *baran* ram.] The creeping root-stock and frond stalks of a woolly fern (*Cibotium barometz*) turned upside down, once thought to be half-animal, and called the Scythian Lamb.

Baron (bār'ən). [Early ME. *barun*, -*oun*, a. OF. *barun*, -*oun*, acc. of *bar* = late L. *baro* man, of unkn. origin.] 1. *Hist* Orig., one who held, by military or other honourable service, from the king, or other superior; subseq. restricted to the *King's barons*, and later to the *Great Barons*, who were summoned by writ to Parliament; hence, a lord of Parliament; a peer. 2. The lowest rank or order of nobility ME. 73. Formerly applied to the freemen of London, York, etc.; applied till the 18th c. to the freemen of the Cinque Ports, and, till 1832, to the burgesses returned by these ports to Parliament. 4. Title of the judges of the Court of Exchequer ME. 5. *Law* and *Her* (conjoined with *feme*, *femme*). Husband 1594. 6. A foreign title (giving no rank in England), e. g. Baron Rothschild. 17. In foreign use applied in respect to any man, also to Christ and the saints ME.

2. *Bojekanit* and *barun* *erl.* and king ME. 3. Foote Barons Of the Cinque-Ports *Her* VII, iv. 1. 48. 4. Barons of the Exchequer because Barons of the realm were used to be employed in that office 1751. 7. Joseph, hat god *barune* 1700.

Par. Baron of Beef (orig unkn.) two sirloins left uncut at the backbone. *Comb.* b.-court: see **COURT-BARON**.

Hence **Baronism** (*var.* feudalism. **Baronist** (*rare*), an adherent of the Baron's party. **Baronette**, a baron's daughter; occ. a baron's wife. **Baronship**, the position of a b.

Baronage (bār'ōnēdʒ). [ME. *barname*, a. OF. -*L.* type **baronaticum*, f. *baronem*.] 1. The barons collectively; the nobles, lords, peerage b. *ellipt.* A list of the barons; a 'Peerage'. 72. A barony - 1480. 3. The dignity of a baron 1614.

1. The Judges, were the B. of England *Selden*. **Baroness** (bār'ōnēs). ME. [a. OF. *baronesse*, *baronnisse*; see **BARON**.] a. The wife of a baron. b. A lady holding the title in her own right.

Baronet (bār'ōnet), sb. ME. [dim. of **BARON**.] 1. *orig.* A word meaning *young, little*, or *lesser baron*. Used of gentlemen, not barons by tenure, summoned to the House of Lords by Edward III. In Ireland, the holder of a small barony. Often = **BANNERET**. - 1662

2. *now*, A titled order, the lowest that is hereditary, ranking next below a baron, having precedence of all orders of knighthood, except that of the Garter. A baronet is a commoner. 1614. They consist of *Baronets of England* (now of *Great Britain*) instituted in 1611; *Baronets of Scotland* (or of *New Scotland*) instituted in 1625; *Baronets of Ireland* instituted in 1619. Of the two latter there have been no new creations since 1707 and 1801 respectively. Hence **Baronete** ss, the wife of a b. **Baronetical** a.

Baronet (bār'ōnet), v. Pa. t. and pple. -*eted*. 1733. [f. prec. sb.] To raise to the rank of baronet. (Usu. in *pass.*)

Baronetage (bār'ōnetēdʒ). 1720. [f. **BARONET** + **-AGE**.] 1. The rank of baronet 1760. 2. The order of baronets 1875. b. A book giving a list of the order, with other particulars 1720.

Baronetcy (bār'ōnetī). 1812. [f. as prec. + **-CY**.] A baronet's rank or patent. So **Baronet** **Baronetship**.

Baronial (bār'ōniāl), a. 1767. [f. **BARONY** + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to a baron or the barons; befitting the rank of a baron.

Barony (bār'ōnī). ME. [a. OF. *baronie* = late L. **baronia*; see **BARON**.] 1. The domain of a baron. b. In Ireland: A division of a county 1506. c. In Scotland: A large freehold estate (even though owned by a common-

er). 1843. 72. The baronetage - 1596. 3. The rank or dignity of baron; baronship 1788. var. **Baronry** (in senses 1, 3). ? *Obs.*

Baroque (bār'ōk), a. 1851. [a. F., ad. Pg. *barroco* rough pearl; of unkn. origin.] Irregularly shaped; grotesque, odd; *spec.* of a florid style of late Renaissance architecture prevalent in the 18th c. Also *ellipt.* as sb.

Baroscope (bār'ōskōp). 1665. [f. Gr. *βάρος* + *-σκόπος*.] 1. A kind of barometer. 2. An instrument designed to show that bodies in air lose as much weight as that of the air they displace 1881. Hence **Barosco** *pic.* -*al* a.

Barouche (bār'ōf). 1813. [ad. dial. Ger. *barutsche*, ad. It. *baroccio*, f. L. *birotus* two-wheeled, *parh.* after *carroccio*. Not in Fr. (evc. as taken from Eng.)] A four-wheeled carriage with a half-head behind which can be raised or let down, having a seat in front for the driver, and seats inside for two couples to sit facing each other.

Barque (bār'ōk). Var. of **BARK** sb.²

Barquentine, **bark-** (bār'ōkēntīn). 1693. [f. **BARK** sb.² after **BRIGANTINE**.] A small bark; *spec.* now: A vessel having the fore-mast square-rigged, and the main- and mizen-masts fore-and-aft-rigged.

†Barr, v. 1653. [var. of **BARY** v. (= **L.** *barrire*).] To utter the cry of an elephant.

Barrable (bār'ābl), a. 1788. [f. **BAR** v. + **-ABLE**.] That can be legally stayed

†Barracan. 1638. [a. f. a. Arab., f. Pers.] A fabric: orig. coarse camel; still in Spain 'a water-proof cloth of coarse wool or goat's hair' (Marsh). Used vaguely by European writers

Barrace (bār'ās). *Obs.* exc. *Hist* ME. [a. OF. *barras*, f. *barre*.] 1. A barrier or outwork in front of a fortress. 2. The lists 1513. 3. Hence: Contention (cf. **BARRAT**) 1470

Barrack (bār'āk), sb. 1686. [a. F. *baraque*, ad. It. *baracca* a tent, etc. Origin unkn.] 1. A temporary hut or cabin. Still in *n.* *dial.* b. A straw-thatched roof, sliding on four posts, under which hay is kept (in U.S.) 1848. 2. A set of buildings used as a place of lodgement or residence for soldiers. Properly in *pl.* (collect.) 1697.

1. He lodged in a miserable hut or b. *Ginwyn*.

Barrack (bār'āk), v.¹ 1701. [f. prec. sb.] 1. To provide with or locate in barracks. 2. *intr.* To lodge in barracks 1834.

Barrack, v.² 1890. [orig. Austral., f. native *barak* chaff, banter.] *intr.* To shout denisively so as to disconcert players. Also *transf.*

Barracoon (bār'ākūn). 1851. [a. Sp. *barracon* (?), augm. of *barraza*; see **BARRACK** sb.] An enclosure, in which negro-slaves, etc., are temporarily detained

Barracuda, -**coota**, -**couta** (bār'ākū dā, -ū tā) 1678. [? Sp.] A voracious fish (*Sphyrna barracuda*) found in West Indian seas

†Barragan, -**on**. 1787. A kind of Russian

Barrage (bār'āredʒ). 1859. [a. F., f. *barre* **BAR** sb.²; see **-AGE**.] 1. The action of barring, the formation of an artificial bar in a river, etc., to increase the depth of water; the bar thus formed. 2. (bār'āredʒ, -ēdʒ). A barrier of continuous artillery or machine-gun fire concentrated on a given area; also *creeping* or *moving* b., and *b. fire*.

†Barranca (bār'wānjā). 1884. [Sp., used in U.S.] A deep ravine with precipitous sides.

Barrandite (bār'rāndīt). 1868. [f. name of *Barrande*, a geologist.] *Min.* A phosphate of alumina and iron occurring in spheroidal concretions in Bohemia.

†Barras. 1640. A coarse linen fabric, orig. from Holland - 1714.

†Barrat. ME. [a. OF. *barat* (nom. *baras*), also OF. *barate* *fem.* deceit, fraud, trouble, etc. Origin unkn.] 1. Deception, fraud - 1503. 2. Trouble - 1552. 3. Contention - 1496. Hence

†Barrat v. to quarrel.

Barrator, -**er** (bār'rātūr). ME. [a. AF. **baratour* = OF. *baratier*, -*teur* f. *barat*; see **BARRAT**.] 1. A *fr.* *baratour*.] One who buys or sells eccles. preferment, or offices of state. 2. A judge who takes bribes 1864. 3. A ship's master who commits **BARRATRY** (sense

3. 1847. *f.* [f. BARRAT *sb.*] One who fights; esp. a hired bully -1883. *f.* 5. A brawler -1714. 6. One who vexatiously raises, or incites to, litigation ME. Hence *f.* Barratrous *a.* quarrelsome.

Barratrous (bæ'rät-rūs), *a.* 1842 [f. BARRATRY + OUS.] In *Marine Law* Of the nature of barratry. *Barratrously adv.*

Barratry (bæ'rät-ri), ME. [a. OF *baraterie*; see BARRAT.] 1. The purchase or sale of eccles. preferment, or of offices of state. 2. *Sc. Law.* The acceptance of bribes by a judge 1773. 3. *Marine Law.* Fraud, or gross and criminal negligence, on the part of the master or mariners of a ship, to the prejudice of the owners, and without their consent 1622. 4. The offence of habitually moving or maintaining lawsuits or quarrels 1645.

Barred (bærd), *pp.* *a.* ME. [f. BAR *v.* and *sb.* 1.] 1. Secured or shut with bars 1593. 2. Having, or furnished with, a bar or bars 1571. 3. Ornamented with bars, as *b. owl* ME.

Barrel (bæ'rél), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *baril*; of unkn. origin.] 1. A cylindrical wooden vessel, generally bulging in the middle and of greater length than breadth, formed of curved staves bound together by hoops, and having flat ends, a cask. 2. A measure of capacity both for liquids and dry goods, varying with the commodity ME. 3. By metonymy: Intoxicating liquor. Cf. 'the bottle' ME. *f.* 4. *abst.* Brand, quality. See HERRING. -1780. 5. A revolving cylinder or drum, round which a chain or rope is wound; as, the *b.* of a windlass; the *b.* of a watch, containing the mainspring; the revolving *b.* of a musical box, barrel-organ, etc. 1500. 6. A (usually hollow) cylinder forming part of various objects; *e.g.* of a pump, engine-boiler, bell, feather 1629. 7. The metal tube of a gun, through which the shot is discharged. Hence in *single b.*, etc., of the whole weapon 1648. 8. The belly and loins of a horse, *ov.* etc. 1703. 9. *Phys.* The cavity of the ear situated within the tympanic membrane 1706.

Comb. *b.-bird*, dial. name of the Long tailed Tit; *-bulk*, a measure equal to five cubic feet; *-drain*, a cylindrical brick drain; *-ful*; *-head*, (either flat end of a *b.*, organ, orig., a musical instrument of the organ type, with a pin-studded revolving barrel or cylinder acting mechanically on the keys) now, an instrument in which the notes are produced by metal tongues struck by pins fixed in the barrel; also as *vb.*; *-pen*, one with a split cylindrical shank to take a wooden holder; *-sewer* (cf. *drawn*); *-vault*, one with a semi-cylindrical roof, whence *-vaulted*.

Barrel (bæ'rél), *v.* 1466. [f. prec. *sb.*] 1. To put or pack in a barrel or barrels. 2. *gen.* To store up 1589.

Barrelled, *-eiled* (bæ'rél-d), *pp.* *a.* 1494. [f. BARREL + ED.] 1. Packed or stowed away in a barrel or barrels. 2. Shaped like a barrel 1853. 3. Having a barrel or barrels; chiefly in *comb.*, as *single-b.* 1704.

Barren (bæ-rén) *Comp.* *barrenner*, *-est* ME. [a. OF *barren*, *brahain*, of unkn. origin. If *barren* was the original form, then *f.* *bar* 'man, male' (L. type **barrenus*), according to Diez But ?] *a.* *adj.* 1. Of a woman: Bearing no children. 2. Of animals: Not pregnant at the usual season ME. 3. Of plants, etc.: Without fruit or seed ME. 4. Of land: Unproductive. So of mines, etc. ME. 5. Void of vital germs 1871. 6. *fig.* Bare of interest, and ME. 7. Unprofitable 1549. 8. Of persons: Unresponsive, dull 1590. 9. *Const.* in all prec. senses with *of*.

1. To live a *b.* sister all your life *Mids. N. l. i.* 72. 4. *B. mines* 1776, *soil* MILL. 6. A list of *b.* names *GROSE*. 7. *B. praise* DRYDEN. 8. *B. Spectators* *Hamm. iii.* u. 46. 9. *Hearts b.* of kindness *STEELE*. Hence *f.* *Barren*, *f.* *Barrenize* *vb.* to make *b.* or sterile. *B. greener*, a cow not in calf for the year. *B. greenly adv.*, *-ness*.

B. sb. [the *adj.* used *adv.*] *f.* 1. [sc. *woman* or *animal*.] ME. 2. A tract of barren land; *spec. a.* in N. America, plains on which grow small trees and shrubs, but no timber, as *oak-barrens*, etc.; *b.* in Kentucky, certain really fertile tracts; *c.* in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, open marshy spaces in the forest.

Barrenwort (bæ'rén-wört), 1597. [f. BARRÉN + WORT.] *Herb* Name of the genus *Epimedium*, esp. of *Epimedium alpinum* (N.O. *Berberidaceæ*)

Barret (bæ'rèt), 1828. [a. F. *barrette*; see BIRETTA.] A little flat cap; esp. the BIRETTA. **Barricade** (bæ'rík-ä-d), 1642. [a. F. *barri-cade*, or refash. of BARRICADO.] 1. = BARRICADO 1. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Any barrier obstructing passage 1735. 3. *Naut.* = BARRICADO 4. 1669.

1. The world has heard of the Barricades of Paris 1670. **Barricade**, *v.* 1592. [f. prec.] 1. To block with a barricade. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To shut in with or as with a barricade 1657.

1. B. at the streets 1592. 2. B. meet with these Bulwarks against myne enemies 1657.

Barricado (bæ'rík-ä-d), *sb.* Pl. -oes, -os. 1590 [ad. F. *barricade* (see -ADO), f. *barrigue*, the first barricades being composed of casks filled with earth, stones, etc. Now usu. BARRICADE in prose.] 1. A hastily formed rampart of barrels, wagons, stones, or anything at hand, thrown up to obstruct an enemy's advance. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* = BARRICADE 2. 1611. *f.* 3. A natural frontier MILIT. 4. *Naut.* A strong wooden rail, supported by stanchions, and extending, as a fence, across the foremost part of the quarter-deck (Falconer) 1675.

1. Many were drowned in the river, which proved a *b.* to the French LUTTRELL.

Barricado (bæ'rík-ä-d), *v.* 1598 [f. prec. *sb.*] 1. To close or block with (or as with) a barricade 1611. 2. To fortify or defend with barricades. Also *fig.* 1601. 3. To shut up, bar in securely (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1598. 4. To preclude from (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1611.

3. I barricado'd myself round with the chests 1719. **Barrico** (bæ'rík-ko), Pl. -oes. 1607. [ad. Sp. *barrica*.] A keg.

Barrier (bæ'rî-ä), *sb.* [ME. *barriere*, a. AF. OF. *barrière*, -late L. *barraria*, f. *barra* BAR.] 1. *gen.* A material obstruction of any kind which bars advance or prevents access. *a. orig.* A palisade or stockade erected to defend a gate, etc. *b. transf.* a fortress, etc., which commands the entrance into a country 1600. *c.* A fence or railing to prevent access to any place 1570. *d.* The carcer or starting-place in the ancient race-course 1600. *e.* In continental towns: The gate at which custom duties are collected 1825. *f.* *Coal-mining* A breadth of coal left against an adjoining royalty, for security against water or foul air 1851. *g. spec.* in *pl.* The palisades enclosing the ground where a tournament, etc., was held; the lists. Also, a low fence running down the centre of the lists 1581. 3. Any natural obstacle which bars access 1703. 4. Anything immaterial that keeps separate and apart 1702.

1. At length the barriers were opened, and five knights advanced slowly into the arena SCOTT. 4. He erects a *b.* between himself and his reader GOSWIN. *Comb.* *b.-gate*, a heavy gate closing the opening through a *b.*; *-reef*, a wall of coral rock, separated from the land by a deep channel; *-treaty*, one fixing the frontier of a country, esp. 'The Treaty of the Barriers' signed at Antwerp in 1715. Hence *Barrier v.* to close or shut with a *b.* *Barriered ppl. a.* furnished with or confined by a *b.* or barriers.

Barring (bæ'ring), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [f. BAR *v.*] The action of BAR *v.*

Barring-out: shutting the school-room against the master, etc., a mode of schoolboy rebellion.

Barring (bæ'ring), *prep.* 1481. [f. BAR *v.* 8; cf. *saving*, etc.] Excluding from consideration, except.

Barrister (bæ'rî-stî-ä), 1532. [f. BAR *sb.* 1. u. 2.] A student of law, who has been called to the bar, and practises as advocate in the superior courts of law. Formerly *barrister-at-law*. *Revising barrister*: one appointed to revise the list of persons qualified to vote for Members of Parliament. Hence *Barristerial a.* *Barristership*.

Barristratio, the action of a *b.* (*nonce-ud*) **Barrow** (bæ'row), *sb.* 1 [Com. Teut.: OE. *beorg* (-berg) - OTeut. **berg-s*. Obs bef. 1400, exc. in dial. *bargh*, *barf*, and *barrow*, revived in connexion with the 'barrows' of Salisbury Plain, etc.] 1. A mountain, hill, or hillock. (Still in local use, as in Cadon B. in Cornwall, Whitbarrow in Lancs., etc.) 2. A grave-mound, a tumulus OE. 3. *dial.* A mound or heap 1869.

3. Grassy barrows of the dead TENNYSON. **Barrow** (bæ'row), *sb.* 2 [Com. Teut.: OE. *bearg* (-berg) - OTeut. **berg-s*; known only

in Teut.] 1. A castrated boar. Still *dial.* *f.* 2. A badger (*rare*). (P. mispr. for *bauson*) 1552

Barrow (bæ'row), *sb.* 3 [ME. *barowe*, f. OE. **beorwe*, OTeut. **beorw*, f. *beian* to BEAR. Cf. BIER.] 1. A contrivance for the carrying of a load, a frame, having shafts or trams by which it is carried, and sometimes fourlegs; a stretcher, a bier, a hand-barrow ME. 2. A modification of this, having a wheel or wheels, a wheel-barrow, a costermonger's barrow ME. 3. The contents of a barrow 1598. 3. *Salt-making* A conical basket for draining wet salt 1686.

Comb. *b.-man*, *-woman*, one employed in wheeling a *b.*; *-tram*, the shaft of a *b.*; *-way* (*sliding*), a tram-way on which the barrow-men put the tubs of coal. Hence *Barrow v.* to transport in a *b.*

Barrowist, 1589. *Hist.* A follower of Henry Barrowe, one of the founders of Congregationalism, executed for nonconformity in 1593. **Barriole** (bæ'rî-let), Also *-ette*, 1562 [dim. of **barriole*, dim. of F. *barre*.] *Her.* The fourth part of a *bar*.

Barriule (bæ'rî-let), *a.* 1562. [ad. AF. *barriule*; see prec.] *Her.* Crossed by barrulets. var. *Barriulety a.* (Dicts.)

Barry (bæ'ri), *a.* 1486. [a. F. *barré*.] *Her.* (A field) Divided horizontally into equal parts by bars of two colours alternating.

Barse, Still *dial.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *bærs*, *bærs* (-bars), f. root **bars-*, *bors-*, whence *Sc. horse* bristle.] Name of a fish, subseq. corrupted to BASS and BASS(e).

Bar, abbrev. of BARONET, written after the name, and supplementary to the prefixed *Sir*, also given to a Knight.

Barter (bæ'tar), *v.* ME. [app. f. *barat* BARRAT *v.*, but **barata* has not been found.] 1. To give (a commodity) for something (not being money) taken as of equivalent value. *Const. for*, *twist* a thing, with a person 1440.

2. *fig. a.* To exchange 1602. *b.* To dispose of for a consideration, usu. an unworthy one 1664. 3. *intr.* To trade by exchange of commodities 1485.

1. To *b.* ware for ware PAISGR. 2. To *b.* blowes 1602. *E'en* liberty itself is *barter'd* here GOLDSM. Hence *Barterer* *Bartering* *vb.* *sb.*

Barter (bæ'tar), *sb.* 1592 [f. prec. *vb.*] 1. The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; truck. Also *fig.* 2. Goods to be bartered 1740. 3. *Arith.* The computation of the comparative values of different commodities; the method of computing this. var. *f.* *Bartery* (in senses 1, 2).

Barth, Still *dial.* 1573. [? See BERTH.] A sheltered place for cattle.

Bartholomew (bæ'zəp-lōm-ū), Also *Bartlemy* (bæ'r'tl-imi), *Bartelmeu*, *Bart'kemy*, 1552 [ad. L. *Bartholomæus*; partly a. F. *Barthélémy*] *a.* Name of one of the twelve apostles, whose festival is held on the 24th of August (*B.-day* -tide). *b.* On this day, in 1572, took place the massacre of the Protestants in France. *c.* On the same day, in 1662, the English Act of Uniformity (*B. Act*) came into force. *d.* Used of a fair (*B. Fair*) held annually from 1133 to 1855, at West Smithfield; and hence of articles sold at it, *e.g.* *B.-baby*, *-boar*, *-pig*, etc.

Bartisan, *bartizan* (bæ'r'tî-zən), *Hist.* or *Arch.* 1801. [A seventeenth-century form of BRATTICING revived by Sir Walter Scott.] A battlemented parapet at the top of a castle or church; esp. a battlemented turret projecting from an angle at the top of a tower, etc.

Barton (bæ'ton), [OE. *beor-tūn*, f. *beor* barley + *tūn* enclosure; see TOWN.] *f.* 1. A threshing-floor OE. only. 2. A farm-yard (The regular mod. sense.) 1552. 3. A demesne farm 1587. *f.* 4. A pen for poultry -1783.

Bartram, obs. f. BERTRAM.

Bartsia (bæ'tsi-ä), 1753. [f. *Bartsch* of Königsberg.] *Bot.* A genus of *Scrophulariaceæ* including *B. Odontites*.

Barvel, *-ell*, 1878. [? corrupt f. *barni-fell*] A leather apron.

Barwood (bæ'wud), 1788. [Cf. *loewood*] The red wood of *Baphia nilida*, imported from the Gaboon, etc., used chiefly for dyeing purposes, and also for violin bows, etc.

Barycentric, *a.* [f. Gr. *βαρύς* + *κέντρον* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the centre of gravity

Baryphony (bār'fōn) [*f* asp ec + φωνη]

A & D Icten y of speech

Baryta (bā'ē tā) 809 [*f* n rē] *Chem*
The p o o d e of ba um a he vy a k a n d e
e r t v a. t B a r y t.

Barytes (bār'itiz). 1789. [*f* Gr. *Bapōs*;
see -ITES.] *ti.* = BARYTA. (Occas. *attrid*)
-1854. *a.* Native sulphate of barium, heavy
spar, BARYTE. 1789. Hence *Barytic* *a.* of
pertaining to, or containing baryta or barium.

Barytine, **Barytite**, synonyms of BARYTE.
Baryto- (bār'itē), comb. *f* BARYTA, as in
B.-ca-le-ite, a carbonate of barium and calcium.
B.-ce-le-stite, a sulphate of barium and strontium.

Barytone, -itone (bār'itōn). 1609. [*a*
F. *barytone*, ad. Gr. *Baptrōnos*, *f* *Bapōs* + *tōnos*]

A. sh. *r.* The male voice of barytone compass,
ranging from lower A in the bass clef to lower
F in the treble clef. *a.* A singer having such
a voice 1821. *g.* A musical instrument of deep
sound. *fa.* a kind of bass viol. *b.* the smaller
bass saxhorn in Bb or C. 1865. *4. Ok. Gram.*
A barytone word - see B. 2.

B. ady *1.* Of the voice: Having a compass
intermediate between bass and tenor. *b.* Suited
for a barytone voice. *c.* Possessing a barytone
voice. 1729. *2. Gr. Gram.* Not having the
acute accent on the last syllable 1828.

Basal (bā'sāl), *a* (*sh.*) 1828. [*f* BASE *sh.*]
1. Pertaining to, situated at, or forming the
base. *a. fig.* Fundamental 1865. *g. sh.* A
basal part, *spec* one of the basal plates encir-
cling the stem of the crinoids 1877.

1. Basal plane and cleavage in Crystalline; one
parallel to the lateral or horizontal axis. *Comb. L.*
nerve, with nerves all springing from the base of the
leaf. Hence *Basally* *adv.*

Basalt (bā'sāl't, bā'spāl't). 1602. [*ad. L. ba-*
saltis (also used); orig. an African word (Pliny)]
Min. A kind of trap rock; a greenish- or brown-
ish-black igneous rock, composed of augite or
hornblende containing titaniferous magnetic
iron and crystals of feldspar, often lying in
columnar strata, as at the Giant's Causeway in
Ireland, etc. (Pliny's *basaltis* was prob. Syenite.)
Also *attrid.* *a.* A black porcelain invented by
Wedgwood 1832.

The B. is only Lava, which has flowed beneath the
sea Darwin. Hence *Basa-luc*, *†Basa-lucine* *adv.*
of, consisting of, of the nature of, or resembling *b.*
Basa-liform, *Basa-litoid* *adv.* having the form of
b. *†Basa-litine*, *Min.* a kind of basaltic hornblende

Basan, **bazan** (bā'zān). 1714. [*a. F. ba-*
sane, prob. ad. (ult.) Arab. *basīnā* lining; cf.
BASIL.] Sheep-skin tanned in bark; distin-
guished from *roux*, which is tanned in sumach.

Basanite (bā'sānit). 1794. [*ad. L. basan-*
ites (lapis), *f* Gr. *Basanos*.] A velvet-black
siliceous quartz, used for testing the purity of
gold, etc., by means of the mark left after rub-
bing the metal upon it.

†Bas bleu (bā'blo). 1801. [*F. tr. of Eng.*
BLUE-STOCKING.] A blue-stocking, a literary
lady - 1821.

Basculat (bā'skūlāt'shōn). 1882. [*f* F.
basculer; see next.] *Surg.* The movement by
which retroversion of the uterus is remedied.

Bascule (bā'skūli). 1678. [*a. F. bascule* a
see-saw, *f* *balire*, or *bas + cul*.] An apparatus
acting on the principle of the lever, whereby
one end is raised when the other is depressed;
esp. in *Bascule-bridge*, a drawbridge balanced
by a counterpoise which rises or falls as the
bridge is lowered or raised.

Base (bā's), *sh.* *1.* ME. [*a. F. base* - *L.*
basis, *a. Gr. f. ba-* 'go'.] *1.* The bottom of
any object, considered as its support, or that
on which it rests. *2. fig.* Fundamental prin-
ciple, foundation 1500. *3. Archit.* *a.* The plinth
and mouldings between the bottom of the shaft
and the top of the pedestal, or between the shaft
and the pavement ME. *b.* The plinth and
mouldings which project at the bottom of the
wall of a room. *c.* The lowest course of ma-
sonry in a building. *4.* A pedestal 1440. *5.*
Gunnery. The protuberant rear-portion of a
cannon, between the knob and the base-ring.
6. Bot and Zool. That extremity of a part or
organ by which it is attached to the trunk 1831.
7. Her. The lower part of a shield 1611. *8.*
Inom. That line or surface of a plane or solid

fig. s on which t s cons dered o s and 1570
9. F. f. The mag na y new wh con
ne ts o sa ent an es - 721. *10. gen.* The

principal ingredient 1477. *11. Dyeing.* A sub-
stance used as a mordant, by which colours
are fixed 1791. *12. Mod. Chem.* The electro-
positive compound body which combines with
an acid to form a salt, the corol. of ACID, in-
cluding, but wider than ALKALI 1810. *13.*
Gram. The form of a word to which suffixes are
attached 1875. *14. a.* The line from which
runners start, or which serves as a goal, in a
race. *b.* The fixed line or goal in hockey, etc.
c. The fixed points or stations in rounders or
base-ball 1595. *15. Mil.* The line or place relied
upon as a stronghold and magazine, and from
which the operations of a campaign are con-
ducted. Also *transf.* 1860. *16. Surv.* A line
on the earth's surface or in space, of which the
exact length and position are accurately deter-
mined, and which is used as a base (sense 8)
for observations and computations 1831. *17.*
Math. The number from which a system of nu-
meration or logarithms proceeds 1874.

2. The extent of the b. of the great pyramid Joun-
sov. *15.* The territory on which these resources are
spread is called the 'base of operations' KINGLAKE

Comb. *b.* burner, a furnace or stove in which the
fuel is supplied to the fire automatically from a hopper
as the lower stratum is consumed; - *line*, *attr.* that
on which all magazines and means of supply for an
army are established (cf. 15, 16); in *Gunnery*, a line
traced round a cannon at the rear of the vent, - *ring*,
a moulding on the breech of a cannon between the b.
and the first reinforce.

Base (bā's), *sh.* *2.* Also prisoner's base.
1440. [*f* BASE *sh.*, or ? a corruption of *bars*
(cf. BARS *sh.*)] A game played by two sides,
who occupy contiguous 'bases' or 'homes';
any player running out from his base is chased
by one of the other side, and, if caught, made a
prisoner.

†To bid base: to challenge SHAKS. *Ver. & Ad. II.*

†Base (bā's), *sh.* *3.* *Hist.* 1548. [*app.* BASE
sh. 'bottom'.] ** sing.* *1.* ? The housing of a
horse - 1667. *** pl. bases* (cf. skirts) *2.* A
plated skirt, appended to the doublet, and
reaching from the waist to the knee; also an
imitation of this in mailed armour - 1821. *3.*
The skirt of a woman's outer petticoat or robe
- 1667. *4.* An apron - 1663.

†Base, *sh.* *4.* 1450. *Mur.* The spelling of BASS
sh., till the 19th c.

Base, *sh.* *5.* Now *dial.* 1440. [*corruption of*
OE. *bars* BARS, now BASS.] = BASS *sh.* *1*

†Base, *sh.* *6.* 1544. [*app.* a corruption of F.
barre, *berche*, in same sense.] The smallest
kind of cannon used in 16-17th centuries - 1692

Base (bā's), *a.* ME. [*a. F. bas* - late *L. bas-*
sus.] *1.* Low; of small height (*arch.*) In *Bot*
denoting lowly growth; e.g. *B. Broom*, *B.*
Rocket. 1578. *2.* Low-lying; *esp.* geographi-
cally or topographically - 1853. *3.* Of sounds.
Not loud; deep, Bass 1450. *4. fig.* Of lowly
condition, plebeian (*arch.*) 1490. *5.* Megiti-
mate. *† Obs.* etc. in BASE-BORN 1570. *6.* Low
in the natural scale 1534. *7.* Low in the moral
scale; reprehensibly cowardly, selfish, or mean;
opp. to *high-minded* 1535. *8.* Degraded or
degrading, menial 1591. *9. Law.* Servile, as
opp. to *free* 1523. *10.* Of inferior quality;
mean, poor, shabby, etc. 1561 *Of language*:
Debased 1549. *11.* Worthless 1607. *12.*
Debased, counterfeit, as coin, etc. 1528.

a. B. Egypt watered. with Nilus HOLLAND
4. Borne of basse parentage CAYTON. *6.* Claret is of a
caser birth than Tarce *A. F. L.* iii. 69. *B. vermine*,
such as Rats 1880. *7.* B. fearful, and despairing
Henry's *Rev. V. L.* 178. *A most b. piece of flatterie*
RALSTON. *9.* B. tenure, *estate, fee orig.* tenure by
b. service, such as a villan owed to his lord; *later*,
such tenure in fee simple as may determine on the
fulfilment of a contingent qualification or limitation.
See also B-COURT. *11.* *B. metals*: those not classed
as *noble* or *precious*. *12.* B. money MACAULAY.

†Base, *sh.* *7.* ME. [*partly* aphet. *f.* ABASE *v.*
partly *a. F. basier* - late *L. bassare*; see BASE
a.] *1.* To lower - 1626. *2.* To lessen in
amount or value; to debase (metals) - 1626.
Base (bā's), *sh.* *8.* 1587. [*f* BASE *sh.* *1*] *1.* To
make a foundation for. *2.* To place on or upon
a foundation or logical basis; to secure. (So
F. *baser*) 1841.
3. These bank-notes were based on gold ROGERS.

Base-ball (bā's bō) 1813 [*f* BASE *sh.* *1*
4] The national field-game of the United
States; so called from the bases or bounds (usa-
four in number) which mark the circuit to be
taken by each player of the in-side after striking
the ball. Also, the ball used in the game.

Base-born (bā's bōrn), *a.* 1591. [*f* BASE
a. *4*, *5*, *6*.] *1.* Of humble birth, plebeian 1593
2. fig. Of base origin or nature 1591. *3.* Ille-
gitimate 1645.

1. Ten-thousand base-borne Cadés SHAKS.

Base-court (bā's kōrt). 1491. [*f* BASE *a.*
2 + COURT; in sense *1* *f.* F. *basse-court* (mod.
basse-cour).] *1.* The lower or outer court of a
castle or mansion, occupied by the servants; the
court in the rear of a farm-house, containing the
out-buildings. *2.* A court of justice that is not
of record; *a. q.* a court baion 1542.

Basedow's disease; see BRONCHOCLE.

†Baselard. ME. [*a. AF. baselard*; prob.
a deriv. of late *L. basilis*, *basillus* a bill-hook
(P. Meyer); *z* (*h*) for *d* is Provençal.] A dagger
or hanger, worn at the girdle - 1789.

Baseless (bā'sles), *a.* 1610. [*f* BASE *sh.* *1*
a. Without base or foundation, groundless. *b.*
Mil.; cf. BASE *sh.* *1* 15. 1822

The baseless fabrice of this vision Temp. iii. 1. 151.

Hence *Baselessness*.

Basella (bā'sē-lā). 1761. [*mod. L. ? dim.* of
L. basil.] *Bot.* A genus of climbing plants (N O.
Chenopodiaceae), the Malabar Nightshade.

Basely (bā'shē), *adv.* 1500. [*f* BASE *a.* +
-LY².] *1.* In a low tone - 1577. *2.* In humble
rank of life, illegitimately (?) 1681. 1583. *3.* Dis-
honourably, disingenuously 1550. *4.* At small
value or esteem - 1651.

Basement (bā'smēt), 1730. [*f* BASE *sh.* *1*
or *z* + -MENT.] *1.* The lowest or fundamental
portion of a structure 1793. *2. fig.* Ground-
work; *attrid.* = fundamental 1818. *3. 1860.* The
lowest storey (not a cellar) of a building, *esp.*
when sunk below the ground level 1730. *4.*
The action of basing; the being based; cf. de-
basement 1836.

1. Basement-membrane: a fine transparent layer
lying between the epithelium and the fibro-vascular
layer of mucous membranes.

Baseness (bā'snēs). 1552. [*f* BASE *a.* +
-NESS.] The quality or condition of being Base;
an instance of this 1598.

1 once did hold it. A baseness to write faire *Haml.*
v. ii. 34. We alleged... the b. of his metal *SWIFT*.

Basenet, -ette, *vars.* of BASINET.

†Bash, *v.* *1.* ME. [*Aphet. f.* ABASH *v.*] *1.*
trans. To disconcert, dismay, abash - 1594. *2.*
intr. To be daunted; to be abashed - 1610.

Bash (bā'sh), *v.* *2.* 1641. (*chiefly* north.;
echoic) To strike with a smashing blow 1790.

†Bashalic (k. 1682, Early f. PASHALIK - 1703

Bashaw (bā'shō). 1534. [*a. Turk.*, var. of
bashā, prob. *f.* *bash* head.] *1.* The earlier form
of PASHA. *2. fig.* A grandee; a haughty im-
perious man 1593.

2. With all the insolence of a basha *FIELDING*.

Bashful (bā'shūl), *a.* 1548. [*f* BASH *v.* *1* +
-FUL.] *1.* Wanting in self-possession, daunted
- 1709. *2.* Shrinking from publicity, shy, sensi-
tively modest; excessively self-conscious, sheep-
ish 1548. *3.* Of things, etc.: Characterizing
or characterized by extreme sensitiveness or
modesty 1595.

2. I pity b. men *COWLEY*. *3.* Hence *bashful* can-
ning *Temp.* iii. i. 81. Hence *Bashfully* *adv.*

Bashfulness. 1534. [*f* prec. + -NESS.] *†1.*
Bashfulness of: a timid or reverential shrinking
back from - 1674. *2.* The quality of being
BASHFUL (sense *2*) 1539

2. Have you no modesty, no maiden shame, No
touch of bashfulness *Alfred N.* iii. ii. 386.

†Bashi-bazouk (bā'shī bāzō'k). 1855. [*Turk.*;
lit. 'one whose head is turned'.] A mercenary
soldier belonging to the irregular troops of the
Turkish army, notorious for their lawlessness
and savage brutality. Also *fig.*

†Bashless, *a.* 1578. [*f* BASH *v.* *1* + -LESS.]
Shameless; bold.

†Bashment. ME. [*Aphet. f.* ABASHMENT.]
Discomfiture, shame - 1610.

Bashyle; see BASYLE.

Bas- (bā's), comb. *f* BASE, BASIS, in sense
of 'pertaining to, situated at, or forming, the

se (man), a (pass), au (loud) v (cut), f (fr. chof), e (ever), ai (f, eye), s (fr. eau de vie), i (sit), z (f- 'te) y bat grt

ba e o e g b branchial cran al fac al
hyal temporal p an ng o s a e d a o
o m n he base o po e o par of he
b an h a l a h (n fishes he k he a e,
e h y o d bone, the temples Often used ellipt.
e g, the basihyal (bone).
Basial (bā'ziā), a. [f. L. *basium* + -AL.]
Of or pertaining to kissing.

Basic (bā'sik), a. 1842. [f. BASIS + -IC.]
1. Of, pertaining to, or forming a base: *spec. in*
Archit. and Chem. 2. Having the base in ex-
cess 1854. a. *Chem.* (A salt) Having the amount
of the base atomically greater than that of the
acid, or exceeding in proportion that of the re-
lated neutral salt. b. *Min.* (An igneous rock)
Having relatively little silica. c. Applied to a
process of steel manufacture, in which phos-
phorus is eliminated by the use of non-siliceous
materials for the lining of the converters; hence,
the steel thus produced 1880.
See also MOKASIS, BASISIC, TRIASIS.

Basicerite (bā'si'serit), 1877. [f. Gr. *βάσις*
+ *κέρως* + -ITE.] *Anim. Phys.* The second seg-
ment of the antenna of an Arthropod.

Basidity (bā'si'si-ti), 1849. [f. BASIC a. +
-ITY.] *Chem.* The power of combining with
bases possessed by an acid, dependent on the
number of atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a
metal which are contained in it.

Basidium (bā'si'di-ŋm), 1858. [mod. L. dim.,
f. Gr. *βάσις* + *-ιδιον* dim. ending.] *Bot.* Name
given to the cells of the fructification in some
fungi, which bear the spores. Hence *Basidio-*
spore, *Bot.* a spore borne at the extremity of a b.

Basifugal (bā'si'fugāl), a. 1875. [f. L. *basiv-*
+ *fugus* + -AL.] *Bot.* Tending away from the
base, as b. growth (of a leaf, etc.). Hence *Basiv-*
fugally *adv.*

Basiginium (bā'si'dji-ni-ŋm), 1880. [mod.
L. f. Gr. *βάσις* + *γινῆ* + -IUM, repr. Gr. dim. -IUM.]
Bot. The pedicel or stalk bearing the ovary.

Basil (bā'zil), 1481. [a. OF. *basile*, ad. L.
basilica, f. *basiliscus* BASILISK, in Gr. *βασιλική*
'royal', whence *basilicum*, supposed to be an
antidote to the basilisk's venom, and app. con-
fused in L. with *basiliscus*.] *Herb.* 1. Popular
name of a genus (*Ocimum*, N. O. *Labiatae*) of
aromatic shrubby plants, including the culinary
herbs Common or Sweet B. (*O. basilicum*), and
Bush or Lesser B. (*O. minimum*). 2. A book-
name for: Wild B. (*Calanthe Actinos*, or *C.*
Clunopodium), Field or Cow B. (*Saponaria*
Vaccaria); also B.-balm, -thyme 1578.

Basil 2. *rare*. 1565. [a. OF. *basile*; see
prec.] 1. = BASILISK 2. 1565. 2. An iron
round the ankle of a prisoner. (Perh. a distinct
wd.) -1755.

Basil 3, *bazil* (bā'zil), 1674 [App. corrupt
f. Fr. *basane*.] = BASAN, q. v. Also *attrib.*

Basil 3b, 4 and v., corrupt f. BEZEL.

Basilar (bā'si-lar), a. 1541. [ad. mod. L.
basilaris, irreg. f. *basilis*; see BASE sb.] Of,
pertaining to, or situated at the base, *esp.* at
that of the skull. So *Basillary*.

Basilic, -al (bā'si-līk, -āl), a. 1541. [a. F.
basilique, ad. L. *basilicus*, a. Gr.] 1. Kingly
(*rare*) 1728. 2. *Phys.* Specific epithet of the
large vein of the arm starting from the elbow
and discharging into the axillary vein. [So
called from its supposed importance.] 1541.

Basilic (bā'si-līk), sb. *arch.* 1703. [a. F.
basilique, ad. L. *basilica*.] = BASILICA 1, 2.

Basilica (bā'si-lī-kā), Pl. -as, *rarely* -ae.
1541. [a. L. *basilica*, Gr. *βασιλική* (sc. *civica*,
στέγ), adjs. fem. f. (alt.) *βασιλεύς*.] 1. *Ant. Hist.*
Orig. a royal palace, thence, an oblong build-
ing or hall, with double colonnades and a semi-
circular apse at the end, used for a court of
justice and place of public assembly. 2. A
building of this type, used for Christian wor-
ship. 3. *improp.* applied to churches generally.
In Rome applied *spec.* to the seven principal
churches founded by Constantine, 1563. 72.
The basilic vein; see BASILIC a. 2. -1751 4.
(*neut. pl.*) = BASILICS, q. v.

2 The application of the name of B. to the small
burial-chapels in the Catacombs is a mistake PARKER.
Hence *Basilical* a. 2. *Basilican* a. of pertaining
to, or resembling a b. *Basilicanism*, adherence

o he ba an ype o hu cu Bas locate a
haped leab
+ Basil cock ME BAS-LISK 1. -1583.
Basiliscus (sc. *φάσακος*), adj. neut.] Name of
ointments supposed to possess sovereign virtues.
See also BASIL sb 1

Basilics (bā'si-līks), sb. pl. 1751. [ad. L.
basilicus (also used), a. Gr. adj. neut. pl.] A
digest of the laws of Justinian, etc., translated
from Latin into Greek, by command of the
emperors Basil and Leo.

Basilidian (bā'si-lī-dian), 1586. [f. L. *Basili-*
des + -IAN.] 1. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or
derived from Basilides, an Alexandrian Gnostic
of the 2nd century. 2. *sb.* One of his followers.

Basili-scian, a. *rare* 1600. [f. L. *basiliscus*.]
Pertaining to a basilisk. So *Basili-scene*.

Basilisk (bā'zī-līsk, bā's-). Also (from Sp.)
basilisco, ME. [ad. L. *basiliscus*, a. Gr. *βασιλι-*
σκος, dim. of *βασιλεύς*.] 1. A fabulous reptile,
also called a *cockatrice*, alleged to be hatched
by a serpent from a cock's egg; its breath, and
even its look, was said to be fatal. [So called
from a crown, 'combe or coronet', on its head.]
Also fig. (often *attrib.*) 2. *transf.* A large brass
cannon, throwing a shot of about 200 pounds
weight. (Cf. SHAKS. *Him. P.* v. ii. 17.) 1549.
3. *Zool.* A small American lizard of the family
Iguanidae, having on its head a hollow crest
which can be inflated at will 1813. 74. The
Golden-crested Wren or Kinglet (*Regulus cristatus*)
1753. 75. The star Regulus in Leo -1751.
7. i. ii. 330. 2. The Basilisks, That, running, shake
Damascus turrets down in flames. 3. The green and
golden b. SULLIVAN. Hence *Basiliskian* a.

Basin (bā'sin), [ME. *basin*, a. OF., mod.
basin 1. -late L. *basinns*, f. 2.] 1. A cir-
cular vessel of greater width than depth, used
for holding water for washing and other liquids

b. The quantity held by a basin 1834. 2.
A similar dish for any purpose 1525. 3. The
scale-dish of a balance ME. 74. pl. ? Cymbals
-1609. 5. *spec.* A concave tool used in the
manufacture of convex glasses 1727 76. *Phys.*
a. The pelvis, b. A funnel-shaped cavity situated
between the anterior ventricles of the brain. -1771.

7. A hollow depression, natural or artificial, con-
taining water 1712 8. A dock constructed in a
tidal river or harbour, in which by means of
flood-gates the water is kept at a constant level
1709. Also *transf.* 9. A land-locked harbour;
a bay 1723. 10. *Phys. Geog.* The tract of country
drained by a river, or which drains into a par-
ticular lake or sea 1830. 11. *gen.* A circular
or oval valley or hollow 1854. 12. *Geol.* A cir-
cumscripted formation in which the strata dip
inward from all sides to the centre; the deposit,
esp. of coal, lying in such a depression 1821.

1. Basins and ewers, to lave her dainty hands *Tam.*
Sir. ii. i. 350. 2. A h. of soup (*mod.*) 7. And in a b.
black and small Receives a lofty waterfall Wordsw.
9. The harbor of Quebec. 2. a. b. two miles across
INDEAU. 10. The hydrographical b. of the Thames
LEVEL. Hence *Basin'd* *ph.* a. placed or contained
in a b. *Basinful*, the content of a b.

Basinet, *basnet* (bā'si-nēt, bā's-nēt), Now
Hist. ME. [a. OF. *basinet*, dim. of *basin*
BASIN.] A small, light, steel headpiece, in
shape somewhat globular, and closed in front
with a ventail or visor.

Basiophthalmite (bā'si-ŋfthāl-mīt), 1877.
[f. Gr. *βάσις* + *ὀφθαλμός* + -ITE.] *Anim. Phys.*
The lowest joint of the eye-stalk of Crustacea.

Basipodite (bā'si-pō-dīt), 1870 [f. Gr.
βάσις + *πῶς* (wōis) + -ITE.] *Anim. Phys.* The
second segment of the leg of an Arthropod.

Basin (bā'sis) Pl. *basins*. 1571. [ad. L.
basin, a. Gr.; see BASE sb 1.] 1. (Literal senses,
now rarely used.) = BASE sb 1. 1. 73. 6. 78. 72.
A pedestal -1686. 3. The main constituent
material 1605. 5. That on which anything
is reared, and by which its constitution or
15 (*lat.* and *fig.*) 1833.

2. *Casat.* That now on Pompey's Bay [yels] along
Jul. C. iii. l. 215. 3. Salt, the b. of all Natural Pro-
ducts 1665. 4. Great Tyranny, lay thou thy b.
of mutual compensation BURKE

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Basir-solute, a. 1847 [f. L. *basus* + *solutus*]
Bs. Of leaves: Prolonged at the base below
the point of origin.

Bask (bask), v. ME. [app. for **balhask*, a.
ON. *baðask*, ref. of *baða* to bathe Cf. or from
ather, etc.] 1. *intr.* (also *refl.*) To bathe, *esp.*
in warm water, etc., whence *transf.* to swim in
blood, etc. -1530. 2. *trans.* Chiefly *refl.*; = 2.
1600. 3. *intr.* To expose oneself to, or disport
oneself in a flood of warmth; to be enjoying the
heat 1697. Also *fig.*

2. A fool, who had him down, and bask d him in
the Sun A. V. L. ii. vii. 15. 3. Basking in the sun
shine of unmeted fortune BURKE

Baske, a. ME [a. ON. *beisk* bitter.] Bitter,
acid -1808.

Baske, v. 1642. Var. of BASK v. 2

Basket (bā'sket), sb. ME. [Origin unkn.
Not in Teut. or Rom.] 1. A vessel of wicker-
work, made of plaited osiers, cane, rushes, etc.
b. taken as the type of daily provisions; also,
of alms 1535 2. A basketful 1725. 3. A
wickerwork guard for the hilt of a sword-suck;

4. A basket-hilt sword or stick 1773. 5. The
overhanging back compartment on the out-
side of a stage coach (*arch.*) 1773. 6. *Msl.* A
gabion 1753. 7. The vase of a Cornubian capi-
tal, with its foliage, etc. (Gaily) 1753. 7. A
wickerwork or wire screen used in hat-making.

2. Look, here is a b. be may creep in here
Merry W. in iii. 137. b. Blessed shall be the basket,
& thy store COVENEANT DENT, xviii 3 To be left in
the b. to remain unchosen (like the worst apples, etc.).
The pick of the b. i. e. of the lot. 4. It has shook me
worse than the b. of a stage-coach GOLDSW.

Compl.: b. beagle, a small dog used to hunt a b.
hare; -boat, a boat of b.-work; in India, a circular
b. covered with skins; -button, a metal button with
a basket-pattern on it; -fish, a star-fish of the genus
Astrophyton, with five rays divided into curled fila-
ments; -hare, one turned out of a b. to be coured;

-hilt, a b.-shaped hilt of a sword; hence b.-hilted;
-osier, the *Sauva Forbiana*; -work, structure com-
posed of unbraided osiers, twigs, etc., or carved in
imitation of this. Hence *Basketful*, *Basketing*.
(Cf. *matting*.)

Basket (bā'sket), v. 1589. [f. *proc. sb.*; cf.
to bag.] 1. To put into, or hang up in, a basket.
Also *fig.* 2. To throw into the waste-paper
basket; also *fig.* 1867.

Basket-ball, 1893. A game played with
a large inflated ball, the object being to score by
casting it into a basket fixed ten feet above the
ground at one's opponents' end.

Basking, *ph.* a. 1742. [f. BASK v.] That
basks or suns himself.

Basking-shark, the largest species of shark (*Sela-*
chias maximus), called also Sun-fish, so named from
its habit of lying on the surface of the water.

Basnet, -et, -ette, -ite, vars. of BASINET.

Bason, var. of BASIN.

Bason (bā'son), sb. 1727. [Origin unkn.]
Hat-making. A bench with a plate of iron or
stone flag fitted in it, and a little fire underneath,
on which formerly the first part of the felting
process was performed. Hence *Bason* v. to
harden the felt on the b.

Basque (bask), 1817. [a. F. *Basque* -late
L. *Vascon* an inhabitant of Vasconia.] A. sb. 1.
A native of Biscay; name of the ancient race
inhabiting both slopes of the Western Pyrenees,
who speak a language of non-Aryan origin 1835.

2. The language of this race 1860. 3. The con-
tinuation of a lady's bodice, forming a kind of
short skirt. (A distinct wd.) 1860. B. *adj.*
Of or pertaining to the Basques 1817. Hence
Basqued *ph.* a. (sense 3). 1. *Basquish* a. and
sb. Basque (language).

Basquine (bā'skīn), 1819. [a. F., f. *basque*;
see prec.] A rich orner petticoat worn by
Basque and Spanish women.

Bas-relief, *Bas-relief* (bā's-rīf; bā'r-
īf), 1667. [a. F., ad. It. *basso-relievo* low re-
lieve. Cf. *BASSO-RELIEVO*.] 1. Low relief;
sculpture or carved work in which the figures
project less than one half of their true propor-
tions from the background 1666. 2. *conc.* A
sculpture, etc. in low relief 1667.

Bass, *basse* (bās), sb. 1 ME. [corruption
of *BARSE*; cf. *BASK sb*.] 1. The Common
Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*), or an allied freshwater
species 1440. 2. A voracious European marine
fish (*Labrax lupus*) of the Perch family; called

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• (Ger. *Köln*). • (Fr. *pers*). • (Gen. *Muller*). • (Fr. *dune*). • (*crat*). • (*eo*) (there). • (*ai*) (rain). • (Fr. *laine*). • (*lar*, *lorn*, earth).

also Sea wolf and Sea dog. Also an a ed species (Sea bass) caught off N. Am. a 1530. *Bach* *B* a Pe b Per a u ound n Lake

Bass (bæs, *b.* 1591. [corruption of BAST sb.] 1. The inner bark of the lime or linden; loosely, any similar fibre. Also attrib. *b.* A fibre obtained from certain palms used for brushes, ropes, etc. 1881. 2. *ellipt.* A mat, a hassock, a flat plated bag, etc., made of this 1706.

Bass (bæs), sb. 1686. [*peib.* for *bas-* or *base-coal*.] Mining. Shale stained dark by vegetable matter.

Bass (bæs), sb. 1849. Ale or beer (India Pale Ale or Bitter Beer) made by Messrs. Bass and Co. of Burton-on-Trent.

Bass (bæs), *a.* and sb. 5 [ME. *bas*, *base*; spelt after *baso*, but pronounced *base*.] *A. adj.* 1. Low in sound, soft -1513. 2. Low in the musical scale 1533. 3. Of, pertaining to, or suited to the bass part (see *B.* 1) 1552. Hence in *comb.*, as BASS-VIOL, etc.

3. *B. voice*: that ranging from *Bb* below the *b* stave to *F* above it. *B. clef*: see *Clef*.

B. sb. 1. The lowest part in harmonized musical composition, the deepest male voice, or lowest tones of an instrument, which sound this part 1450. Also = THOROUGH-BASS. 2. A singer or instrument (or a string) having such a voice, part, or compass; *spec.* a bass tuba (see *TUBA*), BASS-VIOL, DOUBLE-BASS 1591.

2. *Contr.* *b.* baritone, a voice higher than bass, yet of bass and not tenor quality; a singer having such a voice.

Bass, *v.* *hence-vol.* [*L.* *BASE* sb. 5] To utter with bass sound.

The Thunder did basemy Trespasse Tenp. iii. li. 99.

Bass-bar (bæs bær) 1838. [*I.* *BASS* sb. 5] *Mus.* An oblong piece of wood fixed lengthwise within violins, etc., to resist the pressure of the left foot of the bridge.

Basset (bæ'sæt), sb. 1616. [*a.* *F.*, dim. of *basse*; see *BASS* *a.*] A short-legged dog used in unearthing foxes and badgers.

† **Basset** (bæ'sæt), sb. 2 1645. [*a.* *F.* *bassette*], *ad.* *It.* *bassetto*, f. *bassetto*, dim. of *basso*; see *BASS* *a.*] A game at cards, resembling Faro. Hence *B. table*. *Basset* *v.* 1 to play at *b.*

Basset (bæ'sæt), sb. 2 1686. [*? See BASSSET sb. 1*] *Geol.* The edge of a stratum showing at the surface of the ground; an outcrop. Also attrib. Hence *Basset* *v.* 2 to crop out at the surface. *Bassetting* *vb.* *sb.* the outcrop.

Basset-horn (bæ'sæt'hörn), 1835. [*tr.* *It.* *cornu di bassetto*; see *BASSETTO*.] *Mus.* A tenor clarinet of extra compass.

† **Bassetto** (bæ'sæt) [*Fr.*, *ad.* *It.* *bassetto*], and **Bassetto** (bæ'sæt) [*It.* dim. of *basso*; see *BASS* *a.*, *BASS* *a.*] *Mus.* A small bass-viol.

Bass-horn. [See *BASS* *a.* 3.] *Mus.* A modification of the bassoon, much deeper in its tones. † **Bassia** (bæ'siä), 1863. [*mod.* *L.*; f. *Bassi*, an Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical trees (*N.O.* *Sapotaceæ*), from the seeds of which a butter-like oil is pressed. Hence *Bassic* *a.*

Bassinet. Also **bassinet**, 1578 [*a.* *F.*, dim. of *basin*, see *BASINET* 1. (*bæ'sinët*)] Var. of *BASINET*. 12. *Herb.* Name of species of *Ranunculus* and *Geranium*, and of the Marsh Mangold -1727. 2. (*bæ'sinët* 1.) An oblong wickerwork basket, hooded at one end, used as a cradle for babies, or a perambulator 1854.

† **Basso** (bæs'so), 1817. [*It.*] *Mus.* = *BASS* *a.* 3. sb. 1. 2. Hence *b. cantate*, a high bass voice, between *b. profundo* and *baritone*; *b. continuo* = THOROUGH-BASS, *b. ostinato* = GROUND-BASS; *b. profundo*, usu. *profundo*, a deep bass voice, having a compass of about two octaves above *D* below the bass stave, also, a singer having such a voice; *b. ripieno*, a bass part used only occ. in a grand chorus.

Bassoon (bæs'soon), 1727. [*ad.* *F.* *basson* augment. f. *bas*.] *Mus.* 1. A wooden double-reed instrument, with a compass of about three octaves, used as a bass to the oboe. 2. An organ-stop similar in tone to a *b.* *Bassoonist*.

† **Basso-relievo**, *relievo*. Pl. -os. 1676. [*ad.* *It.* *basso-relievo* (*bæs'so rilyë vo*)] = *BAS-RELIEF*.

Bassorin (bæs'sörin), 1830. [*f.* *Bassora* +

v. *Achem* *ca* *p* *ncipe* *ound* *n* *Bas* *ora* *and* *o* *c* *gim* *nsu* *ube* *but* *swe* *ng* *o* *age* *ah* *n* *s* *ae* *wa* *e*

Bass-viol (bæs'viol), 1590. [See *VIOL*.] A viol da gamba for playing the bass part in older concerted music; a violoncello.

Bass-wood (bæs'wud), 1824. [*f.* *BASS* sb. 2] The American Lime or Linden (*Tilia americana*); also, its wood. Also attrib.

Bast (bæst), sb. 1 [Com. Teut. OE. *bæst* Ult. origin unkn. See *BASS* sb. 2] The inner bark of the lime or linden, also, any flexible fibrous bark (cf. *BASS* sb. 2). Also attrib. *a.* A rope, mat, etc. made of bast; cf. *BASS* sb. 2 1450. † **Bast**, sb. 2 and *a.* ME. [*a.* OF. *bast* (*mod.* *bat*, med. *L.* *bastum*) pack-saddle (used as a bed by muleteers), in phr. *fil de bast*, lit. 'pack-saddle child'; cf. *BASTARD*, *BANTLING*] *A.* sb. *Bastardy* -1494. *B. adj.* *Bastard* -1572.

† **Basta** (bæ'stä), *int.* 1596. [*a.* *It.*] Enough!

Bastard (bæ'stärd), ME. [*a.* OF., *mod.* *bästard* = *fil de bast*; see *BASS* sb. 2] *A.* sb. 1. One begotten and born out of wedlock, an illegitimate or natural child. Also *fig.*

By the civil and canon laws, a child born out of wedlock is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents; and by the law of England, and of some of the United States, the subsequent marriage of the parents of a bastard legitimates the child.

12. A mongrel -1602. 3. A sweet Spanish wine, resembling muscadell; any sweetened wine. *Hist.* ME. 14. Anything of inferior quality or unusual make; e. g. a kind of cloth -1523; a cannon -1753, a size of paper -1774.

5. A large sail used in the Mediterranean. (*So F. bästard*.) 1753. 6. *Sugar-refining*. A coarse brown sugar made from the refuse syrup of previous boilings; also, a mould into which sugar is drained. (*So F. bästard*.) 1859

1. Fame being a *b.* or *filia populi*, 'his very hard to find his father *PULLER*. 3. Anon *str.* Score a Part of *B.* in the *Haile Moore* 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 32.

B. adj. 1. Born out of wedlock ME. 2. Mongrel, hybrid. 7 *Obs.* ME. 3. *fig.* Illegitimate, unauthorized 1558. 4. *fig.* Not genuine; spurious; debased 1552. 5. Having the appearance of; an inferior kind of; as, *b. diamonds*, *b. Alkanet*, etc. 1550. 6. Of abnormal shape or irregular (*esp.* large) size, *spec.* applied; *a.* to a file intermediate between the coarse and fine cuts 1677; *b.* in *Printing*, to (*a*) a fount of type cast on a larger or smaller body than that to which it usually belongs, (*b*) an abbreviated title on the page preceding the title-page of a book; *tc.* to swords, guns, etc. -1753.

3. *Usuric.* is the *B.* use of money *BACON*. *B. branch* or *stab* one springing of its own accord from the root of a tree, or where not wanted. 5. *B. wing*. *Zool.* three or four quill-like feathers placed at a small joint in the middle of a bird's wing, taken as the analogue of the thumb in mammals.

† **Bastard**, *v.* 1549. [*f.* *prec.* sb.] *trans.* To *BASTARDIZE* -1608. Also *fig.*

† **Bastardize**, *v.* 1579 [*a.* *F.*, *mod.* *bâtardiser*.] *Bastardy*; falsify -1611.

Bastardism (bæ'stärdiz'm), 1 *Obs.* 1589. [*f.* *BASTARD* sb. + *ISM.*] = *BASTARDY* 1.

Bastardize (bæ'stärdize), *v.* 1587 [*f.* *BASTARD* + *IZE*.] 1. *trans.* To declare or stigmatize as bastard 1611. 2. To beget bastard issue (*Lea* i. ii. 144). 3. To deteriorate 1587. Also *intr.* Hence *Bastardization*.

† **Bastardly**, *a.* 1552. [*f.* *BASTARD* sb. + *LY*.] 1. Of bastard sort; unauthorized; counterfeit, debased -1785. 2. = *BASTARD* *a.* 5. -1610.

Bastardy (bæ'stärdi), 1486 [*a.* OF. *bastardie*, f. *bastard*; see -*y.*] 1. The condition of a bastard; illegitimate birth. Also *fig.* 2. Begetting of bastards, fornication; also *fig.* 1577.

Baste (bæst), *sb.* Also *bast*. 1850. *Card-playing*. Var. of *BEAST*.

Baste (bæst), *v.* 1 ME. [*a.* OF. *bastir* (*mod.* *bätur*); f. Rom. *bastire* to put together (*Diez*).] *trans.* To sew together loosely; hence *ta.* To quilt; *b.* To tack together temporarily with long loose stitches. Also *transf.* or *fig.*

fig. To l. up a story *bastily* or *clumsily* Scott. **Baste** (bæst), *v.* 2 1509. [*? I.*] To moisten (a roasting joint, etc.) with melted fat, gravy, etc. Also *transf.* or *fig.* 2. To perfume as with a *hument* -1735. 3. To mark (sheep) with tar (*north*).

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Baste (bæst), *v.* 3 533. *Pe* .. a *fig.* use of *pec* .. *ans.* To beat soundly, cudgel. Also *fig.*

Baste (bæst), *v.* 4 1850. [*f.* *BASTE* sb.] *Card-playing*. Var. of *BEAST* 2.

Bastel-house (bæ'stelhous), 1544. [*f.* *bas tel*, var. of *BASTILE*.] A fortified house.

Basten (bæ'stën), *a.* [OE. *bæsten*; see *BAST* sb. 1] Made of bast.

† **Bastide** (bæ'stid, bæ'stīd), 1523. [*a.* OF., *ad.* *Pr.* *bastida* sb., f. *bastir* to build.] 1. *Obs.* *Hist.* A fortlet. 2. A country-house in southern France.

Bastille, *-ile* (bæ'stīl, bæ'stīl), sb. ME. [*1 F.* -late *L.* *bastille* pl., f. *bastire* Refresh after *Fr.*] 1. A tower or fastness of a castle, a small fortress. 2. *spec.* In siege operations

a. A wooden tower on wheels. *b.* One of a series of huts, defended by entrenchments, for the accommodation of the besieging troops *MIL*

3. Name of the prison-fortress built in Paris in the 14th and destroyed in the 18th century 1561

4. Hence - A prison 1790

3. That rock-fortress, which they name *B.*, or *Build* ing, as if there were no other building *CARLYLE*

Bastille, *-ile* (bæ'stīl, bæ'stīl), *v.* 1480 [*f.* OF. *bastiller*, f. *bastille*; see *prec.*] 1. To fortify (a castle) -1500. 2. [*f.* *prec.* sb.] To confine in a bastille 1742.

Bastillion. *Hist.* 1549. [*a.* OF. *bastillon*, dim. of *bastille*.] A small fortress or castle, a fortified tower.

† **Bastiment**, 1598 [partly *ad.* Sp. *bastimento*, partly *a.* *F.*, both f. Rom. *bastire*, to put together, build.] 1. Military supplies -1622. 2. A building, a wall 1679

Bastinado, *-onade* (bæstinä'd, -änä'd) sb. [*arch.*] 1660 [*Eng.* *nd.* *BASTINADO*, after *Fr.*] = *BASTINADO* sb. 1-3

Bastina-de, *-onade*, *v.* *arch.* 1601. [*f.* *prec.* sb.] To *BASTINADO*

Bastinado (bæstinä'do), sb. 1577 [*a.* Sp. *bastinado*, f. *bastion* stick.] 1. A blow with a stick or cudgel, *esp.* one upon the soles of the feet. 2. A cudgeling (*arch.*) 1594. 3. *spec.* An Eastern method of punishment, by beating with a stick the soles of the culprit's feet 1720.

4. A stick, staff, truncheon, etc. 1598.

Bastina-do, 2. Also *-onado*. 1614. [*f.* *prec.* sb.] 1. To beat with a stick (*arch.*) 2. *spec.* To heat or scorch on the soles of the feet 1683.

Bastion (bæ'stīon), 1598. [*a.* *F.*, *ad.* *It.* *bastione*, f. *bastire* of uncertain *ogm*] A projecting part of a fortification, consisting of an earthwork in the form of an irregular pentagon, having its base in the main line, or at an angle, of the fortification; its 'flanks' are the two sides which spring from the base, and are shorter than the 'faces' which meet in the frontal angle

Also *transf.* and *fig.* Hence *Bastioned* *apl.* *a.* furnished with or defended by *n.* *b.* or bastions.

Bastione *t.* a small *b.*

Bastite, 1837. [*f.* *Baste* in the *Harz* Mountains + *ITE*.] *Min.* A bronze- or greenish-coloured impure foliated serpentine. Schiller-spri.

Basto (bæ'sto), 1675. [*a.* Sp.] The ace of clubs in quadrille or ombre.

† **Baston**. ME. [*a.* OF., *mod.* *bätton*, f. late *L.* **bastonem*. See *BATOON* and *BATON*.] 1. A staff or stick used as a weapon or as a symbol of office -1756. 2. A stanza or verse. (*Transl.* of *staff*, *stave*.) ME. only. 3. *Her.* = *BATON* 3. -1660. 4. *Old Law* One of the Warden of the Fleet's men, who attended the king's courts with a red staff, to take into custody such as were committed by the court. (*Cf.* *tip-staff*, etc.) -1671. 5. *Archit.* A torus. (*So F. bäton*.) -1847.

Bastonite. [*f.* *Bastogne* in *Luxembourg* + *ITE*.] *Min.* A variety of *LEPIDOMELANE*.

Basyle (bæ'sil, bæ'sīl), 1863. [*f.* Gr. *básos* + *ILAN*.] *Chem.* A body that unites with oxygen to form a base. Hence *Basylous* *a.*

Bat (bæt), sb. 1 1515. (Replaces ME. *hakke*, app. from *Scand.*; cf. *Da.* *after-bakka* 'evening-bat', etc.) A member of the Mammalian order of *Chiroptera*, and *esp.* of the family *Vesperilionidae*; consisting of mouse-like quadrupeds (whence the names *Rever-mouse*, *Flitter-mouse*) having the fingers extended to support

a thin membranous wing which sheches from the side of the neck by the toes of both pairs of feet. They are all nocturnal. The usual formation of a bat, a mouse with wings.

Comb. b-shell, a species of volute; b-tick, an insect parasitical on bats. Also in many adjs., as b-blind, b-eyed, b-minded, etc.

Bat (bat), *s*.² ME. [*a*. OF. *battre*, referred to *battre*; or OE. **bat*, perh. f. Celt.; or echoic (cf. *pat*).] Possibly two or three distinct wds.

1. A stick, a club, a staff for support or defence (*crak*). 2. A balk of timber—1686. 3. The wooden implement with rounded handle and flattened blade used in cricket. (The most common mod. sense.) 1705. b. Short for *batter*.

battman 1859. 4. Harlequin's sword of lath. [From F.] 1859. 5. A lump, piece ME only.

6. *esp.* A piece of a brick having one end entire. 1519. 7. Shale interstratified between seams of coal, etc. Cf. *Bass* *s*.⁴ 1686. 8. A felted mass of fur, etc., in hat-making; often spelt *BATR*.

1856. 9. A sheet of cotton wadding for quilts; *bating*. 10. A blow. Cf. *BAT* *v*, ME.

11. Make you ready your stuffe bats and clubs *Cor.* 1. 165.

Bat, bāt (bā, bāt, bāt), *s*.³ ME. [*a*. F. *bāt* pack-saddle, OF. *bast*: late L. *bastum*, *pacina* w. Gr. *βατράκιον*.] 1. A pack-saddle.

Only in *comb.*, as *b*-needle, a packing-needle; *bāt-horse* (F. *cheval de bāt*), a sumpter-beast; *bāt-mule*. 2. In *bat-money*: An allowance for carrying baggage in the field. Occas. confused w. *BATTA*, 1793.

Bat (bat), *v*.¹ ME. [*f*. *BAT* *s*.²] 1. To strike with or as with a bat; to cudgel, beat.

2. To hit a ball with a bat. Also *absol.* 1773.

Bat, *v*.² 1675. [*var.* of *BATE* *v*.¹ and *2*.] 1. *intr.* To bate or flutter as a hawk. 2. *trans.* (dial. and in U.S.) To b. the eyes: to wink 1837.

Batable, *a*. 1453. [Short f. *DEBATE*; cf. *BATE* *s*.¹] *Debatable*—1610.

Batardeau (batardeau), 1767. [*Fr.*: formerly *batardeau*, dim. of *bastard* 'a dike' (Littre).]

a. A coffer-dam. b. A wall built across the moat or ditch surrounding a fortification.

Batata (batā-tā, bātā-tā), 1577. [*a*. Sp. a. *Haitian*.] A plant (*Batatas edulis*, N. O. *Convolvulaceae*), called also Spanish or Sweet Potato.

Batavian (batā-viān), 1598. [*f*. L. *Batavia*, f. *Bataua*, a people who dwell on Betawe, an island between the Rhine and the Waal. See *-AN*.]

a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Batavi. b. Pertaining to Holland or the Dutch. 1796. B. *s*.¹ *pl.* a. The ancient Batavi. b. The Dutch or Netherlands (*rare*). 1598.

Batch (bat), [*ME.* *bache*, *baiche*, repr. OE. **bacc*, f. *baccan* to bake; cf. *waik*, *watch*, etc.]

1. The process of baking—1557. 2. *concr.* A baking; the quantity produced at one baking 1461; *tellipt.* the bread itself 1648. Also *fig.* 173 *fig.* and *transf.* Sort, lot—1705. 4. a. The quantity of dough for one baking. b. The quantity of corn sent at one time to the mill.

1549. 5. *transf.* A quantity produced at one operation, e.g. a brewing (*arch.*) 1773. 6. a. An instalment 1833. b. A set 1598.

a. Thou crusty b. of Nature, what's the newes *Tr* & *Cr* v. i. 5. 3. One of your owne b. B. Jones. 5. A b. of beer 1719, of soup 1878. 6. A b. of prize money 1833, of visitors 1793.

Bate (bat), *v*.¹ ME. [*a*. OF. *batre* (mod. *battre*): late L. *battere* for cl. L. *battere*.] 1. To contend with blows or arguments—1440.

2. *Fakoury*. To beat the wings impatiently and flutter away from the fist or perch. (*F. se battre*) ME. Also *fig.* b. To flutter downwards 1590.

3. *fig.* Come, civil night. Hood my vntan'd blood, laying in my Cheekes *Rom* & *Jul* iii. ii. 14. Hence *Bater*, a hawk that bates.

Bate (bat), *v*.² ME. [*aphet.* f. *ABATE* *v*.¹] 1. To beat down or away—1601. 2. To lower, let down; *fig.* to cast down, humble ME. Also *trans.* 3. To beat back or blunt the edge of (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1535. 4. To reduce—1691; *trans.* to decrease—1596. 5. To lessen in force or intensity. Now chiefly in *To b. one's breath*. ME.

6. To strike off or take away (a part of) 1440, *ellipt.* to deprive (a person) of 1823. 7. To omit, except—1704.

8. (Ger. *Kän*). 9. (Fr. *peu*). 10. (Ger. *Möller*). 11. (Fr. *dane*). 12. (Curl). 13. (E). 14. (There). 15. (2). 16. (Iren). 17. (Fr. *laine*). 18. (for, fern, earth).

19. (Ger. *Kän*). 20. (Fr. *peu*). 21. (Ger. *Möller*). 22. (Fr. *dane*). 23. (Curl). 24. (E). 25. (There). 26. (2). 27. (Iren). 28. (Fr. *laine*). 29. (for, fern, earth).

30. (Ger. *Kän*). 31. (Fr. *peu*). 32. (Ger. *Möller*). 33. (Fr. *dane*). 34. (Curl). 35. (E). 36. (There). 37. (2). 38. (Iren). 39. (Fr. *laine*). 40. (for, fern, earth).

41. (Ger. *Kän*). 42. (Fr. *peu*). 43. (Ger. *Möller*). 44. (Fr. *dane*). 45. (Curl). 46. (E). 47. (There). 48. (2). 49. (Iren). 50. (Fr. *laine*). 51. (for, fern, earth).

52. (Ger. *Kän*). 53. (Fr. *peu*). 54. (Ger. *Möller*). 55. (Fr. *dane*). 56. (Curl). 57. (E). 58. (There). 59. (2). 60. (Iren). 61. (Fr. *laine*). 62. (for, fern, earth).

63. (Ger. *Kän*). 64. (Fr. *peu*). 65. (Ger. *Möller*). 66. (Fr. *dane*). 67. (Curl). 68. (E). 69. (There). 70. (2). 71. (Iren). 72. (Fr. *laine*). 73. (for, fern, earth).

74. (Ger. *Kän*). 75. (Fr. *peu*). 76. (Ger. *Möller*). 77. (Fr. *dane*). 78. (Curl). 79. (E). 80. (There). 81. (2). 82. (Iren). 83. (Fr. *laine*). 84. (for, fern, earth).

85. (Ger. *Kän*). 86. (Fr. *peu*). 87. (Ger. *Möller*). 88. (Fr. *dane*). 89. (Curl). 90. (E). 91. (There). 92. (2). 93. (Iren). 94. (Fr. *laine*). 95. (for, fern, earth).

96. (Ger. *Kän*). 97. (Fr. *peu*). 98. (Ger. *Möller*). 99. (Fr. *dane*). 100. (Curl). 101. (E). 102. (There). 103. (2). 104. (Iren). 105. (Fr. *laine*). 106. (for, fern, earth).

107. (Ger. *Kän*). 108. (Fr. *peu*). 109. (Ger. *Möller*). 110. (Fr. *dane*). 111. (Curl). 112. (E). 113. (There). 114. (2). 115. (Iren). 116. (Fr. *laine*). 117. (for, fern, earth).

118. (Ger. *Kän*). 119. (Fr. *peu*). 120. (Ger. *Möller*). 121. (Fr. *dane*). 122. (Curl). 123. (E). 124. (There). 125. (2). 126. (Iren). 127. (Fr. *laine*). 128. (for, fern, earth).

129. (Ger. *Kän*). 130. (Fr. *peu*). 131. (Ger. *Möller*). 132. (Fr. *dane*). 133. (Curl). 134. (E). 135. (There). 136. (2). 137. (Iren). 138. (Fr. *laine*). 139. (for, fern, earth).

140. (Ger. *Kän*). 141. (Fr. *peu*). 142. (Ger. *Möller*). 143. (Fr. *dane*). 144. (Curl). 145. (E). 146. (There). 147. (2). 148. (Iren). 149. (Fr. *laine*). 150. (for, fern, earth).

151. (Ger. *Kän*). 152. (Fr. *peu*). 153. (Ger. *Möller*). 154. (Fr. *dane*). 155. (Curl). 156. (E). 157. (There). 158. (2). 159. (Iren). 160. (Fr. *laine*). 161. (for, fern, earth).

162. (Ger. *Kän*). 163. (Fr. *peu*). 164. (Ger. *Möller*). 165. (Fr. *dane*). 166. (Curl). 167. (E). 168. (There). 169. (2). 170. (Iren). 171. (Fr. *laine*). 172. (for, fern, earth).

173. (Ger. *Kän*). 174. (Fr. *peu*). 175. (Ger. *Möller*). 176. (Fr. *dane*). 177. (Curl). 178. (E). 179. (There). 180. (2). 181. (Iren). 182. (Fr. *laine*). 183. (for, fern, earth).

184. (Ger. *Kän*). 185. (Fr. *peu*). 186. (Ger. *Möller*). 187. (Fr. *dane*). 188. (Curl). 189. (E). 190. (There). 191. (2). 192. (Iren). 193. (Fr. *laine*). 194. (for, fern, earth).

195. (Ger. *Kän*). 196. (Fr. *peu*). 197. (Ger. *Möller*). 198. (Fr. *dane*). 199. (Curl). 200. (E). 201. (There). 202. (2). 203. (Iren). 204. (Fr. *laine*). 205. (for, fern, earth).

206. (Ger. *Kän*). 207. (Fr. *peu*). 208. (Ger. *Möller*). 209. (Fr. *dane*). 210. (Curl). 211. (E). 212. (There). 213. (2). 214. (Iren). 215. (Fr. *laine*). 216. (for, fern, earth).

217. (Ger. *Kän*). 218. (Fr. *peu*). 219. (Ger. *Möller*). 220. (Fr. *dane*). 221. (Curl). 222. (E). 223. (There). 224. (2). 225. (Iren). 226. (Fr. *laine*). 227. (for, fern, earth).

228. (Ger. *Kän*). 229. (Fr. *peu*). 230. (Ger. *Möller*). 231. (Fr. *dane*). 232. (Curl). 233. (E). 234. (There). 235. (2). 236. (Iren). 237. (Fr. *laine*). 238. (for, fern, earth).

239. (Ger. *Kän*). 240. (Fr. *peu*). 241. (Ger. *Möller*). 242. (Fr. *dane*). 243. (Curl). 244. (E). 245. (There). 246. (2). 247. (Iren). 248. (Fr. *laine*). 249. (for, fern, earth).

250. (Ger. *Kän*). 251. (Fr. *peu*). 252. (Ger. *Möller*). 253. (Fr. *dane*). 254. (Curl). 255. (E). 256. (There). 257. (2). 258. (Iren). 259. (Fr. *laine*). 260. (for, fern, earth).

261. (Ger. *Kän*). 262. (Fr. *peu*). 263. (Ger. *Möller*). 264. (Fr. *dane*). 265. (Curl). 266. (E). 267. (There). 268. (2). 269. (Iren). 270. (Fr. *laine*). 271. (for, fern, earth).

272. (Ger. *Kän*). 273. (Fr. *peu*). 274. (Ger. *Möller*). 275. (Fr. *dane*). 276. (Curl). 277. (E). 278. (There). 279. (2). 280. (Iren). 281. (Fr. *laine*). 282. (for, fern, earth).

283. (Ger. *Kän*). 284. (Fr. *peu*). 285. (Ger. *Möller*). 286. (Fr. *dane*). 287. (Curl). 288. (E). 289. (There). 290. (2). 291. (Iren). 292. (Fr. *laine*). 293. (for, fern, earth).

294. (Ger. *Kän*). 295. (Fr. *peu*). 296. (Ger. *Möller*). 297. (Fr. *dane*). 298. (Curl). 299. (E). 300. (There). 301. (2). 302. (Iren). 303. (Fr. *laine*). 304. (for, fern, earth).

305. (Ger. *Kän*). 306. (Fr. *peu*). 307. (Ger. *Möller*). 308. (Fr. *dane*). 309. (Curl). 310. (E). 311. (There). 312. (2). 313. (Iren). 314. (Fr. *laine*). 315. (for, fern, earth).

316. (Ger. *Kän*). 317. (Fr. *peu*). 318. (Ger. *Möller*). 319. (Fr. *dane*). 320. (Curl). 321. (E). 322. (There). 323. (2). 324. (Iren). 325. (Fr. *laine*). 326. (for, fern, earth).

327. (Ger. *Kän*). 328. (Fr. *peu*). 329. (Ger. *Möller*). 330. (Fr. *dane*). 331. (Curl). 332. (E). 333. (There). 334. (2). 335. (Iren). 336. (Fr. *laine*). 337. (for, fern, earth).

338. (Ger. *Kän*). 339. (Fr. *peu*). 340. (Ger. *Möller*). 341. (Fr. *dane*). 342. (Curl). 343. (E). 344. (There). 345. (2). 346. (Iren). 347. (Fr. *laine*). 348. (for, fern, earth).

349. (Ger. *Kän*). 350. (Fr. *peu*). 351. (Ger. *Möller*). 352. (Fr. *dane*). 353. (Curl). 354. (E). 355. (There). 356. (2). 357. (Iren). 358. (Fr. *laine*). 359. (for, fern, earth).

360. (Ger. *Kän*). 361. (Fr. *peu*). 362. (Ger. *Möller*). 363. (Fr. *dane*). 364. (Curl). 365. (E). 366. (There). 367. (2). 368. (Iren). 369. (Fr. *laine*). 370. (for, fern, earth).

371. (Ger. *Kän*). 372. (Fr. *peu*). 373. (Ger. *Möller*). 374. (Fr. *dane*). 375. (Curl). 376. (E). 377. (There). 378. (2). 379. (Iren). 380. (Fr. *laine*). 381. (for, fern, earth).

382. (Ger. *Kän*). 383. (Fr. *peu*). 384. (Ger. *Möller*). 385. (Fr. *dane*). 386. (Curl). 387. (E). 388. (There). 389. (2). 390. (Iren). 391. (Fr. *laine*). 392. (for, fern, earth).

393. (Ger. *Kän*). 394. (Fr. *peu*). 395. (Ger. *Möller*). 396. (Fr. *dane*). 397. (Curl). 398. (E). 399. (There). 400. (2). 401. (Iren). 402. (Fr. *laine*). 403. (for, fern, earth).

404. (Ger. *Kän*). 405. (Fr. *peu*). 406. (Ger. *Möller*). 407. (Fr. *dane*). 408. (Curl). 409. (E). 410. (There). 411. (2). 412. (Iren). 413. (Fr. *laine*). 414. (for, fern, earth).

415. (Ger. *Kän*). 416. (Fr. *peu*). 417. (Ger. *Möller*). 418. (Fr. *dane*). 419. (Curl). 420. (E). 421. (There). 422. (2). 423. (Iren). 424. (Fr. *laine*). 425. (for, fern, earth).

426. (Ger. *Kän*). 427. (Fr. *peu*). 428. (Ger. *Möller*). 429. (Fr. *dane*). 430. (Curl). 431. (E). 432. (There). 433. (2). 434. (Iren). 435. (Fr. *laine*). 436. (for, fern, earth).

437. (Ger. *Kän*). 438. (Fr. *peu*). 439. (Ger. *Möller*). 440. (Fr. *dane*). 441. (Curl). 442. (E). 443. (There). 444. (2). 445. (Iren). 446. (Fr. *laine*). 447. (for, fern, earth).

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481. (Ger. *Kän*). 482. (Fr. *peu*). 483. (Ger. *Möller*). 484. (Fr. *dane*). 485. (Curl). 486. (E). 487. (There). 488. (2). 489. (Iren). 490. (Fr. *laine*). 491. (for, fern, earth).

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503. (Ger. *Kän*). 504. (Fr. *peu*). 505. (Ger. *Möller*). 506. (Fr. *dane*). 507. (Curl). 508. (E). 509. (There). 510. (2). 511. (Iren). 512. (Fr. *laine*). 513. (for, fern, earth).

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547. (Ger. *Kän*). 548. (Fr. *peu*). 549. (Ger. *Möller*). 550. (Fr. *dane*). 551. (Curl). 552. (E). 553. (There). 554. (2). 555. (Iren). 556. (Fr. *laine*). 557. (for, fern, earth).

558. (Ger. *Kän*). 559. (Fr. *peu*). 560. (Ger. *Möller*). 561. (Fr. *dane*). 562. (Curl). 563. (E). 564. (There). 565. (2). 566. (Iren). 567. (Fr. *laine*). 568. (for, fern, earth).

569. (Ger. *Kän*). 570. (Fr. *peu*). 571. (Ger. *Möller*). 572. (Fr. *dane*). 573. (Curl). 574. (E). 575. (There). 576. (2). 577. (Iren). 578. (Fr. *laine*). 579. (for, fern, earth).

580. (Ger. *Kän*). 581. (Fr. *peu*). 582. (Ger. *Möller*). 583. (Fr. *dane*). 584. (Curl). 585. (E). 586. (There). 587. (2). 588. (Iren). 589. (Fr. *laine*). 590. (for, fern, earth).

591. (Ger. *Kän*). 592. (Fr. *peu*). 593. (Ger. *Möller*). 594. (Fr. *dane*). 595. (Curl). 596. (E). 597. (There). 598. (2). 599. (Iren). 600. (Fr. *laine*). 601. (for, fern, earth).

602. (Ger. *Kän*). 603. (Fr. *peu*). 604. (Ger. *Möller*). 605. (Fr. *dane*). 606. (Curl). 607. (E). 608. (There). 609. (2). 610. (Iren). 611. (Fr. *laine*). 612. (for, fern, earth).

613. (Ger. *Kän*). 614. (Fr. *peu*). 615. (Ger. *Möller*). 616. (Fr. *dane*). 617. (Curl). 618. (E). 619. (There). 620. (2). 621. (Iren). 622. (Fr. *laine*). 623. (for, fern

Gr. *Batrachos* (βατραχος). a. A stone resembling a frog in colour. b. A fossil batrachian.

Batrachoid, comb. f. Gr. *Batrachos* frog:

Batrachoid a., frog-like. **Batrachomyomachy** [ad. Gr., f. *Batrachos* + *mûs* + *-machia*], the battle of the frogs and mice, a mock heroic poem, possibly of the Homeric age. **Batrachophagous** [Gr. *-phagos*] a., frog-eating. **Batrachophobia** [Gr. *-phobia*], dread of or aversion to frogs, toads, etc.

Batsman (bætsmæn). 1756. [f. *bat's* (BAT sb.)]. One who handles the bat at cricket.

Batt, var. of BAT sb. 2.

Batta (bætā). 1680. [a. Indo-Pg. *bata*, prob. ad. Canarese *battala* rice.] *Anglo-Ind. orig.* Subsistence money. Hence, extra pay during a campaign, and *spec.* An extra allowance, which became a constant addition to the pay of officers serving in India.

Batta (bætā). 1680. [a. Urdu.] *Anglo-Ind.* In Indian Banking, *agio*; discount on coins not current, or of short weight.

Battable, a. 1570. [f. *bat-* (see BATTEN v) + *-ABLE*.] Fattening; fertile in pasture -1641.

Battable, a. 2 1601. [a. OF., f. *battre*] That may be beaten out, malleable.

Battailant. 1591 [a. F. *battailant*]. 1. *adj.* Combatant. *SPENS.* 2. *sb.* A combatant. *SHELTON.*

Battailous (bæ'teləs), a. *arch.* ME. [a. OF. *bataillos* (-eus), f. *bataille*.] Fond of fighting, ready for battle.

Battalia (bætā'liə). *arch.* 1594. [a. It *battaglia*. Doublet of BATTLE.] 1. *Mil.* Order of battle. (Usu. with *in*, *into*) 1613. 2. = BATTLE sb. 6, 7. (Cf. BATTALION 1.) -1750 Also *fig.* (cf. 'host').

1. Friedrich draws out in b. CARLYLE.
Battalia pie. 1664. [ad. F. *bâtisses*, med. L. *batilla*, 'small blessed articles', as samplers worked by nuns, etc., dim. of L. *batius*. *Battalia* is due to pop. etym.] 'Tit-bits, as cocks combs, sweethearts, etc. in a pie'.

Battalion (bæ'telən). 1589. [a. F. *battailon*, ad. It *battaglione*, augm. or dim. of *battaglia*. (Cf. BATTALIA.)] 1. *gen.* A large body of men in battle array; one of the large divisions of an army. 2. = BATTLE 7. -1656 3. *spec.* A body of infantry (or engineers) composed of several companies, and forming part of a regiment. (The number of battalions in a regiment varies greatly.) 1708.

2. Providence is on the side of the strongest battalions *PROSB.* Hence *Battalion* v. (*rare*) to form into a b.

Battel (bæ'tl), sb. As a separate wd. only in pl. *battels*. 1705. [Of uncertain origin; cf. BATTLE v. 3 to receive nourishment. But 'debita', *suns due* for provisions, is app. the earlier sense. In L. *battills*, *battills*; in the Laudian Stat. *battelle*.] In Univ. of Oxford. a. College accounts for board and provisions supplied from the kitchen and buttery. b. Loosely. The whole college accounts for board and lodgings, tuition, etc.

Battel, v. 1570. [see prec., and cf. BATTLE v. 3]. 1. In Univ. of Oxford: To have a kitchen and buttery account in college. 2. a. (?) To put into a common stock -1606.

Batteler, *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1604 [f. BATTLE v. 1]. One who battels in college; formerly, an order of students in Oxford below Commoners.

Batten (bæt'n), sb. 1 1658. [var. of BATON sb. in techn. use.] 1. *Carp.* and *Build* A piece of squared timber, not more than 7 inches broad and 2 1/2 inches thick, used for flooring, etc.; a scantling. 2. *spec.* A bar or strip nailed or glued across parallel boards, to hold them together, or prevent warping; a ledge, a clamp 1663. 3. *Naut.* A narrow strip nailed to the masts and spars to prevent them from chafing; one used to fasten down the edges of the tarpaulin fixed over the hatchways; also, a wooden bar from which hammocks are slung 1769.

Comb. b.-door, a door formed of narrow boards, held together by battens. Hence *Battening* sb. the application of, or a structure formed with, battens.

Batten (bæt'n), sb. 2 1831. [corrupt f. F. *battant*.] A movable bar in a silk-loom which closes the weft.

Batten (bæt'n), v. 1 1591. [app. a. ON. *battna*, 1. *bati* improvement Cf. BATTLE v. 3] 1. *intr.* To improve in condition; *esp.* (of animals) to thrive, grow fat by feeding. b. To glut oneself on; to gloat on 1602. c. *fig.* To thrive (esp. to the detriment of another) 1605. 2. To grow fertile (as soil), to grow rank (as a plant) 1855. 3. *trans.* To improve, fatten up (The pa. ppie. *battened* belonged orig. to the intr. sense, cf. *well-read*, etc.) -1790.

1. It makes her fat you see. Shee battens with it B. JONES. 2. Battening vampyre-like on a People next door to starvation CARLYLE. Hence *Battener*.

Batten (bæt'n), v. 2 1775. [f. BATTEN sb. 1] To furnish or strengthen with battens

To b. down (chiefly Naut.): to fasten down with battens.

Batter (bæ'ter), v. 1 ME. [f. *bat-* 'beat', as in OF. *batre*, Eng. *bate* v. etc.; cf. *stutter*, etc.] 1. *trans.* (and *absol.*) To strike with repeated blows so as to bruise or shatter. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To subject (persons, etc.) to crushing or persistent attack 1578. 3. To beat out of shape, as (in *Printing*) the surface of type 1697. 4. f. BATTER sb. 1 To beat into a batter -1622 5. *Sc.* To paste, to fix (as with paste) -1756. 1. Or with a logge B. hisskull *Tennyson*, in 98. The Ramage that batters down the wall Tr. & Cr. 1, iii 206 3. Boets battered by exposure to ice and storm KANE. Hence *Batterable* a. *Batterer*.

Batter (bæ'ter), v. 2 ME. [? conn. w. F. *a-battre*.] *Archit.* *intr.* Of walls, etc.: To incline from the perpendicular.

Batter (bæ'ter), sb. 1 1546. [prob. f. BATTER v. 1] 1. A mixture of two or more ingredients beaten up with a liquid for culinary purposes. Also *transf.* 2. *Sc.* Flour and water made into paste 1530. 3. A heavy bruising blow (*rare*) 1823. 4. A cannonade of heavy ordnance 1859. 5. *Printing*. A bruise on the face of printing type, etc. (Cf. BATTER v. 3.) 1824. Also *attrib.*

Batter, sb. 2 1743. [f. BATTER v. 2] The slope of a wall, terrace, or bank from the perpendicular.

Batter-rule, an instrument consisting of a plumb-line and a frame, used for setting a wall, etc. at the proper slope or b.

Batter, sb. 3 1824. [f. BAT v. 1] One who bats, *esp.* in *Cricket*.

Battering (bæ'terɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1542. [f. BATTER v. 1] 1. The action of the vb, *esp.* in *Mil.* 2. Bruising or defacement thus caused 1558.

Comb.: b.-charge, the full charge of powder for a cannon; engine=RAM; -train, a number of cannon intended for siege purposes.

Battering-ram. 1611 [f. prec. + RAM. Cf. L. *aries* ram.] An ancient military engine employed for battering down walls, consisting of a beam of wood, with a mass of iron at one end, sometimes shaped like a ram's head.

Battery (bæ'terɪ). 1531. [a. F. *batterie*, f. *battre*; see -ERY.] 1. The action of battering or assailing with blows; also *transf.* or *fig.*; *spec.* in *Law*, an unlawful attack upon another by beating, etc., including technically the least touching of another's person or clothes in a menacing manner. 2. A bruise -1639. 3. A number of guns placed in juxtaposition for combined action, in *Mil.*, the smallest division of artillery for tactical purposes 1555. 4. The platform or fortified work, on or within which artillery is mounted (sometimes including the artillery there mounted) 1590. Also *transf.* or *fig.* 5. *Mining*. The set of stamps that work in one mortar of a stamp-mill 1881. 6. (from 2) A combination of simple instruments. 7. *Electr.* A number of Leyden jars so connected that they may be charged and discharged simultaneously 1743. Also *fig.* 7. *Galvanism*. A series of cells, each containing the essentials for producing voltaic electricity, connected together. Also used of a single voltaic cell. 1801. 8. *Optics*. A combined series of lenses or prisms 1867. 9. Apparatus for preparing or serving meals [= F. *batterie de cuisine*; ? from next sense.] 1819. 10. Metal, or articles of metal, wrought by hammering 1502. 11. *Mining*. a. A bulkhead of timber. b. The plank closing the bottom of a coal-chute. (Raymond.) 12. *Mus.* The percussion section of an orchestra.

1. He have an action of B. against him *Troel IV*

1. 36. 2. *Horse batteries*, those in which the gunners are carried partly on the carriages, partly on horses, *Field Batteries*, those in which they are carried wholly on the carriages. *Garrison batteries*, bodies of artillerymen serving heavy guns in forts, etc.

Phrases, etc. *B.-wagon* one carrying tools and materials for repair of the b. *Cross-batteries* two batteries playing upon the same point from different directions. *Enfilading b.* one which sweeps the whole line attacked. *Floating b.*: a heavily armed and armoured vessel for bombarding fortresses. *Inf. b.* (a gun) projecting in readiness for firing through an embrasure or over a parapet. *Mashed b.* one screened from the enemy's view.

Batting (bæ'tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1611. [f. BAT v. 1, sb. 2] 1. The action of using or striking with a bat: 2a. in *Laundry-work* -1798 b. in *Cricket* 1773. c. in cleaning raw cotton by hand 1819 2. Cotton fibre prepared in sheets for quilts, etc., cf. BAT sb. 2 9. 1875.

Battle (bæ'tl), sb. [ME. *bataille*, -aile, -aille, a. OF. -Vulgar L. *battalia*, corrupt f. late L. *battalialis*, ad., neut. pl., f. late L. *bat tuere* (perh. Celt.).] 1. A hostile encounter between opposing forces; a fight. 2. A single combat, a duel ME. Also applied to animals. 3. (Without article or pl.) Fighting, war ME. 74. A war -1557. 5. *fig.* Strife, struggle for victory ME. 6. An army, or one of its main divisions, in battle array, = BATTALION (*arch.*) ME. 77. The main body of an army or naval force; = BATTALIA 2, BATTALION 1b. (More fully 'great' or 'main b.') -1556. 78. = BATTALIA 1. -1596

1. Picked b., one of which the ground has been chosen beforehand by both sides. *Somer's b.*, o. e. which is decided by the courage and energy of the soldier. 2. *Triad by b.*, the legal decision of a dispute by single combat. B. royal, a fight (*spec.* a cock fight) in which several combatants engage; a general engagement; hence *fig.* a general squabble. The race is not to the swift, nor the b. (= victory) to the strong *Eccles.* ix 11. 5. Their mouths are softer the b. butter, and yet have they battel in their mynde *Covr. DALE Ps.* iv 22. 6. What may the Kings whole Battails reach unto 1 *Hen. IV.* iv 2 130. 7. A Vanguard a Battail of 400 ships, and a Rerre RALEIGH

Phrases. To offer, refuse, accept b.; to join b.; also, to do b.; to give b. to attack. *Line of b.*, the position of troops drawn up in b. array; the line formed by ships of war in an engagement. Hence *line-of-battle ship*, one large enough to take part in a main attack, formerly, one of 71 guns and upwards.

Comb.: b.-cry, -word, a war-cry, a slogan; -field, -ground, the field or ground on which a b. is fought. -piece, a painting of a b., a picture describing a b. -wise ad., in manner or order of b.

Battle, battel (bæ'tl), a. *Obs.* e. c. dial 1513. [? f. **bat* repr. ON. *bati*; see BATTEN v. 1] 1. Of grass, etc.: Improving to sheep and cattle; fattening. 2. Hence, of land: Rich productive (prop. in pasture) 1549

Battle (bæ'tl), v. 1 ME. [a. F. *batailler*] 1. *intr.* To fight. (Now usu. *fig.*) b. *fig.* To maintain a (defensive) struggle, e. g. with or against bigotry, etc. 1502 2. *trans.* and *refl.* To combat ME. only. 3. To assail in battle. Also *fig.* ME.

1. Whiles Lyons Warre, and battails for their Dem es SHAKS. His virtues battling with his place SWIFT They *b.* it beyond the wall known. Hence *Battled* *pple.* a. 1 ranged in battle-array; *poet.* fought.

Battle, v. 2 ME. [a. OF. *bataillier*, -eiller to furnish with *battails* 'battlements'; see also BATTLEMENT] To fortify or furnish with battlements. (Usu in *pass.*) -1618. Hence *Battled* *pple.* a. 2 embattled; fortified. *Battling* *vbl. sb.* embattling, *lower* battlements

Battle, battel (bæ'tl), v. 3 1548. [? deriv. of BATTLE a. 1] *trans.* 1. *trans.* To feed, or nourish -1662 2. To fertilize -1662. 3. *intr.* To grow fat, to thrive -1721 4. To become fertile -1578. Hence *Battled* *pple.* a. 3 fattened; manured.

Battle, v. 4 1570. [? freq. of BAT v. 1, or var. of BEATTLE.] To beat (clothes) with a wooden beetle during washing, or when dried.

Battle-ax, -axe (bæ'tlæ'ks). ME. 1. A kind of ax used as a weapon of war in the Middle Ages. 2. A halberd or bill 1709.

Battledore (bæ'tlɔːr), sb. ME. [Perh. ad. Pr. *batedor* 'beater'; cf. Sp. *batidor*, f. *battu*. But the historical connexion is not shown.] 1. A beetle used in washing, also for mangle linen clothes; hence applied to other similarly shaped instruments. 2. An instrument like a small

racket used in playing with a shuttlecock 1598. **b.** The game of *b.* and shuttlecock 1719. **3.** A horn-book; so called from its usual shape. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1693.

Phrase. **Battledore** **barley**: a cultivated barley (*Nordium secalinum*) with short broad ears. Hence [*sense 2*] **Battledore** *v.* to toss or fly to and fro.

Battlement (*bæ'tl'mənt*), *sb.* [*ME. bataille, bataille, bataille, a. OF. *bataillement, f. bataille.*] **a.** An indented parapet at the top of a wall, orig. used for purposes of defence, subseq. for architectural decoration. The raised parts are *cops* or *merlons*, the indentations *embrasures* or *crenelles*. **b.** loosely for 'embattled roof'. 1595. **c.** *fig.* The towering summits of the mountains, the roof of the heavens 1667.

Thrown by angry Jove Sheer o'er the Crystal Battlements *MIL. P. L. i. 742*. Hence **Battlement** *v.* to furnish or decorate with battlements. **Battlemented** *pp. a.* having battlements.

Battler (*bæ'tlɪə*). [*ME. bataille, a. OF. bataille, -eur, f. batailler; in mod. Eng. f. BATTLE v.*] One who fights; a fighter.

†Battier *rare*. 1650. [*f. BATTLE v.* ⁴] **1.** One who beats with a bat or battledore—1700

2. A small bat for playing at ball. **3.** = **BATLER**

Battleship (*bæ'tlʃɪp*). 1884. Short for *line-of-battle ship* (1705): see **BATTLE** *sb.* *phr.*

Battology (*bæ'tlɒdʒi*). 1603. [*ad. Gr. βατολογία, f. βάτος- (see Herod. iv. 155) + -λογία*.] A needless repetition in speaking or writing. Hence **Battological** *a.* **Battologist**. **Battologize** *v. trans. and intr.*

†Battue (*bæ'ti*). 1816. [*F., pa. pple. fem. of battre* used subst.] **1.** The driving of game from cover (by beating the bushes, etc.). **2.** *transf. a.* A thorough beat up or search. **b. Wholesale slaughter, *esp.* of unresisting crowds.**

†Batture (*[bæ'tiʁ, bæ'tiʁ]*). 1856. [*a. F.*] A river- or sea-bed elevated to the surface.

†Battuta (*bæ'ti'ta*). 1819. [*It.*] *Mus.* The beating of time.

Batty (*bæ'ti*), *a.* 1590. [*f. BAT sb. 1 + -y*.] **1.** Belonging to a bat. *s. slang.* Crazy 1922.

Batz (*bæts*). 1625. [*Ger.*; prob. taken as a pl. whence *bat* 17-18th c.] A small coin worth four kreuzers, formerly current in Switzerland and South Germany.

Baabee, -le, vars. of **BAWBEE**.

Bauble (*bæ'bəl*). *ME.* [*From (1) OF. babel, also baubel 'child's toy', of uncertain etym. (2) ME. babyll, dabulle, bable, conn. w. 'babylm* to oscillate, *librillare*']. **†1.** A stick with a mass of lead fixed or hung at one end, used for weighing, etc.—1570. **†2.** A child's toy—1814 **3.** A showy trinket, or gewgaw *ME.* **4.** The baton of the Court Fool or jester *ME.* **5.** *transf. or fig.* A foolish matter, or *person* 1579; a paltry thing 1634.

3. *Paltry cap.* *a. b. Tam. Shr. v. ii. 82.* **4.** Such is a fool and well worthy a babyll 1509. That foolies bable, the Mace 1676. Hence **†Baubling** *a.* paltry.

Bauch, baugh (*bæx, bæx, bæf*), *a. Sc.* 1560. [*perh. ON. bager poor*.] Weak, poor, pitiless, sorry, shaky. *†The north. Eng. dial. is b off, as in baff, weak, 'hard-up weak'.*

Bauchle, bachle (*bæ'xwəl*). *Sc.* 1787. [*?*] **1.** An old shoe worn down at the heel. **2.** A shambler, a ne'er-do-well.

Baud(e), obs. *f.* **BAWD**. So **†Baudery**, bawdry

Baudekin, baudkin (*bə'dʒɪn, bə'dʒɪn*). *Obs. exc. Hist. ME.* [*a. OF. i.—med. L. baldakinus, f. Baldacco, It. f. Bagdad.*] = **BALDACHIN** **1.** **†Baudery**. [*a. F. bauderie, f. baud.*] Gaiety, mirth. **CHAUCER.**

Baudrons (*bə'drɒnz*). *Sc.* 1450. [*perh. Celt.; cf. Ir. beadrac frolicsome, etc.*] *Sc.* name for the cat.

†Bau-frey, *rare*. 1639. [*peih. — BELFRY*.] A beam.

†Bauge (*bəʒ*). 1847. [*mod. Fr.*] A drugget made at Bauge in Burgundy.

Bauk, obs. *f.* **BALK**.

Bauld, dial. *f.* **BOLD**.

Baulk, var. of **BALK**, *esp.* in Billiards.

Bauson (*bə'sən*). *arch.* [*ME. bausen, a. F., see next.* But in *Fr.* never applied to the badger.] **1.** *sb.* A badger; see **BADGER** *sb.* ² *b.*

A fat or pertinacious person 1607. **2.** *adj.* = **BAUSOND** 1587.

Bausond, *a.* *Obs.* or *dial.* *ME.* [*a. OF. baudant, also bauchant, and bausan, etc., piebald, of doubtful etym. Cf. F. balcan.*] Of animals: Having white spots on a black or bay ground; *esp.* (now) having a white patch on the forehead, or a white stripe down the face.

Baurite. 1872. [*F. (1821)*.] Var. **BRAUXITE**. [*Bavardage* (*bavardʒ*). 1835. [*F., f. bavarder, f. bavard, f. bave saliva*.] Idle talk.

†Bavarois. 1714. [*prob. ad. F. bavarois*.] A surout—1788.

Bavian, obs. *f.* **BABION**.

Bavin (*bæ'vɪn*). *sb.* 1528. [*?*] **1.** A bundle of brushwood, etc., bound with only one withe, in *Mil.* a fascine. **2.** Impure limestone. (*2* a different wd.) 1839.

1. *attrib.* *b. wits*, wits having a quick and short-lived blaze *1 Hen. IV. iii. ii. 61*. Hence **†Bavin** *v.* to bind up into bawns.

Bawbee (*bə'bi*). *Sc.* 1542. [*prob. from the name of a mint-master, the laird of Silkebauby, of ATCHISON, and perh. BOOLE.*] A Scotch coin of base silver, orig. three, later six, pennies of Scotch money, or a half-penny English, hence, a half-penny, a copper

Bawble, obs. *f.* **BAUBLE**.

Bawcock (*bə'kɒk*). 1599 [*a. F. beau coq, for bewcock*.] Fine fellow, good fellow.

Good B. bate thy rage Hen. V. iii. ii. 25.

Bawd (*bə'd*), *sb.* ¹ *ME.* [*Of uncertain origin. OF. baud 'bold, gay' differs in sense from bawd and is not found as a sb.* Perh. an abbrev. of **BAWDSTROT**] A procurer or procuress; since c. 1700 only fem., and applied to a woman keeping a place of prostitution. Also *fig.* Hence **Bawdily** *adv.* **Bawdiness**, *f.* dirtiness; lewdness. **Bawdship**. (*Cf. lordship*).

†Bawd, *sb.* ² *dial.* 1592. [*? same wd. as badde, BAD sb.; cf. puss.*] A hare.

†Bawd, *v.* 1529 [*f. BAWDY a.* ¹] To dirty. **Bawd**, *v.* ² *arch. or Obs.* 1651. [*f. BAWD sb.* ¹] To pander, also *fig.*

Bawdry (*bə'drɪ*). *arch.* *ME.* [*f. BAWD sb.* ¹ + *-ry*]. **1.** The practice of a bawd. **†2. gen.** Unchastity—1651. **3.** Lewdness in speech or writing, obscene talk, etc. 1899.

†Bawdstrot. *ME.* [*OF. baudestrot, suggesting earlier OF. baldestrot, baudestrot, f. bald, baud 'bold, gay' (see BAUDE) + ? Teut. strutt strutt.*] A **BAWD**, male or female—1483

†Bawdy, *a.* ¹ *ME.* [*Etym. unkn.* Cf. *F. boue*.] Soiled, dirty—1621. Hence **†Bawdy** *v.* to make dirty.

Bawdy (*bə'dɪ*), *a.* ² 1513. [*f. BAWD sb.* + *-y*.] **1.** *Of*, pertaining to, or befitting a bawd. (*Usu.* of language). **2.** *quasi-sb.*, *esp.* in *To talk b.*: Lewd language, obscenity. *Comb. b.* house, a brothel.

Bawhorse, obs. *f.* **bāt-horse**: see **BAT** *sb.* ³

Bawke, *dial.* 1880. [*? var. of BACK sb.* ²] *Mining.* A bucket for raising coal.

Bawl (*bɔ:l*), *v.* 1556. [*Prob. ad. med. L. baulare to bark as a dog. But cf. Ital. baula, Sw. bola to low like a cow.*] **†1. intr.** To bark or howl as a dog—1753. **2. gen.** To shout protractedly at the top of one's voice; to bellow. Often with *out*. 1570. **3. trans.** To utter with bawling 1597.

1. At my blunty behaviour byrke ye or lall ye *J. Heywood*. **3.** To b. out, My Beloved; and the Words Grace! Regeneration! Sanctification! *Tattler* No. 66 **1.1.** Hence **Bawl** *sb.* a loud prolonged rough cry. **Bawler**, one who bawls, *esp.* a preacher. **Bawling** *coll. sb.*; *spec. in Hunting*, the giving tongue too loudly.

Bawn (*bɔ:n*). 1537. [*ad. Ir. bábhun, of unkn. deriv.*] A fortified enclosure; the fortified court or outwork of a castle.

1. Our Englishe men assauted the .. baon of the castle 1537.

†Baw-rel, bawret. 1706. [*?*] The female and male of a kind of hawk. (*Dicts.*)

Bawsint, bawson, etc., var. **BAUSON**, **OND**.

Baxter. *Obs. exc. dial.* [*OE. bæcstre, fem. of bæcere, f. bacan to BAKE.* A true fem.; but in later use only masc.] A baker: fem. *ME.*; masc. or fem. *OE.*

Bay (*bəi*), *sb.* ¹ *ME.* [*a. OF. baie —L. bacia berry.*] **†1.** A berry, *esp.* that of the laurel or bay-tree—1866 **2.** Short for *Hay-tree* or *Bay*

Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), called also Sweet Bay; also applied to other laurels 1530. **b.** (*Cf. BAY sb.* ² ³) **3.** *Usu.* in *pl.* Leaves or sprigs of this tree, *esp.* as a wreath for a conqueror or poet, hence *fig.* the fame attained by these 1564

2. I have seen the wicked in great power, spreading himself like a green bay tree *Ps. xxxviii. 3* **3.** A poet's garland made of bays *GREENE. Comb. b-rum*, an aromatic liquid, obtained by distilling rum in which bay-leaves have been steeped.

Bay (*bəi*), *sb.* ² *ME.* [*a. F. baie —late L. baia*.] **1.** An indentation of the sea into the land with a wide opening. **2.** A recess in a range of hills, etc. 1853. **3.** in *U.S.*: **a.** An arm of a prairie extending into, and partly surrounded by, woods. **b.** A piece of marshy ground covered with Bay-trees 1843.

1. My affection hath an unknowne bottome, like the B. of Portugal *A. Y. L. iv. i. 217* *Comb. b-duck*, (east Eng.) name of the Sheldrake -floe, ice, new-formed ice, such as first appears in sheltered water; **Bay-state**, pop. name (in *U.S.*) for the State of Massachusetts.

Bay (*bəi*), *sb.* ³ *ME.* [*a. F. baie, OF. baie (L. type baduta), f. bayertogape*.] **1.** An opening in a wall; *esp.* the space between two columns

2. 'The division of a barn or other building generally from fifteen to twenty feet in breadth (Gwilt). Of a house: The space lying under one gable, or between two party-walls. 1557. **3.** Applications of 'recess': e.g. *horse-bay*, the stall for a horse; *sick-bay*, part of the forepart of a ship's main-deck, used as a hospital 1582 **4.** = Applications of 'intervening space', as *bay* in plastering, of joists, of roofing 1823. **5.** An internal recess formed by causing a wall to project outwardly, for the reception of a window, etc.

Bay (*bəi*), *sb.* ⁴ *ME.* [*In to hold at b.*, *a. OF. bay*, *lt. bada* suspense (*f. late L. badare*), in to stand at b., *aphet. f. ABAY*, *a. OF. abai* barking. See **BAV** *v.* ¹ **1.** The deep prolonged barking of a dog when hunting 1530. **2. esp.** The chorus raised by hounds in conflict with the quarry; hence, the final conflict with the quarry *ME.* **3.** Used of the position of a hunted animal, when obliged to turn and defend itself.

To stand, be at, turn to, b. ME.; also *fig.* **4.** Of the action of the hunted animal: *To hold or keep at (a) b.* (the hounds) 1532.

1. Dogs all bristle and b. *C. Brome*. **3.** To fight to the last and die at b. *Esoude*. **4.** By Riding keep Death as it were at a B. 1711.

Bay (*bəi*), *sb.* ⁵ 1440. [*?*] **†1.** Obstacle. **2.** An embankment or dam 1581.

Bay (*bəi*), *sb.* ⁶ 1863. [*short for bay-antler, earlier be- or bes-antler, f. OF. bes second + ANTLER.*] The second branch of a stag's horn

Bay (*bəi*), *sb.* ⁷ *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1581. [*a. I baie the colour BAY, see BAIZE.*] *Baize*. *Usu.* in *pl.*, whence **BAIZE**, *q. v.*

Bay (*bəi*), *a.* (and *sb.*) *ME.* [*a. F. bai —L. badius*.] **1.** A reddish brown colour; used *esp.* of horses. **2.** *as sb.*, *elept.* for 'bay horse' 1535

Bay (*bəi*), *v.* ¹ *ME.* [*a. OF. bayer, with deriv. abayer (see Littre s. v. aboyer); but influenced by BAY sb.* ¹ **1.** To bark; prop. of a hound or mastiff. **2. fig.** (see quotes.) *ME.* **3.** To assail with barking *ME.* Also *fig.* **4.** To utter by baying 1591. **5.** To pursue, or drive to bay, with barking 1590. **6.** To bring to bay, hold at bay 1575.

2. What moves Ajax thus to b. at him *Tr. & Cr. ii. in 92*. **3.** I had rather be a dog, and b. the moon than such a Roman *Ful. C. iv. in 27*. **4.** To b. a well come KANE.

Bay (*bəi*), *v.* ² 1649 [*f. the sb. in 'at bay', see BAY sb.* ¹ **1. intr.** To turn to, stand at, bay **2. trans.** To stand at bay against (*rare*) 1848

Bay (*bəi*), *v.* ³ 1598. [*conn. w. BAY sb.* ⁵, *? as source or (prob.) as deriv.*] To obstruct, dam (water).

†Bayadère (*bāyādɛr, -dɛr*). 1598. [*F., ad f. g. bayadara; cf. bailar to dance.*] A Hindoo dancing girl.

The southern Bayadère, who differ considerably from the nāch girls of northern India *HEBER*.

Bayard (*bā'id*), *a.* and *sb.* ¹ *arch.* *ME.* [*a. OF. batard, f. bai; see BAY a.* ¹ **1.** Bay-coloured; *adverb.* a bay horse. **2.** Name of the bay-coloured magic horse given by Charle magne to Rinaldo; whence *a.* Mock-heroic for any horse *ME.* **b.** Taken as the type of blind-

ness, or blind recklessness ME. 3. *Hence*: A self-confident ignorance 1599.

a. Who is so blind as Bold Bayarde 1609. 3. Being a b, who never had the soul to know, what conversing means MILT. Hence †Bayardism, ignorant presumption †Bayardly a bayard-like (sense 3). †Bayard, sb² 1642. [a. F. *bayard*, in same sense.] A hand-barrow used for heavy loads

Bayberry (bā'berī). 1578. [f. *BAY* sb¹ a.] 1. The fruit of the bay-tree. 2. In U.S., the fruit of the Wax-myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*); also, the plant 1860. 3. In Jamaica, the fruit of the Bayberry Tree, *Eugenia acris*, a species of *Pimenta* 1756.

Bayed (bād), ppl. a. 1848. [f. *BAY* sb³ + -ED] Having a bay, formed as a bay or recess.

Bayness (bā'nes). 1570. [f. *BAY* a. + -NESS] The quality of being bay-coloured.

Bayonet (bā'net). 1692. [a. F. *baïonnette*, ? f. *Bayonne*, as first made or used there; or dim. of OF. *bayon*, *bayon* shaft of a cross-bow.] †1. A short flat dagger—1707. 2. A stabbing instrument of steel for fixing to the muzzle of a musket or rifle. See also *Sword-bayonet*, 1704. b. *abst.* Military force 1774. 3. pl. Soldiers armed with bayonets 1780. 4. *Mech.* A pin which plays in and out of a hole, and serves to engage and disengage portions of machinery, a clutch 1798.

2. Under the rule of the b. 1879. 3. On the demand of 40,000 Irish bayonets BURKE. *Comb.* etc. *Spanish bayonet*, a species of Yucca, found in N. America; b. *clutch*, a clutch with two prongs for engaging and disengaging machinery; *joint*, one in which the two parts cannot be separated by a simple longitudinal movement 1812. Hence *Bayoneted*, ppl. a. armed or fitted with a b.

Bayonet (bā'net), v. 1700. [f. prec. sb.] 1. To stab with a bayonet. 2. To drive or coerce at or as at the point of the bayonet 1790.

3. To sabre and to b. us into a submission BURKE. Bayou (bā'yu). 1818. [prob. corrupt f. Fr. *bayou* gut.] In south, U.S.: Name for the marshy off-shoots and overflowings of lakes and rivers.

Bay-salt (bā'sp lt). 1465. [prob. f. *BAY* sb²] Salt, obtained in large crystals by slow evaporation; orig., from sea-water by the sun's heat

Bay-window (bā'windō). ME. [f. *BAY* sb³] A window forming a bay in a room, and projecting outwards from the wall; often called a *bow-window*.

Baywood (bā'wud). 1869. Mahogany from the Bay of Campeachy

Bayz, var. of BAIZE.

Bazaar, bazar (bā'zār). 1599. [Ult. a. Pers. *bāzār* market.] 1. An Oriental market-place or market, usually consisting of ranges of shops or stalls. 2. A fancy fair for the sale of useful and ornamental articles, usually in behalf of a charitable or religious object 1816.

3. *Solo Bazaar* 1816. A b. is the clergyman's ultimate hope 1876.

Bdellatomy (del'tōmī). 1868. [f. Gr. *βδέλλα* + *-τομία*. *Med.* The practice of cutting leeches to empty them of blood while still sucking.] †Bdellium (del'liūm). ME. [a. L., ad. Gr. *βδέλλιον*; used in Gr. versions later than the LXX as tr. Heb. *ḥēlālāh*, rendered in *Gen.* by *חֲרָחִי* 'carbuncle', in *Num.* by *κρυστάλλος* 'crystal', and explained by the Rabbins as 'pearl, pearls'] 1. Name of several trees or shrubs of the N.O. *Amyridaceæ*, chiefly of the genus *Balsamodendron*, yielding a gum-resin resembling impure myrrh. 2. The gum-resin itself 1885. 3. As tr., in the Eng. Bible, of Heb. *ḥēlālāh*; see above ME.

3. There is toudun bdelyum and the stoon onychyrus WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 12. Cf. *Nova* xi. 7. Bdellometer (del'elōmītr). 1839. [ad. F. *bdellomètre*, f. Gr. *βδέλλα* + *μέτρον*.] *Med.* An instrument proposed as a substitute for leeches, and showing the amount of blood drawn.

Be (bi), v. [OE. *beon*, f. stem *beti*.] An irreg. and defective vb., the full conjugation of which is made up of the surviving inflexions of three vbs, viz. (1) the original Aryan subst. vb. with stem *es*, *Skr.* *as*, Gr. *es*, etc.; (2) the vb. with stem *weg*, *Skr.* *vas* to remain; (3) the stem *ben*, *Skr.* *bhū*, Gr. *ph*, L. *fin*, OE. *beon* to become. Of the stem *es*, OE. possessed only the present tenses, all the other parts being supplied from the stem *weg*, *part. pres.* *Beon*, *be* meaning 'to become, come to be', at first served merely as a future tense to the vb. *am-was*, thus con-

stituted, but as parts of *am-was* became obs., it took their place, and now it gives its name to the whole verb *am-was-be*. In OE. the pres. Indic. of *am* had two pl. forms, (1) *sind*, *sindon*, and (2) *earon*, *aron*. Of these *sind*, *on* was replaced in southern Eng. bef. 1250 by *beð*, *ben*, *be*; while *aron*, *earon*, *are* survived in the north, and spread south, till early in 16th c. *are* appeared in standard Eng. *Be* was in concurrent use till the end of the century (see *Shaks.* and *Bible* of 1611), and still occurs as an archaism. But the regular mod. Eng. pl. is *are*.

For the history of the inflexions see N.E.D. s.v.]

1. To have place in the realm of fact, to exist, also, to live. 2. To come into existence, come about, happen, take place OE. 3. To be the case or the fact, *esp.* in *So be*, *Be it that* = suppose that ME. 4. To continue, remain ME. 5. With adv. or prepositional phrase: stating *where* or *how*, i. e. in what place or state a thing is [= Sp. *¿estás* dist. from *ser*.] OE. 6. To belong, certain, befall: with *dai* or *to* = have. Now only in exclams. or wishes (with *be* often omitted). ME. 7. With adj. sb., or adjective phrase: acting as simple copula: stating of *what sort* or *what* a thing is. a. To exist as the subject of some predicate OE. b. To exist as the thing known by a certain name; to be identical with OE. c. To signify, amount to, mean ME. d. *eliph.* To be good for, 'stand'. *Obs.* or *dial.* 1749. 8. With pples. and infins., serving as an auxiliary and forming periphrastic tenses. a. With *pa. ppl.* in *trans. vbs.*, forming the passive voice OE.; in *intr. vbs.*, forming perfect tenses (now largely displaced by *have*) OE. b. With the present ppl. with *active* signification OE.; with *passive* signification, as 'our house was building' (= mod. 'was being built') 1557. c. With the dat. infn., making a future of appointment or arrangement; hence of necessity, obligation, or duty (now replaced by *have*) ME. (The same constr. is used in the sense 'to be proper or fit (to)'.)

1. Troy is no more *DRYDEN*. God is, nay alone is *CARLYLE*. 2. When is it to be (*mod.*). 3. And be it indeed that I have erred *JOB* xiv. 4. *Phr.* Let be (*arch.*) leave as it is; leave off; *Sa. omit.* Let. not be all day neither *ALL'S WELL* ii. i. 94. Don't be long (*mod.*) 5. Your book is here (*mod.*). There is a cow in the garden (*mod.*). I had been to see Irving (*mod.*) 10 be off; to be in debt, at one's ease (*mod.*). Is your father well (*mod.*) 6. O well is the happy art thou *CONFERDIAE* *Ps.* cxlvii. 2 Success (be) to your efforts (*mod.*). 7. a. Then are they glad *Ps.* cviii. 30. b. Myself am Naples *Tampl.* i. li. 434. c. Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by *Lent.* i. 12. I'll tell you what it is, you must leave (*mod.*). 8. a. Money ben called ME. They are rested in these batavias L. BERNERS. b. Lent vs be trudge 1562. c. Uneasy about their being to go back again *De For.* *f. 17* *be to seek* = to have to seek. They are not to compare with these (*mod.*).

Phrases. *I were better* (*best*, as *good*), orig. *me were better* = it were better for me. Now *had better* is used, after *had rather*, etc. Cf. *HAVE*, *RATHER*. *He came here Monday was a twelv.* i. e. he came here on the Monday a week before Monday last. Here the phrase became a mere adjectival clause. *Was* is now generally omitted. I was in town Monday (was) three weeks *To be about* to. see *ABOUT*. *What one would be at* what one aims at. *To be for* a. to be bound for; b. to be on the side of, c. to desire (*dial.*)

Be-, prefix.—OE. *be-*, weak form of the prep. and adv. *bi-* (*big*) *By*. The original meaning was 'about', weakened in preps. and advs. into *at* or *near*. Still (*esp.* in senses 2, 6, 7) a living element.

1. Forming derivative vbs., with sense of 'around' a. on all sides, as in *BESIDE*, *BESMEAR*, etc.; b. from side to side (within a space), in or through all its parts, thoroughly, as in *BESTIR*, *bestirring*, etc. 2. Forming intensive vbs., with sense of 'thoroughly, soundly, conspicuously, to excess, ridiculously', as in *benazle*, *benavidow*, etc. 3. Forming derivative vbs. with privative meaning 'off, away', as in *BEDEAL*, *BEDEAVE*. 4. Making vbs. trans. by adding a prepositional relation, primarily 'about', whence *against*, *at*, *for*, *to*, *on*, *upon*, *over*, as in *BESPEAK*, speak about (or for, to, *BEHOOD*, mean about (or over), etc. 5. Forming trans. vbs. on adjs. and sb., taken as complements of the predicate, meaning *To make* as *BESOUL*, *BESIDE*, *BESPOIL*, *BESORT*. In mod. use, nearly all contemptuous. 6. To style, dub, etc., as in *benamused*, *be-Roscius*, etc. 7. Forming trans. vbs. on sb., used in an instrumental relation; the primary idea being *a. To surround, cover, or bedaub with*, as in *BECLLOUD*, *BEDEW*. Hence b. *To affect in any way*, as in *BENIGHT*, *BEGRILE*, *BEPERFUM*. In both sets there is often the notion of 'thoroughly, to excess'. c. In sense of 'bereave of', as in *BENIGHT*, *BEGRILE*, etc. (No longer in living use.) 7. Forming ppl. adjs., which unite the prec. sense, esp. 6 and 2, in the notion of 'covered or furnished

with', usu. in an overdone way. In mod. use (e. g. with *Carlyle*) *be-* is often merely rhet., expressing depreciation, railery, etc.; cf. *booted* and *bebooted*, etc. This is now the most freq. use of *be-*.

Beach (bāč), sb. 1535. [?] 1. (Usu. *collect*, formerly occas. with *pl.*): The water-worn pebbles of the sea-shore; shingle 2. The shore of the sea, the strand; *spec.* the part lying between high- and low-water-mark. (This is prob. *Shakspeare's* sense.) Also *transf.* In *Geol.* an ancient sea-margin. 1596.

1. Rowling pebble stones, which those that dwell neere the sea do call Bayches *GERRARD*. 3. The Pebbles, on the hungry b. *Cor. v. iii. 58*.

Comb.: b. *comber*, a long wave rolling in from the ocean (U.S.); also, a settler on the Pacific islands, living by pearl-fishery, etc., or looting about wharves and beaches (whence *beach-combing* ppl. a.). *grass*, a reedy grass (*Arundo donax*) growing on the sea shore, *-man*, one who earns his living on the b. *-master*, an officer in charge of the disembarkation of troops; *-wagon*, a light open wagon, with two or more seats. Hence *Beachless* a. *Beachy* a. covered with shingle.

Beach (bāč), v. 1840. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To haul or run up on the beach.

Beach, v. 1571. [? *aphet.* f. *ABECH*, ? OF. *abecher*, f. a + *bec*.] To give a beakful to (a young bird), hence *spec.* in *Falconry*, to give a little as a whet to appetite.

Beached (bēč'ed), ppl. a. and ppl. 1590 [f. *BEACH* sb. and v.] 1. Having a beach in early use. Covered with shingle. 2. Driven or dragged up on the beach (*mod.*)

1. The b. margent of the sea *MIDS W.* n. i. 82.

Beacon (bē'kan), sb. [OE. *beacen* (neat) = O'Eng. **baukno(n)*.] Only Tent.] 1. A signa. portent. 1a. An ensign—1483. 3. A signal; *spec.* a signal-fire ME. 4. Hence *gen.* A signal station, watch-tower 1611. 5. A conspicuous hill, on which beacons were (or might be) lighted; e. g. Dunkery B. on Exmoor, etc. 1597. 7b. A division of a wapentake; prob. a district or bound to furnish a beacon 1641. 6. Any conspicuous object, as a lighthouse, etc. placed upon the coast or at sea, to warn or direct ME. Also *fig.*

4. Therefore was the name of it called Muph [*unary*; that is a b. or watchtower] *Gen.* xxi. 49. 6. Modest Doubt is call'd The B. of the wise *SHAKS*

Beacon (bē'kan), v. 1644 [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To beacon up: to kindle as a beacon—1651. 2. To light up, as a beacon-fire does 1803. Also *fig.* 3. To furnish, or mark the position of, with a beacon or beacons. Occurs with *off*, *out*. 1821. 4. *intr.* To shine like a beacon 1821.

1. To b. the date with midnight fires *SCOTT*. 3. To b. out a boundary 1883. 4. The soul of Adamas, like a star, Beacons from the abode where the Eternal are *SHELLY*. Hence *Beaconed* ppl. a. furnished with a beacon

Beaconage (bē'kanidz) 1607. [f. as prec. + -AGE.] a. Toll paid for the maintenance of beacons. b. A system of beacons.

Bead (bēd), sb. [M.E. *bede*, pl. *bedes*, *beden*, *aphetic* f. *bed*, OE. *gebēd* prayer (f. root of *BID* v. B).] 1. Prayer; pl. *devotions*—1554. 2. One of a string of small perforated balls forming the *rosary* or *paternoster*, used for keeping count of the number of prayers said ME. 3. Hence: A small perforated body of glass, amber, metal, wood, etc., used as an ornament ME. b. In *pl.* (occas. in *sing.*) A string of beads for the neck 1500. 4. *transf.* A drop of liquid or of molten metal 1596. b. A bubble of foam; *spec.* the foam or head upon certain beverages 1753. c. The small knob which forms the front sight of a gun 1841. d. A string of sponges 1885. 5. *Archit.* a. A small globular ornament, usu. applied in a row like a string of beads. b. A narrow moulding of semi-circular section.

1. To bid a b. to offer a prayer. Also *To say one's beads*. 2. To tell or count one's beads. To say one's prayers. 3. *fig.* You minims. You b., you accome *MIDS W.* iii. 349. 4. a. Beds of sweat; *Hen. IV.* iii. 61. The b. of impure silver 1824. b. Swimming about among the foam-boards below *KENSINGTON*. c. *To draw a b. upon*: to take aim at (U.S.).

Phrase. *Baily's beads* a phenomenon observed in total eclipses of the sun, in which, before the beginning and after the end of complete obscuration, the sun's crescent appears as a band of brilliant points, resembling a string of beads.

Comb. I. f. sense a, mostly arch., and now often spelt *beads*: b. *folk*, people (*often personified*)

1 (G. *ma*) 2 (E. *ma*) 3 (G. *Ma*) 4 (E. *Ma*) 5 (G. *Ma*) 6 (E. *Ma*) 7 (G. *Ma*) 8 (E. *Ma*) 9 (G. *Ma*) 10 (E. *Ma*) 11 (G. *Ma*) 12 (E. *Ma*) 13 (G. *Ma*) 14 (E. *Ma*) 15 (G. *Ma*) 16 (E. *Ma*) 17 (G. *Ma*) 18 (E. *Ma*) 19 (G. *Ma*) 20 (E. *Ma*) 21 (G. *Ma*) 22 (E. *Ma*) 23 (G. *Ma*) 24 (E. *Ma*) 25 (G. *Ma*) 26 (E. *Ma*) 27 (G. *Ma*) 28 (E. *Ma*) 29 (G. *Ma*) 30 (E. *Ma*) 31 (G. *Ma*) 32 (E. *Ma*) 33 (G. *Ma*) 34 (E. *Ma*) 35 (G. *Ma*) 36 (E. *Ma*) 37 (G. *Ma*) 38 (E. *Ma*) 39 (G. *Ma*) 40 (E. *Ma*) 41 (G. *Ma*) 42 (E. *Ma*) 43 (G. *Ma*) 44 (E. *Ma*) 45 (G. *Ma*) 46 (E. *Ma*) 47 (G. *Ma*) 48 (E. *Ma*) 49 (G. *Ma*) 50 (E. *Ma*) 51 (G. *Ma*) 52 (E. *Ma*) 53 (G. *Ma*) 54 (E. *Ma*) 55 (G. *Ma*) 56 (E. *Ma*) 57 (G. *Ma*) 58 (E. *Ma*) 59 (G. *Ma*) 60 (E. *Ma*) 61 (G. *Ma*) 62 (E. *Ma*) 63 (G. *Ma*) 64 (E. *Ma*) 65 (G. *Ma*) 66 (E. *Ma*) 67 (G. *Ma*) 68 (E. *Ma*) 69 (G. *Ma*) 70 (E. *Ma*) 71 (G. *Ma*) 72 (E. *Ma*) 73 (G. *Ma*) 74 (E. *Ma*) 75 (G. *Ma*) 76 (E. *Ma*) 77 (G. *Ma*) 78 (E. *Ma*) 79 (G. *Ma*) 80 (E. *Ma*) 81 (G. *Ma*) 82 (E. *Ma*) 83 (G. *Ma*) 84 (E. *Ma*) 85 (G. *Ma*) 86 (E. *Ma*) 87 (G. *Ma*) 88 (E. *Ma*) 89 (G. *Ma*) 90 (E. *Ma*) 91 (G. *Ma*) 92 (E. *Ma*) 93 (G. *Ma*) 94 (E. *Ma*) 95 (G. *Ma*) 96 (E. *Ma*) 97 (G. *Ma*) 98 (E. *Ma*) 99 (G. *Ma*) 100 (E. *Ma*)

The best-known species are the Brown Bear of Europe (*U. arctos*), the White or Polar B. (*U. maritimus*), the Grizzly B. (*U. horribilis* or *ferox*), and Black B. (*U. americanus*) of N. America, and the Syrian B. (*U. syriacus*), mentioned in the Bible. There are fossil remains of larger species.

2. *fig.* A rough, unmannerly, or uncouth person 1779. 3. *Astr.* Name of two constellations, the 'Great Bear' and 'Lesser Bear' ME. 4. In New South Wales, the *Phascolarctos*, a Marsupial animal, called by the natives *Koala* or 'Biter' 1847. 5. *Sea-bear*: a species of seal 1847. 6. A rough mat for wiping boots on; a block covered with shaggy matting for scrubbing decks 1795. 7. A machine for punching holes 1869. 8. *Stock Exchange*. A speculator for a fall; 2. *c.* one who sells stock for future delivery expecting that meanwhile prices will fall. Formerly, The stock so contracted to be delivered. 1709.

1. You must not sell the skin till you have shot the b. 1858. 2. To play the b. to behave rudely and roughly. 3. To sell a B., to sell what one hath not BAILEY.

Comb. bear's-breech, Brank-ursine; b.-dog, one used in hunting or baiting bears; bear's-ear, the AURICULA; b.-garden, a place set apart for the baiting of bears, etc. *fig.* a scene of strife and tumult, bear's-garlic, *Allium ursinum* or Ramsons; grease, the fat of the b., used esp. in cosmetic preparations; b.-hound (=dog); -leader, a travelling tutor, cf. sense 2; -play, rough tumultuous behaviour; -warden = BEARWARD.

Hence *Bearish* a. b. like; rough; surly; *Stock Exchange*, belonging or tending to a fall in prices. *Bearishly* adv. -ness. *Bear-like* a. and *uttr.* after the manner of a b.

Bear (bē-ā), sb. 2. [OE. *bēra* (masc.) = OTeut. **bēris* (neut.).] Barley: the orig. Eng. name, retained only in the north; hence *spec.* the six- (or four-) rowed variety (*Hordeum hexastichon* or *tetrastichon*), till lately chiefly grown there.

Bear (bē-ā, bē-ā), sb. 3. *Obs.* or *dial.* [ME. *bere*, cogn. w. LG. *bīre*, mod. Ger. *bühre*.] A case for a pillow.

Bear (bē-ā), sb. 1. *str.* Pa. t. bore. Pa. pple borne (bōrn), born (bōrn) [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *beran* = OTeut. stem *ber-* = L. *fer-*, Gr. *phē-*, Skt. *bhar-*. The pa. t. was in OE. *bær*, *bæron*, whence (ult.) *bare*, the literary form. *Bore* was not general till after 1600; the A. V. has only *bare*.]

I. 1. To support and remove, to carry; now restricted in prose to the carrying of something weighty. Also *fig.* 2. *refl.* To carry oneself, behave, acquit oneself ME. 3. To carry about with or upon one, to wear; to have OE. 4. To wield (power, sway, etc.); to hold (an office) ME. 5. *fig.* To entertain (a feeling) ME.

2. Bore about wip windis Wyck. Borne senseless from the lists Scott. *fig.* To b. tale or tidings Hutton. *Phr.* To b. in mind. To b. witness, record, testimony. To b. away, off to carry off as a winner. To b. out to back up, confirm. To b. (any one) company, a hand, to bring, give, lend it. †To b. in hand, to maintain (a statement); to pretend (*Cymb.* v. 43), to delude (*Much Ado* iv. 1. 305). †To b. it, to carry the day. 3. Apt to b. arms G. Farraes. To b. a fair face 1550, seven per Cent. Interest 1710, a firm front Southey, a very high rental Rogers. 5. One beryth mauler again another Starkey.

II. 1. *trans.* To sustain, support (a weight or strain) OE. Also *absol.* or *intr.* Also *fig.* (Formerly also *b. out*). 2. To sustain successfully; *fig.* to stand (a test, etc.), to admit of 1523. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) 3. To sustain (anything painful or trying); to endure; to tolerate OE. 4. To hold (*up*), to support, keep up ME. 5. *trans.* To uphold (any one in a course of action). Also *refl.* and *intr.* -1697. 6. To hold up, hold on top or aloft ME. 7. To have written or inscribed upon it 1503. 8. *fig.* To purport (*that*) (*arch.*) ME.

1. Proportionate... to the stress it was likely to b. SUTTON. *fig.* There shall no poorer neighbour bere no losse MORE. *Phr.* To b. a part, to take a part in 2. To b. criticism Dryden, ornament Ruskin. 3. The wrongs I b. from Atreus son POPE. This Railer is not to be born 1704. I cannot b. antinecessaries (*mod.*). *Phr.* To b. hard, or heavily (*L. agere ferre*) to endure with a grudge. To b. with, to put up with. 4. To b. a rain up, to hold in check by means of a bearing rein. A manly voice. Bare burthen to the music well Scott. 5. *Phr.* To b. up to uphold (a principle); to keep up the spirits of (a person); also *intr.* (for *refl.*) 7. A Pillar... bare this inscription, Sacred to Diana Stanley. To b. an effigy 1853.

III. 1. *trans.* To move onward by pressure,

to push, force, drive, esp. in *phr.* To b. down to overthrow, vanquish ME. 2. *intr.* To press (laterally) on, to come with force against (*arch.*) 1450. 3. Transferred to downward pressure, with down, on 1674. 4. *intr.* To exert or transmit pressure upon, on, against; to rest upon, also, to thrust (as an arch against its piers) 1677. 5. To tend to affect; to have reference to, touch 1672. 6. To thrust, pierce through -1485. 7. *intr.* To press; to move with effort or with persistence in some direction. Also with *back*, away, on, down, etc. 1593. 8. To extend in a particular direction 1601. 9. Chiefly Naut. To lie off in a certain direction from a given point. (Cf. BEARING.) 1594. 10. Of cannon: To lie so as to cover 1694.

1. Borne backward Talbot turns Southey His zeal here down all opposition MACAULAY 5 To point out how the argument bears on the general question PALFREY. *Phr.* To bring to b. to cause to act (against, upon, etc.). To b. in, pass, to be born in; to be forced in upon (the mind). 7. Stand back; room, bear back *Jul C.* iii. 11. 72. 8. A little to the right (*mod.*). *Phr.* Naut. To b. away, to sail away. To b. down (upon or towards); to sail with the wind (towards). To b. off, to sail so as to keep clear (of land, etc.) To b. up, to put the helm up so as to put the ship before the wind. To b. up for (a place); to sail towards. To b. down upon to proceed (*esp.* with force) against. 8. Possession Ray bore due west Sir J. Ross. 9. Our after-guns ceased to b. NELSON.

IV. 1. To bring forth, produce, yield OE. Also *absol.* 2. To give birth to OE. Also *absol.* †Since c. 1775 the pa. pple. *bore* is used only in sense IV. 2, and there only in the pass., when not followed by *by* and the mother. In all other cases *borne* is used.

1. The Oakes bear Mast Timon iv. iii. 422. India, black Ebon and white Ivory bears DRYDEN. *absol.* An apple that bears well (*mod.*). 2. Sarny non childre ne bar ME.

Bear (bē-ā), v. 2. 1842. [*f.* BEAR sb. 1] *intr.* To speculate for a fall on the Stock Exchange *trans.* To produce a fall in the price of (stocks, shares, or commodities).

Bearable (bē-ā-rāb'l), a. 1550 [*f.* BEAR v. 1 + -ABLE.] That may be borne, endurable. Hence *Bearableness*. *Bearably* adv.

Bearance 1725. [*f.* BEAR v. 1 + -ANCE] 1. Endurance (*arch.*). 2. A bearing (in mechanism) 1834.

Bear-baiting, *vb.* sb. 1475. [*f.* BEAR sb. 1] The sport of setting dogs to attack a bear chained to a stake, also *fig.*

An old way of recreating, Which learned Butchers call Bear-Baiting BUTLER.

Bearberry (bē-ā-ber-ri), 1625. [*f.* BEAR sb. 1] a. A procumbent shrub, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (N.O. *Ericaceae*), bearing astringent berries, also *A. alpina* (Black Bearberry). b. (*occas.*) The Arbutus. *tc* (*erron.*) = BARBERRY.

Bearbine, -bind (bē-ā-rē-ā), 1732 [*f.* OE *bēra* BEAR sb. 2 + *bindan*.] a. The Lesser Field Convolvulus; b. the hedge convolvulus; c. a species of Polygonum [*P. Convolvulus*].

Bear (bē-ā), sb. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bēard* = Ger. *bart*; = OTeut. **bardo-* (not known in Gothic). Kinship to *L. barba* is doubtful.] 1. The hair that grows upon the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of a man's face; now usu. excluding the moustache. 2. The similar growth on the face of other animals, e.g. the goat, lion, etc. ME. 3. *Zool.* a. The appendages to the mouth of some fishes. b. The rows of gills in some bivalves, e.g. the Oyster. c. The byssus of certain shell-fish, e.g. the *Pinna*. d. Two small processes situated above the antlia of moths and butterflies; the similar part in some *Diptera*, e.g. the Gnat. 1753. 4. *Ornith.* a. The bristles at the base of the beak in the Barbet (*Bucco*), etc. b. The vane of a feather. 1802. 5. Specific name of: The freshwater Shrimp, the Hake, and a kind of pigeon 1511. 6. *Bot.* The awn of grasses; prickles, bristles, or hair-like tufts found on plants, also quasi-*fig.* 1552. 7. The barb of an arrow, fish-hook, etc. -1793. 8. *Printing.* a. That part of the type above and below the face, which allows for ascending and descending letters. b. The horizontal bases and tops added to the letters. 1823. 9. *Obs.* or *dial.* The brim or margin of a vessel. [*f.* ON. *barð*.] ME.

1. *fin spile* of or mangle any one's b. in defiance of his purpose. To one's b. to one's face, openly.

Comb. b.-grass, the genus of grasses *Polygonum*, moss, a British lichen (*Usnea barbata*); -tree, the Hazel. Hence *Beardless* a. without a b.; *fig.* im mature. *Beardlessness*. *Beardlet*, a tiny awn. *Beardy* a. bearded.

Beard (bē-ād), v. ME. [*f.* prec. sb.] 1. To become bearded -1672. 2. *trans.* To cut or strip off the beard of (e.g. oysters) ME. 3. To oppose openly and resolutely, to set at defiance, thwart, affront. [Partly from the idiom of taking a lion by the beard.] 1525. 4. To furnish with a beard ME.

3. To b. the lion in his rage SMOLLETT.

Bearded (bē-ād), *pp.* a. ME. [*f.* BEARD sb. or v.] 1. Having a beard, *pec.* in B. Eagle, Tit, Titmouse, etc. 1530. Also *transf.* 2. Of a comet, etc.: Having a train (*arch.* or *poet.*)

Beardie (bē-ā-di) 1828. [*f.* BEARD sb.] Chiefly Sc. The Loach (*Cobitis barbatula*).

Bearer (bē-ā-rē), ME. [*f.* BEAR v. 1 + -ER 1] 1. *gen.* He who or that which bears, carries, or brings; a carrier, messenger, etc. b. One who helps to carry a corpse to the grave; a pall-bearer 1633. c. In India: A palanquin-bearer 1706, also, a body-servant 1811. 2. The actual holder or presenter of a cheque, draft, or order to pay money 1683. 3. *Her.* One who bears heraldic arms 1610. 4. The possessor or holder of rank, office, or of any personal quality 1597. 5. That in, or by means of, which anything is carried; e.g. a bier 1847. 6. He who or that which supports or sustains 1483; *pec.* in *Printing*, a kind of packing used to lessen the pressure of the types 1846. 7. She who, or that which, brings forth or produces; *spec.* a fruit yielding tree. ME.

1. Bearers of burdens 2 *Chron.* ii. 18. In behalf of this young man, the b. PERYS. 7. The Tree is a great Bearer 1719.

†Bearherd. 1589. [*f.* BEAR sb. 1 + HERD] The keeper of a bear, who leads him about for exhibition -1860. *vars* Bearard, Berard, Beareheard, Berord (all in Shaks.).

Bearing (bē-ā-rē), *vb.* sb. ME. [*f.* BEAR v. 1 + -ING 1.] 1. [*f.* BEAR v. 1] The action of the vb. 2. The carrying of oneself (with reference to the manner); deportment; demeanour ME. 3. *Her.* A single charge or device 1562.

4. (*f.* BEAR v. 1 II) Upholding -1552. 5. Supporting, endurance 1526. 6. A material support, a supporting surface; supporting power ME. 7. *Carpentry* The length of a beam between two supports, span 1677. 8. (*f.* BEAR v. 1 III.) A straining in any direction, thrust, pressure 1591. 9. Tendency to exert influence, aspect 1785. 10. *Mech.* (*usu. in pl.*) Those parts of a machine which bear the friction; the block or supports on which a shaft or axle turns, and also the part of the shaft or axle resting on these supports 1791. 11. The direction in which any point lies from a point of reference, esp. as measured in degrees from a quarter of the compass. In *pl.* the relative positions of surrounding objects. 1635. 12. The direction of any line on the earth's surface in relation to a meridian 1802. 13. *Naut.* The widest part of a vessel below the plank-shear 1627. 14. (*f.* BEAR v. 1 IV) The action of bringing forth; birth. Also in *comb.* *child-bearing*. ME. 15. The action of producing leaves, flowers, and esp. fruit 1583. 16. A crop 1848.

1. The b. of Armes 1598, a grudge (*mod.*). 2. His b. toward women 1873. 5. Insolent beyond b. 1815. 9. The legal bearings of the case 1867. 11. *Phr.* To take one's bearings: to determine one's position with reference to surrounding objects; also *fig.* 16. Rich mellow bearings WORDSWORTH.

Comb. b.-cloth, a child's christening robe; -door (*Coak-Hung*), one of the main doors for ventilation.

Bearing (bē-ā-rē), *pp.* a. ME. [*f.* BEAR v. 1] 1. That bears (see the vb.) 1500. 2. Of food Sustaining -1633. 3. Bringing forth ME.

Comb. b.-rein, a short fixed rein which passes from the bit to the saddle, and keeps the horse's head up and its neck arched; also *fig.*

†Bear-leap, -lep'e. ME. [*f.* ME. *beran* + LEAP basket] A carrying basket -1677.

Bear's-foot 1551. [*f.* BEAR sb. 1] *Herb.* 1. Pop. name of species of Hellebore, esp. of the Black Hellebore (*H. folidus*). 2. Also of Bear's-breech or Acanthus, of Lady's Mantle, and of Monkshood 1552.

Bearskin (bē-ā-rē-skin), 1677. [*f.* as prec.] 1. The skin of a bear used as a wrap or garment.

Also *fig.* 2. The tall cap worn by the Guards in the British Army 1863. 3. A shaggy woollen cloth used for overcoats. 4. See BEAR sb 1. 8. 4. *Bearskin jobber*, early name of the 'bear' on the Stock Exchange (prob. in allusion to the proverb 'to sell the bear's skin before one has caught the bear').

Bearward (bē'wɔrd). ME. [f. as prec.] 1. The keeper of a bear, who leads it about for exhibition, also *fig.* 2. The constellation Bootes, or its chief star Arcturus, just behind *Ursa Major* -1577.

Beast (bēst), sb. ME. [a. OF. *beste* -L. *bestia*] 1. A living being, an animal. (Used as tr. Gr. *ζῷον*, or L. *animal*.) 2. A quadruped, as dist. from man, and also from birds, reptiles, fishes, etc. (The current literary use) ME. 3. A domesticated animal, used as part of the farm stock or cattle [F. *bestiaux*, *détail*] ME. 4. An animal used in riding, driving, etc., a draught animal ME. 5. A human being swayed by animal propensities ME. 6. A brutal, savage, irrational man. (Now expressive of disgust, or merely aversion.) ME. 7. In *Card-playing*. [orig. *beste* as in 17th c. Fr. Mod. F. *bête*.] An obs. game, resembling *Nap.* 8. A penalty at this game; also at *Ombre* and *Quadrille*. -1751.

9. *Beast*, was most wis of ani best ME. 2. *Beasts*, B. ds, Fishes, and Insects RAY. *Wild b.* an animal not domesticated, formerly esp. a beast of the chase, now esp. a ferocious animal from abroad. b. *The Beast*: Antichrist (*Rev.* xiii 18). 3. *Like v.* 34. 3. Also of things. Phr. *a beast of*, a beastly 1862.

Combs. b. *fly*, the gad-fly. Hence *Beasthood*, the rank, condition, or nature of beasts. *Beastly* (orig. Sc.), an endearing form of *BEAST*. *Beastlike* (as if f. *beastly* adj.) *adv.* *bestially* SHILLER. *Beastish* (as if f. *beastly* adj.) *adv.* *Beastishness* = *BEASTHOOD*, *BEASTLINESS* (Spenser). *Beastlike* a. and *adv.*

Beast (bēst), v. 1646. [f. prec. sb.] See also *BASTE* v. 1. To treat as a beast. 2. *pass.* To fail to win at *Ombre*, or to incur a forfeit 1653.

Beastliness (bēstlīnēs). ME. [f. *BEASTLY* + *-NESS*] *Beastly* quality; resemblance to a beast; *concr.* = 'beastly stuff'.

Beastlings, var. of *BEESTINGS*.

Beastly (bēstlī), a. ME. [f. *BEAST* + *LY* 1.] 1. Of the nature of a *BEAST* (sense 1) -1526. 2. Of the nature of a *BEAST* (sense 2) (*arch.*) ME. 3. Brutish, irrational -1703. 4. Like a beast in conduct ME. 5. Abominable; disgusting, or offensive, esp. from dirtiness 1603.

2. See more of this b. fable BEDWELL. 4. The b. vice of drinking to excess SWIFT. 5. That b. hole, London MISS BROUGHTON.

Beastly, *adv.* ME. [f. as prec. + *LY* 1.] 1. In a beastly manner -1652. 2. Added to an adj. Abominably, offensively. (In society slang, often merely = 'Exceedingly'.) 1651.

Beat (bīt), v. 1. *str.* & *wh.* Pa. t. *beat* (bīt). Pa. pple. *beaten* (bīt'n), *beat*. [Com. Teut.; OE. *beatan* -O. Fr. **baian*, not found in Gothic.] 1. To strike with repeated blows. 2. *intr.* To strike repeated blows (*on*, *at*) ME. 3. Said of the action of the feet upon the ground in walking, etc. Often *fig.* OE. 4. To punish by beating; to thrash OE. 5. To batter, bombard -1664. 6. Of physical agents: To dash against, strike violently, assail (*poet.*) OE. Also *intr.* with *on*, *upon*, *against*; also *absol.* OE. 7. Said of the impact of sounds -1677. 8. To hammer at (a subject), to thrash out to discuss, reason about -1659. 9. *intr.* To insist with iteration *on* or *upon* -1633. 10. To overcome, to conquer in any contest, at doing anything; to master, to excel. (Cf. *thrash*) 1611. Also *absol.* 11. To strike together the eyelids (= *BAT*), or the teeth; also *intr.* -1617. 12. To flap (the wings) *with force*, also *intr.* (*absol.*) ME. 13. *intr.* Of the heart: To strike against the breast; hence, to throb, pulsate. (Said also of the pulse, etc. and *fig.* of passions.) ME. 14. *intr.* Hence a. Of a watch, etc. b. *Mus.* To sound in pulsations, see *BEAT* sb 1. 4. 1614.

1. To b. the breast: i.e. in sign of grief. To b. the air, the wind: to fight to no purpose or against no opposition. 3. To b. the streets: to walk up and down. To b. a path or track: to tread it hard or bare by frequent passage; hence, to open up a way. 6. The Sunne beat vpon the head of Ionah *Jonah* iv. 8. 10. This beats me altogether, mused the lawyer J. PAYN. You may b. the Latine into their heads 1612.

II. 1. *trans.* To force or impel (a thing) by striking, hammering, etc. 1607. Also *fig.* 2. To drive by blows (a person) away, off, from, into, etc. ME. 3. To break, crush, or overthrow by hard knocks; to batter 1570. 4. = *ABATE*, or *BATE*. Now only in b. down. -1785. 5. *Naut.* (*intr.*) To strive or make way against wind or current 1677. Said *trans.* of the ship or of the mariners. 6. *Venery.* (*intr.*) a. To run hither and thither. b. To take to the water, and go up stream, also *trans.* 1470. 7. To affect the state or condition of by beating: a. to hammer, forge ME.; b. to pound, pulverize ME., to mix, to make into a batter; to switch or whip (an egg, etc.). Also with *up*. 1486. 8. To strike (cover) in order to rouse or drive game; to scour (a wood) in hunting ME. Also *intr.* or *absol.* Also *fig.* esp. with *about*. 1709. 9. Of a drum: a. *intr.* = To sound when beaten 1656; b. *trans.* To express by its sound when beaten 1636; c. *intr.* = To be beaten 1816.

1. *fig.* To b. (a thing) into one's head, mind, etc. 2. He's beat from his best ward *Want* T. i. ii. 33. 5. To b. about: to tack against the wind. 7. To b. a carpet (mod.). They shall beate their swords into plough-shares *Isa.* ii. 4. 8. To b. the jungle *BAKFR.* *fig.* To b. about the bush, lit. as in 1. 12, *fig.* to make a cautious or roundabout approach. To b. *up* (*for*) recruits, to beat up the town for recruits, etc. To b. up the quarters of: to visit unceremoniously (*collog.*). 9. The Drums beat to Arms 1758. The drums of Limerick beat a parley MACAULAY. Before the assembly beats THACKERAY. Phr. To b. time to mark musical time by beating a drum, by tapping, by striking the air with a baton, etc.; also *fig.* to keep time with.

Combs. With adverbs. B. about: (see II 5). B. away: a. *intr.* to go on beating; b. *trans.* to drive away by blows. B. back: a. to force back by beating; b. to drive back by force; c. to cause to rebound. B. down: a. to drive downward by beating; b. to break down by heavy blows; c. *fig.* to overthrow (an institution, opinion, etc.); d. to force down by haggling (cf. II 4); e. *intr.* to come down with violence, like rain, the sun's rays, etc.; f. (see II 4); g. to reduce by beating. B. in: a. to knock in by beating; b. to drive in by force, c. to smash or batter in by blows; d. to inculcate; e. (see II 4). B. off: a. to drive away from by blows, attacks, etc.; b. (see II 4). B. on: (see I 2). B. out: a. to trace out a path by treading it first (cf. II 3); b. to knock or force or shape out by beating; c. to drive out by force or fighting; d. to hammer out into a bulge, to extend by hammering; e. to thresh (corn); f. to hammer out, or get to the bottom of (a matter, laboriously); g. (in U S) to exhaust b. to measure out by beats. B. up: a. to tread up by much tramping; b. to bring to equal consistency by beating; c. to b. up quarters, etc. (see II 8).

Phrases. To b. the bounds: to trace out the boundaries of a parish, striking certain points with rods, etc.

Beat (bīt, bēt), v. 2 1534. [conn. w. *BEAT* sb 8, q.v.] To slice off the rough sod from uncultivated or fallow ground: cf. *BEAT* sb 8.

Beat (bāt), sb. 1 1615. [f. *BEAT* v.] 1. A stroke or blow. 2. *Fencing.* A particular blow struck upon the adversary's sword or foil 1753. 3. A stroke upon a drum, the striking of a drum with the sound produced; the signal thus given; also in *drum-b.* *Occas.* *fig.* 1672. 4. The movement of the hand or baton, by which the rhythm of a piece of music is indicated, also, the different divisions of a bar or measure with respect to their relative accent 1880. 5. A recurring stroke; a measured sequence of strokes or blows, or sounds thereby produced 1795. 6. A throbbing or undulating effect taking place in rapid succession when two notes not quite of the same pitch are sounded together 1733. 7. *Mus.* Name given to a melodic grace or ornament of uncertain identity 1803. 8. The round of a watchman, etc. on duty. [prob. f. *BEAT* v. 1 I. 3.] 1825. 9. A tract ranged over in pursuit of game 1875. 10. In sailing: One of the transverse courses in beating to windward 1880. 11. *Physics* and *Wireless Tel.* Each of the pulsations of amplitude produced when two oscillations of different frequencies occur simultaneously in the same system 1918.

5. Phr. In or out of b, off the b: making a regular or irregular succession of strokes. 11 *Comb.* b. note, a note whose frequency equals the difference in the frequencies of two oscillators.

Beat (bīt, dīal. bēt), sb. 2 1450. [? f. *BEAT* v. = 'a quantity to be beaten at once'. Cf. *stack*, etc.] A bundle of flax or hemp made up ready for steeping.

Beat (bīt, bēt), sb. 3 [In Devonsh. *baīt*, *bāt*, *beat*, pronounced (bēt). But historically *beatle* is the proper form. See *BEAT* v. 2.] The rough sod of moorland, or the matted growth of fallow land, which is sliced off and burned before plowing the land.

Comb. b.-ax (in Devonsh. *dial.* *bidax*, *bidix*), the ax or adze used in parting off b.

Beat (bīt), ppl. a. ME. Short f. *BEATEN* as *adj.*: Overcome by hard work or difficulty, common in *dead-b* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

Beaten (bīt'n), ppl. a. ME. Used adjectively in many senses of *BEAT* v., q.v. 1. Trodden hard, bare, or plain. Often *fig.* 1477. 2. Tired -1756. 3. Inured to -1700. 4. Worked by hammering ME.; whence, pure gold being most malleable. Fine, of pure quality, also *fig.* 1535. 5. Conquered 1562. 6. Exhausted 1631. 6. Scoured for game (*mod.*).

Beater (bīt'ar), 1483. [f. *BEAT* v. + *-ER* 1] 1. A person who beats (see *BEAT* v.), spec. a man employed in rousing and driving game 1825. 2. An instrument for beating; used in many specific senses 1611.

Beath (bēth), v. Still *dial.* [OE. *beðian* to foment -O. Fr. **bapian*; see *BATH*.] 1. To foment. 2. To heat unseasoned wood in order to straighten it 1496.

Beatific, -al (bī'atīfīk, -āl), a. 1605. [ad L. *beatificus* (f. *beatus*), + *-AL*.] Making blessed; imparting supreme happiness.

Beatific vision: a sight of the glories of heaven. Hence *Beatifically* *adv.*

Beatification (bī'atīfīk'āshn), 1502. [f. F., f. L. *beatificat*, *beatificare*.] 1. The action of making, or the being made, blessed. 2. R. C. Ch. An act of the Pope, declaring a deceased person to be in the enjoyment of heavenly bliss, and granting a form of worship to him (the first step towards canonization) 1626.

Beatify (bī'atīfī), v. 1535. [a. F. *beatis fier*, ad L. *beatificare*] 1. To make supremely happy or blessed. 2. To declare supremely blessed 1677. 3. R. C. Ch. To pronounce to be in enjoyment of heavenly bliss, see *BEATIFICATION* 2 1629.

a. To b. wealth BARROW. var. *Beatificate*.

Beating (bīt'ing), vbl. sb. ME. [f. *BEAT* v.] 1. The infliction of repeated blows; spec. punishment by blows; the dashing of waves against the shore; the flapping of wings; rousing of game, etc. 2. A defeat in a contest (*mod.*) 3. *Naut.* Sailing against the wind (*mod.*). 4. A pulsating or throbbing movement 1601.

5. The b. of a watch 1801, of the heart HUXLEY.

Beatitude (bī'atitūd), 1491. [a. F., ad L. *beatitudo*, f. *beatus*.] 1. Supreme blessedness or happiness. 2. An ascription of special blessedness; esp. (in pl.) those pronounced by Christ in the Sermon on the Mount 1526. 3. = *BEATIFICATION* 2. (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1837.

Beau (bō), a. and sb. ME. [a. late OF. *beau*, *biau*, earlier *bel* -L. *bellus*. The adj. in ME. quite naturalized, and pronounced as in *beauty*, *Beauhau* (biu'h), is now obs. The sb. is a reintroduction from mod. F., whence its pronunc. 14A. *adj.* 1. Beautiful. 2. Used in addressing relatives, friends, etc. = 'fair' (fair sir), 'dear' (dear sir), etc. -1513.

B. sb. Pl. *beaux*, *beaus* (bō'uz). 1. A man who attends excessively to dress, men, and social etiquette: a fop, a dandy 1687. 2. The attendant or suitor of a lady 1720.

1. You're a perfect Woman, nothing but a b. will please you T. BROWN. Hence *Beau* v. to act the b. to. *Beauish* a. after the manner of a b.; dandified. *Beauclerk* (bō'klārk). ME. [a. F. *beau* + *clerc* -L. *clericus*; see *CLERK*.] A scholar (Surname of Henry I.) -1856.

Beaufet, **Beaufin**; see *BUFFET*, *BIFFIN*.

Beau garçon (bō'garçon), 1665 [F.] An exquisite, a fop.

Beau-ideal (bō'idī'al), 1801. [a. F. *beau idéal* the ideal Beautiful. In Eng. *ideal* tends to be taken as the sb.] 1. The Beautiful or beauty, in its ideal perfection -1801. 2. That type of beauty or excellence in which one's ideal is realized, the perfect type or model 1820.

Beau-monde (bō'mōnd', bō'mōnd'), 1714 [a. F.] The fashionable world, society.

Beau-pere, ME. [f. OF. *beau* + *père*, or in

sense 2 *per, peer* (mod. *peer*) equal. See BEAU. In OF. used politely of every one whom one called 'father'; but about 15th c. distinctive for 'father-in-law' or 'step-father'. See also BEL. 1. A term of courtesy, used *esp.* to or of an eccles. 'Father'—1599. 2. Good fellow, fellow, companion—1610.

+Beaupers, bewpers. 1592. [? f. *Beau-prou*, a town of France] A fabric, app. linen, used for flags—1720.

Beau-pot (*bô'pôt*). 1761. [? *erron. sp.* of BOUGH-POT.] A vase for cut flowers.

+Beausire, ME. [a. F. *beau sire*; see BEAU, BEAUPERS.] Fair sir, a form of address—1513.

Beauteous (*bi'â'tiôs*), a. 1440. [f. *beauté*, BEAUTY *sb.* Cf. *plenteous*.] Distinguished by beauty, beautiful. (*Literary*.)

England is beauteous flour of londes all aboute CANTON. Hence Beauteously *adu., -ness*.

Beautification (*bi'â'ti-fik-â'sh-n*). 1640. [f. BEAUTIFY.] The action of beautifying, embellishment.

Beautiful (*bi'â'ti-ful*), a. 1526. [f. BEAUTY *sb.* Occ. comp. with *-er, -est*, usu. with *more, most*.] A. Full of beauty, possessing the qualities which constitute beauty; pleasing to the senses or intellect. Used colloq. of anything that a person likes very much, e. g. a b. ride.

Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth is mount Zion Ps. xlviii. 2. B. weather HAWTHORNE. A b. operation in surgery (*mod.*)

B. quasi-*sb.* 1. = Beautiful one 1535. 2. That which is beautiful *The beautiful*, beauty in the abstract.

Hence Beautifully *adu., -ness*.

Beautify (*bi'â'ti-fai*), v. 1526. [f. as prec. + *-FY*.] To render, or grow, beautiful.

To beautify the house of God HINSON. Hence Beautifier.

Beauty (*bi'â'ti*). [ME. *bealte*, *beute*, a. OF. *beauté*, *beauté*, earlier *belet*, mod. *beauté*:—late L. **bellitas*, *f. bellus*.] 1. That quality or combination of qualities which affords keen pleasure to the senses, *esp.* that of sight, or which charms the intellectual or moral faculties. 2. The abstract quality personified 1667. 3. A beautiful person or thing; *esp.* a beautiful woman. (Often ironical.) 1483. b. *collectively*, The beautiful women, etc. 1611. 4. A beautiful feature or trait; an ornament, grace 1563.

1. Beauties ensigne yet is Crymeson in thy lips *Rom & Jul.* v. iii. 54. We ascribe b. to that which is simple; which has no superfluous parts; which exactly answers its end EMERSON. 2. Such a lord is Love, And B. such a mistress of the world TENNYSON. 3. A celebrated B. Addison. b. The b. of Israel is slain upon thy high places 2 Sam. i. 19. 4. The concealed beauties of a writer Addison.

Comb. with reference to face massage, etc., as *b. doctor, parlour* (orig. U.S.), *specialist*. b. sleep, the sleep secured before midnight; *-spot*, (a) a patch placed on a lady's face to heighten its beauty 1657. (b) a locality conspicuous for its beauty 1919.

Hence Beautiless a. void of b.

Beauty, v. *arch.* ME. [f. prec. *sb.*] To render beautiful.

Beauxite (*bô'zôit*). 1868. [f. *Beaux* or *Beaux* in France.] Min. A hydrous oxide of alumina and iron, used as a source of aluminium.

Beaver¹ (*bî'vâr*). [Com. Aryan: OE. *beofor*, earlier *beofor* (= *beofor*):—OTent. **bebru-r*:—OAr. **bhebrâ-r*, reduplicated deriv. of *bhru*-brown.] 1. An amphibious rodent, with a broad, oval, flat, scaly tail, palmated hind feet, coat of soft fur, and hard incisor teeth with which it cuts down trees; remarkable for its skill in constructing huts for its habitation, and dams for preserving its supply of water. 2. The fur of the beaver ME. Also *fig* and *attrib* 3. A hat made of beaver's fur, or some imitation of it 1528. 4. A felted cloth, used for overcoats, etc. 1756. 5. A kind of glove 1826. 3. Mr. Holden sent me a beaver, which cost me £4 5s. PERKINS. In beaver (Univ. slang) in a tall hat, etc., not in cap and gown.

Comb. b. rat, the musquash or Musk-rat; stones, the two small sacs in the groin of the b., from which the substance 'castor' is obtained. Hence Beavered *pp.* a. wearing a b. (hat). Beaverette n, a cotton twilled cloth, in which the warp is drawn up into loops, forming a pile, which is left uncut; cf. *velvet*. Beaver², a place in which beavers are kept.

Beaver² (*bî'vâr*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ME. *baviere*, a. OF. *bavière*, orig. a child's bib, f. *bave saliva*] The lower portion of the face-

guard of a helmet, when worn with a visor; but occas. serving the purposes of both. Also *fig*

Then saw you not his face? O yes, my Lord, he wore his b. up *Hamil.* i. ii. 230

+Behar, v. ME. [See BE-1.] To bar about, to debar—1649.

|| Bebeeru, bibiru (*bî'bî'ru*). 1857. [native name] The Greenheart Tree of Gulana (*Necandra Rodia* or *leucantha*). Bebeeria, Bebeerine, also beber-, bibir-, an alkaloid resembling quinine, yielded by this tree.

Beblee-d, v. *arch.* ME. [See BE-1.] To cover with blood, make bloody.

Bebless, v. 1598. [f. BE-2.] To bless profusely.

Bebli-ster, v. 1575. [f. BE-1.] To blister badly.

Beblood-d, v. 1580. = BEBLED.

+Beblo-t, v. ME. [f. BE-2.] To blot all over; also *fig.*—1580.

Beblobbered, *pp.* a. 1583. [See BE-1.] Be-fouled with tears, also *with blood*.

Becall (*bî'kôl*), v. ME. [See BE-4.] +1 To challenge—1500. 2. To call names 1523.

Becalm (*bî'kâ'm*), v. 1559. [See BE-2.]

1. To make calm; to quiet; *fig.* to assuage tranquilize 1613. 2. *Naut.* To shelter from or deprive (a ship) of, wind, usu. in pass. 1592. 1. What power becalms the innavigable seas *Poet* 2. The fleet was becalmed off the Godwin Sands MACAULAY.

Because (*bî'kô-z*, -kô 2), *adv.* and *conj.* ME [f. *By prep.* + CAUSE *sb.* Orig. a phrase, often followed by a subord. clause introduced by *that* or *why*. *That* was at length omitted. *For* was occas. prefixed in nearly all constructions.] A *adv.* 1. Followed by *that* or *why*: For the reason that (*arch.*). 2. Followed by *of* and subst. a. By reason of, on account of ME. 1b. For the sake of, for the purpose of—1523. 1c. Followed by *to* with inf. = In order to—1546.

B. *conj.* [from A. 1.] 1. For the reason that inasmuch as, since ME. 2. In order that, so that, that. (*Common dial.*) 1485.

1. We wonder we are ignorant and we fear b. we are weak BUCKLER.

|| Beccabunga. 1706. [*med. L.*, f. *Ger. Bach-bunge*, f. *Bach* brook + *bunge*:—OHG. *bungo* bulb.] Bot. The BROOKLIME, q. v.

|| Beccaccia (*bek-kâ'ttja*). [It.] A woodcock BROWNING.

|| Beccafico (*bek-kâ'fî'ko*). 1621. [It.; lit. 'fig pecker'.] A small migratory bird of the genus *Sylvia*, much esteemed as a dainty in the autumn, when it has fattened on figs and grapes + Becco. 1604. [a. It. *becco* a goat.] A cuckold—1623.

|| Bechamel (*be'fâmel*). 1796. [f. the Marquis de Bechamel, steward of Louis XIV.] *Cookery* A fine white sauce thickened with cream.

Bechance (*bî'tjâns*), v. 1527 [See BE-1.] 1. *intr.* To happen, chance. 2. (with dat. obj.) To befall (a person) 1530.

1. All happiness b. to thee in Millaine SHAKES.

+Bechance, *adv.* 1548. [f. *BY prep.*] By chance—1570.

Becharm (*bî'tjâ'm*), v. ME. [See BE-1.] To hold by a charm.

|| Bêche-de-mer (*bî' dâ mîr*). 1814. [Quasi-Fr. of Eng. origin, alteration of Pg. *bicho do mar* 'sea worm'.] The Trepang.

Bechic (*be'kik*, *bî'kik*). 1661. [ad. F. *béchuque*, ad. L. *bechicus*, a. Gr., f. *βήχης*.] A. *adj.* Tending to cure or relieve a cough 1678. B. *sb.* [*sc. medicine*] 1661.

Beck (*bek*), *sb.* 1 ME. [a. ON. *bekk-r*:—OTent. **bakhr-r* masc.; cogn. with **bakr-r*, whence OE. *bæc* masc. Only Tent.] A brook or stream; *spec.* a brook with a stony bed or rugged course.

Beck (*bek*), *sb.* 2 ME. [f. BECK 1.] 1. A nod, or other mute signal, indicating assent, command, etc. Also *transf.* 2. A bow, a curtsey, a nod, etc. Chiefly Sc. ME. 1. With a b. of the head or hand, as we beckon to servants De Fon. *Phr.* To be at the b. and call of.

Beck (*bek*), *sb.* 3 1828. [? corrupt f. BACK *sb.* 2] = BACK *sb.* 2

Beck (*bek*), v. ME. [short f. BECKON v.] 1. *intr.* To make a mute signal, or significant

to the whole structure and the sufficed sack
a mass 1 of 2 a f As the p a e
of conugal union and of p a e on nd ch d
b h ME. 3 Any e p ng place ME. 4 fig.
The grave ME.

1. He was in his b. and a slope on a fethyr bedde
Caxton. *B and leard* entertainment with lodging
and food. Of a wife: full conubial relations. 2.
False to his B. *Cymb.* III. iv. 4. George the eldest
son of this second b. CLARENDON. 4. As we hollowed
his narrow b. WOLFE.

II. 1. A level or smooth piece of ground in a
garden, usu. somewhat raised; also the plants
which grow in it OE. 2. The bottom of a lake
or sea, or of a watercourse 1886. 3. An ex-
tended base, a matrix 1633. 4. A level sur-
face on which anything rests, e.g. the level sur-
face in a printing press on which the form is
laid 1846. 5. Hence *techn.*:

a. *General*. The portion of a gun-carriage on which
the gun rests. b. *Archit. and Building*. The surface
of a stone, or brick, which lies in the mortar; the
under side of a slate. c. *Mech.* Any solid foundation,
framework, or support, upon which to rest a super-
structure. d. *Carpentry*. A support or rest, e.g. for
a ship on the stocks, etc. e. *Railway-making*. The
layer of stone, etc. upon which the rails are laid.
1. Beds of violets blue Murr. 2. The b. of the Adri-
atic LYTAL.

III. 1. A layer or stratum; a horizontal course;
spec. in *Geol.* 1616. 2. A layer of reptiles,
shell-fish, etc. covering a space or tract of ground
1608.

1. The lowest 'bed' of the Lias LVELL. 2. A b. of
oysters 1688.

Phrases, etc. To bring to b. formerly = put to b;
now usu. pass. to be delivered of a child, also fig.
(See *Asper*). To die in one's b.: to die at home or of
natural causes. To keep one's b.: to remain in b.
through sickness, etc. So *To leave one's b.*: to re-
cover. To make a b.: to put one in order after sea.
To us or sleep in the b. one has made (cf. *prec.*):
to accept the natural results of one's own conduct. To
make up a b.: to extemporize sleeping accommodation.
To take to one's b.: to become confined to b.
through sickness or infirmity.

Comb., etc. b.-key, an iron tool for screwing and
unscrewing the nuts and bolts of a bedstead; -mould-
ing (*Archit.*), 'the mouldings under a projection, as
the corona of a cornice (Gwilt); -pan, a warming-
pan; a chamber utensil constructed for use in b.;
-piece, -plate (*Mech.*), the foundation or support of
any mechanical structure; -post, a post of a b.; -rock
(*Geol.*), the solid rock underlying superficial forma-
tions; also fig. bottom, lowest level; -screw, one
used for holding together the posts and beams of a
wooden bedstead; also, a machine for lifting heavy
bodies, often used in launching vessels; -sore, a sore-
ness of the skin produced by long lying in b.; -stone,
a large heavy stone used as the foundation and sup-
port of girders, etc. in building; also, the lower stone
in an oil-mill, on which the runners roll; -swerver,
one unfaithful to the marriage-bed (*Wint.* T. n. l. 93);
-vow, promise of fidelity to the marriage-bed; -way
(*Geol.*), an appearance of stratification in granite;
-wrench, -wrench, = bed-key; -work, work that is
or can be done in bed, easy work *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 202.

Bed, v. Pa. t. and ppl. bedded. [OE.
beddian f. *bed(d)*, BED.] 1. *intr.* To prepare
a bed -ME. 2. To put to bed; to furnish with
a bed ME. 3. To take (a wife) to bed (*arch.*)
1548. 4. *intr.* To go to bed ME. 5. To pro-
vide (animals) with litter 1480. 6. *intr.* Of an
animal: To make its lair 1470. 7. To plant in
or as in a garden bed 1671. 8. To EMBED
1585; *intr.* To rest on 1875. 9. *Building*. To
lay (bricks, etc.) in position in cement or mortar
1685. 10. *Masonry*. To dress the face of a stone
(cf. BED sb. II. 5b) 1793. 11. To spread with a
bed of anything. Cf. *to carpet*, 1839. 12. To lay
(e.g. oysters) in a bed or beds 1653. 13.
intr. To form a compact layer 1615.

4. O then we'll wed, and then we'll b. Caxton. 5. To
rub, feed, and b. a horse Walsley. *Par.* To bed up
to lie up in strata against.

Bedabble (*bēdæb'l*), v. 1590. [See BE-1.]
To wet with dirty liquid, or so as to make dirty.

Bedad (*bēdæd*), *int.* Irish. 1710. [= *By*
dad, or *by God* (cf. *begad*).] An asseveration.
† Beda-f, v. [f. BE-5 + DAFF sb.] To be-
fool. CHAUCER.

† Bedaggle, v. 1580. [f. BE- + DAGGLE.]
To bewilder the bottom of (dress) -1660.

Bedangled (*bēdæng'ld*), *ppl. a.* 1601. [See
BE-1.] Beset with things dangling about one.

Bedarken (*bēdærk'n*), v. [See BE-1.] To
involve in darkness. Also fig.

Bedash (*bēdæʃ*), v. 1564. [See BE-1.] a.

To dash against b To nure by dashing
c To cov w h a shes of colour e c.

Bedaub (*bēdɔ:b*), v. 1553. [See BE-1.]

1. To daub over, to plaster 1558. Also fig. 2.
To bedizen 1581. Also fig.

1. They all bedawbed their faces with mire 1683.

Bedawee, -wi, -wy, pl. bedawee-n, -win,
forms of BEDOUIN, -s.

Bedazzle (*bēdæz'z'l*), v. 1596. [See BE-2.]

To dazzle thoroughly. So Bedazzlement.

Bedchamber (*bēd'tʃæmbər*), ME. [f. BED
sb. + CHAMBER.] A room intended for holding
a bed; *arch.*, and displaced by *bedroom*, etc. in
reference to the royal bedchamber.

The Ladies of the Bed-chamber 1702.

Bed-clothes (*bēd-kləʊðz*), sb. pl. (The
sing. is obs.) ME. [f. BED sb. + CLOTHES.]

Sheets, blankets, etc. for a bed

Bedder (*bēdər*), 1584. [f. BED v. or sb.]

1. One who puts to bed; one who litters cattle.

2. An upholsterer. Now *diab.* 1803. 3. The
lower stone in an oil-mill 1611. 4. A bedding-
out plant 1862.

Bedding (*bēd'ɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* OE. [f. BED.]

1. (conn. w. BED sb.) The articles which com-
pose a bed, esp. the mattress, etc., and the bed-
clothes. b. Anything used to sleep on or in
(*arch.*) ME. c. Litter 1697. 2. A founda-
tion 1611. 3. Arrangement of rocks, etc. in
beds or layers 1860. 4. (conn. w. BED v.) A
putting to bed; esp. of a bride 1859. 5. Plant-
ing flowers in beds; bedding out 1862.

Comb.: b.-moulding = Bed-moulding; -stone, a
straight piece of marble used to try the rubbed side
of a brick.

Bedde, sb. ME. form of BEAD sb., prayer.

Now *arch.* So bedehouse, bedesman, etc.

Bedde (*bēd*), sb. 2 A miner's pickaxe. RAY-
MOND.

Beddeck (*bēdɛk*), v. 1566. [See BE-1.] To
deck about, to cover with ornament

So beddecked, ornate, and gay Murr. *Sams.* 712.

Bedeguar (*bēdɛgɔ:ər*). Also -gar, -gaur.

1578. [a. F., ad. (ult.) Pers. *bādāwar*, lit.

'wind-brought'. In sense taken as if f. Pers.
bād wind + Arab. *ward* 'rose'.] 1. A white
spiny plant, perh. the Milk Thistle (*Silybum*
Marianum) -1601. 2. A kind of gall on rose-
bushes produced by an insect *Cynips rose* 1578.

Bedel, bedell, archaic forms of BEADLE,
q. v. So Bedelry, etc.

† Bede-ive, v. [OE. *bedelf-an*, f. BE- + *delf-an*
to DELVE.] 1. To dig about OE. only. 2. To
bury -1573.

Bedeman, obs. f. BEADSMAN.

Bedene, *adv.* Now *diab.* [ME. *bidene*, f.

7 + ME. *ene*, *enr*, OE. *ene* once.] = ANON;
occ. a mere expletive, or a time word.

Bedevil (*bēdɛv'ɪl*), v. 1768. [See BE-5. 6.]

1. To treat diabolically. 2. To possess with,
or as with, a devil 1831. 3. To torment, worry
1823. 4. To 'play the devil with'; to trans-
form mischievously or bewilderingly 1800.

1. My poor Muse, bedeviled with their...ribaldry
BYRON. 4. To b. the registration DISART. Hence

Bedevilled, -bed *ppl. a.* Bedevilmnt.

Bedew (*bēdɪu*), v. ME. [See BE-1.] *pass.*

To be wetted with dew; hence *active*. To cover
with or as with dew. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

The moisture which bedews a cold metal or stone
when we breathe upon it HERRICK.

Bedfellow (*bēdfe'ləʊ*). 1478. [f. BED +
FELLOW.] One who shares a bed with another;
also fig.

† Bed-fere, -ifere. ME. [cf. BED + IFERE,
and FERRE.—OE. *geferra* fellow.] = *prec.* -1656.

Bedfordshire (*bēd'fɔ:ðʃər*). 1665. Name
of an English county; *loc.* for *bed*.

Bedgown. 1762. [See GOWN.] 1. A
woman's night-gown. 2. A kind of jacket
worn by working women in the north 1827

Bed-head, ME. [See HEAD.] The upper
end of a bed.

Bedight (*bēdɪt*), v. *arch.* Pa. ppl. be-
dight, -ed. ME. [f. BE- + DIGHT.] To equip.

array, bedeck. (Now *poet.*)

Bedim (*bēdɪm*), v. 1566. [See BE-1.] To
make dim; esp. the eyesight 1583. Also fig.

Bedi-p, v. [OE. *bedyppan*. Obs. after 12th c.
till c. 1600.] To dip, immerse.

Bedizen (*bēdɪzən*, d. z. n.), v.; also *bediz-
zen*, 1661. [f. BE- + DIZEN. All Eng. orthoepists
have (a).] To dress out, esp. with vulgar finery.
Also fig. Hence Bedizement.

Bedlam (*bēd'ləm*). [ME. *Bedlem* = *Bethlem*,
Bethlehem.] 1. Bethlehem in Judea -1616

2. The Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, used
since 1547 as an asylum for the insane. 3.

Hence, A madhouse 1669. Also fig. 14. An

inmate of a lunatic asylum, a madman; *spec.*

one of the discharged, but often only half-cured
patients, licensed to beg, wearing as a badge a
tin plate on their left arm -1701. Also *attrib.*,
and *adj.* 1535.

2. *Par.* Jack or Tom o' B.: a madman. 3. 'Twas
both an hospital and b. 1699. 4. She roard like a B.

SWIFT. Plaine b. stuffe Murr. Hence Bedlamite
sb., an inmate of B.; a lunatic; *adj.* lunatic.

Bed-maker. 1465. [f. BED sb. + MAKER.]

1. One who constructs beds 1500. 2. One who
makes beds after they have been slept in 1465.

† Bedote, v. ME. [See BE-3.] To cause to
dote, befool -1583.

Bedouin (*bēdʊ'ɪn*), sb. (and a) ME. [a.
F., a. Arab. *bādāwīn*, pl. of *bādāwī*, f. *bādāw*
desert.] An Arab of the desert. b. *transf.* A
gipsy. (Cf. *City Arab.*) 1863. Also *attrib.*,
Hence Bedouinism.

Bedrabbie (*bēd'ræb'ɪ*), v. 1440. [See BE-
2.] To make dirty with rain and mud.

Bedraggle (*bēd'rægl*), v. 1727. [See BE-1.]

a. To wet (skirts, etc.) so that they drag or hang
limp. b. 'To soil clothes by suffering them,
in walking, to reach the dirt' (J.).

Bedral, bederal (*bēd'ɛrəl*). Sc. 1815.

[App. corrupt f. BEADLE.] A church officer,
often acting as clerk, sexton, and bell-ringer.

Bedrench; see BE-.

Bedrid (*bēd'rɪd*), a., *orig. sb.* [OE. *bedrēda*,
-rīda, f. *bed* + *rīda*, f. *rīdan* to ride.] 1. Con-
fined to bed through sickness or infirmity. Now
usu. *Bedridden*. 2. fig. Worn out 1621.

1. To her decrepit, sickle, and b. Father L. Z. L. i. 1
139. var. *Bedridēden*, the -en being due to the
analogy of *ppl.* *adjs.*

† Bedrip. [OE. *bed-rīp*, f. *bed*- (see BEAD) +
rīp; lit. 'reaping by request'; called also *den-
rīp*, f. *den* prayer.] A service which some ten-
ants owed to their lord, viz. at his request to
reap his corn at harvest-time -ME.

Bedroom (*bēd'rʊm*). 1590. [See ROOM.]

1. Room in bed (*Maths.* N. II. u. 51). 2. A room
used to contain a bed; a sleeping apartment.
(Replacing BEDCHAMBER.) 1616. Hence *Bed-*
roomed a. having a b.

Bedrop (*bēd'rɒp*), v. ME. [See BE-4.] 1.

To wet with drops. 2. *po. ppl.* Sprinkled as
with drops; fig. interspersed ME.

Bedside (*bēd'saɪd*). ME. [For *bed's side*.]
Place or position by a bed; esp. by way of at-
tendance on one confined to bed (so *b. manner*
of a doctor 1869).

Bedspread (*bēd'spreɪd*). *orig. U.S.* 1848.

[SPREAD sb. II. 2; cf. Du. *bed(d)spred*.] A light
thin covering to spread over the clothes on a bed.

† Bedstaff (*bēd'staf*). Pl. *staves*, *staves*.
1576. A stick used in some way about a bed.
Formerly handy as a weapon; hence, *prob.*, the
phr. in the twinkling of a b. -1845.

Say there is no virtue in cudgels and bedstaves
BROWN.

Bedstead (*bēd'steɪd*). 1440. [See STEAD.]

Strictly, the place occupied by a bed, but long
ago transferred to the framework of a bed.

Bedstock. n. *diab.* 1483. [See STOCK.]

A BEDSTEAD, or its front and back parts

Bedstraw. ME. [See STRAW.] 1. The
straw formerly used as bedding -1637. 2. A
genus of plants (*Galium*, N.O. *Rubiaceae*), one of
which (*G. verum*) is known as *Our Lady's B.* 1597.

Bedtick (*bēd'tɪk*). 1569. [See TICK.] A
bag or case, into which feathers, etc. are put to
form a bed. Hence *Bedtick*ing, the materials
of which bedticks are made; also *attrib.*

Bedtime (*bēd'taɪm*). ME. [See TIME.] The
hour for going to bed. Also fig.

Between our after supper, and bedtime *Maths.* V. v. 134.

Bedub (*bēdʊb*), v. 1657. [See BE-2.] 14.

To adorn. b. To denominate.

Bedull, bedung, bedust; see BE- *pref.*

Bedward, wards be wɔd z ad ME
[See YARD(s) o g t b d w d To ards
bed or thed m

Bedwarf, bedye, see Bz. prof.

Bee¹ (bī). [Com. Teut.: OE. *bēa*:—OTeut.

**bēon*, or *bēan*; f. root *bē*, perh. = Aryan *bhē-* 'to fear', in the sense of 'quivering' or 'buzzing'.] 1. A genus of insects of the Hymenoptera order, living in societies composed of one queen, or perfect female, a few males or 'drones', and an indefinite number of undeveloped females or 'neuters' (which are the workers), all having four wings; they produce wax, and collect and store up honey. 2. Applied to a group of allied insects, e.g. Humble B., Mason B., Carpenter B., etc. OE. 3. (orig. in U.S.): A meeting of neighbours to unite their labours for the benefit of one of their number; as a *quilt*: *quilt*, etc. Hence: A gathering for some object, e.g. a *spell*: *spell*, etc. 1839.

2. The *Humble Bees* are larger than the *Bees* 1851: of the settlers to assist at the raising GALT.

Phr. To have a *b*, in one's *honey*: i.e. a craze on some point, a screw loose. (Cf. *maggot*). Comb. *b*, bird, the Spotted Fly-catcher, also a humming-bird; *bee*, one of the cells of the comb; *bee-koo*, an African bird (*Cuculus indicatus*), which indicates the nests of wild bees; *bee-ater*, a genus of birds (*Merops*) which devour bees; *bee*, a two-winged fly resembling a *b*, esp. certain of the *Bemphid* and *Syrphid*; *bee-glue*, the substance with which bees fill up crevices; and fix the combs to the hives, propolis; *bee-gum*, U.S. local name for a *b*-hive; *bee-hawk*, the Honey Buzzard; also a clear-wing hawk-moth (*Sesia furcifera*); *bee-line*, a straight line between two points on the earth's surface, such as a *b* was supposed to take in returning to its hive; *bee-master*, a keeper of bees; *bee-mistress*; *bee-nettle*, species of *Dead-nettle* much visited by bees; *bee-orchid*, a plant (*Ophrys apifera*) with a flower in part resembling a *b*; *bee-tree*, one in which bees have lived; *bee-wine*, nectar of a flower.

Bee² (bī). [Com. Teut.: OE. *bēag*, *bēah*:—

OTeut. **bawga* ring, f. **baw*, *bang*: to bow. *Bee* is the northern type.] 1. A ring or torque of metal —1552. 2. *Naut.*: *bee*, a hoop of metal; *bee-block*, a piece of hard wood, bolted to the outer end of the bowsprit, to receive the fore-mast stays through.

Bee bread. OE. [f. BEE + BREAD. The mod. wd. is prob. a new combination.] 1. *orig.* In OE.: Honeycomb with the honey in it. 2. Pollen, or honey and pollen, consumed by the nurse-bees 1637. 3. Used of plants yielding nectar, as the White Clover and Borage.

Beech (bī). [OE. *bēce*, *bēce*, from OTeut.

**bēā*, cogn. w. L. *fagus* beech, and Gr. *φάγος*, *phāgos* 'esculent oak', f. root of *φάγειν*.] 1. a. A forest tree indigenous to Europe and Western Asia, having fine thin smooth bark, and glossy oval leaves, and bearing triquetrous nuts (called *mast*); it has several varieties, as the Purple, Copper, and Fern-leaved Beech. b. The genus *Fagus*, N.O. *Corylaceae*, including the Common Beech (*F. sylvatica*). c. The wood of this tree. Often attrib. 1637. 2. Applied to other trees resembling the beech of Europe.

Comb. *b*, drops, a North American plant, *Epi-phagus*, N.O. *Oronchiaceae*, parasitic upon the roots of the *b*; *beech*, *Polydorum Phlegmaria*; *beech*, local name of the Chaufinch; *marten*, see MARTEN. *mast*, the fruit of the *b*; *oil*, oil extracted from *b* = BUCKWHEAT.

Beechen (bīfēn), a. arch and poet. [OE.

bēcen:—*bēcen*.—OTeut. **bēdōn*—; see prec.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from the beech. 2. Made of the wood of the beech 1663. 3. Replaced by BEECH attrib.

A *b* bowl, A maple dish Wornsw.

Beechy (bīfī), a. 1612. [f. BEECH + Y.]

Of character by, or abounding in, beeches.

Beef (bīf), sb. Pl. *beefes*, in U.S. *beefs*.

ME. [a. OF. *boef* (= mod. F. *boeuf*):—L. *bovem*,

acc. of *bos*, cogn. w. Gr. *βovς*, Skr. *go*, Eng. Cow.] 1. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow,

used as food. 2. *transf.* (see quot.) 1661.

3. An ox, or any animal of the ox kind; esp. a

fatted beast, or its carcase. *usu.* in pl.

(arch. or techn.) ME.

1. What say you to a peere of Beefe and Mustard

Tam. Shr. iv. lit. 23. 2. Ling. is counted the beefe

of the Sea Lovell. Chelmsford. showed less *b*. about

him 1862.

Comb. *fb*, brained *fb* a. thick-headed; *head*,

a thick-head: *tea*, the juice extracted from *b*, used

as (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). e (ever). ai (I, eye). a (Fr. eau de vi

as a d ben a d witted a f brain
qua y Bee sing, bee fin (dial) in
or for slaughter. Bee fy a. abounding, or live, b
fleshy; stolid.

Bee-feater. 1610. [f. BEEF + EATER; of

OE. *hlof-eata*, lit. 'loaf-eater', a menial servant

Not conn. w. *buffet*.] 1. An eater of beef; con-

sumptuously, a well-fed menial. (Properly *beef*

cater.) 2. One of the Yeomen of the Guard

also of the Wardens of the Tower of London

1671. 3. *Ornith.* A genus of African birds (*Bu*

phaga), called also Ox-peckers 1836.

Bee-fing, var. of BIFFIN, a kind of apple.

Beef-steak (bīf, steak). 1711. A thick slice

of beef, cut from the hind-quarters of the animal

Also attrib.

Beef-steak Club, a society founded by Lord Peter

borough; the members wear a gridiron upon their

buttons.

Beef-wood (bīf-wud). 1756. [f. BEEF +

WOOD.] 1. The timber of an Australian tree

(*Caruarina*), so called from its red colour 1836

2. Also applied to other trees, e.g. in N.S.

Wales to *Stenocarpus salignus*; in Queensland

to *Banksia Compas* (both N.O. *Proteaceae*), etc.

Beehive (bī hīv). ME. [f. BEE + HIVE.

sb.] A receptacle used as a home for bees;

usually made of thick straw work in the shape

of a dome.

Beele. Now dial. 1671. [app. a var. of

BILL.] A pick-ax with both ends sharp. Hence

Beeleman.

Beelezebub (bīe'lez'bzūb). OE. [a. L., used

in the Vulgate both for the N.T. Gr. *βεελζε-*

boif, and the Heb. *ba'al-zabub*, 'fly-lord'. See

2 Kings i. 2. Milton made Beelzebub one of the

fallen angels.] The Devil; a devil; also *transf.*

Been, *pa. ppl.* of BE v. Also, obs. f. *be*,

pres. infin., and pres. indic. pl

Been, obs. pl. of BE *sb.* var. of BEIN a.

Beent (bī ent). a. 1865. [f. BE v. + L. *suffix*

-ENT.] *Metaph.* That is or exists; existing (in

the most abstract sense); also used subst. (tr

Ger. *seind* = the Hegelian *pure being*).

Beer (bīr), sb. 1. [Com. W.Ger.: OE. *bēor*.

Etym. uncertain.] 1. An alcoholic liquor ob-

tained by the fermentation of malt (or other

saccharine substance), flavoured with hops or

other bitters. Formerly distinguished from *ale*

by being hopped; but now generic, including

ale and porter. See ALE. 2. Applied to other

fermented liquors, as *nettle beer*, etc. OE.

1. Buttered beer: see ALE. Small beer: weak

b; fig. small things, as in *To think no small *b**

of oneself. Phr. *To be in *b**: to be intoxicated.

Comb. *b*, faucet, a machine for aerating flat *b*;

b, wash; *b*, garden, one attached to an inn for the

consumption of *b*; *b*, house, one licensed for the sale

of *b*; *b*, money, an allowance to servants instead

of *b*; *b*, vinegar, vinegar made from *b* (cf. *BERRIGAN*).

Hence *Berriness*, berry quality or condition.

Berrishly adv. in berry fashion.

Beer (bīr), sb. 2. rare ME. [f. BE v.] One

who is; *spec.* the Self-existent, the great I Am

—1602.

Beer, sb. 3. 1712. [The same wd. as BIER.]

Weaving A (variable) number of ends in a warp.

Beeregar (bīr'gar). ? Obs. 1500. [f. BEE

sb. 1 + *egre*, EAGER = F. *aigre*; after *vinegar*, etc.]

Sour beer; vinegar made from beer.

Becry (bī'ri), a. 1861. Belonging to, or

abounding in beer; affected by beer; beer-like.

Beest (bīst). [Com. Teut.: OE. *bēst*.] The

first milk drawn from a mammal, esp. a cow,

after parturition.

Beestings (bīst'z). [OE. **bēsting*, *bēst-*

ing, as if f. **bēstan*, f. *bēst*; see prec. Now

usu. in pl.] 1. = prec. 2. A disease caused

by imbibing beestings. L. *calustratio*, 1607.

Bees-wax (bīz'waks). 1676. [f. BEE 1 +

WAX.] The wax secreted by bees as the ma-

terial of their combs. Hence *Beeswax* v. to

rub or polish with *b*.

Beeswing (bīz'wīg). 1860. [f. BEE +

WING.] The second crust, consisting of shu-

ing filmy scales of tartar, formed in port and

some other wines after long keeping; so called

from its appearance; *ellipt.*, old wine showing

beeswing. Hence *Beer-winged* a. so old as

to show *b*.

Befool (*bifū*) *v.* ME. [See *Be* 5.] 1 To dupe. 2 To rva as a fool c. 600. 3 The d l mp w e b e d by C mwe 6. 4 Who he m s om a d l h so oven be-foole in the Proverbs Hutton.

Before (*bifō*-i). [OE. *before*, *f.* *be-*, *BE-* by + *foran* adv. — OE. **forana* from the front, adv. *denov.* of *fora*, FOR. Primarily an adv. 1. A. adv. 1. Of motion: Ahead, in front. 2. Of position or direction: In front, in or on the fore side ME. 3. In time previous, earlier, sooner; hence, beforehand; in the past ME.

1. I am sent with broome b. *Mids N.* 1. 1. 377. 2. Had he his hurts b. *Mach.* v. 11. 46. 3. When the But is out we will drinke water, not a drop. b. *Temp.* iii. ii. 2. Par. *Long b.* the week 6, etc.

B. prep. 1. Of motion: Ahead of OE.; driven in front of 1598, hence, with causal force 1535. 2. Of position or direction: In front of OE. 3. In front of so as to be in the sight of; under the cognizance of OE. 4. In the (mental) view of (*arch.*) OE. 5. Open to the knowledge of ME. 6. Claiming the attention of 1711. 7. In front of one; in prospect. a. Open to ME. b. Awaiting 1807. 7. Preceding in order of time OE. 8. Earlier than (a date or event) ME. 9. Previous to the expiration of a future space of time 1865. 10. In precedence of, in advance of ME. 11. In preference to ME. 12. In comparison with 1711.

1. Theyr gyde .to go b. them 1526. The leaf b. the wind KINGSLEY. Our enemies shall falle b. us a *flen* 17. 11. 37. 2. When many meats are yet b. me HOOKER. 3. The mast; used of common sailors who are berthed in the forecabin in front of the foremast. 4. The proceedings b. the police court (*mod.*). 5. Though this be not theft b. the world 1883. 6. *As God knows.* b. The problem b. as BUCKLE. 7. The World was all b. them, Where to choose, Their place of rest MUR. P. L. xii. 646. 8. Brave men were living b. Agamemnon BROWN. 9. Some day b. long TROLOPE. 10. They would die b. yielding (*mod.*). 11. So shows My spirit b. The TENNYSON.

C. conj. or conjunctive adv. 1. Of time: Previous to the time when ME. 2. Rather than 1596.

D. 1. quasi-adj. = Anterior ME. 2. quasi-sb. 1850.

1. Punish for b. breach of the King's Lawes SHAKS.

Beforehand (*bifō*-hand), *adv.* (a.) ME. [Orig. two wds. Cf. L. *pro manu*, *manibus* 'at hand, in readiness', used in ME as 'before-hand'.] 1. In advance; *spec.* in reference to payment in advance. 2. Before this or that — 1530. 13. *adj.* Prepared (*rare*) 1704.

1. To pay a yeere or two yeeres rent before hande 1583. 2. To be b. with: to anticipate; to forestall in action. 3. To be b. with the world; to have money in hand for future contingencies (*arch.*).

Before-said, *pph.* a. ME. Now *arch.* = AFORESAID.

Beforetime, *adv.* ME. [cf. *afortime*.] In former time. Hence *beforetimes* *adv.*

Beforetime, *v.* rare. 1591. [See *BE-*] *intr.* To befall.

As much, I wish all good b. you *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 41. **Befoul** (*bifaul*-i), *v.* ME. [See *BE-* 5.] To make foul, cover with filth.

Befriend (*bifriend*), *v.* 1559 [See *BE-* 2.] To act as a friend, to help, favour; to further.

Befringe (*bifriend*), *v.* 1611. [See *BE-* 1.] To furnish or adorn with (or as with) a fringe. Befringed with gold FULLER.

Befur (*bifū*-i), *v.* 1859. [f. *BE-* + *FUR* *v.* and *sb.*] To cover with furs.

Beg (*beg*), *v.* ME. [f. OF. *begart*, *begard*, *begar*, med. L. *begardus* = BEGHARD, *q. v.* Not conn. w. BAG.] 1. *trans.* To ask (bread, money, etc.) in alms; *intr.* to ask alms; *esp.* to live by asking alms ME. 2. To ask as a favour: *intr.* to ask humbly or supplicatingly, entreat ME. 3. In *B. pardon*, *excuse*, *leave*, etc. often a courteous mode of asking what is expected, or even of taking as a matter of course 1600. 4. To take for granted without warrant; *esp.* in *To b. the question* 1581.

1. Yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seeds begging bread Ps. xxxvii. 25. They which begge must not choose 1637. 2. I have three favours to b. of you H. WATSON. 1 must begge for pardon 1649. He begged of me to steal a *W.* v. ii. 229. 3. *Mod.* In reply to your letter I have to say...; hence *alight*. I beg to say...

Phrases. *To beg a person:* to petition the Court of Wards for the custody of a minor, an heiress, or an idiot, as feudal superior, etc.; hence also *fig.* *To b.*

any one *f. af* ose hmd wn as a *7*
b. f. as d n ref o ob a n by — *tay*
he eas s y n, from a penalty, etc. Hence
Beggable a. capable of being begged.

Beg, *sb.* 1686. [a. Osmanli *beg* 'prince, governor', now pronounced as *by*; see *BEY*, and cf. *BEGUM*.] A bey, *Beg* = BEGLERBEG.

Begad, *int.* 1742. [Altered *f.* by *God*.] An exclamation. (Not in polite use.) So *Begart*.

Begem (*bidge*-m), *v.* 1800. [See *BE-*.] To set about or stud with gems.

Begot (*biget*), *v.* Pa. t. *bego-t*, *arch.* *begat* Pa. pple *bego-tten*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *biget-an*. See *GET*.] 1. To acquire (*usu.* by effort) — 1602. 2. To procreate, generate; co-act. said of both parents ME. 7b. = *GET* (with child) — 1611. 3. *Trans.* Applied to the relationship of the Father to the Son in the Trinity ME. 4. *fig.* and *trans.* To call into being 1681.

1. *Haml.* iii. ii. 8. 2. He that begetteth a foole, doth it to his sorrow *Prov.* xvi. 21. 4. His eye begets occasion for his wit L. L. L. iii. 1. 69. Hence *Beggetal* (*arch.*). *Beggetter*, a procreator; also *fig.*

Begot, *sb.* ME. only. [f. *BEGOT* *v.*] 1. The action of acquiring, *concr.* gain; spoils of war. 2. Procreation; *concr.* progeny.

Beggar (*begar*), *sb.* ME. [See *BEG* *v.* In 15-17th c. *usu.* *begger*.] 1. One who asks alms, *esp.* habitually. 2. *trans.* One in needy circumstances ME. 73. One who begs a favour; a suppliant. (The regular form of this and 4 would be *begger*) — 1601. 74. One who begs the question — 1694. 5. = BEGHARD ME. 6. = *Mern* or low fellow ME. Also used playfully (cf. *rogue*, etc.) 1823.

1. A certaine begger named Lazarus Luke xvi. 20. *Sturdy b.* an able-bodied man begging without cause and often with violence. 6. A good-hearted little b. HUGGINS.

Comd. *the beggar's bush*, a bush under which a b. finds shelter (name of a tree near Huntingdon, formerly a rendezvous for beggars); *fig.* beggary; *beggar's-bree*, the plant called *Clivers*, also (in U.S.) certain boraginaceous plants, whose fruit or seeds stick to the clothes; *b.-tick* (in U.S.), the plant *Budens frondosa*, b.-weed, a name of several plants, so called because they indicate poverty of soil, or beggar the land.

Hence *Beggardom*, mendicancy; mendicants as a body. *Beggarhood*, the condition of a b.; people in this condition. *Beggarism*, practices characteristic of a b.; extreme poverty.

Beggar (*begar*), *v.* 1528. [f. *prec.* *sb.*] 1. To make a beggar of; to impoverish. Also *fig.* 2. To exhaust the resources of, outdo 1606.

1. (Conscience) beggars any man that keeps it *Rich.* iii. i. 245. 2. *Phr.* To b. description, *consp.* *para.* etc. *Comd.* *Beggar-my-neighbour*: a game at cards. Hence *Beggarer*.

Beggarly (*beggari*), *a.* 1526. [f. *BEGGAR* + *-ly*.] 1. In the condition of, or befitting a beggar; indigent, mean 1545. 2. *fig.* Destitute of meaning or value 1526. 3. Sordid 1577.

1. Ragged, old, and beggerly *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 140. 2. B. Arguments *Chaucer*. 3. Beggerly thanks A. P. L. ii. v. 29. Hence *Beggarliness*. So *Beggarly* *adv.* indigently; suppliantly.

Beggary (*begari*), ME. [f. *BEGGAR*.] 1. The condition of a beggar; extreme poverty. Also *fig.* 72. The action or habit of begging — 1764. 3. *concr.* Beggars as a class; a place where they live 1615. 74. Beggary stuff — 1644.

1. Nought but beggary, and poore looks *Cymb.* i. v. 10. 4. The Jewish b. of old cast Rudiments *blu.* i. 7. **Begged**, *-eth*. [f. *BEG* *v.* Orig. *baygeth*, after 'a hunteth', from OE. *huntan* *sb.* 'hunting' Skeat.] In *phr.* *To go a-begged*: to go a-begging. CHAUCER.

Begging (*begig*), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [f. *BEG* *v.*] 1. The action or habit of asking earnestly, *spec.* of asking alms. 2. *To go* (or *have been*) a begging: a. to go about begging 1595; b. *fig.* (said of offices, etc., in need of men to fill them; things finding no purchaser; and the like.) 1593.

2. Benefices went a begging HOWSON.

Beghard (*begard*). [*ad.* med. L. *beghardus*, either directly, or through *béguine*, *f.* Lambert *Béguin*.] A member of one of the lay brotherhoods which arose in the Low Countries in the 13th c., in imitation of the female *Beguines*. Many were simply idle mendicants: see *BEGGAR* *sb.* 5.

Begift, *v.* ME. [See *BE-* 6.] 1. To entrust. 2. To present with gifts 1590.

Begird, *v.* 1594. [See *BE-*.] To cover with, or as with, gold.

Begin (*bigin*), *v.* Pa. t. *began* (*bigen*) Pa. pple. *began* (*bigen*). [Com. WGer. or OE. *Teut.*: OH. *bir*, *be-ginnan*, *f.* *bi-*, *BE-* about + *ginnan*, 'to open, open up', from a stem **gin-*: — Aryan **gh-*. An alternative form of the pa. t. from the old pl. *begun* also survives.] 1 *intr.* To open operations upon or in reference to; to do the first or starting part; to commence Cf. *F. entamer*. Also *absol.* b. *spec.* To start speaking 1563. 2. *trans.* (in same sense) with a *vb.* *sb.*, or the like; also *ellipt.* ME; *intr.* to begin *on* or *upon* 1808. 3. *trans.* To start (any thing) on its career, to create; to be the first to do or practise ME. 4. *intr.* To enter upon its career, originate; to arise, start ME.

1. Then began men to call upon the Name of the Lord Gen. iv. 26. You slowies end ere you b. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 32. To b. with (*twinkl*), *adv.* *phr.* At the outset. 2. *ellipt.* *Phr.* To b. *(writing)* a letter. 3. Proud Nimrod first the savage chace began FORD. 4. And than a newe [world] shal begonne GOWAN. *Phr.* To b. the world, to start in life.

Beginner (*bigin*-n), ME. [f. *prec.* *vb.* + *-er*.] 1. One who begins; an originator, founder. 2. *spec.* One beginning to learn; a tyro 1470.

2. A band of raw beginners BROWN.

Beginning (*bigin*-n), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [f. *as* *prec.* + *-ing*.] 1. The action or process of entering upon existence or upon action, or of bringing into existence; commencing, origination. 2. The point of time at which anything begins, *absol.* the time when the universe began to be ME. 3. Origin, source, fount ME. 4. The first part ME. 5. The rudimentary stage; the earliest proceedings. Often in *pl.* ME.

1. A line hath his b. from a point 1570. 2. In the beginning God made of *naught* heaven and earth *Wisdom Gen.* i. 1. 4. Who hast safely brought us to the b. of this day *BE. Com. Pr.* 5. Great fortunes acquired from small beginnings A. SMITH. Hence *Beginningless* *a.* uncreate.

Begird (*bigird*), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. *begirt*. [OE. *begyrdan*, *f.* *bi-*, *BE-* + *gyrdan* — OE. **gyrdan* to GIRD.] 1. To gird about or round. Also *fig.* 2. To encompass with. Also *fig.* OE. 73. *spec.* To besiege — 1791.

Begirdle (*bigird*), *v.* 1837. [See *BE-* 1.] To encompass like a girdle.

Begirt (*bigirt*), *v.* 1608. [See *BE-* 1. A secondary form of GIRD, from the pa. pple. *girt*, or *f. girt*, obs. *f. GIRTH* *sb.*] To surround, enclose.

Beglerbeg (*beglarbeg*). 1594. [a Turk. 'bey of beys'; cf. *BEG* (of which *begler* is the pl.).] The governor of a province of the Ottoman Empire, in rank next to the grand vizier.

Begloom (*bigloom*), *v.* 1799. [See *BE-*.] To render gloomy.

Begunaw (*bigun*), *v.* Pa. pple. *begunawn*. [OE. *begunagan*, *f.* *bi-*, *BE-* + *gnagan* to GNAW.] To gnaw at; to corrode; to nibble.

Bego, *v.* Obs. exc. in pa. pple. *begone*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *began*, *f.* *bi-*, *BE-* about + *ganagan*, *gdn* to GO.] 1. To go about, inhabit; to cultivate — ME. 72. To go about hostilely, to beset, overrun — 1602. 73. To dress — 1513.

4. To beset as an environment. Now only in *woe-begone*, and the like. (Orig. 'him was wo begone', i. e. to him woe had closed round.) ME.

Bego-d, *v.* rare. 1576. [See *BE-* 6.] To make a god of — 1716.

Begone (*bigon*), *pph.* a.; see *BEGO* 4.

Begone (*bigon*), *v.* ME. [Really *be gone* (cf. *be off*), long used in the imper. as expressing a single notion, and so written as one wd.; recently extended to the *inf.* But cf. *be gone*.] *Angry* ordered to b. CARLILE.

Begonia (*bigonia*), 1751. [f. Michel *Begon*, a French promoter of botany.] A genus of plants, mostly tropical in origin, having flowers without petals, but with coloured perianths, and often richly coloured foliage, cultivated as ornamental plants.

Begore, *v.* 1500. [See *BE-* 6.] To besmear with gore — 1683.

Begotten (*bigotten*), *pph.* a. ME. [pa. pple. of *BEGOT* *v.*] 1. Gotten — 1523. 2. Procreated. (*Usu.* with *only*, *first*.) Also *absol.* ME.

Begrace (*bigrās*), *v.* 1530. [See *BE-* 5.] To address as 'your grace'.

Begrave, *v.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *bir*, *be-*

g afux BE + *g afa* (OHG *g afa* o dg) 1 To buy 58 a To eng a e ME Begrease begrim begroan e c seht

Begrime (bġ'grīm), *v.* 1553. [See BE-6.] To blacken or soil with grime.

My name, is now begrimed and blacke As my own face Oth. iii. iii. 387.

Begripe, *v.* [Com. WGer.: OE. *begripan*, f. BE- + *gripan* to GRIP.] 1. To catch hold of, to seize and hold fast -1485. 2. To take in, contain ME.

Begrudge (bġ'grʊdʒ), *v.* [f. BE- + GRUDGE, ME. *gruochen* to murmur.] To grumble at, esp. to envy (one) the possession of, to give reluctantly, to be reluctant.

To begrudge the cost of a school C. MATHER.

Begrutten, *ppl. a.* Sc. 1805. [f. BE- + *grutten*, pa. ppl. of GREET *v.*] Swollen in face by much weeping.

Begster. Also *beggestere*. [f. BEG *v.*] A beggar. CHAUCER.

Beguard, *v.* 1605. [See BE-6.] To adorn with 'guards' or facings -1640.

Beguide (bġ'gʊɪd), *v.* ME. [See BE-2.] 1. To over-reach with guile. Also *absol.* 2. To deprive of by fraud, to cheat out of ME. 13. To cheat (hopes, etc., or a person in them); to disappoint, to foil -1670. 4. To win the attention of by wiling means; to charm, to wile on, or into any course 1593. 5. To divert attention in some pleasant way from; to wile away 1588.

1 To b. this crafty fish WATSON. 2 Let no man b. you of your reward Col. ii. 18. 3 Thou hast beguiled my hopes Two Gent. v. iv. 37. 4 By sports like these are all their eyes beguiled GOSW. Hence Beguilement. Beguiler. Beguilingly *adv.*

Beguine (bġ'gʊɪn), 1483. [a. F. *be-guine*, f. Lambert *Begue* or *le Begue* ('the Stammerer'), a priest of Liège, the founder of the order.] A name for members of certain lay sisterhoods which began in the Low Countries in the 13th c., who devoted themselves to a religious life, but took no vows, and might go away and marry. They are still represented in the Netherlands. Hence *Beguine*, an establishment of, or house for, beguines.

Begum (bġ'gʊm), 1634. [Urdu (Pers.) *begam*, ad. East Turk. *begim*, fem. of *b. g.* *bik* prince (cf. BEG, BEY)] A Mohammedan queen, or lady of high rank in Hindustan.

Begun (bġ'gʊn), *ppl. a.* 1483. [f. BEGIN *v.*] That has begun, or has been begun.

Begunk (bġ'gʊnk), *v.* Sc. 1621. To delude, take in. Hence *Begunk sb.* a befooling trick.

Behalf (bġ'hāf), ME. [BIHALVE, orig. a phr., *be halve*, and subseq. a prep., became a sb., by the mixture of *on his halve* and *bihalve him*, both meaning 'by or on his side', in *on his bihalve*; see HALVE.] 1. On b. of: *fa.* (lit.) On the side of -1502; (*fig.*) On (one's own) part or side -1538. 2. On the part of (another). (With the notion of official agency) ME. 1c. As concerns. Also, on this d., etc. -1674. 3. In recent use on b. of is often found, improper, in the sense of *in b. of* 2 b. 2. *In b. of:* *fa.* In the name of -1606. b. In the interest of. (With the notion of interposition.) 1598. c. *In this or that b.:* in respect of this or that; in this or that matter, or aspect (*arch.*). Cf. 1c. 1458.

1. b. Things which a servant may do on b. of his master BLACKSTONE. 2. a. And 10b in the behalf of charity Tr. & C. v. iii. 22. b. Speaking in B. the Trading Interest 1719. c. More could be said in that b., but [etc.] 1658.

Behang, *v.* Obs. exc. in *pa. ppl.* *Behung* [OE. *behān*, f. BE- + *hān* (:-*hanhuru*) to HANG.] To hang (a thing) about with.

Behap(pen), *v.* 1450 [See BE-2.] To befall. With *dat. obj.* -1714.

Behave (bġ'hāv), *v.* Pa. t. *behaved*. 1440. [f. BE- + HAVE, to have (in a specified way), *esp.* in refl. = Ger. *sich behaben*. Not conn. w. OE. *behāban* 'to contain, detain'.] 1. *refl.* To bear, comport, or conduct oneself; to act: a. with *adv.* or phr. (Formerly a dignified expression, but now usually as in b.) b. Without qualification: To conduct oneself with propriety. (Now chiefly said of children.) 1691. Also *transf.* of things 172. To handle, conduct, regulate -1607. 3. *intr.*: in same senses as 1a. and b. 1719.

T b n e hga an yStar x w h no ence
1 5 b B ou ef n d x 7 n
ad he a man of sense MACAULAY. To b towards or to: to act in regard to. Hence *Behaved ppl. a.* (usu. with *adv.*, as well, etc.) *Behaving ppl. sb.* conduct.

Behaviour (bġ'hā-vi-ās), *sb.* 1490 [f. BE-HAVE *v.*, after HAVOUR, form of AVER *sb.* really OF. *avoir*, *avoir*, affiliated in Eng. to have, and spelt *haver*, *havour*, etc. See HAVOUR.] 1. Manner of conducting oneself; bearing, manners. 1b. 'Person', *John* i. i. 3. c. *absol.* Good manners 1597. 2. Conduct; course of action towards or to others 1515. 3. Handling, disposition of (anything), bearing (of/body) -1589. 4. *transf.* Of things 1674.

1. In clennes of lyle and in a gentyl behauior BALK. c. Strong aversion to b. De Fox. 2. To be (or stand) on or upon one's b., or one's good b.: to be placed on a trial of conduct or deportment; hence, to behave one's best. 4. The b. of the vessel during her maiden voyage 1832. Hence *Behavoured a.* mannered.

Behaviourism (bġ'hā-vi-ā-riz'm), *Psychol.* 1913. [f. prec. sb. + -ISM.] A theory and method of psychological investigation based on the objective study of behaviour. Hence *Behaviourist*, one who practises this method; -istic *a.*

Beheld (bġ'hēd), *v.* [OE. *behealdian*, f. BE-3 (priv.) + *heald* HEAD.] *trans.* To deprive of the head or top part. Also *fig.*

To be beheld at Pountreut Mox. Hence *Beheldal*.

Behemoth (bġ'hēmōth, -p̄), ME. [Heb. *bēhēmōth*, used in Job xl. 15. Usu. taken as an Egyptian word *pēhe-man* 'water-ox'.] An animal; prob. the hippopotamus; also a general term for one of the largest and strongest animals. Cf. LEVIATHAN.

Lo' that I made with thee hemeth WATSON Job xl. 15. B. biggest born of Earth Murr. P. L. vii. 471.

Behest (bġ'hēst), *sb.* [OE. *behest*, repr. of OEnt. **bihast-ti-*, abstr. sb. f. *bihait-an*, in OE. *behtian* to BEHIGHT; thence, early ME. *bihēst*, whence *bikes-t*, after wds. in -te, OE. -t. See HEST.] 1. A vow, promise -1634. 2. A command, injunction ME.

1. Broken his beheste CHAUCER. 2. Us he [God] sends upon his high behests Murr. P. L. viii. 238. Hence *Behest v.* to vow, promise.

Behight, *v.* [OEnt.: OE. *bi-*, *behtian*, f. bi-, BE- + OE. *htian* = Goth. *htian* to call. The Past *behtight* (*behte*) was ultimately taken as present, with pa. t. and ppl. *behtighted*. See HIGHT *v.*] 1. To vow, promise -1621. 2. To hold out hope of (life, etc.) -1571. 3. To assure (one) of the truth of a statement. (Cf. mod. *I promise you*.) -1513.

2. The trayteresse. That al behoteth, and nothing halt CHAUCER. 3. Littel while it last, I you biheste CHAUCER.

II. Improper uses by the archaists. 1. *trans.* To grant, deliver. SPENSER. 2. To bid, ordain. SPENSER. 3. To call, to name -1652. 4. To bespeak 1615. Hence *Behight sb.* a promise.

Behind (bġ'hāɪnd), *adv. prep. (sb.)* [OE. *hi-*, *behindan*, f. bi-, BE- + *hindan*, f. root *hind-* in HINDER, HINDMOST, with *advb* suffix -ana, orig. meaning direction from. The use as prep. originated in an OE. dat. of reference, *behindan him* 'in the rear as to him'.] A. *adv.* 1. In a place whence the others have gone; *fig.* in the position, condition, or state which a person or thing has left ME. 2. In the past 1526. 3. In the rear of anything moving; following ME. 3. *fig.* (from 1.) in reserve; still to come ME. 4. *fig.* (from 2.) a. Of progress; hence of rank, order, etc. ME. b. *esp.* In arrears ME. 5. At the back; in the rear ME. Also *fig.* 6. Backwards ME. 7. To the back, into the rear ME.

2. We shall abyde bihynde ME. To leave this world behind DOWNE. b. As in the winter left b. LEYNSON. 2. To come b. to follow. To fall b. to fall into the rear. 3. But stronger evidence is b. MACAULAY. 4. a. b. with no one in kind speeches Miss BURKE. b. B. with my landlord 1614. 6. Run, Nor look b. 1692. 7. Go b. and look (mod). B. *prep.* 1. In a place, or (*fig.*) condition, state, or time left by (one) ME. 2. In the rear of (one moving); after ME. b. Inferior to, in progress, order, etc. 1526. 3. Later than (the set time) 1600. 4. In the space lying to the rear of, on the back side of ME. Also *fig.* 5. On the farther side of; beyond ME.; *fig.* hidden by 1856. 6. Backward from (oneself) ME. 7. To the back side of ME. Also *fig.*

2 (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). 3 (ever). 4 (I, eye). 5 (Fr. eau de vie)

being *ben g* *u* 15 3. 2. Confo ab 1533
3. Wel o do i 48 B adu Pleasantly ME
Being (bɪŋ) *sb* ML. [f. BE + *g*] 1.
L. s. e. n. c. e. m. a. e. l. or m. m. a. e. n. a. l. u. c. 1596.
2. Existence in some relation of place or condi-
tion 1526. 3b. Standing (in the world) -1918
4c. Livelihood -1731. 3. Substance, consti-
tution, nature ME.; essence 1530. 4. *gen*. That
which exists or is conceived as existing 1628;
(with qualifications) God 1600; a human being
1751.

1. The house had no corporate. FREEMAN. A legacy
to a person in b. POWELL. 2. During his b. a Bishop
BURNER. 3. Our very h. none of ours 1699. 4. Beings
that had no other existence but in their own minds
Locke. The Supreme B. SCARVER. This mean, in-
corrigible b. MAR. EDGEMORTH. Hence Beingless
a. non-existent.

Being (bɪŋ) *adj*. a. 1458. [f. BE + *g*] 1.
Existing, present; *esp.* in *The time b.* 2. *absol.*
= It being the case that, seeing.
† **Beisance** 1556. Aphet. f. OBEISANCE,
ABAISANCE -1650.

† **Bejade**, *v.* 1630. [See BE-] To tire out
-1641.

Bejan (bɪdʒən). *Sc.* 1643. [a. F. *bejaune*,
f. *bec jaune*.] A 'yellow beak' or freshman: a
term adopted from the University of Paris.

† **Bejape**, *v.* ME. [See BE-2.] To play a
trick on; to befool -1500.

Beje-suit 1644. [See BE-5.] To work
upon by, or subject to, Jesuits.

Bejewel (bɪdʒɪwəl) *v.* 1557. [See BE-6]
To deck with or as with jewels; to spangle.

Beknave (bɪkneɪv) *v.* 1525. [See BE-5.]
To call 'Knave'.

† **Beknow**, *v.* ME. [See BE-2.] To recog-
nize -1560; to confess -1580.

Phr. *To be bekknown* to be aware of; hence, to con-
fess. Hence Beknown *adj*. a. (*arch*) known.

† **Bel**, *a.* ME. [a. F. = *L. bellum*, -*ant*. Natural-
ized in ME.] † Fair, fine, beautiful -1678. Used
also as a formative prefix in *believe*, *believe*, etc.
Cf. *good in goodly*, etc., and mod. F. *bon-
papa*, etc.

Belabour (bɪləʊə) *v.* 1596. [See BE-4.]
†1. To labour at; to ply -1686. 2. To buff t
with all one's might 1600. Also *fig*.

1. To b. the earth with culture BAZOV. 2. The
tempest which belaboured him 1600.

† **Bel-accol**, -*accolye*. ML. [a. OF. *bel
accol*; cf. *Accol*.] Kindly greeting, welcome
-1506.

Belace (bɪləs) *v.* 1648. [See BE-] 1.
To adorn with lace. 2a. To beat with stripes.

Belace, *v.* 'See Term. To fasten; as to
belace a rope'. Johnson. [A mistake for BE-
LAGE, made first in Bailey's folio, 1730.]

† **Belage**, *v.* 1678. [ME. *belage*, obs. f. BE-
LAY, or ad. Du. *belagen*.] *Naut.* To make fast
any running rope.

Belam, *v.* 1595. [f. BE- + LAM *v.*] To thrash.
† **Belamour**. 1595. [f. F. *bel + amour*.] 1.
A loved one of either sex -1603. 2. A look of
love 1620. 3. Name of some flower. SPENSER.

† **Belamy**. ME. [a. F. *belami*.] Fair friend
(*esp.* as a form of address) -1689

† **Belap**, *v.* ME. [See BE-1.] To clasp; to
surround -1562.

Belate (bɪlət) *v.* 1642. [See BE-5.] To
make late, delay.

Belated (bɪlətəd) *adj*. a. 1618. [f. *prec.*
+ -ED.] 1. Overtaken by lateness of the night,
hence, benighted. 2. Coming or staying too
late; behind date 1670.

1. B. shepherd swains 1789. 2. Who contested this
b. account BURKE. Hence Belatedness.

Belaud (bɪləʊd) *v.* 1849. [See BE-2.] To
loud with praise.

Belay (bɪlə) *v.* [OE. *bi-*, *belagan*, f. *bi-*,
BE- + *lagan* (= OTeut. *lagan*) to LAY. For
the *naut.* use cf. BELAGE.] 1. *trans.* To sur-
round, enclose, etc. (a thing) with -1606. 2a.
spec. To beset with armed men; to beleaguer
-1608; to waylay -1760. 3. *Naut.* To coil a
running rope round a cleat, belaying pin, or
kevel, so as to secure it. (The only current
sense.) 1549. Also *transf.*

3. Make fast and b. 1549. B. there, stop! (Smyth).
Hence Belaying *sb*. *sb*.: chiefly attrib. as in *belay-
ing cleat*, -*pin*.

Belch (bɛltʃ) *bel* (v) [OE. *bal* a. See
BELK 1. To vomit and nos y. com.

1. To vomit, to eructate. (Now vulgar.) 2.
To ejaculate; to vent with vehemence (*L. eruc-
lare*). In later use confined to the utterance of
offensive things, or to furious vociferation. OE.
3. To emit by belching. Also *fig.* 1561. 4.
To vomit (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1558. 5. To eject, throw
out; *esp.* of volcanoes, and hence of cannons,
etc. 1580.

2. To b. out blasphemies against God 1612. 3.
Belching the source crudities of yesterday's Poperie
MUR. 5. Aetna hill doth belch forth flakes of fire 1580.

Belch, *sb.* 1513. [f. *prec.* vb.] An eructa-
tion 1570. Also *fig.* 1573. b. *slang*. Poor beer
1705.

Belcher (bɛltʃə). 1812. [f. Jim Belcher, a
pugilist.] Any particoloured handkerchief, *esp.*
one with blue ground and white spots, worn
round the neck.

Beldam, -*dame* (bɛldəm). 1440. [f. *bel*
(see BEL) + *dame*, earlier *dame* 'mother'.] 1.
A grandmother (or more remote ancestress).
Also *fig.* -1863. 2. An aged woman. (In 16th c.
used in addressing nurses.) 1580. 3. *esp.* A
hag; a witch, a virago (of any age) 1586.

1. To show the beldame daughters of her daughter
SHAKS. LUCR. 953. 3. That accursed b. whom she
caused to work upon me SCOTT.

Beleaguer (bɛlɪɡə), *v.* 1589. [a. Du. *bele-
geren*, f. *be-* + *leger* CAMP; see LEAGUER.] To
surround (a town, etc.) with troops so as to
prevent ingress and egress, to invest. 1590.
Also *transf.*

Antwerp, then by him beleaguered 1598. Hence
Beleaguerer. Beleaguerment.

† **Belcar**, -*eve*, *v.* [OE. *belcār*: OTeut.
belcarjan, f. *bi-*, BE- + *larjan*, in OE. *lārjan* to
LEAVE.] 1. *trans.* To let or cause to remain
behind, to abandon -1627. 2. *intr.* [taking
place of BELIVE: = Ger. *bleiben*.] To remain
behind, survive, continue -ME. Hence † *Be-
leaving* *vbl.* *sb.* that which is left.

† **Belce**, *v.* *rare*. [See BE-6.] To place (a
ship) so that the wind is cut off from her.
fig. 1. must be belced and calmed Oth. i. 30.

Belemnite (bɛləmnaɪt). 1646. [f. mod. L.
belemnites (also used), f. Gr. *βελωνία* a dart
(cf. AMMONITE).] *Palaeont.* A fossil common
in rocks of the Secondary formation; a straight,
smooth, cylindrical object, a few inches long,
converging tapering to a point, formerly known
from its shape and supposed origin, as *thunder-
bolt*, *thunderstone*, etc. It is the internal bone
of an animal allied to the cuttle-fish. Also, this
extinct animal. Hence Belemnitic *a*.

† **Bel-eper**, *v.* 1623. [See BE-5.] To afflict
with or as with leprosy -1649.

† **Bel-esprit** (bɛləsprɪ). 1638. [Fr.] A clever
genius, a brilliant wit.

A beauty and a bel esprit MAR. EDGEMORTH.

Belletter (bɛlətɪə), *v.* 1655. [See BE-6.]
1. To serve with letters. 2. *nonce-ud*. To
decorate with letters (e.g. F.K.S., etc.) 1883.

† **Bel-father**. 1440. [See BEL.] Grandfather
-1483.

Belfry (bɛlfri). [ME. *berfrey*, -ay, a. OF.
berfrei, -at, -ay, pointing to a late L. *berfridus*,
ad. Teut. **berfrid* 'defensive place of shelter'.]
1. A wooden tower, usually movable, formerly
used in besieging fortifications. Prob. at first,
a mere shed or pent-house. -1590. 2. A shed
to shelter cattle, carts, produce, etc. 1553. 3.
A bell-tower 1440. b. The room of the church
tower in which the bells are hung 1519. 4c.
The part of the floor under the tower, where
the ringers stand -1659. 4. *Naut.* An orna-
mental framing, with a covering, under which
the ship's bell is hung 1769.

† **Belga** (bɛlgə). 1926. [L, fem. of *Belgus*
Belgian (see *belgicus*).] A Belgian unit of ex-
change (= five Belgian francs).

† **Belgar**, *ad.* It. *bel guardo*.] A loving
look. SPENSER.

Belgium (bɛldʒiəm), 1602. a. Latin name
of the territory occupied by the Belgæ; b. a
name for the Netherlands; c. title of the new
kingdom established by the separation of the
provinces watered by the Meuse and Scheldt
from the kingdom of the Netherlands. Belgia
= *prec.* b. Belgian (bɛldʒiən) a. of or per-
taining to Belgium; as *sb.* 1a. one of the ancient

Belgæ of son he nEng. and, 1b. a Low German,
c. a native of modern Belgium; d. a kind of
canary. Belgic (bɛldʒɪk) a. of or pertaining to
the Netherlands; *sb.* a Low German.

Belial (bɛlɪəl). ME. [a. Heb. f. *bel* with-
out + *yal* use; hence lit. 'worthlessness', and
'destruction'; but later treated as a proper
name = *ὁ νόμιμος Σατάν*.] The spirit of evil
personified; used by Milton as the name of one
of the fallen angels. Also attrib.

B. came last, then whom a Spirit more lead Fell not
from heaven MUR. P. L. i. 490.

Belibel; see BE-2.

† **Belle** (bɛlə), *v.* 1 [OE. *bi-*, *be-lugan*, f. *bi-*,
BE- + *lagan* = OHG. *lagan* to LIE.] 1. To lie
around, encompass -1627; *spec.* to beleaguer
-ME. 2. To lie near; to pertain or belong to
-1522.

Belie (bɛlə), *v.* 2 [OE. *beligan*, f. *bi-*, BE-
+ *lagan* = Goth. *lagan* to LIE, tell lies.] Al-
ways *trans.* 1. To deceive by lying. 2. To
tell lies about; *esp.* to calumniate by lies ME.
3. To allege falsely -1639. 4. To misrepresent
1601; to disguise -1810. 5. To contradict
as a lie or a liar -1649. 6. To be false or faith-
less to 1668. 7. To show to be false, to falsify
(expectations, etc.) 1685. 8. To fill with lies.
Cymb. III. iv. 38.

2. To b. the subjects of the King HUME. 3. To
believe divine Authority MUR. 4. A declared Papist,
if his own letter to the Pope belie him not MUR. 6.
He grossly belied his faith FAREHAM. Hence Believer.

Belief (bɛləf). [Early ME. *beleffe*, f. *bi-*,
BE- + *leufe* = OE. *liefan*, shortened from *ga-
liefan* 'believe'.] -OTeut. type **galouban*, f.
galoub = 'dear, esteemed'; see BELIEVE.] 1.

The mental action, condition, or habit, of trust-
ing to or confiding in a person or thing; trust;
confidence, faith. (*Faith*, orig. = fidelity, fealty,
used in 14th c. to translate L. *fides*, has ulti-
mately superseded 'belief' in this sense.) b.
absol. Trust in God; the virtue of faith (*arch*).
ME. 2. Mental assent to or acceptance of a
proposition, statement, or fact, as true, on the
ground of authority or evidence; the mental
condition involved in this assent 1533. 3. The
thing believed; in early use, *esp.* a religion.
Now often = opinion, persuasion. ME. b. Intui-
tion, natural judgement 1838. 4. A creed. *The
B.*; the Apostles' Creed (*arch*) ME.

1. A steadfast b. of God FISHER. b. The war of
B. against Unbelief CARLYLE. 2. My only defence
shd be b. of nothing SIDNEY. We talked of b. in
ghosts BOSWELL. Statements unworthy of b. (*mod*).
Phr. *B. in (a thing)*: persuasion of its existence. 3.
It is my b. that. 1714. Hence † *Beliefless* a.

Believable (bɛləvəbəl) *a.* ME. [f. BELIEVE
v.] Capable of being believed. Hence *Belie v.*
ability. *Believelessness*.

Believe (bɛləv), *v.* [Early ME. *beleven*, f.
bi-, BE- + *leven* = OE. *liefan* *liefan*, short f.
gelfan, a Com. Teut. vb. = OTeut. **galouban*
to believe, f. *galoub* = 'dear, pleasing'; cf. Goth.
lindan, Teut. root **lub-*, Aryan *lubh-*, to hold
dear, whence also LOVE, LIFE. The hist. form
is *beleve*. *Believe* is prob. after *relieve* (from
Fr.).] 1. *intr.* 1. To have confidence or faith
in, and consequently to rely upon. Const. *iv*,
and (in theol. lang.) *on*. Also *absol.* 2a. To
give credence to. Repl. by II. 1. 2. -1647. 3.
ellipt. To believe in (a person or thing), i.e. in
its existence or occurrence 1716.

2. I Believe in God the father almighty Bk. Com.
Pr. To b. in human nature MOZLEY, universal suf-
frage (*mod*). *absol.* Be not afraid, only believe
Mark v. 36. 3. To b. in ghosts, the sea serpent (*mod*).

II. *trans.* 1. To give credence to (a person in
making statements, etc.). Obj. orig. *dat.* ME.
2. To give credence to (a statement) ME. 3.
With cl. or inf. phrase: To hold it as true
that. . . to think ME. 4. To hold as true the
existence of. (Now expressed by I. 3.) -1732.

1. A man. who deserves to be believed CLARKE.
2. Believing lies Against his Maker MUR. P. L. i. 41.
3. Our Conqueror whom I now Of force b. Almighty
MUR. P. L. i. 144. 4. To b. a God SWIFT. Hence
Believing vbl. *sb.* the having faith; confidence; the
acceptance of a statement as true; *pp.* a. that believes,
or has faith. *Believingly adv.*

Believer (bɛləvɪə). 1549. [f. *prec.* + -ER.]
One who believes. a. One who has faith in
the doctrines of religion; *esp.* a Christian. b.
gen. One who believes in (or of) anything 1600.
Thou diddest open the kyngdome of heauen to all

be quer *Bé C* *P* A b. 7 he ghts and powe
of he own Gaze

Belight *v* *Nova* *ad* ME. [See *BE*.] To
light up

Belike (*bélík*). 1533 [? *f. be* = *BY* + *LIKE*
a. or *sb.*; ? 'By what seems'.] *A. adv.* To
appearance, probably; possibly. var. *†Belike-ly*. *†B. adj.* Like, likely (*to do something*)
-1805.

†Belime, *v.* 1555. [See *BE*. &.] To cover,
or entangle, as with bird-lime -1674.

Belittle (*bélitl*), *v.* 1796 [See *BE*. Orig.
U. S.] 1. To diminish in size. 2. To dwarf
1850. 3. To depreciate 1862.

3. The *Tories* in 1800 belittled the victory of Tal-
ver; 1821. Hence *Belittlement*.

†Belive, *belive*, *blive*, *v.* [OE. *bi-*, *belifan*
= *O* *leut. *baldan*, *f. bi-*, *BE* + **lithan* 'to re-
main'. Cf. mod. G. *bleiben*, and its Eng. repr.
LEAVE.] *intr.* To remain -1423.

Belive (*béliv*), *adv.* [Orig. in ME *bi*, *be*
live, *be live*, *f. be*, *bi*, *BY prep.* + *live*, *live*, dat.
of *lif* *LIFE*; lit. 'with life'; cf. *QUICK*, and
mod. *look alive*.] 1. With speed, eagerly.
(*Still Sc.*) ME. *†2.* At once -1563. Hence *3.*
Soon; anon. (*Still Sc.*) 1616.

†Belk, *v.* Dial. form of *BELCH*; *esp.* To
boul, to throh.

Bell (*bel*), *sb.* [Com. LG. : OE. *hella*, perh.
from root of *BELL* 1.4 to make a loud noise.]
1. A hollow body of cast metal, usu. of the form
of an inverted deep cup with a recurving brim,
which rings, by the vibration of its whole cir-
cumference, when struck by a clapper, or ham-
mer suspended within. 2. *spec.* A bell rung to
tell the hours, the bell of a clock ME. *b. Anus*.
The bell which is struck on shipboard, every
half-hour, to indicate the number of half-hours
of the watch which have passed; a period of
half-an-hour thus indicated 1835. 3. *transf.*
Applied to any object or part shaped like a bell;
hence *BLUB-B.*, *HAREBELL*, etc. 1610. 4. *Arch.*
chit. The naked vase or corbelle of the Corin-
thian or Composite capitals 1848. 5. *Mus.* (usu.
in *pl.*) An instrument consisting of a number
of long metal bars or tubes of various lengths,
which when struck with a hammer give out
sounds resembling those of different-sized bells.
= *CARILLON* 3.

Phrases. *To bear the b.*: to take the first place (cf.
BELL-WEATHER). *To bear or carry away the b.*: to
carry off the prize (perh. a golden or silver bell given
as a prize in races, etc.). The two phrases have been
confused. *By b. and book*, *book and b.* (i.e. those used
in the service of the mass) a medieval oath. *To*
curse by b., book, and candle: referring to a form of
excommunication which ended 'Doe to the book,
quench the candle, ring the b.' Also used as a
summary of the terrors of excommunication; and *pat.*
of the accessories of a religious ceremony. For *b. the*
cat see *BELL* 7.6. *As sound as a b.*: see *SOUND* 2.

Comb., etc. *b.* animalcules, animals, the *Vordi-*
cellus, infusoria having a b.-shaped body or a long
flexible stalk. -*binder*, the large Wild Convolvulus
or Bindweed; -*boat*, one with a b. which rings as the
vessel is moved by the waves, and thus gives warning.
-*so-buoy*; -*crank*, a kind of lever for communicating
motion from one bell-wire to another lying at right
angles to it; also *attrib.*; -*founder*, a caster or maker
of bells; -*gable*, one in which bells are hung. -*glass*,
a b.-shaped glass used to protect plants; -*hanger*, one
whose business it is to put up bells, bell-wires, etc.;
-*heather*, the cross-leaved heath, *Erica tetralix*;
-*jar*, a b.-shaped glass jar used in chemical and
physical laboratories; -*moth*, a group of the family
Tortricidae, named from their outline when at rest;
-*pepper*, a species of Capsicum (*C. p. ostrum*), named
from the shape of the fruit; -*polyto* (= *bell-animal-*
cule), a handle or cord attached to a b.-wire;
-*ringer*, one who rings a church or town b.; -*roof*,
or a shaped like a b.; -*rope*, the rope by which a b. is
rung; -*stone*, the part of a column between the shaft
and the abacus (cf. 4); -*tent*, one resembling a t. in
shape. -*tower*; -*trap*, a bell-shaped stencil-trap.

Bell, *sb.* 1594. [? *A* *transf.* use of *prec.*,
from its shape.] The strobile of the hop plant.
So *Bell* 1.1, to be, begun to be, in b. 1574.

Bell, *sb.* 3 Now chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.* 1483.
[Cf. mod. Du. *bel*.] A bubble.

Bell, *sb.* 4 1510. [f. *BELL* 1.4] The cry of a
stag or buck at rutting time.

†Bell, (*bel*), *v.* 2 Pa. *pple*, *bolle*n. ME. [App.
repr. OE. *belgan* to swell.] *intr.* To swell up
(like a boll) -1564. Also *fig.*

Bell *v* *No* 1.4 1598 [Goes w th *BELL*
To b bbe.

Bell (*bel*), *v.* 4 [OE. *bellan* to bellow; cf.
BELLOW.] 1. *intr.* To bellow, roar. 2. *spec.*
Of the cry of deer in rutting time 1486. 3
trans. To bellow forth 1596.

Bell, *v.* 5 1721. [f. *BELL* *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To
furnish with a bell 1762. 2. To cause to bulge
out 1870.

1. *To b. the cat*, to hang a bell round the cat's neck
so as to be warned of its approach, as the mice pro-
posed to do in the fable, and *esp.* to undertake the
perilous part in any movement.

†Belladonna (*bellā, dō na*). 1597. [mod. L.
a lit. 'fair lady'.] 1. *Bot.* The specific name
of the Deadly Nightshade (*Atropa B.*), occas-
ionally used as Eng. 2. *Med.* The leaves and root of
this plant, and the drug thence prepared, the
active principle of which is *atropine* 1788.

1. *Bella-donna*, so called because the Italian ladies
make a cosmetic from the juice *PURSEA*. *Bella-*
donna Lily, *Amaryllis Belladonna*, a native of the
Cape of Good Hope.

Bellarmino (*be-lāmīn*). Now *Hist* 1719.
A glazed drinking-jug with capacious belly and
narrow neck, orig. designed as a burlesque
likeness of Cardinal Bellarmine.

Jug, *Mugs*, and *Pitchers*, and *Bellarmines* of State
D'URFEY.

Bell-bird (*be-lbōd*). 1848. [f. *BELL* *sb.* 1]
A name given to two birds, the *Procnias ca-*
runculata or *Campanero* of Brazil, and the
Myzomela melanophrys of Australia, both hav-
ing a bell-like note.

Belle (*bel*). 1622. [*a.* mod. F., OF. *bele* =
L. *bellus*, fem; see *BEAU*, *BEL*.] *A. adj.* 1.
Handsome 1668. 2. In *fr.* phrases, occas. used
in Eng., as *b. assemblée* brilliant gathering; *b.*
dame belle; *b. passion* the tender passion 1698.
3. *sb.* A handsome woman; a reigning beauty
1622.

sb. The b. of all Paris last winter O. MARECHT.

Belled (*beld*), *pp.* *a.* 1833. [f. *BELL* *sb.* or
v.] 1. Furnished with a bell or bells. Often in
comb. 2. Bell-flowered. Often in comb. 1830.

Belleric, *beleric* (*belerik*), *a.* and *sb.* 1757
[*a.* F., ad. (ult.) Arab. *balila*.] The fruit of
Terminalia Bellerica, or *Bastard Myrobalan*,
imported from India for use as a dye.

Belles-lettres (*be-lētr*), *sb. pl.* 1710. [Fr.:
'fine letters', parallel to *beaux arts*; embracing
grammar, rhetoric, and poetry.] Elegant litera-
ture or literary studies; formerly = 'the hu-
manities', *literæ humaniores*. Now = 'litera-
ture'; and *esp.* applied to light literature, or
the aesthetics of literary study. Hence *Belletr-*
ist, *lettrist*, one devoted to belles-lettres.

Belletristic, *a.* or of pertaining to belles-lettres.
Bell-flower (*be-lī, flōwə*, -*flawə*). 1578. [f.
BELL *sb.* 1] Any plant of the genus *Campanula*,
having bell-shaped blossoms.

Bell-house, *arch.* and *dial.* OE. [f. *BELL*
sb. 1] = *BELFRY* 4.

†Bellibone, *nov.* 1579. [? corrupt f. F.
belle et bonne, or perversion of *BONNIBEL*.] A
bonny lass.

†Bellie, -*al*, *a.* 1513. [*a.* F. *bellogue*, ad. L.
bellicus.] Of or pertaining to war, warlike -1680.

Bellucose (*be-līkōs*), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *belli-*
cosus.] Inclined to war or fighting; warlike.
Our gods above. In Albion he's plaudit. The per-
fite pebill, baid and bellucose horn war. Hence *Belli-*
cosely *adv.* *Bellicosity*, var. *†Bellaceous*.

Belled (*be-līd*), *pp.* *a.* 1475. [f. *BELLY* *v.*
or *sb.*] 1. Having a belly. Often in comb.,
e. g. *big-b.*, *b.* Corpulent 1532. Also *fig.*

1. The Colt Sharp headed, barrel belly'd, broadly
backed DAYDEN. H. monks 1532.

Belligerence (*bel-lījērēns*). 1814. [f. *BELLI-*
GURENT *a.*] The carrying on of hostilities;
also = *next*.

Belligerency. Also -*ancy*. 1863. [f. as
prec.] The position or status of a belligerent.

Belligerent (*bel-lījērēnt*). 1577. [The
earlier *belligerant* was ad. L. *belligerantem*,
belligerare. The current sp. is *erron.*; but cf.
magnificent.] *A. adj.* 1. Waging regular recog-
nized war. Also *fig.* or *transf.* 1803. 2. *attrib.*
Of or pertaining to belligerents 1865. *B. sb.* A
nation, party, or person waging regular war
1811. Also *fig.* or *transf.* 1839.

Belling (*be-līŋ*) *v.* *b* 1440 [f. *BELL* *v.* 4

g The part of the body w c. ece ves food the stomach with s ad un s v E 6 The bo als ME 7 The omb 44p 8 The n de o he body 149 9 The n erio. of h s ma e. a. and immaterial 1535 10 The bulging part, e. g. of a bottle, a vein of ore, a muscle, etc. 1591. 11. A concave surface, e. g. the belly of a sail 1607. 12. The front, inner, or lower surface of anything, as opp. to the back; e. g. the upper plate of the sounding box of a violin, etc., the sound-board of a piano 1790. 13. The Justice in Luke round h. A. V. L. n vit. 154. 14. A. Serpent on his b, prone Mtr P. L. x. 514. 5. The b is not filled with fair words 1712. Whose God is their bely Phil in 19. Lvyll beastes, and slowe belies Tit. i. 12. To work for the Backs and Belies of the People 1719. 8. Jonas in the belly of the fysh Jouch d. i. 9. Out of the bely off hell I crued Jouch u. 2.

Comb. b. ache, the colic in the bowels; bound a., constipated; brace, a cross-brace passing beneath the steam-boiler of a locomotive; cheat (slang) food; also, an apron; t-doublet, one covering the b.; fretting, pain in a horse's b.; also, the galling of a horse's b. with a girth; -gut, a riotful glutton; -guy (Naut.), a tackle applied half-way up sheers, -pinched a., pinched with hunger; -slave, a glutton; -stay (Naut.), a stay used half-mast down.

Belly (beli), v. 1606. [f. prec.] 1. To cause to swell out. 2. intr. To bulge or swell out 1624. 73. To become corpulent -1772. 3. I began to b., I think SHADWELL.

Belly-band. 1523. [f. BELLY sb.] 1. The band which passes round the belly of a horse in harness, to check the play of the shafts. 2. Naut. A strip of canvas stitched across a sail, to strengthen it 1860. 3. The piece of string on the face of a kite to which the ball of twine is attached.

Belly-cheer, sb. 1549. [f. as prec.] 1. The gratification of the belly -1650. a. con. v. Vlands -1699. 4. Belly-cheer v. intr. to feast.

Belly-ful (beli'ful). 1535. [f. as prec.] 1. One's fill of food 1573. 2. A sufficiency; as much as one cares to take. (Now coarse.)

1. I never once had my b., even of dry bread SWOLLETT. 2. Bellyfuls of Sermons 1703.

Belly-god (beli'god). 1540. [f. as prec.] One who makes his belly his god; a glutton.

Belly-piece. 1591. [f. as prec.] 1. The peritoneum -1659. 2. An apron 1680. 3. The piece forming the belly of a violin, etc. 1603.

Belly-timber. 1607. [f. as prec.] Wood. (Not now in serious use)

Belo-ck, v. [See BE-2.] Intens. of LOCK. Mean. for Af. v. 210.

Belomancy (belomansi). 1646. [f. Gr. βέλως + μαντεία.] Divination by means of arrows.

Belong (bel'ŋ), v. [ME. bi-, belongen, app. intensive of longen; see LONG v.] 1. intr. To go along with, as an adjunct, function, or duty; to pertain to. Also intrans. or with subject it. 2. To pertain, concern, or relate to (arch.) ME. 3. To be the rightful possession of. Const. to; occas. w. infinitive obj. ME. b. To be a property or attribute of 1662. 4. To be connected with; to form a part or appendage of ME.

1. Wee know what belongs to a Watch Much Ado in iii. 40. Here it doth not well b. To speak KEATS. 2. All that belongs to this Cymb. v. v. 117. 3. Property belonging to another state 1852. If motion doth b. to it 1662. 4. To be a parish Caxton, to the Lady Olufia SNAKE, to a period 1875, to the rank and file 1884.

Belonging (bel'ŋŋŋ), vb. sb. 1603. [f. prec. + -ING.] Perb. the pl. belongings was orig. taken from pr. pple. = 'things belonging'. Usu. in pl. only. 1. Circumstances connected with a person or thing. 2. Goods, effects 1817. 3. Relatives 1850. 4. A thing forming a part, appendage, or accessory of another 1863.

1. Thy selfe and thy belongings Are not thine owne so proper Meas. for Af. i. l. 30. 2. Collecting their belongings 1871. 3. To be trouble enough to one's belongings; DICKENS.

Belonite (bel'ŋait). 1879. [f. L. belone, a. Gr.] A mineral variety occurring in microscopic needle-shaped crystals.

Belord, v. 1586. [See BE-5.] 1. To address as 'my lord'. 2. To act the lord over.

Belove (bel'uv), v. [ME. beloven, -loven. Cf. Ger. belieben.] tr. intr. To be pleasing ME. only. 2. To love. Now only in pass. ME.

Beloved (bel'uvd, -l'vvd). ME. [f. prec.]

~D A ppl aug Lo ed O enwell etc)

Deary b b e h e s B C P
B b c deary O e ho s be.oved 1526.
What is thy beloved more than another beloved Song v. 9.

Below (bel'ow). [f. Be prep. + Low a. (in ME. *log, loogh*) Rare (and only as adv.) in ME. App. a var. of *a-lowe* *ALOW*, parallel to *an-high* (now *on high*); cf. *a-fore, be-fore*.] A. (without obj.) adv. 1. *gen.* In or to a lower position, lower down; also *fig.*; hence, later in a book or writing; at the foot of the page 1694. 2. a. Under heaven; on earth (arch. or poet.) 1574. b. Under the earth; in Hades, in hell 1610. c. On a lower floor, in or into the cabin or hold of a ship 1593.

2. The child leaped into the flood b. Goldsm. *fig.* The judgment of the Court b. 1824. 3. Man wants but little here b. Goldsm. Or Phœbus Steeds are founded Or Night kept chain'd b. Tenny. iv. i. 31.

B. (with obj.) prep. 1. Lower in position than 1575. Also *fig.* 2. Lower on a slope than; farther down a valley or stream than; nearer (what is considered) the bottom of a room than 1603. 3. Deeper than. Also *fig.* 1849. 4. Underneath 1605. 5. Lower in a graduated scale than; hence *fig.* lower in rank, dignity, or station than 1601; inferior to 1711. 6. = BE-NEATH 1637.

1. B. the snow-line 1849. B-stairs (now usu. *downstairs*), on or to the floor b. exp. the ground-floor. 2. B. the gangway sat a strong Radical party 1885. 3. At a small depth b. the surface 1849. 5. B. per 1788, Zero 1849, the average 1884. *fig.* To dress b. oneself Lamb. 6. A compiler who thinks no fact b. his regard Hallam.

Belsire, ME. [f. BEL + SIRE; cf. *belidame*] A grandfather; an ancestor -1631.

Bel-swagger. Also belly-. 1592. [A contr. of *belly-swagger*.] A swaggering gallant or bully; a whoremonger, pimp -1775.

Belt (belt), sb. [Com. Tent.: OE. *gæll*, prob. :-O. *Leut. *gællō*, ad. L. *balteus*.] 1. A broadish flat strip of leather, etc., used to gird the person, and to support articles of use or ornament; b. esp. one worn as a mark of rank or distinction ME. Also *fig.* a. *transf.* A broadish strip or stripe, or a continuous series of objects, engirdling something 1664. 3. *Metaph.* A broad flat strap, passing round two wheels or shafts, and communicating motion from one to the other 1795. 4. A broadish flexible strap. (The idea of girdling here begins to be lost) 1572. 5. A tract or district long in proportion to its breadth 1808. b. *Arch.* A course of stones projecting from the naked, either moulded, plain, or fluted (Gwilt). c. *Naval Arch.* A series of thick iron plates running along the water-line in armoured vessels 1885.

1. The champion's b. THACKERAY. *fig.* Within the b. of rule Macb. v. ii. 17. *fig.* To sit below the b.; *fig.* to act unfairly in any contest. 2. A b. of ice Southey, of Scotch firs 1834. The body of Jupiter is surrounded by several parallel faint substances called Belts 1787. 5. A range of b. about forty degrees broad, across the old continent 1808. *Great and Little Belts*: two channels leading to the Baltic.

Comb. b.-lacing, thongs for lacing together the ends of machine belts; -saw (= *band-saw*); see BAND sb.; -wise adv. in the manner of a b.

Belt (belt), v. ME. [f. BELT sb.] 1. To gird with or as with a belt; to fasten on with a belt. Also *refl.* 2. To thrash with a belt. Cf. *to strap*. 1649. 3. To shear, as the buttocks and tails of sheep 1523.

1. *transf.* They b. him round with hearts undaunted Wokesaw. 2. Belting of sheep, is the dressing of them from filth HOUSE.

Beltane (bel'tan). ME. [Lowland Sc. f. Gael. *bealltainn*, the first of May.] 1. The first day of May (reckoned since 1752 according to Old Style); Old May-day. The quarter-days anciently in Scotland were Hallowmas, Candlemas, Beltane, and Lammas. 2. An ancient Celtic anniversary celebration on May-day, when great bonfires were kindled on the hills 1772.

1. For him thy b., yet may burn BRYAN. *alliter.* The shepherd lights his b. fire SCOTT.

Belted (bel'ted), ppl. a. 1483 [f. BELT v., sb.] 1. Wearing, or girded with, a belt; *spec.* as the cincture of an earl or knight; fastened on by means of a belt. 2. Furnished with a belt or belts; marked by bands of colour 1785.

1. A prince can mak a b. knight BURNS. 2. B.

c ers 84. B a Du b b ed of back

a e h a b ad band of white round the middle
Belting (bel'ing), vb. sb. 1567. [f. BELT v., sb.] 1. The action of the vb. 2. *concr.* Belts collectively, or the material for making them also, a belt

Belue. rare. 1474. [a. OF., ad. L. *belua*, *bellua*.] A great beast; *spec.* a whale -1572.

Beluga (bel'uga). 1591. [In sense 1, a Russ. *bel'uga*, in sense 2, a Russ. *bel'uga* both f. *bel'uga* -white.] 1. The Great or Hausen Surgeon (*Acipenser huso*), found in the Caspian and Black Seas. 2. The white Whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), an animal of the Dolphin family, found in herds in the Northern Seas.

Belute (bel'ute), v. 1760. [f. BE- + LUTE, ad. L. *lutum*.] To cover with mud.

Belvedere (bel'vedē-er). 1596. [a. It. f. *bellu*, beautiful + *vedere* slight. The Eng. pronunciation, perb. follows the Fr. *belvédère*.] 1. *Archit.* A raised turret or lantern on the top of a house, or a summer-house erected on an eminence, commanding a fine view. 2. *Bot.* A plant, *Kochia scoparia* (N.O. *Chenopodiaceae*), also called *Summer Cypress* 1597.

1. Apollo B. a. status of Apollo placed in the B. of the Vatican 1834.

Belzebub, var. of BELLZREUB.

Bema (bē'ma). 1683. [a. Gr. βήμα, lit. 'a step' (f. βα- go); hence, a raised place to speak from; whence, the apse or chancel of a basilica.] 1. *Ecclies. Antiq.* The altar part or sanctuary in ancient churches; the chancel. 2. *Class. Antiq.* The platform from which Athenian orators spoke 1820.

Bemad (bē'mad), v. 1605. [See BE-2.] To make mad.

Unnatural and bemadding sorrow Lear iii. i. 38.

Bemangle, bemask, bemaster, bemaui, bemazed, etc.; see BE-.

Beme, sb. [OE. *bema*.] A trumpet -1500. Hence beme v. to blow on a trumpet; also *transf.*

Bemeam, v. 1 ME. [f. bi-, BE-2 + MEAN v., OE. *mēnan*.] To signify -1502.

Bemean (bē'mēan), v. 1651. [See BE-5.] To render mean, to abase.

Bemee t, v. 1605. [See BE-2.] To meet with. Lear v. i. 20.

Beme-te, v. [OE. *bemetan*; prob. recoined by Skeks.] To measure. 1 am. Shr. iv. iii. 113.

Bemire (bē'mi-er), v. 1532. [See BE-6.] To befoul with, or plunge in, mire; *pass.* to sink in the mire (*lit.* and *fig.*).

I was filthily bemired SWIFT. Doubt, bemires the soul WESLEY.

Bemist (bē'mi-st), v. 1598. [See BE-6.] To involve in, or as in, mist.

Bemoan (bē'mōan), v. [OE. *bi-, bēmōnan*; see MOAN.] To lament (*trans.* and *intr.*). The children of Israel, bemoaning the ruins of Sion WALTON.

Bemo-ck, v. 1607. [See BE-2.] To flout. To gird the Gods—Bemocke the modest Moore Cow. i. l. 267.

Bemoil, v. 1596. [See BE-.] To bemire. Tom. Shr. iv. i. 77.

Bemol, ME. [a. F. (med. L. *B molis*)] 1. Name given to B \flat when first introduced into the scale. 2. By extension. a. A flat 1503. b. A semitone 1625.

Bemonster (bē'mŋnster), v. 1605. [See BE-5.] 1. To make monstrous. 2. To regard as, or call a monster 1692.

Bemour-n, v. [OE. *be-, būmurnan*.] To lament (*trans.* and *intr.*) -1622.

Bemouth, bemud, bemuddle, bemuffle, etc.; see BE-.

Bemuse (bē'mi-er), v. 1735. [See BE-2.] To make utterly muddled, as with drink. *fig.* To devote entirely to the Muses. POPE. A parson much be-mus'd in beer POPE.

Ben (ben). Sc. and north. ME. [A dial. var. of ME. *binnen* Bm 'within'; -OE. *binnan*, cogn. w. Ger. *binnen*.] A. adv. Within, towards the inner part; esp. in or into the parlour, etc. from the kitchen. (The words *ben* and *b.* had reference originally to houses with only one outer door, opening into the kitchen.) b. *Dial.* and *b.*: in the outer and inner apartment, in both (or all) parts of the house ME. B. *prep.*

o (Ger. *Köln*). o (Fr. *poù*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dame*). B (curt). ē (ēo) (there). ē (ē) (reth). ē (Fr. *laire*). ē (tr, fern, earth).

In o n o he nne pa of 1634 C ad Inne
1774 D 3 1788 [Cael b] -OCelt
*b n o *b ndo- peal no n] A mountain-
peak, e.g. Ben Nevis.

Ben (ben), sb. 1539. [a. Arab. *bān* 'the
ben-tree'.] The winged seed of the Horse-
radish tree (*Woringsa pterygosperma*); also called
Ben. obs. pres. indic. subj. pl. and inf. of

Ben (ben), v. *Obr.* (arch. in pa. pple.) Pa. t.
and pple. benamed, benempt, benempted.
[OE *beneman*; cf. mod. G. *benennen*.] 1. To
declare solemnly -1615. 2. To name
SPENSER. 3. To name, describe as 1580.


Bench (benf), sb. [Com. Teut.; OE *benca*;
OTeut. **banka*, cf. BANK sb. 1.] 1. A long
seat, with or without a back, usually of wood.
2. The seat where the judges sit in court; the
judge's seat, or seat of justice; hence, the
office of a judge ME. b. Hence, the place where
justice is administered; orig. *The (Court of)*
Common B. or (later) *Common Pleas* at West-
minster, *L. bancum*; also *The (Court of) King's*
or *Queen's B.*, in which originally the Sovereign
presided. (These are now divisions of the High
Court of Judicature.) ME. c. Any court of jus-
tice 1589. d. The judges or magistrates sitting
in the seat of justice 1592. 3. A seat where per-
sons sit side by side in some official capacity
1742. Hence, b. The dignity of occupying such
a seat. c. The persons collectively who occupy
such a seat 1600. 4. Anything similar in form
to a long seat (sense 1): 7a. a footstool; b. the
table at which carpenters, etc. work; c. a
banker's counter ME. 5. Hence, A collection
of dogs as exhibited at a show on benches
(mod.) 6. = BANK sb. 1. 1450. 7. Any confor-
mation of earth, stone, etc. which has raised and
flat surface 1730. 8. *Law*. See FREE-BENCH.

1. Thy benches of Yvoria *Eccl. xxviii. 6*. 2. To be
raised to the b. (*mod.*). d. The b. smiled 1592.
3. The b. of bishops 1771, the Treasury b. 1812. 6.
7. A b. covered with green leather we satte 1551.
Yvon. b. layer of coal *R. Yvon*
Cord. b. clump, a vice with sliding side used to
force together the parts of work; holdfast, hook,
an iron hook, sliding in a socket, by which a plank
may be gripped; plane, a joiner's plane for working
on a flat surface; shears, shears used by copper-
and zinc-workers; show (see 51) stop, a strip,
a strip of wood or metal fixed on a carpenter's b. to rest
his work against; table, a low stone seat on the in-
side of walls, or round the bases of pillars, in churches,
cloisters, etc.; warrant, one issued by a judge, as
opp. to a justice's or magistrate's warrant.

Hence **Benchelet**, a little b. stool.
Bench (benf), v. ME. [f. prec. sb.] 1.
trans. To furnish with benches. 2. To seat on
a bench. Also *refl.* and *intr.* 1605.

1. I-benchede newe with urvis CHAUCER. 2. Whom
I have bench'd, and rear'd to Worship SHAKS.
Bencher (benʃə), 1534. [f. as prec. + ER.]
1. One who sits on a bench (or thwart). 2. *esp.*
A magistrate, judge, assessor, senator, alder-
man, etc. (*arch.*) 1571. 3. *spec.* One of the
senior members of the Inns of Court 1582.

1. O, the benchers phrase: *paucis verbis* B. Jovs
Hence **Benchership**, the position of a b. in an Inn
of Court.

Bench-mark, 1864. A surveyor's mark,
cut in rock, or other durable material, to indi-
cate the starting or other point in a line of
levels for the determination of altitudes over the
face of a country. It consists of a broad arrow
with a horizontal bar through its apex, thus  When below sea-level, the mark is inverted.

Bend (bend), sb. 1. [Com. Teut.; OE *band*
stem of *bendan* to BIND. The orig. Eng. wd.,
now replaced by BAND sb. 1, BOND, exc. in naut.
use.] 71. A band, bond fetter. *pl. collect.*
Bonds, imprisonment. -ME 72. = A clasp;
a connecting piece -1596. 3. Naut. A knot,
used to unite one rope to another, or to some-
thing else, as the cable b., fisherman's b., etc.
(The only extant sense.) 1569.

Bend (bend), sb. 2. OE. [App. originally
Eng., as a sense of the prec. wd. Later, identi-
fied w. OF *bende* (mod. Fr. *bande*); see BAND
sb. 2.] 71. A thin flat strip adapted to bind round.

Archit. a scroll or riband -1743 2. *Her. An*
a (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). f (Fr. chef). a (ever). ai (I eye) v (Fr. cau de ve)

ord na y drawn from the dex e che to he
s n s e base of the shed con aning he fi h
o f c aged ne thud, part of the field in
breadth. B. *sinister*: a similar ordinary drawn
in the opposite direction: one of the marks of
bastardy. Cf. BATON, ME. 3. A shape or size
in which ox- or cow-hides are tanned into
leather, forming half of a 'butt'.

1. 74 b. placed bendwise. *Parted per b.*: divided
bendwise. 3. B. leather (orig. *north*): the leather
of a b. i. e. the stoutest kind of leather; sole-leather.
Hence **Bendlet**, var. **Bendel**, a smaller b. **Bend**
ly, **Bendwise**, *across*, in the position or direction of a b.
Bend, sb. 3. 1475. [a. F. *bende* (also used),
var. of *bande*.] = BAND sb. 3 -1611.

Bend (bend), sb. 4. 1529. [Late deriv. of
BEND v.] 1. The action of the vb. BEND
bending; bent condition. 72. Inclination of
the eye in any direction 1601. 3. Turn of
mind, bent 1591. 4. *concr.* A thing of bent
shape; the bent part, e.g. of a river, a road
1600. 5. Naut. (*pl.*) The wales of a ship 1626.

1. Awaie just on the b. HAWTHORNE. 2. That same
eye whose b. doth awe the world *Tul. C. l. n. 123*. 4.
The perfection of fishhooks in shank, b. *etc.* 1883.
Bend (bend), v. 2. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **bended**,
bent. [OE. *bendan*, prob. = ON. *benda* 'to
join, strain, bend'. OTeut. **bandjan*, f. *bandja*
in the senses of 'to confine', and 'to bend a
bow', i. e. to hold it in restraint with the string.]
1. To put in bonds OE. only. 2. *spec.* To
bring into tension by a string (a bow, etc.).
Also *fig.* OE. 3. Naut. To tie, fasten on, make
fast ME. 4. To bring into the shape of a bow,
used only of things which possess some rigidity.
Now the main sense. ME. 6. *intr.* To assume
or receive a curved form, or one in which one
part is inclined at an angle to the other ME.
7. *spec.* Of persons: To bend the body, to stoop,
1. *g.* in submission; to bow ME. Also *fig.* 8.
trans. To cause to bow, stoop, incline, or relent
line; to defect, turn 1513. Also *fig.* 10. *intr.*
trans. To direct, aim, bring to bear against,
upon, at -1801. Also *fig.* 12. *fig.* (*intr.*) To
direct oneself, turn (*arch.*) ME.; *trans.* to direct
or turn (one's steps, etc.) 1579. 13. To direct,
turn, or incline (the eyes, or ears). 13. To direct,
turn of anything seen or heard 1521.

2. Some there were good bowes ibent 1500. *fig.*
They b. their tongue like their bow for lies *Jer. ix. 3*.
I am settled, and b. up each corporal action to this ter-
nible rest *Math. i. vii. 70*. 3. To b. the cable: to fasten
it to the ring of the anchor. To b. a sail: to make it
tight) to arch the eyebrows; (*later*) to knit the brow;
to scowl. 5. On knees down bent GOWER. 6. Their
knees b. so, that they are apt to trip 1215. 7. I bent
down to go in Swett. The sonnes also of them that
14. 8. The spirit of the rustic genry was not to be
by bending the neck. 11. They bent their guns at
mimed. 12. Thence we came: And. Thither we b.
againe *All's Well in. ii. 57*. 13. And to my cries...
Thine car with favor b. MILN.

Hence **Bendable** a. **Bended** *pl.* a the orig.
bended knees, etc. **Bendosome** a. flexible.
Bended, a. ME. [f. BEND sb. 2.] *Her.* =
BENDY -1572.

Bender (bender), 1496. [f. BEND v.] 1.
He who or that which bends. 2. A pair of
pliers. 73. A flexor muscle -1668. 4. *slang*.
A bending, *vb. sb.* [f. BEND sb. 2.] Decora-
tion with bends or stripes. CHAUCER.
Bendy (bendi), a. 1486. [ad. OF. *bendé*;
see BEND sb. 2.] *Her.* Of a shield: Divided into
an even number of bends, coloured alternately.
Bene. [OE. *bani*, *bani* - OTeut. **bōni* -;
perh. f. root *bā* - 'cry'; see BAN.] Prayer, boon;
esp. prayer to God -ME.

Beneaped (bēnēp), *pp. a.* 1692. [See BE-
NEATH (bēnēp).] [OE. *bīndan*, *beneodan*,
f. *bēn*, Be- + *nīdan*, *neodan*, f. OTeut. *nīpan*
lower, down; see NETHER + -ana 'from'.
Orig. an adv.] A *adv.* 1. *gen.* In a lower posi-
tion; = BELOW *adv.* 1. ME. 2. = BELOW *adv.*
2a, b. ME. 3. Directly below, underneath ME.

1. He om b. mo used be. *Isa. xiv. 9*.
I d opp. h. as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the
place b. *Jer. l. iv. f. 186*.

B. (with obj.) *prep.* (Now usu. *under*, or *be-
low*, exc. in sense 7, and *fig.* uses of 4.) 71
gen. In a position lower than. Now usu. *be-
low prep.* 1. OE. 2. Directly down from
underneath ME. 3. Immediately under
underneath, hence, concealed by 1611.
75. = BELOW *prep.* 2. -1704. 6. *fig.* = BELOW
prep. 5. OE. 7. Unworthy of. Better BELOW
1849.

2. Lands that lie b. another Sun DRYDEN. 3. The
waters b. the earth *Deut. v. 3*. 4. Our Country sinks
b. the yoke *Black iv. li. 39*. 7. So farre b. your
soft and tender breeding *Tiss. N. v. l. 332*.

Benedicite (benēdī-siti), ME. [L. 2nd
pl. impar. of benedicere. Also *benedicti, benedicti*
A. *interj.* 1. Bless you! 2. Bless us! Good
gracious! ME. B. sb. 1. Invocation of a bless-
ing 1601. 2. *esp.* The blessing asked at table
(The earliest sense in Eng.) ME. 3. The can-
ticle in the Book of Common Prayer, known
also as 'The Song of the Three Children' 1661.

Benedict (benēdikt), 1576. [ad. L. *benedi-
ctus*, see prec.] 7A. *adj.* Blessed, benign; *spec.*
in *Med* mildly laxative -1593. 7B. *Pr. sb.* 1.
= BENEDICT, exorcist. B. sb. Also **benedick**. A
newly married man; *esp.* an apparently con-
firmed bachelor who marries. [From the cha-
racter of that name. See *Much Ade v. iv. 100*]

Benedictine (benēdīktin), 1603. [a. F.
benédiction, f. L. *benédictionis*.] A. *adj.* Of or be-
longing to St. Benedict or the order founded by
him 1630. B. sb. 1. One of the order of monks,
also known, from their dress, as 'Black Monks',
founded by St. Benedict about the year 529.
1602. 2. A kind of liqueur 1882.

Benediction (benēdīktjən), ME. [ad. L.
benédictionem] 1. The utterance of a blessing;
solemn invocation of blessedness upon a person;
devout expression of a wish for the happiness,
prosperity, or success of a person or an enter-
prise: a. *gen.* ME.; b. as officially pronounced,
esp. at the consecration of an abbot 1638; c. as
pronounced at the conclusion of divine worship
1549; d. as an expression of divine worship
grace before or after meals 1671. e. as a service
in the R. C. Ch. 1812. 2. Blessedness 1483.
d. The hold your hand in b. *re me Lear iv. vii. 38*.
Perpetual b. WOODS. 3. As if my Trunks had
brought a b. to the buyer *Wint. T. iv. 614*. Hence
Benedictional, a book of forms of b.; var. **Bene-
dictory**. **Benedictory** a. of or pertaining to
the utterance of b.

Benedictive (benēdīktiv), a. 1660. [f. L.
benédictus, benédicere + -ive.] 1. Tending to
bless. 2. *Gram.* A form of the Optative Mood
in Skr., also called the 'precative' 1841.

Benedictus, 1552. [L.; see above.] 1.
The fifth movement in the service of the Mass,
beginning with the words 'Benedictus qui venit'
1880. 2. The hymn of Zacharias (*Luke i. 68*),
used as a canticle in the Book of Common
Prayer 1552.

Benedight, *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. [ad. L. *benedi-
ctus*] Blessed.

Benefaction (benēfīktjən), 1662 [ad. L.
benefactionem; see BENEFIT.] 1. A doing good,
beneficence; a benefit or blessing. 2. *esp.* The
bestowal of money for a charitable purpose; a
gift, bounty, endowment 1672.
3. She was liberal in her benefactions to convents
and colleges *PARSONS*.

Benefactor (benēfīktə), 1494. [a. L.; see
BENEFIT.] 1. One who renders aid to others,
orto a cause or institution. 2. A well-doer 1603.
1. A b. of learning HAZON. 2. *slang.* For *MF. n. i. 50*.
Hence **Benefactorship**, the office or action of a b.
Benefactress, a. of or pertaining to a b.; beneficial
Benefic, -al (bēnēfīk, -āl), a. 1600. [ad.
L. *beneficus, + -al*.] 1. *Astrol.* Of favourable
influence. 2. *gen.* Beneficent, kindly 1641.

Benefice (benēfīs), ME. [a. OF., ad. L.
beneficium.] 71. A kindness, favour; a grace
or indulgence -1677. 2. Favourable influence
or operation; advantage, protection. Now *Hist.*
ME. 72. Beneficial property or action (as of
natural causes) -1652. 4. Land gran ed a

71. (Psyche) 2 (what) 2 (got)

feudal tenure; a fief. (Only as tr. *L. beneficium*.) 1753. 5. *esp.* An ecclesiastical living ME.

† *B. of clergy*; see BENEFIT, 3 b. 4. Benefices... were grants of Roman provincial land to be held... on condition of military service MAINE. 3. Then he dreams of another b. *Rom. & Ital. l. iv. 87.* Hence *Benefice v.* to endow or invest with a church living *Be'neficed* *MA.* a. holding a b.

Beneficence (*bine'fens*). 1537. [ad. *L. beneficentia*.] 1. Doing good, active kindness 2. *concr.* A benefaction 1654.

1. Law itself is only b. acting by a rule BURKE. † **Beneficency**. 1576. [See *prec.*] The quality of being beneficent -1682.

Beneficent (*bine'fient*). a. 1616. [f. *L. beneficent-*, whence *beneficentior*, compar. of *beneficus*. Cf. *magnificent*.] Doing good, performing kind deeds. (Replacing *beneficial* in this sense.)

A b. *genius* 1879. That b. luminary the Sun 1772. So *Bene'ficial* a. of or pertaining to beneficence. *Bene'ficially adv.*

Beneficial (*benif'ial*). a. 1494. [a. F. ad. *L. beneficium*, f. *beneficium*.] 1. = BENEFICENT -1658. 2. Of benefit 1494. 3. *Laro.* a. Of or pertaining to a benefice; beneficed. *Now Hist.* 1592. b. Of or pertaining to the usufruct of property; enjoying the usufruct 1844.

a. These beneficial *Newes Oth. ii. 7* 3 b. A b. owner J. WILLIAMS, interest Ksala. Hence *Bene'ficially adv.*, *ness.*

Beneficiary (*benif'iari*). 1611. [ad. *L. beneficiarius*; cf. *F. beneficiare*.] A. ad. Holding, held as, or pertaining to the holding of a benefice; *spec.* feudatory 1626.

B. sb. 1. The holder of a fief, a feudatory 1611. 2. The holder of an eccles. living 1641. 3. A debtor to another's bounty 1652.

a. Your Beneficiaries the Priests MILN. 3. Content to be a b. of society—to receive favors and confer none HOLLAND.

Beneficiate (*benif'iate*). v. 1871. [f. *Sp. beneficiar* to benefit from a mine.] *Max.* To reduce (ores). Hence *Beneficiation*.

[**Beneficence**, *-ficiency*, *-ficient*, *erron.* ff of BENEFICENCE, etc., orig. misprints.]

Benefit (*ben'fit*). sb. [ME. *benefet*, a. AF. = *Fr. bienfait* — *L. beneficium*.] 1. A thing well done; a good deed -1811. 2. A kind deed; a favour, gift (*arch.*) ME. 3. Advantage, profit, good. (The ordinary sense.) 1512. b. *Laro.* The advantage of belonging to a privileged order which was exempted from the jurisdiction or sentence of the ordinary courts of law; in *B. of Clergy*, *B. of Peage*; see *CLERGY*, *PEAGE*. 1488.

c. Pecuniary profit 1592. 4. Hence a. A theatrical performance the receipts from which are given to a particular actor, etc. 1709. 7b. A prize in a lottery, a winning ticket -1715. 7c. A BENEFICE (sense 5), an endowment -1719.

d. The pecuniary assistance, etc. to which an insured person is entitled 1911.

2. Her (Fortune's) benefits are mightily misplaced *A. P. l. i. 37*. 3. To labour for the b. of mankind JOHNSON. The b. of the double (*mus.*), of the contract 1865. 4. She was going to have a b. and appear as *Ophelia* THACKERAY.

Benefit (*ben'fit*). v. 1549. [f. *prec. sb.*] 1. *trans.* To do good to, to be of advantage or profit to; to improve, help forward. 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To receive benefit 1613.

1. A system... which injures our interests without benefiting those of the colonies LUTLOCK. Hence *Benefiter*, he who confers, or derives benefit.

† **Beneme**, v. [OE. *benen*, *beneman*, deriv. of *benen*, pa. t. *benam*. Or? var. of BENIM.] To deprive (with *gen.*); to take away -1562.

Benempt, obs. pa. t. and pp. of BENAME.

† **Beneplacit**, rare. 1643. [ad. late *L. beneplacitum*.] Good pleasure, gracious purpose.

Benet (*benet*). sb. ME. [a. OF. *benet* (mod. *F. benêt*) — *L. benedictus*; see *BENEDICT*.] The third of the four lesser orders in the R.C.Ch., one of whose functions was the exorcising of evil spirits.

Benet (*benet*). v. 1602. [See *BE-6*.] To cover as with, or catch in, a net. *Usu. fig.*

† **Beneurous**, a. [a. OF. *benureus* (mod. *benheureux*).] Happy, blessed. CAXTON.

Benevolence (*bine'volens*). ME. [a. OF. *benivolence*, ad. *L. benivolentia*; see *BENEOLENT*.] 1. Disposition to do good, kindness, generosity, charitable feeling (towards man-

kind). 2. Affection, goodwill (towards another) -1817. 3. *concr.* An act of kindness, a gift of money; a charitable contribution ME.

4. *Eng. Hist.* A forced loan levied, without legal authority, by the kings of England on their subjects. First so called in 1473. *Lovely*, any similar imposition. 1483.

1. Saver of v. by thy benevolence CHAUCER. 2. † *do one's b.*, to lend one's friendly office. I will be glad to do my b. *Merry W. l. i. 52*. 4. Perchance very many gave that b. with evil will 1534.

† **Benevolency**. 1540. [See *prec.*] The quality of being benevolent; also *concr.* a gift of money -1766.

Benevolent (*bine'volent*). a. 1482. [a. OF. *benivolent*, *benivolent*, ad. *L. bene volentem*.] 1. Desirous of the good of others, of a kindly disposition, charitable, generous. 2. Well-wishing to, unto (= *L. bene volens*) 1502.

1. Beloved old man! b. as wise *Forc. trans.* The b. Heat of the Sun HALL. Hence *Bene'volently adv.* † *Bene'volous* a. *Astrol.* auspicious.

Bengal (*ben'gal*). Name of a province of Hindustan. Hence 1. Applied to piece goods imported from Bengal in the 17th c. 1680. 2. *Comb.* etc., as *B. light*, a firework producing a steady and vivid blue-coloured light, used for signals; *B. root*, the root of the Yellow Zedoary; *B. silk*, *B. stripes*, striped gingham formerly imported from Bengal; *B. tiger*, the tiger proper, which abounds in Lower Bengal.

Bengali, Bengalee (*ben'galî*). 1613. [a. native *Bangālî*.] A. *adv.* Of or belonging to Bengal. B. sb. A native of Bengal; the language of Bengal.

Benic, a. 1873. [f. *BEN*.] *Chem.* Obtained from oil of ben.

Benight (*bēn'it*). v. 1560. [See *BE-6*.] 1. To be overtaken by, or (active) to involve in, the darkness of night. Also *refl.* 1654. 2. To involve in darkness, to cloud (*lit. and fig.*) 1610.

3. To blind 1621.

1. I am like to be benighted, for the day is almost spent BURMAN. 2. Whom Error doth b. 1652.

Benign (*bī'nin*). a. ME. [a. OF. *benigne*, *benin* — *L. benignus*, prob. for *benignus*, f. *bene* + *gnus*. Cf. *malignus*; for the sense *L. gentilis* *Eng. gentile*.] 1. Of a land disposition, gracious, free. 2. Exhibiting or manifesting kindly feeling; bland, gentle, mild ME. Also *trans.* of things. 3. *Med.* 1. a. Of medicines: Gentle in operation -1735. b. Of diseases: Not malignant 1743.

1. Charity is benygne WYCLIF. 2. *trans.* final justy was the wedder and benigne CHAUCER. Hence *Benignly adv.*

Benignancy (*bī'nignāns*) 1876. [f. next, see -ANCY.] Benignant quality or manner.

Benignant (*bī'nignānt*). a. 1782. [Formed on BENIGN, or *L. benignus*, after *malignant*. Not in JOHNSON.] Cherishing or exhibiting kindly feeling towards inferiors or dependants; gracious, benevolent (with a suggestion of condescension) Also *trans.* of things.

1. Your b. sovereign BURKE. The b. or malignant character of our natal star 1844. Hence *Benignantly adv.*

Benignity (*bī'nignitî*). [ME. *benignite*, a. OF. *benignité*, ad. *L. benignitas*.] 1. Kindly feeling; kindness of disposition, or of manner. (Now attributed to superiors or those who are venerable) b. *concr.* A kindly or generous deed 1534. 2. Of things (*arch.*) See BENIGN 2, 3.

1. O God Thou be my shield, for thy benignity CHAUCER. b. Ample grants and benignities 1590.

† **Benim**, v. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ben*, *be niman*. (cf. *ben*, *BE-+niman*, OTeut. **nenan* to take; see *NIM*.) 1. *trans.* To take away -1494. 2. To deprive; (without constr.) to rob; to spoil, ravish -1480.

2. Ever be that was strengest bynyme hym that was feibyst CAXTON.

Benison (*ben'ison*). [ME. *beneysun*, a. OF. *benicun* — *L. benedictionem*. Now poetic or quaint for *benediction*.] 1. Blessing, beatitude 2. Benediction ME.

1. The bounty, and the benison of Heaven LEARN 11. 228. Her patriot Dead have b. Mrs. BROWNING. 2. I have slept sound under such a b. SCOTT.

Benjamin (*ben'džamin*). 1580. [Corrupt f. *benymin*, earlier f. BENZOIN, assim. to Benjamin] 1. Gum benzoin. 2. Benjamin tree; a *Syzyga Benzoin*, which yields benzoin; b.

Benzoin odoriferum or *Lindera benzoin*, a N. American shrub with tonic bark; called also *Benzoin-bush*, and in U.S. *Benjamin*; c. *Ficus Benjamin* 1840.

Benjamin. 1817 [f. a tailor's name.] A form of overcoat for men. (Still slang or joc.)

Bennet (*benet*). [ME. *herbe bennet*, tr. *L. herba benedicta*, said to put the devil to flight.] In Herb Bennet, the common Avens, *Genus urbanum* (N.O. *Rosaceae*). Used also of the Hemlock, and the Wild Valerian.

Bennet. Earlier f. BENT; see *BENT* sb. 1 & 2.

† **Ben-net**. A fish of the African seas -1784.

Benorth (*bēn'orth*). [OE. *be northan*, f. *Be-prep.* and *pref.* + *northan* adv. from the north; cf. *biforan*.] A. *radu.* To the north -1535. B. *prep.* North of. Now only Sc. ME.

Benshi, *-shie*, var. of BANSHEE.

Bent (*ben*). sb. ME. [In the sense of 'stiff-grass' = OE. *beonet*; — earlier **blint*, mod. G. *binse* 'rush, reed', etc. — WGer. **blint* of unknown etym.] 1. A name given to grass of a ready habit; also to various grass-like reeds, rushes, sedges, etc. With *pl.* 'bents'. Also *collect.* 2. The stiff flower-stalk of grasses. (Also *benet*.) 1577. 3. The name of the genus *Agrostis*. More fully *B. grass* 1795. 4. A place covered with grass, as opp. to a wood; a bare field, unenclosed pasture-land, a heath. In ME. the stock poetic wd. for 'field' (of battle), *L. campus*. ME. 5. A hill-side, slope. (Only in southern writers.) ME.

4. [Three lords] upon the b. did breatheless bide *Flodden F. ix. 84*. To *flēt*, go, take to the b.; to escape to the open country.

Bent (*ben*). sb. 2. 1521. [f. *BEND* v.; prob. after *L.* or *Fr.*; cf. *descend*, *descent*, *F. rendre*, *rente*.] 1. A curved position or form; curvature. Also *fig.* (Now rare.) 1541. 2. A curved part, a bend; a bow -1677. 3. Bowing, stooping -1713. 4. The condition of being deflected in some direction; a turn, twist, inclination; cast (of the eye); set (of a current), etc. *Usu. fig.* 1534. b. *esp.* Mental inclination; propensity, bias. The usual mod. sense. 1586. 5. That towards which an action, etc. is directed; aim, purpose -1798. 7b. Impetus. *F. diar.* -1742.

7. Degree or tension of a bow. *hence* limit of capacity, etc. Now only in *To the top of one's b.* or the like. 1894.

4. They wear their faces to the b. Of the King's looks *Cymb. i. 1. 13*. Bents, and Propensities, and Inclinations, will not do the Business South. The whole b. of their actions MILN. 7. They fool me to the top of my b. *Hamil. iii. 1. 401*.

Bent (*ben*). ppl. a. ME. [f. *BEND* v.] 1. Constrained into a curve, as a string bow; deflected from the straight line. 2. Wound up for action; couched for a spring; levelled as a weapon -1675. 3. Determined, devoted, set -1740. 4. Directed in a course, bound 1697.

1. The Bente Mone CHAUCER. *B. brow*: tanched eyebrow; alknishrow. 4. Saylor's homeward b. *DAVEN* *Comb.* b. lever, a lever whose arms form an angle with each other.

Benthamic (*ben'pāmik*). 1840. The philosophical system of Jeremy Bentham, 1748-1832, who taught that the aim or end of life is happiness, identified by him with pleasure, and that the highest morality is the pursuit of the greatest happiness of the greatest number. So *Benthamic* a. of or according to Bentham.

Benthamite sb. an adherent of B.; a = *prec.*

Benthos (*ben'pəs*). *Biol.* 1891. [Gr. = depth of the sea.] The flora and fauna of the bottom of the sea. Hence *Benthic*, *-otic*, *-onic* *adv.*

Bentick. [f. Captain *Bentick*.] 1. *pl.* Triangular courses, now superseded by *storm* stay-sails; also used in U.S. as try-sails. 2. B-boom, one which stretches the foot of the foresail in many small square-rigged merchantmen. B. shrouds: shrouds extending from the weather-futtock staves to the opposite lee-channels; not now used.

Benting (*ben'ting*). *vb. sb.* 1672. [f. *BENT* sb. 1 + -ING.] 1. The going after bents. *B-time*: the time when pigeons, etc. are reduced to feed on bents; also *trans.* 2. The seeding stalks of the plantain (herb) 1807.

Benty (*ben'ti*). a. 1597. [f. *BENT* sb. 1 + -Y.] 1. Of, of the nature of, or pertaining to BENT. 2. Covered with BENT 1700.

se (man). a (pass). on (lowd). v (cut). g (Fr. chaf) a (even) a (I eye) v (I can de me). i (ss) Psycho. q (what) q (got)

war or hence man *sur armp*] A war
for a poet's man 1528

Bernoo, bernous, vars of **BURNOUS**

Berno b, see **BE-2**.

Beroe (*beroi*), *v.* 1709. [a. L., Gr. *Bepōē*, a daughter of Oceanus.] *Zool.* A genus of small, gelatinous, marine animals classed by Huxley among the Ctenophorata.

Berogue, *v.* 1673. [See **BE-5**.] To call (one) a rogue -1733.

Berret, bertetta, obs. ff. **BERET, BIRETTA**.
Berried, *a* 1794. [f. **BERRY sb.**] 1. Bearing berries. 2. Formed as or consisting of a berry; baccate 1824. 3. Bearing eggs; 'in berry', as a hen lobster carrying her eggs 1863. 4. Red-earned holly 1871.

Berry (*beri*), *sb.* 1. [Com. Teut.: OE. *berie*, pointing to an OGER. **berjo-w*, referred conjecturally to **berjo-s* BARE, also to Skr. *bhar*-to eat.] 1. Any small globular, or ovate juicy fruit, not having a stone; in OE. *ber* the grape; in Sc. and N. Eng. the gooseberry. *b. loosely*, A coffee bean 1712. 2. Bot. A many-seeded inferior pulpy fruit, the seeds of which are scattered throughout the pulp, as the grape, gooseberry and currants 1809. 3. The eggs in the roe of a fish; the eggs of a lobster 1768.

Berry, *sb.* 2. [f. OE. *berga* hill: a var. of **BARROW sb.**] A mound, hillock, or barrow. Now dial.

Berry, *sb.* 3. 1886. [See **BURROW**.] 1. A (rabbit's) burrow -1885. Also *transf.*

Berry, *v.* 1. Now dial. [ME. *berien*, *bery*, ad. ON. *berja* to strike. Cogn. W. L. *ferio*.] 1. To beat, thrash. 2. To thresh (corn, etc.) 1483. 3. To beat (a path, etc.).

Berry (*beri*), *v.* 2. 1865. [f. **BERRY sb.**] 1. *intr.* To come into berry; to swell. 2. To go gathering berries 1871.

Berserk, -*er* (*bē'serk*, -*er*). 1822. [Icel. *berserkr*, acc. *berserkr*, pl. *bir*, prob. = 'bear-coat'. Cf. **BARESARK**.] A wild Norse warrior, who fought on the battle-field with a frenzied fury known as the 'berserker rage'; often a lawless bravo. Also *fig.* and *attr.*

Berskin, obs. f. **BEARSKIN**.

Berstel, obs. f. **BRISTLE**.

Berth (*bērp*). 1622. [Prob. f. **BEAR v.** in its naut. senses; cf. *bear off*.] 1. *Naut.* Convenient sea-room. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Hence, The place where a ship lies when at anchor or at a wharf 1704. 3. *Naut.* 'A place on board a ship for a mess to put their chests, etc.'; whence, A room where any number of the officers or ship's company mess and reside 1706. *b. fig.* (Naut.) Proper place (for a thing) 1732. *c. transf.* An allotted place in a barracks, a coach, etc. 1813. 4. A situation, a place, an appointment (Usu. a 'comfortable' one.) 1720. 5. A sleeping-place in a ship; a long box or shelf on the side of a cabin, or of a railway carriage, for sleeping in 1796.

1. Giving the apparent phantom what seamen call a wide b. Scott. 3. The best b. in the coach Scott. 4. An officer's b. R. DANA. You have a good warm b. here Miss BURNER. *Comb.* b.-deck, the deck on which the passengers' berths are arranged.

Berth (*bērp*), *v.* 1. 1667. [f. prec. *sb.*] 1. To moor or place (a ship) in a suitable position. Also *fig.* of the ship or sailors. 2. To allot a berth to. *Usu.* in *pass.* 1845. 3. To provide with a situation 1865.

3. Comfortably berthed in the City Chamberlainship 1864.

Berth, *v.* 2. 1574. [perh. f. Icel. *berð* board.] To cover or make up with boards. (Chiefly in Ship-building.)

Bertha, berthe (*bē'pə*, *bērp*). 1856. [a. F. *berthe*, Englished as *bertha*, from the proper name.] A deep falling collar, attached to the top of a low-necked dress.

Berthage (*bē'pədg*). 1881. [f. **BERTH v.** 1 + *-AGE*.] Accommodation for mooring vessels.

Berthierite (*bē'pəriət*). 1827. [f. *Berthier*, a naturalist.] *Min.* A sulphide of antimony and iron, occurring native in elongated masses.

Berthing (*bē'pɪŋ*), *vb.* 1. 1800. [f. **BERTH v.** 1.] The action of placing a ship in a berth.

Berthing, *vb.* 2. 1706. [f. **BERTH v.** 2.]

The upright plank of the sides etc. of a ship p. p. the side above the sheer stroke.

Bertillonage (*bērtijonəz*). 1892. [f. name of Fr. criminologist.] A system of identifying criminals by measurements, finger prints, etc.

Bertram. 1578. [a. Ger., corruption of L. **PIRETHRUM**.] *Peinture* of Spain.

Berun, *v.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *berinnan*.]

To run or flow round -1515.

Beryl (*beril*). ME. [a. OF. *beryl* - L. *beryllus*, a. Gr. *βήρυλλος*.] A. *sb.* 1. A transparent precious stone of a pale-green colour passing into light-blue, yellow, and white; distinguished only by colour from the emerald. Varieties are the *aquamarine*, which is of pale bluish-green, and the *chrysoberyl*, and perh. the *chrysoprase*, which are yellow. So *beryl-stone*. Also *fig.* 2. *Min.* A mineral species including not only the beryl, but also the emerald, a variety of the beryl, distinguished by the presence of oxide of chromium. Beryl is a silicate of aluminium and glucinum. 1837. 3. *transf.* A fine kind of crystal or glass -1625. 4. A mirror -1576. 5. The colour of the beryl (pale sea-green) 1831.

B. attrib. and as *adj.* 1. Of beryl; also *formally*. Of crystal 1594. 2. *adj.* Beryl-like in colour, clear pale green 1857. Hence *Berylline* a. b.-like.

Beryllia (*bērilīā*). 1873. [f. **BERYLLUM**; cf. *magnesia*.] *Chem.* The oxide of beryllium or glucinum; **GLUCINA**.

Beryllium (*bērilīum*). 1863. [f. **BERYL** + *-IUM*.] *Chem.* = **GLUCINUM**, a metal entering into the composition of the beryl.

Berylloid (*bērilīd*). [f. L. *beryllus* + *-OID*.] *Crystallog.* A geometrical solid consisting of two twelve-sided pyramids put base to base, as in the beryl.

Berzelianite (*bērzēliānit*). [f. *Berzelius*, chemist and mineralogist.] *Min.* A native selenide of copper, silver white with metallic lustre. *Berze-lite*, an anhydrous arsenate of lime and magnesia; *Kühnite*.

Bes, repr. OF. *bes* - L. *bis* 'twice, in two ways, doubly'; in Romance, 'secondarily, in an inferior way'; whence, 'improperly, unsymmetrically, not right or straight, awry, askant'. Found in Eng. as *bis*, *be*, *de*.

Besaiel, besaile. Obs. exc. *Law*. ME. [a. OF. *besaie*, *basaie* (mod. *basaieul*). f. *bes* - L. *bis* + *ayel*, *ayel*, *ayel*, *ayel* (see **AYEL**).] A great-grandfather. *b. Law*. In *Writ of besaie*, a writ which formerly lay for the heir where his great-grandfather died seised of land in fee-simple, and a stranger entered the day of his death, or abated after his death.

Besaint (*bē'saint*). 1603. [See **BE-5**] To make a saint of.

Besant, *e*, -*saunt* (e, obs. ff. **BEZANT**).

Bes-antler, var. of **BEZ-ANTLER**.

Bescatter (*bē'skætər*), *v.* 1574. [See **BE-1**] a. To besprinkle with. b. To scatter about.

Bescratch, -*scrawl*, -*screen*, -*scribble*, -*scumber*, etc.; see **BE-**.

Besee, *v.* arch. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bisdon*, *bisdon*, f. *bi*, *BE* + *don*, in OTeut. **bisdon* to SEE.] 1. *tr.* *intr.* To look about; to see; also *fig.* -ME. 2. To see to, hence, to use (well or ill) -1596. 3. To provide, arrange ME. only. II. Later uses of the pa. pple. *Beseen*. 1. *Seen*; as in *well-beseen*, good looking -1542. 2. *Appearing*; furnished ME.

Besech (*bē'set*), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. *bought* (*bē'set*). ME. [f. *bi*, *BE* + *ME. secan*, *sachen*, *seken* to SEEK.] 1. To seek after, try to get. 2. To beg earnestly for ME. 3. To supplicate ME. 4. To ask earnestly (*arch.*) ME. 5. I b. your worship's name *Mills*. M. m. i. 183. 3. I b. thee, shew me thy glory *Ez. xxxiii. 18*. I pray and b. you to accompany me *Bk. Cons. Pr.* 4. To b. for food Southey. Hence *beseech sb.* (*rare*) beseeching. *Beseecher*, a petitioner, *esp.* to the King or his courts. *Beseechingly* *adv.*, -*ness*. *Beseechment*, beseeching.

Beseek (e, obs. f. **BESIECH**).

Beseem (*bē'sēm*), *v.* ME. [See **BE-2**.] 1. To seem, look. (Mostly in 3rd pers.) -1779.

Also *impers.* 2. To suit in appearance; to become, befit ME. 3. *absol.* To be seemly ME.

2. A prison may wel b. his boldness *Marlowe*. *Sad* pause and deep regard b. the sage *Shakespeare*. *Lear*. 277. 3. To treat thee as becomes *Milton*. Hence *Beseemingly* *adv.*, -*ness*. *Beseemly* *a.* seemly; whence *Beseemliness*.

Beset (*bē'set*), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. *beset*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *bi*, *besetan*, f. *bi*, *BE* + *setan* (Goth. *satjan*) to SET, causal of *setjan* to SIT. *Beset* is thus causal to *BESIT*.]

trans. 1. To set about, surround with. Now only in pa. pple. 2. To surround with hostile intent, to assail (a person); to invest (a place), to occupy (a road, passage, etc.) ME. Also *fig.* 3. *gen.* To close round; hem in 1534.

1. A tier beset with pearls *De Quincey*. 2. The honest beset by men and hounds *Pope*. *fig.* The sunne which does so easily b. us *1st Cor. xii. 1*. Beset with contradictions *Barrow*. 3. Completely beset [*by ice*] *Kane*.

II. To set (in *fig.* sense), to bestow. All *trans.* 1. To set or place (one's mind, trust, etc.) on or upon; = *SET v.* -1627. 2. To employ (one's wit, money, etc.). Cf. *bestow*, -1560. 3. To bestow (*esp.* in marriage), to allot, transfer -1599. 4. To set in order -1500. 5. To become. Cf. *Sc. set*, Fr. *seoir*, -1598.

1. Thus worthy man full wel his witte beset *Chaucer*. Hence *Besetter*. *Besetting* *pp.* a. (*esp.* in *besetting sin*).

Besetment (*bē'setmənt*). 1830. [f. prec.] 1. The fact of besetting; *constr.* that which besets one. 2. A condition of being beset 1853.

Besew, beshade, beshadow, beshame, beshear, etc.; see **BE-**.

Beshine (*bē'shīn*), *v.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *bi*, *beshinan*, f. *bi*, *BE* + *shinan* (OTeut. *shinan*) to SHINE.] To shine about or upon; to illumine. Obs. bef. 1600, but revived by Carlyle. Hence *Beshone* *pp.* a.

Beshrew (*bē'shū*), *v.* arch. ME. [See **BE-2**.]

1. To make wicked; to deprave -1536. 2. To curse, or blame greatly, as the cause of misfortune -1682. *b.* Now only in *Beshrew me*, *thee*, etc.: 'Devil take, hang'; also, 'plague on', and often playful. [*Paith. elapt*. Cf. (*I*) *thank you*.]

Beshroud, fbeshrut, etc.; see **BE-**.

Beside (*bē'sīd*). [ME. *bi siden*, *bisiden* - OE. *be sidan* (*dat. sing.*). In OE. only as two wds. Cf. **BIHALVE**.] A. *adv.* 1. By the side, by one's side; hard by (*arch.*) 2. In addition. (Now usu. **BESIDES**.) ME. 3. Otherwise, else. (Now usu. **BESIDES**.) 1588. 4. On or to one side. (Now **ASIDE**.) -1604. 74. By, past. To go b.: to pass on one side, to miss. -1592.

1. Some on horseys and some besyde ME. 2. My selfe, and divers Gentlemen b. *Shaks*. 3. We talk'd Of thee and none b. 1816.

B. prep. 1. *lit.* By the side of; hence, hard by ME. *b. fig.* Side by side with in rank, or for comparison 1513. 2. In addition to (Now usu. **BESIDES**.) ME. 3. Other than, else than. (Now usu. **BESIDES**.) ME. 4. Outside of, out of, away from, past -1665. Also *fig.*

1. The thief that henge on the crosse beside our lord 1526. Sent Cyles b. Holbourne ME. *fig.* Besyde Latyne our language is imperfect 1573. 4. To go b.: to pass by, miss. To look b.: to overlook, miss. (*fig.*) *B. oneself*; out of one's wits; cf. *F. hors de soi*, Ger. *ausser sich*. Enough to put him quite b. his patience *Shaks*. *B.* the purpose *Mozart*, my Scope *Ray*, the real issue *Frederic*. At Durham, b. all expectation, I met an old friend *Johnson*.

Besides (*bē'sīd*). ME. [f. **BESIDE** + *s* of the *advb.* *gen.*, prob. a northern substitute for the southern *-en* of *besiden*.] A. *adv.* 1. = **BESIDE** A 1. -1450. 2. In addition, as well 1594; moreover 1596. 3. Other than that mentioned, else 1596. 74. Now **ASIDE** 1611.

2. Hast thou here any b. *Gen. xix. 12*. *b.* they were indemnified for it *Burke*. 3. Robbers, who break with all the world b. must keep faith among themselves *Burke*.

B. prep. 1. = **BESIDE** B 1. -1677. 2. Over and above, in addition to, as well as. (Thus and 3 are the ordinary current senses.) 1535. 3. Other than, else than: in neg. and interrog. sentences = 'except, excluding' ME. 74. = **BESIDE** B 4. -1702. Also *fig.*

2. Besydes all this, betweene you and us there is a great gulfe set *La Roche* 1616. 3. The Jews... for ever unsainting all the world b. themselves *Southey*.

Besiege (*bē'sīdg*), *v.* [ME. *bi*, *by*, *besegen*, f. *BE* + *sege* (*n.*, *aphet*, f. *angell*, *Assiege*)] To sit down before a town, etc. with armed

to es n o de to cap ure t o lay sege to be ague invest Also f o and w f

An g n s b eged he yf n m n d s Thirw. w l. When forty winters shall h thy brow SHAWS. 1000. ii To b, the doors of the bakers 1789. To b. Heaven with supplications 1807. Hence Besiege sb. siege. Besieged ppl. a. invested by hostile forces; about the people besieged. Besiegement, the action of besieging, the being besieged. Besieger. Besiegingly adv. (rare).

Besilver, besing, etc.; see BE.

†Besit, v. [OE. *besittan*, f. BE + *sittan* to SIT; see BASIT.] 1. To encamp about, besiege ME. only. 2. To sit properly upon (as a dress) to, fit, suit. Cf. F. *seoir*. -1614.

Beslabber, var. of BESLOBBER.

Beslave (bē'slāv), v. 1615. [See BE-5.] To make a slave of; to call 'slave'; to pollute with slavery.

Beslaver (bē'slāv), v. 1589. [See BE-1; cf. BESLOBBER.] 1. To slaver upon or over. 2. To cover with fulsome flattery 1861.

Beslobber (bē'slɒb), v. ME. [See BE-1.] To wet or befoul with saliva (= to BESLAVER), or with liquid food escaping from the mouth; to kiss like a drivelling child, fig. = prec. 2

Beslobber (bē'slɒb), v. ME. [f. BE-1 + SLUBBER v.] To wet and soil with a thick liquid; to bedaub.

Besmeer (bē'smēr), v. [OE. *bismieruan*, f. *bī*, BE + *smieruan* = OTeut. **smierjan*, f. **smierjan* (m), in OE. *smearan*, grease.] To smear over or about; to cover (and soil) with any greasy or sticky substance. Also fig.

Besmering and cawing etc. other with dirt and myer 1535.

Besmirch (bē'smɪtʃ), v. 1604. [See BE-1.] To soil, discolour, as with smoke, soot, or mud, fig. to dim the lustre of.

Besmoke (bē'smɒk), v. ME. [See BE-4.] To fill, or act on, with smoke, to fumigate

†Besmattered, ppl. a. [?] Bespattered as with mud. CHAUCER.

Besmut (bē'smʊt), v. 1610. [See BE-1.] To blacken with smut; also fig.

Besmutch, v. 1891. [See BE-1.] To besmirch.

Besnow (bē'snɒw), v. [OE. *besnīwian*] To cover with or as with snow.

†Besogne, 1615. [a. F., ad. It. *bisogna*, cf. BESONTO.] a. A raw recruit. b. = BEZONIAN. -1658. So †Besognier.

Besoi, v. ME. [See BE-1.] To sully; also fig.

Besom (bē'zɒm), sb.¹ [Com. WGer.: OE. *besoma*, *besma* = OTeut. **besmon-*] 1. A bundle of reeds or twigs used for birching - ME. 2. An implement for sweeping, usu. a bunch of broom, etc. tied round a handle; a broom. (In lit. Eng. 'broom' is now the generic name, 'besom' specific.) OE. 3. fig. Any agent that sweeps away or cleanses ME. 3. Swepe thy soul cleane wyth the besome of the drede of God ME.

Besom, sb.² Sz. 1816. A low woman.

Besom, v. ME. [f. BESOM sb.¹ Cf. to brush.] 1. intr. To sweep with violence ME. only. 2. To sweep (away, out, etc.) 1791. Hence Besomer, one who uses a besom.

†Besonio, besognio, 1603. [var. of BESOGNIO, a. It. *bisogna*, applied to soldiers who landed in Italy from Spain ill found and in want of everything. Cf. BESOGNS.] a. A raw soldier. b. (term of contempt) A needy beggar; a base worthless fellow. See BEZONIAN. -1820.

†Besort, v. [See BE-1.] To assort or match with; to besit. *Liar* i. iv. 272. Hence †Besort sb. suitable company. *Old* i. iii. 238.

Besot (bē'sɒt), v. 1581. [f. BE-1 + SOT; cf. ASSOT.] 1. trans. To cause to dote on; to intoxicate with. 2. To stupefy in mind or morally 1615. 3. To make a sot of. (Said of narcotics.) Also *adp.* 1627

2. Besotted with words HAZLITT. 3. Pleasure. has an opiate in it, it stupefies and besots Yound. Hence Besottedly adv., ness.

Besought (bē'sɔt), pa. t. and ppl. of BESSECH.

Besouth (bē'saʊθ), prep. Now Sz. ME. [See BE-1.] On or to the south of.

Bespangle (bē'spæŋɡl), v. 1593. [See BE-

6 To besprinkle h o as w h spangles

a Bespañkle

(Stars) to . . . a canopy over our heads WOLLASTON. Bespatter (bē'spætər), v. 1644. [See BE-1.] 1. To spatter over or about 1674. 2. fig. To asperse (with abuse, etc.). Usa. in a bad sense. 1644. 3. *spic.* To slander 1653.

†Bespattered with mud THIRWALL.

†Bespawl, v. 1602. [See BE-1.] To bespatter with saliva, also fig. -1647.

Bespeak (bē'spi:k), v. Pa. t. bespoke, and (arch.) spake. Pa. ppl. bespoken, hespoke. [Com. WGer.: OE. *bī*, besprecan, f. *bī*, BE-1 + *sprecan* (specan) to SPEAK.] 1. intr. To call out, complain that OE only. 12. To exclaim; orig. by way of remonstrance; later, simply, to speak -1791. 13. trans. To speak against -ME. 14. To speak about; to discuss -1489. 15. To speak for; to arrange for, engage beforehand; to order (goods) 1583. 16. To address (a person). Now *pass.* 1590. 17. To speak of, indicate 1623; to augur 1719.

2. Until their Lord himself bespake, and bid them go MAT. 3. To b. a lodging 1602, a play STENN. one's custom 1712, a friendly reception for oneself COUSART. 7. But her house bespake a sleepy hand of negligence WORDSW. Circumstances that b. war HAWTHORNE. Hence Bespeak sb. a bespeaking; esp. of a play; hence, a benefit night, when the actor's friends, etc. choose the play. Bespeak'er.

Bespecked, bespeckle, bespew, bespeed, etc.; see BE.

†Bespete, v. arch. [ME. *bespeten*, f. BE-1 + *speten*, OE. *spētan* to spit] = BESPIIT, CHAUCER.

Bespice, bespill; see BE.

Bespi, v. arch. ME. [See BE-1.] trans. To spit upon. Rarely *intr.* with upon.

Besplash, bespot; see BE.

Bespour, v. 1575. [See BE-1.] To besprinkle by spouting (lit. and fig.).

Woe for the age, . . . quack-ridden, bespecked, bespouted CARLYLE.

Bespread (bē'spreɪd), v. [ME. *bī*, bespred- (m), f. *bī*, BE-1 + *spredan* to SPREAD.] 1. To spread with. 2. Of things: To spread over 1647. 3. To spread out 1557.

a. Mats bespreading the floor 1779

Bespreng, v. Obs. exc. in pa. ppl. besprent. [OE. *besprengan*, f. BE-1 + *springan* = OTeut. **springan*, causal of *springan* to SPRING.] 1. trans. To sprinkle over; to strew with -1606. 2. To sprinkle (things) about -1820. var. †Bespring.

Besprent (bē'sprent), ppl. a. ME. [f. prec.] 1. Besprinkled, strewed with. 2. Scattered about 1567.

1. Knot-grass dew-b. MAT. *Comes* 542 Flower-b. meadows WORDSW.

Besprinkle (bē'sprɪŋkl), v. [ME. *besprangil*, **besprengel*, f. BE-1 and 4 + *springil*, freq. of *springen* to asperse.] trans. To sprinkle all over with. Also fig.

The walls were besprinkled with holy water GIBSON. Hence Besprinkler.

†Besput, †besputtle, besputter, †besquirt; see BE-4.

Bessemer (bē'smər), 1856. [f. the inventor, Sir H. Bessemer.] B. process: a process for decarbonizing and desilicizing pig-iron so as to convert it into steel or malleable iron, by passing air through the molten metal. Hence B. iron, steel, briefly Bessemer; also attrib.

Best (best), a. and adv. [Com. Teut.: OE. (adv.) *bēst*, earlier *bēst*, *bēst* = OTeut. **batist*, superl. f. comp. **bātis* BERREK. The has been assimilated to following r in all mod. Teut. langs.] A. adj. Superl. of GOOD. Most good (Goodest is not an OTeut. form.) L. i. Excelling all others in quality. 2. Of persons: Most kind. Of persons and things: Most advantageous; most appropriate. OE. 3. Largest, most; esp. in best part 1538.

1. Of many good, I think him b. Two Gen. i. ii. 102. The b. people in the town (mod.). 2. Which of your brothers is b. to you (mod.). I, you, etc. had b. (formerly *me were b.*, later *I were b.*). It would be b. for me, etc. See BETTER.

II. *adverb* (rarely passing into a sb.) 1. pl. The best people OE. 2. *sing.* The best thing, point, circumstance, element ME. 3. With possessive. One's best: a. The best one can (do) ME. b. Best state, point, or condition 1571. c. Best clothes 1790.

figh e n he Roman amph bea e a 4 ea
t e on beas as endu ng he M d d e Ages
840

Bestick v. 1623 [f. *Br* and 4] i. T.
co e o e. Also fig. a. To transfix 1667.

Bestill; see *Br* - r.

Bestir (bē'stīr), v. [OE. *bestyrian*, f. *BE* - 2 + *stýran*.] To stir up. a. *refl.* To busy oneself ME. b. *trans.* To rouse into activity 1549. B. the and hardliche fight ME. Bestyre youre werey bandes COVERDALE.

Best man (bē'st mæn). 1814. [orig. Sc.] The groomsmen at a wedding.

Bestorm (bē'stōrm), v. 1651. [See *Br* - r.] To storm on all sides.

Bestow (bē'stōw), v. [ME. *histowen*, f. *BE* - 2 + *stowen* to *STOW*.] 1. To place, locate, to dispose of (in some place) (arch.). 2. To stow away (arch.) ME. 3. To lodge, put up (arch.) 1577. Also *refl.* 74. To settle or give in marriage. Also *refl.* -1714. 5. To apply, to employ (in an occupation); to devote for a purpose ME.; esp. to lay out (money) -1631. *refl.* to acquit oneself -1606. 6. *trans.* (and *adial.*) To confer as a gift 1535.

1. How should I b. him? Shall I put him into the basket against *Merry W.* iv. ii. 48. 5. The boy bestowes himselfe Like a ripe sister *Two Gent.* iii. i. 87. 6. In bestowing, madam, he was most princely *Ham.* p. 111, iv. ii. 56. The importance that wealth can b. MAP. ENCOUNTER. Hence Bestowable a capable of being bestowed. Bestowal, location, gift. Bestowed *adj.* a. (often with *well*, *ill*). Bestower. Bestowment, bestowal; a gift.

Bestraiddle, bestraw, etc.; see *Br* - *pref.*
Bestraught, v. and *adj.* a. 1547. [f. *BE* - 2 + *STRAUGHT*.] *Bestraught* is not found. 1. as *pa. t.* Distracted, bereft (of wits) 1580. 2. as *pa. pple.* and *adj.* Distracted 1547.

Bestreak, bestream; see *BE* - r.

Bestrew (bē'strū), v. Also bestrow (bē'strōw). Pa. pple. bestrewed; bestrewn, bestrown. [OE. *br* - *bestrewolan*, f. *br* - 1 + *strewolan* to *STREW*.] 1. To strew with. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To strew or scatter about 1667. 3. To lie scattered over 1718.

1. The dewy turf with flowers bestrewn Wordsw. 2. So thick bestrewn August and lost lay these, covering the Flood *Mittr. P. L.* L. 311. Hence Bestrewment (rare).

Bestride (bē'strōid), v. Pa. t. bestrode; also bestrid. Pa. pple. bestrodden; also astride, strode. [OE. *br* - *bestrodon*, f. *br* - 4 + *strodan* to *STRIDE*.] 1. To sit upon or across with or as with the legs astride. 2. To stand over with the legs astride. Also *fig.* 1601. Also *transf.* of things (e. g. a rainbow, bridge). 3. To stride across. Also *fig.* 1600.

2. The pressed nostril, spectacle-bestrid Cowper 2. Hedon b. the narrow world like a Colossus *J. H. C.* i. ii. 135. When I bestrid thee in the warres, and took deep scars to save thy life *Com. Err.* v. i. 192.

Bestrow, -n, v. and *adj.* of *BESTREW*, -N.

Bestruit, *adj.* a. 1603 [cf. *ASTRUT*, etc.] Swollen -1648.

Bestuck, pa. t. and pple. of *BESTICK*.

Bestud; see *Br* - r.

Bestuur (bē'stūr). 1885. [Dn.; f. *bestuur* to govern.] Administration; i. e. in the Dutch-speaking parts of S. Africa.

Bet (bet), *sb.* 1592. [? *aphet.* f. *ABET sb.*] The staking of money or other value on the event of a doubtful issue; a wager; also, the sum of money or article staked.

An even o. (fig.). a balance of probabilities.

Bet (bet), v. Pa. t. and pple. bet; also betted. 1597. [? *prec.*] To stake or wager in support of an affirmation or on the issue of a forecast. Also *absol.*

John of Gaunt, betted much Money on his head *2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 30. He enjoys it [gambling] that looks on and bets not *FAULX. Fox b. (lang. U.S.)*; certainly.

Bet, *adv.* (and *conj.*) [Cogn. Tent.: OE. *bet* - OTeut. **batiz* *adv.* *Bet* (e), the neut. of the *adj.*, finally superseded bet about 1600.] *adv.* 1. The earlier form of *BETTER* -1586. 2. As predicate after *be* -1613. 3. *absol.* and quasi-*sb.* The bet: the advantage -1592.

Bet, *adv.* 2 ME. [? = go better, i. e. quicker (Skeat).] In *Go b.* -1617.

Beta (bē'tā). ME. [a. L., Gr. *βήτα*.] 1. The second letter of the Greek alphabet *B, β*.

3. Used om k p a. A. The s conu a n a co e on b m The se ond ome oussod fha on o. an o. ganic compound. c. *Beta rays* or *β-rays*, the second of three types of rays emitted by radioactive substances, with great penetrative power 1904.

Betalne (bē'te, n). 1879. [Irreg. f. *Beta* *BRET sb.*] Chem. A base (C₈H₁₁NO₂) found in beet and mangold-wurzel.

Betake (bē'tāk), v. *str.* Pa. t. betook. Pa. pple. betaken. [ME. *be* - *betake* (v. Confused early with *betache* *BETEACH*.] 1. = *BETEACH* 2, 3, 4. -1619. 2. *refl.* To commit oneself; have recourse to any kind of action 15... 3. *refl.* To resort, turn one's course, go 1612.

1. Nowe to the Devil I the b. SKELTON. 2. That defence thou hast, b. the too! *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 240. To b. oneself to one's heels: to run away. 3. Whether shall I b. me, where subist? *Mittr. P. L.* L. 2, 922.

Beteach, v. [OE. *betæc(e)an*, f. *BE* - 2 + *tæc(e)an* to show, Cf. *BETAKE*.] 1. To point out OE. only. 2. To hand over, give up, yield -1513. 3. To entrust, give in charge, to -1513. 4. To commit or commend to (God, the Devil, etc.) -1585. 5. To TEACH -ME.

Beteela. 1598. [app. = Pg. *beatilha*, ? = med. L. *beatilla*, dim. of *beatia* a nun; cf. *BAT-TALIA*.] A kind of East Indian mushy -1727.

Beteeem, v. 1565. [app. f. *BE* - 2 + *TEEM*, to think fit. Cf. Du. *betamen*.] 1. To think fit -1647. 2. To grant, concede -1674. b. To allow *Hamlet* i. ii. 141.

Betel (bē'tēl). 1553. [Prob. a. Pg. *betel*, ad. Malayalam *bettila*; cf. Skr. *betā*.] The leaf of a plant, which is wrapped round perings of the areca nut and a little lime, and chewed in India, etc. as a masticatory 1555. b. Also the shrubby plant (*Piper betle*, or *Chavica betel*, N.O. *Piperaceae*) which yields the leaf 1553.

Betel nut: the nut of the Areca Palm (see *ARECA*); so misnamed because chewed with the b. leaf. Hence *b. tree*, Areca Catechu.

Betell, v. [OE. *betellan*.] To speak for; to declare; to lay claim to; to calumniate -1567.

Bête noire (bē't nwar). 1850. [Fr. = black beast.] An insufferable person or thing.

Beth (e) = shall be, is, are, be (ye); see *BE* v.

Bethel (bē'tēl). 1617. [Heb., 'house of God'.] 1. A place where God is worshipped; the pillar that marks it. (See *Gen. xxviii. 17*.) 2. *transf.* A chapel or meeting-house 1840.

Bethink (bē'thɪŋk), v. Pa. t. and pple. bethought (bē'tōt). [Cogn. Tent.: OE. *bidencan* - OTeut. **bihankjan*, f. *br* - 1 + *hankjan* to THINK. 1. *trans.* To think of or about; to recollect. *Obs.* exc w. cl. 12. To conceive -ME.; to consider -1647; to contrive -1593. 13. To regret, grudge -1656. 14. *refl.* To take thought; to recollect oneself -1649. 5. To reflect; also, to call to mind ME. 6. To resolve. (Fr. *savoir*) ME. 7. *intr.* To reflect, think (arch.) ME. 8. *pass.* To be bethought; to bethink oneself (in senses 4, 5, 6) ME.

3. I can never b. any pains in the service of my country *Locke*. 4. If they shall bethink themselves, and repent *2 Kings* viii. 47. 5. I will bethink me, come againe to morrow *Mans. for H.* ii. ii. 145. 6. I may be I shall otherwise bethinke me *Ful. C.* iv. in 257. Hence *Bethought pple.* and *a. purposed*; minded (with *ill*, etc.).

Bethlehem, Bethlem; see *BETHLEW*

Bethlehemite. Also *Bethlemite*. One of an order of monks existing in England in the 13th c.; they wore a five-rayed star, in memory of the star of Bethlehem. BAILEY.

Bethumb, bethump, bethwack; see *BE* -

Bethwine (bē'twɪn). 1609. [? a perversion of *hind-walk*.] Local name of: a. The Great Hedge Convolvulus (*C. sepium*). b. The Bearbind (*Polygonum Convolvulus*). c. The Traveler's Joy (*Clematis Vitalba*).

Betide (bē'tid), v. [ME. *bitide* -n; see *TYPE* v.] 1. *intr.* To happen, befall. Only in 3rd pers. and often *impers.* Also, with *dit. obj.*; occas. *to, unto* ME. 12. To become of (rarely on) -1675. 13. To fall to as a possession -1587. 14. To befit (any one) -1566. *†* *catechr.* To bode 1799.

2. B., whatever b. Haig shall be Haig of Bemer-side *Pop. Rime*. But woe b. the wandering wight Scott.

Betime *n* name v ME o ly [f. *be* - *BE* - 2 + *time* to happen; see *TIME* v.] *intr.* To betide. In *L.L.L.* iv. ii. 382 *be time* should be read, as in the Folio of 1623.

Betime, *adv.* [ME. *be* - *by* - *time*, i. e. *by time*.] In good time; early in the day -1630. To business that we lone, we rise b. *Asch. & Cl.* iv. 20.

Betimes (bē'timz), *adv.* ME. [f. *BETIME* + *gentival* -s; cf. *besides*.] 1. At an early time period, or season. 2. *spec.* Early in the morning 1481. 2. In good time ME. 3. In a short time, speedily ME.

1. He must learn b. to love truth *HELPS*. 2. Not to be a bedde after midnight, b. to be up b. *Twel. N.* iii. 2. 3. He tyres b., that spurs too fast b. *SHAKS*.

Betille, betoil; see *BE* -

Betoken (bē'tōk'n), v. [ME. *betokenen*, later *betok(e)nen*, f. *be* - *BE* - 2 + *tokenen* to signify, f. *token* *TOKEN*.] 1. To signify; to express in words -1612. 12. To be a type of -1667. 3. To be a sign, or omen of; to presage ME. 4. To point to, indicate 1486.

2. In the Cloud a Bow Betok'ning peace from God and Covenant new *Mittr. P. L.* vi. 867. 3. Like a red morn, that ever yet betoken'd Wreck to the seaman *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 433. 4. With looks Betokening rage *CARY*. Hence *Betokener*.

Beton (bē'ton, be'ton). 1819. [Fr., OF. *beton*, a. Pr. - *L. bitumen*.] A concrete, composed of sand, lime, and hydraulic cement.

Betongue, v. 1639. [See *BE* - 6.] To flout.

Betony (bē'toni). ME. [a. F. *betoine*, ad. late L. *betonia* for *betonica*, in Pliny (*N. H.* xlv. 46) *vettonica*.] Bot. 1. *prop.* A plant (*Stachys Betonica*), formerly credited with medicinal and magical virtues. b. Applied also to St. Paul's B. (*Veronica serpyllifolia*); Water-B. (*Scrophularia aquatica*).

Betorn, *adj.* a. ME [See *BE* - r.] Torn, tattered -1599.

Betoss; see *BE* - r.

Betralse, traish, v. ME. [f. *BE* - 2 + *traiss*, *trahis*, stem of *F. trahir*.] A by-form of *BETRAY*, chiefly north. 1. = *BETRAY* 1. -1538. 2. To deceive (the trustful) -1501; to ensnare (the unsuspecting) -1583.

Betrap (bē'trap), v. 1 [OE. *betreppan*, -*trappan*, f. *BE* - 1 + *treppan* to TRAP.] To catch in a trap, circumvent, enclose. Also *fig.*

Betrav, v. 2 1509. [f. *BE* - 1.] To furnish with trappings (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1537.

Betray (bē'trɪ), v. [ME. *bi* - *betraien*, f. *bi* - *BE* - 2 + *traien*, a. OF. *traire* - *L. trahere*.] 1. To give up to, or place in the power of an enemy by treachery. 2. To be or prove false to (a trust or him who trusts one), to disappoint the hopes or expectations of ME. Also *fig.* 73. *loosely*, To disappoint -1701. 4. To lead astray, as a false guide; to mislead, seduce, deceive (the trustful) ME. 5. To reveal with breach of faith (a secret) 1735. 6. To reveal against one's will the existence, identity, real character of (a person or thing desired to be kept secret) 1888. 7. To reveal incidentally; to exhibit, show signs of (a thing which there is no attempt to keep secret) 1697.

2. Verely I saye vnto you, that one of you shall betraye me *Matth.* xxvi. 21. 2. To b. a cause *BURNS*. 4. Pride and self-confidence b. man to his fall *PURSV.* 5. To b. a patient's confidence 1798. 6. I do b. my selfe with blushing *L. L. L.* i. ii. 158. 7. A temple which betrayed great antiquity *BRVANT*. Hence *Betrayal* (senses 1, 2, 6). *Betrayer*. *Betrayment* = *Betrayal*.

Betread, betrend, betrim; see *BE* -

Betroth (bē'trōθ), v. [ME. *bitruen*, f. *bi* - *BE* - 6 + *ME. trēnde, trēnde*, *TRUTH sb.* The hist. and analogical pronoun, is as in *clothe, loathe*.] 1. To engage (a woman) in contract of marriage, to plight one's troth to (arch.). 2. To affianc (usu. the woman to the man) 1566. 3. *fig.* Said of God and his Church or people. Also, of the relation of a bishop to a church before consecration 1611. 4. *transf.* a. To pledge -1670. b. To espouse (a cause) -1674.

2. If a man wish to b. a maiden *LINDARD*. 2. The lovers were soon after betrothed 1738. 3. I will b. thee vnto me for ever *Hebra. ii. 19*. 4. What is hee for a fool that betrothes himselfe vnto vnguienesse *Shak. Ado. i. iii. 49*. Hence *Betrothal*, the act of betrothing; the being betrothed; affianc. *Betrothment* = *Betrothal*.

†**Betru** st, *v.* 1410. [See BE-2.] To trust (a person); to entrust -1748.

†**Betso**, 1641. [It.] A small brass coin in Venice.

Better (betər), *a.* (sb.), and *adv.* [Com. Teut.: OE. (sing. masc.) *betera* = Goth. *batiza* :—OTeut. **batis-on-*, used as compar. of *gōdō* = GOOD, but itself pointing to an unknown stem. The root *bāt-* was prob. related to *bāt*; see **Belt** *v.* and **Boot** *v.*] *A. adj.* The compar. of GOOD, *q. v.* more good. 1. Of superior quality. 2. Of persons: Kinder. Of persons and things: More profitable, useful, or suitable for a purpose; more desirable ME. 3. More; larger, greater 1580.

1. I could have b. spared a b. man *1 Hen. IV.* v. 14. 104. People of the b. Sort *Dr. Fox*. 2. Some b. Messenger *Two Gent.* i. 1. 159. Oh excellent deuce, was there ever heard a better *Two Gent.* ii. 1. 145. 3. Until nine and b. 1630. The b. half of his estate *Swift*. *B. half*, orig. *my b. half*, the more than half of my being; said of a very close friend; esp. (after Sidney) used for 'my husband' or 'wife'; now, loc. appropriated to the latter. *I, you, you, he, etc. had b. (orig. me, us, etc. were better (or bet) - it would be more advantageous for me, etc. Now replaced by I had b. = I should have or hold it better, to do, etc. See HAVE. To be b. than one's word*: to do more than one has promised.

II. *absol.* 1. Something better; that which is superior 1635. 2. *sb.* with possessive pron.: One's better ME.

1. I never look'd for b. at his hands *SHAKS.* 2. His b. doth not breath upon the earth *SHAKS.* Who calls? Your betters *Sir A. Y. L.* ii. 14. 68. Prudence got the b. of his pride *Thirwall*.

B. adv. [The orig. form was BET, *q. v.*] 1. In a more excellent way ME. 2. In a superior degree ME. 3. Rather -1801. 3. In the predicate, after *be*, the *adv.* and *adj.* run together. 4. With *adj.* and *pples.*, usually written with the hyphen, as *b.-advised*, *b.-humoured*, 1. *e.* (better humoured) + *ed*, *adv.* 1609.

1. I drinke b. than I syng 1530. 2. Where-by li [sane] prospereth the b. 1577.

Phrases. *To be b.*: to be improved in health, esp. after an illness. (In north. use, to be well again.) *To get b.*: to amend, recover. *To think b. of* (a thing): to reconsider it and decide more wisely. *b. (a person)*: to form a better opinion of him. *B. off*, comp. of *well off* see **OFF**.

Better, -or (betər), *v.* 1609. [f. BET *v.* + -ER.] One who makes bets.

Better (betər), *v.* [ME. *bet(e)re* (n):—OE. **bet(e)ran*:—OTeut. **batisjan*, f. **batis*—BETTER.] 1. To make better; esp. morally, or in health or worldly condition 1561. 2. To do better than 1548 3. *intr.* To grow better, improve 1822.

1. Love betters what is best *Wordsw.* Girls marry merely to 'b. themselves' 1792. 2. Each day still b. others happiness *SHAKS.* Hence *Bettering* *vbl. sb.* making better; becoming better.

Betterment (betəmənt), 1598. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] 1. Making or becoming better; being better; improvement 2. *spec.* Improvement of property. (In U.S.) 1809. 3. = BETTERNESS *v.* 1678.

Betterness (betəməns), ME. [f. BETTER *a.* + -NESS.] 1. The quality of excelling; superiority 2. *spec.* Fineness of the precious metals above the standard 1530.

Betting (betɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1599. [f. BET *v.* + -ING.] The making of bets, wagering.

Comb. as *b.-book*, a book in which bets are entered; *-man*, a better, usually a professional gambler

†**Betting**, 1839. A species of kangaroo rat, about the size of a hare

Bettor. †1. Aphet. f. **ABETTOR** 1671. 2. Var. of **BETTER** *sb.*

Betty (beti), *sb.* [dim. of *Bet*, abbrev. of *Elizabeth*, -beth.] 1. A female familiar name, now chiefly rustic or homely. Hence, 2. Given in contempt to a man who occupies himself with a woman's duties. (So *MOLLX.*) 3. A pear-shaped bottle covered with straw; called by chemists a *Florence flask*. (Only in U.S.) 1725 4. Cant name for a short crowbar; called now a *Jenny* 1700.

4. Ruffians, who, with Crows and Betties, Break Houses 1707. Hence (sense 2), *Betty* *v.* to fuss about (colloq.)

Betulin (betiˈlɪn), 1879. [f. L. *betula*.] Chem. A resinous substance extracted from the bark of the birch-tree (*Betula alba*)

†**Betumbled**, *ppl. a.* [See BE-2.] Disordered. *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1037.

Between (biˈtwɪn), *prep.* and *adv.* [Combines two forms: *a.* OE. *be-*, *betwodonum*, etc., ME. *betwonen*, -*twonen*; *b.* OE. *br-*, *betwodon*, etc., ME. *betwēn*; see BE-2. The second elements of both forms answer ult. to cases of the Goth. *twai-h-na* 'two each', a deriv. of *twā* TWO. After 1400 both forms coalesced in *betwene* (= *betwēn*), whence mod. *between*.]

A. prep. 1. Of a point: In the space which separates two points, in the direct line which joins two points. Also *fig.* ME. 2. Of time, quantity, or degree. Intermediate to two others OE.

3. Expressing the relation that motion along a line bears to two points on opposite sides of it ME. 4. Expressing the relation of the continuous space which separates or connects two points ME. 5. Hence *transf.* of objective relations uniting two (or more) parties, also, of subjective relations involving comparison ME. 6. Expressing motion from one body or place to another 1598. 7. Expressing reciprocal action or relation between two agents OE. 8. Used of relation to two (or more) things or parties acting conjointly or participating in action OE. 9. Expressing the relation of a line to two spaces which it separates ME. Also *transf.* OE. 10. The only word expressing the relation of a thing to many surrounding things severally and individually OE.

1. He b. that sun and thee *SHAKS.* *fig.* B. hope and fear *BURTON*. *B. wind and water*: along the line where anything is submerged in water, etc., esp. on the lead-line of a ship. 2. B. one and two in the morning *Boswell*. Forty and Fifty Addison, frost and thaw *Miss Austen*. 3. The salt rheume that ran between France and it *Com. Div.* ii. 132. 4. The lang Scots miles I hat lie b. us and our home *BURNS*. 5. A marriage, an alliance, a coalition b. [etc.]. 7. I will put enmity between thee and the woman *Gen.* iii. 15. 8. To take the bit b. his teeth *Davies*. *B. ourselves*: as a matter not to be communicated to others. We brought home six brace b. us *Miss Austen*. They had it b. them (*mod.*). 9. I here was but a ston wall hem betweene *CHAUCEER*. *Phr. B. the bark and the tree*. 10. B. the prior, the boatmen, and a little offering to St. Patrick, he had not as much money left [etc.] *SOUTHEY*.

B. adv. (Mostly the prep. with obj. understood.) 1. Of place: In an intermediate position or course (*lit.* and *fig.*) OE. 2. Of time: In the interval, at intervals ME.

1. To go b.: to act as a medium or mediator; see GO-BETWEEN.

C. quasi-sb. 1. Anything occupying an intermediate position; an interval of time 1611. 2. An intermediate size of sewing-needle 1862.

Between-decks (biˈtwɪn dɛks), *adv.* and *sb.* 1725. [f. **BETWEEN** *prep.* + **DECK**.] *A. adv.* In the space between the decks of a ship. *B. sb.* The space itself 1769.

Between-ify, 1760. [Formed playfully by H. Walpole, after *extremely*, etc.] Intermediate-ness of kind, quality, or condition; anything intermediate.


Between-whiles (biˈtwɪn ɪhwɪlz), 1678. At intervals.

Betwixt (biˈtwɪkst), *prep.* and *adv.* [ME. *betwixt*:—OE. *betwocohs*, -*twocoh*, -*twocoh*, -*twocoh*, -*twocoh*. The terminal -t is without significance.] *A. prep.* 1. = **BETWEEN**. Still in dial. use OE. 2. Of more than two: in early use = **AMONG** OE. 3. *And* (prob. ellipt. for *between and*) *n. conj.* between this (or that) and... until ME.

B. adv. = **BETWEEN** 1, 2, ME.

B. and between (colloq.). in an intermediate position; neither one thing nor the other.

Beudantite (biˈdɑntaɪt). [f. *Beudant*, French mineralogist.] *Min.* A mineral occurring in modified acute rhombohedrons, containing sesquioxide of iron and oxide of lead, with phosphoric or arsenic acid, or both.

|| **Beurre** (boʊr). 1741. [Fr., 'battered, but-tery'.] A mellow variety of pear. Also *altit* *Bevel* (bevel), 1562. [App. *a.* OE. **bevel*, implied in *F. beveau* (Boiste), *biveau* (Littré), *buevan* (Cotgr., etc.); of unk. etym.] *A. adj.* 1. *Her.* Of a line: Broken so as to have two equally acute alternate angles, thus  2. Oblique; esp. at more than a right angle, sloping, slant 1600.

1. I may be straight though they themselves be bevel *SHAKS. Sonn. CXII.*

B. sb. 1. A common joiner's and mason's

tool, consisting of a flat rule with a moveable tongue stiffly jointed to one end, for setting off angles 1611. 2. A slope from the right angle an obtuse angle; a slope from the horizontal or vertical; a surface or part so sloping. (Occ used techn. for *b-angle*.) 1677

2. The brethren of the mystic level May bring the r head in wafel' b. *BURNS*.

Comb., etc.: *b.-angle*, any angle exc. 90° or 45° *-gear*, *-gearing*, gear for conveying motion by means of *b.-wheels* from one shaft to another at an angle with it; *-joint*, a sloping joint for uniting pieces of timber end to end, *-wheel*, a toothed wheel whose working face is oblique with the axis.

Bevel, *v.* 1677. [f. prec. *sb.*] *L. trans* To cut to a slope; to reduce (a square edge) to a more obtuse angle; often with *off*, *away*, etc. 2. *intr.* To recede in a slope from the right angle; to slant 1679.

2. Their houses are very ill built, the walls b., with out one right angle in any apartment *SWIFT*.

Bevelled, **beveled** (beˈvɛld), *ppl. a.* 1757 [f. the *vb.*] *a.* Made or cut to a bevel; sloped off. *b. spec.* in *Archit.*; in *Crystall.*: Replaced by **BEVELMENT**; in *Her.* = **BEVEL** *a.*

Be-velling, **beveling**, *vbl. sb.* 1769. [f. as prec.] A cutting to an oblique angle; the slant so given; a bevelled portion: *esp.* in *Shipbuild-ing*. Used also in *comb.*, as *b.-board* (*Ship-build.*), *-machine* (*Bookbind.*)

Bevelment, 1804. [f. as prec. + -MENT] The process of bevelling; *spec.* in *Crystall.* the replacement of the edge of a crystal by two similar planes equally inclined to the adjacent faces.

Bever (biˈvər), *sb.* 1451 [a. OF. *beivre* (now *boire*), subst. use of pres. inf. :—L. *ibere*] 1. Drink. 2. A potation; a time for drinking -1626. 3. A small repast between meals *Chiefly dial.* (In *pl.* at Winchester) 1500. Hence 4. *Be ver* *v.* to partake of b.

Bever (biˈvər), *v.* 2 *Now dial.* 1470. [Freq. *f. OE. becean*.] To tremble, shake.

Beverage (beˈvərɪdʒ), [ME. *a.* OF. *beverage* (mod. *F. breuvage*), f. the *sb. bevere* (in *OF. bevere*, see **BEVER** *sb.*): L. type **biberaticum*] 1. Drink; esp. a liquor which is in common use. 2. Drinking, a draught -1697. 3. *spec.* A name applied locally to various drinks, as lemonade, small cider, etc. 1721. 4. A drink, or drink-money. *Now dial.* 1721

1. Tea... that elegant and popular b. *Boswell*.

Bevil (e, beˈvɪl), *vars.* of **BEVIL**, -ELLED

|| **Bevue** (beˈvu), 1716. [Fr., f. *be-*, *bes-* pejorative + *vue*.] An error of inadvertence.

Bevy (beˈvi), ME. [Of unk. etym. In form = *OF. bevece*, *bevece*, 'drink, drinking'.] 1. The proper term for a company of maidens or ladies, of roes, of quails, or of larks. 2. *trans* A company; rarely, a collection of objects 1603 3. A Bevy of fair Women, richly gay *MILT. P. I.* vii. 582. 4. What a bevy of beaten slaves are here *DEAN.* & *FL.*

Bewail (biˈweɪl), *v.* ME. [See BE-4] 1. *trans* To wail over, esp. over the dead. Also *refl.* 2. To lament loudly, mourn. Also *refl.* ME. 3. *intr.* To utter lamentations ME.

2. Bewaylunge ay the day that they were borne *CHAUCEER*. Hence *Bewailable* *a.* proper to be wailed. *Bewailed* *ppl. a.* lamented; expressed by wailing. *Bewailer*. *Bewailingly* *adv.* *Bewailment*.

Beware (biˈweər), *v.* 1 ME. [For *be ware*, OE. *war* *adj.*, ME. *war*, *ware*, used only (exc. for a time) in those parts of the *vb.* where *be* is found, viz. the imper., infin., and pres. subj. (the indic. being *I am ware*, etc.). See **WARE**] 1. To be cautious or on one's guard; to take heed. *Const. simply*; with *of*, *f. from*, *twit*, *twit* infin.; with *cl.*; with simple obj. 2. To have a care of. *Const. with of*; with simple obj.; with infin. ord. (*arch.*) -1713. 3. To take warning by -1605. 4. As an inflected *vb.* 1568

1. B. of all, but most b. of Man *Pope*. Since I am a dog, b. my phangs *Mercer* *i.* iii. tit. 72. 2. Now, bishop, b. thy purse 1600. 4. I had beward if I had foreseen *MILT.* We b. to ask only for high things *EMERSON*.

|| **Bewa-re**, *v.* 2 ME. [f. BE-2 + **WARE** *v.* to spend (north.).] To lay out (money, etc.) -1472

Bewash, **bewed**; see **BE-**

BewEEP (biˈwɛp), *v.* [OE. *bewepan*; see **WEEP**.] 1. To weep for, weep over. 2. To

wet with or as with tears 1420. *†3. intr.* To weep ME. only.

1. I all alone beweepe my out-cast slate SHAKS.
+Bewend, *v.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *bewindan*. *Bewend* is the causal of BEWIND.] *trans.* To turn round or away. Also *refl.*, and *intr.* (for *refl.*). -ME.

Bewest (bīwēst). [OE. *be westan*.] *adv.* and *prep.* On or to the west (of). Now only *Sc.*
Bewet; see BE.

Bewet, bewit (biū wēt), *sb.* 1486. [dim. of OF. *boute*—L. *bota*, in pl. *bota* collar for the neck.] *Falconry* A ring or slip of leather for attaching the bell to a hawk's leg.

+Bewhore, *v.* 1604. [See BE-5] To call where; to make a whore of -1623.

+Bewie-ld, *v.* [ME. *biwielden*; see WIELD.] To hold in hand, handle, wield. *refl.* To use one's limbs -1577.

Bewig (biwīg), *v.* 1774. [See BE-6] To furnish with a wig. Hence *Bewigged ppl.* a. a. Wearing a wig b. Ruled by red-tape.

A paltry Baden, a bewigged Prussia 1891.

Bewilder (biwīldar), *v.* 1684. [f. BE-2 + WILDER.] 1. *tr.* To lose in pathless places (*arch.*) 1685. 2. *fig.* To perplex, confound, to cause mental aberration 1684.

1. Bewildered in the enormous extent of the town JOHNSON. 2. The bewildered soul BEATTIE. Hence *Bewildered ppl.* a. at a loss for a way; *fig.* confused mentally; *transf.* pathless. *Bewildered-ly adv.*, *ness*. *Bewilderingly adv.*

Bewilderment (biwīldarmēt), 1830. [f. prec. + -MENT.] 1. Bewildered state. 2. An inextinguishable confusion or medley of objects 1844.

1. Thought was arrested by utter b. GRAY. ELIOT.

Bewit (*Falconry*), var. of BEWET.

Bewitch (biwītʃ), *v.* [ME. *bewitchen*, f. *bi*, BE-2 + *wicchen*—OE. *wiccan*, f. *wicca* nescio, *wicca* fem., WITCH.] 1. To affect (*esp.* to injure) by witchcraft or magic. Occ. with *into*, etc. 2. *fig.* To influence as if by witchcraft; to fascinate, charm. Now usu. of pleasing influences. 1326

1. Look how I am bewitch'd *Rub.* III, iii. iv. 70.

2. I am bewitcht with the rogues company 1 *Hen. IV*, ii. 13. Hence *Bewitcher*. *Bewitchery* = *Bewitchment*. *+Bewitchful a.* having power to b. *Bewitching ppl.* sb. fascination; *ppl. a.* fascinating. *Bewitching-ly adv.*, *ness*.

Bewitchment, 1607. [f. prec. + -MENT.] 1. The fact or power of bewitching. 2. The being bewitched 1810.

1. I will counterfeits the b. of some popular man *Cor.* ii. iii. 108.

+Bewonder, *v.* 1580. [See BE-. Cf. Ger. *bewundern*.] 1. *trans.* To fill with wonder -1600. 2. To wonder at, admire -1628.

+Bewor-rk, *v.* Pa. ppl. *bewrought*. [OE. *bewyrkan*; see WORK. Cf. Ger. *bewirken*.] 1. To work round about. 2. To embroider -1637.

Bewrap (biwɹæp), *v.* [ME.; see WRAP *v.*] To wrap up, cover. Also *fig.*

Bewray (biwɹə), *v.* *arch.* [ME. *bewreien*, see WRAY. Now *esp.* *†1.* To accuse, malign ME. only. *†2.* To expose (a person) by divulging his secrets, etc. Hence, To reveal (the doer of an act). -1603. 3. To divulge (secrets) prejudicially ME. *†4.* To reveal, make known -1611. *†5.* To betray (a fugitive) -1628. 6. = BETRAY 6. 1535. *†7.* = BETRAY 7. -1763. 3. None shulde issue out to b. their enterprise *LD BERNERS*. 4. Write downe thy mind, b. thy meaning so *Tit. A.* ii. iv. 3. 6. Thy speech bewraveth the *Shak.* xvii. 73. Hence *Bewrayer* (*arch.*). *+Bewrayingly adv.* *+Bewrayment*.

Bewray, *erron.* f. BERAY.

+Bewrea-k, *v.* [ME. *bewreke*; see WREAK *v.*] To avenge; to wreak -1586.

Bewrought, pa. ppl. of BEWORK.

+Bewry, *v.* 1 [OE. *bewrōren*; see WRY *v.*] To cover up or over -1513.

+Bewry, *v.* 2 [See WRY *vb.* *v.*] To distort.

Bey (bē), *sb.* 1599. [a. Osmanli, 'prince, governor'; see BEG *sb.*] A Turkish governor of a province or district; also a title of rank.

Bey, *v.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *Anglian bēgan*. Still *dialect.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To bend.

||Beylic, -lik (bē'lik). 1733. [a. Osmanli *beglik*, *beylik*.] The jurisdiction of a bey.

Beeyond (biyēnd), *adv.* and *prep.* [OE. *begeondan*, f. *bi*, BE- + *geondan*—OTaut. *jan-

dana, f. **jand* (in OE. *geond*) across, through, beyond. *Lat.* 'on yon side, on the farther side']
A. adv. 1. On the farther side, farther away. 2. In addition (*rare*) 1886.

1. B., a line of heights TENNYSON.

B. prep. 1. On the farther side of OE.; past, further on than ME. 2. To the farther side of, past OE. Also *fig.* 3. Towards the farther side of, past. (With *look*, etc.) 1597. 4. Of time: Past, later than 1597. 5. *fig.* Outside the limit or sphere of, past 1535. 6. More than, in amount or degree 1500. 7. In addition to; in neg. and interrog. sentences almost = Except. Cf. BESIDES. 1449.

1. *B. seas*: out of the country; abroad. 2. *B. your depth* For, the line of rectitude WASHINGTON. *To go b.* to circumvent. 3. *To look b.* to misconstrue; you look b. him quite a *Hen. IV*, iv. 67. 4. Which shall remain b. all date SHAKS. 5. *B. the reach of mercy* SHAKS. *So b. belief, doubt, endurance, question*, etc. *To be b. a person* (colloq.): to pass his comprehension. 6. An amount. b. their value 1885. Delight b. the bliss of dreams *MILT.* *Corvus* 873. *B. measure* (*adv.* *phr.*) excessively. 7. Somewhat b. and above all this HOOKER.

C. quasi-sb. That which lies on the other side or farther away; that which lies beyond our present life or experience 1581.

They are the All, with no b. MARTINEAU. *The back of b.* any very out of the way place.

+Bezan, *sb.* [a. Du. *bezant*, ad. It. *mezzana* mizen.] App. a small sailing vessel. PEPPYS.

Bezant, byzant (bez'ant, bīz'ant), ME. [a. OF. *besan* (pl. *besans*)—L. *byzantius* (sc. *nummus*); cf. *Byzantine*] 1. A gold coin first struck at Byzantium, and in England varying in value between the sovereign and half-sovereign, or less. There were also silver Bezants worth from a florin to a shilling. Used by Wyclif to translate both *talentum* and *drachma*. 2. The gold offered by the kings of England at the sacrament, or at festivals 1667. 3. *Her.* A gold roundel representing the above coin plain and unstamped. Also *altr.* 1486.

Bez-antler (bē-, bēz'æntlər). Also *bay antler*. 1598. [f. *bez*, BEZ-secondary + ANT-LEER.] The second branch of a deer's horn.

Bezanty (bīz'anti), *ppl. a.* Also *bezantee*. 1486. [a. F. *bezantée*; see BEZANT.] *Her.* Charged with or formed of bezants.

Bezel (bezel), 1611. [a. OF. **besel*, **bezel*. In mod. F. *biseau*, *biseau*, also *bazille*; ? dim. of *bis*, *ber*. Cf. BEVEL.] 1. A slope, a sloping edge or face; *esp.* that of a chisel, etc. (usu. *basil*). 2. The oblique sides or faces of a cut gem 1839. 3. 'The groove and flange by which the crystal of a watch or the stone of a jewel is retained in its setting' 1616. Hence *Bezel v.* to grind or cut to an edge; to bevel.

||Bezesteer (bez'estēn). 1656. [a. Turk. *bazistān*, orig. Pers. for 'clothes-market'.] An exchange, bazaar, or market-place in the East.

||Bezetta (bīz'eta). 1863. [Corrupt f. It. *pezzetta*, dim. of *pezza* a PIECE of cloth.] A pigment prepared by dipping linen rags in certain colouring matters.

Bezique (bēz'ik). 1861. [Corrupt f. F. *be-sique*, *besy*; of unk. etym.] A game of cards, in which the knave of diamonds and queen of spades together form 'Benque'.

Bezoar (bēz'ōr, bēz'ōr), 1477. [ad. Arab. *bīzahr* or *bādisahr*, ad. Per. *pūd-sahr* counterpoison; f. *sahr* poison. The sp. *bezoar* is app. of mod. L. origin.] *†1. gen.* An antidote -1750. 2. *spec. a.* A calculus or concretion found in the stomach or intestines of some animals, chiefly ruminants, formed of layers of animal matter deposited round some foreign substance. Often called *h-stone*. (The ordinary current sense.) 1580. *†b.* Other alleged stones or concretions -1634. *†c.* Various medicinal preparations -1807. 3. *transf.* The wild goat of Persia, the best-known source of the calculus (2a) -1781; var. *b-goat*; so *b. antelope*.

Bezoardic, -artic (bez'ōrdik, -ārtik). 1670. [ad. mod. L. *bezoardicus*, -*articus*; a. F. *bezoard*, *bezoart*, BEZOAR.] **A. adj.** Of the nature of, or pertaining to, bezoar. **B. sb.** An antidote 1671.

+Bezonian (bēz'ōnian), 1592. [f. It. *bisognio* + ? -AN.] = BESONIO -1843.

Be-zzle, *v.* Now *dual*. [Late ME. *besil*, a.

OF. *besiler*, *besillier*, shortened f. *embesillier*, see EMBEZZLE.] *trans.* To make away with (drunk, one's money, the property of others), *intr.* to guzzle, to revel 1604.

||Bhang, bang (bæŋ). 1598. [An Eastern wd., f. Skr. *bhāṅgā* hemp. *Bhang* is the better spelling.] Indian Hemp, the leaves and seed-capsules of which are chewed or smoked or eaten in sweetmeats, or sometimes an infusion of them is drunk. The name is occas. given to *hashish* (see HASHISH).

||Bheesty, bheestie (bī'stī). 1781. [Urdu *bhistī*, a. Pers. *bahishtī*, f. *bahisht* paradise; prob. joc.] In India, the servant who supplies an establishment with water, which he carries in a skin slung on his back.

Bi- *pref.* 1, the early OE., and the ordinary ME., form of the prefix BE-, q. v.

Bi- *pref.* 2, a. L. *bi-* (earlier *dui-*, cogn. w. Gr. *δι-*, Skr. *du-*) 'twice, doubly, having two two-', which is in Latin a prefix of adjs., occas. of sbs., rarely of vbs. *Bi-* is used in Eng. to form:—

I. Adjs., with the sense:—1. Having or furnished with two —, two —, as *bi-angular*, -ate, -ated, -ous, having two angles; *bibracteate*, having two bracts; *bicallose*, -ous, having two callosities. *†bicapitid*, *bicapitate*, *bicapular*; *bicavitory*, having two cavities; *bicentral*; *bichord*; *bicili-ate*; *bicoloured*, *biconsonantal*; *bicorporal*, -ate, -ated, -eal, having two bodies; *bifacial*; *bigliandular*; *bimarginate*, *bimembral*, *bimiscular*; *binodal*, having two nodes; *binuclear*, having two nuclei; *biovulate*, *bipetalous*; *bi-pupillate*, having two pupill-like markings; *biradiate*; *bibrainy*, having two rainy seasons *bi-spinous*, *bistipuled*; *bisentaculate*; *bistaberculate*, -ated; *bivaulted*. 2. Doubly —; — in two ways or directions; on both sides; as *biconcave*, -al, conical in two directions; *biconvex*, etc. 3. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Twice over, re.; i. e. having characteristically divided parts which are themselves similarly divided, as *BILACINATE*, etc. 4. Lasting for two —, occurring or appearing every two —; as *BIENNIAL*, *bi-hourly*, -monthly, -weekly. *b.* Occurring or appearing twice in a —; as in *bi-diurnal*, -monthly, -quarterly, -weekly, -winter, -yearly. (*Semi-* would avoid the ambiguous usage; e. g. *semi-monthly*, cf. *half-yearly*.) 5. Joining two —; as *BIACHROMIAL*, etc. 6. Occ. as in *bimanual*, employing two hands, *BISERRATE*, etc.

II. Advs., vbs. and sbs.; *esp.* sbs. formed after L. analogies, in which *bi-* = 'double, two'; as *bi-millionaire*, the man who is worth two millions of money; *binomenclature*; *biprong*.

III. *Chem.* S's and adjs. in which *bi-* = having two equivalents of the acid, base, etc. named; as *bicarbonate of soda*, etc. Now superseded by *di-*.

Biacid (bi'æsid), *a.* 1864. [see *Bi-* *pref.* 2 III.] *Chem.* Of a base; Capable of combining with an acid in two different proportions.

Biacuminate (bi'ākūmīnāt), *a.* 1880. [see *Bi-* *pref.* 1 I. 2.] *Bot.* Two-pointed.

Biannual (bi'ænnyāl). 1877. [See *Bi-* *pref.* 1 I. 4 b.] *A. adj.* Used as = Half-yearly *B. sb.* = BIENNIAL *sb.*

Biarticulate; see *Bi-* *pref.* 2 I. 1.

Bias (bi'ās). 1530. [a. F. *biais*, 'oblique, obliquity'; of unk. etym. With pl. *biasés*] **A. adj.** *†1.* Oblique -1688. *b. spec.* in dress (cf. *B1*): Cut across the texture 1883. 2. Swelled as the bowl on the biased side. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 8.

1. *On the b.* diagonally.

B. sb. 1. An oblique or slanting line. Now only of a gore, cut across the texture of a woven fabric. 1550. 2. *Bowls*. The construction or form of the bowl causing it to swerve when rolled, the curved course in which it runs; the allowance made for this deviation 1570. Also *fig.* 3. *transf.* An inclination, leaning, bent; pre-disposition *towards*; predilection; prejudice 1572. *†4.* Set course -1799. 5. A swaying influence, impulse, or weight 1587.

2. A bowl may lie still for all its Bias SOUTH. *fig.* Which set a B upon the Bowls, of their owne Petty Ends BACON. 3. Our natural b. to evil HARR. 4. To put out of or off one's b.: to put out, disconcert. 5. The Bribery and Bias of Sense and Flesh STANHOPE.

C. adv. 1. Obliquely, aslope. *Obs.* exc. of dress. 1575. *†2.* Off the straight, awry -1633.

Bias (bi'ās), *v.* 1622. [f. prec. sb.] In inflexions, often spelt *biasés*, *biased*, etc.; but the single s is more regular; cf. the sb.] 1. To give bias to [a bowl] 1662. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *†2. intr.* To swerve from the right line -1687

a (Ger. *Kohn*). o (Fr. *peu*). ù (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dune*). ü (curl). ē (ēa) (there). ē (ē) (rein). ē (Fr. *faire*). ē (fir, fern, earth).

7. Men whom no Advantages can BYASS. BURNET. Such exercises as... biased the mind to military pursuits. STRUTT.

Bias(s)ed (bi'ast), *adj.* a. 1611. [See *prec.*] Having a bias; *esp.* unfavourably inclined.

Bib (bib), *v.* ME. [perh. ad. L. *bibera*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To drink; tipple. Folks kept bibbing beer. BROWNING. Hence *Bibbation*, bibbing. *Bibber* (freq. in comb., as *wine-bib*).

Bib (bib), *sb.* 1. 1580. [prob. f. *BIB* v.] a. A cloth placed under a child's chin for cleanliness, *esp.* at meals. b. A similar cloth worn by adults, often as the upper part of an apron 1687.

Best b. and tucker best clothes (of girls, women, or men).

Bib (bib), *sb.* 2. 1674. [f. *BIB* sb. 1.] The whitening-pout (*Gadus lucius*).

Bibacious (bi-, bi-ba'as), *a.* 1676. [f. L. *bibaci-* (nom. *bibax*).] Given to drinking; bulbous. So *Biba'city*, addiction to drinking.

Bibasic (bi-ba'sik), *a.* 1847. [See *Bi-prec* 2. I.] *Chem.* Having two bases.

B. acid, one which contains two atoms of displaceable hydrogen, and can therefore form two series of salts. Now used. *D. basic*.

Bibb (bit), 1779. [var. of *BIB* sb. 1.] *Naut.* A bracket under the trestle-tree of a mast, resembling in position a child's bib.

Bibble (bi'b'l), *v.* 1529 [freq. of *BIB*.] *†* *trans.* and *intr.* To keep drinking -1583. *a.* *intr.* To dabble with the bill like a duck. *b.* *trans.* To drink with a dabbling noise. 1552. Hence *Bibbler*.

Bibble-babble (bi'b'l, bæ'b'l), 1532. [Redupl. of *BIBBLE*; cf. *tittle-tattle*, etc.] Idle talk; prating.

Bibitory (bi-biten), *a.* rare. 1696. [ad. mod. L. *bibitorius*, f. *bibit-* stem of *bibere*.] Of or pertaining to drinking, *spec.* in *B. muscle* = 'rectus internus oculi'.

Bible (bai'b'l), [a. F. *bible*, 13th c. :-late L. *biblia*, fem. sing. for earlier *biblia* neut. pl., a. Gr. τὰ βιβλία, lit. 'the books', later *spec.* 'the canonical books, the Scriptures'.]

The Gr. *βιβλία* was pl. of *βιβλίον*, dim. of *βιβλος*, the inner bark of the papyrus, paper, the ordinary wd. for 'book'. The Scriptures were regarded as one work. In OE. *biblic* alone occurs as a name for the Scriptures.]

1. The Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. (Occas. used for the Old Testament) ME. b. A copy of the Scriptures 1468. *a.* Hence *fig.* A textbook, an authority; a sacred book 1804. *†* *3.* *trans.* A large book, a tome -1629. *4.* A library. [Cf. *bibliotheca* in sense of *biblia*.] ME.

a. As be bibul sals ME. Certain books which we call the B. or Olde Testament. COLEMAN. *b.* License for the sale of his Bibles COVERDALE. The Broeches B. [see (Genev.) *Gen.* III. 7, the 'Vinegar B.']. *a.* The poets who have contributed to the B. of existing England sentences of guidance Emerson. *3.* Men might make of him a B. xvi. foote thicke CHAUCER.

Comb. *B. oath*, one taken upon the B., -reader, -woman, one employed to read the B. from house to house. Hence *Biblic*, -al *a.* of, relating to, or contained in, the B. *Biblically adv.* *Biblicism*, adherence to the letter of the B. *Biblicist*, one who adheres to the letter of the B. *Biblicize v.* to subject to the B. *Biblicism*, adherence to the B. as the sole rule of faith; whence *Biblist*.

Bible-Christian, 1766. 1. A Christian according to the Scriptural standard. *a.* One of a sect founded in 1815 by W. O. Bryan, a Wesleyan preacher in Cornwall 1860.

Bible-clerk, 1626. *a.* A student of the Bible. *b.* *spec.* One of a class of students in certain colleges at Oxford, having the duty of reading the lessons in chapel, and of saying grace in Hall.

Biblico- (bi-bli'ko), *comb.* f. *BIBLIC*, -AL, as in *b. literary a.*, relating to the literature of the Bible; *b. poetic*, etc.

Bibli- (bi-bli'), *repr.* Gr. *βιβλίον*, stem and *comb.* f. *βιβλίον* book.

Biblioclasm [Gr. -κλασμος, destruction of books, or of the Bible; so *-clast*; -gnost [Gr. γινωσκω], one who knows books and bibliography; -gony [Gr. -γονία], the production of books; -klept [Gr. -κλέπτω], a book-thief; -kleptomaniac, a book-thief regarded as insane; -latry [Gr. λατρεία], book-worship; excessive reverence for the mere letter of the Bible,

so *-later*, -latrist, -latrous *a.*; -mancy [Gr. μαντεία], divination by books, or by verses of the Bible; -mania [Gr. μανία], a rage for collecting books, so *-mane*, -maniac *sb.* and *a.*, -maniacal *a.*, -manian *a.* and *sb.*, -manism, -manist; -pegy [Gr. -πηγία, f. πηγύναι], book-binding as a fine art; so *-pegic a.*, -pegist, -pegistic(al *a.*; -phagist [Gr. -φάγος], a devourer of books; so *-phagic a.*; -phobia [Gr. -φοβία], aversion to books, -poesy [Gr. ποίησις], the making of books; -taph [Gr. τάφος], one who buries books under lock and key, so *-taphic a.*, -taphist.

Bibliographer (bibli'og'grāfer), 1656. [f. Gr. βιβλιογράφος + -ER¹.] *†* 1. One who writes or copies books -1761. *2.* One who writes about books, their authorship, printing, publication, etc. var. *Bibliograph*.

Bibliographic, -al (bi-bliog'rāfik, -āl), *a.* 1802. [f. as *prec.* + -IC, + -AL.] Of, relating to, or dealing with bibliography. Hence *Bibliographically adv.*

Bibliography (bibli'og'rāfi), 1678. [a. Gr. βιβλιογραφία.] *†* 1. The writing of books. *2.* The systematic description and history of books, their authorship, printing, publication, editions, etc. 1814. *3.* A book containing such details 1838. *4.* A list of the books of a particular author, printer, country: the literature of a subject 1869. Hence *Bibliographize v.* to write a b. of.

Bibliology (bibli'olōgi), 1807. [f. *BIBLIO-* + -LOGY.] *a.* Book-lore; bibliography *b.* Biblical literature, doctrine, or theology 1859. Hence *Bibliological a.*, of or pertaining to *b.* *Biblogist*, a student of *b.*

Bibliophil(e) (bi-bli'ofil), 1824 [a. F. *bibliophile*.] A lover of books; a book-fancier; also *adj.* *Bibliophilic a.* of or pertaining to *a. b.* *Bibliophilism*, the principles and practice of *a. b.* *Bibliophilist*, a *b.* *Bibliophilous a.* addicted to bibliophily. *Bibliophily*, love of books, taste for books.

Bibliopole (bi-bli'opōl), 1775. [ad. L. *bibliopola*, Gr. βιβλιοπώλης, f. βιβλίον + πώλης] A dealer in books, a bookseller. *Bibliopolar*, -politic, -political *a.* of or belonging to book-sellers; hence *Bibliopolically adv.* *Bibliopolism*, the principles or trade of bookselling *Bibliopolest*, a bookseller; whence *Bibliopolistic a.* *Bibliopoly*, *Bibliopolery*, book-selling.

Bibliothec (bibli'othēk), *a.* and *sb.* 1641. *f. next.* 1. Belonging to a library or librarian, *sb.* a librarian.

Bibliotheca (bi-bli'othēkā), [L., ad Gr. βιβλιοθήκη, f. βιβλίον +θήκη repository; used by Jerome for the *Βιβλίον*; hence OE. *bibliothēca*, the BIBLE.] *a.* (in OE.) The Scriptures, the Bible *b.* *mod.* A collection of books, a library. *c.* A bibliographer's catalogue. Hence *Bibliothecal a.* belonging to a library *Bibliothecary sb.* *†* a library; a librarian, *adj.* of or belonging to a library or librarian. So *Bibliothecarian a.* and *sb.*

Bibliothèque, 1549 [a. F.; formerly naturalized, but now treated as Fr. (bibliothèque)] = *BIBLIOTHECA* *b.*

Bibulus, -os (bi-blūz, -ōz), 1656. [L., a Gr. βίβλος.] The papyrus, its inner bark.

Bibulous (bi-blūz), *a.* 1675. [f. L. *bibulus*.] 1. Absorbent of moisture. *2.* Addicted to drinking 1861. *3.* Relating to drink 1858. *x.* *B. paper* 1827. Hence *Bibulously adv.*

Bicalcarate (bi-ka'kareit), *a.* 1876. [f. *Bi-prec* 2. I. 1 + *CAICARATE*, f. L. *calcar*.] Furnished with two spurs.

Bicameral (bi-kā'merāl), *a.* 1832. [See *Bi-prec* 2. I. 1.] Having two (legislative) chambers. So *Bicamerist*, an advocate of two chambers

Bicarbid, -onate, -uret, etc.: see *Bi-prec* 2. III.

Bicarrinate (bi-kā'rinate), *a.* 1872. [See *Bi-prec* 2. I. 1.] *Bot.* Furnished with two keels or axial ridges

Bicaudal; see *Bi-prec* 2. I.

+Bi-ched, *pph.* a. ME. [?f. *BITCH* + -ED.] Cursed -1533. *B. bones*: dice

Bice (bais), ME. [a. F. *bis*; of unkn. etym. *†* A. *adj.* Brownish grey. *B. sb.* (also *atrich*, 1. Short for *bleue bis* 'blue b.': a dull blue, often loosely identified with azure ME. *2.* The pigment which yields this colour, prepared from smalt; also a green pigment (green b.) made by adding yellow orpiment to smalt 1548.

Bicentenary (boisent'nari, -sent'nari) 1862. [See *Bi-prec* 2. I. and CENTENARY.] *A. adj.* Consisting of or relating to two hundred (years, as if confused with *bicentennial*). *B. sb.* Used for The two hundredth anniversary

Bicentennial (boisent'nial), 1883. [See *Bi-prec* 2. I. 4. and CENTENNIAL.] *A. adj.* Occurring every two hundred years; lasting two hundred years. *B. sb.* = *BICENTENARY* (and etymologically more correct).

Bicentral; see *Bi-prec* 2. I.

Biceps (baise'ps), 1634 [a. L., f. *bi-* + *caput* = *caput*.] *A. adj.* Having two heads or summits; *spec.* of muscles. *B. sb.* A muscle with two heads or tendinous attachments; *spec.* the flexor muscle on the front of the upper arm (often taken as the type of physical strength), also, that of the thigh.

Bichloride, 1810. [See *Bi-prec* 2. III.] *Chem.* A compound in which two equivalents of chlorine are combined with a metal, etc.

Bichromate (bi-kri'mēt), 1854. [See *Bi-prec* 2. III.] *Chem.* A salt containing two equivalents of chromic acid, e.g. *B. of potash*, whence *Bichromated*, -matized *pph.* *a.*

Bicipital (bi-si'pitāl), *a.* 1646. [f. L. *bicipit-*, *biceps* + -AL¹.] 1. = *BICEPS* *a.* *2.* Of or pertaining to the biceps (muscle) 1831.

Bicipitous, *a.* 1646 [f. as *prec.*] Having two heads or terminal extremities, as *b. serpents*

Bicker (bi'kar), *sb.* 1. 1458. [See f. *BEAKER*] A (wooden) bowl or dish for containing liquor. Formerly, a drinking cup.

Bicker (bi'kar), *sb.* 2. [ME. *biker*, of unkn. etym.] 1. Skirmishing; an encounter, exchange of blows. *2.* A street or school fight with stones, etc. 1470. *3.* Quarrel, angry altercation ME. *4.* Noise as of contention

rattle of light guns, sound of a stream brawling over stones, etc. 1870. *b.* *Sc.* A short rapid run. BURNS.

Bicker (bi'kar), *v.* [ME. *bikeren*, of unkn. etym.] 1. To skirmish; to fight. *†* *a.* *trans.* To attack with repeated strokes -1550. *3.* *intr.* To quarrel, wrangle 1450. *4.* *trans.* Applied to the making of any rapidly repeated noisy action, such as the brawling of a stream over stones, the pattering of rain, etc. 1748 *b.* *Sc.* To make a short quick run 1792. *5.* *poet.* Of flame and light in quick movement. To flash quiver, gladden. Cf. *flicker* 1667.

3. Though their Merchants b. in the East Indies Mart. *4.* At the crook of the leg, Where bickers the burnie Scott. *5.* She saw Dust, and the points of lances b. in it TAYLOR. Hence *Bickerer*, a skirmisher *Bickerment*, bickering.

Bickern (bi'koun), 1547. [a. F. *bicorne* :- L. *bicornis* pl., f. *bi-* + *cornu*.] *orig.* An anvil with two projecting taper ends; *later* [see *BEAK* 1700] used of One such taper end of an anvil

Bicolligate (bi-ka'liget), *a.* 1847 [See *Bi-prec* 2. I. 2.] *Ornith.* Of the anterior toes of birds: United by a basal web.

Biconjugate (bi-kon'dz'igēt), *a.* 1847. [See *Bi-prec* 2. I. 2.] Twice pured: applied *e.g.* in *Bot.* to a petiole that forks twice.

Bicorn (bi'kōrn), 1823. [ad. L. *bicornis*] *A. adj.* Having the horns or horn-like processes *B. sb.* [see *animal*] *v.* *Bicorned*, *Bicornous*, *Bicornate a.*

Bicrenate (bi-kre'nēt), *a.* 1835. [See *Bi-prec* 2. I. 3.] *Bot.* Of (leaf-)margins: Crenate or scolloped, with the scollops themselves crenate

Bicrescentic, -cristate; see *Bi-prec* 2. I. 2

Bicru'al, *a.* 1847. [See *Bi-prec* 2. I.] Two legged.

Bicuspid (bi-kus'pid), 1836. [f. L. *bi-* + *cuspidem*.] *A. adj.* Having two cusps or points *B. sb.* A premolar tooth in man var. *Bicuspidate a.*

Bicycle (bai'sik'l), *sb.* 1868. [a. Fr., f. *Bi-prec* 2. II + Gr. κύκλος.] A machine for riding consisting of a saddle-seat surmounting two

æ (man) *a* (pass) *an* (loud) *ə* (cat) *ɛ* (Fr chef) *ə* (ever) *ai* (f eye) *ə* (Fr can de vie) *i* (sai) *ɪ* (Psyche) *ɔ* (what) *ʊ* (get)

he l's o he de c m m n e s m o
o h means o pedas Hence B y c l e a
of o connec d h ces B cyclam e
p a e o of b c e n g B cyclist one w o
des a b B y c l e a r a of the nature of a b.
or pertaining to bicycling.

Bicycle, *v.* 1869. [f. *prec.*] To ride on a bicycle. Hence **Bicyclist**, **Bicycling**.

Bid (*bid*), *v.* *str.* Pa. t. *bad*, *bade* (*bade*), *bid*. Pa. pple. *bidden*, *bid*. [Orig. two vbs.: viz. A. OE. *biddan*—O. Teut. **bendan* 'to stretch out, reach out, offer', hence, 'to communicate, proclaim, command'; pre-Teut. **buddh*, cogn. w. Skr. *buddh* to present, and perh. w. Gr. *budō* (for *phō*) in *phōbōdai*. See **BODE**. B. OE. *biddan*—O. Teut. **biddan*, assigned to a pre-Teut. **biddan* 'to press', whence 'to ask pressingly, require, command'. In lit. Eng., the forms of *biddan*, *bid* survive, with senses from both vbs.]

A. Senses from OE. *biddan*, ME. *bide*. 1. *trans.* To offer. Obs. in gen. sense. 2. *trans.* To offer (a certain price) for ME.; *intr.* (ellipt.) to make an offer (for a thing) 1611. Often fig. 73. To proclaim, announce, threaten—1603.

1. That spirit which had bidden defiance to the House of Valois MACAULAY. 2. Who bids fiveshillings for this lot (read). Phr. To bid against: to compete with an offer. To bid for the Irish vote (mod). Phr. To bid up to raise the price by successive bidding. To bid fair (intr.): to offer with reasonable probability, seem likely. 3. To bid the deuce, to proclaim them (but cf. B. 1). To bid a truce to thought SOURDIS.

B. Senses from OE. *biddan*. 1. *trans.* To ask pressingly, beg, entreat, pray OE.; also *intr.*—1438. 2. To ask (any one) to come, to invite (to a feast, etc.) (arch. but common dial.) ME. 3. To command, enjoin, order. (Still literary and colloq. in the north, but in the south expressed by *tell*) OE. 74. To bid not to do, forbid—1622.

1. I bidde god I nevere mot have Ioye CHAUCER. To bidde of God what y' he bidde ME. Phr. To bid a bene, bade, prayer, etc. orig. to pray; later 'to move the people to join in prayer', as in **BIDDING PRAYER**. To bid welcome, adieu, farewell, goodbye, good morning. (Now used without analysis, 'bid' being merely 'say, utter, express'.) 2. I made a feast; I had him come TENNISOR. 3. Thou..bad'st me bury Loue ROME. 4. To bid iv. v. 83. He will not stand when he is bidden *Arch. Aids* iii. 32.

Hence **Bid** *sb.* the offer of a price, the amount offered; *spec.* at an auction. **Biddable** *a.* ready to do what is bidden, docile. **Biddance**, invitation. **Bidder**, one who bids (*esp.* in senses A. 2, B. 2, 3). **Bid-ale**. 1462. [See **BID** v. B. 2 and **ALE**.] An 'ale' for the benefit of some person, to which a general bidding was given—1733.

Bidcock. The Water-rail. DRAYTON.

Bidden, *pa. pple.* of **BID** and **BIDE**.

Bidding (*bidding*), *abl. sb.* ME. [f. **BID** v. + *-ing* 1.] 1. A bid. 72. Request, entreaty ME. only. 73. Praying; prayer—1440. 4. Invitation, summons 1810. 5. A command, order, injunction ME.

3. *Bidding of beads, beads-bidding; bidding of prayers, bidding prayer*. The orig. sense was 'praying of prayers', i. e. praying; cf. **BID** v. B. 1. In the 15th c., when *bid* in the sense of 'pray' was becoming obsolete, the 'bidding of prayers' became 'the directing or enjoining of prayers'. Hence 'the form of bidding prayers or prayer' (= *precationes hortatorie*), whence, by a later misunderstanding, 'the bidding-prayer', as if this exhortation were itself a kind of prayer qualified by 'bidding'.

Biddy 1 (*bidi*), [abbrv. of **BRIDGET**.] Used in U.S. for an Irish maid-servant.

Biddy 4. Obs. exc. dial. [?] A chicken, a bawl. *Arch. M.* iii. 128.

Bide (*bide*), *v.* [Com. Tent.: OE. *bīdan*—O. Teut. **bīdan* to wait. Now mostly **ABIDE**, exc. in north. Eng. and Sc.] 1. *intr.* To remain in expectation, to wait. (Chiefly north., and poet.) 2. To remain or continue in some state or action (arch.) OE. 3. To stay (*esp.* when others go) (arch.) OE. 4. Of things: To remain, be left ME. 5. To sojourn, dwell (arch.) ME. 6. *trans.* To wait. Now only in *To b. one's time* OE. 7. To await in resistance, to face, encounter. Cf. **ABIDE**. ME. 8. To endure, suffer, undergo. Cf. **ABIDE**. Now dial. ME. 9. To tolerate, put up with. Cf. **ABIDE**. ME.

1. 'B. a wee, b. a wee,' said Cuddie SCOTT. 3. Who bides at home, nor looks abroad EMERSON. 5. The spirit who bideeth by himself in the land of mist and

C. *ABIDE* 9 line e u d h. h stay n

Bident (*bident*), *sb.* 1675. [ad L. *bidentium*, *bidentis*.] 1. An instrument or weapon with two prongs. 2. A two-year-old sheep (*rare*) 1881. So **Bidentate** *a.* belonging to a b. **Bidentate**, *tated* *a.* having two teeth or tooth-like processes; var. **Bidentated**. **Bidential** *a.* two-pronged.

Bidental, *sb.* 1692. [L.] A place struck by lightning, consecrated, and enclosed. Also fig.

Bidet (*bidge*, *bider*), 1630. [a. F., of unkn. etym.] 1. A small horse. 2. 'A vessel on a low narrow stand, which can be bestridden' for bathing purposes.

Bidigitate: see **BI-PREF** 2 I.

Biding (*biding*), *abl. sb.* ME. [f. **BIDE** v.] 1. Expectation; tarrying. 2. Stay, dwelling ME. *town. r.* A dwelling—1687.

2. I'll lead you to some h. *Learn iv.* vi. 228. *Comb. b. place.*

Bidri, *bidree*, *bidry* (*bidi*), 1794. [Urdu *bidi*, f. *Bidar* or *Bidar* a town in India.] An alloy of copper, lead, tin, and zinc, used as a ground for inlaying with gold and silver, in the manufacture of *Bidri*- or *Bidri*-ware.

Bid-stand. A highwayman. B. JONS.

Bield (*bield*), *sb.* Now dial. [Com. Tent.: OE. *bēlda*, f. *bald*, *bald* (O. Teut. **balþo*—) *BOLD*. Conn. w. mod. Sc. *bield*, *bield* through sense 3.] 1. Boldness. 2. Confidence; hence, comfort ME. 3. Help; defense ME. 4. Cheer, sustenance. (Only Sc.) 1513. 5. Shelter; a place of shelter. (Only Sc. and n. dial.) 1450.

5. Better a wee bush than nae b. BURNS.

Bield (*bield*), *v.* Now dial. [Com. Tent.: OE. *bēidan*, *bēldan*, *bēldan*, f. O. Teut. **balþo*—) *BOLD*. Cf. *prec.* 1. To make bold. 2. *intr.* To have confidence ME. 3. To defend, shelter. Sc. and n. dial. ME. 4. *intr.* To find refuge or protection; to lodge, dwell ME.

3. That, bielded me as if I had been a sister SCOTT.

Biennial (*biennial*), 1621. [f. L. *biennius*, *biennium*.] *A. adj.* 1. Existing or lasting for two years; *esp.* of plants. 2. Taking place once in every two years 1750. B. *sb.* *Bot.* A plant which springs from seed and vegetates one year, and flowers, fructifies, and perishes the next 1770. Hence **Biennially** *adv.*

Bienséance (*byen-sé-ans*), 1788. [Fr., f. *bien* + *séant*, f. *seoir* to befit.] Decorum.

Bienvue, ME. [Fr. (*byen-vue*).] Formerly as freq. in Eng. use as *adieu* 1. Welcome—1629. 2. A fee exacted from a new workman 1793.

Bier (*bier*), [Com. Tent.: OE. *bēar*, *bēr*—O. Teut. **berā*, f. *beran* to bear. The sp. is after F. *bère*.] 1. A framework for carrying; a handbarrow; a litter, a stretcher. Now *Hist.*

2. The movable stand on which a corpse is placed before burial; that on which it is carried to the grave OE. 3. *trans.* A sepulchre 1513 *Comb.* f. *baik*, a balk in a field where there is a right of way for funerals; *†right*, an ordeal in which a person, accused of murder, was required to approach the corpse, and swear himself on oath.

Bifacial, *bifanged*; see **BI-PREF** 2 I.

Bifarious (*bife-ri-ous*), *a.* 1656. [f. L. *bifarius*.] 1. Twofold, ambiguous (*arch.*). 2. *Bot.* Ranged in two rows 1846. Hence **Bifariously** *adv.*

Bifer (*bife-er*). [a. L., f. *bi-* + *-fer*.] A plant which produces flowers or fruit twice a year so **Biferous** *a.*

Biffin (*biffin*), 1794. [A dial. pronunc. of *begging*, f. **BEEF**, in reference to the colour of the apple.] 1. A (Norfolk) cooking apple. 2. A baked apple, flattened in the form of a cake 1822. var. *Beefen*, *in-ing*, *beaфин* (a fabricated spelling, as if f. F. *beau* + *fin*).

Bifid (*bai-fid*, *bifid*), *a.* [ad L. *bifidus*] Divided into two parts by a cleft or notch. **Bifidly** *adv.* **Bifidate** *a.* (a bad var.). **Bifidity**

Bifilar (*bai-fil-ār*), *a.* 1870. [f. **BI-PREF** 2 I + **FILAR**, f. L. *filum*.] Fitted with two threads; *spec.* applied to apparatus for measuring minute distances or angles, minute forces, etc.

Gauss's b. magnetometer 1870.

Bifistular (*bai-fistul-ār*), *a.* 1870. [See **BI-PREF** 2 I.] Having two tubes.

Biflorous (*bai-flō-ō*), *a.* 1842. [f. mod L. *biflorus*—+ *-ous*.] Bearing two flowers or blooms var. **Biflorate**.

Bifold (*bai-fōld*), *a.* 1609. [See **BI-PREF** 2 I.] Double, twofold.

Bifoliate, *bifoliolate*; see **BI-PREF** 2 I.

Biforate (*bai-fō-āt*, *bifōret*), *a.* 1842. [f. **BI-PREF** 2 I.] Having two perforations.

Biforine (*bifō-rin*), 1842. [f. L. *biforis* + *-ine*.] *Bot.* An oval sac found in the pulp, part of some leaves, which discharges its contents by an opening at each end.

Biforked (*bai-fōkt*), *a.* 1578. [See **BI-PREF** 2 I.] Having two forks, branches, or peaks.

Biform (*bai-fōrm*), *a.* 1816. [ad L. *biformis*] Having, or partaking of, two forms. var. **Biformed**. Hence **Biformity**.

Bifront (*bai-frōnt*), *a.* 1598. [ad L. *bifrontem*.] Having two faces or aspects; double, *absol.* = **Janus**. var. **Bifrontal**, **Bifronted**.

Bifurcate (*bai-fū-ket*), *v.* 1613. [f. mod L. *bifurcatus*; at first only in the pa. pple.] To divide into two forks, branches, or peaks, *trans.* and *intr.* So **Bifurcate** *a.* = **BIFORKED**, **Bifurcation**, division into two forks or branches; the point of division; the branches, or one of them.

Big, *sb.* Obs. exc. dial. 1573. [?] 1. A teat.

2. A boil 1601.

Big (*big*), *a.* [ME. *big*, *bigg*, *bigge*; perh. Norse.] 71. Of great strength or power. L. *validus*, *potens*.—1559. 72. Of things: Strong; stiff, forceful; violent, vehement—1604. 3. *a.* Of great size, bulk, or extent; large 1552. *b. esp.* Crown, grown up 1552. *c.* Having comparative bulk, greater or less 1547. 4. Far advanced in pregnancy. *Const. with*, occas. of, 1535. Also *transf.* and fig. 5. Loud 1581. 6. Important. (Colloq. or joc. for *great*.) 1577.

7. Pompous; *esp.* in *To talk, look b.* 1570. *Bigge* MARY SHAKES. 2. Farewell the bigge Warrens *Old. m.* iii. 340. 3. The biggest and the fattest Bishoprick Miler. He run away till I am bigger *Cor. v.* m. 124. Statues bigger than life HOGARTH. 4. Their women bigg with child *Flor. xiii.* 16. 5. With the fate Of Cato and of Rome ADDISON. 6. Pompey summad the b. L. L. v. ii. 535. 7. Nay, looke not b., nor stampe, nor stare *Tam. Shr. ii.* ii. 230. *Comb.* b. bellied *a.* corpulent; pregnant; *horn*, a species of sheep inhabiting the Rocky Mountains. Also in various collocations with specific force, as b. drum, game, toe; b. daisy, the Ox-eye daisy, etc.; b. dog, a watch-dog, also fig.; b. trees, the Sequoias or Wellingtonias of the Sierra Nevada.

Big, bigg (*big*), *v.* Obs. exc. n. dial. [ME. *biggen*, *bigge*, *a. N. bygga* to inhabit.] *trans.*

To build. Also *transf.* and fig. *God sal..bigge be cites of Jude E. E. Fr.* lxxvii. 36 Hence **Bigging** *vb. sb.* *†dwelling*; building; a building *n. deal*.

Big, var. of **BIGG** barley.

Biga (*biga*), 1850. [Rom. *Antiq.* A two-horsed chariot.

Bigam(e), ME. [a. OF. *bigamie*, ad. med. L. *bigamus*, f. *bi-* + Gr. *-γamos*.] *A. adj.* Having at the same time two wives or husbands.

B. *sb.* One so married. In *Ecclesiastical Law* applied to one who marries a second time—1502. var. **Bigamus**.

Bigamist (*bigamist*), 1631. [f. as **BIGAMY**.] A man or woman living in **BIGAMY** (senses 1, 2).

Bigamous (*bigamas*), *a.* 1664. [f. mod L. *bigamus* (see **BIGAM**) + *-ous*.] Living in bigamy; involving bigamy. Hence **Bigamously** *adv.* so as to commit or involve bigamy.

Bigamy (*bigami*), ME. [a. F. *bigamie*, f. *bigame*; see **BIGAM**.] 1. The crime of having two wives or husbands at once. Also fig. 1625. 2. *Ecclesiastical Law*. Marriage of, or with, a widow (or widower) Now *Hist.* ME.

2. Lamech, that brute in first bigamie CAPGRAVE. 3. Our laws certainly allow [b.] FELDING

Bigarreau, *-roon* (*bi-gār-ō*, *-rōn*), 1675. [a. F., f. *bigarrie*.] The large white heart-cherry, which has one side yellow, and the other red.

Bi-gate, *a.* (*sb.*) 1600. [ad L. *bigatus*.] (A coin) bearing the figure of a biga.

Bigeminal (*bai-dgem-ināl*), *a.* 1836. [See **BI-PREF** 2 I. 6.] Existing or arranged in pairs; *spec.* in *Phys.* of the *corpora quadrigemina* of the brain var. **Bigeminate** *a.* Also **Bigeminated** *ppl. a.* (Chiefly in *Bot.*)

Bigener bə d'neɪ 1835 a L f b
gn (nom g) A cross be een o
gene a Hen e + B generous hyb d
Bigental bə dʒeɪntəl a 846 [See I
p. 157 I.] Composed of or containing two races
or peoples.

Bigg, **big** (big). Sc. and dial. 1450. [a.
ON. *bygg* bailey = OE. *blōw* grain—OTeut.
**beowu-m*, f. OArjan root **bheu* (whence BE.
cf. Gr. *βίω*, Skr. *bhu*.)] The four-rowed barley.
(Barley is generic; bear interchanges locally,
now with *barley*, now with *bigg*.)

Biggen (big'n), v. Now dial. 1643. [f.
BIG a.] 1. To make or become big. 2. To
recover strength after confinement (dial.) 1674.

Bigger, a., compar. of BIG. Also *sb.* One
who is bigger.

Biggin (big'm). 1530. [a. F. *béguin*, from
the cap worn by BEGUINES.] 1. A child's cap;
fig. infancy 1609. 2. A hood for the head, a
night-cap; the coif of a Serjeant-at-law 1562.
3. Hee whose Brow (with homely Biggen bound)
Snorts out the Watch of Night a Hen. IV. iv. v. 27.

Biggin 2. 1803. [f. the inventor's name]
A kind of coffee-pot with a strainer

Biggish, a. 1626. [f. BIG a.] Rather big

Biggonet. Sc. 1725. [Dim. of BIGGIN.]
A woman's cap or headress.

Bight (bait). [OE. *hyht* bend:—OTeut.
**bucht-a*, f. *bugan* to Bow. Cf. Ger. *bucht*.
See also BOUGHT *sb.*] 1. A bending or bend,
esp. an angle, hollow, or fork in the human or
animal body, a corner. 2. *esp.* The loop of a
rope, as opp. to the ends 1622. 3. *Geog.* An
indentation in a coast line, a recess of a bay, a
bend in a river, etc. 1481. Also *fig.* 4. The
space between two headlands, a slightly-reced-
ing bay; *spec.* in the Bights of Benin and Biafra;
also *transf.* a bay-like segment 1555.

1. B. of the Elbow RAY. 4. A b. of meadow
STEVENS.

+Bigly, a. ME. [f. BIG v. + LY 1.] Habit-
able; pleasant—1803.

Bigly (bigh), *adv.* ME. [f. BIG a. + LY 2.]
1. With force or violence—1556. 2. Loudly,
boastfully, pompously 1532.

Bigness (big'nes). 1494. [-NESS.] 1. Large
size or bulk; also *fig.* 2. Size, bulk 1529.

1. B with the bulk of mankind is the nearest
synonym for greatness HARR. 2. The b. of a large
pea 1826.

||Bignonia (big'nō-niā). 1835. [f. Abbé
Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV.] Bot. A genus
of plants, N.O. *Bignoniaceae*, with showy trumpet-
shaped flowers. Hence *Bignonia'ceous*,
Bigno'nial *adjs.*

Bigot (big'ot, -it). 1598. [a. F., of unkn.
etym.] 1. A hypocrite. 2. A superstitious
person—1664. 3. A person obstinately and un-
reasonably wedded to a creed, opinion, or ritual
1651. Also *transf.* 3. as *adj.* or *attrib.* 1623.
2. A dogmatist in religion is not a long way off from
a B. WATTS. 3. Old b. zeal against Christians 1844.

Bigoted (big'otəd), a. 1645. [f. prec. (In
17th c. *bigotted*.)] Obstinate and blindly
attached to some creed, opinion, or party, and
intolerant towards others

A b. Jacobite 1750. So nursed and b. to strife BYRON.
Hence *Bigotedly* *adv.* var. *+Bigotic* a. So
+Bigotical a., whence *Bigotically* *adv.*

Bigotry (big'otri). 1674. [a. F. *bigoterie*, f.
bigot] The condition of a bigot; obstinate and
blind attachment to a creed, etc.; *concr.* a
specimen of bigotry 1715 var. *+Bigotism*.

Bigwig (big'wig). 1792. [f. BIG + WIG,
from the large wigs formerly worn by people of
importance.] A man of high official standing,
or of note or importance. (*humorous* or *con-
temptuous*.) Hence *Bigwigged* *pl.* a.; *Big-
wiggedness*, *Bigwiggery*, *Bigwiggism*, official
display of importance.

||Biha-lve, -en, -es, *adv.* and *prep.* [OE. *be
halfe* 'by (the) side'] Beside—ME.

||Bijou (bè'zju). Pl. *bijoux*. 1838. [F.: prob.
a. Breton *bizon* 'ring with a stone' f. *bis*, *bez*,
finger.] A jewel, a trinket; a 'gem' among
works of art. Also *attrib.* Hence *||Bijou'terie*,
bijoux collectively.

Bijugate (bi'dʒu'geit), a. 1725. [See Bi-
pref.² I.] 1. Of a coin. Bearing two heads

side a ng one ove appn, the other 2
T o pa ed va B jugous

Bke (bək) b1 n dā ME [] I A
nes of wasps ho nets or wild bees 2 fg
A swarm of people; a crew 1552.

Bike, *sb.*, v. Colloq. abbrev. of BICYCLE
||Bikh. 1830. [Hindi:—Skr. *viśa* poison]
The poison of various Aconites, esp. *Aconitum
ferox*, also the root or plant.

Bilabiate (bi'lə'bi:ət), a. 1794. [See Bi-
pref.² I.] Two-lipped. var. *Bila'bial*.

Bilacinate (bi'lə'si:nɪ:t), a [See Bi-pref.
I.] Bot. Of leaves: Doubly lacinate.

Bilamellate, -ated (bi'lə'melɪt, -ətəd), a
1846. [See Bi-pref.² I.] Having or consisting
of two small thin plates. var. *Bila'mellar*.

Bilaminare, -ated (bi'lə'minɪt, -ətəd), a
1839 [See Bi-pref.² I.] Having or consisting
of two thin plates var. *Bila'minar*.

Biland, var. of BYLAND Obs. peninsula

Bilander (bi'lāndər, bi-). 1656. [ad. Du.
bijlander, f. *bij* BY + *land* LAND.] A kind of
hoy with a trapezoidal mainsail; used in Hol-
land for coast and canal traffic.

Like bilanders to creep Along the coast DRYDEN

Bilateral (bi'lə'tərəl), a. 1775. [See Bi-
pref.² I. 6.] Of, pertaining to, or affecting two
sides; disposed on opposite sides of an axis
LAW. Pertaining to or affecting two parties 1818
Hence *Bila'terally* *adv.* on both sides. *Bila-
teri* sm, *Bilateria'lity*, *Bila'teralness*, b. con-
dition.

Bilberry, **bill-** (bil'beri). 1577. [CL. Du.
bolleber, f. *bolle* (of unkn. etym) + *ber* BERRY]
1. The fruit of a dwarf hardy shrub (*Vaccinium
Myrtillus*); the berry, called also WHORTLE-
BERRY and BLAEBERRY, is of a deep blue black.
Also the plant. Used also *attrib.* 2. Used of
other species of *Vaccinium*; e. g. the Great B.
(*V. uliginosum*) 1640

1. There pinch the Maids as blew as Bill-berry
MARRY W. v. v. 49. Hence *Billberrying* *vbl. s*
gathering bilberries.

Bilbo 1. (bil'boə). 1592. [f. *Bilbao* in Spain,
long called in Eng. *Bilboa*. Cf. *Toledo blade*]
A sword noted for the temper of its blade. Now
Hist. 1598. b. A humorous term for the sword
of a bully 1676. Also *attrib.*

At drawn b. SCOTT.

Bilbo 2. Pl. *bilboes* (bil'boʊz). 1557. [?]
A long iron bar, with sliding shackles to con-
fine the ankles of prisoners, and a lock to fasten
one end of the bar to the floor.

Me thought I lay Worse then the Mutines in the
Bilboes HAML. v. ii. 6.

Bilboquet (bil'boket). 1616. [a. F., in OF
bille-boquet, of unkn. origin] 1. A cord with
two sticks fastened to it, used by girdeners to
square out beds—1688. 2. The playing called
Cup-and-ball; also, the game 1743.

Bilcock (bil'kɒk). 1678. The Water-rail

Bile (bi:l). 1665. [a. F., ad. L. *bilis*] 1.
The fluid secreted by the liver, and poured into
the duodenum, as an aid to the digestive pro-
cess. It is bitter, yellowish or green in colour
and of a complex structure. (Formerly called
cholera, and in early physiology one of the 'four
humours'.) 2. Excess or derangement of the
bile 1803. 3. *fig.* Anger, peevishness. Cf.
CHOLER, GALL, SPLEEN. 1836

1. Black b.; see ATTRABLE. b. I am quite free
both from gout and b. PRY. *Comb.* b.-stone, a cal-
culus formed in the gall-bladder.

Bile, obs. f. BOIL, tumour.

+Bilewhit, a. OE. [prob. f. OTent **bili-*,
found in mod G. *billig* + WIT.] Mild, clement,
innocent—ME

Bilge (bildʒ), *sb.* 1513. [corrupt f. BULGE,
ad. OE. *bolge* = mod. F. *boige*.] 1. The bottom
of a ship's hull, on which the ship would rest
if aground; also the lowest internal part of the
hull. b. *Bilge-water* 1829. c. *Slang.* Nonsense
'rubbish' 1921. 2. The belly of a cask, etc. 1513.

Comb. b.-free a. (of a cask), stowed so that the b.
does not come in contact with the floor; -piece =
BILGE-KEEL; -pump, a pump to draw off the b.-water
-ways, cradles, placed under the bottom, to conduct
the ship into the water whilst launching. Hence
Bilged *pl.* a. broad-bottomed. *Bilgy* a.

Bilge, v. 1557. [f. the sb.] 1. *trans.* To
stave in a ship's bottom. 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To

pref.² II. *Math.* The double of the modulus of a system of logarithms. Hence *Bimodular* *a.*

Bimonthly, bimascular; see *Bi-pref.² I. 4.*

Bin (*bin*), *sb* [OE. *binne* (str. fem. 'manger, crib, hutch', etc.) 2 f. a root **bem-*, **bun-* to twist, plapt, common to Celt. and Teut.] 1. *gen.* A receptacle (orig. of wicker- or basket-work) 1570. 2. *spec.* A manger—ME. 3. A hutch, for corn, meal, bread, etc. Also, later, for dust, coal, etc ME. 4. A partitioned stand for storing wine in bottle; *transf.* wine from a particular bin 1758.

3. A little b. best has a little bread. 4. A b. reserved for banquets TENNYSON. Hence *Bin* *v.* to stow in a b.

Bin, *obs.* and dial. *f.* *been*, *pa.* *pple.* etc. of *BE* *v.*

Bin-, *pref.*, treated as euphonic *f.* *Bi-pref.²*, used before vowels. Not *L.*; app. it originated in *Fr. binocle*, prob. formed from *L. bin-*. Thence extended in Eng., esp. to chemical compounds (see *Bi-pref.² III*), as *binacetate*, etc.

Binal (*bai'nāl*), *a.* 1658. [mod. *L. binālis*, *f. L. bini*.] Twin, double, twofold.

Binary (*bai'nārī*), 1460. [ad. *L. binarius*, *f. bini*.] *A. adj.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or compounded of, two; dual 1597.

B. system (of classification): one by which each group or sub-group is divided by dichotomy till individuals (or genera) are reached. In *Math. B. measure*: that which has two beats to a bar. *B. form*: the form of a movement which is founded on two principal themes. In *Astron. B. stars or system* two stars or suns, one of which revolves round the other, or both of which revolve round a common centre. In *Chem. and Min. B. compound*: one consisting of two elements. *B. theory*: that which considers all acids as compounds of hydrogen with a radicle, and all salts as similar compounds with a metal replacing hydrogen. In *Math. B. arithmetic*: a method of computation in which the *b.* scale is used. *B. scale*: the scale of notation whose radix is 2, in which, therefore, 1 of the denary scale is 2, 2 is 4, 4 is 16, etc. *B. logarithm*: a system for use in musical calculations, in which 1 is the logarithm of 2, and the modulus is 1442695.

B. sb. 1. A combination of two things, a pair, 'two'; duality? *Obs.* 1460. 2. *Astron.* A binary star or system. *CF. A.*

Binate (*hai'nētī*), *a.* 1807. [ad. mod. *L. binatus*, *f. L. bini*.] Arranged in couples. *Binately adv.* in pairs.

Binaural (*bi'nāl*), *a.* 1881. [*f. BIN-* (or *L. bini*) + *AURAL*, *f. L. auris*.] Of, pertaining to, or used with both ears, as the *b. stethoscope*.

Bind (*baɪnd*), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **bound** [Com. Teut.; OE. *bindan*, *pa. t.* *band*, *pl. bunden*, *pple. bunden*; cogn. *w. Skr. bandh-*—Aryan **bhndh* to bind] 1. *trans.* To make fast with a tie; to tie up ME. Also *fig.* 2. *esp.* To make fast with bonds, to make a captive OE. Also *fig.* 3. To tie (a knot *obs.*); hence *fig.* to conclude (a bargain), to make (any contract) fast or sure ME. 4. To make costume 1597. 5. To bandage (the body, etc. *with* something) OE. 6. To cover with dressings and bandages. *Usu.* with *up* ME. 7. To fasten round, to gird, wreath, encircle OE. 8. To secure with a border; also *fig.* ME. 9. To tie so as to hold together; to fasten together; to unite OE. Also *fig.* Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) To cohere 1674. 10. To tie or restrain, *e. g.* by a covenant, oath, etc ME. 11. To constrain with legal authority 1463. 12. To subject to a specific legal obligation 1462. 13. To attach *to*, by ties of duty, gratitude, etc. 1530.

1. Fast binde fast finde J. Heywood. *fig.* To b. men to their kind 1866. 2. To open the prison to them that are bounde *Isa. lxi. 1*. To b. the conscience 1634. 3. To b. the bargain *Act. Fraudis xvii. 6*. B. up my wounds *Rich. III. v. iii. 177*. 9. Hee that bindeth sheaves *Ps. xciv. 7*. To b. the loose sand (*mod.*). *Phr.* To b. up i. e. together into one volume. *transf.* To b. the chariot to the swift beast *Micah i. 13*. A rug across the shoulders 1720. two countries together 1855. 12. To b. over to keep the peace *DICRENS. I dare, or will be bound I feel certain. To be bound* to be under obligation, moral or legal, to do. As marriage binds *A. P. L. v. iv. 59*.

Bind (*baɪnd*), *sb.* OE. [*f. BIND* *v.*] 1. Anything used to bind; a band or tie; *spec.* in *Math.*, a straight (or curved) line placed under (or over) notes of the same pitch, to indicate that the sound is to be sustained. *CF. Tie sb. 6 b.* 2. A twining or climbing stem, *esp.* of the hop-

plant. *b.* = *BINE*. ME. 3. Hence, *fa.* Honey-suckle or WOOD-RINE. *b.* = *BINDWEED* (*Convolvulus* and *Polygonum*). 1440. 4. Indurated clay 1799. 5. A measure of quantity in salmon and eels 1477. 6. Capacity, limit. *Sc.* 1551. 7. **Bind-days**. 1664. = *BOON-DAYS*.

Binder (*baɪndər*), OE. [*f. BIND* *v.* + *-ER* 1.] 1. *gen.* One who binds. (See the *vb.*) 2. *spec.* a. A bookbinder 1556. *b.* One who binds sheaves 1611. 3. Anything used to bind, a band, bandage, etc. Also *fig.* 1695. 4. A connecting piece, *esp.* in *Carpentry*, a tie-beam or binding joint, in *Ship-building*, a principal part of a ship's frame, such as keel, transom, stem, etc. 1642. 5. In various techn. uses. *esp.* a. A band of straw, etc. for binding sheaves. *b.* A detachable cover for unbound magazines, etc. 16. *Med.* Anything which BINDS the bowels—1678. 17. A cement—1751.

Bindery (*baɪndəri*), 1828. [*f. prec.*] A bookbinder's workshop. (*Orig. U.S.*)

Binding (*baɪndɪŋ*), *vb. sb.* ME. [*f. as prec.*] 1. The action of the *vb.* BIND in various senses 2. The state of being bound ME. 3. *concr.* A bond, band, bandage; a fastening ME. 4. *spec.* a. The strong cover of a book, which holds the sheets together, etc. 1647. *b.* A protective covering for the raw edges of a fabric; braid, etc. 1598. *c. Archit. & Shipbuilding.* A band of masonry and brickwork; a connecting timber, etc. 1626.

Binding, *pple.* *a.* ME. [*L. as prec.*] 1. That binds together or up, causing or tending to cohere; astringing, styptic. 2. *fig.* Obligatory, restrictive, coercive 1611.

1. Bydnyng frost and colde, blesse to the Lord Wyckliffe *II. iii. 69*. *Comb.* *b.-joint*, a joint resting on the wall-plates and carrying other joints. *-plate*, one of the iron plates used to strengthen a puddling-furnace. *-screw*, a screw used in various instruments for clamping or adjustment. Hence *Binding-ly adv.*, *clamping*.

Bindweed (*baɪndwɪd*), 1548. [*f. BIND* *v.* + *WEED*. (*POC.* for BINDWITH.)] *Bot.* 1. Name for the species of the *N.O. Convolvulus*, as *C. sepium*, *C. arvensis*, etc. 2. Used also vaguely of species of *Smilax*, *Honeysuckle*, *Tamus*, etc. 3. Black, Corn, or Ivy B., *Polygonum Convolvulus*, Blue B., Bittersweet or Woody Nightshade.

Bindwith (*baɪndwɪp*), 1797. [*f. BIND* + *WITH* (*s.*) *Clematis Vitalba* or Traveller's Joy. *Bine* (*baɪn*). 1727. [*Dial.* *f. BIND* *sb.*] A flexible shoot of a shrub, a climbing stem; *esp.* of the hop, whence *White-b.*, etc.

Binervate (*baɪnɜːvət*), *a.* 1842. [See *Bi-pref.² I*] Having two nerves (in *Bot.* and *Ent.*). **Bing** (*biŋ*), *sb.* 1. ME. [*n. ON bing* = mass, 'heap'] 1. A heap or pile 1513. 2. *spec.* A heap of metallic ore, of alum, 8 cwt. of lead ore 1815. 3. = *BIN* Now *dial.* ME. 4. The ruin of a furnace in which charcoal is burnt in metal-smelting 1658.

1. Potato-bings Burns. 2. *B. ore*, or *b.*, the best lead ore. Hence *Bing* *v.* to pile or put up in a b.

Bing, *sb.* 1701. [Chinese.] A kind of tea.

Binge (*biŋdʒ*), *sb.* 1854. [*Cl. dial. bing* to soak.] *slang.* A drinking-bout, a spree. Also *vb.*

Bingo, 1861. [App. *joc. f. B.* (*cf. B.* and *S.*) + *SRINGO* | Brandy (*slang*).]

Bink (*biŋk*). *Sc.* and *n. dial.* [Later *f. ME. bēnk* = *BENCH* *sb.*] 1. = *BENCH* 1, 2, 6, 7. 2. A shelf; also, a dresser 1535.

Binnacle (*bi'nakl*), 1622. [Corrupt *f.* earlier *bittacle*, app. ad. *Sp. bitacula* 'a place where the compass or light is kept in a ship', cogn. *w. F. habitacler*—*L. habitaculum*.] A box on the deck of a ship near the helm, in which the compass is placed. Also *attrib.*

Binny (*bi'ni*). *Ichthyol.* The barbel of the Nile (*Barbus bynni*).

Binocle (*bi'nɒkl*), 1696. [*a. F.*, *f. L. bini* + *oculi*.] A field- or opera-glass having tubes for both eyes.

Binocular (*bi'nɒkjʊlər*), 1713. [*f. L. bini* + *oculi*.] *A. adj.* 1. Having two eyes? *Obs.* So *Binocular* *a.* 2. Performed by or adapted to both eyes 1738. *B. sb.* (Short for *b. glass*.) A BINOCLE. Also, applied to a microscope, 1871. Hence *Bino* *cularity*, *b. quality*; simultaneous employment of both eyes. *Bino* *cularly adv.*

Binomial (*baɪnə'miəl*), 1557. [*f. late L. binomius*; see *BINOMY*.] *A. adj.* 1. *Math.* Consisting of two terms, see *B.* 2. = *BINOMINAL* 1. *B. theorem*, the formula by which any power of a binomial may be found without performing the successive multiplications.

B. sb. An algebraic expression consisting of two terms joined by + or - (formerly only +)

Binominal (*baɪnə'mɪnəl*), *a.* 1880. [*f. L. binominalis*, *f. bi-* + *nominal* (*nomen*)] Having two names, *esp.* those of genus and species in scientific nomenclature.

Binomiated (*baɪnə'miɪətl*), *a.* 1857. [*f. L. bi-* + *nomiatus*] Having two names. So *Binomious* *a.*

Binomy, 1571. [ad. mod. *L. binomium* (also used).] = *BINOMIAL* *sb.*—1670.

Binotonic (*baɪnə'tɒnɪk*), *a.* 1802. [*f. L. bini* + *tonus*, ? after *monotonous*.] Consisting of two names, *esp.* those of genus and species in scientific nomenclature.

Binox (*baɪnɒks*), *a.* 1832. [*f. L. bini*.] = *BINATE*.

Binoxalate, Binoxide; see *BIN-*.

Binuclear, -ate; see *Bi-pref.² I*.

Bio- (*baɪə*), *repr.* *Gr. Bio-*, *comb. f. bios* 'life, course or way of living' (as opp. to *zōon* 'animal life, organic life'). In mod. scientific wds. extended to mean 'organic life'.

Bio-bibliographical *a.*, dealing with the life and writings of an author. **Bioblast** (*Gr. βλαστός*), *biol.* a minute mass of amorphous protoplasm having formative power. **Biocentric** *a.*, treating life as a central fact. **Biochemic, -al** *a.*, pertaining to the chemistry of life. **Biodynamic, -al** *a.*, of or relating to biodynamics. **Biodynamics**, the doctrine of vital force or of the action of living organisms. **Biogen**, the substance of the soul, the 'od' of Reichenbach. **Biognosis**, generic term for the life-sciences. **Biokinetics**, the doctrine of the successive changes through which organisms pass in development. **Biolytic** *a.*, life-destroying. **Biomagnetic** *a.*, of or pertaining to animal magnetism. **Biomagnetism**, animal magnetism. **Bio-meter**, a measurer of life. **Bio-metry**, the calculation of the average duration and expectation of life. **Biophysicologist**, an investigator of the physiology of living beings. **Bioscope**, a view of life; that which affords it. **Biostatic, -al** *a.*, of or pertaining to biostatics. **Biostatics**, the doctrine of structure as adapted to act, as opp. to *biodynamics* or *biokinetics*.

Biocellate (*baɪə'selət*), *a.* 1847. [*f. Bi-pref.² I* + *OCCELLATE*.] Marked with two small eye-like spots, as a wing, etc.

Biogenesis (*baɪə'dʒenɪsɪs*), 1870. [*f. Gr. Bio-*, *BIO-* + *γενεα*.] The theory that living matter always arises by the agency of pre-existing living matter. Hence *Biogenesisist*, one who holds the theory of *b.*

Biogeny (*baɪə'dʒɪni*), 1870. [*f. Gr. Bio-*, *BIO-* + *γενεα*.] 1. The history of the evolution of living organisms 1879. Hence *Biogenetic* *a.*, of or pertaining to *b.* *Biogenist*. 2. = *BIOGENESIS*.

Biograph, 1897. [*U.S. trade name*; see *-GRAPH*.] An earlier form of cinematograph. **Biographer** (*baɪə'græfər*), 1715. [*f. BIOGRAPHY* + *-ER*, replacing *biographist*.] A writer of biographies, or of a life. *var.* *Biographist*. **Biographic, -al** (*baɪə'græfɪk*, *-əl*), *a.* 1738 [*f. BIOGRAPHY*; see *-IC*, *-ICAL*.] Of, or of the nature of biography. *Biographically adv.*

Biographize (*baɪə'græfɪz*), *v.* 1800. [*f. 18 BIOGRAPHY*.] To write a biography of.

Biography (*baɪə'græfɪ*), 1683. [Recent, not found in Old Greek. App. ad. mod. *I. biographia*.] 1. The history of the lives of individual men, as a branch of literature. 2. A written record of the life of an individual 1701. Also *transf.* of an animal or plant.

3. In all parts of *B.* Plutarch equally excell'd *DRYDEN*.

Biologic, -al (*baɪə'lɒdʒɪk*, *-əl*), *a.* 1859. [*f. BIOLOGY* + *-IC*, + *-AL*.] Of, relating to, or of the nature of biology. Hence *Biologically ad*.

Biologist (*baɪə'lɒdʒɪst*), 1813. [*f. as prec.*] One who studies biology.

Bio-logize, v. 1862. [*f. as prec.*] +*I.* To

mesmerize -1874. 2. To cultivate biology, to deal with biologically. *intr.* and *trans.*
Biology (baɪˈɒlədʒi). 1813. [mod. f. Gr. *bios* + *-λογία*. See *Litré*.] *tr.* The study of human life and character. 2. The science of physical life, dealing with organized beings or animals or plants, their morphology, physiology, origin, and distribution; occas. = **PHYSIOLOGY** 1819. 3. = **ELECTRO-BIOLOGY** -1874.
Bioplasma (baɪˈɒplæzma). 1872. [f. *BIO* + Gr. *πλάσμα*.] *Biol.* Prof. Beale's term for: The germinal matter of all living beings; living protoplasm. Hence *Bioplasma* *a.*
Bioplast (baɪˈɒplæst) 1877. [f. *BIO* + Gr. *πλαστός*.] *Biol.* A small separate portion of B. opasm generally less than the thousandth of an inch in diameter. Hence *Bioplastic a.*
Biordinal (baɪˈɒrdɪnəl). 1853. [f. *Bi*-*pref* 2 + *ORDINAL*.] *Math.* *a.* *adj.* Of the second order. *B. sb.* A linear differential equation of the second order; see **ORDINAL** 1881.
Biota, etc.; see *BIO*-*pref*.
Biotic, *a.* rare. 1600. [ad. L., *a.* Gr. *βιωτικός*, f. *bios*.] *tr.* Of or pertaining to (common) life secular. 2. Of animal life; vital. So *Biological* 1874.
Biote (baɪˈɒt). 1862. [f. *Biote*, French mineralogist.] *Min.* Hexagonal or magnesia mica.
Bipalmate, biparietal; see *Bi*-*pref* 2.
Biparous, *a.* 1731. [f. *Bi*-*pref* 2 + *L.* *-parus* (*parire*).] Producing two at once (in time or place).
Bipartible (baɪˈpɑːtɪbəl), *a.* 1847. [f. *L.* *bipartitus*, after *partibilis*.] Divisible into two parts. var. *Bipartite*.
Bipartient (baɪˈpɑːtiənt). 1678. [ad. L. *bipartientem*, f. as *prec.*] *A. adj.* That divides into two parts. *B. sb.* A number which divides another into two equal parts 1819.
Bipartite (baɪˈpɑːtɪt), *a.* 1506. [ad. L. *bipartitus*, pa. pple. of *bipartire*.] 1. Divided into or consisting of two parts 1574. 2. Divided between or shared by two 1618. 3. *Bot.* Divided into two parts nearly to the base 1864. 2. *Law* Drawn up in two corresponding parts, one for each party 1506. var. *Biparted*. Hence *Bipartitely adv.* *Bipartition*, division into two parts (action or result).
Bipectinate, -ated, a. 1836. [f. *Bi*-*pref* 2 + *PECTINATE*.] Having two margins toothed like a comb.
Biped (baɪˈpɛd). 1646. [ad. L. *bipedem*, f. *bi* + *-pedem* (*pes*).] *A. sb.* A two-footed animal *B. adj.* Two-footed 1793.
Bipedal (baɪˈpɛdəl), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *bipedalis*, f. as *prec.*] 1. Two feet long ME only. 2. *Biped* 1607. 3. Of, pertaining to, or caused by a *biped* 1833. Hence *Bipedality*, the quality of being two-footed.
Bipeitate, *a.* 1846 [f. *Bi*-*pref* 2 + *PEL-TATE*.] Having a defence like a double shield.
Bipennate, -ated (baɪˈpennet, -etəd), *a.* 1713. [f. *Bi*-*pref* 2 + *PENNATE*.] Two-winged.
Bipinnate (baɪˈpɪnət), *a.* 1794. [ad. mod. L. *bipinnatus*; see *PINNATE*.] 1. Doubly or subordinately pinnate. So *Bipinnated a.* 2. *ool.* Having feathery appendages in opposed pairs 1836.
Bipinnatifid (baɪˈpɪnətɪfɪd), *a.* 1830. [f. *Bi*-*pref* 2 + *PINNATIFID*.] *Bot.* Of leaves Pinnatifid, with the pinnae themselves similarly divided. So *Bipinnatifid*, -partite, -sect, -sected.
Biplane (baɪˈplæn). 1908. [f. *Bi*-*2*, *PLANE* *sb.* 1.] An aeroplane having two planes or main supporting surfaces, one above the other.
Bipolar (baɪˈpɒlə), *a.* 1810. [f. *Bi*-*pref* 2 + *POLAR*.] Having two poles or opposite extremities. Also *fig.* Hence *Bipolarity*.
Bipont, bipo-ntine, a. [ad. L. *Bipontinus*, f. *Bipontium*.] Of editions of the classics, etc. Printed at Zweibrücken (*Bipontium*) in Bavaria, in the late 18th c.
Bipunctate (baɪˈpʌŋktet), *a.* 1864. [ad. mod. L. *bipunctatus*.] Having or marked by two punctures or points. var. *Bipunctual*. (Diets.)
Biquadrate (baɪˈkwɒdrət). 1706. [f. *Bi*-*pref* 2 + *QUADRATE*.] *Math.* The square of the

square (power or root); = **BIQUADRATIC**. Hence *Biquadrate v.* to raise to the fourth power.
Biquadratic (baɪˈkwɒdrətɪk). 1661. [f. *Bi*-*pref* 2 + *QUADRATIC*] *Math.* *a.* *adj.* Pertaining to the biquadrate, or fourth power of a number 1668. *B. sb.* *a.* The fourth power of a number. *b.* A biquadratic equation.
B. equation, an equation in which the unknown quantity is raised to the fourth power. *B. parabola*, a curve of the third order, having two infinite legs tending the same way. *B. root*, the square root of the square root.
Biquintile (baɪˈkwɪntɪl, -ɪl). 1647. [f. *Bi*-*pref* 2 + *QUINTILE*] *Astro.* An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other twice the fifth part of a great circle, — that is, 144 degrees.
Biradial, -ated; see *Bi*-*pref* 2 *L.*
Bira-mous, a [f. *Bi*-*pref* 2 + *L.* *ramus*.] Two-branched. HUNLEY.
Birch (bɜːtʃ), *sb.* [In OE.: (1) *berc*, *beorc* — *OTeut.* **berka* — str. fem., (2) *berce*, *byrce*, *berce* — *OTeut.* **birjōn* — wk. fem., a. deriv. of **berka*. An Indo-Germanic tree name. (2) gave ME. *birche*, mod. *berk*; *birch* is northern; cf. CHURCH, KIRK.] 1. A genus of hardy northern forest trees (*Betula*), having smooth tough bark and slender branches. *a. esp.* The common European species (*B. alba*); also called Lady Birch, Silver B., White B. The Weeping or Drooping B. (*B. pendula*) is a variety. *b.* Dwarf B. (*B. nana*); Paper B. or White B. of America (*B. papyracea*); Cherry B. (*B. lenta*), also called Sweet Mahogany or Mountain B. *c.* The wood of this tree ME. *d.* The pl. *birks* in the north signifies a grove of birches 1724. *a.* A bunch of birch-twigs used for flogging; a birch-rod 1648. *3.* A canoe made of the bark of *B. papyracea* 1864.
1. *Byrche* seruieth for betyng of stubborn Loyes TURNER. Shadows of the silver birch Sweep the green that folds thy grave TENNYSON.
Comb. *b.* camphor, a resinous substance obtained from the bark of *B. ulmaria*; *b.* oil, an oil extracted from the bark of the b., and used in the preparation of Russia leather, to which it gives its smell; *b.-rod* = *BIRCH* 2; *b.-water*, the sap obtained from the b. in spring; *b.-wine*, wine prepared from *b.-water*. Hence *Birch v.* to punish with a *b.-rod*; to flog.
Birchen (bɜːtʃɪn), *a.* 1440. [f. *prec.*] Of or pertaining to *BIRCH* 1, 2; composed of birch. Canoe-men, in their *b.* vessels 1865.
Bird (bɜːd). [ME. *byrd*, *bryd* — OE. *bridd* masc. (pl. *briddas*), used only of the young of birds. Found only in Eng.] 1. *orig.* The young of the feathered tribes; a chicken, eaglet, etc.; a nestling. Still in n. dial. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *b.* A maiden, a girl. [At first confused with *burde* *BURD*; but later taken as *fig.* sense of 1 or 2.] ME. 2. Any feathered vertebrate animal, a member of the second class (*Aves*) of the great Vertebrate group. (Now used generically in place of *FOWL*.) ME. 3. *Sport.* A game bird; *spec.* a partridge. Also *fig.* 1596. *4. fig.* (See *quots.*) 1588.
1. He... cherysheth vs, as the egle her byrdes 1526. *b.* The B. is dead that we haue made so much on Cymb. iv. l. 197. 2. The byrdes of the aier haue neares TINDALE *Math.* viii. 20. 3. Am I your B., I meane to shift my bush Talm. Shr. v. l. 46. Reports say the birds are very wild (mod.). *4. Arabian b.* = phoenix. A little B. has whispered a secret to me 1833. There must be such queer birds however B. TAYLOR. *Phr.* *Birds of a* (= one) feather those of like character. To get the (big) b., to be hussed.
Comb. 1. With denoting word, as *b. of Jove*, the eagle, *b. of Juno*, the peacock, *b. of paradise*, one of the family *Paradisina*, remarkable for the beauty of their plumage; *B. of passage*, any migratory b.; *b. of Washington*, the American Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucophthalmus*); *b. of wonder*, the phoenix. 2. *tb.-bolt*, a blunt-headed arrow, used for shooting birds. 3. *call*, an instrument for imitating the note of birds, in order to attract them; *B. (or bird's) cherry*, a wild fruit tree or shrub (*Prunus Padus*); *fly*, a fly (*Ornithomus*) which lives under the plumage of birds. 4. *mouthed a.*, having a mouth like a b.; hence, unwilling to speak out (*obs.*); *organ*, a small organ used in teaching birds to sing; *pepper*, kinds of capsicum. 5. *seed*, canary-seed, hemp, millet, plantain, etc. 6. *spit*, a spit for roasting birds on; *tig*, a rapier. 7. *witted a.*, lacking the faculty of attention. 8. (*Comb.* of *bird's a.*) *gen.* as *bird's-beak* moulting, one which in section forms an o-ovo or ogee with or without a fillet under it followed by a hollow; *mouth*, an interior or re-entrant angle cut out of the end of a piece of timber. *b. esp.* in plant-names; *o. g.* Bird's bread, the small Yellow Stone-crop (*Sedum aere*).

Bird's eggs, the Bladder Campion; **Bird's tare**, a species of *Arachis*; **Bird's tongue**, the Greater Stitchwort (*Stellaria holostea*), the Common Maple, Scarlet Pimpernel, Ornithoglossum, etc. (from the shape of their leaves; it also the fruit of the ash-tree).
Hence *Birdkin*, *Birdlet*, *Birdling*, a little b.
Bird (bɜːd), *v.* 1576. [f. *prec.*] *intr.* To catch or shoot birds.
Bird-cage (bɜːdˌkædʒ). 1490. [f. *BIRD* *sb.* + *CAGE* *sb.*] 1. A cage for a bird or birds. 2. *Sporting*. The paddock at Newmarket 1884. 3. The Bird-Cages in St James's Park. [Hence *Bird-cage* *sb.*] 1691.
Birdc. [App. short f. **gebirde* — OE. *gebyrd* (*o* 'birth')]. 1. Birth, offspring — ME. 2. Family, nation — ME.
Birder (bɜːɪdə). 1481. [f. *BIRD* *v.* + *-ER* 1] 1. A fowler — 1622. 2. A breeder of birds 1827. 3. A wild cat (*local*) 1864.
Birdie (bɜːɪdi). 1792. [f. *BIRD* *sb.* + *-IE*, -v⁶.] 1. A dear little bird. 2. *Golf*. The fact of doing a hole in one under the par score (chiefly U.S.) 1921.
Bird-lime, *sb.* 1440. A glutinous substance spread upon twigs, by which birds may be caught. Also *fig.* and *transf.* Also *adverb*. Hence *Bird-lime v.* to smear or catch with (or as with) *b.* *Bird-limy a.*
Bird's-eye. Also *bird-eye*. 1597. 1. *sb.* A name of several plants with small round bright flowers, as the *Bird's-eye Primrose* (*P. fuscosa*), Germanander Speedwell, species of *Adonis* (usu. *Pheasant's eye*), Robert's Geranium, etc. 2. A manufactured tobacco in which the ribs of the leaves are cut along with the fibre 1861. 3. *attrib.* Of or belonging to a bird's eye; as in *Bird's-eye view*: a view of a landscape from above, such as a bird would have, *fig.* a résumé of a subject 1762. 4. *attrib.* Marked as with bird's eyes; spotted, as *Bird's-eye limestone*, maple, etc. 1655.
Bird's-foot, bird-foot. 1578. Applied to objects having the shape of a bird's foot, as *a.* A small yellow vetch (*Ornithopus*); *b.* A small fern (*Cheilanthes radiata*); *c.* = *Bird's-foot Trefoil*.
Bird's-foot Trefoil or Lotus, a yellow leguminous plant (*Lotus corniculatus*), a native of Britain. *Bird's foot star*, *star-star*, an echinoderm related to the star-fish.
Bird's-nest, bird-nest, sb. 1597. 1. (Usu. two wds.). The nest of a bird, *spec.* the edible nest of certain species of swallow found in the Chinese Sea. Also *attrib.* 1599. 2. A CROW'S NEST, *q. v.* 1867. 3. A name of plants: *a.* The Wild Carrot; *b.* *Monotropa Hypophytus*; *c.* = *Bird's-nest Orchid*.
Bird's-nest fern, a name given to some exotic ferns from their habit of growth; *Bird's-nest Orchid* (*Neottia Nidus-avis*), a plant, wild in Britain entirely of a brownish or ochraceous colour. Hence *Bird's-nest*, *bird-nesting vbl. sb.* the action or occupation of searching for bird's-nests; whence *Bird's nest v. intr.*
Bireme (baɪˈrɛm). 1600 [ad. L. *biremis*, f. *bi* + *remus*.] *A. adj.* Having two banks of oars *B. sb.* [sc. galley].
Biretta (bɪˈrɛtə). Also *beretta*, *birretta*. 1598. [2. *it. berretta* and *Sp. birrela* — late L. *birretum* cap. f. *birrus* (*byrrhus*), prob. ad Gr. *muppōs* flame-coloured.] The square cap worn by clerics of the R.C. Ch.; that of priests being black, of bishops purple, of cardinals red.
Birgand, *er*, obs. f. BERGANDER.
Birk, -en, -in, north. f. *BIRCH*, *BIRCHEN*.
Birkie (bɜːki, *Sc.* bɜːrkɪ). 1724. [?] *A. sb.* *loc.* term for a man 'with a mind of his own'; occas. = 'strutting fellow', often simply = 'fellow', 'carle'. 2. *Cards*. = 'Beggars-my-neighbour' 1777. *B. adj.* Mettleless 1821.
Birl (bɜːl, *Sc.* bɜːrl), *v.* *Sc.* 1724. [App. echoic.] To revolve or cause to revolve rapidly and with characteristic noise; to spin.
Birle (bɜːl), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [OE. *byrlean*, f. *byrle*, of doubtful etym.] 1. To pour out (drink, lo or for any one). 2. To ply with drink ME. 3. *intr.* To carouse; *trans.* to drink and pass (the cup). (*Pseudo-arch*) 1800.
Birle, birley. *Sc.* 1609. Corrupt f. *BYRLAW*, used in *comb.* (See also *BURLEY*).
Birlinn (bɜːlɪn). 1595. [Gael.] A large rowing boat, used by the chieftains in the Western Islands of Scotland

Birmingham (bîr'mɪŋhæm). A town in Warwickshire, in England. See **ANTI-BIRMINGHAM**. Also **Birminghamize** *v.*, to make up artificially. Cf. **BRIMMAGE**.

Birostrate, -ated, **Birotate**; see **BI**-*pref*² 1.

Birr (bîr, *Sc.* *barr*). ME [a. ON. *byrr* favouring wind. — *O* Teut. **bairp-s*, *f. beran* to bear. Sense 3 is prob. echoic.] *f*. A strong (carrying) wind ME. only. *a*. Momentum, impetus; rush OE.; emphatic utterance 1825.

3. An energetic whirling sound 1837
4. What the Scotch call the B. the emphatic energy of his pronunciation Ld. Cockburn. 3. The h. of the morcock Sauts. Hence **Birr** *v.* to emit a b.

Birretta, var. of **BIRETTA**.

Birse (bars, *Sc.* *bars*). sb. [OE. *byrr* bristle. Now only *Sc.*] = **BRISTLE**, *v.* See 1513 [?]

Birsle (bîr'sl, *Sc.* *bîr'sl*), *v.* See 1513 [?]
To toast hard; also *fig.*

Birt, burt. 1552. [? A Turbot - 1783.]

Birth (bîrþ), sb. [Early ME. *byrþe*, *burþ(e)*, *burþ(e)*, *f. (ult.)* stem of *beran* to BEAR.] *a*.
The bearing of offspring. *a*. Giving birth ME.

b. The being born, nativity ME. Also *fig.* of things. *a*. That which is born; offspring; young (of animals) (*arch*) ME. Also *fig.* of things. *a*. Parentage, lineage, descent ME.

spec. Noble lineage 1595. *f*. Nature, kind, sex - 1592. *5*. Conditions involved in birth

ME. 16. *Asiatic* Nativity SHAKS. 7. *Thosol.*

in New d.: regeneration 1535.

a. 2. Two children at one b. *a*. *Hen. VI.* iv. il. 149.

b. The birthe of Cryst our thraldom putte vs *hio* CHAUCER. *Phr.* To give b. to. to bear (offspring).
The b. of an idea 1675. *a*. *fig.* Innovations, which are the Births of Time Bacon. 3. She is no equal for his b. *Much Ado* ii. 1. 170. 5. An Athenian by b. JOWETT.

1. *control*, the artificial restriction of esp. the use by married persons of contraceptive methods, *b*. mark, a mark on the skin dating from *b*; *b*. rate, the ratio of the number of births to the population. Hence **Birthdom**, birthright.

Birth, *v.* rare. ME. [*f. prec.*] *intr.* To have birth.

Birth, obs. *f.* **BERTH**.

Birthday (bîrþda). ME. [*f.* **BIRTH** + **DAY**.] *a*. The day on which any one is born; *transf.* that of origin or commencement 1580.

a. The anniversary of the day of birth; occas. *spec.* of that of the sovereign ME. Also *attr.* *b*. The Anniversary of the B. of this Glorious Queen STEELE. 2. This is my b.; as this very day was Cassius born *Jul. C.* i. 1. 71. *B. suit*: bare skin.

Birthnight (bîrþnait). 1628. [*f.* as *prec.* + **NIGHT**.] *a*. The night on which any one is born 1671. *a*. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth 1628. *f*. *spec.* The evening of a royal birthday - 1730. *attr.* *a*. The Angelic Song in Bethlehem field. On thy birth-night *Mist. P. R.* iv. 500.

Birthplace (bîrþple). 1607. [*f.* as *prec.* + **PLACE**.] The place where a person (or *fig.* a thing) is born.

The b. of valour *BURNS* *Parsons*. *Highlands*.

Birthright (bîrþraht). 1535. [*f.* as *prec.* + **RIGHT**.] Right by birth, the rights, privileges, etc. to which one is entitled by birth. *spec.* The rights of the first-born. Also *fig.* Sell me this day thy birthright *Gen. xxv. 31*. The laws of the land are the b. of every native COLERIDGE.

Birthwort (bîrþwɔrt). 1551. [*f.* as *prec.* + **WORT**.] Bot. The genus of shrubs **ARISTOLCHIA**.

Bis, *adv.* 1819. [*Fr.* and *It.*, *a. L.*] Encore, again: used *a. in Mus.* as a direction to repeat a phrase or passage. *b*. Twice; to call attention to the occurrence of a number, word, etc., twice, as 'p. 175 (*bis*)'.

Bis, *pref*¹ The *prec.* *adv.* used *occas.* bef. *s*, *a*, or a vowel, in place of **BI**-*pref*², as in *disalternate*, etc.

Bis, *pref*², *Chem.* abbrev. of **BISMUTH**, used in comb.

Bis; see **BICE**, **BYSS**.

Bisaccate; see **BI**-*pref*² 1.

Bisannual, *a.* and *sb.* = **BIENNIAL**.

Biscacha (biskach'a). Also **biz**, *vis*. 1837. [*a. Sp.* *biscacha*.] Zool. A species of the *Chinchilla* family, a burrowing rodent of S. America.

Biscayan (biskayan), *a.* 1634 [*f.* *Biscay* + *an* (men). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *o* (cut). *g* (Fr. *chat*). *a* (over) *ai* (f. *eye*). *a* *fr. can de vic*)

+ *AN*.] Belonging to, or characteristic of the province of Biscay; also as *sb.*, an inhabitant or native of Biscay. So **Biscayan** [*ad. F.* *biscayan*], *a*. A long heavy musket, first used in Biscay; *b*. One of its balls.

Biscot, *sb.* 1662 [*f.* *SCOT* = payment.] *A* fine formerly imposed on owners of marsh-lands for failure to repair banks, ditches, etc. - 1790

Biscotin. 1727. [*a. F.*; cf. **BISCUIT**.] *A* sweet biscuit made of flour, sugar, eggs, etc.

Biscuit (brsket). ME. [*a. OF.* *bescuit*, *bescuit*, mod. *biscuit*, on *L.* type **biscautum* (*panem*), bread 'twice baked'. From 16th to 18th c. spelt *bisket*, as still pronounced.] *a*. A kind of crisp dry bread more or less hard, made generally in thin flat cakes. The essential ingredients are flour and water, or milk, without leaven

2. *Pottery*. Pottery-ware fired once, but not glazed, or embellished; also *fig.* 1791.

1. As *drie* *a*. the remainder *basket* after a voyage *A. V. L.* ii. vii. 39. var. *B.* bread. Hence **Biscuiting** *sb.* (sense 2).

Biscutate (biskakut'at), *a.* 1838. [*f.* *BI*-*pref*² 1. *6* + *SCUTATE*.] Having two shields, resembling two bucklers.

Bise (biz, *bîz*). ME. [*a. F.*, of *unkn.* etym.] *A* keen dry N. or NNE. wind, prevalent in Switzerland and its neighbourhood.

Bise, obs. *f.* **BICE**.

Bisect (boisekt), *v.* 1646. [*mod. f.* *bîz*, *bîz* + *sect*, *scure*] *1*. To cut into two equal parts. (The usual sense) *2*. To divide into any two parts 1789 *3*. *intr.* To fork 1870

1. Borneo is nearly bisected by the equator 1879.

Bisection (boiseksh'n), 1656. [*f. prec.* after *L. sectionem*.] *1*. Division into two (usually equal) parts. *2*. Forking 1870. Hence **Bisect** *v.* *1* One who bisects; a bisecting line.

Bisectrix (boisektriks), 1854. [*f. prec.*] = *prec.*; *spec.* in *biaxial* polarization, the line bisecting the angle between the two axes of polarization (= *linea bisectrix*).

Bisegment (boisegment), 1847. [*f.* *BI*-*pref*² 11 + **SEGMENT**.] One of the two equal parts into which a line, etc., is divided.

Biseptate, **biserial**, **biseriate**, **biserrate**; see **BI**-*pref*²

Biset (bîz, *bîzet*). 1834. [*a. Fr.*, *f.* *bus* dark-grey.] The wild rock-pigeon.

Bisetous (boise'tes), *a.* 1842. [*f.* *BI*-*pref*² 1 + *L. seta* + *-ous*.] Having two sets or bristles.

Bisexual, *a.* 1606. [See *BI*-*pref*² 1 + **SEX**] Of both sexes - 1646. So **Bisexual** *a.*

See *BI*-*pref*² 1. Of two sexes, *spec.* having both sexes in the same individual.

The tradition that the original man was *b.* COLERIDGE.

Bish, var. of **BIKH**.

Bishop (brfap), *sb* [OE. *biscop*, *biscop*, *biscop*, *a. Gr.* *ἐπίσκοπος* 'overseer'; a Common Germanic loanword] *1*. A spiritual superintendent or overseer in the Christian Church. *a*. In N. T. versions, *tr.* *ἐπίσκοπος*, used either descriptively, or as a title. In Acts ix. 28 (where applied to the *πρεσβύτερος* of Ephesus) replaced in some versions by 'overseers'. Also applied to Christ. (Occas. used in non-episcopal churches of the pastor or chief elder.) ME.

b. spec. In the episcopal churches: A clergyman consecrated for the spiritual government of a diocese, ranking next below an archbishop (where these exist). (The sense in which the *transf.* Any chief priest, *e.g.* a *pontifex maximus*, Mohammedan caliph, etc. - 1647. *3*. One upper part shaped like a mitre; formerly called *archer* 1562. *4*. The Lady-bird 1674. *5*. A lemon, and sugar; milled and spiced port smock (*n. dial.*) 1874.

1 *a*. In the language of the New Testament the same officer in the Church is called indifferently 'bishop' *ἐπίσκοπος* and 'elder' or 'presbyter' *πρεσβύτερος*.

torial birds (*Botaurus*), allied to the herons, but smaller. *spec.* The species *B. stellaris*, a native of Europe. It utters a 'boom' during the breeding season, whence its names *mare-drum*, and *bull of the bog*. See also *botaurus* above.

As a Bitter bombeth in the Myre CHAUCER.
Bittern (bi'tern), *sb.* 1682. [perh. dial f. *biterung*.] 1. The lye which remains after the crystallization of common salt from sea-water, etc. Also *attrib.* 2. An old trade name for a mixture of quassia and other drugs employed in adulterating beer, called also *bittern* (g) 1775.

Bitterness (bi'ternes). [OE *bitermys*.] The quality or state of being bitter: a. to taste; b. to the mind or feelings; c. anguish of heart; d. animosity, acrimony; e. intensity of cold. *fomer*. Anything bitter -1790.

In the bitterness of my soul *ISA. xxxviii* 15. The bitterness of the aloe tree 1477. The bitterness of the Winter MARSHAM.

Bitters (bi'ters), *sb. pl.* 1713. [f. BITTER *sb.* 1.] Bitter medicines generally, as quinine, etc.; *spec.* alcoholic (or other) liquors, impregnated with the extract of gentian, quassia, orange peel, or the like, and used as stomachics, etc. (Also in *sing.*)

Bitter-sweet (bi'ter-swit) ME *A. adj.* Sweet with an admixture or aftertaste of bitterness; also *fig.* B. *sb.* 1. A thing which is bitter-sweet (*lit.* and *fig.*) ME 2. A kind of apple ME 3. *Herb.* The Woody Nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara* 1568.

†**Bitter-sweet** *fig.* [f. *prec.*] The Bitter-sweet Apple. *Rev. & Jul.* II. iv. 83.

Bittock. *n. dial.* 1802. [dim. of BIT *sb.* 4.] A little bit.

Bittor, -our, obs. ff. BITTERN, the bird.

Bitts, *sb. Naut.*; see BITT *sb.*

†**Bitume**, *v* [f. *bitume*, obs. f. BITUMEN] To smear or spread with bitumen. SHAKS.

Bitumen (bi'tūmen, bi'tūmēn). 1460 [a. L., stem *bitumin-*.] 1. Orig. a kind of mineral pitch found in Palestine and Babylon, used as mortar, etc.; Jew's pitch. 2. Generic name of native hydrocarbons more or less oxygenated, including naphtha, petroleum, asphalt, etc. 3. A pigment prepared from asphalt 1855. Also *attrib.* Hence *Bituminat* *v.* to cement with b; to convert into or impregnate with b. *Bituminiferous* *a.* yielding b. *Bituminize* *v.* to convert into, or impregnate with, b; to varnish with b., whence *Bituminization*. *Bituminoid* *a.* resembling b.

Bituminous (bi'tū-mīnəs), *a.* 1620. [a. F. *bitumineux*, ad. L. *bituminosus*.] a. Of the nature of, consisting of, or containing bitumen b. *spec.* as in *b. coal, limestone, schist, shale; cement, mastic* 1830. Also *fig.*

1. The Plain, wherein a black b. gurge Boiles out from under ground, the mouth of Hell *MILT. P. L.* XII 41.

Bivalent (bi-vālent), *a.* 1869. [f. *Bi-pref.* 2 III + *-valent*, ad. L. *valentem, valere*.] *Chem.* Combining with two atoms of an element or radicle; also *divalent*. Hence *Bivalency*, the property of being b.

Bivalve (bi-vālv), 1661. [f. *Bi-pref.* 2 I + *VALVE*.] *A. adj.* 1. Having two folding parts 1677. 2. *Zool.* Having two-shells united by a hinge 1661. 3. *Bot.* Having two valves 1737. *vars.* *Bivalved*, *Bivalvous*, *Bivalvular*. *B. sb.* 1. *pl.* Folding-doors. *Hist.* 1832. 2. *Zool.* A mollusc having a shell consisting of two halves joined together by an elastic ligament at the hinge, so as to open and shut like a book; e.g. the oyster, mussel, etc. Also the shell of such animal. 1683. 3. *Bot.* A bivalve seed-vessel.

Bivaulted; see *Bi-pref.* 2 I.

Biventer (bi-vēnter), 1706. [See *Bi-pref.* 2 II.] *Phys.* A muscle having two bellies; *esp.* the diaphragm muscle. Hence *Biventral* *a.*

Biverb, *rare*. 1831. [See *Bi-pref.* 2 II.] A name composed of two words. *Bivernal* *a.* relating to two words; punning (*rare*).

Bivial (bi-viāl), *a.* 1877. [f. *BIVIVUM* + *-AL* 1.] *Phys.* Of or pertaining to the *bivivum*.

Bivious (bi-viəs), *a.* 1644. [f. L. *bivius*, f. *bi-* + *via*.] Having or offering two ways.

†**Bivium** (bi-viūm). 1877 [a. L.; see *prec.*] The two hinder ambulacra of Echinoderms.

Bivocal (bi-vō-kāl). 1813. [f. *Bi-pref.* II + *VOCAL*.] A combination of two vowels, a diphthong. *Bivo-calized ppl. a.* placed between two vowels.

Bivouac (bi-vwak, bi-vvæk). 1706. [a. F. *bivouac*, *bivac*, prob. from dial. (Swiss) Ger. *beiwacht*, a patrol of citizens added to assist the town watch by night.] 1. *Mil.* Orig., a night watch by a whole army under arms, to prevent surprise, now, a temporary encampment under improvised shelter or none; also, the place of this. 2. A camping out 1853.

Bivouac, *v.* 1809. [f. *prec.*] *Mil.* Of troops: To remain, *esp.* during the night, in the open air, without tents, etc. Also *transf.*

1. The Carroussel, where about 2000 Prussians are bivouached 1815.

Biw; see BEW-, BYW-.

†**Bixa** (bi'ksā). 1879. [Central Amer.] A genus of small trees, from the fruits of one of which (*B. orellana*) the dye anatta is prepared. **Bixin**, the colouring principle of anatta.

Biz. 1865. Colloq. abbrev. BUSINESS.

Bizant, *Bizantine*, obs. ff. BEZANT, BYZANTINE

Bizarre (bi'zār, as F. *biza r'*), *a.* 1648. [a. F. *bizarro* 'odd', formerly 'soldier-like'; cf. Sp. and Pg. *bizarro* 'handsome, brave'.] Eccentric, whimsical, odd, grotesque, irregular.

Her attire seemed as bizars as her person *LD. HERBERT*, *B. tulips* 1843. Hence *||Bizarrrerie*, *b* quality

Bizcacha, var. of BISCACHA.

Bizel, obs. f. BEZEL.

Bizygomatic (bi zigomæ'tik), *a.* 1878. [f. *Bi-pref.* 2 I 5 + *ZYGOMATIC*.] Joining the two zygomatic arches.

Blab (blæb), *sb.* 1 ME. [? echoic. Not the source of *blabber v.*, which is earlier. Cf. *labbe* 'blabber' (Chaucer), and *BABBLE*.] 1. One who does not control his tongue; a babbler, or tell-tale; used also of the tongue. 2. Loose chatter ME. Also in *comb.*

1 To be avoided as a b. *MILT. Sams.* 491.

Blab, *sb.* 2 Obs. exc. *dial.* 1656. [var. of *BIEB*, *BLOB*.] A bubble, a blister. Hence *Blabbed* = *Blabber-lipped*.

Blab, *v.* 1 1535 [App. f. *blabbe*, *BLAB sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To utter with open mouth; usually with out. Also *absol.* -1598. 2. *trans.* To open one's mouth about, to reveal indiscreetly 1583. 3. *intr.* To talk indiscreetly, to betray secrets 1601. 4. *trans.* (*transf.*) To bewray 1597.

1. He blabb all, and not sticke to tell 1580. To b out a secret 1860. 3. Mum's the Word, I never b 1747. 4. Beauford's red sparkling eyes b his heart's malice 2 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 154. Hence *Blabber st*

†**Blab**, *v.* 2 1601. [f. *BLAB sb.* 2] To make swollen (the cheeks) -1719.

†**Blabber**, *a.* 1483. [First in *comb.* *blabber* (*typed* Cf. *BLOB*, *BLUBBLER*, *BUBBLE*.) Swollen protruding; said of the lips and cheeks -1800

†**Blabber**, *v.* [ME. *blabber*: cf. *BABBLE*. See also *BLAB*] 1. *intr.* To make sounds with the lips and tongue as an infant (cf. *sense* 3) to babble, mumble -1800. 2. *intr.* To chatter -1483. Also *trans.* 3. To move the tongue between the lips in mockery -1629. Hence

†**Blabberer**.

Black (black), *a.* [OE. *blec*, *blac* (def *black*) = OHG. *blach*, *blach* (in *comb.*). In OE. often confused w. *blac* shining, white. -OTEUT. **Marko* (see *BLAKE*). For conjectural Teut types see N. E. D. In Eng. *black* has ousted *SWART*.] 1. As a colour pertaining to objects even in full light: Absorbing all light, 'of the colour of night' (J); 'of the colour of soot or coal'; 'of the darkest possible hue'; *swart*. b Having a very dark skin, as negroes or negritos *loosely*, swarthy OE. c *fig.* Of or pertaining to the negro race 1852. 2. Characterized in some way by this colour OE. 3. Characterized by absence of light ME. 4. Soiled, dirty ME 5 *fig.* Having dark purposes, malignant; deadly; baneful, disastrous, sinister 1583. 6. *fig.* Foul iniquitous, atrocious 1581. 7. *fig.* Dismal gloomy, sad 1659. b. Of the countenance, the 'look' of things: Clouded with anger; threatening, boding *ll* 1709. 8. *fig.* Indicating disgrace of censure, etc. Cf. *BLACK BOOKS*, *LIST*, etc. 1612

1. B. velvet 1536, Chimney-sweepers SHAKS, hair

nigrum), formerly in some localities the Bilberry 1567.

1. If Reasons were as plenty as Black-berries [etc.] 1. *Hon. IV*, ii. iv. 265. Hence **Blackberrying** *vbl* sb the gathering of blackberries. Cf. NUTTING.

Blackbird (blæk'bird). 1486. [The only BIRD in an earlier sense (before crows and rooks were included) which is black.] a. A species of thrush (*Melospiza turdus*, L.). In N. America the name is given to other birds, e.g. the *Gracula guinealis*, and *Oriolus (Agelaius) phoeniceus*. b. loosely = Songster.

Black board, blackboard. 1823. A large wooden board, or the like, painted black, and used in schools, etc. to draw or write upon with chalk.

Black book. 1479. 1. An official book bound in black 1624. 2. a. *Black Book of the Exchequer*: a book kept in the Exchequer Office containing an official account of the royal revenues, etc. (*Po* 1175). b. *Black book of the Admiralty*: an ancient code of rules for the government of the navy, compiled in the reign of Edw. III. 3. An official return prepared in the reign of Henry VIII, containing the reports of the visitors upon the abuses in the monasteries 1581. 4. A book recording the names of persons who have incurred censure or punishment 1592. 5. A book of necromancy 1842.

4. To be in (any one's) black books: to be out of his favour.

Black-browed, *pph* a. 1590. Having a dark brow or front; frowning, scowling.

Black cap, black-cap, blackcap. 1. *Black cap*: spec. that worn by English judges when in full dress, and assumed when passing sentence of death upon a prisoner 1838. 2. One who wears a black cap 1836. 3. *Blackcap*: A bird having the top of the head black, as the Blackcap Warbler, *Curruca (or Motacilla) atricapilla*. Also, in U.S., *Parus atricapillus*, the Blackcap Tit or Chickadee. 1678.

Blackcock (blæk'kok). 1427. The male of the Black Grouse or BLACK GAME.

Black death; see DEATH.

Black dog. 1706. †1. A cant name for a base silver coin -1724. 2. *fig.* Depression of spirits; ill-humour 1826.

Black drop. 1823. 1. *Med.* A dark-coloured medicine, chiefly opium, with vinegar and spices. 2. *Astron.* A dark drop-like appearance observed at solar transits of Venus and Mercury 1869.

Blacken (blæk'n), *v.* [ME. *blakne(n)*, *blakou(n)*, f. BLACK a.] 1. *intr.* To become black (*lit.* and *fig.*) 2. *trans.* To make black or dark (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1552

1. To b. into cynicism MORLEY. 2. Calumnies, tho' they do not burn, yet b. DRUMM. OF HAWTH. The birds blackening all the air KINGSLEY. Hence BLACKENER.

Black eye. 1604. 1. An eye of which the iris is very dark-coloured 1667. Hence **Black-eyed** a. 2. A discoloration of the flesh around the eye produced by a blow 1604.

Black-face. 1844. A black-faced sheep or other animal.

Black-faced, a. 1592. 1. Having a black or dark-coloured face. Also *fig.* 1594. 2. Of things: Dark, gloomy.

Black fish. 1754. 1. A name of several varieties of Eng. and Amer. fishes, e.g. the Black Ruff (a kind of perch), *Centrolophus pompius* (a kind of mackerel), *Tautoga Americana* (a species of wrasse). 2. A small species of whale 1796. 3. A name given to salmon just after spawning; whence **Black-fisher**.

Black-fishing, the taking of these, in Scotland, esp. by torchlight at night 1808.

Black flag. 1593. A flag of black cloth, used with reference to death or deadly purpose; e.g. as a sign that no quarter will be given or asked, as the ensign of pirates, and as a signal of the execution of a criminal. Also in *pl.* used of the pirates of the Chinese Sea, etc.

Black foot. 1842. One of a tribe of N. Amer. Indians.

Black friar. 1500. One of the Dominican friars, so called from the colour of their dress.

Hence in *pl.* the quarters of these friars, in London or elsewhere, 1583.

Black game. 1678. Black Grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*), of which the male is called BLACKCOCK, and the female *gray hen*.

Blackguard (blæg'gaid). 1532. [*lit.* *Black Guard*, of uncertain application.] A. sb. 1. The scullions and kitchen-knives of a royal or noble household, who had charge of pots and pans, etc. -1678. 2. The servants and camp-followers of an army. Also *fig.* -1702. 3. A guard of attendants, black in person, dress, or character -1705. 4. The vagabond or criminal class of a community -1768, esp. the shoeblacks -1736. 5. A guard black in person, dress, or character. Also *fig.* Cf. 2. -1745. 6. A street shoe-black; a 'city Arab' -1785. 7. One of the criminal class; hence, an unprincipled scoundrel. (A highly opprobrious term.) 1736.

7. A kind of snuff. Also called *Irish b.* 1792.

1. Ye have been among the Pots, black and sooty, as the black guard of an army TRAPP. 4. Satan placed his Black Guards there 1696. 5. The little b. who gets very hard His halfpence for cleaning your shoes SWIFT. 6. And cheer like any unband'd b. BURNS.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the shoe-black or street Arab class -1822. 2. Blackguardly 1784.

3. I have heard him use language as b. as his action BYRON.

Hence **Blackguardism**, blackguardly conduct or language. **Blackguardly** *adj.* characteristic of a b., rudely, low; *adv.* after the manner of a b. **Blackguardy** (*rare*) = BLACKGUARD sb. 3.

Blackguard (blæg'gaid), *v.* 1786. [*f. prec. sb.*] 1. *intr.* To act the blackguard (senses 3, 6) 2. *trans.* To treat as a blackguard; to abuse or revile in scurrilous terms 1823.

Black-head (blæk'head). 1658. 1. A name of certain black-headed birds. 2. Acne 1885.

Black-hole, Black Hole. 1758. (Beside obvious application to any black hole:) 1. *Mil.* The punishment cell in a barracks; the guard-room. (The name has become historic in connection with the Black Hole of Fort William, Calcutta, into which 146 Europeans were thrust for a whole night in 1756, of whom only 23 were alive next morning.) 2. *gen.* A place of confinement for punishment 1831.

Blacking (blæk'ing), *vbl* sb. 1571. [*f. BLACK v.*] 1. The action of making black 1609. 2. Lamp-black 1594. 3. Any preparation for making black, esp. for giving a shining black surface to boots and shoes 1571.

Black jack, black-jack. 1513. 1. A large leather beer-jug, coated with tar. ? *Obs.* 1591.

2. Mining term for zinc sulphide or blende 1747.

3. U.S. A kind of oak (*Quercus nigra*) 1856.

4. Sc. A black leather jerkin; see JACK -1820.

5. The mustard beetle 1885.

Black lead, black-lead, blacklead. 1583

1. A black ore of LEAD. 2. Name of the mineral plumbago or graphite, consisting of almost pure carbon with a little iron; it is chiefly used in the form of pencils, and as a polish for iron-work. (The name preceded the knowledge of its composition.) 1583. b. A pencil of this substance 1656. Also *attrib.* Hence **Black-lead**, **black-lead v.** to colour or rub with, or draw in, black-lead.

Black-leg, -legs. 1722. 1. A disease in cattle and sheep which affects the legs. (Better *black-legs*.) 2. A turf swindler, a sharper generally 1771. 3. Opprobrious term for: A workman willing to work for a master whose men are on strike 1865. Hence **Black-leg v.**, to take the place of a worker on strike. **Black-leggery, -legism**, profession or practice of a b.

Black-letter, black letter, blackletter.

1. A name (dating from c 1600) for the type used by the early printers, a form of which is still in regular use in Germany, and, as 'Gothic' or 'Old English', in occasional use in England.

2. Anything printed in this type 1811. 3. *attrib.* (Usu. w. hyphen, or as one wd.) 1791.

1. The Seven champions in the black-letter ARBUTHNOT. *Black letter day*: an inauspicious day; as distinguished from e.g. a saint's-day, marked in the calendar with red letters.

Black list. 1692. 1. A list of persons who have incurred suspicion, censure, or punishment; cf. BLACK a. 8. 2. *fig.* A list of bad cases 1853. **Black-list v.** to enter in a black list.

Black mail. 1552. Also **black-mail**, **blackmail**. [*f. MAIL* = rent, tribute] 1.

Hist. A tribute formerly exacted from small owners in the border districts of England and Scotland, by freebooting chiefs, in return for immunity from plunder. 2. Hence, Any payment extorted by intimidation 1840. 3. *Lat.* Rent reserved in labour, produce, etc., opp to 'white rents', reserved in white money or silver -1768.

1. The boldest of them will never steal a hoof from any one that pays black-mail to Vich Ian Vohr SCOTT. Hence **Black-mail v.** to levy black mail upon; to extort money by the unscrupulous use of an official or social position, or of political influence or vote, **Black-mailer**.

Black Maria. 1874. A prison van for the conveyance of prisoners.

Black mark. 1845. A mark made against the name of a person who has incurred censure penalty, etc. Also *fig.*

Black Monday; see MONDAY.

Black Monk. ME. See MONK.

Black moor, more; see BLACKMOOR.

Black-mouth. 1642. A black-mouthed person or animal; *fig.* a slanderer. So **Black-mouthed** a. having a black mouth, also *fig.*

Black-neb. *dial.* 1802. [See NEB, *benk.*] 1. Name for black-billed birds, as the Crane and the Common Crow. 2. Sc. A person of democratic sympathies at the time of the French Revolution -1864.

Blackness. ME. [*f. BLACK a. + -NESS*] The quality or state of being black.

The spots of Heaven, More fierce by nights Blackness *Ant. & Cl.* i. iv. 13.

Black nob, ox; see NOB, OX.

Black-pot. 1590. A beer-mug (cf. BLACK JACK); a toper -1818.

Black Prince. 1563. 1. A name given to the eldest son of Edw. III. [The explanations current are guess-work.] 2. The prince of darkness, the devil 1589.

Black pudding. (Also hyphenated.) 1568. A sausage made of blood and suet.

Black Rod. 1632. Short for *Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, so called from his symbol of office. The chief Gentleman usher of the Lord Chamberlain's department of the royal household, and also usher to the House of Lords, and to the Chapter of the Garter. Also, a similar office in colonial legislatures.

Black salts. 1880. Impure potassium hydrate. Hence **Black-salter**, a maker of this.

Black sheep; see SHEEP sb. 2 c.

Blackshirt. 1923. [*tr. lit.*] = FASCIST.

Blacksmith (blæk'smit). 1483. A smith who works in iron or black metal, as opp to a 'whitesmith' who works in tin.

Black-snake. 1688. 1. A name for dark-coloured snakes; as in U.S. the *Coluber constrictor* and *C. Alleghaniensis*; in Jamaica the *Natrix atra*. 2. U.S. A long whip-lash 1883.

Black-tail. 1661. †1. An unkn. sea fish, the *melanurus* of ancient writers. 2. A name for varieties of the perch 1734.

Black-thorn. ME. 1. A common thorny shrub, bearing white flowers before the leaves and very small dark purple plums; the Sloe (*Prunus spinosa*). b. A walking-stick made of the stem of this 1849. Also *attrib.* 2. U.S. A hawthorn (*Crataegus tomentosa*) 1864.

Black-wash. 1818. 1. *Med.* A lotion of calomel and lime-water. 2. Any composition used for washing over and blackening 1851. Hence **Blackwash v.** to wash with a black liquid, *fig.* to calumniate.

Blackwater. †1. A dark-coloured stream 1678. 2. A disease of cattle 1800. 3. *B. fever*, a tropical disease characterized by dark-coloured urine 1884.

Black-wood, blackwood. 1631. A name given to various trees and their dark-coloured timber.

Blacky (blæk'ki), *sb. colloq.* Also -*ie*, -*ey*. 1815. A black, negro. Cf. *darky*.

Blacky, a. 1594. [*f. BLACK a.*] Blackish

Blad, sb. 1 Sc. 1715. [*f. BLAD v.*] A firm flat blow.

Blad, sb. 2 Sc. Also **blaud**. 1527. [*f. as prec.*] A fragment, piece, lump.

o (Ger. *Koln*). o (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dune*). v (curl). ē (ēa) (there). z (z) (rein). z̄ (Fr. *laire*). z̄ (tā, fern, earth).

Blad, *v.* *Sc.* 1524. [?echoic.] To slap heavily.

Bladder (blædər). [Com. Tent.: OE. *blædre*, *blædre*—O.Tent. **blæ-drōn*-, f. stem *blæ-* to BLOW + *-drōn*, cogn. w. Gr. *-τρα*, *-τρον*.] 1. *orig.* The musculo-membranous bag which receives the urinary fluid; the *urinary b.* 2. Any membranous bag in the animal body; usu. defined, as *gall*-, *air*-, *swimming-b.* 1661. 3. A boil, blister, pustule—1607. 4. The prepared bladder of an animal, used as a float, as part of a bagpipe, etc. ME. 5. A vesicle, a bubble 1702. 6. *fig.* Anything inflated and hollow, a 'wind-bag' 1579. 7. *Bot.* An inflated pericarp 1773; a hollow vesicle, as in various seaweeds 1789. Also *attrib.*

3. Boyes that swim on bladders *Hen. VIII.* iii. 1. 353. 5. Prick the b. of our pride SANDERSON. 'Them that are bladders full of wind' 1579.

Comb. *b.-campion*, *Silene inflata*, named from the inflated calyx—*fern*, a fern of the genus *Cystopteris*; *-green*, a pigment obtained from the Common Luckhorn, sap-green; *-kelp*, = *bladder-urach*, *-nose*, a species of seal; *-nut*, the fruit of *Staphylea trifolia*, contained in b.-like pods; also the shrubby *Physolobus*, a species of *Leguminosae*; the American *B.-pod* is *Vesicaria Shorth.* *-seed*, the *Physospermum*, named from the loose outer coating of the undeveloped fruit; *-senna*, the *Colutea arborescens*, with distended pods; *-tangle*, *-weed*, = *bladder-urach*; *-wort*, a genus of water-plants, *Utricularia*, with small bags on roots, stems, and leaves, filled with air; *-wrack*, a species of seaweed (*Fucus vesiculosus*), with air-bladders in the fronds. Hence *Bladderer* (*Phys.*), a small b.; a vesicle *Bladdery* *a.* of the nature of a b. (*lit.* and *fig.*), abounding in bladders or vesicles.

Bladder, *v.* 1440. [f. prec.] 1. *intr.* To swell out like, or into, a bladder—1543. 2. *trans.* To inflate—1649. 3. To put into a bladder, as 'bladdered lard'.

Blade (blæd). [Com. Tent.: OE. *blæd*, neut.:—O.Tent. **blædo*-, perh. f. O.Tent. stem **blæ-*, see BLOW *v.* 2, cogn. w. L. *flos*.] In OE. *blād* for 'leaf' or 'foliage' occurs only once; in ME. not at all. 1. The leaf of a herb or plant; *esp.* the leaves of grass and cereals, also, the whole plant before the ear appears. Cf. 2. 1450. 2. *Bot.* The broad, thin, expanded part of a leaf or petal; the lamina 1835. 3. The broad, flattened part of any instrument or utensil, as a spade, bat, paddle, oar OE. 4. The thin cutting part of an edged tool or weapon, often put poetically for the whole weapon, etc. ME. Also *fig.* 5. The *shoulder-blade* or scapula ME. 6. *Archit.* The principal rafter of a roof 1831. 7. A gallant, a free and easy fellow, 'fellow'. (Now colloq. or slangy in lit. use, a reminiscence of last century.) 1592.

1. First the b., then the ear, after that the full come in the ear *Mark* iv. 28. *Phr. In the b.* i.e. not yet in the ear. 4. The hawk also went in after the b. *Judges* iii. 22. And by his side he bear a rusty b. *CHAUCE*. 7. A b. whom I took for a decent tailor *COSSETT*. A knowing b. *DICKENS*. A keen Yorkshire b. 1822. *Comb.* *b.-bone*, the shoulder-b., the corresponding bone of animals and 'joint' of meat; *-fish*, a Ribbon-fish (*Trachurus lepturus*). Hence *Blady* *a.* characterized by a b., or blades; blade-like.

Blade (blæd), *v.* 1440. [f. prec. sb.] 1. To take off the BLADES (sense 1) *dial.* 2. To provide with a (cutting) blade. 3. *intr.* To put forth blades 1601.

Bladed (blædəd), *adj.* *a.* 1578. [f. as prec.] 1. Lanceolate. 2. Having a blade or blades 1590. 3. ? Not yet in full ear *Mark* iv. 1. 55. 4. Stripped of the blades 1811. 5. *Min.* Having a structure characterized by long narrow plates.

Blæ (blæ, blæ, blæ), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *Sc.* and *n. dial.* [ME. *blæ*, *n. dial.* *blæ*, *a.* ON. *blæ*, dark blue, livid —**blæw*—O.Tent. **blæwō*—blue.] *A. adj.* 1. Blackish blue; livid, also, bluish grey, lead-coloured. 2. Bleak, sunless 1513. *B. sb.* A kind of soft slate 1724.

Blæberry (blæbəri, blæ-). 1562. [f. BLÆ + BERRY.] *Sc.* and north. name of the BILBERRY, fruit and plant.

Blague (blag), *sb.* 1837. [Fr.] Humbug. Hence *Blague* *v.* to tell lies.

Blain (blæn). [OE. *blegen* = *DN. bleiz*] 1. A blister, botch, pustule. Cf. CHILBLAIN. 2. A bladder growing on the root of the tongue of beasts against the windpipe 1727. Hence *Blain* *v.* to affect with blains.

Blake, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. [prob. f. OE. *blæc* pale = O.Tent. **blæko*-, f. root of *blīkan* to shine, BLIKE. See BLACK.] 1. Pallid, wan; of a sickly hue. 2. Yellow (*local*) 1691. Hence †*Blake* *v.* to become pale.

Blame (blām), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *blāmer*, *blasmer*—late L. *blasphemare*, ad. Gr. *βλασφημῶν* to BLASPHEME.] 1. *trans.* To find fault with. 2. To reprove—1559. 3. To bring into disrepute—1611. 4. To accuse (*cf. with*)—1649. 5. To lay the blame on ME.

1. Goe girl, I cannot b. thee now to weepe *Tam Shr.* iii. 27. 5. She has nobody to b. for it but herself Addison. *Phr.* To b. in 16-17th c. to be taken as too, and *blame* as = *blameworthy*. The King Anne Vnkle is too b. for it *Rick. III.* ii. 13. Hence *Blameable*, *blamable* *a.* *Blameably*, *blamably* *adv.* *Blamer*.

Blame (blām), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *blāme*, *blasmer*; see prec.] 1. The action of censuring; imputation of demerit on account of a fault; reproof; reprehension. 2. A charge—1531. 3. *Blameworthiness*; fault (*arch.*) ME. 4. Responsibility for anything wrong ME.

1. The contrary to Fame and Applause, to wit, B. and Derision 1700. 3. Holy and without b. *Ephes.* 1. 4. He took all the b. on himself *MORLEY*. Hence *Blameful* *a.* blaming, fully meriting b. *Blamefully* *adv.* *-ness*. *Blameless* *a.* uncensured, undeserving of b. *Blamelessly* *adv.* *-ness*. *Blameworthy*. *Blameworthiness*.

Blanchard (blæŋkərd). 1848. [a. F. (also *blanchard*), f. *blanc* + *-ARD*.] A linen cloth woven in Normandy, the thread of which is half bleached before it is woven.

Blanch (blæŋʃ), *sb.* 1601. [f. BLANCH *a.* and *v.*] 1. White paint (esp. for the face)—1610. 2. A white spot on the skin—1609. 3. *Min.* 'Lead ore mixed with other minerals' Raymond.

Blanch, *a.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* ME. [a. OF. *blanche*, fem. of *blanc*: see BLANK.] 1. White, pale, as *b. sauce*, etc.—1586. 2. *Her.* White, argent 1697. 3. *Blanch*, *Sc. blenon*, more fully *b. farm*, *blenon ferme*: Rent paid in silver; in *Sc.* writers a nominal quit-rent 1602. *As adv.* = *In blench*.

Blanch (blæŋʃ), *v.* 1 ME. [a. F. *blanchir*, f. *blanc*. Cf. also BLANK *v.*] 1. To make white, whiten: now chiefly by depriving of colour; to bleach; *spec.* to make (metals) white. Also *fig.* 2. *Cookery*. To whiten almonds, etc. by taking off the skin; hence, to scald in order to remove the skin ME. 3. To whiten plants by depriving them of light 1669. 4. To palliate, to 'whitewash'. (Now only with *acc.*) 1549. 5. *intr.* To turn white; to bleach; to pale 1758.

1. Age had blanch'd his hair *MERIVALE*. The famine blanches your lips *RUSKIN*. 4. To b. and varnish her deformities *MILN.* 5. As when the rolling breakers boom and b. on the precipitous *TENNISON*. Hence *Blancher* *b.*

Blanch, *v.* 2 1572. [var. of BLENCHE. q. v.] 1. To blik—1602. 2. To blank (a fact), to pass without notice—1671. 3. *intr.* To start back (*arch.*) 1572. 4. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; to head back (deer) 1593. 5. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; to head back (deer) 1593. 6. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; to head back (deer) 1593. 7. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; to head back (deer) 1593. 8. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; to head back (deer) 1593. 9. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; to head back (deer) 1593. 10. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; to head back (deer) 1593. 11. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; to head back (deer) 1593. 12. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; to head back (deer) 1593. 13. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; to head back (deer) 1593. 14. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; to head back (deer) 1593. 15. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; to head back (deer) 1593. 16. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; to head back (deer) 1593. 17. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; to head back (deer) 1593. 18. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; 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to head back (deer) 1593. 99. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; to head back (deer) 1593. 100. *trans.* To turn off, aside, away; to head back (deer) 1593.

Blanch, *v.* 3 1572. [Worn down f. *blanchir*.] *intr.* = *BLANDISH* *v.* 2.—1612.

Books will speake plaine, when Counsellors B. *BACON*.

Blanchimeter (blæŋʃɪmɪtər). 1847. [f. BLANCH + METER.] An instrument for measuring the blanching power of chloride of lime and potash; a chlorimeter.

Blanchmange, *-manger* (blæmāŋz, -mɒŋz, -māŋz). [In 14th c. *blanchmanger*, *a.* OF. *blanchmanger*, 'white eating'. The pronunc. is that of the 18th c. *blanchmange*, *blanchmange*.] 1. Formerly: A dish of fowl minced with cream, rice, almonds, sugar, eggs, etc. 2. Now: A sweetmeat made of dissolved isinglass or gelatine boiled with milk, etc., and forming an opaque white jelly. Also *fig.* (*cf. flummery*) for *blanchmanger* that made he with the beste *CHAUCE*.

Blanch (blænd), *sb.* 1703 [a. ON. *blanda*, a mixture of fluids] In Orkney and Shetland, a beverage made of buttermilk and water.

Blanch (blænd), *a.* 1661. [ad. L. *blandus*] 1. Smooth and suave; mildly soothing or coax-

ing; gentle. 2. Of things: soft, mild, genial, soothing; not irritating, not stimulating 1667.

1. With b. words at will *MILN.* P. L. ix. 855. 2. The air was b. 1872. Hence *Blanchly* *adv.* *-ness*

†**Blandation**, *rare*. 1605 [f. *BLAND* + *-ATION*.] Flattery; an illusion.

Blandi-loquence, *rare*. 1656 [ad. L. *blaniloquentia*.] Smooth speech, flattering talk.

So *Blandi-loquent*, *-loquous* *adj.* (*rare*).

Blandish (blændɪʃ), *v.* ME. [a. F. *blandiss*, stem of *blander*:—L. *blandiri*, f. *blandus*.] 1. To flatter gently by words or actions, to coax to cajole. 2. *intr.* (*absol.*) To use blandishments ME. 3. *trans.* To offer blandly (*cf. to smile thanks*)—1638.

3. Though they [flowers] sometime b. soft delight *DRUMM.* OF HAWTH. Hence *Blanchisher*.

Blandishment (blændɪʃmənt). 1591 [f. as prec. + *-MENT*.] 1. Gently flattering speech or action; cajolery. 2. *fig.* Attraction, allure-ment. *concr.* Anything that pleases or allures.

1594. 2. Strange blandishments of words *DACON*.

Blank (blæŋk), *a.* ME. [F. *blanc*:—O.Tent. **blanko*—shining.] 1. 1. White; pale, colourless—1821. 2. Of paper: Left white; not written upon, or marked; said also of order sheets, and documents left with an empty space for special signature or instruction 1547. 3. *gen.* Empty, without contents, void 1748. 4. *fig.* Void of interest, result, or expression 1553. 5. (Looking) non-plussed; as in *To look b.* 1542. 6. Of emotions: Prostrating the faculties 1634. 7. *gen.* Pure, downright, sheer, absolute (with neg. or priv. force) 1839.

1. The blank *Moone* *MILN.* P. L. x. 646. 2. A b. Passport 1702. Bills drawn *in b.* (i.e. without names specified) 1861. 3. B. darkness *HOO*, space 1856. 4. A b. day 1832. 5. Upon this I looked very l. *ANDERSON*. 6. Countenances of b. dismay *DICKENS*. 7. B. atheism 1871. 8. *verse* without rhyme, *esp.* the ambic pentameter or unrhimed heroic.

Comb. etc. (an sense 2): b. acceptance, cheque, one not having the amount filled in; b. bar, a plea in bar, to compel the plaintiff in an action of trespass to assign the certain place where the trespass was committed; b. charter, a document given to the agent of the crown in Richard II's reign, with power to fill it up as they pleased, hence *fig.* liberty to do as one likes, b. indictment, a bill in which the indictment name is omitted. Also (in sense 3) b. cardrider, one containing no ball, *-door* (*brecht*), an imitation door; *-tire*, a tire without a flange, *-tooling* = blind blocking; see *BLIND*, *-window*, an imitation window. Hence *Blankly* *adv.* *-ness*.

Blank (blæŋk), *sb.* ME. [f. prec.] 1. A small French coin, orig. of silver, later of copper, worth 5 deniers, also a silver coin of Henry V, current in the parts of France then held by the English—1609. 2. The white spot in the centre of the target; hence *fig.* anything aimed at, the range of such aim 1551. 3. 'Level line mark for cannon, as point-b., equal to 800 yards' (Smyth). 4. A nonplus—1580. 5. A lottery ticket which does not gain a prize, as *draw a b.* 1567. 6. A blank space in a document 1570. 7. Provisional words printed in italics (instead of blank spaces) in a bill before Parliament 1817. 8. A blank form (e.g. a blank charter)—1780. 9. An empty form, nothing at all 1700. 7. *fig.* A vacant space, place, or period 1601. 8. Blank verse 1589. 9. *Blanch*. A piece of metal, cut and shaped, and ready for finishing, *esp.* in *Coinage*, the disc of metal before stamping 1596. 10. The $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain 1860. 11. A domino without points on either or both of its divisions. 12. A dash written in place of an omitted letter or word. (*cf. DASH*)

3. As level as the cannon to his b. Transports his poisoned shot *Hamlet* iv. 1. 42. Also *Old* iii. iv. 128. 4. When one has drawn a b. W. *IRVING*. 7. And what's her history? A blank, my lord *SHAKES.*

Blank (blæŋk), *v.* 1483 [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* = *BLANCH* *v.* 1—1652. 2. To nonplus *CL. BLANK* *a.* 5. (*arch.*) 1548. 3. To frustrate, disconcert (plans, etc.) (*arch.*) 1566. 4. To turn away. (*cf. BLANCH* *v.* 4)—1659. 5. To render blank or void; to veil from sight 1763. 6. To indicate by a dash (—) 1789. 7. *c.* Blank (printed —, but read 'blank')—

'damn', or the like 1873. 76. *intr.* To blench to shrink back—1642.

2. Which fairly blanked the bold visage of Adam Woodcock *SCOTT*. 5. Night blank'd half the Globe *CHURCHILL*. 6. But that is just like him *C. READE*.

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Blanket blæŋkə *δ* ME. [a OF *blanc* *te* *b* ang *e* dum of *b* a C BLANKET
†1. An undyed oo en suff used o cloth n
440. 2. A la ge ob ong shee of so loose
woo en clo n, used chiefly as a bed-covering,
also for throwing over a horse, and, by savages,
for clothing ME. Also fig. 3. Printing. A
woollen cloth used to deaden and equalize the
pressure of the platen 1824. 4. *transf* A layer
of blubber in whales 1885.
5. A usually Slave, I will loose the Rogue in a B
2 Hen. IV. n. iv. 241. fig. The B of the dark *black*
1. v. 54. A *met* b. a person or thing that throws a
damper over everything. *Born on the wrong side of*
the b. i. e. illegitimate.

Blanket, *v.* Pa. t. and ppie. -eted. 1605
[f. the sb.] 1. To cover with or as with a
blanket. 2. *Yachting*. To take the wind out
of the sails of a yacht by passing to windward
of it 1884. 3. To toss in a blanket 1609. Hence
Blanketed *pt.* a. covered with or as with a
blanket; in U.S. used *spec.* of cattle having
a broad belt of white round the middle.
†**Blanketeer**. 1755. [f. BLANKET + -ER.]
a. One who uses a blanket. b. *pl.* A body of
operatives who met at the Blanket Meeting in
Manchester, on 10th March, 1817, provided with
blankets, etc., in order to march to London and
call attention to their grievances. -1833.

Blanketing (blæŋketɪŋ), *sb.* 1577. [f. as
prec.] 1. Material for blankets; supply of
blankets 1677. 2. The action of the vb. [senses
2. 3] 1577.

Blare (blær), *v.* 1440. [? Echoic. Cf. MDu.
blaren, etc.] 1. *intr.* To roar with prolonged
sound in weeping, as a child; to bellow as a
calf. Now *diab.* 2. To sound a trumpet, to
trumpet. (Now the ordinary wd. in this sense.)
1782. 3. *trans.* To utter in blaring 1859.

4. Blaring like trumpeters at a fair Coward. Hence
Blare *sb.* 1. the weeping of a child, the bellowing of
calves; the noise of trumpets, etc.

Blare, *sb.* 2. 1867. A paste of hair and tar
for caulking the seams of boats.

Blarney (blærni), *sb.* 1819. [f. *Blarney*, a
village near Cork. The saying is that whoever
kisses the 'Blarney stone' in the castle will
ever after have a cajoling tongue and the art of
flattery.] Smoothly flattering or cajoling talk
(*colloq.*). Hence **Blarney** *v.* (*trans.*) to assail
with b.; (*intr.*) to use flattering speech.

†**Blas**. [In ME. var. of BLAST, f. OE. *blāsan*,
ON. *blāsa*.] 1. A blast, breath. ME. only.
2. A supposed status or influence of the stars,
producing changes of weather 1662.

†**Blasé** (blæ'ze), *a.* 1819. [Fr.] Exhausted
by enjoyment, disgusted with it; used up.

Blason, obs. f. BLAZON.

Blaspheme (blæ'sfɪm), *v.* [ME. *blasfeme-n*,
a. OF *blasfemer*, ad. L. *blasphemare*, ad. Gr.
blasphēmō, f. *blasphēmō* evil-speaking Trans-
ferred to L. in the Vulgate. See BLAME.] 1.
intr. To talk profanely. 2. *trans.* To utter
impiety against (God or anything sacred) ME.
3. *gen.* To speak evil of, revile, calumniate ME.
4. *trans.* Blaspheming God, and cursing men on earth
2 Hen. VI. iii. 11. 372. 3. So they b. the muse Tenny-
son. Hence **Blasphemor**.

†**Blaspheme**, *a.* and *sb.* 1 ME. only. [2. F.
blasphème, ad. L. *blasphemus*, ad. Gr.; see prec.]
A. *adj.* Blasphemous. Hence †**Blasphemously**
adv. B. *sb.* A blasphemer.

†**Blaspheme**, *sb.* 2 ME. [a. F. *blasphème*:-
L. *blasphemus*.] Early f. BLASPHEMY -1583.

In b. of the goddess CHAUCER.
Blasphemous (blæ'sfɪməs), *a.* 1535. [f. L.
blasphemus (see BLASPHEME a) + -OUS. In
Marlow and Milton *blasphémous*, after L.] 1.
Uttering profanity. 2. Abusive, defamatory
-1610.

1. O argument b. false and proud Murr. P. L. v. 809.
2. You bawling b. incharitable dog Tenny. L. 1. 43.
Hence **Blasphemously** *adv.* -ness.

Blasphemy (blæ'sfɪmi). [ME. *blasfemia*,
blasphemus, a. OF, ad. L. *blasphemus*, a. Gr.
f. *blasphēmō*.] In Spenser *blasphemy*. Cf.
BLASPHEME *sb.* 1. Profane speaking of God
or sacred things; impious irreverence. Also
fig. 1605. 2. *gen.* Evil speaking, defamation
-1656. 3. *trans.* A thing evil spoken of 1609.
4. B. against the Almighty BLASTSTONE, fig. against
learning Bacon

Blast blast *b* [Com Te t OE *blæst*
-OTE **blāst* *us* f. **blāst* *an* to b. see
BLAZE *v.* C L *fla* *u*.] 1. A blowing or

strong gust of wind. 2. A puff of air through
the mouth or nostrils; a breath (*arch.*) ME.
3. The blowing of a trumpet or other wind-
instrument; hence, the sound so produced; any
similar sound. Also fig. ME. 4. A strong
current of air produced artificially 1618. b
spec. That used in iron-smelting, etc. 1597. 75.
The sudden stroke of lightning -1751. 5. A
sudden infection (formerly attributed to the
breath of a malignant power, foul air, etc.) a.
Blight; also an insect which causes it. b. *transf*
and fig. Any blasting influence, a curse 1547.
c. A flammant disease in sheep. 7. An explosion
1635; the quantity of explosive used 1885. 8.
Sc. A smoke (of tobacco). Cf. *Counterblast*.

1. Snows, and Bitter Blasts Driven, 2. The b. of
thy nostrils *Ec.* xv. 8. 3. Loud as the trumpet's b.
Ham. More. Phr. 4. At our b. (L. *una flatus*): at the
same time. 4. To give very strong and lasting Blasts
for Iron Forges 1697. In b. at or in full b. at work.
Out of b. stopped. 6. b. Resilient as the blasts of
pestilence JOHNSON.

Comb. b. fan, a fan for producing a b. of air;
-hearth, a hearth for reducing lead-ore; -hole, the
hole by which water enters a pump; -pipe, in a loco-
motive, a pipe conveying the steam from the cylinders
into the funnel and so increasing the draught.

Blast (blast), *v.* ME. [f. the sb.] 1. *intr.*
To blow violently -1769; *trans.* to blow (out,
forth, abroad); to proclaim -1631. 2. a. *intr.*
To blow (on a trumpet, etc.). b. *trans.* To
blow (a trumpet, etc.). c. To din or denounce
(any one) by trumpeting. -1858. 3. To blow
(up), inflate. Also *intr.* (for *ref.*) *Obs.* exc.
diab. 1578. 4. To blow up by explosion 1738.

5. To blow or breathe on balefully, to blight
1532. Also *transf.* and fig. 76. To wither un-
der a blight -1630. 7. To curse. Often in im-
precations. 1640. Also *diab.*
5. O fairest flower, no sooner blown but blasted
Mum. Blasted or stricken with a plazer 1580, with
lightning 1624. To b. the Memory of King William
Stretton. He saw; but blasted with excess of light,
lost his eyes in endless night GRAY. 6. Tell Beauty
how she blasted RALPH. 7. Calling on their Maker
to curse them. b. them, and damn them Macaulay.
Hence **Blasted** *pt.* a. a low expression of reproba-
tion and hatred. *Blaster*, one who or that which
blasts.

-blast [ad. Gr. *βλαστός* sprout, shoot, germ],
used techn., esp. in Biology, in sense of 'germ',
embryo', as in *epiblast*, *metablast*, and *hypoblast*.
†**Blasten** (blæstɪn), *pl.* *blaste-mata*.
1849. [a. Gr., f. *vbl.* stem *βλασ-*, *βλασ-* to
sprout.] 1. *Biol.* The primary formative ma-
terial of plants and animals; protoplasm. Now
spec.: The initial matter out of which any part
is developed. 2. *Bot.* The budding or sprout-
ing part of a plant 1880. Hence **Blaste-mal**,
Blaste-matic *adjs.* of or pertaining to b.

Blast-furnace. 1706. A furnace in which
a blast of air is used; *spec.* the common furnace
for iron-smelting.

Blastide. 1880. [f. Gr. *βλαστός* + *εἶδος*]
Biol. The clear space in each segment of a
dividing impregnated ovum, which precedes
the appearance of a nucleus. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)
Blasting (blæstɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* 1460. [f. BLAST
v. + -ING.] 71. The production of blasts;
flarulence -1579. 2. Withering or shavelling
up caused by atmosphere, electric, or unseen
agency 1535. 3. Blowing rocks to pieces; also
its result 1824. var. **Blashtment** (sense 2).

Blasto- (blasto), repr. Gr. *βλαστο-*, stem
and comb. form of *βλαστός* sprout, germ. Used
techn. in the sense of 'germ' or 'bud'.
Blastocarpous [Gr. *καρπός* a.], *Bot.* of the
nature of a seed which germinates before escap-
ing from the pericarp. **Blastocoele** [Gr. *κοιλία*
spot], the germinal spot. **Blastocheme** [Gr.
οὐρα vehicle], a Medusa in which a generative
body is developed in the radiating canals. **Bla-**
stochyle [Gr. *χυλός* juice], the mucilaginous
fluid in the embryonal sac of plants. **Blasto-**
cœle [Gr. *κοιλία*], the central cavity which forms
in the ovum after segmentation. **Blastocoëla**
[Gr. *κόλλα* glue], *Bot.* the gummy substance
which coats certain buds. **Blastocyst** [Gr.
κύστις bladder], **Blastocystinx** [Gr. *κυστίτις*
little bladder] = BLASTODERM. **Blastodisc**,

hege mald se of he o m of b ds. **Blasto-**
genesis, reproduction by buds. **Blastogeny**,
Haeckel's term for the germ-history of persons.
Blastography, the scientific description of the
buds of plants. **Blastomere** [Gr. *μερῆς*], each
of the segments into which the impregnated
ovum at first divides. **Blastophor** [Gr. *φορῶν*],
a portion of the spermatophore which remains
to carry spermatoblasts; whence **Blastophoral**
a. **Blastophore**, *Bot.* Richard's name for the
part of the embryo with a large radicle which
bears the bud. **Blastophyly** [Gr. *φυλῆ* tribe],
Haeckel's name for the tribal history of persons.
Blastopore [Gr. *πόρος* passage], the orifice pro-
duced by the invagination of a point on the sur-
face of a blastule, or blastosphere, to form the
enteron. **Blastosphere**, a name for the impreg-
nated ovum, when, after segmentation, it has
acquired a blastocoele and blastoderm. **Blasto-**
stroma [Gr. *στρώμα* a stratum], the germinal
area. **Blastostyle** [Gr. *στυλός* pillar], a stalk
upon which gonophores are developed in the
Hydrozoa.

Blastoderm (blæ'stɒdɜ:m), 1859. [f. BLASTO-
+ Gr. *δέρμα*.] *Embryol.* A disk of cells found
in the early segmentation of a fertilized ovum
(as differentiated from *blastula*, a hollow ball
of cells, and *morula*, a solid ball). Hence
Blastodermatic, **Blastodermic** *adjs.*

Blastule. 1882. [dim. (on L. type) f. Gr.
βλαστός.] A small germ; a blastophore.

Blasty (blæsti), *a.* 1583. [f. BLAST *sb.* +
-y.] Characterized by blasts of wind. 72.
Causing blight 1667.

Blatant (blæ'tænt), *a.* Also **blattant**. [App.
coined by Spenser as an epithet of calumny,
the blat(t)ant beast, with a thousand tongues.
Cf. L. *blattire* to babble.] 1. In 'the blat(t)ant
beast' (cf. F. Q. v. xii. 37, 41 and *passim*): see
above 1556. 2. *fig.* Noisy; offensively or vul-
garly clamorous, bellowing 1636, clamorous
1790. 3. Loud-voiced 1791; loud 1816.

4. The blatant beast, quoth he, 'I doe pursue'
SPENCER F. Q. vi. i. 7. 2. Up rose a b Radical Baga-
mor. Not the less Hear I the b. appetite demand
Due sustenance Coward. Hence **Blatancy**, **Blat-**
antly *adv.*

Blate (blæt, *diab.* blāt, blit), *a.* Sc. and N.
diab. [Found in Sc. late in 15th c. Phoneti-
cally = OE. *blat* livid, pale.] 71. Pale, ghastly.
(In OE.) 72. Void of feeling -1548. 73.
Spiritless -1550. 4. Undeserving 1513. 5.
Bashful, backward, sheepish 1600.

6. When I was beardless, young, and b. Burns.
Blate (blæt), *v.* rare. [? f. BLAT (sense 2 b),
and BLATANT.] To babble, prate. PEPYS.

Blatation (blætə'tʃən), Also **blatt-**.
1656. [ad. late L. *blatationem*. Cf. BLATIER
v.] Babbling chatter.

†**Blatation**. Also **blatt-**. 1645. [ad. L.
blatationem.] A babbler.

Blather; see BLETHER.

Blatherskite; see BLETHERSKATE.

Blat-ta. 1601. [L.] 1. Generic name of
the Cockroach. 2. Purple, purple silk 1658.
Hence †**Blat-tean** a. purple.

Blatter (blæ'tɜ), *v.* 1535. [ad. L. *blatere*,
and partly echoic.] *intr.* To speak or prate
volubly. Also *trans.*

2. Noe matter tho' Ignorance b. folly DANIEL.
Hence **Blatter** *sb.* a volley of clattering words, or
sound of rapid motion. **Blatterer**.

†**Blau-mer**. ME. [app. = *blauwemere*,
which suggests a Fr. **blanc de mer*, of unkn.
application.] A species of (? white) fur used to
line hoods, etc. -1460.

†**Blauwbok** (blāu'pɒk). 1786. [Du. *blauw-*
bok, f. *blauw* blue + *bok* buck.] S. Afr. A large
Antelope (cf. *leucophaga*), with bluish hair.

Blay, **bley** (blɛ). Also (rare) **blea**. [OE.
blæge:-O.Teut. **blaijōn*.] A fish, the bicak.
†**Blayk(e)**, *a.* [ME. *bleik*, a. ON. *blaker*,
cogn. w. OE. *blāc*:-O.Teut. **blasko-*, f. the
stem of *blīhan* to shine. Cf. BLAKE, BLEAK,
BLOKE.] a. Pale. b. Yellow. -1570.

Blaze (blæz), *sb.* 1 [OE. *blase*, *blāse* (O.Tent.
type **blāstn*).] 71. A torch -1535. 3. A bright
glowing flame or fire OE. Also fig. 3. Bril-
liant light; a glow of colour 1564. 4. *fig.* a.
Splendour, brilliant display 1579. b. Clear or
full light 1748.

o (Ger. Köln). o (Fr. *peu*). ü (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. *dune*). ū (cursl). ē (eo) (there). ɛ (P) (sein). ɛ̃ (Fr. *laine*). ē̃ (fit, fern, earth).

2. In a b. in flames. *Blazes* pl. referring to the flames of hell, used in: *The blazes! Like blazes* furiously. *To (the) blazes!* to the deuce. His rash fierce b. of *Ryot Rich.* II, ii. 33. 3. Dark, amid the b. of noon *Milt. Sam.* 80. 4. A b. of jests *Jowett.* The b. of publicity *Lucky*.

Blaze (blāz), *sb.* 1639. [Not in OE. or ME. But = ON. *blasi* 'white star on a horse's forehead', f. stem *blas-*, *blas-* shining, white.] 1. A white spot on the face of a horse or ox. 2. *transf.* A white mark made on a tree, esp. by chipping off bark; also, a track indicated by such marks. (First in U.S.) 1737.

Blaze (blāz), *v.* 1 ME. [f. BLAZE *sb.* 1 Not in OE., or any other Teut. lang.] 1. *intr.* To burn with a bright fervent flame. Also *fig.* 2. *trans.* To cause to blaze (rare) 1485. 3. *intr.* To shine like flame or fire. Also with *forth* ME. Also *trans.* with cognate obj. 1667. 4. *intr.* To shine or be conspicuous. Also with *out*, ME.

1. *To b. up* to flash into a blaze. *fig.* Stein. blazed up, and there was an exchange of hot words *Sentry* *To b. out*; to exhaust in a blaze of excess (*arch.*); *intr.* to go out with a flare. 3. Eyes that sparkling blazed *Milt. P. L.* i. 194. Phr. *To b. away* to fire continuously with guns, etc. *fig.* to work enthusiastically (*collog.*). Cf. *fire away*. Hence *Blazer*, one who or that which blazes; a jacket, usually of wool and bright-coloured, often with a badge, worn esp. at sports. *Blazing* *fig.* a. f. in *Venery* Of scent, very strong; as opp. to a cold scent. *Blazingly* *adv.*

Blaze (blāz), *v.* 2 ME. [In sense 1 = ON. *blāsa* to blow; —OTeut. **blāsan*, f. root **blā-* (Aryan **blh₂-*, *blā-*; see *BLOW*) with suffixal -s- taken into the root. Confused later with *BLAZON*.] 1. To blow (e.g. with a musical instrument); to puff —1535. 2. *trans.* To proclaim (as with a trumpet); to make known 1550. b. with *abroad*. (The prevalent use.) 1552. 3. To BLAZON —1628. 4. (Mixing senses 2 and 3.) 1. To celebrate —1635. 2. To portray —1642. 3. b. Fearing, that I should b. it abroad in his lifetime *Boswell*. 3. What Herald [can] b. their Arms without a blemish *F. Græville*. Hence *Blazer*, one who proclaims.

Blaze, *v.* 3 1812. [f. BLAZE *sb.* 2] To mark (trees) with white by chipping off bark, etc. Also to indicate (a spot or path) by such marks.

Blazed (blāzd), *a.* 1685. [f. BLAZE *sb.* 2] Having a blaze on the face

Blazing star. 1460. 1. A comet —1762. 2. *fig.* Cynosure, 'star' (*arch.*) 1460. 3. = BLAZE *sb.* 2. 1. 1705. 4. Pop. name of three N. Amer. plants: *Alleris far-nosa*, *Chamaelirium luteum*, and *Liatris squarrosa*.

Blazon (blāzən), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *blason* (found in other Romanic langs.). Orig. = 'shield', and thus not conn. w. BLAZE *sb.* 1 or 2 or Ger. *blasen* (BLAZE *v.* 2).] 1. A shield used in war, ME. only. 2. Her A shield in heraldry; coat of arms; a banner bearing the arms. 3. Heraldic description or representation of armorial bearings 1610. 4. (cf. BLAZE *v.* 2) A description or record, esp. of virtues or excellencies 1577. 5. Divulgation, publication 1602.

1. St. George's b. red *Scott*. 3. The earliest b. of a Royal Banner occurs in the Roll of Caerlaverock *Boutell*. 4. The b. of sweet beauties best *Shaks*

Blazon (blāzən), *v.* 1513. [f. prec.; see BLAZE *v.* 2] 1. To describe in proper heraldic language. Also *absol.* 1586. 2. To depict according to the rules of heraldry 1570; *fig.* to illuminate 1699. 3. To adorn as with blazonry 1813. Also *fig.* 4. = BLAZE *v.* 2. 4. 1513. 5. To publish boastfully 1534. 6. = BLAZE *v.* 2. Also with *forth*, *out*. Often in a bad sense. 1577.

1. To b. the arms painted in the glass windows *Warton*. 2. Having his arms verie excellent blazoned in fine colored glasse 1593. 3. Walls. Blazoned all with feats of pride *Scott*. 4. To b. the kingly attributes and virtues 1863. 5. I would never blazen loue with my tongue *L. Berners*. 6. To b. out their blames *Spenser*. Hence *Blazoned* *fig.* a. (senses 2, 6). *Blazoner*, a herald, one who records with commendation; one who proclaims. *Blazonment*, blazoning; proclaiming.

Blazonry (blāzənri), 1622. [f. as prec.] 1. The description or depicting of heraldic devices. 2. Armorial bearings 1649. Also *fig.* 3. *fig.* Brilliant or artistic display 1814.

1. The old impresa or arms, b. of the house and family *Drum of Hawth.* var. *Blazure*.

-ble, *a.* OF. *-ble*; —L. *-bilis*, nom. *-bilis*, suffix forming verbal adjs. with the sense 'given to, tending to, like to, fit to, able to'. The

most numerous of the -ble words are those in -able. In Fr. all pres. pples. in -ant (now the universal form of pres. pples.) may give rise to an adj. in -able. But in Eng. -ible is preferred wherever there was or might be a L. -ibilis; while -able is used for words of distinctly Fr. or Eng. origin. Hence the distractions of English usage. See -ABLE, -IBLE. An e mute before -able must be retained after c, g, as *peaceable*, *changeable*, etc., and it is usually retained in monosyllables, as *tameable*, etc.; otherwise its retention is more or less optional. In words from Eng., a final consonant is usu. doubled before -able, when doubled in the pres. pple., as *clubbable*, etc.

Adjs. in -ibili-, -ible, were orig. active (and neuter) as well as passive, but the majority of the former remain only (if at all) with a passive force, as in *credible*, *audible*, which is also the only use of -able as a living formative, e.g. *atable*, *likeable*, etc.

Blea (blē), *sb.* rare. 1730. [?] The young wood of a tree under the bark; the albumen.

Blea, *v.* Obs. exc. dial. 1568. [Prob. echoic Cf. Gr. *βληχόμεναι*, *βληχῆ* bleating. (Pronunc. blē, blis, blā.)] *intr.* To bleat as a lamb; to cry piteously as a child.

Bleach (blēč), *sb.* 1 OE. [Cf. OE. *blēco*, f. *blac*, *blēc* pale.] 1. A disease of the skin Cf. OE. *blāce* leprosy. 1601. 2. An act of bleaching

†Bleach, *sb.* 2 1486. [From BLACK. See N.E.D.] Any substance used for bleaching —1611.

†Bleach, *a.* [ME. *bleche*, OE. *blac*, *blac* white, pale.] = BLEAK *a.* 1, 2.

Bleach (blēč), *v.* 1 [Com. Teut.: OE. *blāc-* (e)an; —OTeut. **blakjan* to bleach, f. **blak-* = *blak-* = white; see BLAKE *a.*] 1. To whiten (linen, etc.) by washing and exposure or by chemical processes ME. Also *fig.* 2. To bleach, esp. by exposure 1583. 3. *intr.* To become white or colourless 1611. Also *fig.* 1. When...Maidens b. their summer smocks *L. L. L.* v. ii. 616. 2. Bones of travellers bleaching amongst the yellow sand 1865. Hence *Bleacher*, one who or that which bleaches. *Blea chery*, a place where bleaching is done.

†Bleach, *v.* 2 1611. [f. BLEACH *sb.* 2] To bleach.

Bleak (blēk), *sb.* 1496. [? f. ON. *blakja*; —OTeut. **blakjan*, f. **blak-* = white.] A small river-fish, called also the Blay (*Leuciscus alburnus*); also an allied sea-fish.

Bleak (blēk), *a.* 1538. [Parallel form of *bleake* (bleach), *bleyke*, *blake*, *bloke*. Cf. BLAKE, BLEACH, BLEYKE *a.*] 1. Pallid, wan; of a sickly hue. Still dial. 1566. 2. Bare of vegetation, exposed, now often wind-swept 1538. 3. Cold, chilly 1595. 4. *fig.* Cheerless 1719. 2. Our lodgings, standing b. upon the sea *Per* iii. ii. 14. 3. The b. air *Milt. P. R.* ii. 72. Hence *Blea'k-ish* *a.* *Blea'kly* *adv.*, *ness*. So *Blea'kry* *a.*, inclining to b. (in senses 2, 3).

†Bleak (blēk), *v.* ME. [Three formations] 1. I. = BLEACH *v.* 1. 1. 2. 1612. 2. *intr.* = BLEACH *v.* 1. 3. 1606. II. To chill or make livid with cold 1605. III. = BLEACH *v.* 2 1611.

Blear (blēr), *a.* [ME. *bleve*, epithet of the eyes, of unkn. origin.] 1. Of the eyes or sight. Dim from water or other superficial affection. Also *fig.* 2. *transf.* Dim, misty, indistinct in outline 1634.

1. Her eyes grew watery and b. *Thackeray*. 2. To cheat the eye with illusion *Milt.* *Comb.* b-eyed *a.* having b. eyes, or wits; -witted, having the mental faculties dimmed. Hence *Blear'ness*, *blear'edness* (of the eyes). *Bleary* *a.* more or less b.

Bleat (blēt), *v.* 1 ME. [perh. f. prec.] 1. *intr.* To have watery or inflamed eyes. (Said also of an albino.) —1570. 2. *trans.* To dim (the eyes) with tears, rheum, or inflammation ME. b. To blur (the face) as with tears ME. 3. He...bleared his eyes with books *Longf.* b. The Heaven weeps and bleats itself, in sour rain *Carlyle*. Phr. (*fig.*) To b. the eyes; to deceive, hoodwink *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 120. Hence *Bleat'edness*. *Bleat'ing* *vbl.* *sb.* being bleared; the action of making bleat; *transf.* the guttering of a candle.

†Bleat, *v.* 2 ME. [Cf. BLARE *v.*] *intr.* To protrude the tongue in mockery —1605.

Bleat (blēt), *v.* [Com. WGer.: OE. *blētan*; —WGer. *blātan*, echoic; see BLEA *v.*] 1. *intr.* To cry as a sheep, goat, or calf. Also

trans. (with cognate obj.) 1719. 2. *transf.* Used contemptuously of the human voice 1563.

1. Lambs, that did...b. the one at th' other *Wint* i. ii. 68. Hence *Bleater*.

Bleat (blēt), *sb.* 1505. [f. the vb.] The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf, *transf.* any similar cry. A *Calfe*. Much like to you, for you have just his b. *Much Ado* iv. 51.

Bleb (bleb), *sb.* 1607. [app. like BLOB and BUBBER, from the action of making a bubble with the lips.] 1. A small swelling on the skin, also on plants. 2. A bubble of air in water glass, etc. 1647. 3. A vesicular body 1775. Hence *Bleb* *v.* to furnish with blebs. *Bleb'by* *a.* full of blebs or bubbles.

Bleek, *sb.* Now dial. [ME *bleke* = ON. *blēkn*, OTeut. type **blakjan*, f. **blak-* = BLACK.] 1. Black fluid substance; *spec.* *tink*; *shoe* makers' black; black grease round an axle, etc. 2. Soot or smut, a smut 1590. Hence *Bleek* *v.* (now dial.) to blacken; also *fig.*

Blee (blē), *arch.* [OE. *blēo*; —OTeut. **blē-* = colour, hue. An obs. poet. wd., used once or twice lately.] 1. Hue (*arch.*). 2. Complexion; visage (*arch.*) ME. 1. Eyes so grey of b. *Mrs. Browning*. 2. His daughter bright of b. 1834.

Bleed (blēd), *v.* Pa t. and pple. *bled* [OE. *blēdan*; —OTeut. **blēdan*, f. **blēdo* (m) BLOOD.] 1. *intr.* 1. To emit, discharge, or lose blood. 2. To lose blood from wounds; to die by bloodshed ME. Also *fig.* 3. Of plants to emit sap when wounded 1674. 4. Said of blood etc.: To drop, ooze forth ME. 5. With cognate obj.: To emit as blood ME. Also *fig.* 1. Less: he should bleed to death *Milt. P.* ii. 1. 258. *fig.* O my heart bleeds To think o' thine that I have turn'd you to *Temp.* i. ii. 67. 2. Caesar must b. for it *Jul. C.* ii. i. 171. 3. To b. well: Of corn, etc. to give a large yield (*arch.*). Of persons: to lose or part with money to an extent that is felt. 3. She died I would faine say, b. *Tears Wint* T. v. ii. 66.

II. *trans.* 1. To draw or let blood from, esp. surgically ME. 2. To extort money from (*collog.*) 1680. 3. By Jove, sir, you've bled that poor woman enough *Thackeray*. Hence *Bleeder*, one who draws blood, *bled*, a person subject to hemophilia.

Bleeding (blēdɪŋ), *pple.* *a.* ME. [f. prec.] 1. In senses of the vb. 2. *fig.* and *transf.* Said of nations devastated by war, etc. 1668.

1. Whose sonnes lye scattered on the b. ground *Shaks*. With b. hearts *Hooker*. 2. Greece, b. and exhausted 1863. *Comb.* b.-heart, pop. name for plants; e.g. the Wallflower, *Dicentra formosa*, and a variety of Cherry; b. root = BLOOD-ROOT.

Bleinerite. *Min.* = BINDHEIMITE.

Blemish (blemɪʃ), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *blemiss*, *blemur*, f. *bleme*, of unkn. origin.] 1. To hurt, damage, deface —1607. 2. To dim (the eye-sight) —1677. 3. To mar, injure the working of ME. 4. To impair the perfection of 1460. 5. To impair morally; to sully ME. c. To discredit, disable. *Obs.* exc. in *Law*. ME. 3. To b. the peace 1625. 4. b. To b. reputation 1735. c. To b. oneself by pleading one's own insanity *Blackstone*. Hence *Blemisher*. *Blemishment*, damage; flaw; impairment.

Blemish (blemɪʃ), *sb.* 1526. [f. the vb.] 1. Physical defect or disfigurement, e.g. the scar of a broken knee in a horse; a stain 1535. 2. *transf.* A defect or flaw generally 1555. 3. *fn.* A moral defect; a fault, blot, slur 1526.

1. Speaking thicke (which Nature made his b.) *Ham.* IV, ii. iii. 34. 3. Some stain or b. in a name of note *Tennyson*. Hence *Blemish'less* *a.*

Bleematrope (ble mātrop), 1876. [f. Gr. *βλεμμα* + *τροπέω*, f. *τρέπω*.] An apparatus for illustrating the various positions of the eye

†Bleach, *sb.* [f. BLEACH *v.* 1] 1. A trick. *ML* only. 2. A side glance. *Shaks*.

Blench, *a.* Sc. form of BLANCH *a.*

Blench (blenʃ), *v.* 1 OE. [In sense 1 = OL. *blenkan* = ON. *blēkja*. The north. form was *blēnk*, q.v.] 1. To deceive, cheat —ME. 2. *intr.* To start aside, so as to elude anything to shy; to flinch ME. 3. *trans.* To elude to flinch from; to blink ME. 4. To disconcert turn aside —1640. 5. *intr.* Of the eyes: To lose firmness of glance, to quail 1775.

2. Sometimes you do b. from this to that *Mans for* *Sh.* iv. v. 5. 5. That influence at which the eyes of eagles have blenched *Black.* Hence *Blencher*, he

who or that which turns or frightens away, e.g. a scarecrow; one who flinches.

Blench, *v.* var. of **BLANCH** *v.* 1, q. v.

Blendcorn, var. of **BLEND CORN**; see **BLEND**.

Blend, *v.* 1 [Com. WGer.: OE. *blendan*:—Oteut. type **blendjan*; see **BLIND**.] To make blind; to dazzle. Also *fig.*—1600.

Blend (blend), *v.* 2 [ME. *blendēn*, prob. ad. ON *blanda*; see **BLAND** *v.* 1. *L. trans.* 1. To mix to mingle; *esp.* to mix (spirits, teas, wines, etc.), so as to produce a certain quality. 2. To mix or stir up (a liquid); hence occas., to render turbid, spoil, occas., to agitate, trouble; to disturb (joy, peace, beauty, weather)—1596. 3. To mingle closely with 1591. 4. To mix (components) so that their individuality is obscured in the product; now the most frequent *trans.* use 1601.

3. To b. reality with personality 1788. 4. Rider and horse,—friend, foe,—in one red blent Byron.

II. intr. 1. To mix, mingle; *esp.* so as to form a uniform mixture ME. 2. To pass imperceptibly into each other, *esp.* in reference to colour 1812.

1. All motions, sounds, and voices. B. in a music of tranquillity Wordsw. Hence **Blend** *sb.* a blending. **Blender**, one who or that which blends. **Blending** *sb.* and *pph.* a.

Blend(e). Also **blend**. ME. Obs. pa. pple. of **BLEND** *v.* 2 As *adj.* = **BLENDED**—1679. Comb.: **blend corn**, **blendcorn**, wheat and rye sown and grown together, b. water, a urinary disease of cattle.

Blende (blend). 1683. [a. Ger. *blende*, f. *blenden* to deceive, called also *pseudogalena*, because it yields no lead.] Min. Sulphide of zinc. Hence **Blendous**, **Blendy** *adjs.* pertaining to or containing b.

Blenheim (blen'am, -im). Name of the Duke of Marlborough's house, near Woodstock; used in a. *Blenhems*, a breed of spaniels 1831; b. *Orange*, a golden-coloured apple 1879.

Blenk, *v.* OE. *L.* = **BLEND** *v.* 1 I, 2, 4. —ME. 2. To blanch. Cf. **BLEND** *v.* 2—1600. 3. = **BLINK** I, 3, 4. —1625.

Blenk, *sb.* north. Earlier f. **BLINK**.

Blennoid (blen'oid). 1865. *A. adj.* Allied to the **BLenny**. B. *sb.* [sc. fish.]

Blenno, **blenn**, *a.* [Gr. *βλέννος*, *βλέννα*, mucus, comb. form.

Blennogenic, **Blennogenous** *a.*, generating mucus. **Blennoid** *a.* resembling mucus. **Blennorrhagic**, **Blennorrhoea**, discharge of mucus; hence *rrhagic*, *rrhoea* *a.*

Blenny (blen'i). 1774. [ad. *L. blennius* (in Pliny), f. Gr. *βλέννος* sime, mucus.] A genus of small spiny-finned fishes, the scales of which are coated with mucus.

Blent, *pph.* a. [f. **BLEND** *v.* 2] Mingled.

Blepharo (ble'faro), *a.* Gr. *βλέφαρον* eyelid, comb. form.

Blepharitis, inflammation of the eyelids. **Blepharoplasty**, the operation of supplying any deficiency caused by wound or lesion of the eyelid; hence **Blepharoplastic** *a.* **Blepharospasm**, spasm of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids. **Blepharostat**, an instrument for fixing the eyelid during operations.

Blere, obs. f. **BLER**.

Bles-bok (ble'sbpk). 1824. [Du., f. *bles* BLAZE *sb.* + *bok* goat.] A South African antelope, the *Gazella albifrons*.

Bless (bles), *v.* 1 [OE. *blédsian*, *blédsian*, *blédsian*, f. *bléd* blood. Not in other Teut. langs. The orig. meaning was thus 'to mark or consecrate with blood'. (See *Exod.* xii. 23.) But the word was chosen at the Eng. conversion to render *L. benedicere* 'to praise', which was itself used as tr. Heb., in the sense 'to bend the knee, worship'.

The pa. t. and pple. are usu. spelt *blessed*, though pronounced (blest), exc. occas. in verse, or liturgical reading. As an *adj.* *blest* is now archaic, but is frequent in verse, and traditional phrases.]

1. To consecrate by a spoken formula or charm, or, later, by a prayer. 2. *spec.* To sanctify (and protect) by making the sign of the cross. *esp. ref.* and *absol.* To cross oneself (*arch.*) OE. 3. To guard, keep from (evil)—1650. Also *tréf.* 4. To call holy; to adore (God) as

holy OE. 5. To pronounce words that confer divine favour OE.; to invoke blessings upon ME. 6. To confer well-being upon; to make happy, to prosper, *orig.* said of God OE. 7. *ref.* To account or call themselves supremely happy with, in, that 1611. ¶ In ME *bless* to, app. after *benedicere* *aliqu.* 8. Exclamatory uses: a. in sense 3, as *God b. me!* ellipt. *b. me!* b. (also *save*) the mark (see **MARK**). b. in sense 7, as (*God*) *b. you!* ¶ 9. In many senses *bless* is euphemistic or ironical for curse, etc. 1812.

1. *Phr.* To *b. food*, to ask God's blessing upon it (cf. *sb.* 2. *Not to have a penny to b. oneself with*: in allusion to the cross on the silver penny (cf. *Ger. Kreuzer*), or to the practice of crossing the palm with a piece of silver. 3. The belman's drowsy charm To b. the doors from nightly harm *Milt. Pens.* 83. 4. Then God be blest, it is the blessed Sunne *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 18. 5. Then shall the Bushop b. the children, thus saying *Bh. Cont. Prayer*. The Fatherless and the Stranger b. his unseen Hand in their prayers *Stuart*. 6. It [mercy] is twice blest, it blesteth him that gives, and him that takes *Merch.* V. iv. 1. 186. 7. The nations shall b. themselves in him *Jer.* iv. 2. 8. B. us! What a word on A title-page is this *Milt. Sonn.* xi. 5. To b. oneself: to ejaculate 'God b. me!', etc. Hence **Bless'er**.

Bless, *v.* 2 1526. [a. F. *blessier*; cf. **BLECHE**.] To wound; to thrash—1612.

Tarry, thou knave I shall make these hands b. thee 1575.

Bless, *v.* 3 1596. [Mainly Spenserian; ? a use of *prec.*] To brandish; also to brandish round (an object with a weapon).

Blessed, **blest** (ble'sed, blest), *pph.* a. ME. [f. **BLESS** *v.* 1 See note under **BLESS** *v.* 1. 1. Consecrated, holy. 2. Adorable ME. 3. Happy, fortunate ME.; beatified 1475. Also *absol.* The beatified saints ME. 4. Pleasurable, blissful 1458. 5. Of plants and herbs; Endowed with healing virtues, as *b. thistle*, *Carduus benedictus* 1563. 5. = 'cursed' or the like (cf. *BLESS* *v.* 9) 1806. As *quasi-adv.* Blessedly 1600.

1. The B. Sacrament 1638. 2. Oure bleasyd lordes *Iesu* 1493. 3. She desires no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the just *Tennyson*. 4. The blest infusions That dwell in vegetives *Per.* III. l. 35. Hence **Blessedful** *a.* full of blessing. **Blessedhede**, beatitude. **Blessedly**, **blestly** *advs.* **Blessedness**, the state of being blessed, *esp.* with divine favour, as in *single blessedness* *Midr.* N. 1. l. 78; hence used *pro.* for the unmarried state.

Blessing (bles'ing), *pph.* *sb.* OE. [f. **BLESS** *v.* 1 + *-ING*.] 1. The action of the vb. (senses 1, 2)—1563. 2. Authoritative declaration of divine favour; benediction; and hence b. Invocation of divine favour. 3. Favour and prospering influence of God. (So now 'to ask a b.') OE. 4. Anything that makes happy or prosperous; a boon ME. 5. A present (tr. Heb.)—1611. 5. Grateful adoration ME.

2. All the blessings Of a glad father, compass thee about *Tam.* v. i. 179. 3. With God's B. he will recover 1881. 4. Eminence, Wealth, Sovereignty; which, to say sooth, are Blessings *Shaks.* b. I pray thee, take a b. of thy servant *2 Kings* v. 15.

Blest, pa. t. and pple. of **BLESS** *v.* 1

Blet (ble't), *v.* 1835. [ad. (by Lindley) F. *blettir*, f. *blett*.] *intr.* To become 'sleepy' as an over-ripe pear.

Blether, **blather** (ble'ðar, blæ'-), *v.* *Sc.* and *n. dial.* [ME. *blather*, *a.* ON. *bláðra*, f. *bláðr* nonsense. In U. S. *blather*, the etymological form, is usual.] 1. *intr.* To talk nonsense loquaciously 1524; *trans.* to babble 1810. 2. *intr.* To cry loudly (*dial.*) 1863. Hence **Blether**, **blather** *sb.* voluble nonsense.

Bletherskate, **blatherskite**. *dial.* and *U. S. colloq.* 1650. [f. **BLETHER** *v.* + **SKATE** in *Sc.* used contemptuously. Popularized in U. S. by the *Sc.* song *Maggie Lauder*, during the War of Independence.] A talker of blatant nonsense.

Jog on your gait, ye bletherskate Maggie Lauder! **Bletonism**. 1821. [f. M. *Bleton*.] The supposed faculty of perceiving subterranean springs and currents by sensation.

Blewits (blu'its). 1830. [prob. f. **BLUE**.] An edible mushroom.

Bleymes. 1725. [a. F. *bleime* = *blème* *adj.*; see **BLEMISH**.] An inflammation in the foot of a horse between the sole and the bone.

Blick (blik). 1881. [a. Ger. *blück* sheen.] The brightening or indescence appearing on

silver or gold at the end of the cupelling or refining process (Raymond).

Blight (blait), *sb.* 1611. [?] 1. *gen.* Any atmospheric or invisible influence that suddenly blasts, mps, or destroys plants, or affects them with disease; a diseased state of plants so or g. nating 1669. 2. *spec.* a. Diseases in plants caused by fungoid parasites, as mildew, rust, or smut 1611. b. An aphid, destructive to fruit-trees 1802. 3. *fig.* Anything which withers hopes or prospects, or checks prosperity 1812. 3. The withering b. of Turkish rule 1884.

Blight (blait), *v.* 1695. [f. *prec.*] *L. trans.* To affect with blight. 2. *fig.* To affect balefully, nip in the bud 1712.

2. Deprivation of rank, which blights so many prospects Lewis. Hence **Blightingly** *adv.*

Blighter (blait'ar). 1822. [f. *prec.* + *-ER* 1.] 1. A thing that blights. 2. A contemptible fellow; sometimes *pro.* 1896.

Blighty (blait'i). *Army slang*. 1915. [ad. Hind. *blāyātī* foreign, f. Arab. *blāyāt* VILAYET.] England, home; in the war of 1914-18, a wound that secured return to England.

Blin, *v.* [OE. *blinnan* = **belinnan*; see **BE**, **LIN** *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To leave off, stop—1765.

Blind (blind), *a.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *blind*—Oteut. **blindo-*; cf. Lith. *blindaas*.] 1. Without the sense of sight. b. *absol.* A blind person, *esp.* as *pl.* The blind as a class OE. c. (*attrib.* of *prec.*) Of, pertaining to, or for the use of the blind as a class: as *b. asylum* (mod.) 2. *fig.* and *transf.* Lacking in intellectual, moral, or spiritual perception OE. 3. *fig.* Undis discriminating; inconsiderate, heedless, reckless ME. b. Purposeless 1873. 4. *fig.* Acting without intelligence or consciousness 1692. 5. *transf.* Dark, obscure (*arch.*) OE.; thaving its light cut off—1705. 6. Dim; indistinct ME. of a letter, indistinctly or imperfectly addressed 1864. 7. Out of sight, secret, obscure. With *b. alley* cf. 10. b. Of a way or path. Difficult to trace 1593. 8. Covered from sight 1513. 9. Having no openings for light or passage 1603. 10. Closed at one end. So *b. alley*; cf. 7. 1668. 11. Of plants. Without buds or eyes, or without a terminal flower.

1. Gaiidee, frail and b. 1859. b. If the blinde lead the blinde, both shall fall into the ditch *Matt.* xv. 14. 2. Blynde judgement of men *Wyclif*. *B. side*: the unguarded, also, formerly, the unrepresentable side. 3. B. prejudice *Hazlitt*, speed *Dickens*, fury *Macaulay*. 4. B. chance *Bentley*. 5. *B. lantern* a dark lantern. 6. *B. man*, officer, reader, a post-office official who deals with 'b. letters'. 7. To some b. change-house *Scott*. 8. The b. mares of this tangled wood *Milt. Comus* 181. 9. A b. wall, hedge, window, door (*mod.*) *Phr.* *B. story*, one without point.

Comb. b. area (*Archit.*), a clear space around the basement wall of a house; b. axle = *dead-axle*, -beetle, a name for beetles which fly against people, *esp.* by night; also, a small beetle found in rice, -blocking (*Bookbinding*), impressions on book-covers produced by heated blocks, etc., without gold-leaf, -coal, non-bituminous coal which burns without flame; -fish, the *Amphiprion spleans*; -gallery (see **Blind** *a.* 10); -hazard, -hoockey, games at cards, -level (*Mining*), one not yet connected with other workings; -shaft, a winze; -shell (*Artillery*), one containing no powder, also one that fails to explode, -spot, the spot on the retina which is insensible to light; -story (*Archit.*), a triforium below the clerestory of a cathedral, admitting no light; b. tooling = *blind-blocking*. Hence **Blindish** *a.* **Blindling** *sb.* a b. person. **Blindly** *adv.* in a b. way; without an opening. **Blindness** (*lat.* and *fig.*).

Blind (blind), *v.* [f. **BLIND** *a.*, first in ME., phonetic var. of **BLEND** *v.* 1] 1. To make blind to render insensible to light or colour. Also *fig.* 2. To hide; to make difficult to trace ME. 3. To deprive (things) of light 1643. b. To eclipse 1633. 4. *Gunnery*. To provide with blindages 1850. 5. *intr.* To be or become blind or dim ME.

2. Blinded of one eye 1875. This great light blindeth my sight *Palmer*. *fig.* How jealous blinds people *Shakspeare*. 3. b. How sweet eyes. b. the stars. Hence **Blinded** *pph.* a. (senses 1, 4); having the window-blinds drawn down. **Blinder**, he who or that which blinds; a blinker for a horse. (U. S.) **Blindly** *adv.*

Blind (blind), *sb.* 1535. [f. **BLIND** *v.* or *a.*] 1. Anything which obstructs the light or sight; *esp.* a screen for a window made of woven material mounted on a roller 1702. 2. A blinker for a horse. 3. A blindage 1644

†4. Any means or place of concealment -1697.
5. *fig.* A pretence, a pretext, to conceal one's real design 1664.

a. *Venetian blinds* those made of light laths fixed on strips of webbing. 5. Her constant care of me was only a b. *Screen*. Hence *Blindage*, a screen or the like used in fortification, sieges, etc. to protect from the enemy's firing; a mantelet. *Blindless* a. *Blindfold* (blaindfold), *v.* [*ME blind-fellen*, *f. fellen* to FELL. The assoc. with *fold-ing* is a 16th c. perversion.] †1. To strike blind -1440. 2. To cover the eyes, *esp.* with a bandage ME. 3. *fig.* To darken the mind 1581.

Blindfold, *a.* 1450. [see prec.] 1. Having the eyes bandaged so as to prevent vision 1483. 2. *fig.* With the mind blinded; without forethought, reckless. Cf. *BLIND* a. 3.

2. The b. blows of ignorance *Drayton*. Hence *Blindfold sb.* a bandage over the eyes (*Bl.* and *fig.*). *Blindfoldly adv.* (*rare*).

Blind gut. 1594 [See *BLIND* a. 10.] The *cæcum*.

†*Blind-head*. 1662. A cover for a retort; a retort with such a cover -1743.

†*Blindman*. ME. Now written as two wds. *Much Ado* II. i. 205.

Blind-man's-buff (blaindmænz bʊf). 1590. [*f. BLIND-MAN + BUFF* = buffet, blow.] A game in which one player is blindfolded, and tries to catch and identify any one of the others, who, on their part, push him about. Also *fig.* *fig.* Government by *Blind-man's-buff* *CARLYLE*.

Blind man's holiday. The time just before candles are lighted.

Blind-nettle. OE [*f. BLIND* a. 11, as wanting stung] *Holt*. The Dead-nettle, also the Hemp-nettle and Hedge Nettle.

Blind-worm (blaindwurm). 1450. [Cf. *Da. blindorm*; so called from the smallness of its eyes.] The blow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*). Formerly used also of the Adder.

Blink (blɪŋk), *v.* [In ME. only as occas. var. of *BLENK*. Since 1575 exclusively mod. Eng. Cf. Ger. *blinzen*. Of unkn. origin.] †1. To deceive (*rare*). [For ME. *BLENK* *v.* 1.] †2. *intr.* = *BLENK* *v.* 1 2 (*rare*) ME. only. 2. To twinkle with the eye or eyelids; to glance; to look with glances, to wink for an instant 1590. 4. To cast a sudden or momentary gleam of light; to shine unsteadily or dimly 1786. 5. To shut the eyes to, to shirk, pass by, ignore: *orig.* a sporting phrase 1742. 6. To turn (milk, beer, etc.) slightly sour 1616. *intr.* 1648. 17. To cause to blink. *LANDOR*. (*Pseudo-arch*).

3. On him she blinkit bonnie 1729. A. setter blinking at the blaze 1863. 4. Every star that blink-aboon Burns. 5. Dogs b. their covers *Byron*. Hence *Blinked ppl.* a. affected with a blink. *Blinking vbl. sb.* *spec.* in *Brewoing* - giving a sharp taste to beer by letting the wort stand; *ppl.* a., winking, etc.; also (*slang*) used as a substitute for a strong expletive.

†*Blink*, *sb.* 1 ME. [*f. BLINK* *v.* 1] 1. A trick; = *BLENK* *sb.* ME. only. 2. *p.* Bought thrown to turn aside deer from their course, also feathers, etc. on a thread to scare birds -1625.

Blink (blɪŋk), *sb.* 2 ME. [*f. BLINK* *v.* 3-4.] 1. A momentary gleam of light; a slight flash, a twinkling gleam; also *poet.* glimmer 1717. Also *fig.* 2. A (bright) glance; a glimpse (Chiefly *Sc.*) 1594. 3. *transf.* An instant, the twinkling of an eye; = Ger. *Augenblick*. (Chiefly *Sc.*) 1813. 4. = *ICE-BLINK*: a shining whiteness about the horizon produced by reflection from distant masses of ice. Also, loosely, a large mass or field of ice. 1772.

1. Like blue-bottle dyes in a b. of sunshine *Scott*. 3. Hide a b. *Scott*. 4. The b. from packs of ice, appears of a pure white 1814. Hence *Blinks sb.* *Herb* *Blinking* Chickweed, *Montia fontana*.

Blink (blɪŋk), *a.* 1590 [Cf. *BLINKEN*.] 1. Of the eyes: Habitually blinking. Hence *Blink-eyed a.* 2. Of milk: Slightly sour 1883.

Blinkard (blɪŋkɑːd). 1510 [*f. BLINK* *v.* + *-ARD*]. 1. One who habitually blinks or winks. 2. *fig.* One who lacks mental perception 1523. 3. *attrib.* or *adj.*, usu. *fig.* 1529.

Blinker (blɪŋkər). 1636. [*f. as prec.* + *-ER*]. 1. One who blinks; a purblind person. 2. *p.* Spectacles for directing the sight in one direction only, so as to cure squinting, or to protect the eyes, = *GOGGLES* 1732. b. Leather screens attached to a horse's bridle on each side

to prevent his seeing in any direction except straight ahead 1789. 3. The eye (*slang*) 1816. 2. Bigots who put one way see Through blinkers of authority M. GREEN. Hence *Blinker v.* to put blinkers on, *fig.* to hoodwink.

Blirt (blɪrt), *v.* n. *dialect*. 1721. [echoic.] To burst into tears; disfigure with tears. Hence *Blirt sb.* a gust of wind and rain. *Naut.*

Bliss (blɪs), *sb.* [OE. *blīss* = OTeut. type **blīps*, *f. *blīpi*, OE. *blīðe* blithe. Cf. *BLESS* *v.* 1 7.] †1. Blitheness of aspect. (Only in OE.) 2. Blitheness; gladness; enjoyment, *esp.* the beatitude of heaven. Hence, paradise. *cor.* A cause of delight. OE.

2. Blisse of be bodi *Wyclif*. O only blest, and Author of all b. *Drayton*, or *Hawth.* Far other once beheld in b. *Mult. P. L.* i. 607. *concr.* Woman is mannes loye and al his blis *CHAUCER*.

Blissful (blɪsfl), *a.* ME [*f. BLISS* *sb.* + *-FUL*] 1. Full of or fraught with bliss. †2. Beatitude, sacred -1534. †3. Having power to bless 1598.

1. B. bride of a b. her *Tennyson*. The b. Seat *Muir*. Hence *Blissfully adv.* -ness.

Blissom, *a.* 1668. [a. ON. *blasma*, in same sense.] Of a ewe: In heat.

Blissom, *v.* ME [*f. as prec.*] 1. *trans.* Of a ram: To tup *In pass.* said of the ewe a. *intr.* To be lustful ME.

Blister (blɪstər), *sb.* [ME. *blaster*, *blister*, ? a. OF. *blastre* ('tumour' *Godef.*), and ON. *blastr*, *f. blāsa* to blow. Not in OE.] 1. A thin vesicle on the skin, containing serum, caused by friction, a burn, a vesicatory, or the like

2. A swelling, containing fluid or air, on a plant, metal, a painted surface, etc. 1597. 3. *Med.* Anything applied to raise a blister 1547.

Comb. b. beetle, -fly, an insect used for raising blisters, *spec.* the Spanish fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*), -copper, copper having a blistered surface, obtained during smelting, -plant, a name for *Ranunculus acris*, *R. sceleratus*, etc.; -steel, steel having a blistered surface, obtained during the process of converting iron into shear-steel, etc. Hence *Blistering a.*

Blister (blɪstər), *v.* 1496. [*f. prec.*] 1. *trans.* To raise blisters on. Also *fig.* and *transf.* Also *ab. sol.* 1541. 2. *intr.* To be or become covered with blisters 1496.

1. Bled, cupped, or blistered *Scott*. *fig.* This tyrant whose sole name blister our tongue *Mach.* v. iii. 1.

Blite (blɪt), ME [ad. L. *blitum*, a. Gr. *βλίτρον*] *Herb.* Name for plants of the N.O. *Chenopodiaceae*: esp. Wild Spinach (*C. Bonariensis*), *Amaranthus blitum*, species of *Atriplex*, and the genus *Blitum* (STRAWBERRY BLITE). Formerly also for Garden Spinach.

Blithe (blɪð), *a.* (*sb.* and *adv.*) [Com. Teut. OE. *blīðe*; OTeut. **blīpi*; ? *f. stem *blī* to shine.] A. *adj.* 1. Exhibiting kindly feeling to others -1570. 2. Joyous, gay, sprightly, merry. (Now mostly of things.) OE. 3. Of men: Joyous, cheerful; glad, happy, well-pleased. Since 16th c. chiefly *poet.* OE.

2. Buxom, b. and debonair *Mult. P. L.* 24. B. sounds of festal music 1855. 3. Bardsoph, be blythe *SHAKS*. *Blithely adv.* -ness. *Blithesome a.*

B. sb. 1. A blithe one; cf. *fact.* 1548. 2. Compassion, good-will; mirth, delight -1585. Hence *Blithful a.* *Blithfully adv.*

C. *adv.* 1. a. Benignantly. b. Blithely. OE.

Blithering (blɪðərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* *collog.* 1889. [*f. blither*, var. *BLETHER*.] Senseless talkative; as an intensive, 'consummate', and hence, contemptible.

Blizzard (blɪzəd), *orig.* U.S. 1829. [prob. echoic; cf. *dialect* *blizzer*, *blizzom*, said of blazing, blasting, or dazzling things.] 1. A sharp blow or knock; a shot. Also *fig.* 2. A furious blast of frost-wind and blinding snow 1870.

2. Those fearful blasts known as 'blizzards' which send the dry snow whirling in icy clouds 1881.

Bloat (blɔːt), *a.* 1 [ME. *bloie*, ? = ON. *blaut-r* 'soaked, wet'; or from a parallel form **blā*. With sense 2 cf. ON. *blautr fiskr*, i. e. 'soft fish'] †1. Soft with moisture ME. only

2. b. herring: a bloater: see *BLOAT* *v.* 1 -1661.

Bloat (blɔːt), *a.* 2 [ME. *blout*, *blout* = ON. *blaut-r* soft. See also *BLOAT* *a.* 1] †1. *Blowt*, *bloute*: ? Soft, fatty; puffy -1603. 2. *Bloat*:

Puffed, swollen, *esp.* with self-indulgence. (In mod. writers an echo of *Shaks*: see quot.) 1638. 1. Let the blowt king tempt you agayne to bed *Hand.* iii. iv. 132. (So all the Quartos, exc. Q. 1.)

Bloat, *v.* 1 1611. [app. *f. BLOAT* *a.* 1] *trans.*

A penalty for bloodshed: a. In *O. E. Law*, A fine to be paid to the alderman or king, in addition to the *wer-gild* ME. b. *gen.* A penalty for murder 1881.

Blood-worm (blōd-wūm). 1741. a. A small bright-red earth-worm used by anglers b. The scarlet larva of a genus of crane-flies (*Chironomus*) found in rain-water cisterns, etc.

Blood-wort (blōd-wurt). ME. A name of plants having red roots or leaves, or supposed to stanch or to draw blood; e.g. the Bloody Dock (*Rumex sanguineus*), the Dwarf Elder (*Sambucus Ebulus*); also Burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*), and genus *Hamodorum*.

Bloody (blō dī). [Com. Teut.: OE. *blōdig*:—O.Eut. **blōdigo-z*; see BLOOD.] A. *adj.* 1. Of the nature of, composed of, resembling, or pertaining to blood. 2. Covered, smeared, stained, with blood; bleeding OE. 3. Of animals: Having blood in the veins ME. 4. Accompanied by or involving bloodshed; sanguinary ME. 5. Of thoughts, words, etc.: Concerned with, portending, decreeing bloodshed ME. 6. Bloodthirsty; blood-guilty 1563. 7. Blood-red 1591. 8. In low Eng. an epithet expressing detestation; often merely intens., esp. with a neg., as 'not a b. one'. [Prob. from the advb. use.] 1840.

1. In great agony he sweet bloody droppea 1526. a. Dirty b. spots H. More. b. *grave*: the grave of one who has been murdered. c. *hand in forest*: one kind of trespass in the King's forest, in which a man is found there in any way imbrued with blood. cf. *Red-hand* (20); in *Herb.*, the armorial device of Ulster, borne by baronets. 4. A b. deed *Mach. ii. iv. 23*, battle Addison. 5. I do begin to have b. thoughts *Tenth. iv. l. 220*. 6. B. Queen Mary DICKENS. Hence *Bloodily adv.* *Bloodiness*.

B. *adv.* 1. Bloody ME. 2. As an intensive: Very . . . and no mistake, abominably, desperately. Colloq. to c. 1750; now low Eng., and usu. printed 'b-y'.

[Probably 1. *Blood*, *blōd* (see BLOOD sb. l. 1) + *y*; cf. *Wounded* *adv.*, 1. *Wounds*]

2. The doughty Bullies enter b. drunk Dryden. This is a b. positive old fellow FIELDING.

Comb.: a. *th. flux* (formerly *flux*), dysentery; b. nose beetle, *Vimarchia*; *th. water*, *hematuria* b. In names of plants, as b. finger, the Foxglove; b. man's finger, the same; also the Arum or Wake-Robin; b. dock (*Rumex sanguineus*); b. twig, the Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*).

Bloody (blō dī), v. 1530 [f. the *adj.*] *trans.* To make BLOODY; also *fig.*

Bloody-bones (blō dī, bō-nz). Formerly *bone*. 1550. *Usu.* in *Rashhead and Bloody-bone* (s), as the name of a bugbear to terrify children; also *fig.* 'bugbear, terror'.

Bloom (blōm), sb. 1 [ME. *blōm*, *blōme*; a. ON. *blōm* neut. 'a flower, bloom', and *blōm* masc. 'bloom, prosperity':—O.Eut. **blōmon-m*, 1. the stem **blō-* 'bloom'.] 1. The blossom or flower of a plant. (Expressing florescence as the culminating beauty of the plant.) b. *collect.* Blossom, flowers ME. Also *transf.* of persons (cf. 'flower'). 2. *fig.* Prime, perfection ME. 3. The crimson tint of the cheek; flush, glow. Also *fig.* 1752. 4. The delicate powdery deposit on fruits like the grape, plum, etc., when fresh-gathered, and on certain plant-leaves. (From prec.) 1639. b. *fig.* Freshness, delicate beauty 1777. c. In various special senses: e.g. the yellowish deposit on well-tanned leather, the powdery appearance on newly struck coins, etc. 1825. 5. A fine variety of raisin 1841.

1. The fruities of the holy goost. be more lyke, to be called blomes and floures than fruities 1526. Sight of vernal b. *Milt. P. L. iii. 42*. In 2: In flower, flowering b. He was Engellander blome ME. a. His Mate of youth, and blome of lusthood *Much Ado v. l. 76*. 3. Miss Bath had, recovered, her b. FIELDING. 4. To take the b. off, to deprive (a thing) of its first freshness or beauty. Hence *Bloomless* a. *Bloomy* a.

Bloom (blōm), sb. 2 [—OE. *blōm* in same sense. No examples known between OE. and the end of 16th c.] 1. A mass of iron after having undergone the first hammering. *spec.* An ingot of iron or steel, or a pile of puddled bars, brought into the form of a thick bar, and left for further rolling when required for use 1674. 1a. *Improp.* The ball or mass of iron from the puddling furnace 1865. Hence *Bloomery*, *-ary*, the first forge in an iron-works through

which the metal passes after melting, and in which it is made into blooms.

Bloom (blōm), v. 1 [ME. *blōman*, f. BLOOM sb. 1.] 1. *intr.* To bear flowers; to blossom. 2. *fig.* and *transf.* To come into, or be in, full beauty or vigour; to flourish ME. 3. *trans.* To bring into bloom; to cause to flourish. Chiefly *fig.* (*arch.*) 1592. 4. *intr.* To glow 1860. 5. *trans.* To give a BLOOM to 1821. 6. *techn.* To cloud a varnished surface 1859.

a. The daughter begins to b. before the mother can be content to fade JOHNSON. 3. The Tree of Life, blooming Ambrosia *Fruit Milt. P. L. iv. 219*.

Bloom, v. 2 1875. [f. BLOOM sb. 2.] To hammer or squeeze the ball or mass of iron from the puddling-furnace into a bloom; to shingle.

Bloomed (blōmd, poet. -ēd), (*phl.*) a. 1505. [f. BLOOM sb. and v.] In bloom. Also *fig.*

Bloomer (blō-mēr), 1730. [f. BLOOM v. 1.] 1. A plant that blooms (in some way). 2. A floriated letter 1899. 3. [—*blooming* error.] A bad mistake (*slang*) 1889.

Comb. b. *pit*, a tan-pit in which hides are treated with a strong infusion of tanning liquor.

Bloomer 2. *Hist.* 1868. [f. Mrs. Amelia Jenks Bloomer of N.Y.] More fully *B. costume*, *dress*: A style of female dress consisting of a short skirt and long loose trousers gathered closely round the ankles. b. Loose trousers or knickerbockers worn by women cyclists, etc.; 'rational dress' 1896. Hence *Bloomerism*, the principles of Mrs. Bloomer as to female dress.

Blooming, *phl.* a. ME. [f. BLOOM v. 1.]

1. That blooms 1654. 2. *fig.* In the bloom of health, beauty, youth, flourishing ME. b. Bright, shining 1513. 1g. *slang*. Full-blown, often = BLOODY (sense 8) or the like. Cf. BLESSED (5). 1882.

a. Hish bride 1774. b. Her b. mantle torn TENNYSON. 3. Oh, you b. idiot 1882. Hence *Bloomingly adv.*

Blooth, var. of BLOWTH, bloom.

Blow (blōw), sb. *arch.* 1440. [app. conn. w. *blow*, *blaw*; perh. partly echoic (an 'expressive word' (J.).] a. A violent blowing; also *fig.* b. *transf.* The air. CHAPMAN.

Blow, v. *Now dial.* 1440. Var. of BLARE, q.v.

Blossom (blōsəm). [OE. *blōsme*, *blōstma*, *blōsma*, referred to the same root as BLOOM (blō-).] 1. 'The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the seed or fruit'. (J.) Orig. the generic wd. for 'flower'. See BLOOM, FLOWER. a. A single flower (with pl.) OE.

b. *collect.* The mass of flowers on a fruit-tree, etc. ME. Also *fig.* (by *simile*.) 1789. 2. *fig.* Anything compared to the preceding ME. 3. *techn.* a. *Mining*. The decomposed outcrop of a vein or a coal-bed. b. The colour of a horse whose hairs are white mixed with sorrel or bay, peach-colour; a horse so coloured.

1. a. The branches ful of blossoms softe CHAUCER. *fig.* He prest the b. of his lip to mine TENNYSON. 2. The blossom of comely courtesy SWEENEY. My babe, my b. TENNYSON. Nip it in the blossom *Br. Hall*.

Comb. b. *blow*, a. having a red bloated face, so-nosed. Hence *Blossomless* a. *Blossomy* a.

Blossom (blōsəm), v. [OE. *blōstman*, *M.L. blōstman*, f. prec.] *intr.* To put forth blossoms, bloom, flower. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Fruites that blossom first, will first be ripe SHAKES. 1. a. The blossom of comely courtesy SWEENEY. My babe, my b. TENNYSON. Nip it in the blossom *Br. Hall*.

Comb. b. *blow*, a. having a red bloated face, so-nosed. Hence *Blossomless* a. *Blossomy* a.

Blot (blōt), sb. 1 ME. [Only in Eng.; ?] 1. A spot or stain of ink, mud, etc. b. An obliteration 1704. c. *transf.* Any dark patch; also, a blemish or disfigurement 1578. 2. *fig.* A moral stain; a disgrace, a fault ME. b. Imputation of disgrace 1587.

1. Inky blotches and rotten Parchment bonds *Rich. II. ii. l. 64*. 2. O dignity, O h. To honour and religion *Milt. Sam. 411*. Hence *Blotless* a.

Blot, sb. 2 1598. [? a. *blot* uncovered.] a. In *Buckingham*: An exposed piece, liable to be taken; also, the action of exposing a piece b. *fig.* An exposed point in one's procedure; a fault or failing; also, a mark, butt 1649.

a. To hit a b.: to take an exposed piece. b. Here the critic has hit a b. (*mod.*)

Blot (blōt), v. 1440. [f. BLOT sb. 1.] 1. *trans.* To spot or stain with ink, tears, etc.; to blur. Also *absol.* b. *intr.* To become blotted 1850. 2. To cover with worthless writing; to disfigure (*arch.*) 1494. b. To paint coarsely 1844. 3. *fig.* a. To cast a blot upon; to tarnish (*arch.* or *Obs.*) 1555. b. To stigmatize, calumniate—1611. 4. To blotte, efface. (*Usu.* with

To *blow* a *u* n *o* u *a* a n *o* s *o* c *o* c *o* o
a *m* o *d* y *i* t *4* *T* o *u* e *a* n
o *a* n *o* f *i* e *n* o *d* e *o* m *k* e *b* u
A *o* b *u* p *M* E. 15 *g* *T* o *e* e. inflame,
an *pas*. on *d*. s *o* c *o* r *d*. etc.). *Usu.* with *up* -1770
6. *trans.* To clear of matter by sending air
through 1532. 7. *trans.* To inflate, puff up; to
shape by inflation. *Const. up, out.* *M* E. 178.
15. To puff *up* with pride or vanity. Also *absol.*
-1718. Also *fig.* 9. *trans.* To shatter, destroy,
etc. by means of explosion. *Const.* with ad-
verbs of direction, esp. *up*. 1599. 10. *intr.* To
undergo explosion; to erupt. *Usu.* with *up*. 1694
2. *B.* ye the corner in Gibeah *Hosea* v. 8. To *b*
one's own trumpet: to brag. 3. *Sonorous* metal
blowing martial sounds *M* E. P. L. 1. 540. 2. *Trump-*
pet, *b.* loud *T* & *C* k. i. 11. 256. Let the martial
music *b.* *TRUMPSON*. 4. To *b* the coals or the
fire (*fig.*): to fan the flame of discord. To *b*, out
to extinguish by a current of air; also *intr.* The glass
blew in, the fire blew out *TANNISON*. In *Metalurgy*.
To *b*, in, out: to put a blast furnace in, out of opera-
tion. 6. To *b* the nose 1532. So to *b*, eggs, snuffles,
etc. 7. To *b*, bladders *A.* You've soap-bubbles
LYNDALL. 8. Kunnyngs blowith, charite ediffeth
WYCLIF *Cor.* iv. 19. 9. To *b*, up mines 1599. To *b*,
any *one's* head out: to shoot him through the head
(with fire-arms). To *b*, up (*fig.*) to destroy; to scold
(*collog.*). 10. To *b*, out (*blowing*): to go off like a gun,
but without shattering the rock.

III. 1. To expose, inform upon. Now *slang*
1575. Also *absol.* 2. Said of flies, etc.: To
deposit their eggs. [App. old natural history,
unconnected with the notion of blowing or in-
flating meat.] *trans.* and *absol.* *orin* -1771.
b. *trans.* To fill (a place) with eggs. Cf. *FLY-*
BLOWN. 1588. 3. To curse, 'confound', 'hang'.
vulgar. (With *pa.* *pple.* *blow'd*) 1835.

1. D—n me, if I don't blow. I'll tell Tom Neville
L. *HUNT*. 2. b. The summer flies have blown me
full of maggot ostentation *L. L. L.* v. 1. 409.

Phr. To blow upon: to take the bloom off; to
make backwood; to defame, also to inform upon.

Blow (*blō*), *v.* 2. *Pa.* *t.* *blew*. *Pa.* *pple.*
blown. [OE. *blōwan*, f. *O* *blō*, *blōjan*, from
root blō, cogn. w. *L.* *fluo*, *fluere*, etc.; of *BLOOM*.]
1. *intr.* = *BLOSSOM* *v.* 1. 2. *fig.* To bloom; to
attain perfection 1610. 3. To cause to blossom
(*ist.* or *fig.*)? *Obs.* 1545.

1. I know a bank where the wilde time blows
Mids. N. n. 1. 249. 2. Wet in Northern Climates will
not *b.* *Devon.*

Blow (*blō*), *sb* 1 1460. [?] 1. A stroke; a
violent application of the fist or of any instru-
ment to an object. Also *fig.* Cf. 'stroke' 1605
2. *fig.* A severe disaster; a sudden and severe
shock 1678. 3. 'An act of hostility' (*J.*). *Usu.*
in *pl* 1593.

2. Well strooke, there was b for b *Com. Err.* iii. 1
56. A most poore map, made tame by Fortunes
blows *Lear* iv. iv. 225. 3. Their controversie must
either come to blows, or be undecided *Hobbes*.

Phrases. At a (one's) b. by one stroke; suddenly;
a. once. To strike a b. (*fig.*) to take vigorous action.

Blow (*blō*), *sb* 2 1660. [f. *BLOW* *v.* 1] Later
than *BLOW* *sb* 1 1. A blowing; a blast. a. of
the wind. b. of whales 1851. c. of a wind-
instrument; of the nose 1723. 2. *fig.* A boast;
boastfulness 1684. 3. The oviposition of flesh-
flies, etc. 1611. 4. *Metalurgy*. A single heat
of the Bessemer converter; the quantity of
metal dealt with at one time 1883.

1. To get a b. to expose oneself to the action of a
fresh breeze.

Blow, in *comb.*

1. With adverbs, denoting actions: as *b.* out, a
quarrel; also, a 'good feed' (*slang*); *up*, an explo-
sion; *fig.* a disturbance. 2. With *sb.* qualified by
blow (= 'blowing', or 'that blows', or 'is blown'):
as *b.* ball, the globular seeding head of the dandelion,
etc.; also *fig.*; *rock*, a rap by which to blow off
steam; *gun* = *Blow-pipe* 2; *line* (*Angling*), a fish-
ing-line of the lightest flax silk, used with the living
fly; *post*, a system of conveying letters, etc. by
pneumatic tubes; *tube* = *Blow-pipe* 2; also a tube
used in glass-blowing. 3. *valve*, the shifting valve of a
condensing engine. 3. With *sb.* as object after *blow*
(= 'one who blows'); as *b.* bottle, *bow*, a sat;
-point, a game.

Blow (*blō*), *sb* 3 1710. [f. *BLOW* *v.* 2] 1.
A state of blossoming; bloom 1739. Also *fig.*
2. A display of blossoms, or (*fig.*) of anything
brilliant 1710. 3. Manner, style, or time of
blossoming. Also *fig.* 1743. 4. Blossom 1797
1. The wood-anemone was in b. 1759. 2. A b. of
tulips *ADDISON*. 3. Flowers of richer b. *H. MILLER*.

Blowen *slang*. Also blowing. 1812. A
wench, trull.

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a n g h g a b l i n e T h e r n o
u d b w a n t i e d d d o
h e u p u n h l o n g b c A. m. s.
h Monday, a. h. Monday before Lent, (61) a
Monday spent in dissipation by workmen; b. moon
(colloq.), a rarely recurring period; c. mould, the
mould on cheese so coloured, consisting of a fungus,
Aspergillus glaucus; d. ointment, mercurial oint-
ment; Blue Peter, a b. flag with a white square in
the centre, hoisted as the signal of immediate sailing,
hence, in *Wharf*, the signal or call for tramps; e.
pill, a mercurial antiseptic pill; f. point (see
Point), b. pot, a black-lead crucible; g. rum
(slang), (bad) gin, b. water, the open sea.

Blue, *s. b.* ME. [the adj. used also, or
elipt.] 1. Blue colour. (With *pl*) 2. A pig-
ment of a blue colour, usually defined, as *cobalt*,
etc. *b. 1852*. 3. *spec* A powder used by laun-
dresses 1618. 4. Blue clothing or dress 1482. 5.
Elipht., for blue animals, objects, or substances,
indicated by the context 1787. 6. The sky; the
sea 1647. 7. = *Blue Squadron*, one of the three
17th c. divisions of the English fleet 1703. 8.
pl. Applied to companies of troops, wearing
blue 1766. 9. The colour worn by a party,
faction, or class, hence, *transf.* a member of
such party, etc. Also *transf.* See *BLUE* n. 10, 5
1755. 10. Short for 'blue-stocking' 1788. 11.
Archery. The second ring from the centre of
the target 1882.

1. The b. of distance, however intense, is not the b.
of a bright blue flower Ruskin. 4. The potatoes were
salmons and blues 1845. Bits of old Nankin 'blue'
1824. 5. Where one may beat between b. and b. Geo.
Fior. 8. *Dark Blue*: Oxford men or Harrow boys.
Light Blue: Cambridge men or Eton boys. *Termin*
his b. to be a *B.* to be chosen to represent his Uni-
versity (or School) in rowing, cricket, etc. *An old B.*
one who has figured in an inter-University contest.
Blue-coat boy a scholar of Christ's Hospital.
Phr. The blues (for 'blue devils'). depression of
spirits (colloq.)

Blue, *v.* 1606. [f. the adj.] 1. To make
blue. 2. To treat (linen) with BLUE (see BLUE
sb. 2 b) 1852. 3. *intr.* To blush (slang). SWIFT.
Hence *Blue(ing) vbl. sb.* a making blue; in U.S.
laundresses' blue.

Bluebeard (*blu' bi:əd*). 1822. A personage
of popular mythology, so called from the colour
of his beard. References are frequent in litera-
ture to the locked turret-chamber, in which hung
the bodies of his murdered wives.

The B. chamber of his mind, into which no eye but
his own must look CARLYLE.

Blue bell, blue-bell. 1578. [See BELL *sb.* 1]
1. A species of *Campanula* (*C. rotundifolia*).
Called also the 'hair-bell' or 'hare-bell'
(*Usn. blz. bell*, or as two wds.) 2. In the south
of Eng.: (*blz. bell*) a bulbous-rooted plant, *Scilla*
nutans (*Hyacinthus non-scriptus* Linn.) 1794.

Blue-bird. 1688. 1. A small perching bird
(*Motacilla nalis* Linn., *Sylvia nalis* Wilson)
common in U.S. in early spring. Its upper
part is sky-blue. 2. ? A species of albatross
(*Diomedea fuliginosa*) 1731.

Blue-black. 1823. *A. adj.* Black or dark
with a tinge of blue 1853. *B. sb.* A pigment of
this colour.

Blue bonnet, bonnet. 1682. [CE BLUE-
CAP.] 1. *spec.* A broad round flat cap of blue
woollen material, formerly in general use in
Scotland. 2. *transf.* A blue-bonneted peasant
or soldier 1818. 3. *Sc.* name of species of *Cen-
taurea*, as the Bluebottle 1853. 4. *dial.* =
BLUE-CAP 4

Blue book, blue-book. 1715. A book
bound in blue; now *spec.* one of the official re-
ports of Parliament and the Privy Council,
issued in a blue paper cover. *b. U.S.* A printed
book, containing the names, places of birth,
salaries, etc. of all persons holding office under
the government.

Blue-bottle. 1551. 1. The Blue Corn-flower
(*Centaurea cyanus*). Also used of other blue
flowers. 2. A nickname for a headle or a police-
man 1597. 3. *B. fly*: a fly (*Musca vomitoria*)
with a large bluish body: the Blow-fly.

Blue-cap. 1596. [CE BLUE-BONNET.] 1.
A cap of blue material; the 'blue bonnet' of
Scotchmen. Also *attrib.* 1674. 2. *transf.* A
Scotchman—1653. 3. *dial.* A salmon in its first
year; so called because it has a blue spot on its
head 1677. 4. The Blue Titmouse (*Parus
caeruleus*) 1804. 5. = BLUE BONNET 3 1821.

Blue coat blue coat 593. 1. From y
he d ess of e s e c an e of amone s
nd charny andren 1600. 2. One who wears a
blue coat, e.g. an almsman, a headle; a soldier
or sailor 1595. Also *attrib.* 3. (= *Blue-coat
boy*): A scholar of a charity school wearing the
almsman's blue coat; *esp.* a scholar of Christ's
Hospital 1665. Hence *Blue-coated a*

Blue devil. 1616. 1. A baleful demon (cf
BLUE a. 3, 7). 2. *fig* in *pl.* *Blue devils*: a
Depression of spirits 1787. 3. The apparitions
seen in *delirium tremens* 1822.

Blue eye. 1552. 1. a. = BLACK EYE a. 1b.
A blueness round the eye from weeping, etc.
c. An eye of which the iris is blue. Hence
Blue-eyed a., now in sense c.

Blue-eyed grass: *Sisyrinchium Bermudianum*.

Blue-fish. 1734. a. A species of *Cory-
phæna*, found about the Bahamas, etc. b. *Tem-
nodon saltator*, a salt-water fish of the mackerel
order, but larger.

Blue gown, blue-gown. 1787. 1. The
dress of an almsman, in Scotland of a king's
bedesman or licensed beggar BURNS. 2. One
who wears this dress. Also *attrib.* 1816.

Blu(e)ism. 1822. The characteristics of a
blue-stocking.

Blue-John. 1672. 1. = AFTER-WORT.
Hence *fig.* ~1683. 2. The blue fluor-spar found
in Derbyshire 1772.

Blue-ly, *adv.* 1647. [f. BLUE a. + -LY 2.] 1.
With a blue colour or tinge. 2. Badly; only
in *To come off b.* ~1783.

Blueness (*blu'nes*). 1491. [f. BLUE a. +
-NESS.] The quality of being BLUE (senses 1, 2,
6, 8).

Blue-nose. (Chiefly in U.S.) 1837. 1. A
purplish potato grown in Nova Scotia. 2. A
nickname for a Nova Scotian 1837. 3. A kind
of clam shell-fish 1893.

Blue ribbon, riband. 1651. 1. A ribbon
of blue silk worn as a badge of honour; *esp.* the
blue ribbon of the order of the Garter. 2. The
greatest distinction, the first place or prize 1843.
3. A small strip of blue ribbon, worn as a dis-
tinctive badge by certain teetotalers 1878.

3. *Blue Ribbon Army*: the association of such
teetotalers. Hence *Blue-ribboner, -ism, -ist, -ite*.

Blue-stocking (*blu'stɒkɪŋ*). [First found
in the 17th c. (see 1). In its transferred sense,
it dates from the assemblies which met at Mont-
agu House in London about 1750 in order
to substitute for card-playing literary conversa-
tion, etc. etc. At these a principal attend-
ant was Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, who habitually
wore blue worsted instead of black silk
stockings. In reference to this the coterie was
dubbed by Admiral Boscawen 'the Blue Stock-
ing Society'.] 1. *attrib.* Wearing blue worsted
stockings; hence, not in full dress, in homely
dress. (*contemptuous*.) a. Applied to the 'Little
Parliament' of 1653. b. Applied deprecatively
to the assemblies at Montagu House, their
frequenter, etc. 1757. c. Hence, Of women:
Having or affecting literary tastes, learned 1804.
2. *sb.* = *Blue Stocking Lady*. (Now obsolescent)
1790. 3. The American Avocet (*Recurvirostra
americana*) BARTLETT.

1. a. That Blue-stocking Parliament, Boscawen
Parliament 1683. b. He (Mr. Stillingfleet) has left
off his old friends and his blue stockings Mrs. Mon-
tagu (1757). Hence *Blue-stockingism*.

Bluet, -ett. ME. [2 wds. 1. a. F. *bluette*,
fem. dim. of *bleue*; 2. a. F. *bleuet*, *bluet*, masc.
dim. of *bleu*.] 1. A bluish woollen cloth. 2.
The Corn Bluebottle (*Centaurea cyanus*). In
U.S., *Oxycoccus cerulea*, also a Bilberry
(*Vaccinium angustifolium*), 1727.

Bluet, *noun-wd.* Blueness. H. WALPOLE.
Blue-water school. A school of naval
opinion which holds that the possession of a
predominant fleet would make the British is-
lands practically (i. e. in all probability) imper-
vious to invasion, though not to the landing of
even larger raiding parties. (Sir) J. K. Leighton,
March 18, 1909, in the *Times*.)

Bluey (*blu-i*). 1802. [f. BLUE a. + -Y 1.] *A.
adj.* More or less blue; also as *adv.* *B. sb.* (in
Australia): A bushman's bundle, generally
wrapped in a blue blanket.

Bluff (*blʌf*), a. 1627. [Of unkn. origin]

se (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut) 1 (F chef) 2 (even) 3 (I eye) 4 (Fr can de vie

b b b a g h p h w
B **He Buntsha Buntly d ness.**
B **† A o l o f n g g 69.** 2. A make
 o needs 1833. 3. *slang*. Ready money 1812.

Blunt, *v.* ME. [*f.* BLUNT *a.*] 1. To dull,
 or make less sharp. Also *intr.* 2. To make
 dull (the feelings or faculties) 1597.
 1. Cupid now blunts the point of ev'ry dart SWIFT.
 2. B. not his Loue. By seeming cold SHAKS.

Blur (blūr), *sb.* 1548. [Obscure.] 1. A
 smear which partially obscures 1602. 2. *fig.*
 A moral stain, a blemish 1548. 3. An indistinct
 blurred appearance 1860.

1. He that cleanses a blot with blotted fingers makes
 a greater blur QUARLES. 2. This b. to youth SHAKS.
 LUC. 222. 3. The nebulous b. of Olfon EMERSON.
 Hence **Blurry** *a.*

Blur (blūr), *v.* 1581. [See prec.] 1. To
 obscure or sully by smearing with ink, etc. *b.*
intr. To make blurs 1622. 2. *fig.* To stain,
 sully, blot, or blemish; to disfigure, defoul 1593.
 3. To make indistinct or dim. Also *fig.* 1611.
 4. *transf.* To dim (the senses, etc.) 1620.

1. A full paper blurred over with falsehoods FULLER.
 2. Such an Act That blurs the grace and blush of
 Modestie Hamlet, III. iv. 41. 3. One low light. Blurred
 by the sleeping mist TENNYSON. 4. Feare blurs
 your senses 1820.

Blurb (blūrb), *orig. U.S.* 1894. [?] A pub-
 lisher's commendatory advertisement of a book.

Blurt (blūrt), *v.* 1573. [app. echoic.] 1.
intr. To emit the breath eruptively from the
 mouth; to snort in sleep. Also *trans.* with *out*.
 Now *dial.* 1611. 2. *intr.* To puff in scorn,
 to pooh—1654. Also *trans.* 3. *trans.* (usu. with
out) To utter abruptly, or impulsively, to burst
 out with 1573. Also *sb.* MILT.

2. All the world will b. and scorn at us 1596. 3. To
 b. out the broad staring question of, Madam will you
 marry me GOETTS.

Blurt (blūrt), *sb.* 1580. [*f.* the *vb.* cf.
 BLIRT.] 1. An eruptive emission of breath
 from the mouth, esp. in contempt—1611. 2.
 An abrupt impulsive outburst 1865.

†Blurt, *int.* 1592. [The *vb.*-stem used with-
 out const.] *Pooh! *a fig for!—1606.

Blush (blōʃ), *v.* Pa. t. and pp. **Blushed**,
blusht [ME. *blusche*, *bläsche*, *blȳsche*, app. *f.* a
 stem **blūs-* from root **blūs-* 'burn, glow, be
 red'. Its history is obscure.] 1. *intr.* To
 shine forth; also, to cast a glance. (in all. ME.
 poetry.) 2. *intr.* To become red in the face,
 (usu. from shame or modesty); to colour up
 1430 *b. trans.* To exhibit, make known by
 blushing. Chiefly *poet.* 1592. *c.* To turn into,
 out of, by blushing 1635. 2. *fig.* To be ashamed
 1530. 4. *transf.* To become or be red, or ro-
 seate 1679. 5. *trans.* To make red 1593.

2. She changed colour and blusht as shy as a
 rose L. BERNERS. D. He b. you Thanks WINT. T.
 IV. iv. 395. 3. I do not b. to own, that I am out of
 Fashion BOWEN. 5. Ne're returneth, To b. and
 beautifie the cheek againe 2 Hen. VI. III. ii. 167
 Hence **Blusher**. **Blushingly** *adv.*

Blush (blōʃ), *sb.* (a.) ME. [*f.* the *vb.*] 1.
 A gleam—1661. 2. A glance. Obs. exc. in
at, on, etc. (the) first b. ME. 3. A look, ap-
 pearance. Now *dial.* 1560. 4. The reddening
 of the face, caused by shame, modesty, etc.
 1593. 5. *transf.* A rosy colour or glow, a flush
 or light or of colour 1590. 6. *adj.* Of the colour
 of a blush 1633.

2. Viduus. And that not. 'at a b.', passing by;
 but had a full sight Be ANDREWS. 3. Without any
 b. of abstraity 1620. 4. Put off your Maiden Blushes
 Hen. V. II. 252. To put to the b. to put to shame.
 5. Light's last Blushes ting'd the distant hills LYMER-
 TON. Comb. *b.-rose*, a rose of a very delicate pink.
 Hence **†Blushet**, little blusher. B. Jons. **Blush-**
ful a full of blushes; blush-coloured, rosy **Blush-**
fully *adv.*, *ness*. **Blushless** *a.* unblushing.
Blushy *a.* blush-coloured, suffused with blushes

Bluster (blūstər), *v.* [? Two *vbs.* Perh.
 echoic; in II. conn. w. BLOW, BLAST, etc.; cf.
 ON. *blāstr* *sb.* 'blast, blowing, hissing'.]

1. The ME *vb.* *intr.* To wander blindly or
 aimlessly. Cf. BLUNDER *v.* 3

2. The mod. *vb.* 1. *intr.* To blow boisterous-
 ly or with stormy violence; sud of wind. Also
 said of water agitated by wind or flood 1530.
 Also *fig.* 2. To blow about, d-shevel (*rare*)
 1611. 2. *intr.* To breathe hard 1530. 3.
trans. To utter with stormy violence and noise.
 Usu. with *out* or *forth*.—1604. 4. *intr.* To

some age to sero y oh o 194. D.

2. To o.c.e. drive, by blustering 1661.
 1. When to land B. the winds and tides the self-
 same way TENNYSON. 4. Roswell blustered, but no-
 thing could be got JOHNSON. Hence **Blusterer**,
 one who or that which blusters. **Blusteringly** *adv.*

Bluster (blūstər), *sb.* 1583. [*f.* prec. *vb.*]
 1. Boisterous blowing; a rough and stormy
 blast. Also *fig.* 2. The boisterous blast of a
 wind instrument, etc. 1724. 3. Boisterous in-
 flated talk 1704.

1. The skies threaten present blusters SHAKS. 3.
 Mirabeau has much more of b.; a noisy, forward, un-
 resting man CARRYLE. Hence **Blustering**, -strous
a. boisterous, stormy, truculent. **Blusteringly** *adv.* boister-
 ously blowing; noisily self-assertive.

†Bo, *a.* (*pron.*) [OE. *bēgen*, *bā*, *bū*, the stem
 being a Goth. *ba*, OTeut. *bo*, found in Gr. *ba-*
pho, L. *ant-bō*, etc.] The earlier word for BOTH
†Bo, *conj.* ME. The common form of prec.
 used with *and*.

Bo, *boh* (bō), *int.* ME. [Cf L. *bo-are*, Gr.
boō-eiv.] An exclam. to surprise or frighten.
Phr. To say or cry 'bo' to a goose, (also occas.) *a*
bailladore to open one's mouth, speak.

Boa (bōā), *Pl.* boas (occas. in L. form
boas). ME. [*a.* L. *boa*, of unkn. origin.] 1.
Zool. A genus of large non-venomous serpents
 native to tropical S. America, which kill their
 prey by constriction. Pop. any large serpent
 of similar habits, e.g. the Python of the Old
 World. 2. A snake-like coil of fur worn by
 ladies round the neck 1836.

Boa-constrictor (bōā kōnstriktōr), 1809.
[f. prec. + L. *constrictor*.] A large Brazilian
 serpent of the genus *Boa*, erroneously supposed
 by Linnaeus to be the largest species; pop., any
 great crushing snake, whether a Boa or a Py-
 thon. Also *fig.*

fig. A great logical *boa constrictor* 1848.

Boanerges (bōānərgēs), *proper name*.
 ME. [*a.* Gr. *Boanergēs* (Mark III. 17), prob. repr.
 Heb. *b'ney nergesh* 'sons of thunder'.] The name
 given by Christ to the two sons of Zebedee.
 Hence, as a sing. (pl. *-es*, *-ues*), a loud vociferous
 preacher or orator.

Boanthropy (bōāntrōpī), 1864. [*f.* Gr.
boanthropos.] A form of madness in which a
 man believes himself an ox (see Daniel IV. 33).

Boar (bōā), [*Only* in WGER. : OE. *bār*, on
 OTeut. type **barro-s*.] The male of the swine,
 whether wild or tame (but uncastrated). *b.* The
 flesh of the animal 1460. *c. spec.* Wild Boar;
 usual name of the wild species (*Sus Scrofa*).
 ME. *d. fig.* applied to persons ME.

Comb.; *boar's ears* 'corruption of *beaver's ears*': see
AVICOLA; *boar's foot*, a plant, *Helleborus viridis*.
†Boar, *v.* 1528. [*f.* prec.] Of swine: To be
 in heat—1607.

Board (bōārd), *sb.* [(1) OE. *had bōrd* '1'
 'board, plank, shield, table', a Com. Teut.
 str. neut. *sb.* :—O Teut. **bord-om*, repr. an
 Aryan **bhrdham*, Skr. *bṛdhām*; see BRED *sb.*

(2) OE. *had bōrd* '2' 'border, rim, side, ship's
 side', also a Com. Teut. *sb.*, orig. str. masc.,
 but also neut. :—O Teut. **bord-az* side, border,
 rim. The two were associated and confused at
 an early date. (3) The WGer. *bōrd* '2' masc.
 'border, edge, coast, ship, ship's side', adopted
 in Romance, has, as *f. bōrd*, reacted on the
 Eng. 1. A board of wood, etc. [OE. *bōrd* '1']

1. A piece of timber sawn thin, usually rect-
 angular, and of greater length than breadth; a
 thin plank. (A *board* is thinner than a *plank*,
 and is generally less than 2½ inches in thick-
 ness.) *b. spec.* in *pl.* The stage of a theatre.
 Cf. STAGE. 1779. 2. A tablet, e.g. a black *b.*,
paste-b., *spring-b.*, *notice-b.*, etc. ME. *b. spec.*

One on which games are played, as chess-*b.*,
backgammon-b., etc.; also the frame used for
 scoring at cribbage. Often *fig.* 1474. 3. A kind
 of thick stiff paper, formed by pasting or squeez-
 ing layers of paper together, as *pasteboard*, *card-*
board, *mill-b.*, etc. 4. *Bookbinding*. Pieces of
 strong pasteboard covered with paper and used
 for the covers of books. So *in cloth boards*; in
 boards covered with cloth. 1533.

1. Ships are but boards March V. i. iii. 32. *b.* To
 go upon the boards GARRECK. 2. *b.* To keep one's
 name on the boards: to remain a member of a college
 (at Cambridge). There is scarce any thing but poems
 left upon the b. CLARENDON. 4. The bookseller... had
 not one in boards LOCKHART.

II. A table. [Cf. ON. *bōrd*.] 1. *gen.* A table
 ~1470. 2. *spec.* A table used for meals; now
 always, one spread for a repast. Chiefly *poet.*
 but see BED 1. ME. 3. *transf.* Food served
 at the table; daily meals provided according to
 stipulation; the supply of daily provisions; en-
 tertainment. Often joined with *bed* or *lodging*
 ME. 4. A table at which a council is held
 hence a council-meeting 1575. *b.* Hence The
 persons who meet at a council-table, as *B. of*
Control, *B. of Trade*, *B. of Guardians*, etc. 1613.
 5. Any piece of furniture resembling a table, as
sideboard a side table ME.

1. Above *b.*; open, openly; cf. I. 2. *b.*, and see ABOVE
 TOPE. To sweep the *b.* (at cards): to take all the
 cards, to pocket the stakes. 2. *God's b.*: the Com-
 munion table in a church. Full oft tyme he hadde
 the bord bigonne *i.e.* taken precedence at table)
 CHAUCER. 3. He payth for his borde wylkely xxd.
 MARK. PASTON. 4. *b.* Bow to the *b.*, said Bumble-
 Oiler, seeing no *b.* but the table, fortunately bowed
 to that DICKENS.

III. [OE. *bōrd* '2'] A shield—1535.

IV. [OE. *bōrd* '2', lost in ME. and replaced by
F. bord.] A hem, an edge, a coast. Obs. exc.
 in *sideboard*. OE.

V. A ship's side. [OE. *bōrd* '2'; reinforced by
OF. bord.] 1. *Naut.* The side of a ship. (See
 ABOARD.) Now only in phrases, as *over (the)*
b., *weather-b.*, etc. OE. 2. [*part.* in OE.] A
 ship—ME. 3. *Naut.* Sideward direction (in
 reference to the ship's course); the course of a
 ship when tacking. Cf. TACK, 1533.

1. They came within *b.* Malcoy. By the *b.* (down)
 by the ship's side, overboard, as *To slip by the b.*, *To*
come, go, etc. by the b. to fall overboard, to go for
 good and all. To try by the *b.* to try boarding. Also
fig. On *b.*, on one side, close alongside (of a ship or
 shore); also as *prep.*, short for *on b.* (*cf.* Also, in com-
 mon use. On or in a ship, boat, etc.; into or on to a
 ship. (Ellipt. for *on ship-b.*) Also *transf.* (in U.S.)
 in or into a railway train, tram-car, etc. To lay (a
 ship) on *b.*, to place one's own ship alongside of (it).
 To run on *b.* (*cf.*), to fall on *b.* (*cf.*). Ill. to run
 against, fall foul of (a ship); *fig.* to make an attack,
 fall upon (a person or thing). *b. on b.* (corruptly)
b. and b. *b. by b.* side by side. (On *b.* is app. an ex-
 pansion of ABOARD, taken from *fn. a bord*, short for
au bord du vaisseau, in which *bord* 'ship's side' comes
 to be equal to 'ship' itself.) 3. To make boards: to
 tack. To make short boards: to tack frequently.

Comb.; *b.-measure*, superficial measure applied
 to boards; -*money* = BOARD-WAGES, -*nail*, a spike
 or large brad; -*rule*, a scale for finding the superficial
 area of a *b.* without calculation.

Board (bōārd), *v.* 1460 [*f.* prec. *sb.* : cf.
 ABOARD and *F. boarder*.] 1. *trans.* a. To come
 close up to or alongside (a ship), usually for the
 purpose of attacking. *b.* In later use, To go on
 board of or enter (a ship), usually in a hostile
 manner. Also *absol.* (in sense *b.*) 1494. 2.
trans. To go on board of 1597. *transf.* (in U.S.)
 To enter (a railway train, etc.); to enter in a
 hostile way 1879. 3. *fig.* To approach, address,
 assail; to make advances to. Cf. ACCOST. 1547.
 4. *intr.* Of a ship: To tack 1627. 5. *trans.*
 To border on; *intr.* to lie close by—1636. 6.
 To cover or furnish with boards 1530. 7. To
 provide with daily meals; now generally to pro-
 vide with both food and lodging at a fixed rate
 1599. 8. *intr.* To be supplied with food, or
 food and lodging, at a fixed rate, to live with a
 family as one of its members for a stipulated
 charge 1556. 9. *causal*. To place at board.
 Also with *out*. 1655.

1. *b.* In boarding the San Nicholas we lost about
 seven killed NELSON. 2. The floors were roughly
 boarded over HOWELLS. To have books boarded
 BUCKLE. 3. He had engaged to *b.* with the family
 W. LIVING. Hence **Boardable** *a.* that can be
 boarded, as a ship; *fig.* approachable. (Dicts.)

Boarder (bōārdər), 1530. [*f.* BOARD *v.*]
 1. One who has his food, or food and lodging
 at the house of another, or lives with a family
 as one of its members, at a fixed rate. *spec.* A
 boy who boards and lodges at a school. 2.
 One who boards an enemy's ship 1769

Boarding, *vbl. sb.* 1546. [*f.* BOARD *v.* +
 -ING '1']. 1. *Naut.* The action of coming close
 up to, or of entering (a ship), usually in a hos-
 tile manner. 2. The action of covering with
 boards; boards collectively, a structure of boards
 1552. 3. *Currying*. The treatment of leather
 with a graining-board 1870.

Comb.; *b.-house*, one in which persons board;
out, the obtaining of stated meals at another per-
 son's house; the placing of destitute children in

families where they are treated as members; -school, one in which pupils are boarded as well as taught.

†**Board-school**. 1. A boarding-school 1740. 2. A school under the management of a School-board, as established by the Elementary Education Act of 1870. Also *attrib.* -1903.

Board-wages, board wages. 1539. Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victual.

Boar-fish (bō'ar-fish). 1836. A fish (*Capros aper*, *Zeus aper*) akin to the Mackerel, having a turned-up snout.

Boarish (bō'ar-ish), *a.* 1550. [*f.* BOAR sb.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a boar; sensual; cruel. (Formerly often confused with *boorish*.) A gross and boarish opinion *MILTON*. Hence **Boar-ish-ly** *adv.*, -ness.

Boast (bōast), *sb.* [*ME.* *bāst* sb., of unkn. origin.] 1. Loud noise of the voice, outcry, ME only. 2. Speaking big; menace -1637. 3. Proud or vain-glorious speech; vaunt, brag ME. 4. Pomp, vain-glory -1440. 5. 'A cause of boasting, an occasion of pride, the thing boasted' (*J.*) 1593.

4. It is my b, that I was the first Minister who looked for it (merit) W. PITT. Hence **Boastful**, *a.* full of boasting; given to boasting. **Boastfully** *adv.*, -ness. †**Boastive** *a.* (rare) boastful. **Boast-less** *a.* (rare)

Boast (bōast), *v.* 1. [*ME.* *bāsten*, of unkn. origin.] 1. To threaten. *intr.* and *trans.* -1756. 2. *intr.* To vaunt; to brag of, about, glory in ME. Also *refl.* ME. 3. *trans.* To extol; to brag of ME. 4. To display vaingloriously or proudly (*arch.*) 1593. 5. *fig.* To possess as a thing to be proud of 1697.

2. B. not thy selfe of to morrow *Pope* xviii. 1. 3. Who boast'd release from hell *MILTON*, *P. R.* 1. 409. We but b. we know *Pope*. 4. Would steer too high the Sands, to b. his Wit *DRAYTON*. Hence **Boast'd** *phl.* *a.* vacated. **Boaster**, one who boasts. **Boastingly** *adv.*

Boast, v. 1823. [*?*] 1. *Masonry*. To pare stone with a broad chisel and mallet. 2. *Sculpture*. To shape roughly before putting in details. Hence **Boaster**, a broad chisel for boasting.

Boat (bōat), [*OE.* *bāt*, app. *f.* *OTent.* **bailō-*, found also in *ON.* *bait*. From *OE.* *bāt*, adopted in *ON.* as *bāt-r*, the word prob. passed into *LG.* and *Du.* as *bāt*, *boat*.] 1. A small open vessel, usually propelled by oars, though sometimes by a sail. 2. Extended to fishing vessels, mail packets, and small steamers. (Sometimes also to large ocean steamers.) 1571. 2. A vessel or utensil like a boat in shape, as a *sauce-b.*, an *incense-b.* 1684.

1. To hazard our lives in one small B. *Her.* VI. iv. vi. 33. White Star Line, the Boats are uniform and vary little in point of speed 1880.

Phrases. *To take b.*: to embark in a b. *To be in the same b.* (*fig.*): to be in the same case. *To sail in the same b.* (*fig.*): to act together.

Comb. b.-cloak, a large cloak worn by officers on duty at sea; b.-hook, an iron hook and spike fixed at the end of a pole, used in pulling a boat towards, or pushing it off from, any fixed object; b.-house, a house communicating with the water, in which boats are kept; b.-insect, the *BOAT-FLY*; b.-shell, the genus *Cymba* of molluscs; b.-slide, a double inclined plane (with rollers) over which a boat may be drawn, thus avoiding the lock; b.-tail, a genus of birds, *Quiscalina*; b.-train, a railway train timed to meet a b.

Boat (bōat), *v.* 1610. [*f.* *prec.* sb.] 1. To place, or carry, in a boat 1613. 2. *intr.* To take boat 1610. 3. To go in a boat, to row; to conduct a freight-boat (*U.S.*) 1673.

1. To b. the oars, is to cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat *SAYRE*. 3. We boated to Antwerp *RAY*. Hence **Boatable**, *a.* navigable by boat. (Orig. *U.S.*) **Boatage**, carriage by boat; a charge paid on such carriage, boats, etc. collectively. **Boater**, a canal-boat man; one who boats for pleasure; a hard straw hat worn by men.

Boat-bill. 1776. [*See* BILL sb.²] A genus of birds (*Canceroma*) belonging to the Heron tribe; esp. *C. cochlearia*, so called from the shape of its bill.

Boat-fly. 1753. A water-bug (*Notonecta glauca*), whose body resembles a boat.

Boatful (bōat-ful). Pl. **boatfuls**, formerly **boatsful**. 1652 [*f.* BOAT sb. + *FUL*] The quantity or number which fills a boat.

Boating (bōat-ing), *vb.* *sb.* (and *phl.* *a.*) 1610. [*f.* BOAT sb. and *v.*] 1. Boats collectively. Cf. *shipping*, 1610. 2. The action of going by boat, or of rowing; now esp. rowing

as an amusement 1788. Also *attrib.* 13. A punishment in ancient Persia, in which the offender was tied in a boat, and left to perish 1753. 4. *phl.* *a.* Addicted to boating 1884.

Boat-ion. 1616. [*f.* L. *boatō*.] Bellowing. [*To*] assist this mugency or b. *SIR T. BROWNE*.

Boatman (bōat-mān). 1513. 1. A man who manages a boat. 2. = BOAT-FLY. 1841. Hence **Boatmanship**, the art of managing a boat.

†**Boatsman**. 1549. 1. A boatswain -1622 2. = BOATMAN 1. -1684.

Boatswain (bōat-swān, usu. bō'wān). 1450 [*f.* BOAT + SWAIN, *a.* ON. *swern* boy, servant] 1. An officer in a ship who has charge of the sails, rigging, etc., and whose duty it is to summon the men to their duties with a whistle. 2. The Arctic Skua (*Cataractes parasiticus*) 1835.

Comb. boatswain's-mate, a boatswain's deputy or assistant; b.-bird, a tropical bird (*Phaethon aethereus*) so called from its whistle.

Boat-woman. 1843. A woman who manages a boat.

Bob (bɒb), *sb.* 1. ME. [*?*] 1. A bunch or cluster. *north.* Still *Sc.* for a nosegay. 12. A rounded mass at the end of a rod, etc.; a knob -1659. *spec.* The weight on a pendulum, a plumb-line, the arm of a steelyard (*diat.*); a beam, etc. in a pumping engine (*diat.*) 1752.

13. A pendant; an ear-drop -1773. 4. A knot or bunch of hair; also, a short bunch or curl, cf. *bob-curl*. Often short for b.-peruke, -perwig, -wig, a wig having the bottom locks turned up into bobs or short curls. 1685. 5. A horse's tail docked short 1711. 6. A knob, knot, or bunch of coloured ribbons; a weight on the tail of a kite 1761. 7. A bunch of lob-worms threaded on worsted, used to catch eels 1660. 8. A knob-like body 1615. 9. *a.* The larva of a beetle used as bait for fish. b. A beetle chiefly in *comb.*, as *black-b.*, *blind-b.* (also *fig.*) -1792. 10. The refrain of a song (*?* as if a pendant to each stanza) 1605.

3. My cousin Con's necklaces, bobs, and all Goldsm. 4. A decent powdered doctor's b. *MAR. EDGEWORTH* 10. *To bear a b.*; to join in the chorus.

Comb. b.-curl, a short curl like a tassel; -jerom, a bob wig; -pendulum, -balance, one with a b. or bobs; -periwig, -peruke, -wig; see 4.

†**Bob**, sb.² 1528. [*f.* BOB v.] A trick; a bitter jest -1682.

Bob (bɒb), *sb.* 3 1571. [*f.* BOB v.²] 1. A blow with the fist -1721. 2. *fig.* A rap; often a bitter jibe -1734. 3. A tap 1611.

Dry b.: a blow that does not break the skin (*lit.* and *fig.*)

Bob (bɒb), *sb.* 4 1550. [*f.* BOB v.³] 1. An act of bobbing. 2. *Sc.* name of some dances 1550. 3. A curtsy 1825.

Bob (bɒb), *sb.* 5 1671. [*perh.* conn. w. BOB sb.⁴] *Bell-ringing*. A term for certain changes in the working of the methods by which long peals of changes are produced. (*See* Grove *Dict. Music* s.v. *Change*)

Bob (bɒb), *sb.* 6 1879. An apparatus for polishing burnished metal surfaces, consisting of a disc or discs of leather or cloth, revolving rapidly on a spindle.

Bob (bɒb), *sb.* 7 1721. A pet form of *Robert*. Hence, *perh.* *dry-bob*, a boy (at Eton) who takes to land-sports; *wet-b.*, one who takes to boating; *light-b.*, a soldier of the light infantry, etc.

Bob (bɒb), *sb.* 8 *slang.* 1812. [*?*] A shilling

Bob, *a.* 1709 [*Lib* in *bobtail* taken as an adj.; cf. *BOBBISH*] 1. Cut short (as a horse's tail). 2. *slang.* *?* Lively, 'nice' 1721.

†**Bob**, v. 1 [*ME.* *bobben*, *a.* OF. *bobar* to be fool.] 1. To make a fool of, deceive, cheat -1725. 2. To take by deception *Old.* v. 1. 16 2. To mock, flout. ME. only.

1. To b. (*out*) of: to cheat (*out*) of; You shall not b. us out of our melody *Tr. & Cr.* III. l. 75.

Bob (bɒb), v. 2 [*ME.* *bobben*, *bobben*; *perh.* echoic.] 1. To buffet -1605. 2. To stink with anything knobbed ME. 3. To rap or tap 1745. 4. To cause to rap or bounce against *al.* etc 1612.

Bob (bɒb), v. 3 ?ME. [*App.* echoic, expressing short jerking or rebounding motion.] 1. *intr.* To move up and down; hence, to dance, to move to and fro. 2. *intr.* To move up or down with a bob or slight jerk; *spec.* to curtsy

tu 505 C d b7b [c 10 o d g] 676 7b An a o b g o a d e hede ASCHAW 7a a f A on empub. fe o 16.9 3. *undat* Tag-rag and bob-tail, or tag, rag, and bob-tail: the rabble 1659.

Bobtail (bɒtˈaɪl), *v.* 1577. [f. prec.] To dock the tail of; fig. to curtail. Hence **Bob-tailed** *a.* with tail cut short.

Bob-white (bɒˈbwaɪt). 1864. The common partridge of N. America (*Otospiza virginiana*), so called from its note.

Bob-wig; see **BOB** sb. 1.

Boc, boc-land, etc.; see **BOOK** sb.

Bocage. 1644. [f. *bouage* (boka g) ~OF. *bouage*.] Woodland; var. of **BOSCAGE**.

Bocal (boka l, bɔˈkæl). 1847. [mod. f. and Sp.] A glass bottle or jar with a short wide neck. (Dicks.)

Bocardo, bokardo (bɒkɑːrdo). 1509. 1. *Logic*. A mnemonic word, representing a mood of the third syllogistic figure in which a particular negative major premiss (O), and a universal affirmative minor (A), give a particular negative conclusion (O). 2. The name of the prison in the old North Gate of the city of Oxford, pulled down in 1771. 3. A prison ~1709.

1. B, which was the opprobrium of the scholastic system of reduction Sir W. HAMPTON. 2. Wee haue set Dunce (Duns Scotus) in B. 1525.

Bocasin (bɒkɑːsɪn). 1485. 1. *Sp.* *bocaci*, a Turk. *bogāsi* cotton cloth. A fine buckram.

Bocca (bɒkɑː, bɔˈlɑː). 1799. [It.; = 'mouth'.] 1. A circular opening in a glass-furnace, through which the melting-pots are inserted and withdrawn. 2. The mouth of a volcano 1881.

Bocarella (bɒkərəllə, bɒkərəllə). 1799. [dim. of prec.] A smaller opening on each side of the bocca in a glass-furnace.

Boche (bɒʃ). 1914. [Fr. slang. = rascal, German, of unc. etym.] French soldiers' name for: German.

Bock, bock-land, etc.; see **BOOK** sb.

Bockerel, bockeret. 1633. [?] Names of the male and female of a long-winged hawk.

Bockey (bɒki). 1860. [dim. of Du. *bokaal*.] A bowl made from a gourd. (New York.)

Bocking (bɒkɪŋ). 1759. [f. *Bocking* in Essex.] A coarse woollen drugget or baize.

Boche-staff, stave. [OE *bōcstaf*. Cf. Goth. **bōcstaf*, f. *bōk* book + *staf* staff, letter, orig. 'beech-staff'; but see **BOOK**. Replaced in 13th c. by *letter*. Cf. Ger. *buchstabe*.] A letter (of the alphabet).

Bodd; see **BOP**.

Bode (bɒd), sb. 1. [Com. Teut. OE *bōda* :—OTeut. **bōdan*, f. *bōd* stem of *bōdan*; see next.] One who proclaims; a herald, a messenger. Resuscitated from 13th c. by some recent writers on OE. history.

Bode (bɒd), sb. 2. [Com. Teut. OE *bōd* :—OTeut. **bōdolan*, f. *bōd* pa. ppl. stem of *bōdan*; see **BOB** v.] 1. Behest—ME. 2. Message—1637. 3. Premonition, omen—1632. 4. Foreboding (*arch.*) 1567. 5. A bid. Still in n. dial. ME.

Bode, sb. 3 ME. [aphet. f. *Abode*.] Biding, tarrying, delay. *But b.*: without delay. ~1593.

Bode (bɒd), *v.* [OE *bodian*, f. *bōda* messenger.] 1. To proclaim; *absol.* to preach (the gospel)—ME. 2. To decree, command (a person) that—ME. 3. To announce beforehand, predict, presage (*arch.*) OE. 4. Of things: To portend ME.; *esp.* (with *well* or *ill*) To give good or bad promise 1700. 5. To forebode (*usu. evl.*) 1740.

3. There are *croakers* in every country, always boding misruin FRANKLIN. 4. This bodessome strange eruption to our State *Hamlet* i. 1. 69. Hence **Boder**, one who or that which bodes. *Bo dingly adv.*, var. of **BODEN**.

Bode = behoved, pa. t. of **BUS** v.

Bodiful (bɒdɪfʊl), *a.* 1813. [mod.; f. *BOD* sb. 2 + *-FUL*.] Full of presage, ominous.

Bodega (bɒdɪgə). 1876. [Sp. ~L., a. Gr. *ανθήνη*.] A wine-shop in Spain; adopted as a name for a cellar or shop for the sale of wines only.

Bodement (bɒdɪmənt), 1603. [f. *BODE* v. 1 + *-MENT*.] 1. An omen, presage. 2. Fore-

bod ng 6 a 3 2 edi non p ognos ca on 306

2. Bodements sweet of immortality COLEMAN.

Borden, ppl *a. s.* Also **bodin**. ME. [f. 1. Accoutred, armed. See **FEIR**. ~1828. 2. Bitted out, prepared; dressed. *Usu.* with *well* or *ill*. ME.

2. Bodin in effort of war SCOTT.

Bodeword. Now *n. dial.* ME. [f. *BODE* sb. 2.] 1. Behest. ME. only. 2. Message ~1700. 3. Presage 1832.

Bodge, sb. 1 1589. [f. *BODGE* v.; cf. *DOTCH* sb. 2.] A clumsy patch; a botched piece of work. Now *dial.*

Bodge, sb. 2 A measure of oats; app. about half a peck. B. JONS.

Bodge, v. 1552. [Altered f. *BORCH* v.; cf. *grudge* from *grutch*.] To patch clumsily. Now *dial.* Hence **Bodger 1.**

Bodger 2. 1736. [? = **BADGER** sb. 1.] ? A pedlar. Now *dial.*

Bodice (bɒdɪs). 1566. [var. of *bodies* (see **BODY** If. 2), retaining the old sound of final -s.] 1. *Forme* (i.e., An inner garment for the upper part of the body, strengthened with whalebone; a corset, stays; freq. called a *pair of bodies* (*bodice*) = 'a pair of stays' 1618. Also fig. 2. The upper part of a woman's dress, a tight-fitting outer vest (cf. **BODY** sb.), also, an inner vest worn over the stays. Also *altrid*.

2. A pair of new blewish Bodice 1704. 2. Nothing but her upper bodies Fletcher.

Bodied (bɒdɪd), ppl *a.* 1547. [f. **BODY** + *-ED*.] 1. Having a body or trunk; *usu.* in comb., as *big-b.*, etc. b. Having substance, strength, etc. 1611. 2. Made corporeal or material; embodied 1646.

1. Ill-fac'd, worse b., shapelesse every where *Com. E.* iv. ii. 20. 2. Like toe b. heaven in clearness B. WAINING.

Bodikin, Bodikie. Also **bodkin**. 1598. [dim. of **BODY** 1. A diminutive body, a particle 1668. 2. (*Cod's, oad's*) *bodkins* / *bodkins* / (*bodkins*?) An oath: God's dear body! ~1753.

Bodiless (bɒdɪləs), *a.* ME. [f. **BODY** + *-LESS*.] 1. Having no body, incorporeal, unsubstantial. 2. Wanting the trunk 1587.

1. This Bodiless Creation extasie Is very cunning in *Hamlet* iii. iv. 173.

Bodilize, v. nonce-wd. [after *spiritualize*.] To make material. *SOUTHEY*.

Bodily (bɒdɪli), *a.* ME. [f. **BODY** + *-LY* 1.] 1. Of the nature of body; corporeal, physical; as opp. to *spiritual* ~1672. 2. Of or belonging to the body or physical nature of man ME. 3. Real, actual *Cor.* i. ii. 5. 4. Solid; of or pertaining to a solid ~1601.

2. The fear .. of corporeal hurt, which we call *B. Fear* HOBBS. 3. *Body* = *CORPOREAL* OATH. Hence *Bo dilline* ss.

Bodily (bɒdɪli), *adv.* ME. [f. as prec.] 1. In the manner of, or with regard to, the body, (often = 'unspiritually') ~1685. 2. In the flesh; in person 1440. 3. *Transf.* 'Body and all'; all together, in one mass, as a whole 1793.

2. Christ b. present 1640. 3. A portrait. cut out b. from the walls 1677.

Bodkin, -kin, obs. vars. of **BAUDEKIN**.

Bodkin (bɒdɪkɪn), ME. [?] 1. A short pointed weapon; a dagger, lancet, etc. ~1637. 2. A small pointed instrument used for piercing holes in cloth, etc. 1440. 3. A long pin used by women to fasten up the hair 1580. 4. An instrument with a knobbed point, having a large eye, for drawing tape or cord through a bera, loops, etc. 1714. 5. *Printing*. An awl-like tool used to pick out letters from set-up type 1846.

6. *Transf.* (*collog.*) A person wedged in between two others where there is room for two only, *esp.* in *To ride or sit b.* 1798.

1. When he himself might his Quietude make With a bare *B. Hamlet* iii. i. 76. 6. While the pressed b., punched and squeezed to death, sweats in the midmost place 1978. Hence **Bodkin**, **Bodkinize** v. to squeeze in as a b. (sense 6).

Bodkin (*Oad bodkins*?), var. of **BODIKIN**.

Bodkin, bodkin-work, var. of **BAUDEKIN**.

Bodie (bɒdɪ), *sb.* 1650. [? f. a mint-master *Bothwell*.] A Scotch copper coin = one-sixth of an English penny; the smallest coin.

Not that I cared a brass b. for his benison SCOTT.

Bodleian (bɒdliˈæn, bɒdliˈæn), 1863. [f. Sir Thomas Bodley, who in 1557 refounded the

L. b. a. y.] *A. adv.* Of or pertaining to Sir T. Bodley or the Library bearing his name. **B.** quasi-sb. The Oxford University Library; also colloquially called *Bodley*. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

Bodrag (e. 1337. [prob. fr.; cf. *huard* breadth molestation.] A hostile incursion ~1595.

Body (bɒdi), [OE *bodig* neut.] 1. 1. The physical or material frame of man or of any animal; the whole material organism. (In *Boet.* occas. used of plants.) 2. Short for 'dead body', corpse ME. 3. Used symbolically of the bread in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper ME.

2. He shold come fight with hym b. for b. CANTON. Difficult to keep b. and soul together (*mod.*) 2. The lion rode by the b. & *Kings* vii. 24.

II. 1. The main portion of the animal frame, the trunk OE. b. The main stem, trunk, stock of a plant or tree 1523. Also *fig.* 2. The part of a dress which covers the body; also the part of a woman's dress above the waist, as dist. from the loose skirt 1585. 3. The main, central, or principal part OE. b. *Ment.* The hull of a ship; various sections of this 1591. 4. The main portion of a collection or company; the majority, the bulk of anything 1599. 75. A retort. (With some reference to *spirit.*) ~1800.

6. *Type-founding*. The breadth of the shank of the type, as opp. to its thickness; hence, size of type 1824.

1. All heads and vert lital b. 1600. Phr. *The B. of Christ* (*fig.*); the Church of which Christ is the head. 2. The b. of a land SHAKES, of a tree Dr FOR, of true religion BURKE. 4. The b. of a discourse *Black Ado* i. 1. 287, the Empire 1872.

III. Personal being, individual. 1. The material being of man, taken for the whole; the person. Chiefly legal. ME. 2. An individual, of either sex. (Now familiar, with a tinge of compassion.) ME.

1. A warrant to bring without delay the b. of the same prisoner 1652. *Heir of the b.*, an heir who is a direct descendant. 2. It shall be given away to some poor b. WALTON.

IV. 1. Law. An artificial 'person' created by law, a corporation. Always with defining adj., as *b. corporate*, etc. 1461. 2. A society, association, league, fraternity 1689. 3. An organized collection of fighting men; a force. (The most general term so applied.) 1597. 4. (loosely) A collective mass of persons or things 1593. 5. A pandect (cf. *L. corpus juris*); a textbook 1593.

1. The King is a b. polidick, for that a b. polidick never dieth MILT. (*B. polidick* means also an 'organized society'.) The b. polidick: the nation in its corporate character; the state (Orig. with reference to the headship of the sovereign.) 3. A b. of horse 1769. 4. *The entire b. of the Scripture* Hooker. A b. of opinion (*mod.*) 5. A b. of laws BENTLEY.

V. Transferred to matter generally. 1. A material thing ME. 2. *Geom.* A solid 1570. 3. Amount; bulk; quantity 1650. 4. *Chem.* and *Min.* Any kind of 'substance', simple or compound, solid, liquid, or gaseous 1594. 5. *Abstractly*. Matter 1668. 16. Reality, as opp. to shadow, etc. ~1702. 7. Substance or substantial quality 1645. Also *fig.* 8. Fundamental constituent 1787. 9. *Metaph.* An entity; an agent or cause of phenomena ~1660.

1. *Heavenly bodies*: *note*, the masses of matter that exist away from the earth, the sun, moon, planets, comets, etc.; orig. the seven 'bodies celestial' of the astro-chemists, viz. the sun, moon, and five old planets, to which answered seven ancient metals, called 'the seven bodies terrestrial'. A b. may be defined, the external cause to which we ascribe our sensations MILT. 3. A b. of igneous rock Murchison, of air Huxley. 4. Crystallized bodies, such as nitre RAWSTER. *Simple bodies* the chemical elements; *Compound bodies* the substances formed by their combination. 6. The *verie* Age and Bodie of the Time *Hamlet* iii. ii. 26. 9. Night and Day are bodies 1660. *Voice* is a B., for it maketh that which is heard; in a word, whatsoever is, is a B. and a Subject SPANZANI.

Comd. b.-chamber, the outer and largest chamber of a shell occupied by the l. of the animal; -cloth, a cloth to cover horses, etc.; -coat, one fitting closely to the body, fr. dress coat; -colour, a colour that has b., as opp. to a tint or wash, a colour rendered opaque by the addition of white; -hoop, one securing the arms pieces of a mado mast; -lifter = *bodysnatcher*; b-line bowling (*Crickets*), fast bowling delivered persistently on the leg side; -louse, a species of louse (*Phedulus corporis*) which infests the body of the *volant*; -plan, in *Shipbuilding*, an end elevation of a ship, showing the breadth, contour of the sides, timbers, etc.; -snatcher, one who secretly disinters dead bodies for the purpose of dissection; -tube, the main tube forming the body of an

ogn ppe whorl h and a es who of
h nngth b h m

Body *bɒd* [f. *p* e] *l* an I
To fun h w h a bod o embod a To
g.ve body o and f. 657. *ts*. To d. an
up or form (troops, etc.) into a body. (Also
intr. for *refl.*) -1653

Phr. To b. forth. to represent to oneself in bodily
form; to exhibit in outward reality; to typify.

Body-guard (*bɒdɪgɑːd*). 1735. [cf. F.
garde du corps] 1. A guard for the person (*esp.*
of a sovereign); a retinue or escort. 2. A soldier
of the body-guard 1861.

Bodyhood (*bɒdɪhʊd*). 1674. [f. *Body* *sb.*]
The quality of having a body or of being body.

Boehmenism (*bɒmənɪz'm*). 1656. The
doctrines taught by Jacob Boehme, a German
mystic and theosophist (1575-1634), so Boeh-
menist, Boehmenite. var. *Behmenism*.

Boeotarch. 1822. [ad. Gr. *Βοιωτάρχης*] A
chief magistrate of the Boeotian league.

Boeotia (*bɪəʊˈtiːə*). 1786. A district of
ancient Greece proverbial for the stupidity of
its inhabitants; hence *fig.* *Boeotize* *v.* to be-
come or make Boeotian.

Boeotian (*bɪəʊˈtiːən*). 1598. [f. *prec.*] A.
adj. Of Boeotia, dull, stupid; var. *Boeotic*.
B. *sb.* A native of Boeotia, a thick-head 1649.

Boer (*bʊər*). Formerly *boor*. 1824. [Du.
boer 'farmer', the same word as *BOOR*.] A
Dutch colonist in S. Africa engaged in agri-
culture or cattle-breeding.

Bog (*bɒg*), *sb.* 1. 1505. [ad. Ir. or Gael.
bogach, f. *bog* soft] A piece of wet spongy ground,
consisting chiefly of decayed moss and other
vegetable matter, too soft to bear the weight of
any heavy body upon its surface; a morass or
moss. b. (without *pl.*) Bog-land, boggy soil
1587. Also *fig.* (Cf. *fig.*) 1614.

1. bat Serbonian B. Where Armies whole have sunk
MILT. P. L. II. 592. A b of uncertainty DICKENS.

Comb. a. In names of plants growing in bogs: as
B. *Asphodel*, *Cynus-fol*, *Pimpernel*, etc.; b. bean,
b. nut, or b. trefoll, also called *BUCKBEAN*, b.
berry, the Cranberry, b. moss, various species of
Sphagnum, b. myrtle, Sweet Gale (*Alyrica Gale*),
b. orchis, *Malaxis paludosa*; b. pink, *Lady's*
Smock (*Cardamine pratensis*); b. rush, *Scheuchzeria*
nigrifolia; b. violet = *BUTTERWORT* (*Pinguicula*).
b. Special comb. b. blitter, -bluiter, -bumper,
the Buttern; -butter, a fatty hydrocarbon found in
the peat-bogs of Ireland; -earth, earth composed of,
or largely mixed with, peat; b. fir = *bog-pine*; b.
iron, b. iron ore, a brittle porous variety of brown
hematite found in bogs; -jumper, (*local*) the Buttern;
-land, marshy land; *jac.* Ireland, hence -lander;
b. manganese, the hydrated peroxide of manganese,
-mould = *bog-muck*, b. oak, the wood of oak pre-
served in a black state in peat-bogs, etc.; b. ore =
bog iron ore; -pine, pine-wood found in peat-bogs,
-spavin, an encysted tumour on the inside of the hock
of a horse; -timber, wood, the trunks of trees found
in peat-bogs. Hence *Bo'gginess*, boggy quality.
Bo'ggy *a.* of the nature of, or characterized by, b.
s. vampsy; *transf.* flabby.

Bog, *bogge*, *sb.* 2. 1527. [*var.* of *bugge*
BUG.] A bugbear, a source of dread -1676.

Bog (*bɒg*), *v.* 1603. [f. *BOG sb.* 1.] 1. To
sink or entangle in a bog. Also *fig.* 1611. 2.
intr. (for *refl.*) To sink and stick in a bog 1800.
3. Bugged up to the saddle-girths SCOTT.

Bogey (*bɒˈɡeɪ*). 1892. Also *bogy*, *bogie*.
[f. (Colonel) *Bogey*, an imaginary partner (see
N.E.D., Suppl.)] *Golf*. The score that a good
player should do a hole or a course in. (Cf.
PAR *sb.* 1. 4.)

Bogey, var. of *BOGIE*, *BOGY*.

Boggard, -art (*bɒˈɡɑːd*, -art). 1570. [A
north. and midl. word related to *BOGGLE*,
BOGLE, and *BOG sb.* 2.] 1. = *BOGLE*. 2. An
object at which a horse boggles -1725.

Boggle (*bɒˈɡl*), *v.* 1598. [app. f. *boggie*,
var. of *BOGLE*. Assoc. later w. *bugle*.] 1.
intr. To start with fright, shy; to be startled at.
2. To raise scruples, stickle (*at*, *about*, *over*,
etc., or to do) 1638. 3. 'To play fast or loose'
(J.) to palter 1613. 4. To hundle 1853.

1 You b shrewdly, every feather starts you *All's*
Well v. III. 232. 2 To b at an oath 1876. 3 Are ye
not afraid to b. thus with God Almighty DRUMM. or
HAWTH. 4 To b at a lock 1853. Hence *Bo'ggler*.

Boggle (*bɒˈɡl*) *sb.* 1660. [f. *prec.*] 1. The
act of boggling; scruple (1667); a bungle (1834)

Boggle, dial. var. of *BOGLE*.

Bog house *d al* and *vu g* 1705 Ap y
a o e o office J

Bogie *b* g A so boggy boggy 1817
[An d a word of unkn e ym Not conn w
Bogy] 1. n. dial A low strong truck upon
four small wheels, also called *trolly*. Hence,
gen. the truck used by platelayers on a railway
2. A low truck running on two or more pairs of
wheels and attached to the fore-part of a loco
motive engine or the ends of a long railway
carriage by a central pivot, on which it swivels
freely in passing curves 1814. Also *attrb.*

Bogie, var. of *BOGIE*, *BOGY*.

Bogle (*bɒˈɡl*), north. Eng. *boggle*. 1505
[Of uncertain etym.: ? f. *bugge* *BOG sb.* 2, var. of
bugge BUG; perh. a. Welsh *bog*.] 1. A phan-
tom causing fright; a goblin, boggy, or spectre
2. *fig.* and *transf.* A bugbear (not a phantom),
a mere phantom 1663.

Bog-trot, *v.* 1734. [f. *next.*] *intr.* To trot
over, or live among, bogs.

Bog-trotter (*bɒˈɡ-trɒtər*). 1682. [f. *BOG*
sb. + *TROTTER*.] 1. One accustomed to trot
over bogs -1755. 2. *spec.* Applied to the wild
Irish in the 17th c. 1682.

Bogus (*bəˈɡʊs*), (*sb.* 1) *a.* 1827. [A cant
word of U.S. Perh. related to *BOGY*, etc.] 1.
sb. An apparatus for counterfeit coining 1827
2. *adj.* Counterfeit, spurious, sham 1852.

2. B. transactions 1857. A b. Company instead of
paying dividends goes into Liquidation GIFFEN.

Bogus (*bəˈɡʊs*), *sb.* 2 U.S. [? same wd as
prec.] A liquor made of rum and molasses

Bogy, *bogey* (*bɒˈɡeɪ*). Also *bogie*. Pl
bogies. 1836. [Cf. *BOGLE*, etc.] 1. As quasi
proper name: The devil. 2. A bogie 1857
3. *fig.* A bugbear, an object of terror 1865
1 The people are all naughty and Bogy carries
them all off THACKERAY. See also *BOGIE*, *BOGY*.

Bohea (*bəˈhiːə*). 1701. [ad. Chinese *Wu-i*
(*shan*) the Wu-i hills in north of Fuhkien. The
Fuhkien dialect uses *b* for *w* or *v* (Edkins).] A.
adj. Of the Wu-i hills, whence black tea first
came to England, applied also to similar tea
grown elsewhere 1704. B. *sb.* 1. = *B. tea*. The
name orig. of the finest kinds of black tea, now
of the poorest 1701. 2. An infusion of this tea
1705

2. Richardson's goddess who fed on muffins and b
THACKERAY.

Bohemia (*bəˈhiːmiə*). 1449 I. A kingdom
of central Europe, forming part of the Austrian
empire. 2. Gipsydom; see *BOHEMIAN sb.* 2
1871. 3. The community of social Bohemians
or their district. So F. *la bohème*. [f. *BOHE-*
MIAN sb. 3.] 1861.

3 B. had no name in Philip's young days THACKERAY

Bohemian (*bəˈhiːmiən*). 1579. [f. *prec.*
The *transf.* senses are taken from French.] A
sb. 1. A native of Bohemia 1603. b. A Bohe-
mian Protestant or Hussite. FULKE. 2. A
gipsy. [F. *bohème*, *bohémien*.] 1696. 3. A gipsy
of society; *esp.* an artist, literary man, or actor
who leads a vagabond or irregular and uncon-
ventional life. (Used with much latitude, with
or without reference to morals.) 1818.

3. She was of a wild, roving nature, inherited fro
father and mother, who were both Bohemians, by
taste and circumstances THACKERAY.

B. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to Bohemia. 2.
Of or pertaining to the gipsies 1848. 3. Of, or
characteristic of, social Bohemians 1851.

Comb. B. chatterer, or waxwing, a bird of
passage (*Amphispus* or *Bonilylla garrula*), B. glass,
a fine kind of glass, orig. made in Bohemia, in which
potash is the alkali used. Hence *Bohe mianism*,
the conduct and manners of a B

Boilette. [*var.* 16th c. F. *boilette*, *boiete*, var.
of *boite*.] A casket. LD. BERNERS.

Boiguacu (*Tupi*; = 'big serpent'.) Native
name of the Boa Constrictor or other large boa

Boil (*boɪl*), *sb.* 1 [OE. *byl*: com. Teut.:
O-Teut *bhljō*, from root *bhl*- in Goth. *uf-bauljan*
to blow up. The ME. form was *bile*. Cf. *BEAL*.]
A hard inflamed suppurating tumour; a furun-
cle. *transf.* A blister on a painted surface 1840

Also *fig.*
Holy Job healed of his boils 1737.

Boil (*boɪl*), *sb.* 2 1440. [f. *BOIL v.*] 1. An
act of boiling. 2. The state of boiling, or being
at boiling point; also *transf.* and *fig.* 1813. 3
That which is boiled 1755.

Boke *n* Nov d a 60 [Cf **POKE** *v*]
and *a* Tob opoke

Bolar *bo* at *a* 1676 [f **BOLE** *b*] Con-
sug o or of he natu e o boe var
+ **lary**.

Bolas (*bōlas*), *sb.* *pl*; also as sing. with
pl **bolases**. 1843. [Sp.: *pl* of *bola* ball.] A
missile, used by the Patagonians and others,
consisting of two or more balls or stones con-
nected together by strong cord, these are swung
round the head and discharged so as to wind
round and entangle cattle, etc.

Bolbanac, bolbonac. 1578. *Herb*. The
plant 'Honesty' (*Lunaria biennis*) -1640.

Bold, *sb.* [OE., prob. for **bold*, **bold*, **bold*]
—O Teut. **boldo*, *f. bu-*, *bo-* dwell + *-to* in-
strumental suffix (Sievers)] A dwelling—ME.

Bold (*bōld*), *a.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *bold*—
O Teut. **balho*—, Only in Teut.] 1. Stout-
hearted, daring, fearless. Often = *brave* *absol.*

A bold man. Now only *pl the b.* ME. quasi-
adv Boldly 1593 2. Of words, actions, etc.:
Showing or requiring courage ME.

3. In bad sense: Audacious, presumptuous; opp. to
'modest' ME 4. Strong, big. Of grain,
etc. Well-filled ME. 15. Confident (*m*), sure
(*f*) -1616. 6. *fig.* Showing daring, vigour, or
hence of conception or expression 1667.

7. Stinking to the eye; firmly marked, pronounced
1678. 8. *Naut.* Of a coast: Rising steeply
from water; used also of the deep water close
to such a shore; also, generally, of any broad,
steep, or projecting rock. Of a ship: Broad
and bluff in the bows 1628. Also in *comb.*

1. The righteous are bolde as a lyon *Psm.* xxviii 1.
B following where your fathers led *Burns*. 2. A *b.*
design *Milt.*, task *Pope*, belief *Jowett*. To make
(*sb*) *b.*, to be (*sb*) *b.*, to venture, presume so far as (*to*
do a thing). 3. Ane deuill of hell, is na compair to
the iniquitie, Of bold women *Douglas*. A *b.* young
woman (*mod*). 5. Be *b* in vs, weele follow where
thou lead'st *Tit A.* v. 1. 13. 6. A *b* expressive phrase
Pope. 7. A good *b* hand *Sheridan*. 8. At Honfleur
they can ride in *b* water 1787. Hence *Boldly*
adv., *ness*.

Bold, *v.* [OE. *bealdian*, see *prec.*] 1. *intr.*
To be or become bold -1706. 2. *trans.* To
make bold, encourage -1605.

Bold-beating, *a.* Confusion of *bold-faced*
and *brow-beating*. *Merry W.* ii. 28.

Bolden, *v.* Now *diab.* 1526. [f **BOLD** *a.*]
1. To make bold, encourage. *refl.* To make
bold (*to do*). 2. *intr.* To take courage 1864.

3. These *b.* us likewise and spur us on *Kennet*
Bold-face (*bōld-fās*). 1692. One who has
a bold face, an impudent person, also *attrib.*

A Sauce-bo, and a Bold-face *Richardson*. Hence
Bo *ld-faced ppl a.*

Bole¹ (*bōl*). ME. [a. ON. *bolr*, *bolr*.] The
trunk of a tree *transf.* Anything of a cylindri-
cal shape like the trunk of a tree, as a roll, a
pillar, etc.

The shadow of the *b.* of the tree *Fisher*.

Bole² (*bōl*). ME. [ad. med. L. *bolus*, *n.*
Gr *βόλος* clod of earth; first used in Eng. in
b. armeniac.] 1. The name of several kinds of
fine, compact, earthy, or unctuous clay, usually
coloured yellow, red, or brown by the presence
of iron oxide 1641. *b. spec.* B. *armeniac*,
turmoniac, etc.: an astingent earth brought
from Armenia, and formerly used as an antidote
and styptic ME. 12. A large pill, a *BOLUS*,
also *fig.* -1725.

Bole³ (*bōl*). *Sc.* 1728. Also *boal*. [?] *a.*
A small square recess in the wall of a room
for holding articles. *b.* An unglazed aperture
in a wall for admitting air or light; sometimes
closed with a shutter.

Open the *b.* wif speed, that I may see if this be the
night *Lord Geraldin Scott*.

Bole⁴. 1670. A place where in ancient
times lead ores were smelted -1785.

Bolaction (*bole kʃən*). 1708. [?] *Archit.* A
moulding which projects before the face of the
work decorated, as a raised moulding round a
panel.

Bolero (*bolēro*, -*īro*). 1787. [Sp.] A
lively Spanish dance, also the music for it.

Boletus (*bolētūs*). 1601. [a. L., ad. Gr.
βόλιτης, perh. *f.* *βόλος*; see **BOLE**².] *Bot.* A
large genus of fungi, having the under surface

o h p eus fu of po ien e |Bolet c a
C em O o pe a n ng o B as B a d

Bolide (*bōlīd*) 83. [a. L. ad. L. a Gr
βολίς mss e] A game o u a y one
Jha. ex-podes, a fle-ban.

Bolk, *v.* Now *diab.* [ME. *bolken*, *f.* same
root as **BELCH**.] 1. = **BELCH** 1-3. 2. *intr.*
To vomit; to retch ME.; also *trans.* 3. *fig.*
and *transf.* To eject (as a volcano) 1513. 4.
intr. To heave or throb, like a confined gas, etc.
1561. 5. To flow in gulps 1550. Hence **Bolk**
sb a belch.

Boll (*bōl*), *sb.*¹ ME. [var. of **BOWL** *sb.*¹:—
OE. *bolia*; see **BOWL**.] 1. Earlier *f.* **BOWL**
*sb.*¹, *q. v.* 12. A bubble, ME. only. 3. *spec.* A
rounded seed-vessel or pod, as of flax or cotton
1500. 14. A round knob -1660. 15. The
Adam's apple; see **THROAT-BOLL**.

Comb. *b.-worm*, an insect that destroys the cotton
b. or pod.

Boll (*bōl*), *sb.*² ME. [? a. ON. *bolli* = OE.
bolle **BOWL**.] A measure of capacity for grain,
etc., containing in Scotland 6 imperial bushels,
but in the north of England varying from the
'old *b.*' of 6 to the 'new *b.*' of a bushels. Also
a measure of weight = 140 pounds.

Bollandist (*bōl-lāndist*). 1751. [f. *Bolland*,
a Flemish Jesuit (17th c.) + *-ist*.] *pl.* The
Jesuit writers who continue the *Acta Sancto-
rum*, begun by John Bolland.

Bollard (*bōl-lārd*). 1844. [? *f.* **BOLE** *sb.*¹ +
-ARD.] *Naut.* A wooden or iron post, on a
ship, a quay, etc., for securing ropes to. Also
attrib., as in *b.-timber* one of two large oak
timbers bolted to each side of the stem, and sup-
porting the bowsprit.

Bollen, *ppl a.* ME. [f. **BELL** *v.*¹] Swollen;
puffed up -1609

Here one, being thronged, bears back, all *b.* and red
Shaks. *Lucr.* 1417. *vars.* **Bolin**, *boline*.

Bolling (*bōl-līng*), *sb.* 1691. [f. **BOLLE**¹.] A
pollard (tree).

Bolli-to. 1753. [It. = 'boiled'.] The cal-
cined materials for glass-making, *frnt.*

Bologna (*bōlō-nā*). 1563. A town in Italy,
anciently called Bononia. Hence *Bolo gnan*,
Bononian a.; also *B.* bottle, flask, phial, an
unannealed bottle, which may be dropped upon a
brick floor without breaking, but will burst in
pieces if scratched; *B.* phosphorus, a phos-
phorescent preparation of *B.* stone and gum;
B. sausage, a large kind of sausage first made
at *B.*; *B.* spar, stone, native sulphate of baryta
found near *B.*, having phosphorescent properties.

Bolometer (*bōlō-mē-ter*). 1881. [f. Gr. *βολή*
beam of light + *μέτρον*.] An electrical instru-
ment of great sensitiveness for measuring radi-
ant heat. Hence *Bolometric a.*

Bolshevik (*bōl'shēvīk*), *sb.* and *a.* 1917. [a.
Russ. *bol'shevik*, compar. of *bol'shoy* big.] A
member of the extreme wing of the Russian
Socialist Party (later, the Communist Party),
which seized the supreme power in Russia after
the revolution of March 1917; first applied to
the party advocating the maximum socialist
programme in 1903; *transf.* an extreme revo-
lutionary. (Cf **MAXIMALIST**, **MENSHEVİK**.) So
*Bo*l'shevist *sb.* and *a.* 1917 (abbrev. *Bo*l'shy,
de 1920); whence *Bo*l'shevism, *Bo*l'shevize *v.*

Bolster (*bōl-lstā*), *sb.* [Com. Teut.: OE.
bolster—O Teut. **bolstro*—, *f.* O Teut. root **bēl*
to swell.] 1. A long stuffed pillow or cushion
used to support the sleeper's head in a bed;
now restricted to the under-pillow. 2. Ap-
plied to things of the nature of a pad: 1a. A
surgical pad or compress -1813. 1b. A ridge
of padding on a saddle -1753. 1c. A padding
in a garment -1753. 2. *Naut.* in *pl* Small
cushions of tarred canvas, also pieces of tim-
ber, used to prevent chafing between ropes and
other parts of the ship 1769 3. Applied to
parts of mechanism which form a support or
base: a. A block of wood fixed on a siege-gun
carriage, on which the breech rests during
transport. b. The transverse bar over the axle
of a wagon. Also, the principal cross-beam of
a railway-truck or carriage body. 1686. c. The
part of the pier on which a truss-bridge rests.
d. The spindle-bearing in the rail of a spinning-
frame 1825. e. A horizontal cap-piece laid upon

he op of a pos o p la o ho en the bea
n o e beam of a ring p e e uppo ed by
f I he en en go an ar h each o he
an e e p e s h e a o s he rbs and
uppo e e o u s s o n s . 2. The p a e o b o k
of a punching-machine on which the metal to
be punched is laid 1677 4. Applied to things
of the nature of a supporting or strengthening
ridge: a. The projecting shoulder of a knife
chisel, etc. which abuts upon the handle 1827
b. The metallic end of the handle of a pocket
knife. c. A raised ridge on the wreatplank of a
piano to give bearing to the strings by raising
them. 5. *Archit.* One of the rolls forming the
sides of an Ionic capital; cf. **BALUSTER** 1876

Bolster (*bōl-lstā*), *v.* 1508. [f. *prec.* *sb*.] 1.
trans. To support with a bolster 1610. 2.
transf. and *fig.* To prop up 1508. *b. fig.* To
uphold or bear out (evil doers, crime, etc.)
Also with *up* 1523 c. Now usually: To give
fictitious support to. Usually with *up*, occas
out. 1581. 3. To pad, or stuff out with pad-
ding. 1530 Also *fig.* 14. *spec.* in *Surg* To
furnish with a pad or compress. Also *fig.* -1766
5. *intr.* To lie on the same bolster. *Oth* III
ii. 399 6. To labour with bolsters 1871

1. Bolstered up in bed 1873. 2. *a.* To *b* up the
credit of the government WFLINGTON 3. Revenues
bolstered up with secular dignities 1616. Hence
*Bo*lstered *ppl a.* *Bo*lsterer, a supporter. (Usu
in a bad sense) *Bo*lstering *vol. sb.* the action of the
vb.; *concr.* padding, in *Surg.* a pad

Bolt (*bōlt*), *sb.*¹ [OE. *bolt*, a cross-bow bolt
Etym. unkn.] 1. An arrow; *esp* a stout and
short arrow with thickened head, called also
quarrel. Often *fig.* 2. A thunderbolt 1535-
3. An appliance for fastening a door, viz a
cylindrical or other piece of iron, etc moving
longitudinally through staples on the door so
that its end can be shot or pushed into a socket
in the door-post or lintel. b. That part of a
lock which springs out and enters the staple
ME. 4. An iron for fastening the leg, a
fetter -1688. 5. A stout metal pin with a head
used for holding things fast together. See
CLINCH, **RING**, etc. etc. 1626. 6. *transf.* A roll
of woven fabric, usually of a definite length, as 30
yards, 28 ells, 40 feet. ME. 7. A bundle (of
osiers, reeds, etc.) of a certain size 1725. 8
Wood in special size for cleaving into laths
1688. 12. Name of the Globe-flower, and Marsh
Mangold 1597; also of species of Buttercup 1640

2. A *b* from the blue (*Blue sb* 5), a complete sur-
prise 3. Forc't Virtue is as a *b.* overshot, it goes
neither forward nor backward *Milt* c. In breach
loading rifles, a sliding part resembling a door bolt
which is moved back and forth to open and close the
bore; a corresp. part in a Lewis gun.

Comb. *b.-cutter*, one who cuts bolts; a machine
for cutting bolts, or threads on bolts; *-hole*, a hole
through which a *b* passes; *-iron*, round bar iron
-strike (*Naut.*), certain strikes of plank which the
beam fastenings pass through; *-thead*, a machine
for cutting screw-threads on bolts

Bolt (*bōlt*), *sb*² 1530. [f. **BOLT** *v.*²] 1. A
sudden spring or start. 2. The act of break-
ing away; breaking away from a political party.
(*U.S. collg.*) 1835. 3. Bolting food 1835.

Bolt, *boul*, *sb.*³ ME. [f. **BOLT** *v.*¹] A
flour-sieve, a boulder -1611.

Bolt, *boult* (*bōlt*), *v.*¹ ME. [a. OF. *buller*
(now *bulter*):—OF. *bulter*, for *bulreter* = It.
durattare, *f.* *burā*, *burē*, a kind of cloth (Droz).
The historical spelling is *boulte*.] 1. To sift,
to pass through a sieve or bolting-cloth. Also
transf. and *fig.* 2. *fig.* To examine by sifting,
to search and try ME.

1. To *b.* the bran from the pure flour *Pope*. The
fan'd snow, that's bolted By th' Northerne blasts *Wint*
T. iv. 1. 375. 2. I must first *b.* myself before I can
censure them *Burns*.

Bolt (*bōlt*), *v.*² ME. [f. **BOLT** *sb.*¹] 1. *l.*
To spring back, to spring or start up, upright
(*arch.*) 2. To spring suddenly *Warton*, *in*, *into*
1665; to dart forth, forward, out 1513. 3. To
dart off or away 1611; *spec.* Of a horse. To
break away from the rider's control 1820 *b*
transf. To break away from a political party
(*U.S. politics*) 1884 4. To discharge like a
bolt, to shoot, to expel ME. 5. To blurt out
or forth 1577. 6. *collg.* To swallow hastily
and without chewing, to gulp down 1794. 7.
trans. = *bolt* from in sense 3. (*U.S. politics*)
1884. 18. To fetter, also *fig.* -1606. 9 To

secure (a door, etc.) with a bolt 1580. 10. To fasten together or furnish with bolts 1727.

1. I think to b upon you at Bath JOHNSON. Forth he bolted from the bush 1834. 3. My donkey bolted about every five minutes 1877. 5. The Rudest Head will b. a Paraphrase DANIEL. 6. He bolted the alcohol Scott. 7. To v. p. change *Ant & Cl v. i. 6. 10.* I have ordered her [a ship] to be new bolted NELSON.

Bolt, *adv.* ME. [The sb. (BOLT) and stem of the vb. (BOLT²).] 1. In *†b up, b upright* the sb. = 'as a bolt'. Hence Bolt-uprightness. 2. The vb. stem used *advb.* = 'bolting, with one bolt, straight', 1845.

Boltel (bòl'tel). 1463. [?] A plain round moulding, a shaft of a clustered pillar.

Bolter, **boulter** (bòl'ter). 1440. [f. BOLT¹ + -ER¹.] 1. One who sifts meal, etc. 2. A piece of cloth used for sifting, a sieve; a bolting-machine. Also *fig.* Also, the fabric thus used. 1530.

Bolter². 1840. [f. BOLT² + -ER¹.] 1. One that bolts or runs; *esp.* a horse that bolts. 2. One who bolts from his party (U.S.) 1883. 3. To whom a 'scratcher' or a 'b.' is more hateful than the Beast 1883.

Bolt-head, **bolt's-head**. 1475. [f. BOLT¹ sb.¹] 1. The head of a BOLT (senses 1, 5). 2. *Chem.* A globular flask with a long cylindrical neck, used in distillation 1610.

Bolt-hole. 1839 [BOLT² v.²] 1. *Mining.* A short connecting heading or opening. 2. = *bolting-hole* (BOLTING *vbl. sb.*²) 1851.

Bolting, **boul-** (bòl'ting), *vbl. sb.*¹ ME. [f. BOLT¹ v.¹] 1. The act of sifting, *lit.* and *fig.*; *concr.* siftings. 2. The private arguing of law cases for practice -1670. 3. Means for the b. out of the truth SANDERSON.

Bolting, *vbl. sb.*² 1692. [f. BOLT² v.²] The action of the vb., in various senses. *Comb.* b.-hole, a hole by which to bolt; *fig.* a means of escape.

Boltless, *a.* Without a bolt or bolts, as *b. lightning* (poet.).

Boltonite. *Min.* A unsilicate mineral, a variety of Forsterite, found near Bolton, Mass.

Bolt-rope (bòl'tròp). 1626. [f. BOLT¹ sb.¹] *Naut.* A rope sewn all round the side of the sail, to prevent it from tearing.

Boltspreet, **-sprit**, *obs. var.* of BOWSPRIT.

Bolus (bòl'us). Pl. *boluses*. 1603. [a. mod. L., a. Gr. *Bólus* clod.] 1. *Med.* A large pill. (Often contemptuous.) 2. A small rounded mass of anything 1782. 3. = *BOLUS*² 1. 1682. 4. Physic hum to death with pills and boluses 1832. Your Home Rule b. BLACK.

Bom, **boma**. 1864 Native name in Congo, W. Africa, of a huge non-poisonous snake, in Brazil applied to the largest boas.

Bomb (bòm), *sb.* 1588. [a. F. *bombe*, ad. It. *bombà*, f. L. *bombus* humming. In the British army (*bom*) was formerly usual.] 1. *tr.* Sp. *bomba de fuego* 'a ball of fire' 1588. 2. A hollow iron projectile, usually spherical, charged with an explosive fired by concussion or a fuse; formerly = *SHELL*¹ sb. III. a b., now usu. a hand-grenade (e.g. *Mills b.*) and an explosive shell dropped by aircraft 1684. b. *Whale-fishery* A harpoon with an explosive charge in its head 1883. 3. A small war-vessel carrying mortars for throwing bombs. More fully *b.-ketch*, *-vessel*, etc., -1804.

Volcanic b. a roundish mass of lava thrown out of a volcano. *Comb.* b.-lance = 2 b.

Bomb (bòm), *v.* 1688. [f. prec.] Formerly, to bombard, now, to attack with bombs.

Bombace, **-ace**. 1553. [a. OF *bombace* = *lute L. bombacem, bombas*, corrupt f. L. *bombyx*, a Gr. *Bómbyx* silkworm, silk.] 1. Raw cotton -1609. 2. Cotton-wool; *fig.* padding -1662.

Bombard (bòm-bàrd), *sb.* ME. [a. OF *bombarde*, in med. L. *bombardus*, prob. f. L. *bombus*; see *BOMB*.] 1. The earliest kind of cannon, usually throwing a stone ball or a very large shot. 2. = *BOMB* sb. 3. 3. A leather jug for liquor; a black-jack -1635. 4. A toper 1617. 4. An early variety of bassoon. Also *BOMBARDO*. ME.

1. Springaltes, bombardes, bowes, and other artillery LO BERNERS. 3. That huge B of Sacke & Hen, IV, 11 v. 497. *Comb.* 1. *fb.* man, a pot-boy, 1. *fb.* phrase (tr. L. *ambulla*), bombast.

Bombard (bòm-bàrd), *v.* 1598. [f. F. *bom-*

barder; see *prec.*] 1. *intr.* To fire off bombards -1695. 2. *trans.* To batter with shot and shell. Also *fig.* 1686. 3. *Cookery.* To stuff (a fillet of veal) 1769.

1. *fig.* Milton bombarding Salmasius with foul epithets M. PATTERSON. Hence Bombardment, continuous attack upon a place with shot and shell.

Bombardier (bòm-bàrdi-er), 1560. [a. F.; see *BOMBARD*.] 1. A soldier in charge of a bombard; an artilleryman (*arch.*) 2. *spec.* 1. Formerly: One of the master-gunner's men, employed about the mortars and howitzers -1769. b. Now A non-commissioned officer in the artillery 1814. 13. A bomb-ship 1886.

Comb. b. beetle, a genus of beetles (*esp. Brachinus crepitans*) which when irritated eject fluid with a sharp report and blue vapour.

Bombardo. [It.] = *BOMBARD* sb. 4.

Bombardon, **-one**. 1856. [a. It. *bombardone*, augmentative f. *prec.*] *Mus.* A brass instrument of the trumpet-kind, in tone resembling an ophicleide, also a brass reed-stop on the organ.

Bombasine (bòm-bàz-sin), 1555. [a. F. *bombasin*, ad. late L. *bombasinum*, f. *bombyx* silk, and later 'tree-silk' or cotton.] 1. = *BOMBACE* 1. -1580. 2. A twilled dress-material, composed of silk and worsted, cotton and worsted, or worsted alone. In black, much used in mourning, 1572. Also in *comb.* In Sorrows's dismal crape or bombazine 1789.

Bombast (bòm-bàst), *sb.* 1568. [var. of *BOMBACE*, *bombaze*, the *z* being perh. phonetic. Contemporary usage favours *bòm-*.] 1. Raw cotton; cotton-wool -1665. Also *attrib.* 2. Cotton-wool used as padding or stuffing for clothes, etc. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1572. Also *fig.* 3. *fig.* Inflated or turgid language; fustian 1589. Also *transf.*

1. Jacks quilted with b. to resist arrows 1601. 3. Another scars, inflated with b. by iron. Hence *Bombastic*, *al. a.* of the nature of b., turgid, given to the use of bombastic language. *Bombastically adv.* 1. *Bombast*, bombastic composition SWIFT.

Bombast, *v. arch.* 1565. [f. *prec.*, q. v.: in the vb. stress is often on the last syllable.] 1. To stuff or pad with cotton-wool, etc. -1820. 2. *fig.* and *transf.* To stuff, inflate, *esp.* with bombastic language 1566.

2. That doth bombast his labours with high swelling and heaven-disembowelling words 1610.

Bombast, *pl. a.* 1575. [f. *BOMBAST* v.; later = *sb.* used *attrib.*] 1. Stuffed, padded, puffed out -1656. 2. *fig.* Puffed, empty, inflated. Of language: Bombastic 1601.

1. A bombast circumstance, Horribly stuff with Epithites of wars *Ch. i. 173*. Forty b. lines GIBSON 50. 1. *Bombastically adv.* H. WALPOLE.

Bombax (bòm-bàks), 1834. [Altered f. L. *bombyx*; see *BOMBACE*.] A genus of tropical trees (N.O. *Sterculiaceae*), which bear a fruit containing seeds surrounded by a silky fibre, *esp. B. Ceiba*, the Silk-cotton tree of W. Indies.

Bombazeen, **-zin** (e, var. of *BOMBASINE*).

Bombé (bòm-d, bòm-béd), *pl. a. var.* [ad. F. *bombé*.] Rounded, convex. BROWNING.

Bombic (bòm-bik), *a.* 1816. [f. L. *bombyx* (see *BOMBIX*) and -ic.] Of or pertaining to the silk-worm; as in *b. acid*, an acid secreted by the silk-worm.

Bombilate (bòm-bil-é), *v.* [f. reputed L. **bombilare* for *bombilare*] *intr.* To hum, buzz. So *Bombilation*.

Bombinate, *v.* 1880. [f. L. *bombinare*, a corrupt var. of *bombilare*] To buzz. Hence *Bombination*.

[RABELAIS li vii. *Questio subtilissima*, utrum chimera in vacuo bombinans possit comedere secundas intentiones.]

Bomb-ketch. 1693. [See *BOMB* and *KETCH*.] A small ketch-rigged vessel, carrying one or two mortars for bombarding -1830.

Bomb-proof. 1755. [See *PROOF*.] A. *adj.* Strong enough to resist bombs or shells. B. *sb.* [sc. *shelter* or *structure*.] 1809.

Bomb-shell. 1708. = *BOMB* 2. Also *fig.*

Bombus (bòm-bùs), 1753. [L.] 1. *Med.* A humming noise in the intestines, ears, etc. 2. *Entom.* The genus containing the humble-bees.

Bombycine (bòm-bis-in), *a.* 1599. [ad. L. *bombycinus*, f. *bombyx*] 1. Silken silk -as sb.

a silk fabric -1795. 2. Of cotton, of paper made of cotton, as a *b. MS.* 1885.

Bombycinous (bòm-bi-sin-ús), *a.* 1656. [See *prec.* and -ous.]. 1. Made of silk, silken (Dicts.). 2. Of a pale yellow colour, like the silk-worm before it spins -1820.

Bombylious, *a.* 1713 [f. L., a. Gr. *Bómbylos* a humble-bee, etc., now made the generic name of the Humble-bee Fly.] Buzzing, humming, like a large bee.

Bombyx (bòm-biks), ME. [L., a. Gr. *Bómbyx*.] 1. The silk-worm. 2. Raw silk ME. only. 3. *Entom.* A genus of moths, including the Silk-worm moth (*Bombyx mori*). Occurs any moth of the sub-order *Bombycina*. 1847.

Bon (bòn), *a.* Fr. = 'good', adopted ME. in the form *bon*, *bonne*, *boon*, q. v., also used in several Fr. phrases.

Bon accord (bòm-àk'órd). *Sc.* Agreement good fellowship; an expression of good will. *Bon chrétien* (bòm-kri-ti-én). [Fr. = 'good Christian'.] A name given to one of two kinds of pears. *Bon mot* (bòm-mòt, pl. *mòts*). [Fr. = 'good saying'.] A clever or witty saying.

Bon-ton (bòm-tòn). *arch.* Good style, good breeding, polite society, the fashionable world.

Bon-vivant (bòn-vi-vàn), *fem.* *bonne vivante* (bòn-vi-vànt). One fond of good living; a gourmand. Cf. *BONNE*.

Bona fide. 1542. [L. = 'with good faith'.] Commonly anglicized as (*bòna fidi*). *Adv.* In good faith; genuinely. The same to precede *bona fide*, without fraude 1542.

B. *adj.* (orig. with agent nouns.) Acting or done in good faith; genuine 1788.

A bona fide purchaser for valuable consideration 1788. The bona fide poor 1882.

Bona fides (bò-nà fài-diz), 1845. [L.] Good faith, freedom from intent to deceive.

Bonaught. 1568 [Irish.] A tribute formerly levied by Irish chiefs for the maintenance of soldiers -1827.

The barbarous practices of coshering and h. HALLAM.

Bonaire, *a.* ME. [a. F. *bonnaire*, short f. *debonnaire*.] 1. Well-bred, courteous, complaisant -1696. As quasi-*adv.* = *courteously*. Hence *†Bonairely adv.* courteously, meekly.

Bonaireness, **†Bonairety**, gentleness, courtesy.

Bonally, **bonallie** (bòn-à-lì, -è-lì). *Sc.* 1470 [ad. F. *bon aller*.] Good speed, farewell; as in 'to drink his b.'

Bonanza (bòn-ànzà). *U.S. colloq.* 1878 [Sp.] = fair weather, prosperity, f. *bonus*.]

1. *Mining.* A body of rich ore. Used *esp.* of the great silver mines on the Comstock lode. Also *fig.* 2. *attrib.* as in *b. farm*, one which is 'a mine of wealth', one on a large scale with all modern appliances, so *b. farmer* 1883.

1. The 'boss', the 'railhead king', and the b. *Cæsus*. *Am. Rev.*

Bonapartism (bò-nà-pàrti-z'm), 1815. Attachment to the government and dynasty founded in France by Napoleon Bonaparte.

Bonapartist (bò-nà-pàrtist). Also *Buonapartist*. 1815. *a. sb.* An adherent of Bonapartism. *B. adj.* Adhering to Bonapartism or Bonapartism 1869.

Bona-ro-ba. 1597. [a. It. *buonaroba*] A wench; a wanton.

Bona-sus, **bona-sus**. 1572. [a. L., a. Gr. *Bónastos* bison.] *Zool.* The BISON. See also *AUROCHS*.

Bonaventure. 1500 [app. ad. It. *buona ventura*] 1. A kind of boat or ship -1614. 2. 'The old outer mizen, long disused.' Smyth.

Bon-bon (bò-n, bòn, bòn n, bòn n). 1818. [Fr. *cf. goody*.] 1. A confection made of sugar. 2. A dainty -1842. Hence *†Bonbonnière*, a small fancy box to hold sweets.

Bounce (bònz), 1862. [? conn. w. *BOUNCE*.] A large marble, a game played with such marbles.

Bonchief. ME. [f. *F. bon + chief* (see *CHIEF*), opp. to *MISCHIEF*.] Good fortune -1563.

Bond (bònd), *sb.*¹ [ME. *bond*, a phonetic var. of *BAND* sb.¹, preserving more the connexion with *bind*, *bound*.] 1. That with which one is bound; a shackle, chain, fetter, manacle (*arch.*) (and only in *pl.*) *abstr.* Imprisonment *constr.* (Latterly only in *pl.*) (*a ch. M.*

sb. 1. *Psychic* 2. (what) 3. (got)

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sb. 1. *Psychic* 2. (what) 3. (got)

2 That with which a thing is tied down, or together; e. g. the withe which ties up a fagot, etc. Cf. also 9. ME. *fb*. Formerly, 'string, band, tie' -1674. *fb*. A bandage -1670. 4. A restraining force, a uniting tie ME. 5. An agreement or engagement binding on him who makes it. *b*. A covenant between two or more persons ME. 6. *Eng. Law*. A deed by which A (the *obligor*) binds himself, his heirs, executors, or assigns to pay a certain sum to B (the *obligee*), or his heirs, etc. 1592. *b* *Sc Law*. A mortgage 1862. 7. A document of this nature issued by a government or public company borrowing money: now = *debenture* 1651. 8. Surety 1632. 9. *Teclm.*: a. *Bricklaying and Masonry*. A method of disposing the bricks or stones in a wall, etc., by which the whole is bound into one compact mass, also a brick or stone placed lengthways through a wall to bind and strengthen it, a binder. *b*. *Carpentry*. The joining of two or more pieces of timber together; also in *pl* the timbers used for strengthening the wall of a building. *c* *Slatting*. The distance between the lower edge of an upper slate and the nail of the one below it. 1677. 1. Altogether such as I am, except these bonds *Acts viii*. 29. *4 Our Lady's bonds*. pregnancy; accouchement. 4. The tight bonds of an old order Monach. The h. of right or law 1592. Chantre, the vertie bonde of peace and all vertue *Ba. Com. Prayer*. *Phr.* *Bois de woodlock, matrimony*. 5. O Kings word said be a kings bonde 1500. *To put under bonds* to order to find bail. 6. *Single or simple b.* one by which the obligor binds himself to a payment absolutely and unconditionally. *Penal b.* one with a condition attached that the deed shall be made void by some stated performance or observance, the sum named being only a penalty in case of default. *Goe with me to a Notarie, scale me there Your single b.* *Merch. V. l. il. 146*. 7. Bonds of turnpike commissioners *POWER*. 9. *English v.* the method in which the bricks are placed in alternate courses of headers (bricks laid endwise towards the face of the wall) and stretchers (bricks laid lengthwise); *Flemish* *l.*, that in which each course consists of alternate headers and stretchers. *Phrases*. *In b.* (goods liable to customs-duty) stored in bonded warehouses, till it suits the importer to pay the duty and take possession. The importer on entering the goods pledges himself by *b.* to redeem them. *So to take out of b.* release from *b*. *Comb.* (sense 4) *b. friend*; (sense 6) *b. creditor, debt*; (sense 6) *b. piece*; *b. stone* = *BONDRA*; *b. timber*, horizontal pieces, built in walls, to strengthen them. See also under *BAIL*, *CAUTION*, *CORROBORATION*, etc. Hence *BO* *adless* *a*. *Bond* (*bond*), *sb.* and *a*. [Early ME. *bonde* — OE. *bānda*, *būnda*, *a*. ON. *bōnde* (-z), contr. of *bāndr*, *bāndr*, ppl. *sb.* *f. bāta*, *bāta* to dwell, *L. colere*, and thus = Ger. *bauer*.] *A. sb.* *fr.* Householder; husband. (Only in OE.) *fb*. Peasant, churl (ranking below *burgess*) -1450. *fb*. Base vassal, serf [tr. med. *L. natus*]; a slave, also *fig.* -1618. 2. When I sought silver... Of baron, burges, or of barde 1450. 3. I love her *b.*, which neither is my foe, Nor friend *T. Watson*. *B. aty.* 1. In a state of serfdom or slavery, in bondage (*to*). Also *fig.* (*with*) ME. *fb*. 2. Of or pertaining to slaves; servile -1567. 3. Whether wee bee *b.* or free *1 Cor. xii. 13*. *Bond*, *sb.* 1884. [Du. = 'league' (Ger. *bund*), *f. bunden* to bind.] In reference to the Dutch-speaking population of S Africa: A league or confederation. Hence *Bondsman*. *Bond* (*bond*), *v.* 1677. [f. *BOND sb.* 1.] 1. *trans.* in *Building*: To bind together so as to give solidity; to hold together by bond-stones, clamps, etc. 2. *intr.* To hold together so as to give solidity 1836. 3. *trans.* To encumber with bonded debt; to mortgage 1883. 4. To put into bond (see *BOND sb.* 1) 1809. 5. They said the road... was too heavily bonded 1883. *Bondage* (*bondedg.*), [ME. *bondage*, ad. Anglo-L. *bondagium*, *f. BOND sb.* 2. Influenced later by *BOND sb.* 1.] *fr.* Tenure in villenage, the service rendered by a *bond* or *BOND* -1651. 2. The condition of a serf or slave; servitude, serfdom, slavery ME. *b. trans.* The condition of being bound or tied up; that which binds (*poet.*) 1597. 3. *fig.* Subjection to some bond, binding power, influence, or obligation 1450. *fb*. Binding force. *Cymb.* *ii. iv. xii*. 2. To love *B.* more than Liberty *MILT. Sam's* 270. 3. The h. of sin and vice *COVERDALE*. Hence *fb* *Bondage* *v.* to reduce to *b*. *Bondager* (*bondedgə*), *Sc.* 1837. [f. *prec.*]

In Scotland and Northumberland, a female out-worker, supplied by each cottier on a farm, as a condition of his tenancy. *Bonded* (*bonded*), *ppl.* 1597. [f. *BOND sb.* 1 + *-ED*] 1. Held, pledged, or confirmed by bond. 2. Put into bond. (See *BOND sb.* 1) 1809. 3. That strong *b.* oth *SHAKS*. 2. *B. store*, warehouse, one in charge of Custom-house officials, in which goods may be kept in bond. *Bonder* (*bondər*), 1845. [f. *BOND v.* + *-ER*.] 1. *Building*. A binding stone or brick. 2. A person who puts goods into bond, or owns goods in bond. *Bonder* (*bondər*), [Erron. formation from Norweg. *bonde*, pl. *bondar*.] A Norwegian peasant farmer or petty freeholder. *Bonderman*. *Bondhold*. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1611. [Cf. *copyhold*, etc.] Tenure in bond service, or of bond-land, a sort of *copyhold*. *Bondholder* (*bondhəldər*), *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1539. [f. *prec.*] A tenant in bond service, or of bond-land. *Bondholder* (*bondhəldər*), 1844. [f. *BOND sb.* 1 + *-ER*.] 1. A person who holds a bond or bonds granted by a private person or by a public company or government. *Bonding* (*bondɪŋ*), *ppl.* 1677. [f. *BOND v.* + *-ING*.] 1. The action of the *vb*. 2. The storing of goods in bond; hence *b.-house*, warehouse. *Bond-land*. [OE. *bōndeland*, *f. bōnda* *BOND sb.* 2.] Land held by bondage tenure, a form of *copyhold* land. *Bondmaid*, -maiden (*bɒndmeɪd*, -mæɪdn̩), *arch.* 1526. [See next.] A slave girl. *So servant*, -service. *Bondman* (*bɒndmæn*), *arch.* ME. [f. *BOND sb.* 2 (cf. *husband*); but subseq. influenced by *BOND sb.* 1.] 1. = *BOND sb.* 2. 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 2. A villein; a serf, slave ME. Hence *Bondmanship*. *So Bondwoman*. *Bondslave*, 1561. = *BONDMAN*, -WOMAN. *Bondsman* (*bɒndzmæn*), 1735. [f. *BOND sb.* 1, with genitival 's; in sense 2 used as a var. of *BONDMAN*.] 1. One who becomes surety by bond 1754. 2. = *BONDMAN* 2. *Bonduc* (*bɒndʊk*), 1696. [a. F. *a. Arab* *bunduk*, now 'hazel-nut'.] A tropical leguminous shrub of two species (*Gustundina Bonduc* and *G. Bonducella*) bearing respectively yellow and lead-coloured seeds, also called *Nicket-nuts*. *Bone* (*bɒn*), *sb.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *bān* — OTeut. **bainō(m)*.] 1. The general name for each of the distinct parts which unitedly make up the skeleton of vertebrate animals; differentiated as, *ankle*, *blade*, *jaw-b.*, etc. 2. *pl.* The bones of the body collectively, the skeleton; hence, the bodily frame, body, person (*poet.*) ME. *b.* = 'mortal remains' OE. 3. The bony substance of the body. (Used as *collect. sing.*) OE. Also *fig.* 4. The material of the bones, which consists of animal matter, *ossein*, and salts of carbonate and phosphate of lime in varying proportions 1471. Also *transf.* (see *WHALEBONE*). 5. Anything made of bone, ivory, etc. *a. pl.* Dice ME. *b. pl.* Pieces of bone struck or rattled, to make rude music 1590. *c. pl.* Bobbins made of trotter bones, for weaving bone-lace. *Tuel. N. ii. iv. 46*. *d.* A strip of whalebone used in stays, etc.; also *attrib.* 1595. 6. A bone (or part of one) with flesh on it, a fragment of meat. Often in *comb.* as *at/ch-b.*, etc. ME. Also *fig.* 7. *transf.* A callous growth on the legs of horses, becoming as hard as bone; as in *b.-spavin*, etc. 8. *fig.* The hard framework of anything, e. g. of a ship 1634. 9. *Min.* The slaty matter intercalated in coal-seams 1880. 1. *Fig.* how my bones *ake Rom. & Yul. vi. 27*. By these tenne bones (*e. the fingers*) 2 *Hen. VI. i. iii. 293*. *Phr.* *Hard, or dry, as a b.* 3. *Night* hangs upon mine eyes, my Bones would rest *Yul. C. v. v. 47*. She'll never live to make old bones 1873. *b. Cryst.* *be y^e moves my bones Inscr. over Shakspeare's Grave*. 3. *Art* thou not of my *b.*, and of my flesh 2 *Sam. xiv. 13*. *To the b.* through the flesh, so as to touch the bones; *fig.* to the inmost part. *So In the b.* 5. *b. Mids. N. iv. l. 33*. *Phrases*. (sense 6) *A b. to pick or gnaw*, something to occupy one as a bone does a dog; *a 'nut to crack'*. *To have a b. to pick with one*: to have something disagreeable to settle with a person. *B. of contention, discord*, etc. something that causes contention, discord, etc. Cf. 6. *To make bones of or about*: to make objections or scruples about. *So Without more*

bones, etc., referring to bones found in soup, etc. as an obstacle to its being swallowed. *Comb.* etc. *b.-ash*, the mineral residue of bones burnt in contact with air, chiefly phosphate of lime, -*bed* (*Geol.*), a stratum abounding with bones of animals, -*black*, animal charcoal, -*breaker*, a name of the Osprey (*L. ossifraga*, Ger. *beinbrecher*); also *attrib.*: -*brown*, a pigment obtained by roasting bones, etc. till uniformly brown; -*cave*, one in which are found bones of animals; -*charcoal* = *bone-black*, -*dog*, a kind of Dog-fish; -*dust*, bones ground for manure; -*earth* = *bone-ash*; -*fever*, phlegmonous inflammation of the hand and arm, often seen in workers in *b.*; -*fish*, a species of whale, valued for its whale bone; -*manure* = *bone-dust*, -*nippers* (*Surg.*), cutting forceps used in the removal of *b.*; -*shaker*, the bicycle as originally made (*poet.*); -*spavin*, a bony excrescence on the inside of a hock of a horse's leg; -*spirit*, a crude ammoniacal liquor obtained from *b.*; -*work*, work done with *b.* bobbins. Hence *Boned* *ppl.* *a.* having bones; chiefly in *comb.* as *big l.*, etc.; manured with *b.*; stiffened with whalebone deprived of the bones. *Bo'ness* *a.* without bones, destitute of *b.*, *fig.* wanting backbone. *Bone* (*bɒn*), *v.* 1494. [f. *BONE sb.* 1.] *intr.* ? To throw out spicules of bone. *PREYS* 2. *trans.* To take out the bones from; also *fig.* 1494. 3. To manure with bones; to stiffen with whalebone 1871. *Bone* (*bɒn*), *v.* 2 *slang.* 1819. [?] *trans.* To take into custody; to lay hold of; to steal. *Bone*, *v.* 3 See *BONING vbl. sb.* 2. *Bone-ace*, 1611. [?] *conn. w. F. bon, bonne*] A game at cards in which the player who turns up the highest of the third cards dealt obtains the 'bone' or half the stake; also, the ace of diamonds, the highest card in this game -1726. *Bone-lace*, 1574. [f. *BONE sb.* 5c.] Lace, usually of linen thread, made by knitting upon a pattern, with bobbins originally made of bone. *Boneset* (*bɒnset*), 1670 [prob. *f. BONE* + *SET v.*] *fb*. The Common Comfrey, *Symphytum officinale* (*rare*). *b.* A North American plant, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, valued for its medicinal properties; thorough-wort. *Bone-setter* (*bɒnsetər*), 1470. One who sets broken or dislocated bones; a surgeon, now *spec.* one who makes a calling of treating fractures, without being a surgeon. *So Bone setting vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*. *Bonetta*, var. of *BONITO*. *Bone-wort*. [OE. *bānwyr*] Name of plants supposed to be bone-healing, as the common Daisy, Golden-Rod, etc. -1736. *Bonfire* (*bɒnfɪr*), *sb.* 1483. [f. *BONE sb.* 1 + *FIRE*. In *Sc. bone-fire*] *fr.* A great fire in which bones were burnt in the open air -1684. *fb*. A funeral pyre. (*tr. L. pyra, rogos* in 16-17th c.) -1658. 3. A fire in which heretics or proscribed books were burnt 1581. 4. A large fire kindled in the open air. *a.* (*orig.*) on certain anniversaries These were *orig. bone-fires* in sense 1. 1493. *b.* (*In mod. use*) in celebration of a victory or the like, or for amusement, or combined amusement and utility 1530. 1. *Ere I die*, these foul idolaters shall make me bonfires with their filthy bones *MARLOWE*. 4. *b.* Celebrate the victorie with bonfires in euerie town *RAEIGH*. Hence *Bonfire v.* (*rare*) to illuminate with bonfires, *intr.* to make bonfires. *Bongrace*, 1530. [a. F. *bonnegrace*, *f. bonne grace*.] 1. A shade worn on the front of women's bonnets to protect the complexion -1636. 2. A broad-brimmed hat (*arch.*) 1506. *Bonhomie* (*bɒnəm*), Also *bonhomme*, 1803. [F.] Good nature; the quality of being a good fellow. *Bonhomme* (*bɒnəm*), 1526. [Fr.] *fb* 1. A member of an order of begging friars who came over to England in the 13th c. -1697. *fb*. A name given to the Albigenses 1751. *fb*. A peasant. *Jacques B.*, the French peasant 1851. *Boniface* (*bɒnɪfɪs*), 1803. [Proper name] Name of the jovial innkeeper in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem* 1707; thence generic as the proper name of innkeepers. *Boniform* (*bɒnɪfɪm*), *a* 1677. [ad. mod. L. *boniformis*, used as tr. Plato's *ἀγαθοειδής*] Having the form of good; akin to the Good. Used by H. More to denote a faculty cognizant of moral goodness. *Bonify* (*bɒnɪfaɪ*), *v.* 1603. [ad. F. *bonifier*] *fr.* To benefit. 2. To make good, turn in o

good 1578. So **Bonification**, *†*bettering, the paying of a bonus.

Boning (*bōn'ing*), *vbl. sb.* 1495. [*f. BONE v + -ING*]. 1. The removing of bones from meat, fish, etc. 2. The applying of bones to land as manure 1875.

Boning, *vbl. sb.* 1785. *Surveying*, etc. The process of judging of the straightness of a surface or line by the eye, as by looking along the tops of two straight edges, or along a line of poles, also *attrib.*, as in *b. rod*, etc.

Bonitarian (*bōn'itē-ri-ān*), *a.* 1861 [*f. late L. bonitarius* (cited only in Gr. spelling), *f. L. bonus* or *bonitas*] Beneficial; having beneficial possession without legal title. So **Bonitary**.

Bonito (*bōn'itō*) 1599. [*a. Sp., of unknown origin.*] The striped tunny; a fish about three feet long, common in tropical seas. Also *transf. var. Bonita*.

†Bonity, 1585. [*ad. L. bonitas* 'goodness', a sense lost from BOUNTY.] Goodness—1790.

Bon mot; see **BON**.

|| Bonne (*bōn*), 1529 [*F, fem. of bon* good; as *sb* a nurse] *†A. adj.* Good. *B. sb.* A (French) nursemaid 1771.

Phrases. **Bonne-bouche** (*bōn buf*). *Pl. bonnes bouches*. In Fr. 'A pleasant taste in the mouth: in Eng. = "dainty morsel".' **†Bonne mine** (*bōn min*) Good appearance. *To make a bonne-mine* (*Mil.*) to show oneself in force.

†Bonnering, *vbl. sb.* 1613. [*f. Bishop Bonner*] Burning for heresy—1627.

Bonnet (*bōn'et*), *sb.* [*ME. bonet*, *a. OF. bonet*, *bounet*, *bonnet*, short for *chapel de bonnet*, in med. L. *bonnetum*, a material] 1. *a.* A head-dress of men and boys. In Eng. replaced by *cap*, but retained in Sc; hence, occas. = 'Scotch cap'. *b.* A head-dress of women out of doors; usually without a brim, and covering no part of the forehead 1499. *c. Her.* The velvet cap within a coronet. 2. *Naut.* An additional piece of canvas laced to the foot of a sail to catch more wind ME. 3. *Portif.* A portion of the works at any salient angle, raised to protect from enfilade fire and ricochet 1700. 4. The second stomach of ruminants 1782.

5. *techn.* Applied to a protective covering or defence. *a.* The cowl at the top of a lighthouse, chimney, etc. *b.* A wire covering over the chimney of a locomotive engine or steamer (chiefly in U. S.); *c.* A covering over the cage in mines, *d.* A cap for a safety lamp; *e.* An iron plate covering the openings in the valve-chambers of a pump. 1862. *f.* The protecting hood over the machinery of a motor vehicle 1902.

6 = **BLUE-BONNET** 3. 7. A thing or person used to put a good face on underhand proceedings. Also *fig.* 1833.

1 Off goes his b. to an Oyster-wench *Rich. II.* 1. iv. 51. *To bail (or vale) the b.* to take it off in respect 7. His look and bearing are those of a b. at a fashionable ball 1833.

Phr. *To have a bee in one's b.*: see **BEE** 1.

Comb. *b.-headed a.* (*Archit.*), of a window in which the outside of the arch is more played than the jambs: *limpet*, a gastropodous mollusc, so called from the shape of the shell; *macaque*, *monkey*, a monkey (*Macacus sinicus*), so called from the arrangement of the hairs on its head; *piece*, a gold coin of James V of Scotland, on which the king is represented wearing a b.; *shape*, the frame-work of a b. Hence **Bonnetless a.**

Bonnet (*bōn'et*), *v.* 1607. [*f. the sb.*] *†I. intr.* To take the bonnet off in respect. SHAKS 2. To put a bonnet on 1838. 3. To crush down 1. person's hat over his eyes 1837.

3 The Students hustled and 'bonnetted' a new Professor 1882.

Bonniebel (*bōn'ibel*). *arch.* 1579. [*f. F. bonne et belle*; cf. *BELLIBONE*.] Fair maid.

†Bonilass, *e.* 1546. Now two wds.: Bonny lass—1599.

Bonny (*bōn'i*), *a.* 1529. [*Of uncertain origin, app. connected in some way with OF. bon, done* or *ME. bon(e)* BOON *a.*] 1. Pleasing to the sight, comely, expressing homely beauty. Now Sc and n. and midl. Eng. *a. 7a.* Of fine size 1600. *b.* Looking well, plump (*dialect* and *colloq.*) 1749. *73.* Smiling, bright—1820.

1 Honest men and b. lasses BURNS. 3. Then sigh not so, but let them goe And be you blithe and bonnie S. BURNS. Hence **Bonnyly adv.** **Boninness.**

|| Bonny, *sb.* 1671. [*f. Cf. BUNNY.*] *Running.*

A bed of ore, not forming, nor communicating with, a vein.

Bonny-clabber (*bōn'i,klāb-ber*). *Anglo-Irish.* 1631. [*a. Ir. dāinne milk, laba thick*] Milk naturally clotted on souring, = *Sc. lopper* or *lapper* milk.

Bonspiel (*bōn'spīl*, -spel). *Sc.* 1565. [*a. Du. †bonspel, f. bond and spel*]. *71.* A set match. 2. *spec.* A 'grand culling-match' between two clubs or districts 1772.

†Bontebok (*bōn'tēbōk*) 1786. [*Du. f. bont* pined + *bok* buck]. *1.* A S. African Antelope (*Damalis Pygarga*, Gray) also called Pied Antelope.

Bon-ton; see **BON**.

Bonus (*bōn'us*), 1773. [*orig. Stock Exchange slang L. bonus* used for *bonum*] A boon or gift over and above what is normally due. *a.* A premium for services rendered or expected, occas. = *douceur, bribe*. Also *fig* and *attrib.* *b.* An extra dividend paid out of surplus profits; a portion of the profits of an insurance company distributed 'pro rata' to the policy-holders 1808.

Bon-vivant; see **BON**.

Bonxie (*bōn'ksi*). 1802. Shetland name of the Skua Gull.

Bony (*bōn'i*), *a.* 1535. [*f. BONE sb.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, bone or bones, consisting or made of bones. 2. Abounding in bones; having large or prominent bones 1598. *Comb.* *b.-pike*, an American ganoid fish. Hence **Boniness**.

Bonze (*bōnz*). 1588. [*a. F, ad. Pg. bonzo*, prob. ad. Jap. *bonzō* or *bonzū*, ad. Chin. *fan wang* 'religious person'.] A term applied by Europeans to the Buddhist clergy of Japan, and occas. of China, etc. Hence **Bonzery**, a Buddhist monastery.

Boo, booh (*bū*) *int* (*sb.*) 1801. [*Echoic.*] An expression of contempt or aversion.

Boo (*bū*), *v.* 1816. [*f. prec.*] To low as a cow, to utter 'hoop!'; to hoot.

Boob. *U.S. slang.* 1912 = **BOOBY** 1. **Booby** (*bū'bī*), *sb.* 1599. [*prob. ad. Sp. bobo* 'fool' and 'booby' (the bird).] 1. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow, esp. a dunce. Also *attrib.* 2. A species of Gannet, esp. *Sula fusca* 1934.

Comb. *b.-hatch* (*Naut.*), a smaller kind of companion which lifts off in one piece, *-hutch* (*dialect*), a small clumsy cart, *-prize*, a prize (of no value) awarded to the last or lowest scorer; *-trap*, a kind of practical joke in vogue among schoolboys and others. Hence **Boobyish a. and *wardly silly*. **Boobyism**.**

Boodh, boodha, etc.: see **BUDDHA**, etc.

Boodle (*bū'dl*). *U.S.* 1833. [*perh. ad. Du. boedel* property, possessions] 1. Crowd, lot, often *wholesale* lot and *boodle*. 2. A counterfeit money 1858. *b.* Money or means for corrupt dealing in public affairs 1884.

2. *b.* 'Sinews of war' 'soap' and other synonyms for campaign *b.* are familiar 1884.

Boohoo, *int.* and *sb.* 1525. A word imitative of noisy weeping or laughter. Also as *vb.*

Book (*buk*), *sb.* [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *bōc* (*pl. bēc*), *f. OTeut. *bōks*. The orig. meaning was 'writing-tablet'. In pl. tablets, hence book, a sense subseq. extended to the sing. Generally connected with OE. *bōc, bēca, BEECH*, *q. v.*] 1. A writing, a written charter or deed. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 72. A (written) narrative, record, list, register—1681. 3. *gen.* A collection of sheets of paper or other substance, blank (cf. 8), written, or printed, fastened together so as to form a material whole; esp. such a collection fastened together at the back, and protected by covers, also, a literary composition long enough to make one volume, as dist. from a *tract, pamphlet, essay*, etc. Also *fig.* ME. 74. 'Benefit of clergy'—1710. 75. Book learning, scholarship, lessons, reading. In later use only *pl.*—1680. 6. A main subdivision of a large treatise ME. 7. The libretto of an opera, etc. 1768. 8. A volume in which to keep records of commercial transactions, minutes, etc. Also, one containing such records 1498. 9. *Betting* A betting-book 1850.

10. *Whist*. The first six tricks taken by either side. 11. A packet of gold-leaf.

1. The witnesses, that subscribed the booke of the purchase *Jer. xxiii. 12.* 2. This is the booke of the generations of Adam *Gen. v. 1.* 3. Booke, as well printed as in Manuscript. *INDIA.* *fig.* Our life. *Findes* booke in the running brookes *A. V. L. 11. 1.*

16. The b. of Knowledge MILT. of Heauen, Fate, Booke of Memory SHAKS. 5. My sonne profits no thing at his Booke *Merry W. iv. l. 15.* 6. The B. of Genesis. The twelve booke of Vergil's *Æneid*. 8. A merchant's booke his account booke. So *cash-b.* etc.

Phrases. 1. *B. of God* God's b., the Bible. 2. *B. of life*, (*the living*) the list of those who shall inherit eternal life (cf. *Phil. iv. 3. Rev. xx. 12*). 3. *By (the) b.* in set phrase. *In a person's good (or bad) booke* in favour (or disfavour) with him (see also **BLACK BOOK** 4.) *Without (one's) b.* without authority. Also *lit.* from memory. 3. *To be upon the booke* to have one's name entered in the official list of members, etc.; hence, *to take one's name off the booke* To bring to a cause to show authority, to investigate (a statement, etc.). *To close the booke* (of a business) to make no further entries (for a time). *To shut the booke* to suspend business operations. *To speak like a b.* to with precise information. *To take a leaf out of (a person's) b.* to follow his example.

Comb. *b.-crab*, = *scorpion*; *-credit*, (*debt*), an amount credited, (debited), to a person's account; a ledger; *-ends*, a pair of (ornamental) props or supports used to keep a row of unshelved books upright; *-holder*, one who or that which holds a b., *typ. c.* a theatrical prompter; *-house*, an inn; *Probus f. bonorum*, destructive to books; *-mark*, a book-plate, also = *marker*, anything inserted between the leaves of a b. to mark a place; *-mate*, school-fellow, fellow-student; *-mushin*, a fine kind of muslin folded in 8 or b. when sold in the piece, also *eight*, a dress of this, *-oath*, one sworn on the Bible; *-packet*, one which may be sent by b.-post; *-post*, the system under which books and printed matter may be sent through the post-office; *-postage*, *-rate*, the price charged for carriage by b.-post; *-scorpion*, an insect; *Chaucer's* *book-sides*, resembling a scorpion, found in old b. of *-slide*, an expanding stand for books; *-work*, study of text-books; *-wright*, a maker of books.

Book (*buk*), *v.* [*OE. bōkan*: from the *sb.*, see *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To grant or assign (in rd) by charter; see **BOOK sb. 1. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 2. To enter in a book; to record, register ME. Also *fig.* 3. To enter in a list 1548. 4. To engage for oneself by payment (a seat or place) Also *absol.* 1826. *b.* To enter (a person's name etc.) for a seat or place; to issue railway tickets to; *refl.* to take one's ticket 1841. *c.* To enter and pay for the transmission of (goods, etc.) by any conveyance 1829. *5. transf.* To engage (a person) as a guest on the like (*colloq.*) 1872.**

2. Not eager to b. fresh orders (*mod.*) 4. Sam. Walter booked for them all DICKENS. 5. I shall b. you for Tuesday (*mod.*).

Bookbinder (*buk'bīndər*). ME. One who binds books. So **Bookbinding** (*U.S.*), a book-binding establishment, **Bookbinding** *vbl. sb.*

Bookcase (*buk'keis*). 1742. A case for books, a set of bookshelves shut in by doors.

†Book-case. 1552. A law case found on record—1726.

Book-craft, *arch.* OE. Book-learning, literary skill; authorship.

Booker (*buk'ər*) [*OE. bōcete*; but in mod. use re-coined from **BOOK v.**] 71. A writer of books—ME. 2. A book-keeper 1863.

Bookery. 1590. 71. Study of books. 2. A collection of books 1812.

Book-fell. *Obs. exc. Hist.* OE. A skin prepared for writing upon, a vellum or parchment manuscript.

Bookful, *sb.* 1599. As much as fills a book.

†Book-ful, *a.* Full of book knowledge. POPL.

Bookie (*buk'ki*). *colloq.* 1885. [*See -y*]. = **BOOKMAKER** 3.

Booking (*buk'kīn*), *vbl. sb.* 1643. [*f. the vb.*] The entering in a book, esp. in order to engage a seat or place; also the issuing of tickets, entitling to the same 1884.

Comb. *b.-clerk*, the clerk who books passengers or goods for conveyance, or who sells tickets at a b. office; *-office*, one where places are booked for a coach, etc., or goods for transit; also a ticket-office.

Bookish (*buk'ish*), *a.* 1567 [*f. Book sb. + -ish*]. 1. Of or belonging to a book or bookish literary. 2. Studious 1570, knowing books only 1593.

2. A b. man, who has no knowledge of the world Addison. Hence **Bookishly adv.**—1688.

Book-keeper (*buk'kēpər*). 1555. One who keeps the accounts of a business, public office, etc. So **Book-keeping**, the art of keeping books or accounts.

Bookland, *Obs. exc. Hist.* OE. Land taken from the *folcland* or common land, and granted by *bōc* or charter to a private owner—later ad.

land exc. *foicland*. Hence *Buckland* (place-name).

Book-latin. [OE. *bōc-lēden*.] Latin; later, book-language.

Book-learned, *a.* ME. Learned in books or book-knowledge. (Now disparaging.)

Whatever these booklearn'd blockheads say DAVEN
Hence **Book-learnedness**. So **Book-learning**,
learning derived from books (merely).

Book-less, *a.* 1735. Unscholarly (*poet.*),
dest tute of books 1788.

Booklet (*bu'klet*). 1859. A tiny book. So
Bookling.

Book-lore. [An OE and ME comb. re-
vised.] Knowledge gained from books

Book-maker (*bu'k-mā'ker*). 1515. †1. A
printer and bookbinder—1711. 2. One who
composes or compiles a book (Often disparag-
ing) 1533 3. A professional betting-man
Cf **Book sb** 9 1862. So **Book-making**.

Bookman (*bū'kmān*). 1583. A scholar.
You two are book-men. Can you tell [etc.] SHAKS

Book-plate (*bu'k-plāt*). 1791. A label, usu-
ally pasted inside the covers of a book, bearing
a device indicating ownership, place, etc.

Book-read, *pph. a.* 1591. Well-read in
books.

Bookseller (*bu'k-sel'ler*). 1527. A vender
of books. So **Book-selling** *vbl. sb.*, also *adv.*
or *adj.*

Book-ways, **boo-kwise**, *adv.* 1696. In
the form of a book.

Book-wise, *a.* 1616. Book-learned.

Book-worm (*bu'k-wōrm*). 1599. 1. *lit.* The
larva of various beetles, esp. *Anobium hirtum*,
destructive to books 1855 2. *fig.* One who is
always poring over books 1599.

2. Perverted and spoiled by a wretched B. B. Jons.
Booky, *a. colloq.* 1880. Bookish.

†**Booly**. 1596. [*ad. fr. boiule*; deriv. of *bo*
cow, or *ad. L. bovis*.] A temporary fold used
by the Irish who wandered about with their
herds in summer; a company of such people and
their cattle—1846. Hence †**Booling**. SPENSER.

Boom (*bū'm*), *sb* 1 1500. [*f. BOOM v* 1] A
loud, deep, resonant sound, as of a cannon, a
large bell, etc. the cry of the bittern

The dull b. of the disturbed sea RUSKIN.

Boom (*bū'm*), *sb* 2 1645. [*a. Du boom* 'tree,
beam, pole', taken from *Du*, in senses in which
boom was not used.] *Naut.* 1. A long spar run
out to extend the foot of a particular sail; as
rib b., etc. 1662. 2. *pl.* That part of the deck
where the spare spars are stowed 1762 3. A
pole set up to mark the course of the channel
or deep water. (Diets.) 3. A bar or barrier con-
sisting of connected spars, pieces of timber, etc.,
stretched across a river or harbour mouth to
obstruct navigation 1645. 4. A fixed line of
floating timber across a river or round an area
of water to retain floating logs. (*N. Amer.*) 1702

3. The sea-works and booms were traced out by
Marquis Spinola HOWELL.

Comb. *b.-iron*, an iron ring fitted on the yard-arm,
through which the studding-sail b. slides when rig-
ged out or in. *—ligger*, a tackle for rigging the top-most
studding-sail booms out or in. *—sail*, one which is set
to a b. instead of to a yard; *—sheet*, one fastened to
a b. *—spar*, a spar of a larger kind (Smyth).

Boom (*bū'm*), *sb* 3 *U. S.* 1879 [prob. a use
of **BOOM sb** 1 and *v* 1] 1. A start of commer-
cial activity; a rapid advance in prices, a rush
of activity in business or speculation. 2. The
effective launching of anything upon the market,
or upon public attention; an impetus given to
any enterprise, a vigorously worked movement
in favour of a candidate or cause 1879.

2. The Grant 'B.' may be succeeded by the Sher-
ma 'B.' SALT.

Boom (*bū'm*), *v* 1 1440. [Echoic; cf. *Ger*
hummen.] 1. *intr.* To hum or buzz, as a bee
or beetle, to make a loud deep resonant sound,
as a cannon, a large bell, etc.; also the word
to express the cry of the bittern; *trans.* usu-
ally with *out* 1837. 2. *intr.* To rush with vio-
lence, as a ship making all the way she can 1817

1. Unless I get home, Ere the curfew-bell BARNAB

2. The first of them booming by himself before the
wind 1817.

Boom (*bū'm*), *v* 2 1627. [*f. BOOM sb* 2] 1.

Naut. *trans.* 2. To b. out: to extend (the front
of a sail) with a boom b. To b. off: to push

off with a pole. Cf. *Du boom*. 2. To furnish
(a river, etc.) with a boom to retain floating
timber; to collect (logs, etc.) in a boom. (*N.*
Amer.) 1879 3. Cf. **BOOMING vbl. sb** 2.

Boom (*bū'm*), *v* 3 *U. S.* 1879. [*f. BOOM*
sb 2] 1. *intr.* To go off with a BOOM; to burst
into sudden activity; to make rapid (commer-
cial) progress, to advance vigorously. 2. *trans.*
To give a BOOM to, to push, puff, write up
Also *advbl.* 1879.

1. Every one says business is booming 1879. 2. The
World is booming Mr. Conkling for Senator 1881.

Boomer (*bū'mər*). 1883. [*f. BOOM v* 3]
One who booms an enterprise. *U. S. slang.*

Boomer 2, 1881. Australian name of the
male of the largest species of Kangaroo.

Boomerang (*bū'mərāŋ*). 1827. [Native
name, N. S. Wales.] An Australian missile
weapon, a curved piece of hard wood, with a
sharp edge along the convexity of the curve. It
can be thrown so as to hit an object in a differ-
ent direction from that of projection, or so as to
return to or behind the starting-point. Also *fig.*
The b. of argument, which one throws in the opposite
direction of what he means to hit LOWELL.

Booming (*bū'miŋ*), *vbl. sb*. 1774. [*f. BOOM*
v 1, 2, 3 + *-iŋ*.] 1. The action of the *v* BOOM 1

2. The accumulation and sudden discharge of
a quantity of water (in placer mining) 1880

3. See **BOOM sb** 3, **BOOM v** 3 1881. **Boomingly**
adv. with a b. noise.

Boon (*bū'n*), *sb* 1 ME. [*a. ON bōn* = OE.
bōn, ME *BENE*, prayer. Prob. influenced in
sense-development by the *adj.* *boon* 'good'.]

†1. A prayer, petition, request—1623 2. A
command couched in the form of a request
—1593 3. *transf.* The matter prayed for or
asked (*arch.*) ME. 4. A favour, a gift, in
17th c. a gratuity; but now only *fig.* or *arch.*

1460 5. A blessing, an advantage, a thing to
be thankful for. (The usual current sense)

1707. 6. An unpaid service due by a tenant to
his lord. Now *dial.* 1634 7. Modern archa-
ists confuse with **BOON a**.

1. The king as-cended to his bone CHAUCER. 2.
SHAKS. 3. *Hen. VI.* III. i. 46 3. Cousin, you must
grant me my b. SCOTT 7 For b. or bale 1874. Hence
Boonless a.

Boon, *sb* 2 ME. [?] The stalk of flax or
hemp after the fibre has been removed. See
also **BUN**.

Boon (*bū'n*), *a.* ME. [*a. OF. bon, bone*, in
general Eng. use 14-17th c., then dropped, exc.
in senses 3 and 4] 1. Good, goodly—1686.

2. Fortunate, prosperous *esp.* in *b. voyage*,
prosperous journey, also *fig.* good success
—1657. 3. Gracious, bounteous, benign; = *L.*
bonus (*foet.*) 1612. 4. In *b. companion*, lit
'good-fellow', also *occ.* used predicatively:
Jolly, convivial 1566

1. Saint Julian's is, bon hostelle CHAUCER. 3. Flowers
which Nature b. Poured forth profuse MILT. P. L.
II. 242. 4. Hight'nd as with Wine, jocund and b.
MILT. P. L. II. 293.

Boon, *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* ME. [*f. BOON sb* 1]

†1. To ask as a boon 2. *intr.* To do boon-
work (see **BOON sb** 6) 1691. 3. *trans.* To re-
pair (public roads). Now *dial.* 1783.

Boopic (*bō'pik*), *a.* *rare.* 1854. [*f. Gr.*
βοῦπις.] Ox-eyed

Boor (*būr*). 1430. [prob. *ad. LG bār*, *Du.*
boer = OE. *gōbur*, a deriv. of *bur*, *f. bū* to dwell.
Cf. EAngl. *BOR*.] 1. A husbandman, peasant.
Obs., exc. as in 3. 2. A Dutch or German
peasant (Ger *bauer*) 1581. b. A Dutch colonist
in Guiana, S. Africa, etc. (In S. Africa now
Boer.) 1824. Also *transf.* 3. A rustic (and
therefore coarse); a clown 1598. Also *fig.*

1. A country Boore, a goodlie proper swayne 1599

2. Germany bath her Boores, like our Yeomen FULLER

3. As to manners a mere b. or clown De Foe *Comb.*
Boor's Mustard. [*ad. early mod. Ger. Bauern-
senf*.] Herb Name given to *Thlaspi arvense*. Hence
Boorish a (and quasi-*sb.* A. Y. L. v. i. 54). **Boor-
ishly adv.**, *mess.*

Booze (*bū'z*), *sb.* north 1440 [*f. OE. *bōz*]

A cow- or horse-stall; a cnb. var. **Boo'sy**.

Booze, var. of **Booze**

†**Boost**, *sb* 1 Also *north. bost*. ME. A var.
of **BOIST**, box, pyx—1651.

Boost (*būst*), *sb* 2 *U. S. colloq.* 1858 A lift
a shove up (*mod.*).

Boost (*būst*), *v.* *U. S. colloq.* 1848. *trans*

To hoist, to push up from behind. Also *fig.*
Hence **Boo'ster** (*Electr.*), a machine for raising
voltage

Boot (*būt*), *sb* 1 [Com. Teut.: OE. *bōt* fem
—OEut. **bōtā*, prob. deriv. of *bāt*—(Aryan
bhūd*—) 'good, useful' see **BETTER Hence
BEET v 1] 1. Advantage, profit, avail, use
—1693. 2. The making good or mending of
anything the means of doing so, repair, reme-
dy, relief OE. 3. Compensation paid for in-
jury or wrong-doing; amends (Only in OE
and *Hist.*, as OE. *bōt*, ME. *bote*) In comb., as
man-bote, etc. 4. Expiation of sin; sin-offer-
ing; penance *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*).

Phr. *To b.* to the good, into the bargain, For two
books that I had and fr. *bōt* to b. I had my great book
of songs PARS. Apply [thy dares] To better b.
SPENSER. 2. Anon he yaf the sike man his boote
CHAUCER. *Saint George to b.* Grace to b. i. e. to
our help. *None other b.* no alternative.

†**Boot**, *sb* 2 1593 [App. a use of *prec.*, in-
fluenced by **BOOT v**. Cf. **BOOT sb** 3.] Booty,
spoil, *esp.* in phr. *To make b.* SHAKS.

Boot (*būt*), *sb* 3 [ME. *bote*, a. OF. *bote*
(*mod. F. botté*), of unkn. etym.] 1. A covering
for the foot and lower part of the leg, usually
of leather (At first used only by riders) 2.

A greave—1609. 3. An instrument of torture
formerly used in Scotland to extort confessions
1513. 4. Part of a coach, an uncovered space
on or by the steps on each side, where atten-
dants sat, facing sideways; later, a low outside
compartment in front or behind. Now *Hist.*
1603 b. The receptacle for parcels, etc. under
the seats of the guard and coachman 1781.

1. Get on thy boots, we'll ride all night SHAKS. 3.
Shall I draw him on a Scotch pair of boots, Master
and make him tell all VANBRUG.

Phrases. *The b. is on the other leg*: the case is
altered, the responsibility is on the other party. *To*
have (twish) one's heart in one's boots: to be in ex-
treme fear (cf. 'the heart sinks'). †*Over shoes, over*
boots: used of reckless persistence in any course

Boot and saddle (perversion of *fr. bouts-selle* 'place
saddle'; see **BOOTS-SELL**), the signal to cavalry for
mounting. *Like old boots* (*slang*), thoroughly

Comb. *b.-black*, a shoe-black (chiefly *U. S.*)

†*catcher*, a servant at an inn who pulled off the
guests' boots, *—closer*, one who sews together the
upper leathers of boots, *—hook*, one for pulling on
boots, *—hose, —stocking*, an over-stocking which
covers the leg like a jack-boot, *—jack*, a contrivance
for pulling off boots, *—last* = *boot-tree*; *—lick*, to
toddle, *sb.* a toddy (*U. S. slang*), *—stretcher*, a tree,
a shaped block inserted into a b. to stretch it.

Boot (*būt*), *v* 1 [ME. *bōten*, *i. bōt*, **BOOT**
sb 1, replacing *bōten* (see **BEG** 1).] 1. *trans.* To
make better—1481. 2. To make good, make
up—1530. 3. To profit, avail. (Only in 3rd
pers.) ME. b. with sense 'it matters' 1752

†4. To benefit, enrich. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 71

3. It boots not to look backwards ARNOLD What
boots thy wealth SOUTHEY b. What boots it which
prevails 1752.

Boot (*būt*), *v* 2 1468 [*f. BOOT sb* 3] 1.

trans. To put boots on (another or oneself),
intr. (for *refl.*) to put on one's boots 1597. 2.

trans. To torture with the **BOOT** (*sb* 3) 1580

3. *Mil. slang* To beat, formerly with a jack-
boot, now with a waist-belt 1802.

1. Boote, boote, Master Shallow 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 140

Booted (*būt*), *pph. a.* 1552 [*f. prec.*]

1. Having boots on, formerly 'equipped for
riding', *esp.* in *booted and spurred*. Also *fig.*

2. *transf.* Clothed or covered as to the legs 1601

Bootee (*būt*), [*dim. of boot*.] A high low
boot for ladies; an infant's wool boot

†**Bootes** (*bō'tēs*), 1656 [*L.*, a. Gr. *βοῦτης*]

Astron. A constellation, the Wagoner, situated
at the tail of the Great Bear.

Booth (*bōth*), *sb*. [ME. *bōpe, bōthe*, prob.
a. ODa. *bōð*, *f. East Norse bōa* = Icel. *búa* to
dwell.] 1. A temporary dwelling covered with
boughs, canvas, or other slight material (*arch.*)

2. *spec.* A covered stall at a market, fair, etc.
See also **TOLL-BOOTH**. ME. *Comb.* *polling b.*
a temporary structure for voting purposes at in-
election.

†**Boot-hale**, *v.* 1598. [*f. BOOT sb* 2 *bootv* +
HALE v.] 1. *intr.* To carry off booty—1670

2. *trans.* To spoil, pillage, plunder—1625.

Bootikin, **bootakin** (*būt'ikin, -ākin*). 1727
[*dim. of BOOT sb* 3 Cf. *maximkin*.] 1. A soft
boot or mitten made of wool and oiled skin
worn as a cure for the gout 1767 2. A sm

kind o boo kn e lgg g h ec on
by ch d en 1844. BOOT b 3 i 7
+**Boo ting** b b i ME f Boot v
-ING. 1. Relieving, healing, helping; payment
to the good; service, avail -1591
+**Boo ting**, *vbl. sb.* 1572. [f. BOOR sb 2 or
+ -ING.] 1. Booty, = BUTIN -1600. 2.
Plundering; cf. *freebooting* HOBBS.
Booting (*bū'ting*), *vbl. sb.* 1678. [f. BOOT
v. 3 + -ING.] a. Torture with the BOOT (*sb.* 3).
b. Punishment by being booted (see BOOT v. 3).
Boot-leg. [BOOT sb. 3] The upper part of a
tall boot 1634. b. *attrib.* (U.S.) with reference
to illicit trading in liquor, etc., orig. as con-
veyed hidden in a boot-leg 1830. Hence **Boot-
legger**, *-legging vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* **Boot-leg v.
Bootless (*bū'tles*), a 1 [OE *bōtles*, f. *bōt*,
BOOR sb. 1] 1. Not to be extorted by a 'bote',
see BOOT sb. 3. (In OE. law) 2. Without
help or remedy -1659. 3. To no purpose, un-
profitable 1559. 4. quasi-adv. ME.
3. Bootless prayers *Merch. V. iii. 20*. Hence
Boo tles-sly adv. -ness.
Boo tles-s, a 2 ME. [f. BOOR sb. 3] Without
boots
Boots (*bū'ts*), *pl.* of BOOT sb. 3,
used as sing. 1. The servant in hotels who
cleans the boots 1798. 2. (*slang*) The youngest
officer in a regiment, junior member of a club,
etc. 1806. 3. Incomb. = 'Fellow', as *lady-b.*, etc.
Boot-to pping, 1767. *Naut.* a. The act
of cleaning the upper part of a ship's bottom,
and covering it with a mixture of tallow, sul-
phur, etc. b. 'Sheathing a vessel with plank-
ing over felt' (Smyth) 1867.
Booty (*bū'ti*), *sb.* 1474 [ad. ON. *bjōt* 'ex-
change', or other word cogn. w. Ger *bente*, Fr.
butin (or the latter itself), influenced by *bōt*,
boot. See BUTIN.] 1. *orig.* Plunder or profit
acquired in common and so divisible. a. Spoil
of war. b. That taken by thieves 1567 2.
A prize of war, etc. (With *pl.*) -1823. 3.
lootery. Plunder, spoil; a prize 1580.
3. *Phr* To play b. to join with confederates
in order to victimize another player; hence, to play
or act falsely so as to gain a desired object. Hence
Booty = playing b.
+**Booty**, *sb.* 1577. Error. used for BOOT sb. 1
Booze, *boose* (*bū'z*), *sb. colloq.* = BOUSE *sb.*
Booze, *boose* (*bū'z*), v. Var. of BOUSE,
perh. dial. Hence **Boo-zer**.
Boozy (*bū'zi*), a 1529. [f. BOOZE *sb.* + -Y.]
1. Affected by drinking. 2. Given up to booz-
ing 1592 Hence **Boo-ziness**.
Bo-peep (*bū'pēp*), 1528. [f. *Bo int.* +
PEEP v.] A nursery play with a young child,
in which the nurse alternately hides, and peeps
out unexpectedly, and hides again as suddenly
Also *fig.* and *attrib.*
He playeth b. with the scripture TINDALE.
Bor (*bōr*), *sb. dial.* 1677. [? -OE. (*ge*)*bōr*;
see BOOR.] An East Anglian form of address
= Neighbour, gossip, etc.
Bor-, *Chem.*, short for BORON, in comb.;
e.g. *Bor-methyl* 3(C₂H₅)₃B, *Bor-methyl* 3(CH₃)₃B.
[*Bora* (*bō'ra*), 1864. [Local form of It.
borea :-L *Boreas* (Dierz)] A severe north wind
which blows in the Upper Adriatic
+**[Bora-chio]**, 1583 [ad. Sp. or It.] 1. A
goatskin bag used in Spain for wine, etc. -1775.
2. A drunkard -1729.
Boracic (*bōr'asik*), a. 1801. [f. BORAX +
-IC.] *Chem.* Like, pertaining to, or derived
from borax. *B. acid* is now called *Boric acid*.
Hence **Boracite**, native borate of magnesia.
+**Bora-cium**, 1808. [f. BORAX; cf. *sodium*,
etc.] *Chem.* Davy's name for BORON, at that
time taken for a metal.
Borage (*bōr'edj*). ME. [f. med. L. *borrago*,
prob. f. *borra*, *burra* 'rough hair'.] A genus
of plants, giving its name to a natural order
(*Boraginaceae*). The common British species
(*Borago officinalis*), which has bright blue
flowers, and stem and leaves covered with
prickly hairs, formerly a cordial, and still used
in *cool tankard*, claret cup, etc. Also *attrib.*
Hence -*IB* always brings Courage 'Sir W. Hooker.
Comb. -*wort*, any boraginaceous plant.
Boraginaceous (*bōr'edjin'as*), a. [f. mod. L. *borago*, -*agin* + -ACEOUS.] Bot Of or
pertaining to the order *Boraginaceae*; see *prec***

Boragineous *bō'idj' n'as* a [f. *aspec*
B O o p e a n n g o h e B o a x e con
n g h e g n u s B g y p e c
Bora-**aco**, -*asque*, 1686. [Fr *bourrasque*,
ad. It. *burasca*, augmentative of BORA (Dierz)]
A violent squall of wind.
+**Borassus** (*bōr'as-s*), 1798. [mod. L. ad
Gr. *βόρασσος*.] Bot. A genus of palms, with
two species, of which *B. flaccidifolius* yields
palm-wine and palm-sugar.
Borate (*bō'ralt*), 1816 [f. BORON + -ATE.]
Chem. A salt of boric acid.
Borax (*bō'raks*), [ME *bora's*, a. OF.,
prob. ad. (ult.) Pers *durah borax*.] 1. A nat-
ive salt, the acid borate of sodium or biborate
of soda (Na₂B₄O₇): when pure, a whitish crys-
tal, or white powder, also imported as tuncal.
2. *Beads*, beads made of b. used in blowpipe analysis
to distinguish the metallic oxides, and test minerals
by the characteristic colours they give in the flame.
+**Borborygm**, 1719. [ad. (ult.) Gr. *βόρβο-
ρυγμός*] *Med.* A rumbling in the bowels -1880.
Bord, obs. f. BOARD.
Bordage (*bō'idedj*), ME [a. OF. = med.
L. *bordagium*, f. OF. *borde* cot; see BORDAR]
The tenure of a BORDAR, the services due from
him. *Hist.*
Bordar (*bō'dār*), 1776. [ad. med. L. *bor-
darius*, f. *borda* hut, cottage, referred by Dierz
to Teut. *bord* 'wooden board', etc.] *Feudal*
Syst. A vassal of the lowest rank, who rendered
menial service for a cottage, held at the will of
his lord. (In Domesday Book *bordarius*.)
Bordeaux (*bōr'dōr*), 1570. A city in the
south of France; hence, the wine of B, claret
+**Bordel**, ME. [a. OF., med. L. *bordellus*,
-um, dim. of late L. *borda*; see BORDAR. (Super-
seded by *brothel*, an entirely different wd)] 1.
A brothel -1850; prostitution ME. only 2. A
good-for-nothing. (Error for BROTHEL.) CAX-
TON. Also *attrib.* Hence +**Bordeler**, a keeper
or frequenter of brothels. var. +**Bordello**.
Border (*bō'dər*), *sb.* [ME. *bordure*, a. OF.,
f. late L. **bordura*, f. *bordus* 'side, edge, border',
a. Teut. *bord*. See BORDURE.] 1. A side, edge,
brink, or margin; a limit or boundary, the part
lying along the boundary or outline. 2. A
frontier, *pl.* the marches, the border districts
ME. b. The frontier line 1535. 3. A strip of
ground forming a fringe to a garden. Also *attrib.*
ME. 4. A defined edging, of distinct
material, colour, shape, pattern, etc. ME. 5.
fig. A limit, boundary, verge. (Transferred to
time, etc.) 1728.
2. Waves of war, They kept their b. well *Scotney*
Over the b. across the frontier line *Phr. The B.*
the Borders. the district adjoining the boundary be-
tween England and Scotland. An emphatic B. motto,
Thou shalt want ere I want *Scoti*. 5. On the bor-
ders of eternity Heaven.
Comb. b. line, boundary strip of land; *fig.* ex-
treme verge; also *attrib.* verging on the indecent,
insanity. **B.-pricker**, -*rider*, a mounted freebooter
living on the B. **B.-side**, the district about the B.;
a writ issued on one side of the B. for the apprehen-
sion of a person on the other side.
Border (*bō'idər*), v. ME. [f. *prec.*] 1.
trans. To put a border to. Also *fig.* 2. To
form a border to; to bound 1570, *fig.* to keep
within bounds (*Leas. iv. li. 33*). 3. To lie on the
borders of, adjoin 1649. 4. *intr.* To lie on the
border, be contiguous on, upon 1535. 45. *trans.*
To cut up (a pasty) 1513.
3. Lands bordering the Mediterranean *LYELL*. 4.
Hill tribes, bordering on cultivated countries. *Phr.*
To b. on or upon (*fig.*) to resemble closely, verge on,
This borders on the common-place 1839.
Borderer (*bō'idərər*), 1494. [f. *prec.* v. and
sb.] 1. One who dwells near a border, esp. that
of England and Scotland. 2. One who borders
on or dwells close to or by; a next neighbour.
Formerly said of a country. Also *fig.* 1538.
2. Borderers upon the Roman world *SPIDER*. *Borderers*
on the savage state *HAZLITT*
Border-land. (Also as one and as two
wds) 1813. A land or district on or near a
border; esp. that between England and Scot-
land. Also *fig.*
A neutral strip of borderland *GOETZ*. The b. of old
romance *LOUGHER*.
+**Bord-land**, ME. *Feudal Syst* Prob. land
held in *bordage* tenure -1664.

Bord lode l some v vce z g ha ge
of mbe due by e BORD R
+**Bordman** fo l only L fo m bo d
man, etc., a synonym of *b. da* -, see
BORDAR.] A bordar, a cottier.
+**Bordrage**, var. BORDRAGE, hostile incursion
Bordure (*bō'r-dū'r*), 1460. [Either f. BOR-
DER, q. v.] 1. *Her.* A bearing that goes all
round and parallel to the boundary of a shield
always a fifth part of the field in breadth. 2
= BORDAR (An ocean, var.) 1664.
Bore (*bō'r*), *sb.* 1 ME. [Partly f. BORE v 1
in sense 4 -OE. *bor* 'borer'; -OE. **boro-*,
see BORE v 1] 1. That which is bored, a hole
made by boring; an aperture (*tech*) 2. *spec*
The cylindrical perforation of a tube, gun, etc.
Also *attrib.* as in *smooth-b.*, etc. 1572. b
Hence, the diameter of a tube; the calibre of a
gun; also *fig.* and *transf.* 1583. 3. *transf.* The
tubular outlet of a geyser 1863. 4. An instru-
ment for boring 1677.
Bore (*bō'r*), *sb.* 1766. [?] 1. The malady
of *canus*, a fit of enous or sulks; a dull time
2. A thing which bores; an annoyance 1778
3. A tiresome or uncooperative person 1812
1. Your last letter without that d-d French /
1766 2. Reproof's a b. 1778. 3. He says the country
girls are bores *THACKERAY*.
Bore (*bō'r*), *sb.* ME. [In sense 1, app. a
ON. *bura* wave.] 1. *Billow* (*rare*) 2. A
tide-wave of unusual height, caused either by
the meeting of two tides, or by the rushing of
the tide up a narrowing estuary. Cf. *EAGLE*
The Bristol Channel is very subject to the B. *LYELL*
Bore (*bō'r*), v 1 [Com. Teut. OE. *boran*
-OE. **borin*, f. **boro-*, whence OE. *bor*
an auger; f. *Aryan* root meaning to pierce, etc.
whence L. *forare*, Gr. *phápos*, etc.] 1. *trans*
To pierce, make a hole in or through; in mod
use *esp.* to pierce as with an auger. Also with
through. 2. *trans.* To hollow out evenly (a
cylinder, gun, etc.) 1753. 3. *absol.* and *intr.* To
make a hole (mod. use limited as in 1) In *Min-*
ing, to sink a bore-hole, as to b. for coal, etc.
ME. b. To advance as by boring, also *fig.* 1697
c. *trans* and *intr.* Of a horse. To thrust the
head straight forward 1731. 4. *trans.* To make
(a hole, tunnel, etc.) by boring (mod. use as in
1, 3) 1523. 15. To gull, ? - *BOURDIER* -1622
3 b. They take their flight, boring to the West
SHAKESPEARE
Bore (*bō'r*), v 2 1768. [app. f. BORE *sb.*]
trans. To weary by tedious conversation or by
failure to interest.
A man has no unlimited privilege of boring one *De*
QUINCEY
Bore, pa. t. and obs. pa. pp. of BEAR 2 1
Boreal (*bō'rē'al*), a. 1470. [ad. L. *Borealis*
see BORCAS.] 1. Northern, of or pertaining
to the north, or to the north wind. 2. *Pelag-*
ing to the boreal province of the Mollusca 1854
1. *B. signs* the six signs of the Zodiac from *Aries*
to *Taurus*. *B. dawn* (*rare*) the Aurora *Borealis*
Borealis. Short for AURORA BOREALIS
BURNS.
Boreas (*bō'rās*), ME. [a. L., a. Gr.
Βόρέας] The north wind, the god of the north
wind. Now only in *Mythol.*, and as a personi-
fication. Hence **Borean v.
Borecole (*bō'rē'kol*), 1712 [prob. ad. Du
boerenkool 'peasant's cabbage'] A loose and
open-headed kind of cabbage, also called Kale
Boredom (*bō'rē'dəm*), 1852. [f. BORE *sb.* -
1. = BOREISM. 1864. 2. The state of being
bored, ennui 1852. 3. Boreas as a class 1883
+**Boree**, 1676. [ad. Fr. *bourée* (see *Littre*)]
A kind of dance -1730
Boreism (*bō'rē'izm*), Also *borism*, 1833
[f. BORE *sb.* + -ISM.] The behaviour of bore
the practice of being a bore
Borel, var. of BORRILL, BUREL.
Borer (*bō'rər*), 1483. [f. BORE v 1 + -R 1]
1. One who bores; esp. a horse that bores 1872
b. A name given to the Myxine or Hag-fish
also to the *Tarado* or shipworm, and to various
insects that bore through wood, etc. 1789 2
An instrument for boring 1572.
Boric (*bō'r'ik*), a 1869. [f. BORON + -IC]
Chem. Of or pertaining to boron, containing
boron in comb. as *B. acid*, formerly called
boracic acid (H₂BO₃)**

Boride (bō'rid). 1863. [f. as prec. + -IDE.] *Chem.* A primary compound of boron with a metallic element.

Boring (bō'ring), *vbl. sb.* 1440. [f. BORE v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the vb.; also *cover*, a hole made by boring.

Comb. b. bar, the suspended bar which carries the bit for boring cannon; -gauge, one for limiting the action of the boring tool to the required depth.

Boring (bō'ring), *vbl. sb.* 1868. The action of BORE v. 2. Hence **Boringly** *adv.*

Boring, *vbl. sb.* 3 [f. BORE v.] A step in dancing. SHERIDAN.

Borith. ME. [a. late L. *borith*, a. Heb.; in A V 'sopet'.] A plant yielding an alkali for cleansing.

Born (bōrn), *pple. and a* [In mod. use to be born is virtually an intr. vb. See BEAR v.] A. Senses of to be born. 1. To be brought forth as offspring. (See BEAR v.) 2. *fig. a.* Of things: To come into existence (chiefly poet. and rhet.). b. in *Theol.* of persons, To be b. of God: to become a child of God; to be b. again: to become or be regenerate. ME. 3. To be b. by the conditions of one's birth, as to be a poet, an Englishman, lucky, etc. OE. 4. Of qualities, etc., To be born in, with; to be implanted at birth 1710.

B. Pa. *pple.* used attrib. 1. Said of persons: a generally—that (ever) was b. 1550; b. qualified or qualifying, as a b. orator, b. free, eldest-b. *Dinish-b.*, gently-b. free-b., etc. ME. 2. Of qualities, etc.: innate, inherited 1742. 3. Goodliest man of men since Milt. P. L. iv. 324. b. Pet son (her last-b.) of the Scarlet Woman CARVER. *For. (One's) b. days*: one's lifetime. *collog.*

Borne (bōrn), *pple. a.* [See BEAR v.] Carried, sustained, endured, etc. Also used attrib.

Borne, *obs. f. Bourn.*

Borneo (bōrnēō), 1876. An island in the Indian Archipelago. Also attrib. Hence **Borneene** (bōrnēnē), **Borneol** (bōrnēol), organic compounds chiefly obtained from the B. camphor tree (*Dryobalanops camphora*); **Bornesite** (bōrnēsīt), a volatile substance obtained from *B. caoutchouc*.

Boro- (bō'rō). 1869. *Chem.* Comb. f. BORON:

borofluoride, a compound of fluoride of boron with a metallic fluoride; **borotungstate**, a salt formed by the combination of boron and tungstic acids with the same base; **boroglyceride**, a compound of boric acid with glycerine, used as an antiseptic; also in *Min.*, **borocalcite**, native borate of calcium.

Boron (bō'rōn). 1812. [f. BOR-(AX) + (CARB)-ION.] One of the elementary bodies; a non-metallic solid, not fusible at known temperatures. It is obtained as a greenish brown powder (*amorphous b.*); and as crystals (*adamantine b.*). Symbol B.

Borough (bō'rō, bō'rd). [Com. Teut.: OE. *burg*, *burch*: -OTeut. **burg-s*. App. f. root of OTeut. **berg-an* 'to shelter'; see BARCH v. In early mod. Eng. *burrough*, subseq. *borough* in England and Ireland; the Sc. form is *Burgh*. The mod. *Bury*, *bury* in place-names is from the dat. sing. of OE *burg*.] 1. A fortress, castle, or citadel—ME. 2. A court, a manor-house—ME. 3. A fortified town, a town possessing municipal organization, any inhabited place larger than a village. (The three notions were orig. co-extensive.)—1483. 4. A town possessing a municipal corporation and special privileges conferred by royal charter. Also a town which sends representatives to parliament. [Less dignified than a CITY.] ME. See also BURGH. 5. A property held by BURGAGE, and formerly qualifying for the parliamentary vote. Cf. BOROUGH-HOLDER. 1715. 6. The portion of a city lying outside the wall. Cf. F. *bourg*.—1523. See also BOURG, BURG.

3. Edward VI created fourteen boroughs HALLAM. The B.: esp. that of Southwark. Phrases. To own a b., to buy a b.: to possess or to buy the power of controlling the election of a member of parliament for a b. *Close b.*, *pocket b.*, a b. owned by some person. *Rotten b.*: one which had so decayed as no longer to have a real constituency. *Comb.*, etc. 7a. Obs. law terms used *Hist.* 1. *burghbote* [OE. *burgh-bōt*], a tax for the repair of fortresses, *burgh-breche* [OE. *burgh-brēce*], close-breaking, burglary; *burgh-mote*, *borough-moot* [OE. *burgh-*

gemōt], the judicial assembly of a b. 2b. *borough-folk* [OE. *burgh-fōlc*], the people of a town, *burgh-were*, *pl. -wēren* [OE. *burgh-were*, *-ware*, *-marum*], the people of a town, the townsmen.

Borough, *obs. f. BURROW.*

Borough-English (bō'rō'inglɪʃ). ME. [f. Anglo-Fr. *tenure en Burgh Englois*, tenure in (an) English borough.] A custom in parts of England, by which the youngest son inherits the lands and tenements.

Borough-holder (bō'rō'hōldə). 1712. In Yorkshire: A person who holds property by burgage tenure; see BOROUGH 4. Also explained as = BORSHOLDER.

Borough-man. [OE. *burghman*; see BOROUGH.] A townsman, citizen, burgess. b. In Yorkshire: = BOROUGH-HOLDER.

Borough-master (bō'rō'māstə). 1494. 1. A Dutch or Flemish burgomaster; used also transf. 2. The owner of a BOROUGH (3). BENTHAM.

Boroughmonger (bō'rō'mŋgə). 1794. One who trades in parliamentary seats for boroughs (Freq. in discussions on electoral reform up to 1832.) Hence **Boroughmonger** v. *var.*, **Boroughmongering** *vbl. sb.* and *pple. a.*, **Boroughmongery**, the arts and practices of a b.

Borough-reeve (bō'rō'rēv). OE. a. A governor of a town or city; substantially = PORTREEVE. *Hut* b. The chief municipal officer in certain unincorporated English towns, before the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835.

Borough-town. *arch.* [Cf. OE. *burgh-tūn* enclosure surrounding a castle (as in *Burton*).] A town which is a borough. Still in occ. use in Ireland.

Borrachio, var. of BORACHIO.

Borrel, *borel* (bō'rēl), a. *arch.* ME. [? attrib. use of borel BUREL sb.] 1. Belonging to the laity (*arch.*). 2. Unlearned, rude; rough (*arch.*) 1513.

3. A coarse, ignorant, b. man like me SCOTT. **Borrow**, sb. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *borg*, *borh*, f. root of OTeut. **berg-an* to protect, see BARCH v.] 1. A pledge; a guarantee, bail, suretyship, ransom. Still in Sc. Law. 2. Of persons: A surety; bail, deliverer from prison. —1819. 3. (f. BORROW v.) A borrowing.

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2. Retain as borrows my two priests SCOTT. *Comb.* (in sense 2) b-breach (OE. *borh-brēce*), breach of covenant; b-roll, a mortgage-roll.

Borrow (bō'rō), v. 1 [OE. *borgian*, f. *borg*, *borh*, see prec.] 1. *trans.* a. To take (a thing) on security given for its safe return. b. To take (a thing) on credit on the understanding of returning it or an equivalent, hence, to obtain the temporary use of. *Const. of, occ. from, fat.* c. *Arch.* In *Subtraction*, To transfer to the minuend mentally the equivalent of a unit of the next higher denomination, paying back for this at the next step in the process 1594. 2. *fig.* To render oneself indebted for; to make temporary use of. *Const. from, of, fat* ME. (See also LOAN-WORD.) 3. To be surety for; to ransom —1783. 4. To give safety to, to rescue, to protect. (Cf. BARCH v.) —1522.

1. Let vs borowe money of the linge vpon vsury COVERDALE 2 *Estr.* v. 3. 2. To b. example LATIMER, behaviours from the great SHAKES, Music and Poetry 1763, illustrations 1847. Hence **Borrower**.

Borrow (bō'rō), v. 2 1622. [perh. orig. 'to shelter'; see BURROW.] *Naut. (intr.)* To approach closely either to land or wind.

Borrowed (bō'rōd), *pple. a.* 1440. [f. BORROW v.] 1. Taken on loan. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Not one's own; assumed 1571.

Borrowing (bō'rō'ing), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. BORROW v.] The action of the vb. (senses 1, 2); *concr.*, that which is borrowed.

B days the last three days of March (Old Style), said in Scottish folk-lore to have been borrowed by March from April, and supposed to be especially stormy. Called also *borrowed days*. **Borrowingly** *adv.*

Borsholder (bō'rō'hōldə). *Hist.* ME. [f. *borges*, gen. case of *borh* BORROW sb. + ALDER sb.] The chief of a frankpledge; later, a petty constable.

Borstal (bō'rɪstəl). 1902. Name of a town in Kent applied orig. to the system adopted there for reforming 'juvenile adult' offenders.

Bort (bōrt). 1622. [? a. OF. *bord*, *bort* bas-

tard.] Coarse diamonds, and small fragments of good diamonds, used as an abrasive.

Borzoi (bō'rzoī). 1892. [Russ. 'swift'.] The Russian or Siberian wolf-hound.

Boscage, *boskage* (bō'skədʒ). [ME. *bos-hage*, a. OF. *boscage* (mod. *boscage*):—late L. *boscaticum*, f. late L. *boscum* wood.] 1. A mass of growing trees or shrubs; a thicket, grove; sylvan scenery. 2. The pictorial representation of wooded landscape; also, of branches, foliage, etc. —1679. 3. *Law* A piece of wood-land (CANTON), a tax on windfalls (MANWOOD); mast for feeding cattle 1672.

1. The somber boskage of the wood TENNYSON. **Bosch** (bɒʃ), [bɒʃ], 1786. [Du.] = BUSH sb. 1 *Comb.* b-bok, a S. Afr. antelope, the Bush-buck, -man = BUSHMAN (in Du. *boschjesman*); -vark, a species of wild pig in S. Africa.

Bosch 2, *bosh* (bɒʃ). 1879. [In full, *Bosch butter*, i.e. artificial butter made at 's Hertogenbosch or 'Bosch' (Bois-le-duc) in Holland.] An imitation butter; BUTTERINE.

Bosh (bɒʃ), sb. 1 1679. [?]. 1. *pl.* In a blast-furnace, the lower part of the shaft (formerly four walls), sloping downwards from the belly to the hearth. 2. *Mining*. A trough for cooling bloomy tools, hot ingots, etc. 1881.

Bosh (bɒʃ), sb. 2 1726. [Cf. F. *ébauche*.] An outline, rough sketch —1751. Hence **Bosh** v. 1 to cut a dash; to flout.

Bosh (bɒʃ), sb. 3 *slang or colloq.* 1834. [a. Turk.; 'empty, worthless', freq. in Morier's *Ayesha*.] 1. Stuff; trash; foolish talk or opinions. 2. *intr.* Stuff and nonsense! 1852.

2. This firm is *bosh*—nothing MORIER. Hence **Bosh** v. 2 to spoil; to humbug.

Bosh; see BOSCH 4.

Bosjesman; see BUSHMAN.

Bosk (bɒsk). [ME. *bosk*, var. of *bush*, BUSH.] 1. A bush. Now *dialect*. 2. A thicket of bushes, etc.; a small wood 1814.

Planted with little bosks and trim hedges (*snod*). **Bosket**, *bosquet* (bɒ'sket). 1737. [a. F. *bosquet*, ad. It. *boschetto*, dim. of *bosco*, Cf. BOUQUET.] A plantation in a garden, park etc., of small trees, a thicket.

Bosky (bɒski), a 1 1593. [f. BOSK + -Y] Consisting of or covered with bushes or under-wood, bushy. (Also *transf.*)

My boskies are *Tennyson*, iv. 81. Hence **Boskiness**.

Bosky (bɒski), a 2 *dialect*, or *slang*. 1730. [? loc. use of prec.] Tipsy.

Bosom (bɒzəm), sb. [OE. *bōsm*:—WGer. **bōsm* (not in EGER). Remoter etym. unkn.] A. 1. The breast of a human being; also *transf.* b. The enclosure formed by the breast and the arms. Now only *arch.* ME. 2. *fig.* (See *quots.*) OE. 3. *transf.* That part of the dress which covers the breast; also the space between the breast and its covering, esp. as a receptacle for money or letters ME. 4. A curved recess, a cavity, hollow interior; a sinus [Cf. L. *sinus*].

b. *Arch.* The depression round the eye of a millstone 1813. 5. The interior, the midst, also *fig.* 1489. 6. *fig.* The breast considered as the seat of thoughts and feelings; hence 'inward thoughts'; desire ME. 7. Transferred to a person. (Cf. *hand*, *heart*, *head*, etc.) —1756.

1. Within my b. My boding heart pants SHAKES In *Abraham's b.* (5g.) in the abode of the blessed dead. *Wife of one's b.* orig. a Hebrewism, but in Eng. use influenced by sense 6. Hence, *To take to one's b.* to marry. 2. The b. of the ground SHAKES, of a river DAYDEN, lake 1816, stormy sea WORDSW. To put money in one's b. BARRT. 4. The b. of a bay 1685, sail 1672. 5. *fig.* In the b. of one's family, of a church, etc. 6. *Friend of one's b.* Cf. BOSOM FRIEND. Emptying our bosomes of their counsel swelled *Middleton* iv. 1. 216. You shall have your bosome on this wretch *Mess. for M.* iv. iii. 139. They come home to Mens Business and Bosomes BACON *Comb.* b-staff, an instrument used in testing the straightness of the faces of millstones (see 4 b.).

B. as *adv.* Private, confidential, intimate 1640

Bosom (bɒzəm), v. ME. [f. prec.] 1. *intr.* To belly. 2. *trans.* To put into the bosom 1598. 3. *trans.* To take to the bosom, embrace Also *fig.* 1605. 4. *transf.* and *fig.* To embosom 1632. 5. *fig.* To hide (a secret) in the bosom, to keep in mind. Also with *up*. 1606.

4. Towers Bosom'd high in tufted trees MILN. *Alleg* 78. 5. Bosome *vp* my counsel SHAKES.

Bosomed (bɒzəmd), *pple. a.* 1650. [f. BOSOM sb. and v.] a. Having a bosom, shaped like the

bosom; belied (as a sail). b. Enclosed, hidden, confined in the bosom, bated (breath).

Bosom friend, bosom-friend. 1590. A specially intimate or dear friend. Also *transf.* **Bo-somy.** 1611. [f. *Bosom sb.*] Full of sheltered hollows.

Boson, obs. f. **BOATSWAIN.**

Boss (bɒs), *sb.* 1. [ME. *bocce*, *bos*, a. OF. *bocce* (mod. *bisse*) = ONF. *boche* BOTCH; perh. conn. w. OHG. *bōz-an* = BEAT *v.* In ME. *bos* and *botch* are partly synonymous.] 1. A protuberance on the body of an animal or plant; a convex or knob-like process. 2. *Geol.* Applied to masses of rock protruding through strata of another kind 1598. 3. A round prominence in hammered or carved work; e.g. a raised ornament in bookbinding; one of the metal knobs on each side of the bit of a bridle (F. *basselle*), a metal stud ME. b. *spec.* The convex projection in the centre of a shield ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* c. *Archit.* An ornamental projection in a vault at the intersection of the ribs 1823. d. *Mech.* The enlarged part of a shaft, on which a wheel is keyed, or at the end, where it is coupled to another. *Shipbuilding.* The projecting part of the stern-post of a screw steamer, which is pierced for the shaft of the propeller to pass through (Cf. F. *bosse* nave of a wheel) 1869. 4. A sort of die used by cutlers 1831. Also *attrib.*

3. In the afternoon I saw some silver bosses put upon my new Bible PEVRA. b. As brood as is the boss of a botcher CHAUCER. *fig.* Yonder woodland isle, the central b. Of Ocean CORNW.

Boss, sb. 1530. (?) 'A water conduit, running out of a gor-belled figure' (Bailey) chiefly in 'the B. of Billingsgate' - 1857.

Boss, sb. 1542. [v. MDn. *bosse*, *busse* = Box.] A plasterer's tray, a hod

Boss (bɒs), *sb.* 4. Now *dial.* 1695. [? corrupt f. *Bass sb.*, but cf. Du. *bos* truss.] A seat of straw, a hassock.

Boss (bɒs), *sb.* 5. 1822. [ad. Du. *baas* master] U.S. A master; a business manager, any one who has a right to give orders. In Eng. = 'swell, top-sawyer'. (*Workmen's slang* or *joc.*) In U.S. politics, a manager or dictator of a party organization 1882. Also *attrib.* b. Of persons: Master, chief. Of things: champion. 1860. *attrib.* The b. threshold of Ransom county 1884.

Boss (bɒs), *v.* 1. ME. [f. *Boss sb.*] *tr.* *intr.* To project - 1542. 2. To fashion in relief, to beat or press out into a raised ornament, to emboss ME. 3. To furnish with bosses 1626. 4. Thence to the clasp-makers to have it [my Chaucer] clipped and bossed PEVRS

Boss (bɒs), *v.* 2. U.S. (in Eng. only *joc.*) 1836. [f. *Boss sb.*] *trans.* To be the master or manager of, to control, direct.

Bossage (bɒsɪdʒ), 1704. [a. F. f. *bosse*, *Boss sb.*] *Archit.* 1. A stone laid in its place uncut and projecting, to be afterwards carved 1730. 2. 'Rustic work, which seems to advance before the naked of a building, by reason of indentures or channels left at the joints' (Gwilt). Also *attrib.* 1704.

Bossed (bɒst), *pp.* a. 1536. [f. *Boss v.* 1 and *sb.* 1] 1. Made to project 1541. 2. Embossed; also, portrayed in relief 1535. 3. Furnished with bosses 1586.

3. Turkey cushions best with pearly *Tam Shy* n. 1355.

Bosselated (bɒsələtəd), *pp.* a. 1873. [f. F. *bosselée*, *pp.* of *bosseler*.] *Phys.* Formed into small protuberances.

Bosset (bɒsət), 1859 [a. F. *bossette*.] A small protuberance or knob.

Bossism (bɒsɪzəm), U.S. 1881. [f. *Boss sb.* 4] The system in which political parties are controlled by bosses.

Bossy (bɒsi), *a.* 1543. [f. *Boss sb.* 1] 1. Swelling in, or like, a boss, projecting in rounded form. 2. Having bosses or prominences 1812. Hence *bossiness*, the quality of being b.

Bossy (bɒsi), *a.* 2. *orig.* U.S. *collog.* 1882. [f. *Boss sb.* 4] Given to acting like a boss.

Bostangi (bɒstændʒi), 1694. [a. Turk.; lit. 'Keeper of the garden'.] A Turkish guard of the palace.

Boston. 1820. [a. F. f. *Boston* in Massachusetts; see LITTRÉ.] A game at cards, allied

to whist, of which the technical terms refer to the siege of Boston in the American War of Independence.

Bostrychoid, -al (bɒstrikoɪd, -əl), *a.* 1875. [f. Gr. *βοστρυχός*.] *Bot.* Having the form or character of a ringlet.

Bostryx (bɒstriks), 1880. [a. Gr. *βοστρυξ*, var. of *βοστρυχός*.] *Bot.* 'An uniparous helioacid cyme' (Gray).

Boswellian (bɒzwe-liən), *a.* 1825 [f. *Boswell*, the biographer of Dr. Johnson.] Resembling Boswell as a biographer. Also *Boswellian*, the manner of Boswell as a biographer. *Boswellize v.* to write in Boswell's style

Bot, bott (bɒt). *Usu.* in *pl.* 1523. (?) A parasitical worm or maggot; now restricted to the larvæ of flies of the genus *Cestrus*. 'Prop the larva of *C. equi*, inhabiting the digestive organs of the horse; but applied also to those of *C. bovis* and *C. ovis*. The botts (as sing.) the disease thus caused.

Comb. b.-bee, -fly, an insect of the genus *Cestrus*, whose eggs produce the bots; -hole, a hole in a hide made by a b in escaping.

Bot, bót, O.E. form of *BOOT sb.* 1

Botanic (bɒtənik), 1656. [ad. mod.L. *botanicus*, a. Gr. f. *βοτάνη* plant.] *a.* *adj.* Pertaining to botany. (Now mostly disused, evc in early names of institutions, etc., as 'The B. Gardens'.) *tr.* *sb.* 1. A botanist - 1676. 2. Chiefly in *pl.* = **BOTANY** - 1758

Botanical (bɒtənikəl), *a.* 1658. [f. *prec.*] Concerned with the study or cultivation of plants; pertaining to botany. Hence *Botanically* *adv.*

Botanist (bɒtənɪst), 1682. [a. F. *botaniste*] One who studies botany.

That diligent b. Bellonius Sir T. BROWNE.

Botanize (bɒtənaɪz), *v.* 1767. [ad. mod.L. *botanizare*, ad. Gr. *βοτανίζεω*.] *i.* *intr.* To seek for plants for botanical purposes; to study plants botanically. 2. *trans.* To explore or examine botanically 1861

1. To b. in the woods 1775. 2. To b. an island GENIE. Hence *Botanizer*. *Botanizing* *sb.* *sb.* and *pp.* a.

Botano-, repr. Gr. *βοτάνη*, comb. f. *βοτάνη* plant. Hence in 17th c. many compounds, formed after those in *ASTRO-*. *tr.* *Botanologer*, a botanist. *tr.* *Botanology*, botany. *Botanomania*, *mania*, divination by plants.

Botany (bɒtəni), 1696. [f. *BOTANIC*; cf. *astronomy* and *astronomie*.] 1. The science which treats of plants. 2. Short for 'Botany Bay'. *Usu.* *attrib.*, as *B. wool*, now used of all Australian wool; *B. yarn*, yarn made of this.

Botany Bay. 1812. [So named by Captain Cook on account of the great variety of plants found there.] Name of a place in N.S. Wales, formerly a convict settlement; hence = 'transportation'; also *fig.*

Botargo (bɒtɑːɡo), *pl.* -oes, -os. 1598 [a. It. (now *buttagra*), ad. Coptic *butarakhon*, f. Coptic *on-* indef. art. + Gr. *ραπίδιον* a pickle] A relish made of the roe of the mullet or tunny. Drinking great draughts of claret, and eating b. and br. ad. and butter PEVRS.

Botch (bɒtʃ), *sb.* 1. [ME. *boche*, *boche* = OF. *boce* (now *bosse*), com. Rom. -med L. *boc-a*, -um; see *Boss sb.* 1] *tr.* = *Boss sb.* 1. - 1519. 2. A boil, ulcer, or pimple. Now *dial.* ME. 3. An eruptive plague, as 'the b. of Egypt' (*arch.*) ME.

Botch (bɒtʃ), *sb.* 2. 1605. [f. *BOTCH v.* Cf. *prec.*] 1. A botched place or part. Also *fig.* 2. A bungled piece of work 1618. Also *fig.* 3. To lousen or louse not botches in the Works *Black* n. b. 132. *fig.* Every Epithet is. a b., which does not add to the thought DENNIS

Botch (bɒtʃ), *v.* [ME. *botchen*.] *Perh.* echoic; cf. 'patch'. See *BODGE*. 1. To patch, mend. Now only. To repair clumsily. Often with *up*. Also *absol.* 2. To spoil by clumsy work; to bungle 1530. 3. *fig.* To put or stich together clumsily, to construct or compose in a bungling manner. Often with *up*, *together* 1561.

1. Labour and b. and produce at last a base caricature SCOTT. 2. To b. a block of marble HAWTHORNE. Hence *Botchedly* *adv.*

Botcher 1 (bɒtʃər), ME. [f. *prec.* vb.] 1. A mender, or patcher; *esp.* a cobbler, or a tailor who does repairs ME. 2. A clumsy maker up of; a bungler 1440

1. Though but a b., which is something less than a tailor CORNW. Hence *Botcherly* *adj.*, *adv.*

Botchery, a botcher's work.

Botcher 2, 1801. A young salmon, a gulse

Botchy, *a.* 1 ME. [f. *BUTCH sb.* 1 + *y*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a botch; covered with botches, as a b. *core* - 1768.

Botchy (bɒtʃi), *a.* 2 [f. *BOTCH sb.* 2 + *y* 1] Full of bungling work. Hence *Botchily* *adv.*

Bote, ME. form of *BOOT sb.* 1, still in *occ.* use in legal senses of O.E. *bōt*: Repair, estover, compensation, expiation.

Boterol. [ad. F. *boterolle* the tip of a scab bard, etc.] *Her.* Some kind of charge borne on a shield.

Both (bɒθ) [early ME. *boðe* (genitive of O.E. *bēgan*, *bē* (see *Bo*), not traced in O.E. The suffix is believed to represent the def. art. 'the' two, and not merely one of them'. Const.

a. *absol.* (occ. *the b.*). b. in *opposition* with a pl. sb. or pronoun: *Both* is placed after the v. b. (occ. also after *be, come, seem*, etc.) and after an auxiliary v. ME. c. in *attrib.* rel. to a pl. sb. (or two sbs. or pronouns, or a sb. and pron., coupled by *and*): *Both* precedes the sb., or defining wd. (if any), but for emphasis

liveliness, etc. may follow the sb. ME. d. in *attrib.* relation to a pl. pronoun. *Both* follows the pron. (but *both* which still occurs, *both* of is the mod. constr.) ME. e. with *of*. *Both of* is now used before pronouns instead of *both of* (sc. d.) 1590. 2. = 'the two', as in *between both* (arch.) 1443.

1. a. B. were Tories MACAULAY. b. We are b. men of the world DICKEYS. They have b. gone (w. d.) c. Laughter holding both his sides MARR. Fore you well, Gentlemen b. SHAKS. d. They b. speak of death 1818. In b. which [pistles] I stir up your pure an ds 2. *Peter* 1. e. You b. of you run miler me SAY s. 2. The argument was supported, for some time between b. GORDON

B. adv. (*conj.*) 1. Preceding two (or more) homogeneous wds. or phrases, coupled by *and*: *both* adds emphasis by an implied contrast. Thus *B. ... and* is nearly = *not only ... but*. (As *b. ... and* = *I. et. ... et. b.* is often classed as a conj., but cf. *LYNN*.) OF. 2. In the case of two sbs., subjects of the same pl. v., *b.* may follow instead of preceding (as in 1). In this case *b.* is often = *two*, or *also* ME.

1. B. now and evermore *th. Com. Prayer*. II. man and bird and beast *Com. Prayer*. 2. I have seen your brother and your sister b. (*quint*)

Comb. b.-hands, a factotum (f. one's right hand) **Bother** (bɒðər), *v.* *collog.* 1718. [app. Anglo-Irish.] *tr.* To bewilder with noise - 1853. 2. *trans.* To pester, annoy, worry. Also *refl.* 1745. b. In the imperative as a mild imprecation 1850. 3. *intr.* and *absol.* To give trouble to others or to oneself; to make a fuss 1774

3. Make money; and don't b. about the univ. se CHURCH. Hence *Bothersome* a. troublesome.

Bother (bɒðər), *sb.* 1803. [f. *prec.* vb.] 1. Blamey, humbug, palaver - 1822. 2. Petty trouble, worry; fuss 1824.

2. We had a little b. with him at first M. SCOTT.

Botheration (bɒðərəʃən), *collog.* 1801. [f. *prec.*] The act of bothering, petty vexation; often used as an exclamation

The pipe that alayeth b. G. MEREDITH.

Bothrenchyma (bɒθrənʃɪmə), 1835 [f. Gr. *βόθρην* pit + *χύμα* infusion; cf. *PARI* CHYMA.] *Bot.* Pitted tissue

Bothy, Bothie (bɒθi) *Sc.* 1772. [? Cf. *BOOTH*.] 1. A hut or cottage, *spec.* a roomed building in which unmarried farm labourers (or masons, quarrymen, etc.) lodge together. Also *attrib.*

Botling (bɒtlɪŋ), 1613. [Cf. Du. *bot* stump.] The chub or cheven (*Cyprinus cephalus*).

Botoné, -ée, -y (bɒtɒneɪ, -i), 1572. [a. OF. mod. *botonné*.] *Her.* Ornamented with three bud-like projections resembling a trefoil leaf

Bo-tree (bɒtri), 1861. [f. Singalese *bo*, corruption of Pāli *bodhi* the bo-tree, more fully *bodhi-taru* 'perfect knowledge tree', under

which Gantama attained enlightenment and became 'the Buddha'. The *ficus religiosa* or pipal tree, allied to the Banyan.

Botrycymose (bp tri'salmu's), *a.* 1880. [f. Gr. *Botrys* + *CYMOSE*.] *Bot.* Racemes cymosely aggregated. GRAY.

Botrylle (bp'tri'l). *rare.* 1835. [ad. mod. L. *botryllus* (often used), as if ad. Gr. dim. of *botrys*.] *Zool.* A genus of tunicate molluscs, giving its name to the family *Botryllidae*. Hence *Botryllian a.*

Botryoid (bp'tri'oid, -al), *a.* 1747. [ad. Gr. *Botryoideus*, see -OID, and -AL.] Resembling a cluster of grapes.

Botryolite (bp'tri'olit). 1850. [f. Gr. *Botrys* + *lithos*; see -LITE.] *Min.* Aradiated spheroidal variety of datbolite.

Botryose (bp'tri'us), *a.* 1880. [f. as prec. + *ose*.] *Bot.* Bearing flowers in clusters, which develop successively from the base upward.

Bottle (bp'tl). 1513. [a. F., dim. of *boute*.] 1. A buskin, partly covering the leg. 2. A half boot, worn by ladies and children 1860. 3. **Bottle**, *sb.* [OE. *bottl*; -O Teut. *bopflo*, from *bu-*, *bo-* to dwell. Cf. *BOLD sb.*] A dwelling.

[In place-names, as *Harbottle*, etc.]

Bottle (bp'tl), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *bouteille*, com. Rom. = late L. *buticula*, dim. of *butis*, *butis* BUTT.] 1. A vessel with a narrow neck for holding liquids; orig. of leather. 2. A bottleful. Cf. GLASS. Often attrib. 1687. Also fig. *a. transf.* The practice of drinking 1709.

1. Ye were wonte to drynke Of a lether bottell SKELETON. A *five-b war*—one who drinks five bottles of wine at a sitting. To *bruse up on the b.*, to rear an infant by means of a feeding-b. 2. *Over a b.* see OVER.

Comb = *b-boy*, an apothecary's boy; -**chart**, a chart of ocean surface currents compiled from data obtained by means of bottles thrown from ships and subsequently picked up at a distance, -**coaster**, a stand on which decanters were passed round the table, -**fish**, the *Sac. opharynx ampullatus*, a fish which can inflate its body so as to resemble a leathern b., -**glass**, the coarse kind of which common bottles are made; also attrib.; -**gourd**, a fish-shaped gourd (*Ucaenaria vulgaris*); -**green a.**, of the colour of b. glass; as *sb.* this colour; -**heath**, *Erica tetralix*, a ramp, one supposed to inhabit a b., -**jack**, one for roasting, shaped like a b., -**neck**, a narrow outlet for traffic; -**nest** (= *bottle-tail*); -**ore**, bladder-wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*); -**tsider**, -**slide** (= *bottle-coaster*); -**tit**, -**tom**, the long-tailed Tit (*Parus caudatus*), from the shape of its nest; -**washer**, one who or that which washes bottles; also *Yoc* a factory. Hence *Bottleful*, as much as a b. will hold.

Bottle (bp'tl), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *botel*, dim. of **bot* = *bottle* a bundle.] A bundle of hay or straw.

To *look for a needle in a b. of hay*: see NEEDLE *sb.*

Bottle (bp'tl), *sb.* 1573. [corruption of *bopel* BUDDLE; also special use of *BOTTLE sb.* 1] Pop. name of plants, as BLUE-BOTTLE; White B Yellow B., *Chrysanthemum segetum* (= BUD-*DIF*), etc.

Bottle (bp'tl), *v.* 1622. [f. *BOTTLE sb.* 2] 1. To put into a bottle for the purpose of storing. Often with *up* 1641. 2. *fig.* To store up as in bottles; to keep under restraint (wrath, etc.); to shut up, in, down, out.

1. To *b off* to transfer (liquors) from the cask into bottle. 2. Twenty years of wrath bottled up 1853.

Bottle-brush. 1713. [f. *BOTTLE sb.* 2] 1. A brush for cleaning bottles, with bristles diverging on all sides. 2. *Bot.* Pop. name of the Horse-tail and Mare's-tail 1851.

Bottled (bp'tld), *pp.* *a.* 1594. [f. *BOTTLE sb.* 2 and *v.*] 1. Like a bottle, swollen -1769. 2. Kept in or as in a bottle 1660.

Bottle-head. 1654. [f. as prec.] 1. var. of BEETLE-HEAD (see BEETLE *sb.* 1), a stupid fellow (*arch.*). 2. The Bottle-nosed Whale (so called) 1819.

Bottle-holder (bp'tl'hldr). 1753. [f. as prec.] One who holds a bottle; *spec.* one who wits on a pugilist at a prize-fight; *fig.* a second, a supporter.

Bottle-nose (bp'tlnu-z), 1635. [f. as prec.] 1. A nose resembling a bottle, a swollen nose. (Usu. written as two wds.) 2. The Bottle-nosed Whale: a name given to various Dolphins, esp. the genus *Hyperodon* 1668. 3. The Puffin

(*duh.*) 1678. Hence *Bottle-nosed a.* having a bottle nose.

Bottler. ME. [f. *BOTTLE sb.* 2 and *v.* + -ER] 1. A bottle-maker. ME. only. 2. One who bottles liquor (*mod.*)

Bottom (bp'tm). [OE. *botm*, repr. WGer. **bōtm*; cf. Gr. *πύθμν*, also Skr. *budhmd*, L. *fundus* (for **fund-us*) = Aryan **bhudhno-*.] 1. The lowest part of anything, considered as a material thing; the under surface; the base. Applied *spec.* to the keel of a ship, the circular end of a cask, etc. 2. The sitting part of a man, the posterior (*colloq.*) 1794. 3. The ground or bed under the water of a lake, sea, or river OE. 4. A deep place, an abyss -1759. 5. Low-lying land, a valley, an alluvial hollow ME. 6. The lowest point or locality, the foot (see *quots*) ME. 7. *transf.* The farthest point, or inmost part of a recess, bay, or the like 1603

7. *Bottom* (of a ship): generally, as in 1; *spec.* the part of the hull which is below the wales; also, the hull; hence, a ship, boat, etc. 1522 Also *fig.* 8. Dregs, sediment -1703. 9. That on which anything is built or rests; the foundation -1674. Also *fig.* 10. The fundamental character, essence, reality 1577. 11. A pecuniary basis; capital, resources; hence, financial stability -1787. 12. Staying power 1774. 13. A clew on which to wind thread; also a skein or ball of thread. Also *fig.* -1754.

1. Every tub (vat) must stand on its own b. *Prov.* 2. *Phr.* To go to the b. to touch b., to have no b. (Often *fig.*) 3. In the Carpathian B. DAVEN. 5. The b. of a bill KINGSLEY, the heart 1349, a page, a list, a class, a table, etc. (*mod.*) 7. Goods imported in foreign bottoms 1883. 9. To stand on one's own b. to be independent 12. At (the) b. in reality. To be at the b. of to be the real author or source of. 12. [He] died all game and b. BRYAN

Comb. *b.* heat, that supplied to plants through the soil; -*ice*, that which forms on the b. of a river or sea, -*lift*, the deepest lift of a mining-pump, or the lowest pump, -*moraine*, debris dropped from icebergs on the b. of the sea; -*up*, upwards, *adv.* Hence *Bottomless a.*, without a b. (*b. pit*, hell); baseless, inexhaustible.

Bottom (bp'tm), *v.* 1544. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To put a bottom to. 2. *fig.* To find a foundation for, to serve as a bottom for; to establish firmly -1685; *intr.* (for *refl.*) to rest as upon a foundation (*lit* and *fig.*) -1790. 72. To wind (as a skein) -1612. 4. *trans.* To reach the bottom of, to empty. Also *intr.* 1808. Also *fig.*

2. To *b. upon*: to base, found, ground upon; also *refl.* 4. *fig.* To b. an enquiry SMILES. Hence *Bottomer*, one who puts a bottom to anything; a draught in which the cup is emptied.

Bottomed (bp'tmd), *pp.* *a.* 1559. [f. *BOTTOM sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] 1. Having a bottom; usu. in comb., as *full-b.* 2. Founded, based, grounded; mostly *fig.* 1645.

Bottommost, *a. superl.* 1861. [f. *BOTTOM sb.* as *adv.*] Lowest.

Bottomry (bp'tmri). 1622. [f. *BOTTOM sb.* 7.] A species of contract of the nature of a mortgage, whereby the owner or the master of a ship borrows money at a stipulated interest or premium to enable him to carry on or complete a voyage, and pledges the ship as security for repayment. If the ship is lost, the lender loses his money. Also attrib. as *b.-bond*, etc. Hence *Bottomry v.* to pledge (a ship) as security for money lent.

Botulism (bp'tulizm). 1887. [f. L. *botulus* sausage, after G.] Poisoning caused by eating decomposed foods, esp. preserved meats, and due to *Bacillus botulinus*.

Bouche, *sb.* 1440. [a. F.] 1. Rations granted by a king or noble to his household, his attendants on a military expedition, etc. Only in *phr.* to have *b. of (in) court* -1662. 2. Mouth, esp. in ball, bullet in (en) b. -1650. 3. **Bouch(e)**, *sb.* ME [var. of BOTCH *sb.* 1] A hump, swelling -1538

Bouche (buf), *sb.* 1862. [prob. f. BOUCHE *v.*] A metal plug which is drilled to form the vent of a cannon. var. *Bush* (*sb.*).

Bouche, *v.* 1781 [prob. a. F. *boucher*.] To insert the BOUCHE (*sb.*) into (a cannon)

Bouchées (bu'sh), *sb. pl.* [a. F., f. *bouche*.] *Cookery*. Small baked confactions, patties.

Boucher. 1450 [app. corrupt f. *bouger*, f. *bourge*, BOUGE 'bag'; but cf. BOWSER.] A treasurer, cashier, bursar -1583.

Boud. Now *dial.* 1440. [?] A weevil; an insect or worm which breeds in malt, etc.

Boud, = behoved; see BUS *v.*

Bouderie. *rare.* [F.] Pouting. THACKERAY

Boudoir (būd'war). 1781. [a. F., lit. 'a place to sulk in'.] A room, where a lady may retire to be alone, or to receive her intimate friends. Occas. used of a man's 'den'. Hence *Boudoirsque a.* of the kind proper to a b.

Bouffage. [a. OF.] A satisfying meal SIR T. BROWNE

Bouffe (buf). [a. F., ad. It. *buffa* jest] Short for *Opéra b.*, see OPERA.

Bougainvillaea (būgānvil'ā), commonly -villā. Also -ea, -ia. 1866 [f. *Bougainville a.* French navigator 1729-1811.] A genus of tropical plants of the order *Nyctaginaceae*, having flowers almost concealed by large leafy bracts

Bouge, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* or *dial.* ME. [a. OF. -L. *bulga* a leathern bag, also the womb; of Gaulish origin] 1. = BULGE *sb.* 1. -1600. 2. = BULGE *sb.* 2. -1483. 3. = BILGE *v.* 1741

4. A cowrie (*rare*) 1875. var. *Bowge*.

Bouge, *sb.* 2. 1661. Corrupt f. BOUCHE *sb.* 1. Also, provisions B. JONS.

Bouge, *v.* ME. [f. BOUCHE *sb.* 1] 1. = BILGE *v.* 1. -1600. 2. = BILGE *v.* 2. 1577. 3. = BULGE *v.* 3. -1851.

Bouget (bū'džet). 1592. [Early spelling of BUDGET.] *Her.* A representation of an ancient water vessel.

Bough (bau), *sb.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *bag*, *bah*; -O Teut. **bhaga-*; Aryan **bhāghu-*, Skr. *bāhu-* arm, Gr. *ἄγκυς* (*ā-*). Not related to the *vb.* stem. **bēug-* to Bow.] 1. The shoulder of an animal -ME. 2. A limb, leg. *Sc.* 1550

3. A limb of a tree. (Only in Eng.) OE. 4. *transf.* A gallow; cf. *tree* 1590.

4. *Legal* *Prov.* The father to the b., the son to the plough, meaning that in Kent, in Gavelkind, a tander for felony does not deprive a man's children of the succession to his property. Hence *†Bough v.* to strip of boughs; to send out boughs. *Boughed ppl.* a. having boughs, as *dark-b.*; stripped of boughs

Bough-pot (bau'pɒt) *arch.* 1583 [f. *BOUGH sb.*; cf. *BEAU-POT*.] A pot, etc. for holding boughs for ornament; a flower-pot, also in 19th c., a bouquet.

1. We have made her a bow-pot. 'Say a bouquet 'tis more genteel. THACKERAY

Bought, *sb.* 1460. [prob. f. ROW *v.*, after *byght*, etc.] 1. A bend or curve, esp. in the animal body. Cf. BIGHT *v.* 3. -1675. 2. A loop, a fold, a turn or involution -1648. var. *Bout*.

Bought, *bught* (bau'xt, bu'xt), *sb.* 2. 1513 [?] A sheep-fold, *spec.* a pen for ewes at milking-time.

Bought, *v.* 1521. [f. *BOUGHT sb.* 1] *trans* and *intr.* To bend, wind, fold; to link -1832

Bought, *bucht*, *v.* 2. *Sc.* 1724. [f. *BOUGHT sb.* 2] 1. To pen or fold (sheep). 2. *gen.* To fence in.

Bought (bōt). 1599. [pa. pple of *Buy*, *q. v.*] var. *Bowghen*, used chiefly *dial.*, and in U.S. of purchased as opp. to home-made things.

Bougie (bu'ʒi). 1754. [a. F., f. *Bougie* (Arab. *Bijyah*), a town in Algeria which traded in wax.] 1. A wax-candle, a wax-light 1755

2. *Surg.* A thin flexible instrument made of waxed linen, indiarubber, etc., for exploring, dilating, etc., the passages of the body.

Bouillabaisse (bu'jabes) 1863. [Fr., ad. *Prov.*] Fish stewed in water or white wine

Bouilli (bu'ji). 1664. [a. F., pa. pple of *bouillir*.] Boiled or stewed meat, esp. beef

Bouillon (bu'lyon). 1656. [Fr.] 1. Broth, soup. 2. A saline bath, in which wool is steeped previous to dyeing 1797. 3. An excrescence of flesh in the foot of a horse.

Bouk. Now *Sc.* and *dial.* [OE. *būc* belly -O Teut. **būko-*.] 1. The belly -1486. 2. The trunk of the body; hence, the body ME 3. = BULK *Sc.* and *dial.* 1697.

Boul, *bool*. Now *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1513 [perh. a. MDu. *baghel*, f. stem of O Teut. **bau-*

o (Ger. *Kohn*). *δ* (Fr. *pen*). *u* (Ger. *Müller*).

u (Fr. *dune*). *ū* (curl). *ē* (Eo) (there). *ē* (2) (yearn). *ē* (Fr. *faure*). *ē* (Fr. *ferm*, *earth*).

gan to bend.] 1. Anything bent into a curve, a curvature 1513. 2. A curved handle 1560.

Boulangerite (boul'ndzherit). 1858. [f. *Boulanger*, French mineralogist.] *Min.* A native sulphide of antimony and lead.

Boulder, bowlder (boul'dar), *sb.* 1617. [Short f. **BOULDER-STONE**.] 1. A rounded water-worn stone, larger than a pebble; a cobble. 2. *Geol.* A large weather-worn mass of stone, frequently carried by natural forces to a distance from the parent rock, an erratic block 1813. 3. *transf.* A lump or mass of some material. Also *ntrid.* = 'big, lumpy', 1861.

1 The Basille its easlers and bowlders tumbling down continuously CARVILLE. 3. Boulders of native copper DANA.

Comb. b.-clay, a clayey deposit of the ice-age, containing boulders, -drift, -formation, a formation consisting of mud, clay, etc., containing boulders, -head, a kind of sea-wall; -period, the Glacial Period, in which b.-formations were being produced.

Boulder-stone (boul'darstoun). *ME.* [ME. *boulderston*. Cf. Sw. dial. *bullersta* rumbling stone, f. Sw. *buller* noise, *bull* to roar.] = **BOULDER** *sb.* 1, and (later) 2.

Bouldery (boul'dari), *a.* 1859. [f. **BOULDER** *sb.* 1 + -y.] Marked by the presence of boulders. **†Boule** 1, 1449. [app. a var. of **BOLL**, **BOWL**.] A measure of lead ore -1570.

Boule (boul), *Correct form of BUHL.*

†Boulevard (bul'velar, bul'var), *rarely* -var. 1772. [a. F., app. corrupted from a Teut. wd. = Ger. *bulwerke* BULWARK.] A broad street or promenade, planted with rows of trees, as esp. in Paris. (Orig. the F. word meant the horizontal portion of a rampart; hence the promenade laid out on a demolished fortification.) Hence **†Boulevardier** (bul'verdier), one who frequents a b.

†Bouleversement (bul'versmah, bul'versmen't), 1814. [f. f. *bouleverser* to turn a ball.] A turning upside down, a violent upsetting.

Boulmy, var. of **BOLIMY**.

†Boutel 1460. [a. OF. *boutel* (now *Nut*), f. *butler* (now *butler*) to BOLT (v.).] A kind of cloth for sitting; a sieve (= **BOLTER** 1), hence, degree of fineness -1660.

Boutell, var. of **BOLTEL**.

Boulter (boul'tar), 1602. [?] A long fishing-line with many hooks. var. **Bulter**.

Boun (baun), *v.* *ME.* [f. *boun*, older f. *bound* *pp.* a. 1 Revived by Sir W. Scott.] 1. *trans.* To make or get ready. 2. *intr.* To set out, go *ME.*

Bounce (bauns), *sb.* 1 1523. [See **BOUNCE** 2.] 1. A sounding knock 1529. 2. The burst of noise produced by an explosion; the explosion itself -1760. 3. A leap, a bound 1503. 4. (from 2) A boastful lie; swagger 1714. 5. He speaks plaine Cannon fire, and smooke, and b. SNAKS. 4. The whole story is a b. De QUINCY.

Bounce (bauns), *sb.* 2 1709. The Dogfish (*Scyllium Canicula*).

Bounce (bauns), *v.* [ME. *bunsen*; cf. Du. *bons* a thump, *bonsen* (LG. *bunsen*) to thwack; all echolc.] 1. *trans.* and *intr.* To thump, knock loudly -1801. 2. *intr.* To make a noise of explosion, go 'bang' -1719. 3. *intr.* To talk big, bluster, to swagger 1626. 4. *trans.* To talk big at, to bully. *collog.* To blow up, scold. 1626. 5. *intr.* To bound like a ball; to throw oneself about 1519. 6. To throw oneself, burst, unceremoniously into, out of 1679. 7. *trans.* To discharge from employment. U.S. (?) 1884. 3. To b. out (with) to blurt out roundly. Let him b. at his customers if he dares JOHNSON. 4. To b. opponents out of territory 1884. 5. I saw the porpus, how he bounced and tumbled SNAKS. 6. The innkeeper's wife bounced into the room 1883.

Bounce (bauns), *inf.* and *adv.* 1523. [Cf. Ger. *buns*.] A. *inf.* 2. Imitating the sound of a gun. B. Expressing sudden violent movement. Bounce would hee say SNAKS.

B. *adv.* With a BOUNCE (senses 1, 2, 3) 1604. Bounce goes the guns DICKER.

Bouncer (bau'nser), 1762. [f. **BOUNCE** *v.* + -er.] 1. One who bounces (sense 3 of the *v.*). 2. A bully, a swaggering liar 1833. 3. A large specimen of its kind; a thumping lie 1805. 3. She was a b. (collog.)

Bouncing (bau'nsig), *pp.* a. 1579. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That bounces. Often also (like

'whopping', etc.) used with the sense of 'big', esp. 'big rather than elegant.

A b. head of I believe, Cleopatra H. WALPOLE. *Comb.* B. Bet, the Soap-wort (*Sapunarria officinalis*). Hence **Bouncingly** *adv.*

Bound (baund), *sb.* 1 *ME.* [a. OF. *bounde*, also *bounde*, *bounde*, in med. L. *bounda* -earlier *butina* = meta, limes. See Littré *bounde* and *borne*, and cf. **BOURNE**.] 1. A landmark, *ME.* only. 2. The boundary line of a territory, etc.; *gen.* a limit or boundary *ME.* 3. *pl.* The territory near a boundary; a border-land, also land within certain limits, a district *ME.* Also *sing.* 1 *Hen. IV* v. iv. 90. b. In *Tin-mining*. The area taken in by a miner 1696. 4. *fig.* A limit to things immaterial, e.g. duration, feeling, etc. *ME.* Also in *comb.* = **BOUNDARY**.

2 The utmost bounds of the West 1839. To beat the bounds; see **BEAT** *v.* 4. Thou hast appointed him [man] his boundaries, we can not go beyond them COVERDALE Job xiv. 5.

Bound (baund), *sb.* 2 1553. [f. **BOUND** *v.* 2; but cf. F. *bound*.] An elastic spring upward or onward. [*Leap* is used only of animals.] To take before the h. to be beforehand with.

Bound (baund), *pp.* a. 1 *ME.* [a. ON. *bindun*, *pa.* *pp.* of *binda* to get ready, in *ME.* *bound*; for the added d cf. the vulgar *ground*, *grounded*, etc.] 1. Ready, prepared. Of persons: Dressed, -1853. 2. Prepared or purposing to go, starting, directing one's course, destined *ME.* 3. With *inf.* = about (to), going (to). Only *dial.*

1. Bound on her best wile in for bright wedis *ME.* Also *Heath* iii. iii. 41. 2. B on we know not what errand HENSCHALL. Par. *Heath* vi. 1, outward b.

Bound (baund), *pp.* a. 2 *ME.* [a. *pp.* of *bind* *v.*, shortened from **BOUNDEN**.] 1. Made fast by a tie, confined; banded; also *fig.* 1552. 2. Kept fast in bonds or in prison -1611. 3. Conspicuous 1530. 4. Tied in the same bundle, intimately connected; also *fig.* 1611. 5. Of books: Provided with a binding. *Const.* iii. 1708. 6. Under obligations (of duty, contract, etc.) 1470. b. With *inf.*: Compelled, under necessity (esp. logical or moral), fated, certain, also in U.S. determined (as to go, etc.) *ME.*

1 A synner bound with the band of syn 1552. 4 B. up in or with (fig.) having common interests with, 'wrapped up' in, dependent upon; His life is bound up in the lads life *GEN.* xiv. 30. 5. Whoever owned land, was bound to military service FROUDE. b. The best house is b. to win (*met.*).

Bound (baund), *v.* 1 *ME.* [f. **BOUND** *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To limit; to confine within bounds, to mark (out) the bounds of -1762. Also *fig.* *ME.* 2. *trans.* To form the boundary of 1601, to enclose, contain -1626.

1. He shall b. his Reign With earth's wide bounds *MILTON* P.L. iii. 370. Views bounded by narrow ideas of expediency 1850. 2. He crossed the little river Rubicon, which bounded his province FROUDE. To b. on (*intr.*), to abut upon, *adjoin*.

Bound (baund), *v.* 2 1593. [ad. F. *boundir*, perh. f. L. *boundare* to hum. (Cf. *All's Well* ii. iii. 324.)] 1. To recoil, rebound -1633. 2. *intr.* To spring upwards, leap; to advance with leaps. Also *fig.* 1592. 3. *trans.* To make (a horse) leap -1599.

2. He leaps, he nicks, he bounds *VEN. & ADON* 265. Like a roe I bounded o'er the mountains WORKMAN.

Bound, *v.* 3 *rare*. Var. of **BOUN** *v.* SPENSER. **†Boundage** 1598. [f. **BOUND** *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1] The action of marking out the bounds; the bounds as a whole, the compass.

†Boundant, *a.* Error. f. **BOUNDEN**, **FULLER**.

Boundary (baund'ari), 1626. [f. **BOUND** *sb.* 1 + -ARY *1* B. 2.] That which serves to indicate the limits of anything; the limit itself.

The simple Ideas we receive from Sensation and Reflection are the Boundaries of our Thoughts LOCKE. *Comb.* b.-rider (Australia), one who rides round the fences of a station and repairs them when broken.

Bounded (baund'ed), *pp.* a. 1600. [f. **BOUND** *v.* 1 + -ED] That has bounds or limits; that has its limits marked. b. *fig.* Limited, circumscribed 1709. **†Also**, *improp.* for **BOUND**, **BOUNDEN** -1819.

b. The b. level of our mind POSS. Hence **Bounden**-ness, the quality of being b., limited range.

Bounden (baund'en), *pp.* a. *ME.* [The fuller form of **BOUND** *pp.* a. 2] 1. = **BOUND**, in literal senses -1856. 2. Made fast in bonds or in prison (*arch.*) *ME.* Also *fig.* 3. Under obligation (legal or moral); compelled (*arch.*)

ME. 4. Obliged, beholden, indebted (*arch.*) The usual modern sense 1550. 5. *esp.* in *b. duty* (occis. found as *bound and duty*) 1530.

2. Her b. thrall DICKENS. 4. I am much b. to your Majesty JOHNSTON in 19. 5. Our b. duty and service *Ed. Glyn*, *Fraser*.

Bounder (baund'er), *sb.* 1 1505. [f. **BOUND** *v.* 1 + -ER *1*, but see sense 3] 1. One who sets or marks out bounds (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1570. 2. One who occupies a bound of un-ore ground -1708. 3. A boundary; a landmark; *prol.* a corruption of **BOUNDURE** (cf. *border*), taken as *bounder* 'that which bounds'. Now *dial.* 1505. 3. They bound'd it for a b. and a testimony *GEN. viii.* Hence **†Bounder** *v.* to bound.

Bounder, *sb.* 2 *slang* 1890. [f. **BOUND** *sb.* 1 or *v.* 1] A would-be stylish person kept at or beyond the bounds of society, or found irrepressible by it.

†Bounding, *vb.* *sb.* 1 1543 [f. **BOUND** *v.* 1 + -ING *1*.] 1. The action of the *vb.* Also with *out.* -1614. 2. Abutal, boundary -1750. 3. *fig.* A limiting or confining -1638.

Bounding (baund'ig), *vb.* *sb.* 2 1617. [f. **BOUND** *v.* 1 + -ING *1*.] A leaping or springing.

Boundless (baund'less), *a.* 1592. [f. **BOUND** *sb.* 1 + -LESS] Without limits; unbounded. My bounty is as boundless as the sea *ROMANUS* *Jul.* ii. ii. 133. Hence **Boundlessly** *adv.*, -ness.

Boundly, *a.* ? Finite. opp. to *boundless*. Or? **Bounden**. *FLAITS*

†Boundure 1634. [f. **BOUND** *sb.* 1 Cf. *bounde*.] A bounding, limitation; limit -1654.

Bounteous (baunt'us), *a.* [ME. *bounteous*, *bounteous*, f. OF. *bonté*, f. *bonté*; see **BOUNTY** 1. Full of goodness; in mod. use, always: Full of goodness to others, bounteous, munificent *ME.* 2. Of things: Proceeding from bounty, liberal, ample, abundant 1542.

1. Colleges on b. Kings depend DRYDEN. 2. A b. crop DRYDEN. Hence **Bounteously** *adv.*, -ness.

Bountiful (baunt'ful), *a.* 1508 [f. **BOUNTY** + -FUL] 1. Of persons: Full of bounty; graciously liberal, generous. 2. Of things: Characterized by bounty, abundantly yielding; also, ample, plentiful 1538.

1. Lady B. a character in *Paraphrase*, *Eden's* *Stratagem*, hence, the first lady in a rich household. 2. That's a b. answer that fits all questions *ALL'S WELL*, ii. ii. 15. Hence **Bountifully** *adv.*, -ness.

Bountiead, *arch.* 1596. [f. **BOUNTY** + *HEAD*] Bounteousness.

Bounty (baunt'i), *ME.* [a. OF. *bonté*; -L. *bontatem*.] 1. Goodness in general, worth, virtue, in *pl.* virtues; also high estate -1623. 2. Valour -1530. 3. Of things: Good quality, excellence -1552. 4. Kindness; an act of kindness (occas. *ironical*) -1651. 5. Goodness shown in giving, munificence *ME.* b. An act of generosity, a gift, gratuity *ME.* 5. *esp.* A gift bestowed by the sovereign, or by the state, as a gratuity given to recruits on enlistment, money paid to merchants for the encouragement of any branch of industry, etc. 1719. b. *transf.* and *fig.* A premium or reward 1868.

4. Bountie and largesse is falling for *KYNGES* *Unl.* The b. of Providence JOHNSON. 5. *Queen Anne's* L. a provision made in the reign of Queen Anne 'for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy'. The Parliamentary b. upon the exportation of corn ADAM SMITH.

Comb. b.-fed; jumper, U.S., a recruit who enlisted for the b., and soon deserted to enlist again.

Bouquet (buk'et, bu'ket), 1716. [n. F., orig. 'little wood'. Cf. *BUSKET*.] 1. A bunch of flowers, a nosegay, also *fig.* 2. The perfume exhaled from wine 1849. 3. *transf.* a. A bunch of flavouring herbs. b. A large flight of rockets. c. The flight of pleasant breaking cover from the central point at which the hunters meet; this central spot itself. 1846.

2. The 'b' is something different from the od. or of wine 1865. Hence **Bouqueted** *a.* rare, furnished with a b. or bouquets.

†Bouquetin (buk'et'in, bu'ket'in), 1783. [1., app. for *bou-estain*, Ger. *stew-kuchel*.] The ibex.

Bour, obs. f. **BOUR** and **BOVER**.

†Bourage, *rare*. [app. error f. *Fr.* *bourg*.] The Borgo in Rome. *Ld. BURNERS*

Bourbon (dab'ru'n), *sb.* 1768 [f. *Bourbon l'Archevêque*, France.] 1. A member of the family which long held the thrones of France and Naples, and still holds that of Sp. -180

fig. and attrib. 2. *transf.* U.S. A nickname for 'a Democrat behind the age and unteachable'. 1884. 3. The former name of the island of Réunion; whence B. Palm, a name of the genus *Lantana*.

1. Mulattoes are typical Bourbons. They learn nothing and they forget nothing. Hence Bourbonism, adhesion to the B. dynasty, or to the B. party in U.S. politics; Bourbonist, a supporter of the B. dynasty.

†Bourd, *sb.* [ME. *bourde*, a. OF. *Fr. bourda* 'lie, cheating', of unkn. origin.] A jest; jesting -1606. In a bad sense: Mockery -1602. So †Bourd v. to say things in jest or mockery; turns to mock. †Bourder, a mocker.

†Bourdis. [ME. *bourdis*, *bourdis*, a. OF. *bourdis*, earlier *bekordis*, mod. F. *débourdis*, f. OF. *bekord* lance; see Lure.] A staff -1450.

†Bourdon, *sb.* [ME. *burdon*, a. OF. *burdon*, med. L. *burdonem*, *burdo* mule (hence 'pilgrim's staff') Dier.] 1. A pilgrim's staff -1652. 2. A stout staff; occ. a spear or spear-shaft -1550.

Bourdon, *sb.* [ME. *burdon*, a. OF. *burdon*, med. L. *burdo* drone, perh. echoic.] 1. The low undersong or accompaniment to a melody. [See BURDEN] -1596. 2. A bass stop in an organ, usu. of 16 ft. tone, also the drone of a bagpipe 1861.

†Bourg (bur, būrg). 1450. [F. -late L. *burgar*, ad. WGer. *burg*; see BOURG.] A town or village under the shadow of a castle (*Hist.*); a continental town.

†Bourgade (burgād). 1601. [Fr. f. *bourg* see prec.] A village or straggling unwallled town. (In 17th c. used as English.)

Dispersed into petty villages and burgades HOLLAND. †Bourgeois (burzwa), *sb.* 1 and 2. 1564. [F. -late L. *burgensis*, f. *burgus*; see BOURG.] A. *sb.* orig. A (French) citizen or freeman of a burgh, as distinguished from a peasant and a gentleman; now a member of the mercantile or shop-keeping middle class of any country 1674.

B. *adj.* 1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the French middle classes; also in comb. 1564.

A regular b. physiognomy THACKERAY. Hence †Bourgeoisie (burgwazi), the body of freemen of a French town; the French (or other) middle class.

Bourgeois (burzwa), *sb.* 2. 1824. [?F. *Bourgeois*, French type-founder.] A size of type between Long Primer and Brevier, as in: Bourgeois type.

Bourlaw, var. of BYRLAW, whence bourlawmen, *sc.*

Bourn, bourne (bōrn), *sb.* 1 ME. [south. Eng. var. of BURN, ON. pronounced like *burn*.] A small stream, a brook.

Sundry small brookes or boornes LAMBARDE.

Bourne, bourn (bōrn), *sb.* 2 1523. [Early mod. Eng. *borne*, a. F., app. = OF. *borne*, *borne*, *bourne* (see BOUND sb. 1).] The mod. use is due to Spenser. 1. A boundary (between fields, etc.) -1790. 2. A bound, a limit (*arch.*) 1606. 3. The point aimed at; destination, goal. (Somewhat poet., often fig.) 1602. 4. *sc.* incorrectly for: Domain KEATS.

1. One that lives no borne twist his and mine *W. T. 1. 1. 134*. 2. The undiscovered Country, from whose Borne No Traveller returns *Hamlet* III. i. 70. [More probably *Borne* means here the 'frontier' or 'limit' of a country.] Hence Bourn v. rare, to set a limit or bounds to. Bournless, bournless a. rare, boundless.

Bournonite (bōrnōnit). 1803. [f. Count Bournon, its discoverer.] Min. Antimonial sulphide of lead and copper; a brittle opaque mineral with metallic lustre.

Bournous, obs. f. BURNOUS.

Bourock (būrōrk). *Sc.* 1807. [?dim. of BOOR, see -OCK.] A little cot; a small heap of stones.

†Bourse (burs, būrs). 1845. [a. F., lit. 'purse'; cf. BURSE.] An exchange, or place of meeting for merchants, the money-market (of a foreign town). Used esp. of the Paris Stock-Exchange.

Boutree (būrētri). Now *Sc.* and n. dial. 1450. [? The Elder tree (*Sambucus nigra*).

Bowse, bowse (bōz, būz), *v.* 1 [ME. *bousen*, app. a. MDu. *bāsen* = Ger. *bausen*; see BOOZE.] 1. *intr.* = BOOZE v. Also *trans.* 1. *trans.* To drink much -1682. Hence Bowser.

Bouse, bowse (bans), *v.* 2 1593. [? *trans.* To haul with tackle. Also *absol.*

Bowse, bowse (bōz, būz), *sb.* 1 ME. [conn. w. BOUSE v.] 1. *collog.* Drink, liquor. 2. A carouse 1786.

Bowse (bans, būs), *sb.* 2 1653. Lead ore in its rough state.

†Boustrophedon (boustrophēdōn, bū-), *adv.* and a. *sb.* 1793. [Gr. f. *bou-strophos* ox-turning.] (Written) alternately from right to left and from left to right, like the course of the plough; as in some ancient inscriptions. Hence Boustrophedonic a.

Bousy (bū z, bū z), a. 1 1529. Var. of BOOZY.

Bout (baut), *sb.* 1541. [App. specialized f. BOUCHER sb. 1 'bending', perh. influenced by

Bout *adv.* 1. A circuit; a roundabout way -1655. 2. The going and returning of the plough - also attrib. 1601. 3. A round at any kind of exercise, a turn of work 1575. 4. A round at fighting; a contest 1591. 5. Used of a fit of drinking 1670. 6. A turn of illness (*dial.*)

2. *Thus, that b. i* a occasion, turn, time. 3. A b. at cudgels 1728, at altercation FIELDING. 4. A severe b. of influenza (*mod.*)

†Bout, *adv.* 1 and *prep.* 1 [ME. *boute*, *bouten*, early ME. *bute* (n. -OE. *būtan* (*būta*, *būte*) *adv.*, *prep.*, conj.: orig. *be-būtan* 'without', L. *extra*; f. *bū* 'By, with' + *būtan* orig. 'from without', later 'without', f. *bi*, OUT. See BUT.] A. *adv.* Outside; out -ME. B. *prep.* 1. Outside of -ME. 2. Without, not having; esp. in *beaten ends*. (Still in *Sc.* in form *bout*, BUT, q. v.) -1500. Also *adverb.* -1674. 3. Except, more than -ME.

Bout (baut), *adv.* 2 and *prep.* 2 [ME. *bute* (n. -OE. *būtan* (*būta*, *būte*) *adv.*, *prep.*, conj.: orig. *be-būtan* 'without', L. *extra*; f. *bū* 'By, with' + *būtan* orig. 'from without', later 'without', f. *bi*, OUT. See BUT.] A. *adv.* Outside; out -ME. B. *prep.* 1. Outside of -ME. 2. Without, not having; esp. in *beaten ends*. (Still in *Sc.* in form *bout*, BUT, q. v.) -1500. Also *adverb.* -1674. 3. Except, more than -ME.

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†Boutade, boutado. 1614. [mod. F. *boutade*, f. *bouter*; see -ADO.] A sally, a sudden outburst or outbreak -1704.

†Boutefeu. 1598. [a. F., f. *bouter* + *feu* Common in 17th c.] An incendiary, a firebrand; also *attrib.* -1754.

A great Boutefeu & firebrand in the Church Wood.

†Boute-selle, rare 1628. [a. F., f. *bouter* + *selle*.] A trumpet-call; = Boot and saddle, see BOOT sb. 3 -1658.

†Bouts-rimes (bu-tīme), *sb.* pl. 1711. [F.] Rimed endings, given to a versifier to make verses to them in the order given.

Bovate (bōvāt). 1688. [ad. med. L. *bovata*, f. *bov*.] An ox-gang, or as much land as one ox could plough in a year, varying from 10 to 18 acres.

Bove, *adv.* and *prep.* [ME. *bove* (n. -OE. *būfen*, f. *bū* -By, beside + *ufen*, OE. **ufan* above, f. *uf* *prep.*] 1. (In OE. and early ME.) Early f. ABOVE. 2. In mod. Eng. *bove*, *bove*, shortening of ABOVE, in verse 1591.

Bovey (bōvi). 1760. [Name of a parish near Exeter.] B. coal: a lignite or brown-coal of Miocene age, found at Bovey and elsewhere.

Bovid, a. [f. L. *bos*, *bovis*.] Of or pertaining to the ox family, or Bovidae of Zoologists, a family of Ruminants, having simply rounded horns, and no lachrymal sinuses.

Boviform, a. [f. as prec.] Ox-shaped.

CUDWORTH.

Bovine (bōvīn), a. 1817 [ad. L. *bovinus*, f. *bos*, *bov*.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the ox tribe. Also *attrib.* = b. animal. 2. *fig.* Sluggish; stupid, cf. *bovine* 1855.

2. Where b. rustics used to doze O. W. HOLMES.

Bow (bō), *sb.* 1 [Com. Text: OE. *boga* - OE. **bogan* - f. stem *bug-* of *began* to bend.] 1. *gen.* A thing bent or curved; a bend, a bent line ME. 2. *spec.* A rainbow. (Mostly contextual or poet.) OE. 3. An arch (of masonry). Now *dial.* OE. 4. A weapon for shooting arrows, etc., consisting of a strip of elastic wood, steel, etc., with a string stretched between its two ends, by means of which the arrow is impelled ME. b. *transf.* A Bowman (in pl.) 1511.

15. A yoke for oxen -1721. b. *pl.* = SADDLE-BOW. 6. *intr.* A rod of elastic wood with a number of horseshairs stretched from end to end; used for playing on stringed instruments.

(It was formerly curved, like an archer's bow) 1580. 7. a. The iris of the eye 1611. b. The eye-brow 1729. 78. An arc of a circle -1674

79. A sort of quadrant formerly used to take altitudes at sea -1705 20. An instrument for drawing curves, esp. of large radius (Dicts.) 11. A ring or hoop of metal, etc. forming a handle. Cf. BAIL sb. 2 1611. 12. *Archit.* The part of any building which projects from a straight wall 1723. 718. A bow's length, as a measure; chiefly in *fig.* phrases -1649. 14. a. A single-looped knot. b. A double-looped knot into which ribbons, etc. are tied (the usual sense). c. A necktie, etc. tied up in such a knot. Hence b. -knot, 1671. Also *attrib.*

2. A dewie Cloud, and in the Cloud a B. Murr. P. L. vi. 865. 3. After the scold of Stratford atte Bowe CHAUCER. 4. The b. of Ulysses, which none but its master could bend 1830. b. There was among these a third bowes with a bagpipe HOLMESMAN. 7. The Bows her Eyes above 1. 25.

Phrases. (f. sense 4) To have two (many, etc.) strings to one's b.: to have two (or many) resources or alternatives. To draw the long b.: to exaggerate, lie.

Comb.: b. arm, the arm that holds the b. (in archery or in violin-playing); -bender, ? a b.-bearer; -bent, bent like a b. Mizz: -boy, a boy with a b. (esp. Cupid); -brace = BRACE; -drill, a drill turned by means of a b. and string; -fin, a fish (*Amia calva*); -houghed a. having crooked hips; -instrument, one played with a b.; -knot (see sense 14); -pen, -pencil, a b.-compass with a pen or pencil; -pin, a key to fasten the b. of an ox-yoke -saw, one with a narrow blade stretched in a strong frame; -wood, the wood of the Orange (*Alacura aurantiaca*).

Bow (bā), *sb.* 2 1656. [f. BOW v. 1. 9.] An inclination of the body or head in salutation, and in token of respect, reverence, submission, etc.; an obeisance.

To make one's b.: to retire, leave the stage.

Bow (bau), *sb.* 3 1626. [In origin the same word as BOUGH, q. v., but adopted later from LG., Du., or Da.] *Naut.* 1. The rounded fore-end of a ship or boat. Also in pl. 'bows', i. e. the 'shoulders' of a boat. 2. *transf.* The rower nearest to the bow (*collog.*) 1830.

1. Phr. *On the b.*: within 45° of the point right ahead. Comb.: b.-chase, chaser, a cannon in the b. of a ship, to fire upon any object ahead of her; -fast, a hawser at the b. to secure a vessel to a wharf (see FAST); -grace, -grease, a junk-tender placed round the bows and sides to prevent injury from floating ice, timber, etc.; (also called BONGRACE); -oar, the oar nearest the b.; *transf.* = a bow; -pieces, the ornaments in the bows.

Bow (bau), *v.* 1 Pa. t. and pp. bowed (bawd). [OE. *būgan* - OE. stem **began* - f. root *bug-*, app. = Skr. *bhuj-* to bow, bend, L. *fugere*, Gr. *phéyew* See also BAY v. 1. *Intrans.* uses. (Occas. *trans.* by ellipsis.) 1. To assume a bent shape, bend. Now *dial.* 12. To turn aside, off, or away; to retreat -1580. 13. To bend one's course, go (Occas. = flee) -ME. 14. To curve -1750. 15. To lower the head and body, esp. in condescension (*arch.*) ME. 16. To bend the neck under a yoke; hence, to become a subject; to submit OE. 17. To bend the body, knee, or head, in token of reverence, respect, or submission; to make obeisance. (Also with *down*.) OE. 18. To incline the body or head (to) in salutation, polite assent, acknowledgement, etc. 1651. b. *trans.* To express by bowing 1606.

1. Like an Asse, whose backe with Ingots bowes *Meas. for M.* in i. 26. 4. She bow'd upon her hands. She bow'd down and wept in secret THOMSON. 5. To b. to the inevitable (*mod.*). 6. Shall I b. to the stock of a tree HOOKER. 7. He bowed to Homer, and sat down by him FAIRER, No. 81 74. 8. To b. one's assent (*mod.*). 9. To b. in or out: to usher in or out with a b. or bows; so to b. up or down (stairs, etc.).

II. Causative. 1. *trans.* To cause to bend; to infect, curve, crook (*arch.* and *dial.*) ME. Also *fig.* esp. in *To b. the knee*: i. e. to bend it in adoration or reverence ME. 12. To incline, turn, direct; *fig.* to influence -1705. 13. To bend (anything) downwards; to lower (often *fig.*) ME. 14. To cause to stoop, to crush (as a load does) 1671.

2. *To b. the ear, the eye*: to turn with attention, bending the head downwards; B. downe thine eare, O Lord, heare me Ps. lxxvi. 1. 4. With sickness and disease thou bow'st them down Murr. *Sans.* 692. Hence †Bowable a.; *fig.* complainant.

Bow (bō), *v.* 2 1838 [f. BOW sb. 1. 6.] *trans.* and *intr.* To use the bow (on a violin, etc.).

Bow-backed (bōw bæk), a. 1470. a. (f. Bows ppl. a.) Crook-backed. b. (f. BOW sb. 1.) Having the back arched, as an angry cat.

Bow-bearer (bō-bē-ār). 1538. [f. Bow *sb.*¹] 1. One who carries a bow 1600. 2. An under-officer in a forest, who looked after trespasses affecting vert and venison.

Bow-bell, -bells. 1600. The bells of Bow Church, *ie* St Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside, London. Cf. ARCH. Hence 'within the sound of Bow-bells' = 'within the City bounds'; this church being nearly in the centre of the City. Also *attrib.*

Bow-compass (bō-kōmpās), -compasses (-ēz). 1796. [f. Bow *sb.*¹] A pair of compasses with the legs jointed so that the points can be bent inwards; any compasses made for drawing small circles (Usu. called *bows*).

Bowlerize (bōw-lor-īz). *v.* 1838. [f. Dr. T. Bowdler, who in 1818 published an expurgated edition of Shakspeare] To expurgate (a book, etc.) by omitting or altering words or passages considered indelicate, to castrate.

†**Bow-draught**. ME. [Cf. *to drauc a bow*] A bowsheet -1716.

Bow-dye. 1659. [f. *Bow* near Stratford in Essex.] A scarlet dye; also as *adj.* Hence *Bow-dye v.*; *Bow-dyer*.

†**Bowe**, *pp.* a. [O.H. *bogen*, f. *brigan*, to Bow.] Bent, crooked -1500.

Bowel (bōw-el), *sb.* [ME. *buel*, *bouel*, a. OF. *boel*, *buel*, *bouel* -late L. *botellus*, dim. of *botulus* a sausage] 1. An intestine. Now only in Med. 1b. Any internal organ of the body -1782. 2. *pl.* The intestines ME. b. The inside of the body, also *fig.* Cf. *womb*, etc. (rarely *sing.*) 1532. 3. *transf.* (Taken as the seat of the tender emotions, hence) Pity, feeling, heart. Chiefly *pl.* (arch.) Cf. HEART, BREAST. ME. 4. The interior of anything 1548. 5. Offspring. [Cf. L. *viscera*.] -1682.

1. b. These two bowels, especially the liver 1600. 2. The bowels ben commonly called the guts TAYLOR. 3. Bloody Bonner full (as one said) of guts, and emity of bowels FULLER. 4. *bowels of compassion*, *piety*, etc. 4. The bowels of the earth 1593. 5. Thine own bowels which do call thee, *see* *hires* for ME in L. 29. Hence *Bowelless* a. without bowels; unfeeling.

Bowel (bōw-el), *v.* ME. [f. *prec.*] To disembowel.

Bowelled (bōw-eld), *pp.* a. 1589 [f. *Bow* *sb.* and *v.*] a. Disembowelled. b. Having bowels or recesses.

Bower (bāw-er, bāw-ēr), *sb.* 1 [OE. *būr* dwell ing, etc. -OTent **būro-* -Aryan *dhūrom*, f. *bhu*, in Tent. *bhā* to dwell. Hence NEIGHBOUR and BOOR] 1. A dwelling. In early use lit. A cottage; later *poet.* for 'abode'. b. A fancy rustic cottage (*mod.*) 2. An inner apartment, opp. to *hall*; hence, a bed-room (arch. and *poet.*) OE. b. *esp.* A boudoir. Now only *poet.* OE. 3. A shady recess, arbour 1523. 4. A structure raised by the bower-bird 1869.

1. The Apartments of Rosamond's B. ADDISON. The bower of earthly bliss MUR. 2. Merly masking both in bowre and hall SPANER. b. Love-lorn swain in lady's b. SCOTT. Hence *Bowery* a. b.-like; leafy.

Bower (bōw-ēr), *sb.* 2 1440. [f. Bow *sb.* 1 and *v.*] 1. A maker of bows -1733. 2. One who plays with a bow on a stringed instrument 1668.

Bower (bōw-ēr), *sb.* 3 1580. [f. Bow *v.* 1] 1. One who bows; (see Bow *v.*) 1630. 2. That which causes to bend; *esp.* a muscle -1611.

Bower (bāw-ēr), *sb.* 4 1652. [f. Bow *sb.* 3; cf. *three-decker*, etc.] The name of two anchors, the *best-b.*, and *small-b.*, carried at the bows of a vessel; also the cable attached to either. Called also *b.-anchor*, *b.-cable*. Also *fig.*

†**Bower**, *sb.* 5 1430. [a. Du. *bouwer*] = BOOR 1. -1563.

†**Bower**, *sb.* 6, *bow-ess*. *rare.* 1460. [f. BOUGH *sb.*] *Falconry.* A young hawk, when it first leaves the nest and clambers on the boughs -1706.

Bower (bāw-ēr), *sb.* 7 1871. [a. Ger. *bauer* peasant, also 'knave at cards'.] In Euchre the name of the two highest cards - the knave of trumps, and the knave of the same colour, called *right* and *left b.* respectively.

Bower (bāw-er, bāw-ēr), *v.* 1592. [f. BOWER *sb.* 1] 1. To embower, to enclose (*lit.* and *fig.*) 12 *intr.* To lodge. SPENSER. Hence *Bow-ered* *pp.* a. embowered; furnished with bowers.

Bower-bird (bāw-ēr, bāw-ēr). 1847. The name

given to several Australian birds of the Starling family, which build bowers or runs, adorning them with feathers, bones, shells, etc., and using them not as nests, but as places of resort.

†**Bowery** (bāw-ēr), *sb.* U.S. 1809. [ad. Du. *bouwerij*.] A farm; a plantation. Hence 'the Bowery' in New York City -1876.

Bowess; see BOWER *sb.* 6

Bowet (bāw-et, *Sc.* bō-ēt) 1440. [? f. med. L. *boeta*, whence F. *boite* box, case.] A small lantern.

McFarlane's boat [i.e. the moon] SCOTT.

Bowge, var. of BOUGE, bag, wallet; also obs. f. BOUGE, BULGE *v.*

Bow-hand (bōw-hend). 1588. [f. Bow *sb.* 1] The hand which holds the bow, 1 c. in *Archery*, the left hand, in *Polish-playing*, the right. † (*Wid*) on the bow-hand: wide of the mark, out.

Bowie (bāw-ī, bō-wī), *Sc.* 1538. [? dim. of *bowe* = BOLL or BOWL.] A shallow tub, a wooden milk-bowl.

Bowie. Short for BOWIE-KNIFE.

Bowie-knife (bōw-ī-knīf). 1812. [f. Colonel Bowie] A large long-bladed knife, curved and double-edged near the point, carried as a weapon in the wilder parts of the United States.

Bowing (bāw-īng), *vb.* *sb.* 1 ME. [f. Bow *v.* 1 + -ING *1*.] 1. The action of the verb; *trans.* a curved or bent part, a joint -1631. 2. The action of inclining the body or head in salutation, etc.; also *attrib.*, as in *b. acquaintance* 1616.

Bowling (bōw-īng), *vb.* *sb.* 4 1838. [f. Bow *v.* 2] 1. a. The playing of (a violin, etc.) with a bow; the method of handling the bow. b. The particular manner in which a phrase or passage is to be executed, and the signs by which such a manner is usually marked. 2. *Hat-making*. The process of distributing the fibres for felting by means of the bow 1832.

Bowl (bōw), *sb.* 1 [Com. Tent.: OE. *bolle*, f. root **bhl-* to swell. The normal mod. sp. would be BOLL; *bowl* is due to the ME. pronunc. of *-ollas* -*owl*.] 1. A vessel to hold liquids. Usually hemispherical or nearly so. b. *esp.* as a drinking vessel; whence the *b.* conviviality OE. Also *fig.* and *trans.* 2. *trans.* A bowlful 1530. 3. The more or less bowl-shaped part of anything; e.g. of a cup or flagon, tobacco-pipe, spoon, etc. ME. 4. *Naut.* A round space at the head of the mast for the men to stand in -1800. 5. Bryneth eck with yow a bolle or a panne ful of water CHAUCER. 6. *Comb.* *b.-barrow*, a prehistoric mound of the shape of an inverted h.

Bowl (bōw), *sb.* 2 [ME. *boule*, a. F. -*l.* *bulla* 'bubble', hence 'ball'. In *Sc.* as in Fr., pronounced (bōl), and often written *boul*, in Eng. dial. (bawl).] 1. A sphere, globe, ball. Obs. in lit. Eng. -1670. 2. *Spec.* a. in the game of bowls (3): A body of hard wood, made slightly oblate on one side and prolate on the other, so as to run with a bias (q.v.). Also applied to those of wood, used in skittles, nine-pins, etc. ME. Also *fig.* b. *Sc.* A marble 1826. 3. *pl.* A game played with bowls; a. on a bowling-green; b. in a bowling-alley 1495. 4. The roller or anti-friction wheel in a knitting-machine on which the carriage traverses.

1. The six Bowles of his [the Medicis] Arms 1670. 2. Which set a Bias upon the Bowls of their own Petty Ends BACON. 3. The captains and commanders were at bowls upon the Hoe at Plymouth OCEAN. 4. *Comb.* *b.-alley*, a skittle-alley.

Bowl (bōw), *v.* 1440. [f. Bowl *sb.* 2] 1. *intr.* To play at bowls, to roll a bowl, etc. along the ground. 2. *trans.* To cause to roll 1580. b. To carry on wheels, i.e. in a carriage, etc. 1819. 3. *intr.* To move by revolution; to move on wheels (*esp.* to *b. along*); also *trans.* of a ship. 1759. 4. *intr.* To deliver the ball at cricket (*orig.* by bundling along the ground) 1755. 5. *trans.* in various constructions. a. To *b. the ball*. b. To *b. a batsman (out)*: to get him out by bowling the balls off. c. To *b. the wicket (down)*, 1746. Hence *fig.* (*colloq.* or *slang*). 1. *Sir*, challenge her to bowls STRICKS. 2. Children bowling their hoops (*mod.*). 3. The carriage bowls along COVER. We bowled through OVERTON 1872.

Bowler, var. of BOWLER *sb.* 1

Bow-legged (bōw-legd), a. 1552. [f. *bow-legs*.] Having outwardly bent legs. (In HULOT = *knock-kneed*.)

Bowler (bōw-lar). 1500. [f. BOWL *v.* + -ER *1*] 1. One who plays at bowls. 2. The player who bowls at cricket 1755.

Bowler 2 (bōw-lar). [f. BOWL *sb.* 1 or *v.* 2 + -ER *1*] 1. A deep drinker. 2. The workman who shapes the bowl of a spoon (*mod.*).

Bowler 3 (bōw-lar). *colloq.* 1861. [f. Bowl *sb.* 1, quasi *bowl-hat*] A low-crowned stiff felt hat, a billycock.

Bow-less, a. Without a bow (in various senses).

Bowline (bōw-līn). ME. [In all Tent. lings conn. w. the ship's Bow, but found in Eng. be fore *bow*, and differently pronounced. The alleged ON. *auglina* is suspect.] 1. A rope passing from about the middle of the perpendicular edge on the weather side of the square sails (to which it is fastened by subdivisions called 'buckles') to the larboard or starboard bow, for the purpose of keeping the edge of the sail steady when sailing on a wind. 2. Short for *b.-knot* 1823.

(On a *b.* end of a ship when close-hauled, so as to sail close to the wind, *cut* b.-bride (see *b.*) -knot, a knot used in fastening the b.-brides to the cringle.

II. In *Ship-building*. A longitudinal curve representing the ship's fore-body cut in a vertical section.

Bowling (bōw-īng), *vb.* *sb.* 1535. [f. Bow *v.* 1 + -ING *1*.] 1. Playing at bowls; the action of rolling a ball, etc. 2. *Cricket*. The action of delivering the ball 1755.

Comb. b.-alley, an alley for playing at bowls or skittles; -crease, the line from behind which the bowler delivers the ball in cricket; -green, a smooth level green for playing bowls upon.

Bowman (bōw-mān). ME. [f. Bow *sb.* 1] One who shoots with a bow; *esp.* a fight g man armed with a bow.

Bowman's root: a name of *Gallium triflorum*, *Euphorbia corollata*, and *Isauria alternifolia*.

Bowman 2 (bōw-mān). 1829 [f. Bow *sb.* 2] *Naut.* = Bow *sb.* 2.

Bowne, obs. f. BOWN.

Bow-net (bōw-net). OE. [f. Bow *sb.* 1] 1. A trap for lobsters, etc., viz. a cylinder of wicker work closed at one end and having a narrow funnel-shaped entrance at the other, also called a bow-weel. 2. A net attached to a bow of wood, etc., used by fowlers 1875.

Bowse, *bowsie*, var. of BOUSE, BOUSV.

†**Bow-ser**. 1534. (? corruption of AF. *boursier*, OF. *boursier*, f. *bourse*) A treasurer, bursar. Hence *Bow-sery*, a bursary -1631.

Bowshot (bōw-shot). ME. [f. Bow *sb.* 1] The length an arrow can be shot from a bow.

Bowsprit (bōw-sprīt). [f. as *BOWLINE* (q.v.) + OE. *spreat* pole (ML. *sprēt*, *sprāt*), or its LG or Du. equivalent. See *Sprīt*.] Prob. of LG or Du. origin. 1. A large spar or boom running out from the stem of a vessel, to which (and the jib-boom and flying jib-boom) the fore-mast stays are fastened. 2. *3*. The human nose (q.v.) -1691.

†**Bow-ssen**, *v.* 1600. [ad. Cornish *bawis* 'to immerse, drown'.] To immerse in a holy well.

†**Bowstaff**. Pl. bowstaves. ME. [f. Bow *sb.* 1 + *staf*] A stick to be made into a bow -1720.

Bow-street (bōw-strīt). 1812. A street in London near Covent Garden in which the principal metropolitan police-court is situated, hence *Bow-street* officer, -runner, etc., a police officer.

Bow-string, bowstring (bōw-strīng). 1486 [f. Bow *sb.* 1] 1. The string of a bow, also *fig.* 2. As used in Turkey for strangling offenders 1603.

Comb. b.-bridge, a bridge consisting of an arch and horizontal tie, to resist the horizontal thrust, hence -girder; b. hemp, plant of the genus *Sesuvium*, N.O. *Lythra*, 2. of the fibres of which bow strings are made. Hence *Bowstring* to strangle with a bow-string. *Bow-stringer*.

Bowtel, var. of BOWTEL.

Bow-window (bōw-wīndōw). 1753. [f. Bow *sb.* 1] 1. A bay-window segmentally curved on plan. (Erron. taken as generic, e.g. in 'square bow windows') 2. *slang*. A big belly. Hence *Bow-windowed* *pp.* a. (in both senses).

Bow-wow, *int.* and *sb.* 1576. [Heb. *wa*.] 1. (baw wau) An imitation of the barking of a dog.

of the tympanum when it has lost its b. or tension Holden.

III. Two things taken together; a pair, a couple. Often = *cou*. Used orig. of dogs, later, generally, esp. of game, ME.

B of howndys 1440. A b. of Deere 1570, of Partridges 1741, pistols 1832, twins TENNYSON, of vulgar demagogues (mod.).

IV. That which makes rigid or steady; see BRACE v. 1. 1. A band of metal used for support, e.g. in mounting bells 1730. 2. Building and Mech. A timber or scantling used in a roof, etc., to stiffen the assemblage of pieces composing it; a piece of timber or iron used to strengthen the framework of a vessel, bridge, pier, etc. 1530.

V. *Mining*. The mouth of a shaft 1881. BRACE (brās), sb. 3. 1626. [a. F. *bras* (de vergue), assim. to prec.] *Naut.* A rope attached to the yard of a vessel for the purpose of trimming the sail. Also attrib.

Brace (brās), v. 1. ME. [ad. OF. *bracier*, f. *bracie* the two arms; see also BRACE sb. 2.] 1. To embrace—1570. 2. To encompass; also, causally, to make to surround 1513. 3. To clasp, gird ME. 4. To make tense; to stretch 1440. 5. To string up (nerves, etc.), give tone to. Also with *up*. 1736. Also fig. 6. To render firm or steady by binding tightly 1785. b. To fix, render firm 1849. Also fig. 7. To couple together 1826.

a. Bigge Bulles of Basan b. hem about SPENSER. 3. To b. arm on BIVANT. 4. Their gluttony Braced like a drum her oily skin SWIFT. 5. They gave you toils, but toils your sinews b. SHENSTONE. To b. one's heart, energies, etc. to summon up resolution for a task. Hence Braced ppl. a. in various senses; *Her* interlarded; var. *braced*.

Brace, v. 2. 1447. [cf. BRACE v. 1. (esp. sense 5)] To bluster; to assume a defiant attitude, chiefly in *to face and b.*—1563.

Brace (brās), v. 3. 1669. [f. BRACE v. 3.] To move or turn (a sail) by means of braces.

Phrases *To b. about* to turn the yards round for the contrary tack; *to b. by*, to b. (the yards) in contrary directions on the different masts; *to b. in*, to lay (the yards) less obliquely athwartships; *b. round*=*brace about*; *to b. to*, to ease the lee- and draw in (the weather-braces); *to b. up*, to put (the yards) into a more oblique position. Also *about* in these uses.

Bracelet (brā'slet) ME. [a. OF, dim. of *bracelet*—L. *bracchiale*.] 1. An ornamental ring or band worn on the arm or wrist. 2. Any ornament of similar shape—1684. 3. A handcuff 1816. 4. A piece of armour covering the arm 1850. 5. *Her* = *BARRULET*. 2. About Christ's neck the Shepherds put a B. BLUVAN

Bracelet (brā'slet). 1579. [f. BRACE v. 1. + -*let*.] That which clamps, binds, etc.; a cincture, bandage, brace. 2. That which braces; hence *ta tonle* (common in 18th c.) 1740

Bracer². ME. [a. OF. *brasseur* (L. type **brachiatus*), infl. by Fr. *brassard*.] The portion of a suit of armour covering the arm. Also a guard for the wrist in archery, etc.

Bracery. 1540. *Eng. Law*. Embracery.

Braces; see BRACE sb. 2.

Brach (bræf) arch. [ME. *braches* pl., prob. a. OF. *braches*, *braches*, dim. of *brac*, a. OHG. *bracca*.] A kind of hound which hunts by scent; in later Eng. use, always fem. fig. A term of abuse. Cf. *Bitch*. B. JONS.

Brachelytrous (brā'elitrās), a. 1847. [f. mod. L. *brachelytra* (f. Gr. *brachys* + *elytron*). *Brachelytrous* would be more correct.] Pertaining to the *Brachelytra*, a division of beetles with short wing-sheaths.

Brachet (bræ'tjet), arch. ME. [a. F. *brachet*, dim. of *brac*; see BRACH.] 1. = BRACH. 2. = BRATCHET.

Brachial (bræ'kiāl, brā'kiāl), a. 1578. [ad. L. *brachialis*.] 1. Belonging to the arm; chiefly in *Phys.*, as in *b. vein*, *artery*, *nerve*, etc. Rare e.c. techn. Also as quasi-sb. 2. Of the nature of, or resembling, an arm 1835.

3. The mouth, surrounded by four h. appendages 1845.

Brachiate (bræ'kiæt, brā'kiæt), a. 1835. [ad. L. *brachiatus*.] 1. Having arms; in *Bot.* having branches in pairs running out nearly at right angles with the stem and crossing each other alternately.

Brachiferous (bræ'ki fēres), a. 1877. [mod. f. L. *brachiferus*.] *Zool.* Arm-bearing. So *Brachiferous a*

Brachio-cephalic (bræ'ki,ŋ'sifer'lik), a. 1836. [ad. mod. L. *brachiocephalicus*, f. Gr. *brachion* + *kephalē*.] Anat. Pertaining to both arm and head: used chiefly of blood-vessels.

Brachiopod (bræ'ki,ŋ'pɒd). Pl. -pods, also -poda. 1836. [ad. mod. L. *brachiopoda*, sb. pl. f. Gr. *brachion* + *podis*, *pod-*.] *Zool.* A bivalve mollusc, having, on each side of the mouth, a long spiral arm, used in procuring food. Also attrib. Hence Brachio-podist, one versed in the study of brachiopods, Brachio-podous a.

Brachisto-, comb. f. Gr. *brachistos*, superl. of *brachys* short, hence:

|| Brachisto-cephali, men or races with the shortest skull, -cephaly, the quality of having the shortest type of skull, -chrone [Gr. *χρόνος*], the curve in which a body descending to a given point under the action of gravity will reach it in the shortest time.

|| Brachium (bræ'kiŋm, bræ'kiŋm). 1731. [L.] *Biol.* In Mammalia, the upper arm from the shoulder to the elbow.

Brachman, obs. f. BRAHMIN.

Brachy-, comb. f. Gr. *brachys* short, hence: brachy-catelectio a., *Pros* wanting one foot or two syllables; -ceral, -cerous (sēr) [Gr. *κέρα*] a., *Ent.* having short horns or antennæ; -diagonal a., *Cryst.* pertaining to the shorter lateral axis of a rectangular prism; also as sb.; -dome, *Cryst.* a prism whose face is parallel to the brachydiagonal axis, -elytrous, see BRACHELYTROUS; -metry, near- or short-sightedness; -prismatic, -icoid [Gr. *πίναξ*] a., *Cryst.* pertaining to either of the two planes which in the Orthorhombic system are parallel to the vertical and brachydiagonal axes respectively, -pleural [Gr. *πλευρά*] a., having short ribs; -pterous [Gr. *πτερόν*] a., short-winged, as some diving-birds, -typous [Gr. *τύπος*] a., *Min.* of a short form

Brachycephalic (bræ'ki,ŋ'sifer'lik), a. Also -kephalic. 1849. [f. BRACHY- + Gr. *κεφαλή*.] 1. Short-headed used in *Ethnology* of skulls in breadth at least four-fifths of the length; opp. to DOLICHOCEPHALIC. var. Brachycephalous. Skulls with a cephalic index of 88, or more, are B. Huxley. So Brachycephalous, -cephall [mod. L. men with b. skulls. Brachycephalism, Brachycephaly, the condition of being b.

Brachygraphy (bræ'ki grāfi). 1590. [a. F. *brachygraphie*, f. Gr. *brachys* + -*γραφία*.] = STENOGRAPHY. Also attrib. *Obs.* exc. as a name of old systems. Also fig.

Brachylogy (bræ'ki lɔdʒi). 1623. [ad. Gr. *brachylogia*.] Laconism; *concr.* a condensed expression.

Brachyurous, -ourous (bræ'ki,ŋ'ɔrās), a. 1828. [f. mod. L. *brachyurus* (f. Gr. *brachys* + *οὐρά*).] *Zool.* Pertaining to the *Brachyura*, a tribe of Decapod Crustacea, characterized by the non-development of the abdomen or tail, including the crab, etc. So Brachyural, -oural a., Brachyuran, -ouran a. and sb.

Bracing (brā'sin), vbl. sb. 1536. [f. BRACE v. 1. + -ING.] 1. The action of the vb. 2. An appliance for tying, fastening, supporting, or strengthening (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1849

Bracing, ppl. a. 1750. [f. BRACE v. 2. + -ING.] That braces, girds, etc. Now chiefly of the air or climate, formerly of tonics.

Brack (bræk), sb. 1. [Two formations; see below.] I. ME. f. ON. *brak*, f. OEut. *brakan* to break; of L. *fragor*. 1. Noise, outcry. -1513. II. mod. f. BREAK v. 1. A breach, rupture—1669; fig. a quarrel—1608. 2. A flaw in cloth 1552. 3. A fragment—1674. 4. Fault in mining 1747

† Brack, sb. 2. rare. 1530. [cf. connexion of *rupes* and *rumpere*.] A cliff, crag, or rock.

Brack, sb. 3. 1734. [f. Ger. *bracken* to sort goods.] The system of official sorting in vogue at Baltic ports

† Brack, sb. 4. 1482. = BRACKEN 1.—1675.

Brack, a. and sb. 5. 1513. [prob. a. Du. *brak* brackish.] A. adj. Salt, brackish. ? *Obs.* 1. B. sb. Salt water, brine; the sea. DRAYTON.

Brack (bræk), v. 1858. [ad. Ger. *bracken* see BRACK sb. 1.] To sort (goods, produce, etc.) (at the Baltic ports). Hence Bracker, a government sorter.

Bracken¹ (bræk'n) [ML. (north) *braken*, repr. ON. **brakin*, whence Sw. *bräken* fern.] A fern, spec. *Pteris aquilina*, the 'Brake'. In southern writers often collective. Also attrib. The commune Ferne or brake, which the northern men call a bracken TURNER. Comb. b. clock, the Rose-beetle (*Phyllophora horticultural*).

† Bracken². 1652. [ad. Gael and Ir. *bréa* and *f. bréac* chequered.] A tartan plaid—1828

Bracket (bræ'ket) 1580. [Orig. *bragat*, ad. Sp. *bragata*, dim. of *braga*—L. *brūa* sing. of *brūa* breeches, the form *bracket* is a corruption. For the Eng. sense-development see NED.] 1. In *Building*, a piece of stone wood, or metal projecting from a wall, and having a flat upper surface which serves to support a statue, the spring of an arch, a beam shelf, etc., usu. decorated, and sometimes merely a decoration. See CORIEL and CONV. SOLE. b. A small (ornamental) shelf for the wall of a room 1635. 2. In *Carpentry*, *Ship building*, etc.: A support consisting of two pieces of wood or metal joined at an angle. Also attrib. 1627. 3. One of the two cheeks of a gun-carriage 1753. 4. A (decorative) metal pipe projecting from the wall of a room to support and supply the gas lamps or burners 1876. 5. One of two marks { } or (), and in *Math.* also { }, used for enclosing a word or words, a portion of a formula, or the like, so as to separate it from the context. Occas. used (improp.) of the 'vinculum' and the 'brace' (cf. BRACKER v.), hence *brackets* (fig.), the position of being bracketed equal. 1750.

1. The angle b. of an oriel window 1748. 5. [Brackets or Crochets 1750. On a shorter course Regnard may earn brackets (mod.). Comb. b. burner, light, = sense 4, -crab, a windlass attached to a wall or post; -shelf.

Brackety, v. 1861. [f. prec.] 1. To provide with brackets, to enclose within brackets 1870. 2. To connect by means of a brace, hence to mention together as equal, or as having something in common.

Bracketing, vbl. sb. 1823. [f. prec. + -ING.] 1. The action of the vb. 1860. 2. *Archit.* A skeleton, consisting of wooden ribs nailed to the ceiling, joists, and battening, to support a cornice, cove, or other moulding.

Brackish (bræk'ish), a. 1538. [f. BRACK v. + -ish.] 1. Of a somewhat salt taste, partly fresh, partly salt. 2. fig. and trans. a. Spoilt by mixture b. Nauseous. c. Nautical 1671. 1. The southern wind with b. breath MARKTOWN. 2. The [French] language b. with the mixture of vulgar Irish 1841. Hence Brackishness.

Brackmard. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1653. [a. I. *bragmard*] = CUTLASS.

† Brackey, a. 1593. = BRACKISH—1603

Brackey, a. 2. 1618. [f. *brack*, var. of BRACK sb. 1 and 2.] a. Abounding in bracken. b. Of the nature of a thicket

Bract (brækt) 1770. [ad. L. *bractea* (also used) a thin leaf of metal.] 1. *Bot.* A small modified leaf, or scale, growing below the calyx of a plant, or upon the peduncle of a flower. Also attrib. 2. A similar appendage found among Hydrozoa 1878. Hence Bracteal a. pertaining to, or like, bracts. Bracted ppl. a. furnished with bracts. Bractetform a. b-shaped. Bracteolate, bracteolate a. furnished with bractoles. Bracteole, a small b. Bracteose a. full of, or with conspicuous bracts. Bractlet, a minute or secondary b.

Bracteate (brækt'et). 1845. [ad. L. *bracteatus*, see BRACT.] A. adj. 1. *Bot.* Having or bearing bracts. 2. Formed of metal beaten thin; applied to coins, medals, etc. B. sb. A bracteate coin or medal; also attrib. 1845

Brad (bræd). ME. [var. of BROAD.] 1. A thin flattish nail of the same thinness throughout, but tapering in width, having a small lip or one edge, instead of a head. 2. pl. Halfpence, money (1/2 ang.) 1812. Hence Brad v. to fasten with brads.

Bradawl (bræ'dɔl). 1823. [app. f. BRAD sb. + AWL.] A small boring tool. a. sprig-b.

* man. a (pam). a (pau p am) f (chuf) a (e er) a I eye). F eau de vie) w) (P yche q wha) p (got)

Bradoon, obs. f. BRIDDOON.

†Bradypepsy (bræ dipe psi), -pe'psia. 1598. [ad Gr. f. *bradus* + *pepsi*.] Slowness of digestion -1710.

Bradypod, -pus (brædipod, -pus). 1833 [ad. Gr. f. *bradus* + *podis*.] One of the family of edentate mammals represented by the Sloth. Hence *Bradypodal* a.

Brae (bræ, dial. brē, brā, brī). Now Sc and n dial. ME. [a. ON. *bræ* = OE. *bræw*, *bræw* eyelid -OTent. **bræwā*, cf. *Brow* and *Brew*.] 1. The steep bank bounding a river valley. 2. A steep, a slope, a hill-side (= *hill* in Ludgate Hill) ME. vars. (dial.) *bræa*, *breaa*.

Brag (bræg), sb ME. [Origin unkn. The related Fr. wds. are later than the Eng. wds. See *Diez*, *Wedgwood*, *Skeat*.] 1. The bray of a trumpet 1513. 2. Arrogant or boastful language, boasting ME. 3. Show; pompous demeanour -1632. 4. *conv.* That which is boasted of 1538. 5. A braggart 1671. 6. A game at cards, essentially = 'poker' 1734. Also *fig* with a reference to sense 2.

2. *Cæsars* Thrasoical bragge of I canne, saw, and overcome SHAKS. 4. Beauty is nature's b. MILN. 5. *Brags* (bræg), a. and quasi-adv ME. [See *BRAG sb.*] 1. Brisk, mettlesome, valiant -1610. 2. Boastful (of) -1655. 3. as quasi-adv. Braggfully -1579.

Brag (bræg), v. ME. [See *BRAG sb.*] 1. *intr.* Of a trumpet. To sound loudly, also, to make a loud sound (with a trumpet); *trans.* to sound (a trumpet) ME. only. 2. *intr.* and *refl.* To talk boastfully, boast oneself. Const. of *about* ME. 3. *trans.* a. To challenge; also, to bully Now dial. 1551. b. To overawe by boasting (*mod.*). 4. To vaunt, lay boastful claim to 1588. 5. To boast. With *suborn*, cl. 1563. 6. If I see a Man boast and b himself, I cannot but deem him a Proud Man 1543. 4. He brags his service Cymb. v. iii. 93. Hence *Bragger*. *Braggery*, bragging; trifle (rare).

Braggadocio (brægādō'sio), sb. (and a.) 1590. [f. BRAG, alter 11 augmentatives in -*ocio*, -*ocio*; see SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii.] 1. An empty idle boaster, a swaggerer 1594. 2. Empty vaunting 1734. Also *attrib.* 1. He had much of the *braggadocio*, alternating with b. *CHARL.* 2. Half blunder, half b. *SOUTHW.* Hence †*Braggadocioan* a. of the nature of a b.; sb = *BRAGGADOCIO*.

Braggart (bræ gart), 1577. [a. 16th c. F. *bragard*, f. *braguer*.] A sb. A vain bragger B. 1577. Vainly boastful 1613. Hence *Braggartism*, the practice of a b. *Braggartly* adv.

Bragget (bræ get) ME. [a. Welsh *bragawd* -Ocelt. **bradā*, f. *Pliny's braccus*, a kind of grain.] A drink made of honey and ale fermented together; latterly of sugar and spice and ale *attrib.* in *Bragget Sunday*.

Bragless, a. [f. *BRAG sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without brag Tr & Cr. v. 11. 5. 1. *Braggly*, adv. 1759. [f. *BRAG a.* + *-LY*.] Briskly -1717.

Brahm, Brahman (brām, brāmā). 1785 [ad. Skr. *brahmā* masc., *brāhma* n. m., nom. of *brahman*.] a. The supreme God of post-Vedic Hindu mythology. b. In the later pantheistic systems, the Divine reality, of which all else is only a manifestation. Hence *Brahmahood*, the state of *brahma*, absorption into the divine essence.

Brahma, shortened f. BRAHMAPOOTRA.

Brahman, etc.; see BRAHMIN, etc.

Brahmapootra (brāmāpū trā). 1851. A variety of domestic fowl, brought from Lakhimpur on the River Brahmaputra, in 1846; now abbrev. *Brahma*.

Brahmic (brāmik), a. 1582. [f. Skr. *brahma*, comb. f. *BRAHMAN* + *-IC*.] Pertaining to the Indian society called *Brahmo* *Somā*, or to the older *Brahma* *Sabha*.

Brahmin, Brahman (brāmin, -mān) 1481. [ad. Skr. *brahmana*, f. *brahman* praise, worship; *brahmin* is general in pop. use; latterly writers have used the more correct *Brahman*. (Usu. w. capital B.)] A member of the highest or priestly caste among the Hindus. Also *fig.*

Other people which ben called *brahman* which ben fayer than they to fore named *CANTON*. Comb. B-heads, the corrugated seeds of *Elen-carpus*, used by the Brahmins and others as neck-

laces; -ox, a humped variety of the ox. Hence *Brahmince*, a female b. *Brahminic*, -al, -ma'n-ic, -al, a. *Brahminicide*, -ma'nicide, one who has killed, or the act of killing, a b. *Brahminism*, -ma'nism, the principles and practice of Brahmins.

Brahminee (brāminī), a. Also *Brahminy*. 1811. [f. *BRAHMIN*; cf. *Bengalee*, etc.] Pertaining to the Brahmin caste; appropriated to the Brahmins. B. bull = Brahmin ox, B. duck, the *Casarca rutila*, B. fig-tree, the Banyan, B. kite, the *Haliastur Indus*.

Brahmism (brāmi'z'm). 1813 [f. *BRAHM*.] 1. The religion of *Brahma*. b. The tenets of the Indian society called *Brahma* *Sabha*, or of the more recent *Brahmo* *Somā*. In the last sense also *Brahmoism*.

Braid (brāid), sb. [Partly -OE. *bræd* = ON. *bræð* -OTent. **bræðm*, f. st. vb. **brædan*, *bræit* (see *BRID v.*), and partly *aphet.* f. OE. *bræd*.] 1. A sudden movement (*lit* and *fig.*), a start, a strain -1626. Also *fig.* 2. *trans.* A moment -1657. 3. An adroit turn, a trick -1570. 4. Anything plaited or interwoven; esp. A plait of human hair 1530. 5. A woven fabric of silken, woollen, cotton, gold, or silver thread in the form of a band, used for trimming or binding dress 1706. 6. A chain of gold ye sall not lack Nor b to bind your hair SCOTT.

†*Braid*, a. rare. [?] ?Decentful. *All's Well* iv. 1. 73.

Braid (brāid), v. 1 [Com. Tent.: OE. *brædan* -OTent. **brædan* 'to pull quickly hither and thither, to move suddenly to and fro'.] 1. *trans.* To make a sudden movement with (the hand, foot, etc.); to brandish; to deal (a blow), to draw (a sword, etc.); to jerk, snatch, wrench, fling, etc. with a sudden effort -1505. 2. *intr.* To start, as out of a sleep, etc.; to break forth abruptly into speech, or crying -1603. 3. *intr.* To change suddenly or abruptly -ME. 4. To twist in and out, interweave, plait; to embroider, to make by plaiting (Now *poet.* or *dial.*, exc. as used of the hair in the sense 'to arrange in braids') OE. Also *trans.* 5. [f. *BRAD sb.*] To bind (the hair) with a ribbon or the like 1793. 6. a. To trim with braid. b. To outline (a design for point-lace work) by means of braid c. To manufacture braid, 1848.

5. *for* veray no out of his wit he bryde CHAUCER. 5. To pull the horn thy brow to b. SCOTT. Hence *Brading* sb. sb. braids collectively, braided work.

†*Braid*, v. 2 ME. ?*Aphet* f. UPBRAID -1608.

Braid, obs. and Sc. f. BROAD.

Braider (brāid-er). 1866. [f. *BRAD v.*] One who or that which makes or applies braids.

Braidism (brāid-iz'm). 1882. *Med.* Applied to process of inducing sleep or trance, orig. called *MESMERISM*, to which Dr. James Braid, who first scientifically applied and explained it in 1842, gave the name *HYPNOSISM*, q.v.

Braile (brāil), sb. 1450. [a. OF., earlier *brail* -L. *bracile*, f. *bracca* breeches.] 1. *pl.* Small ropes fastened to the edges of sails to truss them up before furling. 2. A gudge for confining a hawk's wing 1838. 3. *pl.* The feathers about a hawk's rump 1486.

Braile (brāil), v. 1625. [f. *BRAIL sb.*] *trans.* 1. To haul up (sails) by means of brails. 2. To confine (a hawk's wings) with a braile 1643.

Braille (brāil). 1871. [f. the name of Louis *Braille*, French inventor, 1834.] A system of embossed printing or writing for the blind, in which the characters are represented by tangible points or dots.

Braim (brām), sb. [OE. *brag(e)n* -OTent type **bragun(m)*, perh. conn. w. Gr. *βραχύν* forehead.] 1. The convoluted mass of nervous substance contained in the skull of man and other vertebrates. Formerly restricted to the anterior portion (L. *cerebrum*), as opp. to the posterior portion (L. *cerebellum*), but now used of the entire organ, and extended to the analogous organs of invertebrates. When mere cerebral substance is meant, the *pl.* is used. 2. Taken as the seat of sensation, the organ of thought, memory, or imagination. (Usually *pl.*, exc. in dignified language.) ME. 3. *fig.* Intellectual power, intellect, sense, thought, imagination. (Often *pl.*) ME.

1. Betwene the brayne and Cerebellum 1578. He haue my braynes tane out and butter'd MERRY W. iii.

v. 7. Phr. To dash, knock out, blow out (any) one's brains. 2. Was that pian the conception of any one b. STUBBS. 3. The uncommon gift of brains. CHURCHILL. Phrases. a. (sense 2) To beat, bly, credul, d ag puzzle one's brains, to exert oneself in thinking, or contriving. To have anything on the b.: to be crazy about. To turn one's b.: to render giddy, hence *fig.* to render vain or imprudent. b. (sense 3) To suck (or pick) a person's brains, to elicit and appropriate the results of his thought.

Comb. b.-box, -case, -pan, the skull; -cell, one of the cells for using the tissue of the b.; -coral, coral resembling in form the convolutions of the b.; -fag, brain weariness; -fever, a term for inflammation of the brain, and fevers with brain complications; -stone = *brain-calc.*, -tunic, a membrane enveloping the b.; -wave, *colloq.* a sudden inspiration or brain thought; -worm, a worm infesting the b. *fig.* a wriggling dispirant MUR.

Hence *Brainish* a. arch passionate, headstrong. *Brainless* a. devoid of b., that has had the b. removed; insane; irrational, wanting intelligence or self control. *Brainless-ly* adv. -ness. †*Brai* a. let, the cerebellum. *Brainy* a. having brains, acute, clever.

Brain (brāin), v. ME. [f. the sb.] 1. *trans.* To dash (any one's) brains out; to kill by dashing out the brains. Also *fig.* SHAKS. 2. To conceive in the brain. Cymb. v. iv. 147. 3. To furnish with a brain 1882.

2. Most cruelly murder'd, by being brain'd like an Ox Wood. Hence *Brained* a., as *addle-brained*.

Brainsick (brāin'sik), a. 1483 [f. *BRAIN sb.*] 1. Disordered in the brain or mind, addle-headed, mad, frantic. 2. Proceeding from a diseased mind 1571. Hence *Brainsick-ly* adv., -ness.

Braird (brāird), sb. Sc. 1450. [= *BRERD*] The first shoots of grass, corn, etc. Hence *Braird* v. to sprout.

Braise (bræiz), v. 1797 [a. F. *braiser*, f. *braire* hot charcoal.] To cook (a la *braise*; i.e. to stew in a tightly-closed pan (prop. with hot charcoal above and below). Hence *Braise* sb. braised meat. *Braiser* [partly ad. F. *braisier*] var. *Braise*.

Brake (bræk), sb. 1 [ME., perh. south. form of north. *bracken*, taken for a *pl.*, cf. *chick chicken*.] Fern, bracken.

Brake (bræk), sb. 2 1440. [conn. w. *MLG.* *brake*, occas. used in the same sense.] A clump of bushes, brushwood, or briars; a thicket. Also *attrib.*

So thick entwined, As one continu'd b., the under growth Of shrubs MUR. P. L. iv. 175.

Brake (bræk), sb. 3 ME. [= *MLG.* *brake*, or *ODu.* *bracke*, f. *ODu.* *breken* to *BRIAK*.] 1. A toothed instrument for braking flax or hemp 1450. 2. A baker's kneading-machine 1440. 3. A heavy harrow for crushing clods, a b-harrow 1785. 4. An instrument for peeling the bark from willows 1824.

Brake (bræk), sb. 4 ME. [perh. a. OF. *brac*, oblique case of *brac*.] A lever or handle for working a machine; e.g. the wrench of a cross bow (whence, a crossbow, etc.), the handle of a pump, part of an apparatus for boring coal Comb. b.-pump, a pump worked by a b.

†*Brake*, sb. 5 1430. [prob. a. *ODu.* *bracke* (see *BRACK sb.*)] A bidle or curb -1753.

Brake, sb. 6 1509. [?] 1. A cage; a trap, *fig.* a difficulty -1640. 2. A framework intended to hold anything steady, e.g. a horse's foot while being shod 1609. 3. An instrument of torture. Hist. 1530. 4. A turner's lathe -1609. 2. To set one's face in a b.: to assume an unmovable expression of countenance.

Brake, break (bræk), sb. 7 1772. [prob. a. use of *BRACK sb.* 4 or 5.] An apparatus for retard ing or arresting the motion of any mechanism, as a vehicle, engine, etc.; esp. a device including a block or shoe, a lever, or band applied to the rim of a wheel, etc., or a shoe or ratchet applied to the track or roadway.

Comb. b.-compartment, -van, the compartment or the carriage which contains the b. apparatus, -wheel, the wheel by which the brakes are worked. Hence *Brakeless* a.

Brake, v. 1 ME. [f. *BRACK sb.*] 1. To beat and crush flax, hemp, etc. 2. To break (clods) with a harrow 1800. 3. To knead (dough) 1832.

†*Brake*, v. 2 1530. [f. *BRACK sb.* 3.] To torture on the rack.

Brake, v. 3 1857 [f. *BRACK sb.* 4] *intr.* To attend to a winding engine.

Brandy-pawnee (bræ ndi, pŏ'ni). 1816. [f. BRANDY + Hind. *pāni* water; a camp wd.] Brandy-and-water.

Brangle, *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* 1600. [f. BRANGLE *v.* ²] A brawl, wrangle.

Brangle, *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* 1553. [perh. var. of BRANKLE *v.*, modified by WRANGLE, etc.] *intr.* To wrangle. Hence Branglement.

Brangler.

Brank, *sb.* *dial.* 1577 [?] Buckwheat.

Brank (brænk), *v.* *Sc.* 1574. [app. f. *brank*, sing. of BRANKS.] To bridle, restrain, to put in the branks. Also *fig.* -1664.

Brank, *v.* *Sc.* and *dial.* ME. [?] *L. intr.* O' horses: To prance -1513. *2.* Of persons: To strut; to prank 1550.

Brank (e. [a. OF *branc*]) Asword CAXTON.

Branks (brænk), *Rare* sing *brank*; also as sing, *a branks* 1595. [?] *1.* A scold's bridle, an instrument of punishment, consisting of an iron framework for the head, having a sharp metal gag which restrained the tongue. *2.* A sort of wooden muzzle, used as a bridle 1657. *3.* The mumps 1794.

Brank-ursine (brænk, ū'sin). 1551. [ad. mod. *L. urana ursina*, lit. 'bear's claw'.] Bears breech, Acanthus. Erron. used of the Cow-parsnip (*Heracleum Sphondylium*.)

Brankle, *sb.* 1581. [a. F.] *1.* Wavering, confusion. *2.* One of several dances of French origin, the music for it -1820.

Brankle, *v. rare.* [a. F. *brankler*] To agitate, toss about JER TAYLOR.

Brank-new; see BRAND-NEW.

Branny (bræni), *a.* 1533. [f. BRAN *sb.* ¹] Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling bran.

Bransle, 1596. [a. F., var. of *branle*.] = BRANLE *sb.* *1.* *2.* -1820.

Brant (brænt), *sb.* (Also BRENT, q. v.) 1544. [?] The smallest species of wild goose (*Bentia branta*). Formerly confounded with the Barnacle-goose. Also Brant-goose.

Brant (brænt). [OE. *brant*, *brunt* 'high, steep'. Still n. dial.; in *Sc.* BRENT, q. v.] *A. adj.* *1.* Lofty, steep, sheer. *2.* Of the forehead. Unwrinkled -1483. *1B. adv.* Straight, straight up, steeply -1544.

Brantcorn, 1578. [cf. BRAND *sb.* ⁶] Smut (*Uredo segetum*) -1646.

Brant-fox (brænt, fŏks). 1864. [ad. Ger. *brant-fuchs*, ? from the colour.] A variety of fox, having much black in its fur. (Dicts.)

Brantle. [var. of BRANDLE.] = BRANLE *sb.* *2.* PEPYS.

Brantular, *a. rare.* [A spurious formation from BRAIN.] Pertaining to or affecting the brain. I. TAYLOR.

Bracquemard; see BRACKMARD.

Brasen, obs. f. BRAZEN.

Brasero, 1652. [Sp.] = BRAZIER ².

Brash (bræʃ), *sb.* ¹ Chiefly *dial.* 1573. [perh. echoic.] *1.* An attack; a bout. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* -1724. *2.* A slight attack of sickness; esp. one arising from a disorder of the alimentary canal. Hence *brashing-b.*, *wearing-b.* 1785. *3.* An eruption of fluid, as *water-v.*, pyrosis; a sudden dash of rain 1811.

Brash, *sb.* ² 1722 [perh. corrupt f. *F. brèche*, cf. *It. breccia*.] A mass of fragments, as of rubble, crushed ice, hedge-clippings, etc.

Brash (bræʃ), *a.* ¹ Now *U.S.* [perh. echoic.] Fragile, brittle; used chiefly of timber.

Brash, *a.* ² *dial.* 1824. [? conn. w. prec.] Rash, impetuous.

Brash, *v.* 1565. [Cf. BRASH *sb.* ¹, also BRUSH *v.* ²] To assault; to breach. Also *fig.* -1638.

Brashy (bræʃi), *a.* ¹ [f. BRASH *sb.* ² + *-y*.] Broken, crumbly, fragmentary.

Brashy, *a.* ² *Sc.* 1805. [f. BRASH *sb.* ¹ ³.] Showery.

Brasler (e, obs. f. BRAZIER.

Brasil, -sile, -sill, obs. ff. BRAZIL.

Brasque (bræsk). 1871. [a. F.; conn. w. *brasser* to solder (Littre).] 'A lining for crucibles and furnaces; generally, a compound of clay, etc. with charcoal dust' (Raymond).

Brass (bras), *sb.* [OE. *bræs* not found

elsewhere.] *1.* *Hist.*: Any alloy of copper with tin or zinc (and occas. other base metals). *b.* In mod. use: A yellow-coloured alloy of copper and zinc, usu. containing about one part in three of zinc. (BRONZE, the Italian word for brass, is now used to distinguish the ancient alloy of copper and tin.) *c.* A type of hardness, imperishableness, insensibility, etc. ME *1d. transf.* Copper -1617. *e.* Iron pyrites in coal. Cf. BRAZIL ². *f.* in *Organ-building*: A composition of lead and tin. *2.* Elliptically: *a.* A sepulchral tablet of brass 1613. *b.* A bearing for a shaft 1731. *c.* Musical instruments of brass ME. *3.* Money. *4a.* Copper or bronze coin -1775. *b.* Money in general (*slang* or *dial.*) 1597. *4. fig.* Effrontery, impudence, unblushingness 1642.

1 c. Mens eull manners hue in Brasse, their Vertues We write in Water SHAKS. *4* His face is of brasse, which may be said either ever or never to blush FOLLER.

Comb. *b. band*, one with wind instruments of *b.* *b. farthing*, emphatic = *farthings*; *b. foil*, -latten, Dutch leaf made by beating out *b.* very thin, *b. plate*, a plate of *b.* bearing an inscription; also, a monumental *b.* (2a), *b. rule*, a strip of *b.* type-high used to separate lines or columns of type; -smith, -work, -worker.

Brass (bras), *v.* 1839. [f. prec.: cf. *to tin*.] To coat with brass 1865; *fig.* to cover with effrontery.

Brassage (bræsdʒ), 1806. [a. F., f. *brasser*.] A mint-charge to cover the cost of coining money.

Brassard (bræsdɑr) Also brassart. 1830 [a. F., f. *bras*; see -ARD.] *1.* Armour for the upper arm. *Hist.* *2.* A badge worn on the arm 1870.

Brassate, 1863. *Chem.* A salt of brassic acid.

Brasse (bræs), 1847. [Cf. BRASSEM.] A kind of perch.

Brassed (bræst), *pp. a.* ME. [f. BRASS + -ED.] Made of, or overlaid with brass.

Brassy (e, y (bræ si). 1888. [var. of BRASSY.] *Golf.* A brass-shod club.

Brassica (bræ'sikɑ). 1832. [L.; = cabbage.] *Bot.* A genus of cruciferous plants, containing the cabbage, the turnip, rape, etc. Hence *Brassic a.*

Brassière (bræ'si:ə). 1912. [Fr.] A woman's underbodice worn to support the breasts.

Brassy (bræ'si), *a.* 1583. [f. BRASS *sb.* + *-y*.] *1.* Of or covered with brass. *2.* Of the nature or appearance of brass 1789. *3. fig.* *a.* Hard as brass 1596; *b.* unblushing 1576; *c.* debased yet pretentious 1586; *d.* strident and artificial in tone 1865.

3. b. A b. impudence 1690. *c.* A b. age TENNYSON. *d.* That hard, b. overstretch'd style M. ARNOLD. Hence *Brassiness*.

Brast, *v.*, north. f. BREAST.

Brat (bræt), *sb.* ¹ Now *dial.* [OE. *bratt*, prob. a. Olf. *brat* (f. masc. 'cloth, plaid, cloak').]

1. 1a. (in OE.) A cloak. *b.* in *midl.*, *w.*, and *n. dial.* A pinafore or apron. *c.* A rag. *2.* A jacket for a sheep's back 1862. *3.* Rubbish 1656. *4. Sc.* The skin which forms on porridge, rice pudding, etc. 1795.

Brat (bræt), *sb.* ² 1505 [? same wd. as prec.] A child (usu. implying insignificance). *fig.* Offspring, product.

I should be glad to hear how the little *b.* doth CROMWELL. Hence *Bratling*, a little *b.* *Brattery*, a nursery. (*contemptuous*.)

Brat, *sb.* ³ 1759. [var. of BRET.] The turbot.

Brat, *sb.* ⁴ 1856 [Cf. BRAT ¹ ³.] *Mining.* A thin bed of coal mixed with pyrites or carbonate of lime.

Bratchet (bræ'tæt). 1600. [App. same wd. as BRACKET.] *1.* = BRACKET. *2.* A little brat. (*contemptuous* or *playful*.)

Brattach (brætäch) 1828. [Gael. *bratach*, f. *brat* cloth.] An ensign or banner.

Brattice (brætis), *sb.* ME. [More correctly *brattis*; prob. -Ger. *bratt* board, with Rom. suffix -*acia*; thus 'boarding'.] *1.* A temporary breastwork, parapet, or gallery of wood, for use during a siege. (*Hist.*) *2.* (*dial.* also *brat-slat*): A partition, generally of deal 1851. *3.* In form *brattish*: A shelf; also a seat with a high back (*n. dial.*).

Comb. *b.-cloth* (sense *2*) stout tarred cloth used in mines instead of wooden bratticing.

Brattice, *v.* 1862 [f. prec.] In *To b. up*: to line the sides of a shaft, etc., with planking.

Bratticing (bræt'isɪŋ). 1866. [f. BRATTICE *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ING ¹.] *1.* Brattice-work in a coal-pit 1866. *2. Archt.* See BRATTISHING.

Brattishing (bræt'isɪŋ). 1593. Var. of BRATTICING, used in *Archt.*: A cresting of open carved work on the top of a shrine. Also *dial.* in other senses.

Braunite (brau'neit) 1839. [f. Mr. Braun of Gotha.] *Min.* An anhydrous oxide of manganese, a brittle dark brownish-black mineral occurring both crystallized and massive.

Brava-de, 1579 [a. F. ad. *It. bravata*, see BRAVE.] = BRAVADO -1833.

Brava-de, *v. arch.* 1634. [f. prec.] *1. intr.* To assume a bold and defiant look -1667. *2. trans.* To defy 1676.

Bravado (bräv'ado, -ä do), *sb.* *pl.* -oes, or -os. 1599. [ad. Sp. *bravada* and *F. bravade*; see -ADO ².] *1.* Boastful or threatening behaviour, ostentatious display of courage or boldness (Now usu. in sing., without *a*: occas. with *a* or in *pl.*) *2.* A swaggering fellow. Cf. BRAVO -1825.

1. A sort of *b.*—an air of affected unconcern JANE AUSTEN. *2.* The Rectors & bravados of the House PERYS. Hence *Bravadoism* (*rare*).

Brave (bræv), *a. sb.* *int.* 1485 [a. F., ad. *It. bravo* gallant, fine. Ultimate etym. unkn.] *A. adj.* *1.* Courageous, intrepid, stout-hearted (as a good quality) absol. *The brave* (now only *pl.*) 1697. *2.* Finely-dressed; = *Sc.* BRAW, splendid, showy, handsome. (Now app. a literary revival) 1568. *3. loosely*, Capital, fine (*arch.*) (Cf. BRAW *a.*) 1577. *4. quasi-adv.* = BRAVELY. (Now *poet.*) 1596.

1. High hopes of living to be *b.* men, and worthy Patriotic MILT. None but the *b.* deserves the fair DRYDEN. The *b.* of other lands TENNYSON. *2.* The lilies which are braver than Solomon 1591. *3.* O that's a brave man, he writes brave verses, speaks brave words A. F. L. III. iv. 43. Brave punishments *Much Ado* v. iv. 130. Hence *Brave-ly adv.*, -ness.

B. sb. [in sense *1*, directly from *F. brave*] *1.* A brave man, a warrior: since 1800 esp. a warrior among the N. American Indians 1601.

b. A bully; a hired assassin (*arch.*) 1598. *2.* A bravado (*arch.*) 1590.

1. A Blackout b. CATLIN. *2.* Life's braves shou'd somehow be made good BLOWING.

C. int. [Cf. BRAVO.] Capital! Bravo! Now *dial.* 1593.

Brave (bræv), *v.* 1546. [a. F. *braver*, f. *brave*.] *1. trans.* To treat with bravado; to challenge, defy. *2.* To meet or face with bravery; to encounter, defy. (The ordinary current sense.) 1776. *3.* To make brave 1593. *4.* To make splendid, adorn -1625. *5.* To boast -1652.

1. Ossa and Pelion that so b. the sky Heywood. *2.* To b. danger 1832, severe weather 1876. *4.* Thou like the tailor hast braud' name me SWEETS.

II. intr. (and const. *to b. it*). *1.* To boast vaunt. *To b. it*: to act the bravo -1817. *2.* To dress splendidly -1632. Hence *Brav'ingly ad.*

Bravery (bräv'væi) 1548. [prob. *a. F. braverie* the action of braving.] *1.* The action of braving or acting the bravo; daring, defiance, bravado -1814. *2.* Daring, courage, fortitude (as a good quality). (The ordinary current sense.) 1581. *3.* Display, show; splendour 1570. *concr.* Fine clothes; = *Sc.* BRAWS. 1563. *4.* A fine thing; an adornment -1657. *5.* Mere show -1681. *6.* A gallant, a beau; also *collect.* grandees, chivalry -1670.

2. Ere long thou shalt lament These braveries M. T. Sams. 1243. *3.* Lancelot, the flower of *b.* TENNYSON. *4.* The braverie of this world likened is, to flower of grasses TISSER.

Bravissimo; see BRAVO *sb.* ³

Bravo (bräv'o), *sb.* ¹ *Pl.* -oes (-os). 1597 [a. *It.* Long naturalized, whence the pronunc. (bräv'o) in some Dicts.] *1.* A daring villain a hired soldier or assassin; a reckless desperado *2.* = BRAVADO (*rare*) -1713.

1. I have been three Nights together dogged by BRAVOS STEELE.

Bravo (bräv'o), *int.* and *sb.* ² 1761. [a. *It. bravo*, superl. *bravissimo* (also used).] Capital! Well done! Hence, as *sb.* A choir.

Bravura (brav'ū-ra). 1788. [It. = bravery, spirit.] 1. Display of daring or defiance, brilliancy of execution; attempt at brilliant performance 1813. 2. A passage or piece of music requiring elaborate execution, written to task the artist's powers. Also *transf.* 1788.

2. A short b. of John Paul Richter. I call it a b., as being intentionally a passage of display and elaborate execution De QUINCEY. 3. attrib. as *b. player*, *singer*, *singings*, *song*.

Brawl (brōl). Sc. 1563. [Sc. f. BRAVE; cf. *ca = calve*, etc.] A. *adv.* 1. = BRAVE a. 2. 1724. 2. = BRAVE 3. 1563. B. *sb. pl.* = BRAVERY 3; fine clothes 1724.

Brawl (brōl), *sb.* 1460 [f. BRAWL v.] 1. A noisy turbulent quarrel, a row. 2. Clamour - 1611.

Brawl, *sb.* 1521. [cf. BRANLE v.] 1. A particular pace or movement in dancing - 1531. 2. A kind of French dance, the music for it - 1842.

3. Will you win your love with a French braule Z. L. L. iii. 1. 9.

Brawl, *sb.* 1725. A blue and white striped cloth made in India - 1788.

Brawl (brōl), *v.* [Late ME. Origin unk.] 1. *intr.* To wrangle, to squabble. (At first, *prer.* simply 'to contend') *trans.* To scold, revile - 1649. 2. *intr.* To raise a clamour ME. *trans.* To utter clamorously 1563. 3. *intr.* Of a stream. To make a noise of conflict in its rapid course over stones, etc. 1600.

4. *Gyue* thou place to hym that braileth or chideth Cayton. 5. *To b. in Church*, to indulge in any speaking other than as prescribed in the Prayer Book. 6. Shallowest brooks b. the most Surgeons. Hence **Brawler**. Brawlingly *adv.*

Brawn (brōn), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *bracn*, *bracn*, fleshy part, *esp.* of the hind leg, = Pr *bradon*; ad. W. Ger. *bratū*, f. *brādan* to roast (see BREDE v.). The spec. sense 'boar's flesh' is Eng. only.] 1. Fleshy part, muscle, *esp.* of the arm, leg, and thumb. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. The muscle or flesh of animals as food - 1656. 3. *spec.* The flesh of the boar; *esp.* (in recent use) collared, boiled, and pickled or potted [cf. *bracn*, a deriv. of *brac*] ME. 4. *transf.* A boar (or swine) as fattened for the table (*dial.*). Cf. BACON. ME. 5. Hardened or thickened skin, also *fig.* L. *callum* 1578.

6. Hise lynes grete, hise brawnes harde and stronge Chaucer. 7. Is a man therefore bound at noon to B. or Beeffe Milt. Comb. b. fallen a. shrunken in flesh.

Brawn (brōn), *v.* 1571. [f. prec.] 1. To make or become hard, also *fig.* 2. *trans.* To fatten (a boar) 1655. 3. *intr.* To grow fat. (Of a boar.) 1580.

Browned (brōnd), *pp.* a. 1505. [f. BRAWN.] 1. Muscular, brawny. 2. Hardened, callous mostly *fig.* 1583. 3. Fattened as a boar - 1601.

Browner (brōn-er), 1708. [f. BRAWN v. + -ER.] A boar fattened for the table.

Brawniness (brōn-ness), 1645. [f. BRAWNY + NESS.] Muscularity; firmness.

Brawny (brōn-i), *a.* 1420. [f. BRAWN *sb.*] 1. Characterized by muscle or muscular strength 1599. 2. Callous (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also in *comb.*

3. A brawny arm 1644. 4. A b. conscience 1638.

Braxy (bræ'ksi), *sb.* and *a.* Sc. 1785. [prob. from 'the bracks'; cf. *braxy*.] 1. Splenic apoplexy in sheep 1791. 2. as *adj.* Characterized by this disease, as *b. sheep*, *mutton*; also *absol.* the flesh of a b. sheep 1785.

Bray (bræ), *sb.* ME. [f. BRAY v.] 1. Outcry, a shriek - 1596. 2. The cry of some animals, *esp.* the ass 1650. 3. *transf.* Any loud harsh sound 1593.

4. No brayes of asses nor of bulls 1650. 5. The b. of rusty bolts Scott. of horns 1834.

Bray (bræ), *v.* 1 [ME. *brase*, *braye*, a. F. *brave* 'to cry' (now only of the ass), *peith.* Celtic, f. a stem *brag-*, cogn. w. L. *fragor*] 1. *intr.* To utter a loud harsh cry - 1613. 2. Of animals. formerly the cry of horses, oxen, deer, etc. now *esp.* of the ass ME. b. *contemptuously* of the human voice 1635. 3. *transf.* Of wind, thunder, etc. (now *esp.* of the trumpet). To make a loud harsh jarring sound ME. 4. *trans.* To utter harshly. Often with *out.* ME.

5. Sings pitifully b. DRYDEN. b. None ever brayed so learnedly 1692.

Bray (bræ), *v.* 2 [ME. *brayen*, a. OF. *bracier* (mod. *brayer*).] 1. To beat small; to bruise,

pound; usu. in a mortar. Also *fig.* 2. Techn. 3. To crush flax or hemp with a brake. [F. *brayer le chanvre*.] - 1530. b. To pound and scour (woollen cloth) 1879.

4. *fig.* Though thou shouldst be a fool with a pe-tell in a mortar like otenell, yet will not his foolishness go from him COVERDALE Prov. xxvii. 22. Hence **Braying** *sb.*

Braye, 1512. [a. F. *brase* = med. L. *braca* dake: of unk. origin.] A military outwork. False b. (ad. F. *fausse braye*) an advanced parapet surrounding the main rampart. Hist.

Brayer (bræ-er), 1598 [f. BRAY v. 1 + -ER.] One who brays; *esp.* an ass.

Bray-er, 1688 [f. BRAY v. 2 + -ER.] 1. *Painting*. A wooden pestle used to rub down and temper the ink.

Bray-er 3, 1770. [?] Part of a compound lever for raising or depressing the upper grindstone in a corn-mill.

Braze (bræz), *v.* 1 [OE. *brasian*, f. *bræs* BRASS, *perh.* re-coined in 16th c.] 1. *trans.* To make of, or cover with, brass OE. 2. *fig.* To make hard like brass, harden 1602.

Braze (bræz), *v.* 2 1581. [? a. F. *braser* to solder, in OF. to burn.] 1. To expose to the action of fire. 2. To solder (with an alloy of brass and zinc) 1677.

Brazen (bræ-z'n), *a.* [OE. *brassen*, f. *bræs* BRASS] 1. Made of brass, strong as brass ME. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Like brass. (Often after Homer's *οὐρανὸς χαλκῆος*, etc.) 1596. 3. *fig.* Hardened in effrontery 1573.

4. A brassin ymage 1552. Injunction with a B wall SHAKS. 5. The brassensky SPENSER 3. U. mendacity 1869. *Phr.* *Brazen age* the third mythological age of mankind. Hence *Brazenly adv.*, -ness.

Brazen (bræ-z'n), *v.* 1555. [f. the *adj.*] 1. *trans.* With out: to face impudently. So to b. 11 out. 2. *trans.* To make bold or reckless 1834.

1. He would talk saucily, lye, and b. it out 1712.

Brazen-face, 1573 [f. BRAZEN a. 3.] 1. As two wds. An unabashed countenance. 2. As one wd. A brazen-faced person 1598. Hence *Brazen-faced a.* unblushing, impudent. *Brazen-facedly adv.*

Brazier (bræ-z'iar, -z'iar), ME. [? f. BRASS *sb.*] One who works in brass. Hence *Brazieri*, brazier's work, also *comer*.

Brazier 2 (bræ-z'iar, -z'iar), 1690. [a. F. *brasier*, f. *brasse* hot coals.] A large flat pan or tray for holding burning charcoal, etc.

Brazil (bræzi), ME. [? a. Sp. *brasil* or It. *brasil*; of unk. etym. The country was called from the wood, *terra de brasil*, 'red-dye-wood land'.] 1. Orig. the red wood of an East Indian tree (*Cesalpinia Sappan*), from which dyers obtain a red colour. Later, the similar wood of a S. American species (*C. echinata*), and also other species, all valuable to the dyer. Now usu. called *Brazil-wood*. Also *attrib.* b. Taken as a type of hardness: hence as *hard as b.* Pronounced (bræ zi, bræ'zi), 1635. 2. The dye-stuff and dye yielded by this wood - 1669.

Also *attrib.* 3. A country of S. America, also called 'the Brazils' 1555. Also *attrib.* and in *comb.* 4. *Brazil-nut*: A trinequetous nut, the seed of *Bertholletia excelsa* (N.O. *Lecythidaceæ*) 1830. Hence *Brazilian a.* and *sb.*

1. c. Are my bones b., or my flesh of oak QUARLES.

3. The Portuguese nam'd it Brazil, from the red wood of that name W. ROBERTS.

Brazil (bræ'zi), *sb.* 2 *dial.* Also (perh. better *brasil*, *brazile*, 1747. [? f. BRASS.] 1. Iron pyrites (*min.* *dial.*). 2. Coal containing much pyrites 1853. 3. As hard as b. occas. referred to this wd.

Braziletto (bræzile'to), 1656. [? ad. Sp. *brazileto* 'Jamaica-wood', dim. of *brasil*] Species of dyewood, inferior to *Brazil-wood*, imported from Jamaica (*Cesalpinia braziliensis* and *crusta*; now referred to the genus *Peltophorum*).

Brazilin (bræ'zilin), 1863. [f. BRAZIL + -IN.] The red colouring-matter of *Brazil-wood*.

Breach (breč), *sb.* [ME. *breche*, partly repr. OE. *bruce*, *bruce* (-OTeut. **bruka-* from **brek-*; see BREAK); partly a. F. *brèche*] 1. The action of breaking; the fact of being broken; breakage, fracture - 1676. 2. The breaking of waves on a coast or over a vessel 1601. 3. The

breaking of any legal or moral bond or obligation, violation, infraction ME. 4. An irruption into, an infringement upon - 1751. 5. A breking of relations (of union or continuity) 1625. Also *absol.* 6. A broken or injured spot, place, or part; a disrupted place, gap or fissure *esp.* a gap in a fortification made by a battery ME. Also *fig.* 7. Surf made by the sea breaking over rocks - 1707. 78. A break in a coast a bay, harbour 1611. 19. An interval, a division marked by intervals - 1550. 10. A condition of ruptured relations 1745.

2. Clear b., the waves rolling clean over without breaking *Clearly*, when every object on deck is swept away. 3. Nuptial branches *Levi* i. 16. *Phr.* *B. of contract*, *promise*, *trust*. 5. B. of friends *BARK* 6. To stand in the b. (often *fig.*) 8. Asher continued on the sea shore and abode in his breaches [Wycl. haueus] *Judges* v. 17.

Phrases (sense 2). b. of arrestment, illegal disposal of property which has been attached; b. of close, trespass, b. of (the) peace, a violation of the public peace by an act, riot, or other disturbance, b. of pound, breaking into a pound without warrant; b. of prison, escape of a prisoner from confinement; b. of privilege, a violation of the rights of a privileged body; b. of promise, *spec.* = b. of promise to marry.

Breach (bræč), *v.* 1547. [f. the *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To make a breach in, to break through. Also *fig.* 2. *intr.* To cause a breach, to separate - 1641. 3. *trans.* Of whales: To leap out of the water 1843.

1. The English had breached the fort JAS. MILLS.

Breachy (bræč-i), *a.* 1800. [f. BREACH + -Y.] 1. Of cattle. Apt to break fences, and get out of enclosures. 2. Having breaches

Bread (bred), *sb.* [OE. *bræd*, pl. *brædan* - O. Iut. **bradōn-*, meaning orig. 'piece of frustum', which before 1200 had displaced *brad* now 'loaf', the original Iut. name for bread.

Cf. Lowland Sc. *puca*. (Thus not a deriv. of *brut* to BREW.) 1. (Only in OF.) Bit, piece morsel (of food). 2. An article of food prepared by moistening, kneading, and baking meal or flour, usu. with the addition of yeast or leaven OE. 3. (with *pl.*) A loaf, a roll - 1643. 4. Taken as a type of ordinary food (Perh. from the Lord's Prayer.) ME. Also *fig.*

5. Means of subsistence 1719. 6. *attrib.* Of bread, about or for bread, as *A. riots* 1783.

7. Better is life a lot than no b. *H. WOOD*. 4. b. of idleness, food not worked for, so b. of affliction etc. 1. *full of b.* full-fed. 4. He meant no harm in scribbling twice his b. *BRAD*.

Phrases. *To break b.* a. to partake of b. or f. d. b. (from N. L.) to dispense b. or *gr.* the b. of life also to administer or join in the Communion. 1. *know on which side one's b. is buttered* to know where one's interest lies. *To take the b. out of one's mouth* to take away his livelihood, to take from a person what he is on the point of enjoying. *B. buttered on both sides*, great good fortune.

Comb. b. and butter, b. spread with butter the means of living; also *attrib.* bawny, grish, *esp.* school-girlish, b. and cheese, *fig.* for plain fare living; black b., a coarse dark kind, made of rye etc., - meal, meal for household or brown b., etc. rock-meal (*Gr. berg-mehl*); -root, *spec.* a species of Poralea (*P. esculenta*), and *Canadissa esculenta* or Quamash, also the root itself.

Bread (bred), *v.* 1727. [f. BRAID *sb.*] a. *Cookery*. To dress with bread-crumbs. b. To clean by rubbing with bread.

Bread (e, var. of BREAD).

Bread-basket, 1550. 1. *lit.* A basket for holding or handing round bread. 2. *slang*. The stomach 1753.

Bread-corn, ME. Grain for making bread, e.g. rye.

Bread-crumb, 1760. a. (Prop. two wds.) A crumb of bread, *esp.* (in *pl.*) crumbs for dressing fish, etc. b. The soft part of bread, as opp. to the crust. Hence *Bread-crumbs*, to cover with b. c.

Breaden (bre d'n), *a.* 1579. [f. BREAD *sb.*] Made or consisting of bread. 1. *fig.* god; political for the consecrated host var. 1. *Bread dy*

Bread-fruit, 1697. The farinaceous fruit of a tree; *esp.* of *Artocarpus incana* of the South Sea Islands, etc., having a whitish pulp of the consistency of new bread.

Breadless (bre d'les), *a.* ME. [f. BREAD *sb.* + -LESS.] Without bread; without food. Hence *Bread-lessness*.

Bread-ness, 1866 [f. BREAD + -NESS.] 1

discussions on Transubstantiation: The quality of being bread.

Bread-stitch, var. of *bread-stitch*; see *BREDE* *sb* ³

Bread-stuff (brēdstuf). 1793. Material for bread; grain, flour, now usu. in pl.

Breadth (brēdθ). 1523 [f. *breadē*, DREDF, after *length*, etc.] 1. Measure or distance from side to side; width, extent across. Also *fig* 2. A piece (of cloth, etc.) of the full breadth; a width 1584 3. Extent, length 1595. 4. *fig* Largeness (of mind, sentiment, or view), liberality, catholicity, also, wide display of a quality 1817. 5. *Arch*. A broad effect 1738

1. To a hair's b.: to a nicety *Henry IV*, iv ii, 3 2. The b. of his great voyage *Pir* iv, i 37. 4. To attack with a b. of calumny 1525. 5. *fig*, or that quality of execution which makes a whole predominant over the parts *FURST*. Hence Breadthless 1. Breadthways, wise act in direction of the b.

Bread-tree (brēdtɹi). 1786. Occas. name of the Bread-fruit tree; also of *Gardenia edulis*, *Euphorbia* *caffr*

Bread-winner (brēdwɪnə). 1818. 1. One who supports himself and those dependent upon him by his earnings 1821. 2. The tool, art, or craft with which any one earns his living 1818

1. The stay and bread-winner of some widowed mother or sister 1863. 2. 'I'se gane hame,—and then let my bread-winner' [a fiddle] Scott.

Break (bræk), *v*. Pa. t Late ME. *brake*, now *arch*., gave place to *break* (brūk) early in 16th c. Pa. ppl broken (brūk'n), and in verse broke. [OE. *breccan* = OTeut. stem *brēk*, corresp. to L. *fiag-* (*frango*), Aryan **bhreg-*] 1. *trans*. To sever into parts by force, to part by violence. Also *intr*. (for *refl*.) Often with *in pieces*, *asunder*, etc. 2. *trans* and *intr*. To burst ME.; to lay open the surface of 1459, to crack ME.

1. A threefold rope is not easily broken Br. Bart ow. To b. windows *Stevens*, a battle-axe Scott. *intr*. If both [points] break, your gaskins fall *Twel*, IV, i v 24.

Spec uses. To cut up. To b. (up) a deer or fox Scott. You can carve, break up this capon L. L. IV, i 58. †To wreck. The ships were broken x *Kings* iv 43. To destroy the completeness of; to divide, part. To b. a bottle 1808, the set (*mod*). Cf. To b. *bulk*. †To dissolve, disband, also *intr*. In phrases. To b. bread, see *BARAN*. To b. a lance with. to enter the lists against. 2. The berry breaks before it stameth *SHAKS*. I will break thy pate across *Com. Err* II, i 78. To b. *Priscian's* head: to violate the rules of grammar *intr*. Said of a bell, and hence of a boy's voice *PENNS*.

II. 1. To disable, destroy cohesion, solidity, or firmness; to crush, shatter; to overwhelm, ruin, destroy OE. *intr*. To relax 1530. 2. To crush in spirit, to tame. Now also *to b. in*, 1471

1. Phr. To b. the leg, or arm: i. e. the bones of the limb. To b. on the wheel, to dislocate on a wheel, etc. (a form of torture). *fig*. To b. the neck of a journey, to get through the worst of it. To b. the (one's) heart to overwhelm with sorrow. The first breaketh (*intr*) 1530. Thou breakest the proud P's. *LAZARUS* Of waves, etc. *trans* and *intr*. ME. To b. the bank, to make the bank, or at a gaming-table the 'banker', stop payment. Also *intr* (for *refl*). *March*, V, iii, i 120. *intr*. His health was breaking fast *TRAYFLYAN*. 2. To b. the spirit of the army *MACAULAY*. About breaking of my horses to the coach *PENNS*.

III. 1. To do violence to, fail to keep sacred or intact OE.

The laws have been shamefully broken *JUNIUS*. So, To b. the Sabbath, the King's peace, an indenture, contract, oath, etc. To b. a marriage to annul it.

IV. 1. To lay open by breaking; often with *open OE*. 2. To enter by force or violence (Now *To b. into*, q. v.) 1768. 3. To escape violently or suddenly from ME. 4. Of light, sound, etc.: To penetrate 1599. 5. To reveal (one's mind), disclose (news, etc.); now implying caution and delicacy, to utter 1450. 6. To open, begin 1588.

1. Hunger broke a stone wals *Cor* i, i 210. 2. John Wesley broke a house 1745 3. To b. prison *SPENSER*, bounds, covert or cover (*mod*). 4. What beam shall b. my night *BYRON*. 5. I have some news to b. Hoob. To b. a comparison *Much Ado* II, i 154, a sigh *GOLDEN*. 6. Phr. To b. the balls (*Billiards*) to make the opening stroke.

V. 1. To rupture union or continuity; to disrupt, to stop for the time ME. 2. To alter abruptly the direction of (a line), also *intr*. 1616

1. *fig*. To b. the bonds of modesty 1578, a spell *MACAULAY*. To b. the enemy's ranks *MASSINGER*, the enemy's line 1796. *adverb*. They broke twice and fled

like sheep 1781. *intr*. The clouds are breaking *DISABILI*. To b. the thread of these Speculations *ADDISON*. Phr. To b. one's fall, journey. To b. one's sleep *SHAKS*, silence *STERNE*, one's last ME. To b. monotony, sameness, etc. (*mod*). 2. Phr. To b. joint: said of bricks, etc., when the lines of junction are discontinuous. To b. sheer. see *SHEER*. So, To b. away, off. To b. b. in, b. back: said of the ball or the bowler at *Cricket*.

VI. 1. To sever by breaking; also *intr*. to cease from relation with, quarrel with ME. 2. To cashier (an officer) 1695.

1. Thou shalt break his yoke from off thy necke *Gen* xxvii 40. Phr. To b. (any one) of a practice or habit. Charles broke with his Parliament 1839. To b. with the past *FARMER*. 2. Three other colonels are broke 1695.

VII. *intr*. 1. To escape from restraint, to issue forth OE. 2. To burst out of darkness, begin to shine *Const*, *on*, *upon*. (Cf. IV 4.) 1535. 3. To make a forcible entrance into a place ME.

1. To b. from the trammels of a notion *RUSKIN*. *Crises*, broke from them 1833. Phr. To b. into arms, rebellion, weeping, a laugh. To b. from concealment *STEELE*. 2. Let me goe, for the day breaketh *Gen* xxxii 26. So of morning, daylight, and by confusion darkness, clouds. 3. The Lacedaemonians afterwards broke into Africa *HOMER*.

Phrases. To b. bulk to begin to unload. To b. (the) ground (cf. I 2): To plough up for the first time. See also *To b. tip*. b. Of an army. To begin digging trenches. Also *fig*. To b. the ice to make a beginning. To b. square or squares. to violate the regular order, do harm. To b. wind. to void wind from the stomach or bowels.

Comb. To b. away. a. *trans*. To remove by breaking. Also *intr*. (for *refl*). b. *intr*. To start away with abruptness and force. Also *fig*. To b. down. a. *trans*. To demolish, destroy b. To decompose. c. To crush in strength, health, courage, etc. d. *intr* (for *refl*). To fall broken; to prove of no avail. To b. forth. a. *intr*. To make a rush forward b. Of flame, war, disease, etc.: To burst out. c. To break loose. d. To burst into utterance. To b. in. a. *trans* = II, 2. b. *intr*. To enter forcibly or abruptly. c. To infringe upon; to interrupt unexpectedly. d. To burst upon. To b. off. a. *trans*. To put an abrupt end to. b. *intr*. To leave off abruptly. c. *trans*. To sever by breaking d. *intr*. To detach oneself abruptly, from e. To sever connexion (*with*). f. *trans*. To draw off sharply. *fig*. *intr*. To begin. To b. out. a. *trans*. To force out by breaking. b. *intr*. To burst from restraint, or concealment. Said of persons and things. Cf. To b. out (in or into) boils, etc.): to b. out, into, or in feeling or action. To b. through. [cf. Branch VII. Prop. the analysis is to b. through a fence, not to b. through a fence.] a. *trans*. To penetrate by breaking. b. To transgress. Also *adverb*. To b. pp. a. To disintegrate (*trans* and *intr*). b. *trans*. To open up (ground) c. Of frost, an epidemic: To give way. d. To fail physically. *te*. *trans*. To burst open, open forcibly.

Break- The verb-stem in *comb.* forming sbs. or adjs.

I. With verb+object. 1. Forming sbs., as b.-bones, the Ossifrage or Osprey; -bulk, a captain that abstracts part of his cargo; -wind dial., a disease of sheep. 2. Forming adjs., as -ax, that breaks a ves, as in Break-ax Tree, *Stomax* *Jamaicensis*; -bone, bone-breaking, as in b.-bone fever, the *dysenteria*; -covert, that breaks cover. II. With the vb. used attrib = breaking; as b.-piece, -iron.

Break (bræk), *sb*, 1 ME. [f. prec. vb.] 1. An act of breaking; fracture.

1. A twist of the ball on touching the ground 1866 2. *Billiards* and *Croquet*. A consecutive series of successful strokes; the points thus scored 1865. 4. A broken place, gap, or opening: wider than *BREACH* ME. 5. An interruption of continuity 1627. 6. *spec*. the sudden termination or rise in the decks of some merchant ships 1725; b. marks [---] used in print or writing to indicate abrupt pauses 1733. 6. *Advs*. The point of separation between the different registers of a voice 1883. 7. An irregularity, roughness, knot, etc. 1756. *spec* in *Archit*. 1695. 8. A portion of ground broken up for cultivation; a tract distinct in appearance 1674.

1. *B* of day or night the first appearance of light. So *B*. of June, the beginning of June. 5 b. In modern wit all printed trash is set off with numerous breaks --- and dashes --- Swift.

Break, *sb* 2 Also *brake*. 1831. [? a use of *BRAKE* *sb* ²] 1. A large carriage-frame with no body, used for breaking in young horses.

2. A large wagonette 1874.

Breakable (brækəbəl), a. 1570 [f. *BREAK* + -ABLE.] Capable of being broken.

Breakage (brækədʒ), 1819. [f. *BREAK* v. + -AGE.] 1. The action or fact of breaking. 2.

The results of breaking; loss or damage caused by breaking 1848. 3. A break 1871. 4. *Naut*. The leaving of empty spaces in stowing the hold 1867.

Breakage, var. f. *BRAKEAGE*.

Break-back, a. 1556. [cf. *BREAK-NECK*] That breaks the back; crushing.

Break-down (brēkdau), also bræk'dou n 1832. [f. *To break down* (see *BREAK* v.)] 1

The act of breaking and falling down; a collapse (*lit* and *fig*). Also attrib., as in break-down gang, etc. 2. A riotous dance, in the style of the negroes. (U S; but freq. in Eng.) 1864.

Breaker (brēkə), ME. [f. *BREAK* v. + -ER.] 1. One who breaks, crushes, or destroys often with defining sb., as HOUSE-BREAKER, etc. 1574

2. One who violates a law, oath, convention, etc. ME. 3. One who subdues, tames, or tames 1552. 4. That which breaks 1661; *spec* the name of machines for crushing the stems of flax or hemp, and for performing the first operation in carding cotton, etc. 1817. 5. A heavy ocean-wave which breaks, esp. in passing over reefs or shallows 1684

1. A b. of idols *CARYLE*. 5. *Breakers ahead!* the pass-word to give warning of broken water in the direction of the course.

Breaker (brēkə), 1833. [Corrupt f. *Sp. barrica* or *barrica*.] A small keg.

Breakfast (brēkfəst), 1469. [f. *BREAK* v. + *FAST*.] 1. That with which a person breaks his fast in the morning, the first meal of the day. 2. Occas.: A meal 1526.

1. That men should go to mass as well after sow per as before breakfast *MORRIS*. 2. The wolves will get a b. by my death *DARWIN*.

Breakfast (brēkfəst), v. 1679. [f. prec.] 1. *intr*. To take the first meal of the day. 2

trans. To provide with breakfast 1793.

Breaking (brēkɪŋ), *vb*, *sb*. OF. [f. *BREAK* v. + -ING.] 1. The action of *BREAK* v. 2.

A piece of land newly broken up. (U.S.) 1883

Comb. b.-up = *BREAK-UP*; -crop, the first crop on newly broken ground; -frame, a machine for drawing out the slivers in spinning wool.

Break-neck (brēk-nek), 1562. [f. *BREAK* v. + *NECK*.] A. *adj*. Likely to break the neck, headlong (of speed, etc.); precipitous. †B. sb

'A fall in which the neck is broken; a steep place endangering the neck' [J]; *fig*. destruction, ruin 1653.

Break-off, *sb*. 1. The action of breaking off; esp. discontinuance of relations 1860

2. The metal work of the stock of a gun into which the breech of the barrel fits 1804.

Breakstone (brēk-stōn), 1688. [tr. L. *saxifraga*.] Herbalists' name for Saxifrages, and some other plants.

Break-up, *sb*. 1795. [f. *To break up*.] The action or fact of breaking up; disruption, separation into parts, disintegration (*lit* and *fig*). 2

decay of animal functions; change from fine weather, or from frost; dispersal or dissolution of a society, system, etc.

Breakwater (brēk-wōtə), 1721. [f. *BREAK* v. + *WATER*.] 1. Anything that breaks the force of the waves at a particular place, esp. a mole pier, or the like, erected to form or protect a harbour 1769. 2. A groyn or barrier on the beach to retain shingle 1721.

Bream (brēm), *sb*. [ME. *breme*, a. F. *brème*, OF. *brème*, ad. Teut., ? f. stem of *brehan* to glitter. (Not conn. w. *BARSE*.)] 1. A freshwater fish (*Abramis brama*), called also Carp bream, distinguished by its yellowish colour and its high arched back. Also its genus (*Abramis*, family *Cyprinidae*). 2. Used also of some acanthopterygious sea-fishes, of the genus *Paralichthys* (family *Sparidae*), and genus *Labrus* (family *Labridae*), as the Sea Bream (*P. centrodonatus*) Spanish Bream (*P. erythrinus*) 1460.

Bream (brēm), v. 1646. [? conn. w. *Da. brem* 'broom, furze'.] To clear (a ship's bottom) of shells, sea-weed, ooze, etc., by singeing it with burning reeds, furze, or fagots. Cf. *BROOM* v.

Breards (brēardz), *sb*, *pl*. *Sc*. 1733. [The same as *BRAIRD*.] The short flax recovered from the first tow by a second hacking.

Breast (brēst) [OE. *brēost* = OTeut. type **breustōn*] = OTeut. **brust-*. Only Teut. See *Kluge Beiträge* VIII, 510.] 1. Each of the

two so p otube anoa s ua ed on he ho ax
n fma s n w ch m k s se ed for he
nou shmen of he young he mamma ai o
the mamilla in males. b. Hence fig. Source
of nourishment 1611. 2. The front of the thorax
or chest. (In OE usu. in pl., for dual) OE
b The part of a garment or armour covering the
breast 1651. c. The bosom 1650. 73. Occas.
= the thorax or chest -1766. 4. The corre-
sponding part in the lower animals ME. 5.
fig and transf. The seat of the affections and
emotions, the repository of consciousness; the
heart; hence, the affections, private thoughts
and feelings. (Usu. pl. in OE) OE. 76. transf.
The place of the lungs; hence, breath, voice in
singing -1711. 7. A brand even front of a mov-
ing company -1807. 8. Used of analogous
surfaces or parts of things. In military use,
a breastwork, ME. 9. Techn. a. Archt. The
part of a wall between a window and the floor;
also, the part of a chimney between its flues and
the rooms; the torus in a column. b. Mining.
The face of a working; also, that side of the
hearth of a shaft-furnace which contains the
metal-notch. RAYMOND.

1. Come to my Womans Breasts And take my Milke
for Gall Atch 1. v. 43. Past the b. 1647. Put to the
B STEEL. 2. You must cut this flesh from off his b.
March. V. iv. 1. 252. 3. What his Brest forges, that
his Tongue must vent Cor. iii. 1. 258. To make a clean
b. to make a full disclosure. 6. Twel. N. ii. iii. 19
7. In, of, on (a) b. = ABREAST Obs. 8. The b. of the
bottle ME., of Heaven SHAKS., earth 1814, a hill (mod.).
Comb. b. backstays (Naut.), long ropes to sup-
port the masts against an oblique headwind (cf. BACK-
STAY), -band, a band passing round the breast; also
spec. = breast-ropes, -collar, a broad pulling strap pass-
ing round the b. of a horse; -drill, one against which
the workman bears his b. while drilling; -fast, a large
rope or chain, used to confine a ship's broadside to a
wharf, quay, etc.; -height, the interior slope of a
parapet; -hooks, large pieces of compass-timber
fixed within and athwart the bows of a ship; -knees
sb pl., umbers placed in the forward part of a vessel
across the stem to unite the bows on each side.
-knot, a knot or bow of ribbon, etc. worn on the b.
-pain, a disease in horses; -pang, the Angria
pictoris; -pump, an instrument for drawing milk
from the b. by suction; -rail (Naut.), the upper rail
of the balcony, etc.; -rope (Naut.), a rope for secur-
ing the yard-panels; a rope for supporting the lead-
man while sounding; -strap (Harness), a strap fixed
at one end to the collar and supporting the pole of
the vehicle, -weed, *Saururus cernuus*; -wimble,
a gimlet or auger upon which the b. presses in work-
ing; -wood, young shoots of fruit trees trained on
espaliers or against walls. Hence Breastwise adv.

Breast (breast), v. 1513 [f. prec.] 1. To
oppose the breast to; to meet in full opposition
1599. 2. To defend in front or with a breast-
work -1624. 3. To apply the breast to 1820.
1. To b. a fence, horse, etc. to mount by springing
so as to bring the breast over. 3. As swift As bird on
wing to b. its eggs again KEATS. Hence Breasted
ppt. a. having a breast, esp. in comb., as big-b.

Breast-beam (breastbēm), 1790. 1. Naut.
One of the beams at the fore-part of the quarter-
deck, and after-part of the fore-castle 1850. 2.
The horizontal beam in front of a loom 1790.
3. The front cross-beam of the frame of a loco-
motive.

Breast-board (breastbōrd), 1649. 1. The
mould-board of a plough. 2. Rope-making A
loaded carriage to which the yarn-ends are at-
tached at the foot of the rope-walk.

Breastbone (breastbōn). OE. The bone
running down the front of the thorax, and ar-
ticulated by cartilages with the ribs; the sternum.

Breast-high (breasthai), 1580 A. adv.
As high as the breast 1677. B. adv. 1. To the
height or depth of the breast 1580. 2. Said in
Hunting of a strong scent which the hounds
can follow at a racing pace with heads erect 1858.

Breasting (breastjng), vbl. sb 1817. [f.
BREAST sb. and v.] 1. The action of BREAST-
v. b. courr. A covering for the breast, breast-
work. 2. techn. The curved channel in which
a breast-wheel works.

Breast-plate (breastplāt). ME. 1. A piece
of armour, or any plate, worn on the breast.
2. A folded piece of embroidered linen worn on
the breast of the Jewish high-priest, and adorned
with twelve precious stones, representing the
twelve tribes Cf. *Brod.* xxviii, xxxiv, 1581. 3.
Techn. a. Mech. A plate in which the butt end
of a drill is inserted when the breast is applied

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he bea of a d ho e 667

Breast-plough 1725 A sort of plough
pushed by the breast, used for paring turf.
Hence Breast-plough v.

Breastsummer, bressummer (bre:səmə).
1611. [f. BREAST + SUMMER sb. 2 (a. F. *summer*
beam).] A summer or beam extending hori-
zontally over a large opening, and sustaining
the whole superstructure of wall, etc.; e. g. the
beam over a shop-front, and the like.

Breast-wheel (bre:sthwił), 1759. A water-
wheel, in which the water is admitted to the
float-board nearly on a level with the axle.

Breastwork (bre:stwu:k), 1642 1. Fortif.
A fieldwork thrown up breast-high for defence;
a parapet. Also fig. 2. Naut. A sort of balu-
trade which terminates the quarter-deck and
poop at the fore ends 1769.

Breath (breθ). [OE *bræþ*, *brþ* :-WGer
type **brāþ*, OTeut. **brāþōn*:-Aryan **bhrēto-*,
f. root **bhrē-*, Teut. **brē-* to burn, heat; see
BREDE v., and BROOD. In the sense of 'the
air in the lungs or mouth' it took the place of
OE *æðm*, ME *æþem*. The vowel was originally
long, as in BREATHE v.] 1. Odour -ME. 2.
An exhalation or vapour from heated objects,
etc.; steam, smoke, reek -1667. b. (cf. 3.) The
air exhaled from anything, or impregnated with
its exhalations. Also fig. 1625. c. A whiff 1873.
3. The air exhaled from the lungs, orig. as
smelt or seen; hence generally, The air received
into and expelled from the lungs in the act of
respiration. Now the main sense. ME. Also
transf. 4. A puff; now usu. of air or of wind;
but orig. used absol. ME. 5. The faculty of
breathing. Hence, spirit, life. ME. 6. A single
respiration 1483. 7. Power of breathing, free
or easy breathing; esp. in out of b. 1590. 8.
Time for breathing; exercise of the respiratory
organs. Also fig. 1594. 9. transf. Whispir,
utterance, speech; will expressed in words ME
10. Phonology. Voiceless expiration of air, form-
ing a hiss, whiff, puff, etc. Also attrit. 1867
2. Like gentle breaths from rivers pure Milt. B.
The B. of Flowers BACON 3. To draw b. Dryden.
To spend b. BOWSER. 3. To waste b. The b. is
not the flute BROWNING. 4. A summer night without
a b. SHELLEY. Summers b. SHAKS. 5. 'b. of morn'.
The b. of popular applause 1703. 6. The b. of life
WELSH, of the nostrils Gen. vii 22. To catch or hold
one's b., to check suddenly or suspend the act of
respiration 6 Phr. In (with) one or the same b., at
a b. 7. To take b. to recover free breathing. 9. A b.
can make them, as a b. has made Golosh. Princes
and lords are but the b. of kings Burns. Below or
under one's b. in a low voice. Bated b. see BATE
ppt. a. 10. B. consonant, a consonant formed by the
breath in the mouth without the action of the vocal
cords, as k, t, p, etc.

Breathe (brēð), v. [ME *bræthe(n)*, f. *breth*
BREATH; not formed in OE.] 1. *intr.* 71. To
exhale, steam, evaporate -1670. 72. To emit
odour, to smell -1712. fig To be redolent of
1697. 3. To exhale air from the lungs ME. b.
To exhale and inhale, to respire. (The ordinary
current sense.) ME. c. To bring (to, into a state)
by breathing 1816. 4. To live, exist ME. Also
fig. 5. To take breath (see BREATHE v.); fig.
to pause, take rest 1577. 6. transf. To give forth
and able breath; to speak, sing, etc. 1598. 7.
Of air, etc.: To blow softly. (Cf. 3.) 1610.
1. A warmth breathes out of her Per. in ii. 94. 2.
All Arabia breathes from yonder box Pope. 3. b.
When we b. sleep, move Hooker. 4. A better fellow
does not b. (mod.). 6. As I wake, sweet music b.
Milt. *Pens.* 151. 7. The low wind hardly breathed
for fear Tennyson.

II *trans.* 1. To exhale, to emit by expiration
(out), fig. to send into, communicate by breath-
ing ME. transf. of things 1647. 2. To inhale
and exhale (air, etc.), to respire; esp. to inhale.
Also fig. 1588. 3. To give utterance to, in
various senses (see quot.) 1535. 4. *trans.* and
refl. To let breathe; to give a breathing space
to; to recreate 1563. 5. To excite the respira-
tory organs of; hence to exercise briskly; to
put out of breath, exhaust ME. 6. To give
breath to (a wind instrument), to blow 1721.
1. To b. new life into any one MORLEY. Phr. To b.
one's last; to expire. 2. Free as the air we b. (mod.).
3. I would not b. (= whisper) it to another (mod.).
Breathing (= uttering with vehemence) vengeance
SPENSER. Language breathing (= manifest) the

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Ph T b e I o n m
m T a a n I f b e d

in mod. *To b. upon*, to infect; to tarnish (as if with
breath); to taint. *To b. a vein*; to lance it so as to
let blood? OHS.

Hence Breatheable a. fit or agreeable to b.

Breathed, ppt. a. ME. [f. BREATHE v. and
BREATH sb.] 1. From the vb. (now *brēðd*,
brēðed). 1. In (good) wind; esp. in well-b.,
etc. fig. 4. *Last-b.* (in SHAKS.): breathing last
2. Winded, exhausted 1509. 3. Exhaled, res-
pired; uttered in a breath, whispered 1579.
1. As swift As b. Stags SHAKS. 3. No. b. spell Milt.
II. From the sb. (*naue* *breth*). 1. Having
breath; as in *lung-b.*: long-winded, or -hived
1555. 2. Phonology. Uttered with breath only,
surd; cf. SONANT 1877.

Breather (brēðə), ME. [f. BREATHE v.]
1. He who or that which breathes. 2. A
spell of exercise taken to stimulate the breath-
ing, etc. Also, that which puts out of breath
1830.

1. Breathers of this world, of scandal SHAKS., of an
amplifier day Tennyson

Breathful (brēθful), a. 1583. [f. BREATH
Full of breath or air; having life, redolent.

Breathing (brēθjng), vbl. sb ME. [f.
BREATHE v. + -ING 1.] 1. Respiration, a single
act of respiration. b. A short time 1625. c.
Wind 1667. d. fig. Influence 1587. 72. Time to
breathe, pause -1087. 3. - BREATHER 2. 1755
4. Utterance 1606. 5. Aspiration (*afflu*), long
ing (for) 1650. 6. Of the wind: Gentle blow-
ing 1635. 7. Ventilation; a vent, air-hole
-1697. 8. The opening of a vein in order to
let blood bleed. 9. Gram. An aspiration, in
an aspirate; spec. (Gr. *πνεῦμα*, L. *spiritus*), in Gr
grammar, ('i) or 'tough breathing', and ('i) or
'smooth breathing', indicating respectively the
presence or absence of the aspirate. See ASPHL
sb., ASPIRATE.

1. Forsake me not in my last b. HERRY 4. Hide
not this care at my b. *Lament* iii. 55. 6. There's
not a b. of the common wind That will forget thee
Wordsw.

Comb. b.-fit, pause, rest; -hole, a hole or vent for
air, -part, -place, a place or opening for b., a pause,
-pore, a minute opening for the passage of air a
spiracle; -space, room or time to breathe; 10 -spell,
-time, -while.

Breathing, ppt. a. ME. In the senses of
the vb. b. p. 1. Life-like (cf. Vergil's *spirantia*
signa, etc.) 1197. Hence Breathingly adv.

Breathless (brēθles), a. ME [f. BREATHE
+ -LESS 1.] 1. Without breath: a. Without res-
piration b. Lifeless 1595. 72. Gram. Unaspi-
rated 1668. 2. Breathing with difficulty, panting
exhausted 1450. Also fig. b. Holding one's
breath, as with awe, etc. 1802. 3. Unstirred
by a breath of wind 1815.

2. B. and spent 1700. A nun B. with adoration
Wordsw. Hence Breathlessly adv., -ness.

Breathy (brēθi), a. 1528. [f. as prec. + -y 1]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of breath
2. Of the voice: Having the sound of breath-
ing in it. Hence Breathiness, b. quality.

Breccia (brēʃi, breʃi), 1774. [a. It.,
= 'gravel or rubbish of broken walls', cogn. w.
F. *brèche*, adapted from Teut. cf. OHG *brach*
breaking, f. *brechan*.] Geol. A composite rock
consisting of angular fragments of stone, etc.
cemented, e. g. by lime. occas. opp. to *con-
glomerate*.

Ossaceous or bone b., one containing fossil bones
Hence Brecciated, formed into a b., of the structure
of a b.

Breck. ME. [?directly f. *brēc* - stem of
BREAK v.] A breach, bluish.

Bred. Now *diad* [Com. Teut. OE *brēa* -
OTeut. **brēdo(m)*, doublet of **brēdo(m)* BOARD
A board; a tablet.

Bred (brēd), ppt. a. Fr. pp. of BREED v.,
used chiefly in comb. as *accounty, ill-thorough b.*
+ Brede, sb. 1 [OE *brēde*, f. OTeut. *brēdm*,
BKED v. 1 Cf. Ger. *braten*, Eng. BROWN, from
the same root.] *braten* meat. (Cf. SWEET
BREAD) -1535.

Brede, sb. 2. Now n. *diad*. [OE *brēde*, -s -
OTeut. **brēdo(m)*, abstr. sb. f. **brēdo(m)*, in OTeut.
brēda BROAD.] Breadth, width.

Brede (brēd), sb. 3 arch. 1640. [var. of

BRAID *sb.* Cf. **EBREDE** *v.* ³ = **BRAID** *sb.* 4. *Comb.* *b.-sitch.*

1. A curious B. of Needle-work Dryden
† **Brede**, *v.* 1 [Com. Teut.: OE. *brædan*, app. a deriv. of the vb root **brē-*, **brē-* (Aryan **brē-*) to burn, heat; see **BREATH**, **BROOD**.] *trans.* To roast, broil, toast -1509

Brede, *v.* 2 Now *dial.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *bradan*, *i. brād* BROOD.] 1. *trans.* To broaden. 2. *trans.* and *intr.* To spread out ME.

† **Brede**, *v.* 3 ME. To intertwine.

† **Bree** (*brē*), *sb.* 1 Now *n. dial.* [OE. *brēu*, *brēu* -Otent. **brēu* f. **brēu* Prob the radical sense is 'bunker, twinkler'.] 1. The eye-lid -ME. 2. The eye-brow ME. 73. An eye-lash -1656

Bree (*brē*), *sb.* 2 Now *Sc.* OE. [?] † 1. A thick pottage made of meal, etc. -ME. 2. Broth, juice. Also *fig.* ME. 73. *fig.* Water, the sea -ME.

3. *Barley-b.* malt liquor. *Herring-b.* herring-brine

Breech (*brēʃ*), *sb.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *brēc*, pl of **brēc* fem. -Otent. type **brēc-s* 'clothing for the loins and thighs'.] 1. A garment covering the loins and thighs -1642. 2. Now always in pl. **Breeches** (*brēʃez*), or a pair of breeches. (*Breeches* come only just below the knee, but *dial.* (and *poet.*) *breeches* includes trousers.) ME. 2. The part covered by this garment; the buttocks. ?OE. Also *trans.* 3. *techn.* a. *Cannery.* The part of a cannon, or other firearm, behind the bore 1575. b. *Ship-building.* The outside angle formed by the knee-timber.

1. b. They sewed figge leaves together, and made it encluse breeches Butt (Genex.) Gen. iii. 7. Phr. To wear the breeches (*to breech*) to be master, said of a wife.

Comb. (sense 3) b. *action*, the mechanism at the b. of a gun; *block*, a movable steel block by which the end of the barrel in certain fire-arms is closed; *pin*, *plug*, a pin or plug closing the b. end of a gun; *screw*, a cylinder of iron with a screw, which presses the vent piece into its place when the gun is loaded; (sense 2) *breeches-ball*, a ball of composition for cleaning breeches; *Breeches Bible*, the Geneva Bible of 1560, so named on account of the rendering of Gen. iii. 7, already occurring in Wyclif; *breeches-buoy*, a life-buoy with suspended canvass support resembling breeches.

Breech (*brēʃ*), *v.* 1. 1668 [f. prec.] 1. To cover or clothe with, or as with, breeches; to put (a boy) into breeches. Also *fig.* 2. To flog -1821 3. *Naut.* To secure (a cannon) by a breeching 1577.

1. *fig.* Their Daggers Vannomerly breech'd with gore SHAKS. 2. The boys must be breech'd! 1573

Breeching (*brēʃɪŋ*), *sb.* 1575. [f. **BREECH** *v.* and *sb.* + -ING.] 1. The action of the vb. (sense 1) 2. A flogging -1613 Also *attrib.* 3. A leather strap passing round the breech of a shaft-horse, and enabling him to push backwards Also *attrib.* 1575 4. Coarse wool on the buttocks of sheep 1799 5. *Naut.* A stout rope attached by a thimble to the cascabel of a gun, and securing the gun to the ship's side. Hence *b.-bolt*, -loop. 1627 6. The parts forming the breech of a gun 1802.

2. Aristarchus' eyes, Whose looks were as a b. to a boy MARLOWE

Breech-loader (*brēʃlɔːdər*), 1858. A fire-arm which is loaded at the breech. So **Breech-loading** *adj.* *sb.* This method of loading (fire-arms) *attrib.* That is loaded at the breech.

Breed (*brēd*), *sb.* 1553 [f. **BREED** *v.*] 1. Breeding, birth; extraction -1632. 2. Race, stock; strain; a line of descendants perpetuating particular hereditary qualities. (Abstract and concrete.) 1553 b. *gen.* A species, a set 1588. 73. Offspring; esp. a litter, etc. Now **BROOD**. Also *fig.* -1823

2. Rammer of the b. of Bashan Dent xxii. 14. Too good for such a b. 1811 b. The b. of wits so wondered at L. L. L. v. ii. 265. 3. A breede of baraine mettall Merck. V. c. iii. 125

Breed (*brēd*), *v.* Pa. t. and pple **bred**. [OE. *brēdan* (-: *brēdan*) -Otent. type **brēdan*, f. *brēdā* 'warmth, BROOD'. With brood *breed* of food, feed, etc.] 1. *trans.* (and *absol.*) 1. Of a female parent: To cherish (brood) in the womb or egg; to hatch from the egg; to produce (offspring) 2. *absol.* To be pregnant (Now chiefly *dial.*) 1629 3. *absol.* Of animal species: To have offspring, to propagate their

species ME. Also *fig.* 4. *trans.* Said of countries, etc. (without reference to parental action) ME.

5. To give rise to, engender, develop, produce, be the source of ME. 76. with *compl.* To make (to do something) -1625. 7. To take charge of or promote the engendering of (animals); to raise (cattle) ME. Also *absol.* 8. To train up physically or mentally 1523.

1. Neither thou in begetting him, nor his mother in breeding him GOLDING 2. *for* Shee speaks, and 'tis such sense That my Sense breeds with it *Alas for ME.* ii. ii. 142. 4. Waters that b. Trouis WELTON. Dirt breeds never KINGSLEY. To b. bad blood: see **BLOOD**. 5. Shee is young, wise, faire And these b. honour *All's Well* iii. ii. 140 8 To b a bullock to the plough DRYDEN. Bred in All Souls in Oxford FULLER, to the Church Southey, a smith FRANKLIN.

II. *intr.* (for *refl.*) 1. To come into being, as a continued process; hence, to be engendered or produced ME. 76. To grow, as animal structures, etc. -1688. 2. *fig.* To originate, make their appearance ME.

Phrases. *Born and bred*, or *bred and born*: here *bred* has usu. sense 1. 7, though formerly sense 1. 2. † To b. *old*: to degenerate *Timon* i. 225. To b. *in and in*: to b. always with near relatives *Comb.* † **Breed-bate**, one who breeds bate, or strife.

Breeder (*brēdər*), 1531. [f. prec. vb. + -ER.] 1. That which, or one who, produces, breeds, or things up.

Breeding (*brēdɪŋ*), *adj.* *sb.* ME. [f. as prec. + -ING.] 1. Bringing to the birth; hatching; production of young. Hence (vulgarly), 'extraction' -1606. 2. *fig.* Origination, production, development 1549. 3. The bringing up of the young; formerly in sense of 'education' 1577. 4. The results of training as shown in manners and behaviour, usu. = 'good manners' 1596. Also *attrib.*

1. Men of parts and b. BERKELEY. † **Breedling**. [f. as prec.] One born and bred in a place. PEYRS. [Taken by Macaulay for a proper name.]

Breek (*brēk*), ME. N Eng. and Sc. var. of **BRECH** *sb.* Now only in pl. *breeks* = trousers. Hence **Breekless** *a.*

Breeze (*brēz*), *sb.* 1 [OE. *brēosa*, *brēosa* masc. Not conn. w. **BRIMSE**.] 1. A god-fly; esp. of the genera *Citrus* (BOT-FLY) and *Tabanus* (*arch* or *dial.*). Also *fig.* 2. Used vaguely of other insects -1483. So *b.-fly*.

Breeze (*brēz*), *sb.* 2 1565. [In 16th c. *brize*, *bruce*, app. ad. OSp. *brisa*. Prob orig. a var. of *basa*, *buse* 'north-east wind'. The sense 3 is Eng. only.] 1. *orig.* A north or north-east wind -1706. 2. The cool wind that blows from the sea by day on tropical coasts -1839. b. By extension, the counter-current that blows from the land by night 1700. 3. A gentle or light wind: a current of air lighter than a wind. In *naut.* use = wind in general. 1626. 4. *fig.* *colloq.* a. A disturbance, row 1785. b. A breath of news, whisper 1879. Also in *comb.*

a. b. From land a gentle b. arose by night DRYDEN 4. a. The cession would create a b. in the Konkan WELINGTON. Hence **Breezeless** *a.*
Breeze (*brēz*), *sb.* 3 1726 [prob. a. F. *braise*, OF. *brēz*.] Small cinders and cinder-dust, used in burning bricks, etc.; small coals and coke-dust.

Breeze, *v.* rare 1682. [f. **BREEZE** *sb.* 2] *intr.* To blow gently, as a breeze

Phr. To b. *up* (Naut.) (of a wind) to freshen; also *impers.* Of a noise To rise on the breeze.

Breezy (*brēzɪ*), *a.* 1718. [f. **BREEZE** *sb.* 2 + -Y] 1. Exposed to breezes. 2. Attended by breezes, windy, *fig.* fresh; airy 1753

1. The b. shore Port, elms Worsw. a. B. verse LOVELL. Hence **Breezily** *adv.*, **Breeziness**.

Bregma (*brēgmā*), Pl. *brēgmata*. 1578 [Gr.] The region of the skull where the frontal and the two parietal bones join; the sinciput. Hence **Bregmatic** *a.*

Brehon (*brēhɒn*). Now *Hist.* 1581. [ad. Ir. *breitheamh*, f. *brath* judgement.] An ancient Irish judge.

B. law, the code of law which prevailed in Ireland before its occupation by the English.

Breithauptite (*brēit'hauptit*). [f. *Breithaupt*, mineralogist.] Antimonial nickel, a native alloy of these two metals (NiSb) found in the Harz Mountains

† **Brekekeke** *x.* 1607. a. Gr. *brekekēkē*, echoic of the croaking of frogs.

† **Breloque** (*brələk*). 1856. [F.] A small ornament fastened to a watch-chain.

† **Brember**. OE. Var. of **BRAMBLE** -ME.

Breme (*brēm*), *a.* Still *dial.* [In Branch I, OE. *brēme*, *brēme*, (*brīme*), celebrated. In Branch II, ?] 1. 71. Celebrated (only in OE.), hence, fine, famous -ME. 72. Brilliant; clear, loud, distinct -1617 II. 1. 1. Pierce, wroth -1813. 2. Of the sea, etc.; Raging, rough; usu. echoed from Spenser. In *n. dial.* *brim*. ME.

Bren(e), obs. f. **BRAN**, **BURN**.

Brended, obs. f. **BURNT**.

† **Brendice**. rare [a. It. *brindese*, *brindese* 'a health to one'; acc. to Diez perverted from Ger. *bring dir's*.] A bumper, DRYDEN.

Brennage. [f. OF. *brun* **BRAN**.] *Old Law* A payment in, or in lieu of, bran, made by tenants to feed their lord's hounds.

Brent, *a.* Phonetic var. of **BRANT**, *q. v.*

Brent, *sb.* Also **Brent-goose**. = **BRANT**. *q. v.*

Brepho-, *comb.* f. Gr. *brēphos* babe; only in nonce-wds., as **Brepholatry**, baby-worship, etc.

Brerd. Now *dial.* OE. [See **BRAIRD** and **BROD**.] The topmost surface or edge; *brim* Hence 1 **Brerd-full** *a.* *brim-full*.

Brere (*brēr*) Orig. f. **BRIFR** (*dial.* and *poet.*).

Bressomer, *bressumer*, var. of **BREAST** **SUMMER**.

Brest, obs. f. **BREAST**, **BURST**.

Bret, *sb.* 1460 [?] 1. = **BIRT**. 2. = **BRIT**

Bre-tessé, *bretessée*, *bretessy*. 1572. [a. F. *bretessé* bratticed] *Her.* Having embattlements on each side

† **Bre-t-full**, *a.* ME. [var. of **BRERDFULL**] *brim-full* -1616

Brethren (*brē drēn*), special pl. of **BROTHER**

Brethrenism. The principles and system of the (*Plymouth*) *Brethren*.

Brett. Short f. **BRITZKA**, a four-wheeled carriage.

Brette, *brettis*, common var. of **BRATTICE**

Bretwalda (*bretwɔlda*). [OE. = 'ruler of the Brets'.] *Hist.* A title given in the O.E. Chronicle to King Egbert, and (retrospectively) to seven earlier Old English kings, and occas. assumed by later ones; = 'lord of the Britons', or 'of Britain' (See *Freeman N. C. I.*)

Breu-, see **BRÉV**, **BREW**.

Breve (*brēv*), *sb.* ME. [var. of *breve*, *brève*, *brif* *sb.*] 1. A letter of authority; *spec.* a pope's letter; = **BRIF** *sb.* 1, 2. 2. *Music*. A note of the value of two semibreves, now written white and either oblong or oval, with one or two strokes on each side; rarely used in mod. music 1460. 73. *Gram.* A short syllable -1751 4. *Print*. The mark ' placed over a vowel to signify that it is short 5. [Fr. *brève*] The Ant-thrush, so named from its short tail.

1. The pope had sent two breves to Garnet 1862

† **Breve**, *v.* [ME. *breven*, app. a. ON. *bréfa* to write, ad. med. L. *breuare*, f. *breve*.] 1. *trans.* (and *absol.*) To set down in writing -1560 2. To recount, tell -1448 Hence † **Brevement**, *brevement*, the action of the vb.; *concr.* an entry.

Brevet (*brévét*), *sb.* ME. [a. F., dim of *breve*; see **BRIF**.] 1. An authoritative message in writing; esp. a Papal Indulgence -1754

2. An official document granting certain privileges; *spec.* in the Army, one conferring nominal rank on an officer, but giving no right to extra pay 1689. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Also *attrib.*

1. The Duke de Chartres holds this Employment by a b. only 1721. Hence **Brevetty**, *b. rank*. (Dicts.)

Brevet (*brévét*), *v.* 1839. [f. prec.] To raise to a certain rank by brevet; also *fig.* Hence **Brevetted** *adj.*

Brevi- (*brē-vi-*), *comb.* f. of L. *brevis* 'short'

Breviped [L. *pes*, *ped-*] *a.*, having short feet (or legs), *sb.* [sc. *bird*], -pen [L. *penna*] *sb.*, a short-winged bird; -pennate *a.*, short-winged -rostrate [L. *rostrum*] *a.*, having a short beak

Breviary (*brē-vi-ā-ri*), 1547 [ad. L. *brevarium*.] 1. A brief statement, epitome. ? Obs. 2. R. C. Ch. The book containing the 'Divine Office' for each day, which those who are in orders are bound to recite 1611 Also *fig.*

† **Bre-viate**, *a.* 1509 [ad. L. *breviatus*.] Abreviated; short -1656.

Breviate (brí'vîet), *sb* 1581. [f. prec. adj. used subst.] 1. A brief statement; a summary, compendium. Also *fig.* 2. A brief missive; a note—1748. 3. A lawyer's brief—1734. * A B. of all Luther's doctrine 1581. 3. As well-fed Lawyer on his B. BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 612. † **Bre-viate**, *v.* 1536 [f. as prec.] 1. To abbreviate—1537. 2. To abridge; *spec.* to abstract for counsel's instruction—1679. Hence † **Breviature**, an abbreviation.

Brevier (brí'vîe), 1598. [a. OF. *brevier*:—L. *breviarium*; app. because used in printing breviaries. Cf. *Canon*, etc.] The name of the type in size between Bourgeois and Mimon, as in Brevier Type.

Breviloquence (brí'vîlkwéns), *rare*. 1656 [ad L. *breviloquentia*] Brevity of speech, laconism. So **Breviloquent** *a.* laconic.

Brevi manu. 1808. [L.] *Law*. Summarily. **Bre-vit**, *v.* Now *dial.* 1600. [? f. BREVEL *sb*, with the sense of 'take by brevet'] To forage; to beat about for game.

Brevity (bré'vîti). 1509. [prob. a. AF. *brevete*:—L. *brevitatem*.] 1. Shortness, esp. as used of time 1542. 2. The being short in speech or writing; terseness 1599. 3. Shortness in other relations (*rare* and *forced*) 1597. 2. Since Brevity is the Soule of Wit, I will be brieve *Hamil* II. ii. 90. 3. 2 *Hem. IV.* II. ii. 135.

Brew (brîz), *v.* [Com. Tent. OE. *brōwan*, perh. f. OTeut. vb-root **brū* Cf. BROTH, etc.] 1. *trans.* Properly: To make (ale, etc.) by infusion, boiling, and fermentation. Also *fig.* b. To convert (barley, malt, etc.) into a fermented liquor ME. Also *absol.* 2. To mix (liquors)—1641. 3. *transf.* To make by mixing, as punch; or by infusion, as tea 1626. 4. To concoct, contrive, cause ME. 5. *intr.* To be in process of mixing, concocting, etc. ME. 1. She brewes good Ale *Two Gent.* III. i. 304. b. O Willie brew'd a peck of maut Burns. 4. To b. bale ME, bitterness LANGR., some notable matter DROWLING a storm FALCONER, plagues SOUTREY. *Comb.* b.-house, a brewery.

Brew, *sb.* 1510. [f. the vb.] The action of brewing; the beverage, etc. brewed.

Brewage (brîz edj). 1542 [f. BREW *v.* + AGE, prob. conn. in origin w. F. *bréuage* BEVERAGE.] 1. A concocted beverage; a decoction, something that has been brewed. Also *fig.* 2. The process of brewing 1776. 3. A boiling (e. g. of salt) 1550.

1. Malmsey, or some well spiced bruage Murr.

Brewer (brîz er). ME. [f. as prec. + ER-1.] 1. One who brews; *spec.* one whose trade is to make malt liquors. 2. A concocter of 1563.

Brewery (brîz er). 1658. [f. BREWER; see -ERY.] 1. A place or establishment for brewing; formerly called a BREWHOUSE. 2. The process or trade of brewing—1796.

Brewing (brîz îng), *vb.* *sb.* 1467. [f. BREW *v.* + ING-1.] 1. The action, process, or occupation described under BREW (various senses). *fig.* Concoction 1545. 2. The quantity brewed at once 1626. 3. *Naut.* A collection of black cloths betokening a storm. Also *attrib.*

1. Great brewing, small drink 1562. I have an Edinburgh article in b. ALFORD.

Brewis (brî'zîs). [ME. *broues*, *brouwys*, etc. a. OF. *brouet*, *brouet* 'soup made with broth of meat'. Cf. BROSE.] 1. Broth (*dial.*). 2. Bread soaked in broth or dripping ME. 1. Mountains of beef, and oceans of b. SCOTT. 2. Drops of fat on Owdham brewis 1837.

Brewster (brî'ster), ME. [f. BREW *v.* + -STER; cf. *baxter*.] 1. *orig.* A woman that brews. 2. A brewer. *N. Eng.* and *Sc.* ME. 1. B. Sessions, sessions for the issue of licences to trade in alcoholic liquors.

Brewsterite (brî'stérîit). 1843. [f. Sir David Brewster] A zeolitic mineral, belonging to the hydrous silicates, white in colour, and of uneven fracture.

Briar, etc.; see BRIER, etc.

Briareus (brî'ê-riês, brî'ê-riês). 1606 Proper name of a hundred-headed giant of Gr. mythology, often used connotatively.

A gowtie B, many hands and no use *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 30. Hence **Briarean** (brî'ê-riân, -ê-riân), of or relating to B; hundred-handed. Also *quasi-sb.*

Briable, bribeable (brî'bâbl). 1829. [f. BRIBE *v.* + ABLE, see also -BLE.] *A. adj.* Capable of being bribed.

B. *sb.* [sc. *person*.] 1867 Hence **Briability**, bribe-, venality.

Bribe (brîb), *sb.* ME. [f. OF. *brîba* 'piece of bread', *esp.* 'a piece given to a beggar'. For the sense-development cf. *brîber*.] 1. A thing stolen; robbery; plunder—1509. 2. A reward given to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct' (J.) 1535 3. (*perh.*) Rascally behaviour 1560. Also in *comb.*, as *b.-broker*.

2. His sonnes...tooke bribes, and perverted judgement 1 *Sam.* viii. 3. His rise hath been his giving of large bribes *Perey*.

Bribe (brîb), *v.* ME. [Cf. the *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To take dishonestly; to extort. Also *absol.* 2. To influence corruptly, by a consideration, the action of 1528 Also *absol.* 3. To purchase by bribery 1718. 4. *fig.* To gain over by some influence 1595.

2. To b. a trustee is to suborn him to be guilty of a breach or an abuse of trust BENTHAM. He fawned, bullied, and bribed indefatigably MALCOLM.

Bribeless, *a.* 1608. [f. BRIBE + -LESS.] Free from bribes, incorruptible.

Briber (brî'ber), ME. [a. AF. *brîbour* = OF. *brîbour*, later *brâbour*; see BRIBE *sb.*] 1. A strolling vagrant—1600. 2. Hence: Scoundrel, wretch—1550. 3. A thief; a taker of black-mail; an extortioner—1587. 4. An official who exacts or accepts bribes—1611. 4. One who offers or gives a bribe 1583 75. A thing that bribes. *Lamon* III. v. 61.

Bribery (brî'berî), ME. [a. OF. *brîberie*] 1. Theft, robbery—1567. 2. Extortion—1579. 3. The exaction or taking of a bribe (*arch.*) 1549. 4. The offer or acceptance of bribes, *spec.* the application of such means to gain votes at an election 1570.

1. He knew of bribes more than possible is to tell in yerres two CHAUCER. *Comb.* b.-oath, an oath administered to a voter at a parliamentary election, declaring that he has not received a bribe for his vote.

Bric-à-brac (brî'kâbrâk). Also as one wd 1840. [F.; see LITRÉ.] Old curiosities, knick-knacks, antiquarian odds and ends, such as furniture, plate, china, etc. Also *attrib.*, and *quasi-adj.* (*joc.*)

Brick (brîk), *sb.* 1416. [prob. a. F. *brigue*, conn. w. Teut. *brēkan* to break, in the sense (ult.) of 'piece of baked clay'.] 1. A substance formed of clay, kneaded, moulded, and hardened by baking with fire, or sun-dried, used in building. 2. A block of this substance, of a definite size and shape, usually rectangular (1 pl. *bricks*) 1525. b. A similar block or slab of sand and lime, concrete, etc. 1975. 3. *transf.* Any brick-shaped block, e.g. a b. of tea, of bread, etc. 1827. 4. *fig. (collog.)* A good fellow 1840. 5. as *adj.* a. O' brick b. Brick-shaped. 1440.

2. Go to, let's make bricks, and burne them throwly *Gen.* xl. 3. 4. Robert was an end of a b. (*mod.*) PHILLIS. *Like bricks*, like a b. vigorously, with good will. To drop a b., to commit an indiscretion (*slang*).

Comb. b.-box, a box of wooden bricks for a child to build with; bread-loaf (see 3). -burner, one who attends to a b.-kiln. -nog, -nogging, a method of building in which a timber framework is filled in with brickwork. -press, a machine for consolidating the moulded clay; -setter, = BRICKLAYER; -tea, tea leaves pressed into the shape of a small b.; -trimmer, an arch of brickwork for receiving the hearth of a fire-place. -yard, a place where bricks are made.

Brick (brîk), *v.* 1648. [f. the *sb.*] Mostly in *comb.* with adverbs. 1. To line, face, or pave with brick, to imitate brickwork on a plaster surface 1825. 2. *intr.* To work with (load, make, etc.) bricks 1884.

To b. up, to close up with brickwork. To b. over to cover with brick.

Brickbat (brî'kbat), 1563 [See BRICK *sb.* and BAT *sb.*] A piece (prop. less than one half) of a brick; a typical missile. She sent a b. after him FOSCO.

Brick-dust (brî'kdâst), 1664. 1. Powdered brick. 2. A tint as of brick-dust 1807. Also *attrib.*

Brick-earth (brî'k'êrth), 1667. Clay suitable for making bricks; in *Geol.* an earth lying below the surface soil in the London basin.

Brick-field, 1801. A field in which bricks are made.

Brick-kiln (brî'k-kîl), 1481. A kiln or furnace for burning bricks.

Bricklayer (brî'klê-er), 1485. One who lays the bricks in building.

Bricklayer's itch, a cutaneous disease produced on the hands of bricklayers through contact with lime.

Bricklaying, the craft of building with brick. **Brickle** (brî'klî), *a.* Now *dial.* 1460. [Doubt let of ME. *brîchel*, f. (ult.) OTeut. *brîkan* (OF. *brécan*) to break.] 1. Liable to break, brittle. Also *fig.* Hence † **Brickleness**.

Brickmaker, 1465. One whose trade is to make bricks. So **Brickmaking**.

Brickwall, *sb.* 1580. = BRICOLE *sb.* 2 [corrupted by pop. etym.] So † **Brickwall** 2 to cause to rebound.

Brickwork, brick work. 1580. 1. Builders' work in brick. 2. Bricklaying 1677. 3. pl. A place where bricks are made 1703.

Bricky, *a.* 1595 [f. BRICK *sb.*] 1. Made or built of brick. b. Full of or abounding in bricks. c. Brick-red. Hence **Brickiness**.

Bricole (brî'âl, brî'kâl), 1525. [a. F. —late L. *brucula*. See LITRÉ.] 1. An ancient military engine for throwing stones or bolts. 2. In *Tennis*: The rebound of a ball from the wall of a tennis court, a side-stroke against the wall; also *fig.* an indirect unexpected stroke or action. Similarly in *Billiards*. Cf. BRICK WALL, 1598. 3. Harness worn by men in drawing guns, where horses cannot be used. Hence † **Brickols** 2, to cause to rebound.

Brid, var. of BRID, BRID, BRID.

Bridal (brî'dal), *sb.* (a.) [OE. *brîd-cala* lit. 'wedding-ale'. The form BRIDE-ALL is still a historical term.] 1. A wedding feast a wedding. Now chiefly *part.* 2. Used *attrib.* after adjs. in -al, as *nuptial*, etc. 1440. b. Also as *adj.*: —Of or pertaining to a bride, worn by a bride; bride-like 1748.

1. The bridals of Crust and of the Church Wynter Song of Sol. 2. The b. day SENECA, chamber SHAKS. bed 1714. Hence **Bridality**, wedding (*rare*).

Bride (brîd), *sb.* 1 [Com. Tent. OE. *brîd* —OTeut. **brîd* 2, perh. f. the vb-root *brū* 'to cook, etc'. In Gothic the only sense found is 'daughter-in-law'. Not known *exc.* in Teut.] 1. A woman about to be married or very recently married. Also *fig.* 2. A bridegroom—1598.

2. Ripe to be a b. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 11. *fig.* I will show thee the B, the 1. Umbes with *KEEL* VI. 9. In combination. **Bride**, had *orig.* the sense of 'bridal wedding', the sense 'bride' is modern. Hence b.-bed (*arch.*); b.-built, the zone worn by a virgin; b.-bowl. *Bride* cup; cake, -chamber, the room in which a wedding is celebrated, -couple, a newly wedded pair, -door, the door of the Bannister-knot, wedding favour, -leader, = the later B. 1861; -mother, one who acts the part of mother at a wedding, -price, money paid for a bride, -square = BRIDEGROOM, -stake, a pole set up to dance round at a wedding, -weed, a bride's dress or veil; -wort, Meadow-sweet.

Bride (brîd), *sb.* 2 ME. [a. F., f. Teut., see BRIDLE.] 1. A bride, *rem.* Also *fig.* Ml only. 2. The network which connects the patterns in lace; also, a bonnet-string 1869.

Bride (brîd), *v.* 1530. [f. BRIDAL *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To act the bride. (Also with *it*.)—1652. 2. *trans.* To wed—1653.

Bride-ale, **bridale** (brî'd'âl), OE. [The analytical form of BRIDAL *sb.*] An ale-dunking at a wedding.

Bride-cup, *arch.* 1554 [f. *bride* - wed- ding; see BRIDE *sb.*] 1. A bowl handed round at a wedding. b. A sacred cup prepared at night for the bride-couple. Also *fig.*

Bridegroom (brî'dgrûm) [OF. *brîdgrûm* f. *brîd* BRIDE + *grûm* 'man' (p. 1001); —O Teut. *grûm*, cogn. w. L. *humus*, in 16th c. replaced by *bridegroom*, f. *grûm* GROOM, 'lad'.] A man about to be, or just, married. Also *fig.* He that hath the bride is the bridegroom *John* III. 29. *fig.* For me the Heavily B. waits TISSOT.

Bridehouse, *Now dial.* 1550 [f. as BRIDE- cur.] The house where a wedding is held.

Bride-lace, *Now Hist.* 1575. [f. as prec.] 1. A piece of lace used to bind up the sprigs of rosemary formerly worn at weddings—1603. 2. pl. The stiped ribbon-grass, or Lady's Garters.

Bride-lope, OE. [perh. ad. ON. *brîd-lôp*] The oldest Teut. name for wedding: *lit.* 'the bridal run', in concluding the bride to her new home. ? Only in OE.

a (am) *a* (am) *an* (lowd) *v* (crî) *f* (chêf) *o* (crêr). *ai* (f eye) *v* (Fr can de vie) *i* (sîr) *z* (Psyche) *q* (wha) *p* (got)

Brideman. Now *diol.* 1613. [f. as BRIDECUP, or f. BRIDE sb. 2.] **†**1. = BRIDEGROOM 2. Now = BRIDESMAN. (Formerly called also *brideleader*, because he led the bride to the bridegroom.) 1663.

Bridesmaid (brɪdˌzmaɪd). 1552 [Orig. *bride-maid*, f. *bride*- (see BRIDE sb. 1); the *s* is 19th c.] A young unmarried woman or girl attending the bride at a wedding.

Bridesman (brɪdˌzmən). 1808. [Altered from the earlier BRIDEMAN, q.v.] = BEST MAN, GROOMSMAN.

Bridewell (brɪdˌwɛl). 1552. [From *Bride Well*, i.e. (*St*) *Bride's Well* in London, near which stood a royal lodging, given by Edward VI for a hospital, and converted later into a house of correction.] A house of correction for prisoners, a gaol, prison. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

Bridge (brɪdʒ), sb.¹ [Com. Teut.: OE *brycg*]

—OTeut. **brygō*. Northern dialects have *brig* from Scand.]. 1. A structure forming or carrying a road over a river, a ravine, etc., or affording passage between two points at a height above the ground. (For the different kinds, as *chain-b.*, etc., see the first element of the compound.) 2. a. A gangway for boats. b. A landing-stage, jetty, or pier. Now *diol.* [The Norse senses.] ME. 3. 'A narrow ridge of rock, sand, or shingle, across the bottom of a channel' 1812. 4. *Naut.* The raised narrow deck extending from side to side of a steamer amidships 1843. 5. *Phys.* The upper bony part of the nose. Also the curved central part of a pair of spectacles, etc. 1450. 6. In a violin, etc.: A thin upright piece of wood, over which the strings are stretched, and which transmits their vibrations to the body of the instrument 1607. b. The ridge on a piano sound-board. c. The transition from the first to the second subject in sonata form; called also *b. passage*. 7. In various specific and technical uses: esp. a. In a furnace or boiler: A low vertical partition which retains the fuel in its place, and deflects the flame, etc. 1838

b. *Electric b.*: a contrivance for measuring electrical resistance 1881.

1. *Phr. b. of boats*: a roadway supported by boats moored abreast across a body of water. *A gold or silver b.*: an easy and attractive way of escape

Comb.: *b.-board*, a board into which the ends of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened (Gwilt); *†bote*, a tax for the repair of bridges; *deck* (see 4); *head*, a fortification covering the end of a b. nearest the enemy = *F. tête de pont*; *islet*, a portion of land which becomes insular at high water; *man* = *BRIDGEMASTER*; *money* = *bridge-money*; *note*, a rail having the form of a reversed U; *stone*, a flag spanning a gutter, etc. *train*, a company of Military Engineers equipped with material and appliances for b.-building; *tree*, a splinter-bar; also, the beam which supports the spindle of the runner in a grain mill; *way*, the way formed by a b.; also, the water-way beneath it.

Bridge, sb.² 1886. [Ety. uncl.] A game resembling dummy whist, in which in each deal the dealer's partner is dummy, his hand being exposed and played by the dealer.

Auction b., a variety in which the right to name trumps, etc., goes to the player who undertakes to make the highest score. **Contract b.**, a form of this

Bridge (brɪdʒ), v.¹ [OE. *brycgian*, f. *brycg*, *BRIDGE sb.*] 1. To make a bridge over; to span with a means of passage. b. To span as with a bridge 1872. Also *fig.* 2. To form (a way) by means of a bridge 1667.

1. An arch of ice bridging a fissure KANE. 2. Xerxes. Over Hellespont Bridging his way MILN.

†Bridge, v.² ME. [aphet. f. *adregga*, a. F. *abregier*.] To abridge. Also *absol.* 1526.

Bridge-house. ME. A house connected with a bridge; *spec.* the house with its officers, etc., formerly connected with the care and repair of London Bridge.

Bridgemaster. 1502. An officer having control of a bridge, formerly, in some boroughs, a member of the corporation; a *bridgeman*.

Bridgetin (brɪdʒɪtɪn). 1533. [f. *St. Bridget*, in *L. Brigida*.] One of a religious order founded by St. Bridget in the 14th century.

Bridge-ward (brɪdʒˌwɔːd), sb. OE. 1. The warden or wardship of a bridge. 2. The main ward of a key.

†Bridge-water. 1552. A woollen cloth formerly made at Bridgewater 1607.

Bridging (brɪdʒɪŋ), *vbl sb* 1839. [f. *BRIDGE v.¹* or *sb.¹* + -ING.] 1. The action of *BRIDGE v.¹* 2. Bridges viewed as work 1884.

b. Carpentry A bridging piece. (*inol.*)

Comb.: *b.-floor*, a floor having bridging joists; *joist*, a joist of a flooring resting upon the bridging-joints below, and supporting the boarding above; *piece*, a piece placed between two opposite beams to prevent their nearer approach.

Bridle (brɪdˌl), sb. [OE *bridel* for earlier **brydel*, from root of *bregd-an* to pull (see BRAID), cf. *hand-le*, *sadd-le*, etc.] 1. The head-gear, consisting of a head-stall, bit, and rein, by which a horse, etc. is controlled and guided

Also *fig.* 2. *fig.* A restraint, curb, check ME

3. = BRANKS 1. 1623. 4. The gesture of bridling (see BRIDLE v. 3) 1748. 5. Anything resembling a bridle in form or use. esp. a. *Naut.* A mooring-cable or 'fast' 1626. b. *Five-arms*. The plate inside a gunlock, which holds the

sear and tumbler in position 1844

1. *fig.* Giving the b. to a desperate man North. 2. A bridle of laws. 3. Also a bridle of the drede of God 1530.

Comb.: *b.-arm* (cf. *bridle-hand*); *bridge* (cf. *bridle-path*); *-cable*, a cable attached to the middle of a ground cable; *-gate*, one leading into a b.-path; *-hand*, the left hand, which holds the b. in riding; *-path*, *-road*, *-way*, a path fit for the passage of a horse, but not of vehicles; *-port*, a port in a ship's bow through which bridles (see 5 a) may be run or chase-guns fired; *-rein*, a rein attached to the bit.

Bridle (brɪdˌl), v. [OE. *briddian*, f. as prec.] 1. To put a bridle on (a horse); to furnish with a bridle ME. 2. *fig.* To curb, check, hold in OE. 3. *trans.* and *intr.* To throw up the head and draw in the chin (as a horse does when reined in), expressing pride, vanity, or resentment. Now usu. *To b. up* 1460.

1. To be taught to saddle and b. 1833. 2. Rise. 3. To b. the headlong wave MILN. *Connors* 887. *Fortis* 1. To b. Rochelle HUMA. 3. Everybody bridled up at this remark DICKENS. Hence *Brídlér*, one who bridges, *†a* bridle-maker.

Bridoon (brɪdˌʊn). 1753. [a. F. *bridon*] The snaffle and rein of a military bridle, which acts with or independently of the bit.

Brief (brɪf), sb. [ME. *brif*, a. OF. — *L. breve*, adj. neut. Not found in OE.] **†**1. A writing issued by official or legal authority; a royal mandate; a writ, a summons. (*tr.* *L. breve* in legal senses) 1641. 2. A letter of the pope, less ample and solemn than a *bull*, and differing from it in form. More fully called *apostolic* or *papal b.* 1460. 3. A letter patent issued by the sovereign as Head of the Church, licensing a collection in the churches throughout England for a specified object; a *Church b.* or *King's Letter*. *Obs.* in practice 1588. **†**4. A letter, dispatch, note 1652. **†**5. An abridgement, epitome 1691. Also *fig.* **†**6. A list; an invoice, memorandum 1849. **†**7. *Law*. A summary of facts and points of law, drawn up for counsel in charge of a case 1631. **†**8. *Mus.* = *BREVÉ sb.* 2. 1658.

3. Briefs for a gathering towards the erecting of a college 1588. *6 Mids. N. vi. 42.* 7. *To hold a b.* to be retained as counsel for. *To take a b.*: to accept the conduct of a case. Hence *Briefless* a. holding no briefs, unemployed. **Brieflessness**.

Brief (brɪf), (ME. brif, a. OF. — L. breven.) **A. adj.** 1. Of short duration. 2. Concise ME.

b. Curt in manner (rare). SCOTT. 3. Short, curtailed, limited in space. (Less usual.) 1668.

Also *fig.* **†**4. Rife; as an epidemic disease (*diol.*) (Of obscure origin) 1595.

1. Out, out, breefe Candle *Black v. v. 23.* **†**To be b. i.e. expeditious *Tr. & Cr. iv. v. 237.* 2. Breefe *Chronicles Ham. ii. ii. 548.* *To be b.* to speak concisely. *3. fig. Cymb. v. i. 265.*

B. quasi-sb. a. *In b.*: in few words. With ellipsis of 'to speak': To sum up. ME. **†**b. *The b.*, used *absol.* like *the short* 1601.

C. quasi-adv. a. Shortly, quickly; in few words 1557. b. In brief 1600.

Hence *Briefly* *adv.* shortly, in few words; twelfth in a short time. **Briefness**, *†*celerity (*Leas ii. i. 20*); brevity.

†Brief, v.¹ 1601. [f. prec.] To shorten, abridge 1655.

Brief (brɪf), v.² 1837. [f. BRIEF sb., sense 7.] 1. To reduce to the form of a counsel's brief. 2. To put (instructions) into the form of a brief to a barrister. Also *fig.* 1864. 3. To give a brief to (a barrister); to retain 1862.

Brier, briar (brɪər, brɪər), *breve* (brɪər), sb. [OE.: of unkn. origin. The form *breve* represents the OE. and ME. word. The 16th c. var *brier* is not accounted for; cf. ME. *freze*, *frier*, *FRIR*.] 1. Any prickly, thorny bush or shrub; now usu. a wild rose bush. 2. Brier-bushes collectively ME. 3. A twig, or thorn of a brier ME. 4. *fig. (pl.)* Vexations 1509.

1. Sweet is the Rose, but grows upon a breze SEVEN.

Comb.: Sweet B., a species of wild Rose (*R. rubra* *ginsa*) with fragrant leaves, Austrian B., *R. intera*, Green B., *Smilax rotundifolia*; Sensitive B., the genus *Schrenkia*. B.-rose, -tree, the Dog-rose. Hence *Briered*, *briered* *†*pl. a. entangled in or covered with briars. Also *fig.* *Briery*, *briary* a. full of or consisting of briars, *fig.* vexing.

Brier, briar (brɪər), sb.² 1868. [orig. *bruyer*, a. F. *bryère* *heath*, *erron*, identified with *piec.*] The White Heath (*Erica arborea*), the root of which is used for making tobacco-pipes, also a pipe of this wood. So B.-root, -wood.

Brieve (brɪv), 1609. [var. of BRIEF sb.] *Sc. Law*. A writ or precept issued from Chancery in the Sovereign's name, directing trial to be made of certain points specified.

Brig (brɪg), 1720. [Abbrev. of BRIGANTINE. Cf. *cab*, *mob*, etc.] a. = BRIGANTINE. b. A vessel with two masts square-rigged like a ship's fore- and main-masts, but carrying also on her main-mast a lower fore-and-aft sail with a gaff and boom. (The changes in rig have accompanied the shortened name only.) 1769. c. A hermaphrodite brig = BRIGANTINE 3. **Comb.** b. *schooner*, a hermaphrodite b., or brigantine

Brig, north. f. BRIDGE.

Brigade (brɪgˌeɪd), sb.¹ 1637. [a. F., ad. It. *brigata*, f. *brigata*, f. late *L. briga*, strife, contention. Milton accented *brigad*.] **†**1. A crew of people 1650. 2. *gen.* A large division of troops 1649. b. *spec.* A subdivision of an army formerly two regiments or squadrons; but now of variable composition. In the British Army, at present used only of the Horse and Field Artillery. 3. A band of persons more or less organized, e.g. *a fire-b.*, etc. 1806.

2. *a. Tanker*. A numerous Brigad hasten'd MILN. *P. L. i. 675.* **Comb.** *b.-major*, a staff officer attached to a brigade, who assists the brigadier in command

Brigade (brɪgˌeɪd), v. 1805. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To form into a brigade or brigades. 2. *loosely*. To form (people) as if into a brigade to combine 1859.

Brigadier (brɪgˌeɪdɪər), 1678 [ad. F., f. *brigade*; see -IER.] 1. B.-General: A military officer in command of a brigade, the rank was abolished after the war of 1914-18, being superseded by *colonel-commandant*, which was replaced by *b.* in 1928. **†**2. *B.-wig*: a full wig tied back in two curls 1818.

Brigand (brɪgˌænd), [ME. a. OF., = *Pr. bregan* irregular soldier; prob. ad. It. *brigante*, f. *brigare*; see BRIGUE v. and BRIGADE.] **†**1. A light-armed, irregular foot-soldier 1795. 2. One who lives by pillage and robbery; a bandit; esp. a member of one of the gangs infesting districts of Italy, Spain, Turkey, etc. ME. Also *attrib.* Hence *Brigandish* a. *Brigandishly* *adv.* *Brigandism*.

Brigandage (brɪgˌændɪdʒ), 1600. [a. F. f. *brigand*, see prec.] 1. The practice of brigands, highway-robbery, freebooting, pillage 2. Brigands collectively 1875.

1. The b. of the Free Companies SCOTT.

Brigander. ME. [f. BRIGAND. Not in F.] 1. = BRIGANDINE 1. 1611. 2. A soldier wearing a brigander 1525.

Brigantine, *brigantine* (brɪgˌændɪn, -tɪn) [Late ME., a. OF., = *armour* for a BRIGAND (sense 1).] Body armour composed of iron rings or plates, sewed upon, and covered with, canvas, linen, or leather; at first worn in two halves, loosely = 'coat of mail, corslet' 1456. Also *attrib.*

Put on the brigandines *Jer. xlv. 4.* MILN. *Sens.* 1720.

Brigantine f. (brɪgˌændɪn), 1525. [16th c. *brigandyn*, a F. *brigandine* (now *brigantine*), ad. It. *brigantino*, perh. 'skirmishing vessel', cf. BRIGADE and BRIGAND.] 1. *orig.* A small vessel equipped both for sailing and rowing employed for purposes of piracy, espionage, landing, etc. Only *Hist.* 2. Applied (loosely)

merly = 'bank, shore, brim'; now *esp.* when this is steep ME. **3** = BRIM 4. Now *dial.* ME. **4** *gen.* A margin, border, edge (*arch*) ME **5**. *fig.* The very verge of some state, time, event, or action (see *quots.*) ME

2. A ryal cite upon the brinke of tweede Cayton 5 The b. of eterny BARROW, of destruction De FOL, ruin SWIFT, absurdity JOHNSON.

Briny (brɪˈni), *a* 1608 [f. BRINE *sb.* + *-y* 1] Of or pertaining to brine or to the sea, saturated with salt

The b. Flood 1697 B. marshes 1799

Briny, *a* 2 (1602) 1602. [OE. *bryne*, and BURNING *sb.* 3.] Phosphorescent, ? phosphorescence.

Brio (brɪˈo) 1855. [It.] Liveliness, go.

Brionine, **Briony**, *vars.* of BRYONIN (E), BRYONY.

Briquette, **briquet** (brɪˈket, brɪˈket). 1883. [Fr. *brquette*, *dim.* of *brigue*.] 1. A block of artificial stone. 2. A brick-shaped block of artificial coal 1884.

Brisk (brɪsk), *a*. 1592. [? Welsh *brysg*, or F. *brusque*.] 1. Sharp or smart in regard to movement (in a praiseworthy sense). 2. In allied senses, chiefly unfavourable, and mostly obs. (See *quots.*) 1601. 3. Spruce - 1603 4. Of liquors. Effervescent. Of the air: Fresh, keen 1597.

1 Young b. fellows De Foz. A b. cannonade 1855, traffic 1833, gale 1759, fire 1837. 2 Briske and giddy-paced times *Tues N* 11 iv 6. A b. (= sharp) letter 1700 Hence *Briskish*. *Briskly adv.* *Briskness*. 3 *Brisky a. Mids. N.* 11. 197.

Brisk (brɪsk), *v* 1592 [f. *prec.*] 1. To make brisk. Now with *up*. 1623. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) 2. *trans.* To smarten *up* - 1710. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1 I like a cup to briske the spirit. FELTHAM To b *up* (*intr.*) to come up briskly. To b. about (*intr.*) to move about briskly.

Brisket (brɪskɪt). 1450 [Cf. OF. *bruschet*, *bruschet*.] The breast of an animal, the part covering the breast-bone, *esp.* as a joint.

Brislign (brɪˈslɪŋ). 1902. A small Norw. fish of the herring family resembling a sardine.

Bristle (brɪˈsl), *sb.* [ME. *brustel*; -OE. *bryst*; see BIRSE.] 1. *prop.* One of the stiff hairs that grow on the back of the hog and wild boar 2. *gen.* Any short, stiff, pointed or prickly hair ME. 3. In plants: A seta 1731.

Comb. b.-fern, *Trichomanes radicans*; -grass, the genus *Setaria*; -moss, the genus *Orthotrichum*.

Bristle (brɪˈsl), *v* 1480. [f. *prec.* *sb.* See BRUSTLE *v*.] 1. *intr.* 1. Of hair, quills, etc.: To be, become, or stand, stiff and bristly. 2. Of animals: To raise the bristles, as a sign of anger or excitement. b. Of persons: To show fight. Also with *up*. 1549. 3. To be or become bristly. Also *fig.* 1600.

2 Don't b. up like a hedgehog 1861. 3. France bristles with bayonets 1837. To b. with difficulties (*rad*).

II. trans. 1. To erect stuffy (hair, etc.) like bristles: chiefly in anger. Also with *up* 1595. Also *fig.* 2. To furnish with bristles 1678.

1 Now I doth dogged warre b. his angry crest *John iv.* 11. 149.

Bristle, *v* 2 Now *dial.* 1483. [?] To make or become crisp with heat.

Bristletail (brɪˈslɪtəl). 1706. A wingless insect (*Machilis maritima*) having bristly caudal appendages.

Bristly (brɪˈslɪ), *a*. 1591. [f. BRISTLE *sb.* + *-y* 1.] 1. Set with bristles or short stiff hairs; setose. Also *fig.* 2. Of the nature of or like bristles 1592. Hence *Bristliness*.

Bristol (brɪˈstəl). [1. A city of England upon the Lower Avon, giving its name to various products.] 2. Short for 'Bristol-stone'; see 3. 1618 3. *attrib.*, as B.-board, a kind of paste-board with a smooth surface; -brick, a brick of siliceous material, used for cleaning cutlery; -diamond, -gem, -stone, transparent rock-crystal found in the Clifton limestone near Bristol; also *attrib.*, -fashion (*Naut.*), in good order; B. milk, rich sherry.

Brisure (brɪˈzʊr, brɪˈzʊr). 1623. [a. F.] 1. *Her.* A difference. 2. *Fortif.* A break in the general direction of a rampart or parapet 1706.

Brit, **Britt** (brɪt), *sb.* 1602. Local name

of the young of the Herring and Sprat; also the spawn of these. Also *transf.*

Brit, **Brett**, *sb.* 2 [OE. *Bret* (pl. *Brettas*) a Briton, pointing to an Ocelt stem **Britt-os*. Hence *Brettis*, *Bryttis*, *BRITISH*.] A. A Briton: the ordinary name in the OE. Chronicle, now *Hist.* B. *adj.* British.

Britann (brɪˈn), *sb.* [ME. *Bretayne*, -*eyne*, a. OF. *Bretagne* - L. *Britannia* or *Britānia*. The OE. name was *Breoton*, *Bryten*, *Breten*; also *Breoton-land*, etc.] The proper name of the whole island containing England, Wales, and Scotland, with their dependencies; more fully called Great Britain; now also used for the British empire as a whole.

Britann, after the OE. period, was for long used only as a historical term, but in 1604 James I was proclaimed 'King of Great Britain'; and this name was adopted for the United Kingdom at the Union in 1707. *North B.* for Scotland is still occ. in (postal) use. *Greater B.* = 'Great B. and the colonies' dates from 1888.

2. The duchy of Brittany or Bretagne in France, also called Little Britain - 1622. **Britain**, *a.* and *sb.* 1547. [ad. L. *Brit(t)annus*, *Britānus*. Cf. Gr. *Ἰβερραῖος*, see next.] A. *sb.* 1. An ancient Briton - 1702. 2. A Breton - 1618. B. *adj.* 1. Ancient British - 1641. 2. British, in the mod. sense. B. Crown, a gold coin struck by James I, orig. = 5s. subseq. 5s. 6d. 3. Breton 1615 *vars.* 4. Britainer, Britaner.

Britannia (brɪˈtæniə), OE. [L., anciently *Britannia*, *Britānia*, f. *Britanni* or *Britāni* = Gr. *Ἰβερραῖος*, perh. adopted from the Greeks of Massilia.] The Latin name of Britain; a name for Britain personified as a female; the figure on coins, etc., emblematic of Britain. Also *attrib.*

Comb. B.-metal, an alloy of tin and regulus of antimony, resembling silver.

Britannic (brɪˈtænɪk), *a*. 1641. [ad. L. *Britannicus*.] Of Britain, British. Used in *His* or *Her B. Majesty*. Hence *Britannically adv.* in British fashion; in reference to Great Britain. **Britannic**, *sb.* 1567. [a. L. *britannica* (*herb.*)] *Herb.* The Water-dock (*Rumex hydrophathum*) - 1501.

Britany. 1579. [ad. L. *Britannia*.] 1. Britain, Great Britain - 1662. 2. The French province of Bretagne: 'Little Britany', commonly spelt *Brittany*.

Brite, *v*. Now *dial.* 1669. [Cf. ON. *brjda*, corresp. to OE. *bretan*.] *intr.* Of grain, etc.: To become over-ripe and shatter

Briticism (brɪˈtɪsɪzəm). 1883 [f. a possible *Britu*, after *Gallicism*, etc.] A phrase or idiom characteristic of the English of Great Britain. *vars.* *Britishism*, *Briticism*.

British (brɪˈtɪʃ), *a* (*sb.*) [OE. *Brettisc*, etc., f. *Bret*; see BRIT.] 1. Of or pertaining to the ancient Britons 2. Welsh 1662. 2. Of or belonging to Great Britain or its inhabitants, see BRITAIN. Now chiefly used in political or imperial connexion. ME. 3. Breton 1602. 4. *clipt*, as *sb.* pl. British people, soldiers, etc. 1641.

1 A road acknowledged to be B. 1870. 2. A stony B. state TENNYSON. *Comb.* B. crown, a gold coin of the reign of Charles I; B. Empire (see *EMPIRE sb.* 5) 1604. B. gum, a commercial name of dextrin.

Britisher (brɪˈtɪʃər). 1829. [f. BRITISH + *-ER*; cf. *foreign-er*.] A British subject (as dist. from an American citizen). (App. of U. S. origin, but disclaimed by U. S. writers.)

Briton (brɪˈtɒn, -ən), *sb.* (*a.*) [ME. *Breton*, a. F. - L. *Brittōnem*, nom. *Britto*. The mod. *Briton* is assimilated to the error. L. form *Brito*, pl. *Britōnes*, found in MSS. The OE. name was *Brettas*, *Bryttas*; see BRIT.] A. *sb.* A native of Britain 2. One of the ancient Britons. 3. A Welshman. c. Since the Union: A native of Great Britain, or of the British empire. *North B.*: a Scotchman. 2. A Breton. *var.* 4. Britoner.

1. Britons, hold your own TENNYSON. Hence *Britoness* (*rare*)

3. *Brit* = British - 1605.

Brittle (brɪˈtl), *a*. [ME. *brutl*, *brutl*, *brutl* - OE. **brutel*, f. (ult.) OTeut. *brut-*, **brucan*, OE. *bretan* to break. Cf. BRICKLE.] Liable to break; fragile; friable ME. 3. Perishable, mortal - 1777. Also *fig.*

1 The ice being b. cracks and snaps HUXLEY. *fig.*

A second Eve. As beauteous, not as b. as the first DRYDEN. *Comb.* b.-star, a name for species of starfish of the genus *Ophiocoma*. Hence *Brittishly adv.* 2. Obs. *Brittleness*.

Britzka, **britzka** (brɪˈtskə, Pol. brɪˈtʃka) 1832 [a. Polish *brzyzka* (cz = ts), *dim.* of *brzyt* goods-wagon.] An open carriage with calash top, and space for reclining when used for a journey. *vars.* *Britschka*, *britzschka*, *britska*

Broach (brəʊtʃ), *sb.* [ME. *broche*, a. F. - late L. **brocia* spike, akin to *broccus* *adj.* in *broccus dentes* projecting teeth. The same wd. as BROUCH.] 1. Any pointed rod of wood or iron. *Sull dial.* 2. *esp.* A spit ME. 13. 2. A taper: occas. explained as a spike on which to suck a candle - 1504. 4. A piece of tough plant wood, pointed at each end, used by thachers ME. 5. A church spire, now, a spire which does not rise from within parapets 1501 6. *Vener.* 'A start of the head of a young stag 1575. 7. A general name for tapered boring-bits for enlarging or smoothing holes, sometimes used for burnishing, as in watchmaking, a similar tool used in dentistry; an instrument for broaching casks. Also, the pin in a lock which enters the barrel of the key 1753. 8. A narrow pointed chisel used by masons. 9. (f. the vb.) A perforation 1519.

Phr. 1. *A b. on b.* with a perforation or tap; *esp.* to set a (any) b. to tap and set running; also *fig.* (Now *ASPOACH*)

Broach, *a.* *rare*. 1721. [*sb.* used *attrib.*] Like a broach or spit; in *Archit.* broach-shaped

Broach (brəʊtʃ), *v* 1 ME. [f. BROACH *sb.* cf. F. *brocher*. Cf. BROKER.] 1. *trans.* To pierce, thrust through - 1631. 2. *spec.* To spur - 1530. Also *trans.* 3. To spit (meat) for roasting - 1623 4. *gen.* To spit - 1704. 4. To pierce, as a cask, etc., so as to draw the liquor, to tap ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 5. To give publicity to; to give out, to begin conversation or discussion about, introduce (The ch. of current sense.) 1579 6. *techn.* To chisel stone with a BROACH (sense 9) 1544.

3. b. Bringing Rebellion broached on his sword SHAKS. 4. We broached a vessel of ale PAVES. Blood was ready to be broach'd BUTLER *Hud.* i. li. 489. 5. To broach a new and strange doctrine TOWSON

Broach (brəʊtʃ), *v* 2 1705. [perh. a use of BROACH *v* 1, in sense of 'turn'.] *Naut.* 1. *intr.* in *To b.* to (said of the ship): to veer suddenly so as to turn the side to windward, or to meet the sea. 2. *trans.* To cause (the ship) to veer to windward 1762.

Broacher (brəʊˈtʃər). 1587. [f. BROACH *v* 1 + *-ER* 1.] One who BROACHES. 2. A spit - 1725 3. A b. of more newes then hog's heads BARNES. 4. On five sharp broachers rank'd the roast they turn'd DRYDEN.

Broad (brɔːd), *a.* (*sb.*) [Com. Teut.: OE. *brād* - OTeut. **brādo-*; see BREADTH, BRED.] 1. Extended in the direction measured from side to side; wide. Opp. to *narrow*. 2. *B. gold money*, see BROAD-PIECE. 3. Less definitely Of great extent, wide, ample, spacious OE. 3. Wide open; fully expanded OE. b. *esp.* Of day daylight, etc. ME. 4. Plain, obvious; emphatic explicit ME. b. Most apparent; main. (Opp. to 'minute'.) 1865. 5. Of language (or the speaker): a. Plans spoken (often in a bad sense), unreserved 1588. 3. b. Vulgar - 1589. c. Loose, indecent 1580. 6. Of pronunciation: Perhaps orig.: With wider or lower vowel-sounds; but commonly used of any strongly-marked dialectal or vulgar pronunciation, e.g. 'B. Yorkshire', 'B. Cockney'. 7. *Scotch*: the Lowland Scotch 7. Unrestrained 1602. 7. Widely diffused *Macb.* iii. iv. 23. 9. Having a wide range inclusive, general 1871. 10. Characterized by breadth of opinion or sentiment; catholic, tolerant (Cf. BROAD CHURCH.) 1832. 11. *Art* Characterized by artistic breadth. Cf. BREADTH 5 1862.

1. The braid . . . way of deadly syn 1552. 2. The hole brode world 1526. 3. In ample space under the broadest shade MILT. 4. The world's eye DEKKER. B. day light 1579, sunshine LOCKE, noon-day SHREVE. 4. A b. hint BRAYLEY. b. The b. facts 1860, outlines HUXLEY. 5. c. Without any b. speeches or uncommon jests NOART. 7. Pranks . . . too b. to beare with HAM. 2. iii. iv. 2. B. mirth JOHNSON.

Phrase. *It's as b. as it's long* (or *as long as it's b.*) it comes to the same thing either way. Hence *Broadish a.* Broadness, breadth; coarseness *Broadway*, -ways, -wise *adv.* laterally.

B. sh. [mostly ellipt.] **†** *r.* Breadth: only in *in, on, o, a brode*; now replaced by **ABROAD** *adv.* -1455. **2.** The broad part (of the back, etc.) 1741. **3.** = **BROAD-PIECE** -1763. **4.** In East Anglia, a piece of fresh water formed by the broadening out of a river 1787.

C. adv. [in OE a distinct word *bræde*, ME. *brode*.] **1.** In a broad way; widely, fully; far OE. **2.** Outspokenly, unreservedly ME. **3.** With a broad pronunciation 1532.

1. B. awake, b. waking fully awake. **2. +To laugh b.** to laugh without restraint, grossly.

Camd. b. bean (see **BEAN** 11; -bill, a name of birds having broad bills, esp. the Shoveler and Spoonbill, -blown *a.*, full-blown; -eyed *a.*, having large eyes, with eyes wide open; -glass, window-glass, -leaf (*bot.*), a tree (*Terminalia latifolia*) found in Jamaica, -seed (*bot.*), the genus *Uloperum*.

Broad-arrow, -head; see **ARROW**. **Broad-axe**, ME. An axe with a broad head, used for hewing timber (U.S.), formerly in war.

Broad-brim, *collog.* 1797. **a.** A hat with a broad brim. **b.** A Quaker, as one who wears such a hat. **Broad-brimmed** *a.* 1688.

Broadcast (*brɔːdˈkɑːst*), 1767. [**BROAD** *adv.* and **CAST** *pa. pple.*] **A. adj.** Of seed, etc.: Scattered over the whole surface. **Of sowing**: Performed by this method. Also *fig.* **B. adv.** Only in *To sow, scatter, throw*, etc. **b. (lit. and fig.)** 1814. **C. sh. 1.** Broadcast sowing 1796. **2.** Broadcasting by wireless telegraphy 1922.

Broad-cast, *v.* 1813. [**f.** as *prec.* + **CAST** *v.*] **1. trans.** To scatter (seed, etc.) broadcast. Also *fig.* **2.** To disseminate (audible matter) from a wireless transmitting station 1921.

Broad Church, 1853. [See **BROAD** *a.* 10.] Designating members of the Church of England who take its formularies and doctrines in a broad sense, and allow wide limits to orthodoxy.

It [another party in the Church of England] is called by different names: Moderate, Catholic, or Broad Church, by its friends; Latitudinarian or Indifferent by its enemies. Its distinctive character is the desire of comprehension. Its watchwords are Charity and Toleration W. J. CONYBEARE Hence **Broad-Churchism**, **Broad-Churchman**.

Broadcloth, broadcloth (*brɔːdˈklɒθ*), 1420. [In *Act 1 Rich III*, viii, an. 1482, 'broad cloths', two yards within the lists, are distinguished from 'streits', one yard wide.] Fine, plain-weave, dressed, double-width, black cloth, used chiefly for men's garments. (The term now implies quality rather than width. But cloths of less than 54 inches wide are not double.) Also *attrib.*

Broaden (*brɔːd'n*), *v.* 1726. [**f.** **BROAD** *a.* + **EN** *v.*] **1. intr.** To become broad or broader 1727. **2. trans.** To make broad or broader, to widen, dilate 1726.

1. Low walks the sun, and broadens by degrees. THOMSON. **2. With** broaden'd nostrils. The. Heister sniffs the... gale 1726.

Broad-faced (*brɔːdˈfeɪst*), *a.* 1607. **1.** Having a broad face. **†a. fig.** Undisguised, as *b. treason* -1678.

Broad gauge, 1864. The wider distance at which the rails are laid on some railways. (The ordinary gauge is 4 ft 8 1/2 in.) Often *attrib.* Hence **Broad-gauged** *a.*

Broad-leaved, *a.* Also **-leafed**, 1552. Having broad leaves; in *Bot.* = *L. latifolius*.

Broadly (*brɔːdli*), *adv.* 1580. In a broad manner (see **BROAD** *a.*).

Broad pendant, pennant; see **PENDANT**.

†Broad-piece, 1678. The 20 shilling-piece ('Jacobus' and 'Carolus'), so called as being broader and thinner than the guinea.

Broad seal, *sh.* 1536. The Great Seal of England. Also *transf.* Also *v. trans.* B. JONES.

Broadsheet (*brɔːdʃiːt*) 1705. A large sheet of paper printed on one side only; = **BROADSIDE** *sh.* 3.

Broadside (*brɔːdˈsaɪd*), *sh.* 1591. [Formerly two wds.] **1. Naut.** The side of a ship above the water between the bow and the quarter. Also *attrib.* and *transf.* **2.** The whole array, or the simultaneous discharge, of the artillery on one side of a ship of war 1597. **3.** = **BROADSHEET** 1575.

1. B. on, d. in, (†a d.) (Naut.): with the side of the vessel turned fully to the object considered; *transf.* **2. Feare** wee broad-sides? No, let the friend gue fire *a. Hem IV*, ii. iv. 160.

Broadside, *adv.* 1870. With the side turned full (to a point, etc.)

†Broad-sider, *noun-wd.* One who collects (printed) broadsides. BURTON.

Broadsword (*brɔːdˈsɔːd*), 1565. 'A cutting sword with a broad blade' (J.). Also *attrib.* **b. transf. (pl.)** Men armed with broadswords 1855.

Broadway, 1613. [Now usu. two wds.] A wide open road, as opp. to a narrow lane or byway. As a compound, now used as the proper name of a street, as in New York, Hammersmith, etc. **b. attrib.** Applied by Dryden to divines of the English Church who were for widening its basis 1687.

Brob (*brɒp*), 1874. [prob. related to N. dial. 'brob' to pick with a bodkin' (Grose).] 'A peculiar spike, driven alongside the end of an abutting timber, to prevent its slipping.' RAYMOND.

Broddingnag (*brɒˈdɪŋnəɡ*). Also *erron*, *broddingnag*, 1727. Swift's name in *Gulliver's Travels* for an imaginary country where everything was on a gigantic scale. Hence *attrib.* Of, or pertaining to, that country; immense, gigantic. Hence **Broddingnagian** *a.* = **Broddingnag**; *sh.* an inhabitant of B., a giant, *erron* var. -dignagian, -nagglan.

Brocade (*brɒˈkeɪd*), 1563. [Earlier *brocado*, *a. Sp.*, *Pg.*, lit. 'bossed stuff', *f. Sp. broca* (lit. *brocca*) a boss = Eng. **BROCK**.] **1.** A textile fabric woven with raised figures, orig. in gold or silver; in later use, any kind of stuff flowered with a raised pattern; also a cloth of gold and silver made in India. Also *fig.* Also *attrib.* **2.** Stuff in Brocade, and pinch'd in stays Prior. Hence **Brocade** *v.* to work with a raised pattern. **Brocade'd** *a.* worked or woven like *b.*; ornamented with *b.*; dressed in *b.*

Brocade, var. of **BROCADE**.

Brocard (*brɒˈkɑːd*), 1624. [**a. F.**, akin to mod. L. *brocarda*, *brocardiorum opus*, a name given to the 'sentences' of Purchard or Brocard, bishop of Worms in the 11th c.] *Lat.* An elementary principle or maxim. Also *gen.* **2. Bitting speech**. [**Fr.**] 1837.

1. Dolus latet in generalibus is a *b.* of the civilians 1824.

Brocard, *obs. f. BROCADE*.

Brocatelle (*brɒˈkætəl*), 1669. [**F.**, ad *It. brocatello*, dim. of *broccato* = *Sp. brocado* (see **BROCADE**).] **1.** An imitation of brocade, usually of silk or wool, for upholstery, etc., now also for dresses. Also *attrib.* **2.** -next 1756. **Brocatello** (*brɒˈkætəl*). Also **-tella**, **-telli**, 1752. [*It. brocatello di Siena*, which is coloured like brocade.] A kind of variegated marble, clouded and veined white, grey, yellow and red, yellow usually prevailing.

Broccoli, broccoli (*brɒˈkɒli*), 1699. [**a. It. broccoli**, pl. of *broccolo*, dim. of *brocco* stalk (see **BROACH**).] A cultivated form of the cabbage (*Brassica oleracea botrytis asparagoides*): in its origin a more robust variety of the cauliflower.

Broch, brogh, brough, 1654. [**n.e. Scot.** *a. ON. borg* (= *OE. burh*; see **BOROUGH**, **BURGH**).] *Archaeol.* A prehistoric structure, peculiar to the Orkney and Shetland Isles, and adjacent mainland of Scotland, being a sort of round tower, having an outer and an inner wall of dry stone, the interstitial space containing little chambers for human habitation, while the open centre might be used for cattle.

Brochantite (*brɒˈʃɑːntaɪt*), 1865. [**f. Brochant de Villiers**, a French mineralogist.] *Min.* A hydrous sulphate, occurring in thin, rectangular, green crystals.

†Broche, *v.* 1480. Obs. spelling of **BROACH** *v.* = *F. brocher* to stitch, *brocade* -1834. Hence **Broched** *pple.* *a.* brocaded, embroidered.

Brochure (*brɒˈʃʊr*), 1765. [**F.**, *f. brocher* to stitch.] A short printed work, of a few leaves stitched together; a pamphlet.

Brock (*brɒk*), *sh.* 1. [**OE. broc**, from Celtic: *OCelt. *broccos*, *†cogn. w. Gr. φάπος grey.*] **1.** A badger, usually qualified as *sinking*. **2. A stinking or dirty fellow; a 'skunk' 1600. Also *attrib.***

Brock, *sh.* 2. *Obs.* 1515. = **BROCKET**.

†Brock, *v. rare*. ME. [**cf. OHG. brochen**.

mod. *brocken* to break into bns, in Swiss to use coarse words'] *app.* To give mouth, speak querulously. CHAUCER.

Brocket (*brɒkət*), ME. [**ad. F. brocail, bra quart, f. brojus, broche** **BROACH**; cf. **BROCARD** 2] **1.** A stag in its second year with its first horns (see **BROACH** 6) **2.** A genus of deer of Brazil, having short prongs for horns 1837. **†Brockish**, *a. rare* 1546. [**f. BROCK** *sh.* 12 + **ISH**.] Like a brock; beastly, dirty -1553.

Brod (*brɒd*), *so.* Now dial. [**ME.**, *app. a. ON. broddr* = *OE. brod* spike. Mainly S. of PROD.] **1.** A sprout ME. only. **2.** A goad, prick ME. **3.** A prick from a goad 1549. **4.** A round-headed nail made by blacksmiths (Hence **Brod v.** to sprout; to goad, prod, prick (*n. dial.*)).

†Brodekin, brodikin, 1481. [**a. F. brode gain**, related to *Flem. broeck* buskin; see **BUSKIN**.] A half-boot, a buskin -1725.

Broderer, ME. Earlier form of **BRODERER**, retained as the name of one of the London City Companies.

Brog (*brɒɡ*), *sh.* dial. 1781. [**?**] **1.** A pricking or boring instrument, a bradawl (*Sc.*); also an awl 1808. **2.** A prick with a bradawl, etc. 1808. **3.** A short stick, esp. one to stick in the ground 1781.

Brog (*brɒɡ*), *v. dial.* 1678. [**f. prec.**] **1.** To prick, prod; to push an awl through 1774. **2.** To insert brogs into (see **BROG** *sh.* 3) 1875. **3.** To BROGG for cels, to snuggle (*dial.*) 1678.

Brogan (*brɒˈɡən*), 1846. [**Ir.** dim. of *bróg* shoe.] A coarse stout sort of shoe.

Brogger, 1460. [**compar. f. BROKFR.** Cf. *brogge BROQUE sh.* 1] An agent; a jobber, esp. a corrupt jobber of offices; a **BROKFR** -1720.

Brogers of Corn and Forestallors of Markets 1541.

Broogle (*brɒˈɡl*), *v. n. dial.* 1653. [**freq. f. BROG v.**] To fish for eels with a brog; to snuggle.

†Brogue (*brɒɡ*), *sh.* 1. Now *Sc.* [**?**] An escheat; a cheat -1791.

Brogue (*brɒɡ*), *sh.* 2. 1586. [**a. Ir. and Gael.** *brag* = *Old Ir. brac* shoe, *app. -OCelt. braca*; see **BRECK** 1] **1.** A rude shoe, of untanned hide, worn in the wilder parts of Ireland and the Scotch Highlands. **b.** (In full *b. shoe*.) A strong shoe, esp. for country and sports wear 1906. **2. a. pl.** Hose, trousers -1845. **3. Fishing brogues**, wat. proof leggings with feet 1890.

Brogue (*brɒɡ*), *sh.* 3. 1705. [**2** same *wid. as prec.] A strongly-marked dialectal pronunciation or accent, now esp. that of the English speech of Ireland.*

Charles Moten, having much of the Irish B. in his speech 1705. Hence **Brogue** *v.* to utter with a *b.*

Broil, *v.* ME [**var. of BROAD** *v.*, cf. **BROILN**.] To plait, interweave -1624.

Broiden, *pple.* *a.* ME. [**A. p. pple.** of **BRAID** *v.* (cf. **ABRAID**, *abraid*), and thus a (normal) doublet of *broiden*] Interwoven, braided. (More usu.) *fig.* Skillfully contrived.

Broiler (*brɒɪl*), *v. arch.* 1450. [Later form of *broudre*, *brouder* (15th c.), *brovder* (16th c.), taken as = *F. broder*, *brovder*; the *oi* is due to association with **BROU** *v.*] To work in needlework upon cloth; to embroider. (Usu. in *pa. pple.*) Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Their noble acts. The sky were broidred in these clothes 1031. The Hyacinth with rich may broidred the ground Milt. P. L. iv. 702. Hence **Broiderer**, **Broidery**, *embroidery*.

Broil (*brɒɪl*), *sh.* 1. 1525. [**app. f. BROIL** *v.* 2] A confused disturbance, tumult, or turmoil, a quarrel. Also in *comb.*

Prosper this Realm, keepe it from Ciuill Broyles SHAKS.

Broil, *sh.* 2. 1583. [**f. BROIL** *v.* 1] **1.** A great heat; a very hot state. **2. Broiled meat 1622.**

Broil (*brɒɪl*), *v.* 1. ME. [Earlier *bruyll*, *ad. OF. bruyll* to broil, burn (*intr.*)] **1. trans.** To burn -1568. **2. 2. pte.** To cook (meat) by placing it on the fire, or on a grid, on over it; to grill ME. **3.** To scorch; to make very hot 1634. **4. intr.** To be subjected to great heat, to be very hot 1613, also *fig.* 1561.

2. He cowde roste, seibe, broille, and frie CHAUCER. **3. I** was... half broiled in the sun 1718.

Broil, *v.* 2. ME. [**a. F. bruyll**. Ult. deriv. uncertain] **†** To m'co fused y 63 12.

To involve in confusion or disorder; to set by the ears, embroil -1632. 3. *intr.* To be or to engage in a BROIL 1567.

Broiler¹ (brō'lar). 1671. [f. BROIL v. 1 + -ER.] 1. One who or that which boils, also said of a very hot day (cf. *scorch*). 2. *spec.* A chicken for broiling 1886.

Broiler², 1660. [f. BROIL v. 2 + -ER.] One who stirs up or engages in broils.

Broiling, *vbl. sb.* 1440. [f. BROIL v. 1 + -ING.] Exposing to scorching heat; *spec.* grilling. Hence *Broilingly adv.*

→ **Bro-kage**, **brocage**. ME. [See BROKER.] → **BROKFRAGE**. *esp. a.* The corrupt jobbing of offices, the bribe unlawfully paid for any office. *b.* Trafficking in match-making, etc. *c.* The trade of dealing in old things' (J.). -1755

Broke, var. **BROKEN**, surviving in predic. use of sense 7. 1851.

Broke (brō'k), *v.* 1496. [f. BROKER.] †1. *intr.* To bargain -1625. †2. *trans.* To retail 1599. 3. *intr.* To act as broker 1652.

Broken (brō'k'n), *pp. a.* ME. Used esp. in the following senses of **BROAK** v. 1. Separated forcibly into parts, in fragments; in pieces. 2. Rent, ruptured, burst ME. 3. Of organic structures: *a.* Having the bone fractured; *b.* having the surface ruptured ME. 4. Shattered, as *b. water*, *a. b. waves* 1793. 5. Crushed or exhausted by labour, etc.; unfeebled 1490. 6. Crushed in feelings by misfortune, remorse, etc. 7. humbled, contumelious 1535. 8. Reduced or shattered in worldly estate, bankrupt 1593. 9. Reduced to obedience, tamed, trained. Often with *in*. 1805. 10. Violated, transgressed, not kept intact 1805. 11. Having the ranks broken, routed 1810. 12. Having continuity or uniformity interrupted 1599. 13. Fragmentary, disconnected, disjointed, in patches; *esp. a.* of sound, voice, etc.; Uttered disjointedly, interrupted 1530; *b.* of language. With the syntax incomplete 1599. 14. Produced by breaking, severed ME. 15. Of colours: Reduced in tone by the addition of other colours 1882. 16. Of music: Arranged for different instruments, 'part' (music), concerted 1599

1. Three b. cars De For. *B. bread*, meat, etc. fragments left after a meal, etc.; extended to drink, as *b. ale*, etc. 2. Old and *b. apparel* 1541. 3. *B. limbs* SHAKES, SHIMS ADDISON. 6. *A b. and a contumite* here COVENEANT Pt. 7. The Kings growne bankrupt 1. *b. a man Rich. II.* u. i. 257. *B. man. Sc. Law and Hist.* One under sentence of outlawry, or living the life of an outlaw. *B. clan*, one having no chief able to find security for their good behaviour. 12. *B. sleep* ADDISON. 13. The fruits of b. hours QUARLES. *a.* *His voice* b. with sobbs 1857. *b.* *Breakethy munde* to me in b. English *Hist. V.* v. ii. 265. 13. *B. number* a fraction. *A b. tale* BROWN

Comb. *b.-bellied*, *b.-bodied* (*diab.*), affected with hernia, ruptured; *knead* (*Farrery*), having the knees damaged by stumbling, etc.; also *fig.* Hence *Broken-ly adv.*, *ness*.

Broken-backed (brō'k'n, bō'kt), *a.* ME. 1. Having a broken back, formerly, hunch-backed. Also *transf* and *fig.* 2. *Naut.* The state of a ship so loosened in her frame as to droop at both ends 1769.

Broken-hearted (brō'k'n, hā'ted), *a.* 1526. Having the spirits crushed by grief or despair. Broken-hearted widows M. C. V. L. L. Hence *Broken-hearted-ly adv.*, *ness*.

Broken wind, broken-wind. 1838. *Farrery*. An incurable disease of horses, caused by the rupture of the air-cells, which disables them from bearing fatigue. Hence *Broken-winded a.* affected with broken wind. Also *fig.*

Broker (brō'kar). [ME. *broccor*, *our*, *bro-kour*, *a.* Anglo-F. *broccour* - ONF. *broccour* (-L. type **broccalorem*), agent noun of the ONF. vb. *broccier* (-L. *broccare*) to 'broach' or 'tap a cask. See BROACH. The *broker* was lit. a tapster who retailed wine, and hence, any retail dealer, a second-hand dealer, middleman, agent, etc. See N.E.D.] †1. A retailer, *contemptuously*. Pedlar, monger -1730. 2. A dealer in second-hand furniture and apparel; a pawnbroker 1583. 3. One employed as a middleman to transact business or negotiate bargains; often specialized, as *bill*, *cotton*, *pawn*, *ship*, *wool*, *b.* Formerly also = 'jobber, agent, factor, commission-agent'. ME. 4. A go-between in love affairs, a hired match-maker; a pimp, bawd;

a pander -1694. 5. A middleman generally; an interpreter, messenger, commissioner 1530. 6. A person licensed to sell or appraise household furniture distrained for rent 1818.

1. But B. of another wit MASON. 2. A Hounds-ditch man, *var.* One of the deuls neere kinsmen, *a. b.* B. JONS. 4. *Two Gent.* i. ii. 4. 5. Two false knaves neere no b. Herwood.

Brokerage (brō'karedʒ). 1466. [f. prec. + -AGE.] 1. The business or action of a broker. 2. The commission paid to a broker on the business done by him 1622.

†**Bro-kerly**. 1592. [f. as prec. + -LY 1, 2.] *A. adv.* Like a broker; huckstering -1611. *B. adv.* By the agency of a broker 1593.

†**Bro-kery**. 1583. [f. as prec. + -Y; see -ERY.] 1. = BROKERAGE 1. -1641. 2. A broker's wares, anything second-hand or stale -1634. 3. Rascally dealing -1654.

Broking (brō'kɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1569 [f. BROKE v.] 1. The broker's trade. 2. Lending of money upon pawns; fraudulent dealing -1619.

Broly (brō'li). 1874. Colloq. altered f. UMBRELLA.

Brom-; see BROMO-

†**Bromal**¹. 1555. [Sp.] A ship-worm.

†**Broma**² (brō'mā). 1817. [a Gr.] 1. *Med.* Any food that is masticated. 2. A preparation of chocolate (so called from *theobroma*, the name of the Cacao plant) 1853.

Bromal (brō'māl). 1875 [f. BROM-INE + AL-COHOL.] A compound analogous to chloral, produced by the action of bromine on alcohol.

Bromate (brō'mait). 1836. [f. BROM-IC + -ATE.] A salt of bromic acid.

Bromatology (brō'mātɒlədʒi). 1811. [f. Gr. *βρῶμα*, *βρωματό* -λογία.] 1. A discourse on food. 2. The science of food.

Brome¹ (brō'm). 1827 [a. L. f. Gr. *βρῶμος* stink.] *Chem.* The French name of BROMINE, formerly used in English.

Brome² (brō'm). 1759. [ad. *Bromus*, Bot. name of the genus, *a.* Gr. *βρῶμος* (also *βρῶμος*) oats.] Bot. A genus of oat-like grasses (*Bromus*). Also *B.-grass*.

Bromeliaceous (brō'mēli'əʃəs), *a.* 1882. Bot. Pertaining to the natural order *Bromeliaceae*, which includes the Pine-apple.

Bromic (brō'mik), *a.* 1828. [f. BROM-INE.] *Chem.* Containing bromine in combination.

bromic acid (f. BrO₃), the acid which forms bromates, *b.* silver = BROMYRITE.

Bromide (brō'maid). 1836 [f. BROM-INE + -IDE.] 1. *Chem.* A primary compound of bromine with an element or organic radical. 2. (*orig. U.S. slang*) A commonplace bore, trite remark, conventionalist 1906.

†**Bromidrosis** (brō'midrō'sis). 1866. [f. Gr. *βρῶμος* + *ἰδρῶς*.] *Med.* A disorder of the sweat glands attended by offensive perspiration.

Brominated, *a.* 1875. [f. BROMINE + -ATE 3.] Charged or compounded with bromine.

Bromine (brō'mɪn, -mɛɪn). 1827. [f. F. *brome* (f. Gr. *βρῶμος* stink) + -INE, after F. *iode*, Eng. *iodeine*, etc.] *Chem.* A non-metallic element discovered by Balard in 1826; a reddish-black heavy liquid, with a strong irritating smell, and highly poisonous. Symbol Br. Also *atrrv.*

Bromism (brō'miz'm). 1867. [f. BROMINE + -ISM.] *Med.* The condition produced by misuse of bromine or a bromide.

Bromo-ite. 1850. *Min.* = BROMYRITE.

Bromize, -ise (brō'maɪz), *v.* 1853. [f. BROM-INE + -IZE.] To treat, compound, impregnate, or infuse with bromine, in *Photogr.* to prepare (a plate) with bromine or a bromide.

Bromite (brō'mait). 1835. [f. *Bromley* Hill in Cumberland.] *Min.* = ALSTONITE.

Bromo- (brō'mo), bef. a vowel **brom-**. *Chem.* Comb. f. BROMINE, as in:

bro-macetic acid, a compound of bromine and acetic acid (C₂H₃BrO₂), forming salts called *bro-mac-etates*; *bro-mat-ryte* = BROMYRITE.

bro-mhyd-ryn, a class of compounds 'produced by the action of tribromide or pentabromide of phosphorus on glycerin' (Watts); *bro-moform*, a compound analogous to chloroform (CHBr₃).

†**Bro-muret**. 1878. [f. BROM-INE + -URET.] *Chem.* The earlier name for a BROMIDE.

Bromyrite (brō'mɪraɪt). 1854. [f. BROM-INE; after *argyrite*.] *Min.* The native bromide of silver, an isometric yellow, amber, or green splendid mineral, also called *Bromargyrite*, *bromic schler*.

†**Bronchia** (brō'ŋiā), *sb. pl.* 1674. [L., a Gr. *βρόγχια* (neut. pl.) Formerly occas. treated as sing., with pl. *bronchia*.] The branches of the bronchi within the lungs. Hence *Bronchial*, *Bronchic a.* pertaining to the bronchi or bronchia. *Bronchially adv.*

Bronchio- (brō'ŋkiō), bef. a vowel **bronchi-**. *Med.* Comb. f. BRONCHIA, as in:

bronchia-rectia [L. *ar(c)tus*], contraction of the bronchial tubes; *bro-uchie'tasis* [Gr. *ἐκτασις*], dilatation of the bronchial tubes, *bronchio-crisis* [Gr. *κρίσις*], paroxysmal attacks resembling whooping cough occurring in

tubes; *pneumonia*, inflammation of the lungs beginning in the bronchial membrane; *pulmonary a.*, pertaining to the bronchi and lungs.

Bronchiole (brō'ŋkiōl), 1866. [ad. mod. L. **bronchiola*, dim. of *bronchia*.] A minute bronchial tube.

†**Bronchitis** (brō'ŋkai'tis). 1814. [f. *bronchi*, *bronchia* + -ITIS (= Gr. -ίτις), q.v.] *Med.* Inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane. Hence *Bronchitic a.*

Broncho- (brō'ŋkō), bef. a vowel **bronchi-**. *Med.* Comb. f. BRONCHUS, as in:

bronchadenia [Gr. *ἀδην*], one of the bronchial glands, *bronchia-rectia* [L. *ar(c)tus*], contraction of a bronchus; *broncho-pneumonia* = *bronchio-pneumonia* (see BRONCHIO-); *-lith*, a calcareous deposit in a bronchial gland; *-rrhea a.*, a kind of chronic bronchitis, etc.

Bronchocele (brō'ŋkō'sēl), 1657. [ad. Gr. f. *βρόγχος* + *κήλη*.] *Med.* A swelling of the thyroid gland; goitre.

Bronchophony (brō'ŋkə'fōni). 1834. [ad. F. *bronchophonie*, f. Gr. *βρόγχος* + *-φωνία*.] *Med.* The sound of the voice heard in the bronchi by means of the stethoscope; *esp.* the increased vocal resonance heard in certain diseased conditions of the lungs. Hence

Bronchophonic a. var. *Bronchophonism*.

Bronchotomy (brō'ŋkə'tōmi). 1837. [f. Gr. *βρόγχος* + *-τομή*.] *Surg.* A knife, or a pair of scissors, used for bronchotomy.

Bronchotomy (brō'ŋkə'tōmi). 1706. [f. Gr. *βρόγχος* + *-τομή*.] *Surg.* The operation of making an incision in the wind-pipe, a generic term, including *thyrotomy*, *laryngotomy*, and *tracheotomy*. Hence *Bronchotomist*, one who performs b.; (*rac.*) a cut-throat.

†**Bronchus** (brō'ŋkəs). Pl. *-chi* (*improp. -chæ*). 1706. [mod. L. a. Gr. *βρόγχος*.] *Phys.* Each of the two main branches of the trachea.

†**Bronco** (brō'ŋkō). 1883. [Sp. = 'rough, rude'.] An untamed or half-tamed horse, or a cross between the horse and a mustang (*West. U. S.*).

†**Bronstrops**. 1617. [See BAWDSTROT.] A bawd -1661.

†**Bronte-on**. 1849. [a. Gr. *βροντήων*.] In the Greek theatre, a number of brazen vessels with stones in them placed under the floor, to imitate thunder.

Bronthology (brō'ŋtə'lədʒi). 1731. [f. Gr. *βροντή* thunder + *-λογία*.] That part of meteorology which treats of thunder.

†**Brontosaurus** (brō'ntəsə'rs). (mod. L. (1879); cf. next.) A huge dinosaurian reptile.

†**Brontothere** (brō'ntə'thɛr). 1877. [f. Gr. *βροντή* + *θηρίον*.] *Palaeont.* An extinct genus of ungulate mammals, having affinities to the elephant and also to the tapir.

Bronze (brɒnz), *sb.* 1721. [a. F., *rd.* It *bronzo*; of unkn. origin.] 1. A brown-coloured alloy of copper and tin, sometimes also containing a little zinc and lead. Formerly included under the term *BRASS*, q. v. 1739. 2. (with *pl.*) A work of art, as a statue, etc., executed in bronze 1721. 3. *fig.* Unblushingness. (Cf. *brass*.) -1823. 4. (More fully *b. powder*). A metallic powder (usu. brass, copper, or tin) used in painting, printing, etc. 1753. 5. A colour like that of bronze 1817. 6. *atrrv.* Made of bronze 1839; bronze-coloured 1828.

persons.

z (*z*) (*rain*), *z* (*Fr. faire*). *z* (*Fr. sein, earth*)

of excitement, and must be treated with stimulants or sedatives. *b. sb.* One who holds this. **Bruswick** (brʊˈzwɪk), 1480. [L.G. *Bruswick*, *-wɪk*.] 1. The name of a town and province of Germany. 2. Hence the name of a textile fabric 1480.

B black, a black varnish made of turpentine and asphalt or lamp-black. **B. green**, a green pigment consisting of oxychloride of copper.

Brunt (brʊnt), *sb.* M.L. [?echoic; cf. DUNT] 1. A sharp blow -1485. 2. An onset, violent attack. (Often with *beat*, etc.) -1821. 3. Shock; violence (of an attack) 1573. 4. The chief stress; crisis. (Formerly *chief d*) [Perh. influenced by *brunt* (in *Sa. brunt*).] 1769. 5. A sudden effort, or outburst -1670.

3 The first b. of the enemy's attack WELLINGTON. The b. of their argument JOWETT. 4 The b. of the danger seems past CARLILE.

Brunt (brʊnt), *v. rare*. 1440. [f. BRUNT *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To make an assault or attack -1690. 2. *trans.* To bear the brunt of (*rare*) 1859.

Brunt, obs. and dial. *pa. t* and *pple.* of BURN *v*.

Brush (brʊʃ), *sb.* 1 [M.E. *brusche*, a. OF. *brusse* brushwood (whence mod. F. *broussailles*). Diez takes the late L. type as **brustia*, and refers it to OHG. *brusta* bristle; cf. BRUSH *sb.* 2] 1. Loppings of trees or hedges; cut brushwood (now in U.S.). *b.* A fagot of such brushwood ME. 2. The small growing trees or shrubs of a wood; a thicket of small trees or underwood (Esp. in U.S., Canada, and Australia) 1440 13 Stabble -1790.

Comb. *b. kangaroo*, a species inhabiting the Australian *b.*; *turkey*, an Australian bird (*Tallagalla Latham*).

Brush (brʊʃ), *sb.* 2 [M.E. *brusche*, a. OF. *brusse* brush. Perh. identical with prec.] 1. A utensil consisting of a piece of wood or other material, set with small tufts or bunches of bristles, hair, etc., for sweeping or scrubbing dust and dirt from a surface; and generally any utensil for brushing or sweeping. (*Brushes* are of many shapes and materials. They are named according to their use, as *clothes-brush*, *hat-hair-brush*, etc.) *b.* The painter's art or skill 1687. 2. Any brush-like bunch or tuft; *spec.* the tail of the fox 1581. 3. *Entom.* A brush-like organ on the legs of bees, etc. 1823. 4. *Electr.* A brush-like discharge of sparks. *b.* A piece of metal terminating in metallic wires, or strips of carbon or copper, used for securing good metallic connexion between two portions of an electrical instrument 1789. 5. *Optics.* Bright or dark figures accompanying certain phenomena observed in polarized light, which suggest the idea of brushes 1817. 6. (f. BRUSH *v.*) An application of a brush 1822. 7. A graze, *esp.* on a horse's leg 1710. 8. *attrib.* Brush-like 1675.

1 *b.* Brethren of the b. STERNE. 2. The squirrel, flippant, whisks his b. COWPER. 6. He gives his beaver a b. SCOTT.

Comb. *b.-grass*, *Andropogon Gryllus*; *ore*, *iron-ore*, an iron ore found in the Forest of Dean; *wheel*, (a) a wheel which turns another by means of bristles, cloth, leather, etc., fixed on their circumferences; (b) a circular revolving b. used for polishing, etc. Hence *Brushless* *a*.

Brush (brʊʃ), *sb.* 3 M.E. [? f. BRUSH *v.* 1] 1. A forcible rush, a hostile encounter; now *esp.* a short but smart encounter. Hence *At a (the first) b.* Also *fig.* 2. A slight attack of illness. (Cf. BRASH) SWIFT.

1 A smart b. with the Spaniards KINGSLEY.

Brush (brʊʃ), *v.* 1 M.E. [?ad. F. *brasser*; or perh. echoic; cf. *rush*, etc.] 1. *intr.* To rush with force or speed, usu. into collision -1650. 2. To force with a rush -1470. 3. To burst away with a rush, decamp 1690. 4. *intr.* (cf. BRUSH *v.* 2) To move briskly *by, through*, against anything, grazing it or sweeping it aside in passing 1674.

3 He brush'd apace On to the abbey BYRON. 4 A pretty young thing... brushing by me ADDISON.

Brush (brʊʃ), *v.* 2 1460 [f. BRUSH *sb.* 2, or ad. F. *brasser*.] 1. *trans.* To pass a brush briskly across (a surface) so as to remove dirt or dust, or to smooth the surface. 2. To rub softly as with a brush in passing; to graze lightly or quickly 1647. Also *intr.* 3. To remove (dust, etc.) with a brush, to sweep (away) Also *transf.* and *fig.* To sweep away with a brush. 1691. 4. To mure by grazing 1691.

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1. A brushes his hat a mornings *Brush* Adm. it 41. To b up to brighten up by brushing; also fig. to revive one's acquaintance with anything. To b (a thing) over to paint lightly; also fig. 3. It's...time to b. this nonsense away 1884. Hence *Brush* her, one who brushes or uses a b.; also *techn.* in various trades. **Brushing** *vb.* *sb.*, whence **brushing-machine**, a name of machines acting as brushes for smoothing, dressing flax, etc.

Brushite (brʊʃaɪt). 1880 [f. Prof. *Brush* of Yale, U.S., see -ITE.] *Min.* A hydrous phosphate of lime.

Brushwood (brʊʃwʊd). 1613. [f. BRUSH *sb.* 1] 1. Cut or broken twigs or branches 1637. Also *fig.* 2. Small growing trees or shrubs, thicket, underwood 1732.

Brushy (brʊʃi), *a.* 1719. [f. BRUSH *sb.* 1 + *y*.] 1. Covered with brush.

Brushy, *a.* 1673. [f. BRUSH *sb.* 2 + *y*.] 1. Brush-like, bushy, shaggy.

Brush-like, bushy, shaggy.

Brush, *a.* 1486. *lier.* The colour *tawny* or *orange* -1688.

Brusk (e, obs. f. BRUSQUE.

Brusque (brʊsk, brusq), *a.* 1601. [a. F., ad. It. *brusco* sour, tart, grum-looking (Littré). Ult. history unkn. In 17th c. usu. *brusk*.] 1. Tart. (= It. *brusco*) 2. Somewhat rough or rude in manner; blunt, offhand 1651.

2. He was brusq, ungracious, scowling, and silent D'ISRAELI. Hence *Brusquely* *adv.*, *ness*.

Brusque, *v.* 1826. [f. prec.] To treat brusquely or in an off-handed way. To b it: to assume a brusque manner.

Brusquerie (brʊskəri). 1752. [Fr.] Bluntness, abruptness of manner. Erring, if at all, ever on the side of b. RUSKIN.

Brussels (brʊˈsɛlz). Name of the capital of Belgium; hence, 1. Short for 'Brussels carpet' 1845. 2. *attrib.*, as *B. carpet*, a carpet having a back of stout linen thread and an upper surface of wool; *B. lace*, a costly kind of pillow-lace made in B.; *B. sprout* (usu. *pl.*), the bud-bearing Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea gemmifera*), producing buds like small cabbages in the axils of its leaves 1748.

Brustle, *v.* 1 [M.E. *brustlien*. Prob. echoic] *intr.* To crackle, rustle -1755

Brustle, *v.* 2 1648. [var. of BRISTLE *v.* 1] *intr.* To bristle as hair. 2. To bristle up, raise the mane 1656. 3. *esp.* Of birds: To raise the feathers; hence *fig.* To show off, bluster -1800

Brusure, M.E. [a. OF. *brustrure*, mod. *brusure*, f. *bruser*.] 1. Bruising or crushing; a bruise -1494. 2. Breaking, breach; ruin -1506.

Brut (brʊt). 1450. [= M. Welsh *brut*, mod. W. *brud* 'chameleon', a transf. use of *Brut* = *Brutus*, as in the *Brut* of Layamon] A Brush chameleon from the mythical Brutus downward

Brut, *v.* 1577. [perh. a. F. *brouter*] 1. To browse -1699. 2. *trans. dial.* To break off (young shoots).

Brutal (brʊˈtɪl), *a.* 1450. [f. L. *brut-us* (see BRUTE) + *-AL*.] 1. Of or belonging to the brutes, as opp. to man; of the nature of a brute, animal (*arch*). 2. Pertaining to or resembling the brutes: a. in irrationality 1570. b. in sensuality 1534; c. in coarseness 1709. 3. Inhuman; coarsely cruel, savage 1641.

2 a. A sort of b. Courage De Foë. b. The slaves of b. appetite SMOLLETT. c. (Tyrcornel's) b. manners. MACAULAY. 3. The cruel and b. abominations of slavery MORLEY. Hence **Brutalism**, b. state. **Brutally** *adv.*

Brutality (brʊˈtɪlɪtɪ). 1549. [f. prec. + *-ITY*.] 1. The condition of the brutes 1711. 2. The quality of being brutal (see BRUTAL 2) 1549. 3. Inhumanity; an inhuman action 1633. 2. From b. to reason and speech 1865. 3. The Brutality of the Turkish Troops 1693.

Brutalize (brʊˈtəlaɪz), *v.* 1704 [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] 1. To live or become like a brute 1716. 2. *trans.* To render brutal or inhuman 1704. 3. To treat brutally 1879.

1 If possible we b. more and more H. WALPOLE. Hence **Brutalization**.

Brute (brʊt), *a.* and *sb.* 1460. [a. F. *brut*, *brute* = L. *brutus* heavy, irrational.] *A. adv.* (Often *sb.* used *attrib.*) 1. Of animals: Wanting in reason, as *b. beasts*, = the 'lower animals'. 2. Of human beings and their attributes: Brute-like, brutish; stupid; unreasoning; sensual 1534. b. Rude wanting in sensibility 1555.

3. Of things: Irrational, unconscious, senseless, merely material, *esp.* in *b. matter*, *force* 1545. 2. A b. congeniality MINT. b. This b. Libel MINT. 3. A tendency to prevail over b. force BUTLER. Hence **Brute-like** *adv.*, *ness*.

B. sb. 1. One of the lower animals as distinguished from man 1611. b. The animal nature in man 1784. 2. A man resembling a brute in want of intelligence, cruelty, coarseness etc. Now (*colloq.*) often merely a term of reprobat. 1670.

1 My Image not imparted to the B. MINT. P. L. var 441. b. Exalt the b. and sink the man BUTTS. 2. The b. of a sign required lighting GLO. ENOR. Hence **Brutehood**.

Brute, *sb.* 2 1513 [In sense 1, a var. of *Brut* or *Brutt*, influenced by the *Brutus* myth, in 2, = *Brut*, *Brutus*.] 1. A Dition, a Welshman -1586. 2. The legendary Troj in Brutus first king of Britain. b. A Brutus, a hero of British, Welsh, or Arthurian story. c. Hence generally, a hero, 'noble', 'worthy'. -1599

Brutify (brʊˈtɪfaɪ), *v.* 1668. [f. L. *brutis* (comb. form)] To make or become brute like to brutalize

Hephestus slaved effectively brutifies the intellect MINT. Hence **Brutification**.

Brutish (brʊˈtɪʃ), *a.* 1494 [f. BRUT + *-ISH*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the brutes 1534. 2. = BRUTAL 2. 1555. 3. Rude, rough, savage -1773. 4. = BRUTAL 3. Of thunder: Strik g blindly [after L. *brutius* *pl. men.*] -1640.

1. Wandering Gods disguised in b. forms Rather than human MINT. P. L. 1. 481. 2. Slow and brutish he wrote 1515. 3. Lusts and Appetites BRITISH. Hence **Brutishly** *adv.*, *ness*.

Brutism (brʊˈtɪzəm), 1687. The behaviour or condition of a brute.

Brutus (brʊˈtʃs), 1851. In full *Brutus uig*. A rough-cropped head was so called by the French, after Brutus.

Bry-, in obs. words; see **BRI-**

Bryology (brɪˈɒlədʒi), 1803 [f. Gr. *βρύον* + *-λογία*.] That branch of botany which treats of mosses. Also, the mosses (collectively) of any country or place. Hence **Bryological** *a*, *-ly* *adv.* **Bryologist**.

Bry-on, 1570. [a. F., a. Gr. *βρύον*] A kind of moss -1601.

Bryonia, 1. form of BRYONY.

Bryonin (brɪˈɒnɪn) 1836. [1 next.] The latter principle of the root of *Bryonia dracon*.

Bryony (brɪˈɒni), *OF.* [ad. L. *bryonia* (Plin.), a. Gr. *βρύονα*.] 1. *prop.* Name of the plant-genus *Bryonia* (N.O. *Cucurbitaceae*); and *spec.* the common wild species (*B. dioica*), occurs called Red, or White B. 2. Black B. 1. *div* Seal. *Tamus communis* (N.O. *Dioscoreaceae*) 1626. 3. Bastard B. *Cuscuta sepium*.

Comb. *b.-vine* = sense 1.

Bryozoa (brɪˈɒzə), *sb.* *pl.* Sing. -zoön (-zəʊn). 1817. [f. Gr. *βρύον* + *-ζωα*; from the appearance of some species.] *Zool.* The lowest class of molluscs, consisting of compound or 'colonial' animals formed by gemmation each individual having a distinct alimentary canal. Also called *Polyzoa*. Hence **Bryozoan** *a.* (*sb.*)

Brys, **Bryt**, in obs. forms, see **BRI-**

Brython (brɪˈθɒn) 1884. [a. Welsh -OCCEL. *Britton* - BRITON. Prof. Rhys's term, correlative to *Gordel* applied to the Scots-Irish Celts.] A Briton of Wales, Cornwall, or ancient Cumbria. Hence **Brythonic** *a*.

Buat, var. of BOWE, *Sc.*, a lantern.

Bub (bʊb), *sb.* 1671 [?echoic.] 1. Drink, *esp.* strong beer (*slang*). 2. A mixture of mol and yeast with warm wort and water, used to promote fermentation 1880.

Bub, *sb.* 2 Contr. of BUBBY, in both senses. 1. *trans.* 1563. [Cf. BUBBLE.] To throw up in bubbles.

2. *trans.* 1719. [?short for BUBBLE] To bubble, or to cheat.

Bubal, -ale (brʊˈbæl). 1461 [ad. L. *bubalus* (ad. Gr. *βούβαλος*, cf. BUFFALO.) Used to render L. *bubalus*: a. (early) with uncertain meaning (antelope or buffalo). b. (mod. *Zool.*) A species of antelope (*Antelope bubalus*).

Bubble (bʊˈbəl), *sb.* 1481. [orig. f. the verb of BURBLE *sb.* found 350] 1. A vesicle

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of water or other liquid, filled with air or gas. Often = soap-bubble. Also a quantity of air or gas occluded within a liquid, *spec.* the air left in the spirit-level. Occ. a cavity produced by occluded air in a solid that has cooled from fusion. *transf.* A hollow globe or bead of glass produced by blowing -1667. 3. *fig.* Anything fragile, unsubstantial, or worthless, *esp.* a delusive commercial or financial scheme, as the *South Sea B.* 1599. Also *attrib.*, as *b. company*, etc. 1635. 4. The process of bubbling, the sound made by bubbling, a state of agitation 1839. 5. One who is bubbled, a gull -1807. 6. The Earth hath bubbles, as the Water has. *Macb.* 1. iii. 79. 7. The b. Reputation. *A. Y. L.* 1. vii. 152. 8. *A b. of a sea* (Naut.). *Comb.* *b.-shell*, a sort of mollusc.

Bubble (bub'bl), *v.* ME. [var. of BURBLE (*v.* Prob. echoic).] 1. *intr.* To form bubbles (as boiling water, etc.); to rise in bubbles; to emit the sounds due to bubbles forming and bursting. Also *fig.* 2. *intr.* To make a sound as of bubbles in boiling or running water. Also *trans.* (rare.) 1602. 3. *trans.* To delude with bubbles (sense 3), to cheat, humbug. Now rare. 1675. 4. Water, bubbling from this fountain. *P. FLETCHER Phr.* To *b. over*, *up* (with fun, etc.). *fig.* from the bubbling of a pot on the fire. 2. At mine ears bubbled the nightingale. *SHAKESPEARE*.

Bubble-and-squeak. 1785. [From the sounds made in cooking the dish.] Meat and cabbage fried up together.

Bubble-bow, -boy. 1727. [app. *f.* BURBLE *v.* 3 + BEAU, as if 'Beau-befooler'.] A lady's tweezer-case -1807.

Bubbler (bub'bl), 1720. [*f.* BURBLE *v.*] 1. A swindle. -1728. 2. A fish of the Ohio river, so called from the noise it makes.

Bubbly (bub'bl), *a.* 1599. [*f.* BURBLE *sb.*] Full of bubbles. (In *Sc.* = blubbery.)

Bubbly-jock. *Sc.* 1814. [*f.* prec. + JUCK = JACK. Cf. *gobbler*.] A turkey-cock.

Bubby 1. Now *dialect*. 1686. [Cf. *dialect*. Ger. *bubbi* test.] A woman's breast.

Bubby 2. 1848. [? corrupt. *f.* *brother*; or = Ger. *bube*.] A little boy (*U. S.* *colloq.*)

Bubo (bub'bo), Pl. *tuboes*. ME. [*a.* late L., ad. Gr. *bubōn* the groin.] An inflamed swelling in glandular parts of the body, *esp.* the groin or arm-pits. Also *attrib.* Hence *Buboeid* *adj.* *a.* affected with *buboes*. *Bubonic* *a.* attended with the appearance of *buboes*.

Bubonocoele (bub'no kōēl). 1615. [*a.* Gr., *f.* *bubōn* + *κῆλη*.] Inguinal hernia.

Bubukle. Confusion of BUBO and CARBUNCLE. *Hen. V.* 1. iii. vi. 108.

Buccal (buk'kal), *a.* 1831. [as if ad. L. **buccalis*, *f.* *bucca*.] Of or pertaining to the cheek.

Buccan, *bucan*, *boucan*, *sb.* 1611. Also *bocan*, [*a.* F. *boucan*, repr. a Tupi or Brazilian word.] 1. A wooden framework on which meat was roasted or smoked over a fire. (*S. Amer.*) 2. (in form *bucan*) = BARBECUE *sb.* 3. 1857. 3. *Buccaned* meat [*prop.* Fr.] 1865. Hence *Buccan* *v.* to roast or smoke (meat) upon a b.

Buccaneer, -ier (buk'niē), *sb.* 1661. [*a.* F. *boucanier*, orig. 'one who hunts wild oxen' (Littré), *f.* *boucan*, see prec.] 1. *orig.* One who dries and smokes flesh on a *boucan*. The name was first given to the French hunters of St. Domingo. -1761. 2. (From the subsequent habits of these.) One of the piratical rovers who infested the Spanish coasts in America 1690. 3. A filibuster 1846. Hence *Buccaneerish* *a.* *Buccaneer* (buk'niē), *v.* 1795 [*f.* prec.] *a.* = To buccan. *b.* To act as a buccaneer.

Buccinal (buk'niāl), *a.* 1846. [*f.* L. *buccina* + -AL.] Shaped or sounding like a trumpet.

Buccinator (buk'niētōr), 1671. [*n.* L., *f.* *buccinare*.] So called because employed in blowing. [*Anat.* A flat thin muscle which forms the wall of the cheek. So *Buccinatory* *a.* pertaining to a trumpeter or trumpeting.]

Buccinum (buk'niŭm), 1601. [*L.*] *Zool.* The genus of gasteropod Molluscs represented by the Whelk. Hence *Buccinoid* *a.* *b.*-like.

Bucellas (biase'lās), 1836. [Name of a village near Lisbon.] A Portuguese white wine.

Bucentaur (biase'n'tōr, biase'n'tōr), 1612. [*ad.* It. *bucentoro* (also used), ? ad. Gr. **βουκέν-*

ταυρος, *f.* Gr. *βοῦς* + *κένταυρος*, the figure-head of the vessel representing a creature half man, half ox.] *Hist.* The state barge in which on Ascension Day the Doge of Venice went to wed the Adriatic by dropping a ring into it. Also, a large ship 1623.

Bucephalus (biuse'alās), 1799. [*ad.* Gr., *f.* *βοῦς* + *κεφαλή*.] The name of Alexander the Great's charger; (*fig.*) any riding-horse.

Buchu (buk'u, bu'ku), 1731. Native Cape name of the plant formerly called *Diosma crenata*, now assigned to species of *Barosma*.

Buck (buk), *sb.* 1. [OE. *buc* male deer; -OE. **buckō* -z, and OE. *bucca* he-goat. (-OE. **buckon*); not dist. in form after 11th c.] 1. The male of *a.* the goat -1551; *b.* the deer, *esp.* the fallow-deer OE; *c.* the reindeer, the chamois, the hare, the rabbit, and in S. Africa (after Du. *bok*) any animal of the antelope kind 1674. 2. *transf.* *a.* A dashing fellow; a dandy 1725. *b.* A man; used of S. Amer. Indians. *B. nigger* a negro man. (*U. S.*) 3. *a.* To blow the buck's horn (Chaucer) to have his labour for his pains. *b.* The b. is called the fifth year *a.* of the first head; and the sixth, *a.* great b. 2. *a.* I remember you *a.* b. of bucks when that coat first came out to Calcutta. THACKERAY.

Buck, *sb.* 2. 1577. 1. = BUCK-WHEAT -1807. 2. = BUCK-MAST, beech-mast -1727.

Buck, *sb.* 3. *arch.* and *dialect*. 1530. [*f.* BUCK *v.* 1.] 1. ? A washing tub, a vat in which to steep clothes in lye. 2. Lye in which linen, yarn, etc. is steeped in buck-washing or bleaching 1560. 3. A quantity of clothes, etc. put through the process of bucking, *a.* 'wash' 1532.

Buck (buk), *sb.* 4. 1851. A basket used to catch eels. Also *attrib.*

Buck, *sb.* 5. 1691. [*f.* i. e. *BOUK*, OE. *buc* belly, body, etc.] The body of a cart. (*dialect*)

Buck, *sb.* 6. *U. S.* 1860. [*a.* Du. *zaag-boc*, or shortly *boc*.] A frame on which wood is cross-cut; *a.* saw-buck.

Comb. *b.-saw*, a heavy frame-saw used with a b.

Buck, *v.* 1. Now *dialect*. [ME. *bouken*, *bouken*, with Tent. and Rom. cognates.] 1. To steep or boil in an alkaline lye in buck-washing, or bleaching. 2. To drench, soak 1594.

Buck (buk), *v.* 2. 1530. [*f.* BUCK *sb.* 1.] To copulate with; said of male rabbits, etc.

Buck (buk), *v.* 3. 1859. [*f.* BUCK *sb.* 1.] To leap vertically from the ground, drawing the feet together like a deer, and arching the back. Also *trans.* To *b. off*. Cf. BUCK-JUMP.

Buck (buk), *v.* 4. *U. S.* 1865. *trans.* [*f.* BUCK *sb.* 6.] *trans.* To lay across a log.

Buck (buk), *v.* 5. 1683. [*Cf.* Du. *boken*, *boechen*.] To break ore small with a bucker.

Buck, *v.* 6. *dialect* or *colloq.* 1854. [*f.* BUCK *sb.* 1. 2.] In *b. up*: To dress up, to make haste, to make or become vigorous or cheerful; *esp.* in *imper.* Buck up!

Buck-bean (buk'bēn), 1578. [App. fr. Flemish *bouken* *bouken* 'goat's beans'. (A later (rationalized) name is *bog-bean*.)] *Herb.* A water plant (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) common in bogs in Britain; it bears racemes of pinkish white flowers.

Buckeen (buk'ēn) *Anglo-Irish* 1793 [dim. of BUCK *sb.* 1; cf. *squarlen*] A young man belonging to the inferior gentry of Ireland, or a cadet of the poorer aristocracy, having no profession, and aping the habits of the wealthy.

Bucker 1. 1884. [*f.* BUCK *v.* 3.] A horse that bucks.

Bucker 2. 1653. [*f.* BUCK *v.* 6.] *Mining*. A hammer for bucking ore.

Bucket (buk'et), *sb.* 1. ME. [app. *a.* OF. *buckit* washing-tub, etc.; cf. OE. *buc* a pail.] 1. 'The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well'. *b.* 'The vessel in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire'. (*J.*)

Buckets are now chiefly of wood, and vary in shape. In England and U. S. they are round pails with arched handles; in Scotland, four-sided vessels for carrying salt, coal, etc.

2. The piston of a lift-pump 1634. 3. One of the compartments on the circumference of a water-wheel, which retain the water while they descend, one of the metal cups on the endless band of a grain-elevator, etc. 1759. 4. *transf.*

A leathern socket or rest for a whip, or for a carbine or lance 1833.

5. Like a deep Well, That owes two Buckets, filling one another. *Rich. II.* 1. iv. 1. 185. To kick the b.: see BUCKER 2.

Comb. *b.-engine*, a machine having buckets attached to an endless chain running over sprocket-wheels, so as to utilize the power of a small stream of water with a good fall; *-lift*, a set of iron pipes attached to a lift-pump; *-pump*, a lift-pump; *-well*, *-wheel*, a contrivance for raising water, consisting of buckets fixed round a wheel, or attached to a rope passing round a wheel, which fill at the bottom and empty themselves at the top.

Bucket, *sb.* 2. 1570. [Perh. *a.* OF. *buquet* 'balance'.] A beam or yoke on which any thing may be hung, as, in Norfolk, a pig by its heels. Hence (?) To kick the b.: (*slang*) to die.

Bucket (buk'et), *v.* 1621. [*f.* BUCKET *sb.* 1.] 1. *trans.* To lift (water) in buckets. Also *fig.* 1649. 2. To pour buckets of water over 1621. 3. *slang*. To swindle 1812. 4. To ride (a horse) hard; to pump (take it out of him by bucketfuls) 1855. 5. *Rowing*, *intr.* To hurry the forward swing of the body, also *trans.* 1869.

6. A tendency to b. the recovery (*mod.*).

Bucket-shop. *U. S.* 1882. [*f.* BUCKET *sb.* 1.] An unauthorized office used orig. for smaller gambling transactions in grain, and subseq. extended to offices for other descriptions of gambling and betting on the stocks, etc.

Buckety. *Sc.* Paste used by weavers in dressing their webs.

Buck-eye. 1789. [*f.* BUCK *sb.* 1 + EYE] *Bot.* 1. The American Horse-chestnut (*Aesculus glabra*). 2. *U. S.* *colloq.* A native of Ohio, the 'Buckeye State'.

3. Called buck-eye from the hilum of the fruit having the appearance of a stag's eye Mrs. LONDON.

Buck-eyed, *a.* 1847. *Farmery*. Having bad or speckled eyes; said of horses.

Buck-horn (buk'hōrn), Also **Buck's horn**. 1447. [*f.* BUCK *sb.* 1.] 1. The horn of a buck. 2. The horn of a goat used for blowing a blast. -1548. 2. The material of a buck's horn; also *attrib.* horny 1613. 3. From its hardness: Dried whiting or other fish 1602.

Buck-hound (buk'hōund), 1530. [*f.* as prec.] A smaller variety of staghound. *Master of the Buckhounds*, an officer of the Royal Household.

Buckie (buk'ki) *Sc.* 1596. [?] 1. The whorled shell of any mollusc, *z. g.* a whelk. Cf. L. *buccinum*. 2. [*f.* BUCK *sb.* 4.] A perverse or refractory person 1719.

Bucking (buk'ing), *vbl.* *sb.* 1. 1483. [*f.* BUCK *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] Steeping or boiling yarn, clothes etc. in lye, in the old process of bleaching, or in buck-washing, the quantity so treated.

Comb. *b.-keir*, a large wooden vat used in b. washing, the annual purification of family linen by means of buck.

Buckling, *vbl.* *sb.* 2. 1875. [*f.* BUCK *v.* 5] *Mining*. The bruising of ore with a bucker.

Buckish (buk'ish), *a.* 1515 [*f.* BUCK *sb.* 1 + -ISH 1.] 1. Like or characteristic of a he-goat, lascivious, ill-smelling. 2. Foppish 1806.

Buck-jump. 1878 [*f.* BUCK *sb.* 1.] A leap like that of a buck. *esp.* A jump of a horse that bucks (see BUCK *v.* 3). Of American or Australian origin. Hence *Buck-jump* *v.* = BUCK *v.* 2, also *Buck-jumper*.

Buckle (buk'l), *sb.* ME. [*a.* F. *boucle* = L. *buccula* (dim. of *bucca*), 'cheek-strap-of-helmet', 'boss of a shield'.] 1. A rim of metal, with a hinged tongue carrying one or more spikes, for securing a belt, strap, etc., which passes through the rim, and is pierced by the spike or spikes. Often defined, as *shoe-b.*, etc. 2. The drop of an ear-ring. (Fr. *boucle d'oreille*) 1674. 3. The state of hair when crisped and curled -1789. *Comb.* *b.-covering*, a certain step in dancing, so, to cover the b., -plates, plates of iron buckled or bent concave; -wig, see BUCKLE *v.* 5.

Buckle (buk'l), *v.* ME. [*f.* prec. *sb.*; but cf. F. *boucler*.] 1. *trans.* To fasten with a buckle. 2. *trans.* To equip, prepare (for battle, etc.). Chiefly *refl.*, and now only *fig.* 1570. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*). 3. *trans.* To join closely *intr.* (for *refl.*) to close; to grapple, engage. Now *dialect*. 1535. 4. *trans.* To unite in marriage (*fig.* or *dialect*). Cf. *splice*. 1724. Also *intr.* 15 To fasten in curl -1796. 6. *trans.* To warp

Campe bend o o s p ne \o chefy
echu To bend a bar o s ace (unde ong
 na p essue n o a doube cu e 25
 in r To bend und. p. e. u. e. 597 A. o. 178
 1 Nailing the spers, and helms buckley
Chaucer To b. in (fig.): to enclose. A. P. L. lit. in
 140. 2 To b. to: to apply oneself vigorously. 4 Dr
 R who buckles beggars for a tester and a dram of
 Geneva Scott. 6 Reason doch b. and bowe the mind
 unto the nature of things Baco. To b. a sa. 1853.
Comb. b. beggar (Sc), a hedge-priest.

Buckler, sb. 1650. [f. prec.] One who or
 that which buckles

Buckler (bʊkˈlɜː), sb. 2 ME. [a OF. *bouclier*,
buchier (mod. *bouclier*), repr. L. **buccularius*, f.
buccula; see **BUCKLE** sb. 1] A small round
 shield; in England 'used not so much for a
 shield as for a warder to catch the blow of an
 adversary' (Fairholt). Also (erron) Any kind
 of shield. Also attrib. 2. fig. Protection, pro-
 tector ME. 3. Techn. a. *Naut.* A wooden
 shutter placed against the inside of a hawse-hole
 to prevent the water from coming in. A *Blind*
B has no aperture, a *Riding B.* used at anchor,
 has a hole in the middle for the passage of a
 cable. 1832. b. *Anat., Zool.*, etc. Applied to
 the hard protective covering of parts of the body
 of the armadillo, the ganoid fishes, and some
 crustacea; *spec.* the anterior segment of the shell
 of the trilobites 1828.

1 A sword and a buckler baar he by his side CHAUCER.
 2 A b. of impenetrable indifference C. BROWN.

Comb. b.-fern, the genus *Aspidium*; -head, the
 fossil fish *Ichthyosaurus*; -mustard, *Bucella acer-*
culata, -thorn, *Rhamnus Palustris aculeata*.
 Hence Bucklered ppl. a. furnished with bucklers.

Buckler (bʊkˈlɜː), v. 1590. [f. prec.] 1.
 trans. To act as a buckler to, to shield, defend.
 2. To ward or catch (blows) 3 *Hen. VI.* i. iv. 50.

1 'This not the king can b. Gaveston MARLOWE.
 2 **Buck-mast.** 1425. [i.-OE. **buc-mæst*.]
 Beech-mast -1607

Buck-one. 1625. [ad. It. *boccone*, f. *bocca*]
 A mouthful -1659

Buckra (bʊkˈrɑː), 1794 [In negro patois of
 Surinam, *bakra*, master In lang of Calabar
 coast, 'demon, powerful and superior being'.]
 A white man (in negro talk).

Buckram (bʊkˈkrɑːm), sb. ME. [2 ad. It.
buccherame. Etym. unkn.] 1. A kind of fine
 linen or cotton fabric -1553. 2. A kind of coarse
 linen or cloth stiffened with gum or paste ME.
 3. A lawyer's bag -1622 3. fig. Stiffness, a
 starched manner 1828. 4. attrib and quasi-
 ad. Of, or like, buckram 1537; fig. stuck up,
 that has a false appearance of strength 1589

3. Four Rogues in Buckram let drive at me SHAKES.
 4. A fine, unaffected lad, no pride or b. CORNWALLIS.

4. A wondrous b. style, -the best he [Johnson] could
 get CARLYLE.

Buckram (bʊkˈkrɑːm), v. 1783. [f. prec.]
 trans. To pad or stiffen with buckram; to give
 to anything a starched pomposity or a false
 appearance of strength.

Written by Walpole, and buckram'd by Mason 1784.
 2 **Buckram-s.** 1578. [2 f. **BUCK** sb. 1 + *ramis*.]
 A name for Ramsons or Wild Garlic -1793.

Buck's-beard. 1551. [tr. Gr. *τραγοπωγών*.]
 Goats-beard, Salsify.

Buck's-horn. 1450. a. *Senecioia Coronop-*
us, Swine's Cress. b. The Virginia Smack
 (*Rhus typhina*) Also Buck's horn Plantain,
 Buck's horn Weld. So called from the appear-
 ance of their leaves or branches.

Buck's-horn, var. of BUCK-HORN.

Buck-shot (bʊkˈʃɒt), 1447. [f. **BUCK** sb. 1]
 1. The distance at which a buck may be shot
 (rare). 2. A kind of shot, larger than swan-
 shot, used in shooting deer and large game.
 Also attrib. 1776.

Comb. b.-rule, a political nickname for government
 (of Ireland) upheld by a constabulary with loaded
 rifles.

Buckskin (bʊkˈskɪn), 1433 [f. **BUCK** sb. 1]
 1. The skin of a buck. 2. Leather made from
 buckskin; also from sheepskin 1804. Also
 attrib. 3. Breeches (and perch gloves) made
 of buckskin 1481. 4. A nickname of the
 American troops during the Revolutionary war,
 hence, a native American -1823

Buck-stall. 1503 [f. **BUCK** sb. 1] A net
 for catching deer. (*Hist.*)

Buckthorn (bʊkˈθɔːn), 1578. [f. as prec.]

The shub *Rha n a ha* s be es
 yed apgreen and a e s o g ca ha

Buck tooth. 1753 [p ec] A large
 p. o. ung. oo. h A o a b

Buck-washing. 1598. [f. **BUCK** sb. 3]
 The process of washing very dirty linen, by
 boiling it in an alkaline lye (**BUCK** sb. 3), and
 afterwards beating and musing it in clear water

-1879 **So Buck-washer**; also dial. **buck-wash**.

Buckwheat (bʊkˈhwiːt), 1548. [Cf. **BUCK-**
MAST] 1. A species of Polygonum (*P. Fago-*
pyrum). The seed is in Europe used as food
 for horses, cattle, and poultry; in N. America
 its meal is made into buckwheat cakes. Also
 attrib. 2. Applied also to *P. Convolvulus*, and
 to *P. terlaricum* 1548.

Bucolic (bʊkˈlɪk), 1531 [ad. L. *bucolicus*,
 a. Gr. f. *Βουκόλιος*] A. adj. 1. Of or pertain-
 ing to herdsmen or shepherds, pastoral 1613.
 2. Rural, rustic, countrified. (Partly *poet.*) 1810
 var. **Bucolical**, whence **Bucolically** adv.

1. Musing b. details and sentimental effusions S. M.
 SMITH.

B. sb. [cf. L. *Buolica*, Gr. *Βουκολικά*] 1.
 Pastoral poems: rarely in sing. 1531. 2. =
 Bucolic poet 1774. 3. A rustic (*poet.*) 1862. 4.
 Agricultural pursuits (*rare*) 1865.

1 [Virgil's] *bucolice* ELTON.

Bucra-ne. Also **bucranium.** 1854. [F
bucrane, and L. ad. Gr. *Βουκράνιον*, f. *Βούς* +
κράνιον] A sculptured ornament repre-
 senting an ox-skull.

Bud (bʊd), sb. [Late ME. *budde*, *bodde*, of
 unkn. etym.] Bot. A little projection found at
 the axil of a leaf, forming the rudiment of a
 branch, cluster of leaves, or blossom. Hence,
 applied to a flower (or leaf) at any stage o.
 growth until fully opened. b. *Zool.* A similar
 growth in animals of low organization, which
 develops into a new individual 1836. Also
transf. and *fig.*

So long it is called the budde of a rose, as it is not
 a perfyte rose *Pier. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531). *fig.* Now
 will Canker-sorrow eat my b. (Arthur) *Johnn.* iv. 82.

Phr. In b. (said of plants): budding. In the b. not
 yet developed. To nip or crush in the b.: *fig.* to re-
 press or destroy (a project, etc.) in its beginning.

Comb. b.-germ (*Zool.*) = b.; -rudiment, the cell
 in the embryo, from which the b. is developed.

Bud (bʊd), v. 1 ME. [f. **BUD** sb.] 1. *intr.*
 a. To put forth buds. b. with out: To come or
 push out, as a bud. 2. *fig.* To begin to grow,
 to develop 1566. 3. *trans.* To put forth as buds;
 to produce by gemination; also *fig.* 1591 4.
 To cause to bud; also *fig.* 1604. 5. *Gardening.*
 To ingraft by inserting a bud of a shrub or tree
 under the bark of another stock. Also *absol.* 1603.

1. The rose is budding fast Scott. 2. Many vics
 bout of thibone H. SMITH Budding honours SHAKES.
 Hence **Budding** K. v. Budding v. b. sb. and
 ppl. a. that buds, in b.; also *fig.*

Bud, v. Sc. = must, see **BUS** v.

Buddha (bʊdˈdɑː), (bʊdˈdʒɑː), 1681. [a. Skr.,
 pa. ppl. of *buddh* to awake, know, perceive.]
 The title given by the adherents of **BUDHISM**
 to the founder of their faith, Sakyamuni, Gau-
 tama, or Siddhartha, who flourished in Northern
 India in the 5th century B.C. Sakyamuni is re-
 garded as only the latest of a series of Buddhas,
 which is to be continued indefinitely.

Hence **Buddhahood**, the condition of a B. **Bud-**
dhasm, the office of a B. **Buddhism**, the re-
 ligious system founded by B.; **Buddhist** sb., a
 follower of B.; *adv.* relating to Buddhism (vars
Buddhic, *-istic*, *-al* a.), **Buddhite** sb. and a.

Buddle, boodle, sb. 1 ME. [2] The Corn-
 mangold.

Buddle (bʊdˈlɪ), sb. 2 1531. [2] *Mining* A
 shallow inclined vat in which ore is washed.

Buddle (bʊdˈlɪ), v. 1693. [f. prec.] To
 wash (ore) by means of a buddle.

Buddleia (bʊdˈliːə, bʊdˈliːə), 1885. [mod. L.,
 f. the name of Adam Buddle (died 1715): see
 -IA.] Any plant of the genus of shrubs of this
 name, bearing clusters of yellow or violet flowers.

Bu-dy, a. rare. 1598. Full of buds; like
 a bud.

Bude (biːd), 1807. [f. *Bude* in Cornwall.]
 B.-burner, a gas-burner invented at Bude by
 Sir G. Gurney, consisting of two or three con-
 centric argand rings. B.-light, a light obtained

s be es b d g s e m o o y d o s g o n a
 an yo pound d g s e

Bude bʊd ɒv s Bu v
Budge bʊd ɒ ML [f. OF *bud*]

bouet a kid. *usu. usu. mended with BUDGE*
 sb. 1, **BOUGE** sb. 1] A kind of fur, consisting of
 lamb's skin with the wool dressed outwards

Comb. b.-bachelor, one of a company in gowns
 trimmed with b., who took part in the proces-
 sion on Lord Mayor's Day (see **BACHELOR** 2)

For a -doctor, see **BUDGE** a

+Budge, sb. 2 1608. Later sp. of **BOUGE** sb. 1
 A leather bag. Cf. **BUDGE** v.

+Budge, sb. 3 *slang.* 1673 A sneaking thief
 -1751.

[Budge, a. 1634. [2 attrib. use of **BUDGE** sb. 1
 Thus *budge doctor* would be originally one who
 wore *budge* fur.] 1. Soliman in demeanour
 pompous, formal -1781. 2. *dial.* Brisk -1800

There b. doctors of the *Stile* *fin* *Mur* *Comus* 1791.

Budge (bʊdʒ), v. 1590. [a. F. *bouger*; acc.
 to Diez, prob. -late L. **bullaicare*, frequent of
bulla to boil.] 1. With neg.: *intr.* To stir, to
 move from one's place. 2. *trans.* To stir 1598

1. Not a soul will b. to give him place GOLDSM.
 2. Three men, could not b. it 1823. Hence **Budger**.

Budge-barrel. 1627. [f. **BUDGE** sb. 2 =
BOUGE sb. 1 + **BARREL** sb.] A small powder-
 barrel, having a leather cover with a long neck
 drawing together like the mouth of a bag.

Budgerigar (bʊdʒɪˈɡɪɡɑː), 1847. [Native
 Austral. = good cockatoo.] The Australian
 grass parakeet.

Budgerow (bʊdʒəˈrəʊ), *Anglo-Ind* 1727
 [a. Hindi *budra*.] A lumbering needless barge
 formerly much used on the Ganges

Budget (bʊdʒɪt), 1432. [ad. F. *budget*,
dim. of bourse; see *But* sb. 1] 1. A pouch
 bag, wallet, usu. of leather. Now *arch.* 2

spec. 1a. A leather or skin bottle -1786. b. A
 boot in a carriage, for carrying luggage 2 *Old*
 1794. c. A leather socket for the butt of a
 cavalry carbine. Cf. *BUCKLE* sb. 1 4. 1816. 3

transf. The contents of a bag or wallet; a bundle
 a collection or stock 1517. b. A title for a
 journal (*i. e.* a b. of news, etc.). *e. g.* *The Mail*
B. 4. A statement of the probable revenue and
 expenditure for the ensuing year, with financial
 proposals founded thereon, annually submitted
 by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the ap-
 proval of the House of Commons. Sometimes
 put for the condition of the national finances as
 thus disclosed, also for the financial measures
 proposed. Hence, any analogous statement
 estimate, or proposals. 15 *lin.* - *Not* *GL*
 1766. 6. (see *MUM* sb. 1661, a *phr.* enjoined
 silence) *Money* *H* v. ii. 7.

1 Staff, b. bottle, such he wore Scott. 3. A b.
 of Paradox De MORGAN (*title*) 4. The time was a
 comical opening the b. when it was incumbent on him
 to state the finances, debts, and bills of government
 H. WARRIOR. **Comb.** b.-bar, a bar of timber
 which rests the butt of a carriage, *sgt.* the *car*
 Hence **Budgetary** a pertaining to a b. **Bud-**
geter, one who makes up a b. *lin.* *case* 3 or 41
Budgeter, one who carries a wallet; *f.* *charlatan*
 a strolling player.

Budget, v. 1618 [1. prec.] *trans.* 1a
 To put in a wallet; to store up. b. To b. for
 to provide for in the b. (*rare*).

+Buddy, a. rare. 1598. [f. **BUDGE** sb. 1] Of
 or like lamb's fur

Budiet. [f. **BUD** sb. 2] A secondary bud
 springing from another bud. DARWIN.

Budmash, var. of BADMASH, 'bad char-
 acter.'

Buff, sb. 1 *Obs.* exc. in **BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF**
 ME. [perh. a. OF *baste*, *buff*, a blow; cf.
BUFFER sb. 1] A blow, stroke, buffet.

Phr. To stand buff: to stand firm, not to flin b.

Buff (bʊf), sb. 2 1552. [3pp. ad. F. *bruff*
 cf. **BUFFLE** v.] 1. A buffalo, or other large
 species of wild ox -1706 2a. (More fully *buff*
leather): *prop.* Leather made of buffalo-hide,
 but usu. a very stout kind of leather made of ox-
 hide, dressed with oil, having a fuzzy surface
 and a dull whish-yellow colour -1756. b

Military attire, a military coat made of buff
 = **BUFF-COAT**. Also the dress of sergeants and
 catch-poles. 1590. 3. *colloq.* (somewhat *arch.*)
 The bare skin. *In b.*: naked. 1654. 4. = *buff-*
stick or *-wheel*; see **Comb.** 1831. 5. *Buff* colour:

ad ye o B a d b orme y e b ck o end w b a es ec 6o A so
Whg coo s 7 8 6 B ff a m fig a Poda bows l stuggle 99
en fom he co o of a gs o he A o g 3 Tod e co pod
old 3rd regiment of the line (now the East Kent
Regiment) 1806. 7. *Pathol.* = *BUFFY COAT*.
1739
2. b. In b. and bandoleer for King Charles Scott.
Comb. b-jerkin, a military jerkin of b-leather.
stick, wheel, a stick or wheel, covered with b-
leather or other soft material, for polishing metal.
+Buff, sb. *collog.* 1708 [cf. *BUFFER*.]
Follow, 'buffer' -1764
Buff (bvf), a. 1695 [f. *BUFF sb 2*.] 1.
Of or like buff-leather. 2. Of the colour of buff-
leather; a light brownish yellow 1762. See also
BUFF sb 2. 5, 6
3. The dress of a Cavalier b. with blue ribbands
H. WALPOLE.
Buff, v. 1. Now *dialect*. ME. [prob. echoic; cf
PUFF v.] 1. *intr.* a. To stutter. b. To explode
into a laugh, or the like. 2. *trans.* To cause to
burst out by sudden force. B. JONS. 3. *intr.*
To act and sound as a soft inflated body does
when struck 1530. 4. *intr* and *trans.* To strike
a soft inflated body (with this effect) 1600.
Buff, v. 2. 1885 [f. *BUFF sb 2*.] a. To polish
with a buff. b. To impart the surface usual in
buff leather for belts, etc.
Buffalo (baf'lo). Pl. buffaloes. 1588. [a.
1. *buffalo*, or (prob.) Pg *bafalo* -vulgar L
**bufalus*, a. Gr. *βουβάλος*, an antelope, also a
wild ox. 1. The name of esp. a. *Bufubalus*,
originally a native of India. It is tamed in India,
Italy, and elsewhere. 1588. b. *B. capra*, the
Cape Buffalo of S. Africa 1699 c. *pop.* The
American BISON 1789 2. A fresh-water fish
resembling the Sucker 1789 3. = *buffalo-robe*,
see *Comb.* (*collog.* U. S. and Canada) 1856. 4.
Short for *b-horn*; used by cutlers.
Comb. b-bag (cf. *buffalo-robe*); berry, the edible
scarlet fruit of *Shepherdia argentea*, found on the Upper
Missouri; -bird, an insectivorous bird of buffaloes in
S. Africa; -chips, pl. the dried dung of the American
bison, used as fuel, -clover, a species of clover
(*Trifolium punctatum*) found in the prairies;
fish = sense 2, -grass, a grass (*Cassia distachyoides*)
found in the prairies; -nut, a N. American shrub
(*Rhus glabra*), or its fruit; -robe, a cloak or
rug made of the skin of the American bison dressed
with the hair on.
Buff coat, buff-coat. 1633. [see *BUFF*
sb 2.] 1. A stout coat of buff leather, esp. one
worn by soldiers. Also *fig.* 2. One who wears
a buff coat, a soldier 1670. 3. - *BUFFY COAT*.
Buffed (bvit), a. 1640. [f. *BUFF sb 2*.] a.
Clad in buff. b. Coated or covered with buff,
having a buffy coat
+Buffer 1. ME. [f. *BUFF v 1*.] A stammerer.
Buffer 2 (baf'er), 1835 [app. f. *BUFF v 1*.] 3.
Mech. A mechanical apparatus for deadening
the force of a concussion, as fixed at the front
and back of railway carriages, etc. Extended
also to contrivances which sustain without
deadening the concussion. (Formerly called
buffering apparatus) Also *fig* and *attrib.*
Comb. b-state, a neutral state lying between two
others and serving to render less possible hostilities
between them
Buffer 3. 1854. [f. *BUFF v 1*.] 3. a. One who
buffs knives, plate, etc. b. = *BUFF sb 2*. 4. c.
A machine for polishing daguerrotype plates
Buffer 4. slang. 1749. [?] 1. A dog. b.
transf A pistol; = *BARKER* 4. 1812. 2. *Sc*
and *dialect*. A foolish fellow. 3. A fellow; usu.
slightly contemptuous 1749.
Here be a pair of b's will bite as well as bark SCOTT.
Buffet (bvf'er), sb. 1 ME. [app. a. OF, dim.
of *buffe* *BUFF sb 2*.] A blow; esp. one given with
the hand. +Pl. *buffets* (*part.*). Also *transf*
and *fig.* (cf. *BLOW*, *STROKE*).
The vile Blows and Buffets of the World SHAKS.
Buffet (bvf'er), sb. 2 ME. [?] 1. A low
stool; a footstool. Now *Sc.* and *n. dialect* var.
Buffet-stool. 2. A hassock (*dialect*) 1877.
Buffet (bvf'er), sb. 3 1718. [a. mod. f. *buffet*,
of unkn. etym. Sense 3 is recent.] 1. A side-
board or side-table for chin, plate, etc. 2. A
cupboard in a recess for china and glasses 1720.
3. (buff.) A refreshment bar 1869. var. *Beaufet*.
Buffet (bvf'er), v. Pa. t. and pple. -eted.
ME. [f. *BUFFER sb 1*.] 1. To beat, strike, esp.
with the hand; to cuff, knock about. b. To beat

by buffeting 1734. 4. *trans.* To mulish (beast),
[? A distinct wd.] 1753.
1. Bang'd and buffeted into Reason BENTLEY 2 To b.
resolutely with hardships W. IAVING 3. To b. one's
way to riches and fame 1865. Hence *Bu ffeter*
(rare), one that buffets
+Buffin. 1572 A coarse cloth in use for
gowns in Elizabeth's time, a gown of this
Also *attrib.* -1032
+Buffle, sb. 1511. [a. F. *buffle*; -vulgar L
**bufulus*, see *BUFFALO*. Cf. also *BUFF sb 2*.]
1. = *BUFFALO* 12, b. -1738. Also *attrib.* 2.
= *BUFFLEHEAD*. [After F. *buffle*.] -1710.
+Buffle, v. 1610 [? Echoic, conn. w. some
sense of *BUFF*; or ? misprint for *buffle*.] *Buffle*
to puzzle in Dicts. is a bogus wd., founded on
this misprint.
+Bufflehead. 1659. [f. *BUFFLE*.] A fool,
blockhead.
+Buffle-headed (bvf'lehed), a. 1654. [f.
prec.] +1. Having a head like a buffalo's -1713
2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Large-headed b. Foolish
3. So fell this buffle-headed giant 1654.
+Buffo (bvf'fo). 1764 [ad. It *buffo* adj. see
BUFFOON.] A sb. A comic actor, a singer in
a comic opera. B. as *adp.* Comic, burlesque.
+Buffoon (bvf'oon), sb. 1549 [a. F. a. It
buffone, l. *buffa* a jest, conn. w. *buffare* to puff.
In 17th c. (*buffoon*)] +1. A pantomime dance.
Sc. (rare). 2. 'A man whose profession is to
make sport by low jests and antic postures'
(j) a clown, a jester, fool (*arch*) 1585. 3
transf. A low jester, a wag, a joker (implying
contempt or disgust) 1593. Also *attrib.*
3. Age was authority Against a b., and a man had,
then reverence paid unto his years B. JONS. Hence
Buffoonish, +*Buffoonly* a; +*Buffoonize*, *Bu f-*
fonize v.
+Buffoon (bvf'oon), v. *arch.* 1638. [f. prec.]
1. *trans.* To turn into ridicule, to burlesque.
2. *intr.* To play the buffoon 1672.
+Buffoonery (bvf'oon'ry), 1621. [f. *BUFFOON*
sb + -ERY.] The practice of a buffoon; low
jesting or ridicule, farce
+Flatterie and Buffoonie swayed all in the Roman
Senate 1621.
+Buffy (bvf'i) 1782. [f. *BUFF sb 2* and a
+ -Y.] 1. Of a colour approaching to buff
1842. 2. *Phys.* Applied to blood having a buff
or *BUFFY COAT* 1842.
+Buffy Coat. 1800. *Phys.* A layer of a light
buff colour forming the upper part of the clot of
coagulated blood under certain conditions.
+Bufo. [a. L., lit. 'a toad'] The black
tincture of the alchemists B. JONS.
+Bu-fonite. 1766. [f. L. *bufo*.] = *TOAD-*
STONE, q. v.
+Bug (bvg), sb. 1 [ME. *bugge*, ? f. Welsh *bug*
a ghost. Surviving only in *BUGGER*. Cf.
BOGY, BUGABOO.] An (imaginary) object of
terror, a bugbear, boggy, a scarecrow b. 'A
person of assumed importance. Cf. U.S. slang
'a big b.' for 'a swell'. 1771.
Warwick was a Bugge that feared vs all SHAKS.
Bug (bvg), sb. 2 1622. [Ety. unkn.] 1. A
name given vaguely to various insects, esp.
beetles, etc., also to grubs, larvae of insects, etc.
Now chiefly *dialect*, and U. S.; esp. with defining
wd., as *harvest b.*, etc. 1642. 2. *spec.* The *Cim-*
ex lectularius, more fully *bed-* or *mouse-b.*, a
blood-sucking hemipterous insect. Also, any
Hemipteran or Heteropteran 1622.
1. The b. which breeds the butterfly SHAFESB. 2.
As safe as a b. in a rug 1798. Comb. b-beane, -wort,
Cimicifuga fetida and allied plants, used to drive
away bugs; -hunter slang, an entomologist.
+Bugaboo (bvg'boo) 1740. [? f. *BUG* + *BOO*
int.] A boggy; a bugbear.
No b. tales POE.
+Bugbear (bvg'beer). 1580 [App. f. *BUG*
sb 1 + *BEAR sb 1*.] 1. A sort of hobgoblin (in
the shape of a bear) supposed to devour naughty
children; hence, generally, any imaginary being
invoked by nurses to frighten children -1842. 2.
transf. An object of (needless) dread; an imagi-
nary terror 1580. Also *attrib.*
1. Meare bugge-beares to scare boyes NASH. 2
All that thinke originall sinne a bugbeare ROGERS.
Hence +*Bugbear* v. to frighten with bugbears.

Bugger bvg'ge ME. [a. F. *bugger* L
b. g. u. B. a. an he e u e i A
e. c. sed sp o he Abge es (H
2. One who commits bugge y, a sodomite. In
decent use only as a legal term, 1535 b. A
coarse term of abuse, also, in Eng. dial. and in
U. S., 'chap', 'customer', etc. Hence *Bugger*
v. to commit buggery with. Also *absol.*
+Buggery (bvg'eri). ME. [f. as prec.] +a.
Abominable heresy. b. Sodomy. Now only
as a technical term in criminal law.
+Buggess. 1699 [a. *Bugis*, name given to
the dominant race among the Malays] A name
formerly used in the Indian Archipelago for a
native soldier in European service -1811.
+Buggy (bvg'gi), sb. 1773. [? conn. with
BUGGLE. Not Anglo-Ind.] A light one-horse
(or two-horse) vehicle for one or two persons.
The American buggy has four wheels; the
English (or Indian) buggy two; in India there
is a hood.
I asked for a two-horse b. and driver B. TAYLOR
Comb. b-boat, a boat made so that wheels can be
fastened to it, for use on land, -cultivator, -plough,
a plough having a seat for the ploughman to ride on
Buggy, a. 1714 [f. *Bug sb 2*.] Infested
with bugs
+Bugle (bvg'gl), sb. 1 ME. [a. OF -L. *bu-*
culus, dim. of *bos*, *bovis*.] 1. +a. = *BUFFALO*
12. b. A young bull (*dialect*). 2. *trans.* Short for
BUGLE-HORN. a. A hunting-horn, made origi-
nally of the horn of a bugle or wild ox. b. A
military instrument of brass or copper, resem-
bling the trumpet, but smaller, used as the
signal-horn for the infantry ME.
1. The B. is lyke to an oxe and is a fyers beast
TREVISA. 2. b. Comb. b-blast, -call, -clang, -man.
+Bugle (bvg'gl), sb. 2 ME. [a. F. -late L
bugula.] The Eng. name of plants of the genus
Agave, esp. *A. reptans*. (Occas. confounded
with *Baglos* a.)
+Bugle (bvg'gl), sb. 3 1579. [?] A tube
shaped glass bend, usually black, used to orna-
ment wearing apparel. Also *attrib.*
Adam and Eve in B-wok... upon Canvas STEELE
+Bugle, v. 1862. [f. *BUGLE sb 1*.] a.
intr. To sound a bugle. b. *trans.* To give forth
(a sound) as a bugle, also (*nonce-use*) to summon
by bugle.
+Bugle-horn. ME. [f. *BUGLE sb 1*.] The
horn of a bugle or wild ox, used +a. as a drink-
ing vessel -1519 b. as a musical instrument,
whence = *BUGLE sb 1*. 2.
b. Two squyers blew with y grete bugles hornes
CAXTON.
+Bugler (bvg'gl'er), 1840. [f. as prec. + -ER.]
One who plays on a bugle, +*spec.* a soldier who
sounds orders on a bugle.
+Bugle-weed. 1860. Bot. An American
plant, *Lyapilus Virginicus*, occas. used as a
remedy for spitting of blood.
+Bugloss (bvg'gl's). 1533. [a. F. *buglossa* -
L. *buglossa*, ad. Gr. *βουύλαστος*, f. *βούς* +
γλωσσα.] Bot. A name of several boraginaceous
plants, esp. the *Small*, *Corn*, or *Fuld* B. (*Lyc-*
opus arvensis); Viper's B. (*Echium vulgare*), and
other species of *Echium*; also of *Helianthus*,
echinoides, Prickly Ox-tongue Comb B. Cowslip
+Bug-word, bug's-word. 1562. [f. *BUG*
sb 1.] A word meant to frighten. Usu. in pl
Swaggering or threatening language -1734
A Rebellion; O no, that's a bug word NORTH.
+Buhl (bül). Also Boule, q. v. 1823. [Ger-
manized f. *Boule*, a French wood-carver in the
reign of Louis XIV.] Brass, tortoise-shell, etc.
worked into ornamental patterns for inlaying
work inlaid with buhl. Also *attrib.*
+Build (bild), v. Pa. t. and pple. built, poet
and arch. builded. [ME. *buliden*, *bylden*, *byden*
-OE. **byldan* to build, f. *boid* a dwelling
The normal mod. sp. would be *buil*.] 1. *trans.*
Orig. To construct for a dwelling. Hence. To
erect, construct, whence. To construct by fit-
ting together of separate parts. 2. *absol.* To
erect a building or buildings. Of birds, etc.
To construct nests, etc. ME. 3. *transf.* To
construct as by building 1598. 4. *fig.* To con-
struct, frame, raise, by gradual means. Often
with *up*. 1440. 5. *lit.* and *fig.* To work up into
Also with *up*. ME. 6. *fig.* a. *trans.* To found
(hope, etc.) on a basis 1528. b. *absol.* To found

one's confidence, establish an argument, etc. *on*, to rely confidently *on* (*obs.* or *arch.*) 1573.
 2. Room was not built on one day 1562. *To b a fire*, to pile the fuel. *To b a railroad* (only in U.S.), a gun, a nest. 3. Our ayele bulleth in the Cedars top Rich. III, 1. iii. 44. *Phr.* 10 b. *up*, to obstruct (a doorway, etc.) by building. *To b in*: to enclose by building. 3. Built as it were to make a good boxer BENTLEY. A crystal built up from particles of silica TYNDALL. 4. *To b up* the Church, an individual) = to bury. To b the lofty rhyme MUR, an everlasting name TENNYSON. 6. He that builds upon the people builds upon the sand 1674.

Build (bıld), *sb.* ME. [f. prec., cf. BUILT *sb.*] 1. A building. ME. only. 2. Building; style of construction, make (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1667.
 2. The b. of ships PERYS. A patric of the old Roman b 1835.

Builder (bıldə), ME. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who builds. Also *fig.* (As the name of a trade, *builder* now = the master artisan, who is instructed by the architect, and employs the manual labourers.)

The builders . . of Babel on the Plain Mitr.

Building (bıldıng), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] 1. The action of the vb. BUILD (*lit.* and *fig.*) 4b. Build (e.g. of a ship). 2. That which is built, a structure, edifice ME.

2. By much sloughfulness the b. decayeth BAKER. x 18. Comb. b. lease, a lease of land for building upon; society, one in which the members contribute to a fund for lending money to any member who wishes to build (or purchase) a house; term, the duration of a building-lease.

†**Build**, *sb.* 1615. [f. BUILD *v.*; cf. *gild*, f. *gild*.] Style of construction, build -1794.

Bairdy (bairdi), *a.* Sc. ME. [prob. var. of *Sc. baird* BURLY.] Large and well-made, stalwart, stately, sturdy, stout.

Bukk; see BUCK.

||**Bukshi, bukshoe** (bʊkʃi). 1615. [a. Pers. *bakshi* paymaster, cf. BAKSHEESH.] The Paymaster-General of the army in native Indian states; in the Anglo-Indian army a Paymaster.

Bulb (bʊlb), *sb.* 1568. [ad. L., a. Gr. *βολβος*] 1. An onion -1712. 2. Bot. The underground spheroidal portion of the stem of an onion, lily, or the like. b. A bulbil 1845. 3. A bulb-like dilatation, e.g. of a hair, a glass tube, etc. 1715. 4. The glass bulb-shaped container of the incandescent filament used for producing electric light in a glow lamp 1882.

1. Bulbs are in reality underground stems in the state of buds CARPENTER. Hence Bulbed *a.* b. shaped, having a b. Bulbiferous *a.* producing bulbs. Bulbiform *a.* b. shaped.

Bulb (bʊlb), *v.* 1681. [f. prec.] *intr.* To swell into a bulb-like form; to form a bulb-shaped root.

Bulbar (bʊlbər), *a.* 1878. [f. BULB *sb.* + AR 1.] Of or pertaining to a bulb; *esp.* to the bulb of the spinal cord.

Bulbil (bʊlbil), Also bulbel. 1831. [ad. mod. L. *bulbillus*, dim. of *bulbus*.] 1. A small bulb formed at the side of an old one. b. A small solid or scaly bud, which detaches itself from the stem, becoming an independent plant. So Bulblet (in sense b).

†**Bulbine**. 1548. [L. *bulbine*, Gr. *βολβιν*.] A bulbous plant mentioned by Piny; *Gagea lutea* (Turner) -1611.

Bulbo, comb. f. L. *bulbus*.

Bulbous (bʊlbəs), *a.* 1578. [f. L. *bulbus*, cf. F. *bulbeux*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a bulb. 2. Having bulb-like 10015 1578. 3. Bulb-shaped; swollen 1783.

3. A bottle belly and a b. nose Southern vars. Bulbaceous, Bulbose.

Bulbul (bʊlbʊl), 1784 [a. (through Pers.) Arab. *bulbul*.] 1. A species of the genus *Pycnonotus*, belonging to the Thrush family; sometimes called the nightingale of the East. 2. *transf.* A sweet singer, also *attrib.* 1848.

1. The fighting B. said to be enamoured of the rose 1797.

Bulbule (bʊlbʊl), 1836 [ad. L. *bulbulus*, dim. of *bulbus*.] A little bulb.

†**Bulchin**. ME. [var. of BULKIN.] A bull-calf -1727. Used also as a term of contempt, or endearment -1638.

Bulge (bʊldʒ), *sb.* [ME. *bulge*, a. OF. *boulge* (also *bouge*), or ad. L. *bulga* bag.] 1. A wallet or bag *esp.* one made of b. de -1606 Cf. *sb.*

-1623 2. A bulging 1741. 3. = mod. BILGE 1622. Hence Bulgy *a.* swollen. Bulginess. Bulge (bʊldʒ), *v.* 1563. [f. prec.] 1. = BILGE *v.* 1. -1821 2. *refl.* and *intr.* Of a ship To strike (*on* or *against*) so as to damage the bidge -1807. 3. *intr.* To form a protuberance, to swell out 1677. 4. *trans.* To make protuberant 1865.

2. It bulged on a rock, and the waves rushed in fast COLERIDGE. 4. A purse bulged with Austrian storm notes 1865.

||**Bulim**, mod. L. f. BULIMY, q.v. Hence Bulimic *a.* indicating b.; voracious; Bulimous *a.* having a voracious appetite.

||**Bulimus** (bulimʊs). Pl. bulimi. 1830. [mod. L., a. Gr. *βολιμος*, perh. taken as adj. with sense 'bulimious'.] 1. A genus of terrestrial gastropods. Hence Bulimiform *a.*

Bulimy (biʊlimi). ME. [ad. Gr. *βουλιμία*, f. *βου-* (comb. f. *βούσ*) + *λιμός*.] Now usu. as L. bulimia. Med. A morbid hunger, chiefly occurring in idiots and maniacs . . the so-called canine hunger. Also *fig.*

Bulk (bʊlk), *sb.* 1440. [Cf. ON. **bulki*, Icel. *bálki* 'heap, cargo'. Cf. BUCK.] 1. A heap -1725. b. The cargo of a ship, a cargo as a whole, the whole lot (of a commodity) 1575

2. The belly; the trunk, the body -1718 b. A huge frame (cf. 4); also *fig.* 1587 3. *transf.* The hold of a ship, cf. *Gr. banch* -1678.

4. Magnitude in three dimensions; volume, *esp.* great volume 1449. 5. A mass. Often *esp.* a large mass 1641. 6. Greater part, or number; the main body 1711

1. b. To break b. (see BREAK *v.*). In b. (of fish, etc.) lying loose in heaps, without package Toland (a ship) in 6, to put the cargo in loose, e.g. wheat, salt, etc. To sell in b. . . to sell the cargo as it is in the hold; to sell in large quantities. 2. His B. too weighty for his thighs is grown DRYDEN. b. The b. of Ajax FORT. 4. They [gold and silver] possess great value in small b. McCulloch. 6. The b. of a People Addison

Bulk (bʊlk), *sb.* 2 1586. [Cf. ON. *bálkr*, *bálkr* = beam (= BALK)] A framework projecting from the front of a shop; a stall. SHAKS.

Bulk (bʊlk), *v.* 1540. [f. BULK *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To be of bulk, to present an appearance of size (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1672. 2. *trans.* To pile in heaps, as fish for salting Cf. BULK *sb.* 1. 1822

3. *Comm.* To ascertain the bulk of 1883. 1. To b. large in the world's eye CARROLL. *Phr.* To b. (up) to swell up. 2. To b. pichard, 1822 3. Indian teas are 'bulked' by Her Majesty's Customs 1833. Hence Bulkied *pp.* *a.* having bulk.

Bulker (bʊlkr), 1857 [f. BULK *v.* + -ER 1.] One who ascertains the bulk of goods. Cf. BULK *v.* 3.

Bulkhead (bʊlkhed), 1626. [App. f. BULK *sb.*] 1. One of the upright partitions serving to form the cabins in a ship or to divide the hold into water-tight compartments. Also *transf.* 2. *Mining* A tight partition in a mine, for protection against water, fire, gas. 3. The roof of a projecting stall; the stall itself. Cf. BULK *sb.* 2 1722.

1. Collision b. the foremost b. in a vessel. Hence Bulkheaded *pp.* *a.* furnished with bulkheads.

†**Bulkin**. 1583. [app. f. BULK *sb.*] 1. A bull-calf b. Used as a term of endearment. -1616.

Bulky (bʊlki), *a.* 1687. [f. BULK *sb.* + -Y 1.] Of large bulk, voluminous, occupying (too) much space.

Too b. for the post JOHNSON. Hence Bulkily *adv.*

Bull (bul), *sb.* 1 [ME. *bole* (*boole*), app. a. ON. *bole*, *bol*. Possibly an OE. **bulla*, whence ME. *bulle*, *bulle*, and the mod. bull. Prob. from the vb-stem in *bullen*, *bullen* to roar; see BALL *v.* 4.]

1. The male of any bovine animal; also of the buffalo, etc. 2. The male of other large animals, as the elephant, alligator, whale, etc. 1615.

3. *Astron.* The constellation and sign Taurus 1509 4. *Stock-exchange* [see BEAR *sb.*] One who endeavours by speculative purchases, or otherwise, to raise the price of stocks. Bull was orig. a speculative purchase for a rise.

1714. Also *attrib.* 5. *attrib.* a. Male ME. b. Of or pertaining to a bull, bull like 1874

1. Bulls aim their horns, and Asses lift their heels FORD. Bulls of brass, brazen bulls, as those that guarded the golden fleece, and Phalaris' bull (properly as an engine of torture). 5. a. A b. elk 1863, whole 1860. b. A b. neck 1860.

Bull (bul), *sb.* 1 [ME. *bole* (*boole*), app. a. ON. *bole*, *bol*. Possibly an OE. **bulla*, whence ME. *bulle*, *bulle*, and the mod. bull. Prob. from the vb-stem in *bullen*, *bullen* to roar; see BALL *v.* 4.]

1. The male of any bovine animal; also of the buffalo, etc. 2. The male of other large animals, as the elephant, alligator, whale, etc. 1615.

3. *Astron.* The constellation and sign Taurus 1509 4. *Stock-exchange* [see BEAR *sb.*] One who endeavours by speculative purchases, or otherwise, to raise the price of stocks. Bull was orig. a speculative purchase for a rise.

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Phrases. A b. in a china shop a symbol of one who produces reckless destruction. To take the b. by the horns; to meet a difficulty with courage.

Comb. b-bat, the American Goutsucker (*Capri nulgus Americanus*), -boat, a boat made of hides stretched on a frame, -comber, a dung-beetle (*Scaphisoma vulgaris*), -feast, a b-baiting (Eng.); a b-fight (Sp.), -foot, -bot, Col's-foot (*Tussilag.*); -hoof (Bot.), *Altruncupacollata*, b.-of-the-bog, the buttress from its booming cry; -poll, the Turfy Hair-grass (*Deschampsia*); -pup, a young bull-dog; -ring, the arena for a b-fight (Sp.), the place where bulls were baited (Eng.), the ring to which a b. was fastened -roarer, a flat slip of wood fastened by one end to a thorax for whirling it round, a 'whizzer'; -rope (Naut.), a hawser let through a block on the bowsprit end to the buoy, to keep the buoy clear of the stem -tag (*dialect*), -stag, a bull gelded when past his prime, -toad, ? -toad, -whacker (Amer.), a bullock driver in the West-country. b. Comb. with gen. bull's -bull's-nose (*Arch.*), 'the external or other angle of a polygon, or of any two lines meeting at a obtuse angle' (Gwilt); bull's pizzle, the penis of the bull, formerly used as an instrument of flagellation.

Bull (bul), *sb.* 2 ME. [ad. L. *bullā*.] 1. A seal attached to a document; *esp.* the leaden seal attached to the Pope's edicts. 2. A papal or episcopal edict or mandate ME. 3. Applied to a non-ecclesiastical edict 1666.

2. Indulgences, Dispenses, Pardons, Bull, The sport of Winds Murr. P. L. m. 457. Bullantia *a.* (rare), of pertaining to, or used in papal bulls.

†**Bull**, *sb.* 3 *are.* 1561. [a. F. *bulle* - L. *bullā*] A bubble

Bull (bul), *sb.* 4 1630. [? Cf. OF. *boul*, *bouk*, *bola* deceit, mod. Icel. *bul* 'nonsense'; also ME. *bull*, *bul* 'falsehood'.] 1. A ludicrous jest (cf. BULL *v.*) -1695 2. A self-contradictory proposition; in mod. use, an expression involving a ludicrous inconsistency unperceived by the speaker. The epithet *bullish* is a late addition. [Not conn. w. the Pope's *bull*, or 'one Obadiah Bull']

2. Double Speaker! that's a B. TROVER.

Bull (bul), *sb.* 6 1523. [?] One of the main bars of a harrow. Also *attrib.*

Bull. Short for JOHN BULL, BULL'S-EYE (7).

Bull. 1450 [usu. = BULL *sb.* 1; but cf. BOLL *sb.*] Comb. f. as in:

bull-brier, an American brier, from the root of which the Indians make bread, -cask, an oak within which bulls take shelter; -plum, a sloe (*Prunus spinosa*), of however BULLOCK, -sedge, the reed-mace; -weed, *Centaurea nigra*; -wort, *Amni majus*, or Bishop-weed.

Bull (bul), *v.* 1 ME. [f. BULL *sb.* 1] 1. *a. trans.* Of a bull. To gender with (the cow). 2. Of the cow: To take, or desire, the bull. 3. *Stock-exchange*. To try to raise the price of (stocks, etc.) 1842.

†**Bull**, *v.* 2 1563. [f. *bul* 1 *sb.* 2] To insert in a Papal bull, to affix the Papal seal to -1670

†**Bull**, *v.* 1 1532. To make a fool of, to mock; to cheat (*out of*) -1671

||**Bulla** (bu-lā, bu-lā). Pl. bullae. 1817. [L.] 1. *Pathol.* A vesicle containing watery humour and causing an elevation of the skin 1876 b.

Phys. The tympanic element of the temporal bone, when, as in the dog, it has a bubbled appearance 1872. 2. *Zool.* A genus of deep water molluscs, with thin and fragile shells 1847

Bullace (bʊləs). ME. [Cf. OF. *beloce* (13th c. Littré).] 1. A wild plum (*Prunus insidiosa*) larger than the sloe. 2. The tree bearing the plum 1616, var. B-tree.

1. Boodlesse, black and white Tresser.

Bullary (bʊləri). Also -ery. 1674. [1d. med. L. *bullarium* (also used), f. *bulia*.] A collection of papal bulls.

Bullate (bu-lēt, bu-lēt), *a.* 1819. [ad. f. *bullatus*.] 1. Bot. Having bladders; inflated with air, in which the surface rises above the veins. 2. *Phys.* Having bullae or puffy excrescences on the surface 1872.

Bullated, *pp.* *a.* 1698. [f. as prec.] 1. *Rom. Ant.* Furnished with a bulla worn round the neck. 2. = BULLATE. 1707.

Bull-bait (bu-lbait), *a.* 1656. = BULL BAITING.

Bull-baiter. 1802. One who baits bulls

Bull-baiting, *vb.* *sb.* 1580. The action of baiting b. 's with dogs (Cf. BULL-DOG)

Bull-beggar. 1584. [?] A boggy; a scare-crow; a bugbear - 1851.

Beggars will need be some way bulbeggers 1530.

Bull-bitch. 1681. The female of the bull-dog.

Bull-dog. (Also 6 bold-dogge.) Often as one word, *esp.* in *transf.* uses. 1500 [f. BULL sb.¹]. 1. A dog with large bull-head, short muzzle, strong muscular body of medium height, and short smooth hair, formerly much used for bull-baiting. Also *transf.* of persons. Also *attrib.* 2. A sheriff's officer; one of the Proctor's attendants at Oxford and Cambridge (colloq.) 1698. 3. *transf.* Applied joc. to fire-arms; in mod. use, a kind of revolver. Cf. BARKER. Also *attrib.* 1700. 4. a. A gad-fly (Amer.). b. An ant (Australian) 1895. 5. In *Iron-works*. A refractory material used as furnace-lining, got by calcining mail-cinder.

1 The courage of bull-dogs and game-cocks seems peculiar to England and Hun. 3 He whips out his Siletto and I whips out my bull-dog FARGUHAN.

Bull-dose, -doze (bu'ldōz). U.S. 1876. [According to U.S. newspapers, f. BULL sb.¹ + DOSE.] A sb. 2 A severe dose (of flogging). B. 30 a. 2 To flog severely. b. To coerce by violence. Hence **Bull-dozer**, one who bull-dozes; also, a large pistol.

Bullied, *pph.* a. 1 ME. [f. BULL sb.² or v. 3] Having a seal attached - 1610.

Bullied, *pph.* a. 2 ? = *bullied*, *pa.* *pple.* of BOLL v. 1 B. JONS.

Buller (bu'lar), *sb.* Sc. 1513. [Cf. Sw. *buller* noise. Influenced by *boil*.] A roaring noise (of waves, etc.); the boiling of an eddy or torrent. Also *fig.* Cf. *The Buller's of Buhan*. Hence **Buller** v. Sc. to bellow.

Bullescence (bul'sēns). 1880. [as if ad. L. **bullescentia*.] *Bot.* The condition of being BULLA 1.

Bullet (buri'et), sb.¹ 1557. [a. F. *boulette*, *boulette*, dim. of *boule* ball.] 1. A small round ball. (Now *transf.* from 3.) 1578. 2. A cannon-ball (of metal or stone). Now *Hist.* 1557. 3. A ball of lead, etc., used in firearms of small calibre, now often conical. Formerly also collective (cf. BALL sb.¹). 1579. Also *fig.* 4. *fa.* The missile from a sling; also *attrib.* b. The angler's plumb. 1577.

1 Upon the branches [of the birdcock] there groweth small bullets or rounde bullets LYRIC. 3 *fig.* Paper bullets of the brains *Shack* 1400 *u.* 249.

Phr. Every b. has its bullet (see *Buller* sb.¹). *Comb.* b-shell, a shell used with small-arms. Hence **Bull-shelled** *pph.* a. bullet shaped, furnished with bullets.

Bullet, sb.² *rare*. 1612. 1. = BULLET sb.¹ 2. a. [ad. It. *bulletta*.] A slip of paper on which the voter wrote the name of the candidate he supported. Cf. BULLETIN. 1615.

Bullet-head. 1690. [f. BULLET sb.¹]. a. A head round like a bullet. b. A person with such a head; in U.S. *fig.* a 'pig-headed' person. Hence **Bull-headed**, -headedness.

He ain't no more'n a tough old bullet-head LOWELL.

Bulletin (bu'letin). 1651. [ad. It. *bulletino*, *bulletino*, dim. of *bulletto* = BULL sb.¹ 2, and (senses 2, 3) a. F. *bulletin*.] 1. A short note or memorandum. b. A warrant or appointment to an office - 1673. 2. A short report of public news, issued by authority; *esp.* a report sent from the seat of war by a commander for publication at home 1791. 3. An official statement as to the health of an invalid 1765.

2 False as a b. became a proverb in Napoleon's time CARLYLE. Hence **Bulletin** v. (*trans.*) to make known by b.

Bullet Tree, var. of BULLY TREE; see BULLY 3.

Bull-fight. 1753. [Not in Ash, Bailey, or Johnson.] A sport practised in Spain, in which a bull is first attacked by horsemen (*torredores*), and footmen (*picadores*), and finally slain by a swordsman (*matador*). Hence **Bull-fighter**.

Bullfinch 1 (bu'fin). Also **bulfinch**. 1570. [f. BULL sb.¹ + FINCH.] One of a genus of birds (*Pyrrhula*), allied to the Grosbeaks, having handsome plumage and a short, hard, rounded beak. Also in *comb.*

Bullfinch 2 (bu'fin). 1832. [? corrupt f. *bullfinch*.] A quackset hedge with a ditch on one side, too high and strong to be cleared.

Hence **Bullfinch** v. *intr.* to leap a horse through such a hedge. var. **Bullfincher**.

Bullfinch. 1611. The puff-ball.

Bull-frog. 1738. [f. BULL sb.¹] A large American frog (*Rana pipiens*), which has a voice not unlike a bull's.

Bull-head. 1450. 1. A small fish with a large head, the *Miller's Thumb*. 2. A tadpole. *Shill dial.* 1611. 3. A mass of curled or frizzled hair worn over the forehead, also called *bull hair* - 1688. 4. A blockhead 1624.

Bullheaded (bu'li'head), a. 1818. Broad-headed; *fig.* blindly impetuous, blockheaded. Hence **Bullheadedness**.

Bullmiong. ME. [?] 1. A mixture of grain (as oats, pease, and vetches) sown together, for feeding cattle. Cf. DREDGE, MISLIN, and L. *farago*. Also *attrib.* 12. = BUCK-WHEAT - 1706.

Bullion 1 (bu'liən), ME. [? a. F. *bouillon*; but the senses are purely Eng.] 1. ? Melting-house or mint; but in 16th c. 'place of exchange'. 2. Gold or silver in the lump; also applied to coined or manufactured gold or silver considered as raw metal 1451. Also *fig.* b. Solid gold or silver (as opp. to imitations). Often *fig.* Also *attrib.* 1566. 13. Impure gold or silver; - 1820. 4. Any metal in the lump 1500.

2 The B. of neighbour Kingdoms brought to receive a Stamp from the Mint of England CLARENDON. All silver money should be taken only as B. SWIFT. 3 *fig.* The drossie B. of the Peoples sinnes MUR. Hence **Bullioner**, a dealer in b. **Bullionist**, one who advocates a metallic currency.

Bullion 2. 1463. [app. a. F. *boulon*, f. *boule* ball; assim. to *prec.*] A knob or boss of metal, a convex ornament on a book, girdle, harness, or ring - 1707. Also *attrib.*

Bullion 3 (bu'liən). 1594. [prob. a. F. *boulion*.] 1. More fully b.-nose, Trunk-hose, puffed out at the upper part, in several folds - 1632. 2. A fringe made of twists of gold or silver thread, also, a twist of such fringe. Also *attrib.* [Now occas. assoc. w. BULLION 1.] 1662.

2 All in a blaze of scarlet and b. and steel THACKERAY.

Bullish (bu'lish), a. 1566. [f. BULL sb.¹ + -ISH 1] 1. Of or pertaining to, resembling or having the nature of, a bull. 2. *Stock-Exchange*, etc. Tending to or aiming at a rise in the price of stocks or merchandise 1882.

2 b. about cotton 1884. Hence **Bullishly** *adv.*

Bullish, a. 2 *rare* 1641. [f. BULL sb.¹ + -ISH 1] Having the nature of a bull (BULL 1) - 1660.

Bullition. 1620. [as if ad. L. *bullitionem*] Bubbling or boiling - 1791.

Bullock (bu'lek), sb. [OE. *bulluc*; cf. *bal-lick*, etc. (The form *bulluca* is spurious.)] 1. Orig. a young bull, or bull calf; now always, a castrated bull, an ox. 2. *Lovely*. A bovine beast generally. Now *dial.* 1538.

2 'Yes, she's a pretty cow one of these days she'll make a nice b.' *Sussex dial.*

Comb. a. **Bullock's Eye**, the common Houseleek; **Bullock's Heart**, the fruit of *Annona reticulata*; **Bullock's Lungwort**, the Great Mullen. b. b. *puncher* (Austral.), a bullock-driver.

Bullock, v. Now *dial.* 1716. = BULLY v.

Bull's-eye. 1825. The eye of a ball (cf. F. *œil de bœuf*); hence 1. A boss of glass, or the central protuberance formed in making a sheet of blown glass 1832. 2. *Naut.* A thick disk of glass inserted in the side or deck of a ship, etc., to light the interior 1825. 3. A lens, hemispherical or plano-convex 1839. 4. A glass of similar shape inserted in the side of a lantern; the lantern itself; also *attrib.* 1851. 5. *Naut.* A small pulley in the form of a ring, having a rope round the outer edge, and a hole in the middle for another to slide in 1769. 6. *Archit.* A small circular opening or window 1865. 7. The centre of a target; also, a shot which hits it, also *fig.* 1833. 8. A circular ornament of gold lace 1879. 9. A globular sweetmeat 1825. 10. A little dark cloud, reddish in the middle, common about the Cape of Good Hope, supposed to portend a storm; hence, the storm itself 1849. 11. *slang*. A crown-piece 1860.

4. Policemen, with their Bull's-eyes MAYHEW.

Bull-terrier. 1848. A dog of a cross between a bull-dog and a terrier.

Bull-trout. 1653. [f. BULL sb.¹] A large fish of the Salmon tribe (*Salmo trutta*).

Bully (bu'li), sb.¹ 1538. [perh. ad. Du. *boel*, 'lover (of either sex)', also 'brother'. Cf. Ger. *bulle*. Perh. now assoc. w. BULL sb.¹] 1. Sweetheart, darling; orig. used of either sex. Later, of men only. Often as a sort of title, as in Shaks., 'b. Bottom', etc. Now *arch.* Also *attrib.* as in *b.-boy* 1609. 2. *dial.* Brother, companion, mate 1825. 3. A blustering gallant; a swash-buckler; now *esp.* a person (or animal) who makes himself or herself a terror to the weak or defenceless. b. A hired ruffian (*arch.*) 1750. 4. *spec.* One who protects and lives on prostitutes 1706.

1. From heartstring I love the lonely B. SHAKS. 2. Where London's columns, pointing at the skies Like a tall b., lift the head, and lyes PORE. 4 The b. and the bawd, who fatten on their misery 1750.

Bully (bu'li), sb.² 1865. 1. *Eton football*. A scrimmage. 2. *Hockey*. Putting the ball in play; hence as v. *trans.* and *intr.* 1886.

Bully, sb.³ Also **bullet**. 1657. [?] *attrib.* in *B. Bay*, *B.-berry Tree*, *B. Tree*, genera of the order *Sapotaceae*, also a species of *Mimosa* (all natives of the W. Indies and Guiana).

Bully (bu'li), sb.⁴ 1883. [? corruption of F. *bouilli*] Pickled or tinned beef. Also as b. *beef*.

Bully (bu'li), a. 1681. [f. BULLY sb.¹] 1. Of persons: Worthy, jolly, admirable. 2. U.S. and *Colomes*. First-rate, crack 1855. b. as an exclam., *esp.* in 'B. for you!' = bravo! 1864.

2. Like or characteristic of a bully 1727.

2 The cook will give you a b. dinner 1855. 3. A b. imposition of sheer physical ascendancy G. MEREDITH.

Bully (bu'li), v. 1710. [f. BULLY sb.¹] 1. *trans.* To act the bully towards; to intimidate, overawe. 2. To drive by bullying; with *away into, out of*, to 1723. 3. *intr.* and *absol.* To bluster, use violent threats; to swagger 1744.

2 To b. the servant 1802. 2 To b. away customers De FOE.

Bullyrag (bu'li'rag), v. *dial.* and *colloq.* Also **bullyrag**. 1807. [?] *ta.* To intimidate b. To abuse

b. Irish tenantry .bullyragging their member 1879.

Bully-rock, bully-rook. 1598. [? f. BULLY sb.¹ + ROCK.] = BULLY sb.¹ 1, 3. - 1827.

What saies my Bully Rooke *Henry W.* l. iii. 2.

Bulrush (bu'rush), 1440. [f. *bull* in some sense + RUSH.] A book-name for *Scorpus lacustris*, but pop. applied to *Typha latifolia*, the 'Cat's Tail', and in the Bible to the Papyrus of Egypt. Also *fig.* with reference to its fragility. She took for him an arke of bul-rushes EZEK. ii. 3. *fig.* We lean on the b. of our own merits 1648.

Bulse (buls), *arch.* 1708. [ad. Pg. *bolsa* - med. L. *bursa* Cf. BURSE.] A package of diamonds or gold-dust.

Bultell, v. var. of BOUTTEL, *Obs.*

Bulwark (bu'lwark), sb. ME. [Cf. Du. *MHG. bolwerk*, mod. G. *bolwerk*, Sw. *bolwerk* *lit.* 'log-work' or 'bole-work'. See also BOULEVARD.] 1. A substantial defensive work of earth, etc.; a rampart, a fortification. Now *arch.* or *poet.* b. A breakwater, mole, sea-wall, etc. Also *fig.* 1555. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* A powerful defence or defender 1577. 3. The raised woodwork running along the sides of a vessel above the level of the deck. *Usu pl.* 1804.

2 To destroy their Fleets which are their Walls and Bulwarks CLARENDON.

Bulwark (bu'lwark), v. 1450. [f. *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To furnish with bulwarks. *intr.* To throw up bulwarks (*lit.* and *fig.*). 2. *trans.* To serve as a bulwark to 1610.

2 Friends bulwarked him about BROWNING.

Bum (bʌm), sb.¹ ME. [? Cf. BUMP sb., etc. Perh. echoic. Not a contr. of 'bottom'.] The posterior. Also *transf.* 2. *colloq.* Short for BUMBAILIFF; (like F. *cul* for *pousse-cul*) 1691.

Bum, sb.² and *int.* 1552. [Imitative.] A child's word for drunk - 1558.

Bum, v. 1. Now *dial.* 1450. [Var. of BOOM v. 1] *intr.* To hum loudly.

I 'eerd um a bumm'n awa'ay loike a bazzard-clock TENNYSON.

Bum, v. 2 1579. [? f. BUM sb.¹] *trans.* (or *absol.*) To strike, beat, thump - 1622.

Bum, v. 3 1833. To act as a bumboat woman.

Bum; see BOM.

Bumaloe, Bumaree; see BUMM.

Bumbailiff (bʌmbeɪlɪf). 1601. [app. f.

BUM *sb.*¹ + **BAILIFF**; cf. *F. pousse-cul*. 'A bailiff of the meanest kind, one that is employed in arrests' (J.).

A confused pettingfogging bum-bailiff THACKERAY
Bumbard, *art.* 1505 [f. *BUM* *bumb*, *v.* 2 + *-ARD*.] A bumble-bee, a drone, also *fig.* -1614.
Bumbarge. 1839 [after and = *BUMBOAT*.]

Bumbaste, *v.* Now *dial.* 1571. [app. f. *BUM* *sb.*¹ + *BASTE* *v.* 3.] To beat on the posteriors, hence, to beat soundly.

Bumbaze (*bumbāz*), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* 1725 [cf. *Du. bāzen* to stupefy. App. an intensive.] To confound, bamboozle.

Bumbelo, *bumbolo*. 1854 [a. It. *bombolo*.] A glass flask for subliming camphor.

Bumble, *sb.*¹ Now *dial.* 1597 [f. *BUMBLE* *v.* 1.] A bumble-bee. Also, a bittren (*local*).
Bumble, *sb.*² Now *dial.* 1648. [cf. *JUMBLE*, *FUMBLE*, etc.] 1. A jumble. 2. A blunderer, an idler 1786. 3. Associated with this is the name of the beadle in Dickens's *Oliver Twist* (see *BUMBLEDEM*) 1856.

Bumble, *v.*¹ ME. [f. *BOOM* *v.* 1, *BUM* *v.* 1.] 1. *intr.* To boom; to buzz -1868. 2. *trans.* To blame -1781.
 1. As a Bittre bumbleth in the Myre CHAUCER.

Bumble, *v.*² Now *Sc.* 1532. [See *BUMBLE* *sb.*².] *intr.* To blunder. *trans.* To do in a bungling manner.

Bumble-bee (*bʊmblɪbɪ*). 1530 [f. stem of *BUMBLE* *v.* 1.] A large bee of the genus *Bombus*; a humble-bee.

Bumbledom (*bʊmblɪdɒm*). 1856 [f. *Bumble*, name of the beadle in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*.] Stupid officiousness and pomposity, beadedom in its glory.

Bumble-puppy (*bʊmblɪpʊpi*). 1801. [?] a. Nine-holes. b. Whist played unscientifically Cf. *BUMBLE* *v.* 2.

Bumbo. 1748. [cf. It. *bombo* a child's word for drink.] A drink composed of rum, sugar, water, and nutmeg, or the like.

Bumboat (*bʊmbəʊt*). 1671. [app. f. *BUM* *sb.*¹.] 1. A scavenger's boat, employed to remove filth from ships lying in the Thames -1685. 2. A boat carrying provisions, vegetables, etc., to ships. (Ong the 'dirt-boats' did this.) 1769. Also *attrib.*, as *b. man, woman*, etc.

Bumkin, *bumpkin* (*bʊmkɪn*). 1632. [f. *BOOM* *sb.*² Now usu. *bumpkin*.] Naut. 'A short boom projecting from each bow of a ship, to extend the lower edge of the foresail to windward.' Also applied to similar booms.

Bummalo. 1673. A small fish (*Haipodon nelsoni*) found off Southern Asia.

Bummaree (*bʊmɪəri*). 1786. [?] A middleman in the fish trade at Billingsgate.

Bummer. U.S. *slang*. 1865. [cf. Ger. *bummeler*.] An idler, loafer. So *Bummerish* a. + *Bummery*. 1663. [a. *Du. bummerye*.] = *BOTTOMRY* -1836.

Bump (*bʊmp*), *sb.*¹ 1592. [f. *BUMP* *v.* 1. Echoic. Cf. *THUMP*.] 1. A heavyish blow, rather dull in sound, a sudden collision 1611. 2. *Boating*. The impact of the stem of a boat against the stern or side of another 1661. 3. A protuberance such as is caused by a knock, an irregular prominence 1592. 4. *transf.* One of the prominences on the cranium associated by phrenologists with special faculties or propensities; also, the faculties, etc. (*collog.*) 1815. 5. A variation of air pressure causing irregularity in an aeroplane's motion 1924.

Bump, *sb.*² 1528. [f. *BUMP* *v.* 2.] The cry of the bittren.

Bump, *sb.*³ [?] a. A kind of matting. b. Cotton threads loosely twisted together, used for candle-wicks, also woven into sheets.

Bump, *v.*¹ 1566 [Echoic.] 1. *trans.* To strike heavily, knock, thump 1511. 2. *intr.* To strike with a violent jolt; to move with a bump or bumps 1841. b. *intr.* *Cricket*. Of a ball To rise abruptly on pitching. Also *trans.* of a bowler 1888. 3. *trans.* *Boat-racing*. To overtake and impinge on. Also *absol.* = 'make a bump'; see *BUMP* *sb.*¹ 2 1826. 4. To rise in protuberances, to be convex -1603. 5. *advb.* With a bump, with sudden collision 1806.

1. We bumped ashore a hundred. Kears Scott. 2. She bumped several times, losing her false keel 1860. **Bump**, *v.*² 1646. [Echoic; cf. *BOOM* *v.* 1.] To utter the cry of the bittren.

Bumper (*bʊmpə*), *sb.*¹ 1676. [perh. f. *BUMP* *sb.*¹ and *v.* 1.] 1. A cup or glass filled to the brim, esp. for a toast. Also *attrib.* 2. *slang*. Anything unusually large (cf. *thumper*, etc.) Also *attrib.* 1859. 3. *Theatr. slang*. A crowded house 1839. 4. In *Whist*, etc. Winning two games before the adversaries have scored 1876.

5. The buffer of a railway carriage (U.S.) 1839. 2. Full bumpers crown our bluses 1676. 3. A h. rublee crop 1885.

Bumper, *sb.*² 1866 [f. *BUMP* *v.* 2 and *sb.* 2.] In comb. *bog-b* = BITTERN.

Bumper, *v.* 1696. [f. *BUMPER* *sb.*².] a. To fill to the brim. b. To toast in a bumper c. *intr.* To drink bumpers.

Bumpkin (*bʊmpkɪn*) 1570. [? a. *Du. boomken* 'little tree', or f. *BUM* *sb.*¹.] 1. An awkward country fellow, a lout. 2. A kind of dance 1823. Hence *Bumpkinet*, a little b. *Bumpkinish*, *Bumpkinly* *adjs.* *Bumpkinship* (*poet.*).

Bumptious (*bʊmpʃəs*), *a.* 1803. [? f. *BUMP* *sb.*¹ or *v.* 1, after *fratious* or the like.] Offensively self-conceited; self-assertive (*collog.* and *undignified*). Hence *Bumptiously* *adv.*, *-ness*.

Bumpy (*bʊmpi*), *a.* 1865. [f. *BUMP* *sb.*¹ or *v.* 1 + *-Y*.] Full of bumps; of a road, etc., jolty, causing bumps.

A b. wicket 1884. Hence *Bumpyness*.
Bun (*bʊn*), *sb.*¹ Now *dial.* [OE. *bun*, origin unkn.] The stalky part of flax or hemp.

Bun (*bʊn*), *sb.*² ME. [?] 1. In England, a sweet cake (usu. round and not large); in Scotland, the richest currant bread.

Bun, *sb.*³ 1587. [?] a. The squirrel. b. The rabbit (*dial.*). c. A term of endearment.

Bunch (*bʊntʃ*), *sb.* ME [Prob. echoic; cf. *hunch*.] 1. A protuberance, a hump, a gaiter; a tumour -1826. In *pl.* A disease of horses -1775. 2. A collection or cluster of things of the same kind, as grapes, flowers, keys; also a portion of a dress gathered in folds 1570. 3. *fig.* A collection 1622.

1. A canell of Arabia hathie two bunches in the backe TRINIA. 2. She's the best of the b. (*mail*). Comb. b.-grass, *Pectista scabrella* of N. America.

Bunch (*bʊntʃ*), *v.* ME. [f. *BUNCH* *sb.* 1.] 1. *intr.* To bulge (*out*); to form bunches -1807. 2. *trans.* To make into a bunch, to gather (a dress) into folds; to group (animals) (U.S.) 1881.

Bunched (*bʊntʃt*), *pple.* a. 1519. [f. *BUNCH* *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1.] 1. Having or forming a protuberance; covered with swellings; humped; bulging.

Bunchy (*bʊntʃi*), *a.* ME. [f. *BUNCH* *sb.* 1 + *-Y*.] 1. Bulging, full of protuberances; humped. 2. Like a bunch; having bunches 1824. 3. Bowers trifled with b. vine TRINYSOM. Hence *Bunchiness*.

Bunco: see *BUNCO*.

Buncombe, *bunkum* (*bʊŋkəm*). 1850. [1. *Buncombe*, name of a county in N. Carolina, U.S., the member for which, on one occasion, insisted on speaking because Buncombe expected it, and he was bound to make a speech for Buncombe.] 1. In U.S. use: a. In phrases, such as, *to talk or speak for or to Buncombe*, a *bid* for *buncombe* (i.e. the favour of the electors), and the like 1857. b. Political speaking or action not from conviction; political clap-trap 1850. 2. 'Talk talk'; humbug 1862. Also *attrib.* 1. a. The bill was another bid for b. N. York Her. 1859. b. Conventions, rights of independence, causes, agitation, and whatever else may be implied by the American expression 'bunkum' 1850. 2. A proclamation 1863. Hence *Buncombe* *v.* to talk b. 1. *Bund* (*bʊnd*). *Anglo-Ind.* 1813. [Of Pers. origin.] In India: Any artificial embankment, a dam, dyke, causeway. In Anglo-Chinese ports, esp. the embanked quay along the shore.

Bunder (*bʊndər*). *Anglo-Ind.* 1673 [Of Pers. origin.] 'A landing-place or quay; a seaport; a harbour; (sometimes a custom-house)' (Col. Yule). Comb. b.-boat, a boat in use on the Bombay coast for communicating with ships at anchor, etc.

Bundle (*bʊndl*), *sb.* ME. [f. (ult.) **bund-*, pp. pple. stem of *OTeut. *bindan* to BIND. Perh. adopted from *Du.* or *LG.*] 1. A bandage (*rare*). ME. only. 2. A collection of things

fastened together, a package, parcel ME. 3. *fig.* A collection, lot; often contemptuous 1535. f. A b. of papers 1730, of sweet herbs Alms, Glasse lumen 1802, glass plates BALWATER. 3. A b. of calumnies Sir T. BROWNE.

Comb. b. pillar, 'a column consisting of a number of small pillars around its circumference' (Gwilt).

Bundle, *v.* 1528. [1. *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To tie in, or make up into, a bundle 1619. 2. *fig.* To gather (up, together) into a mass -1650. 3. *intr.* To pack up one's effects for a journey, hence, to go with all one's incumbrances. Also, of several 'To go 'all in a b.' (cf. *4.* 1787. 4. *trans.* To put off send away, in. off. out, etc., hurriedly and unceremoniously. Cf. 'pack off' 1823. 5. *intr.* To sleep in one's clothes on the same bed or couch *with* (is once was custom) with persons of opposite sexes, in Wales and New England) 1781.

4. When he and his are all bundled off to Hades De Quincey. 5. The custom of bundling among Celtic peoples 1878.

Bundock (*bʊndʊk*). *India*. 1886 [Hind., a. Pers. (cf. *BUNDUC*), ad. Gr. *Ποντικός* (sc. *κίονος* hazel nut) PONTIC a.] A musket.

Bung (*bʊŋ*), *sb.*¹ ME. [cf. *MDu. bunghe* in same sense.] 1. A stopper; spec. a large cork stopper for the mouth of a cask. 2. *transf.* The bung-hole. (Still *dial.*) 1771. 3. Naut. The master's assistant who superintends the serving of the grog 1863.

Comb.: b.-hole, the hole in a cask, which is closed with the b.; -stave, that in which is the b.-hole.

Bung, *sb.*² *Thames' Cont.* 1567. [?] a. A purse. b. A pick-pocket. Comb. b.-nipper, a pick-pocket.

You Cut-purse Rascal, you filthy B. SHARS.

Bung (*bʊŋ*), *v.* 1589. [f. *BUNG* *sb.*¹.] *trans.* 1. To stop with a bung 1616. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To close. Now chiefly in pugilistic slang 1589. 3. To shut up, enclose, as in a bunged cask 1592.

Bungalow (*bʊŋɡəlu*). 1676. [ad. Hind. *baṅglā* 'belonging to Bengal'.] A one-storied house, lightly built, with a tiled or thatched roof, orig. in the East. Hence *Bungaloid* a. having the appearance or style of a b., also as *sb.*

Bungle (*bʊŋɡl*), *v.* 1530 [App. echoic, cf. *BUMBLI*, *IRANGI*, etc.] 1. *trans.* To make or do in a clumsy manner. Now, usually, to spoil by unskilful workmanship. 2. *intr.* To work or act unskilfully or clumsily 1549. Hence *Bungler*. *Bunglingly* *adv.*

Bungle, *sb.* 1650. [1. *prec.*] A clumsy or unskilful piece of work; a blotch, muddle.

Bunion (*bʊniən*). 1718. [Prob. conn. w. *BUNNY* 1.] An inflamed swelling on the foot, esp. of the burs mucosa at the inside of the ball of the great toe.

Bunjara, -jarree, var. *BRINJARRY*.
Bunk (*bʊŋk*), *sb.*¹ 1815. [conn. w. *BANK*, cf. *BUNKER*.] A box or recess serving for a bed, a sleeping-berth. 2. A piece of wood placed on a lumberman's sled to support the ends of heavy pieces of timber (U.S.)

Bunk, *sb.*² 1914. Abbrev. *BUNCOMBE*, *BUNKUM*.

Bunk, *v.*¹ 1861. [f. *BUNK* *sb.*¹.] To sleep in a bunk; hence, to camp out. Also, To d. it (*collog.*, chiefly U.S.).

Bunk, *v.*² *collog.* and *slang* 1877. To be off. Also as *sb.* To do a b., to make an escape.

Bunker (*bʊŋkər*). 1758. [?] 1. A seat or bench (*Sc.*). 2. An earthen seat or bunk in the fields (*dial.*) 1805. 3. A receptacle for coal on board ship 1839. 4. *Golf*. A sandy hollow or other obstruction on the links 1824, also as passive *vb.*, to be hit, etc. into a b.; also *fig.*

Bunko, *bunco* (*bʊŋko*), *sb.* U.S. *slang* 1876. Also *banco*. [cf. *Sp. banco* bank, *banca* a card-game.] Swindling by card-sharping, etc. Comb. b.-steerer, a swindler. Hence *Bunko* *v.*

Bunkum, etc.; see *BUNCOMBE*, etc.

Bunny, *ME.* [perh. a. OF. *būgne* a swelling caused by a blow; cf. *BUNION*.] A swelling as on the joints of animals -1784.

Bunny, *v.* 1606. [f. *BUN* *sb.* 3 + *-Y* 6.] A pet name for a rabbit.

Comb. B.-bug, an eccentric rag-time dance B. Mouth, the Common Snaildragon.

Bunny (*bʊni*), *dial.* 1873. A small ravine

ae (man). a (pass). an (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). e (ever). ai (I, eye). o (Fr. candé vic). i (sit). i (Psyche). o (what). p (got).

ö (Ger. K^öln). o (Fr. pou). u (Ger. M^üller). u (Fr. d^ume). v (url). ē (ēo) (there). ē (ēi) (rain). ē (Fr. lairre). ē (ur, tern, rain).

b. spec. To make a burnt-offering of (incense, a victim) to a deity. Also *absol.* ME. 2. To put to death by fire, *esp.* as a judicial punishment. ME. 3. To consume for warming or lighting, to keep (a candle, etc.) alight 1712. *1 Phys.* Occas. for: To consume by oxidation with evolution of heat. 4. *fig.* To inflame with desire, etc. ME. 5. Of any heating agency: To produce the effects of combustion upon. (Not used for melting or softening.) Of persons. To expose to the action of fire so as to produce the effects of combustion, *esp.* to treat with fire for a specific purpose, as wood, clay, the soil, etc. 1519. b. Hence, To produce (charcoal, bricks, etc.) by burning ME. c. *transf.* To produce on (anything) an aspect as of burning. Sometimes said of cold, and of certain manures or crops. ME. 6. To wound or to cause pain to by the contact of fire, etc.; said both of the fire, and of the person who applies it. Often *refl.* Also *absol.* ME. b. To cauterize; to brand 1483 c. To wound or cause local pain to, as by fire, e. g. by vitriol, a blister, etc., occurs by intense cold. Also *absol.* 1509. *fd.* To infect with sores; *esp.* with venereal disease—1590.

1. They were for burning the body outright SOUTHERY. b. The priest, burns the offering with his holy hands. Poet. 2. He was burnt for an heretic 1555. 3. b. These [earthen vessels] I burnt in the fire Dr. Fox. 6. When thou shalt go in fire, thou shalt not be burnt Wyclif *Isa. xlii* 2. c. The parching air burns fire and cold produces the effect of fire Murr. *P. L.* II. 535 d. Light wanches will burnie, come not noere her *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 58.

Phrases. a. (sense I. 2) To b. (itself) out, to be burnt out, to burn until extinguished by lack of fuel. So To b. down, low. To v. up to get fairly alight. Also, to b. red, blue, bright, etc. b. (sense I. 3) *fig.* The money, etc. burns in one's pocket, burns a hole in one's pocket, etc., meaning the owner is eager to get rid of it. c. To b. into (of fire, a caustic, etc.), to eat its way into. *Usu. fig.* to make an indelible impression upon (a person's mind). d. (sense II. 1) *fig.* To b. one's boats, to cut one-off from all possibility of retreat. e. (sense II. 3) *fig.* To b. daylight, to b. candles in the daytime, also to waste or consume the daylight. To b. the (or one's) candle at both ends. See CANDLE. f. (sense II. 5) *fig.* Of cattle; To b. (the ground) bare, to crop it close. DRYDEN *fig.* To b. the plants, to remain long sitting. To b. (metals) together, to join them by melting their edges, etc. g. (sense II. 6) *fig.* To b. one's (own) fingers, to sustain damage through meddling with something. h. To b. out of house and home, to drive (a person) out of a place by burning his dwelling. To b. in fire, to make indelible in a person's mind. Also, to render indelible (the painting upon pottery, etc.) by burning. To b. the water, to spear salmon by torchlight.

Bura- The vb. or vb.-stem in comb. forming sbs. or adjs.

1. With vb. + obj., as b.-the-wind, burnewin, *Sc.*, a blacksmith. 2. With the vb. used *attrib.* —burning, as b.-fire (*dead*), perversion of BONFIRE; —iron, a brandishing-iron, —weed = THORN-APPLE.

+Burn, v. 2 ME. [a. OF. *burnir*, var. of *brunir*, f. *brun* BROWN.] = BURNISH v. 1.

Burnable (bɜːnəbəl), a. 1611. [f. BURN v. 1. + ABLE.] Capable of being burnt by fire.

Burn-beat, v. Also *-baft*. 1669. [f. BURN v. 1. + BEAT sb. 3 or v. 2; pa. ppl. *burnbeath*.] To pare off and burn rough turf in order to improve the ground.

Burner (bɜːnər) ME. [f. BURN v. 1. + ER.] 1. One who burns with fire. 2. One who prepares or produces by burning, as *charcoal-b.* 1463. 3. That part of a lamp, gas-light, etc., from which the flame comes; often defined, as *Argand, Hansen*, etc. b. 1790.

1. Brennerie, of houses and cornes Wyclif. **+Burnet, a. and sb. 1** ME. [a. OF. *burnete*, *brunette*, dim. of *brun*.] A. *adj.* Dark brown. B. sb. A superior wool-dyed cloth, orig. of dark brown colour ME.

Burnet (bɜːnət), sb. 2 ME. [f. *prec.* from the colour of its flowers.] Any plant belonging to the genera *Sanguisorba* and *Poterium* (N.O. *Rosaceae*), as the Great or Common Burnet, the Lesser or Salad Burnet, etc. Also, the Burnet Saxifrage, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, resembling these in foliage.

The freckled Cowslip, B., and green Cowslip SHAKS *Comb.* b.-fly, moth (*Anthracina* or *Zygana filipendula*), a greenish black moth with crimson spots on its wings; —rose, the Scotch rose (*Rosa spinosissima*); b. saxifrage (see above).

Burnettize, v. 1867. [f. Sir W. Burnett, who patented the process.] To steep canvas, cordage, etc., in a solution of chloride of zinc.

Burnie, Sc. 1724. Dim. of BURN sb. 1

Burning (bɜːnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. BURN v. 1.] The action of the vb. BURN. I. *intr.* 1. See BURN v. 1. I. 1, 2, 3 b. 2a. Heat from disease, or a serpent's bite, the disease itself; *esp.* St. Anthony's fire, and venereal disease—1753. II. *trans.* See BURN v. 1. II. 1, 2, 5, 6 b.

Burning (bɜːnɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.*] That burns in various senses.

Phrases. *fig.* B. shame, disgrace, etc., now *perh.* 'flagrant, conspicuous'; but often there is a hint of branding, torturing as an inward fire, causing the cheeks to glow, etc. B. matter, question (cf. *question brillante*, Ger. *brillante Frage*), one that excites hot discussion or feeling. B. scent, very warm scent, *b. chase*: hot, uninterrupted.

Burning Bush, a. The bush that burned and was not consumed' (*Exod. iiii*), the ensign of the Presbyterian churches of Scotland, assumed in memory of the persecution of the 17th c. b. A name of various shrubs or plants, as the Artillery plant, *Folia Serpylliflora*, the *Datunus Fraxinella*, and (U.S.) the *Eunymis atropurpurea* and *E. americana*.

Burning-glass (bɜːnɪŋ-glas). 1570 A lens or concave mirror, by the use of which the sun's rays may be concentrated on an object.

Burnish (bɜːnɪʃ), *sb.* *vare* 1647. [f. BURNISH v. 1.] Burnishing; a burnishing; *spec.* anything laid over a surface to burnish it.

Burnish (bɜːnɪʃ), *v. 1* ME. [f. OF. *burniss-* stem of *burnir*, var. of *brunir*, see BURN v. 2.] 1. To make shining by friction; to furbish, to polish by rubbing with a hard and smooth tool. Also *fig.* 2. *transf.* To make bright and glossy ME. 3. Of a stag. To rub the dead skin from his horns [so *Fr. brunir*] 1616. 4. *intr.* To become bright and glossy; to shine, gleam. Also *fig.* 1624.

1. *fig.* Hye walles & noble, all bournysshed and pollysshed with charite 1526. 2. Fruit burnish with Golden Rind Murr. *P. L.* IV. 249. 4. I've seen a snake . . . B., and make a gaudy show Swrt.

Burnish, v. 2 Now *dial.* ME. [?] Of the human frame: To grow plump, or stout, to increase in breadth. Also *transf.*

[London] will be found to B. round about, to every part of the compass FULLER.

Burnisher (bɜːnɪʃər), 1450. [f. BURNISH v. 1. + -ER.] He who or that which burnishes; *esp.* a tool, which differs in material and shape according to the purpose and trade.

+Burnous, burnouse (bɜːnɪʃ), *n* 1635. [a. F., a. Arab *burnus*. Occas. treated in Eng. as a pl.] A cloak with a hood, as worn by Arabs and Moors; also, by women.

The burnous . . . is his [the Arab's] garment by day and by night KINGLAKE.

Burnt, burned (bɜːnt, bɜːnd), *ppl. a.* ME. [f. BURN v. 1. q. v.] In various senses of the verb.

Phrases, etc. Burnt iron (*Mining*), iron which has been exposed to oxidation until all its carbon is gone. Burnt taste, etc.; a taste, etc., as of something burnt. The burnt child dreads the fire. *Comb.* burnt-ear, a disease in corn, in which the ear is blackened, owing to the growth of *Uredo segetum*.

Burnt-offering, burnt-offering. ME. A sacrifice offered to a deity by burning; *esp.* Jewish annual sacrifice. So *Burnt sacrifice*.

Burr, bur (bɜːr), *sb. 1* ME. [?] I. *gen.* A circle. 2a. A broad iron ring on a tilting spear just behind the place for the hand—1610. 3. A washer placed on the small end of a rivet before the end is swaged down 1627. 4. (see BURR-PUMP.) 5. A circle of light round the moon (or a star); in mod. use, a nebulous disk of light enfolding it 1631.

3. A burr about the moon is a presage of a tempest 1631.

Burr, bur (bɜːr), *sb. 2* 1573. [?] A sweetbread.

+Burr, bur, sb. 3 1573. [?] The external meatus of the ear. (Dr. Johnson's guess 'the lobe or lap of the ear' was unlucky.)—1688.

Burr, bur (bɜːr), *sb. 4* 1611. [app. the same as BUR sb. 1, but usu. spelt *burr*.] 1. A rough ridge or edge left on metal or other substance after cutting, punching, etc. 2. Techn. a short for *b.-chisel*, *-drill*, *-saw*; see *Comb.* b. A tool used in making screws. 1833.

1. Burr. 1. caused by the tearing up of the copper by the needle or bairn 1876.

Comb. b.-chisel, a three-edged chisel for clearing the corners of mortises; —drill, a dentist's drill with a serrated or file-cut knob; —gauge, a plate with holes of graduated sizes, for determining the sizes of b.-drills; —saw, a small circular saw used in turning.

Burr, bur (bɜːr), *sb. 5* Also *buhr*. 1721. [*perh.* as *prec.*] 1. Siliceous rock suitable for millstones. b. A whetstone. 2. A siliceous boss in calcareous, or other softer, formations; a harder part in any freestone 1839. 3. A clinker 1833. Also *attrib.*

Burr (bɜːr, bɜːr), *sb. 6* 1760. [app. echoic; prob. assoc. with BUR sb. 1.] 1. A rough sounding of the letter r, *spec.* the rough uvular trill (= French *r grassé*), found *esp.* in Northumberland. (The Scotch r is a lingual trill.) b. Hence, *loosely*, a rough or dialectal utterance 1849. 2. [= BIRR 3.] Whirr 1818.

1. Along the line of the Cheviots, the Scotch r has driven the burr a few miles back. J. A. H. MURRAY. b. Betrayed by his Galilean b. FAIRBAX. 2. The b. of working wheels and cranks 1860.

Burr, bur, sb. 7 1813 [Hind.] The Banyan-tree (*Ficus indica*); also *attrib.*

Burr, v. 1798. [f. BURR sb. 6.] *intr.* To pronounce a strong uvular r, as is done in Northumberland. Also, *loosely*, to speak with a rough articulation; to utter the syllable *burr* or the like. 2. To pronounce (r) with a burr (or, *loosely*, with a trill) 1868. 3. *intr.* To make a whirling noise (*med.*).

Burras-pipe, ? Obs. 1676. [f. *burras*, obs. f. BORAX.] A copper box with a spout, having teeth like a saw; used orig. by goldsmiths occas. also used by surgeons for the application of corrosives by inspersion.

+Burratine. [ad. It. *burattino*.] A puppet. B. JONS

+Burree. 1719. [a. F. *beurré* (lit. 'buttered').] A pear, called also the Butter Pear from its soft, delicious, melting pulp.

Burrel, app. misprint for BURREE. (Dicts.)

+Burrel-fly. 1678 [?] The gadfly.

Burrel-shot. 1706. Case-shot. (Dicts.)

Burro (bɜːrɒ), [Sp.] A donkey. SOUTHERY

Burrock (bɜːrɒk), 1701. [ad. mod. L. *burrochium*, ad. OF. *burrosche*; see LITRE. (Orig. a Dict. wd.)] A small weal or dam in a river where wheels are laid for the taking of fish.

Burrow (bɜːrɒ), *sb. 1* ME. [? deriv. of **burg-*, ablaut-stem of OTeut. **bergan* to shelter. See also BERRY sb. 3.] 1. A hole or excavation made in the ground for a dwelling-place by rabbits, foxes, etc. 2b. A burrowing—1662 a. *transf.* and *fig.* A small hole-like dwelling-place, or place of retreat; a hole 1650.

1. Foxes han ditches, or borowis Wyclif *Math.* viii. 20. 2. The chief advantage of London is, that a man is always so near his b. Boswell. Johnson.

Burrow, sb. 2 *dial.* or *techn.* [repr. (*esp.* in Cornwall) of OE. *beorg* hill; see BARROW sb. 1 and BERRY sb. 2.] A heap or mound; earlier, a hillock; now, *esp.* a heap of mine refuse, or of burnt sods. See BEAT sb. 3.

Burrow, sb. 3 *dial.* 1577. [—OE. *beorg*, ME. *bergh*.] Shelter.

Enclosed burrows where their legions accustomed to winter 1577.

+Burrow, sb. 4 1634. Var. of BOROUGH, BURG—1650.

+Burrow, sb. 5 1499. Var. of BURR sb. 1, BROUGH—1656.

Burrow (bɜːrɒ), *v.* 1602. [f. BURROW sb. 1.] 1. *intr.* To make a burrow, *esp.* as a hiding or dwelling-place 1771. b. *fig.* To lodge as in a burrow, hide oneself 1614. c. *fig.* To bore under the surface 1804. 2. *refl.* with *pass. ppl.* To hide away in, or as in, a burrow 1602. 3. *trans.* To excavate 1831.

1. b. To b. in mean lodgings MARRYAT. c. Each local body has to b. in own way GLADSTONE. Hence BURROWER. Burrowing owl, an American owl (*Asio accipitrinus*) dwelling in burrows.

Burrow-duck. 1678. [f. BURROW sb. 1.] The bird makes its nest in burrows. The Sheldrake or Bergander, *Anas tadorna*.

Burrows-town (bɜːrɒstəʊn). *Sc.* ME. = BOROUGH-TOWN. (Cf. *Borrowston-ness* or *Basness*). Also *attrib.*

Burr-pamp, bur-r-pump. 1627. [f. BUR

or BURR sb.¹ *Naut.* A bilge-pump with the piston so made as not to require a valve.

Burr-stone (*bʊrˈstʌn*). Also **buhr**, **burh**, **bur**. 1690. [*f.* BURR sb.²] A siliceous rock of coarse cellular texture, used for mill-stones, a piece of this rock.

Bur-ry, *a*. 1450 [*f.* BUR sb. + *-y*]. *a*. Full of burs. *b*. Rough, prickly.

Bursa (*bʊrsə*). *Pl* **bursae**. 1803 [*med.L.* *a. Gr. βύρσα*]. 1. *Phys* (more fully *b. muosa*). A synovial sac interposed between muscles, tendons, or skin, and bony prominences, to lessen friction. 2. In Germany: A house inhabited by students, under the supervision of a Graduate in Arts 1852. Hence **Bursar** *a.* of or pertaining to a b., also fiscal. **Bursalogy** (better **burso**logy), the doctrine of the *bursae muosae*.

Bursar. 1567. [*ad. med.L. burarius, f. BURSA, cf. F. boursier*]. 1. A treasurer, esp. of a college 1587. 2. In Scotland: A student who holds a bursary, an exhibitioner 1567. **Bursarial** *a.* belonging to a b. or a bursary. **Bursarship**, the office of a b.; also = **BURSARY** 3.

Bursary (*bʊrsəri*). 1538. [*ad. med.L. burarius, buraria*; see *prec.*] 1. ? = **BURSAR** 1. 2. A treasury, the bursar's room in a college, etc. 1695. 3. In Scotland: An exhibition 1733. **Bursch** (*bʊrʃ*). *Pl* **burschen**. 1830. [*Ger. —MHG bursc, a. L. bursa = BURSA* 2] A student in a German university.

Burse (*bʊrs*), 1553 [*a. F. bourse —med.L. bursa, a. Gr. βύρσα hde.*]. 1. A purse 1570. 2. A purse-like sac. **HOLLAND**. 13. A meeting-place of merchants for transaction of business; an Exchange. [So called at Bruges, where the name arose, from the sign of a purse, or three purses, on the front of the house where the merchants met.]—1732. 1b. *The B.*: (*spec.*) the Royal Exchange, built by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1555. In the B. were shops.—1720. 14. *Sc.* A fund or foundation to provide bursaries—1753. 5 = **BURSARY** 3.

3. *b.* She says, she went to the b. for patterns 1671. Hence **Bursiform** *a.* purse-shaped.

Bursitis (*bʊrsɪtɪs*). [*See -ITIS*]. *Med.* Inflammation of a bursa.

Burst (*bɜːst*), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pple.* **burst**. [*Com. Teut. str. vb. —OE. berstan —OTeut. *berstan, ? from *brek-*st*-an, deriv (intensive) of brek-*an* to BREAK². The form *burst*, superseding *brast* (for all the parts), began to prevail about the end of the 16th c. For other forms see N.E.D.] 1. *intr.* 1. To break suddenly, snap, crack—1803. 2. To break suddenly when in a state of tension or expansion, to fly asunder or in pieces. Also *fig.*, now often *collog.* with *up*. *ME.* 3. *hyperbolically*, To be exuberantly full. Also with *out*. 1563. 4. Of persons: To be unable to contain oneself. *Const. with*; also with *mf.* 1633. Also *fig.* of the heart *ME.* 4. Of a door. Now *usu.* *to b. open*: to fly open suddenly 1555.*

2. Thus drink we tyll we b. 1562. And now a bubble b., and now a World Pore. 3. Thy presser shall b. out with new wine *Prov.* 111. 10. b. Ready to b. with indignation *Steele*.

II. intr. fig. (With *advb.* extension) To break forth into sudden action, activity, or manifestation of an inward force or feeling. *Usu.* with *out*, *forth*.

She burst out in tears Addison. So *To b. into tears*, *out laughing*, *into song* *Speaks*, etc.

III. trans (causative). Not in *OE.* 1. To break, snap, shatter suddenly. *Obs.* in general sense. *ME.* 2. To disrupt, shatter in pieces *ME.*; to rupture 1712. 3. To cause (the body) to swell till it bursts; often *refl.* 1530. 4. *hyperbolically*, To fill to overflowing 1697.

5. Ye new wyne bursteth y^e vessels and runneth out COVERDALE *Luke* v. 37. To b. one's sides ARBUTHNOT. *Phr.* *To b. a blood-vessel*, to cause its rupture by exertion, etc., or simply to suffer the rupture of a vessel.

IV. intr. (These uses express more strongly than those of **BREAK**, branch VII, the notion of sudden violence.) 1. To issue forth suddenly and copiously by breaking an enclosure or the like. *Usu.* with an *advb.* *ME.* Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To rush violently and suddenly over *ME.* 3. To force a passage impetuously through *ME.* 4. To break forcibly *into*, come suddenly

and impetuously *into*; also with *adv.* *in.* So *to b. up* (from below). 1563.

1. Blude brist out at woundis vyde BARBOUR. *banf.* The teeres brast out of his eyghen two CHAUCER. *fig.* Defections in Ireland... in the end brast out into open rebellion 1663. 3. Times when a thankful heart bursts through all forms of prayer NEWMAN. 4. The first that ever burst into that silent sea COLERIDGE. Hence **Burst** *phr.*; also **burst** (*arch.*) **Bursted** *phr.* (*now dial.*). **Bursten** *phr.* *a.* (*occ.* used attrib.) **Bursting charge**, the charge of powder required for bursting a shell or case-shot.

Burst (*bɜːst*), *sb.* [*repr. OE. byrst (burst)*]. Re-formed in 16th c. 1. Damage, harm, loss —*ME.* 2. An act of bursting, the result of this act 1611. 3. A sudden and violent issuing forth 1610. 4. A sudden opening on the view 1798. 5. An explosion, outbreak, breaking forth 1610. 6. A great and sudden manifestation of activity, a spurt 1862. *b. Horseman*ship. A hard run 1810. 6. *collog.* *a. 'spree'*. Also a big feed. 1881.

2. When beech-buds were near the b. G. MARSHALL. 3. *a. b.* of flame (*mod.*). A hollow b. of hollowing *Like Bells Tumb.* v. i. 311. 4. A fine b. of country JANE AUSTEN. 4. Premature burst (*of shrapnel*) 1870. 5. *a. b.* of ill humour THIRWALL. 5. The b. of creative activity in our literature M. ARNOLD.

Burst-cow. 1646. [*f.* BURST *v.* = *burn-cow*, *BUPRESTIS*, *q. v.*—1706]

Burster (*bʊrstə*) 1611. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ER*]. 1. He who, or that which, bursts. 2. In *Australia*: A violent southerly gale 1879.

Burthen, etc.; see **BURDEN**.

Burton (*bɜːtn*). Also **barton**. 1704. A small tackle consisting of two or three blocks or pulleys used to set up or tighten rigging, or to shift heavy bodies.

Bury, *sb.* *OE.* [*Orig. dativ. of burh*; see **BOROUGH**]. A manor-house, or large farm. It survives in many local names.—1056.

Bury (*beri*), *v.* [*OE. byrgan wk. v. —WGer. *burgjan, app. f. burg- ablaut-stem of OTeut. *bergan str. v. to protect; see BERGH*].

1. To deposit in the ground, in a tomb, to inter. Hence to commit to the sea, with funeral rites. Also *absol.* Also *fig.* 2. To put under ground, *esp.* in sign of final abandonment or abrogation 1535. 3. *fig.* To consign to oblivion 1593. 4. To consign to a position of obscurity, or inaction; often *refl.* and *pass.* 1711. 5. *gen.* To cover up with earth or other material *ME.* 6. Of things. To cover over out of sight 1737. 4. To plunge deep *in*, so as to hide 1601. Also *fig.* 5. *pass.* To be profoundly absorbed *in* *ME.*

1. Let us b. the Great Duke Tennyson. *To have buried* (one's relatives) = to have lost them by death. *fig.* He would b. you under a mountain of words JOWETT. 2. *To b. the hatchet*, to put away strife, as the Red Indians b. a tomahawk on the conclusion of peace. 3. Give me a bowl of wine, in this I b. all unkindnesses CASSIUS *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 150. 4. Buried in the country JOHNSON. 5. I buried 3000 pieces of gold LANE. 6. If your steel in the bosoms of Gath BYRON. Hence **Buried** *phr.* *a.* **Buried**, one who buries; a grave-digger. **Burying** *phr.* *sb.* the action of the *v.*; *coner.* a funeral (*cf.* *burial*); *phr.* *a.* as in *b. beetle*, *syphilis*, a clown, or beetle, which excavates the ground beneath dead moles, mice, etc., so as to b. them as a nidus for its larva.

Burying-ground. 1711. **BURIAL-GROUND**

Burying-place. *ME.* A place of burial, a tomb; now, *usu.*, = *prec.*

Bus, **buss** (*bʊs*), *sb.* *Occ.* **buss**. 1832. Abbr. of **OMNIBUS**, also *collog.* an aeroplane, motor car. Hence **Bus** *v.* in *to b. it*: To go by *b.*

Bus, *v.* (*grd. sing.*) *n. dial.* *Pa. t.* **bud** *e.* *ME.* [*Contr. f. behaves, behaved*, chiefly used impers.] 1. (*It*) behaves—1500. 2. *mod. sc. Pa. t.* also as *pres.* with subject: Must, ought.

Busby (*bʊzbi*). 1764. [*f.* *a.* A large bushy wig—1822. 2. A tall fur cap, with or without a plume, having a bag hanging out of the top, on the right side; worn by Hussars, artillerymen, and engineers; hence, one who wears a busby. Also *b.-bag*].

Buscari. *Hist.* 1678. Modernized *f.* 11th c. *buisacari*, *a.* ON *buzkarl* 'seaman, sailor, mariner'. *cf.* **Buss** sb.¹

Bush (*bʊʃ*), *sb.* [*ME. bush, a. ON bush-r, ad. Rom. bosco or late L. boscum, boscus, of unkn. origin. Cf. BOSCAGE, BOSK. Bush* still occurs in *n. dial.*]. 1. A shrub, *esp.* one with close branches arising from or near the ground, a small clump of shrubs. 2. In *n. dialects* ex-

tended to *heather, nettles, ferns, rushes*, etc. 1539. 3. *collectively* A thicket; bushy ground (Now only as in 8) —1639. 4. = **AM-BUSH** *q. v.*—1655. 5. A bunch or bunch of ivy (perh. as sacred to Bacchus) hung up as a vintner's sign; hence, the sign-board of a tavern 1532. Hence, a tavern 1635. 16. *transf.* Anything resembling a bush—1648. 17. A bushy tail *up of a fox*. See **BRUSH** sb.²—1610. 8. (*Prob. ad. Du. bosch*) Woodland, applied to the un cleared or un tilled districts in the British Colonies, even though not wooded, and hence to the country as opp. to the town 1780. Hence *to take to the b.* 1837.

1. The undergrowth of shrubs and tangling basties *MILT. P.* l. i. 170. 2. Driven, to take the leather b. for a bull SCOTT. 4. *beetle* *arch.* See **BEACON**. 5. Good wine needs no b. *cf.* *J. J. F.* *Epil.* 6. I'm a my bushie, bunter PATER. 8. The black man loves the b. *Canv.* Cheaper in Toronto than away 1 the b. *Canv.*

Phr. *To beat (go, etc.) about the b.* to go indirectly towards an object.

Comb. **b. antelope**, ? *arch.* *antelope*; **b. basil**, *Occ.* *antelope*; **b. bean** (*cf.* *antelope*), the kidney-bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*); **buck**, a small African antelope; **cat**, the civet; **creepers**, popular birds belong to the family of the Warblers; **draining**, the draining of land by trenches filled with brushwood, *cf.* *brush-*drain**; **hog**, a wild pig of S. Africa, the *brush-hog*; **hook**, a bill-hook (*cf.* *hook*); **lawyer**, the New Zealand bramble (*Nerium australe*); **master**, a venomous S. American snake; **road**, a road through the b.; **shrike**, *Eng.* name of the *Thamnophriza*; **syrup**, a syrup obtained from the flowers of *Prot a multiflora* in Cape Colony; **track** *brush-road*; **tree**, the box, *b. catch*, *Pinus sequoia*, wood, underwood. Hence **Brushless** *a.*

Bush (*bʊʃ*), *sb.* 1500 [*app. a. MDu bus* *Box*, bush of a wheel]. The metal lining of the axle-hole of a wheel, hence, the case in which the journal of a shaft revolves. *cf.* *Box* sb.² *b.* A cylindrical metal lining of an orifice, a perforated plug, cylinder, or disk. *Comb.* **b. metal**, an alloy of copper and tin used for journals.

Bush (*bʊʃ*), *v.* [*f.* *Bush* sb.¹]. 1. *trans.* To set in a bush, to place in ambush *intr.* (*for refl.*) to hide in a bush, *in* ambush (*cf.* *Bush* sb.¹ 4.)—1623. 2. To protect or support with bushes. Also *absol.* 1617. 3. To bush-harrow (ground, etc.) 1787. 4. *intr.* To grow thick like a bush 1602. Also *transf.* 2. As for nothing by night, by your fall, closely *idea*. 4. So thick the Roses but hung round About her glowing *id.* *P.L.* 11. 416.

Bush, *v.* 2. Now *dial.* *ME.* [*f.* *intr.* To butt, to push.

Bush (*bʊʃ*), *v.* 1566. [*f.* *Bush* sb.²]. To furnish with a bush; to line (an orifice) with metal. **Bush**, *v.* 1550. [*a. F. boucher*, see *Introd.*] To stop an opening—1603.

Bushel (*bʊʃəl*), *sb.* [*ME. byschel, a. OE. byscel (mod. byscel)*, dim. of *byrd* box (*Dier.*)]. 1. A measure of capacity containing 4 pecks or 8 gallons. The *imperial bushel*, used in Gr. Britain, contains 221.94 cubic inches the *Winchester bushel*, still used in U. S. and Canada, 2150.4 cubic inches. *b. doyle*, A large quantity or number *ME.* 2. A vessel used as a bushel measure *ME.* Also *fig.* (with *ref.* to *Matt. v. 12*) 1647.

1. b. Bushel of gold 1571. 2. Feet as broad as a bushel 1557. 3. b. The under bushel is fane to escape 1557. Hence **Bushelful**.

Bushel, *sb.* 2. *ME.* [*cf.* *Bush* sb.²]. The bush of a wheel. ? *Obs.*

Bushel (*bʊʃəl*), *v.* 1630 [*f.* *Bushel* sb.¹]. To hide under a bushel. Also *fig.*

Bush-fighter (*bʊʃfaɪtə*). 1760. One accustomed to fight in the bush. So **Bush-fight** *ing* *phr.* *sb.* fighting in the bush. Also *fig.*

Bush-hammer. 1784. [*cf.* *rub* *ad.* *Ger. bus-hammer*, *f.* *busen* to beat] A mason's large breaking hammer, often having square ends cut into pyramidal points.

Bush-harrow (*bʊʃhaɪə*), *sb.* 1770. A heavy frame with bars in which bushes are interwoven underneath, used for harrowing grass land or bushing in seed. Hence **Bush harrow** *v.* to use the bush-harrow upon.

Bushman (*bʊʃmən*). 1785. [*f.* *a.* *SH* sb.¹ 18, *app. after Du. bushman*, as used in S. Africa.] 1. A tribe of aborigines near the Cape of Good

Hope. 2. A dweller or traveller in the Australian bush 1852

3 Stunted representatives of humanity under the name of Bushmen 1845 Hence Bushmanship, bush-farming.

Bushment (bu'ʃmənt). ME. [In senses 1-3, aphet. f. ARUSHMENT, AMBUSHMENT, q. v. in sense 4, cf. BUSH sb.] 1. = AMBUSHMENT 1 (cf. ch.). 2. = AMBUSHMENT 2. 1550. 3. = AMBUSHMENT 3. 1549. 4. A mass of bushes (P. O. S.). 1586.

Bush-ranger (bu'ʃrændʒər). 1817. [f. BUSH 1 + RANGER.] An escaped convict living in the bush, and subsisting by robbery with violence. So Bush-ranging vbl. sb. the practice of the b.; var. -rangering.

Bush-rope (bu'ʃrəʊp). 1814. [f. as prec.] A name of species of Cissus or Wild Vine.

Bushwhacker (bu'ʃhwækər). U.S. 1809 [f. BUSH sb. 1 + WHACKER.] 1. One who beats bushes; hence 1. A backwoodsman, a bush-ranger. 2. In the American Civil War, irregular combatants who took to the woods, and were variously regarded as patriot guerrillas, or as banditti 1862. 3. An implement used to cut away brushwood 1858

3 A graduate of the plough, and the b. Emerson. Hence Bushwhack v. to act as a b. Bushwhacking vbl. sb. making one's way through bushes, esp. the pulling of a boat by means of the bushes along the margin of a stream; bush-lighting.

Bushy (bu'ʃi). a. ME. [f. BUSH sb. 1 + Y.] 1. Abounding in bushes, overgrown with bush. 2. Growing thick like a bush 1811. 3. Dwelling among the bushes (rare). T. HOWELL.

3 Each odorous bushy shrub Milt. P. L. iv. 636. 3 The bushy birds among F. HOWELL. Hence Bushily adv. Bushiness.

Busied (bi'ziəd), ppl. a. 1611. [f. BUSY v. + ED.] Attentively occupied, engaged. (The attrib. use is rare.)

The b. monk was tempted but with one Devil 1653.

Busily (bi'zili), adv. ME. [f. BUSY a. + LY.] In a BUSY manner.

He should have been more busily 1508. Byrdes

besely synnyge 1513.

Business (bi'znes) [OE (North) *bisignis*, f. BUSY a., or stem of BUSY v. Shortened to a dissyllable, since it ceased to be a noun of state.] 1. The state of being busily engaged in anything; diligence -1713. 2. Activity, briskness -1674. 3. Miscellaneous or impertinent activity -1580. 4. Earnestness, importunity -1543. 5. Anxiety; uneasiness. (The earliest sense) -1577. 6. Care, attention -1540. 7. Trouble, ado -1693. 8. Diligent labour -1509. 9. That about which one is busy, function, occupation ME. b. That with which one is concerned at the time; often spec. the errand on which one comes 1595. 10. Stated occupation, profession, or trade 1477. 11. Active life. See also *Mum* of b. -1779. 11. gen. Occupation; esp. serious occupation, work. Also with *a* and *pl.* ME. 12. A piece of work, a job. (The pl. is now unusual.) 1557. b. *el.* 13. A difficult matter 1843. 13. A matter that concerns a particular person or thing; const. of, or gen. case 1525. b. Concern 1759. c. *colloq.* A matter with which one has the right to meddle. Also, justifying motive or right of interference, 'anything to do' (with). Const. usu. *with*, or *in* 1690. 14. A subject of consideration or discussion, the subject of a book, etc. -1699. 15. *vagutly*. An affair, concern, matter (Now often indicating contempt or impatience, esp. when preceded by a sb. used attrib.) 1605. 16. Dealings, intercourse (with). (arch.) 17. *Theat.* Action as opp. to dialogue 1671. 18. *spec.* (from 13 and 19) Trade, commercial transactions or engagements 1727. 19. A commercial enterprise as a going concern (*mod.*). Also in *comb.*

2. The business of his (a dog's) tail 1616. 6. Have thou bysness (*curam habet*) of a good name WYLLIE *Ecclus.* xli. 15. 7. Ful mychell bysnesses bad he or but he myght his lady wyne Chaucer. 9. Because a thing is every body's B, it is no body's B. STERNE. b. I asked him his b. (*mod.*) 10. They make fooling their B, and their livelihood 1604. 11. The b. of the day is done SOUTHW. 1. Trade. one of the great businesses of life Dr. For. The b. of a butcher 1878. 12. A b. of moment BUSY Pref. 13. b. My b. is with man JOHNSON. c. That is no b. of ours KINGSLEY. 15. This beat B. SOUTHW. 18. To do a stroke of b. BURTON, a brisk b. 1884.

Phrases. a. (sense 11) To mean b. to be in earnest (*colloq.*). On b. with an errand or purpose relating to b. A person's b. work to be done on his behalf b. (sense 13) To mind one's own b. to refrain from meddling with what does not concern one. Now *colloq.* To go about one's b. to go away. So To send about one's b. to send packing. c. *Stan* of b. 1. One engaged in public affairs. 2. One engaged in mercantile transactions. 3. A man skilled in business. 4. An attorney. Hence Business-like a.

Busk (bʊsk). sb. 1592. [a. F. *busc*, ? a doublet of F. *bois* (Scheler); or ? cogn. w. It. *busto* (Litté)] A strip of wood, whalebone, steel, etc., passed down the front of a corset, to stiffen and support it. Applied dial. to the whole corset.

Her bodie pent with buske W. BANNER.

Busk, v. f. Now Sc. and N. dial. ME. [Taken as a ON. *bisa-sk*, refl. of *bua* to prepare; cf. *bast*.] 1. *intr.* (and *refl.*) To prepare oneself, spec. to dress. 2. To set out; to hie, hurry ME. 3. *trans.* To prepare; to set in order, fit out. Still in Sc. ME. 4. To dress. Still in Sc. ME. Also fig.

3 Time to b. thy body-clothes SCOTT. 4. Hedges, bush'd in bravery CAMPBELL.

Busk, v. 1665. [app. a. obs. F. *busquer*, ad. It. *buscare*, 'to flich, to prowl'; ? *pong* 'to beat a wood', f. *bosco* wood.] Naut 1. *intr.* Of a ship: To beat about; to tack. b. To cruise as a pirate. [Perh. the orig. sense.] 1867. 2. *fig.* To go about seeking for, to seek after 1734.

Busk, v. 1567. [? as prec.] *intr.* Offowls: To shift about restlessly or uneasily.

Busket, rare. 1579. [f. *busk*, var. of BUSH sb.], or ad. F. *bosquet*.] 1. Little bushes of hawthorn. 2. = BOSKET 1803.

Buskin (bʊskɪn). 1503. [In Eng. perh. ad. OSp. *boscagut* (cf. *borcguerno*)] 1. A covering for the foot or leg reaching to the calf, or to the knee; a half-boot. 2. *spec.* The high thick-soled boot (*cathernus*) worn in Athenian tragedy, often opp. to the 'sock' (*sockus*) or low shoe worn in comedy 1570. b. Hence *fig.* and *transf.* The tragic vein; tragedy 1579. Also *attrib.*

1. The royal privilege of red shoes or buskins GIBSON. 2. He knew all niceties of the sock and b. BYRON. Hence Buskined ppl. a. shod with buskins; concerned with or belonging to tragedy; elevated. 3. Buskied, v. 1535. A freq. of BUSK -1642.

Busky (bʊski), a. 1570. [f. *busk*, var. of BUSH sb. 1 + Y.] Bosky, bushy.

Yon b. hill f. Hen. IV. v. i. 2.

Buss (bʊs), sb. 1 ME. [In sense 1, prob. from OF. *buisse*, of unkn. etym.] 1. A vessel of burden. (*Hist.*) 2. *spec.* A two- or three-masted vessel of various sizes, used esp. in the Dutch herring-fishery 1471. Also *attrib.*

Buss (bʊs), sb. 2 *arch* and *dial.* 1570. [var. of BASS sb. 3.] A kiss, kissing.

Buss (bʊs), v. *arch* and *dial.* 1571. [Conn. w. prec.] 1. *trans.* To kiss. Also *fig.* and *absol.* We bussed our wantons, but our wies we kisse HERRICK.

Bussu. 1858. [S. American.] A palm (*Marciaura saccifera*), the spathes of which supply a coarse strong cloth. Hence b. *prim.* cloth.

Bust (bʊst), sb. 1 1653. [a. F. *buste*, ad. It. *busto*, primarily 'trunk of the body', of unkn. origin.] 1. A piece of sculpture representing the head, shoulders, and breast of a person. Cf. *Bustro*. 1691. 2. The upper front part of the human body; the bosom (*esp.* of a woman) 1727. Also *transf.* Also *attrib.*

1. Three stone busts of HERMES THIRLWALL. Storied urn or animated B. GRAY.

Bust, sb. 2, see BUSTE.

Bust (bʊst). 1860. Dial. or vulgar pronunc. of *BURST* sb. and v.; often *loc.*, esp. in U.S. *spec.* 'a frolic, a spree' (Bartlett); cf. *BURST* sb. 6.

Bustard (bʊstəd). 1460. [In form perh. a fusion of OF. *bistarde* and *oustarde*, both from L. *avis tarda*. The application of the epithet is not understood, as the bird is swift on foot, and capable of speed on the wing.] 1. A genus of birds (*Otis*) showing affinities both to the *Cursor* and *Gallinators*. The Great B. (*Otis tarda*) is the largest European bird. 2. Applied in America to the Canada Goose, *Branta canadensis*. 3. Local var. BUZZARD, a large moth 1886.

1. The b. Forced hard against the wind a thick unwieldy flight WORDSW.

+**Bust** (c. ME. var. of *BOIST* sb. -1566.

Buster (bʊstər). 1899. 1. Vulgar f. BURST-ER. Hence 2. *slang* (U.S.) a. Something that takes one's breath away. b. A roistering blade. c. A frolic, a spree. 1850

+**Bustian**. 1463. [?] A foreign cotton fabric -1725.

Bustle (bʊstl), sb. 1 1622. [f. BUSTLE v. 1] 1. Activity with excitement, noise, and commotion; stir, ado 1634. Also *transf.* 2. The commotion of conflict; *coner.* a conflict, scuffle (*arch*) 1622. 3. *Thores* cant. Money 1812.

2 He... could be very busy without b. BYRON. 2 Divers were killed in the b. LUTTRELL.

Bustle, sb. 2 1788. (Perh. a use of prec.) A pad, or wire framework, worn beneath the skirt of a woman's dress, to expand it behind; a dress-improver.

A waist like a wasp, a magnificent b., and petticoat puffed out round the bottom Miss MITFORD.

Bustle (bʊstl), v. [ME. *bustelen* is perh. echoic. The mod. vb. (c. 1560) may be a var. of BUSKLE.] 1. *intr.* ? = BLUSTER v. 1 (rare) ME. only. 2. *intr.* To be fussy or noisily active 1580. 3. *intr.* To struggle, scuffle, contend -1712. 4. *trans.* and *refl.* To bestir, rouse, also with *up*. Now rare. 1579. 5. *trans.* (and *refl.*) To cause to move precipitately, to hurry in a fussy manner 1563.

2 We b. and God works KINGSLEY. 5 To b. (people) out of the house KINGSLEY. Hence Bustler, one who displays fussy activity. Bustlingly adv.

+**Busto**. Pl. -oes (-oes, -o's). 1662. = BUST sb. 1. -1863.

+**Busy**, sb. [OE. *bisig*, *bysig*, f. *bisig* BUSY] Occupation; state of being occupied -ME.

Busy (bi'zi), a. [OE. *bisig*, later *bysig*. The form *bisig* (with *u*=OE. *y*) is not found (exc. in Layamon) bef. the 15th c.] 1. Occupied with constant attention; actively engaged. (Rare in attrib. use). 2. Said of things; fig. of passions, etc. OE. 3. Constantly occupied or in motion ME. 4. In bad sense: Active in what does not concern one, prying; meddling, officious, restless. Cf. BUSYBODY. ME. 75. Solitaneous, anxious; careful -1483. 6. Active 1548. 7. Elaborate; 'curious' -1615. 8. Full of stir 1697. 9. That indicates business 1632.

1. B. as a moth over some rotten archive LAMB. 2. For many days rumour was b. KINGLAMB. 3. Curiosity, the busiest passion of the idle SCOTT. 4. A b. and inquisitorial tyranny COLERIDGE. 8. The b. world of men MONTEY. 9. The b. hum of men MILT. *Alleg.* 118. Also as sb. (*slang*) a detective 1804.

Busy (bi'zi), v. [OL. *bisigan*, *bysigian*, f. *bisig* BUSY a.] 1. *trans.* To make, or keep busy b. *refl.* (The usual construction) OE. 12. To trouble the body (only in OE) or mind; to afflict, worry OE. 3. *intr.* (? for *refl.*) To occupy oneself, take trouble (now rare) ME.

1. Thou busiest all thy wits about it 1587. b. B. thee for good or ill BROWNING.

Busybody (bi'zibɒdi). 1526. [f. BUSY a. + BODY.] An officious person; one who meddles in other people's affairs.

Vaine prating busie bodies 1570.

Busyness (bi'zines), rare 1868. [f. BUSY a. + -NESS.] = BUSINESS 1.

But (bʊt), prep., conj., adv. [The OE. adv. and prep. *bē-utan*, *būtan*, *būtu* 'on the outside' in ME. *bouten*, *boute* BOUT, as adv. and prep. phonetically weakened to *būten*, *būte*, *būt*, as a conjunction. The prep. and the conj. are not distinctly separable. (See Latham, *Eng. Lang.* ed. 1850, p. 483.) In colloq. use *me*, *us*, etc. are more common after *but* than *I*, *we*, etc. and equally correct.]

A. *prep.* 1. Outside of (OE and mod. Sc.) 2. Leaving out, baring, with the exception of, except, save. Clearly a prep. in OE.

B. *adv.* 1. Without, outside 1450. b. as *adv.* Outer 1619. c. as *sb.* The outer room of a two roomed house 1724. 2. In sense: Only.

1. Gae b., and wait (*mod. Sc.*) b. The b. end of a house 1610. c. A cosy b., and a canty ben RAMSAY.

C. *conj.* 1. In a simple sentence; introducing a word or a phrase (rarely a clause) Without, with the exception of, except, save OE. b. *el.* 1. Any but, ought but, anything else than, other than, otherwise than. (Often after *ever*, *never*.) 1523. 2. In a complex sentence 'introducing the subordinate clause. a. With general sense 'except that'; the full expression

Butterbur (bʊtəbɜːr). 1548 A plant, *Petasites vulgaris*, with large soft leaves, used for wrapping butter in.

Buttercup, *ong.* pl. 1777. A name of species of Ranunculaceae bearing yellow cup-shaped flowers, esp. *R. bulbosus*, *R. acris*, and *R. repens*. Called also *butterflower*, *gold-cup*, or *king-cup*.

Butter-fingered, *a.* 1615. That takes hold as if with fingers greased with butter; apt to let things fall or slip. Also *fig. (colloq.)* **Butter-fingers**, a butter-fingered person, esp. one who fails to hold a catch at cricket.

Butterfly (bʊtəflaɪ) [OE. *butter-flēoge*. The reason of the name is unknown.] 1. Any diurnal lepidopterous insect, having knobbed antennae, and carrying its wings erect when at rest. 2. *fig.* A vain, gaudily attired person, a giddy trifler 1605. 3. The guide for the reins on the front of a hansom cab (*mod.*). Also *attrib.* 1. Switch talking is not worth a butterfly chatter. 2. We'll laugh at gilded Butterflies *Leary* v. iii. 13. 3. *comb.* **b.-block**, *Naut.*, a small block consisting of two wings containing rollers for a chain to pass over. **-cock** = *butterfly-valve*; **-fish**, the Ocellated Blenny; **-flower**, the genus *Schizanthus*; **b. put (Nech)** = *thumb-screw*; **b. orchis**, *Habenaria chlorantha* and *H. bifida*; **b. plant**, the name of two Orchids, *Oncidium papilion* and *Platanopsis amabilis*; **b. screw** (*tech.*), a thumb-screw; **-shaped** *a. Bot.* = *PATILIONACEOUS*; **-shell**, name of the genus *Volva* of testaceous molluscs; **-valve**, a kind of double clack-valve, resembling, when open, a butterfly's wings; **-weed**, a name of American plants, esp. *Achillea tuberosa*.

Butterine (bʊtəriːn). 1874. [f. BUTTER sb. 1 + -INE.] An imitation butter made from oleomargarine churned up with milk; now called *Margarine* (See *Act* 50 and 51 *Vet.* xxix.).

Butteris (bʊtəriːs). 1573. [?] A farrier's tool for paring a horse's hoofs.

Buttermilk (bʊtəmlɪk). 1528 The acidulous milk which remains after the butter has been churned out. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

Butter-nut (bʊtənʌt). 1753. 1. The large oily nut of the *Juglans cinerea* or White Walnut Tree of N. America. Also, the tree itself. 2. Name of the genus *Caryocar* of S. America (esp. *C. nucifera*) and its fruit 1845. 3. *attrib.* Of a brownish-grey colour, like the butter-nut (sense 1) 1861. **b. Hence absol.** 1863.

3. *b. A 'Butternut'* is one, in fact, who wears the uniform of the Southern Army 1863.

Butter-print (bʊtəprɪnt). 1616. 1. A stamp for marking butter-pats; an impression from this 1532. 2. *fig.* A child (*slang.*) -1709.

Butterwort (bʊtəwɜːt). 1597. A plant with yellowish-green fleshy leaves (*Pinguicula vulgaris*) common on boggy ground; also the Eng. name of the genus *Pinguicula*.

Buttery (bʊtəri), *sb.* ME. [app. *a.* OF *bouterie* = *bouteillerie* -late L *botaria*, *f. bota*, var. of *butta* cask, bottle; see BUTT sb. 2.] A store-room for liquor; also, for provisions generally. **b.** In the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge: The place where ale and bread, butter, etc. are kept 1684.

Comb. **b.-bar**, a ledge on the top of the b.-hatch, book (at the Universities), the book in which are entered the names and buttry accounts of the members of a college; **-hatch**, the half-door over which the buttry provisions are served.

Buttry (bʊtri), *a.* ME. [f. BUTTER sb. 1.] 1. Of the nature of or containing butter. 2. Like butter in consistence 1719. 3. Smeared with butter 1796. 4. *fig.* Given to fulsome flattery (cf. the *sb.*) 1842. Also in *comb.* Hence *Buttriness*.

Butting, *vbl. sb.* 1 1602. The action of BUTT v. 1

Butting, *vbl. sb.* 2 1552. [f. BUTT v. 2 or *sb.* 1.] 1. Bounding, boundary, limit, also *fig.* -1750. 2. The making of butt-joints 1850.

1. Nature has its buttings and boundings *Dr. Foss.* **Butting**, *vbl. sb.* 3 1553. [f. BUTT v.] The making use of 'buts'.

Butting-joint, 1837. [See BUTT v. 2.] *Carp.* A joint formed by the surfaces of two pieces of wood whereof one is perpendicular to the fibres, and the other in their direction, or making an oblique angle with them.

Buttock (bʊtək), *sb.* ME. [app. *f.* BUTT sb. 3 + -OCK.] 1. One of the two prominences of the rump. *Usu.* in *pl.* the rump, posterior.

2. *Naut.* The breadth of the ship astern from the tuck upwards' (Smyth) 1627. 3. [f. BUTT v.] A manoeuvre in wrestling 1688.

1. A Barber's chair that fits all buttocks *All's Well* ii. 17. Hence *Buttocked* *a.* having buttocks, defined as broad, great, etc.

Buttock, *v.* 1617. [f. *prec.*] 1. In horse-racing: To overtake (a horse). 2. In wrestling: To throw by a manoeuvre in which the buttock is used 1883.

Button (bʊtən), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *boton* (mod. *boton*), com. Rom. -late L. **buttonem*, app. conn. w. late L. **bottare*, whence OF. *boter*, F. *bouter*; prob. (ult.) Teut.] 1. *gen.* A small knob or stud attached to any object for use or ornament; esp. A knob or stud of metal, bone, etc., sewn by a shank or neck to articles of dress, usually for the purpose of fastening one part of the dress to another by passing through a *b.-hole*, but often for ornament: also *transf.* 2. A bud, or other part of a plant of similar shape, esp. a young mushroom 1513. 3. *transf.* from 1. Used of a knob, handle, catch; the disk of an electric bell. *spec.* An oblong piece of wood or metal, turning on a screw fixed through its centre, used to fasten doors, etc. 1507. 4. Any small rounded body; *spec.* a. (*Chem.*) a globule of metal remaining in the crucible after fusion 1801; b. a knob fixed on the point of a fencing foil 1649.

1. Pray you vndo this B *Leary* v. 309. *Phr. Boy in buttons* *a.* page. A b. therefore for all worldly differences COVERDALE.

Phr. To take by the b.: TO BUTT-HOLE.

Comb. **a.** (chiefly in *pl.*) *bachelor's*, *beggar's* buttons, see BACHELOR, BEGGAR; used also in *comb.* of other plants having button-like flowers or seed-vessels. **b.** *b.-ball*, *Platanus occidentalis* (= *button-wood*); **-blank**, a disk of metal, etc., to be formed into a b.; **-boy**, a page; **-bush**, a North American shrub (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) having globular flower-heads; **-fish**, the sea-urchin (*Echinus*); **-hook**; **-mould**, a disk of wood, etc., to be covered with cloth to form a b.; **-mushroom** (see sense 2); *tree*, the genus *Conocarpus*; **-weed**, the genera *Spergularia* and *Diadla* of tropical *Cinchonaceae*; also the Knap-weed; **-wood**, *Platanus occidentalis* (U.S.); also = *button-bush*; also = *button-tree*. Hence *Button-less* *a.* *Buttonly* *a.*

Button (bʊtən), *v.* ME. [f. *prec.*] 1. To furnish or adorn with a button, or buttons. 2. To fasten with buttons. Often with *up*. ME. **b.** To fasten the clothes of (a person) with buttons. *Usu. refl.*; also *absol.* 1662. Also *fig.* 3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be capable of being fastened (*up*) with buttons 1777.

2. Jack had got Euclid buttoned up inside his jacket 1864. *fig.* As it were, buttoned up, body and soul W. IRVING.

Buttoned (bʊtənd), *pp. a.* 1534. [f. BUTTON sb. and *v.* + -ED.] 1. Having buttons, adorned with buttons, as *silver*, *eight-b.*, etc. **b.** Wearing buttons 1813. 2. Fastened with buttons. Also with *up* 1826.

Button-hold, *v.* 1834. [f. *button-holder*.] To take hold of (a person) by a button, and detain him in conversation against his will.

Button-holder, 1806. 1. One who button-holds. 2. A case for holding buttons 1870.

Button-hole (bʊtənhoʊl), *sb.* 1561. 1. The hole through which a button passes. Also *transf.* 2. *colloq.* Short for *button-hole flower*, *houquet* 1879. Also *attrib.* Hence *Button-hole* *v.* to sew button-holes; also = *BUTTON-HOLD* (superseding it). *Button-hole* *er*, one who makes button-holes; one who button-holes; *colloq.* a button-hole flower.

Buttons, 1848. [*pl.* used as *sing.*] 1. A boy in buttons, a page (*colloq.*). 2. A name for the tansy and other plants; see BURTON sb.

Buttress (bʊtrəs), *sb.* ME. [? *a.* OF. *bouter*, nom. *sing.* (or *pl.*) of *bouteret*, 'flying-buttress', *f. bouter* to push.] 1. A structure of wood, stone, or brick built against a wall to strengthen or support it. Also *fig.* 2. *loosely*, A prop; a pier or abutment 1609. 3. A projecting portion of a hill or mountain 1682. 4. A long dead wall, unbroken by porch or b. FREEMAN.

Buttress, *v.* ME. [f. *prec.*] To furnish, sustain, or strengthen with a buttress. Also *fig.* *Occas.* with *up*.

To b. it [the ministry] up with the Grenvilles *BURKE*.

Butty (bʊti), *dial.* 1802. [? corrupt f.

BOOTY *a.* 1. A confederate, mate. 2. *Mining.* A middleman, who contracts to raise coal or ore at so much per ton. Also in *comb.* 1845

Butyl (biʊtl), 1868 [f. BUTYRIC + -YL] *Chem.* 1. The monatomic alcohol radical of the tetra-carbon series, C_4H_9 ; called also *Valyl*, *Teteryl*, and *Quartyl*. 2. *attrib.* Of butyl, butylic, tetrylic; esp. in *b.* alcohol, C_4H_9O . Hence *Butylacetic*, in *Butylacetic acid*: the monobasic acid $C_4H_9O_2$, derived from Butyl glycol. *Butylene*, the diatomic hydrocarbon or olefine of the *b.* series, C_4H_8 , also called *Butene* and *Tetrene*. *Butyric* *a.* *Butylic* *a.*

Butyr-, a formative of the names of chemical compounds of the butyric series, and of some minerals (Cf. BUTYRO-)

Butyrate, a salt of butyric acid. *Butyrum*, an oily liquid analogous to the acetins, obtained by the action of butyric acid on glycerin. *Butyrone*, the ketone of the butyric series, also called diisopropyl ketone $CO.(C_3H_7)_2$.

Butyraceous (biʊtʃərəs), *a.* 1668. [f. L. *butyrum*] 1. Of the nature of butter. Also *fig.* 2. Producing or containing butter 1863.

Butyric (biʊtriːk), *a.* 1826. [f. as *prec.*] *Chem.* Of or pertaining to butter, esp. in reference to its chemical construction and formation. Hence:

B. acid, the monatomic, monobasic, fatty acid of the BUTYR series, $C_4H_8O_2$, of which there are two modifications, *normal* *b.* and *isobutyric* acid; the former occurring in butter, cod-liver oil, etc., is a colourless viscous liquid, with a smell suggestive of both vinegar and rancid butter. Hence *Butyrically* *adv.*

Butyro-, *comb.* f. L. *butyrum*: Cf. BUTYR

Butyrous, *a.* 1669. [f. L. *butyrum* + -OUS] *Butyraceous*.

Buxeous (bʊksəs), *a.* 1731. [f. L. *buxens*] Of or pertaining to box or the box-tree. (*Dicts*)

Buxerry. Now *Hist* 1757. [? Hind. *baksari*: 'native of Buxar' (Yule).] A matchlock-man.

Buxine (bʊksɪn), 1836. [f. L. *buxus* + -INE] 1. A vegetable alkaloid from the box-tree.

Buxom (bʊksəm), *a.* [Early ME. *buxum*, *ibucum*, *f. stem* of *būgar* *Bow* v. 1] 1. Tractable (*to*); meek; gracious, obliging, kindly prone (with *inf.*). 2. Flexible; unresisting (*poet.*) -1700. 3. Blithe, bright, lively, gay (*arch.*) 1590. 4. Full of health, vigour, and good temper; plump and comely, 'jolly'. (Chiefly of women.) 1589.

1. I shall be buxome and obedient to justices Fitznere. 2. Wing silently the b. air *MILTON* *P. L.* ii. 842. 3. A Souldier of buxome valour *HEN* *V.* iii. vi. 28. 4. A b. dame about thirty *Scott*. Hence *Buxomly*, *adv.* -ness.

Buy (baɪ), *v.* [OE. *bygian* (*ēan*, *bohtē*, *geboht*), of unkn. origin. Not found exc. in Teut.] 1. To get possession of by giving an equivalent usu. in money; to obtain by paying a price to purchase. (*Correl.* to *sell*.) Also *absol.* *b.* Of things: To be an equivalent price for, to be the means of purchasing 1599. 2. *fig.* To obtain in exchange for something else, or by making some sacrifice ME. 3. *ANY* v. 2 *cf.* *EYE* v. Often with *dear*. -1615. 4. To redeem ransom. *Obs.* exc. in *Theol.*, and now usu. repl. by *redeem*. ME. 5. To engage by money or otherwise to or to do; to hire (*arch.*) 1652.

1. To b. some little Cornish borough 1714. *To b. into* *v.* to b. a commission in; to purchase stock in, shares in. *b.* Can the world buy such a jewel *Much Ado* i. 1. 183. 5. Nor is [he] with Pray's, or Babes, or Flattery bought *Dayton*.

Phrases and Combs. *B. in:* to collect a stock of by purchase (often opp. to *sell out*), also *absol.* to b. back for the owner, *e.g.* at an auction when the bids are too low; to b. a commission, stock, shares *b. off:* to get rid of, to induce (a person) to forego a claim, opposition, etc. by a money payment. *B. out:* to ransom; to purchase a person's estate, or interest in any concern, and so to turn (him) out of it; to get rid of (any liability) by a money payment. *Buy over:* to gain over by a payment. *B. up:* to purchase with a view of controlling the supply (a stock) or the whole of any commodity. *To be bought and sold:* often *fig.*, usu. *To be betrayed* for a bribe (*arch.*). Hence *Buyer*.

Buz, var. of *Buzz* in various senses.

Buzz (bʊz), *sb.* 1 1605. [f. *Buzz* v. 1] 1. A sibilant hum, as that of bees, flies, or other insects 1645. 2. *transf.* The confused sound made by many people talking or busily occupied,

f d m n 6 7 3 f 1 a 1
f d BEE 5 b Ab y mo 160
a i c n d h e w b e a Bu f
ADD C b b saw sa US

Buzz, sb. 1. 1612. [perh. echoic.] 1. A bur
2. A downy land-beetle (*Rhizostrogus solstitia-*
lis) used as bait 1760. Also quasi-adv.

Buzz, sb. 2. Only attrib. 1798. [? related to
prec., or short f. Busby.] Epithet of a large
bushy wig. Also in comb. *buzz-wig*, one wear-
ing such a wig, a bigwig. Also *transf*.

Buzz (huz), v. 1 ME. [Echoic.] 1. *intr.* To
make a humming-sibilant sound like that of bees,
etc., to fly out, in, etc. with such a sound. 2.

3. To flutter, hover (*about, over*) like a buzzing
insect 1650. 3. To mutter, murmur busily.
(*Usu. contemptuous*) (*arch*) 1555. b. To make
the hum produced by many people talking

1832. 4. *trans.* To tell in a low murmur, to
whisper busily (*arch*) 1589. 5. To spread as
a rumour, with whispering or busy talk 1616

6. To utter with, or express by, buzzing 1763.
1. Wasps that buzz about his Nose *Hen VIII*, in
11. 55. 2. Boys and wenches buzzing about the cake-
shops like flies *SWIFT*. 3. A brute constantly buzzed
JULLER. Hence *Buzzingly* adv.

Buzz, v. 2 1785. To finish to the last drop
in the bottle

Get some more port. whilst I b. this bottle *THACK-*
RAY. var. *Buzza*.

Buzz, int. 1602. a. An exclam. of im-
patience. b. = 'hey, presto!' etc. -1830.

Buzzard 1 (*buz zād*). ME. [a. OF. *basart*,
usu. taken as derived from *L. buteo*.] 1.

A bird of the genus *Buteo*, esp. *B. vulgaris*.
Applied also, with defining words, to others of
the *Falconidae* as *Bald B.*, the Osprey; *Honey*

B., *Pernis ptilorhynchus*; *Moat B.*, *Circus pygmaeus*.
(The buzzard was a useless kind of hawk,
hence sense 2.) 2. *fig.* A worthless, stupid,
or ignorant person. Often with *blind*. Now

dialect ME. 3. *attrib.* Senseless 1592.

1. An Historian and a Libeller are as different as
Hawk and B. North. 3. A good Murr. Hence
Buzzarded, a hawk like 2 b, but with longer legs.

Buzzard, sb. 2 *dialect*. 1825 [f. *Buzz*, v. 1]

1. A name for moths, cockchafers, etc., that fly
by night. 2. = *BUZZER* 1 3 1873.

Comb. b-clock, a cockchaffer.

Buzzer (*buz-zar*). 1602. [f. *Buzz*, v. 1 + *-ER* 1.]

1. An insect that buzzes. Also *fig.* 1606. 12.
One who whispers tales *Hamil. IV*. v. 90. 3

An apparatus for making a loud buzzing noise
as a signal, of *hooter* 1879.

By, sb. 1 [north. OE. *by*, prob. a. ON. *bær*,
by-r habitation, f. *bida* to dwell. Retained in
place-names, as *Whitby*, etc.] A place of habi-
tation, a village or town.

By, sb. 2; see after *By* (*prep.* and *adv.*)

By (*bai*), *prep.*, *adv.* (*a.*, *sb.*) [OE. *bi* (*bi*g)
accented; *bi*, *de* unaccented —OTeut. **bi*,
?cogn. w. *L. am-bi*, Gr. *ἀμφι* 'about'. (*Ci.*
OTeut. *bi*, *L. am-bi*, Gr. *ἀμφι* both.) Orig.

an advb. particle of place. 1. *prep.* 1. Of
position in space. a. At the side or edge of;
near, close to, beside. b. In forms of swearing
or adjuration. In Teut. = 'in presence of', 'in
touch of', but in ME. use possibly a tr. of *F.*
par, of instrumentality OE. c. By the side of;
hence, in addition to, beside ME. d. In the
region or general direction of, towards OE.,
spec. as in 'North by East', etc., i. e. one point
towards the east of N, etc. 1682. e. On
(vaguely). *Obs.* exc. in *by land*, etc. ME. 2.

Of motion. a. Alongside of, along, down over,
up, over OE. b. Through; also expanded into
by way of ME. c. Near to chiefly in *to come*
by (see *COME* v.) ME. d. On alongside of, past
ME. e. At, to, or within the distance of ME.

f. Expressing the amount of an excess or in-
crease, inferiority or diminution ME. 3. Of
time. a. In the course of, at, in, on. Now
only in *by day* (*L. interdiu*), and *by night* (*L.*
nocturn) ME. b. During, for. (Now *far*) 1460

c. On or before, not later than, within Cf
BETIMES ME. 4. (*fig.* from 1 a) a. After,
with vbs. of naming, etc. OE. b. According to,
in conformity with OE. c. According to; as *by*
relax, *by the yard*, *by the day*, etc. OE. d. In-
dicating succession of groups, quantities, or in-
dividuals of the same class, as *two by two*, *by*
files, *man by man*, etc. ME. e. About, concern-

ing (man) a (pass) au (loud) s (ent). f (Fr chef) o (ever) si (I eye) s (Fr eau de vie) i (sfr) f (Psyche) p (what). n (got).

n w pet o n d a o e
Ol 5 fig foma nd can g m d m
means n umen y o g ny O 6 O
c m a c e nd o a n e e on

a. The circumstances of an action over, pass-
into the notion of aid or means, e.g. in 'to
read by candle-light' OE. b. The sense of
'means' often passes into that of 'attendant
circumstances', and so into the senses of
'manner', 'cause', 'reason' ME. c. In *Book-*
keeping, placed before Credit entries, the person
or account being made creditor by the amount
entered 1695.

1. Com sit me bye 1485 *Bromley-by-Bow*. You'll
stand by me upon Occasion *CHAMBER*. b. Neither shalt
thou swear by thy head *Psalm*. v. 36. So ellipt. *By*
our Lady. c. If we don't get the horse by the har-
gum Dr. For. d. *By the head* (Naut.) deeper in the
water forward than abaft. So by the *stern*. *By the*
board - see *BOARD* sb. 12. 2. a. Moving by the river
side 1816. *By the way*. b. In passing along, *fig.*
incidentally, *ellipt.*, omitting 'it may be remarked',
or the like. b. He that cometh not in by the door
John. 1. e. A miss by a mile 1880. f. He is too
moral by half *SHERIDAN*. 3. c. Ready at the door of
the hotel by mine *STERNE*. 4. b. And tell what rules
he did it by *BUTLER* *And*. 1. 1. 86. So *by book*, *by*
heart, *by rote*; *by your leave*, *by consent*, etc. c.

Will doe as did the Foxe by the Kilde *SEWALL*. I
know nothing by myself [R.V. against] 1 Cor. iv. 4

5. I did give her a pull by the nose, and some ill
words *PRAYS*. To set by the ears to set quarrelling
To live by food *A Y L*. ii. vii. 14. by poetry *CHURCH*

Send check by bearer 1833. So by the hands of. So
in *To have children by*, *be pregnant by*. The walls
of it were built by Diocletian. Pipes and alcoholic
liquors are superseded by matrimony *Punch*. 6. b

He began by banishing 700 families *THURWALL*. So
in *Ly away of*, see *WAV*. *Phr. By that* - therefore;
Warwick's brother, and by that our foe *SHAKS*

B. *adv.* [In OE. the *adv.* may be treated
either as prefix to a vb., or as a prep. following
its object.] 1. Of position. Near, close at hand,
in another's presence or vicinity. See *BY* - in
comb. ME. 2. Aside, out of the way; out of
use or consideration ME. 3. Of motion: Past
a certain point, beyond. Also *transf.* of time.

ME. 14. In addition, besides, also -1804.

1. Methinks you sit by very tamely *BLACKLEY*
Stand by (Naut.) = be ready *Full and by* (Naut.)
sailing close-hauled to the wind. 2. Stand by, or I
shall gaul you *John* iv. iii. 95. To lay something by
for a rainy day 1807 *To tie (lay) by* (Naut.) = mod.
lie by. 3. They marched by in pairs *B. JONS*.

By, *bye*, a. OE. [Attrib. use of *prec. by* -
in *adv.* (The spelling *bye* is now preferred in
this use)] 1. *gen.* The opposite of *main*.
Also *fig.* See *BY* - in comb., and *BY-PATH*, etc.

2. *fig.* a. Away from the main purpose, inci-
dental, casual, b. of secondary importance; c.
secret, underhand. See *BY-MATTER*, *BY-*
WORD, etc. OE.

1. The male preferred the high road to the bye one
SOUTHWICK. 2. By and idle talk *Brome*. A bye effect
PALEY, consideration 1842.

By, *bye*, sb. 1567. [Ellipt. use of *prec.*
adj.] 1. A secondary course or matter; a side
issue; usually opp. to *main* -1824. See also
BYE.

1. Neither was the main left fall, nor time last, upon
the by *NORTH*. *Phr. By the by*: by a side way, on
a side issue incidentally. *Obs* or *arch*. Also quasi-
adv. Off the main track, of secondary importance
1695. Also used ellipt. with the omission of 'it may
be remarked', or the like 1708.

By - in composition.

A. A ME. var. of the prefix *By*, *Dr.*, as *bycause*, etc.
B. *By* (occ. *bye*) - the prep., *adv.*, or *adj.* in comb.

I. Compounds in which *by* is a prep., as *by-rote* a.
II. Compounds in which *by* has an *advb.* force: a.

with senses 'beside, past'; as *by-stroller*, *by-stander*,
etc. b. with senses 'aside, since'; as *by-glance*,
-thought, *by-wipe* (= *side-stroke*), etc.

III. x. Combs. in which *by* has an adjectival force.
a. with senses 'at one side', 'out-of-the-way', 'sub-

siduary', as in *by-chamber*, *by-road*, etc. b. in the
sense 'Running alongside-and-apart', 'devious', 'un-

frequented', as *by-alleys*, *by-roads*, *by-ways*, etc. c. in
sense 'side', as *by-assize*, etc. d. hence, 'covert',
'underhand', as *by-ways*, *by-ways*, etc. 2. Incidental,
casual, as *by-election*, *by-production* (= Gr. *παρουσ*).

3. Opp. to *main*, as *by-feature*, *by-form* (of a word)

4. Counterfeit, as *by-fruit*, a gail or the like, *by-*
gold, *tinseil*.

-*by* (bi), *suffix*, forming I. names of places
(north) from *BY sb.*, as in *Grimby*, etc. 2.

personal appellations, derivative or playful, as
idlisby, *wagsby*, etc. *Perh.* formed after per-

sonal surnames derived from place-names, as
Littlesby, etc.

By and by a o b o
d p d b Sel p p d d
af no o of g O yoe o
Ta O do

concomitant - 160. 3. b. y, as once
-1690 4. [*Cf. promptly*, and *L. diutius*.] Be
fore long, soon. (The current sense) 1526

75. Therefore; = *L. continuo* -1631. 6. sb a.
Procrastination; b. I come coming 1591.

4. To have slayne the Prophets before, and byrny
Christ OLDF.

Byard (*bai-ard*). 1847. *Mining*. A leather
strap crossing the breast, used by the men who
drag wagons in coal-mines (*Dicts*)

By-bidder. 1880. [See *BY* - III. 1 c.] A
person at an auction who bids with the object
of raising the prices (*dict*).

By-blow (*bai-blow*). 1594. 1. A side-blow
or side-stroke (*L. et fig*). 2. One who comes
into being by a side stroke, a bastard. Also *fig*

1595. 13. A blow that misses its aim -1684

1. Now and then a by-blow from the Pulpit *MUR*
3. Now also with their by-blows, they did split the
very Stones in pieces *BARNES*

By boat. 1698. [f. *BY* - 1 ?] An extra boat
Used esp. of the Newfoundland fishery -1796

By-chop. [See *BY*, *BY-SLIP*.] A bastard
B. JONS.

Bycocket. 1464. [a. (*cf.* *bi-coquet* *casque*,
dim. of *L. bi-coque* = *It. bicocca*, *supp.* f. *bi* +
cocca as in *coud de cap*) 'crown of the head']

A kind of cap or head-dress (peaked before and
behind). 1. Through a series of blunders a bi-
cocket, misprinted *bi-cocket*, was turned into
ANACOR, in which form it appears in mod-
ern dictionaries.

By-corner; see *BY* - III. 1 a.

Bye (*bai*). 1603 [Var. of *BY prep.* used
subst.] 1. a. *trans.* A run scored for a bill
which passes the batsman, and is missed by
the wicket-keeper and long stop 1746. b. 11

Tennis, *flooring*, etc. 1. The position of an in-
dividual who is left without a competer when
the rest have been drawn in pairs 1883. c. in

Lancet, etc. 1. A goal, a starting line 1847. d.
A by-match or event 1884. 2. The name of a
plot against the government of James I. (Dis-
tinguished from the *Black plot*) 1603.

Bye, by, v. ME. [aphet. f. *ANY*, *ANYE* v.]

1. *ANY* v. 2, *BUY* v. 3. 1500. 2. *adverb*. -
ANY v. 4 ME. only. 3. *int.* *ANY* v. 5 -1594

Bye-bye 1 (*bai-bai*). 1636. A sound used
to lull a child to sleep, hence, 'sleep' or 'bed'

Bye-bye 2 (*bar-bar*). 1709. Colloq. var. of
GOOD-BYE.

By-end; see *BY* - III. 1 c, d.

By-fellow. 1856. [See *BY* - III. 3.] A fellow
of a college not on the foundation

Bygoning (*bai-gon-ing*). 1741 sb. 1637. [f. *BY*
II. 2.] The action of passing by; *cf.* in *In the*
c. in passing.

Bygone, by-gone (*bai-gon*). ME. [f. *BY*
II. 2.] 1. *adj.* a. 1. That has gone by; that
has happened in past time. *former* 7b

AGED *SWIFT*. 2. Deceased. Also *transf* 1513

B. sb. 1. *pl.* Things (esp. offences) that use
past 1568. b. Arrest. 1603. 2. The past

(*past*) 18-2

1. B shall be the new Era shall begin *CARLYLE*

By-land. 1577. A peninsula -1630.

Bylander, obs. f. *BLANDER*.

By-lane (*bai-lān*). 1587. [f. *BY* - III. 1 b.]

A side lane, *also*, a side passage in a mine

By-law, bye-law (*bai-lā*). ME. [In sense
1 a doublet of *BYELAW*. In sense 3 used as if

By-law + *LAW*, after *by-paths*, etc., and sense 2
is now used and understood thus. 1. A var.

of *BYELAW*. b. Often used *spec.* of ordinances
made by common consent in a Court leet or

Court-baron 1607. 2. A law or ordinance deal-
ing with matters of local or internal regulation

made by a local authority, or by a corporation
or association ME. 3. A secondary, subordi-

nate, or accessory law 1541.

2. There was likewise a law to restrain the by-laws
or ordinances of corporations *Byron*. *By-laws* was
the. Scholars have made *Set Records*, *Defr* 1

3. In detail, or what may be called the by-laws of
each art *Sir J. REYNOLDS*. Hence *Bylaw-man*

BYELAW-MAN.

+Bylve bylfe OE *bȝef*] Iha
h o e es by ng su enance ME
By matter b mæ 1552 B III
ic 3. As de nc den v a ma.e.
Dissenters and Scruplers in by-matters 1674.

Byname, by-name (*bərˈnæm*), *sb.* ME. [f. BY-III. 3.] 1. A name other than the main one; *esp.* a surname; a sobriquet. 2. A nickname 1580.

1. Lions-heart, is the by-name of K. Richard 1517
2. Mr Welbore Ellis the butt of Junius, under the by-name of Guldryng East Stanhope. Hence By-name 2, to surname, to nickname.

By-pass (*bəˈpɑːs*), 1848. [BY-B. III. 1 b, PASS 1b.] 1. A secondary pipe to allow the free passage of gas, etc.; *esp.* the small tube and pilot light which remains alight when a gas-jet is turned off. 2. A road diverging from and re-entering a main road, *esp.* for the relief of congestion 1922. Also as *vb.*

Bypast, by-past (*bəˈpɑːst*), *pp.* a. ME [BY-II. a.] Gone by, elapsed; former.

Bypath, by-path (*bəɪˈpɑːθ*), ME. [f. BY-III. 1 b.] A side path; a private or unfrequented path. Also *fig.* (Formerly in a bad sense.)

fig. By-paths, and indirect crook'd wayes SHAKS
By-play (*bəɪˈpleɪ*), 1812. [f. BY-III. 1 c.] Action carried on aside, and often in dumb-show, during the main action. Also *transf.*

By-product (*bəɪˈprɒdʌkt*), 1857. [f. BY-III. 2, 3.] A secondary product, a substance obtained in the course of a specific process, but not its primary object.

Byre (*bɪə*), [OE. *bȝere*; perh. deriv. (ult.) of *bū* to dwell; see BOWER.] A cow-house. He bnd beves in the l. BARHAM.

+**By-respect**; see BY-III. 1 c, d.
Byrly-dy, int.; still *dia.* 1570. Contr. of *by our Lady*.

Byrly-kin, 1528. Contr. of *By our Lady-kin* -1625.

Byrlaw, *arch* or *diat.* ME. [app. a. ON. **byjar-lög*, f. *byjar* gen. case of *byr* (= *Byr sb.*), var. of *byr* village, town, farm + *lög* (pl. of *lög*) law, cf. BY-LAW.] 1. The local custom or law of a township, minor, or rural district, whereby disputes as to boundaries, trespass of cattle, etc., were settled without going into the law courts. 2. *transf.* A district having its own byrlaw court, or local law 1850. Hence in Yorkshire place-names, as *Dauntun Bierlawa*, etc.

Byrlawman, ME. [f. prec.] An officer appointed at a Court-leet for duties connected with the fanning and execution of byrlaws. Also called *Bierlaw-grayves* (see GREAVE).

Byrnie, Now *Hist.* ME [sc. var. of ME. *byrnie*.] A coat of mail.

By-road, 1673 [f. BY-III. 1 b.] A road which is not a main road; a little frequented road.

Byronic (*bəɪˈrɒnɪk*), a. 1823. [Cf. *Milltonic*.] 1. Characteristic of, or after the manner of, Byron or his poetry. Also *absol.* 2. *quasi-sb.* pl. [after *Philippines*.] Declamation or invective in the style of Byron 1850.

1. A B youth in a turn-down collar 1856. B. mock heroes Froude. So **Byronism**, the characteristics of Byron or his poetry, imitation of Byron.

By-room; see BY-III. 1 a.

Byrsa (*bɪˈrsə*), 1811. [L. a. Gr.] *Med.* A leather skin, to spread plasters upon.

+**By-slip**, 1612. [f. BY-II. b.] 1. A trivial fault. 2. *transf.* A bastard 1670.

+**By-speech**; see BY-II. III. 1 c.

+**By-spel, bi-spel**. [ME. *byspell*, OE. *bī spell*, f. *bī* + *spell* story.] 1. A parable. 2. A proverb -1856.

+**Byss**, *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *byssus*, ad. L. *byssus*; see BYSSUS.] = BYSSUS 1; Fine linen -1648.

Byssa-ceous, a. 1835. [f. BYSSUS; see -ACEOUS.] *Bot.* Composed of fine entangled threads.

Byssi-ferous, a. 1835. [f. as prec. + (I)FEROUS.] *Zool.* Furnished with a byssus.

Byssine (*bɪˈsɪn*), a. ME. [ad. L. *byssinus*, a. Gr.] 1. Made of byssus 1656. 2. *quasi-sb.* pl. *byssinum*] = BYSS 1b

Byssoid, a. 1857. [f. as prec.] *Bot.* Like byssus, byssaceous.

Byssolite b ɪ s 184 C. *By so*

ASBESTO D

Byssus b ɪ s ME [a. L. a. G. *Byssos*

ad. *lieu*, *burs*, translated in Bible of 1611 'fine

linen', f root *bills* to be white, to surpass in

whiteness] 1. An exceedingly fine and valuable

textile fibre and fabric known to the ancients,

it denoted properly a kind of flax, but was used

also of cotton, silk, etc. 2. A name for fila-

mentous fungoid growths, which are now more

accurately classified -1838 3. *Zool.* The tuft

of fine silky filaments by which molluscs of the

genus *Purpura* and various mussels attach them-

selves to the surface of rocks; it is secreted by

the *byssus-gland* in the foot 1836. 4. *Bot.* The

thread-like supe of some fungi; 1866. 5. AS-

BESTOS.

1. The farrest of al [flect] growth in Egypte; for

therof is Byssus made ryght fayre and whyte as snowe

TRIVISA.

Bystander (*bəɪˈstændər*), 1619. [f. BY-

II. a.] One who is standing by; a spectator.

Such an act, either in Executioner or b, is in no

way justifiable DONNE.

By-street; see BY-III. 1 b.

By-term (*bəɪˈtɜːm*), 1579 [f. BY-III. 3, 4.]

1. A nickname. 2. In Univ. of Cambridge

A term which is not the main one for entering

or for taking degrees 1831.

By-thing; see BY-III. 2, 3.

By-time; see BY-III. 2.

By-turning; see BY-III. 1 b.

By-view, ? *Obs.* 1731. [f. BY-II. b, III.

1 c, d.] a. A side glance or glimpse. b. An

unavowed or self-interested aim.

No by views of his own shall mislead him ATTENBURY.

By-walk; see BY-III. 1 b.

Byward (*bəɪˈwɔːd*), *sb.* 1840. [f. BY-III.

1, 3.] A ward or guard which is not the main

one; as in the *B. Tower* of the Tower of London.

By-way (*bəɪˈweɪ*), ME [f. BY-III. 1 b.]

A way other than the highway; a secluded,

private, or unfrequented way. Also *transf.* or

fig.; often depreciatively.

The by-ways and short-cuts to wealth D. JERROLD.

By-west; see BY *prep.*

By-wipe; see BY-III. 1 b.

By-word (*bəɪˈwɔːd*), OE [f. BY a. 2.] 1.

A proverbial saying. 2. A person or thing that

becomes proverbial, as an object of scorn or

contempt 1535. b. A byname 1598. 3. A

trick of speech, pet phrase -1720. 4. A hint;

a word beside the matter in hand -1658.

1. Is it not a by word, like will to like LUTY. 2.

Israel shall be a piouserie, and a by-word among all

people 1. Kings ix. 7.

By-work (*bəɪˈwɜːk*), 1587. [f. BY-III. 1 d,

e, 2, 3.] 1. Work done in by-times, = Gr.

πάρεργον; also, work done with ulterior motives.

2. An accessory work. ? *Obs.* 1587.

Byzantine (*bɪˈzæntɪn*), a. and *sb.* 1619.

[f. L. *Byzantinus*.] = next.

Byzantine (*bɪˈzæntɪn*), 1599.

[ad. L. *Byzantinus*, f. *Byzantium*, see BEZANT.

The second pronunc. is freq. with classical

scholars] A. *adj.* Belonging to Byzantium or

Constantinople. b. *spec.* Pertaining to the style

of art, *esp.* of architecture, developed in the

Eastern division of the Roman Empire. The

Byzantine architecture makes special use of the

round arch, cross, circle, dome, and rich mosaic

work. 1848 c. Pertaining to the (style of

music of the) Eastern Church.

B. *Laterals* - those who lived in the Eastern Em-

pire from the 6th to the 15th c.

B. *sb.* 1. An inhabitant of Byzantium 1656.

2. = BEZANT 1, 1599. 3. = BEZANT 2, 1605.

2. A Byzantin, which is six pence sterling HAKLUTT

So also *Byzantine* - a in the B. style of art;

Byzantinism, the style and methods of art de-

veloped in the B. empire. *Byzantinize* v. *trans.* to

make B.

C

C (*sɪ*), the third letter of the Roman alpha-
phbet, was orig. identical with the Greek *Gam-*
ma, Γ, and Semitic *Gimel*, whence its form.
In earlier Latin, it functioned both as (g) and
(k); but subseq. it stood for the (k) sound only.
When the Roman alphabet was introduced

o B n C ad on y he sou d) T e
p esen va e of C he es of de opmen s
he ook pa e bo h n B an nd on he
continent during the time covered by the OE
and ME. periods. (See N.E.D.)

In mod. English, C has (1) the 'hard' sound
(k) bef. a, o, u, bef. a cons. (exc. h), and when
final, (2) bef. e, i, y it has the soft sound (s).
In all words from OE. and OF., final c is
avoided: the (k) sound being written k, or c
as in *beak, book*, etc. Final c however is written
in mod. words from Latin, Greek, or other
langs., and (of late) in the ending -ic, as in *sac-*
erice, cratie, etc. But where this c is followed
in inflexion by e or i, it is changed to ck, as in
physick, pic-nicker, etc. When the (s) sound
is final, it must be written -ce, as in *trace, ice*,
etc., and this final c is retained in composition
bef. a, o, u, as in *trace-able* etc. (3) C (rarely
ce) preceding another vowel has frequently the
sound of (j), *esp.* in the endings -cious, -cual
-cure, as *avicious*, etc. This sound (which is
also taken by i in the same position) is com-
paratively modern.

In foreign words, c oceans. retains the foreign
pronunciation, as in *Il. caccrone* (i[st]ardne).

C springs; see CEE (spring). C chief; see CLEF.

II. Used to denote serial order with the value of
'third', as *quire C. spec.* a. In *Musical*: The key-note
of the 'natural' major scale. Also, the scale which
has that note for its tonic. b. In *astronomy*, *law*,
etc. Any third person or thing. C; the lowest grade
of physical fitness for military service, hence *fig.*

III. Abbreviations. 1. C now rarely c = L. *centum*
a hundred; so CC = 200, CCC or CD = 400; formerly
written lxx, etc. Also, formerly = cwt. 2. *Mus.* 'A'
a sign of time C stands for common time, 4 crotchets
in a bar; and C for allabreve time, with 2 or 4 minims
in a bar' (Grove). C = Counter-tenor, or Contralto;
C F. = *canto fermo*. 3. C = various proper names, as
Charles; C. = Cardinal (*obs.*); C (Chem) Carbon; C
(Electricity) current; C. = Centigrade (thermometer);
c. chapter; c. century; C (Cricket) caught; c. (bef. a date)
= L. *ante* about; C A. Chartered Accountant (Sc.).
C B. Companion of the Bath; C. E. Civil Engineer,
C S. Civil Service; C of E. (serv.) Church of England.

Ca', mod. Sc. f. CALL *sb.* and v., call, drive

Caaba (*kæˈʔɑːb*), 1734. [Arab., 'square (or
cubical) house'.] The sacred edifice at Mecca
which contains the 'black stone', and is the

'Holy of Holies' of Islam

This is the C, which is usually called, by way of
eminence, the House SALE var. Kaaba.

Caam (*kām*), 1792. THE HEDDLES of a
loom.

Caab (*kæb*), *sb.* 1. Also kab. 1535. [Heb
gab, hollow vessel.] A Heb. dry measure; about
2 1/4 imperial pints.

+Cab, *sb.* 1650. Abbrev. of *cavalier* (or Sp
caballero).

Cab (*kæb*), *sb.* 1827. 1. Abbrev. of CA-
BRIOLET, but applied more widely; a public
carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one
horse, and seating two or four persons. 2. The
covered part of a locomotive, which shelters the
drivers 1864.

1. Cabs—or cabriolets—were not known to us
until 1820 *Daily News*. Comb. c. rank, a row of
cabs on a stand; c. stand, a place where cabs are
authorized to stand while waiting for hire.

Cab (*kæb*), *sb.* 1876. [short for
CABBAGE *sb.* 2.] A crib used by a pupil in get-
ting up his lessons.

Cab (*kæb*), v. 1 *collog.* 1858. [f. CAB *sb.* 2]
intr. (also *to c.* st): To go in a cab

Cab, v. 2 *slang.* [? short for CABBAGE.] To
pulver; to crib.

||Cabaan, caban (*käbäˈn*), 1693 [a. Arab
and Pers.] A white cloth worn by Arabs over
their shoulders.

Cabal (*käbəl*), *sb.* 1616. [a. F. *cabale*, ed
med L. *cabdala* CABBALA, q. v. In 17th c.
cabal.] 1. = CABBALA 1. -1663. 2. =

CABBALA 2. -1763. 3. A private intrigue of a
sinister character formed by a small body of
persons 1646. b. = Caballing 1734. 4. A se-
cret meeting, *esp.* of intriguers or of a faction
(*arch.*) 1649. 5. A small body of persons en-
gaged in private machination or intrigue; a
junta 1660. 6. Applied in the reign of Charles
II to a small committee of the Privy Council,
which was the precursor of the modern cabinet
1665. b. In *Hist.* applied *spec.* to the five mini

e o Cha e I vs C flo d A ngton
B k ng htm Ashy and la derda e ho
s gned he T s y o A nce w h F ane n
r s 2 he m a s of he names made up the
word *cabal* 1673. Also attrib.

3. The c. against William Bancroft. b. Centres
of c. Burke. 5. Ac of artists 1850. 6. It being read
before the King, Duke, and the Caball Pzys.

Cabal (kábe'l), *v.* 1680. [F. prec.] 1.
intr. To combine (together) for some private
end. (Usu. in a bad sense.) 2. *intr.* To in-
trigue privately (against) 1680. 3. *refl.* To bring
one self by caballing. BURKE.

a. Time has been given to c., to sow dissensions, etc.
1780. Hence Cabalist, Caballer, one who cabals.

Cabala, var. of CABBALA: also = CABAL.

(rare).

Cabalic, -al, -ism, etc.; see CABBAL.

†**Ca-ball**. 1450. [ad. L. *caballus*.] A horse

-1550.

|| **Caballero** (ka-ba'lē-ro). 1877. [Sp. *caballero*.] A (Spanish) gentleman.

Caballine (ka-bá'lín), *a.* ME [ad. L. *caballinus*.] Of or belonging to horses; equine.

C. fontain = L. *fons caballinus*, the fountain of Hippo-
cres, fabled to have been produced by a stroke of
the foot of Pegasus the winged horse of the Muses;
hence = fountain of inspiration.

Caban, *cabane*, earliest F. CABIN. Used

occ. for local colouring (French or Canadian).

|| **Cabana** (ká-bā-nā). The name of a cigar.

|| **Cabaret** (ká-bá-ré). 1653. [Fr.; etym.

dub.] 1. A drinking-shop. 2. A restaurant
where singing and dancing are provided during
a meal; also, the entertainment itself (= *c. show*)
1915.

1. Sung two or three years ago in cabarets Dryden.

Cabbage (ká-bédz), *sb.* [ME. *caboché*, *a.*

F. *caboché* head (in the Channel Islands 'cab-
bage') = It. *capocchio*, *f. capo* = L. *caput*. The

actual Fr. name is *choux cabus*.] 1. A plant-

leaved cultivated variety of *Brassica oleracea*.

Orig. the 'cabbage' was the 'head' formed by

the unexpanded leaves of *B. oleracea*; now the

name includes the whole species or genus,

whether bearing or not, as in *Savoy C.*, *Wild*

C., etc. 2. Used with epithets of other plants.

Chinese C., *Brassica chinensis*; *Dog's C.*, *The-*

lygonum cynaroides, a succulent herb of the

Mediterranean; *Kerguelen's Land C.*, *Pringlea*

antiscorbutica; *Meadow or Skunk C.*, *Sympho-*

carpis fatidus; *St. Patrick's C.* = *LONDON*

PRIDE; *Sea C.* = *SEA KALE*; *Sea-Otter's C.*,

Neracystis. 3. The terminal bud of palm trees.

See CABBAGE-TREE. 1638. 4. The burr

whence spring the horns of a deer -1611.

1. Take cabaches and cut hom on fouze .and let hit

boyle 1440.

Comb c. bark, the narcotic and anthelmintic

bark of the cork-bark tree or CABBAGE-TREE, *Andira*

inermis (N.O. *Leguminosae*); c. beetle = cabbage flea,

c. butterfly, the Large White Butterfly of English

gardens and fields, *Pieris brassicae*, occ. also the

small White (*P. rapae*); c. cole = sense 1; -flea,

a minute leaping beetle, *Haltica consociata*, the

larva of which destroy c. plants; -fly, a two-winged

fly (*Anthomyia brassicae*) the grubs of which destroy

the roots of c.; -head, see sense 1, fig. a brainless

fellow; -lettuce, a lettuce forming a c.-like head;

-moth, one of the Noctuidae (*Mamestra brassicae*),

the caterpillar of which infests the c.; -palm, *Areca*

oleracea, a native of the West Indies, etc. See CAN-

-AL-TREE; -plant, a young seedling of the c.; -rose,

a double red rose, with large round compact flower

(*Rosa centifolia*); -wood, (a) the wood of the cab-

bage-tree, (b) *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, a tree re-

lated to *Bumelia*; -worm, any larva which devours c.

Hence Cabbage *a. rare*.

Cabbage (ká-bédz), *sb.* 1663. [? corrupt

f. *cabage*, used by Herck; see GARBAGE.]

1. Shreds (or large pieces) of cloth appropriated

by tailors in cutting out clothes. 12. *slang*. A

tailor -1725. 3. *Schoolboy slang*. A crib; =

CAB sb.

Ca-bbage, *v.* 1328. [f. CABBAGE sb. 1.] 11.

intr. To grow to a head, as the horns of a deer

b. To form a head, as a cabbage 1601. 2. *trans*.

See CABBAGE *v.* 1530.

Ca-bbage, *v.* 1712. [See CABBAGE sb. 2.]

To appropriate surreptitiously, as a tailor does

shreds. b. *Schoolboy slang*. To crib 1837.

Your tailor. cabages whole yards of cloth 1712.

Ca-bbage-tree. 1725 [f. CABBAGE sb. 1, 2.]

1. Any palm tree, whose terminal bud is

eaten like the head of a cabbage; esp. a. The

Wes ndan e A a o O d a o sce

a so c led Cablog p and Pa Ky a

b Chame p P n o the Southe n U. S

c. *Enterpe olivacea* of Brazil d. *Levissima* in-

ermis of N. Australia. e. *Corypha australis* of

Australia. f. Other plants and trees, as the

Cabbage-bark Tree, *Andira inermis* of the

West Indies; *Conielyne inermis* of New Zea-

land. Bastard or Black C. T., *Andira inermis*

(see above). -of St. Helena: *Melanodendron*

integrifolium; -of S. America: the leguminous

genus *Geoffroya*. Canary Island C. T., *Cacalia*

clavaria verticillata, a composite plant. Small

Umbellid C. T., *Comandendron spurium*

|| **Cabbala** (ká-bá-lā). 1527. [a. med. L., ad

Heb. *gabballā* = 'tradition'.] 1. The oral tradi-

tion handed down from Moses to the Rabbin

of the Mishnah and the Talmud. b. Later, the

pretended tradition of the mystical interpreta-

tion of the Old Testament. 2. *gr. fa.* An un-

written tradition -1692. b. Mystery, esoteric

doctrine or art 1665

1. Cabbala is derived from mas to man by mouth only

and not by writing *Pythag.* 2. b. Doctors in the

cabbala of political science BURKE. Hence, Cabbala

lie a, of or pertaining to the C. var. Cabbala.

Cabbalism (ká-bá-lizm) 1590. [f. prec.]

1. The system or manner of the Jewish Cabbala

1614. 2. Occult doctrine; mystery 1590. 3

7 (Cf. CABAL, CABALIST) 1847.

3. I do not know that there is more Cabbalism in the

Anglian, than in other Churches Eurason. var.

Cabbalism.

Cabbalist (ká-bá-líst). 1533. [ad. med. L.

cabbalista.] 1. One versed in the Jewish Cab-

bala. 2. One skilled in mystic arts or learning

1592.

2. Cupid is a casuist, A mystic and a cabbalist Enra-

son. var. Cabalist.

Cabbalistic, -al (ká-bá-lístik, -ál), *a.* Also

cabal-. 1624. [f. prec.] Of, pertaining to, or

like the Cabbala or cabbalists; having a mystic

sense; occult.

Certain cabbalistic signs upon the skull Tyron

Hence Cabbalistically *adv.*

† **Ca-bbalize**, *v.* Also cabal-. 1660. [ad

med. L. *cabbalizare*.] *intr.* To use the manner

of the cabbalists; to speak mystically.

Ca-bber. *colloq.* [f. CAB sb. 3.] A cab-horse.

Ca-bbbing, *vb.* sb. 1870. [f. CAB *v.*] Cab-

driving, cab-letting. Also attrib.

Cabble (ká-bél), *v.* 1849. *Iron-smelting*.

To break up flat pieces of partially finished

iron for slagotting. Hence Cabbler.

Ca-bby. *colloq.* 1859. [f. CAB sb. 3.] A cab-

driver.

Caber (ká-bor) 1513. [a Gael. *cabar* pole,

spat, rafter.] A pole or spar, usually consisting

of the stem of a young pine or fir-tree, used in

scaffolding, etc.; and esp. in the Highland exer-

cise of *turning or tossing the caber*.

Ca-bful. 1856. [f. CAB sb. 2 + -FUL.] As

much or as many as a cab will hold.

Cabial (ká-bi-ál). 1774. [F. *a. Galibi*.]

The Cabybar (*Hydrocharis Cabybara*)

1696. [a. F. *cabillau*, *cabillau*, Du. *kabellau*]

Cod-fish; also, a dish of cod mashed.

Cabin (ká-bin). [ME. *cabane*, *a. F.*, -late

L. *cabanna*, in Isidore 'tugurium parva cas-

est; hoc rusticum capanna vocant'.] 1. A booth,

hut, (soldier's) tent, or other temporary shelter

-1649. 2. A permanent mud or tail-built howl,

or the like ME. *phel* = 'poor dwelling' 1598

13. A cell -1616. 14. A small room -1620. 15.

A natural cave; a wild beast's den -1794. 16.

A compartment in a vessel for eating or sleeping

in; an apartment in a ship for officers or passen-

gers ME. Also, 16. berth -1769. 17. A little

-1631. 17. A (potholical) CABINET -1676.

1. Make me a willow Cabine at your gate *Twel. N.*

1. v. 287. 2. A mud c. here and there 1822. Under

Tom's Cabin (*title*). 3. Keep your Cabines you do

assist the storme Snaks *Comb.* c. boy, a boy who

waits on the officers and passengers on board.

Cabin (ká-bin), *v.* 1586. [f. the sb.] 1.

intr. To dwell, lodge, in, or as in, a cabin

(senses 1-4). 2. *trans.* To lodge, shelter, as

in a cabin 1602. 3. *trans.* To shut up within

narrow bounds (Mostly after Shaks) 1605.

1. And sucke the Goate, And cabin in a Cave *Tit. A.*

1. v. 3. 199. 3. Now I am cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd,

bound in flouds *Tit. A.* 1. v. 24.

Cabined (ká-béd) *pp. a.* 1592. CAN N
e d ed. Made like a cabin, furnished
with a cabin; confined in narrow space; fig. con-
fined in action, thought, etc.

Cabinet (ká-bínét). 1549. [Eng. dim. of

CABIN; influenced in senses 3-6 by F. *cabiner*

ad. It. *gabbiello* 'closet, press, chest of drawers']

1. (Cf. BOWER 1-3.) 1. A little cabin, but

soldier's tent, a rustic cottage; a lodging, table

place; a den of a beast -1640. 2. A summer

house or bower -1737. 3. A small chamber,

a private room, a boudoir (1714) 1565. 4.

A museum, picture-gallery, etc. -1796. 5. A

case for the safe custody of jewels, letters

documents, etc., and thus, a piece of furniture

often ornamental, fitted with drawers, shelves,

etc., for the preservation and display of speci-

mens 1550. 16. fig. A secret receptacle, trea-

sure-chamber; *anacanthum*, etc. -1697. || Short

for *Cabinet photograph*.

3. Cabinets shut thou make in the arke *Gen. vi.* 11.

5. The best jewel in the best c. DOWD.

II. In politics. 1. (cf. 3) The private room

in which the chief ministers of a country meet;

the council-chamber. Now = 'political con-

sultation and action' 1607. b. Those who meet

in the cabinet (Formerly called the *Cabinet*

Council, as opp. to the *Privy Council*) 1644.

16. A meeting of this body. Now called a

'Cabinet council', or 'meeting of the Cabinet',

-1805. 2. Cabinet Council: a. the earlier name

of the *Cabinet*; see II. 1. b. 1825. b. now, A

meeting of the Cabinet 1670. 3. Cabinet

Counsellor, a private counsellor; a member of

the Cabinet 1611.

1. a. Equally great in the c. as in the field *Wentw.*

100. b. The members of the President's C. BANCROFT.

III. *Attrib.*, etc. 1. Of the crib net; private,

secret 1607. 2. Fitted for a private chamber,

or worthy to be kept in a cabinet. *Opera techni-*

cal, as in *a. cabinet, c. origin, c. photograph,*

c. piano, etc. 1666. 3. Fit for cabinet-making,

as *c. woods* 1849. 4. Of or pertaining to the

political cabinet, as *c. minister*, etc.

1. His private C. devotion *Crashaw*. 2. It is

quite a picture *Mrs Norton*. 3. A c.-sized a.

of in size for placing in a c.; in photograph of the

size larger than a carte-de-visite.

Cabinet, *n.* 1642. [f. prec.] To enclose in

or as in a cabinet.

Cabinet-maker. 1681. 1. One whose

business it is to make cabinets (sense 1. 5), and

line joiner's work. 2. *trans.* One who con-

Cablegram k blygræn 868 [A hybrid of CAB and GRAM. TELEGRAM] A message sent by subma cablegram.

Cablet (kæblet) 1575. [f. CABLE sb. + -let.] A small cable or cable-laid rope less than 10 inches in circumference.

Ca-blish 1594. [prob. a. Anglo-Fr. *cablis = F. *cablis*. See *Littre charolis*.] Strictly, windfalls, but explained in 16th c. as = brushwood - 1852.

Cabman (kæbmæn). 1850. [f. CAB sb. 3.] The driver of a public cab.

Cabob (kəbɒb) 1690. [Arab. *kabīb*, in same sense.] 1. An oriental dish of meat roasted in small pieces on skewers; in India = roast meat in general. (Now in pl.) 1698. 2. A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs 1690. Hence Cabob v. to cook thus.

Caboccer (kəbɒsɪər). 1836 [ad Pg. *cabocero*, f. *cabo* head.] The headman (of a W. Afr. village or tribe).

Caboche, v. ME [f. F. *caboche*, f. *caboch* = It. *capochia* augm. and pejorative of *capo* head Cf. CABBAGE v.] To cut off the head of (a deer) close behind the horns.

Caboched, caboshed, cabossed (kəbɒʃt). 1572. [f. prec.] *Mer. Borne* (as the head of a stag, bull, etc.) full-faced, and cut off close behind the ears; trunked.

Cabochon (kəbɒʃən). 1578 [Fr.: augm. of *caboch*.] A precious stone, as a garnet, etc., when merely polished, without being cut into facets or shaped. Chiefly attrib.

Caboodle (kəbʊdɪl). orig. U.S. 1848. [P. of BOODLE.] The whole c., the whole lot.

Caboose (kəbʊs). 1769. [Perh. orig. L.G.] 1. The cook-room of merchantmen on deck. 2. A cooking-oven or fire-place on land 1859. 3. U.S. A van or car on a freight train used by workmen or the men in charge 1881.

Cabot (kəbɒt). 1611. [f. Romanic *cabo*, *cabo* head.] 1. The Miller's Thumb 2. In the Channel Islands, a half-bushel 1835.

Cabotage (kəbɒtɪʒ). 1831. [a. F. *cabotage*, f. *caboter* to coast.] Coasting; coast-pilotage: the coast carrying trade by sea.

Cabrè (kəbrɛ). 1807. [f. *cabrier*.] *Mer. Said* of a horse: Capering, rearing on the hind legs.

Ca brie, ca-brit. 1807. [f. Sp. *cabrito*, dim. of *cabra* goat.] The Proughorn Antelope.

Ca-bridge. 1785. [In r. a F. *cabriolet*.] 1. A capriole, a caper (of a horse) 1814. 2. A kind of small arm-chair 1785. 3. - CABRIOLET - 1807.

Cabriolet (kəbrɪɒlɪt). 1823. [a. F. f. *cabriole*, v. called from its motion.] A two-wheeled one-horse chaise with a large hood.

Caburn (kəbɜ:n). 1626. [? conn. w. CABLE.] *Nut* (pl.) Spun rope-yarn lines, for worming a cable, seizing, winding tacks, etc. (Smyth).

Cacafue-go. 1625. [f. L. *cacare*, Sp., Pg. *cagar* + Sp. *fuego*, fire.] A spit-fire, braggart.

Ca-canny (kəkæni). 1856. [See CANNY v. III. 3. CANNY a. 9.] A policy of 'going slow' at one's work for an employer.

Cacao (kəkeɪə, kəkəʊ). 1555. [Sp., ad. Mexican *caca-uatl* 'caca-tree'. See COCOA.] 1. The seed of *Theobroma cacao*. N.O. *Byttneriaceae*, from which cocoa and chocolate are prepared. 2. = COCOA - 1662. 3. The Cacao-tree 1756. *Comb. c.* butter, a fatty matter obtained from the cacao-nut, used for making pomades, candles, etc.

Caccagogue (kəkægɒg). [f. Gr. *kakagē* + -agogos.] *Med.* An ointment made of alum and honey, and used to promote stool.

Cacemphaton. 1622. [Gr.] An ill-sounding expression.

Cachalot (kəʃəlɒt, kəʃəlɒ). 1747. [a. F., app. meaning 'toothed'.] A genus of whales, belonging to the family *Cetodontidae*, having teeth in the lower jaw.

Cache (kæʃ). 1595. [a. F.] 1. A hiding-place; esp. a hole or mound made by explorers to hide stores. 2. The stores so hidden 1830. Hence *Cache v.* to store (provisions) underground, said also of animals.

Cachectic, -al (kəkæktɪk, -əl). 1634. [ad. (Ger. *Köln*). v. (Fr. *pete*). u. (Ger. *Müller*). a. (Fr. *dame*). n. (Curl). ē (ē) (there). z (z) (zen). s̄ (Fr. *saure*). s̄ (fir, fern, earth).

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(u) G. *kax* * * + AL. Cf. CACHEXY.

Cachespell, -pule. Sc. 1526 [app. f. *cachet*. *cachet* (= Fr. *chasse*, Eng. CHASE + -pule.] 1. The game of tennis, also attrib. - 1818. 2. A tennis-court - 1597.

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e y f i d a d p and *f n h e*
5 hes m S p p a e
 Cadastre *adus* 804 [a. f. S]

It *cadastro*, — *laue L. caputis*, *reg. s. e. o* the poll-tax, f. *caput*. a. (= *L. capitulum*). The register of *capita*, *juga*, or units of territorial taxation for the purposes of *capitatio terrarum* or land tax. b. A register of property to serve as a basis of proportional taxation, a Domesday Book c. (in mod. Fr. use) A public register of the quantity, value, and ownership of the real property of a country.

Cadaver (*kādā'vər*). 1500 [a. L., perh. f. *cadere*. So *F. cadavre*] A dead body, esp. of man; a corpse. (Now mostly techn.) b. A skeleton. *SIR T. BROWNE*.

Cadaveric (*kādā'venik*, *kādā'venik*). a. 1835. [f. prec. + *-ic* (Gr. suffix).] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, dead bodies. (More techn. than *cadaverous*.) 2. Caused by contact with a dead body 1871.

1. C. rigidity 1865, alkaloids 1880. 2. C. warts 1883.

Cadaverine. 1877. [f. as prec. + *-ine*.] *Chem.* One of the cadaveric alkaloids or Pto-maines.

Cadaverize, *v* 1651. [f. as prec.] To make cadaverous. Hence *Cadaverizable* a. capable of being converted into lifeless matter.

Cadaverous (*kādā'verəs*). a. 1627. [ad. *F. cadavereux*, ad. *L. cadaverosus*] Of or belonging to a corpse, corpse-like; esp. of corpse-like pallor.

Some c. smell *DERHAM*. John Milton pale, but not c. *ELLWOOD*. Hence *Cadaverously* *adv.*, *ness*. † *Cadesse*, *cadesse*. 1565 = *CADDOW*, a jackdaw — 1688.

Cadie, cadie (*kædi*). *Sc.* 1634. [ad. *F. cadet*, see *CADÉT* and *CADÉE*] †1. = *CADÉE*, *CADÉT* 2, q. v. Also *attrb.* 2. A lad or man who waits about on the look-out for odd jobs 1730. b. *Golf*. A boy (or man) who carries the clubs, etc. 1857. 3. Lad (*franklin*) 1786.

Caddis, **caddice** (*kædis*). *ME.* [Two wds.; 1 (sense 1) *OF. caddas, caddas*; cf. *Irish caddas* = *caddin* cotton, 2 *F. caddis*.] †1. Cotton wool, floss silk, or the like, used in padding — 1769. †2. Worsted yarn, crewel — 1721. Also *attrb.*; also short for *caddis ribbon*. †3. A kind of (worsted or silk) stuff — 1553. b. A coarse cheap serge. [Mod. *F. caddis*.] — 1862.

Caddis, **caddice** (*kædis*). 1622. [? dim. of *CAD*.] The larva of species of *Phryganea*, which lives in water, and forms for itself a cylindrical case of hollow stems, small stones, etc.; used as a bait by anglers 1651.

Comb. c.-bait, worm = prec. - fly, a *Phryganea*, as the May-fly. Hence *Carddised* *pp.* a. furnished with a c.

Caddish (*kædis*). a. *collog.* 1868. [f. *CAD* + *-ish*.] Of the nature of a cad, opp. to gentlemanly. Hence *Carddishly* *adv.*, *ness*.

Caddle, *sb.* *dial.* 1825. 1. Disorder, confusion, disturbance. 2. Bother 1865. Hence *Caddle v.* to trouble, disturb.

Carddow. Now *dial.* 1440. [perh. f. *ca*, *k*; jackdaw (*Sc. KAE*) + *DAW*.] A jackdaw.

Carddow. Now *dial.* 1579. [cf. *CADDIS* 1 3 b.] A rough woollen covering.

Caddy (*kædi*). 1792. [corrupt f. *CATTY*, Malay *kati* a weight equal to 1½ lb.] 1. A small box for holding tea, usu. *tea-caddy*. 2. A U. S. a can with a lid, for water, etc. 1883.

Carddy. 1781. [? f. *CAD*.] A ghost, bugbear.

Caddy, var. of *CADDIE*. Also as vb. 1908.

Cade (*kæd*), *sb.* *ME.* [a. *F.*, ad. *L. cadus*.] 1. A cask or barrel. †2. *spec.* A barrel of herrings, holding six great hundreds, i. e. 720; afterwards 500 — 1866.

Cade (*kæd*), *sb.* *a.* 1450. [? 1. as *adj.* Of the young of animals: Cast by the mother and brought up by hand, as a pet 1475. 2. as *sb.* A pet lamb or foal 1450, a spoiled child (*dial.*) 1877. 3. Of fruit: Fallen, cast (*rare*) 1876.

1. It's ill bringing up a c. lamb *Geo. ELIOT*. Hence *Cadish* a tame.

† **Cade**, *sb.* *3* Var. of *KED*, a sheep-louse.

Cade (*kæd*), *sb.* *4* 1575. [a. *F. cade*.] A species of juniper, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, yielding *Oil of Cade*, used in veterinary surgery.

Cade v ? *Ob* 599 [f. *CADÉ* b] To

P *o* *cad* 1879 [f. *CADÉ* b] To beed up in softness (j.).

|| **Cadeau** (*kado*). 1845. [Fr.] A gift.

† **Cadee**. 1689 Early form of *CADÉT*, *CADÉE*: A gentlemanly *cadet* in the army — 1789.

Cadence (*kādēns*), *sb.* *ME.* [a. *F.*, ad. *It. cadenza*, on *L. type cadentia* *sb.*, f. *cadere* In form a doublet of *CHANGE*] 1. In verse and music. 1. 'The flow of verses or periods' (j.), rhythm, rhythmical construction, measure. 2. The beat of music, dancing, marching, etc. 1605. 3. 'The fall of the voice' (j.) 1589. b. *Occ.*, the modulation of the voice, accent 1709. 3. The rising and (esp.) falling of a storm, the sea, etc. 1657. 4. *Mus.* The close of a musical movement or phrase. Also *occ.* = *CADENZA* 1597. b. A trill or other closing embellishment. 5. *Horsemanship*. An equal proportion in all the motions of a horse 1833. 6. *transf.* Applied to colours 1858.

1. The golden c. of poetry *L. L. L. iv. n. 126*. b. The occasional boom of the kettle-drum, to mark the c. *SCOTT*. 2. A low voice, with a sweet c. at the end of *STERNE*. 3. Blowing winds now with hoarse c. *all Seafaring men* *orewacht MILN. P. L. n. 287*. II. In the *L. sense*. †1. Falling; mode of falling — 1667. †2. Chance 1601.

1. Now was the Sun in Western c. low *MINT. P. L. x* 22. Hence *Cadence v* (*trans*) to compose metrically.

Cadenced *pp.* a. rhythmic, measured.

Cadency (*kādēnsi*). 1627. [ad. *L. *cadentia*. Not distinguished from *cadence*, *exc* in sense 3.] †1. = *CADENCE* II 2. 1647. 2. = *CADENCE* I 1. 1627. 3. Descent of a younger branch from the main line of a family; the state of a cadet 1753.

3. *Mark of c.* (Her). a variation in the same coat of arms intended to show the descent of a younger branch from the main stock.

Cadent (*kādēt*), *a.* 1586. [ad. *L. cadentem*.] 1. Falling 1605. 2. *Astrol.* Of a planet. Going down, as c. *houses* in a figure of the heavens 1586. 3. Having cadence 1613. 4. *Geol.* Applied to a division of the palaeozoic strata of the Alleghenies, corresponding to the lower middle Devonian.

1. With c. *Teares* *fist* *Channek* in her cheeks *SWAN*.

† **Cadenza** (*kādēntsa*). 1836. [It.; see *CADENCE*.] *Mus.* A flourish given to a solo voice or instrument at the close, or between two divisions, of a movement (Occ. called *cadence*). b. A brilliant solo passage towards the close of the first or last movement of a concerto, in which the main themes are further developed.

Cader, cader. Now *dial.* *ME.* [prob. a Welsh *cader* chair.] †1. A cradle. *ME* only 2. A light frame of wood put over a sea the 1679 3. [cf. *F. cadre* frame.] A small frame of wood, on which a fisherman keeps his line (*dial.*).

Cadet (*kādēt*). 1610. [a. *F.*, a. *Pr. caplet* :—Rom. **capitello*, dim. of *L. caput*, hence, inferior head of a family.] 1. A younger son or brother. b. A younger branch of a family, or a member of it 1690. c. The youngest son 1646. 2. A gentleman who entered the army without a commission, to learn the profession and find a career for himself. b. A junior in the East India Company's service. See also *CADÉE*, *CADDIE*. 1651. 3. A student in a naval or military college 1775. b. A schoolboy receiving military training, esp. to qualify for the O.T.C. Also *attrb.*, as c. *corps*.

3. Watch Sandhurst too, its debts and its Cadets *Hoon*. Hence *Cadets*hip, the status of a c., the commission given to a c.; var. *Cadets*cy.

Cadew (*kædiu*). 1668. Var. of *CADDIS* 2.

Cadge (*kædʒ*), *sb.* *1* 1615. [App a var. of *CAGE* perh. influenced by *CADGE* v.] 1. *Fal-coury*. A round frame of wood on which hawks are carried for sale. 2. A panner.

Cadge, *sb.* *2* *vulgar.* 1812. [f. *CADGE* v.] The action of cadging.

Cadge (*kædʒ*), *v.* *ME.* [? conn. w. *CATCH*, cf. *grutch*, *grudge*, etc.] 1. *tr. trans.* To tie — 1627. 2. To bind the edge of a garment 1530. II. 3. To carry about (*dial.*) 1607. 4. To stuff the belly (*dial.*) 1695. 5. *intr.* To go about as a cadger or peclar, to go about begging 1812. *trans.* To get by begging 1848.

Cadger (*kædʒər*). 1450. [f. prec. + *-ER*]

r l *nd ou y* *oe o ae e own*
es a l h bu eggs ec and shop
cs a l k s ec e 840 b
O e og b y s o q e on
 able means 1851. 3. *Falconry*. A man who carries hawks (cf. *OF. cagier*) 1834.

1. The King's errand lying in the cadger's gate *SCOTT*.

Cadgy, a. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1724 [?] 1. Wanton, amorous. 2. Cheerful; glad 1725. Hence *Cadgily* *adv.* *Cadginess*.

|| **Cadi** (*kādī*, *kādī*). 1500. [a. Arab *qādī* judge] A civil judge among the Turks, Arabs, etc.; usu. the judge of a town or village. Hence *Cadiship*, the office of a c.

Cadie, var. of *CADDIE*.

† **Cadilesker** (*kādīlēsker*). 1686. [f. *CADI* + *Tuk* *hsker* army.] A chief judge in the Turkish empire, whose jurisdiction originally extended to soldiers.

|| **Cadjan** (*kādʒān*). *Anglo-Ind* 1698 [ad. Malay *kajang*] 1. Coco-palm leaves matted used for thatch. 2. A strip of fan-palm left prepared for writing on, a document written on such a strip 1707. Also *attrb.*

Cadlock, var. of *CHARLOCK*.

Cadmean (*kādī'miān*), a. Also *Cadmian*, *-mean*. 1603 [ad. *L. cadmean*, a. Gr. *Kādūmos*, f. *Kādmos*.] Pertaining to Cadmus, the fabulous founder of Thebes in Boeotia, and introducer of the alphabet into Greece.

Cadmean victory (i. e. *Kādūmos* *victory*), a victory involving the victor's ruin, usu. associated with Thebes or the Thebans.

† **Cadmitia**. 1657. [a. *I. cadmitia*, a. Gr. *Kādmitia* or *Kādmitia* *qā*.] *Chem.* The ancient name of cadamine (Ure); also, a sublimate consisting of oxide of zinc, and ore of cobalt — 1837.

Cadmium (*kādimiūm*). 1822. [f. *CADMITIA* cadamine; cf. *cadmium*, etc.] *Chem.* A bluish white metal, occurring sparsely in zinc ores. Symbol *cd*. C. yellow, an intense yellow pigment, consisting of cadmium sulphide.

† **Cadou k.** *Sc.* Also *caduac*. 1637. [app. a *F. caduc*.] A casualty, a windfall.

|| **Cadre** (*kādər*). 1830. [f. *cadre* frame ad. *It. quadro* = *L. quadrum*.] 1. A frame, framework; scheme. 2. *Mil.* a. The permanent establishment forming the framework of a regiment 1851. b. The complement of officers of a regiment; the list of such officers 1884.

Caduc, perversion of *CADOUK*.

Caducary (*kādū'kəri*), a. 1708. [ad. *I. caducarius* relating to *vena caduca*.] Subject to relating to, or by way of excheat or lapse.

|| **Caduceus** (*kādū'siūs*). [f. *caducei* (1430) 1591. [L., ad. *Bot. Gr. καδύκεος* a herald's wand, f. *καρύξ*] A herald's wand. *See* The wand carried by Mercury, the messenger of the gods; usually represented with two serpents twined round it. (The proper sense in Eng.)

He took *Caduceus* his snake wand, With which the damned ghosts he governeth *SWAN*. var. *Ca duce*. Hence *Caducean* a. pertaining to c.

Cadu-ciary, var. of *CADICARY*, after *fiduciary*.

Caducibranchiate (*kādū'sibrā'jikiet*) a. 1835. [f. *L. caducus* + *branchia*, whence mod. *L. Caducibranchia*, the *Petrarchians*.] *Zool.* Of Amphibians: Losing their gills before reaching maturity (like the frog). Also as *sb.*

Caducity (*kādū'siti*). 1769. [ad. *F. caducité*.] 1. Tendency to fall, transitoriness *frailty* 1793. 2. *esp.* Sentiment 1769. 3. *Rom in Law*. Lapse of a testamentary gift. 4. *Zo l* and *Bot.* Quality of being caducous 1881.

1. The c. of language, in virtue of which every effusion of the human spirit is lodged in a body of death *M. PATRICKSON*. 2. This melancholic proof of my c. *CHURCHMAN*.

Caducous (*kādū'kəs*), a. 1808. [f. *L. caducus*, f. *cadere* + *-ous*.] 1. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Used of organs or parts that fall off naturally when they have served their purpose, as leaves, the petals, etc. 2. = *CADUCEUS* 2. 3. *Roman Law*. Applied to testamentary gifts which lapsed from the donee 1880. var. *†Caduce*.

† **Cadu-ke**, a. *ME.* [ad. *F. caduc*, f. as prec.] 1. Liable to fall. 2. Transitory, perishable — 1688, var. *†Caducal*. 3. Infirm — 1541. 4. Epileptic. *ME* only.

2. Every thynge in this world is c. *FRUITER*.

Caddy ar of C D CADD E

Cæ se al o C

Cæcal ka a 1826 [f. CÆCUM + A.] *P. y.* Pe. a. n. d. o o ke hecæcum, a. n. g. a blind end.

Cæcias ? *Ohs.* 1653. [L.; a. Gr. *kainias*] The north-east wind personified.

Cæcilian (sɪsɪˈliən). [f. L. *cæcilia* a kind of lizard.] One of the *Cæciliæ*, a family of Amphibia, having the form of serpents, their eyes are very small.

Cæcity, var. of CECITY, blindness.

Cæcum (sɪˈkʌm). *Occas.* cecum; pl. cæca. 1721. [L.; for *intestinum cæcum*.] *Phys.* 1. The blind gut; the first part of the large intestine which is prolonged into a cul-de-sac. 2. With pl. *cæca*. Any tube with one end closed, as the pyloric *cæca* in fishes 1753. Hence *Cæciform* a. *Cæcitis*, inflammation of the c.

Cænozoic, var. of CAINOZOIC.

Caen-stone. A lightish-yellow building-stone found near Caen in Normandy.

Cæsar (sɪˈzɑːr). ME. [The earliest L. wd. adopted in Teut. See also KAISER, and CZAR.] 1. The cognomen of the Roman dictator Caius Julius Cæsar, used as a title of the emperors down to Hadrian (A. D. 138), and subseq. as a title of the heir-presumptive. In mod. use often applied to all the emperors. 2. The emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; the German KAISER 1675. 2. *fig.* or *transf.* An autocrat, emperor 1593. *b.* *contextually*, The temporal monarch, the civil power. (See *Matth.* xxi. 21.) 1601. Also *attib.*

1. Before whom Cæsars as well as Pontiffs, were to quail FREEMAN. 2. Lead thine own captivity captive, and be C. within thyself SIR T. BROWNE. Hence *Cæsarism*, the dominion or dignity of the Cæsars.

Cæsar-ate, *Cæsarship*, the imperial dignity.

Cæsarian, *Cæsarian* (sɪˈzɑːriən). 1528 [a. L. *Cæsarianus*, also f. *Cæsarius*.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Cæsar or the Cæsars 1659.

C birth, operation, section (in *Obstet.* *Surg.*) the delivery of a child by cutting through the walls of the abdomen, as was done with Julius Cæsar.

B sb. An adherent of Cæsar, of the Emperor (against the Pope), or of an imperial system.

Cæsarism (sɪˈzɑːrɪzəm). 1857. [f. CÆSAR.] The system of absolute government founded by Cæsar 1857. *b.* = ERASMIANISM 1876.

Monarchical absolutism, or what I call modern C. 1857. *so* Cæsarist, an imperialist; *Cæsarize*, *v. intr.* to play the Cæsar, *trans.* to make like Cæsar or Cæsar's.

Cæsious (sɪˈziəs), *a.* 1835. [f. L. *cæsius*.] Bluish or greyish green. (Chiefly *Bot.*)

Cæsium (sɪˈziəm). 1861. [f. L. *cæsium*, *adj. neut.*] *Chem.* A silvery white metal, named from two blue lines in its spectrum. Symbol Cs.

Cæspitose, *cæsp-* (se spɪˈtʊs), *a.* 1830. [ad. mod. L. *cæspitosus*, f. *cæspitem*.] *Bot.* Growing in thick tufts or clumps; turfy.

Cæsura (sɪˈziʊrə, sɪs-). 1556. [a. L. *cæsura* cutting, metrical pause, f. *cæs-* ppl. stem of *cædere*.] 1. In Gr. and L. prosody. The division of a metrical foot between two words, *esp.* near the middle of the line 1727. *b.* The lengthening of the last syllable of a word by *arsis* which sometimes occurs in the *cæsura* 1678. 2. In Eng. prosody. A pause about the middle of a metrical line 1556. 3. *transf.* A formal stop, an interruption 1596.

Cæsural, *Cæsuriæ* *a.* of or pertaining to a c.

Café (kæˈfe). 1816. [Fr., coffee, coffee-house.]

1. A coffee-house, a restaurant; now, a certain class of restaurant. 2. Coffee, in c. an lait (kœˈleɪ), coffee with an equal quantity of hot milk; also, the colour of this 1818; *c. noir* (nwaˈr), bl. black coffee, i.e. coffee without milk 1863.

†Caffa. 1531. 1. A rich silk cloth much used in the 16th c. -1641. 2. A kind of painted cotton cloth made in India -1810.

Caffeic (kæˈfeɪk), *a.* 1853 [ad. F. *caffique*, assm. to mod. L. *caffia*.] *Chem.* Of or pertaining to coffee, *esp.* in c. acid (C₈H₆O₄), a substance found in brilliant yellow prisms. *So* Caffeidine, an uncrystallizable base (C₈H₈N₂O), produced by the action of alkalis on caffeine. *Caffeinate*, a salt of Caffeic-acid, an astringent acid found in coffee berries, etc.

Caffeine hæˈæn 1830 [ad. F. *af ne f. afe cepe*.] *Ch. n.* A egeabe lk od y a z n h e ky ne de found n the leaves of guarana, maté, etc.

Caffia-coccus, prop. **Coffaceous**, *a.* 1865. *Bot.* Allied to the genus *Coffea*, of which *C. arabica* is the coffee shrub.

†Caffra (kæˈfɑːr). 1599. See also KAFFIR [ad. Arab. *kafir* infidel, impious wretch, f. *kafara* to conceal, deny.] [1. Infidel; a word applied by the Arabs to all non-Mohammedans 1680. 2. *spec.* One of a South African race of blacks belonging to the Bantu family, and living in Caffraria. Also the name of their language, and used *attrib.* 1599. 3. A native of Kafiristan in Asia; see KAFFIR.

Comb. C-bread, a S. Afr. cycadaceous tree with edible pith, -corn, Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare*. **|| Caffila** (kæˈfɪlə). 1594. [Arab. *qāfilah* caravan.] A caravan.

|| Caffan (kæˈfæn, kæˈfæn). 1591. [Turk. and Pers.] An oriental garment consisting of a long under-tunic tied at the waist with a girdle.

†Cag (kæg), *sb.* 1452. [Same as ON. *haggi*, Sw. *hagga*. Now corrupted to KEG; cf. the Cockney *kob*.] 1. A keg -1797. 2. A small fishing vessel (Du. *kaag*) -1667.

Cag, *sb.* 2. Now *dial.* 1604. A stuff point.

Cag, *v. dial.* 1504. To offend, insult.

Cage (kædʒ), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *cage* :-late L. **cavia* :-L. *cavia*, f. *carus*.]

1. A box or place of confinement for birds or other animals, made wholly or partly of wire, or bars of metal or wood, so as to admit air and light. Also *fig.* 2. A lock-up -1850. 3. Anything like a cage ME.

1. Stone walls do not a prison make Nor iron bars a C. LOVELACE. [The soul's] c. of flesh DANIEL. 2. *a. fin. VI.* iv. 11. 56.

II. Technical.

1. *Miner.* *a.* An enclosed platform for hoisting in a vertical shaft 1831. *b.* The drum on which the rope is wound 1854. 2. A confining frame work; *esp.* *a.* *Carpen.* A framework of timber, enclosing another work within it, as the c. of a windmill. *b.* One confining the motion of a ball valve. *c.* A strainer over the mouth of a pipe, etc. *d.* A cup with a glass bottom and cover, to hold a drop of water for microscopic examination. 3. An iron framework, to contain burning combustible, used to mark an intricate channel, etc. 1837. 4. *Pathen.* A frame to carry hawks upon. See *Cage* *sb.* 1828.

Hence *Cageless* *a.* *Cageling*, a bird kept in a c. *Comb.* *c.-work*, open work like the bars of a c., *†Mant.* the upper works of a ship.

Cage (kædʒ), *v.* 1577. [f. prec.] *a.* To confine in or as in a cage. *b.* To fit as a cage in a mine-shaft 1860.

Caged *v.* like *lunets* 1625. Hence *Caged* *pp.* *a.* confined in or as in a cage; *†closed* like a cage, as *caged cloister* SHAKS.

Caggy, *a.* 1848. [f. next.] 1. Unwholesome. 2. Ill-natured (*dial.*) 1855.

Cagmag (kæˈmæg), *sb.* (a) *dial.* 1771. [?] 1. A tough old goose. 2. Unwholesome meat; offal. 2. *adj.* Decaying, refuse 1859.

|| Cagot (kago) 1844. [Fr., perh. containing *-gote* (cf. *bigote*); see Littré.] Name of an out-cast race in southern France; occ. = 'pariah'.

|| Cagui (kæˈgi). 1753. [Brazilian.] The fox-tailed monkey.

|| Cahier (kæˈje). 1849. [F., in OF. *quater*; see QUIRE.] A book of loose sheets tacked together, whence, reports of proceedings, etc. (Hardly in Eng. use.)

Cahoot (kæˈhʊt). U.S. [prob. a. F. *cahute* cabin.] A company, or partnership. Hence *Cahoot* *v.* to act in partnership.

Caic, *caik*, *e*, -jeo; see CAIQUE, -JEE.

|| Caïd. Same as ALCAYDE.

|| Cailleach (kæˈlɪəx). In Scott. *cailliach*. 1814 [Gael.] An old (Highland) woman, a crone.

Caimacam, var. of KAIMAKAM.

Caiman, var. of CAYMAN.

Cain, *kain* (kæn). *Sc.* and *Ir.* ME. [a. Celt. *cadan* 'law', 'rent, tribute, fine'.] 1. A rent paid in kind. Also *attrib.* and *fig.* 2. (Ireland) A penalty for an offence 1518.

Cain (kæn) ME. The proper name of the

fis mu ee Gn sed a us ey fo
C (US) o make ad b ne

C C coloured d ed y ow he
pu d h h C He Cæn an

Cainite *Cainite* a. of the temper of C. *Cainism*, the heresy of the Cainites. *Cainite*, (a.) one of a 2nd c. sect who treated C. and other wicked Scriptural characters as saints; (b.) a descendant of C., also *fig.* *Cainitic* *a.* pertaining to C. or the Cainites.

Caïng-whale (kæˈɪŋhwəl). *Sc.* 1865 [*Caïng* (*calling*; see CALL) - driving like a herd.] The round-headed porpoise, which frequents the shores of Orkney, Iceland, etc.

Cainozoic (kæˈnoʊzɪk, kæn-), *a.* Also *kainozoic*, *cænozoic*. 1854. [f. Gr. *kainos* + *zōon*. Analogy demands *cænozoic*.] *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the third great geological period (also called TERTIARY), or to the remains or formations characteristic of it.

Caiper-caillie; see CAPER-.

Caïque (kæˈɪk). 1625. [a. F., ad. Turk. *kayik*.] 1. A light ship propelled by one or more rowers, used on the Bosphorus. 2. A Levantine sailing-vessel 1666.

1. Glanced many a light c. along the foam Byson. Hence *Caïque*, *caïque*, rower of a c.

Caïr, *v.* [ME. *kayre*, a. ON. *kayra* to drive, etc.] 1. *intr.* To go, make one's way (*poet.*) -1470. 2. *trans.* To bring. ME. only. 3. *trans.* and *intr.* To stir about. (*mod. Sc.*)

Caïrd (kæˈɪrd). *Sc.* 1663. [a. Gael. *ceard*, cogn. w. L. *cardo*, Gr. *κέρδος*.] A travelling tinker, a gipsy. Hence *Caïrdman* *sb.*

Cairn (kæˈɪn). 1535. [mod. Sc. f. *carn*, a. Gael. *carn* heap of stones. ? = Gaulish *karn-on* neut. 'horn'.] 1. A pyramid of rough stones raised: *a.* as a memorial or a sepulchral monument. *b.* as a boundary mark, a landmark on a mountain top, etc., or an indication of a cache 1770. *c.* A mere pile of stones 1699. 2. The smallest breed of British terrier 1930.

a. To add a stone to any one's c., to do all possible honour to his memory after death. Hence *Cairned* *a.* furnished with a c.

Cairngorm, -gorem (kæˈngɔːrm, -gɔːrem). 1794. [f. the mountain in Scotland (Gael. *Cairngorm*, i. e. blue cairn).] (More fully *C. stone*.) A yellow or wine-coloured variety of rock-crystal; much used for ornamenting articles of Highland wear.

Caisson (kæˈsɪn). Also *caisson*. 1704 [a. F., f. *caisse*.] 1. *Mil.* *a.* A chest containing explosives, to be burned and fired as a mine. *b.* A chest containing ammunition; a wagon for conveying ammunition. Also *fig.* 1704. 2.

Hydramt. *a.* A large water-tight chest used in laying foundations of bridges, etc. in deep water 1753. *b.* A vessel in the form of a boat used as a floodgate in docks 1854. *c.* A machine for raising sunken ships, = *CAMEL*, q. v. 1811. 3. *Arch.* A sunken panel in ceilings, vaults, and cupolas' (Gwilt).

Comb. etc. *c.* disease, a disease produced by the sudden variations of atmospheric pressure experienced by men who work in caissons; -gate = sense *a* b.

Caïtiff (kæˈtɪf). ME. [a. ONF. *caitif*, *caitive* :-L. *captivum*.] *A.* *sb.* 1. *Orig.* A captive, a prisoner -1603. 2. One in a piteous case -1678. 3. A base, mean, despicable wretch a villain. *Cf.* *wretch* ME.

2. *Alas* poor Caïtiff *Oth.* iv. i. 209. 3. The wickedst caïtiff on the ground *Meas.* for *ll.* v. i. 53. Hence *†Caïtivy* *v.* to make caïtivy.

B. adj. 1. *Captive*. ME. only. 2. *Wretched* -1534. 3. *Vile*, mean, worthless, miserable ME. 3. He... ledde caïtiffe caytif *Wyclif* 3. *Captive* *udas* ME. Hence *†Caïtiffy*, *ively* *adv.* *†Caïtiff* *ness*, *-iveness*.

†Caïtiffy, *-ivetie*. ME. only. [a. OF. *caïtiveté* :-L. *captivitate*.] *Captivity*; wretchedness; vileness.

|| Cajan (kæˈdʒæn, kæˈdʒæn). 1693. [a. Malay *kāchang*.] A genus of plants, *Cajanus* (NO *Leguminosæ*), and *esp.* *C. indicus*, cultivated for the seeds or pulse, an article of food, called in India *Dhal*, *Dhol*, in Jamaica *Pigeon-peas*.

Cajapat, *cajeput*, vars. of CAJUPUT.

Cajole (kæˈdʒɔːl), *v.* 1645. [a. F. *cayoler*, of uncertain origin.] 1. *trans.* To get one's way with, by delusive flattery, specious promises or the like. *Const. into, from, out of* 2. *intrans.* or *attrib.* To use cajolery 1665.

1. Abused and cajoled, as they call it, by salutes

and court-impudence MILT. Hence **Cajolement**. **Cajoler**, *cajoler*. **Cajolingly** *adv.*

Cajolery (kādžō'leri). 1649. [a. F. *cajolerie*, f. *cajoler*.] The action or practice of cajoling; persuasion by false arts.

Those infamous cajoleries EVELYN.

|| **Cajuput** (kæ'džəpʊt). 1832. [(Ult.) a. Malay *kayu-putih*, i.e. *kayu* wood + *putih* white.] 1. *C. tree*: one or more species of *Melaleuca* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*), esp. *M. minor* (*Cajuputi*) 1876. 2. *C. oil*: the oil obtained from these trees 1832. 3. Also, *Oreodaphne californica* (N.O. *Lauraceæ*). Hence **Cajuputene**, **Cajputene**, *Chem.* 'C₁₀H₁₈, the hydrocarbon of which oil of c. is the hydrate' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Cake (kæ'k), *sb.* [ME. *kake*, *cake*, prob. a. ON. *kaka* fem., rel. to G. *kuche*.] 1. With pl.: a. *orig.* A smallish flattened sort of bread, regularly shaped, and usually turned in baking. b. *esp.* in Scotland, *spec.* A thin hard-baked brittle species of oaten-bread 1572. c. In England, a sweetened composition of flour and other ingredients, as eggs, milk, dried fruits, nuts, flavourings, etc., often having its surface partly or wholly iced. 2. As a substance 1579. 3. Applied to other preparations; e.g. a *fish-cake*, *potato-cake*, etc. 4. A flattened mass of any solidified or compressed substance, as soap, coagulated blood, tobacco, etc. 1528. Also *fig.* 5. *dial.* and *slang.* A stupid fool 1785. 1. b. *Land of cakes*, Scotland. 4. To create what may be called a c. of custom BAGEHOT.

Phr. *To take the c.*; to rank first; to beat all. †*One's c. is dough*: one's project has failed of success. *Tam. Shr.* 1. i. 110. *Cakes and ale*, good things.

Comb.: c.-bread, bread made in cakes, or of the quality of c.; -house, tone where cakes are sold; one where cakes (sense 4) are stored; -meal, 'linseed meal obtained by grinding the cake after the expression of the oil'; -urchin, an echinoderm of a discoid shape. Hence *Ca'ky* a. like, or of the nature of a c.; weak-minded (*dial.*).

Cake (kæ'k), *v.* 1607. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To form into a cake or flattish compact mass: also *fig.* (Chiefly *pass.*) 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To form (itself) into a cake. *Const. together.* 1615. 2. The stiff clays... in dry weather... c. Sir H. DAVY.

Cal (kæl). 1875. Cornish name of WOLFRAM.

|| **Calaba** (kæ'lābā). 1753. [S. Amer.] A tropical evergreen tree (*Calophyllum Calaba*), yielding a lamp-oil, and *Calaba-balsam*.

Calabar, var. of CALABER.

Calabar-bean (kælābā'ri bēn). 1876. [f. *Calabar*, on the Gulf of Guinea.] The seed of *Physostigma venenosum*, called also the Ordeal-bean, used as a test of witchcraft. Hence **Calabarine**, an alkaloid found in this bean.

Calabash (kæ'lābæʃ). 1596. [a. F. *calabasse*, ad. Sp. *calabaza*, perh. ad. (ult.) Pers. *kharbus* 'melon'.] 1. The name of various gourds or pumpkins 1638. 2. The fruit of the Calabash Tree of America. Also = *Calabash-tree*. 1596. 3. The hollow shell of 1 or 2, used as a water-bottle, kettle, or other utensil 1657. Also *transf.* 4. U. S. The head (*loc.*).

Comb., etc.: c. gourd, the bottle-gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*) = sense 1; -tree, a tropical American tree (*Crescentia Cujete*), bearing the fruit called Calabash (sense 2); also, the Baobab tree.

Calaber, calabar (kælābær). ME. [app. f. F. *Calabre*, Calabria.] 1. The fur of some kind of squirrel; now, commercially, of the grey or Siberian squirrel: also *attrib.* †2. The animal itself -1626.

Calaboose (kælābū'z). U. S. 1837. [Negro Fr., ad. Sp. *calabozo*.] A common prison (*local*).

|| **Calade** (kalā'd, kālā'd). 1731. [a. F., ad. It. *calata*, f. *calare* = L. *calare*, ad. Gr. *χαλᾶν* to let down.] The slope of a manège ground, down which a horse is ridden at speed, to supple his haunches. (*Dicts.*)

|| **Caladium** (kālā'diŭm). 1845. [ad. Malay *kělādī*; see N.E.D.] Bot. A genus of plants of the Arum family having starchy corms.

Calamanco (kælāmæ'ŋkə). 1592. [Of unkn. origin.] 1. A glossy woollen stuff of Flanders, twilled and chequered in the warp, so that the checks are seen on one side only. Also *attrib.* b. *ellipt.* [*sc. garments*.] 1859. 2. *transf.* Used of wood and plaster buildings 1792.

Calamander (kælāmæ'ndar). 1804. [? Du.; corruption of *Coromandel*.] An extremely hard cabinet wood of Ceylon and India, the product

of *Diospyros quaxita* (N.O. *Ebenaceæ*), specifically akin to ebony.

Calamary (kælāmāri). 1567. [f. L. *calamarius* pertaining to a calamus or pen.] The general name for Cephalopods or Cuttle-fish of the family *Teuthiæ*, esp. of the genus *Loligo*, having a long narrow body flanked by two triangular fins, and with the internal shell a horny flexible pen: e.g. the Common C., Squid, or Pen-fish.

|| **Calambac** (kælāmbæk). 1594. [? Malay.] Aloes-wood or Eagle-wood. (See AGALLOCH.) var. || **Calambour**, [Fr.]

Calami-ferous, *a.* 1753. [f. CALAMUS.] †Culmiferous; bearing reeds, reedy. So **Calamiform** *a.* of the shape of a reed.

|| **Calamina-ris**, *a.* and *sb.* 1577. [L.: *sc. lapis*.] Earlier f. CALAMINE. var. †**Calaminary**, -ar.

Calamine (kælāmsin). 1601. [a. F., ad. med.L. *calamina*, app. corrupted from L. *cadmia*, Gr. *καδμεία*, *καδμία*.] *Min.* An ore of zinc: orig. applied to both the carbonate ZnCO₃, and the hydrous silicate Zn₂SiO₄ · H₂O, but chiefly, in France and England, to the former. The silicate is distinguished as *Siliceous* or *Electric C.* (See also N.E.D.) Also *attrib.*

Calamint (kælāmint). [ME. *calament*, a. F., ad. L. *calaminthe*, a. Gr. *καλαμίνθη*, *καλάμινθος*, f. (in pop. etym.) *καλός* + *μίνθη*, *μίνθη* mint.] Bot. A genus of aromatic herbs, *Calamintha* (N.O. *Labiatae*), including *C. officinalis*, *C. Nepeta*, *C. sylvatica*, etc.

†**Calami-strate**, *v. rare*. [f. L. *calamistratus*, f. *calamistrum* curling-iron; cf. F. *calamistrer*.] *trans.* To curl or frizzle (the hair). BURTON. Hence **Calamistration**.

Calamite (kælāmīt). 1837. [ad. mod.L. *calamites* generic name, f. L. *calamus*.] 1. *Palæont.* A fossil plant of the Coal Measures, perh. allied to the *Equisetaceæ* or Mare's-tails, but having a woody stem. 2. *Min.* A variety of tremolite, occurring in reed-like crystals 1882.

Calamitous (kælæ'mitəs), *a.* 1545. [ad. F. *calamiteux*, -eus, ad. L. *calamitosus*, contr. of *calamitosus*.] 1. Fraught with or causing calamity; full of affliction or misery. 2. Involved in calamity or distress -1752.

1. That c. error of the Jews, misapprehending the Prophecies of their Messias Sir T. BROWNE. Hence **Calamitously** *adv.*, -ness (*rare*).

Calamity (kælæ'miti). 1490. [a. F. *calamité*, f. L. *calamitatem*; ? from **calamis*, whence *incolumis*.] 1. The condition of grievous affliction or adversity; deep distress arising from some adverse circumstance or event. 2. A grievous disaster or misfortune 1552.

1. Thou art wedded to calamities *Rom. & Jul.* iii. 3. 3. The bearing well of all calamities MILT.

|| **Calamus** (kælāmūs). ME. [a. L., Gr. *κάλαμος*.] †1. A reed, a cane: vaguely used by early writers -1712. 2. Sweet C., *C. aromaticus*: a. an eastern aromatic plant (*Ex. xxx. 23*), taken by some to be the Sweet-scented Lemon Grass of Malabar; b. the native Sweet Flag (*Acorus Calamus*) ME. 3. A genus of palms comprising many species, the stems of which form canes or rattans 1836. 4. A fistular stem without an articulation. var. †**Calamy**.

†**Calander**, -re. 1599. [a. F. *calandre*, ad. med.L. *calandra*, Gr. *καλάνδρος*.] A species of lark, *Alauda Calandra* -1803. || **Calando** (kolā'ndə). [It. = 'slackening'.] *Mus.* A direction: Diminishing in tone and rate.

Calash (kālæ'ʃ), *sb.* Also **caleche**, **calèche**. 1666. [a. F. *calèche*, of Slav. origin, f. (ult.) *kolo* wheel.] 1. A light carriage with low wheels, having a removable folding hood. In Canada a two-wheeled, one-seated vehicle, with a seat for the driver on the splashboard. 2. The folding hood of various vehicles, e.g. a carriage, a perambulator, etc. 1856. 3. A woman's hood, supported with hoops, and projecting beyond the face. Formerly much worn. 1774. Also *attrib.*

1. The Canadians... were riding about in caleches 1866. 3. That lady in her clogs and c. THACKERAY.

Calastic, *a.*, for *chalastick*, ad. Gr. *χαλαστικός*. BURTON.

|| **Calathi-dium**. [mod.L.; dim. f. L. *calathus*.] Bot. The flower-head of Compositæ.

|| **Calathus** (kælā'þəs). Pl. -i. 1753. [L.; a. Gr. *κάλαθος* vase-shaped basket.] 1. An ancient basket (in sculpture, etc.). 2. = CALATHIDIUM. Hence **Calathiform** *a.*

Calavance (kælāvəns). ? Obs. 1620. [Orig. *garvance*, *caravance*, a. Sp. *garbanzo* chick-pea.] A name for certain varieties of pulse, as *Dolichos barbatus*, etc.

Salt fish and calavances MARRYAT.

Calaverite. 1868. [f. *Calaveras* in California + -ITE.] *Min.* A bronze-yellow massive tellurid of gold, or of gold and silver.

Calc- (kæ'k). 1875. [a. Ger. *kalk* lime, a. L. *calcem* (*calc*).] *Min. and Geol.* Lime: used *attrib.* or in *comb.* - 'lime-, calcareous', as in C.-SINTER, -SPAR, -TUFF.

|| **Calcaire** (kæ'kɛr). 1833. [f. (ad. L. *calcarius*); sb. in *Geol.* 'limestone'.] In *calcaire grossier*, and *c. siliceux* (coarse and siliceous limestone), the French names of two strata of the Paris basin, used by geologists generally.

Calca-neal, Calca-nean, *a.* 1847. [f. L. *calcaneum* + -AL, -AN.] *Phys.* Of or belonging to the heel-bone. Hence **Calca-neo**, *comb. form.* || **Calcanem** (kæ'kɛr-niŋm). 1751. [L. (*os*) *calcaneum*, f. *calcem*.] 'The bone of the heel.'

Calcar (kæl'kār). 1662. [ad. It. *calcara*; cf. L. *calcaris* lime-kiln.] 1. In *Glass-making*: 'a small furnace, in which the first calcination is made of sand and potash, for the formation of a frit' (Ure). 2. *Metall.* An annealing oven.

|| **Calcar** (kæl'kār). 1836. [L. *calcar* spur.] Bot. A hollow spur from the base of a petal. Hence **Calcarate** *a.* spurred.

Calcareo- (kæ'kɛr-ri-ə). 1799. *Comb. f.* CALCAREOUS, 'containing lime', used *a.* (with adjs., as *c. argillaceous* (composed of clay with a mixture of lime, etc.); *b.* with sbs., as *c. barite*, a white barite from Strontian containing 6% of lime.

Calcareous, -ious (kæ'kɛr-ri-əs), *a.* 1677. [f. L. *calcaris* + -OUS. The sp. in -ous is *erron.*] Of the nature of (carbonate of) lime; composed of or containing lime or limestone. *C. spar* = CALC-SPAR; *c. tufo* = CALC-TUFF. Hence **Calcareously** *adv.*, -ness.

Calcariferous (kæ'kari-fērəs), *a.* 1853. [prop. f. L. *calcar* + (-I)FEROUS; in 2 as if f. *calc*.] 1. Bearing spurs. 2. *calchr.* for *calcariferous*. So **Calcariform** *a.* shaped like a spur; having a calcareous, rhomboidal appearance.

Calcarine, *a.* 1871. [f. L. *carcar*.] Spur-like. †**Cal-icate**, *v. rare*. 1623. [f. L. *calcat*, *calcare*.] To stamp under the heel. Hence **Calcation** (*rare*).

|| **Calcave-lla, Calcave-llous**. 1816. [f. *Calcavellos* (kæ'kæv-ē'los) in Portug.]. A sweet white wine brought from Lisbon.

†**Cal-icate**, *v.* 1656. [f. L. *calcare*.] To shoe, or put on shoes. Hence **Cal-icated** *pp. a.*; var. †**Cal-icate** *a.* (*rare*).

Calcedon, calcedony, etc.; see CHAL-.

Calceiform (kæl'si-ŋi-ŋm), *a.* 1860. [f. L. *calceus* + (-I)FORM.] Bot. Calceolate.

Calceolaria (kæl'si-ŋi-ŋi-ŋm), *a.* 1846. [f. L. *calceolus*, dim. of *calceus* + -aria.] Bot. Slipper-flower' or 'slipper-wort'; a genus of *Scrophulariaceæ*, having a flower which suggests its name. Native to S. America.

Calceolate (kæl'si-ŋi-ŋi-ŋm), *a.* 1864. [f. as prec.] Bot. Shaped like a slipper. Hence **Calceolately** *adv.*

Calces, pl. of CALX.

†**Calce-scence**. [f. L. *calc*-]. Replaced by CALORESCENCE.

Calci-, *comb. f.* of L. *calx* lime. Hence: **calci-ferous** *a.*, yielding or containing (carbonate of) lime; -fic *a.*, forming lime; belonging to calcification; -fication, conversion into lime; the hardening of a structure, tissue, etc. by the deposit of salts of lime, as in the formation of teeth, and in petrification; *concr.* the product of calcifying; -genous *a.*, *Chem.* producing a calx, as some metals; -gerous *a.*, containing lime; -mine, a white or coloured wash for walls; hence -mine *v.* to whitewash; -miner, **Calci-** (kæl'si-ŋi-ŋi-ŋm), *a.* 1871. [f. CALCIUM + -IC.] Of or containing calcium.

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). ɛ (Fr. chef). ə (ever). ɪ (I, eye). ɔ (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). ʊ (what). ʊ (got).

Calciform (kæ'isifɔrm), *a.* 1782. [f. L. *calcif* (s)-lime; in 3 f. L. *calcif*.] *†*1. Of metals: Oxidized—1812. *2.* Pebble-shaped 1881. *3.* Having a heel-like projection 1881.

Calcify (kæ'isifai), *v.* 1836. [f. L. *calcif* (s)-, as if from **calcificare*.] *1.* To convert into lime, to harden by the deposit of lime 1854. *2. intr.* To become calcified; see *prec.* 1859. *†***Calcinate**, 1610. [ad. med. L. *calcinatus*.] *adj.* Calcinated *sb.* [sc. *form* or *product*.] So *†***Calcinate** *v.* = **CALCINE**.

Calcination (kæ'isinaʃən), *ME.* [f. med. L. *calcinare*; see **CALCINE**.] *1.* The action or process of calcining. *†*2 Oxidation—1822. *2. 3m.* A burning to ashes 1615. *3.* A calcined condition or (*concr.*) product—1712.

Calcinary (kæ'isinaɪəri, kæl'si-) 1611. [f. med. L. *calcinatus*; see *prec.* and **ORV**.] *adj.* Serving for calcination. *sb.* [sc. *vessel*.] (Dicts.).

Calcine (kæ'isinaɪn), *v.* *ME.* [ad. med. L. *calcinare*, a term of the alchemists.] *1.* To reduce by fire to a calc, powder, or friable substance. *b.* To desiccate (air, etc.) by heat 1880. *c. fig.* To purify by consuming the grosser part 1634. *2. 3m.* To burn to ashes 1641. Also *fig.* *3. intr.* To suffer calcination 1704. *4.* Calcining the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah 1 ARRAB. Hence **Calcifiable** *a.* **Calciner**, one who, or that which, calcines; *spec.* a kiln for roasting ore. var. **†****Calcinize**.

Calcio- (kæ'isio-), comb. f. **CALCIUM**, used in names of minerals.

Calcite (kæ'isait), 1849. [f. L. *calcem* + *ITE*.] *Min.* The native crystallized rhombohedral anhydrous carbonate of lime (calcium carbonate), which exists in a variety of forms. *a. calc spar, calcareous spar.* Also *attrib.*

Calclitrant, *a. rava.* (*pedantic*.) 1866. [ad. L. *calclitrantem*.] Kicking; that kicks at any restriction.

Calclitrate (kæ'isitraɪt), *v.* 1623. [f. L. *calclitrat*, *calclitrare*, f. *calcem*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To kick. Hence **Calclitration** (*ist* and *fig*).

Calcium (kæ'isium), 1808. [f. L. *calx, calcis* (s)-.] *Chem.* *1.* A chemical element, one of the metals of the alkaline earths, being the basis of lime, a light yellow metal, ductile and malleable, widely diffused, but found in nature only in composition. Symbol *Ca*. *2. attrib.* = **CALCIC** 1854.

Calco- (kæ'liko-), comb. f. L. *calcem* [formed after *Gr.* words].

Calcography, improper sp. of **CHALC-**.

Calco-sinter (kæ'lik'sintər), 1823. [ad. Ger. *kalb-sinter*, f. *kalb* + *sinter* slag.] *Min.* A hard crystalline deposit from springs which hold carbonate of lime in solution.

Calco-spar (kæ'lik'spɑɪ), 1822. [See **CALC-**.] *Min.* Calcareous spar.

Calco-tuff (kæ'lik'tʊf), 1822. [See **CALC-**.] *Min.* A porous deposit of carbonate of lime, formed by the waters of calcareous springs.

Calculable (kæ'likjəbl̩), *a.* 1734. [f. L. *calculare*. So mod. F.] Capable of being calculated. Of a person: Such that his action in given circumstances can be reckoned upon and estimated 1865.

The least consistent, reliable, and c. of public man 1865. Hence **Calculability**.

Calcular (kæ'likjəl), *a.* 1831. [? f. **CALCULUS** + *-AR*.] Of or pertaining to a calculus. *†***Calculary**, *sb.* 1674 [f. as next.] A 'congeries of little stony knots' in a pear—1753.

Calculary (kæ'likjəlari), *a.* 1660. [ad. L. *calcularius*, f. *calculus* stone.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to a calculus; gravelly.

Calculate (kæ'likjəleɪt), *v.* 1570 [f. L. *calculus*, *calculare*, f. *calculus* (see **CALCULUS**).] *1. trans.* To compute mathematically, reckon. *absol.* To perform calculations, to form an estimate 1601. *2. ellipt.* To ascertain beforehand the time or circumstances of (an event, etc.) by astrology or mathematics 1593. *†*3. To reckon in 1643. *4.* To think out (*arch.*) 1654. *5.* To arrange, adjust, adapt, or fit for a purpose. *Const. for.* or *inf.* with *to*; now only in *pass* 1639. Hence, in *pa. ppl.* = 'suited'. *6. intr.* To count upon or on 1807. *7. U. S. colloq.* To think, opine, suppose, 'reckon'; to intend, purpose 1830.

1. Why Old men, Fooles, and Children c. *Jul* C. 1 iii 65. *2.* To c. a lunar eclipse DE QUINCEY. *5.* The coach was calculated to carry six regular passengers SCOTT. *6.* To c. on a quiet Sunday 1873. var. **†****Caiculate**.

Calculated (kæ'likjəleɪtəd), *pa. ppl.* and *ppl.* *a.* 1723 [f. *prec.*.] *1.* Reckoned, estimated, thought out 1863. *2.* Fitted, suited, apt, proper or likely to 1722. *3.* To speak with a c. caution GEO. ELIOT. *2.* Disguises not c. to deceive MARSH.

Calculating (kæ'likjəleɪtɪŋ), 1710 [f. as *prec.*.] *1. sb.* The action of the vb. **CALCULATE**: chiefly *attrib.* *ppl.* *a.* That calculates (*esp.* advantage) shrewdly or selfishly 1809. He was c. and mercenary MAR. EDGEWORTH. Hence **Calculatingly** *adv.*

Calculation (kæ'likjəleɪʃən), *ME.* [a. F. *ad. L. calculatio, onem*.] *1.* The action of reckoning; computation. *2. concr.* The form in which reckoning is made, its result 1646. *3.* Estimate of probability; forecast 1847.

1. All arithmetic and c. have to do with number JOWETT. *2.* If the first c. is wrong, we make a second JANE AUSTEN. *3.* His attack was never the inspiration of courage, but the result of c. EMERSON. var. **†****Calculate**, **†****Caiculate** *sb.*

Calculative (kæ'likjəleɪtɪv), *a.* 1766. [f. **CALCULATE** *v.*; see **-ATIVE**.] Of or pertaining to calculation; given to calculation. Extraordinary c. powers 1840.

Calculator (kæ'likjəleɪtər), *ME.* [a. L., f. as *prec.*.] *1.* One who calculates; a reckoner. *2.* A set of tables to facilitate calculations; a calculating machine 1734.

1. Nature hates calculators EMERSON. var. **†****Caiculator**.

Calculatory, *a. ? Obs* 1611. [f. **CALCULATE** *v.*] Of or pertaining to calculation.

Calculifrage (kæ'likjəleɪfrɪdʒ), [a. F. *calculifrag*; *adj.* 'that breaks calculi'.] *Med.* An instrument for breaking down calculi. Hence **Calculifragous** *a.* (medicines) fitted for breaking or reducing calculi.

Calculist, 1829. [f. **CALCULUS** + *-IST*.] A mathematician.

Calculus (kæ'likjələs), *a.* 1605. [ad. L. *calculus*.] *1. Med.* Of or pertaining to a calculus or the stone, diseased with the stone, calculary. *†*2. Stony (as the calculary of a pear) 1671. var. **†****Calclio-se**.

Calculus (kæ'likjələs), *Pl. -i, -uses*. 1684. [L., dim. of *calx* stone.] *1. Med.* 'A stone. A generic term for concretions occurring accidentally in the animal body' (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*). Specialized as *renal, vesical*, etc. *†*2. Computation—1817. *3. Math.* A method of calculation, as the DIFFERENTIAL, INTEGRAL Calculus, etc. The differential calculus is often spoken of as 'the calculus'. 1672

3. Science with all its calculuses, differential, integral, and of variations CALVER.

Caldarium (kældə'riəm), 1753. [L.] A (Roman) hot bath or bath-room.

Caldera (kældə'ri), 1865. [a. Sp. *-L. caldaria*, pl. of *prec.*] *Geol.* A deep cauldron-like cavity on the summit of an extinct volcano.

Caldron, var. of **CAULDRON**.

Calcan, *callean*, *callean*, 1739. [Pers. *qalyān*.] A water-pipe for smoking; the Persian hubble-bubble.

Calèche, *calèche*; see **CALASH**.

Caledonian (kældə'niən), 1656. [f. *Caledonia*, Roman name of part of northern Britain, in mod. poetry, etc., applied to Scotland, or the Scottish Highlands.] *adj.* Of ancient Caledonia; of Scotland. *sb.* A native of ancient Caledonia; *poet.* = Scotchman 1768.

Caledonite (kældə'ni:t), 1863. [f. as *prec.* + *-ITE*.] Cupreous sulpho-carbonate of lead, found at Leadhills in Lanarkshire and elsewhere. **Calcfacient** (kælfə'siənt), 1661. [ad. L. *calcfacientem*, f. *calcare* + *facere*.] *adj.* Producing warmth. *sb.* *Med.* [sc. *agent*.] 1661.

Calcfaction (kælfə'kʃən), Now rare. 1547. [ad. L. *calcfactionem*, see *prec.*.] *1.* Making warm (*ist* and *fig.*); heating. *2.* Heated condition 1634.

Calcfactor (kælfə'ktər), 1605. [f. L. *calcfactor*.] *†*1. He who, or that which, warms. *2.* A small kind of stove 1831.

Calcfactory (kælfə'ktəri), 1536. [ad. L.

calcfactorius, and med. L. *calcfactorium*.] *A. adj.* Adapted for or tending to warming 1711. var. **Calcfactive** (now rare). *B. sb.* *1.* The room in a monastery where the inmates warmed themselves 1681. *2.* A warming-pan; the ball of precious metal containing hot water, on which the priest warmed his hands when administering the eucharist in cold weather, the *pome* 1536. *†*3. = **CALCFACIENT** *sb.* 1657.

Calcfey, *v.* 1526. [ad. med. L. *calcficare* f. *calere*.] *1.* To warm, heat—1657. *2. intr.* To become warm—1658.

Calembour (kalan'bʊr, kæləmb'ʊr) 1830. [Fr.] A pun.

Calendal (kæləndəl), *a.* 1839. [f. L. *calendae* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the Calends.

Calendar (kæləndəri), *sb.* *ME.* [a. AF. *calendier*—L. *calendarium* account-book, f. *calendae* calends, the day on which accounts were due.] *1.* The system according to which the beginning and length of years, and the subdivision of the year, is fixed, as the Babylonian, Jewish, Roman, or Arabic calendar. *2.* A table showing the months, days of the week, and dates of a given year, often also giving other data connected with individual days. Often specialized, as *Gardner's C.*, *Racing C.* etc. Also a series of more detailed tables, an almanac. *ME.* *†*3. *fig.* A guide, directory, a model—1602. *4.* A list or register. (Now *fig*) *ME.* *b. 3m.* A list of prisoners for trial at the assizes 1764. *c. spec.* A list of documents arranged chronologically with a short summary of their contents 1467. *†*5. *fig.* A record—1718

1. Julian C., that introduced by Julius Cæsar B. C. 46, in which the ordinary year has 365 days and every fourth year is a leap year of 366 days the months having the names, order, and length still retained. *Gregorian C.*, the modification of the preceding with reference to astronomical data and the natural course of the seasons, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in A. D. 1582, and adopted in Great Britain in 1752. See **STYLE**. *3.* He is the card or c. of gentry *Hamlet* v. ii. 114. *4. c. C.* of State Papers (*title*) 1855. *5.* The Kalender of my past endeavours *All's Well* i. iii. 4.

Comb., etc. *c. clock*, one which indicates the days of the week or month, *c. month*, one of the twelve months into which the year is divided according to the c.; also the space of time from any date (e.g. the 17th) of any month to the corresponding date (the 17th) of the next, as opp. to a lunar month of 4 weeks.

Hence **Calendarial**, **Calendarian** *adjs.* (*rare*) of or pertaining to a c. **†****Calendarist** (*rare*).

†**Calendarly** *sb.* = **CALENDAR** *sb.*, as *adj.* = **Calendarian**. **Calendric**, *al a. (rare)* of the nature of a c.

Calendar (kæləndəri), *v.* 1487. [f. *prec.*.] *1.* To register in a calendar or list. *2. spec.* To arrange, analyse, and index (documents) 1859. Hence **Calendarer**.

Calender (kæləndər), *sb.* 1513. [a. F. *calendrie*—med. L. *calendria*, L. *cylindrus* a Gr. κύλινδρος.] *†*1. = **CALENDERER**—1782. *2.* A machine in which cloth, paper, etc. is pressed under rollers for the purpose of smoothing or glazing; also for watering or giving a wavy appearance, etc. 1888. Also *attrib.* *1.* The c. Will lend his horse to go *COCKER*.

Calender, *sb.* 1634. [ad. Pers. *qalandar*.] One of an order of mendicant dervishes in Turkey and Persia.

Calender, *v.* 1513. [a. F. *calendrier*; see **CALENDAR** *sb.*.] To pass through a calender for the purpose of smoothing, glazing, etc. Hence **Calenderer**, one whose business it is to c. cloth, etc. **Calendry**, a place where calendering is done.

Calends, kalends (kæləndz), *sb. pl.* OE [ad. L. *kalendæ*, -as *sb. pl.* f. root *kal-*, *cal-* of L. *calare*, Gr. καλέειν.] *1.* The first day of any month in the Roman calendar (in use till 17th c.) *ME.* *†*2. In OE A month; also, season. *†*3. *fig.* Prelude (Also in *ring*)—1618. *4.* A calendar, record 1470.

3. What is age, but the Calends of death *RALEIGH* *Pbr.* On (at) the Greek Calends (L. ad Græcos kalendas). *joel* f. *Never*; the Greeks had none.

Calendula, 1871. [dim. of *calendæ*, perh. 'little weather-glass'.] *Bot.* *1.* Generic name of the Common Marigold, and its congeners. *2. Pharm.* A tincture of the flowers used as a hæmostatic. Also *attrib.*

Calendulin (kæləndjəlɪn), [f. *prec.*] *Chem*

CALL

scale -compasses sq n e C
R e Ca b be
m as w h
c. typ in comb. p Calibred n e or or

Caliburn, -burno. ME. The name of King Arthur's sword. See EXCALIBUR.
Calice, early f. CHALICE

Caliciform (kæ'lisifŏm), *a.* 1849. [ad. mod. *L. caliciformis*, f. *L. calicem*] Cup-shaped. *var. (erron.) Calyciform.* See *Calyciformis*.

Calicle (kæ'lik'l). 1848. [ad. L. *caliculus*,
dim. of *calix*.] Biol. A small cup-like promi-
nence, as in corals var. (green) Cal.

calico (kæ'liko), *sb.* (α.) 1540. [In 16-17th c. so *calicut*, from the name of the Indian city hence r.] 1. The name of a city on the

2. Hence : **a. orig.** Cotton cloth imported from the East 1578 **b.** Now, in England

Printed cotton cloth, coarser than muslin 1841.

printing, the art or trade of producing a pattern on
y printing in colours, or other process.
alicular (kalir-kin'lar). 2. 16-8 56 T

2. *Biol* Of or pertaining to a
Hence Calcularily

ang calicles. var. *Calliculatus*.
lid (kælid), a. arch. 1500 lad I arch.

Warm, tepid; hot
Hence †Calidity.

conveyance of heat. Cf. *P. calidus*.
 ligate, var. of CALIPH.

Wearing *caligae* or military boots, as
night c. -1656.

gīṇous (kāli-dzinas), *a.* 1548 [ad. L.]
dimness or mistiness of sight - 1657
gīn, *i.*

Now *arch*. Hence Calliginousity (*arch*),

grapher, meter, etc. : see Catalogue

ulism. *non-accid.* A mad extravag-
worthy of Caligula, the third Roman
H WALPOLE.

1752. [Br.] The tin of Siam and
an alloy, of which the Chinese make
les, etc.

of Sp. *carapacho*, CARAPACHU.] ta.
er shell or carapace of the turtle. callis

next the upper shell, containing a dull
continuous substance
(kœ'lipz). 1657. [Perh. as puz.]

next the lower shell, containing a light
gelatinous substance

ra, calli-. 1833. A mullet of the
Mingol Lsa.

Khalīf is the term now in favour.

an title for the chief civil and re-
as successor of Mohammed.

1. The rank, dignity office, or
of a caliph 1734: var. Caliphship
The dominion of a caliph

Calixtin, -ine (kali ksun). 1710 *East*
Hist. 1. In F. Calixtin, f. L. calix tin
 of a section of the H.

Calk (kōk), sh 1587. fapp. f. (ult) L. cal
am, calcaneum, or calcium

Calk (*kōk*), v.: 1684. [cf. *Glossary*, p. 100.] To calculate, astrologically. Also *calk*, or *nēwēl*. - 1646.

It. *calcare* — l. *calcare* (cf. *calcare*).

alk, var. of CAUK; obs. 1 CAUK v
a-ker¹. 1535. [1 CAUK v 1 + -ER] 1535

kin (kō kin, karikun). 1445. [Earlier

1 (5), π. [Com. Tent. - OTent. *kall-
cogn w. π in Slav (his voice, sound)
π. To utter or

at a day, the notion of making a com-
munion to one who answers the door is still
al.) 153 * * * Temp. 2. [unintelligible]

5. To con-
nominate by a call
to the pastorate of a church

For the first time, I have seen a man in white dress. He
showed his hand, etc. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 83

5. That, valued to be an American citizen.

led the light, Day Gen. i. c. The woman
ought to be mother in law.
drive. Sec. 1. To give away and

the plough boys. A pair cathe.
[i.e. waver] about. 3. *dox' canny*,
and carefully.

to give life to, to play; to bring into action. The

(1) she & what p (get).

s nng caucured to develop the figure

R) (reid). 2 (Fr. faire). 3 (fir, fern, earth).

o (Ger. Kohn), o (Fr. peu), u (Ger. Müller), u (Fr. dame), v (curl), ē (ēo) (there), ē (ē) (rain), ē (Fr. faire), ē (fir, fern, earth).

Calomel (kæl'oməl). 1676. [In F. *calomel*, *calomelas*, f. Gr. *καλός* + *μελās* (Littre). The history of the name is wanting.] Chiefly Med. Mercurous chloride, or protochloride of mercury (Hg_2Cl_2); much used as a purgative; also found native as *horn-quicksilver*.

She dosed them with c. and jalap KINGSLEY.
+ **Calor**, -our. 1599. [L. *calor*.] Heat, warmth -1636.

Calorescence (kæl'oresəns). 1865. [f. L. *calor*; suggested by *calcescence*, etc. (Incorrect in form, and not expressing the fact).] Physics. Tyndall's name for the change of non-luminous heat-rays into rays of higher refrangibility so as to become luminous. See also **CALCESCENCE**.

Caloric (kæl'orik). 1792 [a. F. *calorique*, f. L. *calorem*] Physics. Lavoisier's name for a supposed elastic fluid, to which the phenomena of heat were formerly attributed. (Now abandoned) a. = 'heat', also fig 1794. Comb. c. engine, Ericsson's improved hot-air-engine. Hence **Calorically** adv as heat.

Caloricity (kæl'orisi). 1836 [f. CALORIC + -ITY] Biol. The faculty in living beings of developing heat so as to maintain a fairly uniform temperature.

Caloriduct (kæl'oridukt). 1864. [f. L. *calorem*, after *aqueduct*.] A tube or channel for conducting heat.

Calorie (kæl'ori). Also **calory**. 1870. [a. F., arbitrarily f. L. *calor*.] Physics. (More fully *great or major calorie*.) The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 kilogramme (or, in later use, 1 gramme, *lesser calorie*) of water one degree centigrade.

Calorificient (kæl'orifišient). a. 1854 [as if f. L. **calorificientum*] Phys. Heat-producing. var. **Calorifiant**.

Calorific (kæl'orifik). a. 1882. [a. F. *calorifique* — L. *calorificus*.] Physics. 1. Producing heat. 2. loosely. Of or pertaining to heat. var. + **Calorifically**. Hence **Calorifically** adv. by means of heat.

Calorification (kæl'orifikə'sjon). 1836 [a. F., f. L. type **calorificare*.] Phys. The production of heat, esp. in living animal bodies.

Calorify (kæl'orifi). v. 1841 [rept. L. type **calorificare*.] To make hot. Hence **Calorifier**, an air-heater.

Calorimeter (kæl'orimītar). 1794. [f. L. *calorem* + -METER.] An instrument for measuring actual quantities of heat, or the specific heat of bodies. Hence **Calorimetric**, -al a. of or pertaining to calorimetry, also, loosely, thermometric. **Calorimetry**, the measurement of heat.

Calorimotor (kæl'orimōtar). 1832. [f. L. *calorem* + -motor.] A voltaic arrangement consisting of one or more pairs of very large plates, producing considerable heat effects.

Calorist (kæl'orist). var. 1864. [f. CALORIC + -IST.] One who held heat or caloric to be a material substance.

Calotte (kælp). ? 1632. [a. F., dim. of *cale* caul.] 1. A plain skull-cap, esp. that worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, etc.; + the coat of a sergeant-at-law. 2. A cap-like crest on a bird's head 1874. 3. Any thing having the form of a small cap; the cap of a sword-hilt, of a pistol, etc. (Chiefly Fr. uses.) 1886. 4. Arch. A concavity in the shape of a cup, serving to connect the proportions of a chapel, etc. 1727.

Calotype (kæl'taip). sb. 1841. [f. Gr. *καλός* + *τύπος*] Photogr. The process of producing photographs by the action of light upon silver iodide, also called *Talbotype*, after Fox Talbot its inventor. Hence **Calotype** v. to represent by the c. process. **Calotypic** a. **Calotypist** || **Caloyer** (kæl'oiar). 1615. [a. F., ad. It. *caloiere*, ad. late Gr. *καλόγυρος* f. *καλός* + *γυρος*, -γυρος in comb. old, aged.] A Greek monk, esp. of the order of St. Basil.

How name ye yon Ione C. Bvoxx.
|| **Calpac**, **calpack** (kæl'pæk). 1813. [Turk. *gälpäk*.] A felt cap, worn by Turks, Tartars, etc.; an oriental cap generally. var. **Kalpack**. **Calque**, var. of **CALK** v.

|| **Caltha** (kæl'thā). 1599 [L.] Bot. The Marsh Marigold; also its genus
Caltrop kæl'trɪ Caltrap. ME *alke*

kalktrappe, OE. *colietrappe*, *calcatrippe*, prob. f. (ult.) L. type **calcatrapa*, or **calcatripa*, app. f. *calcatum* (influenced by *calcare*) + *trappa* a trap. *Gall-trap* is due to pop. etym.] +1. A trap, gin, or snare for the feet -1850. 2. *Mit* An iron ball armed with four sharp prongs, placed so that when thrown on the ground it has always one projecting upwards. Used to impede cavalry, etc. 1519. Also fig. 3 *Herb*. Now usu *Caltrop*: a name for various plants that entangle the feet, or suggest the military instrument, as the Star-thistle (*Centaurea Calatropis*); Land Caltrop (*Tyrtulus terrestris*); *Crisp* Caltrop (*Potamogeton densus* and *P. crispus*), which entangle swimmers; also for the seed of *Trapa natans*.

Calumba (kæl'mbā). 1811. [f. *Calomba* in Ceylon, because supposed wrongly to come from thence.] Med. The root of *Calceolaria palmata* (N.O. *Menosperma*), indigenous to the forests of Mozambique, used as a mild tonic and stomachic. Hence **Calumbum**, **Calumbic acid**, bitter substances found in Calumba root.

Calumet (kæl'li-met). 1717 [a. F. *calumet* (Norman f. *chalumet*), a parallel form to *chalumeau*, in OF. *calumen* = L. *calumnellus*, dim. of *calumnus* reed.] A tobacco-pipe with a bowl of clay, and a long reed stem carved and ornamented with feathers. Used among the Amer. Indians as a symbol of peace.

The French desired to smother the c. of peace 1751.
Calumniate (kæl'mniat), v. 1554. [f. L. *calumniat*, *calumniari*.] trans. To asperse with calumny; to charge falsely and maliciously with something criminal or disreputable; to slander. intr. (*absol*) To utter calumnies 1606. We must not c. even the Imputation Wurtem. Hence **Calumination**, the action of calumniating, a calumny **Calumniator**, **Calumniator** a. *calumniosus*. var. + **Calumnize** (*trans*).

Calumnious (kæl'mniəs), a. 1490. [ad. L. *calumniosus*, f. *calumnius*; see CALUMNY.] Of the nature of a calumny or a calumniator; slanderous, defamatory.

A foul mouth'd c. knows *All's Well* i. iii. 61. Ac. fable 1835. Hence **Calumniously** adv., ness.
Calumny (kæl'mni). 1564. [ad. L. *calumnia* and F. *calomnie*.] 1. False and malicious misrepresentation, to the injury of another; libellous detraction, slander. 2. A slanderous report 1611.

1. The Shrug, the Hum, or Ha (these Petty-brands That Calumnies doth use) SHAKS. 2. To invent calumnies, requires neither labour nor courage JOHNSON
|| **Calvaria**, **calvarium**. ME. [L. *calvaria*, f. *calvus* bare, *calva* the scalp.] Anat. The part of the skull above the orbits, temples, ears, and occipital protuberance. **Calvarial** a.

Calvary (kæl'vāri). ME. [a. L. *calvaria*, used as tr. Aram. *gulgulā* 'the skull', in Gr. transliteration γολγοθᾶ, name of the mount of the Crucifixion.] 1. Proper name of the place where Christ was crucified. (In OE. *Heofanasburg*.) Also used generically. 2. [F. *calvaire*] in R.C. Ch. a. A life-size representation of the Crucifixion, on a raised ground in the open air. b. A series of representations, in a church or chapel, of the scenes of the Passion 1727. c. *cross*, *crass* C. in *Mar.*, a cross mounted on a pyramid of three steps.

Calve (kāv), v. 1 [OE. *calfan*, f. *calv* CALF sb.] 1. intr. To give birth to a calf. Cf. CALF sb. 1. 3. 2. trans. To bring forth ME. 3. Of a glacier, etc. - To throw off a mass of ice 1837. 4. The cow calve(s) not a deed calf Wynter *Jib* vi. 10. 5. The iceberg 'calved' as they went along 1882. Hence **Calven** (after *shaken*, etc.) ppl. a. that has calved. **Calver**, a cow that calves.

Calved (kāvld), ppl. a. 1593. [f. *calveis* (see CALF) + -ED. Having calves.
+ **Calver**, a ME. [Perh. earlier f. Sc. CALLER (cf. *silver*, *silver*).] An epithet of salmon or other fish. ? 'Fresh' (E. Müller); or 'dressed while alive' -1865.

Calver, v. 1651. ? Obs. [app. f. prec.] 1. To treat or cook as a calver fish; to CRIMP, or, according to others, to cut into slices while fresh, or alive, and pickle. 2. intr. Of fish To behave when cooked as a calver fish.

Calvinian (kæl'viniān). 1566. [f. pr. n. Calvin, L. *Calvinus*.] adj. Of, belonging to, or following the doctrine of, Calvin. *Cal.* = CAL- v m 57 69

Calvinism (kæl'viniz'm). 1570. [f. as prec.] The doctrines of John Calvin (1509-1564), esp. his theological doctrines on grace, in which Calvinism is opp. to ARMINIANISM. b. Adherence to these doctrines.

The 'five points of Calvinism' are: (1) Particular election, (2) Particular redemption, (3) Moral inability in a fallen state, (4) Irresistible grace, (5) Final perseverance.

Calvinist (kæl'vinist). 1579. [f. as prec.] An adherent of Calvinism.

Calvinistic, a. 1820. [f. prec.] Of or belonging to Calvinism, following the doctrines of Calvin. Hence **Calvinistically** a., -ly adv.

Calvinize, v. 1659. [See -IZE.] intr. To follow Calvin, to teach Calvinism. trans. To imbue with Calvinism.

Calvish (kæl'viʃ). a. 1570. [f. CALF + -ISH] Resembling a calf, doltish, stupid.

Calvity (kæl'viti) rare. 1623. [ad. L. *calvities*.] Baldness.

Calx (kæls). Pl. **calces**, + **calxes**. 1460 [L. *calx* lime.] 1. The powder or friable substance produced by calcining a mineral or metal, formerly taken as the essential substance of the crude mineral. 2. Occ. - quick-lime -1834. 3. *Elon slang*. The goal-line (at foot-ball) 1864.

Calybite. [f. Gr. *καλύβη*.] One of the early saints who passed their lives in huts.

|| **Calycanthus** (kælikən'ths) 1864. [mod. L., f. Gr. *καλός* - CALYX + *anthos*] Bot. A North American genus of shrubs; esp. *Calycanthus floridus* or Carolina All-pice.

Calycifloral (kælikə'flōrəl, kəlisi-), a. 1872. [f. L. *calycem* (a. *calyx*) + *florē* + -AL.] Bot. Having the stamens and pistils inserted in the calyx. So **Calyciflorate**, **Calyciflorous** adj., in same sense.

Calyciform (kælikə'fɔrm, kəlisi-), a. 1831 [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Bot. Having the form of a calyx. Also etiol. sp. of CALICIFORM cup-shaped.

Calycine (kælikə'nin, kəlisi-), a. 1816. [f. as prec. + -INE.] Of or belonging to the calyx, resembling a calyx. Hence **Calycinal**, **Calycinar**, in same sense.

Calycle (kælikl). 1731 [ad. L. *calyculus* (also used), dim. of *calyx*.] Bot. 1. A row of bracts round the base of the calyx, resembling a smaller outer calyx. 2. *heron*. f. CALICUL 1794. Hence **Calycleular** a. relating to or composing a c. **Calycleulate** a. having a c. + **Calycleulated**, (having fruit) enclosed in a c. v r. **Calycleule**.

+ **Calylon**. ME. only (?) Flint or pebble stone.
|| **Calyptra** (kælip'trā). 1753. [mod. L. a Gr. *καλύπτρα* covering, veil.] Bot. A hood or cover over the hood of the sporocarpium in mosses. Hence **Calyptrate** a. having a c., hooded, operculate. **Calyptriform** a. calyptra-shaped. **Calyptragen**, the outer zone of the meristem of the youngest part of plants.

Calyx (kælik, kəl'lik). Pl. **calyces** (kæliksi), rarely **calyxes**. 1693. [L., a. Gr. *καλῦξ* (from root of *καλύπτει*).] Often confused with CALIX, q. v. 1. Bot. The whorl of leaves (sepals), usually green, forming the outer covering of a flower while in the bud. Al. a *transf.* 2. Phys. and Zool. Variant sp. of CALIX 1831. 3. The c. is nothing but the swaddling clothes of the flower KENNEDY.

+ **Calzoon**, sb. pl. 1615. [From Fr. *Sp* Pg., or it. -late] f. *calzonnet*, augment. f. **calzon*, f. *calzon* shoe 1. Drawers, hose, trousers -1677.

Cam (kam), sb. 1 Also **cam**, **canm**. 1777 [prob. a. Du. *cam*, the same word as Ing COMB; whence Fr. *came* 'core, tooth', etc.] A projecting part of a wheel or other revolving piece of machinery, adapted to impart an alternating or variable motion to another piece by sliding or rolling contact. Much used where a uniform revolving motion is employed to actuate any kind of non-uniform, alternating, elliptical or rectilinear movement.

Cam, sb. 2 n. dial. 1788 [f. Sc. *cam*, *kam*, a. ON. *kam* - *cam*, west, etc.] The same word originally as prec. and COMB. 1. A ridge a mound of earth; the bank on which a hedge is planted o. *lik*

Cam, *a.* and *adv.* Now *dial.* Also **†kamme**. 1599. [prob. *a.* Welsh *cam*, repr. an O.Celt. **cambo-s* crooked.] *adj.* Crooked, twisted. Hence *mod. dial.* Perverse 1600. *adv.* Awry, askew (also *fig.*). Cf. **KIM KAM** 1579. **Camaeu** (kamayo). 1596. [F.; see **CAMEO**.] **1 = CAMEO**. **2.** A method of painting in monochrome 1727.

Camail. Now *Hist.* 1670. [*a.* F.; *f.* cap head + *mail* MAIL (Diez).] **1.** A piece of chain-mail attached to the head-piece, and protecting the neck and shoulders 1826. **2.** A hood worn by the R. C. clergy; also, a blue or purple ornament worn by a bishop over his rochet 1670. Hence **Camailed** *a.* having *a.*

Cama-idolite. Also **Camaldulite**, **-dulian**, **-dulse**, **-dolensian**. 1727. A member of the religious order founded by S. Romuald at Camaldoli in the 11th c.

Camara ¹ (kæ'mārā). 1880 [*a.* Gr. *καμάρα* (see **CAMERA**).] *Bot.* *a.* One of the cells of a fruit. *b.* A carpel.

Camara ² (kæ'mārā). 1866. [Native name in Guiana.] The hard durable timber of *Dispteryx odorata* (N.O. *Leguminosae*).

Camaraderie (kamara'dri). 1840. [Fr., *f.* camarade COMRADE.] Comradeship; loyalty to or partiality for, one's comrades, *esprit de corps*.

Camarella (kæmārīlā, Sp. -i'lā). 1839. [Sp., dim. of *camara* CHAMBER.] **1.** A small chamber 1860. **2.** A private cabinet of counsellors; a cabal, clique.

†Camarine. 1576. [*f.* *Camarina* (Καμάρινα) in Sicily.] A fetid swamp. Also *fig.* -1681.

Camass, camash, cammas, var. *ff.* **QUAMASH** (*Camassia esculenta*), a liliaceous plant whose bulbs are eaten by the N. Amer. Indians.

Camber (kæm'bər), *sb.* Also **GAMBER**, 1618 [*a.* F. *cambré*, *f.* *cambrer*; see next.] **1.** The condition of being slightly arched or convex above. *concr.* A flattened arch. **2.** A camber-beam 1677. **3.** 'The part of a dock-yard where cambering is performed and timber kept' (Smyth) 1885.

Comb *c.* beam, a beam cut arching in the middle; *slap*, a piece of board made convex on one or both edges, used as a rule.

Camber (kæm'bər), *v.* 1627. [app. *a.* F. *cambrer*, repr. of *L. cambrare*, *f.* *cambrā* vault.] **1.** *intr.* To be or become slightly arched or curved so that the centre is higher than the ends. **2.** *trans.* To bend (a beam, etc.) upwards in the middle, to arch slightly 1852.

Camberwell Beauty. 1847 [from *Camberwell*, London.] A species of butterfly, *Panassa Antiope*.

Cambial (kæm'biāl), *a.* 1864. [ad. late L. *cambiales*, *f.* *cambiūm*, see **CAMBIUM**.] **1.** Relating to exchange in commerce. **2.** *Bot.* Pertaining to cambium 1881.

Cambiform (kæm'biſſəm), *a.* 1882. [*f.* **CAMBIUM** + **FORM**.] *Bot.* Of the form of, or like cambium.

†Cambio. 1645. [It. :-L. *cambiūm*.] **1.** A bill of exchange. **2.** A place of exchange.

Cambism. *rare*. 1837. [See next.] The theory and practice of exchanges.

Camibist (kæm'biſt). 1809. [*a.* F. *camibiste*; see **CAMBIUM**.] **1.** One skilled in the science of exchanges; one who deals in bills of exchange. **2.** *transf.* As title of a manual of foreign exchanges 1811. Hence **Camibistry**. (Dicts.)

Cambium (kæm'biſm). 1643. [*a.* late L. *cambiūm*.] **1.** Exchange, barter. **2. A place of exchange. (Dicts.) **2.** One of the four humours formerly supposed to nourish the body -1800. **3.** *Bot.* A viscid substance lying immediately under the bark of exogens, in which the annual growth of the wood and bark takes place 1671. Also *attrib.***

Camblet, var. of **CAMLET**.

Cambo, obs. *f.* **GAMBOGE**.

Camboose, var. of **CAMBOOSE**.

Cambrel (kæmbrəl). Cf. **CHAMBREL**, **GAMBREL**. 1450. [?conn. w. **CAMBER**, *f.* *cambrer*; cf. **CAMBER** *sb.* **2.**] **1.** A bent piece of wood or iron used by butchers to hang carcases on. **2.** The bend of the upper part of a horse's hind leg; the hock. Now *dial.* 1610. Also *attrib.*

Cambrésine (kæmbréz'n). Also **cambrésine**. 1750. [F.] 'A species of fine linen made at Cambray' (Littre), also an eastern fabric.

Cambric (kæmbr'ik), *a.* (sb.) 1656. [*f.* *Cambrus*, var. of *Cambrā* till differentiated; latinized deriv. of *Cymry* Welshmen] **1.** Pertaining to Wales, Welsh, *sb.* a Welshman. **2.** *Geol.* A system of Palaeozoic rocks lying below the Silurian, in Wales and Cumberland 1836.

Cambric (kæmbr'ik) 1530. [*f.* *Cameryk*, Flemish name of *Cambray* -L. *Cambracum*.] A kind of fine white linen, orig. made at Cambray in Flanders (Also an imitation made of hard-spun cotton yarn) **b.** As the material of handkerchiefs 1886. Also *attrib.*

I would your Cambric were sensible as your finger *Cor. i.* in 95

Cambric, var. of **CAMMOCK**.

Came (kæm). 1688. [app. *1* q. **CALM** ², *q.v.*] A small grooved bar of lead used for framing the glass in latticed windows chiefly in *pl*

Came (kæm), *part.* of **COMB**; *Sc.* *f.* **COMB**

Camel (kæmél). [Late O.E., ad. L. *camelus*, *a.* Gr. *κάμηλος*, adopted from Semitic.] **1.** A large hornless ruminant quadruped, having a humped back, long neck, and cushioned feet; not found wild, but domesticated in Western Asia and Northern Africa, where it is the chief beast of burden. There are two species, the Arabian or one-humped (including the dromedary), and the Bactrian or two-humped. Also *fig.* **2.** *techn.* A machine for adding buoyancy to vessels, and thus enabling them to cross bars, shoals, etc.; also for raising sunken ships, removing rocks, etc. It consists generally of two or more water-tight chests provided with plugs and pumps 1716

Well, therefore, has the C. been termed 'the Ship of the Desert' 1847. *fig.* A Drayman, a Porter, a very Camel *Tr. & Cr. i.* in 371.

Comb. *c.* bird, the Ostrich; -engine = sense **2**; -gut, the dried gut of *a.* used to furnish strings for musical instruments; -insect, a name for members of the genus *Manis*, from their elongated thorax; -kneed *a.*; callous-kneed, like a camel; -locust = *camelus*; -sect; camel's-thorn, a leguminous plant (*Alhagi camelorum*); -tree, *Acacia gyalis*. Hence **Camelcade**, a train of people on camels. **Cameldom**, the region of camels. (*nonc.* *rod.*) **Cameldeer**, *a.* *c.* diver, a cannasser mounted on *a.* **Cameline** *a.* belonging to *a.* *c.*, or to camels. **Camelish** *a.* obstinate as *a.* *c.*; **Camelishness**. **Camelry**, troops mounted on camels; a place where camels are laden and unladen.

Camelion, obs. *f.* **CHAMELEON**.

Camel-hair; see **CAMEL'S-HAIR**.

Cameline (kæmél'in, kæm'lin), *sb.* ¹ ME. [*a.* OF. *camelin*, ad. med. L. *camelinum* adj. neut.] *orig.* A kind of stuff supposed to be made of camel's hair; cf. **CAMLET**. Also, a garment of this 1599.

Cameline (kæmél'in), *sb.* ² ME. [*a.* F.] A genus of cruciferous plants; esp. *Camelina sativa*. Also *attrib.* 1578.

†Camelion. ME. [In 14th c. taken as *camel* + *lion*.] A camelopard -1535.

Camellia (kæm'liā, kæm'liā). 1753. [After *Kamel* (latinized *Camellus*), a Jesuit who botanized Luzon.] A genus of evergreen shrubs belonging to the tea family (*Ternstroemiaceae*), chiefly natives of China and Japan. Also *attrib.*

Camelopard (kæmelo,pā id, kæm'lopārd), ME. [ad. L. *camelopardus*, -*pardalis*, *a.* Gr., *f.* *κάμηλος* + *πάρδαλις*. Confused with *leopard* in med. L., Fr., and Eng., whence *camelopard*.] **1.** The GIRAFFE, an African ruminant quadruped with long legs, very long neck, and skin spotted like that of the panther. **2.** *Astr.* A constellation situated between Ursa Major and Cassiopeia 1836.

Camelopardel. 1830. [*f.* prec.] *Her.* An animal, figured as a camelopard with the horns of an ibex.

Camelot, obs. *f.* **CAMLET**.

Camel's-hair. Also **camel-hair**. ME. **1.** The hair of the camel. (But cf. next.) **2.** The long hairs from the tail of a squirrel, used to make artist's pencils. Also *attrib.* 1771.

Camel-yarn. 1670. [In Da. *kameligarn*.] app. from a mistaken notion; cf. **CAMLET** and

MOHAIR.] Yarn made from the wool of the Angora-goat, mohair yarn.

Camenes. *Logic*. A mnemonic word, repr. the second mood of the fourth syllogistic figure in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative, the minor premiss and the conclusion universal negatives.

Cameo (kæ'miſo). 1561. [*a.* It. *caméio*, *cap-méio*, med. L. *cammeus*; of unkn. deriv.] A precious stone, as the onyx, agate, sardonyx, etc., having two layers of different colours, in the upper of which a figure is carved in relief, while the lower serves as ground. Also, shells similarly carved. Also *attrib.*

Camera (kæm'eriā). 1708. [*a.* L. *camera* (*camara*) vault, arched chamber, = Gr. *καμάρα*. In late L. in sense 'chamber'; see **CHAMBER**.] **1.** In L. sense: An arched or vaulted roof or chamber. Prob. not in Eng. use. **b. A judge's chamber; hence in *camerā*, opp. to 'in op. a court'. [*2.* [It. or Sp.] A chamber; a council or legislative chamber, a department of the papal curia 1712. **3.** *Optics*. Short for *camera obscura* 1727. **b.** esp. That form used in photography 1840.**

Ca mera obscura [L.; lit. 'dark chamber'] *Optics*. A darkened chamber or box, into which light is admitted through a double convex lens, forming an image of external objects on paper, glass, etc., placed at the focus of the lens. Also lit. Dark room. **Ca mera lucida** [L.; lit. 'light chamber'] *Optics*. An instrument by which the rays of light from an object are reflected by a prism, and produce an image on paper placed beneath the instrument, which can be traced with a pencil.

Cameral, *a.* 1762. [*a.* Ger. *kameral*, ad. med. L. *cameralis*, *f.* *camera*] Of or pertaining to the *cameri* or chamber; relating to the management of the state property (in Germany). Hence **Cameralistic** *a.*, **Cameralistics** *sb. pl.* **†Camerate**, *v.* 1623. [*f.* L. *cameratus*, *cameratus*.] *trans.* To vault, to arch. Hence **Camerrated** *pp. a.*, (*arch.*) arched, vaulted; (*Zool.*) divided into chambers, as some shells, var. **Camerate** *a.* **Cameration**, (*Arch.*) vaulting arching; (*Zool.*) division into chambers.

Camarine; see **CAMARINE**.

Cameronian (kæm'eriāniān). 1690 [f. the name *Cameron*] *adj.* Pertaining to Richard Cameron, his tenets, or his followers.

Cameronian Regiment: the old 26th Regiment of Foot (now the 1st Battalion of the Scottish Rifles) formed originally of Presbyterians who rallied to the cause of William III.

† A follower of Richard Cameron, a Scottish Covenanter and field preacher, who rejected the indulgence granted to nonconforming ministers and formally renounced allegiance to Charles II. His followers became the 'Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland'.

†Camery. 1572. A disease of horses, the *frounce* -1727.

Camestres. *Logic*. A mnemonic word, repr. the second mood of the second syllogistic figure, in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative, the minor premiss and the conclusion universal negatives.

†Camis, camus. [In Spenser, prob. ad. Sp. or Pg. *camisa* -late L. *camisia*, *camisa* (see **CHEMISE**).] A light loose dress of silk or linen.

Camisado. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1548. [ad. Sp. *camisada*, *camisado*, *f.* *camisa* shirt.] *Mil.* **1.** A night attack, orig. one in which the attackers wore shirts over their armour as a means of mutual recognition. Also *fig.* **2.** (*erron.*) The shirt thus worn 1618. var. *Camisa* *de*.

By night I wil the camissado give GASCONEIRE

†Camisard, camisar. 1703. [*a.* F., *f.* Pg. *camisa* shirt.] Name given to the Calvinist insurgents of the Cévennes, during the persecution which followed the revocation of the edict of Nantes' (Littre). Also *attrib.* -1883

Camise, camiss (kæm'is). In Byron *camese*. 1812 [Arab *qamis*, under-tunic; perh. ad. L. *camisia*, *camisa*; see **CHEMISE**.] The shirt worn by Arabs and other Mohammedans.

Camisole (kæm'isöl). 1816. [*a.* F., ad. Sp. *camisola*, dim. of *camisa*; see **CHEMISE**.] **1.** Formerly applied to jackets of various kinds. **2.** A woman's underbodice 1895. Hence in *attrib.* form *camis-* in comb., as *camis-knuckers* (1915).

Ca us o CA sad C4 o
Cam wood kəm ud 1698 [ad A
Ka b] B R VOOD

Can (kan), *sb.* [Com. Tent.; OE. *canna* :—WGer. *kanna* :—OTest. type **kanna*—]. 1. A vessel for holding liquids; now of tin or other metal, usually cylindrical in form, with a handle over the top. 2. A chimney-pot 1833. 3. *Sc.* A measure 1809. 4. A vessel of tinned iron, in which fruit, fish, etc. are sealed up air-tight for preservation (chiefly in U.S.) 1874.

There were set six stone canes Wyclif Johu ii. 6. Hence **Canful**.

Can (kan), *v.1 irreg.* Pa. Ind. could. [A Tent. *posterior-present* vb.; OE. *cunnan*, pres. Ind. *can* (com), pa. *cude* (—*cunde*). The original meaning of the present was 'I have learned', whence, 'I know'; the original present stem being **kun-u-* or **kun-n-*, pre-Tent. **ken-n-*].

I. *fr.* To know —1640. 2. *intr.* To have knowledge of (verb) ME.

1. He could it by hart 1541. She could the Bible in the holy tongue B. Jones. 2. The king couthe of venery 1540.

II. With inf., as auxiliary of predication. 1. To know how (to do anything) OE. 2. To be able, to have the power or capacity. (The current sense.) ME. 3. Expressing possibility. *can you* . . . ? = is it possible for you to . . . ? 1512. 4. *slip.* 1440.

1. Well couthe he tune his pipe SPENSER. 2. The Egyptians could not drink of the water Ex. vii. 21. Such language can do no good (mod). 3. And can you blame them STUBBES. Thy way thou canst not miss MICH. P. L. III. 735. 4. I could no more, I was really exhausted 1807. *Cannot but*; see BUT. See also COM.

†**Can**, *v.2* (pa. *tense*). ME. and early mod. Eng. used for GAN, pa. t. of *ganen* to begin, see GIN *v.* Replaced by *did*.

Can, *v.3* 1871. [f. CAN *sb.1*] To put in a can or cans; to 'tin', as fruit, beef, etc. Hence **Canner**.

Canaan (kənān). 1687. [ad. Heb.] The ancient proper name of Western Palestine; *fig.* the land of promise, heaven, etc.

Canaanite (kənānait), *sb.1* ME. [f. prec.] 1. A native of Canaan. *fig.* 'No true Israelite' 2. (prop. Canaanite) One of a Jewish sect fanatically opposed to the Romans; hence, a zealot.

2. Simon the Canaanite Matt. x. 3. [R.V. Cananean.] Hence **Canaanitic**, **Canaanite** *adjs.* belonging to Canaan; or of like a C. Also *fig.*

Canaanite, *sb.2* 1844 *Minn.* A variety of pyroxene found near Canaan, Ct. U.S.

Canada (kə nādā). The name of a British dominion in N. America, used attrib. in names of plants, animals, products, etc.

C. balsam, a pale balsam derived from *Abies balsamea*, and *A. canadensis*, used in medicine, etc.; C. rice, *Hydrophyllum canadense*; C. turpentine = *Canada balsam*.

|| **Cañada** (kənā'dā). 1830. [a. Sp. f. *caño* gutter] In Western U.S.: A narrow valley or glen, a small cañon.

Canadian (kənā'diān). 1805. [f. CANADA + -IAN.] *adj.* Of or belonging to Canada or its people. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Canada

†|| **Canaglia**. 1605. [a. It.] = next —1734.

|| **Canaille** (kana'y, -āy). 1676. [a. F., ad. It. *canaglia*, f. *can*, L. *canis*, *lit.* 'pack of dogs'. In 17–18th c. app. naturalized.] The vile populace; the rabble, the mob.

Let the Canaille wait as they should do 1776.

Canakin, var. of CANIKIN.

Canal (kānəl), *sb.* 1449. [a. F. *canal*, earlier F. *chenal*, refash. after L. *canalem*. Cf. CHANNEL.] 1. A pipe for conveying liquid; also a tube or tubular cavity —1696. 2. *Phys.* A duct, as the alimentary canal, the semicircular canals of the ear, etc. (The second current sense.) 1626. 3. A CHANNEL; *esp.* a strait —1809. 4. A long and narrow piece of water ornamenting a garden or park —1827. 5. An artificial watercourse uniting rivers, lakes, or seas, for purposes of inland navigation, irrigation, or conveyance of water-power. (The chief mod. sense.) 1673. Also *fig.* 6. *Arch.* A groove, fluting, CHANNEL 1727. 7. *Zool.* The groove in the shells of certain molluscs, for the protrusion of the siphon 1835.

A H gaB n beC S j m s Pa k
C c built a o a b d adapted to use on a c.
Canal, *v.* rare. 1870. [f. prec.] To make a canal through; to furnish with canals.

Canal-bone, -coal, vars. of CANNEL-BONE, -COAL.

Canalicular (kənāl'ikjūlār), *a.* 1878. [ad. mod. L. *canalicularis*.] *Nat. Hist.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a canaliculus; minutely tubular

Canaliculate, *a.* 1828. [ad. mod. L. *canaliculatus*.] *Nat. Hist.* Having a longitudinal groove, minutely channelled. var. **Canaliculated** *pl. a.*

Canaliculation. 1880 [See prec.] A canaliculate formation, a minute grooving.

|| **Canaliculus** (kənāl'ikjūlūs), *pl. -i*. 1563 [a. L., dim. of *canalis*.] 1. *Arch.* = CANAL 6. 2. *Phys.* A small duct, as in bone-structure, etc 1854. var. **Canaliculi**.

Canaliferous (kənāl'ifērs), *a.* 1835. [f. mod. L. *canalifer*.] *Nat. Hist.* Having a canal; said of shells of molluscs

Canalize (kənā'lāiz), *v.* 1855 [a. F. *canaliser*.] *Trans.* a. To cut a canal through; to furnish with canals. b. To convert (a river) into a canal. Also in *Phys.* and *Pathol.*

This system of canalizing Egypt PUSKY. Hence **Canalization**.

|| **Canard** (kanar, kənā'rd). 1850. [Fr.; lit. 'duck'. See LITRE.] An extravagant or absurd story circulated as a hoax; a false report.

Canary (kənā'ri), *sb.* 1592. [a. F. *Canarie*, ad. Sp. *Canaria*, in L. *Canaria insula* 'Isle of Dogs', so called from its large dogs (*canarius*, f. *canis* Pliny).] The name of an island (Gran Canaria), and of the group Canary Isles. Hence 1. A lively Spanish dance, now antiquated. 2. = *Canary wine*, a light sweet wine from the Canaries —1848. 3. = CANARY-BIRD. Occ. *fig.* 1855. 4. A malapropism for *quandary*. Merry W. II. ii. 61.

2. A medicine That's able . . . to make you dance Canari All's Well II. 1. 77. 2. I thou lackst a cup of Canari Puck II. i. 11. 85.

Canib. c. creper, a garden name for *Tropaeolum aduncum* (wrongly called *T. canariense*); -finch = CANARY-BIRD; -grass, *Phalaris canariensis*, which yields canary-seed; -seed, the seed of c.-grass, used as food for canaries; -stone, a yellow variety of cannelian; -wood, the light orange-coloured wood of *Persea indica* and *P. canariensis*, obtained from Brazil

Canary, *a.* 1854. [prec. used attrib.] Canary-coloured, bright yellow.

†**Canary**, *v.* 1588. [f. CANARY *sb.* 1.] To dance the canary. L. L. L. III. i. 12.

Canary-bird. 1576 [See CANARY *sb.*] 1. An inessential singing bird, a kind of finch (*Fringilla* or *Carduelis canaria*, family *Fringillidae*), originally brought from the Canary Islands. The wild bird is green. 2. *Thieves' slang.* A jail bird 1673.

Canaster (kənā'stər). 1827 [a. Sp. *canastera* :—L. **canastrum*, a. Gr. Cf. CANISTER.] 1. A rush basket used to pack tobacco in. 2. A kind of tobacco made of the dried leaves coarsely broken. formerly imported in rush baskets 1827.

|| **Canaut** (kənōt). *Anglo-Ind.* 1625. [Urdu.] The side-wall of a tent; a canvas enclosure.

Can-buoy. 1626. [f. CAN *sb.1* + BUOY *sb.*] *Naut.* A large cone-shaped buoy, usu. painted of a definite colour for purposes of recognition

|| **Cancan** (kənā'kən, kənā'ken). 1848. [F. (16th c. in Littré); of unk. etym.] A kind of dance performed at the public balls of Paris, with extravagant and indecorous gestures.

Cancel (kən'səl), *sb.* 1596. [(1) ad. L. *cancel* (see CANCELLI); (2) f. the vb.] 1. *pl.* Prison bars, bounds, confines. Chiefly *fig.* —1667. II. 1. The act of cancelling 1884. 2. *Print.* The suppression and reprinting of a page or leaf. Hence *cancel*. a. a page so cancelled; b. the new page substituted. 1806

Cancel (kən'səl), *v.* 1440 [a. F. *cancelier* :—L. *cancelarius*, f. *cancelarius*, *canceli* cross-bars, lattice. Cf. CHANCEL.] 1. To deface or obliterate (writing), properly by drawing lines across it lattice-wise; to cross out. Of deeds, etc.: To annul by so marking, touting or tearing up. 2. *fig.* To render void 1494. 3. *gen.*

To obliterate; to put an end to 1530. 4. *Arithm.* To strike out (a figure) by drawing a line through it; *esp.* in removing a common factor or equivalent of opposite signs; also *adial* 1542. Hence *fig.* To neutralize 1633. 5. *Print.* To suppress (a page, etc.) after it has been set up or printed off 1738. 16. To enclose with lattice-work or rails —1650.

1. A deed may be avoided by delivering it up to be canceled; that is to have lines drawn over it, in the form of lattice-work or *cancelle* BLAKSTONE. 2. Shake hands for ever, Cancel all our Vowes DAYTON. 3. Canceled from Heaven and sacred memoris MICH. P. L. VI. 379. To c.-one's fortunes SHAKS., ancientes BYRON 4. *fig.* With publick zeal to c. private crimes DAYTON 5. Canceled, and ruling it with posts FULLER. Hence **Cancellable**, **cancelable** *a.* **Canceller**.

Canceller, *sb.* 1599. [a. ONF. *canceler*, mod. F. *chancelier* to swerve.] *Harokrug.* The action of a hawk in cancelleering; see next. Also *fig.*

Canceller, **cancelier**, *v.* 1633. [f. prec.] Of a hawk: To turn (once or twice) upon the wing, in order to recover herself before striking. *fig.* To digress.

The partridge sprung, He makes his stoop, but wanting breath, is forced to cancelier MASSINGER.

Cancellarian (kən'səl'ē-riān), *a.* 1791. 1846. [f. L. *cancellarius*.] Of, or of the nature of, a chancellor. So **Cancellariate** (*rare*), chancellorship.

Cancellate (kən'səl'ēt), *a.* 1661. [ad. L. *cancellatus*, *cancellare*.] Marked with cross lines like lattice-work; reticulated.

Cancellated (kən'səl'ētēd), *pl. a.* 1681. [f. prec.] 1. = prec. 2. *spec.* Having CANCELLI, as the spongy portion of bones 1836.

Cancellation (kən'səl'ē-shən), 1535. [ad. L. *cancellatio*, see CANCEL *v.*] 1. The action of the vb CANCEL. 2. *etymologically* The action of marking with cross lines lattice-wise. (*nonce-use*) 1843.

1. C. of a will POPE, of indebtedness 1878. var. **Cancelment**.

|| **Cancelli** (kən'səl'i), *sb. pl.* 1642. [L., dim. of *cancer*, pl. *canceri* crossing bars, grating.] 1. Bars of lattice-work; *spec.* the latticed screen between the choir and body of the church; hence, the CHANCEL. (In Eng. use.) 2. *Phys.* The lattice-work of the spongy portion of bones, consisting of thin plates and bars interlacing with each other 1802. (Improperly) applied to the interstices between these plates and bars 1845. Hence **Cancellous** (*a.* *Phys.*) having an open porous structure as of network.

Cancer (kən'sər), *sb.* ME. [L. *cancer* (*cancerum*) crab, also gangrene. OE. *cancer*, *cancor*, helped by Norman Fr. *cancer*, gave ME. CANCER. The L. form was re-introduced later for techn. use.] 1. A crab. [Now *Zool.*] 1562. 2. *Med.* An eight-tailed bandage 1753. 3. *Astron.* a. The Zodiacal constellation lying between Gemini and Leo. b. The fourth of the twelve signs of the Zodiac (♋), beginning at the summer solstitial point, which the sun enters on the 21st of June ME. 3. *Pathol.* A malignant growth or tumour, that tends to spread and to reproduce itself, as also to return after removal; it corrodes the part concerned, and generally ends in death. See also CANCER. 1601.

Also *fig.* 1. A plant: perh. *cancer-work* —1609. 2. *Tropic of C.* the northern Tropics, forming a tangent to the ecliptic at the first point of C. 3. C. is decidedly a hereditary disease ROBERTS. *fig.* Sloth is a C. eating up. Time KEN. Comb. (in sense 3) c.-root, *Conopholis* (*Orobanchis*) *americana* and *Euphyas virginiana*; -wort, *Linaria spuria* and *L. Elatine*; also the genus *Veronica*.

Cancer (kən'sər), *v.* 1774. [f. prec.] To eat into as a cancer. Hence **Cancered** *pl. a.* affected with cancer.

Cancerate (kən'sə'ret), *v.* 1688. [f. L. *canceratus*.] To become cancerous, to grow into a cancer. Hence **Canceration**. (*Dicts.*)

Cancerin (kən'sər-in). An artificial guano from Newfoundland.

Cancerite, **cancrite**. 1848. *Palaeont.* A fossil crab.

Cancerous (kən'sə-rəs), *a.* 1563. [f. CANCER *sb.* + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or affected with, cancer. Also *fig.*

C. tumours 1872. C. close arts H. VAUGHAN. Hence **Cancerously** *adv.* **Cancerousness**.

|| **Cangue** *cang* *k'eq* 1727 [nl] a *g*
ad *g* *g* *conn* *ang* [oke] A *b* o d
heavv cuden ame o bo rd wo n ound li
neck ke a k nd o po abe p ory as a p...
men n Ch na. Hence **Cangue** v.

Can-hook 1626 [? f. CAN sb.1 + *Hook* sb.]
A short rope or chain with a flat hook at each
end, used for slinging a cask

Canicide 1832. [f. L. *canicida*] A dog-
killer.

Canicular (*kān* *kīlā*), *a* (sb.) ME. [ad.
L. *canicularis*, f. *canicula*, dim. of *canis*.]

A. *adj.* 1. **Canicular days**: the DOG-DAYS.
q. v. 2. Of or pertaining to the dog-days 1577.
3. **C. year**: the ancient Egyptian year, computed
from one heliacal rising of Sirius to the next
1663. 4. *pro* Pertaining to a dog 1592.

B. *sb.* 1. The dog star; *pl.* the dog-days
-1727. 2. *loc.* (*pl.*) Dog-day verses 1873.

Canicula (*kān* *kīlā*) *rare* 1719. [a. F.,
ad. L. *canicula*] The dog-days.

Canine (*kān* *in*, *kān* *in*), *a* (sb.) 1607
[ad. L. *caninus*, f. *canis*.] **A.** *adj.* 1. Of, be-
longing to, or characteristic of, a dog; having
the nature or qualities of a dog 1523; of appe-
tite, hunger, etc.: Voracious 1617. 2. **Canine**
tooth: one of the four strong pointed teeth
situated between the incisors and the molars; a
cuspidate tooth 1507.

1. The c. race 1870. *C. appetito*, *hunger* *Bolny*
C. madness, *hydrophobia*. *C. fassa*. (*Anat.*) a de-
pression in the upper jaw-bone behind the c. promi-
nence. *C. prominence* or *ridge*: a ridge on the upper
jaw-bone caused by the tang of the c. tooth.

B. *sb.* = Canine tooth (see A. 2). Also *loc.* =
'dog'. var. **†Caninal**. Hence **Caniniform**
a. shaped like a c. tooth. **Caninity**, canine
trait, dog nature; sympathy with dogs.

Canion, cannon, canon 1583. [In form
canion, a. Sp. *cañon* tube, augm. of *caña*.] *pl.*
Ornamental rolls, laid like sausages round the
ends of the legs of breeches. Now *Hist.*

Canister (*kān* *nīstā*). 1697. [ad. L. *canis-
trum*, ad. Gr. *kánistrōn*, f. *kánis*, reed.] 1. A
case or box for holding tea, coffee, shot, etc.
1711. 2. A basket for bread, flowers, etc. [*tr.*
L. or Gr.] 1697. 3. = *canister-shot* 1801

4. Full Canisters of fragrant Lilies *Porter*. *Comb.*
c.-shot, small bullets packed in cases fitting the bore
of a gun. **Canister** *a.* to put in a c.; to fasten a c. to

Cank (*kān* *k*), *v* *diat.* 1741. [Echoic.] To
cackle as geese; to chatter.

Canker (*kān* *k'kai*), *sb.* OE. [a. ONF. *cancre*
:—L. *cancreum* crab, also gangrene. See CHAN-
CRE.] 1. An eating, spreading sore or ulcer, as
a gangrene. Used as = **CANCER** till c. 1700. Now
spec. A gangrenous affection of the mouth, with
fetid sloughing ulcers, *canker of the mouth*, or
water c. 2. *Parricary*. A disease of a horse's
foot, with a fetid discharge from the frog. 3.
Rust. Now *diat.* 1533. 4. A disease of plants,
esp. fruit trees, attended by decay of the bark
and tissues 1555. 5. A canker-worm ME. 6.
The dog-rose (*Rosa canina*). Now *local.* 1582.
7. *fig.* Anything that frets, corrodes, corrupts,
or consumes slowly and secretly 1564.

8. No canker-fretted flesh so sore 1550. 9. Cankers
in the muske rose buds *Shaks.* 5. *1 Hen.* IV. 1. iii.
176. 6. Enule which is the c. of *Hemorum* *Bacon*.
Comb. *c.-berry*, the fruit of the dog-rose; also the
plant *Solanum bahamense*; -blossom, the blossom
of the dog-rose; -blossom, a canker (sense 4); also
fig.; -rash, a form of scarlet fever in which the throat
is ulcerated; -rose, (*a.*) the Dog-rose; (*b.*) the wild
poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*).

Canker (*kān* *k'kai*), *v.* ME. [f. *prec.*] 1. To
infect or consume with canker; *†*to corrode.
2. *fig.* To infect, corrupt; *†*to consume like a
canker ME. 3. *intr.* To become cankered; *†*to
rust; *†*to fester (*diat.*). Also *fig.* 1519.

4. No lapse of moons can c. Love *Timon*. 3. So
his mind cankers *Temp.* iv. 1. 122. Silencing will
sully and c. more the gliding *Bacon*.

Cankered (*kān* *k'kaid*), *pp.* *a.* ME. [f. *prec.*] 1.
In the senses of the vb. **CANKER**. **A.** *fig.*
Malignant, envious; spiteful; ill-tempered.
(Frequent in 16th c.) 1513.

1. C. sores 1720, gold *Far.* v. 3. Tulips *Evangelyn*,
waters 1679, heresy 1555. 2. A wicked will. A
cankered Grandams will *John* n. 1. 194. Hence
Cankeredly *adv.*, *ness*.

Cankerfret, *sb.* *diat.* 1618. **†**L. Corrosion
by rust. 2. Copperas. 3. A blister in the mouth.

+Ca nkerfret *a* ME. [F. *ca nkerfret* *pa pple*]
Ea e a ay h gang ene co roded in

+Ca nkerfret *v.* 1642. *trans.* To eat with
canker. *intr.* To become cankered, to rust.

Cankereous (*kān* *k'kai*), *a.* 1543. [f. **CAN-
KER** sb., after *It.*] 1. Of the nature of a **CAN-
KER**. 2. Corroding, infectious 1691. Also *fig.*
3. C. fetters *Mas. Browne*. *fig.* A c. regret 1881.

Cankerworm (*kān* *k'kai* *worm*), 1530. [**CAN-
KER** sb. 4.] A caterpillar that destroys buds and
leaves. *spec.* (*in U.S.*) The larva of the *Geo-
metra brachyptera* or winter moth. Also *fig.*
That which the locust hath left, hath the canker-
worm eaten *Isa.* 1. 4. *fig.* Lies are cankerworms,
and spoil all causes *Freneau*.

Cankery (*kān* *k'kai*), ME. [f. **CANKER** sb. +
-ry.] **1.** Gangrenous. ME. only. 2. Affected
with canker 1669. 3. *fig.* Crabbed. *Sc.* 1786.

Cann, *v.* *Naut.* See **COX**.

||Canna (*kān* *nā*), *sb.* 1664. [L.] **Bot.** A
genus of tropical plants (*N. C. Marantaceæ*), with
showy flowers and ornamental foliage.

Canna, *Sc.* form of **cannol**.

Cannabic (*kān* *abik*), *a.* 1731. [f. Gr.
kān *abik*.] Of the nature of hemp. **Cannabens**
(*Chem.*), a volatile, colourless, strong-smelling
liquid obtained from Indian hemp. **Cannabin**
(*Chem.*), the poisonous resin of the extract of
Indian hemp. **Cannabine** *a.* of or pertaining
to hemp [**Cannabis indica**, Indian hemp; the
dried flowering tops of the female plants of
Cannabis sativa].

Cannach (*kān* *nāx*) *Sc.* Also **canna**. 1803
[a. Gael.] The Cotton-grass.

†Cannel, **canel** (*kān* *nēl*), *sb.* 1 [ME. *canel*,
canel, a. ONF. *canel*.] —L. *canalium* pipe, chan-
nel, etc. See **CHANNEL** and **CANAL**. **†**1.
(*canel*) The bed of a stream. Now **CHANNEL**.
ME. only. **2.** (*canel*, *cannel*) A gutter. Now
KENNEL sb. 2, q. v. -1756. **3.** (*canel*) A pipe; a
tap for a cask -1829. **4.** The neck. = **KENNEL**
sb. 3 ME. only.

Cannel (*kān* *nēl*), *sb.* 2 1538. [Of northern
origin. ? = *Sc.* *cannle*, *cannle*, and thus =
'candle-coal'.] A bituminous coal, which
burns with a bright flame, and is rich in volatile
matter: it can be cut and polished like jet.
Also called *cannel coal*, and often (since 1700)
written *candle-coal*.

†Cannel-bone. ME. [See **CANNEL** sb. 1 4.]
The neck-bone; the clavicle; ? the illum of an
animal -1664.

†Cannellate, *-elate*, *a.* 1673. [After *It.*
cannellato.] *Arch.* Channelled, fluted -1676.

Cannelure (*kān* *nēl* *lū*), 1755. [a. F.] A
groove, fluting. Hence **Cannelured** *a.*

Cannery (*kān* *nēri*), 1879. [f. **CAN** v. 8.] A
factory where meat, fruit, etc. are canned.

Cannet. [a. F. *cannelle*, dim. of *cane*.] *Her.*
A duck, borne as a charge, without feet or bill.

Cannibal (*kān* *nībāl*), 1553. [In 16th c. *pl.*
Cannibales, a. Sp., a form of *Carib* or *Caribes*, a
nation of the W. Indies who were *anthropo-
phagi*. *Caribe* signifies 'brave and daring'
(Oviedo). Not conn. w. L. *canis*. Cf. **CALIB-**
AN = *carb-an*.] 1. A man (*esp.* a savage) that
eats human flesh; a man-eater. Also *fig.* 2.
An animal that devours its own species 1796.
3. *attrib.* Pertaining to a cannibal, cannibal-like;
bloodthirsty 1596.

4. The Cannibals that each others eat *Off.* i. iii. 143
3. He is swarthy in vile Cannibal words *Nash*
Hence **Cannibalean** (*rare*). **Canniba** *loc.* *adv.*
of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a c. **Cannib-**
alish *a.* savouring of cannibalism. **Cannibalistic**
a. addicted to or pertaining to cannibalism. **Cannib-**
alistically *adv.* **Cannibally** *adv.* after the
manner of a c; also *fig.* *Car.* iv. v. 200

Cannibalism (*kān* *nībāl* *izm*), 1796. [f.
prec.] The practice of eating one's kind. *fig.*
Bloodthirsty barbarity.
The political c. of the mob *D'Israeli*. var. **Canni-**
bality (*rare*).

Cannie; see **CANNY**.

Cannikin, canikin (*kān* *nīkin*), 1570. [dim.
f. **CAN** sb. 1.] A small can or drinking vessel.

Cannily (*kān* *nīl*), *adv.* *Sc.* (and *n. diat.*)
1636. [f. **CANNY** *a.*] In a **CANNY** manner.

Canniness (*kān* *nīn*), *Sc.* 1662. [f. *as* *prec.*]
Sagacity, cautiousness; gentleness.

Canning (*kān* *nīn*), *vb.* *sb.* 1872. [f. **CAN**

ep *serv* *ng* of *m* *b.* *c.* by seaming
p. n. ans, unning. Also *adit*.

Cannon (*kān* *nōn*), *sb.* 1 1525. [In 16th c.
also *canon*, a. F. = *It.* *canone*, *lit.* 'great tube'
argm f. *canua* *CANE*, reed, tube, etc.] **1.** A
tube -1616. 2. A piece of ordnance, a gun of
a size which requires it to be mounted for firing
1525. (The leading current sense.) Also *col*
loc., and as *pl.* 3. *Mach.* A hollow cylindrical
piece capable of revolving independently on a
shaft. 4. A smooth round bit. Also *cannon*
b.t. 1596. 5. The part of a bell by which it is
hung; the ear 1872. 6. *Sports*. A stroke in
which the player's ball hits two balls in succe-
sion, a *carrom* 1839. Also *transf.*

7. Then a Soldier Seeking the bubble Reputation
Euen in the Canons mouth *A. V. L.* ii. vii. 153

Comb. *†c.-basket*, a gabion; -bone, the single
bones between the knee or elbow and fetlock (of a
horse, etc.); -clock, a c. with a burning-glass so fixed
as to fire the printing at noon. -fodder [*tr.* G.
kanonofodder, cf. *food* for powder] *Her.* 177, iv.
ii. 72; men regarded as material to be consumed in
war; -lock, a contrivance for exploding the charge
of a c. -pistol, the perforated piston which carries
the minute hand of a watch, and drives the minute
wheel; -royal, an 84-inch gun, firing 64 lb. shot.
Hence **Canonned** *a.* furnished with cannon. **Can-**
nonry, *cannonading*; *artillery*.

Cannon, *sb.* 2 1800. [Cf. **CANION**.] A
sausage-like curl, properly horizontal.

Cannon, *v.* 1691 [f. the sb.] 1. To can-
nonade. 2. *Billiards*. To make a **CANNON**
(sense 6). Of the ball: To strike and rebound
1844. 3. *trans.* To come into rebounding colli-
sion with 1864. Also *intr.*

Cannonade (*kān* *nōn* *ād*), *sb.* 1655. [f. *as*
prec.] A continued discharge of cannon; an
attack with cannon. Also *fig.*

Cannonade, *v.* 1670. [f. *prec.*] 1. To
batter with cannon; to discharge cannon against.
2. To discharge cannon continuously 1702.

Canonarchy. 1841. [cf. *anarchy*, etc.]
Government by cannon.

Canon-ball. 1663. [See **BALL** sb. 1.] A
ball, usu. of iron, to be thrown from a cannon.
(Also *collect.* and as *pl.*)

Canon-ball fruit, the globular woody fruit of
a S. American tree, *Canupia guianensis* (N. O.
Leguminosæ) or *Canon-ball tree*.

Cannoneer. 1562. [a. F. *canonnier*.] An
artilleryman who lays and fires cannon.

Canon-proof. 1601. [See **PROOF**] *sb.*
Impenetrability to cannon-shot, cannon-proof
armament. *adv.* Proof against cannon 1632.

Canon-shot. 1580. [See **SHOT** sb. 1.] 1.
The discharge of a cannon 1606. 2. Shot from
or for a cannon 1591. 3. The range of a can-
non 1580.

Cannot (*kān* *nōt*), the usual mod. way of
writing *can not*.

||Cannula (*kān* *nūlā*), 1684. [a. L., dim. of
canis.] *Surg.* A tubular instrument introduced
into a cavity or tumour in order to allow fluid
to escape. Hence **Cannular** *a.* tubular.

Cannulate, *-ated*, *a.* Also (*erron.*) **canu-**
1684 [f. *prec.*] Tubular; channelled or grooved.

Canny (*kān* *nī*), *a.* *Sc.* (and *north.*) 1637.
[App f. **CAN** v. 'to know how'.] 1. Sagacious,
prudent, cautious *Sc. (arch.)*. 2. Cautious in
worldly matters. (Perh. from *Scot*'s use.) 1816.

2. Wily -1704. 3. Slight, 'cunning' (in the
old sense) 1768. 4. Supernaturally wise. *Sc.*
-1816. 5. Safe to meddle with. Cf. **UNCANNY**,
Sc. 1718. 6. Frugal. *Sc. (arch.)* 1725. 7. Care-
ful or cautious in motion or action; hence, quiet,
gentle. (The usual sense in mod. *Sc.*) 1785.

8. Snug. *Sc.* 1758. 9. Seemly, comely; good,
satisfactory. In *N. Lanes*, 'of good size'. Not
a *Sc.* sense. 1802. Also *adob.*, as in *to be*
canny; see **CA CANNY**.

3. *C. wife* 'wise woman', midwife (*Fr.* *sage-femme*);
hence *c. moment*, moment of childbirth

Canoe (*kān* *ū*), *sb.* 1555. [In 16th c. *canoa*,
a. Sp., a. Haytian, as found by Columbus.]

1. A boat in use among uncivilized nations,
hollowed out of a tree-trunk, or otherwise rudely
constructed, and usually propelled by paddles.

2. In civilized use: A small light boat or skiff
propelled by paddling 1709.

3. The Boats of one tree called the Canoa *RALEIGH*.

4. A thousand miles in the Rob Roy Canoe (*Hill*)
1865. 'Paddle your own c' *Feb Smig.*

o (Ger. *Köln*). ö (Fr. *pen*). 4 (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dune*). ü (curl). ë (ë) (there). é (è) (*rein*). ê (Fr. *laïque*). ð (Ir. *fern*, earth).

C. sh. c. b. rch. B. p. by a. a. c. wood. h. u. od. of. h. Tu. p. tree. He. c. Canoeist. ewh. p. d. es. a.

Canoe (kan) v. 1842. [f. p. c.] To paddle a canoe; to move as in a canoe.

Canon (kænan). [OE., a. L., a. Gr. κανών, rule.] 1. A rule, law, or decree of the Church; esp. a rule laid down by an eccl. Council.

2. A law, rule, edict; a general rule or axiom of any subject, as canons of descent, etc. 1588; a standard of judgement 1601. +a. Math.

3. A general rule, formula, table. 1798. 4. The list of books of the Bible accepted by the Christian Church as genuine and inspired. Also transf. ME.

5. The portion of the Mass included between the Preface and the *Patris*, and containing the words of consecration ME. 6. Mus.

A species of composition in which the different parts take up the same subject one after another in strict imitation 1597. 7. A Prestation, Pension, or Customary payment upon some religious Account. From *Kan.*

Law. 1633. 8. A quit-rent 1643. 8. A chief epoch or era, serving to date from 1833. 9. A book of the rules of a monastic order 1727.

10. The list of saints canonized by the Church 1727. 10. Print. A size of type-body equal to 4-line Pica; so called perhaps as being that used for printing the canon of the Mass 1683.

11. = CANON sb. 1. 5. 1688. Also attrib. 1. The canon = Canon Law. Canon Law (formerly *ius canon.* cf. *F. droit canon.*) ecclesiastical law, as laid down in decrees of the Pope and statutes of councils. Self-laws, the most inhibited since in the Canon *Alti Well* i. l. 153. 2. Or that the Euerlasting had not five His Canon 'gainst Selfe-slawther *Hum.* i. ii. 132. The canons of pathology 1806. of taste 1814. of criticism 1879. 6. Cf. *Round sb.* 1. IV 1a, b. Canon v. *Mus.* to treat in c. fashion 1894.

Canon 2 (kænan). [In OE. *canonic*, ad. L. *canonicus* used subst. i. *Eccl.* *Hist.* A clergyman living with others in a clergy-house (*claustrum*), or (later) within the precinct of a cathedral, etc., and ordering his life according to the canons of the church ME. 2. A member of an ecclesiastical chapter 1551.

Those who renounced private property were known as *Augustinian* (Austin) or *regular*, the others were *secular* canons. *Minor* or *Petty Canon*, a clergyman taking duty in a cathedral, but not a member of the chapter. *Honorary Canon*: a titular member of the chapter, non-residential and unpaid.

Canon 3 (kænan). [In OE. *canonic*, ad. L. *canonicus* used subst. i. *Eccl.* *Hist.* A clergyman living with others in a clergy-house (*claustrum*), or (later) within the precinct of a cathedral, etc., and ordering his life according to the canons of the church ME. 2. A member of an ecclesiastical chapter 1551.

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Canon 5 (kænan). [In OE. *canonic*, ad. L. *canonicus* used subst. i. *Eccl.* *Hist.* A clergyman living with others in a clergy-house (*claustrum*), or (later) within the precinct of a cathedral, etc., and ordering his life according to the canons of the church ME. 2. A member of an ecclesiastical chapter 1551.

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Canon 6 (kænan). [In OE. *canonic*, ad. L. *canonicus* used subst. i. *Eccl.* *Hist.* A clergyman living with others in a clergy-house (*claustrum*), or (later) within the precinct of a cathedral, etc., and ordering his life according to the canons of the church ME. 2. A member of an ecclesiastical chapter 1551.

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Canon 7 (kænan). [In OE. *canonic*, ad. L. *canonicus* used subst. i. *Eccl.* *Hist.* A clergyman living with others in a clergy-house (*claustrum*), or (later) within the precinct of a cathedral, etc., and ordering his life according to the canons of the church ME. 2. A member of an ecclesiastical chapter 1551.

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Canon 8 (kænan). [In OE. *canonic*, ad. L. *canonicus* used subst. i. *Eccl.* *Hist.* A clergyman living with others in a clergy-house (*claustrum*), or (later) within the precinct of a cathedral, etc., and ordering his life according to the canons of the church ME. 2. A member of an ecclesiastical chapter 1551.

Those who renounced private property were known as *Augustinian* (Austin) or *regular*, the others were *secular* canons. *Minor* or *Petty Canon*, a clergyman taking duty in a cathedral, but not a member of the chapter. *Honorary Canon*: a titular member of the chapter, non-residential and unpaid.

Canon 9 (kænan). [In OE. *canonic*, ad. L. *canonicus* used subst. i. *Eccl.* *Hist.* A clergyman living with others in a clergy-house (*claustrum*), or (later) within the precinct of a cathedral, etc., and ordering his life according to the canons of the church ME. 2. A member of an ecclesiastical chapter 1551.

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Canon 10 (kænan). [In OE. *canonic*, ad. L. *canonicus* used subst. i. *Eccl.* *Hist.* A clergyman living with others in a clergy-house (*claustrum*), or (later) within the precinct of a cathedral, etc., and ordering his life according to the canons of the church ME. 2. A member of an ecclesiastical chapter 1551.

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Canon 11 (kænan). [In OE. *canonic*, ad. L. *canonicus* used subst. i. *Eccl.* *Hist.* A clergyman living with others in a clergy-house (*claustrum*), or (later) within the precinct of a cathedral, etc., and ordering his life according to the canons of the church ME. 2. A member of an ecclesiastical chapter 1551.

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Canon 12 (kænan). [In OE. *canonic*, ad. L. *canonicus* used subst. i. *Eccl.* *Hist.* A clergyman living with others in a clergy-house (*claustrum*), or (later) within the precinct of a cathedral, etc., and ordering his life according to the canons of the church ME. 2. A member of an ecclesiastical chapter 1551.

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Canon st. hæ on 1542 a. F. a. o. One k. led n. canon in. Hence Canon 1stuc. ad. a.

Canonization. ME. [ad. L. *canonizatio* -nem.] The action of canonizing; esp. formal admission into the calendar of saints. Also fig. He sent him to heaven by his canonization *Balk.*

Canonize (kæ-nōniz), v. ME. [ad. med. L. *canonizare*.] 1. *trans.* To place formally in the canon of saints. Also fig. 12. To consecrate. ME. only. 13. To deify. 1794. 4. To admit into the Canon of Scripture. Also transf. ME.

5. To sanction by the authority of the Church ME. 1. fig. But women are as it were canonized here *Townson*. 4. They canonized the Books of the *Blackbees* 1657. 5. Canonized doctrines 1635.

Canoury (kæ-nōuri). 1482. [f. CANON 2, in L. *canoria*.] The benefice of a canon; the status or office of a canon.

His Canoury of St. Church *HEARN*. Canoodle (kænū'dl), v. slang. (orig. U.S.) 1859. [Obscure.] *intr.* To indulge in caresses and fondling endearments. Hence Canoodler, -ling.

Two Canoodlers tied up in knots 1902. Canopic (kænōp'ik), a. 1878. [ad. L. *Canopicus*, f. *Canopus*.] Of or pertaining to Canopus, a town of ancient Egypt.

Canopic vase: a vase used in Egypt, chiefly for holding the entrails of embalmed bodies. (Canopus (kænōp'us), 1555. [L., a. Gr.] 1. The bright star in the southern constellation Argo. 2. = Canopic vase 1836.

1. We lit Lamps which out-burn'd C. TENNESSEE. Canopy (kænōpi), sb. ME. [In 15th c. *canope*, a. F. *canope* = med. L. *canopeum*, cf. L. *canopeum*, a. Gr. *kanawpeion* a bed with mosquito curtains, f. *kanawp* goat.] 1. A covering suspended over a throne, couch, bed, etc., or held over a person, the Host, etc., in a procession.

2. *transf.* and *gen.* A covering, an overhanging shade or shelter: used esp. of the firmament 1602. Also fig. 3. Arch. A roof-like ornamental projection, over a niche, door, window, tomb, etc. 1682.

1. Their shadows seeme A C. most fatall, vnder which Our Army lies *Yul. C. v. l. 83*. A c. of trees Port. of perpetual clouds *MAURY*. Where dwell'st thou? Under the C. Cor. iv. v. 41. Hence Canopied *pph.* a. covered with, or as with, a c.

Canopy (kænōpi), v. 1600. [f. prec.] To cover with, or as with, a canopy. Trees from heat did canopy the herd *SHAKS*.

Canorous (kænōrus), a. 1646. [f. L. *canorus*.] Singing, melodious, musical, ringing. A c. peal of laughter *DE QUINCY*. Hence Canorously *adv.*, *ness*.

Canstick. Short f. CANDESTICK SHAKS. Cant (kænt), sb. 1. ME. [? a. OF. *cant* or I.G. *kant*, cf. It. *canto* edge, and L. *cantus* corner of the eye, also tire of a wheel.] L. sb. sen-es. 11. ? Edge (ME. only); a corner, angle, niche. 1688. 2. One of the side pieces in the head of a cask 1611.

3. The oblique line or surface which cuts off the corner of a square or cube, an oblique, inclined, or slanting face 1840. 4. A squared log. U.S. 1877. 5. *Wood*. A piece of wood laid upon the deck of a vessel to support the bulkheads, etc. 1794.

II. f. CANT v. 1. A toss, pitch, or throw, which overturns, etc. 1736. 2. A sudden movement which tilts up or turns over 1806. 3. A slope; a deflection from the perpendicular or horizontal 1847. 4. *Whale fishing*. A cut made in a whale between the neck and the fins for the cant purchase 1867.

1. I gave him a c. 1736. *Can.*: c. block, one of the large purchase blocks used by whalers to cant the whales round in flensing; *c. ceiling*, a ceiling which slants to meet the wall, as in a ship; *c. dog*, a hand-spike with a hook; in U.S. *cant-hook*: *hook*, a lever with an iron on ch near the end for canting over timber; *moulding*, one with a bevelled surface or surfaces; *purchase*, a purchase formed by a block suspended from the mainmast head, and another block made fast to the c. cut in a whale; *spar*, a hand-mast pole; *timbers*, timbers at the two ends of a ship which rise obliquely from the keel.

Cant (kænt), sb. 2. Now *dial.* 1541. [cf. CANT v. 1 and CANTLE.] A portion; a share; a parcel; a division.

Cant (kænt), sb. 3. 1501. [App. repr. L. *cantus* (Pr. cant. Fr. *chant*)] 1. Sporadic uses, f. L. *cantus*. 11. Singing. 1708. 12. Intonation

1653. II. A hanging mane or speaking 1650. 2. The secret or peculiar language or jargon of a class, sect, or subject. (*Depraved* *late* or *contemptuous*.) 1684. Also attrib. 3. A set form of words repeated mechanically; esp. a stock phrase temporarily in fashion 1681.

Also attrib. 4. Affected or unreal phraseology, esp. language (or action) implying goodness or piety which does not exist 1709. Also attrib. 5. A person who uses this language 1705.

2. The c. of particular Trades and Employments *ANNISON*. 3. Measures, and not men, is the common c. of affected moderation *JONES*. 4. My dear friend, clear your mind of c. *JOHNSTON*. Religious phraseology passes into c. *ROBERTSON*.

Cant (kænt), sb. 1. 1705. [Goes with CANT v. 1. Perh. alphabet f. *cantant*, a. OF. *cantant*, mod. F. *cantant* in same sense. Cf. L. *cantantia*.] Sale by auction. Chiefly Irish.

Cant (kænt), a. S. *and* *dial.* ME. [Perh. f. CANT sb. 1. 'edge'] Bold, brisk, hasty, hale. + Cant, v. 1. ME. [?] To divide. 1533. Cant (kænt), v. 2. 1512. [f. CANT sb. 1.] 1. *trans.* 2. To give a cant edge to, to bevel.

2. To slope, tilt up 1711, to turn over completely 1850. 3. To throw off by tilting up 1652. 4. To pitch; to toss, to throw with a sudden jerk 1685.

1. To c. off corners *SMYTH*. 2. To c. a large 1792. 3. To c. ballast *HOEN*. 4. A sudden *jump*, which cantied me overboard 1791.

II. *intr.* 1. To tilt, turn over; often with *over* 1702. 2. To lie aslant, slope 1794. 3. *Naut.* To swing round from a position 1784.

3. In canting the ship *GO* went way 1784. Cant (kænt), v. 3. 1567. [See CANT sb. 1.] L. *intr.* To whine like a beggar to beg. 2. *intr.* To use the cant of thieves, etc. 1609; to talk (*dial.*) 1567. Also *trans.* 13. To use the current stock phrases. 1716. 4. To affect the cant of a school, party, or subject 1728, *etc.* to affect religious or pious cant 1678. Also *trans.* 15. *trans.* and *intr.* To sing. 1708.

1. [He] had me c. and whine in some other place *JOHNSON*. 4. Don't c. in defence of *JOHNSON*. To set up King Jesus a pure much cantied 1611.

Cant (kænt), v. 4. 1710. [cf. CANT sb. 1.] To dispose of by auction. Chiefly Irish. Can't (kænt), colloq. contr. of *cannot*.

Cantab. 1750. Colloq. abbrev. of CANTABRIGIAN.

Cantabank (kæntabænk) *rare* 1834. [ad. It. *cantabanco*, f. *cantante* a singer.] A singer on a platform, hence, *contemptuous*, a common ballad-singer.

Can'table (kænt'ible), 1730. [It.] Mus. A. *adj.* In a smooth flowing style, suited for singing. B. *st.* Cantable style, a piece of music in this style 1744.

Cantabrigian (kæntabrigiæn), a. and sb. 1645. [f. *Cantabrigia*, L. town of *Cantabrigia*.] Of or belonging to Cambridge; a member of the University of Cambridge.

Cantaloup (kæntalup), Chiefly U.S. 1839. [a. F., ad. It. *Cantalupo*, a former country seat of the Pope near Rome, where, on its introduction from Armenia, it was first grown.] A small round ribbed variety of musk-melon, vars. *Cantalupo*, *Jeup*, etc.

Cantankerous (kæntæŋkərəs), a. colloq. 1772. [f. ME. *CANTACK* contention, whence **cantakerous*, subseq. influenced by *rankerous*, *rancorous*, etc.] Ill-conditioned and quarrelsome, perverse, cross-grained.

Cantankerously *adv.*, *ness*. Cantar (kæntar), 1730. [f. It. *Sp. cantaro*, *cantara* -L. *cantus* 1711.] A measure of capacity used in countries bordering on the Mediterranean, varying from 74 1/4 lb. in Rome to 502 3/4 lb. in Syria.

Cantata (kæntatā), 1724. [It. f. *cantare*.] Orig. a narrative in ver. set to recitative or recitative and air, for a single voice, with accompaniment; now a choral work, either sacred, resembling a short oratorio, or secular, as a lyric drama set to music but not intended to be acted.

Cantate (kæntatē, kæn'tatē), 1550. [a. L. *cantate* sing ye, the first word of the psalm.] The ninety-eighth psalm [ninety-seventh in the Vulgate] used as a canticle.

Cantation (kæntatē), 1623. [ad. L. *cantationem*.] f. Singing. *cantatio*

98 6 Th m f n ng o
5 f bu h Pe in A 8 H s n
b y o he l y on 7 H n

Canvasser (kæn'væs), *US* a *ru* ee
Canvass (kæn'væs), *sb* 1608 [f. *prcc*. vb.]
+1. A shaking up 1611. 2. A sudden attack
-1627. 78 Repulse (e. g. at an election, etc.)
-1626. 74. Full discussion - 1637. 5. The ac-
tion of personally soliciting votes before an
election, and ascertaining the amount of one's
support 1691. 6. A solicitation of support,
custom, etc. 1790.

3. Their success on the *c.* quite astonished them 1788
Canv (kæn'v), *v*. 1667. [f. CANE *sb* + *y*.]
Of cane: 'full of canes' (J.); cane-like.

Canyon. Also **kanyon**. = **CANON**.

|| **Canzona** (kantzō'na) 1880. [It.; f. next.]
1. = **CANZONE**. 2. *Mus.* The setting to music
of the words of a canzone; an instrumental piece
in the style of a madrigal; fapp. = sonata.

|| **Canzone** (kantzō'ne), 1590. [It. - *L. cant-*
tionem, f. *cant*, *canere*.] In *It.* or *Prov. Lit.*
A song, resembling the madrigal but less strict
in style. var. **Canzon** (freq. in 17th c.).

Canzonet (kænzō'net), 1593. [ad. *It. can-*
zonetta, dim. of *prec*.] A little or short song;
a vocal solo in more than one movement; now
usually, a light airy song.

Caoutchic (kaut'chik), 1863 [f. **CAOUTCH-**
ouc - *IN*.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, $C_{12}H_{10}$, con-
tained in the oils produced by distillation of
caoutchouc and gutta-percha.

Caoutchouc (kaut'fuk, kœ'), 1775. [a. F.,
ad. *Canib. cahuchin*.] 1. India-rubber, or Gum
Elastic; the milky resinous juice of certain tropi-
cal trees, chiefly the Brazilian *Siphonia elastica*
(N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*), which coagulates on ex-
posure to the air, and becomes elastic, and is
waterproof. Also *atrab.* See **VULCANITE**.
Althougl C. = **ELASTIC**.

Caoutchoucine (kau'tfusin), 1863. [f. *prec.*
+ *IN*.] *Chem.* A thin volatile oily liquid, ob-
tained from caoutchouc by dry distillation.

Cap (kæp), *sb* 1 [OE. *cappe*, a late *L. cappa*
'cap'. Isidore, a 636, has *cappa* . . . *quæ*
capitis ornamentum est. The deriv. of *capit*
from *capere* 'quia quasi totum capiat hominem',
cited as from Isidore, is from Papias c 1033, and
is due to pop. etym.]

L. A covering for the head. 1. A hood 2.
A head-dress for women, now of muslin, or the
like, and ordinarily worn indoors. Cf. **Moss-**
CAP. ME. 3. A head-dress of cloth, or the like,
for men and boys; distinguished from a hat by
not having a bill; applied also to many official,
professional, and special head-dresses ME. 4.
In names of plants; see **FRIAR'S CAP**, etc. 5.
Short for **CAP-PAPER** 1630.

2. Gentlewomen wear such caps as these **SHAKS**.
3. He took of his *c.* and calked the duke's *h.* **BEAUFORT**.
Spec. uses. = a cardinal's biretta: The Pope expects
more windfalls before he will give any **Caps** 1605.
= *cap of fence* a helmet 1530; = the raising of the
cap in salutation: They shall have *cap* and *lace*,
and many gaye good morrowes in this life 1581; *fig*
= top; *Timon* iv. iii. 363.

II. Things of similar shape, position, or use.
1. A cap-like covering; a top stratum or layer;
a cap-like top ME. 2. A cap-shaped part
forming the top or covering the top or end ME.
3. A cover or case 1668. 4. = **GUN CAP**. *Pro-*
cession cap 1826. 5. A part laid horizontally or
flat along the top of various structures 1677. 6.
Arch. The uppermost part of any assemblage
of principal parts 1870. 7. *Naut.* A collar of
wood, used to hold two masts together 1626.

1. The pilens, or *c.* of [a *Fungus*] 1762. The *c.* of
a man's *lines* **STRUNK**. *Caps* of semi conglomerate
corn-stone **MURKINSON**. A *c.* on the crest of the
Eggishorn **OSWALL**. 2. The *c.* of a thimble 1693.
of a receiver 1827. Toe-caps of boots 1870. The *c.*
of a magnetic needle 1794, of the lens of a camera
1870. 3. The *c.* of a gun = **ARROW** 1704. A *breast-*
or *nipple-c.* 1688. The *c.* of a watch 1884. 5. A *C.* or
Head over the Door 1688. 7. To *lower the flag*, is
to pull it down upon the *C.* 1894.

Phrases. *C. of maintenance* (a) see **MAINTENANCE**;
(b) A cap borne before the sovereign of England at
the coronation, also before some mayors. *C. of liberty*
or *Phrygian bonnet* the conical cap given in Roman
times to slaves on emancipation, used as a republican
symbol. *C. and bells*, the insignia of the jester; cf.
Foot's Cap. To *put on one's thinking-c.* to take
time for thinking over. *The c. fits*: what is said
suits or is felt to suit. To *set one's c.* at (colloq.).

do w man wo sh sef oga h ff

C m c money + ap mo
h u . . . at the death of the fox, -sheaf, the
top sheaf of a shock or stook, also *fig*, -square, one
of the broad pieces of iron locked over the trunnions
of a gun with an iron pin. Capped, *capt* *pl.* a.

Cap (kæp, kap), *sb* 2. St. 1724. [? a form of
cap (cf. *top*, *top*, etc.) - OE. *cap* cup, vessel.]
1. A wooden bowl used as a drinking vessel.
2. A measure of quantity: = **COP**, q.v. 1879.

Cap (kæp), *v*. 1483. [1. **CAP** *sb* 1.] 1. *trans.*
To put a cap on. 2. To cover as with a cap
or capping, to cover at the end 1602. 3. To
form a cap to; to crown; to lie on the top of
1808. 4. To overtop, outdo, beat, also *diat* to
pass the comprehension of 1736. 5. *intr.* To
take off the cap in token of respect. Const. *to*.
1555. Also *trans.* (to omitted) 1593.

1. To c. the head **VENER**. I had capped the nipples.
BARE. 2. To c. stone-dikes 1853. *To c. a rope*,
to cover the end with tarred canvas 1791. 3. *Intrans.*
capping the hills **LYNN**. 5. And c. the fool whose
merit is his *Place* **CHURCHILL**.

Phrases. *To c. the climax*, or *a. n.* see *sense* 1.
To c. an anecdote, proverb, quotation, etc. to follow
it up with another; to quote alternately in contest
To c. verses, to reply to one quoted with another,
that begins with the final or initial letter of the first
or otherwise corresponds with it.

Cap, *v*. 1589. [a. OF. *capere* to seize. But
cf. **CAPIAS**.] 1. To arrest - 1611. 2. To ap-
propriate by violence (*Althougl* *Se.*).

|| **Capa** (kæ'pā), 1787. [Sp.; see **CAPE**.] A
Spanish cape.

Capability (kæ'pā-bil-iti), 1587. [f. **CAPA-**
BILIS. Not found in Fr.] 1. The quality of
being CAPABLE in various senses. 2. (usually
pl.) An undeveloped faculty or property; a con-
dition capable of being turned to use 1778.
3. [Capability Brown] got his nickname from his
habit of saying that grounds which he was asked to
lay out had *capabilities* G. B. **HILL**.

Capable (kæ'pā-bil), *a*. 1561. [a. F., ad.
late *L. capabilis*, irreg. f. *L. capere*, perh. in-
fluenced by *capax*.] 1. Able to take in; hav-
ing room for - 1775. Also *fig*. 2. *absol.* Roomy
- 1850; comprehensive *Oth.* iii. iii. 409. 3.
Open to; susceptible. Const. of, also *absol.* 1590.
4. Having capacity, power, or fitness for. Const.
of, and *infr.* 1597. 5. *absol.* Having general
capacity; qualified, gifted, able 1606. 76. Hav-
ing a legal capacity or qualification. Const. of,
also *absol.* - 1818.

1. C. of a bushel of wheat 1601. *fig.* Not c. her
care Of what was high *Mitt.* *P. L.* viii. 51. 3. C. of
good seed 1612, of wounds *SHAKS*, of moral improve-
ment **BURTON**, of explanation 1794. 4. C. of better
things **Mr. Watson**, of every wickedness **FAN** **MAN**.
5. A witness **BLACKIE**. 6. *Law* vi. i. 27. Hence
Capableness. Capably *adv*.

Capacity. *rare*. = **CAPACITATE**. Narrow
Capacious (kæ'pā'jes), 1614. [f. *L. capaci-*
(capax) - *OUS*.] 1. Able to take in or hold
- 1779. 2. Able to hold much; roomy, spacious
1631. 3. Qualified for the reception of (*arch.*),
to capacity to do 1677.

Hence **Capaciously** *adv*. **Capaciousness**.
Capacitance (kæ'pā'sitāns), 1916. [f. **CAP-**
ACITY + **-ANCE**.] *Electr.* Electrostatic capacity.
Capacitate (kæ'pā'sitēt), *v*. 1657. [f. **CAP-**
ACITY + **-ATE**.] To endow with capacity, for
to do; to fit, to qualify in law.
Hence **Capacitation**.

Capacity (kæ'pā'siti), 1480. [15th c. *capa-*
city, a. F. *capacité*, ad. *L. capacitas*, f. *capere*.]
1. Ability to take in or hold - 1702. Also *fig*.
2. Hence, Content: talent 1571. 73. 3.
A containing space, area, or volume, esp. a
hollow space - 1776. Also *fig*. 4. Mental re-
ceiving power; ability to take in impressions,
ideas, knowledge 1485. 5. Active power of
mind, talent 1485. 6. *gen.* The power, ability,
or faculty for anything in particular. Const. of,
for, or *inf.* 1647. 7. Capacity, possibility
1659. 8. Position, condition, character, rela-
tion 1659. 9. *Law*. Legal qualification 1480.
1. *Aut.* & *Cl.* vi. vii. 32. *fig.* A large *c.* of happi-
ness **De Quincey**. *C. for heat, moisture, etc.* the
power of absorbing heat, etc. b. The power of
an apparatus to store static electricity; also, any
apparatus which gives additional capacity 1903. 2.
Measure of c.: the measure applied to the content
of a vessel, and to liquids, grain, etc. which take
the shape of that which holds them. 5. A person of
diligence and *c.* **STEELE**. 6. A *c.* for self-protection

R 7 A f fi ed nD z
ou fa c p on which enemies or
renders capable 8 I am dead in a natural c. dead
in a poetical c. and dead in a civil c. **Pope**.
all *sb* passing into *adv*. That reaches the utmost c.,
as *c. audience* 1900.

Cap-à-pie (kæpā'pi), *adv*. 1523. [OF., =
mod. F. *de pied en cap*.] From head to foot: in
reference to naming or accounting.
The rest all in bright harness *capa* p. 1466.

Caparison (kæpā'risən), 1508 [a. F. *ca-*
parisson, now *caparison*, v. Sp. *caparison*,
ingm. of mod. L. *caparison*, deriv. of *capere* **CAP**.]
A covering, often ornamented, spread over the
saddle or harness of a horse; housings 1602.
2. *transf.* Dress and ornaments 1598.
3. To esteem a horse by his trappings and a
FELDER 2. *Prov.* 2. v. iii. 27.

Caparison (kæpā'risən), *v*. 1591. [a. F.
caparisoner, f. the *sb*.] To put trappings on;
to deck, harness. Also *fig*.

C. my horse. Caparison'd like a man **SHAKS**.
|| **Capax**. *sb*. [a. OF. cf. **CAPACIOUS**.] Of
capacity; able and ready to take or receive
- 1556. var. **Capack** (e)s.

|| **Cap-case**, 1577. [? f. **CAP** *sb* 2 or **CAPE** *sb* 1.]
1. A travelling-case, bag, or wallet - 1641. 2. A
receptacle; a case (*L. capsa*). Also *fig.* 1597.

Cape (kæp), *sb* 1. *n.* *arch.* and *sc.* ME.
[Early form of **Cove**. Cf. **ONF. cape**.] A cloak
with a hood; a cloak; a cope.

Cape (kæp), *sb* 2. 1565. [ad. F. *cape* (*cappe*),
a. Sp. or It.] 1. A Spanish cloak (with a
hood) - 1580. 2. The upper of a cloak. 1596.
3. A short loose sleeveless cloak, fitting round
the neck and falling over the shoulders 1758.

Cape (kæp), *sb* 3. ME. [ad. F. *cap*, ad. *It.*
capo - Rom. *capitulum* *L. caput*.] 1. A piece
of land jutting into the sea, a head land or pro-
montory.

The Cape - any frontier headland; esp. the Cape of
Good Hope in S. Africa. Hence = *Cape Colony*, and
elipt. *Cape (colonies)* *mus.* *capitulum*, etc.
attach. C. elk, the land. C. hen, a small kind of
Albatross; C. jasmine, *Gesneriads*. C. pigeon,
a Pouter. C. weed, *Ruellia* *sp.* a *dicelium*,
obtained from the Cape de Verde Islands.

|| **Cape**, *sb* 4. 1568. [a. OF. *cape* *sb*, fem., ad.
L. cape imperit of *capere*.] *See* **LAZE**. The first
word and name of a judicial writ relative to a
piece of land and tenements - 1706.

|| **Cape**, *sb* 5. 1630. [var. of **ON**.] Top - 1822.
|| **Cape**, *v*. 1500. [app. f. *cap* (see **LITRE**)]
Naut. To head, keep a course, bear up. Said
of sailors and ship - 1867.

Caped (kæpt), *a*. 1550. [f. **CAP** *sb* 2.] Hav-
ing a *cape* *det* in a *cape*.

Capel (kæ'pəl), 1801. *Mus.* A compound
stone of quartz, schist, and hornblende, occur-
ring in the walls of tin and copper lodes.

Capel, var. of **CAPLE**, a horse.
Capellet (kæ'pəl-ēt). Also **capellet**. 1731.
[a. F., *Picard* for *chaperet*, from the resem-
blance.] A wen-like swelling on the heel of a
horse's hock, or on the point of the elbow.

Capelin, **caplin** (kæ'pəl-in, -plīn), 1620.
[a. F. *capelin*, *caplin*.] A small fish resem-
bling a smelt, found on the coast of Newfound-
land, used as a bait for cod.

Capeline (kæ'pəl-in), 1470. [a. F., ad. *It.*
cap(p)elina, dim. of *capo* *lin* (see **CHAPLIN**).]
dim. of *cap(p)us* **CAP**, *Cub.* 1. A skull-cap
of iron worn by rulers in the Middle Ages. 2.
Surg. A bandage which forms a kind of cap for
the head, or in amputations 1706. 3. A woollen
hood of loose texture, worn by ladies. [Fr.]
1868.

|| **Capella** (kæ'pə-lā), 1662. [L., she-goat.] A
star of the first magnitude in Auriga.

|| **Cape-dlane**, 1601. [ad. mod. L. *capellianus*.]
2. A keeper of sacred relics. b. A chaplain.

Capeo-cracy. [f. Gr. *καπεο* + *κρατος* rule.]
The shop-keeping; interest. **INTOX**.

Cape-merchant. Also **Cap**. 1581 [App.
ad. *cap* - or *capo* - head.] A supercargo, also
the head merchant in a factory. Also *fig.* - 1607.
fig. The French were the *cape-merchants* in this
adventure (the *Crusades*) **FLETCHER**.

Caper (kæ'pər), *sb* 1. [ME. *capere*, *capere*,
a. L. *capere*, a. Gr. *treptas* as a pi; hence
capere - sing.] 1. A shrub (*Capriaria spinosa*) of
trailing habit, abundant on hills in a rocky

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cvt). g (Fr. chef). s (ever). si (I of) 2 (F. eau de vie) (set Psyche o w at p get).

paces n e So h o Europe a (usu n p)
The flo e buds o e same used o. p. k. k. g
1481. 3. A scented tea 1854.

1. The erbe capris shal be scattered W. c. f. Eccles
xii 5. Corv. etc. Capucine, Capuchin Capers,
English Capers - the seed-vessels of the Nasturtium
(see CAPUCINE), or of the Caper Spurge, used for
pickling, also the plants. C. bush - plant, spurge,
names of *Euphorbia Lathyris*; -tree, *Busbeckia*
arbores of N.S. Wales.

Caper (kə'pær), sh. 2 1592. [app. abbrev. of
CAPRIOLE sh., cf. *cad* from *cabriolet*] A frolic-
some leap, as of a lud; a trisky movement, *fig.*
a freak

We that are true Louers, runne into strange capers
SHAKS. To cut a c. or capers to dance or act fan-
tastically *Towel*. A. i. iii. rag.

Caper, sh. 3 1657 [a. mod. Du. *kaper*, f
kapen to take, plunder.] A privateer, the cap-
tain of a privateer. Now *Hist.*

Caper (kə'pær), v. 1 1588. [Cf. *CAPER* sh. 2]
To dance or leap in a frolicsome manner, to
skip for merriment; to prance. Also *fig.*
Dancing and capering like a Kid Boy. The
Italians...c. with their voices DOUGLAND.

Capercaillie, **capercaillie** (kæpərkə'li-
-kə'li) 1536. [Corruption of Gael. *capall*
cosle great cock of the wood.] The Wood-
grouse (*Tetrao urogallus*); the male is also
called Mountain Cock or Cock of the Woods.
Formerly indigenous in the Highlands.

†Caperdew-sie, **caperdew-sie**. 1600. [Cf.
CAPADOCHIO] The stocks, prison - 1653.

Caperer. 1693. [f. *CAPER* v. + *-ER* 1.] I.
One who capers. 2. A caddis-fly (*Phryganea*);
from its flight 1855

Capernaite (kəpə'neɪt), 1549. [f. *Caper-*
naum in Galilee + *-ite*] An inhabitant of Caper-
naum; hence (see *John* vi. 52) A controversial
term for a believer in transubstantiation. Hence
Capernaite, -al a. †*Capernize* v.

Capernottle (kæpə'nɒtəl), sh. 3. 1719. [?]
Head, noddle. Hence *perli*. *Capernotted* z.
crabbed, slightly muddled with drink.

Capful. 1719. [f. *CAP* sh.] As much as a
cap will contain.

A c. of wind (*Naur*): a light blow.

Capernaum (kəfə'neɪm), 1656. [f.
Capernaum, Aram. f. *Capernaum*.] The doc-
trine of the Capernaites.

†Capias (kæ'piəs), 1467. [L. 'take'.]
Law. A writ or process commanding the officer
to take the body of the person named in it, that
is, to arrest him; also called *writ of capias*.

The term includes. *C. ad respondendum*, to enforce
attendance at court; *C. ad satisfaciendum*, after
judgement, to imprison the defendant, until the plain-
tiff's claim is satisfied; *C. ad vincendum*, to arrest an
outlawed person, *C. in Withernam* (see *WITHERNAM*).

Capibara, var. of *Capybara*.

Capillaceous (kæpɪ'læ'sjəs), 1731 [f. L.
capillaceus, f. *capillus*; see *-ACEOUS*.] Hair-
like, thread-like. Cf. *CAPILLARY*.

†Capillaire (kæpɪ'lær), 1754. [F., ad. L.
capillaris, *capillaris herba* the maidenhair.]
a. A syrup of maidenhair fern. b. A syrup fla-
voured with orange-flower water

†Capillament. 1681. [ad. L. *capillamentum*
the hair collectively] 1. A hair-like fibre, fila-
ment, as of a root, or nerve - 1785. 2. Bot. A
stamen - 1751.

Capillarimeter (kæpɪ'lærɪ'mɪ'tər), 1874. [f.
L. *capillaris*.] An instrument for measuring
the strength of wine, etc. on the principle of
capillary attraction.

Capillarity (kæpɪ'lærɪ'ti), 1830. [ad. F.
capillarité, f. L. *capillaris*.] Capillary quality,
esp. that of exerting capillary attraction or re-
pulsion. Also, capillary attraction.

Capillary (kæpɪ'lærɪ), 1646. [f. L.
capillaris.] A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to
hair; resembling hair. 2. *p.* in tenuity 1656. 2.
Having a hair-like bore, as a *c. tube* 1664. 3.
Of, pertaining to, or occurring in, capillaries 1809
3. *C. Attraction*, *Repulsion*: see *Attraction*, *Re-*
pulsion. var. *†Capillar*.

B. *sh.* 1. Anything hair-like 1697. 2. A ca-
pillary vessel. Cf. A. 2. *esp.* One of the minute
blood-vessels, in which the arterial circulation
ends and the venous begins 1657. †3. Bot. The
Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum capillus Veneris*),
also other ferns and allied plants - 1751

o (Ger. *Koïn*). ó (Fr. *peu*). ù (Ger. *Müller*).

†Capillation are. 1646. [ad. L. *capilla-*
tionem, f. *capillatus*] Hairy or hair-like con-
dition; hence *coner*. a capillary - 1751.

Capilliform. 1835. [f. L. *capillus* + *-FORM*.]
Hair-shaped.

†Capillitium. 1866. [L., f. *capillus*.] Bot.
Entangled filamentary matter in fungals, bear-
ing sporidia.

Capillose. 1843. [ad. L. *capillosus*] *adj.*
Full of hair, hairy. *sh.* (Min.) = MILLERITE.

Capital (kæpɪ'təl), sh. 1 ME. [repr. L. *cap-*
itellum (dim of *caput*), but now assim. to the
adj. CAPITAL.] 1. The head or top of a column
or pillar. 2. The cap of a chimney, crucible,
etc. 1715. 3. = CAPITAL. Scott.

1. A c. is only the cornice of a column RUSKIN.

Capital (kæpɪ'təl), a and sh. 2 ME. [a. F.
ad. L. *capitalis* in learned use.]

A. *adj.* 1. Relating to the head. 1. Of or per-
taining to the head or top - 1688. 2. Affecting
the head or life 1483; punishable by death 1536,
fatal - 1701. 13. Deadly, mortal - 1762. Also
fig.

1. His [the Serpent's] c. bruise MILT. P. L. xii. 323
2. A c. sentence CANTON, verdict 1868, crime 1526. 1.
was c. to preach even in houses HALLAM. 3. A c.
emmye 1502. *fig.* A c. error FRASER.

II. Standing at the head (*lit* and *fig.*) 1. A capital
of words and letters; Initial - 1811. 2. Chief,
head; important ME.; of ships: 'Of the line'
1888. 3. In mod. use; first-rate. Often as an
exclam. 1762. 4. Of or pertaining to the ori-
ginal funds of a trader, company, or corpora-
tion; principal 1709.

1. C. letters: letters of the form and relative size
used at the head of a page, or at the beginning of
a line or paragraph. 2. To raise Som C. City MILT.
P. L. ii. 924. My c. secret Sams. 394. C. manor,
one held in *capite*, or directly from the King. 4. The
C. Stock of the Bank of England 1709

B. *sh.* 2 [The *adj.* used ellipt.] 1. A capital
letter. (Cf. A. II. 1.) 1649. 2. A capital town
or city 1667. 3. A capital stock or fund. a.
Comm. The trading stock of a company, cor-
poration, or individual on which profits or divi-
dends are calculated. b. *Pol. Econ* Accumu-
lated wealth employed reproductively 1630.

Also *fig.* 4. *Fortif.* An imaginary line bisect-
ing the salient angle of a work 1706.

2. Pandemonium, the high C. of Satan MILT. P. L.
i. 756. 3. You began ill. You set up your trade
without a c. BURKE. *Fixed* a.: that which remains
in the owner's possession, as machinery, tools, etc.

Circulating, *floating* a.: that which is constantly
changing hands or form, as goods, money, etc. 10
make c. out of (*fig.*): to turn to account. C. levy,
confiscation by the State of a proportion of all
property.

Capitalism (kæpɪ'təlɪz'm), 1854. [f. *CAP-*
ITAL sh. 2] The condition of possessing capital,
a system which favours the existence of capital-
ists.

Capitalist (kæpɪ'təlɪst), 1792. [f. as prec.]
One who has capital; *esp.* one who has capital
available for employment in reproductive enter-
prises. Also *attrib.* Hence *Capitalistic* a
of or pertaining to capitalists.

Capitalize (kæpɪ'təlaɪz), v. 1850. [f. as
prec.] 1. To convert into capital 1868. 2. To
compute or realize the present capital value of
(a periodical payment) 1856. 3. To print in
capitals (*nonce-use*) 1850.

2. The project of capitalizing incomes 1856. Hence
Capitalization.

Capitally (kæpɪ'təlɪ), *adv.* 1606. [f. *CAP-*
ITAL a. + *-LY*.] 1. In a manner involving loss
of life 1619. 2. Seriously 1606; eminently 1786,
admirably 1750.

1. He was c. impeached THIRLWALL.

†Capitan (kæpɪ'tæn, kæpɪ'tæn), 1755. [Sp.]
Mostly *attrib.*, as in C. (or *Capitan*) *Pacha*,
chief admiral of the Turkish fleet. Hence

†Capitana (se. *navis*), the admiral's ship

†Capitano (kæpɪ'tænə), 1611. [It.] A cap-
tain, headman, or chief.

Capitate (kæpɪ'teɪt), a. 1661. [ad. L. *capit-*
atus, f. *caput*.] *Nat. Hist.* 1. Having a dis-
tinct head. 2. Bot. Having the inflorescence in
a head, as in composite flowers 1686. Also
Capitated *pp.*, a.

Capitation (kæpɪ'teɪʃən), 1614. [ad. L. *capit-*
ationem.] 1. The counting of heads or per-
sons. 2. The levying of a tax by the head, *i. e.*

upon each person; a tax, fee, or payment per
head. *Comb.* c. grant, a grant of so much per
head subject to certain conditions.

†Capite (kæpɪ'teɪ), 1616. L., ablat. of *caput*,
occurring in *tenere in capite* to hold (of the king)
in chief, whence *tenant*, *tenure in capite*, and
capite in Law Dicts. as the name of a tenure by
which land was held immediately of the king or
of the crown.

Capitellate (kæpɪ'teɪlət), a. 1870. [f. next.]
Furnished with a CAPITELLUM. Cf. CAPITATE.

†Capite-illum. 1872 [L., dim. of *caput*] A
little head; the rounded eminence on the outer
surface of the lower end of the humerus.

†Capitile. ME only. [a. ONF. -L. *capitu-*
lum, dim. of *caput* Avar. of CHAPITEL, chap-
ter] 1. A chapter of a book. 2. A summary.

Capitol (kæpɪ'tɒl), ME. *capitole*, *capitole*,
a. ONF., ad. L. *capitolium*, f. *caput*.] 1. *lit.*
A citadel on the top of a hill. *esp.* The temple of
Jupiter Optimus Maximus, on the Saturnian
or Tarpeian (subseq. called Capitoline) Hill at
Rome; occ. used of the whole Hill. Also *transf.*
and *fig.* 2. U. S. The edifice occupied by the
congress of the United States. Also, in some
stat-3, the state-house 1843

1. There the C. thou seest. On the Tarpeian rock
MILT. P. R. iv. 47. Hence *Capito-lian*, *Capitoline*
a. of or pertaining to the C.; *Capitoline games*,
games in honour of Capitoline Jove.

†Capitoul (kæpɪ'tu:l), 1753. [F. -late L.
capitolium, for *capitolium* chapter.] A name
given to the municipal magistrates of Toulouse.

Capitulant. 1839. [a. F.] One who capit-
ulates.

Capitular (kæpɪ'tʃʊl), 1611. [ad. med. L.
capitularis, *adj.*, *capitularis* sb., f. *capitulum*.]
A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to an eccl. chapter.
2. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to a capitulum (see
CAPITULUM 2) 1872. 3. Bot. Growing in small
heads, as the Dandelion 1846. Hence *†Capit-*
ularly *adv.*, as a chapter

B. *sh.* [The *adj.* used ellipt.] 1. A member
of a chapter 1726. 2. = CAPITULARY B. 2 1660.

3. ? A law or statute of a chapter, also *fig.* 1857.
4. ? A heading 1846.

†Capitulary (kæpɪ'tʃʊlɪ), 1650. [ad. med.
L. *capitularius*, *-ium*. Cf. CAPITULAR.] A.
adj. Of or pertaining to a chapter 1774. B. *sh.*
1. A member of an eccl. chapter 1694. 2. A
collection of ordinances, *esp.* those made by the
Frankish Kings 1650. 3. A heading 1824.

2. The capitularies of Charle-Magne 1747.

†Capitulate, *pp.* a. 1528. [ad. med. L.
capitulatus, *capitulare*, f. *capitulum*, dim. of
caput.] Reduced to heads; stipulated - 1600.

Capitulate (kæpɪ'tʃʊlət), v. 1580. [f. prec.]
1. To draw up in chapters or under heads or
articles; to specify - 1678. 12. *intr.* To draw
up articles of agreement; to treat, parley - 1816.
13. *trans.* To make terms about; to arrange for
- 1661. 4. To make terms of surrender, to sur-
render on stipulated terms. (The ordinary use.)
intr. and *trans.* 1689

a. We must not c. with mutiny in any shape WAT-
LINGTON. 4. Want of provisions quickly obliged
Trevioli to c. 1769. *fig.* To c. to badges and names
EMERSON. Hence *Capitulatur* (*Dicts*).

Capitulation (kæpɪ'tʃʊləʃən), 1533. [a. F.
ad. med. L. *capitulatiōnem*; see CAPITULATE.]
The action of the vb. CAPITULATE. 1. Ar-
ranging in chapters or heads 1613. 2. A state-
ment of heads, summary, enumeration; cf. *re-*
capitulation. 1579. 13. The making of terms
- 1721; *pl* terms - 1728; a covenant, convention,
treaty - 1843. 4. The action of capitulating
(sense 4) 1650; the instrument containing the
terms of surrender 1793

a. C. is not description STOKESON. 3. *Spec. illus.*
(a) The conditions sworn to by the former German
emperors at their election. (b) The agreements made
by the Swiss cantons with foreign powers respecting
the Swiss mercenaries. (c) The articles by which the
Porte gave immunities and privileges to French sub-
jects, and subseq. to others. 4. The c. of Metz (*mod.*).

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Porte gave immunities and privileges to French sub-
jects, and subseq. to others. 4. The c. of Metz (*mod.*).

Capitulatory (kæpɪ'tʃʊlətɪ), a. [f. the vb.]
Of or pertaining to CAPITULATION (sense 2).
In their. c. brass monuments LAMB *Eliot*.

†Capitulum (kæpɪ'tʃʊlədɪm), 1721. [L., dim.
of *caput*.] A little head or knob. 1. *Phys.*
A protuberance of bone received into a hollow
portion of another bone 1755. 2. Bot. A close
head of sessile flowers 1721. 3. Zool. The part

of the head of a bone which is received into a
hollow portion of another bone 1755. 2. Bot. A close
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of the head of a bone which is received into a
hollow portion of another bone 1755. 2. Bot. A close
head of sessile flowers 1

of a barnacle borne by and forming a head to the peduncle 1872.

Capivi, var. of COPAIBA.

Caplan, obs. f. CAPELIN.

Caple, **capul**. Now dial. [ME. *capel* = Icel. *kapall* (for *kapal-r*) nag; prob. f. (ult.) I. *caallus*.] A horse in ME. chiefly poetical.

Caplin, **capling** (kæ'plɪn, -lɪŋ). 1888. [f. CAP.] The cap of leather on a sail, through which the thongs pass that connect the swivel and the staff.

Caplin, -ling, var. of CAPELIN.

Capnomancy (kæ'pnomænsi). 1610 [f. Gr. *καπνός* + *μαντεία*.] Divination by smoke.

Capnomor (kæ'pnomɔr). 1838. [f. as prec. + (f.) *μωρα*, Doric for *μοιρα*.] Chem. A colourless transparent oil of peculiar smell, one of the constituents of smoke, obtained from wood-tar.

Capoc. 1750. = KAPOK, q.v.

Capoche, v. trans. rare. 'To strip off the hood' (J.) or joc. use of CABOCHÉ v. BUTLER Hud. II. II. 529.

Capon (kæ'pɒn), sb. [OE. *capun*, ad. L. *caponem*.] 1. A castrated cock. 2. trans. A snatch - 1691. 3. joc. One of various fish; esp. a red-herring 1640. 4. A billet-doux. Cf. F. *poulet*. L. L. L. IV. i. 56.

5. In faire round belly, with good C had A. P. L. II. vii. 154. Comb. c. justice, a magistrate who is bribed by gifts of c. - money, money in commutation of a payment of capons; capon's feather, the Common Columbine (*Agrostis vulgaris*); capon's tail, a plant, *Valeriana pyrenaica*. Hence Capon v. to castrate, so Caponize, Caponet, a little c.

Caponier (kæ'pɒniə). 1683. [a. F. *caponnière*, ad. Sp. *caponera*; orig. a capon-cote, f. *capon*.] A covered passage across a ditch, serving to shelter communication with outworks, and affording a flanking fire to the ditch.

Caporal (kə'pɔrəl). 1598. [a. Sp. and F.] 1. A corporal. (Sp.) 2. A kind of tobacco. (Fr.) 1850.

Capot (kæ'pɒt, kæ'pɒt), sb. 1 1651. [a. F.] In *Piquet*. The winning of all the tricks by one player. Hence Capot v. to score a c against, also trans.

Capot (kə'pɒt), sb. 2 1775. [a. F., dim. of *capot*.] = CAPOTE.

Capote (kæ'pɒt). 1812. [a. F., a fem. form of prec.] A long shaggy cloak or overcoat with a hood; a long mantle, worn by women.

Capouch, var. of CAPUCHIN.

Cappadine (kæ'pædɪn, -dɪn) 1618. [f. F. *capade*, f. *cap* head.] A sort of silk flock or waste obtained from the cocoon after the silk has been reeled off.

Cappadochio. = CATERDEWSIE, q.v.

Cappagh (kæ'pɑ). 1875 A place near Cork in Ireland; whence *Cappagh* or *Cappagh brown*, a brown pigment.

Cap-paper (kæ'pɪpə'pɛɪ). 1577. [f. CAP in different senses.] 1. A kind of wrapping paper. 2. A size or kind of writing paper (perh. named from the watermark of a cap) 1854.

Capparid (kæ'pærɪd). [f. L. *capparis* the caper.] Bot. A plant, one of the *Capparidaceæ*. *Capparidaceous* a. of the natural order *Capparidaceæ* (erron. f. *Capparaceæ*), of which the Caper is the type.

Cappe-lenite. 1886 *Min.* A silico-borate of yttrium and barium, from Norway.

Capper (kæ'pɛɪ). ME. [f. CAP sb. and v. + *ER*.] 1. A capmaker - 1805. 2. One who caps (see CAP v.) 1587. 3. dial. A person or thing that caps or beats all others; a puzzler 1790.

Cappie (kæ'pi). Sc. 1824. [dim. of CAP sb. 2] 1. A small drinking vessel. 2. A kind of beer between table-beer and ale.

Capping (kæ'pɪŋ), vbl. sb. 1592. [f. CAP v. 1] 1. The action of the vb. CAP in various senses. 2 Cap-making 1662. 3. That with which anything is capped or overlaid 1713.

Comb. c. plane (*Foinery*), a plane for working the upper surface of the balustrade on a staircase.

Cappy (kæ'pi), a. 1865. [f. CAP sb. + *-Y*.] Characterized by, or like, a cap.

Hairless and c. age 1865.

Caprato (kæ'pɪrə'tɔ). 1836 [f. CAPR IC + *ATE*.] Chem. A salt of capri acid.

Capreol (e. 1578. [ad. L. *capreolus*, dim. of *capreus* roe, f. *caper*.] 1. A variety of roebuck 1655. 2. A tendril - 1725.

Capreolate (kæ'prɪə'leɪt, kæ'prɪə'leɪt), a. 1737. [ad. L. *capreolatus*, f. *capreolus*; see prec.] Bot. Furnished with tendrils.

Capreoline (kæ'prɪə'li:n), a. 1835. [f. L. *capreolus* + *-INE*.] Zool. Of or belonging to the genus *Capreolus* of Cervidae.

Capric (kæ'prɪk), a. 1836 [f. L. *caper*, *caprum* + *-IC*.] 1. Of or belonging to a goat (*nonce-ure*) 1887. 2. Chem. *Capric acid* (C₁₀H₂₀O₂), a fatty acid obtained from butter, coco-nut oil, fusel oil, etc. - a colourless crystalline body, having a slight odour of the goat.

Capriccio (kæ'prɪtʃɔ). 1601. [a. It., app. f. *capro* goat.] 1. A prank, trick, caper 1605. 2. = CAPRICE 1. - 1824. 3. A thing or work of fancy 1678. *Mus.* a composition more or less free in form and whimsical in style 1696.

Capriccioso (kæ'prɪtʃɔ'sɔ), a. [It., f. prec.] *Mus.* A direction: In a free fantastic style.

Caprice (kæ'prɪsɪ). 1667. [a. F. *caprice*, It. *capriccio*. Pope named the word with *vice*.] 1. A sudden turn of the mind without apparent motive; a freak, whim, mere fancy. 2. Capriciousness 1709. Also *transf.* of things. 2. = CAPRICCIO 3. 1721.

3. The caprices of woman-kind are not limited by climate or nation SWIFT. 4. Of less judgment than c. POPE. A c. of language FLEMING.

Capricious (kæ'prɪʃɪəs), a. 1594. [ad. F. *capricieux*, ad. It. *capriccioso*, see above.] 1. Humorous, fantastic, full of conceits - 1710. 2. Subject to, or characterized by CAPRICE, whimsical 1605. Also *transf.* of things. 3. The most c. Poet honest Ovid A. P. L. III. i. 8. 4. Arbitrary and c. JOHNSON. 5. A climate HELES. Hence Capriciously *adv.* - ness.

Capricorn (kæ'prɪkɔrn). ME [ad. L. *capricornus*, f. *caper*, *caprum* + *cornu*; cf. Gr. *αὐτόκερος*.] 1. *Astron.* a. The Zodiacal constellation of the He-Goat. b. The tenth sign of the Zodiac, beginning at the most southerly point of the ecliptic, which the sun enters about the 21st of December. 2. A goat-horned animal, 3. a chamois 1645. 4. *C. beetle*: any beetle of the genus *Cerambyx* 1700.

5. As deep as Capricorn's Milt. P. L. x. 677. *Tropic of C.* the southern Tropic forming a tangent to the ecliptic at the first point of C.

Caprid (kæ'prɪd), a. 1864. [f. mod. L. *capridæ*, f. *caper*.] Zool. Of or belonging to the Capridæ or goat tribe.

Caprification (kæ'prɪfɪkə'sɪən), 1601. [ad. L. *caprifitationem*, f. *caprificare*, f. *caprificus* the wild fig-tree.] 1. A process of ripening figs by means of the puncture of insects produced on the wild fig, or by puncturing them artificially. 2. Erron. used for: Artificial fertilization 1826.

Caprifoli (kæ'prɪfɔɪlɪ). 1578. [ad. med. L. *caprifolium*; cf. F. *chèvrefeuille*.] The Honey-suckle or Woodbine; also, Eng. name for plants of the N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*.

Caprifoliaceous (kæ'prɪfɔɪlɪ'ʃɪəs), a. 1852 [See prec.] Bot. Belonging to the N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*.

Caprifolium (kæ'prɪfɔɪlɪəm), a. 1847. [f. L. *caper*, *capri* + *-FORM*.] Goat-shaped.

Caprine (kæ'prɪnɪn, -ɪn), a. 1607. [ad. L. *caprinus*, f. *caper*.] Of or pertaining to a goat, goat-like.

Caprinic, a. Chem. Older name for CAPRIC. **Capriole** (kæ'prɪə'leɪ), sb. 1594. [a. F. (now *cabrio*)] 1. A leap or caper, as in dancing.

2. *Horsemanship*. A high leap made by a horse without advancing, the hind legs being jerked out together at the height of the leap 1605.

3. Caprioles and pirouettes De Quincey. *fig.* Caprioles of fancy HAWTHORNE.

Capriole (kæ'prɪə'leɪ), v. 1850. [f. prec.] To leap, skip, caper. Also *fig.*

Caproic (kæ'prɔɪk), a. 1839. [f. L. *caper*, *capri* (from its smell) + *-OIC*, -IC.] Chem. *Caproic acid*: a peculiar acid found in butter, etc., a form of the hexoic acid (C₆H₁₂O₂). From same source Caproate, a salt of c. acid.

Capron. 1460. [a. F., NF. dial. f. *chaperon*.] A hood 361. *Capron hardy* an m p dent fellow

Capryl (kæ'prɪl). [f. CAPR-IC + *-YL*.] Chem. Applied to the radical (C₇H₁₅O) of caprylic acid.

Hence Caprylate, a salt of caprylic acid.

Caprylic, a. 1845. [f. as prec.] Chem. *Caprylic acid*: one of the octylic fatty acids.

Caps. Printers' abbrev. of *capitals*.

Capsicum (kæ'psɪkəm), 1725 [mod. L. *capsa* case.] 1. A genus of tropical plants (N.O. *Solanaceæ*), characterized by the r hot pungent capsules or seeds 1795.

Guinea Pepper (*C. annuum*), and Spur Pepper (*C. frutescens*) produce the chillies of commerce, whence Cayenne pepper.

2. The fruit of the capsicum 1725. Hence Capsicine, Chem. the active principle of the capsules of c.

Capsize (kæ'psaɪz), sb. 1807. [1. next.] The act of capsizing, an upset. var. *Capsizal*.

Capsize (kæ'psaɪz), v. 1788 [perh. f. CAP sb. 1 + *-Z*.] trans. To upset, overturn. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*)

To c. a boat Byron, a stool FRACOCK.

Capstan (kæ'pstæn). ML. [a. F. *cabestan*, or Pr. *cabestm*, earlier *cabestm* - L. *capistrum*, *capistrum*, f. *capistrum* halter, f. *caper*.] 1. A cylinder or barrel revolving on a vertical axis, the power being applied by movable bars inserted in horizontal sockets made round the top, and pushed by men walking round; used esp. on board ship for weighing the anchor, also for hoisting heavy sails, raising weights, etc.

Phrases. *To rig the c.* to invert the bars, *to haul the c.* to drop the pawls or catches into their sockets so as to prevent recoil, *to surge the c.* to slacken the rope while heaving. Comb. c-swifter, a rope passed horizontally through notches in the outer ends of the bars, to steady the men, and to give room for more.

Cap-stone (kæ'pstɒn). 1665. 1. A stone which caps or crowns 2. local. A fossil Echinite of the genus *Comulus* 1677.

3. The c. of a cromlech 1831, of a quarry SMITHSON.

Capular (kæ'psjʊlɪ), a. 1730 [ad. mod. L. *capularis*.] Of, pert. to, or of the nature of a capsule. var. f. *Ca psulary* a.

Cap-sulate, a. 1608. [ad. mod. L. *capsula* tin. f. *capsula*.] Bot. Enclosed in, or formed into, a capsule - 1803. So f. *Cap-sulated*.

Capsule (kæ'psjʊl), 1652. [a. F., ad. L. *capsula* (also used), dim. of *capsa* box.] 1. gen. A little case - 1713. 2. *Phys.* A membranous integument; a bag or sac 1693. 3. Bot. A dry dehiscent seed-vessel, containing one or more cells 1693. 4. Chem. A shallow saucer for roasting samples of ores, or for evaporating 1727. 5. Med. A small envelope of gelatine to enclose a dose of medicine 1875. 6. A metallic cap or cover for a bottle 1828. 7. A percussion cap; the shell of a metallic cartridge. [Fr.] Hence Capsule v. to furnish or close with a c.

Capsuli, **capsulo**, comb. fl. L. *capsula* CAPSULE; as in

Capsuliferous a., bearing capsules. **Cap-suliform** a., having the form of a capsule. **Cap-suligenous** a., giving origin to capsules. **Cap-sul-lenticular** a., of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

Captain (kæ'pten), sb. [ME. *captain*, a late OF., ad. late L. *captitanus* adj. and sb., f. *captiv*, *captiv*.] 1. One who stands at the head of others; a chief or leader. (Now only *fig.* in special senses.) 2. *mil.* A military leader ML 3. A great military leader; an able general; a strategist 1590.

1. Homer, that C. of all poetry 1681. 2. *Mas* for M. n. li. 139. 3. Foremost C. of his time Tennyson.

II. The head of a division. 1. *gen.* An officer holding subordinate command NF. 2. *spec.* In the army: The officer who commands a company or troop, ranking between the major and the lieutenant 1507. 3. The officer who commands a man-of-war, ranking, in the British navy, between a rear-admiral or a commodore and a commander. Also, a courtesy title of commanders. 1854. 4. The chief sailor of a gang having specific duties 1801. 5. The master or commander of a vessel of any kind 1704. 6. The superintendent of a mine 1602, the foreman of a workshop 1886; the head boy of a school 1806. 8. *n. r. c.* The leader of a side, the head of a club etc. 8 7. 7 A term of add *ess* *sum* *u* C *n* 63

3. b. C. of a gun at the Battle of the Nile 1801. 4. The c. of a slave MORLEY. 7. Come Captains. We must be neat; not neat, but cleanly, Captains SHAKS.

III. A name for the Grey Gurnard 1810.

Comb. *te-pacha*: see CAPTAIN. Hence CAPTAINNESS, a female c. CAPTAINLESS a. †CAPTAINRY, captaincy; a district under a c.

†CAPTAIN, a. 1566 [prec sb. used attrib.] Chief, head-1635.

Captain (kæpten), v. 1598. [f the sb.] To act as captain to, head. Also *intr.*

Captaincy (kæptensi), sb. 1818. [f CAPTAIN sb., after infancy, etc.] 1. The position or action of a captain. 2. The district under the rule of a captain (e. g. in Brazil). [Sp.] 1821.

Captain General, captain-general. 1514. [F. and Sp.] †Chief commander of a force. Also the governor of a Spanish province or colony.

Captain-lieutenant. 1658. A military officer who commanded a company or troop, with a captain's rank and lieutenant's pay. (The rank is extinct.)

Captainship. 1465. [f CAPTAIN sb.] 1. The office, position, authority or rank of a captain. 2. *poet.* The dignity or personality of a captain; cf. lordship 1611. 3. = CAPTAINCY 2. 1680. 4. 'Skill in the military trade' (J.). 1606.

†The c. of the Scottish Guards 1871.

†Capitate, v. 1628. [f. L. *capitatus*, *capitare*, freq. of *capere*.] To catch at, seek after-1671.

Captation (kæptiʃən), 1523. [a. L. *captationem*, see prec.] An endeavour to get, esp. by address or art; the making of *ad captandum* appeals.

Popular captations in speeches Eikon Bas.

Caption (kæpʃən), ME. [ad. L. *captionem*, f. *capt.*, *capere*.] 1. Seizure, capture (now rare). 2. Law. Apprehension by judicial process 1609. 3. The action of taking exception; a quibble, sophism. (L. *caption*)-1734. 3. Law. 'That part of a legal instrument, as a commission, indictment, etc., which shows where, when, and by what authority it is taken, found, or executed' (Tomlins) 1870. 4. The heading of a chapter, section, or article (orig. U.S.), now esp. on a cinema screen.

2. So vain a C. HEVLIN. 4. Under the c., 'A Budget of Paradoxes' GOSWART.

Captious (kæpʃəs), a. ME. [ad. L. *captiosus* (see CAPTION).] 1. Apt to catch or take one in; fallacious, sophistical 1447. 2. Disposed to find fault; cavilling, carping ME.

1. A c. question; *in* COWPER. 2. The world is c. COVERDALE. C. of other mens doings 1561. Nonsense uses: = Capacious *All's Well* i. iii. 208; = Taking 1776. Hence Captiously *adv.*, -ness.

†Captivance, rare. = CAPTIVITY. Spenser.

Captivate (kæptivət), v. 1526. [f. late L. *captivatus*, *captivare*, f. *captivus*; cf. CAPTIVE v.] 1. To make or hold captive-1825. 2. *fig.* To subjugate (the mind, etc.). Const. *10*-1838 3. *esp.* 'To overpower with excellence' (J.); to ensnare, fascinate, charm 1535.

1. Thy bragging banners. Shall all be captivated by this hand 1595. 3. His bewtye captivated his mynde *Judith* xvi. 9. Hence Captivatingly *adv.*

Capitator, *verb.*

Captivation (kæptiʃən), 1610. [ad. L. *captivatio*; see prec.] 1. The action of taking or holding captive; being taken or held captive; now only *fig.* 2. A fascination. SCOTT.

Captive (kæptiv), ME. [a. F. *captif*, *-ive*, ad. L. *captivus*, f. *captus*.] 1. Taken prisoner, *esp.* in war; kept in confinement or bondage. Also *transf.* 2. *fig.* Captivated, enslaved in will or feeling 1594 3. Of or belonging to a captive 1590.

1. The captive Lewis 2 *Misc.* viii. 10. A c. lark, balloon, etc. (*mod.*) 2. Whose words all eares took captive *All's Well* i. iii. 17. 3. His c. state MILT.

B. sb. 1. A person taken prisoner; one taken and held in confinement ME. Also *transf.* 2. *fig.* One captivated or enslaved by beauty, personal influence, etc. 1732.

1. A man of the captives of Judah *Dan* ii. 25.

Captive (kæptiv), v. arch. ME. [a. F. *captiver*; see prec.] To take captive (*lit.* and *fig.*). (In MILT. *captivare*.)

Their inhabitants slaughtered and captived BURKE

Captivity (kæptiviti), ME. [ad. L. *captivitas*, *-atem*; see CAPTIVE.] 1. The condition of a captive; *spec.* that of the Jews at Babylon. 2.

fig. The subjection of the reason, will, or affection 1538. 2. Captives collectively. (A Hebraism) 1526.

1. A c. implies a removal of the inhabitants PUSKY

3. To lead a captive now often, to lead one's captors into c. (*Eph.* iv. 8); but see also *Judges* v. 12.

Captor (kæptə), sb. 1688. [a. L.; see CAPTURE.] One who takes by force a prisoner or a prize. So CAPTRESS (*rare*).

Capture (kæptʃə), sb. 1541. [a. F., ad. L. *captura*, f. *capt.*, *capere*.] 1. The fact of taking forcibly, or by stratagem, or of being thus taken, *esp.* the seizing as a prize. 2. The prize, prey, or booty so taken 1706.

2. To bring a dubious c. into port 1750.

Capture, v. 1795. [f. prec. sb., repl. CAPTIVE v.] To make a capture of (*lit.* and *fig.*)

The value of the property so captured WELLINGTON

Hence CAPTURABLE a. CAPTURER.

Capuche (kapʃʊ), sb. 1600. [a. F., ad. It. *capuccio* (in Florio *capuccio*, used by Spenser), augm. of *cappa*; see CAP, CAPE.] The hood of a (Capuchin's) cloak. Hence CAPUCHED a. hooded. †CAPUCHON, a hood.

Capuchin (kæpʃɪn), sb. Also *inc.* 1599. [a. 16th c. F. (now *capucin*), ad. It. *capuccino*; see prec.] 1. A Franciscan friar of the new rule of 1528. So called from the sharp-pointed capuche, first worn by them in 1525. 2. 'A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin friars' (J.) 1749.

attrib. C. monkey, an American monkey (*Cebus capucinus*) with black hair at the back of the head, looking like a cowl. C. pigeon, a sub-variety of the Jacobin pigeon, with a cowl-like arrangement of feathers on the back of the head. Capuchin's beard, a variety of endive. Capuchin capers; see CAFER sb.

†CAPUCINE (kapʃɪn), 1693. [Fr.; fem. of *capucin*; see prec.] 1. The Nasturtium 2 The dark orange colour of its flowers 1791.

Capulet. = CAPELET.

Caput (kæpʊt), 1716. [L.] 1. Occas. *techn.* for 'head' or 'top', *esp.* in *Anat.* 2. Short for CAPUT MORTUUM, q. v.

3. The former ruling body or council of the University of Cambridge 1830.

†CAPUT MORTUUM. 1641. [L.; = dead head.] 1. A skull 1658. 2. Chem. The residuum remaining after distillation or sublimation 1641. 3. *fig.* Worthless residue 1711.

Capybara (kæpɪbərə), Also *capib.* 1774

Native name in Brazil. The largest extant rodent quadruped (*Hydrochoreus capybara*), nearly allied to the Guinea Pig. Cf. CABIAT.

Car (kɑː), sb. [ME. *carra*, a. ONF. *-late* L. *carra*, parallel to *carrus*, a. OCelt. **karros*.] 1. A wheeled vehicle: orig. used generally, but since 16th c. chiefly poetic and grandiose. 2. In U.S.: A name for vehicles (as carriages, trucks, wagons, etc.) designed for travelling on railways 1837. In Gt. Britain applied to those of street tramways. b. = MOTOR CAR 1. 1896.

3. The part of a balloon in which aeronauts sit 1794. 4. The seven stars of the Great Bear, called also the Plough or Wain-1697.

1. Forty carres (*twinkles*) HOLLAND. Phoebus fiery chariot SPENSER. The Carr of Night MILT. The towering c., the sable steeds TENNYSON. The c. of Juggernaut 1853. 2. The cars of a railway 1850. The cars on the tramways in London (*mod.*)

Carabid, carabidan. 1835. [f. mod. L. pl. *carabidae*, f. L. *carabus* arab.] Ent. One of the Carabidae, a family of large carnivorous beetles.

†Carabin (kæraɪn), 1590. [a. F. *carabin*.] A mounted musketeer; a carabineer-1735.

Carabineer (kæraɪniə), carbineer (kæraɪniə), 1672. [a. F. *carabinier* (also used), f. *carabina*.] A soldier who carries a carbine.

Caraboid, a. [f. L. *carabus* (see CARABIN) + *-oid*.] Ent. Like or related to the genus *Carabus* of beetles.

Caracal (kæraːkæl), 1760. [a. F., a. Turk. *qarah-qulak* black ear.] A feline animal (*Felis caracal*) found in Africa and Asia, supposed to be the 'lynx' of the ancients.

Caracara (kæraːkərə), Also *carcara*. 1838

[From its cry.] Name for S. Amer. birds of the *Polyborinae*, an aberrant sub-family of *Falconidae*, with affinities toward the Vultures.

Carack, var. of CARRACK.

Caracol (kæraːkəl), caracole (-kœl), sb. 1614. [a. F., ad. It. *caracollo*, ad. Sp. *caracol* snail, spiral shell, also winding stair.] 1. A spiral shell 1622. 2. Arch. A staircase in the form of a helix 1721. 3. A half-turn to the right or left executed by a horseman 1614.

Caracol, caracole, v. 1636. [a. F. *caracoler*, see prec.] To execute a caracol or caracols; *trans.* to make (a horse) caracol.

The Captain. caracolling majestically THACKERAY

Hence CARACOLIER, *-collier*.

†Caracoli. 1753 [? Carib.] An alloy of silver, copper, and iron, imitating one formerly used in the Caribes Islands.

Caracore. 1794. 'A sort of vessel used in the Philippine Isles' (Litté).

†Caract, carect, sb. [ME. *caracte*, *carect*, v. (ult.) Gr. *χαράκτος*, *-ος*, taken absol. as = *character*.] A mark. CHARACTER-1655.

Character, titles, formes *blas* for *st.* v. i. 56. Hence

†CARACT v. to mark.

Caracul, kara- (kæraːkəl) 1894. [Russ.] A kind of astrakan fur, cloth imitating this.

Carafe (kæraːf), 1786. [a. F., a. It. *caraffa*; Arab.] A glass water-bottle for the table, bedroom, etc. Also corrupted to *craft*, *croft*.

Carag(h)een, var. of CARRAGEEN.

Carambola. 1598. [a. Pg., of doubtful origin.] The East Indian *Averrhoa carambola* (N.O. *Oxalidaceae*); also its acid fruit.

Carambole (kæraːmbœl), sb. 1775. [a. I., ad. Sp. *carambola* the red ball at billiards, the stroke, a trick: deriv. unkn.] Billiards. The stroke otherwise called a CANNON. Hence Carambole v. to make a cannon.

Caramel (kæraːmæl), sb. 1725. [a. F., ad. Sp. *caramelo*, of unkn. origin.] A black or brown porous substance obtained by heating sugar, burnt sugar. b. A kind of candy or sweet. Also attrib.

†Caramoussal, carmoussal. 1587. A Turkish and Moonish ship of burden, noted in the 17th c.

Caranx (kæraːŋks), 1836. [mod. L.] A genus of fishes of the family *Scomberidae*.

Carap. 1865. [from the native name.] C. oil: an oil yielded by the seeds of *Carapa guianensis*.

Carapace (kæraːpəs), 1836. [a. mod. F., a. Sp. *carapacho*: of unkn. origin.] The upper body-shell of tortoises and of crustaceans. var. CARAPAX.

Carat (kæraːt), 1552. [a. F., ad. It. *carato*; cf. Sp. *quilate*, earlier *quirate*, a. Arab. *qirāt* 'weight of 4 grains', ad. Gr. *κεράτιον* 'little horn, fruit of carob tree', a weight = 1/3 of an obol (Freytag).] 1. The bean of the carob-tree 1601. 2. A measure of weight used for diamonds, etc., originally 3 1/2 grains, now 3 1/4 grains. It is divided into 4 carat-grains. Also attrib. 1575. 3. A proportional measure of one twenty-fourth used in stating the fineness of gold. Also attrib. 1555. 4. (Confused with CHARACTER.) Worth, value; estimate-1680.

2. A Diamond of 10 Carats 1667. 3. [Gold of] 22 carats fine HUTTON. 4. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 162.

Caratch (kæraːtʃ), 1682. [Arab. *karaj*] The tribute levied by the Turks on their Christian subjects.

Caravan (kæraːvæn, kærävæn), 1599. [In 16th c. *caravan*, a. Pers. *kār-wān*.] 1. A company of merchants, pilgrims, or others, in the East or northern Africa, travelling together for the sake of security, esp. through the desert. Also attrib. 2. A fleet of Turkish or Russian sh ps, esp. of merchant vessels, with their convoy 1605

3. *transf.* A company in motion. Also *fig.* 1607. 4. A covered carriage or cart (shortened to *van*) now, usually, a house on wheels, as those of gypsies, showmen, etc.

1. Trauailing by Carauan, that is, Great Droues of laden Camels 1602. 2. A C. sailing in the vast ocean FULLER. Hence Caravaneer, the leader of an (oriental) c.

Caravanserai, -era, -ary (kærävænserai, -əri, -əri), 1599. [ult. a. Pers. *kār-wān-sarai*, f. *kār-wān* caravan + *sarai* palace, mansion, inn] A kind of inn in the East where caravans put up, being a large quadrangular building enclosing a spacious court. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Caravel (kæ'rævel). 1527. [a. F. *caravelle*, ad It. *caravella* (Sp. *carabela*), prob. dim. of Sp. *caraba*; cf. late L. *carabus*, Gr. *κάραβος*.] *Naut.* 1. A kind of ship. a. The same as CARVELL, q. v. b. The Portuguese *caravela*, a small ship with lateen sails. c. The Turkish wa-frigate, called in Italian *caravella*. 2. The floating mollusc *Lanthus* 1707.

Caraway (kæ'räwä). Also **carra**. ME. [From med L. *carui*, or some allied Rom. form. of F., It., Sp. *carui* (whence Sc. *carry*), OSp. *aharavia*, a. Arab. *al-larawiyä* also Gr. *κάρων*.] 1. An umbelliferous plant (*Carum carui*) its seeds are aromatic and carminative, and yield a volatile oil. 2. The seed of the caraway, also a sweetmeat or confection containing caraway-seeds -1712.

3. A dish of Carraways a. *Hes. IV*, v. i. 3.

Carb-. Chem. Comb. f. CARBON, used before vowels, as in:

Carbanil (kär'bänil), an amido-derivative of the benzene group, cyanate of phenyl, CO = N—C₆H₅, a mobile liquid with a pungent odour. **Carbazol** (kär'bäzöl), an amido-phenyl, a C₆H₄ = NH, occurring in coal-tar oil, and as a by-product of aniline. **Carbazotic acid** [Azotic], an earlier name of Picric acid, its salts are Carbazotates.

Carbamide (kär'bämäid). 1865. [f. CARB- + AMIDE] Chem. Analytical name of UREA.

Also **Carbamic** [see AMIC] a., as in *Carbamic acid*, CO.NH₂.OH. **Carbamate**, a salt of carbamic acid.

Carbide (kär'bid). 1865 [f. CARB- + IDE.] Chem. A compound of carbon with an element or metal, earlier *carburet*. b. = *calcium* c. 1898.

Carbine (kär'bäin), *carabine*. 1605. [f. mod. L. *carab* n., a. F., see CARABIN.] A kind of fire-arm, shorter than the musket, used by mounted soldiers.

Carbinol (kär'bīnöl). [f. CARBON + -OL.] Chem. A generic name introduced by Kolbe a. 1868 for the monatomic alcohols. Simple *Carbinol* is methyl alcohol, COH.H₃.

Carbo- 1810 Chem. Comb. f. CARBON, used before consonants.

Carbo-hydrate (kär'bohärdrät). 1869 [f. CARBO- + HYDRATE.] Chem. An organic compound of carbon with oxygen and hydrogen in the proportion to form water. They are divided into *Sugars proper*, *Glucoses*, and *Amylases*.

Carbolic (kär'bölīk), a. 1865. [f. CARB- + -OL + -IC.] Chem. In Carbolic acid, a substance also called *Phenol* or *Phenyl alcohol*, C₆H₅.OH, found in the heavy coal oils and elsewhere. Much used as a disinfectant. Hence *Carbolate*, a salt of carbolic acid. *Carbolize* v. to impregnate with carbolic acid.

Carbon (kæ'rəbän, -än). 1789. [ad. F. *carbone*, f. (by Lavoisier) *L. carbo* v. 1. Chem. One of the non-metallic elements, occurring uncombined in three allotropic forms—two crystalline (diamond and graphite) and one amorphous (charcoal), and in combination in carbonic acid gas, and nearly all organic compounds (hence called 'the carbon compounds'). Carbon (symbol C) is a tetrad, atomic weight 12. 2. *Electr.* A pencil of fine charcoal. Two of these are placed with their points close to each other, and a current of galvanic electricity transmitted through them renders the carbon points intensely luminous. 1860.

atirā, etc., c. printing, process, a photographic process producing permanent prints, the shades of which are produced by the c. of lamp-black, C. dioxide, CO₂, carbonic acid gas, C. monoxide, CO, carbonic oxide gas. Hence *Carbonous* a.

Carbonaceous (kär'böä'səs), a. 1791. [f. L. *carbonem* v.] Of the nature of, consisting of, or containing carbon. 2. *Geol.* Coaly 1833. **Carbonado**, sb. 1586. [ad. Sp. *carbonada*; see -ADO.] Fish, flash, or fowl, scored across and broiled upon the coals. Often *transf.* -1687 var. *Carbonade*.

Carbonado, v. arch. 1596. [f. prec.] 1. To score across and broil or grill 1611. 2. *transf.* To cut, slash, hack 1596.

3. How she long'd to eat. 'Toads carbonado'd' *Wint. T. iv.* 283. 2. *Leor. ii.* 41. var. *Carbonado* a. - whence *Carbonadoed* pp. a.

Car *karbona* n. sb. p. 843 It.

pl. of *carbano* charcoal-burner (occ. also used.) The members of a secret political association formed in the kingdom of Naples early in the 19th c., with the design of introducing a republican government. Hence *Carbonarism*.

Carbonate (kär'ibönet), sb. 1794. [a. F., ad. mod. L. *carbonatus* v. 1. Chem. A salt of carbonic acid, a. *silp*. Ore containing a large proportion of carbonate of lead.

Carbonate (kär'ibönet), v. 1805. [f. prec.] 1. To CARBONIZE 1831. 2. *Chem.* To form into a carbonate; also, to aerate 1805. Hence *Carbonation*, formation of a carbonate; aeration.

Carbonated (kär'ibönet), a. 1797. [f. mod. L. *carbonatus*; see CARBON v.] **Carbonized** -1825, **CARBURETTED** -1805, chemically combined or impregnated with carbonic acid 1803. **Carboned**, pp. a. ? misprint for *carbonated*. PEPPYS.

Carbonic (kär'bönīk), a. 1791. [f. CARBON or L. *carbonem* + -IC.] 1. Of or pertaining to carbon; of or caused by carbonic acid gas. 2. Of coal, of the Carboniferous (BYRON). Also sb.

C. acid, formerly known as *fixed air*, and now called *Carbonic dioxide* or *Carbonic anhydride*, CO₂, the gas which is formed in the ordinary combustion of carbon, disengaged from fermenting liquors, given out in the breathing of animals, and known as the choke-damp or foul air of mines, etc. This is still popularly called *c. acid gas*, but the name *C. acid* is applied in chemistry to the compound CH₃CO₂ supposed to be formed when carbon dioxide comes in contact with water, of which the carbonates are the salts. **C. oxide** = *carbon monoxide*, CO.

Carboniferous (kär'bönī fërs), a. 1799 [f. L. *carbōnem* + -FER + -OUS.] Producing coal. Applied in *Geol.* to the series of strata with which seams of coal are associated, the *C. System* or *Formation*, lying next above the Devonian, and including the Coal Measures, Millstone Grit, and Mountain Limestone; also to the rocks, fossils, etc., of this formation, and to the *C. Age*, *Era*, or *Period*, during which these strata were deposited, and the vegetation existed that formed the coal-beds.

Carbonify (kär'bönīf), v. 1803. [f. L. *carbōnem* + -FY] To CARBONIZE. Hence *Carbonification*, conversion into coal.

Carbonize (kär'bönīz), v. 1806. [f. CARBON + -IZE] 1. To convert into mere carbon. 2. To CARBURET (arch.) 1808. 3. To cover with charcoal, lamp-black, etc. Hence *-ization*.

Carbon paper. 1895. Thin paper coated on one side with a preparation of lamp-black, used between two papers to make a duplicate copy of what is written on the upper sheet.

Carbonyl (kär'bönīl). 1869 [f. CARBON + -YL (E).] Chem. The divalent compound radical CO (*carbon monoxide*) considered as a constituent of urea, albumen, creatin, etc.

Carborundum (kär'böründüm). 1893. [f. CARBON + CORUNDUM.] A crystalline compound of carbon and silicon used for polishing and scouring.

Carboxyl (kär'bölīl). 1869. [f. CARBON + OX (GEN) + -YL.] Chem. A name given to the monad group —CO.OH, contained in all the fatty acids, thus *Formic acid* is H—CO.OH.

Carboy (kär'bölī). 1753. [corrupt f. Pers. *qarabāh*, 'a large flagon'.] A large globular bottle, of green or blue glass, covered with basket-work for protection, used chiefly for holding acids and other corrosive liquids.

Carbuncle (kär'būngk'l). (ME. *charbuncle*, -*bole*, a. OF, var. of *charbuncle* = L. *carbunculus* small coal, carbuncle stone, red tumour, dim. of *carbo*; assim. later to the L. form.) 1. (Formerly carbuncle-stone) A name of various precious stones of a red or fiery colour; anciently of sapphires, spinels or rubies, and garnets, in mod. lapidary work of the garnet when cut in cabochon. 2. *Her.* A charge or bearing supposed to represent a carbuncle with its rays; = ESCARBUNCLE ME. 3. *Med.* An inflammatory, circumscribed, malignant tumour, caused by inflammation of the skin and cellular membrane. It differs from a boil in having no central core; an anthrax. Also, a red spot or pimple on the nose or face caused by drinking. 1530 Also *atirā*. Hence *Carbuncular* a. of, pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by carbuncles. *Carbunculous* a. of, full of, or of the nature of carbuncles.

prec.] 1. Adorned with carbuncles. 2. Affected with a carbuncle or carbuncles; spotted pimpled; red like a carbuncle 1664. Also *transf.* 1. Carbunkled Like holy Phœbus Carre *And. & Ct. iv.* viii 28. 2. C. and Tun-bellied *Taiter* No. 65. **Carbunculation**. 1673 [ad. L. *carbunculationem*.] The blasting of the buds of trees or plants by excessive heat or cold -1755.

Carburet (kär'būret), sb. 1795. [f. CARBON + -URET, q. v.] Chem. = CARBIDE, q. v.

Carburetted, v. 1869. [f. prec.] *trans* To combine chemically or impregnate with carbon.

Carburetted, -etted (kär'būretted), pp. a. 1802. [f. prec.] *Chem.* Combined or impregnated with carbon, as in *C. hydrogen*, the fire-damp of miners, and chief constituent of coal-gas.

Carburettor, -etter. 1865. [f. as prec.] 1. An apparatus for passing hydrogen, coal-gas, or atmospheric air through or over a liquid hydrocarbon, so as to add illuminating power b. The apparatus for burning oil with pet of vapour for combustion in motor engines 1896.

Carburize (kär'būraīz), v. [f. F. *carburer* + -IZE] *trans* To combine with carbon or a carbon compound, used esp. of the process of imparting carbon to wrought iron in making cement steel; also = CARBURET v. Hence *Carburization*.

Carcajou (kär'kəjō). 1774 [N. American I. r.; app. of Indian origin.] 1. The Glin-ton or Wolverine (*Gulo linceus*). 2. Applied erroneously to the American Badger, and by Charlevoix to the Canadian Lynx 1829.

Carcake (kär'kək). *Sc.* 1816 [First part as in CARC-STADY.] A small cake baked with eggs, and eaten on Eastern's Len (Shrove Tuesday) in parts of Scotland.

Carcan. 1534 [a. F., f. Tent: cf. ON *karik*, in *karra* - throat.] 1. An iron collar used for punishment -1777. 2. -next -1694.

Carcanet (kär'känet) *arch.* 1530 [dim. o. prec.] A collar or necklace, usually of gold or jewelled (arch.) Also *transf.* and fig.

Carcass, *carcase* (kär'kəs), sb. [Two types a. ME. *carke*, -*carke*, -*carke*, a. Anglo-F. *carce* = *carcas* - med. L. *carcasum*, B. 1611. *carce* = a. Fr., ad. It. *carcassa*. Ut deriv. unkn. But forms are common.] 1. The dead body of man or beast, now used of the human corpse only in contempt. 2. A term of contempt or ridicule for the human body, dead or alive 1586. 3. *f.* The lifeless shell or husk 1612. 4. *transf.* The skeleton of a vessel or edifice 1790. 5. *Mill* An iron shell, filled with combustibles, and pierced with holes through which the flame blows, used for a mortar or gun to set fire to buildings ships, etc. (Spelt *carcas*) 1684.

1. The carcass of a vessel. *Amos. ix.* 37. A carcass of a vessel. 2. To plunder his own carcass 1612. 3. The mere c. of a body. *Salm.* 1612. 4. Carcasses, lumps, and red-hot ball 1790. *Comb.* c. flooring roofing (*arch.*) the framework of timber which supports the boarding of the floor or roof (see 4. Hence *Carcaroused* pp. a. *plead*: having a c.

Carcass, v. 1881. [f. prec. sb., sense 4. *trans* To put up the carcass of (a building).

Carcel (kär'sel). 1845. [name of inventor *Carcel lamp*, one in which the oil is pumped up to the wick by clockwork. Called also the *French lamp*.

Carceral, a. 1563 [ad. L. *carceralis* f. *carcer* v.] Of or belonging to a prison -16 v.

Carcerist, *nomine* -nd. [f. L. *carcer* v.] One who advocates prisons. *Sid. Smith*.

Carcinology (kär'sīnölōjī) 1852. [f. Gr. *καρκίος*, crab, b. *λόγος*, 'that part of zoology which treats of crustaceans. Hence *Carcinologica* a. *Carcinologist*.

Carcinoma (kär'sīnömā) *M* -mata. 1721 [L. a. Gr. *καρκίνωμα*; cf. CANCER.] 1. *f.* The disease CANCER. (By some restricted to indolent tumours, or to the early stages only of cancer.) 2. *Med.* A disease of the cornea -1753. Hence *Carcinomatous* a. characterized by, or of the nature of, c.

Carcinosis (kär'sīnōsīs). 1866. [mod. L. f. Gr. *καρκίνος* crab, cancer.] *Med.* The production and development of cancer; also = CANCER.

Car *karaku* *Am* a. d. v. o. -koon

1803. [Mahratti *kārkaṇ* clerk, a. Pers., f. *kār* business.] A clerk.

Card (kār'd), *sb.*¹ ME. [a. F. *carde* teasel-head, f. (ult.) *L. carduus* thistle.] 1. An implement for raising a nap on cloth; esp. an iron instrument with teeth, or (later) a wire brush. 2. A similar instrument used to part, comb out, and set in order the fibres of wool, hemp, etc., now, a wire brush, consisting of a strip of leather or indiarubber, into which short steel wires are inserted ME. *Comb.* c.-cloth, the leather or indiarubber backing of a c.

Card (kār'd), *sb.*² ME. [repr. of F. *carte*, ad. It. *carta* = *L. charta* (carta), ad. Gr. *χάρτης* papyrus leaf.] 1. One of a pack of small oblong pieces of pasteboard now called more specifically *playing-cards*. (The earliest sense in Fr. and Eng.) 2. A map or plan; = **CHART** *sb.*¹ 1650. 3. The circular piece of stiff paper on which the 32 points of the compass are marked 1605. Also *fig.* 4. *gen.* A flat piece of stiff paper or thin pasteboard, usually rectangular; used to write or draw upon or for other purposes 1610. 5. *transf.* (U.S.) A published note, containing a short statement, request, explanation, or the like 1887. 6. *Mech.* One of the perforated pasteboards or sheet metal plates in the Jacquard attachments to looms 1831. 7. *slang or colloq.* 'The card' = 'the correct thing', the TICKET, q v 1851.

1. *Playing-cards*. cards used in playing whist and other games. The whist pack consists of 4 suits, each of 13 cards, 10 of which bear respectively 1, 2, 3, etc. (up to 10) pips all of one form, and the remaining 3 have habited figures, 'King', 'Queen', and 'Knave', called *Courts* (i. e. *coats*) or *picture-cards*. Tell thy cardes, and then tell me what thou hast wonne 1562 *A house of cards* (fig.) any insecure scheme, etc. *Phr.* To play cards or at cards. *Sure* a. an expedient or person sure to bring success. *So knowing, dilly-queer*, etc. c. To play one's cards well, badly, etc. To throw up one's cards to abandon a project. To show one's cards: to reveal one's plans or strength. On the cards: liable to turn up. 2. *Haml.* v. l. 114 3. All the Quarters that they know 1st *Th* *Sh* *man* *s* *c*. *Mach.* 1. in 17. Reason the c, but Passion is the gile POPE. To speak by the c. to be evasive to a point. *Haml.* v. l. 149. 4. In spec uses. Post-card (in U.S. postal c.). So correspondence-c. A c. for a party 1875. Visiting c.; hence, To invite a c. on. *Wedding cards*. *Business c.* Also birthday, Christmas, etc. cards; window-c, show-c, pattern-c, sample-c. *Comb.*, etc. c.-case; -catalogue, one in which each item is entered on a separate c.; so c. index (also as vb.); -sharpener [SHARPEN v. 4, SHARPEN v. 1], one who makes a trade of cheating at cards; so -sharpener; c. vote, a vote in which each (trade union) delegate's vote counts as for his constituents.

†**Card**, *sb.*³ 1658. [a. F. *carde*, **CHARD**.] The central leaf-stalk of the artichoke.

Card (kār'd), *v.*¹ ME. [f. *CARD* *sb.*¹] 1. *trans.* To prepare wool, tow, etc. for spinning by combing out and disentangling with a card. Also with *out*, and *absol.* Also *fig.* and *transf.* 2. To stir and mix with cards; to mix - 1635. 3. To comb or cleanse (of impurities) 1612. 4. To scratch or tear the flesh with a wool-card or the like, as a method of torture 1556. 5. *So*. 'To scold sharply' (Jamieson).

1. Boke to karde and to kembe LANGE. 2. You Tom Tapster, carde your beere, halfe smal & halfe strong GREENE. 4. Carded to death 1827.

Card (kār'd), *v.*² 1548 [f. *CARD* *sb.*²] 1. *intr.* To play at cards; to play one's cards. 2. *trans.* (U.S.) To send a message by post-card to Cf. WIRE v. 1875. 3. To fix on a card, as patterns 1824.

||**Cardamine** (kār'də'mīnī, kār'də'mīn). 1753. [mod. L., a. Gr. *καρδαμίνη*, f. *κάρδαμον* cress.] Bot. A genus of cruciferous plants, including the Lady-smock or Cuckoo-flower (*C. pratensis*), Meadow-cress.

Cardamom (kār'də'mŏm). 1553. [ad. L. *cardamomum*, a. Gr., f. *κάρδαμον* + *ἀνιμον* ANOMUM.] A spice consisting of the seed-capsules of species of *Anomum* and *Eleitaria* (N.O. *Zingiberaceae*), natives of the East Indies and China; used as a stomachic and a condiment. (Occas. the plant itself.) Also *attrib.*

Cardboard, 1858. [f. *CARD* *sb.*²] Pasteboard of the thickness of card, for cutting cards from, etc. Also *attrib.*

†**Cardecu**, 1605. [a. F. *quart d'écu*] An old French silver coin, worth 1/4 of the gold *écu*, or *ar.* 1/4d. - 1819.

||**Cardel**. Also **kardel**. 1694. [ad. Du. *kan-deel*, *guardiel*.] See **GUARDEEL**.

Carder (kār'dər), 1450. [f. *CARD* *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who or that which cards wool, etc. †**Card-rider**, 1530. [f. *CARD* *v.*² + -ER.] A card-player - 1712.

||**Cardia**, 1782. [Gr.; 'heart'.] *Anat.* The upper or cardiac orifice of the stomach, where the oesophagus enters it.

Cardiac (kār'di-æk), *a.* (and *sb.*) 1601. [a. F. *cardiaque*, ad. L. *cardiacus*, a. Gr., f. prec.] *A. adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the heart; var. **Cardial**. 2. Of medicines: Cordial 1661. 3. Pertaining to or affected with disease of the heart 1748. 4. *Anat.* Distinctive epithet of the **CARDIA**, q. v. 1843. 5. Heart-shaped (in *cardiac wheel*) 1864.

1. The C. Nerves 1726, arteries 1835. C. action 1833. 3. C. symptoms KANE. var. †**Cardiacal**.

B. sb. 1. An affection of the heart; ? = *cardiac passion*, cardiacgia, heartburn - 1483. 2. A cordial. Also *fig.* 1746.

†**Cardiacle**, ME. [L. *cardiaca*; cf. *chronicle*, etc.] = *Cardiac passion* - 1485.

Cardiagraphy, *erron.* f. *cardiography*.

Cardialgy (kār'di-ældʒi) 1655. [ad. mod. L. *cardialgia* (also used), a. Gr., f. *καρδία* - *ἀλγος*.] *Med.* The affection called 'heartburn' (because anciently referred to the heart), consisting of pain and a sensation of heat about the cardiac orifice of the stomach, often accompanying indigestion. Hence *Cardialgic a.*

Cardigan (kār'di-gən), 1868. [f. the Earl of Cardigan, who fought in the Crimean war (1855).] A knitted woollen over-waistcoat, with or without sleeves.

Cardinal (kār'di-nəl), *a.* ME. [a. F., ad. L. *cardinalis*, f. *cardo*, *cardanum* hinge.] 1. *gen.* On which something else hinges, fundamental; chief, principal. 2. *zoöl.* Pertaining to the hinge of a bivalve shell 1836. 3. [f. *CARDINAL* *sb.*] Of the colour of a cardinal's cassock; deep scarlet 1879.

1. The cardinal grace, that on which all other graces move 1639. Four c. Angels 1650. In fig. uses. C. virtues in scholastic philosophy, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude, the four chief 'natural' virtues; also used in the general sense (i). C. numbers (Arith.) the primitive numbers one, two, three, etc. as opp. to the ORDINAL numbers first, second, third, etc. C. points a. the four intersections of the horizon with the meridian and the prime vertical; the north, south, east, and west points C. winds the four chief winds which blow from these points. b. Of the prime vertical 'Astrol. The rising and setting of the sun, the zenith and nadir' (Webster); = *cardines* (see **CARDO**) C. veins (Phys.) the venous trunks which transmit the blood in the early embryo from the vertebral column and the parietes of the trunk to the sinus venosus by means of the ducts of Cuvier. In R. C. Ch. C. bishop, priest, etc.; tr. L. *episcopus*, *presbyter*, etc. *cardinals*; see **CARDINAL** *sb.* Hence *Cardinally* *adv.* pre-eminently; *pec. for carnally* SHARS.

Cardinal (kār'di-nəl), *sb.* OE. [prec. used *absol.*, after late L. *cardinalis*.] 1. One of the ecclesiastical princes (six cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal priests, and fourteen cardinal deacons) who constitute the pope's council, or the sacred college, and when the papal chair is vacant elect a pope from among themselves. 2. A short cloak worn by ladies, orig. of scarlet cloth with a hood 1745. 3. *slang*. Mulled red wine. 4. In pl. = the adj. with a sb. pl., as cardinal points, winds, etc. ME.

1. b. Title of two of the minor canons of St. Paul's Cathedral, London 1748.

Comb. (in sense 1): c.-bird, grosbeak, a N. American singing-bird (*Cardinalis virginianus*) with scarlet plumage; *cardinal's hat*, the red hat worn by a c., taken for his dignity or office; c. red, the scarlet of a cardinal's robes. Hence *Cardinalate*, the office or dignity of a c. *Cardinalism*, the institution of cardinals. *Cardinalist*, a partisan of cardinals or of a c. (Now *harm.*) †**Cardinalize** *v.* to raise to the rank of a c.; *pec.* to make scarlet *Cardinalship*, the state, office, or tenure of a c.

Cardinal-flower, 1698. [From its colour.] Bot. The Scarlet Lobelia (*L. cardinalis*).

Cardines, pl. of **CARD**.

Carding (kār'diŋ), *adv.* *sb.* 1468. [f. *CARD* *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of *CARD* *v.*¹; *concr.* the carded product

attrib. c. engine, machine, a machine for combing wool or cotton, in which a small cylinder set with cards works in connexion with smaller cylinders and a hollow shell, also set with cards.

Cardio- (kār'di-; with dissyllabic endings kār'di-;), *comb.* f. Gr. *καρδία* heart:

||**Cardiograph** [Gr. -γράφος], an instrument which registers the motions of the heart by tracing a curve on paper, etc. So **Cardiography**. **Cardiology** [Gr. -λογία], knowledge of, or a treatise on, the heart. **Cardiometer** [Gr. -μέτρον], an instrument for measuring the force of the heart's action; also *fig.*; hence *metrical a.* **Cardiometry** [Gr. -μετρία], the measurement of the size of the heart by percussion and auscultation. **Cardiopathy** [Gr. -πάθεια], disease of the heart.

Cardioid (kār'di-oid), 1753. [ad. Gr. *καρδιοειδής* heart-shaped.] *Math.* A curve something like a heart in shape.

||**Carditis** (kār'di-tis), 1783. [mod. L., f. Gr. *καρδία* + -ίτις.] *Med.* Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

||**Cardo** (kār'do). Pl. **cardines** (kār'di-niz), 1571. [L.] 1. *Astrol.* in pl. = **CARDINAL** points - 1660. 2. *fig.* A hinge - 1657. 3. *Conch.* The hinge of a bivalve shell 1755.

Cardoon (kār'dŭn), 1611. [a. 16th c. F. *cardon*, ad. It. *cardone*, augm. of *cardo*; = *L. cardus*, *carduus* thistle.] A composite plant (*Cynara Cardunculus*), nearly allied to the Artichoke; cultivated for the fleshy stalks of the inner leaves.

||**Cardophagus**. Pl. -gi. [f. Gr. *καρδός* thistle + φάγος] A thistle-eater, i. e. donkey. THACKERAY.

Carduus (kār'di-ŭs), ME. [L.] Occ. used for *Carduus benedictus*; esp. *attrib.*

Care (kē-), *sb.*¹ [Com. Teut.: OE. *caru*, *cearus* - OTeut. **karā-*. (Not conn. w. L. *cura*)] 1. Mental suffering - 1718. 2. Burdened state of mind arising from fear, doubt, or concern about anything; also in pl. anxieties, solitudes OE. 3. Serious mental attention; concern, caution, pains OE. Hence, Regard arising from desire or inclination to or for ME. 4. Charge; oversight with a view to protection, preservation, or guidance ME. 5. An object or matter of care 1590.

1. When one is passed another c. we have, Thus we succeeds a woe HAZRICK. 2. Fretting C., that kills a Cat 1682. 3. The busy c. of a noble man UDALL. If any c. for what is here survive in spirit render d free TENNYSON. 4. The c. of all the churches 2 *Cor.* xi 28. Nemo, c. of Mr. KROOK DICKENS. 5. Cares of state JOWETT. *Comb.* c.-word c.

Care, *sb.*² 1849. The Mountain Ash (*local*)

Care (kē-), *v.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *carian* - OTeut. **karājan*, f. **karā-* CARE *sb.*] 1. To sorrow - 1530. 2. To feel concern or interest OE.; to take care or thought 1593. 3. In neg. and condit. const.: *Not to care* passes to 'not to mind, be indifferent', and hence 'be disposed to'. Const. *for*, etc. 1489. 4. To have a regard or liking *for*, be inclined to 1530.

1. As for the Asses. c. not thou for them for they are founde 1 *Sam.* ii 20. The Loide careth for us Ps. xxxix 17. 3. I don't c. what people say (mod.) To c. a pin a button, a straw, a rap, etc. I don't c. if I go with you for once 1841. 4. He never cared to give money GOLDSM. People I c. for 1750.

Care-cloth, *hist.* 1530. [? = *carde-cloth* some fabric used for canopies, etc. PALSG.] A cloth held over (or placed upon) the heads of the bride and bridegroom as they knelt during the marriage-service.

Careen (kār'ēn), *sb.* 1591. [a. F. *carene* fem., keel, as in *en carene*.] *Naut.* The position of a ship laid over on one side. On the c.; turned over on one side for repairing, or by stress of weather, etc.

Careen (kār'ēn), *v.* 1600. [? f. the *sb.*, or (through Fr., Sp., or It.) f. L. *carina* keel] *Naut.* 1. *trans.* To turn (a ship) over on one side for cleaning, caulking, or repairing; to clean, caulk, etc. Also *absol.* and *fig.* 2. *trans.* To cause (a ship) to heel over 1833. 3. *intr.* To incline to one side or lie over when sailing on a wind (said of a ship) 1763. Hence *Careening*, the expense of careening; a careening-place (cf. *anchorage*).

Career (kār'ē-), *sb.* 1554. [a. F. *carrière* - late L. *carraria* (via), f. *carrus* wagon.] 1. A race-course; the space within the barrier at a tournament. Also *transf.* - 1751. 2. Of a

horse: A short gallop at full speed. Also a charge, encounter. -1764. Also fig. 3. Hence, A (swift) running, course, as of the sun or a star through the heavens, *abstr.* Full speed, impetus. 1534. Also fig. b. *Hawking.* A flight of the bird 1727. 4. A person's course or progress through life (or a distinct portion of life), so of a nation, a party, etc. (Now esp.) A profession affording opportunities of advancement. 1803.

2. Mortal combat or career with lance. MILIT. P. L. 1. 155. 3. The Sun in his career. Barrow. *Infulle fig.* The career of a man's humour. *Much Ado in it.* 250. 4. A diplomatic career. A public career.

Career (kæ'ri:), *v.* 1594. [See the sb.] 1. To take a short gallop; to charge; to turn this way and that in running (said of a horse). -1672.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To move at full speed 1647. 3. How we lit and C. 1672. Career-ringly adv.

Carefree (kæ'fri:), *a.* 1854. Free from care.

Careful (kæ'fʊl), *a.* [OE. *carful*, *carful*, f. *caru* care.] 1. Full of grief -1599. 2. Full of care; anxious, concerned (*arch.*) OE. 3. Full of care for, taking good care of OE. 4. Applying care, attention, or pains to what one has to do; painstaking; circumspect OE. 75. On one's guard against, wary -1579. 6. Of things: Fringed with sorrow or anxiety (*arch.*) ME.; done with care 1651.

1. A widow 1470. 2. Be not c. therefore for the morrow (Rhem.) *Matt.* vi. 34. 3. My wife more careful for the latter-borne. *Com. Err.* i. 79. 4. A c. and learned antiquary 1545. 5. C. of new acquaintance. *Stevens.* 6. A c. throne. *Foxon*, drawing 1833. Hence *Carefully* adv., *ness.*

Careless (kæ'lis), *a.* [OE. *carleas*; see CARE sb.] 1. Free from care or apprehension. (Now *arch.*, *poet.*, or *nonchalant*.) 2. Unconcerned; not solicitous, regardless; having no care of, about, *to* OE. 3. Not taking due care, negligent, thoughtless; inaccurate 1579. 4. Of things: f. Uncared for; artless, *negligent* (*arch.*), (now esp.) done, caused, or said heedlessly. Also as quasi-adv.

1. They dwell careless. *Judg.* xviii. 7. 2. Yet a Boy C. of books. *Wordsw.* 3. C. writers. *Baskerville*, eyes *Wordsw.* 4. A careless. *Trifle* *Macb.* i. iv. 11. To frame the c. rhyme. *BRANTIE.* C. work (*mod.*). Hence *Carelessly* adv., *ness.*

Carene, *rare*. 1647. [ad. mod. L. *carena*, f. *quarantena* (Du Gange). Cf. QUARANTINE.] A forty days' fast; an indulgence from such a fast. 7 var. f. *Carentane*.

Caress (kæ'ris), *sb.* 1647. [a. F. *caresse*, ad. It. *carezza* :-late L. **caritia*, f. *carus*.] An action of endearment, a fondling touch, a blandishment. Also fig.

Solve high dispute With conjugal Caresses. *MILIT. P. L.* viii. 56. *fig.* The caresses of faction. *HUM.*

Caress (kæ'ris), *v.* 1658. [a. F. *caresser*; see prec.] To treat affectionately or blandishingly; to touch, stroke, or pat endearingly; to fondle. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *absol.* 1683.

To c. a fawn 1870. *fig.* Its echoes c. the ear. *Lowell.* William was thus busy in half caressing, half coarsing, his English subjects. *BRANTIE.* Hence *Caresser*. *Caressingly* adv. *Caressive* a.

Caressant, *a rare*. 1861. [a. F.] Caressing. *Care Sunday.* Sc. 1536. [Cf. Ger. *Karfreitag*, and *Karwoche*. OE. *caru*. CARE, trouble, grief.] The fifth Sunday in Lent.

Caret (kæ'rət, kē'rət), 1710. [L. *caret* (there) is wanting, f. *carere*.] A mark (∧) placed in writing below the line to indicate that something (written above or in the margin) has been omitted in that place.

Care-taker. 1858. [f. CARE sb. + TAKER.] One put in charge of any thing or person; esp. in Ireland, of an 'evicted farm'.

Carox (kē'riks). Pl. carices (-isiz). ME. [L.] Bot. A large genus, N.O. *Cyperaceae*, of grassy-looking plants; a sedge.

Carf. *Obs.* or *dial.* [OE. *cyrf* (ME. *kyrf*, *kerfe*), repr. O'Neil. *kyrf* from ablaut stem of CARVE *v.*] 1. Cutting, a cut. 72. 2. The cut part at the end of a piece of wood -1799.

Carf, *obs.* pa. t. of CARVE *v.*

Carfax, -fox (kā'fæks, -fæks). [ME. *carfaks*, -fouf, repr. *carrefors* (-four) :-L. *quadri-furcus* four-forked.] 1. A place where four (or more) roads meet. 2. Hence, the proper name of such a place, e.g. at Oxford 1527.

Carfour, *carrefour*. 1477. [a. F. *carrefour*: of prec.] = prec. (Now only as Fr.)

Car-ga. 1622. [Sp. *carga*, f. late L. *caricare* to load; see CHARGE, CARGO.] A 'load' as a measure of weight.

Car-gason, -azon. 1583. [a. Sp., double augm. of prec.] 1. A cargo. Also fig. -1882. 2. A bill of lading. [So F. *cargaison*.] 1599.

Cargo (kär'go). Pl. cargoes. 1657. [a. Sp. *cargo*, or *carga*; see CHARGE.] The freight or lading of a ship; a shipload. Also *transf.*

A very rich c. De Fon. A c. of novels 1806

Car-go 2. 1602. [perh. f. Sp. *cargo*. *carga*.]

1. A contemptuous term for a person. B. JONES

2. An exclamation. -1815.

Car-goose. 1677. [app. f. CARR sb. 2: cf. *carr* swallows.] The Crested Grebe.

Car-gued, *cargued*, a. 1580. [?; cf. F. *carguer* to charge.] *Naut.* In *high-cargued* or -cargued, var. *high-chargued* = *high-carved* -1591

Carib (kæ'rib). In 6 pl. caribes, caribes, caribes. 1555. [a. Sp. *caribe*, see CANNIBAL.]

One of the native race which occupied the southern islands of the West Indies at their discovery; in early use often connoting *cannibal*. Hence *Caribal* a. (after *cannibal*). *Caribbean* a. and sb. used of certain of the West Indian islands, and of the sea between them and the mainland. var. *Caribee*.

Caribou, -boo (kæ'ribu:). 1774. [Canadian F.] The North-American Reindeer.

Caricature (kæ'rikätür), sb. 1748. [a. F. ad. It. *caricatura* (formerly used), f. *caricare* to load. The stress is often still on *a*, esp. in the verb.] 1. In *Art.* Grotesque or ludicrous representation by exaggeration of parts, as in a portrait, etc. Also *transf.* 2. An exaggerated or debased likeness, or copy, naturally or unintentionally ludicrous 1767. Also *attrib.*

2. A c. of French cookery W. IRVING. The monkey, the c. of our species *SMILES*.

Caricature (see prec.), *v.* 1749. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To represent in caricature; to make a grotesque likeness of 1762. *transf.* and *fig.* To burlesque 1749.

He could draw an ill face or a good one. *LITTLETON.* Hence *Caricaturish* a. *Caricaturist*.

Carices, pl. of CAREX.

Caricous (kæ'riks), a. [f. L. *carica* a kind of dry fig.] Resembling a fig, as a *tumour*.

Caries (kæ'ri:s), 1634. [L.] a. *Pathol.*

Decay of the bones or teeth. b. *Bot.* Decay of vegetable tissue.

Carillon (kæ'riljən, -zjən) 1803. [Fr.; f. med. L. *quadrilionem* a quaternary (of bells) *LITTRE*.]

1. A set of bells so hung and arranged as to be played upon either by hand or by machinery 1836. 2. A melody played on the bells 1803. 3. An instrument imitating a peal of bells 1899. Hence *Carillonneur* s. [Fr.]

Carina (kæ'ri:nä) 1704. [L.] *Zool.* and *Bot.*

A name of structures of the form of a keel, esp. the two petals forming the base of a papilionaceous corolla, also, the median ridge on the sternum of birds. Hence *Carinal* a. pertaining to the c.

Carminaria (kæ'mi:nä'riä). 1847. [f. L. *carmina*.]

Zool. A genus of Heteropodous Molluscs, having a delicate shell of glassy translucency which protects the heart and liver.

Carinate (kæ'ri:nät), a. 1781. [ad. L. *carinatus*.]

Zool. and *Bot.* Furnished with a CARINA or ridge; keeled.

Carinate (kæ'ri:nät), *v.* 1698. [f. L. *carinare*, f. *carina*.]

To furnish with a carina, keel, or central ridge. Hence *Carinated* ppl. a. = prec. *Carination*, a keel-like formation.

Cariosity (kæ'ri:si). 1698. [ad. mod. L. *curiositas*, f. *curiosus*.]

Pathol. A carious condition, or formation.

Carious (kæ'ri:əs), a. 1530. [ad. F. *carieux*.]

Pathol. Of bones, teeth, etc.: Affected with caries. Also *transf.* Hence *Carioussness*.

Carity. 1530. [ad. L. *caritas*.] Deanness -1656

Carik (kär'ik), sb. *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. [a. AF. *karke*, *kark*, a north. F. form of *arche*, *charche*; see next.]

1. (2) A load (of 3 or 4 cwt.) -1550.

72. Charge, responsibility -1580. 3. A burden of anxiety; anxious solicitude, labour, or toil. (Usu. w. *care*) ME. 74. Care, pains -1603.

3. He wounded himself with his greedy carik -1639

Carik (kär'ik), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [ME. *cariken* repr. ONF. *cariker* :-late L. *caricare*, contr. f. *caricare* to load.] 1. *trans.* To burden; also, to charge. ME. only. 2. To burden with *care*, to harass, trouble (*arch.*) ME. 3. *intrans.* To be anxious, fret oneself; to labour anxiously (*arch.*) ME. 74. To take thought -1603.

2. These nor cariken care, nor vander Tenneson. 3. A covetous in *cariken* about his bags. *BARROW*

Carl, *carle* (kär'l), sb. 1. OE. [a. ON. *karl* man, male, etc., see also CHURL.]

1. A man of the common people, particularly a husbandman; a villan. 2. Hence, a base fellow, a churl. ME. Sc. A rigger. 1512. 3. = 1. *ellow* Sc. 1550. 4. The female or seed-bearing hemp plant, also called *Carl hemp*. [1. CARL, male, by a popular error.] 1623. Also *attrib.*

1. A stout carl for the noes. *CHAMBERLAIN* 2. A cross grained carle 1832. Hence *Carlsh* a.; *ness*.

Carl, sb. 2. *dial.* 1688. [of CARL, *v.* 2.]

1. CARLING 2. 1875. 2. Carl Sunday = Carl

ing of Care Sunday.

Carl, *v.* 1. 1602. [f. CARL sb. 1.] *intr.* (?) To

behave like a carl; to snarl. Still *dial.*

Carl, *v.* 2. *dial.* 1811. [? back-formation from

CARLING 2.] To parch (peas); to bristle.

Carlin. Also *carline*. 1705. [a. F., ad. It. *carlina*, f. *Carlo* Charles, esp. CARLO, 1266.]

A silver coin current in Naples and Sicily, worth four-pence English, or later, two-pence -1818

Carline 1, -ing (kär'lin). ME. [a. ON. *karling*, fem. of *karl*.] A woman, esp. an old one, particularly a witch.

Carline 2 (kär'lin). 1578. [a. F. *carline*, Sp., It., and mod. L. *carlina*, said to be for

Carolina, from Carolus Magnus (Charles the Great) to whom it was revealed as a remedy for pestilence.]

A genus of Composite plants, allied to the thistles, whence called *Carline Thistle*.

Carling 1, *carline* (kär'lin, -lin). 1611. [? Cf. F. *carlingue*.]

1. *Naut.* One of the pieces of timber about 5 inches square in section, lying fore and aft under the deck of a ship, with their ends let into the beams. 2. *Carling-knee*: a piece of timber lying transversely from the ship's side to the hatchway, serving to support the deck between the two 1620.

Carling 2 (kär'lin), 1562. [f. *care* in CARE

SUNDAY.] Peas parched, or otherwise prepared, for eating on C. or Care Sunday. *Carling Sunday*. = CARE SUNDAY.

Carlism (kär'liz'm). 1830. [a. F. *carlisme*, f. *Carlos* Charles.] Attachment to Don Carlos,

second son of Charles IV of Spain, and his heirs, Spanish legitimism. So *Carlism* sb. and a.

Carlock (kär'lɔk). 1768. [a. Russ. *karluk* usingslass.] Usingslass from the bladder of the sturgeon, imported from Russia. [Thec.]

Carlot. [f. CARL sb. 1.] A churl, peasant. A. F. L. III. v. 108

Carlovingian (kär'löv'ndʒiən), a. 1781

[ad. F. *carlovingien*, for *carlinguen*.] Belonging to the dynasty of kings founded by Carl the Great (Charlemagne).

Carlylism (kär'li:z'm). 1841 [f. Thomas Carlyle.]

The literary manner or teachings of Carlyle; a mannerism of Carlyle. So *Carlylean* a. and sb. *Carlylese*, the style of Carlyle

Carmagnole (kär'mä'nɔl). 1796. [Fr.] 1. A popular song and dance of the time of the French Revolution 1827. 2. A nickname for a French soldier of that time; applied by Burns to Satan 1796. 3. A bombastic report from the French revolutionary army 1860.

2. This coat c., said Satan Burns.

Carman 1 (kär'män) 1580. [f. CAR sb.] A man who drives a car; a carter, carrier.

Carman 2. OE. [a. ON. *karman*, var. of *karlmann*.]

A man, in adult male -ME.

Carmelite (kär'melit), sb. and a. 1500. [a. F. :-L. *Carmelita*, -a inhabitant of Carmel.]

1. A member of an order of mendicant friars founded on Mount Carmel in the 12th century. A *White Friar*. Also as *adj.* 2. A fine woollen stuff; perh. = Fr. *carmeline* 'wool of the *reine*' (Littre) 1828. vars. f. *Carme*, f. *Carmelin*, f. *Carmelitan*. Hence *Carmelite*, a female C.

Carminate, *v.* 1601. [f. L. *carminat*, *carminare* f. *carmen* a cant for wool. Cf. CAR-

MINATIVE.] Of medicines: To expel (wind) from the stomach or bowels -1655.

Carminative (kăr'minativ), 1655. [f. as prec.] *adj.* Of medicines, etc.: Having the quality of expelling wind; *orig.*, of making grosse humors fine and thin' (Florio). *sb.* [sc. *medicines* or *agents*.] 1671.

Carmine (kăr'min), 1712. [a. F. or Sp., in med. L. *carminis*, con. f. *carminatus*, f. (ult.) *g. minis*, KERMES, ALKERMES, the scarlet grain insect.] 1. A beautiful red or crimson pigment obtained from cochineal. *Chem.* = *Carminic acid*. 2. *transf.* As the name of a colour 1799. Also as *adj.* Hence *Carminic* (*Chem.*), in *C acid*: the colouring matter of cochineal.

†Carmot, 1851. *Alch.* The substance of which the philosopher's stone was supposed to consist. (Dicts.)

†Carnac (kăr'næk), *rare*, 1704. [? Indian.] The driver of an elephant, a mahout.

Carnage (kăr'medʒ), 1600. [a. F., ad. It. *carriaggio* = late L. *carinaticum* flesh-meat.] 1. Carcasses collectively; *esp.* of men slain in battle. ? *Obs.* 1667. 2. The slaughter of a great number, *esp.* of men; butchery, massacre 1600. Also personified.

1. The future c. of the fight GAY. 2. Such as delight only in c. and bloudshed HOLLAND. Vea, c. is Thy daughter WORDSW.

†Carnal, *sb.* 1528 Perversion of *cardinal* -1598.

Carnal (kăr'nāl), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *carnalis* fleshly; cf. CHARNEL.] 1. Bodily, corporeal -1817; related 'according to the flesh' -1598. 2. Pertaining to the body; fleshly, sensual; sexual ME. 3. Not spiritual (*arch.*) 1483. 4. Carnivorous; *fig.* bloody SHAKS. Also in *comb.* 1. *c. interment* SIR T. BROWNE. His c. mother 1599. 2. Blynded with sensualite & carnal pleasure 1526. C. desire MILN. 3. To minister unto them in carnal things ROM. xv. 27. Doubt And c. fear MILN. P. L. xi. 212. Hence **†Carnal v.** (*rare*) to make c.; *intr.* to have c. intercourse with. *Carnalness*, the practice of what is c. (*rare*). **†Carnalite**, a fleshly-minded man; var. **†Carnalite**. *Carnally adv.* **Carnalness**.

Carnality (kăr'nāliti), ME. [ad. L. *carnalitas*.] 1. Fleshiness. 2. Sensuality; carnal intercourse ME. 3. Unspirituality; *concr.* a carnal thing, *etc.* 1483. 2. To give up oneself to lewd c. BAXTER. The carnality of the lawe UNAL.

Carnalize (kăr'nälize), *v.* 1685. [f. CAR-NAL *a.*] To make carnal, to rob of spirituality.

Carnalite, 1876 [f. Von *Carnall*, a Prussian.] *Min.* A hydrous chloride of potassium and magnesium, occurring in the salt mines in Prussia and Persia.

†Carnary (kăr'māri), 1538. [ad. med. L. *carinarum* *adj.* neut., used subst. In *f. charmer*.] A charnel-house.

Carnassial (kăr'nē'siāl), *a.* (*sb.*) 1849 [f. *F. carnassier* carnivorous, f. L. **carnassus*, f. *car-nass* + *-AL*.] *Anat. adj.* Relating to flesh eating. used of certain teeth. *sb.* A carnassial tooth. **†Carnation** 1. ME. [a. OF.] = Incarnation -1710.

Carnation 2 (kăr'nē'sjən), 1535. [ad. L. *car-nationem*, f. *carne*; cf. *F. carnation*.]

A. sb. 1. **†Flesh-colour**; a light rosy pink, or occas. crimson. 2. *pl.* 'Flesh tints' in a painting 1704. 3. A variety of cherry 1664.

1. Her complexion of the most delicate c. LYTTON. Hence **Carnationed** *a.* flesh-coloured, reddened.

B. adv. [The *sb.* used attrib.] Flesh-coloured; rose-pink 1565.

Carnation 3 (kăr'nē'sjən), 1538. [? corruption of *coronation*, or aphe. f. *incarnation*.] *Bot.* Name for the cultivated varieties of the clove-pink (*Dianthus caryophyllus*).

Carnations, and streak'd Gilly-vore WIND. T. iv. iv. 82

†Carnel, ME. only. [a. ONF., var. of *ker-nel* in OF. *arenel*; see KERNEL.] Battlement, embrasure. Hence **†Carneled** *a.*

Carnelian (kăr'mē-liān), 1695. [var. of CORNELIAN, after L. *carneum*.] CORNELIAN; a flesh-coloured, deep red, or reddish-white variety of Chalcedony. var. **†Carnel**.

Carneous (kăr'niŋəs), *a.* 1578. [f. L. *carneus* + *-OUS*.] 1. Consisting of flesh, fleshy. 2. Flesh-coloured, pale red 1673.

Carney, *sb.* ? *Obs.* 1678. [?] A disease in

horses in which the mouth becomes furred so that they cannot eat

†Carnifex (kăr'nifeks), Now *Hist.* 1521. [L.; in ancient L. 'executioner', but in med. L. often 'butcher'.] An executioner. Hence **†Carnifical** *a.* belonging to an executioner, or to a butcher.

Carnification (kăr'mifikā'sjən), 1734. [f. CARNIFY.] 1. The formation of flesh. 2. The act or process of conversion into flesh 1758. 2. *C. of the tongue* 1881. The miracle of c. 1827.

Carnify (kăr'nifai), *v.* 1639. [On type of *F. *carnifier*, L. *carnificare*, f. *carne* + *facere*.] 1. To convert into flesh; (*intr.*) to become like flesh. 1643. 2. To generate flesh -1829.

Carnival (kăr'mivāl), 1549. [a. It. *carnevale*, con. w. med. L. *carnelevium*, etc., originating in a L. **carne* + *levare* 'the putting away of flesh (as food)'. The connexion with L. *vale*, as if 'farewell to flesh', is due to pop. etym.] 1. The week (*orig.* the day) before Lent, devoted in Italy and other Roman Catholic countries to revelry and riotous amusement, Shrove-tide; the festivity of this season. 2. *fig.* Any season or course of feasting or riotous revelry 1598.

1. *attrib.* In their Carnival time (which we call shrovetide) 1549. BYRON *Beppo* vi. 2. A c. of intellect without faith LOWELL. Hence **†Carnivalesque** *a.* of the style of the c.

†Carnivora (kăr'nivōrā), *sb. pl.* 1830. [L. *carnivora* (sc. *animalia*); see CARNIVOROUS.] *Zool.* A large order of flesh-eating Mammalia, including the feline, canine, and ursine families (For a sing., see CARNIVORE.) Also, *occ.* applied to other animals, as beetles, etc.

†Carnivora-city. Appetite for flesh. POPE.

Carnivore (kăr'nivōr), 1854. [a. F.] One of the CARNIVORA. Also, a carnivorous plant. **Carnivorous** (kăr'nivōrəs), *a.* 1646. [f. L. *carnivorus* (f. *carne* + *-vorus*) + *-OUS*.] Feeding on flesh; applied: (*Zool.*) to animals which naturally prey on other animals (*esp.* to the CARNIVORA); (*Bot.*) to plants which absorb animal substances as food; and (*Med.*) to caustics as destructive of flesh.

Carnose, *a.* 1562. [ad. L. *carnosus*.] = CARNOUS.

Carnosity (kăr'nəsiti), 1593. [a. F. *carnosité*, f. L. *carnosus*; see -ITY.] 1. Fleshiness; pulpiness; flesh or pulp -1657. 2. A morbid fleshy growth, a caruncle 1559. Also *fig.*

1. The c. of an olive HOLLAND, of an apple 1657. 2. A c. in the bladder 1628. *fig.* [Consciences] overgrown with a c. SHELMAN.

Carnoso- (kăr'nō'sō), *comb. form* of L. *carnosus*, = 'carnose and ...'

Carnous (kăr'nəs), *a.* 1577. [ad. L. *carnosus*; see -OUS.] 1. Consisting of or abounding in flesh; fleshy. 2. Offruts, roots, etc.: Pulp, fleshy 1601.

1. A fair and c. state of Body SIR T. BROWNE. **Carny, carney** (kăr'mi), *v. dial.* and *collog.* 1811. [?] To act in a wheedling or coaxing manner. Also *trans.*

Carob (kăr'əb), 1548. [a. F. *carobe*, *carobe*, a. Amb. (*al*) *kharrahah* 'bean-pods, carobs'.] The fruit of an evergreen leguminous tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Carob-tree, a native of the Levant: a long flat horn-like pod containing numerous hard seeds embedded in pulp. Also called *carob-bean*, *-pod*. Also, the tree 1548. Supposed to be the husks of *Lube* xv. 16; and the locusts eaten by the Baptist, whence called *Locust-pods* and *St John's Bread*.

Caroche, *sb. arch.* 1591. [a. 16th c. F. *carroche*, ad. It. *carroccio*, -*ia*, augm. of *carro* = L. *carrus*; see CAR.] The 17th c. name of a coach representing the modern carriage for town use. Now *Hist.* Hence **†Caroche** *v.* to ride or convey in a c. **Caroched** *pt.* a. seated in a c.

Caroigne, *obs.* f. CARRION.

Carol (kăr'el), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *carole*; ? con. w. Gr.-L. *choros*, or L. *corolla*. The Celtic forms are from Eng. and Fr.] 1. A ring-dance with song. Hence 2. A song; now usually one of a joyous strain ME. 3. A song or hymn of joy; *esp.* a Christmas *carol* 1502. 4. A ring, e.g. of standing stones -1470. 75. An enclosure or study in a cloister (hence *c. window*) -1810.

1. Faire is carole of maide gent ME. 2. The whiles the maydens doe they caroll sing SPENCER. The five-like c. of the lark CARPENTER. 3. Holly caroles SURVEY. *Mut. P. L.* xii. 357.

Carol (kăr'el, -əl), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *caroler*, see prec. The deriv. forms are usually spelt with *ll* (*carollet*, etc.) for no good reason.] 1. *intr.* To dance in a ring and sing -1530. Hence 2. To sing; now usu. To sing a lively or joyous song ME. 3. *trans.* To sing, to celebrate in song 1575.

2. And c. lowd of love, and loves delight P. FLAUCHER. Merrily merrily c. the gaies TENNISON. 3. To caroll out this roundelay GREENE. The shepherds. C. her goodness loud in rustic lays *Mut. Comus* 849. Hence **†Caroler**, -oller. **†Carolet**, a little c.

†Carolin (kăr'elīn), 1821. [f. L. *Carolinus* Charles.] A gold coin formerly current in Bavaria and Württemberg, and worth about 20s. sterling.

Carolina (kăr'elīnā), 1734. The name (after Charles II) of a N. American colony, hence used in *Carolina Pink*, *Spigelia Marilandica*, also called Indian Pink. Hence **†Carolinian** *a.* belonging to North or South C.

Caroline, *sb.* 1555. [See CAROLIN, CARLIN.] A name of various coins.

Caroline (kăr'elīn), *a.* 1652. [f. *Carolus*.] Of or pertaining to Charles; *e. g.* to Charles the Great, or to Charles I and II of England and their period.

Carolingian, *a.* = CARLOVINGIAN.

Caroli-tic, *a.* *Arch.* Erron. f. COROLLITIC

Carolus (kăr'elūs), 1687. [f. *Carolus*, Latinized form of Karl, Charles.] A gold piece struck in the reign of Charles I; worth ong. 20s., later 23s.

Carom, carrom (kăr'əm), 1779. Abbrev. f. CARAMBOLE; now corrupted to CANNON.

Caromel, var. of CAMEL.

†Caroon, cartoon, caroom, 1720 [? f. CAR, or F. *carre*.] 'Allicence by the Lord Mayor of London to keep a cart' (Wharton) -1832

†Carosse, 1598. [a. F. *carosse* (now *carrosse*), ad. It. *carozza*, augm. of *carro*.] A CAROCEL -1657

†Carotes-l, -e-l, 1704. [? ad. Arab.] A tierce or cask for dried fruit, etc. averaging about 7 cwt.

Carotic (kăr'etik), *a.* 1656. [ad. Gr. *καρωτικός*, f. *καρὸν* to stupefy.] *Phys.* 1. Having power to stupefy; of the nature of or pertaining to stupor or carus 1684. 2. = CAROTID (*rare*) 1. C. sleep 1851. 2. C. Arteries 1656, blood 1843.

Carotid (kăr'etid), 1667. [ad. Gr. *καρωτιδες*, f. *καρὸν* to stupefy, because compression of these arteries produces stupor (Galen).]

A. adj. Epithet of the two great arteries of the neck, which supply blood to the head. *b.* Pertaining to or adjoining the carotid arteries 1842. var. **†Carotidal**. **Carotidian**.

B. sb. A carotid artery 1741.

Carouba. A var. of CAROB (tree).

Carousal (kăr'auzāl), 1765. [f. CAROUSE *v.*, perh. through *carouse*.] A fit of carousing, a carouse; a drunken revel.

The swains were preparing for a c. STERNE.

†Carouse, *adv.* 1567. [a. Ger. *gar aus* (*trinken*). Cf. ALL OUT.] (*To drink, quaff*, etc.) to the bottom, a full bumper -1667.

Carouse (kăr'auz), *sb.* 1559 [The prec. adv. taken for obj. of the vb.] 1. The act or fashion of 'drinking carouse' -1611. 2. A full bumper, a toast -1813. 3. A drinking bout 1690.

2. Quaff Carouses to our Mistress health *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 277. 3. The early feast and late c. POPE

Carouse (kăr'auz), *v.* 1567. [f. CAROUSF *adv.*] *intr.* To drink 'all out', drink freely and often; to drink a bumper to. Also *trans.*

Some. caroused of his wine till they were reasonable pleasant RALEIGH. Hence **Carouser**.

Carousel (kăr'uzel), Also **carrousel** 1650. [a. F. *carrousel*, ad. It. *carosello*, *garosello* prob. dim. of *carro cheriot*.] A tournament in which knights, in companies, variously dressed, engaged in plays, exercises, chariot races, etc. By many errone. identified with *carousal*.

Carp (kăr)p), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *carpe*; = late L. *carpa*, of unkn. source.] 1. A freshwater fish, *Cyprinus carpio*, the type of the family *Cyprinidae*; commonly bred in ponds. 2. Ap-

plied to other species of the genus, as the Gold and Silver Fish, etc. 1786.

1. The C., a stately, a good, and a very subtle fish WATSON.

Carp (kärp), *v* ME. [partly a. ON. *carpa* to brag, in later senses f. or affected by L. *carpere*.] 1. To speak (*trans.* and *intr.*)—1605 12 *intr.* To sing or recite—1802. 13. To prate, chatter—1557. 4. *spec.* To talk querulously, censoriously, or capriciously; to find fault, cavil (The current sense) 1548. Also with *at*. 15. To take exception to—1678. [Assoc. w. CARP.]

4. The king carperth upon the marriage Digges. To c. at a great writer M. Arxold. Hence **Carperth**.

Carpal (kärpäl), *a.* 1743. [ad. mod. L. *carpalus*, f. *carpus*.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the carpus or wrist. *sc. pl.* = Carpal bones 1835

Carpel (kärpēl), 1835. [f. Gr. *καρπός*, after mod. L. dim. **carpellum*; cf. F. *carpelle*.] *Bot.* One of the cells of a compound pistil or fruit; or the single cell of a simple pistil or fruit. Hence **Carpellary** *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a c. var. **Carplid**.

Carpenter (kärpēntar), *sb.* ME. [a. Anglo Fr. *carpenter* (F. *charpentier*).]—late L. *carpentarius*, f. *carpentum*; Ponn. (ult.) w. O.Celt. **carrom*; see CAR. 1. 'An artificer in wood' (J.); one who does the framework of houses, ships, etc., as opp. to a joiner, cabinet-maker, etc. 2. = *c.-ant*, *-bee*, etc. 1883.

1. Is not this the c., the sonne of Mary Mark vi. 3. *Comb.* etc. *c.-ant*, a species of tree-ant which bores its way to the trunk of a tree; *-bee*, a genus of solitary bees, *Xylocopa*, the females of which excavate cells in decaying wood in which to deposit their eggs; *carpenter's measure*, tonnage as measured by the cubic foot. Hence **Carpentership**, the art of a c.

Carpenter, *v.* 1815. [f. prec.] To do carpenter's work; to make by carpentry; to put together mechanically.

Carpentry (kärpēntri), ME. [a. ONF. *carpenterie* (F. *charpenterie*).]—L. *carpentaria* (*sc. fabrica*) carriage-maker's workshop. 1. The trade or art of cutting, working, and joining timber into structures. 2. Timber-work constructed by the carpenter, *e.g.* the pieces of a roof, floor, centre, etc. 1555. Also *attrib.*

Carpel (kärpēt), *sb.* [ME. *carpelle*, *carpette*, f. (through F. or med. L.) It. *carpella* 'a carpet for a table' (Florio). Cf. F. *carpele*.] 1. A thick fabric, commonly of wool, used to cover tables, beds, etc.; a table-cloth—1728. 2. A similar fabric, generally worked in a pattern of divers colours, used to spread on a floor or the ground, or (now usually) to cover a floor or stair. Also the material ME. 3. *fig.* A covering resembling a carpet in smoothness, softness, or colouring 1593. 4. = *c.-moth* 1856.

1. A C. for the Communion Table 1702. *On the c.* under consideration. 2. No Persian carpets spread the imperial way DRYDEN. 3. *Knight of the c.* one dubbed in time of peace upon the c., as opp. to one dubbed in the field; also = **CARPET-KNIGHT**. 3. Upon the Grassie C. of this Plaine Rich. II. m. iii. 30.

Comb. etc. *c.-dance*, an informal dance for which the c. is not taken up; *-moth*, a name for species of Geometer moths, from their variegated colouring. *-snake*, a large Australian snake (*Morelia variegata*); *-sweeper*, a mechanical apparatus for sweeping a carpet. Also **CARPET-KNIGHT** (*q.v.*), and the like, in which *carpet* implies haunting the boudoir, dilettantism, etc. Hence **Carpetless** *a.*

Carpet (kärpēt), *v.* 1626. [f. the *sb.*] 1. To cover or spread with or as with a carpet. 2. *colloq.* To call into a room to be reprimanded 1840.

1. A fair Chamber carpeted under Foot Bacon 2. They had done nothing! Why were they carpeted? 1840

Carpet-bag, 1844. A travelling bag, properly one made of carpet. Also *attrib.*

Carpet-bagger, orig. *U.S. slang*, 1868. [f. prec.] A scornful appellation for Northerners who went south after the American Civil War of 1861-5, seeking private gain or political advancement; a political candidate in a locality with which he is unconnected. Hence *-bagging*.

Carpeting (kärpētin), *sb.* 1806. [f. CARPET *sb.* or *v.* + -ING¹] 1. The action of cover-

ing (as) with carpet.

1806. Also *transf.*

Carpet-knight, 1576. Orig., perh. = *Knight of the carpet*; but, usually, a contemptuous term for a stay-at-home soldier.

Brave C. Knights in Cupid's fights D'URVEY.

Carpholite (ka rīdīlīt), 1844. [Ger. *karpholith*, f. Gr. *κάρφος* a straw + *λίθος*.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of alumina and manganese, occurring in silky fibres of a straw-yellow colour.

Carphology (kärpōlōjī), 1851. [ad. Gr. *καρφολογία* (Galen), f. *κάρφος* + *λόγειν* to collect.] *Med.* The movements of delirious patients, as if searching for imaginary objects, or picking the bed-clothes; floculation.

Carpō-1, comb. f. Gr. *καρπός*, **CARPUS**, wrist.

Carpō-2, comb. f. Gr. *καρπός* fruit, as in:

Carpolite, *litho* [Gr. *λίθος*], a fossil fruit.

Carpology [Gr. *-λογία*], the part of botany which is concerned with the study of fruits; hence **Carpological** *a.*, *logically adv.*, *-logist*. **Carpophagous** [Gr. *-φάγος*] *a.* (*Zool.*) fruit-eating. **Carpophore** [Gr. *-φόρος*], (*Bot.*) a prolongation of the axis of a flower, raising the pistil above the stamens, as in *Geraniaceae* and *Umbelliferae*. **Carpophyll** [Gr. *φύλλον*], (*Bot.*) the modified leaf which by its folding produces a carpel. **Carpospore** [Gr. *σπόρος*], (*Bot.*) in Thallophytes, the spore formed in a sporocarp or spore-fruit; hence **Carposporous** *a.*, applied to certain Algae.

Carpocratian, 1587. A follower of Carpo- crates of Alexandria (A. D. 120), who asserted the mortality of Christ's body and the creation of the world by angels.

|| Carpus (kärpūs), 1679 [mod. L., a. Gr. *καρπός*.] *Anat.* The part of the skeleton which unites the hand to the fore-arm, consisting in the higher vertebrates of eight small bones. In man it forms the *carpi*; in the horse, the *carpi*.

Carri (kär), *dial.* OE. A rock; now esp. used of insulated rocks off the Northumbrian and Scottish coasts.

Carri-2, *car* (kär), *local*. ME. [From ON.] 1. A pool; a fen; now usu. wet boggy ground, a meadow recovered from the bog. 2. A tenny copse ME. Also *attrib.*

Carrack, *carack* (kär räk). Now *Hist.* ME. [a. OF. *carraque*, *caraque*, of unkn. origin.] A large ship of burden, also fitted for warfare, formerly used by the Portuguese in trading with the East Indies, a galleon.

Here a vast Carrack flies, while none pursue De For. **Carrageen**, *-gheen* (kär rāghēn), 1834. [f. *Carragheen* in Ireland.] A kind of seaweed (*Chondrus crispus*), also called *Irish moss*, of a cartilaginous texture and a purplish colour, becoming yellowish-white when dried. It yields a jelly, used for food and in medicine.

Carat, *Caraway*; see CARAT, CARAWAY.

Carrefour; see CARFOUR.

Carrell, obs. f. CAROL.

Carriage (kär ridj), ME. [a. ONF. *cariage*, f. *carier* (mod. *charrier*) to carry (in a cart, etc.) f.]

I. 1. The action of carrying; conveyance (*esp.* of merchandise). 12. A toll on transport—1771. 13. An obsolete feudal service. Cf. AVERAGE *sb.* 1—1835. 4. The cost of carrying 1753. 15. Power or capacity for carrying—1740. 6. Action of carrying out; conduct, administration 1601. 7. The carrying (of a motion) 1879.

1. Mules or horses for c. De For. 5. L. L. L. 11. 74. 6. C. of affairs 1601, of an Enterprise 1652, a sale, an order (*mod.*).

II. 1. Manner of carrying (one's body, or any part of it, oneself), men; deportment, behaviour 1590. 2. Habitual conduct. (Referring to *morals*.) 1588. 13. Manner of conducting—1656.

1. A stately c. 1653. A graceful c. of the hand De QUINCY. *Cont. Err.* III. 11. 14. 3. The present c. of matters at Court Evelyn.

III. 1. Something carried; a load 1458. 12. Baggage—1743. 13. Meaning (of words)—1607. 2. David left his carriage in the hand of the keeper of the carriage f. *Sam.* xvii. 32. 13. *Ham.* I. i. 94.

IV. 1. Means of conveyance; *esp.* a wheeled vehicle 1450. Often in *comb.* 2. *spec.* A wheeled vehicle kept for private use for driving in 1771. 3. A cart, or other carriage 1611. *Comb.* *Railway*,

travelling-c. 2. A c. and pair (*mod.*). *Techn. uses* (a) A wheeled support; *e.g.* a gun-c., the c. of a coach etc. (b) A mechanical contrivance which moves and carries some part of a machine 1688. (c) *Arch.* supporting framework, *e.g.* the c. of a staircase 1823. *Comb.* *c.-company*, people who keep private carriages; *c. dog*, a Dalmatian dog; *-drive*; *horses* one that runs in a c.; *-way*, that part of roads, etc. intended for vehicular traffic. Hence **Carriageab** a portable *carriage*; practicable for wheeled carriage. **Carried** *a.* having a deportment, furnished with carriages.

Carrick bend, 1819. [? f. *carrick*, var. of **CARRACK**.] *Naut.* A kind of knot for splicing two ropes together.

Carrick bits, 1847. [f. as prec.] *Naut.* The bits near the end of the windlass, windlass-bits.

Carrier (kär rī), ME. [f. CARRY *v.* + ER.] 1. One who or that which carries (see CARRY *v.*); a bearer. 2. One whose occupation is to carry loads, a porter 1511. 3. *spec.* One who undertakes for hire the conveyance of goods and parcels. (The familiar current sense.) 1471.

4. = **CARRIER-PIGEON** 1641. 5. A conduit for water, etc. 1797. 6. A person or animal that carries and disseminates disease-germs 1906. 1. A carrier of letters 1482. One of Cupid's *Carriers* *Merry W.* II. ii. 141. *Techn. uses.* Used of parts of instruments and machines which act as bearers or transmitters; in *Mech.* esp. a piece of iron in a lathe by which what is being turned is carried round in the machine. *Electric* The wire, or current, or frequency transmitted in electric communication. 3. By the Cork & Bristol & North Western Railway Company, *carriers*, *carriers* (*mod.*).

Comb. *c.-bird*, the pheasant, the carrier-pigeon *-shell*, *-trochus*, a genus of molluscs, which attach pieces of stone, coral, etc., to their shells.

Carrier-pigeon, 1647. A breed of pigeon with strong homing instincts, used for carrying letters. Also *fig.*

Carriole (kär rīol), 1808 [a. F., = med. L. *carriola*, dim. of *carra* CAR.] 1. A small open carriage with a seat for one 1834. 2. A light covered cart 1860. 3. A sledge used in Canada 1868.

Carrión (kär rīan), *sb.* (and *a.*) [ME. *carony carony*, a ONF. *carony*, later *carony*, f. Rom. type **caronia*, *carony* deriv. of *caris* flesh.]

A. *sb.* 1. A dead body—1763. 2. Dead putrefying flesh of man or beast, flesh unfit to food ME. Also *fig.* 13. Used of a living human body, or living person—1661; also of animals (in sense 'vermin'), occ. merely 'worthless beast'—1639.

2. When a beast is turned to carrion *mod.* 3. Of feeble Carrión *Jul. C.* III. 132. Hence *Carriónly* *a.* and *adv.*

B. *attrib.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, corrupt flesh 1335. Also *transf.* 2. *†* Carnion black, rotten; loathsome 1505.

3. Mounted on lean c. Tits that were nothing but skin and bone 1651. *Comb.* *c.-flower*, the genus *Staphelia*, also *Smilax herbacea*, from the scent of their blossoms.

Carrión crow, 1528. A species of Crow (*Corvus Corone*) which feeds on carrion, small animals, poultry, etc.

Carritch, *-es* (kär ritj, -ī), *Sc.* 1761 [Corruption of *CAILCHIZZ* *sb.* F. *catéchese*] — CATECHISM.

Carriw-tchet, *carwi-tchet*, 1614. [?] A pun, quibble; a hovering question.

Wounded with a quibble or a carritch at the Mermaid Tavern.

Carron, var. of **CAROM**, **CARANHO**

Carronade (kär rōnād), 1779. [f. *Carion* in Scotland, where first used.] *Milit.* A short piece of ordnance, usually of large calibre having a chamber for the powder like a mortar, chiefly used on shipboard.

Carron oil, 1884. [From *Carron* ironworks, where much used.] A limiment of linseed oil and lime water in equal parts.

Carrot (kär rōt), 1533. [a. F. *carotte* — L. *carota*; ad. Gr. *καρρῶν*, f. *καρρῶν* head.] 1. An umbelliferous plant (*Daucus Carota*) having a large tapering root, which in cultivation is bright red, fleshy, and edible 1538; usually the root itself 1533. 2. *pl. (unc.)* Red hair or name for one who has such hair 1685. Hence **Carrotty** *a.* red; Of persons: red-haired.

Carrow, 1577. [?] An Irish itinerant gambler—1829.

Carry (kæ'ri), *v.* ME. [a. ONF. *carrier* : late L. *carriare*, f. *carrus* CAR. Cf. CARR, CHARGE, CARGO.] I. *trans.* To convey, orig. by cart, hence in any vehicle, on horseback, etc. Also *absol.* and *fig.* 2. To bear from one place to another; to go supporting VL. Also *fig.* 3. To conduct, lead, take with one, to take to. Now *arch.* and *dialect.* 1513. 4. To transfer (a number, an entry, etc.) to another column, book, etc. 1745. 5. To cause to go or come; to conduct, impel 1703. 6. *fig.* To continue to have with one as one moves on 1777. 7. To extend or continue (a line, a piece of work) ME; also *fig.* 1711. 8. To take as the result of effort, to win : also with *off* 1007. 9. To take by assault 1601. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 10. To gain victory for (a measure, one's candidate, etc.) 1610. 11. To conduct, manage (an affair, etc.). Now *arch.* 1590. 12. *Falconry.* To fly away with the quarry. [So Fr. *charrier*.] 1615. 1. C. come Gen. xlii. 19. To c. *col.* in toys De Fox, wheat 1801 *fig.* To c. (a person) through Virg. i. Enid CHATHAM. 2. Wel coude she carie a morsel CHAUCER. He shall carrie them (the lambs) in his bosome Isa. xl. 12. To c. *oats* (fig); see COAL. To c. *a hawk*, i. e. bear it on the fist 1826. To c. a letter 1591. *fig.* (Private judgment) carried into politics BUCKLE. 3. To c. a ship to Lisbon De Fox, a horse to water 1822, [a person] before a justice 1799. 5. To c. *all before one.* To c. water, sound, etc., as a channel, drain, pipe, etc. 1601. As high as a cross-bow can c. 1859. Where winds can c. PORE. 7. To c. a wall from sea to sea 1878. 8. To c. *it* to Good-manners to an Excess ADDISON. 6. To c. *it* to win the contest. So To c. *the day.* 9. To c. a position 1876.

II. 1. To bear, hold up, while marching, running, or moving about; to bear about with one, to bear ME. 2. To bear (the body, head, etc.) in a certain way 1583. 3. *refl.* To comport, behave, demean oneself 1593. 74. To wield -1651. 5. *Mil.* To hold a weapon in position for saluting 1796. 6. To support, sustain the weight or burden of, bear 1626.

1. To c. *weight* (in *Horse-racing*): i. e. such extra weight as equalizes the competitors. To c. a sword WILKIN, the Standard 1793, arms JOWETT. More run than he could c. SMOLLETT. Mrs Thrale fancies she carries a boy JOHNSON. To c. a distinction in our thoughts BERNKLEY. To c. a grave face 1873, value 1693, weight 1691, authority BUTLER, a sense, as words HOBBS, a consequence 1877. A contract which carries interest BLACKSTONE. 2. To carry one's head high 1723. 3. Carrying themselves rudely 1710. 4. To c. *a (great) stroke.* To wield great influence. 5. To c. *sail:* said of the ship or those who work it 1631. Arches carried by pillars RUSKIN. To c. a crop 1799, cattle 1884, an inference, etc. (*mod.*).

III. Combined with adverbs, in specialized combinations. (See also the preceding senses and the adverbs.)

Carry about. To drive hither and thither, Ephes. iv. 14. **Carry away.** *a. trans* = *carry off*; *a. b.* To move forcibly from the footing of reason and judgement. *c. trans.* To break off; to lose by breakage; and *intr.* Chiefly NAUT. *d. To c. it away* to gain the day. HAMIL. ii. n. 377. **Carry forward.** To transfer to another column, page, or book, or to the next account. **Carry off.** *a.* To remove from this life. *b.* To win. *c.* To make passable. *d.* To bear it out. **Carry on.** *a.* To advance (a proceeding). *b.* To keep up. *c.* To work at, prosecute. *d. intr.* (NAUT.) To move on. *e. (colloq.)* To behave or 'go on. **Carry out.** *a.* To conduct to conclusion; to carry into practice, etc. *b.* To c. *out one's bat* (in Cricket) to be 'not out' at the close of the innings or the game. *c.* To bear out for burial. **Carry over.** *a.* To take with one to the other side. *b.* To allow an account to remain open over the day when its settlement is due; also said of the debtors. **Carry through.** To conduct safely through difficulties; to prosecute to the natural end. **Carry up.** *a.* To continue (building, etc.). *b.* To trace back in time. *c.* To hold up. *d.* = *Carry over* or *forward* in accounts.

Carry (kæ'ri), *sb.* 1605. [f. prec.] 1. A vehicle; *spec.* a two-wheeled barrow. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 2. The position required by the command to 'carry arms'; cf. CARRY *v.* II. 5. 1833. 3. Range (of a gun) 1858. 4. A portage between navigable rivers or channels. U. S., etc. 1860. 5. The drift of the clouds. *Sc.* 1819.

Carry-all, carryall (kæ'ri:əl). U. S. 1837. [f. CARRY *v.* + ALL: altered by pop. etym. from CARRIOLE.] A light carriage for one horse, usually four-wheeled, with room for several persons. Also *transf.*

Carrying (kæ'ri:ŋ), *vb. sb.* I. The action of the *vb.* CARRY. 2. *attrib.*, as in *carrying power*, etc.; *c. place* = CARRY *sb.* 4; *c. trade*,

the business of carrying goods, *esp.* by sea.

Carryke, obs. var. of CARRACK.

†Car-ry-tale. 1577. A tale-bearer -1824.

Carse (kæ:s, Sc. kgrs). *Sc.* ME. [? = *carrs*, pl. of CARR *sb.* 2.] The stretch of low alluvial land along the banks of some Scottish rivers.

Cart (kɑ:t), *sb.* [ME. *carte*, f. ON. *kartr* cart. In OE. *creft*.] 1. A carriage of any kind, a chariot, car -1602. 2. *spec.* A strong springless vehicle with two wheels, used in farming operations, for carrying heavy goods, etc. (see CART *v.* 2); specialized as *baggage*-, *harvest*-, *hay*-, etc. cart ME. 3. A two-wheeled vehicle of lighter make, with springs; a *spring-cart*, *mail cart*, *village cart* 1823.

1. Phœbus C. *Hæmi* iii. n. 165. 2. Like thief and parson in a Tyburn C. DAYDEN. *Phr.* In the c. (lang), in an awkward or losing position. To set or put the c. before the horse: to reverse the natural or proper order.

Comb. *tc.* -*bote*, *boot* (*Feudal Syst.*), an allowance of wood to a tenant for making and repairing carts (see BOOR *sb.* 1); -*head* (cf. *cart's-tail*); -*horse*, a horse used to draw a cart; a horse used for heavy work; -*house*, a shed in which carts are kept; *ta* house on wheels; -*load*, the load which a c. can carry; *fig.* a heap, -*man*, a man who drives a c.; -*road* = *cart-way*; *cart's-tail*, *occ.* *cart-tail*, the hinder part of a c., to which offenders were tied to be whipped through the streets; -*way*, a way passable by carts; -*whip*, a long heavy horse-whip, also as *v.*

Cart (kɑ:t), *v.* ME [f. the *sb.*] 1. To carry or convey in a cart; also *fig.* 2. *spec.* To carry in a cart through the streets, by way of punishment -1812. 3. *intr.* or *absol.* To work with or use a cart ME.

2. To see Bawds carried BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 1. 81.

Cartable, *a.* 1684. [f. CART *sb.* or *v.* + -*ABLE*.] That can be carted; passable by carts.

Cartage (kɑ:'tɪdʒ). ME. [f. as prec. + -*AGE*.] The process or cost of conveying by cart.

Carte (kɑ:t), *ME.* [a. F. *carte* : -L. *carta*, *charta*.] 1. A chart, plan -1633; a charter -1640. 2. *Sc.* A playing-card; *pl.* cards 1497. 3. A bill of fare. [mod. Fr.] 1818. 4. = CARTE-DE-VISITE 1867.

Carte (kɑ:t), 1707. [Also QUART(E) : a. F. *quarte*, ad. It. *quarta* fourth.] *Fencing.* One of the eight parties and two usual guards of the small-sword.

|| Carte blanche (kɑ:t blɑ:ʃ). 1707. [Fr. : = blank paper.] 1. A blank paper given to any one to fill up with his own terms. 2. Hence *fig.* Full discretionary power 1766. 3. *Piquet* A hand without picture-cards 1820.

|| Carte-de-visite (kɑ:t dɒ:vizit). Pl. *cartes-de-visite*. 1861. [Fr. : = visiting card.] A small photographic portrait mounted on a card, 3 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches.

Cartel (kɑ:'tɪl), *sb.* 1560. [a. F., ad. It. *cartello*, dim. of *carta*.] 1. A written challenge; a letter of defiance. 2. A written agreement as to the exchange or ransom of prisoners; such exchange itself 1692; also = *cartel-ship*, a ship employed in such exchange 1769. 3. *gen.* A paper or card, with writing or printing 1693.

1. To send a c. of defiance 1560. 2. To establish a c. of exchange WELLINGTON. 3. A c. with some Greek verses H. WALPOLE. Hence *|| Cartel*, *trans.* to serve with a challenge. *Cartelling* *vb.* *sv.* making of cartels, exchanging of prisoners.

Carter (kɑ:'tɜ:t). ME. [f. CART *sb.*] 1. A charioteer -1580. 2. One who drives a cart ME; hence, a boor 1509. 3. = Carter-fish; the WHITE 1884. Hence *|| Carterly* *a.* and *adv.*

Cartesian (kɑ:'tɪzi:ən, -zi:ən). 1656. [ad. mod. L. *Cartesianus*, f. *Cartesius*, latinized f. René DESCARTES.] *adj.* Pertaining to Descartes, his philosophy or mathematical methods. *B. sb.* A follower of Descartes 1660.

A. Cogito: Ergo sum, this famous enthymem of the C. philosophy HALLAM.

Cartesian devil, *C. diver*: a hollow figure, partly filled with water and partly with air, and made to float in a vessel nearly filled with water, having an air-tight elastic covering. By pressing down the covering, the air inside is compressed, and more water forced through an aperture into the figure, which sinks, to rise again when the pressure is removed. Hence *Cartesianism*, the philosophy of Descartes. **|| Carthamus** (kɑ:'pɑ:məs). 1548. [mod. L., ad. Arab.] A genus of composite plants; *esp.* C. tinctorius (Safflower or Bastard Saffron), yielding red and yellow dyes. Hence *Cartha-*

mic a. as in *Carthamic acid* = Carthamin, the red colouring matter of safflower.

Carthusian (kɑ:'tʃu:zi:ən, -zi:ən). ME. [ad. L. *Cartusianus*, *Cartusianus*, from the *Calatunians montes*, or from *Calatunissium*, *Chalrousse*, a village in Dauphiné. In F. *chartreux*.] 1. *adj.* Of or belonging to an austere order of monks founded in Dauphiné, by St. Bruno, in the yr 1086. *sb.* A monk of this order. 2. *adj.* Of the Charterhouse School, founded on the site of a Carthusian monastery in London. *sb.* A scholar of this school. 1860.

Cartilage (kɑ:'tilidʒ). 1541. [a. F., ad L. *cartilago* gristle.] A firm elastic tissue, of a translucent colour; gristle; a gristly part, as the *costal cartilages*.

Temporary c. is that which occurs in early life, and subsequently ossifies; *permanent c.*, e.g. the *articular c.*, which coats the joints, always retains its character. Hence *Cartilagification*, the formation of or conversion into a *Cartilagiform a.* resembling c. *Cartilaginoid a.* of the form or nature of c.

Cartilaginous (kɑ:'tili:ndʒɪnəs), *a.* 1541 [ad. F. *cartilagineux*; see -OUS.] 1. Of, or of the nature of, cartilage. 2. *Bot.* Of the texture of cartilage 1677. var. *|| Cartilaginous*.

1. C. fishes: an order of fishes having a c. skeleton.

Cartographer (kɑ:'tɒgrəfɜ:t). Also *charto-* 1863. [f. F. *carte*, or L. *charta*, *carta* + Gr. *-γράφος*. The *c* spelling is commoner.] One who makes charts or maps.

Cartography (kɑ:'tɒgrəfi) Also *charto-* 1859. [f. as prec. + Gr. *-γραφία*] The drawing of charts or maps. Hence *Cartogra phic*, *al a*

Cartomancy (kɑ:'tɒmənsi). 1871. [f. It. *carta* playing-card + Gr. *μαντεία*.] Divination by playing-cards.

Carton (kɑ:'tɒn). 1864. [a. F., *papier-mâché*, see CARTOON.] 1. A white disk within the bull's-eye of a target; a shot which hits this. 2. A light pasteboard or cardboard box or case for holding goods; the material used for this 1891.

Cartoon (kɑ:'tu:n), *sb.* 1671. [a. It. *cartone* augm. of *carta* paper.] 1. A drawing on stout paper as a design for painting, tapestry, mosaic etc. 2. A (full-page) illustration in a comic paper or periodical 1863.

1. Cartoons and other drawings of Raphael EVERK. Hence *Cartoon v.* to design, as a c. (sense 1); to caricature. *Cartoonist*, one who draws cartoons.

Cartouche (kɑ:'tu:ʃ). 1611. [a. F. *cartouche* fem. Also a. F. *cartouche* masc., a. It. *cartoccio*, augm. f. *carta* paper.] 1. (= Fr. *cartouche* fem) *Mil.* A roll or case of paper, etc., containing a charge for a firearm; a cartridge ? *Obs.* 2. A case of wood, etc., containing iron balls to be shot from a cannon -1768. *c.* = *cartridge-box* 2. (= Fr. *cartouche* masc.) *Arch.* a. A corbel, mutule, or modillion; var. *|| Cartouse* 1726. *b.* Any ornament in the form of a scroll 1611. *c.* A tablet for an inscription or for ornament, representing a sheet of paper with the ends rolled up; a drawing of this. Often *attrib.* 1776. *d. Archaeol.* Name for the oval figures in Egyptian hieroglyphics, enclosing royal or divine names or titles 1830. *Comb.* *c.* -*box* = *cartridge-box*

Cartridge (kɑ:'trɪdʒ). 1579. [A corruption of CARTOUCHE.] 1. *Mil.* The case in which the exact charge of powder for fire-arms is made up; of pasteboard, flannel, metal, etc. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *Arch.* = CARTOUCHE 2. a, b, c -1756.

Comb., etc. *ball-c.* a c. containing a bullet, *blank c.* a c. containing no ball; *c.-bag*, a flannel bag etc., containing the charge of powder for a cannon; -*belt*, a belt having pockets for cartridges; -*box*, a box for storing or carrying cartridges; -*case*, = *cartridge box*, also, the paper which contains the powder of a c., -*paper*, a strong kind of paper, used for making cartridges, and also for rough drawings, etc.

Cartulary (kɑ:'tu:lɪəri). Also *Chartu-* 9. v. 1541. [ad. med. L. *cart.*, *chartularium* f. *cart.*, *chartula*, dim. of *carta*, *charta*; see CHART.] 'A place where papers or records are kept' (f.); whence, the records (of a monastery, etc.); or the book containing them, 2 register. var. *|| Cartuary*, *Chart*.

† Cartware. 1562. [See WARE.] A team of horses -1577.

Cart-wheel. ME. 1. The wheel of a cart. 2. *pec.* Any large coin, as a crown, etc. 1867.

To turn cart-wheels. to execute lateral summer-

sa as f he hand and ee we e spokes of a
hee

Cartwright (kɑːtˈraɪt). ME. [f. CART sb. + WRIGHT.] A carpenter who makes carts.

+Carriage, *erron.* **carvage**. 1610 [a. ONF. (mod. *charrage*) on L. type **carrucaticum*.] *Old Law*. 1. Ploughing ~1688. 2. = CARUCAGE.

Carucage, **carri-** (kæˈrɪkɪdʒ). 1577. [ad. med. L. *car(r)ucagium*, f. med. L. *carruca* plough.] *Feudal Syst.* A tax levied on every carucate of land.

Carucate, **carri-** (kæˈrɪkɪt). 1577. [ad. med. L. *car(r)ucata*, f. *car(r)uca* plough.] *Feudal Syst.* As much land as could be tilled with one plough (and 8 oxen) in a year; a ploughland. var. **+Carue**, *erron.* **carve**.

Caruncle (kærʊŋkəl). 1615 [ad. 16th c. F. *caruncule*, ad. L. *caruncula* (also used), dim. of *carō*.] 1. A small fleshy excrescence: applied in Anat. to the lachrymal and urethral caruncles, the wattles of the turkey-cock, etc. 2. Bot. 'An excrescence at or about the hilum of certain seeds' (Gray). Hence **Caruncular** a. of the nature of or like a c. **Carunculate** (d a having a c. or caruncles; var. **Carunculous**.

Carus (kæˈrʊs). 1678. [med. L.; = L. *caros*, a Gr. *κῆπος* heavy sleep.] *Med.* Extreme insensibility; esp. the fourth degree of insensibility, the others being sopor, coma, and lethargy.

Carvage, *erron.* sp. of **CARVAGE**.

Carve (kɑːrv). v. [Com. Teut.: OE. str. vb. *ceorfan*, *cearf*: OTeut. type **kerfan*, *karf*; cogn. w. Gr. *καρπέω*. The strong pa. pp. *carven* is still in use as arch.] **†**1. To CUT ~1560. 2. To hew, cut, or sculpture (out of stone, in ivory, etc.) OE; to shape by cutting 1535. 3. To cut or engrave on (in, into) a surface; to cover with cut figures ME. Also *intr* or *absol.* 4. To cut up meat at table ME. Also *trans.* 5. fig. To do or take at one's pleasure 1602. 6. To cut up or subdivide 1711.

1. Queen come is cornen ME. To c. in two, 24 or 30 pieces. To c. a way 1490. Also fig. 2. An angel carved in stone TENNYSON. To c. mount Athos into 2 statue of Alexander BENTLEY. 3. We carved not a line and we raised not a stone WOLFE. Wrinkles carved his Skin TENNYSON. We c. and paint EMERSON. 4. A man who . . . cannot c. CARELESS. To c. a fault, etc. 5. *Hamlet* i. iii. 20. 6. To c. the whole fee in particular estates CRUSSE. To c. out: (in *Legal lang.*) To cut a smaller estate out of a larger one. Also *transf.* (*Macb.* i. ii. 19), and *fig.* (L. L. v. ii. 373). Hence **Carve sb.** a stroke of carving. **Carved** *fig.* a. also *carven* (*poet* and *rhet.*).

Carvel (kɑːvəl). 1462. [a. OF. *caruelle*, *kurvelle*; see **CARVEL**.] *Naut.* The Eng. form of the name for a small, light, and fast ship, chiefly of Spain and Portugal. (Since 1650 only *Hist.*, and written *caravel*.) **†**2. a. The Paper Nautilus. b. The floating mollusc *Lanthina*. c. A jelly-fish (*Medusa*).

Carv c.-built, (*Naut.*) having the planks all flush and smooth, instead of clinker-built, i.e. overlapping. So c.-planked a.

Carvene (kɑːvɪn). 1876. *Chem.* A hydrocarbon C₁₀H₁₆, found in oil of Caraway.

Carver (kɑːrvə). ME. [f. CARVE v. + -ER.] 1. *gen.* One who cuts or carves. 2. *spec.* One who carves wood, ivory, stone, etc.; a sculptor ME. 3. One who carves at table ME. b. A carving knife (*mod.*)

a. The carver's chisel DOUGLASS. 3. An expert c. (*mod.*). A pair of carvers a carving knife and fork.

Carving (kɑːrvɪŋ), *vb.* sb. ME. [f. as prec. + -ING.] 1. The action of the vb. **CARVE**. 2. Carved work, a carved figure or design ME. 3. The c. on the reading-desk SCOTT.

+Carvist. 1677. *Falconry*. A hawk in its first year, of proper age to be carried on the fist ~1800.

Carvy, *Sc.* f. **CARAWAY**.

Caryatid (kæˈrɪətɪd). Pl. usu. -ides; also -ides. 1563. [ad. L. *Caryatides*, a Gr. *Καρυάτιδες*, pl. of *Καρυάτις*, a priestess of Artemis at Kapúia in Laconia, also a figure as below.] *Arch.* A female figure used as a column to support an entablature. Also *attrib.*

Caryophyllaceous (kæˈrɪəfɪləˈʃeɪs). a. 1895. [ad. mod. L. *Caryophyllaceae*, f. *caryophyllus* the clove-pink.] Bot. a. Belonging to the order *Caryophyllales*. b. Used of a corolla having

five petals hougca s as n hecovepink

Caryophyllaceous

Caryopsis (kæˈrɪps). Pl. *ides* (d z) 1830. [mod. L. f. Gr. *καρύον* nut + *σπῆς*.] Bot. A small one-seeded dry indehiscent fruit, whose pericarp adheres to the seed throughout so as to form one body with it, as in wheat, barley, etc. **Ca. sa.** (kɑːsɑ). 1796. Short for *capias ad satisfaciendum* (see **CAPIAS**).

Casal (kɑːsɑl). a. 1834. [f. CASE + -AL.] Of or belonging to grammatical case.

|| Casal, casale. 1506. [It. *casale*, f. *casa*] A hamlet (in Italy, Malta).

Cascabel (kɑːskəbəl). 1639. [a. Sp. *cascabel* little round bell, child's rattle, rattlesnake.] 1. *Gunnery*. Formerly the knob at the rear end of a cannon; now all behind the base ring. **||** 2. A rattlesnake; also its rattle. [Sp.] 1700.

Cascade (kæskæd). sb. 1641. [a. F., ad. It. *cascata*, f. *cascare* to fall.] A waterfall; usually, a small fall, esp. one of a series. Also *transf.* and *fig.* An artificial c. Mrs. Piozzi. A c. of ice TYNDALL, of lace (*mod.*).

Cascade (kæskæd). v. 1702. [f. the sb.] To fall or pour in a cascade. Also *transf.* b. *vulgar*. To vomit 1805.

|| Cascara (kɑːskərə). 1882. [Sp.] A bark canoe (in Spanish America).

Cascarilla (kæskərɪlə). 1886. [a. Sp., dim. of *cascara* bark.] The bark of the plant *Croton eleuteria*, used as a tonic. Also called *c. bark*. Hence **Cascarillin**, a bitter substance (C₁₉H₁₉O₄) obtained from c. bark.

+Caschielawis. *Sc. pl.* 1596. An instrument of torture.

|| Caschrom (kɑːskrom). 1806. [Gael. *cas* foot, *chrom* crooked.] An instrument of tillage, called also 'foot-plough'.

Case (keɪs), sb. 1 [ME. *cas*, *caas*, a. OF. *cas* = L. *casus*, f. *cas-*, *cadere*.] **†**1. A thing that befalls or happens; an event, occurrence, hap, or chance ~1596. **†**2. Chance, hazard, hap ~1560. 3. An instance ME. 4. *The case*: The actual state of matters; the fact ME. 5. Condition (esp. physical condition), plight ME. 6. *Laro*. a. A cause or suit. b. A statement of the facts of a matter *sub judice*, for a higher court. c. A decided case. d. The case as put by one of the parties 1596. 7. *Med.* a. The condition of disease in a patient 1709. b. An instance of disease; 'a record of the progress of disease in an individual' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) 1732. c. *U. S. slang* A 'cure' 1848. 8. *Grammar*. (L. *casus* used as tr. Gr. *πτῶσις*, restricted by the Stoics to nouns, and including the nominative.) a. One of the forms of a sb., adj., or pron., which express its relations to some other word, e.g. as subject, object, etc. b. *loosely*. The relation itself ME. 2. I you recount a ruefull once SPENSER. 3. By case of fortune CAXTON. 3. In manye Cases 1419. 4. The c. with me in the reverse MACAULAY. It is not the c. (*mod.*) When a lady's in the c. GAY. *All a c.* all one. 5. (They) came home ageyne in weare cases than they wente CAYTON. *In good case*. well off; also, in good physical condition (*arch.*) *In c. to or for*, prepared, ready. 6. c. A *leading c.*: one frequently cited as having settled some point. d. 'That is our c., my lord' (*mod.*). **†**Action on the c. a form of procedure in common law, for remedy in cases not specifically provided for, so called from the words, *in consimili casu* in the Statute of Westminster the Second. Called also *trespass on the c.* or a simply. *C. of conscience* (tr. L. *casus conscientie*). a question of conduct concerning which conscience may be in doubt, and requiring CASUISTRY to deal with it. 7. b. A c. of small-pox 1857.

Phrases. *In case* a. in fact; b. if; c. lest; d. *In case of* in the event of. *If case*: if perchance. *To put or set (the) case*: to suppose. *In any case* by any means; at all events, anyhow. *So in no case*. *Comb.* *fc-divinity*, casuistry; *law*, the law as made by decided cases; *†*-putting, stating of a legal c., the making of hypotheses.

Case (keɪs), sb. 2 ME. [a. ONF. *casse*, mod. *châsse* (= It. *cassa*) = L. *capsa*, f. *capere*.] 1. A thing fitted to contain something else; a box, chest, bag, sheath, etc. 2. The covering part of anything ME. Also *fig.* 3. The frame in which a door or window is set; cf. **STRUT-CASE**. 1663. 4. The shell or carcass of a building 1677. 5. A box with its proper contents 1540, hence, A set 1599. 6. *Printing*. The frame in

h e comyos o has h ypes d v ded
n o comp n (O d n a y e e e two
the n p r c e f o c r p e c n d e ow
case for the small letters, etc.) 1588. 7. *Mil*
= *case-shot* 1667

1. A c. for books WORTON. A *canillo*, *card*, *cligane*, (*mod.*) 2. The c. of a watch, of a fire-work, a sausage, a chrysalis, etc. *spec.* *In Book-binding*. The boards and back of a book bound in cloth; also, a cover to hold pamphlets, etc., without binding 1668. *fig.* 1. the c. of that huge Spirit now is cold *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xv. 80. 5. A c. of arms, glass, etc. A c. of teeth SCOTT. A c. of pistols a brace.

Case, sb. 3 Also **case-char**. 1751. One of the family *Salmonidae*.

+Case, v. 1 1647 [f. CASE sb. 1] To put as a supposition; *constr.* -- To put *casu* (see CASE sb. 1 Phrases)

Case (keɪs), v. 2 1575 [f. CASE sb. 2] 1. *trans.* To enclose in or as in a case; to encase surround with. 2. To fit with cases 1884. 73 To strip of the case; to skin ~1803

2. Bones of seals . . . now cased in ice KANT. Men cased in iron 1863. 10 c. a brick wall with stone GUILT. 3. *His* *Wall* in vi. 112.

Casation (kæsiˈʃən). 1866 [f. L. *casus*, treated with cheese, see -ATION.] The coagulation of milk; in *Pathol.* a degeneration of morbid products into a cheesy material

Case-harden (kæˈsɪhɑːdn). v. 1677. [f. CASE sb. 2 (in locative constr.).] 1. To harden on the surface, as iron by partial cementation 2. *fig.* To harden in constitution or spirit 1713 3. A c.-harden d. or weather-beaten tr. FALCONER **Casick** (kæˈsɪk), a. 1840. [i. L. *casus* + -ic.] *Chem.* In L. acid = *Lactic acid*.

Casein (kæˈseɪn). *Erron.* *fine*. 1841. [f. as prec.] *Chem.* A Protein or Albuminoid, one of the chief constituents of milk, chemically identical with the Legumin (or *vegetable c.*) of the seeds of leguminous plants. It is coagulated by acids, and forms the basis of cheese.

Case-knife (kæˈseɪnɪf). 1704. [f. CASE sb. 2] a. A knife carried in a case or sheath. b. A large table knife

Casemate (kæˈseɪmət). 1575. [a. F., app. f. Sp. or It. *caso* + *mat*.] 1. *Fortif.* A vaulted chamber built in the thickness of the ramparts of a fortress, with embrasures for the defence of the place; used as a barrack, a battery, or both 2. *Arch.* = **CASEMENT** 1. Hence **Casemated** a. provided with casemates; strongly fortified

Casement (kæˈseɪmənt, kɑːsɪ). ME. [f. CASE sb. 1] 1. *Arch.* A hollow moulding, such as the *car. etto*. 2. A frame forming a window or part of a window, opening on hinges attached to the upright side of the frame in which it is fixed. (The usual sense) 1556. Also *fig.*

2. A c. of the great chamber window *Mills*, N. m. 1 1719. *C. cloth*, curtain fabric such as is used for c. curtains. Hence **Casemented** a

Caseous (kæˈseɪs), a. 1661. [f. L. *caseus* cheese.] 1. Of the nature of cheese, cheesy 2. *Pathol.* Cheese-like in appearance 1753.

1. (*poet*) That c. and wretched people (the Welsh) *Syd Smith*.

Casern, -e (kæˈsɜːn). 1696 [a. F., ad. Sp. *caserna*, f. *caso*.] One of a series of small (temporary) buildings for soldiers between the ramparts and houses of a fortified town, also a barrack.

Case-shot (kæˈsɪʃɪt). 1625. [f. CASE sb. 2] *Mil.* A collection of small projectiles put up in cases to fire from a cannon; canister-shot. Also, a shrapnel-shell.

Case-weed. 1578. [i. CASE sb. 2] Shepherd's Purse.

Case-worm. 1606 [f. as prec.] A caddis worm; see **CADDIS**.

Cash (kæʃ), sb. 1 1596 [ad. F. *casse* (*mod. casse*), or It. *caso*; = L. *capsa* CASE.] **†**1. A box for money, a cash-box ~1734, a sum of money ~1734. 2. Money; in the form of coin ready money 1596. *Banking and Comm.* *Specie*; also, more loosely, bank-notes which are at once convertible, as opp. to bills, etc.

3. This bank is properly a general c., where every man lodges his money THURNE. 4. Those who have c. come here to spend 1830. *So* *Hand c.*, ready c. *in hand*. He bet freely when he is in c. THACKERAY. Also *Out o' c.*

Comb. etc. c.-book, in *Book-keeping*, a book in which is entered a record of c. paid and received

sc (man). a (pass) on (load). v (cart) s (Fr. chef) o (ever). al (I eye) s (Fr. can de vie). t (ur). t (Psyche). q (what) p (yet).

red t d a a u payment s h
p a m n of go men pap e pr ce
p e fo paym n dy mo register g
U S a fu nish dw hanappa h y
records the amounts put into it; -sale, a sale for
ready money.

Cash (kæʃ), *sb.* 1598. [ad. (ult.) Tamil *kaṣu*, a small coin or weight of money. The earlier Eng. form was *caſs*.] One of various coins of low value in the East Indies and China. *esp.* The Chinese *le* and *tsien*, coins made of an alloy of copper and lead, with a square hole in the centre; of these 1000 made a tael or liang. **+Cash**, *v.* 1564. [var. of *CASS v.*] = *CASHIER* 1. -1829.

Cash (kæʃ), *v.* 1812. [f. *CASH sb.* 2.] To give or get the cash for; to convert into cash, as to c. a cheque.

||Cashel (kæʃəl). 1845. [= Ir. *caiseal*, prob. ad. L. *castellum*.] Ir. Antiq. A circular wall enclosing a group of churches and their appurtenances.

Cashew (kæʃuː). 1703. [ad. F. *acajou*, ad. Brazil. *acajoba*.] C-tree, a large tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) cultivated in tropical countries, bearing a kidney-shaped fruit (*cashew-nut*) placed on the end of a fleshy pear-shaped receptacle (c. *apple*), popularly taken for the fruit. *Comb.* c.-bird, *Tunagra sena*.

Cashier (kæʃiə), *sb.* 1596. [ad. F. *caissier*.] One who has charge of the cash of a bank or mercantile firm, paying and receiving money, and keeping the cash account. **†b.** A money-dealer -1667.

Cashier (kæʃiə), *v.* 1592. [a. Flem. or Du. *casieren*; cf. Ger. *kasieren*; and see *CASS v.*, *CASH v.* 1.] **†1.** To dismiss from service or fellowship, also generally -1791. **2.** To dismiss from a position of command or authority; to depose. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1599. **3.** To discard, get rid of 1603; **†to** make void -1650. **¶** In *duerry W* 1. i. 184, app. = 'to ease of cash'.

2. *cf.* in the army and navy involving disgrace and disqualification from further government employment in any capacity (cf. *Dismiss v.* 3). *Old* 11. iii 381. **3.** To cashier the King Ld. SNEPFIELD. **3.** To cashier the Ruffianly Hare Prawn. To c. an election 1601. Hence *Cashierer*. **Cashierment**.

Cashmere (kæʃmɪə, kæʃmɪə), 1822. [Place-name, used attrib.] **a.** More fully *C. shawl*: A costly shawl made of fine wool obtained from the Cashmere goat and the wild goat of Tibet. **b.** The material of which these shawls are made. **c.** A woollen fabric made in imitation of the true cashmere.

Cashmerette (kæʃmɪrɪt). 1886. [f. prec.] A dress fabric with a soft and glossy surface, made in imitation of cashmere.

Cashou, Cashu, obs. ff. *CACHOU*.

Ca-sing, *sb.* *n. dial.* Usu. in pl. 1516. Dried dung of cattle used for fuel.

Casing (kæʃɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* 1575. [f. *CASE v.* 2 + -ING 1.] **1.** The action of the vb. **2.** *concr.* Something that encases, as the c. of a fly, a building, a well, etc. Also in techn. uses. 1791.

Casino (kæʃɪno). 1789. [a. It., dim. of *casa*.] **¶1.** A summer-house (in Italy) 1837. **2.** A public room used for social meetings; *esp.* a public music or dancing saloon 1789. **3.** A game of Cards; see *CASSINO*.

Cask (kask), *sb.* 1557. [app. a. F. *casque*, ad. Sp. *casco* a head-piece, a head, a scone, an earthen pot, etc. Sense 1 appears only in Eng.] **1.** A wooden vessel of cylindrical form, made of curved staves bound together by hoops, with flat ends; a barrel. Cf. *BARREL sb.* 1. Also *fig.* **2.** A cask and its contents; hence as a measure of capacity 1727. **†3.** = *CASKET*. **b.** Case, shell -1727. **†4.** = *CASQUE* -1696. Also attrib. and in *comb.*

Cask, *v.* 1562. [f. prec.] To put into a cask. **†Caskanet** 1607. [Made up of *casket* and *carcanet*, perh. orig. a misprint.] Used by some as = *CARCANET*, by others as = *CASKET* -1693.

A c. of Jewells 1621. A c. with red stones in it 1638. **Casket** (kæskɪt), *sb.* 1467. [Of unk. etym.; in form a dim. of, but earlier than, *CASK*.] **1.** A small box or chest for Jewells, letters, or other things of value, itself often of value and richly ornamented. Also *fig.* **b.** Occ.

t e e of a boo of see ons 18 o a A
coff'n U S 870

A bl a d of ory 8 6, f g T ey nd
h m dead Al. imp. y - 1000 v. 1, 40.

Casket, *sb.* 2, var. of *CASKET*.

Ca-sket, *v.* 1601. [f. *CASKET sb.* 1] To enclose or put up in a casket.

I have casketed my treasure *All's Well* 11. v. 26

Casque (kask), 1580. [a. F., ad. Sp. *casco* in same sense.] A piece of armour to cover the head; a helmet. Used loosely of all military head-pieces, and now hist., poet., or foreign.

Also *transf.* in *Bot.* and *Zool.*

My good blade carves the casques of men TENNYSON. Hence *Casqued ppl.* a. having a c. on.

Casquet (kæskɪt, kaskɪt) 1611. [a. F., dim. of *casque*.] A light and open helmet.

†Cass, *a.* 1549. [ad. L. *causus*] Dismissed, cashiered, null -1651.

Cass, *v.* Still *Sc.* 1460. [a. F. *casser*, f. L. *quassare* to break in pieces, annexing in later times the senses of L. *quassare* to annul.] **1.** To make void, annul, quash. *Sc. Law.* **†2.** To dismiss; disband, cashier -1709.

Cassada, var. of *CASSAVA*.

||Cassareep (kæsarɪp), 1832. [Camb.] The inspissated juice of the cassava, which is highly antiseptic, and forms the basis of the West Indian pepper-pot' (*Trens. Bot.*).

†Cassate, *v.* 1512. [f. L. *casat*, *casare*.] = *CASS v.* -1744.

Cassation (kæsaʃən), ME. [ad. late L. *casationem*; see *CASS v.* So in F.] The action of making null and void.

Court of C. (Fr. *Cour de cassation*), in France, the supreme court of appeal, having power to quash (*casare*) decisions of the other courts.

Cassava (kæsəvə), 1555. [In F. *cassave*, Sp. *cassabe*, from the Taino lang. of Hayti.] **1.** A plant, *Manihot utillissima* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*), called also *Manioc*, with fleshy tuberous roots, used as food in tropical America.

There are two varieties, Sweet C. (*M. Aipi*), prepared as a vegetable, and *Butter C.*, containing a virulent but volatile poisonous juice, which is expelled by heat.

2. The nutritious starch obtained from the roots; the bread made from this 1577.

Casse paper, cassie-, 1688. [? F. *papier casse* broken paper.] The paper of the two outside quires of a ream

||Casserole (kæsərɔl), 1706. [F., dim. of *casse* an open-mouthed pan.] **1.** A kind of stew-pan 1725 **2.** The edging of certain dressed dishes.

||Cassette (kæsɪt), 1793. [Fr., dim. of *cassee* (cf. *CASS*).] **1.** A casket. **2.** *Photogr.* A small flat box used as a container in transporting a plate or film. **3.** *Ceramics*. = *SAGGAR* 1

†Casshe. Also *Caxes*. 1548. The wild chervil; used vaguely of other plants -1640.

Cassia (kæʃiə), OE. [a. L., a. Gr. *καΐα*, ad. Heb.] **1.** An inferior kind of Cinnamon, *esp.* the bark of *Cinnamomum Cassia*. More fully *C.-bark*. **2.** The tree, *Cinnamomum Cassia* 1553. **3.** *poet.* A fragrant shrub or plant. (Cf. *Ps.* xlv. 8.) 1594. **4.** *Bot.* A genus of trees, shrubs, or herbs (N.O. *Leguminosae*) of many species, the leaflets of several of which are the *Senna* leaves of medicine. The name *Cassia fistula* was given early to one species, the Pudding Pipe tree, a native of India, but cultivated elsewhere, which produces the *cassia pods* containing a pulp used as a laxative. Thence the name has been extended to the genus. ME. **b.** Any medicinal product obtained from this 1543.

Comb., etc.: c.-bark, also called c. *igneae* (see above, 1); -buds, the unexpanded buds of several species of Cinnamon, *esp.* *Cinnamomum aromaticum*, used like cloves; -oil, common oil of cinnamon.

Cassideous, *a.* 1835. [f. L. *cassidem*.] *Bot.* Helmet-shaped. So *Cassidiform a.*

†Cassidolme, -done, -dony 1. ME. [a. OF. *cassidolme*, pop. var. of *calcidolme*, ad. L. *chalcidolus* (lapis).] = *CHALCIDOLITE* -1753.

Cassidony (kæsɪdɒni), 1578. [f. prec.] *Bot* 1. The plant *Lavandula Stoechas*, French lavender. **2.** *Mountain* or *Golden C.*: the *Gnaphalium* of books.

Cassie, -y (kæʃi). *dial.* 1693. [= Icel. *hass*, mod. *kassa* a caso, creol, etc.] A kind of basket made of straw. (Orkney and Caithness.)

Cass mere æs m 774 [in F. a
" and he o m of CASH ERK] A h n fine
ed wool en clo h used fo men s othe
Cf. KERSEYMERE.

†||Cassine, 1708. [F.; cf. It. *casino*.] *Med.* A farm-house, where a number of soldiers have posted themselves, to make a stand -1753.

Cassinette (kæʃɪnɪt), 1846. [? Suggested by *cassimere*.] A modification of *cassimere* with the warp of cotton, and the weft of fine wool, or wool and silk.

Cassinian (kæʃɪniən), *a.* 1726. [f. proper name *Cassini*.] Of or pertaining to G. D. Cassini (1625-1712), or his descendants, French astronomers, or to their researches.

C. oval = *CASSINOID*.

Cassino (kæʃɪno). Also *casino*. 1792. [var. of *CASINO*.] A game at cards in which the ten of diamonds (*great card*) counts two points, and the two of spades (*little card*) one; eleven points constituting the game.

Cassinoid (kæʃɪnoɪd). [a. F. *cassinoides*, see *CASSINIAN*.] *Geom.* An oval having two foci, such that the product of the focal radii of any point on the curve is constant: a curve which Cassini wished to substitute for the ellipse, in explaining planetary movements.

Cassio berry (kæʃiəbeɪ), 1753. The fruit of *Viburnum lonicarum*, the *C.-bush*.

Cassiopeian, *a.* 1630. Of Cassiopeia, a northern constellation (in 1572 a brilliant new star appeared in this constellation, only to disappear again.)

Cassique, obs. f. *CACIQUE*. Also, the Mocking Bird of Guiana 1825.

Cassiterite (kæʃɪtɪrɪt), 1858. [f. Gr. *κασσίτερος* + -ITE.] *Min.* Native stannic dioxide, the most common ore of tin, occurring as tin stone, wood tin, toad's-eye tin, stream tin, etc. *Cassiterotantalite*, a tantalite which contains much stannic acid.

Cassius (kæʃɪs). Name of a German physician of 17th c.; whence *Purple of C.*, a purple pigment produced by the action of chloride of tin on a solution of chloride of gold.

Cassock (kæʃək), *sb.* 1550. [a. F. *casaque* 'a long coat' (corresp. to It. *casacca* a long coat, also a habitation). Thus? a deriv. of *cassa* house, or perh. a back-formation from *casagum* (taken as a dim.), f. (ult.) Pers.] **†1.** A cloak or long coat worn by some soldiers, also that of a horseman -1699. **†2.** A long loose coat or gown, orig. worn by both sexes -1628. **3.** A close-fitting garment with sleeves, fastened up to the neck and reaching to the heels, worn under surplice or alb by clerics, choristers, etc. at church services; or as ordinary clerical costume 1663. **4.** = clerical official; wearer of a c. 1628

4. During the war, he laid aside the cassock ROBERTSON. He had a suspicion of all cassocks THACKERAY. Hence *Cassock v.* to dress in a c.

Cassolette (kæʃəlɪt), 1657. [a. F., double dim. of *casse* pan.] **1.** A vessel in which perfumes are burned. **2.** A box with a perforated cover to diffuse perfumes 1851.

†Cassonade, 1657. [a. F., f. *casson* chest.] Unrefined cane sugar imported in casks -1810

Cassoon (kæʃu:n), 1799. Occ. var. of *CASSON*, q. v.

Cassowary (kæʃwəri), 1611. [a. Malay *kasuari*.] **1.** A genus of large cursorial birds, related to the Ostrich, inhabiting New Guinea, etc. They stand about five feet high; the wings are useless for flight, but are furnished with quills, like spines, which serve for combat or defence. **2.** *New Holland C.*: the EMU, 1842

||Cassumu-nar, 1693. [app. Eastern.] *Med.* The tuberous root of an East Indian plant, it is warm, bitter, aromatic, and smells like ginger. (Cf. *ZEDOARY*.) var. *Cassumunar*.

Cast (kɑst), *sb.* ME. [f. the vb.] **1.** The act of casting or throwing (simply); a throw; the distance thrown. **2.** *spec.* A throw of dice 1509. Also *fig.* **3.** A throw or stroke of fortune; hence, fortune; fate. *Obs.* or *dial.* ME.

4. A throw of a sounding-lead, fishing-line, net, dredge, etc. 1616; *spec.* in *Angling*, that which is so cast 1556; a spot suitable for casting 1823

5. A throwing of the eye in any direction; a glance, a look, expression. ? *Obs.* ME. **6.** A lift

in a conveyance. Also *fig.* 1630. 7. *fig.* 'A stroke, a touch' (J.), specimen, taste 1553. 1. The disputed c. was a drawn one SCOTT. *A measuring c.*: one in which the results require measurement. About a stone c. *Luke* xxii. 41. 2. 'Is no winning c. *MILL.* To set, stake upon a c. 3. Black be their c. 1722. *At the last c.*, i.e. the last shift. 4. The right to a c. of the net BURTON. A c. suited to the state of the water 1835. 5. With a sad, leaden, downward c. *MILL. Penns.* 43. 7. A c. of one's office 1575, cunning 1589, politics 1676.

II. A throw in wrestling; an overthrow (*arch.*) ME

III. A throwing; the quantity thrown 1450. A c. of scatter'd dust DRYDEN. A c. (= a couple) of hawks, etc. 1470. *†A c.* (= a batch) of bread B. JOYNS. A c. (= the number in one throw, viz. three or four, a warp) of herrings 1577.

IV. That which is thrown off or out. A c. (= a second swarm) of bees FULLER. The c. (= what is thrown up from the crop) of a hawk TENNYSON. The c. of an earthworm WHITE.

V. Calculation; *tech.* the addition of the columns of an account 1575.

†VI. Device, design; trick -1609.

VII. Form into which a thing is thrown; disposition, arrangement 1579. 2. *Theat.* The assignment of the parts in a play to the several actors; *†the part assigned to any actor*, the set of actors collectively 1631.

1. Thee. of draperies (in *Painting*) 1784, of a sentence M. ARNOLD. 2. A powerful c. (*mod.*).

VIII. Casting or founding 1602. 2. A model made in a mould; *occ.* the negative impression taken from the original, a mould 1502. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1. C. of Bazon Cannon *Ham.* i. 1. 73. 2. Books, pictures, castes EVELYN. A c. of my head JOHNSON. *Renal* castes, the urinary tubules found in kidney disease.

IX. A twist or turn, *esp.* to one side; a bearing 1505.

C. of the eye: a slight squint.

X. 1. Dash or shade of colour; tinge, hue; shade 1602. Also *fig.* 2. A dash 1662.

1. The pale C. of Thought SHAKS. A deeper c. of dejection 1830. 2. A c. of ironical humour SCOTT.

XI. Kind, sort, style, quality, stamp, type 1653.

A sinister c. of countenance MARIAT. This C. of mind ADDISON. A C. (= bent) towards Devotion 1721. A c. of talk JOHNSON. Heroines of such a c. GIBSON.

XII. Hunting. The spreading out of the hounds in search of a lost scent 1830. Also *fig.*

Cast (kast), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pp. le. cast.

[ME. *casten*, a. ON. *asta* to cast; replacing OE *weorpan* (see WARP), and now itself replaced in the literal sense by THROW, q. v.] I. 1. *trans.* To project with a force of the nature of a jerk; to THROW, to fling, hurl, pitch, toss. Also *fig.* *Occ. absol.* 2. *refl.* To throw oneself (not colloq.) ME. 3. To throw forth ME. 4. To emit -1742. 5. To cause to fall *on, over*, etc. ME. 75. To toss (the head) -1792.

1. Certayne men... keste water vpon him CANTON. *†To c. seed.* Now *usu.* *fig.* C. thy bread vpon the waters Eccles. xi. 1. To c. dice 1555, a vote (*mod.*).

To c. lots: see LOT. *†To c. an arrow* WYCLIF. *C. ashore, away*, etc. 2. A. Low on her knees herself she cast TENNYSON. 3. To c. a net 1526, an angle B. JOYNS. 4. A fly 1651, an anchor 1798, a lure 1632. *To c. an eye, glance, look*, etc. *†To c. a reflection upon*. 5. To c. light, a shadow (*on*). *To c. into the shade*.

II. 1. To throw down, overthrow, defeat 1481. 2. To find guilty, convict -1849. 73. To condemn. *Const. for* (the penalty) -1816. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

1. The king was cast from the throne 1755. To c. a horse 1577, a sheep 1882. To c. in wrestling MACH II. iii. 46. Now *arch.* Cast in damages 1854. 3. Cast for transportation MACKENZIE.

III. 1. To throw off, out, away ME. 2. *esp.* To shed, or drop, out of due season 1477. 3. To vomit. Now only of hawks, etc. (*exc. dial.*) ME. Also *absol.* 4. To dismiss, reject; *esp.* as disqualified or unfit ME.

1. To c. a shoe SCOTT. A rider SPENSER. Cast not a clout till May be past Old MAXIM. To c. the skin, as reptiles, caterpillars 1625, so, to c. hair, horns, teeth, leaves (now *arch.*). To c. spawn WALTON. eggs ADDISON, young 1769. To c. a swarm (of bees) 1593. 2. As a figge tree casteth her vntimely figs *Luc.* vi. 13. To c. a calf, a lamb 1523. 3. To c. the gorge: to reach Temp. ii. 1251. To c. a sigh CANTON, a shout POPE. 4. The State. Cannot with safetie c. hum Oth. i. 1. 150. Horses cast from the cavalry 1817. C. in an examination 1854.

IV. To throw up with a spade or shovel;

hence, *†to clear out* (a ditch, etc.) -1614; *†to raise* (a mound, etc.) -1667.

To c. sods, turf, bent (north). To c. a rampart MILL. V. 1. To put with force, decisiveness, or haste. (Now *usu.* *throw*.) ME. Also *fig.* 2. To put into ME. 73. To set to (upon) some action

-1652. 4. To confer, allot (*arch.*) 1612.

1. Cast thy mantle about the Acts xii 8. To c. cares 1751, blame 1842, an imputation 1883, upon a person. 2. To c. into prison ME, into hell JOWETT. 4. To c. an estate upon the heir TOMLINS.

VI. To reckon, calculate (*orig.* by means of counters) ME.

(*intr.*) *†To c. at accounts.* To c. and balance at a desk TENNYSON. (*trans.*) The books were cast 1805 To c. accounts: *orig.* to sum up accounts: now to perform the operations of arithmetic. To c. the tide 1622. To c. a horoscope, nativity, etc. Also *absol.* *†To c. water*: to diagnose by the inspection of (urine) To c. beyond the moon: to conjecture wildly. *†(trans.) To c. danger, peril, the worst.*

VII. To resolve in one's mind, deliberate ME.; to contrive ME.; *†to design* (*to do*) -1808.

They caste... how they myght bring hym out of prison CANTON. Cast to have the wind on your back WALLON.

VIII. 1. To dispose, arrange ME. 2. *Theat.* To allot (the parts) to the actors; to appoint (actors) for the parts 1711.

1. To c. streets in comely fashion BRUCE Pref 8. To c. (facts) under heads 1710, into a series of letters H. MILLER. *†To c. a drapery* (in *Painting*) 1766. 2. Our parts in the other world will be new cast ADDISON. They... cast me for the part 1800.

IX. To form (metal, etc.) into a shape, by pouring it when melted into a mould; to found. (Now a frequent literal sense.) ME. Also *fig.* To c. into candlesticks 1814. A figure cast in soft wax HOGARTH. *fig.* To c. inventions in a new mould 1606.

X. To turn, twist. [Parallel to *warp*.] 1. Of timber, etc.: To warp 1544. 2. *Naut.* To veer 1671. Also *trans.* 3. To turn (the scale or balance) (*arch.*) (*cf. casting-vote*). 1597

1. Oake... will shrink, cast, drawe a dayle BAST. 2. To c. to port NARVES. 3. To c. the balance J. H. NEWMAN.

†XI. To cover by casting (mortar, etc.) on. (*cf. ROUGH-CAST*) -1663.

XII. Unplaced senses. 1. To tie (a knot) -1825. 2. *Hunting intr.* To spread out and search for a lost scent 1704. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (*trans.*) To throw off, put on the scent 1781. 3. Cast forward first. Cast fur and near, cast all around R. EG. WARDROTON. *fig.* To c. for excuses BROWNING.

Phrases and Combs. 1. To c. loose: to unfatten with force, see *adust*. To c. anchor, a damper, lots, a spell: see those words. 2. (See also simple senses and advs.) To c. about: a. *intr.* to turn about; *Naut.* to change the course; b. to go searching this way and that, *orig.* a hunting location; c. to devise means. To c. aside: to throw aside from use. To c. away: a. to put from one; b. to throw away, i.e. in waste or loss; c. to wick; to strand. To c. back: to go back over the same course, revert. *†To c. by*: to throw aside from use. To c. down: a. to demolish; b. to bend and turn downward (the eyes, etc.); c. to deject in spirits. To c. forth: a. to expel, eject; b. to throw out (branches, etc.) To c. in: to throw in (as something extra). In *to c. in one's lot among or with*: to become a partner with To c. off: a. to throw off (clothes, etc.) also *fig.*; b. *fig.* to put from one, abandon; c. to slip (dogs); to let fly (hawks). d. *Naut.* to loosen and throw off (a rope, etc.). e. to estimate space taken in print by MS. copy f. *Knitting*, to close loops and make selvage. To c. out: a. to expel, make an out-cast (*lit* and *fig.*); b. to thrust out of doors, society, etc. c. to vomit, also *transf.* and *absol.*; d. *intr.* to quarrel (*Sc.* and *N. dial.*). To c. up: fa. to vomit; said also of the sea, b. to raise suddenly (the eyes, the head); c. to throw up (with a shovel), d. to rake up and throw in one's teeth (*Sc.* and *N. dial.*); e. to add up, calculate, f. *intr.* to turn up, appear (*Sc.* and *North.*)

Castable, *sb.* rare 1821. [*f. prec.*] The projection of waste metal on cast articles.

Castalia (kæst'ali-ā), Castalie, -ly (kæst'ali-ly). 1591. [*L.* and *Gr.* pr. name.] A spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses; often used allusively. Hence Castalian a. of Castalia or the Muses.

†Castane, -anie, -ayne. ME. [*a.* ONF. *castanie*, *castaine* (*mod. châtaine*): -*L. castanea*.] A chestnut -1567.

Castaneous (kæst'eni-ūs), a. 1638. [*f. L. castaneus*.] Chestnut-coloured. So Castanean.

Castanet (kæst'inet, -an-ēt). 1647. [*ad. Sp. castañeta*, dim. of *caña* -*L. castanea*.] A small concave shell of ivory or hard wood used

by the Spaniards, Moors, and others, to produce a rattling sound or rhythmic tapped accompaniment to dancing; a pair of them, fastened to the thumb, are held in the palm of the hand and struck with the middle finger. *Usu.* in pl. *Castanetas*, knucklers, of the form of chestnuts used by the Spaniards in their dances STAMITON.

Castaway (kæst'aw-ē) 1526 [*L. CAST v.*]

A. *adj.* Rejected, reprobate, useless, stranded 1542.

C. bones of the deer, bear, and wild-ox PAGE. B. *sb.* One who or that which is cast away or rejected, a reprobate 1506, a shipwrecked man 1799. Also *fig.*

Reprobates and castaways 1663. Wreck and stray and C. SWIMMING. The castaways of society 1869.

Casté (kasté). 1555. [*ad. Sp.* and *Pg.* *casta* race, lineage, *orig.* pure (stock or breed), *f. casta*, fem. of *casto* -*L. castus* (see CHASTE). Formerly written *cast*.] 1. A race, stock, or breed -1774. 2. *esp.* One of the hereditary classes into which society in India has long been divided. Also *transf.* 1613.

The members of each caste are socially equal, have the same religious rites, and generally follow the same occupation or profession; they have no social intercourse with those of another caste. The original castes were four, viz. the *Brahmans* or priestly caste, and the *Kshatriyas* or military caste; 3rd, the *Vaisyas* or merchants; 4th, the *Sudras*, or artisans and labourers. Now almost every variety of occupation has its caste.

3. *fig.* A class who keep themselves socially distinct, or inherit exclusive privileges 1807. 4. This system among the Hindoos; also the position it confers, as in *To be*, or *renounce* 1811.

Also *gen.* and *fig.*

3. That repose Which stamps the c. of Vere de Vere TENNYSON. 4. *fig.* Loss of c. in society 1816.

†Casted, *pp. a.* Barter f. CAST. SHAKS

Castellan (kæst'el-ān). [*ML.* *castellanus* a. ONF. (*mod. châtellain*); -*L. castellanus*, *f. castellum*; refresh. after *L.*] The governor or constable of a castle. Hence Castellany, the lordship of a castle, or its district.

Castellar (kæst'el-lar), a. 1789. [*f. L. castellum* + *-AR*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a castle.

Castellated (kæst'el-lē-tēd), *pp. a.* 1699. [*f. med. L. castellatus*.] 1. Built like a castle; having battlements. Also *transf.* 2. Enclosed within a building, as a fountain or cistern -1766. 3. Dotted with castles 1808. 4. Lodged in a castle (*pari.*) 1837.

2. *transf.* C. mountains H. WATMORE. 3. The c. Rhine WYOM. So *Ca stellata* a. (*pari.*). Hence Castellate *v.* to build with battlements.

Castellation (kæst'el-lē-shən), 1818. [*ad. med. L. castellatio*.] The building of castles, the furnishing of a house with battlements, *concr.* a castellated structure; a battlement

Castellet, -elet. ME. [*a.* ONF. *castellet*, dim. of *castel*. See also CHATELLET.] A small castle. *vai* *†Ca stit.*

Casten, *pp. a.* By-form of CAST *pa.* 1 pl. Now *dial.*

Caster (kæst-er) ME. [*f. CAST v.*] One who casts (see CAST v.) 2. See CASTOR 2. A c. of accounts 1508, of nat. vices 1611, of the evil eye 1837. *spec.* A c. in brass 1602, of cannon 1854.

Castigate (kæst'ig-ēt), *v.* 1607. [*f. L. castigare*, *castigare* (*f. castus*) + *-ARE*.] 1. To chastise, correct; to subdue by punishment or discipline; now *usu.* to punish or rebuke severely. Also *transf.* 2. To correct, revise, and amend 1665. Hence Castigator, one who castigates. Castigatory, a. corrective, punitive; *756* an instrument of chastisement.

Castigation (kæst'ig-ē-shən), ME. [*ad. I. castigatio*; see *prec.*] 1. Corrective punishment or discipline -1677; now, every punishment or rebuke, flagellation 1640. 2. Correction, emendation 1611.

1. A well-mented c. 1831.

Castile soap (kæst'el sōp). Formerly castile-soap. 1616. [*f. Castile*, in Spain, where *orig.* made.] A fine hard soap, white or mottled made with olive oil and soda.

Castilian, *sb.* 1570. [*var.* of CASTELLAN] One living in a castle; one of the garrison of a castle. Now *hist.*

Castilian (kæst'ili-ān), a. and *sb.* 2 1506. [*In sense 1 ad. Sp. Castillano* pertaining to Castile

cast (kast) *a* (pass) *an* (lond) *v* (cant) *ε* (Fr chaf) *o* (evac) *u* (I eye) *o* (K can de vie) *su* *1* (Psyche) *q* (what) *p* (got).

(*Castella*, so called from the forts erected by Alfonso I for its defence.) 1. Of or pertaining to Castile; a native of Castile; the language of that province, hence, standard Spanish 1796. 2. A Spanish gold coin worth about 5s. *Hist.*

CASTING (kɑ'stɪŋ), *vb.* ME. [f. CAST v + -ING 1.] 1. The action of the vb. 2. *concr.* a. Any product of casting in a mould. b. The earth cast up by worms. c. Vomit; *esp.* what is cast up by hawks and the like.

1. A c. of the skin BACON, of a story M. ARNOLD, of a mutiny 1825. *intr.* Reasoning is c. about LOCKE. C or warping 1823.

Comb. etc. c-box, fa dice-box; also, a box used for taking a cast in stereotyping; t-counters *pl.*, counters, used in calculation; v-bottle, a vinaigrette.

CASTING (kɑ'stɪŋ), *pp.* ME. [f. as prec.] 1. That casts (see CAST v.). 2. That turns the scale, deciding, as in a *voice*, *vote*, *weight* 1622.

Cast iron, cast-iron. 1664. 1. Iron run in a molten state into moulds where it has cooled and hardened. Also *attrib.* (commonly *hyphenated*.) 2. *fig.* Hard, insensible to fatigue; rigid, stern; wanting in pliancy (*hyphenated*) 1830. 3. A cast-iron Statesman 1830, rule 1876.

Castle (kɑ'sl), *sb.* [(1) OE. *castel* neut., ad L. *castellum* in the Vulgate, rendering *καστρον* village; (2) *castel* masc., a. ONF. *castel* (mod. F. *château*). — L. *castellum* fortress, dim. of *castrum*. Cf. CHESTER.] 1. From Latin. †1. As tr. L. *castellum* of the Vulgate, village — 1564. †2. *pl.* As tr. L. *castra* camp — 1483.

II. From French. 1. A large building or set of buildings fortified for defence, a fortress. Retained as a name for large mansions which were formerly feudal castles OE. Also *fig.* (or *allegorical*) 2. *poet. or rhet.* for a large ship 1642. 3. A tower borne on the back of an elephant ME. 4. *Naut.* A tower on the deck of a ship Cf. FORECASTLE. ME. 5. Applied (in proper names) to ancient earthworks, as Round c. near Oxford, etc. 6. *Chess.* A piece, made to represent a castle; a ROOK 1649.

1. A castle of lime and stone CAUCHER. The mill buys out the c. EMBERSON. The *Castle*, in reference to Ireland, means specifically *Dublin Castle*, as the seat of the vice-regal court and administration; hence, in politics, the authority centred there, the officials who administer the government of Ireland. Also *attrib.* Phr. *An (Englishman's) house is his c.* 2. The floating Castles dance upon the Tide BLACKMORE. Phr. *Castle in the air*, visionary project, day-dream, idle fancy. *One castle in Spain* [= F. *château en Espagne*] is found; also *castle* alone.

Comb. 1. c-bote, the keeping of a c. in repair, a contribution levied for this purpose; soap, see CASTLE SOAP; town, a town defended by a c.; also (Sc.) a collection of houses lying under or near a c. Hence *Castle-like* a. and *adv.*

Castle (kɑ'sl), *v.* ME. [f. prec.] 1. To enclose in, or as in, a castle 1587. †2. To ornament with battlements. CHAUCER. 3. *Chess.* To bring the castle up to the square next the king, and move the king to the other side of the castle 1656. Also *trans.*

Castle-builder. 1711. One who builds castles in the air, a day-dreamer, a visionary schemer. So *Castle-building* *vb.*, *sb.* and *pp.* a.

Castled (kɑ'slɪd), *pp.* a. 1662 [f. CASTLE + ED] 1. Furnished with a castle or castles. 2. Castelled 1789.

1. Norham's c. steep SCOTT. 2. In the c. house. Which sheltered their childhood M. ARNOLD.

Castle-guard. 1. The guard of a castle. 2. *Feudal Syst.* A kind of knight-service, whereby a tenant was bound, when required, to defend the lord's castle; the tenure of such service 1796. 3. A tax orig. in commutation of this service; also the land chargeable therewith 1796.

Castlery, castlery. 1679. [f. *castle* CASTLE *sb.*] The jurisdiction of a castle; the territory subject to it. var. †Castleship.

Castleward. ME. †1. The warden of a castle WYNTOUN. 2. = CASTLE-GUARD 2, 3, 1796.

†CASTLING (kɑ'stɪŋ), *sb.* 1580. [dim. of CAST *pp.* a. or *sb.*] 1. The offspring of an untimely birth; an abortion — 1704. 2. The second (or third) swarm from one hive in the season — 1652. 3. C. Foles of Bal'am's Ass BUTLER *Hud.* II. II. 539.

CASTLING, *vb.*, *sb.* See CASTLE 2.

†Cast-me-down. Corrupt f. CASSIDONY.

Cast-off, *pp.* a. and *sb.* 1741. [f. CAST *pp.* a.] *pp.* a. Thrown off, discarded: as

clothes, a lover, etc. 1746. *sb.* [sc. *person* or *thing*.] (*Cast-offs* is the better *pl.*)

Cast-off, *sb.* 1881. [f. CAST *sb.*] The twist of a gun-stock.

Castor 1 (kɑ'stɔr). 1547. [a. F. and L., a Gr. *καστρον* beaver.] 1. The beaver. (Now *rare*.) 2. A reddish-brown unctuous substance, having a strong smell and nauseous bitter taste, obtained from two sacs in the inguinal region of the beaver, used in medicine and in perfumery; castoreum 1601. 3. A hat, orig. of beaver's fur; later of rabbit's fur and spelt *caster*. Now *colloq.* or *slang*. Cf. BEAVER. 1640. 4. 'A heavy quality of broadcloth used for overcoats' (Webster).

3. A Beaver (land) a new Castor 1633.

Castor 2 (kɑ'stɔr). Also *caster*. 1676. [var. of CASTER, f. CAST v.] 1. A small vessel with a perforated top, from which to cast ground pepper, etc.; extended to other vessels used to contain condiments at table, as in 'a set of castors'. 2. A small wheel and swivel attached to furniture, so that it may be turned without lifting; see CAST v. X. 1748.

1. C. sugar, powdered sugar, so called as being suitable for use in a c.

Castor 3. 1526. The first star in the constellation Gemini or the Twins, the second being Pollux; the two representing the twin sons of Tyndarus and Leda. 2. CORPOSANT or St. Elmo's fire 1708.

Castor 4 (kɑ'stɔr). 1888. [? corruption of CASTANE, or L. *castanea*.] The piece of horn inside the hock of the horse. Cf. CHESTNUT.

Castor 5. *Min.* See CASTORITE.

Castoreum (kæ'stɔrɪəm). ME. [L. f. *castor* beaver.] = CASTOR 1 2. var. †Castory.

Castorial, a. [f. CASTOR 1 3.] (*joc.*) Pertaining to a hat. LOWELL.

Castorin. 1831. [f. CASTOR 1.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance obtained from castoreum.

Castorite. 1868. [This mineral and another were at first named *Castor* and *Pollux*.] *Min.* A variety of *Petalite*.

Castor oil (kɑ'stɔr oɪl). 1746. [?] A pale yellow oil obtained from the seeds of *Ricinus communis* or Palma Christi; used as a purgative, and, locally, in lamps. Also *attrib.*

Castral (kæ'stræl), a. 1844. [f. L. *castra* + -AL.] Belonging to the camp.

Castrametation (kæ'stræmɪ'teɪʃən). 1679. [a. F. f. L. *castra metari*.] The art or science of laying out a camp.

Castrate, a. (*sb.*) 1639. [ad. L. *castratus*; see next.] *adj.* Castrated. *Obs.* exc. in *Bot.* 1704. *fr.* [sc. *man.*] — 1691.

Castrate (kæ'streɪt), v. 1613. [f. L. *castrat-*, *castrare*.] 1. To remove the testicles of; to geld. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To mutilate (a book, etc.) by removing parts of it; *esp.* to remove obscene or objectionable passages from; to expurgate 1627.

2. The following letter, which I have castrated in some places ARNOLD. Hence *castration*.

†Castrato (kæ'strætə). *Pl.* *castrati*. 1763 [It, *pa* *pp.* of *castrare* used subst.] A male singer castrated in boyhood so as to retain a soprano or alto voice.

Castrensian (kæ'streɪnsiən), a. 1657. [f. L. *castrensis* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a camp; camp. So †Castrensial.

Casual (kæ'zʊəl, kæn'zʊəl), a. (*sb.*) ME. [a. F. *casuel*, ad L. *casualis*, f. *casus*.] 1. Subject to or produced by chance; accidental, fortuitous. 2. Coming at uncertain times; not to be calculated on, unsettled 1460. 3. Occurring without design 1667. 4. Liable to happen — 1645. 5. Subject to chance or accident — 1729. 6. Of persons, etc.: Not to be depended on, uncertain, happy-go-lucky (*colloq.*) 1883. 7. *Casus* (*rare*) — 1753. 8. = CAUSAL 1378.

1. That which seemeth most c. and subject to fortune RALPH. 2. Both the known and c. Revenue CLARENDON. 3. To talk of c. things DE FOE. 6. A c. man 1883. Hence c. (= occasional) labourer, poor, ward, etc. A c. ejector (*Law*) was a fictitious ejector in an action formerly used to determine the title to land. Hence *Casualty* *adv.*, *ness* (*rare*). B. *sb.* 1. A chance. (Chiefly in *pl.*) — 1652. 2. [sc. *revenue*] 1825. 3. *colloq.* = c. workman, visitor, pauper, ward, etc. 1860.

Casualism. 1873. [f. prec.] The doctrine that all things exist or happen by chance, a state of things in which chance reigns. So *Casualist*, one who holds the doctrine of c. †**Casuality**. 1540. [a. F. *casualité*; see CASUAL. Now CASUALTY.] 1. Chance, a chance; *esp.* an unfortunate accident — 1792. 2. A casual source of income — 1640.

Casualty (kæ'zʊəlti, kæn'zʊəlti). ME. [ad. L. *casualitas*, after *royalty*, etc.; formerly CASUALITY.] 1. Chance (as a state of things) 7 *Obs.* 2. A chance occurrence, an accident now generally a fatal or serious accident. b. *Mil.* Used of losses by death, desertion, etc. 1494. 3. Liability to accident — 1812. 4. A casual charge or payment 1529. 5. Error. for CAUSALITY 1635.

1. Combinations of genius with happy c. JOHNSON. 2. Casualties of the service 1819, on our coast 1861. *attrib.* in c. ward, the ward in a hospital where accidents are treated.

Casuarina (kæ'sʊəriənə). 1806. [f. mod. L. *casuarina* cassowary, from the likeness of the branches to the feathers of the bird.] *Bot.* A genus of trees, with jointed leafless branches, resembling gigantic horse-tails (*Equiseta*), natives of Australia, etc. The Australian species is known as *Beef-wood*, and Oak.

Casulist (kæ'zi:st, kæn'zi:st). 1609. [1. F. *casuiste*, f. L. *casus*.] One who studies and resolves cases of conscience. (Often used in a sinister sense; see CASUISTRY.)

Casulists willing and competent to soothe his conscience with Sophisms MACAULAY. Hence †**Casulist** v. to play the c. *Casulstess*, a female c. *Casulistic*, a. a. pertaining to casuists or casuistry. *Casulistically* *adv.*

Casuistry (kæ'zi:stri, kæn'zi:stri). 1725 [f. CASUIST. At first contemptuous; cf. *sophistry*, etc.] The science, art, or reasoning of the casuist; that part of Ethics which resolves cases of conscience, applying the general rules of religion and morality to particular instances which disclose special circumstances, or conflicting duties. Often applied to a quibbling or evasive way of dealing with difficult cases of duty, sophistry. 2. A register of (medical) cases 1883.

1. C. destroys, by distinctions and exceptions, all morality BOLINGBROKE.

†Casule. [OE. *casul*, ad. L. *casula* (dim. of *causa*).] = CHASUBLE — 1824.

†Casus. 1571 [L.] Each of the segments of the base of a triangle cut off by a perpendicular falling from the vertex.

Cat (kæt), *sb.* 1 [OE. *cat*, *catt*, also *cattē* ? fem.; common European of unkn. origin.] L. 1. A carnivorous quadruped (*Felis domesticus*) which has long been domesticated. The Wild Cat, *Felis Catulus*, native and still found in Great Britain, is larger than the domestic cat. Also *fig.* 2. *Zool.* Extended (*usu.* in *pl.*) to the members of the genus *Felis*, including the lion, tiger, etc. 1607. 3. Used of animals of similar appearance, as *cat*, *pole-c.*, etc.; also in flying-c., an owl (cf. F. *chat-huant*); *sew-c.*, the Wolf-fish 1553. 4. = CAT-SKIN — 1677. 5. The mouse hunter or catte is an oncle beste 1520. *fig.* His mother called me an old c. MARYAT 3. A. F. L. III. II. 70.

II. *Transf.* 1. A movable pent-house, used in sieges, also called *cat-house* 1489. †Also = CAVALIER (*Fortif.*) — 1652. 2. *Naut.* Applied to different parts of the tackle used to raise an anchor out of the water to the deck of the ship, or suspend it outside clear of the bows; chiefly, = CAT-HEAD 1626. 3. = CAT-O-NINE-TAILS 1788. 4. A double tripod with six legs, so placed that it always rests on three legs 1806. 5. A term used in games: *esp.* A piece of wood tapering at each end, used in tip-cat; also, the game itself 1598.

3. This Cat's a cousin-german to the Knout WORTON. Phrases. To turn a. in pan: to change sides, from motives of interest, etc. To see (watch) which way the a. jumps: L. a. which direction events are taking. To let the c. out of the bag: see BAG. To spin like a Cheshire c. (see N. & Q. 1852 V. 402).

Comb. etc. c-block (*Naut.*), a two- or three fold block forming part of the c-tackle; fall (*Naut.*), the rope between the c-block and the sheaves in the c-head; gold, cat's-gold (Ger. *Katzengold*), a yellowish variety of mica (cf. *cat-silver*); hammed, having bands like those of a c.; hook (*Naut.*), a strong hook on the c-block; house (see 1 above); ice, cat's ice, thin ice of a milky white appearance in shallow

o (Ger. *Köln*). o (Fr. *pez*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dune*). v (*curl*). ē (ēo) (there). ē (ē) (rein). f (Fr. *faire*). f (fir, fern, earth).

places; -ladder, a kind of ladder used on sloping roofs; -nap, a short nap while sitting; -purchase (*Vant.*) = cat-tackle; -rope (*Vant.*), a line for hauling the c-hook about; -salt, a kind of common salt, finely granulated, formed out of the bitter or leach brine; -silver, mica with a silvery appearance; -sleep = cat-nap; -tackle (*Vant.*), the tackle to raise the anchor to the c-head.

†Cat, *sb.* Also *catt.* 1699. [Orig. the same wd. as prec.] A strong vessel with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist; formerly used in the coal and timber trade on the north east coast—1825. ? Hence c-boat, a sailing-boat having the mast placed very forward and rigged with one sail, c-rig, a rig of one fore-and-aft mainsail.

Cat (*kæt*), *v.* 1769. [f. CAT sb. 1.] 1. *Naut.* To raise (the anchor) from the surface of the water to the cat-head. 2. To flog with the cat-o-nine-tails (*mod.*). 3. *dialect.* To vomit.

Cata- (kata-), cat-, cath- [Gr. *κατα-*, *καθ-*, used in comp.] a. Down (locally). b. down, away, entirely; c. implying disparagement (= *mis-*). d. inferior; e. down upon; f. against and reflected back, hence, answering to; g. intensive, downright, completely; h. hence, like Eng. *de-*, making a vb. transitive.

†Catabaptist. 1561. [ad. Gr. *καταβαπτιστής*.] One who opposes baptism—1864. ||Catabasis. 1753. [Gr.] A place for relics under the altar of a Greek church.

Catabatic (-bæt'ik), *a.* 1881. [ad. Gr. *καταβατικός*, f. *καταβαίνειν*.] *Med.* Of a fever: Declining by degrees.

Catacaustic (kætākō'stik), *a.* and *sb.* 1708 [mod. f. Gr. *κατα-* back + *καυστικός* CAUSTIC.] *C* (*curve*) : a caustic curve formed by reflection.

†Catachresis (kætākri'sis). 1589. [a. L., a Gr. *κατάχρησις*, f. *καταχρησάσθαι* to misuse.] Improper use of words; application of a term to a thing which it does not properly denote; abuse of a trope or metaphor.

Lakes by the figure called seas 1605. Hence

Catachrestic, *adj.* a of the nature of c; -ly *adv.*

Catachthonian, -thonic, *a.* 1884. [f. Gr. *καταχθόνιος*.] Subterranean.

Cataclasm (kætāklez'm), 1829. [ad. Gr. *κατάκλασμα*, f. *κατακλάν*.] A break or disruption. Hence Cataclasmic *a.*

Cataclysm (kætākli'z'm), 1637. [a. F. *cataclysm*, ad. Gr. *κατακλυσμός* deluge (also *fig.*), f. *κατά* + *κλύω* to flood.] A great and general flood of water; *esp.* the Flood. (In *Geol.* used vaguely for a sudden convulsion or alteration of physical conditions.) Also *fig.*

fig. That the Indian army surgeons will be swept away in the general c. 1851. Hence Cataclysmal, Cataclysmic *adj.* a, pertaining to, or like a c.

Cataclysmist (kætākli'z'mist), 1887. [f. prec. + -ist.] One who adopts the hypothesis of cataclysms in Geology; a catastrophist. var. Cataclysmatist (*rare*).

Catacomb (kætākō'm). OE. [a. F. *catacombe*, ad. It. *catacombe* = late L. *Catacumbas*, ? the cemetery or the locality.] 1. A subterranean place for the burial of the dead, consisting of galleries with recesses in their sides for tombs.

a. Used in the 6th c. in connexion with the cemetery under the Basilica of St. Sebastian, on the Appian Way, near Rome. b. Applied later (in the pl.) to all the subterranean cemeteries lying around Rome. In the sing. applied to a single crypt or gallery 1662. c. Extended to similar works elsewhere, as in Egypt, etc. 1705.

2. Any subterranean receptacle of dead bodies, as the catacombs of Paris, which are worked-out stone quarries; also *fig.* 3. *transf.* A compartment with recesses in a wine-cellar 1795. 4. *fig.* A perfect c. for monsters of extinct races DARWIN.

Catacoustics (kætākau'stik), 1683 [mod. f. CATA- in sense f. + ACOUSTICS. Cf. CATOPTICS.] The science of reflected sounds.

Catadioptric, -al (kætādī'optrik, -āl), *a.* 1723. [f. CATA- in CATOPTIC + DIOPTRIC.] Pertaining to or involving both the reflection and the refraction of light. So Catadioptrics, the science of c. phenomena.

Catadrome (kætād'rōm). 1623. [ad. Gr. *κατάδρομος*.] 1. A course for tilting. (Dicts.) 2. A machine for lifting or lowering heavy weights 1656.

Catadromous (kætād'rōmos), *a.* 1881. [f. Gr. *κατά* down + *-δρομος* running. Cf. ANADROMOUS.] 1. *Zool.* Of freshwater fishes Descending to or towards the sea to spawn; as the Eel. 2. *Bot.* Of ferns: Having the lowest secondary branches originating on the posterior side of the pinnae (*mod.*).

†Catadupe. 1596. [a. F. ad. L. *catadupa* (pl.), ad. Gr. *κατάδουποι* (pl.) the cataracts of the Nile, f. *κατά* down + *-δουπος* thud. (But see L. and S.)] A cataract or waterfall, *orig.* those of the Nile—1755.

Catafalque (kætāfalk), 1641. [a. mod. F., ad. It. *catafalco* (also used); of unkn. deriv. See SCAFFOLD.] 1. A temporary structure of carpentry, representing a tomb or cenotaph, and used in funeral ceremonies. 2. An open hearse 1855. Also *transf.*

Catagmatic, *a.* 1657. [a. F. *catagmatique*, f. Gr. *καταγμα*, f. *καταγνύω* to break.] *Med.* Of or belonging to fractures or their treatment 1684. quasi-*sb.* A medicine of use in healing fractures.

†Catai-an, *a.* 1598. Var. of Cathaian, a man of Cathay or China, ? a thief, scoundrel, black guard (*Twel. IV. II. iii. 80*)—1649.

Catalan (kætālān), *a.* 1480. Of or belonging to Catalonia. As *sb.* A native of Catalonia, the language of Catalonia.

C forge, a blast-furnace for reducing iron ores, much used in Catalonia and the neighbouring districts.

Catalectic (kætālēktik), *a.* 1589. [ad. late L. *catalecticus*, a. Gr. *καταληκτικός*, f. *καταλύνω* to leave off. Cf. F. *catalectique*.] *Pros.* Of a verse. Wanting a syllable in the last foot

†Catalects, *sb. pl.* 1610. [ad. L. *catalecta*, a. Gr. *κατάλεκτα*, f. *καταλέγω* to reckon among Cf. ANALECTA.] In sense of L., a collection of short poems ascribed to Vergil; also, detached pieces

Catalepsy (kætālēpsi), ME. [ad. med. L. *catalepsia*, f. Gr. *κατάληψις*.] 1. *Med.* A disease characterized by a seizure or trance, with suspension of sensation and consciousness. 2. *Philos.* Comprehension, apprehension 1650. var. (in L. form) Catalepsis.

Cataleptic (kætālēptik), *a.* 1684. [ad. late L. *catalepticus*, a. Gr., f. *καταλαμβάνειν*.] 1. *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or affected by, catalepsy. 2. *Philos.* Pertaining to apprehension 1847. As *sb.* One affected by catalepsy. Hence (in *Med.*) Cataleptiform, Cataleptoid *adj.* resembling catalepsy.

Catalactic (kætālēktik), *a.* 1831. [ad. Gr. *καταλλακτικός*, f. *καταλλάσσειν*.] *adj.* Pertaining to exchange 1862. As *sb. pl.* Political Economy as the 'Science of Exchanges'. Hence Catalactically *adv.* by way of exchange.

†Catalogize (kætālōgī'zē, -gō'zē). 1602. [f. Gr. *καταλογίζεσθαι*; influenced by CATALOGUE. Cf. *cataloguize*.] 1. To reckon up. 2. To insert in a catalogue—1665.

Catalogue (kætālōg), *sb.* 1460. [a. F., and ad. late L. *catalogus*, a. Gr. *κατάλογος*, f. *καταλέγω*.] 1. A list, register, or complete enumeration; in this sense now *arch.* Also *fig.* 2. Now, a list or enumeration systematically arranged in alphabetical or other order, often with the addition of brief particulars 1667.

1. The C. of the slain Addison. 2. Finished my C. of books Persys. Hence Catalogic, -al *a.* of the nature of, or pertaining to, a c.

Catalogue (kætālōg), *v.* 1598. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To make a catalogue or list of. 2. To insert in a catalogue. Also *fig.* 1635.

1. To c. a woman's features, a library (*mod.*). 2. To c. innocent acts with -his H. WALPOLE. Hence Cataloguer, one who catalogues, also Catalogist, Cataloguize *v.* (*trans.*) to CATALOGUE.

†Catappa (kātāpā). [Indian of Carolina, where Catesby discovered *C. bignonioides* in 1726.] *Bot.* A genus of trees (N.O. *Bignoniaceae*), natives of N. America, W. Indies, Japan and China, having large simple leaves, and terminal panicles of trumpet-shaped flowers.

Catalysis (kātēlī'sis). 1655. [a. Gr. *κατάλυσις*, f. *καταλύειν*.] 1. Dissolution, destruction, ruin (*rare*)—1660. 2. *Chem.* Berzelius' name for the effect produced in facilitating a

chemical reaction, by the presence of a substance, which itself undergoes no permanent change. Also called *contact action* 1836. 1. This *sub.* c. and deceleration of purity *Επειδή* Hence Catalytic *a.* of the nature of, or pertaining to, c., having the power of acting by c. Catalytically *adv.*

Catamaran (kætāmā'ren, kātē'maran) 1697. [ad. Tamil; 'tied tree or wood'.] 1. A kind of raft or float, consisting of two or more logs tied together side by side, the middle one being longer than the others, used, *esp.* on the Coromandel coast, for communication with the shore. Also applied to similar craft used in the West Indies, off the coast of S. America and on the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. Also *attrib.* 2. A kind of fire-ship or torpedo—1832. 3. A cross-grained person, *esp.* a woman *colloq.* [? Assoc. w. *cat.*] 1833.

2. He experimented with Fulton's 'catamarans'—the prototypes of the modern fish torpedoes—*agn.* nst the *Boulogne flotilla* ATLANTIC.

||Catamenia (kætāmē'nīā), *sb. pl.* 1754 [Gr. neut. pl. of *καταμήνιος* monthly.] The menstrual discharge. Hence Catamenial *a.*

Catamite (kætāmīt'), 1593. [ad. L. *Catamitus*, corrupt f. *Ganymedes*.] A boy kept for unnatural purposes.

Catamount (kætā'maunt) 1664. [Short f. CATAMOUNTAIN.] 1. CATAMOUNTAIN—1736. 2. In U. S. the puma or cougar 1794.

Catamountian, cat o' mountain (kætā'maunt n, -mā'maunt n). ME. [app. Eng.] 1. *Orig.* the leopard or panther; also the Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*), or other 'tiger-cat'. 2. *transf.* A wild man from the mountain 1616.

2. *attrib.* Cat-a-Mountain c. 1600. *Merry IV. ii. 17* †Catana-dromous, *a.* 1753. [f. mod. L. *catanadromus*, f. Gr. *κατά* + *ἀνά* + *-δρομος*.] *Zool.* ANADROMOUS.

Cat and dog, cat-and-dog. 1579. 1. *attrib.* Full of strife, unharmonious. 2. A game played with a piece of wood called a cat (of Cat sb.) and a club called a dog 1808.

For To rain cats and dogs: to rain very heavily. Catapan (kætāpan) 1727 [ad. med. L. *catapan*, *ante*, f. Gr. *καταπαίνω* τῶν ἀξιωματικῶν (the who is) placed over the dignities (Luttre)] The officer who governed Calabria and Apulia under the Byzantine emperors.

†Catapasm. 1657. [ad. Gr. *κατάσπασμα* f. *κατασπασάω* to besprinkle.] 1. *Med.* An old name for any dry medicine in powder which was sprinkled on ulcers.

Catapetalous (kætāpētā'los), *a.* 1847. [f. Gr. *κατά* down to each + *πέταλον* PÉTAL.] 1. *Bot.* Having the petals united only by cohesion with united stamens, as in Mallow.

Cataphonic, *a.* [f. Gr. *κατά* + *φωνή* + *ic*] Pertaining to cataphonics (*dicts.*).

Cataphonics kætāphōniks', *sb. pl.* 1683.

-CATAPHONICS.

Cataphract (kætāfakt), 1581. [ad. L. *cataphractes* (in sense a *cataphractus*), a. Gr., f. *καταφράσσειν* to clothe in mail.] 1. An ancient coat of mail. *Hist.* Also *transf.* in *Zool.* 2. A soldier in full armour 1671. Cf. *Cataphractor* for CATARACT 1581.

3. Archers and slingers, cuirassiers and spears *Mul. Sans.* 1819. Hence Cataphracted *a.*, *col.* covered with a scaly armour. Cataphractic *a.* pertaining to or resembling a c.

Cataphrygian (kætāfrī'gīān), *a.* and *sb.* 1585. *Ch. Hist.* A Montanist, so called because the sect originated in Phrygia.

†Cataphrysic, -al, *a.* 1634. [f. Gr. *κατά* + *φρύγισ* + *-ic*, + *-al*.] Contrary to nature. So

Cataphryses *sb. pl.* (*monocent.*)

Cataplasma (kætāplā'smā), 1563. [a. F. *cataplasme*, ad. L., a. Gr. *κατάπλασμα*] 1. *Med.* A poultice, ta plaster. Also *fig.* Hence Cataplasmic, -al *a.* of the nature of a c.

Cataplexy (kætāplek'si) 1883 [mod. f. Gr. *κατάπληξις*, f. *καταπλήσσειν*.] The hypnotic state in animals when 'shamming dead' Hence Cataplexic *a.* of or pertaining to c. †Catapuce. ME. [a. F.] *Herb.* Lesser Spurge—1794.

Catapult (kætāpült), 1577. [a. L. *catapulta*, a. Gr. *καταπέλτης* prob. f. *κατά* -against

α (man) α poss an (lowd) α (cat). ε (fr chd) α enter. α (f eye) α (fr eu de vic) α (fr). α (Psycho) α (what). ρ (got).

+πάλλειν to hurl.] 1. An ancient military engine worked by a lever and ropes for discharging darts, stones, etc. 2. A boy's shooting contrivance consisting of a forked stick and elastic band 1871. 3. Applied to mechanical contrivances by which objects are shot out at a great speed. *Catapultic* *a.* *Catapultic* [-*tr* (2)].

Catapult, *v.* 1848. [f. prec.] To hurl as from a catapult; to shoot (at) with a catapult. *intr.* To discharge a catapult.

Cataract (kæt'ækt), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *cataracte*, ad. L. *cataracta*, a. Gr. *καταρᾶς*, f. *καταρᾶσθαι* to dash down, or ? *καταρᾶσθαι* to break down.] *tr.* *pl.* The 'flood-gates' of heaven (see *Gen* vii. 11, viii. 2) -1684. Used also of waterfalls; and *transf.* 2. A waterfall prop. a large one, falling over a precipice, as opp. to *CASCADE* 1594. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. A portcullis. [Early in Gr but rare in Eng.] -1853. 4. *Pathol.* An opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye, or of its capsule, or of both, producing impairment of sight, but never complete blindness. [App. a *fig.* use of 3.] 1547. Also *fig.* 5. *Mech.* A form of governor for single-acting steam-engines, in which the stroke is regulated by the flow of water through an opening 1832.

1. *Milit.* *P. L.* v. 824. 2. *fig.* Cataracts of declamation Cowper. Hence *Cataracted* *pl.* *a.* having cataracts. +*Cataractic* *a.* of the nature of a cataract. 3. *Pathol.* affected with c.

Cataract, *v.* 1796. [f. prec.] *trans.* To pour like a cataract (*notice-use*) *intr.* To fall in a cataract.

Catarrh (kāt'ārr), 1533. [a. F. *catarrhe*, ad. L. *catarrhus*, ad. Gr. *κατάρρως*, f. *κατάρρῃναι* to flow down.] *tr.* The profuse discharge from nose and eyes which generally accompanies a cold, formerly supposed to run down from the brain; a running at the nose -1796. 2. Cerebral effusion or hæmorrhage; apoplexy -1708. 3. Inflammation of a mucous membrane, causing increased flow of mucus, and often attended with sneezing, cough, and fever 1838.

3. *Epidemic* c. influenza *Summer* c., hay-asthma. Hence *Catarrhal* *a.* *Catarrhus* *a.* 1708.

Catarrhine, *catarrhine* (kæt'ārēn), *a.* 1862. [f. Gr. *κατὰ + ρίς*, *πίνα* nose.] *Zool.* A division of the order *Quadrumania*, including apes or monkeys having the nostrils close together, oblique, and directed downwards.

Cataspilite (kāt'æspīlīt), 1868. [f. Gr. *κατάσπιλος* spotted.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of alumina, with some iron, manganese, etc.

Catasta, 1650. [a. L. *catasta* scaffold.] *Hist.* *a.* A block on which slaves stood for sale. Also *b.* a bed of torture.

Catastaltic, *a.* 1851. [ad. L. *catastalticus*, a. Gr. f. *καταστέλλειν* to repress.] *Med.* Restraining, checking; used of astringent and styptic substances.

Catastasis (kāt'æstāsīs), 1656. [Gr. f. *καθίσταμαι*.] 1. The third part of the ancient drama, in which the action is heightened for the catastrophe. 2. *Rhet.* The narrative part of a speech, usu. the exordium, in which is set forth the subject to be discussed (Diets.). 3. *Med.* The state or condition of anything; constitution; habit of body (Diets.).

1. No catastrophe, rather a c. or heightening *Catastrophe*.

Catasterism (kāt'æstērīz'm), 1803. [ad. Gr. *καταστερισμός* a 'placing among the stars', (ult.) f. *κατά* and *ἀστήρ*. Cf. *ASTERISM*.] *a.* *pl.* A treatise attributed to Eratosthenes giving the legends of the different constellations. *b.* A constellation.

Catastrophe (kāt'æstrōfē), 1579. [a. Gr. *καταστροφή*, f. *καταστρέφειν*.] 1. The change which produces the final event of a dramatic piece; the dénouement. 2. 'A final event, a conclusion generally unhappy' (J.); overthrow, ruin 1601. 3. An event producing a subversion of the order or system of things 1696. *esp.* in *Geol.* A sudden and violent physical change, such as an upheaval, depression, etc. (See *CATACLYSM*, *CATASTROPHISM*.) 1832. 4. A sudden disaster. (Used very loosely) 1748.

2. The late war, and its horrid c. MARVELL. Used *loc.* in a *Flem.* IV. i. l. 66. Hence *Catastrophic*, *al.* *a.* of the nature of, or belonging to, a c.; *ly. adv.*

Catastrophism (kāt'æstrōfīz'm), 1869. [f. *CATASTROPHE* + -ISM.] The theory that certain geological and biological phenomena were caused by catastrophes, or sudden and violent disturbances of nature. So *Catastrophist*, one who holds this theory.

Catawba (kāt'ōbā), 1857. [f. the river in S. Carolina, U.S. (named from the *Katarba* Indians), where the grape was found.] *a.* An American species of grape (*Vitis Labrusca*). *b.* The light sparkling wine made from this grape.

Catbird (kæt'bērd), 1731. [From its cry of alarm.] An American thrush (*Mimus Carolinensis*).

Catcall (kæt'kōl), *sb.* 1659. [From the waul of the cat.] 1. A squeaking instrument, used *esp.* in play-houses to express disapprobation, etc. 2. The sound, a shrill screaming whistle, made with this or with the voice 1749.

1. I was very much surprised with the great Consort of Cat-calls a kind of Catterwauling ADDISON. Hence *Catcall* *v.* to sound a c.; *trans.* to assault with catcalls.

Catch (kætʃ), *sb.* 1 ME. [f. the vb.] 1. The act or fact of catching (see *CATCH* *v.*) 1580. 2. The catching of fish; the number caught at one time 1465. 3. *Sa. Tennis* -1599. 4. A catching question -1693. 5. Something intended to catch the attention, etc. 1781. 6. A glimpse -1796. 7. *concr.* That by which anything is caught and held 1520. 8. That which is caught or is worth catching 1566. 9. A fragment or scrap of anything caught up; a snatch -1830. 10. *Mus. Ong.* a ROUND; subseq. a round in which one singer catches at the words of another, producing ludicrous effects 1601.

2. +To lie (be) at (upon) the c. to be on the watch for an opportunity of catching or seizing something. On the c. for a husband JANE AUSTEN. To miss a c. (Cricket) 1770. Also *transf.* H. J. Ford; a safe c. 1824. 5. This is a ha'penny c. 1871. 7. For a lunch for my gate *id.* 1520. 8. The Gentleman had got a great C. of her, as they say DAVIDEN. 9. It has been writ by catches, with many intervals LOCKE (J.). We retain a c. of these pretty stories GLANVILLE.

+**Catch**, *sb.* 2 [ME. *catche*, f. *CATCH* *sb.*] = *KETCH* -1693.

Catch, *a.* see *CATCH*.

Catch (kætʃ), *v.* Pa. f. and ppl. *caught* (kōt), though *catched*, *coched* are still in dial and vulgar use. [ME. *catchen*, *caschen*, *a.* ONF. *catchier* -late L. **captiare*, f. *captas*, replacing in Rom. *captare*, and in late use = *venari* 'to hunt, chase'. For this sense *chacen* = OF. *chacier*, *chace* was adopted by 1300.]

1. *tr.* To chase. *trans.* and *intr.* -1526

II. 1. To capture, *esp.* that which tries or would try to escape. (The main sense.) ME. 2. *fig.* To ensnare; to deceive ME. 78. *fig.* To attain -1605. 4. To overtake (an agent in motion). Now usu. to *a.* *up.* 1610. Hence, To reach in time 1826. 5. To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; to surprise (*in*, *at*, or *doing* something) 1610. 6. To reach with a blow.

Said also of the missile, etc. To hit. 1583.

1. To c. a Butterfly *Cor.* i. iii. 6, a Bird 1672. 2. To c. him in his words *Mare* xi. 13. 4. To c. a horse near the winning post (*mod.*). Caught in a shower ADDISON. To c. a train, the post, etc. (*mod.*). 5. Caught napping 1734, in the act DICKENS.

III. 1. To seize and keep hold of ME. Also *fig.* (*Obs.* exc. of fire.) 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become entangled or fixed 1787.

1. The fire caught many houses CARLYLE. *intr.* The fire hath caught SOUTHEY. *Obs.* iii. iii. 90. 2. The bolt would not c. (*mod.*).

IV. To take ME. Also *fig.* Catching cat-naps as I could KANE.

V. To snatch, *esp.* with away, *up*, at 1525.

He. hastily caught His bundle... and went his way TENNYSON.

VI. To intercept and lay hold of (anything) in its course 1548.

To c. a ball (*in Cricket*) 1840. Hence To c. out or c. (a person) to put him out by catching the ball from his bat. To c. an opportunity *Sir T. Browne*. To c. one's breath see *BRAITH*. His robe being caught by a bramble 1734.

VII. To get or take a thing passively; *esp.* to take, incur, or contract by exposure, infection, sympathy, or imitation ME.

To c. one's death of cold, a mischief, it (*colloq.*). To c. the breeze ADDISON. Used also *elipt.* with reference to fire, frost, the wind. To c. the plague *Twel. N.* i. v. 314. She 'caught the trick of grief, and sighed' *Mrs. Gaskell*.

VIII. To seize by the senses or intellect; to apprehend 1560.

To c. a sound GOSWELL. what a man says HAZLITT, the meaning 1837, an attitude from life 1883.

IX. To arrest the attention, mind, fancy, etc.; to captivate ME.

To c. the fair Dryden, the eye *Tr. & Cr.* iii. 18. Phrases *C me* (at 11) (see 11 3) To c. it: to get a thrashing or a scolding (*colloq.*). To c. the eye of another: to arrest the glance of the other. To c. fire *fig.* to become inflamed or inspired. To c. a Crab, a TARTAR: see these wds.

Comb. (with *adv.*) C. away: to snatch away. C. on: a. *intr.* to join on (*colloq.*); b. *U.S.* to apprehend; c. to 'take' (*colloq.*). C. up: a. to carry suddenly aloft; b. to lift suddenly; c. to adopt quickly; d. to interrupt, pull up; e. *U.S.* to prepare the horses and mules for the match. *trans.* and *absol.* Hence *Catchable*, that can be caught. *Catcher*, one who or that which catches. *Catching* *pl.* *a.* that catches; (*spec.*) infectious, uncertain; (*fig.*) deceptive, catchy; taking. *Catchingness*.

Catch-, in *comb.* and *attrib.* Mainly the vb. in phraseological combination: a. with *sbs.*, in sense 'one who or that which catches' (the object), as *a.-all*, etc., also in sense 'to catch, the catching of (the object)', as *a.-ball*, *-cold*, etc. b. in *attrib.* relation to a *sb.*, in sense 'that catches or for catching', as *a.-basin*, the receptacle placed beneath the grating of a sewer, etc., to catch the dirt that is washed in; *-drain*, *-water*, *-work*, a drain to catch the surface water; *-meadow*, ? a meadow irrigated by c. drains.

Catchfly (kætʃflī), 1597. [f. *CATCH* *v.*] A name orig. for *Silene Armeria*; now for *Lychnis Viscaria* and the various species of *Silene*.

Catchment (kætʃmēt), 1847. [f. *CATCH* *v.* + -MENT.] = *CATCHING*; appropriated to the catching of the rainfall over a natural drainage area, in *c. basin*, *area*.

Catchpenny (kætʃpēni), *a.* (*sb.*) 1759. [f. *CATCH* + *PENNY*.] 1. Got up merely to sell 2. *sb.* Any catchpenny production.

Catchpole, *-poll* (kætʃpōl), OE. [a. med. L. *capepollus*, lit. 'chase-fowl'.] *tr.* 1. A tax-gatherer; a Roman publican -1652. 2. A sheriff's officer, *esp.* a bum-bailiff ME. Also *attrib.* Hence *Catchpolarity*, *-pollery*. *Catchpooled* *pl.* *a.* arrested by a c.

Catchup, *ca'tsup*, 1690. = *KETCHUP*, *q.v.*

Catchweed, 1776. [f. *CATCH* *v.*] *Herb* CLEAVERS, *q.v.*

Catchword (kætʃwōd), 1730. [f. *CATCH* *b.*] 1. *Printing*. The first word of the following page inserted at the right-hand lower corner of each page of a book, below the last line (Now rarely used.) 2. A word so placed as to catch the eye; *spec.* the last word in an actor's speech, serving as a guide to the next speaker, a cue 1780. 3. A word caught up and repeated, *esp.* in connexion with a party 1795.

3. The catchwords of party politics LOWELL.

Catchy (kætʃi), *a.* *colloq.* 1831. [f. *CATCH* *v.* + -Y.] 1. Attractive, taking. 2. That entrap 1885. 3. Readily caught up 1881. 4. Spasmodic, fitful 1872.

Cate, usu. in *pl.* *cates* (kæts), 1461. [aphet. f. *ACATE*: orig. = purchase.] *tr.* *pl.* Provisions bought (as opp. to home-made); later, = victuals, food -1866. Hence 2. Choice viands; dainties, delicacies 1578. Also *fig.*

2. These curious cates are gracious in mine eye GREENE. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 190. Taste of every c. Heywood. Hence +*Cate* *v.* to dress (food).

|| **Catechesis** (kæt'ekēsīs), 1753. [L., a. Gr. *κατήχησις*, f. *κατήχῃναι* to instruct orally, orig. to resound, etc., f. *κατά* thoroughly + *ἡχῃναι* to sound, ring.] 1. Oral instruction given to catechumens, catechizing. 2. A book for such instruction 1753. var. +*Catechese*.

Catechetic (kæt'eketik), 1661. [ad. L., a. Gr. *κατηχητικός*, f. *κατήχησις*, see prec.] *adj.* Of or pertaining to catechesis; according to the manner of a catechism. See next. *sb.* mostly *pl.* catechetics. That part of Christian theology which treats of catechesis.

Catechetical (kæt'eketikāl), *a.* 1618. [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with catechetics or catechesis 1624. 2. Of, pertaining to, or in accordance with the catechism of a church 1618. 3. 'Consisting of questions and answers' (J.) 1691.

o (Ger. *Köln*). δ (Fr. *peu*). ü (Ger. *Müller*). ù (Fr. *dune*). v (Cant.). ē (ēo) (there). ē (ē) (rein). ē (Fr. *laire*). ē (fir, fern, earth).

3. Socrates introduced a c. Method of Arguing Addison. Hence Catechetically adv.

Catechin (kæt'kiz). 1853. Chem. A substance obtained from catechu, etc., after the removal of the tannin, a white powder composed of small silky needles.

Catechise (kæt'kiz). Now dial 1552 [app. ad. *F. catechēsis*, conformed with the vb CATECHIZE, in *F. catechiser*.] = CATECHESIS, CATECHISM.

Catechism (kæt'kiz'm). 1502 [ad. L. *catechismus*, on Gr. type; see CATECHESIS.] 1. Catechetical instruction; catechesis -1600. 2. A treatise for instruction in the elements of the Christian religion, in the form of question and answer, as the (*Church*) C., the *Longer* and *Shorter Catechisms*, etc. 1509. Also *transf.* 3. fig. A course of question and answer 1596. 1. A. Y. L. III. II. 241. 2. We can never see Christianity from the c. Emerson, *transf.* The Free-thinker's C. 1754. Hence Catechismal a. of the nature of, or pertaining to, a c.

Catechist (kæt'kist) 1563. [ad. L. *catechista*, ad. Gr. *κατηχιστής*; see above.] A teacher who gives oral instruction according to a catechism, or by question and answer; a native teacher in a mission church. Hence Catechistic, -al a. of or pertaining to a c., or to a catechism; consisting of question and answer. Catechistically adv.

Catechize (kæt'kiz), v. ME [ad. L. *catechizare*, f. Gr. *κατηχίζω*, a facitive form of *κατηχέω* to din in, etc.] 1. To instruct orally, to give systematic oral instruction, esp. in the elements of religion, by repeating it until it is learnt by heart, or by question and answer; in the Ch. of England, to teach the catechism. 2. To examine with or as with a catechism 1684. 3. To question or interrogate; esp. with a view to reproach or condemnation 1604.

2. Catechising him where he had been Swift. Hence Catechizer, one who catechizes

Catechu (kæt'kiz, -tju). 1683. [app. ad. Malay *katchu* catechu (of acacia). See also CACHOU, CASHOU.] A name given to several astringent substances, containing from 40 to 55 per cent. of tannin, which are obtained from *Arcia catechu* and other Eastern trees and shrubs. Used in medicine, and in the arts. Called also GAMBIE, *Terra Japonica*, CUTCH, etc. Hence Catechual a. of or pertaining to c., as in *catechual acid* = CATECHIN.

Catechumen (kæt'kiz'men). ME. [ad. F. *catechumène*, ad. L. *catechumenus* (also used), ad. Gr. *κατηχουμένος*, see CATECHESIS.] A new convert under instruction before baptism. Used in reference to the ancient church and to modern missions. Occ. applied to young Christians generally, esp. those preparing for confirmation. Also *transf.* var. †Catechumenist. Hence Catechuminate, condition or position of a c., var. Catechumenism; also, a house for catechumens. Catechumenical a. of or pertaining to catechumens. †Catechumenize v. to instruct as a c.

Categorem (kæt'gōrem, kæt'gōrem). 1588 [ad. Gr. *κατηγορέω*, f. *κατηγορέω*; cf. *κατήγορος* accuser, etc., f. *κατά* + *ἀγορά*.] Logic †PREDICATE; a categorematic word.

Categorematic (kæt'gōr'mæt'ik), a. 1827. [f. Gr. *κατηγορηματικός*; see prec.] Of a word. Capable of being used by itself as a term.

†**Categorematical**, a. = CATEGORICAL. JER. TAYLOR.

Categoric (kæt'gōr'ik). ? Obs. 1677. [ad. L. *categoricus*, a. Gr.; see CATEGOREM.] adj. = CATEGORICAL sb. [sc. *proposition*.]

Categorical (kæt'gōr'ikāl), a. (sb.) 1598. [f. as prec. + AL.] adj. 1. Logic. Of a proposition: Asserting absolutely; unqualified. *gen.* Direct, explicit, unconditional 1619. 2. Logic. Of or belonging to the categories 1817. 3. sb. A categorical proposition or syllogism 1619. 1. C. *syllogism*: one consisting of c. propositions. I could never persuade her to be c. MAD D'ARLAY. Hence Categoricalness. Categorically adv.

Categorist (kæt'gōr'ist). rare. 1847. [f. next; see -IST] One who classifies; one who deals with the categories.

Categorize (kæt'gōr'iz), v. 1705. [f. CATE-

GORV + -IZE.] To place in a category or categories; to classify.

Category (kæt'gōr'i). 1588. [ad. L., a. Gr. *κατηγορία*, abstr. sb. f. *κατηγορέω*; see CATEGOREM.] 1. Logic and Metaph. A term (meaning literally 'predication' or 'assertion') originally used by Aristotle, whose ten categories or predicaments are 'a classification of all the manners in which assertions may be made of the subject' (L. and S.). Kant applied the term to the pure a priori conceptions of the understanding, in which (as forms) the mind envisages matter. 2. A predicament; a class to which a predication applies 1678. b. A class, or division, in a scheme of classification 1660.

3. Any offender who was not in any of the categories of prescription MACAULAY. b. With him there are but two moral categories, riches and poverty HAZLITT.

Catel, obs. f. CATTLE.

Catelectrode (kæt'el'ek'trōd). [f. Gr. *κατά* + ELECTRODE; cf. ANELECTRODE.] The negative pole of a galvanic battery.

†**Catelectrotonus** (kæt'el'ek'trōtōn's). 1866. [f. *κατά* + *ἤλεκτρον* (see ELECTRIC) + *τόνος* tension; cf. ANELECTROTONUS.] Phys. A state of increased irritability produced in a nerve near the negative pole of an electric current which traverses it. Hence Catelectrotonic a.

†**Catena** (kæt'nā). 1644. [L.] A chain, a connected series. Also *transf.*

A c. of opinions MAUVIER, of platitudes 1833. **Catenary** (kæt'nār'i). 1788 [ad. L. *catenarius*; see prec.] a. sb. Math. [mod. L. *catenaria*.] The curve formed by a chain or rope of uniform density hanging freely from two fixed points not in the same vertical line. B. adj. C. curve = CATENARY. 2. Relating to a catena or series 1855. var. *Catenarian* a. (sb.)

Catenate (kæt'nēt), v. 1623 [f. L. *catenat-*, *catenare*.] To form into a catena. fig. To chain. Hence Catenation, a linking into a chain; connected succession.

Catenulate (kæt'nulēt), a. 1880. [f. L. *catenula*, dim. of *catena*.] Bot. Formed of parts united end to end like the links of a chain. Zool. Having on the surface a chainlike series of oblong tubercles.

†**Cater**, sb. [ME. *catour*, aphet. f. *acatur*, ACATER, q. v.] A CATERER -1621. *transf.* and fig. - Purveyor -1665.

Cater (kæt'ar, kæt'ar), sb. 1519. [ad. F. *quatre*. See QUATRE.] 1. Four (rare) 1553. 2. Four at dice or cards, also *cater-point*. (Dice.) 3. pl. *Change-ringing*. A name for the changes on nine bells 1872.

Cater (kæt'ar), v. 1600. [f. CATER sb. 1.] 1. intr. To act as caterer for. Also *absol.* and *trans.* 2. *transf.* and fig. To provide (requisites, things desired, etc.) for 1630. Occas. with to (mod.).

2. He that providently caters for the Sparrow A. Y. L. II. III. 44.

Cater (kæt'ar), v. 2 dial. 1577 [L. CATFR sb. 2] To set rhomboidally; to cut, go, etc. diagonally. So *Cater* adv. dial., diagonally

Cater-cornered a.

Cateran (kæt'arān). ME. [Lowland Sc. *cathearin*, repr. Gael. *ceathairne* 'pansantry'. Cf. KERN.] 1. prop. †Common people of the Highlands in a band. Hence, One of such a band, a Highlander 1619. 2. Freebooter (mod.)

†**Caterbrawl**. 1565. [f. CATER sb. 2] A kind of dance or 'brawl' -1618

†**Catercap**. 1588. [f. as prec.] The square cap worn by academics. Hence *transf.* A university man -1691.

Cater-cousin (kæt'kəz'n). 1547. [? f. CATER sb. 1 + COUSIN, perh. as = 'catering cousin'; cf. *foster-father*, etc.] A name for persons on terms of cousinship or familiarity with each other, who were not cousins by blood (cf. to CALL cousins).

To be cater-cousins: to be good friends

Caterer (kæt'arēr). 1592. [f. CATER sb. 1 or v. 1.] One who caters. Also fig. So *Cateress*.

Caterpillar (kæt'ar'pilār). 1440. [? f. OF. *chate* cat + *pillar*, *pillou* pillager, either directly or through OF. *chatepelose* 'hairy cat' treated as pl. The corruption *caterpillar* (after *pillar*) was adopted by Johnson.] 1. The larva of a butterfly or moth; occ. those of other insects,

as saw-flies. 2. fig. A rapacious person; an extortioner; one who preys upon society 1541. 3. Herb. A name for plants of the genus *Sesquipedius* from the shape of their pods 1597. 4. In full *caterpillar tractor*: A tractor with two end-less metal belts fitting over two cogged wheels one on each side of the machine, to enable the tractor to travel over rough ground 1915.

2. The Acquiline flies in London those Caterpillars and bloodily wastes FARRIES.

Comb. c. *caterpillar*, a sub-family of shrinks which feed on caterpillars, -plant = sense 3 above

Caterwaul (kæt'arwōl), v. ME. [f. *catw* (rel. to CAT sb.) + *waul*, earlier *wraulen* (Caxton), *wraulen*, *wraul*, prob. echoic.] 1. intr. To make the noise proper to cats at rutting time. Also *transf.* 2. To be in heat, to behave lasciviously; to woo (*contemptuous*) 1590.

2. Always together, always caterwauling FIELDRING Hence Caterwaul sb. Caterwauler.

†**Cat-ery**. 1455. [aphet. f. ACATERY; see CATER sb. 1] The office concerned with the catering for the royal household -1779.

Cates; see CUTE sb. 1

Cat-fish. 1620. 1. A name given to: a. The *Acanthias* or Wolf-fish. b. Species of *Pimelodus*, esp. *P. catas*, the common cat-fish. 2. The cuttle-fish or other cephalopod 1678.

Catgut (kæt'gut). 1599 [So in Du. *katte-darm*. Explanation of *cat* doubtful.] 1. The dried and twisted intestines of sheep, also of the horse and ass, used for strings of musical instruments, etc. 2. A violin, stringed instruments 1709. 3. A coarse cloth of thick cord, formerly used as stiffening 1731. Also *attrib.*

†**Catharan**. 1574. [f. Gr. *καθαρός*.] One who professes superior purity, as a Novatian, Paulician, etc. (als.) an English Puritan -1657

Catharist. 1500. [ad. med. L. *Catharista* (= Gr. *καθαριστής*)] A Paulician, Manichean, etc.; cf. CATHARIC. Hence *Catharism*, the doctrine of the Catharists.

Catharize (kæt'hāriz), v. 1832. [ad. Gr. *καθαρίζω*.] To purify

†**Cat-harpings**; see HARPINGS.

†**Catharsis** (kæt'hāris). 1803 [mod. L., a. Gr., f. *καθαίρω*.] 1. Purgation. 2. Purgation of the emotions by vicarious experience, as through the drama (in ref. to Aristotle's *Poetics* 5) 1904.

Cathartic (kæt'hārt'ik). 1612. [ad. L., a. Gr. *καθαρτικός*, see prec.] A. any Med. (cleansing (the bowels), purgative). Also *gen.* (and fig.) Hence *Cathartically* adv., -ness. B. sb. A purgative. More strictly 'a medicine' producing the second grade of purgation, of which laxative is the first and drastic the third' (Syd Soc. Lex.) 1651.

Cathartin. 1830. [See -IN.] A bitter substance extracted from senna, a purgative

Cat-head (kæt'hed) 1626. 1. A. A beam projecting at each side of the bows of a ship, for raising the anchor, or carrying it suspended. See also CAT sb. 2. Mining. A small capstan; also, a broad-bulky hammer.

†**Cathedra** (kæt'hēdrā, kæt'hēdrā). 1829 [f. a. Gr. *καθέδρα* chair.] The chair of a bishop in his church, hence, the episcopal see.

2. *cf. cathedra* f. 1: 'from the chair'; c. in the manner of one speaking officially, with authority; also *attrib.* = officially uttered

Cathedral (kæt'hēdrāl), a. ME. [ad. med. L. *cathedrālis*; see prec.] 1. Of or pertaining to the bishop's throne or see; esp. in c. church = CATHEDRAL a. 2. Of or pertaining to the chair of office or authority; cf. *cathedra* 1603. 3. The c. utterances of Leo XIII. The Schoolmen (C. Decisions) HALL.

Cathedral (kæt'hēdrāl), sb. 1587 [orig. *cathedral church*; see prec.] 1. The principal church of a diocese, containing the bishop's cathedra or throne. 2. fig. Chief centre of teaching 1643. Also *attrib.*, as c. glass, music tent (resembling an aisle in a c.). Hence *Cathedraled* a. like or having a c. *Cathedrales* a. like a c. †*Cathedralist*, a supporter of the c. system; one of the c. clergy.

†**Cathedrated**, ppl. a. 1626. Installed in a cathedral -1654.

Cathedratic, a. 1661. [ad. med. L. *cathedraticus*, f. *cathedra*.] 1. Lat. Pertaining to

the bishop's seat or see, as *c. payment*, *right*, etc. 2. Pronounced *ex cathedra* 18... Also as quasi-*sb.* = *c. payment*.

Catheretic (kæp'et'ik), *a.* 1634. [ad. Gr. καθαρτικός, *f. καθάρω* *v.* Med. Having power to destroy, reduce, or consume; corrosive. As *sb.* Any mild caustic used to consume superfluous flesh 1837.

Catherine (kæp'erin). Also **Catharine**, **Kath.** 1861. [mod. L. *Catharina*, earlier *Katerina*, reprob. Gr. Αικατερίνα, assim. to καθάρω.] Name of a legendary Saint and Martyr of Alexandria; whence a female Christian name.

C wheel. 1. The figure of a wheel with spikes projecting from its circumference (in reference to St. Catherine's martyrdom) *esp.* in Her. 2. Arch. = *Catharine-wheel* *whisker*, a circular window with radiating spokes. 3. A firework which rotates in the manner of a wheel. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Ca-thern. 1596. [Corrupt *f.* CATHERINE.] A festival on St. Catherine's day (Nov. 25).

Catheter (kæp'it'ar). 1601. [a. L., a. Gr. καθήτης, *f. καθέναι* to send or let down.] *Med.*

A tubular instrument, more or less curved at the end, for passing into the bladder to draw off urine, etc.; a similar tube for use with other canals (e. g. the Eustachian c.) Hence *Ca-theterize* *v.* to employ a c. **Catheterism**, *Ca-theteriza-tion*, the employment of a c.

Cathetometer (kæp'it'om'it'ar). 1864. [f. CATHETUS + METER.] An instrument for measuring vertical distances, *esp.* small differences of level of liquid columns in tubes.

Cathetus (kæp'it'us). Also **kath-**. 1571. [a. L., a. Gr. καθέτος (sc. γραμμή), *f. καθέναι* to let down.] A straight line falling perpendicularly on another straight line or surface.

Cathodal (kæp'od'al), *a.* Also **kath-**. 1882. [f. Gr. καθόδος way down, *f. κατά + ὁδός*.] *Electr.* Belonging to the cathode.

Cathode (kæp'od). Also **kath-**. 1834 [ad. Gr. καθόδος; see *prec.*] *Electr.* The path by which an electric current leaves the electrolyte and passes into the negative pole; the point or surface in contact with the negative pole. *b.* The negative pole. Opp. to *anode*.

Cathodic (kæp'od'ik), *a.* Also **kath-**. 1852. [as *prec.*] *Phys.* Of nerve force: Effluent.

Cat-hole, *sb.* OE. 1. The den of the wild cat. OE. only. 2. A hole large enough to let a cat through 1625. 3. *Naut.* One of the two holes at the stern of the ship, through which a cable or hawser can be passed 1642.

Catholic (kæp'olik). ME. [a. F. *catholique*, ad. late L. *catholicus*, a. Gr., *f. καθόλου* (i. e. καθ' ὅλου) on the whole, generally, universally.] *A. adj.* 1. *gen.* Universal 1551. 2. Universally prevalent or applicable -1752; enure -1671. 3. Embracing all 1566.

1. Science is truly c. (*mod.*) 2. Just reasoning is the only C. remedy. HOMER. In C. Health Devotion 3. A taste so c., so unexcludable LAMB. *C. Epistle* a name for the 'general' epistles of James, Peter, and Jude, and the first of John, as not being addressed to particular churches or persons.

II. In eccl. use. 1. Of or belonging to the church universal, universal Christian 1579. 2. Of or belonging to the church universal as organized on an accepted basis of faith and order; of the true apostolic Church, orthodox 1500. 3. As applied (since the Reformation) to the Church of Rome - ROMAN CATHOLIC, *q. v.* 4. Recognizing all Christians 1658

1. *C. Church*: the whole body of Christians, the Church universal. 2. And the Catholic faith is this, that we worship one God in trinitie [etc.] *Bé. Com. Prayer*. The C. fathers 1593. The Anglo-C. Church Hook. 3. She [Q. Eliz.] hath abolished the C. religion ALLEN. 4. C. seat: = APOSTOLIC *See* C. King, etc.: a title of the kings of Spain. 4. The Lord Protector is a man of a c. spirit, desirous of the unity and peace of all the servants of Christ BAXTER. *C. (and) Apostolic Church*: the Irvingites.

B. sb. 1. A member of a church recognized or claiming to be 'Catholic' in sense A. II. 2; *esp.* of the Western or Latin Church ME. 2. *spec.* A member of the Roman Church 1570. 73. = CATHOLICOS -1735.

2. The Catholics (meaning Popish Romanists) A. V. *Prof. German C.*, *Old C.*: names taken by religious parties who separated from the R. C. communion in Germany, the former under Noyse in 1845, the latter after the Vatican Council in 1870-71. *attrib.* in C.

Emancipation, etc. Hence **†Catho'lical** *a.* = CATHOLIC *a.* 1. **Catho'lically** *adv.*

Catho'licate. 1878. [ad. med. L. *catholica-tus*] Jurisdiction of an Armenian catholicus.

Catholicism (kæp'olisiz'm, kæp'olisiz'm). 1609. [f. CATHOLIC + -ISM.] 1. The system, faith, and practice of the Catholic Church, or adherence thereto 1656, usu. of the Roman Catholic Church 1613. *b.* A note or act of a good Catholic 1609. 72. = CATHOLICITY 3. *PER. TAYLOR*. 3. = CATHOLICITY 1 (*rare*) 1796

Catholicity (kæp'olis'in). 1830. [f. as *prec.* + -ITY.] 1. The quality of being catholic in feeling, etc. 1841. 2. Universality 1843. 3. The character of belonging to, or being in accordance with, the Catholic Church 1830. *b. spec.* of the Church of Rome: The doctrine or faith of that Church, catholicism 1847.

2. The lessons of c. and toleration 1882. 3. A sincere trust in the C. of the Church of England 1868.

Catholicize (kæp'olisiz, kæp'olisiz), *v.* 1611. [f. as *prec.* + -IZE.] To make, or become, catholic or a Catholic.

Ca-tholiciy, *adv.* 1542. [f. as *prec.* + -LY.] 1. Universally? *Obs.* 1631. 2. In a Catholic manner 1542.

†Ca-tholicness. 1605. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Catholic quality, catholicity -1674.

Catho'lico-. Comb. *f.* CATHOLIC.

Catholicon (kæp'olik'on). 1483. [a. F., a. Gr. καθολικόν *adj.*, neut. sing.] 1. A universal remedy; panacea. Also *fig.* 2. A comprehensive formula 1647, treatise 1483.

†Catholicos (kæp'olik'os). 1625. [a. Gr.] The Patriarch of Armenia.

Ca-thro'. *Sc.* [f. C. drive.] A great disturbance. SCOTT.

Catiline, *a.* 1592. [ad. L. *Catiline*.] A Roman who conspired against his country B. C. 36: taken as a type. Hence *Catiline'arian* *a.*

Cation (kæ'ti'n). 1834. [a. Gr. κατιόν, *f. κατείναι*.] *Electr.* An electro-positive element, which in electro-chemical decompositions is evolved at the cathode. Opp. to *anion*. (Coined by Faraday.)

Catkin (kæ'tkin). 1578. [f. Du. *katteken*, dim. of *katte* cat.] *Bot.* A unisexual inflorescence, consisting of rows of apetalous flowers ranged in circles along a slender stalk; the whole forming a cylindrical, downy-looking, usu. pendant, spike; an amentum.

Cat-lap (kæ'tlæp). *dialect* or *slang*. 1785. [Cf. *Temp.* II. i. 288.] Stuff fit for a cat to lap, tea or other weak drink.

Ca-t-like, *a.* (*adv.*) 1600. Like a cat, or that of a cat; *esp.* stealthy, noiseless.

Catling (kæ'tliŋ). 1606. [dim. of CAT.] 1. A little cat; a kitten 1630. 2. Catgut; a small-sized lute-string 1606. 3. *Surg.* A double-edged, sharp-pointed, straight knife for amputations 1612. 74. ? Misprint for CATKIN -1704.

Catlinite. 1858. [f. Geo. Catlin, the delineator of the American Indians.] *Min.* The sacred pipe-stone of the American Indians, a red clay from the Upper Missouri region.

Catmint (kæ'tmint). ME [Cf. med. L. *herba catli*.] *Bot.* A labiate plant, *Nepeta Cataria*. Also the Eng. name of the genus. Called in U. S. Cat-nip.

†Cato'lepas. ME. [L., Gr. κατὸ βλεψ, *f. κάτω + βλέπω*.] *Zool.* In ancient authors, some African animal, perh. the gnu. Now the name of a genus including the GNU.

Catocathartic (kæ'tokæ'th'artik). 1704. [f. Gr. κάτω + καθαρτικός; cf. ANOCATHARTIC.] *adj.* Purgative. *sb.* [sc. medicine.]

†Catochus (kæ'tok'us). 1656. [Gr., = κατοχή, *f. κατέχειν* to hold down.] *Med.* Cataplepsy; a similar affection, but with rigidity of the limbs, also, coma-vigil. var. **†Catocha**.

Cat o'mountain; see CATAMOUNTAIN

Catonian (kæ'toni'an). 1534. [ad. L. *Catonianus*, *f. Cato*, *esp.* Cato the Censor, and Cato of Utica.] *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling Cato; severe 1676. *sb.* A follower of Cato. So **Cato'nic** *a.*, **Catonism; also **Cartolism**.**

Cat-o'-nine-tails, *sb.* 1695. [See CAT.] 1. A whp with nine knotted lashes; an instru-

ment of punishment formerly used in the British army and navy. 2. A bulrush. U. S. 1858.

Catoptric (kæ'top'trik). 1570. [ad. Gr. κατοπτρικός, *f. κάτοπτρον* mirror.] *adj.* Relating to a mirror, or to reflection 1774. Hence **Ca-topt'rical** *a.*, *ly adv.* *B. sb.* 1. *pl.* Catoptrics. That part of Optics which treats of reflection 1570. 72. An instrument for producing effects by reflection -1644.

Catoptrromancy (kæ'top'trōm'ensi). 1613. [f. Gr. κάτοπτρον + μαντεία] Divination by means of a mirror. Hence **Catoptrrom'antic** *a.*

Cat's-cradle. 1768. [prob. fanciful.] A children's game in which two players alternately take from each other's fingers an interwoven cord so as to produce a symmetrical figure.

Cat's-eye. 1555. 1. The eye of a cat, *1* cat-like eye. 2. A variety of chalcedonic quartz, displaying, when held to the light, a lustre resembling the contracted pupil of a cat's eye 1599. 3. The Germanier Speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*, also the Forget-me-not, etc. 1817. 3. The glow of the wild cat's eyes KEATS.

Cat's foot. 1597. 1. The foot of a cat, fused *lit.* in reference to the tale of a monkey using the foot or paw of a cat to rake roasted chestnuts out of the fire 1661. 72. Hence *fig.* = CAT'S-PAW 2. -1699. 3. a. Ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*. b. Mountain Cudweed, *Antennaria dioica* 1597.

Cat's-head. 1617. 1. 'A kind of apple' (J.). 2. An ornament in Norman architecture 1848. 3. Var. of CAT-HEAD.

†Cat-so, *slang*. 1602. [a. It. *caggo* membrum virile, also exclam.] In 17th c. in the lt. senses, also = ROGUE, scamp -1708.

Cat's paw, **cat's-paw**. 1769. 1. The paw of a cat; also *fig.* 1821. 2. A person used as a tool by another; see CAT'S-FOOT 1785. 3. *Naut.* A slight and local breeze, perceived by ripples on the surface of the sea 1769. 4. *Naut.* A twisting hitch in the bight of a rope, so as to form two bights, to hook a tackle on 1794. Hence **Cat's-pawed** *pl. a.* (in senses 3, 4)

Cat's tail, **cat's-tail**. Also **cat-tail**. 1450. 1. The tail of a cat, name of a fur for the neck 1550. 2. A name given to plants from the resemblance of parts; *esp.* the Reed-Mace, *Typha latifolia*, from its long cylindrical furry spikes, also the Horse-tail, *Equisetum* 1450. 3. = **Cat's-tail grass**: the genus *Phlox*; *esp.* *P. pratensis*, Timothy grass 1597. 4. A catkin 1611. 5. *Naut.* The inner end of the CAT-HEAD.

Cat-stick. 1626. A stick used in tip cat and trap-ball.

Catsup = CATCHUP and KETCHUP.

†Catting, *vbl. sb.* 1681. Caterwauling; going after the opposite sex -1725.

Cattish (kæ'tiʃ), *a.* 1598. Of or like a cat. *b. fig.* Sly and spiteful 1883.

Cattle (kæ'tl), *sb.* [ME. *cattel* (in 16th c. *cattell*), a. ONF. -late L. *capitale*, L. *capitale* head-, principal, CAPITAL, *adj.* neut., used subst. in the sense of 'property'; cf. mod. Eng. CAPITAL = stock in trade. Under the feudal system applied chiefly to movable property, and in English *esp.* to live stock. Only since 1600 spelt *cattle*. See also CHATTEL.]

1. (*cattel*, *cattell*). 1. Property; strictly personal property -1495. *fig.* Rubbish. MIL. 12. = CHATTEL, with *collect. pl.* (From law-Latin.) -1720.

1. By love of worldly cattail W. DE WOODS. 2. Goods and cattell. see CHATTEL.

II. Live stock. (*Cattel*, *cattell* (i. *cattic*). 1. A collective name for the bovine genus, but formerly, and still locally, for live animals held as property, or reared to serve as food, or for their milk, skin, wool, etc. ME. 2. Extended to vermin, insects, etc. 1616; also to men and women (*arch.*) 1579. Also *attrib.*

1. Horses, asses, mules, oxen, camels all fair cattell ME. In breeding of Cattell, as Pigs, Hens, and Chickens, and the like 1622. *Nest c.*, *horned c.* oxen. *Black c.* oxen, bulls, and cows (J.); prob. at first used only of black Highland cattle. 2. Nelly, concubines, and cattell of that sort EVELYN. Astrologers, and such like c. H. WALPOLE.

Comb. c.-gate, a 'walk' or pasture for ones c., beast-gate; leader, a nose-ring for c.; -lifter, a marander who steals c.; so *cattle-lifting* -piece, a painting of c.; -post, -ranche, -range, -run,

o (Ger. K^öln). 8 (Fr. *peu*). 11 (Ger. Muller). u (Fr. *dame*). 8 (swrl). 8 (8s) (there). 8 (8) (rein). 8 (Fr. *faute*). 8 (8r, 8rn, 8arth).

-station, a district, tract of country, etc., occupied for the pasturing of c.

Cattle-guard. 1843. A trench on each side of a level crossing, to prevent cattle from straying along the line. (In U.S.)

Cattle-plague. 1866. A highly contagious disease affecting cattle, called also *rinderpest*.

Catty (kæ'ti), *sb.* 1598. [Malay-Javanese; see CADDY.] A weight = 16 taels or 1 1/2 lb. avoird., used in China and the Eastern Archipelago.

Catty, *a.* 1886. [-v¹.] = CATTISH.

†**Catur.** 1653. [?] A light rowing vessel formerly used on the coast of Malabar -1686

Ca-t-witted, *a.* 1673. Small-minded, obstinate, and spiteful.

†**Caubeen**. 1831. [? dim. of Ir. *cába cap*] An Irish hat.

Caucasian (kōk'ā-shān), *a.* 1807. [*i. Caucasus*, name of a mountain-range between the Black Sea and the Caspian.] Of or belonging to the region of the Caucasus; Blumenbach's name for the 'white' race of mankind, which he derived from this region. Hence *sb.* A member of this family, an Indo-European. (Now discarded.)

Caucus (kō'kəs), 1763. [? *f.* Algonkin *cau-cau-as* 'one who advises, urges, encourages' (Dr. J. H. Trumbull).] 1. In U. S. A private or preliminary meeting of members of a political party, to select candidates for office, or to concert measures for furthering party interests; a meeting of wine-pullers. 2. In England: a committee popularly elected for the purpose of securing concerted political action in a constituency; as a term of abuse, an organization seeking to manage the election and dictate to the constituencies 1878. Also *attrib.*

1. A c. rather than a general gathering MORRIS.

2. 'Government by Caucus' 1882. Hence **Caucus** to hold a c.; to control by caucuses

Caudal (kō'dāl), *a.* 1661. [*f.* L. *caudalis*.] 700l. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a tail; situated in or near the tail. As quasi-*sb.* (= *c. fin. varietra*, etc.) 1834.

The male bird, remarkable for his c. plumes DARWIN. Hence **Caudally** *adv.*

Caudate (kō'det), *a.* 1600. [ad. L. *caudatus*, *f. cauda*, see -ATE.] Having a tail, Zool. and Bot. having an appendage resembling a tail 1830 var **Caudated**.

†**Caudefeck**. 1680 [*f. Caudetec* in Normandy.] A kind of woollen hat.

†**Candex** (kō'deks). Pl. **caudices** (kō'disēz), 1830. [L.] Bot. The axis of a plant, consisting of stem and root, esp. of palms, ferns, etc.

Caudicle (kō'dik'l), 1830. [ad. L. **caudiculus*, dim. of *caudex*.] Bot. The small stalk-like appendage to the *pollinia* or pollen-masses of orchids. var. **Caudicula**.

Caudiform (kō'difōrm), *a.* 1839. [*f.* L. *cauda*; see -FORM.] Tail-shaped.

Caudle (kō'd'l), *sb.* ME. [a. ONF. *caudel* -med. L. *caudellum*, dim. of *callidum* adj. neut. 'a hot drink'.] A warm drink; thin gruel, mixed with wine or ale, sweetened and spiced, given to sick people, also to their visitors.

Hempen c. = hanging. 2 Hen. VI. iv. vii. 95.

Candle (kō'd'l), *v.* 1607. [*f. prec.*] 1. To administer a caudle to. 2. To mix, as in a caudle 1790.

1. Cawdled like a Haberdashers Wife 1672.

Cauf, Sc. *f.* CALF¹, CHAFF; dial. *f.* CORF.

Caufile, var. of COFFLE.

Caught (kōt), *pa t.* and *pple.* of CATCH *v.*

Cauk (kōk), *sb.* ME. [perh. north. *f.* CHALK.]

1. = CHALK (dial). 2. Lime. 3. Barytes, or heavy spar; see CAWK.

†**Cauk**, *v.* ME. [a. ONF. *cauquer*:-L. *calcare*.] *intr.* To tread, as birds -1704.

Cauking (kō'kin), *vb* *sb.* See CAULK *v.*

Caul (kōl), *sb.* ME. [a. *F. cale*. See also KELL.] 1. A netted cap, worn by women; a net for the hair (*Hist.*); the back part of a woman's cap 1740 2. *gen.* A net -1681. 3. A spider's web -1631 4. *Anal.* Any investing membrane -1684. 5. *spec. a.* The epiploon or omentum ME. b. The amnion or inner membrane enclosing the foetus before birth; *esp.* thus or a portion of it sometimes enveloping the head of the child at birth, regarded as lucky,

and supposed to be a preservative against drowning 1547. Also *attrib.*

2. The peculiar net cap, with its high c. and neat little border 1862. 3. *C. of the heart*; app. the pericardium, also *fig.* (*Hosae xiii. 8*) 5. b. You were borne with a caule of your head B. JONAS.

†**Caul**, *sb.* 2 OE. [ad. L. *caulis*; see also COLE, KALE.] 1. A cabbage -1727. 2. Siem stalk ME. only.

Cauldrie (kō'ldri), *a.* Sc. 1768. [*f. cauld* cold + RIFE, *q. v.*] Causing, or susceptible to cold. Also *fig.*

Cauldron, **caldron** (kō'ldren). [ME. *cau d(e)ron*, corresp. to It. *calderone*, augment. of **calderio*:-L. *caldarium* hot-bath. Refresh after L. The sp. *cauldron* now preponderates.]

A large kettle or boiler. Also *transf.*

Fire burne and Cauldron bubble *Shack. iv. i.* 11

Vesuvio's horrid cauldrons roar SHENSTONE. Hence

Cauldron v. to put in, or as in, a c. (*rare*).

Caulrescent (kō'lesēnt), *a.* 1794. [*f.* L. *caulus*, after *arborescent*, etc.] Bot. Having an oblique stem

Caulicle (kō'lik'l), 1657. [ad. L. *cauliculus* dim. of *caulis*.] Bot. A little stalk or stem, *spec.* the radicle in an embryo.

Caulicole (kō'lik'ol), 1816. [a. *F.*, (alt.) ad. L. *cauliculus*.] *Arch. pl.* The eight lesser branches or stalks in the Corinthian capital springing out from the four greater or principal caules or stalks (Gwilt).

Caulicle (kō'lik'ol), 1835. [a. *F.*; see next.] Bot. The point of union of the base of the plumule with the radicle and cotyledons.

†**Cauliculus** (kō'lik'ul's), 1830. [L.; see CAULICLE.] In Bot. = CAULICLE, CAULICULUS in *Archit* = CAULICOLE

Cauliflower (kō'liflawr), *sb.* 1597. [In 15th c. *cole-florey*, *colit-florey*, *f. F. chou-fleur*, *fleur*, assim. to Eng. COLE. The later forms are assim. to *flower*.] A cultivated variety of the cabbage (*Brassica oleracea botrytis cauliflora*), the young inflorescence of which forms an edible head. Also *attrib.* Hence **Cauliflower v.** to powder (a wig) (*rare*).

Cauliform, *a.* 1847. [*f.* L. *caulis* + -FORM] Stem-shaped.

Cauline (kō'lain), *a.* 1756. [ad. mod. I. *caulinus*.] Bot. Of or belonging to the stem var. **Caulinar**, *var.* (Bad.)

†**Caulis** (kō'lis). Pl. **caules** (kō'liz), 1563 [L.] 1. *Arch.* Each of the four principal stalks in the Corinthian capital. 2. Bot. The stalk or stem of a (herbaceous) plant 1870.

Caulk (kōk), *v.* 1833. [? *f.* CAULK *v.*] Naut. *slang.* A dram.

Cauk, **calk** (kōk), *v.* 1500. [In 15th c. *calke*, *caulke* (= CAUK *v.*), a. OF *cauquer* - L. *calcare* to tread, etc. The sp. *calk* is not now in use.] 1. To stop up the seams of a ship, etc.) by diving in oakum, or the like, melted pitch being afterwards poured on, to prevent leaking. 2. To stop up the crevices of (windows, etc.) 1609. 3. Naut. *slang.* *trans.* To 'shut up'; *intr.* to sleep 1836.

1. Shyppes calked with tough 1552. 2. The window close shut, and calkd B. JONAS.

Caulker (kō'kar), 1495. [*f. prec.* + -ER¹] 1. One who caulks ships. 2. A caulking-iron -1779. 3. *slang.* A dram 1808. 4. *slang.* Anything incredible, etc.; cf. *cranium*.

Caulo- (kō'lo), comb. *f.* Gr *καυλός* (or I. *caulis*) stem of a plant, as in *Caulocarpus*, *Caulocarpos* *a.* producing flowers and fruit on its stem year after year, as ordinary shrubs.

Caulome (kō'lo-mē), 1875. [*f.* Gr. *καυλός*, after *rhizome*.] Bot. The leaf-bearing axis of a plant; a stem or branch, or the like. var. **Cauloma**. Hence **Caulomic** *a.*

†**Cauma** (kō'ma), 1811. [L., a. Gr.] Med. The burning heat of a fever. Hence **Caumatic** *a.* relating to c.

Caunter, *dial.* 1810. [app. a. CANT *sb.* 1 or *v.* 2] Mining. A cross-vein. Also *attrib.*

†**Cauponate**, *v.* 1653. [*f.* L. *cauponat*, *cauponari*.] 1. To sell liquor or victuals (Dicts) 2. To deal like a huckster with -1715. Hence

†**Cauponation**, petty dealing; adulteration

†**Cauponize**, *v.* 1652. [*f.* L. *cauponem* (cf. *prec.*) + -IZE.] 1. To act as victualler 1765. 2. To mix and adulterate for gain -1771.

way f caused CAUSEY + WAY, largely superseding *caused*.] 1. = CAUSEY 2. 2. = CAUSEY 3. 1611. Also *fig.* Hence *Causedwayed ppl. a.*, *Causedwaying vbl. sb.* (Mostly for *caused*, *ing*.)

Causey (kō'zē, kō'sē), *sb.* [ME. *causē*, a. ONF. *causie* (mod. *chaussée*) = late L. *causata*, *causata*; prob. f. a late L. *causare* 'to stamp with the heels, to tread'.] 1. A mound, embankment, or dam -1774. 2. A raised way formed on a mound, esp. across low wet ground, a bog, marsh, etc. Now CAUSEWAY. ME. 3. Hence. A highway, esp. a paved way, the paved part of a way (still *dial.*) ME. (Sc.) A small area paved with cobbles 1811.

2 A Stone-Causey throw a Boag 1613. 3. The c., called by Appia HEARNE. Hence *Causey v* to pave with small stones. (Chiefly Sc. and *dial.*)

Causidical (kō'zīdīkāl), *a.* 1797. [f. L. *causidicus* pleader + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a pleader of legal causes.

Causton. ME. [a. (uit) Gr. *καυστον*; see next.] ? Inflammation, ? heartburn -1661.

Caustic (kō'stik), 1555. [ad. L. *causticus*, a. Gr., f. *καυστός* burnt, f. *καί* (fut. *καύω*) to burn. Cf. F. *caustique*.] *A. adj.* 1. Burning, corrosive, destructive of organic tissue. 2. *fig.* Sharp, biting, sarcastic 1771. 3. *Math.* Epithet of a curved surface formed by the ultimate intersection of luminous rays proceeding from a single point and reflected or refracted from a curved surface. A caustic by reflection is called a *catoptrical*, that by refraction a *dioptrical*. So *a. line, surface*. 1727

1 *C alkali* (Chem.). a name of the hydrates of potassium and sodium, called *a. potash* (KHO) and *a. soda* (NaHO) respectively; *a. lime*, quicklime (CaO) 2. His shrewd, c. remarks Scott. Hence *+Caustical a., -ly adv.*; var. *Caustically (rare)*.

B. *sb.* 1. *Med.* A substance which burns and destroys living tissue when in contact with it 1562. Also *fig.* 2. *Math.* = *C. curve* or *surface*; cf. A. 3.

1 *Common or Lunar c.*: nitrate of silver.

Causticity (kō'stī'sitē), 1772. [f. prec.] 1. Caustic quality; corrosiveness. 2. *fig.* Of speech or humour 1785.

2. I endeavoured to repair my c. H. WALFORD. So *Causticness (rare)*.

+Cautel, *sb.* ME. [a. F. *cautele*, ad. L. *cautelā f. caut-, cavere*.] 1. A crafty device -1611. 2. Craftiness, trickery -1580. 3. Heedfulness -1654. 4. A precaution, in *Law*, etc. an exception by way of precaution. Hence *+Cautelous a.* full of cauteils; crafty; cautious. *+Cautelously adv.* Cautelousness.

Cauter (kō'tā), 1534. [a. F. *cautère*, ad. L. *cauterium*, a. Gr. *καυτήριον*.] = CAUTERY 1.

Cauterant. 1846. A cauterizing substance. **+Cauterism**. 1640. [f. after CAUTERIZE.] The application of cautery -1688.

Cauterize (kō'tērīz), *v.* Also *-ise*. 1541. [ad. late L. *cauterizare*, f. *cauterium*; see CAUTER.] 1. *Med.* To burn or scar with a hot iron or a caustic. Also *absol.* 2. *fig.* To scar (the conscience, etc.). See 1 Tim. iv. 2. 1586. 1 To c. a wound 1865. *fig.* To c. unsoundness of doctrine LAMOND. Hence *Cauterization*.

Cautery (kō'tērī), 1543. [ad. L. *cauterium*; see CAUTER.] 1. A hot iron or the like used for burning or searing organic tissue, also a caustic drug or medicine. The former is called an *actual*, the latter a *potential*, c. 2. The operation of cauterizing, the application of a caustic 1575. Also *fig.* 3. An eschar thus made. [So Gr.] 1651.

Caution (kō'fjən), *sb.* ME. [a. F. = L. *cautionem*, f. *caut-, cavere* to take heed.] 1. Security given for performance of an engagement; bail, a guarantee. Still in Sc. law, and in U.S. 2. A proviso -1667. 3. A caveat, monition 1605. b. *slang.* (orig. U.S.) An extraordinary thing or person 1835. 4. The taking of heed, provident care, wariness against evil' (J.). 5. cautiousness, circumspectness 1651. 75. (with *pl*) A precaution -1801.

1 To give c. of his future obedience HOBBS. Hostages, as cautions for... 1585. On the payment of c. (= caution-money) B. MEXIC. 3. For thy good c. thanks Macb. iv. 1. 73. 4. Godfrey had learned c. MILMAN. 5. Macb. iii. vi. 44.

C-money, money deposited as security for good conduct, esp. by a student on entering a college.

Hence *+Cautionate v.* to take precautions; to guard with provisos. **Cautioner**, a surety (Sc. Law), one who cautions. (Dicks.) **Cautionless a.** **Cautionry** = CAUTION *sb.* 1. (Sc. Law.)

Caution (kō'fjən), *v.* 1641. [f. the *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To give a warning -1678. 2. To guard with a saving clause -1681. 3. To advise or charge to take heed. Usu. with *against* or *to* with *inf.* 1683.

3. To c. any one to be moderate in his food 1845.

Cautionary (kō'fjənārī), *a.* 1597. [f. L. *cautionarius*, cf. F. *cautionnaire*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of a pledge or security, held as a pledge or security. Now *Hist.* or *Sc.* 2. Cautious -1831. 3. Warning, admonitory 1638. 4. Precautionary -1826. Also as *sb.* 1. C. towns 1597. 3. C. precepts STEELE. Hence *+Cautionarily adv.*

Cautious (kō'fjəs), *a.* 1640. [as if f. L. **cautiosus*.] Distinguished by caution; heedful, wary, careful, circumspect. Const. *to*, *how*, *lest*, *to* (formerly in sense *not to*) with *inf.* C speed SOUTHWELL. A c. policy 1842. Bec. how you trumpet *royal Games*. **Cautious-ly adv.**, -ness.

||Cava. 1809. *Phys* Shor f. *cena cava*.

Cavalcade (kæ'vælkēd), *sb.* 1591. [a. F., ad. Pr. *cavalcada*, f. *cavaliere* = late L. *caballarius*, f. *caballus*.] 1. A march or raid on horseback -1647. 2. A procession on horseback, esp. on a festive or solemn occasion. ? Obs. 1644. Also *concr.* 3. *transf.* and *fig.* Procession 1670.

2. The c. of the new Pope EVLIVY. 3. He made a C of his Devils through the Town KABELLUS. Hence *Cavalcade v.* to ride in a c.

Cavalier (kæ'vālī-), 1560. [a. F., ad. It. *cavaliere*, f. *cavallo*. Orig. adopted in the form *cavallero*, *cavaliere*, etc. from Sp.]

A. *sb.* 1. A horseman, esp. a horse-soldier; a knight 1600. 2. 'Agay sprightly military man' (J.); *gen.* a courtly gentleman, a gallant 1589. 3. A name (orig. reproachful) for those who fought for Charles I against the Roundheads; a 17th c. Royalist 1641. 4. *Portif.* 'A work generally raised . . . higher than the rest of the works . . . to command all the adjacent works and the country round' (Stocqueler) 1760

C. *servant*, or in It. form *cavaliere-servente*: a man who devotes himself wholly to attendance on a lady as her professed slave. Hence *Cavalier v.* to play the c.; to escort (a lady). *Cavalier-ish a.*, -ism.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* 1. Gallant 1641. 2. Off-hand in manner, free and easy 1657. 3. Haughty, disdainful, supercilious 1751. 3. Royalist; see A. 3. 1844.

1. Not valiant, and not much c. SUCKLING. 2. This c. tone from an unknown person. did not please me CARLYLE. 3. An old C. family DISRAELI. Hence *Cavalierly a.* and *adv.*

Cavally (kæ'vālī), 1634. [ad. Sp. and Pg. *cavalla*, It. *cavallio* mackerel.] A name of 17th c. navigators for species of horse-mackerel.

Cavalry (kæ'vālī), 1591. [In 16-17th c. *cavallery*, a. F. *cavalerie*, f. (ult.) L. *caballarius* horseman. (See also CHIVALRY.)] 1. Horsemanship -1670. 2. Knighthood; an order of chivalry -1632. 3. That part of a military force which consists of mounted troops. Opp. to *infantry*. (Usu. w. *pl. vb.*) 1591. *transf.* Horses, horsemen, etc., collectively 1684. Also *attrib.*

||Cavatina (kavātīnā), 1836. [It.] *Mus.* A short song of simple character, prop. one without a second strain and a repeat, occ. 'a smooth melodious air, forming part of a grand scena or movement' (Grove).

Cave (kæv), *sb.* ME. [a. F. = L. *cava*, *pl.* of *cavum* adj. neut. used subst.] 1. A hollow place opening under the ground; a cavern, den, habitation in the earth. 2. *gen.* Any hollow place, a cavity -1626. 3. *Political slang.* The secession of a small body of politicians from their party on some special question, the body so seceding; see ADULAMITE 1866

1. *Idols of the Cave* (*idola specus*): see IDOL. 2. So is the Eare a sinuous Cave BACON. *Conch.*, etc. c. breccia (*Geol.*), breccia deposited in caves; *deposit* (*Geol.*), dweller, one of the prehistoric men who dwelt in caves; *fish*, a (blind) fish inhabiting subterranean streams or lakes in caves; *man* = *cave-dweller*. Also in names of extinct animals whose remains are found in caves, as *c. bear*, etc.

+Cave, *a.* 1540. [a. F., ad. L. *cavus*.] Hollow, concave. Of the moon: Waning (L. *luna cava* Plin.). -1677.

Cave (kæv), *v.* 1541. [f. CAVE *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To hollow, hollow out. 2. *intr.* To lodge in a cave 1611.

1. Where the mouldered earth had cav'd the banks 1596. 2. Such as wee Cause heere, hunt heere SHAKS

Cave (kæv), *v.* 1796. [Usu. *cave in*: perh. f. CALVE *m* (q. v.), but assoc. with CAVE *v.*] 1. To *cave in*: to fall in over a hollow, as earth on the side of a pit or cutting; to fall in in a concave form. Chiefly *collog.* 2. *fig. colloq.* To yield to pressure; to break down, give way, submit 1837. Hence *Cave-in sb.*

Cave (kæv), *v.* 3 ME. *Dial.* f. CHAVE

||Cave (kæv), *intr.* 1868. [L.] Beware!

Caveat (kæv'et), *sb.* 1557. [L. *caveat* let him beware.] 1. *Law*. A notice given by some party to the proper officer not to take a certain step until the party has been heard in opposition 1654. 2. *transf.* A warning, admonition, caution 1557. 73. = CAUTION *sb.* 2, 5. -1648

4. U. S. Patent Laws. A description of some invention, designed to be patented, lodged in the office before the patent right is taken out, operating as a bar to other applications respecting the same invention 1879.

1. Phr. To enter or put in a c. also *fig.* 2. A caveat, to be wary of to mouche confidence RECORDS She enters a silent c. by a blush FULLER. Hence *Caveat v.* to enter a c. against; to serve with a c.; *Fencing*, to shift one's sword to the other side of one's adversary's sword, to disengage. *Cavea tor*.

||Cavel, *sb.* n. *dial.* ME. [= Du *kavel* lot] 1. A lot (that is cast). Also *fig.* 2. A division made by lot; an allotment 1652. Hence *Cavel v.* to cast lots; to allot. (Now *dial.*)

Cavendish (kæv'endīf), 1839. [? f. the maker's name.] Tobacco softened and pressed into solid cakes.

Cavern (kæv'm), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *caverne* cave, ad. L. *caverna*, f. *cavus*.] A hollow place underground; a cave. (More rhet. than *cave*) Also *transf.*

transf. The cavern... of the Eare BACON, of the forehead BUCHAN. Hence *Cavern v* to enclose as in a cavern; to hollow out into caverns.

Cavernous (kæv'məs), *a.* 1447. [ad. L. *cavernosus*; see CAVERN.] 1. Abounding in caverns. 2. Full of cavities and interstices 1597. 3. Of the nature of or resembling a cavern 1830. 4. Of or pertaining to a cavern 1833

2. It [cancer] is hard, unequal, and c. or hollow 1597. 3. C. eyes 1865. var. *Cavernal* (in sense 4)

Cavernulous (kæv'miləs), *a.* 1757. [f. L. *cavernula*, dim. of *caverna* + -OUS.] Full of minute cavities; porous.

Copper... is c. and weak BLACK. var. *Cavernulated a.*

Cavesson (kæv'sən), 1598. [a. F. *cavesson*, ad. It. *cavessone*, augm. of *cavessa* halter, repr. (ult.) L. *capitula*, from *capitulum* (Diez).] A kind of nose-band, used to curb unmanageable horses. Earlier *cavesson*, -son.

||Cavetto (kæv'etō), 1677. [It., dim. of *cavo*, f. L. *cavus*.] *Arch.* A hollowed moulding, whose profile is the quadrant of a circle.

Caviar, *caviare* (kāvī-ār, kāv-yār, also kāvī-ār) 1591. [Found in Turk. as *kāhvār* in Ital. in 16th c. as *caviale* (whence Eng. *caviary*). Of uncertain origin. *Caviar* (Shaks) and *caviear* (Swift) are recognized archaic forms.] The roe of the sturgeon, etc., pressed and salted, and eaten as a relish; esp. in the east of Europe. And for our home-bred British Chees, Botargo, Cat-sup, and Caver Swift. *Caviar* is to the General a phrase from *Haml.* ii. ii. 457, referring to the circumstance that *caviar* is generally unpalatable to those who have not acquired a taste for it.

Cavicorn (kæv'ikrən), [f. L. *cavus* + *cornu*] *Zool.* One of a family (*Cavicornia*) of Ruminants having hollow horns.

Cavie (kāvī), *Sc.* 1756. [app. (ult.) a late L. **cavia*, for *cavata*, f. *cavus*.] A hen-coop

Cavil (kæv'il), *sb.* 1570. [f. the *vb.*] 1. A captious, quibbling, or frivolous objection 2. Cavilling 1600 73. Gibe 1615.

1. That's but a c. SHAKS. 2. Liable to a 1729.

Cavil (kæv'il), *v.* 1548. [a. OF *caviller*, ad. L. *cavillari*, f. *cavilla*, a jeering, etc.] 1. *intr.* 'To raise captious and frivolous objections' (J.); to find fault unfairly or without good reason. Const. *at, about*. 2. *trans.* To object to captiously 1581.

3. But in the way of Bargaine. He caull on the ninth part of a bayre SHAKS. Hence **Carviller**.

Cavillation (kavil'ā-shon). ME. [a. F., ad L. *cavillationem*; see **CAVIL** v.] †In early use, esp. The use of legal quibbles, so as to overreach or defraud; hence, chicanery, overreaching sophistry. Subseq. = **Cavilling** 1540; **CAVIL** sb. 1 (arch.) 1532.

†**Carvillatory**, a. rare. 1641 [ad L. **carvillatorius*.] Of the nature of cavilling -1643.

†**Carvillous**, a. 1572. [ad L. *carvillousus*, see **CAVIL**.] Full of cavils or cavilling; apt to cavil -1851. Hence †**Carvillously** adv., †ness.

Cavin (kə'vin). 1708. [a. F. -OF. *cavain*, f. L. *cavus*.] *Mil.* A hollow way, capacious enough to cover troops, and facilitate their approach to a fortress. (Dicts.)

Cavitary (kə'vitəri), a. (sb.) 1835. [f. L. *cavitas*; cf. *voluntas*, *voluntary*.] †1. Having a cavity, as a worm. (Adaptation of Cuvier's term, *vers cavitaires*, used of intestinal worms having a distinct mouth and anus.) Also as sb. -1851. 2. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a cavity 1861.

Cavity (kə'viti). 1541. [a. F. *cavité*, f. L. type **cavitatem*, f. *cavus*.] †1. Hollowness (rare) 1679. 2. A hollow place; a void space within a solid body 1541. 3. *Naval Arch.* Displacement 1850.

2. The cavities as well of the mouth as of the stomache HOLLAND. Little cavities, or vesicles, in this scoria Huxley.

|| **Cavo-relievo**. [It. (kā vō rilyē'vō) = hollow relief.] A style of relief in which the highest portions of the figures are on a level with the general surface.

Cavort (kāvō't), v. U.S. vulgar. 1848. [? corrupt f. *carvet* (Bartlett).] *intr.* To curvet, caper about, frisk

Cavy (kā'vi), sb. 1796. [= **CABIAI**, q. v. (Perh. through Sp. or Pg.)] A rodent of the genus *Cavia* or family *Cavidae*, natives of America, as the Guinea-pig or the Capybara.

Caw (kō). 1666. [Echoic.] The cry or call of a rook, crow, raven, etc. Also as *int.*

Caw (kō), v. 1589. *intr.* Of rooks, crows, etc.: To utter their natural cry 1590. Also *transf.* Of persons 1589.

Choughes. (Rising and cawing at the guns report) *Middle*, N. II. II. 22.

Cawk, sb. 1 var. of **CAUK**, q. v. Hence **Cawky** a. barytous.

Cawk (kōk), sb. 1856. [Echoic.] The cry of rooks, divers, etc. Hence **Cawk** v.

Cawker, var. of **CAULKER**; also of **CALKER** 2.

Cawl (kōl). Now *dialect*. [OE. *cawil*, *ceawil*.] A basket, in Cornwall, a creel.

†**Caxon** 1 (kæ'ksen). 1756. [? f. the surname.] A kind of wlg -1834

|| **Caxon** 2. ? Obs. 1669. [OSp. now *caxon* (kaxōn), augm. of *caxa*, now *caxa* CASE; cf. F. *caxion*.] A chest of ores for refining.

Caxton (kæ'kston). 1811. [f. the surname.] 1. *ellipt.* A book printed by William Caxton (died 1492). 2. A variety of type, imitating that of Caxton.

Cay (kā, kī). Also **KEY** 2, q. v. 1707. [ad Sp. *cayo* shoal, barrier-reef, OF. *cay*, *caye* sand bank or bar; referred by Diez to Celt *ca*. See **QUAY**.] A low insular bank of sand, mud, rock, etc.; a range of low-lying reefs or rocks.

Cayenne (kā'len, kā'jen). 1756. [ad. native name in Tupi (Brazilian); but pop. referred to *Cayenne* 12 French Guiana.] (Also *Cayenne* pepper.) A very pungent powder obtained from the dried and ground seeds and pods of species of *Capiscum*, esp. *C. annuum* and *C. frutescens*, of S. America; used as a condiment; formerly called *Guinea* pepper. Also *fig.* Hence **Cayenne** ppl. a. seasoned with c.

Cayleyan (kā'lijān). 1852. [f. Prof. Cayley of Cambridge.] *Math.* A certain curve of the third order.

Cayman, caiman (kā'mān). 1577. [app from Carib (through Sp. or Pg.).] A name applied to some large saurians, esp. the S. American ALLIGATOR; and, loosely, to all large American saurians, including crocodiles.

†**Caynard**. ME. only. [a. F. *cagnard*, f. It. *cagna* bitch.] A sluggard.

Cayuse (kā'yūs), U.S. local. 1882. [Chinook Indian.] An Indian pony.

|| **Ca'zimi**. 1614. *Astrol.* The centre of the sun. In *ca'zimi* said of a planet when distant not more than 17 minutes from the sun.

Cazique, var. of **CACIQUE**.

Ce (sē), name of the letter C. Cf. **CBE**.

Cease (sis), v. [ME. *cessare*, a. F. *cesser* :- L. *cessare*, freq. of *cedere* to yield.]

I. *intr.* 1. To stop, give over, discontinue, desist. 2. To rest -1660. 3. Of actions, feelings, etc.: To come to or be at an end ME. 14. To fail, become extinct, pass away -1710. 1. To come from wanderings TENNYSON, to fight CANTON 3. Miracles are cease SHAKS. 4. The poor shall never c. out of the land *Deut.* xv. 11

II. *trans.* 1. To stop ME. 12. To cause to leave off (of an action); to quiet -1585.

1. He, her fears to c. Sent down the meek-eyed Peace MUR. Fond Nature, c. thy strife POPE. The snow never ceased falling TYNDALE. Hence †**Ceased** ppl. a. that has come to an end. †**Ceaser**.

Cease (sis), sb. ME. [a. OF. *ces*, f. *cesser*, see *prec.*] = *cessus* 3. CESSATION. Obs. exc. in *Without cease*. (Cf. F. *sans cesse*.) Hence **Ceasless** a. without ceasing. **Ceaslessly** adv. **Ceaslessness**.

|| **Cebus** (sē'būs), 1863. [mod. L. a. Gr. *κῆβος*] A genus of long-tailed monkeys of S. America, including the Sapajous. Hence **Cebine** a.

Cecity (sē'siti), arch. 1528. [ad L. *cecitas*; cf. F. *ceité*.] Blindness (Usu. *fig.*)

After life's term, a term of c. M. ARNOLD.

Cecum, var. of **CÆCUM**, the blind-gut.

Cecutiency (sē'kū'fjensi), [f. L. *cecutiens*, *cecutive* to be blind.] A tendency to blindness, partial blindness. SIR T. BROWNE.

Cedar (sē'dar). [OE. *ceder* (ME. *cedre*, a. OF.), ad L. *cedrus*, a. Gr. *κείδος*.] 1. An evergreen conifer, the *Pinus Cedrus* of Linnaeus, *Abies Cedrus*, *Cedrus Libani* of other botanists, called Cedar of Lebanon from its most famous early locality. The wood of this tree ME. 2.

Applied to the genus *Cedrus*, or subgenus of *Abies*, including the Mount Atlas or Silvery Cedar and the Deodara or Indian Cedar. Also to various trees more or less resembling the true cedar, including species of *Cedrela*, *Juniperus*, *Thuja*, *Cupressus*, *Pinus*, etc. 1703. Also *attrib.*

1. The beams of our house are cedars *Song of Solomon* i. 17. Comb. c-bird, the American Waxwing, *Amphisp. carolinensis*, a species of Chatterer haunting cedar trees. Hence **Cedar** ppl. a. furnished with cedars (rare). **Cedarn** a. ppl. of cedar trees or wood. †**Cedary**, **Cedry** a. having the properties of c. **Cedrine** a. of or pertaining to c.

Cede (sēd), v. 1633. [ad L. *cedere*.] †I. *intr.* To give way, yield to -1756. 2. *trans.* To give up, grant; to yield, surrender 1754.

2. This copy has been ceded to me as a favor T. JERFERTON. To c. provinces to the Company WILLIAMSON. Hence **Ceder**. So **Cedent**, one who assigns property to another. Sc. *Lan.*

Cedilla (sē'dila), 1599. [a. Sp. = It. *cediglia*, on L. type **cedicula*, dim. of *ceda* the letter c.] A mark (i) written under c, to show that it has the soft sound before a, o, u.

The c. was a 2, placed first by the side of, afterwards underneath the letter affected KITCHIN tr. *Brachet*.

Cedr-, repr. L. *cedrus* cedar, forming terms of chemistry, etc.:

Cedrene, a liquid hydrocarbon (C₂₀H₃₂) found in the resin of the cedar of Lebanon **Cedriret**, a product obtained from the tar of beechwood, crystallizing in fine needles.

Cedrat, -ate (sē'dret). 1781. [a. F., ad It. *cedrato*, f. *cedro* (:-L. *cedrus*) citron.] A variety of the citron or lemon. var. †**Cedre**. [Fr.]

|| **Cedrela** (sē'drelā). 1836. [mod. L., a. Sp., dim. of *cedro*, *cedra* CEDRAT.] A genus of large trees, species of which are called *Cedar* or *Barbadian Cedar*. Hence **Cedrelaceous** a. (Bot.) of or pertaining to the *Cedrelaceae*, or *Cedrela* order.

Cedron, 1859. A small tree of New Granada (*Simaba Cedron*, N.O. *Samarubaceae*); also its fruit. Also *attrib.*

|| **Cedula**, 1734. [Sp. *cedula* (pe'dula), *SCHEDULE*, q. v.] A permit or order issued by the Spanish government; also a name of some S. American securities.

Cedule, early f. **SCHEDULE**.

†**Ceduous**, a. rare. [f. L. *ceduus*; see -uous.] Ready for felling. EVERLYN.

Cee (sē). 1542. Name of the letter C. Formerly, a term for a certain quantity of beer. Hence **Cee spring**, **C-spring**, in *Coach-building*.

|| **Ceiba** (sē'bā). 1812. [Sp. (pe'ba); perh W. Indian.] The God-tree, Silk Cotton-tree of the W. Indies, *Eriodendron anfractuosum* (Bonpl. *Ceb. Ceiba*). (Miller.)

Ceil (sē), sb. *poet.* rare. 1840. [f. next.] = **CEILING**.

Ceil, ciel (sē), v. ME [conn. with med L. *celum*, F. *ciel* canopy, but the deriv. is doubtful. Cf. **CELURE**.] †1. To furnish with a canopy, hangings, or a screen. ME only. 2. To line (the roof or walls of a room, etc.) with woodwork, plaster, etc.; to wainscot -1615. 3. *esp.* To line the roof of, construct an inner roof for, usually, to plaster the roof 1519.

2. The greave house styled be with Pyne tre COVERDALE 2 *Cham.* III. 1. Hence **Ceiled**, *ceiled* ppl. a. transposed; provided with a ceiling, also *fig.*

Ceiling, *ceiling* (sē'ling), *vb.* sb. ME. [f. *prec.*] 1. The action of the vb. Cf. **CELE** 1497. 2. *concr.* A screen of tapestry, a curtain -1632. 3. †*Pandering*; wainscoting -1634; A *ant* = **FOOT WALING** 1633. 4. *esp.* The undercovering of a roof or floor, concealing the timbers; the plaster at the top of a room 1535. b. Maximum height of an aeroplane 1917. Hence **Ceilinged** ppl. a.

†**Ceinte**. ME. [a. OF. *ceint*, *ceint* :- L. *cinetus*.] A girdle -1530.

|| **Ceinture**, rare. 1856. [F. :- L. *cinctura*] = **CINCTURE**.

Celadon (sē'lādən), 1768. [a. F. (see **LITTE**)] Apple willow-green colour. Also as *adj.* Hence **Celadonte**, *Min.* green earth of Verona.

Celandine (sē'lādīn). [ME. *celandine*, f. OF. *celandine*, (uk) ad Gr. *χελιδων*, f. *χελιδων* swallow. For this cf. *messenger*.] a. *concr.* Common or Greater Celandine, *Cheilanthes majus* (N.O. *Papaveraceae*); called by Lyte *swallowwort*. Its thick yellow juice was supposed to benefit weak sight. b. Small or Lesser Celandine, the *Pil* wort, *Ranunculus Ficaria* 1598 var. †**Celidony**.

Celarent (sē'lārēnt), 1551. [I.] A macmone word designating the second mood of the first syllogistic figure, in which a universal negative in the premises and a universal affirmative minor give a universal negative conclusion.

Celation, 1567. [f. L. *celare*; see -ATION] Concealment, esp. of birth or pregnancy.

Celature (sē'laturē), ME. [ad L. *calatura*, f. *celare* to embody, engrave.] Embossing *concr.* that which is embossed.

|| **Cele**, sb. 1708. [mod. L., a. Gr. *κῆλη*.] *Med.* A tumour caused by the protrusion of any soft part -1821.

Celebrant (sē'lebrānt), 1830. [ad L. *celebrans*.] One who celebrates, esp. the priest who officiates at the Eucharist.

†**Celebrate**, ppl. a. 1471. [ad L. *celebratus*, *celebrare*, f. *celebrare* renowned, etc.] 1. Performed with due rites solemnly held -1564. 2. Celebrated -1680. 3. Consecrated 1632.

Celebrate (sē'lebrēt), v. 1534. [f. *prec.*] 1. To perform publicly and in due form (say religious ceremony); to hold (a church council) to solemnize 1594. Also a. *sol.* (with the Eucharist as implied obj.) 1534. Also *transf.* 2. To observe with solemn rites; to honour with ceremonies, festivities, etc. 1570. 3. To make publicly known, proclaim 1597. 4. To extol, publish the fame of 1611.

2. To c. the holy communion 1574, nuptials 1774, *transf.* a contract WELSH. 3. To c. the Sabbath 1590. 3. Whose name we c. with due honour HOOKER. 4. Death cannot c. their *Isa.* xxxviii. 23. Hence **Celebrative** a. pertaining to celebration (rare). **Celebrator**, -ter, one who celebrates. var. †**Celebre**, -er. **CANTON**.

Celebration (sē'lebrāshən), 1529. [ad L. *celebratio* *concr.*] 1. The action of celebrating 12. = **CELEBRITY** -1770.

2. To go to early c. (*matin*). C of **EARLY LINGARD** His memory deserving a particular c. CLARENDON.

Celebrious (sē'lebrīūs), a. 1555. [f. L. *celebris*; cf. *absterius*.] 1. Frequented, attended by throngs; festive -1660. 2. Renowned (*arch* or *dialect*) 1608. var. †**Celebrious** (*sense* 2).

Celebrity (sē'le-brī-tē) 1600. [ad. L. *celebritas*, f. *celebris* famous, thronged.] †1. Solemnity—1691. †2. A solemn ceremony, a celebration—1774. 3. The condition of being much talked about; famousness, notoriety 1600. 4. A person of celebrity 1849.
1. To hold a synod with great c. 1612. 3. They had c., Spinoza has fame M. ARNOLD. 4. One of the celebrities of wealth and fashion EMERSON.
Celeriac (sē'le-rāk). 1743. [Lhr. deriv. of CELERY, the *rac* is obscure.] A turnip-rooted variety of the garden celery.
Celerity (sē'le-rī-tē). [ME. *celerite*, a F. *celèrite*, ad. L. *celeritatem*.] 1. Swiftmess, speed. Now esp. of living beings 1483. †2. A rate of speed. (Repl. in science by *velocity*)—1794.
Celery (sē'le-ri). 1664. [a. F. *celere*; (ult.) repr. Gr. *σέλινον* parsley (see LITRE)] An umbelliferous plant (*Apium graveolens*); its blanched stalks are used as a salad and vegetable.
Celeste (sē'le-st) 1880 [mod. a. F. *céleste*] 1. A colour, sky-blue [Fr. *bleu céleste*] 1881. 2. (= *voix céleste*): A stop on the organ or harmonium. Also, a form of the soft pedal on a piano.
Celestial (sē'le-stī-āl). ME. [a. OF. *celestial*, cf. f. L. *celestis*.] A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the material heavens. 2. Of or pertaining to heaven, as the abode of God, angels, spirits, etc. ME. 3. Divine, heavenly ME. Also as quasi-sb.
1. The altitude of the soune or of othre c. bodies CHAUCER. 2. The lordes that is Celestiall FABIAN. 3. C. food NEALE, berries 1704. Hence *Celestiality*. *Celestially* adv.
The C. Empire tr. native name for China. See C. Empire, and (joc.) *celestial* = Chinese.
B. sb. 1. An inhabitant of heaven 1573. 2. A Chinese 1863.
†Celestify, v. rare. 1646. [f. L. *celestis* + -FY.] To make heavenly—1768.
†Celestine, a. and sb. 1 ME. ? = CELESTIAL a. and sb.—1509.
Celestine (sē'le-stīn, -tīn, sē'le-stīn), sb. 2 1530. [ad. L. *Celestinus*, f. the proper names *Celestinus* and *Celestinus*.] a. One of a sect named after Celestius, an associate of Pelagius, in 5th c. b. One of a reformed branch of the Benedictines, founded by Celestine V. in 13th c.
Celestine (sē'le-stīn), sb. 3 1798. [ad. It. *celestino* sky-blue.] *Mix* = CELESTITE. Formerly also a blue alabaster.
Celestite (sē'le-stīn, sē'le-stīn) 1854 [Dana's var. of CELESTINE.] *Min.* Native sulphate of strontia, SrO.SrO₃, so called from the sky-blue colour it occ. presents.
Celestitude. 1824. [f. L. *celestis*, after *altitude*, etc.] joc. A Celestial (Chinese) dignitary. var. *Celestiality*, LANCOR.
||**Celeusma**. rare. 1680 [late L., a. Gr. *κελευσμα*.] A watchword, battle-cry, etc.
Celac, var. of CELIAC
Celibacy (sē'le-bā-sē). 1663 [f. L. *celibatus*, f. *celibis*.] The state of living unmarried. St. Paul's advice for celibacy 1693.
Celibatarian (sē'le-bā-tī-ān), a. 1839. [f. CELIBATE sb. 1] Characterized by, or characteristic of, celibacy; favouring celibacy. As sb. One who lives in or advocates celibacy 1863.
The Queen's c. prejudices 1830.
Celibate (sē'le-bāt), sb. 1 arch. 1614 [ad. F. *celibat*, ad. L. *celibatus*] State of celibacy, order of celibates. Hence *Celibatic* a. *Celibatist*, an advocate of celibacy.
Celibate (sē'le-bāt), a. and sb. 2 1829. [f. f. *celibatem* + -ATE (not on L. analogy)] adj. Unmarried, single, bound not to marry. sb. [See *man* or *woman*] 1869. var. *Celibatist* (rare) Hence *Celibate* v. to compel to celibacy.
Celidography. 1775. [f. Gr. *κελιδ* spot + *γραφία*. In F. *celidographie*.] A description of the spots in the sun or planets (Diets)
Cell (sel). [ME. *celle*, a. OF. —L. *cella*. In late OE. *cell*, pl. *cellas*; perh. ad. L.]
1. Fr. A store-closet—1583. 2. A monastery or nunnery dependent on some larger house OE. 3. A dwelling consisting of a single chamber inhabited by a solitary ME. 4. One of a number of small apartments, as in a monastery, a nunnery, a prison, occupied by a single person ME. 5. Arch. = CELLA.
2. The house was once a c. to the Abby PENNANT.

3. The c. of an anchorite H. E. MANNING. *poet.* Poore shepherds' cells QUARLES. Hunted stag, in mountain c. SCOTT. Nor dreaming of the narrow c. NEALE.
4. *Condemned c.* a c. occupied by one who is condemned to death.
II. 1. *gen.* A compartment, e. g. of a cabinet, a honeycomb, etc. 1577. 2. *spec. a.* in Archt. The space between the ribs of a vaulted roof 1850. b. *Entom.* The space between the nerves of the wings of insects 1881. c. *Electr. Eng.* a compartment of a wooden trough; now, a vessel containing one pair of plates immersed in fluid; or a voltaic apparatus containing one pair of metallic elements. Several *cells* united form a battery 1828.
III. 1. An enclosed space, cavity, or sac, in organized bodies, or (transf.) in mineral products ME. 2. *Biol.* The ultimate element in organic structures; a minute portion of protoplasm, enclosed usu. in a membrane 1672.
1. *Cells of the brain* the imaginary cavities in that organ, supposed to be the seats of particular mental faculties, or pigeon-holes for knowledge. Now only fig. ME. The cells of lava DARWIN. 2. Hepatic cells 1845, nerve cells BAIN.
IV. Any hollow receptacle or containing cavity 1704. Also attrib. Hence †*Cell v.* to shut up, or dwell, in a c. (rare).
||**Cella** (se'lä). 1676. [L.] Archt. The body of the temple, as dist. from the portico, etc.
Cellar (se'lar), sb. [ME. *celer*, a. Anglo-F. (mod. *cellier*) —L. *cellarium* set of cells, f. *cella* CELL.] 1. A store-house or store-room, above or below ground, for provisions. Obs. exc. in *fish-c.* 2. An underground chamber ME. 3. = *wine-c.*; hence *transf.* a person's stock of wines 1511. †4. A case, esp. of bottles. (For SALT-CELLAR of SALTER)—1667. Also attrib. 3. *Temp. H. U.* 337. 4. A c. of waters of their own distilling PERRIN. Hence *Cellar v.* to store up in or as in a c. *Cellarier*, the officer in a monastery, etc., who had charge of the c. So *Cellarless* *Cellariering sb.* = *Cellarage* 1. *Cellerman*. *Cellarous* a. (joc.) of or pertaining to a c. DICKENS.
Cellarage (se'lar-ä-dz), 1512 [f. prec. + -AGE] 1. Cellar accommodation; cellars 1602. Also *transf.* 2. †A feudal duty upon wine when placed in the cellar; charge for the use of a cellar.
Cellaret (se'le-ät), 1806. [f. as prec.] A case of cabinet-work, or a sideboard with compartments, made to hold wine-bottles, etc.
Celled (seld), ppl. a. 1650. [f. CELL + -ED] 1. Furnished with cells; made or arranged in the form of cells. So *Cellate* a., *Cellated*. 1776. 2. Enclosed in a cell.
Cellepore (se'le-pōr), 1811 [f. *cella* CELL, after MADREPORE.] A genus of *Polyzoa*, consisting of a group of vase-like chambers with a beak on one or both sides. Also attrib.
Celliferous (se'le-fē-rōs), a. rare. [f. *cellis* comb. f. L. *cella* + FERROUS.] Bearing or producing cells. So *Celliform* a. cell-shaped.
†**Cellio** (fē'le) 1881. Short f. VIOLONCELLO.
So *Cellist*, *Celliist*, a VIOLONCELLIST.
Celloid (se'loid), a 1849 [f. CELL + -OID.] Cell-like a.
Cellular (se'le-lār), a. 1753. [perh. ad. F. *cellulaire*, f. *cellule*, which in F. has replaced *celle*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by cells 1823. 2. Containing cells; porous 1816. 3. *Phys.* Consisting of cells. As used of vegetable tissues, opp. to *vascular*. As sb. pl. Cellular plants (in L. form *Cellulares*); those without distinct stem or leaves, as Cryptogams 1879.
1. C. discipline LAMB. 2. C. basalt DARWIN. 3. C. tissue, *tissue*, in Animal Physiology, a synonym of *areolar* or *connective tissue* C. pathology, the study of morbid changes in the cells. Hence *Cellularity*, c. quality or condition. var. *Cellulate*, *Cellulated* ppl. a. (in senses 2, 3). *Cellulation*, development of cells.
Cellule (se'li-lē), 1652. [ad. L. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*.] †1. A pigeon-hole—1839. 2. A minute cell, cavity, or pore 1830. Hence *Cellular* a. of or pertaining to cellules or cells. *Celluliferous* a. bearing or producing cellules. *Cellulin* (Chem.) = CELLULOSE. *Celluloid* a. *Cellulitis* (se'le-lī-tis), 1861. [f. L. *cellula* + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the cellular tissue. *Cellulo-*, comb. f. CELLULE, L. *cellula*, forming adjs. with sense CELLULAR: e. g. *c.-adipose*, (tissue) partly cellular partly adipose. *Celluloid* (se'li-lōid), sb. 1871. [loosely f.

CELLULOSE sb.] A substance consisting essentially of soluble cellulose nitrate and camphor.
Cellulose (se'li-lō-sūs), 1753. [ad. mod. L. *cellulosus*, f. *cellula*.] A. adj. Consisting of cells; full of minute cavities. var. *Cellulons*.
B. sb. [a. F.] One of the AMYLOSES. A substance also called *lignin*, which constitutes the essential part of the solid framework of plants and occurs in the animal body. It is amorphous, tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, dilute acids, and alkalis. 1835. b. In popular use, designating compounds of cellulose, esp. c. acetate and c. nitrate, solutions of which give the 'cellulose' finish used in varnishing metal, woodwork, etc. 1893.
C. In fine linen and cotton, which are almost entirely composed of it WATTS. Hence *Cellulosity*, the condition of being c.; also *concr.*
Celotomy. Also *ke-* 1847. [ad. Gr. *κηλοτομία*, f. *κηλη* rupture + *τομία*.] *Surg.* The operation for strangulated hernia by cutting down and dividing the stricture. So *Celotome*, the knife used in c.
Celsitude. 1450. [a. F., ad. L. *celsitudo*] †1. Loftiness—1680. 2. Height. (Now joc.) 1078.
Celt (selt). Also *Kelt*. 1607. [a. F. *Celte*, ad. L. *Celta*, sing. of *Celtae*, in Gr. *Κελτοί*.] 1. *Hist.* Applied to the ancient peoples of Western Europe; the Gauls and their (continental) kin. 2. A general name for peoples speaking languages akin to those of the ancient Gauls, including the Bretons, the Cornish, Welsh, Irish Manx, and Gaelic. See also CELTIC. 1773.
Celt 2 (selt). 1715. [ad. (reputed) L. *celtes* stone-chisel.] A prehistoric edged implement of bronze or stone (occ. of iron).
Celtic (se'tik), a. Also *Keltic*. 1656. [1. F. *celtique* or ad. L. *celticus*.] 1. *Hist.* etc. Of or belonging to the ancient Celts. 2. Epithet of the languages and peoples akin to the ancient Celts; esp. of the great branch of the Aryan family of languages which includes Breton, Welsh, Irish, Manx, Gaelic, Cornish, and the ancient languages which they represent. Also absol. = *Celtic tongue*, 1707. Hence *Celtically* adv. *Celticism*, a C. custom or expression devotion to C. customs. *Celticize* v. to render C.; *intr.* to adopt C. fashions, etc.
Celto-, comb. f. CELT 1, as in *Celtophil*, a friend of the Celts and Celtic studies.
†**Celure**. ME. [See CHIL v.] A canopy. Also the hangings of a bed, etc.—1553.
Cembalist. rare 1871. [f. It. *cembalo*, prop. cymbal.] *Mus.* One who plays the pianoforte in an orchestra.
Cement (sē'mēt, f. sē'mēt), sb. [ME. *cyment*, a. OF. *ciment* —L. *cementum* (also used as *cementum*), contr. for *caementum* cutting produce of chipping, f. *cadere*, refash. after L.] 1. Any powdered substance that, made plastic with water, is used in a soft and pasty state (which hardens on drying) to bind together bricks, stones, etc. in building, to cover floors, walls, etc., or (with a suitable aggregate) to form concrete. (See HYDRAULIC c., PORTLAND c., ROMAN c.) 2. *gen.* Any substance applied to the surface of solid bodies to make them cohere firmly 1562. *fig.* a principle of union (rare) 1604. 3. *transf.* a. A cement-like substance used for stopping up small cavities (e. g. in teeth) 1489. b. *Physiol.* The bony tissue forming the outer crust of the fang of the tooth 1849. c. *Metall.* A finely divided metal obtained by precipitation, esp. in c. copper, gold, silver 1874.
1. The name was also formerly, and is still loosely, applied to mortar. In c. adj. plr. applied to brick work, etc. built with mortar composed of c. and sand (c. mortar). Hence *Cemental* a.
Cement (sē'mēt), v. ME. [f. the sb.] 1. To unite with or as with cement. Also *fig.* 2. To apply cement to 1886. 3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To cohere firmly by the application of cement, to stick 1677. Also *fig.*
Hence *Cementer*. *Cementing* ppl. sb.
Cementation (sē'mēt-ā-shn), 1594. [f. prec.] 1. The action or process of cementing; the state thus produced. Also *fig.* 1660. 2. The process by which one solid is made to combine with another at a high temperature so as to change the properties of one of them, without liquefaction taking place 1594. 3. Encasing or lining with cement (*used*).

Cementitious, *a. rare*. 1828. [ad. L. *cementitius*; but in sense from CEMENT.] Of the nature of cement.

Cemetery (se-mē-ter-i). 1460 [ad. L. *cemeterium*, ad. Gr. κοιμητήριον dormitory.] A place, usually a ground, set apart for the burial of the dead; †a churchyard, any burial-ground. *fig* It is with libraries as with other cetermetes *Switt*. Hence **Cemeterial** *a.* relating to a c.

Cenacle (se-nāk'l). ME. [a. F. *cenacle*, ad. L. *cenaculum* (also used), *f. cenā*.] A supping room; an upper chamber; *f. cenā* in which the Last Supper was held.

Cenanthus (sine-npi). 1881. [f. Gr. κενός + άνθος.] Bot. The absence of stamens and pistils in a flower.

Cenation. 1599. [ad. L. *cenationem*.] Dining supping -1646. So †**Cenatory** *a.* pertaining to c. (*vare*).

Cendre. 1805. [F., 'cinder, ash'.] Ash. †**Cene**. ME. [a. F. *cēna*:—L. *cenā*.] The Last Supper; also = *Cene Thursday*, Maundy Thursday -1491.

Cenobite, -itic, **cenobium**; see CCE.

Cenogamy; see CCE.

Cenotaph (se-nō'taf). 1603. [a. F. *cenotaphie*, ad. Gr. νεωτάφιον, *f. κενός + τάφος*] An empty tomb; a sepulchral monument erected in honour of a person whose body is elsewhere. The C. erected in Whitehall, London, as a memorial to the British who fell in the war of 1914-18.

Cenozoic, var. sp. of CENO-, CAINO-.

Cense, sb.¹ ME. Aphetic f. INCENSE -1540. †**Cense**, sb.² 1544. [a. OF. *cense* (mod. *censo*)—L. *censo*, *f. censere* to estimate, etc.] 1. = CENSUS, 2, 3.-1763. 2. Rating, income-1650.

Cense (sens), v.¹ ME. [f. CENSER sb.¹] 1. To perfume with odours from burning incense; to offer incense to. †*intr.* To burn or offer incense -1732. var. †**Censer** (*vare*). 1. In the temple them to scence bothe cense and pure ME.

Cense, v.² 1606. [ad. L. *censere* Cf. CENSE sb.²] 1. To estimate, reckon -1697. 2. To take a census of. ADDISON.

Censer (se'nser), sb. ME. [a. OF. *censier* (*senser*), short f. *encensier*; in sense 2. f. CENSE v.] 1. A vessel in which incense is burnt; a thurible. b. = CASOLETTE *Tam Sh. IV. iii. 91*. 2. One who perfumes with incense 1670. 1. Another angel. *hauynge a golden c.* WYCLIF.

Censor (se'nser), sb. 1533. [a. L.; see CENSE v.²] 1. One of two magistrates in ancient Rome, who drew up the census of the citizens, etc., and had the supervision of public morals. b. *transf.* One who has the supervision of the conduct of a body of people, as in some colleges 1592. 2. *spec.* An official whose duty it is to inspect books, journals, plays, etc., before publication, to secure that they shall contain nothing immoral, heretical, or offensive or injurious to the State 1644. b. One who censors private correspondence (as in time of war) 1914. 3. †A critic, a fault-finder 1599. 4. *Psychoanalysis*. A power within the soul which represses certain elements in the unconscious 1913. [Mistranslation of Freud's *censor* censorship.] 1. b. Punch is a censor but not censorious 1871. C. of Non-collegiate Students *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 2. The censors of the press W. IAVING. 3. Eulogists or censors MACAULAY. Hence **Censor** v. *trans.* to examine (books, plays, news, correspondence) as c. Censorship, the office or function of a c.; official supervision 1591.

Censorial (sensō-riāl), *a.* 1592. [f. L. *censorius* + -AL.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a censor 1772. †*a.* Censorious -1596. 1. The c. in-pection of the public eye BURKE. So **Censorian**.

Censorious (sensō-ri-əs), *a.* 1536. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 1. Addicted to censure; severely critical; fault-finding. Const. *of; for; upon*. †*a.* Befitting a censor, grave, severe -1660. 1. To read with a c. eye CAMDEN. 2. His [Bacon's] language was nobly c. B. JONS. Hence **Censoriously** *adv.* -ness.

Censual (se'nziāl), *a.* 1613. [ad. late L. *censualis*; see CENSUS.] Of or relating to a census, as a c. roll.

Censure (se'nziū, se'nziū), sb. ME. [a. F., ad. L. *censura*, *f. cens-* stem of *censere*.] 1.

A judicial (*esp.* ecclesiastical) sentence; a condemnatory judgement -1727. †*a.* A formal opinion (of an expert, etc.) -1625. 3. *gen.*

Judgement, opinion; criticism (*arch.*) 1576. 4. *spec.* An unfavourable opinion, hostile criticism, blaming, finding fault with, or condemning as wrong; expression of condemnation. (The usual sense.) 1603. 5. Censorship 1534. 6. Correction; *esp.* critical recension (*vare*) 1613.

1. He was brought to... the House of Lords to receive his C. MAY. The censures of holy church 1494. 4. No might nor greatness in mortality can c. scape SHAKS. 6. The c. of the Vulgate text HALLAM.

Censure (se'nziū, se'nziū), v. 1589. [a. F. *censurer*.] 1. To form or give a censure or opinion of; to estimate, criticize, judge -1729. Also *trans.* with *of* or (*occ.*) *on*, and *absol.* 1. To pronounce judicial sentence on; to sentence to -1582. 3. To pronounce an adverse judgement on, criticize unfavourably; to find fault with, blame, condemn. (The current sense.) 1596. Also *absol.* 1. To exercise censorship over. BACON.

1. *Jul. C.* in ii. 16. Content to be censured idle Sir R. CECIL. C. batter of me LATHAM. 3. Would not C., or Speak ill of a Man BACON. Hence **Censurer**. **Censureship** = CENSORSHIP.

Census (se'nziū, sb. 1613. [L. *census*.] 1. The registration of citizens and their property in ancient Rome for taxation 1634. †*a.* A poll-tax -1854. 3. An official enumeration of the population of a country, etc., with statistics relating to them. Also *trans.* 1769.

A census of the population has been taken every tenth year since 1801 in Great Britain.

Cent (sent) ME. [a. F., or ad. L. *centum*] 1. A hundred. [a. F. cent.] ME only. 2. *Per cent*: for (in, to) every hundred; used in stating a proportion. (? At first in It. form *per cento*; or due to F. *pour cent*) 1568. 3. A hundredth [? Contr. of *centime*, *centesimum*, or the like.] 1635. Hence, 4. In U. S.: The hundredth part of a dollar; a coin of this value 1782, in France, etc.: A centime 1810.

2. The interest of xij. per cent by the years GOSHAM. Three (etc.) *per cent* = three (etc.) per cent stocks, i.e. stocks bearing that rate of interest. C. perc. 1677. Hence **Centage**, now **PER-CENTAGE**.

Cent, 1532. 1. An old game at cards, said to have resembled piquet, with 100 as the point that won the game -1636. 2. A counter used in playing Ombre -1878.

Cental (se'n'al). [L. *centum*, ?after *quintal*.] A weight of one hundred pounds avoirdupois, introduced into the Liverpool corn-market in 1859, and since legalized.

Centaur (se'n'tor). ME. [ad. L. a. Gr. κενταυρος; see Liddell and Scott.] 1. *Mythol.* A fabulous creature, with the head, trunk, and arms of a man, joined to the body and legs of a horse. Also *fig.* 2. One of the southern constellations 1637. 3. A kind of ship 1622. Hence various *nonce-wds.*, as *Centaurdrom*, etc.

Centaur (se'n'tor), -i, -ri. ME. [ad. med. L. *centaurea*, -ia, for L. *centaureum* or *centaurion*, a. Gr. κενταύρεον, or κενταύριον, *f. κενταυρος* CEN-TAUR.] Bot. 1. A plant, said to have been discovered by Chiron the centaur; its two species, *Centaurion minus* and *C. minus*, have been identified (prob. correctly) with *Chlora perfoliata* and *Erythraea Centaureum*. 2. In 16th c. *Great C.* was applied to a composite plant or plants; and to the genus containing these Linnæus gave the name *Centaurea*. 'Centaur' has since been extended as a book-name to all the species. 1551.

American C. a name for *Sabbatia*, a genus of N. American herbs of the Gentian family.

Centenarian (se'n-ti-ā-ri-ān). 1846. [f. L. *centenarius*.] *A. adj.* 1. A hundred years old 1849. 2. Of or belonging to a centenary celebration 1864. B. sb. A person a hundred years old 1846.

Centenary (se'n-ti-nā-ri, also se'n-ti-nā-ri; *error*, se'n-ti-nā-ri). 1598. [ad. L. *centenarius*, *f. centum* IN F. *centenaire*] *A. adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the space of a hundred years 1647. 2. *gen.* Of or belonging to a hundred 1768.

1. C. years returned but seldom FULLER. B. sb. 1. A weight of a hundred pounds -1788. 2. A centennium or century 1507. 3. A centennial anniversary; the celebration of the accomplishment of a centennium 1783. 1. Thirty-four centenaries of gold GOSAM. 2. To

complete one's c. (*mod.*) 3. The second c. of Handel's birth 1885.

Centenier (se'n-ti-ni-er). ME. [a. F.:—L. *centenarius*.] 1. A centurion -1603. 2. A police-officer in Jersey 1862.

Centennial (se'n-ti-ni-āl), *a. (sb.)* 1797. [f. (after *biennial*, etc.) L. **centennium*, *f. centum* + *annus*.] 1. Of a hundred years' standing, a hundred years old; completing a hundred years, of or relating to the hundredth anniversary. 2. sb. A hundredth anniversary or its celebration, a centenary 1876.

Centennial State (U S) appellation of Colorado admitted as a state in the c. year of the existence of the United States (1876).

Centennium. [f. L. *centum* + *annus*, after *biennium*, etc.] A period of a hundred years.

Center; see CENTRE.

Centering, **centring** (se'n-tar-iŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also *centring*. 1766 [f. *center* CENTRE v. *centering* is the general spelling] 1. The action of the vb. CENTRE. 2. *spec.* The setting of lenses so that their axes are in the same straight line 1768. 3. *Arch.* The temporary framing, whereon any vaulted work is constructed 1766. Also *attrib.*

Centesimal (se'n-ti-sim-āl), *a. (sb.)* 1682. [f. L. *centesimus*, *centesima* (*pars*), *f. centum*. Cf. *decimal*] 1. Hundred-fold. 2. Hundredth 1809. 3. sb. A hundredth part 1698.

3. The Height in Inches and Centesimals 1698. Hence **Centesimally** *adv.* **Centesimate** v. to select every hundredth for punishment. So **Cent estimation**, execution of every hundredth man.

Centesim. 1483. [a. OF. *centesime*, mod. *centième*, *centime* —L. *centesimus*] A hundredth part -1827.

Centigrade. 1649. [ad. Ger. *centgraf*, *centgraf*, *f. MHG. sentle*, ad. late L. *centa*, a district of 100 hamlets.] Used as tr. OE. *hundredes caldr*; also as tr. Ger. *centgraf* -1762.

Centi, comb. f. L. *centum* hundred, used in the Metric System for the hundredth part of a unit, as *centiare*, $\frac{1}{100}$ of an are, etc.

Centigrade (se'n-ti-grād), *a.* 1812. [a. F., f. L. *centum* + *gradus*] Having a hundred degrees; usually applied to Celsius's thermometer in which the space between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided into 100 degrees (Symbolized by C, as 40°C)

Centigramme (se'n-ti-grām, Fr. *sañtigram*) 1801. [F.; see CENTI- and GRAMME.] A weight = $\frac{1}{100}$ of a gramme, or 1543248 of a grain troy. So **Centilitre** (se'n-ti-litr, Fr. *sañtilitr*), a measure of capacity = $\frac{1}{100}$ of a litre, or 61028 of a cubic inch.

Centiloquy. 1588. [ad. L. **centiloquium*] A work attributed to Ptolemy, consisting of a hundred aphorisms of astrology.

Centime (sañtīm), 1801. [Fr.; see CENTI- and M.] A French coin = $\frac{1}{100}$ of a franc.

Centimetre (se'n-ti-mē-tr, Fr. *sañtīmtr*) 1801. [F.; see CENTI- and METRE.] A measure of length = $\frac{1}{100}$ of a metre, or 3937 (nearly $\frac{1}{2}$) of an inch.

Centinel, obs. f. SENTINEL.

Centinody. 1611. [ad. L. *centinodia* (*herba*) *f. centum* + *nodus*. Cf. F. *centinodie*.] Bot. The plant Knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*).

Centipede (se'n-ti-pēd), *a.* 1879. [f. I. *centum* + *ped-*, *pes* + -AL.] Of one hundred (metrical) feet.

Centipede (se'n-ti-pēd). 1601. [ad. L. *centipeda*, *f. as* prec. Cf. F. *centipède*] A name for wingless vermiform articulated animals having many feet, constituting the order *Chelipoda* of the class *Myriapoda*. Those in tropical countries are venomous. Also *transf.* and *fig.* var. Centiped (in Dicts.).

Center (se'n-tar). 1683. [a. Ger., ad. L. *centenarius*.] 1. A measure of weight used in Germany, varying from 100 to 220 English lb 2. *Metall.* A weight divisible first into a hundred parts, and then into many smaller parts. The center of the metallurgists is 100 lb., of the assayers 1 dram. 1753.

Cento (se'n-to). Pl. (now usu.) *centos*. 1605. [a. L. *cento*, pl. *centones*, garment of patchwork] 1. A piece of patchwork -1643. 2. A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors' (J.) 1605. Also *transf.*

the 193 divisions by which the Roman people voted in the *Comitia centuriata* 1604. 3. A group of a hundred things; a hundred (*cent.*) 1598. 4. A period of 100 years, orig. 'a c. of years' 1626. 5. Each of the successive periods of 100 years, reckoning from a received chronological epoch, esp. from the birth of Christ 6. *pl.* The Church History of the CENTURIATORS, divided into centuries 1605.

1. *Cor.* i. vii. 3. 3. A c. of prayers *Cymid.* iv. ii. 397. of sonnets BROWNING. To score a c. in an innings 1883. 5 The rebellion in the last c. 1771. *The first c.* (A.D. 1-100 inclusive). *The nineteenth c.* (A.D. 1801-1900). *Comb.*: c.-plant, the AGAVE or American Aloe; -writer = CENTURIATOR Hence *Centuriated* a. centuries old.

Century, obs. var. of SENTRY.

Centri (k'entri, t'entri). OF. = CHURL, q. v. **+Cepa-ceous**, cæs-, a. 1657. [f. L. *capa*, *capa* onion.] Of the nature of an onion.

Cephalalgia (se-fäl'algi). 1547. [ad. L. *cephalalgia* (also used in *Med.*), a. Gr., f. *κεφαλή* + *algia*, f. *ἀλγος*, cf. F. *céphalalgie*.] Head-ache Hence *Cephalalgic* a. of, pertaining to, or affected with c.; sb., a medicine for c. (Diets) **|| Cephalanthium**. 1880. [mod. L., f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + *anthos*.] Bot. = ANTHODIUM.

|| Cephalaspis. 1842 [mod. L., f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + *aspis*.] *Palæont.* A genus of fossil ganoid fishes found in the Old Red Sandstone, having a large buckler-shaped plate attached to the head: also called *buckler-heads*.

Cephalate (se-fäl'et). 1852. [f. G. *κεφαλή* + *-ate*. Cf. F. *céphalé*.] A mollusc having a distinct head, or belonging to the Encephalous division (*Cephalata*).

Cephalic (se-fäl'ik), a (sb.) 1599. [a. F. *céphalique*, ad. L., a. Gr. *κεφαλικός*, f. *κεφαλή*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the head; of the nature of a head. 2. Relieving disorders of the head 1656. As sb. A cephalic remedy 1656.

1. *C. index* a number indicating the ratio of the transverse to the longitudinal diameter of the skull. *C. veni* the principal vein of the arm, which anciently was opened to relieve disorders of the head. Hence *Cephalic* locally ad. in relation to the head.

|| Cephalitis (se-fäl'itis). 1811. [f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

Cephalization (se-fäl'iz-ā-shən). 1864. [f. Gr. *κεφαλή*; cf. *specialization*.] *Biol.* Dana's term to express the degree to which the head is developed and dominates over the rest of the body. So *Cephalized* a. having the head developed.

Cephalo- (se-fäl'o), comb. f. Gr. *κεφαλή* head, used:

a. in combs., such as c.-cathartic a. purging the head; -extractor, an instrument for extracting a fetus by the head.

b. in derivative formations, as *Cephalocoele* [see *CELE*], a tumour in the head. *Cephalology*, a treatise on the head. **|| Cephalomania** [Gr. *μανία*], divination by means of a head.

Cephalometer [Gr. *μέτρον*], an instrument formerly used for measuring the size of the foetal head during parturition, also *gen.* *Cephalophorous* a. [Gr. *φορος*], epithet of the Cephalates.

Cephalopterous [Gr. *πτερόν*] a., having a winged or feathered head. **Cephalostate** [Gr. *στάτης*], a head-rest. **Cephalotome** [Gr. *-τομή* adj., cutting], an instrument for cutting the head of the fetus in embryotomy.

Cephalotomy [Gr. *-τομία* sb.], the dissection of the head; also, as under *cephalotomy*. **Cephalotribe** [Gr. *τριβειν*], an instrument used in cephalotomy. **Cephalotripsy** [Gr. *τριβή*], the operation of crushing the head of the fetus with a cephalotribe, in cases of difficult delivery.

Cephaloid (se-fäl'oid), a. 1847. [a. Gr. *κεφαλοειδής*.] Shaped like a head.

Cephalopod (se-fäl'ōp'd), 1826. [? a. mod. F. *céphalopode*, -es, ad. next.] *Zool.* One of the *Cephalopoda*.

|| Cephalopoda (se-fäl'ōp'dā), sb. *pl.* *Sing.* -pod or -podan. 1802 [mod. L., f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + *πους* (pod-).] *Zool.* The most highly organized class of *Mollusca*, characterized by a distinct head with arms or tentacles attached to it, comprising Cuttle-fishes, the Nautilus, etc., and

many fossil species. Hence *Cephalopodal*. **Cephalopodic**, **Cephalopodous** adjs. belonging to the *Cephalopoda*; pertaining to a cephalopod; *Cephalopodan* a.; as sb. = prec.

Cephalothorax (se-fäl'ōth'aks). 1835. [f. Gr. *κεφαλή* + *thorax*.] *Zool.* The anterior division of the body, consisting of the coalesced head and thorax, in certain *Arachnida* and *Crustacea* (as spiders and crabs). Hence *Cephalothoracic* a.

Cephalous (se-fäl'os), a = CEPHALATE.

+Cephen. 1609. [a. Gr. *κηφήν*.] A drone-bee 1657.

+Cepous a. 1657. [f. L. *cepa*] Like an onion; bulbous.

Ceraceous (sēr'as), a. 1768. [f. L. *cera*.] Of the nature of wax, waxy.

Cerago (sēr'ago). 1839. [f. L. *cera*.] Bee-bread.

Ceral (sēr'al), a. 1874. 1. [f. CERE.] Pertaining to the CERE of a bird's bill. 2. [f. L. *cera*.] Relating to wax 1883.

Ceramic (sēr'mik), a (sb.) Also *ker-*. 1830. [ad. Gr. *κεραμικός*, *κεραμική* (τέχνη), f. *κεράμος*. Cf. F. *céramique*.] 1. Of or pertaining to pottery, esp. as an art. 2. As sb. in *pl.* The ceramic art. So *Ceramist*, a c. artist.

Cerargyrite (sēr'arj'rit). 1868. [improp. f. Gr. *κέρας* (kerat-) + *ἀργύρος*.] *Min.* Native chloride of silver, horn silver.

Cerasin (se-räsin). 1838. [f. L. *ceresus* + *-in*.] *Chem.* The insoluble portion of the gum of the cherry, and other trees.

|| Cerastes (sēr'astis) ME [L., a. Gr. *κεράστης*, f. *κέρας* horn] *Zool.* A genus of venomous serpents found in Africa, etc., having a horny scale above each eye, the horned viper. C. horned Mnt. P. L. n. 325. var. **+Cerastrate**.

Cerate (sēr'at). 1543. [ad. L. *ceratum*, *cerate*, varied with *cerotum*, a. Gr. *κερωτόν*, neut. of *κερωτός* waxed.] *Med.* A stiff ointment composed of wax, lard or oil, and other ingredients. Hence *Cerated* a. covered with wax.

Ceratinous (sēr'tinos), a. 1881. [f. Gr. *κεράτινος*, f. *κέρας*.] Of horny structure or nature.

+Ceration. 1610. [ad. med. L. *cerationem*, f. L. *cerare* to wax.] *Alchem.* The action of covering anything with wax, or of softening a hard substance; also, the fixation of mercury -1751.

|| Ceratium (sēr'ā-shūm). 1880. [L. = *siliqua*, a. Gr. *κεράτιον* carob-bean, dim. of *κέρας*.] Bot. A siliquiform capsule. GRAY.

Cerato- (se-rä'to), comb. f. Gr. *κέρας*, *κερατ-* horn, used chiefly to denote relation to a cornu or horn, or to the cornea.

Cerato-branchial [Gr. *βράγχια* gills] a., *Anat.* epithet of one of the main portions of permanent branchial cartilage in fishes and Amphibia.

Ceratocoele (-sēl) [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], *Pathol.* a hernia of the cornea of the eye. **Cerato-hyal** [see *HYAL*] a., the part of the hyoid arch in mammals below the styloid process.

Cerato-plasty [Gr. *πλαστικός*, *plastic*] *Med.* the artificial restoration of the cornea.

Ceramics (sēr'ō-niks), sb. *pl.* rare [f. Gr. *κεραμικός* + *-ics*, sec. -IC.] That branch of physics which treats of heat and electricity. (Diets) **|| Ceramite** (sēr'ō-nit). 1814. [ad. Gr. *κεραμίτης* (λίθος).] Thunder-stone, used of meteorites, or meteoric iron; also of beleminites, and of flint arrow-heads.

Ceraunoscope (sēr'ō-nōskōp), 1827. [ad. Gr. *κεραυνόσκοπος*.] A machine used by the ancients in their mysteries to imitate thunder and lightning.

Cerberus (sēr'bē-rūs) ME [L., a. Gr.] *Gr. and L. Mythol.* The watch-dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions, represented as having three heads. Used allusively.

1. I must give the C. a sup. I suppose. (Cf. *Æneid* vi. 477.) *FOOT.* Hence *Cerberian* a. (*improp.*) **|| Cerberic** a.

|| Cercaria (sēr'kē-ri-ā). 1841 [mod. L., f. Gr. *κερκίριον* tail.] *Zool.* A kind of trematode worm in its second larval stage, shaped like a tadpole. Hence *Cercarial*, *jan.* -iform adjs.

|| Cercopithecus (sēr'ikōp'it'hē-kūs). 1572. [L.,

a. Gr., f. *κέρκος* + *πίθηκος*.] *Zool.* A genus of long-tailed African monkeys, having cheek-pouches, and callosities on the buttocks. Hence *Cercopithecoïd* a.

Cere (sēr), sb. 1486. [a. F. *cère* = L. *cera*] *Ornith.* The naked wax-like membrane at the base of the beak in certain birds, in which the nostrils are pierced. var. *Sear*.

Cere (sēr), v. 1465. [a. F. *ciser* = L. *cerere*, f. *ceres*.] 1. To cover with wax, to wax -1601. 2. a. To wrap in a ceceloth. 7b. To anoint with sp. ces, etc. 1465. 7c. To seal up (in lead, etc.) 1525. Also fig.

Cereal (sēr'ri-āl), a. (sb.) 1818. [ad. L. *Cereales* pertaining to Ceres; cf. F. *céréales*] *adj.* Of or pertaining to corn or edible grain 1818. sb. (*usu.* in *pl.*, also in L. form *cerealis*) Any grasses which are cultivated for their seed as human food, commonly comprised under the name of *corn* or *grain* 1832.

Cerealin (sēr'ri-āl-in) 1861. [f. prec.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous substance found in bran, closely resembling chastease.

|| Cerebellum (sēr'bēl'ūm). Also **+cerebel**. 1565. [L., dim. of *cerebrum*] *Phys.* The little or hinder brain, situated behind and below the cerebrum, and above the medulla oblongata. Hence *Cerebellar*, *Cerebellic* adjs. of or pertaining to the c.

Cerebral (sēr'brāl), a. (sb.) 1805 [a. l. *cerebrālis*, f. L. **cerebralis*, f. *cerebrum*] 1. Pertaining or relating to the brain; analogous to a brain 1816. 2. *Cerebral letters*: name for a class of consonants in Sanskrit, etc., developed from the dentals by retracting the tongue and applying its tip to the palate. Also as sb.

1. A c. ganglion (*mod.*). Hence *Cerebralism*, the theory that mental operations arise from the action of the brain. *Cerebralist*, one who holds this.

Cerebrate (sēr'brēt), sb. 1872. *Chem.* A salt of cerebolic acid.

Cerebration (sēr'brā-shən). 1853. [f. L. *cerebrum*] Brain-action (*esp.* unconscious) Hence *Cerebrate* v. to perform by c. (*mod.*)

Cerebric (sēr'br'ik), a. 1839. [f. L. *cerebrum* + *-ic*] Pertaining to the brain. *C. acid* (*Chem.*), a fatty acid obtained from the brain.

Cerebriform (sēr'brī-fōrm), a. 1834 [f. as prec. + *-FORM*.] Resembling the brain in form or texture; encephaloid.

Cerebrifugal, a. [f. as prec. + L. *fugus* + *-al*] Epithet of nerve-fibres which run from the brain to the spinal cord, and convey cerebral impulses outward. So *Cerebrifugal* a. epithet of nerve-fibres which run in the opposite direction and convey sensations to the brain.

Cerebrin (se-r'brin). Also -ine. 1830. [f. as prec. + *-IN*] *Chem.* A name used for several substances obtained from the brain, esp. a light white hygroscopic powder, obtained by the action of baryta and heat on brain-tissue.

|| Cerebritis (sēr'brītis). 1866 [f. as prec. + *-itis*.] *Path.* Inflammation of the substance of the brain.

Cerebro- (sēr'brō), comb. f. L. *cerebrum* brain; used:

a. as in *cerebro-cardiac* a., relating to the brain and heart. b. in forming hybrid derivatives, as *Cerebrology* [see *-LOGY*], the science or discussion of brains. **Cerebrometer** [see *-METER*], an instrument for recording cerebral pulsations. **Cerebro-pathy** [Gr. *-πάθεια*], the series of hypochondriacal symptoms accompanying overwork of the brain. **Cerebroscopy** [Gr. *-σκοπία*, f. *σκοπεῖν*], the use of the ophthalmoscope to determine the state of the retina and deduce the condition of the brain.

Cerebroid (sēr'brō'id), a. 1854. [f. L. *cerebrum*.] Resembling or akin to brain; brainlike.

Cerebrose, a. rare. [ad. L. *cerebrus*.] Brain-sick, mad-brained, wilful, stubborn (Bailey 1727). Hence **+Cerebro** sily.

Cerebro-spinal (sēr'brō-spai-nāl), a. 1826 [f. CEREbro- + SPINAL.] Relating to the brain and spinal cord.

Cerebro-spinal axis, the brain and spinal cord as together constituting the central or main part of the *cerebro-spinal system*, the chief of the two great nerve systems of vertebrates. *Cerebro-spinal fluid*, a serous fluid occupying the space between the arachnoid membrane and *pia mater*.

Cerebrum (ser'ibzr'm). 1615. [L.] The brain proper; the anterior, and, in the higher vertebrates, largest part of the brain; in man it fills nearly the whole cavity of the skull.

Cerecloth (sēr'aklōp), *sb.* 1540. [orig. *cerecl* cloth; see CERED.] Cloth smeared or impregnated with wax or some glutinous matter. Used as a winding-sheet 1533; 7b. as a plaster in surgery -1818; c. as a waterproof material 1540. To bed, & there had a c. laid to my foot PERVS. Hence **†Cerecloth** v. to apply a c. to; to wrap in a c. **Cered** (sēr'id), *pp. a.* ME. [f. CERE v.] Smeared, anointed, or saturated with wax, esp. in *Cered cloth* = CERECLOTH.

Cerement (sēr'imēnt, also *erom.* ser'tē). 1602. [a. F. *cerement*, f. *cerer* to wax. Always coner. in Eng.] Usu. in *pl.* Waxed wrappings for the dead; loosely, grave-clothes. Rarely in *sing.* = cerecloth; shroud. Also *fig.* Tell Why thy Canoniz'd bones Hearsed in death Have burst their cerements *Hamlet*, i. iv. 48.

Ceremonial (ser'imōniāl), *a.* and *sb.* ME. [ad. L. *ceremonialis*, f. *cerimonia*. So mod. F. *cerémonial*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Relating to, or consisting of, ceremonies or rites; ritual; formal. 2. Addicted to ceremony or ritual; formal, ceremonious -1653.

1. The ceremonial rites of marriage *Tem. Shr* iii. 6 C manners 1852.

B. *sb.* 1. A ceremonial commandment or ordinance -1621. 2. A prescribed system of ceremonies; a ritual. 3. *rarely*, A rite or ceremony 1672. 3. = CEREMONY 2, 3 1749. 4. A ceremonial robe; = CEREMONY 4 1610. 5. *R.C.Ch.* The order for rites and ceremonies, or a book containing this 1612.

2. The c. prescribed in the Anglican service D'ISRAELI. Hence **Ceremonialism**, addiction to external ceremonies in religion; ritualism. **Ceremonialist**, a ritualist. **Ceremonially** *adv.*

†Ceremoniary. [Cf. *braviary*, etc.] A directory or rule of ceremony. JEWELL.

Ceremonious (ser'imōni'us), *a.* 1555. [ad. F. *cerémonieux*, or L. *cerimoniosus*; see CEREMONY.] 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of ceremonies; = CEREMONIAL. 2. Full of ceremony; accompanied with rites 1611. 3. According to customary formalities or punctilious 1593. 4. Addicted to ceremony; punctilious in observance of formalities 1553.

1. The c. laws of Moses 1555. 2. *Wint. T* iii. 17. 3. His somewhat c. politeness 1863. Hence **Ceremoniously** *adv.*, -ness.

Ceremony (ser'imōni). [ME. *cerymonye*, prob. a. OF. *cerimonia*, ad. L. *cerimonia*; for which see Lat. Dicts.] 1. An outward rite or observance, religious or held sacred; the performance of some solemn act according to prescribed form; a solemnity; *disparagingly*. An empty form 1533; *loosely*. A stately formality 1802. 2. A usage of courtesy, politeness, or civility ME. 3. (without a. or *pl.*) a. Performance of (religious) rites, ceremonial observance 1759. b. Precise observance of conventional forms of deference or respect 1603. c. Pomp, state (*arch.*) 1599. 4. *coner.* An external accessory or symbolical attribute of worship, state, or pomp -1709. 75. A portent, omen 1601.

1. The ceremonies of the Masse 1533. Old antiquated Ceremonies 1710. A mere c. THURLOW. The c. of dinner 1802. 2. The c. of waiting for answers MISS BURNBY. 3. a. A Christian, in substance, not in c. JUNIUS. b. *Without c.* To stand upon c. 4. *Jul. C.* i. 70. 5. *Jul. C.* ii. 1. 197.

Master of the ceremonies, the person who superintends the ceremonies observed in a place of state or on some public occasion. Hence **†Ceremony** v. to sanctify or treat with c. QUARLES.

Cereous (sēr'ēus), *a.* 1601. [f. L. *cereus* + -OUS.] Of the nature of wax, waxy, waxy.

Cerite, Cererium; see CERITE. CERURIUM.

†Cereus (sēr'ēus), 1730 [L., f. *cera*.] *Bot.* A large genus of cactuses, natives of tropical America; the Torch-thistle.

Cerevisial, *a.* [f. L. *cerevisia* beer + -AL.] Of or pertaining to beer. See CEREVISIAL.

†Cerfoil, *rare*. ME. [a. OF., (ult.) ad. Gr. *χαρφόλιον*.] = CERVIL -1567.

Cerul (sēr'rik), *a.* 1863. [f. CERURIUM + -IC.] Chem. Of or belonging to cerium; as in *c. salts*.

Ceric, *a.* 1838. [f. L. *cera* + -IC.] Chem.

Chemically related to wax, as in *C. acid*, obtained by treating cerin with nitric acid.

†Ceriella. 1591. [Sp. var. of *cedilla*.] = CEDILLA -1863.

Cerin (sēr'in). 1850. [f. L. *cera* + -IN.] Chem. 1. A waxy substance extracted by alcohol or ether from grated cork. 2. A name applied to the portion of bees-wax which is readily soluble in alcohol -1865.

Cerine (sēr'ōm). 1814. [f. CERURIUM + -INE.] Min. A variety of ALLANITE or cerium-epidote.

Cerinthian (sēr'inthian), *a.* 1576. [f. *Cerinthus* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the teaching of Cerinthus (c. a. d. 88), who attempted to unite Christianity with a mixture of Gnosticism and Judaism. As *sb.* A follower of Cerinthus.

Ceriph (ser'if). 1830. [?] One of the fine lines of a letter, esp. the fine hair-line at the top or bottom of capitals, as of I.

†Cerise (sēr'iz), *a.* and *sb.* 1858 [a. F.] A light bright clear red, resembling that of some cherries.

Cerite (sēr'ōit). 1804 [f. as CERURIUM + -ITE.] The rare mineral hydrated silicate of Cerium.

C. metals: cerium, didymium, and lanthanum.

Cerite 2. 1811 [a. F. *cerite*, ad. mod. L. *cerithium*, name of the genus.] *Palaeont.* A genus of fossil brachiopod molluscs. Also *attrib.*

Cerium (sēr'riūm). 1804 [Named, along with its source *cerite*, after the planet CERES, discovered in 1801. Klaproth, in 1807, proposed the names *cererium* and *cerite*, to avoid confusion with L. *cera* wax.] Chem. A rare metallic element, discovered in the mineral called CERITE; it has the colour and lustre of iron, and takes a high polish, but tarnishes in moist air; it is malleable and ductile, of specific gravity 6.63 to 6.73. Atomic weight 138; symbol Ce. Also *attrib.* = CERIC 1.

†Cern, *v.* For CONCERN. *Tem. Shr.* v. i. 77.

Ceruous (sēr'uūus), *a.* 1633. [f. L. *ceruus* + -OUS.] Bowing downwards; in *Bot.* drooping, nodding; said of a flower.

Cero, *comb.* f. L. *cera* or Gr. *κέρως* wax, also the first element in many derivatives.

Cerography (sēr'ōgrāfi). 1593. [ad. Gr. *κερογραφία*, f. *κέρως* + -γραφία.] Writing or painting on wax, as the encaustic painting of the ancients. b. Applied also to a method of taking stereotype plates from superposed sheets of engraved wax. So **Cerograph**, a writing on wax. **Cerograph**, -al *a.* pertaining to c. **Cerographist**.

Cerolite (sēr'ōlit). Also *ker-*. 1868. [f. Gr. *κέρως* + λίθος.] Min. A hydrous silicate of aluminum, having a waxy lustre and greasy feel.

†Ceroma (sēr'ōmā). [L., a. Gr. *κήρωμα*, ointment for wrestlers, anything made of wax.] 'An apartment in the Gymnasium and baths of the ancients, where the bathers and wrestlers were anointed' (Gwilt).

Ceromancy (sēr'ōmānsi). 1652. [a. F. *ceromanie*, med. L. *ceromantia*, f. Gr. *κέρως* + *μαντεία*.] Divination by dropping melted wax into water.

Ceromet (sēr'ōmet). [a. F. *ceromet*, f. L. *cera* + μέτρον.] A mixture of wax and honey, used as an ointment in hot climates.

Ceroun. U.S. var. of SEROON.

Ceroplast (sēr'ōplastik), *a.* 1801. [a. Gr. *κεροπλαστικός*, f. *κέρως* + *πλάσσειν*.] 1. Relating to modelling in wax. 2. Ceroplastics *sb.* the art of modelling in wax; *coner.* waxworks. 1882. So **Ceroplasty**, modelling in wax.

Cerosin (sēr'ōsin). 1865. [f. L. **cerosus* + -IN.] Chem. A wax-like substance obtained by scraping the surface of some kinds of sugar-cane.

Ceroso. Chem. Comb. f. CEROUS *a.*

†Cerate. 1562. [ad. L., a. Gr. *κεράτιον*.] = CERATE -1669.

Cerotic (sēr'ōtik). 1850. [f. Gr. *κεροτόν* + -IC.] Chem. In *C acid*, $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$, the essential constituent of cern (see CERIN 2). Its salts are called Cerotates. So **Cerotene**, an olefine ($C_{27}H_{54}$) obtained by the dry distillation of Chinese wax; **Cerotin**, hydrate of ceryl, $C_{27}H_{56}O$; **Ceretyl** = CERYL.

Cerous (sēr'ōs), *a.* 1863. [f. CERURIUM +

-OUS.] Chem. Applied to compounds in which cerium combines as a triad, as in *c. salts*, etc.

†Cerre-tree, *rare*. 1577. [ad. L. *cerus*.] The Turkey Oak or the Holm Oak. So **†Cerial**, *a.* ME. [a. Olt. *cerale*, f. *cerro*, L. *ceruus*] of or pertaining to evergreen oak -1500.

†Cert (sēr't). 1889. [Abbrev. of CERTAIN (Ty)] slang (orig. Racing). A horse that is certain to win; a 'sure thing'.

Certain (sēr'ten, -t'n), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* ME [a. OF. *certain*, repr. late L. type **certanus*, *certus*, orig. pa. pple. of *cernere*.]

I. 1. Determined, fixed; not variable. (Occ. put after its sb. in this sense.) b. Definite, exact (*arch.*) ME. 2. Sure, reliable ME.; inevitable ME.; unfailing 1636. 3. Not to be doubted; established as a truth or fact ME. 4. Having no doubt; assured; sure (= 'subjectively certain'). Const. *of*, *that* with *cl.* ME.

75. Self-determined, resolved; steadfast -1600. 1. Payment of money on a day c. STAMEN. 2. To repose upon c. experience JOHNSON. The certe ne perill he stood in STENNER *f.* Q. i. l. 24. A c. remedy for a distemper 1754. 3. A fact as c. as it appears in credible HUME. 4. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. n. 57. *Morally c.* so sure that one is justified in acting upon the conviction. 5. I with these have fir my Lot, C. to under goe like doom MUR P. L. ix. 953.

II. Used to indicate things which the mind particularizes, but which are not further identified in speech. in *sing.* = a particular, in *pl.* = some particular, some definite ME.

Till some c. shot be paid *Two Gent.* ii. v. 6. *A c. age*. (Mostly said of women.) *Spec. uses.* 2. = some at least: He kept up a c. degree of intercourse S. AUSTIN. b. = unknown except by name: A c. lord Archibald Hamilton Cowper.

B. quasi-*sb.* or *adverb.* 1. What is certain, certainty -1631. 2. A definite quantity or amount (*of*) -1601.

1. For c. as a certainty, assuredly. [= F. *four certain*.] ME. *In c.* in truth, truly -1493. *Of a c.* (*arch.*), formerly of c. as a matter of certainty, assuredly 1485.

C. *adv.* 1. Certainly ME. 2. Emphasizing *sooth*, *true*, *sure*. (Now *dead*.) 1500.

Hence **Certainly** *adv.* with certainty; fixedly without doubt; unquestionably. **†Certainness**

†Certain, *v.* *rare*. ME. [f. prec.; cf. ASCLETAIN.] To make certain, to certify -1523.

Certainty (sēr'tēnti). ME. [a. Anglo Fr. *certainté*, OF. *certaineté*.] 1. That which is certain, the fact, the truth. 2. *Obs.* A fact or thing certain or sure (with *pl.*) 1611. 73. Surety ME only 4. The quality of being certain ME.

75. A definite number or quantity -1603. 2. Small certainties are the bane of men of talents 1775. 4. The c. of Geometry 1738. To affirm with c. ADDISON. *Moral c.*; see CERTAIN. *For*, (*tim*, *fat*), *of*, *to* (*a*) c. = a matter of c., beyond doubt, assuredly.

Certes (sēr'tez), *adv.* *arch.* [ME., a. OF. *certes* (= a *certes*).] -L. *Tr. a. c.* from certain (grounds) LUTRÉ. Of a truth, assuredly.

This, certes, I know FULLER. And c. not in vain Wordsworth. Hence **Certie**, *certy* (*Sc.*) (taken as *sing.* of *certis*).

†Certificate, *pp. a.* 1547 [See next.] Cern fiod.

Certificate (sēr'tifikēt), *sb.* 1472. [ad. med. L. *certificatum*, pa. pple. of *certificare*, used subst.] 1. Certification -1661. 2. A document wherein a fact is formally certified 1489, etc. = *licence* 1549, also *gen.*, a certification 1718. 3. *Law*. A writing made in one court by which notice of its proceedings is given to another 1607. Also *attrib.*

2. A c. of health De Foe, of character 1790, of baptism, SCOTT. The suspension of Captain Stone's c. 1863. 3. *Tral by c.* = a form of trial in which the testimony of facts as certified by any proper authority decides the point at issue.

Certificate (sēr'tifikēt), *v.* 1768. [f. the sb.] 1. To attest by a certificate. 2. To furnish with a certificate 1818.

2. To c. midwives 1870, teachers 1864.

Certification (sēr'tifikā'fōn). 1440. [a. F., or ad. L. *certificationem*.] The action of certifying or fact of being certified; the form in which this is embodied.

The c. of elementary teachers (*mod.*).

Certificatory (sēr'tifikātōri), *a.* 1520. [ad. med. L. *certificatorius*.] Of the nature of a certificate, as *Lett. c.* = a written testimonial.

Certify (sēr'tifai), *v.* ME [a. F. *certifier*, ad. med. L. *certificare*, f. *certus*.] 1. To make

(a thing) certain, to guarantee as certain; to give certain information of. 2. To declare or attest by a formal or legal certificate 1461. 3. To make (a person) certain (of), to assure; to give (a person) legal or formal attestation (of) ME. 4. *intr.* To testify to, vouch for 1625.

1. To certify these things, sende for the damoyzell LD BERNERS. 2. Cause certified and allowed by the Captain 1657. 3. These are to Certifye all whom it may concerne 1675. To a person that [etc.] TINDALE. 4. To c. to a person's insanity (mod.). Hence **Certifiable** *a.* **Certifier**.

Certiorari (sē'riōrī'arī). 1523. [L., occurring in the original L. words of the writ, we being desirous for certain reasons, that the said record should by you be certified to us.] Law. A writ, issuing from a superior court, upon the complaint of a party that he has not received justice in an inferior court, or cannot have an impartial trial, by which the records are called up for trial in the superior court.

Certiorate (sē'riōrēt), *v.* 1637. [f. L. *certiorare*.] To inform authoritatively.

Certitude (sē'ritūdīn). ME. [a F., f. late L. *certitudinem*.] 1. Subjective certainty. (The prevailing sense.) With *a* and *pl.* 1611. 2. Objective certainty. ? Obs. 1538.

Cerulean (sērū'lēān), *a.* Also *cæ-*. 1667. [f. L. *caeruleus*.] Of the colour of the cloudless sky blue, azure. Chiefly poet. As quasi-*sb.* Cerulean hue 1756, (*loc*) a blue-stocking 1821. He spread the pure C. fields on high BLACKMORE. *vam* **Cerule** (*poet*). **Ceruleous** *adjs.*

Cerulein (sērū'lēīn), **Cerulin** (sērū'lēīn). Also *cæ-*. 1810. [f. as prec. + -in.] A deep blue substance in many essential oils, azulene.

Ceruleo-, comb. f. L. *caeruleus*.

Cerulific, *a. rare* 1701 [f. L. *caeruleus*.] Having the power to produce a blue colour [f.].

Cerumen (sērū'mēn) 1741. [a. mod. L., f. L. *cera*.] The yellow wax-like secretion in the external canal of the ear. Hence **Ceruminiferous** *a.* producing *c.* **Ceruminous *a.* of, of the nature of, or secreting *c.*, as *c. glands*.**

Ceruse (sērū's, sērū's). ME. [a. F., or ad L. *cerussa*, f. (ult.) Gr *κρόπος* wax.] 1. = WHITE LEAD; used as a white paint, or a cosmetic; often vague. 2. = CERUSSITE.

1 Eye-sight too weak to distinguish *c.* from natural bloom MACAULAY. Hence **Ceruse** *v.* to paint (the face) with *c.*

Cerussite, **cerusite** (sērū'sīt). 1850. [f. L. *cerussa* CERUSE + -ITE] *Min* Native carbonate of lead, white lead ore.

Cervant (sērva'ntik), *a.* 1759. [f. *Cervantes*, pr. name.] Characteristic of Cervantes. So **Cervantist**.

Cervantite (sērva'ntīt). 1856. [f. *Cervantes* (in Galicia, Spain).] *Min* A native telluride of antimony (Sb₂Te₃), called also *antimony ochre*.

Cervelat (sērvelā). 1864. [OF., ad. It *cervellata* sausage.] A short reed musical instrument, resembling the bassoon in tone. var. **Cervalet**.

Cervical (sēr'vīkāl, sēr'vīkāl), *a.* 1681. [f. L. *cervix*, -*leus*; cf. F. *cervical*.] *Phys.* Of or belonging to the CERVIX. As *sb.* = *c.* nerve, vertebra, etc.

Cervicide, *rare* 1864. [ad. med. L. *cervicida*.] The killing of a deer.

Cervico- (sēr'vīkō), comb. f. of L. *cervix*, *leus* neck, as in *cervico-brachial* *a.* belonging to the neck and arm, etc.

Cervine (sēr'vīn), *a.* 1832. [ad. L. *cervinus*, f. *cervus*. In F. *cervin*.] Of or belonging to deer, or to the family Cervidae. Also as *so*.

Cervisial, *a. joc.* 17... [f. L. *cervisia* *b. er* + -AL] Of or pertaining to beer.

Cervix (sēr'vīks). 1741. [L.] *Phys.* The neck. Also applied to analogous parts of the womb, the bladder, etc.

Ceryl (sēr'il). 1873. [f. Gr. *κρόπος* wax + *yl*.] *Chem.* The hypothetical radical (C₂₇H₅₅) of *Ceryl* or *Ceretyl* alcohol or cerotin, C₂₇H₅₅O, a waxy substance obtained from Chinese wax.

Cesar, -*cān*, etc.; see CÆ-

Cesare (sēr'zārē). 1588. *Logic.* A mnemonic word representing the first mood of the second syllogistic figure, in which a universal negative

major premiss and a universal affirmative minor yield a universal negative conclusion.

Cespitious (sespī'tiōs), *a.* 17... [f. L. *caespitosus* + -OUS.] Made of turf, turfen.

Cespitose (sespī'tōs), *a.* Also CESPITOSE, *q. v.* Turfy, growing in tufts or clumps.

Cess (ses), *sb.* 1 Also Sess (E. 1531. [prop. Sess, aphet. f. ASSESS *sb.*] 1. An assessment, tax, or levy. In Eng. use replaced by *rate*, *exc. dial.*; in Ireland still the official term. 2. *Ireland.* The obligation to supply the soldiers and the lord deputy's household with provisions at prices 'assessed'; hence *loosely*, military exactions. Now *Hist.* 1571. 13. Assessment, estimation -1596

3. The poor's lade is wrong in the withers, out of all cess SHAKES.

Cess, *sb.* 2 1689 [var. of CEASE] 1. Cessation 1703 2. = CESSER 3 1869.

Cess (ses), *sb.* 3 Anglo-Irish. 1859. [? from CESS 1 2.] In *bad cess* to = 'evil befall'.

Cess (ses), *v.* 1 1494. [See CESS *sb.* 1] 1. = ASSESS *v.* 1. -1764. 12. = ASSESS *v.* 2. -1612

3. *Ireland.* To impose (soldiers) upon a community, to be supported at a fixed rate. Now *Hist.* 1612. 14. = ASSESS *v.* 3. -1738. 15. = ASSESS *v.* 4. STOW.

Cess, *v.* 1 1555. [var. of CEASE *v.*] *intr.* To cease to perform a legal duty -1741.

Cessant, *a. rare*. 1648. [ad. L. *cessantem*.] That ceases to act -1745 Hence **Cessantly** *adv.* intermittently.

Cessation (sesē'jōn). ME. [ad. L. *cessationem*; treated as n. of action from Eng. *cease*.] 1. Ceasing, discontinuance, stoppage. 1b. ellipt. = Cessation of or from arms: armistice, truce -1755. 12. Inactivity -1697.

1. The C. of the Oracles NORTH. 2. The spent Earth may better'd by C., bear the Grain DAVEN.

Cessavit (sesē'vīt). 1555. [L., f. *cessare* = CESS *v.* 2] A writ to recover lands, which lay when a tenant ceased to pay rent, or perform legal duties, for the space of two years.

Cesser (sesē'ī). 1531. [a. F. *cesser*] 1. Law. Ceasing (of a tenant) to pay rent, or perform legal duties, for the space of two years.

2. Cessation, termination 1809. 13. = CESSION 2 -1689.

Cessible, *a. rare*. 1645. [ad. L. **cessibilis*, f. *cessus*, *ordine*] Yielding; ready to give way. Hence **Cessibility**, yieldingness.

Cessio bonorum (L. 'cession of goods') = CESSION 3b.

Cession (sesē'jōn). ME. [a. F., ad. L. *cessio-nem*] 1. The action of giving way or yielding -1693. 12. The vacating of an office either by retirement or death -1738. b. *Ecclesiastical Law.* The vacating of a benefice by taking another without dispensation 1641. 3. The action of ceding to another rights, property, etc.; concession ME. b. *Civil Law* The voluntary surrender by a debtor of all his effects to his creditors 1622.

3. The c. of Maestricht TRIMMER.

Cessionary (sesē'jārī). 1611. [ad. med. L. *cessionarius*, f. L. *cessio* (bonorum).] 1. A bankrupt who makes *cessio bonorum* -1694 2. An assignee 1754

Cessment. 1540. [var. of SESSMENT, aphet. f. ASSESSMENT] = ASSESSMENT -1733.

Cessor 1. Also 1-*er*. 1565. [f. CESS *v.* 1 + -ER 1, -OR.] = ASSESSOR, *q. v.* -1596.

Cessor 2 (sesē'ī, -ārī). 1727. [f. CESS *v.* 2 + -OR.] Law. One who ceases; see CESS *v.* 2

Cesspipe (sesē'pīp). [f. *cess* in CESSPOOL.] A pipe for carrying off the overflow from cess-pools, sinks, or drains. So **Cesspit**, a pit for the reception of night-soil and refuse; a midden.

Cesspool (sesē'pīl). 1671. [Of uncertain etym.; see N.E.D.] 1. A well made in the bottom of a drain, under a grating, to collect sand or gravel carried by the stream. 2. A well sunk to receive the soil from a water-closet, kitchen sink, etc. Also fig. 1782.

2. fig. The c. of agio CARLYLE.

Cest (ē). 1577. [a. F. *cesta*.] = CESTUS 1.

Cestoid (ses'tōīd). Also **cestode**. 1836. [f. L. *cestus*. Cf. F. *cestoide*, and mod. L. *Cestoides*, given to an order of Entozoa by Zeder in 1808.]

a. adj. Ribbon-like, as the tape-worm. *B. sb.* A worm of this kind. Also *attrib.* 1837.

+Ceston. 1583. [= F. *ceston*.] = CESTUS 1

†Cestracion (ses'trā'shōn). 1876 [Cf. Gr *κείρα* a kind of fish, also *κείρα* sharpness, and *ἀκμή* point.] A kind of shark now peculiar to Australia; the Port Jackson shark. It has sharp teeth in front, and flat pavement-like teeth behind. Hence **Cestraciont**, belonging to the C. family of fishes.

Cestrian (ses'trīān), *a.* 1703. [f. *Cester*, OE. form of *Chester*.] Of or pertaining to Chester or to Cheshire.

†Cestui (ses'twī, ses'twī). Also **cestuy**, *pl* **cestuus**. 1555. [AF., OF. *cestum* -late L. *cestum*.] The person (who), he (who).

Cestui que (quid) trust, cestui que use, more fully *cestui a quo use* (= *ad use de quo*) *le trust est créé* the person for whose benefit anything is given in trust to another. *Cestui (a) que vie* he on or for whose life land is held or granted.

†Cestus 1 (ses'tōs) 1577 [L. *cestus*, ad. Gr *κείρα*, prop. 'satched'] A belt or girdle for the waist, esp. that of Aphrodite or Venus Also fig.

†Cestus 2 (ses'tōs). 1734. [a. L. *cestus*, ? in correct sp. of *cestus*; see prec.] A covering for the hand made of thongs of bull-hide, loaded with strips of iron and lead. Used by Roman boxers

Cesure; see CÆSURA.

Cet, f. L. *cetius*, Gr. *κῆτος* whale, comb. f. signifying 'derived from spermaceti'.

Cetane (sētān), the paraffin of the hexacyl or cetyl series, C₁₆H₃₄. **Cetene** (sētīn), the olefine of the same series, C₁₆H₃₂. **Cetic** *a.* of the whale, or of spermaceti. **Cetin** (sētīn) a white crystalline fatty substance (C₃₂H₆₄O) forming the essential part of spermaceti **Cetyl**, the hydrocarbon radical (C₁₆H₃₃) assumed to exist in Cetic acid, and the other members of the *Cetyl* or *Cetylic* series, including *Cetyl* or *Cetylic Alcohol*, or *ethyl* (C₁₇H₃₅OH). **Cetyl** *ile* *a.* of cetyl, as in *Cetylic Alcohol*.

†Cetacea (sētā'sīā), *sb. pl.* 1830 [f. L. *cetius*, a. Gr. *κῆτος* whale.] *Zool.* The order of marine Mammalia containing the whales and their congeners. Hence **Cetacean** *a.* of or pertaining to the C.; *sb.* [see *animal*]. **Cetaceous** *a.* belonging to the C.; of the whale kind or nature.

Cetel (sēt). ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *cete*, *pl* neut. *a.* Gr. *κῆτιν* whales.] A whale, a sea-monster.

†Cete 2. 1486 [? ad. L. *celus*] A 'company' of badgers

Cetosaur, -*us* (sēt'ōsōr, -sōr'ōs) 1872 [f. Gr. *κῆτος* (gen. *κῆτεος*) + *σαύρος* lizard]

Palæont. A gigantic fossil saurian, found in the oolite and chalk.

Ceterach (sētērāk). 1551. [a. med. L. *ceterach*, *ceterach*; ? Arab. or Celt.] *Bot.* A genus of ferns, including *C. officinarum*, Sculle-fern.

Cetology (sētōlōjī). *rare* 1851. [f. Gr. *κῆτος* + *-λογία*.] That part of zoology which treats of the whales. Hence **Cetological** *a.* **Cetologist**.

Cetrarin (sēt'rārīn, sēt-). 1861. [f. mod. I. *cetraria*, generic name of Iceland moss, f. L. *cetra* targe.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance (C₁₆H₁₄O₈) forming the bitter principle of Iceland moss (*Cetraria islandica*). Also called **Cetraric acid**.

Ceylonite, **ceylanite** (sē'lōnīt). 1802 [a. F. *ceylanite*, f. *Ceylan*, Fr. form of Ceylon]

Min. Iron-Magnesia Spinel from Ceylon.

Ch, a consonantal digraph, has the sound of (t) in all native words; of (k) in words taken from Greek (or Hebrew through Greek); of (sh) in words from modern French, and of (x) only in Scotch, Welsh, and foreign words. Of (c), (s) has regularly become *ch*; and other CH- words in mod. Eng. are supplied by the Old French words in *ch* from L. *cæ-*. For the history of the digraph see N.E.D.

†Ch, *ch*, *prom. dial.* ME. Aphet. f. *ich*, *uteh* = I, occurring before verbal forms beginning with a vowel, *h*, or *w*; as in *cham* (tjam), (earlier *icham*) I am, *chawe*, *chad*, etc.

†Cha. 1616. [Chinese (Mandarin) *ch'a* tea.] A Chinese name of TEA occas. used in Eng. at its first introduction.

Chabazite, chabasite (kə bəz'it). Also **chabazite**, *zie*. 1804. [*χαβάσις*, *erron. sp. of Gr χαλάσις*, voc. of *χαλάσιος*, *f. χαλάσις* hail. The name ought to be *Chalazite*.] *Min.* A colourless, or flesh-coloured, mineral occurring in glassy rhombohedral crystals, composed chiefly of silica, alumina and lime.

|| **Chablis** (tʃablɪ). 1668 [Fr.] A white French wine made at *Chablis* (Yonne), in central France.

|| **Cha'bot**. 1610. [a. F., earlier *F. cabot* (see *CABOT*).] *Her.* The fish called Miller's Thumb.

|| **Chabouk**, -buk (tʃə bʊk). 1815 [Pers. and Urdu.] A (Persian) horsewhip. See also **CHAWBUCK**.

Chace, *obs. f. CHASE*.

|| **Chack** (tʃæk), *v.* 1513. [In sense 1, echoic; cf. *clack*.] 1. *Sc.* To snap with the teeth, to crush with a snap of the jaws, or by the sudden shutting of a door, window, etc.; to clack. 2. A sudden toss of a horse's head, to avoid the subjection of the bridle. ? *Obs.*

|| **Chack** (tʃæk), *sb.* *Sc.* 1804. [f. *prec.*] 1. The act of chacking (in sense 1). 2. A snack 1818. 3. Name of the Wheat-ear (from its note) 1804.

|| **Chacma** (tʃæk mɑ). 1835. A kind of baboon (*Cynocephalus porcus*) found in S. Africa.

|| **Chaco** (tʃə kə). Also **chako**, and *usu.* **SHAKO**, *q. v.* 1826. [a Magyar *csák*.] A military cap having the form of a truncated cone with a peak in front.

|| **Chaconne** (tʃə kɒn), *f.* 1685. [Fr., ad. Sp. *chacón*, ad. Basque *chacón* pretty.] An obsolete dance; the music to which it was danced, moderately slow, and *usu.* in 3-4 time.

Chad, *var. of SHAD*.

|| **Chatodon** (kə tɒ dən). 1750. [f. Gr *χαίτη* hair + *ὄδον* (ὄδον) tooth.] *Zool.* A Linnæan genus of spiny-finned fishes (modern family *Chelodontidae*) having bristle-like teeth and bright colours.

|| **Chætophorous** (kæ tɒ fə rəs), *a.* 1877. [f. Gr *χαίτη* hair, mane.] *Zool.* Bristle-bearing; applied to certain Annelids.

|| **Chætopod** (kæ tɒ pɒ d). 1864. [f. as *prec.* + *ποδ* (pod).] *Zool.* Belonging to the order *Chætopoda* of Annelids, with bristle-bearing feet.

|| **Chafe** (tʃə f), *v.* [ME. *chafen*, *a. OF chaffer*, mod. *chaffer* —late L. **calefare*, contr. f. L. *calefacere*, *f. calere* + *facere*.]

1. *Tr. ins.* *tr.* To heat (*tr. and fig.*) —1716. 2. To rub with the hand; *esp.* in order to restore warmth or sensation ME. 3. To rub so as to abrade, to fret, gall. Also *fig.* ME.

2. He took his arms, and chafed and rubbed them with his hands De Foe. *abol.* Keep chafing, for the moans Browning. 3. All the boats were badly chafed KANE. *fig.* I c. you if I tarrie. Let me go SHAKES.

II. *intr.* *tr.* To become warm or hot —1581. 2. To rub; to press or strike with friction (*on, upon, against*) 1605. 3. *fig.* To wax warm; to be angry, to rage, now *usu.* to display irritation by fretting and fuming 1525.

3. Seamen say, a Rope chafes 1704. If the currents c. upon it MARY. 3. Let the loser c. Cowper. To c. under an affront Prescott. The great sea chafes PROEMER. Hence **Chafant** *a.* (*Her.*) applied to a boat when enraged.

|| **Chafe** (tʃə f), *sb.* 1551. [f. the vb.] 1. Heat, rage, passion, fury; temper (*arch.*). 2. Rubbing, fretting, friction 1848. 3. A chafing against restraints 1869.

1. The pope is in a wonderful c. ASCHAM. 2. The c. of the sail NAMES.

|| **Chaffer**, *chaffer* (tʃæ fə), *f.* [OE. *cefer*, *ceafor*, *f. (ult.) hæf* to gnaw (see **CHAVEL**), or from the stem of **CHAFF**] THE COCKCHAFER, used also of the ROSE-CHAFER.

|| **Chaffer** (tʃæ fə), *v.* ? *Obs.* ME. [f. **CHAFF** *v.* + *ER*.] 1. A vessel for heating water, *var.* **Chaffer**, **chaffer**; also, a chafing-dish —1825. 2. CHAFFE-WAX —1805. 3. One who chafes or fumes. ? *Obs.* 1625.

|| **Chafery** (tʃə fəri). 1663 [prob. from **chafferie*, *a. F. chafferie*, *f. chaffer*.] *Metall.* A forge in which iron is reheated.

|| **Chafé-wax**. Also **chaff**. 1607. [f. **CHAFF** *v.* (sense 1. x).] An officer in Chancery who prepared the wax for sealing documents.

|| **Chafeweeder**, **chaffeweeder**. 1548. [f. **CHAFF**

+ **WEED**.] *Herb.* A name for species of *Gnaphalium* and the allied *Filago*.

|| **Chaff** (tʃæ f), *sb.* 1 [OE. *ceaf*, related to **OHG. chæva** husk, and *perh.* to a Teut. root *kef*-gnaw- of **CHAVEL**, **JOWL**.] 1. *collec.* The husks of corn or other grain separated by threshing or winnowing. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 2. Cut hay and straw used for feeding cattle OE. 3. *Bot.* a. The bracts of the flower of grasses, *esp.* the inner pair. b. The bracts at the base of the florets in Compositæ. 1776. 4. *transf.* and *fig.* Refuse ME.

1. The light c., before the breezes borne PORE. *fig.* *Merck. V. i. 117.* An old bird is not caught with c. Prov. 4. The chaffe and ruine of the times *Merck. V. ii. ix. 48.* Comb. c.-cutter, a machine for cutting hay and straw for fodder.

|| **Chaff** (tʃæ f), *sb.* 2 *collog.* ? 1648. [? *fig.* use of *prec.*; or light use of **CHAFF** *v.*] Banter, ridicule; badinage. (Somewhat vulgar.)

|| **Chaff**, *v.* 1552. [f. **CHAFF** *sb.* 1] 1. = **CHAVE** *v.* 1. 2. To cut (hay, etc.) for fodder 1883.

|| **Chaff** (tʃæ f), *v.* 2 *collog.* 1827. [See **CHAFF** *sb.* 2] *trans.* To banter, rail at, or rally, in a light manner. Also *absol.* (Considered slangy.)

Palmerston, pleasantly 'chaffing' militia colonels McCarthy. Hence **Chaffingly** *adv.*

|| **Chaffer** (tʃæ fə), *sb.* 1 [—OE. **claffaru*, *f. claf* bargain + *faru* taring, ME. *chaffare*, in sense 'trading journey'. In mod. use, from the vb.] 1. Trade; dealing —1662. b. In mod. use: Chaffering, haggling as to price 1851. 2. Wares —1693. Also *fig.* Hence **Chaffery** (*rare*), wares; traffic. **Chaffless** *a.* (*rare*).

|| **Chaffer** (tʃæ fə), *sb.* 2 *collog.* 1851. [f. **CHAFF** *v.* 2 + *ER*.] One who chaffs.

|| **Chaffer** (tʃæ fə), *v.* 1 [ME. *chaffari*, *f. chaffare*, **CHAFER** *sb.* 1; cf. *to trade*, etc.] 1. *intr.* To trade, deal in merchandise —1640. 2. Now: To bargain, haggle about terms or price 1745. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* To haggle, handy words ME. 4. *trans.* To buy and sell; to traffic in; to barter —1680. Also *fig.* 15. 'To talk much and idly' *Trench*. But *qy.*

1. (passing into 2) To c. for preferment with his gold DRYDEN. 2. They will c. half a day about a penny W. PALGRAVE. 3. To stand chaffing with Fate CARLYLE. 4. He chaffed Chayres in which Churchmen were set STENSEN. Hence **Chafferer**.

|| **Chaffinch** (tʃæ fɪnʃ). 1440. [f. **CHAFF** *sb.* 1; cf. late L. *furfur*, *f. furfur* bran.] A very common British bird, *Frangula calesc.* with pretty plumage and pleasant song.

|| **Chaffron**, *var. of CHAMFRON*.

|| **Chaff-weed** (tʃæ fwi d). 1776. [app. orig. **CHAFWEED**.] 1. = **CHAFWEED**. 2. *Centurculus* or *Bastard Pimpernel*.

|| **Chaffy** (tʃæ fi), *a.* 1552. [f. **CHAFF** *sb.* 1 + *Y*.] 1. Full of or covered with chaff. 2. Consisting, or of the nature, of chaff; *spec.* in *Bot.* paleaceous 1597. 3. Resembling chaff 1583. 4. *fig.* Light, empty, and worthless as chaff 1594.

1. Like a grain COLEMAN. 3. The c. snow. 4. Chafye thoughts 1594. a. C. lord, Not worth the name of villain *Two Noble K.* iii. 1. 41.

|| **Chafing** (tʃæ fɪŋ), *whl. sb.* ME. [f. **CHAFF** *v.* + *ING*.] The action of the vb.

Comb. c.-dish, a vessel to hold burning fuel, for heating anything placed upon it; a portable grate, -gear (*Naut.*), the stuff put upon the rigging and spars to prevent their being chafed (Smyth); -pan = *chafing-dish*.

|| **Chaff** (tʃæ f). Now *n. dial.* ME. [a. ON. **kæft*-jaw.] The jaw, chap, *usu.* in *pl.*

|| **Chagan** (kə gən). *Hist.* 1776. [ad. (ult.) Old Turk. *kāgān*; see **CHAM** and **KHAN**.] *Var.* of **KHAN**; applied to the sovereign of the Avars in the 6th and 7th centuries.

|| **Chagrin** (ʒa grɪn, -grɪn), *sb.* 1656. [a. F. *chagrin* (1) rough skin, SHAGREEN, (2) ill-humour, etc. Sense 2 is a *fig.* use of sense 1. (See *Littér.*)] 1. A species of skin or leather with a rough surface: now *usu.* spelt SHAGREEN, *q. v.* —1842. 2. That which frets or worries the mind —1847. 3. *esp.* Mortification arising from disappointment, thwarting, or failure 1716. In *pl.* Vexations 1744.

2. Hear me, and touch Belinda with c. PORE. 3. The c. of an unfortunate wretch who had not obtained what he wanted LAMCHORNE. To have one's own petty chagrins MISS FERRIER.

+ **Chagrins**, *a.* 1666. [a. F., f. the sb.] 1. Troubled —1722. 2. Chagrined —1711.

|| **Chagrin** (ʒa grɪn, -grɪn), *v.* 1733. [a. F. *chagriner*, f. the sb.] *trans.* To worry, vex, *esp.* to mortify 1748.

Chagrined at his disappointment MORSE.

|| **Chain** (tʃeɪn), *sb.* [ME. *chayne*, *cheyne*, a. OF. *chaîne*, *chaasne*, etc. —L. *catena*.] 1. A connected series of links (usually of metal) passing through each other, or otherwise jointed together, so as to form a strong but flexible ligament or string. 2. As employed to restrain or fetter; hence a bond or fetter; *esp.* in *pl.*, *abstr.* imprisonment, captivity. Also *fig.* ME. 3. As a personal ornament; *occ.* an ensign of office ME. 4. *fig.* A connected series; a sequence 1651.

1. Gold, iron, cable, draught, watch chains (*mod.*) 2. To dwell in Adamantine Chains and penal Fire MILT. P. L. 1. 48. *fig.* The c. of office HAZLITT. 3. The Mayor wearing his c. of office (*mod.*). 4. The c. of Discourse HOBBS, of Thought STERLE, of proofs BENTHAM, of events FREEMAN, of nerve ganglia ROLLESTON, of lakes 1867. The c. (= mountain-chain) called Olympus GEORGE.

II. *Spec. uses.*

1. A chain used as a barrier; a boom ME. 2. A chain fixed to a door-post, to secure the door when slightly opened 1839. 3. A measuring line, used in land-surveying, formed of one hundred iron rods called links. (The one now adopted is Gunter's chain, measuring 66 feet or 4 poles, divided into 100 links.) 1610. 4. A chain's length = 66 feet or 4 poles 1662. 5. *Arch.* A bar of iron, etc., built into walls to increase cohesion 1764. 6. *Mil.* CHAIN-SHOT 1804. 7. *Weaving.* The warp 1721. 7. *Naut.* A contrivance, consisting of c.-wale, c.-plates, dead-eyes, etc., used to carry the lower shrouds of a mast outside the ship's side 1627.

III. *attrib.* Of chains; chain-like; of the nature of chain-mail ME

Comb. c.-armour = *chain-mail*; -belt, a c. adapted as a belt for transmitting power, -boat, a boat fitted with windlasses, etc., for raising mooring-chains, anchors, etc.; -bolt, (*a.*) *Naut.* one of the bolts by which c.-plates are fastened to the ship's side; (*b.*) the knob at the end of a door c. (see II. 2); -bond (*Arch.*), a c. or tier of timber built in a brick wall to increase its cohesion (see II. 4); -cable, a ship's cable formed of a c.; also *attrib.*, -coupling, a secondary coupling, consisting of chains and hooks, between railway carriages or trucks; -gang, a gang of convicts chained together while at work, etc.; -hook, *Naut.* an iron rod with a hook at one end, for hauling the c.-cables about; c.-letter, a letter, copies of which are designed to pass from one to another of a series of recipients; -mail, mail made of interlaced links or rings; -moulding, a moulding imitating chains; -pier, a pier supported by chains like a c.-bridge; -plate (*Naut.*), one of the iron plates by which the shrouds are secured to the ship's side; -pulley, a pulley having depressions in its periphery to fit the links of a chain with which it is worked; -rule, a rule of arithmetic, by which is found the relation of equivalence between two numbers for which a c. of intervening equivalents is given; -saw (*Surg.*), a vertebrate saw forming a c.; -timber = *chain-bond*; -wale, *Naut.* = **CHAIN-WALE** 1; -wheel, (*a.*) a wheel used with a c. for the transmission of power; (*b.*) a machine which is an inversion of the c.-pump, the descending water pressing upon the plates or buckets and so driving the machinery. Hence **Chainless** *a.* (*poet.*) Chainlet, a little c.

|| **Chain** (tʃeɪn), *v.* ME. [f. the sb.] 1. *trans.*

To bind, fasten, secure, with a chain. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To fetter or confine with a chain or chains; to put in chains ME. Also *fig.* 3. To obstruct or close with a chain 1603. 4. To surround like a chain 1606. 5. To measure with a (surveyor's) chain 1610.

1. The rampant Beare chain'd to the ragged staffe 2 *Hem. VI.* v. 1. 203. *fig.* Two Gent. i. 1. 3. 2. *fig.* Horror chained My parting footsteps 1870. 3. To c. or obstruct a street 1674. 4. *Ant. & Ch.* iv. viii. 14.

|| **Chain-bridge**. 1818. A suspension-bridge supported by chains.

|| **Chained** (tʃeɪnd), *pp. a.* 1552. 1. From the vb.: In the senses of the vb. 1613. 2. From the sb.: Fitted, provided, or adorned with a chain or chains 1552. 3. Of lightning: Having the form of a long zigzag line 1859.

|| **Chain-pump**. 1618. A machine for raising water by means of an endless chain; most commonly the chain, passing upwards through a tube, raises the water by means of disks or valves which fit the tube.

|| **Chain-shot**. 1581. Two balls, or half balls, connected by a chain, chiefly used in naval warfare to destroy masts, rigging, and sails a discharge of this. Also *fig.*

|| **Chain-stitch**. 1598. 1. In needle-work An ornamental stitch resembling the links of a

chain; chain-work. 2. In a sewing-machine a stitch produced by looping the upper thread into itself on the under side of the work, or by using a second thread to engage the loop of the upper thread; opp. to the lock-stitch. Also *attrib.* 1867.

Chain-work, chain work. 1551. 1. Ornament resembling chains. 2. Work consisting of metal links or rings intertwined 1864. 3. A texture formed by knitting or looping with a single thread, as in hosiery 1833.

Chair (tʃeə), *sb.* [ME. *chaire*, *chaire*, a. OF. *—* L. *caedra*, *cahedra*, a. Gr.; see CATHEDRA. In Eng. orig. of three syllables, later of two, *cha-ier*, and finally of one, *chair*.] 1. A seat for one person; now usu. the movable four-legged seat with a rest for the back. Also *fig.* 2. A seat of authority, state, or dignity; a throne, bench, judgement-seat, etc. ME. Also *fig.* 3. The seat of a bishop in his church; hence *fig.* episcopal dignity or authority (*arch.*) 1480. 4. A pulpit (*arch.*) 1648. 5. The seat, and hence the office, of a professor 1449, of a mayor 1682, of chairman of a meeting, or of the Speaker of the House of Commons 1647. 6. A vehicle for one person; a sedan carried on poles —1836, a light chaise drawn by one horse —1821. 7. *Railways.* An iron or steel socket with a deep notch, to receive the rail and secure it to the sleeper 1816.

1. To take a. c.; to be seated. *fig.* The scorners c. WASLEY. [Thy Father's] d'rooping Chair / Hen. VI. in 11. 57. 2. At the Soldans c. Def'd the best of Patim chivalry MILN. P. L. 1. 764. 3. His first C. namely that of Antioch BEVING. 5. The C. of Poetry at Oxford M. ARNOLD. *Pass. above, or below the C.* (of aldermen of the City of London) having served or not served as Lord Mayor. To take the c. : to assume the position of chairman. To put in the c. In this c. To leave or vacate the c. To address, support, the c. (i. e. the chairman). Cries of 'Chair' (i. e. appeals to the chairman) DICKENS. 6. She. h'd three footmen to her c. SWIFT. A one-horse c. 1753. *Comb.* c. days, old age; c. organ; see CHOIR ORGAN. 7. Chair, sb. ME. [Var. of CHAIR, assim. to prec.] A chariot or car —1814.

Chair (tʃeə), *v.* 1552. [f. CHAIR sb.] 1. *trans.* To place in a chair. b. To place in a chair or seat, and carry aloft in triumph 1761. 2. To provide with a chair or chairs 1844.

Chairman (tʃeə'mæn), 1654. 1. The occupier of a chair of authority; the person chosen to preside over a meeting, a company, a corporate body, etc. 2. One whose occupation it is to carry persons in chairs, or to wheel a Bath-chair 1682. Hence *Chairmanship*, the office of c.; the action of presiding as c. **Chairwoman**, a woman who occupies the chair.

Chaise (ʃeɪz), 1701. [a. mod. F. *chaise*, phonetic var. of *chaire* CHAIR (sense 6). Vulgarly treated as pl., with sing. CHAY, SHAY.] A pleasure or travelling carriage; esp. a light open carriage for one or two persons, with a top or calash, orig. drawn by one horse; loosely, any pleasure cart or light carriage. Also, = POST-CHAISE, q. v. Hence *Chairless* a. 1. **Chaise-longue** (ʃeɪ'lonɡ), 1825. [F., 'long chair'.] A kind of sofa with a rest for the back at one end only.

1. **Chaise-marine** (ʃeɪ'maɪn), 1739. [F.] ? A kind of chaise, the body of which rests on suspension-straps between coe-springs —1823.

1. **Chal.** 1865. The Gipsy word for 'person, man, fellow', with fem. *chai*.

Chalastic (kælə'stɪk), a. 1621. [ad. mod. L. a. Gr. *χαλαστικός* laxative.] *Med.* Having power to remove rigidity or stiffness; relaxing. Also as sb.

Chalazae (kælə'zæ), Pl. -æ. 1704. [mod. L. a. Gr. *χάλαξα* hail.] 1. *Zool.* Each of the two membranous twisted strings by which the yolk-bag of an egg is kept in position; the tread or treadle. 2. *Bot.* A spot on the seed where the nucleus joins the integuments 1830. Hence *Chalazal* a. *Chalaziferous* a. bearing the c. or chalazae.

1. **Chalazion** (kælə'ziən), *Occas.* as L. *chalazionum*. 1708. [a. Gr. dim. of *χάλαξα*; see prec.] A small pimple or tubercle; esp. a sty. 2. **Chalcanth**, *chalcanthum*, 1678. [a. L. *chalcanthum*, -us, a. Gr. *χάλκανθον*, f. *χάλκισ* + *ανθος*.] Blue vitriol (sulphate of copper); also,

an ink made from it —1718. Hence *Chalcanth*, *thits*, *thiu*, native blue vitriol. 1. **Chalcanthous** a. of the nature of ink or blacking (*rare*).

Chalcedonic (kælsɪ'dɒnɪk), a. 1828. [f. CHALCEDONY.] Of or belonging to chalcedony.

Chalcedony, cal- (kælsɪ'dɒni), *ME.* [ad. L. *chalcidomus*, used in the Vulgate as tr. Gr. *χάλκηδον*, in *Rev.* xxi. 19, found nowhere else. The supposed connexion with Chalcedon in Asia Minor is very doubtful.] *Min.* A precious stone, a crypto-crystalline sub-species of quartz (a true quartz, with some disseminated opal-quartz), having the lustre nearly of wax, and being either transparent or translucent. In mod. lapidary work called variously *agate*, *cornelian*, *cat's eye*, *chrysoprase*, *onyx*, *sard*, etc., according to colour and structure.

Chalchuite (tʃæltʃuɪt), 1843. [f. the Mexican name *chalchihuitl*.] *Min.* A green variety of turquoise from Mexico.

Chalcidian (kælsɪ'diən), [f. mod. L. *chalcide* (f. L. *chalcis* = Gr. *χάλκισ* a kind of lizard.)] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the family of Chalcide or Snake Lizards.

1. **Chalcites**, [L., ad. Gr. **χάλκίτις* copper-ore.] Green vitriol (sulphate of copper). *BACON.*

Chalco (kæ'kə), *Occas.* *chalko-*. Stem and comb. form of Gr. *χάλκός* copper, brass, used in the names of minerals, as in *Chalcocite*, native sulphide of copper, copper glance; *Chalcopyrite* [+PYRITE], an ore of copper, called yellow or copper pyrites, native sulphide of copper and iron.

Chalcographer (kælkə'græfə), 1662. [f. mod. Gr. *χάλκογράφος*] One who engraves on copper. So *Chalcographic*, -al a. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, chalcography. **Chalcographist** = CALCOGRAPHER. **Chalcography**, the art of engraving on copper.

Chaldaic (kældɪ'ɪk), 1662. [ad. L. *Chaldaicus*.] *adj.* Of or pertaining to Chaldaea. *sb.* The language of the Chaldeans. So *Chaldaical* a. **Chaldaism**, a C. idiom or mode of speech. 1. **Chaldic** a. = CHALDEE.

Chaldean (kældi'æn), 1581. [f. L. *Chaldaeus* = Gr. *Χαλδαίος*.] *adj.* Of or pertaining to Chaldaea or the Chaldeans; hence, to occult science 1732. *sb.* A native of Chaldaea, esp. (as at Babylon) one skilled in occult learning, astrology, etc.; hence *gen.* a soothsayer, astrologer. (So in Gr. and L.) 1581.

Chaldee (kældi'ɪ, kældi'ɪ), *ME.* *adj.* = CHALDEAN, CHALDAIC. *sb.* 1. A native of Chaldaea. 2. The language of the Chaldeans, also the biblical Syriac or Aramaic.

Chalder (tʃɔldə), *Sc.* *ME.* [app. a. OF. *chaldere* — L. *caldaria*, f. *cal* (idus); or? short f. CHALDRON.] 1. An obsolete dry measure of capacity; in Scotland 16 bolls or 64 firloths of corn; for lime and coal 32 to 64 imperial bushels. 2. In England = CHALDRON, but for coal and lime varying from 32 to 40 bushels —1778.

Chalder (tʃɔldə), *Naut.* A rudder-brace or gudgeon.

1. **Chaldeese**, *v.* Also *caldese*. 1664. [? f. *Chalde* or *Chaldese*.] To cheat, trick, take in —1697.

Chaldron (tʃɔldrən, tʃɔldrən), 1555. [var. of CAULDRON, a. OF. *chaldron*, mod. F. *chaldron*, augm. of *chandere*, *chaudière*, see CHALDER¹.] 1. = CAULDRON —1750. 2. A dry measure of 4 quarters or 32 bushels; now only used for coals (35 bushels) 1615.

Chaldron, obs. f. CHAULDRON. 1. **Chalet** (ʃalɛ), 1817. [F. *chalet* (not *châlet*) a Swiss word; see Littre. Perh. dim. of *casella*, dim. of *casa* house.] 1. A herdsman's hut on the Swiss mountains; hence, the small wooden cottage of the Swiss peasant; *gen.* a villa built in the style of a Swiss cottage. 2. = *F. chalet de nécessité*, a street lavatory, etc. 1882.

1. On the slopes were innumerable chalets TAYLOR. **Chalice** (tʃaɪs), [central OF. *chalice*, custing (c. 1350) earlier OE. forms *calic*, *calic*, *calic*, and OF. *calice*, *calice* — L. *calix*, *calicem* cup.] 1. A drinking cup or goblet. (Now only in poetic or elevated language.) Also *fig.* 2. *spec.* The cup used in the celebration of the

Eucharist OE. *transf.* A flower-cup 1650. Hence *Chalice* a. having a cup-like blossom, contained in a cup.

1. **Chalcosis** (kælkɪ'sɪs), [mod. f. Gr. *καλκός* small stone.] *Med.* Disease of the lungs caused by the inhalation of fine siliceous particles.

Chalk (tʃɔk), *sb.* [Common WGer.; OE. *ceale*, a. L. *calcare*, *calx* lime. See also CAUK sb.] 1. Lime —1572. 2. An opaque soft white earthy limestone, consisting chemically of carbonate of lime with some impurities OF. 3. Applied to other earths resembling chalk for *spec.* Applied to preparations used in the form of crayons for drawing. With *pl.* Also *attrib.* drawn with chalk 1481. 4. A score at an ale house, etc. (formerly written up with chalk) credit, 'tick' 1529. 5. A mark, line, or score made with chalk, as in various games 1630.

1. *Fuller's c.* Fuller's earth. *Brown c.* under *Fuller's c.* a kind of stenture. *Red c.* a bed of chalk of a red colour in Norfolk, also, riddle. Two beds in chalks 1822. *attrib.* A c. head of a dog (*mod.*) Phrases. (*by*) a long c., also *be long chalks* (by *chalks* colloq.) in a great degree, by far (see *sci. ses.* 4. 5) To walk on c. chalks (*slang*) to be off.

Comb., etc. c.-bed, a stratum of c., -drawing one executed in c., -hint, -fossil, etc., one found in c.-line, a line rubbed with c., used for laying down straight lines, as a guide in cutting; -mark, an argillaceous stratum just beneath the Lower White C., -pit, -quarry, one from which c. is dug; -white a.

Chalk (tʃɔk), *v.* 1575. [f. prec. sb.] 1. To manure (land) with chalk. 2. To rub, mark, or write with chalk 1592. *fig.* To make white or pale as by rubbing with chalk, to blanch 1633. 3. One chalks down nine figures 1813. 4. To run up a score. *fig.* Hear child! her face TENNISON.

Phr. Chalk out *fig.* 1a. To mark out, as with chalk. b. To sketch out, adumbrate. c. *fig.* To trace out, as a course to be followed.

Chalk-stone (tʃɔk'stəʊn), *ME.* 1. Lime, limestone. 2. A piece of chalk —1611. 3. A chalk-like concretion, chiefly of sodium in its, occurring in the tissues and joints, esp. of the hands and feet, in severe gout.

Chalky (tʃɔki), a. *ME.* [f. CHALK sb. + -y.] 1. Consisting of, or abounding in, chalk; resembling chalk 1611. 2. *Pathol.* Of the nature of chalk, or of a CHALK-STONE (sense 3), or containing chalk-stones 1782.

1. The c. cliffs salute their longing eyes. FAULCONER. 2. White flowers 1822. Hence *Chalkiness*.

Challenge (tʃæləndʒ), *sb.* [ME. *calenge*, *chalange*, a. OF. *ca-*, *challenge*, -*lunge*, orig. -*longe* — L. *calumniā* trickery, false accusation etc. Cf. *saige* from L. *somnium*. The same word as *calumny*.] 1. An accusation, reproach objection —1692. 2. The act of calling to account; esp. the act of a seignior in demanding the countersign ME.; in *Hunting*, the opening and crying of hounds at finding the scent. 3. *Law*. An exception taken, against persons or things, *spec.* an objection made to jurymen in a trial. Also, an exception taken to a vote, etc. 1530. 4. A calling in question; the being called in question 1820. 5. A claim —1750. 6. An invitation to a trial or contest of any kind, a defiance ME. 7. *spec.* A summons to fight, esp. to single combat or duel 1530. Also *attrib.*

3. *Principal challenge*, mostly in civil actions, a cause of exception allowed at once if found true. *Peremptory c.*, in criminal actions, an exception allowed without cause, alleged. C. in the array, an exception to the whole panel. C. to the polls, an exception to particular jurors. C. to the favour, an exception on probable circumstances of suspicion in acquaintance, and the like. 4. To bring her title into c. SCOTT. 6. A c. to scrutiny L. HUNT. 7. Heere's the C. made it. TAYL. M. in iv. 157.

Challenge (tʃæləndʒ), *v.* [ME. *kalangen*, *chalangen*, a. OF. *ca-*, *challenge*, -*lunge*, -*lenger* — L. *calumniā* trickery, for *calumniari* to accuse falsely; see prec. Cf. F. *accuser* from L. *somnare*.] 1. *trans.* To accuse, bring a charge against —1693. Also *absol.* To accuse one of —1485. 2. To reprehend, to call to account. Now only *dial.* exc. as said of a sentinel (see CHALLENGE sb. 2), and in *fig.* uses MI. 3. *Law*. To object to (a jurymen, evidence, etc.) Also *absol.* ME. 4. To call in question ML. 5. To lay claim to, demand as a right, claim *for* (*arch.* or *Obs.*) ME. Also *fig.* 6. To summon to a contest of any kind; to defy, dare (Often to do, or to an action.) 1513; to invite

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). ɛ (Fr. chef). ɜ (ever). ɔɪ (I, eye). ɔ (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). ɪ (Psyche). ɔ (what). ɔ (got)

(hos eorc ca action of any kind) 5 4 7
 To ca upon oars or an impu a on by
 combat 1588. n or ab of ME.

a On a y on app o b h s p s he mu
 hem by he w d 1400 s here? P r lns
 Ca alry 84. When a h u d cha ng s P B x
 form. 4 To c hew d m of a mea u e H x ev
 5 A Gen leman ha b enges he T e of Honu
 sh e Bev u To c place among the (chief) cities
 of Europe 1737. To c the admittion of all ages 1737.
 6 I c Dagon to the test Murr. Samson 1751. To
 c controversy 1824. 7. absol. They c, and encounter
 breast to breast Dryden. Hence Challengeable
 a open to challenge. Challengee, one who is
 challenged (rare). Challenger, one who challenges.

Challis (tʃeɪlɪs, ʃaɪlɪ). 1849. [app. of Eng.
 origin, perh. f. the proper name.] A fine silk
 and worsted fabric, very pliable and without
 gloss, used for ladies' dresses. Also attrib.

Chalon. ME. [app. f. *Châlons-sur-Marne*
 in France.] A blanket for a bed ~1616. Hence
 Chaloner, a maker of chalons.

Chaloupe (ʃalup). 1699. [F.; prob. ad.
 Du. *schep sloep*.] A kind of French boat; =
 SHALLOP.

Chalumeau (ʃalymə), 1713. [Fr. (ult.) —
 L. *calamellus*, dim. of *calamus*.] a. A reed,
 pipe. b. The lowest register of the clarinet.

Chalybean (kəlibiˈæn), a. [f. L. *chalybeus*,
 f. Gr. *χαλυβής*, f. *χάλυξ*, *χάλυβος*, 'sing. of
 Chalybes', also 'steel'.] Pertaining to the
 Chalybes, an ancient nation of Asia Minor
 famous for their skill in working iron.

Chalybeate (kəlibiˈeɪt), a. 1634. [app. ad.
 mod. L. *chalybeatus*, but the reg. L. form would
 be *chalybatus*; cf. F. *chalybé*; see prec.] Im-
 pregnated or flavoured with iron. As sb. A
 chalybeate medicine or spring 1667. Hence
 Chalybeate v. to impregnate with iron.

Chalybite (kəlibiˈt), 1847. [f. Gr. *χάλυβις*—
 steel.] *Mim.* = SIDERITE.

Cham (kəm), sb. 1553. [a. F. and med. L.
cham, *chan*, *can*, ad. Turki *khan* KHAN, contr.
 form of CHAGAN.] An obs. form of KHAN, q. v.
 Also *transv.* and *fig.*

That great C. of literature, Samuel Johnson
 SMOLLETT.

Cham, chamm (tʃem), v. Still *diat.* ME.
 (See CHAMP v.). 1. To bite, chew. 2. To
 pound, mash. *Sc.*

Chama (kəˈmɑː) 1753. [L., a. Gr. *χάμη*
 cockle, f. *χα-* stem of *χαίρειν* to gape.] *Zool.*
 A genus of bivalve molluscs, including *C. gigas*,
 the largest known.

Chamade (ʃamɑːd). 1684. [F., ad. Pg.
chamada, f. *chamar* — L. *clamare*.] *Mil.* A
 signal by beat of drum or sound of trumpet in-
 viting to a parley.

Chamasrops (kəˈmɑːsɒps). 1852. [L., a. Gr.
χαμαίρως, f. *χαμαί* & *ρῶψ* shrub, bush.] *Bot.* A
 northern genus of palms, including *C. humilis*,
 the smallest of the order, and *C. Fortunei*.

Chambellan. 1710. The French form of
 CHAMBERLAIN, used as a foreign title.

Chamber (tʃæmbə), sb. ME. [a. F. *cham-
 bre* — L. *camera*, *camara*, in Gr. *καμάρα* vault;
 prob. f. Aryan root *kam-* to curve.] 1. A room
 (in a house). 1. An apartment; a private room;
 now esp. a bedroom. (In colloq. use repl. by
 room.) Also *fig.* a. pl. Sets of rooms occupied
 by single persons; esp. rooms in the inns of
 Court by lawyers. b. The room in which a judge
 sits to transact minor business. 1641. 3. A hall
 in which a deliberative, legislative, or judicial
 body meets. b. A judicial or deliberative body;
 now esp. one of the divisions of a legislative
 body, as 'the popular c.', i.e. the House of
 Commons ME. 4. The place where the funds
 of a government, corporation, etc. are (or were)
 kept; chamberlain's office; treasury. [Cf. med.
 L. *camara*.] 1632. 45. [= med. L. *camara*, F.
chambre.] A province, city, etc., directly sub-
 ject, and yielding revenue to the king; more
 loosely: Metropolis; ? royal port — 1699. 6.
 The hangings and furniture of a chamber. ? *Obs.*
 1612. b. *euphem.* for *chamber-pot*, q. v.

1. They laid her in an upper. *Acts* 17. *Presence*,
audience; the reception room in a palace. 2. I have
 chambers in the Temple STEELE. 3. C. of Commerce,
 a board organized to protect the interests of commerce.
 3. London, the kings of England's c. HOLLAND.

II. An enclosed space, cavity, etc. 1. An en-

closed space in the body of a mammal or plant
 ME. 2. An a trifl alspace ca y o room fo
 va ous pu poses 1769. 3. fa A de ached
 c a gep ece pu n o hebrech o a gun 627
 7b A small p ece of o dnancew thou a cartia c
 s and ngon a breech used o fire saules — 1727.
 c. Tha. part of the bore of a gun in which the
 charge is placed 1627. d. The cavity in a mine
 for the reception of the powder.

1. The chambers of the brain ME., of a shell (*mod.*).
 2. The c. of a pump (i.e. the part in which the piston
 works) 1769, of a canal lock (i.e. the space enclosed
 between the gates) 1837. 3. b. 2 *Hen IV*, ii. iv. 57.
 Phr. C. of Deas. Sc. Also c. of deas. A parlour;
 also a best bedroom. (Jam.)

Comb. c. concert, a concert where c.-music is per-
 formed; -counsel, private counsel *Wint. T.* i. ii.
 237; opinion given by a lawyer in private chambers
 (see I. 2); a lawyer who gives opinions in private, not
 in court, so -counsellor; fellow (*arch.*), one who
 shares a room or rooms with another; -lye, urine,
 esp. as used for washing; -milliner, one who carries
 on business in a private house, not in a shop; -music,
 music specially fitted for performance in a private
 room or small audience hall; -orchestra, -organ, a
 small orchestra or organ; -pot, a vessel used in a
 bedroom for urina and slops (often euphemized as
chamber); -practice (*Law*), practice in chambers
 and not in court; -vessel = *chamber-pot*.

Chamber (tʃæmbə), v. ME. [f. the sb.;
 cf. F. *chamberer*.] 1. To place in, or as in, a
 chamber; to shut up (*arch.*) 1575. Also *fig.*
 2. To form into a chamber or chambers 1674.
 3. To provide (a gun) with a chamber 1708.
 4. To lodge in, or as in, a chamber 1611. 45.
 To indulge in lewdness 1607.

1. The best blood chamber'd in his besome SHAKES
 Hence Chambered *fig.* a. in senses of sb. and v.;
 talso = chambered (see CAMBER v.) Chambering
vb. sb. the furnishing of a room; *fever*, hangings
 — 1430; *feveral* indulgence — 1613; also attrib.; the
 providing (a gun) with a chamber.

Chamber-deacon, -deakin, -deken, etc.
 ME. [app. f. CHAMBER + DEACON.] 1. One
 of the poor clerks, chiefly from Ireland, who
 frequented the English Universities in the
 15th c., and did not belong to any college or
 hall. *Now Hist.* 2. An attendant who kept
 the chambers of noblemen and others attending
 court — 1483.

Chamberer (tʃæmbərə), *arch.* ME. [a.
 OF. *chamberier* (mod. F. *chambrier*) — late L.
camerarius, f. *camera*; also a. F. *chambrière*
 fem.] 1. A chambermaid — 1733. 2. A
 chamberlain, valet — 1640. 3. One who fre-
 quents ladies' chambers; a gallant (*arch.*) 1604.

Chamberlain (tʃæmbəlɪn), ME. [a. OF.,
 a. Ger. **hamarling*, f. *hamara* (a. L. *camara*,
camera) CHAMBER + LING.] 1. a. A chamber
 attendant of a lord or king (*arch.*); also =
 CHAMBERER 1 (*obs. rare*). b. An officer having
 charge of the private chambers of a sovereign
 or nobleman. 2. A steward; an officer who
 receives the rents and revenues of a corporation
 or public office (see CHAMBER sb. 1. 4) ME. 13.
 An attendant at an inn, in charge of the bed-
 chambers — 1820.

1. Lord Great Chamberlain of England: a heredi-
 tary officer, whose duty it is to attend upon and
 attire the sovereign at his coronation, to furnish West-
 minster Hall and the Houses of Parliament on state
 occasions, to attend upon peers and bishops at their
 doing of homage, etc. *Lord Chamberlain of the
 Household* a chief officer, who shares the oversight
 of all officers of the Royal Household. He appoints
 the royal tradesmen, etc., has control of the actors at
 the royal theatres, and is the licenser of plays. Hence
 Chamberlainship, the office of c.

Chambermaid (tʃæmbəˈmɪd). 1587. 1.
 A female servant in a house or inn, who attends
 to the bedrooms. 2. A lady's maid — 1719.

Chamber-master. 1851. *Shoemaking*. A
 shoemaker who works in his own house.

Chambertin (ʃænbɜːtɪn). 1775. [Fr.; place-
 name.] A wine, a superior kind of Burgundy.

Chambrille (ʃæmbɪˈlɪl). 1704. [Fr.; of
 unkn. origin.] *Arch.* 'An ornamental border-
 ing on the sides and tops of doors, windows,
 and fireplaces' (Gwilt).

Chambrel, var. of CAMBREL (sense 2).

Chameleon (kəˈmiːliən), ME. [a. L.
chameleon (also used), a. Gr. *χαμαιλέον*, f.
χαμαί on the ground, dwarf + *λέων*.] 1. A
 saurian reptile of the genus *Chamaeleo*, distin-
 guished by a prehensile tail, long tongue, eyes
 moving independently, but esp. by their power

of changing the colour of the skin varying
 through different shades of yellow red grey
 brown a d d u nky b ue To me ly supposed
 o e o a (Hæ?) 98 A so f. (= a
 able pe so...) 1586. 2. One of the southern
 circumpolar constellations 1835. Also attrib.
 Comb. c. fly, *Siratorionys chameleion*; like a, and
 ad.

White C. (Bot.), *Carleia gunturifera*; Black C.,
Cardobatus corymbosus. *Mineral c.*, or c. *mineral*
 (Chem.), manganate of potassium (K₂MnO₄), the solu-
 tion of which in water changes colour, on exposure to
 the air, from deep green to deep purple, owing to the
 formation of the permanganate (KMnO₄). Hence
 Chameleonic a. given to change. Chameleoni-
 ze v. to change colour like a c. (rare).

Chamfer (tʃæmfə), sb. 1601. [app. ad. F.
chanfrein, formerly also *chamfrain*.] 1. A
 small groove, channel, etc. — 1708. 2. The sur-
 face produced by beveling off a square edge or
 corner equally on both sides; if made concave,
 it is called a hollow c. 1842.

Chamfer (tʃæmfə), v. 1565. [f. OF. *chan-
 freindre*, perh. = L. *cantum frangere* to break
 the edge or side.] 1. To channel, hute, furrow.
 2. To make a chamfer on; to bevel away, off
 var. 1. Chamferet v. 1588. Hence Chamfering
vb. sb. (the earliest word, and directly ad. F.
chanfrein, *-frin*).

Chamfrain, -fron. *arch.* 1465. [a. OF.
chanfrain, *chanfrain*, of unkn. origin. (Dis-
 tinct from *chanfrein*, CHAMFER.)] The frontlet
 of a barbed horse.

Chamlet, t. -lot, -lyt, obs. fl. of CAMLET.

Chamois (ʃæmɔɪ, ʃæˈmɪ, ʃamwɔɪ), 1560.
 [a. F.; prob. from Swiss Romance. Cf. OHG.
gamo, mod. G. *gamse*.] 1. A caprine antelope
 (*A. rupicapra* or *Rupicapra tragus*), inhabiting
 the loftiest parts of the Alps, Pyrenees, Taurus,
 etc. Its agility and keen scent make its chase
 most difficult. Also attrib. 2. A soft leather,
 orig. prepared from the skin of the chamois, now
 also from the skins of sheep, goats, deer, etc.
 More fully *chamois* (*shamoy*, *shammy*) leather.
 See SHAMAY. 1575. attrib. as a material 1603
 3. Of the colour of this leather, fawn-coloured
 (mod.). Hence Chamois v. [F. *chamoiser*] to
 prepare leather in imitation of c.-leather.

Chamoisite (ʃæˈmɔɪsaɪt), 1832. [f. *Cha-
 moisson*, in the Vals.] *Mim.* A hydrous silicate
 of iron often occurring in grains.

Chamomile, -mel, vars. of CAMOMILE.

Champ, sb. 1 ME. [a. F. *champ* — L. *cam-
 pus*; cf. CAMP sb. 2.] 1. A field — 1816. 2.
Her. The field of a shield — ME. 3. The ground,
 as in embroidery, painting, etc. 1573.

1. *Champ clos*, c. of battle, the ground enclosed for
 a judicial duel, or tourney; also, a battle-field.

Champ (tʃæmp), sb. 1604. [f. CHAMP v.]
 1. The action of champing *diat.* Appetite, 2.
diat. Anything champed or mashed 1825.

Champ (tʃæmp), sb. 1830. [ad. Hindi
champa = CHAMPAC.] The timber of the Cham-
 pac tree. Also *champ-wood*.

Champ (tʃæmp), v. 1530. [perh. echoic;
 cf. JAM.] 1. To chew by vigorous and noisy
 action of the jaws; to munch. Also *fig.* 2. To
 bite upon (anything hard) 1577. *intr.* and *absol.*
 1558. 73. To gnash (the teeth), close the jaws
 with violence and noise — 1791. 4. 52. To crash,
 mash, pound; to trample underfoot 1788.

1. Champing golden grain the horses stood TENNY-
 SON. 2. To c. the bit GOSWIM, a ballet 1855. *adsoh.*
 The war-horse. Champ SCOTT.

Champac (tʃæˈmpæk, tʃæˈmpɜːk), 1770. [a.
 Hind. *champak*.] A species of Magnolia (*Miche-
 lia Champaca*), an Indian tree, bearing orange-
 coloured highly fragrant flowers.

The Champac odours fall SASELEY.

Champagne (ʃæmpəˈneɪn), 1664. [See CHAM-
 PAIGN, CAMPAIGN.] A province of eastern
 France; hence, a well-known wine, white and
 red, and still or sparkling, made in this district.
 Also attrib.

French Kok-shaws, cellery, and Champaign 1688.

Champaign (tʃæˈmpɛɪn), occas. in the 19th
 c. only, (tʃæmpəˈneɪn). [ME. *champaigne*, *cham-
 pagne*, a. OF. *champaigne* — L. *Campania*, f.
campus. See also CAMPAIGN.]

A. sb. 1. An expanse of level, open country.
 2. Unenclosed or common land — 1649. 73.
 The field of military operations — 1665. 4.
transf. and *fig.* 1596.

z look n round be *de* *K* *ts* *W* *h* *u* *p*
o *art* *F* *Champ* *h* *ns* *nt* *end*
M *T* *P* *R* *5* *W* *h* *ho* *ns* *nt* *end*
he *u* *nta* *n* *nk* *d* *wn* *p* *n* *h* *c* *s*
Th *ough* *Hea* *wide* *hampa* *n* *M* *L* *P* *L* *v* *i* *2*
B *adj.* (or *o* used *attrib.*) 1. Of the nature of a campaign, level and open 1523. 3. Field- of campaign land 1599.
 +**Champaign**, 1562. [*f*. *F. champigne* field.]
Her A broken or deflected line in an ordinary
 -1708

|| **Champart** (*ʃɑ̃paʁ*). 1651. [*a*. *F. champart*, in ONF, *campart*; -*l. campe* part.] A form of tenure, in which the landlord receives a fixed share of the produce. Still in use in the Channel Islands.

Champed, *pp.* *a* 1. In senses of **CHAMP** *v*.
 +**Champed**, *pp.* *a* 2. *Sc. champit*. 1501. [*f*. *CHAMP* 'ground'.] Having raised figures; embossed, diapered. (*jam*)

Champer (*ʃæmpə*). 1559. [*f*. *CHAMP* *v*. + *er*.] One who or that which champs, chews, or mashes

+**Champerior**. 1500. [*a*. Anglo-F. *champerior*, *i*. *champerior* *vb.*, *i*. *CHAMPART*] One guilty of champerty - 1663.

Champertious *a*. Of the nature of champerty.

Champerty (*ʃæmpəti*). ME. [*Prop. champerty*; a deriv. of **CHAMPART**.] 1. Division of lordship - 1532. 2. *Laz.* The illegal proceeding, whereby a party not naturally concerned in a suit engages to help one of the litigants to prosecute it, on condition that, in the event of success, he is to receive a share of the property in dispute ME.; an act or case of champerty 1450. Also *fig.*

1. Thus may be seen that wisdom ne riches. Ne may with Venus holdie champertie Chaucer. [*Lydgate*, followed by others, took this phrase to mean 'to hold contest against, resist'.]

+**Champion**, -*ion*, *a*. and *ʃ* 1523. A var. of **CHAMPAIN**, -*PAIN*, in all senses and constructions - 1751.

Championon, -*pinion* (*ʃæmpjənjən*, *ʃæm-*). 1578. [*a*. *F. championon* - *L. championem*, *i*. *campus*] orig. Fungi or mushrooms generally, in 18thc. edible mushrooms, esp. *Agaricus campestris*; subseq. only the Fairy Ring *Agaric*.

Champine, var. of **CHAMPAIN**, etc.

Champion (*ʃæmpjən*), *s* 1. [*ME. champion*, -*on*, *a*. OF. -*late L. campio*, -*onem* combatant in the *campus*; *f*. *L. campus*; see **CAMP** *s* 1, 2.] 1. A fighting man, a stout fighter. Also *fig.* 2. One who fights on behalf of another, or of any cause ME.; one who fights in 'wager of battle' in his own cause 1593. *fig.* and *transf.* ME. 3. One who has defeated all opponents in any trial of strength or skill, and is open to contend with any new competitor 1825. used *transf.* of animals, plants, etc. (*mod.*). Also *attrib.*

1. A stout C never handled sword 1 Hen. VI, iii. 19. 2. God will raise me up a C Scott To heaven, the widows C Rich I, i. 43. The c of vaccination 1806. 3. Five tons of Scotch Champions 1880. *attrib.* C fighting-cock 1860, lode 1880, pugilist 1887. Hence **Championness**, a female C. **Championless** *a*.

Champion, *s* 2 and *a*; see **CHAMPION**.
Champion (*ʃæmpjən*), *v*. 1605. [*f*. *prec. sb.*] 1. To challenge to a contest (*rare*) - 1821. 2. To fight for; to defend or protect as champion 1820. Also *fig.*

1. Much m. 12 2. Championed or unchampioned thou diest by the stake and fagot Scott. *fig.* To cause 1644, an idea Dickens.

Championize (*ʃæmpjənaɪz*), *v*. 12re. 1598. [*See* -*IZE*.] *trans.* To play the champion - 1637; *trans.* to act as champion of 1840.

Championship (*ʃæmpjənʃɪp*). 1823 [*f*. **CHAMPION**.] 1. The position or office of a champion; advocacy, defence 1840. 2. The position of champion in any contest or trial 1825. Also *attrib.*

Chance (*ʃɑ̃ns*), *s* 1. [*ME. chea(u)nce*, *a*. OF. *cheance* - *late L. cadentia* falling; cf. **CADENCE**.] 1. The happening of events; the way in which things fall out; fortune, case; a fortuitous circumstance; = **ACCIDENT** 1b. 2. (with *pl*) A fortuitous event or occurrence; often a mischance (*arch.*) ME. 12. (One's) hap, luck, lot - 1674. 4. An opportunity ME. 5. (man). *a* (*pass*). *au* (*loud*). *v* (*cut*). *z* (*Fr. chef*). *a* (*ever*). *ai* (*I, eye*). *a* (*Fr. eau de vie*). *i* (*sit*). *z* (*Psyche*). *g* (*what*). *p* (*got*).

A *p* *o* *s* *b* *o* *p* *o* *b* *h* *y* *a* *s* *d* *e* *n* *c* *f* *o* *m* *a*
c *e* *t* *a* *n* *y* *M* *a* *P* *R* *O* *B* *A* *S* *L* *T* *o* *a* *o* *h* *r* *i*
o *d* *t* *f* *h* *a* *n* *t* 1778 6. Absence of design or assignable cause, fortuity, often spoken of as a cause of events; = **ACCIDENT** 2. 1526.
 1. The c. of war is equal, and the slayer oft is slain BEYANT. It was a c. that happened to vi *Sant*. vi. 0.
 2. All the changes and chances of this mortal life *Bk. Com. Prayer*. 3. *Paul*. V. iii. 177. 4. A change of climate is his only c. BURKE. 5. The chances are a hundred to one that [etc.] EMERSON.

Phrases *By chance*. As it falls or fell out; without design. *On the c.* acting on the possibility of or that; see sense 5. *To take one's c.* to take what may befall one, to risk it; to seize one's opportunity (see sense 4). *The main c.* the paramount issue, b that which is of chief importance; now esp. the chance of gain, one's own interests. (*A cant phrase*; see further under **MAIN**). *To stand a (good, fair) c.* see **STAND**

B *attrib* or *adj.* That occurs or is by chance, casual, incidental 1676.

C, as *adv.* By chance, haply 1565.
Comb. (*cf* *B*) = by chance, casual, *ly*; as *a* *comer*; also -*child*, an illegitimate child; -*wise* *adv*

Chance (*ʃɑ̃ns*), *v*. ME. [*f*. *prec. sb.*] 1. *intr.* To come about by chance (Often with *it* preceding the *vb.* and the subject cl. following *it* (*arch.*)). 2. To happen to come (on or upon). Somewhat *arch.* 1536. 12. To speed, have luck - 1553. 4. *trans.* To risk, take one's chance of (*colloq.*) 1859. 1. In *How chance* - how chances it that, *chance* takes no infection, and is almost an *adv.* *Merry W.* v. v. 230
 1. Bare grains, it may c. of wheat 1 Cor. xv. 37. 2. Wee chanced on a shippe bound for Callis 1630. 4. We'll c it A R. Honr.

Chanceable (*ʃɑ̃nsəbəl*), *a*. *arch.* 1549 [*f*. *prec.*] Fortuitous. Hence **Chanceableness**. **Chanceably** *adv.*

Chanceful (*ʃɑ̃nsfəl*), *a*. 1591. [*f*. **CHANCE** *sb.*] Dependent on chance (*arch.*) 1594; *hisky* - 1610; eventful 1849. Hence **Chancefulness**. **Chancefully** *adv.*

Chancel (*ʃɑ̃nsəl*). ME. [*a*. OF. *chancel*; -*late L. cancellus*, *f*. *L. cancelli* bars of lattice-work.] The eastern part of a church, appropriated to the use of the officiating clergy, and separated from the other parts by a screen, railing, etc. Also *transf.* of the temple at Jerusalem, heathen temples, etc. *Comb.* *c.* table, a communion-table. Hence **Chancelled** *pa. pple.* and *pp.* *a*. placed in, or having, a c.

Chancellery, -*ory* (*ʃɑ̃nsələn*). ME. [*a*. OF. *chancelli*; *see* *f*. *chancellor* **CHANCELLOR**. Contracted to *chancery*, **CHANCERY**; also, *re-* *fast* as *chancery*.] 1. The position or dignity of a chancellor. 2. A chancellor's court or office, with its officials 1803. 3. The office of a court secretary or notary 1683. 4. The office attached to an embassy or consulate 1869. 5. The building or room occupied by the chancellor's office 1891.

4. The Chancelleries of the Great Powers 1881.

Chancellor (*ʃɑ̃nsələr*). [*ME* and *Afr.* *chancellor*, *chancelor*, *a*. OF. *chancelier*, *chancelier* - *L. cancellarius* usher of a law court, who was stationed *ad cancellum* at the bar of a basilica or other law court. In *late OE. canceller*. See **OR.**] [*In the Eastern Empire* this officer had risen to be a secretary or notary, and, later, had judicial functions, and his importance increased under the Norman Kings. From the Roman Empire the office also passed into the Church.]

1. *gen.* Secretary, official secretary - *fa.* of the King of England - 1500; *b.* of ancient potentates ME.; *c.* of great lords SHAKS. Occas. used as *repr.* *Fr. chancellor*, the chief secretary of an embassy 1788.

II. *Mod. uses.*

1. *Chancellor of England*, also called *Lord C.*, and *Lord High C.* orig. the King's C., or official Secretary (see I). He is the highest judicial functionary in England, and ranks after princes of the blood and the archbishop of Canterbury; he is keeper of the Great Seal, is styled 'Keeper of the King's conscience', and the Chancery Division of the House of Lords; he presides in all justices of the peace; is the general guardian of infants, lunatics, and idiots; etc. *OE.*
 2. *C. of the Exchequer*, the highest finance minister of the British government; historically, he is the under-treasurer of the Exchequer ME.
 3. *C. of the Duchy of Lancaster*, a minister of the crown, who presides in the Duchy Court of Lancaster, deciding on all matters of equity connected with lands held of the crown in that Duchy 1553.

4. *C. fa. ap.* *a* *fa. a* *da* *one* *o* *h*
h *d* *gn* *h* *h* *d* *u* *s* *u* *id* *ta* *unda*
 110 appies the seal, writes letters, etc. 1578
b. of an order of *Knighthood* - the officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chayer and livers their acts under the seal of their order 1577.
 5. The titular head of a university. The actual duties are performed in the English Universities by a *Vice-Ch.*, appointed from the Heads of Colleges by a *6* in Scotland, the foreman of a jury 1762.

III. In foreign countries,
 1. Most of the European countries have or formerly had a chief minister with this title; it was abolished in France at the Revolution, it is retained in Austro-Hungary from the Holy Roman Empire, and is used in the new German Empire, as title of the President of the Federal Council, who has the general conduct of the imperial administration.

2. U.S. The title of certain judges of courts of chancery or equity, established by the statutes of separate states.
 Hence **Chancellorate**, **Chancellorship**, the office of c.

Chance-medley (*ʃɑ̃ns meɪdli*) 1494. [*a*. *AF. chance medley* (*var.* of *medley*) mixed chance; see **CHANCE** and **MEDDLE**.] 1. *Laz.* Casualty not purely accidental, but of a mixed character. Also *fig.* 2. Haphazard action into which chance largely enters. (*Error*, put for 'pure chance', and for 'a fortuitous medley') - 1883. Also *attrib.*

2. *Blasphemy* *ly* *chance-medley* (called later *chance-medley*) homicide by misadventure 2. Left to the guidance of unreason and chance medley *JOYNS.*

Chancery (*ʃɑ̃nsəri*). ME. [*A worn-down form of* *chancellor*, *chancery*, **CHANCELLERY**.] 1. *Chancery* - 1658. 2. The court of the Lord Chancellor of England, the highest court of judicature next to the House of Lords; but, since 1873, a division of the High Court of Justice ME. *b.* Applied to similar courts elsewhere; in U.S. 'a court of Equity' (Webster) 1555. *c.* An office in the General Register House, Edinburgh (formerly called *chancery*), in which is kept a record of writs, crown charters, etc. 1807. Also *fig.* 3. A court of record, archives; also *fig.* 1523. 4. = **CHANCELLERY 2. 1561. 5. = **CHANCELLERY** 5 1573. 6. *Figurative*. (From the control of the Court of Chancery, and the certainty of cost and loss to property in chancery.) The position of the head when held under the opponent's left arm to be pommelled, hence *fig.* an awkward predicament. 1832**

2. The *hens* is a ward in C. (*mod.*) 6. He'll not put his head in chancery, that's clear MARRYAT.

Chancre (*ʃæŋkər*). 1605. [*a*. *F. chancre* - *L. cancer* crab. Cf. **CANCER**, **CANKER**.] A venereal ulcer. Hence **Chancreiform** *a.* of the form or nature of a c. **Chancreous** *a.*

Chancroid (*ʃæŋkroɪd*), *sb* 1861. [*f*. *prec. + -oid*.] A synonym of *soft chancre*. Also *attrib.*

Chancy (*ʃɑ̃nsi*), *a*. 1513 [*f*. **CHANCE** *s* 1 - *yl*.] 1. *So* Lucky. 2. *So* Lucky to meddle with; 'canny' 1774. 3. Uncertain, *risky*, untrustworthy (*colloq.*) 1860. Hence **Chanciness**, casual quality.

Chandeler (*ʃændələr*). 1663. [*mod.* *a*. *F.*; see **CHANDLER**.] 1. An ornamental branched support to hold a number of lights (originally candles), usu. hung from the ceiling 1736. 2. *Nil*. 'A wooden frame, which was filled with fascines, to form a traverse in sapping' (Stocquer) 1665. Also *attrib.*

Chandler (*ʃɑ̃ndlər*). [*ME. chandeler*, *chandeler*, *a*. *AF. chandeler* - *L. type candeler* (*ʃɑ̃nus*, *f. candellus*) **CANDLE**.] 1. A candlestick; a chandeler. (Chiefly *north.*) - 1733. 2. One who makes or sells candles ME. 3. Hence, A retailer of provisions, groceries, etc.; often contemptuous. In *comb.* = dealer, as in **CORN-SHIP-CHANDLER**. 1583.

3. Another steps into the chandler's shop, to purchase a pound of butter Scott. Hence **Chandlerly** *a*. *a*. *live*, pertaining to a c. *MIL.* + **Chandlering** *sb.* the business of a c. (*rare*).

Chandlery (*ʃɑ̃ndləri*). 1601. [*f*. **CHANDLER** + *y*; cf. *bakery*.] 1. A place where candles, etc., are kept. 2. The commodities sold by a chandler (also in *pl.* *chandleries*) 1601.

|| **Chandoo**, -*du* (*ʃændu*). 1847. [*Hind.*] A preparation of opium used in China for smoking.

+**Chandry**. 1478. [*Contr.* *f.* *chandlery*; cf.

chan } 1 C ANDLERV 668 2
CHANDLERV 1631 3 Ca diem si 78
Chanfrin [ʃɑ̃frɛ̃] 1730 a F. *anf* e
of CHA FRON The oepat of ho e
head De }

Change { d b ME [a AF
OF b la e L n d f *lambere* 10
CH. NGE. } 1. The act or fact of changing (see
CHANGE v. 1, 2), substitution or succession of
one thing in place of another; substitution of
other conditions, variety. 2. Exchange, esp.
of merchandise -1606. 3. A place where mer-
chants meet for the transaction of business, an
exchange. (Since 1800, erroneously written 'Change',
as if for *Exchange*.) ME. 4. Alteration in the
state or quality of anything; variation, muta-
tion ME. 5. That which is or may be sub-
stituted for another of the same kind. (In this
sense occas. with pl. *change*) 1592. 6. Money
given in exchange for coins, notes, etc., of an-
other kind; hence generally, small money.
Hence, the balance returned when anything is
paid for by a piece of money greater than its
price. 1622. *slang*. Something given or taken in
return, as in *take your c. out of that!* (mod.).
7. *spec.* in pl. 1a. *Math.* Permutations -1751.
b. *Ball-ringing*. The different orders in which a
peal of bells may be rung 1660. 8. *Sc.* An ale-
house; = **CHANGE-HOUSE** 1730.

1. C. of Consuls Cowley. Our fathers did, for c.
to France repair Dryden. I want, till my c. come
1614. 1a. *To put the c. upon*: to deceive, mis-
lead (a person). 2. *Much Ado* iv. 1. 185. 4. C. is the
law of organic life 1854. *Levi* i. 1. 201. C. of life
the period in the life of a woman when menstruation
is about to cease. The changes of the Moone *Old*
iii. 178. 5. *Thirtie* sheetes, and thirtie c. of gar-
ments *Judg.* xiv. 12. 6. C. for a guinea *Shenian*
No c. given (mod.). 7. Four bells admit to euty-four
changes in ringing *Holwell*.

Phr. *To ring the changes* (sense 7) *fig.* to go
through all the possible variations of any process, set
of words, argument, etc. (Constr. *in, upon*; now usu.
contemptuous.) (b) *slang* To substitute bad money
for good. *Chalk, c.-wheel*, one of a set having vary-
ing numbers of cog- of the same pitch, used to connect
the main arbor of the lathe with the lead-screw.

Change (ʃændʒ), v. [ME. *changen*, a. OF
changer -late L. *canabere*; used for ci. L. *can-*
dere, perh. cogn. w. Gr. *καμν* to bend.] 1.
trans. To put or take another (or others) instead
of; *spec.* to give or procure money of another
kind in exchange for. *intr.* To change one's
clothes (*colley*) 1634. 2. With pl. obj.: To
quit one and take another, as to *change car-*
riages 1670. Also *intr.* or *ellipt.* 3. *trans.* To
give and receive reciprocally, interchange. (Now
repl. by *exchange*, exc. *dist.*, *arch.*, and *poet.*,
and in 'change places') 1611. 4. *intr.* To make
an exchange 1567. 5. *trans.* To render differ-
ent, alter, transmute. Also with *into* or *to* ME. 6.
intr. (for *refl.*) To become different, alter
Also with *into* or *to* ME. Of the moon - (a)
To pass through her phases. (b) To pass
through the phase of new moon; occas. of full
moon. ME. 7. *trans.* To change countenance.
SHAKS. 7. *intr.* To be shifted or transferred
(rare; occas. with *about*, *over*, etc.) ME.

1. To c. one's things 1805. a. *Raven* for a Dove
Mide N. ii. 114. a. *guinea* Scott, *Englsh* gold
BURNABY. *intr.* After dinner I washed and changed
COLERIDGE. 3. Will thou c. Fathers A.P.L. L. iii. 93.
I scorn to c. my state *French Kings* (c. c. with that of
kings) SHAKS. 4. But might I of Jove's nectar sip
I would not c. for thine B. JONS. 5. To c. one's pur-
pose PALLEY To c. (or turn) milk (*colley*). 6. I am
the Lord, I c. not *Salute* iii. 6. And every winter
c. to spring TENNYSON.

Phrases *To c. arms*: (Mil.) to shift the rifle from
one shoulder to the other. *To c. front*: (ong. Mil.)
to face in another direction. *usu. fig.* To c. hands
(see sense 2): to pass from one person's possession to
another's. *To c. hand* or *c. a horse*. (*Horsemanship*)
to turn the horse's head from right to left or vice
versa. *To c. one's note or tune*: to alter one's manner
of speaking; to speak more respectfully (*colley*). *To*
c. sides. see sense 2. *To chop and c.* see *Chop* v.

Changeable (ʃændʒəbəl), a. ME. [a. F.,
f. *changer* to CHANGE; see **ABLE**.] 1. That
may change or be changed (by others); subject
to change; mutable, variable, inconstant. 2.
Showing different colours in different aspects;
shot, changing-coloured (*arch.*) 1480. Also as
sb. [sc. *person* or *thing*.] (rare.)

1. C. weather (mod.), places of meeting D'ISRAELI.
2. C. sylke 1550. Hence **Changeability**, **Change-**

ableness h qua o b g **Changeably**
adv. a hanging manne

Changeful (ʃændʒfəl), a. 606 [f.
CHANGE b + FUL] Fu of change abe
n ons n (Chesly p 1)

The c. yea Kns a **Chargefully** adv. -ness.
Charge-house. Sc. 1620. [f. the sb.] A
small inn or alehouse. (Perh. a wayside inn at
which horses were changed.)

Changeless (ʃændʒləs), a. 1580. [f.
CHANGE sb. + -LESS.] Without change, un-
changing, immutable.

Changelessly adv. **Changelessly** adv.
-ness.

Changeling (ʃændʒlɪŋ), sb. (a.) 1555
[dim. of CHANGE sb.]. 1. One given to change;
a waverer, turncoat (*arch.*). 2. A person (esp.
a child) or thing (surreptitiously) put in exchange
for another 1561. Also *attrib.* 3. A half-witted
person (*arch.*) 1642. 4. *adj.* Variable -1702.
1. That c. the Moon Howells. 2. *Haml* v. ii. 53.
Such men do changelings call, so chang'd by
Faeries theft *Shenian*. *attrib.* A little c. boy *Mide*.
N. ii. 120. 3. Just like a fool or c. *Paris*.

Changement, rare. 1584. [a. F.] Change.

Changer (ʃændʒər), [ME. *changeour*, a.
OF. *changeor* (mod. F. *changeur*); -late L. **can-*
biatorum; also immed. f. CHANGE v.] 1. One
who or that which changes anything; see
CHANGE v. 1, 5. 2. A money-changer -1611.

3. An inconstant person (rare) 1605.

Chank (ʃenk), 1698. [a. Hindi.] A large
kind of shell (*Turbinella rapa*) used by the
Hindus for offering libations, etc., and for cut-
ting into ornaments. Also *attrib.*

Channel (ʃænl), sb. 1 [ME. *chanel*, a. OF.
-L. *canalem*; see **CANAL**.]

1. 1. The hollow bed of running waters; also,
the bed of the sea, etc. 2. A stream -1705.
3. A gutter. (Still common locally.) ME. 4.
Geog. A piece of water, somewhat wider than a
strait, connecting two larger pieces, usually
seas 1553. The Channel: *spec.* the English
Channel (Fr. *La Manche*). 5. = **CANAL**
-1683. 6. A tube or tubular passage, usually
for liquids or fluids ME.

1. Flye from thy channel Thames 1563. 3. Over-
turned in the c. as we were going to the playhouse
VANBRUGH.

II. *fig.* from I. 1. Course in which anything
moves outward; line of action, thought, etc.
1631. 2. That through which information,
news, trade, etc. passes; means, agency 1537.
1. The world went on in the old c. *Swiss*. 2. The
great Channels of Trade 1719.

III. *transf.* 1. A groove or furrow; *spec.* in
Arch. a fluting of a column 1682. 2. The
neck; the throat. (Cf. **CANNEL-BONE**) -1590.
3. *Sc.* Gravel 1743.

Comb. c.-bill, an Australian bird, *Scythrops Nova-*
Hollandia; c.-bone = **CANNEL-BONE**; -stone, a stone
used in paving gutters.

Channel, sb. 2 1769. [corrupt f. *chain-wale*;
cf. *gunwale* (gr-nl).] *Naut.* One of the broad
thick planks projecting horizontally from the
ship's side, nearly abreast of the masts.

Comb. c.-plate = *chain-plate*; -wale, one of the
strakes worked between the gun-deck and the upper
deck ports of large ships.

Channel (ʃænl), v. 1596. [f. **CHANNEL**
sb. 1] 1. *trans.* To form channels in; to wear or
cut into channels; to furrow, groove. 2. To cut
out as a channel 1816. 3. To convey through
or as through a channel 1648. 4. *intr.* To
pass by (or as by) a channel -1664.

1. No more shall trenching Warre channell her fields
1 Hen. IV. ii. 1.

Channelled, -eled (ʃænləd), ppl. a. 1567.
[f. **CHANNEL** sb. 1 and v.] 1. Having channels
or grooves, having a gutter; in *Bot.* = **CANALI-**
CULATE. 2. Conveyed along a channel; form-
ed with a channel 1796.

Channelling, -eling, *whl. sb.* 1580. [f. as
prec.] 1. Channelled work, grooving. 2. Mak-
ing of channels; providing with a gutter 1885.

Channelly, -ely. a. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* 1615. [f.
CHANNEL sb. 1] 3. Gravelly.

Channellure = **CANNELURE**.

Chanson (ʃɑ̃sɔ̃), [Fr. :-L. *cantionem*.]
A song (French, or of France). *Haml* ii. ii. 438.

Chansonette (ʃɑ̃sɔ̃nɛt), 1813. [Fr.; dim.
of prec.] A little song

The N mad C e S ng whe h upped
h c S Rocz s

Chant (ʃɑ̃t) [a. F. *sochant* 67 ? a
F. L. a # o mmed f b] A on
meody s ng n. 1. *and* in rogues' cant)
2. *Mus.* A short melody or phrase to which the
Psalms, Canticles, etc., are sung in public wor-
ship 1739, a psalm, etc., so chanted 1856. 3
A measured monotonous song, the musical
recitation of words 1815; a distinctive intona-
tion 1848.

2. C. of tuneless birds *Mitt. P. R. n* ago. 3. The
low monotonous c. of an Arab party 1862

The *Anglican* c. (derived from the old Gregorian) is
either single or double. A *single c.* is sung to one
verse of a psalm, and consists of two strains, of 3 and
4 bars respectively, each beginning with a reciting
note. A *double c.* has twice the length of a single
one, and is sung to two verses.

Chant (ʃɑ̃t), v. ME. [a. F. *chanter* -L.
cantare, freq. of *canere*.] 1. *intr.* To sing,
warble (*arch.* or *poet.*). Also *transf.* 2. *trans.*
To utter musically. Chiefly *poet.* 1588. 3. To
celebrate in song, *poet.* 1583. 4. *Mus.* To re-
cite musically, intone; to sing to a CHANT
(sense 2). *intr.* ME; *trans.* 1525. 5. *fig.* To
talk monotonously 1592. 6. *slang*. (*trans.*) To
cry up (a horse) fraudulently 1816

1. To c. to the sound of the viol *Amos* vi 3. 2. [The
wild swan] chanted a melody loud and sweet TENNY-
SON. 3. To c. of prerogatives *Mitt.* 7a. c. the praises
of the *Dauidian* system 1865. Hence **Chantable** a.
[Chantage] (ʃɑ̃tɑ̃ʒ), 1874. [Fr.]

A mode of extorting money by threatening to
make scandalous revelations.

Chantant (ʃɑ̃tɑ̃t), a. 1789. [a. F.]
Of a singing style, melodious, tuneless.

Chantepleure. ME. only. [Fr.] Name of
a French poem addressed to those who sing in
this world and shall weep in the next, hence, a
mixture of joy and sorrow.

Chanter (ʃɑ̃tər), [ME. and AF. *chanter* -
L. *cantatorum*. In sense 1, 2, *phet.* f.
ENCHANTER.] 1. A magician. ME. only. 2.
One who chants or sings, a chorister; a pre-
centor ME. 3. The finger-pipe of a bagpipe,
on which the melody is played 1631. 4. The
Hedge-sparrow (*Acceptor modularis*) 1865. 6.
One who sells horses fraudulently. Hence
Chanter'ship, the office of a c.

Chanterelle 1. 1601. [a. F. It. *cantarella*
treble string.] 1. A decoy bird. 2. The
highest string of a musical instrument 1878.

Chanterelle 2 (ʃɑ̃tərɛl), 1775. [a. F.]
in mod. L. *cantharellus*, dim. of *cantharus*.] A
yellow kind of edible fungus (*Cantharellus*
edulis).

Chanticleer (ʃɑ̃ntiklɪər), ME. [a. OF.
chanticleer (mod. F. *chanticleir*), name of the
cock in *Reynard the Fox*.] A proper name ap-
plied to a cock, but now mostly written without
a capital. (Cf. *Brown*, etc.)

Sche had a cock, right Chaunticleere CHAUCER.

Chantier, 1880. [Canadian Fr.] ASHANTY.
Chantress (ʃɑ̃trɛs), ME. [a. OF. *chan-*
teresse; see **CHANTER** and **RESS**.] 1. A female
magician. ME. only. 2. A female chanter or
singer; also of birds, etc. (*arch.* or *poet.*) 1450.

Chantry (ʃɑ̃ntri), [ME. *chanterie*, a. OF.
chanterie, f. *chanter*.] 1. Chanting (of the
mass). ME. only. 2. Incantation -1460. 3.
An endowment for the maintenance of priests to
sing masses, usually for the soul of the founder.
Also, the body of priests so endowed. ME. b.
A chapel or altar so endowed ME.

Chaos (kəʊs), ME. [a. L., a. Gr. *χάος*, f.
vb-stem *χα-* to yawn, gape.] 1. A gaping
void, yawning gulf, chasm, or abyss -1667. 2.

The 'formless void' of primordial matter 1537.
b. *personified*. 1651. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* A state
of utter confusion and disorder 1606; a confused
mass 1579. 4. An amorphous lump -1593.

76. ? Element -1753.
1. Between us and you there is fixed a great chaos
N.T. (*Revel.*) Luke xvi. 26. 2. In the Beginning
how the Heav'n and Earth Rose out of C. *Mitt.*
P. L. i. 10. 4. 3 *Hen VI* iii. ii. 122

Chaotic, -al (kəʊtɪk, -əl), a. 1713. [f.
CHAOS -IC, + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or re-
sembling chaos; utterly confused or disordered.
Hence **Chaotically** adv.

Chap (tʃæp), sb. 1 ME. [f. **CHAP** v.] 1.
An open fissure or crack; esp. a crack in the

skin, descending to the flesh. Also *fig.* 2. A stroke, knock, rap. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1785.

Chap (tʃæp), *sb.* 1555 [? f. CHAP, CHOP.] 1. Either of the two bones (with its covering of flesh, etc.) which form the jaw; in *pl.* the jaws as forming the mouth; used of animals, and colloq. of human beings. 2. The cheek 1703. 3. The lower jaw 1546. 4. *pl. Mech.* The jaws of a vice, etc. -1831.

1. Open your chaps againe *Temp.* II. ii. 80. 2. She threatened to slap my chaps 1708. *Chaps of the Channel.* see CHOP *sb.* Hence **Chapless** *a.* without the lower jaw

Chap (tʃæp), *sb.* 1577. [Abbrev. f. CHAPMAN.] 1. A buyer, customer. Still *dial.* 2. colloq. 'Customer', fellow, lad. (Now chiefly of young men.) 1716

1. Perhaps Mrs. Mead would buy .. but she would be a hard C. WILKES.

Chap (tʃæp), *v.* 1 [ME. *chappen*; cf. later MDu. *cappen*, also CHIP.] 1. (with *off*) To chop off ME. only. 2. To crack or cause to crack in fissures ME. 3. To strike, to rap at a door. *n. dial.* 1565. 4. *Sc.* To choose 1720.

2. Chapped with the winters blast *Lyly* 3. *To c. hands* to strike hands in concluding a bargain. Till the hour c. 1652.

Chap, *v.* 2 *dial.* [OE *chapian*] To buy; to buy and sell; to truck. Cf. CHEAP, CHOP. **Chaparejos** (tʃæpəˈrɛs). 1861 [Mex. Sp.] Trousers worn by cowboys as a protection against thorny bushes (cf. next). Abbrev. **Chaps**.

Chaparral (tʃæˈpærəl). U.S. 1850 [a. Sp., f. *chaparra*, 'arborescent oak'] *prop.* A thicket of low evergreen oaks; hence *gen.* Dense tangled brushwood, as in Mexico and Texas

C. *cock*: a species of cuckoo (*Coccyzus californicus*) in the west of North America.

Chap-book (tʃæpˈbʊk). 1824 [f. *chap* in CHAPMAN.] A small pamphlet of popular tales, ballads, tracts, etc., as hawked by chapmen.

Chape (tʃæp), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *chape*, f. late L. *capa*, *capa* hood, cape, whence Sp. and Pg. *chapa* thin piece of metal for plating anything.] 1. A plate of metal with which anything is overlaid, ME. only. 2. The metal plate of a scabbard; *esp.* that which covers the point ME. (See also N.E.D.) 3. The tip of a fox's tail 1677

4. The part of a buckle by which it is fastened to a strap. [So in F.] 1679. Hence **Chapeless** *a.* wanting a sheath, SHAKS.

Chape, *v.* ME. [f. prec.] To furnish a scabbard, etc., with a chape. CHAUCER.

Chapean (tʃæpən), 1523. [F. in OF. *capel*, *chapel*:—L. *cappellum*, dim. of *cappa* CAP] A covering for the head. Now chiefly in *Flur*

Chapeau-bras (ʃæpəˈbrɑː) a small three-cornered hat silk hat which could be carried under the arm: worn by gentlemen at court or in full dress in 18th c.

Chapel (tʃæpəl), *sb.* [ME. *chapele*, a. OF. *chapele*:—late L. *cappella*, dim. of *cappa*, cloak, cape, cope (see CAP). From the *cappella* or cloak of St. Martin, the name was applied to the sanctuary in which this was kept under the care of its *cappellani* or chaplains, and thence generally to a sanctuary, and ult. to a building for worship, not being a church. The earlier name for a church was *Oratorium*, ORATORY.] 1. *gen.* A place of Christian worship, not being a parish or cathedral church; an oratory. 2. *spec.* A private place of worship ME. 3. A place of public worship of the Established Church, subordinate to, or dependent upon, the church of the parish (see *quots.*) 1491. 4. Used of places of Christian worship other than those of the established church of the country 1662 (Now 'church' is used for 'chapel' by Roman Catholics, Scotch Episcopalians, and many Non-conformists.) 5. A chapel service 1662. 6. *gen.* A lesser temple, fane, or sanctuary, having an altar to a deity ME. 7. A body of singers attached to a chapel (usu. of a king or prince) ME. 8. The sacred vessels, etc., used in a church or chapel. Now *Hist.* 9. A printing-office; an association of the journeymen in a printing-office. Hence to hold a c., to have a meeting of the association, 1688.

2. The c. of the Castle WALTER, of New College EVELYN. *Mortuary c.*: an oratory in a mausoleum, burial vault or aisle, etc., having an altar for masses for the soul of the deceased (*chantry c.*). Hence, a compartment of a cathedral, etc. (usu. in the aisle), separately dedicated and having its own altar. *Lady-c.* see LADY. 3. *C. of ease*: one built for the use

of parishioners who live far from the parish church *Parochial c.* that of an ancient division of a parish attached to it by custom and repute; now usually called *Church*. *Free c.*: one founded by the king, and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary. 5. To keep a c. to attend chapel once. So to miss, lose a c.

Comb. c.-master, occas. tr. of Fr. *maître de chapelle* or Ger. *Kapellmeister*, director of the music of a royal (or other) c. (sense 7). Hence **Chapel** *v.* 1 *nonce-rod*. To put (bury, etc.) in a c. **Chapel** *v.* 2 *Naut.* To turn a ship round in a light breeze when close-hauled, so as to make her lie as she did before. **Chapelwarden**, now 'churchwarden'. **Chapelet** 1. 1587. [f. *picc.*] A little CHAPEL -1675.

Chapelet 2 (tʃæˈpɛlət). 1753. [a. F. *chapelet* CHAPLET.] 1. A pair of stirrup leathers, with stirrups, buckled together, and fastened to the pommel of the saddle. 2. A chain pump with buckets attached to an endless chain passing over two axles. So called in French from its likeness to a rosary. 1874.

Chapelize, *v.* To make into a chapel FULLER.

Chapellage, *rare.* = CHAPELRY 2. Scott.

Chapellany, ? *Obs. rare.* 1726. [a. F. *chapellenie* benefice of a chaplain.] = CHAPELRY.

Chapelry (tʃæˈpɛləri), 1591. [a. OF. *chapelrie*.] 1. The district attached to a chapel. 2. A chapel with its precinct, etc.; a chapel-stead 1817.

Chaperon (ʃæˈpɛrən, -dən). ME. [a. F., dim. of *chape* cape, cope (cf. *moncheron*, f. *mouche*).] 1. A hood or cap. Now *Hist.* 2. A small escutcheon placed (*esp.*) on the forehead of a horse drawing a hearse -1783. 3. *fig.* A person, *esp.* a married woman, who, for the sake of propriety, accompanies a young unmarried lady in public, as guide and protector 1720. Also *transf.*

1. C., the Hood anciently worn by the Knights of the Garter PHILLIPS. Hence **Chaperonage**, attendance as c.

Chaperon (ʃæˈpɛrən), *v.* 1796. [f. prec.] *trans.* To act as chaperon to; to escort.

I shall be very happy to c. you JANE AUSTEN.

Chap-fallen (tʃæpˈfɔːlən), *a.* Also **Chop-fallen**, [f. CHAP *sb.* 2.] 1. With the chap or lower jaw hanging down, as an effect of exhaustion, a wound, or *esp.* of death. 2. *fig.* Dispirited, crest-fallen 1608.

1. Trooping from their mouldy dens The chop-fallen circle spreads TENNYSON.

Chapiter (tʃæˈpɪtər), ME. [a. F. *chapitre*:—OF. *chapelle*, early ad. L. *capitulum*.] 1. *gen.* Earlier sp. of CHAPTER. 2. *spec.* A summary -1670. 3. *Arch.* The capital of a column. (Still occas. = CAPITAL.) ME.

Chapittle, ME. only. [See prec.] = CHAPTER 1, 4.

Chaplain (tʃæˈpleɪn), OE. [a. OF. *chaplain*:—late L. *cappellanus*, f. *cappella* CHAPEL, q. v.] 1. *gen.* The priest, clergyman or minister of a CHAPEL; in ME. a chantry priest. 2. *spec.* A clergyman who conducts religious services in the private chapel of a sovereign, lord, or high official, of a public institution, or in the household of a person of quality, in a legislative chamber, regiment, ship, etc. OE. Used of a nun who officiates in a nunnery ME. Also *transf.* Hence **Chaplaincy**, **Chaplainry** = *chaplainship*. **Chaplainship**, the office of a c.

Chaplet (tʃæˈpɛlət), [ME. *chapelet*, a. OF., dim. of *chape*, *chapeau*, head-dress, etc.] 1. A wreath for the head; a circlet, coronal. *Her.* A bearing representing a garland of leaves with four flowers at equal distances 1688. 2. A string of beads; *esp.* one used for counting prayers, one third of the length of a rosary. Also, the prayers themselves 1653. Also *transf.* 3. A moulding of the astragal species 1623. 4. *Founding.* One of the metal supports of the core of a hollow moulding, e.g. of a cylindrical pipe 1835. 5. See CHAPELET 2.

1. A c. of precious stones 1430, of flowers GREENZ, of roses STEELE. Hence **Chapleted** *a.*

Chapman (tʃæpˈmæn), [OE. *chapmann*, f. *chap* barter, dealing + *mann*; see CHEAP *v.*] 1. A man who buys and sells; a merchant, trader, dealer (*arch.*). 2. An itinerant dealer; a hawk, pedlar 1592. 3. A broker -1659. 4. A customer -1807. Hence **Chapmanhood**,

head = *chapmanship*. **Chapmanship**, the employment of a c.

Chap-money, *dial.* 1881. A small sum returned by the vendor to the purchaser on receiving payment.

Chapourn, 1688. *Her.* = next.

Chapournet, 1562. [? corrupt f. f. *chaperon* *net*.] *Her.* In a coat of arms, a chief divided by a bow-shaped line, said to represent a hood **Chappe**, 1825. [a. F. *chape*.] A cape or cloak.

Chapped (tʃæpt), *pp.* 1. 1460. [f. CHAP *v.* and *sb.* 1.] 1. Fissured, cracked, as the ground in summer, or the hands with frost. *slang* Thirsty. 2. Chopped small 1730.

Chapped (tʃæpt), *pp.* 2. 1678. [f. CHAP *sb.* 2.] Having a chap or jaw; chiefly in *comb.*

Chapple, -y (tʃæpˈli). *colloq.* 1821. [f. CHAP *sb.* 3 + -ie, -y.] Little chap or fellow. *Orig. Sc.*

Chappow (tʃæpəʊ) *Anglo-Ind.* 1860. [? Pushtoo] A plundering expedition; a raid

Chappy (tʃæpi), *a.* 1611. [f. CHAP *sb.* 1 + -y.] Full of chaps or clefts.

Chapter (tʃæptər), *sb.* ME. in *Sc.* (syncopeated f. CHAPTER, q. v. Cf. also CAPITULUM, CAPITALE, CHAPITILE.) 1. A main division of a book, or of the Acts of Parliament of a single session. 2. *fig.* Heading, subject, category (*Usu.* preceded by *on*, *upon*) (*arch.*) ME. 3. A short lesson read in some services of the Latin Church 1450. 4. A general meeting or assembly of the canons of a collegiate or cathedral church, of the members of any monastic or religious order, or of an order of knights. (The name *chapter* was thus transferred to the meeting at which a chapter (sense 3) was read, and thence to those who met.) ME. 5. The members of such an assembly as a body: *esp.* The body of canons of a collegiate or cathedral church presided over by the dean 1491. 6. A decretal epistle 1726. 7. *Arch.* The capital of a column now repl. by CHAPTER.

1. Unable to read a c. in the bible JOHNSON. *See Truel. N.* L. v. 245. A curious c. in modern history EMERSON. 2. And more particularly on the c. of women CARVER.

Phrases *C. and verse*: (*fig.*) exact authority *f. r.* To the end of the c.: (*fig.*) throughout *The c. of accidents* the unforeseen course of events.

Comb. c.-house, a building attached to a cathedral, etc., where a c. meets; -lands, lands belonging to a c. (sense 5).

Chapter (tʃæptər), *v.* 1485. [f. prec.] 1. To divide into chapters. 2. To reprove, take to task. [Cf. F. *chapituler*.] 1693.

1. Langton's chattering the Bible FULLER.

Chaprel (tʃæptrel), 1677. [dim. of CHAPTER (in sense 7)] *Arch.* An impost.

Chapwoman, 1624. [after CHAPMAN.] A female dealer or hawk -1823

Char, *sb.* 1 See CHARE.

Char, *sb.* 2 ME. [a. F.:—L. *currus*] 1

A chariot; a cart, wagon -1677 2. ? A cart load -1721.

2. *Char of lead*, thirty pigs, each pig containing 70 pounds. [*Charge of lead*, due to Bailey, and copied into mod. Dicts., is non-existent.]

Char (tʃɑː), *sb.* 3 1662. [? Celtic; cf. Gael *cearra* red, *cear* blood.] 1. A small fish (*Salmo salvelinus*) of the trout kind, found in the lakes of mountainous districts. 2. The Brook Trout (*Salmo fontinalis*) of U.S.

Char, *sb.* 4 1879. [f. CHAR *v.* 2] A charred substance.

Char, *v.* 1 See CHARE.

Char (tʃɑː), *v.* 2 Pples. charred, charring. 1679 [app. f. *char*- in CHARCOAL] 1. To reduce by burning to charcoal or carbon, to burn slightly or partially, scorch. 2. *intr.* To become reduced to charcoal 1727.

Char, *v.* 3 1846. [? Cf. F. *carrer*:—L. *quad* rare to square.] To hew (stone).

Char, see CHARE *sb.* 1, and CHARWOMAN.

Chara (kēˈrɑː), 1753. [L. name of an unkn. plant.] *Bot.* A genus of aquatic acrogonous plants, type of the N.O. *Characeae*, which become encrusted with calcareous matter. Hence **Characeus** *a.* **Characin**, (*Chem.*) a camphoraceous substance found in *Characeae*, etc.

Char-a-banc (ʃəˈrɑːbɑːn). 1832. [a. F.] A long and light vehicle with transverse seats looking forward.

æ (man). α (pass). au (load). v (cut). ε (Fr. chef). e (ever). ei (I, eye). e (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). q (what). p (got)

Charact (kærækt). *arch.* ME. [a. OF. *character*; see **CHARACT.**] 1. An engraved or impressed mark; a stamp; a letter, figure, etc. -1603. 2. A cabalistic sign or emblem 1560. 3. Inscribed with talismans and characts BURTON. **Charact**, obs. f. **CARAT**.

Character (kæræktər), *sb.* [ME. *caracter* (a, f, ad. L. a. Gr. *χαρακτήρ* instrument for graving, f. *χάραττιν* to cut furrows in, engrave. Refash in Eng. in the 16th c.)]

I. Literal senses. 1. A distinctive mark; a brand, stamp. Also *fig.* 2. *esp.* A graphic symbol standing for a sound, syllable, or notion, used in writing or printing 1490. 3. *collect.* Writing, printing 1600; handwriting 1603; style of type 1641. 4. = **CHARACT** 2. 1590. 5. *gen.* A symbol; an expression -1702. 6. A cipher for secret correspondence 1659. 7. *fig.* Stamped with the c. of sublimity 1794. 8. [The] characters *y* and *v* PALSER. Runic characters 1851. 9. SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxx. Imitation of printed I oman c. LYTON. 6. I interpreted my Lord's letter by his c. PEVSES.

II. *Fig.* senses. 1. A feature, trait, characteristic. Now *esp.* in *Nat. Hist* 1502. 2. Essential peculiarity, nature, sort 1639. 3. Personal appearance. *Trueb.* N. t. i. 51. 4. Mental or moral constitution 1647. 5. Disinct or distinguished character 1735. 6. Good repute 1712. 7. A detailed report of a person's qualities 1545, *esp.* one given to a servant by an employer 1693. Also *transf.* of things. 8. Recognized official rank; status; position 1645. 9. A personage 1749. 10. A personality in a novel or a play 1749. 11. *colloq.* An odd or eccentric person 1773. Also *attrib.*

1. Tell me, what one c. of liberty the Americans have BURKE. 2. To give to the war the c. of a crusade MACAULAY. 4. Thorough selfishness formed the basis of Henry's c. 1830. 5. Most Women have no Characters at all POPE. Men of c. WHISTON. 6. Shops of established c. MCCULLOCH. 7. [I] took the racial upon his word without a c. 1735. 9. Eminent characters have played the fool FIELDING. 10. The comic c. of Sir Trusty J. WARTON. In (or out of) c. in (or at variance with) the part assumed; hence *gen.* in (or out of) harmony. 11. The old man was a bit of a c. 1832.

Character (kæræktər), *v.* 1591. [f. prec. In Shaks. and in 17th c. often *chara'cter*.] 1. To engrave; to inscribe. Also *fig.* 2. To represent (*arch.*) 1594. 3. = **CHARACTERIZE** *v.* 3. 1618. 4. = **CHARACTERIZE** *v.* 4. 1647. 5. = **CHARACTERIZE** *v.* 5. 1634.

1. What's in the brain that look may c. SHAKS. *Sonn.* cviii. *fig.* *Hand.* i. iii. 59.

+Characterical, *a.* 1634. [f. Gr. *χαρακτηρικος* + *-AL*.] 1. Of or pertaining to symbolic characters, magical symbols, or charms -1691. 2. Characteristic -1766.

+Characterism (kæræktəri'zəm), 1614. [ad. L. *characterismus*, Gr. *χαρακτηρισμός*.] 1. = **CHARACTERIZATION** -1825. 2. A **CHARACTERISTIC** -1871.

Characterist (kæræktəri'st), 1691. [f. **CHARACTER** *sb.*] 7a. One who employs magical symbols. b. One who depicts character.

Characteristic (kæræktəri'stik), 1664. [ad. Gr. *χαρακτηριστικός*.] *A. adj.* That serves to indicate character, distinctive; typical 1665.

The c. letter, and the termination of verbs GRIBSON. *B. sb.* 1. A distinctive mark; a distinguishing peculiarity or quality 1664. 2. *Math.* The whole number in a logarithm 1727.

1. Superstition is. not the c. of this age JUNIUS.

Characteristical, *arch.* 1621. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] *adj.* = **CHARACTERISTIC** *a.* *sb.* = **CHARACTERISTIC** *sb.* 1. 1660. Hence **Characteristical** *adv.* in cipher, in a c. manner. **Characteristicalness**.

Characterization (kæræktəri'zə'shən), 1570 [f. next.] The action or result of characterizing; portrayal in words; creation of fictitious characters.

Characterize (kæræktəri'z), *v.* 1591. [ad. med. L. *characterizare*, ad. Gr. *χαρακτηρίζω*, f. *χαρακτήρ* **CHARACTER**] 1. = **CHARACTER** *v.* 1. -1811. 2. = **CHARACTER** *v.* 2. -1710. 3. To describe the peculiar qualities of 1626. 4. To be a characteristic of 1744. 5. To impart character to; also *absol.* 1807.

3. I do not choose to use the expression which alone could c. it RUSKIN. 4. The excellent taste which

characterises her writings SCOTT. 5. To leave out. all that characterises ORZ. Hence **Characterizer**.

Characterless, *a.* 1606. [f. **CHARACTER** *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without distinctive feature; without individuality, without (testimony to) personal character. Hence **Characterlessness**.

Charactery, rarely -try (kæræktəri; in Shaks. kæræ'ktəri), 1588. [f. **CHARACTER** *sb.*; see *-ERY*.] 1. Expression of thought by symbols or characters; the characters or symbols collectively 1598; *typic.* shorthand 1588. 2. Delineation of character 1614.

1. I will construe to thee All the Charactery of my sad browes *Jul. C.* ii. i. 308. Nor mark'd with any sign or c. KEATS.

Charade (ʃārə d), 1776. [a. F.; ? f. Pi. *charrada* chatter (Littré), or Sp. *charrada* speech or action of a clown (Skeat).] A kind of riddle, in which each syllable of a word to be guessed, and sometimes the word itself, is enigmatically described, or acted. Also *attrib.*

Charboele, obs. f. **CARBUNCLE**.

Charbon (ʃarβən), 1753. [Fr.] 1. A small black spot or mark remaining in the cavity of the corner tooth of a horse after the large spot or mark has become obliterated. ? *Obs.* 2. = **ANTHRAX** 2. 1869.

Charcoal (tʃa'rkəʊl), *sb.* ME. [app. f. *char* (of unkn. origin) + *COAL*. The suggestion that *char* = *CHARE* *v.* or *sb.*, as if *turn-coal*, i. e. wood turned into coal, lacks support.] 1. The black porous residue, consisting (when pure) wholly of carbon, obtained from partly burnt wood, bones, etc. Hence specified as *wood*, *vegetable*, *animal c.* 2. *collect. pl.* in sense of 1. -1719. 3. A charcoal crayon 1683. 4. A charcoal drawing 1881.

1. Sea-coal last longer than Char-coal BACON. *Comb.* c. *-black*, a pigment obtained from c.; -iron, iron containing a percentage of carbon; -point (*Electr.*) = *carbon-point* (see **CARBON**). Hence **Charcoal** *v.* to mark with c.; to suffocate with the fumes of c.

+Char'd, *charde*, 1570. [fusion of **CARD** and **CHART**.] *Card*, map, chart -1611.

Char'd (tʃa'd), 1658. Var. of **CARD** *sb.*

Chare, *char* (tʃeər, tʃaər), *sb.* 1 [OE. *charra* = *Oteut. *karris* or **karras*; cf. **CHARE** *v.* 1. In mod. Eng. usually *char*, exc. in sense 2; in U.S. also **CHORE**.] 1. The returning of a time -ME; a turn -1680. 2. *esp.* An odd job, *esp.* of household work; in *pl.* the housework of a domestic servant ME. Also in *comb.*, as *char-parson*, etc. 1662.

Chare (tʃeər), *sb.* 2 ME. [? **CHARE** turning; cf. *Sc. wynd*.] A narrow lane, or wynd, *local*.

Chare, *sb.* 3, chariot, car; see **CHAR** *sb.* 2

+Chare, *a.* 1564. = **CHARY** -1587. Hence

+Charely *adv.*

Chare, *char* (tʃeər, tʃaər), *v.* [OE. *charan* = *gerre*, **CHARE** *sb.* 1. Now usually *char*.] 1. To turn; *esp.* to turn away or aside. *trans.*, *intr.*, and *refl.* -1674. 2. *trans.* To do (a turn of work) (*arch.*) 1570. 3. *intr.* To do odd jobs, *esp.* of housework by the day; hence *colloq.* to do the cleaning work of (a house) 1732.

+Charet, *charette*. ME. [a. OF. *charrette*, dim. of OF. *charre* **CAR** *sb.* 1. The word used in the Bible of 1613, but changed in later editions to *chariot*.] 1. A wheeled conveyance (for persons or goods) -1654; a war-chariot -1676. Hence **+Chareter**, a charioteer.

Charge (tʃɑ:dʒ), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *charge* = Rom. *carga*, late L. *carrica*, f. *carricare*; see **CHARGE** *v.*, and cf. **CARK**.]

I. 1. A (material) load, burden, weight -1704. [f. *Charge of Lead* - see **CHAR** *sb.* 2.] 2. The quantity of anything, as powder, coal, ore, etc., which any receptacle, piece of mechanism, etc., e. g. a fire-arm, gas-retort, furnace, is constructed to bear, take in, or receive at one time 1653. 3. *Her.* A **BEARING** 1599. 4. *Fairyry* A thick adhesive plaster 1607.

II. 1. *fig.* A load (of trouble, inconvenience, etc.) *Obs. concv.* Anything burdensome. ME. 2. *fig.* Importance, moment -1568. 3. Pecuniary burden; cost 1460; the price demanded for services or goods 1846. *pl.* Expenses in much the same sense as the sing. (*arch.*) 1574. *Comm.* Incidental expenses 1546. 4. A liability to pay money laid upon a person or estate 1570. 5. Commission, trust, responsibility ME. 6.

Care, custody, superintendence ME. 7. A thing or person entrusted to the care of any one *spec.* The people or district committed to the care of a clergyman, 1530. 8. A precept, injunction, mandate, order ME. *spec.* An official instruction or admonition given by a judge to a jury, by a bishop to his clergy, etc. 1690. 9. Accusation 1477. *spec.* The accusation upon which a prisoner is brought up for trial; hence *colloq.* A prisoner so brought up 1859.

a. The Letter was full of c., Of deare import *Rom. & Jul.* v. ii. 18. 3. Thou hast lye money & much c. *Mord.* 2. At his own charges THACKERAY. 5. Pastors have a dreadfull c., not performed by a formal preach ment twice a week. *MILN.* 6. Heshall gene his angels c. ouer the COVERDALE Ps. xcvi. 11. Children in c. of a nurse. A nurse in c. of children (*mod.*). So, *Officer*, *clerk*, *curate* in c. To give (a person) in c.: to be d over to the custody of the police. 9. To lay to one's c.; to charge one with.

III. An impetuous attack, etc. 1. The position of a weapon ready for action -1650. 2. *Mil.* An impetuous attack or onset; the act of bearing down impetuously upon the adversary. Also said of a bull, an elephant, a player at football, etc. 1568. Also *fig.* 3. *Mil.* A signal for the attack sounded upon a trumpet, etc. 1650. 4. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 122. 5. The two armies rushed with equal fury to the c. GRAPON. 3. The pipers on both sides blew their c. SCOTT.

Comb. *bursting c.*: see **BURST** *v.*; *c.-inspector*, an officer who inspects the charges in a c.-sheet, -sheet, the paper kept at a police-station on which are entered all names of persons arrested, with the charge against them, etc. Hence **+Chargeful** *a.* burdensome; responsible. **Chargeless** *a.* free from cost; without a (clenical) c. **+Chargeous** *a.* heavy, burdensome.

Charge (tʃɑ:dʒ), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *charger*, -er = L. *carricare* to load, f. *carrus* car. Cf. **CARK**, and **CARRY**.]

I. To cause to bear. 1. *trans.* To load -1854. 2. To place as a load upon -1601. 3. To put in or on (a thing) or cause it to receive what it can bear or is adapted to receive ME.; *spec.* to load (a fire-arm) 1541. Also *fig.* 4. *Her.* To place a bearing on 1572. Also *transf.* 5. To fill (any substance) with other matter (e. g. the air with vapour, etc.) *Usu.* in *pa. pple.* 1756. 3. 1. A tre. That charged was with fruyt CHAUCER. 3. To c. a rocket 1799, an accumulator (*mod.*), a pipe BROWNING. Canon charged to the mouths *John* ii. 1. 382. *fig.* A face charged with memories GEO. ELIOT. *fig.* L. L. v. ii. 88. 5. Clouds charged with electricity PHILLIPS.

II. To load heavily. 1. To overload -1784. 2. To press hard -1568. 3. *fig.* To burden with sin, care, sickness, etc. -1633. 4. To put to expense -1647. 5. To burden, entrust, commission with, *to* ME. Also *refl.* 6. To lay a command or injunction upon; to exhort authoritatively. *Const.* with *inf.* or with *cl.*, also *simply* ME. Also *absol.* to deliver a charge. Cf. **CHARGE** *sb.* II. 8. 1618. 7. To censure to accuse ME. 8. To c. (a fault, etc.); see *quots.* 9. To subject (a person, estate, etc.) to a pecuniary liability. *Const.* with *to*, 1625. 10. To c. (a sum or price); see *quots.* 11. To c. (a thing sold or offered for sale); see *quots.*

1. To c. children's memories with rules LOCKE. 4. Let not the church be charged *1 Tim.* v. 16. 5. What you have charg'd me with, that haue I done *Lea* v. iii. 163. 6. On thy life I c. thee, hold *Trueb.* N. iv. i. 42. 7. To c. a jury 1618, the clergy of a diocese 1870. 7. To c. me with offence 1559. 8. To impute as a fault: C. the crime, On native sloth DRYDEN. 9. To impute *to*: It (a poem) is charged to me SWIFT. To state in an indictment: We ought...not to c. what we are unable to prove BURKE. 10. To impose as a liability on: Debts...charged upon the real estate CRUISE. To state as the price due for (the price) she charged for eggs 1787. Also *absol.* 11. To put as a charge to or against C. these to (or against) me (*mod.*) To rate He charges coal at 3d. a cwt. (*mod.*)

III. To attach weight or importance to, to regard -1587.

IV. To attack impetuously, etc. 1. To place (a weapon) in position for action; to level 1509. 2. To bear down upon with impetuosity. *Esp.* in military use. Cf. also **CHARGE** *sb.* III. 2. 1583. Also *intr.* and *absol.*

1. *C. bayonets* *tr.* advance on the enemy with bayonets fixed. 2. The bull charged one of the horses (*mod.*) *absol.* 'C. Chester, c. On, Stanley, on' SCOTT. Hence **Charged** *ppha.* filed, etc.; now *esp.* = 'Charged with electricity'.

+Chargé, in full **Chargé d'affaires** (ʃa'ʒe dəfɛr), 1850. [F.; = (one) in charge of affairs.]

1. A minister who transacts diplomatic business during the temporary absence of the ambassador; also, the representative of a country at a minor foreign court 1876. 2. *gen.* Man or officer in charge (for the time).

Chargeable (tʃɑːdʒəbəl), *a.* 1480. [*f.* CHARGE *v.* + *-ABLE*.] 1. Of the nature of a charge or burden; responsible; burdensome, costly -1795. 2. Capable of being, or liable to be, charged (see CHARGE *v.*) 1546.

1. A c. office FAIRH. Capparell 1583. 2. *Sam.* xlii. 25. 3. Writing signed by the party c. STEPHEN C with guilt JOHNSON, with money 1641, to a Parish ANNOVER, upon the Rector 1654, to general average Sir C BOWEN. Hence **Chargeability**, the condition of being c. **Chargeableness**. **Chargeably** *adv.* **Chargeant**, *a.* ME. only. [*a. F.*] Burdensome.

Chargeant, *sb.* 1837. [See *prec.*] = CHARGE.

Chargee (tʃɑːdʒi), 1884. [*f.* CHARGE *v.* or *sb.* + *-EE*.] The holder of a charge upon property, or of a security over a contract.

Charge-house. 1. A house for the charge of youth L. L. v. i. 87. 2. A building in which cartridges are charged.

Charger (tʃɑːdʒə), [ME. *chargour*, *ad. OF. chargour*, *f. L. *carriatorum* utensil for loading.] A large plate or flat dish.

Give me here John Baptists head in a c. *Math.* xiv. 8.

Charger 2. 1483. [*f.* CHARGE *v.*; cf. *F. chargier*.] 1. One who or that which charges. 2. One who has a charge on an estate, etc. 1809. 3. A horse ridden by an officer in the field or in action 1762.

3. Furious every c. neighed CAMPBELL. **Charily** (tʃeəri), *adv.* 1579. [*f.* CHARY + *-LY*.] In a CHARY manner, carefully, cautiously, sparingly.

Chariness (tʃeəriːnəs), 1571. [*f.* as *prec.*] 1. The quality of being CHARY. 2. Scrupulous integrity -1794.

2. The chariness of our honesty *Merry W.* ii. i. 102.

Chariot (tʃeəriət), ME. [*a. OF. chariot*, augm. of *char* CAR. Since 17th c. *chariot* has also replaced CHARET. 1. A wheeled vehicle, 12 cart -1693; a carriage of state ME., also *fig.* a car used in ancient warfare 1581. *spec.* A light four-wheeled carriage with only back seats 1661. 2. *fig.* Vehicle -1678.

3. *fig.* Like the sun's c. at mid-day 1883. He burneth the c. in the fire Ps. xlv. 9.

Chariot (tʃeəriət), *v.* 1627 [*f. prec.*] To carry or convey in a chariot 1659. Also *absol.* Bright-charioted Aurora COWLEY.

Chariotee (tʃeəriːti), 1864. [*f.* as *prec.*] A light covered pleasure chariot, with four wheels and two seats. (Webster.)

Charioteer (tʃeəriːtiə), *sb.* ME. [app. *f.* OF. *chariotier*, and OF. *chariotier*.] The driver of a chariot. Hence **Charioteership**, performance as a c.

Charioteer, *v.* 1802. [*f. prec.*] 1. *intr.* To act as charioteer; to drive. 2. *trans.* To drive (a chariot, a person in a chariot) 1849.

Chariotry (tʃeəriːtri), 1828. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-RY*.] The body of soldiers who fought from chariots. Cf. *cavalry*, etc.

Charism (kæriːzəm), Pl. -ata and -s. 1641. [*f. Gr. χάρισμα*, pl. -ατα.] A favour specially vouchsafed by God, a grace, a talent. Hence **Charismatic**, *a.* of or pertaining to a c.

Charitable (tʃeəriːtəbəl), *a.* ME. [*a. OF.* *f. charité*.] 1. Showing Christian charity or the love of God and man -1641. 2. Tender-hearted; well-disposed -1634. 3. Full of active charity; *esp.* liberal in almsgiving to the poor ME. 4. Connected with an object of charity, *esp.* as defined in statutes; of the nature of a charity 1597. 5. Inclined to judge favourably of men, their actions, etc. 1625.

3. With your charitable alms the poore man to comforte ME. 4. The great statute of c. uses 15. 43 El. c. 4 POWELL. To aid some c. object 1872. 5. A c. construction 1826, hope 1846. Hence **Charitableness**, the quality of being c. **Charitably** *adv.*

Charitative, *a.* 1582. [*a. OF. charitatif*.] Of the nature of charity or a charitable gift -1757.

Charity (tʃeəriːti), OE. [*a. OF. charité*, *ad. L. caritatem*, Cf. *CHERTE*.] 1. Christian love, *esp.* the Christian love of our fellow men. Often

personified. ME. 2. Love, natural affection, spontaneous goodness ME. *pl.* Affections 1667. 3. A disposition to judge hopefully of men and their actions, and to make allowance for their shortcomings 1483. Fairness, equity -1647. 4. Benevolence, *esp.* to the poor, charitableness; alms-giving OE. *pl.* Acts of charity done to the poor 1607. 5. Alms ME. 6. A bequest, foundation, institution, etc., for the benefit of others, *esp.* of the poor or helpless 1697.

1. The chaute [A. V. love] of God, that is in Jhesu Crut oure Lord Rom viii. 39. The c. of the Gospel should extend to men of every Religion 1796. *In, out of, a:* in or out of the Christian state of c. 2. *pl.* *Mut. P. L. iv. 756.* 3. C. bids hope for the best DRYDEN. 4. C. or tenderness for the poor JOHNSON. *pl.* Deferre not Charities till Death Bacon. 5. To beg a c. DRYDEN. 6. Christ's Hospital a noble, pious and admirable c. EVELYN.

Phrases *C. begins at home*, used to express the prior claims of ties of family, friendship, etc. (cf. *1 Tim. v. 8*). *Brother or Sister of C.*, a member of a religious organization devoted to c. *attrib.*, etc. (see senses 4-6), as *a. land, money; c. boy, girl*, etc. *a. school*, one supported by charitable bequests or gifts, for the education of the poor.

Charivari (ʃaːriːvəri), 1785 [*a. F.*, of unk. origin; see *Littre*.] A serenade of rough music, made with kettles, pans, tea-trays, etc., used in France, in derision of incongruous marriages, etc.; hence a babel of noise.

Chark (tʃaːk), *sb.* 1708. [app. short from *charck coal*, due to error analysis of CHARCOAL Cf. CHARK *v.*] Wood or coal charred; charcoled; coke.

Chark (tʃaːk), *sb.* 1591. [Russ.] A small (Russian) glass.

Chark, *v.* 1 Now *dial.* [OE. *carcian*; in ME. also *cheik*, CHIRK. *tr.* To creak -ME. 2. To be querulous. *Sc.* 1825.

Chark (tʃaːk), *v.* 1855 [See CHARK *sb.*] To char, to coke (coals).

Charlatan (ʃaːlˌatən, -tən), 1618. [*a. F.*, *ad. It. charlatano* = *ciarlatore*, *f. ciarlare* to babble, act the mountebank. Cf. *quack*.] 1. A mountebank who descends volubly in the street; *esp.* an itinerant vendor of drugs, etc. -1771. 2. An empiric who pretends to wonderful knowledge or secrets, *esp.* in the healing art; an impostor, a quack 1680. Also as *adj.* 3. *a. c.* in religion is sure to like other sorts of charlatans GEO. ERICOT. Hence **Charlatanic**, *al. a.* **Charlatanism**, *a.* **Charlatanism**, the practice of a c. the being a c. **Charlatanism**, quackery.

Charles's Wain. [OE. *Carles wægn* the wain of Carl (Charlemagne). Orig. the wain of *Arcturus*, verbally assoc. with *Arthur*. Arthur and Charlemagne are associated in legend.] The asterism comprising the seven bright stars in Ursa Major; known also as *The Plough*.

Charley, **Charlie** (tʃaːli), *colloq.* 1812 [var. of CHARLES.] 1. A night-watchman. 2. A small triangular beard, as worn by Charles I 1834. 3. A proper name for the fox 1857.

Charlock (tʃaːlɒk), [OE. *carlic*, *cyrlic* of unk. etym.] *Bot. Sinapis arvensis* or Field Mustard; also used of other field-weeds.

Joint-podded c. = *Raphanus Raphanistrum*.

Charlotte (ʃaːlət), 1855. [*F.*] Apple marmalade covered with bread-crumbs. Hence C. Russe, custard enclosed in sponge-cake.

Charm (tʃɑːm), *sb.* 1 [ME. *charme*, *a. F.* = *L. carmen*.] 1. *orig.* The chanting of a verse having magic power; incantation, hence, a magic spell, a talisman, an amulet, etc. Also *fig.* (cf. *spell*). 2. *fig.* That which fascinates or attracts, exciting love and admiration. In *pl.*, *esp.* of female beauty. 1697. b. (without *pl.*) Attractiveness 1830. c. *Charms* (U.S. slang). Money. 3. A small trinket worn fastened to a watch-chain or girdle 1865.

1. To wound. Some hidden salues and some hidden charms CHAUCER. *fig.* The c. of the Roman name STUBBS. 2. Scornful wagers who their charms survive POPE. 3. A bunch of charms (*mod.*). Hence **Charmlike** *a.*

Charm (tʃɑːm), *sb.* 2 1548. [var. of *cherme* CHIRM; *assoc. w. prec.*] 1. A blended noise, as of birds, school-children, etc. 2. Song -1633. 3. [Morn's] rising sweet With c. of earliest Birds *Mut. P. L. iv. 642.*

Charm (tʃɑːm), *v.* 1 ME. [*a. F. charmer*; see CHARM *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To act upon with or as with a charm or magic, to put a spell

upon, to bewitch, enchant. 2. To endow with supernatural powers by means of charms, *esp.* to fortify against dangers 1564. 3. *intr.* To work charms, use spells, practise magic ME. 4. To subdue, as if by magic power, to soothe, allay 1540. 5. *fig.* To powerfully attract (the mind, senses, etc.), to fascinate ME. Also *absol.* 16. To conjure, entreat -1734. 17. To tune play -1609. Also *intr.* (of an instrument).

1. They wanted me to c. or cure him KARL. 2. I, in mine owne was charm'd, Could not finde death CYNTH. 3. That she should not heare the voice of the charmer, charme he neuer so wysely Ps. lxxv. 4. Music the sweetest grif can c. POPE. 5. There's something charms me mightily about London SWINBURNE. Hence **Charmedly** *adv.*

Charm, *v.* 2, *dial. var.* of CHIRM.

Charmer (tʃɑːmə), ME. [*f.* CHARM *v.* + *-ER*.] 1. One who uses magic powers, an enchanter. 2. One who fascinates, usually applied to a woman 1676. **Charmeress**, a female c.

Charmsful, *a.* 1656. Full of spells or charms.

His c. lyte COWLEY. Hence **Charmsfulness**.

Charming (tʃɑːmɪŋ), *adj.* *sb.* ME. [*f.* CHARM *v.* + *-ING*.] 1. The operation or use of charms. 2. Fascination (*obs.*); now, *fig.* causing 1720. Also *attrib.* 3. She has lost none of her power of c. (*mod.*) Hence **Charmingly** *adv.*, -ness.

Charmeco, 1593. A kind of wine -1631.

Charnel (tʃɑːnəl), *sb.* 1 (and *a.*) ME. [*1. OF. -late L. carnalis* flesh-house, = *carni* *num.*] A cemetery (*obs.*), a charnel house. Also *attrib.*

The common charnell of the city 1526. *B. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or fit for a charnel or the remains there preserved, sepulchral ghastly 1824.

C. house, a house or vault for the bones of the dead. **Charnel** (tʃɑːnəl), *sb.* 2 ME. [*a. OF.* *prob. = L. cardinalis*, *f. cardo*.] A hinge -1747.

Charon (kəˈrɒn), 1513. [*Gr. pr. name*] 1. *Gr.* and *Rom. Mythol.* The ferryman who conveyed the shades across the Styx. 2. Ferryman (*poet.*) 1801.

Charpie (tʃɑːpi), *farpē* 1797. [*F.*; *pa. pple* tem. of *charp*, to end; see CARPET.] *Od* linen unravelled into short ends of thread for surgical dressings.

Charpoys (tʃɑːpoi), *Anglo-Ind* 1815 [*a. Urdu charpoie*] The common Indian bedstead.

Charqui (tʃɑːki), 1760. [*Peruv. charqui*] Beet cut into thin slices and dried in the sun and wind; 'jerked' beef (see JERK *v.*).

Charry (tʃɑːri), *a.* 1786. [*1. CHAR-COAL*] Of the nature of charcoal.

Chart (tʃɑːt), *sb.* 1571. [*a. OF. charte* = *L. carta*, *charta*. See also CARD.] 1. A map or chart; *spec.* a map for the use of navigation, a delineation of a portion of the sea, indicating the outline of the coasts, the position of rocks, sandbanks, channels, anchorages, etc. Also *fig.* 1696. 2. A sheet bearing information of any kind arranged in a graphical or tabular form. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1792. 3. = CARD *sb.* 2. An ordinary card, a playing-card; the compass-card -1796. 4. A charter; a deed or document of any kind -1775.

1. Our navigation is safer for the c. DIXON. 2. A magnetic c. (*mod.*). 3. A c. of temperature (*mod.*). 4. A military c. 1850. 5. A barometric (*mod.*). Gentone's C. of inheritance (*title*) 1840. Hence **Chartless** *a.*

Chart (tʃɑːt), *v.* 1822. [*f. prec.*] To make a chart of; to map. Also *fig.*

Charta (kɑːtə), OE. [*Lat.*, *ad. Gr. χαρτη*] A leaf of papyrus or paper. 1. In OE. form *carta*: Paper, letter. 2. A CHARTER, *esp.* in MAGNA CHARTA. Also used *fig.* 1638.

Chartaceous, *cart-* (kɑːtəʃiəs), *a.* 1655 [*f. L. chartaceus*, *f. charta*.] Of the nature of paper, papery.

Charter (tʃɑːtə), *sb.* [ME. *charte*, *a. OF. -L. cartula*, dim. of *carta*, *charta*. Cf. CHAPTER = *L. capitulum*.] 1. A leaf of paper (in OE. called *boc* Book). 2. A written document delivered by the sovereign or legislature

a. granting privileges or recognizing rights, b. creating a borough, university, company, or other corporation 1474. 3. A written evidence instrument, or contract executed between man

and man; *esp.* a conveyance ME. *spec.* A CHARTER-PARTY, q.v. Also the contract thereby made. 1791. 3. Privilege, exemption, publicly conceded right 1565.

1. A Great C see MAGNA CHARTA. Charters are donations of the sovereign; and not laws, but exemptions from law HOBBS. 2. The renewal of the Company's c. 1644. *People's C.*: the document (published 8 May, 1838) embodying the principles and demands of the Chartists. 3. Ye have a C. to speake what ye list JEWEL.

Comb.: c.-bond = CHARTER-PARTY; -land, land held by c.; freshhold land (in OE, *boerland*). Hence Charterless.

Charter (tʃɑːtə), v. ME. [f. prec.] 1. To establish by charter. 2. To privilege 1542. 3. To hire (a ship) by charter-party. Hence *collog.* to hire (a vehicle, etc.). 1806.

1. The different Chartered Companies 1800. 2. The Ayre, a charter'd Libertine *Hem V.* l. 1. 48.

Charterer, 1598. [f. CHARTER sb. and v.] 1. A freeholder; a freeman of a chartered borough. 2. One who charters a ship 1833.

Charterhouse (tʃɑːtəˈhaʊs), 1534. [var. (by pop. etym.) of AF. *chartreuse* = F. *chartreuse*, 1. e. *monastère chartreux*.] 1. A Carthusian monastery (*arch.*). 2. Hence - Name of a hospital founded in London, in 1611, upon the site of the Carthusian monastery, which has since become a public school 1655. As *attrib.* Carthusian 1577.

1. Charterism, -ist, early ff. CHARTISM, -IST.

Charter-party (tʃɑːtəˈpaɪ), 1611. [In 16th c. *charle*, *chartre*, *charte*, *charta*, *charta*, *charta*, *charta*, in med. L. *charta partita* (also *divisa*) a divided charter; an indenture.] 1. *gen.* An INDENTURE, q.v. 2. Now only - The charter or deed made between owners and merchants for hire of a ship, and safe delivery of the cargo 1539.

Charter School. One of the schools established in Ireland by the Charter Society founded in 1733, to provide Protestant education for the Catholic poor.

Chartism (tʃɑːtɪzəm), [f. L. *charta* CHARTER + -ISM.] *Eng. Hist.* The democratic movement and principles of the Chartists, 1838-48.

Chartist (tʃɑːtɪst), 1838. [f. *asprec.* + -IST.] One of the body of political reformers (chiefly operatives), whose principles were embodied in the 'People's Charter' (CHARTER sb. 1. quotes.). Also *attrib.*

Cartographer (kɑːtəˈɡrɑːfə), 1864. = CARTOGRAPHER. So *Cartographic*, -al, a, *Cartographist*, *Cartography*.

Chartreuse (tʃɑːtʁeɪz), 1866. [Fr.; fem. of *Chartreux*; see next and CHARTERHOUSE.] 1. A liqueur made by the monks of La Grande Chartreuse, near Grenoble, with aromatic herbs and brandy. 2. A colour; pale apple-green 1847.

Chartreux (tʃɑːtʁeɪz), ME. [a. OF., corrupt f. *chartreux* = L. *Carthusius*.] 1. A Carthusian, also *attrib.* 2. The Charterhouse (School) 1779.

Charterulary (kɑːtəˈrjʊlə), 1571. [ad. med. L. *chartularium*, f. *chartula* CHARTER.] A collection or set of charters; = CARTULARY, q.v.

Charterulary, 1678. [ad. L. *chartularius*; see prec.] A keeper of the archives.

Charwoman (tʃɑːrwʊmən), 1596. [f. CHARE sb. 1. and v.] A woman hired by the day to do odd jobs in a house. So *lady* 100. 1895.

Chary (tʃeəri), a. [OE. *cearig*; = OTeut. **karag-oz*, f. *karā* -sorrow, care. Cf. CAREFUL.] 1. Sorrowful - ME. 12. Dear; cherished - 1820.

3. Careful, cautious, shy, frugal, sparing (of) 1542. 4. quasi-adv. Carefully 1590.

2. Fill the stirrup cup from a butt yet charier Scott. 3. Faith, I am very c. of my health Cowper. *Hamlet* l. 10. 36.

Charybdis (kɑːrɪˈbɪs), 1597. [L.; a. Gr.] A dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily (now Calafaro), opposite the Italian rock Scylla. Used allusively, *esp.* in combination with Scylla, of the danger, in avoiding one peril, of running into its opposite.

Chase, **chace** (tʃeɪs), sb. 1 [ME *chace*, a. OF. *chace*; = Rom. **captia*, f. **captiare*; see CHASE v.] 1. The action of chasing (see CHASE v. 1) 2. The right of hunting over a tract of country, also, that of keeping beasts of the chase therein 1460. 3. A tract of unenclosed land reserved for breeding and hunting wild animals ME. 4. That which is hunted ME. 5. Those who

hunt 1811. 6. The chase-guns of a ship; the part of the ship where the chase-ports are 1622. 7. Tennis. Applied to the second impact on the floor (or in a gallery) of a ball which the opponent has not returned. (See N.E.D.) ME.

1. The c.: Ardent fond of the c. LAMM. To give c. to (= pursue) a ship 1634. *Stem c.*: a c. in which the chaser follows the chased astern. 2. Their wide enclosed park, and unenclosed chaces Strugas. 6. *Stem c.*: the guns in the stern.

attrib. and *Comb.*: c.-gun, a gun removed to the c.-ports ahead or astern; -ports, the ports at the bows or through the stern of the ship.

Chase (tʃeɪs), sb. 2 1580. [a. F. *chasse* = L. *capia* box, case.] 1. The setting of a gem. 2. *Printing*. The quadrangular iron frame in which pages or slips of type are locked up 1612.

Chase (tʃeɪs), sb. 3 1611. [a. F. *chas* enclosure, etc.; = late L. *capsus* thorax, etc.] *gen.* A groove or furrow. 1. The cavity of a gun barrel; the part of a gun in front of the trunnions 1647. 2. A groove cut in the face of a wall, to receive a pipe, etc.; a trench for drain tiles 1871. 3. *Shipbuilding*. A kind of joint by which the overlapping joint of clinker-built boats passes at the stem and stern into a flush joint as in carvel-built boats.

Chase, **chace** (tʃeɪs), v. 1 [ME. a. OF. *chacier*, later *chasser*; = late L. **captiare* (freq. of *capere*). Cf. CATCH.] 1. To pursue with a view to catching (see quotes.). Also *intr.* (*assol.*) and *fig.* 2. *trans.* To run after in play 1830. 3. *intr.* To run with speed. Still *dial.* ME. 4. To drive precipitately from, out of, to, into, etc.; to drive away, forth, etc. ME.; to put to flight (*arch.*) ME. 15. To drive (cattle, etc.) - 1670.

1. To c. the hart TENNYSON, the process-server (*wood*), a ship SWIFT. *intr.* To c. in the woods L. BERNARD, with the squadron 1748. *fig.* To c. riches BURNS. 2. Chasing each other merrily TENNYSON. Hence *Chaseable*, *Chaseable* a fit to be hunted.

Chase (tʃeɪs), v. 2 ME. [short. f. ENCHASE] 1. To adorn (metal, etc.) with work embossed or engraved in relief. 2. To set (a gem, etc.) in. Also *fig.* (*rare*) 1859.

Chase, v. 3 1823. [f. CHASE sb. 3] To groove, indent.

Chaser (tʃeɪsə), ME. [a. OF. *chaceur*, mod. *chasseur*; see CHASE v. 1] 1. One who chases or hunts. 2. One who or that which pursues ME. 3. *Naut.* A chase-gun; see BOW, STERN-CHASER 1794.

Chaser (tʃeɪsə), 1707. [f. CHASE v. 2 + -ER.] 1. One who chases or engraves metal. 2. A tool used for cutting the threads of screws 1881.

Chasing (tʃeɪsɪŋ), *vbl* sb. 1835. [f. CHASE v. 2 + -ING.] 1. The act or art of embossing or engraving in relief; also *attrib.* b. *concr.* The figures or design so produced 1852. 2. The cutting of a screw 1881.

Chasm (kæzəm), 1596. [ad. L. *chasma* (also used), a. Gr.] 1. A deep yawning rent in the surface of the earth or other cosmical body, later, a fissure or gap 1636. 2. A wide crack, break, void, hiatus. Also *fig.* 1641.

1. Volcanic chasms CARYLE. 2. Chasms in a rampart SCOTT. The c. of seven Centuries CARVILLE. The c. Town's departure has made MACAULAY. Hence *Chasmal* a. *Chasmed* ppl. a. having chasms. *Chasmy* a. abounding with chasms; of the nature of or like a c.

Chasse (ʃas), 1670. [F. *chasse*; = L. *capia* CASE.] A case for the relics of a saint.

Chasse (ʃas), 1800. [Fr.; short for *chasse-café*, f. *chasser* to CHASE, drive away.] A small glass of some liqueur, taken to remove the taste of coffee, etc. So *Chassé* *pa. ppl.* treated with a chase

Chassé (ʃase), sb. 1867. [Fr.; lit. 'chasing, chase'.] *Dancing*. A gliding step, executed by bringing one foot behind the other while this is at the same time advanced; also, a figured step containing two of these, the direction for which is *chassée croisée*.

Chassé, v. Also *chassez*. 1803. [f. F. *chasser*] 1. *Dancing*. To execute the step or movement called a *chassé*. 2. *trans.* To dismiss. (*Society slang*) 1847.

2. He was *chassé* on the spot THACKERAY. **Chasselas** (ʃasɛlɑː), 1664. [Fr.] A white grape named from *Chasselas*, near Mâcon.

Chasse-marée (ʃasˈmarɛ), 1801. [Fr. = chase-ude.] A coasting-vessel, used on the French side of the Channel.

Chassepot (ʃaspɔ), 1866. [f. *Chassepot*, the inventor.] A breech-loading, centre fire needle-gun adopted for the French army in 1866. **Chasseur** (ʃasɔʁ), 1796. [Fr.; see CHASE v. 1] 1. A huntsman; a hunter. 2. A soldier equipped and trained for rapid movement 1796. 3. An attendant upon a person of rank and wealth, dressed in a military style 18...

1. Chasseurs - beat its woods OUIDA. 3. A servant in chasseur's livery entered Geo. Eliot.

Chassis (ʃasɪ), 1664. [F. *chassis* frame, app. f. *chas*, late L. *capsus*, -us 'locus inclusus'. See also SASH.] 1. A SASH - 1711. 2. The base-frame, on which the carriage of a barbet or casemate gun slides backward and forward 1869. 3. The base-frame of a motor car 1903.

Chaste (tʃeɪst), a. ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *castus*, *casta*] 1. Pure from unlawful sexual intercourse; continent, virtuous. Also *transf.* 12. Celibate, single - 1596. 13. Morally pure, innocent - 1535. Also *fig.* 4. Decent; free from indecency or offensiveness 1621. 5. *fig.* Chastened; restrained from all excess 1774.

1. *transf.* Chast and honest eyes 1565. 2. *Rom. & Jul.* v. l. 223. 3. *fig.* Let me not name it to you, you c. Stares Old v. l. 2. 4. C. deportment STEWART. 5. A c. interpretation of nature RUD. C. tastes 1825. A c. and correct writer WARREN.

C. tree: the tree Agnus Castus. Hence *Chastely* adv. *Chastenness*, the quality or state of being c.

Chaste, v. [ME. *chasten*, *chastien*, f. OF. *chaster*; = L. *castigare*. Repl. by CHASTEN.] To CHASTEN - 1621.

Chastelain (tʃeɪˈstɛɪn), Now *Hist.* ME. [a. OF. = L. *castellanus*.] = CASTELLAN

Chasten (tʃeɪsən), v. 1 1526. [f. CHASTE v. + -EN.] 1. To correct or discipline by punishment, to chastise. (Usu. of Divine chastisement.) 2. To render pure in character or style, to refine 1715. 3. *fig.* To restrain from excess, to moderate 1856.

1. Whom the Lorde loveth, him he chasteneth *Hebr.* xii. 6. 2. Time and experience have chastened me KANE. Hence *Chastenedly* adv. (*rare*) *Chastener*.

Chastiment, ME. [a. OF. *chastement*, see CASTIGATE.] Chastisement; rebuke - 1500.

Chastise (tʃeɪstɪz), v. ME. [= earlier CHASTE v. Of unkn. formation. Orig. stressed *chastise*.] 1. To correct (authoritatively) the faults of, to reform - 1579. 2. To censure - 1699. 3. To punish, with a view to amendment; also simply, to inflict (*esp.* corporal) punishment on ME. 4. = CHASTEN 2 (*arch.*) 1620. 5. = CHASTEN 3 (*arch.*) 1704.

2. He chastises me for saying [etc.] BENTLEY. 3. My father hath chastised you with whippers, but I will c. you with scorpions 1 *King* xii. 11. A plan to c. the intruder ALPHINSTONE. 5. With pity to c. Delight STEELE. Hence *Chastise*.

Chastisement (tʃeɪstɪzəmənt), ME. [f. prec. + -MENT.] 1. Discipline, training - 1601. 2. Disciplinary punishment; also simply punishment ME. 3. Restraint, refining (*arch.*) 1849. 4. Experience is a good c. EARL RIVERS. 5. The chastisement... of our peace was upon him T. NORTON.

Chastity (tʃeɪstɪti), [ME. *chastete*, -*etie*, a. OF. *chastete*, ad. L. *castitatem* influenced by the adj. *castus*.] The quality or state of being chaste (see CHASTE a. 1-3, 5).

[Una] the flower of faith and a. SENECA *F.* Q. 1. 1. 23. The law wch byndyth prestys to chastyete SPARKES. C. of dress SHENSTONE, of Style HALLAM, of Renown STEELE.

Chastize, var. of CHASTISE.

Chasty, v. ME. [a. OF. *chastier* (mod. F. *châtier*). = L. *castigare*.] To correct, amend - 1500, to reprove ME. only; to inflict disciplinary punishment on - 1549.

Chasuble (tʃeɪsəbəl), [ME. *chassuble*, a. OF. repl. since 1700 by *chasuble*, = med. L. *casubula*, late L. **casipula*, **casupula*, pop. forms used instead of L. *casula*, dim. of *casa*, applied to an outer garment without sleeves, 'quod totum hominem tegat, quous minor casa' (Isid. xix. xxi. 17).] 1. An ecclesiastical vestment, a sleeveless mantle covering the body and shoulders, worn over the alb and stole by the celebrant at Mass or the Eucharist. 2. Used

also of the few sh ephod e a. ME. only v
 †Chasula FULLER

Chat (ʃæ) *so* 1530 [f. CHAT *v*] †
 Cha e 1768 a. I am ar and easy talk o.
 conversation 1573. 3. dial. Impudence.

Chat (tʃæt), *sb* 2 1697. [f. as prec., in refer-
 ence to their voice.] A name applied to several
 birds, chiefly *Sylvia* or Warblers; as the
 Furze-c., Stone-c., and Wheat-ear; in N. Ame-
 rica, to the Yellow-breasted C. (*icteria polyglotta*)
 and Long-tailed C. (*I. longicauda*).

Chat (tʃæt), *sb* 3 ME. [a. F. *chats* lit 'cats',
 barren (downy) flowers of walnut, hazel, willows,
 etc.; cf. F. *châtaign*, Eng. CATKINS.] 1. A name
 given to the catkin, inflorescence, or frond of
 various plants. *Obs.* or *dial.* 2. A small branch
 or twig 1670. Also Chat-wood (*dial.*).

Chat, *sb* 4 *dial.* 1840. A small poor potato.
 adhering to it.

Chat (tʃæt), *v* ME. [short f. CHATTER.]
 1. *intr.* To chatter—1617. Also *trans.* 2. *intr.*
 To talk in a light and informal manner; to con-
 verse familiarly 1556. *trans.* To talk of—1607

1. *Trans.* *Sir.* ut. li. 123. 2. The shepherds on the
 lawn. Sat simply chatting in a rustic row *MILN.*
 †**Château** (ʃætəʊ), *pl.* **châteaux** 1789. [Fr.
 —OF. *chastel*; see CASTLE.] A castle, a large
 mansion or country-house: now used only in
 reference to the Continent.

The c. of a German nobleman H. WALFOUR.
 †**Châtelain** (ʃætəˈlɛn), *pl.* **châtellains** 1523 [a.
 mod. F. *châtelain*.] = CHATELAIN, CASTEL-
 LAN. (*Obs.* as an Eng. title.)

†**Châtelaine** (ʃætəˈlɛn), 1851. [a. F.; see
 prec.] 1. A female castellan, the mistress of a
 country house 1855. 2. An ornamental ap-
 pendage worn by ladies at their waist, having short
 chains attached for keys, scissors, penknife,
 thimble-case, etc. Also *attrib.*

Châtelet. Now *Hist.* 1494. [a. OF. *châte-
 let*, dim. of *chastel* CASTLE.] A little castle, the
 name of an ancient prison in Paris.

Châtellany (ʃætəˈlɛni), 1668. [ad. F. *châtei-
 lenie*.] = CASTELLANT.

†**Châtenux**, *eux*. ME. only. [a. OF., *pl.* of
châtel.] = CHATELLS.

†**Chatoyant** (ʃatɔˈjɑnt), *pl.* **chatoyants** 1798.
 [F., pres. ppl. of *chatoyer* (on L. type *catiare*).]
 A. *adj.* Having a changeable, undulating lustre,
 like that of a cat's eye in the dark—1860. B. *sb.*
 1. Chatoyant quality 1798. 2. A chatoyant
 stone, as the Cat's eye. So [Chatoyement,
 changing or undulating lustre (*rare*).

†**Chatta** (tʃætə), *pl.* **chattas** 1796. [Hindi.]
Anglo-Ind. An umbrella (in India).

Chattel (tʃætəl), ME. [a. OF. *chattel* : late
 L. *capitale*, L. *capitale*; see CATTLE.] 1.
 Property; goods; money ME. only; live stock
 (*rare*)—1696. 2. With *pl.* A movable posses-
 sion; any piece of property other than real es-
 tate or a freehold. (Usu. in *pl.*) 1549. Also
transf. and *fig.*

1. *Goods and chattels*: all kinds of personal property.
Chattels personal: all movable goods, as money,
 plate, cattle. *Chattels real*: such as concern the
 realty, as leases, etc. *Comd.* c. interest, an interest
 in leasehold property. Hence *Chattellism*, the
 system of holding human beings as chattels.

Chatter (tʃætər), *v*. ME. [Echoic; cf.
twitter, etc. See also CHITTER.] 1. Of birds:
 To utter short vocal sounds in rapid succession;
 now applied to sounds approaching those of the
 human voice. 2. Of human beings. To talk
 rapidly, incessantly, and with more sound than
 sense. *intr.* and *trans.* ME. 3. To make a
 noise by rapidly repeated collisions. Also
causally. ME.

1. The jay makes answer as the magpie chatters
 Wordsw. 2. To c. about marriage 1546, like *Apes*
Teng. ii. li. 9. 3. My teeth c. boy's. The vibra-
 tion causes the work and the tool to c. upon each
 other HOLZAPFEL. Hence Chatteration (*poet.*),
 systematic chattering. Chatterbox, an habitual
 chatter. Chatteringly *adv.*

Chatter (tʃætər), *sb*. ME. [f. prec.] 1.
 The chattering of birds, apes, etc. 2. Incessant
 trivial talk; prate, tattle 1851.

3. Your words are but idle and empty c. *Long.*
 †**Chatterer** (tʃætərər), 1540. [f. as prec. +
 -ER.] 1. One who chatters, a tattler. var.

2 (man). a (pass). cu (loud). v (cut). s (Fr. chef). o (ever). oi (f. eye). p (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). z (Psyche). q (what). p (got).

†**Chatter** a. Anyb do hefam y *Anglo-Ind.*
 p he Boleman C or Waxing (*Ampe*
Caru a) n N Ame the Ceda b d or C. of
 Caro-na (*A. carolinensis* or *cedrorum*) 1730.

†**Chattery**, *sb*. [cf. battery.] Chatter. MAD.
 D'ARBLAY.

Chattery, *a*. Given to chatter (*rare*).
 †**Chatty** (tʃætɪ), *sb*. 1781. [Hindi *chātī*.]
Anglo-Ind. An East Indian pot for water.

Chatty (tʃætɪ), *a*. 1762. Given to chat.
 Hence *Chattiness*, the quality of being c.

Chaucerian (tʃɔˈsɪəriən), *a*. (*sb.*) 1660. [f.
 the pr. name.] 1. Of pertaining to, or charac-
 teristic of Chaucer or his writings. 2. *sb.* A
 student of Chaucer 1868. So *Chaucerism*, an
 expression used by, or imitated from, Chaucer.

Chaud-melle, *mella*. ME. [a. OF. *chaude*
melle 'heated affray'; see MÊLÉS. (Erron
 identified with *chance medley*.)] *Sc. Law*. A
 sudden affray arising from the heat of passion;
 hence, the wounding or killing of a man in such
 an affray, without premeditation.

†**Chaudron** (ʃəˈdrɒn), 1863. [F., 'a can-
 diron'.] A reddish colour, resembling copper.

Chaudron, *obs.* f. CHALDRON.

Chauffeur (tʃɔˈfɜː), 1833. [var. of CHAFER,
 perh. influenced by F. *chauffour*.] A metal
 basket containing fire, formerly used in light-
 houses; a small portable furnace, usually of iron,
 with air-holes and a grate.

Chauffeur (ʃɔˈfɜː), *coll.* [Fr. *chauffeur*,
 1899. [a. F. *chauffeur* 'fireman' (see FIREMAN
 2). The first motor cars were steam-driven.]

A professional driver of a motor car.

Chauldron, *obs.* f. CHALDRON.

Chauin, *sb.* and *v.* *dial.* = CHAWM.

†**Chaumontel** (ʃəˈmɒntɛl), 1755. [Name of
 a village in France.] A large variety of pear.

Chauin, *obs.* sp. of CHAN.

Chauinoprockt. [ad. Gr. *χάριν* *grace*.]
 A 'wide-breeched' person. BROWNING.

†**Chausée** (ʃɔˈseɪ), 1817. [Fr. —L. type *calce-
 ata*; see CAUSEY.] A causeway; a high road
 (in France, Belgium, etc.).

†**Chausures**, *pl.* *Hist.* 1484. [a. OF. *chauses*,
 mod. F. *chaussures*, f. L. *calceus*, *calceus*, shoe,
 half-boot. Formerly naturalized (tʃauˈsɜː).
 Pantaloon or tight coverings for the legs and
 feet; esp. of mail (in OF. *chausses de fer*).

†**Chaussure** (ʃɔˈsɜː), ME. [F. —L. *calcea-
 tura*, f. *calceare*. Formerly naturalized.] Any-
 thing worn on the feet; shoes, boots, etc.

†**Chauvin** (ʃəˈvɛn), [F.; from Nicolas
Chauvin of Rochefort, a veteran soldier of the
 First Republic and Empire, whose demonstra-
 tive patriotism was ultimately ridiculed by his
 comrades.] Popularized as name of a character
 in Cognard's vaudeville, *La Cocarde Tricolore*,
 1831. Hence.

Chauvinism (ʃəˈvɪnɪzəm), 1870. [a. F.
chauvinisme, orig. 'idolâtrie napoléonienne'
 ism. So *Chauvinist*. *Chauvinistic* a.]

†**Chave**, *v*. ME. [f. CHAFF.] 1. To mix or
 strew with chaff. ME. only. 2. To separate
 the chaff from—1726.

Chavel, ME. form of JOWL, q. v. Hence
 to mumble (food).

Chavender. 1475. = CHEVIN, the chab
 (fish).

†**Chaw**, *chawe*, *sb* 1 1530. [var. of JAW,
 influenced by *chew*.] *pl.* Jaws—1626. Rarely

Chaw, *sb* 2 (now *vulgar*). 1772. [f. CHAW
v.] An act of chewing; also, that which is
 chewed.

Chaw (tʃɔː), *v.* (now *vulgar*). 1530. [A by-
 form of CHEW (OE. *clowan*).] 1. To chew;
 now esp. to chew without swallowing; to champ;
 Also *intr.* 2. *fig.* To mumble (words)—1649;
 to ruminate upon, brood over 1538. 3. U.S.

slang. To c. up; to 'do for' 1844.

1. Chaw your meat well 1562. As venomous as a
 chaw'd bullet 1683. 2. To c. one's malice 1602.

Hence *Chawer* (*rare*).

Chaw-bacon. 1822. [f. prec.] A country
 bumpkin.

†**Chaw buck** *sb* 698 [a. Pe s and U du.]
 A w p flogging w h a h p 1784. Hence

†**Chaw-buck** *v.* to whip

Chaw-dron. [ME. *chardron*, a. OF. *chau-
 dun* (*caidun*): —L. type *caidunum*, app. from
caidus. Corrupted later to CHALDRON. (See
 also CHOWDER.)] 1. A sauce, consisting of
 chopped entrails, spice, etc. —1615. 2. Entrails
 esp. as used for food (*arch.*) 1578.

†**Chawn**, *sb*. 1601. [perh. —CHINE v.] A
 gap, cleft, fissure; a chine—1799. Hence

†**Chawn** *v.* to gape or cause to gape open.

Chaw-stick. 1756. [f. CHAW v.] A species
 of Gouania (*G. domingensis*, N.O. *Rhamna-
 cea*) so called in Jamaica because its stems are chewed
 as a stomachic.

†**Chay**, **Choy** (tʃɔɪ, tʃai, tʃoi), **chaya** (tʃai a).
 1598. [ad. Tamil *çaya*.] The root of the Indian
 plant *Oldenlandia umbellata* (N.O. *Cincomnece*),
 which yields a deep red dye.

Chay, vulgar corruption of CHAISE.

†**Che** (tʃɛ), *pron.* An expanded form of CH,
 for *sch* 1.

†**Cheap**, *sb*. [A com. Tent. sb. —OE. *clap*
 barter, etc. —OTeut. **laupaz*. The sense
 'cattle' is found only in OE.] 1. A bargain,
 bargaining —ME 2. Market, a market-place.
 (Hence in place-names, as *Cheapside*, etc.) —1596

3. Price —1410. 4. Goods, esp. (live) cattle
 (OE. only).

2. *Good cheap*: a cheap market. (Hence *cheap*
 alone: Plenty; opp. to *dearth*.) quasi-*adj.* That is
 a good bargain; cheap. quasi-*adv.* Cheaply.

Cheap (tʃi:p) 1509. [Short. from 'good
 cheap'.]

A. *adj.* 1. Low in price; inexpensive. Opp.
 to *dear*. Also *transf.* (of the price, the market,
 etc.) 1598. 2. Well worth the price 1611. 3.
fig. Costing little labour, trouble, etc. 1603. 4.
 Hence, Worthless 1571. 5. Lightly esteemed,
 common 1591.

1. *Cheapest*, say the prudent, is the dearest labour
 Emerson. 2. Goods may be low-priced, and not c.
 De For. 4. His c. Latin 1822. 5. Minding the king
 c. Pers. Phr. *Dist.* c. as c. *dist.* So *Dist.*
 (coll.). Hence *Cheap-pish* a., *cheaply*, *cheapness*.

B. *adv.* At a low price, cheaply, easily 1568.

C. *subst.* in *On the c.*: on the cheap scale,
 cheaply 1888.

Comd. C. Jack or C. John, a travelling hawk-
 er who offers bargains; c. trip; see *Trav*; hence

cheap-tripper.

†**Cheap**, *v*. [A com. Tent. sb. —OE. *clapian*,
 f. *clap* *CHAP* sb. Now repl. by *CHAPEN*.] 1.
orig. (*intr.*) To barter; to trade —ME 2.
trans. To buy —ME, to offer to buy, price—1614;
 to offer for sale—1580.

Cheapen (tʃi:pən), *v*. 1574. [f. *CHAP* a.
 or v.] 1. To ask the price of, bid for. Also
fig. (*arch.*) 2. To make cheap, lower the price
 of 1633. Also *fig.* 3. *intr.* To become cheap
 (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1605

1. I cheapened a pig and was asked only eighteen
 sols WILKS. 2. To c. production *MILN.* Hence
cheapener, a bidder, var. *cheaper*; one who
 makes a thing cheap.

†**Cheap-ping**, *sb*. *sb*. OE. [f. *CHAP* v.] 1.
 Bargaining; buying and selling —1580 2.
 Market, a market-place. (Hence in place-names,
 as *Chipping Norton*, etc.) —1587.

Cheare, *obs.* f. CHAIR, *CHER*.

Cheat (tʃi:t), *sb* 1 [In sense 1, ME. *cheſt* (e,
aphet, f. *achet*, var. of *eschet*, ESCHEAT. Sense
 3 is of doubtful origin. Senses 4–6 are from the
 vb.)] 1. An ESCHEAT—1649. 2. Booty,
 usually with a descriptive word 'Thing, article',
 the action of cheating, fraud —1696, a fraud, an
 imposition 1648. 5. One who or that which
 cheats 1532. 6. Local name for grasses, which
 resemble the grain among which they grow

3. *The c.* (= mudding, topping, freynng c.): the
 gallowes. 4. Those who live by cheats and quirs
 the dice *Chetes* 1532.

†**Cheat**, *sb* 2 1450. [?] Wheaten bread of the
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 1634. 3. *intr.* To practise deceit 1647. 4. To
 beguile (earnestness, etc.) 1712. 5. To obtain
 by cheating—1737.

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z. The S ff do t spay s T hey
w h b e a u n i s T c n a n e a m a n e
d e f o c h e m s T H e e C h e a t
a b e a h m y b e h e a d C h e a t e e w h
s h e d C h e a e r c h o
w h o h e a A h a b a s h w a d
C h C h e a t e y h p a e s w a d
C h e b a c c o 837 [p a l g x a b o
f a b . k . , c f . n e x . a n d X E R . C . , C . . A
kind of vessel employed in the Newfoundland
fisheries; called also *pinkstern*.
Chebec, -ck (ʃbe'k). Now usu. Xebec.
1762. [a. F. *chebec*; of unkn. origin.] A small
three-masted Mediterranean vessel, a XEBEC.
|| Chebule (kēbū'l). 1599. [a. F. *chibule*;
7ad Urdu *Kibūli* of Cabul.] The dried prune-
like astringent fruit of *Terminalia Chebula*, im-
ported under the name of myrobolan. Also
attrib. Hence Chebulic a.

Check (tʃek), *int.* and *sb.* 1 [ME. *chek*, aphet.
f. **schek*, -*chak*, a. OF. *eschec*, *eschac*, med. L.
scaccus, *scachus*; ad (through Arab.) Pers. *shāh*
'king', also the 'King' in chess. Hence the
Arab. phrase *shāh māt* (a 'the King is dead',
see CHECKMATE. See also CHESS.]
A. *int.* A call at chess by which an opponent
is notified that his King is exposed. Also *fig.*
fig. Therewith Fortune said Cheche here CHAUCER.
B. *sb.* 1. *Chess*. The act of threatening the
King; the position of the King when he is ex-
posed to the attack of one of the opponent's
men ME. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 2. A taunt
-1635; a rebuke, censure -1751. 3. A sudden
arrest given to the onward course of anything;
a rebuff, repulse, reverse 1515. 4. *Harboring*. A
false stoop, when a hawk forsakes her quarry
for baser game. *Hut*. ME. Also, the baser
game itself 1575. 5. A sudden stoppage or
pause 1532. 6. A stoppage of wages or a fine;
the amount stopped -1708. 7. Restraint upon
action or conduct by a controlling power 1579
8. Any person or thing that checks 1647. 9.
Control by which accuracy, etc., is secured 1780.
10. A mark made against an item in an account,
list etc., to show that it has been checked. 11.
A counterfoil, token, ticket, or other means to
secure accuracy, security from fraud, etc. 1706.
12. A counter used in games at cards. U.S.
1870. 13. Short for CHECK-ROLL -1611.
3. A. to industry M. CULLOCK. Our c. in Holland
1799. The bounds ran him without a c. WYVRE-
MELVILLE. 4. To fly at c. Off dogs. To run at c.
5. 1. To take c. to pull up, take offence. 7. To c.
under control. 8. Of the checks to population M. C.
1840. 12. To hand in one's checks, to die (colloq.).
Clerk of the c. - an officer in the royal household
keeping the c.-roll and having control of the yeomen
of the guard, etc., formerly, an officer of control in
the dockyards, etc.

Check (tʃek), *sb.* 2 ME. [Cf. CHECK v. 2.]
1. *Her* and *gen*. A pattern of cross lines forming
small squares, as in a chess-board. 2. A fabric
with such a pattern 1614. Also *attrib*.
Check, *sb.* 1, var. of CHEQUE.
Check (tʃek), *v.* 1 [ME. *chek-en*, aphet. f.
achek, -**eschek*, a. OF. *eschiquer*, *eschiquer* to
play chess; see CHECK *sb.* 1.] 1. *Chess*. To
give check to an opponent's King (see CHECK
sb. 1) 1614. Also *fig.* 2. To strike, hit -1603,
intr. to clash -1632.
2. If it (Loue) checke once with businesse Bacon
II. 1. To stop or retard the motion or course
of ME. 2. *intr.* (for *refl*) 1. To stop short;
to stand at; to wince (at) -1724. *Hawking*. To
forsake the quarry and fly at baser game (cf.
CHECK *sb.* 1 4). 2. To stop (a person) from
receiving part of his wages; to fine, mulct -1803
1. To c. a brace (Naut.); to ease it off when too
stiffly extended C. *her* (ship) stop her way. (Adm.
Smith.) 2. That which you c. at is the immortality
of the soul J. R. TAYLOR To c. at the fist (Haw-
king) to shy at, recoil from the fist.
III. 1. To taunt, revile -1592. 2. To rebuke
1514.
3. 1. To c. at (*intr.*): to aim reproach at.

IV. 1. *fig.* To stop (action, growth, etc.); to
repress, restrain 1581 2. To curb, control; to
act as a check on 1630 3. To control (a state-
ment, account, etc.) by some method of com-
parison. Also to c. a person (in his account,
etc.) 1695.
1. If I can checke my erring loue, I will *Two Gent*
II. iv. 21. To c. a laugh J. AUSTIN. 2. In Eng-
land, the strong classes c. the weaker Emerson 3
o (Ger. *Köln*). b (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dune*). v (curr). e (ē) (there). z (et) (rein). z (Fr. *laisse*). z (fir, fern, earth).

f o k o f a d
V r To d a w a c h e q e (p n a p e s o n
f r a n a m o n U S 1843
H e C h e c k e d p a s p p d n p o e c
p s s d e n d C h e c k e r o n e w o h s
C h e c k s e v 4 M L [S h o f o r l e k e
o p h e t f k a O F c h q u e
o C h e c k s b .] To mark with a pattern of
squares, or crossing lines. Also *transf.* and
fig. Hence Checked *ppl.* a. 2. Checker *sb.* 2
= CHEQUER, q. v.; *spec.* in pl. Draughts.
Check-, in *comb.* [from the stem of CHECK
v. 1]:
check-book, a book in which items of control
are entered (but see also CHEQUE); -clerk;
-key, a latch-key; -lock, a small lock for secur-
ing a lock, bar, bolt, etc.; -man, one who checks
fares, tickets, etc.; -nut, a nut screwed over an-
other one to keep it from loosening; -rein, (a)
a coupling-rein; (b) a strap which prevents a
horse from lowering his head; -strap, the strap
of a helmet, etc., running under the chin;
-taker; -till, a till with a contrivance to check
the receipts; -weigher, -weighman, at collieries,
a man acting for the workmen who checks the
weight of the coal sent up.

Checker, *v.*; see CHEQUER.
Chec-ker-ber-y. 1823. [Cf. CHEQUER *sb.* 2.]
The fruit of (*Gaitherrhiza procumbens*; hence the
plant itself; the winter-green. || The Partridge-
berry, *Mitchella repens* (Webster).
†Chec-ker-roll, che-quer-roll. 1461. [f.
checker, CHEQUER *sb.* 1] A roll of persons charge-
able to the royal exchequer; CHECK-ROLL.
transf. A roll of persons. -1589.
Check-ry. ME. [Aphet. f. OF. *eschere*,
see CHEQUER v.] †Checked cloth -1472,
checked pattern (*rare*) 1837.
†Checklaton, var. of CICLATON. Spenser.
†Chec-ckle, *v.* 1627. [= north. KECKLE]
intr. To laugh giddily -1684.
Chec-ckless, *a. rare*. 1604. [f. CHECK *sb.* 1
+ -LESS.] Unchecked.
Checkmate (tʃekmāt), *int.* and *sb.* [ME.
chek māt, ad. (ult.) Arab. *shāh māt* (a; see
CHECK *sb.* 1)]
A. *int.* Exclam. at chess by a player on put-
ting the opponent's King into inextricable check,
whereby the game is won; orig. meaning 'your
King is dead'. (Now MATE.) Also *transf.*
B. *sb.* 1. This exclamation as a name for itself,
and for the conclusive move which it announces.
To give c. to: to make this move. (Also MATE.)
ME. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 2. (*error*.) An
equal in a contest, a match; as if 'a mate that
checks' -1651.
1. *fig.* Loue they him called, that gaue me c.
SPENSER.

Checkmate (tʃekmāt), *v.* ME. [f. the *sb.*]
1. *Chess*. To give checkmate to; see the *sb.*
sense 1. (Now to MATE.) 1789 2. *transf.* To
arrest or defeat utterly. Now, often: 'to de-
feat the 'game' of, by a counter-move. ME.
2. To c. the ingenuity of the local taxmasters (*mod*)
†Check-roll. 1450. [later var. of CHECKER-
ROLL, influenced by CHECK v. 1.] = CHECKER-
ROLL -1759. 2. A list of servants -1636. 3.
fig. A muster-roll -1655.
Chec-k-stone. 1587. [? In Sc., *chuckie-*
stones.] A small smooth round pebble; a game
played with these. Also *fig.* Still dual
Chec-k-string. 1774. A string by which
the occupant of a carriage may signal to the
driver to stop.
Chec-ky, chequee, *a.* 1486. [orig. aphet.
f. OF. *eschiquer*; see CHECK v. 2.] *Her* and *gen*.
Checked, chequered.
Che-ddar. 1666 Name of a village in
Somerset. Hence Cheddar cheese (or Cheddar)
†Chedreux. 1678. [pr. name.] A kind of
peruke -1745.
|| Chee-chee. 1781. [Hindi *chhi-chhi* *he*!
(lit. filth).] Anglo-Ind. The mixed English of
half-breeds or Eurasians; the class of half-breeds.
Cheek (tʃik), *sb.* [OE. *ceca*, *cece*; -WGer
type **kakā*. Only Tent.] 1. *lit* 1. The jaw,
jaw-bone -ME., *pl* (also *ing.*) the fauces -1450.
2. The side of the face below the eye OE. Also
fig. 3. *colloq.* Insolence in speaking to any one
1840; cool confidence, effrontery 1852.

z f i g O a s B r a n z T g r C h e e r y
T o a c o d o a n g f n e s w e a
n o o n e e P h C b y j o w l s d e b y
d n h c n m y
II Frins and tec Mo y n p r g e n
S d e 1555 2 The s d e p o s o f a d o o r g a e
e c M L 3 P a n The n g o o h e p a t
e a n d o e b 6 7 4 b h e c Those
p a r t s o f m a n n e s , e t c . , w h e n a a c a n g e d a n
l a t e r a l p a r t s : e g . the side-pieces of a piece of
ordnance; the jaws of a vice, in *Founding*. one
of the parts of a flask consisting of more than
two parts 1650. 5. *Naut.*; a. the projections
on each side of a mast on which the trestle-trees
rest, b. the outside wooden part of a block, etc.
x By the cheeks of a red fire STYVENSON. 2. To
name sic a word at my door c. SCOTT.
C o u c h . c . - b o n e , the bone of the lower jaw; the
bone above the c. forming the lower boundary of the
orbit of the eyes; -pouch, a pouch-like enlargement
of the c., esp. in some monkeys; -tooth, a molar
Cheek (tʃik), *v.* 1538. [f. *piec.*] 1. *trans.*
To form a cheek or side to. 2. *colloq.* To ad-
dress cheekily; to face with effrontery 1840
Cheeked (tʃikt), *a.* 1552. Having a cheek
or cheeks; in *comb.* as red-c., etc.
Cheeky (tʃiki), *a. colloq.* 1859. [f. CHEEK
sb. 1. 3 + -Y.] Characterized by cheek Hence
Cheekiness (*colloq.*).
Cheep (tʃip), *sb.* Chiefly Sc. 1774. [f. next.]
A faint shrill sound, such as the voice of a young
bird or a mouse.
Cheep (tʃip), *v.* Chiefly Sc. 1513. [Echoic]
intr. To utter cheeps, like young birds, mice,
bats, etc. Also *trans.*
trans. 'Hold hard now', cheeps little Conchy M.
SCOTT. Hence Cheeper; esp. of the chicks of par-
tridge and grouse Cheep y n, given to cheeping
Cheer (tʃiə), *sb.* [ME. *chiere*, a. OF. *chiere*,
chiere; -late L. *cara* face; of unkn. origin.] 1.
The face -1590; the expression of the face;
countenance (*arch.*) -1830. 2. Dispositi-
on, mood, usu. qualified as 'good', 'glad', etc.
ME. 3. Gladness, mirth, gaiety ME. 4.
Hospitable reception or entertainment -1666.
5. *conv.* Fare, viands, food ME. 6. Solace;
encouragement 1549. 7. A shout of encourage-
ment, welcome, approbation, or congratulation;
esp. in pl. 1720
1. To dreden the chere of them WELLS *Jer.* 1. 17.
2. So I piped with merry c. BLAKE To be of good c
What c. 'how are you!' 5. To feed on simple
cheere 1557. The fewer the better c., i.e. the more
for each to eat 7. The result was received with
cheers and counter-cheers (*mod*). Hence Cheer-
less a. devoid of c. Cheerlessly *adv.*, -ness.
Cheer (tʃiə), *v.* ME. [f. the *sb.*] 1. *refl.*
and *intr.* To assume a disposition or state of
mind -1725. 2. To make of good cheer ME.,
refl. to take heart (mostly in imper.) ME. 3.
To make cheerful ME.; also *trans.* 4. *trans.*
†To feast -1597; to sojourn as food does 1548
5. To brighen up (the face, etc.) 1611. 6
To encourage, inspire, animate or incite; now *esp.*
by cries or shouts ME. 7. To salute with cheers
1798. Also *intr.*
1. How c. you gentlemen GREENE. 2. So cheerd he
his fair Spouse MILN. P. L. v. 129. 4. The cups, that
c. but not inebriate COWPER. 6. He cheerd the dogs
to follow her who fled DAYDEN. 7. The ship was
cheerd COLERIDGE
Cheer up, to rouse the spirits of by cheering words,
intr. (for *refl.*) to take courage. Hence Cheer re,
he who or that which cheers; Sc. a cheering cup
Cheer'ingly *adv.*
Cheered (tʃiəd), *a.* ME. [f. CHEER *sb.* and
v.] 1. Having a (certain) cheer or counten-
ance. 2. *ppl.* A made cheerful.
Cheerful (tʃiəfʊl), *a.* ME. [f. CHEER *sb.* +
-FUL.] 1. Full of cheer; of good cheer; blithe,
lively and in good spirits. 2. Cheering, ani-
mating; bright, enlivening 1460.
1. Goodloveth a giver a Cor. ix. 7. 2. C. Chambers
BACON, colours BURKE. Cheerfulize v. to make c
Cheer'fully *adv.*, -ness.
Cheerio (tʃiəri), *int.* Also cheero
1910. [f. CHEER(v) + O *int.*] A parting ex-
clamation of encouragement.
Cheerly (tʃiəli), 1558 [f. CHEER *sb.* + -LY
and 2.] A. *adv.* Cheerful (*arch.*) 1571. B. *adv.*
1. Cheerily (*arch.*) 1558 *spec.* Heartily, with a
will. Temp I 16. 2. Cheeringly 1794. Hence
†Cheerfulness.
Cheer-up, var. CHIRUP.
Cheery (tʃiəri), *a.* 1611. [f. CHEER *sb.*

Mo e co loq han CHEERFUL] r About d ag
a cheerfu ac s live y a Such as o chee

The Corporal, with c eye STERN. z. A c bowl
GAR. Hence Cheerily adv. Cheeriness.

Cheese (tʃi:z), sb. [OE. *cese*, ad. (ult.) L.
caseus, Cf. Ger. *Case*,] r. The curd of milk
(coagulated by rennet) separated from the whey
and pressed into a solid mass; (with pl.) a
shaped mass of this. a. *transf.* (in *Cider-making*)
A mass of pomace pressed together in the
form of a cheese 1796. 3. The fruit of the com-
mon Mallow (*Malva sylvestris*), of a flattened
cheese-like shape 1527.

See also GAREN. z. b. A conserve of fruit pressed
into the consistency of cheese (cf. *DAMSON-CHEESE*).
Phr. *To make cheese* [F. *faire des fromages*]: a
school-girls' amusement, consisting in turning rapidly
round and then suddenly sinking down, so that the
petticoats take something of the form of a cheese.
Hence occas., a deep curtsy.

Cheese c. cake, a tart, orig. containing c.; now
filled with a mixture of milk-curd, sugar, and butter,
or whipped egg and sugar; -fly, a small black fly
(*Piephila casei*) bred in c.; -hopper, the maggot of
the c.-fly; also the fly; -maggot = cheese-hopper;
-mite, the mite which infests c.; -press, an apparatus for pressing the
curd in cheese-making; -rennet, -running, *Gastric*
rennet, Lady's Bedstraw, occas. used to coagulate
milk; -vat, -fat, the mould in which the curd is
pressed and the c. shaped.

Cheese (tʃi:z), slang 1878. [prob. a.
Urdu *chis* 'thing'.] The correct thing.

Cheese, v. 1878. *Thieves' slang* 'To stop.
leave off. C. it! = have done! run away!'

Cheese-sell, -lepl. Now dial. [OE. *cese-
lyd* (cf. CHEESE + a word = ON. *lyf* herb, mod
G. dial. *lypp* rennet.)] z. Rennet, for use in
cheese-making. a. The dried stomach of a
calf, etc., similarly used OE.

Cheese-sell, -lepl. 1530. [?] The common
wood-louse; also, the allied Armadillo wood-
louse (? dial.).

Cheese-somger. 1510. One who deals in
cheese.

Cheese-paring. 1597. [f. CHEESE sb.1
sb. A paring of the rind of cheese. Also fig
vb. sb. The paring of cheese. fig. Parsimoni-
ous saving 1871. *ph. a.* Parsimonious 1867.

Cheesy (tʃi:zi), a. ME. [f. CHEESE sb.1 + -y.]
r. Of or belonging to, abounding in, or resem-
bling, cheese. *z.* [prob. f. CHEESE sb.2] Fine,
showy 1858. Hence Cheesiness.

Cheetah (tʃi:tə). 1781. [a. Hind. *chitā*.]
The Hunting Leopard, *Felis jubata*, used for
hunting deer in India.

Cheewink, che- (tʃi:wɪŋk). 1796. [From
its note; also *tochee*.] A N. Amer. bird (*Pipilo
erythrophthalmus*), also called Ground-robin.

Chief (tʃi:f). 1842 [F.; = 'head'.] A head
cook in the kitchen of a large household.

Chief d'œuvre (tʃi:f d'œvr). Pl. *chefs-
d'œuvre*. 1762. [F.; *chf*, 'chief (piece) of work'.]
A masterpiece.

Chigo, obs. f. CHIGO.

Chell, *chello*, repr. Gr. *χελος* lip, used
more commonly in the Latinized spelling *chil-*,
CHILO, q. v.

Chelr, *chello*, repr. Gr. *χελος*, comb. f.
χελρ hand; also written *chir*, *CHIRO*, q. v.

Chelropod, -ped. 1837. [f. Gr. *χελρ* hand
+ *ποδος* footed.] *zool.* A name applied to
mammals possessed of hands, including the
Bimana and Quadrumana.

Chelroptera (kɛl'rɒptərə), sb. pl. Occas.
chir. 1835. [f. as prec. + *pteros* winged.] *zool.*
An order of Mammalia, having elongated finger-
bones supporting a membrane attached to the
posterior limbs and the side of the body, and
adapted for flight; the Bats. Hence Chelro-
pteran n. and sb. Chelropterous a.

Chelrotherium (kɛl'rɒθəriəm), 1855. [f.
as prec. + *therion* beast.] *Paleont.* A large ex-
tinct four-footed animal, whose footprints re-
semble a human hand. Hence Chelrotherian n.

Cheka; = *Tcheka*.

Chela (kɛlə). Pl. *chelæ* (kɛlə). 1646.
[ad. Gr. *χελή*.] The prehensile claw of crabs
and lobsters; also, of scorpions. Hence Che-
late, Cheliferous, Cheliform adj.

Chela (tʃi:lə). 1883. [Hind.; = 'slave,
servant'] In e o c Buddhism a no e

Hence *Chelash* p

Chelerythrine. [f. L. *Chelidonium* celan-
dine + Gr. *ερυθρός*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid forming
orange-red salts, obtained from *Chelidonium*.

Chelifer, -cere (kɛ'lɪfər, -sɪr). 1835. [a.
F. *chélifère*, L. *chelicera* (also used), f. Gr. *χελή*
(see CHELA) + *έρπας*.] One of the prehensile
claws which arm the proboscis of scorpions and
spiders. Hence Cheliferous a.

Chelidonic (kɛlɪdɒ'nɪk), a. 1863. [f. L.
chelidonium CELANDINE or Swallow-wort +
-ic.] *Chem.* In C. acid, C₁₀H₈O₄, obtained from
the juice of the Greater Celandine.

Chelifer (kɛ'lɪfər, kɛ'lɪ-). 1865. [f. CHELA
+ L. *-fer* bearing.] *Zool.* A genus of Spiders
having the appearance of small tailless scor-
pions, called also *Book-scorpions*.

Cheloid (kɛ'lɔɪd). 1876. [a. mod. F. *chél-
loïde*, f. Gr. *χελή*.] *Med.* A disease of the skin,
having claw-like processes radiating from its
extremities. Also *chélid*.

Chelonian (kɛ'lɒ'nɪən), a. 1826. [f. mod.
L. *Chelonia*.] Of or belonging to the order of
reptiles called *Chelonis*, distinguished by having
the body enclosed in a double shell, and com-
prising tortoises and turtles. sb. [sc. animal.]
+ **Chelydron**. ME. [a. OF. *chelydron*, f. (ult.)
χέλυν + *δρῶν*, f. *δρῶν*.] A kind of fœtid amphi-
bious serpent -1607.

Chemiatric (kɛmɪ'ætrɪk), a. 1837. [f. Gr.
χημία alchemy, chemistry + *ιατρικά*.] Relating
to a (Paracelsian) theory of medicine, according
to which diseases are referred to disturbances of
fermentations in the body, and are treated
accordingly. As sb. One who held this theory.

Chemical (kɛ'mɪkəl), 1576. [a. F. *chimique*,
see ALCHEMY] A. adj. 1. Alchemical. *z.* =
CHEMISTRY a. -1763. 3. Of or belonging to
chemistry. (*poet.* for CHEMICAL.) 1634.
1. Chemic Gold DAYDEN. 2. The labour of the
blood TURNERSON.

B. sb. 1. AN ALCHEMIST -1673. *z.* =
CHEMIST sb. -1660. *z.* A chemist -1851.
4. Bleaching. Chloride of lime (*mod.*).
Chemic, v. 1614. [f. prec.] *z.* To trans-
mute by or as by alchemy -1720. 2. *Bleach* 1795.
To treat with solution of chloride of lime (*mod.*).
Chemical (kɛ'mɪkəl), a. 1576. [f. CHEMICAL
+ -AL.] *z.* Alchemical -1747. *z.* = CHE-
MISTRIC, as opp. to 'Galenical' -1782. 3. Re-
lating or belonging to chemistry; obtained by
chemistry 1576. 4. Versed in chemistry 1615
5. as sb. (*esp.* in pl.) A substance obtained or
used in chemical operations 1747.
3. C. affinity, attraction, etc.: see AFFINITY, ATTRAC-
TION, etc. The c. composition of plants SIR H. DAVY,
of the atmosphere HUXLEY. Chemically adv.

Chemico (kɛ'mɪkə), comb. f. CHEMICAL a.,
in sense 'chemically', 'relating to chemistry'
in connexion with...; as in c.-agricultural,
etc.

Chemise (ʃɛmɪz). OE. [late L. *camissa*,
camisa, of unkn. etym.] 1. An under-garment,
now only that worn by females, a shift. 2.
(from mod. Fr.) In *Fortification*, A wall with
which a bastion or other earthwork is lined 1704.
3. Vulgarly corrupted to SHIMMEX.

Chemisette (ʃɛmɪzɪt). 1807. [a. F., dim.
of *chemise*.] 1. A bodice, more or less like the
upper part of a chemise. 2. An article, usually
of lace or muslin, made to fill in the open front
of a woman's dress 1844.

Chemism (kɛ'mɪzəm), rare. 1851. [a. F.
chémisme, parallel to *chémiste*.] Chemical ac-
tion, activity, or force.

Chemist (kɛ'mɪst, kɪ'mɪst). 1562. [a. F.
chémiste, ad. mod. L. *chémista*, for earlier *alchém-
ista*.] *z.* = ALCHEMIST -1732. *z.* =
CHEMISTRIC sb. -1626. 3. One versed in
chemistry; one who makes chemical investiga-
tions 1626. 4. *pop.* and *comm.* One who deals
in medicinal drugs. (Not in U.S.) 1802. Hence
+ **Chemistric**, -al a. (*rare*). var. *Chymist*.

Chymistry (kɛ'mɪstri). 1605. [In 17th c.
chymistrie, f. *chymist* CHEMIST; *Form.* con-
temptuous.] *z.* = ALCHEMY -1788. *z.* The
'chemical' or 'Paracelsian' practice of medi-
cine -1721. 3. That branch of science which
deals with the several elementary substances, or

forms of matter of which all bodies are com-
posed, the laws that regulate the combination
of these elements in the formation of compound
bodies, and the phenomena that accompany
their exposure to diverse physical conditions.
(The reference in early writers and dictionaries
is to chemistry as an art only, i. e. *practical* or
applied c.) 1646. Also fig.

3. *Chymistry*, is the Anatomy of natural Bodies by
fire BAILEY. *Inorganic c.* that which deals with
inorganic bodies. *Organic c.* that treating of the
substances found only in organic structures. *Agri-
cultural c.* that bearing upon agriculture. *fig.* The
world has a sue c., by which it extracts what is ex-
cellent in its children EMERSON

Chemitype (kɛ'mɪtaɪp). 1851. [f. *chemi-* in
CHEMICAL, etc. + *TYPE*.] A stereotype, obtained
in relief from an engraved plate by a chemical
process; hence c. process, *Chemitypy*.

Chemolysis (kɛ'mɒlɪsɪs), rare. 1872. [f.
chem- in CHEMICAL + Gr. *λύσις*, after *electrolysis*.]
The decomposition of organic compounds into
more simple substances by merely chemical
agents. So *Chemolytic* a. relating to c.

Chemosis (kɛ'mɒsɪs), 1708. [a. Gr., f. *χημῶς*
a cockle-shell.] *Med.* An affection of the con-
junctiva of the eye, which causes it to be elevated
and projected over the edge of the cornea.
Hence *Chemosed* ppl. a.

Chemosis (kɛ'mɒsɪs), [mod. L., f.
chem- + *OSMOSIS*.] Chemical action taking place
through an intervening membrane (DICTS.).

Chenar (tʃɛ'nɑːr). 1634. [Pers. *chinar*.]
Name of the Oriental Plane-tree.

Chenille (ʃɛ'nɪl). 1738. [a. F., *ch.* hairy
caterpillar; -L. *canula*, dim. of *canna*.] Vel-
vety cord, having fibres of silk and wool stand-
ing out round a core of thread or wire; used in
trimming and bordering dresses, etc.

Chenopod (kɛ'nɒpɒd), 1555. [ad. mod. L.
chenopodium, f. Gr. *χένον* goose-foot.] *Bot.*
The plant genus *Chenopodium* or Goose-foot.

Cheque, check (tʃɛk). 1706. [See CHECK
sb.1 to and CHECK v.1 IV. 3. *Chèque* is a var.
of *check* (also used, esp. in U.S.).] *z.* The
counterfoil of a bank bill, draft, etc. -1782. 2.
A draft form having a counterfoil 1717. 3. A
written order to a banker directing him to pay
money as stated therein 1774. Also fig.

3. *Blank c.* a cheque signed by the drawer but
with the amount left blank to be filled up by the
donee. *Cheque c.-book*, *former*ly, a book in which
the Bank kept a register of cheques issued; now, a
book containing cheque forms with their counterfoils.

Chequeen, *chequin* (tʃɛ'kɛn), arch. 1583.
[ad. It. *schachin* (tschek'kino), f. *schach* the knight at
Venice.] = *SCHACH*, q. v.

Chequer, checker (tʃɛ'kər), sb.1 [ME.
chequer, aphet *f. eschequer*, a. OF. *eschekier* -late
L. *seaccarium* orig. a chess-board. The sp.
chequer is most used.]

I. fr. A chess-board -1228. *z.* The game
of chess. ME. only. 3. pl. The game of draughts
(*dial.* and U.S.) 1838. 4. A chess-board as the
sign of an inn; a name for a public-house ME.

II. fr. The Court of EXCHEQUER -1691. *z.*
Treasury (*lit.* and fig.) -1692.

III. r. pl. Squares or spots like those of a
chess-board 1629. 2. Chequer-work 1779. 3.
Arch. in pl. In masonry, stones in the facing
of walls which have all their thin joints con-
tinued in straight lines, without interruption or
breaking joints' (GUTH).

Chequer, sb.2 *dial.* 1649. [app. from the
appearance of the fruit.] In pl. The berries of
the Wild Service tree, *Pyrus torminalis*. In
sing. also the tree.

Chequer, checker (tʃɛ'kər), v. ME. [f.
CHEQUER sb.1.] *z.* *trans.* To divide or mark
like a chess-board in sections (with or without
reference to colour) 1486. 2. To diversify with
or as with a different colour or shade, to inter-
rupt the uniformity of ME. 3. To arrange
chequer-wise 1677. 4. To deposit in an ex-
chequer -1734.

2. *Rom.* & *Gal.* iii. 2. His sleep was checker'd
with starts and moans DICKENS. The good and ill
that c. life COWPER.

Chequer-chamber. 1494. 1. Treasury-
room -1011. 2. A court of appellate juris-
diction, = EXCHEQUER-CHAMBER -1714.

Chequered, checkered (tʃɛ'kəd), ppl. a.

1 (man). a (pass). au (loud). u (cut). g (Fr. *chef*). o (ever). oi (f. eye). o (Fr. *can de vie*). i (set). i (Psyche). g (what). p (got).

1486. [*f. CHEQUER sb. and v.*] 1. Marked like a chess-board; hence, having a pattern of various crossing colours. 2. Diversified in colour, light and shade, character; full of alteration (*esp. for the worse*) 1636.

1. His chequer'd plaid Scott. 2. Dancing in the Chequer'd shade Miltz. Weather...chequered, a fair and a rainy day Swift.

Chequer-wise, *adv.* ME. Like a CHEQUER or chess-board. (*Orig. in chequer-wise.*)

Chequer-work, checker-work, 1519 1. Work chequered in pattern. Also *attrib.* 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything chequered with contrasting characters 1618.

1. The checkerwork pavements HOLLAND. 2. Now joy with sorrow, checkwork T. Arbuis.

Chequin, var. of CHEQUEEN

Chere, a. ME. [*a. F. cher, chère*] 1. Dear; precious -1450. 2. Careful (*over*). Cf. CHARY. -1496. Hence **Cherely** *adv.*

Cherimoya (*tjerimorā*). Also *chirimoy*, 1736. [*ad. Peruv. (Quechua).*] 1. A small tree (*Annona Cherimolia*), a native of Peru. 2. The pulpy fruit of this tree 1760.

Cherish (*tjerish*), *v.* [ME. *cherish*, *-ish*, a. F. *cherir*, *cher*] 1. *trans.* To hold dear, tenderly care for -1745; to fondle -1814

2. To foster. Also *transf.* and *fig.* ME. 13. To entertain kindly (*a guest*) -1738; to cheer -1734. 4. To keep warm; to give ease to (*arch*) ME. 5. To entertain in the mind, harbour fondly, cling to (*a hope*, etc.). (*The usual current sense*) ME.

2. As a nurse cherisheth her children *Thoms. ii. 7.* 3. *1 Hen. IV.* in ill. 194. 4. To c. Our Limbs be-
numbed Miltz. P. L. 2. 1068. 5. To c. Rebellion
SHAKS, *Janeys* MARVELL, errors 1708, resentment
1366. Hence **Cherisher**. **Cherishingly** *adv.*

Cherishment (*tjerishment*), 1561. [*f. prec. +MENT.*] The process or fact of cherishing; tender nourishment -1689.

Chermes, obs. f. KERMES.

Chermites, 1731. [*Gr.*] An ivory-like marble.

Cherogril, chærogryl, ME. [*ad. L. ad. Gr. χοιρογρύλλιος, f. χοῖρος young pig + γρύλλος pig.*] The CONEY of the A. V.

Cheroot (*sherūt*, *tf.*), 1669. [*ad. F. cheroute*, repr. Tamil *shurutu* roll (of tobacco).] A cigar made in Southern India or Malacca. Hence, any cigar truncated at both ends.

Cherry (*tjeri*), *sb. (a.)* [OE. *cīris*, *cyr* (known only in comb.). The ME. *cherry* is prob. f. ONF. *chervise*, whence perf. an early ME. *cherise*, *cheris*, subseq. treated as pl. in *r.* App. *ad.* (ult.) pop. L. **cirsia*, **cirsia*.] 1. A well-known stone-fruit, the pulpy drupe of certain species of *Prunus* (N.O. *Rosaceæ*). When unqualified it usually means the fruit of the cultivated tree (*Prunus cerasus* or *Cerasus vulgaris*), the common Wild Cherry or Gean, a form of this, is sometimes considered a distinct species (*P. avium*). 2. Short for C. tree 1626; C. wood 1793. 3. With qualifying words, applied 2. to many species of the genus *Prunus*, including BIRD C., CHOKE C., GROUND C., etc., q. v. Black C., a name of the Wild Cherry (*P. avium*), American Wild Black C. (*P. serotina*), etc. b. Also to trees resembling the cherry-tree in fruit, wood, etc. See BARBADOES C., WINTER C., etc. Also used *fig.* 4. *Mech.* A spherical bur or reaming-tool 1874. 5. *adj.* Cherry-coloured 1447.

Comb.: c. bay = cherry-laurel; -bird, the American Wax-wing or Cedar-bird; -blossom; -blossom = cherry-brandy (*collog.*); also, brandy and sugar, sweetened with sugar; -chopper, snipe, -sucker, the Spotted Fly-catcher; -laurel, the common Laurel (*Cerasus Laurifolia*); -pepper, a species of Capsicum (*C. cerasiforme*); -pit, a child's game, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a small hole, a c. stone U. S. *dialect*; -red a.; -ripe a.; -rum, rum in which cherries have been steeped; -stone; -tree, the tree which bears cherries; -wine, wine made from cherries, *esp.* MARASCHINO; -wood, the wood of the c. tree; the Wild Guelder-rose (*Viburnum Opulus*).

Cherry, *v.* To cheer. SPENSER.

Cherry-merry, a. *collog.* 1775 [*f. cherry + merry.*] Merry; *esp.* from conviviality.

Chersonese (*cherōnsēs*), 1601. [*ad. L. a Gr. χερσόνησος, f. χέρσος dry land + νήσος island.*] A peninsula; spec. the Thracian peninsula (Ger. *Köln*). o (Fr. *pen*). ü (Ger. *Müller*).

Chert (*tjert*), 1679. [*?*] A flint-like quartz, occurring in strata; *hornstone*. Also applied to various impure siliceous rocks, including the jaspers. Also *attrib.* Hence **Cherty** a.

Cherte, tee, ME. [*a. OF. cherte*, later *chert* - *caritatem*, *f. carus*. See also *CHARITY.*] 1. Deanness -1613. 2. Cheerfulness -1505.

Cherub (*tjerub*), Pl. cherubs, cherubim (*tjerubim*). [OE. and ME. *cherubin*, ME. and mod. *cherub*; repr. OTest. Heb. *Ḳrûb, Ḳrûdim*. The form *cherub* was introduced by WYCLIF. The early pl. 'cherubins' became successively *cherubim*, *cherubim*; 1. In early use; (*Cherubin*, *ym*, *m*, treated as sing. or collect.) 2. The seat of the Deny -1568. 3. The proper name of an angel; *esp.* of Uriel -1537. 4. An order of angels -1613. 5. In extant use: a. One of the 'living creatures' mentioned in the OTest., and figured in the Jewish Temple. b. One of the second order of angels, excelling specially in knowledge; a conventional representation of such a being. (In early Christian art they were app. coloured red. In mod. art, a cherub is represented as a beautiful winged child, or child's head.) ME. 3. *transf. esp.* a beautiful and innocent child (*cherub*) 1705. Also *attrib.*

1. That sitteth upon cherubyn *Wyclif Ps. lxviii.* [*xxv.*] 2. In the *Te Deum*, in 15th c., *cherubim* and *seraphim* may have been taken as singular. They are now taken as plural. 3. *Old* iv. ii. 65. The *rosy cherub* before him Scott. Hence **Cherubim**, *al* a., **Cherubimic**, *al* a., **Cherubimical** a.

Cherubim, *in, sb.*; see **CHERUB**.

Cherup, obs. f. CHIRUP.

Chervil (*tjervil*). [OE. *carfille*, *carfille*, *ad. L. car(e)phyl(l)u*, pl. of *caraphyllum*, a. Gr., perh. f. *χέρπει + φάλλω*.] Bot. A garden pot-herb (*Anthriscus Carvifolium*), the aromatic leaves of which are used to flavour soups, etc.

Chesboil, ME. [*?*] A poppy -1688; = **CHISOL**, an onion -1500.

Chese, obs. f. CHEESE, CHOOSE.

Cheship, -lope, obs. f. CHEESEFLIP 1 and 2

Cheshire (*tjeshir*). The name of an English county. Hence C. *cheese* (a well-known kind). *Phr. To grin like a C. ear.* [unexplained.]

Chesil, *chisel* (*tjeshil*, *tjeshil*). [OE. *cisil*, *coisel*, *cysel* - OTest. type **kasilu*, **kasilu*, deriv. of **kiso*, whence Ger. *keis* gravel. Now *dial.*, or in place-names.] Gravel, shingle. (Earlier, also = a siliceous stone, with pl.)

Chesil, *chissal*, 1664. A small, smooth green variety of Pear.

Cheslep, *chilp*, *chilp*, obs. f. CHEESFLIP.

Chesoun, *sb.* ME. *Aphet. f. ACHEOUN*, ENCHESOUN, q. v. -1560.

Chess (*tjes*), *sb.* 1. [ME. *ches*, *chess*, *aphet. f. OF. esches*, 'chequers, chess', pl. of *eschec* CHECK *sb.*] 1. A game of skill, played by two persons, on a board divided into sixty-four squares; each player having a set of sixteen men, viz. king, queen, two bishops, two knights, two castles or rooks, and eight pawns; the object of the game is to place the adversary's king in checkmate. Also *fig.* 2. = THE CHESSE-MEN -1618. 3. Used as tr. Gr. *ἀσπράγγοι*, *L. tesserae*, etc. Hence **Chess-board**.

Chess, *sb.* 2. Now *dial.* 1460. [*?*] 1. A tier or layer; a storey; a row. 2. *Mil.* in pl. The parallel planks of a pontoon bridge 1803.

Chess, *sb.* 3. 1736. [*?*] A kind of grass (*Bromus secalinus*), which grows as a weed among wheat; now chiefly in U.S. Cf. *cheat*, *cheat*.

Chess-apple, 1640. [*Cf. CHEQUER sb.*] The fruit of the WHITE-BEAM, *Pyrus Aria*.

Chessel, 1721. [*app. f. CHEESE + WELL.*] A cheese-vat.

Chess-men (*tjesmen*). Rarely in sing. *man*. 1474. [ME. *chesse-meyn*, containing *mayne* a company, a. OF. *meyn*.] The pieces with which chess is played.

Chessom, a. 1626. [*?*] Loose, friable, and free from grit -1675. *†* Taken erroneously by Johnson for a *sb.*

Chess-tree, 1627. [*f. CHASE sb.*] A piece

sula west of the Hellespont. (Now usu. *post.* or *phet*.)

Chest (*tjst*), 1679. [*?*] A flint-like quartz, occurring in strata; *hornstone*. Also applied to various impure siliceous rocks, including the jaspers. Also *attrib.* Hence **Cherty** a.

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Chessom, a. 1626. [*?*] Loose, friable, and free from grit -1675. *†* Taken erroneously by Johnson for a *sb.*

Chess-tree, 1627. [*f. CHASE sb.*] A piece

of wood bolted perpendicularly on a ship's side, used to confine the clew of the mainsail.

Chest (*tjst*), *sb.* 1. [OE. *cast*, *cist*, *cyst*, *app. ad. L. casta*, a. Gr. *κίστη*. Cf. KIST, CIST.] 1. A box, a coffer; now mostly a large box of strong construction, used for the safe custody of the contents. (Often including the contents.) Also *fig.* 2. A coffin. Still *dial.* OE. 3. *Comm.* A case in which certain commodities, as tea, sugar, etc. are packed for transport; hence, a measure of quantity 1708. 4. That part of the body enclosed by the ribs and breast-bone; the thorax 1530. Also *fig.* -1647.

1. A seaman's c. a *carpenter's*, *surgeon's* c. a *medicine* c. A pitance from the University C. 1883. 2. He is now *laid* in his c. CHAUCER.

Phr. C. of drawers. See DRAWER. C. of *twis* a chest containing a set of *twis* the set of *twis* itself; also a party of players so equipped. Comb.: c. founder - *foundering*; see FOUNDER *sb.* 2.

Chest, *sb.* 2. [OE. *cast*, *refash*, of *elas*, a. L. *causa CAUSE.*] Strife, contention -1450.

Chest (*tjst*), *v.* 1473. [*f. CHEST sb.*] 1. *trans.* To put into a chest or coffin. 2. To meet or strike with the chest 1842.

1. He dieth and is *chested* Gen. 1. (*headnote*).

Chested (*tjstéd*), *pp.* a. 1601. I. [*f. prec.*] Enclosed in a chest or coffin. 2. [*f. CHEST sb.*] Having a chest; chiefly in comb., as *deep-c.*, etc.

Chestene, cheshten. [ME. *chesteine*, a. OF. *chastaigne*, *-aine* - *L. castanea*, a. Gr. *καστανία*, synonym of *καστανέων* (in full *καστανέων κάρπου* nut of *Καστανία* in Pontus, or Castanea in Thessaly. See also **CHESTNUT**.] A chestnut-tree -1601; a chestnut -1674.

Chester, [OE. *ceaster* - *prehist. OE. *ces-* *bra*, a. L. *castra*. Still existing in place-names; also in the forms *-cester*, *-cester*.] A walled town; orig. one that had been a Roman station in Britain.

Chesterfield (*tjeshāfild*). [*f. an Earl of Chesterfield.*] A kind of overcoat 1889, also a kind of large overstuffed sofa 1900. **Chesterfieldian** a. relating to or characteristic of the fourth Earl (1694-1773), a writer on manners and etiquette.

Chesterlite (*tjeshālit*). 1850. [*f. Chester Co., Penn., U.S.*] *Min.* A variety of orthoclase.

Chestnut, chesnut (*tjesnūt*). 1519. [*f. cheshten*, late form of **CHESTEINE** + **NUT**. *Ches-* *nut* was till 1820, *chestnut* is, the current form.] A. 1. The edible nut of the chestnut-tree (*Castanea vesca*), said to have been introduced from Asia Minor. Two or more of the nuts are enclosed in a prickly burr. 2. The tree itself; also its wood 1578. 3. Applied to the HORSE-CHESTNUT, or its seed 1832. 4. The hard knob in the skin of the horse at the inner side of the fore-legs 1859. 5. *slang.* A venerable joke or story 1886. B. as *adj.* 1. Of the colour of a chestnut, deep reddish brown 1655. 2. Short for c. horse. (*collog.*) 1840.

Chetah, var. of CHEETAH.

Chevachee, ME. [*a. OF. chevauchie* - *Rom. type cavalcata, cavalcare* - late L. *cavallare*, f. *caballus* Cf. CAVALCADE.] An expedition on horseback; a raid, campaign -1592.

Chevaie. Now *Hist.* 1461. [*a. F. f. cheif*, *chief* (*chev*) head.] Capitation or poll-money.

Cheval (*jvāl*). 1609. Fr. for 'horse', used in comb., as in **CHEVAL-GLASS**, and in the Fr. phrase *a c. 'on horseback*, 'with one foot on each side'; *Mil.* 'in command of two roads or lines of communication'.

Cheval de frise, usu. pl. **Chevaux de frise** (*jvā dē frīz*). 1688. [*Fr.*; lit. 'horse of Friesland'; because first employed there.] *Mil.* A large joist, with six sides, traversed with iron-pointed spikes above six feet long, and crossing one another, used to check cavalry charges, and stop breaches. Also *transf.*

The Danes had planted themselves behind their Chevaux de Frise 1710.

Chevalet (*jvālē*). 1810. [*Fr.*, dim. of *cheval*.] A trestle for a bridge.

Cheval-glass (*jvālglass*). 1855. [*f. Fr. cheval + GLASS.*] A mirror swung on a frame, and large enough to reflect the whole figure.

Chevalier (*jvālīr*). [ME. a. AF. *chevalier*, *chevalier*, mod. F. *chevalier* - *L. type cabal-* *larius*, f. *caballus*. Also pronounced as Fr.

o (Ger. *Köln*). o (Fr. *pen*). ü (Ger. *Müller*). ü (Fr. *dune*). ß (*cat*). ē (*ē*) (*there*). ē (*ē*) (*reñ*). ē (*Fr. laire*). ē (*fr. lern, earth*).

{jvalye} 1. A horseman; esp. a mounted soldier, a knight (*arch.*) 2. A member of certain orders of knighthood, etc. 1728. 3. A chivalrous man, a gallant 1630.

The C. or C. St. George. James Stuart son of James II, the Old Pretender. *The Young C.* Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender. *C. of industry* (F. *chevalier d'industrie*) also *C. of fortune* one who lives by his wits, a sharper.

Chevaline (fə'vəlm), *a.* 1550. [a. F.] Of or pertaining to horses, horse-. Also *subst.* horse-flesh.

†**Che-vance**, **chie-vance**. ME. [a. F. Cf. *ACHILVANCE*] 1. Acquisition of wealth; *concr.* estate -1603. 2. Raising of money -1645. 3. Achievement -1600.

†**Cheve**, **chieve**, *v.* ME. [a. OF. *chever*, f. *chef*.] 1. *intr.* To fare (*well, ill*, etc.) -1674. 2. *intr.* To get (to a place). ME. only. 3. To acquire, ME. only. 4. *intr.* To happen. ME. only. 5. To do homage to, ME. only. 6. To achieve -1530.

||**Chevelure** (ʃə'vɛlɪr). 1470. [a. F.:-L. *capillatura*, f. *capillus*, f. *capillus* a hair.] 1. A head of hair; *tu wig* 2. *transf.* The luminous appearance surrounding the nucleus of comets; the diffused light round certain nebulous stars. [So in Fr.] 1672.

Cheven, *obs.* f. CHEVIN.

Cheventayn, *-eyn*, etc.; see CHEVETAINE.

†**Che-verel**. [ME. *cheverelle*, a. OF., dim. of *chevre*:-L. *capra*; in mod. F. repl. by *chevrete*.] *lit.* Kid; used in the sense of kid-leather -1609 *fig.* Flexible, elastic -1705. Also *attrib.*

fig. The lavers have such chavereil consciences. *Stevens* Hence †**Che-veretize** *v.* to make capable of stretching, like a leather (*rare*)

†**Che-vesaille**. ME. [a. OF. *cheveçaille*, f. OF. *chevece*:-L. *caputia*, pl. of *capitulum* opening for the head in a tunic, etc.; cf. *CAVESSON*.] 1. The collar of a coat, gown, etc.; in the 14th c. often ornamented.

||**Chevet** (ʃvɛ) 1809. [F. *chevet* pillow] 1. The apical termination of the east end of a church.

†**Chevetaine**. [ME., a. OF.; see CAPTAIN.] = CHEFTAIN -1586.

||**Cheville** (ʃvɛl). 1883. [a. F.] A word or phrase inserted solely to round off a sentence or complete a verse.

Chevin (ʃvɛn). 1450. [a. F.; of unkn. etym.] *THE CHUB.*

Cheviot (ʃvɛiɔt, ʃvɛ v-) 1815. [Name of a range of hills in Scotland.] 1. *C. sheep*, in pl. *Cheviots* a breed of short-wooled sheep, thriving on the C. hills, and valued for their wool. 2. A cloth made from this wool 1883.

†**Che-visance**. ME. [a. OF., f. *chevir*; see CHEVISE *v.*] 1. Achievement, furtherance (ME. only); resource -1650; provision, supply (also *concr.*) -1611; booty -1688. 2. *spec.* Borrowing; a loan; gain (in a bad sense) -1626. 3. The lending of money, goods, etc. for profit, dealing for profit -1602. 4. Confused by Spenser and others with *chevalerie*, *chivalry*, *chevauchee*, etc.: Enterprise, chivalry; prowess, etc.

||**Che-vice**, *v.* [ME. *chevis*, a. F. *chevis*; *chevis* to bring to a head or end, f. *chef*.] 1. *trans.* To achieve, *intr.* to succeed. ME. only. 2. *intr.* (refl.) To get on with -1491. 3. *refl.* To help, take care of (*oneself*) -1500. 4. To provide, obtain, to borrow -1487.

||**Chevette** (ʃvɛt). 1731. [F.; dim. of *chevre*, L. *capra*.] 1. A machine for raising guns or mortars into their carriages -1772. 2. A thin goatskin leather for gloves (*mod.*)

Chevron (ʃe'vɒn), *sb* 1 ME. [a. F.:-L. type **capironem*, f. *capir* goat. Cf. Sp. *cabriol*.] 1. A beam or rafter, esp. in pl. the couples of the roof which meet at the ridge 1580. 2. *Her.* A charge on the escutcheon, consisting of a bar bent like two meeting rafters, thus, A ME. 3. The same shape used in decorative art, etc. 1608. 4. *esp.* A distinguishing mark on the sleeve of non-commissioned officers, policemen, etc. 1813.

Comb. c.-bone, the V-shaped bone branching from the vertebral column of some animals; -moulding, a moulding of a zigzag pattern; -work. Also -wise (-ways) *adv.* In the manner of a c. Hence †**Che-vron** *v.* to fit with chevrons or chevronwise (*rare*)

†**Che-vron**, *sb* 2 1754. [app. an error for CHEVEREL.] A glove.

Chevronel (ʃe'vɒnɛl). 1572. [dim. of CHEVRON *sb*.] *Her.* A bent bar on the escutcheon half the breadth of the chevron.

Chevrotain, *-in* (ʃe'vɒtɛn, -tɪn). 1774. [a. F., dim. of OF. *chevrot*, dim. of *chevre*.] The smaller species of Musk Deer, found in S.E. Asia.

Chevy, **chivy** (ʃe'vi, ʃi'vɪ). *sb.* Also *chivvy*. 1785. [F. *Chivy chaise*.] 1. A hunting cry 2. A chase 1824.

Chevy Chase: the scene of a Border skirmish, hence, *transf.* a running pursuit, a bustle

Chevy, **chivy** (ʃe'vi, ʃi'vɪ). *v.* 1830. [See the *sb.*] To chase, *intr.* to scamper.

Chew (tʃu), *v.* [OE. *ecwōan*:-O. Teut. **hecwōn*.] 1. To crush, bruise, and grind by the action of the molar teeth; esp. to masticate (food) 2. *fig.* and *transf.* To examine or plan deliberately, to meditate on ME. 3. *intr.* To perform the action described in sense 1, to bite, champ (*on, upon*) ME. 4. *fig.* To meditate, ruminate upon, on, occas. at 1580.

Phr. *To chew the cud*:-to bring food back into the mouth and c. it over again, as a cow does; *fig.* to ruminate. Hence **Chewer**. **Chewing** *sb.* *sb.* *attrib.* c.-gum (U.S.), a flavoured preparation of the gum-like substance (*chicle*) obtained from the bully tree and the sapodilla, used as a masticatory.

Chew (tʃu), *sb.* ME. [f. prec.] 1. The action of the vb. 2. That which is chewed or for chewing; *spec.* a quid 1725.

†**Chewet** 1. ME. [?] A dish of various kinds of meat and fish, minced and seasoned -1688

†**Chewet** 2. *rare*. [a. F. *chouette*.] A chough; applied to a chatterer. 1 *Her. II*, v. 1. 29.

Chewink, var. of CHEEWINK.

†**Cheyney**. 1668. [var. of CHINA.] A worsted or woollen stuff -1757.

||**Chia**. 1601. = CHA, q. v.

Chian (kə'ʃiən), *a.* 1631. [f. L. *Chius* adj. (a. Gr.).] Of or pertaining to Chios (now Scio) in the Aegean Sea. *absol.* An inhabitant of Chios; also = *C wine*

C. earth (*Chia terra*) an earth obtained from Chios, formerly used as an astrigent and a cosmetic

Chianti (kɪə'nti). 1833 A dry red wine produced in the *Chianti* Mountains, Tuscany.

||**Chiaroscuro** (kɪə'rɒskʊrɒ). 1886. [It.; f. *chiaro* (-L. *clarus*) + *oscuro* (-L. *obscurus*), cf. F. *clair-obscur*.] 1. The style of pictorial art in which only the light and shade are represented, black (or sepia) and white -1830 2. The disposition of the brighter and darker masses in a picture 1686. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Also *attrib.* var. *Chiaro-oscuro*. Hence **Chiaroscuroist**, a painter distinguished for his c.

||**Chiasma** (kɪə'zɪmɪə). Also **chiasm**. 1839 [a. Gr., f. *χιάζω* to mark with or like a *chi* (X, x).] *Anat.* Intercrossing or decussation.

Optic 2: the optic commissure or decussation of the fibres of the optic nerves. Hence **Chiasm** 2, of the nature of c.

||**Chiasmus** (kɪə'zɪmʊs). 1871. [mod. L., a. Gr. *χιάσμος*; see prec.] *Gram.* A figure by which the order of words in one clause is inverted in a second clause. Hence **Chias** 2, a. marked by c.

Chiastolite (kɪə'stɒlɪt). 1800. [f. Gr. *χιαστός* arranged crosswise (see CHIASMA) + *-lite*.] *Min.* A variety of Andalusite, a transverse section of which often exhibits the figure of a cross.

||**Chiaus** (tʃɔus, tʃaʊ). 1599. [Turk. *chāush*.] A Turkish messenger, factor, or sergeant.

Chibol (tʃɪ'bɒl). Still *dial.* ME. [a. NFr. **chiboule*:-L. *ce*, *capulla*, f. *cepa*, *cepa* onion.] 1. A species of Allium (*A. fistulosum*), known also as Welsh Onion. 2. A spring onion with the green stalk attached 1848.

||**Chibouk**, **chibouque** (tʃɪ'bʊk). 1813. [a. Turk. The spelling *chibouque* is Fr.] The long pipe smoked by the Turks.

||**Chic** (ʃɪk), *sb.* slang 1856. [F.; of unkn. origin.] Artistic skill and dexterity; style. As *adj.* [Not so used in F.] Stylish.

||**Chica** (tʃɪ'kə) 1830. [Native name.] A red pigment obtained from the *Bignonia Chica*, a native of Guiana and Columbia, used by some tribes for painting the skin

Chica 2; see CHICHA.

Chicane (ʃɪkən), *sb.* 1676. [a. F., of unkn. origin.] 1. = CHICANERY 1. 1692. 2. (with pl.) An instance of chicanery; a subterfuge quibble -1752.

1. C. in *fig.* and *Casistry* in *lawn Pope* 2. One who takes advantage of such chicanes, is not commonly regarded as an honest man *Huys*

Chicane (ʃɪkən), *v.* 1692. [a. F. *chicaner*] 1. To employ chicanery; to quibble, cavil 2. *trans.* To quibble over; to overreach by chicanery. 3. *Bridge*. The condition of holding no trumps 1886. Hence **Chicaner**.

Chicanery. 1613 [a. h. *chicaneria*.] 1. Legal trickery, pettifoggery, the use of subterfuge and trickery in debate or action, quibbling sophistry. 2. (with pl.) A dishonest artifice of law; a sophistry, quibble, trick 1688

1. The c. of the lawyers *Richardson*. 2. Impatience of such chicaneries *Rosw. Smith*

Chich (tʃɪtʃ), *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ME. *chiche*, a. OF.:-L. *chier*.] *Bot.* The CHICK-PLA; occurs used of the Lentil (*Ervum Lens*).

||**Chicha** (tʃɪtʃə). Also *cr.* *on. chica*. 1760 [Haytian.] A fermented liquor made from maize by the natives of S. America.

Chich(e)ling, *obs.* f. CHICKLING.

†**Chichevache**. ME. [A perversion of 1 r. *chicheface*, *lit.* 'thin face', found only in Eng.] A fabulous cow that fed only on patient wives, and was therefore always lean and hungry.

Chick (tʃɪk), *sb* 1 ME. [Short for CHICKEN. Treated as a dim. of CHICKEN, but in s. w. dial., *chik* is sing., *chicken* pl.] 1. A chicken, occas. the young of any bird. 2. *transf.* A child, a term of endearment ME.

||**Chick**, **cheek**, *sb* 2 1698. [Hindī *chik*.] A screen-blind made of finely split bamboo, laced with twine, used in doorways or windows.

Chick, *sb* 3. 1791. A tick (of a clock, etc.)

Chick, *v.* Now *arch.* ME. [Echoic; cf. CHIP] *intr.* To sprout; to crack as a seed does in sprouting, to chap. Also *trans.*

Chickabiddy. 1785. [f. CHICK + BIDDY:] A term of endearment to a child

Chickadee (ʃɪkə'di). U.S. 1854 [From its note.] The black-cap titmouse (*Parus atricapillus*) of N. America.

Chickaree (ʃɪkəri). U.S. 1854. [From its cry.] The larger American Red Squirrel.

Chicken (tʃɪkən). [OE. *cecēn*, f. Du. *chicken*, *kuiken*, MHG. *kuchen*; whence Ger. *kuhchen*] 1. The young of the domestic fowl; its flesh Occas. used as pl. or collect.; esp. *dial.* 2. *transf.* A child ME. 3. *fig.* One young and inexperienced 1711; one who is CHICKEN-HEARTED 1811.

2. *Mod.* *re in* 218 3. Your hints that Stella is no c. *Swift*. Chickens, to be afraid of every cloud 1653

Phr. *Brother Carr's* (or *Carr's*) *c.* = a sailor's name for the Stormy Petrel; also (in pl.) for falling snow

Comb. c.-breast, a malformal projection of the breast-bone; hence, *breast* 2, *cholera*, an infectious disease of chickens; *heart*, a heart as tumorous as a chicken's; a cowardly person; hence *hearted* 2, *poxy*, a mild cruperc disease, which chiefly attacks children, *Vaccinia*; *chickenwort*, = *Chickweed* 1. Hence *Chick* 2, *chickenhood*.

Chicken-hazard. 1845 See HAZARD.

Chicken-meat, **chicken's meat**, **chick-meat**. [OE. *cecina mele*.] Food for chickens

Hence, a name for various plants, including endive; now *dial.* for CHICKWEED.

Chickling 1. A tiny chick. (*Diets.*)

Chickling 2, **chickling** (tʃɪ'kliŋ, tʃɪ'tʃliŋ) 1548. [In 16th c. *chuling*, *chickeling*, dim. of *ciche* CHICH, repr. L. *cecilia* as dim. of *cecere*.] App. at first a misprint.] *Bot.* The Common cultivated Vetch (*Lathyrus sativus*), grown in England for fodder. Now **Chickling Vetch**.

Chick-pea (tʃɪk pi). 1548. [Orig. *chick-pease*, f. *chick* CHICH + *pease*, after F. *pois chiche*; altered in 18th c. by some error.] *Bot.* A dwarf species of pea (*Cicer arvense*) widely used for food. Called earlier *cich*, *CMCH*.

Chickweed (tʃɪkwið), occas. **chicken-weed**. ME. [f. CHICKEN *sb.* + WEED, as eaten by chickens.] *Bot.* A name applied esp. to *Stellaria media* (N.O. *Caryophyllaceae*), and to many allied or merely similar plants.

Chicory (tʃɪkəri). 1450. [a. F. *chicorée* (now *chichorée*):-L. *ca. hortum*, *chichorum*, ad

a (man). u (pass). on (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. *chef*). a (eter). ai (f, eye). a (Fr. *eau de vie*). i (evil). i (Psyche). u (what). g (got)

(*κίχαρα, κίχόρεα* (neut. pl.)) The plant *Cichorium Intybus* (N.O. *Compositae*), also its root, ground and roasted as an addition to or substitute for coffee.

Chide (tʃaɪd), *v.* Pa. t. **chid** (tʃɪd): pa. pp. **chid**, **chidden** (tʃɪdn̩). [OE. *cidan* wk. vb. Eng. only.] 1. *intr.* To contend with loud and angry altercation, brawl, wrangle -1693; [b. to scold -17...; c. to utter rebuke ME. Also *fig.* Const. With preps., esp. *for*, *with*, (later, *against*). 2. *trans.* To scold, rebuke, find fault with. (The main mod. use, but now chiefly *lit.* and *arch.*) ME. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 3. With *adv.*, etc.: To drive, impel, or compel by chiding 1590.

1. c. To present My true account, lest he, returning a MILIT. *Sonn.* xiv. *fig.* The silver snarling trumpets 'gan to c. KRATZ. 2. Having chidden her for undutifulness JOHNSON. *fig.* The sea that chides the Banks of England 1 *Flow.* IV, iii 145. 3. He hath chid me hence *Mids. N.* iii, 312. Hence **Chidder**, one who chides, so **Chidderess**, **Chidder**, a female chider. **Chidingly** *adv.*

Chide, sb. ME. [f. prec.] 1. Wrangling; an angry rebuke -1666. 2. *transf.* Brawling (of streams) (*rare*).

1. The c. of streams and hum of bees THOMSON
Chief (tʃi:f), *sb.* [ME. *chef*, *chief*; a. OF. — Rom. type **capum* :—L. *caput*.]

1. *lit.* The head (of the body) (*rare*) -1535. 2. The head, top, upper end -1579. 3. *fig.* The upper third of the field 1440.

3. *in c.* borne on the upper part of the shield.
II. *Transf.* and *fig.* 1. The head of a body of men, of an organization, state, town, party, office, etc.; foremost authority, leader, ruler ME., *spec.* the head man of a clan, tribe, etc. 1587. 2. The head town or city; the CAPITAL -ME. 3. The best part; the height -1607. 4. Chief position, excellency -1602. 5. = *chief-vent* 1601.

1. The c. of the Kitchen THACKERAY, of Glangary Scott. Chiefs out of war, and Statesmen out of place POPE. 3. In the c. of summer 1607. 4. *Hand* L. iii 74. *Phr.* In *chief*, a. *Federal Law*, [used L. in *capite*] Applied to a tenant holding, or tenure held, immediately from the Lord Paramount. Hence extended to tenancy by a perpetual ground-rent. b. In the chief place or position. Often in titles, as *Commander-in-C.*, etc. c. *Chiefly*. *Comm.* c. *rent*, a rent paid under a tenure inc.; now = quit-rent. Hence **Chiefdom**, the estate, position, or dominion of a c. **Chiefery**, **chief-fry**, (*fr.*) the office and territory of an Irish c. (the dues belonging to the chief of a clan or district; the analogous payments of rent or tribute **Chiefless**, a female (ethnic) c. **Chiefless** a **Chiefly** a. pertaining to a c. **Chiefship**, the office and function of c.

Chief (tʃi:f), *a.* and quasi-*adv.* ME. [f. prec.] 1. = **HEAD**; as *C. Baron*, *Constable*, *Justice*, *Rabbi*, *Secretary*, etc. 2. At the head in importance; principal, foremost, greatest ME. 3. 'Of the first order' (J.); prominent, leading. (In this use, formerly compared *chiefly*, *chiefest*.) ME. 4. Best, finest; choice -1660. 5. *Sc.* Intimate (see *Prov.* vii, 28) 1530. 6. *absol.* or *eliph.* a. *pl.* Chief people 1568. b. The most, the bulk 1833. 7. *adv.* Chiefly, principally (*arch.*) 1553. So *chiefest*.

2. His c. intimate HAWTHORNE. My chief design BOYLE. 3. The chiefs peers of the realm 1536. A c. object of the expedition MACAULAY. 4. His c. companion was ever some c. book FULLER. *Phr.* *Chief good*: used as tr. L. *summum bonum*.

Chiefage, var. of **CHEVAGE**.

Chiefly (tʃi:fi), *adv.* ME. [f. **CHIEF** a. + -ly².] 1. In particular, pre-eminently; especially; most of all. 2. Mainly, for the most part ME. 3. Not life, but a good life, is to be c. valued JOWETT. 4. Caesar's character is c. made up of Good-nature ADDISON.

Chieftain (tʃi:feɪn). [ME. *chef*-, *chieftayne*, var. of **CHEVETAINE**, partly assim. to *chef* **CHIEF**.] 1. = **CHIEF** sb. II, 1. -1837. 2. A captain (*arch.* and *poet.*) ME. 3. The **CHIEF** of a clan or tribe 1837. 4. One who takes a leading part -1660.

3. Chieftains, which in the Highland acceptance, signifies the head of a particular branch of a tribe. **Chief**, the leader and commander of the whole name SCOTT. Hence **Chieftaincy** (after *chieftaincy*, etc.) the position of a c.; government by a c. **Chieftainess**, a female chief or c. **Chieftainry**, the rank, rule, or territory of a c.; a body of chieftains collectively. **Chieftainship**, the position of a c. **Chieftify**. 1552. [f. **CHIEF**.] Headship; chief place or degree -1644.

Child (tʃɪld). *Sr.* 1758. [var. of **CHILD**.] Fellow, chap.

Chierete, chierete (e, obo. ff. **CHERTE**.

Chieve: see **CHIEVE**.

Chiff-chaff (tʃɪf tʃaf). 1780. [From its note.] A bird, one of the *Sylvianæ* or Warblers, also called Lesser Pettychaps (*Phylloscopus rufus*).

|| **Chiffon** (tʃɪfɒn). 1876. [F.; f. *chiffe* rag.] 1. *pl.* Ornamental adjuncts to a lady's dress, 'fal-lals'; feminine dress. 2. (fifteen). A diaphanous silky muslin used in dressmaking 1890.

Chiffonier (tʃɪfɒniə). Also **onniér** (e), *cheffonier*. 1806. [a. F. *chiffonier*, -ière rag-gatherer, *transf.* a piece of furniture with drawers for odds and ends.] 1. A small cupboard with a top forming a sideboard. [2. A rag-picker, a collector of scraps. [Fr.] 1856.

|| **Chignon** (ʃɒnʒɒn). 1783. [a. F. *chignon* nape of the neck; *orig.* a var. of *chainon* link, f. *chaîne* chain.] A large coil or hump of hair, worn by women at various times on the back of the head. These girls... are all alike—from c. to ankle 1871.

Chigoe (tʃɪɡo). Also **JIGGER**. 1691. [West-Indian: F. *chigue*, from Sp. *chicos* small (Littre).] A small species of flea (*Pulex* or *Sarcopsylla penetrans*), found in the West Indies and South America. The female burrows beneath the skin of the human feet (and hands), and causes itching and painful sores.

Chilblain (tʃɪlbleɪn). 1547. [f. **CHILL** + **BLAIN**.] An inflammatory swelling produced by exposure to cold, affecting the hands and feet, accompanied with heat, itching, and occasionally ulceration. Hence **Chilblained** a. affected with chilblains. **Chilblainy** a.

Child (tʃɪld), *sb.* Pl. **children** (tʃɪldrən). [OE. *cild* (pl. *cildra*, -ra) :—O. Teut. type **kilbo* from root **kil-*, whence Goth. *kilþei* womb. Not found elsewhere. The ME. pl. *childre*, *childer* became *children*, *children* in the south, and this is now the standard form.]

I. 1. Focus, infant, *spec.* A female infant (*dist.*) 1611. 2. A boy or girl OE. In the Bible, used, as tr. Heb., of youths entering upon manhood (see *Dan.* i, 17). 3. *transf.* One who is as a child in character, manners, attainments, and *esp.* in experience or judgement ME. 4. A pupil at school ME., a chorister 1510. 5. A youth of gentle birth: used as a kind of title (*arch.* and now spelt *chylde* or *childe*.) OE. 16. A lad in service; a page, etc. -1610.

1. If she be a maid c. *Lev.* vii, 5. A boy, or a Child I wonder? *Wint.* 7, iii, 77. 3. Men are but children of a larger growth DAVEN. 4. *spec.* Campaspe, played by the children of Paules LXXXV. 5. Child Rowland *Leir* iii, iv, 187.

II. As correlative to parent. 1. The offspring, male or female, of human parents ME. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 2. *pl.* In Biblical and derived uses: Descendants; members of the tribe or clan ME. 3. Applied (chiefly in *pl.*) to disciples of a teacher. (Chiefly Biblical.) ME. 4. *fig.* Expressing origin, extraction, dependence, attachment, or natural relation to a place, time, circumstance of birth, ruling quality. Orig. a Hebraism. ME.

1. *fig.* Thou c. of the devil *Acts* xiii, 10. Dreames Which are the children of an idle braine *Rom. & Jul.* i, iv, 97. 2. *Jul.* iv, 6. C. of God (Theol.): 1. c. by creation or by regeneration and adoption. 3. 1 *John* ii, 1. 4. Children of the East *Judg.* vi, 3, of nature Wordsworth; of light ME., 3re ME., death 2 *Kings* vi, 32; of fancy MILT.; of the Renaissance 1876.

Phrases. 2. *With* c. 1. *lit.* pregnant; 2. *fig.* teeming, eager (to do a thing). b. *Child's play*, *lit.* childish sport; *fig.* a piece of work easily done, trifle *Comb.* c. *crowling*, spasmodic croup; -rites *sb.* *pl.*, the rites connected with the baptism of children. Hence **Childed** *adj.* a. provided with a c. or children. **Childer**, dial. pl. of **CHILD**, whence **Childless**. **Childie**, dim. of **CHILD** (*rare*). **Childing** *vb.* *sb.* child-bearing; also *pl.* a. **Childless** a. **Childlessness**. **Childling** (*rare*) **Childly** a. childish or childlike; also as *adv.* **Childhness** **Childness**, childish humour *Wint.* 7, i, 11, 170; quality of being a c. **Childship** (St Paul's *viaticum*), the relation of child to parent, filiation, adoption.

Child (tʃɪld), *v.* ME. [f. prec.] 1. *intr.* To be delivered -1808. 2. *trans.* To bring forth (a child) -1611. Also *fig.*

1. Within 11 dayes they chylde both LATIMER. **Child-bearing**, *vb.* *sb.* ME. Parturition; gestation (*rare*).

Childbed (tʃɪldbed), ME. [f. **CHILD** *sb.* + **BED** *sb.*] 1. The bed in which a child is born 1594. 2. The state of a woman in labour ME. 3. The womb. Now *diach.* 1535. Also *attitud.* **Child-birth** (tʃɪldbɜ:θ). 1549 [f. as prec. + **BIRTH**.] The bearing or birth of a child.

Childe; see **CHILD** *sb.* I, 5.

Childermas (tʃɪldərməs), *arch.* [Repr. an OE. wd. f. *cildra* gen. pl. + *masse*.] The festival of the Holy Innocents (the 28th of December) commemorating the slaughter of the children by Herod (*Matt.* ii, 16). Usually a-day, -tide

Childhood (tʃɪldhʊd). [OE. *cildhād*; see **HEAD**.] 1. The state or stage of life of a child the time during which one is a child; the time from birth to puberty. Also *fig.* 2. *contr.* This state or age personified 1605. 3. **Childishness** -ME. 4. = *childship* -1626. Also *attrib.*

1. *fig.* The C. of our toy *Rom. & Jul.* iii, iii, 95. 2. The well-governed c. of this realm SCOTT. 4. *Leir* ii, iv, 181. *Phr.* *Second c.* the state of childishness, incident to extreme old age.

Childish (tʃɪldɪʃ), *a.* [OE. *cildisc*; see **ISH**.] 1. Of, belonging, or proper to a child or to childhood. 2. Not befitting mature age, puerile, silly ME.

1. C. trebble *J. P. L.* vii, 162. 2. What cannot be avoided, Thwre c. weakness to lament 3 *Hen. VI.* v, iv, 38. Hence **Childishly** *adv.*, -ness.

Childlike, child-like (tʃɪldlɪk), *a.* 1586 [f. **CHILD** *sb.*] 1. Belonging to or becoming a child; *fig.* 2. Like a child, (of qualities, etc.) like those of a child. (Usu. in a good sense) 15 opp. to *childish* 1738. Also as *adv.*

1. Her child-like duties *Two Gent.* iii, i, 75. 2. The c. heart Wesley. Hence **Childlikeness**.

Childre, children, pl. of **CHILD**.

Childwife, child-wife. 1. (tʃɪld,weɪf), A woman in, or just out of, childbed -1636. 2. (tʃɪld,weɪf), A wife who is a child. (Always with hyphen.) 1832.

Childwife (tʃɪldweɪt), ME. [f. OE. *cild* + *weite* penalty.] *Old Law*. A fine paid to the lord for getting his bondwoman with child -1607

Chile, chili, vars. of **CHILL**.

Chiliad (kɪliəd). 1598 [ad. L. *chiliar*, -ad. a. Gr.] 1. A group of 1,000 (things); a thousand 2. A period of 1,000 years 1653, *esp.* the millennium (*Rev.* xx, 1-5) 1702.

2. After some Centuries, or even Chiliads HARTLEY
Chiliagon (kɪliəɡɒn). 1692. [f. Gr. *χίλιοι* + *γώνια*.] A plane figure with a thousand angles.

Chiliahedron (kɪliəhɛdɹən), *rare*. 1690. [f. Gr. *χίλιοι* + *ἑδρα*.] A plane figure having a thousand sides.

Chiliarch (kɪliɑ:k), 1656. [ad. L., a. Gr. *χιλιάρχης*, -ος, f. *χίλιοι* + *ἀρχός*.] The commander of a thousand men. So **Chiliarchy**, the body of a thousand men; the post of c.

Chiliasm (kɪliəzəm) 1610. [ad. Gr. *χιλιασμός*, f. *χίλιος*.] The doctrine of the millennium; the opinion that Christ will reign in bodily presence on earth for a thousand years. So **Chiliasm**, an adherent of c. **Chiliasm**, -tal a., -ally *adv.*

Chilindre, ME. [ad. med. L. *chilindrus*, for L. *eylindrus*, a. Gr.] A portable sun-dial of cylindrical form used in early times -1530.

Chilio; see **KILO**.

Chill (tʃɪl), *sb.* [OE. *cyle*, *cigle* :—O. Teut. type *kalis*, f. *kalan* to be COLD. App. obs. by 1400, but revived since 1600.]

II. In OE. and ME. (*chile*, *chelo*, *chele*.) Replaced by mod. **COLD**.

II. [f. the vb. or adj.] (*chill*) 1. An unnaturally lowered bodily temperature marked by shivering, etc.; the cold fit of an ague; now *esp.* a sudden affection of physical cold, which is often a first stage or symptom of illness 1601. 2. A coldness of the air, water, etc., which makes one shiver, a cold which has a depressing effect on the body 1788. Also in *pl.* 3. *fig.* A depressing influence upon the feelings; depressing coldness of manner 1821. 4. *techn.* An iron mould, or a piece of iron in a sand mould for making chilled castings; cf. **CHILL** *v.* 1874.

1. To catch, give one, a c. 2. To take the c. off (a liquid): to raise it to a temperate heat. The chills of night 1833. 3. A c. Comes o'er my heart BYRON To cast or throw a c. over.

ϕ (Ger. *Köln*). δ (Fr. *peu*). ü (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dune*). v (curl). ē (ē) (there). ē (ē) (yes). ē (Fr. *faire*). ē (fir, fern, earth).

Chill (tʃɪl), *a.* ME. [app. *f.* prec.] 1. Cold; now always depressingly or injuriously cold, that chills, or causes to shiver. 2. Depressingly affected by cold 1608. 3. *fig.* That tends to repress warmth of feeling, etc. ME.; repressed, deadened, in feeling 1633.

1. A c. easterly wind Scott. 2. My veins are c. *Per* II. 1. 77. 3. C. Penny repress'd their noble rage GRAY. Hence **Chillish** *a.* (rare). **Chillness**, *c.* quality or condition.

Chill (tʃɪl), *v.* ME. [app. *f.* as prec.] 1. *intr.* 1. To become cold. 2. To take a chill 1830.

1. *trans.* 1. To make cold; to affect injuriously with cold ME. 2. *fig.* To affect as with cold, to check (warmth, etc.); to damp, dispirit 1597. 3. *techn.* To cool and harden the surface of cast iron by contact with cold iron, or by casting in an iron mould. Also *gen.* 1837. 4. *Painting.* To deaden (a varnished surface) by cold, etc. 1859. 5. *collog.* To take the chill off 1825.

1. Every Lady's Blood with Fear was chill'd DRYDEN. 2. Nothing chills the heart like... distrust 1849. Hence **Chiller**. **Chillingly** *adv.* **Comb.** c.-room, a room for chilling meat.

Chilli, chilly (tʃɪli). 1662. [In Sp *chile*, *chili*, *a.* Mexican *chilli*.] The dried pod of species of Capsicum or Red Pepper; also, the shrub which bears chillies.

|| **Chillum**. 1781. [Hindi *chilam*.] The part of the hookah containing the tobacco, etc.; loosely, the hookah, the act of smoking, the 'fill' of tobacco.

|| **Chillumchee**. 1715. [Hindi *chilamchi*.] A wash-hand basin of brass or tinned copper.

Chilly (tʃɪli), *a.* 1570. [*f.* CHILL *sb.* + *-y*.]

1. That chills; disagreeably cold. 2. Affected by a chill, sensitive to cold 1611. 3. *fig.* Adverse to warmth of feeling 1841.

3. *fig.* C. to general theories MURLEY. Hence **Chilly** *adv.*; also **Chilly**. **Chilliness**, *c.* state or condition.

Chilogathian (kailɔˈɡæθiən), *a.* *sb.* 1835. [*f.* mod.L. *Chilogathia* *sb.* pl. name of the order, 1. Gr. *χελος* lip + *γνάθος* jaw.] *Zool.* Belonging to, or one of, an order of Myriapoda or Centipedes, with segmented bodies and heads furnished with two pairs of maxillae, of which the second pair are united to form a lower lip. Hence **Chilogathiform** *a.*

|| **Chiloma** (kailɔˈma). [mod.L., *a.* Gr., *f.* *χελος*.] *Zool.* The upper lip of a mammal when tumid and continued without interruption from the nose.

Chilopod (kailɔˈpɒd), 1837 [*f.* mod.L. *chilopoda* *sb.* pl. (also used), *f.* Gr. *χελος* + *πὸς*, *pod-*.] *Zool.* One of the *Chilopoda*, an order of Myriapoda, having segmented bodies, and two anterior pairs of legs converted into foot-jaws. The order contains the Centipedes proper. Hence **Chilopodan** *a.* and *sb.* **Chilopodous** *a.* of the nature of the Chilopoda.

Chilostomatous (kailɔˈstəmətəs), *a.* 1881. [*f.* Gr. *χελος* + *στόμα*.] *Zool.* Having the cell-mouth closed with a movable lip.

Chiltern (tʃɪlɪtən). [In OE. Chron. anno 1009 *Ciliterne*: unexplained.] 1. Proper name of a range of hills which extend from Oxfordshire, across Buckinghamshire, into Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire. 2. *a.* and *sb.* Applied to a kind of soil, and to districts having this soil 1523.

Chiltern Hundreds: a tract of Crown lands which contain the Chiltern Hills. The *Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds* is by a legal fiction held to be an office of profit under the Crown, and is conferred on any member of parliament desiring to resign his seat, which by law he cannot do, so long as he is duly qualified. A member who accepts an office of profit under the Crown must vacate his seat, subject to re-election.

Chilver (tʃɪlvə). [OE. *cilfer*, *cilfor* = lamb ewe-lamb; cf. Swiss *zibler* masc. 'young weather'.] A ewe-lamb; commonly c.-lamb (*dial.*).

Chimera, var. of CHIMERA.

Chimeroid (kaimiˈrɔɪd), *a.* 1854. *Zool.* Related to the genus of fishes *Chimera*, having the tail ending in a thread, the head pointed, and only one spiracle.

Chimbe, var. of CHIME.

Chimbley, *dial.* var. of CHIMNEY.

Chime (tʃaɪm), *sb.* 1 ME. [conn. w. L. *cymbalum* CYMBAL; but of obscure history.] 1.

A cymbal. ME. only. 2. An apparatus for striking a set of bells so as to make them chime 1463. 3. Hence. A set of bells, so attuned as to chime when thus struck, or when slightly swung 1562. 4. The series of musical sounds thus produced 1530. 5. The rhythm of verse; jingle 1649. 6. *trans.* and *fig.* A system of which all the parts are in harmony 1630; harmony, accord 1847.

3. Noise of clocks and chimes Tennyson. 4. Wee have heard the Chymes at mid-night *a Hen* IV. iii. ii. 228. 5. Now the C. of Poetry is done DRYDEN. 6. Nature's c. Milt.

Chime, chimbe (tʃaɪm), *sb.* 2 [ME. *chimb(e)*; cf. alleged OE. **cinstanas* base of a pillar'. Also Du. *kim*, G. *kumme* edge, etc. In late use often altered to CHINE.] 1. The rim at the ends of a cask, formed by the ends of the staves. 2. *Naut.* That part of the water-way which is left the thickest, and above the deck-plank 1833.

Chime (tʃaɪm), *v.* 1 [ME. *chambe*, *chyme*; see CHIME *sb.* 1.] 1. *intr.* To resound when struck, give forth a musical sound. Also *trans.* (*arch.*) 1613. 2. *intr.* To produce a musical sound from a bell by striking it ME.; *trans.* to strike (a bell, etc.) so that a musical sound is given forth 1697. 3. To ring chimes. *intr.* (and *trans.* with the bells as obj.) 1530. 4. Said of a set of bells. *trans.* and *intr.* 1562. Also *fig.* 5. To recite or repeat in cadence or mechanically. *trans.* and *intr.* ME. 6. To rime or jingle 1667; *fig.* (*intr.*) to harmonize, agree 1690.

2. They... c. their sounding Hammers in a Row DRYDEN. 4. Those great bells began to c. TENNYSON. *fig.* My guts c. twelve 1693. 5. To c. verse BRON. 6. The intention and expectation c. or go together AUSTIN. To c. with one's mood DICKENS.

Phr. Chime in. To join in harmoniously (in music, conversation, etc.). So *To c. in with* to be in complete (but subordinate) accord *with*.

Chime (tʃaɪm), *v.* 2 1880. [*f.* CHIME *sb.* 2.] To groove or chamfer cask-staves for the chime.

Chimer 1, chimere (tʃɪˈmaɪ, tʃɪˈmiːɪ). ME. [OF. *chamarre* (mod.F. *smarre*) 'a loose and light gowne' (Coig). In med.(Anglo)-L. *chimera*, *chimera*, whence perh. the Eng. form.] A loose upper robe; esp. that worn by a bishop, to which the lawn sleeves are attached.

Chimer 2 (tʃɪˈmaɪ). 1611. [*f.* CHIME *v.* 1.] One who chimes bells.

Chimera, chimera (kaimiˈrə, kəɪ). [ME. *chimere* (tʃɪˈmeɪ), *a.* F. *chimère*, ad. L. *chimæra*, *a.* Gr. *χιμαιρα* she-goat or monster. The earlier form from Fr. is to be preferred.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A fire-breathing monster, with a lion's head, a goat's body, and a serpent's tail, killed by Bellerophon. 2. In *Arch.*, *Painting*, etc. A grotesque monster 1634. 3. *fig.* A mere wild fancy; an unfounded conception. (The ordinary mod. use.) 1587. Also *attrib.*

3. An excellent Hand at a Chimera ADDISON. 3. Exploded chimæras, the philosopher's stone, etc. 1712. Hence **Chimeric**, *al.* *a.* imaginary, fanciful, visionary; prone to entertain chimæras. **Chimerically** *adv.* **Chimerize** *v.* to indulge in chimæras. **Chimin**. 1613 [*a.* F. *chenin*.] *Old Law* A way - 1670.

Chiminage. 1594. [*a.* OF. *cheminage* right of way.] *Feudal Law.* A toll for liberty of passage through a forest.

Chimney (tʃɪˈni). [ME. *chimenee*, etc., *a.* OF. *cheminée* - late L. *caminata*, *f.* L. *caminus* 'furnace, forge, oven'.] 1. A fireplace or hearth. Now *dial.* 2. *As* tr. Gr. *καμνος* furnace - 1611. 3. A (portable) stove - 1616. 4. The passage or flue by which the smoke from a fire, etc., ascends ME.; the part which rises above the roof ME. 5. The funnel of a steamboat, etc.; the tube of glass placed over the wick of a lamp 1816. Also *trans.* 6. A cleft in a vertical cliff by which it may be scaled 1871. 7. *Minning.* An ore-shoot. Also *attrib.*

1. Stretch'd out all the chimney's length Milt. *L'Alleg.* lrr. 2. 2 *Edras* vi. 4. 4. Our Chimneys were blowne downe *Mach.* ii. iii. 60. 5. *trans.* The chimneys of Vesuvius CHAUCER.

Comb. c.-board, a board used to close up a fireplace in summer; -breast, the projecting part of the wall between the c.-flue and the room; -corner, the corner or side of the old-fashioned open fire-place or hearth; hence, the seat of the old, infirm, or idle, also *attrib.*; -hook, a hook on which to suspend pots and pans over a fire, etc.; -money, a tax on fire-hearths in England and Wales; -man, the collector of this tax; -pot, a cylindrical pipe of earthenware,

sheet-metal, etc., fitted on the top of a c.-shaft; hence, *c.-pot hat*, from its shape; -shaft = chimney-shaft, -stack, a group of c.-stalks; -stalk, (*a.*) the part of a c. which rises from a house-top; (*b.*) a tall mill- or factory-c.; -swallow, the common swallow, *Hirundo rustica*; -tax = chimney-money; -sweep, -sweeper, one who sweeps chimneys and clears them of soot -top, the part of a c. which rises above the roof, esp. its flat upper surface.

Hence **Chimney** *v.* (*non-verb.*) to furnish with chimneys LAMB. **Chimneyless** *a.*

Chimney-piece. 1611. [PIECE in the artistic sense.] 1. A picture, etc., placed as an ornament over a fire-place - 1672. 2. The ornamental structure over and around the open recess of a fireplace; now often used for the MANTEL-SHIELD 1680.

1. The Chimney-piece Chaste Dian, bathing SHAKS.

Chimpanzee (tʃɪmpənˈzi, tʃɪmpənˈzi) 1758. [Native name in Angola, in W. Africa (Cf. F. *chimpanzé*, *-zé*, *-zé*).] A genus of African apes (*Anthropopithecus*), resembling man more closely than any of the anthropoids. A *Troglodytes* (formerly *T. niger*) was long the only species recognized.

Chin (tʃɪn), *sb.* [OE. *cin* (prob. fem.) - WGer. *kinuz* - OTeut. **kinnjo* - cf. Gr. *γενεα*], *f.* *kinn* - retained in ON. *kinn* 'cheek, lower jaw', and in Fng. in *comb.*] The part of the face below the under-lip formed by the prominent extremity of the lower jaw. Also *fig.*

Phr. Up to the c.: reaching to the c.; deeply immerged in. *Comb.* c.-music (U.S.), talk, chatter, -mute, a mute applied to the violin by the action of the c.; -wag (*slang*), chat, talk; -wells, a disease affecting the c. Hence **Chin** *v.* to bring a fiddle up to the c.; to chat, chatter (U.S.) **Chinless** *a.* without a c.; also *fig.* **Chinned** *a.* having a c.

China 1 (tʃaɪˈna), *sb.* and *a.* 1555. [? See *Babylonian* & *Or. Rer.* I. Nos. 3 and 11.]

1. *a.* The country so called, in Asia. 4b A Chinaman - 1634. Also *attrib.*, but now mostly repl. by CHINESE *a.*

Comb. c.-aster (see *ASTER*); -crape, a kind of silk crape; -grass, *Silene* (*Urtica*) *arvensis*; also its strong fibre, used in the making of gray-cloth -ink = INDIA-INK; -orange, the sweet orange of commerce, originally brought from China; -pink, *Dianthus chinensis*; -root (see *CHINA*); -rose, (*a.*) the Monthly Rose (*Rosa indica*) and the Red Rose (*R. sericea*) with their varieties. (*b.*) *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis* (N.O. *Malvaceae*), a tree to 30 feet high, -tree (U.S.) the *Ardisia*; -ware, ware from China (see below), -wax, a white crystalline wax, the product of *Cerifer sinensis*.

II. China Porcel. *China-ware*, china [The Pers. name, widely diffused as *china*, was prob. introduced in the 17th c. into England, whence the former pronunc. tʃaɪˈni, also tʃɪˈni, tʃɪˈni which still survive in the dialects.] A fine semi-transparent earthenware, brought from China into Europe in the 16th c. by the Portuguese, who named it *porcelain* (*China-ware* meant orig. 'ware from China'). This, shortened to *china*, became the name also of the material, so that 'china-ware' is now 'ware made of china or porcelain'. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

[A] collection of China-ware Mus. Pict. Women like Cheney, should be kept with care 1685.

Comb. c.-clay, a fine white potter's clay, called also kaolin; also *attrib.*; -glaze, a preparation for painting blue fret, composed of glass, lead, and blue calc.; -metal, porcelain or majolica; -ware.

III. = CHILNELLY, *q. v.*

China 2 (tʃaɪˈna). 1582. [From *China* in Asia.] The thick fleshy root-stock of a plant (*Smilax China*, L.) akin to *Sarsaparilla*; called also *China root*. Hence C.-ale, ale flavoured with china root; -broth, etc.

China 3 (kəɪˈna, kʰəˈna). 1866. [var. of *quina* or *quina* (see QUININE), Peruv. for 'bark'.] A name of Cinchona bark. Also, a homoeopathic medicine prepared from cinchona. In *comb.* *chin-* = QUIN-.

Chinaman (tʃɪˈnəmən) 1772. 1. A dealer in porcelain. 2. A native of China 1854. Hence **Chinaman's hat**, a gastropod shell, also called *Cup-and-Saucer*.

China-mania, chinamania. 1875. [See CHINA 1.] A mania for collecting (old) china. Hence *China-maniac*.

+ **Chin-bone**. OE. The jaw-bone - 1592.

|| **Chincapin, chinquapin** (tʃɪŋkəˈpɪn). 1676. [Corruption of Indian name.] The Dwarf Chestnut (*Castanea pumila*), a native of Virginia,

æ (man). *a* (pass). *an* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *o* (ever). *ai* (I, eye). *o* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sit). *z* (Psyche). *q* (what). *p* (got).

etc. a shrubby tree, from 6 to 20 ft. high, with a small, very sweet nut.

Chinch (tʃɪntʃ), *sb.* 1. 1625. [a. Sp. *chínche* — *L. cimex*.] 1. The bed- or house-bug. (Now only U.S.) 2. An insect resembling the bed-bug in its disgusting odour, which is very destructive to wheat and other grasses; called also *chinch*, *chink-bug*. (Webster.)

Chinch, *a.* and *sb.* 2. [ME. *chiche*, a. OF. (and mod.) *chiche* parsimonious. In later F. it became *chínche*.] *adj.* Niggardly. *sb.* A niggard, miser; a wretch — 1570.

Chinchilla (tʃɪntʃɪlə). 1604. [Sp.; app. dim. of *chínche* bug; perh. from its supposed smell.] 1. A genus of small rodents peculiar to S. America; also, short for *c. fur* 1824. 2. A cloth with a long nap gathered in little tufts. 3. A variety of rabbit bred for its fur 1904.

Chin-chin (tʃɪn tʃɪn), *sb.* 1795. [Chinese *tsing tsing*.] An Anglo-Chinese phrase of salutation. Hence *Chin-chin* *v.* to salute.

Chinchona; see CINCHONA.

Chinough (tʃɪnʊkʃ). Now *dial.* 1519 [I or *chink-cough*, from the stem (Saxon) *kink*, OE. *kink* to chink, kink, gup. By pop. etym. connected with *chin* and *china*.] Now called HOOPING-COUGH, *q. v.*

Chine (tʃaɪn), *sb.* 1. [OE. *cinu*, -an, *f.* (ult.) root *kin* to split; cf. CHINE *v.* 1.] A fissure or crack — 1582. *spec.* A deep and narrow ravine cut in soft rock by water, as *Shankin C.* in the I. of Wight.

Chine (tʃaɪn), *sb.* 2. ME. [aphet. *f.* *achine*, for OF. *eschine* (mod. F. *échine*).] 1. The spine, or backbone; 'the part of the back in which the spine is found' (J.) (*arch.* and *techn.*). 2. The back — 1775. 3. *Cookery*. The whole or part of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining flesh ME. 4. *transf.* A ridge, crest, arête 1855. 5. A c. or saddle of mutton Mrs. GLASSE. Hence *Chined a.* having a c.

Chine (tʃaɪn), *sb.* 3. 1460. = CHIME *sb.* 2, *q. v.* **Chine**, *v.* 1. [OE. *cinan*, *cin*, etc. = OE. *kinan*, *f.* stem *kin*; see CHINE *sb.* 1.] To burst asunder; to crack, chink, etc. — 1530.

Chine, *v.* 2. 1513. [f. CHINE *sb.* 2; cf. F. *schiner*.] 1. To cut along or across the chine, to cut the chine-piece. 2. To break the back of 1506. 3. *intr.* and *trans.* To ridge. (In Blackmore only.)

1. And the Pigge you shal c. MARKHAM. You c. the Salmon 1651. 2. Ill c. the villain ORWAY.

Chine-snes, *sb. pl.* 1621. [cf. L. *Sinenses*.] Chinese — 1629.

Chinese (tʃaɪnɪz), 1577. [f. CHINA; in F. *chinois*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to China.

C. compliment. A pretended defence to the opinions of others, when one's mind is already made up.

B. sb. 1. A native of China 1606. [*pl.* *Chinenses* (17th c.), *Chinese*. The sing. *Chinee* is U. S. colloq.] 2. The Chinese language 1727. 3. Where Chinese drive With Sails and Wind MIST. P. L. II. 438. *var.* *Chin'ian*, -ean *a.* and *sb.*

Chink (tʃɪŋk), *sb.* 1. 1767. [f. CHINK *v.* 1.] A convulsive fit of coughing or laughing.

Chink (tʃɪŋk), *sb.* 2. 1535. [*var.* of CHINE (*sb.* 1).] 1. = CHINE *sb.* 1. Also *fig.* 2. A long and narrow aperture through an object; a slit, etc. 1552. *var.* *Chinker*. Hence *Chinky a.*

Chink (tʃɪŋk), *sb.* 3. 1581. [Echoic.] 1. The short, sharp sound produced by pieces of metal or glass striking one another; any similar sound. [*pl.* *Coins* — 1611. 3. *colloq.* Ready cash 1573. 4. [from its note.] The Chaffinch (*dial.*) 1797.

1. The c. of their money FULLER. 2. *Rom. & Jul.* 1. v. 19. 3. A man of c. SWIFT.

Chink, *sb.* 4. 1901. orig. U. S. A Chinaman.

Chink (tʃɪŋk), *v.* 1. *dial.* Also KINK 1. [OE. **cinian*; cf. LG. and Du. *kinken* to cough. See also CHINK *sb.* 1.] *intr.* To gasp convulsively for breath in coughing or laughing.

Chink (tʃɪŋk), *v.* 2. 1552. [See CHINK *sb.* 2, CHINE *v.*, and CHINSE *v.*] *tr.* *intr.* To open in cracks — 1693. [*tr.* *trans.* To crack or chap — 1636. 3. To fill (*up*) chinks 1822.

3. The women c. the cracks 1881.

Chink (tʃɪŋk), *v.* 3. 1589. [See CHINK *sb.* 3.] *x. intr.* To emit a short, sharp, ringing sound, as coins or glasses do in striking each other. 2. *trans.* To cause (things) to make this sound

by striking them together; *esp.* coins 1728. Hence *Chinkle v.* to c. continuously.

Chink, *v.* 2. *dial.* 1825. [f. Teut. **kink* to twist, etc.] To give a twist to; to sprain.

Chino, *sb.* Also *Chinno*. 1588. [a. OSp.] 1. A Chinese — 1641. 2. *Chino* in comb., as in *Chino-Japanese*, etc. (*mod.*).

Chinoline (kɪnɒlɪn), 1875. [f. CHINA 3.] A resinous substance, contained in the refuse of quinine.

Chinois, 1613. [a. F.] = CHINESE — 1684. Hence *Chinoiserie* [mod. F.], Chinese conduct, art, notion, etc.

Chinoline (kɪnɒlɪn), 1853 [f. CHINA 3 + *L. oleum* + -INE.] A tertiary amine, C₆H₇N (belonging to the series C₆H_{2n-11}N), an oily fluid, obtained by the distillation of quinine with potassium hydroxide; and also by the dry distillation of coal.

Chino-logist. = SINOLOGIST, *q. v.*

Chinook (tʃɪnʊk), U. S. 1840. [Native name of an Indian tribe on the Columbia river, N. America.] A jargon which originated in the intercourse of the Hudson Bay Company's servants with the Indians of Oregon and Columbia, and is used as a means of intercourse between different tribes and with the white man.

C. wind: an ocean wind, warm in winter, cool in summer, which blows on the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains.

Chinquapin, *var.* of CHINCAPIN.

Chinse (tʃɪns), *v.* 1573. [App. the typical form is *chinch*, *dial.* var. of CHINK *v.* 1.] *dial.* = CHINK *v.* 2. 3. 2. To caulk; now *Naut.* to caulk slightly or temporarily. Hence *Chinsing-iron*, a caulker's tool.

Chintz (tʃɪnts), *pl.* *chintzes*. 1614. [Orig. *chints*, *pl.* of *chint* (afterwards treated as sing.), a. Hindi *chint*; also formerly *chite*, a. Mahārāti *chit*; both: — Skr. *chitra* variegated. Cf. *base* for *days*.] *orig.* The painted calicoes imported from India; now, a name for cotton cloths tastefully printed with designs of flowers, etc., in a number of colours, and usually glazed. Also *attrib.*

Chiolite (kɪəˈlaɪt). [Named 1846; f. Gr. *χίον* snow: a better form would be *chionolite*.] *Min.* A fluoride of aluminium and sodium occurring in the limen mountains.

Chiopin (e, obs. f. CHOPINE.

Chip (tʃɪp), *sb.* 1. ME. [conn. w. CHIP *v.* 1.] 1. A small, and *esp.* thin, piece of wood, or other (specified) material, separated by hewing, cutting, or breaking; a thin fragment chopped or broken off. Also *fig.* 2. *spec.* *Naut.* A small quadrant-shaped piece of wood at the end of a log-line 1874. 3. *spec.* A counter used in games of chance; hence, *slang.* a sovereign 1873. 4. A name for the keys of a spinet (SHAKS. *Sonn. exviii*). 5. Wood (or woody fibre) split into thin strips for making hats and bonnets 1771.

6. Anything worthless, without flavour, innoxious, or dried up 1639. 7. A slight fracture caused by chipping; also *dial.* an act of chipping (*mod.*). Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *c. bonnet*, -*hat* (see 5); also *c. shot* (Golf), a short lofting stroke, played with back-swing.

1. Lyke sawdust or drye chypes SKELTON. To make Orange Chips Mrs. RASPEL. *fig. C. of the old block*: one that resembles his father; also applied to things 6. To roast things to a c. A. YOUNG. 7. The cup has a c. on the edge (*mod. colloq.*).

Chip (tʃɪp), *sb.* 2. 1830. [f. CHIP *v.* 2.] *Wrestling*. 1. A trip, a trick, a special mode of throwing one's opponent. 2. A tiff (*dial.*).

Chip (tʃɪp), *v.* 1. 1461. [prob. in OE. **cippian* Cf. Efris. *kuppen* to cut, and MDu. MLG. *kuppen* to chip eggs, to hatch.] *tr.* To c. bread: to pare away the crust — 1727. 2. *gen.* To hew or cut with an ax, adze, etc. 1606. 3. To break off small fragments from wood, stone, etc. (*esp.* from an edge); to shape by so doing (A kind of dim. of *chop*) 1859. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) 14. *trans.* To chap — 1508. 15. *intr.* To break open, burst — 1734. 6. To crack and break (the shell) 1606. 7. *Australia*. To harrow (ground) 1798.

3. Statues were chipped into decency GREEN. 5. When trees did c. (*poet.* blossom) COLVIL. 6. Thou ile! .. That saw't the unfledged eaglet c. his shell BYRON.

Phr. To c. in (*colloq.*): to interpose smartly, cut in.

Comb. c.-ax, a small ax used in chipping. Hence *Chipper*, one who or that which chips.

Chip (tʃɪp), *v.* 2. Chiefly *north.* 1788. [Cf. ON. *kippa* 'to scratch, pull', *refl.* 'to struggle', also Du. *kuppen* to seize.] *trans.* To trip up. *intr.* To trip along; to fall out.

Chipmuck, -munk (tʃɪpmʊk, -mʊŋk). Also -mink, -monk, -muk. 1842. [*Indian*, or 'an Eng. compound.] A species of ground-squirrel, the Striped Squirrel, Hackee, or Chipping Squirrel, of N. America.

Chippendale (tʃɪpɪndəl), *a.* 1876. [f. T. Chippendale, an 18th c. cabinet-maker.] Applied to a style of light and elegant drawing-room furniture, also to a style of book-plates.

Chipper (tʃɪpɪ), *a.* U. S. 1837. [App. = *north. kupper*.] Lively, cheerful; chippy.

Chipper (tʃɪpɪ), *v.* *dial.* and U. S. 18 [partly a metathesis of *chirrup*; partly echoic.] 1. *intr.* To twitter; to babble, chatter. 2. *trans.* To make chipper, cheer *up* (U. S.) 1873.

Chipping (tʃɪpɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [f. CHIP *v.* 1.] 1. The action of the verb CHIP 1611. 2. *concr.* A paring of the crust of a loaf. (Usu. in *pl.*) — 1727. Also *gen.* ME.

Comb.: c.-bird, a small species of sparrow (*Zono trochia socialis*); -squirrel = CHIPMUCK.

Chippy (tʃɪpi), *a.* 1729. [f. CHIP *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1 + *y*.] 1. Of, or composed of, chips. 2. Resembling a chip; as dry as a chip 1866. Hence *Chippiness* (*poet.*).

Chiragical, *a.* 1644. [f. L. *chiragricus*, f. *chiragra*, a. Gr. + *ic* + *AL*.] Pertaining to, or having, gout in the hand — 1646.

Chirayta (tʃɪraɪtə), *chiretta* (tʃɪrɪtə), 1831. [a. Hindi *chirāitā* — Skr. *chirāla-tāta*, butter plant of the Kīratas, an ancient Indian forest tribe.] A plant, *Opheia* (or *Agathotes*) *Chirayta*, N. O. *Gentianaceae*; also the bitter tonic obtained from it.

Chi-rho (kɪˈrɒ), 1868. First two letters of

XPICTOC CHRIST, used to symbolize the name

Chirk (tʃɜrk), *v.* OE. [ong. a var. of CHARK — OE. *caerican*, *strider*.] 1. *intr.* To make a strident noise; to grate, creak, croak. Now *Sc. dial.* 2. To chirp; to squeak (*arch.* and *dial.*) ME. 3. To cheer *up* (U. S. *colloq.*) 1860.

Chirk (tʃɜrk), *a.* U. S. *colloq.* 1828. [*? f.* prec.] Lively, in good spirits.

Chirl (tʃɜl), *v.* *Sc.* 1818. [Echoic.] To warble. Hence *Chirl sb.*

Chirm (tʃɜrm), *sb.* *arch.* and *dial.* OE. [conn. w. CHIRM *v.* 1.] Din, chatter, vocal noise; *esp.* the mingled noise of many birds or voices. [*tr.* A flock (of finches) — 1688.

Chirm (tʃɜrm), *v.* *arch.* and *dial.* [OE. *circman*, to cry out. Cf. Du. *hermen* to mourn.] *intr.* To cry out, roar; now only, to chatter or warble, as birds. Also *trans.*

Chiro, -chir-, = Gr. *χείρο*, *χείρ* hand.

Chiro'gmony, *chier-* [Gr. *γνώμη*], the art or science of estimating character by the inspection of the hand; hence, *Chiro'gnomist*. *Chiro'gymnast* [Gr. *γυμναστής*], an apparatus for exercising the fingers for pianoforte playing.

Chiro'logy [a. F. *chirologie*], the art of speaking by signs made with the hands or fingers; the study of the hand, whence *Chiro'logist*, *Chiro'logical a.*, *ally adv.* *Chiro'mancy*, *chier-* [Gr. *μαντεία*], divination by the hand, palmistry, hence, *Chiro'mancer*, *Chiro'mant*, *Chiro'mantic a.* and *tsd.*, *Chiro'mantical a.* *Chiro'mys*, *chier-* [Gr. *μῦς*], the AYE-AYE of Madagascar.

Chiro'nomy, *chier-* [Gr. *νόμος*], the art or science of gesticulation in oratory, pantomime, etc.; hence, *Chiro'nomer*, *Chironomic a.*, *Chironomastic a.* *Chiroplast* [Gr. *πλαστής*], an apparatus for keeping the hands in a correct position in pianoforte playing; hence, *Chiroplastic a.* *Chiropod*; see CHEIROPOD.

Chiro'podist [Gr. *ποῖς*, *πῶδ-*], one who treats diseases of the hands and feet, now usu. one who treats corns and bunions; so *Chiro'podical a.* pertaining to chiropody; *Chiro'podism*, *Chiro'podistry* = *Chiropody*; *Chiro'podology*, a treatise on corns, warts, etc.; *Chiro'pody*, the art of treating corns, warts, defective nails, etc., on feet or hands. *Chiro'scephist*, *chier-* [Gr. *σοφός*], one who practises sleight of hand; =

Chiro-mancer; so *Chiro-sophy*. *Chiro-tony* [a. Gr. *χειρονομία*, election by vote (*rare*).

Chirograph (kai'rográf). 1483. [a. F. *chiro-graphe*, ad. L., a. Gr. *χειρογραφον*, -os. A technical word in later L. (cf. Gauss *ib.* 134).] 1. One of various documents formally written, engrossed, or signed. a. = **CHARTER-PARTY** 1. Now *Hist.* 1727. b. The indenture of a fine; one of the counterparts of such indenture 1671. c. A bond given in one's own handwriting 1403. d. A form of Papal expression in writing 1508. e. *gen.* Any formal written document; handwriting (*rare*) 1613. Hence *Chiro-graphical* a. *Chiro-graphary* a. related to or given in one's own handwriting; *Chiro-graphate*, to set one's hand to; *Chiro-graphic*, -al a. of, pertaining to, or in handwriting; *Chiro-graphist* (used by Pope for *chirographist*).

Chirographer (kai'rográfer). ME. [Cf. *grapher*, etc.] 1. *Law*. The officer appointed to engross fines (chirographs), in the Court of Common Pleas. (Abolished in 1833.) 2. A writing-master; a copying clerk 1755.

Chirography (kai'rográfē). 1654. [See **CHIROGRAPH**.] Handwriting; autograph.

Chiropractic (kai'ropraktik). 1908. [J. Gr. *χειρ* + *πρακτικός*: see **CHIRO-** and **PRACTIC** a.] a. *sb.* Manipulation of the joints, esp. of the spine, as a method of curing disease; also, a practitioner of this. b. *adj.* That practises or is concerned with this method. Hence *Chiropractor*.

Chirp (tʃɪrp). 2. ME. [Echoic. See also **CHIRP**.] 1. *intr.* To utter a short sharp thin sound, as of a bird or insect. Also *trans.* 2. To make a sound more or less like the chirp of a bird; to cheep, talk cheerfully. *CHIRP* 1575. Hence *Chirpy* a. *Chirper*. *Chirpiness*. *Chirpingly* *adv.* *Chirpy* a. *collog.* given to chirping; lively, merry.

Chirr (tʃɪr). 1. 1639. [Echoic.] *intr.* To trill as a grasshopper. (Expressing a more continuous and monotonous sound than **CHIRP**.) Rustles the lizard, and the cubs chirze brownings. Hence *Chirr* *sb.* the sound itself.

Chirrup (tʃɪrʌp). 2. 1579. [f. *chirp* by trilling the r, but assoc. w. *cheer*, *cheer up*.] 1. *intr.* To chirp, esp. with a sustained and lively effect. Also *trans.* 2. To make a sharp thin sound (by suction) with the lips compressed by way of encouragement (to a horse, etc.) 1726. Also *trans.* 3. To speak in sprightly tones 1775. 1. Whit, whit, whir chirrup the nightingale. Tennyson. Hence *Chirrup* *sb.* *Chirrupe*. *Chirrupy* a. *collog.* given to c.; lively, cheery.

Chirt (tʃɪrt). 2. Now Sc. ME. [A parallel form to **CHIRK**, **CHIRR**.] 1. *intr.* To chirp. ME. only. 2. *intr.* To spit 1513. 3. *trans.* To squeeze, press out 1805. Hence *Chirt* *sb.*

Chirurgeon (kai'ruʒən, tʃi-). arch. [In ME. a. OF. *chirurgien*—Rom. **chirurgiano*, f. *chirurgia*; see **CHIRURGY**. Cf. **SURGEON**.] A **SURGEON**. †*Chirurgeonly* *adv.* **SHAKS**.

Chirurgery (kai'ruʒəri). arch. [In ME. a. OF. *chirurgie*, altered, after the Renaissance, to *chir-*] = **SURGERY**.

†**Chirurgy**. *rare*. [In ME. *chirurgie*, *sin.* a. OF. —Rom. type *chirurgia*, repr. L. *chirurgia* (*chir*), a. Gr. *χειρουργία*, f. *χειρουργός* (sc. *iatros*). Altered, after the Renaissance, to *chir-*. Formerly the *ch* was soft.] = **SURGERY**, **CHIRURGERY**. Hence *Chirurgic*, -al a. (arch.).

Chisel (tʃɪzəl). *sb.* 1. ME. [a. ONF. —late L. type *chellum*, dim. f. **cicrum*, f. *cudere*: see **SCISSORS**.] A cutting tool of iron or steel with the cutting face transverse to the axis, and more or less bevelled on one or both sides; used for cutting wood, metal, stone, bone, etc., and worked by pressure or by the blows of a mallet or hammer. Also *attrib.*

What fine Chisell Could ever yet cut breath **SHAKS**. **Chissel**, *chissel* (tʃɪzəl, tʃɪʃəl). *sb.* 2. 1607. [The same wd. as **CHISIL**.] Bran; occas. 'whole meal'.

Chisel (tʃɪzəl). 2. 1509. [f. **CHISIL** *sb.* 1. Cf. F. *ciseau*.] 1. To cut, grave, pare, shape, etc. with a chisel. Often with *out*. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *collog.* To cheat 1808. Hence *Chisselled*, -eled *pt.* a. shaped with or like a chisel; also *fig.* *Chisseller*, -eler.

Chiselly (tʃɪzəl), a. and *adv.* dial. 1649. [f. **CHISIL**, **CHISIL** *sb.* 2.] Gravelly; grittily.

Chit (tʃɪt). *sb.* 1. ME. [Cf. *chitten*, *chitting*. Also Cheshire dial. *chit* 'pass'. See also **CHIT** *sb.* 2.] 1. The young of a beast; whelp; kitten 1713. 2. A (very young) child (cf. *chid*); contemptuous, a girl or young woman 1624. 3. A little c. of a miller's daughter of eighteen Dickens.

†**Chit**, *sb.* 2. 1533. [f. **CHICH**, corrupted to *chit*, and taken as plural.] 1. = **CHICH** 1610. 2. A freckle or wart 1755.

Chit (tʃɪt). *sb.* 3. Now dial. 1601. [? f. ME. **CHITTE**, OE. *cið*; unexplained.] A shoot, sprout.

†**Chit**, *sb.* 4. 1610. [From its feeble note.] A bird; the Titlark 1668.

Chit (tʃɪt), *sb.* 5. Anglo-Ind. 1785. Short for **CHITTY**.

Chit, *sb.* 6. A small cooper's claving tool. **Chit** (tʃɪt). 2. Now dial. 1601. [conn. w. **CHIT** *sb.* 5.] To sprout.

Chit-chat (tʃɪtˌtʃæt). 1710. [f. **CHAT** *sb.* 1 by reduplication.] 1. Light familiar chat. 2. Matter of current gossip 1710. Also *attrib.*

†**Chithe**. [OE. *cið*, f. (ult.) root *ka-* to split; see **CHINE** *sb.* 1, 2.] A tiny shoot or sprout; a mote—ME.

Chitin (kai'tɪn). Also -ine. 1836. [a. F. *chitine*, f. Gr. *χίτων*. A better form would be *chitonin*.] *Zool.* and *Chem.* The organic substance which forms the elytra and integuments of insects and the carapaces of crustacea. Hence *Chitinous* a. like, or consisting of, c. **Chitinization**. **Chitling** (tʃɪtlɪŋ). Also *chillin*. 1848. [See **CHITTERLING**.] 1. = **CHITTERLING** (dial. and U. S.) 1836. 2. *fig.* (in pl.) Rags, tatters (U. S.).

†**Chiton** (kai'tɪn). 1816. [a. Gr. *χίτων*.] 1. The Greek tunic 1850. 2. A genus of Molluscs having a shell composed of eight plates overlapping each other.

Chitter (tʃɪtər). 2. ME. [A parallel form to **CHATTER**; cf. *jadder*, *jibber*, etc.] 1. Of birds: To utter a series of sharp thin sounds (*psal.*). 2. To shiver or chatter with cold (dial. and Sc.) 1526. Hence *Chitter* *sb.* twitter.

Chitterling (tʃɪtlɪŋ). Mostly in pl. ME. [? 1. The smaller intestines of the pig, etc., esp. as fried for food. Also *fig.* 2a. The bill down the breast of a shirt, also *gen.* (The mesenteries is called by Butchers the 'fill') 1849. 3. [as dim. of **CHIT** *sb.* 1] A little *chit* 1675.

Chitty, *sb.* Anglo-Ind. 1698. [a. Hindi.] A letter or note; also, a certificate or pass.

†**Chitty**. a. 1. *rare*. 1552. [f. **CHIT** *sb.* 2 + -y 1.] Freckled or warty 1729.

Chitty, a. 2. 1616. (assoc. w. **CHIT** *sb.* 1.) Pinched in face; baby-like, puny.

†**Chitty-face**. 1601. [? orig. F. *chicheface* (see **CHICHEVACHE**).] 1. A term of reproach: pinched-face, later, baby-face 1725. Hence *Chitty-faced* a. (*slang*).

Chivale. Hist. [OE. *ciol*, *ciol*—WGer. *kiul*; see **KEEL**.] An old English or Norse war-ship

Chivachee, -ie, obs. var. of **CHIVACHEE**.

Chivalesque (ʃɪvələsk), a. Also *chev-*. 1800. [See **CHÉVALIER** and *-esque*.] Wearing the garb, manners, or spirit of chivalry.

Chivalric (ʃɪvəlrɪk, ʃɪvəlrɪk, tʃ-), a. 1797. [f. **CHIVALRY**; cf. *geometric*, etc. (The poets sanction *chivalric*.)] Chivalrous.

Some extant spirit of a kind CAMPBELL.

Chivalrous (ʃɪvələs, tʃɪv-), a. [ME., a. OF. *chevaleros* (not in mod.F.), f. *chevalier* **CHEVALIER**. Obs. bef. 1600, but subseq. revived.] 1. Like a (medieval) knight or man-at-arms; esp. doughty 1596. 2. Of or pertaining to the Age of **CHIVALRY**, or to its knights 1774. 3. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of, the ideal knight; gallant, courteous, magnanimous. Occas. = 'quixotic' 1818.

1. In brave pursuit of chivalrous emprise **SHAKS** *R. 2* 1. 1. Hence *Chivalrously* *adv.*, *mess.*

Chivalry (ʃɪvəlrɪ, tʃɪv-), a. [ME., a. OF. *chevalerie*—L. *caballarius*, **CAVALIER**. (Hence also **CAVALRY**.) The proper historical pronunciation is with *ʃ*; but *ʒ* is more usual after mod.F.] 1. *collect* Knights or horsemen

equipped for battle; esp. the mediæval 'men at arms'; more widely, gallant gentlemen. 2. The position and character of a knight, knighthood ME. 13. A knightly feat 1823. 4. The knightly system of feudal times with its religious, moral, and social code and practices 1765. 5. The character of the ideal knight; disinterested bravery, honour, and courtesy 1790. 6. *Old Law*. Tenure by knight's service (abolished in 1602). Now *Hist.* 1574. 7. *improp.* Team of horses, **WORSLEY**.

2. *Busiris* and his Memphian *Chivalric* Mart. P. 1. 1. 307. *Belshazzar's Beauty* and her C. Hymn. 2. *Rick 11*, 1. 1. 54. *Orders of C. Bacon*. The feast of *Chivalry* Bourn. 4. The age of c. is gone *Blower* *Flower of C.*, fairest type of knighthood; pack of a force of armed knights.

†*Chivalry of C. (caria militaris)*, a court formerly held before the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal of England, having cognizance of matters relating to deeds of arms done out of the realm.

Chive 1 (tʃaɪv), also *cive* (saɪv). ME. [In form *cive*, a. F. *cive* 2—L. *cypa*, *cappa* *etc.*] 1. A cultivated species of *Allium* (i. *Scillastrum*). Its leaves are used in soups and stews. 2. A small bulb or bulbil; esp. one of the cloves of a bulb of garlic 1551. Also *attrib.* †**Chive** 2. (Mostly in pl.) 1530. [app. orig. *chive*, partly affected by *CHIVE* *sb.* 1.] 1. *Bot* The filament of the stamen, or the stamen as a whole 1807. 2. = **CHITHE** 1610. 3. One of the lamellæ of an agave 1721.

Chive 3 (tʃɪv). *Phivies' Cant.* 1673. A knife. Hence *Chive* v. to 'knife'.

Chivy, var. of **CHIVY** *sb.* and v.

Chlamydate (klæ'mɪdət), a. [f. Gr. *χλαμύς* (χλαμύς).] *Zool.* Having a mantle; applied to certain molluscs.

Chlamydeous (klæ'mɪdɪəs), a. [f. mod. L. *chl. myda*, f. as prec. + -ous.] *Bot.* Having one or more floral envelopes.

Chlamydophore (klæ'mɪdɒfɔr). Also *chlamyphore*. 1836. [ad. mod. L. *chlamydephorus* (verron. *chlamyphorus*); see **CHLAMYDATE**.] A South American edentate mammal allied to the Armadillo, having the upper surface covered with a cuirass of leathery plates.

†**Chlamys** (klæ'mɪs). 1748 [2. Gr.] 1. *Gr.* *intr.* A short mantle worn by men in ancient Greece. 2. *Bot.* The floral envelope.

†**Chloasma** (klɒ'æsmə). *J. nat.* 1876. [f. Gr. *χλωσμός* to become green.] *Med.* An affection of the skin, (it was) marked by yellowish-brown or blackish patches. *pl.* These patches.

Chlor-, comb. f. Gr. *χλωρός* green, used bet. 2 vowels; cf. **CHLORO-**.

Chlor- 2. *Chem.* Comb. f. *chlorine* (*chlōrē*, *chlōrīde*, and *chlōrūm*) used (chiefly bef. a vowel) in forming names of chlorine compounds. 2. 2. a. *Chloracetic*, name of acids derived from Acetic acid, by substitution of 1, 2, or 3 atoms of chlorine for hydrogen. Similarly *chloramide*, *chlorazet*, *azalaric*, etc. b. Also *Chloralum*, a disinfecting agent, consisting of aluminium chloride and sulphur with some impurities; *Chloraurate*: see **CHLORO-AURATE**. In **CHLORO-** 2; *Chlorhydrate*, a salt of Chlorhydric acid = Hydrochloric acid (HCl); *Chlorhydrin*, a chlorhydrine ether of glycerin, analogous to bromhydrin; *Chloriodic*, combining chlorine and iodine. c. *Min.* *Chloraluminate*, 'a hydrous chloride of aluminium' (Dana); *Chlorapatite*, a variety of **APATITE**, containing chlorine.

Chloral (klɒrəl), [mod. f. **CHLORINE** + **ALCOHOL**], after *chloal*. 1. *Chem.* A thin colourless oily liquid with a pungent odour, obtained by the action of chlorine upon alcohol: = *trichloraldehyde* (CCl₃.CHO). *Pop.* and *comm.* = *chloral hydrate* (C₂H₅.CH₂.OH), a white crystalline substance resulting from the combination of water and chloral, and much used as a hypnotic and anæsthetic. Hence *Chloralism* (*Med.*), a morbid condition produced by the long-continued use of chloral hydrate; *Chloralize* v. to bring under the influence of c.

Chloranthus (klɒrə'nθəs), a. 1871. [f. **CHLOR-** 1 + Gr. *άνθος*.] *Bot.* Having green flowers. Hence *Chloranthus*, a condition in which the coloured floral organs of a plant return to leaves.

Choir organ. 1776. Also chair organ 1805-1796. [The original name was *chair* (*chayre*) organ, which has been taken by some to refer to the fact that in cathedrals it often formed the back of the organist's seat; others allege that *chair* is a blunder for *choir*.] One

of the aggregated organs which go to make up a large organ, having stops of a light and soft character and used principally for accompaniments.

Choise, *v.* Now Sc. 1503. = To CHOOSE.
Chok, **chokke**, *v.* ME. only. [? *a. F. choquer*; see SHOCK *v.*] ? To thrust, push, or drive with force.

Choke (tʃɒk), *sb.* 1562. [*f. CHOKE* *v.*] 1. What chokes. 2. The action and noise of choking 1839. 3. A dead-lock -1729. 4. A constriction; *e.g.* in the case of a rocket, etc. Cf CHOKE-BORE. 1786. 5. The mass of immature flowers in the centre of an artichoke head. Cf ARTI-CHOKE, pop. taken as 'choke in the heart'. 1736. Hence **Choke-age**, a choked up state.

Choke, *sb.* 2 Now dial. ME. [? var. of CREEK; but cf. mod. Sc. *chok*] The chops.

Choke (tʃɒk), *v.* Pa. t. and ppl. choked. [*ME. choke, chēke*; *aphet. f. achoke*; or conn. w. CREEK.] 1. To stop the aperture of the throat so as to prevent breathing; to suffocate completely or partially. 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suffer suffocation ME. Also *transf.* 3. *transf.* To smother, stifle 1526; also *fig.*; to silence in argument -1649. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) 4. To close or greatly narrow (a tube, etc.) 1635; to block up a channel; to congest 1612. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) 5. To fill choke-full (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1712. 6. To stop the movement of by clogging, etc. 1712. 7. To fit *in* tightly, jam *in* 1747. 1. Choked with bones FULLER, dust BUNYAN, Spleen and Rage SWIFT, smoke JOHNSON, contending emotions LYTTON. 2. I must say - or *c.* in silence BROWNING. 3. To *c.* the *breath*, *tongue*, *utterance*, etc. Field choked with brans 1874. All putty cho'kd *Ful.* C. III. i. 269. *March* II. 9. 4. To *c.* a rocket 1635, the neck of a bottle BOWEN, the avenues of the capital MACAULAY. 5. Party-les the press is cho'kd with them ADDISON. Hence **Choke'ingly adv.**

Choke, in *comb.* [the stem of the vb.] 1. = 'choking, that chokes': as *c.-coil*, a coil of low resistance inserted in an alternating-current circuit to impede or modify the current; -*damp*, the carbonic acid gas which accumulates in the lower parts of coal-mines, wells, etc.; after an explosion it rises and contributes to constitute the *after-damp*; -*strap*, a strap which connects the collar with the belly-band and keeps the collar in place when a horse backs; *esp.* with fruit- and plant-names, as *c.-apple*, the Crab-apple; -*berry*, the astringent fruit of *Pyrus arbutifolia*; -*cherry*, *U.S.* two N. Amer. species of cherries with astringent properties; also the trees, *Prunus borealis* and *P. hymenalis*; -*pear*, name for harsh and unpalatable varieties of the pear, used for perry; *fig.* a difficulty, something hard to 'swallow'; -*weed*, species of Broomrape, *Orobancha Rapum*. 2. = 'what chokes': as *c.-dog*, a name for hard Dorset cheese, etc.

Choke-bore (tʃɒk'boɪ), 1875 The bore of a fowling-piece which narrows towards the muzzle and thus keeps the shot together. Also a fowling-piece with such a bore. So **Choke-bored ppl.** *a.*

Choke-full, *a.*; see CHOCK-FULL.

Choker (tʃɒkər), 1552. [*f. CHOKE* *v.* + *-ER*.] 1. One who or that which chokes. 2. *slang.* A large neckerchief worn high round the throat; as a *white c.*, worn *esp.* by clergymen 1846. Hence **Chokered ppl.** *a.* attired in a *c.*

Chokidar (tʃɒk'kidār), *Anglo-Ind.* 1696. [*Urdu*.] A watchman, in India.

Choky (tʃɒki), *sb.* *Anglo-Ind.* 1608. [*Hindi chakki shed*.] 1. A custom or toll station, in India; a station for horses, etc.; a police-station. 2. A lock-up (in India) 1866. (Similarly in Eng. *slang.* by assoc. w. *choke*.)

Choky (tʃɒki), *a.* Now *collog.* 1579. [*f. CHOKE* *v.* + *-Y*.] 1. Apt to choke; harsh, dry, and gritty. Of fruit, and *transf.* 2. Having tendency to choking 1857. 2. To feel rather chokey HUGHES.

Chol, var. of **CHOLER**, Gr. *χολή* bile, used bef. a vowel: **Cholema** (also *cholēma*), bile in the blood, as in jaundice; hence **Cholemic** *a.* **Cholate**, a salt of cholic acid

Cholagogue (kɒl'agɒg), 1671. [*a. F.* *f. (ult.) Gr. χολή + ἀγωγός*.] *Med.* A medicine that carries off bile.

Chole (kɒl), repr. Gr. *χολή* gall, bile;

Choleate, a salt of choleic acid. **Choleic** *a.* = taurocholic (acid). **Cholelith**, a gall-stone.

Cholecyst (kɒl'ɪst), *rare*. 1881. [*ad. mod. L. colestus*, *f. Gr. χολή + κύστις*.] The gall-bladder. Hence **Cholecystitis**, ulceration of the *c.*; **Cholecystectomy** [*Gr. ἐκτομή*], cutting out of the *c.*; **Cholecystotomy** [*Gr. τομία*], the opening of the *c.* in order to remove gall-stones.

Choledoch (kɒl'ɪdɒk), *a.* 1681. [*a. F. choledogue*, *f. mod. L. choledochus* — *Gr. χοληδόχος*.] *Med.* Containing or receiving bile, as *c. duct*, *canal*. As *sb.* The *c. duct*.

Choleodagraphy, **choleodology**. Barbarous forms of CHOLOGRAPHY, CHOLOGOLOGY.

Choler (kɒlər), *sb.* [*ME. colre*, and *colere*, *color*, *a. OF. colre* and *colere*, *ad. L. cholera*, *a. Gr. χολέρα* = CHOLERA *z.* App. *f. χολή* bile, in which sense alone it survived in Romance. Refresh, after *L.* in 16th c.] 1. Bile; formerly as one of the four humours, supposed to cause irascibility of temper. 2. Anger, heat of temper, wrath; irascibility. Cf *bile*. 1530.

1. I consoile yow. That bothe of Colere and of Malencolye Ye purge yow CHAUCER. 2. Hollis, in *c.*, pulled him by the Nose CLARENDON.

C. adust, also **Black c.** = *black bile*, ATRIABLE, *q. v.* Hence **Cholerous** *a.*

Cholera (kɒl'ɪrə), ME. [*a. L.* — *Gr. χολέρα*, name of a disorder = sense 2. Taken into Eng. as var. of CHOLER, *q. v.*] 1. = CHOLER *i.* -1561. 2. A disorder, attended with bilious diarrhoea, vomiting, stomach-ache, and cramps (Called also *C. morbus*, *C. nostras*, *Summer C.*, etc.) It is rarely fatal to adults. 1601. 3. A malignant disease (not bilious), endemic in India and occurs epidemic elsewhere. It is characterized by violent vomiting, purging with watery rice-coloured evacuations, severe cramps, and collapse, death often occurring in a few hours (Called also *Asiatic*, *Epidemic*, *Malignant*, etc., *C.*, and vulgarly *C. morbus*.) 1819.

Comb. -Cholera C. an infectious disease of chickens; so called from its prevalence during a epidemic, but not akin to CHOLERA *z.*; **c.-fungus**, a name for certain fungi, etc., occurring in the dejections of those suffering from malignant *c.*; **typhoid**, the secondary fever of malignant *c.*; Hence **Choleraic** *a.* **Choleraization**, the artificial communication of *c.* to the lower animals. **Choleriform** *a.* **Choleroid** *a.*

Choleric (kɒl'ɪrɪk), *a.* ME. [*a. F. cholériz-gue*, *ad. L. cholericus* — *Gr. χοληρικός*; see CHOLERA.] 1. Having CHOLER as the predominant humour, bilious. Now *Hist.* 2. Subject to or causing biliousness -1634. 3. Irascible, passionate 1593. 4. In a passion, angry 1590. 5. Choleric 1834.

1. The Reue was a sceldere colerik man CHAUCER. 4. A cholericke word *affers* for *ill* II. ii. 130. So **Cholericall**. Hence **Cholerically adv.** **Cholerically** *adv.*

Choleric (kɒl'ɪrɪk), *in*. 1847. [*a. F.* *dim. of cholera*.] 1. British or Summer Cholera. 2. A mild diarrhoea; the early stage of cholera 1850. 3. The zymotic cause of malignant cholera 1852.

Cholesterin (kɒl'ɪstərɪn), 1827. [*f. Gr. χολή + στερεός* + *-IN*.] *Chem.* A tasteless, inodorous, fatty-looking substance ($C_{26}H_{44}O$), found in most animal liquids and solids, and in the fruit and seed of many plants. In a crystallized form it is the chief constituent of gall-stones. (Now superseded by **Cholesterol**.) Hence **Cholesteric** *a.* pertaining to or produced from *c.*

Choliamb (kɒl'ɪəmb), 1844. [*ad. L.*, *a. Gr. χολιάμβος*, *f. χολός* lame + *ἄμβος*.] *Pros.* An iambic verse with a spondee or trochee instead of an iambus in the last (sixth) foot. Hence **Choliambic** *a.* and *sb.* (in *pl.*). **Choliambist**.

Cholic (kɒl'ɪk), *a.* 1846. [*ad. Gr. χολικός*, *f. χολή*.] Of or pertaining to bile.

C. acid, an acid ($C_{21}H_{39}O_7$), which is produced from the nitrogenized acids of bile during its putrefaction. Formerly a name for *Glycocholic acid*.

Choline (kɒl'ɪn), 1869. [*f. Gr. χολή* + *-INE*.] *Chem.* An organic base, identical with or akin to neurine. Hence **Cholinic** *a.*

Cholo, Gr. *χολο*, comb. *f. χολή* bile: **Cholochrome** [*Gr. χρώμα*], general name for the colouring matters of bile, including **Cholophærin**, the brown pigment, etc. **Cholography**, a treatise on the bile. **Cholo-lith**, a gall-stone. **Chologology**, the part of physiology and pathology which deals with the bile.

Choloid, *a.* [*f. Gr. χολή*.] Resembling bile. **Choltry**, var. of CHOLTRY.

Chol-trim, 1858. [*Tamil*.] A grass, the Indian Millet, grown for food in India.

Chomp, var. (*U.S.* and *dial.*) of CHAMP *v.*

Chondre, *rare*. 1882. [*ad. Gr. χόνδρος* *grit* in *Ger. chondrum*.] One of the small rounded grains which occur in some stony meteorites.

Chondrify (kɒndrɪfaɪ), *v.* 1872. [*f. Gr. χόνδρος* cartilage + *-FY*.] To turn into cartilage. Hence **Chondrification**.

Chondrigen = CHONDRO-

Chondri-genous, *a.* 1882. Furnishing cartilage.

Chondrin (kɒndrɪn) (Formerly *-ine*.) 1838 [*f. Gr. χόνδρος*.] *Chem.* A substance resembling gelatin, obtained from the cellular cartilages by boiling them in water.

Chondrite. [*f. mod. L. chondrus*, a genus of sea-weeds (*a. Gr. χόνδρος*) + *-ITE*.] *Palæont.* A fossil marine plant of the chalk and other formations.

Chondritis (kɒndrɪtɪs) 1836. [*mod. L. f. Gr. χόνδρος*.] *Med.* Inflammation of cartilage.

Chondro- (kɒndrə), comb. *f. Gr. χόνδρος*, *a.* grain, cartilage:

Chondrogen = Chondrin, or 'the tissues which yield chondrin'. **Chondrogenesis**, the development of cartilage. **Chondrology** [*Gr. λογία*], a discourse or treatise on cartilages. **Chondrometer** [*Gr. μέτρον*], a steelyard for weighing grain. **Chondropterygian**, *sb.* a member of the order *Chondropterygii*, fishes having a cartilaginous endo-skeleton, as the shark, ray, and sturgeon; *adv.* = *Chondropterygious* *a.*, belonging to the *Chondropterygii*. **Chondrostran** *a.*, belonging to the *Chondrostei*, a sub-order of ganoid fishes, in which the vertebral column consists of a simple soft *chorda*; *sb.*, a member of this sub-order. **Chondrotomy** [*Gr. τομία*], dissection or cutting of cartilage.

Chondrodite (kɒndrɪdɪt), 1822 [*f. Gr. χονδρόδιτης* (*f. χόνδρος*) + *-ITE*.] *Min.* A yellowish or brownish-red silicate of magnesium containing a little fluorine. It often occurs in imbedded grains.

Chondroid (kɒndrɪd), *a.* 1847. [*f. Gr. χόνδρος* + *-OID*.] Resembling cartilage.

Chondrosis (kɒndrɪsɪs), [*as piec.*] *Phys.* The formation of cartilage.

Chonicrite (tʃɒnɪkrɪt), Also *-krite*. 1834 [*f. Gr. χανεία fusion* + *κρίσις* separated.] *Min.* A native fusible silicate of aluminium and magnesium.

Choose (tʃuːz), *v.* Pa. t. chose (tʃəʊz), ppl. chosen (tʃəʊn). [*OE. cōsan*, *str vb.* Prob. ME. chose represented OE. *cōsan*, for *chōn* and regularly passed into *choose*. The type *choose* was earlier than *chose*, and was the prevailing form in 17-18th c. See also N.E.D.] 1. To take by preference out of all that are available to select. Also with *infinite* *obj.* ME. 2. To will, to wish; to desire to have (*vulgar*) 1619. 3. *intr.* or *absol.* To exercise choice ME. 4. To gather at pleasure - ME. 5. To pick out by sight - ME.

1. Choose thee what amies thou likest SPARKY. To *c.* a man Pope 2 *Hin* IV. i. 11. 65. Some chose to go by the world 1550. 2. To *c.* to remain coerced Corvus. The landlady returned to know if we did not *c.* a more genteel apartment GORDON. 3. Here doe I *c.*, and thine I as I may *Shen* P. II. vii. 60. Cannot *c.* = have no alternative. (*Obs.* *etc.* with *but*.) He cannot *c.* but hear Corneille. Phr. 7. pick and *c.* to select with careful scrutiny. Hence **Chooseable**, **choosable** *a.* (*rare*). **Chooser**, one who chooses. **Choose'ingly adv.** by choice.

+Choose, *sb.* ME. [*var. of CHOICE* treated as *vb.* *sb.* from *CHOOSER*.] The act, power, right, or privilege of choosing - 1520.

Chop (tʃɒp), *sb.* 1 ME. [*f. CHOP* *v.*] 1. An act of chopping; a cutting blow. 2. A piece chopped off; a slice (*esp.* of mutton or pork), a cutlet. Also *fig.* 1461. 3. A fissure, cleft crack; a CHAP in the skin -1767. 4. A short broken motion (of waves) 1858.

Phr. 1. At the first *c.* at the first stroke (*F. du premier coup*); immediately (*F. tout à coup*).

Chop (tʃɒp), *sb.* 2 1505. [*var. of CHAP* *sb.* 2.] 1. A jaw; *usu. pl.* jaws; sides of the face. 2.

pl The jaws as forming the mouth, fauces, parts about the mouth. (Usu. contemptuous or humorous.) 1589. 3. *transf.* The entrance of an abyss, cannon, valley, channel, etc. 1636. 3. *transf.* In the chops of the Channel 1748.

Chop (tʃɒp), *sb* 3 1670. [f. *CHOP v.* 2] An exchange, barter

C and change: a change; cf. *CHOP v.* 2

Chop, *sb* 4 1653. [f. *CHOP v.* 3] A snap with the jaws.

Chop (tʃɒp), *sb* 5 1614. [ad. Hindi *chhāp* 'stamp, brand.']. 1. In India, China. A seal; an official impress or stamp. 2. A licence or permit duly authenticated 1699. 3. *China trade* A trade-mark, hence, a brand of goods. Also *attrib.* 1828.

3 *First (second) c.* first (or other) rank, quality, etc., also *attrib.* A sort of second-c. dandies. THACKERAY

Chop, *c.* boat, a licensed lighter for transporting goods; -house, a custom-house where transit duties are levied.

Chop (tʃɒp), *v* 1 ME. [A form of *CHAP v.* 1] 1. To cut with a quick and heavy blow, *a. g.* with an ax or cleaver, to cut into pieces; to mince. Often with *up*. Also *fig.* 2. *intr.* To am a hacking or hewing blow at ME. 3. To thrust, to go or come, with suddenness or force (*esp.* with *in*, *into*) -1816. 4. = *CHAP v.* 1 2 -1759. Also *trans.* 5. = *CHAP v.* 1 3 *Sc.* -1657 1. They broke their bones, and c. them in pieces. *Black* iii. 3 *fig.* She was nervous and chopped her words 1882. 2. You c. in the word *offer* Sir E. Dering. [They] c. in with their nimble tongues De Foë *To c. to an anchor* (Naut.) to come to an anchor hastily.

Chop (tʃɒp), *v* 2 [Appears bef. 1400 in *choppe-church*. *Perh.* a var. of *CHAP*. Not conn. w. Flemish *hopen*, *hopen*, or the like.] 1. To barter. *trans.* and *intr.* Also *fig.* 1485. 2. *intr.* To change; *esp.* *Naut.* Of the wind: To veer or shift its direction suddenly 1642. Also *trans.* and *fig.* 3. To bandy words 1525. Also *intr.* 1. To c. horses in Smithfield SHADWELL. To c. and change: to buy and sell (*trans.* and *intr.*); to make frequent changes; to make different. 2. The wind soon chopped about FIELDING. 3. To c. logic. (Also referred *erron.* to *CHOP v.* 1, as if 'to mince') 1525. *intr.* Let not the Counsell at the Barre, c. with the Judge...after the Judge hath Declared his Sentence Bacon.

Chop (tʃɒp), *v* 3 1581. [app. f. *CHOP sb.* 2] 1. To take into the jaws and eat; to snap up -1701. Also *fig.* 2. *intr.* To snap, to bite at -1694. 3. *Hunting*. To seize (prey) before it is fairly away from cover 1624.

Chop-cherry, 1561. [f. *prec.*] A game; = *BOB-CHERRY* -1684.

Cho-p-church. ME. [See *CHOP v.* 2] A trafficker in ecclesiastical benefices -1695.

Chop-fallen, *a.* 1602. [f. *CHOP sb.* 2] = *CHAP-FALLEN*.

Chop-house. 1690. [f. *CHOP sb.* 1 2.] An eating-house where mutton-chops and the like are supplied.

Chopin (tʃɒpɪn), *sb.* ME. [? *a. F.* *chopine* = half a pint; *L.* *chope*, mod. Ger. *schoppen*.] A liquid measure containing, in France, half an Old French *pinie*, in Scotland a Scotch half-pint = about an English quart. Also *attrib.* Hence *Chopin v.* to tupples.

Chopine, *chopin* (tʃɒpɪn, tʃɒpɪn), *sb.* arch. 1577. [app. orig. Sp. *chapin*, f. *chap* plate of metal, etc.] A kind of shoe raised above the ground by means of a cork sole or the like Spelt c. 1600 *cioppino*, pl. *cioppini*, as if Italian. Neerer Heuven by the altitude of a Choppine *Haut* u. ii. 445.

Chop-lo gic. 1533. [f. *CHOP v.* 2 3] 1. Disputatious argument -1688. 2. One who chops logic; a sophistical arguer -1593. So *Chop-logic*. Hence *Chop-logical a.*

Chopper 1 (tʃɒpɪ), 1552. [f. *CHOP v.* 1 + *ER* 1.] 1. One who chops. 2. An instrument for chopping; *spec.* a butcher's cleaver 1818.

Chopper 2, 1581. [f. *CHOP v.* 2 + *ER* 1.] One who barbers; *esp.* a trafficker in ecclesiastical benefices.

Chopper 3 (tʃɒpɪ), *Anglo-Ind.* 1780. [a. Hindi *chhappar*.] A thatched roof. Also *attrib.* Hence *Chopped a.* thatched.

Chopping (tʃɒpɪŋ), *a.* 1566. [f. *CHOP v.* 1] Big and vigorous; strapping.

Choppy (tʃɒpi), *a.* 1605 [f. *CHOP sb.* 1 + *-Y* 1] 1. = *CHAPPY a.* 2. Of the sea: Breaking in short abrupt waves 1867.

Choppy, *a.* 2 1865. [f. *CHOP v.* 2] Given to change like the wind; unstable, as 'c. markets'.

Chop-stick (tʃɒpstɪk). 1699. [= 'quick sticks'] 1. The two small sticks of bone, wood, etc., held between the thumb and fingers of one hand by the Chinese in place of a fork

Chop-suey (tʃɒpsɪ). 1904. [Chinese, 'mixed bits'] A Chinese dish, consisting of meat, rice, etc. fried in sesame oil.

Choragic (kɔrəˈdʒɪk, -dʒɪk), *a.* 1763. [f. *CHORAGUS*.] Pertaining to a choragus.

The c. monument of Lycistrates 1320.

Choragium. 1682. [L.] Dancing-ground.

Choragus (kɔrəˈɡʊs). Also *Choregus*. Pl. -agi, -egi. 1626. [L., a. Gr. *χορηγός*, f. *chōrōs* + *agō*.] 1. Gr. *Antig.* The leader of a *CHORUS*; *spec.* at Athens, one who defrayed the cost of bringing out a chorus 1820. 2. The title of a functionary in the University of Oxford, originally appointed to superintend the practice of music 1626. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Choral (kɔrəl), *a.* 1587. [ad. F. *choral*.] Of or belonging to, sung by a choir or in chorus; containing a chorus or choruses. *C. service*: a church service in which the canticles, anthem, etc., are sung by the choir, in a *full c. service* the versicles, responses, etc., are also chanted. *Vicar c.*: a cathedral officer whose duty it is to sing that part of the music of the services which can be performed by laymen or men in minor orders. *Choralist*, one who sings in a chorus. *Chorally adv.*

Choral, chorale (kɔrəl), 1841. [a. G. *choral*, in *choral-gesang*.] *Mus.* A metrical hymn set to a simple devotional tune, and usually sung in unison; as Luther's 'Ein feste Burg'. **Chord** (kɔrd), *sb.* 1 1570. [Refresh. of *CORD*, after L. *chorda*.] 1. A string or small rope. Now *CORD*. 1645. 2. *spec.* A string of a musical instrument. (Now only *poet.*) 1667. Also *fig.* of the emotions, feelings, etc. 1784. 3. *Phys.* Applied to structures in an animal body resembling strings 1541. 4. The straight line joining the extremities of an arc 1570.

3. *Vocal, spheric, spinal*, etc. *c.* (see *VOCAL*, etc.).

Chord (kɔrd), *sb.* 2 ? 1475. [Orig. *cord*, *aphet*.] *f. ACCORD sb.* q. v.; confused with *prec.* 1. = *ACCORD sb.* 4. -1636. 2. *Mus.* A CONCORD *pl.* The notes added to a bass to make up a 'chord' in the mod. sense (see 3) -1753. 3. *Mus.* A combination, rarely of two, usually of three or more, simultaneous notes 1752. Also *transf.* of colours 1856.

3. *Common* (also *perfect*) *c.* the combination of any note with its third (major or minor), perfect fifth, and octave. The *c.* of C inverted BURNBY.

Chord, *v.* 1 *rare*. [*perh.* a survival of *CORD v.* 2] *intr.* To form a cord (with); to harmonize; to sound together in harmony. *b. trans.* To cause to accord or harmonize.

Chord, *v.* 2; var. *CORD v.* 1

Chordal (kɔrdəl), *a.* 1619. [f. *CHORD sb.* 1 and *-AL*.] Relating to, consisting of, or of the nature of a chord or chords. So *Chorded c.* having chords; combined in chords, in harmony

Chordee (kɔrdi). 1708. [ad. F. *corde* in *chaudepisse corde*.] *Path.* A painful inflammatory downward curving of the penis

Chore, chor (kɔr), *sb.* 1 OE. [ad. L. *chorus* (see *CHORUS*).] = *CHOIR* (exc. in sense 1) -1680.

Chore (tʃɔr), *sb.* 2 *dial* and U.S. 1746. [var. of *char*, *CHARE sb.* 1] = *CHARE sb.* 1 2

Hence *Chore v.* (*intr.*) to do chores.

Chorea (kɔri), 1686. [Short for L. *chorea Sancti Viti*; L. *chorea*, a Gr. *χορεία*, f. *chōrōs*; see *CHORUS*.] *Path.* St. Vitus's dance; a convulsive disorder, characterized by irregular involuntary contractions of the muscles; also affecting horses. Hence *Choreal*, *Choreic adjs.* pertaining to or affected with c.

Choree (kɔri), 1586. [ad. L. *choreus*, a. Gr. *χορεύς*, a. pertaining to a dance.] *Pros.* The foot more commonly called *TROCHEE*, q. v.

Hence *Choreic a.* characterized by trochees.

Choregy (kɔriˈdʒi, kɔrɪˈdʒi), 1847. [ad. Gr. *χορηγία*; see *CHORAGUS*.] Gr. *Antig.* The function of a choragus in ancient Athens.

Choreic; see *CHOREA* and *CHOREE*.

Choreograph (kɔrɪˈɡraʃ). 1876. [f. Gr. *χορεία* + *-γραφος*. In mod. F. *chorégraphe*.] A designer or arranger of a ballet. So *Choreographer*. *Choreographic a.* pertaining to (ballet-) dancing. *Choreography*, the written notation of dancing; the art of dancing.

Chorepiscopus, *rare*. 1660 [ad. late L. *chorepiscopus* (the form now used), a. Gr., f. *chōrā* or *chōros* + *ἐπίσκοπος*.] A country or suffragan bishop of the early church -1844. Hence *Chorepiscopal a.* belonging to a c.

Chori- (kɔri), bef. a vowel *choris-* (kɔris), a. Gr. *χωρίς*, *χωρίς* asunder, apart: as in *Chori-petalous a.*, having separate petals, etc.

Choriamb (kɔriˈæmb, kɔrɪ-), 1844. [ad. L. *choriambus* (also used), a. Gr., f. *χορείος* *CHOREE* + *ἰαμβος* *LAMB*.] *Pros.* A foot composed of a choree followed by an iamb (-U-U-). Hence *Choriambic a.* consisting of or containing choriambs, also as *sb* [sc. *verse*, *foot*]

Choric (kɔrɪk, kɔrɪk), *a.* 1819. [ad. L. *choricus*, a. Gr., f. *chōrōs*, see *CHORUS*.] Of, per-taining to, or in the style of, a chorus. Hence *Chorics sb.* *pl.* (*nonce-wd.*; cf. *heroics*, etc.) the verses of a chorus

So *Chorically a.* (*rare*).

Chorion (kɔrɪˈɒn), 1545. [a. Gr. *χόριον*] 1. *Anat.* The outermost membrane enveloping the foetus before birth. 2. *Bot.* The pulpy substance of the nucleus of the seed 1816. 3. *Anat.* The *cutis vera* or true skin; = *CORIUM* 1831

Hence *Chorial a.* of or pertaining to the c

Chorisis (kɔrɪˈsɪs), 1835. [a. Gr., f. *χωρίσις*.] *Bot.* The splitting of an organ into parts, each of which is a perfect organ. So *Chorism*, *Chorization*. *Choristate a.* formed by c

Chorist (kɔrɪst, kɔrɪst), 1538. [a. F. *choriste*.] 1. A member of a choir -1766. 2. *Gr. Antig.* A member of the chorus 1762. 3. One who sings in a chorus 1835.

Chorister (kɔrɪstər), [ME. *querestre*, *-istre*, ad. med. L. *chorista*, after *cuer*, *quer*, *CHOIR*] 1. A member of a choir, *spec.* a choir-boy. 2. A singer. -1640. 3. *Gr. Antig.* A member of the chorus 1603. Hence *Choristship*.

Choristic, *-al*, *a.* *rare*. 1660. [f. as *prec* + *-IC*, + *-AL*.] *Choric*, *choral*.

Chorizontes (kɔrɪˈzɒntɪz), *sb.* *pl.* 1887. [a. Gr. *χωρίζοντες*, *χωρίζων*.] A name for those grammarians who ascribed the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* to different authors. So *Chorizontial*, *-ic*, *adjs.*; *Chorizontist*.

Chorograph (kɔrɪˈɡraʃ). 1839. [f. Gr. *χώρα* or *χῶρος* + *-γραφος*.] An instrument to determine the position of a station, given the angles made by it to three points in the same plane whose positions are known.

Chorography 1 (kɔrɪˈɡraʃi), 1559. [ad. L., a. Gr. *χωρογραφία*, f. as *prec.* + *-γραφία*.] The art of describing, or of delineating on a map particular regions or districts; opp. to *geography* and *topography*. Also *concr.* and *transf.*

transf. I have beheld the C. of their provinces Sir T. Bowyer. Hence *Choro-grapher*, *Choro-graphic*, *-al a.* *Chorographically adv.*

Chorography 2 (kɔrɪˈɡraʃi), ? *Obs.* 1710 [f. Gr. *χορός* + *-γραφία*.] Dance notation.

Choroid (kɔrɪˈɒɪd), *a.* (*sb.*) 1741. [ad. Gr. *χοριοειδής*, corrupt for *χοριοειδής*, f. *χόριον* (see *CHORION*) + *εἶδος*.] *Anat.* Applied to structures resembling the chorion in form and vascularity, as the *c. coat* (or *tunic*) of the eye-ball, and the *c. plexus*, a plexus of blood-vessels connected by a thin membrane derived from the *pia mater*, in each lateral ventricle of the brain, etc. Also as *sb.* [sc. *coat*.] Hence *Choroidal a.* *Choroidal a.* *Choroiditis*, *Path.* inflammation of the c. coat.

Chorology (kɔrɪˈlɒdʒi), 1879. [f. Gr. *χώρα*, *χῶρος* + *-λογία*.] The scientific study of the geographical extent or limits of anything.

Its *Distribution* or *C. Ruxley*. Hence *Choro-logical a.*

Chorometry (kɔrɪˈmɛtri), 1823. [f. Gr. *χωρομετρία*.] The art of surveying a country

Chortle (tʃɔrtl), *v.* *intr.* 1872. A word coined by the author of *Through the Looking-Glass*; app. a fusion of *chuckle* and *snort*.

Chorus (kɔrɪs), *sb.* Pl. *choruses*. 1561.

[a. L., a. Gr. *χορός*. Cf. **CHOIR**.] 1. *Gr. Antiq.* An organized band of singers and dancers in the religious festivals, etc.; also, their song. (In the Attic tragedy, the chorus gave expression, between the acts, to the moral and religious sentiments evoked by the action of the play.) 2. In English drama, reduced by Shakspeare and others to a single personage, who speaks the prologue, and explains or comments on the course of events 1561. Also *fig.* 3. An organized band of singers, a choir, *spec.* those who sing the choral parts in an opera, oratorio, etc. 1656. 4. The simultaneous utterance of song by many; anything sung by many at once 1711. Also *transf.* of speech, laughter, the cry of hounds, etc. 1735. 5. *Mus.* A vocal composition, written in any number of parts, each part being sung by a number of voices 1744. 6. The burden of a song, which the audience join the performer in singing 1599. Also *transf.* 7. b. 'You are as good as a C., my Lord Hamlet' ut. ii. 255. 8. One c. let all Being raise Poesy. *transf.* A c. of loud laughter 1862.

Chorus (kō-rōs), *v.* Pa. t. and pple chorused (-d). 1703 [f. prec. sb.] 1. To sing or speak in chorus. *trans* and *intr* 1748. 2. *trans* To furnish with a chorus. Also *fig.* 1703. 3. **Chose** (jōz), *sb.* ME. [a. F. — *L. causa*.] 1. *Law.* A thing, chattel, piece of property 1670. 2. Thing (as a vague general term). ME. only. 3. *C. in action*, is a thing incorporeal and only a right, as an annuity, ... and generally all Causes of Suit for any Debt or Duty, Trespass or Wrong Brought. *Choses* in possession (noble) Parts. 2. CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog* 1447.

Chose, pa. t. and pple. of **CHOOSE** *v.* **Chosen** (ʃoʊz n), *pl. a.* ME. [See **CHOOSE** *v.*] 1. Selected, picked out. 2. *Theol.* Chosen of God; *absol.* (mostly pl) elect ME. 3. A. C. array R. ELLIS 2 The c. people Addison Re-inspire Light into the Face of his C. BACON 4. **Chouan** (ʃuːən), *sb.* 1794. [F.; cf. Jean *Chouan*.] A name given to irregular bands of who maintained in the west of France a partisan war against the Republic and the first Empire, after 1793; hence, a partisan of the Bourbons. Also *attrib.* Hence **Chouanize** *v.* to play the C. 5. **Chouan**, *sb.* 1712. [F.] The seed of *Amorpha tamariscifolia*, — 1819.

Chough (ʃoʊ), [ML. *choje*, etc.; OE. had only *cho*, *cho*, *choe*, *choye* (for *choylae*). Cogn. w. MDu. *cauwe*, Du. *kanw*, app. from a WGer. type **lauwa*.] 1. A bird of the crow family; applied to any of the smaller chattering species. 2. Now, the Red-legged Crow (*Regulus Graculus*), which frequents the sea-cliffs in many parts of Britain, esp. in Cornwall, the *Cornish Chough* 1566. 3. The Crows and Choughs, that wing the mid-way ayre *Leam* iv. vi. 13.

Choule, obs. f. **JOUL**.
Choultry (ʃaʊltri). Also **choltry**. *Anglo-Ind.* 1698. [Corruption of Telugu *chawadi*.] 1. A caravanserai. 2. The colonnade of a temple 1772.

Chouse (tʃaʊs), *sb.* 1610. [Usu. identified w. **CHIAUS**; but ? as to the meaning. Gifford's note is suspect.] 1. = **CHIAUS**, q. v. — 1639. 2. A cheat, a swindler — 1658. 3. A dupe, tool — 1755. 4. *slang*. [f. the vb.] A swindle, sham, 'sell' 1708.

Chouse (tʃaʊs), *v.* *collog.* 1659. [f. prec. sb.] To dupe, cheat, trick; to defraud *of or out of*. [He] only wants to c. you Miss BURNBY. Hence **Chouser**.

Chout (tʃaʊt). 1674. [Mahrattī *chaṭh* 'a fourth part'.] The black-mail of one-fourth of the revenue formerly exacted by the Mahrattas. Also similar exactions.

Chow (tʃaʊ). 1829. Short for next, 3.
Chow-chow (tʃaʊ tʃaʊ). 1845. [?] 1. *sb.* A medley; e.g. mixed pickles 1850. 2. *adj.* Miscellaneous, mixed, assorted; of water, 'broken'. *Chow-chow chop*: the last lighter containing the sundry small packages to fill up a ship. 3. A domestic dog of a Chinese breed 1886.

Chowder (tʃaʊ dər), *sb.* 1762. [f. Fr. *chaudière* pot. See *N. & Q.* 4 Ser. vii. 85.] 1. A dish made of fresh fish (*esp.* cod) or clams, stewed with slices of pork or bacon, onions, and biscuit. 2. *C. beer*: 'a liquor made by boiling the black spruce in water and mixing

molasses with the decoction' (Webster). Hence **Chowder** *v.* to make a c.

Chowry (tʃaʊri). 1777. [a. Hindi *chauri*.] A whisk or fly-flapper (prop. the bushy tail of the Tibetan Yak).

Choy, var. of **CHAY**.
Chrematist (krēmātist), *rare*. 1845. [ad. Gr. *χρηματιστής*; see next.] One who studies the science of wealth; a political economist.

Chrematistic (krēmātistik), 1752 [ad. Gr. *χρηματιστικός*, f. *χρηματίζω*, f. *χρῆμα*, *χρηματ-*.] 1. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or engaged in the acquisition of wealth. 2. *sb.* usually Chrematistics, the science of the wealth of nations, political economy, or a branch thereof. [Gr. *ἡ χρηματιστική*.]

Chreotechnics (krēōtēkniks), *rare*. [f. Gr. *χρεία* + *τέχνη*.] The useful arts, *esp.* agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

Chrestomathy (krēstōmāthi), 1832. [ad. Gr. *χρηστομάθεια*, f. *χρηστός* useful + *μαθία* learning. Cf. F. *chrestomathie*.] A collection of choice passages, *esp.* one intended to be used in the acquirement of a language.

C. of the Pushtu or Afghan Language 1847. Hence **Chrestomathic** *a.* teaching useful matters.

Chrim (krīm), [OE. *crisma*, ad. *L. crisma*, a. Gr. *χρίσμα*; whence also Rom. *crisma*, Of. *crisme* (= *crime*).] Refash. in 16th c., after *L.* See also **CREAM** *sb.* 1. Oil mingled with balm, consecrated for use as an unguent in the administration of certain sacraments, an unguent 1833. Also *fig.* 2. A sacramental anointing, unction ME.; *spec.* Confirmation 1597. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. = **CHRISM** OE. Also *attrib.* Hence **Chrimed** *pl.* a. anointed with c. **Chrimal** *a.* of or pertaining to c. **Chrimation**. 1537. [ad. med. *L. chrismationem*.] Application of the chrism; sacramental anointment — 1753. C., or consigning with ointment, was used in baptism JEFF TAYLOR.

Chrimatory (krīmātōri), 1450 [ad. med. *L. chrimatorium*, see **CHRISM**.] 1. The vessel containing the chrism. 2. Sacramental anointment, unction 1563.

Chrim (krīm), ME. [orig. a disyllabic pronounc. of **CHRISM**.] 1. (In full *c.-cloth*, *-robe*, etc.) 2. A white robe, put on a child at baptism as a token of innocence. If the child died within a month from baptism, it was used as a shroud 2. (In full *c.-child*, *-babe*, etc.) 3. orig. A child in its chrim-cloth, an innocent babe. (In obituaries, etc., applied to a child that died during the first month, or ? that died unbaptized.) ME. Also *gen.* Infant, innocent 1596. Also *attrib.* var. **Chrimo mer** (in sense 2).

Christ (krīst), [OE. *crīst*, ad. *L. Christus*, a. Gr. *χριστός*, *sb.* use of *χριστός* anointed, tr. of Hebr. *māšīach*, MESSIAH, 'anointed', more fully *māšīach yāhuveh* the Lord's anointed. Spelt with *ch* since 1500.] 1. The Messiah or 'Lord's Anointed'. (In the Geneva and 1611 versions of the N.T. often preceded by *the*.) 2. The title given to Jesus of Nazareth, as fulfilling Messianic prophecy; treated as a proper name OE. Also *fig.* 3. In versions of the O.T. — 'a king by divine right' (see **ANointed**) — 1609. 4. **Exc.** **CHRISTEN** *v.*, the derivs. of *Christ* are now always written with a capital.

1. If thou be the Christe, tel vs plainly BIBLE (Genev.) *John* x. 24.

Comb. **Christ's** thorn, a name given to several shrubs, fabled to have formed Christ's crown of thorns.

Christ-cross, **criss-cross** (krīskrɔs), ME. [lit. *Christ's cross*; treated in sense 2 as a reduplication of *cross*.] 1. The figure of a cross (✕) in front of the alphabet in horn-books, etc. — 1659; hence, the alphabet (now *diat.*) 1553. Also *fig.* 2. The mark of a cross 1607.

1. *fig.* Christ's cross is the chris-cross of all our happiness QUARLES.

Christ-cross-row, **criss-cross-row** (krīskrɔs-rɔw), 1563 [f. prec.] 1. The alphabet; so called from the figure of a cross prefixed to it in horn-books. Also **CROSS-ROW**, q. v. (*arch.* and *diat.*) 2. *fig.* The whole series — 1652.

Christdom (krīstdɒm), *rare* 1463. Short for **CHRISTENDOM**, the Christian domain. (*Obs.*)

Christed, *pa. pple.* 1641. Made one with Christ. (*A 'Famelist' wd.*)

Christen, *a.* (*sb.*) [OE. *crīsten* — WGer. *crīstian*, ad. *L. christianus*. Refash. with *ch* in 16th c., and subseq. assim. to *L.* as **CHRISTIAN**.] 1. = **CHRISTIAN** — 1640. 2. *absol.* A Christian (with pl. — after 1500) — 1530. Hence **Christenly** *adv.* **Christenman**, *cr.* **Christenmas** = **CHRISTMAS**.

Christen (krīst'n), *v.* [OE. *crīstian*, f. prec. lit. to make Christian.] 1. To christianize (*arch.*) 2. To administer baptism to ME. Also *absol.* 3. To give a name to at baptism, *usu. par.* 1450; 'to stand sponsor to at baptism' — 1667. Also *transf.* 4. *g.v.* To name; call by the name of (*collog.*) 1642.

3. *transf.* To c. bells, 1534, ships CHARNDON. 4. Chambermaid, c. this worn a deathwatch SWIFT.
Christendom (krīst'ndɒm), [OE. *crīstendom*, f. *crīstian* (*CHRISTIAN* *a.*); see **-DOM**.] 1. = **CHRISTIANITY** 3. — 1811. 2. — **CHRISTIANITY** 2. — 1649. 3. Christians collectively, the church ME.; the Christian domain ME. 4. Baptism; christening — 1680.

3. The creed of C. Lippov. The king of Karsendom ALDON. 4. A world of pretty fond adopters is christendomes ALL'S Well i. 108.

Christenhead, *-hood*. 1702. 1449 [f. **CHRISTEN** *a.*; see **-HOOD**, **-HEAD**.] Christianity, christening; a Christian domain — 1762.

Christhood (krīst'hud), ME [f. **CHRIST**] Messiahship.

Christian (krīst'jən), 1526. [ad. *L. christianus*; see **CHRISTIAN** *a.*]

A. adj. 1. Believing, or professing, the religion of Christ 1553. 2. Pertaining to Christ or Christianity 1553. 3. Following the precepts and example of Christ; Christ-like 1597. 4. Of or belonging to a Christian or Christians 1596. 5. Human; civilized, decent, respectable (*collog.* or *slang*) 1577.

1. The Riders of this C. land KENN. *Most* C. a title of the kings of France. 2. To be buried in C. burial *Hamil* v. i. 2. *Court* C. an ecclesiastical court. *New Herd*. 3. The mutual exercise of C. Charity HOOKER. 4. *Arch.* *P. v.* i. 310.

Phrases C. name the name given to christening; the personal name, as opp. to the family name or *cognomen*. C. era the era reckoned from the accepted date of the birth of Christ. Hence **Christianity** *v.* to christen. **Christianly** *adv.* — 1688 (*rare*).

B. sb. 1. One who believes, or professes the religion of Christ 1526. 2. One who follows the precepts and example of Christ 1526. 3. A human being, a decent, respectable, or respectable person (*collog.*) 1511. 4. Used as a sectarian name, as in 'Bible Christians', etc. 1813. 5. A variety of pear or plum — 1655.

1. So that the disciples were, it Antioch the first name C. Christians N.T. (Rheims) *Acts* vi. 26. *1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.*

Christianlike *a.* and *adv.* **Christianly** *adv.* **Christianism** (krīst'jənizəm), 1570. [a. *L. christianismus*.] 1. The Christian religious system. (*Obs.* etc. as an *-ism*.) 2. Christianity of a sort or form (*disparaging*) 1674.

Christianity (krīst'jəniti), ME. [repr. (orig. through OF. *christianité*) *L. christianitas*, f. *christianus* **CHRISTIAN**; see **CHRISTIAN** *a.*] 1. The whole body of Christians, **CHRISTENDOM** — 1650. 2. The Christ an faith, the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ ME. 3. State or fact of being a Christian; Christian spirit or character ME. 4. *Ecl.* Ecclesiastical jurisdiction — 1876.

1. To Walys fledde the Christianity of Old Britons, dwellynge in this Ile CHAUCER. 4. *Dean* *2. L.* 1015. = **Rural Dean**.

Christianize (krīst'jənəz), *v.* 1593. [1. **CHRISTIAN** *a.*; cf. med. *L. christianizare*.] 1. To make Christian, convert to Christianity. 2. To give a Christian character or form to 1693. 3. *intr.* To adopt Christianity 1608.

1. He was Christianized and baptiz'd I MATTHEW Hence **Christianization** (in senses 1, 2). **Christianizer**.

Christiano, *comb.* f. *L. Christianus* **CHRISTIAN**, as in *C.-Platonical* *a.*; + *ma* *music*, a scourge of Christians.

Christian Science. 1866. A theory, founded on principles formulated by Mrs. Eddy of U.S.A., according to which disease, etc., is an error of the mind and may be cured without medical treatment by mental effect of patient's Christian faith. So *C. Scientist*.

re (mem). *a* (pass). *an* (loud). *v* (cut). *z* (Fr. *cher*). *z* (ever). *ai* (*L. ego*). *o* (Fr. *eau de vie*). *i* (sit). *i* (Psyche). *o* (what). *p* (got)

Christless (krai'stles), *a.* 1652. Without Christ; unchristian. Hence **Christlessness**.

Christ-like (krai'st-laik), *a.* 1680. [Cf OE. *cræstlic*] Like Christ or that of Christ. Hence **Christlikeness**. So **Christly** *a.*

Christmas (kri'smäs), *sb.* [Late OE. *Cristes mæsse*, the mass of Christ.] 1. The festival of the nativity of Christ, kept on the 25th of December; Christmas-time. 2. *dialect and nursery lang.* Holly, etc., used for decorations at Christmas 1825. Also *attrib.*

1. Christmas cometh but once a year. *Camden Ptolemy*. *Comb.* C-box, a box, in which gratuities were collected at Christmas, by apprentices, etc., and afterwards shared; a present or gratuity given at Christmas. -day, the 25th of December, -eve, the evening before Christmas-day. -flower, (a) the Christmas Rose, *Helleborus niger*, (b) the Winter Aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis*. -tide, the season of Christmas; -tree, a small (fir-) tree, set up in a room, illuminated, decorated, and hung with Christmas presents, borrowed from Germany. Hence **Christmas** (*sb.*) *a colloq.* characteristic of C.

Christmas (kri'smäs), *v. colloq.* 1594. [f. *prec.*] To adorn with Christmas decorations, *with*, to celebrate Christmas

Christo- (kri'stə), *comb. f.* Gr. *Χριστός* or *Λ. Christus* CHRIST, as in C-centric *a.* having Christ as its centre, etc.

Christology (krist'ölöjiz), 1673. [f. Gr. *Χριστός* + *λογία*.] That part of theology which relates to Christ; a doctrine or theory concerning Christ. Hence **Christological** *a.* **Christologist**, one who treats of C; one who holds a theory about Christ.

Christophany, 1846. [f. as *prec.* + *-φανία* or *-φανία*.] An appearance of Christ.

Christopher (kri'stəfər), *ME.* [ad. (ult.) Gr. *Χριστοφόρος* Christ-bearing.] 1. A figure of St Christopher -1488. 2. A bearer 1563. 3. *Herb C.*: the Bane-berry (*Actaea spicata*), also formerly *Osmunda regalis* 1578.

Christ-tide, 1589. Christmas -1656.

Christward, 1645 Towards Christ.

Christy minstrel, 1873. One of a troupe of minstrels imitating negroes, such as that originated by George Christy of New York.

Chromascope (kro'mäskəup), [irreg. f. Gr. *χρῶμα* + *-σκόπος*] *Optics*. Lüdcke's instrument for showing the optical effects of colour.

Chromate (kro'mät), 1819. [f. CHROMIUM + *-ate* 4.] *Chem.* A salt of chromic acid.

Chromatic (kro'matik), *a.* (and *sb.*) 1603.

[ad. Gr. *χρωματικός*, f. *χρῶμα*.] *A. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to colour or colours; consisting of or produced by colour 1841. 2. Highly coloured 1864. 3. *Mus.* Pertaining to or including notes which do not belong to the diatonic scale 1603. b. Of, pertaining to, or giving all tones of the c scale. c. *transf.* of persons 1711

1. C memory, or the memory of colours 1869. C *aberration* see ANABERRATION C *printing* printing from blocks or types inked with various colours. 3. C *scale*: a scale which proceeds by semitones. Hence

Chromatic *a.*, -ally *adv.*

B. quasi-*sb.* 1. The art of colouring -1763.

2. *Chromatic*. The science of colour 1790

3. *Chromatic* notes, harmonies, etc. 1708. 4. = ACCIDENTAL B. b.

Chromatin (kro'mätin), 1882. [f. Gr. *χρῶμα*, *χρῶμα* + *-ίνη*.] *Biol.* Tissue which can be stained by immersion in colouring matter.

Chromatism (kro'mätiz'm), ? *Obs.* 1721

[ad. Gr. *χρωματισμός*.] 1. Natural colouring

2. *Optics*. Chromatic aberration 1854. 3. = CHROMISM.

Chromato- (kro'mätə), *bef.* a vowel **chromat-**, *comb. f.* Gr. *χρῶμα* colour.

Chromatogenous *a.* *Path.* generating colour

Chromatography [+ *-GRAPHY*], description of colours. **Chromatology** [+ *-LOGY*], the science of colours. **Chromatometer** [+ *-METER*], a measure or scale of colours. **Chromatophore**, also *-phor* [+ *-PHOR*], *Phys.* a pigment-cell, possessing contractile processes, contained in the skin of Cephalopoda, and other animals, hence **Chromatophorous** *a.* **Chromatoscopy**, the examination of the colour of bodies. **Chromatosphere** [+ *-SPHERE*] = CHROMATOPHORE.

Chromatopore (kro'mätəpə), 1860. [irreg.

f. Gr. *χρῶμα* + *-πορος*.] A magic-lantern slide consisting of two superposed circular glasses, brilliantly coloured, one of which rotates in front of the other.

Chromatype; see CHROMOTYPE.

Chrome (kro'm), 1800. [a. F., f. Gr. *χρῶμα*, so named from the brilliant colour of its compounds.] *Chem.* 1. The metal CHROMIUM. 2. The yellow pigment and colour obtained from chromate of lead, as *orange*, *lemon*, *c.*

attrib. and *Comb.*: c. *alum*, a double sulphate of chromium and an alkali-metal, isomorphous with common alum; c. *green*, (a) the sesquioxide of chromium (Cr₂O₃), used as a pigment, (b) a pigment made by mixing chrome yellow with Prussian blue; c. *orange*, c. *red*, pigments prepared from the dibasic chromate of lead (PbCrO₄), c. *yellow*, the neutral chromate of lead (PbCrO₄), used as a pigment; also *attrib.*

Chromic (kro'mik), *a.* 1800. [f. *prec.* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Of or belonging to chromium, containing chromium in chemical combination. Applied to compounds in which chromium combines as a triad, as c. *acid* or c. *anhydride*, CrO₃, etc.

Chromism. [mod. f. Gr. *χρῶμα* + *-ισμός*.] *Bot.* Abnormal excess of coloration in plants.

Chromite (kro'mait), 1840. [f. CHROME + *-ITE*.] *Chem.* A compound of sesquioxide of chromium (Cr₂O₃) with the protoxide of another metal. Hence *Min.* Name for chrome iron ore, consisting chiefly of chromic oxide (Cr₂O₃) and ferrous oxide (FeO).

Chromium (kro'miəm), 1807. [Latinized f. Fr. *chrome*.] *Chem.* A metallic element, symbol Cr, not found free, discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. It is remarkable for the brilliant colours of its compounds.

Chromo- (kro'mə),

1. *Chem.* Comb. f. CHROMIUM, as in c. *carbon*.

2. Short for CHROMATO-, q. v. Hence,

Chromoblast [Gr. *χρῶμα* + *-βλαστός*], a variety of connective tissue corpuscles containing a black pigment. **Chromogen** [+ *-GEN*], (a) a supposed vegetable colouring matter which is acted upon by acids and alkalis in producing red, yellow, or green tints, (b) the compound which requires only the presence of a salt-forming group to convert it into a dye-stuff. Hence **Chromogenic** *a.* **Chromograph** [+ *-GRAPH*], an apparatus for multiplying copies of written matter, hence, **Chromograph** *v.* **Chromometer** [+ *-METER*], an instrument for determining by means of colour the presence of minerals in ores **Chromophane** [Gr. *-φανής*], the colouring matters present in the inner segments of the cones of the retina where they are held in solution by a fat. **Chromophore** [Gr. *-φορος*], the body whose presence, in conjunction with a salt-forming group, determines the possession of tinctural power (cf. *Chromogen*). **Chromophotography**, the production of photographs in colour. **Chromophotolithograph**, a photolithograph produced in colours. **Chromophyll** [Gr. *φύλλον*], the colouring principles of plants other than chlorophyll. **Chromoxylography**, printing in colours from wooden blocks.

Chromo (kro'mə), *colloq.* 1868. Short for CHROMOLITHOGRAPH. Also in *comb.*

Chromolithograph, *sb.* 1860. [f. CHROMO- + *-lithograph*.] A picture printed in colours from stone. Also *attrib.* So **Chromolithograph** *v.* to print thus. **Chromolithographer**. **Chromolithographic** *a.* **Chromolithography**.

Chromosome (kro'məsəum), 1890. [ad. G. *chromosom* (Waldeyer, 1888), f. CHROMO- + *-sōma* body.] *Biol.* Each of the rods or threads into which the chromatin of the cell-nucleus is transformed previous to the mitotic division of the cell.

Chromosphere (kro'məsfiə), 1868 [f. CHROMO- + *-SPHERE*. Cf. *σφαῖρα* for *σφαῖρα*.] *Astron.* The red gaseous envelope round the sun, outside the photosphere. Hence **Chromospheric** *a.*

Chromotype (kro'mətaip), Also **chroma-**, 1843. [f. CHROMO- + *-TYPE*.] *Photogr.* A process for obtaining photographs by means of paper sensitized by a salt of chromium; a picture thus produced. Also *attrib.* Hence **Chromotype-photography**, -typy, printing in colours.

Chromous (kro'məs), *a.* 1840. [f. CHROME + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to chromium; applied to compounds in which it combines as a dyad + **Chromule**, 1835. [f. Gr. *χρῶμα* + *-ύλη*.] = *chromophyll* (see CHROMO- 2) -1870.

Chronal (kro'näl), *a.* *rare*. [mod. f. Gr. *χρόνος* + *-AL*.] Of or relating to time.

Chronic, -al (kro'nik, -äl), *a.* 1601. [a. F. *chronique*, ad. L., a. Gr. *χρονικός*, f. *χρόνος*, see -IC, and -AL¹.] 1. Of or relating to time, chronological 1605 2. [= Gr. *χρόνιος*] Lasting a long time, lingering, inveterate; opp. to *acute* 1601. *transf.* Constant, also, bad 1860

2. C pains, which surely kill, though slow H. VAUGHAN. A. C. invalid 1342. 2. *transf.* C. doubts, the weather is c. (*mod.*). Hence **Chronically** *adv.* **Chronicity**, c. quality or condition (of disease).

Chronicle (kro'nikl), *sb.* [ME. *chronicle*, *ycle*, a. AF. *chronique* = OF. *chronique*, see CHRONIQUE. Spelt with *ch*- since the Renaissance.] 1. A detailed and continuous register of events in order of time. Also *fig.* 2. *spec.* **Chronicles**: name of two historical books of the O.T. 1535. 3. *gen.* A record, narrative ME.

1. *spec.* Broder Ruffell, compiled and made his present *chronicle* TREVISAN. *fig.* Tr & Cr. iv. v. 202.

Chronicle (kro'nikl), *v.* ME. [f. *prec.*] To enter or record in a chronicle; *gen.* to put on record, register.

To a small Beere *Oth.* ii. i. 161. Hence **Chronicle**, a writer of a chronicle, a recorder of events + **Chronique**. ME. [a. OF. *chronique*, ad. mod. L. *chronica*, *chronica*, from L. *chronica* pi 'matters of time', a. Gr., f. *χρόνος*.] A CHRONICLE -1671.

1. **Chronocrator**, 1647. [Gr.] *Astrof.* A ruler of time -1862.

Chronogram (kro'nəgrām), 1621. [f. Gr. *χρόνος* + *-γράμμα*. Cf. F. *chronogramme*.] A phrase, sentence, or inscription, in which certain letters (distinguished from the rest) express by their numerical values a date or epoch.

Thus a pamphlet published in 1666, when an engagement between the English and Dutch navies was expected, had in place of the imprint of the year this sentence. 'I ord have MerCie Vpon Vs.' The sum of the numerical values of the capital letters is 1666. (See *Athenæum*, No 2368.) Hence **Chronogrammatic**, -al *a.*, -ally *adv.* **Chronogrammatist**, a maker of chronograms

Chronograph (kro'nəgräf), 1662. [f. Gr. *χρονογράφος*.] 1. = CHRONOGRAM. 2. An instrument, esp. a watch or clock, for recording time with exactness 1868. Also *attrib.* Hence **Chronographic**, -al *a.* (in both senses). **Chronographically** *adv.*

Chronographer (kro'nəgräfər), 1548. [f. as *prec.* + *-ER*.] A writer of chronography a chronicler, chronologist.

Chronography (kro'nəgräf). Also + **chron-**, 1548. [f. Gr. *χρονογραφία*, f. as *prec.*] The chronological arrangement of past events, 1. *chronology*.

Chronologer (kro'nəgräfər), 1572 [f. CHRONOLOGY + *-ER* 1]. One who studies chronology, a chronologist.

Chronology (kro'nəgräf), 1593. [ad. mod. L. *chronologia*, f. Gr. *χρόνος* + *-λογία*.] 1. The science of computing time or periods of time and of assigning events to their true dates. 2. A chronological table, list, or treatise 1614

3. If C. had not contradicted it, it would have been concluded, that he had been an Auditor of Pythagoras himself CUPWORTH. Hence **Chronologic**, -al *a.* of, belonging to, or in accordance with c., arranged in order of time, relating to or dealing with c. **Chronologically** *adv.* **Chronologist**, a *Chronologer*. **Chronologize** *v.* to chronicle; to apply c. to, to arrange chronologically.

+ **Chronoma-stix**, *rare*, 1628. [f. Gr. *χρόνος* + *-μαστιξ*.] A scourge of the time.

Chronometer (kro'nəmitər, kro'n), 1735 [f. Gr. *χρόνος* + *-μέτρον*.] 1. An instrument for measuring time; spec. applied to time-keepers having a special escapement and a compensation balance, used for determining longitude at sea, and for other exact observation. Also *fig.* 2. *Mus.* A METRONOME 1837.

Phr. To rate a c.: to compare its daily loss or gain with the true time. *Comb.* c. *escapement*, one in which the movement of the balance is opposed by the wheels at only one point in a complete oscillation.

Chronometry (kro'nəmiti), [mod. f. Gr.

χρόνος; see -METRY] The art or science of accurately measuring time; measurement of time. Hence **Chronometric**, *a. of or pertaining to c.*; relating to the measurement of time. **Chronometrically** *adv.*

Chronopher (κρῑνῑφῑρ). 1867. [f. Gr. χρόνος + φῑρ.] An apparatus for the distribution of electric time-signals.

Chronoscope (κρῑ νῑσκῑπ). 1704. [f. Gr. χρόνος + σκῑπος.] An instrument for observing and measuring very short intervals of time, esp. one invented by Wheatstone, used chiefly in determining the velocity of projectiles. Hence **Chronoscopic** *a.* So **Chronoscopy**, *observation and exact estimation of time.*

Chrys- (kris), comb. f., bef. a vowel, of Gr. χρῑσός gold; properly denoting compounds of a golden-yellow colour; as

Chrysaemine, a brilliant golden-yellow dye (C₂₀H₁₂N₂), obtained as a secondary product in the manufacture of rosaniline. **Chrysaerobin**, the medullary matter of the stem and branches of *Andira Araroba* dried and powdered, Goa Powder. **Chrysene**, a crystalline hydrocarbon (C₁₈H₁₂), of the Anthracene group, obtained in bright yellow glistening scales, etc., etc.

Chrysalid (kris'salid). 1777. [f. L. chrysalis (βῑβλῑ, Gr. χρῑσαλῑδῑ, stem of χρῑσαλῑς CHRYSALEIS.)] 1. = CHRYSALEIS. Also fig. 2. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a chrysalis (*lit.* and fig.) 1802.

Chrysalis (kris'salis). Pl. **chrysalides** (kris'salidiz) or **chrysalises** (kris'salises), also **chrysalids**; cf. *orchids*.] 1658. [a. L. chrysalis (βῑβλῑ, Gr. χρῑσαλῑς) 'the gold-coloured sheath of butterflies', f. χρῑσός.] The state into which the larva of most insects passes before becoming an imago. In this state it is wrapped in a hard sheath. Also fig. Also *attrib.* Hence **Chrysaline** *a.* [irreg. as if f. chrysal-] of, or of the nature of a c. So **Chrysalize** *v.* *nounce-wd.* **Chrysaloid** *a.* c.-like.

Chrysanthemum (kris'anthῑm). 1578. [a. L. a. Gr. χρῑσανθῑμον, f. χρῑσός + ἄνθεμον.] 1. The Corn Marigold (now *C. segetum*), a composite plant with brilliant yellow flowers: hence the name of the genus, having species with flowers of many colours, e.g. the Ox-eye Daisy. 2. *Hort.* Usually applied to a number of cultivated late-blooming species of this genus, esp. *C. sinense* 1798. Also *attrib.*

Chryselephantine (kris'el'fῑntῑn), *a.* 1827. [ad. Gr. χρῑσελεφῑντινος, f. χρῑσός + ἐλέφας, ἐλεφῑντ-] Of gold and ivory: applied to statues overlaid with gold and ivory, such as the Olympian Zeus, etc. Also fig.

Chryso- (krisῑ), bef. a vowel **CHRY-**, comb. f. Gr. χρῑσός gold.

1. **Chrysobull**, a golden bull or *bull aurea*. **Chrysocolor** [Gr. χρῑσός green], the Cape Mole, whose fur has a gold-green lustre. **Chrysocracy** [after *aristocracy*], plutocracy. **Chrysography** [Gr. χρῑσογραφῑα], writing in letters of gold. So **Chrysograph** *v.* **Chrysology** [Gr. χρῑσολῑγια, the science of gold or wealth. **Chrysophilist**, *-philite* [Gr. χρῑσῑφῑλος], a lover of gold. **Chrysopoetic** [Gr. χρῑσοποιῑς] *a.*, gold-making; also quasi-*sb.* in pl. †**Chrysosperm** [Gr. χρῑσῑππα], *Aleluia* a substance that is the 'seed of gold'. **Chrysotype** [see -TYPE], *Photogr.* a process in which chloride of gold is used to develop the negative; a picture thus produced. *a. esp.* in *Chem.* and *Min.* **Chrysogen** [see GEN], an orange-coloured hydrocarbon contained in crude anthracene. **Chrysophan** (e) [Gr. χρῑσῑφῑν, f. χρῑσός + φῑν], *Chem.* a name for an orange-red bitter substance contained in the alcoholic extract of rhubarb; also for *chrysophanic acid*. **Chrysophane**, *Min.* = CLINTONITE. **Chrysophyll** [Gr. χρῑσῑλλον], the yellow colouring matter of plants. **Chrysophile** [Gr. χρῑσῑφιλε], a fibrous variety of serpentine.

Chrysoberyl (kris'sobe ril). 1661. [ad. L. *chrysoberyllus*, f. Gr. χρῑσός + βῑρύλλος BERYL.] *Min.* 1. A variety of beryl, with a tinge of yellow. 2. A yellowish green gem, in composition an aluminate of glucinum. A variety is cynophane or *c. cat's-eye*. **Chrysocolla** (kris'okῑlῑ). 1600. [ad. L.

chrysocolla, a. Gr. χρῑσοκόλλα.] 1. A name meaning 'gold-solder', anciently given to borax, malachite, or other minerals. Now *Hist. var.* †**Chrysocoll**. 2. *Min.* A hydrous silicate of copper, green, with a shining lustre 1794.

Chrysoidine (kris'oidῑn, -oidῑn). 1878. [f. Gr. χρῑσοειδῑς.] *Chem.* A colouring base (C₁₂H₁₂N₄), intermediate between aniline yellow and phenylene brown. The chrysoidine of commerce is the hydrochloride.

Chrysolite (kris'solῑt) [ME. *crisolite*, a. OF., f. (ult.) Gr. χρῑσός + λίθος. Refresh. after L.] A name formerly given to various gems of a green colour, such as zircon, tourmaline, topaz, and apatite. Now restricted to a yellow variety of olivine, a species which includes the green mineral peridot as another of its varieties. It is a silicate of magnesia and iron found in lava. Also *attrib.*

One entire and perfect C. *Oth. v. ii. 144.* **Chrysoprase** (kris'sῑpreiz). In *Rev. xvi. 20* **chrysoprasus** (kris'prásēs). [ME. *crisopace* = *chrysopassus*. In the form *chrysoprasus*, f. (ult.) Gr. χρῑσός gold + πῑράσσῑon leek.] 1. The ancient name of a golden-green precious stone, perh. a variety of the beryl. 2. *Min.* An apple-green variety of chalcedony ME.; also, its colour 1835. 3. *Chrysopassus* is. hyd in lygate and seen in dark nesce TREVISA.

Chrysostomic, *a. rare*. 1816. [f. Gr. χρῑσῑστόμομος.] Golden-mouthed, an epithet applied to orators.

Chthonian (kῑθῑn'ian), *a.* 1850. [f. Gr. χῑθῑνος, f. χῑθῑν.] Dwelling in or beneath the earth. So **Chthonic** *a.*

Chub (tʃʊb). 1496. [Late ME. *chubbe*, of unknown origin.] 1. A river fish (*Cyprinus* or *Lenciscus cephalus*) of the Carp family (*Cyprinidae*), also called the Cheven. In U.S. the Black Bass (*Percia huro*); also the Blackfish (*Tautoga americana*). †*Transf.* A doit -1745. 2. *dialect* A wood-log 1796. 3. *attrib.* C.-like 1681. Hence †**Chubbed** *a.* = CHUBBY 1, 2; of or belonging to a doit. †**Chubbish** *a.*

Chubb (tʃʊb). 1833. [Inventor's name.] Short for **Chubb-lock**: a patent lock with tumblers, that cannot be picked.

Chubby (tʃʊbi), *a.* 1611. [f. CHUB + -y.] 1. Short and thick like a chub. 2. Round-faced; plump 1722. Also *transf.*

2. A sow and her c. pigs 1839. **Chubbiness**. **Chuck** (tʃʊk), *sb.* 1 ME. [Echoic.] A species of chuck; *a. g.* that of a hen calling chickens.

Chuck (tʃʊk), *sb.* 2 1588. [? corrupted from *chick, chicken*] 1. A term of endearment. 2. Chuck, chicken, fowl. *n. dialect*. Also fig. 1675. 3. *Yse* leucite sweet C. *Hem. v. iii. ii. 26.*

Chuck (tʃʊk), *sb.* 3 1611. [? f. F. *choe* (see SHOCK), cf. *CHUCK v. 2*] 1. A slight tap under the chin. 2. A toss, a jerk 1843; a throw. *colloq.* 3. Short for *chuck-furthing* 1711. 4. *Sc.* A small rounded quartz pebble used in the game of 'chuckie-stanes', hence *chucks* a name of this game. Also *chuckstone*. 1822.

1. There's a double c. at a double chin Moon. **Chuck** (tʃʊk), *sb.* 4 1674 [app. a var. of CHOCK.] 1. A CHOCK; a CHUNK. Chiefly *dialect*. 2. A cut of beef extending from the horns to the ribs, including the shoulder-piece (*dialect*). 1881. 3. A boat-chuck 1789. 4. *Turning*. A contrivance for fixing the material to be turned to the mandrel of the lathe. Formerly CHOCK. 1703.

Chuck, *v. 1* ME [Echoic; cf. CHUCK *sb.* 1] 1. *intr.* To make a clucking noise like a fowl. 2. *intr.* To chuckle -1599.

Chuck, *v. 2* 1583. [In 16th c. *chock*; cf. F. *choquer*; prob. mainly echoic.] 1. To give a gentle blow under the chin. 2. To throw with the hand with little action of the arm; to toss, prob. at first said of tossing light things only; by workmen used for *throw* in all senses 1593 3. *intr.* To play chuck-furthing 1735.

2. They'll c. us into the sea 1825. *Comb.* c.-furthing, a game in which coins were pitched at a mark, and then chucked at a hole; -half-penny, = *chuck-furthing*; -hole, (*a.*) = *chuck-furthing*; (*b.*) 'a deep hole in a wagon-rut' (Webster).

Chuck, *v. 3* 1869 [f. CHUCK *sb.* 4] To fix on the lathe by means of a CHUCK, *q. v.*

Chuck, *adv.* 1751. = CHUCK, with direct impact.

Chucker (tʃʊkɜ). 1760. [f. CHUCK *v. 2* + -FR.] 1. A small pebble. (Cf. CHECKER.) 2. One who chucks or throws 1884.

Chucker-out (*colloq.*), a bully who ejects fleeing victims from a gambling-hell, tavern or brothel; a rough hired to expel opponents from a political or other meeting.

Chuckie. *Sc.* 1793 [dim. of CHUCK 3, sense 4.] Quartz pebble, also *a. stone or stane*. *C. stanes*; = *Chucks*.

Chuckie; see CHUCKY.

Chuckle (tʃʊkḷ), *v.* 1598 [Echoic; cf. CHUCK *v. 1*] 1. *intr.* To laugh vehemently or convulsively -1823. 2. To laugh in a suppressed manner; to make or show inarticulate signs of exultation 1803. 3. To chuck as a hen 1700.

Chuckle (tʃʊkḷ), *sb.* 1 1754. [f. CHUCKLE *v. 1*] 1. An act or state of chuckling (see CHUCKLE *v. 1*, 2). 2. The call of some birds to their young; the cackle of a hen 1773.

Chuckle (tʃʊkḷ), *a.* and *sb.* 2 1721 [? conn. w. CHUCK *sb.* 4] *adj.* Big and clumsy, blockish used *esp.* of the head. *sb.* A big hulking fellow a chuckle-head 1731. Hence *c.-head*, a block head; a stupid lout; -headed *a.*; -headedness. **Chucker** (tʃʊkɜ) 1759. [Corruption of Tamil *chakkili*] One of a very low caste in Southern India, the members of which are runners or cobblers; *colloq.* a native shoemaker.

Chuck-will's-widow. 1828. [from its cry] US A species of Goat-sucker (*Carpodacus carolinensis*).

Chucky (tʃʊki). Also *Sc.* **chuckie**. 1727 [dim. of CHUCK *sb.* 2] 1. Little or dear chud 2. A chicken; a fowl 1720.

Chuddar (tʃʊdḍḍḍ). *Anglo-Ind.* 1614 [Hindi *chadar*.] A large sheet worn as a shawl by women in northern India.

Chuet, obs. var. of CHEWET.

Chufa (tʃʊfḍḍ). US. 1860. The Earth Almond (*Cyperus esculentus*), a plant producing small tubers about the size of a bean. [In F. *souquet comestible*.]

Chuff (tʃʊf), *sb.* 1 ME [?] A rustic, boor, clown, churl.

A Rich Penurious C. 1660. Hence *Chuffy* *a.* 1 *Chuffy* *adv.* *Chuffiness*.

†**Chuff**, *sb.* 2 1530 [?] A cheek swollen with fat -1611. Hence *Chuffy* *a.* 2

Chuff (tʃʊf), *a.* 1 Now *dialect* 1609. [See prec.] 1. Puffed out with fat; chubbly. 2. Pleased happy 1800.

Chuff, *a.* 2 Now *dialect*. 1832. [See CHUFF *sb.* 1] Churlish; gruff, morose.

Chucker (tʃʊkɜ) 1900. Also **chucker**. [Hindi *chakk* (chur - Skr. *chakra* WHEEL)] *Polo* Each of the 'periods' of play.

Chum (tʃʊm), *sb.* Now *colloq.* 1684. [? *ab-*brav. of *chamber-mate*, or the like.] One who shares apartments with another or others; also, an associate, an intimate friend. In *colloq.* use with school-boys, students, criminals, etc. Hence *Chummy* *a.* **Chumship**.

Chum (tʃʊm), *v.* *colloq.* 1730. [f. *puce*] 1. To share chambers, to live together. 2. *trans.* To put as a chum 1837.

2. You'll be chummed on somebody DICKENS. Hence **Chumage**, the system of chumming one person on another; also, *earnish*, *fooling*.

Chummy, *sb.* 1 Now *colloq.* 1836. [f. *chummy* = CHIMNEY.] A chimney-sweeper's boy.

Chummy, *sb.* 2 *colloq.* 1864. Dim. of CHUM.

Chump (tʃʊmp), 1703 [Cf. CHUNK, *chop*, *lump*, etc.] 1. A short thick lump of wood; an end-piece. 2. The blunt end of anything, also *c.-end*. 3. fig. A block, blockhead 1833.

2. Off his c. (joc.). off his head. *Comb.* c.-chop, a chop from the c.-end of a loin of mutton.

Chunam (tʃʊnḍḍḍ), 1687. [Tamil *chunnam* lime.] Cement or plaster made of shell-lime and sea-sand. Used in India. Also *attrib.* Hence *Chunam* *v.* to cover with c.

Chunk (tʃʊŋk) *colloq.* and *dialect*. 1691 [app. modified f. CHUCK *sb.* 4] A thick solid lump cut off anything. Also fig. Hence *Chunky* *a.*

Chupatty (tʃʊpḍḍḍ), *Anglo-Ind.* 1810 [Hindi *chapatti*.] A small cake of unleavened bread, of coarse wheat meal, flattened, and baked on a griddle.

|| **Chuprassy** (tʃɪˈprɑːsi) 1828. [Hindī *chaprasi*.] A wearer of an official badge; an attendant, messenger, or henchman.

Church (tʃɜːrʃ), *sb.* [OE. *circe*, *circe*, ME. *chereche*, *chirche*, whence *churche*, *chuerche*, etc. App. common WGer. —Gr. *κυριόν* (sc. *δομα*, or the like), = 'house of the Lord'. See further in N.E.D.]

I. 1. A building for public Christian worship (cf. CHAPEL, ORATORY.) **2.** Applied to public places of worship of any religion, as Mohammedan mosques, etc.

II. 1. The Christian community collectively. (More fully the *C. Universal* or *Catholic*.) OE. **2.** A particular organized Christian society, separated by peculiarities of doctrine, worship, or organization, or confined to limits territorial or historical OE. **3.** The ecclesiastical organization of Christianity, or of a great Christian society; esp. the clergy, etc., of this society as a corporation having continuous existence, and as an estate of the realm. (In this sense opp. to 'State') OE.

1. *C. militant*, the *C.* on earth as warring against the powers of evil. *C. triumphant*, the portion of the church which has overcome the world and entered into glory. **2.** *C. of England*, *English* or *Anglican C.* the English branch of the Western Church, which at the Reformation asserted the supremacy of the Sovereign over all persons and in all causes in his dominions. *Established C.* the Church as by law established in any country, as the state-recognized *m.* of religion. *So State C.* **3.** *Holy C.* the Church Catholic, as divinely instituted and guided; also, in early times = the clergy. *High, Low, Broad C.* see these words.

III. A congregation of Christians locally organized ME.

IV. 1. a. Used as tr. of L. *ecclesia*, Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, of the Vulgate and the LXX, in its pre-Christian sense 'congregation'. **b.** Later, a retrospective application of the Christian sense to the Israelites, and the 'Old Testament saints'. **2.** Applied to various societies, religious and other (e.g. the *C. of Humanity*, the *Comtists*) 1528.

1. a. Why have you bought forth the *C.* of our Lord into the wilderness *Basil* (Douay) *Numb.* xv. 4. Also *Acts* vii. 38. **b.** History of the Jewish *C.* (title) STANLEY.

V. attrib. 'Church' is used (often hyphenated) with the function of an adjective, signifying 'of the church, of a church, of churches, ecclesiastical', and in England *spec.* 'of the Church of England'.

Comb. c. *-tale*, a periodic festive gathering held in connexion with a *c.*; *-bell*, one belonging to, or used in, connexion with, a *c.*; *-flag*, a flag hoisted on board a ship during divine service; *-folk*, people at *c.*; adherents of the established *c.*, as opp. to 'chapel-folk'; *-goer*, one who regularly goes to *c.*, so going *wh. sb. and a.*; *-house*, a churchyard; *-house*, one belonging to a *c.* or the *c.*, or used for *c.* purposes; *-land*, land belonging to a *c.* or the *c.*; *-lease*, a lease of *c.* property; *-living*, a living in an established *c.*; esp. in the *C. of England*; *-member*, a member of the *c.* or a *c.*; so *-membership*; *-mode*, a mode in medieval *c.*-music; *-office*, an office in the *c.*; the form prescribed for the conduct of a *c.*-service; *-officer*, *-owl*, the *Barn-owl*; *-rate*, a rate levied on parishioners for the maintenance of the *c.* and its services; *-reeve*, a churchwarden; *-service*, the public worship of a *c.*; *-shop*, a service-book; esp. the Book of Common Prayer, with the lessons, psalms, etc., added; *-soken*, the territory of a *c.*; inhabitants of this district; *-text*, the Old English or Black-letter; *-way*, the public way leading to a *c.*; *-woman*; *-work*, work at the edifice of a *c.* (=work that proceeds slowly); work for, or in connexion with, a *c.*; so *-worker*.

Hence *Churchdom*, ecclesiastical status; the system of a *c.* *Churchianity* (after *Christianity*), devotion to the *C.* rather than to Christianity. *Churchness*. *Churchish a.* (*rare*) = *Churchy*. *Churchism*, ecclesiasticism; *c.*-partnership, often short for *English Churchism*. *Churchless a.* not having or belonging to a *c.*; not blessed by the *c.* *Churchlet*, a little *c.* *Churchlike a.* like a *c.*; *churchly a.* *Churchly a.* ecclesiastical. *Churchship*, the being a *c.* *Churchward a.* and *adv.*, *wards adv.* *Church-wise a.* and *adv.*

Church (tʃɜːrʃ), *v.* ME. [f. prec. sb.] To bring, take, or conduct to church, in order to receive its rites or ministrations. Said esp. of a woman after childbirth, when thanks are publicly offered for her safe delivery.

†**Church-chopper** 1631. [See *CHOP v. 2*] A trafficker in ecclesiastical benefices —1636.

Church-door. OE. The outer door of a church, where marriages, etc., were ordained to be performed.

Housbondes at churchdore she hadde fyne CHAUCER. †**Church-gang.** ME. only. Going to church; churching of a woman after childbirth

Church-garth. *dialect.* 1570. [See *GARTH*.] A churchyard.

Church-government. 1594. The government of the affairs of a church; the form of polity, as Episcopal, Presbyterian, etc., upon which a church is organized. So *Church-governor*.

Churchman (tʃɜːrʃmæn). ME. **1.** 'An ecclesiastic; a clergyman' (J.). **2.** A churchwarden —1598. **3.** A member of the Anglican or other established church 1677. Hence *Churchmanly a.* *Churchmanship*, the position, quality, or action of a *c.*

†**Church-papist.** 1601. In 17th c., a Roman Catholic who conformed outwardly to the Church of England —1682.

Church-shot. [f. OE. *ciric* + *scot*] lit. = *Church-tribute*: in OE. times a custom of corn collected on St. Marun's day; extended to other similar contributions.

Church-ward. *sb.* Now *Hist.* (= OE. *ciric-weard*). The custodian of a church (building)

Churchwarden (tʃɜːrʃwɔːdɪn). 1494 [See *WARDEN*.] **1.** One of the lay officers (usually two) elected annually to assist the incumbent of a parish or district church, to manage various parochial offices, and generally to act as the lay representative of the parish in matters of church-organization. **2. colloq.** A clay pipe with a very long stem 1863. Hence *Churchwardenship*.

Churchy (tʃɜːrʃi), *a. colloq.* 1864. Strongly smacking of the Church; obtrusive in conformity to the Church

Churchyard (tʃɜːrʃjɑːd). ME. [See *YARD sb.*] **1.** The enclosure in which a church stands; a burial-ground. **2.** The precincts of a church (*rare*) —1577. Also *attrib.*

1. Like *Graues* 17th holy *C. Cor.* iii. iii. 57. **2.** In *Fowles* churchyard 1577.

Churl (tʃɜːl). [OE. *ceorl*; —WGer. *kerl*; see *CARL*.] **1.** A man; esp. as correlative to 'wife'. (In ME. mixed with other senses.) **2.** In OE. times: A man; a member of the lowest rank of freemen. Now *Hist.* **3.** A serf —1607. **4.** A rustic, boor ME. **5.** A rude low-bred fellow ME. **6. spec.** A niggard; a miser 1535.

2. The Saxons made three degrees of freemen; to wit—an earl, athane, and a *C. RISSON*. Gentleman or *C. SHELTON*. **6.** The *C.* [shall be no more] said to be bountiful *Isa.* xxxix. 5. Hence †*Churlhood*, the state of being a *c.* *Churlhood*, the quality of a *c.*, the order of the churls.

Churlish (tʃɜːlɪʃ), *a.* [OE. *cierrlice* or *ceorlice*, f. *ceorl* + *-isc*, -ish.] **1.** Of or relating to a churl; pertaining to churls (*arch*). **2.** Brutal, surly, ungracious ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* **3.** Sordid, niggardly, grudging 1556. **4.** Difficult to work intractable 1577. Also *fig.*

1. *C. birth* FREEMAN. **2.** The reply *C. A. Y. L. v.* iv. 98. **3.** *Blasphemy* CUDWORTH. **3.** *Thy c.* courtesy. Reserve SCOTT. **4.** *C. ground* 1577, metal FULLER. Hence *Churlishly adv.* *-ness*. *Churlly a.* (*rare*).

Churn (tʃɜːn), *sb.* *N. dial.* KIRK, q. v. [OE. *cyryn* str. fern. for **cyrn*, **cyrn*, com. Teut.] **1.** A vessel or machine for making butter, in which cream or milk is shaken, beaten, or broken, so as to separate the oily globules from the serous parts. Used also of vessels or instruments resembling this, as a pump, a milk-can, etc. **2.** [from the vb.] Churning (of water, etc.) 1882. Also *attrib.*

Churn (tʃɜːn), *v.* ME. [f. prec. sb.] **1.** To agitate *milk* or *cream* in a churn so as to make butter; to produce *butter* thus. Also *intr.* **2.** To agitate, stir, and intermix; to produce (froth, etc.) thus 1697. Also *intr.*

2. Winds churn'd white the waves CAMPBELL. Hence *Churning* *vbi sb.* the quantity of butter produced at a churning. *Churner*.

Comb. c. *-milk*, butter-milk; *-owl*, the Night-Jar (*dialect*); *-staff*, a staff for agitating the milk in the *c.* **Churr** (tʃɜːr), *v.* 1555. [Echoic.] To make a deep trilled or whirring sound, as some birds. Hence *Churr sb.* this sound; also, any bird which makes this sound, esp. the Partridge (*local*).

|| **Chur-rus.** 1860. [Hindī *charas*.] The resinous exudation of the hemp-plant (*Cannabis indica*), used in India as an intoxicant.

Chur-r-worm. 1668. [from the sound it makes; see *CHURR*.] The Mole-cricket. *local*

Chuse, var. of *CHOOSE v.*, q. v.

Chusite (tʃɪˈzɪt), 1811. [perh. f. Gr. *χυσίαι*] *Mun.* A variety of Olive.

Chut (tʃʊt), *int.* 1825. [cf. *Tut*.] An exclamation of impatience.

Chute (ʃʊt). Also *shute*. 1847 [f. *F. chute* and Eng. *SHOOT*.] **1.** A fall of water; a steep channel by which water descends in force. **2.** A sloping channel or passage for the conveyance of water, or things floating on water, to a lower level 1878. **3.** A steep channel or enclosed passage down which ore, coal, grain, or the like is shot. In England, usually *shoot*. 1881. **4.** A steep slope or cutting 1847.

Chutney, chutnee (tʃʊtˈni). 1813. [Hindī *chatni*.] A hot relish or condiment compounded of ripe fruits, acids, or sour herbs, and flavoured with chillies, spices, etc.

†**Chyzic** (kəɪˈzɪk), *a.* 1819. [f. *c.-carbon*, *hy-drogen*, and *az-ote* + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Now called *Prussic (Acid)*.

Chylaqueous (kəɪˈlɔːkwɪəs), *a.* 1859. [f. *CHYLE* + *-aqueous*.] Of the nature of chyle mixed with water.

C. fluid: a transparent colourless fluid circulating in some invertebrata.

Chyle (kəɪl). 1541. [a. *F.* —L. *chylus* (also used), a. Gr. *χυλός* juice, f. stem *χυ-* (*χευ-*, *χε-*) cf. *CHYME*.] The white milky fluid formed by the action of the pancreatic juice and the bile on the chyme, and contained in the *lacteals*. Also *attrib.* Hence *Chylaceous a.* (*rare*). *Chylloid a.* (*rare*).

Chyliferous, a. 1669. [f. L. *chylus* + *fer* + *-ous*.] Bearing or containing chyle.

Chylific (kəɪˈlɪfɪk), *a.* 1836. [f. L. type **chylifens*.] Chyle-producing. So *Chylificient a.* (*rare*). *Chylificative a.* (*rare*). *Chylifactory a.*

Chylify (kəɪˈlɪfɪ), *v.* 1663. [mod. f. on L. type *chylificare*; see *CHYLE*.] To turn into or produce chyle. Hence *Chylification*, †*Chylification*, chyle-making.

Chylo- (kəɪlɔː), comb. f. Gr. *χυλός* *CHYLE*, as in *c.-serous*, etc.

Chylopoietic, -poetic (kəɪˈlɔːpɔɪetɪk, -pɔɪetɪk), *a.* 1735. [ad. mod. L. *chylopoieticus*, a. Gr. f. *χυλός* + *ποιεῖν*.] Of or relating to the formation of chyle; chyle-producing.

Chylous (kəɪˈlɔːs), *a.* 1666. [f. L. type *chylousus*.] Of, pertaining to, like, or full of chyle || *Chyluria* (kəɪˈlɔːrɪə). 1860. [mod. L., f. Gr. *χυλός* + *οὐρον*.] *Path.* The disorder of chylous urine.

Chym-; see *CHIM*.

Chyme (kəɪm). 1607. [ad. L. *chymus*; —Gr. *χυμός* juice, f. stem *χυ-* (*χευ-*, *χε-*). See *Liddell & Scott*.] **1.** The semi-fluid pulpy acid matter into which food is converted in the stomach by the action of the gastric secretion. From the stomach it passes into the small intestine, where it is converted into chyle. **2.** The sap of plants. Hence *Chymiferous a.* *Chymification*

Chymify v to turn into *c.* *Chymous a.*

Chymic, Chymist, etc.; see *CHEMIC*, etc.

Chymo- (kəɪˈmɔː), bef. a vowel *CHYM-*, comb. f. L. *chymus* *CHYME*, as in *Chymosin* —pepsin, etc.

Chyrometer (kəɪˈpɔɪetɪk). 1880. [f. Gr. *χυ-* stem of *χεῖν* + *μέτρον*.] An instrument, consisting of a tube with a graduated piston-rod moving in it, used for measuring liquids.

Ci- In words beginning with *Ci-* and *cy-*, which (exc. *CINDER*) are all non-Teutonic, *c* has normally the sound of *s*.

†**Ci-barries**, *sb. pl.* 1599. [ad. L. *cibaria*] Things used for food, victuals —1657.

Cibarious (sɪˈbeɪəriəs), *a.* *rare*. 1656. [f. L. *cibarius*.] Relating to or useful for food.

†**Ciba-tion**. 1471. [ad. L. *cibationem*.] **1.** *Alchem.* Name of a process, 'feeding the matter' —1662. **2. gen.** Taking food 1651.

Cibol, ciboule (sɪˈbɔːl). 1632. [a. *F. ciboule*; in *Sc.* *SYBOW*.] Var. of *CHIBOL*.

Ciborium s b n m rōs [med L a C
a sup v (a) the cup b ped e dves e o he
Eg p an wa e d ac k g p mad o
s] r A h. A canopy, a shed over the high
altar 1787. a. A receptacle for the reservation
of the Eucharist.

Cicada (sikā dā). ME. [L.] A homopterous
insect with large transparent wings, living on
trees or shrubs. The male makes a shrill chirp-
ing sound.

Cicala (sikā lā). 1821. [a. Ital. :- L. *cicada*.]
= CICADA.

The shrill cicadas, people of the pine Byron
Cicatrice (sī kātrīs). ME. [a. F., ad. L. *ci-
atricum*.] The scar of a healed wound; a scar-
like mark. Also *transf.* Hence *Cicatricial* a.
of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a c.

Cicatricula (sikātrikūlā). Also *Cicatricie*
(sikātrikīl). *Cicatricule* (sikātrikūl) 1664
[a. L., dim. of *cicatrica*] 1. Biol. A round white
spot on the surface of the yolk-bag of a bird's
egg, consisting of the germinal vesicle. 2. Bot.
Applied to the hilum of grains, etc. 1828. 3.
Med. A small scar 1783. Hence *Cicatricular* a.

Cicatrissive (sikātrīsiv). a. 1730. [irreg.
f. *CICATRIZES*, -ivē vb.] Tending to promote
the formation of a cicatrice (Diets.)

Cicatrix (sikātriks, sikātriks). 1641. Pl.
-trices (trīsiks). [a. L. The word in scientific
use.] 1. Pathol. The scar or seam of a healed
wound, sore, or ulcer. Also *fig.* 2. Bot. The
scar left by the fall of a leaf, etc.; the hilum of
seeds 1825.

Cicatrizant (sikātrīzant). 1661 [ad. mod.
L. *cicatrizans*.] *adj.* That heals by forming
a cicatrice. *sb.* [sc. medicine, or application.]

Cicatrize (sikātrīz). v. 1563. [ad. mod. L.
cicatrizare, ad. L. *cicatriscere*.] 1. To heal by
forming a cicatrice; to skin over. Also *intr.*
2. To mark with scars. Also *fig.* 1703. Hence
Cicatrization, the formation of a cicatrice
Cicatrizer, one who or that which cicatrizes.

Cicely (sī sēlī, sēslī). 1597. [ad. L. *seselis*,
Gr. *σεσέλις*, *σέσση* SESELL.] A popular name
of several umbelliferous plants, almost co-ex-
tensive with CHERVIL, as Sweet C. (*Myrrhis
odorata*), etc.

Cicer (sī sār). ME. [L.] A chick-pea -1764
Cicerone (tjī sārōne, sī sārōnī). Pl. -oni,
rarely -ones. 1765. [It. (-L. *Cicerone*), the
Roman orator, Cicero. Of unkn. history.] A
guide who shows the antiquities or curiosities
of a place to strangers. Also *transf.*

An army of virtuous, medalists, eleventh Pope. Hence
Cicerone (tjī sārōnī, sī sārōnī) v. to act as c.

Ciceronian (sī sārōnīān). 1581. [ad. L.
Ciceronianus.] *adj.* Pertaining to, or after the
manner of, Cicero 1661. *sb.* An admirer or
imitator of Cicero's style

The superstitious avoidance of new or post-Augustan
words which the Ciceronians affected M. PATRISON
Hence *Ciceronianism*, imitation of Cicero in Latin
style and diction; *constr.* a Ciceronian expression.

Cichar. [Heb. *kikhar*.] A talent HOOKER.

Cichoraceous (sikōrīōs). a. 1749. [f. mod.
L. *cichoraceus*, f. *Cichorium* CICHORY.] Bot. Of
or belonging to the sub-order *Cichoraceae*, com-
prising Cichory, Dandelion, etc.

Cich-pea, obs. f. CHICK-PEA.

Cicisbeo (tjī sībēō). Pl. -bei, also -beos.
1718. [It.] 1. In Italy: The recognized gallant
or cavalier servants of a married woman. 2. A
knot of ribbon fastened to a sword-hilt, walking-
stick, etc. 1771. Hence *Cicisbeism* (tjī sībē-
izm), the practice of a c.

Ciclatom. ME. [a. OF. *ciclaton*, -wot, etc.,
f. (ult.) Pers. *zakarāt*, whence SCARLET] Cloth
of gold or other rich material, much esteemed
in the Middle Ages -1400.

Cicone, *ciconie*. ME. [ad. L. *ciconia*.] A
stork -1549.

Cicurate, v. 1606. [f. L. *cicurat*, *ciurare*.]
To tame; to render mild -1710. var *†Cicure*
a (rare). Hence *†Cicuration*.

Cicuta (sikūtā). ME. [L.] A genus of
poisonous umbelliferous plants, including the
Water Hemlock, *C. virosa*. Formerly a name
of the Common Hemlock. Hence *Cicutene*,
Cicutine, *Cicutoxin*, chemical principles or
compounds obtained from C.

Cid s d Sp p d 68 Sp a A ab
y d o d A e g ven n Span a e a
re o R y D Co. n. B. n. a champion

of Christianity against the Moors in the 11th
century; and to the epic celebrating his exploits.
†Cidaris. 1658 [L.] The royal wara of the
ancient Persians.

-cide (said), suffix. L. a. F. -*cide*, L. -*cida*, f.
cideris, in comp. -*cidere*, to cut, kill, as in *homici-
de*, *lupicide*, *regicide*, etc. 2. a. F. -*cide*, L.
-cidere, cutting, killing, of same deriv. as 1.
The two imply each other, as in 'the homicide
is he who commits homicide', etc.

Cider (sai dər). [ME. *sider*, *sifer*, etc. a. OF.
sidera (now *cider*); prob. repr. late L. *sidera*, Gr.
σίδηρα, used by the LXX, etc. as tr. Heb. *shakar*
'strong drink'; cf. *sidera* from *Lazarus*. See
also *SICER*.] A beverage made from the juice
of apples expressed and fermented. Formerly
including drinks made from other fruits

Constr. c.-brandy, a brandy distilled from c.
-cellar, a cellar in which c. is stored; name of a
drinking-shop in Maiden-lane, London. -mill, a mill
in which apples are crushed for making c. -press, a
press in which the juice of the crushed apples is ex-
pressed. Hence *Ciderish* a. (*var.*) *Ciderist*,
one who makes or utters c. *Ciderer* a. (*transf.*)

Ciderkin (sai dərkin). 1676. [dim. of *Ci-
der*.] A kind of weak cider made by watering
the cider-pressings and subjecting them to a
second pressure; *water-cider*.

†Ci-devant (sī dēvān), a. 1790. [Fr.; = here-
tofore] Former, late; that was formerly
A *ci-devant* friend of mine Burns

Cierge (sī sērg, or as Fr. sī sērg). ME. [a.
OF. *cerge*, *cerge*, *cerge* -L. *ceruus*, *ceruus*, f.
ceru wax. Now arch as Eng.] A wax candle,
esp. as used in religious ceremonies

Cigale, *cigale*. = CICADA, CICALA.

Cigar, *segarr* (sī gār). 1735. [ad. Sp. *cigarro*;
not of W. Indian orig. n.] A compact roll of
tobacco-leaves for smoking. Hence *Cigar-
esque* a. having a c. (or cigars) as a prominent
feature (*var.*) *Cigarless* a.

Cigarette (sī gārēt). 1842. [dim. of *cigar*.]
A small cigar made of a little finely-cut tobacco
rolled up in thin paper, etc., for smoking
Also *transf.* and *attr.*

Cilia (sī līā), *sb.* pl. Sing. *cilium* (rare). 1715.
[L. *cilium*, pl. of *cilium*] 1. The eyelids, the
outer edges of the eyelids; the eye-lashes 1838
2. Delicate hairs resembling eye-lashes, *e.g.* on
the margins of leaves, the wings of some insects,
etc. 1794. 3. *Phys.* Minute hair-like appen-
dages found on the tissues of most animals, and
in some vegetable organisms. They are in in-
cessant vibratile movement, and in some of the
lower animal forms that live in water serve as
organs of locomotion 1835. Hence *Ciliaform*,
-iform a. *Ciliolate* a. *Soft-fringed* with minute c.

Ciliary (sī līār). Also *†ciliar*. 1691. [f.
L. type **ciliaris*, see *prec.*] 1. Of or per-
taining to the eyelids or eye-lashes. 2. Per-
taining to or caused by, *CILIA* (sense 3) 1835.
1. *C. muscle* or *circus*, unstriped muscular fibres
situated beneath the cilio-corneal junction behind
the iris and around the margin of the lens. *C. pro-
cesses*, the plants into which the anterior part of the
choroid membrane is gathered around the crystalline
lens. 2. *C. motion*, the vibratile motion of the cilia,
also locomotion by means of this.

Ciliate (sī līēt), a. 1794. [f. L. type **ciliatus*;
see *CILIA*.] 1. Fringed or surrounded with cilia.
2. Furnished with vibratile cilia (see *CILIA* 3)
1868. var *Ciliated* a. Hence *Ciliation*,
ciliated condition

Cilice (sī līs). [OE. *cilic*, ad. L. *cilicium* :-
Gr. *κίλινος*, f. *κίλινος* Cilicia. In mod. Eng.,
1. F.] Harsh-cloth; a rough garment of this
Monks with their shaven crowns, hair-cilices, and
vows of poverty *Ciliculus*. Hence *Cilicious* a.
Cilicium (sī līsiz'm). 1848. [f. *Cilicia*, in
Asia Minor.] A form of speech characteristic
of Cilicia.

Ciliograde (sī līōgrēd). 1835. [ad. mod. L.
ciliogradus, f. *cilium* + *gradus*.] *adj.* Moving
by means of vibratile cilia. *sb.* One of the *Cilio-
grada*, a tribe of Aculeophans which swim by
means of cilia 1835.

Cilio-spi-nal, a. 1881. In *C. centre*, the di-
rect centre in the spinal chord, where the nerve-

fibres at each second on each of the papil-
lae of the eye also the o. *var.*

Cill, var. of *SILL*, still occas. used.

†Ciliosis (sī līōsis). 1811. [irreg. f. L. *cillere*
to move, after Gr.] A spasmodic trembling of
the eyelids.

Cima, var. of *CYMA*.

†Cimelia, *sb.* pl. *var.* 1664. [med. L., a. Gr.
κειμήλια.] Treasures laid up in store -1796
So *†Cimeliarch*, treasurer, store-house.

Cimeter, -itar, -iter, obs. f. SCIMITAR.

†Cimex (sōrnīks). Pl. *cimices*. 1585. [a.
L.] A bed-bug. Now only as the name of the
genus. Hence *Cimexia* a. *Chim*, in *Cimexia*
Acid: a yellow crystallizable acid, of rancid
odour, obtained from the liquid secreted by a
bug. *vars.* *Cimise*, *cimisse*.

Cimmerian (sīmī rīān), a. 1598. [f. L.
Cimmerius (Gr. *Κιμῆριος*).] Of or belonging
to the Cimmerii, a people fabled by the ancients
to live in perpetual darkness. Hence, an epithet
of dense darkness.

In dark C. desert Milt. *L'Afrique* 10.

Cimnel, obs. f. STAINEL.

Cimolite (sīmōlīt). 1801. [f. L. *Cimolia*
(also used), Gr. *Κιμωλία* (γῆ), a soft earth found
in Cimolus, now Argemone.] *Min.* A soft hy-
drous silicate of alumina, allied to fuller's earth.

Cinch (sinf, snf), *sb.* U.S. 1872. [ad. Sp.
cincha cincha.] 1. The saddle-girth used in
Mexico, etc., usually made of separate twisted
strands of horse-hair 2 *fig.* A firm hold, a cer-
tain thing, dend certain. U.S. 1883 *Cinch* v.
to girth tightly, *fig.* to 'put the screw on'.

Cinchona (sīnchōnā). Also *cinchonina*.
1743. [Named by Linnaeus after the Comess
of *Cinchon*, who, when vice-queen of Peru, was
cured of a fever by Peruvian Bark, and after-
wards brought a supply of it into Spain.] 1. A
genus of evergreen trees or shrubs growing in
the tropical valleys of the Andes, and now ex-
tensively cultivated in India and Java for the
sake of the bark. 2. The bark of species of
Cinchona, Peruvian bark, also the drug pre-
pared from it 1850. Also *attr.*

Constr. c.-bark, the bark of species of c. of value
as a tonic and febrifuge. Called also *Peruvian bark*,
Peru bark, *Peruquina*.

Hence *Cinchonaceous* a. belonging to the natural
order of *Cinchonaceae* of which C. is the typical genus.
Cinchonoid a. *sb.* related to the *Cinchonaceae*.
Cinchonina, *Chen*, -*cinchonine*, *Cinchonine* a.
of or pert. to cinchona, *var.* *Cinchonin*, *Cinchonin* a.
Cinchonin a. *Cinchonidine*, two of the cinchona
bases, isomeric with cinchonine. *Cinchonine*,
Chin, an organic alkali salt, *Chin* (N⁺) with fibri-
fuge qualities, commonly associated with cinchona,
in various cinchona barks. *Cinchonous*, the condi-
tion produced by the excess use of cinchona. *Cin-
chiz* v. to act upon with quinine.

Cinct (sīnkt), *vb.* a. 1511. ME. [ad. L.
cinctus.] Girt, encircled (cf. *con-fart*).

Cincture (sīnktūr), *sb.* 1587. [ad. L. *cinc-
tura*.] 1. A girding, encircling, or encir-
cling; enclosure, girdle. 2. *cover* That which
encircles or encompasses 1607, in *Arch.* 'the
ring, list, or fillet at the top or bottom of a
column which divides the shaft from the capital
and base' (Gwilt) 1866.

1. Her dress A vest with wooden tied Woosw.

Cincture (sīnktūr), v. 1701. [1. *prec.* To
gird, to encompass, surround.

Cinder (sīndər), *sb.* [Erron. sp. of *sunder*,
OE. *sinder* (*synder*) scoria, slag; cf. ON. *sundr*,
etc. Not conn. etymologically w. F. *cendre*, L.
cinerum ashes.] 1. *Scoria*, slag. (*Use in s.v.*)
Now *techn.* 2. The residue of a combustible
substance, *esp.* coal, after it has been used to flame,
and so also, after it has ceased to burn 1550.

b. pl. Vaguely used for 'Residue of combustion,
ashes. Also *fig.* ME. 3. *Strong* Brandy, whisky,
etc., taken in tea, or other drink 1875

1. Smith's *unders* 1916 The *unders* of the *unders*
Golden 2. A red-hot c. (*mod.*) Sifting *unders*
Strut. b. *The* A. n. 27.

Constr. c.-bed, a stratum of cinders, in *Geol.* a
stratum in the Middle Park series, consisting
chiefly of *opacites*; -*notch*, the hole through
which cinder is tapped from a furnace; -*path*, a
running-path laid with cinders.

Hence *Cinderous* a. (*rare*). *Cindery* a. of the
nature of a c.; full of cinders.

Cinder (sīndər), v. ME. [f. *prec.*] To re-
duce to cinders. Also *fig.*

se (man). a (pass). au (loud). p (cut). g (Fr. chef). e (ever). ai (I, eye). s (Fr. caudate). i (sit). f (Psyche). g (what). p (get).

Cinderella (s'ndere la). Name of the heroine of a famous fairy story. *a lu ad udge a desp sed pa tne etc.* Also shōt fo *lun...* a dance s'opping at midnight.

Cine- (sinf), abbrev. of next in comb. 1897.

Cinema (sinfmā). 1910. [ad. F. *cinéma*, abbrev. of *cinématographe*, f. Gr. *κίνημα* movement: see -GRAPH.] Short for *Cinematograph* (sinfmæ'trɒf) 1896. A device by which a series of instantaneous photographs of moving objects is projected on a screen so as to produce the effect of a single motion scene; also, short for *cinema hall, theatre*. So *Cinematographer*, one who takes Cinematographic pictures, or practises Cinematography 1897.

Cinenchym (a (sinf'ekim(a)). 1835. [f. Gr. *κινὴν* + *ἐνχύμα*.] Bot. Laticiferous tissue.

Cineraria (sinfēr-riā). Pl.-as. 1597. [mod. L., fem. of L. *cinerarius*, f. *ciner-* cinis ash. So named from the ash-coloured down on the leaves.] Bot. A genus of composite plants, natives of S. Africa, with bright-coloured flowers. **Cinerarium** (sinfēr-nēm). 1880. [L.; cf. next.] A place for depositing the ashes of the dead after cremation.

Cinerary (sinfārī). a. 1750. [ad. L. *cineraryius*.] Of or pertaining to ashes.

C. urn, vase: a sepulchral urn used in ancient times to preserve the ashes of the dead after cremation.

Cinereous (sinf-ri-s). a. 1661. [f. L. *cinerereus* + -OUS.] Of the nature of ashes; ash-coloured, as *a. crow*.

Cineritious (sinfērī-s). a. 1686. [f. L. *cineritius* + -OUS.] 1. Ash-coloured, ashen-gray, as the 'gray or c. matter' of the brain. 2. Of the nature of ashes or cinders 1733

Cingalese (singālī-s). 1613. [f. Skr. *Sinhala* Ceylon.] *adj.* Of Ceylon. *sb.* A native of Ceylon; the language of Ceylon.

Cingia (sing'gī). ME. [a. OF. *cengle* = L. *cingulum*.] A girdle; a girth, a belt. Hence *†Cingling vbl. sb.* (rare).

Cingulum (sinf'gūlūm). 1847. L.; = 'girdle, belt', occas. used techn. for a. The girdle of a priest's alb. b. A surgical clasp; also, the waist. c. A band surrounding the base of the crown of the tooth. d. The *clitellum* of earthworms.

†Ciniphes, *sb. pl.* 1571. [repr. Gr. *κινίφες* of the LXX.] The insects which constituted the third plague of Egypt (*Exod. viii. 17*); gnats, lice, fleas -1662.

Cinnabar (sinfābar). ME. [ad. L. *cinnabarus* (also used), Gr. *κιννάβαρις*, a wd. of oriental origin; cf. Pers. *zinnabār*.] 1. The red or crystalline form of mercuric sulphide (Hg²⁺S). Originally applied to native cinnabar, a rhombohedral mineral, the most important ore of mercury 1539. 2. The same used as a pigment; VERMILION ME. 3. DRAGON'S-BLOOD, q. v. -1607. 4. *attrib.* Vermilion-coloured 1807.

1. Hepatic c. a variety of native c. of a liver-brown colour. Hence *Cinnabaric*, *Cinnabarine adj.* consisting of, containing, or pertaining to c.

Cinnamate. [f. L. *cinnamum* + -ATE.] A salt of cinnamic acid. So *Cinnamoin* = benzylcinnamate C₆H₅O₂C₆H₅. *Cinnamene*, an aromatic hydrocarbon C₆H₅ or C₆H₇, also called *Cinnamol* and *Styrol*. *Cinnamic a.* of or pertaining to cinnamon, as in *Cinnamic acid* C₆H₅O₂, or C₆H₇-C₆H₄O.OH. *Cinnamy*, the aromatic monatomic radical, C₆H₄O', of cinnamic acid, etc.

Cinnamo-mic, a. 1837. [f. L. *cinnamomum* (see next) + -IC.] Of cinnamon; in Chem. = *Cinnamic*, var. *Cinnamo-mic a.*

Cinnamon (sinfāmon). ME. [a. F. *cinnamon*, ad. L. *cinnamomum*, a. Gr. *κιννάμωμον*; cf. also a later Gr. *κινναμωμ*, whence L. *cinnamomum*, *cinnamum*. The Gr. = Heb. *qinnamon*, cinnamon.] 1. The inner bark of an E. Indian tree (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, N.O. *Lauraceae*), dried in the sun, and used as a spice. It is yellowish-brown in colour, brittle, fragrant, and aromatic, and acts as a carminative and restorative. 2. The tree itself ME. 3. *attrib.* Cinnamon-coloured.

1. White C.: the inner bark of *Cassia alba*; see *CANELLA*. 2. Wild C., *Cassia alba* and *Myrica asch.* Comb.: c.-oil, or oil of c., a sweet aromatic

oil. *ba d m b k a s a b a c c*
on ng ch fly o nam ad hyde, -stone, a
ame b own and yellow varieties of garnet.

†Cinquante. 1611. [app. f. F. *cinquante*.] A man of fifty, an old stager -1675.

Cinque, cinq (sinf). ME. [a. OF. *cinq*, *cinc*, mod. *cinq*; = L. *quingque*.] 1. The number five, as marked on dice; a throw which turns up five. 2. *pl.* *Change-inging*. A name for the changes on eleven bells 1872. Hence *†Cinquangle*, *cinkangle*, a pentagon; *cinquangled a Comb. c.* spotted *a* having five spots *Cynch. ii. 38*. **†Cinquecento** (sinf'kwet'sento). 1760. [It = five hundred.] The 16th century (15--), and that style of art which arose in Italy about 1500. Also *attrib.* Hence *Cinquecentist*, an artist or writer of that period.

Cinquefoil, cingfoil (sinf'kfoil). ME. [f. OF. type **cinkfoil*, mod. *quintefeuille*, repr. L. *quinguefolium*.] 1. The plant *Potentilla reptans* (N.O. *Rosaceae*), with compound leaves each of five leaflets. Also used of other species, and of the genus 1545. 2. An ornamental design resembling the leaf of cinquefoil; in *Arch.* an ornament used in the Pointed style, inscribed in an arch or in a circular ring ME. As *adj.* = *Cinquefoiled a.* furnished with cinquefoils, cinquefoil-shaped.

1. *March c.* = *Comarum palustre*. **†Cinquépase** (sinf'kwép'se). 1570. [= F. *cinq* + *pas*.] A lively dance, identified with the *gal-liard*; 'the steps were regulated by the number five' (Nares) -1647.

Cinque Ports. [In 13th c. *sink pors*, repr. OF. *cinq pors*, L. *quingue portus*.] A group of English sea-ports (orig. five, viz. Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, Hythe, and later also Rye and Winchelsea with the privileges of ports), which in ancient times furnished the chief part of the navy, and in return had many important privileges and franchises. b. = 'Barons of the Cinque Ports' SHAKS. Also *attrib.*

Cintre (sinf'trē). rare. ME. [a. F. *cintre*, f. *cinclurare* (Diz.)] *Arch.* The centre or centering of a bridge or arch.

†Cion (sinf'on). 1811. [Gr. *κίων*.] a. The uvula. b. The septum between the nostrils. Hence *Cionotomy*, an instrument for excision of the uvula. *Cionotomy*.

Cion, obs. f. *SCION*.

Cipher, cypher (sinf'fēr). ME. [a. OF. *cyfre*, *cyfre* (mod. *chiffre*), med. L. *cifra*, *ciphra*, f. Arab. *ḥijr* 'zero' or 'nought', f. *ḥafara* to be empty.] 1. An arithmetical symbol (0) of no value by itself, but which when placed after a figure or figures in whole numbers increases their value tenfold. 2. *fig.* He who or that which fills a place but is of no importance, a nonentity 1579. 3. A figure or number 1530. 4. *gen.* A symbolic character -1614. 5. A secret manner of writing by any of various methods intelligible only to those possessing the key. Also anything written in cipher, and the key to such a system. 1528. Also *fig.* 6. An intertexture of letters, esp. the initials of a name; a literal device, monogram 1631. 7. The continuous sounding of any note upon an organ, owing to the imperfect closing of the valve 1779. Also *attrib.*

1. You are like cyphers, which supply a place but signify nothing 1593. 2. The Raja was a cypher the Dewan usurped the whole power H. H. Wilson. 5. Cypher letter - which I cannot decipher, for Colonel Stewart took the cypher with him Gordon. Comb. c.-key, the key to writings in c.

Cipher (sinf'fēr), v. 1530. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *intr.* To use the Arabic numerals in the processes of arithmetic; to work the elementary rules of arithmetic; to think out (*U. S. colloq.*) 1837. 2. To express by (occult) characters 1563. 3. *gen.* To express, delineate. Const. *forth*, out. -1640. 4. To decipher SHAKS. 5. *intr.* To express by a monogram, etc. -1688 6. *intr.* Of an organ: To sound any note continuously without pressure on the corresponding key 1779 7. *Naval Arch.* To bevel away 1674.

1. To read, write, and c. M. PARRISON. 2. His notes he cyphered with greek characters 1630. 3. To c. me how fondle I did do SHAKS. Hence *Cipherable a.* *Ciphered sb. n.* (senses 2, 3). *Cipherer*.

Cipolin (sinf'pōlin). Occas. *cipollino* (sinf'pōlīno). 1798. [a. F., ad. It. *cipollino*, dim. of *cipolla* onion; so called from its foliated struc-

ture like the coats of an onion.] An Italian marble interfoliated with veins of talc, mica, quartz, etc., showing alterations of (esp. white and green) colourings.

†Cippus (sinf'pūs). 1621. [L.] 1. [as in late L.] The stocks. 2. *Arch.* A small low column sometimes without a base or capital, and usually bearing an inscription, used by the ancients as a landmark, a sepulchral monument, etc. 1708.

Circ, var. of *CIRQUE*.

Circa (sinf'kā). L. *prep.* and *adv.* Around, round about, about, as *circa* 1400 (c. 1400), *circa-continental adj.*, etc.

†Circar (sinf'kār). 1782. [Corrupt f. Pers. *sarkār* 'administrator, province'.] A province or division of Hindustan under the Moguls. See also *SIRKAR*.

†Circassian. 1853. [A gentile name, from *Circassia*.] A thin worsted fabric.

Circe (sinf'se). ME. [L.; Gr. *Κίρκη*.] 1. *Mythol.* The name of an enchantress who dwelt in the island of *Æa*, and transformed all who drank of her cup into swine; often used allusively. 2. *Asir.* One of the asteroids 1855.

1. *Com. Err.* v. i. 270. Hence *Circean a.*

Circensian (sinf'sen-shān). a. 1598. [f. L. *circensis* (*judi circensis*, the games in the Circus Maximus at Rome)] Of, pertaining to, or celebrated in the Roman Circus (see *CIRCUS*). var. *†Circensial*. Sir T. BROWNE.

Circioal (sinf'sināl). a. rare. [mod. f. L. *circinus*, a. Gr. *κίρκινος* a circle + -AL.] Bot. -CIRCINATE.

Circinate (sinf'sinēt). a. 1830. [a. L. *circinatus*, *circinare* to make round, f. *circinus*.] Bot. Rounded, made circular; spec. of that mode of vernation in which the leaf is rolled up on its axis from the apex to the base, as in ferns.

Circination (sinf'sinē-shān). 1592. [a. L. *circinationem*.] 1. *gen.* A circling or turning round -1681. Also *transv.* 2. Bot. Circinate vernation 1857.

1. *concr.* The circinations and spherical rounds of Onyx Sir T. BROWNE.

†Circinus (sinf'sinīs). 1837. [L.] *Asir.* The Compasses, a southern constellation.

Circle (sinf'sīl). sb. [In OE. *circul*, a. L. *circulus*; in ME. *cerle*, a. F. = L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*. Refash. after L.]

1. A figure or appearance. 1. A perfectly round plane figure. In *Geom.* a plane figure bounded by a single line, called the circumference, which is everywhere equidistant from a point within it called the centre. Also, the circumference alone. Often used vaguely ME. 2. *Asir.* (See *quots.*) OE. 3. *formerly*, The sphere or heaven in which a heavenly body was supposed to revolve; *now*, The orbit of a planet or other body ME. 4. The orb of a heavenly body (?) 1667. 5. A luminous ring in the sky, a halo OE.

1. To square the c. see *SQUARE*. Fairie circles 1596. Love... in the c. of his arms Enwound as both Tennyson 2. *C. of altitude* a small c. parallel to the horizon, having its pole in the zenith; an almucantar. *C. of curvature* see *CURVATURE*. *C. of declination* a great c. passing through the poles of the celestial equator. *C. of latitude* a great c. perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic; also used = *parallel of latitude*. *C. of longitude*; a small c. parallel to the ecliptic. *C. of perpetual apparition* that c. around the elevated celestial pole at any place, within which the stars never set. *C. of perpetual occultation*; that c. around the depressed pole, within which the stars never rise. *C. of position* see *POSITION*. *Diurnal c.* the c. described by a heavenly body in its apparent diurnal rotation round the earth. *Great c. (of a sphere)*; n. c. on the surface of a sphere, whose plane passes through the centre; if not through the centre, the c. is a *smaller*. *Horary circles*; the lines marking the hours on a sundial. *Vertical c.*; a great c. perpendicular to the horizon. 3. Hee thought the Sunne, would sooner have fallen from his c. 1568.

II. 1. Any material object that is circular, as a ring, crown, coronet ME.; one of the tiers of seats in a theatre 1623. 2. *Archæol.* A series of stones set up in a ring, as at Stonehenge, etc. 1772. 3. *Asir.* An instrument of observation, the graduated limb of which consists of an entire circle, as *miral, reflecting, repeating, transit c.* (see *MURAL*, etc.).

1. *Dress c.*; the lowest gallery in a theatre; *upper* or *family c.*; that above.

III. *Transf.* and *fig.* 1. The circuit or compass

o (Ger. *Köln*). o (Fr. *par*). ü (Ger. *Müller*). # (Fr. *dune*). ̃ (curl). ē (ē) (there). ē (ē) (rein). ē (Fr. *laître*). ē (fir, fern, earth).

of a pace 1E a Acy e pe od anyse es
end ng as begins, and pe pe ualy repeated
(J) WE 3 A comp e de se of par s to m
ng a sys em 153 4 L 2 A falacious mode
of reasoning, wherein a premiss is used to prove
a conclusion, and the conclusion is used to
prove the premiss. Hence to reason or argue
in a circle. 1646. 5. A group of persons surround-
ing a centre of interest 1714. 6. A set or coterie,
a class or division of society 1646. 7. A terri-
torial division; esp. in Germany under the Holy
Roman Empire 1675. 8. The area over which
anything exerts influence 1664.

1. Within the circle of the CIRC ME. 2. The Wheel
is come full a. Lear v. ut 174. 3. Or. a C. of Suspect
(title) 1854. 4. A c. of lookers on Jowett. 5. Political,
social, and literary circles 1885. 6. Within the
c. of possibilities Powe.

Phs. 1. To go the circle is to go, i.e. circuitously, in-
directly B. Jones.

Circle (sɜːkl̩), n. ME. [f. the sb.; or a. F. *cercler*.] 1. = ENCIRCLE 1. (Now part) 2. To move round 1883. 3. *intr.* To move in a circle (round, about, etc.) ME. 4. *intr.* To stand or extend in a circle (over) 1613.

1. The Imperial metall. circling now thy head
Shaks. 2. Other planets & other suns Powe. 3. While the bowl circles Powe. Hence Circled *fig.* a. surrounded with, or as with a circle; marked with a circle or circles; circular. Circled, one who en-
circles; one who or that which moves in a circle; cyclic poet (as tr. L. *scriptor cyclicus*) B. Jones.

Circlet (sɜːkl̩), n. 1. A small CIRCLE (in various senses) 1528. 2. A ring or band (e. g. of gold or jewels) worn as an ornament, esp. on the head 1481. Also *gem.* 13. A round piece of wood, etc., put under a dish at table 1878.

1. Sure pledge of day, that crownst the smiling
Morn With thy bright C. MUR. 2. A plain C. of gold
was the substitute for the crown Struss.

Circle-wise, adv. 1542. [See -WISE.] In the form of a circle.

Circocele, var. of CIRCOCLE.

Circue, v. 1450. [ad. F. *circuer*, ad. L. *circare*; see next.] To go or travel round 1491.

Circuit (sɜːkl̩), n. ME. [a. F., ad. L. *circulus*, f. *circulus*.] 1. The line described in going round any area; the distance round; the circumference. *famer.* = CIRCLET Shaks. 2. The space enclosed by a containing line; area, extent 1483. Also *fig.* 3. The action of going or moving round or about; a roundabout course, *fig.* revolution, round ME. 4. *spec.* The journey of judges (and others) through various places in succession, for the purpose of holding courts, etc. 1494; *concr.* those making the circuit; now esp. the baristers 1714. 5. The district through which the judge makes his circuit 1574. 6. A district of Methodist churches supplied by a series of itinerant preachers 1766. 7. *Electr.* The course traversed by an electric current between the two poles of a battery; the path of a voltaic current 1800. 13. Roundabout process or mode of speech or of reasoning 1836. Law = CIRCUIV 1751. 9. *Path.* The period of a disease.

1. Java is vyge acco Myle in circuyt Maunperv.
2. A great c. of ground in a very good soyle Rant. Essay. 3. I devoted many hours to the c. of Paris Gibson. *fig.* The dates circuit 1601. To make a c. to make a detour. 8. To avoid c. of speech Bacon.
Concr. c-breaker, an instrument which at regular intervals interrupts an electric current; -court, in Scotland, a court held periodically in the principal towns; in U.S. (a) Federal Courts intermediate in authority between the District Courts and the Supreme Court; (b) various State Courts. Hence Circuitee r, a judge or barrister on c.; *gen.* one who makes a c.; var. Circuiter. +Circuiteer v. to go on c.

Circuit (sɜːkl̩), v. 1549. [f. prec. sb.] 1. To go or travel round. 2. *intr.* To go or move in a circuit 1611.

1. The Phenicians circuted the greatest part of the habitable world Gale.
Circuition (sɜːkl̩iʃən), *arch.* 1533. [ad. L. *circuitionem*; see CIRCUIV.] A going round or about; *fig.* circumspection.

Circuitor (sɜːkl̩iʃər), n. 1811. [L.] One who goes his rounds, a travelling inspector, etc.

Circuitous (sɜːkl̩iʃəs), a. 1664. [ad. late L. *circuitosus*, f. *circuitus* CIRCUIV.] Of the nature of a circuit, roundabout, indirect. Hence Circuitously *adv.*, *mess.*

Circuitry (sɜːkl̩iʃəri), n. 1542 [a. OF. *circuite*,

f. L. *circulus*, var. of *cercler*.] 1. Amb.

580 a C uous qual yo p ocess 1626
2 C foz n La an a... brought,

be unnecessarily roundabout.

Circulable (sɜːkl̩əbəl), a. 1793. [See CIRCULATE.] That can be circulated.

Circular (sɜːkl̩jər), n. ME. *circuler*, n. AF. = OF. *circulier*, var. of *cercler*. — L. *circularis*, f. *circulus*. Refash, after L.]

A. *adv.* 1. Of the form of a circle; round in superficies ME. 12a. *transf.* Perfect, full 1659. 3. Moving in or passing over a circle, as c. tour 1450. Also *fig.* 4. Of the nature of arguing in a circle 1646. 5. Circuitous 1617. 16. — CYCLIC (*ma.*) J. DENNIS. 7. Affecting or relating to a number of persons 1639. 8. Of or pertaining to the circle or its properties 1559.

2. In this sister, your wisdom is not a. Miss W. 4. To praise the Work from the Virtue of the Worker, is a c. proof Housers. 7. C. letter, 'a letter addressed in identical terms to several persons'. C. note (a) = Circular letter, (b) a letter of credit addressed by a banker to several other bankers, in favour of a person named therein. 8. C. arm, cubic, etc. C. line, (a) one of such straight lines as are divided by means of an arc of a circle, as Sines, Tangents, etc.; (b) the imaginary straight line joining the centres of any circle to either of the two circular points, and forming a tangent to the circle. C. points, the two imaginary points at infinity through which all circles pass, also called *foecida*. C. instrument, instrument for measuring angles, graduated round the whole circumference of a circle, i.e. 360°. C. number, a number whose powers terminate in the same digit as the number itself. C. sailing (Naut.): navigation by the arc of a great circle (see CIRCUS sb).

Hence Circularism, a theory that space is a. Circularly *adv.* Circularness, var. [CIRCULARITY a]

B. sb. 11. A circular figure or space (*rare*) 1815. 2. Short for circular letter or circular note; now esp. a business notice, reproduced in large numbers for circulation 1818.

Circularity (sɜːkl̩jərɪ), n. 1582. [f. prec. + -rry.] Circular quality, form, or position.

Circularize (sɜːkl̩jəraɪz), v. 1799. [f. CIRCULAR + -IZE.] 1. To make circular. 2. To send circulars to 1843.

Circulate (sɜːkl̩jət), v. 1471. [f. L. *circulatus*, *circulare*, *circulari*, f. *circulus*.] 1. *Old Chem.* To subject to continuous distillation in a circulatory (see CIRCULATORY sb.) 1696. 2. *intr.* To move round, revolve; now round a circuit, circuitous course, system of pipes, etc. 1672. Also *trans.* 3. *intr.* To pass from place to place, from hand to hand, or from mouth to mouth; to pass into the hands of readers, as a newspaper 1664. 4. *trans.* To put into circulation 1777. 5. *Math.* Of decimal fractions: To recur in periods of several figures 1768.

2. Blood is blood which circulates ENERSON 3. Air EYRE, money, once Locke, circulates. 4. To c. 2 report SHAKESPEARE, the Bible 1615, the loving c. p. 184. Circulating library, a library of which the books circulate among subscribers 1742.

Circulation (sɜːkl̩jən), n. 1535. [a. F., or ad. L. *circulationem*.] 11. Movement in a circle, or in a course or round which returns into itself 1795. 12a. A continuous repetition of a series of actions, events, etc.; a round 1731; alternation 1647. 13. *Old Chem.* Continuous distillation in a CIRCULATORY 1641. 4. The circuit of the blood from the heart through the arteries and veins, and back to the heart; often called 'the c.'. Hence, of sap through the vessels of plants 1656. 5. Transmission or passage from hand to hand, or from person to person; dissemination, publication 1834, the extent to which a newspaper, etc., is circulated 1847. 16. A statement circulated RUSK. 7. *concr.* A circulating medium, a currency 1750.

2. The waters of the earth are in a state of constant c. Huxley. 4. Stopping of the C. Anabaptist. 5. The free c. of information McCulloch. A limited c. De Quincey. 7. A paper c. BURKE.

Circulative (sɜːkl̩jətɪv), a. 1635. [See -IVE.] Circulating; producing circulation.

Circulator (sɜːkl̩jətər), n. 1607. [a. L.] He who or that which circulates; *shpr.* 12a travelling mountebank 1669; 12a traveller 1734; a scandal-monger, etc. 1792, a circulating decimal. Hence 1 Circulatorious 2. (*rare*).

+Circulatory, sb. 1559. [ad. med. L. *circulatorium*.] An alembic or retort having the neck or necks bent back so as to re-enter the

owe pa of he eo a pe can ued n
e o d che n ca. process of distillation 1751

Circulatory (sɜːkl̩jətərɪ), a. 1605. [ad. L. *circulatorius*.] 1. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, CIRCULATION (senses 3, 4). 12a. Of or pertaining to a mountebank 1774. 13. C. letter; = Circular letter 1755.

+Circule, n. By-form of CIRCULATE, CIRCUL.

Circulet, obs. f. CIRCLET.

Circulus (sɜːkl̩jəs), n. L. for 'circle, ring', name for various instruments in Surgery, etc. also, a tool for cutting circular portions of glass also for cutting off the necks of glass-wares.

Circum- (sɜːkl̩jən), 1. A Latin adv. and prep meaning 'around, round about', much used in composition with vss., and the sb. and adjs. formed from them, such as:

+Circumcursion (f. L. *circumcursare*), running round or about; rambling. **Circumcursion**, *concr.* denotation all around. **+Circumf-** [L. *circumflantem*] a. blowing round

+Circumfulgent [L. *circumfulgentem*] a. shining around. **Circumfulgent**, to flow round in undulation; so **Circumundulation**. **+Circumver-** [f. L. *circumvertere*] v. to carry about; so **+Circumver-**

2. A *rare* use, after L., in which *circum-* (around, surrounding) prepositionally governs a sb. impled in the second part of the compound, gives *circumpolar*, *circumstantial*, etc.

+Circumaction, 1578. [ad. L. *circumactio*.] Communication of circular motion 1667.

Circumadja-, n. 1762. [CIRCUM- 1.] Lying immediately around.

+Circumagitate, v. 1655. [f. CIRCUM- 1.] *trans.* To move round or about 1697. So

+Circumagitation

Circumambages, *rare*. 1650 [f. CIRCUM- 1.] Roundabout methods or modes of speech.

Circumambient (sɜːkl̩jən), a. mblent, a. 1641. [f. CIRCUM- + AMBIENT.] Going or extending round; encompassing, environing, as c. *glom.*, air, etc. Also *fig.* and *adjs.* Hence Circum-ambience, the act or fact of going round or surrounding. **Circumambience**, *prec.*; also, c. quality or condition; environment.

Circumambulate (sɜːkl̩jən), v. 1656. [f. L. *circumambulare*.] To walk round about. Also *intr.* *fig.* To wait about the bosh. 1637. Hence Circumambulation. Circum-ambulator.

Circumbendibus (sɜːkl̩jən), n. 1681. [Joe f. CIRCUM + BEND, as a L. adative pl.] A roundabout process or method, a twist; circumlocution.

Circumcellion (sɜːkl̩jən), n. 1564. [ad. L. *circumcellionem*, f. *circumcellere*.] 1. *Arch. Hist.* Donatist lavatories in Africa in the 4th c., who used to rove from house to house b. Vagabond monks. 12a. *trans.* A vagrant 1631.

Circumcise (sɜːkl̩jən), v. ME. [ad. OF. *circunciser*, *-ciser*. — L. *circumcidere* to cut round.] 1. To cut off the *circum-* of prepure of (males), or the internal labia of (females). *fig.* To purify spiritually ME. 12a. To cut round 1672, *fig.* to cut 'short'; to cut off 1672. var. **+Circumcider**. Hence Circumcised *fig.* a. (Al-lusively used for 'Jewish' or 'Mohammedan') Circumciser.

Circumcision (sɜːkl̩jən), n. ME. [a. OF. *circumcisionem* (mod. *circumcisionem*), ad. L. *circumcisionem*.] 1. The action of circumcising, practised as a religious rite by Jews and Mohammedans; also as a surgical operation. *fig.* Spiritual purification. 2. *trans.* The circumcised people, the Jews; *fig.* 'the Lord of God' ME. 3. *Arch.* The festival of the Circumcision of Christ, observed on the 1st of January ME. 14. Cutting round 1761.

Circumclude, v. *rare*. 1677. [ad. L. *circumcludere*.] To shut in on all sides. So **Circumclusion**.

+Circumdate, v. 1578. [f. L. *circumdatre*] To surround 1657.

Circumduce (sɜːkl̩jən), v. 1578. [ad. L. *circumducere*.] 1. To carry or move round (an axis) 1657. 2. *Sc. Law.* To declare (the term) elapsed for leading a proof 1609

Circumduct (sə ˈkʌmdukt) *v.* 1599 [f. *L. circumducere* see *prec.*] 1. = **CIRCUMDUCE**

Law To cancel annu 1726

Circumduction (sə ˈkʌmdʌkʃən) *n.* 1578 [ad. *L. circumductio*]. 1. A leading round or about 1602. 2. *Phys.* The rotatory movement by which a limb is made to describe a cone having its apex at the joint 1578. 3. *Law* Annuling; cancellation 1609

†Circumferer, *v.* 1605. [ad. *L. circumferre*] To carry or bear round -1648.

Circumference (sə ˈkʌmfərəns) *sb.* ME [ad. *L. circumferentia* (as *tr.* Gr. *περίφερα*).] 1. The line that forms the encompassing boundary, esp. of anything rounded in form; *spec.* in *Geom.* periphery. 2. The surface of anything circular or rounded -1794; the whole circle 1667. 3. *gen.* Compass, bound 1598. 4. *Environment* (rare) 1643. 75. A circuit -1700. Also *fig.* 2. *Mult. Pl.* *L.* 1. 286 Hence **Circumference** *v.* to form the c. of (rare). So **†Circumferent** *a.* forming the c. of; travelling around **Circumferential** *a.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the c.; farcious, indirect. **Circumferentially** *adv.*

Circumferentor (sə ˈkʌmfərəntər) *n.* 1610. [f. *Circumferens*; see *prec.*] 1. *Surveying*. An instrument consisting of a flat brass bar with sights at the ends and a circular brass box in the middle, containing a magnetic needle, which plays over a graduated circle; the whole being supported on a tripod. (Now mostly superseded by a **THEODOLITE**.) 2. An instrument for measuring the circumference of a wheel; a tire-circle 1874

Circumflex (sə ˈkʌmfleks) *v.* 1643. [ad. *L. circumflectere*.] 1. *Gram.* To mark with a circumflex accent. 2. To bend round (*Dicts.*).

Circumflex (sə ˈkʌmfleks) *a.* and *sb.* 1577. [ad. *L. circumflexus*; see *prec.*; as applied to the accent, used as *tr.* Gr. *περιστρέφω* 'drawn around', in reference to its shape. The *sb.* partly repr. *L. circumflexus* *sb.*]

A. *adj.* 1. *Gram.* An accent-mark ^, ^, or ~, placed, originally in Greek, over long vowels having a particular accent (see **ACCENT**); and in Latin, etc. indicating a contraction, or a particular variety of long vowel. Occas. applied to the tone, quantity, or quality thus indicated. 2. Bent or bending round; farcious 1707. 3. *Anat.* Applied to structures of curved form, or which bend round others; as the c. *arteries* of the arm, thigh, and knee; the c. *nerves* of the arm; the c. *muscle* of the palate 1831.

B. *sb.* 1. *Gram.* A circumflex accent (sign); see *A.* 1. 2. Bending round, winding, curve -1773. 3. A curved line, (or f, bracketing two or more lines of writing. ? *Obs.* 1801.

Circumflex, *v.* 1565. [f. *L. circumflectere*, but in 2 from *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To bend or wind round 1644. Also *intr.* 2. *trans.* To write or pronounce with a circumflex 1665. Hence **Circumflexion**, *n.* the action.

Circumfluence (sə ˈkʌmfliuəns) *n.* 1881. [as if ad. *L. circumfluentis*] A flowing round.

Circumfluent (sə ˈkʌmfliuənt) *v.* 1577. [ad. *L. circumfluentem*.] Flowing round, ambient as a fluid.

Whose bounds the deep a winter embrace Pope.

Circumfluous (sə ˈkʌmfliuəs) *a.* 1615. [ad. *L. circumfluous* + *-ous*] 1. = **CIRCUMFLUENT** 1638. 2. Flowed round, surrounded by water.

Circumforaneous (sə ˈkʌmfɔːrəniəs) *a.* Now rare. 1650. [f. *L. circumforaneus* (f. *circum* + *forum*) + *-ous*.] Strolling from market to market; vagrant; quack.

The c. Emperick 1654. *vars.* **†Circumforaneal**, **†nean** *adj.*

Circumfuse (sə ˈkʌmfjuːz) *v.* 1596 [f. *L. circumfusare*, *circumfundere*.] 1. To pour or spread (a fluid) around or about (anything) 1648. 2. To surround with or in; to bathe.

A face, all circumfused with light B. Jones. Hence **Circumfusion**.

Circumfusile, *a.* rare. [f. as *prec.*] Poured or spread around. Pope.

Circumgestation, *v.* *Obs.* 1564. [f. *L. circumgestare*.] A carrying about (ceremonially or in procession).

C. of the Eucharist to be adored Jer. Taylor.

Circumgyrate (sə ˈkʌmɡraɪt) *v.* 1647. [f. *CIRCUM* + *L. gyrate*, *gyrare*.] 1. *trans.* To

caro to n or whe l ound ? *Obs.* 2. *nl.* To u n o ol round o avel round 1683. Hence **Circumgyration**, the act of turning, rolling, or wheeling round; also *fig.* **Circumgyratory** *a.* marked by circumgyration. *var.* **†Circumgyra** *v.*

Circumincession (sə ˈkʌmɪnseɪʃən) *n.* 1644. [ad. med. *L. circumincensionem*, *lit.* 'going round'. Often altered to **circumincension** 'an insitting reciprocally', the sense in which the term is used.] *Theol.* The reciprocal existence of the persons of the Trinity in one another.

Circumjacence (sə ˈkʌmɪdʒəns) *n.* 1884. [See **CIRCUMJACENT**.] The fact or condition of being circumjacent.

Circumjacency (sə ˈkʌmɪdʒənsi) *n.* 1748 [See *next*.] The quality of being circumjacent; *concr.* (in pl.) circumjacent parts.

Circumjacent (sə ˈkʌmɪdʒəns) *a.* 1490 [ad. *L. circumjacens*, *circumjacere*.] Lying around, adjacent on all sides.

Circumjovial (sə ˈkʌmɪdʒəvɪəl) *a.* (sb.) 1696 [f. *CIRCUM* + *Jovian*; cf. *jovial*.] *Astr.* Revolving round Jupiter. *†sb.* A satellite of Jupiter.

Circumli-ttoral, *a.* [f. *CIRCUM* + *cl. littoral*.] Bordering the shore.

Circumlocution (sə ˈkʌmləʊkʃən) *n.* 1510. [ad. *L. circumlocutio*]. Roundabout speaking; the use of several words instead of one, or many instead of few, a roundabout expression.

Circumlocution, as when we say. The Prince of Peripatetics, for Aristotle 1505. *C. Office*, a satirical name applied, by Dickens, to Government Offices, on account of the multiplication of formality in which they excel. Hence **Circumlocutional**, *ary*, *-ory* *adj.* pertaining to, given to, or marked by c.

Circum-meridian, *a.* 1852. [*CIRCUM* + *a.*] *Astr.* Situated about or near the meridian.

Circummore (sə ˈkʌmmɔː) *v.* 1603. [f. *CIRCUM* + *L. murare*.] To wall round.

Circumna-vigable, *a.* 1691. [f. as *next*; see *-ABLE*.] That can be circumnavigated.

Circumnavigate (sə ˈkʌmnəvɪɡeɪt) *v.* 1634. [f. *L. circumnavigare*.] To sail round. With a design of circumnavigating the island Cook. Hence **Circumnavigation**, **Circumnavigator**, **Circumnavigatory** *a.*

Circumnutate (sə ˈkʌmnjʊteɪt) *v.* 1880 [*CIRCUM* + *NOTATE*.] *Bot.* To move in a CIRCUMNUTATION.

Circumnutation (sə ˈkʌmnjʊteɪʃən) *n.* 1880. [f. as *prec.*] *Bot.* A movement of growing plants, in which the growing part (e.g. the apex of a stem) describes a sort of circular spiral path. So **Circumnutatory** *a.*

Circumoral, *a.* 1847. [f. *CIRCUM* + *L. or, -al*.] *Phys.* Situated round the mouth.

†Circumplect, *v.* 1578. [ad. *L. circumplectere*.] To clas-p around. Also **†Circumplex** *v.*, **†Circumplexion**, -1660.

Circumpolar (sə ˈkʌmpəʊlə) *a.* 1686. [f. *CIRCUM* + *L. polaris*; cf. *polar*.] Round or about the pole; in *Astr.* applied to stars which describe the whole of their diurnal circles above the horizon.

Circumpose (sə ˈkʌmpəʊz) *v.* ? *Obs.* 1578. [repr. *L. circumponere*, after *composere*, etc.] To place around; to place within any encircling space, to pot (a plant). So **Circumposition**. **†Circumposuer**, *q. v.* 1591.

Circumrotation (sə ˈkʌmrəʊtəʃən) *n.* 1610. [f. *L. circumrotare*.] 1. Turning round as a wheel; revolution on an axis; a complete rotation 1656. 2. A changing about in rotation -1767. So **Circumrotatory** *a.*

†Circumsaturnian, *a.* (sb.) 1664. [f. *CIRCUM* + *SATURN*] *Astr.* Round Saturn, a satellite of Saturn -1714.

Circumsciss (sə ˈkʌmsɪs) *a.* 1870. [ad. *L. circumscissus*, *circumscindere*.] *Bot.* Opening by circumscissile dehiscence.

Circumscissile (sə ˈkʌmsɪsɪl) *a.* 1835. [f. as *prec.*] *Bot.* Dehiscing or opening by a transverse circular line, said of the seed-vessel (*pyxidium*).

Circumscribe (sə ˈkʌmskraɪb) *v.* 1529. [ad. *L. circumscribere*.] 1. To draw a line round; to encompass, bound; to encircle 1578. 2. To

mark out he m s o., o confine (usually *fig.*), esp. to hem in, restrain, abridge 1529. 3. *Geom.* To describe (a figure) about another figure so as to touch it at certain points without cutting, also with the figure as subject of the verb 1570. 74. To write or inscribe around (esp. a coin, etc. with an inscription, or an inscription on or about a coin, etc.) -1592.

2. I was alone, circumscribed by the ocean Dr. Fox. 2. Therefore must his choice be circumscrib'd Hand 1. iii. 22. Hence **Circumscribable** *a.* that may be circumscribed; *var.* **†Circumscribable**. **Circumscriber**, one who or that which circumscribes; esp. one who signs a round robin. **Circumscription**, *n.* circumscribed. (Now rare) **Circumscriptly** *adv.* (rare)

Circumscription (sə ˈkʌmskrɪpʃən) *n.* 1531. [ad. *L. circumscriptionem*, f. as *prec.*] 1. The action of circumscribing or fact of being circumscribed; limitation, restriction, the having defined limits 1604. 2. *cover*. Boundary, outline, periphery 1578. 3. A material surrounding 1578. 4. A circumscribed space or place 1831. 5. *fig.* Definition 1531. 6. *Geom.* The act of circumscribing one figure about another (see **CIRCUMSCRIBE** 3) 1570. 7. An inscription around something, e.g. a coin, etc. 1569. 1. *Obs.* 1. ii. 27. 4. The diocese or ecclesiastical c. *Moxley*. 5. *Drunkennes*, bath its c. 1654.

Circumscriptive (sə ˈkʌmskrɪptɪv) *a.* 1565. [f. *L. circumscripsi*, *-scribere*.] Pertaining to, or having the attribute of, limitation in space. Hence **Circumscriptively** *adv.* with limitation in space ? *Obs.*

†Circumscribe, *v.* = **CIRCUMSCRIBE**.

Circumsession (sə ˈkʌmsɪʃən) *n.* ? *Obs.* rare. 1652. [ad. *L. circumsessionem*.] 1. Bessetting. 2. *Theol.* Error for **CIRCUMINCESION**.

Circumso-lar, *a.* 1846. [f. *CIRCUM* + *L. sol*.] Revolving round, or situated about, the sun.

Circumspect (sə ˈkʌmspekt) *a.* ME. [ad. *L. circumspectus*, *-spicere*.] 1. Marked by circumspection, well-considered, cautious. 2. Attentive to all circumstances that may affect action or decision, cautious 1430.

1. C. Remedy 1662. 2. High-reaching Buckingham groves c. *Rich. III.* iv. li. 37. Hence **Circumspection**, vigilant and cautious observation of circumstances or events; circumspect action or conduct; caution, circumspectness. So **Circumspectively** *a.* scanning on all sides; given to circumspection. **Circumspectively**, **Circumspectly** *adv.* **Circumspectness**, the quality of being c.

Circumstance (sə ˈkʌmstəns) *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *circum-*, *circumstance*, ad. *L. circumstantia*, f. *circumstans*.] Orig. a *sb.* of action or condition, not taking a or pl.]

I. 1. That which stands around or surrounds; surroundings -1562. 2. pl. The adjuncts of an action or fact; in *arg.* any one of these ME. 3. The state of (esp. pecuniary) affairs surrounding and affecting an agent ME. (More situation is expressed by 'in the circumstances', action takes place 'under the circumstances'.)

4. Neither in time, manner, or other c. *Deas. for M.* iv. li. 109. 3. The web of c. 1667. Easy in their circumstances Addison.

II. Words or ado made about anything, circumlocution; ceremony ME.

Pompe and C. of glorious ware *Oth.* iii. iii. 354. III. 1. That which is non-essential, accessory, or subordinate; a detail, a particular ME. 2. An incident; a matter or fact 1586.

1. Tell us the sun, the c. defer *Mult. Sam.* 1557.

Circumstance (sə ˈkʌmstəns) *n.* ME. [f. *prec.*] 1. To condition -1736. 2. To place in particular circumstances or relations. Chiefly in pa. pple. 1644. 73. To supply with attendant circumstances -1774.

3. The Poet took the matter of Fact as they came down to him, and circumstance them after his own manner Addison. Hence **Circumstanced** *pt. a.* placed in certain circumstance or relations; subject to circumstances *Oth.* iii. iv. 201; *circumstantiated*.

†Circumstant, 1494. [ad. *L. circumstantem*.] *adj.* Standing around, circumjacent -1656, incidental -1656. *sb.* pl. Bystanders -1675.

The c. cold ayre 1545, causes 1656.

Circumstantial (sə ˈkʌmstəntʃəl) *a.* 1600. [f. *L. circumstantia* + *-al*.] *A.* *adj.* 1. Of relating to, or dependent on circumstances; esp. adventitious, accidental 1608. 2. Full of circumstances, details, or minutiae, particular 1611.

1. C. evidence indirect evidence founded on cir-

o (Ger. Köln). u (Fr. peu). ü (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. dame). é (curi). ē (ē) (there). ē (ē) (reia). ē (Fr. faire). ē (far, fern, earth).

Citatory (sai-tā-tōrē), *a.* 1611. [ad. *L. citatorius*; see next.] Having the faculty of citing; concerned with citation; *esp.* in *Letters c.* vars. **Citative** *a.* (*rare*). **†Citatorial** *a.*

Cite (sai), *v.* 1483. [a. *F. citer*, ad. *L. citare*, freq. of *cure* to set in motion, call.] 1. To summon officially to appear in court of (usu. eccles.) law. Also *fig.* 2. *gen.* To summon; arouse 1534. 3. To quote (a passage, book, or author) 1535. 4. To adduce by way of example, proof, precedent, etc. 1563. 5. To call to mind, mention; refer to as; *tevidence* 1588.

1. Fee but the Summer, and he shall not c. thee 1616. 2. In a storm cited by the finger of God he died Dr QUINCY. 3. The duell can c. Scripture for his purpose *Mercy* P. 1. iii. 99. 5. We cited up a thousand heavy times *Rich.* III. i. iv. 14. *All's Well* 1 in 216. Hence **Citee**, one who is cited (*Dicts.*) **Citer**.

Citess. 1685. [*f. Citer*]. 1. A female cit. 2. A citizeness. (Used in U.S. as tr. *f. citoyenne*.) **†Cithara** (si-pā-rā). 1789. [*L.*, a. *Gr. mēpā*; cf. *cithern*, *guitar*, *zither*, etc.] *Mus.* An ancient instrument of triangular shape with from seven to eleven strings; a sort of lyre. Hence **Citharist**, a player on the c. **Citharēdic** *a.* pertaining to a citharist or c. (*rare*).

Cither (si-pai). 1606. [ad. *L. cithara*] An anglicized form of **CITHARA**, applied also to the **CITHERN**, **ZITHER**, etc.

Cithern, **cithern** (si-pam, si-tam). *arch.* 1566. [app. *f. L. cithara*, perh. after *gittern*, *F. gitterne*.] *Mus.* A sort of guitar, strung with wire, and played with a plectrum (The **ZITHER** is the Tyrolean form of this.)

Comb. cithern-head, a term of contempt, referring to the grotesquely carved head of a c. **SHAKS**.

Citicism; see **CITYCISM**.

Citied (si-tid), *a.* 1612. [*f. CITY*.] Made into or like a city; occupied by a city or cities. *Kinsfolk* on the c. earth **KEATS**.

Citigrade (si-tig-ēd), *a.* 1845 [*f. L. citus + gradus*; cf. *F. citigrade*.] *lit.* Moving swiftly; applied to a tribe of spiders, *Citigrada*, and *subst.* one of these.

Citizen (siti-zēn). [*ME. cītesein*, etc., a. Anglo-Fr. *cīteseyen*, *-sein*, etc., altered form of *OF cīteain*, etc., later *cīteyen*, *cīteyen*—*L. type *cīteatānum*, *f. cīteatēm*. The *z* is unexplained.] 1. An inhabitant of a city or (often) of a town, *esp.* a freeman of a city, a townsman 1514; a civilian 1607. 2. A member of a state, an enfranchised inhabitant of a country, as opp. to an alien; in U.S. a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of voting for public offices, and is entitled to protection in the exercise of private rights *ME.* 3. *transf.* Inhabitant, denizen *ME.* 4. *adj.* City-bred (*nonce-use*) *Cymb.* IV. 11. 8. Also *attrib.*, as *c.-king*.

1. I am a man of Tarsus, a cīteseyen or burgeys, of a citēe not unknown *Wyclif Act* xxi. 39. Both citizens and peasants S. AUSTIN. 2. *Citizen of the World* one who is at home, and claims his rights, everywhere. Hence **Citizenry** *v.* to address as 'citizen'. **Citizenness**, a female c. **Citizenhood**, the state of being a c.; the body of citizens. **Citizenish** *a.* of the nature of or relating to citizens. **Citizenism**, the principle of citizenship; *Civis*. **Citizenize** *v.* to make citizen-like; to make a c. **Citizenry**, citizens collectively. a. *citizenry*, a body of citizens. **Citizenship**, the position or status of a c.

Citole. Now *Hist.* *ME.* [*a. OF.*, app. a deriv. of *L. cithara*, with dim. ending *Orig. ci tole*, now *cito le* after *OF* or *It.*] *Mus.* A stringed instrument of 13-15th c.; perh. a special form of the *cithara*. Hence **†Citoler**.

Citr-, **citro-**, *f. L. citrus* citron, used as comb. *f. citric* and its derivs.; as **Citraconic** [see **ACONIC**] *a.*, in **Citraconic acid**, $C_6H_6O_4$, obtained in a crystalline form in the distillation of citric acid. Its salts are **Citraconates**.

Citra- (si-trā), *prefix* [*L. citra* adv. and prep., on this side (of), prop. abl. fem. of *citer* adj., hither'], as in **Citraconitane** *a.* = **CISMONITANE**.

Citrate (si-trait). 1794. [*f. CITRIC + -ATE*]. *Chem.* A salt of citric acid.

Citrean (si-tri-ān), *a.* 1616 [*f. L. citreus + -AN*]. 1. Made of citrus-wood (**CITRUS** 2). 2. Citron-coloured 1656.

Citric (si-trik), *a.* 1800. [*f. L. citrus + -IC*.] *Chem.* Derived from the citron; as in *C. acid*, a colourless inodorous acid, $C_6H_8O_7$, of a very

sharp taste, found in the juice of oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, etc.

†Citril. 1688. [app. shortened *f. It. citrinella*, dim. of *citrina* citrine-coloured (bird).] In c. finch: *Fringilla citrinella*.

†Citrination (si-tri-nā-shn). *ME.* [ad. med. *L. citrinationem*.] *Alch.* The turning of a substance yellow, looked upon as indicating the state of perfection or complete digestion—1645.

Citrine (si-trin). *ME.* [*a. F. citrin*, *f. L. type *citrinus*, *f. citrus*]. *A. adj.* Greenish-yellow, lemon-coloured; var. **Citrinous**. *B. sb.* 1. Citrine colour (*mod.*). 2. *Min.* A glassy wine-yellow variety of quartz; *false topaz* 1748. *C. ointment*: the ointment of nitrate of mercury.

Citron (si-tron). 1530. [*a. F.*, ad. *It. citrone*, augm. of *L. type *citrum*; cf. *L. citrus*, *citroum* (*malum*), *Gr. kītrōv*]. 1. An ovate acid juicy tree-fruit, larger, less acid, and thicker in the rind than the lemon. Formerly the name included the **LEMON**, and perhaps the **LIME**. 2. The tree *Citrus Médica*, which bears this fruit 1530. 3. = **CITRINE** B. 1. 1610. 4. = **CITRUS** 2. Also *attrib.*—1740. 5. = **CITRON-WATER**—1735. Also *attrib.*

5. Now drinking a c. with his Grace and Chartres *Pore. Comb.* 16.-water, a drink made from brandy flavoured with c. or lemon-peel.

†Citronize, *v.* *Alch.* To become of a citron colour. *B. JONS.*

†Citrus. *ME.* [*a. F. citrouille*, med. *L. citrul* *lus*, dim. from *L. citrus*, from the colour.] The Water-Melon; also the Pumpkin—1755.

†Citrus (si-tris). 1865. [*L.*; cf. *Gr. kītrōv*, etc.] *Bot.* 1. The name now used for the genus which includes the citron, lemon, lime, orange, shaddock, and their varieties 1882. 2. Roman name of an African tree, prob. *Callitris quadrivalvis*, the fragrant wood of which was prized for making furniture.

Cithern; see **CITHERN**.

City (siti). [*ME. cite*, a. *OF. citē*, earlier *citet*—*L. civitatem*, sb. of state *f. civis*; hence in *L.* primarily 'citizenship', and only later = *urbs*.] 1. *orig.* A town or other inhabited place—1611. 2. *spec.* A title ranking above that of 'town'. a. used vaguely *ME.* b. in Great Britain and Ireland: Associated with episcopal seats, and ancient royal burghs, and in recent times conferred by royal authority on important boroughs, as Birmingham, etc. *ME.* c. in U.S.: 'A town or collective body of inhabitants incorporated and governed by a mayor and aldermen' (Webster); also, in the newer States, used loosely 1843. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. The community of the inhabitants of a city *ME.* 4. *The City*: short for *the City of London*, that part of London situated within the ancient boundaries 1556; *esp.* the business part, or the business community, in the neighbourhood of the Exchange and Bank of England 1751. 5. As tr. *Gr. πόλις*, *L. civitas*, a self-governing city or state 1540. 6. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a city or the City (Often hyphenated.) *ME.*

1. A citie called Nain *Luke* vii. 11. 2. b. My Lord Coke's Observation, that every C. is, or was, a Bishop's See, is not very exact *FORTESCUE-ALAND Holy C.*, Jerusalem. *Eternal C.*, *C. of the Seven Hills*, Rome. 5. *SHAKS. Cor.* 112. L. 199.

Comb.: **C.-article**, the summary of financial and commercial news in a newspaper; **C. Company**: see **COMPANY**; **C.-editor**, the editor of the C.-article, etc.; **c.-father**, a civic ruler; **-ward**: see **WARD**.

Hence **Cityicism**, c. manners, etc.; **Cityful**, as many as a c. will contain; **Cityish** *a.* smacking of the c. **Cityless** *a.* without a c. or cities; *tthat* is no c. (*nonce-use*); **Cityward's adm.**

Cive (soiv). Now **CHIVE**, *q. v.*

Civet (si-vet), *sb.* 1532. [*a. F. civette*, *f. (uit)* the Arab. name *sabād*, *zabād*. See also **ZIBET**]. 1. A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, yielding the secretion called by the same name.

Spec., the central African species, *Viverra civetta*; called also **Civet Cat**. The allied Asiatic species *V. zibetka* is often called **ZIBET**. The Japanese species is the *Rasse*. 1532. 2. A yellowish or brownish unctuous substance, having a strong musky smell, obtained from glands in the anal pouch of the Civet. It is used in perfumery 1553. Also *attrib.*

†Civet, *sb.* 1531. = **CIVE** or **CHIVE**—1712.

†Civet, *sb.* 1708. [*OF. civet*, conn. w. *cive*

CHIVE (*Littre*).] A way of dressing chickens, hares, etc., first frying them brown, and then stewing them in broth—1727.

Civet, *v.* 1601. [*f. CIVET sb.*] To perfume with civet.

Civet-cat. 1607. = **CIVET** 1. (Also, a per son perfumed with civet.)

Civic (si-vik), *a.* 1542. [*a. L. civicus*, *f. civis* cf. *F. civique*.] Of or pertaining to citizens to a city 1656, or to citizenship 1789.

C. crown [*L. corona civica*]: a garland of oak-leaves and acorns, bestowed upon one that saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war. *C. oath* [*F. serment civique*]: an oath of allegiance to the new order of things, demanded from citizens in the French Revolution. So **†Civical** *a.*, whence **Civically** *adv.* **Civics**, *pl.* used *subst.*, the theory of the rights and duties of citizenship.

Civicism (si-visi-z'm) 1874 [*f. prec. + -ISM*]. Civic system; the principle that all citizens have equal rights and duties.

Civil (si-vil), *a.* *ME.* [*a. F.*, ad. *L. civilis* (*f. civis*)]. 1. Of or belonging to citizens; *tof* the nature of a citizen 1592. 2. Of or pertaining to the community of citizens 1494. 3. Civic—1713. 4. Of, pertaining to, or befitting a citizen 1526. 5. Orderly, well-governed—1685. 6. Civilized 1553. 7. Educated; refined—1716. 78. Sober, decent, grave—1691. 79. Humane gentle—1684. 10. Polite; in recent use, decently polite, 'not (actually) rude' 1606. Also *transf.* 11. Pertaining to the ordinary life and affairs of a citizen; as distinguished from *military, ecclesiastical*, etc. 1592. 12. *Law* Pertaining to the private rights and remedies of a citizen; as distinguished from *criminal, political*, etc. 1611. 13. *Legal* as distinguished from *natural* 1656. 14. Of divisions of time: Legally recognized 1601. 15. Of or according to the Roman CIVIL LAW. See also **CIVIL LIST**, **CIVIL SERVICE**, **Civil Servant** (see **CIVIL SERVICE**), **Civil Engineer** (see **ENGINEER**).

1. Where c. blood makes c. hands unclean *Rom.* 4. 9. *Procl.* 2. C. dominion *HOOKER*, *war* 1550. 4. Slaves have no c. liberty *LANE*. C. knowledge *H. WALPOLE*. 5. Clull streets *SHAKS*. 7. C. and well bred men *LOCKE*. 10. 'Well, he was c., which is something' (*mod.*) 11. C. righteousness: goodness as a citizen, but not as a saint. 12. C. death (*f. e* in all that respects legal rights or standing).

†*B.* as *sb.* 1. = **CIVILIAN** 1. *ME.* only. 2. *pl.* Civil matters; *τὰ πολιτικά*—1717.

†*C.* as *adv.* = **CIVILLY**—1767.

Civilian (si-vi-li-an). *ME.* [*a. OF. civilien*, as in *droit civilien*, *f. civil*, *L. civilis*]. 1. One who studies or has studied the Civil Law. 2. *Theol.* One who followed after civil righteousness (see **CIVIL** 11, *quot.*)—1645. 3. A non-military man or official 1766. Also *attrib.*

1. Both the Canonists and the Civilians *BAXTER*. 2. Civilians and Indian officers returning from sick furlough 1829.

Civilisation, *-ise*; see **CIVILIZATION**, *-ize*.

†Civilist. 1549. = **CIVILIAN** 1. 2. —1725.

Civility (si-vi-li-ti). *ME.* [*a. OF. civilitē*, ad. *L. civilitatem*.]

1. Obs. senses, connected with citizenship. *esp.* 1. Citizenship—1568. 2. A civil capacity *LATIMER*. 3. Polity—1670. 4. Social order—1611. 5. Good citizenship—1758. 6. Secular quality—1649. 7. Civil righteousness; see **CIVIL** 11, *quot.*—1640.

4. To inbreed and cherish in a great people the seeds of virtue, and public civility *MILTON*.

II. Senses connected with civilization. 1. The state of being civilized (*arch.*) 1549. 2. Polite or liberal education (*arch.*) 1533. 3. Behaviour proper to the intercourse of civilized people, politeness; an act of politeness 1561. 14. Seemliness; see **CIVIL** 8. —1672.

1. The progress of arts and c. *JOHNSON*. 2. Bring c. and learning into France *WARTON*. 3. The common forms of c. *MACAULAY*. *†C.-money*: money given in consideration or anticipation of good offices.

Civilizable (si-vi-liz-ā-b'l), *a.* 1840. [See **-ABLE**.] Capable of being civilized.

Civilizade, *nonce-verb*. [*CF. Crusade*, etc.] A crusade on behalf of civilization. *MILL*.

Civilization (si-vi-liz-ā-shn, -izei-zā-shn). Also *-isation*. 1704. [*f. CIVILIZE + -ATION*]. 1. *Law*. The assimilation of the Common Law to the Civil Law—1812. 2. The action or process of civilizing or of being civilized 1775. 3. (More

o (Ger. *Kahn*). o (Fr. *peu*). ü (Ger. *Müller*).

ü (Fr. *dame*). ù (curi). ē (ēo) (there). ē (ē) (rein). ē (Fr. *faire*). ē (fir, fern, earth)

asua y) C z deond on o s a c 772 A so
i an.

3 The m e d ed h h p u -
h a d z H a s. Hence Civilizational a.
Civilize (sivilize), v. 1601. [i. F. *civiliser*
(Cotgr.) now *civiliser*; f. (ult.) L. *civiles* CIVIL
+ *izare*, Eng. -ize, q. v.] To make CIVIL, to
bring out of a state of barbarism, to instruct in
the arts of life; to enlighten and refine. Also
transf. †2. To make proper in a civil com-
munity (rare) 1643. 3. *intr.* To become civilized
or elevated 1868.

1. To c. the rude unpolish'd world Addison. 2.
With an ignominious note of civilizing Adultery Milt.
Hence Civilizer, a person civilized. Civilizer.

Civil law, n. right. ME. [L. *ius civile*.]
The law of Roman citizens; thence, the Roman
law as a whole. (See LAW.) Also, the law of
any city or state regulating the private rights
and duties of the inhabitants.

Civil List, 1712. orig. A list of the charges
for the civil administration of the state, the es-
tablishment supported by the moneys voted on
this list (*adj.*); now, the amount voted by parlia-
ment for the household and personal expenses of
the monarch, and for the *Civil List pensions*, i. e.
pensions granted by the royal bounty.

Civilly (sivilly), adv. 1552. [i. F. CIVIL a.]
In a civil manner (see CIVIL a. 6, 7, 8, 11, 15).
Civility, civility (rare).

Civil Service, 1785 orig. That part of the
service of the East India Company carried on
by the covenanted servants who did not belong
to the Army or Navy (cf. SERVICE); now, all
the non-warlike departments of the public ad-
ministrative service of the state. Also the body
of servants of the state employed in this service.
Civil Servant, a member of the Civil Service.

Civism (sivilism), 1791. [a. F. *civisme*, f.
L. *civitas*.] Principles of good citizenship. (A
term of the French Revolution.) Also fig.

†Civvy, civey, ME. [a. F. *civé*.] A broth or
saucy for a hare. (Cf. CRUTCH) -1460.

Cizar, -zer, obs. ff. SCISSOR, SIZAR.

Cize, obs. f. SIZE.

Clabber (klæbər), 1634. [a. Irish *clabar*.]
1. *dialect*, Mud 1821. 2. = BUNNY-CLABBER q. v.
Hence Clabber v. *intr.* to curdle, as milk.

Clachan (klachən), Sc and north-Sc. ME.
[Gael. *clach*, stone.] A small village in
the Highlands of Scotland.

The c. yill had made me canty Burns.

Clack (klæk), sb. ME. [conn. w. CLACK v. 1,
cf. Fr. *claque*.] 1. A sudden, sharp, dry sound as
of two flat pieces of wood striking each other
1508. 2. Anything which makes this noise, as
the clapper of a mill, a clack-valve, a rattle to
scare away birds, etc. ME. 3. Clatter of human
tongues; senseless or continuous chatter ME.
4. *contemptuously*, The tongue (Cf. 2) 1799.
5. The great wheel measured c. MORANS. 3. Whose
chief intent is to raunt his spiritual c. South.

Comb. c.-box, the box or chamber containing the
c.-valve of a pump, -dish, a wooden dish with a lid
clacked by leggers to attract notice; -door, an open-
ing into the c.-box; -valve, a form of valve in pumps,
hinged at one side, which is raised by the upward
motion of the fluid, and falls back with a c.

Clack (klæk), v. 1 [ME. *clacken*; app. echoic.
Cf. F. *cliquer*; also CLAP, CRACK.] A. 1. *intr.*
To chatter, prate, talk loquaciously; *trans.*
to blab 1590. 2. To cluck, or cackle, as a hen
1712. 3. *intr.* To make a sound intermediate
between a clap and a crack as one flat piece of
wood does in striking another 1530; *trans.* to
cause to make such a sound 1542

1. 'Tis not ever true, that what the hart thinketh
the tongue clacketh Othello. 3. He clacked his whip
Hobbes. Hence Clacker, †Clackeret, that which
clacks; the clapper of a mill, etc.

†B. Used adv. At once, pat, 'slick' 1734.
†Clack, v. 2 ME. [orig. Flemish *klacken*.]
trans. To remove the dirty clots, etc., from (a
piece of wool) -1725

Clad (klæd), ppl. a. [ME. *cladi*, f. OE.
cladd, -ed; see CLOTHE v. Also *yclad* with
prefix y-, revived by the archaists.] Covered
with or as with clothing; arrayed, decked.

Clad, v. arch. 1579. [app. f. prec.] To
CLOTHE. Also *transf.* and fig.

†Clade. ME. [ad. L. *clades*] A disaster,
plague -1504.

Clado- (klædō) bef. vowel clad
c mb C klædō young shoot a. branch, as
in Cladanthous a., bearing the fructification on
short lateral branchlets, as some Mosses; so
Cladocarpus a.; Cladophyll, also -phyllon,
pl. a., a branch assuming the form of foliage.
†Cladodium (klādōdīŋm). Also clādōdē.
1870. [f. late Gr. *κλαδόνης* (f. *κλάδος*).] Bot.
An axis flattened and more or less leaf-like.
Clas (klæz), 1549. Sc and n. *dialect* form of
CLOTHES.

Clag, sb. n. *dialect*, 1641. [f. the vb.] 1. The
process or product of clagging. 2. An encum-
brance Sc. 1697. Hence Claggy a. adhesive

Clag (klæg), v. n. *dialect*, 1470. [Cf. OE.
clæg, CLAY; perh. influenced by *cling*.] 1. *trans.*
To bedaub, to clot with anything sticky; to clog
by so doing 1546. 2. *intr.* To stick tenaciously;
also *transf.*, 1563. 3. *dialect* = CLACK v. 2 1863.
Hence Claggy, treacle-toffy.

Clak (klæk), sb. Sc. 1455. [f. CLACK v.]
1. The call of geese, etc. 1549. 2. The Barnacle-
goose (prob. from its call).

Clak, v. Sc. 1513. [prob. -ON, *klaka* to
chatter; cf. CLACK v.] *intr.* To cry as geese,
etc.; to chatter.

Claim (klām), sb. ME. [a. OF. *clame*
(*clamer*), f. *clamer* to CLAIM.] 1. A demand for
something as due; an assertion of a right to
something. (Const. as in 2.) 2. Right of claim-
ing; right or title (to something or to with inf.
phrase; also on, upon a person, etc.) ME. 3.
That which is claimed; *spec.* in U.S. and Aus-
tralia, a piece of land allotted and taken, esp
for mining purposes 1863. 4. A call, shout.
SPENSER P. O. IV. x. 11.

1. To lay to; to claim. 2. A c. to kindness JOHN-
SON, to call itself owner PENNANT. Hence Claim-
less a. (rare).

Claim (klām), v. ME. [a. OF. *clame*,
stem of *clamer* (claim) -L. *clamare*.] 1. To
demand as one's own or one's due; to seek or
ask for on the ground of right. 2. To assert
and demand recognition of (an alleged right,
title, or the like); to assert as one's own ME.
In U.S., loosely, To assert. 3. Of things: To
call for; to be entitled to 1606. 4. To pro-
claim (with complement) -1596. 5. *intr.* To put
forward a claim. (Later, app. an absolute use
of 1 or 2.) ME.

2. To c. Precedence Milt. P. L. II. 39, to be exempt
ME., that his word should be law MARSHALL. 3. That
chymic the temple for to be Cuckoo. 4. †To claim
put, also to quit claim (a person or thing); to pro-
claim quit or released. 5. Say from what scepter'd
ancestry ye claim Pope. Hence Claimable a.
Claimance, the action of claiming. Claimant,
one who makes or enters a claim; one who has a
claim upon anything. Claimer, a claimant.

Clairaudience (kle-ryō diēns), 1864. [f. F.
clair + AUDIENCE, after CLAIRVOYANCE.] The
faculty of mentally perceiving sounds beyond
the range of hearing, alleged to be induced
under certain mesmeric conditions. So Clair-
audient a. and sb.

Clair-obscur, 1717. = CHIAROSCURO, q. v.

†Clairschach (klā-shach), 1490. [fr. and Gael.
clairsach.] The old Celtic harp strung with
wire. Hence †Clairschacher, a player on the c.

Clairvoyance (kle-ryō-vyāns, or as F. *clair-
voyāns*), 1827 [Fr.] 1. The faculty of mentally
perceiving objects at a distance or concealed
from sight, attributed to certain persons, or to
persons under certain mesmeric conditions. 2.
Keeness of mental perception, insight 1861.
So Clairvoyant (a. and sb. (in both senses).
Clairvoyantly adv.

Clake, clakke, obs. ff. CLAK, CLACK v.

Clam (klām), sb. 1 [OE. *clam* (n), *clām* (n);
prob. from an OTeut. **klam-*, **klam-*, or
**klam-*, to squeeze together. See also CLAM
v.] 1. Anything that holds tight; bond, chain;
pl. bondage. (In OE.) 2. An instrument for
clamping rigidly or holding fast, a clamp, vice,
pair of pincers, etc.; also, a lining for the jaws
of a vice ME. 3. pl. Clutches, claws -1574.

Clam (klām), sb. 2 1500. [Orig. *clam-shell*;
app. from prec.] 1. A name applied to various
bivalve shell-fish; esp. a. in Scotland, to the
genus *Pecten*; b. to the Giant C. or Clamp
(*Tridacna gigas*) of the East Indies; c. in U.S.,

o e f d o Round C. (*Venus mercenaria*),
and the Soft or Long C. (*Mya arenaria*); whence
c.-bake and c.-chowder. Also applied to fresh
water mussels. 2. U.S. A term of contempt,
one who is 'as close as a c.' 1871. 3. U.S.
slang, The mouth 1825.

Comb. c.-bake, a baking, Indian-fashion, upon
hot stones, of a mass of clams, a favourite feature of
seaside picnics in U.S.; hence, the picnic part,
-chowder, one made with clams.

Clam (klām), sb. 3 1554. [? a back-forma-
tion from CLAMMY.] 1. A soft mass. (Cf.
CLOAM.) 2. Clamminess 1694

Clam (klām), sb. 4 1702 [perh. echoic, with
more notion of crash than *clang*.] The crash
of two or more bells of a peal rung together

Clam (klām), a. 1 Now *dialect*. ME. [Cf.
CLAM v. 1] Sticky; cold and damp; clammy.

Clam, a. 2 1829 [? L. *clam*.] Sc. Base, mean,
a school term. ? Obs.

Clam (klām), v. 1 Now *dialect*. ME. [var. of
clame, OE. *clāmon*, see CLAM v.] 1. To smear,
or spread unctuous matter on, to daub with.
2. To bedaub (a thing) so that it sticks 1598. 3.
To clog or choke up 1597. 4. *intr.* To be moist
and sticky; to suck, adhere 1610.

Clam (klām), v. 2 1674. [See CLAM sb. 4.]
1. Of bells: To crash together (*trans.* and *intr.*)
1702. 2. fig. To silence 1674.

Clamant (klā mant, klēm-), a. 1639. [ad.
L. *clamantem*.] 1. l. Clamorous. 2. fig.
Crying, urgent 1723.

1. C. for food 1606. 2. C. abuses 1858. Hence
Clamantly adv.

Clamation, 1502. [ad. L. *clamatōnem*.]
A crying out, invocation. Sir T. BROWNE.

Clamber (klāmber), v. ME. [app. f.
CLIMB v. (pa. t. ME *clambi*, *clamb*). Cf. Ger.
sich klammern to hook oneself on.] *intr.* To
climb by catching hold with hands and feet; to
climb with difficulty. Also *trans.* Of plants
To climb by means of tendrils, etc. 1601. Also
transf. and fig.

The Kitchen Mallow. Clambering thr. Walls to eye
him Cor. II. 1. 25. The narrow street that clamber'd
toward the mill Fannyson. Hence Clamberer, an
act of clambering. Clamberer, he who or that
which clambers, esp. a climbing plant.

Clamjampirie (klāmjd, e'miri), Sc. and n.
dialect, 1816. [? J. Timperry; spoken rubbish,
'rot', rabble, cantille.

Clammy (klāmi), a. MF. [f. CLAM a. 1
and -y + -y.] 1. Soft, moist, and sticky; viscous,
adhesive. 2. fig. Sluggish 1613

The c. water (of the Dead Sea) Fenners. C. 1692
1697, sweat 1700, hands 1676. Hence Clammyly
adv. Clamminess, †Clammishly a. somewhat c.

Clamor, var. of CLAMOUR.

Clamorous (klāmōrəs), a. 1526. [— med.
L. *clamorosa*, and obs. F. *clameureux*, f. L. *cla-
morem* CLAMOUR.] 1. Of the nature of clamour;
uttered with, or accompanied by, shouting;
noisy. 2. Vociferous; loudly urgent. Said of
persons and other agents, also *transf.* of places
where they are. 1740. Also fig.

1. The c. nonsense of the hour Emerson. 2. C.
Wre-pipes Scott, river-banks Cary. 3. C. debts
ARNDTSON. Hence Clamorously adv. -ness.

Clamour, -or (klāmōr), sb. ME. [a. OF.
clamor, -ur, -our -L. *clamor*, n.] 1. Loud
shouting or outcry, vociferation; commonly
implying a mingling of voices. Also with a,
and pl. ME. 2. fig. General vehement expres-
sion of feeling, esp. of discontent, or disappro-
bation; popular outcry ME. 3. Any loud noise,
as of beasts, birds, a storm, etc. 1592

3. The c. for war exclaimed I'll reveal. Hence
Clamourist (rare), one who belongs to a party of c.
Clamour some a. (n. *dialect*)

Clamour, -or (klāmōr), v. ME. [f. prec.
sb.] 1. *intr.* To make a clamour; to raise an
outcry, make a noise or din of speech. 2. *intr.*
To raise an outcry for; to demand importun-
ately to do a thing 1651. 3. *trans.* †To disturb
with clamour, din -1671, also with out of, into,
down, etc. 4. To utter clamorously 1856.

1. The obscure Bird clamor'd the lute-long Night
Hatch II. iii. 65. 2. Men were eagerly clamouring to
go home Fannyson. 3. Clamouring thr. God with
praise, Who had made this dreadful enemy thrall
Milt. Sam. 1621. 4. Hungry crows. Clamoured
their piteous prayer incessantly Lanyon. Hence
Clamourer.

Clamour -or *v* A o clamber 16 1
f C A M v o conn p i B ng
To epa e strokes mo uck en
hey e a e h-ght n order to cease them
1747. 2. To silence 1611.

2. Clamor your tongues, and not a word more
Wint T. iv. in. 250.

Clamp (klæmp), *sb* 1 ME. [a. Du. *klamp*
'clamp, cleat', from a WGer. stem **klamp-*,
by-form of **klamb-*; see CLAMP sb. 1] 1. A brace,
clasp, or band, usually of rigid material, used
for strengthening or fastening things together:
e.g. a piece of wood inserted into another to
prevent warping, etc. Also fig. 2. A name of
appliances with opposite parts which may be
brought together, so as to seize, hold, compress,
or pinch anything: e.g. with joiners, an appli-
ance for holding articles together while being
formed; a check for a vice, etc. 1688. 3. *Naut.*
One of the thick planks in a ship's side below
the shelf-piece which support the ends of the
deck-beams 1826. Also attrib.

Comb. c-nail, a large-headed nail for fastening
iron clamps; -plate (*Ship-building*), an iron plate
serving to unite two bodies.

Clamp, *sb* 2 1624. [Cf. prec.] *tr.* U.S.
Earlier name of CLAMS. 2. *Usu* C-shell: the
large oval shell of the molluscs *Chama* and
Tridacna (Family *Chamaeidae*) 1835.

Clamp (klæmp), *sb* 3 1596. [a. Du. *klamp*
'heap'.] A heap or pile of bricks for burning,
of earth to cover potatoes, etc., of ore for roast-
ing, of coal for cooking, etc.

Clamp, *sb* 4 Chiefly dial. 1879. [ECHOIC.]
A heavy, solid tread, or stamp with the feet.

Clamp (klæmp), *sb* 1 1677 [i. CLAMP sb. 1]
trans. To make fast with a clamp or clamps.
Hence **Clamper**, that which clamps; clamps,
pincers, an ice-creeper, etc.

Clamp, *v* 2 1834. [i. CLAMP sb. 3] To pile
up (bricks, earth, etc.) in a heap; to store
(potatoes, etc.) in a clamp. Hence **Clamper**
v 1 to botch, patch up.

Clamp, *v* 3 Chiefly dial. 1808 [Cf. CLAMP
sb. 4] To tread or stamp heavily; to clump.
So **Clamper** *v* 2

Clan (klein), *sb* ME. [a. Gael. *clann*, OIr.
cland, *clann*, app. a. L. *planta* spout, etc.
Goidelic substantiated & for *pl*.] 1. A number of
persons claiming descent from a common ances-
tor, and associated together; a tribe. 2. *con-*
temptuously, A collection of people having com-
mon attributes, a fraternity, party, set, lot 1536.
in *comb.* Also *transf.* and *fig.* Also attrib.

1. 'The Gathering of the Clans' (*unad.*) Another
c. of the Arabs MAUNSELL. 2. The whole c. of the
enlightened among us Buxton. A c. of rosy claws
brevet-woman. Hence **Clan** *v* (*rare*) to combine as
members of a c. *Clanless* *a* (*rare*).

†**Clanular**, *a*. 1621. [f. L. *clancularius*, f.
clanculum adv. dim. of *clim* in secret.] Secret;
clandestine -1735 So †**Clanularity**. Hence
†**Clanularity** adv.

Clandestine (klændə'stɪn), *a*. 1566. [ad.
L. *clandestinus*, f. *clam*.] Secret, concealed,
usually in a bad sense; underground, surreptitious.
A certain c. hostility cover'd over with the name of
Peace Murr. Hence **Clandestinely** adv. **Cland-**
estinity, secrecy; usually in bad sense.

Clang (kleŋ), *sb*. 1596. [app. f. CLANG *v*.
Cf. L. *clangor*, prob. cogn. w. Gr. *κλάγην*,
κλάγην. The echoic nature of the word has
also influenced its use.] 1. A loud resonant
ringing sound, orig. as in L. that of a trumpet,
now that of metal when struck. Also fig. (Cf.
Ger. *klang* 'sound') 1660. 2. The loud harsh
scream of certain birds. (As in L. and Gr.)
1667. 3. *Acoust.* = Ger. *klang*: A composite
musical sound 1867.

1. Trumpets clangue *Tam. Str.* c. ii. 207. *fig.* A c.
of turgid extravagances MERVILLE, a 'their [cranes']
loud L. Somerville. So †**Clange**. **Clangman**.

Clang (kleŋ), *v*. 1576. [app. ad. L. *clangere*,
see CLANG sb.] 1. *intr.* To emit a CLANG.
2. *trans.* To strike together with clanging sound
1720. 3. *intr.* Of some birds: To utter their
loud harsh cry 1832.

1. Armes clatter and a. Florio. 2. They [eagles]
wheel on high, And c. their wings Pope

Clangor, -our (kleŋ'gɔr, kleŋ'gɔr), *sb*. 1593.
[ad. L. *clangor*. Usually spelt with -or, exc. by
Johnson, till end of 18th c.] Loud resonant

ringing sound a CLANG O cas w h a and pl
Hen e Cango our o Ling. Clang-
orous a. u. of c; so †**Clangous** *a*. (*rare*)
Sir T. Browne. Clangorously adv.

Clanjamfray, -phrey; see CLANJAMFRAY
Clank (kleŋk), *sb*. 1656. [a. Du. *klank*
clanking noise; or echoic.] A sharp abrupt
sound, as of e.g. links of a heavy chain struck
together; differing from *clang* in ending abruptly
like a *clink*.

The c. of machinery 1845. Hence **Clankless** *a*.
(*rare*).

Clank (kleŋk), *v*. 1614. [See CLANK sb.]
1. *intr.* To make, or move with, a clanking
sound. 2. *trans.* To cause to emit, or to utter
with, a clanking sound 1743.

1. The old dinner-bell will clang, or rather c., in a
few minutes Scott.

Clannish (kleɪnɪʃ), *a*. 1776. [f. CLAN sb.]
Of or pertaining to clan; having the sympathies,
prejudices, etc. of a clan; attached to one's own
clan. Hence **Clannishly** adv., -ness.

Clanship (kleɪnɪʃp), 1772 [f. CLAN sb.
+ SHIP.] 1. The system of clans; union of per-
sons in, or as in, a clan. 2. Clannishness 1809

Clansman (kleɪnzsmən), 1810. [f. *clan's* +
MAN.] A man belonging to a clan.

Clap (klep), *sb* 1 [ME. *clappe*, *clappe*; ? f.
OTeut. **klappo*; echoic.] 1. An abrupt ex-
plosive noise, as of two hard flat surfaces struck
on one another. 2. = CLACK. Now dial. ME.

3. The noise made by striking the hands to-
gether; the act of so doing, applause 1599. 4.
A sounding blow, in *Sc. esp.* a pat ME. 15.
A sudden stroke (*lit.* and *fig.*). [Cf. ARTER-
CLAP.] -1768 6. *Falstuf.* The lower mandib-
le of a hawk 1486. 7. A poster -1735. 8.

= CLAPPER sb. 1 (in various senses) ME. 9.

Farriery. A disease of horses. ? Obs. 1684.

1. A terrible c. of thunder HAWTHORNE. 3. Applause

with c. of hands, and clump of stick HAWTHORNE

5. In a c. at once (Cf. Fr. *conf.*) 7. Plaster d. posts

with claps in capitals FORD.

Comb. c.-bill = sense 7. -bread, -cake, oatmeal

cake, beaten thin, and baked hard, -dish = clack-dish;

-net, a net used by fowlers, entomologists, etc., which

can be suddenly closed by pulling a string.

Clap (klep), *sb* 2 Now vulgar. 1587. [?]

Gonorrhoea. Also with a, and *pl*.

Clap (klep), *v* 1 [ME. *clappen*, OE. type

**klappan*, perh. f. (ult.) OTeut. **klappo*-CLAP

sb. 1] 1. *intr.* To make the noise described

under CLAP sb. 1 (Now dial.) 1509. 7a. =

CLACK *v* 1. -1502. 3. *intr.* To make this

noise by trapping, shutting (to), etc. ME. 4.

trans. To strike the palms of the hands together

with noise ME.; also *clapt*, to clap the hands

at 1555; *intr.* (without 'hands') to applaud by

clapping hands 1613. 5. *trans.* To strike with

sounding blows (*arch*) ME. 7b. To strike

(hands) reciprocally, in token of a bargain

-1614. 7. Of a bird: To flap (the wings) ME.

8. To slap with the palm of the hand, in token

of approval; in *u. dial.* to pat 1530. 9. To put,

place, set, or stick, with promptness and effect

1559, *esp.* to put in prison. Also simply to *clap*

up. 1515. 10. *fig.* To impose as with authority

upon, on, etc. 1609. 11. To stick together, put

up, hastily -1711. 12. *intr.* (for *rest*). To

throw oneself, strike in -1750. Also *fig.* to

strike into SHAKES. Also *absol.* (colloq.).

1. Doors creak and windows c. R. Blair. 3. [Sche]

clapt the wyndow to CHARCOCK. 4. Clappyn hondys

togetyr for joy ME. 5. And so c. hands, and a bar-

gaine *Hem. V.* v. i. 133. Cf. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 104. 9.

C on more scales *Merry W.* ii. ii. 142. The uncivil

Lord..clapt irons on my heels 1605. To c. spurs to

a horse 1710. To c. eyes on (colloq.). Let them be

clapt vp close SHAKES. 10. To c. a writ upon his back

1690. 11. Was euer match clapt vp so sodainly *Tam.*

Str. ii. i. 327. 12. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 43.

Clap (klep), *v* 2 Now vulgar. 1658. [f.

CLAP sb. 2] To infect with clap.

Clapboard (klep'bɔrd, kle'bɔrd), *sb*.

1520. [A form of CLAPHOLT, with *board* for

L.G. *holt*.] 1. A small size of split oak, for

barrel-staves, and wainscoting. 2. In U.S. A

board, thinner at one edge, used to weather-

board the sides or roofs of houses 1641. 3.

Used without a or *pl*. -1745. Hence **Clap-**

board *v*. to cover or line with clapboards (U.S.).

Clape (klep), 1860. [? f. CLEPE *v*.] A bird,

the FLICKER.

†**Clapholt** 1477. [a. LG. *klappholt*, f. stem
of *klappu* to CLAP + *holt* wood.] = CLAP
BOARD *sb* 3. -1721.

Clapmatch. 1743. [app. a. Du. *klapmuts*
sailor's cap; so called from the catilaginous
hood which covers its eyes.] A kind of seal.

Clapped, *clapt*, *pa. pple.* of CLAP *v*.

Clapped, *pple.* a. [f. CLAP sb. 1 9.] *Farriery*

Affected with clap. STERNE

Clapper (kleɪpər), *sb* 1 ME. [f. CLAP *v* 1
+ -ER.] 1. That which claps or makes a noise
as the CLACK of a mill, the tongue of a bell, etc.
Also *fig.* the human tongue. 2. One who claps
a clapper 1824.

†**Clapper**, *sb* 2 ME. [a. F. *clapier*; in med.
L. *clapper* *us*, -*um*, -a, 'rabbit-hole', previously
'heap of stones'.] A rabbit-burrow -1725.

Clapper (kleɪpər), *v* 1872 [f. CLAPPER

sb. 1] 1. To sound (a bell) by pulling the clapper.

2. *intr.* To make a noise like a clapper 1884.

Clapperclaw (kleɪpəɪklɔ), *v.* *arch*. 1590.

[app. f. CLAPPER sb. + CLAW *v*.] 1. *trans.* To

claw with the open hand and nails; to grab.

2. *fig.* To revile 1622. Hence **Clapperclawer**.

Clapperdudgeon, *arch*. 1567. [app. f.

CLAPPER sb. + DUDGEON *bilt* of a dagger.]

Cont. A beggar born; also, as a term of insult.

Claps, *e*, obs. and dial. f. CLASP.

Claptrap (kleɪp'træp) 1727. [f. CLAP sb. 1

+ TRAP sb.] 1. A trick, device, or language

designed to catch applause (Also without a

or *pl*.) Also attrib. 7a. A contrivance for

making a clapping noise in theatres etc. -1866.

Hence **Claptrappy** *a*. (*hence-wd.*)

†**Claque** (kleɪk), 1864 [F.; f. *claque* to clap.]

A band of hired applauders in a theatre; also

transf. of political followers.

Claque (kleɪk), [claqueur (kleɪkər). 1837.

[a. F. *claque*, f. as prec.] A hired

applauder.

Clarabella (klə'reɪlə), Also **clari-**. 1840.

[f. L. *clarus*, -a, -ellus, -a.] An organ-stop

of a powerful fluty tone, invented by Bishop.

Clare. 1818 A nun of the order of St. Clare.

Clarence (kleɪrəns; 1837. [f. the Duke of

Clarence, afterwards William IV.] A close

four-wheeled carriage with seats for four inside;

also attrib.

Clarenceux, -cieux (kleɪrənsi). ME. [f.

Clarence, L. *Clarence*, an English dukedom

named from Clare in Suffolk.] The second

King-of-Arms in England, who officiates south

of the river Trent.

Clarendon (kleɪrəndən). 1848. *Printing*.

A thick-faced condensed type, in capital and

small letters, made in many sizes.

Clare-obscure, = CLARE-OBSCURE.

†**Claret**, *sb* 1 ME. [ad. med. L. *claretum*, f.

OF *clare*, *claret*, CLARY.] = CLARY *sb* 1 -1559.

Claret (kleɪrət), *sb* 2 ME. [a. OF. *claret*,
in *van claret* (mod. F. *claret*), dim. of *clair*

'clear, light, bright'.] 1. *orig.* A name of

yellowish or light red wines, as distinguished

from 'red' and 'white' wines; used, about

1600, for red wines generally. Now applied to

the red wines imported from Bordeaux. Also

as *adj.* a. *slang* Blood 1604. 3. The colour of

claret 1649; also as *adj.* claret-coloured 1547.

Hence **Clareteer**, a drinker of c. **Clarety** *a*.

Claribella, var. of CLARABELLA.

Clarichord, *hist.* 1502. [A perversion of

CLAVICHORD, assoc. w. L. *clarus*.] = CLAVI-

CHORD, *q.v.* So †**Clarichord** = CLAVICHOR-

CHORD.

Clarification (kleɪrɪfɪkə'sən). 1612. [a. F.,

ad. L. *clarificationem*; see CLARIFY.] 1. The

action or process of clarifying, *esp.* liquids.

7a. Glorifying; transfiguration -1683.

2. Elevation and c. of his veri mortal Bodie 1683.

Clarify (kleɪrɪfɪ), *v*. ME. [a. OF. *clarifier*,
ad. late L. *clarificare*, f. *clarus*.] 1. *trans.*

To CLEAR, in various senses -1666. Also *intr.*

(for *rest*). Also *fig.* 7a. *fig.* To make illustrious;

to glorify -1649. 3. To make pure, or clean

(physically, also morally), to free from all im-

purities, defecate ME. Also *fig.*

1. To c. the day Lynde, the night 1585, the voice 1585;

(*fig.*) to c. a subject 1641. 2. *Adm.* Clarify the name

Wyclif John xii. 27. 3. To c. butter 1769, the atmo-

sphere 1879; to c. the intellect 1851, the popular

o (Ger. *Keln*). o (Fr. *peit*). u (Ger. *Müller*). ü (Fr. *dune*). ð (cartl). ē (ēz) (there). ē (ē) (rein). ē (fr. *saite*). ē (fir, fern, earth).

ced *le x* H n *Clar* fier one wh o b
h b f *spe a e u a n a n uga*
† **Clarigate** *v* *ra c* 60. [*f* L. *clar-ga* *v*.
† *clarus*, cf. *firmigate*, etc.] To make through
heralds a solemn demand for redress, prior to
declaration of war. Hence † **Clarigation** (*rare*).
† **Clarinet**. ME. By-form of **CLARION** -1620
Clarinet (*klā'rinet*, -nurt). 1796. [*a* F.
clarinette, dim. of *clarine*.] A wooden single-
reed instrument, having a cylindrical tube with
bell-shaped orifice, and played by means of
holes and keys. Hence **Clarinetist**.
† **Clarino** (*klār'fno*). [*It*] = **CLARION** 1, 3.
Clarion (*klā'ron*), *sb*. ME. [*a* OF. *claron*,
claron, *claron*; in med. L. *clarionem*, *claronem*,
† *clarus*; cf. **CLARINER**.] 1. A shrill-sounding
trumpet with a narrow tube. (Now chiefly poet.
or hist.) 2. poet. The sound of a trumpet, or
any similar rousing sound 1667. 3. An organ-
stop of like quality of tone 1570. 4. attrib. Of
or pertaining to, or sounding like, a clarion ME
1. The warlike sound of. *Clarions Milt. P. L. 1*,
532. 2. The cock's shrill c. *Gray*. 4. The c. complete
of Pope F. *Harrison*. Hence **Clarion v** (*rare*) to
blow the c.; also *trans.* † **Clarioner**, † **Clarionist**.
Clarionet (*klā'rionet*, -tī), 1784. = **CLAR-**
INET. Also *fig*.
† **Clarissimo**. 1605. [*It* superl. of *claro* =
L. *clarissimus*] A Venetian grandee -1630.
† **Claritude**. 1560. [*ad* L. *claritudo*.] Clear-
ness, brightness; a thing of brightness -1670
Clarity (*klā'riti*). ME. [*Orig* ME. *clartē*,
n. OF. = L. *claritas*.] Recently revived.
† 1. Brightness -1698. † 2. Glory -1675 3.
Clearness: in various senses 1616.
3. C. of understanding *St. T. Brown*, of style *Ful-*
ter, *heaven Browning*, a gem *R. Ellis*.
Clarida (*klā'rida*) 1864. [*mod* L., f. name
of W. *Clarke*, U.S. explorer] A plant of the
genus of this name, consisting of annuals bear-
ing white, rose, lake, and purple flowers.
† **Claro obscuro**. 1706. = **CHIAROSCURO**.
Clarre, -y, obs. ff. **CLARY**.
Clart (*klārt*), *sb*. Sc. and n. dial. 1808. (?)
Sticky or claggy dirt; (with *pl.*), a daub of sticky
dirt. Hence **Clarty** *a*. dirty, stinky.
Clart (*klārt*), *v*. *trans*. 1681. (?) To smear
or daub with or fas with dirt 1808.
† **Clary**, *sb*.¹ [ME. *clart*, *a*. OF. = L. type
claratum that which is clarified.] A liquor con-
sisting of a mixture of wine, clarified honey,
pepper, ginger, etc. *Occas. c. wine*, -1700.
Clary (*klā'ri*), *sb*.² [*In* OE. *clarie*, *clarge*;
in 16th c. *clart*, *clarte*, rept. med. L. *salurea*, of
unkn. origin. Resolved by apothecaries into
clart-ye, *clart-ye*.] A labiate plant, *Salvia*
scalaria; also other plants, app. as considered
good for the eyes, *c*. *Celandine*, and species
of *Fennel*. Also attrib.
Comb. c-water, cordial made from c. flowers.
† **Clary**, *v*. 1440. [*app* f. **CLARION**] To
clarion -1587.
Clash (*klāf*), *sb*. 1513. [*app* echoic: cf.
clap, *dash*, etc.] 1. A loud but broken sound
resulting from collision. 2. Collision, conflict,
esp. of arguments or opinions 1646. 3. Chatter;
the country talk; an item of gossip (usu. mali-
cious). *Sc.* and n. dial. 1688.
1. The c. of hail *Shelley*, of swords *Steele*, cym-
bals *Macaulay*, rain *Coleridge*. 2. The c. of argu-
ments and jar of words *Cowper*.
Clash (*klāf*), *v*. 1500. [*See* prec. *sb*.] 1.
intr. To make the sound described under **CLASH**
sb 1; also *trans.* with object of result 1667. 2.
trans. To strike (things) together with this noise
1686. 3. *intr.* To come into violent collision,
or conflict (*with*, *against*) 1618; also *fig.* to con-
flict; to be incompatible; to disagree (*with*).
(The chief current use.) 1646. 4. To strike in
conflict (*trans.* and *intr.*) 1650. 5. = *dash*.
Often *with* *down*. *Sc.* 1805. 6. To slam (a door,
etc.). Now *dial.* 1637. 7. *intr.* To talk mali-
ciously; to gossip. *Sc.* 1697.
1. Arms on Armour clashing bray'd Horrible discord
Milt. P. L. vi. 209. 2. His Lordship's statement
may seem to c. with Lord Eldon's J. *Powell*. Hence
Clasher. **Clashingly** *adv*.
† **Clashy**, -ee, *sb*. *Anglo-Ind.* 1785. [*ad*.
Urdu.] A tent-pitcher; a native sailor.
Clasp (*klāsp*), *sb*. ME. [*Also* *claspis*. *Origin*
unkn.] 1. A fastening, generally of metal,
consisting of two interlocking parts; used for

oding oge he pa s or ends of any hng g
pa s of g men s h ends o a be he ove.s
of a book, etc. Also *fig.* 2. The act of surround-
ing or comprehending and holding; embrace
(*lit.* and *fig.*) 1604. 3. A military decoration; a
bar of silver bearing the name of a battle, etc.,
fixed transversely upon the ribbon by which a
medal is suspended 1813.

Comb.: c-hook, a pair of hooks, etc., with over-
lapping jaws; -knife, a large knife the blade of which
folds or shuts into the handle; -nail, a nail with a
flat head to clasp the wood.

Clasp (*klāsp*), *v*. ME. [*f*. prec. *sb*; perh.
ind later by *CLIP* *v*. and *grasp*.] 1. *trans.* To
fasten with or as with a clasp. Also with *fig.*
together. 2. To furnish with a clasp 1460. 3.
To take hold of by means of encircling parts,
loosely and *poet.* to surround, enfold ME.; to
embrace (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1549. 4. To hold with
close pressure of the curved hand 1583. 15.
intr. To lay hold by clasping -1730. 6. *causal*.
To bend or fold tightly round or over 1798

2. Thy suppliant I beg, and c. thy knees *Milt. P. L.*
x. 978. 4. We'll c. hands *Per. ii. iv. 57*. Hence
Clasped *adj* *a*. held by or in a clasp; also [*f*. *cl*],
having a clasp or clasps.

Clasper (*klā'spā*), 1851. [*f*. prec. + -ER] 1.
One who or that which clasps: *Bot.* a tendril
1577; *Zool* (in *pl.*) appendages of the male of
certain fishes and insects, serving to hold the
female 1839. 2. One who makes clasps 1885
1. The claspers of the fysh called *polypus* *Turner*.

Class (*klas*), *sb*. 1656. [*In* 17th c. *classe*, *a*
F., *ad* L. *classis*; see **CLASSIS**] 1. *Rom. Hist.*
Each of the six orders into which *Servius Tullius*
divided the Roman people for purposes of taxa-
tion 2. A division of society according to
status 1772; rank (*esp.* high rank), caste 1845.

3. A division of scholars or students receiving
the same instruction or ranked together as of
the same standing 1656. 4. A division of candi-
dates according to merit. Also attrib.; and
ellipt. a class degree 1807 5. A division of
things according to grade or quality, as *high* or
low, *first*, *second*, etc. 1694. 6. *gen.* A number
of individuals (persons or things) possessing
common attributes, and grouped together under
a general or 'class' name; a kind, sort, division.
(Now the leading sense) 1664. b. *Nat. Hist.*
A group intermediate between a *kingdom* and
an *order* 1753 7. In the Methodist societies.
A subdivision of a congregation or society,
meeting under a class-leader for religious pur-
poses 1742. Also attrib.

2. Higher (Upper), Middle, Lower Classes (*mod*).
4. To take a c. at *Oxford* to take an honors degree
Comb.: c-list, a list of the members of a c.
(sense 3); also *spec.* a list of names of candidates
arranged in classes according to merit, as a result
of examination; -man, one whose name appears in a
class-list; -name, a general name.

Class (*klas*), *v*. 1705. [*f*. prec. *sb*.] † 1. To
CLASSIFY -1794. 2. To place in a class, or
class-list 1776. 3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To rank; to
be classed 1742

1. You c. mystice with wisdom and virtue *Jonert*
Tom was not classed at all *Tricker* *Park*. Hence
Classable *a*. also (badly) **Classible**. **Classer**.
Classic (*klā'sik*). 1613. [*ad* F. *classique*,
or L. *classicus* of the (i. e. the highest) class, i.
classis. *Inf.* later by the sense of 'Used in the
classes of schools, etc.']

A. adj. 1. Of the first rank or authority,
standard, leading 2. Of the standard Greek
and Latin writers; belonging to the literature
or art of Greek and Roman antiquity 1628. 3.
Belonging to Greek and Latin antiquity 1701
4. = **CLASSICAL** 6 1744. 5. *transf.* Of literary
or historical note 1787. 6. *pec.* Recognized,
standard 1648 7. = **CLASSICAL** 7. -1648.

1. But in Latin we have none of c. authority extant
Milt. 2. The *Classick Authors* *Steele* 3. Renaissance
St. G. Scott. 3. In c. lands *Coleridge*. 4. A c.
purity of design (*mod*). 5. C. ground *Bunyan*. 6. C.
rares: the Two Thousand, One Thousand, Derby,
Oaks, and St. Ledger.

B. sb. 1. A writer, or work, of the first rank
and of acknowledged excellence; *esp.* (as origin-
ally used) in Greek or Latin literature; in *pl.*
the general body of Greek and Latin literature
1711. 2. A classical scholar 1805. 3. One who
adheres to classical rules and models. (*Opp.* to
romantic.) 1885. 4. Short for *c style*, *art*, etc.
(see A 4) 1864.

1. The study of the classics *Goethe*. Dante was
2 (man). a (pass). ou (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). s (ever). ai (J, eye). s (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). q (what). p (got).

he of h o y *DIRE* 2 4 fi -, and a
u of p. m. e. L. m. a.

Classical (*klā'sikāl*), *a*. 1599. [*f*. L. *classi-*
cus (see prec) + -AL.] 1. = **CLASSIC** *a*. 1. 2.
= **CLASSIC** *a*. 3 1607 3. Learned in the clas-
sics **CLASSIC** *ph.* 1) 1711 4. Relating to the
classics (**CLASSIC** *sb.* 1) 1839. 5. = **CLASSIC** *s*.
1800. 6. Of literature: Conforming to the rules
or models of Greek and Latin antiquity, hence
transf. of art, opp. to *romantic* 1820. 7. *Hist.*
Of or pertaining to a classis in a Presbyterian
Church (see **CLASSIS** 3) 1586. 18. *Class-* -1819.
6 The problem is to present new and profound
ideas in a perfectly sound and c style *M. Arden*.
7. C., provincial, and national synonyms *Macaulay*.
Hence **Classicalism** = **CLASSICISM**. **Classicalist**.
Classicality, c. quality or character; c. scholar-
ship, an instance of c. learning, etc. **Classicalize**
-CLASSICIZE **CLASSICALLY** *adv*.

Classicism (*klā'sisiz* m.). 1837. [*f*. **CLASSIC**
+ -ISM] 1. The principles of classic literature
or art; adherence to classical style. 2. A classi-
cal (i. e. Latin or Greek) *idom* or form 1873.

Classicist (*klā'sisist*) 1839. [*f*. as prec +
-IST.] An upholder of classic style or form; also,
one who advocates the teaching of the Greek
and Latin classics in schools.

Classicize (*klā'sisiz*), *v*. 1854. [*f* as prec +
-IZE.] To make classic, *intr.* to affect classic
style or form.

Classico, *comb.* f. L. *CLASSICUS*.

Classifiable (*klā'siabl*), *a*. 1846. [*f*.
CLASSIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being classified.

Classific (*klā'sik*), *a*. *rare*. 1809. [*f*. L.
classis **CLASS** + -fic] That constitutes a class
or classes, pertaining to classification

Classification (*klā'sifikā'shon*). 1790. [*f*. as
CLASSIFY.] 1. The action of classifying. 2.
The result of classifying; a systematic distribu-
tion or arrangement, in a class or classes 1794
Hence **Classification** *a*. of or pertaining to c.

Classificatory (*klā'sifikat'ōri*), *a*. 1837
(*f*. L. *classificare*; see -ORY.) Tending, or re-
lating, to classification, as the c. sciences.

Classify (*klā'sifai*), *v*. 1799. [*as* if *ad* L.
classificare; see -FY.] To arrange or dis-
tribute in classes according to a method or
system. Hence **Classifier**, one who classifies

† **Classis** (*klā'sis*). Pl. *classes*. 1593. [*a*.
L. *classis* **CLASS**.] 1. *CLASS *a*. 1. 1601. 1a.
A division according to rank; a *CLASS* -1714.
3. *Eccl.* In cert an churches: an inferior judi-
catory consisting of the elders or pastors of the
parishes or churches of a district; a presbytery
1593; the district thus united 1653 74. In a
library: The compartment formed by the book-
shelves in the adjacent side or two stalls, to-
gether with those under the window between
them -1710.*

Classmate, -mate. 1862. A fellow student
in the same class

Classy (*klā'si*), *a*. *clung* or *collog.* 1891. [*f*.
CLASS *sb* + -Y.] Superior, high-class.

Classic (*klā'sik*), *a*. 1875. [*f* Gr type **kλα-*
stikos, f. *κλαστός*, f. *κλάειν*.] 1. *Genl.* Con-
sisting of broken pieces of older rocks 1877.
2. *Anat.* (Of a model) Composed of separable
pieces; pertaining to such a model 1875

Clathrate (*klā'treit*), *a*. [*ad* L. *clathratus*,
clathratus, f. *clathra* (pl.) lattice (Gr. *κλῆθρα*
bars).] *Bot.* Resembling lattice-work; cancel-
late. So **Clathroid** *a*.

Clatter (*klā'tar*), *sb*. 1460. [*In* 15th c. *clat-*
ter; echoic. Cf. Du. *klater* a rattle.] 1. A
rattling noise made by the rapidly repeated
collision of sonorous bodies that do not ring
1578. 2. Noisy talk; gabble 1460; in *mod. Sc.*,
gossip, little-tattle 1596

1. The c. of the hoos among the pobbles *Kennedy*
2. Hold still the clatter 1460. Such a c. of tongues
in empty heads *Lowry*. Hence **Clattery** *a* (*collog.*).

Clatter (*klā'tar*), *v*. [*OE.* *clattrian*; echoic.
Cf. Du. *klateren* to rattle.] 1. *intr.* To make
the noise described under **CLATTER** *sb*; to rattle,
said of the instruments or the agent. Also with
along, *down*, *over*, etc. 2. *trans.* To cause to
rattle 1537. 3. *intr.* To chatter, babble; in
mod Sc., to rattle ME. 74. To utter in a
chattering way; prate about -1735 Also *adv*.

1. They fall a-clattering with drums and kettles
D. Fos. 2. The servants c. the plates and glasses

2 (man). a (pass). ou (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). s (ever). ai (J, eye). s (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). q (what). p (got).

FER 3 The L ad a e Reo ma on a ome
m n f H e C a erer

CLAUGHT see CLAUG

Claude Lorraine glass A so Claude-
glass 789 [Nam d m C a d of L a n
600-682] A some a co vex da o
co o ed hand m o used o edu e he p o
po ons of a ands ape.

†Claudicant, a. 1624. [ad. L. *claudicans*.]
Lame, halting (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1708. So †Clau-
dicantion the action of limping.

Claut, pa. t. of CLEER v., to snatch,
clutch. Also as s. and v. Sc. 1800.

Clause (klōz). ME. [p. OF, ad. med. L.
clausa, in sense of L. *clausula*; f. L. *claudere*,
clausum.] 1. A short sentence; a single pas-
sage of a discourse or writing; a distinct member
of a sentence, esp. in *Gram.* one containing a
subject and predicate. 2. A particular and
separate article, stipulation or proviso, in any
formal or legal document ME. 3. Close, esp.
the close of a sentence -1724.

2. The passing of a statute of twenty clauses STUBBS.
Penal C. Saving C. 3 The sweet falling of the
clauses Bacon. *Comb. C. rolls*, = *Cross Rolls*.

†Claustre, -re. [OE. *claustrer*, a. L. *clau-
strum*, f. *claus*, *claud-* to shut. Cf. CLOISTER.]
A cloister, cell, or monastery -1726.

†Claustral (klō'strāl), a. ME. [ad. Inte L.
claustralis; see CLOISTER.] 1. Pertaining to
a cloister. 2. Cloister-like 1862.

†Claustraphobia (klō'strāphō-biā). 1879.
[mod. L. f. *claustrum* CLOISTER + *-phobia*.]
Path. A morbid dread of confined places.

†Claustrure. ME. [ad. L. *claustrura*; cf. *clau-
stra*.] The action of closing or enclosing -1670;
closed condition -1815, that which encloses
-1669.

Claut (klōt), sh. Sc. and n. dial. 1697.
[Conn. w. *claw* or *claught*.] A handful, a
rakeful, a scraping. So Claut v. to scratch,
claw, rake, scrape out, etc.

Clavate (klāv'tē), a. 1661. [ad. L. *clavatus*,
clavare, f. *clavus* nail. In sense 2 as f. L. *clava*
club.] 1. Knobbed. 2. Zool. and Bot. Club-
shaped; thickened towards the apex like a club
1813 So Clavated a.

Clave, pa. t. of CLEAVE v.

†Clavecin (klāv'sin), 1819. [F., ad. med. L.
clavicymbalum; see CLAVICYMBAL.] The
French name of the Harpsichord. Hence
Clavecinist, a player on the c.

Clavel (klāv'el). Now dial. 1602. [a. OF.
-L. **clavellus*, dim. of *clavus* nail.] The intel
over a bre-place. Also in *comb.*, as c.-piece,
mantelpiece. var. Clavy.

†Clavellated, a. 1660. [f. med. L. *clavel-
latus*, OF. *clavelle*, in *centre clavelle*, mod. F.
centre gravele.] In *Clavellated Ashes*, Potash
obtained from the dried and calcined lees of
wine, for the use of dyers -1735.

Claver (klāv'ar), sh. Sc. and n. dial. 1689.
[?] Idle garrulous talk; a piece of idle gossip.
Anc. Knox deaving us a' wi' his clavers' 1689.

Claver (klāv'ar), v. 1 Now dial. ME. [Cf.
Da. *klaver*, and mod. Du. *klaveren*, in same
sense.] To climb, clamber.

Claver (klāv'ar), v. 2 Sc. and n. dial. 1605.
[?] To talk idly; to gossip, prate.

Clavichord (klāv'ikōrd). Now Hist. 1483.
[ad. 15th c. L. *clavichordium*, f. *clavus* + *chorda*.
See also CLARICHORD.] A musical instrument
with strings and keys, in its developed form
resembling a square pianoforte.

Clavicle (klāv'ikl). 1615. [ad. L. *clavicula*
dim. of *clavus* key: in med. L. 'collar-bone'.]
1. Anat. The collar-bone, which extends from
the breast-bone to the shoulder-blade, forming
part of the pectoral arch. In birds the two cla-
vicles are united into the furculum or merry-
thought. 2. Bot. A tendril -1750. 3. *Comb.*
The head of a spiral shell -1774.

Clavicorn (klāv'ikōrn). [ad. mod. L. *clavi-
cornis*, f. *clava* + *cornu*.] Ent. Club-horned:
applied to the *Clavicornes*, a subsection of pen-
tamerous beetles having club-shaped antennae.

Clavicular (klāv'iklār), a. 1824. [f. L.
clavicula + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the CLA-
VICLE. Hence Clavicularly adv.

Clavicymbal (klāv'isimbāl). Now Hist.

1492 [ad. med. L. *clavicymbum* f. *clav-*
key + *cymba* um CYMBAL. See a so CLAR-
CYBAL CLAVECIN.] An old name of he
Ha ps cho d

Clavicytherium klāv'spōrēm [Bet e
early musical instrument; in effect, an upright
spinnet. var. Clavicytherium. BROWNING.

†Clavier. 1708. [F. *clavier*, orig. a key-
bearer (on L. type *clavarius*, f. *clavus* key).
Cf. G. *klavier*.] 1. The keyboard or set of
keys of a musical instrument. 2. (*clavier*)
A German name of all keyboard instruments
with strings; now esp. the pianoforte. 3. A
dummy keyboard for practice.

Claviform (klāv'ifōrm), a. 1817. [f. L.
clava club + *-form*.] Club-shaped.

†Claviger (klāv'idzōr). 1606. [a. L.] One
who carries a key or a club -1712. So Clavi-
gerous a. (Dicts.)

†Clavis (klāv'is). 1649. [L.] A key.
†Clavus (klāv'vōs). [L. *clavus* nail.]
= CORN sh. 2. The disease ERGOTISM.

Claw (klō), sh. [OE. *clawu*, obl. cases *clawu*,
pointing to a type **klawō*. See also CLEE.]
1. The sharp horny nail arming the feet of birds
and some beasts; also *transf.*; loosely, the foot
thus armed OE. 2. A hoof, or one of the
parts of a (cloven) hoof -1661. 3. *fig.* ME. 4.
5. *Bot.* The narrow sharpened base of the petal,
in some flowers, by which it is attached 1794.

3. In one's claws: in one's possession or power. 4.
The C. of a Hammer 1677.

attrib. and *Comb.*: c.-hammer, a hammer with a
c. for extracting nails; hammer coat (*colloq.*), a
coat for evening dress; t.-poll, a toady (cf.
claw-butch).

Hence Clawed a. having claws. Clawless a.

Claw (klō), v. Pa. t. and ppl. clawed.
[OE. *clawan*, deriv. of *clawu* CLAW.] 1. *trans.*
To scratch or tear with or as with claws. 2.
To seize, grip, clutch, or pull with claws 1557;
intr. to grasp or clutch (*at*, etc.): to scratch *at*
ME. 3. *trans.* To scratch gently, so as to re-
lieve itching or to soothe ME. Also *fig.* 4.
Hence: To flatter, cajole, fawn upon. Now
beat to windward from a lee-shore. Also *to c.*
off or from (the shore). 1642. 16. To strike as
with claws; to beat. Now dial. 1584.

2. But Age hath clawed me in his clutch *Hamlet*, v.
i. 80. 3. If any wight would c. us on the galls CRAUCER.
Phrases. [To c. the back of (see sense 3)], hence
†Claw-back, a toady. C. me and I'll c. thee (see
sense 4) 4. To c. away, off: to rate soundly, scold;
to get rid of.

Clay (klā), sh. [Com. Teut.: OE. *clæg*:
O. Teut. **klaijō*, verbal root *klēi-* (*klēi-*, *klai-*),
to stick, cleave + suffix *-ja*. See CLEAM, CLAM.]
1. A stiff viscous earth, consisting mainly of
aluminium silicate, and derived mostly from the
decomposition of felspathic rocks. It is found
in beds or other deposits at various depths, and
forms with water a tenacious paste which may
be moulded into any shape, and hardens when
dried. 2. Used *transf.* of *ditamen*, etc. -1584.
3. Used loosely for: Earth, moist earth, mire,
mud ME. 4. Earth as the material of the hu-
man body (cf. Gen. ii. 7); hence, the human
body for clay-pipe (*colloq.*) 1863. 5. Short
made of clay 1523.

1. Boulāter, Kimmeridge, London, Oxford, Purbeck
C., etc. *Brick*, *fire*, *plastic*, *porcelain*, *potter's c.*:
Bitumen Eoen. C. and C. differs in dignity *Cymb.*
iv. ii. 4. To moisten or wet one's c. (*hoc*) to drink.
Comb.: c.-band, a stratum of c.; hence a *band*
ironstone, a variety of Chalybite; -brained a. dull,
clod-pated; -cold, as cold as c.; usually of a dead
taining much c. *esp.* argillaceous hematite; -mill,
a mill for mixing and tempering c.; -pipe, a tobacco-
c. is dug; -puddle (see *Puddle*); -slate, an argil
having a cleavage which crosses the original stratifi-
cation at all angles; -stone, *Min.* a felspathic rock
which emits an odour of damp c. when breathed upon
Hence Clayen a. (*arch.*) of c.; clay-. Clayey
a full of c.; of the nature of c.; soiled with c.; c.
like; also *fig.* of 'mortal clay'. Clayish a. ? *Obs.*

Clay (klā), v. 1523. [f. prec. sh.] 1. To

cov o d ess w heay a To ea (sugar)
w h ay n refin ng 1703

Claye k 1708. [a F a m r h c
ay lae L a (f a seil, so-).] A
ude

Claymore (klā'mōr). 1772. *Hist.* [ad.
Gael. *claidheamh* (claidh) *mōr* 'great sword']
The two-edged (rarely two-handed) broadsword
of the ancient Scottish Highlanders. Also
ellipt. a man armed with this.

Cleach, cleech (klif), v. Now dial. [ME
cleche, 1. OE. **clac(e)an*, **clēhte*.] 1. To clutch
(*trans.* and *intr.*) 2. To lift (water, etc.) in the
hollow of the hand, or with a shallow vessel.

Clead, clead, v. [ME. (north.) *clepe*, pa. t.
clēdde, pa. pple. *clēd*; f. O. Teut. type **klaphjan*
f. *klaphō* cloth] = CLOTH v. Hence Clead-
ing *obl.* sh. clothing (Sc. and n. Eng.); *Mech.* a
casing (as of felt or wood), to prevent radiation
of heat, etc.

Cleam, cleme, v. Now dial. [OE. *clēman*:
-O. Teut. **klamjan*, f. **klamjan*, in OE. *clām*
'cleam'. Cf. CLAM.] To smear, bedaub,
plaster; to cause to stick.

Clean (klēn), a. [Com. Teut.: OE. *clēne*:
preh. **clānu*: -WGer. **klānu*. The original
sense was 'clear, pure'.] 1. Clear; undimmed
-1708. 2. Pure; free from foreign matter OE.
3. Free from dirt or filth. Now the ordinary
sense. OE. 4. Free from spiritual or moral
pollution. Const. *top.* from OE. 5. Free from
ceremonial or sanitary defilement OE. 6. Clean
in habit 1568. 7. Of style or language: Free
from faults, correct, pure (*arch.*) ME. 8. Proper;
well-built, shapely; clever, smart, dexterous
ME. 9. Clear of obstructions, inequalities, or
unevenness ME. 10. With nouns of action,
etc.: Entire, complete, perfect, sheer (Cf. *To*
sweep clean) ME. Also in *comb.*; see after
the adv.

1. All of Diamond perfect pure and cleane SPENSER
f. Q. i. vii. 33. 2. C. water ME. coal 1872, land
(*mod.*) 3. Clean linen *Mids. N. iv. 41*. A c.
ship De Pon. A c. copy (*mod.*). C. Bill of Health
(*fig.*) see *Bill of Health*. C. to make a c. breast (*fig.*) see
BREAST. 4. Create in mee a cleane heart. O God Ps.
li. 10. 7. A cleane and elegant stile *Evans*. 8. The
hooks and legs. 'clean' 1536. A c. field *Crickett*
Annual. 9. C. coast, harbour *Savvy*, oak 1884. A
c. wound 1827. 10. To make cleane work *Corcoran*.

Hence Cleanish a. pretty c.

Clean (klēn), adv. [OE. *clēne*, *clēne*, f. the
adj.; orig. *clāne*.] 1. In a clean manner (see
CLEAN a. 1, 2, 5, 10). 2. Without anything
omitted or left; wholly, quite, absolutely OE.
3. The room must be c. swept (*mod.*). 4. C off his
head -1883. C. dismay'd SPENSER, bowled (*mod.*).

Clean-, adv. and *adv.* in *comb.*
1. With pple., as c.-built, complexioned, going, etc.
2. c.-cut, sharply defined; -fingered, with rimple
fingers; scrupulous, honest; -handed, having clean
hands, free from wrong-doing; -limbed, shapely of
limb; -timbered, well-built, clean-limbed.

Clean (klēn), v. 1450. [In 15th c. *clene*, f.
the adj.; in current use more literal than *so*
cleane.] To make CLEAN (see CLEAN a.).
Also *adv.* and *intr.* 1703.

To c. shoes 1714, a portrait TYNEALL, a ship's bottom
DAMPIER, fish LANE, land 1866.

Phrases. To c. out: to c. by emptying; *transf.* to
exhaust, leave bare. Also *fig.* slang. To rick.
Hence Cleanable a. Cleaner, one who or that
which cleans.

Clean, sh. 1872. An act of cleaning: chiefly
in *comb.*, as a clean up, out, etc. *spec.* (in U. S.
bluing) clean-up: the collecting of all the
product of a given period or operation.

Cleanly (klēnli), a. [OE. *clēnlic*, f. *clēne*
CLEAN + *lic* body.] 1. Morally or spiritually
clean -1683. 2. Clean: as clothes, etc. -1590.
3. Habitually clean; habitually kept clean 1500.
4. Conducting to cleanness 1611. 5. Neat;
dexterous, elegant -1712.

2. A man of c. behaviour 1683. 3. Some plain but
c. country maid *Dryden*. An honest c. Alehouse
WALTON. 4. A c. diet *Burton*. Hence Cleanly
adv. Cleanliness, a quality or state.

Cleanly (klēnli), adv. [OE. *clēnlic*.] In a
clean manner (see CLEAN a.); completely
-1655; fully, adroitly -1642.

He purge. and line c. 1 *Her. IV. v. iv.* 169.
Cleanness (klēn'nes). [OE. *clēnnes*.] The
quality or state of being CLEAN (*lit.* and *fig.*).
7C. of teach. scarcity of food. (*Amos* iv. 6.)

o (Ger. Köln)., o (Fr. *pos*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dune*). ē (ēa) (there). ē (ēa) (train). ē (Fr. *faire*). ē (fēr, fern, earth).

Cleansable (kle'nzäb'l), *a.* 1483. [*f.* CLEANSE *v.*] That can be cleansed.

Cleanse (kle'nz), *v.* [OE. *clēnsian*, *clensian* — WGer. **clānsōn*, *i.* *clānz*, OE. *clēna*. The sp. follows *cleau*.] 1. To make clean, to purify, to free from dirt, infection, guilt, pollution, a charge, etc. Also *absol.* In the literal senses now usually *clean*. 2. To clear, to rid of, from ME. 3. To purge, also *absol.* OE. 1. You cannot c. your heart with tears TRENCH. What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common Acts x. 15. Hence *Cleanser*.

Clear (kliər), *a., adv., and sb.* [ME. *cler*, *a.* OF. — L. *clarum*. Partly infl. by CLEAN.]

A. adj. 1. I. Of light: *trans.* Brightly shining — 1667; *now*, pure, unclouded. Of a fire: Without flame or smoke. 1611. 2. Fully light, bright, serene (*arch*), free from cloud, mists, and haze, *fig.* serene ME. 3. Transparent, translucent ME. 4. Shining; lustrous ME.; *tof* women: Beauteous — 1578. 15. *fig.* illustrious. [See L. *clarus*.] — 1605.

1. Clear as the sun *Song Sol.* vi. 20. 2. Almost cleere dawn *Meas.* for *M.* iv. ii. 26. A c. frosty evening (*mod.*). *fig.* His brow grew c. LYTON.

II. 1. Clearly seen, distinct 1835. 2. Easy to understand, perspicuous ME. 3. Distinct, free from confusion ME. 4. Evident, plain ME. 5. Of the eyes, etc.: Having keen perception 1576. 6. That discerns without confusion of ideas ME. 7. Of persons: Subjectively free from doubt; certain, positive, determined 1604.

2. The words are cleare and plaine 1615. To make oneself c. JOWETT. 3. C. notions of law and government MACAULAY. 4. Quoth Hudibras, The case is c. BUTLER. 6. C. thinkers always have a c. style BUCKLEY. 7. I am not c. on the point H. MARTINEAU.

III. Of sound. Ringing, pure and well-defined; distinctly audible ME.

IV. 1. *fig.* from I. 3: Pure, unsophisticated ME. 2. Unspotted; innocent ME.

1. Fame is the spur that the c. spirit doth raise *Lucyda's* 70. 2. Duncane hath bin so cleere in his great Office *Macb.* i. vi. 18.

V. 1. Unencumbered; net 1500. 2. Unqualified; absolute, complete; sheer 1529. 3. Free from contact; quite free; quit, rid 1658. 4. Unobstructed; unoccupied, open 1568. 5. Empty of contents, load, or cargo 1607. 6. Free from legal or other complications 1635. 7. *U. S. slang.* Unadulterated, pure, real 1837.

1. A c. thousand a year for doing nothing COBBETT. 2. Three feet c. 3. Let me be cleere of these *Truel* IV. 1. 4. 4. Seeing the coast cleere GREENE. 6. I was now a c. man DE FOE.

B. adv. [Partly the *adj.* used predicatively; partly after native Eng. *adv.*, esp. CLEAN *adv.*] 1. Brightly ME. 12. = CLEARLY — 1782. 13. = CLEAN *adv.* 2. — 1690.

C. sb. I. Ellipt. 1. A fair lady, (in ME) 12. Brightness, clearness — 1611. 3. Clear space 1715.

2. Thy cleere with cloudy dukes is scard LONCE. 3. In the c. in interior measurement.

II. Verbal sb. *f.* CLEAR *v.* A clearing of the sky, weather, etc. 1694.

Comb. c.-cut *a.* sharply chiselled, sharply defined; -eyed *a.* having clear eyes (*lit.* and *fig.*); -headed, having, or characteristic of, a clear head; -headedness; -sighted *a.* having clear sight; -ness.

Hence *Clearish a.* Clearly *adv.* Clearness.

Clear (kliər), *v.* ME. [*f.* CLEAR *a.*] 1. To make or become CLEAR or bright. Also with *up*. 2. To make pure from stain; to purify, clarify; to prove innocent; to acquit ME. 3. To make (a person) clear as to a matter ME.; to elucidate ME., 12. to prove — 1770. 4. To make clear of things or persons that obstruct or cumber a space 1530. 5. Hence, *gen.* To free or rid of. Now a leading sense. 1535. 6. To remove, so as to leave the place or way clear. Also with *away*, *off*, *out*. 1672. 7. *intr.* To depart, so as to leave the place clear. Also with *off*, *out*. 1832. 8. To make or become clear of contents or burden; to exhaust 1699. 9. To get (a thing or oneself) clear of or from 1599; to pass clear of, get clear through or away from 1634; to leap clear over, pass over 1791. 10. To settle, discharge a *debt*, *bill*, etc. Also with *off*. 1596. 12. *intr.* To settle with — 1796. 11. To set free from debt, etc. 1704. Also *absol.* 12. To free (a ship or cargo) by satisfying the customs, harbour dues, etc. 1703, also *absol.*; hence, to leave a port under such conditions

1807. 13. To make in clear profit 1719. 14. To pass through the Clearing-House (*mod.*). 1. To c. the *air*, *orig.* to free from mists, etc.; *now*, from sultry conditions which precede a storm. To c. the sight SHAKS., the brain DISRAELI., the Voice DE FOE. 2. How! would'st thou c. rebellion ADDISON. To c. oneself of an imputation LOCKE. 3. To c. one's meaning (*mod.*). The evidence of time doth c. this assertion BACON. 4. Police to c. the way SALA. To c. the coasts 1530, the decks 1870, a ship for action 1839, land (for cultivation) 1755. 5. To c. the house of people 1860, cotton 1790 from dirt USE. 6. To c. a wreck 1823. 8. To c. a ship to discharge it of its cargo. 9. With one brave bound the corpse he cleared SCOTT. 11. To c. an encumbered estate W. PENN. 12. The steamer, cleared at Christiania bound for New York 1889.

With adverbs To c. out: a. To 'clean out' of cash. b. To clear on leaving port. To c. up: To make or become clear, orderly, or perspicuous.

Hence *Clearage*, the action of clearing; 12. clearing. *Clearer*, one who or that which CLEANS, also used *techn.*

Clearance (kli'rāns), 1563. [*f.* CLEAR *v.* + -ANCE.] 1. The action of clearing, or making clear. 2. *Comm.* The clearing of a ship at the Custom-House. Cf. CLEAR *v.* 12. 1731. 3. A clear space *spec.* In the steam-engine: the distance between the cylinder-cover and the piston when at the end of its stroke. 1788. 4. A CLEARING (sense 2) 1839. 5. A certificate that a ship has been cleared on leaving port 1727. 6. Clear or net profit (*rare*) 1864.

1. The c. of a property from encumbrances 1884, of a storm FROUDE. The Highland clearances 1883.

Clear-cole (kli'ukol), 1823 [ad. *F. claire colle*.] A preparation of size mixed with whiting or white-lead used as a first coating in house-painting; a coating of size in gliding.

Clearing (kli'rɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [*f.* CLEAR *v.*] 1. The action of the *vb.* CLEAR, in various senses. 2. A piece of land cleared for cultivation 1823. 13. *Comm.* = CLEARANCE 2. — 1769.

4. The passing of cheques, bills, etc., through a clearing-house 1883. Also *attrib.*

1. Upon his said Justification, and C. 1604. 2. A tiny c. pared from the edge of the wood LOWELL.

Clearing House, clearing-house. 1832

An institution in London established by the bankers for the adjustment of their mutual claims for cheques and bills, by exchanging them and settling the balances. Extended to similar institutions, as the *Railway Clearing House*, etc. Also *attrib.*

Clear-obscure. [After *F. clair-obscur*.] 1778 = CHIAROSCURO.

Clear-starch, *v.* 1709. To stiffen and dress linen with clear or colourless starch.

Clear-story, *var.* of CLERESTORY.

Cleat (kli), *sb.* [OE. *clēat*, cf. Du. *kleet* ball, Ger. *Klapp* CLOT, clod, lump. The primary sense was 'firm lump'.] 1. A wedge ME. 2. *Naut.* Orig. a small wedge of wood bolted on its side to a spar, etc., to stop anything from slipping (*stop-c*), afford a footing (*step-c*), or serve as a point of attachment or resistance ME. Extended to pieces of wood (or iron) of various shapes, bolted on to parts of a ship for various purposes, as a *belaying c.*, a *launching c.*, etc. 1769. 3. A wedge-shaped or other piece fastened on, or left projecting, for any purpose; e.g. as a handle 1611.

Cleat (kli), *v.* 1794. [*f.* prec *sb.*] To fasten to, or with, a cleat; to strengthen with thin plates of metal (*dial.*).

Cleavable (kli'vāb'l), *a.* 1846. [*f.* CLEAVE *v.* 1 + ABLE.] That can be cloven, cleft, or split.

Cleavage (kli'vedʒ), 1816. [*f.* as prec + -AGE.] 1. The action or faculty of cleaving or splitting asunder; the state of being cleft, division (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1867. 2. *spec.* (*Min.*) Arrangement in laminae which can be split asunder, and along the planes of which the substance naturally splits; the property of splitting along such planes 1830. 3. (*Geol.*) *Slaty c.*: the fissile structure in clay slate and similar rocks, whereby these split into the thin laminae or slates used in roofing, etc. This structure is quite distinct from, and in origin posterior to, the stratification and jointing. 1839. (with *pl.*) The plane in which a crystal or rock may be split 1817.

Cleave, *sb.* *Ir.* 1586. [ad. *Ir. cliabh*.] A basket.

Cleave (kli'v), *v.* 1. Pa. t. clove, clove,

cleaved, cleft; Pa. pple. cloven, clove, cleaved, cleft. [*Com. Teut.* OE. *clēfan*, *clēfan* — OTeut. type **kleub-*, *kleub-*—*klubum*, *klubano* = pre-Teut. **gleubh-*, in Gr. γλῡβ- 'to cut with a knife', and perh. L. *glub-* 'to lay'.] 1. *trans.* To part or divide by a cutting blow; to hew asunder; to split, to pierce and penetrate 1558 ME. 2. To separate or sever by dividing or splitting ME. 3. *intr.* (for 1541) To split or fall asunder ME. 4. *intr.* To cleave one's way 1655.

1. Abrahām, cleave the wood for the burnt offering Gen. xxi. 3. To cleave a heart in twine *Meas.* for *M.* iii. 1. 63. To c. the flood Milt. *P. R.* iii. 435. 3. The ground cleave asunder *Amos* xii. 31.

Cleave (kli'v), *v.* 2. Pa. t. cleaved, clove; Pa. pple. cleaved. [OE. *clifan* str. *vb.* and *clifan*, *clifan* wk. *vb.* — OTeut. **klifan* peih. *f.* root *kli-* to stick. The form *cleave* is perpetuated by the influence of the Bible of 1611.] 1. To stick fast or adhere, as by a glutinous surface, *to*. Also *fig.* 2. In wider sense To cling or hold fast *to*, to attach oneself to ME. 3. To adhere or cling to (a person, party, principle, etc.); to remain attached to ME. 14. To remain steadfast — 1594.

1. Their tongue cleaved to the roof of their mouth Job xxix. 10. *fig.* A phrase cleaving as it were to the memory FAULX. 3. He schal clyue to his wyf Wycher *Appl.* v. 31. The mercenary soldiers, cleave to King Henry FREEMAN.

Cleavelandite (kli'vlāndīt), 1823. [*f.* Cleaveland the mineralogist.] *Min.* A variety of albite from Chesterfield, Mass.

Cleaver (kli'vər), 1483. [*f.* CLEAVE *v.* 1] One who or that which cleaves, *spec.* a butcher's chopper for cutting up carcasses.

Cleavers (kli'vəz), *cli-* (kli-) [In OE *clife*, *f.* root of *clifian* to adhere, app. confused later with *clive* CLEAVE *v.*] *Bot.* The climbing plant *Galium Aparine* or Goose-grass, which adheres by its hooked prickles to clothes, etc.

Cleche, -ée (kle tʃ, ||kleʃe), *a.* 1688. [*f.* L. type **clavatus* 'key-holed', *f.* *clavis*] 1. A. Volded or hollowed throughout, as a cross showing only a narrow border. b. Of a cross: Having the extremities shaped like the handle of an ancient key.

Cleek (klek), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* ME. [a. ON *klekja* to hatch.] *trans.* Of birds: To hatch. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Hence *Cleeking* *vb.* *sb.* hatching.

Cledge (kledʒ) 1723 [prob. conn. w. CLAG.] In Kent, etc., clay or clayey soil, in Bedfordshire, the upper of the two beds of Fuller's Earth. Hence *Cledgy* *a.* clayey, sticky.

Clee, *Now dial.* OE. [*var.* of CLAW, *repr.* OE. *clā* (*claw*). See CLAW.] = CLAW *sb.* 1. 2.

Cleek (kli'k), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* ME. [Cf. CLEEK *v.*, and CLICK.] 1. A large hook or crook for catching hold of something. 2. *Golf* An iron-headed club with a straight narrow face and a long shaft 1820.

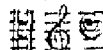
Cleek (kli'k), *v.* *n. dial.* Pa. t. claucht, claught ME. [- CLACH, ME. *clachen*] 1. *trans.* To seize with the clutch or hand, to clutch firmly, suddenly, or eagerly. 2. To snatch ME. 3. To lay hold with a cleek 1857.

Clef (klef), 1579 [a. *F.* — L. *clavum* key.] *Mus.* A character placed on a particular line of a stave, to indicate the name and pitch of the notes standing on that line, and hence of the other notes. Occas. loosely — *stave*. Also *p.*

There are three clefs in use, the C. tenor, or alto clef, the G. or treble clef, and the F. or bass clef, which denote respectively the middle C on a piano, the G. above, and the F. below. They are written respectively as here shown. In modern music the C clef is called the soprano, alto, or tenor clef, as it is placed upon the first, third, or fourth line of the stave.

1. Clef². *var.* 1494. [app. Anglo-Fr. **claf*, ad. L. *clavus* pin.] The pin of a weighing beam — 1568.

Cleft, *clift*, *sb.* [ME. *clift*, *clift* (app. OE. **clufte*) — OTeut. **klufst-*, *f.* *klub-*—*kleub-*, *cluf* to cleave. *Cleft* is assim. to *clift*, pa. pple. of CLEAVE. In 16-18th c. confounded with CLIFF.] 1. A space or division made by cleaving, a split fissure, crack, crevice. 2. *spec.* a. The parting of the thighs, the fork. Now *dial.* ME. b. A crack of the skin, a disease of the feet of horses 1576. 3. Split wood, *esp.* for fuel. Now *dial.* ME.



C c graft og na ad be
p p
Cleft le pp a ME f Cl e
CLOVEN Sp a nde pa ysp b
u c e A of
C p a l a m m h h a d
g p h h d d e n e h d e the
o h e m u A a p h. h. ad.
e and ... me make impossible, a fix. C. foot,
hoof = cloven foot, etc.

Cleft, pa. t. and pp. of CLEAVE v. 1, oc-
cas. of CLEAVE v. 2

Cleg (kleg). Now *Sc.* and *dial.* 1449. [a.
ON. *kleggi*, mod. Norw. *kleggi*] A gadfly,
horse-fly, or breeze.

Cleido-mastoid (kleido mæstoid), a. [f.
Gr. *κλειδ*, *κλειδ* + *MASTOID*] *Anat.* Pertain-
ing to the clavicle and mastoid process.

Cleistogamic (kleistogæmik), a. 1877. [f.
Gr. *κλειστός* closed + *γάμος* + *-ις*; cf. *phanero-*
gamic.] *Bot.* Applied to certain small incon-
spicuous permanently closed flowers, adapted
for self-fertilization, occurring in various plants
on the same individuals as the normal flowers,
which in such cases are either cross-fertilized or
barren. So *Cleistogamous* a. *Cleistogamy*,
the occurrence of cleistogamous flowers.

Cleithral (kleithral), a. 1850. [L. Gr. *κλειθ-*
ρον, f. *κλειθρ* to close + *-AL*.] *Gr. Arch.* Of a
temple: Covered in opp. to *HYPETHRAL*.

Clem (klem), clam (klæm), v. *dial.* 1540.
[app. f. (ult.) Com. Teut. **klamjan*, f. *klamun-*,
OE. *clamm*, *clum* sb. fetter, cramp, etc.; see
CLAM sb. 1.] *trans* To pinch, to waste with
hunger, starve. Also *intr.*

Clematis (kle'mātis), 1551. [a. L., a. Gr.
κληματίς, prob. periwinkle, f. *κλήμα* vine-
branch. Error *κlematis*.] *Bot.* A genus of
twining shrubs (N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*), having
flowers with a showy calyx and no corolla, and
seed-pods adorned with long feathery appen-
dages. The only British species is *C. vitalba*,
also called Virgin's Bower, Traveller's Joy, and
Old Man's Beard. 72. The Periwinkle 1627.
†Clemence, = next

Clemency (kle mēnsi), 1553 [ad. L. *cle-*
mentia.] 1. Mildness or gentleness of temper
in the exercise of authority or power, mercy,
leniency. 2. Mildness of weather or climate 1667.
1. A prince famous for his c. FULLER. C. is the
standing policy of constitutional governments HALLAM.

Clement (kle'mēnt), a. 1483. [ad. L. *cle-*
mentem] 1. Mild and humane in the exercise
of power or authority; merciful, lenient, kindly.
2. Of weather, etc.; mild; opp. to *inclement*
(rare) 1623 Hence *Clemently* adv. var.
†Clementious, -ly.

Clementine (kle'mēntain), a. ME [ad. L.
clementinus, f. *Clemens*, the adj. used as a pr.
name.] Of or pertaining to Clement: esp. to
Clement of Rome and writings ascribed to him;
also, to Pope Clement V and his Constitutions.
Also as sb. (in both applications).

Clench (klenʃ), sb. 1598. [f. CLENCH v.]
1. = CLINCH sb. q. v. 2. The action of clen-
ching (the fists, etc.); fig. conclusive confirma-
tion, etc. Formerly also CLINCH. 1779

Clench (klenʃ), v. [ME. *clenchien* :- OE
clenc(e)an :- OTeut. type **klankjan* to make
to cling together, to rivet. See CLINCH v.] 1.
= CLINCH. 2. To set firmly together, close tightly
(the fingers, fist, teeth). Formerly also CLINCH
1747. Also fig.

Clenched (klenʃt, poet. klenʃad), ppl. a.
ME. [f. prec.] Firmly fastened, tightly closed

Clencher (klenʃər), 1559. [f. as prec.] He
who or that which clenches; a conclusive state-
ment, argument, etc. (more commonly *clincher*).
Clencher-built: see CLINKER sb.

†Cleve, v. [OE. *clēpian*, repr. an OTeut.
type **klēpjan*. Cf. CLAP v.] 1. *intr.* To cry,
call 1563. 2. *trans.* To call (a person) 1567,
to address 1573. 3. To call by the name of,
call, name. Sull used as *arch.* esp. in the pa.
ppl. *clepled*, *cleplept* (kile'pt). OE. 4. *ellipt.*
To speak of, CHAUCER. Hence †Cleve sb. a
call (rare).

†Clepsydra (kle'psidrā). Pl. -as, and -æ.
1646. [L., a. Gr. *κλεψύδρα*, f. *κλεψ* (κλέπτειν)
+ *ύδρα*.] A water-clock used by the ancients
to measure time by the discharge of water

Cleptomaniar of KLEPTOMAN

Clerestory k s o ME [f. *er*
L. R S ORY C mus le cha e m e m
gh gh d s e CLEAR a The ppe
par of he nave ho nd ran ep o any
a ge ch con n a a s o windows
clea of me roots of the asles, admitting light
to the central parts of the building. Also *transf.*
attrib. *Clerestory window*: a window having no
cross piece to divide the light.

†Clerete. [ME. *clerte*, *clertē*, var. of *clartē*,
a. OF. :- L. *claritatem*. Cf. CLARITY.] Clear-
ness, brightness, lustre; glory, renown 1540.

Clergess. Hist. ME. [a. OF. fem. of *clerc*.]
A female scholar; a member of a female re-
ligious order.

†Clerigion. Also -eon. ME. [a. OF. *clerjon*,
mod. *clergion*, dim. of *clerc*.] A young clerk
or chorister; also fig. 1540.

Clergy (klē'dʒi). ME. [a. OF. *clergie*,
clergie, lit. 'clerkship', f. *clerc* :- L. *clericus*
CLERIC. In 1-3, the proper word was L. *cleri-*
catus, OF. *clergē*, F. *clergé* masc.] 1. The
clerical office 1561. 2. *concr.* The clerical
order; the body of men set apart by ordination
for religious service in the Christian church;
opp. to *laity*. (Orig. a term of the Catholic
church) ME. *transf.* of the priestly order in
non-Christian religions 1727. 3. As tr. Gr.
κλήρος, and of *κλήρον* in 1 *Pet.* v. 3 ME. 4.

Clerkly skill; learning (mod. F. *clergie*). *Obs.*
exc. in provb. ME. 5. Old Law. *Benefit of (his)*
clergy, also simply (his) *clergy*: orig. the privi-
lege allowed to clergymen of exemption from
trial by a secular court; modified and extended
later to every one who could read. (Thus
'benefit of the clerical office' became 'benefit
of scholarship'.) Abolished in 1827. Cf.
NECK-VERSE ME. Also *attrib.*

3. The c. and laity BLACKSTONE. A married c.
WHARTLEY 4. An Ounce of Mother-Wit is worth a
Pound of C., or Book-learning 1690. 5. By the Laws
of this Realm the Benefit of C. is not allowed to
Women convicted of Felony 1623. Hence *Clergy-*
able a admitting benefit of c. †Clergial a. clerkly.
Clergyman (klē'dʒimən). 1577. A man
of the clerical order; an ordained minister
of the Christian church. (In England, commonly
meaning a minister of the Church of England.)
transf. (see CLERGY 2) 1693. So *Clergy-*
woman, a nun; a priestess, a clergyman's
wife, etc. (*poet.*)

Cleric (kle'rik). 1621. [ad. late L. *clericus*,
prop. 'of or belonging to the *clerus*'; a. Gr.
κληρικός, in Christian use 'of or belonging to
the sacerdotal order', f. *κλήρος* lot, heritage.
See Bp. Lightfoot *Philippians* (1868) 245-6.]
A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the clergy, CLERI-
CAL. B. sb. A clergyman. Often used instead
of CLERK (sense 1), as less ambiguous. 1621.

Clerical (kle'rikəl), a. (sb.) 1592. [f. L.
clericus, f. *clericus*; see *prec.*] 1. Of, pertain-
ing to, or characteristic of, the clergy or a
clergyman. 2. Of or pertaining to a CLERK
or penman, of clerks 1798. 3. sb. A cleric 1837.
1. C. garb LYRON. 2. A c. error GUNWOOD. Hence
Clericalism, c. principles; c. rule; c. partisanship
Clericality, c. trait; c. quality or condition.
Clericality *adv.*

Clericate. [ad. L. *clericatus*.] Clerical
office. BROWNING.

Clericity (kle'risiti). [mod. f. L. type **cleri-*
citas.] Clerical quality or status.

Clerico- (kle'riko), comb. f. L. *clericus*, =
clerically, clerical and ... as in c. liberal, etc.

Clerisy (kle'risi), 1818. [app. after Ger.
clerici, in late L. *clericalia*.] 1. Learned men
as a body, scholars. 2. = CLERICITY 1858.

1. A learned body, or c., as such COLERIDGE.

Clerk (klāsk, klājk), sb. [OE. had *cleric*,
clerc, *clere*, immed. from Latin; see CLERIC,
and cf. OF. *clerc*. The ordinary sense is now
penman. In U.S., and, of late, occas. in
London, the pronunc. is klāsk.] 1. A church-

man, clergyman, or ecclesiastic. (Now often
repl. by CLERIC.) 2. Before the Reformation,
esp. a member of the five 'minor orders', as
distinct from 'holy orders'. Hence, applied
to laymen who perform some of these offices as
survive. 1549. 3. A man (or woman) of book
learning, one able to read and write; a scholar.
(Now *arch.*) ME. 74. In early times, *Clerks*

(n en e den al w 3) n aced a l
bu ne n o ng r ng \$55 5 f ence
n cu e e a An off e ho has a ge of
he o ds co sponde e e and co d s
h b ne . . . any department, court, cor-
poration, or society 1526. b. A subordinate
employed to make written entries, keep ac-
counts, etc. 1512

1. The placing of one c. in two churches Hooker
2. The Parish C., the lay officer of a parish church
who assists the clergyman by leading the people in
responses, assisting at marriages, baptisms, etc. *Bible*
C., a scholar who reads the lessons in some college
chapel. 3. That noble poet and grete clerke yrgyle
Caxton. 5. a c. to the School-Boord, Towne, etc.
b. A telegraph c. (*mod.*)

Hence Clerk v. (*collog.*) to act as c. Clerkage,
clerk's work. Clerkdom, the status or function of
a c.; clerks collectively. Clerkhood, the status of
a clergyman (*arch.*), or of an office c. Clerkish a.
Clerkless a. Clerk-like a. and *adv.* Clerkling,
a young or petty c. Clerkship, the position or
function of a c., book-learning.

Clerkly (klā'kli), a. 1528. [f. CLERK sb.]
1. Clerical 1565. 2. Book-learned (*arch.*) 1528.
3. Skilled in penmanship 1808. 4. Of or be-
longing to an office clerk 1845. So Clerkly
adv. Hence Clerkliness, c. quality.

Clero- (kle'ro), comb. f. L. *clerus*, Gr. *κλήρος*,
in the sense of 'clergy', as †Clerolical u.,
composed of clergy and laity.

Cleromancy. ? *Obs.* 1620. [f. Gr. *κλήρος*
lot + *-MANCY*.] Divination by lots.

Clerstory, obs. f. CLERESTORY.

Cleruch (kle'ruk, -ruk), 1847. [ad. Gr.
κληρουχός, f. *κλήρος* + *εχειν*.] *Gr. Antiq.* At
Athens, a citizen who received an allotment of
land in a foreign state, but retained his rights
as a citizen at home. Hence *Cleruchy* (kle'ruk-
i) [Gr. *κληρουχία*], allotment of land among
cleruchs; a body of cleruchs.

†Clerum. 1655 [Short for *conclo ad clerum*.]
A Latin sermon preached on certain occasions
at the English Universities.

Clutch, sb. *dial.* Also clatch. 1691. [f.
CLACK v., cf. *clack*, *clack*, etc. Cf. CLUTCH.]
A hatching (of chickens), *contentz.* a family.

Cleuch, cleugh (kliux, klūx). *Sc.* ME.
[Sc. form of CLOUGH, q. v.] 1. A ravine with
steep sides, usually that of a stream or torrent.
(Freq. in place-names, as *Ennecleuch*, etc.) 2.
The precipitous side of a gorge 1533.

Cleve, cleve (kliv). Now *local*. [ME.
cleof, *cleoue*, var. of *clif* CLIFF, founded on OE
clæfst, *clæofum*. (Occas. error. *cleave*, as if
conn. w. *cleave* to split.) Freq. in local names,
as *Clevedon*, *Cleveland*, etc.] 1. = CLIFF (*dial.*).
2. The shore of the sea, ME. only. 3. = *Sc.*
drae ME.

Clever (kle'var), a. Also cliver, cleaver.
ME. [related to ME. *clivers* 'claws', in the
sense of 'nimble of claws, sharp to seize'. At
first a local and colloquial word.] 1. Nimble-
handed; adroit, dexterous in the use of the
limbs, etc. 2. Possessing skill or talent; dex-
terous; adroit. (The current sense.) 1716. Of
things: Done with adroitness or skill, ingeni-
ous 1704. 3. Nimble, active (*dial.*) 1694. 4.

Clean-limbed, well-made; handsome. Now
dial. and in U.S. 1674. 5. Haudy 1715;
'nice'; convenient; agreeable, amiable 1738.
Also as quasi-*adv.* (*dial.*).

1. The old mare is as c. as a cat (*mod. collog.*). 2. C.
draws MAD. D'ARBLAY. 4. The girl was a tight
c. wench as any was ARBUTHNOT (J.). 5. A c. boat
STEVENS. Then come, put the jorum about, And
let us be merry and c. GOSWOLD. Hence *Clevarish*
a. somewhat c. *Cleverly* *adv.* in a c. manner (in
all senses) *dial.* and U.S. completely; quite, 'clean'.
Cleverness, the quality of being c.

Clevis (kle'vis), 1592. [an OE. *clifas* :-
kludist, f. weak stem of *kleub*, *cluf* to CLEAVE.
Occas. treated as pl. with sing. *clewy*, *clerwy*.]
A U-shaped piece of iron, with a pin or bolt
passing through holes in the two ends, for bolt-
ing on to the end of a beam or the like so as to
form a loop to which tackle may be attached.

Clew (klū), sb. See also CLUE. [OE. *clē-*
wev, *clēwēn*, etc. = MLG. *klēwen*, Du. *klēwen*
(all neut.). ME. *clēwe*, *clēwe*, prob. by loss of
the OE. final -i.] 1. A globular body; a ball
1796. 2. *esp.* A ball of thread or yarn. (The
regular term in Sc. and N. Eng.) OE. Also fig.

3 Hence ha h ch guda o eads a vay a eg l ad se he whose c use an ad oca e
hough a maze pe pleay d fficu y n ae
n esugat on e E hen e an nd ca on
to fo ow a ke. See CLUE. 724. 4. A thread
or cord (in a series) 1700; the series of cords by
which a hammock is suspended 1834. 5. Naut.
A lower corner of a square sail, or the aftmost
corner of a fore-and-aft sail.
2. *fig.* You have wound a goodly clew *All's Well*
1. in. 188. 3. With clews like these they tread the
maze of state CRABBE. The c. to the great puzzle
FREEMAN. Comb. c. bottom, a reel to wind a c.
on. garnet, clue-garnet, Naut. a tackle to clew
up the courses or lower square-sails in furling; line,
clue-line, a tackle connecting the c. of a sail to the
upper yard or the mast; occas. = *4-garnet*.

Clew, clue (klē), *v.* ME. [f. prec.] *L.*
trans. To coil up into a ball. a. To point out
as by a clew 1645. 3. To track as by a clew
1663. 4. Naut. To c. up: to draw the clews
(of sails) up to the yard in preparation for furl-
ing. To c. down: to let down (sails) by the
clews in unfurling them. Also *absol.*
2. A woman might clew me out the way to happi-
ness BROWNE & FL.

Chiché (klējē). 1832. [Fr., pa. pple. of
chicher, var. of *chiquer* to click; see LITRE.] A
stereotype block; a cast or 'dab'; esp. a metal
stereotype of a wood-engraving used to print
from. *b. fig.* A stereotyped expression, a com-
monplace phrase 1832.

Click (klik), *sb.* 1611. [See CLICK *v.* 1.]
1. A slight, sharp, hard, non-ringing sound of
concussion, thinner than a *clack*, such as is
made by the cocking of a gun, etc. 2. *Metaph.*
A piece of mechanism which makes this noise,
e.g. the catch or detent which falls into the
notches of a ratchet-wheel; the catch for a lock
or bolt, a latch, etc. 3. A defect in a horse's
action, causing the toe of the hind hoof to strike
the shoe in front 1856. 4. Zool. A name for
beetles of the family *Elateridae*, from the click-
ing sound with which they spring upward when
they have fallen on their backs. Also *c-beetle*,
1848. 5. A class of articulations occurring in
certain languages of S Africa, consisting of
sharp non-vocal sounds formed by suction, with
the sudden withdrawal of the tongue from the
part of the mouth with which it is in contact.

Also *CLUCK*, 1857. Comb. *c-beetle* (sense 4).
Hence *Clicky* *a.* full of clicks (sense 5) *Click-*
clack *sb.* and *v.*, also *Click-click*, expressions
for recurring or successive sounds of the *c.* type,
also for chattering.

Click, *sb.* 1872. [var. of *CLEEK*; also
CLICK *v.* used as *sb.*] 1. = *CLEEK* 1853. 2.
A jerk with a cleek or hook 1886. 3. *Wrest-*
ling. A trick, whereby the adversary's foot is
sharply knocked off the ground 1872.

Click (klik), *v.* 1581. [Echoic; cf. Du.
kladden; also OF. *cliquer*.] 1. *intr.* To make
the sound described under *CLICK* *sb.* 1. 1611.
2. *trans.* To strike with this noise; to cause to
make such a noise 1581.
3. The solemn death-watch click'd Gav. 2. They
clicked their glasses together MARYAN. Merry milk-
maids c. the latch Tennyson.

Click (klik), *v.* 2 Chiefly *dial.* 1674. [var.
of *CLEEK*.] = *CLEEK*. Also with *up*.
Clicker, 1690. [f. *CLICK* *v.* 1 or 2.] 1. *slang*
A shop-keeper's tout. 2. A foreman shoemaker
who cuts out the leather and gives out work
(App. the orig. sense.) 1690. 3. *Printing*. The
foreman of a companionship of compositors
who distributes the copy, etc. 1808.

Clicket (klī-kēt), *sb.* Now *dial.* ME. [a.
OF. *cliquer*.] 1. The latch of a door or gate.
Still *dial.* 2. A latch-key 1579. 3. A con-
tinuance for making a clicking sound; as a
clapper, bones, etc. 1737. Comb. *c-gate*, a gate
with a latch. Hence *Clicket* *v.* to chatter, of
a fox, to be in heat.

Clidency (klē-dēnsi) *rare*. 1660. [ad. late
L. clientia.] The state of being a client.

Client (klē-ēnt). ME. [ad. *L. cliens*, *cli-*
entem, earlier *cliens*, from *clere* to listen;
? one who is at the call of his patron.] 1.
Rom. Antig. A plebeian under the protection
of a patrician, in this relation called a patron
(*patronus*). 2. *gen.* One who is under the pro-
tection or patronage of another, a dependant
ME. 3. *spec.* One who employs the services of

3 Hence ha h ch guda o eads a vay a eg l ad se he whose c use an ad oca e
hough a maze pe pleay d fficu y n ae
n esugat on e E hen e an nd ca on
to fo ow a ke. See CLUE. 724. 4. A thread
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A lower corner of a square sail, or the aftmost
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clue-line, a tackle connecting the c. of a sail to the
upper yard or the mast; occas. = *4-garnet*.

Climacteric (klīm-ak-tēr-ik), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *climat.*
ad. late *L.*, a Gr. *κλίμα*, *κλίμα*, f. *κλί-* root of
κλίνω to slope. Adopted in late *L.* in sense
of 'climate'.] 1. A belt of the earth's surface
contained between two given parallels of lati-
tude 1795. 2. *vaguely*. A region of the earth,
reference to its atmospheric conditions, or to its
weather 1601. 3. Condition (of a region or
country) in relation to prevailing atmospheric
phenomena, as temperature, humidity, etc., esp.
as these affect animal or vegetable life 1611.
4. = *CLIMACTERIC* 1586.

1. There are 24 climates between the equator and
each of the polar circles MORSE. 2. The Climax's
delicate, the Ayre most sweet *Wind*. T. H. 1. 1
Hence *climatic* *v.* to sojourn in a particular c.
climatize *v.* *rare* = *ACCLIMATIZE*.

Climatography, 1864. [f. source of *CLIM-*
at + *graph* *a.*] T edes p on of a climate
o. c. m. a. u. e. s. (Dicts.).
Climatology (klīm-āt-ō-lō-jī), 1843. [f. Gr.
κλίμα, *κλίμα* + *-λογία*.] That branch of sci-
ence which deals with climate, and investigates
climatic conditions. (Occas. used for the con-
ditions themselves as a subject of science.)
Hence *Climatologic*, *-al* *a.*, *-ally* *adv.*, *Ch-*
matologist.

Climate (klīm-āt), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *climat.*
ad. late *L.*, a Gr. *κλίμα*, *κλίμα*, f. *κλί-* root of
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1 a Nau To make fa he end o a rope n
 he way des bed unde *CL NCH* *o* *2* *769*
4 t To fit ones *t* 793. *5. trans.* To
 make firm and sure (an argument, bargain, etc.);
 to drive home; to make conclusive, confirm,
 establish. Also *CLENCH*. 1715. *78.* To secure
 (rare). (*Cl. naut.*) 1803. *77.* To make clinches
 or puns—1838. *8. Boxing, etc.* (*Cl. CLINCH*
sb. 6) 1860.

3. The council of Trent. Clincheth the business
 South Hence *CLINCH*, one who or that which
 clinches; *esp.* a conclusive statement, argument, etc.;
fa clincher-bull vessel; see *CLINKER*

CLINCHPOOP, clenchoop. 1568. A term
 of contempt, = *lout*—1589

CLINE, v. ME. [*a. OF. cliner.*] To bow,
 incline—1538.

CLING (klɪŋ), v. *Pa. t. and ppl. cling* (klɪŋ).
 [*OE. clingan, clangan, clungen.* The original
 sense was 'to stick fast'. *Cl. CLENCU, CLINK*
v. 2]

71. intr. To adhere together in a stiff
 mass—1577. *2.* To become 'drawn' to, shrink
 up, wither. Now *Just.* OE. *3. trans.* To cause
 to adhere, stick together (*diad.*) 1627; to cause
 to shrink or draw together 1540. *4. intr.* To
 adhere, stick to ME. *5. intr.* To adhere, attach
 oneself firmly to. (Now the leading sense) ME
 Also *transf.* *6. fig.* To cleave to 1583 *77.* To
 cause to cling, make fast. (Perh. a by-form of
CLINCH or *CLINK*.)—1774.

3. Upon the next trees shalt thou hang alme Till
 famine c. thee *Alme*. *v. 10* *4.* His Armes clung
 to his Rihs MILT. *P. L. x. 512.* *5.* The broken ice
 clung to the rocks *KANE.* My maids clung round me
 JOHNSON. *transf.* Some heavy clouds clung to the
 mountains TYNDALL. *6.* To c. to a doctrine MACAULAY
7. I clung my legs as close to his sides as I could
 SWIFT. Hence *CLING sb.* the act of clinging, ad-
 hesion; *spec.* a dense of cattle, which makes them
 hidebound. *CLINGER.* *CLINGY a.* sticky, tenacious.

Clingstone, a. *sb.* 1840. A variety of
 the peach in which the flesh clings to the stone.

Clinic (klinek), sb. 1 and *a.* 1626. [*ad. L.*,
a. Gr. κλινικός, f. κλινω bed.] *A. sb.* 1. One
 who is confined to bed by sickness or infirmity.
2. Ch. Hist. One who deferred baptism until the
 death-bed 1666 *B. adj.* 1. Of or pertaining
 to the sick-bed 1626. *2. = CLINICAL* 1. 1751.

1. C. baptism: private baptism administered on the
 sick-bed.

Clinic, sb. 2, *clinique.* 1843. [= *F. clinique*,
ad. Gr. κλινική the clinic art.] *1.* The teaching
 of medicine or surgery at the bedside of a sick
 person. *2. a.* A private hospital, etc., to which
 patients are recommended by individual doc-
 tors. *b.* An institution attached to a hospital,
 etc., at which patients receive treatment free of
 cost or at reduced fees 1892

Clinical (klinikal), a. 1780. [*f. as CLINIC* 1
 + *AL.*] *1. Med.* Of or pertaining to the sick-
 bed, *spec.* to that of indoor hospital patients.
2. Eccl. Administered on the sick-bed 1844.

1. C. lecture, a lecture at the bedside of the patient
 upon his case. *C. medicine, surgery,* medicine or
 surgery as taught at the bedside, *esp.* in hospital
 practice. Hence *CLINICALLY adv.* *CLINICIAN, a*
c. investigator.

Clink (klɪŋk), sb. 1 ME. [*Cl. Du. klink*
 See *CLINK v. 1*] *1.* A sharp abrupt ringing
 sound, clearer and thinner than a *clank*, as of
 glasses struck together. *2.* Mere assonance of
 time 1716. *3. dial.* A smart sharp blow 1722

4. colloq. Sc. COIN; = *CHINK* 1729

Clink, sb. 2 1515. [*f. CLINK v. 2*] The name
 of a prison in Southwark; also (*esp.* in Devon
 and Cornwall) a small prison-cell; a lock-up.

Clink (klɪŋk), v. 1 [ME. *clinken*; echoic
Cl. Du. klinken, LG. klingen, etc. See *CLANK*] *1.*
intr. To make the sound described under
CLINK sb. 1. *2.* To cause to sound in this way
 ME. *3. intr.* To rime 1729. Also *trans.* *4.*
intr. To move with a clinking sound 1818.

1. As the fool thinketh, so the bell clinketh 1684.
2. And let me the Cannakin clinke, clinke *OH. n. l. 71.*

Clink (klɪŋk), v. 2 *n. Eng. and Sc. ME.*
 [Northern form; = *CLINCH, CLENCH*.] *trans.*
 To clench, rivet.

Clinkant, obs. f. CLINQUANT.

Clink-clank. 1790. A succession or alter-
 nation of clinking sounds; *fig.* a senseless jangle
 of words

o (Ger. Koin). *o* (Fr. peu). *u* (Ger. Müller). *u* (Fr. dune). *ū* (curl). *ē* (ēa) (there). *ē* (ē) (rein). *ī* (Fr. faire). *ī* (fir, fern, earth).

CLINKER k ɪŋkər ɔ 1 164 [*ad. Du*
n. a d *mod Du k ɪŋkər* *f. klinken* to
 made in Holland, and used for paving. *2.* A
 brick whose surface has been vitrified by intense
 heat; a mass of bricks fused by excessive heat,
 and adhering together 1699. *3.* A hard mass
 coal, limestone, iron ore, or the like, in a fur-
 nace or forge; a mass of slag 1769. *4.* A mass
 of hardened volcanic lava 1830. *5.* A scale of
 oxide of iron formed in forging. *6.* A scale of

CLINKER, sb. 2 1690 [*f. CLINK v. 1*] He who
 or that which clinks, *spec.* in *pl.* letters (*slang*)

CLINKER, sb. 3 1656 [*f. CLINK v. 2*] He who
 or that which clinches (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Comb. c.*
 built *a.*: applied to ships and boats, the ex-
 ternal planks of which overlap each other below,
 and are fastened with clinched copper nails; cf.
CLINCHER.

CLINKSTONE. 1811. [After Ger. *Klinkstein*:
 so called from its clinking when struck.] *Min.*
 A compact greyish-blue felspathic rock, of lower
 specific gravity than grey basalt.

CLINO- (kline), *Comb. f.* Gr. stem *κλιν-* in
 the sense of 'sloping, inclining'; used in con-
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connects h spring and axle, in *Farmery*, a
 projecting flange on the upper surface of the
 toe of a horseshoe, which clasps the front of
 the hoof; a spring-holder for letters, etc., 1470
 Also *transf.* and *fig.* *3. attrib.* That has, or
 acts as, a clip 1861.

Clip (klɪp), sb. 2 1681. [*f. CLIP v. 2*] *1. pl.*
Shears. *2.* That which is clipped, a clipping
 (*esp.* a season's clipping of wool) 1825. *3.* An
 act of clipping or shearing 1825. *4.* A smart
 blow, stroke, or cut 1830. Also *attrib.*

Clipper (klɪpər), ME. [*f. as prec. + -ER.*]
1. One who clips, *spec.* one who clips coin
 Also *fig.* *2.* That which clips; *e.g.* a pruning
 hook, and in *pl.* scissors, etc. 1578. *3.* One
 who or that which moves swiftly, or scuds along
 (cf. *CLIP v. 2* 4). *e.g.* a vessel with sharp
 forward-raking bows and masts raking aft 1830.

4. slang. Anything first-rate of its kind 1843.
1. False money makers and clepters of money ARNOLD.
4. Wasn't Reynolds a c. THACKERAY. *Comb. c.*
 built *a*

Clipping (klɪpɪŋ), vbl. sb. ME. [*f. CLIP v. 2*
 + *ING* 1] *1.* The action of cutting with (or as
 with) shears or scissors. *2.* That which is
 clipped off, a cutting, paring, shaving, shred,
 etc. 1461.

1. The Jewis... were also accused of c. of money
 1460. *2.* Clippings from popular writers 1866.

Clipping (klɪpɪŋ), ppl. a. 1635. [*f. CLIP*
v. 2 + *ING* 1] *1.* That cuts with shears; that
 flies or moves fast. *2. slang.* First-rate 1861.

Clips (e), sb. and *v.* ME. Aphetic *f.*
ECLIPSE sb. and *v.*—1612.

Clique (klɪk), 1711. [*a. F. f. cliquer* to
 click, clack, clap; orig. the same as *claque*
 (Littre).] A small and exclusive party or set,
 a narrow coterie or circle; a term of reproach
 or contempt. Hence *Clique v. colloq.* to com-
 bine in, or act as, a c. *Cl. quish a.* savouring
 of a c. or cliques. *Cl. quishness.* *Cl. quism,*
cliqueism, the spirit, principles, and methods
 of a c.; party exclusiveness. *Cl. quy, &c.* *a.* of
 the nature of, or characterized by, cliques.

Clishma-claver (klɪsməkli:vər), sb. Sc.
 1728. [partly echoic.] Gossip, foolish talk.
 Also as *vb.*

Clitch (klɪtʃ), v. Now *dial* [*OE. clyc(e)an*;
 see *CLUTCH*.] *1. trans.* To crook or bend;
 to close (the hand), clench (the fist)—1574. *2.*
 To grasp tightly ME. *3.* To make fast; in
 mod *dial* to stick (things) to or together ME.

Clite (klɪt), 1597. [*Cl. clete, CLOTE*.] *1.*
 The burdock? *Obs.* *2.* The Cleavers or Goose-
 grass 1847.

Clitellum (kleɪtələm), 1839. [*mod. L., f.*
L. clitellum a pack-saddle.] *Zool.* The raised
 band encircling the body of earth-worms to-
 wards the middle.

Clitoris (kleɪtərɪs), 1615. [*a. Gr. κλειτορίς,*
f. κλειν to shut.] *Phys.* A homologue of the
 male penis, present in the females of many of
 the higher vertebrates.

Cliver, sb. OE. [*app. f. clif-, clib-, clifan,*
 to cleave, climb.] A claw, talon—ME.

Clivers, var. of CLEAVERS, q. v.

Cloaca (kloʊəkə), Pl. -æ. 1656. [*L., f.*
clavere to purge.] *1.* An underground conduit
 for drainage, a sewer; a privy. Also *fig.* and
transf. *2. Phys.* The common excretory
 cavity at the end of the intestinal canal in birds,
 reptiles, most fishes, and the monothemate ani-
 mals 1834. Hence

edly *adv.* apparently; disguisedly Cloak-king
bl. sb. concealment; material for cloaks.

Cloak-room. 1852 A room in which
cloaks, coats, hats, etc., may be left; also, an
office at railway-stations, etc., where luggage is
temporarily taken charge of.

Cloam (klām), *sb.* Now *s. w. dial.* [OE
clam:—WGer. *klaim, f. klē- to daub (root of
CLAY).] In OE. Mud, clay. Hence, now,
lathenware, clay. Also *attr.*

Clobber (klɒbər), *sb.* [?] A black paste
used by cobblers to fill up and conceal cracks in
leather. DICKENS.

||Cloche. 1882 [Fr.] 1. = BELL-glass.
2. = BELL sb. 1. 3. A close-fitting bell-
shaped hat for women 1907.

Clocher (klɒʃər), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *clocher*,
clochier, f. (ult.) *clōc(a)*, *cloque*, *cloche* a bell.]
A bell-tower; a belfry.

Clock, *sb.* 1. [ME. *clōk(ke)*, *clocke*, either a.
MDu *clocke*, or a. ONF *clocke*, *clocke* = Central
fr. *clōche* 'bell', f. late L. *clōc(a)*.] Perh. of
Celtic origin, and echoic. The Romanic word for
'bell' is *campana*. 1. A bell. Later, the
gong of a striking watch. -1664. 2. An instru-
ment for the measurement of time; properly, one
which strikes. The mechanism consists of a
train of wheels set in motion by weights or a
spring, actuating and regulated by a pendulum
or balance-wheel, the passage of hours, minutes,
etc. is indicated by hands on a dial-plate. ME.
Also *transf.* and *fig.* 13. The hour as struck
by the clock *Cymb.* III. iv. 45. 4. A watch *Obs.*
etc. in mod. slang, 1559. 5. The pappus of the
dandelion, etc. 1847

2. Like damag'd clocks, whose hand and bell dissent
Young *O'clock* is short for *of the clock*, other
variants were *of clock*, *to clock* (see *A Prop.*)

Phr. *To know (find) what o'clock it is* to know
(discover) the real state of things.

Comb. c.-face, the dial-plate of a c., *techn.* the
time shown by it, -like a. regular, monotonous;
-quarters, the bells in a large c. on which the quarter-
hours are struck, -tower, one built for a large c.,
-watch, one that strikes, -wise, in the direction
in which the hands of a clock move.

Clock (klɒk), *sb.* 2 1530. [?] An ornamental
pattern in silk worked on the side of a stocking.
Hence *Clocked* a. embroidered with clocks.

Clock (klɒk), *sb.* 3 1530. [?] A name for
any kind of beetle; esp. *Geotrupes stercorarius*.

Clock, *v.* 1 1872. [f. *CLOCK* sb. 1.] 1. *trans.*
To time by a clock or stop watch 1883. b.
with *in, off, on, out*: To register one's entry or
exit by means of an automatic clock 1924. 2.
= CLAPPER *v.* 1

Clock (klɒk), *v.* 2 Now *Sc.* and *n. dial.* [OE.
clōccian, echoic. Cf. CLUCK.] 1. *intr.* and
trans. To cluck. 2. *intr.* and *trans.* To sit
on eggs. (The current use in *n. dial.*) 1721.
Hence *Clock-er*, a sitting hen.

Clock-work (klɒk'wɜ:k), 1662. The me-
chanism of a clock, or mechanism similar to
that of a clock; esp. with reference to its auto-
matic action, or its unvarying regularity. Also
fig. 2. *attr.* Of or like clock-work 1764.

Clod (klɒd), *sb.* [ME. var. of CLOT; now
differentiated, as shown in *clod of earth*, and
clod of blood.] 1. = CLOT -1758. 2. A mass
or lump of any solid matter, e.g. earth, loam,
etc. (Formerly CLOT) ME. 3. Without pl.
The soil or dust of the ground in its lumpy
character. (Often *deprecatory*) 1573. 4. *fig.*
That which is of 'clay', or 'of the earth, earthy',
as the body of man, etc. 1595. 5. *fig.* A clod-
pate, a clodhopper 1605. 6. The coarse part
of the neck of an ox, nearest the shoulder 1601.
7. *Coal-Mining*. Soft shale or slate 1867

1. Clods of blood FAIRFAX, of a shmy substance
CAREW (v.) 2. Two massive clods of Iron and Brass
MILN. *P.L.* v. 565 The crumbling Clods DRYDEN.
3. This fleamy clodd of an Antagonist MILN. Hence
Cloddish a. somewhat c.-like; boorishly stolid,
awkward. *Cloddishness*.

Clod (klɒd), *v.* ME. [f. *CLOT* sb.; cf. CLOT
v. 1.] 1. *trans.* To free (land) from clods -1743
2. To form or turn into clods or (formerly)
clots. *trans.* and *intr.* 1530. 3. *trans.* To pelt
with clods 1755. 4. *gen.* To heave or throw
heavily. *n. dial.* 1815

Hence *Cloddied* *ph.* a. stuck together in clods;
also formerly = Clotted.

+Clodder, *v.* 1499. = CLOTTER *v.* -1876.

Cloddy (klɒdɪ), *a.* 1545. [CLOT sb. + -y]
†Clotted -1658; characterized by, or full of,
clods 1545; clod-like 1712 Hence *Cloddiness*.
Clod-hopper. 1690 [? after *grass-hopper*.]
One who walks over ploughed land; a plough-
man; hence, a clumsy awkward boor. So
Clod-hopping a. following the plough, boorish

Clod-pate. 1636 [See PATE.] A thick-
head. Hence *Clod-pated* a.

Clod-poll, clod-pole. 1601. [See POLL.]
= CLOT-PATE.

Clot, cluff. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1538. [f. weak
grade of *kleud* to CLEAVE.] A cleft, fissure.
Cluff (klɒf). Also *erron* clough. 1502. [?]
Commerce An allowance (now of 2 lbs. in 3 cwt),
given with certain commodities, to make the
weight hold good when they are sold by retail.

Clog (klɒg), *sb.* ME. [?] 1. A thick piece
of wood, a block, clump. Still in *Sc.* 2. A
block of wood, or the like, attached to a man
or beast, to impede motion 1450. 3. *fig.* Any-
thing that impedes; an impediment, encum-
brance, hindrance 1525. 14. The cone of the
fir tree -1727 5. A wooden-soled shoe, or
overshoe, worn to protect the feet from wet
and dirt ME. 16. A kind of calendar notched
upon a square block of wood, etc. -1843.

1. *Pule* c. a Christmas log 2. With a clogge
upon myn hele 1461 5. I remember at the play-
house, they used to call on Mrs. Oldfield's chair,
Mrs. Barry's clogs, and Mrs. Bracegirdle's pattens
H. WALPOLE. *Comb.* c.-almanac = sense 6; -dance,
a dance performed in clogs, or wooden-soled shoes,
hence, -dancer. Hence *Cloggy* a. knotty, lumpy,
apt to clog, full of clogging matter *Clogginess*.

Clog (klɒg), *v.* ME. [f. the sb.; cf. CLAG *v.*]
1. To fasten a clog or block of wood to; to fetter
by this means. 2. *fig.* To load so as to en-
cumber; to hamper, impede 1583. 3. To en-
cumber by adhesion 1526 4. To fill up so as
to impede action or function; to choke up, ob-
struct 1586. 15. *fig.* To clog -1704 6. *intr.*
(for *refl.*) To become obstructed, to stick (*lit.*
and *fig.*) 1633 7. To put wooden soles on
(shoes, etc.) 1640.

1. Chained, locked, and clogged, to state his running
awake 1587 2. Fingers clogged with rings 1583
Clogging it (an Estate) with Legacies Cowley. To c.
enterprise 1876. 3. *Travel*. N. III. II. 66. 4. When the
Eustachian tube is clogged up with mucus DUMFRIES.
6. Move it sometimes that the seeds c. not together
EVELYN. Hence *Clogger*, one who makes clogs, or
wooden soles for shoes

||Cloison (kloi'zən, klwazən). 1693. [Fr.:—
L. type **clausione*, f. *clausus*, cf. POISON.]
A partition, division.

||Cloisonné (klwazone), *a.* (sb.) 1863. [F.
f. prec.] Divided into compartments; applied
to enamels. Also = *cloisonné enamel*.

In cloisonné enamels the compartments are made
with thin plates set on edge upon a foundation plaque,
and into these the variously coloured enamels are put
in the state of powder, and then melted in the furnace.
In *champlevé*, i. e. field raised, enamel the compart-
ments are excavated in the substance of the foundation
plaque itself.

Cloister (kloi'stər), *sb.* [ME. *cloistre*, a. OF
—L. *claustrum*, f. *claud-*, *claus-*.] 1. An en-
closed place, enclosure (*arch.*). 2. A place of
religious seclusion, a monastery or nunnery
ME. Also *fig.* 3. A covered walk or arcade
connected with a monastery, college, or other
building, serving sometimes as a place of exer-
cise or study; often running round the open
court of a quadrangle ME.

2. Fitter for a Cloyster than a Crowne DANIEL.
The c. monastic life 3. To walk the studious
cloister's pale MILN. *Pens.* 156. *Comb.* c.-garth,
the open court enclosed by a c.; -wise *adv.* Hence
Cloisteral, var. of CLOISTRAL. *Cloisterer*, one
who dwells in a c.; whence †*Cloisteress*, a nun
Cloisterless a. *Cloisterly* a. proper to, or of
the nature of, a c.

Cloister (kloi'stər), *v.* 1581 [f. the sb.] 1.
To shut up in a CLOISTER (sense 2) 1591. 2.
To shut up in any seclusion 1581. 3. *fig.* To
confine, restrain 1627. 4. To furnish with a
CLOISTER (sense 3) 1625.

1. High thee to France, And Cloyster thee in some
Religious House Rich. II. v. 1. 23. 4. Where, cloister'd
round, the garden lay SCOTT.

Cloistral (kloi'strəl), *a.* 1605 [f. as prec
+ AL.] Pertaining to, or dwelling in, a cloister,
cloister-like.

A C Exercise DANIEL. C. glades 1844.

Clope, var. of CLOAK.

Clomp, *v.*, dial. f. CLAMP or CLUMP

Clong, obs. f. CLUNG.

Clonic (klɒ'nik), *a.* 1849 [f. Gr *κλονος*
violent confused motion + -ic.] *Path.* Applied
to spasms in which violent muscular convulsions
take place; opp. to *tonic*.

†**Cloom**, *sb.* 1609 [dial. f. CLOAM sb.] Ad-
hesive mud -1669 Hence †*Cloom* *v.*

Cloop (kliɒp), *sb.* 1848 [Echoic.] The sound
made by drawing a cork from a bottle, or any
similar sound.

He can imitate any c. of a cork wrenched from
a bottle THACKERAY. So *Cloop* *v.* to make this sound

Clout (klut, *Sc.* klut). *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1725
[prob. a. ON *klōd* CLAW.] 1. The hoof, or one
of its divisions, in the ox, sheep, swine, etc.
2. pl. *Clouts* - the Devil 1787. Hence *Clout* *tie*,
dim. of CLOOT (in both senses).

Close (klōs), ME. [a. F. *clōs* :—L. *clausum*
The final c. is merely graphice.]

A. *adj.* 1. *gen.* Closed, shut. Of vowel
sounds: Pronounced with lips partly closed or
with contraction of the oral cavity. Opp to
open. 1760. 2. Enclosed or shut in, confined
narrow. *Const.* in *fiom*. 1489 3. Strictly
confined; also applied to the confinement ML.
4. Shut up from observation, hidden, secluded
ME. 5. Of the atmosphere or weather: Con-
fined, stifling, without free circulation; opp to
fresh 1591. 6. Practising secrecy, reserved in
communicative, not open ME. 7. Close-held
1654. 8. Not open to public access or competi-
tion 1812 9. Of a season. Closed for the pur-
poses of sport 1814. 10. Strict, severe -1770
1. A c. mouth catcheth no flies 1712 A c. carriage
(*mod.*) 2. To c. prison *Two Gent.* III. i. 235 C.
alleys SCOTT. A c. landscape 1845 3. Kept c. in
a Castle GRAYTON. Inc. arrest WILLINGTON 4. My
hid and c. sins 1554. In a c. Parlour 1581. *To lay*
c. die c., etc. 5. Kept close (silkworms) not in
rooms too hot and c. 1509. C. and sultry weather
ANSON. 6. For secrecy, No Lady closer to Hen IV,
II. III. 113 7. A c. gripping fellow SWIFT. 8. C.
borough: see BOROUGH 10. Devout and close con-
versation 1404 C. mourning deep mourning.

II. Of proximity The primary notion is that
of having intervening space or spaces closed up

1. Having the component parts near together,
dense or compact in consistency or arrange-
ment, e.g. of *thickets*, close-planted, *fig.* of
reasoning, concise 1500 2. In immediate
proximity, very near 1489, hence, with nouns
of condition, e.g. *close order*, or of action, as *close*
fight, etc. 1625 Also *fig.* 3. Close-fitting 1488
4. Closely attached, intimate, confidential 1577
5. Of attention, etc.: Strict, minute, searching
1662. 6. Said of a contest in which the two
sides are very nearly equal 1855

2. The water made itself way through the pore
of that very c. metal LOCKE. *fig.* A c. reasoner CH.
KINGS. 2. But in c. fight a champion grim SCOTT.
In c. proximity 1886. C. shaming in the cause of
collisions at sea ADM. COLOMB *fig.* A c. translation
1718. Naut. *Cloze* to (*by*, on, upon) a wind 3. Mer
simple c. cap SCOTT 4. A c. intimacy SIMON. *lit.*
since 1815, friendship MACAULAY. 5. Under a c. cross
questioning 1857 6. Vehement debates and c.
divisions MACAULAY.

B. *adv.* [for the adverbial use of the *adj.*
close is now preferred.] 1. As near as can be
very near ME. 12. Secretly, covertly -1650
3. Tightly 1596. 4. = CLOSELY 1642.

1. Where all the guests sit C. G. HERBERT. 3. C.
plastered HARRINGTON 4. It is good to follow the
light c. FULLER

Comb. c.-guard, a guard in fence; -harbour,
one enclosed by breakwaters or excavated in the
shore; -rolls, the rolls in which c.-writs, etc., are re-
corded; -up, part of a cinema film taken at short
range in order to magnify detail; also *fig.*; -writs,
writs closed and sealed under the great seal.

Close (klōs), *sb.* 1 ME. [a. F. *clōs* :—L.
clausum; see the *adj.*] 1. *gen.* An enclosed
place. 2. An enclosure about or beside a build-
ing; e.g. *the quadrangle* -1646, a farm-yard ML.
the precinct of a cathedral ME. 3. An entry
or passage. Now, in Scotland, esp. one leading
from the street to dwelling-houses, etc., at the
back, or to a common stair. 14. An enclosing
line, circuit -1645.

1. *†* *lit.* c. in a closed place; shut up *Breaking*
one's c. (law L. *clausum frangere*) i. e. the visible
or invisible boundary which encloses the land of every
owner or occupier 2. Alle the hennes in the clos

se (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). s (ever). oi (I, eye). s (Fr. cau de vie). 1 (sit). 2 (Psyche). q (what). p (got)

CHAUCER. Closes surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons MACAULAY

Close (klōz), *sb.* ME. [f. CLOSE *v.*] 1. The act of closing, conclusion, end. 2. *Mus.* The conclusion of a musical phrase, theme, or movement; a CADENCE 1597. 3. A closing or uniting together; union, junction 1591. 4. A closing in light; a grapple 1596. 5. The closing in (of night, etc.) DRYDEN.

1. When he shall come to his last c. B. HALL. 2. The air, prolongs each heavenly c. MUR. 3. The holy c. of lippes Twel. N. v. i. 161. 4. In eager c. With Death B. CORNWALL.

Close (klōz), *v.* [ME. *clösen*, a. F. *clouster* of *clōre* — *L. claudere*.] 1. *trans.* To stop up (an opening); to shut, cover in. (*Close* is more general than *shut*, and hence is more used when the notion is that of the resulting state.) 2. *intr.* (for *self*) To shut itself, become shut ME. 3. *trans.* To ENCLOSE, confine, shut up in, within Obs. or arch. ME. Also fig. 4. To fill up; to bound, shut in 1697. 5. To cover from a blow or aim, or from sight ME.

2. To c. a dore L.D. BERNERS, weary lips GRAY. Sleep, c.los'd mine eyes MILT. P. L. viii. 459. 3. The grave had closed over all beloved (mod.) 3 fig. I clung to all the present for the promise that it closed LENNIXON. 4. Lebanon closes the Land of Promise on the north STANLEY.

II. 1. To bring to a close; to finish, complete ME. 2. *intr.* To come to an end 1821.

1. To c. one's days ME, a bargain DICKENS. To c. an account see ACCOUNT *sb.* 2. The sweet summer closes TENNYSON.

III. 1. To bring close together so as to leave no gap, to conjoin, unite, bind together, etc. — 1655. Also *techn.* (see *quots.*) 2. *intr.* To come close together; to join, coalesce, meet in a common centre 1557. 3. *intr.* To draw near, approach close; also with *about*, *on*, *round*, *upon* 1523. *trans.* chiefly *Naut.* 1673. 4. To come to grips; to grapple with 1590. 5. To come to terms (with a person) 1603; to close with an offer, etc.: to accede to, accept 1645; to close upon, to agree upon 1698.

1. To c. files 1649, ranks 1756. *Shoemaking.* To c. a shoe, to join together the uppers. *Electr.* To c. a circuit, to unite its parts so as to make it complete. 2. Many Lynes c. in the Dials centre Hen. V. i. ii. 210. 3. The men closed round him (mod.) To c. the wind, to come near to it, to huff. 4. Achilles closes with his hated foe POPE. 5. C. with him, gues him Gold. Wint. T. iv. iv. 830.

Hence **Closed** *adj.* a made close, shut. **Closing** *vb.* *sb.* and *adj.* a; also *attrib.*

Close-bodied, *a.* 1677. 1. Of a coat, etc. Fitting closely. 2. Of close grain 1726.

Close-fights, *pl.* 1602. *Naut.* Barriers of wood fitted with loopholes, stretching across a vessel in several places; used as a place of retreat when a ship is boarded by the enemy. Also fig. Cf. CLOSE QUARTERS — 1627.

Close-fisted, *a.* 1608. That keeps the hand tightly shut; usu. fig. loath to give, niggardly, penurious. Opp. to *open-handed*.

Close-grained, *a.* 1754. Having the structural elements fine and closely arranged, of close texture.

Close-handed, *a.* 1585. 1. = CLOSE-FISTED (*arch.*). 2. Hand-to-hand. (*L. communis*) 1845. Hence **Close-handedness**.

Close-hauled, *adj.* 1769 [See HAUL.] *Naut.* With the sail-tacks hauled close, for sailing as near the wind as possible.

Closely (klōz sh), *adv.* 1552. [f. CLOSE *a.* + *LY*.] 1. In a CLOSE manner; usually opp. to *openly*. 2. Secretly, covertly, privately — 1643. 1. C. confined (mod.). Hair c. cut PAVN. Molecules c. packed TYNDALE. C. connected with the Sanskrit Borrow. To look at a case c. LINDLEY. 2. We have c. sent for Hamlet hither Hamlet. iii. 1. 29.

Closeness (klōz snēs), 1450. [f. as *prec.*] CLOSE quality or condition.

Small differs between closeness and consoling 1562. Almost stifled by the c. of the room SWIFT. C. of texture 1692. C. of an imitation H. D. TRAILL. An Affection of C. and Covetousness ADDISON.

Close quarters, *pl.* 1753. 1. *Naut.* = earlier CLOSE-FIGHTS. 2. fig. Immediate contact with the foe 1809.

Close-r, ME. [a. Anglo-Fr. *close-r*; — late *L. clausarius*, f. *claudere*.] 1. An enclosed place, a closet — 1530. 2. That which encloses [App. — CLOSURE in this sense.] — 1605.

Closer (klōz 2), 1611. [f. CLOSE *v.*] 1. One who or that which closes (in various senses); *spec.* the workman that closes the uppers of boots. 2. *Buildng.* A small stone or brick, used to end a wall, or course of brickwork 1703.

Close-reef (klōz 2 reef), *v.* 1758. [See REEF.] To take in all the reefs of (a sail or ship), *orig.* in *pa.* *pple.* Close-reefed.

Close-stool (klōz 2 stool), ME. A chamber utensil enclosed in a stool or box. Also *attrib.*

Closet (klōz 2), *sb.* ME. [a. *Cl.*, dim. of *clōs* — *L. clausum*, see CLOSE *sb.*] 1. A room for retirement; a private room; in later use always a small room. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. The private apartment of a monarch or potentate. Now *Hist.* ME. 3. A cabinet 1601, a side-room or recess for storing utensils, provisions, etc. 4. Short for 'Water-closet' 1662. 5. *attrib.* 1612.

1. When thou prayest, enter into thy c. Matt. vi. 6. A play for the c. W. A. WRIGHT. 7. C. of the heart, the pericardium; also fig. 3. I have lock'd the Letter in my Closet LEARN. iii. 12. 5. 7. C. sins: secret sins.

Closet (klōz 2), *v.* 1595 [f. *prec.* *sb.*] To shut up in a closet, as for private conference, or secret treaty; also fig.

Our Constitution was overthrown by closetting and corrupting Members of Parliament 1690. *fig.* Oh why doth Neptune c. vp my deere 1595.

†Closh, *sb.* 1477. [a. *Flem.* and *Du.* *klus* bowl (for playing).] A game, supposed by Cowell to be ninepins, prohibited by many statutes in 15-16th c. — 1861.

Closh, *sb.* 1572. Swollen neck, a distemper in cattle — 1727. *error.* = FOUNDER 1726.

Closure (klōz 2), ME. [a. OF. — *L. clausura*, f. *claus*, *claudere*.] 1. That which encloses, shuts in, or confines — 1871. 2. An enclosed place — 1609. 3. The act of enclosing, etc.; being enclosed; enclosure — 1711. 4. The act of shutting 1600; closed condition 1845. 5. An agreeing upon terms, agreement, union — 1668. 6. That by which anything is fastened; a fastening — 1744; *spec.* = CLOSER 2. 2. 1703. 7. A bringing to a conclusion; end 1588. 8. *spec.* The closing of a debate in a legislative assembly by vote of the house or by other authority. See also CLOTURE, the French term, occasionally used at first 1882.

1. Within the guildie C. of thy Walls Rich. III. iii. ii. 11. 4. Before Augustus's second c. thereof [i. e. of the temple of Janus] HOLLAND. 5. So much do I desire a c. with you CROMWELL. 6. Without a seal, wafer, or any c. whatever POPE. Hence **Closure** *v.* to apply the c. to (a debate or speaker).

Clot (klōt), *sb.* [OE. *clott*, *clot*, app. f. WGer. *klott* — OEut. **klutto*, f. same root as *Du.* *klus* block, log, and *CLAT*, Ger. *klus* lump, etc. See also CLOD.] 1. A mass, lump, rounded mass; *esp.* a semi-solid lump formed of coagulated liquid. 2. A = CLOD 1. Sull dial. ME. 3. *fig.* A dull fellow. B. JONS.

1. Clots of gold Snow, of blood 1676. The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into clots, as if it began to poach Bacon (J.). The c. that part of blood which turns solid, and separates from the serum or permanently liquid part.

Clot (klōt), *v.* 1500. [f. *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To free (lands) from clods, *absol.* to crush clods. Sull dial. Cf. CLOD *v.* 2. *intr.* To form into clots, lumps, etc. 1530. 3. Of fluids. To coagulate, run into clots 1591. 4. *trans.* To cause to cohere in clots; to cover with clots 1697.

†Clot-bird, 1544. [f. CLOT *sb.*] The wheat-ear (*Saxicola oenanthe*): so named as frequenting fallow-land. *local.* — 1753.

Clot-bur (klōt bŭr), 1548. [f. CLOTE *sb.* + *BUR*, cf. *bonfire*.] The Burdock.

Clote (klōt), [OE. *clotte*; — OEut. type **klautōn*; prob. conn. w. *glot* to stick (see CLAY).] The Burdock; also its prickly burs. Also applied to Clivers, the Bur-weed, the Yellow Water Lily, etc. OE.

Cloth (klōp), *sb.* Pl. CLOTHES in the sense 'garments', in other senses cloths (klōps, klōbz). [OE. *clāp*, with WGer. cognates.]

1. With a in *sing.* Pl. cloths, *teclothes*. 1. A piece of woven or felted stuff, suitable for wrapping, spreading over, etc., as, a TABLE-CLOTH; a sail; a breadth of canvas in a sail, a CANVAS for painting on; etc. 2. A length of woven fabric; a piece — 1721.

2. Having a c. round the waist LANE.

II. Without a in *sing.* A fabric woven, felted, or otherwise formed, of filaments, as of wool, hair, silk, the fibres of hemp, flax, cotton, asbestos, spun glass, wire. When used simply, usually a woollen fabric suitable for wearing apparel; also, more specifically, a plain-woollen fabric, as BROAD-CLOTH, ME.

C. of gold, a c. woven wholly or partly of threads of gold. *American c.* an enamelled leather-like c. To cut the coat according to the c. (see CUT *v.*).

III. (See CLOTHES) 1. *collect.* Clothing (no *pl.*) — 1816. 2. A (single) garment — ME. 73. The distinctive dress worn by members of any calling or profession — 1823. 4. Hence: One's profession; *esp.* the clerical profession. Cf. COAT. 1634.

1. Gentle folks. hae. meat and clath Scott. 3. Unworthy of the King's c. 1740. 4. The c. the clergy; the office of a clergyman.

Comb c. = measure, the lineal measure used for c., in which the yard is divided into quarters and nicks (sixteenths); paper, a coarse paper used to lay between the folds in pressing and finishing woollen cloths; shearer, one who shears off the superfluous nap on woollen clothing after teasing. 2. *worker*, a manufacturer of woollen c. — yard, the yard by which c. was measured, chiefly in Cloth-yard street. Hence **Clothless**, *clothesless*, *a.*

†Cloth (klōp), *v.* 1599 [f. *prec.*] To make into cloth — 1641. See also CLOTHE.

Clothe (klōp), *v.* *pa.* t. and *pple.* clothed (klōpbd), clad (klōpd). [Two types. a. OL. *clādian*; whence ME. *clathe* (n. dial.), *clothe* b. OE. *clādian*, whence ME. *cladde*, *clad*. Both f. (ult.) **kladhōm* a CLOTH.] 1. *trans.* To cover or provide with clothing, to dress. Const. *with*, *in*. 2. *intr.* (for *self*) To clothe oneself or be clothed ME. 3. *trans.* To put on (ME. only) to cover as with clothing ME. 4. To cover with a cloth or cloths; *Naut.* to rig ME. 5. *transf.* To cover as or as with clothing ME. 6. *fig.* To cover, invest, or endow, as with a garment. Const. *with*, *in* ME.

1. Drounesse shall cloath a man with ragges *Free* AXEL. 2. Care no more to cloath and eat Cymb. ii. ii. 266. 3. In mighty armes he was clad anon SPENSER. F. Q. i. ii. 11. 5. Winter when 'tis clad with snow COWLEY. Will. blossoms c. the hawthorn *prayer* SCOTT. 6. Hast thou clothed his necke with thunder Job xxvii. 19. So shall I cloath me in a fere'd content Oth. iii. iv. 120. Thoughts. in sighs thus clad MILT. P. R. ii. 65.

Clothes (klōbz, colloq. klōz), *sb.* *pl.* [— OE. *clādās*, ME. *clothes*. See CLOTH.] 1. Covering for the person; wearing apparel, dress, raiment, vesture *spec.* Linen. ME. 2. Short for BED-CLOTHES ME.

1. Freend, how entristid thou bidir withut brde clothis Wynt. Matt. xxi. 12. To wear fine cloths FILLING. Send the c. to the wash (mod.). 2. So a bad me lay more c. on his feet Hen. V. ii. ii. 24.

Comb c. = brush; horse, a wooden frame on which c. are hung out to dry; line, rope, a cord or wire on which to hang out washed c. to dry; moth, a small moth, of the genus *Tinea*, the larva of which is destructive to c.; peg, pin, a forked peg used to fasten c. on a c-line; press, a receptacle for c.

Clothier (klōz ier), ME. [orig. *clothes*, see *IER*.] A maker of woollen cloth; one who sells cloth and men's clothes; a fuller and dresser of cloth (U. S.); etc.

Clothing (klōz iŋ), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [f. CLOTH *v.* + *-ING*.] 1. The action of CLOTH *v.*; also *fig.* 2. Clothes collectively, apparel, dress ME. 3. A covering or casing of cloth, or the like. *Mech.* = CLEADING 1789; *Naut.* sails 1798.

4. Clothmaking — 1662. Also *attrib.*

2. The Scribes, which loue to goe in long c. Mark vi. 23. *fig.* Words are the Cloathing of our Thoughts SWIFT. 4. C. is plied in this city FULLER.

Cloth-maker, ME. A maker of woollen cloth.

Clot-poll, *-pole*, 1606. = CLOD-POLL

Clotted (klōt tēd), *pple.* 1605. [f. CLOT *v.*] 1. Gathered into clots, or clods. 2. Stuck together in or with clots; covered with clots 1725. 1. Clotted cream = CLOUTED cream. Wash off the c. blood MASSINGER. 2. The c. scourge 1804.

†Clotter, *v.* ME. [f. CLOT *v.*; cf. *stutter*, etc.] To run together in clots, to coagulate *trans.* and *intr.* Also *fig.* — 1700.

The gore congealed was clottered in his hair DRYDEN. Hence **†Clottered** *pple.* a. = CLOTTED.

Clotty (klōt ti), *a.* 1523. [f. CLOT *sb.* + *-y*.] Full of clots, inclined to clot; **†CLODDY**.

Closure *o* 87 [F. *OR* to *u* e
L *u* u *u* va of a *a* nfi by *u*
ram = CLOSURE 8 H n e Closure
and *u* e. (*closure*)]

Clo-tweed, *rare*. 1804. [f. CLOTE *sb.*] The
Burr-weed.

Clou (*klū*), 1883. [Fr. = nail, peg.] The
point of greatest interest, the chief attraction.

Cloud (*kland*), *sb.* [OE. *clūd*, on OTeut.
type **klūdus*, f. same root as CLOUD, in sense of
'mass formed by agglomeration, cumulus'.]
†1. A mass of rock, a hill—ME. †2. = CLOUD
2, 3. —1460. †3. A visible mass of condensed
watery vapour floating at various heights in the
upper air ME. *rhet.* in *pl.* The heavens ME.

†4. *transf.* A cloud-like mass of smoke or dust
floating in the air ME. †5. An appearance of
dimness in a clear liquid or transparent body

1533; a patch of indeterminate outline on a
surface of another colour 1605. †6. A cloud-
like body of insects, birds, etc.; hence, a multi-
tude, a crowd ME. †7. A loose-knitted woollen

scarf worn by ladies 1877. †8. *transf.* and *fig.*
Anything that obscures or conceals 1509. †9.

fig. Anything that darkens or overshadows with
gloom, trouble, suspicion; a state of gloom,
etc.; a darkening of the countenance ME.

†10. Every C. encenders not a Storme 3 Hen VI, v.
iii. 10. She is aduast About the Cloudes, as high

as Heaven it selfe Rom 8 Jul. iv. v. 24 *Magellanic*
Clouds, the two large nebulae near the south pole of

the heavens so named. †11. A thick c. of incense went up
Ezek viii. 11. To blow a c. to smoke tobacco (*slang*).

†12. A plain iron gray Nag, with a c. in his face 1875.
†13. So greet a c. of witness Weyn 1884. 11. A c.

of gnates SPANISH, LOCUSTS MEAN, arrows GIBSON
8. To go abroad under c. of night 1752. In the

clouds obscure; fanciful, above the range of common
understanding. †14. A c. of ignorance 1572, suspicion

MEANING Under a c. in trouble or difficulties; out
of favour; with a slur on one's character.

Comb. c.-assembler, he who collects the clouds (fr.
Gr. *nebelassembler*, epithet of Zeus in Homer); -built

a. built of clouds; *fig.* built in the clouds; -burst
[Ger. *Wolkenbruch*] (*cl. s.*), a violent storm of rain, a

waterspout; -capt, -capped a. having clouds about
its summit; -compeller, = cloud-assembler; also

you a smoker; -drift, a body of clouds drifting through
the air; -rack, a collection of broken clouds drifting

across the sky; -ring, *spec.* the cloudy zone of eddies
and variable winds at some distance on each side of

the equator; -wards *adv.* = world, = CLOUDLAND
Hence Cloudage, *vare*. [see AGE] Cloudless

a. unclouded; Cloudlessly *adv.* Cloudlessness
a. Cloudlet, a little c. Cloudscape (*later*

landscape), a scene composed of clouds (*vare*)
Cloud (*kland*), *v.* 1573. [f. prec. *sb.*]

L trans. To cover or darken with clouds; *fig.*
to overshadow; to darken with trouble 1583.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To render obscure; to dim,
darken 1573. †3. To veil—1711. †4. To cast a

slur upon, asperse, sully 1611. †5. To diversify
with patches of undefined outline 1710.

†6. The moon being clouded presently is misst
SHAKES. Your drilike. Dost c. my eyes with danger,

and with sorrow 3 Hen VI, iv. 14. †7. Our moral
judgement may be clouded 1856. †8. To heave My

Sovereign Mistress clouded so Wind, T. 1. ii. 280.

II. intr. 1. To become cloudy or dim, to be-
come overcast with clouds. Const. *over*, *up*.

1562. 2. *fig.* To become gloomy 1588.
3. Worthies away, the Scene begins to c. SHAKES.

Cloudland (*klandlānd*), 1817. *port.* and
med. 1. The region of clouds; a 'cloudscape'

2. *fig.* A region of fancy, myth, or unreality 1847.

Cloudy (*klandl*), *a.* OE. [f. CLOUD *sb.* +
-y.] †1. Rocky; hilly—ME. †2. Of clouds; of or

pertaining to the clouds ME. †3. Characterized
by, or full of, clouds ME. †4. Not clear; having

cloud-like markings 1587. †5. *fig.* Darkened by
ignorance, etc.; dim, obscure, indistinct ME.

†6. Darkened by misfortune, grief, anger, fore-
bodings, etc.; gloomy, sullen, frowning ME.

†7. He spoke unto them in the c. pillar P. 101. 7
The cloudy region 1635. †8. The c. pillar D. 101. 7

4 C. Ale 1679. †9. The c. knowledge of man's fate
SOMERSET. †10. The Scythians have all c. foreheads

1652. Hence Cloudily *adv.* Cloudiness.

Clough (*klōf*, *klaun*). [Repr. OE. **clūh*,
clōges, prob. = OHG *klūh* (Siewers).] 1. A ri-
vine or valley with steep sides ME. †2. Occas.

= 'cliff'—ME.

Clough, *erron*. sp. of CLOVE, CLOW.

Clow (*klōs*), *sb.* Sc. and *n. dial.* 1508. [?]

A bump (on the head); a knock such as would

raise a bump a d n H n e Clow to raise
a mpon (he had e c

Clout (*hāut*), *sb.* 1 *arch.* and *dial.* [OE. *clūt*,
f. an OTeut. **klūtaz*, pre-Teut. type **glud-*

from same root as CLOT, CLEAT, in the sense
of 'lump, piece of stuff'.] 1. A piece of cloth,

leather, metal, etc., a patch. 2. A plate of
iron; esp. one fixed on an axle-tree, to prevent

wear. [Cf. CLEAT.] Now *dial.* OE. 3. *spec.*
A rag; a cloth (*esp.* one put to mean uses) ME.

†4. *spec.* in *pl.* Swaddling clothes—1826. †5.
Archery. The mark shot at; *ellipt.* a shot that

hits the mark—1820. †6. A heavy bow, *esp.* with
the hand. Cf. CLOD *sb.* Now *dial.* ME.

†7. Cloutes and patches pieced one by one 1569. †8.
Driven, like turkeys to market with a stick and a red

c. STENNE. Till May be out No'er east a c. Prov
5. Though the c. we do not always hit B. JON.
Comd. c. nail, a flat-headed nail, used for fastening

a c. on an axle, studding boots, etc.

Clout, *sb.* 2 Now *dial.* [ME. *clute*, f. (ult.)
OTeut. **klūtaz*; same root as prec.] 1. Clot

of earth, clod. †2. Clouted cream—1638.

Clout (*klaunt*), *v.* Now *arch.* or *dial.* ME.
[f. CLOUT *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To mend with a

CLOUT, to patch. Also *fig.* †2. To put in,
on, or to by way of a patch. Also *adial.* To

add patches—1581. †3. To protect with an iron
plate; also, to stud shoes with clout-nails ME.

†4. *fig.* To patch clumsily or botch 1710—1802.
†5. To cover with, or as with, a cloth (*arch.*)

1579. †6. To cuff heavily. Now *dial.* ME.
†7. *fig.* He clouteth the old broken holes with patches

of papistry BARK. †8. He showed a leg clouted up
1700. †9. The late Queen of Spain took off one of her

chappines, and clouted Olivarez about the noddle
with a HOWELL. Hence Clouted *ppha* 'Clouter',

a cobbler or patcher; a butcher. †Clouterly *a.*
and *adv.*

Clouted, *pph.* a. 2 1542. [f. CLOUT *sb.* 2]
Said of cream obtained by scalding, which

makes it thick or clotted.

Clout-shoe. Now (*arch.*) Clouted shoe.
1663. [? *pa.* pple. of CLOUT *v.* + SHOE.] 1. A

shoe studded with large-headed nails. [Or? a
patched shoe.] †2. One who wears clouted

shoes; a boor [Cf. *Latin* Clout]—1704.
†3. The dull swain, with his clouted shoon ME. [Cf.

'clouted brogues' *Cymb.* iv. ii. 214]

Clove (*klōv*), *sb.* 1 [OE. *clufu*; —OTeut.
**klūd-*, *klōd-*; f. weak-grade stem of *kleuf*,
CLEAVE.] 1. One of the small bulbs which

make up the compound bulb of garlic, shallot,
etc. 2. A natural segment of a fruit 1634.

Hence †Clowed *pph.* a. divided into cloves.

Clove (*klōv*), *sb.* 2 [ME. *clowe* a. F. *clou*
in full *clou de girofle*, 'girofle nail' (see CLOVE-
GILLYFLOWER), *clou* being added to *girofle* from

the resemblance of a single bud with its still
to a nail, *clou*, L. *clavus*] 1. The dried flower-
bud of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, much used as

a pungent aromatic spice. (Usu in *pl.*) 2.
The tree, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, orig. a na-
tive of the Moluccas 1594. 3. Short for *clav-*

pink, or *clove-gillyflower* 1746. 4. Cloves. A
cordial flavoured with this spice 1852.

Comb. c.-bark, the bark of *Cinnamomum Culita-*
nan, which has a flavour of cloves; -pink, a c. scented

species of *Lianthus*; see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER.

Clove, *sb.* 3 ME. [Repr. Anglo-L. *clavus*,
Anglo-Fr. *clou*.] A weight formerly used for

wool and cheese, equal to 7 or 8 lbs. avoirdupois.
Clove, *sb.* 4 U. S. 1779. [a. Du. *klōve*, also

klōof, *spht.* *clēf*] A rocky cleft; a gap, ravine
used chiefly in place-names; as, C. of Keater-
skill, Stony C.

Clove (*klōv*), *v.* 1863. [f. CLOVE *sb.* 2] To
spice with cloves; to stick (an onion, etc.) with

cloves.

Clove, *pa.* pple. 1561. Short f. CLOVEN,
sull occurs in verse. Hence c.-bitch, a hutch

round a spar, etc., formed by passing the rope
twice round in such a way that both ends pass

under the centre of the loop in front; -hook, an
iron clasp in two overlapping parts, used for

bending chain-sheets to clews of sails, etc.

Clove, *pn.* t. of CLEAVE *v.*

Clove-gillyflower (*klōv dāgīrfleu*), ME.
[a. F. *clou de girofle* (*girofle*, *girofle*); see

CLOVE 2. Fr. *girofle* (*girofle*, *girofle*) repr.
Rom. *garoflo*, *garofilo*, late L. **caryophylus*, a.

Gr. *καρυόφυλλον* the clove, f. *καρυον* nut +
φύλλον leaf. In Eng. the Anglo-Fr. *girofle* has

pa ed o *f* flower, to gilly-
flower (and *July-flower*). See also GILLY-

FLOWER.] †1. The spice CLOVE *sb.* 2 1. —1486

2. A clove-scented species of Pink (*Diarrhiza*
Caryophyllus), whence the carnation, etc. 1535

Cloven (*klōv'n*), *pph.* a. ME. [pa. pple. of
CLEAVE *v.*] Divided lengthwise; split.

C hoof or foot, the divided hoof of ruminant quad-
rupeds; ascribed in pagan mythology to the god

Pan, and thence to the Levi, and often used allusively
as the indication of Satan, or Satanic agency. Hence

c.-hoofed, *footed* *adv.*

Clover (*klōv* var.). [OE. *clabre*, *clāfre*, app-
—OTeut. type *klabhrōn*; cf. OHG. *clāre*, *clāre*, *clāre*

(MHG. *klā-re*, mod. G. *klā-re*) *mascul.* 'clover'.
The usual ME. form was *clāver*.] The common

name of the species of *Trifolium* (*Trifolium*, N O
Leguminosae), esp. *T. repens* and *T. pratense*,
both cultivated largely for fodder. Applied also

locally to many plants with similar characters.
Hence *To live (or be) in c.*: to live luxuriously, as

cattle do in a field of c.

Comb. c.-hay worm, the larva of a moth, *Agrotis*
crataelis, very destructive to clover-hay in N America;

-weevil, a small weevil, *Aphis clypealis*, which feeds
on the seeds of c. Hence *Cloverly a. (rare)*

Clover, *v.* 1649. [f. the *sb.*] To sow or
lay down with clover. So *Clovered pph.* a.

sown or covered with clover.

†**Clover-grass**. = CLOVER.

Clow (*klaun*), *sb.* ME. [A false singular f.
clowes, *clowis*, in ME. *clawce*, *clawce*. OE. *clāse*,
a late L. *clausa*, var. of *clausa*, a closed place

or way. In the 18th c. erroneously spelt *clough*, by
engineers, etc.] 1. A dam for water. 2. *Qu.*

2. A sluice 1583.

Clove(e)-girofle, etc., earlier f. CLOVE-
GILLYFLOWER.

Clown (*klaun*), *sb.* 1563. [prob. of Low
German origin] 1. A countryman, or peasant;

a boor. 2. *hansy*. An ignorant, uncouth, ill-
bred man 1583. 3. A fool or jester; in mod.

use, one of the characters in a pantomime, a
circus, etc. 1600. Also *attrib.*

1. The c., the child of nature, without guile. Cowper.
A clod-pated C. 1755. 2. By blood a king, at heart

a C. Tennyson. 3. The clown shall make those
laugh whose lungs are tickle a' the year. Hamlet, iii. ii.

136. Hence †Clownage, behaviour or function of
a c. †Clownery, clownishness, performance of a c.

Clown (*klaun*), *v.* rare. 1579. [f. the *sb.*]
To perform as a (stage-)clown. *To c. it*: to

play the clown

Clownish (*klaunish*), *a.* 1570. [f. CLOWN
sb. + -ish.] 1. Of, belonging to, or proper to a

Clown. 2. Clown-like, rude, boorish; igno-
rant; clumsy; coarse 1581.

1. In c. apparel 1581. 2. C or much ill fashions
1586. Hence *Clownishly adv.*, -ness.

Clownship (*klaunship*), 1606. [see -SHIP]
The condition or estate of a clown or clowns;

also as a mock title.

Cloy (*klōi*), *v.* 1 ME. [Aphet. f. *clay* ACLOY.]
†1. To nail (ME. only). †2. To pierce with or as

with a nail—1726. †3. To spike (a gun)—1763.
†4. To stop up, block (a passage, c.); to crowd

or fill up—1636. †5. *fig.* To cloy (movement,
etc.); to weigh down—1605. †6. To fill to loath-

ing; to sicken. *Id.* and *fig.* Also *adial.* 1530.
†7. He never shod have but he cloyed him Bacon.

[A wild boy with his cruel task had deadly cloyed
SOMERSET'S *Q.* in 11. 28. †8. To c. a harbour by

sinking ships laden with stones *SOMERSET*. 6. Who can
c. the hungry cloy of appetite P. 1. *fig.* Often praching

cloyeth the people *WILLIAMS*. †Cloyment, satiety
(*rare*). Cloy some a *rare*, of cloying quality.

†**Cloy**, *v.* 2 *rare* ? 'To claw' (Steevens), 'to
strike the beak together' (Johnson). *Cloy*, *v.*

17. 113.

Cloy-less, *a.* 1606. That does not CLOY
(sense 6).

†**Cloyne**, *cloine*, *v.* 1538. [cf. *Old* *clūgnē*,
var. of *clūgnē*.] 1. *intr.* To cheat, deceive

—1569. 2. *trans.* To take furively or haudu-

lently, to grab—1566.

Club (*klōb*), *sb.* [ME. *clubbe*, *clōbbe*, prob.

ad. ON. *clubba*, var. of *klumba*; f. same root
as CLUMP, q. v. Cf. *climb-foot* (*cl.*)]

1. A heavy staff for use as a weapon, thin

at one end for the hand, and thicker at the

other; also = *Indian club*. 2. A stick or bat

used in various games of ball, as golf, hockey,

ec 1450 3 Te bu end of a gun 724 4 Any ub shaped o gan s ruc u e c 707 The team bare a cubb Ca o TC 5 e ru p phy al ce s o u he day. punning a usi n o II. 4. A nose which had a red c to it MARRYAT. A c, otherwise a very thick pigtail 1850.

II. In cards. 31. The suit of cards distinguished by the representation of a trefoil leaf in black; in *sing.* a card of this suit. [A tr. of Sp *basto*, or It. *bastone* (see *Basto*, *Baston*), the 'club' figured on Spanish cards. The English figure is the French *trèfle*, trefoil.]

III. A combination. [See the vb. The course of development is uncertain.] 1. Combination into one mass, aggregate -1674. 2. A combination of contributions to make up a total sum; one share of this -1792. 3. A social meeting the expenses of which are jointly defrayed -1801. 4. A clique; a secret society -1730. 5. An association of persons meeting periodically (under certain regulations) at some house of entertainment, for social intercourse, etc. 1870. 6. An association of persons interested in the promotion of some object; as *Alpine*, *Yacht C.*, etc.; *Benefit*, *Goose C.*, etc. 1755. 7. An association of persons formed mainly for social purposes, and having buildings for the exclusive use of the members, and always open to them as a place of resort, or, in some cases, of temporary residence 1770; the buildings occupied by such a society 1837. Also *attrib.*

2. We dined merry; but my c. and the rest come to 7/6d, which was too much PERRY. 3. This Tavern, where they held their C. Du Fox. 4. The Jacobite clubb LUTTRELL. 5. In my absence they had erected a C. and made me one SWIFT. 7. They sent for me at my c. 1832.

Club, c-house, the house occupied by a c.; land (colloq.), the vicinity of St. James's, in London; money, subscription to a benefit c. or provident society; root, a disease of turnips, etc., anbury; wood, CASUARINA. Hence *Clubbable*, clubable a. fit to be a member of a c. *Clubbish* a. clownish (*dial.*); addicted to clubs. *Clubless* a.

Club (klɒb), v. 1593. [f. CLVB sb. I.] 1. To beat with or as with a club. 2. To gather into a club-like mass 1625; hence, to gather together 1641. 3. *intr.* To combine together 1649. 4. To combine, or contribute, to a common end 1652. 5. To combine, or contribute, to make up a total sum 1655. 6. *Midl.* To throw into a confused mass 1806. 7. *Naut.* To drift down a current with an anchor out (Dicks).

1. To c a *mushet*, to use it as a club. 2. Hair clubbed, atop, Chinese fashion FORREST. To c quotations MILT. 4. They clubbed their small means together CARLELL. 5. To find out a nincompo to c with me for the coach PERRY. 6. To c the battalion WINDHAM. Hence *Clubbing* *clubb* sb. *spec.* a disease in cabbage, etc.

Clubbed (klʌbd), *pph.* a. ME. L. [f. the sb. + ED.] Shaped like a club; thick-set. 2. [f. the vb.] Used as a club 1724; thrown into a confused mass, as a c. *battalion* 1823.

Clubber (klʌbər), 1633. [f. CLUB v. or sb. + ER.] 1. One who clubs or belongs to a club. 2. One who wields a club 1887.

Clubbism (klʌb'ɪzəm), 1837. [f. CLUB sb. + ISM.] The club system.

To passionate Constitutionalism C will seem the root of all evil CARLYLE. So *Clubbist*, a member or supporter of the political clubs of the French Revolution, or of their principles, a member of a club.

Club-fist, 1575. A large clenched fist; hence, a rough, brutal fellow -1589. So *Club-fisted* a.

Club-foot, 1538. 1. A name for various distortions, generally congenital, which give the foot a lumpy, club-like appearance. 2. A foot of a stunted, lumpy appearance 1683. Also *attrib.* Hence *Club-footed* a.

Club-haul (klʌb'hɔ:l), v. 1794. *Naut.* To tack a ship by letting the lee-anchor down as soon as the wind is out of the sails, by which her head is brought to wind; when she then pays off, the cable is cut, and the sails are trimmed to the other tack: a last resort in very perilous positions.

Club-law, 1612. The use of the club, or physical force, as contrasted with argument, law of the physically stronger. *Argumenta ad lacum*, vulgarly termed *club-law* 1823.

Club-man (klʌb'mæn), 1597. L. A man armed with a club. 2. A member of a club 1831.

Club moss kɒbmɒs 1597 [L *M* Ly p d ... *avopans* from the club-like shape of its upright fertile spikes of spore-cases, thence extended to other, and occas. to all, *Lycopodiaceae*.

Club-riser, 1645. *Eng. Hist.* = CLUB-MAN 1.

Club-rush, 1677. Any plant of the genus *Scirpus* (N O. *Cyperaceae*).

Club-shaped (klʌb'ʃeɪpt), a. 1770. Thickening towards one extremity which is blunt and rounded; in *Zool.* and *Bot.* = CLAVATE.

Club-ster, 1727. [See -STER.] = CLUBMAN.

Cluck (klʌk), sb. 1703 [Echoic; cf. CLUCK v.] 1. *intr.* An imitation of the abrupt hollow guttural sound made by a hen desiring to sit or calling her chickens 1629. 2. A name for this, or any similar sound, e.g. the S. African click (see *CLICK* sb. 1 5) 1703.

Cluck (klʌk), v. 1481. [Echoic; cf. CLOCK v. 2 (OE. *cluccan*).] 1. *intr.* To make the sound described under *CLUCK* sb., or any similar sound 1611. 2. *trans.* To call (chickens) as a hen does. Also *fig.* -1687.

2. *fig.* That he may c. sinners to himself 1658.

Cludder, v., a var. of CLODDER, q. v.

Clue (klju, klju), 1596. A later sp. of CLEW, q. v. Used in all senses, but esp. in the *fig.*

A c. of yarn 1834. And treads the maze of life without a c. FORRESTER. A c. to the identity of one C. BRONTË. Research which has joined the broken c. of history from contemporaneous monuments BROWN. Hence *Clueless* a. *Comb.* c.-line: see *CURV-LINE*.

Clum, sb. (*interj.*) ME. [?] L Silence, quiet (ME. only). 2. A note of silence; *cl. ment*! -1516.

Clumber (klʌmbr), 1865. [f. *Clumber*, a seat of the Duke of Newcastle] Name of a breed of spaniels.

Clump (klʌmp), sb. 1586. [= LG. *klump*, MLG. *klump*, Cf. OE. *clympe* CLUMPER in ON. *klump* appears as *klumba*, whence *klumba*, *klumba*, CLUB.] 1. A compact (shapeless) mass, a heap, a lump 1690. 2. A cluster; a tuft, a patch 1586. 3. *Clumps*: a parlour game of questions and answers 1883. 4. A thick extra sole on a shoe 1879. 5. *Mining* = CLUNCH 1865. 6. *Erron.* used for CLAMP 1825.

2. A c. of Scots Fir Trees 1759. New clumps of young plants *Vines* *Comb.* c.-boot, -shoe, one with a c.-sole, or thick double sole for rough wear. Hence *Clumpy* a. heavy and clumsy. *Clumpy* a. clump-like; clumpish.

Clump (klʌmp), v. 1665. [Partly f. CLUMP sb.; also echoic.] 1. To tread heavily and clumsily. 2. *trans.* To put together into a clump; to plant in a clump 1824. 3. To add an extra thick sole; to clog. Hence *Clumped* *pph.* a. clubbed, as in *clumped foot*; furnished with clumps of trees, or with clump-soles.

Clumper, sb. Now *dial.* [OE. *clympe*; see CLUMP sb.] = CLUMP sb. 1.

Clumper, v. 1562. [f. prec.] To form into lumps or masses -1647.

Vapours. Clumperd in balls of clouds H. MORE.

Clumps, a game; see CLUMP sb. 3.

Clumse, a. (*sb.*) Now *dial.* 1611. [prob. of Norse origin; cf. CLUMSE v.] Benumbed with cold; hence, stupid; unhandy, lazy; in mod. *dial.*, also, silly.

Clumse, v. [ME. *clumisen*; perh. of Norse origin. Cf. mod. Norw. *klumse*, intensive of *klum*, to make motionless, etc. The stem *klum-* is in abtact relation to *klam-* in CLAM and CLEM.] 1. To be or become numb with cold (ME. only). 2. *trans.* To stupefy (ME. only). Hence *Clumsted*, *clumst* *pph.* a.

Clumsy (klʌmsi), a. 1597. [App. f. CLUMSE v. + -Y. Not in SHAKS.] 1. Benumbed with cold -1602. 2. Acting or moving as if benumbed; heavy and awkward; ungainly, unhandy 1597. 3. *fig.* Ill-contrived, awkward 1681. 4. Rudely constructed; inelegant, unwieldy 1763.

1. Clumsie winter MASTON. 2. Clumsie fingers RAY. A c. awkward, and unhandy people SWIFT. 3. In c. verse, unlick'd, unpointed DAVEN. 4. Apologies SWIFT. 4. The boots are a trifle c. (mod.). Hence *Clumsily* *adv.* *Clumsiness*, a quality.

Clunch, a. Now *dial.* 1776. [prob. f. LG. *klunt*, Du. *klont* 'lump, clod, clow'.] Lumpy; stiff; clunket, 'chunky' in figure.

She f nd c and h a ... and ugly MAN. D As-

Clunch (klʌntʃ), sb. 1602. [prob. sb. use of prec. But cf. *bump*, *clunch*, etc.] 1. A lump (*dial.*). 2. A lumpy fellow, a lout. Now *dial.* 1602. 3. Any of various stiff clays 1679. 4. A soft limestone forming one of the beds of the lower chalk 1823.

Clunch, v. rare. 1628. By-form of CLENCH. Hence *Clunchist*, a clenched fist (*lit.* and *fig.*), a miser.

Clung (klʌŋ), *pph.* a. *arch.* and *dial.* ME [f. CLING v.] Drawn together, shrunk; of soil clinging, stiff.

Clung, pa. t. and pple. of CLING v., q. v.

Clung, v. 1601. By-form of CLING v. -1715.

Cluniac (klʌniæk), 1691. [ad. med. L. *Cluniacus*, f. *Cluny*.] *adj.* Belonging to the monastery of Cluny, near Mâcon in France. *sb.* A monk of Cluny. So *Cluniacensisian*, *Clunist*.

Clupeoid (klju'pi'oid), 1880. [f. L. *clupea* a kind of small river-fish, taken as the generic name of the herring, etc. + -OID.] A fish belonging to the herring family (*Clupeidae*).

Cluster (klʌstər), sb. Also *clustler* (Spenser).

[OE. *clyster*, occas. *cluster* = NGR *kluster*, app. from same root as *clot*, *clout*, *cleat*; see CLOR.]

1. A collection of things of the same kind, growing closely together; a bunch. 2. A rounded mass; a clot -1548. 3. A number of persons, animals, or things close together; a group, swarm, crowd ME. Also *fig.*

2. The clusters of ripe grapes SPENSER. A c. of nectis 1483, eggs EDEN, flowers GRAY. 3. As bees all in a c. PURCHAS. Clusters of islets Sir J. ROSS, stars 1554, *fig.* Ideas in clusters TUCKER. *Comb.* c.-candlestick, a branched candlestick. Hence *Clustery* a. (*Dicks*).

Cluster (klʌstər), v. ME. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To gather or group in clusters; to cover with clusters ME. 2. *intr.* To congregate in a cluster 1541; to grow or be situated in a cluster or clusters 1590.

1. Not less would The foxglove c. dappled bells TANNISON. Ylon was a cluster with towers ME. 2. Woos c.; rare are solitary woos YOUNG. [Cur] clustered round her head WENDSW. Hence *Clustered* *pph.* a. *spec.* in *clustered pillar*, etc.; several slender pillars or shafts attached to each other so as to form one (Gwilt). *Clusteringly* *adv.*

Clusterfist, 1611. [f. CLUSTER in sense of lump; cf. *clunchfist*.] A clumsy or close-fisted fellow; a lout, a niggard -1675.

Clutch (klʌtʃ), sb. 1 [ME. *clote*, Sc. *cluke*. *Clutch* is app. assim. to CLUTCH v., q. v.] 1.

The claw of a beast or bird of prey, or of a fiend: mostly in *pl.*; also *contempt.* the human hand. 2. The hand, or in *pl.* hands in a sense of rapacity and cruelty (J.). Now usu. *grasp*. 1526. 3. Tight grip or grasp; clutching 1784. 4. An act of grasping at 1831. 5. *Mech.* A coupling for throwing the working parts into or out of action at will 1814. 6. *Mech.* A contrivance with two hooked arms for clutching bodies to be lifted by a crane, etc. 1874.

2. But Age, hath caught me in his c. *Hamlet* v. 1. 30. The Clutches of the Hangman STEVENS. 3. The c. of poverty COURSER. 4. An expiring c. at popularity CARLYLE. *Comb.* c.-fist, a miser also as *adj.*

Clutch, sb. 2 1721. A var. of CLECH.

Clutch (klʌtʃ), v. 1 [ME. *cluche* (v), app. a var. of *clache*, CLITCH. The ME. *clote* took the form, and reacted on the meaning, of *clutch*, so that 'to clutch' is now mainly 'to grasp with claws or claws'.] 1. = CLITCH 1, 2. -1703. 2. *trans.* To seize with claws or clutches; to seize eagerly ME. Also *absol.* 3. To hold tightly in the closed hand 1602. Also *fig.* 4. *intr.* To make a clutch at 1831.

1. Not that I have the power to c. my hand, When his faire Angels would salute my palme SHAKS. 2. I clutched up the cat HESTER. 3. Is this a Dagger, which I see before me? Come, let me c. thee SHAKS. *fig.* To c. the globe in one intellectual grasp COLLIER. 4. How we c. at shadows CARLYLE.

Clutch, v. 2 [f. CLUTCH sb. 2] To hatch (chickens). GOLDSM.

Clutter (klʌtər), sb. 1580. [Cf. with sense 1 CLOTTER; with others *cluster* and *clatter*.] 1. A cluttered mass -1611. 2. A confused collection 1666; crowded confusion, litter (*dial.* and U.S.) 1694. 3. Bustle, stir (*arch.*) 1649; hubbub (*arch.*) 1656; mingled rattle (*arch.*) 1655.

a. a. c. of Citations 1806. He saw what a C. there was with huge, overgrown Pops R. L'ESTRANGE. 3 I heard such a c. of small shot VANBRUGH

Clutter, *v.* 1556. [See the sb.] **†1. intr.** To clot. Also *trans.* -1676. 2. To crowd together in heaps 1556. 3. To run in bustling disorder or with a confused noise, to make a clutter 1602. 4. To crowd with a litter of things 1674. 5. To utter words confusedly 1654. Hence **Clutterment**, confused bustle, crowd.

Cly, *sb.* **Thieves' cant.** 1690. [prob. from same root as CLAW.] Money; also, a pocket. So **Cly** *v.* to take; *esp.* to steal.

Clydesdale (klɪdˈzdeɪl), 1831. A breed of heavy draught horses orig. from the Clyde valley, Scotland.

Clypeaster, 1836. [f. *L. clypeus* (= *clipeus*) + *Gr. -dōrōp*.] **Zool.** A genus of echinoid Echinoderms, allied to the common sea-urchin, but having mouth and vent both below. Hence **Clypeastroid** *a.* and *sb.*

Clypeate (klɪˈpiːt), *a.* 1711. [f. as prec.] Shaped like a round shield. So **Clypeiform** *a.*

Clypeo-, comb. f. **CLYPEUS**, as in *a. -frontalis* (*Eulim*), common to the clypeus and front.

Clypeole (klɪˈpiːl), 1882. [ad. *L. clypeolum*, dim. of *clypeus*.] A little shield, 'term applied to the lamina on the inner surface of which the sporangia are attached in Equisetum'. Hence **Clypeolar** *a.* formed like a c. **Clypeolate** *a.* furnished with clypeoles.

†Clypeus (klɪˈpiːs), 1834. [a. *L.*, prop. *clypeus*.] **Entom.** The broad shield-shaped part of the head of some insects. Hence **Clypeal** *a.* of or pertaining to the c.

Clysmian (klɪzˈmiːn), *a. rare.* 1882 [f. as next + *-IAN*.] Epithet of soils produced by transport and mechanical deposit, of which water has been the agent.

Clysmic (klɪzˈmɪk), *a.* 1847 [f. *Gr. κλυσμός* + *-IC*.] Washing, cleansing.

Clyster (klɪˈstɜː), *sb.* ME. [a. *L. clyster*, *Gr. κλυστήρ*, f. *κλύειν* to wash out, drench.] 1.

A medicine injected into the rectum; an injection, enema; *occas.* a suppository. **†2.** The pipe or syringe used in injection 1597. Hence **Clyster** *v.* to treat with clysters, **†Clysterize** *v.* to inject as a c. **Comb. c. -pipe** = **CLYSSTER** *a.* **Cr.**, in OE. and early ME. See **KN-**.

Cnemial (knɪˈmiːl), *a.* 1871. [f. *Gr. κνήμη* + *-I*.] **AL.** Relating to the tibia.

†Cnida (knɪˈda), *Pl. cnidae.* 1876. [mod. *L.*, a. *Gr. κνίδη* nettle.] **Zool.** The nettle cell of the *Calentaria* (jelly-fish, etc.), in which their stinging residues - usually called *nematocysts*. Hence **Cnidoblast** [*Gr. κνιστός*], the cell in which a nematocyst is developed. **Cnidocil** [*L. ciliolum*], the external irritable ciliary process of cnidoblasts. **Cnidophore** [*Gr. -φόρος*], a process bearing a battery of cnidoblasts.

Co. 1759. 1. (*kō*). An abbrev. of **COMPANY**; used *esp.* for: The partners of a firm whose names do not appear in the style or title. 2. A written abbrev. of *company* 1886.

Co-, prefix, repr. *L. com-, con-, co-*, in the sense of 'together', 'in company', 'in common', 'joint', 'ly', 'equal', 'ly', 'reciprocally', 'mutually'. It combines with verbs, adjs., adverbs, and sbs. 2. *Idiom.* (short for *complement*). Used in the sense '... of the complement', or 'complement of ...'; see **COSINE**, **CO-LATITUDE**, etc.

†Coacervate (as next, or *kōˈsɜːvət*), *a.* 1626. [ad. *L. coacervatus*; see next.] Heaped together; gathered into one place -1677.

Coacervate (*kōˈsɜːvət*), *v.* ? *Obs.* 1623 [ad. *L. coacervat*, *coacervare*.] To heap together; accumulate; also *fig.* Hence **Coacervation**, the action of heaping together, or fact of being heaped together, a mass heaped together.

Coach (*kōtʃ*), *sb.* 1556. [In 16th c. *coche*, a Fr. Cf. Sp. and Pg. *coche*, It. *cochio*; Ger. *Autische*, etc. All are from Magyar *kocs* (pronounced *kotʃ*), 'ungaricum currum [quem] kotet vulgo vocant'. *Kocs* is in form an adj., meaning 'of Kocs (kotʃ)', a place between Raab and Buda.] 1. A large kind of carriage: in 16th and 17th centuries, usually a state carriage; now, usually, a large close carriage with four

wheels, with seats inside, and several outside, used for public conveyance of passengers (see **STAGE COACH**). Applied by railway employes to a railway carriage in U.S. *esp.* a sleeping-car 1866. 2. *Naut.* An apartment near the stern of a man of war, usually occupied by the captain 1660. 3. *Univ. colloq.* A private tutor who 'coaches' a pupil 1848, also, *trans.*, one who trains others for an athletic contest 1885.

1. The royal Dame for her coach-doth call *Stranger* *F. Q. I. iv. 15* 2. The Commanders all came on board, and the council sat in the c. *Peerys* 3. *Kitchin*, a Trinity c., has a party at Drumnadrochelt Clough

Comb 'c.-dog, a spotted Dalmatian dog, kept to run in attendance on a carriage; †fellow, a horse yoked in the same carriage with another, †a companion, mate; †horse; †house, an out-house for a c., etc.; †office, a booking-office for a stage-coach, †wagon, tr. Ger. *Autisch-wagen*, coach

Coach, *v.* 1612. [f. *sb.*] **†1.** To convey in or provide with a coach. 2. *intr.* To ride or drive in a coach (*colloq.*) 1630. 3. *Univ. colloq.* To prepare for an examination, or in special subjects; also, to train for an athletic contest 1849, *gen.* to prime with information. *intr.* To read with a coach 1849.

2. To c. it thro' the town 1797. 3. *intr.* Do you mean to c. this term (*mod.*)

Coach-box, 1651. [f. **COACH** *sb.* + **BOX** *sb.*, in the sense of 'seated compartment'.] The seat occupied by the driver of a coach.

Coachee, **coachy** (*kōtʃi*), 1790. [Cf. *caddy*, etc.] A coachman (*colloq.*). So **Coachier**, a coach-horse.

Coachful (*kōtʃfʊl*), 1654. As many as will fill a coach.

Coachman (*kōtʃmæn*), 1579. 1. The man who drives a coach. 2. *Angling.* A kind of artificial fly 1839. Hence **Coachmanship**, skill in driving a coach.

Coach-whip, 1736. 1. A whip used in driving a coach 1833. 2. *fig.* A long thin strip; *pl.* shreds 1781. 3. *Naut.* 'The pendant' (*Adm. Smyth*).

Coach-whip *trale*. a snake so called from its resemblance to the lash of a coach-whip.

†Coach, *pl.* *a.* ME. [ad. *L. coactus*.] Compelled, forced -1635.

Coact (*kōˈækt*), *v.* ME. [f. *L. coact*, *coagere*, *coagere*.] **†1. trans.** To compel, force -1651. **†2.** To restrain (*rare*) -1529. **†3.** To contract; to concentrate -1657. 4. *intr.* To act together (*rare*) 1606.

4. If I tell how these two did c. *Sheres*. Hence **Coaction**, coercion (now *rare*) action in concert.

Coactive (*kōˈæktɪv*), *a.* 1596. [See prec and *-IVE*.] 1. Of the nature of force or compulsion. (Qualifying *power* or the like. Now *rare*.) 1605. **†2.** In passive sense: **Compulsory** -1651.

2. Acting or taking place together 1611. 1. A c., or coercive jurisdiction. *Jer. Taylor.* C. obedience *Usener*. 2. With what's *vare* all thou c. art *Wint. T. i. li. 141*. Hence **Coactively** *adv.* by way of compulsion. **†Coactivity**, activity in concert; *c.* quality.

Co-adaptation (*kōˈædæptɪʃən*), 1803. [See **Co-**.] Mutual adaptation.

Coadjacent (*kōˈædʒənt*), 1842. [See **Co-**.] *adj.* Adjacent to each other, mutually contiguous. *sb.* Any object or idea so related to another. Hence **Co-adjacence**, *ency*.

Co-adjust (*kōˈædʒʊst*), *v.* 1864. [See **Co-**.] To adjust mutually. Hence **Coadjustment**.

Coadjutant (*kōˈædʒʊtənt*, *kōˈædʒʊtənt*), 1708 [See **COADJUTOR**.] *adj.* Helping another or others; co-operating. *sb.* One who helps another or others 1728. So **†Coadjute** *v.* whence **†Coadjuting** *pl.* *a.* **†Coadjutive** *a.*

Coadjutor (*kōˈædʒʊtər*), ME. [a. OF *coadjuteur*, ad. *L. coadjutor*, *-orem*, f. *Co-* + *adjutor*, f. *adjuvare*. No *L. *coadjutare* or **coadjutare* is found; mod. words pointing to these are suggested by *coadjutor*.] 1. One who works with and helps another; an assistant. 2. *spec. Eccl.* One appointed to assist a bishop or other ecclesiastic. Cf. **SUFFRAGAN**. 1549.

1. Every one a c. to the work of all the other 1699. Hence **Coadjutorship**, the office of a c.; helping co-operation. **Coadjutress**, **Co-adjutrice**, **Co-adjutrix**, a female c. var. **Coadjutator** (*rare*).

Coadjutant (*kōˈædʒʊtənt*), 1625. [See **COADJUTOR**.] *adj.* Assisting, helpful. ? *Obs. sb.*

Med. An ingredient that assists the main agent 1864. **Coadjuvancy**, *c.* quality or action.

Coadnate, *a.* 1866. [See **Co-**.] *Bot.* = **CONNATE**.

Coadunate (*kōˈædʊnət*), *a.* 1839. [ad. *L. coadunatus*, *coadunare*.] *Phys.* and *Bot.* joined together; congenitally united. var. **Coa-dunated**.

Coadunation (*kōˈædʊnəʃən*), 1558 [ad. *L. coadunationem*; see prec.] The action of joining or state of being joined together in one. A c. of body, soul, and spirit *Col. Manning*. So **†Coadunion**.

Co-adventure, *v.* 1642. [See **Co-**.] To venture together (with). So **Co-adventure** *sb.* a joint adventure, Co-adventurer.

Coa-; see **COE-**.

†Co-afforest, *v.* [See **Co-**.] To afforest as an addition to an existing forest. *Howell*.

Co-agency (*kōˈædʒənsi*), 1611. [See **Co**.] Joint or combined agency. So **Co-agent**.

Coagitate, *v.* 1545. [ad. late *L. coagulat*, *coagulare*.] To shake or mix together -1741.

Coagment (*kōˈægmənt*), *v.* ? *Obs.* 1603 [ad. *L. coagmentare*, f. *coagmentum*, f. *co-agere*. Only found as *pa. ppl.*] To cement or join together. var. **†Coagmentate** *v.*

†Coagmentation, 1578. [ad. *L. coagmentationem*, see prec.] 1. The action of joining or state of being joined, together; junction concretion -1674. 2. A mass formed by this action -1684.

Coagulable (*kōˈæɡjʊləbəl*), *a.* 1652 [f. *L. coagulare*.] That can be coagulated; capable of coagulation. Hence **Coagulability**, *c.* quality, capacity of coagulating. So **Coagulant**, a coagulating agent, is *reunet*.

Coagulate (*kōˈæɡjʊlət*), *pl.* *a.* ME. [ad. *L. coagulat*; see prec.] 1. as *adj.* Coagulated, congealed. ? *Obs.* **†2.** as *pl.* *a.* Concreted; combined in a mass -1610.

Coagulate (*kōˈæɡjʊlət*), *v.* 1549. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To convert (certain fluids) into a soft solid mass, as by chemical action, heat, etc. to curdle, clot, congeal 1611. 2. To form into a mass. *lit.* and *fig.* ? *Obs.* 1610. 3. *intr.* To become converted into a soft solid mass 1606. 1. to solidify by evaporation -1713.

1. Albumen 2. is coagulated by heat, alcohol, etc. R. Knox 3. Venus was coagulated of that foam *Howell*. 3. The blood began to c. in the Vein 1607. Hence **Coagulative** *a.* having the property of producing or undergoing coagulation. **Coagulator**, that which coagulates. **Coagulatory** *a.* productive of coagulation (*rare*).

Coagulation (*kōˈæɡjʊləʃən*), 1477. [a. *L.*, f. as prec.] 1. The action or process of coagulating; clotting, ending, setting; *concr.* a coagulated mass 1683. **†2.** Solidification by evaporation -1718. 3. The forming or uniting into a mass; concretion cohesion 1610. Also *fig. concr.* A concreted mass 1664.

1. A c., like that of whites of eggs *Sir T. Brown*. The c. of the blood *Ambrastin*. **†3.** The curdling of atoms *Healey*.

Coagule, *v.* ME. [a. *F. coaguler*] Earlier f. **COAGULATE** -1549.

Coaguline, 1868. A kind of cement

†Coagulum (*kōˈæɡjʊlʊm*). *Pl.* **coagula**, 1658. [*L.*, f. *Co-* + *agere*.] **†1.** A substance that coagulates a liquid -1713. 2. A mass of coagulated matter, a clot of blood 1658; that part of the blood which clots 1800. Also *fig.*

†Coaita (*kōˈaɪtə*), 1774. [*Tipi*; = Red-faced Spider-monkey.] **Zool.** The Red-faced Spider-monkey (*Ateles paniscus*) found in tropical S. America. Also other species of *Ateles*.

Coak (*kōk*), *sb.* 1794. [? repr. ONF. **coquer* = Fr. *coche*, It. *cecca* notch; of *COCK* *v.*, also **CAUKING**.] 1. A tabular projection left on the face of a scarred timber, to fit into a recess in the face of another which is to be joined to it so as to prevent slipping. ? *Obs.* **†2.** A pin of hard wood, a dowel, used for the same purpose as in sense 1. -1874. 3. The bush of a block or sheave in which the pin revolves. Also called *cock*, see **COCK** *sb.* 1826.

Coak (*kōk*), *v.* 1794. [Cf. prec., and **COCK** *v.*] To join by the aid of coaks. Also *intr.*

Coak, *obs.* f. **COKE**

Coal (*kōl*), *sb.* [OE. *col* neut. corresp. to OHG *choln*, *cholo* m, MDu *cole* f, etc.; ON. *hol* neut.] 1. A piece of carbon glowing with-

out a flame. (Now arch.) Also fig. †2. A piece of burnt wood, etc., that is still capable of combustion without flame -1611; clinder, ashes -1665. Also fig. †3. = CHARCOAL. Used in *pl.*, or as a *collect. sing.* -1799. Also *attrib.* 4. A mineral, solid, hard, opaque, black or blackish, found in seams in the earth, and largely used as fuel; it consists of carbonized vegetable matter. (According to the degree of carbonization it is *anthracite* or *glauco coal*, *black* or *bituminous* coal, or *brown* coal or *lignite*.) In the ordinary sense, used without qualification, as *collect. sing.*, and (of coal in pieces for burning) in *pl.* ME. Used also with defining words, as *sea*, BROWN, CANNEL CO., etc. x *Par hertes sal bryn with-in als a cole* HAMROLE. *Coals of fire; hot, live, quick coals.* x *Phr. Black as a c.* (now usu. assoc. with sense *a*). STARRUS, STARRUS. And all eyes else, dead coals *Wint. T. v. i. 68. fig.* Affection is a coal that must be cooled SHAKS. Phrases. *To heap, etc. coals of fire on the head* (see ROM. xii. 20) to produce remorse by requiring evil with good. *To haul, call, etc. over the coals* to reprimand, call to task; orig. in reference to the treatment of heretics. *To carry coals to Newcastle* to do what is absurdly superfluous. *Comb. c.-bearing a. (Coal), carboniferous; -bed (Coal), a stratum of c.; -black, as black as a c., dead black; -box; -breaker, techn. a building containing the machinery for breaking, sizing, and cleaning c.; -factor, an agent between coal-owners and customers; -field, a series of strata containing c.; the tract of country occupied by them; -flap, a flap (on the pavement) covering the entrance to a c.-cellar; -goose, the cormorant (*local*); -heaver, a labourer employed in carrying c.; -master, a c.-owner; -oil, an early name of petroleum; -owner, the owner of a colliery; -plant, a plant of the c.-measures; -seam, = *coal-bed*; -yard. Hence Coal-ery; now COLLIERY.*

Coal (kōl), *v.* 1602. [f. the sb.] 1. To convert into charcoal; to char. †2. To write with charcoal. CAMDEN. 3. To supply (a steamship, etc.) with coal for fuel 1864. 4. *intr.* To pile up in a supply of coal 1858. x *Buying the wood fetching the same when it is coaled* CAREW. Hence Coal'er, one who or that which coals steam-vessels.

Coalesce (kō'älē's), *v.* 1541. [ad. L. *coalescere*, f. *co-* + *allescere* to grow up.] †1. To cause to grow together, to unite -1790. 2. *intr.* To grow or come together, so as to form one body or association 1656. 2. Carpels which have coalesced to form the ovary VINES. When two Vowels. c. in one Syllable 1658. The Conquerors and Conquered coalesced into one and the same people MIRR. Never to c. with Pitt MACAULAY.

Coalescence (kō'älē'sēns), 1541. [f. L. *coalescere*; see ENCL.] 1. The process or action of the vb. COALESCE; coalesced condition or group. 2. *Biol.* The growing together of separate parts 1541. So †Coalescency.

Coalescent (kō'älē'sēnt), *a. (sb.)* 1655 [ad. L. *coalescentem*.] 1. That coalesces, coalescing, growing together or combining. 2. *sb.* One who or that which coalesces.

Coal-fish 1603. [From the dusky pigment which tinges its skin.] A fish (*Melanargus* or *Pollachius carbonarius* or *Gadus virens*), allied to the Cod. (In U.S. called *pollock*.)

Coal-gas 1809. The mixture of gases produced by the destructive distillation of coal, consisting mainly of carburetted hydrogen; when purified, it is the common lighting gas.

Coal-house 1555. A covered-in place for storage of coal. Bishop Bonner used his coal-house as a place of confinement during the Marian persecution (1553-8), hence many contemporary and historical allusions.

Coalier, obs. f. COLLIER.

Coalse, -ize (kō'älē'ize), *v.* 1794. [a. F. *coalsier*, f. *coalition*.] To enter into, or form, a coalition. Hence Coaliser.

Co-alite, *v.* 1735. [f. L. *coalit-*, *coalescere*.] *intr.* and *trans.* To form into a coalition; to unite -1791. x *Let the friends of liberty . . . c. BOLLINGBROKE*. Time has blended and coalited the conquered with the conquerors BURKE. So Co-alite a. grown together.

Coalition (kō'älē'ishn), 1612. [ad. L. *coalitionem*; see prec. Orig. = *coalescence*.] †1. Coalescence -1767. 2. Combination 1620 3. *esp. in politics*. A temporary alliance of distinct parties for a limited purpose 1645. Also *attrib.* 1. The C. of several Corporates into one visible body BOYLE. 2. [A] c. of vowels WHEWELL, of interests

JOHNSON. 3. I am sick of coalitions, royal, military or ministerial LD. AUCKLAND. Hence Coalitioner, one who forms or joins a c.; so Coalitionist.

Co-ally, 1828. [See Co-.] A joint ally. So Co-alled *pp. a.*

Coal-man 1822. A man who has to do with coal; also, a coal-ship or collier (*nonce-use*).

Coal-measure, 1665. 1. A measure for measuring coal. 2. †A stratum of coal. In *pl.* (*Geol.*) The whole of the series of rocks formed by the seams of coal and the intervening strata of clay, sandstone, etc., in a coal-field, constituting the upper division of the carboniferous formation. Also *attrib.* [The different seams of a coal-field have long been named by their measure or thickness.]

Coal-meter, 1648. One who measures or weighs coal; formerly an official of the corporation of London.

Coalmouse, colemouse (kō'äl-mous), [ME. *colmouse*; —OE. *colmdisc*, f. *col* coal + *mdisc*; see MOSE (corrupted later to *mouse*)] A bird, *Parus ater*; also called Coal (or Cole) Titmouse.

Coal-pit, OE. 1. A place where charcoal is made. Still in U.S. 2. A pit where coal is dug 1447.

Coal-sack, 1632. 1. A sack to carry coal in. 2. A name given to black patches in the Milky Way; *esp.* to one near the Southern Cross.

Coal-scuttle, 1825. A coal-scoop. Hence *Coal-scuttle bonnet*: a woman's bonnet resembling an inverted coal-scuttle, usually projecting much beyond the face.

Coal-stone, 1728. 'A sort of cannel-coal' (J.).

Coal-tar, 1785. A thick, black, viscid liquid, a product of the destructive distillation of bituminous coal. It is a compound of many substances, chiefly hydrocarbons; and is the source of paraffin, naphtha, benzene, creosote, the aniline or *coal-tar colours*, etc.

Coal-tit, coal-titmouse, 1777. = COALMOUSE, *q. v.*

Coal-whipper, 1836. One who raises coal out of a ship's hold by means of a pulley.

Coal-works, 1665. A place where coal is worked; a colliery. (Cf. *ironworks*.) So Coal-working, in same sense.

Coaly (kō'äl), *a.* 1565. [f. COAL *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in coal; covered with coal or coal-dust; carbonaceous; coal-black.

Coaming (kō'ming), 1611. [?] In *pl.*: The raised borders about the edge of the hatches and scuttles of a ship, which prevent water on deck from running below. (Error identified with *combings*.)

Co-appear, *v. rare*, 1635. [See Co-.] To appear together or in conjunction. So Co-appearance, †Co-appearance.

Coapt (kō'äpt), *v.* 1570. [ad. late L. *coaptare*; see Co-.] To fit together 1655; to make fit -1585.

Coaptation (kō'äptē'shən), 1561. [ad. L. *coaptationem*; see prec.] Adaptation or adjustment of things, parts, etc., to each other, *c. g.* of the ends of a fractured bone.

Co-aratation (kō'ärätē'shən), 1883. [See Co-.] Co-operative tillage. SEEBOHM.

Coarb (kō'ärb), 1656. [a. Ir. *comharba*] *Celt. Ch.* Successor in an ecclesiastical office, abbot, vicar; an order of old Irish monks.

Coarct, *v.* ME. [ad. L. *coarctare*, f. *Co-* + *arctare*, f. *arctus* confined. See ART *v.* 1.] 1. *trans.* To press or draw together -1604. 2. To restrict the action of (a person) -1879. 3. To confine within narrow limits; also fig. -1628.

Coarctate (kō'ärktē't), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *coarctatus*; see prec.] Pressed close together, contracted, confined; in *Entom.* applied to a pupa enclosed in a smooth horny case, which conceals its form.

Coarctate, *v.* 1620. [See prec. and -ATE3.] = COARCT -1669.

Coarctation (kō'ärktē'shən), 1545. [ad. L. *coarctationem*; see prec.] 1. The action of compressing tightly; compressed state. 2. Confinement or restriction as to limits 1605. 3. A c. and straitness of the Urinary Duct 1834.

Coarse (kō'ärs), *a.* ME. [Spelt identically with the sb. COURSE down to the 18th c. Hence,

perh. an adj. use of *course*, with the sense 'ordinary', as in *of course*.] †1. Ordinary, common; of inferior quality or value -1695. 2. Wanting in delicacy of texture, granulation or structure; consisting of comparatively large parts or particles. Opp to *fine*, 1582. 3. Rough, harsh, or rude 1567. 4. Wanting in refinement or delicacy, rough; rude, vulgar 1680, indecent 1711. 1. Too [two] cors bordclopes ME. Now I feel of what course Mettle ye are molded *Hen. VIII.* iii. 239. 2. Course black canvas 1795. C. shingle TYN DALL, lips KINGSLEY, complexion 1883. 3. C. fare 1607, travelling DE FOW, weather BADHAM, quality of tone STAINER. 4. Appetites too c. to taste OTWAY. A c. age MILMAN, joke DORAN. *Comb. c.-fibred, -grained a. having c. fibres or texture; also fig. having a c. nature* Hence Coarsely *adv.* Coarsen *v.* to make or become c. Coarseness, c. quality Coarsish *a.* somewhat c.

Coarticulate, *v.* 1578. [See Co-.] *Anal.* To unite to form a joint.

Coarticulation, ? Obs. 1615. [ad. mod. L. *coarticulatio*, tr. Gr. *συνάρθρωσις*.] Joining together of two bones.

Co-assessor, 1644. [See Co-.] A joint assessor.

Co-assist, Co-assume; see Co-.

Coast (kōst), *sb.* [ME. *coste*, a. OF. *a. OF.* —I *costa* rib, flank, or side The spelling *coast* is rare bef. 1600.] †1. The side of any body -1818; *trans.* the side (of anything) -1704. 2. The side of the land next the sea, the seashore ME. †3. The border of a country; borderland. (Chiefly *pl.*) -1618. †4. A tract or region -1667. †5. SIDE, quarter, part -1513. 6. [repr. F. *côte* hill-side.] A slope down which one slides on a sled, the act of so sliding down (U.S. etc.) 1775. 7. Hence, A run down hill on a bicycle, etc. without pedalling 1886. 1. Take a c. of lamb, and parboil 1768. 2. Caper naum, which is upon the Sea c. *Math.* iv. 13. *The coast*: a term applied to specific littoral districts, as the Cornmandel c. *The c. is clear*: *v. c.* of enemies who would dispute an attempt to land or embark, hence, 'the danger is over, the enemies have marched off' (J.). See CLEAR *a. v.* 4. 3. Judah took Gaza with the c. thereof *Judg.* i. 18. 4. The coasts of the firmament CHAMBER.

*Comb. c.-cocket, a certificate for the carriage of goods by water along the c.; -guard, a body of men employed originally to prevent smuggling, but now, under the Admiralty, a general c.-police; hence -guard-man (also coastguardman); -rat, the Sand mole of S. Africa, a species of *Bathyrus*; -water, a custom-house officer who superintends the landing and shipping of goods coastwise; -ward(s *a. and adv.*; -warning, = *storm-signal*, -ways, -wise *adv.* by way of, or along, the c.; -wise *a.* carried along the c.*

Hence Coastal *a.* pertaining to the c. 1883.

Coast (kōst), *v.* [ME. *coasty-en*, *ay-en*, occ. *costi-en*, a. OF. *costier*, rarer *costier* (mod. *costier*) —Rom. type *costicare*, f. *costa*; see prec. Assim. in form, to COAST *sb.*] †1. *trans.* To keep by the side of; *esp.* to march on the flank of -1670; *intr.* -1548. †2. *trans.* To go or move by the side of; to skirt -1742; *intr.* with *by*, *along*, etc. -1837. 3. To proceed by the coast of (*arch.*) ME. 4. *intr.* To sail *by* or *along* the coast; to sail from port to port of the same country 1555. †5. To explore, *acc.* -1633; *intr.* with *about*, *through*, etc. -1643. †6. To border upon, adjoin, bound -1630. *intr.* with *on*, *upon*, etc. -1652. Also fig. †7. To accost (see ACCOST *v.*) -1713. †8. *trans.* To place with reference to the points of the compass -1715. 9. in U.S. To slide down a slope in a sled. Hence, to run down-hill on a bicycle, etc. without pedalling 1859. 2. [He] coasted aloof like a Hawke that lyketh not her praye GRAFTON. 3. To c. the lake WARDSW. To c. it along the lake COOK. 4. C. along the shore in sight of land DRYDEN. 5. To c. the seas HALL, the country MASSINGER. 7. 3 *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 268.

Coasted, *pp. a.* ME. [f. COAST + -ED.] Situated beside, or on the coast of -1611.

Coaster (kō'stär), 1574. [f. COAST *v.* + ER.] 1. One who or that which sails along the coast, a coasting-vessel, its master, or its pilot. 2. One who dwells by the sea-coast 1612. 3. A low round stand for a decanter 1887. 4. U.S. One engaged in the sport of coasting; also, a sledge for coasting 1887.

Coasting (kō'stīng), *vb. sb.* 1606 [f. COAST *v.* and *sb.*] 1. Sailing along a coast or trading

between epo of a oun y 1679. 2 I e configurati n of he oas del n ation of a o s ne 64 3 U S The sport of sliding on a sled down hill, or shooting down hill on a bicycle, etc. 1855. Also attrib. and in comb., as c-trade, -vessel, etc.

Coat (kōt), sb. [ME. *cote*, a. OF. (mod. *cotte* petticoat), repr. med. L. *cotta*, of doubtful origin.] 1. An outer garment, esp. one worn by men; usually of cloth, with sleeves. 2. A petticoat. Ust. in pl. = *petticoats*. Now dial. ME. 3. Used as tr. L. *tunica*, Gr. *χiton*, Heb. *khitoneth*, *khitoneth* ME. 4. *Har* = COAT OF ARMS ME. 5. Garb as indicating profession (e.g. clerical); hence, profession, class, sort, party. Common in 17th c. (Cf. CLOTH.)-1774. 6. *transf.* A natural covering or integument, as of an animal, an organ of an animal body, a plant, etc. (see *quots.*) ME. 7. *Naut.* A piece of tarred canvas nailed round the mast, bowsprit, or pumps, where they enter the deck, to keep the water out 1626. 8. A layer of any substance covering a surface; a coating 1663. 9. *fig.* Anything that covers, invests, or conceals 1611. 10. = COAT-CARD -1630. 11. = COAT-MONEY -1712. Also attrib.

1. *C. of mail*, a linen or leather jacket quilted with rings or plates of steel (see MAIL). There was kut money a kote ME. Ladies' Long Cloth Coats 1886. 2. A child in coats Locke 1711. 3. A c. of many colours Gen. xxviii 3. 4. They may give the dozen white Lutes in their Coats Merry W. 1. i. 17. *fig.* She was sought by spirits of richest cote SNAKE. 5. I know no man of his c. who would fall in so well with you BURKE. 6. A Hawk of the first c. 1681. A mule's c. Fern. The arachnid c. of the brain. The choroid c. of the eye. The Coats of the Bean 1671, of an Onion CHEVRE. 8. A c. of rich mould Swift. 9. A c. of darkness 1777.

Phrases. To cut the c. according to the cloth: see CLOTH sb. To turn one's c.: to desert one's party (cf. LUNCOAT). To wear the king's c.: to serve as a soldier. Comb c-link, a pair of buttons joined by a short link, or a button with a loop, for holding together the lappets of a c.

Coat (kōt), v. ME. [f. prec. sb.] 1. To provide with a coat; to clothe. 2. To cover with a coating or coatings of any substance; also predated of the substance 1753.

2. To c. electrical jars with leaf tin FRANKLIN. Layers of ice, coating a white central mass HUXLEY. **Coat-armour** (kōt'ārmōr). ME. [See COAT and ARMOUR.] 1. = COAT OF ARMS -1639. 2. = COAT OF ARMS 2. -1625. 3. (without pl.) Blazonry, arms 1486. Hence 1. **Coat-armoured** a.

2. **Coat-card**. 1563. A playing card bearing a coated figure (king, queen, or knave); now corrupted into COURT-CARD -1690.

Coated (kōt'ed), ppl. a. 1563. [f. COAT sb. and v.] 1. Furnished with or having a coat or coats. Often in comb. 2. Covered with a coating of some substance 1766.

Coatee (kōt'ē). 1775. [f. COAT sb.] A close-fitting coat with short tails.

Coati (kōt'i). 1676. [a. Tupi, f. *cua* cincture + *tim* nose.] An American plantigrade carnivorous mammal of the genus *Nasua* (family *Ursidae*), resembling the Raccoon, with a remarkably elongated flexible snout. Also called *Coati-mondi*. [f. Braz. *mondi* solitary.]

Coating (kōt'ing), vbl. sb. 1770. [f. COAT v. and sb.] 1. = COAT sb. 2. 2. Clothing of the nature of a coat 1798. 3. [f. the sb.] Material for coats. (Cf. *shirting*, etc.) 1802.

1. A thin .c. of vegetation STANLEY.

Coatless (kōt'less), a. 1586. [f. COAT sb.] 1. Without a coat of arms. 2. Without a coat (garment) 1850.

Coat-money. 1557. *Hist.* Money to provide a coat for each man furnished for military service.

The new Taxe of Coate and Conduct Money, with undue means used to enforce the payment of it 1640.

Coat of arms. 1489. [tr. *cotte d'armes*.] *Her.* 1. *Hist.* A coat or vest embroidered with heraldic arms; a tabard. 2. The distinctive bearings of a gentleman (armiger) originally borne on a 'coat of arms', a shield, escutcheon 1564. Also *fig.* 3. = *Coat of mail* -1844.

Co-attest, v. 1650. [See CO-] *trans.* To attest together or in conjunction (*with*). So *Co-attestation*, *Co-attestation*.

Coax k h s 1589 [f. COKEs b O g o make a...ker of, cf. *to fool*, etc.] *tr. trans.* To besoot -1806. 12. To make a pet of, to fondle -1831. 3. To persuade by caresses, flattery, etc.; to wheedle 1663. 4. *intr.* To employ coaxing 1706.

3. It was Seneca's principle... to c., rather than drive, his pupil into virtue MARRIAGE. Hence **Coax** (*colleg.*) **Coaxer**, one who coaxes. **Coaxingly** adv.

Coaxal (kō'æksāl), a. 1879. *Math.* = CO-AXIAL.

2. **Coaxation** (kō'æksē'fōn). 1642. [f. L. *co-axare* (f. Gr. *κόω*) + -ATION.] The croaking of frogs -1696.

Coaxial (kō'æksīāl), a. 1881. [f. CO- + AXIS + -IAL.] *Math.* Having a common axis. Hence **Coaxially** adv.

Cob (kpb), sb. 1 ME. [2] I. With the notion 'big' or 'stout'. 1. A great man, big man, leading man; a wealthy man, a miser -1681. 2. A male swan; also *cob-swan* 1570. 3. A fish, the Miller's Thumb -1804. 4. A short-legged, stout variety of horse 1818.

II. The rich cobs of this world UALL. II. With the notion 'rounded', 'rounded mass' or 'lump'. 1. Applied to: COB-NUTS 1589; the stone of a fruit 1825, a testicle (*dial.*) 1818. 2. A small stack of hay (*dial.*) 1616, a chignon (*colleg.*) 1865; a small heap or lump of (anything), as coal, bread, etc. (*dial.*) 1606.

III. With the notion 'head', 'top'. 1. The head of a (red) herring. (The sense 'young herring' is prob. a mistake for this) -1632. 2. The seeding head of wheat, clover, etc. (*dial.*) 1847. 3. The rachis on which the grains of maize grow 1703.

1. Lord high regent of rashers of the cobs and red herring cobs NASH. *Comb.* c-coal, also *cobles*, large pit-coals; -loaf, a small loaf made with a round head.

Cob (kpb), sb. 2 1602 [?] Clay (marl or chalk) mixed with gravel and straw, used for building walls, etc.

The poor Cottager contenteth himself with C. for his Walls CAREW

Cob, **cobb** (kpb), sb. 3 1580. [= EFris. *kobbe*, New Fris. *kub*, Du. *kobbe*, *kob*, etc. Etym. unkn.] A species of Gull, esp. the Greater Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*); also called *Sea-cob* b.

1. **Cob**, sb. 4 rare. 1657. [prob. from COBWEB, ME. *coppweb*.] A spider.

Cob (kpb), sb. 5 1672. [See COB sb. 1 I.] A name formerly given in Ireland to the Spanish dollar or 'piece of eight'. *Comb.* c-money (U.S.); old silver coins found at Fort Edward.

Cob, **cobb** (kpb), sb. 6 *dial.* 1691. A wicker basket to carry on the arm.

Cob, **cobb** (kpb), sb. 7 *local.* 1605. A mole or pier (as constructed of cobble-stones).

Cob, **cobb**, sb. 8 1828. [f. COB sb. 1] A blow.

Cob (kpb), v. 1 ME. [perh. echoic.] 1. *intr.* To give blows. ME only. 2. To crush (ore) 1778. 3. To strike; esp. *Naut.* To strike on the buttocks with a flat instrument 1769. 4. To thresh or beat out (seed). Also *intr.* of the seed. 1796. 5. To throw (*dial.*) 1867.

Cob, v. 2 *dial.* Also cop. 1847. [f. COB sb. 1] *trans.* To top, excel, beat.

Cobalt (kō'bal't), 1728 [a. Ger. *kobalt*, app. the same word as *kobold*, etc., goblin of the mines; the ore having been so called by the miners as (then reputed) worthless, and mischievous.] 1. A metal of a greyish colour inclining to red, brittle, slightly magnetic; in many respects resembling nickel; not found native, but extracted from various ores. Symbol Co. 2. The blue pigment, also called c-blue, prepared from this mineral. Also the colour of this. 1835. In this sense also as adj.

Comb. in names of colours or pigments prepared from salts of c., as *cobalt-blue* (see sense 2), *green ultramarine*, *yellow*; also c-bloom, = *ERYTHRITE*; t-crust, the earthy variety of *cobalt-bloom*; r-giance [Ger. *Kobalt-glanz*] = *COBALTITE*; v-triolet = a native sulphate of c., also called *Sibirite*.

Hence **Cobaltic** a. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, c.; applied to the tri-compounds of the metal, as *Cobaltic oxide*, *CoO*. **Cobaltiferous** a. containing or yielding c. **Cobaltous** a. of the nature of c.; applied to the di-compounds of the metal, as *Cobaltous oxide*, *CoO*.

Cobaltine. *Chem.* Comb. f. COBALT used in

e name of ir.-compounds, as in c.-cyanide of copper, etc.

Cobaltite (kō'bal'tait). 1868 [f. COBALT + -ITE.] *Min.* Native sulpharsenide of cobalt, of silver-white colour, with metallic lustre, also called *cobalt-glance*, and *†cobaltine*.

Coba-lito. *Chem.* Comb. f. COBALT used in the names of di-compounds, as c.-cyanide of potassium, etc.

2. **Cobbling**, a. 1599. [f. COB sb. 1 I.] Playing the cob -1608.

Of them all c. countrey chuffes which make their bellies and their bagges theyr gods are called ricke cobbles NASH.

Cobble (kpb'l), sb. 1 1475. [app. related to COB sb. 1] 1. A water-worn rounded stone, esp. of the size suitable for paving. Also *transf.* 2. Coal of the size of small cobble stones 1815. 3. Their slings held cobbles round FAIRFAX.

Cobble, sb. 2 1859. [f. COBBLE sb. 1] A clumsy mending.

Cobble, sb. 3, var. of COBBLE.

Cobble (kpb'l), v. 1 1496. [Goes with *cobbler* sb.; etym. unkn.] 1. *trans.* To mend (esp. shoes); to mend roughly or clumsily; to patch. Also with up. Also *about*. 2. To put together roughly or clumsily. Also *intr.* or *about* 1589. 1. Men. c up old houses PRYCE. 2. To cobbler verse as well as shoes LLOYD.

Cobbler, v. 2 1691 [f. COBBLE sb. 1] To pave with cobbles.

Cobbler (kpb'blər). ME [See COBBLE v. 1] 1. One who mends shoes. 2. A botcher 1594. 3. *colleg.* A drink made of wine, sugar, lemon, and pounded ice, and imbibed through a straw.

2 *Jul* C. L. 11. *Comb.* c-fish, a W. Indian fish, *Elepharis erinus*, having long rays likened to a cobbler's stings, *cobbler's punch*, a warm drink of ale with spirit, sugar, and spice added.

Cobble-stone. 1475 = COBBLE sb. 1 I.

Cobby (kpb'i), a. 1691. [f. COB sb. 1] 1. Stout, hearty (*dial.*). 2. Headstrong 1785. 3. Of the nature of or like a cob (horse) 1871.

Cobdenism (kpb'deniz'm). 1887. [f. name Richard Cobden (1804-1865).] A policy advocating free trade, peace, and international co-operation. So *Cobdenite*.

Cob-iron. Now *dial.* 1485. [app. f. COB sb. 1 I. 2 + *IRON*, referring to knobs at the ends,] 2. The irons which supported the spit. Also explained as = *ANDIRON*.

Co-hi-shop. 1512 1726. A coadjutor bishop.

Coble (kō'bl). OE. [In ONorthumbrian *cuþl*. ? Celt., containing the root *cer*, cun-hollow; cf. Welsh *cubrl*, *cubrl*, ferry-boat skiff, etc.] 1. *Sc.* A short flat-bottomed rowing-boat for crossing rivers, etc. 2. A sea fishing-boat with a flat bottom, square stern, lug-sail, and rudder extending 4 or 5 feet below the bottom, used chiefly on the NE. coast of England 1493. Also attrib.

Cob-nut (kpb'nwt). ME. [orig. *cobill nut*; cf. COBBLE sb. 1, COB sb. 1] 1. A large short ovate nut, borne by a cultivated variety of the hazel; also the tree. Also *transf.* 2. A game played by children with nut, ME.

Cobra (kō'brā, kpb'brā). 1817. *Snout* for *navel*. Also attrib.

1. **Cobra de capello** (kō'brā dz káp'o'lo). 1668. [Pg. = 'snake with hood'. Pg. *cobra* = L. *colubra*; *capello*, F. *chapau*.] The Hooded or Spectacle snake (*Naja tripudians*), a venomous serpent found in India, having the power of dilating the head and neck when irritated, so as to produce the resemblance of a hood.

Co-brother. 1589. Brother in the same craft; = F. *compère*.

Cob-swan; see COB sb. 1 I. 2.

Coburg (kō'burg). 1882. [f. *Coburg* m. Germany.] A thin fabric of worsted and cotton or worsted and silk for women's dresses.

Cobweb (kpb'web). [ME. *coppweb*, f. *coppe* spider (see COP v.) + WEb. Cf. COB sb. 1] 1. The fine network spun by a spider to catch its prey; also, the substance. 2. A single thread spun by a spider 1837. 3. Threads similar to the spider's -1626. 3. *fig.* See *quots.* 4. Short for *Cobweb dard*, the Spotted Flycatcher, which uses spiders' webs in constructing its nest 1712. Also attrib.

1. b. The immovable c., or zero of the scale [of the

c m me l 3 7 3 T ph p o
bs TE Th d nd b bbes f h m u
g So Tn ts pe y q
J s n C La M

C *te* lawn a very fine transparent lawn; *c.* *micrometer*, one with c. threads in head of wires, *c.* bird; see sense 4.

Hence **Cobwebbed** *adj.* *a.* covered or hung with, or (*Bot.*) as with, cobwebs. **Cobwebbery**, the spinning of cobwebs; a texture of cobwebs. **Cobwebby** *a.* cobwebbed; resembling cobwebs.

Coca (*kō'kā*), 1616 [*a.* Sp., *a.* Peruv. *caca*]. The name in Bolivia of *Erythroxylon Coca*; hence, applied to its dried leaves, which are chewed, with powdered lime, to appease hunger, and stimulate the nervous system. Also *atirib*.

Cocaine; see COCAIGNE.

Cocaine (*kō'kē*); prop. *kō'kē*, *ain*, 1874. [*f.* COCA + *-INE*]. An alkaloid obtained from the leaves, etc., of the coca plant, valuable as a local anesthetic.

Cacao, obs. *f.* CACAO.

Cocarde; see COCKADE.

Cocagee (*kō'kājē*), 1727. [*ad.* mod. Ir. *cac a' gheith* goose-dung, from its colour.] A cider apple formerly in repute; also, the cider made from it.

Cocceian (*kō'kēi'ān*), *a.* 1885. [*f.* the pr. name.] Of, or pertaining to the opinion of, John Cocceus of Leyden, who taught that the Old Testament history was a foreshadowing of the history of Christ and his church.

Cocciadium (*kō'kēi'di'um*), 1867. [*mod.* L., as if *f.* dim. of Gr. *kōkēis*, *-idē*, dim. of *kōkēis* grain, berry.] *Bot.* Aspherical or hemispherical conceptacle found in the rhizospermous algae.

Cocci-ferous, *a.* 1727. [*f.* L. *coccum*, berry-bearing -1755. So **Cocci-gerous** *a.*

Coccin (*kō'kēin*), 1836. [*f.* mod. L. *coccus* Coccus + *-IN*]. *Chem.* Anitrogenous principle obtained from the cochineal and other insects.

Cocci-neous, *a.* 1854. [*f.* L. *coccineus* + *-OUS*]. Scarlet -1893.

Cocco. Also **coccoa**, **coco**, pl. **cocoas**, 1756. The tuber of an Araceous plant, *Colocasia esculenta* or taro-plant, cultivated as an article of food in the W. Indies.

Coccolite (*kō'kōlīt*), 1801. [*f.* Gr. *kōkōlos* + *-LITE*]. *Min.* A granular variety of pyroxene of green or greenish colour.

Coccolith (*kō'kōlīp*), 1868. [*f.* Gr. *kōkōlos* + *-LITHOS*]. *Bot.* Huxley's name for minute round or oval disk-like organic bodies found in deep-sea dredging, etc. Now believed to be of algal nature.

Coccosphere (*kō'kōsfi'ā*), 1868. [*f.* as prec + Gr. *σφαῖρα*]. *Bot.* A spheroidal aggregation of coccoliths.

Cocco-steid, 1862. *Palæont.* A member of the family *Cocco-steidae* of ganoid fishes, which includes the fossil genus *Cocco-steus* [*f.* Gr. *kōkōlos* + *-STEID*], so called from the berry-like tubercles with which the plates were studded.

Coccul (*kō'kūl*), 1835. [*ad.* mod. L. *cocculum*]. *Bot.* A small berry or cocculus. Hence **Cocculiferous** *a.* *c.*-bearing.

Cocculus indicus, 1591. [*mod.* L.] The dried berry of *Anamirta* (formerly *Menispermus*) *Cocculus*, a climbing plant found in Malabar and Ceylon. It is a violent poison.

Coccus (*kō'kōs*), 1763. [*mod.* L., *a.* Gr. *kōkōlos*; see ALKERMES.] 1. The genus of Homopterous insects which includes the Cochineal (*C. cacti*), the Kermes (*C. ilicis*), the Lac insect (*C. Lucca*), and others. 2. One of the carpels of a dry fruit, which burst from the common axis 1800.

Coccy- (*kō'kōsi*). Short for *coccygo-*, comb. *f.* COCCYX.

Coccygeal (*kō'kōsi'dzāl*), *a.* 1836. [*f.* mod. L. *coccygeus* + *-AL*]. Pertaining to the coccyx. So **Coccygean** *a.*

Coccygo- [*Gr.* *κόκυγος*], bef. a vowel **coccyx**, comb. *f.* COCCYX.

Coccyx (*kō'kōsiks*), 1615. [*L.*, *a.* Gr. *kōkōvū*, *-vū* -cuckoo, also the *or* *coccyz*, so called in man as resembling the bill of the cuckoo.] *Anat.* The small triangular bone appended to the sacrum, and terminating the spinal column

n man fo ed by he oas enco fo rd
me b're also an ana ogo s p n
o he n m

Cochin-china (*kō'fīn tsi' nā*), 1853. Name of a country in the Eastern Peninsula, hence, short for *Cochin-China fowl*, a breed of poultry from Cochin-China.

Cochineal (*kō'fīnāl*), 1586. [*a.* F. *cochenille*, *ad.* Sp. *cochinilla* or It. *cocciniglia*, *f.* (ult.) L. *coccum* scarlet, grain, orig. 'berry']. 1. A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of the insect *Coccus cacti*, found on several species of cactus in Mexico and elsewhere. It is used for making carmine, and as a scarlet dye. 2. The colour of this dye, scarlet 1632. 3. The cochineal-insect (*Coccus cacti*) 1697. 4. *C. F. G.*: the cactus-plant, *Opuntia* (*Nopalea*) *cochinillifera*, on which the cochineal-insect feeds 1697.

Cochlea (*kō'klēā*), 1538. [*a.* L. *cochlea*, *cochleā*, *ad.* Gr. *κόχλις* snail, screw, etc.] 1. A spiral staircase; a screw; the water-screw of Archimedes -1679. 2. *Phys.* The spiral cavity of the internal ear 1688. 3. *Conch.* A snail-shell 1846. Hence **Cochilean**, **Cochlear** *adj.* pertaining to a c.

Cochlear (*kō'klēār*), 1708. [*L.* *cochlear* or *cochleare* a spoon.] *Alud.* A spoon or spoonful (in prescriptions).

Cochleariform (*kō'klēār'fōrm*), *a.* 1836 [*See* prec.] Spoon-shaped.

Cochleary, *a.* 1646. [*See* above.] Resembling a snail-shell, spiral, winding -1664. So **Cochleate** (*d.* *a.* in some senses).

Cochlite, 1698. [*f.* mod. L. *cochlites*, *f.* Gr. *κόχλις* + *-ITE*]. *Palæont.* A fossil spiral shell.

Cocoin, **cocoinin** (Watts), 1865. [*f.* COCO + *-IN*]. *Chem.* A fat (glyceride of Cocinic acid, a fatty acid obtained from coco-nut oil).

Cock (*kōk*), *sb.* 1. [*OE.* *cacc*, *coc*, *kōk*; cf. F. *cog*. Prob. echoic.]

1. The male of the common domestic fowl, *Gallus domesticus* OE.; also of various other birds ME. 2. Short for **WOODCOCK** 1530. 3. = **Crow of cock**; also as an imitation of the cluck of the bird CHAUCER. 4. A weather-cock 1605.

1. *Fighting* *a.*: one bred and trained for cock-fighting. 2. We were courting till the Second C. *March*. 11. 27. 3. You Catracts, and Hyrcano's spout, Till you have drench'd our Steeples, down the Cocks *Learn* 11. 3.

1. One who arouses slumberers: applied to ministers of religion 1614. 2. Leader, head, chief man; formerly, also, victor 1542. 3. *colloq.* One who fights with pluck. Hence, a vulgar term of appreciation, 1639.

2. At cuffs I was always the c. of the school Swif. *C. of the walk*: see WALK. 3. The Doctor being a shy c. SWELLER.

IV. Techn. 1. A spout with an appliance for controlling the flow of liquids through it; a tap 1481. 2. In fire-arms, a lever, or spring hammer, part of the mechanism for discharging the piece. (So called from its original shape.) 1565.

3. The pointer of a balance 1611; the gnomon of a sundial 1613. 4. A bracket attached to the plate of a watch or clock to support the outer end of the pivot of a wheel or pendulum 1678.

5. = **COAK** 3. 1637. 6. The mark at which curlers aim 1877. 7. = **PENIS** 1730.

1. *At c.*, *at (on) full c.*: with the c. drawn full back. *At (on) half c.*: with the c. lifted to the first catch, at which position the trigger does not act.

Cock (*kōk*), *sb.* 2. ME. [= dial. Ger. *hocke*, Norw. *kōk* heap, esp. of dung, also lump; cf. ON. *kōkkr*, etc.] A conical heap of produce or material; esp. of hay (rarely corn) in the field.

Cock, *sb.* 3. ME. [*var.* of COG *sb.* 1, but only in sense of the Fr. dim. *coquet*]. Now always **COCK-BOAT** -1631.

Cock (*kōk*), *sb.* 4. 1711. [*f.* COCK *v.* 1.] 1. An upward or significant turn 1717. 2. An upward turn of the brim of a hat; the turned-up part 1711.

2. With a knowing c. of his eye to his next neighbour SCOTT. 3. The wind being high, he let down the cocks of his hat BOSWELL.

Cock, *sb.* 5. [*f.* COCK *v.* 2.] A cocked position of the hammer of a pistol or gun.

Cock, *sb.* 6. ME. Perversion of the word GOD, used in oaths and exclams., as *by cock and pie*, *cock's body*, etc.

[**Cock** *v.* 1. The no ch of an arrow (J). Prob. an etymological figment. See N.E.D.]

Cock (*kōk*), *v.* 1. ME. [*f.* from the name of the fowl. But, with sense 1, cf. Ir. *cog-aím* 'I war', stem in OIr. *coc-*] 1. *intr.* To fight -1600. 2. To strut, brag, crow over -1713.

3. To stick stuffy up or out 1600; *intr.* to stick conspicuously up 1829. 4. To turn up the brim of (a hat) 1663. *intr.* 1072. 5. *intr.* To train or use fighting cocks 1540. 6. To shoot wood-cocks 1695.

3. *To c. the ears*: to prick up the ears in attention, said humorously of persons. *To c. the nose* to turn it up in contempt. *To c. the eye*: to turn the eye with a knowing look; to wink. *To c. the hat*: to stick it jauntily on one side of the head. 4. Mrs Stewart, with her hat cocked and a red plume FEVER.

Cock, *v.* 2. 1598. [*f.* COCK *sb.* 1.] 1. To place (a match) in the cock of an old matchlock gun. -1648. 2. To draw the cock back 1649.

3. Cock'd-fired -and miss'd his man BYRON. **Cock**, *v.* 3. Also **caulk**, **caulk**, **calc**, and recently **cog**, 1663. [*cf.* COAK.] 1. To secure crossing beams by means of a dove-tail, a mortice and tenon, or the like. 2. See COAK *v.*

Cock, *v.* 4. ME. [*f.* COCK *sb.* 2.] To put up in cocks.

Cock, *v.* 5. Short *f.* COCKER *v.* TUSSEY. **Cock**, *v.* 6. *dial.* To rough-shoe; = **CALK** *v.* 3.

Cockabondy (*kō'kəbōndi*), 1852. [*W.* *cōch a bon dālu* 'red with black stem']. An angler's artificial fly.

Cockade (*kō'kād*). Also **cockard**, 1709. [*a.* F. *cocarde*, in 15th c. *coquarde*, deriv. of *cog*; so called from the cock's comb (*Luttre*). But first found in Rabelais, in the phrase *bonnet à la coquarde*, any cap worn proudly, or peevishly on 'one side' (*Coigr*).] A ribbon, knot of ribbons, rosette, etc., worn in the hat as a badge of office or party, or as part of a livery dress.

He's taken the field w' his white c. *Jacobite Song*. Hence **Cock'd** *adj.* *a.* wearing a c.

Cockadoodledoo, 1573. The crow of a cock.

Cock-a-hoop, ME. [*Of* obscure origin.] 1. *Phr.* To set (the) cock on (the) hoop: app. to turn on the tap and drink without stint -1658.

2. as *pres. adj.* In a state of elation; crowing with exultation 1663. Also *atirib*. Exultant 1837.

Cockaigne, **Cockayne** (*kō'kēn*). [*ME.* *cohaygne*, *a.* OF. *coquaigne*, *cohaygne*, mod. F. *coquaine*, 'lubberland'.] 1. An imaginary country, the abode of luxury and idleness. 2. *poet.* London, as the country of Cockneys 1824.

Cockal (*kō'kāl*, *kō'kōl*). ? *Obs.* 1562. [*orig.* *cock all*; ?] 1. The knuckle-bone or astragalus. 2. A game played with knuckle-bones; 'dibs'. Also, as tr. L. *indus talaris*, 1586.

1. A little transverse bone; which boys and brackled children call (*Playing for points and puns*) cockall HARRICK.

Cock-a-leekie, *var.* of COCKY-LEEKY.

Cockalorum, *colloq.* 1715. [*An* arbitrary deriv. of COCK.] 1. Applied to a person: = Little cock, banian: self-important little man. 2. Crowing 1854.

Hey Vay, lugh c! an exclam.; also a boys' game in which some make a chain of backs and others jump astride them.

Cock-and-bull, 1621. [*cf.* F. *cog-a-l'âne*.] 1. *lit.* 1660. 2. A story of a cock and a bull: a long, rambling, idle story 1621. 3. A cock and bull story: an idle, concocted, incredible story; a canard 1796.

Cock-and-pie, 1550. [*f.* COCK *sb.* 6 and PIE, the ordinal of the R.C.Ch.] Used in an asseveration -1854.

Cockatiel, *-eel* (*kō'kātīl*), 1880. [*ad.* Du. *kokatielje*, Du. or ad. Pg. dim.] The Cockatoo Parrakeet, or Crested Grass Parrakeet of S. Australia (*Calopsitta* or *Nymphicus* *Norw.-Holl.* *landiae*).

Cockatoo (*kō'kātū*), 1634. [*ad.* Malay *kakatai*, through Du. *kakatoe*; app. infl. by *cock*.] The name of numerous birds of the parrot kind, esp. the genus *Cacatua*, inhabiting Australia and the P. Indian Islands, distinguished by a crest on the head, which can be raised or depressed at pleasure. 2. *Australia*, (*colloq.*) A small farmer 1864.

Cockatrice (*kō'kātīs*, *-trīs*). [*ME.* *cocatrix*, *-ice*, *a.* OF. *cocatrix*, corresp. to Pr. *calcatris*, repr. L. **calcatris* 'tracker', app. tr. Gr. *λύξω*

uov ichneumon. For the sense-history see N.E.D. 1. A serpent, identified with the BASILISK, fabled to kill by its glance, and to be hatched from a cock's egg. (Used in Bible versions as tr. *L. basiliscus, regulus.*) Occas. confounded with the CROCODILE—1583. In *Her.* figured with head, wings, and feet of a cock, terminating in a serpent with a barbed tail 1563. 2. *fig.* applied to persons 1500. 3. A whore—1747.

1 He shal put his hande in to the Cockatryce denne COVERDALE 1534. vi. 8. The death-darting eye of C. Rom. 9 Jul. iii. li. 47. 2. This little C. of a King that was able to destroy those that did not espie him first BACON.

Cock-bill, *sb.* 1648. *Naut.* In a *cock-bill*. See A COCK-BILL. Hence *Cock-bill v.* to place a cock-bill.

Cock-boat (*kɒkˈbɔɪt*). ME. [*f.* *Cock sb.* + *Boat*]. A small ship's boat, esp. one towed behind a vessel going up or down river. But a *c.* compared with the Warrior 1861.

Cock-brain, 1567. One having the brain of a cock; a light-headed, foolish person. Cf. *bird-witted*.—1675. Hence *Cock-brained* a foolish and light-headed, silly.

Cockchafer (*kɒkˈtʃaɪfər*). 1712. [*f.* *Cock* + *CHAFFER* beetle.] A coleopterous insect or beetle (*Melolontha vulgaris*); it comes forth from the chrysalis late in May (hence called Maybug), and flies with a whirring sound.

Cock-crow, ME. = COCK-CROWING.

Cock-crowing, ME. The crowing of a cock, the time when cocks crow, early dawn.

Cocked (*kɒkəd*), *pp.* a. 1647. [*f.* *Cock v.* 1] Set *error*; having a pronounced upward turn.

Cocked hat, 1. A (three-cornered) hat with the brim permanently turned up. Now, a triangular hat (without cocks) pointed before and behind and rising to a point at the crown. 1673. 2. A game like nune-pins, played with three pins, set up in a triangular position. U. S. Phr. To *cock into a cocked hat* to damage beyond recognition.

Cocker, *sb.* 1. Now *dial.* [A common WGer. *sb.* OE. *cocer* QUIVER.] 1. A case for arrows—ME. 2. A casing for the leg; a high laced boot, or a kind of legging ME.

Cocker (*kɒkər*), *sb.* 2. ME. [*f.* *Cock v.* 1] 1. A fighter—1460. 2. A patron of cock-fighting, one who breeds and trains game-cocks 1689. 3. A breed of spaniels trained to start woodcocks, etc. 1823.

Cocker, *sb.* 3, *coker*. ME. [app. *f.* *Cock v.* 1] Orig., one who puts hay in cocks, a hay-worker; later, a harvest-labourer.

Cocker (*kɒkər*), *sb.* 4. 1825. [Name of an arithmetician (d. 1675).] According to C.: in accordance with strict rule or reckoning.

Cocker (*kɒkər*), *v.* 1440. [Cf. COCKLE *v.* 2] *trans.* To pamper; to treat with excessive tenderness or care. Also with *up*. Also *fig.* C thy child, and hee shall make thee afraid Eccles. xxx. 9. *fig.* To c. up an evil 1851.

Cockerel (*kɒkərəl*). ME. [app. a dim. of *Cock sb.* Cf. *mongrel, pikerel* (small pike), etc.] A young cock (*arch.* or *dial.*) Also *fig.* of a young man 1571.

Cockerno-ny. Sc. 1718. [?] The gathering up of a young woman's hair in a snood—1833.

Cocket (*kɒkət*), *sb.* 1. ME. [?] 1. *Hist.* A seal belonging to the King's Custom House 2. A sealed document delivered to merchants as a certificate that their merchandise has been duly entered and has paid duty. (Now disused.) ME. 3. The customs duty 1483.

Cocket, *sb.* 2. ME. [?] A second quality of bread; also, a loaf of this. Now *Hist.*

Cocket, *a.* Now *dial.* 1537. [perh. a. F. *coquet, coquette*, infl. later by *cocky*.] 'Stuck up', pert; brisk; in *mod. dial.* merry

Cocket, *v.* 1. ME. [*f.* *COCKER sb.* 1] *trans.* To furnish with a cocket.

Cocket, *v.* 2. 1583. [Cf. *COCK v.* 3] *Arch.* To mortise, joint.

Cock-eye. *collog.* 1825. [app. *f.* *COCK v.* 1] A squinting eye. Hence *Cock-eyed* a, squinting cross-eyed; *transf.* and *fig.* crooked, askew.

Cock-fight (*kɒkˈfaɪt*) 1494 A match or fight between cocks. Also *transf.*

Cockfighter, 1721. = COCKER *sb.* 2.

Cock-fighting, 1450. The sport of making

cocks fight each other; made illegal by Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 92.

To *beat c.*: to surpass everything (*collog.*).

Cock-horse (*kɒkˈhɔːs*). 1540. 1. Anything a child rides astride upon, a hobby-horse, any one's knee, etc. *transf.* A *cock-horse*, on (a) *cock-horse*; mounted; astride, 1564. 2. *fig.* An exalted position. *Usu.* with *on*, a. —1829. 3. *fig.* A high horse; a stallion 1599. Also as *adv.*, in senses of 1, 2.

1 'Ride a cock-horse To Banbury Cross' Nursery Rhyme. Riding a cock-horse on a star COMBR. 2. A slave, whom vilany hath set a cock-horse 1683.

Cockie-leekie, var. of COCKY-LEEKY.

Cocking, *whl. sb.* ME. [*f.* *COCK v.* 1] 1. Fighting, strife—1512. 2. = COCK-FIGHTING 1546, a cock-fight 1630. 3. The shooting of woodcocks 1695. *Comb.* *c.-dog*, spaniel, one of a breed used in hunting woodcocks, etc.

Cockish (*kɒkɪʃ*), *a.* 1546 [*f.* *COCK sb.* 1 + *-ISH*]. 1. Cocklike (*poet.*) 1577. 2. Strutting, self-assertive, cocky 1546. 3. Lecherous. Now *dial.* 1570. Hence *Cockish-ly adv.*, *-ness*.

Cock-laird. Sc. 1721. A small landholder, a yeoman.

Cockle (*kɒkəl*), *sb.* 1 [OE. *coccul, coccel*; in no other Teut. lang.] 1. The name of a plant, *Lychnis* (or *Agrostemma*) *Githago*, which grows in cornfields. Also called *Corn Cockle*. 2. Used as tr. *silene* (Matt. xiii), or *L. latium*. (The plant thus named was the grass *Lolium temulentum* or *Darnel*, not cockle.) OE. Also *fig.* *fig.* The C. of Rebellion, Insolence, Sedition SINCLAIR.

Cockle (*kɒkəl*), *sb.* 2 [ME. *cokille*, a. F. *coquille*—*L.* type **coquilia*, by-form of *conchyli* pl., a. Gr., dim. of *καρχήνη = κόρυχη* (whence *L. concha*) mussel or (perh.) cockle.] 1. The English name of bivalve molluscs of the genus *Cardium*, esp. *C. edule*, much used for food (Formerly applied more vaguely.) 2. = COCKLE-SHELL 1507. 3. *Cockles of the heart*: explained (1) by the likeness of a heart to a cockleshell; (2) by the zool. name for the cockle, *Cardium* (Latham). Also *attrib.* *Comb.*: *c.-hat*, a hat with a *c.* or scallop-shell in it, worn by pilgrims; *-stairs*, winding stairs. Hence *Cockled* a, furnished with a shell. *Cockler*, one who gathers cockles.

Cockle, *sb.* 3. 1522. [Goes with COCKLE *v.* 1] A pucker, or bulge on what ought to be a flat surface, as cloth, paper, etc.

Cockle, *sb.* 4. 1688. [? *ad.* 16th c. Du. *kakel*, *ad.* Ger. *kachel* stove-tile, etc.] 1. The fire-chamber of a hop or malt kiln. Also called *c. oast*. 2. A kind of heating stove, also called *c. stove*. Sometimes used of 'the fireplace of an air stove' or of 'the dome of a heating furnace'. 1774.

Cockle, *sb.* 5. 1761. A miner's name for Black Tourmaline—1788.

Cockle, *a.* 1708 [? *attrib.* use of COCKLE *sb.* 1] Whimsical. Hence *c.-brained*, *-headed*.

Cockle (*kɒkəl*), *v.* 1. 1552. [Cf. F. *coquiller* to form *coquilles*, i.e. blisters on the crust of bread.] 1. *intr.* To go into rucks, to pucker, as cloth, paper, etc. 2. *trans.* To cause to pucker, to wrinkle, crease 1691. 3. *intr.* To rise into short tumbling waves.

Cockle, *v.* 2. 1570. [See COCKER *v.*] = COCKER *v.*—1579.

Cockle-shell (*kɒkəlˈʃel*). ME. [See COCKLE *sb.* 1] 1. The shell of the cockle; usu. one of its valves. Formerly applied more widely. 2. A small frail boat 1829.

1. Wearers of the C., the emblems of a pilgrimage to Compostella BRADSH.

Cockloche. ? *slang.* 1611. [?] A silly cock-comb—1863.

Cock-loft, 1589. [Cf. Sc. *hen-loft*. But *cock* may be *fig.* or *transf.* *Cockle-loft* also occurs.] A small upper loft, usually reached by a ladder, 'the room over the garret' (J.).

Cock-master, 1610. One who rears game-cocks.

Cock-match, 1680. A cock-fighting match—1814.

Cock-nest, 1859. A nest built by a male-bird, to roost in.

Cockney (*kɒkni*), *sb.* (a.) [ME. *cohen-ey*, *-ay*, app. = *coken* of cocks + *ey*, *ay* (OE. *æg*) egg.]

A. *sb.* 1. An egg; or perh. one of the small or malformed eggs called popularly 'cocks' eggs in Ger. *hahneneier*—1600. 2. 'A child that sucketh long'; a cockered child; hence, a milk-sop—1783. 3. *contempt.* A townsman—1826. 4. *slang.* One born in the city of London. (All ways contemptuous or bantering.) 1600. 1. I have no salt Bacon, Ne no Cokeneyes, bi Crist Colopus to maken Lango. [Eggs, as we say cockle-eggs Florida.] 2. Brought up with great cockering as Cockneys bee 1508. 4. I scorn To let a Bow bell C. put me downe 1600.

B. *adj.* (*sb.* used *attrib.*) 1. Cockered; squarish 1573. 2. Pertaining to or marking the London Cockney 1632.

Hence *Cockneydom*, the domain of cockneys collectively. *Cockneyfy*, *-ify v.* to render or become *c.* *Cockneyish* a, savouring of the *c.* *Cockneyism*, *c.* quality; a *c.* characteristic (a. *fig.* in idiom or pronunciation). *Cockneyize v.* to make *c.*; to play the *c.* use *cockneyism*.

Cockney, *v.* 1583. [*f.* *COCKNEY sb.* (sense 2).] To cocker—1625.

Cock-paddle. Also *-paidle*. Sc. 1672. [?] The Common Lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

Cock-pe nny, 1524. A customary payment at Shrovetide, formerly made to the schoolmaster in certain schools in the north of England (Originally applied to defray the expense of cock-fighting.)—1870.

Cockpit (*kɒkˈpɪt*). 1587 1. A pit or enclosed area constructed for cock-fighting. 2. Applied to a theatre; and to the Pit of a theatre—1655. Also *fig.* 2. *Naut.* The after part of the orlop deck of a man-of-war; in action appropriated to the wounded 1706.

1. A Circle dug in the Earth, like a C. De Fox. 2. The Cockpit: (a) name of a the. tre in London in 17th c., on the site of a *c.* (b) The block of buildings on the site of the C. at Whitehall, London, used as government offices; hence = 'the Treasury', 'the Privy Council'. *fig.* Belgium, the C. of Europe 1838.

Cockroach (*kɒkˈrɔʊtʃ*). 1624. [app. *ad.* Sp. *cucaracha*; assim. to *cock* and *app.* to *roach*.] The name of orthopterous insects of the genus *Blattia*, esp. *B. orientalis*, commonly called black-beetle, infesting kitchens in large numbers.

Cock-road, *road*. 1648. = COCKSHOOT—1751.

Cocks. Also *Fighting cocks* 1847. *dial.* The Ribwort Plantain.

Cock's-comb, *cockscumb* (*kɒkˈskʊm*). Also, in *fig.* senses, COXCOMB, *q. v.* ME. 1. The comb of a cock. 2. A jester's cap, resembling a cock's-comb 1562. 3. *poet.* The head—1654. 4. A conceited fool. Now COXCOMB—1706. 5. A name given to plants; esp. the Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus Crista-galli*), *Celo ja cristata*, and in the W. Indies *Erythrina Crista-galli*. 6. A kind of oyster having both valves planted 1776. Also *attrib.*

Cock's-foot, *cockfoot*. 1697. A grass, *Dactylis glomerata*.

Cock's-head, *cockshhead*. ME. Applied to some lands of Trefoil; esp. a species of Saintfoin, *Onobrychis Caput-galli*, also common Red Clover. Also Plantain, Knapped, etc. (*local*). 1. **Cockshoot**, 1530. [*f.* *COCK sb.* 1 + *SHOOT*.] A broad glade in a wood, through which woodcocks might dart or shoot, so as to be caught by nets stretched across the opening—1691. Hence in *local* names, as *cockshot Wood*, *Farm*, etc. 2. The statement that the net itself was the *cockshoot*, and the spelling *cock-shut*, are dictionary blunders.

Cock-shut (*kɒkˈʃʊt*). Now *dial.* 1594. [*f.* *COCK sb.* 1 + *SHUT*: perh. the time when poultry are shut up.] 1. *attrib.* in *c. light, tense*, etc. twilight. 2. *sb.* Twilight 1598.

Cock-shy (*kɒkˈʃaɪ*). *collog.* 1836. [*f.* *COCK sb.* 1 + *SHY*.] 1. Applied to cock-throwing and the like 1851. 2. A shy at an object set up for the purpose, as a form of amusement. Also *transf.* and *attrib.* 1836. 3. The object at which the shy is made. Also *transf.* 1836. 4. A pitch where sticks may be thrown at coco-nuts for payment 1879.

3. What a fine *c.* he would make 1836.

Cockspur, 1597. 1. The spur of a cock. 2. A kind of Caddis-worm 1653. 3. Short for *c. burner*, *liorn* 1808.

Comb 1. *c.-burner*, a gas-burner with three holes,

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). ɜ (ever). ai (I, eye). ɔ (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). ɔ (what). ɔ (got).

c. hawthorn, **c. thorn**, *Crataegus Crus-galli*, a native of N. America.

Cock-sure (kɒkˈʃʊə), *a.* 1520. [? As sure as the action of a COCK or tap.] **tr.** Absolutely safe or certain—1742. **2.** Feeling perfectly certain. *Const. of, about, 1672.* **3.** Dogmatically self-confident 1755. Also as *adv.*

1. To make the event cock-sure North. **2.** 'Are you sure?' said his mother. 'Cock-sure!' said Andy S. LOVER. **3.** A concealed and c. style DARWIN. *adv.* We stole as in a Castle, c. *1. Hen, IV, n. 1, 94.*

Cockswain, earlier *f.* COXSWAIN.

Cocksy, **coxy** (kɒkˈsi), *a.* 1825. [cf. *trick-sy* etc.] Impudent, bumptious, cocky. Hence COXINESS.

Cocktail (kɒkˈteɪl). Also **cock-tail**. 1808. [*tr.* 'a tail like that of a cock', or 'a tail that cocks up.'] **1.** A cocktailed horse (see COCK-TAILED); any horse of racing qualities, but not thorough-bred. *transf.* of persons 1854. Also as *adj.* **2.** (more fully *C. Beetle*): A brachelytrous beetle which cocks up its tail when irritated; the Devil's Coach-horse 1880. **3.** A drink made of spirit, bitters, some sugar, etc. Chiefly U.S. 1809. Also as *adj.*

1. transf. Such a . . . cockcomb as that, such a c. THACKERAY.

Cock-tailed, *a.* 1769. **1.** Of horses: Having the tail docked. **2.** Having the tail (or hinder part) cocked up 1798.

Cock-up, **cockup**. 1693. [*f.* *cock up*; see COCK *v.1*.] **1.** A distinct turn up at the end 1826. **2.** A hat or cap cocked up in front 1693. **3.** A freshwater fish of India (*Lates calcarifer*) 1845. **4.** As *adj.* 1832.

Cockweed (kɒkˈwiːd). Now *dial.* 1585. **tr.** ? A species of *Lepidium*—1783. **2.** = COIN COCKLE

Cocky, *sb.* 1687. Dim. of COCK *sb.1* (Formerly a term of endearment.)

Cocky (kɒkˈi), *a.* 1768. [*f.* COCK *sb.1* + *v.1*.] Arrogantly pert (*colloq.*).

Cocky-leeky (kɒkˈiːki). *Sc.* 1771. Soup made of a cock boiled with leeks.

Cockyolli (kɒkˈjɒli). 1837. In *c. bird*: = 'dear little bird'; cf. *Dicky-bird*.

Coco, **cocoa** (kəʊˈko). 1555. [*a.* Pg. and Sp. *coco* 'grinning face'; the name referring to the face-like appearance of the base of the shell. The spelling *Cocoa* was originated (app. by accident) in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. See next.]

tr. = COCO-NUT below—1740. **2.** The palm-tree *Cocos nucifera*, which produces the coco-nut 1555. Also *attrib.* **Comb.**: **Coco-nut**, **cocoa-nut**, **coker-nut**. **2.** The nut or seed of the coco-palm. **b.** = *Coco-nut palm*. **c.** In pugilistic slang: The human head. **Double Coco-nut**, in Fr. *coco-de-mer*, *coco-des-Maldives*; the immense woody nut of a gigantic palm, *Lodicea sechellarum*, found native only on two small islands of the Seychelles group.

Cocoa (kəʊˈko). 1707. [A corruption of Sp. CACAO, *ad. cacaua*—the Mexican name of the cacao-seed. The word was orig. of 3 syllables.]

tr. Theseed of *Theobroma Cacao*; more correctly called CACAO—1790. **2.** The Cacao-tree, (*rare and improper*) 1876. **3.** A powder made from the seeds; also, a beverage made from this powder, or from the prepared seeds. (The ordinary sense) 1788.

Comb. **c-nib**, the cotyledon of the cacao seed; **tr-nut**, a name for the cacao seed; now disused.

Cocoon (kəʊˈkʊn). 1699. [*a.* F. *cocon*, *app* a deriv. of *cogue* shell.] The case of silky threads, in which the silkworm is enclosed in the chrysalis state, hence, analogous structures formed by any insects; also the silken case spun by spiders to receive their eggs. Also *fig.* and *attrib.* Hence **Cocoonery** (U.S.), a room for rearing silkworms and obtaining cocoons.

Coco-plum. 1676. The fruit of a W. Indian tree, *Chrysobalanus icaco*, also the tree.

Coct, *v.* 1605. [*f.* L. *coct*, *coquere*.] *trans.* To boil—1624; to digest 1662; to bake (earthenware)—1678.

Coctile (kɒkˈtiːl, -təl), *a.* 1678. [*ad.* L. *coctilis*, *f.* as *prec.*] Made by baking; formed of baked bricks.

Cocoon (kɒkˈʃən). Now *rare*. 1572. [*ad.* L. *coctionem*, see above.] **1.** Boiling; cooking 1605. **2a.** The action of heat in preparing any

substance—1766 **2b.** *Old Med.* The ripening of morbid matter before elimination from the body—1738. **4.** *Phys.* Digestion. ? *Obs.* 1667.

Cocus (kəʊˈkʊs). 1794. The wood of *Brya Ebenus*, a W. Indian tree, used by turners. Also *c-wood*.

Cod (kɒd), *sb.1* [OE. *cod* (*d* = *OTent*, **kud*-*doz*).] **1.** A bag. **2.** A hulk, a pod; cf. PEAS-COD. Now *dial.* OE. **3.** The scrotum; improper in *pl* testicles. (Not in polite use.) ME.

4. A cocoon. (Cf. *a.*)—1802. **1.** The bag or c. [of a net] to enclose the fish 1750.

Cod (kɒd), *sb.2* North. ME. [*a.* ODa. *kodde*, ON *koddi*, pillow, from same root as *prec*] **1.** A pillow, cushion. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* **2.** One of the bearings of an axle ME.

Cod (kɒd), *sb.3* ME. [Origin unkn. Not conn. w. Gr. γάδος (mod. Zool. L. *gadus*).] **1.** A well-known sea-fish, *Gadus morhua*, which inhabits the Atlantic and its connected seas. Sometimes extended (with qualifications, drawn from their habits, colour, food, etc.) to other members of the *Gadidae* or Cod-tribe (Pl. now rare: *cod* being used instead.) More fully *cod-fish*.

2. Applied to other fishes which take the economic place of the true cod in other regions; esp. to the *Bastard*, *Blue*, *Buffalo*, *Cultus*, *Green cod* of the Pacific coast 1880. See also ROCK COD.

Comb.: **c-bank**, a submarine bank (BANK) on which c. are caught; **fishery**, fishing for c. esp. as a branch of industry; **hulk**, a line used in fishing for c.; **-oil** = COD-LIVER OIL.

Cod, *sb.4* slang. 1690. [?] A fool, (old) fellow, CODGER.

1. **Cod** (kɒd), *v.1* 1532. [*f.* COD *sb.1*.] **1. intr.** To produce pods—1710. **2. trans.** To gather the pods of (peas)—1730. **3. intr.** with *out*. To shake out. Hence **Codder** (in sense *2*) (*dsal*).

Cod, *v.2* 1861. [*f.* COD *sb.3*.] To fish for cod.

Cod, *v.3* slang. or *dial.* 1873. [? *f.* COD *sb.4*, 'fool'.] *trans.* To hoax, 'stuff', fool.

||Coda (kəʊˈda, kəʊˈdɑ). 1753. [It = L. *cauda* tail.] *Mus.* A passage added after the natural completion of a movement, so as to form a more definite and satisfactory conclusion.

Cod-bait. 1626. = CAD-BAIT (see CAD 3).

+Coddling, *a.* [? *f.* COD *sb.1* 3.] ? Lecherous. *Vit. A. v.1*. 99.

Coddle (kɒˈdli), *v.1* 1558. [?] To boil gently, parboil, stew (*esp.* fruit). Also *fig.* We'll go . . . and my father, whilst dinner is coddling.

STRONG. fig. Hee is tane from Grammar-schools halfe coddled overwux.

Coddle (kɒˈdli), *v.2* 1815. [? var. of CAUDLE *n.*] To treat as an invalid, to nurse overmuch, coddle. Often with *up*.

Let woman sit alone for coddling each other Scott. Hence **Coddle sb.** *colloq.* one who coddles himself or is coddled.

Coddle, *v.3*, *dial.* *f.* CUDDLE.

Coddy-moddy. *dial.* 1676. The Black-headed Gull.

Code (kəʊd), *sb.* ME. [*a.* F, *f.* L. *codex*, *codicum*; see CODEX.] **1.** *Rom. Law.* One of the systematic collections of statutes made by the later emperors; *spec.* the *code of Justinian*. Hence, **2.** A digest of the laws of a country, or of those relating to any subject 1735. **3. transf.** A system of rules or regulations on any subject 1809.

4. A system of signals 1808; (*Telegr*) a system of words arbitrarily used for other words or phrases, to secure brevity and secrecy; also *attrib.* 1880. **5.** A collection of writings forming a book, or volume—1794.

3. In the legislative as in the religious c. COLERIDGE.

4. A c. of signals for the army WELLINGTON. *attrib.* C. telegrams 1880.

Code (kəʊd), *v.* *rare*. 1815. [*f.* CODE *sb.*] To enter in a code.

Co-defendant. 1640. [See Co-] Joint defendant.

Codaine (kəʊˈdeɪn). 1838. [*f.* Gr. *kōdeia* head, poppy-head.] *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid (C₁₈H₂₇NO₃) contained in opium, and used as a hypnotic; called also *codina*.

+Codetta (kəʊˈdeɪtə). 1869. [*It.*, dim. of CODA.] *Mus.* A short coda.

Code (kəʊˈdeks). Pl. **codices** (kəʊˈdisɪz). 1581. [*a.* L. *codex*, earlier *caudex*, trunk of a tree, etc.] **tr.** = CODE *sb.* 1-3. —1753. **2.** A

manuscript volume: e.g. the *Code* *Sinaiticus*, *Vaticanus*, etc. of the Scriptures 1845. **3. Med.** 'A collection of receipts for the preparation of drugs'. Hence *Codeical a.* (Webst.)

Cod-fish; see COD *sb.8*.

Codger (kɒˈdʒər). *dial.* and *colloq.* 1756 [*f.* *dial.* var. of CADGER.] **1. dial.** A mean or miserly (old) fellow; *occas.* a pedlar or tramp 1796. **2. loss colloq.** A term applied irreverently to an elderly man, with a whimsical implication 1756, more generally = Fellow, chap 1839.

2. A gouty old c. of an alderman W. IAVINA.

Codicil (kɒˈdɪsəl). 1490. [*ad.* L. *codicillus* (chiefly in pl.), dim. of *codex* CODEX.] **1. Law.** A supplement to a will **2. transf. and *fig.* Supplement, appendix 1784.**

2. A (bitter) c. to a most severe Winter H. WALPOLE. Hence **Codicillary a.** of the nature of, or belonging to, a c.

Codify (kəʊˈdɪfaɪ, kɒˈdɪ-), *v.* 1800. [prob. after F. *codifier*.] **1.** To reduce (laws) to a code **2. gen.** To systematize 1873. Hence **Codification**, reduction to a code; systematization

Codifier, one who codifies.

Codilla (kɒˈdɪlə). 1785. [*app.* dim. of It. *coda* = L. *cauda* tail.] The coarse tow of flax or hemp.

Codille (kəʊˈdɪl). 1712. [F., *ad.* Sp. *codillo* knee, angle, etc., dim. of *codo* elbow.] A term used at ombre when the game is lost by the player who challenges to win it.

+Codiniac. 1539. [*a.* F. *codignac* in same sense.] Quince-marmalade, quiddany—1668

Codist (kəʊˈdɪst). *rare*. 1853. [*f.* CODE, *app.* after *jurist*.] One learned in legal codes.

Codling ¹ (kɒˈdliŋ). ME. [*f.* COD *sb.3* + -LING.] **1.** A young or small cod. **2.** U.S. Applied to fishes of the genus *Physis*, allied to the cod.

Codling ² (kɒˈdliŋ), **codlin** (kɒˈdɪn). ME [Earlier *querdilling*; of uncertain origin.] **1.** A variety of apple, elongated and tapering towards the eye. (Formerly applied to a hard kind of apple, not suitable to be eaten raw; hence to any half-grown apple.) Also, the tree which bears codlings. 1657. **2a. fig.** A raw youth—1663.

2. As a c. when it is almost an Apple *Twel N 1 v.1*. **Hot codlings**: roasted apples (formerly sold hot in London streets). **Comb.** c-moth, a species of moth (*Carposcapa pomonella*), the larva of which feeds on the apple.

Codling ³. 1874. A balk sawed into lengths for staves.

Cod-liver oil. 1783. Oil expressed from the liver of the cod-fish, much used in medicine.

+Cod-piece. 1460 [*f.* COD *sb.1* 3.] A bagged appendage to the front of the breeches; often conspicuous—1761. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

+Cods, **cod's**. 1569. A perversion of *God's*, in oaths, etc.—1689.

Coe, *sb.* local. Also *Sc.* *cow*. 1653. [= *Dr. kow* = WGer. type **kauje*, a. L. *cavea*] *Mining.* A little hut built over a mine-shaft.

Coeal, **cœcum**, etc.; see CÆCAL, etc.

Co-ed (kəʊˈed). U.S. *colloq.* [See next.] A female co-educational student.

Co-education. 1874. [See Co-: of U.S. origin.] Education of the two sexes together in school, etc. Co-educate *v.*, -educational *a.*

Co-effect. 1768. A joint effect.

Co-efficacy. *rare*. Joint efficacy. BROWN. **Coefficient** (kəʊˈɪfɪjənt). 1665. [See Co-In senses A and B *r* often with a hyphen.]

A. adj. Co-operating to produce a result **B. sb. 1.** A coefficient cause 1708. So **+Co-efficiency** (*rare*). **2. Math.** A number or quantity placed (usually) before and multiplying another quantity known or unknown; thus in $4x^2 + 2ax$, 4 is the c. of x^2 , 2 of ax , and 2 a of x , 1708. **3. Physics.** A multiplier that measures some property of a particular substance, for which it is constant, while differing for different substances; e.g. c. of friction, expansion, etc. 1829.

Differential c.: the quantity which measures the rate of change of a function of any variable with respect to that variable.

Coehorn, **cohorn** (kəʊˈhɔːn). 1705. [*f.* Baron *Coehorn*, the Dutch military engineer.] **Mil.** A small mortar for throwing grenades in full c. mortar. Also *attrib.*

Celacanth *lakə ʃ* 83 [ad mod L *Cela a hu n me o he p ca gen f G* *κελος + ακανθα*] *d* Ha nga o o sp ne said of an extinct family of fishes. *sh* A ush of the genus *Celacanthus* or the family *Celacanthidae*. Hence **Celacanthid**, one of this family. **Celacanthine** *a*, pertaining to Celacanthids. **Celacanthoid**, **Celacanthous** *adv*.

Celaelminth (*sɪˈlɛlmɪnθ*). 1836 [f. Gr. *κελκος + ελμινθ*]. *Zool*. One of the *Celaelminthina*, a cavitary intestinal worm.

Celenterata (*sɪˈlɛntərətə*), *sb. pl.* Also **celentera**. 1872. [mod. L., f. Gr. *κελκος + εντερον*]. *Zool*. 1. The group of the Animal Kingdom comprising *Ctenophora*, *Actinosea*, and *Hydrozoa*, distinguished by having a digestive cavity with which a peripheral system of canals frequently communicates, with prehensile organs round the mouth, and nearly all provided with nematocysts. 2. In later classifications the lower subdivision of the Metazoa, having an intestinal canal but no celome. It includes also the *Porifera* or Sponges. So **Celenterate**, belonging to, or one of, the *Celenterata*.

Celstial, etc.; see **CEL**.

Celiac, *†-al* (*sɪˈliæk, -əl*), *a*. 1662. [ad L. *celiacus*, *a*. Gr. *κελιακος*, f. *κελια* belly.] Of or belonging to the cavity of the abdomen.

C. artery or *aorta*, a short thick branch issuing from the aorta just below the diaphragm. *†C. passion* or *flux*, a kind of chronic flux of the intestines. *C. canal*, in crinoids, one which runs into the arms from the celoma.

Celio- (*ˈsɛliə*), *bef. a vowel* **celi-**, *comb. f* Gr. *κελια* belly.

Celo- (*ˈsɛlə*), *bef. a vowel* **cæl-**, *comb. f* Gr. *κελος* hollow.

Celodont [Gr. *κεδούς, δόντ*], *a*. hollow-toothed (epithet of certain lizard-like reptiles). **Celosperruous** [Gr. *κεσπέρμα*], *a*. hollow-seeded; having the seed excavated on the flat side, as in conanders; etc.

Celso-, *prop. cælo-*, *comb. f* L. *cælum* heavens.

Celoma; see **CELOME**.

Celomatata (*sɪˈləmætətə*), *sb. pl.* 1877. [mod. L., f. Gr. *κελωματ*-hollow, cavity; see **CELOME**]. *Zool*. A name for the higher division of Enterozoa (= *Metazoa*); see **CELENTERATA**. 2. It comprises all the more highly developed animals, together with *Vermes*. Hence **Celomate** *a*. having a celome; belonging to the *Celomatata*; *sb* [sc. animal] So **Celomatous** *a*.

Celome, **cælom** (*ˈsɛləm, -əm*). Also in L. form **cæloma**. 1878. [ad. Gr. *κελωμα*, f. *κελος*]. *Zool*. The body-cavity of a celomate animal. Hence **Celomic** *a*. pertaining to, or of the nature of, a c.

Cemption (*kəˈɛmʃən*). ME. [ad. L. *comptionem*]. 1. The buying up of the whole supply of any commodity. 2. *Rom. Law*. A form of civil marriage consisting in a mutual fictitious sale of the two parties 1677. Hence **Coemprative** *a*. of the nature of a.

Cœnæsthesia (*sɪˈnæstɪsɪs*). 1837. [f. Gr. *κοινός + αἰσθησις*] *Psychol*. The general sense of existence arising from the sum of bodily impressions; the vital sense.

Cœnenchym (*sænˈɛŋkɪm*). Also in L. form **cœnenchyma**. 1875. [f. Gr. *κοινός + ἔγχυμα*]. *Zool*. *a*. The calcareous frame-work by which corallites are united into one corallum. *b*. The cœnosarc of a compound Anthozoan.

Cœno- (*sɪ nə*), *bef. a vowel* **cœn-**, *comb. f* Gr. *κοινος* common.

Cœnoecium [Gr. *οἶκος*], *Zool*. the common dermal system of a colony of Polyzoa. **Cœnogamy** [Gr. *γαμία, γάμος*], community of husbands or wives. **Cœnosarc** [Gr. *σάρξ, σαρπη*], *Zool*. the common living basis or flesh which unites the individuals of a compound zoophyte. **Cœnostrum** [Gr. *στέρον*], *Zool*. the common calcareous skeleton of the Hydrocorallina, a division of the Hydrozoa.

Cœnoblite, **cœnoblite** (*sɪˈnɒblɪt, sɛnɒblɪt*). 1638. [ad. late L. *cœnobita*, f. *cœnobium*; see below. (Eng usage prefers *cœn*.)] A member

of a e g ou o de vng n ommu y opp
o a un h H n Cœnob t c al cen
pe anng oac ea ng o o o e a ue
o, a t u o n c o o a m n y Cœn b t sm cen
the practice or system of cœnobites

Cœnobium, **cen-** (*sɪˈnɒbɪəm*). Pl. **cœno-**
ma. 1817. [late L., *a*. Gr. *κοινός*, f. *κοινός*
+ *βίος*] 1. = **CœNOBY**. 2. *Bot a*. The multi-
locular fruit of *Labiata*, etc. 1866 *b*. A struc-
ture formed by the union of a number of cells,
as in certain Algae 1882. 3. *Zool* A cluster of
'colonial' Protozoa 1888

Cœnoby, **cen-** (*sɪˈnɒbi, sɛ n-*). 1475. [See
above.] A conventual establishment.

Cœnure (*sɪˈnɪr*). 1847. [ad. mod. L. *cœ-*
nurus (more commonly used), f. Gr. *κοινός* +
σῆμα] *Zool*. The many-headed bladder-worm,
the hydatid which produces staggers in sheep.
It is the cystic stage of *Tænia cœnurus*, one of
the tapeworms of the dog.

Cœqual (*kəˈkwɔl*). *a*. 1460. [See **Co-**.
Cf. L. *cœqualis*, and F. *cœgal*]. 1. Equal
with (*to*, *unto*) one another or others in rank,
power, etc. 2. *Co-extensive with* 1853 As *sb*.
One who is the equal of another 1577.

1. If once he come to be a Cardinal, He'll make
his cap cœqual with the Crowne *1 Hen. VI. v. i. 32*
Hence **†Cœqual** *v*. to be or become *c*. with; to
make equal with. **Cœquality**, *c*. state or con-
dition. **Cœqually** *adv*.

†Cœquate, **Cœqua-**, **ted**, *pl. a* 1592. [ad.
L. *cœquatus*]. Made equal with something
else. In *c. anomaly*, the true anomaly of a
planet; see **ANOMALY**. -1769.

Coerce (*kəˈsɪs*), *v*. 1475. [ad. L. *coerces*,
f. *co-* + *arces* to shut up, keep off, etc.] 1. To
constrain or restrain by force, or by authority
resting on force. Also *absol* 1659. 2. To
subject to restraint in the matter of (*rare*) 1780
3. To effect by compulsion. (*U. S*) 1850.

1. The Punishments sufficient to c this profligate
sort of Men *AYURRE*. 2. The debtor is ordered... to
be coerced his liberty until he makes payment *BURKE*.
3. To c obedience *WATTS* Hence **Coercer**.
Coercible *a*. that can be coerced.

Coercion (*kəˈsɪʃən*). 1495. [*a*. QF. *coher-*
cion, *cohercion* (mod. *coercion*), ad. L. *coer(c)-*
tionem, in med. spelling *coercionem*, *a*. by-form
of *coercitionem*, f. *coercit-*, *coercere*]. 1. The
action of coercing; constraint, restraint, com-
pulsion. 2. Government by force; the employ-
ment of force to suppress political disaffection
and disorder. Also *attrib* 1798. 3. Physical
pressure; compression 1830. 4. Coercitive
power or jurisdiction -1700 Also *fig*.

1. The moral c of public opinion *MILL*. C. of out-
rage *HALLAM*. 2. The cant which brands as
'coercion' that which is the duty of every Govern-
ment *DR. ARGYLL*. Hence **Coercionist**, one who
supports government by c, *esp*. in Ireland.

Coercive (*kəˈsɪv*), *a*. 1600. [irreg. f.
COERCE, after *aspe* *sive*, etc.] Of the nature of
coercion; coercing Also as quasi-*sb*.

In painful dungeons and c chains *Pope*.
C. force, the hypothetical force in a magnetic sub-
stance which resists magnetization or demagnetiza-
tion 1839.
var. **Coercitive** *a* (and *sb*). ? *Obs*. Hence **Coer-**
cively *adv*. **Coerciveness**, *c*. quality.

Cœssential (*kəˈsɪʃənl*), *a*. 1471. [**Co-**].

1. United in being. 2. One in essence 1587.

2. Wee besse and magnific that Cœssential Spirit
eternally proceeding from both *Hooker*. Hence
Cœssentiality, *c*. quality or nature. (*Theol*).

Co-estabishment. 1791. [See **Co-**].
Joint or concurrent establishment.

Co-esta-, **te**. 1756. [See **Co-**]. An estate or
state possessing co-ordinate authority or rank
with another.

†Coetan-, **ean**. 1616. [f. as next.] *adj* =
next-1641. *sb*. A contemporary, a coeval; var.
†Coetan(e) (*rare*) -1694.

Coetaneous (*kəˈtɪnɪəs*), *a*. Also **coæt-**.
1608. [f. late L. *coetaneus* (f. *co-* + *etati* + *aneus*
adj suffix) + *-ous*]. = **COEVAL** *a*. in all senses.
Hence **Coetaneous-ly** *adv*.

Coeternal (*kəˈtɪnəl*), *a*. ME. [See **Co-**].
Equally eternal. Also as *sb*.

Hail holy light, offspring of Heav'n first-born, Or of
th' Eternal C beam *MILN. P. L. III. 2*

var **†Coeternie** *a*. Hence **Coeternally** *adv*.
Coeternity (*kəˈtɪnɪti*). 1587. [See **Co-**].
Coeternal existence or quality; eternal existence
with another; equal eternity.

A h o m n M m
Coeval (*h a z and 6* 1605 [f L

A d Co † Of o empo
raneous origin 1622. 2. *L. u. y o d i. co.* 3.
Existing at the same time 1704 4. Of coin-
cident duration 1742.

1. Ideas in the Understanding are c with Sensation
Locke. 4. Were men to live c with the sun Young,
vars **†Cœve**, **†Cœvious**. Hence **Cœvally**,
var. **†Cœvity**, *c*. quality **Cœvally** *adv*.

B. sb 1. One of the same age or standing
1656 2. A person (or thing) belonging to the
same period 1605.

1. He is forlorn among his coevals; his juniors can-
not be his friends *LAMB*.

Co-executor (*kəˈɛksɪkʊtər, -ʊr*). ME. [See **Co-**]. A joint executor. So **Co-execu-**
trix, a joint executrix.

Co-exist (*kəˈɛɡzɪst*), *v*. 1677. [See **Co-**].
To exist at the same time, in the same place,
etc., with another.

They [Generations of Mankind] never c, but are
successive *HALE*. No real greatness can c with
desire *COLERIDGE*. Hence **Coexisting** *pp. a*. ex-
isting together

Coexistence (*kəˈɛɡzɪstəns*). 1646 [See
Co-]. Existence together or in conjunction.

In the relation to each other. of succession and not
of c. 1822. var **†Coexistency**.

Coexistent (*kəˈɛɡzɪstənt*). 1662. [See
Co-]. *adj* Existing together or in conjunction
sb. That which coexists with something else 1846

Coexte-, **nd**, *v*. 1617. [See **Co-**]. To make
or be coextensive.

The manhood is not coextended with the Godhead
1656. So **Coextension**, coincidence in extension

Coextensive (*kəˈɛkstɪsɪv*), *a*. 1771. [See
Co-]. Extending over the same space or time
coinciding in limits; in *Logic*, having the same
logical extension. Also as *sb*.

C to common is jurisdiction *BENTHAM*. So **Co-**
extensively *adv*, *-ness*.

Co-fooffee (*kəˈfʊfi*). 1458. [See **Co-**]. A
joint fooffee.

Coffee (*kə ʃ*). 1598. [ad. Arab. *qahwah*, in
Turkish pronounced *kahveh*]. 1. A drink made
by infusion or decoction from the seeds of a
shrub (see sense 3) roasted and ground or (in
the East) pounded. *b*. A repast or course in-
cluding or consisting of coffee. 2. The berries
(collectively), either whole or ground 1626. 3.
The shrub from which coffee is obtained, a
species of *Coffea*, chiefly *C. arabica*, a native of
Abyssinia and Africa, but now widely cultivated
throughout the tropics. It bears fragrant white
flowers, succeeded by red fleshy berries, each
containing two seeds (*coffea-cary*) 1623.

1. There came in my time (i. e. 1636) to the College,
one Nathaniel Conopius, out of Greece. He was the
first I ever saw drink c. *BURTON*. *Black c.*: c. with
out milk.

Comb. *c*-berry, the fruit of the c-plant, also
loosely, the seed; -bug, an insect (*Lecanium coffea*) of
the family *Coccidae*, destructive to c-plants, -grounds
sb. pl., the granular sediment remaining in coffee after
infusion; -man, a man keeping a c-house; -pot, a
pot in which c is made or served; -rat, an insu-
linary variety of *Alus hirsutus*, found in Southern India,
-wit, a wit who frequents c-houses.

Coffee-house. 1615. A house of entertain-
ment where coffee and other refreshments are
provided. (Much frequented in 17th and 18th c
for the purpose of political and literary conver-
sation, circulation of news, etc.) Also *attrib*.
The leaders of the legislative clubs and coffee
houses *BURKE*.

Coffee-room. 1712. A public room where
coffee and similar refreshments are served; now
generally, the public dining-room in a hotel

Coffier (*kəˈfɪr*), *sb*. [ME *coffre*, *coffre*, etc.,
a. OF. :-L. *cophinum, cophinus*, *a*. Gr. *κόφινος*
basket. Cf. L. *ordinem*, f. *ordr*, etc.] 1. A
box, chest: *esp*. a strong box in which money
or valuables are kept. In *pl.*: often - *Transit*,
funds ME. 2. An ark -1711. 3. A coffin
-1555. 4. *Arch*. A sunk panel in a ceiling or
soffit, of ornamental character 1664. *b*. A space
within a wall, etc., filled up with concrete or
rubble 1715. 5. *Fortif*. A trench dug athwart
a dry moat, and furnished with a parapet and
embrasures, for purposes of defence 6. *Hy-*
draulics. A caisson or **COFFER-DAM**, *q. v.*: the
lock for a barge 1822.

1. He gooth vn to his cofre And broghte gold

æ (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *ə* (ever). *ai* (*I, eye*). *ə* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (str). *i* (Psyche). *o* (what). *o* (got).

CHAUCER. The coffers of the government had long been empty H. MARTINEAU. 3. My body to be buried in a coffer of tree 1488. **Comb** c-fish, a trunk-fish, a species of *Ostracion*.

Coffer (kɒfər), *v.* ME. [f. the sb.; cf. F. *coffrer*.] 1. To enclose in, or as in, a coffer; to treasure up (arch.). 2. *Arch.* To adorn with coffers (see **COFFER** sb. 4). 3. *Mining.* To secure a shaft from leaking by ramming in clay behind the masonry or timbering 1881.

Coffer-dam. 1736. [f. **COFFER** + **DAM**] A water-tight enclosure, usually made of piles with clay packed between them, from which the water is pumped to obtain a dry foundation for bridges, piers, etc.

Cofferer (kɒfərə), *Now Hist.* ME. [a. OF. *coffier*, f. *coffe* **COFFER**.] 1. A treasurer, spec. one of the treasurers of the royal household 1538. 2. One who makes coffers -1515

+Coffer-work. 1708. [f. **COFFER** sb. 4 b.] *Arch.* Masonry having coffers fitted with rubble, etc. Formerly also, building in concrete. -1742.

Coffin (kɒfɪn), *sb.* [ME. *coffin*, *coffyn*, etc., a. OF. *cofin*, *coffin*, ad. L. a. Gr. *κόφινος* basket.] 1. A basket -1552. 2. A chest, case, casket, box -1677. 3. *spec.* The box in which a corpse is enclosed for burial. (The current sense.) 1525

Applied (*Naut.*) to an unseaworthy vessel (*collog*) 1833. 4. *Cookery.* The crust of a pie -1750; a pie-dish -1862. 5. A paper case; *spec.* a cornet for groceries, etc. 1577. 6. *Furriery.* The whole of a horse's hoof below the coronet 1607. 7. *Printing.* The carriage of a printing machine 1659. 8. A case in which articles are baked or fired in a furnace; = F. *cassette* 1679

9. *Mining.* An old open working (*Cornwall*); also, the mode of open working by casting up ore, etc., from platform to platform 1778.

2. A. for a book 1677. 3. His coffers from the c. could not save Swift. 4. Of the paste a coffin I will weave *Tit. ii. i.* 189.

Comb. c-bone, a small spongy bone in a horse's hoof, being the last phalanx bone of the foot;

joint, the joint at the top of a horse's hoof, -plate. Hence **Coiffiness** a.

Coffin (kɒfɪn), *v.* 1564. [f. the sb.] To enclose in, or as in, a coffin (see **COFFIN** sb. 3. 4).

Wouldst thou have laugh'd had I come coffin'd home *Cor. ii. i.* 167. C them alive in some kind claspin prison B. Jones.

Coffle (kɒfəl), 1799. [ad. Arab. *qāfilah*; see **CAPILA**.] A train of slaves or beasts driven along together.

Coffret (kɒfɪrɛt), **cofferet** (kɒfɪrɛt). 1485. [a. F., dim. of *coffre*.] A small coffer.

Cog, sb. 1. *Now Hist.* [ME. *cogge*, *hogge*, prob. f. OF. *cogue*, also *coque*, with dim. *coquet* cock-boat.] 1. An early form of ship; broadly built, with roundish prow and stern. 2. Also app. = **COCK** sb. 2. **COCK-BOAT** ME.

Cog (kɒg), sb. 2. [ME. *hogge*, cogn. w. Sw. *hogga*, Norw. *hag*, *hugger*, in same sense.] 1. One of a series of teeth, etc., on the circumference of a wheel, etc., which, by catching similar projections on another wheel, etc., transmit or receive motion. 2. Short for. 3. The series of cogs round a wheel, b. a cog-wheel 1712.

3. *Mining.* A block used in building up a support for the roof of a mine 1881

Cog, sb. 3. 1856. [See **COG** v. 2] *Carpentry.* A tenon on the end of a beam, which is received into a corresponding mortice on the surface of another beam or support; in a scarf-joint, etc.

+Cog, sb. 4. 1532 [f. **COG** v. 3] 1. The act of cogging at dice, a way of doing this -1658 2. A deception, trick -1630

Cog (kɒg), v. 1. 1499. [f. **COG** sb. 2] 1. To furnish (a wheel, etc.) with cogs. 2. To steady anything with a wedge. *n. dial.* 1635.

Cog, v. 2. 1823. [app. var. of **COCK** v. 3] To connect timbers by means of a cog; cf. **COCK** v. 3

Cog (kɒg), v. 3. 1532. [?] 1. *intr.* (*Dicing*) To practise certain tricks in throwing dice. 2. *trans.* To c. a die or the dice: fraudulently to control their fall 1565. 3. *intr.* To cheat -1633

4. To jest, quibble (*arch.*) 1588 5. To fawn, wheedle -1728. 6. *gen.* To produce cunningly and fraudulently -1631.

3. Outfacing boys, That lye, and c., and fout *Much Ado v. i.* 95. 5. *Merry W. iii. iii.* 76 6. Every Cocker can cogge a Syllogisme *FRANCIS.*

Cogency (kɒgɛnsi), 1690 [f. **COGENT**.]

1. **Compulsion** 1702. 2. The quality of being cogent; *esp.* power of compelling assent 1690 *coner* (with *pl.*) A convincing argument 1851.

2. The c. of distress JOHNSON, of AXIOMS LOCKE. var. **Cogence** *rare*.

Cogential, cogentite; see **CONGENIAL**, etc.

Cogent (kɒgɛnt), 1659. [a. F., ad. L. *cogentem*, *cogere*.] 1. Constraining; powerful, forcible 1718 2. *esp.* Having power to compel assent; convincing 1659

1. To insist in c. terms KINGLAKE. 2. Undeniable c. demonstrations LOCKE. The testimony of a number is more c. than the testimony of two or three NEWMAN.

Hence **Cogently** *adv.* in a c. manner.

Cogged (kɒgd), *pp.* a. 1. 1825. [f. **COG** sb. 2 or v. 1] Furnished with cogs; having cog-wheels.

C-wheel breathing, rhythmic (Med.) a jerky respiratory sound in chest-affections, as of a cogged wheel in motion.

Cogged (kɒgd), *pp.* a. 2. 1859. [f. **COG** v. 3 + **ED**.] 1. Corruptly influenced 1781. 2.

Feigned in order to cheat -1656. 3. Of dice. Loaded. (A misuse.) 1806.

Cogger (kɒgɜ), 1576. [f. as prec. + **ER**.] A shaper, a false flatterer. So **+Coggery**, trickery; *concr.* a trick.

Coggle (kɒgl), sb. 1. *Now dial.* ME. [perh. echoic.] A rounded water-worn stone; *esp.* a cobble. Hence **Coggly** a. shaky, unsteady when stepped on.

+Coggle, sb. 2. 1695. [app. an error.] A small boat.

Cogie, coggie (kɒgi). *Sc.* 1750 [f. **COGUE**.] A small wooden bowl or its contents

Cogitable (kɒgɪtəbəl), a. 1688. [ad. L. *cogitabilis*.] That can be thought or conceived; thinkable, conceivable. Also as sb.

Something not perceivable by sense, but only c. GROSS. Hence **Cogitability**, c. quality (*rare*)

Cogitabund (kɒgɪtəbʌnd), a. 1649. [ad. L. *cogitabundus*, f. *cogitare*.] Meditative, deep in thought.

Cogitant, a. rare. 1681. [ad. L. *cogitantem*.] Thinking.

Cogitate (kɒgɪtɛɪt), *v.* 1563. [f. L. *cogitare*, *cogitare* (app. contr. for *co-agitare*)] 1.

intr. To think, to exercise the thinking faculties 1631. 2. *trans.* with object. Hence: To devise, plan 1563.

1. For he that calleth a thing into his mind, whether by impression or recollection, cogitath and considereth, and he that employeth the faculty of his phantasie also cogitath, and he that reasoneth. tr. BACON. 2. To c. objects a priori. tr. KANT. To c. mischief (*word*).

Cogitation (kɒgɪtɛɪʃən), ME. [a. OF. *cogitationem*, ad. L. *cogitationem*.] 1. The action or faculty of thinking. 2. (with *pl.*) A thought or reflection ME., a design 1538.

1. What by c., wee find to be the cause of anything HOBBS. 2. The cogitations and purposes of your adversaries FLEMING.

Cogitative (kɒgɪtɛɪv), a. 1490. [a. F. *cogitativ*, *ive*.] 1. Having the faculty of thought; thinking. 2. Given to cogitation 1651

1. The cogitative or knowing soule 1594. Hence **Cogitativity**, c. capacity (*rare*)

+Cogmen. *rare.* ME. only. Men to whom the cloth called *cogware* was sold.

Cognac (ko nyak), 1594. [F., place-name.] 1. *C wine*: wine produced at Cognac. 2. A French brandy distilled from Cognac wine, any French brandy 1687.

Cognate (kɒgnɛɪt), 1645. [ad. L. *cognatus*, f. *co-* + *gnatus*.] a. *adj.* 1. Descended from a common ancestor; of the same family, coming from the same stock or root 1827. 2. *gen.* Akin in origin; allied in nature, and hence, akin in quality; having affinity. (Const. *with*, rarely *to*) 1645.

1. C. tribes 1827. A c. language G. HIGGINS, word GLADSTONE. C. *accusative* one of kindred sense or derivation; *spec.* one that may adverbially follow an intr. vb., as in 'to die the death'. 2. Geometry and the c. sciences JOWETT.

B. sb. 1. *Rom. Law.* One related by blood to another; a kinsman; *pl.* those descended from the same ancestor, whether through males or females. Hence, *Sc. Law.* A relative on the mother's side. 1754. 2. A cognate word, term, or thing 1865.

Hence **Cognateness**, c. quality. **Cognatic** a. pertaining to or reckoned through cognates.

Cognition (kɒgnɪʃən), ME. [ad. L. *cogniti-*

tionem; see **COGNATE**.] 1. Relationship by descent from a common ancestor. In *Sc. Law* Relationship through females only. 1751. 2.

collected. Kindred, relations -1542. 3. *Philos.* Relationship by descent from a common source or a common root 1741. 4. Affinity, connexion, relation, likeness. (Now *rare* or *Obs.*) 1555

1. The c. [of the Phœnicians] with the Jews GALT. 2. The difference between c. and derivation 1882.

Cognition (kɒgnɪʃən), 1447. [ad. L. *cogniti-*

tionem, f. *cognit-*, *cognoscere*; see **COGNOSCE**.] 1. The action or faculty of knowing; knowledge, consciousness -1796, a product of such an action 1819. 2. *Law* = **COGNIZANCE** 3

(Chiefly *Sc.*) 1523. 3. Recognition, EVELYN. 1. I will not be my selfe, nor have c. Of what I feele *Tr. & Cr. v. ii.* 63. Hence **Cognitional** a.

Cognitive (kɒgnɪv), a. 1586. [f. L. *cognit-*, see above, -IVE.] Of or pertaining to cognition, having the attribute of cognizing; as a. *powers*

Cognizable, -isable (kɒgnɪzəbəl, kɒnɪ), a. 1678. [f. **COGNIZE** + **-ABLE**.] In sense, often (kɒgnɪzəbəl). 1. Capable of being known perceived, or apprehended; perceptible; recognizable. 2. Capable of being, or liable to be, judicially tried; within the jurisdiction of a court of law, etc. 1681.

2. **Cognizable offence** (Anglo-Ind. Law): any offence for which a police-officer may arrest without warrant. Hence **Cognizability**, c. quality (*rare*). **Cognizably** *adv.* in a c. manner.

Cognizance, -sance (kɒgnɪzəns, kɒnɪ), ME. [a. OF. *con(s)ance*, *con(s)ance*, var. of *con(s)ance*, f. *con(s)ant*, *con(s)istere*. In legal use (kɒnɪzəns) is still usual.] 1. f. Knowledge -1651; recognition SPENSER; *esp.* knowledge as attained by observation or information, perception, notice, observation 1642. 2. *Law* a. The hearing and trying of a cause. b. The right of dealing with any matter judicially, jurisdiction. Also *fig.* 1523. 3. Acknowledgment; admission of a fact alleged; *esp.* acknowledgment of a FINE. b. A plea in replevin that defendant holds the goods in the right of another as his bailiff. Cf. **AVOWEY** 1570. 4. A device by which a person, company, etc., is distinguished, as a crest, etc., a badge, *spec.* in *Her.* a device borne for distinction by all the retainers of a noble house. Also *fig.* ME.

1. The tree of cognizance of Good and Evil HOBBS. SPENSER *F. Q. ii. i.* 31. Phrases. To have c. of, to come (fall, be, lie) under, within, beyond, out of the c.; to take c. of. 1. In the chief three mallets stood, The cognizance of Douglas Blood Scott. If generous honesty, valour, and plain dealing, be the c. of thy family Sir T. BROWNE.

Cognizant, -isant (kɒgnɪzənt, kɒnɪ), a. 1820. [prob. f. **COGNIZANCE**, **COGNIZE**.] Having cognizance (see **COGNIZANCE** 1, 2); aware (*of*); *Philos.* that cognizes 1837.

Cognize, -ise (kɒgnɪz, v. 1658. [After *cognizance*, etc., and *recognize*.] 1. *Law* (*absol.*) To take cognizance. 2. *trans.* To take cognizance of, notice, observe 1821. 3. *Philos.* To make (anything) an object of cognition 1836.

3. They first know—they first cognize, the things and persons presented to them Sir W. HAMILTON

Cognizee, -isee (kɒgnɪzi, kɒnɪ), 1531. [Correl. to **COGNIZOR**.] *Old Law.* The party in whose favour a fine of land was levied.

Cognizor, -isor (kɒgnɪzɜ, kɒnɪ), 1531 [f. (ult.) *con(s)is-*, *con(s)istere* to know, see **CONNOISSEUR**.] *Old Law.* The party who levies a fine of land.

+Cognomen (kɒgnɒmən), 1809. [L.] 1. The third or family name of a Roman citizen, as *Carus Julius Cæsar*; also, an agnomen 1879

Hence, 2. A nickname 1811. 3. An (English) surname 1809. 4. *loosely.* Name, appellation [So in L.] 1852. Hence **Cognominally** a. having the same c., or of pertaining to a c.; *†sb.* name-sake. **Cognominally** *adv.*

Cognominative (kɒgnɒmɪnɪt), v. 1609. [f. L. *cognominat-*, *cognominare*.] To give a surname or nickname to, to name. Hence **Cognomination**, the action of cognominating *concr.* = **COGNOMEN**.

Cognosce (kɒgnɒs), v. Chiefly *Sc. Law* 1583. [ad. L. *cognoscere*.] 1. *intr.* To make inquiry; to take cognizance of a cause, etc. 2. *trans.* To take judicial cognizance of; to investigate, try 1607. 3. Judicially to examine and pronounce to be of a certain status; *esp.*

(*idiot.*) to pronounce to be an idiot or lunatic 1570. 4. = COGNIZE 1874.

3. 'If he gangs daft, we'll hae him cognoscent' Scott. Hence **Cognoscent**, = COGNIZANCE 1. **Cognoscent** *a. (rare)*, cognitive; cognizant. **Cognoscent** *ability*, knowableness. **Cogno** *scible* *a.*, capable of being known; *sb.* that which can be known. **Cognositive** *a.*, [non-etymological var. of **COGNITIVE**], apprehensive; **Cognoscitively** *adv.*

1. **Cognoscent** (*kɒnˈɒsɪnt*). Pl. -ti (-ti). 1778. [It. — *L. cognoscentem*.] One who knows a subject thoroughly, a connoisseur.

2. **Cognovit** (*kɒɡnəˈvɪt*). 1762. [In full 'cognovit actionem'.] *Law*. An acknowledgement by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause is just, whereupon judgement is entered without trial.

Co-guardian. 1643. [Co-] Joint guardian.

Cogue, *cog* (*kɒɡ*, *Sc. kɒɡ*, *kɒɡ*). Chiefly *Sc.* 1568. [? 1. (*Sc.*) A wooden pail. 2. A small cup, of wood, also *ta* cognegul 1690. Hence **Cogeful**, *cogful*, as much as a *c.* will hold.

3. **Cogware**. ME. A coarse cloth, resembling frieze, made of the poorest wool — 1483.

Cog-wheel. ME. [See **COG** *sb.* 2.] A wheel with cogs or teeth; a gear-wheel.

Cog-wood. 1725 [f. **COG** *sb.* 2.] A timber-tree of Jamaica, *Laurus Chloroxylon*.

Cohabit (*kəˈhæbɪt*), *v.* 1530. [a. F. *cohabiter*, ad. *L. cohabitare*; see **HABIT**.] 1. To dwell or live together (*with*) (*arch.*) 1601; *fig.* of things 1653. 2. To live together as husband and wife: often used *spec.* of persons not legally married 1530.

3. They were not able to *c.* with that Holy Thing [the Ark] South. *fig.* Peace, and patience, and a calm content did *c.* in the cheerful heart of Sir Henry Wotton Walton. So **Cohabitancy**, the state or fact of being a cohabitant (*rare*). **Cohabitant**, one who dwells together with another or others. **Cohabiter** (*rare*) = **Cohabitant**.

Cohabitation (*kəˈhæbɪtəʃən*). 1450. [a. F., ad. late *L. cohabitationem*; see **COHABIT**.] 1. Dwelling or living together; community of life (*arch.*) (or hyphenated). Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Living together as husband and wife 1548.

3. For holding correspondence and *c.* with one not his wife LUTTRELL.

Cohair (*kəˈeɪr*). 1532. [f. **CO** + **HAIR**.] One who participates in an inheritance; a joint heir. Also *fig.* (See **ROMANS** vii 17.)

Winst. T. m. l. 148 Cohairship. So **Cohairress**.

Cohere (*kəˈhɪə*), *v.* Also **cohere**. 1598. [ad. *L. coherere*, *f. co + herere* to stick. 1. *intr.* To cleave or stick together, said of parts, and of the mass 1616, *transf.* of non-material things, etc. 1603. 2. To unite or remain united in action 1651. 3. To be congruous or consistent 1598; *to agree* — 1634.

4. The grains simply *c.* RUTLEY. The hard mass became fluid. It still cohered KINGSLAY. The moral principles by which society coheres LACKY. 3. *Transf.* *N. v. l. 259*. Hence **Coheser**, *spec.* a detector of electric waves consisting of a glass cylinder containing metal filings which cohere when struck by a wave. **Cohere** *fig. a.*; in *Bot.* united externally to each other, as anthers, etc.

CohERENCE (*kəˈhɪərəns*). Also **coherence**. 1580. [a. F. *coherence*, ad. *L. coherencia*; see **COHERENT**.] 1. *intr.* The action or fact of sticking together; cohesion 1613. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Logical connexion, congruity, consistency 1588, *agreement* — 1680. 3. Harmonious connexion of the several parts of a discourse, system, etc., so that the whole hangs together 1623. 4. Context — 1737.

5. *transf.* They have not enough of *c.* among themselves, nor of estimation with the publick BUSKE. 3. The *c.* in dreams 1856. So **CohereNCY**, the quality of being coherent.

CohERENT (*kəˈhɪərənt*), *a. (sb.)* 1555. [a. F. *coherent*, ad. *L. coherens*.] 1. That sticks or clings firmly together. Const. *to, with*. Said of parts and of the mass. 1578. Also *transf.* 2. Accordant logically or in sense; congruent — 1601. 3. Of thought, speech, etc. Of which all the parts are consistent, and hang together 1580. Also said of persons 1724. 4. *sb.* One who or that which coheres — 1657.

5. *transf.* *C.* with this is a Third property of love BARNOW. 2. *All's Well* iii. vi. 39. 3. Good *C.* Sense CUDWORTH. A story BURNER, thinker WATTS. Hence **CohERENTLY** *adv.*

CohERITOR. 1550. [See **CO** + **HEIR**.] **COHERIT**, *v.* 1475. [? f. *L. coherere*, a form of the stem of *coherere*.] = **COERCE** — 1543.

CohESION (*kəˈhɪʒən*). Also **cohesion**. 1678. [a. F. *cohesion*, *f. cohes-*, *coherere*.] 1. The action or condition of cohering; *spec.* the force with which the molecules of a body cleave together, cf. **ATTRACTION** of **Cohesion**. 2. *Bot.* The superficial union of like organs 1835. 3. *transf.* Of non-material union 1690.

1. Water. Joins the *c.* of a steep bank GERRARD. 2. Ideas that have no natural *c.* LOCKE.

CohESIVE (*kəˈhɪsɪv*), *a.* 1727. [f. *L. cohes-*; see **prec.**] Having the property of cohering, characterized by cohesion.

Tracts of *c.* soil 1799. A soft *c.* mass SIR H. DAVY. To show how little *c.* force the league possessed S. AUSTIN. Hence **CohESIVE-ly** *adv.*, -ness.

CohIBIT (*kəˈhɪbɪt*), *v.* Now *rare*. 1544 [f. *L. cohibere*, *cohibere*, *f. cohib-* + *habere*; cf. *adhibere*, etc.] To restrain, check; to restrict. So **Cohibition**, restriction; stoppage.

1. **Cohob.** [? root of next, or contr. of *cohabitation*.] *Med.* A Paracelsian term meaning repetition.

Cohobate (*kəˈhəʊbeɪt*), *v.* 1641 [See **prec.**] *Old Chem.* To subject to repeated distillation, by pouring a liquid back again and again upon the matter from which it has been distilled. Hence **cohabitation**, this operation.

CohORN; see **COEHORN**.

CohORT (*kəˈhɔːt*), *sb.* 1489. [a. F. *cohorte*, ad. *L. cohortem* (*cohors*), *f. co + hort-*, found also in *hortus*, see **GARDEN**. Hence also *F. court*, *Eng. COURT*.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A body of from 300 to 600 infantry; the tenth part of a legion 2. *transf.* A band of warriors 1500. 3. *fig.* A company, band 1719. 4. *Zool.* and *Bot.* A large group superior to a natural order, in *Bot.* = **ALLIANCE** 1845.

1. The *C.* bright Of watchful Cherubim MUR P. L. xi. 127. 3. The *c.* of the Fathers Who kept the Faith below NALIE.

CohORTATION (*kəˈhɔːtəʃən*), *arch.* 1642. [ad. *L. cohortationem*.] Exhortation. So **CohORTATIVE** *a. (sb.)* pertaining to *c.*: in *Heb. Grammar*, the future paragogic.

CohOSH (*kəˈɒʃ*). 1796. [The Indian name] Name of *N. American* plants which have been used medicinally. **Black *c.***, *Ceanothus rugosa*. **Blue *c.***, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*. **Red *c.***, *Actaea spicata*. **White *c.***, *Actaea alba*.

CohOW, **cabow**, **coho** (*kəˈhɔː*). 1615. [From its cry.] A bird of the Bermudas, a species of Shearwater, now nearly exterminated. 1. **CohUNE** (*kəˈhʌn*). 1805. A species of palm (*Attalea Cohune*) found in Honduras.

CoIF (*kɔɪf*), *sb.* [ME. *coiffe*, *a. OF. coiffe*, *coiffe* — late *L. *cuffia*, supposed to represent an OHG. **kuffia*, deriv. of OHG. *chuppha*, MHG. *kuffe* cap.] 1. A close-fitting cap covering the top, back, and sides of the head, worn by both sexes. 2. An ecclesiastical head-dress — 1574. 3. A white cap formerly worn by lawyers, esp. that worn by a serjeant-at-law as part of his official dress ME. Hence, The position or order of serjeant-at-law 1522. 4. The skull-cap of a helmet. Now *Hist.* ME. 5. The calyptra of mosses 1882.

1. The *c.* — the apron — the blue-checked gown, were all those of old Alice SCOTT. 3. A linen Coiffe, an ornament which only Sergeants at Law doe wear HOOKER. A Brother of the *C.* ADDISON.

CoIF (*kɔɪf*), *v.* Pa. t. and pp. **coifed**. 1530 [orig. ad. *OF. coiffer*, *coiffer*; but latterly from *COIF*; cf. *to cap*, etc.] 1. To cover with, or as with, a coif, to invest with the serjeant's coif. 2. To dress (the hair). Cf. *coiffure*. 1862.

1. There be in these times that are coifed with such Opinions, that to shew Scripture to be Reason, is to make it lose weight with them J. HARRINGTON.

2. **Coiffeur**, -euse (*kwa-*). 1858. [Fr.: see **prec.**] A male, female hairdresser.

3. **Coiffure** (*kwaɪər*). 1631. [f. as **prec.**] A fashion of dressing the hair, head-dress.

CoIGN (*kɔɪn*), *sb.* Also **coigne**. 1605. [archaic form of **COIN**, **QUOIN**, *q.v.*] 1. A projecting corner. 2. *Occas.* A corner-stone 1843. b. A wedge (in *Printing*, etc.) 1755.

Cogn of vantage, a position affording facility for observation or action, *Macb.* i. vi. 7.

Coigne, **coigny** (*Irish Hist*); see **COYNYE** **COIL**, *v.* 1 ME. [a. *OF. coillir*, now *cueillir* — *L. colligere*.] = **CULL**, *v.* 1 — 1800.

COIL, *v.* 2 Also **coyle**. 1530. [? To bent, thrust — 1590]

Coil (*kɔɪl*), *v.* 3 1611. [? f. as **COIL** *v.* 1.] 1. To lay up (a cable, etc.) in concentric rings. Const. with *up*. 2. To enwrap within coils 1616. 3. To twist in or into a circular, spiral or winding shape, to wind round. Also *fig.* 1664. 4. *intr.* (for *off*) To throw oneself into a spiral or winding form; often with *round* 1798. 5. To move in a spiral or winding course 1816.

3. Quail'd in Dust like Snake or Adder 1712. 4. Convolvulus that coil'd around the stems TENNYSON.

Coil (*kɔɪl*), *sb.* 1 *arch.* or *dial* 1567. [? orig. slang; cf. *goller*, *row*, etc. Said, without evidence, to be Gael.] 1. Noisy disturbance, row.

2. Clutter, rattle 1582. 3. Fuss, ado; a 'business' 1593.

3. To keep *a c.* to make or keep up a disturbance *Moral c.*, the bustle of this mortal life SHAKS.

Coil (*kɔɪl*), *sb.* 2 1627. [Goes with **COIL** *v.* *q.v.*] 1. *orig.* (*Naut.*) A length of cable, rope etc., when coiled; hence, the whole quantity coiled. 2. A series of concentric rings in which a body has been disposed *round*. 3. A single complete turn of any coiled body 1805. 4. An arrangement of a wire, sheet metal, etc., in wind rings 1825. 5. In gun-making. A bar of wrought iron coiled and welded into a tube 1859.

2. A Snake lying round in a *C.* 1743. High-looped coils on the top of the head 1783. 4. The induction *c.* a primary *c.* of thick wire and few convolutions SPOTTSWOOD. Coils of hot-water pipes 1860.

Coil (*kɔɪl*), *sb.* 3 *n.* and *midl.* 1800. [Cf. **COIL** *v.* 1.] A cock of hay.

Coillen, -on, *obs.* ff. **CUTION**.

CoIN (*kɔɪn*), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *coin* wedge, corner, *dic.* — *L. curium* (-us) See also **QUOIN** **COIGN**.] 1. A corner-stone; also, a wedge-shaped stone of an arch. Now usu. **QUOIN** 12. 2. *gen.* A corner, angle — 1658. 3. A wedge — 1779. 4. A die (wedge-shaped), for stamping money; the device stamped upon money — 1682. 5. A piece of metal of definite weight and value, stamped with an officially authorized device; a piece of money ME. 6. (without *pl.*) Coin money; specie, money ME. Also *fig.*

1. *Cor. v. iv. 1*. 5. A coine that beares the figure of an Angell MERK. 1. ii. vii. 6. A laire of coine with a foule heart is false quoynye 1590. To lay a standard in his own *c.* 1713. *Coine c.* balance, a delicate balance for weighing gold coins.

CoIN (*kɔɪn*), *v.* 1 ME. [a. *OF. coigner*, *cuigner*, *f. coin* **COIN**.] 1. To make (money) by stamping metal. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To make (metal) into money by stamping pieces of definite weight and value with authorized marks ME. *intr.* (for *ref.*) 1700. Also *fig.* 3. *fig.* (from 1.) To make, devise, produce, *esp.* in a bad sense 1561.

1. The kynge caused, in silver, the halfe-peny to be coyned FASMAN. To *c.* money (mod. colloq.) to gain it rapidly and with ease. 2. 'I'm coined by Charles II, in 1664 CROMWELL. 3. Let them coine in Nove 1 *Hon. II*, iii. iii. 90. To *c.* a smile GRAY. A lie 1780, a word DRYDEN. Hence **COINABLE** *a.* that may be coined (*lit.* and *fig.*). **CoINER**, one who coins (*esp.* false) money, *fig.* a fabricator.

CoIN (*kɔɪn*), *v.* 2 1488. [f. as **prec.** Now usually **COIGN**.] To furnish with quoins, wedges, or corner-stones.

CoINAGE (*kɔɪnɪdʒ*). ME. [a. *OF. coignage*.] 1. The action or process of coining money. 2. *corner*. Coins collectively, a system of coins in use; the currency 1467. 3. *fig.* The formation or fabrication of something new or specious 1693. 4. *corner*. That which is formed or fabricated. (Often disparaging) 1602.

2. The bronze *c.* (mod.) 3. The right of *c.* of Political LIVES SWIFT. Words of modern *c.* FASMAN.

4. This is the very coynage of your brains SHAKS.

CoINCIDE (*kəˈɪnsaɪd*), *v.* 1715. [a. F. *coincider*, ad. med. *L. coincidere* (also used in 17th c.), *f. co + incidere*.] 1. *intr.* To occupy the same portion of space (as *e.g.* the superposed triangles in Euclid i. 8); to be identical in position and area. 2. To occur at the same time, to occupy the same space of time 1869. 3. To be identical; to agree exactly *with* 1722. 4. To concur (in opinion, etc.) 1734.

1. If the equator and ecliptick had coincided CHERRY. 2. The chief feast of the year. coincides with the Festival of the vintage STANLEY. 3. His interest happily coincided with his duty FREEMAN. 4. To *c.* in a doctrine LUTHEL. Hence **COINCIDENT** (*rare*)

co (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *o* (ever). *ai* (*I, eye*). *e* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (set). *z* (*Pa's che*). *q* (what). *p* (got).

Coincidence (koin'sidēns). 1605. [a. F.; see COINCIDENT and -ENCE.] 1. The fact or condition of being coincident 1626. Also *fig.* and *transf.* (with *pl.*) A case of coincidence 1837. 2. Occurrence or existence at the same time 1605. 3. Exact correspondence in substance, nature, character, etc. 1605. (with *pl.*) An instance of this 1661. 4. Concurrence (in opinion or sentiment) 1795. 5. Blending 1645.

2. The c. of planes CHRYNE points 1870. 2. There might be a casual c. of this feast and his presence at Jerusalem FULLER A 'strange' BYRON. 3. Evidence arising from various coincidences BUTLER. So

†**Coincidence**, c. quality or state

Coincident (koin'sidēt), a. 1563 [a. F. *coincident*, ad. med. L. **coincidentem*, see COINCIDE.] Occupying the same place 1636, exactly contemporaneous 1598, in exact agreement, wholly consonant with 1563. Also as *adv.*

Duty and interest are perfectly c. BUTLER. Hence **Coincidental** a.; -ly *adv.* **Coincidentally** *adv.* †**Co-indicate**, v. 1623 [f. CO- + INDICATE] To indicate conjointly; *spec.* in Med. to furnish coincident symptoms. So **Co-indicant** a. (sb.).

Co-indication, 1623. [f. CO- + INDICATION.] Conjoint or concurrent indication; a concurrent sign

Co-infinite, a. 1654 [See CO-] Equally infinite with another or others; conjointly infinite

†**Co-inhabit**, v. 1624. [See CO-] *intr.* To dwell together. So **Co-inhabitant**; †**Co-inhabitor**.

Co-inhere (kō'inhiē), v. 1836 [See CO-] *intr.* To inhere together. So **Co-inherence**.

Co-inheritor, 1526. [See CO-] A joint heir. So **Co-inheritance**.

†**Co-inquinat**, v. 1528 [ad. L. *coinquinat*, *coinquinare*] To soil all over, pollute, defile (lit. and *fig.*) -1652. So †**Co-inquinat**ion.

Coinstantaneous (koinstantā'neās), a. 1768. [See CO-] Occurring or existing at the same instant. var. †**Coinstantaneous**.

Cointense (koin'tens), a. 1855. [See CO-] Conjoined or equal in intensity. Hence **Co-intension**.

Coir (kōir), 1582. [ad. Malayālam *kāyar cord*.] The prepared fibre of the husk of the coco-nut, used for making ropes, cordage, matting, etc. Orig. the cordage made of this fibre. Also *attrib.*

Coistrel. ? Obs. 1577. [var. of CUSTREL, q. v.] 1. A groom or servant in charge of the horses of a knight. 2. A term of reproach or contempt. Knave, base fellow, low varlet 1581.

Coit, **coite**, obs. ff. QUOTE.

Coition (kō'itjōn), 1541 [ad. L. *coitionem*, f. *coit*-, *coire*.] 1. Going or coming together, conjunction -1761. 2. Sexual conjunction, copulation 1615. Also *transf.* and *fig.* vars. †**Coit**, †**Coitus** (in sense 2).

†**Cojoin**, obs. var. of CONJOIN v.

Cojuror, 1735. [See CO-] One who takes an oath along with, or in confirmation of, another.

Coke (kōk), sb. 1669. [? = COLK sb. (also spelt *colke*), a core.] Mineral coal deprived by dry distillation of its volatile constituents.

Coke (kōk), v. 1804. [f. prec. sb.] To convert into coke. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*).

Coker, obs. f. COCO

†**Cokes**, 1567. [? related to *cockeray* COCKNEY.] A silly fellow, ninny, simpleton -1690.

Cokewold, **Cokil(le)**, obs. ff. CUCKOLD, COCKLE.

|| **Col** (kol), 1853 [Fr. :-L. *collum* neck.] A depression in the summit-line of a mountain chain, generally forming a pass.

Col-, form of the prefix COM- bef. *l.* See COM-.

Cola (kō'lā), 1795. [*Kola*, etc., in Negro langs. of W. Africa.] A genus of trees, N.O. *Sterculiaceae*, natives of western tropical Africa; esp. *C. acuminata*.

Comb. c.-nut, -seed, the seed, brownish and bitter, of *C. acuminata*, largely used for chewing.

Cola, pl. of COLON.

Co-la-bourer, 1859. [See CO-] Fellow-labourer.

†**Colament**. [f. L. *colare* to strain.] Product of straining. SIR T. BROWNE.

Colander, **cullender** (kō'lēnder), 1450. [= med. L. *colatorium*, f. *colare* to strain.] The form of the Eng. word is not explained.] A vessel, usually of metal, closely perforated at the bottom with small holes, and used as a drainer in cookery. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2.

A similar vessel used in the casting of shot 1875. Hence as *vb.* to strain, to perforate with holes

†**Co-laphize**, v. 1450. [f. (ult.) Gr. *κόλαφος*.] To buffet -1656

Cola-tion, 1612. [f. L. *colare* to strain.] The action of passing through a strainer. ? Obs.

Co-la-titude, 1790. [See CO-] *Astron.* The complement of the latitude, i. e. the difference between it and 90 degrees.

Co-lature. ? Obs. 1548. [ad. late L. *colatura*, f. *colare* to strain.] 1. Cola-tion 1637. 2. The product of straining 1601. 3. A strainer (also called *colatory*) 1548.

†**Colbentine**. Also -een. 1685. [f. *Colbert*, French proper name.] 'A kind of open lace with a square ground' -1851.

[She] Scarce knows what difference is between Rich Flanders lace and Colbertaine SWIFT.

Colchicine (kō'likisin), also **Colchicia** (kō'lik'ia), 1853. [f. COLCHICUM + -INE.] *Chem.* An organic alkaloid, C₁₇H₁₉NO₆, found in all parts of the *Colchicum autumnale*.

|| **Colchicum** (kō'likikēm, vulg. kō'lik'ikēm), 1557. [L., a. Gr. *κόλχικόν* meadow-saffron, neut. of *κόλχικος* of Colchis. The name has reference to the poisonous arts of Medea.] 1. Bot. A genus of biaceous plants, the best-known species of which is *C. autumnale*, the Meadow-saffron. 2. A medicine containing the active principle of this plant, used in gout and rheumatic affections 1791.

Colcothar (kō'lkōthar), 1605. [ad. Arab *qolqothar*.] A brownish red peroxide of iron obtained from iron sulphate. Called also *rouge*, and *Crocus Martius*.

Cold (kōld), a. [OE. Anglian *cald* (WSax. *cūld*). -O Teut. **kaldō* -s, from O Teut. vb-stem *kalt* to be cold, cogn. w. L. *gel*- in *gelu*. See also CHILL, COOL, etc.] 1. lit. 1. Of a temperature sensibly lower than that of the living human body. Comp. *colder*, *coldest*. 2. Of a relatively low temperature; not heated ME. 3. Feeling cold. (Usu in predicate.) 1570. 4. Of soil: Slow to absorb heat ME.

1. Th' c. wind *All's Well* i. 1. 15. A thrust of c. iron SKELTON. I would thy tongue were cold! J. HEWSON. 2. C. bath, *bathings*: a bath in unheated water. C. chicken 1853. 3. When I am c., he hates me with beating *Cont. Err* iv. 15. 33. 4. Clay soils are c. 1877.

II. *fig.* 1. In ME. physiology applied (with *hot, dry, moist*) to the 'complexion' of things -1732; the opposite of pungent -1614. 2. Void of warmth, or intensity of feeling; indifferent, apathetic ME.; †free from passion; COOL -1794; cold-blooded 1849. 3. Not cordial or friendly 1557. 4. Gloomy, dispiriting ME. 5. Felt as cold, chilling ME. 6. Without power to move, stale 1705. 7. *Hunting*. Of scent - Not strong, faint; weak 1592. 8. *Painting*. Applied to blue and grey, and tints akin to these. Opp. to WARM, q. v. 1706.

2. The c. charities of man to man CRABBE. A c. forgery PALRY C. chastity SHAKS. The too c. calculation of our powers RUSKIN. 3. A c. welcome 1703. 4. Looks 1833. 5. A c. misgiving and a killing dread COOPER. 6. Comfort J. H. NEWMAN. 7. The jest grows c. - when it comes on in a second scene ADDISON. 7. At a sent *Twel. N.* v. 134.

Comb. c. abscess [f. *abscess* f. *abscess*], an abscess formed without the first three of the Celsian symptoms of inflammation (pain, redness, heat and swelling); c. bed, in *Gardening*, as opp. to hot-bed: see BED (so *c. frame*); c. blast, air forced into a furnace unheated; also *attrib.*; c. chisel, a strong chisel of iron or steel highly tempered, so as to cut cold iron. c. feet *slang*, feet, funk; c. without (*collog*), spirits and cold water without sugar. Hence CO-ldish a. rather c. CO-ldishly *adv.* CO-ldly *adv.* CO-ldness.

Cold (kōld), sb. [OE. *cald*, *cæld* neut., the adj. used subst.] 1. The opposite or the absence of heat; coldness. (Usually spoken of as a positive agent.) ME. 2. The sensation produced by loss of heat from the body, or by exposure to a lower temperature ME. Also *fig.*

3. An indisposition of the body caused by exposure to cold, esp. catarrh ME.

1. Heat and C. are Natures two hands, whereby she chiefly worketh BACON 15 *degrees of c.* = 15 degrees below the freezing-point of water (32° Fahr) Phr. To be left out in the c., i. e. neglected. 3. I have taken colds. This wound on your heed hath caught our moche cold MALORY.

†**Cold**, v. [OE. **caldian*, *cældian*, f. *cald*, *cald*, *COLD* c.] To make or become cold, also *fig.* -1593.

Cold blood, 1608. [See COLD a. II. 1.] In *in c. blood*. Without excitement, with cool deliberation

A resolution framed in a blood SIR F. VERE. Killing in a blood ADDISON

Cold-blooded, a. 1595. [f. prec. + -ED.] 1. Having the blood (physically) cold, or not warmer than the external air or water; said esp. of fishes and reptiles 1602. 2. Without excitement of sensibility, callous; deliberately cruel 1595.

2. Cold-blooded malice MACAULAY, crime 1882.

Cold-finch, 1676. *Ornith.* The Pied Flycatcher

Cold-hearted, a. 1606. [f. *cold heart* + -ED.] Wanting in sensibility or natural affection; unkind. Hence **Cold-heartedness**.

Cold-short, a. 1601. [Cf. Sw. *kallskor*, the second element *skor*, brittle, pronounced for gave (ult.) the Eng. -short, as in *short-briard* Cf. RED-SHORT.] Of iron. Brittle when cold

Cold shoulder, 1816. Used *fig.*, chiefly in *to show the cold shoulder*, 'to appear cold and reserved'. Hence **Cold-shoulder** v. to treat with coldness or contemptuous neglect.

Cole (kōl), Now rare. [OE. *cōwel*, ME. *cole*, f. L. *caulis*.] 1. A name for various species of *Brassica*; now esp. Rape (*B. Napus*) also applied to Sea-kale. 2. Potage, = KALI or *hail* -1674.

†**Cole** 2. ME. [?] 1. ? Jugglery -1564. 2. A sharper (at dice) 1532.

Cole 3 (kōl). *Can.* 1673. [? slang use of *cole* = COAL.] Money

To *post the c.* to pay down the money.

Colectomy, 1882. [f. Gr. *κόλον* + *ἐκτομή*] *Surg.* Excision of part of the colon.

Cole-goose; see *coal-goose*, s. v. COAL.

Colemanite (kōl'mānait), 1884. [f. W. T. Coleman.] *Min.* A hydrous borate of calcium, found in California.

Colemouse, var. of COALMOUSE.

Coleopter (kōl'ēptēr), 1860. [See next.] One of the Coleoptera.

Coleoptera (kōl'ēptērā), sb. pl. In sing. *coleopteron* (rare); see also prec. 1763. [mod. L., a. Gr. *κολεόπτερος* (f. *κολεός* sheath + *πτερον* wing) + -OUS.] *Zool.* An order of insects having the anterior pair of wings converted into elytra or hard sheaths which cover the other pair when not in use; the Beetles. (See BEETLE sb. 2) Formerly, the elytra of beetles 1826. Hence **Coleopter**, **Coleopterous** *adjs.* belonging or relating to the C. **Coleopteran** sb. one of the C. **Coleopterist**, one who studies the C. **Coleopteroid** a. like the C. var. **Coleoptera**. || **Coleorhiza** (kōl'orizā) 1866. [f. Gr. *κολεός* sheath + *ρίζα* root.] Bot. The root-sheath in the embryo of grasses, etc.

†**Cole-prophet**. Also, later, **cold(e) prophet** 1532. [App. f. *COLE* sb. 2. *Cold* is due to pop. etym.] A wizard, diviner, necromancer, for tune-teller -1614.

Colera, obs. f. CHOLERA (in sense *cholera*).

Cole-rake, **colrake**. ME. [? f. *col*, *cole*, COAL + RAKE.] An instrument for raking ashes, etc., out of an oven or furnace.

Coleseed (kōl'sēd), 1670 [f. *COLE* sb. 1 + SEED; see also COLZA.] The seed of *Brassica campestris* or *Napus*, var. *oleifera*; also the plant

Cole-slaw (kōl'slā), U.S. 1862. [a. Du. *koolsla* = *kool*-*salade*, f. *kool* cabbage + *salade*] Shred cabbage dressed as a salad.

Co-lessee, **co-lessor**; see CO-

Cole-staff, var. of COWL-STAFF.

†**Co-let**. ME. [Short f. ACOLYTE.] = ACOLYTE -1765.

Cole-tit, var. of COAL-TIT

|| **Coleus** (kō'lēs), 1885. [mod. L., f. Gr. *κολεός* sheath, so called from the union of the

filaments.] *Bot.* A genus of Labiate plants, allied to the Mints.

Colewort (*kōl'wōrt*). *arch* ME. [See *COLE* sb.] 1. Orig., any plant of the cabbage kind, genus *Brassica*. 2. Later, esp. kale, greens, etc., which do not heart, or cabbage-plants before they heart 1653.

Coleworts twice soddens: stale news.

†**Colfox**, *colfoxf*. ME. only. [f. *col* *COAL* + *FOX* = *coal-fox*, as in *coal-tut*, etc.] The BRANT-FOX, a variety with much black in its fur. †**Coliander**. [OE. *cellendre*, ME. *colander*, repr. pop. L. *colanderum* = L. *coriandrum*.] = *CORIANDER*, q. v. -1614.

|| **Colibri** (*kō'libri*). 1740. [orig. Canb.] A kind of humming-bird.

Colic (*kō'lik*). ME. [a. F. *colique*, ad. L. g. Gr. *kolikos*, pertaining to the *κόλον* (or *κόλον*).] First found as a sb. repr. med. L. *colica* (passio).]

A. sb. A name for severe paroxysmal gripping pains in the belly, due to affections of the bowel or other parts; also for the affections themselves. The colike, a kindred in a gutte named *colica* 1528. *Comb.* c-root, a name for *Aletris foetida*, *Dioscorea villosa*, and *Liatris squarrosa*.

B. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the colon, as in c. arteries 1615. 2. Affecting the colon; of, or of the nature of, colic; in c. passion = *COLIC A*, c. pains, etc. 1586. Hence *Colical* a. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, c.; subject to c. Colicky a. colical; tending to produce c.

Colies (*kō'lies*), sb. pl. 1847. [f. mod. L. *colius*, ad. Gr. *κόλιος* a kind of woodpecker.] *Ornith.* The *Colidae*, a family of African birds.

Colin (*kō'lin*). 1678 [Erron. form of *Mex. colin*.] The American quail; also called *bob-white*.

Coliseum, var. of *COLOSSEUM*.

|| **Colitis** (*kō'litis*). 1860. [mod. L. f. *COLON*.] Med. Inflammation of the colon.

Colk. Now *dal*. ME. [?] The core of an apple, etc., of a horn, heart of wood, or the like.

†**Coll**, v. 1 ME. [? a. F. *color* = *accolor*, f. *col* -L. *collum* neck.] To embrace, hug.

Coll, v. 2 Now *cl*. 1483. [?] To poll, cut off the hair of, clip, cut close.

Collaborate (*kō'lā-bōrēt*), v. 1871. [f. L. *collaborare*.] To co-operate, esp. in literary, artistic, or scientific work. Hence *Colla-bora-tion*. *Colla-borator*, one who works in conjunction with another or others.

|| **Collaborateur** (*kō'lā-bōrātōr*). 1801 [Fr.; see *prec.*] = *Collaborator*.

Collagen (*kō'lādžen*). 1865. [ad. F. *collagène*, f. Gr. *κόλλα* glue + *γενε* = GEN 'producing'.] Biol. That constituent of connective tissue which yields gelatin on boiling. Hence *Collagene*, *Collagenous* adjs. of the nature of or containing c.

Collapse (*kō'lāps*), sb. 1801. [ad. medical L. *collapsus*, see *next*.] 1. The action of collapsing (see *COLLAPSE* v.). Originally a term of physiology. 1833. 2. Med. The sudden loss of vital properties and consequent general or local prostration under exhaustion or disease 1808. 3. Failure, break-down (of an institution, enterprise, etc.) 1856.

Collapse (*kō'lāps*), v. 1732. [f. L. *collaps*, *collabi*, f. *col* + *laps*, to fall. The ppl. adj. *collapsed* is found in 1609.] 1. *intr.* To fall together, as the sides of a body, or the body itself, by external pressure or withdrawal of the contents; to break down, fall in; to shrink together suddenly, contract. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To break down, come to nothing, fail; to lose force suddenly 1801.

1. The sides of the canals c. ARBUTHNOT. The air suddenly collapsed to a fraction of its original dimensions TYNDALL. The extensive warehouse. collapsed 1888. 2. The present agitation would c. 1887. Hence *Collapsed* ppl. a.; *spec.* lapsed, fallen (used in 17th c. of 'perverts' to the Church of Rome) *Collapsible*, -able a. capable of collapsing; made to fold together. †*Collap-sion*, the action of collapsing (*lit.* and *fig.*), a collapsed condition.

Collar (*kō'lār*), sb. [ME. *coler*, a. AF. *coler* = OF. *collor* (mod. *collier*).] -L. *collare*, f. *collum* neck.]

I. 1. Something worn or placed about the neck; now esp. the band of linen, muslin, lace, etc. worn as a finish to the upper part of the

ordinary dress of men and women 2. *spec.* The ornamental chain which forms part of the insignia of orders of knighthood 1488.

3. A leather-covered roll fitted round the neck of a draught animal, forming that part of the harness through which the power of drawing is directly exerted, in *breast collar*, applied to parts of the breast harness serving the same purpose ME.

1. The collar of his habreuk 1450. Collars of gold HULST, of Pearl 1642. Agrehowd collere 1475. Yeomen of the c. 1350. 2. A c. of the garter 1377. *Collar* of SS, SS, or *Essex* a chain consisting of a series of SS; originally a badge of the House of Lancaster 3. A tedious and stiff pull against the c. (mod.). Phr. †*To slip (the) c.* to escape. *Out of (or in) c.* out of (or in) regular employment.

II. *Transf.* and *techn.* 1. An encompassing or restraining band or strap 1507. 2. *Mech.* A ring, circle, flange, or perforated disk, surrounding a rod, shaft, pipe, etc., for restraining lateral motion; forming a steam-, or water-tight joint, and the like; a short piece of pipe serving as a connexion between two pipes, etc. 1703.

b. *Coining*. A metal ring, which prevents the blank from spreading when stamped 1826 3. *Naut.* a. 'A rope formed into a wreath, with a dead-eye seized in the bight, to which the stay is confined at the lower part'. b. 'An eye in the end or bight of a shroud or stay to go over the mast-head' (Smyth). 1626 4. *Mining*. The timbering round a shaft's mouth 1849.

5. *Arch.* a. = *COLLARINO* 1727. b. Short for *collar-beam* 1856. 6. *Zool.* A band of a distinct colour or texture round the neck of an animal 1664. In *Molluscs*: A thickened muscular and glandular border of the mantle 1847.

7. *Bot.* a. 'The ring upon the stipe of an agaric'. b. 'The point of junction between the radicle and the plumule'. 1866. 8. *ta.* The neck-piece (of brawn). b. A piece of meat, a fish, etc., tied up in a roll. 1670.

Comb. c-beam, a horizontal beam connecting a pair of rafters, which prevents them from sagging; -day, a day on which Knights wear the c. of their Order, when taking part in any court ceremony; -gall, a wound produced (on a horse) by the rubbing of the c.; -like a.; -proud a. (*dialect*) restive when in harness; -work, work in which a horse strains hard against the c.; severe work.

Hence *Collarless* a. without a c.

Collar (*kō'lār*), v. 1555. [f. *prec.* sb.] 1. To put a collar on; to surround as with a collar 1601.

2. To seize by the collar; loosely. To capture 1613. 3. *slang*. To appropriate, master 1700. 4. *Cookery*. To roll up (meat, etc.) and tie it with a string; also, to cut up and press into a roll 1670.

Collar-bone. 15.. *Anat.* The CLAVICLE.

Collard (*kō'lārd*) *dialect* and U.S. 1755 [corrupt f. *col'lar*, *colewort*.] A variety of cabbage which does not heart, = *COLEWORT* 2.

Collared (*kō'lārd*), ppl. a. ME. [f. *COLLAR* sb. and v.] 1. Wearing a collar (round the neck); in *Her.* 1681.

2. Furnished or fitted with or as with a collar 1650. 3. See *COLLAR* v. 4. 1691. 1. The c. knights Mus. BROWNING. 2 A coat c. with velvet 1823. The c. turtle-dove 1865. 3 C. *partridge*, *head*, etc.

Collarette, -et (*kō'lārēt*) 1690. [ad. F. *collerette* (also used), dim. of *collier* *COLLAR*.] A small collar; a collar of linen, lace, etc.

|| **Collarino** (*kō'lārīno*). 1688. [It, dim of *collare* *COLLAR*.] *Arch.* 1. The astragal of a column. 2. The neck of a column 1715.

Collate (*kō'lāt*), v. 1558. [f. L. *collat*, *conferre* to CONFER.] 1. To put or bring together 1678. 2. To compare 1612; esp. to compare critically (a copy of a text) with other copies or with the original, in order to correct and amend it 1653. 3. *Printing and bookbinding*. To examine the sheets of a printed book, so as to verify their number and order 1770.

4. To bestow on, upon, to give to -1717. 5. *Eccles.* †To confer (a benefice) on -1670, to institute (a cleric) to a benefice (now said of an ordinary who has the benefice in his own gift) 1647. *absol.* To appoint to a benefice 1600.

1. I collated such copies as I could procure JOHNSON 5. *absol.* If the Bishop does not c. in half a year more, it (the living) lapses to the Archbishop 1708. Hence *Collatable* a. that may be collated. *Collated* ppl. a. compared; conferred.

Collateral (*kō'lātērāl*). ME. [ad. med. L. *collateralis*, f. L. *col* + *later*, *latus*; cf. *lateral*.] A. adj. 1. Situated or running side by side,

parallel 1450. Const. to 1833. 2. *fig.* Attendant, concomitant ME.; †co-ordinate -1656, corresponding 1653.

3. Lying aside from the main subject, action, issue, etc.; side-; subordinate, indirect ME. Const. to 1614.

4. Descended from the same stock, but in a different line; pertaining to those so descended Opp. to *lineal*. ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 5 *Laws*. (See *quots*.)

1. From his radiant seat he rose Of high c. glory MILT. P. L. x. 86. C. *circulation* (Phys.). 'circulation carried on through lateral or secondary channels after stoppage or obstruction in the main vessels' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). 2 We mistake. a c. effect for a cause HUMR. 4 C. *ancestor* a brother or sister of a lineal ancestor. 5 C. *assurance*, assurance made over and above the principal deed; a c. security, any property or right of action, given as additional to the obligation of a contract or the like. so c. *bond*, *surety* C. *issue* where a criminal convict pleads any matter allowed by law, in bar of execution, as pregnancy, etc.

B. sb. 1. A colleague, an assessor -1726 2. An equal in rank -1660. 3. An accompanying circumstance (*rare*) 1635. 4. A collateral kinsman 1691.

5. Anything given as collateral security 1887. Hence *Collaterality* (*rare*), c. quality or position. *Collaterally* adv. in a c. manner or position (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Collation (*kō'lā'shən*), sb. ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *collationem*; see *COLLATE*.]

I. 1. A bringing together or collection, esp. of money; a contribution -1725. b. *Rom.* and *Scotch Laws*. The bringing together of the possessions of several persons, in order to an equal division of the whole; hotch-pot, L. *collatio bonorum* 1828. 2. Comparison ME. 3. *esp.* Textual or critical comparison of documents, manuscripts, or editions 1532; also, the recorded result of such comparison 1699.

4. *Printing*, etc. The action of collating the sheets or quires of a book or MS 1834.

1. 'C. of seals (in ancient deeds), when one Seal was set on the Back of another, upon the same Ribbon or Label' K. *ASSY.*

II. 1. A (private or informal) conference -1666; a discourse, a treatise -1655. 2. The title of Cassian's *Collationes Patrum* ME. 3. The reading from the *Collationes* instituted by St. Benedict in his monasteries before *compline* ME. 4. The light repast taken after this reading.

5. Hence, A light repast (often 'a cold collation') 1525.

3. Come to the Hope about one and there had a collation of anchovies, gammon, etc. *PRINCE*

III. 1. *Confratring* or *bestowal* -1775. 2. *Eccles.* a. The bestowal of a benefice upon a clergyman b. (more usually) The appointment of a clergyman to a benefice; now *techn.* Institution by the ordinary to a living which is in his own gift. ME. c. Right of institution 1480.

1. The indiscriminate c. of degrees JOHNSON. Hence †*Collation* v. to *COLLATE*; to partake of, or entertain with, a c. †*Collationer*, a collator; one who partakes of a c.

Collatitious (*kō'lā'ti-shəs*), a. 1656. [f. I. *collatitius* raised by contribution (*collatio*) + -ous.] Characterized by collation; done by way of general contribution -1670.

Collative (*kō'lā'tiv*), a. 1617. [ad. I. *collativus* (see *COLLATE*).] 1. *COLLATIONOUS* -1873. 2. That confers or conveys confer. Const. of 1644. 3. *Eccles.* Where the ordinary (being himself the patron) collates 1725.

Collator (*kō'lātōr*) ME. [a. L. (see *COLLATE*).] 1. One who collects (*rare*) -1450. 2. One who collates texts, documents, the sheets of a book, etc. 1601. 3. One who bestows 1627.

4. *fact.* One who collates to a benefice 1612. †**Collaud** (*kō'lā'ud*), v. 1512. [ad. L. *collaudare*.] To praise highly, extol -1670. Hence *Collaudation* (*arch.*)

Colleague (*kō'lēg*), sb. 1533 [a. F. *colleague*, ad. L. *colliga*, f. *col* + *legere* to choose.] One who is associated with another (or others) in office, or special employment (Not applied to partners in trade or manufacture.) Also *fig.* Mercie colleague with Justice MILT. P. L. x. 59

Hence *Colleagueship*, position or relation of a c. **Colleague** (*kō'lēg*), v. 1534. [ad. OF. *colleghier*, *colleghier*, ad. L. *colligare*; spelt in Eng. after LEAGUE (Not related etymologically to *prec.*)] *intr.* and *trans.* To join in alliance also (*intr.*) to conspire, cabal. Hence †*Colleague*, one who colleagues (*rare*).

Collect (kə'lekt), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *collecte*, ad. L. *collecta* sb., a gathering together, f. *collectus*, *colligere*.] †1. Collection—1681. †2. Assembly esp. for worship—1728. 3. *Liturgy*. A short prayer usu. concerned with one topic; *spec.* the prayer appointed to be used for a particular day (*c. of the day*) or season at the choir-offices and at the Eucharist (before the Epistle).

3. I learnt the collects and the catechism Mrs. Browning.

Collect, *pple* a ME. [ad. L. *collectus*.] = COLLECTED as *pl.* *pple* (obs.) or *adj.* (arch.).

Collect (kə'lekt), *v.* 1573. [a. OF. *collecter*, f. *collecte* sb., inf. by prec.] 1. To gather together into one place or group; to gather in (money, debts, etc.) 1643, to make a collection of (specimens, curiosities, etc.) 1643. 2. *intrans.* (for *refl.*) To assemble, accumulate 1794. 3. *trans.* To regain control over (one's thoughts, feelings, or energies), to summon up (courage, etc.) 1602. 4. To form a conclusion, draw an inference. Now usually *gather*. 1581.

1. To a materials for a work RUSKIN. In Collecting of Customs PERRY. To c. Editions DIBBIN. 2. A force was collecting at Bridport MACAULAY. 3. Aflighted much, I did in time c. my selfe WINT. T. II. II. 8. 4. What the Judges collected to be the intention of the testator CRAUSE. Hence *Colle etable* *c.* that may be collected.

Collectanea (kə'lektænə), *sb. pl.* 1791. [L., neut. pl. of *collectaneus*] Passages, remarks, etc., collected from various sources; (as *collect. sing.*) a miscellany.

Collected (kə'lektəd), *pple* a. 1610. [f. COLLECT *v.*] 1. *lit.* Gathered together 1670. 2. *fig.* Composed, self-possessed. Opp to *disturbed*. 1610. Hence *Collectedly* *adv.*, -ness.

Collection (kə'lekʃən), ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *collectionem*.] 1. The action of collecting or gathering together. 2. *spec.* The action of collecting money for a religious or charitable purpose, or to defray expenses; also *concr.* the money so collected 1535. 3. The gathering in of money due, as taxes, etc. 1659. 4. *concr.* A group of things collected or gathered together, *c. g.* of literary materials 1460, of specimens, works of art, etc. 1651, of waters 1697. 5. An abstract, summary—1703. 6. The action of inferring, an inference—1705. 7. A collectorate 1786. 8. *pl.* A college examination held at the end of each term in Oxford, Durham, and elsewhere 1799.

1. C. of himself B. JONS. Collections and Deliveries P. O. Notice. 2. Collections for the poor STURGES. 3. A c. of proverbs TRAVICII, of plants EXELIX, of floating vapours HARVEY.

Collective (kə'lektiv), a. 1520. [ad. L. *collectivus*, f. *collectus*.] 1. Formed by collection, constituting a collection, aggregate, collected. (Opp to *individual*, and to *distributive* so in sense 2) 1600. 2. Of, pertaining to or derived from, a number of individuals taken or acting together 1650. 3. Denoting (in the singular) a collection of individuals; as a *collective noun*, *idea*, *notion*, etc. 74. That deduces or infers; inferential—1646. 15. Having the attribute of collecting (*vari*) 1742. As *sb.* (*collect*) A collective noun, body, or whole. 1. A c. edition of his works 1819. C. *fruit* (Bot.); frt. f. formed by the aggregation of several flowers, as the mulberry, etc. 2. C. *note*: in diplomacy, an official note signed by the representatives of several governments. 3. C. *ideas* of substances, as a Troop, Army 1727. 4. Controllable by critical and c. reason Sir T. BROWNE. Hence *Collectively* *adv.* 1) a c. manner or capacity; in a body, in the aggregate. *Collectiveness*, c. quality (*rare*).

Collectivism (kə'lektiviz'm), 1880. [f. prec.; cf. F. *collectivisme*.] The theory that land and the means of production should be owned by the community for the benefit of the people as a whole. So *Collectivist*, one who adheres to c. also *attrib.*

Collectivity (kə'lektiviti), 1862. [f. as prec.] 1. Collective state or quality; *concr.* the aggregate. 2. Collective ownership 1872. 3. The State 1881.

Collector (kə'lektə), [ME., a. AF. *col(d)lec-tor*, ad. late or med. L. *collectorum*, f. *colligere* to COLLECT.] 1. One who or that which collects or gathers together, *spec.* one who collects specimens, works of art, curiosities, etc.; also, a compiler (now *rare*) 1582. 2. One who collects money; an officer who receives money due,

as taxes, customs, etc. ME. 3. In India, the chief administrative official of a district, whose special duty is the collection of revenue 1772.

1. Conductors or electric collectors of copper and lead FARADAY. A c. of butterflies GOLDSM., proverbs D'ISRAELI. 2. A c. of poor rates 1885. 3. Such a magnificent person was the C. of Boggleywallah HACKERAY. Hence *Collectorate* (*Anglo-Ind.*), the district under the jurisdiction of a c. *Collectorship*, the office of a c.; in India = *collectorate*; the practice of a c. of curiosities. *Collector* (*rare*).

Colleen (kə'li:n, kə'lin), *Anglo-Ir.* 1828 [Ir. *caitín* girl. (*Caitín* *éan*, anglicized *colleen* *éan* = white girl.)] A girl.

Collegatory (kə'leɡətəri), 1590. [ad. L. *collegatarius*, f. *col-* + *legatarius* LEGATARY.] A co-legatee.

College (kə'ledʒ), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *college*, ad. L. *collegium*, f. *colliga* COLLEAGUE.] 1. An organized society of persons performing certain common functions and possessing special rights and privileges. 2. *loosely*. Company, collective body, assemblage ME.; *occas.* repr. Ger. *collegium* 'reunion, club' 1703. 3. A community of clergy living together on a foundation for religious service, etc. Now chiefly *Hist.* ME. 4. A society of scholars incorporated within, or in connexion with, a University, or otherwise formed for purposes of study and instruction ME. 5. The building or set of buildings occupied by such society ME. Also *transf.* 6. A course of lectures at a foreign university, a distinct course of study leading to a degree ('U.S.') 1700. 7. A charitable foundation of the collegiate type, as *Chelsea College* 1694. 8. *slang*. A prison. (*fig* from 7-) 1690. Also *attrib.* (chiefly in sense 4).

1. *Apostolic* c.: the body of Christ's Apostles (or their descendants) SACRED c., the 70 cardinals. I would the College of the Cardinals Would chuse him Pope 2 *HEN. VI.* f. i. iii. 64. The College of physicians BROWNE. C. of *Justice*: in Scotland, the supreme civil courts. 2. *Thick* as the c. of the bees in May DRYDEN. 3. A College of a hundred priests MORE. 4. New C.; Winchester C.; Gresham C.; Harvard C.; Owens C.; Royal Naval C.; Cheltenham C. 5. The quere of Wynchestre C. at Oxenford 1448. *Comb.* c.-living, a benefice in the gift of a c.

Colleger (kə'ledʒər), 1560. [f. prec. + -ER.] A member of the same college; *spec.* one of the 70 boys on the foundation of Eton College.

Collegial (kə'ledʒiəl), a. 1530. [ad. L. *collegialis*, f. *collegium*.] 1. Of the nature of, or constituted as, a college. 2. Of or belonging to a COLLEGE (senses 1, 4) 1603.

1. C. *church*: = collegiate church. Hence *Collegialism*, the theory that the (or a) church is a voluntary association (*collegium*), and stands in no other relation to the civil magistrate than any other voluntary association. *Collegiality*, collegialship. *Collegially* *adv.* in a c. manner or capacity.

Collegian (kə'ledʒiən), 1462. [prob. ad. med. L. *collegianus*; cf. *oppidanus*.] A member or inmate of a college; also *spec.* a 'colleger' 1462; (*slang*) an inmate of a prison 1837. As *adj.* = COLLEGIAL. So *Collegianer*. *Obs.*, exc. Sc.

Collegiate (kə'ledʒiət), 1514. [ad. L. *collegiatus* member of a college.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of the nature of, or constituted as, a college 1581. 2. Of or belonging to a college 1564. 3. Corporate, combined 1625. 1. C. *church* (a) one which is endowed for a chapter, but has no bishop's see; (b) in Scotland, one served by joint pastors; (c) in U.S. 'one united with others under the joint pastorate of several ministers'. 2. A c. life did not suit me Dr. FOR. 3. Mutual Aids and C. endeavours 1665.

B. *sb.* 1. = COLLEGIAN—1818. 2. *slang*. An inmate of an asylum, prison, or the like—1734. 3. A colleague—1696.

Hence *Collegiate* 2. to constitute as a college or c. church. *Collegiately* *adv.* in a c. manner.

Colenchyma (kə'lenkɪmə), 1835. [f. Gr. *κόλλα* glue + *ἐγγύμα* infusion.] Bot. 1. The cellular substance in which pollen is generated—1866. 2. Tissue of cells with walls thickened at the angles, as in the leaf-stalks and young stems of many Dicotyledons. Hence *Colenchymatous* a., belonging to or of the nature of c.

Collery (kə'leri), *Anglo-Ind.* 1763. [ad. Tamil *kallār* thieves.] The name of a non-Aryan race inhabiting part of India east of Madura; hence C.-horn (corrupted into *cholera-horn*). C.-stick, a boomerang used by the Colleries.

Collet (kə'let), *sb.* 1528. [a. F., dim. of *col* = L. *collum*.] 1. The neckband of a garment; a necklet—1644. 2. An encompassing ring or band, as, a ring, collar, or flange on a rod or spindle, a circular metal lining to a hole, a ferrule or socket, etc. Also *attrib.* 1530. 3. *Jewelry*. The circle or flange in a ring in which the stone is set 1528. Also *fig*. Hence *Collet* *v.* to set in, or provide with, a c.

Collet (kə'let), *sb.* 1675. [Earlier f. CULLET 2, q. v.; cf. prec., sense 3.] The horizontal base of a diamond when cut as a brilliant.

Colliete (kə'li:tai), 1875. [a. Gr. *κολλητηρ, f. κολλᾶν to glue.] Bot. One of the glandular hairs found on leaf-buds, etc., which secrete the blastocolla or bud-glue.

Colleterium (kə'li:təriəm), 1864. [See prec.] Zool. An organ in certain insects, secreting a substance for cementing the ova together. Hence *Colleterial* a. of the nature of, or pertaining to, a c.

Colletic (kə'li:tik), ? Obs. 1715. [ad. Gr. κολλητικός, f. κολλᾶν to glue.] *adj.* Agglutinant. *sb.* An agglutinant.

Colley; see COLLIE.

Collide (kə'li:d), *v.* 1621. [ad. L. *collidere*, f. *col-* + *laedere*.] 1. To bang into collision, strike or dash together. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 2. *intr.* To come into collision, strike or dash together; *fig.* to clash, conflict 1700.

2. The flints, thus toss'd in air, c. DRYDEN. The attraction urges them [atoms]. They c., they recoil TYNDALL. *fig.* Colliding passions LACKY.

Collidine (kə'li:dɪn), 1855. [f. Gr. κόλλα + εἶδος + -INE.] Chem. An alkaloid, C₈H₁₁N, found among the products of the dry distillation of animal substances and of coal. It is a colourless, oily, aromatic liquid.

Collie, *Colly* (kə'li), *sb.* 1651. [? = *colaly* 'the colour being originally black'; cf. COLLYA.] A Scotch sheep-dog with long hair, pointed nose, and bushy tail. Often c. *dog*.

Collier (kə'liər), [ME. *colier*, *colyer*, etc., f. *col* COAL.] 1. A maker of wood charcoal—1608. 2. One who carries coal (orig. charcoal) for sale—1719. 3. A coal-miner 1594. 4. *transf.* A ship engaged in the carriage of coal. Also *attrib.* 1625. b. One of its crew 1727.

Colliery (kə'liəri), 1635. [f. prec.] 1. A place where coal is worked, a coal-mine. 2. The coal trade 1673. 3. The ships, or a ship employed in the coal trade—1763. Also *attrib.*

Collieshangle (kə'li:ʃeɪŋl), Sc. 1745. [?] Noisy quarrel; confused fight.

Colliflower, obs. f. CAULIFLOWER.

Colligance, 1541. [a. OF., f. L. *colligare*.] Attachment together, connexion—1708. †*Colligate* a. bound together, attached (*lit.* and *fig.*)

Colligate (kə'liɡət), *v.* 1545 [f. L. *colligare*, *colligare* (f. *col-*, *com-* + *ligare*).] 1. To bind together, connect—1773. Also *fig.* 2. *Logic*. To connect together (isolated facts) by a general notion or hypothesis 1856.

1. Conbynding, colligating, or knittying together the muscles RAYMOND. 2. The phenomena which we are attempting to c. MITT.

Colligation (kə'liɡɪʃən), 1502 [ad. L. *colligationem*, see prec.] 1. †Material binding together—1646, *fig.* conjunction 1651. 2. *Logic*. The binding together of a number of isolated facts by a general notion or hypothesis 1837. 3. The c. of facts WHATELL. The c. of social phenomena MAINE.

Colligible (kə'liɡɪbəl), a. ? Obs. 1650 [f. L. *colligere*; see -BLE.] That may be collected.

Collimate (kə'liમેt), *v.* 1623 [f. 'collimare', a false reading of L. *collimare* to bring together into a straight line] *trans.* To adjust the line of sight of (a telescope); to place (two lenses, etc.) so that their optical axes are in the same line. Also, to make parallel, as a lens the rays of light passing through it.

Collimation (kə'liમેʃən), 1686. [f. prec. Better *collimation*.] The adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope, etc. Also *attrib.*

Line of c. the line of sight or optical axis. *Error of c.* the amount by which the line of sight deviates from its position of accurate adjustment.

Collimator (kə'liમેtə), 1825 [f. as prec.] 1. A small fixed telescope with cross-wires at

its focus, used for adjusting the line of collimation of another instrument. 2. The tube with a slit and lens (or the lens itself) used in the spectroscope to collect the light and throw it upon the prism in parallel rays 1865.

Collin (kə'lin). 1882. [f. Gr. κόλλα + -IN.] Gelatin of absolute purity. Hence **Collinic** *a.* (*Chem.*), as in *C. acid*, $C_6H_5O_2$, an Aromatic acid, obtained from gelatin, etc.

Colline, *sb.* 1630 [a. F., ad. L. *collina* (*sc. terra*), f. *collis*.] A small hill -1697.

A. wooded, and watered park, full of fine collines and ponds Evelyn.

Collinear (kə'li-nē-ār), *a.* 1863. [See COL-] *Geom.* Lying in the same straight line. Hence **Collinearity**, the quality or fact of being c. **Collinearly** *adv.* In the same line.

Collimate (kə'li-ni-ēt), *v.* 1631 [f. L. *collimare*, *collinare*; see **COLLIMATE**.] *Tr. intr.* To meet together or converge, as lines, to a point; also *fig.* -1651. *a.* = **COLLIMATE**, *q. v.* Hence **Collimation**, the act of aiming anything in a straight line towards an object; also, = **COLLIMATION**.

Collingual (kə'liŋgwāl), *a.* *rare*. 1847. [See COL-] Agreement together in language. **Colliguable**, *a.* *rare*. 1666. [f. L. *colligare* (see **COLLIQUATE).] Capable of being liquified or dissolved -1677.**

Colliquament, *rare*. 1656. [f. as prec.] Something melted or of a liquid consistence, hence, applied by Harvey to the earliest embryo -1657.

Colligate, *v.* 1603. [f. *colligat*, *colligare*, f. *coll* + *ligare* to melt.] *Tr. trans.* To fuse together -1680. 2. To reduce to a liquid consistence -1684. 3. *intr.* To melt 1646.

1. When Ashes and Sand are Colligated into Glass Boyle. 2. Ice will c. in water Sir T. Browne.

Colligation (kə'li-kwā-jən), 1601. [a. F.; cf. prec.] 1. The action or process of melting together -1681. 2. Melting, fusion. Also *fig.* -1744. 3. *prec.* in *Old Phys.* and *Path.* a. The melting down of solid parts, as in an abscess, the excessive fluidification of the humours, esp. the blood -1720. b. The wasting away of the solid parts of the body, consumption -1756. 1. When Sand and Ashes are well melted together there is generated by the c. that sort of Concretion we call Glasses Boyle.

Colligative (kə'li kwā-iv), *a.* 1666. [a. F., f. L. *colligat*, see prec.] *Mind.* Having the power or effect of liquefying; as, c. *diarrhoea*. **Colligefaction**, *rare*. 1612. [f. L. *colligefact*, *colligefacere*] Melting together -1626. Incorporation of metals by simple c. Bacon.

Collision (kə'li-jən), ME. [ad. L. *collisionem*; see **COLLIDE**.] 1. The action of colliding, violent encounter of a moving body with another; now esp. of railway trains or ships. 2. *fig.* Clashing, hostile encounter 1652; coming into contact (without opposition) 1654. Also *attrib.* 1. C. of carriages on the railway 1835. The c. of harsh consonants GRAY. 2. The c. of contrary false principles WARBURTON. Constant c. with good company CHESTER, *Leith*. So **Collisive** (kə'li-siv) *a.* pertaining or tending to c. (*rare*).

Collocal (kə'li-kāl), *a.* *rare*. 1813. [See COL-] Of, belonging to, or occupying the same place with another.

Collocate, *pp. a.* 1529. [ad. L. *collocatus*, *collocare*, f. *coll* + *locare*, f. *locus*.] Set, placed; *fig.* laid out -1626.

Collocate (kə'li-kēt), *v.* 1513. [f. L. *collocat*; see prec.] To arrange; to set in a place or position.

To marshal and c. in order his battalions MORG. Original Sin (somewhat oddly collocated in the list) G. S. FABER. Hence **Collocative** *a.* of the nature of, or relating to, collocation.

Collocation (kə'li-kə-jən), 1605. [ad. L. *collocationem*; see prec.] The action of setting in a place or position; disposition or arrangement with, or in relation to, others; the state of being so placed.

All languages use greater freedom of c. in poetry than in prose EARLE. Hence **Collocational** *a.* of or belonging to c. (*rare*).

Collocution (kə'li-kū-jən), *rare*. 1460. [ad. L. *collocutionem*, f. *colloqui*.] Talking together, colloquy. So **Collocutor** (kə'li-kū-tor, kə'li-kū-tor), one who takes part in a dialogue or

conversation. **Collocutory** *a.* of the nature of dialogue (*rare*).

Colloid (kə'li-ōid), comb. f. **COLLOIDION**, as in c.-type, a photograph obtained by the colloidion process; also, the process itself.

Colloidion (kə'li-ōi-dien). Also **colloidium**. 1851. [f. Gr. κολώδης glue-like, f. κόλλα.] A solution of gun-cotton in ether, forming a colourless gummy liquid, which dries rapidly; used in photography for covering plates with a thin film, and in surgery for coating wounds, burns, etc. Also *attrib.* as c. process (in photography), etc. Hence **Colloidionize** *v.* to treat with c.

Collogue (kə'li-ōg), *v.* 1602. [?] *Tr. intr.* To glaze, to deal flatteringly or deceitfully with -1719. *Tr. intr.* To feign agreement or belief -1649. *Tr. trans.* To influence by blandishment -1755. 4. *intr.* To have a private understanding with, to intrigue, conspire. Now *arch.* 1646. 5. To confabulate (*collog*, or *collo*) 1811. 4. To bring this to effect, it was necessary for him to c. with England EARL MORKE. 5. They wagged their old head, sadly when they collogued in clubs THACKERAY. Hence **Colloguer**, a glazer, intriguer.

Colloid, 1847. [f. Gr. κόλλα; see -OID-]

A. adj. 1. Of the nature or appearance of glue. 2. *Chem.* Applied to a state of aggregation in which substances exist; opp. to *crystalline*. So called because gelatin may be taken as the type of the class. 1861. 3. *Min.* One of the forms in which minerals occur; distinguished from *crystalline*, *intrusive*, and *amorphous* 1879.

1. *C. degeneration*: transformation of tissue into a homogeneous or slightly granular glue-like substance, as in *c. cancer*.

B. sb. 1. Path. The jelly-like substance formed in colloid degeneration 1849. 2. *Chem.* (mostly pl.) A colloid body or substance, see A 2 1861. Hence **Colloidal** *a.* (*Chem.*) of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a colloid; in the condition constituting a colloid; *Min.* -**Colloidal** 3. Hence **Colloidal-ity**, the colloidal state.

Collop (kə'lop), ME. [Of obscure deriv.: cf. Sw. *kollops*, mod. *kalops*. Minshew suggests *col-coal* + *p*.] 1. An egg fried on bacon -1530, later, called *Collops and eggs* by itself 1542. 2. A slice of meat ME, *locally*, meat cut into small pieces 1648. 3. *transf.* A piece of flesh -1666. 4. A thick fold of fat on the body. Now *Sc.* and *dial.* 1560. 5. *fig.* A slice, a cantle 1580.

1. *Scotch collops*, now, a steak with onions. 2. To say this Boy were like me. Most dear'st, my C. *Wint. Pl. 1. 1. 137*. Hence **Colloped** *pp. a.* having thick folds of fat.

Collop, *Anglo-It.* 1672 = *Ir. colpa*, 'A full-grown cow or horse'. Hence, a cow's gress for a year, or its equivalent.

Colloque, *sb.* *Obs.* (exc. as *Fr.*) 1482 [a. F., ad. L. *colloquium*.] 1. A place for conversation (in a monastery). 2. A conference -1677. 3. = **COLLOQUY** 3. 1846. So **Colloque** *v.* to hold colloquy.

Colloquial (kə'li kwā-iv), *a.* 1751. [f. L. *colloquium*, **COLLOQUY**.] 1. Of or pertaining to colloquy; conversational. 2. *spec.* Of words, phrases, etc.: Belonging to common speech or ordinary conversation (The usual sense.) 1751. 1. His c. judgments DE QUINCEY. 2. To clear it [our language] from c. barbarisms JOHNSON. The c. language of real life GARDNER. Hence **Colloquialism**, c. quality or style; a c. expression. **Colloquialist**, a (good) talker; one who uses colloquialisms. **Colloquiality**, = *Colloquialism*. **Colloquially** *adv.*

Colloquist (kə'li kwā-iv), 1792. [f. as prec.] One who takes part in a conversation; an interlocutor.

Colloquium (kə'li kwā-iv), 1609. [L.] 1. A colloquy -1765. 2. An assembly for discussion; a conference, council. (Not in ordinary Eng. use.) 1844.

Colloquize (kə'li kwā-iv), *v.* 1823. [f. as prec.] *intr.* To engage in colloquy.

Colloquy (kə'li kwā-iv), *sb.* 1581. [ad. L. *colloquium*.] 1. A talking together, a dialogue, converse. 2. A meeting for conference -1679. 3. *Eccl.* = **CLASSIS**, **PRESBYTERY** 1672.

1. Frankish men that boasted of colloquies with God 1662. Shunning All further c. BYRON. Hence **Colloquy** *v.* to hold c.

Collopy (kə'li kwā-iv), 1883 [f. Gr. κόλλα glue + -TYPE.] A thin sheet of gelatin, the sensitized surface of which has been etched by the action of the actinic rays, so that it can be printed

from; also the print, and the process. Hence *a. plate, process, printing*, etc.

Collow (kə'low, -ō), *v.* Now *dial.* [ME *collow*, perh. -OE. **colligian*. f. **collig* coaly, f. *coll*. See also **COLLY** *v.* and *a.*] To blacken, smut, begrime. ? Hence **Collow sb. (now *dial.*) soot, smut; coal-dust.**

Colluctation (kə'li-kū-tən), *arch.* 1611 [ad. L. *colluctationem*, f. *colluctari*.] A wrestling or struggling together, conflict, opposition. *Colluctations* between the fish and the Spruce DONNE. *vars.* **Colluctance** (*rare*), **Colluctancy** (*rare*).

Collude (kə'li-d), *v.* 1525 [ad. L. *colludere*, f. *coll* + *ludere* to play.] 1. *intr.* To act in secret concert with; to play into one another's hands, to conspire, to play false, to act in play merely. 2. *trans.* To surup by collusion -1834. 3. To elude by trickery -1679.

1. The French sought to weal on the King by colluding with his factious Enemies NORTH. Hence **Colluder**, one who colludes.

Collusion (kə'li-zən), ME. [a. F., ad. L. *collusionem*, see prec.] 1. Secret agreement or understanding for purposes of trickery or fraud, underhand scheming or working with another, deceit, fraud, trickery. 2. *spec.* in *Law*. See quot. 1509. 3. A trick, or ambiguity, in words or reasoning -1659.

1. If he can by some collusion Do his neighbor wrong CHAUCER. But for the c. of the false Clergy and Hospitaliers with the infidels FOLGER. 2. C. is a deceitful agreement or contract between two or more persons, for the one to bring an action against the other, to some evil purpose, as to defraud a third person of his right TOMLINSON.

Collusive (kə'li-ziv), *a.* 1671. [f. L. *collusivus*, *colludere* to **COLLUDE** + -IVUS.] 1. Characterized by collusion, fraudulently concerted or devised 1678. 2. Given to collusion 1671.

1. C. ambiguity MARGENT. A c. treaty with the enemy 1747. 2. C. minister of justice 1871. Hence **Collusively** *adv.* in a c. manner.

Collusory, *a.* 1706. [ad. late L. *collusorius*.] *Collusive* -1755. Hence **Collusorily** *adv.*

Collution, 1601. [ad. late L. *collutionem*, f. *colluere*.] A wash or rinse for the mouth, 1. *loc.* -1684.

Colluvies (kə'li-vi-iz), 1647 [L., f. *colluere*.] 1. Chiefly *Ital.* A collection of land brought spec. foul discharge from its ulcer 1651. 2. Conflux (of waters, etc.) to c. 3. Medley, rabble -1647. Hence **Colluvial** *a.* of or pertaining to a c.; sink-like (*rare*).

Colly (kə'li) Now *dial.* 1708. [f. **COLLY** *a.*] 1. Soot, smut. 2. The Blackhead 1805.

Colly, *a.* Now *dial.* 1609. [16th c. *colly*.] Dirty with coal-dust or soot, grimy, coal-black.

Colly (kə'li), *v.* 1 *arch.* and *dial.* 1590. [App. a var. of **COLLOW** *v.*, *q. v.*] To blacken with coal-dust or soot, to begrime, blacken. Also *fig.* An old hag Collied with chimney-smutch COWPER. Briefe is the lightning in the collied night SHAKS.

Colly, *v.* 2 ME. [a. OF. *colier*, f. *coll*, *coll*, cf. *minier*.] To move the neck, to turn the head from side to side. Said of birds -1783.

Collybist, ME. [ad. L. *collybista*, ad. Gr. *κόλλυβιστής*, f. *κόλλυβις* small eel.] A money-changer, usurer; miser -1615.

Collyridian (kə'li-ri-dian), 1565. [f. (ult.) Gr. *κόλλυρίς*, -*liza* cake.] One of a sect of heretics in the 4th and 5th c. who worshipped the Virgin Mary and offered cakes to her as 'Queen of Heaven' (cf. Jer. vii. 18). Also as *adv.*

Collyrite (kə'li-rit), 1826 [f. Gr. *κόλλυριον* eye-salve, also 'Sanna in earth', see -RITE.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of alumina, a white clay-like mineral, with a greasy feel.

Collyrium (kə'li-ni-um), Pl. *collyria* (kə'li-ri-ā). ME. [L., a. Gr. *κόλλυριον* poultice, eye-salve.] 1. An eye-salve or eye-wash 1624. 2. A suppository 1748. *vars.* **Collyre**, **Collyrie**.

Collywobbles (kə'li kwōb'z), 1841. *collog*. [f. *COLIC*, *WOBBLE*.] Pain or looseness in the bowels.

Colmar (kə'lmār), 1727. [A town in Alsace.] 1. A kind of pear 1741. 2. A kind of fan of Queen Anne's time.

Colobium (kə'li-bi-um), 1603 [a. Gr. *κολόβιον*, f. *κόλοβος* curtailed.] A half-sleeved or sleeveless tunic worn by the early clergy, by

monks, and by kings at their coronation. In later eccles. use repl. by the DALMATIC

|| **Coloboma** (kə'lɒbəmə). 1843. [mod. L., a. Gr. *κολοβός* curtailed.] *Path.* A malformation or mutilation of an organ; *spec.* a defect in the iris of the eye, due to imperfect closure of the choroidal fissure.

|| **Colocolo**, -la (kə'lɒkə'lə, -lā) 1880 Native name for the wild cat of S. America (*Felis couocolo*).

|| **Colocynth** (kə'lɒsɪnθ) 1565. [ad. L. *colocynthis* (also used, with pl. -ides, and var. -ida), a. Gr. *κολοκύνθης*. See also COLOQUINTIDA.] The Bitter-apple (*Citrullus Colocynthis*), a plant of the Gourd family, the fruit of which contains a light spongy and extremely bitter pulp, furnishing a purgative drug. Also the fruit, and the drug. Also *atirib*. Hence Colocynthin (*Chem.*), the bitter principle of c., a resin-like substance, readily soluble in alcohol.

|| **Cologne** (kə'lɒn). ME. [In F. *Cologne*, Ger. *Köln* — L. *Colonia Agrippina*.] Name of a German city on the Rhine; used *atirib.* to designate things obtained from the city or distinct as C. brand, sword, etc.

|| **C earth** (umber, brown), a brown pigment obtained or prepared from lignite, orig. from a bed near C. C. water — Eau de Cologne, a perfumed spirit, manufactured at C. since 1709, in U.S. often called simply *Cologne*.

|| **Cololite** (kə'lɒlɪt). 1837. [f. Gr. *κόλον* COLON + *λίθος*.] *Geol.* An intestine-like mass or impression found in the oolitic rocks of Solenhofen, and regarded as worm-casts.

|| **Colombier**, etc.; see COLUMB.

|| **Colombo**, obs. f. CALUMBA.

|| **Colon** (kə'lɒn). ME. [a. L., a. Gr. *κόλον*.] *Anat.* The greater portion of the large intestine, extending from the caecum to the rectum. [Formerly, *pop.*, the belly or guts]

|| **Colon** (kə'lɒn). 1589. [a. L., a. Gr. *κόλον* fmb.] || 1. In Gr. *Rhetoric* and *Poetry*, a member of a sentence or rhythmical period; hence in *Palaeography*, a clause or group of clauses written as a line, or taken as a standard of measure in ancient MSS. or texts. *pl.* cola. 2. A punctuation-mark (') usually indicating a discontinuity of grammatical construction less than that marked by a period. *pl.* colons.

|| **Colon** (kə'lɒn). 1606. [ad. L. *colonus*.] A husbandman

|| **Colonel** (kə'lɒnəl). 1548. [In 16th c. *coronel*, a. F. *coronnell*, ad. It. *colonnello*, f. *colonna* COLUMN. *Colonel* (c 1580) was orig. trisyllabic, but later was reduced in pronunciation to *col'nel*. In 1780 (*kə'nel*) occurs, founded on the earlier and popular *coronell*.] The superior officer of a regiment. He ranks above the *Lieutenant-Colonel*, and below the general officer, who is attached to no one regiment. Hence *Colonel v.* to make a c. of, *intr.* to play the c. *Colonelcy* (kə'lɒnəlɪ), the post, rank, or commission of c. C. commandant: see BRIGADIER.

|| **Colonel** (kə'lɒnəl). 1600. [f. F. *colon* or L. *colonus* + ER.] = COLONIST—1610

|| **Colonial** (kə'lɒniəl), a. (sb) 1796. [f. L. *colonia* + AL.] 1. Of, belonging to, or relating to a colony, or (*spec.*) the British colonies, in American history, of or belonging to the United States while they were still colonies. 2. *Biol.* Forming a colony (see COLONY) 1885. 3. *sb.* An inhabitant of a colony, a colonist 1865

1. C. Councils BURKE, articles McCULLOCH, punts JIVONS. Hence *Colonialism*, a c. practice, idiom, or manner; the c. system. *Colonially adv.* in a c. manner; in relation to the colonies.

|| **Colonial**, a. [f. L. *colonicus* + AL.] Of or pertaining to husbandmen or tillage. SPELMAN.

|| **Colonist** (kə'lɒnɪst). 1701. [f. COLONIZE; see -IST] 1. One who settles in a new country; an inhabitant of a colony. 2. *transf.* Of animals and plants 1878.

|| **Colonitis** (kə'lɒnɪtɪs). 1834. [Better COLITIS, f. COLON + -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the colon.

|| **Colonization** (kə'lɒnɪzə'sən). 1770. [f. COLONIZE.] The action of colonizing or fact of being colonized; establishment of a colony or colonies.

Our growth by c. and by conquest BURKE. Hence *Colonizationist*, an advocate of c., *spec.* in U.S.

Hist. an advocate of the c. of Africa by negroes from America.

|| **Colonize** (kə'lɒnɪz). v. 1622. [f. L. *colonus*, and Eng. COLONY + -IZE; cf. F. *coloniser*.] 1. To settle (a country) with colonists; to plant or establish a colony in. 2. To establish in a colony 1816. 3. *intr.* To form or establish a colony or settlement; to settle. Also *transf.* of animals and plants, 1817

1. They that would thus c. the stars with Inhabitants HOWELL. Hence *Colonizable a.* that can be colonized. *Colonizer*.

|| **Colonna** (kə'lɒnə). 1718. [a. F., f. *colonne*, see -ADE] 1. *Arch.* A series of columns placed at regular intervals, and supporting an entablature. 2. *transf.* of trees, etc. 1784. 3. A length of C. These chestnuts rang'd in corresponding lines COWPER. Hence *Colonna ded a.* having a c.

|| **Colonne-tte**. 1872. [a. F., dim. of *colonne*.] A small column.

|| **Colony** (kə'lɒni). [ME. *colonia*, ad. L. *colonia*, f. *colonus*, cf. OF. *colonie*]

1. After Roman use. 1. A farm, estate in the country—1656. 2. Applied to a Roman *colonia*, i. e. a settlement of Roman citizens in a hostile or newly conquered country ME. 3. Applied to a Greek *ἀποικία*, i. e. a settlement of 'people from home' as an independent self-governed πόλις or state 1580.

II. In mod. use. 1. A settlement in a new country; a body of settlers, forming a community politically connected with their parent state, the community so formed, as long as the connexion lasts 1548, the territory thus peopled 1612. 2. *transf.* A number of people of one nationality residing in a foreign city or country, the quarter thus occupied 1711. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* of animals, etc. 1658. 4. *Biol.* An aggregate of individual animals or plants, forming a physiologically connected structure, as the coral-polyts, etc. 1872. Also *atirib.*

1. The British colonies are divided into three classes. *Crown colonies*, colonies with representative governments, in which the crown partly controls the legislation and has the right of veto on local legislation; *colonies with responsible governments*, the crown having only the right of veto.

|| **Coloph**, **Colophon**, short for COLOPHONY, used as stems for names of related substances, as *Colophene* (C₁₀H₁₆), an oily colourless liquid obtained by distilling oil of turpentine with strong sulphuric acid

|| **Colophon** (kə'lɒfən). 1621. [a. late L., a. Gr. *κολοφών* summit] 1. Finishing stroke—1635. 2. *spec.* The inscription or device formerly placed at the end of a book, etc., and containing the title, the printer's name, date and place of printing etc. 1774.

When the c., or final description, fell into disuse... since the titlepage had become the principal direct means of identifying the book DE MORGAN.

|| **Colophonite** (kə'lɒfənɪt). 1808. [f. COLOPHONY + -ITE.] *Min.* A brown or reddish variety of garnet, resembling colophony.

|| **Colophony** (kə'lɒfəni, kə'lɒfəni). ME. [ad. L. *colophonia* for *Colophonia resina* resin of Colophon (a town of Lydia).] Rosin

|| **Coloquintida** (kə'lɒkwɪntɪdə). ME. [a. med. L. *coloquintida*, f. **coloquintid*, *colocynthis*, stem of *colocynthis*; *qu-* repr. the *κ* sound of Gr. *κολοκύνθιδ*.] THE COLOCYNTH. Also *fig.*

|| **Color**, -ed, -ing, etc.; see COLOUR, etc.

|| **Colorado** (kə'lɒrə'do). One of the States of the American Union, named after its great river [Sp. *Rio Colorado* 'coloured river'] Hence *Colorado* (Potato) Beetle, a yellow beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*), first observed (c 1824) near the Upper Missouri. Its larva, the *potato-bug*, is destructive to the potato.

|| **Coloradoite** (kə'lɒrə'doɪt). 1876. *Min.* A native telluride of mercury, found in Colorado.

|| **Colorant** (kə'lɒr-ənt, kə'lɒr-ənt). *rare*. 1884. [a. F., f. *colorer*.] A colouring matter, pigment

|| **Colorate**, a. 1678. [ad. L. *coloratus*.] Coloured—1691.

|| **Coloration**, **colouration** (kə'lɒr-ɪ'sən, kə'lɒr-ɪ'sən). 1672 [a. F.] The action or mode of colouring, coloured condition; colouring

|| **Coloratura** (kə'lɒr-ə-tʃə). 1876. [It., f. L. *colorat*, *colorare* to COLOUR: see -URE. Cf.

next.] *Mus.* Florid ornaments in vocal music, such as runs, trills, etc. b. Music characterized by this style, or the ability to sing it; also, a singer of c. parts. Also *atirib.* or as *adj.*

|| **Colorature** (kə'lɒr-ə-tʃə). 1753. [ad. It.; see *prec.*] = *prec.*

|| **Colorific** (kə'lɒr-ɪ-fɪk), a. 1676 [ad. F. *colorifique*, see -IFIC.] Producing colour or colours; loosely, pertaining to colour. Also *fig.*

|| **Colorimeter** (kə'lɒr-ɪ-mɪ-tər). 1863 [f. L. *colorem* + -METER] An instrument for measuring intensity of colour. Hence *Colorimetric*, -al a *Colorimetry*.

|| **Colorize**, **colour**, (kə'lɒr-ɪz), v. *rare*. 1611 [f. L. *color* or Eng. COLOUR + -IZE] *trans.* To colour. Hence *Colorization*, *colour*.

|| **Coloss**, -osse (kə'lɒs-). *arch.* 1561. [a. F. *colosse* — L. *colossus*] = COLOSSUS

|| **Colossal** (kə'lɒs-əl), a. 1712. [f. COLOSSUS + -AL, cf. F. *colossal*.] Like a colossus, of vast size, gigantic, huge. Hence *Colossally adv.* var. *Colosse an* (*arch.*).

|| **Colosseum**, **coliseum** (kə'lɒs-ɪ-əm, kə'lɒs-ɪ-əm). 1708. [a. L. *colosseum*, orig. neut. of adj. *colossus* gigantic, f. COLOSSUS, q. v.] The amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome. Also *transf.*

While stands the Coliseum, Romeshall stand Byron var. *Colosse*, *colisee*.

|| **Colossus** (kə'lɒs-əs). Pl. -i, -uses. ME. [a. L., a. Gr. *κολοσσός* gigantic statue, orig. applied by Herodotus to those of Egypt] 1. A statue of very large dimensions; *esp.* the bronze statue of Apollo at Rhodes, reputed to have stood astride the entrance to the harbour. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything gigantic 1794. He doth bestride the narrow world like a C. SHAKES. 3. Laud stood the c. of his own cast D'ISRAELI The C. of the North [Russia] 1851. var. *Colosso*.

|| **Colostrum** (kə'lɒs-troʊm). 1577. [L. (also *colatra* fem. sing. and neut. pl.)] *Med.* The first milk secreted by a mammal after parturition, the 'beestings' or 'green milk'. Hence *Colostration*, an indisposition of new-born children attributed to the c.

|| **Colotomy** (kə'lɒt-ə-mi). 1867. [f. Gr. *κόλον* COLON + *-τομή*.] *Surg.* The operation of opening the colon.

|| **Colour**, **color** (kə'lɒr), sb. [ME. *color* *colour*, *color*, a. OF. *color*, *colour*, later *colours* *coulour*, *coulcur* — L. *colorem*. *Color* has been used occasionally in Eng. from 15th c., and is now the prevalent spelling in U.S.]

I. 1. The quality in virtue of which objects present different appearances to the eye, in respect of the kind of light reflected from their surfaces. 2. A particular hue or tint; often *spec.* one distinct from the prevailing tone as in *Bot.* any hue save green ME. b. *spec.* The hue of the darker varieties of mankind 1796. 3. Complexion, hue; freshness of hue ME. 4. *spec.* in *Art.* Colouring 1661. Also *fig.*

1. Would you say that whiteness is c. or a c. JOWETT. 2. *Accidental colours*, *Complementary c.* see these words. *Fundamental*, *Primary*, or *Simple colours* formerly, the seven colours of the spectrum; now, red, green, and violet (or, with painters, red, yellow and blue). *Secondary colours*: colours resulting from the mixture of primary colours. At colours of the Rainbow 1377. b. She is a woman of c. STEVENSON. 3. The duke a lyell changed c. L. D. BERNERS. 4. Dead c. the first laying-in of a portrait. The dead c. of my wife is good above what I expected PARRY.

II. 1. (in pl.) A coloured device, badge, or dress ME. Also *fig.* 2. (usu. in pl.) A flag ensign, or standard of a regiment or a ship 1550. Also *fig.* 3. A colouring matter, pigment, paint 1580. 4. pl. Coloured dresses 1716. 5. *Min.* 'A particle of metallic gold'. RAYMOND

1. The servants wore the colours of the Prince's household SCOTT. To come out in one's true colours. DICKENS. 2. Sound Trumpets, let our bloody Colours wave SHAKES. A soldier deserting his colours MAC AULAY. A pair of colours an ensign's commission (*arch.*). To hang out false colours STEELE.

III. Fig. 1. Outward appearance, show, aspect, semblance of (something) ME. 2. A show of reason ME; *toocas*, excuse—1724. 3. *esp.* in *Law*. An apparent or *prima facie* right, as in *C. of title*. Also *spec.* in Pleading, 'a probable but really false plea, the design of which was to draw the decision of the case from the jury to the judges' 1531. 4. pl. Rhetorical modes or figures; ornaments of style or diction ME.

calced -1678; adust -1607. 2. *As to* Of the planets: Burnt up (as it were) by the sun in or near conjunction; (app.) extinguished by the sun's light ME.

3. Planets that are off Combust until the opposite motion of their orbits bring them where they may be seen *MILAN*. Hence *Combust* *v.* to burn up; to calcine. (Now joc. or affected.)

Combustible (kəm'bʊstə'b'l), *a.* (sb.) 1529 [a. F., late L. *combustibilis*; see COMBURE.] 1. Capable of being consumed by fire, fit for burning, burnable. 2. fig. Easily kindled to violence or passion; excitable; inflammable 1647. 3. sb. [sc. substance or matter.] Also fig. 1888.

1. Stubble, and such like c. matter GOLDSM. 2. The commons, aware of what c. materials the army was composed HUME. 3. Tar and other combustibles 1748. Hence *Combustibility*, *Combustibility*, *Combustibility*, *c.* quality.

Combustion (kəm'bʊstʃən, -tʃən). 1477 [a. OF., ad. late L. *combustio*; see COMBURE.] 1. The action or process of burning 1600; 2. a conflagration -1664. Also fig and transf. 2. The development of light and heat, chemical combination 1477. b. In the obs. sense of 'combination of a body with oxygen', applied to processes of oxidation unaccompanied by evolution of light, as *internal c.*, etc. 1800. 3. Path. A burn; also, inflammation -1656. 4. Astral. Obscuration by proximity to the sun. See COMBUST *a.* -1743.

1. The c. of incense 1867. *Spontaneous c.* see SPONTANEOUS. In spiritual invisible c. [mounts up] one authority after another CARLYLE. The inn-yard was in a sort of c. SCOTT. Hence *Combustious* *a.* burning; combustible; tumultuous. So *Combustive* *a.* having the quality of causing c.

Come (kʊm), *v.* Pa. t. *came* (kæm); pa. pple. *come* (kʊm). [A com. Teut. str. vb.; OE. *coman* -OEut. *kuman* -Aryan *gʰm-*, cf. Skr. and Zend. *gam*, Gr. *βαίνω* (-*βαίω* -*gumnō*), etc. The perfect tenses were originally formed with *be*; now, *be* expresses the resulting state, *have* the action.] *gen* An elementary intrans. vb. of motion expressing movement towards the speaker or a point where he mentally places himself, towards the person spoken to, or towards the person spoken of; opp. to *go*.

1. To move towards, esp. to reach by moving towards; hence, To arrive. Const. with *infin*, with *to*, *whl. sb.* with *a*, and, pple. in -ing; *advb. accus.* 2. To move or be brought hitherward or to a particular position. Const. as in 1. ME. 3. To extend, reach, to or towards ME.

1. Here comyn our emmyes CAXTON. 2. The winde came Easterly 1633. The arrows came thick among them De Foe. The horse came on his head 1804. 3. Does the railway c. near the town (mod.). Phr. *To c. to an end, a point, etc.*

II. 1. To fall to one ME. 2. To happen to, befall OE. 3. To flow, be derived, descend from, of ME. 4. To enter into 1513. 5. To come into existence, appear ME.

1. The Papacy came to Alexander the Third 1674. 2. All things c. alike to all Ezech. 2. A knock came to his door 1849. Phr. *To c. into one's head, to one's knowledge*. 3. Come of gentle kin C. BROWNE. Some mischief will c. of it BURTON. 4. To c. into fashion 1523, existence 1830, contact 1850, play 1850. 5. To churn milk till butter c. 1621.

III. 1. To arrive at in due order ME.; to be present in due course ME. 2. To reach, attain to as an end 1475. 3. To come about; to arrive, take place ME. 4. To be brought, attain to ME. 5. To become, get to be ME.; to turn out to be 1862.

1. We now c. to the reign of Queen Mary 1781. The time must c. 1833. 2. To c. to an understanding 1. Holding, to abusive words SCOTT, to blows MACAULAY. 3. How cometh this 1548. For March, There come Violets BACON. 4. His Sonnet c. to honour 1564. 5. To c. to his full growth in a Year 1758. 5. To 'come united' DICKENS. Law comes rather expensive (mod.).

IV. To become, belong to, befit. [L. *convenire*] -1670

V. Quasi-trans. uses. 1. To act, to perform one's part (collog.) 1812; to play (a dodge or trick), esp. with over (collog.) 1785; to act the part of (slang or collog.) 1837. 2. To attain to, reach, achieve (dial. and collog.) 1888. 3. To come or be coming (now rising) six, etc.: to be in one's sixth year 1675.

1. To c. it strong 1825. To c. the religious, dodge THACKERAY. To c. the bully over 1850. 2. To c. a

cropper: see CROPPER. 3. She is in Fole, and cometh 1582.

VI. Spec. uses of parts of the verb.

1. To come, the dative infinitive, is used: a. attrib. (after sb.) = That is to come ME., b. absol. The future 1597. 2. Come, the imperative, is used: a. as an invitation to action, usu. along with the speaker; OE.; b. as a call or appeal implying impatience, remonstrance, or mild protest ME. 3. Come, the present conj., is used: a. with a future date following as subject, as in 'come Easter', i.e. let Easter come (arch. and dial.) ME., b. with an interval of time (week, month, etc.) following and qualifying a date, as in 'at Midsummer come a year'. Now dial. ME. 4. Coming, pres. pple., used of age: see V. 3. b. = 'I am coming', 'directly' 1701.

VII. With prepositions.

1. The preposition naturally following *come* is *to*, instead of which, however, any other may follow, in which the notion to is contained or involved, as *into*, *unto*, *towards*, *against*, *on*, *upon*, *about*, *around*, *beside*, *near*, *above*, *beneath*, *before*, *behind*, *over*, *under* the point of direction; *before* a person, a tribunal, etc. Relations of other kinds may also be considered, e.g. *from* the point left, *across*, *along*, *through*, *by*, *over*, *under*, *up*, *down* a route followed or things passed, *with* a companion, etc., *by*, in a conveyance, *for* a thing wanted, *after* a person or thing followed or sought.

2. In specialized senses. To c. across - To meet, meet with; to fall in with by chance. To c. at - (= L. *accidere*). 1a. To come so as to be present at. 1b. To touch or know carnally. c. To get at, reach (with effort), obtain. d. To make for, attack. To c. by - To come near, to get at, hence, to obtain. To c. into - a. See II. 3. 1b. To accede to. c. To come into possession of. To c. off - a. See II. 3. b. = Become of. To c. on - = Come upon (see below). To c. over - a. See above. 1b. To surpass. c. To take possession of (fig.). So *Come over* (Shaks.). d. To befall. e. To get the better of. To c. round - = Come round. To c. to - a. See above. b. To succeed in due course to. c. To amount to. d. To cost. e. fig. To mean. f. To turn in the end to. g. *Come to oneself*, etc.; to recover consciousness, to come to one's right mind. To c. under - a. To rank fall, be classed under. b. To be subjected to. To c. unto - a. See above. 1b. = Come to. To c. upon - a. See above. b. To attack, invade. c. To make a demand or claim upon. d. To become a burden on. e. To meet with as it were by chance. To c. within - see WITHIN.

VIII. With adverbs in specialized senses.

To c. about, a. = Come round b, c, d. b. To come to pass. 1c. To fulfill self Rom. & Gal. 1. 45. To c. abroad, To come forth from house or seclusion; to appear (arch.). To c. again, To return. To c. along, To move onward (toward or with the speaker). To c. away, a. To come on one's way, see AWAY. b. To come from the place; see AWAY. c. To detach itself, see AWAY. d. To grow apart. To c. back, To return (hither), in space or time. To c. by, To come near; to pass. To c. down, a. To descend, see DOWN. b. To extend downward. c. To fall. d. To be lowered. e. To arrive down upon - to descend with authority, severity, hostility, or suddenness upon. f. To come down (with) - to bring or put down (esp. money) (collog.) To c. in, a. To enter hither, esp. into a house, room, land, etc. 1b. (in Script.) To come in unto, to have carnal intercourse with. c. To move or advance inwardly; to arrive. 1d. *Fencing*. To get within the opponent's guard. 1e. To submit. f. To be successful in a candidature; to come into power. g. Of things To be brought or given in. h. To begin to be in season, use, or fashion; to be opportune. i. To take its place. j. To begin, at a time or season. k. To come in for, to receive incidentally. l. To come in upon, or to enter one's mind. To c. near, To approach in place, order, quality, etc.; see NEAR. So *come nigh*. To c. off, a. To come away from e.g. a ship, a coast, etc. b. To become detached. c. To retire or extricate oneself from any engagement; as *to c. off second best*, etc. 1d. Of things: To turn out. e. To take place. 1f. To pay. To c. on, a. To advance hitherward. b. To advance in growth or development. c. To supervene said of bad weather, fits of illness, etc. d. To come in course to be dealt with. e. To come upon the scene of action. f. *Come on!* used esp. as a challenge or call of defiance. To c. out, a. *lit.* i.e. out of a place, a house, etc. b. *esp.* 'out into the field', i.e. to fight. c. To leave one's employment, e.g. on strike. d. To emerge from a contest, competition, etc. e. To appear as the sun, etc. f. To protrude. g. To come into public view, to become public; to be played, as a card. h. To result. i. To develop, as flowers, diseases, etc. j. To become evident. k. To be published. l. To show or declare oneself. m. To make a *début*. n. To make a formal entry into society. To c. out of, a. *lit.* To issue from. b. To escape. c. To extend out of (a place); to project or grow out of. To c. out with, To bring out, to utter, give vent to. To c. over, a. *lit.* To come, passing over; to cross. b. To change sides, hitherward. To c. round, a. To come by a circuitous route, to come in an informal way. b. To come with the revolution of time or events. c. To

veer round, as the wind, to a more favourable quarter, to turn favourably in opinion. d. To return to a normal state or to a better mood, to recover from a swoon, etc. To c. to, a. = OE. *to-cuman* to arrive. L. *advenire*. b. *Naut.* To come to a standstill; also, to come close to the wind. c. To come round to accord, or a pleasant mood. Now dial. d. To recover (from a swoon, etc.). To c. up, a. *lit.* To ascend, to come to a place viewed as higher, or as a centre, e.g. the capital or a university. b. To come close forward (arch.). c. To come right forward from the rear; esp. to c. up with, to overtake. d. To spring up, as a plant. e. To originate, come into use. f. To turn up to arise in the mind. g. To amount to; to equal. h. *Naut.* To come to a direction. i. To slacken (a rope, cable, etc.), as in *C. up Capstan*, i.e. 'slack the cable which you heave by'. j. In the imperative, a call to a horse. k. *Mary c. up!* see MARRY.

Phrases. C. and go, a. To come to a place and depart again; to pass to and fro. b. To be first present and then absent; to approach and recede, to arrive and pass, as time, etc. c. *Your ways* see WAY. For other phrases, see c. AMISS, HOME, SHORT, OF AGE, to ANCHOR, to BLOSSOM, to CLOSE QUARTERS, to GRIBE, to HAND, to HEEL, to LIE, to LIGHT, to NATURE, to the FRONT, to the POINT, to TERMS, to TIME, to an UNDERSTANDING, up to the MARK, to the SCRATCH, etc., see under these words.

Come (kʊm), sb. [OE. *cyne* - OEut. type **kuniz*, f. *kuman* to come.] Approach, arrival coming. (Obs. exc. in comp., as *incoming*, etc.) C. and go, passage to and fro. Also attrib.

Come-at-able (kəmæ'tæb'l), *a.* collog 1687. [f. phr. *to come at* (see COME *v.*)] That may be come at or reached; accessible.

Come-back. 1. An act of retaliation; a retort (U.S.) 1889. 2. A return 1922.

Come-by-chance. collog. 1760. One who or that which comes by chance; a bastard.

Comedian (kə'mi'diən). 1581 [ad. F. *comédien*, a. (ult.) Gr. *κωμικός* COMEDY.] 1. A player in comedies, occas., an actor 1601. Also fig. 2. A writer of comedies 1581. Also attrib. 1. Are you a C. SHAKS var. *Comedian*.

Comédienne (kə'mi'di:ən). [Fr. fem. of *comédien*] A comedy actress.

Comedietta (kə'mi:di:tə). 1836. [a. It, dim. of *comedia*.] A short or slight comedy.

Comedo (kə'mi'di:ə). Pl. -ones, -ons 1866. [L., a glutin. f. *comedere*.] A small worm-like yellowish black-tipped pasty mass which can in some persons be made, by pressure, to exude from hair follicles. They are found on the cheeks, forehead, and nose. Also the skin disorder in which these are found.

Come-down, sb. 1563 [f. phr. *to come down*, see COME *v.*] A downfall; a notable reverse 1840.

Comedy (kə'mi:di). ME. [a. F. *comédie*, ad. L. *comædia*, a. Gr. *κωμῳδία*, f. (ult.) either *κῶμος* revel or *κῶμη* village + *αἰδῶν* (cf. ONL.)] 1. A light and amusing stage-play, with a happy conclusion to its plot. Applied also, formerly, to narrative poems, mystery plays, and interludes, with a happy ending. 2. That branch of the drama which adopts a humorous or familiar style, and depicts laughable characters and incidents. (Occas. *personified*.) ME. fig. of incidents, etc. in real life 1570. Also attrib. 1. Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories & Tragedies (title) 1623. 2. Persons, such as c. would choose, when she would show an image of the times. And sport with human follies, not with crimes B. JON. fig. The great human c. MONTAY.

Comeliness (kə'mi:ni:s). ME. [f. COMELY *a.*] The quality of being COMELY. See hath no forme nor comelinesse 1st. lnt. Things, which a Man cannot, with any face or Comeliness, say or doe Humilis BACON.

Comeling (kə'mi:liŋ). arch. and dial. [OE. **comeling*, f. *cuman* to come.] An immigrant, not a permanent resident; also fr. novice. These new comelings began to molest the homelings 1577.

Comely (kə'mi:li), *a.* [OE. *cymlīc*, f. *cyne* fine. -WGer. *kāmu* - *lit.*; see LIKE, -LY 1.] 1. Fair, pretty, beautiful, nice. (As used of persons, it implies a homelier style of beauty, which pleases without exciting admiration.) 2. Pleading to the moral sense or æsthetic taste, becoming, proper, decorous ME.

1. Comely apparel 1535. Civil-suitéd Morn. Cher cheftin a comely Cloud Mitt Penn. 1632. No comely creature of goddess cracyon 1485. Rather c. than beautiful OAT. 2. Praise is c. for the upright P. 1544. 3. Marrying home in c. order POME. Hence *Comelily* *adv.* 1. Obs. *Comelily* *adv.*

æ (man). a (pass). ou (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). æ (ever). ai (I, eye). ø (Fr. eau de vie). i (est). i (Psyche). o (what). p (got)

Come-off, *sb.* 1634. [*f. phr. to come off*, see **COME** *v.*] 1. A finish-up, a conclusion. 2. An evasion, excuse for non-performance 1849.

Comer (*kə'mər*). ME. [*f. COME* *v.* + *-ER* 1.] 1. One who comes, a visitor, an arrival. Often qualified, as *first c.*, *NEW-COMER*, etc. 2. Of a plant: A grower **BACON**.
1. *All comers*, everybody or anybody that comes

Comes, 1683. [*L. f. com- + -ere*] 2. *Eccl. Antiq.* A book containing the epistles and gospels read at mass. b. *Mss.* The answer to the first subject (*dux*) in a fugue.

Comessation, ME. [*a. OF. comessation*, ad *L. comessationem*, *f. comessari*, better *comissari* 1.] 1. Feasting, 'riotous eating' -1642. 2. Eating together -1636.

Comestible (*kə'mestib'l*) 1483. [*a. F. f. (ult) L. com- + edere*] 1. *adv.* Fit to eat, edible -1583 *sb.* Anything to eat; *pl.* eatables. (Usually *pl.*) 1837.
1. All the metres of therthe that ben c. **CLAYTON**. So

Comestition, eating; also *fig.* of fire

Comet (*kə'met*). [*In late OE. cometa*, a. *L.* (also *cometes*), a. *Gr. κομήτης* (sc. *ἀστὴρ*) long-haired star.] 1. A celestial body moving about the sun in an elongated elliptical, or a parabolic orbit, and consisting (when near the sun) of a star-like nucleus surrounded with misty light, and a train of light or 'tail'. Also *fig.* 2. A card-game -1742. 3. = **COMET**, a genus of Humming-birds with long tails 1862.
1. *fig.* The grave of him who blazed The c. of a season **BYRON**. *Comet*, c. finder, seeker, a telescope of low power and large field, used in searching for comets; -wine, wine made in a c.-year, reputed to have superior flavour; -year, one in which a notable c. has appeared

Hence **Cometary**, a contrivance for illustrating motion in an eccentric orbit. **Cometary**, a. pertaining to a c. or comets; c.-like. **Cometic**, -al, a. cometary; *fig.* blazing, portentous, erratic. **Cometographer**, one who describes comets. **Cometography**, that part of astronomy which treats of comets. **Cometology**. (*Dicts.*)

Comfit (*kə'mfɪt*), *sb.* [*ME. comfyt*, a. *OF. comfit*, *confite* 1. -*L. confectum*, *confectio* pa. *pple.* (used *sb.*), *f. conficere* (*f. com- + facere*). Cf. **CONFLICT**.] A sweetmeat made of some fruit, root, etc., preserved with sugar, a sugar-plum. Hence **Comfit** *v.* to preserve, to pickle; *esp.* to make into a c.

Comfiture (*kə'mfɪtʃʊr*). ? *Obs.* ME. [*a. F. confiture*; see *prec.* and cf. **CONFECTURE**.] 1. A preparation of drugs. **CHAUCER**. 2. A preserve, confection 1558.

Comfort (*kə'mfɜrt*), *v.* ME. [*a. OF. conforter* 1. -*L. confortare*, *f. con-* intensive + *fortis*. The change to *con-* is Eng.] 1. To strengthen, to encourage, to support; to invigorate -1674. 2. To aid, abet, countenance. (Formerly common in legal use) -1726. 3. To cheer -1612; to relieve -1798. 4. To soothe in grief or trouble; to console (The current sense.) ME. *pass.* also *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take comfort ME. 5. To make comfortable (*mod.*).
1. Wynges, to c. the bataylles, if nede requyred **L. B. WYNGES**. To c. the memory **LYTTE**, the brains 1637, the stomach 1671. 2. Guilty of comforting and assisting the Rebels **ALLEN**. 3. A mynstral alle people to comforte **LANGL.** To c. the poor 1539. 4. To c. the afflicted state of Christians 1641. *intr.* Live a little, c. a little, cheer thy selfe a little **A.P.L.** II vi. 5. 5. A comforting beverage (*mod.*).

Comfort (*kə'mfɜrt*), *sb.* ME. [*a. OF. confort*, *confort*; see *prec.*] 1. Strengthening; encouragement; aid, support, countenance. (*Obs.* *exc.* in legal *phr.* and *and c.*) -1769. 2. *toner*. A support -1577. 3. Pleasure, delight -1568; relief or aid in want, etc. -1547. 4. Consolation, solace ME; the production of content and restfulness (*mod.*), a source or means of comfort ME., a comforting fact or reflection 1553. 5. The condition or quality of being **COMFORTABLE** 1814. 6. A thing that ministers to enjoyment and content. (*Usu. pl.*; opp. to *necessaries*, and *luxuries*) 1659. 7. A quilted coverlet 1863. 8. As an interjection; = Take comfort. **SHAKS.**
1. That we may receive the fruites of the yearth to our comforte **De Com. Prayer**. *cancn.* Oure confort and Defender 1455. 2. Nunc else there is gives c. to my griefe **DRAYTON**. When other helps fail and comfortes flee 1641. Nobody... can lose a penny by me - that is one c. **SCOTT**. 4. In peace and c. **WORDSW.** 5. *Creature comforts*: food, etc. So *homo comforts*.

7. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 848. Hence **Comfortful**, a. full of c. **Comfortless**, a. *ly adv.* -ness.

Comfortable (*kə'mfɜrtəb'l*), *a.* (*sb.*) ME. [*a. Anglo-F. confortable*, *f. conforter* to **COMFORT**. (*Mod. F. confortable* is from Eng.)] 1. Strengthening or supporting (*arch.*) ME.; helpful -1725. 2. Affording pleasure or delight -1748; satisfactory, tolerable (*colloq.*) -1728. 3. Consolatory, of persons (*obs.*) or things (*arch.*) ME. 4. Affording or fitted to give tranquil enjoyment and content. (This and II. 2 are the current senses.) 1769. Also *absol.*
1. The c. expectation of Immortality **BERKELEY**. This c. cordial 1744. 2. The c. Sense of his [God's] Presence **HARTLEY**. His [the boy's] Skull seems to be of a c. thickness 1728. 3. For heavens sake speake c. words **SHAKS.** 4. In c. circumstances (*mod.*)

II. With *pass.* or *neut.* sense 1. In a state of consolation; cheerful -1755. 2. Free from pain and trouble, at ease 1770; *colloq.* of persons, placidly self-satisfied 1856.
1. His c. temper forsook him **TIMON** III. iv. 71. 2. Let it freeze without, we are c. within **SCOTT**. A motherly c. woman 1878.

B. sb. 1. That which gives comfort, *pl.* comforts -1675. 2. a. A worsted covering for the wrist. b. A **COMFORTER** for the neck. c. (*U.S.*) = **COMFORT** *sb.* 6. 1835

Hence **Comfortableness**, the state of being c. **Comfortably**, *adv.* in a c. manner.

Comfortation, Also *con-*. ME. [*a. OF. confortation*.] Comforting; delight -1485, strengthening -1626.

Comfortative, *a.* and *sb.* [*ME. confortatif*, a. *F.*; see **COMFORT** *v.*] *adj.* Having the quality of comforting -1683. *sb.* A cordial. Also *fig.* -1742. var. **Comfortive**.

Comforter (*kə'mfɜrtər*). ME. [*a. Anglo-F. conforter* 1. -*OF. conforter*; see **COMFORT** *v.*] 1. One who or that which comforts or consoles. *In Thel.* the Holy Spirit. 2. A small kind of spangle -1790. 3. One who aids, countenances, or abets. (Chiefly legal.) -1570. 4. A long woollen scarf worn round the throat 1833. b. = **COMFORT** *sb.* 6. (*U.S.*) 5. A baby's dummy teat 1898.
1. The doctor is the best of comforters **FIELDING**. **WYCLIF** John xiv. 16. See also **JOE** *sb.* 2

Comfortress, *rare.* ME. [*a. OF. conforteresse*, fem. of *confortere*] A female comforter.

Comfrey (*kə'mfri*, *kə'm-*). ME. [*a. OF. confre, confire, confire*; ? corruption of *L. conferva*. Called also *consolida* ('quia habet vim consolidandi').] The Eng. name of *Symphytum officinale* (*N.O. Boraginaceae*), a tall plant, with rough leaves; formerly esteemed as a vulnerary. Also applied to other plants.

Comfy (*kə'mfi*), *a.* 1829. *colloq.* (orig. infantile or feminine). = **COMFORTABLE**.

Comic (*kə'mik*). 1576. [*ad L., a. Gr. κομικός*, prob. *f. κόμης*; cf. **COMEDY**.] 1. Of, proper, or belonging to comedy, as *dist.* from tragedy. 2. Burlesque, funny 1839. 3. = **COMICAL** 4. 1751.
1. C. opera is the opera of comedy, not 'comic' in the vulgar English sense **HULLAK**.

B. sb. 1. = **COMEDIAN** I. 2. -1738. 2. *colloq.* = c. *paper* 1889. 3. quasi-*sb.* The c.; that which is c. 1812.

Comical (*kə'mukəl*), *a.* 1557. [*f. as prec.*] 1. = **COMIC** I. -1725. 2. Trivial, low; opp. to *tragic*, or *elevated* -1687. 3. Like the ending of a comedy; fortunate. (Opp. to *tragic*.) -1677. 4. Mirth-provoking, humorous; ludicrous, laughable. (The ordinary sense.) 1685. 5. Queer (*colloq.* and *dial.*) 1793.
1. One Plautus, a comical poet 1577. 2. But *Comical* was the end of Job **FULLER**. 3. But the dog [S. Foote] was so very c., that I was obliged to laugh it out **JOHNSON**. Hence **Comicality**, c. or comic quality. **Comically**, *adv.* -ness.

Comices, *sb. pl. rare.* 1533. [*Fr., ad L. comitia* (cf. *notice*, etc.)] = **COMITIA** I.

Comico- (*kə'miko*), comb. *f. L. comicus*, *Gr. κομικός*.

Comicry, *rare.* 1850. [*f. COMIC* + *-RY*.] Comic action or practice.

Coming (*kə'mɪŋ*), *vb. sb.* ME. [*f. COME* *v.* -ING 1.] 1. The action of the *vb.* **COME**; drawing near; arrival, advent. 2. Access -1715.

Coming in, *a.* Entrance, commencement, etc. 1586. 7b. A means of entrance -1719. c. *pl.* Revenues, receipts; income 1599.

Coming, *pp. a.* 1460. [*f. as prec.* + *-ING* 2] 1. Approaching in space or time. 2. Inclined to make or meet advances; forward 1600.
1. The coming morn *Mids N.* v. i. 372. Indications of a storm **MACAULAY**. 2. Sometimes c., some times coy **DEKLEY**

Comintern (*kə'mɪntən*). 1925. [*Russ.*] The Communist International party of the U.S.S.R.

Comitadji (*kə'mɪtə'dʒi*). 1903. [*Balkan, f. F. comité*.] A band of irregular soldiers.

Comitatus (*kə'mɪtə'tʃs*). 1875 [*L., f. comes, comitem*.] 1. A body of *comites*, a retinue of warriors or nobles attached to the person of a king or chieftain. 2. An (English) county as in *posse comitatus*, q. v.

Comitia (*kə'mɪ'tiə*), *sb. pl.* 1625. [*L., f. com- + -itium*; cf. *exitium*, etc.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* An assembly of the Roman people for electing magistrates and passing laws. Formerly **COMICES**. 2. An assembly (*rare*) 1625. 3. A name formerly given to the *Encenia* at Oxford 1714.

Comital (*kə'mɪ'tiəl*), *a.* 1533. [*ad L. comitalis*.] Of or pertaining to the Roman comitia, or to some modern assemblies.

Comity (*kə'mɪ'ti*). 1543. [*ad L. comitatem, f. comis*.] Courtesy, civility, urbanity, kindly and considerate behaviour towards others, as c. of manner, etc.
Comity of nations. a. The courteous and friendly understanding by which each nation respects the laws and usages of every other, so far as may be without prejudice to its own rights and interests. b. *error*. The company of nations mutually practising this

Comma (*kə'mə*). *Pl.* **commas** (formerly *æcs*), as *L.* or *Gr. comma* (*kə'matā*) 1586 [*a. L., Gr. κόμμα, f. κόπ-, κόπτειν* to strike, cut] 1. In *Gr. Rhet.* and *Pros.*: A group of words less than a colon (q. v.). Hence **TA** short member of a period. 2. A punctuation-mark [now,] used to separate the smallest members of a sentence (Often *erron.* said to be the mark of a short pause) 1589. *fig.* = **BREAK**, pause 1602. 3. *Mus.* A minute interval or difference of pitch 1597. 4. One of the quotation-marks now called *inverted commas* 1705.
C. (*butterfly*) a butterfly (*Graphia Comma allum*) with a white c-shaped mark on the underside of the wing. C. (*bacillus*) a bacillus of curved shape, said to be present in cholera.

Command (*kə'mənd*), *v.* [*ME. comā(u)nāren*, a. *OF. commander*, *comander*, *f. (ult.) L. com-* intensive + *mandare*. Cf. **COMMEND**] 1. To order, enjoin, bid with authority or influence. (For *const.* see *quots*). Also *fig.* of things *absol.* ME. 2. To order to come or go to, from, into, upon, away, here, home, etc. ME. *fig.* To cause to come 1611. 3. To demand with authority; occas. with *of* or *from* -1786. 4. *trans.* To have authority over; to be master of, to sway, rule ME. Also *fig. absol.* To have the command 1601. 5. To have at one's call or disposal 1561. 6. To exact, compel (respect, etc.) 1591. 7. To dominate; to control, *spec.* said of the artillery of a fortified eminence 1603 to overlook 1697. 8. = **COMMEND** -1530.
1. C. me any service to the worlds end *Much Ado* II. i. 271. The Scriptures we are commanded to search *A.V. Transl. Pref.* If you can c. these Elements to silence *Temp* I. i. 23. Jacob had made an end of commanding his sonnes *Gen* xiv. 33. The rule of life which religion commands *FAUCET*. He... commanded Paul to be brought *Acts* xxv. 6. *absol.* Man to c., and woman to obey **TERNSON**. a. To c. them off **De Foe**. *fig.* I will c. my blessing upon you *Lev* xiv. 21. 3. *Cymb.* I. v. 9. 4. The naughty Dane commands the narrow Seas *MARLOWE* *absol.* Born to c. 1799. To c. his old soldiers 1848. To c. oneself 1706. 5. 'Tis not in mortals to c. success *ADDISON*. It is not every day I can c. that sum **BURKE**. C. me while I live *Two Gent* III. i. 23. *Phr.* Yours to c. 6. She... must... c. your sympathy 1822. 7. The vantage ground of Truth: a hill not to be commanded **BACON**. A Window commanding a very lovely view **RUSKIN**. *Phr.* To c. a suit of cards (*mod.*). 8. *Phr.* To c. to God

Command (*kə'mənd*), *sb.* 1552. [*prob. f. prec.*] 1. The act of commanding; bidding 1591. 2. A **COMMANDMENT** 1552. 3. The faculty of commanding; rule, control, sway. Also *fig.* 1593. 4. Power of control, mastery, possession with full power to use 1642. 5. Coercion 1692. 6. The power of dominating surrounding country 1628; range of vision 1697

7. A position in which one commands; e.g. a naval commander's post. 8. The body of troops or district under a commander 1592.

1. Doeth the Eagle mount up at thy command Job xxxix. 27. 3. High c. Spake in his eye Byron. [To] have the c. of a ship Pepys. 4. Pbr. C. of language, words, etc. *Att. c.* ready to receive or obey orders, available to use, spend, etc. 6. His c. of the passes of the Alps FREEMAN. 7. District Commands (Homes) Aldershot 1886. 8. Colonel Dodge ordered the c. to halt 1847. The city of Paris is to be divided into four commands 1871.

Comd. c.-in-chief, supreme military c.; night, the night on which something is performed by (royal) c.

Commandable, a. 1646. [f. COMMAND v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being commanded.

Commandant (kə'məndənt), sb. 1687 [a. Fr., orig. pr. pple. = 'commanding'.] A commanding officer, irrespective of rank. Applied often as a foreign title, as the c. from Seville Hence Commandantship.

Commandatory, a. 1659 [f. late L. *commandat-*, *commandare*.] Mandatory -1670.

Commandeer, v. 1881. [ad S. Afr. *kommandeer*, f. *kommand*.] To command for (or as for) military service. Also fig. and gen.

Commander (kə'məndər), ME. [a. OF. *commander* = L. type *commandator*; see COMMAND v.] 1. One who commands, or has the disposal of, one who exercises authority, a leader. 2. *spec.* The officer in command of a military force 1598. b. In the Navy: An officer who ranks next above a first lieutenant 1450.

3. The administrator of a COMMANDERY, a COMMANDATORY 1611. 4. Hence, a member of a higher class in certain Orders of Knighthood 1846. 5. A large wooden mallet or beetle 1573. 16. *Surg.* = AMBE -1783.

1. King and C. of our Common-wealth Tit. A. i. ii. 247. C. of the Faithful (cf. ADMIRAL) a title of the caliphs, first assumed c. 640 by Omar I. 2. **Commander-in-chief**. The supreme commander of all the military land forces of a State. b. In U.S., vested in the President. c. In the Navy. The senior officer in any port or station holding command over all other vessels within assigned limits. Hence *Commander-ship*, the office or position of c.

Commandery, -dry (kə'məndəri, -dri), 1534. [orig. a. F. *commanderie*, med. L. *commandaria* (f. *commanda*), benefice given in *commendam*, i.e. into charge or trust. Assoc. later with *commander*.] 1. A benefice held in *commendam* -1807. 2. *esp.* in Hist. An estate or a manor belonging to an Order of Knights, and placed under the charge of one of them (with title of *commandator*, COMMANDER) 1534. 3. *Occas.* applied to the buildings 1712. 4. The rank of a Commander in an Order of Knighthood 1611. 5. The office of a commander -1630. 6. A district under a commander -1813.

a. b. The C. here, is a fine old House of Timber, in the Form of a Court De Fox

Commanding (kə'məndɪŋ), ppl a. 1483 [f. COMMAND v.] 1. *gen.* Possessing or exercising command, ruling, controlling. 2. Indicating or expressing command 1591. 3. Dominating by height or position; having a wide outlook 1634.

c. Ship 1758, officer 1796. 2. The majesty of c. beauty MASONIA. 3. A high and c. turret 1634. C. views in literature EMERSON. Hence *Commandingly adv.*, -ness (rare).

Commandite (kə'məndɪt), 1844. [F., f. *commanditer* in sense to entrust.] 'A company to which persons advance capital without assuming the functions of partner, or incurring any responsibility' (Littré).

Commandment (kə'məndmənt), ME. [a. OF. *com-*, *commandement*, f. late L. *commandare*. Orig. 4 syllables, and spelt *com-*, *commandement*, etc.] 1. An authoritative order or injunction, a precept (arch.). 2. *esp.* A divine command ME. *spec.* (pl.) The Ten Commandments of the Mosaic Decalogue ME. Also used allusively 1577.

3. slang. The ten commandments: the ten finger-nails (*esp.* of a woman) 1530. 14. The action or fact of commanding; bidding -1876. 15. Authority, control; military command -1641. 16. *Old Law*. 'The offence of inducing another to transgress the law' -1641.

1. To the contrary I have expressed c. *Wint. T.* ii. 8. 2. A new commandment gave I unto you TINDALE John viii. 34. 2. *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 145. 5. Have I commandment on the pulse of life John iv. ii. 92. **Commando** (kə'məndo) S. Afr. 1834. [a.

pg. = 'party commanded', f. *command-ar*] A party called out for military purposes; a (quasi-military) expedition (*esp.* of the Boers) against the natives.

Commandress (kə'məndres), 1592. A female commander. Also fig.

Commandrie, -ry, vars. of COMMANDERY.

Commark, rare. 1612. [ad. Sp. *comarca*, f. L. *com-* + *marca* MARCH.] Border-country -1654.

Commata, L. and Gr. pl. of COMMA.

Commateral, a. [See COM-.] Identical in material. BACON

Commatic (kə'mətik), a. rare 1844 [See COMMA.] Consisting of short clauses or lyric measures. So *Commaticism*, c. character.

Commensurable, a. = COMMENSURABLE.

Commessure (kə'meʒʊr), v. 1614. [See COM-.] To equal in measure or extent.

Until the full-grown will, circled thro' all experiences C. perfect freedom TENNYSON

Commeeate (kə'meɪt), v. ? Obs. 1655. [f. L. *commen-*, *commenare*.] *intr.* To pass to and fro, penetrate in all directions.

Commee il faut (kə'mɪl fə), *adj. phr.* 1756 [Fr., 'as it is necessary'.] As it should be, proper.

Commemorate (kə'meməreɪt), v. 1599. [f. (ult.) L. *com-* + *memorare*.] 1. *trans.* fa. To make mention of or rehearse. b. To mention as worthy of remembrance, to celebrate in speech or writing. 2. To call to remembrance by some solemnity or celebration 1638. 3. Of things. To be a memorial of 1766.

1. The Tempter did c. unto her, the Prohibition 1693. 2. We are called upon to c. a revolution happy in its consequences ATTENBURY. 3. Dates, which c. events D'ISRAEL. Hence *Commemorative* a. having the attribute of commemorating, also as sb. *Commemorator* (rare), one who commemorates. *Commemoratory* a. (rare), commemorative.

Commemoration (kə'memə'reɪʃən), ME. [ad. L. *commemorationem*.] 1. fa. Recital, mention -1631. b. Eulogistic mention 1823. 2. A calling to remembrance by some solemnity or celebration ME. b. A service, or a prayer, in memory of a saint or of a sacred event ME. c. At Oxford, an annual celebration in memory of the Founders and Benefactors 1730.

1. b. Yet there were several (names) worth c. TYRON. 2. To celebrate the c. of the most glorious death of thy Son Bk. Com. Prayer. The c. of the Martyrdom of King Charles 1st 1779.

Commence (kə'mens), v. [ME *commence*, a. OF. *commencer*, *commencere* -late L. type **commutare*, f. *com-* intensive + *mutare*; see INITIATE. The double m is not justified. More formal than *begin*.] 1. *trans.* To begin, enter upon. 2. *intr.* with *inf.* To begin to do [OF. *commencer* a.] ME. 3. *intr.* To make a start ME. 'to begin to be, to start as (arch.) 1642. 4. [fr. med. L. *incipere*.] To take a full degree in any faculty at a University ME. Also *trans.* and *absol.* Also fig.

1. Commencing with the Sun his Toil 1596. *Phr. To c. an action, a suit, proceedings, etc.* 2. And commenced to love his anointed ME. 3. Here the anthem doth c. SHAKES. The time - when pig is to c. Bacon SOUVREY. 4. He that hath commensid in art WACHT. This is my year to commence master of art G. HARVEY. Hence *Commenceable* a. that can be (sense 4) or be commenced. *Commencer*, one who commences (*Obs.* in sense 4).

Commencement (kə'mensmənt), Earlier *com-*. ME. [a. OF. *com(m)encement*, see COMMENCE.] 1. The action or process of commencing, beginning; time of beginning. 2. The action of taking a full degree; *esp.* at Cambridge, Dublin, etc., the great ceremony when these are conferred ME. Also *trans.* and fig. 3. The Origin and Commencement of this greivous *Hand.* iii. i. 185.

Commend (kə'mend), v. ME. [ad. L. *commendare*, f. *com-* intensive + *mandare*; see MANDATE. Kepl. *commend* in this sense.] 1. To give in trust or charge; to commit. 2. To present as worthy of acceptance or regard; to direct attention to, as worthy of notice; to RECOMMEND ME. 3. *gen.* To praise ME. Also *absol.* 4. To set off; to adorn or grace -1644. 5. To recommend to kindly remembrance (now arch.) 1463. 6. *Ecol.* To bestow in *commendam*. Also *absol.* 1616. 7. *Hist.* To place under the protection of a feudal lord 1867.

1. To her white hand see thou do c. This seal'd vp counsaile L. L. L. iii. i. 160. 2. I commend you my wife & my children CAROL. 3. Harbours - is commended for a rupture COGAN. 4. I c. unto you Phebe our sister *Ham.* xvi. 1. 3. C. it, or come and mend it 1634. 4. What more commendeeth a woman than constancie LYL. *Phr.* C. me (as) to = 'give me by choice'. Orig. of a person, Hence *Commender* + *Commendment*.

Commend, sb. 1470. [a. F. *commenle* (in sense 1), and from prec.] 1. *Ecol.* = COMMENDMENT. 2. Commendation -1608. 3. A greeting, remembrance -1645.

3. Speak in his just c. *Per.* ii. ii. 49. 3. Tell her I send to her my kind commends *Rich. II.* iii. i. 38.

Commendable (kə'mendəb'l), a. ME. [a. OF. ad. L. *commendabilis*; see prec. and -ABLE.] 1. Proper to be commended, laudable. 2. Commendatory 1576. Hence *Commendableness* *Commendably adv.*

Commendador, 1580 [Sp. *comendador*] A commander.

Commendam (kə'mendəm), 1563. [acc. sing. of med. L. *commendam*, in *phr. dare in commendam*, to give (sc. a benefice) in charge or trust.] 1. In the phrase *in commendam*: used of the tenure of a benefice 'commended' or given in charge to a clerk or layman to hold with enjoyment of the revenues until an incumbent was provided or for life. (Abolished in England in 1836.) Also *transf.* 1658. 2. As English sb. (with pl.) The tenure of a benefice held as above 1563; the benefice or office so held 1607.

Commendatory, 1539. [f. L. *commendat-*, see COMMENDARE.] 1. *adj.* = COMMENDATORY 2. 2. sb. a. *Ecol.* A commendator. b. *gen.* A commissioner.

Commendation (kə'mendə'teɪʃən), ME. [a. OF. ad. L. *commendationem*.] 1. The action of COMMENDING; giving in charge 1583; approval, recommendation ME. 2. (*gen.* in pl.) Remembrances sent to those at a distance, respects, greetings (arch.) 1529. 3. A thing that recommends -1697. 4. *Liturg.* (*gen.* in pl.) An office commending the souls of the dead to God ME. 5. *Feudal Law*. The cession by a freeman of himself and his lands to the protection of a feudal lord 1828. 6. *Ecol.* The giving of benefices in *commendam* 1823.

1. You have deserv'd High c. *J. F. L.* i. ii. 274. This letter of owre c. *Edm.* 2. After my moyste herety commendacions Wolsy. 3. Good o' dures is the most godlike c. of a man DAYDEN.

Commendator (kə'mendətər), 1561 [a. late L., f. *commendare*.] 1. One who holds a benefice in *commendam* 1561. 2. The president of a COMMANDERY -1688. 3. = COMMENDADOR 1583.

Commendatory (kə'mendətəri), 1555 [ad. late L. *commendatorius*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having the attribute of commending or recommending. 2. Holding a benefice in *commendam* 1682. 3. Pertaining to feudal commendation 1867.

1. C. letters 1555. C. prayer: one commending a dying person to God's mercy. 2. C. alberts BULKE.

B. sb. 1. A commendatory fact or word -1710. 2. A knight-commander -1702. 3. One who holds a benefice in *commendam* -1720. 14. COMMANDERY -1762.

1. A sufficient evidence and c. of his own piety MILN.

Commendum, = COMMENDAM 2.

Commensal (kə'mensəl), ME. [a. F., f. (ult.) L. *com-* + *mensa*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Eating at the same table. 2. *Bot.* Applied to animals or plants which live as tenants of others and share their food (dist. from *parasitic*) 1877.

B. sb. 1. A messmate 1460. 2. *Bot.* A commensal animal or plant 1872. Hence *Commensalism*, a. condition. *Commensality*, c. state. So *Commensation*, eating at the same table SIR T. BROWNE.

Commensurable (kə'mensjərəb'l, -jər-), a. (sb.) 1557. [ad. L. *commensurabilis*, f. (ult.) *com-* + *mens-*, *metiri* to measure.] 1. Having or reducible to, a common measure; measurable by the same standard. 2. Proportionable in measure, etc.; proportionate *to* 1615. 13. Measurable (by something) -1560. Also as sb. 1. Mind is not c. with Space DOVE. Hence *Commensurability*, c. quality. *Commensurableness*, c. quality or state. *Commensurably adv.*

Commensurate (kōmēnsūrāt, -fūr-), *a.* 1641. [ad. *L. commensuratus*; see *prec.*] 1. Having the same measure; coextensive. *Const. with, tho.* 2. Of corresponding extent or degree, proportionate, adequate. *Const. to, with* 1649. 3. Corresponding in nature (*with, to*) -1678. 4. = **COMMENSURABLE** 1 (*rare*) 1690. 1. Matter and gravity are always *c.* *Bevillex.* 2. You know how it can act when its power is *c.* to its will *Burke.* Hence *Commensurate-yād, -ness.* **†Commensurate** (kōmēnsūrēt, -fūr-), *v.* 1643 [f. *prec.*] 1. *intr.* To agree or square with (*rare*). 2. *trans.* To make commensurate, to proportion -1711. 3. To reduce to a measure or standard, to define the extent of -1660.

Commensuration (kōmēnsūrāshən, -fūr-). *Now rare.* 1526. [a. *F.* ad. *L. commensurationem*] 1. The measuring of things against each other. 2. Measurement -1682. 3. The action of proportioning, or fact of being proportioned; proportion 1626. 3. *a.* *c.* or proportion between the Body moved, and the force *Bacon*.

Comment (kōmēt, kōmēt), *sb.* ME. [a. OF., ad. *I. commentum*, f. *L. commentus*, *commentis*; (*root com-men-*) to invent] 1. An exposition, a commentary -1877. 2. A remark or note in explanation or criticism of a literary passage, an annotation 1509. Also *collect* and *fig.* 1589. 3. The action of commenting, criticism 1847. 1. This *tristis* this *lyl* *comment* 1475. 2. Some *Comments* clear not, but increase the doubt *Clayland.* *fig.* Some adopted the *c.*, others stuck to the text *Burke.*

Comment (kōmēt, kōmēt), *v.* 1450. [ad. med. *L. commentare* to devise, and immed. *f. COMMENT sb.*] 1. *trans.* To devise, invent (*esp.* in a bad sense) -1596. 2. *trans.* To furnish with comments; to annotate (*arch.*) 1599. 3. *intr.* To write explanatory or critical notes (*on upon*) 1611. 4. To make (unfavourable) comments (*on, upon*) 1591. 75. To ponder -1602. 1. *Spenser F. Q.* vii. vii. 53. 2. To *c.* an author *Johnson*. 4. Not an eye that sees you, but is a Physician to your Malady *Two Gent.* ii. 1. 42. 5. *Rich. III.* iv. iii. 51.

Commentaried, *pp. a.* rare [f. *COMMENTARY sb.* or *v.*] Chronicled; annotated. *G. DANIEL.*

Commentary (kōmētārī), 1531. [ad. *L. commentarium*, orig. ad. neut., *f. commentum*; see *COMMENT.*] 1. A note-book (*rare*) -1538. 2. A memoir, in *pl.* memoirs, historical records (less formal than a *history*). (Chiefly *Hist.*) 1538. 3. A treatise consisting of a series of comments on a text 1538; also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *Ceasus Commentaries* 1547. 3. The commentaries of Amien and Aureoles *Bibl.* 3. *fig.* A just Pronunciation is a good *C.* 1748.

Commentate (kōmētēt), *v.* rare. 1794. [app. *f. COMMENTATOR.*] 1. *trans.* = *COMMENT v.* 2. *intr.* = *COMMENT v.* 3-5. 1859.

Commentation (kōmētāshən), 1579. [ad. *L. commentationem*; for sense of *comment*, *commentary*, etc.] 1. A comment; a commentary -1712. 2. Invention, concoction -1734. 3. The making of comments 1833. 2. By subtle commentations, and wild inferences *NORTH.*

Commentator. 1641. [a. *L.*, see *prec.*] 1. The writer of a *COMMENTARY* (sense 3). 2. An eyewitness whose description of a ceremony, sporting event, etc., is broadcast by wireless. 1. *Cornelius à Lapide*, a great *Commentator* upon holy Scripture 1641. Hence *Commentatorial a.* pertaining to a *c.* or commentators. *Commentatorship*, the office or performance of a *c.*

Commenter, -or (kōmētār, kōmētār), ME. [f. *COMMENT v.* + *-ER, -OR.*] One who comments (*Obs.* in spec. sense.)

†Commentitious (kōmētīshəs), *a.* 1614. [f. *L. commenticius* (-itius), *f. comment*; see *COMMENT.*] Feigned, fictitious, lying -1849.

Commerce (kōmērs), *sb.* 1537. [a. *F.*, ad. *L. commercium*, *f. com- + merx*, *merci*, merchandise. Orig. stressed on second syllable.] 1. Exchange between men of the products of nature and art; buying and selling together; exchange of merchandise, *esp.* on a large scale between different countries or districts 1587. 2. Intercourse in the affairs of life, dealings 1537. 3. Intercourse of the sexes; *esp.* in a bad sense 1624. 4. Interchange (*esp.* of letters, ideas,

etc.) -1741. 16. Communication -1757. 6. *Carls.* A game in which barter is the chief feature 1732.

1. There *c.* plenty brings from foreign coasts *Gay.* *Chamber of Commerce* see *CHAMBER sb.* 2. He is now in some *c.* with my *Ladie Twill. IV.* iii. iv. 101. For *c.* to be had between God and us *Hooker.* 107. *For c.*; pleasant to meet.

Commerce (kōmērs), *v.* 1587. [f. *prec. sb.*; cf. *L. commercari*.] 1. *intr.* To trade, traffic -1660. 2. To hold intercourse or communication, associate with (*arch.*) 1596.

1. To *c.* and exchange with one another 1660. 2. With looks commercing with the skies *Milr. Pers.* 39. Hence *†Commerce*, a trader; a person that one has to do with.

Commercial (kōmērsjāl), *a.* (*sb.*) 1687. [f. *L. commercialis* + *-AL*.] 1. Engaged in commerce; trading. 2. Of or relating to commerce or trade 1744. 3. Such as passes current in the transactions of commerce 1752. 4. Viewed as a matter of profit and loss 1882. 5. *sb.* = *Commercial traveller* 1855.

1. A rich *c.* city *Burke.* 2. The *c.* History of *J. Japan* 1744. *C. Laws* 1765. *C. freedom* *McCulloch.* *A. c. crisis* *Milr.* 3. *C. morality* 1879. The *c.* acid is generally not quite pure 1865. 4. *A. c.* success 1882. Phrases. *C. letter*, note. *Sizes of writing paper* in U.S. *C. traveller*, an agent for a manufacturer, etc., who travels over a district, soliciting orders.

Hence *Commercialism*, the *c.* spirit and practice. *Commercialist*, one engaged in commerce; an adherent of commercialism. *Commerciality*, *c.* quality or nature. *Commercialize v.* to make a matter of trade, to subject to commercialism. *Commercially adv.*

†Commigration. 1627. [ad. *L. commigrationem*.] Migration; *esp.* on a large scale -1755. **†Commilitant**. 1577 [f. *L. commilitantem*.] A fellow-soldier -1728. So *†Commilito*.

Communate (kōmūnēt), *v.* 1611. [f. *L. communit, comminare*.] *trans.* To anathematize. Also *intr.* Hence *Communative a.* conveying a communion (*rare*). *Communator*, *Co* munatory *a.* denunciatory.

Commination (kōmīnāshən), 1460. [a. *F.*, f. (*ult.*) *com- + intensive + minare*.] 1. Denunciation of punishment or vengeance, loosely, denunciation (*mod.*). 2. *Liturg.* A recital of Divine threatenings against sinners; part of an office appointed to be read in the Church of England on Ash-Wednesday and at other times. Also, the whole office. 1552. Also *attrib.*

1. The terrible commination and threaten in the Apocalypses unto the byshoppes of Ephesus *MORE.* Their orthodox *c.* of all taxation 1865.

Commingle (kōmīngl), *v.* 1626. [See *COM-*.] To mingle or mix together; to blend.

Communite (kōmūnīt), *v.* 1626. [f. *L. communit, comminure*, f. (*ult.*) *com- + root of minus*.] 1. *trans.* To reduce to minute particles; to pulverize, triturate. 2. *transf.* To divide minutely or into small portions 1667.

1. To *c.* hard bones 1820. 2. To *c.* Blood 1667. patronage *Sir H. Taylor.* Hence *Communited ppl.* *a.* reduced to minute particles; *Surg.* broken into several pieces, as in *c. fracture*.

Comminution (kōmīnūshən), 1578. [f. *L. type comminutionem*.] 1. Reduction into small fragments; pulverization, trituration. *Surg.* Cf. *Comminuted*, 1820. 2. *transf.* 1751.

2. This natural and necessary *c.* of our lives *Johnson.* **†Commis**. 1573. [a. *F.*] A deputy, delegate, clerk -1779.

†Commise, *v.* Earlier *f. COMMIT v.*

Commiserable (kōmīzērābl), *a.* 1609. [f. *L. commiserari*.] Deserving commiseration.

Commiserate (kōmīzērēt), *v.* 1606. [f. *L. commiserari*, *commiserari*, f. (*ult.*) *com- + miser*.] 1. *trans.* To feel or express pity for; to compassionate. 2. To condole with 1655.

1. This great victory did move the Britains more to *c.* than to fear *Maule*. 2. The aptitude to *c.* and comfort 1767. Hence *Commiseratingly adv.* **†Commiserator**, one who commiserates.

Commiseration (kōmīzērāshən), 1585. [ad. *L. commiserationem*; see *prec.*] The action of commiserating; sorrow for the affliction or distress of another; pity, compassion. Let no man help him, nor take *c.* upon his infants 1604.

Commissar (kōmīsār), 1918 [Russ.] The head of a government department of the U.S.S.R. So *Commissariat* 1918.

Commissarial (kōmīsārīāl), *a.* 1702. [f.

med. *L. commissarius* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to a commissary.

Commissariat (kōmīsārīāt), Also **-ot**. 1609 [a. *F.*, and *f. COMMISSARY*.] 1. *So. Law* A commissary court; the office, jurisdiction, or district of a commissary. 2. *Mil.* That department charged with the duty of providing food and supplies for the army 1779. 3. *transf.* 1812. 4. Food-supply 1861. Also *attrib.*

3. There is no *c.* for supplying London *Southey*

Commissary (kōmīsārī), ME. [ad. med. *L. commissarius*, *f. commissus* committed, entrusted ed.] 1. One to whom a special duty or charge is committed by a superior power; a commissioner; a delegate. 2. *Ecc.* An officer exercising jurisdiction as the representative of the bishop in parts of his diocese ME. 3. *Eng Univ.* 14. At Oxford, the Vice-Chancellor. 4. At Cambridge, an assistant or assessor to the vice-chancellor in his court 1797. 5. *Mil.* An officer or official who has charge of the supply of food, stores, and transport; also, formerly, one who inspected musters 1489. 5. A superior officer of police (in France) 1855.

2. *fig.* Great Destiny, the *C.* of God *Donne*. 4. The Commissaries for victuals 1693. Commissaries of the Musters 1693.

Phrases. *C. court*, a. The court of a bishop's *c.* b. *So. Law* A sheriff or county court which appoints and confirms executors of deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland. *C. general*, A chief or head *c.* *spec. (Mil.)* the chief of a commissariat service. Hence *Commissaryship*, the office of a *c.*

Commission (kōmīshən), *sb.* ME. [a. *F.*, ad. *L. commissio*, *com- + MITT*.] 1. Authority ritative charge to act in a prescribed manner 2. Authority committed to any one 1480; *spec.* that of an officer in the army or navy 1672. 3. An instrument conferring such authority ME, *spec.* the warrant by which an officer in the army or navy is appointed to the rank and command he holds 1643. 4. An office conferred by such a warrant 1708. 5. The condition of being authoritatively entrusted or given in charge 1573. 6. A body of persons charged with some specified function 1494. 7. The entrusting of (authority, etc., to) 1883. 8. A charge or matter entrusted to any one to perform 1570. 9. Authority given to act as agent for another in business 1622. 10. A *pro rata* remuneration for work done as agent 1725. 11. The committing (of crime, etc.) 1597.

1. I have it in *c.* to comfort the feeble minded *Bunyan*. 2. Act within your *C.* *Selden spec.* *Commissions* must lay their bought *Commissions* down 1705. *C. of the peace*, the authority given under the Great Seal empowering certain persons to act as Justices of the Peace. 3. Whilst our *C.* from Rome is read *Hen. VIII.* iv. iv. 1. My *c.* (as lieutenant) had been made out *MARRAT* Phrases (combining senses 2 and 3, and sometimes 6). *C. of array* (see *ARRAY*); *tc. of bankruptcy*, a *c.* issued by the Lord Chancellor, appointing commissioners to administer a bankrupt's estate on behalf of the creditors; *a. c. of lunacy*, a *c.* issued to investigate whether a person is a lunatic or not. 5. *In commission*, Of an office. Placed by warrant in the charge of a body of persons, instead of the ordinary constitutional administrator. Of a ship of war. Manned, armed, and ready for sea; said also of the officer in command. *So Out of c.* 6. The *Parrell C. (mod.)*. 8. If I can execute any little *c.* for you *DICKENS*. 9. Sold by *c.* from the makers *De For.* 11. Sinses of omission and *c.* *Howson*

Comb. *c.* agent, merchant, an agent, etc., who transacts business for others on the principle of per centage; so *c.-business*; -broker, an agent for the sale or purchase of commissions in the army or navy. **Commission** (kōmīshən), *v.* 1661. [f. *prec. sb.*] 1. *trans.* To furnish with a commission or legal warrant. 2. To empower; to entrust with an office or duty 1683. 3. To send on a mission 1697. 4. To give a commission or order to or for 1790.

1. Commissioned to ride the circuit *FULLER*, for the 'Adamant' of fifty guns *BENTINCK*. The new ships we *c.* *BURKE*. 3. A chosen band He first commissions to the Lutan land, In threatening embassy *DRYDEN* var. *†Commissatione* (in sense 1-3).

Commissaire (kōmīsār), 1765. [a. *F.*] 1. One entrusted with small commissions, a messenger or light porter. 2. *spec.* One of the *Corps of Commissaires*, an association of pensioned soldiers, started in London in 1859, organized to act as porters, messengers, etc.

Commissional (kōmīsānāl), *a.* 1540. [f. *COMMISSION sb.* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to a commission.

squadrons. 1695. 2. A courtesy-title given to a. the senior captain when ships of war are cruising in company; b. the senior captain in a fleet of merchantmen, c. a captain of pilots, d. the president of a yacht-club. 3. The commander's ship 1694; also, the leading vessel in a fleet of merchantmen 1769.

+**Commoi-gue**. ME. [a. OF. *commoine*] Brother-monk -1670.

+**Commolition**. 1472. [f. L. *commoliti*, *commolere*.] Grinding together. SIR T. BROWN.

Common (kp man), a. [Early ME. *comen* *mun*, a. OF. *comune* -L. *communis*, *com* + *munis* (-*munis*) bound, or ?? f. *com* + *munis*, in early L. *comunis* one }
I. 1. 'Belonging equally to more than one (J)'; belonging to all mankind alike. 2. Joint united ME. 3. General ME. 4. Of or belonging to the community, or to a corporation, public ME. 5. Free to be used by every one, public ME. 6. Generally known 1568. 7. [L. *communis*] Generally accessible -1609.
1. A C. enemy Milt. Sams 1416. 2. Longing the c. light again to share DAVEN. 3. This was the comyn voye, of every man CHAUC. 4. To make a cause (with) 3. C. nations And THOMSON. 4. C. crier, public or town crier. C. seal, the official seal of a corporation or town. C. Council, Hall, Scapain, c. gangman. The c. cook, commune assologer CHAUC. 5. C. right the right of every citizen. 6. A theemsh living on the c. rode A Y L II. in. 31. C. woman, prostitute C. alehouse, lodging-house, etc. 6. C. brut, fure, etc. C. sold, nuisance, etc.

II. 1. In general use, ordinary, prevalent frequent ME. 2. Undistinguished; ordinary ME. 3. Belonging to the commonality (Occas. *contemptuous*) ME. 4. Familiar, not specific ME. 5. Of inferior quality or value, mean MF, vulgar, as persons 1300. 6. Not externally clean (In N T.: = Hellenistic *Gr. κοινός*.) ME.
1. The word is not c. among us 1580. 2. Thee Run of Mankind ANDERSON. C. manners SWIFT, honesty LOWELL. Dives, whether c. or sacred Br. HALL. 3. The c. herd JOWELL. 4. *Scholar* one without rank or distinction. 5. C. fire as well as electrical fire FRANKLIN. 5. He is but the commonest clay BYRON. She has rather a c. look (mod.). 6. Acts II. 14.

III. Technical uses
1. *Math.* Said of a number or quantity which be long equally to two or more quantities; as a c. divisor, measure, multiplier, etc. 14. 2. *Gram.* & *Logic* Applicable to each individual of a class or group, as c. noun, name, zero, etc. b. In L. and r. etc. Of either gender. In med. Lng. *communi* Applicable to individuals of either sex, as *parit* etc. c. *Phon.* Of syllable. Optionally short or g. (Marked thus: $\underline{\sigma}$ or σ). d. *Anat.* Said of the trunk from which two or more arteries, veins, or nerves are given off, as the c. *peritoneal arteries*.
Phrases (mostly from I.):
C. assurance - leg. d. evidence of the translation of property. C. bench see *bench*. c. *faith*, and c. *common sb.* C. jury see *jury*. c. *metre* metric stanza of 4 lines containing 8 and 6 syllables alternately C. *metre* see *metre*. c. *school* (C. S.) one publicly maintained for primary education.

+**B.** quasi-adv. = COMMONLY -1784.

Common (kp man), sb. ME. [Partly repr. F. *commune* = med. L. *communia*, *communia* (see *COMMON sb.*); partly L. *commune*, or the] ng. adj. as sb. 1. The community or commonality occas. the commonwealth (L. *commune*, Gr. *κοινόν*) -1646. 2a. The common people. Often = the COMMONS, q.v. -1663. 3. A common land or estate; the undivided land held in joint-occupation by a community. Now often applied to unenclosed or waste land. 1479. Also fig. 4. Law. (Also *right of c.*, *c. right*) The profit which a man has in the land or waters of another; as c. of PASTURE, PISCARY, TIL LAGE, ESTOVERS (see these words); c. OM MONAGE, COMMONTY ME. 5. *Phil.* [L. *commune*, F. *commun*.] A service common to a class of festivals. (Opp. to *proper*.) ME.
2. Thee is divided into march unites and manors 1582. Touching the Wente a th' C. Cor. I. i. 151. 3. They enclose our common 1550.
Phrases. The c. (quasi-sb.): (a) that which is or li nary; (b) the vulgar tongue A Y L. v. i. 54. In c. tin general; ordinarily; in joint use or possess on holding by several titles, but by unity of possession, as *tenants in c.*, etc. in communications in participa tion. In the c. of (Sc.) in the debt of.

+**Common** (kp man), v. [ME. *comunen*, *comonen*, a. OF. *comuner*, f. *comuni* COMMON C. COMMUNE.] I. *tr.* trans. To communicate -1548. 2. *intr.* To participate share with

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). ç (Fr. chef). ə (even). əi (I, eye). ɔ (Fr. eau de vie) i (sit). i (Psyche). o (what). o (got).

-1602 3. To have intercourse -1555 II. (cf. COMMON) 1. *intr.* To confer, converse -1595 2. *trans.* To confer about; talk of -1607. 3. To administer the Communion to, *with* and *pass* to communicate -1508. III. (f. COMMON, (-s), *sb* or *adj.*) 1. *intr.* To exercise a right of common -1567. 2. To eat at a common table -1766.

Commonable (kəmənəb'l), *a.* 1620. [f. COMMON *v.* III. 1.] 1. That may be pastured on common lands. 2. That is or may be held in common, pertaining to commoning 1649.

1 C. beasts are either beasts of the plough, or such as manure the ground BLACKSTONE 2 C. land AUSTIN, RIGHTS ROSSER.

Commonage (kəmənədʒ), 1610. [f. COMMON *sb.* (or *v.*) + -AGE.] 1. The practice of commoning, right of common (usu. 'of pasture'); the condition of land held in common 1808, *concr.* common land, a common 1771. 2. The estate of the commons 1639.

1 Open fields shackled with the rights of c. A. YOUNG. 2 The whole baronetage, peerage, c. of England THACKERAY.

Commonality (kəmənəlti), ME. [a. OF. *communalité*, *-ault*, f. L. **communalitatem*.] 1. A community, commonwealth -1631; a self-governing community -1650. 2. A body corporate 1425. 3. The common people, as dist. from 'the upper classes'; the commons ME. 14 The Commons as an estate of the realm -1648. 5. *transf.* The general body 1594.

2 The Maure and communalie of the Cite of New Sarum SIR R. ELVOR 3 Plebs in english, is called the communalie ELVOR. 5 The c. of mankind GALT. var *Commonality*.

Common-nefaction 1619. [f. L. *commonefacere*.] An admonition -1679.

Commoner, compar. of COMMON *a.*

Commoner (kəmənər), *sb.* ME. [f. COMMON *sb.* and *v.*] 1. A burgess -1643. 2. One of the common people. (Now used of all below the rank of a *peer*.) ME. 3. A member of the House of Commons. Now *rare* 1648. 14. One who shares in anything -1661. 5. At Oxford: An undergraduate who is not on the foundation of a college, but pays for his commons (called at Cambridge a *pensioner*) 1613 6 One who enjoys a right of common 1540. Also *fig.* 17. A common harlot -1695.

3 He dyed at a knyghtes bridle, and woulde not eate at the bridle of a commoner ELVOR. 6 *fig.* The Birds, great Nature's happy Commons ROWE.

Commonish, *a.* 1478 1792. [f. COMMON *a.* + -ISH] Rather common.

Commonition (kəmənɪʃən) *rare*, 1730. [ad L. *commonitionem*.] Admonition; a formal reminder. So **Commonitive** *a.* serving as a c. **Commonitory** *a.* serving to admonish; *sb.* a commonitory writing.

Common law, ME. [cf. L. *jus commune*.] 1. The general law of a community, as opp. to local or personal customs -1551. 2. The unwritten law of England, administered by the King's courts, based on ancient and universal usage, and embodied in commentaries and reported cases. (Opp. to *statute law*.) ME. b. The law administered by the King's ordinary judges. (Opp. to *equity*, *ecc.*, and *admiralty law* etc.) 1848. Also *attrib.* Hence **Common lawyer**, one versed in, or practising, this.

Commonly (kəmənli), *adv.* ME. [f. COMMON *a.*; see -LY².] 1. Generally, universally -1636. 12. Unitedly -1563. 13. Familiarly -1590. 14. Publicly -1611. 5. Usually, ordinarily ME. 6. Meantly, cheaply (*mod.*).

3 SPENSER *F. Q.* 1. x. 56. 5. In this Land the shining Ones c. walked BUNYAN. Hardly c. civil 1706.

Commonness (kəmənnes), 1530 [f. COMMON *a.*] 1. The state or quality of being common or usual. 2. Meanness; want of distinction. (Less offensive than *vulgarity*.) 1872.

1 Communion is a c. between God and a man 1657 C. of use 1876.

Commonplace, 1549. [tr. L. *locus communis* = Gr. κοινὸς τόπος a general topic.]

A. *sb.* *As two words. 1. A passage of general application -1581. 2. A notable passage, entered, for use, in a COMMONPLACE-BOOK 1561. 13. A commonplace-book -1749. *As one word. 4. A statement generally accepted; a stock theme; a platitude 1560. 5. Anything common and trite 1802, *collect.* 1732. 6. Commonplace quality 1842.

2. Whatever in my small Reading occurs, concerning this our Fellow-Creature [Ass], I do never fail to set it down by way of Common Place SWIFT. 4. The paradox of one age often become the commonplaces of the next JOWETT. 6 The c. of his [Addison's] ideas M. ARNOLD.

Combk. *c.*-book, a book in which one records passages to be remembered or referred to.

B. *adj.* [attrib. use of A.; now written as one word] Of the nature of a commonplace; trite, trivial, hackneyed 1609

A Common-Place Talker STEELE. C. virtues MORLEY. The c. that which is c., commonplaceness.

Hence **Commonplaceness**, *c.* quality **Commonplacery**, *ta c.* book, a person who keeps one.

Commonplace, *v.* 1656 [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To arrange under general heads; to enter in a commonplace-book 2. *intr.* To cite, repeat, or utter commonplaces 1609.

Common Pleas, ME. [repr Anglo-Fr. *communs pleis*, pl. of *plait*. -L. *placitum*; see PLEA.] Civil actions at law brought by one subject against another. (Opp. to *pleas of the crown*; see Blackstone *Comm* III 40.) Used chiefly as a contr. of *Court of Common Pleas*, now merged in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.

Common prayer, 1526. Prayer in which worshippers publicly unite; esp. the liturgy of the Church of England, set forth in the *Book of Common Prayer* of Edward VI. Also, = *Common Prayer Book* 1712.

Common-room, 1670. At Oxford, the college-room to which the fellows and others retire after dinner. Also *transf.* Hence, the members of this room, as a body.

Commons (kəmənz), *sb.* pl. ME. [Pl. of COMMON *sb.*]

1. The commonalty; the lower order, as dist. from those of noble or knightly or gentle rank. 2. The third estate in the English (or other similar) constitution. (In early use excluding the clergy.) Hence, the representatives of the third estate in Parliament; the Lower House. ME.

3. Rude Commons MANDEV Your Highness pore commons 1546. 2. The commons included the whole people, not lords 1817. An assembly called the house of commons to represent the wisdom of the whole nation SWIFT.

II. 1. Provisions for a community or company in common; the common expense of such provisions, also the share due to each member ME. b. Used as *sing.* A common table; cf. *Doctors' Commons*. *spec.* At Oxford, a definite portion of victuals supplied from the college buttery or kitchen, at a fixed price. 1641. 2. Rations; daily fare 1540.

1 A C. of Bread and Water DRYDEN. 2 *Short c.* scant fare.

Common sense, -sense, 1535. [repr Gr. κοινὴ αἰσθησις, L. *sensus communis*.] 1. An internal sense which was regarded as the common bond or centre of the five senses 1543. 2. Ordinary, normal, or average understanding. (Without this a man is foolish or insane.) 1535 b. Good sound practical sense, general sagacity 1725. c. A thing approved by common sense 1803. 3. The general sense of mankind, or of a community 1596. 4. *Philos.* The faculty of primary truths 1758. Also *attrib.* (hyphenated). 2. Common sense will not teach us metaphysics any more than mathematics JOWETT. b. Rich in saving common-sense. c. Is this common sense MACKINTOSH. 4. *Philosophy of Common Sense*: the theory which accepts as the criterion of truth the primary cognitions of mankind. Hence **Common-sensible** *a.* possessing, or marked by, common sense; -bly *adv.*

Commonty (kəməntri), ME. [a. OF. *communel* (*comm*) = L. *communitatem*.] 1. The commonalty -1600. 12. A community -1523. 3. Commonage. *Sc.* 1540. 4. Land held in common; 'a common'. *Sc.* 1600. 15. *loc.* for *comedy*. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 140.

Common weal, commonweal (kəmən-wi:l), *arch.* ME. [COMMON *a.* + WEAL, *q. v.*] 1. (Prop. two wds.) Common well-being 1459. 2. = COMMONWEALTH 2.

Commonwealth (kəmənwelθ), 1470. [See COMMON *a.* and WEALTH.] 1. Public welfare; general good. *Obs.* in ordinary use. 2. The body politic; a state, esp. viewed as a body in which the whole people have a voice or an interest 1513. 3. A republic 1618. 4. The republic

lican government in England between 1649 and 1660. 5. *transf.* and *fig.* 1551

3. Better things were done under a C. than under a King PREYB. b. Since 1891 the title of the federated states of Australia. 6. The Commonwealth of Learning 1664, citations BURKE. Hence **Commonwealth's-man**, one devoted to the c., an adherent of the English C. (*hist.*); *fig.* a republican.

Commorancy (kəmórənsi), 1586. [f. COMMORANT; see -ANCY.] *Law.* Abiding; sojourning; tarrying; var **Commorance**.

Commorant (kəmórənt), 1556. [ad L. *commorantem*.] *adj.* Abiding, dwelling, resident *sb.* A dweller, sojourner, resident 1670 So **Commorantion**.

Commoriant (kəmórɪənt), *a.* 1646. [ad L. *commoriantem*.] Dying together or simultaneously. Also as *sb.*

Commorse, [f. *commors*, *commordere*, after *remorse*] Compassion, DANIEL.

Commot (kəmət), 1495. [a. Welsh *cyntawd*] Welsh *Hist* A division subordinate to a *cantref*, occas., a seigniorial or manor.

Commote (kəməut), *v.* *rare*, 1852. [f. L. *commot*; see COMMOTTE.] To put into commotion, disturb.

Commotion (kəməʃən), 1471. [a. OF. *commotionem*, ad. L. *commotionem*; see COMMOTTE.] 1. *lit.* Continuous or recurring motion -1650. 2. Physical disturbance, more or less violent 1592. 3. Bustle, stir 1616. 4. Public disturbance; tumult, sedition 1471 15 Mental perturbation, agitation -1768.

2. The billows' c. SOUTHEY. 4. The open c. of your people FULLER. The punishment of the Leaders in a C. HOBBS. 5. Achilles in c. rages *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 185. Hence **Commotioner**, one who excites or takes part in a c.

Commove (kəməv), *v.* Chiefly in pa. pple. ME. [a. F. *commouvoir*.] 1. *trans.* (*lit.*) To move violently, set in commotion; to disturb 2. To move in mind or feeling; to excite ME. 1 From its depths commoved, Infuriate ocean raves SOUTHEY.

Communal (kəmɪnəl), *a.* 1811. [a. F., f. L. *communa* COMMUNE] 1. Of or belonging to a COMMUNE, or of pertaining to the Paris Commune 1871. 2. Of or pertaining to a (or the) community 1843; esp. in India, of any of the racial or religious communities. Hence **Communalism**, a theory of government which advocates the widest extension of local autonomy for each locally definable community. **Communalist**, a supporter of a communal system. **Communalistic** *a.* of or pertaining to this theory. **Communalization**, the rendering of anything (e.g. land, gas, etc.) c. **Communalize** *v.* to render c. **Communally *adv.***

Communard (kəmɪnəd), 1874. [f. COMMUNE + -ARD depreciatory.] An adherent of the Commune of Paris of 1871. Also *attrib.*

Commune (kəmɪn), *sb.* 1792. [a. F. (med. L. *communa*) = late L. *communia*, *adj.* neut. pl. as *sb.* fem. (cf. *bible*).] 1. *Hist.* As tr. med. L. *communa*, etc. a. the commonality, b. a municipal corporation; c. a community 1818. 2. In France, a small territorial division governed by a *maire* and municipal council 1792, any similar division elsewhere 1832.

2. The average of France is nearly fifteen communes to a canton 1837. The C. (of Paris): (a) a body which usurped the government of Paris, and played a leading part during the Reign of Terror, till suppressed in 1794, (b) the government on communalistic principles established in Paris in 1871; (c) the principles and practices embodied in the latter.

Commune (kəmɪn), *sb.* 1814. [f. COMMUNE *v.*; cf. *converse*] The action of communing (see COMMUNE *v.*).

Commune (kəmɪn, kəmɪn), *v.* [ME. *comune*, a. OF. *comuner* to make common. Cf. COMMON *v.*]

1. Var. of COMMON *v.* I. 1-3. -1827.

II. Current senses, now always *commune*. 1. *intr.* To talk together, converse; to confer -1611 2. *intr.* To hold intimate (mental or spiritual) intercourse (*with*) (Now only literary, devotional, and poetic.) 1671. 3. *intr.* To receive the Holy Communion, to communicate. (Common in U.S.) 1550.

1. Acts xiv. 26. 2. As thus he communed with his soul apart POPE.

Communicable (kəmiʃəbəl), *a.* ME

[prob. a F.] fr. Communicating -1677. 2. That may be communicated or imparted 1534. 7a. Suitable for communication (*rare*) -1643. 8. Affectable 1534. 2. Lost bliss, to thee no more c. MILT. P. R. 1 419. 4. Be c. with your inferiors Ld. BERNERS. Hence COMMUNICABILITY, COMMUNICABLENESS, the quality or faculty of being c. COMMUNICABLY *adv.* in the way of communication.

Communicant (kōmūnikānt). 1552. [f. L. *communiantem*.]

A. sb. 1. One who partakes of the Holy Communion. 2. One who, or that which, communicates, in various senses 1597.

1. There are 1900 Communicants in that Parish HALL. 2. An anonymous c. 1831.

B. *adj.* (*rare*). 1. Having a part in common 1557. 2. Furnishing communication 1703. 3. Being a communicant (see A. 1) 1834.

1. Two c. or overlapping Genera BOWEN.

Communicate (kōmūnikāt), v. 1526. [f. L. *communicat*, *communicare*, f. *communis*.]

1. *trans.* To give to another as a partaker; to impart, confer, transmit. Const. to. 1538. 2. *spec.* To impart (information, etc.), to inform a person of. Const. to. *trans.* or *absol.* 1529. 3. To give, bestow. ?Obs. 1532. 4. To share in; to use, or enjoy, in common *with*; to share *with* (*arch.*) 1526. 7a. *intr.* To participate, share -1709. 8. To partake of the Holy Communion 1549; *trans.* -1709. 7. To administer the Communion to 1539. 8. *intr.* To hold intercourse or converse; to make a communication. Const. *with*. 1598 *intr.* -1781. 9. To open into each other; to have communication or continuity of passage 1731.

1. To receive or a pleasure JOHNSON To c. the pestilence to 1769. 2. To c. a secret to 1535, information (*mod.*). 4. Thousands that c. our loss B. JENS. 5. Ye did c. with my affliction PHILIP. iv. 14. 6. Every one who was baptized communicated daily WESLEY. 7. Whether children ought to be communicated 1616. 8. No means of communicating with others but by signs TYLER. 9. A system of such canals, which all c. with one another ARBUTHNOT. A dressing-room to c. with the bedroom (*mod.*).

Communication (kōmūnikāshən). ME. [a. OF. *co(m)munication*, ad. L. *communicatio*, see prec.]

1. The action of communicating. Now rare of material things. 2. *spec.* The imparting, conveying, or exchange of ideas, knowledge, etc. (whether by speech, writing, or signs) 1690. 3. *concr.* That which is communicated, as a letter, or its contents 1490. 7a. Interchange of speech -1605. 5. Converse, intercourse 1530. 6. Access or means of access between two or more persons or places; passage 1684. 7. Common participation -1771. 8. The Holy Communion; its observance (*rare*) 1610. 9. *Rhet.* A figure, in which a speaker assumes his hearer as a partner in his sentiments, and says We, instead of I or Ye 1553.

1. C. of commodities 1627, of a disease 1804, of motion (*mod.*). 2. To make Woods serviceable to the end of C. LOCKE. 4. Evil communications corrupt good manners 1 Cor. xv. 23. 6. Two vessels at different temperatures in c. with each other B. STEWART. Lee's communications through South-Western Virginia 1864.

Communicative (kōmūnikatīv), a. ME. [f. L. *communicat*; see above and -IVE.]

1. That has the quality or habit of communicating, ready to communicate information, etc.; open, talkative 1654. 7a. Communicable -1742. 3. Of or pertaining to communication 1670.

1. That no less C. than Judicious Antiquary FOLLER. 2. C. Distempers RICHARDSON. 3. A c. or social principle 1710. Hence COMMUNICATIVE-ly *adv.*, -ness.

Communicator (kōmūnikatōr). 1662. [a. L.]

1. One who or that which communicates COMMUNICATOR-ly *adv.* tending to the communication or imparting of anything, as +C. letters (*Lech. Hist.*)

Communio (kōmūnikāshən). ME. [a. F. or ad. L. *communio*.]

1. Sharing or holding in common; participation; community 2 Fellowship 1553; spiritual intercourse 1600; communing (*poet.*) 1800, common action -1796. 3. The fellowship between members or branches of the same church ME. 4. An organic union of persons united by common religious faith and rites 1565. 5. Community of functions 1538. 6. Intercourse 1614. 7. Participation in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper,

also, the sacrament itself, the Eucharist ME.

7b. = C. Service (cf. SERVICE III. 4, 5) -1575

1. Having no c. of nature with other things GROVE. 2. What c. hath light with darkness 2 Cor. vi. 14. A close c. with Nature FORD. 3. The c. of saints, their c. put with one another merely, but (etc.) TRENCH (Note: The phrase c. of saints has been used also in sense 4.)

4. Some of the Romish C. 1642. 5. To discover the soul from the c. of the body JOWETT. 7. Phrases. C. in one kind, in both kinds, half c., etc. terms of the dispute whether the laity should receive one or both elements in the c. Close or strict, free or open c. among Baptists, a division as to admitting to the Lord's Table persons not baptized by immersion. To take, deliver, receive the c. Hence COMMUNIONIST, one who partakes of the c. (*rare*).

Communion table. 1566 [COMMUNION 7.]

The table used in celebrating the Communion of the Lord's Supper. See under ALTAR

Communiqué (kōmūnikā, [kōmūnikē]). 1852. [Fr., pa. pp. *communiqué* to communicate, used subst.]

An official intimation or report.

Communism (kōmūniz'm). 1843. [f. L. *communis* or F. *commun* + -ISM.]

1. A theory of society according to which all property should be vested in the community and labour organized for the common benefit. 2. Any practice which carries out this theory; also *transf.* 1857.

2. In these curious creatures c. prevails to its fullest extent, one for all and all for one J. G. WOOD

Communist (kōmūnist). 1841 [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *communiste*.]

An adherent of the theory of communism.

attrib. The C. doctrine of not paying a man in proportion to his work W. L. FOSTER. Hence COMMUNISTIC a. (in both senses)

Communitarian (kōmūnitēriān). 1841. [Cf. *unitarian*, etc.]

A member of a community practising communistic theories. COMMUNITARIUM, the home of such a community

Community (kōmūniti). ME. [a. OF. *com(m)unitas*, *com(m)unus* - L. *communitatem*]

1. The quality of appertaining to all in common; common ownership, liability, etc. 1561. 2. Common character; agreement, identity 1587. 3. Social intercourse, communion 1570. 4. Society, the social state 1632. 7a. Commonness -1646.

1. Anabaptists, that hold c. of goods USSER. 2. The points of c. in their nature WOODS. 3. Men have a certain c. with God in this world 1570. 4. [Marriage] is the foundation of c. STEELE. 5. 1 Hen. IV. iii. 17

II. 11. The commonality -1700. 2. A body of people organized into a political, municipal, or social unity ME. 3. *spec.* A body of persons living together, and practising community of goods 1727. 4. *transf.* and *fig.* 1716

2. Those little communities (called) Neighbourhoods 1711. The Jewish c. 1838. The c. the people of a country (or district) or the public 3 The Abbot and C. of St. Mary's SCOTT. The Mormon c. 1890. 4. Creatures that in communities exist WOODS.

Commutable (kōmūtabl), a. 1649. [ad. L. *commutabilis*; see COMMUTE and -BLE.]

That may be commuted or exchanged. Offences not c. by fine 1880. Hence COMMUTABILITY, the quality of being c.

Commutation (kōmūtatshən). 1496. [a. F. *commutation*, ad. L. *commutatio*; see COMMUTE.]

1. The action or process of changing or altering, change, mutation. ?Obs. 1509. 7a. Exchange, barter -1744. 3. Substitution, interchange 1597. 4. *spec.* a. The substitution of one kind of payment for another; also *fig.* 1597.

b. Law The substitution of a lesser punishment for a greater. (See COMMUTE v.) 1822. c. *concr.* The price paid by way of commutation 1707

5. *Electr.* The altering of the course of an electric current. (See COMMUTATOR.) 1876. 6. Angle of c.: (*Astron.*) the distance between the sun's true place seen from the earth, and the place of a planet reduced to the ecliptic 1757.

1. Such a scene of revolution and c. SYD. SMITH. 2. The use of money is that of saving the c. of more bulky commodities, ARBUTHNOT. 4. The c. of Penance 1640. A c. of his own sentence from death to the gallies W. IRVING. The C. of Tithes SYD. SMITH.

Comb. C. Act, an act for the c. of tithes in England, passed in 1836; ticket (*U.S.*) a ticket issued by a railway company, etc., enabling the holder to travel, etc., during its currency at a reduced rate; a season-ticket.

Commutative (kōmūtatīv, kōmūtatēv),

a. 1531. [ad. med. L. *commutativus*, f. L. *commut*; see COMMUTE and -IVE.]

1. Per taining to exchange -1631. 2. Relating to or involving substitution or interchange 1836.

1. C. Justice, is... a Performance of Covenant Houses. 2. Every crime had its c. fine ALFMAN. Hence COMMUTATIVELY *adv.* in a c. manner, *vu* COMMUTATORIAL (in sense 1).

Commulator (kōmūlator). 1839. [f. L. *commutator*.]

He who or that which commutes

Electr. a contrivance for altering the course of an electric current.

Commute (kōmū't), v. 1633. [f. L. *commutare*, f. *com* + *mutare*, cf. *transmute*.]

1. *trans.* To change (for or into), to exchange to interchange 1667. 2. To change an obligation, etc., into something lighter or more agreeable. Const. for, 1710, see *with*. 1633. 3. To change (a punishment, or a sentence) for (to into) a lighter one, or a fine 1642. 4. To change (one kind of payment) into or for another 1790, *absol.* *spec.* (U.S.) To purchase and use a commutation-ticket 5. *intr.* To make up, compound for, to serve as a substitute for 1645

1. May exchange and c. Money a current of England, into Money of Ireland 1633. 2. To c. a penance 1633; one Duty for another 1732. 3. To c. whipping into money FULTON, punishments for fines Ld. BROUGHAM. 4. To c. a vengeance into a fixed charge MILT. To c. an annuity into a capital s. m. Ld. SELWYN. 5. Perhaps the shame and misery of this life may c. for hell 1601. Hence COMMUTER, one who commutes, one who holds a commutation ticket (U.S.)

Commutable (kōmūtabl), a. 1602 [See COMMUTE.]

Mutual, reciprocal. (Chiefly *ant.*) Since... Hyman did our hands unite commutable HAMILTON. 1790.

Comose (kōmō's), a. 1793. [ad. L. *comosus*; see COMA².]

Furnished with a COMA, of seeds; Downy or hairy. var. COMONS.

Compact (kōmpakt), sb. 1590. [Cf. OF. *compact*, ad. L. *compactum*, *compactus*; see PACT.]

In Shaks. usu. (kōmpakt). A covenant or contract between two or more. Used without a in phrases, as *by* c., etc. 7b. In a bad sense: Plot, conspiracy -1632

Family c., social c., see FAMILY, SOCIAL.

Compact, sb. 2 1601. [subst. use of COMPACT *pp. a*.]

A structure; a composition built; compaction -1817.

Compact (kōmpakt), *pp. a*. 1 ME. [ad. I. *compactus*, *compactus*, f. *com* + *pingere*.]

1. *pa. pp. arch.* 1. Compacted, firmly put together. 2. Composed of 1531

1. A fure greater Empire and better c. 1616. 2. If he c. of jarrs, grow Muske all A. L. L. in vi. 3.

II. *adj.* 1. Closely packed or knit together dense, firm ME.; not scattered or diffuse 1642

2. *transf.* and *fig.* 1576

1. The c. of these [of h. m.] 1832. Paris f. c.; [her] strength is collected and condensed within a narrow compass BURKE. 2. A man c., instant, selfish, proud RUSKIN. In verse a. Balfour's c. complete, c. Cowley. Hence COMPACT-ly *adv.*, -ness.

Compact, *pp. a*. 2 1597. [ad. L. *compactus*, *compactus*.]

Joined in compact. *Mean.* for *fit* v. 1. 243.

Compact (kōmpakt), v. 1 1530 [f. COMPACT *a*.]

1. *trans.* To join or knit (things) firmly and tightly together, or to c. each other; to consolidate; to condense, solidify 1633. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To make up or compose 1570. Also *fig.*

1. The Ligaments, that should c. and keep them [limbs] in their Functions 17. 4. Now the bright sun compacts the precious stone BLACKMORE. 2. Who out of nothing all things did c. 1612. Hence COMPACT-ly *adv.* (*rare*), -ness. Compacter, -or.

Compact, v. 2 1535. [3pp. a. OF. *compact* 'faire un pacte', f. *compactum* COMPACT *sb.* 1]

1. *intr.* To make a compact -1690. 2. To plan by compact 1667

1. Slaves could never have a right to c. or consent LOCKE.

Compactive, a. *rare*. [ad. L. *compactivus*.]

Made up by being joined or put together. SIX T. BROWN.

Compaction (kōmpaktshən). ME. [a. OF. ad. L. *compactionem*; see COMPACT *v.*]

The action or process of making or becoming compact; the state of being so compacted.

Compaction 2 1528. [a. OF. f. L. *compact*, *compacisci*.]

The making of an agreement; an agreement made -1531.

+**Compacture**. 1590 [ad. L. *compactura*; see COMPACT v. 1.] Manner of putting closely together; compact structure -1611.

With comely compass and c. strong SPENSER.
+**Compages** (kəmpə'dʒɪz). 1638. [a. L. *f. com + pagē, pangere*, cf. COMPACT *ppl. a.*] 1. A whole formed by the compaction of parts; a complex structure. Also *fig* and *transf.* 2. Solid structure, consistency (as a quality) 1660.

1. The structure and c. of the human frame 1819. *fig.* The whole c., or fabric of the Christian faith WATERLAND. var. +**Compage** (cf. *jointage*, etc.).

+**Compagnate** (kəmpə'nɪt). v. 1648 [f. late L. *compagnat-*, *compagnare*, f. *compago* = *compages*; see COMPAGES.] To join firmly together; to connect, unite (*lit.* and *fig.*). The side-pieces which c. the whole frame 1618. So **Compagnation**.

+**Companable**, a. ME. [a. OF. *com-*, *com-pagnable*, f. *compagnier* to COMPANY.] Sociable, companionable -1611.

+**Companage**. ME. [a. OF. :-late L. *companaticum*, f. *com-* + *panis*.] Anything eaten with bread as a relish, e. g. butter, cheese, meat, etc -1679.

+**Companiable**, a. ME. Var. of COMPANABLE -1822.

Companion (kəmpə'nɪən), sb. 1 ME. [a. OF. *compagnon*, *-pagnon* :-late L. *companionem*, f. *com-* + *panis*.] 1. One who associates with or accompanies another; a mate, a fellow. 2. An associate in some specific or legal relation, a colleague, partner, etc -1769. 3. *fig.* of things 1577. 4. As a term of contempt. Cf. 'fellow' -1764. 5. A knight, formerly of any, now of the lowest, grade in certain orders 1568. 6. A person employed to live with another in need of society. (Now usu. of women.) 1766. 7. A thing which matches another 1762. Also *adj.* and *quasi-adj.*

1. Companions in SIN QUARLES. *Boon c.*; see BOON a. 2. Thine own companion and married wife COVERDALE *Malachi* II 11. 3. With noc. but a pocket compass 1832. 4. 2 *Hen. IV*, II, iv. 132. 5. *C. of the Bath* (C.B.). Hence COMPANIONAGE, companionship (*rare*); the body of (knight) companions. COMPANIONHOOD = COMPANIONSHIP. COMPANIONLESS a. without a c.

+**Companion** (kəmpə'nɪən), sb. 2 1762. [Cf. Du. *kompanje* 'quarter-deck', f. (ult.) It. *compagna* (in *camera della compagna* galley storeroom) = COMPANAGE, *companaticum* provisions. In Du. and Eng. applied to other structures erected on deck.] A skylight or window-frame to admit light to a lower deck or cabin; a wooden hood over the entrance of the master's cabin in small ships. *Ocas.* = *c.-ladder*, *-way*. Comb. *c.-hatch*, *-head*, a wooden covering over the staircase to a cabin; *-ladder*, a ladder leading from the deck to a cabin; also, the ladder by which officers ascend to, and descend from, the quarter-deck. *-way*, the staircase or porch of the ladder-way to the cabin.

Companionable, a. 1606. [f. prec. sb. 1.] 1. *trans.* To make companion or fellow -1803. 2. To go or be with as a companion 1622. 3. *intr.* To keep company 1845. 1. *Ant & Cl* I, li. 30. 2. His statue, still companion on the winged lion on the opposing pillar of the pruzetta RUSKIN.

Companionable, a. 1627. [f. COMPANION v. or sb. 1.] 1. Fitted for companionship; sociable. 2. Fitted to match (*rare*) 1823. A C. life FELTHAM, wit CLARINDON. Hence COMPANIONABLENESS. COMPANIONABLY adv.

Companionate (kəmpə'nɪənt), a. 1927. [f. COMPANION sb. 1 + *-ate*.] C. marriage, marriage with legalized birth-control and provision for divorce by mutual consent.

Companioned, *ppl. a.* 1820. [f. COMPANION sb. 1 + *-ed*.] Having, or accompanied by, a companion or companions.

Companionship (kəmpə'nɪənʃɪp). 1548 [f. COMPANION sb. 1 + *-SHIP*.] 1. The relation of being a companion; association of persons as companions; fellowship. (Also said of things.) 2. A body of companions; *spec.* in *Printing*, a company of compositors working together under a checker 1824. 3. The dignity of a Companion in an order of knighthood 1870.

Company (kəmpə'nɪ), sb. ME. [a. OF. *compagnie*, *-pagnie*, *-pagnie*, f. stem *compagn-*; see COMPANION.] 1. Companionship, fellowship, society; *also transf.* of things. 2.

Sexual connexion -1616. 3. A number of individuals assembled or associated together ME. 4. *collect* Persons casually or temporarily brought into association. More loosely, 'People such as prevent privacy'. ME. b. The person or persons with whom one habitually associates 1601. Also *fig.* 5. A gathering of people for social intercourse; a circle; *tan* assembly 1653, society (*arch.*) 1576. 6. A body of persons combined or incorporated for some common object; *esp.* to carry on some commercial or industrial undertaking ME. b. The partner or partners in a firm whose names are not included in the style or title; generally written CO., COMP. 7. *Mil.* A body of soldiers ME.; *spec.* a subdivision of an infantry regiment commanded by a captain 1590. 8. *Naut.* (in full ship's c.) 'The whole crew of any ship, including her officers, men, and boys' 1610.

1. My sone, be wele ware of womans companye 1440. *For c.* for company's sake. To keep c. (*with*): to associate *with*; *esp.* (*vulgar* and *dial.*) to court. 3. A compaignie Of sondry folk CHAUCER. A c. of horses *Song Sol* I. o. 4. C coming in, they made off LUTTRELL. b. *Phr.* To know a man by his c. 5. Another of the c. that shall be nameless WALTON. To let them see C. FORDYCE. 6. Companies or guilds 1839. A c. of players DENNIS (J). *Jaint Stock C.*: see JOINT STOCK. *Chartered C.*: see CHARTERED. *John C.*: see JOHN.

Company (kəmpə'nɪ), v. ME. [a. OF. *compaignier*; see COMPANION.] 1. *trans.* To accompany; to keep company with (*arch.*). 2. To associate in companionship -1590. 3. *intr.* To keep company, consort ME.; 'to cohabit (*with*)' -1680. Also *absol.* 4. *intr.* To be a gay companion' (J.). SPENSER.

1. Best companion when most I am alone DRUMM. OF HAWTH. 2. To c. my heart with sad laments MATLOWE.

Comparable (kəmpə'rəbəl), a. ME. [a. F., ad. L. *comparabilis*.] 1. Able to be compared (*with*). 2. Worthy of comparison, to be compared (*to*) 1483.

2. None c. to hyr in wytte and wysdom CAXTON. Comparableness. Comparably adv.

+**Compare**. 1650. [ad. L. *comparatus*.] *adj.* Of comparison, comparative -1668. *sb.* Logic. A thing compared with another -1680. So +**Comparison**, **COMPARISON**.

Comparative (kəmpə'rətɪv). ME. [ad. L. *comparativus*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to comparison 1602; *spec.* involving comparison as a method, as c. anatomy, philology, etc. 1675. 2. *Gram.* Expressing a higher degree of the quality or attribute denoted by the simple adjective or adverb, as *truer*, *more often*. Cf. **COMPARISON**, **POSITIVE**. ME. 3. Estimated by comparison 1597; relative 1774. 4. Comparable -1819.

1. An Act of Choice or Preference is a c. Act EDWARDS. The C. method of investigation MAINE. 3. The c. claims of pleasure and wisdom JOWETT. A matter of c. indifference JEVONS.

B. *sb.* 1. *Gram.* The comparative degree (see A. 2); an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree 1590. 2. A compeer, rival -1611. 3. ? One ready to make comparisons -1823.

1. Older and oldest are the ordinary comparatives now in use MORRIS. 2. Gertard ever was His full c. BEAUM. & FL. 3. The push of every Beardless vaine Comparatue 1 *Hen. IV*, III, iii. 67. Hence **Comparatively** *adv.* by way of comparison; somewhat, rather. **Comparativist**, one who employs the c. method.

Comparator (kəmpə'reɪtə), 1883. [f. L. *comparare*.] An instrument for comparing, e. g. the lengths of nearly equal bars.

+**Companioner**. ME. [a. OF. *comparconier*, f. (ult.) L. *com-* + *partitionem*.] = **COMPARTNER** -1537.

Compare (kəmpə'reɪ), sb. 1 1536. 1. An equal, rival, COMPEER -1617. 2. *Without c.* = 'without compeer'. (Referred later to **COMPARE** v.; see next.) 1621. Hence +**Compareless**, peerless, incomparable.

Compare (kəmpə'reɪ), sb. 2 1589. [f. **COMPARE** v. 1; see prec.] Comparison. Chiefly in *beyond* (*past*) c.

With beyond c. 1621. Nor are its churches anything considerable in c. to Oxford EVELYN.

Compare (kəmpə'reɪ), v. 1 ME. [a. OF. *comparer* :-L. *comparare*, f. *com-* + *par-*.] 1. *trans.* To represent as similar; to liken. Const. to. 2. To mark the similarities and differences of;

to bring together for the purpose of noting these Const. *with*, *to*; *together*. 1509. 3. *Gram.* To form the comparative and superlative degrees of (an adjective or adverb) 1612. 4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be compared, to bear comparison; to vie *with*, rival 1450.

1. All the things thou canst desire, are not to be compared vnto her *Prov.* III, 15. He compares it to a Sloe, in shape and taste DAMPER. 2. To c. Great things with small *Mitt. P. L.* II, 921. To c. notes (often *fig.*) to exchange views, confer, discuss. 3. Words of one syllable are usually compared by *er* and *est* W. WARD. Some adverbs are compared, thus 'Soon, sooner, soonest'. Those ending in *ly* by *more* and *most* L. MURRAY. 4. Art, striving to compare With Nature SPENSER *F. Q.* II, v. 29. Hence **Comparer**, **Comparingly** *adv.*

+**Compare**, v. 2 *rare*. 1532 [ad. L. *comparare*, f. *com-* + *parare*.] 1. *trans.* To get, acquire -1590. 2. ? To allege 1536.

1. To fill his bags, and riches to c. SPENSER. **Comparison** (kəmpə'rɪʃən), sb. ME. [a. OF. *comparaison* :-L. *comparationem*, f. *comparare*. Cf. *orison*, etc.] 1. The action, or an act, of comparing or likening. 2. Capacity of being compared; comparable condition or character. (Always with negative expressed or implied) ME. 3. 'A simile in writing or speaking; an illustration by similitude' (J.) ME. 4. The action, or an act, of noting similarities and differences; see **COMPARE** v. 1 2. ME. 5. *Gram.* The action of comparing an *adj.* or *adv.* 1530.

1. The c. of philosophy to a yelping she-dog JOWETT. 2. A Pallace without c. to any other 1662. *Phr.* Without c., out of all c., beyond all c. 3. Comparisons may sometimes illustrate, but prove nothing JUMUS. A man . Full of comparisons, and wounding Routes *L. L. L.* v. II, 854. 4. The Words Great and Little . do import a C. to something else 1640. The Sculptor's art is limited in c. of others Sir J. REYNOLDS. A sterre in ceteris [is] nothing in comparison to the sonne WYCLIF. In c. with other things 1646. Penrith . seems here, by c., like a metropolis SOUTHBY. 5. Degrees of c.: the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of an adjective or adverb +**Comparison**, v. ME. [f. prec. sb. 1.] = **COMPARE** v. 1 1, 2. -1626. 1. In Wyclif as tr. L. *comparare*.

Compart (kəmpɑ:t), v. 1575. [ad. OF. *compartir* or L. *compartiri*.] 1. To divide -1605. 2. To partition into smaller parts 1785. 3. The interior was comparted by willow screens 1876.

Compartition (kəmpɑ:tɪʃən), 1624. [f. L. *compartiri*.] The action of comparting; one of the parts so marked out and divided. Save in their Temples . which needed no Compartitions WORTON.

Compartiment (kəmpɑ:tɪmənt), 1564. [v. F., f. as prec.] 1. A division separated by partitions; a part partitioned off; e. g. one of the divisions of a railway-carriage, a large ship, etc. 2. The proper disposition and distribution of the parts of any design -1736.

1. The ceiling was divided into thirty-nine compartments 1873. Comb. *c.-bulkhead*, one of the partitions which divide the hold of a ship into watertight compartments.

+**Compartner**. 1563. A CO-PARTNER -1701.

Compass (kəmpəs), sb. 1 (a. and *adv.*) ME [a. F. *compas*, f. L. type **compassus*, f. *com-* + *gesser* + *passus* step. Or ? from the vb.] 1. Measure, proper proportion -1612; *duel* limits (now *dial.*) 1579. 2. Artifice, ingenuity; craft, cunning -1597; an artifice -1559. 3. An instrument for taking measurements and describing circles, consisting (in its simplest form) of two straight and equal legs connected at one end by a movable joint. Now usu. in *pl.*; also *pair* of compasses. ME. 4. A circumference, a circle -1655; anything circular in shape -1681. 5. A circular arc, sweep, curve -1697. 6. A circumference, boundary, enclosing line or limit ME., circuit, girth 1526. 7. Circumscribed area; space, area, extent ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 8. *fig.* Bounds, limits; range, reach, scope 1555. 9. *Mus.* The full range of tones which a voice or instrument can produce 1597. 10. Circuit, round; a roundabout course or journey (*arch.*) ME.; a circuit of time 1601. 11. An instrument for determining the magnetic meridian or one's direction with respect to it, consisting of a magnetized needle turning on a pivot; used *esp.* at sea (the *Mariner's* or *Seaman's c.*) 1515. Also *fig.* 1. *Phr.* By c., with measure and order, regularly

*W. u. a. f. * Th. g. h. p. eed. m.*
o. w. e. a. d. compass. B. hes. and.
mpa. h. ng. i. g. h. p. p. l.
a. r. 3. B. w. — compass, waist, calliper, hair-
compass, etc., see these words. 3. Theshaft, flyeth
 a round compass ASCHAM *Taroph.* 6. To touch the
 c. of a wide subject RUSKIN. The Duke's chase, thirty
 miles in c. SHORTHOUSE. 7. Of the tryne compass lord
 and gyde CHAUCER. In the C. of a Crown piece 1710.
 (fig.) of one verse 1724. 8. Within the compass of
 many Wit. Oth. iii. 1. 9. of our belief FULLER. 9.
Hand, iii. 16. 383. 10. They wenten in compass, Dauns-
 inge aboute this floure CHAUCER. Where I did begin,
 there shall I end. My life is run his compass *Full. C.*
v. iii. 25. Phr. To cash, letch, go, seth, take a c. xx
C. box; see Box sh. C. card; see Card sh. 2. Points
of the c.; see Point. To box the c.; see Box v. 1.
Asimuth c.; see Azimuth. (Note. The *dis. survey-*
ing, variation compasses, etc. are varieties of the
 Mariner's compass specially constructed for particular
 purposes.) *fig.* Profit is the Compass by which
 Factious men steer their course 1649.

B. adj. Round, circular, curved (Still techn.)

1523.

A. circling, set round with little diamonds CHESTNUT.
C. adv. [Cl. m. c.] 1. In compass—1587. 2. In
 a circular arc, curvally—1555. 3. Archery.
 To shoot c. to shoot high, so as to allow for
 the curve of the projectile—1611.

Comb. (sense 1) *c. bowl, needle, etc.* 1. *tc. dial,*
 a portable sun-dial adjustable by an attached c.-needle;
flower, plant, a N. Amer. composite (Stiphidium
laciniatum) with large much-divided leaves, of which
 the lower 'are said to present their faces uniformly
 north and south' (Asa Gray); *saw, a saw with a*
narrow blade for cutting out curves of moderate size.
fincher, curved timber, esp. as used for ship-building;
window, a semicircular bay-window.

†Compass, sh. 2. 1573. Corrupt f. COMPOST

1700.
Compass (kəm'pās), *v. 1.* ME. [a. F. *com-*
passer to measure—*L. type *compasare.*] 1. To
 design (a work of art). ME. only. 2. To
 contrive, devise, machine (a purpose). Usually
 in a bad sense. ME. 3. To pass or move
 round, to make the circuit of ME. Also *absol.*
 4. To close round, as a multitude; to surround,
 with friendly or hostile intent; to hem in; to encir-
 cle. *fig.* 'to besiege, block' (J.) ME. Also *fig.* 5.
 To encircle, environ, lie round and enclose
 Also with *round, about, in, ME.* 6. To sur-
 round with ME. 7. To grasp with the mind
 1576. 8. To accomplish 1549, to attain 1593.
 19. To circumvent—1612. 10. To curve or be
 curved 1542.

1. To compass or imagine the imprisonment of the
 King 1681. 3. The Bisquayn Ship wherein Magellan
 compassed the World H. COGAN. 4. Myne enemies
 compassed me rounde aboute COVENANT. 5. *xxvii.* 6.
fig. All the blessings Of a glad father, c. thee about
Temp. v. i. 185. 5. Like the Sea they c. all the land
 POES. 8. That were hard to compass *Twel. N. ii. 11.*
 15. To compass such a bonelless happiness *Per.*
i. ii. 24. 10. *Merry W. iii. v. 112.* Hence *Com-*
passable a. attainable. Com-passed pp. a. iron-
circled; encircled; circumscribed; surrounded; far-
rowed. Compasser.

†Compass, v. 2. 1557. [See COMPASS sh. 2.]
 To COMPOST—1532.

Compassion (kəm'pāshən), *sb.* ME. [a. F.
ad. late L. compassionem, f. compati (compass-).] 1.
 Suffering together with another; fellow-
 feeling, sympathy—1625. 2. Pity that inclines
 one to spare or to succour. ME. 73. *Grief—1590.*
 3. Every claim to c. that can arise from misery and
 distress JUVENAL. Phr. To have (take) c. (upon, for)

Compassion, v. rare. 1588. [prob. ad. F.
compassioner.] To have compassion on to pity
Tit. A. iv. 1. 124. Hence *Compassionable a.*
†piti-; piti-able (rare)

Compassionate (kəm'pāshənət), *a.* 1587.
 [Latinized ad. F. *compassionné.*] 1. Affected
 with, or expressing compassion; pitiful, sym-
 pathetic. 2. Fitted to excite compassion;
 pitiable, piteous—1767.

1. It is a fault, to be too c. of an Heretique DOWNE.
 Hence *Compassionately adv., ness.*

Compassionate (kəm'pāshənət), *v.* 1598
 [f. prec.] To regard or treat with compassion,
 to commiserate (a person, or his distress, etc.).
 Men naturally c. all whom they see in distress
 BURNES.

Compassive (kəm'pāshiv), *a.* 1612. [f. L.
compass-, compati.] Compassionate, pitiful.

Compassless, a. 1864. [f. COMPASS.]
 Without a compass.

†Compassment. ME. [a. OF., f. *compasser.*]
 Compassing; contrivance, machination—1593

Comaternity kəm'pə'tən ME. [ad.

mod. L. *mp. l. atē a. ompa...* god-aunt.
 The relationship existing between godparents
 mutually or between them and the actual
 parents of a child.

Compatibility (kəm'pə'tib'itē), 1611. [See
 next.] The quality of being compatible; mutual
 tolerance, consistency, congruity.

The c. of such properties in one thing BARNOW.

Compatible (kəm'pə'tib'itē), *a.* 1490. [a. F.
 f. L. *compati* (see COMPASSION).] 1. Sym-
 pathetic—1618. 2. Mutually tolerant; capable
 of existing together in the same subject, ac-
 cordant, consistent, congruous. Const. with

a. Wedlocke and priesthood he not repugnant but a.
 of their nature MORE. Heat is c. with Moisture 1688
 Hence *Compatibleness. Compatibly adv.*

†Compatient, a. ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *com-*
patiendum.] Suffering along with, sympathetic,
 compassionate—1646. So *†Compatience.*

Compatriot (kəm'pə'triət, -pə'tē), 1611.

[a. F. *compatriote*, ad. L. *compatriota, f. com-*
+ patriota countryman.] A fellow-country-
 man. *attrib.* and *adv.* Of the same country 1744.
 They are ready to think a c. braver, and more de-
 serving than any foreigner TUCKER. And Wolfe's
 great name c. with his own COWLEY. Hence *Com-*
patriotic a. of or pertaining to compatriots; belong-
 ing to the same country. *Compatriotism, the*
position of being compatriots; c. feeling or sympathy.

Compeer (kəm'pē), *v.* SE. 1450. [a. L.
compari-; L. comparare. Cf. APPEAR.] 1.

To appear—1661. 2. *Sc. Law.* To appear in
 a court, either in person or by counsel 1450.

So *Compearance.*

Compeer (kəm'pē), *sb.* [ME. *comper, a.*
*OF., f. com- + per (peer), mod. peer:—L. *parari**
See PEER, PAIR.] 1. One of equal rank or
 standing; an equal, peer. 2. A companion,
 comrade, fellow ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1. Brian Horomble a c. of King Alfred and
 of Washington 1885. 2. Heaved lodgings, for hymn
 and his Comperys FRYMAN. Dryden and several of his
 comperes MACAULAY. Hence *†Compeer v. rare,* to
 equal, rival, be c. of.

Compel (kəm'pel), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *compeller*
 and *compellir*, ad. L. *compellere, f. com- + pel-*
lere.] 1. *trans.* To urge irresistibly, to con-

strain, oblige, force. 2. To take or get by
 force, to extort—1601; to constrain (an action);
 to bring about by force, or moral necessity; to
 command 1671. 3. To force to come, go, or
 proceed, to force. Also (as in L.) To gather
 into a company by force *Cf. cloud-compeller.*
 (Now rare and poet.) 1447. 4. To force by
 pressure, compress. *Obs. etc. fig.* 1657. 15. To
 overpower, constrain (rare) 1667.

1. C. them to come in *Luke xiv. 23.* C. the idle into
 occupation RUSKIN. 2. We give express charge,
 that there be nothing compell'd from the Villages
Hen. V. iii. vi. 216. He compell'd the Devil's ascent
 ELIAST. 3. Compelling here and there the Stragglers
 to the Fleet SUTHER. 15. Easy sleep their weary
 limbs compell'd DRYDEN. Hence *Compellable a.*
 that may be compelled. (Const. to do, to, or what.)
 (Chiefly in legal use) *Compellent, ant. a. compell-*
ing. Compeller, one who compels or constrains,
one who drives.

Compellation (kəm'pēl'ən), Now arch.

1603. [ad. L. *compellationem, f. compellare.*]
 1. Addressing or calling upon any one; an ad-
 dress (arch.). 2. Addressing by a name or
 title; style of address, an appellation 1637.

1. His c. incline thine ears, hearken unto me 1642.
 2. Tec. c. of him by his Christian name 1691. The
 name and c. of little Flocke 1643. Abraham, agreed
 with her, to go by the C. of his sister 1654.

Compellative (kəm'pēl'ativ), *rare.* 1636
 [f. *compellat-, compellare + -ive.]* A word used
 as a name, title, or appellation.

Compend (kəm'pend), 1596. [ad. L. *com-*
pendium] = COMPENDIUM.

The C. of Aldrich Sir W. HAMILTON.

†Compendiary. 1589. [ad. L. *compendia-*
rium adj. neut. used subst.] *sb.* A compen-

dium—1631. *adv.* Compendious, expeditious,
 brief—1815.

†Compendiate, v. 1614. [f. L. *compendiat-*
compendiare.] trans. To sum up concisely—1639.

Compendious (kəm'pendi'əs), *a.* ME. [a.
 Anglo-Fr., ad. L. *compendiosus; see below* and
 -ous.] 1. Containing the substance within small
 compass, concise, summary. 2. Of a way,
 method, etc.; That saves time or space, expedi-

tious, direct; summary—1774.

1. A way not so safe as c., when the tyde is out
 CAREW. Hence *Compendiously adv., ness.*

Compendium (kəm'pendi'əm), *Pl. -iums,*
 -ia, 1581. [a. L., f. *compendere* to weigh to-

gether.] 1. A short cut. 2. An abridgement
 of a larger work or treatise, giving the sense
 and substance, within smaller compass; an
 epitome, a summary, a brief 1589. 3. *transf.*
 and *fig.* An embodiment in miniature; an ab-

stract 1602. 4. Economy—1812.

2. *Compendium of mathematics and natural philo-*
sophy 1793.

Compenetrate (kəm'pēn'itrit), *v.* 1686.

[See COM-.] To penetrate in every part, per-

vade. Hence *Compenetration.*

Compensate (kəm'pēnsət, kəm'pēnsət), *v.*
 1646. [f. L. *compensat-, compensare, f. com-*
+ pensare, freq. of pendere] 1. *trans.* To counter-

balance, make up for, make amends for 1656.

Also *absol.* 2. *intr.* To be an equivalent, to

make up for 1648. 3. *trans.* To make equal

return to, to recompense or remunerate (a per-

son) for 1814. 4. *Mech.* To provide with me-

chanical compensation; to make up for (the

variations of a pendulum), *trans. and intr.* 1819.

1. To c. their neglect H. MORRIS. Compensating

good with good 1672. 2. To c. to us what we have

lost BLACK. 3. Skill might c. for defective numbers

FRANKLIN. 3. To c. yourself for your rent and services

CAUSE. Hence *Compensatingly adv.*

Compensation (kəm'pēns'etjən), ME. [ad.

L. *compensationem; see prec.]* 1. The action

of compensating, or condition of being com-

pensated; counterbalance, requital, recompense.

b. *Mech.* The balance or neutralization of op-

posing forces 1780. 2. Recompense, remunera-

tion, amends 1670. b. Recompense for loss or

damage 1804. c. *Civil Law.* (See quot.) 1842.

1. The Spartan idea of human life was one of strict

c. you must fight for the state if it is to keep you

MOORE. 2. The c. which the borrower pays to the

lender ADAM SMITH. c. *Compensation* a sort of

right by set-off, whereby a person who has been sued

for a debt demands that the debt may be compensated

with what is owing to him by the creditor WHARTON.

Comb. c.-balance, -pendulum, in a chronometer,

a balance-wheel or a pendulum having arrangements

which neutralize the effect of the expansion or con-

traction of the metal under variations of temperature.

Hence *Compensational a.* of or relating to c.

Compensative a. Compensatory.

Compensator (kəm'pēnsət'ər), 1837 [f. L.

compensare] One who or that which com-

pensates; *spec.* a contrivance for producing

mechanical compensation, as the magnet c.

Hence *Compensatory a. compensating.*

†Compe-nse, v. ME. [2. OF. *compensare*—

L. *compensare*] = COMPENSATE v. 1, 2.—1825

|| **Compère** (kəm'pē), *sb.* 1928. [Fr.]

The organizer or general director of a musical

or vaudeville entertainment. So *Compère v.*

†Compert. 1534 [ad. L. *compertum.*] A

thing found out by judicial inquiry—1530.

Compesce (kəm'pēs), *v. arch.* ME. [ad. L.

compescere.] To restrain, repress, curb.

†Compester, v. 1628. [See COMPOST.] To

manure—1796.

†Compete, v. 1. rare. 1541. [a. F. *competer,*

ad. L. *competere* to fail together, etc.] To be

suitable, applicable, or competent.

Compete (kəm'pit), *v. 2.* 1620 [repr L.

competere, f. com- together + petere to seek, etc.

Cf. competitor.] 1. *intr.* To enter into or be

out in rivalry with. 2. To strive with another,

for, or in doing, something 1795.

2. The signs of antiquity will not do to c. with

the inspired authors 1800. 3. And man competes

with man, like foe with foe CHAMBERS.

Competence (kəm'pētēns), 1594. [a. F.

compétence, f. L. competent-, competere; see

COMPETE v. 1 and 2.] 1. Rivalry. 2. A suffi-

ciency of—1740. 3. = COMPETENCY 3. 1632.

4. Sufficiency of qualification, capacity 1750,

esp. (Law), legal capacity 1768; adequacy 1851.

2. A c. of land freely allotted MASSACHUSETTS. 3. A c.

is vital to content YOUNG. Rubbed of c., And her

obsequious shadow, peace of mind WOODS. 4. To

make men act zealously is not in the c. of Law BLACK.

Competency (kəm'pētēnsi), 1594. [ad. L.

competentia; see -ENCY.] 1. Rivalry—1638.

2. = COMPETENCE 2—1734. 3. A sufficiency,

without superfluity, of the means of life 1558;

the condition of having a sufficient income 1596.

4. = COMPETENCE 4. 1597.

se (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). s (ever). ei (I, eye). s (Fr. can de vie). i (sit). i (Psych). q (what). p (yet).

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h a d c C B N E

Competent (kəm'petənt), *a.* ME. [a. F. *competent*, and ad. L. *competentia*; see COMPETE v.1.] 1. *gen.* Suitable, fit, proper -1791. 2. Answering the requirements of the case (arch.). ME.; sufficient in amount, quality, or degree ME. 3. Properly qualified 1647. 4. *Law.* Legally qualified or sufficient 1483. 5. Of things, etc.: Belonging to; within one's rights; legitimate 1614.

6. *A. C.* annuity for lyff ME, living Tussen. A. C. while before Christmas L. E. V. A. C. reason 1897. 3. A matter, allowed by all C. Judges BENTLEY. 4. Any competent, court 1536. C. witnesses BLACKSTONE. 5. Though it is C. for Parliament to legislate for the colonies STANLEY. Hence *Competently adv.*

Competent, *sb.* Pl. also *-entes*. 1655 [ad. L. *competens*] *Eccl. Hist.* A candidate for baptism.

+Competible, *a.* 1586. [app. f. L. *competere* to be suitable, to correspond + *-IBLE*] Appropriate, suitable, befitting; competent -1660. Also with *to*, with

Competition (kəm'pitiʃən) 1605. [ad. L. *competitio*; see COMPLETE.] 1. The action of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time (J.); the striving of two or more for the same object; rivalry 1608; in *Commerce*, rivalry in the market 1793. Const. for, 110. 2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A contest for the acquisition of something; a match; a trial of ability 1618.

3. The place will be filled by open c. (mod.). From c. among traders (comes) reduction of prices BENTHAM. C. to the crown there is none nor can be BACON (J.). The Priest-hood, which ever hath been in some c. with Empires BACON. 4. For the next lot there was a keen c. (mod.). Comb. c. wallah (Urdu *wallā* = L. *varius*, Eng. *var*) = *Competitioners*; applied in 1856 to members of the I. C. S., then first admitted on the competitive system. Hence *Competitioner*, a competitor; one who enters a service, etc., by c.

Competitive (kəm'petitiv), *a.* 1829. [f. L. *competitivus*, *competere* (see COMPETE v.2) + *-IVE*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by competition; as a c. examination.

Competitor (kəm'petitə), 1534. [a. F. *compétiteur*; see COMPETE v.2.] 1. One who competes; one who seeks an object which others also seek; a rival. 2. An associate -1681.

3. They cannot brooke Competitors in love T. A. II. i. 77. 4. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 35. Hence *Competitorship*, the office or action of a c. *Competitory*, *a.* belonging to competitors or competition; *competitive*. So *Compe* tress, + *trice*, + *trix*, a female c.

Compilation (kəm'pilaʃən) ME. [a. F. ad. L. *compilationem*, f. *compilare* to COMPILE.] 1. The action of compiling; see COMPILE v. 2. *concr.* That which is compiled; a literary work or the like formed by compilation ME. 18. Accumulation -1728.

3. That all compilations are useless I do not assert JOHNSON. So *Compiler*, a compiler. *Compilatory*, *a.* belonging to a compiler or a c.

Compile (kəm'paɪl), *v.* ME. [a. F. *compiler*, (commonly taken as) -L. *compilare* to plunder. The history is obscure.] 1. To collect and put together (materials), so as to form a treatise. 2. To construct (a written or printed work) out of materials collected from various sources ME. 13. To compose (e. g. a sonnet) -1598.

4. Compiling notes to the *Iliad* from Eustathius L. STEPHEN. 5. To c. a Dictionary 1748. 3. L. L. L. IV. iii. 134.

II 1. To heap together, pile up -1812. 2. To construct by putting together materials -1682. 3. *Cricket slang.* To 'pile up' (a large number of runs) 1884.

4. New South Wales 'compiled' 412. 1884. Hence *+Completion*, compilation, *concr.* that which is compiled. *Compiler*, one who compiles, composes, or builds.

+Compinge, *v.* [ad. L. *compingere*.] To compress. BURTON.

Comital (kəm'pitəl), *a.* 1656 [ad. L. *comitalis*, f. *comitatus* place where roads cross] *Rom. Antig.* Of or pertaining to the cross-ways, as a c. shrine, also to the *comitalia*, an annual festival in honour of the Lares. Also as *sb.*

Complacence (kəm'plæns), *n.* Now rare. ME. [ad. med. L. *complacencia* = F. *complaisance*, f. L. *complacere*.] 1. Self-satisfaction.

An ob c of p assure and satisfaction 1667. 13. Disposition to please, complaisance -1749. 1. This c. is vain glory CANTON. 2. A Man un-
concer O Thou My sole c. MONT. P. L. III. 276. 3. All people were so full of c. BUTLER.

Complacency (kəm'plænsɪ), 1643. [f. as prec. + *-ENCY*.] 1. The fact or state of being pleased with a thing or person; tranquil satisfaction 2. *spec.* Self-satisfaction 1650. 3. Pleasure, delight (arch.) 1652. 4. Contented acquies-
cence -1709. 5. = COMPLACENCE 3 1651.

6. He regards the enemies of pleasure with c. JOWETT. 7. The c. of such women between c. of a few courtiers FROUDE. Hence *+Complacential*, *a.* complaisant; -ly *adv.*

Complacent (kəm'plænsənt), *a.* 1660 [ad. L. *complacens*; see above.] 1. Pleasant in manner, complaisant 1790. 2. Obliging 1772. 3. *spec.* Self-satisfied 1767. 3. Obliging in manner, complaisant 1790.

4. In the c. month of May 1660. 5. With c. smile 1767. 3. The c. flattery of Leicester SCOTT. Hence *Complacently adv.*

Complain (kəm'pleɪn), *v.* [ME. *compleigne*, f. F. *complaign*, *complandre* -late L. *com-
plangere*] 1. *trans.* To bewail, lament -1700. Also *refl.* 2. *intr.* To give expression to
sorrow; to make moan, lament -1647. 3. *intr.* To suffer, be ailing. (Now *trans.*) 1607. 4. *intr.* To express discontent; to murmur, grumble ME.
With *of*. (Now the leading use) 1584. 5. *intr.* (orig. *refl.*) To make a formal complaint to or
before; to bring a charge 1449. 6. *transf.* and
or creak, as a mast 1722.

7. To c. of the death of the king L. BERNERS. 8. To c. of to let it be known that one is suffering
from (any pain, etc.). 4. The Heat they c. of cannot
be in the Weather ARDISON. Others c. that Fate
Free Virtues should enchain to Force or Chance MILN.
P. L. II. 532. 5. Dominus Corbulio, complained
before the Lords of the Senate, that (etc.) 1553. Hence
complainable *a.* to be complained of. *Complain-
er*, one who complains; in *Law* = *COMPLAINANT*. *Com-
plainingly adv.* -ness.

Complainant (kəm'pleɪnənt), 1495. [a. F. *complainant*, *complaignant*; see COMPLAIN v. and -ANT.] 1. *Law.* One who enters a legal
complaint; a plaintiff or prosecutor. 2. *gen.* One who complains 1525. Also as *adj.*

3. The same complainant, not proving the matter
of his said bill to be true 1495. 4. No want of com-
plaint, nor of complainants CARYLE.

Complaint (kəm'pleɪnt), [ME., a. F. *com-
plainte*, see COMPLAIN.] 1. The action of
complaining; grieving. 2. An expression of
grief; a plaint ME. 3. Utterance of grievance
ME.; a statement of injustice suffered ME. 4.
Law. A statement of injury or grievance laid
before a court (prop. a Court of Equity) for
purposes of prosecution and redress; an accus-
ation or charge; in U.S. the plaintiff's case in
a civil action ME. 5. The subject of complaint
(esp. of chronic nature) 1705.

6. *spec.* A bodily ailment or disorder
(esp. of chronic nature) 1705. 7. For whom was made much complaynt CHAUCER.
2. Complaine of Pite CHAUCER (*little*). 3. That was
the clergy of England hath been the c. of all who
taken for a bowl c. 189. Hence *+Complainful*

Complaisance (kəm'pleɪsəns, kəm'pleɪzəns), 1652. [a. F.; see COMPLACENCE.] The action
or habit of making oneself agreeable; desire and
care to please; deference to the wishes of others,
obligingness, courtesy, politeness; (with *pl.*) an
act of complaisance.

Complaisance; that is to say, That every man strive
to accommodate himself to the rest HOBBS. For c.,
and breeding sake I'll do it SHADWELL. How the
complaisances we use, shame us now EMBERSON.
var. *+Complaisancy* (rare).

Complaisant (kəm'pleɪzənt, kəm'pleɪzənt),
a. 1647. [a. F., pr. pp. of *complaire* -L. *com-
placere*.] Disposed to please; obliging,
courteous; accommodating.

That's very c. Mr. Bayes, to be of another Man's
Opinion, before he knows what it is VILLIERS *Re-
hearsal*. The French are c. cordial, and well-bred
SMILES. Hence *Complaisantly adv.*

+Complanate, *v.* 1643. [f. L. *complanat-*,
complanare.] To make plane, to flatten -1713.
So *Complanate* *a.* made plane, lying in one

plane, flattened. *Complanation*, making plane
or level, flattening out.

Complet (kəm'pleɪt), *v.* 1503. [ad. L. *com-
plecti*, in late L. *complectere*.] 1. To embrace
(lit. and fig.) -1657. 2. To connect together
to interweave. Hence *Completed* *pp.* *a.* 1
[app. f. COMPLETION.] = COMPLETIONED.

Complement (kəm'plɪmənt), *sb.* ME. [ad. L. *complementum*, f. *compleo* to fill up. In II
latterly supplanted by COMPLIMENT.] 1. The action of fulfilling or completing
-1721. 2. Completeness, fullness -1677. *Her
Fullness* (of the moon) 1610. 3. That which
completes or makes perfect; the complement
consummation ME. 4. The quantity or amount
that completes or fills; complete set; totality
1589. 5. That which, when added, completes
a whole, each of two parts which mutually com-
plete each other. (See *quots.*) 1827.

6. Love is the c. of the law and the supplement of
the Gospel TURNER. 7. Matter sufficient to make a full
periode or c. of sense PUTTENHAM. Brains that want
their c. of wits WOLCOTT. 8. The c. of a ship; the full
number required to man it. 5. *Math.* *Arithmetical*
a. the sum which, added to a given number, makes
up unity, ten, or the next higher multiple of ten.
Complements of a parallelogram; the two lesser
lines parallel to the diagonal, made by drawing
lines parallel to the sides of a given parallelogram,
through the same point in its diagonal. C. of an arc
or angle; the amount which, added to the arc or
angle, makes up 90 degrees. *Mus. C. of an interval*;
the interval wanting to make up a complete octave.

II. 1. A completing accessory -1692. 2. A
personal accomplishment or quality -1636. 3. A
ceremony, a formality -1646.

Complement (kəm'plɪmənt), *v.* 1612 [f.
prec.] 1. To make complete or perfect, to form
the complement to 1641. 2. = COMPLIMENT
v. 1, 2, 4. Hence *Complementer*, -or, one who,
or that which, complements; formerly = COM-
PLIMENTER.

Complemental (kəm'plɪməntəl), *a.* 1602.
[f. COMPLEMENT *sb.* + *-AL*.] 1. Of the nature
of a complement; complementary (to) 2. Ac-
cessory -1655; ceremonious -1695, accom-
plished -1636. 3. = COMPLIMENTAL 2 -1705.

4. C. *a. r.* the air, 100 cubic inches, which can be
added after an ordinary inspiration (20 cubic inches)
C. male (in *Zool.*); Darwin's name for a minute radi-
mentary male parasitic on the hermaphrodite in certain
cirripeds, etc. Hence *Complementally adv.*

Complementary (kəm'plɪməntəri), 1599.
[f. COMPLEMENT *sb.* + *-ARY*.] 1. Forming a complement, complet-
ing 1836. 2. Ceremonious -1637.

3. C. angles; two angles which together make up
a right angle. C. colours; colours which, when mixed,
produce white light.

B. *st.* 1. A master of accomplishments.
B. JONS. 2. Short for 'c. colour' 1855.

Complete (kəm'pleɪt), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *com-
pletus*, *compleo*.] About 1600 often *complete*. 1. Having
all its parts or elements; entire, full. 2. Whole,
finished, ended, concluded ME. 3. Entire 1645. 4. Without defect ME. 5. Co-
summate, *q. obs.* 1526. 6. quasi-*adv.* = COM-
PLETELY.

7. Shoulders broad for c. armour fit MARLOWE. C.
intelligence JOHNSON. 8. The space of y. yeres C.
FABIAN. 9. C. inability to obtain drink KAYE. C.
combustion 1854. 5. The *Complete Angler* WALTON.
Phr. C. *flourish* (1) a one which possesses stamens
and pistils; (2) one which also possesses the floral
envelopes. Hence *Completely adv.* -ness.

Complete (kəm'pleɪt), *v.* 1530. [f. the *adj.*] 1. *trans.*
To bring to an end, finish. 2. To make whole or entire
1726. 3. To make perfect 1667. 4. To accomplish (a vow, etc.) (*rare*) 1680.

5. To c. a work 1751. 6. To c. the sense MASON.
7. That fair fennel troop, completed to the taste Of
lustful appearance MILN. P. L. XI. 612. Hence *+Com-
pletment*. *Completer*, *Completive* *a.* com-
pleting.

Completion (kəm'pleɪʃən), 1657. [ad. L. *completi-
onem*.] The action of making complete; the condition
of being completed; accomplishment (of a wish, etc.).
They may tend to the c. of the business CROMWELL.
The apparent completions of prophecy BUTLER.

Compleatory (kəm'pleɪtəri), 1450. [ad. eccl. L. *completorius*, f. *compleo*; see above.] *adj.*
Having the function of completing 1659. *sb.* 1. A
compleatory thing 1659. 2. = COMPLAIN 1450.
adj. C. of ancient, predictions BARROW.

o (Ger. Köln). ð (Fr. pen). ù (Ger. Müller). ù (Fr. dune). ð (curl). ð (êo) (there). ð (v) (rein). ð (Fr. faire). ð (fr. fern. *saute*)

Complex (kəm'pleks) *v.* 1635 [ad L. *complexus*, pa. pple. of *complectere*, cf. *complicated*.] *n.* 1. Comprehending various parts connected together; composite, compound. 2. *esp.* Consisting of parts involved in various degrees of subordination, involved, intricate 1715.

3. Ideas thus made up of several simple ones put together (call C.; such as are Beauty, Gratitude, a Man, an Army *Locus* 1. *fractum* in *Arith.*, one that has a fraction for its numerator, or denominator, or both (cf. *Complexus*) *C. number* in *Math.*, a number of which part is real and part imaginary. Hence *Complexly* *adv.* collectively; in a *C.* manner.

Complexion (kəm'plekshən) *sb.* ME. [a F., ad. L. *complexio*, *f.* as prec.] 1. From Rom. and med. L. 1. The combination of qualities (*cold* or *hot*, and *moist* or *dry*), or of 'humours', in a certain proportion; 'temperament'. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1b. Also = *humour*, or 'collection of humours' - 1639. 2. Bodily or mental habit; nature - 1855. 3. The colour and texture of the skin, *esp.* of the face; *orig.* as showing the 'temperament'. (Now the ordinary sense) 1580. 4b. Face, *Orth.* iv. ii. 62.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* 1589. 2. *Mee* thinks it is *very* souly, and hot for my C. *Hand*, v. ii. 102. A very amorous C. *Hume*, 3. *Mislike* me not for my C. *Mech.* v. ii. 1. 4. The C. of the *Skie* *Rich.* II, iii. ii. 294, of the times *Fulcr.*

II. From old L. senses. 1. Embrace (rare) 1493. 2. Complication, combination - 1725. Also *quasi-complex*. 3. = *Complex* *sb.* 1. - 1741.

Hence *Complexional* *a.* *to* of pertaining to the (physical or mental) constitution, pertaining to the C. (of the skin). *Complexionally* *adv.* *Complexionary* *a.* pertaining to the C. *Complexionless* *a.* pale, colourless.

Complexion (kəm'plekshən) *v.* ME. [*f.* prec. *sb.*] 1. To constitute by combination of various elements - 1658. 2. To give a colour or tinge to 1612.

Complexioned (kəm'plekshənd) *pph.* ME. [*f.* prec. *sb.* and *v.*] 1. Having a (specified) temperament - 1795. 2. Having a (specified) colour and texture of skin 1615. Also *transf.*

1. A well complexioned body *Lydg.*, *Soul* *Noah.* 2. The people are all fair-complexioned.

Complexity (kəm'pleksiti) 1721. [*f.* L. *complexus* + *-ity*] 1. The quality or condition of being complex; intricacy. 2. *quasi-complex*. A complicated condition, a complication 1794.

1. C. of organisation *Darwin*. 2. The many-complexioned complexities Of Arthur's palace *Tennyson*.

Complexive, *a.* 1654. [*a.* L. *complexivus*.] Comprehensive - 1672.

Complexus (kəm'pleksəs) 1871. [*f.* L. *complexus*.] An interwoven structure; a complex, 'issue'.

Compliable (kəm'plaiəbl) *a.* 1635. [*f.* *COMPLY* + *-ABLE*.] 1. Apt or inclined to comply; compliant. 2. Reconcilable - 1745.

1. The uniting of another C. mind *Milton*. 2. The Jews had made their religion C. and accommodated to their passions *Jerome*.

Compliance (kəm'plaiəns) 1641. [*f.* *COMPLY* + *-ANCE*.] 1. Compliance - 1732; accord - 1722. 2. The acting in accordance with a desire, condition, etc.; an acceding to; practical assent. Often *absol.*; also in bad sense. 1647.

1. All her words and actions mixed with love and sweet C. *Milt.* P. L. viii. 603. 2. All politics necessitate questionable compliances W. *Patterson*. In C. with your wishes 1865. *var.* *Compliancy*.

Compliant (kəm'plaiənt) *a.* 1642 [*f.* *COMPLY* + *-ANT*.] 1. Complying, disposed to comply; complaisant. 2. Pliant - 1793. Also as *sb.* *Obs.*

1. C. with the royal will *Gazet.* Hence *Compliantly* *adv.*

Complicacy (kəm'plikəsi) 1827. [*f.* L. *complicatus*.] 1. Complicated quality. 2. A complicated structure, matter or condition 1849.

2. Difficulties, complications, very many *Carlyle*.

Complicate (kəm'plikeɪt) *v.* 1661. [*f.* L. *complicat.*, *complicare*, *f.* *com-* + *plaudere*.] 1. To fold, wrap, or twist together - 1691. 2. To combine intimately - 1691. 3. To mix up with in an involved way 1673. 4. To compound - 1707. 5. To make complex or intricate 1832.

3. A disease complicated with other diseases *Arbuthnot*. 4. Ideas complicated of various simple ideas *Locke*. Hence *Complicatedly* *adv.*, *ness*.

Complication (kəm'plikəʃən) 1611. [*ad.* L. *complicationem*, *f.* as prec.] 1. The action of folding together; the condition of being folded together - 1691. 2. Combination, conjunction - 1699. 3. An involved condition or structure 1665. 4. Complicated condition, structure, or nature; involved relation 1793, *quasi-complex*. A complicated mass or structure 1647.

3. That C. of probabilities by which the Christian history is attested *Paley*. 4. Amid tumult and C. H. *Newman*. The coexistence of a dislocation with a fracture, is a serious C. *Holmes*.

Complicative, *a.* (sb.) [*See* *COMPLICATE* + *-IVE*.] 1. Tending to complicate. 2. *sb.* 1654.

Complice (kəm'plis) 1475. [*a.* F., ad. L. *complices*, *-placem*.] 1. *gen.* An associate - 1734. 2. *spec.* An associate in crime (*arch.*). Now *ACCOMPLICE*. 1581.

1. *a.* *Hen.* II, i. l. 163. 2. To quell these Traitors and their accomplices 1594.

Complicity (kəm'plikəsi) 1656. [*f.* L. *complices*, *-placem*; see *-ITY*.] 1. The being an accomplice. 2. = *COMPLEXITY* 1847.

1. The charge... of C. in the designs of his patron *Hallam*.

Complicator (kəm'plikətə) 1612. [*f.* *COMPLY* + *-ATOR*.] 1. An accomplice - 1649. 2. One who complicates with (any humour, fashion, etc.); *trav.* a conformist in politics or religion 1644.

2. In the changes of religion he was a C. *Stowe*.

Compliment (kəm'plimənt) *sb.* 1654. [*a.* F., 16th c., ad. L. *complimentum*.] A doublet of *COMPLEMENT*; cf. also *COMPLY*.] 1. A ceremonial act or expression as a tribute of courtesy, 'usually understood to mean less than it declares' (J.), now, *esp.* a neatly-turned remark addressed to any one, implying praise; complimentary language. 2. usually in *pl.* Formal respects 1733. 3. A complimentary gift (*arch.* or *arch.*) 1722. Also *fig.*

1. C. - a thing often paid by people who pay nothing else *Hor. Sumr.* In a style of C. *Pope*. 2. Make my compliments to your mamma *Carson*. Hence *Complimental* *a.* formal, of the nature of a C.; given to paying compliments. *-ally* *adv.*

Compliment (kəm'plimənt) *v.* 1653. [*a.* F. *complimenter*, *f.* *compliment*; see prec.] 1. *intr.* To employ formal courtesy in act or expression. 2. *trans.* To address with formal expressions of civility, etc.; to pay a compliment to, to flatter with delicate praise 1735. Also *fig.*

3. To congratulate formally (*upon*) 1717. 4. *spec.* To present with as a mark of courtesy 1717.

1. Believe me, I never C. *Jane Austen*. 3. To C. a boy on his progress 1884.

Complimentary (kəm'pliməntəri) *a.* 1716. [*f.* prec. + *-ARY*.] Expressive of, conveying, or of the nature of a compliment.

Compline, *complin* (kəm'plɪn) [*ME.* *complie*, *a.* OF. *complie* (sc. *horu*). The forms *complein* (13th c.), *complin*, are obscure. The final *e* is modern and unhistorical.] In Catholic ritual: The last service of the day, completing the services of the canonical hours, also, the hour of that service. Also *attrib.*

At complin byt was y-bore To the beryngne, That noble corps of *Jehan Cryst* *Shortham*.

Complish, *v.* [*ME.* *complissen*, *a.* OF. *compliss*, *complir*, repr. L. *completum*; see *COMPLET*.] 1. To fill up 1450. 2. To fulfil - 1596. Hence *COMPLISHMENT*.

Complot (kəm'plɒt) *sb.* Now rare. 1577 [*a.* F.; of uncertain origin. In *Shaks*, etc., also stressed *complot*.] A covert design planned in concert; a conspiracy, a PLOT.

To lay a C. to betray thy *Foes* *Tit.* i. ii. 247

Complot (kəm'plɒt) *v.* Now rare. 1579 [*a.* F. *comploter*; see prec.] 1. *intr.* To com-

bne p o 2. To combine in plotting (some act, usually criminal) 1593.

2. To plot, contrive, or c. my ill *Rich.* II, i. 182. Hence *Complotment*, *conspiracy*; *secret plan* *Complotter*, a conspirator.

Complutensian (kəm'plutenʃən) *a.* 1660 [*f.* L. *Complutensis*.] Of or belonging to *Complutum*, a town in Spain, now *Alcalá de Henares*, as the *C. Polyglot*, published at Alcalá.

Compluvium (kəm'pluvium) 1832. [*L.* *Compluvium*.] A square opening in the roof of the atrium, through which fell the rain-water collected from the roof.

Comply (kəm'plai) *v.* 1602. [*repr.* L. *complere* to *COMPLY*; cf. *SUMMIT*. Influenced by *P.L.*] 1. *trans.* To fulfil (*rare*) - 1634. 2. To observe the formalities of civility (with any one) - 1639. 3. To be compliant with, to, in conduct or action - 1683. 4. To accede, or consent to 1650. Also *absol.* 75. To accord with or together - 1655. 76. *trans.* To conform to - 1683. 77. To ally oneself with - 1632. 78. Of a thing: To be. *Const.* with (*to*). - 1704.

3. Willing to flatter and c. with the rich *Emerson*.

4. To c. with (*intr.*): to accommodate oneself to (circumstances, etc.): to conform to (opinions, customs, etc.); also *absol.* 4. How ready we are to c. with his desire 1850. He that complies against his will is of his own opinion still *Burke* *Ham.* iii. iii. 547. 6. To my sad tears c. these notes of yours *Brown*, or *Hawth.* 8. To make the Jewish Year c. with the Solar Year *Huxley*.

Comply, *v.* 1611. [*app.* f. L. *complere*, *v.* *trans.*] To compose by intertexture.

2. To entold. *HARRICK*.

Compo (kəm'pə) 1823. [*Short* for *composition*, *composite*.] 1. Success, cement. Also *attrib.*

2. A metallic or other composition 1879. 3. A composition paid by a debtor. 4. *attrib.* = *COMPOSITE* 1878.

Composne, *v.* ME. [*ad.* L. *componere*] 1. *trans.* To compose - 1838. 2. *intr.* To compound - 1645.

Componed, *compony*, *a.* 1572. [*a.* OF. *componné*, also *componné*, *pl.* L. *componere*, or OF. *compon*.] *Her.* Composed of a row of squares of two alternate tinctures. *var.* *COMPOUNDED* *pph.* *a.*

Component (kəm'pənt) 1615 [*ad.* L. *componere* + *-MENT*.] 1. *adj.* Composing, making up, constituent 1664. 2. A constituent part or element.

2. *Thy* C. dust *Southern*. Hence *Componentency*, composition (*rare*).

Comport (kəm'pɔ:t) *v.* 1565. [*ad.* L. *comportare* and *f.* *comport*.] 1. *trans.* To bear - 1818. 2. *refl.* To conduct or behave oneself, to behave 1616. Also *trans.* (*for* *refl.*) - 1734.

73. *lit.* To collect (*rare*) - 1600.

2. To c. with (*intr.*) to bear with. 3. He comforted himself with extraordinary courage *Woodward*. To c. with (*intr.*) to accord with, to befit.

Phr. *To c. the pike* to carry it grasped near the middle and pressed to the right side of the body, with the point raised. Hence *COMPORTABLE*.

Comportance, bearing, behaviour; accordance. **Comportation**, collecting; a collection.

Comport (kəm'pɔ:t) *sb.* 1635 [*f.* as prec.] 1. The action or position of comporting a pike - 1690. 2. Comportment - 1700.

2. I mark'd their rude C. *Darwin*.

Comport, *sb.* 1771. [*app.* abbrev. of *comportier* (1764), *var.* of *COMFORTER*, infl. by *COMPOSE*.] A desert dish raised upon a stem.

Comportment (kəm'pɔ:tment) Now rare. 1599. [*a.* F. *comportement*.] Personal bearing, carriage, behaviour.

Ceremonial in his outward C. *Saunders*.

Composal, 1630. [*f.* *COMPOS* + *-AL*.] The action of composing - 1700.

Composant, *comozant*, corrupt fl. *CORPOSANT*, *q. v.*

Compose (kəm'pəz) *v.* 1481. [*a.* F. *composer*, *f.* *com-* + *poser* - *kom.* *posare* - late L. *posare*; see *POSE*, *POSUI*. The sense is that of L. *posare*, but there is no connexion in origin. See *COMPOSE*.]

1. *trans.* To make by putting together parts or elements; to make up, frame, fashion, produce - 1788. 2. To constitute 1665; *pass.* 1541. 3. *spec.* To make or produce in literary form, to write as author (poetry, essays, or the like) 1483. Also *absol.* 4. *Mus.* To invent and put into proper form 1597; to set to music 1691.

A so ab o 5 P To set up type) to set up (an a ce etc) n pe 637 A o ab l 6 To put to e he so as o make hoe pe n a s c se 16 5 (for, of) to admit of artistic grouping 1828.

2. So well compos'd a man D'UNFAY. 2. He is compos'd and fram'd of treachery *Arch. Adv.* v. 1. 257. 3. To c. a philosophical poem Wordsw. Easier to criticize than to c. PARR. 6. Symmetry without proportion is not composition. To c. is to arrange unequal things RUSKIN.

II. *trans.* To settle, adjust, arrange 1563. Also *absol.*

To c. a difference HUMPH. the country FROUD.

III. 1. *trans.* To adjust to any attitude, to 'make up' 1666; to dispose, to order -1674. 2. To arrange, adjust; to lay out (a dead body) 1677. 3. To make calm or tranquil 1697.

1. To c. oneself to write 1715, to sleep 1709. 2. To c. one's countenance THACKERAY. 3. To c. this midnight noise PRIOR. For Hen. en's sake, Amanda, c. yourself MISS. OLIPHANT. Hence *Composed* *figl.* a. made up of parts, laborately put together, made calm or tranquil; calm and self-possessed (oppo. to *excited*); *figl.* = *COMPOSED*. *Composedly* *adv.* *Composedness*, c. state or quality.

Composer (*kəm'pōzər*), 1561. [f. *COMPOSE* v. + *-ER* 1.] 1. One who or that which composes (see *COMPOSE* v.). 2. One who composes music. (The usual sense, when used without defining words.) 1597.

1. Composers of green Arbores 1695, of Tragedies HOLLAND. A Philist's C. 1708. Composers of the soul HAYMOND. 2. The well studied choirs of some choice C. MITCHELL.

Composing (*kəm'pōz'ɪŋ*), *vbl. sh.* 1574. [f. *COMPOSE* v.] The action of the verb *COMPOSE*. *Conb.* (in sense 1. 5 of the verb) c. frame, the frame at which a compositor stands; -rule, a brass or steel rule against which the type is set in a c. stick a setting-rule; -stand = *composing-frame*; -stick, an instrument, now of metal, of adjustable width, in which the type is set before being put on a galley.

Composite (*kəm'pōz'ɪt*, *kəm'pōz'ɪt*), a. and sb. 1500. [nd. L. *compositus*, *compositus*.] 1. Made up of various parts or elements, compound 1698. 2. *Arch.* The name of the fifth of the classical orders, being 'composed of the Ionic grafted upon the Corinthian'. At first *Composita* (see *columna*). 1563. 3. *Bot.* Belonging to the N.O. *Compositae*, in which the head is made up of many florets sessile on a common receptacle, and surrounded by a common involucre of bracts; as the daisy, etc. Also sb. A plant of this order. 1832. 4. In various technical uses (see *quots.*) 1845.

2. We cannot decompose what is not already c. SIR W. HAMILTON. C. number (Math.): one which is the product of two or more factors, greater than unity. 3. C. arch: 'the pointed or lancet arch' (Gwilt). 4. A c. vessel: one built of both wood and iron. C. carriage: a railway carriage with compartments of different classes. C. candle: one made of stearic acid and the stearin of coco-nut oil. C. sailing (Naut.): a combination of great-circle and parallel sailing.

B. sb. 1. A component part (*rare*) 1657. 2. A compound 1656. 3. *Gram.* A compound word or term (*rare*) 1708.

Hence *Composite-ly* *adv.*, *ness*.

Composition (*kəm'pōz'ɪʃən*), ME. [a. F., nd. L. *compositio*; see *COMPOSE* and *COMPOSE*.]

1. The action of combining; the fact of being combined; combination (of parts or elements of a whole). 2. The forming (of anything) by combination of parts, etc.; formation, construction 1555. 3. Orderly arrangement, ordering (*arch.*) 1598. 4. Specifically:

a. = *Synthesis* 1570. b. Combination of factors, ratios, forces, or elements, so as to produce a compound resultant 1557. c. *Gram.* The combination of two (or more) words to form one compound word 1530. d. The art of constructing sentences and of writing prose or verse 1553. e. The practice or art of literary production 1577. f. The action or art of disposing the parts of a work of art, so as to form a harmonious whole 1695. g. The action or art of composing music 1597. h. *Printing* The setting up of type; the composing of matter for printing 1832. i. The settling of a debt, liability, etc., by some mutual arrangement; *compositing* 1557.

1. The C. of Atomes in Bodies CRUICK. 2. The C. of a pudding GOUGH. 4. As in Mathematics, so in Natural Philosophy, the investigation... by the method of analysis, ought ever to precede the method of c. Newton. *Fallacy of c. (Logic)*: the fallacy of arguing that what is true of each of several things is true of all taken together. b. C. of forces: the uniting of two or more forces into one, which shall have the

same eff. d. A d. da es mus pa s a La n P. e. c. a. D. d. ha e JOHN-ON. C. and one half of the Debt to save the rest 1707.

II. 1. The manner in which a thing is composed; constitution, make, with reference to ingredients ME. 2. The state or quality of being composite 1541. 3. Mental or bodily constitution 1533. 4. Artistic manner, style 1532. 75. Consistency. *Ord.* 1. m. 1.

1. The c. of white light BREWSTER. 3. *Rich.* II, n. 1. 75. Whatever there is of the man of business in my c. LUNA. 4. The c. of a speech STANHOPE, of a natural landscape POE.

III. The product. 1. *quasi-concr.* A combination, aggregate, mixture of 1557. 2. *concr.* A substance formed by combination of various ingredients (in techn. uses often shortened to *COMPO*) 1555. 3. A literary, artistic, or other intellectual production 1601. 4. An agreement (*arch.*); a contract, a treaty (*arch.*); a compromise ME. 5. A compounding for some claim or liability; *figl.* an agreement by which a creditor accepts part of a debt, in satisfaction, from an insolvent debtor 1570; the sum paid 1581. Also *adv.*

1. Every soil is a c. of different earths 1765. 3. Aldhelm's Latin compositions 1774. Handel's compositions Burney. 5. The Irish admitted the c. or line for murder HALLAM.

Conb. c. cloth, a waterproof material made from long flax, used for trunk-covers, etc.; -deed, a deed for effecting a composition (see III 5) between a debtor and creditors: *face* (*Crystallogr.*) = *composition-plane*; -metal, a kind of brass composed of copper, zinc, etc., used for the sheathing of ships; c. pedal, an organ pedal which acts on a number of stops at once; -plane (*Cryst. Hlgr.*), the common plane or base between the two parts of a twin crystal.

Compositive (*kəm'pōz'ɪv*), a. 1601. [ad. L. *compositivus*.] 1. Of composite nature or character -1687. 2. Synthetic 1652.

Compositor (*kəm'pōz'ɪtər*), ME. [a. AF. *compositour*, ad. L. *compositorem*; see *COMPOSE*, *COMPOSE*.] 1. One who composes -1533. 2. *Printing* A type-setter 1569. Hence *Compositorial* a. of or pertaining to composers or compositors.

Compositious, a. *rare*. 1859. [f. *Bot. L.* *Composita* = *COMPOSITE* a.]

1. *Compos mentis* (*kəm'pōz me ntis*), *adv. phr.* 1679 [L.] Having control of one's mind, in one's right mind. Also simply *compos*.

Compossible, a. 1638. [See *COM-*.] Possible in coexistence with something else.

Compost (*kəm'pōst*), sb. 1 ME. [a. OF. *compositum*, *compositum*.] 1. A composition, combination, compound 1640. 72. *Cookery*. = *COMPOST* -1607. 3. A prepared manure or mould 1587. Also *figl.* Also *adv.*

3. *figl.* Martyrs ashes are the best c. to manure the church FULLER.

1. *Compost*, sb. 2 1535. [a. OF., corrupt f. *composit* -late L. *compositus*.] = *COMPUTUS*; *exp.* a calendar -1656.

Compost (*kəm'pōst*), v. 1499. [a. OF. *composit* to manure.] 1. To treat with compost, to manure. 2. To make into compost 1829.

Composture (*kəm'pōstʃər*), Now *disl.* 1607 [a. F., ad. L. *compositura*. Cf. *posture*, *in-pasture*.] 1. Composition, composure 1614.

2. Compost, manure 1607.

Composure (*kəm'pōz'ʃər*), 1599 [From *compos*; after *enclosure*, etc.] 1. = *COMPOSITION*, in nearly all senses. 2. Composed condition of mind, feelings, etc.; calmness 1667.

3. To whom the Virgin Majesty of Eve. With sweet austere c. thus reply'd MUR. P. L. II 222.

Computation (*kəm'pōtə'shən*), 1593. [ad. L. *computationem*.] A drinking together, drinking-out, symposium. So *Computator*, a fellow-drinker. *Computatory* a.

Compote (*kəm'pōt*), 1693. [a. F.; see *COMPOSITE*, *COMPOST*.] 1. Fruit preserved in syrup.

b. A dish of fruit salad or (mixed) stewed fruit 1863. 2. A manner of preparing pigeons 1759.

1. *Compotier* (*kəm'pōt'ɪər*), *kəm'pōt'ɪər*. 1755. [a. Fr., f. *COMPOSITE* = *COMPOST* sb. 2.]

Compound (*kəm'pəʊnd*), v. [ME. *componen*, *componen*, ad. OF. *compondre* = L. *componere*, see *COMPOSE* and *EXPOUND*.]

1. *trans.* To put together; to apply -1660. 2. To combine, mix (elements, etc.) ME. Also *trans.* (for *refl.*). 3. To make up by the com-

bination of elements AL. 4. To compose; to form ME.; to constitute, as elements -1697. 2. Thus saugh I fals and sothe compounded CHAUCER SHAKE. Sonn. lxxi. 3. I did c. for her A certain stuffe Cymb. v. 1. 254. 4. To c. a riddle JOWETT, an army of great strength RALSTON.

II. 1. *trans.* To settle (disturbance, strife, etc.) -1757. 2. To compromise (a matter) 1659. 3. To settle or discharge a debt, or other liability, by an agreement for the payment of a sum of money, or the like 1665. 74. *refl.* To agree, make terms (*with, for*) ME. 5. To come to terms by mutual concession 1528; to come to terms and pay for; to compromise; to pay 1555. 6. To settle with creditors and pay a percentage in discharge of their full claims 1654. 7. To accept a composition in lieu of one's full claims, etc. 1611; hence, to accept terms of settlement in lieu of prosecution 1576.

1. To c. a quarrell *Tam. Shr.* 1. ii. 28. 2. To c. a suit CRUSE. 3. Pitkin, has compounded his debts for 8s. 6d. in the pound LUTTRELL. To c. a felony: to forbear prosecution for a consideration. So To c. an information 5. C., and share the prize CHARLES. Their purses c. for their follies SIR T. BROWNE. C. for Sins they are inclin'd to By damning those they have no mind to BURTON *Heal.* i. 1. 215. 6. He failed to compound, and went to America FRANKLIN.

Hence *Compoundable* a. capable of being combined or commuted for money. *Compound*, one who compounds, in the various senses of the vb.; *Hist.* One of those who wished for a restoration of James II on conditions. *Compoundness*.

Compound (*kəm'pəʊnd*), a. ME. [Orig. pp. pple. of *compound*, *componere* (see *COMPOSE* v.).] Made up by the combination of elements or parts; composite ME.; combined, collective 1721.

The Gryphons, those c. animals 1798.

Phrases. 1. *Surg.* and *Med.* in a *fracture*, usually fracture of a bone, with a coexisting skin wound with which it communicates. 2. *Arith.* and *Alg.* (a) Made up by combination of several elements, as in a *fraction*, a *fraction* of a fraction; c. number, a composite number; c. quantity (in *Alg.*), a quantity consisting of more than one term; (in *Arith.*) a quantity expressed in terms of various denominations, as pounds, shillings, and pence; c. ratio, the ratio formed by multiplying together the antecedents, and also the consequents, of two or more ratios. (b) Dealing with numbers of various denominations, as in c. addition, subtraction, multiplication, division. (c) Proceeding by other than simple process, as c. interest, proportion. c. *Arith.* C. *order*. *Compositive* order. d. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Consisting of a combination of individual organisms, as c. animal, zoophyte, coral, etc., or of simple parts, as c. eye, stomach, flower, fruit, leaf, vessel, etc. e. *Mech.* and *Physics*, as in c. engine, a condensing engine in which the mechanical action of the steam is begun in one cylinder and ended in a larger cylinder; c. microscope, one in which not less than two lenses are employed; c. motion, that which is produced by two or more forces, acting in different directions, on the same body, at the same time; c. screw. f. *Mus.* in c. interval, one exceeding an octave; c. time, time or rhythm, usu. in multiples of three, in which each bar is made up of more than one bar of simple time. g. C. householder: a householder whose rates are included in his rent, and paid by the landlord.

Compound (*kəm'pəʊnd*), sb. 1 1530. [The adj. used subst.] 1. *quasi-concr.* A combination of elements 1621. 2. *concr.* A compound substance 1611, word 1530, thing 1890. 73. A thing made up -1773. 4. Compounding 1671.

1. A c. of two very different Liquors ADDISON. 2. These most poisonous Compounds (i.e. compounded drugs) Cymb. l. 1. 9.

Compound (*kəm'pəʊnd*), sb. 2 *Anglo-Ind.* 1679. [prob. f. Malay *kompang* enclosure.] The enclosure within which a residence or factory (of Europeans) stands, in the East; also, any similar enclosure round native houses.

Comprador (*kəm'prədər*), 1615. [a. Pg. *comprador*, ad. L. *comparatorem*, f. *comparare* to provide, purchase.] 1. Formerly, a native house-steward. *Obs.* in India. 2. Now, in China, a native servant, employed as head of the native staff, and as agent, by European houses.

Comprecation (*kəm'prɛkə'shən*), 1635. [ad. L. *comprecationem*.] A praying together, joint supplication.

Comprehend (*kəm'prɛhɛnd*), v. ME. [ad. L. *comprehendere*, f. *com-* + *prehendere*.] 1. To lay hold of -1550, to overtake, or attain to; to accomplish -1607. 2. To grasp with the mind, take in ME. 3. To apprehend with the senses, esp. sight. [L. *comprehendere* *visus*.] ME. 74. To embrace or describe summarily

-1612. 5. To take in, include, comprise, contain ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

2. To c. is to know a thing as well as that thing can be known. Deane. 4. All precepts concerning kings, are in effect comprehended, in those two Remembrances Bacon. 5. In this book I cannot comprehend. 10. *sege* of Rome 1330. A single term to c. both divisions of the period Lyell. As able to c. the sea in a nutshell 1662. *fig.* As much as here as here may comprehend Chaucer. Under less than three lines, can no figure be comprehended 1570. The Air, comprehending the Earth Struway. Hence *Comprehender* (*rare*). *Comprehensible* *a. rare*, comprehensible. *Comprehendingly* *adv.*

Comprehensible (*kəmprɪhɛnsɪbəl*), *a.* 1599. [*ad. L. comprehensibilis*; see *COMPREHEND* and *-ABLE*] 1. That may be comprehended or contained. 2. That may be grasped; palpable -1579. Intelligible 1598.

1. He is not comprehensible nor circumscribed no where More. 2. C. to the measure capacity 1373. Hence *Comprehensibility*, quality of being c. So *Comprehensibleness*. *Comprehensibly* *adv.*

Comprehension (*kəmprɪhɛnsən*), 1541. [*ad. L. comprehensio*. Cf. *F. compréhension*.] 1. The action of comprehending, comprehending, or including, the fact of being so comprehended or comprised; *spec. in Phil.* (see *quots.*) 2. The faculty of comprehending; comprehensiveness 1614. 3. A summation of any matter -1681. 4. *Logic*. The sum of the attributes comprehended in a concept 1725. 5. The action, condition, or faculty of comprehending with the mind; understanding 15... 16. Physical grasping -1768.

1. In the Old Testament there is a close c. of the New, in the New an open discovery of the Old Hooker. *Comprehension*, a. figure, whereby the name of a whole is put for a part; or that of a part for a whole Chalmers Cyc. An Act of C. for admitting of all persuasions in religion to the public observation of their particular worship Parris. 5. The c. which she hath of God Hooker. A. constitution, beyond our c. Butler. Hence *Comprehensional* *a. rare*, comprehensiveness.

Comprehensive (*kəmprɪhɛnsɪv*), *a.* 1614. [*ad. L. comprehensivus*, *f. comprehensivus*, *comprehensivus*, see *COMPREHEND*. Cf. *F. compréhensif*, *-ive*.] 1. *gen.* Characterized by comprehension; comprising much; of large content or scope, *occas.*, compendious 2. Characterized by mental comprehension 1628. 3. *Logic*. Intensive 1725.

1. His Aim is more C. Stanley. 2. C. knowledge 1641. He [Chaucer] must have been a man of a most wonderful c. nature Dycker. Hence *Comprehensiveness* *adv.*, *ness*.

Comprehensor, 1653. [See *prec.*] One who has attained to full comprehension. (In 17th c. Divinity, with reference to *Philipp. iii. 12-13*.)

Thou art yet a traveller, they [Saints] comprehensora Br. Hall.

Comprehend, *v.* ME. = *COMPREHEND* -1594.

Comprehender, 1600. [See *COM-*] A fellow-presbyter -1650.

Compress (*kəmprɛs*), *v.* ME. [*a. OF. comprimer*, *ad. L. compressare*, *freq. of comprimere*. Usually treated as *repr. comprimit*, *comprimere*.] 1. To press together, to squeeze, *Surg.* to close by compression. 2. To squeeze together, so as to make more firm and solid ME.; to reduce in volume by, or as by, pressure; to condense, concentrate 1677. 3. *fig.* To keep under restraint -1847. 4. To embrace sexually -1725.

1. To c. an artery MARSHALL. 2. To c. a sponge 1780, Sir Hale, water TYNDALE, thoughts BURKE. To collect and c. feeble rays of light 1851. Hence *Compressingly* *adv.*

Compress (*kəmprɛs*), *sb.* 1599. [*a. F. comprimer*, *ad. L. compressa*, *nom. compressus*; see *prec.*] 1. *Surg.* A soft pad of linen lint etc., used with a bandage, to maintain due pressure on any part. In hydropathic use, a piece of cloth, wetted with water, and tightly covered with an impervious bandage, applied to the body for the relief of inflammation. 2. A machine for pressing cotton-bales, etc. 1874.

Compressed (*kəmprɛst*), *adj.* ME. [*f. COMPRESS* *v.*] 1. Pressed together closely, so as to occupy small space; pressed into a smaller volume; condensed; also *fig.* 2. Having the two opposite sides nearly plane or flat 1668.

Compressed air engine, an engine operated by

compressed air, as an elastic substitute for steam. Hence *Compressedly* *adv.*

Compressibility (*kəmprɛsɪbɪlɪti*), 1697. [*f. next*; cf. *F. compressibilité*.] The quality of being compressible; *esp. in Physics*, the quality in virtue of which the volume of a gas, etc. may be diminished without decrease of its mass.

Compressible (*kəmprɛsɪbəl*), *a.* 1691. [*f. COMPRESS* *v.* (referred to *L. compressus*) + *-IBLE*.] That may be compressed, capable of compression; applied to a feverish pulse, which seems to vanish under pressure.

Compression (*kəmprɛnsən*), ME. [*a. F. ad. L. compressio*; see *COMPRESS* *v.*] 1. The action of compressing; also *fig.* 2. A state of being compressed; also *fig.* 1603. 3. *Surg.* Short for 'compression of the brain' 1847. 4. C. of thought, JOHNSON, of heart TYNDALE. Hence *Compressional* *a.*

Compressive (*kəmprɛsɪv*), *a.* 1572. [*f. L. compressivus*, *comprimere*. So *F. compressif*, *-ive*.] Having the attribute of compressing, tending to compress. Hence *Compressively* *adv.*

Compressor (*kəmprɛsɪər*), 1839. [*a. L.*] One who or that which compresses. *Spec. a. Anat.* A muscle which compresses a part. *b. Surg.* An instrument for compressing a nerve, artery, duct, or other part; also a tourniquet. *c. An instrument for compressing objects in microscopical investigations; called also compressorium.* *d. Naut.* An iron lever for checking or stopping the chain-cable as it runs out. *e. Gun.* A mechanism for pressing a gun-carriage to its platform during the recoil. *f. A machine for compressing air, an air-compressor.*

Compressure (*kəmprɛʃʊər*), 1644. [*f. L. compressus*, *comprimere*.] Compressing; pressure together; trepression.

Compriest, A fellow-priest ME.

Comprint, *v. rare*, 1634. [See *COM-*.] To share in printing, as the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge shared with the King's Printer and the Company of Stationers the right to print privileged books -1664.

1. The meaning 'to print successively another's copy' and *Comprint* *sb.* are mod. dict. figments.

Comprisal (*kəmprɪzəl*), ? *Obs.* 1643. [*f. COMPRISE* *v.* + *-AL*.] The action of comprising; a compendium.

Comprise (*kəmpraɪz*), *v.* Also 7-9 *comprize*. ME. [*f. F. compriser* (*pa. ppie. compris*) = *L. comprehendere*, *contr. from comprehendere*, cf. *appriser*, *surprise*.] 1. To lay hold on, seize; *sc.* to 'attach' -1637. 2. To take in (mentally), comprehend -1680. 3. To include, embrace; to comprehend comprehensively ME. 4. To contain, consist of 1481; to extend to, cover 1541. 5. To put together (a treatise) -1628. 6. To constitute (*rare*) -1794.

3. Behold a Nation in a Man comprised Davison. The house comprises box-room, nine bed-rooms, etc. (*Arch. Antiq.*). Hence *Comprisable* *a.*

Comprobate, *v.* 1531. [*f. L. comprobare*, *f. com-* intensive + *probare*.] *trans.* To prove, confirm; to approve -1660. So *Comprobate* *pt. ppie.* *f. Comprobation*.

Comproduce, *v. rare*, 1630. [See *COM-*.] *trans.* To produce together (*with*) -1674. So *Comproduction*, production in combination, joint product.

Compromise (*kəmpraɪmɪz*), *sb.* ME. [*a. F. compromis*, *ad. L. compromissum*, *compromittere*, see *COMPROMIT*.] 1. A joint promise or agreement made by contending parties to abide by the decision of an arbitrator. ME. only 2. Arbitration 1479. 3. Arrangement of a dispute by concessions on both sides; partial surrender of one's position, for the sake of coming to terms; the terms offered by either side 1516. 4. *fig.* Adjustment for practical purposes of rival courses of action, systems, theories, etc., by the surrender of a part of each 1711; anything that results from or embodies such an arrangement 1797. 5. A putting in peril, exposure to risk or suspicion; see *COMPROMISE* *v.* 4. 1603.

3. Ward he hath not, But basely yielded upon compromise, That which his Ancestors achieved with blows Rich. II. i. 253. 4. Logic admits of no c.; the essence of politics is c. MACAULAY. All virtue is a c. between opposite motives and inducements GORDON.

Compromise (*kəmpraɪmɪz*), *v.* 1596. [*f. the sb.*; in some uses replacing *COMPROMIT*.]

tr. To adjust or settle (differences, etc.) between parties. Also *fig.* -1798. 2. Of the parties. To settle by mutual concession 1679. 3. *intr.* To come to terms by mutual concession 1656. 4. To expose (oneself, one's own or another's reputation, credit, etc.) to risk or danger, to imperil to involve in a hazardous course, to commit (oneself) 1696.

1. *To be compromised* to be agreed by compromise (*Merch. V. i. in 701*). 2. With much difficulty, the dispute was compromised Alaric. 3. To induce him to c. on those terms RICHARDSON. 4. It behov'd him not to c. his Honour and his Reputation 1696. Hence *Compromiser*, *one who acts as arbitrator; one who compromises or advocates compromise*. *Compromisingly* *adv.*

Compromission, ME. [*ad. mod. L. compromissio*.] 1. Submission to an arbitrator for decision -1524. 2. Election by compromise, *i. e.* by agreement of the electing body to entrust the election to one or more of its members. Hist. ME. 3. A compromising -1624.

Compromit (*kəmpraɪmt*), *v.* ME. [*ad. L. compromittere*. The ppl. stem *compromissus* gave *COMPROMISE*.] 1. *tr.* *tr.* (and *trans.*) To bind themselves mutually (see *COMPROMISE* *sb.*) -1565. 2. *trans.* To refer to arbitration -1666. Also *fig.* 3. To settle by arbitration -1693. Also *fig.* 4. To delegate to another or others one's right of voting in an election -1573. 5. U.S. (*Obsolete*) = *COMPROMISE* *v.* 4. 1787.

Compromissal, *a.* 1590. [See *COM-*.] Of or belonging to the same province. As *sb.* A bishop of the same province 1642.

Compognathus (*kəmpraɪnəθəs*), 1878. [*mod. L.*, *f. Gr. κομπος elegant + γαθος*] *Patent*. A genus of reptiles, remarkable for their bird-like attitudes. Hence *Compognathous* *a.*; *Compognathid* *a.* and *sb.* (a member) of the family *Compognathidae* (order *Deinodontia*) to which these creatures belonged.

Compt, *a.* ME. [*ad. L. comptus*, *comerc*.] Dressed, as to the hair, *more gen.*, trim, spruce, polished. Also *trans.* -1693. Hence *Comptly* *adv.* *Comptness*.

Compt, **Comptable**, etc.; see *COMPT*, etc.

Compter (*kəmptər*), ME. Old spelling of *COMPT* *sb.*; formerly used in all senses, and from 17th c. as: The name of certain city prisons for debtors, etc., in London, Exeter, etc.

Comptoir (*kəmptwɪr*), 1722. [*fr.*] A commercial agency or factory (in a foreign country).

Comptonite (*kəmptənɪt*), 1822. [*f. Earl Compton*, who brought it from Vesuvius.] *Min.* -THOMSON.

Comptrol, etc.; see *CONTROL*, etc.

Comptroller (*kəmptrɒlər*), An erroneous spelling of *CONTROLLER*, introduced c. 1500, still retained in certain official designations. Hence *Comptrollership*.

Compulsive (*kəmpraɪsɪv*), *a.* [*f. L. compulsus*, *compulsus*, *freq. of compellere*, see *COMPULS* and *-IVE*.] Of the nature of compulsion, compulsory. Hamlet. i. 1. 103. Hence *Compulsively* *adv.*

Compulsatory (*kəmpraɪsətɔrɪ*), *a.* 1603. [*f. as prec.* + *-ORY*.] Of the nature of or subject to compulsion; compulsory -1847. Hence *Compulsatorily* *adv.*

Compulse (*kəmpraɪs*), *v.* ? *Obs.* ME. [See *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To compel, force -1632. 2. To force to move. (*Cf. compellere*) EARL VIL.

Compulsion (*kəmpraɪsən*), 1462. [*a. F.*, *ad. L. compulsio*.] The action, or an act, of compelling, or the condition of being compelled, constraint, obligation, coercion.

Wherefore was there such a will, as not conforming to a Liturgy ME. The infinite, would not be forth-coming except on c. LEWIS.

Compulsor (*kəmpraɪsɔr*), 1816. [*app. corrupt f. compulsator*.] *See* *Compulsor*. A compulsory instrument, act, or proceeding.

Compulsive (*kəmpraɪsɪv*), *a.* 1602. [*f. L. compulsus*, *compellere*. Cf. *F. compulsif*, *-ive*.] 1. = *COMPULSORY* *a.* 2. 2. = *COMPULSORY* *a.* 1. -1835.

1. The power of the magistrate is c. 1877. 2. Freed from all c. tributes and taxes ME. Hence *Compulsively* *adv.*

Compulsory (*kəmpraɪsɔrɪ*), 1516. [*f. L. type *compulsorius*; see *-ORY*.]

o (Ger. *Kohn*). ö (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *doux*). ü (curi). ē (ēa) (there). ē (ēi) (rein). ē (Fr. *faire*). ô (fir, fern, earth).

disturb possessors of 'concealed land', i.e. land privately held from the king without a proper title. See **CONCEALMENT** 1b.

Concealment (kɒnsiˈlment). ME. [a. OF. *concelment*, f. as prec.] 1. The concealing (of any information). In *Lav*, The intentional suppression of truth or fact known, to the injury or prejudice of another. b. esp. The holding of land against the king's rights, without a proper title 1623. 2. *gen.* The action of concealing 1600. 3. A secret, a mystery - 1622. 4. The condition of being concealed 1605, the capacity of concealing; in *pl.* conditions that conceal 1728. 5. Let c. like a worme i'th huddle Feede on her damaske cheekes SHAKS. 6. Some dear cause Will in c. wrap me up a while SHAKS. The clefted tree Offers its kind c. to a few (birds) THOMSON.

Concede (kɒnsiˈd), v. 1632. [ad L. *concedere*; see CEDE.] 1. *trans.* To admit, allow, grant (a proposition, claim, etc.). *occas.* To allow formally for the sake of argument 1646. 2. To grant, yield, or surrender (e.g. a right, a privilege) 1632. 3. *intr.* or *absol.* To make a concession 1780.

1. Conceding, for a moment, that there is any analogy between a bee and a man DICKENS. 3. When I wished you to c. to America, at a time when she prayed concession at our feet BURKE. Hence **CONCESSION**. RICHARDSON. **Conceder**.

Conceit (kɒnsiˈt), sb. ME. [f. *concevere*; after *deceive*, *deceit*, etc.] 1. That which is conceived in the mind, a conception, notion, idea, thought; device - 1823. 2. The faculty or action of conceiving, conception; apprehension - 1805. 3. Personal opinion or judgement, usually 'in a neutral sense' (J.) - 1759. 4. Favourable opinion, esteem. Now *dialect*, *exc.* in *out of c. with*. 1462. 5. Short for SELF-CONCEIT 1605. 6. A fanciful notion; a whim 1530; fancy 1576. 7. A fanciful, ingenious, or witty notion or expression; an affectation of thought or style; = CONCEPTO 1513, a trick 1520, sentiment 1589; wit 1597. 8. *concr.* A fancy article - 1823. 9. A (morbid) seizure of the body or mind; see CONCEIVE v. - 1622.

1. Fluent in language to express their conceits FULLER. A glimmering c. of some such thing LAMB. 2. A Gentleman of good c. A. P. L. v. 11. 48. Wise in C., in Act a very stout DRYDEN. 3. That good self-conceit and opinion of his own HOLLAND. 4. To be out of c. with our lot in life NEWMAN. 5. It takes the c. out of a man FORD. 6. In c. build castles in the sky GREENE. 7. How our toung may be framed to pretie conceits 1581. Some to c. alone their taste confine FORD. 8. *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 163. 9. The conceit of the stone, hath so stopped my urine FLORIO. Hence **CONCEITFUL** a. witty; imaginative. **Conceitless** a. **Conceitful** a. (Sic.) abounding in conceits, or in self-conceit.

Conceit (kɒnsiˈt), v. 1557. [f. **CONCEIT** sb.] 1. To form a conception of; to conceive - 1602. 2. *trans.* To conceive - 1828. 3. To imagine 1600. 3. *trans.* To inspire with a fancy 1587. Also *refl.* 4. To take a fancy to. Now *dialect*. 1589. 5. To conceive as a design - 1638.

1. *Jul. C.* i. li. 162. *intr.* One that so imperfectly conceits *oth.* iii. iii. 149. 2. I did c. a most delicious feast G. HERRICK. 3. *refl.* We c. ourselves that we contemplate absolute existence SIR W. HAMILTON.

Conceited (kɒnsiˈtɪd), *pph.* a. 1542. [f. **CONCEIT** sb. and v.]

1. 1. Having a conceit (of such a kind), ingenious; witty - 1681. 2. Having an opinion, opinioned. Now *dialect*. 1587. 3. Possessed with a good opinion of - 1734. 3. *Vain.* *Orig. self-c.* (i.e. the principal existing sense.) 1608. Also with of 1618. 4. Full of notions, fastidious. Now *dialect*. 1609.

3. The c. are rarely shy DARWIN. The less a man knows, the more c. he is of his proficiency NEWMAN.

II. From the v. 1. Conceived (*arch.*) 1598; imagined; imaginary - 1703. 2. Ingeniously devised 1594; 'fancy' 1615.

3. A conceived chayne to sleep in with the legs stretch out EVERETT. Hence **CONCEITEDLY** *adv.* in a c. manner. **Conceitedness**, cleverness; imagination, self-conceit.

Conceivable (kɒnsiˈvəbəl), a. 1646. [f. **CONCEIVE** v.] That can be imagined, or thought of, *occas.* = just credible. Also as *sb.* [*sc. thing*].

A particle minuter than all c. dimension PALMER. Hence **CONCEIVABILITY**, c. quality or condition.

Conceivableness, **Conceivably** *adv.*

Conceive (kɒnsiˈv), v. ME. [a. OF. *concevere*, *oir* - L. *concupere*. The primary notion was app. 'to take in and hold', cf. **CATCH**]

1. *trans.* To receive (seed) in the womb; to become pregnant with (young); *pass.* to be created in the womb. 2. *intr.* To become pregnant ME. 13. *pass.* To become or be pregnant - 1646. 4. *trans.* To take on (any state; e.g. fire, moisture, etc.) - 1756. 5. To take or admit into the mind; to become affected with ME. 6. To form in the mind, devise ME. 7. To form or have a conception of ME. Also *absol.* or *intr.* 8. To grasp with the mind; to apprehend; cf. **CATCH** v. ME. 9. To be of opinion, to fancy; also used as a modest way of expressing one's opinion ME. 10. (after L.) To take in, comprise - 1571. 11. To institute (an action at law). [*L. concipere actionem*] - 1574. 12. To formulate. [*Cf. L. concipere aliquid verbi*] 1560.

1. Through faith also Sara her selfe received strength to conceive seede HEB. xi. 11. 2. And the flockes conceived before the rods GEN. xxx. 38. 4. To c. a likeness GOWRA. 5. To c. prejudices SHERLOCK, a dislike 1802, a good opinion HOBBS. 6. He first conceived, then perfects his design COWPER. 7. I could not conceive wherefore the same was spoken THOMAS. To c. of a better course 1623. 8. I conceive you're enant ME. I do now conceive you SPENSER. 12. To c. an answer in the tone of insult CHAMBER. Hence **CONCEIVEMENT** (*rare*), conception. **Conceiver**.

Concelebrate (kɒnsiˈleɪbrət), v. 1572. [ad L. *concelebrat*, *concelebrare*. Cf. **CONCELEBRATE**.] 1. *trans.* To celebrate together - 1610. 2. R. C. Ch. Said of newly ordained priests - To celebrate mass along with the ordaining bishop. Hence **CONCELEBRATION**.

Consent (kɒnsiˈent), sb. Also 6-7 (confused with **consent**). 1585. [ad L. *consensus*, f. *con-* + *consensere* (*consensu*).] 1. Harmony (of sounds); concord of voices or parts. Also with a and *pl.* 2. Obs. 1589. 2. *trans.* and *fig.* Harmony, accord 1588. 3. So their affections, set in keys alike, In true c. meet, as their humours strike DRYDEN. Hence **CONSENT** v. to make to accord.

Concenter; see **CONCENTRE**.

Concentrate (kɒnsiˈtreɪt, kɒnsiˈtreɪt), v. 1640. [f. L. type **concentrat*; see **CONCENTRATE**.] 1. *trans.* To bring to or towards a common centre, or focus; to collect as at a centre 1646. Also *fig.* 2. *Chem.* To increase the strength of (a solution) by contraction of its volume 1689. 3. *Mining.* To separate metal or ore from the gangue 1872. 4. To bring the parts of into closer union; to condense 1758. Also *intr.* and *absol.* (usually for *refl.*) 1640. *Mil.* of troops. To collect in one quarter 1813. 5. The different rays concentrated by the lens BREWSTER. To c. attention 1879. 2. To c. spirit of vinegar 1731. 4. The obstinacy of my whole sex was concentrated in me C. BUCKLE. *intr.* The news obliged him to c. on the Elbe 1813. Hence **CONCENTRATE** a. concentrated, *sb.* the product of concentration.

Concentration (kɒnsiˈtreɪʃən), 1634. [f. prec. vb. Cf. **CONCENTRATION**.] 1. The action of concentrating, the state of being concentrated. Also *fig.* 2. *Chem.* The strengthening of a solution by contraction of its volume (e.g. by evaporation); the condition thus produced 1790. 3. *Mining.* The removal by mechanical means of the less valuable parts of ore 1873. 4. Condensation 1865.

1. The c. of your force in one position WELLINGTON. The power of intellectual c. 1846. 2. My affected c. of language RUSKIN. C. camp, a camp where non-combatants of a district are accommodated.

Concentrative (kɒnsiˈtreɪtɪv), a. 1822. [f. **CONCENTRATE** v. + *-ive*] Concentrating; characterized by concentration.

Your nature is c., rather than diffuse 1881. Hence **CONCENTRATIVENESS**, c. quality. (*Orig. Phrenol.*)

Concentrator (kɒnsiˈtreɪtə), 1853. [f. as prec.] One who or that which concentrates.

1. An apparatus for concentrating solutions, etc. 1853. 2. *Fire-arms.* A ring of hard paper or wire fitted inside the cartridge case, to keep the shot together after discharge 1875. 3. An apparatus for the mechanical concentration of ores 1873.

Centre, -center (kɒnsiˈntə), v. 1591. [a. F. *concenter* 'to joine in one centre' Cotgr; L. type **concentrator*, f. *con-* + *centrum*.]

1. *trans.* To bring or direct to a common centre 1633; *occas.* to attract to itself as a centre 1795. Also *fig.* 2. To pack closely as round a centre;

hence, to increase the vigour or intensity of 1598. 3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To move towards, or meet in a common centre (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1630. 4. To agree, coincide - 1755.

2. *fig.* To c. the mind on one sole object BURKE. 3. This jealousy of control from without concentrated in the subject of taxation BANCROFT.

Concentric, -al (kɒnsiˈentrik, -əl), a. (and sb.) ME. [ad med. L. *concentricus* (f. *con-* + *centrum*) + *-ic*, + *-al*; cf. *centric*, *eccentric*] *adj.* Having a common centre. *sb.* A concentric circle, etc. 1551.

Mus. C. fire firing concentrated on one point. Hence **CONCENTRICALLY** *adv.* **Concentricity** *n.* **Concentricate**, v. 1641. = **CONCENTRATE** - 1787.

Concentual, a. *rare* 1785. [f. L. *concentus*.] Harmonious, accordant.

Concentus, 1609 [L. in med. L. applied to that part of the choral service of the Church in which the whole choir joined.] A singing or sounding together in accord; harmony.

Concept (kɒnsiˈept), sb. 1556. [ad L. *conceptum*, f. *concupere*; *occas.* a relash. of **CONCEPT**, after L.] 1. = **CONCEPT**, in various senses - 1591. 2. *Logic and Philos.* The product of the faculty of conception, an idea of a class of objects, a general notion 1603.

2. Concepts are merely the results, rendered permanent by language, of a previous process of comparison SIR W. HAMILTON.

Conceptacle (kɒnsiˈptakl), 1611. [ad L. *conceptaculum* (also used), f. *concept-*, *concupere*] 1. A receptacle - 1855. 2. *anat.* Any cavity of the body - 1608. 3. *Bot.* = **FOLLICLE** 1823. c. *Biol.* A cavity-like organ containing the reproductive cells in some plants and animals of low organization 1835. Hence **CONCEPTACULAR** a. of or pertaining to conceptacles. **Conceptible**, a. 1650. [cf. mod. F. *conceptible*, (*prob.*) med. L. *conceptibilis*] = **CONCEIVABLE** - 1695. Hence **CONCEPTIBILITY**, c. quality. CUDWORTH.

Conception (kɒnsiˈpʃən), ME. [a. F. *ad L. conceptionem*, see **CONCEIVE**.] 1. The action of conceiving, or fact of being conceived in the womb. Also *fig.* and *trans.* 2. *concr.* That which is conceived, (embryo, foetus) ME. 3. The action or faculty of conceiving in the mind, apprehension, imagination ME. 4. *Philos.* a. In a general sense - *prec.*, 1. b. reproductive imagination (SHERLOCK); c. the action or faculty of forming a **CONCEPT** 1830. 5. That which is conceived in the mind, an idea, notion 1526, 1. *more fancy* (SHAKS). 6. *Philos.* a. In a general sense - 5. 1640. b. A general notion a **CONCEPT** 1785. 7. Origination in the mind 1822; an original idea, a design, plan 1606. 8. A conceit DRYDEN.

1. *fig.* I had the like c. in our eyes, And at that instant, like a babe sprung up TUMON i. 115. 3. Lovely beyond c. THOMAS. In my c. to my apprehension. 4. All evidence is c. and all c. is imagination, and proceeded from sense HOBBS. 5. I can give you no c. of my welcome here DICKENS. 6. a. The mind... can never attain a full and adequate c. of infinity HUME. b. The object of a c. is universal, of a perception, individual CARRER. 7. I have a young c. in my braine *Tr. & C.* i. iii. 312. Hence **CONCEPTIONAL** a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, a c. **CONCEPTIONALIST**, *error*, f. (*conceptualist*). So **CONCEPTIONIST**. **CONCEPTIONISTS**, apt to conceive.

Conceptive (kɒnsiˈptiv), a. 1640. [ad L. *conceptivus*, f. *concept-*; see above and *-IVE*] Having the faculty or attribute of conceiving (Rare in the physical sense.)

Conceptual (kɒnsiˈptʃʊəl), a. 1834. [ad med. L. *conceptualis*, f. *conceptus*; cf. *conceptus*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to, mental conceptions or concepts.

Conceptualism (kɒnsiˈptʃʊəlɪzəm), 1837 [mod. f. prec. + *-ISM*.] 1. The scholastic doctrine that universals exist as mental concepts (only): opp. to Realism and Nominalism. 2. The psychological doctrine that the mind is capable of forming an idea (i.e. mental image) corresponding to the general term 1837. So **CONCEPTUALIST**, an adherent of C. Also *attrib.*

Concern (kɒnsiˈɜːn), v. 1450. [ad F. *concerner*, ad. L. *concernere*, f. *con-* + *cernere* to sift, separate, discern, regard.] 1. To distinguish, perceive - 1589. 2. *trans.* To have relation or reference to 1526. 3. To affect; to

involve 1586. 4. To be of importance to 1603. Also *†absol. or intr.* 75. To engage the attention of -1749. 76. To cause to have a part in to engage -1679. 7. In the imperative = 'Confound!' *†dual.* 1877. 8. Passive, To be concerned.

This occurs in senses 5, 6, which are obsolete in the active; in other senses it is more used than the active. 2. Prudence concerns the present time Emerson. *As concerns (= as it concerns)* with regard to. 3. Such things as concern the honour of the Scottish nation THYNNE. 4. *Mias for ill.* 1. 78. *Two Gent.* II. II. 77. 5. Which to deny, concerns more than auailes Wint. T. III. II. 87. 6. *Toe oneself.* to interest oneself *with, in, about, to do a thing.* 8 I. am concerned to see the time goe away and nothing doie 1693. (Cf. sense 5.) To be concerned in a Patent LUTLEY, not 1802. (Cf. sense 6.)

Concern (kɒnsɜːn), *sb.* 1589. [f. prec. vb., cf. *regard, respect.*]

I. *†tr.* Regard, concernment -1694. 2. (Use in *pl.*) A business or practical relation 1699. 3. Interest, share in 1720. 4. Solicitous regard, anxiety 1697.

2. *To have no c.* (formerly *concerns*) *with* to have nothing to do with. 3. How many gentlemen I tool a c. in the undertaking of 1745 SCOTT. 4. Without c. he hears Of distant war DRYDEN

II. 1. A matter that relates to some person or thing 1707. *pl.* Affairs 1675. 2. A matter that affects or touches one 1700. 3. *pl.* Belongings 1693. 4. A business; a firm 1681. 5. *familiarly.* Any contrivance or object; usu. depreciatory 1834.

1. *General or public c.* the commonwealth Of., every day concerns SOUTHEY. 2. It is no c. of mine (*mod.*) 4. The bank became a flourishing c. CRUMER. 5. A tin c., like a chimney-cowl S. LOVER.

Concernancy, *rare.* ? = CONCERNMENT *Hunt.* V. II. 123 (Qq.).

Concerned (kɒnsɜːnd), *pp.* a. 1656. [f. CONCERN v. 1. Interested, involved; troubled, anxious, showing concern 2. U.S. *slang.* Confounded. 3. *adv.* 1848.

Phr. C. with (in) drink the worse for liquor; also simply *concerned*. *Now low or dial.* Hence *Concerned-ly adv.*, -ness.

Concerning, *vb.* *sb.* 1594. [f. as prec. + *ING*]. The taking of concern; concernment, a concern -1612.

Concerning, *pp.* a. 1649. [f. as prec. + *ING*]. That is of concern, important (*arch.*). So c. a truth MORRIS. *Soul-c.* doctrines 1863. Hence **Concerningly** *adv.* in a c. manner. **Concerningness**, importance; bearing.

Concerning (kɒnsɜːnɪŋ), *prep.* 1535. [f. prec.; cf. *regarding, touching*]. 1. Regarding, touching, in reference or relation to; about. 2. = As to'. (Now usually as *concerns*) -1656.

1. I spake it not to you c. bread *Matth.* xvi. 11. **Concernment** (kɒnsɜːnmənt) 1610. [f. CONCERN v. 1. + *MENT*].

1. A matter concerning any person or thing -1654. 2. An interest (*arch.*) 1627. 3. An affair, business, concern 1621. 4. Relation. Commonly after of. 1622. 5. Importance 1642. 78. Interest -1691. 7. Interference, participation 1647. 8. Solitude, anxiety, etc. 1652.

2. The concernments of the poor FULLER. 3. Our civil concernments WATTS. 4. Matters of private c. LO BROUGHAM. 5. Matter of vital c. MORLEY. 8. A sensible c. at what had passed 1693.

Concert (kɒnsɜːt), *sb.* 1665. [a. F., ad. It. *concerto*, f. *concertare* to CONCERT. See CONSOFT]. 1. Agreement in a plan, or design; union formed by such agreement, accord, harmony 1770. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 13. A choir -1743. 4. A musical performance in which several performers take part 1689.

1. By c. and agreement De Foe. To work in c. TVYDAL. 2. A rare c. of four Trumpets Marine 1674. 4. Going to Martin's c. at Milan STERN. *Dutch c.*, 'where each performer plays a different tune'. *Slang Dict.* *Conc.* c.-pitch, 'a pitch slightly higher than the ordinary pitch, used at concerts for brilliancy and effect' (Grove); also *fig.*

Concert (kɒnsɜːt) *v.* 1598. [ad. F. *concert*, ad. It. *concertare* to proportion together; of obscure origin]. 1. *trans.* To bring to unity -1696. 2. To arrange by mutual agreement 1694; to plan 1712. *intr.* to mutual plans (2 Obs.) 1707. 3. [L. *concertare*.] To dispute 1689.

2. To c. an instruction THIRWALL. I must now c. matters about y^e Affair HEARN. *intr.* We concerted on the most proper methods NELSON. Hence **Concerted** *pp.* a. agreed upon; planned, contrived,

done in concert; *Mus.* arranged in parts for several voices or instruments. **Conceter**.

Concertante (kɒnsɜːtənt), *sb.* and *a.* 1730 [It. *pl.* a. f. *concertare*.] *Mus.* A piece of music for orchestra in which there were parts for solo instruments; also, a composition for several solo instruments without orchestra. Now usu. *attrib.* **Concertation**, 1509. [ad. L. *concertationem*.] Contention, disputation -1677.

Concertina (kɒnsɜːtɪnə), 1837. [f. CONCERT + *INA*.] A portable musical instrument, consisting of a pair of bellows, usually polygonal in form, with a set of keys at each end, which on being pressed admit wind to free metallic reeds. Hence **Concertinist**.

Concertino (kɒnsɜːtɪno), 1880. [It. *dim.* of *concerto*.] *Mus.* 1. A shorter concerto. 2. The group of solo instruments in a concerto.

Concertion, YOUNG *Met. Th.* IV. 1422. Some edd have *concertion*. App. irreg. f. *concert* vb. = 'contenance'.

Concerto (kɒnsɜːto, kɒnsɜːto), 1730. [It.]. *Mus.* A composition for one, or sometimes more, solo instruments accompanied by orchestra; now usually in three movements. (Formerly applied to various compositions for a number of instruments.)

Concessible (kɒnsɜːsɪbəl), *a.* 1767. [f. L. *concess-*; see CONCESSION and -IBLE.] That can be conceded.

Concession (kɒnsɜːʃən), 1611. [ad. L. *concessionem*, f. *concess-*, *concedere* to CONCEDE.] 1. The action of conceding (anything asked or required) 1647; a grant 1611. 2. Admission of a point claimed in argument 1628. 3. A grant by government of a right or privilege, or of land 1656, land so allotted 1836.

1. The c. of these charters was in a parliamentary way HALL. 2. The atheists of the age have been described as triumphing in my concessions PRIESTLEY. 3. The execution of the (Suez) canal A Frenchman has obtained the c. 1856. In Canada Between the concessions there are roads, called c. roads 1845. So **Concessionaire**, -onnaire, a person who has obtained a c. Hence **Concessionary** *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, c.; *sb.* = *Concessionaire*. **Concessionist**, one who advocates c.

Concessive (kɒnsɜːsɪv), *a.* (and *sb.*) 1711. [ad. L. *concessivus*; see above]. 1. Of the nature of or tending to concession 1876. 2. *Gram.* Expressive of concession 3. *sb.* *Gram.* A concessive particle, clause, etc. 1765. Hence **Concessively** *adv.*, -ness.

Concessor (kɒnsɜːsɔː), *rare.* 1660. [f. L. *concess-*; see above.] One who concedes. Hence **Concessory** *a.* *rare* = CONCESSIVE 1.

Concetto (kɒnsɜːto), *Pl.* -tti. 1737. [It. -L. *conceptum*.] = CONCEPT *sb.* 7. Hence **Concettism**, use of *concetti* in literature.

Conch (kɒŋk), 1520. [ad. L. *concha*, a. Gr. *κόγχη* mussel, shell-like cavity, etc.] 1. A shell-fish; orig. a bivalve; later, a large gastropod, esp. *Strombus gigas*. 2. The shell of a mollusc 1774. 3. Such a shell used as an instrument of call. esp. That used by Tritons as a trumpet. 1764. 4. A Roman vessel [L. *concha*], used for oil, salt, etc. Also *fig.* 1839. 5. *Archit.* The domed roof of a semicircular apse; also, the apse 1849. 6. *Anat.* The external ear; = CONCHA 4, 1836. 7. (Also *conk*.) A nickname for the lower class of inhabitants of the Bahamas, the Florida Keys, etc., from their use of conchs as food. Hence **Conched** *pp.* *v.* having a c. **Concha** (kɒŋkə), Also (in sense 2) **conca**, 1613. [L.; see prec.] 1. *Zool.* = CONCH 1, 2, -1776. 2. *Archit.* = CONCH 5; also, a coved ceiling 1613. 3. = CONCH 4. 4. *Anat.* The central cavity of the external ear; occas., the whole external ear 1683. Hence **Conchate** *a.* = **Conched**. **Conchifera** *sb.* *pl.* *Zool.* a division of Molluscs; the *Lamellibranchiata* or ordinary bivalves, as the Oyster, etc.; *sing.* **Conchifer**, one of these. **Conchiferous** *a.* shell-bearing; occas., bivalve; *Geol.* containing shells.

Conchinine, [transp. of *cinchonine*.] *Chem.* = QUINIDINE.

Conchiolite (kɒŋkiːlɪt), 1870. [L. *concha* + *-ol-* *dim.* + *-ite*.] *Chem.* The organic constituent of the shells of molluscs.

Conchite (kɒŋkɪt), 1677. [ad. Gr. *κόγχιτις* (λίθος).] A stone resembling a shell, a fossil

shell -1758. Hence **Conchitic** *a.*, *Geol.* abounding in (fossil) shells.

Conchoid (kɒŋkɔɪd), 1797. [ad. Gr. *κογχόειδης* mussel-like; in *mod.* F. *conchoïde*.] *sb.* *Geom.* A plane curve of the fourth order invented by Nicomedes 1798. *As adj.* = CONCHOIDAL.

Conchoidal (kɒŋkɔɪdəl), *a.* 1666. [f. as prec.] 1. *Geom.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a conchoid. 2. *Min.*, etc. Applied to a fracture presenting smooth shell-like convexities and concavities 1802.

Conchologist (kɒŋkɔɪlɔdʒɪst), 1784. [f. CONCHOLOGY + *-IST*.] A student of conchology, a collector of shells; a carrier-shell mollusc.

Conchology (kɒŋkɔɪlɔdʒi), 1776. [f. Gr. *κόγχη*, comb. f. Gr. *λόγος*; see -LOGY.] The science or study of shells and shell-fish. Hence **Conchological** *a.* of or relating to c. **Conchologically** *adv.*

Conchometer (kɒŋkɔɪmɪtɔː), 1828. [f. as prec.] An instrument for measuring shells and the angles of their spires. So **Conchometry**.

Conchospiral, 1854. [f. Gr. *κόγχη* - (see CONCHOLOGY) + *-SPIRAL*.] A kind of spiral curve exemplified in shells.

Conchy (kɒŋʃi), *War slang.* 1917. abbrev. of 'conscientious objector' (to military service).

Conchyle, 1610. [ad. L. *conchylium*; see next; and cf. *COCKLE*.] A shell-fish; a conch -1706. Hence **Conchylaceous** *a.* shelly 1799.

Conchyliā, *sb.* *pl.* 1619. [L. *pl.* of *conchylium*, a. Gr. *κογχύλιον*, *dim.* of *κογχύλη* = *κόγχη*; see CONCH.] Shell-fish, *Conchyliā*. Hence **Conchyliaceous** *a.* of the nature of molluscous shells; shelly. **Conchyliated** *a.* embodied in or derived from shells. **Conchyliiferous** *a.* conchiferous. **Conchyliologist**, -ology = CONCHOLOGIST, -OLOGY. **Conchyliometer**, -ometry = CONCHOMETER, etc. **Conchyliomorphite**, the fossil impression of a shell. **Conchylious** *a.* of or belonging to the CONCHYLIA.

Conciator, [ad. It. *conciatore* mender.] A workman who assort and allots the proportion of salt required in glass-making. (Never in Eng. use.) **Concierge** (kɒnsyɜːʒ), 1646. [F; deriv. unkn.] 1. The custodian of a house, castle, prison, etc. Now *Hist.* 2. In France, etc. The person who has charge of the entrance of a building; a janitor, porter. Hence **Conciergerie**, the office, lodge, or residence of a c. also, name of a prison belonging to the Palace of Justice in Paris.

Concile, *v.* ME. [ad. L. *conciliare*, see CONCILIATE.] To reconcile; to conciliate -1744. Hence **Conciliabla** *a.*

Conciliabla, *sb.* 1521. [ad. L. *conciliabulum*, f. *conciliū*.] A small or secret assembly; a conventicle -1642. var. **Conciliabula**. (Also in *mod.* F.)

Conciliar (kɒnsɪliə), *a.* 1677. [f. L. *conciliū* + *-AR*.] Of or pertaining to a council. var. **Conciliary**.

Conciliate, *v.* ME. [ad. L. *conciliare*, see CONCILIATE.] To reconcile; to conciliate -1744. Hence **Conciliabla** *a.*

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Conciliation (kɒnsɪliˈeɪʃən), 1543. [ad. L. *conciliatio*.] The action of conciliating, or state of being conciliated.

A policy of studied c. FROUDE. The c. of human liberty with Divine predestination of the wil GALT. *Court of c.* a court for composing disputes by offering to the parties a voluntary settlement.

Concilium, 1834. The Latin equiv. of COUNCIL; occas. used in techn. language.

Concinnate (kɒnsɪnɪt), *pp.* *a.* *rare.* 1548 [ad. L. *concinnatus*; see next.] 1. *Aspa.* *pp.* Made fit -1613. 2. *adj.* Of language: Of studied beauty 1548

To create a Soul, is to c. the qualities.. of it MORE So + Concreate a. coeval in creation.
Concreate, *v.* 1593. [f. *L. concredit*, *concreder*; cf. *CREDIT v.*] 1. To entrust -1689.
 2. To accredit 1659

Concreation (*kɒŋkriːʃən*), *rare*. 1730. [ad. *L. concreationem*.] 1. Creation together.
 2. Consumption by fire 1860.

Concrement. 1656 [ad. *L. concrementum*, f. *concre-*, *concrecere*.] A growing together, growth by assimilation; a concretion.

Concrescence (*kɒŋkreːsəns*). 1610. [ad. *L. concrescentia*, f. *concre-*, *concrecere*.] 1. Growth by assimilation 1614. b. Biol. Growing together of cells, organs, etc., the concrescence of two individual organisms of low type in generation 1878. 2. A concretion. ? Obs. 1610. So **Concrescible** a. capable of solidifying, capable of growing together. + **Concrescion**, *error*. f. *CONCRETION*.

Concrete (*kɒŋkriːt*). 1471 [ad. *L. concretus*, f. *con-*, *concretere*; see *prec.* Orig. stressed *concrete*, now usually *concrete*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Grown together -1650. 2. Made up of various elements, composite, compound. ? Obs. 1536. 3. Formed by union or cohesion of particles into a mass; solid (as opp. to *fluid*) 1533. 4. *Logic* and *Gram.* Applied to a quality viewed *concretely* or adherent to a substance, viz. the adjective, thus *white* (paper, etc.) is the concrete quality, as dist. from *whiteness*, the abstract quality 1528. 5. Hence, *gen.* Embodied in matter, actual practice, or a particular example. Opp. to *abstract*. (The ordinary current sense) 1656. 6. Made of concrete.

3. Even to the c. blood that makes the liver CHARMAN. 4. The reader should carefully observe that adjectives are c., not abstract JAVONS. 5. It is with *me* in the c. you are to be concerned BURKE. Hence **Concrete-ly** *adv.*, -ness.

B. *sb.* 1. *quasi-sb.* A c., the c.; see A. 4, 5 1528. 2. *gen.* A concreted mass; a concrete substance. Also *fig.* (Obs. in *lit.* sense, etc. as in next.) 1656. 3. *spec.* A composition of stone chippings, sand, gravel, pebbles, etc. formed into a mass with cement (or lime); used for building under water, for foundations, pavements, etc. Often *attrib.* 1834. 2. That c. of truth and error... the Roman Catholic Church 1831.

Concrete (*kɒŋkriːt*), *v.* 1635. [f. *CONCRETE a.*] 1. *trans.* To form by cohesion or coalescence of particles, to form into a mass, + to combine (attributes, etc.) -1829. 2. *intr.* To run into a mass, form a concretion 1677. 3. To render concrete (*rare*) 1654. 4. *concreta*. [f. the *sb.* 3.] To treat with concrete; *intr.* to use concrete in building 1875.

1. Sensations combined, blended, or (if one may so speak) concreted together BEAKLEY. 3. Without being concreted into an earthly deed HAWTHORNE. Hence **Concrete-ly**, -or, one who or that which concretizes.

Concretion (*kɒŋkriːʃən*). 1541. [ad. *L. concretionem*; see *CONCRETE*.] 1. The action or process of concretizing; concrescence, coalescence 1603. 2. Congelation or coagulation of a liquid 1612. 3. Union with something material or actual -1741. 4. *quasi-concr.* A concrete mass of 1626 Also *fig.* 5. *concr.* A solid mass formed by aggregation and cohesion of particles, a lump, nodule, clot, esp. (*Path.*) a calculus, (*Geol.*) a mass formed by aggregation of solid particles, usually round a nucleus 1616.

3. The soul... because of her c. with this mortal body 1632. 4. Salt is a c. of Sea Water 1697. 5. He cut a stony c. out of the Liver 1702. Hence **Concretional** a. of or pertaining to concretions. **Concretory** a. (*Geol.*) of the nature of a c.; consisting of, containing, or characterized by, concretions.

Concretism (*kɒŋkriːtɪzəm*). *rare*. 1865. [f. *CONCRETE a.* + *-ISM*.] The practice of regarding what is abstract as concrete.

Concretive (*kɒŋkriːtɪv*), *a rare* 1646. [f. *L. concret-* (see *CONCRETE v.*) + *-IVE*.] 1. Apt to produce concretions. SIR T. BROWNE. 12. = *CONCRETE a.* 5. 1656. 3. Mentally constructive. Hence **Concretively** *adv.*

Concrew, *v.* [f. *F. concroître* - *L. concre-*, *concrecere*, cf. *ACCURERE*.] *intr.* To grow into a mass. SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vii. 40.

Concubinage (*kɒŋkɪˈbɪnɪdʒ*). ME. [a. *F.* f. *concubin*] The cohabiting of a man and a

woman who are not legally married; the practice of having a concubine, the state of being a concubine. b. *Rom. Law*. 'A kind of inferior marriage of which the issue were natural children, not bastards' (Milman). vars. + **Concubimacy**, **Concubinate**.

Concubinary (*kɒŋkɪˈbɪnəri*). 1563. [ad. *med. L. concubiniarius*.] *adj.* Relating to concubinage; living in, or sprung from, concubinage. *sb.* One who lives in concubinage 15... var. **Concubinarian** a.

Concubine (*kɒŋkɪˈbɪn*), *sb.* ME. [a. *F. concubine*, *concubine* - *L. concubina*, *concubina*, f. *con-* + *cubare*.] 1. A woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; a kept mistress. Among polygamous peoples. A 'secondary wife', having a legal status inferior to that of a wife. 12. A male paramour -1540.

Concubine, *v. rare*. 1596 [f. *prec.*] 1. To take as a concubine. 2. To furnish with a concubine or concubines 1800.

+ **Concubinate**, *v.* 1555. [f. *L. concubinate*, *concubare*.] To tread under foot -1703. Also *fig.* Hence + **Concubination**.
 + **Concubency**. [f. *L. concubere*.] A lying together. JER. TAYLOR.

Concupiscence (*kɒŋkɪˈpɪsəns*). ME. [ad. *L. concupiscentia*, f. *concupiscere*, inceptive of *concupere*, f. *con-* + *cupere*.] 1. Vehement desire; in *Theol.* use, desire for the 'things of the world'. 2. *esp.* Libidinous desire, sexual appetite, lust ME.

1. Such is the fire of c., raging within, that no houses or fields content these PUSEY. var. + **Concupiscency** (*rare*). So **Concupiscent** a. eagerly desirous; lustful; *ly adv.* Hence + **Concupiscence** *ntial* a. relating to, or of the nature of, c. So + **Concupiscentious** a.

Concupiscible (*kɒŋkɪˈpɪsɪbəl*), a. ME. [a. *F.* ad. *L. concupiscibilis*.] 1. Vehemently to be desired -1762. 2. Vehemently desirous; of the nature of concupiscence ME.

2. The unascible or the c. principle is ever insurgent against reason NEWMAN.

+ **Concupy**. ? Abbrev. of *concupine*; or ? = *concupiscence*. *Tr. & Cr. V. n.* 177

Concur (*kɒŋkʊː*), *v.* 1470. [ad. *L. concurrere*.] 1. *intr.* To run together; to meet; to converge and meet, as lines, etc.; to coincide. *Ecol.* Of two feasts. To fall on two consecutive days, so that the second vespers of the one coincide with the first of the other 1883. 2. To combine in action, to co-operate 1549. 3. To agree in opinion (*with*) 1550. 4. To agree in quality, character, etc. -1788. 5. *Law*. Of rights, etc. To cover the same ground; hence, to conflict 1613.

1. Anon, they fierce encountering both concur'd, With grisly looks 1567. The humours do concur together unto the offended part 1643. Right and victory do not always c. SELDEN. 2. All things concur to give it a perfection G. HERBERT. 3. For the censure I doe concur with M^r Chancellor 1631. 4. It was now twilight concurring with the disorder of his mind H. WALPOLE. Hence **Concurring-ly** *adv.*

Concurbit, obs. f. *CUCURBIT*. CHAUCER.

Concurrence (*kɒŋkʊːrəns*). 1525. [ad. *med. L. concurrentia*, or *f. concurrere*.] 1. A running together in time or place; meeting, combination. *Ecol.* (see *CONCUR v.* 1) 1863. 2. Co-operation of agents or causes 1525. 3. Agreement; assent, consent 1669. 4. Compement. (Now a Gallicism.) 1603. 5. Joint right or authority 1809.

1. A c. of three strong tides BRERETON. A c. of all nations LITHGOW. The c. of the opticians BEAKLEY. Our Behaviour in every C. of Affairs ADDISON. 2. Their mutual C. in doing good ADDISON. 4. To reduce, by increased c., the wages of the remainder LECKY. var. **Concurrence**.

Concurrent (*kɒŋkʊːrənt*). 1495. [ad. *L. concurrentem*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Running together in space; going on side by side, existing or arising together; conjoint, associated. 2. *Geom.* Meeting in or tending to the same point. 3. Acting in conjunction; co-operating 1532. 4. Agreeing; expressing concurrence 1542. 5. *Law*. Covering the same ground (hence = conflicting, as titles), co-ordinate 1531.

1. The c. existence of two distinct systems of jurisprudence WILLIAMS. 4. A c. consent of all Histories R. COKE. 5. The Chancery has a c. jurisdiction with them BLACKSTONE. **Concurrently** *adv.*, -ness.

B. *sb.* 1. A concurrent circumstance, a contributory cause 1667. 2. A competitor. Now *rare* (exc. as a Gallicism). 1581. 3. A contemporary person or thing -1668. 4. 'One of the supernumerary days of the year over fifty-two complete weeks, -so called because they concur with the solar cycle, the course of which they follow' (Webster).

1. Each of these three concurrents must be considered as a partial cause, for, abstract one, and the effect is not produced SIR W. HAMILTON.

Concursion. ? Obs. 1533. [ad. *L. concursio*.] Rushing together; concurrence.

Concuss (*kɒŋkʊːs*), *v.* 1597. [f. *L. concuss*, *concute*; f. *con-* + *quater*.] 1. *trans.* To shake violently. Chiefly *fig.* 2. To injure by concussion 1689. 3. To force by threats (*into to do*); also *absol.* 1839. Hence + **Concussion**, violent shaking.

Concussion (*kɒŋkʊːʃən*). 1490. [ad. *L. concussio*, *concussio*, see *prec.*] 1. The action of violently shaking; particularly, the shock of impact. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *Surg.* Injury caused to the brain, spine, etc., by the shock of a heavy blow, fall, etc. 1541. 3. Extortion by threats or violence. Orig. in *Rom. Law*. 1597.

1. A c. of the Heavens HOBBS. 3. C., rapine pillories, Their catalogue of accusations fill DANIEL. Comb. c.-fuse, a fuse (in a shell) ignited by c. or impact. Hence + **Concussionary**, one who practices c. (sense 3). So **Concussive** a. of the nature of or pertaining to c. **Concussant** a. meeting with c. THACKERAY.

Concyclic (*kɒŋsɪˈkɪk*), a. 1871. [See *CON*.] *Geom.* a. Lying (as a series of points) on the circumference of one circle. b. Of two or more conicoids: Giving circular sections when cut by the same system of parallel planes. Also *absol.*

Cond, cund (*kɒnd*, *kʊnd*), *v.* ? Obs. ML. [app. f. *condere* *CONDUE*.] = *CON v.* 2

Condemn (*kɒndɛm*), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *condem* (*puer*, *condamner*, ad. *L. condemnare*)] 1. To pronounce an adverse judgement on to censure, blame. 2. To give judicial sentence against; to convict. Opp. to *acquit*, *absolve*. ME. 3. To pronounce guilty of 1535. 4. *fig.* To doom 1653. 5. To adjudge or pronounce forfeited, as a prize of war, etc. 1705. 6. To adjudge or pronounce to be unfit for use or consumption 1745. 7. Of a door or window: To close or block up 1565.

1. A fault in reasoning which Aristotle condemns REID. Their looks c. them (*mad*). 2. The Judge shall justify the righteous, and condemn the wicked DEUT. xxv. 1. Condemned in as much as they are worth 1642, to do penance in the streets of London GREEN. 3. Condemned of high treason 1535. 4. Condemn'd in business or in arts to drudge POPE. Hence **Condemnable** a.; -ly *adv.* **Condemned** *adj.* a. in the senses of the vb., *spec.* appropriated to condemned persons, or things rejected. **Condemner**. **Condemningly** *adv.*

Condemnation (*kɒndɛmˈneɪʃən*). ME. [ad. *L. condemnatio*.] 1. The action of condemning; judicial conviction, expression of disapprobation. 2. The fact or condition of being condemned 1557. 3. The ground or reason for condemning 1534. 4. A sentence of forfeiture. Cf. *CONDEMN v.* 1885.

1. A manifest c. of the Innocent HOBBS. His liberal c. of a medicine 1803. 2. To whom belongs But c., ignominy and shame MILT. *P. R.* III. 136. 3. Speak, or thy silence on the instant, is Thy c. and thy death CYNTH. III. v. 98.

Condensatory (*kɒndɛnsˈetəri*), a. 1563 [f. *L. condensatus*, *condensare* to *CONDEMN + -ORY*.] Having the character of condemning, expressing condemnation.

After their c. sentence SPEED.

Condensable (*kɒndɛnsəˈbəl*), a. Also *erron* -ble. 1644. [f. *L. condensare* to *CONDENSE*, see *-BLE*.] That may be condensed, as a vapour. Hence **Condensability**.

Condensate (*kɒndɛnsət*), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1555. [f. *pp.* stem of *L. condensare*] To condense (*trans.* and *intr.*) So + **Condensate** *pp.* a. **Condensate** *sb.* a product of condensation. Hence **Condensator** (*rare*), a condenser.

Condensation (*kɒndɛnsˈeɪʃən*). 1603. [ad. *L. condensatio*.] 1. The action of making or becoming more dense. 2. *spec.* The conversion of a substance from the state of gas or vapour to the liquid, or (rarely) to the solid, condition 1614. 3. Condensed condition 1626

o (Ger. *Kohn*). o (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *drme*). v (curl). v (Fr. *there*). z (Fr. *ten*). z (Fr. *faïe*). s (Fr. *sein*, earth).

a condensed mass of anything 1665. 4. *fig.* Compression of thought into few words 1794.

1 The c. of air in the receiver LARDNER. C. (of light) by means of a lens 1832. 2 The c. of milk into a viscous mass (*med.*). 4 A want of arrangement and c. in his memoirs LVELL.

†Condense, *a.* 1610. [ad. L. *condensare*.] Dense, condensed -1794.

Condense (*kɒndens*), *v.* 1477. [ad. F. *condenser*, ad. L. *condensare*, f. *condensus*.] 1. To make dense, increase the density of, to reduce in volume; to compress, thicken, concentrate. 2. To reduce from the form of gas or vapour to the liquid or (rarely) the solid condition 1662. Also *intr.* 3. *trans* and *fig.* To bring together closely or in small compass, to concentrate 1803. 4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become dense; to become reduced in volume 1704.

1 Sweet Honey some c. DRYDEN. A lens to collect and c. (the light) on the object 1787. To c. electricity 1870. 2 The air was condensed into clouds 1662. 3 Pope had the art of condensing a thought SHENSTONE. Hence Condensedness. Condensedly *adv.* Condensing *rel. sb.* and *pp.* a. (= for condensing).

Condenser (*kɒndensər*), 1686. [f. CONDENSE *v.* Cf. F. *condenseur*.]

1 One who or that which condenses. Mountain ranges serve as condensers for the aqueous vapour HAUGHTON. The c. of Bollingbroke LOWELL.

II. Specific and technical senses:

1 A vessel or apparatus in which vapour is reduced to the liquid (or solid) form; *esp.* a. Steam Engine. A chamber in which the steam is condensed into water on leaving the cylinder, either by injection of cold water, or by exposure to a chilled surface (*surface c.*) 1709. b. Gas-works. An apparatus in which the tar, ammonia, etc. mixed with the heated gas are condensed and separated by cooling 1809. c. The worm of a still 1874. 2 Pneumatics. An apparatus for compressing air; a pneumatic force pump 1727. 3 Electr. An apparatus for accumulating or increasing the intensity of an electric charge 1782. 4 Optics. A lens or system of lenses by which light is concentrated on one point or object 1793.

Condensable; see CONDENSABLE.

Density (*kɒndens*), 1611. [ad. F. *condensité*, f. L. *condensare*; cf. *density*.] 1. Density -1814. 2. Pithiness 1885.

†Condier. 1603. [f. COND *v.*] 1. One who conds or cons a ship -1751. 2. A man stationed on a height overlooking the sea to direct fishing-boats after a shoal of herrings or pilchards; a balker -1867.

Condescend (*kɒndɛsɛnd*), *v.* ME. [ad. F. *condescendre*, ad. L. *condescendere*, f. *con-* + *descendere* to DESCEND.] 1. *lit.* To descend -1686. 2. *fig.* To stoop, so far as a particular action is concerned, from one's position of dignity or pride; to deign ME. 3. To be condescending in one's relations with others 1611. 4. To make concessions, to agree -1774. 5. To come definitely to (a point in narration) -1528; to particularize 1549.

2. The Cavaliers condescended to take a lesson in the art of taxation from the Roundheads MACAULAY. 3. Like a true lout, he does not see that they have condescended to him 1863. 4. He was resolved to c. no further to the whims of a person GOWIN. To which desire he condescended WHISTON. 5. We are not going to c. upon particulars 1888. Hence †Condescendence *pp.* a. agreed. Condescendence, condescension; compliance, concession; 3c. a specification of particulars. So †Condescendency. Condescendent, one who condescends. Condescender (*rare*).

Condescending, *pp.* a. 1654. [f. *prec.*] 1. That condescends; characterized by condescension. Now usually, Patronizing 1707. 2. Consenting 1654. 3. *Sc.* Going into details 1755. Hence Condescendingly *adv.*

Condescension (*kɒndɛnsən*), 1642. [ad. late L. *condescensionem*; see CONDENSE.] The action, habit, or quality of condescending. 1 Affability to one's inferiors 1647. 2. The action of stooping to things unworthy -1797. 3. Complaisance 1650. 4. Concession -1720. 1 Familiarity in Superiors [cf. C. STEELE. 2 Every vice, every c. was imputed to the Duke H. WALPOLE. 3 In c. to the custom of their Country BENTLEY. So †Condescensive a. characterized by or given to c. †Condescendit, condescension; act of condescending.

Condition (*kəndɪkʃən*), 1818 [ad. L. *conditio*] *Rom. Law* A formal claim of

restitution; reclaim of undue payment. So Conditions a. pertaining to a c.

Condign (*kɒndɪgn*), *a.* ME. [a. F. *condigne*, ad. L. *condignus* wholly worthy.] 1. Equal in worth or dignity (to) -1851. 2. Worthy, deserving -1632. 3. Worthily deserved, merited; adequate -1683. b. Since 1700 usually = 'merited by crimes'.

2 As most condigne to bear the principalite 1513. 3 Every man shall receive condigne rewards or punishment 1828. b. Brought to c. punishment as a traitor MACAULAY. Condignly *adv.* -ness.

Condignity (*kɒndɪgnɪ*), 1554. [ad. med. L. *condignitas*; see *prec.*] 1. Worthiness, merit -1688. *spec.* in Scholastic Theol. That worthiness of eternal life which a man may possess through good works performed while in a state of grace 1554. 2. Desert -1654.

Condiment (*kɒndɪmɛnt*), *sb.* ME. [a. F. ad. L. *condimentum*, f. *condire*; see CONDITE *v.*] Anything of pronounced flavour used as a relish, or to stimulate the appetite.

As for Raddish, and Tarragon they are for Condiments BACON. Hence †Condiment *v.* rare, to season or flavour with a c. Condimental a. of or belonging to a c.; spicy.

Condisciple (*kɒndɪsɪpəl*) 1554. [See CON-.] A fellow-disciple, a schoolfellow or fellow-student.

†Condite, *sb.* 1610. [ad. F. *condit*, or L. *conditum*, neut. of *conditus*; see next.] A preserve or pickle; an electrolyte -1657.

†Condite, *a.* ME. [ad. L. *conditus*, pa. pple. of *condire* to season, pickle, etc.] Preserved, pickled, seasoned -1639.

†Condite, *v.* ME. [f. ppl. stem of L. *condire*; see above.] 1. *trans.* To preserve, to pickle -1725. 2. To embalm. Also *fig.* -1659. 3. To season. Also *fig.* -1679.

Condition (*kəndɪʃən*), *sb.* [ME. *condicion*, a. OF. ad. L. *condicio* (later *condit*), app. conn. w. *condire*.]

I. 1. Something demanded or required as a prerequisite to the granting or performance of something else; a provision, a stipulation. 2. *Law.* In a legal instrument, a provision on which its legal force or effect is made to depend 1588. 3. Covenant, contract, treaty -1718. 4. Something that must exist or be present if something else is to be or take place; a prerequisite ME. 5. A restriction or qualification -1841. 6. A clause expressing a condition in sense 4; called in Logic the *antecedent*, in Grammar the *protasis*, of a conditional proposition 1864.

1 Will thou enjoy the good, Then cavi the conditions MILT. C. (= on c. that) I had gone bare foot to India SHAKS. 2 Conditions of sale the provisions under which sale by auction takes place. 3. *March 17* 11. 149. 4. The air I breathe, is the c. of my life, not is cause COWI 1892.

II. 1. Mode or state of being ME. 2. State in regard to wealth; circumstances, hence, social position, estate, rank ME. 3. Mental disposition; character; temper -1611; 2pl. personal qualities -1830. 4. Nature, character -1586. 5. A characteristic, attribute (of men or things) -1712.

1. His fall'n C. MILT. P. L. 11. 181. Out of C to keep the field 1719. To change one's c. to get married (arch.). 2. I am, in my c. A Prince TAMP 11. 1. 59. All sorts and conditions of men BL. COM. Prayer. Dress'd like a Woman of C. STEELE. 3. Ye have knavysche condycyousnes SHRETON. 5. Heere is the Catalog of her Conditions Two Gent 11. 1. 273. Hence †Conditionally *adv.* = Conditionally.

Condition, *v.* 1494. [a. OF. *conditionner*; f. *condition* - CONDITION *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To treat about conditions; to make conditions, bargain with. 2. *trans.* To stipulate for, to make the condition 1549; to agree by stipulation to do something 1624. 3. To make conditional on, upon 1530. 4. To govern as a condition 1619. 5. *Metaph.* To subject to the qualifying conditions of finite existence or cognition. Also *trans.* 1829. 6. To charge (a bond) with clauses or conditions 1675. 7. *Comm.* To test the condition or state and quality of goods, *esp.* the amount of moisture in silk 1838. 8. U. S. Colleges. To admit under conditions; 1. c. to admit (a student) to a class conditionally on his passing within a given time in any subject in which he failed at his entrance examination. 1. Dishonouring .. to c. or make any terms with such Rascalls SPENSER. 2. We c. with him to obey

him 1629. 4. Limits we did not set C. all we do M. ARNOLD. 5. The natural human tendency to c. God by time KINGSLEY. 6. Recognizances, to be Conditioned in the Form hereunder expressed 1675.

Conditional (*kəndɪʃənəl*), [ME. *condicional*, a. OF. ad. L. *condicionalis*; see CONDITION *sb.*]

A. *adj.* 1. *gen.* Subject to, depending on or limited by, one or more conditions, not absolute made or granted on certain terms ME. 2. *Logic and Gram.* Expressing a condition 1539. 1. A Possessor of a Bill may protest against a bill and c. Acceptance BEAUFIT. 2. C. judgement or proposition one consisting of two categorical clauses the former of which, expressing a condition, is called the *antecedent* (in Grammar *protasis*), the latter stating the conclusion, is called the *consequent* (*apodosis*). C. syllogism one having a c. proposition for its major premise.

B. *sb.* (the *adj.* used ellipt.) A conditional word, clause, conjunction, mood, proposition or syllogism 1533.

Disjunctives may be turned into Conditionals AT WATER. Hence Conditionality, c. quality. Conditionally *adv.* in a c. manner; on condition (that).

Conditionate (*kəndɪʃənət*), *a.* 1533. [ad. med. L. *conditionatus*, *conditionare*, cf. F. *conditionner*.] Conditioned, limited by conditions, formerly said of limited monarchs. Hence Conditionately *adv.* As *sb.* A thing conditioned, a contingency 1678.

Conditionate (*kəndɪʃənət*), *v.* 1533 [ad. med. L. *conditionare*.] 1. To stipulate (*trans.* and *intr.*) -1642. 2. *trans.* To limit as a condition; to be, or act as, a condition of 1646.

Conditioned (*kəndɪʃənd*), *pp.* a. 1550 [f. CONDITION *sb.* and *v.*] 1. (from the *sb.*) Having a (specified) disposition or temperament in a (specified) condition or state 1548, circumstanced, situated 1831. 2. (from the *v.*) Subjected to conditions or limitations 1831. 3. Used *absol.* - Provided, on the condition -1611. 1. An ill woman 1860, place HERE. 2. I ultimate purpose of all c. existence 1842. The c. (Metaph.) That which is subject to the condition of finite existence and cognition, opp. to the *unconditioned*, *absolute*, or *infinite* 1829.

†Conditional, 1705. [ad. L. *conditio* *um*.] A repository, *spec.* for the deed.

Condivision. 1837. [See CON-.] One of two or more co-existing logical divisions.

†Condog, *v.* 1592. [? *con* for *conus* (ur = dog).] *intr.* To concur -1678.

Condolatory (*kɒndələtəri*), *a.* 1730 [f. CONDOLE *v.* not on L. analogies.] Expressive of or intending condolence.

Condole (*kəndəlu*), *v.* 1460. [ad. L. *condolere*.] 1. *intr.* To sorrow greatly -1650 to grieve or express sympathy with 1803. Also *absol.* 2. *trans.* To grieve over, lament -1788, to grieve with (a sufferer) -1827. Also *with obj.* 1. I contented myself to sit by him, and c. with him in Silence STERNE. 2. A person who c. sufferer, I c. Richardson. Lat vs. c. the Knight STERNE. Hence Condolement, condolence; lamentation. Condolet. Condoletingly *adv.*

Condolence (*kəndələns*), 1603. [f. L. *condolere*.] 1. Sympathetic grief -1721. 2. Outward (*esp.* formal) expression of sympathy with the grief of others 1619. 3. Compliments of C. H. WALPOLE. The condolences of his numerous friends. 4. *Plur.* VARS. †Condolence, Condolance (in sense 2); fancy.

Condolent (*kəndələnt*), *a.* 1460. [ad. I. *condolentem*.] 1. Sorrowing greatly -1490. 2. Sorrowing for another; expressing sympathy with grief 1598.

Condominium (*kɒndɒmɪnɪəm*), 1714 [mod. L.; see CON-, DOMINIUM.] Joint control of a state's affairs vested in others.

Condonation (*kɒndənəʃən*) 1625. [ad. I. *condonatio*, f. *condonare* to CONDONE.] The pardoning or remission (now *esp.* by implication) of an offence or fault. b. *Law.* The action of a husband or wife in the forgiving, or implying forgiveness, of matrimonial infidelity 1788.

Mrs. Brander's easy c. of the sins of one who was so pleasant in society 1885.

Condone (*kəndənu*), *v.* 1857. [ad. L. *condonare*, see DONATION, PARDON.] 1. *trans.* To forgive or overlook (an offence), *esp.* to forgive tacitly by not allowing the offence to make any difference in one's relations with the

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). ɔ (ever). ɔɪ (I, eye). ɔ (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). ʊ (what). ʊ (got).

offender. 2. Of actions, facts: To cause the condonation of 1871.

1. Tac theadultery Lb St. LEONARDS, his cowardice Dr QUINCEY. 2. That fact alone would c. many shortcomings 1871. Hence Condoner.

Condor (kɒndɔːr). 1604. [a Sp. ad. Peruvian *condor*.] 1. A very large S. American bird of the vulture kind (*Scothamphus gryphus*), inhabiting chiefly the high regions of the Andes b California *Condor*: the great vulture of California (*Cathartes californianus*). 2. A S. American gold coin.

Condottiere (kɒndɒtˈtɪəri). Also (error) *ero*. Pl condottieri (-i). 1794. [It. f. *condotto* conduct.] A professional military captain, who raised a troop, and sold his service to states or princes at war. The system prevailed over Europe from the 14th to the 16th c.

Conduce (kɒnduːs). v. 1475. [ad. L. *conducere*, f. *con-* + *ducere* to lead, draw. Cf. CONDU, CONDUCT.] 1. *trans* To lead, conduct, bring (*lit* and *fig*). Const. *to*. -1658. 2. To bring about -1529. 3. *intr* To c. *to*: to lead or tend towards (a result); to contribute to, make for. (The current sense.) 1586

1. To c. hither the most lovely and virtuous princess 1651. 2. How circumstances c. severally to the production of effects HOBBS. Virtues which c. to success in life MACAULAY. Hence **Conducement**, the action of conducting or conducting to; tendency. **Conducement**, a. this conducts; serviceable. **Conducibility**, a. conducive, advantageous; sh. a conducive or conducive thing. **Conducibility**. **Conducibility**. **Conducibly** adv.

Conductive (kɒnduːsɪv). a. 1646. [f. CONDUCE v. after *conduct*, *conducere*, etc.] 1. Conducting or tending to (a specified end); fitted to promote or subserve. Const. *to*, towards. 2. Advantageous (*rare*) 1710.

1. Early rising is c. to health 1303. Hence **Conduciveness**.

Conduct (kɒndʌkt). sb. ME. [f. L. *conductus*, *conducere* to CONDUCT, CONDUCE.]

1. The action of conducting, guidance, leading (*lit* and *fig*) 1534. 2. Provision for guidance or conveyance; an escort, a convoy; a pass. Obs. exc. in SAFE-CONDUCT, ME. 3. A conductor, guide (*lit* and *fig*) -1684. 4. -CONDUCT-MONEY -1721.

1. By c. of some star SPENCER. Under the c. of chance JOHNSON. 2. I desire of you A C. over Land, to Milford-Haven CYNBE, III, v. 8.

II. 1. Leadership, command 1470. 2. Direction on management; handling 1475. 3. Skill in managing affairs; discretion -1815. 4. Manner of conducting oneself or one's life; behaviour. (Now the leading sense) 1673. (with a) +A proceeding, a course of conduct (*rare*) 1706.

1. The c. of the arrears-guard HOLLAND, of the vessel 1512. 2. Conduyte of a matter PALSG. The nice c. of a clouded cane FORT. The c. of the background SIR J. RAYMOND. 3. Thus c. won the prize when courage faild DAVEN. Owing to the Prudence and C. of the Lord Mayor DR FOR. 4. I trusted to profession, when I ought to have attended to c. BURKE.

III. The leading (of water) by a channel 1847. 1. CONDUIT, q. v.

Conduct, *pa* ppl. e., a., and sb. 2. ME. [ad. L. *conductus* hired.] 1. *pa*. ppl. e. and *ppl.* a. 1. Hired -1526. 2. Conducted -1620. B. sh. 1. A hired workman -1647. 2. +A salaried priest -1830. B. An Eton College chaplain. B. 2. Standing over against a c. to be catchised H. WALFORD.

Conduct (kɒndʌkt). v. ME. [f. as CONDUCT sb.] 1. To lead, guide, to escort. Also *fig.* and *absol.* 2. To lead, command 1450; to direct (in orchestra, a meeting, etc.) 1791; to manage 1632. 3. *refl.* To comport or behave oneself (in a specified way) 1706. 4. To convey; (*Physics*) to transmit, serve as a channel or vehicle for M. 1. 75. = CONDUCE -1685.

1. They that conducted Paul, brought him into Athens Acts XVII. 2. Hasten his Masters, and c. his power LEAR IV. II. 16. Conducting the correspondence and accounts Mr. MARTINEAU. 3. The my never conducted itself better WRITINGTON. 4. They conducted water across hills and valleys 1808.

Conductance (kɒndʌktəns). 1885. [f. CONDUCT v. + *-ANCE*.] *Electr.* Conducting power.

Conductible (kɒndʌktɪbəl). a. 1847. [f. L. *conduct-* ppl. stem + *-BLE*.] Capable of conducting (heat, etc.) or being conducted. Hence **Conductibility**, capacity for conducting (heat, etc.), capacity of being conducted (*rare*).

o (Ger. Köln). ö (Fr. peu). ü (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. dame). ñ (curl). ē (eo) (thare). ē (ā) (reen). ē (Fr. taire). ē (fir, fern, earth)

Conduction (kɒndʌkʃən). 1538. [ad. L. *conductionem*.] 1. = CONDUCT sb. 1. -1653. 2. = CONDUCT sb. 1. -1654. 3. The conducting of (liquid through a channel or pipe) 1612. 4. *Physics*. The transmission of heat, etc. from particle to particle of a substance (The chief current sense) 1814. 5. Hiding. Obs. exc. in *Rom. Law*, 1538.

4. We know of no other mode of employing a nerve thread than in C. BAIN.

Conductitious, a. 1607. [f. L. *conduct-*, *conducere* to 'hire', see -TITIOUS.] Hired, open to hire.

Conductive (kɒndʌktɪv). a. 1528. [f. L. *conduct-* ppl. stem + *-IVE*.] 1. Having the property of conducting or leading -1654. 2. *Physics* Conducting, or pertaining to the conduction of, some form of energy (as heat, etc.) 1840. 3. Bodies are c.; and their property is conductivity WHEWELL. Hence **Conductivity**, c. quality; var. **Conductility** (*rare*). **Conductively** adv. by means of conduction.

Conduct-money. 1512. [See CONDUCT sb. 1.] 1. *Hist.* Money paid for the travelling expenses of soldiers, also, an impost exacted under this head by Charles I. 2. Money paid for the travelling expenses of seamen for the navy 1703, or of witnesses in a trial 1864.

Conductor (kɒndʌktər). 1450. [f. L. *conductorem*, f. *conducere* to CONDUCT.] 1. One who leads, guides, or escorts; a leader, guide (*lit* and *fig*) 1481. 2. A commander -1649; a director (esp. *Mus.* of an orchestra or chorus) 1784; a manager 1634. 3. The official who has charge of the passengers, collects fares, etc., on an omnibus, tram-car, or (in U.S.) railroad train (= F. *conducteur*) 1837. 4. One who hires. [Only as Latin] 1652. 5. Anything that conducts, leads, or guides; a channel 1796. 6. *Surg.* An instrument formerly used in lithotomy to guide the course of the forceps; a gorget -1847. 7. *Physics*. A substance having the property of conducting heat, electricity, etc., spec. the name of a certain part of a frictional electric machine, for collecting the electricity, the *prime c.*; also short for *lightning-c* 1770.

1. Pray do you go along with us, I will be your C. BUNYAN. A principal C. for the Artillery for draught Horses and Ammunition 1661. Hence **Conductorship**, the office or function of a c. **Conductress**. **Conduer**, *condyer*, v. (ME. only.) [ad. OF. *condurre*.] To conduct, guide.

Conduit (kɒndɪt, kɒndɪt). ME. [OF. *conduit*, med. L. *conductus*, pronounced as the ME. form *condit* or *condit*.] 1. An artificial channel or pipe for conveying water, etc.; an aqueduct. a canal Also *transf.* and *fig* B. *Electr.* A tube or trough for protecting electric wires; also *attrib.*, as c. system 1884. 2. A fountain (*arch.*) ME. 3. *Archit.* A walled passage underground for secret communication 1875.

1. As water, whence the condynte broken ys CHAUCER. The pores and conduites of the skynne LYTTEL. *fig.* Language being the great C., whereby Men convey. Knowledge, from one to another LOCKE. 2. The conduits round the garden sang ROSSINI. *Comb.* c.-pipe, a c. of tubular form; also *fig.*

Conducuplicate (kɒndʌkʃəpɪkət). a. 1777. [ad. L. *conductuplicatus*, *conducticare*.] Bot. Doubled or folded together: said of leaves folded down lengthwise along the middle var. **Conducuplicate**. (Dists.) So **Conducuplication**, a doubling, a repetition 1619.

Condurrite (kɒndʌrɪt). 1827. [f. *Condur-* + *ite*.] *Min.* A soft black arsenical ore of copper, found in the Condurrow mine, Cornwall.

Condyle (kɒndɪl). Also *condyl*. 1634. [prob. a F. *condyle*, ad. L. *condylus*, a. Gr. *κόνδυλος* a knuckle.] 1. *Anat.* A rounded process at the end of a bone serving to form an articulation with another bone. 2. Applied to the rounded ends of the tibia, and similar parts in arthropoda. Hence **Condylar** a. pertaining to a c. **Condylous** a. resembling a c.; pertaining to a c.

Condyloma (kɒndɪləˈmɑː). In 7-ome. Pl -omata. 1656. [a. L., a. Gr. *κόνδυλωμα*, f. *κόνδυλος*; see CONDYLE.] *Pathol.* A conical or discoidal prominence of the skin, sometimes syphilitic, occurring near the external openings of the mucous passages, in the larynx, or elsewhere. Hence **Condylomatous** a. of the nature of a c.

Condylorod (kɒndɪləˈrɒd). 1855. [f. mod. L. *condylorod* (= Gr. *κόνδυλος* knob-footed)] *Zool.* One of the *Condyloroda*, now called ARTHROPODA. var. **Condylorope**.

Condylura (kɒndɪlʊˈrɑː). 1837. [mod. L. f. Gr. *κόνδυλος* (see CONDYLE) + *οὐρά*] *Zool.* Generic name of the Star-nosed Mole of N. America; so called from the knotty appearance of the tail in dried specimens.

Cone (kɒn). sb. 1562. [ad. L. *conus*, a. Gr. *κῶνος* pine-cone, etc.] 1. A solid figure or body of which the base is a circle, and the summit a point, and every point in the intervening space is in a straight line between the vertex and the circumference of the base 1570. (Called a *right circular c.* when the vertex is on the perpendicular to the centre of the base; an *oblique c.* when it lies without it. B. In *mod. Geom.*, a solid generated by a straight line which always passes through a fixed point called the vertex, and describes any fixed curve (not necessarily a circle) 1865. c. A conical mass of any substance 1577. 2. Any cone-shaped object; esp. a volcanic peak, formed by the accumulation of scoriae round the crater 1830. 3. Bot. The fruit of pines and firs; a dry scaly multiple fruit formed by hard persistent imbricated scales covering naked seeds; a strobile 1562. 4. *Conch.* A marine shell of the genus *Conus*, or family *Conidae*, of Gastropods 1770. 5. *Meleorol.* A cone-shaped vessel, hoisted as a foul weather-signal 1875. 6. *Phys.* One of the minute cone-shaped bodies which form, with the rods, the bacillary layer of the retina 1867. 7. Any conical apex or point, e.g. the apex of a helmet 1603. Also *transf.*

C. of rays (in *Optics*): a pencil of rays of light diverging from an illuminating point and falling upon a surface. *C. of shade* (in *Astr.*): the conical shadow projected into space by a planet on the side turned from the sun. [Cf. L. *conus umbrae*.] MICH. P. L. IV. 776.

Comb.: c.-bit, a conical boring-bit; -flower, the genus *Rudbeckia*; -gear, a method of transmitting motion, by means of two cones rolling together. c.-in-c., a peculiar geological structure, suggesting a number of cones packed one inside another; -pulley, a pulley shaped like a truncated c.; -seat, a piece of iron forming a seat for the c. or vent-pipe in fire-arms. -shell, = *Comb.* 4; -wheel, a wheel shaped like a truncated c., for transmitting a variable motion to another wheel. Hence *Conic* v. to shape like a c. or segment of a c. *intr.* to bear cones.

Coneine; see CONINE.

Conenchyma (kɒnɛnˈkɪmɑː). 1866. [f. Gr. *κῶνος* + *ἐγχυμα*.] Bot. The tissue of the hairs of plants consisting of conical cells.

Conepati (kɒnɛˈpɑːtɪ). 1774. [Mexican lit. 'hute fox'.] An American skunk (genus *Conepatus*, J. E. Gray, 1837).

Conessine (kɒnɛˈsɪn). [f. *Conessi*.] A bitter base from the bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica* (*Conessi cortex*). Also called *Wrightine*.

Coney, var. of CONY, q. v.

Confab (kɒnfæˈb). sb. 1701. [Colloq. abbrev. of CONFABULATION.] A talk together; familiar talk. So **Confab** v.

Confabulate (kɒnfæˈbjʊleɪt). v. 1613. [f. ppl. stem of L. *confabulari*; see FABLE.] *intr.* To talk familiarly together; converse, chat. I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau if birds c. or no COWPER. Hence **Confabulation**, familiar talk; a chat. **Confabulator**, **Confabulatory** a.

Confarreation (kɒnfæˈreɪʃən). 1598. [ad. L. *confarreatio*, f. *confarreat* to unite in marriage by the offering of bread, f. (*ult.*) *cu* + *far*, *farris*.] *Rom. Antig.* The most solemn form of marriage among the Romans, in which an offering of bread was made in the presence of the Pontifex Maximus and ten witnesses.

Confated, ppl. a. 1768. [See CON-.] Fated together with (something else).

Confect (kɒnfekt). sb. 1587. [ad. med. L. *confectum*, *confecta*, subst. uses of the pa. ppl. of *conficere*; see CONFITE.] A confit. Cacao roasted, and made into Confects H. STUBBS. **Confect** (kɒnfekt) v. 1545. [f. L. *conficere*, f. *con-* + *facere*.] *trans.* 1. To put together; to compound -1651. 2. To make into a confection. ? Obs. 1558. 3. To prepare (food) for digestion -1605. 4. To make. [after F. *confectionner*.] 1677.

1. The Phisitious prescription confected by the Apothecary 1582. 4. Patchwork quilts, confected by

fingers of three or four years 1880. So †Confectionist *phl.* a. confectioned.

Confection (kŏnfe'kshən), *sh.* ME. [a. F., ad. L. *confectionem*; see *prec.*] 1. Making by mixture of ingredients, mixing, compounding 1477. 2. A preparation of drugs; a conserve, an electuary ME.; a preparation of fruits, spices, sugar, or the like ME. || 3. *Dress-making*. The French word for any ready-made article of attire; esp. for mantles, cloaks, wraps, etc. 1885. 4. Pots of jam of her c. THACKERAY. 5. Confections are medicinal substances beaten up with sugar into a pasty mass 1875. Delicate confections of spices. STUBBS. Hence **Confection** *n.* to make into a c.

Confectionary (kŏnfe'kshənəri), 1599. [f. *prec.* + -ARY.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of a confection, pertaining to confections or confectioners' work 1669. The biscuit or c. plum CORN. C. doings 1824.

B. *sh.* †1. A confectioner—1641. 2. A place where confections are kept or prepared 1616. 3. A sweetmeat 1599. 4. *error* for CONFECTORY 1743.

1. And he will take your daughters to be confectionaries, and to be cooks 1 Sam. viii. 13.

Confectioner (kŏnfe'kshənəri), 1591. [f. *CONFECTION* + -ER.] 1. A compounder of medicines, poisons, etc.—1651. 2. One who makes or sells confections 1591.

Confectionery (kŏnfe'kshənəri), 1769. [f. *prec.* + -Y. Often confused with CONFECTORY.] 1. Things made or sold by a confectioner; a collective name for sweetmeats and confections. 2. The art and business of a confectioner 1872. 3. A confectioner's shop (*mod.*)

†**Confectory**, *n.* 1648. [ad. L. *confectorius*.] Pertaining to the making of confections

†**Confecture**, ME. [ad. med. L. *confectura*] = CONFECTION, CONFITURE—1693

†**Confeder**, *v.* ME. [a. F. *confédérer*, ad. L. *confederare*.] The earlier equiv. of CONFEDERATE *v.*—1596.

Confederacy (kŏnfe'derəsi), ME. [f. stem of L. *confederatio*.] 1. A union by league or contract between persons, bodies of men, or states, for mutual support or joint action; an alliance, compact. b. *Law* (and thence *gen.*) A league for an unlawful or evil purpose, a conspiracy ME. 2. Condition or fact of being confederate, alliance, conspiracy 1594. 3. *quasi-constr.* A body of confederates; now esp. a union of states, a confederation 1681.

1. A general c. against the Ottoman power 1769. 2. In a perpetual state of c. and rebellion 1728. 3. The sole of this c. shall be 'The United States of America' U.S. *Senate Manual* 1777. The literary world is made up of little confederacies W. IRVING. Southern C. the Confederate States of America.

Confederal (kŏnfe'derəl), *a.* 1866. [after *federal*; see *CON-*.] Pertaining to a confederation; *spec.* in U.S. Hist. pertaining to the organization of the United States under the Articles of Confederation of 1781. Hence **Confederalist**, a member of a confederation.

Confederate (kŏnfe'derēt), *a* and *sh.* ME. [ad. L. *confederatus*, *ppl.* of *confederare* (*trans.*), see *FEDERATE*.]

A. *adj.* 1. United in a confederacy; leagued, allied, confederated. Also *fig.* 2. Of or belonging to the Confederate States of America 1861. 1. Syria is c. with Ephraim Isa. vii. 2. My heart is not c. with my hand Rich. II. v. iii. 53. 2. The C. flag 1861, army 1863.

Phr. C. States (*of America*), abbreviated C.S.A.; the name assumed by the eleven southern states which seceded from the American Union in 1862-65, and formed a confederacy of their own, which was finally overthrown in 1865.

B. *sh.* 1. A person or state in league with another or others for mutual support or joint action; an ally 1548. 2. *Law* (and thence *gen.*): An accomplice 1495. 3. U.S. Hist. One belonging to or on the side of the Confederate States in the War of Secession, 1861-65. 1. The confederates of Cambray MACAULAY. 2. Betrayers of their country, confederates with Wood SWIFT.

Confederate (kŏnfe'derēt), *v.* 1531. [perh. f. CONFEDERATE *a.*] To unite in a league. *trans.* and *intr.* (for *refl.*)

To c. others in their design BURKE. The wits easily confederated against him JOHNSON.

Confederation (kŏnfe'derē'shən), ME. [n. F., ad. L. *confederationem* (Jerome).] 1. The ac-

tion of confederating, or condition of being confederated; a league, an alliance (now only between states); †conspiracy. 2. A number of states (or formerly of persons) united by a league (now usually on a more permanent basis than in the case of *confederacy*) 1622.

1. Articles of C. and perpetual union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, etc. 1777 (*title*). [A] scheme for the c. of the colonies 1835. Articles of c. provisions (in clauses) in accordance with which parties confederate

Confederative (kŏnfe'derē'tiv), *a.* 1819. [f. L. *confederativus*; see CONFEDERATE.] Of or relating to confederates or confederating.

Confederator (kŏnfe'derētər), ? Obs. 1536 [f. L. *confederare*.] A confederate, conspirator

Confer (kŏnfər), *v.* 1528. [ad. L. *conferre*, f. *con-* together, and intensive + *ferre*. Cf. COL-LATE.] 1. *trans.* To bring together, collect—1618. 2. To contribute. Const. 10. —1677. Also *†advs.* 3. To grant, bestow 1570. 4. To bring into comparison, compare, collate. Also *abso.*—1753. 5. *intr.* To conform (*with*, *to*)—1641. 6. *intr.* To converse, talk together, to take counsel, consult 1545. 7. *trans.* To consult about—1689.

2. It confers somewhat to the need, convenience, or comfort of these creatures BARROW. 3. The rule and title which the king is pleased to c. BLACKSTONE. The joy of heart which perfect health confers LYN-DALL. 4. C. future and times past with present BURTON. 5. They sit conferring by the Parler fire TANT. Shr. v. ii. 102. Hence **Conferee**, one who is conferred with (U.S.), one on whom something is conferred. **Conferrment**, the action of conferring, something conferred. **Conferrable** *a.* that may be conferred. **Conferrer**.

Conference (kŏnfərēns), *sh.* 1538. [a. F. *conférence*; see CONFER. Cf. COLLATION.] 1. Collection, adding up—1651. 2. Comparison, esp. of texts; collation—1663. 3. The action of conferring or taking counsel, now always on a serious matter; formerly *Conversatio* 1555. 4. Communication—1651. 5. A formal meeting for consultation or discussion 1886. 6. The annual assembly of ministers, etc., of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, constituting its central governing body, also the name of other religious bodies. (With capital C.) 1744.

3. Reading maketh a full man, c. a ready man, and writing an exact man BACON. Moments of serious c. JANE AUSTIN. 5. A message came from the Lords for present C. upon four bills sent up to them MARSH. 6. 'C. has forbid the women preaching' GRO. BURTON.

Hence **Conference** *n.* rare, to hold c. **Confereñtial** *a.* of or relating to c., or to a c.

Conferruminate (kŏnfər'mināt), *a.* 1855. [ad. L. *conferruminatus*; see FERRUMINATE.] Bot. Of cotyledons: Consolidated into one body by the coalescence of the contiguous faces *var.* *Conferrumina* *ted phl.* *a.*

|| **Conferva** (kŏnfər'vā), Pl. -væ (-væ), 1757. [L. perh. comfrey.] Bot. A genus of plants consisting of certain fresh-water Green Algae (*Chlorophyllæ*), composed of unbranched many-celled filaments, and reproduced by zoospores. Formerly of more heterogeneous application.

Hence **Conferva** *ceous* *a.* of the nature of or allied to the genus C., belonging to the N. O. **Confervaceæ**, comprising that genus and its allies. **Conferval** *a.* and *sh.* = *confervid*.

Confervite, a fossil plant, allied to C., found chiefly in the chalk. **Confervoid** *a.* of the nature of or resembling a C.; *sh.* an alga of the genus C. or of any allied genus.

Confess (kŏnfəs), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *confessier*—late L. *confessare* = †*confessari*, freq. of *confiteri*, *ppl.* stem *confess-*, f. *con-* + *fateri*, *fass-*, prob. cogn. w. *fari* to speak, utter.]

1. *gen.* 1. *trans.* To declare or disclose (something previously kept secret as being prejudicial to oneself), to acknowledge, own, or admit (a crime, charge, fault, or the like). Also *abso.* b. Often introducing a statement of private feeling or opinion 1450. 2. To acknowledge for oneself (an assertion or claim, that might be challenged) 1450. 3. To avow formally *that*, esp. as an article of faith 1509. 4. To declare belief in (a person or thing) as having a certain character or certain claims 1526. 5. *fig.* To manifest, prove, attest (*poet.*) 1646.

1. And both confess'd their faults, and pardon beg'd MILT. P. L. x. 1100. b. The hazard I confess is great 1632. a. You c. that parliaments are fallible JUNIUS. 4. All they that do confess thy holy name

Bl. Com. Prayer. 5. The voice divine confess'd it's warlike maid POPE. Phr. C. to (a thing). To plead guilty to (a charge) own to (a fault), to admit, also, short for c. to have (or having), as in to c. to (having) a dread

II. *specifically*, 1. *Law* *intr.* To admit the truth of what is charged, *trans.* to admit as proved or legally valid 1586. 2. *Eccl.* To acknowledge sins orally as a religious duty (*spec.* to a priest), with repentance and desire of absolution ME. 3. *trans.* Of the priest. To hear the confession of, to shrive. Also *abso.* ME. *pass.* Of the penitent. To be shriven ME.

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sent the pronunciation of the F. *-ent, -ente*.] 'A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love' (J.). Now used more widely.

He was accustomed to make her his c. in his ecclesiastical proceedings. J. H. NEWMAN. So *Confidante*, a female c. (perh. formed before the masc.)

Confide (kɒnfɪd), v. 1455. [ad. L. *confidere*, f. *con-* intensive + *fidere*.] 1. *intr.* To trust or have faith; to put trust, repose confidence in, *trust*. Also *absol.* 2. *trans.* To impart in confidence (to a person) 1735; to entrust (an object, task, etc.) to a person with reliance on his fidelity or competence 1861.

1. Such a person 'as they could c. in' (an expression that grew from that time to be much used) CLARENDON. Judge before Friendship, then c. till Death Young. 2. The execution of the plan was confided to ARANDA BUCKLE. Hence *Confidant*. *Confidingly adv.*, *-ness*.

Confidence (kɒnfɪdəns), ME. [ad. L. *confidentia*, f. *confidentem*; see **CONFIDENT**. Cf. F. *confiance*.] 1. The mental attitude of trusting in or relying on; firm trust, reliance, faith. Const. *in* (to, on, upon). 2. Assurance; assured expectation 1555. 3. Assurance arising from reliance (on oneself, circumstances, etc.) 1526. 4. Excess of assurance, hardness, presumption, impudence 1594. 5. That which gives confidence 1535. 6. Confidential intimacy 1592. 7. A confidential communication 1748. 8. Trustworthiness, as a personal quality -1800. 9. *Law*. = **TRUST** -1848.

1. C. in foreign aid 1649. 2. A vain c. of his own abilities 1750. In c. thereof, the Duke left him 1634. 3. Your wisdoms are consum'd in c.: Do not go forth to day *Jul. C. II* 49. 5. For the Lord shalbe thy c. *Prov. III*, 26. 6. Speaking in c., for I should not like to have my words repeated JOWETT 7. He will be well informed . . . by the confidences made him CHASTERT. 8. A person of c. 1777. *Phi. C. tick (game, etc.)*, a method of swindling, in which the victim hands over valuables as a token of c. in the sharper. *C. man*, one who practises this trick. So *Confidencery (rare)*.

Confident (kɒnfɪdənt), 1588. [ad. L. *confidentem*, and partly a. F. *confident, -ente*.] *A. adj.* 1. Trustful, confiding -1666. 2. Having confidence, feeling certain, fully assured, sure 1601. 3. Full of assurance, self-reliant, bold; having no fear of failure 1576. 4. Overbold; forward, presumptuous, impudent. *Obvolucet*, 1597. 5. Positive; dogmatical 1611. 6. Trusty -1714. 7. Confidential 1608.

1. Rome, be as lust and gracious unto me, As I am c. and kinde to thee *Tit. A. I.* 1. 61. 2. Reasons they had to be c. of victory LAMSWALL. C. in thy defence WATLEY. 3. His force strong, his soldiers c. *John II* 1. 61. 4. A c. slut FIELDING. 5. Your c. and positive way of talking BERNARD. 6. C. news 1619. 7. A c. servant of my masters 1623. Hence *Confidently adv.*

B. sb. 1. A trusty adherent, a confidential friend 1619. 2. *spec.* = **CONFIDANT** 1647

Confidential (kɒnfɪdənsjəl), a. 1759 [f. L. *confidentia CONFIDENCE* + *-AL*.] 1. Of the nature of confidence; spoken or written in confidence 1773. 2. Betokening private intimacy 1759. 3. Enjoying another's confidence; entrusted with secrets 1805

1. C. communication, one made between parties who stand in a c. relation to each other, and therefore privileged in law. 2. Talking the c. language of friendship in the public theatre BURKE. Hence *Confidentiality*, c. quality. *Confidentially adv.*, *-ness*.

Configure (kɒnfigjʊreɪt), v. Now rare 1566. [f. ppl. stem of L. *configurare*; see **CONFIGURE** v.] 1. *trans.* To frame; to give a configuration to. Also *fig.* 2. (?) *intr.* ? To show congruity of structure 1650.

2. Where pyramids to pyramids relate, And the whole fabric doth c. JORDAN. So *Configurative* a. of or pertaining to configuration. *Configurative*, shape of countenance.

Configuration (kɒnfigjʊrɪʃən), 1559. [ad. I. *configurationem*, see **CONFIGURE** v.] 1. Arrangement of parts in a form or figure; the form resulting from such arrangement, conformation, outline, contour (of geographical features, etc.) 1646. 2. *Astron.* Relative position, apparent or actual, of celestial bodies; esp. the planetary 'aspects', recognized in Judicial Astrology 1559. 3. An image HALE

1. The remarkable c. of the Atlantic sea-bed HUXLEY. 2. The Disease is found out from the Configurations of the Planets SALMON.

Configure (kɒnfigjʊrɪt), v. Now rare. ME. [ad. L. *configurare*; see **FIGURE** v. Cf. F. *configurer*.] 1. *trans.* To fashion according to a model. 2. To put together in a form or figure 1652. Also *fig.*

Confineable (kɒnfəɪnəbəl), a. 1610. [f. **CONFINE** v. + *-ABLE*.] To be confined, capable of confinement.

Virtue not c. to any limits BR. HALL. **+Confine**, a. 1579. [a. F. *confîn, -fine* :—L. *confînus*.] Neighbouring, adjacent -1653.

+Confine, sb. Always pl. **confines**. 1531. [ad. L. *confînus*.] pl. Neighbours -1598

Confine (kɒnfəɪn), sb. 2. Mostly in pl. **confines**. ME. [a. F. pl. *confînus*, in L. *confînus* bounds.] 1. pl. Boundaries, borders 1548; region -1670. Rarely in sing. Also *fig.* 2. (kɒnfəɪn). Confinement, limitation (*poet.*) 1597, in place of confinement -1650.

1. The extreme confines of Egypt EDWARDS. Heere in these confines shly haue I lurk'd SHAKS. *fig.* The confines between Virtue and Vice BENTLEY. 2. Think on the dungeon's grim c. BURNS. 1b. extravagant, and erring Spirit, lyes To his c. *Hamlet*, i. i. 155. Hence *Confineless* a. unlimited. *Macbeth*, iv. iii. 55.

Confine (kɒnfəɪn), v. 1523. [a. F. *confînier*, ad. It. *confinare*, f. *confînare*, *confînare* :—L. *confînus*. Cf. med. L. *confînare*.] 1. *intr.* To have a common boundary with; to border on, be adjacent to. Now rare. 2. *trans.* To border on, bound -1694. 3. To relegate to certain limits, to banish -1653, to shut up, imprison 1602; to fasten, keep in place 1595. 4. To keep indoors, or in bed. Usually in passive. Const. *to*. 1634. 5. *fig.* To limit, restrict 1597. 6. To constitute; to BIND 1870.

1. The princes which c. upon that sea 1577. 3. And for the day confin'd to fast in Fiers *Hamlet*, i. v. 11. Now let not Natures hand Keep the wilde Flood confin'd a *Hen. IV.*, i. 154. 4. To be confined by gout BERNARD. *Phr.* To be confined to bein child-bod; to be delivered of 5. Cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd, bound in, To wavy doubt, and fenres *Macbeth*, iii. iv. 24. Hence *Confinedly adv.*, *-ness*.

Confinement (kɒnfəɪnmənt), 1646. [a. F., f. *confînier*.] 1. The action of confining; being confined; imprisonment. 2. Restriction, limitation 1678. 3. *spec.* The being in childbed; delivery, accouchement. (The ordinary term in colloq. use.) 1774.

1. The c. of his body within four walls JUNIUS. 2. C. to spare diet BENTHAM.

+Confiner 1. 1599. [f. **CONFINE** sb. or v. + *-ER*.] 1. One who dwells on the confines; a borderer, neighbour -1682. 2. One living within the confines; an inhabitant 1611.

2. Happy confines you of other landes DANIEL. **Confiner** 2. rare. 1654. [f. **CONFINE** v. + *-ER*.] One who or that which confines.

Confinit (kɒnfɪnɪt), ?Obs. 1544. [a. F., f. *confîn*; see *-ITY*.] Neighbourhood, contiguity.

Confirm (kɒnfɪrm), v. [ME. *confirmen*, a. OF. *confirmer* :—L. *confirmare*, f. *con-* + *firmare*, f. *firmus*.] In 14-16th c. confused with **CONFORM**. 1. *trans.* To make firm or more firm, to add strength to, establish firmly. 2. To make valid by formal authoritative assent, to ratify, sanction ME. 3. *Ecclesiastical*. To administer CONFIRMATION to; formerly 'to bishop' ME.

4. To strengthen (in an opinion, action, or purpose) 1485. 5. To corroborate; to verify, put beyond doubt ME. 6. To affirm that -1668. 7. To assure, convince -1771.

1. His alliance will confirme our peace 1 *Hen. VI.*, v. 42. Confirme the feeble knees *Isa. xxxv.*, 3. 2. The charters were confirmed by *inspeximus* on the 14th (Oct. 1297) STUBBS. He was confirmed bishop of Coutance HOLINGSHEAD. Confirme the Crowne to me and to mine Heires 3 *Hen. VI.*, i. 172. 3. He ordeyned that a childe shoulde be confirmed as soone as it myght, namely after it was crystened CAYTON. 4. When Macketh bes confirming himself in the horrid purpose JOHNSON. 5. The News . . . has not yet been confirmed ADISON. Hence *Confirmable* a. that may be confirmed. **+Confirmation**, confirmation. **Confirmative** a. having the property of confirming; *-ly adv.* **+Confirmator**, one who or that which confirms. **Confirmatory** a. corroborative; *Ecclesiastical*. relating to confirmation. **Confirmer**, *Law* One to whom a confirmation is made. *Ecclesiastical*. One who is confirmed. **Confirmer**, one who or that which confirms. **+Confirmation**, confirmation. **Confirmor** (*Law*), a party who confirms a voidable estate, etc.

Confirmation (kɒnfəɪməʃən), ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *confirmatiōnem*; see **CONFIRM**.] 1. The action of making firm or sure; strengthening,

setting, establishing 1480. 2. The action of confirming or ratifying ME. 3. The action of corroborating, or verifying, verification, proof ME, a confirmatory statement or circumstance 1553. 4. *Law*. See QUOTE. Also as in 2. 1495. 5. *Ecclesiastical*. Arite administered to baptized persons in various Christian churches; formerly called 'bishopsing'. (It is held to convey special grace which strengthens the recipient for the practice of the Christian faith.) ME.

1. C. of our faith SANDYS, of a title FREEMAN. 2. C. of the Charters *spec.* the c. of Magna Charta and the Charter of the Forests by Edward I in 1297. C. of the Speaker 1886. 3. *Off.*, iii. iii. 323. 4. A C. is a conveyance of an estate or right in esse, whereby a voidable estate is made sure and unvoidable or whereby a particular estate is increased COKE on *Litt.*

Confirmed (kɒnfɪrmd), ppl. a. ME. [f. **CONFIRM** v.] 1. In the senses of the vb. 2. *spec.* Of a disease: firmly established in the system, inveterate, chronic, as a c. cancer ME. 3. Firmly established in the habit, etc., expressed by the appellative, as a c. invalid 1826.

Confiscate (see the vb.), ppl. a. 1533. [ad. L. *confiscatus*, *confiscare*.] 1. Appropriated to the use of the state, adjudged forfeited. 2. Deprived of property as forfeited 1618.

1. And let it be c. all *Cynob. v.*, v. 323.

Confiscate (kɒnfɪsket, -fɪsket), v. 1533 [f. L. *confiscat-, confiscare*, through Fr. Till 1835 stressed *confiscate*.] 1. *trans.* To appropriate (private property) to the public treasury by way of penalty. 2. To deprive of property as forfeited to the state -1662. 3. *loosely* To seize as if by authority 1819.

2. The forenamed Lords were condemned and confiscated RALEIGH. 3. The cargoes he confiscated BYRON. So *Confiscable* a. liable to confiscation. **Confiscatable** a. **Confiscator**, one who confiscates. **Confiscatory** a. of the nature of, or tending to, confiscation, robbing under legal authority (*colloq.*)

Confiscation (kɒnfɪskəʃən), 1543. [ad. I. *confiscationem*; see *prec.*] 1. The action of confiscating. 2. Robbery under legal authority 1832.

1. The C. of the Abbey lands FROUDE. Ruined by fines and confiscations GIBSON.

Confit, -fite, obs. f. **COMFIT** sb. and v.

Confitent (kɒnfɪtənt), 1606. [ad. L. *confitentem*.] One who confesses, a penitent.

Confiteor (kɒnfɪtjə), ME. [L., initial word of the formula.] A form of prayer or confession of sins, used in the Latin Church at the beginning of the mass, and elsewhere

Confiture. Obs. f. **COMFITURE**; also the mod. F. form (konfɪtʁ), occas. used for 'Confection'.

Cates and confitures DISRAELI.

Confix (kɒnfɪks), v. 1603. [See **CON-**.] To fix firmly, fasten *Meas. for M.*, v. 1. 232. So *Confixative* a. (*rare*). **+Confixure**, firm fixing

Conflagrate (kɒnfləɡreɪt), v. 1657. [f. ppl. stem of *conflagrare*; see **FLAGRANT**, **FLAME**] 1. *intr.* To catch fire. Also *fig.* 2. *trans.* To set ablaze; to burn up. Also *fig.* 1835. So *Conflagrant* a. in conflagration.

Conflagration (kɒnfləɡrəʃən), 1555. [ad. L. *conflagrationem*, see *prec.*] 1. The burning up of (anything) -1825. 2. A great and destructive fire; the burning of a town, a forest, or the like 1656. Also *fig.* and *+transf.*

2. The Burning of London that dreadful C. 1680. So *Conflagrative* a. productive of c. *Conflagrator*, an incendiary. *Conflagratory* a. inflammatory

Conflate (kɒnfleɪt), ppl. a. 1541. [ad. L. *confatus*; see next.] 1. Blown together, composed of various elements -1638. 2. *spec.* Formed by fusion of two readings 1881.

Conflate (kɒnfleɪt), v. 1610. [f. L. *confat*, *conflare*, f. *con-* + *flare*; see **FLATE**.] 1. *trans.* To blow or fuse together; to bring together to compose, produce, bring about. Now rare. 2. To combine two readings into a composite reading. (In *passive*.) 1885.

1. The States-General, created and conflated by the passionate effort of the whole Nation CARLYLE.

Conflation (kɒnfləʃən), 1626. [ad. L. *conflationem*; see *prec.*] 1. The action of blowing or fusing together. Also *concr.* the result of this action. 2. The fusion of two readings into a composite reading. Also *concr.* the reading thus formed, 1881.

Conflict (kɒnflɪkt), *sb.* ME. [ad. L. *conflictus*, f. ppl stem of *conficere*. Cf. OF. *conflic*.] 1. An encounter with arms; a fight; esp. a prolonged struggle. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Dashing together of physical bodies 1555. 3. Fourty thousand were slain in the c. 2. *Place v* 14. *fig.* With c. of contending hopes and tears COPPER. 4. The conflicts of the ice-masses in their rotation KANE.

Conflict (kɒnflɪkt), *v.* ME. [f. L. *conflict-*; see *prec.*] 1. *intr.* To fight, contend, do battle. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *fig.* Of interests, etc. To come into collision, to clash; to be incompatible (Now the chief sense) 1647. 3. These two with Hector and his host Conflicted COPPER. *transf.* A horrible thundering of fire and water conflicting together BACON. 4. The perplexities of conscience in which duties appear to c. with each other T. H. GREEN. Hence *Confliction*, the action of conflicting; conflicting condition. *Conflictive a.* *vars.* of conflicting nature.

Conflow, *v.* 1606 [See *CON-*] To flow together, as rivers, crowds, etc. -1627.

Confluence (kɒnfluəns), ME. [ad. (late) L. *confluentia*, see *CONFLUENT*.] 1. A flowing together, the junction and union of two or more streams, etc. 1538. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 2. The place where two or more rivers, etc., unite 1538. 3. A combined flood 1615. 4. A flocking together; concourse ME. 5. A numerous concourse or collection ME.

1. An island, formed by the c. of two rivers STEUART. 2. Built upon the c. of the rivers JERSON. 3. You see this c., this great flood of visitors *Timon* i. l. 42. A c. of associations STANLEY.

Confluent (kɒnfluənt), *a.* 1611. [ad. L. *confluentem*, *confluere*, f. *con-* + *fluere*; cf. FLUENT.] 1. Flowing or running together; uniting so as to form one 1612. Also *fig.* 2. Flowing together in a body 1718. Also *fig.* 3. Meeting or running into each other, so as to form one mass or surface; as the vesicles in smallpox, spots, markings, etc. 1722. 4. Affluent *in* CHAPMAN.

1. C. floods DRAVTON, road, Dr QUINCY, valleys GEORGE, leaves CRAB, bones OREN. 3. The c. variety of Small-pox CARPENTER.

Confluent (kɒnfluənt), *sb.* 1600. [See *prec.*] 1. A confluence of rivers; the place where they unite. Rarely in pl. -1611. 2. A stream which unites and flows with another; occas. but loosely, used for *affluent* 1850.

Conflux (kɒnfluks), 1606. [f. L. *conflux-*, *confluere*.] 1. Flowing together; flowing into a common body. 2. = CONFLUENCE 2. 1712. 3. = CONFLUENCE 4. 1614. 4. = CONFLUENCE 5. 1654.

1. As knots by the c. of meeting sap, Infect the sound Pine *Tr. & Cr.* i. 117. 4. Such a c. of misery JOHNSON. So *Confluxibility*, tendency to flow together. *Confluxible a.* *Confluxion*, the action of flowing together.

Confocal (kɒnfəʊkəl), *a.* 1867. [See *CON-*.] *Geom.* Having the same focus or foci, as c. *hyperbolas*.

Conform (kɒnfoʊm), *a.* ? *Obs.* ME. [a F. *conforme*, ad. L. *conformis*.] 1. = CONFORMABLE 1, 2. 2. *transf.* conforming religiously, conformist -1711.

1. Made conforme to the Image of the same God MARBECK. C. to usage 1805. 2. Conformity *adv.*

Conform (kɒnfoʊm), *v.* ME. [a F. *conformer*, ad. L. *conformare*. In 14-16th c. confused with *conform*, and prob. so pronounced (? dial.).] 1. *trans.* To form according to some model, to make like. 2. To bring into harmony or conformity; to adapt. Also *refl.* = 3. ME. 3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To act conformably or in conformity to ME., *spec.* to comply with the usages of the Church of England 1619. 4. Of things. To follow in form or nature 1699.

1. In all things to conforme my will to thy blessed will 1525. 3. To c. to the ways of the world LAW. When any dis-center conforms LOCKE. 4. The path conforms to the water DOWNSLEY. Hence *Conformance*, the action of conforming. *Conformant a.* conforming. SRA T. BROWNE. *Conformate a.* rare, conformed. *Conformer*.

Conformability (kɒnfoʊməbɪləti), 1864. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being conformable; *spec.* in *Geol.* the relation of strata, one of which rests on the other and has parallel to it.

Conformable (kɒnfoʊməbəl), *a.* 1511. [f. *CONFORM* v. + -ABLE perh. after *agreeable*; cf.

also *comfortable*, etc.] 1. According in form or character to; like. Const. to. 2. Corresponding so as to fit; consistent, harmonious, fitting 1555. 3. Disposed or wont to conform, tractable; compliant to 1525, *spec.* conforming to the usages of the Church of England 1597. 4. *Geol.* Having the same direction or plane of stratification said of strata in contact 1813. Also as quasi-*adv.* Conformably to 1588.

1. True holiness is c. to the first pattern of holiness 1646. 2. What is c., or disagreeable to Reason, in the actions of common life HOBBS. To make matters somewhat c. for the old Knight SCOTT. 3. In the meantime be humble and c. Orway. Hence *Conformableness*. *Conformably adv.* in a c. manner; in conformity with; agreeably, compliantly; *Geol.* in c. order.

Conformation (kɒnfɔʊməʃən), 1511. [ad. L. *conformationem*.] 1. The action of conforming or bringing into conformity (to). 2. The forming or fashioning of a thing in all its parts 1615. 3. Form depending upon arrangement of parts, structure, organization 1646.

1. I shall speak.. Of C. Be not conform'd to this World COLER. 2. Male children have their c. the thirtieth day CROOKER. 3. Government wants amendment in its c. BURKE.

Conformist (kɒnfɔʊmɪst), 1634. [f. *CONFORM* v. + -IST.] One who conforms to any usage or practice; *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* to the usages of the Church of England, opp to *dis-senter*, *non-conformist*. Also *attrib.*

Several plant conformists with all changes HALLAM *vars.* *Conformitan*, *Conformitant*.

Conformity (kɒnfɔʊmɪti), ME. [a F. *conformité*, f. L. type **conformatum*, f. *conformis*; see *CONFORM*. *Conformity* also occurs.] 1. Correspondence in form or manner, agreement in character, likeness; congruity. 2. Action in accordance with some standard; compliance, acquiescence 1494. 3. *spec.* Conformity in worship; in *Eng. Hist.* compliance with the usages of the Church of England 1622.

1. The C. of these Moons with our Moon 1665 With strict c. to nature JOHNSON. The c. between the testimony and the facts JAS. MILL. 2. Their C. to the Roman Religion BRAMHALL. 3. The Act for universal C. MAPVELL.

Confort, earlier f. *COMFORT* *v.* and *sb.*, found also in all the ME derivatives.

Confound (kɒnfəʊnd), *v.* ME. [a OF. *confondre*, *confundre* -L. *confundere*, f. *con-* + *fundere* to pour. Cf. *CONFUSE* v.] 1. *trans.* To overthrow, defeat, or bring to nought; to waste -1701. 2. In curses or imprecations = 'to bring to perdition'. Since 1700 considered a milder curse. ME. 3. To discomfit, abash, put to shame, (Usu. in *pass.*) Chiefly Scriptural ME. 4. To throw into confusion or disorder, to perplex ME. 5. To mix up so that the elements become difficult to distinguish; to CONFUSE 1538. 6. To mix up in idea, fail to distinguish 1581.

1. Lest He in wrath c. me Southey. C. their politics CAREY. He did c. the best part of an hour *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 100. 2. Mahounde confounded the LD BAKERS. C. her impudence J. PAIN. 3. Silent, and in face Confounded long they sat, as struck a mute MITT. *P. L.* ix. 1064. 4. Pale and dumb he stood, like one confounded 1682. Confusion worse confounded MITT. *g. Rich. II.* iv. i. 141. 6. To c. Puritanism with Presbyterianism GREEN.

Hence *Confoundable a.* (rare). *Confoundedly adv.* a. discomfited, abashed; confused, etc. used as a mild curse (sense 2); also as *adv.* *Confoundedly adv.* -ness. *Confounder*.

Confract, *a.* [ad. L. *confractus*.] Completely broken, crushed. H. MORE

Confractio, 1541. [ad. L. *confractio*; see *prec.*] Breaking into small fragments, smashing, smash; crushing -1546.

Confragose, *a.* [ad. L. *confragosus*.] Rough with breaks; broken. EVELYN.

Confraternity (kɒnfɔʊrəti), 1475. [ad. med. L. *confraternitas*.] 1. A brotherhood; an association of men united for some purpose, or in some profession. var. *Confrairy*. 2. Brotherly union or communion 1680.

1. The Lord Maior with his c. of Aldermen 1654 A c. of monks 1532.

Confere (kɒnfɔʊr, kɒnfɔʊr), ME. [a F. med. L. *confrater*. Now written *confrère*.] 1. A fellow-member of a fraternity, a colleague in office -1688 *vars.* *Confrater*, *Confrer*.

12. A fellow-member of a learned profession scientific body, etc. [From mod. F.] 1753. **Confrication** (kɒnfɔʊrɪkəʃən), ME. [ad. L. *confricationem*.] Rubbing together, friction -1598 var. *Confriction*.

Confront (kɒnfɔʊnt), *v.* 1568. [a. F. *confronter*, med. L. *confrontrari*, f. L. *con-* + *frontrari*. Cf. *AFFRONT*.] 1. *intr.* To border upon against -1614. 2. *trans.* To stand or meet facing, to face, esp. in hostility or defiance, to present a bold front to (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1568. 3. *trans.* To bring together face to face, to bring face to face with 1627. 4. To set face to face or side by side with for purposes of comparison, etc. 1613.

1. We four indeed confronted were with four In Russia habit *L. L. L.* v. 11. 367. He spoke, and then confronts the bull Davyran To c. an accuser JAS. MITT. 3. To c. a man with his accusers MACAULAY. 4. The order of things when confronted with the new JOWETT. Hence *Confrontation*, the act or position of facing, an affront. *Confrontation*, the action of confronting. *Confronter* *Confrontment*, opposition; confronting.

Confronte (kɒnfɔʊnte), 1823. [F.] He 'Facing one another, or full-face'.

Confucian (kɒnfjuːʃiən), 1837. [f. name *Confucius*, Latinized f. the Chinese *K'ung F. tse*, = 'K'ung the Master (or Philosopher).] *A. adv.* Of or relating to the Chinese philosopher Confucius, or his teaching, or followers. *B. sb.* A follower of Confucius. Hence *Confucianism* the doctrine or system of Confucius and his followers, *Confucianist*, an adherent of Confucianism; also *attrib.*

Confuse, *a.* [ME. *confus*, *-ive* -L. *confusus*, *confundere* to CONFOUND.] -CONFUSED -1737 Hence *Confusely adv.*

Confuse (kɒnfjuːz), *v.* [Inferred from *confused*, ad. F. *confus* or L. *confusus*.] [*tr.* to mix = CONFOUND *x* Only *passive*. -ME.] 1. To discomfit in mind or feelings, to abash; to bewilder Till 19th c. only *passive* MITT. 3. To throw into disorder or confusion. Till 19th c. only *passive*, 1635. 4. = CONFOUND 5. Only *passive*, 1550. 5. To mix up in the mind full to disinguish 1802. Also *intr.* (*rare*) 2. Or has the shock Confused me TAYLORSON. 3. He has done more to c. and my mind the subject than to clear it up 1851. 4. A thick mist, confused on the side with the projecting cliff 1819. 5. We mix it c. wealth with money RUSKIN. Hence *Confusability (rare)*. *Confusingly adv.*

Confused (kɒnfjuːd), *adj.* a ME [f. *CONFUSE* v. + -ED.]

I. As *pa. pple.* this dates back to 14th c. II. as *adj.* 1. Amazed, bewildered, disconcerted, etc. 2. Disordered, disorderly 1576. 3. Blended, mixed (*rare*) -1677. 4. Obscure, indistinct 1611. Hence *Confusedly adv.* -ness.

Confusion (kɒnfjuːʒən), ME. [a. OF. -L. *confusionem*.] 1. Discomfiture, ruin *POPE*. 2. Mental discomfiture ME. 3. Embarrassment perplexity 1596. 4. The action of throwing into disorder ME. 5. A disordered condition 1530. 6. Tumult; civil commotion 1555. 7. Mixture in which the distinction of the elements is lost ME. 8. The quality of being confused 1729. 9. Failure to distinguish 1771.

1. Ruin seize thee, ruthless King! C. on thy banners wait Grey 3. You amaze me How shall I conceal my c. GOUNSM. 4. The c. of tongues BACON. 5. The enemy, fled in the utmost c. WATSON. 6. The late unhappy confusions *Bl. Com. Prayer*. 7. In the case of c. of goods, where those of two persons are so intermixed that the several portions can no longer be distinguished BLACKSTOCK. 8. C. in writing BUTTS. Hence *Confusional a.* characterized by (mental) c. *Confusive a.* 1611. [f. L. *confus*, *confundere* + -IVE.] That tends to confuse -1790 Hence *Confusively adv.*

Confutation (kɒnfjuːtəʃən), 1526. [ad. L. *confutationem*.] The action of confuting; d's proof, the complete argument in which any thing is confuted.

Confutations were published GIMON.

Confute (kɒnfjuːt), *v.* 1529. [ad. L. *confutare*, f. *con-* intensive + *ful-*, prob. from same root as *fundere* (*ful-*) to pour out, overthrow.] 1. *trans.* To prove (a person) to be wrong to convict of error by argument or proof 1533. Also *transf.* 2. To prove (an argument or opinion) to be false, invalid, or defective; to refute 1529. 3. To render futile 1589.

æ (men). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). ɛ (Fr. chef). ə (ever). əi (I, eye). ɔ (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). ɔ (what). ʊ (gut).

1. If you want to win a man's heart, allow him to c. you. *DISABLER*. *transf* Goliath shall be confuted with a pebble 1614. 2. Macaulay himself presently confutes his own thesis M. ARNOLD. Hence *Con- fu table* a. that can be confuted. So *Confutator*, one who confutes. *CONFUTATIVE* a. tending to confutation. *Confutator*, a confuter. *Con- fu te* c. confutation. So *Confutement*. MILTON. *Confuter*, one that confutes.

|| **Congé**; see **CONGEE**.

|| **Congé**, 1703. [a. F., same word as **CONGEE**.] *Arch*. APOPHYGE

|| **Congeeable**, a. 1574. [a. F. *congeable*.] Per- missible, allowable -1654.

Congeeal (kɔ̃dʒɛʃl), v. [ME *congealen*, a. OF. *congelare*, ad. L. *congelare*.]

I *trans* 1. To convert, by cold, from a fluid or soft to a solid state; to freeze. 2. To solidify as by freezing -1678. 3. To curdle, clot, coagulate ME. Also *fig*

1. When ayre is congeald it makyth snowe and bayle TREVISA. 2. Salt, congealed by the sun 1727. 3. Too much sadnesse hath congeald your blood 1700. *Shr*. Induct. ii. 134

II. *intr*. 1. To become solid and stiff by or as by freezing, to freeze, to crystallize, to petrify ME. 2. To coagulate, clot, or curdle ME. Also *fig*.

1. Wine of its owne nature will not congeale and freeze HOLLAND. 2. My blood congeals Marlowe. *fig* Least zeale now melted. 3. Coole and congeale againe to what it was *John*. ii. 479.

Hence *Congeable* a.; -ness. *Congealed* (also *congealed*) *pph*. a. *Congealer*. *Congealment*, the act of congealing and of being congealed, *congr*. a congealed mass.

Congee, || **congé** (kɔ̃dʒɛ, kɔ̃dʒɛ), sb [ME. *congee*, *congie*, *eye*, a. OF. *congead*, *-el*, *congel* — L. *communicatus* passage, leave to pass, fur- lough. In 15-17th c. naturalized, now usually as 1. *rench*. 2. 1. Authoritative leave to depart; passport -1789. 2. Ceremonious dismissal and leave-taking -1830. 3. A bow, orig at taking one's leave (*arch*). 1586. 4. Dismissal without ceremony. [From mod F, and often *por*] 1847. 5. Permission (for any act) 1475.

2. *Phr*. *to take congee* = to take leave (to go). Also *to give* c. to bid farewell. 3. With conyates all salute him DRAYTON. 4. Should she pay off old Briggs, and give her her *conge* THACKRAY.

Conge d'ordre (AF. *conge de ordre*) = royal permission to a monastic body or cathedral chapter, to fill up a vacant see or abbacy by election

Congee, sb. and v. *Anglo-Ind.*: see **CONJEE**.

Congee, congé, v. *arch*. ME. [a. OF. *con- geu*, *conger*, f. *congie* sb.] 1. *trans*. To dis- miss -1577. 2. To license -1532. 3. *intr*. To pay one's respects at leaving 1601. 4. To bow in courtesy or obeisance. Also *fig* 1606

Congelation (kɔ̃dʒɛlɛʃən), ME. [a. F. or id L. *congelationem*.] 1. The action of con- gealing or freezing; the process or state of being congealed 1536; *congr*. a frozen mass 1686. 2. *gen*. Conversion from a fluid to a solid state ME; *congr*. a concretion, crystallization, petrification 1605. Also *transf*. and *fig*. 3. The solid obtained by the c. of water is termed *ice* HUXLEY. *congr*. A multitude of Congelations in Jellies of various Colours ADDISON. So *Co ngela- tive* a. having the quality of congealing

Conger (kɔ̃dʒɛn), 1730. [a. L., f. *con- + gener-* (*genus*) kind.] A member of the same kind or class (rarely 'of the same genus') with another, or nearly allied to another in character.

This sort of fruit hath been by many people grafted upon the Laurel, to which it is a c. MILLER. Hence *Congeneracy*, community or affinity of origin, kind, or nature. *Congenerate*, to beget together; to class as a c. (*rare*). *Congenerate* a. (*rare*). *Congeneric*, -al a. of the same genus, kind, or race; allied in nature or origin

Congenerous (kɔ̃dʒɛnərəs), a. 1646. [f. as **CONGENER**.] Of the same kind, akin in nature or character; congeneric.

C. muscles (Phys.): muscles which concur in the same action. Hence *Congenerousness*. var *congenious* a.

Congenial (kɔ̃dʒɛniəl), a. 1625. [f. L. *con- + genialis*; see **GENIAL**, **GENIUS**.] 1. Part- al ng of the same disposition, or temperament; kindred, sympathetic. *Const. with* (*occ to*). 2. Suited to one's temperament or disposition 1770. Also *transf*. 3. **CONGENITAL** -1775; native -1774; congenerous -1804.

1. A soul c. to his [Chaucer's] Draydon C tastes

FREEMAN 2. To me more dear, c. to my heart GOLDEN. *transf* C. to the liberal ANS SHAFTESB. Hence *Congeniality*, the quality of being c. affinity of genius or disposition, agreeableness to one's nature. *Congenialize* v. to make c.; *intr*. to be or become c. with (*rare*). *Congenially* *adv*

Congenital (kɔ̃dʒɛniəl), a. 1796. [f. L. *congenitus* (see **CONGENITE**).] Existing or dating from one's birth, born with one. C hernia S. COOPER. Differences of character KING- LEY. Hence *Congenitally* *adv* from birth.

|| **Congénite**, a. 1610. [ad L. *congenitus*, f. *con- + genitus*.] Born or produced along with, connate, congenital; natural. Of ideas, etc. Innate. *Const. to, with* -1716

Sinful habits congenit with our natures SOUTH. || **Congeon**, *conjon*. ME. [prob. of Fr. origin. —late L. *conio*, *conio*, *conio*, a CHANGE- LING.] A dwarf -1768, a half-wit, also as a term of contempt, abuse, or dislike (ME. only).

Conger (kɔ̃dʒɛn), ME. [a. OF. *congr* — L. *congrum* (*congr*), ad. Gr. *γόνγρος*.] A species of eel living in salt water and attaining a length of from six to ten feet, the sea-eel

Conger (kɔ̃dʒɛn), 1700. [?] A Society of Booksellers, who sold or printed books for their common advantage. Now *hist*.

Conger-eel (kɔ̃dʒɛnɛɪl), 1602. [f. **CON- GER**.] 1. = **CONGER**. 2. In U.S. applied also to other species of eel.

Congerles (kɔ̃dʒɛnɛɪlɛz), 1619. [a. L.; see **CONGEST**.] A collection of things merely heaped together; a mass, heap.

|| **Congest**, sb. *rare*. 1630. [ad L. *congestus*; see next.] A collected mass -1657

Congest (kɔ̃dʒɛst), v. 1538 [f. L. *congest-*, *congerere* to carry together, heap up, etc.] 1. *trans*. To gather together; to heap up, to mass -1758. Also *refl* and *intr*. 2. *trans*. To confect with congestion 1758

1. He had congested and amassed together such infinite monies 1619. So *Congestive* a. of the nature of, relating to, or produced by, congestion

Congested (kɔ̃dʒɛstɛd), *pph*. a. 1578. [f. *prec*.] 1. Heaped together -1651. 2. *Med*. Overcharged with an unnatural accumulation of blood, affected with congestion 1758; hence, *transf* Overcrowded 1862. 3. *Bot*. Crowded very closely 1866.

2. The c. state of the goods traffic 1891.

Congestion (kɔ̃dʒɛstɛʃən), 1593. [a. F. or id L. *congestionem*.] 1. The action of heap- ing together in a mass, accumulation -1671. 2. *congr*. a heap -1834. 3. *Med*. The accumu- lation of blood or morbid matter in any part of the body -1811. 3. *transf* and *fig* Overcrowded condition 1868.

1. The c. of dead bodies one upon another EVERLYN. 2. C. of the lungs 1875. 3. That local c. of the popu- lation 1857.

Congiar (kɔ̃dʒiəri), 1601. [ad. L. *con- giarium*.] *Rom Antiq*. A gift divided among the people or the soldiers, orig. something measured in a congius, e. g. corn or wine

|| **Congius** (kɔ̃dʒiʊz), Pl. -ii. ME. [L.] 1. *Rom. Antiq*. A measure for liquids, containing about 7 pints. 2. *Pharm*. A gallon, often shortened to the letter C.

|| **Conglaciare**, v. 1646 [f. *pph*. stem of L. *conglaciare* to freeze up.] 1. *trans*. To make into or like ice -1686. 2. *intr*. To become ice -1808. So *conglaciation*

Conglobate (kɔ̃dʒləbeɪt), v. 1635 [f. *pph*. stem of L. *conglobare*, see next.] To gather or form into a ball or globe, or a rounded mass. *trans*. and *intr*. (*for refl*).

Not conglated into one bodie as the stars are SWAN. Hence *Congloba tion*.

Conglobate (kɔ̃dʒləbeɪt), a. 1649. [ad. L. *conglobatus*, *conglobare*, f. *con- + globare* to make into a ball, f. *globus*.] Formed or gathered into a ball, rounded, globular.

The kidneys are c. HOME. Lymphatic glands, named also c. glands QUAIN. Hence *Conglobately* *adv* in a rounded form or manner.

Conglobe (kɔ̃dʒləb), v. 1535. [a. F. *con- globe*, ad. L. *conglobare* to **CONGLOBATE**.] = **CONGLOBATE** v.

Conglo-bulate, v. *rare*. [f. L. *con- + glo- bulus* + *-ATE*.] *intr*. To collect into a rounded or compact mass JOHNSON.

Conglomerate (kɔ̃dʒɛlɔ̃mɛɪt), 1572. [ad. L. *conglomeratus*; see next.]

A. *adj* 1. Gathered together into a more or less rounded mass, or consisting of parts so gathered; clustered. Also *fig*. 2. *Geol*. Com- posed of the fragments of pre-existing rocks cemented together 1813.

1. The Beams of Light, when they are multiplied and c. BACON. C. glands, a synonym of Acinous glands *Syd Soc. Lex*. C. tumours 1870.

B. *sb*. The *adj* used *absol*. 1. *Geol*. (= c. rock) A composite rock of rounded and waterworn fragments of previously existing rocks, united by some kind of cement, often called *pudding stone*. (Cf. BRESCIA.) 1818. Also *transf*. 2. *fig* A mixture of various elements, clustered to- gether without assimilation 1837.

1. Shell c. is largely burnt for lime 1880. 2. That immense c. of useful and useless knowledge 1854.

Hence *Conglomeratic* a. of the nature or char- acter of c. (*sb* 1); var. *Conglomeritic*.

Conglomerate (kɔ̃dʒɛlɔ̃mɛɪt), v. 1596. [f. the *pph*. stem of L. *conglomerare*, f. *con- + glo- merare*, f. *glomer-* (*glomerus*) ball.] To form into a ball or (more or less) rounded mass, or (*transf*.) into a compact body (*trans* and *intr*). Also *fig*

Conglomeration (kɔ̃dʒɛlɔ̃mɛɪʃən), 1626 [ad. L. *conglomerationem*; see *prec*.] 1. The action of conglomerating, or condition of be- ing conglomerated. 2. *quasi-congr*. A coil or ball a cluster, coherent mass 1659.

Conglutin (kɔ̃dʒɛlɔ̃tɪn), 1879. [See **CON-**] *Chem*. The legumin of almonds and lupins

|| **Conglutinant**, a. 1828. [repr. L. *conglu- tinantem*; see next.] Gluing, uniting; healing. As *sb* A medicine that heals wounds (Dicts)

Conglutinate, *pph*. a. 1531. [ad. L. *con- glutinatus*; see next.] 1. Conglutinated -1610. 2. *Bot*. Cohering as if glued together 1856.

Conglutinate (kɔ̃dʒɛlɔ̃tɪnɛɪt), v. NOWRARE 1546 [f. L. *conglutinatus*, *conglutinare*, f. *con- + glutinare*, f. *gluten*, *glutin* = glue.] 1. *trans*. To glue together, to cause to cohere. 2. *Med*. To unite (wounded parts or broken bones) to heal -1797. Also *fig*. 3. *intr*. To cohere (*lit* and *fig*) 1625

1. Thus medicine .. conglutinates ruptured vessels 1797. Hence *Conglutination*, the action of con- glutinating, or condition of being conglutinated. *Conglutinative* a. having the property of con- glutinating or (*Med*) uniting wounded parts. *Cong- lutinator* (*rare*), an agent that conglutinates, var *conglutine* (*rare*)

Congo (kɔ̃dʒɔ), The name of a country on the west coast of Africa, south of the Equator. Hence, 1. A negro from Congo 1886. 2. C. monkey, a black S. Amer. monkey, a species of the Howler, *Myiodes palliatus*; C. snake, a name of one or two blue-black amphibians species of *Amphiuma* (U.S.).

Congou (kɔ̃dʒu, kɔ̃dʒɔ), Also **congo**, 1725 [ad. Chinese *kung-fu* work, *kung-fu-ch'a* app tea on which work is expended.] A kind of black tea imported from China.

Congratulate (kɔ̃dʒɛlɔ̃tɪleɪt), v. 1548 [f. L. *congratulatus*, *congratulari*, f. *con- + gratu- lare*.] 1. *intr*. To rejoice along with another. *Const. with* the person, *for*, on the thing. -1824.

2. *trans*. To express sympathetic joy on the occasion of; to express pleasure at -1819, to celebrate with (some act) -1661. 3. To rejoice at -1741. 4. To compliment upon any happy event; to felicitate 1548. *Const on, upon, for* or with *cl*. Also *absol*. 5. To salute -1611

1. I c. with you, for losing your great acquaintance SWIFT. 2. The obsequious assembly congratulated their own and the public felicity GIBSON. 4. The king in person Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound DRYDEN. A stranger's purpose in these lays is to c. and not to praise COWPER. 5. L. L. V. 193. So *Congratulable* a. calling for congratulat on. *Congratulant* a. that congratulates; *sb* a con- gratulator. Hence *Congratulatingly* *adv*. *Cong- ratulator*. *Congratulatory* a. conveying con- gratulations; inclined to c.

Congratulation (kɔ̃dʒɛlɔ̃tɪleɪʃən), 1591 [ad. L. *congratulationem*; see above.] 1. The action of congratulating; felicitation; (with *pl*) an expression of such pleasure 1632. 2. Re- joicing on one's own behalf -1623.

1. I thank you for your kind congratulations on my marriage 1781

|| **Congree**, v. [? f. **CON- + GREE**, *aphet* f. *agree*. But the Quarto has **CONGRUE**, q v.] *intr*. To accord. *Hen*. V. i. 1182 (Fo.).

|| **Congreet**, v. [See **CON-**] *intr*. To greet mutually *Hen*. V. v. ii. 31.

Congreganist (kɒŋgreˈɡənɪst), *a.* 1861. [*a. F. congreganiste*, as *sb.* a member of a congregation of laymen directed by ecclesiastics, as *ad.* in *école c.*, opp. to *école laïque*] Of French schools: Conducted by the Brethren of the Christian Schools, or by Sisters of various religious orders.

Congregate, *pp.* *a.* ME. [*ad. L. congregatus*, *congregare*, *f. con- + gregare*, *f. gregem* (*grex*) flock; see GREGARIOUS.] 1. Congregated. 2. Collective 1890.

Congregate (kɒŋgreˈɡeɪt). *v.* ME. [*f. ppl. stem of congregare*, see *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To collect or gather together into a mass or crowd, to assemble. 2. *refl.* and *intr.* To flock or assemble together; to meet in a large body 1538.

1. These waters were afterwards congregated and called the sea RALPHIGH. Bells. to c. the People EVELYN. 2. Even there where Merchants most doe c. Merch. V. l. iii. 50. Hence **Congregated** *pp.* *a.* in the senses of the *v.*; (*Bot.*) aggregated; *organized* on a Congregational basis. **Congregative**, *a.* tending to c.; -ness. **Congregator**, one who congregates or assembles.

Congregation (kɒŋgreˈɡeɪʃən). ME. [*a. F. congrégation*, *ad. L. congregationem*; see CONGREGATE.] 1. The action of congregating or collecting in one body or mass. 2. A gathering, assemblage, or company ME. 3. *Acad.* A general assembly of the members of a University, or of such of them as possess certain qualifications 1532. 4. In the O. T. The collective body, or an actual assembly, of the Israelites in the wilderness so c. of the Lord, etc. Hence, in certain phrases = whole body. ME. 15. Used by Tindale as *tr.* ἐκκλησία in the N. T., and by the 16th c. Reformers instead of CHURCH 1526. 6. A body of persons assembled for religious worship (The most common modern use) 1526. b. The body of persons who belong to a particular place of worship 1597. 7. *Sc. Hist.* The party of Protestant Reformers during the reign of Mary 1557. 8. *R. C. Ch.* A community or order bound together by a common rule, without (solemn) vows. b. A group of monasteries of some great order, united by closer ties of doctrine and discipline 1885. c. Any of the permanent committees of the Roman College of Cardinals; *spec.* the Congregation de propaganda fide 1670.

1. A squadron of men is . . . a c. of soldiers orderly ranged and set BARRET. A foule and pesulent c. of vapours HAMIL. II. ii. 315. The anger of that terrible C. (the Long Parliament) CLARENDON. 4. It is a sin c. offering for the C. Lev. iv. 21. The c. of hypocrites Job xv. 34. 7. Lords of the C. the nobles and other chief men who subscribed the National Covenant. Hence **Congregationist**, a member of the association of Reformers formed in 1537 (see CONGREGATION ?); a Congregationalist. **Congregationist**, *a.* Congregationalist; also = CONGREGANIST. **Congregationless**, *a.* having no c.

Congregational (kɒŋgreˈɡeɪʃənəl), *a.* 1639. [*f. prec. + -AL*] 1. Of or pertaining to a congregation; performed by a congregation. 2. Of or pertaining to CONGREGATIONALISM; Independent 1642.

1. We heard. fine c. singing 1860. 2. **Congregational** is a word used of such Christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church JOHNSON. Hence **Congregationally** *adv.*

Congregationalism (kɒŋgreˈɡeɪʃənəlɪzəm), 1716. [*f. prec. + -ISM*] 1. A form of church polity in which all legislative, disciplinary, and judicial functions are vested in the local congregation of believers. Also called Independent. 2. The congregational practice within the pale of a church territorially organized 1882. So **Congregationalist**, an adherent of the Congregational church polity; a member of a Congregational church; an Independent. **Congregationalize** *v.* to make congregational.

Congress (kɒŋɡres), *sb.* 1528. [*ad. L. congressus*, *f. congress-*, *congre-*] 1. The coming together (of persons); a meeting, interview. 2. A coming together, meeting (of things) -1759. 3. An encounter -1727. 4. Sexual union 1530. 5. Social intercourse, converse 1628. 6. An assembly or conference for the discussion or settlement of some question; *spec.* (in politics) a formal meeting of envoys, deputies, or plenipotentiaries representing sovereign states, or of sovereigns themselves, for the settlement of international affairs. Also a

periodical meeting or series of meetings of some association or society, or of specialists. 1678. 7. The national legislative body of the United States of America (as a permanent institution, and as a body elected for two years, also the session of this body) 1775. 8. The corresponding body in the republics of South and Central America 1837.

2. A fortuitous C. of Atoms WOODWARD. 3. In divers hazardous congresses and battels 1646. 5. *Bird of c.* a gregarious bird, The crane is also a bird of c. 1766. 6. Deputies had been sent to Vienna during the C. 1847. An architectural c. BERESF. MORE. The haunts of Social Science Congresses M. ARNOLD. 7. The C. of the United States (commonly referred to simply as 'Congress'), which met for the first time on 4 March 1789, was preceded by the C. of the Confederation, representing the several states under the Articles of Confederation, from 1781 to 1789, and this again by the three so-called Continental Congresses of the revolting colonies, which met in 1774, 1775, and 1776 respectively. But these last were properly congresses in sense 6. N. E. D.

Comb. C. boat, a high boat with elastic sides; C. water, a mineral water from Congress Springs, Saratoga, N. Y.

Hence **Congress** *v.* (*rare*) 1. (kɒŋɡres), *intr.* To come together, assemble. 2. (kɒŋɡres) To meet in c., attend a c. **Congression** (*rare*), coming together or encountering; coalition; comparison. **Congressive** *a.* characterized by congression.

Congressional (kɒŋɡreˈʃənəl), *a.* 1691. [*f. L. congressionem + -AL*] Of or pertaining to a congress; *esp.* to a legislative Congress, as of the United States, etc. Hence **Congressionalist**, a supporter of a congress; a member of a c. party. So **Congressionalist**, **Congressist** (*rare*). **Congressman**. 1834. A member of Congress (in U.S.).

Congreve (kɒŋɡreɪv) 1809. [*f. Sir W. Congreve*, the inventor of both.] 1. Also C. rocket. A kind of rocket for use in war, invented in 1803. 2. Also C. match. A kind of friction match.

Congrid (kɒŋɡrɪd), [*f. mod. L. Congridus*, *f. congrus* CONGRU.] *Zool.* A fish belonging to the family Congridæ, or allied to the CONGER.

Congroid (kɒŋɡrɔɪd), [*f. L. congrus*] *adj.* Allied to the conger and its family. *sb.* A fish allied to the conger.

Congruē, *a.* ME. [*a. F. congruē*, *gruē*, *ad. L. congruus*, *f. stem of congruere*] 1. Fitting, suitable -1587. 2. Grammatically correct -1569. Hence **Congruēly**, *adv.* *gruēly* *adv.* congruously. So **Congruē** *v.* *rare*, to agree, accord.

Congruence (kɒŋɡruːəns) ME. [*ad. L. congruentia*, see CONGRUENT] 1. The fact or condition of according or agreeing; correspondence. Const. with 1533. 2. = CONGRUITY 2, 3, 4, 5. 3. *Theory of Numbers.* The relation between two numbers which being divided by a third number, called the modulus, give the same remainder; also an expression exhibiting two congruous quantities in the form of an equation; thus $A \equiv B \pmod{P}$. 1839.

Congruency (kɒŋɡruːənsi), 1494. [*f. as prec.*] 1. = CONGRUENCE 1. 2. *Geom.* A system of lines in which the parameters have a two-fold relation, such as a system of lines each of which twice touches a given surface 1864.

Congruent (kɒŋɡruːənt), *a.* ME. [*ad. L. congruentem*] 1. = CONGRUOUS 1, 2. Hence **Congruently** *adv.*

Congruism (kɒŋɡruːɪzəm), 1885. [= *F. congruisme*, *f. L. congruus*] *Theol.* The doctrine which derives the efficacy of grace from its adaptation to the character and circumstances of the person called. So **Congruist**, one who holds the doctrine of C. **Congruistic** *a.*

Congruity (kɒŋɡruːɪti), ME. [*ad. L. congruitatem*, *f. congruus*] 1. The quality of being congruous; agreement in character or qualities; accordance, harmony. Const. with, occas. to 2. Self-accordance 1827. 3. Accordance with the requirements of the case; fitness, propriety 1530. 4. Gram. Agreement or concord; hence, grammatical correctness -1736. 5. *Theol. a.* (*Doctrine of Merit*) With the Schoolmen, its being 'congruous' that God should confer the 'first grace' in response to the performance of good works by man. Opp. to CONDIGNITY 1553. b. (*Doctrine of Grace*) The suitability of divine grace to the character and circumstances of the person called, to which some theologians attribute its efficacy (see CONGRUISM) 1650.

†6. *Geom.* Coincidence, exact agreement in superposition -1755

1. There is, at least, moral c. between the outward goodness and the inner life TYNDAL. These congruities [of poetry] with man's nature and pleasure BACON. 5. A. Neither do thei [works done before the grace of Christe] deserve Grace of congruities *Articles of Relig.* xii.

Congruous (kɒŋɡruːəs), *a.* 1599. [*f. L. congruus* (see CONGRUE a + -OUS)] 1. Agreeing or corresponding in character or qualities; accordant, suitable, in harmony. Now usu. with. 2. Having CONGRUITY (senses 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) 1631, or CONGRUENCE (sense 3) 1859. 3. All the parts of his body were in good proportion and c. as a man could wish 1599. Hence **Congruously** *adv.*, -ness.

†**Congu-stable**, *a.* [See CON-] Having a like taste HOWELL.

Conhydrine (kɒnhəɪˈdrɪn), 1863. [*f. CON (INE) + HYDR (ATE) + -INE*] *Chem.* An alkaloid existing, together with conine, in the flowers and seeds of *Conium maculatum*, and crystallizing in iridescent laminae; also **Conhydrya**.

Conia (kɒniˈɑː), 1842. [*f. L. conium* hemlock.] = CONINE.

Conic (kɒˈnɪk), 1570. [*ad. Gr. κονικός*, *f. κώνος* cone. Cf. *F. conique*.]

A. adj. 1. Having the form of a cone; coneshaped, CONICAL 1614. 2. Of or pertaining to a cone 1570.

1. A succession of hills WOODWARD. 2. *C. section* a figure formed by the section of a right circular cone by a plane; a plane curve of the second degree. The section is an ELLIPSE, HYPERBOLA, or PARABOLA, as the inclination of the cutting plane to the axis is greater or less than that of the edge of the cone, or parallel to the edge. Hence **Conicity**.

B. sb. 1. *pl. Conics* that branch of Geometry which treats of the cone and the figures formed by plane sections of it (Now regarded as the *pl.* of 2) 1571. 2. A conic section 1879.

Conical (kɒˈnɪkəl), *a.* 1570 [*f. as prec. + -AL*] 1. Shaped like a cone. 2. Of, pertaining or relating to a cone 1570.

1. Taperouts are . . . C., when tapering regularly as in carrots GRAY. 2. *C. point* a singular point on a surface at which the tangent lines form a cone. Hence **Conically** *adv.*, -ness.

Conicalcite (kɒˈnɪkəlɪtɪ), 1850. [*f. Gr. κονία* in sense 'powdered lime' + χαλκός.] *Min.* A green hydrous phosphate and arseniate of lime and copper.

Conico- (kɒˈnɪko), bef. a vowel occas. **conico-** [*Gr. κονικός*], comb. *f.* CONIC a. = **Conically**, with a tendency to being conical; as C.-cylindrical, nearly cylindrical, but slightly tapered like a cone, C.-hemispherical, nearly hemispherical, but with a tendency towards the conical, c.-elongate, etc.

Conicoid (kɒˈnɪkɔɪd), 1863 [*f. CONIC after elipsis*, etc.] *Geom.* A surface of which every plane section is a conic (see CONIC B. 2), a surface of the second degree.

Conicopoly (kɒˈnɪkəˈpɒli), *Anglo-Ind.* 1680. [Corrupt *f.* Tamil *Canakkā-pillai* ac count-man.] A native clerk or writer in the Madras Presidency.

Conidium (kɒˈnɪdɪəm), *Pl. -dia*, 1870. [As *f. repr. dim.* of *Gr. κόνις* dust] *Bot.* A unicellular asexual reproductive body occurring in certain fungi. Hence **Conidial** *a.* of, or pertaining to, of the nature of or relating to, a c. or conidia. **Conidiferous** *a.* [*L. -fer*], Conidophorous *a.* [*Gr. -φωρος*], bearing conidia. **Conidioid** *a.* like a c. **Conidiophore**, a stalk or branch of the mycelium bearing conidia.

Conifer (kɒˈnɪfər), 1851. [*ad. L. f. conus + -fer*. So *F. conifère*. *Coniferæ* is often used as *pl.*] *Bot.* A plant belonging to the *Coniferæ* an order of gymnospermous exogens, comprising trees (mostly evergreen) bearing cones.

Coniferin (kɒˈnɪfərɪn), 1867 [*f. as prec. + -IN*]. *Chem.* A glucoside occurring in the cambium of coniferous woods (Watts).

Coniferous (kɒˈnɪfərəs), *a.* 1664. [*f. L. conifer* (see above) + -OUS.] *Bot.* Bearing cones belonging to the *Coniferæ* (see CONIFER); pertaining to or consisting of conifers.

Coniform (kɒˈnɪfərm), *a.* 1790 [*f. L. conus*, see -FORM.] Cone-shaped.

Conine, conine (kɒˈniːn, kɒˈniːn), 1831

æ (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *ɔ* (cut). *ɛ* (Fr. chef). *ə* (ever). *əɪ* (*J*, eye). *ɜ* (Fr. can de vie). *ɪ* (sɪ). *ɪ* (Psyche). *ɒ* (what). *ɒ* (got).

[f. *L. conium*, Gr. *κόνιον* hemlock + -IN.] *Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_8H_{11}N$) which forms the poisonous principle of hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), it is an oily liquid, with a suffocating odour, and is violently poisonous. Also *coniā*, *conium*.

|| **Coniomycetes** (kōniomaisē' tēs), *sb.* *pl.* 1866. [mod. *L.*, f. Gr. *κόνα*, *κόνα* + *μύκης* (*pl. μυκήτες*) mushroom.] *Bot.* A group of fungi, so named from their dusty spores. The division is no longer retained. Hence *Coniomycetous* *a.*

Coniospermous (kōniōspēr'mōs), *a.* 1874 [f. *is* prec. + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] *Bot.* Of fungi having spores resembling dust.

Coniroster (kōniro'stēr), 1842. [ad. *F. conirostre*, ad. mod. *L. conirostris*, f. *conus* + *ROSTRUM* beak, *pl.*] *Zool.* A member of the *Conirostres*, a group of insectivorous birds having a conical bill. So *Conirostral* *a.* conical-billed.

Conisance, -*sante*, etc., obs. ff. *COGNIZANCE*, etc.

Conite (kōnī'tē) 1808. [? f. Gr. *κόνα*, *κόνα*] *Min.* A magnesian variety of DOLOMITE; in colour ash-gray or greenish gray.

|| **Conium** (kōniū'm), 1862. [ad. *L.*, *a.* Gr. *κόνιον* hemlock.] *a.* *Bot.* The umbelliferous genus to which the common Hemlock belongs. *b.* *Med.* The hemlock or its extract as a drug.

+ **Conject** (kōndzē'kt), *v.* ME. [ad. *L. conje* *late*, freq. of *conficere*, f. *con-* together + *jacere* to throw.] To conjecture—1734, to plot, plan—1552; to throw (*rare*)—1657. Hence

+ **Conjector**.

Conjecturable (kōndzē'ktūr'āb'l), *a.* 1656. [f. *CONJECTURE* + -ABLE.] That may be conjectured. Hence *Conjecturably* *adv.*

Conjectural (kōndzē'ktūr'āl), *a.* 1553. [ad. *L. conjecturalis*] 1. Of the nature of, depending on, or involving conjecture. 2. Given to making conjectures 1542.

1 I doubt it is too Conjectural to venture upon Bacon. C. criticism JOHNSON, solutions PACEY, emendations 1883. 2 Her touching, foolish lines We mused on with c. fantasy Mrs. BROWNING. Hence

+ **Conjecture** (kōndzē'kt), *v.* ME. [ad. *L. conje* *late*, freq. of *conficere*, f. *con-* together + *jacere* to throw.] To conjecture—1734, to plot, plan—1552; to throw (*rare*)—1657. Hence

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L. conjunctus.] 1. As *pa* pple. of *CONJOIN* *v.* -1694. 2. as *adj.* United, combined, conjoined, as *c. causes* 1725.

C. degrees (Mus.) two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale. Hence

Conjunctly *adv.*

Conjubilant (kōndzū'bilānt), *a.* *rare*, 1851 [ad. *L. conjubilantem*.] Jubilant together.

Conjugable (kōndzū'gāb'l), *a.* *nonce-wd* 1890. [f. *L. conjugare*.] That can be conjugated.

Conjugacy (kōndzū'gāsī), 1659. [f. *CONJUGATE* *a.*; see -ACY.] 1. Married state (*rare*). 2. Conjugate relation 1881.

Conjugal (kōndzū'gāl), *a.* 1545. [ad. *L. conjugal*, f. *conjugem* (nom. *conjugis*) *f. con-* + *jug-* root of *jugare*.] Of or pertaining to marriage or to husband and wife in their relation to each other, matrimonial.

To countenance the *c.* state of her clergy STAYNE. *Phr. C. rights*: the privilege which husband and wife have of each other's society, comfort, and affection. Hence *Conjugal* *a.*, *c.* state or condition

Conjugally *adv.*

Conjugate (kōndzū'gēlt), *v.* 1530. [f. *L. conjugat*, *conjugare*, f. *con-* + *jugare*, f. *jugum*] 1. *trans.* To yoke together, to couple; to unite (*rare*) 1570. 2. *Gram.* To inflect (a verb) in its various forms of voice, mood, tense, number, and person 1530. 3. *intr.* To unite sexually; *biol.* to unite in *CONJUGATION* 1790

Conjugate (kōndzū'gēt), 1471. [ad. *L. conjugatus*, see *prec.*]

A. adj. 1. Joined together, esp. in a pair, coupled; connected. 2. *Gram.* Said of words directly derived from the same root or stem, and therefore usually of kindred meaning [*L. conjugata verba*]. 3. *Chem.* Of compounds, etc.: Formed by the direct union of two bodies, with elimination of water 1882. 4. *Bot.* Said of leaves which grow in pairs 1794. 5. *Path. C. deviation*: the forced and persistent turning of both eyes to one side while their relation to each other remains unaltered 1882. 6. *Math.* and *Physics*, joined in a reciprocal relation, as two points, lines, quantities, or things which are interchangeable with respect to the properties of each 1680.

(*Math.*) *C. axes* or *diameters* (of a cone): two axes, etc., such that each is parallel to the tangent at the extremity of the other. *C. axis* (or *diameter*) of an ellipse or hyperbola: that which is *c.* to the transverse axis, the minor axis. *C. hyperbolas*: those which have the same axes and asymptotes, but the principal axis of each is the second axis of the other. *C. point* (of a curve): an anacode. (*Optics*) *C. mirrors*: two parabolic mirrors so placed face to face that rays of heat or light emanating from the focus of either are reflected in parallel lines to the second, and thence to its focus. var. *Conjugated* *pl. a.*

B. sb. 1. One of a group of conjugate words (see *CONJUGATE* *a.*) 1586. 2. Anything connected in idea with another—1663. 3. *Chem.* Short for *c. compound*, *acid*, or *radical*. 4. *Math.* Short for *c. axis*, *diameter*, *point*, etc. 1726.

1. The word *utility*, and its conjugates, do not express our judgments in cases of moral conduct WHWELL.

Conjugation (kōndzū'gā'jān), 1528. [ad. *L. conjugationem*, see *CONJUGATE*.] 1. The action of joining together or combining: the being joined together; conjunction, union, combination 1605. 2. Relation; the relation of conjugate words—1656. 3. *Gram.* *a.* A scheme of all the inflexional forms belonging to a verb; a division of verbs according to differences of inflection 1528. *b.* The inflexion of a verb 1530. *c.* In the Semitic langs., the simple and each of the derivative forms which express a modification of meaning corresponding to the distinction of voice, etc., in Aryan languages 1593. 4. *Phys.* Each pair of the cerebral nerves—1713. 5. *Biol.* The union or fusion of two (apparently) similar cells for reproduction, occurring in plants and animals of low organization 1843.

1. The doctrine of *C.* of men in Society Bacon. The elements and their conjugations 1626. Hence

Conjugational *a.* of or pertaining to *c.*; *Phys.* situated at the junction of two bones; -ly *adv.* So *Conjugative* *a.* tending to *c.*

Conjuga-to, comb. f. *L. conjugatus* *CONJUGATE*, in sense 'conjugately, conjugate and—'

Conjugal (kōndzū'gā'jāl), *a.* 1790. [ad.

late L. conjugal, f. *conjugum*, f. *conjugem* see *CONJUGAL*.] Used by Swedenborg instead of *CONJUGAL*.

Conjunct (kōndzū'ngkt), *a.* (*sb.*) ME. [ad. *L. conjunctus*: a doublet of *CONJOINT*.] *A. adj.* Joined together, conjoined, united, combined in conjunction. *B. sb.* A person or thing conjoined or associated with another 1667. *Mus. C. degrees* see *CONJOINT*.

Conjunction (kōndzū'ngktjān), ME. [*a.* OF, ad. *L. conjunctionem*; see *CONJOINT*.] 1. The action of conjoining; the fact or condition of being conjoined, union, connexion, combination. 2. *spec.* Sexual union—1794. 3. *Astro* and *Astron.* An apparent proximity of two planets or other heavenly bodies; the position of these when they are in the same longitude or right ascension ME. 4. *Gram.* One of the Parts of Speech; an uninflected word used to connect words, clauses, or sentences ME.

1. We will write the White Rose, and the Red Smile Heaven upon this faire *C. Rich III*, v. 20 The *c.* of so many and so great calamities 1684. 3 The technical phrase 'conjunction' does not necessarily imply any very close proximity 1889. 4 Conjunctions show the relation of one thought to another. Hence conjunctions for the most part join one sentence to another MASON. Hence *Conjunctive* *a.* pertaining or relating to *c.* or to *a. c.*; -ly *adv.*

|| **Conjunctiva** (kōndzū'ngktivā) 1543 [mod. *L.*; short for *membra* *n. c.*, see *CONJUNCTIVE*] *Anat.* The mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and is reflected over the front of the eye-ball, thus conjoining this with the lids. Hence *Conjunctival* *a.* of or pertaining to the *c.*

Conjunctive (kōndzū'ngktiv), 1581 [ad. *L. conjunctivus*; see *CONJOINT*.]

A. adj. 1. Serving to conjoin or unite; connective. 2. = *CONJOINT* 1602. 3. *Gram.* Connective; uniting the sense as well as the construction, as a *c. conjunction* 1667; which can be used only in conjunction with another verb, as the *c. mood* 1730. 4. *Logic*, Conditional 1848. Hence *Conjunctively* *adv.*, -ness.

B. sb. 1. *Gram.* A conjunction; a copulative conjunction; the conjunctive mood 1589. 2. *Logic*. A conjunctive proposition or syllogism 1848. 3. *Math.* A syzygetic function of a given set of functions 1853.

Conjunctivitis (kōndzū'ngktivō'itis), 1835 [f. *CONJUNCTIVA* + -ITIS.] *Path.* Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

Conjunctly (kōndzū'ngktiv), *adv.* 1514. [f. *CONJOINT* *a.* + -LY.] In conjunction, in combination, conjointly, unitedly, together.

Conjunction (kōndzū'ngktiv), 1605. [app. *a.* *F. conjuncture*; see *CONJOINT* and -URE.] 1. The action of joining together, the fact or state of being joined together; a joining, conjunction, combination—1735. 2. *spec.* A meeting of circumstances or events; a juncture crisis. (The only current sense.) 1605.

1. By the *c.* of philosophy and divinity Housers 2. In certain conjunctures, ignorance and folly may have their advantages BUTLER. In this *c.* of time 1644, of affairs STERNE.

Conjuration (kōndzū'mē'jān), ME. [*a.* OF, ad. *L. conjurationem*; see *CONJURISON*, the earlier type.] 1. A swearing together, a making of a league by a common oath, a conspiracy—1771. 2. A solemn charging or calling upon by appeal to something sacred or binding solemn entreaty, adjuration (*arch.*) 1450. 3. The effecting of something supernatural by a spell or by the invocation of a sacred name ME. 4. A magic spell, incantation, charm ME. 5. *trans.* *Conjuring* 1734.

1. The conjuration, that Catilina invented against his country 1593. 2. We charge you in the name of God take heed Under this Conjuration, speak my Lord SHAKES. 3. A general abuse of Scripture is the turning of Consecration into *C. Houses*.

Conjurator (kōndzū'mē'jāt), 1549. [*a.* *AI. conjuratur*, ad. *L. conjuratorum*; see *CONJURARE*.] One joined with others by an oath, a fellow-conspirator.

Conjure (kōndzū'ngktiv), *v.* ME. [*a.* OF, *conjurere* — *L. conjurare*, f. *con-* + *juri* *ut* (The pronunciation *kōndzū'ngktiv* now suggests the art of the conjurer.)] 1. *intr.* To swear to; to conspire—1656. 2. *trans.* To call upon, constrain by oath, or by appealing to

some sacred person or thing; to adjure -1797. Also *intr.* or *absol.* 3. To appeal solemnly or earnestly to, to implore 1450. †4. *trans.* To affect by invocation or incantation; to charm, bewitch -1834. 5. To affect, effect, bring out, convey away, by or as by magic or the arts of the conjurer 1535.

1. Art thou see Who... Drew after him the third part of Heavens Sons Conjur'd against the highest Milt. P. L. II. 693. 2. I c. the in the name of the fader, sone and holy goste that thow hane no power me to be-gyle 1450. The fend himself they c. from his den G. FLETCHER. 3. He conjured them to acli like men S. TURNER. 5. Christ took bread and left it bread the priest taketh bread and conjureth it away GRINDAL. The very sight of the narrow old streets conjures up the scene MISS OLIPHANT. Hence Conjur'd *pl.* a. †work as a member of a conspiracy, tormented. †Conjurement, the evocating of spirits by invocation; adjuration, solemn appeal.

Conjurer, conjuror (see senses). ME. [f. CONJURE v.] 1. (kɔ̃ndʒəraɪ). One who practices conjuration, a magician; a juggler 1727. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 2. (kɔ̃ndʒəraɪ). One who is bound with others by a solemn oath, one who solemnly entreats, (Diets.)

1. No c. : one who is far from clever. A man, without being a c., might guess BERKELEY. So Conjurress, a female c., a sorceress.

†Conjurison. ME. [a. OF. *conjurison*, *ison* = L. *conjuratio* + *ison*; see CONJURE] = CONJURATION 1, 3, 4. -1483.

Conk (kɔ̃nk) *slang*. 1812. [? *fig.* from CONCH.] The nose. Hence Conky, nosey.

Conkers (kɔ̃nkəz), *sh. pl.* 1877. [dialect. *conker* snail-shell.] A boys' game, orig. played with snail-shells, now with horse-chestnuts through which a string is threaded, the object being to break that held by the opponent.

†Connascenty. 1646. [f. L. *connascentem*, see -ENCY.] a. A being born together; a monstrous birth in which two individuals are united b. Growing together. -1696. So Connascence (J). Conna'scent a. *rare*, born together; produced to be at the same time.

Connate (kɔ̃nəteɪ), a. 1641. [ad. L. *connatus*, *connatus*, f. *con-* + *nasci*.] 1. Born with a person; inborn, innate, congenital. (Usu. of ideas, etc.) 1652. var. †Connative. 2. Born together, as qualities, etc. 1819. 3. Alan or agreeing in nature, allied; congenial 1641. 4. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Congenitally united; used, e. g., of leaves united at the base; of elytra (in insects), bones (in vertebrates), etc. 1794.

C. perfoliata (in *Bot.*) used of opposite leaves united at the base so as apparently to form a single broad leaf through which the stem passes, as in *Chlora perfoliata*.

Connation (kɔ̃nə'tiən), 1846. [f. L. *connatus* CONNATE.] †1. Union by birth. 2. Connate condition; see CONNATE 4. 1854.

Connatural (kɔ̃nə'tʃʊərəl), a. 1592 [ad. med. L. *connaturalis*.] 1. Belonging to or inherent by nature or from birth, congenital, innate, natural. 2. Of the same or like nature, allied, cognate, congeneric 1601. †3. Congenial -1687. Also as sb. [see *person, thing*.] 4. Vice is congenit or connatural to beasts H. MORR. Hence Connatural'ly, c. quality; likeness or agreement of nature. Connaturalize v. to make c. (senses 2, 3). Connatural'ly *adv.*, -ness.

Connature (kɔ̃nə'tʃʊərə), 1872. [See CON-] Likeness or sameness of kind or nature, connaturality.

C; or to speak more comprehensively, sameness in kind H. SPENCER.

Connect (kɔ̃n'ekt), v. 1537. [ad. L. *connectere*, f. *con-* + *nectere*. Cf. CONNEX.] 1. *trans.* To join, fasten, or link together. Const. *to with*. Also *fig.* 2. To associate in occurrence, action, or idea 1709. 3. To unite (a person) with others. Chiefly *pass.* and *refl.* 1750. 4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become united or joined; to join on 1744. Also *fig.*

1. He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all. PORE. The connection of each intermediate idea with those it connects LOCKE. 3. People connected with the Court Mrs. CARVER. 4. I connected much more with him than I am apt to do with new acquaintances H. WALPOLE. Hence Connected *pl.* a.; -ly *adv.*, -ness. Connectible a. that can be connected.

Connector, -or (kɔ̃n'ektə), 1795. [f. CONNECT v.] The L. form is *connector*, not *connector*.] 1. One who, or that which, connects 1815. 2. *spec.* a. A small tube of india-rubber,

etc., for connecting other tubes. b. *Electr.* A device for holding two parts of a conductor in contact. c. A railway-coupling.

Connecting, *pl.* a. 1690. [f. CONNECT v. + -ING.] That connects, joining.

Phr. *C. link fig.* that which connects or links one thing or member of a series with another, *techn.* a link with a movable section, used to connect two links of a broken chain C. rod, *gen.* A rod serving to connect a crank with any other part of a machine, *fig.* The outside coupling rod which connects together the wheels of some locomotive engines.

Connection; see CONNEXION.

Connective (kɔ̃n'ektiv), 1655. [f. CONNECT v., not on L. analogies; see CONNEXIVE.]

A. *adv.* Serving or tending to connect. C. tissue (in *Phys.*) one of the tissues of the animal body, which serves to connect and support the various organs, and to form the framework in which their proper cells are sustained; it consists of fibres and corpuscles imbedded in a structureless substance. Also called *areolar* or *cellular tissue*. (Some physiologists make it include cartilaginous and osseous tissues.)

B. *sh.* [the adj. used ellipt.] 1. *Gram.* A connective word or particle 1751. 2. *Bot.* The portion of the filament which connects the lobes of the anther. 3. *Phys.* = *Connective tissue* 1883. Hence Connectival a. of or belonging to the c. Connectively *adv.*

Connector; see CONNECTER.

Conner (kɔ̃nə, kɔ̃nə), *arch.* [OE. *cunne*, *f. cunnean*, ME. *CUN* to prove, try.] One who tries, tests, or examines; an inspector.

Conner (kɔ̃nə), 1809. [f. CON v. + -ER.] One who cons.

Conner (kɔ̃nə, kɔ̃nə). - CONDER (sense 2).

Conner (kɔ̃nə), var. of CUNNER, name of a fish.

Connex, *sh.* 1490. [a. F. *connexe*, ad. L. *connexus*, f. ppl stem of *connectere*.] †1. A bond or tie (*rare*). †2. A connected incident -1696. 3. A connex proposition -1660. 4. *Math.* The aggregate of an infinite number of points and an infinite number of lines represented by an equation which is simultaneously homogeneous in point- and line-coordinates 1874.

†Connex, a. 1589 [ad. L. *connexus*; see CONNECT] 1. Connected -1680. 2. *Logic*, = CONNEXIVE 1. -1699.

†Connex, v. 1541. [a. F. *connexer* repl. by CONNECT, q. v.] To CONNECT -1699.

Connexion, connection (kɔ̃n'ekʃən), 1609 [ad. L. *connexionem*, f. *connectere* to CONNECT.] The etymological spelling *connexion* is most used in England.] 1. The action of connecting, the condition of being connected. 2. Relation between things one of which is bound up with, or involved in, another 1613. 3. Anything that connects 1712. 4. A personal or practical relation; a having to do with. Often with *pl.* 1768. 5. Relationship by family ties, as marriage, etc. 1773, a person who is connected with others by ties of any kind, *esp.* a relative by marriage, etc. 1777. 6. A body, or circle of persons connected together, or with whom one is connected by political, religious, or commercial ties. Hence, as used by Wesleyans, etc. = 'denomination'. 1753. 7. The meeting of one means of communication by another at an appointed time and place 1862. 8. The *phr.* *in c. with* occurs in most of the senses 1768.

1. The c. of Church and State BRUCE. Martin took the sentence out of its c. PORSON. 2. Knowledge and Wisdom... Have ofttimes no c. CONWAY. 4. A criminal c. BOSWELL. My c. with glaciers TYNALL. 5. He was, by hereditary c., a Cavalier MACAULAY. 6. The Dissenting c. 7. *Phr.* *To run in c.* to make connections, etc. Hence Connexional a., also Connexional, pertaining to, or of the nature of, c.; of or pertaining to the Methodist C. Connexionalism, the system of the Methodist C. in theory and practice.

Connexity (kɔ̃n'ekʃiti), 1603. [a. F. *connexité*, f. *connexe*, L. *connexus* CONNEX a.] Connectedness.

†Connexive, a. 1584. [ad. L. *connexus*; see CONNEX v.] 1. Conditional, hypothetical -1725. 2. Conjunctive -1776. 3. Connective, as c. tissue 1776. Hence †Connexively *adv.*

†Connexivum. 1882. [L.] *Entom.* The expanded border of the sides of the abdominal segments in hemipterous insects (bugs).

†Connexure. 1615. [f. L. *connexus*.] - CONNEXION -1669.

Conning, *vb.* *sh.* ME. [f. CON v.] 1. Obs. f. CUNNING, q. v. 2. Studying or learning, *esp.* by repetition, poring over ME.

Conning, *vb.* *sh.* 2, directing the helm. Hence Conning-tower, the pilot-house of a war-ship.

Connivance, -ancy; see CONNIVENCE, -ENCY.

Connive (kɔ̃n'iv), v. 1602. [ad. L. *connivere*, f. *con-* + *nivere* not found, but app. conn. w. *nivere*, *nivere* to wink, cf. F. *conner*.] 1. *intr.* To shut one's eyes to a thing that one dislikes but cannot help, to pretend ignorance. Const. *at* (*arch.*). 2. To wink at, be secretly privy. (The ordinary sense.) 1632. †3. To remain dormant (*rare*) (So in L.) -1671. 4. *trans.* To wink at, tacitly permit, pass over -1643. †5. *intr.* To wink. ADDISON. 6. *Nat. Hist.* To be CONNIVENT, q. v. (*rare*) 1830.

2. To c. at abuses while pretending to remove them. MACAULAY. To c. at knaves and tolerate fools. CHRISTOPHER. 3. Milt. *Sams* 105. 4. Divorces were not conniv'd only, but with open eye allow'd of old Milt. 5. To teach them how to c. with either Eye ADDISON. Hence Conniver, one who connives.

Connivence, -ance (kɔ̃n'ivəns), 1596. [ad. L. *conniventia*; see CONNIVE.] The prevalent spelling *connivance* is not justified by derivation.] 1. The action of conniving; the action of winking at, overlooking, or ignoring tacit sanction; encouragement by forbearing to condemn 1611. †2. *lit.* Winking -1614. 3. *Nat. Hist.* The fact of being CONNIVENT, q. v. 1830. var. *Connivency* (*arch.*).

Connivent (kɔ̃n'ivənt), a. 1642 [ad. L. *conniventem*.] 1. Conniving; disposed to connive at -1648. 2. Dormant. MILI. 3. *Nat. Hist.* Gradually convergent, approaching at the extremity of the anthers, etc., in flowers, and the wings in certain insects 1757.

3. *C. valvae* (*radialis conniventer*) circular folds in the mucous membrane of the small intestine.

Connixation. [f. L. *nix* snow, after *conflagration*.] H. WALPOLE.

|| Connoissance. 1730. [F., now *connaiss*] See quot.

Being in search of a proper term for this science Mr. Prior proposed to name it *connoissance*, but that word has not obtained possession as *connoisseur* has H. WALPOLE.

|| Connoisseur (kɔ̃nə'sɔː, kɔ̃nə'sɔː), 1714. [F., now *connaisseur* - OF. *connoisseur* = *cognoscitorum*, see COGNOSCE.] †1. One who knows -1734. 2. *spec.* A critical judge of art, *esp.* of one of the fine arts; also, a judge in other matters of taste (e. g. of wines, etc.) 1711.

2. No ordinary c. in the sciences NORTH. 3. Painters and connoisseurs are the only competent judges HOCARTH. Hence Connoisseurship.

†Connotate, v. 1596 [f. L. *connotat*, *connotare*; see CONNOTE.] = CONNOTE 1, 2. -1697.

Connotation (kɔ̃nə'tiən), 1532. [ad. med. L. *connotationem*.] 1. The signifying in addition; inclusion of something in the meaning of a word besides what it primarily denotes; implication. 2. *Logic*. The attribute or attributes connoted by a term; *loosely*. Meaning 1662.

Connotative (kɔ̃nə'tiətiv), a. 1614. [ad. med. L. *connotativus*; see CONNOTE.] Having the quality of connoting; pertaining to connotation.

C term according to J. S. Mill, one which denotes a subject and connotes its attributes. Hence Connotatively *adv.*

Connote (kɔ̃nə'ti), v. ME. [ad. med. L. *connotare*, f. L. *con-* + *notare* to mark, to NOTE.] 1. *trans.* To signify secondarily or in addition to include or imply along with the primary meaning 1664. 2. Of things or facts. To imply or involve 1655. 3. To have a meaning only when conjoined -1805. 4. *Logic*. With J. S. Mill: To imply attributes, while denoting a subject 1829, hence, loosely: To imply 1805.

1. Good. over and above the bare Being of a Thing, Connates also a certain stabilities or agreeableness of it to some other thing SOUTH. 2. But punishment always connotes guilt. WESLEY.

Connubial (kɔ̃n'ʊbiəl), a. 1656. [ad. L. *connubialis*, f. *connubium*, f. *con-* + *nubere*, see NUPTIAL.] 1. Of or pertaining to marriage or

æ (man). a (pass). an (loud). v (cut). ē (Fr. chef). ɔ (ever). ɔi (I, eye). ɔ (Fr. eau de vie). i (set). i (Psyche). ɔ (what). p (got)

the married state; nuptial, matrimonial. **a.** *transf.* Married, wedded; also *fig.* 1808.
1 The Rites Mysterious of Love Milt. P. L. iv.
-43 a C vines 1803. Hence **Connu-bi-ali-ty**, *a.* state or condition; the practice or right of marrying, (with *pl.*) any action characteristic of the married state. **Connu-bi-alize** *v.* *intr.* (joc) to marry. **Connu-bi-ally** *adv.*

Connu-mer-ate, *v.* *rare*. 1678 [f. L. *connumerat-*, *connumerare*] *trans.* To reckon or count together. Hence **Connu-mer-a-tion**.

Connu-sable, -ance, -ant, -or, *obs.* ff **COGNIZABLE**, etc.

Conny, *n.* Eng. dial. f. **CANNY**.

Conocarp (kōnōkārp). 1866 [= mod. L. *conocarpium*, f. Gr. *kōnos* + *καρπός*] A fruit consisting of carpels arranged upon a conical centre, as the strawberry. So **Conocarpous** *a.* having conical fruit.

Conocuneus (kōnōkūnēūs). 1662. [f. L. *conus* + *cuneus*.] *Comm.* A figure with a circular base like a cone, but having instead of an apex a ridge or edge like a wedge.

Conodont (kōnōdōnt). 1859. [f. Gr. *kōnos* + *ὄδων*.] *Palaeont.* A small conical tooth-like body, at first supposed to be a tooth of a cyclostomous fish; now considered to be the remains of some invertebrate animal.

Conoid (kōnōid). 1664. [ad. Gr. *κωνοειδής*, *κωνοειδής*.]

A *adj.* Approaching a cone in shape 1668

B *sb.* 1. *Comm.* *a.* A solid generated by the revolution of a conic section about its axis; a conoid of revolution (*esp.* a paraboloid or hyperboloid). This is the *κωνοειδής* of Archimedes. 1664. *b.* A surface generated by a straight line which continues parallel to a given plane, and passes through a fixed straight line and a fixed curve 1862. 2. *gen.* Any body of a shape more or less approaching a cone 1793. 3. *Anat.* The pineal gland, called also *conoid body* 1828. So **Conoidal** *a.* pertaining to, or of the form of, a c., approaching in shape to a c. **Conoido-**, comb. f. of **CONOID**.

Co-nominee; see **Co-** *prefix*.

Conormal (kōnōmāl), *a.* [See **Co-**.] *Math.* Having common normals.

Conoscente (kōnōscentē). Pl. -ti (-tē). 1766. [It] = **COGNOSCENTE**, *q. v.*

Conquassate, *v.* *rare*. 1656. [f. L. *conquassare*.] To shake violently -1666. So **Conquassant** *a.* shaking severely. **Conquassation**.

Conquer (kōnkər), *v.* [ME. *conqueren*, *i.* *conqueren*, *a.* OF. *conquerre* -L. **conquerere*, f. *con-* expressing completion + *querere* to seek] *f. con-* *trans.* To acquire, get possession of (by effort), to win, gain, attain to -1552. 2. To acquire by fighting, win in war; to subjugate ME. Also *fig.* 3. To overcome (an adversary), vanquish, subdue ME. 4. *transf.* and *fig.* To get the better of; to master, overcome 1654. 5. *absol.* and *intr.* To be the conqueror, make conquests, be victorious ME.

2. By conquering this new world Milt. P. L. iv. 391. 1. or to conquer a name in arms CAYTON. *fig.* C. his daily bread by the threats of his dragon King LANCE. 3. If we be conquered, let men c. vs. And not these lustard Britanes Rich. III. v. iii. 332. 4. The ruling Passion conquers Reason still Pope. 5. Hee went forth conquering, and to conquer Rev. vi. 2. Hence **Conquerable** *a.* capable of being conquered, or overcome. **Conquerableness**. **Conqueress**, *a.* female conqueror **Conqueringly** *adv.* **Conquerless** *a.* (poet) invincible, **Conquerous** *a.* victorious.

Conqueror (kōnkərər). ME. [a. AF. *conquerour*, OF. *conquerer*; see **CONQUER**.] One who gains possession of a country, etc., by force of arms; one who conquers, subdues, or overcomes. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *b.* *colloq.* = **Conquering game** (*mod.*).

1 Both tugging to be victors, brest to brest: Yet neither C. nor Conquered 3 Hen. VI. ii. v. 12.

The C. in Eng. Hist. surname of William I.

Conquest (kōnkwest), *sb.* ME. [repr. (1) OF. *conquest* (now *conquête*) *m.*; (2) OF. *conquest* (now *conquête*) *fem.*; see **CONQUER**.] 1. The action of gaining by force of arms; subjugation of a country, etc. [OF. *conquest*.] Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. The action of overcoming; gaining of victory. Also *fig.* ME. 3. That which is acquired by force of arms; for-

merly including booty. [OF. *conquest*.] ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 4. *Sc. Law.* *a.* The personal acquisition of real property otherwise than by inheritance. *b.* Real estate so acquired, as opp. to *herilage* ME.

1. C. is the Acquiring of the Right of Sovereignty by Victory HOBBS. 3 Hen. VI. v. ii. 20. 3. Wherefore rejoyce? What C. brings he home 7ul. C. i. 1. 37. *transf.* To resign Conquests is a Task as difficult in a Beauty as an Hero STEELE.

Phr. The C. or Norman C. the acquisition of the Crown of England by William, Duke of Normandy, in 1066. So **Conquest** *v.* to gain; to conquer; to vanquish. **Conquest** *pa. pple.* gained (Sc); conquered; vanquished. **Conquestor** = **CONQUEROR** + **CONQUISTADOR** (*konki stadōr*). 1830. [Sp.] = **CONQUEROR**.

Conquistador (*konki stadōr*). 1830. [Sp.] = **CONQUEROR**.

Conrey. ME. only. [a. OF. *conrei*; see **ARRAY**, and **CORRODY**.] 1. Equipment. 2. A company equipped for fight

Consacre, *v.* 1491. [a. F. *consacrer*.] To consecrate, dedicate -1618.

Con sanguineous (*konsængwinēūs*), *a.* 1601. [t. L. *con sanguineus* + *-ous*.] 1. Of the same blood, related by blood, akin; of or pertaining to those so related. 2. *Rom. Law.* Related as children of the same father: opp. to *uterine*; pertaining to those so related 1861. *vars.* **Con sanguine**, **Con sanguinean**. Hence **Con sanguineously** *adv.*

Con sanguinity (*konsængwiniti*). ME. [a. F. *con sanguinité*, ad. L. *con sanguinitatem*.] 1. Relationship by descent from a common ancestor; blood-relationship (Opp. to *affinity*, i. e. relationship by marriage.) Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *colloq.* Blood-relations (*rare*) -1705.

1. He inhibited the marriage as within the fourth degree of c MILMAN

Con sanguinate, *v.* 1610. [f. ppl. stem of L. *con sanguinare*.] *trans.* To patch together -1656. Hence **Con sanguination**. ? *Obs.*

Con science (kōnšəns). ME. [a. F., ad. L. *conscientia* privacy of knowledge (with another), knowledge within oneself, f. *conscient-*, *conscire*, f. *con-* + *scire*. The earlier term was **INWIT**] *f. in-* inward knowledge or consciousness; internal conviction -1745. *f. in-* inward thought, mind, heart -1611. 3. The internal recognition of the moral quality of one's motives and actions, the faculty or principle which pronounces upon the moral quality of one's actions or motives, approving the right and condemning the wrong ME. 4. Consciousness of observance of, or regard to -1671. 5. Consciousness (*arch.*) ME. 6. Tenderness of feeling. ME. only 7. Scruple, also compunction -1608. 8. *Mech.* = **BRACASTPLATE** 1874.

1. Without sense of good or c. of evil De Foe. 2. By my troth, I will speak my c. of the King Hen. VI. iv. i. 123. 3. And I will place within them as a guide My Umpire C. Milt. P. L. iii. 195. I feel not This Deity in my bosome Twentie consciences That stand twixt me and Millaine, candied be they, And melt ere they mollest Temp. ii. i. 278. 5. I cannot with c. take it Wint. T. iv. iv. 660.

Phrases. **Up on (one's) c.**, by one's sense of right, truly. Also as a mere exclamation. (Sc) *In (all) c.*, in reason or fairness (*colloq.*) *A matter of c.*, a matter in which c. is concerned; hence to *make (a thing) a matter of c.* to deal with it conscientiously. *To make (a) c.* (obs. or arch.): to make it a matter of c., to have scruples about.

Comb. *c. clause*, a clause in an act or law to ensure respect for the consciences of those affected, *spec.* one relating to religious teaching in public schools; *c. money*, money sent to relieve the c., *esp.* in connection with previous evasions of the income-tax; *c.-wise* *adv.* in relation to the c.

Hence **Con sciented** *pp. a.* having a c. (of such a kind) **Con scientless** *a.* *idly* *adv.* *ness.*

Con scient (*kōnšənt*), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare*. 1605 [ad. L. *conscientem*.] **Con scient**. As *sb.* A conscious being 1768.

Con scientious (*kōnšəntiʃəs*), *a.* 1611. [ad. F. *conscientieux*, med. L. *conscientiosus*, f. *conscientia*; see *-ous*.] 1. Obedient to conscience; habitually governed by a sense of duty; scrupulous. 2. Of or pertaining to conscience, done according to conscience; scrupulous 1631. 3. **Con scient** (*of*) -1656.

1 A c. tradesman De Foe. 2 To live in the c. practice of all that is good BUTLER. Hence **Con-**

scientiously *adv.* **Con scientiousness**, the quality of being c., loyalty to conscience.

Con scionable (*kōnšənāb'l*), *a.* Now *app. Obs.* 1549 [f. *conscion*, taken illiterately as a singular of *conscience*; cf. *fashionable*.] 1. Having a (good) conscience, conscientious -1708. 2. Showing regard for, or conformable to, conscience; conscientious -1702.

2. Truly a very fair and c. Reckoning MARVELL Hence **Con scionableness**. ? *Obs.* **Con scionably** *adv.* ? *Obs.*

Con scious (*kōnšəs*), *a.* 1601. [f. L. *conscius* knowing something with others, knowing in one self + *-ous*.] 1. Knowing together with another 1664. 2. *fig.* Chiefly *poet.* 1601. 3. Inwardly sensible or aware 1620; having guilty knowledge (*esp.*) also *absol.* -1827. 4. Having internal perception or consciousness; also *absol.* 1690. 5. Characterized by the presence of consciousness 1725. 6. Aware of what one is doing or intending to do 1860. 7. = **SELF-CONSCIOUS** 1728. 8. *transf.* Of things. *a.* Known to oneself, felt. *b.* Aware of itself 1667.

2. The c. air Southey. 3. If they say, That a man is always c. to himself of thinking LOCKE. 4. Who c. of the occasion, feared the event DryDEN. Thought is c. of itself 1863. 5. Man, as a c. being MOZLEY. And when at last he was c. LYTON. 6. Pope was a c. and deliberate artist L. STEPHEN. 7. The c. simpler POPE. 8. b. Knowledge is c. power HAZLIT. Hence **Con sciously** *adv.*

Con sciousness (*kōnšənsnəs*). 1632. [f. prec. + *-ness*.] 1. Mutual knowledge (*rare*) 1681. 2. Knowledge as to which one has the testimony within oneself; *esp.* of one's own innocence, c. 1632. 3. The state or fact of being conscious of 1746. 4. *Philos.* The state or faculty of being conscious, as a concomitant of all thought, feeling, and volition 1678; (with *a* and *pl.*) state of consciousness 1805. 5. The totality of the impressions, thoughts, and feelings, which make up a person's conscious being. Also limited by a qualifying epithet to a special field. In *pl.* - **Con scious personalities** 1690.

3. Happy in the c. of a well spent life JOWETT. 4. C. is the perception of what passes in a Man's own mind LOCKE. **Con sciousnesses**, not to be subdued WORDSW. 5. The commencement of a moral c. MARY HOWITT. Matters of so called universal c. 1837.

Phi. *Double c.*, a condition showing in some measure two independent trains of thought and two independent mental capabilities in the same individual

Con scribe (*kōnskrai b*), *v.* 1548 [ad. L. *conscribere*.] 1. *trans.* To enroll; to enlist -1660. 2. To circumscribe -1704. 3. To enlist by **CONSCRIPTION**, *q. v.* 1820. Also *transf.* **Con script** (*kōnskript*). 1533. [ad. L. *conscriptus*; see *prec.*]

A. adj. 1. Enrolled or elected a senator. 2. Enrolled or formed by conscription, as a soldier or an army 1823.

3. *fathers* [L. *pateres conscripti*, orig. *pateres et conscripti*] a collective title of the Roman senators; also applied allusively to members of the administrative council of a nation, municipality, etc.; rarely in *mod.*

B. sb. [F. *conservé*] One compulsorily enlisted for military (or naval) service 1800.

Con script (*kōnskript*), *v.* 1813. [f. **CONSCRIPT** *a.*] *trans.* To compel to military service by conscription.

Con scription (*kōnskri pʃən*). ME. [ad. L. *conscriptio*; see **CONSCRIPT**.] 1. Writing down together -1483. 2. Enrolment or enlistment (of soldiers) -1656. 3. *spec.* The compulsory enlistment of men for military (or naval) service 1800; the conscripts collectively 1823.

3. The C. of 1813 has furnished 160,000 men 1813. Hence **Con scriptional** *a.*

Con secrate (*kōnskrət*), *pp. a.* ME. [ad. L. *consecratus*.] = **CONSECATED**.

Con secrate (*kōnskrət*), *v.* ME. [f. *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To set apart as sacred to the Deity, to dedicate solemnly to some sacred or religious purpose, to make sacred or holy. *Const to, unto*. Also *fig.* 2. *transf.* To devote or dedicate to some purpose 1555. 3. To make an object of veneration; to hallow, sanctify, to sanction [= *mod.* F. *consecrer*] 1693. 4. To devote or doom. [A Latinism.] -1652. 5. To apotheosize. [A Latinism.] -1736.

1. To c. churches or chapels COKE, bread and wine BL. *Com. Prayer*, a king TRAVIS. 2. To c. one's life to letters PARSONS. 3. Writers, whose reputation consecrates their opinions LINGARD

Hence **Con secrated** *pp. a.* dedicated to a sacred

purpose, hallowed, set apart with religious forms for public worship, or the burial of the dead, and having the status this gives, *for* sanctioned by usage.

Consecrator, *Consecratory* *a.* that consecrates.

Consecration (*kɒnsəˈkreɪʃən*), *ME.* [ad. *L. consecratio*, *f. consecrare* to CONSECRATE.] 1. The action of consecrating (see CONSECRATE *v.*). 2. *Rom. Antip.* Apotheosis; also *transf.* 1490. 3. Dedication or devotion to some purpose or pursuit, also, appropriation to a special purpose 1781. 4. Sanction by law, custom, or usage. [mod. *F.*] 1861.

1 The *c.* of a church 1370, of the bread and wine Pearson, of a bishop Moore.

Consecratory (*kɒnsəˈkreɪtəri*), 1588. [ad. *L. consecratorius*, *f. consecrari*, *freq.* of *consequi*, see CONSEQUIT.]

†*A.* *adj.* Following logically; consequent -1650.

B. *sb.* A consequence, a deduction, conclusion, corollary. (Common in 17th c.) 1588.

To mind fundamentals more than consecratories BENKLEY.

†**Consecute**, *v. rare*, 1536. [*f. L. consecutus*, *consequi*] To follow with success, overtake, attain -1580.

Consecution (*kɒnsəˈkɪʃən*), 1532. [ad. *L. consecutionem*, see *prec.*] 1. Logical sequence, inference, a train of reasoning. 2. Succession, sequence 1651.

†*Month of c.* in *Astr.* a lunar or synodic month, a lunation.

Consecutive (*kɒnsəˈkɪtɪv*), *a.* 1611. [*a. F.* on *L.* type **consecutus*; see CONSECUTE and -IVE.] 1. Following continuously; following each its predecessor in uninterrupted succession. 2. Characterized by logical sequence 1735. 3. Following as a consequence or effect; consequent (to) -1705. 4. *Gram.* Expressing consequence or result 1871. 5. *Mus.* Applied to the immediate succession of intervals of the same kind (*esp.* fifths and octaves) occurring between two voices or parts in harmony 1819. (As *sb.* in *pl.* = *C.* fifths or octaves.) 6. *Magnetism.* *C.* points, see CONSEQUENT *a.*

1 The actions of a Man *c.* to Volition Locke. 2 The ground of a *c.* reasoning Sir W. Hamilton Hence *Consecutively* *adv.*, *ness*.

Consequence (*kɒnsɪˈkwɛns*), 1692. [*f. L. consequere*; see -ENCE.] The growing old together; general decay.

†**Con-sense**. [See CON-] Joint-sense (= consciousness) CUDWORTH.

Consension (*kɒnsɪˈnʃən*) *rare*, 1563. [ad. *L. consensionem*] Agreement.

Consensual (*kɒnsɪˈnʃʊəl*), *a.* 1754. [*f. L. consensualis*, *-alis*] 1. Relating to or involving consent. 2. Happening as if by consent, caused by sympathetic action independently of the will, as the *c.* actions in man 1800.

1 *C. contract* (in *Rom. Law*), a contract which requires only consent of the parties to make it obligatory: so *c. obligation*. Hence *Consensually* *adv.*

|| **Consensus** (*kɒnsɪˈnʃəs*), 1854. [*a. L.* *f. consens-, consensare*] 1. *Phys.* General concord of different organs of the body in effecting a given purpose; sympathy. Also *transf.* 2. Agreement in opinion. Also *transf.* 1861.

2 The *c.* of the Protestant mission 1861. *C.* of opinion, authority, testimony, etc. (*mod.*).

Consent (*kɒnsɪˈtɪnt*), *v.* *ME.* [*a. OF. cun-, cuncentr-*; *L. consentire*, *f. con- + sentire*] 1. *intr.* To agree together, or with, *to*, *unto* (*arch.*) 2. To act or be affected in sympathy -1756. 3. Voluntarily to accede to or acquiesce in a proposal, request, etc.; to agree, comply, yield. *Const. to, to do, or that* *ME.* 4. *trans.* To allow, agree to, consent to -1588.

1 All your Writers do *c.*, that ipse is. See *A. F. L.* v. i. 48. 3 He would have consented to the death of Huon La Barbe. And whispering 'I will ne'er c.' -consented Byron. 4 To be consented to be agreed to be a consenting party (*to*). 4 Interpreters... will not *c.* it to be a true story *Muz.* Hence *Consentent*, *Consentingly* *adv.*, *ness*. *Consentive* *a.* = *CONSENTIENT*.

Consent (*kɒnsɪˈtɪnt*), *sb.* Also 4-6 *concent* (*e.* [ME. *concent*, *a. OF.*; see *prec.*] 1. Voluntary agreement to or acquiescence in what another proposes or desires; compliance, concurrence, permission. 2. Agreement as to a course of action; concert *ME.* 3. Agreement of opinion, consensus (*arch.*) 1529. 4. Agreement in feeling, sympathy, accord (*arch.*) *ME.* 75. *Phys.*

Sympathy between one organ or part of the body and another. Cf. *CONSENSUS* 1. -1797.

16. Feeling, opinion -1599. 2. The *C.* of a Subject to Sovereign Power Hobbes. Silence gives *c.* Ray. *Age of c.*: the age fixed by law at which a person's *c.* to certain acts (e.g. marriage, sexual intercourse) is valid in law. 3. *Phr.* *With one c.*, by common *c.* 3. The general *c.* of Antiquity Hooker. 4. Such is the World's great harmony, that springs From Order, Union, full *C.* of things *Pope*. 6. 1 *Item* *PZ.* 1 i 44.

Consentable (*kɒnsɪˈntəbəl*), *a.* 1833. [*a. OF. f. consentir*] In the law of Pennsylvania: Agreed upon by consent of parties, as a *c.* line of boundary.

Consentaneous (*kɒnsɪˈntɪniəs*), *a.* 1625. [*f. L. consentaneus* (*f. consensare*) + *-ous*] 1. Agreeing, according, suited. 2. Done by common consent, unanimous, concurrent 1774. 3. Inducement *c.* to our own feelings *Muz.* So *Consentaneous*, *c.* quality. Hence *Consentaneously* *adv.*, *ness*.

Consentant (*kɒnsɪˈntant*), *a.* *ME.* [*a. F.* *f. consentir*] Consenting.

Consentience (*kɒnsɪˈʃɪns*), 1877. [*f. next*] 1. *Consentient* quality or condition; agreement of opinion 1879. 2. The *c.* *conscious* equivalent, in unconscious, involuntary, or reflex action, of consciousness in conscious action.

Consentient (*kɒnsɪˈʃɪnt*), *a.* 1622. [ad. *L. consentientem*, *consentire* to *CONSENT*] 1. United in opinion; concurrent; having or exhibiting consentience (sense 2). 2. Accordant in opinion, or consenting, *to* 1661.

1 The *c.* acknowledgment of mankind Pearson. With great *c.* and labour Ramsay. Hence *Consentiently* *adv.*

†**Consentment**, *ME.* [*a. OF. consentement*] The action of consenting, consent -1660.

Consequence (*kɒnsɪˈkwɛns*), *sb.* *ME.* [*a. F. consequence*, ad. *L. consequentia*, *f. consequens*] 1. A thing or circumstance which follows as an effect or result from something preceding. 2. The action, or condition, of so following, the relation of a result to its cause or antecedent 1656. 3. A logical result or inference *ME.*; logical sequence 1571. 4. Importance, moment, weight. (Originating in the *phr.* of *c.* *i.* *c.* having results, and therefore important.) 1593. 5. Importance in rank and position 1602. 6. *Astr.* Motion from west to east; also a position more to the east 1683.

2 Death is the *c.* of Adam's sin *De Rhet.* 3 Such fatal *c.* unites us three *Muz.* *F. L.* x 354. 3. *Phr.* *In, of, by c.* as a result or inference, consequently. 4 As often as we do anything of note or *c.* *A. V. Grand Prof.* 5 A person of some *c.* Swift. No form of property gives its owners so much *c.* as land *Frederic*. Hence *Consequence* *v.* to draw inferences. *Muz.*

†**Consequency**, 1548 [ad. *L. consequentia*] = *CONSEQUENCE* 1-3. -1718.

Consequent (*kɒnsɪˈkwɛnt*), *sb.* *ME.* [*a. F. consequent*, ad. *L. consequens*, *-ent*, *pr.* *pple.* used *subst.*] 1. = *CONSEQUENCE* 1 -1756. 2. *ta. Logic.* = *CONSEQUENCE* 3. -1836. 3. The second part of a conditional proposition 1628. 3. Anything which follows something else. *With* the second of two numbers, etc., in a ratio; the second and fourth in a compound ratio 1570. 74. A person who follows -1654. 2. The Antecedent is false. Therefore the *C.* fall of course Wesley. 3 Justification (*is*) *c.* of believing, no effect issuing out of the virtue and merit of faith 1647.

Consequent (*kɒnsɪˈkwɛnt*), *a.* 1475. [*a. F. consequent*, ad. *L. consequentem*, *f. consequi*] 1. Following as an effect or result 1509. 2. Following as a logical conclusion 1638. 3. Following in time or order (contrasted with *antecedent*) -1742. 4. Logically consistent 1849. Also *quasi-adv.*

1 The very rapid increase of Trade, and the influx of Wealth 1800. 4. To be *c.*, they should have shown that, etc. Lewis.

C. points (in *Magnetism*): successive points in the length of a magnetized bar, at which the direction of the magnetization is reversed. Also called *consentive points*. Hence *Consequently* *adv.* subsequently, *in* sequence; by consequence; consistently.

Consequential (*kɒnsɪˈkwɛntʃəl*), *a.* 1626. [*f. L. consequentia* CONSEQUENCE.] 1. Following, *esp.* as an effect, immediate or eventual, or as a logical inference. 2. = *CONSEQUENT* 1. 4. 1639. 73. Of consequence, important -1821.

4. Having social consequence 1833. *b.* Self-important 1758. 5. *pl.* Consequential matters 1734.

1 Wars and their *c.* burdens 1849. *C. damages* 'losses or injuries' which follow an act, but are not direct and immediate upon it' (Wharton). There are *c.* to our former conclusions *L. Preston*. 4 *b.* Pampered and *c.* freedmen *PARRAR*. Hence *Consequentiality*, logical consistency; air of importance. *Consequently* *adv.* subsequently; as a consequence; indirectly; with logical consistency in a *c.* manner. *Consequentialness* (*rare*) *Consension*; see CONSENTION.

Conservable (*kɒnsəˈvəbəl*), *a.* 1623. [ad. *L. conservabilis*] Capable of being conserved pre-ervable.

†**Conservacy**, 1558. [*a. AF. conservacie* = *L. conservatio*] Repl by *CONSERVANCY* -1738.

Conservancy (*kɒnsəˈvənsi*), 1755. [*f. L. conservant-, conservare*, see -ANCY.] 1. A commission of court to regulate the fisheries, navigation, etc., of a port or river. 2. The official preservation of trees, forests 1859. Also *gen.* 3. *Conservant*, *a.* 1588 [ad. *L. conservator*, *em*] That conserves, preserving, as in *c.* *cause* (*med. L. causa conservativa*) -1679. So *Conservative* *v.* to CONSERVE, preserve (*rare*).

Conservation (*kɒnsəˈvɛɪʃən*), *ME.* [ad. *L. conservatio*] 1. The action of conserving; preservation from destructive influences, decay, or waste; preservation in being, health, etc. 2. Official charge and care of rivers, sewers, forests, etc., conservancy 1490. 3. The preserving of fruit or the like 1875.

2 Matter cannot subsist without the divine *c.* *Brinkley*. *C.* of order 1563, of existing terrestrial limits 1864.

Phrases *Psychol. Faculty of c.*: the power of retaining knowledge, as distinct from reminiscence, the power of recalling it. *Nat. Phil. C. of energy or force*: the doctrine that 'the total energy of any body or system of bodies is a quantity which can neither be increased nor diminished by any mutual action of those bodies, though it may be transformed into any one of the forms of which energy is susceptible; and that the universe is such a system. So *c.* of mass, etc. *Astron. C. of areas*: the describing of equal areas in equal times by the radius vector of a planet moving in its orbit. Hence *Conservational* *a.*

Conservatism (*kɒnsəˈvətɪzəm*), 1835. [*f. CONSERVATIVE* + *-ISM*] The doctrine and practice of Conservatives, - Toryism. Hence, generally conservative principles in politics, theology, criticism, etc.

Conservatist, *rare*, 1867. [See -IST.] *sb.* One who would preserve (institutions, etc.) unchanged. *adj.* = *CONSERVATIVE*.

Conservative (*kɒnsəˈvətɪv*), *ME.* [*a. F.* *f. L. conservat-, conservare* to CONSERVE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Characterized by a tendency to preserve or keep intact and unchanged; preservative. 2. Designation of the English political party, the characteristic principle of which is the maintenance of existing institutions, political and ecclesiastical (*With capital C.*) 1830. *b.* [from the *sb.*] *Of*, belonging to, or characteristic of Conservatives, or the Conservative party 1831. 3. Applied to a similar spirit in general politics, theology, business, etc. 1845. *b. orig. U.S.* Of an estimate, etc.: Moderate, cautious, purposely low 1900.

1 The *c.* virtues of lock and key W. Irving. *C. faculty* (*Psychol.*) the faculty of CONSERVATION, *q.v.* *C. system* (*Physics*): a system of bodies in which the doctrine of the Conservation of Energy is exemplified. 2 The *c.* side of the Conqueror's policy *Fairbank*. Hence *Conservatively* *adv.* So *Conservatize* *v.* to make or become *c.* (*rare*).

B. *sb.* [The *adj.* used *ab-ol.*] 1. A preserving agent or principle, a preservative *ME.* 2. *Eng. Politics*. A member of the Conservative party, a Tory; in early use, a supporter of Sir Robert Peel 1831. *b.* In general politics, religion, criticism, etc. 1843.

1 Education, as a corrective and *c.* *Sourin*. *a. b.* *Boil* is a born *c.* *Carlyle*.

|| **Conservatoire** (*kɒnsəˈvatoɪr*), 1771. [*F.* = *It.* *-atorio*, *L.* (and *Ger.*) *-atorium*; see CONSERVATORY *sb.*] A public establishment for special instruction in music and declamation.

Conservator (*kɒnsəˈvətɔɪr*), *ME.* [*a. AF. conservateur* = *F.* *conservateur*, ad. *L. conservator*. Also accented *conservator* (*J.*), and earlier *conservador*] 1. One who preserves from injury; a preserver, guardian, keeper, custodian. 2. In various titles official or descriptive *ME.*

a (man), *a* (pass), *au* (loud), *v* (cut), *g* (fr. *chaf*), *o* (ever), *ai* (eye), *a* (fr. *can de vie*), *i* (sit), *z* (Psyche), *o* (what), *u* (got).

1. The infinite C. of the World DEBAM. The C. of a museum 1835. 2. *Conservators of the Peace* (*Conservatores Pacis*) applied in a general sense, to the Sovereign, Lord Chancellor, the Justices of the King's Bench, etc. *Conservators of a river*; see CONSERVATOR. So *Conservatrice*, a trix, a female C. Hence *Conservatorship*.

Conservatory (kōnsō'vātōri), *sō*. 1563. [repr. L. type *conservatorium*, and F. *conservatoire*.] 1. That which preserves, a preservative—1660. 2. A place where things are preserved, esp. a greenhouse for tender flowers or plants 1664. 3. A hospital for the rearing of foundlings and orphans—1693. 4. A school or academy of music, a CONSERVATOIRE, q. v. (Freq. in U.S.) 1842.

The Italian *conservatorio* originated in hospitals for foundlings (see prec. sense), in which a musical education was given.

Conservatory (kōnsō'vātōri), *a*. 1576 [f. L. *conservator*; see -ORY.] 1. Adapted to conserve. 2. = CONSERVATIVE 1822. 3. Of or pertaining to conservators 1881.

Conserve (kōnsō'v), *sō*. ME. [a. F. = med. L. *conseru*, f. *conseruere*; see next.] 1. A preservative—1590. 2. A greenhouse. EVELYN 17. A store—1651. 3. A medicinal or confectionary preparation of some part of a plant, preserved with sugar. *pl*. Preserves. 1530.

1. A conserve against such lawless concupiscence GRIFFIN. 2. *Tam. Shr. Induct* 11.

Conserve (kōnsō'v), *v*. ME. [a. F. *conserver* = L. *conseruare*.] 1. To keep in safety, or from harm, decay, or loss, now usually, to preserve in its existing state from destruction or change. 2. To preserve in being; to keep alive—1698. 3. To make into a conserve, to preserve in sugar, etc.—1773.

1. One ancient lancet window has been carefully conserved 1861. Hence *Conserver*.

Consider (kōnsī'dar), *v*. ME. [a. F. *considerer*, ad. L. *considerare*, f. *con-* + a radical, according to Festus, derived from *sidus*, *sider-*? A term of Astrology.] 1. To view attentively, to survey, examine, inspect (*arr.*). 2. *intr*. To look attentively ME. 3. *trans*. To contemplate mentally, to think over, meditate on, give heed to, take note of. Also with (*arch*) ME. 4. *intr*. To think deliberately, to think oneself, reflect 1460. 5. *trans*. To judge of—1539. 6. To take into practical consideration; to regard, make allowance for ME. 7. To recognize in a practical way, to requite, recompense, see CONSIDERATION—1698. 8. To hold in consideration; to esteem, respect 1692. 9. To look upon (*as*), take for 1533; with *obj* clause: To think, suppose 1830.

1. She considereth a field and byeth it *Prov.* xxxi. 16. 2. Is man no more than this? C him well *Leam* iii. iv. 107. Thou must consider thy servant be men as thou art *CANTON*. 3. I were to c. to curiously to c. *Sham.* v. 2. 27. The matter's weighty, pray c. twice *POPE*. 4. Blessed is he that considereth the poor *Ps.* xli. 1. 7. *Meas* for *M.* i. ii. 214. 8. A pamphlet... which was... enough considered to be both seriously and judiciously answered *JOHNSON*. 9. He considers wealth of little importance 1784. 10. I c. him to have acted disgracefully (*mod*).

Hence *Considered* *pa* *phle*; also used *absol* = 'being taken into account'. *Considerer*. *Consideringly* *adv*. *Consideration* *n*. 'taking into account'; *light* considering everything used *mod*. (*collog.*). *Consideringly* *adv*. thoughtfully; in a considering manner, tone, or attitude.

Considerable (kōnsī'darəb'l), *a*. (and *sō*.) 1449. [ad. med. L. *considerabilis*, f. *considerare*.] 1. That may be considered or viewed (*rare*)—1668. 2. That should be considered, taken into account, or noted; notable—1707. 3. Worthy of consideration or regard, important; of consequence 1619. 4. Worthy of consideration by reason of magnitude; pretty large; a good deal of. (The usual current sense.) 1651. 5. *As adv.* = CONSIDERABLY. Now *dialect*. 1657. 6. *sō*. A thing to be considered. Chiefly *pl*; cf. *valuable*, etc.—1677.

3. The town is still a very c. place *YEATS*. Some of the most c. citizens were banished *HALLAM*. 4. A very c. part of the people *HOBBS*. A c. sum of money *MAR. EDGEWORTH*.

Hence *Considerability*, the quality of being c. *Considerableness*, importance. *Considerably* *adv*, in a way or to a degree that ought to be noticed; much, a good deal.

Considerance. ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *con-*

siderantia; see prec.] The action of considering; reflection—1597.

Considerate (kōnsī'darət), *a*. 1572. [ad. L. *consideratus*.] 1. Marked by consideration, well-considered, deliberate. 2. Of persons, etc. Having or showing consideration; thoughtful, deliberate, prudent *Obsolescent*. 1581. 3. Having regard, regardful of—1667. 4. Thoughtful for others. Now the chief sense 1700.

2. The national courage .c. and determined *EMERSON*. 3. C and careful parentes *MULCASTER*. 4. Was I more c. of you and your comfort *JANE AUSTIN*. Hence *Considerately* *adv.*, -ness.

Consideration (kōnsī'darə'shən), ME. [a. F. *consideration*, ad. L. *considerationem*; see CONSIDER.] 1. The action of looking at, beholding, contemplation—1631. 2. The keeping of a subject before the mind, attentive thought, reflection, meditation ME., (with *ph*.) a reflection 1489. 3. The action of taking into account; the being taken into account, regard 1548. 4. The taking into account of anything as a reason or motive; a fact or circumstance taken, or to be taken, into account 1460. 5. Something given in payment; a reward, remuneration, a compensation 1607. 6. *Law*. Anything regarded as recompense or equivalent for what one does or undertakes for another's benefit, esp. in the law of contracts, 'the thing given or done by the promisee in exchange for the promise' (*Langdell* 1880 § 45) 1530. 7. Regard for the circumstances, feelings, etc. of another ME. 8. Estimation, regard among men; consequence 1598.

2. C. like an Angel came, And whipt th' offending Adam out of him *SHAKES.* *Phr.* To take into c., *underw.* 3. Wherefore, in c. of the premises, he is enacted *stat.* 1530. 4. Induced to adopt this course by considerations of state policy *SHAKES.* 5. They hoped that I would give them some c. to be carried in a chair to the toppe *CORVAT*. 6. C. is the material cause of a contract, without the which no contract can bind the parties *Ternus de la Ley* 77. 8. A man of the first c. 1839. There is nothing in this World that is of any C. in comparison with Eternity *LOCKE*. **Considerative**, *a*. 1449. [a. F. *consideratif*, -ive.] = CONSIDERATE 1, 2, 4, -1823.

Considerator. 1658. [a. L.] One who considers—1695.

Consign (kōnsī'n), *v*. ME. [repr. F. *consigner*, ad. L. *consignare*, f. *con-* + *signare* to mark, sign, seal.]

1. *tr.* *trans*. To mark with the sign of the cross; *spec.* to confirm; with *in*, *into*: To dedicate thus 1533. 2. To attest confirm, ratify—1849. 3. To seal, sign, subscribe 1623. 4. *intr*. To set one's seal, subscribe, agree to—1611. 5. All Lovers young, all Lovers must Consign to thee, and come to dust *Cymb.* i. ii. 275.

2. To hand over formally. 1. To make over as a possession, to deliver formally or commit, to a state, fate, etc. 1532. 2. To hand over to another for custody 1528. 3. To deposit (money) 1633. 4. *Comm.* To deliver or transmit (goods) for sale or custody, usually implying their transit by ship, railway, etc. 1653.

1. When this vital breath ceasing, consigns me o'er to rest and death *PRIDE.* 2. c. anything to a use *DAYTON*, to writing *ABDISSON*. 3. Consigning our horses to the care of our groom *LYTTON*. 3. To c. money in a public bank 1561. 4. A ship laden with goods and consigned to Robert Morris 1866. Hence *Consignable* *a*. that can be consigned. *Consignatory*, a consignee. *Obs.* *Consignee*, a person to whom goods are consigned. *Consigner*.

Consignation (kōnsīgnā'shən), 1537. [ad. L. *consignationem*; see CONSIGN.] 1. The action of marking with the sign of the cross—1642. Also *fig.* 2. Sealing, confirmation, attestation—1849. 3. A consigning to a state or condition—1634. 4. Formal delivery—1678. 5. The action of formally paying over money, as into a bank, etc. 1588. 6. = CONSIGNMENT 3. 1755. 6. To the c. of = addressed to as consignee.

Consignatory, var. of CONSIGNATORY.

Consigne (kōnsī'n), 1864. [F.] Order given to a sentinel, watchword; countersign. **Consigné** (kōnsī'né). [Fr.] A person commanded to keep his quarters, or to stay within certain bounds. (*Dictis*.)

Consignificant (kōnsīgnīfīkənt), *a*. *rare*. 1612. [See CON-] Jointly significant; having a meaning in combination. So *Consignificative* *a*. (*rare*).

Consignificate. [ad. med. L. *consignificatum*.] That which is consigned.

Consignification (kōnsīgnīfīkə'shən), *rare* 1701. [ad. med. L. *consignificationem*, f. *consignificare*.] Joint signification; connotation, conjoint signification.

Consignify (kōnsīgnīfai), *v*. *rare*. 1646. [f. med. L. *consignificare*.] To signify conjointly, to signify when combined with something.

The cypher, which has no value of itself, and only serves to connote and c. *HOBBS* *TOTAL*.

Consignment (kōnsīgnmēt), 1563. [f. CONSIGN v. + MENT.] 1. Sending or dedicating with a sign. 2. Delivering over; committal, allotment 1668. 3. The consigning of goods or a cargo, esp. to an agent for sale or disposal 1709. 4. *concr.* A quantity of goods consigned to an agent or factor 1722.

4. A large c. of pearls entrusted to the captain 1877.

Consignor (kōnsīgnōr), 1789. [f. as prec. + -OR.] One who dispatches goods to another; opp. to *consignee*. More tech. than *consigner*.

Consignatory, *a*. 1642. [ad. L. *consignarius*, f. *consignum*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, counsel; giving counsel—1662.

Consilient (kōnsī'hēnt), *a*. 1807. [ad. L. type *consilient*, f. *con-* + *salva*.] 'jumping together', concurrent, accordant. Hence *Consilience*, the fact of 'jumping together'; coincidence, concurrence; said of inductions.

Consimilar (kōnsīmlār), *a*. Now *rare*. 1548. [f. L. *consimilis* after *SIMILAR*.] 1. = *CONSIMILE*—1651. 2. Entirely similar, like 1645. Hence *Consimilarity* (*rare*).

Consimilate, *v*. 1731. [f. L. *consimilare*, *consimilare*.] To make or become like—1736.

Consimile, *a*. ME. [ad. L. *consimilis*.] Like throughout, homogeneous, as animal tissues, etc.—1577. So *Consimilitude*, *Consimilitude*, similarly, mutual likeness.

Consist (kōnsīst), *v*. 1542. [ad. L. *consistere*, f. *con-* + *sistere* to cause to stand, etc.] 1. *intr*. To have a settled existence, subsist, hold together, exist, be (*arch*) 1551. 2. To exist together as compatible facts, to co-exist—1814; to be possible and so compatible with—1846. 3. To be consistent, to be congruous, to harmonize (*with*) 1638.

1. And by him all things c. *Col.* i. 17. 2. Fayeth can not consist with an ouell conscience 1543. Health consists with temperance alone *POPE*. 3. To c. and hang together *BERKELEY*.

With preps *to* c. on or upon: to stand on, rest upon, to insist *upon* 2 *Rev.* i. v. 1. 287. So *to* c. by. *C. in*: to have its being in; to be comprised or contained in; to be constituted of (now the usual sense); to be composed of (*arch*). So *to* c. by. *C. of*: to be made up or composed of (*Of* was here orig. = *from*, *out of*).

Consistence (kōnsīstēns), 1598 [app. a. F., now *consistence*, f. L. *consistere*, *consistere*, see CONSIDER.] 1. Standing or remaining still, quiescence, state of rest—1751. 2. A settled condition—1702. 3. Material coherence and permanence of form; solidity enough to retain its form 1626; *trans*. matter dense enough to cohere (*poet.*)—1774. 4. The degree of firmness with which the particles of a substance cohere; degree of density. (Usu. of more or less viscous liquids) 1626. Also *fig.* 5. Combination—1702. 6. Coexistence as compatible facts 1659. 7. = CONSISTENCY 4, 5. 1670.

2. Putrefaction; which ever dissolveth the C. of the Body *BACON*. *fig.* Reports, begin to acquire c. 1881. 3. A due C. of the Blood is very necessary for Health *ARBUTHNOT*.

Consistency (kōnsīstēnsi), 1594. [f. L. *consistentem*; see CONSISTENT.] 1. = CONSISTENCE 2, -1705. 2. = CONSISTENCE 3. 1594. 3. = CONSISTENCE 4. 1661. 4. The quality, state, or fact of being consistent; agreement (*with* something, of things, etc.) 1658. 5. The quality of being self-consistent, see CONSISTENT 7. 1787.

4. The c. of the two records *PALMY*. 5. C. of behaviour *ABDISSON*. The doubtful virtue of c. *MARKE*.

Consistent (kōnsīstēnt), 1574. [ad. L. *consistentem*; see CONSIDER.]

A. adv. 1. Standing still or firm; not moving or giving way—1664. 2. Settled, persistent; durable—1684. 3. Consisting in or of, composed of—1671. 4. Holding together as a coherent material body. (Now *rare*.) 1647. 5.

Existing together or simultaneously with (rare) -1733 6. Agreeing or according in substance or form, congruous, compatible. (This and 7 are the current senses.) 1466. *fb.* Used *advb.* -Consistently -1842. 7. Of persons or conduct. Marked by consistency; constantly adhering to the same principles of thought or action 1732.

2 *fc.* *age.* the age when growth has ceased and decay has not begun. 4. A black c. peat-earth 1799 6. An habité, not c. with the words of our Saviour Sir J. Browne. A solid, regular, and c. Structure Leona. 7. C in our follies and our sins Pope

fb. *sb.* *Ecll.* *Hist.* One of the fourth class of penitents (*consistentes*) in the Eastern Church, who took their station with the faithful, but were not admitted to communion.

Hence *Consistently adv.* in a c. manner.

† **Consistible, c.** Also *-able*. 1642. [*f.* *CONSIST*; see *-BLE*.] That may consist (with something); compatible -1660.

Consistorial (*kɒnsɪstərɪəl*), *a.* 1450. [*ad.* *med. L. consistorialis, f. consistorium.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a consistory. 2. Of or pertaining to church government by consistories; Genevan, presbyterian 1561

1. The c. court of the archdeaconry of Wells 1805. 2. The c. or presbyterian form of polity 1889. *var.* *†* **Consistorian** *a.*

Consistory (*kɒnsɪstəri*, *kɒnsɪstəri*), *ME.* [*a.* *ONF. consistorie*, *ad. L. consistorium, f. consisteri*, see *CONSIST*.]

1. *†* **†**. A place where councilors meet, a council-chamber -1756. 2. A meeting of councilors, a council *Obs. exc. Hist. or poet* *ME.* Also *†* *fig.* *†* **†**. A tribunal -1685. *†* **†**. A court, as in *heavenly c.* -1641

2. In mid air To council summons all his mighty peers A gloomy c. *Mt. P. R. 1* 40 3. This false fuge As he was wont sat in his Consistorie And yaf his doomes *CHAUCER*

II. Ecll. senses. 1. The senate in which the Pope, presiding over the Cardinals, deliberates upon the affairs of the church Also, a meeting of this body. *ME.* 2. The diocesan court, held by the chancellor of the diocese *ME.* Also *fig.* 3. In the Lutheran Church, a board of clerical officers, usually appointed by the sovereign, to supervise ecclesiastical affairs 1698. 4. In the Reformed, Genevan, or Presbyterian polity, a court of presbyters, corresponding, in Holland, etc., to the kirk-session in Scotland; in France, to a presbytery 1593. Also *attrib.* 1. His Holiness said that he would deliberate upon the appeal with the c. *FAUCET*

† **Consition**, *rare*. 1656. [*ad. L. consitionem.*] A sowing -1692.

Consociate. 1471. [*ad. L. consociatus*, see next] *adj.* Associated together. In early use as *pa. ppl.* = *CONSOCIATED*. *sb.* A partner, confederate 1579.

Consociate (*kɒnsəʃiə*), *v.* 1566. [*f. L. consociat-, consociare, f. con- + sociare, f. socius.*] 1. *trans.* To bring into association, companionship, partnership; to conjoin in action, etc. 2. *intr.* To enter into association; *spec.* in New England, to join in a consociation of churches 1638. 3. To keep company with 1656.

1. Colly consociateth its waters with Axe *RISDON* 2. They c. to fight against his annoynted *TALP*

Consociation (*kɒnsəʃiə*), *n.* [*f. L. consociationem*, see *prec.*] 1. The action or fact of associating together, combination 1593. 2. Fellowship, companionship 1609. *†* **†**. An alliance or confederation -1685. 4. *Ecll.* A confederation of Christian churches or religious societies. In U.S. a body of the nature of a permanent Council, elected from and representing the Congregational churches of a district, and possessing a certain tacitly conceded ecclesiastical authority 1644

1. The c. of tribes for plunder or defence 1804 2. She glorifieth her nobility, having c. with God *BIBLE* (*Donay*) *Wisd. viii* 3. Hence *Consociational a.* *Consociationist, n.* c. of churches

Consol (*kɒnsəl*), *Pl.* *consols*. 1770. In *pl.* Short for *Consolidated Annuities*, i.e. the government securities of Great Britain; see *CONSOLIDATED*. (The sing. is used only *attrib.* and in *comb.*)

† **Consolate** (*kɒnsələt*), *ppl. a.* 1475 [*ad. L. consolatus.*] 1. Consolated, comforted -1818. 2. *loosely.* Consolatory 1748

se (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *e* (ever). *ai* (I, eye). *e* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sit). *z* (Psyche). *p* (what). *p* (got).

† **Consolate** (*kɒnsələt*), *v.* 1475. [*f. L. consolatus, consolare.*] = *CONSOL* -1773.

Consolation (*kɒnsələʃən*), *ME.* [*a. F., ad. L. consolatorium*] 1. The action of consoling, the state of being consoled, alleviation of sorrow or mental distress 2. (with *pl*) An act or instance of consolation, a person or thing that affords consolation *ME.*

1. Some source of c. from above *MILT. Sam. 664* Pericles in the funeral oration is silent on the consolations of immortality *JOWETT. Phr. C. race, match, etc.* one open only to those who have been defeated in the preceding 'events'. So *c. status*

† **Consolator**. 1540 [*a. L.*] *Consoler.*

Consolatory (*kɒnsələtəri*), *ME.* [*ad. L. consolatorius, f. consolator.*] *adj.* Tending to console; bringing consolation *†* *sb.* 'A speech or writing containing topics of comfort' (*J*) -1671. Hence *Consolatorily adv.*

Consolatrix (*kɒnsələtriks*), *rare*. 1632 [*a. (med.) L.*] A female consoler.

Console (*kɒnsəʊl*), *sb.* Also *consol*. 1706. [*a. F. console* ?abbrev from *consolider* (*Littre*).] 1. *Arch.* A variety of the bracket or corbel, 'an ornament in any material which projects about half its height or less, for the purpose of carrying anything'. 2. Short for *c-table* (see below) 1840. 3. The desk from which an organ is played, containing keyboards, stop action, etc. 1881.

1. The drawing room, in which, on consoles, are the twelve Caesars *Br. Pococke. Comb c-table*, a table supported by a fixed bracket against a wall, also, a movable side-table supported by consoles.

Console (*kɒnsəʊl*), *v.* 1693. [*a. F. consoler, ad. L. consolare, collateral f. consolare, f. con- + solari. Repl. CONSOLATE.*] *trans.* To comfort in distress or depression; to alleviate the sorrow of, 'to free from the sense of misery' (*J.*)

What, thou think'st men speak in courtly chambers Words by which the wretched are consoled *M. ARNOLD. Earth can c., Heaven can torment no more SHREVE*

Hence *Consolable a.* that can be consoled. *Consoler*, one who consoles; *repl. CONSOLATOR.*

† **Consolidant**. 1661 [*n. F. prop. pr. ppl. of consolider.*] *adj.* That consolidates. Of medicines. Tending to unite or heal (wounds, fractures, etc.) 1755 *sb. A c. medicine.* (Now only in *Dicts*)

Consolidate (*kɒnsəlɪdeɪt*), *ppl. a.* 1531 [*ad. L. consolidatus; see next*] = *CONSOLIDATED.*

Consolidate (*kɒnsəlɪdeɪt*), *v.* 1511. [*f. L. consolidat-, consolidare, f. con- + solidare, f. solidus.*] 1. *trans.* To make solid, to form into a compact mass, to solidify 1653 2. To make firm or strong, to strengthen (now chiefly power, etc.) 1540. 3. To combine compactly into one mass, body, or connected whole 1511. 14. *spec.* To cause (the parts of a wound or fracture) to unite and so to heal -1788. Also *absol.* 5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become solid or firm, to combine or unite solidly or compactly 1626

2. To c. an empire *THURLWALL*, the social order *MORLEY*. 3. To c. two Churches *PRIDEAUX*, the Scottish Acts *BURTON*, the customs duties *McCulloch* 5. Hurts and ulcers of the head dryness maketh them more apt to c. *Bacon*. Hence *Consolidative a.* serving to c. *Consolidator*, one who or that which consolidates

Consolidated (*kɒnsəlɪdeɪtɪd*), *ppl. a.* 1753. [*f. prec. vb.*] Made solid, firm, or compact; combined, unified; said *esp.* of sources of revenue, funds, debts, etc.

C. Annuities: the Government securities of Great Britain, which were consolidated in 1751 (25 George II, c. 27) into a single stock bearing interest at 3 per cent. (Now reduced to 2½). See also *CONSORTS*. *C. Fund*: the united product of various branches of the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, whence the interest of the national debt, the grants to the Royal Family, the Civil List, etc., are paid.

Consolidation (*kɒnsəlɪdeɪʃən*), *ME.* [*ad. L. consolidationem; see CONSOLIDATE v.* Cf. *F. consolidation.*] 1. The action of consolidating; solidification 1603. Also *fig.* 2. Combination into a compact mass, single body, or coherent whole; combination, unification 1677. 3. *Bot.* = *ADNATION* 1851

1. Formed by the c. of fibrin *CARTER*. *fig.* The c. of our Union 1787. 2. The first germ of social c. and growth *MORLEY*. The 'Companies' *CLAUDES C. Act* 1846. 3. The c. of the customs duties *McCulloch C. of actions*, the merging of two or more actions at law by a court or judge to save expense and delay. Hence *Consolidationist*, one who advocates c.

Consols, *sb. pl.*; see *CONSOL*.

Consommé (*kɒnsɒmə*), 1824. [*F., f. con-* *summer*, *ad. L. consummare* to *CONSUMMATE*, complete.] A strong broth or soup made from meat; now *esp.* clear soup.

Consonance (*kɒnsəʊnsəns*), *ME.* [*a. 14th c. F. (now consonance), ad. L. consonantia, see CONSONANT.*] 1. = *ASSONANCE* 1. 1589 2. Pleasing combination of sounds 1594. 3. *Mus.* The sounding together of two notes in harmony the quality or fact of being *CONSONANT* (*Opp* to *DISSONANCE*) 1694. *b.* A consonant in 'interval', a concord 1624. 4. *fig.* Agreement, harmony, concord *ME.*

2. Winds and Waters flow'd in C. *THOMSON*. 4. The c. and agreement they have either with reputable or dignity 1592. *Phr. In c. with.* *var.* *Consonancy* (*in senses 1, 2, 4*)

Consonant (*kɒnsəʊnənt*), *a.* 1483. [*a. 14th c. F. (now consonant), ad. L. consonantem, consonare, f. con- + sonare* to *SOUND.*] 1. In agreement, accordance, or harmony, accordant (*fo*) consistent (*with*) 1489. *fb. advb.* -1744. 2. Consistent -1744. 3. Of sounds or music. Harmonious 1515; *Mus.* concordant, constituting a consonance 1609. 4. Of words Agreeing in sound 1645. 5. Of the nature of a consonant (*pure*) 1751.

1. With one c. heart and voice *Hammies* II. He opinion is c. to law *COWE*. C. with the doctrine of St Paul 1857. 3. An euphonious melody and consonant cadence *K. WIRTH*. 4. The four c. rhymes required in each (Spenserian) stanza *PURCELL*. Hence *Consonantly adv.* *Const. to, with.*

Consonant (*kɒnsəʊnənt*), *sb.* *ME.* [*a. 13-14th c. F., ad. L. consonantem, sb. use (sc. consonans littera) of pr. ppl., see prec.*] 1. An alphabetic or phonetic element other than a vowel, an elementary sound of speech which in the formation of a syllable is combined with a vowel. Applied both to sounds and letters.

Elementary sounds have been classed, according to the degree in which they may function as vowels, as (1) vowels, (2) semi-vowels (*Eng. y and w*), (3) liquids (*l, m, n, r*), (4) nasals (*ng, ny, ny*), (5) fricatives or spirants, (*v, z, s, z, v, and breath (p, t, k)*), (6) mutes or stops, (*q, b, d, g*), and *breath (p, t, k)*. Only class 6 have the consonantal function exclusively, *p, t, k* being the most typical consonants. Consonants may also be classed, according to the part of the mouth where they are formed, into labials (*p, b, f, v, m*), dentals, palatals, gutturals, and other minor groups.

2. *Mus.* = *CONSONANCE* 3b -1712. Also *attrib.* Hence *Consonantal a.* of the nature of a c.; characterized by consonants; *var. Consonantive (rare).* *Consonantism*, use of consonants; a consonant formation. *Consonantize v.* to turn (a vowel) into a c. (e.g. *u* into *w*)

Consonate, *v. rare*. 1882 [*f. L. consonal, consonant.*] *intr.* To sound in sympathy

Consonous (*kɒnsəʊnəs*), *a. rare*. 1654. [*f. L. consonus + -OUS.*] 1. Harmonious. 2. = *CONSONANT* 1. 1660.

† **Consopite**, *v.* (erron. in *Dicts.* *consopiate*) 1647 [*f. L. consopit-, consopire*] *trans.* To lay or lull to sleep, to compose, to stupify (*Usu fig.*) -1685. So *†* **Consopite ppl. a.** lull to sleep. *†* **Consopition** (erron. *consopation*) a laying or lulling to sleep.

Consort (*kɒnsɔrt*), *sb.* *ME.* [*a. F., ad. L. consors, -ortem, f. con- + sors, sortem lot.*] 1. A partner, companion; a colleague -1755. Also *fig.* 2. A ship sailing in company with another 1602. 3. A husband or wife, a spouse 1634. Also, of animals 1796

1. To seek good companions and companions *GREENE*. 2. Our c., the *Rescue KANE*. 3. The Queen, whether regnant or c. *SIDNEY. France*, the title of Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria.

† **Consort** (*kɒnsɔrt*), *sb.* 1584. [*n. of action f. CONSORT v., and in II. erron. f. F. concerto.*] *It. concerto.* Till 1612 accented by the poets *consoirt*

I. 1. A fellowship, partnership, company -1702. 2. Accord; agreement -1793

1. Wilt thou be of our c.? Say I, and he the cap tune of vs all *Two Gent. iv. l. 64*. Five or six boats in a c. 1597. Experiments in C. *Bacon*. 2. To act in c. with me 1793.

II. **CONCERT** of music. 1. The accord of instruments or voices -1711. Also *fig.* 2. A company of musicians making music together -1704. 3. = *CONCERT* 4 -1774. Also *attrib.*

1. Visit by night your Ladies chamber-window With some sweet C. *Two Gent. iii. l. 84*. 2. Lord

place me in thy c.; give one strain To my poore reed
G. HERBERT.

Consort (kɒnsɔːt), *v.* 1588. [Of obscure origin. Cf. **CONSORT** *sb.*, *sb.*, and **SORT** Not found in French.] *tr.* *trans.* To accompany; to escort, attend -1622. *tr.* To be a consort to -1618. *3.* To sort together **Const.** with 1588 *tr.* To associate oneself (with) -1692. *5.* *intr.* To associate 1588 *6.* To accord **Consort** *to*, with. 1599 *tr.* To play, sing, or sound together -1734.

1. Sweet health c. your grace L. L. L. 11. i. 178
3. C me quickly with the dead 1506 *4.* When he begins to c. himself with men, and thinks himself one Loc. 16. *5.* Men c. in camp and town EMERSON. *10.* c. with Lutherans MACAULAY. *6.* It did not c. with his idea MILL.

Hence **Conso**rtable *a.* capable of consorting together or of being consorted. **Conso**rter. *So* **Conso**rtion, intercourse, alliance. **Conso**rtment, association as partners.

Consortism (kɒnsɔːtɪzəm). 1880. [*f.* **CONSORT** *sb.* + *ISM*.] *Biol.* The association during life of two organisms, each of which is dependent on the other for its existence or well-being. Cf. **SYMBIOSIS**

Consortium (kɒnsɔːtʃiəm). 1881 [L., *f.* *consort*.] Partnership, association. *So* **Conso**rtial *a.* pertaining to a c.

Consortship (kɒnsɔːtʃɪp). Now rare. 1592. [*f.* **CONSORT** *sb.* + *SHIP*.] The state or position of a consort; association, partnership.

Consoude, now **Conso**und (kɒnsaʊnd), *sb.* OE. [*a.* OE. *consolide*, *consoude*, *consoude* -L. *consolidare*, so called app. *f.* L. *consolidare*, of COMPREY. *Consound is a corruption.] *Herb.* A herb to which healing virtues were attributed, probably the comfrey (*Symphytum officinale*) -1807. *So* **Conso**ude, *consou*nd *v.* = **CONSO**LIDATE *v.* 4.*

Consound; see **CONSO**UDE.

Conspecies. 1837. [See **CON**.] In *pl.* Fellow species of a genus. Hence **Consp**ecific *a.* specifically identical.

Conspection. rare. 1611. [*ad.* L. *consp*ectio, *n.*] The action of beholding -1654.

Conspectivity. [app. *loc.* *f.* L. *consp*ectus.] Faculty of sight, vision *Cor* II. i. 70

Conspectus (kɒnspekʃəs). 1836. [*a.* L.] *1.* A comprehensive survey. *2.* More usually *con* A synopsis, digest 1838.

1. To get at a c. of the general current of affairs rather than to study minutely a single period 1879.

Consperse (kɒnspeɪs), *a.* [*ad.* L. *consp*ersur] Sprinkled; *spec.* in *Entom.* thickly strewn with minute punctures or dots. *So* **Consp**ersion, the action of sprinkling; *concr.* dough, paste. [*Cf.* *Vulg.* *1.* *Cor.* v. 7.]

Conspicuity (kɒnspekʃuɪti). Now rare 1601. [*f.* **CONSPICUOUS**.] = **CONSPICUOUSNESS**.

Conspicuous (kɒnspekʃuəs), *a.* 1545. [*f.* L. *consp*icuus.] *1.* Clearly visible, obvious or striking to the eye. *2.* Obvious to the mental eye plainly evident; striking; hence, eminent, remarkable, noteworthy 1613.

1. A Rock Of Alabaster, put'd up to the Clouds, C. *far* MILT. *P. L.* iv. 545. *2.* Frankfurt—a city c. for its loyalty to the imperial house S. AUSTIN. *Phr.* C. by its absence. (Cf. *Tac. Ann.* iii. 76.) Hence **Consp**icuously *adv.*, *ness*.

Conspiracy (kɒnspraɪsi), ME. [*f.* L. *consp*iratio CONSPIRATION; see **ACY**.] *1.* The action of conspiring. *2.* (with *a* and *pl.*) A combination of persons for an evil or unlawful purpose, an agreement between two or more to do something criminal, illegal, or reprehensible; a plot ME; *tr.* body of conspirators -1600. *3.* *fig.* Union or combination for one end or purpose (*arch.*) 1538.

1. Combined in bold c. against Heav'n's King MILT. *P. L.* ii. 751. *2.* In all conspiracies there must be great secrecy CLARKE. *3.* So is the c. of her several graces, held best together to make one perfect figure of beauty SIDNEY.

Conspirant (kɒnspraɪənt), *rare*. 1603. [*a.* F., *f.* *consp*irer.] *adj.* Conspiring *sb.* A conspirator.

Conspiration (kɒnspraɪəʃən). *Obs.* exc. *fig.* ME [*a.* F.] = **CONSPIRACY**.

Conspirator (kɒnspraɪətə). [*ME* *consp*irator, *ad.* L. *consp*iratorum] One engaged in a conspiracy; one who conspires with others to commit treason. Hence **Consp**iratorial *a.* per-

taining to or characteristic of conspirators or conspiracy. **Consp**iratrix, *f.* *trice*, a female c.

Conspire (kɒnspraɪ), *v.* ME. [*2.* F. *consp*irer, *ad.* L. *consp*irare lit. 'to breathe together'.] *1.* *intr.* To combine privily to do something criminal, illegal, or reprehensible (*esp.* to commit treason or murder, excite sedition, etc.); to plot. *2.* *trans.* To plot, devise, contrive ME *3.* *intr.* To combine in action or aim, to concur, co-operate as by intention 1575 *tr.* To agree -1737 *tr.* *trans.* To unite in producing -1669.

1. They conspired against him, to slay him *Gen.* xxxvii. 18 *2.* The Countess waxed wery of hym, & conspyrid his deth FABYAN. *3.* Therefore must your labour c. with my inventions 1657. Hence **Consp**irer, **Consp**iringly *adv.*

Conspissate, *v.* 1647. [*f.* L. *conspissat-ppl. stem, *f.* *con* + *spissare*.] *trans.* To thicken, condense -1681. Hence **Consp**issation.*

Conspurcate, *v.* 1600. [*f.* L. *conspurcat-ppl. stem, *f.* *con* + *spurare*, *f.* *spurus* unclean.] *trans.* To defile, pollute (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1669. Hence **Consp**urcation.*

Constable (kɒnstəbəl, kɒn-). [ME., *a.* OF. *conestable*, *conestable*, repr. lat. L. *comes stabuli* count of the stable, marshal Cf. the sense-development of *marshal*.] *1.* *gen.* The chief officer of the household, court, administration, or military forces of a ruler. *2.* The governor or warden of a royal fortress or castle. (Still in Eng. use.) ME. *3.* A military officer ME. *4.* An officer of the peace 1597.

1. *C. of France* the principal officer of the household of the early French kings, who ultimately rose to be commander-in-chief of the army in the absence of the monarch. He was the supreme judge of questions of chivalry. (Abolished in 1637) *C. of England, Lord High C.* one of the chief functionaries in the English royal household, with duties and powers similar to those of the same officer in France. The office was forfeited in 1521, since which time the title has been granted only for particular occasions, *esp.* the sovereign's coronation. *4.* *High C.* an officer of a hundred or other like district, appointed to act as conservator of the peace within his district, and to perform various other duties. (Abolished in 1869) *Petty or Parish C.* a conservator of the peace, etc., within a parish or township. (Now incorporated in the County Police system) *Chief C.* the officer at the head of the police force of a county or equivalent district *Special C.* a person sworn in to act as c. on special occasions.

Phr. To outrun the c. to go at too great a pace, to go too far; to spend more money than one has, to get into debt; also to overrun the c.

Hence **Constab**lery, the office of, or district under, a c. **Constab**lship, the office of c. **Constab**lewick, the office of a c. (in the earlier sense), the district of a (petty) c. *So* **Constab**less, a female c.; the wife of a c.; also a foreign title.

Constabulary (kɒnstəˈbʊləri), *sb.* 1587 [*ad.* med. L. *constabularia*, *f.* *constabularius*; see **ARY**.] *tr.* **Constab**lship -1747. *2.* A constableness 1631. *3.* The organized body of constables of a country or specified district 1837.

Constabulary (kɒnstəˈbʊləri), *a.* 1824. [*ad.* med. L. *constabularius*, see *prec.*] *1.* Of or pertaining to petty constables or to police officers. *2.* Of the nature or function of constables 1856 *var.* **Constab**ulatory.

Constancy (kɒnstənsi), 1526. [*ad.* L. *constantia*] *1.* The state or quality of being unmoved in mind, steadfastness, firmness, fortitude. *2.* Steadfastness of attachment to a person or cause; fidelity 1548. *3.* The quality of being invariable, uniformity, unchangingness, regularity 1600. *4.* (with *a*) A permanency 1710 *tr.* = **CONSISTENCE** -1794.

1. C. whereby man or woman holdeth hole, and is not broken by impacyency 1526. *2.* A fellow of plaine and vncboynd Constancy *Hen. V.* v. 161. *3.* The polar wind blows with equal c. in both the frigid zones 1794. *var.* **Constancy** (in senses 1, 2).

Constant (kɒnstənt), *a.* (*sb.*) ME. [*a.* F., *ad.* L. *constans*, *constantem*, *constare*, *f.* *con* + *stare*.]

A. *adj.* *1.* Standing firm in mind, steadfast, resolute. *2.* Steadfast in attachment to a cause or person, faithful, true (*to*) ME *tr.* *3.* Certain -1667 *4.* Of things: Invariable, fixed, unchanging, uniform 1549. *5.* *Math.* and *Physics* Remaining the same in quantity or amount under uniform conditions. *Opp.* to *variable*. 1753 *6.* Of actions, conditions, etc.: Continuing without intermission, continually recurring 1655;

also *transf.* of a person 1639. *tr.* Steady (physically) -1741. *tr.* **Consistent** 1580.

1. The c. sufferings of ancient martyrs B. HALL. *2.* To one thing c. never Much *Ado* ii. iii. 116. *3.* The fortune change, his c. spouse remains *POME*. *4.* *tr.* *tr.* c. = L. *constat*. *2.* Time keeps his c. pace FELTHAM. *tr.* *c.* see **CONSISTENT**. *6.* By c. vigils worn SHENSTONE. *A.* reader of St. Paul's Epistles MILT. *7.* *Temp* ii. ii. 119.

B. *sb.* *Math.* and *Physics* A quantity which does not vary throughout an investigation. *opp.* to *variable*. Also *fig.* 1832

The proportion between the circumference and diameter of a circle is a determinate c. 1837.

Hence **Const**antly *adv.*, *ness*.

Constantinian (kɒnstəntɪˈniən), *a.* 1641. Of or belonging to the Roman Emperor Constantine the Great, or his period (A. D. 306-337)

Constantinopolitan (kɒnstəntɪˈnɒpəlɪˈtæn), *a.* 1568. [*ad.* L. *Constantinopolitanus*.] Of or pertaining to Constantinople (Gr. *Κωνσταντινούπολις*), or to the Eastern Empire or Church, Byzantine.

Constat (kɒnstæt), 1570. [L. = 'it is certain'; see **CONSTANT**] *tr.* *Law* A certificate stating what appears (*constat*) upon record in the Court of Exchequer touching any matter. Also an exemplification of the enrolment of letters-patent under the Great Seal. -1670 *tr.* *fig.* Certifying evidence -1661

Constate (kɒnstæt), *v.* rare. 1773. [*a.* F. *constater*, prob. *f.* L. *constat*-, ppl. stem of *constare*.] To establish, ascertain, state

Constellate (kɒnstɛlət, kɒnstɛˈlət), *ppl.* *a.* 1649. [*ad.* L. *constellatus* starred] = **Constel**lated (see **CONSTELLATE** *v.* 2)

Constellate (kɒnstɛlət, kɒnstɛˈlət), *v.* 1621 [*f.* L. *constellat*-, see *prec.*] *tr.* *trans.* *Astrol.* *a.* To fashion under a particular constellation. *b.* To cast the horoscope of. *c.* *pass.* To be predestined (*to*) by one's 'stars' -1829. *2.* To form into, or set in, a constellation. *Often* *transf.* 1643. *3.* To stud 1691. *4.* *intr.* To cluster together, as stars in a constellation 1647. *5.* To them that know how to c. those lights *BOYLE*. *6.* Flowers, that c. on earth Mrs. BROWNING.

Constellation (kɒnstɛləˈʃən), ME. [*a.* F. or *ad.* L. *constellationem*.] *tr.* *Astrol.* The position of 'stars' (*i.e.* planets) in regard to one another; *esp.* their position at the time of a man's birth; disposition as influenced by one's 'stars' -1651. *2.* A number of fixed stars grouped together within the outline of an imaginary figure traced on the face of the sky 1551. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1. Some men hold opinion That it is constellation Which causeth all that a man doth *GOETHE*. *2.* The c. which the Greeks called the Argo, was a representation of the sacred ship of Osiris SULLIVAN. *A.* c. of fair ladies *BOYLE*

Constellatory (kɒnstɛləˈtɔəri), *a.* rare. 1652 [See **CONSTELLATE** and **ORY**.] *tr.* Pertaining to constellations (sense 1) -1801. *2.* Relating to, or of the nature of, a group of 'stars' 1823

Consternate (kɒnstɛˈneɪt), *v.* 1651. [*f.* L. *consternatus*, *consternare*, collateral form to *consternare*.] To fill with amazement and terror

Consternation (kɒnstɛˈneɪʃən) 1611. [*f.* F., or *ad.* L. *consternationem*, see *prec.*] Amazement and terror such as to prostrate one's faculties, dismay

It is a question of c, a question that should strike him that should answer it dumb *DOVNE*.

Constipate, *ppl.* *a.* 1542. [*ad.* L. *constipatus*, *f.* *con* + *stipare* to press, stuff.] = **CON**stipated -1733.

Constipate (kɒnstɪˈpeɪt), *v.* 1533. [*f.* L. *constipat*- ppl. stem; see *prec.* Cf. **COSTIVE**] *tr.* *trans.* To crowd, pack, or press closely together; to condense, thicken (liquids) -1709 *tr.* *Med.* To bind together (the tissues) to close (the pores or vessels) -1763. *3.* *spec.* To confine the bowels; to render costive 1533. *4.* Vapours .constipated and condensed into clouds 1709

Constipation (kɒnstɪˈpeɪʃən), ME. [*a.* F., or *ad.* L. *constipationem*.] *tr.* The action of pressing closely together; the state of being so compressed, condensation -1713. *tr.* *Med.* Contraction or constriction of organic tissues, the veins, etc. -1660. *3.* *spec.* A state of the bowels in which the evacuations are obstructed or stopped; costiveness 1549.

1. A pretty close C. and mutual Contact of its Parties BENTLEY.

Constituency (kɒnstɪtjʊənsi). 1831. [f. CONSTITUENT, cf. *regency*, etc.] A body of constituents, the body of voters who elect a representative member of a public body; in looser use, the whole body of residents in a place so represented, the place itself. Also *transf.* = CLIENTELE 3.

Constituent (kɒnstɪtjuənt). 1622 [ad. L. *constituens*, *constituere* to CONSTITUTE.]

A. adj. 1. That constitutes a thing what it is -1833. 2. That jointly constitute or compose, component 1860. 3. That constitutes, appoints, or elects a representative 1769. 4. Having the power to frame or alter a [political] constitution, as in *c. assembly*, power 1801. 5. The c. parts of water PALEY. 6. A question of right arises between the c. and the representative body JONES. Hence *Constituently* *adv.* as regards c. parts.

B. sb. 1. One who constitutes another his agent or representative 1622. 2. *spec.* One of those who elect another as their representative; an elector; loosely, any inhabitant of the place so represented 1714; f. = CONSTITUENCY -1757. 3. One who constitutes or frames 1677. 4. A constituent element or part 1756.

5. The factor is answerable personally to his c. DALLAS. 6. Twenty-four Members whose constituents are upwards of 200,000 in number BAILEY. 7. What is the special and necessary c. of royalty MAURICE.

Constitute (kɒnstɪtjuːt). *v.* 1477 [f. L. *constituo*, *constituere* to set up, place, see STATUTE.] 1. *trans.* To set, place -1708. 2. To set up, ordain, appoint 1477. 3. To set up 1519; to give legal form to 1638. 4. To frame, form, to make up, compose 1640. 5. To set up as 1534. 6. [with simple obj.] To make (a thing) what it is 1818.

7. Where one Man is constituted Representative of the whole number HOBBES. Laws constituted by lawful authority PRIDMORE. 8. To c. a tribunal MACAULAY, the House C. LOCKHART. 9. Many... whose Lives are weakly constituted SIR T. BROWNE. The things which c. wealth H. M. MARRIAGE. 10. He had constituted himself her companion BLACK. Hence *Constituted*, -or, one who or that which constitutes. 11. *Constitute*, *pple*, *a.* (sb.) 1483. [ad. L. *constitutus*, see *prec.*] 1. Constituted; see the verb -1808. 2. *sb.* An ordinance -1610.

Constitution (kɒnstɪtjuːʃən). ME. [a. F., ad. L. *constitutionem*.] 1. The action of constituting; see the verb 1582. 2. The action of decreeing or ordaining -1601. 3. A decree, ordinance, law, regulation, *spec.* in *Rom. Law*, an enactment made by the emperor. Also *fig.* (Now *Hist.*) ME. 4. The way in which anything is constituted or made up; make, frame, composition 1601. 5. *spec.* a. Physical nature, or character of the body in regard to healthiness, strength, vitality, etc. 1553. b. Nature, character, or condition of mind; disposition, temperament 1589. 6. The mode in which a state is constituted or organized 1610. 7. The system or body of fundamental principles according to which a nation, state, or body politic is constituted and governed 1735. Also *attrib.*

8. Before c. of Sovereign Power all men had right to all things HOBBES. 9. *Apostolical Constitutions* (in *Each. Hist.*), a collection of ecclesiastical regulations, ascribed to the apostles, but known to be of much later date. The Constitutions of Clarendon... forbade the ordination of villains FREEMAN. 10. C. of Nature BUTLER, of society H. M. MARRIAGE, of the world ENKINSON, the solar spectrum BREWSTER. 11. a. His c. was far from robust PRESCOTT. b. His feelings... flowed from his c., not his will MIDDLETON. 12. The original c. of England was highly aristocratic HALLAM. 13. The Twelve eldest are sent solemnly to fetch the C. itself, the printed Book of the Law CARLILE. By the English c. we understand a few great traditional principles of government, any fundamental basis of which would involve either tyranny or anarchy 1864. Hence *Constitutional* *a.* having (such and such) a c.

Constitutional (kɒnstɪtjuːʃənəl), *a.* (sb.) 1682. [f. *prec.* + -AL.]

A. adj. 1. Of, belonging to, or inherent in a person's constitution. 2. Beneficial to the (bodily) constitution 1750. 3. Forming an essential part or element; essential 1750. 4. In harmony with, authorized by, or supporting, the political constitution 1765. Of a sovereign: Ruling according to a constitution 1801. 5.

Of, pertaining to, or dealing with the political constitution 1841.

6. Pope's c. irritability L. STEPHEN. 7. C. walks 1860. 8. The difference between things c. and arbitrary WARBURTON. 9. A c. proceeding 1845. 10. C. Ling 1802, government 1841. 11. C. History of England STONES (1846).

B. sb. 1. A walk taken for the benefit of one's health (*colloq.*) 1829. 2. = CONSTITUTIONALIST 2 1793.

3. He taketh a c. of forty minutes every day 1836. Hence *Constitutionalize* *v.* to make c.; to take a c.

Constitutionalism (kɒnstɪtjuːʃənəlɪzəm). 1832 [f. *prec.* + -ISM] 1. A constitutional system of government. 2. Adherence to constitutional principles 1871.

Constitutionalist 1766. [f. as *prec.* + -IST.] 1. One who studies or writes on the (political) constitution. 2. An adherent of constitutional principles, or of a particular constitution. In England, about 1870-80, = CONSERVATIVE. 1793. var. *Constitutionist* (rare).

Constitutionality (kɒnstɪtjuːʃənəlɪti) 1801 [f. as *prec.* + -ITY] The quality of being in accordance with the constitution, constitutional character.

The c. of the execution by electricity 1890.

Constitutionally (kɒnstɪtjuːʃənəlɪ), *adv.* 1742 [f. CONSTITUTIONAL + -LY.] 1. In constitution or composition 1767. 2. As to the (bodily) constitution 1796. 3. By virtue of one's constitution, naturally 1742. 4. In accordance with the (political) constitution 1756.

5. All you English are c. sullen FOOT. 6. He wh. seems to have been a c. governor MACAULAY.

Constitutive (kɒnstɪtjuːtɪv), *a.* 1592. [f. L. *constitutivus*, *constituere* to set up, place, see STATUTE.] 1. Having the power of constituting, constructive. 2. That makes a thing what it is, essential 1610. 3. That goes to make up; constituent, component 1640. 4. With obj. That constitutes 1638.

5. These ideas, if not c. principles to extend our knowledge beyond the bounds of experience, are regulative principles to arrange experience J. H. STUART. 6. The c. essence of all individual created beings CUDWORTH. 7. The c. parts of the drama are six HARRIS. Hence *Constitutively* *adv.*, *ness*.

Constrain (kən'streɪn), *v.* ME. [ad. OF. *constrindre*, *constrindre* -L. *constringere*, f. *con-* + *stringere* to draw tight.] 1. *trans.* To force, compel, oblige, also *absol.*; in *Dynamics*, to restrict the motion of (a body or particle) to a certain course 1834. 2. To force out, to produce in opposition to nature (J.) -1725. 3. To take by force, to violate -1699. 4. To straiten; to oppress, afflict -1859. 5. To compress into small compass; to contract (rare) ME. 6. To confine forcibly, keep in bonds, imprison ME. Also *fig.* 7. = CONSTRINGE, CONSTRUCT -1697.

8. Constrained to learn the Latin tongue 1538. Strong constrained by policy 1566. To c. assent WATTS. 9. To c. a smile PORT. 10. *Tit. A. v. ii. 178.* 11. How the trait stays the slender waste c. GAY (J.). 12. When Winter fronts the field with cold DIVINES. Hence *Construable* *a.* (rare). *Constrained* *pple* *a.* forced; not natural; embarrassed; cramped. *Constrainedly* *adv.*, *ness*. *Constrainer* (*rare*). *Constrainingly* *adv.*

13. *Constrained*, *pple*, *a.* ME. [a. OF. (pa. pple. of *constrindre*) -popular L. type **constrinctus* for *constrictus*.] = *Constrained*.

Constraint (kən'streɪnt), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *constrainte*, fem. sb., f. *prec.*] 1. Coercion, compulsion 1524. 2. Confinement; restriction of liberty 1590. 3. Oppression, affliction -1579. 4. Compulsion put upon the expression of feelings or the behaviour; always implying unnaturalness or embarrassment 1706. 5. *Dynamics*. See *CONSTRAIN* v. 1. 1856.

6. Not from c. but choice ROBERTSON. 7. Let the captain talk of bounteous war! The prisoner of immured dark c. 1596. 8. You see I write to you without any sort of c. or method, as things come into my head 1706. Hence *Constraining* *a.* having tendency to constrain (*rare*).

Constrict (kən'strɪkt), *v.* 1732. [f. L. *constringere*, *constringere*. Cf. *CONSTRAIN*, *CONSTRINGE*.] 1. *trans.* To draw together as by tightening an encircling string; to make small or narrow (an orifice, etc.); to contract, compress 1759. 2. To cause to contract or shrink 1732.

3. The neck should not be constricted by a tight

collar 1871. 4. Such things as c. the fibres ARBUTHNOT. Hence *Constricted* *pple*, *a.* drawn together by constriction; *trans.* *trans.* narrowed at some part, as if by constriction.

Constrictive *a.* that tends to c. **Constriction** (kən'strɪkʃən). ME. [ad. L. *constrictionem*; see *CONSTRICT*, *CONSTRINGE*.] 1. Drawing together as by an encircling pressure, the condition of being so drawn together, compression, contraction. 2. *constr.* A constricted part 1826. 3. Something which constricts 1659.

4. The c. of the pores... of the body VANVOR. 5. A c. of the last channel narrows it to a mile PARKMAN.

Constrictor (kən'strɪktɔː). 1735. [a. L., see *CONSTRINGE*.] 1. *trans.* A muscle which draws together a part. 2. *Surg.* An instrument for producing constriction; a compressor 1822. 3. A large snake which crushes its prey, a BOA-CONSTRUCTOR 1815.

Constringe (kən'strɪndʒ), *v.* 1604. [ad. L. *constringere*. Cf. *CONSTRUCT*.] 1. *trans.* = *CONSTRUCT* 1. 2. *Obj.* 1606. 3. *Phys.* = *CONSTRUCT* 2 1601. 4. *intr.* To become close or dense, BROWNING.

5. The neck [of the bladder] is constricted with a muscle LYTON. 6. Constringing such [parts] as are dilated PORT.

Constringent (kən'strɪndʒənt), 1603 [ad. L. *constringens*, *constringere*.] Causing constriction. Hence *Constringency*, *c.* quality.

Construable (kən'strɪəbəl), *a.* 1657. [f. *CONSTRUCT*, + -ABLE.] That may be construed.

Construct (kən'strɒkt), *pple*, *a.* arch. ME. [ad. L. *constructus*.] 1. *pple*, *pple*, *pple*, *pple*. Constructed. 2. *cf.* in *c. state*, *state* *c.* in *Heb. Gram.*: the form of the substantive used when standing before another having an attributive (or genitive) relation to it.

Construct (kən'strɒkt), *v.* 1610. [f. L. *constructus*, *constructus* to pile up. Cf. *CONSTRUCT*.] 1. *trans.* To make or form by fitting the parts together, to frame, build, erect 1663. Also *absol.* 2. *Gram.* To combine in grammatical construction (Used chiefly of the manner). 1864. 3. To CONSTRUCT. *See* -1876.

4. To c. a ship 1791, road 1863, system JOHNSON. Hence *Constructed* *pple*, *a.* (Cf. *qualified*, as *ad.*) *Constructed*, -or, one who constructs or designs the construction of a ship (or ship for the navy).

Construction (kən'strɒkʃən). ME. [ad. L. *constructionem*, see *prec.*] 1. The action of framing, devising, or forming, by the putting together of parts, erection, building, the art or science of constructing.

2. The manner in which a thing is constructed or formed; structure 1707; constructive faculty 1826. 3. A thing constructed 1796. 4. [The] Director of Naval C. *Arch. of c.*: an arch built in the body of a wall or other structure to relieve the part below it. *C. of equations*, the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, whereby its truth may be demonstrated geometrically. 5. The had c. of the husband 1799.

II. 1. *Gram.* The action of syntactically arranging words in a sentence; syntactical connexion 1530; in *Heb. Gram.*, the relation of a sb. in the construct state 1762. 2. The action of construing; translation -1043. 3. The construing, explaining, or interpreting of a text, statement, action, words, etc.; sense 1483. 4. That stands in c. with all tenses 1642. 5. C. of the tense of a verb WILLIAMS. *Constr. c.-way*, -railway, a temporary railway for use in the c. of a permanent railway, canal, or the like. Hence *Constructional* *a.* of or pertaining to c. *Constructionally* *adv.*

Constructionism 1924. [f. *prec.* + -ISM] Artistic expression by means of mechanical structures.

Constructionist (kən'strɒktɪst), 1844. [f. as *prec.* + -IST.] 1. One who practises or advocates construction. 2. *With strict, loose*, etc. One who puts a strict, loose, or other construction upon a law, etc. (Used chiefly in reference to the Constitution of the United States.) 3. One who follows the principles of constructionism 1924.

Constructive (kən'strɒktɪv), *a.* 1680. [ad. med. L. *constructivus*, f. *constructus* *pple*, stem; see -IVE.] 1. Having the quality of constructing 1841. 2. Of or pertaining to construction 1877. 3. Resulting from a certain interpretation, not directly expressed, but inferred 1680.

4. A clear headed c. theologian J. H. NEWMAN. 5. C. and Engineering Staff 1890. Design should be

based upon exigencies 1874. 3. *Phr. C. blasphem.*, *not ce. possession, treason, trust*, etc. *C. total loss* (in Marine Insurance) the assumption of the loss of a ship or cargo as total under certain circumstances, as when arrival or recovery seems highly improbable, etc. Hence *Constructively adv.*, -ness.

Constructivism, 1924. [*f. prec. + -ISM*] = CONSTRUCTIONISM. Hence *Constructivist a.* + **Constructure**, 1620. [*f. L. stem construct-* + *URE*, after *structure*.] *Constructure* -1840.

Construe (*kɒnstruː*, *kɒnstruː*), *v.* [*ME construen*, *ad. L. construere*. Formerly spelt and pronounced *conster*] + *trans*. To *trans*-CONSTRUCT -1605. 2. *Gram.* To combine (words, or parts of speech) grammatically 1530. 3. *Gram.* To analyse the grammatical construction of a sentence, adding, if necessary, a word for word translation; hence loosely, to translate a passage orally ME. Also *intr.* (for *pass.*) 4. *trans.* To give the sense or meaning of, to take in a specified way ME. 5. *trans.* To interpret, put a construction on (actions, things, or persons) 1465. 6. To deduce; to infer 1450. Also *absol.*

2. The verb *harken* is construed with *to*, *unto* (and *1*). 3. He cannot *c.* a Greek author MACAULAY. 4. One crabbled question more to *c.* or *unloose* conster BROWNING. Authority is of very little use in construing an unskillfully drawn will 1885. 5. To *c.* silence as an affront 1833. Hence *Construe sb.* an act of construing; a verbal translation, *Construer*. *Construing vbl. sb.*

+**Construate**, *v.* 1550. [*f. L. construere*.] To violate, ravish. Hence +**Construption**.

Consubst, *v. intr.* To subsist together TUCKER

Consubstantial (*kɒnsəbʰstəʃnʃəl*), *a.* 1483. [*ad. L. consubstantialis*, *f. L. con- + substantia*, repr. Gr. *ὁμοούσιος*, *f. ὁμός + οὐσία*.] Of one and the same substance or essence; the same in substance. Also as quasi-*sb.*

The same is consubstantial, that is to say, he is of one nature and substance with the father 1346. Hence **Consubstantialism**, the doctrine of consubstantiation. **Consubstantialist**, one who believes in the consubstantiality of the three Persons of the Godhead, one who holds the doctrine of consubstantiation. **Consubstantially adv.**

Consubstantiality, 1526. [*ad. L. consubstantialitas* (Cassiodorus); repr. Gr. *τὸ ὁμοούσιον*, *ὁμοουσιότης*.] Identity of substance, esp. of the three Persons of the Trinity

Our Lord's C and Coeternity with the Father; J. H. NEWMAN

Consubstantiate (*kɒnsəbʰstəʃneɪt*), *v.* 1597 [*f. ppl. stem of med. L. consubstantiare*; see **CONSUBSTANTIAL**.] 1. *trans.* To unite in one common substance. Also *intr.* 2. To believe in consubstantiation -1715.

1. It [Gold] is not easily consubstantiated with us 1651. 2. The con-substantiating Church and Priest Refuse communion to the Calvinist Divines. So **Consubstantiate ppl. a.** made one in substance.

Consubstantiation (*kɒnsəbʰstəʃneɪʃən*), 1597. [*ad. 16th c. L. consubstantiationem*. Formed after *transubstantiation*.] 1. The doctrine of the real substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ together with the bread and wine in the Eucharist, as dist. from *transubstantiation* (A term used controversially to designate the Lutheran view, but not accepted by Lutherans.) 2. A rendering consubstantial -1774. Hence **Consubstantiationist**, one who holds the doctrine of *c.*

+**Consuete**, *a.* ME. [*ad. L. consuetus*] *Accustomed* -1656

Consuetude (*kɒnsuɪtʃud*), ME. [*a. OF., ad. L. consuetudo*, short for *consuetudo*, *f. consuetus*, Cf. *CUSTOM*.] 1. Custom, usage, habit (Chiefly *Sc.*) 2. Familiarity, social intercourse [*So in L.*] 1803.

1. The laws and consuetudes of the burgh 1575. Hence **Consuetudinal a.** and *sb.* = next.

Consuetudinary (*kɒnsuɪtʃɪnəri*), 1494. [*ad. L. consuetudinarius* (see *prec.*).] *adj.* Customary 1590. *sb.* A manual of customs or usages, local or particular to some body. Cf. **ORDINARY**.

Consul (*kɒnsʊl*), *sb.* ME. [*a. L. consul* (in sense 1); in the later senses conn. w. *L. consilium*.] 1. The title of the two annually elected magistrates who exercised conjointly supreme authority in the Roman Republic. 2. Hence, a title for the three chief magistrates of the French Republic, from 1799 to 1804. 3. Used by medi-

eval Latin writers as = *comes*, count, earl. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1494. 4. A member of a council -1753. 5. English appellation of various foreign officials and magistrates, *e.g.* the *senatus* of Venice -1757. 6. Hence. An agent commissioned by a sovereign state to reside in a foreign town or port, to protect the interests of its subjects there, and to watch over its commercial rights and privileges. *So C. general, Vice-C.* (The ordinary current sense) 1599. Also *transf.*

2. The late discussion with the First Consul 1802. 3. The Sheriff was deputy of the Consul or Earle Coke *On Litt.* 5. Many of the Consuls, raised and met, Ate at the Dukes already *Oth.* 1. u. 43. The consuls of the district waited on her to offer her a guard 1787. Hence **Consulage**, consular charge or dues. **Consulless**, the wife of a *c.* **Consulship**, the office, or term of office, of a *c.*

Consular (*kɒnsjʊlə*), *a.* (*sb.*) ME. [*ad. L. consularis*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a consul 1533. *var. Consulary.* 2. *sb.* A man of consular rank

Consulate (*kɒnsjʊlət*, -*sjʊlət*), ME. [*ad. L. consulatus*, *so F. consulat*] 1. Consular government, the office, dignity, or position of the consuls. 2. The consular government in France, and its period (1799-1804). 3. The office or establishment of a consul 1702.

Consult (*kɒnsʊlt*), *v.* 1540. [*ad. L. consultare*, freq. of *consulere*, *consultum*, related to *consul* and *consilium* **COUNSEL**.] 1. *intr.* To take counsel together, deliberate, confer 1565. 2. *trans.* To confer about, deliberate upon, consider -1703. 3. To take counsel to bring about, to plan, devise, contrive -1658. 4. To provide for by consultation; to have an eye to. [*L. consulere aliam*.] 1658. 5. To ask advice of, seek counsel from; to have recourse to for instruction or professional advice 1635. *spec.* to refer to (a book or author) 1635

1. Come Gentlemen, Let vs c. vpon to morrowes Business *Rich III.* v. u. 45. *Phr. C.* *with* to take counsel *with* (a person, a book, etc.). 2. Many things were then consulted for the future CLARENDON. 3. Thou hast consulted shame to thy house *Ham.* i. 10. 4. Every man - Consulted soberly his private good DRYDEN. 5. To *c.* a practitioner 1878, the writings of learned men BAKER. *fig.* To *c.* one's pillow. see **PILLOW**. Hence **Consultee**, a person consulted. **Consultor**, -*or*, one who consults

Consult (*kɒnsʊlt*, *kɒnsʊlt*), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1533. [*a. F. consulte* = med. *L. consultia*. In sense 3 repr. *L. consultum*.] 1. The action of consulting; consultation 1560. 2. A meeting for consultation; in 17th c. often *spec.* a cabal 1634. 3. *Rom. Hist.* A decree of the senate [*L. senatus consultum*.] 1533.

1. Seen in close c. Pope. Their counsels produced resolutions of violence CARLE. 2. At a c. of the Jesuits in London SCOTT

+**Consulta** (*kɒnsʊltə*), 1768. [*It. and Sp.; cf. prec.*] A meeting of council (*It., Sp., or Pg.*); the minutes of such a meeting.

Consultant (*kɒnsʊltənt*), 1697. [*ad. L. consultantem*.] 1. One who consults (an oracle). 2. A consulting physician, engineer, etc. 1878.

Consultary, *obs. f. CONSULTORY*.

Consultation (*kɒnsʊltəʃən*), ME. [*a. F. or ad. L. consultatio*.] 1. The action of consulting or taking counsel together; deliberation, conference 1548. 2. A conference in which the parties, *e.g.* lawyers or medical practitioners, consult and deliberate 1425. 3. The action of consulting (a book) 1751. 4. *Law*. A writ by which a cause having been removed by prohibition out of the ecclesiastical court to another, is returned thither again 1548

1. If bishops did often use the help of mutual c. HOOKER.

Consultative (*kɒnsʊltətv*), *a.* 1583 [*f. L. consult- ppl. stem*.] Of or pertaining to consultation; deliberative, advisory

To have a consultative voice only STUBBS.

Consultatory (*kɒnsʊltətri*), *a.* 1600. [*ad. L. consultatorius*.] Pertaining to or serving for consultation (*e.g.* of an oracle, etc.); consultative

Consulting, *ppl. a.* 1796. [*See -ING 2.*] That consults or asks advice

C. physician, engineer, etc. one who makes a business of giving professional advice. [*F. médecin consultant*; from *obs.* sense of *consultor* to give (professional) counsel.]

+**Consultive**, *a.* 1616. [*f. L. consult- ppl.*

stem.] Having the function of counselling or consulting; consultative -1823; deliberate. **JEK TAYLOR**. Hence +**Consultively adv.** (= *L. consulto*).

+**Consu-ito**, 1659 [*ad. Sp. and Pg. consulta*] = **CONSULTA** -1670.

Consulatory (*kɒnsʊlətri*), *a.* ? *Obs.* 1616 [*f. L. type *consultorius*.] Relating to consultation (*e.g.* of an oracle, etc.), advisory

Consumable (*kɒnsʊməbl*), *a.* 1641. [*f. CONSUME v.*] Capable of being consumed by fire, etc.; suited for consumption as food, etc. *As sb. pl.* Articles of consumption 1802

+**Consumation**, 1551. [*a. OF. consumation*, var. of *consummation*, -*sumation*.] 1. Destruction -1632. 2. The disease CONSUMPTION 1551

Consume (*kɒnsʊm*), *v.* 1 ME. [*ad. L. consumere*, *f. con- + sumere*.] 1. *trans.* To make away with, destroy, as by fire, evaporation, fdecomposition, fdeisease, or the like. Also *fig.* 2. To waste, squander 1460. 3. To use up 1527. *esp.* to eat up, drink up 1587. 4. To take up, spend, waste (time) 1535. 5. *intr.* To waste away 1526; to burn away 1591.

1. To *c.* the remains in the tower MERIVALE. As the cloud is consumed *Jab vii. 6*. The vest were consumed either by Poverty or Diseases MANLEY. *pus* to be 'eaten up' *with* (envy, etc.). 2. Caste her away & c. her goodies 1530. 4. To *c.* the best years of one's life in custody HALLAM. 5. Their beauty shall *c.* in the graue *Ps. xlii. 14*.

Hence **Consumed ppl. a.** used up, twatted with disease; + *contounded*; as a term of abuse. **Consumedly adv.** excessively, hugely. (*App. at first = confoundingly*). **Consumingly adv.**, -ness

Consume v. 2 1483. [*a. F. consumer*, var. of *consummer*, -*summer*, *ad. L. consummare*] *trans.* To accomplish, complete -1541

Consumer (*kɒnsʊmə*), 1535. [*f. CONSUME v.* + *-ER*.] He who or that which consumes, in *Pol. Econ.* opposed to *producer*.

Every man is a *c.*, and ought to be a producer EMERSON.

Consummate (*kɒnsʊmət*, *kɒnsʊmət*), *a.* ME. [*ad. L. consummatus*, see next] + *1* as *pa. ppl.* Completed, perfected -1832; of marriage: Consummated -1765. 2. *adj.* Complete, perfect 1527, supremely qualified 1643; supreme; utmost 1526.

2. Let the bright c. Bourne MILE *P. L. v. 481*. The *c.* hypocrite MACAULAY. *C.* happiness WORDSWORTH. Hence **Consummately adv.**

Consummate (*kɒnsʊmət*, *kɒnsʊmət*), *v.* 1530. [*f. prec. or L. consummat-*, *ppl. stem of consummare*, *f. con- + summa*, *summus*.] 1. *trans.* To bring to completion; to accomplish, fulfil, complete, finish. 2. To complete marriage by sexual intercourse 1540. Also *absol.* 3. To make perfect -1678. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1. God also consummated the Universe in six days RAY. Hence **Consummative**, **consummative** a tending to *c.*; completory, final. **Consummator**.

Consummation (*kɒnsʊməʃən*) ME. [*a. OF. consummation* (-*sumation*, -*sumation*), *ad. L. consummationem*; see *prec.*.] 1. The action of consummating (see **CONSUMMATE v.** 1, 2). 2. Completion, conclusion, as an event or condition, end, death 1475. 3. The action of perfecting, perfection, acme 1526.

1. Between the beginning and *c.* or finishing of it 1665. She would have the wedding before *c.* *BAR QUAR.* 2. 'Tis a *c.* Deoutly to be wish'd *Ham. i. 63*. Quiet consummation have, And renowned be thy graue *Cymb. iv. ii. 280*. The general *c.* of all things PRIESTLEY.

+**Consumpt**, *ppl. a.* ME. only. [*ad. L. consumptus*.] Consumed, as *ppl.* and *adj.*

Consumption (*kɒnsʊmpʃən*), ME. [*ad. L. consumptionem*; see **CONSUME**. In *F.* ousted by *consumationem*.] 1. The action or fact of consuming by use, waste, etc. (see **CONSUME v.) 2. Decay, wasting away, or wearing out, waste 1513. 3. Wasting of the body by disease, a wasting disease; now applied *spec.* to pulmonary consumption ME. Also *fig.* 4. *Pol. Econ.* The destructive employment of industrial products the amount of them consumed 1662**

1. Till the *c.* of the world FOVE. The *c.* of heat in mechanical work TYNDALE. 2. The *c.* of a Man's Estate 1691. 3. Increased price will cause a diminished *c.* BABCOCK. This immense homec McCLURE. Hence +**Consumptioner**, consumer. +**Consumptionish**, phibical

Consumptive (*kɒnsʊmpʃv*), 1647 [*f. L. consumpt- ppl. stem*.]

A. adj. 1. Having a tendency to consume; destructive 1664. 2a. Characterized by being consumed -1664. 3. Affected by wasting disease; sickly, reduced 1655. 4. *spec.* Relating or belonging to, or affected by, phthisis 1660. 5. *Comm.* Of or for consumption of produce 1864. 1. Too c. of time Every v. 2. C. offerings to Saints J. R. TAYLOR. 4. A c. Cough WESTLEY, patient 1757. 5. Ph. A c. demand; a demand for purposes of c., not a speculative demand.

B. sb. [the adj. used ellipt.] 1. A consumptive or corrosive agent -1758. 2. A consumptive person 1666.

Hence **Consumptively** *adv.*, -ness.

+Consy. ME. only. [*F. consis, L. consisus.*] *Cookery.* An ancient mode of cooking capons cut into small pieces, stewed, seasoned, and coloured with saffron.

Contabescent (kɒntəbɛsnt), *a.* 1868. [*ad. L. contabescens* pr. ppl.] Wasting away, atrophied, in *Bot.* characterized by suppression of pollen in the anthers of flowers. Hence **Contabescence**.

Contact (kɒntækt), 1626. [*ad. L. contactus, contingere* to touch (each other).] 1. The state or condition of touching. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *Math.* The meeting of two curves (or surfaces) at a point so as to have a common tangent (or tangent plane) at that point 1660. 3. *Geol.* The plane between two adjacent bodies of dissimilar rock (Raymond) 1831.

1. Phr. To make or break c. to complete or interrupt an electric circuit. To come in c. with to meet, come across. *Comb.* c-level, an instrument in which a form of spirit-level is used to determine minute differences of length. -mine, a mine which explodes by c. Hence **Contact** *v.* to bring or come into, or be in, c. (*rare, tech.*). **Contactual** *a.* of or relating to c. (*rare*).

Contactile, *a. rare*. 1882. [*f. contact*-ppl. stem.] Relating to contact and the sensation of contact.

+Contaction. 1612. [*f. as prec.*] The action of touching -1682.

Contadino (kɒntədiˈno), *It. pl. -ini*. 1835. [*It. f. contado* -L. *contatus*, see COUNTRY] An Italian peasant. Hence **Contadino** *fem.*, *pl. -ine*.

Contagion (kɒntəˈdʒən), ME. [*a. F.* or *ad. L. contagionem* a touching.] 1. The communication of disease from body to body by contact direct or mediate 1535; contagious influence 1596. 2. A plague or pestilence ME. 3. = **CONTAGIUM** 1603, *coner.* a poison that infects the blood *poet.* 1602. 4. *fig.* Contagious influence ME., moral corruption 1533.

1. The Jewish Nation to avoid c. or pollution, in time of pestilence, burnt the bodies of their friends SIR T. BROWNE. To dare the vile c. of the night JUL C. n. i. 265. 2. That terrible c. known as the Black Death 1856. 3. *coner.* He touch my point With this c. [a poisonous ointment] *Hamlet* III. i. 408. 4. The c. of fanaticism GIBSON, of example FRODO. A few eminent men... were exempt from the general c. MACAULAY. Hence **Contagionist** *ppl.* *a.* affected by c. **Contagionist**, one who believes that certain diseases, as the plague, etc., are contagious.

Contagious (kɒntəˈdʒɪəs), *a.* ME. [*a. OF. contagiosus*, *ad. (late) L. contagiosus*; see *prec.*] 1. Of the nature of or characterized by contagion. Also *fig.* 2. Of diseases communicable by contact ME. 3. Tainted with and communicating contagion 1586. 4. *fig.* Apt to be communicated from one to another 1660. 5. Apt to breed or infect with disease -1792. 6. Pernicious, noxious -1653.

1. The c. vices of the court SOUTHEY. 2. The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878. *Times*. 3. The absorption of bile, milk, c. matters 1813. 4. I see this folly is c. SHADWELL. 5. Noisome and c. Vapours RAY. 6. C. weather HALLIVAT. A c. broode of Scissarmakes WEEVER. Hence **Contagiously** *adv.*, -ness.

Contagium (kɒntəˈdʒiəm), *Pl. -ia*. 1654. [*L. = contagio*; see **CONTAGION**.] 1. = **CONTAGION**. 2. *spec.* The supposed substance by which a contagious disease is transmitted 1870.

Contain (kənˈteɪn), *v.* [ME. *contene(n), contene(n), OF. contenir* -L. *continere*, *f. con- + tenere*.] 1. *trans.* To HOLD. 2. To comprise, to have in it ME. 3. To measure -1703; to be equal to ME. 4. To take up, occupy -1736. 5. To enclose *Obs.*, exc. *pass.* ME. 6. To hold together -1579. 7. To keep under control, restrain, restrict, confine; to retain -1831. Also

1. *refl.* 8. *refl.* or *intr.* To restrain oneself, *spec.* to be continent, keep oneself in chastity ME.

1. This pot containeth eight quartes PISCAR. 2. And Grandvires Grandsons the long List contains DRYDEN. The rock contains a good deal of iron TYNDALE. 3. A pound avoirdupois contains 7000 grains (*mod.*). 5. That part contained between the French Seas POWELL. 8. But if they cannot containe, let them marry 1 Cor. vii. 9. Hence **Containable** *a.* that can be contained. **Container**, *Containment* (*rare*), the action or fact of containing, holding, retaining; **CONTENEMENT**.

Contaminate (kɒntəˈmɪneɪt), *ppl. a. arch.* 1552. [*ad. L. contaminatus*, see next] Contaminated, defiled.

Contaminate (kɒntəˈmɪneɪt), *v.* 1526 [*f. L. contaminat-, contaminare, f. continen* (for *contagium*), *f. con- + tag-* stem of *tangere*.] *trans.* To render impure by contact or mixture, to corrupt, defile, pollute, sully, taint, infect. Shall we now C. our fingers with base bribes JUL C. iv. iii. 24. Air that is contaminated by respiration SULLIVAN. Hence **Contamination**, the action of contaminating or state of being contaminated, that which contaminates. **Contaminative** *a.* causing contamination. **Contaminator**, *Contaminator*. So **Contaminous** *a.* infectious.

Contango (kɒntæŋɡo), 1853. [*App. a fortuitous formation from continere.*] *Stock Exchange* The percentage which the buyer of stock pays to the seller to postpone transfer to the next settling-day, opp. to **BACKWARDATION**. **Contango** *v.*, to pay c. on (stocks or shares).

+Conteck, *sb.* [ME. *contek*, *a. AF.*] Strife or debate at law; discord; contumely -1618. *Contek* with bloody knif, and sharp manacle CHAUCER. So **+Conteck** *v.* to contend. **+Contecker**, one who conteds.

+Contection. [*f. L. confection*-ppl. stem.] Covering up. SIR T. BROWNE

Contemn (kɒntem), *v.* 1450. [*a. OF. contemner*, *ad. L. contem(n)ere*, *f. con- + temere*.] Now chiefly a literary wd. *trans.* To treat as of small value, view with contempt, to slight, scorn, disdain, despise.

I have done penance for contemning Loue T. GENT II. iv. 129. Mr. Cooper contemned my lord's order, and would not obey it MRS. HUTCHINSON. Hence **Contemner**, -or. **Contemningly** *adv.*

Temper, *v.* 7 Obs. 1579 [*ad. L. temperare* to temper by mixing.] 1. To mingle together. 2. To moderate, qualify 1605. 3. To adjust (to) by tempering 1600. 3. He contempereth his phrases to our capacities 1600. Hence **+Contemperament**, the action of tempering or condition of being tempered.

+Contemperate, *v.* 1605 [*f. L. contemperat-* ppl. stem, see *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To blend together 1655. 2. = **CONTEMPER** 2 -1756. 3. = **CONTEMPER** 3 -1713.

1. To c. the acrimony of the blood FULLER. Hence **+Contemperature**, a blending together, blended condition; the action of tempering or moderating; adjustment; compromise.

Contemperature. Now *rare*. 1567. [*f. L. contemperare*; cf. *temperatura*] A blending together; the product of such blending; harmonious mixture.

Whether colour be a quality emergent from the different c. of the elements SOUTH.

Contemplamen, *rare*. 1678. [*mod. L., f. contemplari*, cf. *certamen*, etc.] An object of contemplation.

Contemplant (kɒntemˈplənt), *a.* 1794. [*ad. L. contemplantem*.] That contemplates.

Contemplate (kɒntemˈpleɪt, kɒntemˈpleɪt), *v.* 1592. [*f. L. contemplat-* ppl. stem; see **CONTEMPL**.] 1. *trans.* To look at with continued attention, gaze upon, observe, BULLIARD 1605. 2. To view mentally; to meditate upon, ponder, study 1594. 3. To consider in a certain aspect, regard 1799. 4. To have in view, to expect, take into account as a contingency 1792; to purpose 1816. 5. *intr.* To be occupied in contemplation; to meditate, muse 1592.

1. The day whereon God did rest and c. his own works BACON. 2. C. all this work of Time TENNISON. 3. To c. a bill with satisfaction 1844. 4. Their opinions, however, c. the employment of force 1807. 5. So many hours, must I C. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 33. Hence **Contemplatingly** *adv.*

Contemplation (kɒntemˈpləʃən), ME. [*a. OF. ad. L. contemplationem*; see *prec.*] 1. The action of beholding 1480. 2. The action of mentally viewing; attentive consideration, study; meditation ME. 3. *spec.* Religious

musing ME. 4. *ellipt.* Matter for contemplation 1745. 5. The action of taking into account, consideration, regard; view 1673. 6. Precept, expectation, intention 1659.

2. The sundrie c. of my travels A. F. L. v. i. 13. 3. In contemplation and prayer CANTON. 5. At the c. of our prayers 1536. In c. of law 1810. 6. *Ita.* in view (as a contingency, or an end).

Contemplatist, *Obsol.* 1666. [*f. L. contemplat-* (see above).] One given to contemplation.

Contemplative (kɒntemˈplətɪv), ME. [*a. OF. contemplatif*, -ive, *ad. L. contemplativus*.]

A. adj. 1. Given to contemplation, meditative, speculative. 2. Characterized by, or tending to, contemplation ME. 3. Opp. to *active* ME.

1. This Letter will make a contemplative Idiot of him *Twel. N.* II. v. 23. 2. Fix'd and c. their looks Still turning over Nature's books DRYDEN. 3. Wrangling whether the contemplative, or the active life does excell SIBTH. Phr. C. of contemplating. Hence **Contemplatively** *adv.*, -ness.

B. sb. A person devoted to religious meditation; one who leads the contemplative life ME.

Contemplator (kɒntemˈplətər), 1607. [*a. L.*] One who contemplates.

+Contemple, *v.* 1502. [*a. F. contempler*, *ad. L. contemplare* (orig. -ari), *f. con- + templari* an open place for observation marked out by the augur; see **TEMPL**.] To **CONTEMPLATE** -1605.

Contemporaneity (kɒntemˈpɒrənɪti), *A1* 50 *etron. cot.* 1772. = **Contemporaneousness**

Contemporaneous (kɒntemˈpɒrənɪəs), *a* Also *etron. cot.* 1656 [*f. L. contemporaneus*]

1. Existing or occurring at the same time. 2. Of the same historical or geological period 1833. 3. Strictly c. testimony J. H. NEWMAN. 2. Tumult of the stone period believed to be c. with the mounds LYELL. *vars.* **+Contemporane**, **+Contemporanean**. Hence **Contemporaneously** *adv.*, -ness.

Contemporary (kɒntemˈpɒrəri), Also *cot.* ('a downright barbarism' Bentley) 1631. [*f. L. con- + temporarius* of or belonging to time.]

A. adj. 1. Living, existing, or occurring together in time 1655. 2. Equal in age, coeval 1667. 3. Occurring at the same moment of time, or during the same period; contemporaneous, simultaneous 1656.

1. Writers c. with the events they write of M. PATRICKSON. 2. A neighbouring Wood born with him self he sits, And loves his old c. trees COWLEY.

B. sb. One who lives at the same time with another or others 1616. Also *transf.* of journals, etc.

Contemporize (kɒntemˈpɒraɪz), *v.* 1646 [*f. as L. contemporare*.] To synchronize or cause to synchronize. So **+Contemporate** *v.* to synchronize.

Contempt (kɒntemˈpt), *sb.* ME. [*ad. L. contemptus*, *f. contempt-*, *contemnere*. Cf. **OF. contempt, contempr**.]

1. The action of contemning or despising; the mental attitude in which a thing is considered as of little account or as vile and worthless. 2. The condition of being contemned or despised; dishonour, disgrace 1450. 3. Object of contempt -1832. 4. *Law.* Disobedience or open disrespect to the authority or lawful commands of the sovereign, the privileges of the Houses of Parliament or other legislative body; and *etc.* action of any kind that interferes with the proper administration of justice by the various courts of law, in this connexion called *C. of Court* 1621.

1. An outward c. of what the public esteemeth sacred BENNETT. All the contempts they could cast at him were their shame not his MRS. HUTCHINSON. 2. He would like to bring military glory into c. JOWETT. 4. Phr. *In c.* in the position of having committed c., and not having purged himself. Hence **+Contempt** 1. to contrain. **+Contemptful** *a.* contemptuous, contemptible.

Contemptible (kɒntemˈptɪbəl), *a.* ME. [*ad. (post-cl.) L. contemptibilis* (see above).] 1. To be despised, worthy only of contempt; despicable. 2. Exhibiting contempt; full of contempt. *Obs.* in educated use 1594.

1. So small and c. an animal [the flea] 1664. 2. 'Tis very possible he'll scorn it, for the man's halt a c. spirit *Much Ado* II. iii. 125. Hence **Contemptibility**, the quality or fact of being c. **Contemptibleness**. **Contemptibly** *adv.*

Contemptuous (kɒntemˈptʃʊəs), *a.* 1529 [*f. L. contemptus* + *uos*.] 1. Showing con-

tempt, disdainful, scornful, insolent 1595. †2. Contemptible -1706.
 1 Satan with c blow MULT P L iv 885. An air of c indifference GEO. ELIOT. 2. C base-borne Calot as she is 2 Hen. VI, i. iii. 86. Hence Contemptuously adv., -ness.
Content (kɒntɛnt), *v.* Pa. t. **contented**; †**content**. 1514. [ad. L. *contentere*, f. *con-* + *tendere*; see TEND v.] †1. *intr.* To strive earnestly; to endeavour, to struggle. 2. To strive in opposition, to engage in conflict or strife, to fight 1529. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. To strive in argument or debate; to dispute keenly, to argue 1530. 4. To compete, vie 1589. †5. *trans.* To contest, dispute (an object) -1697. †6. To urge one's course 1600.
 1 I have contented to bring in honest men 1559. 2 In Ambitious strength, I did C. against thy Valour Cor. iv. v. 119. A cause for which they are ready to c. to their life's end JOWETT. *transf.* Mad as the Seas and winds, when both c. Which is the Mightier Hand iv. 7. 3 Chymistry, about which name we do not c. 1671. 4 This plasticity [of ice] has been contented for by M. AGASSIZ TYNDALL. 5 When Carthage shall c. the world with Rome DRYDEN. Hence †**Contentent**, one who contends. †**Contentder**, one who contends or is given to contention. †**Contentress** (*rare*), a female contentder; one who urges her way (Chapman).
Contentement 1502. [a. OF., med. L. *contentementum*, f. *contentur* to CONTAIN.] As tr. *contentum* in Magna Carta: ? Holding, freehold; or ? Property necessary to the freeman's position -1818.
Content (kɒntɛnt, kɒntɛnt), *sb.* 1 1481. [repr. L. *contentum*, plural *contenta*. Not found in mod. Rom. langs. Many now use *content*, but *conte nt* is historical.] 1. Now only in *pl.* (with *of* or possessive). That which is contained (in a vessel or the like, a writing, a book, etc.). †2. Tenor, purport (of a document) -1667. 3. That which is contained in a conception, the substance or matter (of cognition, of art, etc.) opp. to the *form* 1845. 4. Containing power (of a vessel, etc.); capacity 1491. 5. Extent, area (now *rare*) 1570; volume (now the usual sense) 1612.
 1 The contents of a Letter A. Y. L. iv. iii. 21, of the kin 1832. *Table of contents*: a summary of the matters contained in a book, in the order in which they occur. Also simply *contents* (*content*). 3. The inner c. or meaning of words WHITNEY. 4. Fifteen hundred strong ships of great C. BACON. 5 The area or c. of the Rectangle Borrow. The solid c. and height of any tree 1612.
Content (kɒntɛnt), *sb.* 2 1579 [f. **CONTENT** *v.* or a. Cf. It. *contento*.] 1. Satisfaction, pleasure; a contented condition. †2. Acceptance of conditions or circumstances, acquiescence -1752. †3. A satisfaction; *pl.* pleasures, delights -1716.
 1 In Concord and C. the Commons live. By no Divisions rent DRYDEN. I wish your Ladyship all hearts C. Alter. P. iii. iv. 42. 2. *Phr.* To take upon c. to accept without examination. The sense they humbly take upon c. POPE. Hence **Contentful** (now *rare*), full of c. †**Contentless** a. unsatisfied.
Content (kɒntɛnt), *a. (sb.)* ME. [a. F. *contentus*, pa. pple. of *contentere* to CONTAIN.] 1. Having one's desires bounded by what one has; desiring nothing more, or nothing different; satisfied, contented. 2. Pleased, gratified (= F. *content*); now only in *well c. (arch.)* ME. †3. Consenting, willing, ready -1709. b. *ellipt.* as an exclam.: = I am content -1820. c. In the House of Lords C. and Not C. = AYE and NO in the House of Commons. Hence as *sb.* in *pl.* Those who vote 'Content' 17...
 1 I have learned in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be c. Phil. iv. 11. Bec. (Shaks.), be satisfied in mind. 3. C. The House then divided on the second reading C. 84, Not C. 23.
Content (kɒntɛnt), *v.* ME. [a. F. *contenter* = med. L. *contentare*, f. *content* adj.] 1. *trans.* 'To satisfy so as to stop complaint' (J.); to be enough for; †to please, gratify 1477. Also *refl.* and †*intr.* 2. *refl.* To be satisfied with; to limit one's action 1538. †3. To satisfy, pay in full, to remunerate ME.
 1 Pylate willing to c. the people, loused Barrabas TINDALE Mark xv. 15. Two Gent. iii. 1. 93. 2. [He] contents himself with reporting the results of other scholars MAY MÜLLER. 3. To c. a dette 1433, the workman for his paymes USSHER. Hence **Contentable** a. satisfactory; able to be contented. †**Contented** *ppl. a.* satisfied; willing to put up with

something; †willing (to do something). **Content-edly** adv., -ness. †**Contentive** a. fitted to c.
Contentation 1494. [ad. med. L. *contentationem*, f. *contentare*.] †The action of satisfying, †the fact of being satisfied, satisfied condition (*arch.*).
Contention (kɒntɛnʃən), ME. [a. F., ad. L. *contentionem*.] 1. The action of straining or striving earnestly; effort, endeavour (*arch.*) 1580. 2. Strife, dispute, verbal controversy ME. 3. Competition 1576, †the matter in competition 1712. 4. That which is contended for in argument, the point or thesis which a person strives to make good 1635. ††5. = **CONTENTATION** -1579.
 2 A great matter in contention & debate between them MORE. *Some of c.* see HONE. The lot causeth contentions to cease Prov. xviii. 18. 3 A kinde c., and emulation of amiable Virtue 1633. 4 This then is your c. -that [etc.] BLACK.
 Hence **Contentional** a. of the nature or character of c. †**Contentioner**, one given to c.
Contentious (kɒntɛnʃəs), *a.* ME. [ad. F. *contentieux* = L. *contentiosus*; see prec. and -OUS.] 1. Given to contention; prone to strife or dispute; quarrelsome 1533. Also *transf.* 2. Characterized by or involving contention ME. 3. Law. Of or pertaining to differences between contending parties 1483.
 1 To dwell with a c. and angry woman Prov. xvi. 19. *transf.* This c. storms Lear iv. iv. 6. 2. Forbearing to raise c. issues GLADSTONE. 3. *Phr.* C. jurisdiction: right of jurisdiction in causes between contending parties. †**Contentiously** adv., -ness.
Contentment (kɒntɛntmənt), 1474. [a. F. *contentement*, f. *contenter* to CONTENT. In Eng. chiefly a noun of quality, as ff = *contentedness*.] 1. The action of satisfying; the process of being satisfied, satisfaction (*arch.*). 2. The fact, condition, or quality of being contented; contentedness. (The usual mod. sense.) 1597. †3. Pleasure, gratification -1795; a pleasure -1692.
 1 The guests took their leave to the c. of mine host SCOTT. 2. Godliness with c. is great gain 2 Tim. vi. 6. 3. As for reading, I am past that c. LADY RUSSELL.
Contents; see **CONTENT** *sb.* 1
Contentu, con-tinue 1477 [a. F. *contentu*, -uesb., f. pa. pple. of *contentur*.] = **CONTENT** *sb.* 12
Content-minable, *a. rare*. [f. L. *contentminare* + -BLE.] Liable to end together. WOTTON
Content-minal (kɒntɛntɪnəl), *a.* 1802. [ad. med. L. *contentinialis*, see **CONTERMINOUS**.] 1. = **CONTERMINOUS** 1. 2. *Enlom.* Attached end to end.
Contentinant (kɒntɛntɪnənt), *a.* 1640 [ad. L. *contentinamentum*; see **CONTERMINARE**.] †1. = **CONTERMINOUS** 1. 2. Terminating together (in time). LAMB.
Contentinate (kɒntɛntɪnət), *a.* 1578. [ad. L. *contentinatus*.] = **CONTERMINOUS**.
Content-inate, *v.* 1637 [f. L. *contentinatus*, *contentinare*.] To end together -1709. Hence †**Contentination**.
Contentinous (kɒntɛntɪnəs), *a.* 1631. [f. L. *contentinuosus* + -OUS.] 1. Having a common boundary, bordering upon. 2. Meeting at their ends 1734. 3. Exactly coextensive 1817.
 1 The side of Germany c. to France LECKY.
Conterra-neous, *a.* 1644. [f. L. *conterraneus* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the same country -1711. var. †**Conterra'nean**.
Contessera-tion 1620. [ad. L. *contesserationem* (Tertullian).] 1. Contraction of friendship by means of the divided tessera, etc. 2. [L. *tessera* a chequer.] A mosaic 1671.
 2. So unusual a c. of elegancies B. OLEV.
Contest, *sb.* 1 1551. [repr. med. L. **contestis*.] A joint witness -1602.
Contest (kɒntɛst), *sb.* 2 1643. [app. f. **CONTENT** *v.*] 1. Strife in argument, keen controversy, debate. 2. Struggle for victory, for an object, etc.; conflict, strife, contention 1647. 3. Amicable conflict; competition 1647.
 1 Between Nose and Eyes a strange c. arose COWPER. 2. The assistance they could not hope to receive from Athens in their c. with the enemy THURWALL. 3. Musical contests JOWETT.
Contest (kɒntɛst), *v.* 1579. [a. F. *contester* = It. *contestare* 'to strive, debate'. The orig. source is L. *contestari* to take or call to witness, whence *contestari blēm*, to introduce an action by calling witnesses, to bring an action.]

1. †1 *trans.* To swear to (a fact or statement) -1613. †2. To attest (*rare*) -1649. †3. To call to witness, adjure, charge, etc. -1621, *intr.* to bear witness -1609.
 LL. f. L. *contestari blēm*.] 1. *intr.* To contend (with or against) in argument; to dispute keenly 1603. 2. *trans.* To argue (a point, etc.) to dispute, controvert, call in question 1633. 3. *intr.* To contend (generally) 1618. 4. *trans.* To fight for; to dispute with arms 1626. 5. *intr.* To contend in rivalry, vie (with) 1607. 6. *trans.* To contend for in emulation 1725.
 1. Inexplicable Thy Justice seems; yet to say truth too late I thus c. MULT P L. x. 750. 2. To c. the right of the pope S. AUSTIN. 3. For Forms of Government let Fools c. POPE. 4. To c. the crown GREEN. 5. Of man, who dares in pomp with Jove c. POPE. 6. To c. a race 1832.
 Hence **Contestable** a. that may be contested **Contester**.
Contestant (kɒntɛstənt), 1665 [a. F., f. *contester*, cf. *combatant*. Common during Civil War in U.S., and since.] One who takes part in a contest.
Contestate, *v. rare*. 1575. [f. L. *contestat* *ppl. stem*.] = **CONTEST** *v.* -1656.
Contestation (kɒntɛstəʃən), 1548. [ad. L. *contestationem*, see **CONTEST** *v.*] †1. The action of calling or taking to witness, adjuration -1703. †2. Solemn asseveration -1642. 3. Disputation or controversy; contention, conflict, emulation (now *Sc.*) 1580. 4. The contesting (of a point, claim, etc.) 1638; a contention 1880.
 3. Weary with the contestations of certain Pleaders North. Fire and water cannot meet without a hiss ing c. T. ADAMS. A c. of honour and preferment HOBBS. 4. *Phr.* *Inc* in dispute.
Conte-x, *v.* 1542. [ad. L. *contexere*.] To weave or knit together -1684. var. †**Conte-x** *v.* Hence †**Conte-x** *ppl. a.* woven or knit together, var. †**Conte-xed**.
Context (kɒntɛkst), *sb.* ME. [ad. L. *contextus*, *contextere*.] †1. Construction of speech -1645. †2. *concr.* A continuous text or composition -1641. †3. The connexion of the parts of a discourse -1641. 4. *concr.* The parts which immediately precede or follow any particular passage or text and determine its meaning 1568. Also *transf.* and *fig.*
 4. To this I answer plainly according to all the light that the contexts afford in this matter SHARPE. Hence **Contextual** a. of or belonging to the c. depending only on the c. *Contextually* adv.
Contexture (kɒntɛkʃtʃər), Now *rare* 1603 [a. F., f. *context* -*ppl. stem*; cf. L. *textura* TEXTURE.] 1. The action of weaving together the being woven together; texture 1649. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. A mass of things interwoven together 1603; a fabric 1603. 3. The weaving together of words, sentences, etc. in connected composition; the structure of a literary composition; a connected passage 1603. 4. = **CONTEXT** 4. 1668.
 1. The profitable C. of the Silk-worm 1691. *transf.* He was not of any delicate c.; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty WHISTON [f.]. 2. The most ingenious c. of truth and lies CROFTES. Hence **Contextural** a. *Contexture* *v.* to weave (*rare*).
Contentic (kɒntɛntɪk), *a. rare*. 1859. [ad. L. *contenticem*, f. *con-* + *tacere*.] Keeping silence, silent.
 The servants have left the room; the guests sit c. THACKERAY.
Contignate, *v. rare* [f. *ppl. stem* of *contignare*, f. *con-* + *ignare*.] *trans.* To join together with beams. HOWELL.
Contignation (kɒntɪɡnəʃən), *arch.* 1592 [ad. L. *contignationem*; see prec.] 1. The joining together of beams or boards; jointing together 1630. 2. Any conjoined structure 1634. 3. *spec.* A floor, story, or stage 1592. 4. *fig.* Linked by a c. into the edifice of France BURKE.
Contiguat, *a.* ME. [ad. med. L. *contiguatus* = *contiguus*.] Contiguous to; in contact with -1632.
Contiguity (kɒntɪɡɪnɪti), 1641. [ad. F. *contiguité*, f. *contigu*, L. *contiguus*.] 1. The condition of being in contact, proximity. Also *fig.* 2. A continuous mass 1784.
 1. Communicating expansion to all bodies in c. with it W. GROVE. C. in time or place HUMPH. 2. Some boundless c. of shade COWPER.

Contiguous (kɒntɪˈɡjuːəs), *a.* 1611. [f. *L. contiguus*, *i. contig-* ppl stem (= *con-* + *ig-*).] 1. Touching, in contact; adjoining. 2. Continuous. 1725. 3. *loosely*, Neighbouring 1710. 1. An heiss whose land lies c. to mine JOHNSON. Two c. Moments of Time HARTLEY. 2. *angles* (Math.). = adjacent angles. var. [Contrigual. Hence *Contiguously* *adv.*, -ness.]

Continenca (kɒntɪˈnɛnsə), *ME.* [a. F., or ad. *L. continencia*, a doublet of *COUNTENANCE*.] 1. Self-restraint. 2. *spec.* Self-restraint in the matter of sexual appetite, in the sense either of due moderation or (more frequently) of entire abstinence *ME.* 3. Continuity 1726. 1. He knows when to leave off, a c. which is practised by few writers DAVEN. 2. Chastity is either abstinence or a. abstinence is that of virgins or widows; c. of married persons JES. TAVOLA. var. (in senses 1, 2) *Continency*. (Now rare.)

Continent (kɒntɪˈnɛnt), *a.* *ME.* [a. OF., ad. *L. continentem*; see *CONTAIN*.] 1. Self-restraining, *esp.* in relation to bodily passions, appetites, or indulgences; temperate. 2. *spec.* Self-restraining in the matter of sexual indulgence; chaste *ME.* 3. Restrictive 1605. 4. Containing; capacious (rare) 1580. 15. Continuous in space 1700. 6. Continuous in duration; not intermittent. (*Old Mod.*) 1605.

1. Of such c. moderation was he in covering 1635. 2. The chere or quyer signefeth the continence. And the body signefeth thoure of them that ben married CAXTON. 3. *Math.* in. iii. 64. 5. The mayne and c. land of the whole worlde CAXTON. 6. A C. Fever CUTLER. Hence *Continently* *adv.* chaste; temperately; continuously.

Continent (kɒntɪˈnɛnt), *sb.* 1494. [ad. *L. continentem*; see *CONTAIN*.] 1. That which contains; also *fig.* Now rare. 1541. 2. Containing capacity 1666. 3. Land, the earth 1677. 4. *esp.* Mainland *Obs.* *etc.* as in 5. 1576. 5. One of the main continuous bodies of land on the earth's surface as Europe, Asia, Africa, America, North and South, and 7 Australia, and the supposed Antarctic C. 1614. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 46. *Amer. Hist.* The colonies or states collectively (during the War of Independence) 1784. 7. *Eccles. Hist.* = *EXCRATITE* 1702.

1. Heart, once be stronger then thy C. Cracke thy fraile Case AUL. & CL. iv. xiv. 40. 3. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 1. 47. 4. It is not known whether that country be an island or the c. De Foe. Phr. *The C.* the mainland of Europe, as dist. from the British Isles.

Continental (kɒntɪˈnɛntəl), 1760. [f. *prec.*] *A. adj.* 1. Belonging to, or characteristic of, a continent 1818. 2. *spec.* Of, on, or belonging to 'the Continent', *i. e.* the mainland of Europe 1760. 3. *Amer. Hist.* Of or belonging to the colonies or States collectively (during and immediately after the War of Independence), as in *C. Congress* (see *CONGRESS*) 1775.

1. At the north it (the climate) was c., and consequently dry PERSANY. 2. The c. tour LYTON. *The C. System* (Hist.) the plan of Napoleon Bonaparte for cutting off Great Britain from all connexion with the continent of Europe; instituted by the Berlin Decree of 19th Nov., 1806, which declared the British Islands in a state of blockade. 3. The C. debt MORRIS. C. money H. PHILLIPS.

B. sb. 1. An inhabitant of a continent; *spec.* of the continent of Europe 1828. 2. *Amer. Hist.* a. A soldier of the C. army in the War of Independence 1847. b. A currency note issued by the C. Congress; whence the phrase *Not worth a c.* 1872.

Continentalist 1834. [f. *prec.* + *-IST*.] 1. = *CONTINENTAL sb.* 1. 2. *Amer. Hist.* An advocate of the federation of the States after the War of Independence.

Contingency (kɒntɪˈndʒənsi), 1561. [f. *L. contingenti*, *CONTINGENT*, see *ENCV.*] 1. Touching, contact 1677. 2. Connexion, affinity of nature 1612. 3. The quality or condition of being contingent 1561. 4. A chance occurrence; a juncture 1616. 5. An event conceived as of possible occurrence in the future 1626. 6. A thing or condition of things contingent upon an uncertain event 1818. 7. A thing incident to something else 1626. 3. The c. of human actions BR. WATSON. 4. Drawing from the stars the events of future contingencies 1620. 5. A future estate of freehold, to arise either upon a c., or at a period certain CHURCH. 7. All the contingencies of marriage, number of children, etc. COBBETT. So *Contingence* (in senses 1-4).

Contingent (kɒntɪˈndʒənt), *ME.* [a. F., or

ad. *L. contingentem*, *contingere*, f. *con-* + *tangere*.]

A. adj. 1. In contact; tangential 1703. 2. Liable to happen or not *ME.* 3. Happening or coming by chance; fortuitous 1613. 4. Not determined by necessity; free 1705. 45. Subject to accidents 1745. 6. *Metaph.* True only under existing conditions 1588; that exists in dependence on something else 1785; non-essential 1628. 7. Dependent on or upon something prior 1613. 8. *Law.* Dependent on a probability; conditional; not absolute 1710. 2. If Death were only c., and not certain 1624. C. expenses 1747. 3. By various local and c. events 1799. 4. If human actions are not c., what think you of the morality of actions BR. WATSON. 5. The c. nature of trade DE FOE. 6. C. matter (in Logic), the subject-matter of a proposition which is not necessarily or universally true. 7. Things, altogether c. and dependent of man will SALKEED. Hence *Contingential* *a.* of c. nature, non-essential (*rare*). *Contingently* *adv.* in a c. manner.

B. sb. 1. An accident 1548. 2. A thing that may or may not happen 1623. 3. 'The proportion that falls to any one on a division' (J.), a quota, *esp.* of troops 1727. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. If (Human) providence cannot ascertain future Contingents SIR L. DICKE. 3. The Nizam's C. as this force was denominated WELLINGTON.

Continual (kɒntɪˈnjuəl), *a.* *ME.* [a. OF., *continual*, f. *L. continuus*, see *-AL*.] 1. Always going on, incessant, perpetual, regularly recurring (*arch.*) 1500. 2. *transf.* Of persons and things: Continually existing or acting; constant, perpetual 1864. 3. Of diseases: Chronic, not intermittent 1751. 4. Continuous; forming a continuous series 1753. 1. One almost c. eruption PHILLIPS. Continual victory murther leaders insistent 1630. 2. Your contemporary servant and bedman 1602. 4. C. proportion (Math.). = *CONTINUOUS* proportion. Hence *Continually* *adv.* always, very frequently; continuously. *Continualness* the quality of being c. (*rare*).

Continuance (kɒntɪˈnjuəns), *ME.* [a. OF., f. *continuer* (pr. ppl. *continuant*); see *-ANCE*.] 1. Keeping up, going on with, maintaining, or prolonging (an action, process, state, etc.). 2. *Law.* The adjournment of a suit or trial till a future date or for a period *ME.* 3. Perseverance, persistence (said of agents) (*arch.*) *ME.*; the going on (of an action), the lasting (of a state) 1530. (The most usual current sense.) 4. Stay *ME.* 5. Course or length of time (*Obs.* or *arch.*) *ME.* 46. Lasting quality 1664; antiquity 1699; continuity (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1756. 7. *cont.* = *CONTINUATION* 1552. Also *attr.* 1. His own preservation, or the c. of his species 1600. 3. By patient c. in well doing ROME in 7. The c. of disorder Hoopes, a quarrel PHILLIPS. 4. Clay'd With long c. in a settled place SHAKS.

4. Continuation 1607. [*L.* = 'by continuing'.] *Law.* In an indictment for trespass: A continuance or repetition of the act alleged. Hence *transf.* 1734.

Continuant (kɒntɪˈnjuənt), 1610. [a. F.] *A. adj.* 1. Continuing, persisting in time; remaining in force 1660. 2. Capable of a continuous sound, as some consonants.

B. sb. 1. A consonant of which the sound can be prolonged, as f, v, s, etc. 1861. 2. *Math.* In *Theory of Equations*, a determinant in which all the constituents vanish except those in the principal diagonal and two bordering minor diagonals. SALMON.

4. Continuate, *ppl. a.* 1471. [ad. *L. continuatus* pa. ppl.] 1. *pa. ppl.* CONTINUED 2. *adv.* Continued without break or interstices 1636. 3. Long-continued, chronic 1635. 3. An vntyreable and c. goodness THOMAS in 15.

4. Continuate, *v.* 1578. [f. *L. continuat* ppl. stem.] To make continuous in space or time 1834.

Continuation (kɒntɪˈnjuəʃən), *ME.* [a. F., ad. *L. continuationem*.] 1. The action of continuing; perseverance 1483. 2. Continuity in space 1726. 3. Continuous existence or operation 1469. 4. The causing of anything to continue 1586. 5. *Math.* In *Fluxions*: = integration by parts 1786. 6. *Stock Exchange*. The carrying over of an account till next settling-day; see *CONTANGO* 1813. 7. *concr.* That by which anything is continued 1580. 8. *p. pl.* Galters continuous with 'shorts'. Hence, in *mod. slang*, trousers, as a c. of the waistcoat 1825. 3. The c. of weakness T. BROWN. 4. A decree

made for the c. of the league KNOXES. 7. Where it is crossed by the c. of Mount Inias REYNOLDS.

Continuative (kɒntɪˈnjuətiʊ), 1530. [ad. *L. continuativus*, f. *continuat* ppl. stem.]

A. adj. 1. Serving to continue or impart continuity 1684. 2. Expressing continuance.

B. sb. (the *adj.* used *absol.*) Anything that serves to continue or impart continuity; *spec.* 1. a. a conjunction that introduces a subordinate clause 1751; 7. b. a proposition expressing continuance, as *Rome remains to this day* 1725.

Continuator (kɒntɪˈnjuətə), 1646. [f. *L. continuare*; see *-OR*, cf. *F. continuer*.] 1. One who continues. 2. One who continues work (*esp.* a book) begun by another 1656.

Continue (kɒntɪˈnjuː), *v.* *ME.* [a. F., *continuer*, ad. *L. continuare*, f. *continuu* *Pre-* frequently confused with *ME. contene* = *contain*.]

1. *trans.* 1. To carry on, keep up, persist in (an action, usage, etc.). 2. To cause to last or endure; to prolong (something external to the agent) *ME.*; to keep on, retain (in a place, condition, etc.) 1460. 3. To attach to 1626. 4. To take up (a narrative, etc.), to carry on in space, succession, or development *ME.* 5. *Law and Stock Exch.* To adjourn, put off 1469. 1. To c. a resolve SHAKS, a metaphor FINLON, struggle 1874. 2. A good Way to c. their Memories SIR T. BROWN. To c. him at School WATSON. 4. To c. the story (with Sir John in it) c. *Hen. IV.* Epil. To c. lines MORRIS.

II. *intr.* 1. To remain in existence or in its present condition; to last, endure *ME.* 2. To remain (in a place) *ME.*; to remain (in a specified state or capacity) 1503. 3. To persevere; to keep on (Now rare of persons.) *ME.* 4. To proceed in one's discourse, to resume 1711. 1. But now thy Kingdom shall not c. 1 *Sam.* vii. 14. 2. They continued there not many days JOHN i. 12. To c. unhappy *trans.* 3. The brave continued Lady BASSERV. Phr. To c. doing or to do 4. Lord Erskine continues thus: 'If [etc.] 1835.

III. = *CONTAIN* 1572. Such blasphemies ben founden & continued in bes serous WATSON.

Hence *Continuable* *a.* Continuingly *adv.*

Continued (kɒntɪˈnjuəd), *part. a.* *ME.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*.] 1. Carried on without cessation; continual. 2. Carried on in space, time, or series; continuous 1607.

1. Cold Weather, and continued Rain DAVEN. Phr. C. fever. 2. CONTINUED a. 2. C. C. proportionals a series of quantities such that the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms. Such quantities are in C. proportion. C. fraction: a fraction whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction, which latter fraction has a similar denominator, and so on. (Continued *bars* = *BASSO continuo*).

Continuer (kɒntɪˈnjuə), 1548. [f. as *prec.* + *-ER*.] 1. = *CONTINUATOR* 2. 2. One who continues, in various senses.

2. I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a c. *Shak. As You Like It* i. 1. 143.

Continuity (kɒntɪˈnjuːti), 1543. [a. F., *continuité*, ad. *L. continuitatem*.] 1. The state of being continuous; uninterrupted connexion or succession; coherence, unbrokenness. 2. Uninterrupted duration (*rare*) 1646. 3. *quas. concr.* A continuous or connected whole 1601. 1. The c. of the frontier WALLINGTON. C. of attention W. GROVE. 2. Their steadfast c. of grace 1640.

Phrases. *Law or principle of c.* the principle that all change, sequence, or series in nature is continuous, and does not go *per saltum*. *Solution of c.* the fact or condition of being or becoming discontinuous; fracture, rupture, breakage, break. Orig. used of wounds, etc. in an animal body.

4. Continuo (kɒntɪˈnjuː), *Alus.* 1876. [It.] = *BASSO continuo*.

Continuous (kɒntɪˈnjuːəs), *a.* 1642. [f. *L. continuus* (f. *continere* 'to keep together', etc.) + *-OUS*.] 1. Characterized by continuity; extending in space without break; having its parts in immediate connexion; connected, unbroken 1673. 2. Uninterrupted in time, sequence, or essence; going on without interruption 1751.

1. In most cases the area inhabited by a species is c. DARWIN. Anciently c. with Malacca RAU. 2. The power of... thought is very rare JOWETT. Phrases. C. brake: a c. series of carriage brakes controlled from one point in a train. C. consonant = *CONTINUANT* *sb.* 1. C. function (Math.) one that varies continuously. C. stem (Bot.) one without articulations. C. voyage, one which is regarded, in spite of stoppages, as a single voyage in rel. to the object with which it was undertaken 1806. Hence *Continuously* *adv.*, -ness.

se (man). *a* (pass). *an* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *a* (ever). *oi* (I, are). *a* (Fr. can de vie). *l* (ai). *i* (I sy be). *q* (bat. p (get).

Continuum *kpn a num* P a a
 6go L] A on n o ng quan y o
 sub an e acon n ou e esof men pa
 ng n o ea o be
 In these animals (the wolf and dog) the external
 world seems a c. of scents *Leves*

Cont-line. 1848 [? for CANT-line (see
 CANT 181)] 1. The spiral intervals between
 the strands on the outside of a rope. 2. 'The
 space between the bilges of two casks stowed
 side by side'. SMYTH

Conto (*kpn'to*). 1601 [Pg. 1-L *computus*;
 see COUNT 18]. In Pg. a million, hence, short
 for a million reis, worth about £220.

Contorniate (*kpn'ti'at*). 1692. [f. It.
contornio contour] *adj.* Of a medal or coin
 Having a deep furrow round the disk, within
 the edge. *var.* Contorniated. *sb.* A medal (or
 coin) so furrowed: applied to certain brass
 pieces of Nero and other Roman Emperors.

Contorno (*kpn'to'no*). 1758. [It., see prec.]
 Contour, outline of a statue, etc.

Contorsion, *obs.* f. CONTORTION.

Contort (*kpn'tɔ't*), *v.* 1622 [f. L. *contort-*
contorque, f. *con-* + *torquere* to twist.] *tr.*
 To twist, twist together; to draw away; to dis-
 tort greatly by twisting. Also *fig.*

The features are violently contorted. *Bar.* *fig.*
 Contorted from their established significance 1816.

Contorted (*kpn'tɔ'ted*), *adj.* 1622. [f.
 prec.] 1. Twisted, twisted together; twisted
 away or out of shape. 2. *Bot.* Of petals: Over-
 lapping at one margin and overlapped at the
 other 1760

1. I'll hang thee in a c. chain of icicles MASSINGER.

Contortion (*kpn'tɔ'ʃn*), 1611. [ad. L. *con-*
fortio, see CONTORT 1.] 1. The action of
 contorting; the fact of being contorted, distor-
 tion by twisting. 2. A contorted condition,
 state, or form 1664.

1. We strive .. to alter ourselves by ridiculous con-
 tortions of body *Mrs. CHAPMAN*. 2. The curious
 contortions of the rocks *CLARE*. Hence Contor-
 tionist, one who professes and practises c.

Contortive (*kpn'tɔ'v*), *a.* 1859. [f. L. *con-*
fortio, *contorque*] Characterized by contortion.

Contortuplicate (*kpn'tɔ'ti'p'lik*), *a.* 1816
 [ad. L. *contortuplicatus*, f. *contortus* + *plucatus*.]
Bot. Twisted back upon itself.

Contour (*kpn'tu'r*, *kpn'tu'e'r*), *sb.* 1662. [a
 F., f. *contourner* (cf. TURN); see also CON-
 TORNIO.] 1. The outline of any figure; *spec.*
 the line separating the differently coloured parts
 of a design 2. *g.v.* 1769

1. The whole c. of her form resembled that of
 Minerva SCOTT. 2. The undulating line indicates the
 general c. of the surface of the country *HUTTON*.

Comb. c. feathers, hairs, etc. which form the
 surface and c. of an animal. C. line, a line represent-
 ing the horizontal c. of the earth's surface at a given
 elevation. The c. line of a mountain at a given
 height represents the edge of a horizontal plane
 cutting the mountain at that height.

Contour (*kpn'tu'r*), *v.* 1871. [f. prec.] 1.
trans. To mark with contour lines. 2. To
 carry (a road, etc.) round the contour of a hill

Contourné (*kpn'tu'ne*), *a.* 1727. [Fr.] *Her.*
 Turned about, i.e. towards the sinister or left.

Contra (*kpn'ti'a*), *adv.* *prep.* (*sb.*) ME [I;
 orig. the ablative case *fent.* of *cont(e)r*, a com-
 parative form of *cont*, *con* prep. For the sense
 cf. OE. *wið*, *wiðer*, as in *wiðer-segan* = *contra-*
dicere.]

A. *prep.* Against. Chiefly in *pro* and *contra*
 (now *con*) 'for and against' (the motion, etc.)
 1450.

B. *adv.* On or to the contrary, contrariwise ME.

C. *sb.* The contrary or opposite; in *Book-keep-*
ing, the opposite (*esp.* the credit) side of an
 account. Also *transf.* 1648.

Contra-, *prefix.* The L. *adv.* and *prep.* *con-*
tra (see prec.), signifying 'against, in opposi-
 tion to, opposite, in the opposite direction',
 used in comb. in many English words derived
 from or formed after L. or It. In the names of
 musical instruments and of organ-stops it de-
 notes a pitch of an octave below; as in CONTRA-
 BASS; Contrafagotto, the double bassoon; etc.

Contraband (*kpn'trā'bænd*). 1529. [ad. Sp.
contrabando smuggling, a. It. *contrabando* (now
trabbi), f. *contra* + *bando* proclamation, statute

1 L. *bando* n. *ba* n. m. see BANDON

A. *sb.* 1. Illegal or prohibited traffic. 2. Any-
 thing prohibited to be imported or exported;
 smuggled goods 1599. 3. (In full C. of war.)

Anything (*esp.* arms, stores, etc. available for
 hostile purposes) forbidden to be supplied by
 neutrals to belligerents in time of war 1753.

U.S. During the Civil War: A negro slave, *esp.*
 a fugitive or captured slave 1862; from a deci-
 sion of Gen. Butler in 1861 that such slaves

were contraband of war 1862.

1. This folly has thrown open folding-doors to c.
 BURKE. Hence Contraband *v.* to smuggle; to
 declare c. Contrabandism, smuggling. Con-
 trabandist, smuggler; *var.* [Contrabandista.

B. *adv.* Prohibited by law, proclamation, or
 treaty, to be imported or exported 1636.

Plate is not contraband in its metallic capacity
 H. WALPOLE. *fig.* A c. preacher SOUTHEY.

Contrabass (*kpn'trā'bās*). Now rare. 1598.
 [ad. It. *contrabasso*, f. *contrebasse* (also used);
 see CONTRA- + BASS 18.] 1. *Mus.* The DOUBLE-

BASS, used to add the lower octave to the bass in
 the orchestra. 2. Applied to other instruments
 taking a similar part; chiefly *clarin.*, as c. *soprano*

a kind of trombone, c. *tuba*, the bombardon.

Contraception (*kpn'trā'sep'n*). 1910.
 [irreg. f. CONTRA- + *ception* in CONCEPTION]

Prevention of uterine conception. So Contra-
 ceptive *a.* and *sb.* pertaining to a (means of)

procuring this 1897.

Earlier names were *anticonception*, *int.* *contracep-*
tions

Contract (*kpn'trākt*), *sb.* 1 ME. [a. OF.,
 now *contrat*, ad. L. *contractus*, f. *contract-*: see
 below.] 1. A mutual agreement between two

or more parties that something shall be done
 or forbore by one or both; also, 'a writing
 in which the terms of a bargain are included'

[J.]. 2. *Law.* An agreement enforceable by
 law ME. Also used *gen.* 3. *spec.* of marriage;
 also, betrothal ME. 4. Mutual attraction

1654. 5. *attrib.* as c. work, etc. 1665.

1. C. bridge see BANDS 18. 3. [Time] tracts laid
 with a young maid, between the c. of her marriage, and
 the day it is solemnized A.P.L. III. II. 332.

Contract (*kpn'trākt*), *phl.* *a.* (and *sb.*)
 ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *contractus*] = CONTRACT-

ED. *sb.* A contracted form or word 1669.

Contract (*kpn'trākt*), *v.* 1590. [f. L. *con-*
tract, *contrahere*, f. *con-* + *trahere* to draw. The
 ppl. *adj.* *contract* was much earlier in use.] 1.

trans. To agree upon, establish by agreement,
 to undertake mutually, or enter upon. Now

rare, *exc.* as in 3. 1548. 2. *intr.* To enter into
 an agreement or contract 1530. 3. *spec.* as to

marriage. *trans.* To constitute by contract
 1530; to betroth or engage 1536; *intr.* 1660. 4.

trans. To enter into, incur, become involved in,
 acquire 1553. 5. To draw or bring together,
 collect, concentrate 1782. 6. To draw the

parts of together; to cause to shrink; to knit
 (the brow) 1602. 7. To reduce to smaller com-
 pass as by drawing together; to narrow, shorten

1626. Also *fig.* *intr.* (for *refl.*) 1641.

1. We have contracted an inviolable amitie, peace
 and league with the aforesaid queen *HAMILTON*. 2.

To c. for a loan McCULLOCH. 3. Of unsound mind
 and incapable of contracting marriage 1885. We were

contracted before my father's death SHREVE. 4.
 Phr. To c. friendship, acquaintance, etc. To c. the
 displeasure of the world PERYS, *Colds* 1691, guilt

Mozley, a habit CHESTERS, a debt 1719. 6. Aches
 c., and sterve your supple loyns *Timon* I. I. 257. 7.
 You c. your eye, when you would see sharply *Bacon*.
fig. To c. his expense PERYS, a vowel 1884.

Hence Contractable *a.* liable to be contracted or
 acquired. Contractant, a contracting party (*rare*).
 Contractible *a.* contractible. Contractibility,
 -ibility. Contractive *a.* having the property of
 contracting; tending to produce contraction.

+Contractation. 1553. [a. F., f. *contracter*.]
 Mutual dealing, exchange 1725.

Contracted (*kpn'trākt*), *phl.* *a.* 1548. [f.
 CONTRACT + ED.] 1. Established by agree-

ment *POPE*, 1589. 2. Betrothed 1624. 3. Ac-
 quired 1640. 4. Narrowed, shortened, shrunken,
 etc. 1603; *fig.* concise 1595; restricted 1710.

1. Our old c. amitie GREENE. 2. *1 Hen. IV.* II. II
 17. 3. A self-contracted wretchedness GLANVILLE. 4.
 Narrow c. values 1786. *fig.* In his style he is c.
 and fluent HEARNE. *Phr.* c. ideas LO BROUGHAM.
 Hence Contractedly *adv.* -ness.

Contractile (*kpn'trākt*), *adj.* 1705.

a F f L ppl. stem; of ductile]

1. Having the property of contracting 2. Of
 pertaining to, or of the nature of contraction,
 producing contraction 1725

1. The substance of the heart *see HUYTER*. 2. The
 c. action takes place in every direction *Tonn* Hence

Contractility, *a.* quality

Contraction (*kpn'trākt*), 1582. [a. F.,
 ad. L. *contractionem*.] 1. The action of con-

tracting or establishing by contract; *spec.* the
 action of contracting marriage, false, betrothal
 1598. 2. The action of contracting (a debt,

disease, habit, etc.) 1683. 3. The action of
 contracting (*trans.* and *intr.*), or state of being
 contracted, shrinking, shortening, narrowing.

(The most usual sense.) 1589. Also *fig.* 4. Ab-

breivation; condensation (*arch.*) 1655. 5. *Gram.*
 etc. The action of shortening (a word, etc.) by
 omitting or combining some elements, or by

reducing two vowels or syllables into one 1706.

6. *concr.* A contracted form of a word, etc. 1755.

1. *Hamil.* III. IV. 45. 2. Anterior to the c. of the..
 debt EARL SELBORNE. 3. A c. of the heart 1594. The
 c. of Liquors by Cold 1663. C. of the brow SWEETLY,
 of certain muscles 1876. *fig.* The c. of credit MILL

Free from any narrowness or c. Miss BURNEY. Hence

Contractual, *a.* relating to or produced by c.
 Contractualist, one who advocates c. of the cur-
 rency, opp. to *expansionist*.

+Contractly, *adv.* 1570. [f. CONTRACT
phl. + *-ly*.] By contraction 1675

Contractor (*kpn'trāktɔ'r*). Also 6-7 *er.*
 1548. 1. One who contracts; a contracting

party *One* *exc.* as in 2. 2. *spec.* One who con-
 tracts to furnish supplies, or to perform any
 work or service at a certain price or rate; one

who undertakes work by contract 1724. 3.
 One who or that which contracts, narrows, or
 shortens; used *esp.* of certain muscles 1682.

Contractual (*kpn'trāktɔ'riəl*), *a.* 1861. [f.
 L. *contractus* CONTRACT + *-al*] Of the nature
 of, pertaining or relating to, a contract, as c.

obligations.

Contracture (*kpn'trāktʃɔ'r*). 1658. [a. F.,
 or ad. L. *contractura*.] *Path.* A condition of per-

sistent contraction and rigidity in the muscles
 or the joints. Hence Contractured *phl.* *a.*
 affected by c.

Contra-dance, -danse, corrupt fl. COUN-
 TRY-DANCE, see CONTRÉ-DANSE.

Contradict (*kpn'trādikt*), *v.* 1570. [f. L.
contradict, *contradicere*, in cl. L. *contra* *dicere*

cf. F. *contredire*.] 1. *trans.* To speak against;
 to oppose in speech; to forbid; to oppose 1754.

2. *intr.* 1615. 2. *trans.* To affirm the contrary
 of, to declare untrue or erroneous; to deny

1582. Also *absol.* 3. *transf.* To be contrary
 to; to go counter to; to go against 1600.

1. Stand in his face to c. his claims *John* II. I. 230.

2. The statement has been officially contradicted
 (*mod.*) Deare Duff, I prythee c. thy selfe, And say,
 it is not so *Black* II. III. 94. 3. Their hues, c. their
 doctrine *PRYNE*.

Hence Contradictable *a.* +Contradictor, -or.

Contradiction (*kpn'trādi'kʃn*) ME. [a. F.,
 ad. L. *contradictionem*] 1. The action of con-

tradicting or opposing; gainsaying 2. Declaring
 to be untrue or erroneous; affirming the
 contrary; denial 1526. 3. A statement that

contradicts another 1722. 4. A state of oppo-

sition in things compared; variance; (logical)
 inconsistency 1576. 5. A statement or phrase
 containing contradictory propositions or terms

1795. 6. A contradictory act, fact, or condition
 1614. 7. A person made up of contradictory
 qualities 1735.

1. Those who pursue their own way out of a Sour-

ness and Spirit of C. STUBBLE. 2. Without c. I have

heard that *Ant.* & *Cl.* II. VI. 46. 3. It contains an

official c. of the rumour (*mod.*). 4. The manifest c.

between these two accounts *PITTSFORD*. *Phr.* The

principle (or law) of c. the axiom that 'a thing

cannot be and not be at the same time' or 'that no-

thing can have at the same time and at the same

place contradictory and inconsistent qualities'. 5.

Both parts of a c. cannot possibly be true *HOBBS*.
 A virtuous tyrant is a c. in terms *JOHNSON*. 7. Woman's
 at best a c. still *POPE*. Hence Contradictional *a.*
 contradictory (*rare*). Contradictory *a.* con-

tradictory, contrary; self-contradictory (*arch.*); given
 to c.; disputatious. Contradictiously *adv.* -ness.

Contradictive (*kpn'trādi'ktiv*), *a.* 1627. [f.
 L. *contradict* - ppl. stem + *-ive*.] 1. Of contra-

dictory quality or tendency. 2. Contradictory
 1673. Hence Contradictively *adv.*

o (Ger. Köln). δ (Fr. peu). u (Ger. Müller). 2 (Fr. dune). 3 (curl). ē (ē) (there). 2 (2) (xena). 2 (Fr. faire). 3 (fir, fern, earth).

Contradictory (kən'trædɪktəri). ME. [ad. L. *contradictorius*, cf. F. *contradictoire*.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Logic* and *gen.* Having the quality of contradicting; denying that a thing stated is completely true 1605, that contradict each other; mutually inconsistent 1534; inconsistent in itself 1868. 2. Of opposite character, diametrically opposed, contrary 1736. 3. Contradictory 1891.

1 *C. opposition* (in *Logic*) the opposition between two *C. propositions*, i.e. such as differ both in quantity and quality (e.g. *All A is B. Some A is not B*) of which one must be true and the other false. *C. terms* such as 'A and not-A'.

B. *adj.* 1. A contradictory proposition, assertion, or principle; *spec.* in *Logic*; see A. 1. ME. 2. The opposite, the contrary 1840.

1 You shall never be good logician, that would set together two contradictories for that, the schoolmen say. God cannot do CHAMBER.

Hence **Contradictorily** *adv.* in a way that contradicts; *Log.* with a *C. opposition*. **Contradictoriness**, var. **Contradictorious**.

Contradistinct (kən'trædɪstɪŋkt), *a.* 1621. [See CONTRA-] **Contradistinguished**; disunited and in contrast.

Contradistinction (kən'trædɪstɪŋkʃən) 1647 [See CONTRA-] The action of contradicting; distinction by contrast or opposition.

An actual possession by the bankrupt, in *c.* to a constructive possession 1769.

Contradistinctive (kən'trædɪstɪŋktɪv), *a.* 1641. [See CONTRA-] Serving to contradict; marking contradistinction (*rare*) Also as *sb.*

Contradistinguish (kən'trædɪstɪŋɡwɪʃ), *v.* 1622. [See CONTRA-] *trans.* To distinguish by contrasting.

The development which contradistinguishes the Hellenes from the barbarians M. ARNO.

Contrafagotto; see CONTRA-.

Contrafissure, 1676. [See CONTRA-] *Surg.* A fracture of the skull produced on the contrary side to that which received the blow -1783.

Contrafocal (kən'træfəʊkəl), *a.* 1866 [See CONTRA-] *Math.* Of two conics, etc.: Having the sums of the squares of two corresponding axes equal; opp. to CONFOCAL conics.

Contragredient, *a.* 1853. [f. L. *contra* + *gradient*.] *Math.* Of two systems of variables. Such that when one undergoes linear substitution, the other undergoes linear substitution simultaneously, but of a contrary kind. So **Contragredient**, the quality of being *c.*

Contrahent (kən'træhənt), 1524. [ad. L. *contrahentem*] *adj.* Contracting. *sb.* A contracting party.

Contra-indicant (kən'træɪndɪkənt), 1623. [See CONTRA-. Cf. next.] *Med.* A symptom which makes against a particular diagnosis, and indicates contrary or other treatment.

Contra-indicate (kən'træɪndɪkət), *v.* 1666. [See CONTRA-] *Med. trans.* To give indications contrary to; said *esp.* of symptoms which make against a particular treatment or remedy. Other urgent or contraindicating symptoms must be observed HARRIS.

Contra-indication, 1623. [See CONTRA-] *Med.* An indication which makes against a particular treatment.

Contra-lateral, *a.* 1882. [See CONTRA-] *Med.* That is on the opposite side.

Contra-lode (in *Mining*); see COUNTERLODE.

Contralto (kən'traltə), *Pl.* -ti, -tos. 1730. [It; 'a counter treble in musicke' (Florio)] *Mus.* **a.** The part sung by the highest male or the lowest female voice; **b.** a voice of this compass; **c.** a singer having a contralto voice. (Now usually restricted to the female voice.) Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

Contramure, obs. var. of COUNTERMURE *v.*

Contranatural (kən'træːnəˈtʃərəl), *a.* 1633. [See CONTRA-] Contrary to what is natural; opposed to nature.

Contraplex (kən'træpleks), *a.* 1879. [Cf. *simplex*, etc.] *Telegr.* Having two currents passing in opposite directions at the same time.

Contrapose, *v.* 1617. [f. L. *contraponere*; see COMPOSE.] 1. To set in opposition, or over

against each other. 2. *Logic.* To convert by contraposition.

Contraposition (kən'trəpəzɪʃən) 1557. [ad. L. *contrapositionem* (Boethius)] 1. A placing over against, antithesis, opposition 1581. 2. *Logic.* A mode of conversion in which from a given proposition we infer another having the contradictory of the original predicate for its subject, thus 'All S is P' becomes 'No not-P is S'. (Also called Conversion by Negation.)

Contrapositive (kən'trəpəzɪtɪv), 1870. [f. L. *contrapositi*-ppl. stem] *adj.* Of, belonging to or produced by contraposition *sb.* Any thing characterized by contraposition 1870.

Contraprove-ctant. [See CONTRA-] *Math.* A covariant regarded as generated by operating on any covariant with a contraprove-ctor. So **Contraprove-ctor**, the operator obtained by replacing the facients by symbols of partial differentiation in any covariant. CAYLEY.

Contraption (kən'træpʃən), 1834. *colloq.* [*etym. dub.*] A device, contrivance.

Contrapuntal (kən'trəpʊntəl), *a.* 1845. [f. It *contrapunto*, f. *contra* + *punto* point; see COUNTERPOINT.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of counterpoint; according to the rules of counterpoint. Hence **Contrapuntally** *adv.* **Contrapuntist**, one skilled in counterpoint.

Contra-related, *adj.* *a.* 1866. [See CONTRA-] *Dynamics.* Having as their kinematical exponents contrafocal ellipsoids.

Contra-remonstrant, 1618. [See CONTRA-] One who remonstrates in answer or opposition to a remonstrance. Also *attrib.* So **Contra-remonstrance**.

Contrariant (kən'træɪnənt), *ppl.*, *a.* and *sb.* ME. [a. OF., ad. med. L. *contrariantem*, *contrariare*, f. L. *contrarius*.] *ppl.* Opposing. *adj.* 1. Opposed, contrary to 1530; +contrary -1649. 2. Mutually antagonistic 1560. *sb.* One who or that which is opposed in purpose or nature 1657. Hence **Contrariantly** *adv.*

Contrariety (kən'træɪrɪti). ME. [a. OF. *contrarietas*, ad. late L. *contrarietatem*.] 1. The state or quality of being contrary; opposition, repugnance, disagreement; inconsistency; (with *a* and *pl.*) an instance of this. 2. Opposition to one's purpose or advantage; hence (with *a* and *pl.*) an adversity, mishap, disadvantage ME. 3. *Logic.* Contrary opposition 1553.

1. That in the words of our Saviour there can be no *c. Murr.* He will be here, and yet he is not here. How can these contrarieties agree? *Han. V. i. ii. iii. 59.* 2. To shelter them from *C.* of Seasons 1560.

Contrarily, *adv.* 1485; = CONTRARIWISE. So **Contrariness** late ME.

Contrarious (kən'træɪriəs), *a.* Now *rare*. ME. [a. OF. *contrarius*, ad. med. L. *contrarius*.] 1. +Contrary or repugnant -1565, opposed ME.; perverse ME. 2. Adverse, untoward; vexatious ME. Hence *adv.*, *ness*.

Contrariwise, *adv.* ME. [f. CONTRARI *a.* Pronunciation kən'træɪrɪˈwaɪz (the most frequent); also kən'træɪrɪˈwaɪz, and kən'træɪrɪˈwaɪz.] 1. On the other hand, on the contrary. 2. In the opposite way, order, or direction; *vice versa* 1570.

1. Heaven is compared to an hill. Hell *c.* to a Pit 1605. 2. It hath seldom or never been seen, that the same Southern People have invaded the Northern but *c.* BACON.

Contra-rotation, 1729. [See CONTRA-] Rotation in the opposite direction.

Contrary (kən'træɪ). ME. [a. early F. *contraire*, ad. L. *contrarius*, f. *contra*; cf. *adversary*.] Originally stressed *contraire*, which is still *dut.* **A.** *adj.* 1. Opposed in nature or tendency; mutually opposed; +different -1696. 2. The opposite, the other (of two things) ME. 3. Of persons and actions: +Hostile -1662; contrarious. (Only in popular use, and pronounced *contrary*.) 1850. 4. Of things: Prejudicial, untoward -1737. 5. Opposite in position or direction ME. 6. *Logic.* See QUOTS.

1. Other. +belde contrary opponyon CANTON. C. diseases should have *c.* remedies HOCKER. 2. All ignorant of her *c.* sex SPENSER. 3. Mary, Mary, quite *c.* Nursery Rime. 4. Waves either cross or *c.* Br. HALL. 5. *C. propositions* those most opposed to each other in quality, each denying every possible case of the other, as *All A is B. No A is B. C. terms*, those furthest apart within the same class, as *black*

Contravention (kɒntrə'venʃən). 1579. [a. F., f. ult.] *L. contravenire*. The action of contravening; violation, transgression.
C of the church catechism DICKENS, of the chronological order STANLEY.

Contraversion, rare. [f. *L. contraversus*] A turning in the opposite direction. CONGREVE.

Contrayerva (kɒntrə'yɜ:və). 1656. [Sp.; = 'counter-herb', f. a. one used as an antidote, f. CONTRA- + *yerva* (now *yerba*) HERB.] The root-stock of species of *Dorstenia* (*D. Contrayerva* and *D. brasiliensis*, N. O. *Urticaceae*) native to tropical America, used as a stimulant and tonic, and formerly against snake-bites.

Contre-, prefix. *F. contre* = *L. contra* has regularly given in Eng. COUNTER, q. v. Frequent in heraldic terms, as *a. barre*, etc.; = COUNTER-BARRY, etc., q. v.

Contrecoup (kɒntrə'ku:p). 1830. [F., f. *contre* + *coup*.] 1. 'A repulse in the pursuit of any object' (Jamieson). 2. *Surg.* The effect of a blow, as an injury, fracture, produced exactly opposite, or away from, the part actually struck.

Contrectation (kɒntrɛk'teɪʃən). 1602. [ad. *L. contrectationem*.] Handling, touching.

Contre-dance, ||-dance, **contra-dance**. 1803. [after *F. contre-danse*, *It. contraddanza*, and Sp. *contradanza*, corruptions of Eng. COUNTRY-DANCE, by the perversion of *country* into *contro*, *contra*. See N.E.D.] A country-dance; esp. a French country-dance.

Contrefort; see COUNTER-.

Contretemps (kɒntrə'tɛmp). 1684. [F. *contre-temps*; bad or false time, etc.] 1. *Fencing*. A pass or thrust made at a wrong or inopportune moment—1725. 2. An inopportune occurrence; an unexpected mishap or hitch 1802.
3. Grieved, by a cruel c. *MAR. EDGEWORTH*.

Contributable (kɒntri'bju:təbəl), a. 1611. [f. CONTRIBUTE + -ABLE.] 1. Liable to contribute. [So *F. contribuable*.] 2. Payable as contribution 1824.

Contributory (kɒntri'bju:təri), a. (and sb.) ME. [f. *CONTRIBUT* + -ARY. Now CONTRIBUTORY.] Contributing; tributary—1801. sb. One who contributes; one who pays tribute—1599.

Contribute (kɒntri'bju:t), v. 1530. [f. *L. contribut*- ppl. stem, f. *con* + *tribuere*. (Formerly stressed *con tribuere*, which is still *diab.*)] 1. *trans.* To levy tribute upon (trans) 1559. 2. *intr.* To pay tribute (20). MARLOWE. 3. To give or pay jointly with others; to furnish to a common fund or purpose 1593; *intr.* or *absol.* to give or make contribution 1610. 4. *transf.* and *fig.* To give or furnish along with others to a collective stock 1653. *intr.* or *absol.* 1854. 5. *fig.* To lend (agency or assistance) to a common result or purpose. *trans.* and (more usually) *intr.* 1605.

3 Every hand is open to c. something JOHNSON. *intr.* A fund was raised, to which all parties contributed SMILES. 4. Essays, contributed to the Edinburgh Review MACAULAY. 5. *intr.* He contributed greatly to improve the national music W. IRVING. Hence **Contributive**, a. that has the quality or power of contributing; fitted to c. (20).

Contribution (kɒntri'bju:ʃən). ME. [a. F., ad. *L. contributio*; see prec.] 1. The action of contributing (see CONTRIBUTE v.) 1582. 2. A sum or thing contributed; now, esp. An imposition levied upon a district for the support of an army in the field ME. *transf.* and *fig.* 1648. 3. *Law*. The payment by each of the parties interested of his share in any common loss or liability 1641. Also *attrit.*

1. To make a certain c. for the poor saintes that are in Hierusalem Rom. xv. 26. Phr. To lay under c.: to force to contribute. 2. The smallest c. thankfully received (*mod.*). *transf.* A letter, apparently from a fresh hand 1882. Hence **Contribut-**ional, a. of or pertaining to a c.

Contributor (kɒntri'bju:tə). 1530. [a. AF. *contributor* (mod. F. *cur*), f. *L. contribut*-, see CONTRIBUTE.] 1. One that contributes; spec. one who contributes literary articles to a journal, magazine, etc. 12. One who pays tribute—1630.

Contributory (kɒntri'bju:təri). 1467. [f. *L. contribut*- ppl. stem (see CONTRIBUTE) + -ORY.]
A. adj. 1. That contributes; tributary—1801.
2. Of the nature of contribution 1836.
3. C. allies GORTA. C. to our own destruction

CLARENDO. C. negligence: negligence on the part of a person injured, which has led to the injury.

B. sb. 1. One who, or that which, contributes 1467. 2. *Eng. Law*. One who is bound, on the winding up of a joint stock company, to contribute toward the payment of its debts.

Contrist, v. 1490. [ad. *F. contrister* = *L. contristare*.] *trans.* To make sad—1818. var. **Contristate**; whence **Contristation**.

Contrite (kɒn'traɪt), a. (and sb.) ME. [a. F. *contrit*, ad. *L. contritus*, pa. ppl. of *contrere*, f. *con* + *terere*. Originally stressed *con'trite*.] 1. *lit.* Bruised, crushed (*rare*)—1755. 2. *fig.* Crushed or broken in spirit by a sense of sin; reduced to contrition ME.

1. A c. reed JFR. TAYLOR. 2. A broken and a c. heart, O God, thou wilt not despise Ps. li. 17. In very c. and earnest words 1868. So **Contritely** adv., *ness* (*rare*).

Contrition (kɒn'tri:ʃən). ME. [a. OF. *contritionem*, now *contrition*, ad. *L. contritionem*, f. *contritus*; see prec.] 1. *lit.* The action of rubbing together; grinding, pounding, or bruising (so as to pulverize)—1684. 2. *fig.* The condition of being bruised in heart, affliction of mind for some fault or injury done; spec. penitence for sin. Cf. ATTRITION, ME.

1. Triturable, and reducible to powder, by c. Sir T. BROWNE. 2. In the time of thy repentance and contrition 1530.

Contritrate (kɒn'tri:tɪət), v. *rare*. 1822. [f. *CON* + *TRITURATE*.] To triturate thoroughly, pulverize.

Contrivance (kɒn'traɪvəns). 1627. [f. *CONTRIVE* v. 1 + -ANCE.] 1. The action of contriving; inventing, plotting, or planning 1646. 2. Adaptation of means to an end; design 1695. 3. The faculty of contriving; inventive capacity 1699. 4. The way in which a thing has been contrived—1834. 5. Something contrived for a purpose; a plan, an artifice 1627; a mechanical device 1667. Also *fig.*

1. The preparations... yet are... in c. and agitation MAY. 2. Proofs of C. in the Structure of the Globe WOODWARD. 3. The grand Scheme and C. for our Redemption EDWARDS. 4. The contrivances by which Orchids are fertilized DARWIN. var. **Contrivance** (in sense 3).

Contrive (kɒn'traɪv), v. 1 ME. [a. OF. *contriver* = *It. contrivare*, f. *con* + *trivare*. — *L. trivare* to disturb, etc. The phonetic change to *contrive* is unexplained.] 1. *trans.* To invent, devise, excogitate with ingenuity and cleverness. 2. *intr.* To form devices; to plot, conspire—1641. 3. *trans.* To devise, design ME. 4. To find out—1600. 5. To concoct, fabricate. [Cf. *F. contriver*.]—1468. 6. To bring to pass 1530. 7. To bring by ingenuity or skill into a place, position, or form—1701.

1. I will sedately contrive the means of meeting between him, and my daughter Ham. ii. ii. 276. 2. The Fates with Traitors do c. SHAKS. 3. To c. a tubular bridge 1856. 6. Prophecies when once they get abroad... their own fulfilment SHELLEY.

Hence **Contrivable**, a. that can be contrived. **Contrivance**, n. CONTRIVANCE 1, 4, 5. **Contriver**.

Contrive, v. 2 ME. [app. irreg. f. *L. contriv*, pret. of *contrivare*.] *trans.* To wear down; to pass (time)—1596. *Trans. Shr.* i. ii. 276.

Control (kɒn'trɒl), sb. 1590. [prob. f. *CONTRIT* v.] 1. The fact of controlling, or of checking and directing action; domination, command, sway. 2. Restraint, check 1594. 3. A method or means of restraint; a check 1752. 4. A person who acts as a check; a controller 1785.

1. Quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of control *Shak. N. ii. v. 74*. 2. Speak what thou know'st, and speak without controul Pope. 3. The checks and controuls provided by the constitution HUMES. C. experiment: a test experiment devised to check the inferences deduced from an experiment, by application of the Method of Difference. 4. b. The apparatus for controlling an aeroplane or motor vehicle 1908. c. A section of the road over which speed is controlled, or where contesting machines are allowed time to stop for overhauling, etc. 1900.

Control (kɒn'trɒl), v. 1475. [a. F. *contrôler*, earlier *contrôller*, f. *F. contrerolle* (now *contrôle*), corresp. to med. *L. contrarotulus*, f. *contra* against, counter + *rotulus* ROLL. Still occas. spelt *controul*.] 1. *trans.* To check or verify, and hence to regulate (payments, etc.): orig. by comparison with a duplicate register. Also *transf.* 12. Hence: To call to account, reprove (a person)—1692; to reprehend, object to

(a thing)—1738. 3. To exercise restraint or direction upon the free action of; to dominate, command 1495. Also *refl.* 4. To overpower—1755; in *Law*, to overrule 1724.

1. To controule the receytes & all the yssues of the Thesaurers office 1475. *transf.* To c. statements 1878. 3. But (oh vain) boasts! Who can controul his Fate *Ort. v. ii. 165*. Hence **Controullable**, a.

Controller (kɒn'trɒlə), ME. [a. AF. *contrerollour*, f. OF. *contreroller*; see **CONTROL**.] The first syllable of the reduced form *contrerollour*, mistaken for *count*, etymologically *compt*, gave *comptroller*, a form affected by official scribes, and still retained in connexion with various offices. 1. One who keeps a counter-roll so as to check a treasurer or person in charge of accounts. 2. A censorious critic—1614. 3. One who or that which controls; *Naut.* an apparatus for regulating or checking the motion of a chain-cable as it runs towards the hawse-holes 1867.

1. Comptroller of the household SWIFT, of the Navy Sir J. ROSS. 3. It makes the great controuler of the world, a bare spectator PRYNE. C. general: an officer entrusted with the supreme control. Hence **Contrôlership**, the office of c.

Controlment (kɒn'trɒlə'mənt), arch. 1494.

[f. *CONTROL* v. + -MENT.] 1. The controlling of accounts—1566. 2. = **CONTROL** sb. 1. 1494. 3. = **CONTROL** sb. 2. 1525. 4. Censure—1616. 3. Heere have we war for war, & blood for blood, Controlement for controlement *Jahn i. l. 20*.

Controversal, a. 1612. [f. *L. controversus* (see **CONTROVERSE**) + -AL.] 1. Turned or looking in opposite directions 1644. 2. = **CONTRVERSIAL**—1697.

1. The Temple of Janus with his two c. faces MILTON.

Controverse, sb. 15... [a. F., ad. *L. controversa*.] = **CONTRORSERY**—1636.

The c. of beauties souveraine grace SHAKS.

Controverse, v. 1601. [f. *CONTRORSERED* ppl. a = *F. controverser*.] 1. *trans.* To discuss, debate—1755. 2. *intr.* To dispute with 1699.

Controversed, ppl. a. 1575. [ad. *L. controversus*; earlier than the verb. See **CONTRORSERED**.] Made the subject of controversy; controverted—1663. So **Controverser**, or.

Controversial (kɒn'trɒvɜ:ʃiəl), a. 1583. [ad. *L. controversialis*; see **CONTRORSERY** + -AL.] 1. Subject to controversy; questionable; disputed. 2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of controversy; polemical 1659. 3. Disputatious 1659.

1. As c. a point as the authorship of Junius J. WILSON. 2. Polemical or c. divinity B. BULL. 3. The c. pen CRABBE. var. **Controversary**, -ory. Hence **Controversialist**, one who is skilful in controversy a disputant. **Controversially** adv.

Controversion (kɒn'trɒvɜ:ʃən). 1677. [ad. med. *L. controversionem*.] 1. A controversy—1762. 2. The action of controverting 1762. 3. = **CONTRORSION**, q. v. 1684.

Controversy (kɒn'trɒvɜ:si), sb. ME. [ad. *L. controversia*, f. *controversus*, f. *contro* (= *contra*) + *versus*.] 1. Dispute, contention (*esp.* when carried on in writing); contention as to rights, claims, and the like, or on a matter of opinion. 2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A dispute, contention; esp. a discussion of contrary opinions 1573.

1. He... made hym a ludge in causes of controuersie EDM. TOSSED... with their unballasted wit in fathomless and unquiet deeps of c. MILTON. Phr. *Without, beyond c.* [i. *sine controversia*]: without or beyond question or doubt. 2. The great respecting the 'Origin of Evil' H. ROGERS. Hence **Controversy** v. = **CONTRORSERY** v.

Controut (kɒn'trɒvɜ:t, kɒn'trɒvɜ:ɪt), v. 1609. [f. *L. type* **controutere*, after *L. controversus*, and *conuert*, *peruert*, etc.] 1. *trans.* To dispute or contest (a title, etc.)—1682. 2. To make the subject of controversy; to dispute about 1612. 3. To oppose in argument; to dispute, deny 1613. 4. *intr.* To engage in a controversy 1616.

1. Why melancholy men are witty... is a problem much controverted BURTON. 3. The existence hereof men do not c. Sir T. BROWNE.

Hence **Controuted** ppl. a. subjected to controversy. **Controuter**, one who controverts. **Controutable**, a. capable of being controverted; disputable. **Controutist**, a. controverting.

Contrude, v. 1609. [ad. *L. contrudere*.] *trans.* To thrust or crowd together—1651. Hence **Contrusion** (*rare*).

Contubernal (kəntɪbˈnɜːnl), *v.* 1842. [ad. L. *contubernalis*.] *sb.* One who occupies the same tent *adj.* Of or relating to occupation of the same tent 1873. So **Contubernial** *a.* sharing the same tent. CHAUCER.

Contumacious (kəntɪˈmaɪʃəs), *a.* 1600. [f. L. *contumaci*; see **CONTUMAX**.] 1. Exhibiting contumacy, stubbornly perverse, insubordinate, rebellious 1603. 2. *Law.* Wilfully disobedient to the summons or order of a court 1600.

1. To reduce the c. monks to obedience 1772. Hence **Contumacious-ly** *adv.* -ness.

Contumacy (kəntɪˈmaɪsi), *ME.* [ad. L. *contumacia*, f. *contumaci*.] 1. Perverse and obstinate resistance of authority. 2. Of diseases, etc.: Reluctance to yield to treatment -1661. 3. *Law.* Wilful disobedience to the summons or order of a court ME.

1. Such acts of contumacy will provoke the highest Mult P L. x. 1037. var. **Contumacity** (*rare*).

Contumax, *a.* *ME.* [a. L., f. *cont-* + *tax*, cogn. w. *taxare*, or *temere*.] = **CONTUMACIOUS** -1587.

Contumelious (kəntɪˈmiːʃəs), *a.* 1483. [a. OF. *contumeliosus*, ad. L. *contumeliosus*; see -OUS.] 1. Exhibiting **CONTUMELY**; despotic; superciliously insolent 1538. 2. Reproachful, disgraceful -1663.

1. With scoffs and scorn, and c. taunts SHAKS. Curving a lip TANNYSON. 2. Inso base and c. a condition COWLEY. Hence **Contumeliously** *adv.* -ness.

Contumely (kəntɪˈmiːʃu), *ME.* [a. OF. *contumelia*, ad. L. *contumelia*; prob. cogn. w. **CONTUMAX**.] 1. Insolent reproach or abuse; insulting or contemptuous language or treatment; despite; scornful rudeness; now esp. such as tends to dishonour or humiliate (Also with *a* and *pl.*) 2. Disgrace, reproach 1555.

1. The Oppressors wrong, the poor mans C. HAND. III. i. 71. 2. It is casted a kind of c. upon the author of it PEARSON.

Contund (kəntʊnd), *v.* *rare.* 1599. [ad. L. *contundere*.] 1. *trans.* To pound, beat small -1656. 2. To affect with contusions; to pound (adversaries). *pass.* or *affected.* 1654.

Contume, *v.* Var. of **CONTINUE**.

Conturbation, 1470. [ad. L. *conturbationem*.] Disturbance (physical or mental) -1816.

Contuse (kəntɪʊz), *v.* 1541. [f. L. *contus*, ppl. stem; see **CONTUND**.] 1. *trans.* To injure as by a blow without breaking the skin; to bruise. 2. To pound, beat small, bruise -1626. 3. Roots, Barks, and Seeds, contused together 1626.

Contusion (kəntɪʊʒən), *ME.* [a. F., ad. L. *contusio*; see **PREC.**] 1. The action of bruising, or condition of being bruised. Also *transf.* 2. An injury, as from a blow with a blunt instrument or heavy body, which does not break the skin; a bruise 1593. 3. Beating small, pounding, or bruising -1764.

2. That Winter Lyon who in rage forgets Aged contusions 2. *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 3. So Contusive a bruising; of or belonging to a c.

Conundrum (kəˈnʌdrəm), 1596. [Onigin lost.] 1. A crocheted-monger. NASH. 2. A whim, crotchet, maggot -1719. 3. A pun or word-play depending on similarity of sound in words of different meaning -1794. 4. A riddle the answer to which involves a pun; also, any puzzling question, problem, or statement 1790. 5. A 'what-d'ye-call-it' (*rare*). SCOTT. 2. (Topsy man says) I begin to have strange conundrums in my head MASSINGER. 4. 'You speak in conundrums,' said Morley; 'I wish I could guess them' DRAKE.

Conusable, -ance, -ant, etc.; see **CONSUMABLE**, etc.

Convalesce (kənvəˈles), *v.* 1483. [ad. L. *convalescere*, f. *con-* + *valescere*, inceptive of *vallere*. Only in Caxton and Sc. writers till 19th c.] 1. *intr.* To recover from sickness, get better. 2. *Rom. Law.* To become valid 1875.

1. That illness when one does not c. at all THACKERAY. Hence **Convalescence**, gradual recovery of health after illness. So **Convalescent** (*rare*). **Convalescent** *a.* recovering health after illness; *sb.* one who is recovering from sickness; *attrib.* of or for convalescents. **Convalescently** *adv.*

Convallamarin (kənvəlˈmæɪrɪn), 1863. [f. L. *convallium* (in *Lilium Convallium*) + *amarus* + -in.] Chem. A bitter glucoside, C₂₇H₄₄O₁₁, obtained from the Lily of the Valley (*Convallaria Majalis*). So **Convallarin**, an

acid purgative glucoside. C₂₇H₄₄O₁₁, obtained from the Lily of the Valley.

Convally. Adopted form of **Convallium** in L. *Lilium Convallium* (Vergil, Cantic. u. 1), used by herbalists. var. **Conval**, **convalle**.

Convection (kənveɪkʃən), 1623. [ad. L. *convectionem*.] Physics The action of carrying; conveyance; *spec.* the transportation of heat or electricity by the movement of a heated or electrified substance, as in the ascension of heated air or water. Also *attrib.*

The passage of electricity from one place to another by the motion of charged particles is called Electrical C. or Convective Discharge M. W. W.

Convective (kənveɪktɪv), *a.* 1839. [f. L. *convect-*, ppl. stem of *convocere*.] 1. Having the property of conveying. 2. Of the nature of or relating to convection 1862.

1. The c. force of a stream of water 1862. Hence **Convectively** *adv.*

Conveill, *v.* 1536. [ad. L. *convellere*. Cf. **CONVULSE**.] 1. *lit.* To tear, wrench -1694. 2. *fig.* To overthrow completely -1724. So **Conveillant** *a.* wrenching, pulling up.

Convenable (kənveɪnəbəl), *a.* 1 ME. [a. F., f. stem of *convenir* (= L. *convener* to **CONVENE**).] 1. Suitable, meet -1815. 2. Consistent -1579. 3. Convenient -1641.

1. A convenable marriage J. STURGES. 2. With his word his work is c. STANER. Hence **Convenably** *adv.*

Convenable (kənveɪnəbəl), *a.* 1715. [f. **CONVENE** v.] Capable of being convened.

Convenance (kənveɪnəns), 1483. [a. F., f. *convenir*. Earlier **COVENANCE** (OF. *covenance*).] 1. A convention, covenant (*rare*) 2. Concurrence (*rare*) -1677. 3. Conventional usage; in *pl.* the conventionalities 1847.

1. Her utter ignorance of London convenances and proprieties 1822.

Convene (kənveɪn), *v.* *ME.* [a. F. *convenir* = L. *convener* to come together, etc.]

1. *intr.* To come together; to meet, esp. for a common purpose; *transf.* of things: To occur together 1541, to unite -1736. 2. *trans.* To cause to come together; to convene 1596. 3. To summon before a tribunal ME.

1. The two princes convened in the suburbs of Calais BACON. If the rays c. before the retina 1736. 2. The Senate was convened by the tribunes FROUDE. 3. Knappell was convened before the Archbishop Hook.

II. 1. *intr.* Of persons: To agree -1652. 2. To be suitable or fitting -1627. 3. *intr.* To harmonize 1855.

3. Articles which the marriage-mongers cannot make to c. at all, temper, tastes, etc. THACKERAY.

Convener (kənveɪnər), 1572. [f. *prec.* + -er.] 1. One who assembles with others -1641. 2. One who convokes (a meeting, etc.). *spec.* one appointed to summon the meetings of a committee, etc. (*Sc.*) 1680.

Convenience (kənveɪniəns), *sb.* *ME.* [ad. L. *convenientia*, f. *convenientem* **CONVENIENT**.] 1. Agreement, accordance -1652. 2. Accordance of nature; fitness -1756. 3. The quality of being convenient, generally, suitability, commodiousness 1601. 4. The quality of being personally convenient; ease in use or action; material advantage; commodity, comfort 1703. 5. (with *a* and *pl.*) That which is convenient 1606; *pl.* convenient material arrangements or appliances (Rarely in *sing.*) 1672.

3. The great c. and pleasure of navigation H. MORSE. 4. *Phr.* At one's c., to await one's c., marriage of c., etc. A building for the c. of the drinkers 1756. 5. Riches...with divers other conveniences 1642. That he may buy Books the next c. HEARN. A c. to spit in SMOLETT. To make a c. of one (word). All the conveniences of a palace Lady M. W. MONTAGU. Hence **Convenience** *v.* to accommodate. var. **Conveniency** (now little used).

Convenient (kənveɪniənt), *a.* *ME.* [ad. L. *convenientem*.] 1. Agreeing (in opinion) 1485. 2. Accordant, congruous (to) -1654. 3. In keeping with, befitting, becoming (to or for); proportionate (to) -1677. 4. Suitable, appropriate (to or for) -1790. 5. Morally becoming; proper -1727. 6. Personally suitable; favourable to one's comfort or ease; commodious. (The current sense.) 1477. 7. *colloq.* and *dial.* Handy 1828.

2. Equitable and c. to reason 1654. 4. *Prov.* xxx. 8. 5. Neither fitness, nor foolish talking, nor testing,

which are not convenient *Eph. v. 4*. 6. And so by convenient journeys came to the town of Edenborough HALL. 7. Heretics used to be brought thither c. for burning hard by THACKERAY. Hence **Conveniently** *adv.* -ness, c. quality.

Convent (kənveɪnt), *sb.* [*ME.*, a. AF. *convent* *current*, *convent* = OF. *convent*, mod. F. *convent* = L. *conventum*, f. *convener* to **CONVENE**. The ME. form remains in *Convent Garden*.] 1. A gathering, a meeting -1661. 2. A company *spec.* that of the twelve apostles -1548. 3. A religious association, a body of monks, friars or nuns forming one local community ME. 4. The buildings occupied by such a community (The restriction of the word to a convent of women is not historical.) 1528. Also *attrib.* 1. In the c. of other witches GAUL. 2. Saynt Audry, than abbess, took her holy convent And mette the sayd kynge DRASHAW. 4. Out of his c. of gray stone Walked the Monk Felix LONGF. Hence **Conventical** *a.* conventual (*rare*).

Convent (kənveɪnt), *v.* *Now Hist.* 1574 [f. L. *convocant* ppl. stem; cf. *prevocant*.] 1. = **CONVENE** v. I. 1-3, -1718. 2. To convenant to give 1587. 3. = **CONVENT** v. II. 2. 3. When that is knowne, and golden time convents A solemn Combination shall be made Of our dense soules Twel. N. v. 1. 391.

Conventicle (kənveɪntɪkl), *ME.* [ad. L. *conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus* in form, but in cl. L. not in sense.] 1. An assembly -1650. 2. A meeting (esp. a religious meeting), of a private, clandestine, or illegal kind, as of Non-conformists or Dissenters in England, or of Covenanters in Scotland during the reigns of Charles II and James II. 1438. 2a. *congreg.* A 'hole-and-corner' meeting -1682. 4. A place of meeting 1566; esp. a nonconformist or dissenting meeting-house. (Now *hist.* or *contempt.*) 1550. 45. A small convent -1603.

1. He [the Mayor] called a Conventicle of his Brethren GREENE. 2. My selfe had notice of your Conventicles. And all to make away my guiltlesse Life a *Hen. VI.* m. i. 166. When some Men seek Christ, in the Conventicles of Hunsikes Bacon. Ac of gloomy sullen Saints DUNN.

Convent Acts, the acts 16 Chas. II, c. 4 and 22 Chas. II, c. 1 'to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles'.

Hence **Conventicle** *v.* *intr.* to meet in a c.; to hold or frequent conventicles. **Conventicleer**, **Conventicler**, a frequenter of conventicles, a schismatic.

Convention (kənveɪnʃən), *ME.* [a. F., or ad. L. *conventionem*.]

I. 1. The action of coming together -1782. Also *fig.* of things. 2. The action of summoning an assembly 1647. 3. The action of summoning before a tribunal -1726. 4. An assembly of persons for some common object, esp. a formal assembly, ecclesiastical, political, or social 1552. 5. *Eng. Hist.* An assembly of the Houses of Parliament, without the summons of the Sovereign; as that of 1660, which restored Charles II, and that of 1688, which declared the throne abdicated by James II. Hence a *parliament* 1660.

1. In this place of c. of merchants from all parts of the world Evelyn. 2. The c. of the parliament CLARENDON. 4. If that suffice not, they may call a new c. of estates HOUSES. 5. In 1839, the C. declared itself a Parliament GIFFORD.

II. 1. An agreement or covenant between parties ME. 2. *spec.* a. In *Diplomacy*: An agreement between sovereigns or states; formerly = **TREATY**; now an agreement less formal than a treaty 1603. b. *Mil.* An agreement made between the commanders of armies in time of war 1780. 3. General agreement or consent, as embodied in any accepted usage, standard, etc.; in a bad sense: Conventionalism 1776. 4. A conventionalism 1790.

1. Fraudulent conventions oblige not Br. HALL. 2. a. An International C. respecting the Liquor traffic in the North Sea 1888. b. The conventions for suspending hostilities agreed upon by me with Marshall about and Suchet Wellington. 3. This Gorgon of C. and Fashion ENGLISH.

Convent c. *com.* dollar, coins struck according to monetary conventions between different German states.

Conventional (kənveɪnʃənəl), *a.* 1583 [ad. L. *conventionalis*, f. *convention-* **CONVENTION**.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a convention or assembly 1812. 2. Relating to, of the nature of, or settled by a convention or compact. In *Law*: Founded on contract (*opp.* to

to Christianity ME. Also intr. 3. Theol 10

cause to turn from a sinful to a religious life ME. Also *turn*. 4. To turn into something different; to transform; to change in character or function; also *turn*. ME.

1. Blessed be Love, that can thus folk c. CHAUCER. *Indr.* When thou from youth convertest SHAKS *Sonn.* 21. 2. Par was converted thus and five ME. 3. Rather that he should be converted and live *St. Cont. Prayer.* 4. That still lessens the sorrow, and converts it nigh to joy MUR. *Sonn.* 1364. To c. the Enfield rifle into a breech-loader 1874. b. In Rugby football, to kick a goal from (a try) 1896.

III. 1. To change by substituting an equivalent: *spec.* to translate -1651. 2. *Law.* To change the quality of property, as from real to personal, joint to separate, or *vice versa* 1793.

1. To c. goods into money SMILES. **Convert** (*kɒnvɜːt*), 1561. [*abbr.* for *converted*; influenced by CONVERSE *sb.*]

†A. *adj.* 1. Brought over to a religious faith. 2. A *brother, sister*: = CONVERSE *sb.* -1699.

B. *sb.* A person brought over to any religious faith, or (*transf.*) to any opinion, party, etc. 1561.

Convertend (*kɒnvɜːntɪnd*), 1837. [*ad. L. convertendus*]. *Logic.* The proposition as it stands before conversion; opp. to *converse*.

Converter (*kɒnvɜːtɪə*), Also *errant* -*tor*, 1533. [*f. CONVERT v. + -ER*]. 1. One who makes converts 1570. 2. One who converts (see CONVERT *v.*) 1533. 3. That which converts: in *Steel Manuf.*, a retort, made of iron and lined with some refractory material (usually *ganister*), in which pig-iron is converted into steel by the Bessemer process; see BESSEMER.

Convertible (*kɒnvɜːtɪbəl*), a. (*sb.*) ME. [*a. F., ad. late L. convertibilis*; see CONVERT *v.*] 1. That may be converted; interchangeable. 2. Capable of being turned to a particular use or purpose 1818. 3. Capable of being turned into something else, capable of being changed in form, condition, or qualities 1533. 4. Capable of being converted by exchange into property of another kind 1834. 5. As *sb. pl.* = C. things or terms 1815.

1. [Those who] put prelate and popery together as terms c. SHAKS. 3. A rogue alive to the ludicrous is still c. EMERSON. Heat is c. into electricity HUYLEY. 4. By rendering paper money c. into metallic currency HR. MARSHALL. Hence *Convertibility*, c. quality. *Convertibly adv.*

Convertite (*kɒnvɜːtɪt*), *arch.* 1565. [*f. CONVERT v. or sb.* Revived in 19th c.] A (professed) convert to religion; *spec.* a reformed Magdalen. Also *transf.*

Convex (*kɒnvɛks*), 1571. [*ad. L. convexus* (= *convexus*, pa. pple. of *convexere*. By Milton, and occas. since, stressed *convex*.)]

A. *adj.* Having a curvature that bulges towards the point of observation, the reverse of *concave*.

The convex or out-bowed side of a vessel BR. HALL. The light is made by a c. glass or lens to converge to one point or focus N. ABBOTT.

B. *sb.* [the *adj.* used *attrib.*] 1. A convex body or surface -1796. 2. A convex glass or lens 1705.

1. In circuit to the uttermost c. Of this great round MUR. *P. L.*

Hence *Convex v.* rare, to make c.; *intr.* to bow or bend convexly. *Convexed ppl. a.* made in a c. form. *†Convexedly, convexly adv.* in a c. form or manner. *Convexness*, c. quality.

Convexity (*kɒnvɛksɪti*), 1600. [*ad. L. convexitas*, f. *convexus*; cf. *F. convexité*]. 1. The condition of being convex, outward bulging 1605. 2. A convex curve, surface, side, or part. 1. The flatness or c. of heaven P. COX.

Convexo- (*kɒnvɛksə-*). In comb. = *Convexly*, convex and -, as in *c-concave*, convex on one side and concave on the other, of the form of a meniscus; c-convex, convex on both sides; c-plane, convex on one side and flat on the other = *plano-c.*

Convey (*kɒnvɛɪ*), *v.* ME. [*a. OF. con-, conveyer*, now *conveyer*, f. *L. con- + OF. veia, voie* -*L. via way*. Cf. CONVOY. *†trans.* To CONVOY, escort -1710. 1. To lead, conduct; also *fig.* -1713. 2. To transport, carry, take from one place to another ME. 1. To take away, remove, esp. clandestinely -1697; hence, *euphem.* to steal -1753. *†trifl.* -1697. 5. To lead or conduct as a channel or medium 1601. 6. †To transmit, or cause to pass -1741; esp. to communicate, impart (an idea, benefit, etc.)

ME.; hence, to express in words 1576. 7. To transfer, as property, to another; now only in *Law*, to transfer by deed or legal process; also *absol.* 1495. 18. To bring down, derive -1606. 19. To conduct (an affair), to manage with privacy or craft -1661.

3. Luggage conveyed by these coaches will be charged for (*mod.*). 4. *Merry N.* i. in. 31. Jesus had conveyed himself away John v. 13. 5. Thro' resden Pipes c. the Golden Flood DRYDEN. To c. the impressions of sound 1854. 6. To c. a lesson 1766. Thoughts to one another SOUTHW. 7. The cost of conveying a small estate 1863. 9. *Learn* L. ii. 100. Hence *†Convey sb.* conveyance, a *Conver.* Conveyable a. that may be conveyed. *Conveyal*, the act of conveying, conveyance.

Conveyance (*kɒnvɛɪəns*), 1503. [*f. prec.*] 1. Conveying -1604. 2. The action of conveying, or transporting; carriage 1520. 3. Future carrying off; stealing 1526. 4. The communicating (of a thing to any one) 1662. 5. Transmission, transference 1646. 6. *Law* The transference of (*esp. real*) property from one person to another by deed or writing 1523; the instrument of transfer 1576. 7. The conveying of anything by a channel or medium 1577. 18. The conveying of meaning by words; hence, style -1775.

19. Management; esp. skillful, or cunning, management -1704; an artifice -1041. 10. A conducting way, passage, etc. 1542. 11. A means of transport from place to place 1598. 112. *fig.* A 'vehicle' (of thought, etc.) -1847.

1. *Old* i. in. 236. 2. Arrangements for the c. of money 1870. 3. The smile, as stolen from Cowley, however little worth the trouble of c. JOHNSON. 6. *Covenant* and fraudulent conveyances, as well of lands as of goods and chattels 1577. *Hamlet* v. i. 119. 7. C. by Condit or pumpie 1577. 9. A pretty slip-skin c. MUR. 10. *Cor.* v. l. 54. 11. The steam-packet is a beastly c. DISRAELI.

Conveyancer (*kɒnvɛɪənsər*), 1623. [*f. prec.*; see -*ER*]. 1. One who or that which conveys; esp. a lawyer who practises conveyancing. **Conveyancing** (*kɒnvɛɪənsɪŋ*), *adv.* *sb.* 1676. [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. 1. Deceitful contrivance -1630. 2. The drawing of deeds and other instruments for the transference of property from one person to another; the branch of the law which deals with titles and their transference 1714.

Conveyer (*kɒnvɛɪər*), 1513. [*f. CONVEY v. + -ER*]. 1. One that conveys, carries, or transmits. 1. A light-fingered thief. *Ruch.* II, iv. 1. 317. 3. One who transfers property 1647. 4. That which conveys, or transmits; *spec.* any mechanical contrivance for conveying grain in a mill, lumber in a saw-mill, etc. 1880. *var.* *Convey-or* (in senses 3, 4).

†**Convi-ciate**, *v.* 1604. [*f. ppl. stem of L. conviciatus*, f. *conviciare*]. *trans.* To revile, slander, rail at -1646. So †**Convi-ciatory**, †**Convi-cious** *adjs.* railing; reproachful. †**Convi-cinity**, *noun-adv.* [See CON-]. Vicinity to each other. WARTON.

Convict (*kɒnvɪkt*), *ppl. a.* ME. [*ad. L. convictus* pa. pple.; see CONVINCERE.] 1. *ppl.* and *adj.* 1. Proved or pronounced guilty. 2. Overcome ME. C. of having four Wives at one and the same time CORRO.

Convict (*kɒnvɪkt*), *sb.* 1530. [*f. prec.*] 1. One judicially convicted of a criminal offence (*arch.*). 2. *spec.* A criminal serving a sentence of penal servitude 1786. Also *attrib.* 2. Escape of a c. from Dartmoor (*mod.*).

Convict (*kɒnvɪkt*), *v.* ME. [*f. L. convict-* ppl. stem; see CONVINCERE. Cf. CONVICT *ppl. a.*] 1. *trans.* To prove to be guilty, or in the wrong; esp. by judicial procedure. Also *absol.* 1841. 2. To demonstrate or prove -1656. 3. To bring conviction home to (a person) 1526. 4. To disprove, refute (*arch.*) 1594. 15. To overcome -1607.

1. No englishman should be convicted except by English Judges POWELL. Convicted of want of sensibility MORLEY. 3. They, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one John viii. 9. 4. Which conceit being already convicted, not only by Scaliger, etc. Sir T. Browne. 5. John iii. iv. 2. Hence *Convictable*, -ible a. (*rare*). **Conviction** (*kɒnvɪkʃən*), 1491. [*ad. L. convictio* *nem.*, see CONVINCERE.] 1. Legal proof or declaration of guilt; the fact or condition of being convicted. 1. Demonstration, proof -1647.

13. Contutation -1661. 14. Detection and exposure -1724. 5. The act of convicting 1664. 6. The condition of being convicted, settled persuasion 1699. 7. A settled persuasion 1841. 8. *Theol.* The fact or condition of being convicted or convicted of sin 1675.

1. Summary convictions, without the intervention of a jury W. BELL. 4. Further reproof and c. of the Roman errors JAR. TAYLOR. 5. The C. of those who are either of a contrary opinion, or who are it doubt WHARTLY. 6. A painful c. of his defects JOHNSON. *Phr.* *To carry c.* 8. My soul was at that very time groaning under deep convictions 1801.

Convictism (*kɒnvɪktɪzəm*), 1864. [*f. CONVICT sb. + -ISM*]. The system of penal settlements for convicts. b. The convict class or body. b. The invasion of c. from Swan River 1863.

Convictive (*kɒnvɪktɪv*), a. 1612. [*f. L. convict-* ppl. stem (see CONVINCERE) + -IVE.] Having power to produce conviction.

The c. answer of Christ BR. HALL. Hence *Convictively adv.*, -ness.

Convictor (*kɒnvɪktər*), -*tor*, 1647. [*a. L., f. convicere*]. A table companion, a companion.

Convince (*kɒnvɪns*), *v.* 1530. [*ad. L. convincere*, f. *con-* + *vincere*].

I. 1. To overcome, vanquish. Also *absol.* -1633. 1. To overcome in argument; to confute -1708. 3. To bring to acknowledge the truth of; to satisfy by argument or evidence, in *law*. To be brought to a full conviction, (= CONVICT *sb.*) 1632.

1. *Match* i. vii. 64. 2. There was none of you that convinced Job, or that answered his words Job xxxiii. 12. 3. I am convinced and have nothing more to object JOWETT. To c. of a mistake 1797, of sin 1648.

II. 1. = CONVICT *v.* 1. -1776. 1. = CONVICT *v.* -1730. 1. = CONVICT *v.* -1625. 1. Which of you convinceth mee of sin John viii. 46. 2. This may be easily convinced as false SALISBURY. 3. God never wrought Miracle to convince Atheisme, because his Ordinary Works convince it Bacon. Hence *Convinced ppl. a.* brought to a state of conviction. *Convincement*, conviction. *Convincer* (*var.*), *Convincingly adv.*, -ness, c. quality. *†Convincer* a. having the power of convincing (*var.*).

Convincible (*kɒnvɪnsəbəl*), a. 1643. [*ad. L. convincibilis* (Isidore)]. 1. Capable of being convinced or convinced. 1. Of convincing power 1647.

†**Convi-val**, 1615. [*ad. L. convivalis*, f. *convivā*]. *adj.* = CONVIVIAL -1755. *sb.* A guest 1615.

|| **Convive** (*kɒnvɪv*, *kɒnvɪv*), *sb.* 1648. [*a. F., ad. L. convivā*]. One who feasts with others; a fellow-banqueter. Hence *†Convive v.* to feast together (*rare*).

Convivial (*kɒnvɪvɪəl*), a. 1668. [*ad. L. convivialis*, f. *convivium*, cf. CONVIVIAL]. 1. Of or belonging to a feast or banquet; festive 2. Fond of feasting and good company, jovial 1784.

1. Which feasts c. meetings we did name DUNHAM. 2. The plump c. parson CORNW. Hence *Convivialist*, a person of c. habits. *Convivially adv.*

Conviviality (*kɒnvɪvɪəlɪti*), 1791. [*f. as prec.*] Convivial quality; the enjoyment of festive society, festivity; convivial spirit.

His (Pope's) disqualifications for the coarsest forms of c. L. STRAUEN.

Convocate, *ppl. a.* 1532. [*ad. L. convocatus*; see next.] *pa. pple* and *adj.* Convocated (*arch.* and *poet.*).

Convocate (*kɒnvokət*), *v.* 1540. [*f. L. convocare* - ppl. stem; see CONVOCARE.] *trans.* To call or summon together (*arch.*).

Convocation (*kɒnvokəʃən*), ME. [*ad. L. convocatio* *nem.*]. 1. The action of calling together or assembling by summons. 2. An assembly of persons thus convoked ME. 3. *Eng. Ch.* A provincial synod, constituted by statute and called together to deliberate on ecclesiastical matters ME. 4. At Oxford: The great legislative assembly of the University, consisting of all qualified members of the degree of M.A.; a meeting of this body 1577.

1. The c. of the Army 1678. 2. And in the first day there shall be an holy convocation Ex. xii. 16. 3. They (the Thirty-nine Articles) were made at three several Convocations SELWICK. *Convoc.* C-house, the place where a c. meets; the assembly itself. Hence *Convocational a.* of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a c. *Convocationist*, a supporter of C.

Convoke (*kɒnvəʊk*), *v.* 1598. [*ad. F. con-*

* (man). a (pass). an (loud). n (cut). g (Fr. chef). a (ever). ol (J, eye). p (Fr. eau de vie). (art) s Psyche q (what) p (get).

quer ad L. conv. ar. a To call o
ge he ob ng ogethe by ummons A so f g
F a e ya a f e r w a d h e Q o n d d
Pa amen H m

Convolute (kɒnvəluːt), *a.* 1794. [ad. L. *convolutus* pa. pple: see CONVOLVE.] 1. Bot. Coiled laterally upon itself, as a leaf in the bud. 2. *gen.* Rolled or folded together; having convolutions 1874. Also as *sb.* So *Convolute c.* 1. *are*, to coil up; *intr.* to wind about. *Convolute ppl.* a. coiled, twisted, or sinuous; exhibiting convolutions.

Convolution (kɒnvəluːʃən), 1545. [f. L. *convolutio* -ppl. stem; see CONVOLVE.] 1. The action of coiling, twisting, or winding together, the condition of being convoluted 1557. 2. A fold, twist, turn, winding, sinuosity (of anything rolled or coiled up) 1545. 3. *Anat.* Each of the sinuous folds of the cerebrum 1615. 1. Toss'd wide around, O'er the calm sky, in a swift THOMSON.

Convolve (kɒnvəlv), *v.* 1599 [ad. L. *convolvere*, f. *con-* + *volvere*.] 1. *trans.* To enclose in folds -1794. 2. To roll together, coil, twist 1650. 3. *intr.* To revolve together 1808.

2. Then Satan first knew pain, And writh'd him to and fro convolved Mtr. P. L. v. 320.

Convolvulaceous (kɒnvɒlvʊləˈseɪ), 1847 [f. mod. L. *Convolvulaceae*.] Bot. Of or belonging to the natural order *Convolvulaceae*, of which *Convolvulus* is the typical genus.

Convolvulin, 1850. [f. CONVULVULUS + *-in*.] Chem. A glucoside, C₂₁H₃₄O₁₁, obtained from the rhizome of *Convolvulus Solitarius*, the official jalap-root.

Hence **Convolvulinic acid**, also called **Convolvulinic**, C₂₁H₃₂O₁₁, a product of the action of fixed alkalis upon c.

Convolvulus (kɒnvɒlvʊləs), Pl. 1858, rarely *sl.* 1557. [a. L. f. *convolvere*.] Bot. A large genus of plants, having slender twining stems and trumpet-shaped flowers, including the English BINDWEEDS.

The lustre of the long convolvulus That cold around the stately stems TENNYSON.

Convoy (kɒnvɔɪ), *v.* *trans.* ME. [a. F. *convoyer* = *it. conviare*; see CONVEY.] 1. To escort. 2. To escort with, or as, an armed force, either by sea or land, for protection 1559. 3. To convey, carry (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1703. 4. To manage. *Sc.* -1662.

1. To c. Miss Bellenden home Scott. 2. The squadron which conveyed the homeward trade in the next autumn J. K. LAUGHTON. Hence **Convoynance**, artful management; conveyance. *Convoynr*, one that convoys; a guide; a convey-ship.

Convoy (kɒnvɔɪ), *sb.* 1501 [a. F. *convoy*, f. *convoyer*; see *prec.*] 1. Conduct (of oneself or of affairs). *Sc.* -1599. 2. The act of escorting, for honour, guidance, or protection 1557. 3. An escort 1523. 4. A protecting escort; esp. ships of war 1596. 5. A guide -1726. 6. A thing that conducts, a channel, way, etc.; *spec.* a clog or brake for conducting a vehicle down an incline 1764. 7. An individual or company under escort; a supply of ammunition or provisions, or a fleet of merchant ships, under escort 1577. Also *attrib.*

2. Your C. makes the dangerous Way secure DAVEN. 3. Heavie funerals and convoys of the dead HOLLAND. 4. And with a c. send him safe away DAVEN. 7. A c. of bread 1710 of mules laden with merchandise 1827, of Merchant-ships 1743

Convulse (kɒnvʊls), *v.* 1643. [f. L. *convulsus* -ppl. stem of *convellere*, f. *con-* + *vellere* to pluck, pull, tear.] 1. *trans.* To shake violently, to agitate or disturb. 2. *Path.* To affect with violent involuntary contractions of the muscles, so as to agitate the limbs or the whole body; to throw into convulsions. (*Chiefly* *pl.*) 1681. 3. *intr.* To become convulsed 1684.

1. To... be convulsed and tremble at the name of death Sta T. BROWN. 2. Convulsing them with irrepressible laughter JOHNSON. Hence **Convulsive sb.** convulsion (*rare*). **Convulsingly** *adv.*

Convulsion (kɒnvʊlsən), 1585. [ad. L. *convulsio* -new; see *prec.*] 1. The action of wrenching, or condition of being wrenched -1825. Also *fig.* 2. *Path.* 1. Cramp; tetanus -1772. 2. (usually *pl.*) An affection marked by irregular contractions or spasms of the muscles, alternating with relaxation 1650. 3. Violent social, political, or physical disturbance 1643.

1. These two massy pillars With horrible c. to and

o H ugg'd he shook M. San 69 3 A c.
he wh e k ng d m B hq a o auc
nd n u ns SULLY N Hen... Convulsionary
a p...ing 10, or of the nature of c. (*rare*)

Convulsionary (kɒnvʊlsənəri), 1741. [f. *prec.*]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, affected with, or marked by convulsion (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1798. B. Pertaining to the Convulsionaries 1814.

C. struggles Scott. b. The C. delusion 1874. B. *sb.* One of a number of Jansenist fanatics in France in the 18th century, who fell into convulsions, etc., at the tomb of François de Paris at St. Médard 1741.

Convulsionist, 1865. [f. CONVULSION + *-ist*.] 1. = CONVULSIONARY B. 2. *Geol.* = CATASTROPHIST 1880.

Convulsive (kɒnvʊlsɪv), *a.* 1615. [f. L. *convulsus* -ppl. stem.] 1. Of the nature of, or characterized by convulsion. Also *fig.* 2. Affected with convulsion (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1686. 3. Productive of convulsion 1700.

1. *fig.* C. and perilous reforms 1835. 3. Nothing so c. to society, as the strain to keep things fixed STANLEY. Hence **Convulsively** *adv.*, -ness.

Cony, coney (kɒni, kɒni), *sb.* Pl. conies (conies). [ME. *canis*, a. OF. *canin* = *conil* -L. *caniculus* rabbit.] 1. A rabbit. Still used in the Statutes, and in *Hereditary* 2. The fur of the rabbit. Now *dial.* ME. 3. In O.T. as tr. Heb. *shaphan*, a small pachyderm (*Hyrax Syriacus*) ME. 4. Applied locally to the Cape Hyrax or Das, the Pica or Calling Hare (*Lagomys princeps*), etc. 1555. 5. A dupe -1736

76. Some kind of shell-fish; 7 a cone 1782. b. The Nigger-fish (*Epinephelus punctatus*) of the West Indies.

3. The conies are but a feeble folk, yet they make their houses in the rocks *Prov.* xxx. 26.

Cony, *tc.* catch, *v.* to dupe, gull; *tc.* catcher; *tc.* catching *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a*; -fish, the Burbot; -garth, a rabbit-warren, -wool, the fur of the rabbit.

Conyger, conynger. [ME. *conynger* (a. OF. *conyers* = *coniliere* -L. type *canicularis* neut. pl.) A rabbit-warren -1701.

Conylene (kɒnɪlɪn), 1876. [f. CONIA + *-yl-* -ENE.] Chem. A liquid non-poisonous hydrocarbon, C₂H₁₁, having a pungent odour.

Conyza (kɒniˈzə), ME. [L., a. Gr. *κόρυζα*.] Bot. A genus of strong-smelling Composite plants, formerly including the Flea-banes.

Coo (kɒ), *v.* 1670. [Echoic.] 1. *intr.* To make the soft murmuring note characteristic of doves and pigeons. Also *trans.* 2. To converse caressingly or amorously; usu. in *phr.* *to bill and coo* 1616. 3. To utter by cooing 1798, to send to rest, etc. by cooing 1814.

1. So, two kind turtles sit alone, and c. DRYDEN. *trans.* He (the Baby) coos like a pigeon house EXMERSON. Hence **Coo sb.** a note of or as of doves or pigeons. *Cover*, one that coos.

Co-obligant, 1818. [See *Co-*.] One under joint-obligation. So **Co-obligon**, one who binds himself together with others.

Co-occupant; see *Co-*.

Cooee, cooey (kɒi, kɒi), *sb.* 1790. The call (*hoo-hoo!*) used as a signal by the Australian aborigines, and adopted by the colonists in the bush. Hence **Cooee**, *coo ey v. intr.* to utter this cry.

Cook (kʊk), *sb.* [OE. *ec*, ad. L. *coquus*, late L. *coqus*.] One whose occupation is the preparation of food for the table; see *COOK v.* Orig. always masculine.

Comb. c-book, a cookery-book (U.S.); -fish, -wrasse, the male of a species of Wrasse (*Labrus mixtus*); -house, *Naval* a ship's galley; -maid, a maid who cooks, or assists the c.; -room, a kitchen, or ship's galley; -shop (*orig.* cook's shop), an eating-house.

Cook (kʊk), *v.* 1 ME. [f. the *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To act as cook. (Now taken as *adiv.* use of 2.) 2. *trans.* To prepare (food); to make fit for eating by application of heat, as by boiling, baking, roasting, broiling, etc. 1611. *intr.* (for *r-f*) 1857. 3. *fig.* Also with *up* 1588. b. To concoct 1624. c. To manipulate, tamper with (*colloq.*) 1636. 4. To 'do for' (*slang*) 1851.

2. I will tel you, how to c. him WALTON. *intr.* These peus do not c. well (*mod.*) 3. b. We cooked up a bill for that purpose CHETTER. c. Some falsified printed accounts, artfully cooked up SMALLER. 4. b. *Phr.* To c. any one's nose, to 'do for' or to ruin or kill (*slang*). Hence **Cookable a.** and *sb.*

Cool (kʊl), *a.* [OE. *col*, ad. L. *calidus*, f. *cal-* = L. *gel-* cold; see *COOLD*.] 1. Moderately cold; neither warm nor disagreeably cold, producing or maintaining coolness; cooling. Also *fig.* 2. *trans.* Applied to analogous sensations; or to anything which produces them 1647. 3. *fig.* Chilled; chilling -ME. 4. Not affected by passion or emotion; unexcited; deliberate; calm OE. 5. Deficient in ardour, interest, or zeal; wanting in cordiality 1593. 6. Calmly audacious or impudent in making a proposal or demand; said of persons and their actions 1825. 7. *colloq.* Applied to a large sum of money, to give emphasis to the amount 1728.

1. Under the coole shade of a Siccamore L. L. L. v. ii. 89. A c. dress (*mod.*). *fig.* Coole patience HAMIL. iii. iv. 124. 2. A c. taste 1800, scent 1647, colour (*mod.*) 4. Coole reason MILLS IV. v. 1. 6. A c. and steady fire 1798. *Phr.* In c. blood, 5. A c. friend BLACKIE, reception 1706. 6. Such a request was a trifle c. BLACKIE. 7. He had lost a c. hundred FISHING.

Comb. c.-headed a, having a c. head; not easily excited in mind; hence **head-coldness**; c. tankard, a cooling drink, made of wine, water, lemon-juice, spices, and forage.

Cool (kʊl), *sb.* 1 ME. [f. *COOL a.*] 1. That which is cool; the cool part, place, time, thing, etc. 2. A cool breeze -1573. 3. Coolness; also *fig.* ME.

1. In the coole of the daye Gen. iii. 8. 3. Milt. P. L. iv. 1109

Cool (kʊl), *sb.* 2 1858. [var. of *COWL sb.* 2] Comm. A tub of butter, usually of 28 lb.

Cool (kʊl), *v.* [OE. *calian* -Otent. **kaljan* to be cold or cool, f. *kalus*, see *COLD a.*] 1. *intr.* To become cool or less hot. 2. *fig.* To lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become less zealous or ardent OE. 3. *Of things*: To lose opportuneness. SHAKS. 3. *trans.* To make cool; to cause to become less hot ME. Also *adiv.* 4. *fig.* To make less ardent or zealous ME: to deprive (a thing) of its opportuneness 1716.

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Phr. To c. one's heels (*thoefs*). i. e. by rest, after waiting; hence, *ironically*, to be kept standing or waiting.

Cooler (kʊlər), 1573. [f. *COOL v.* + *-ER*.] 1. Anything that cools or makes cool. 2. A vessel in which anything is cooled; esp. one used for cooling the wort in brewing 1616. 3. U.S. (*Thruist's slang*) A prison 1884.

Cooley, *rare*. = CULLIS 1. Mrs. GLASSE.

Coolie, cooly (kʊli), 1598. 1. A var. of *kuli* or *koli*, an aboriginal tribe of Guzerat -1885. 2. A native hired labourer or burden-carrier in India and China and elsewhere 1638. Also *attrib.*, as c. labour. Hence **Coolieism**, the c. system, the importation of coolies as labourers.

Cooling (kʊliŋ), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. *COOL v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the vb. *COOL*. *Comb.* c.-cup, a cup for cooling liquids, into which is plunged another containing a heat-absorbing substance, as a solution of ammonium nitrate; -floor, a large shallow tank in which wort is cooled.

Cooling-card, *arch* [CARD sb. 2 1.] Something that dashes one's expectations.

Coolish (kʊlɪʃ), *a.* 1759. Somewhat cool. **Coolish** (kʊlɪʃ), *adv.* 1580. [f. *COOL a.* + *-LY*.] 1. With coolness; without heat (*lit.* and

†Cook 2 1599 [Echoic.] To utter the note of the cuckoo -1724.

Cooker (kʊkər), 1884. [f. *COOK v.* 1 + *-ER*.] 1. A stove for cooking; a vessel in which food is cooked. 2. A fruit, etc., that cooks well 1887.

Cookery (kʊkəri), ME. [f. *COOK sb.* or *v.* 1 + *-ERY* 2.] 1. The art or practice of cooking.

2. A product of the cook's art. NORTH. 13. A place for cooking; a kitchen, etc. -1837

Comb. c.-book, a book of receipts, etc., in c.

Cookie (kʊki), *Sc.* and U.S. 1730. [prob. a. Du. *koekje* (kʊkʲe), dim. of *koek* cake.] In Scotland, a baker's plain bun; in U.S., a small flat cake, with, or (locally) without, sweetening.

Cooking-range: cf. RANGE sb. 1 IL 1.

Coo-kish, *a. rare*. 1611. [-ISH 1.] Like a cook.

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3 V h c a m a s u a n e 84
2 e c c e a p p c M

Coolness (ku lîness). OE. [f. *cool* + *ness*.] 1. The condition of being or feeling cool. 2. Freedom from excitement 1651. 3. Want of fervour; absence of friendly warmth 1674. 4. Calm assurance 1751.

3. They parted with such a towards each other, as if they scarce hoped to meet again CLARENDON (J.).

Coolth (kûlth). Now chiefly *jou. colloq.* 1547. [f. COOL a., after *warmth*.] Coolness. +**Coolly**, a. rare. 1594 [f. COOL sb. + -ly.]

Cool -1710

Coom (kûm), sb. 1587. [In senses 1-2 app. var. of CULM. ? Two words.] 1. Soot. Now Sc. 2. Coal dust or refuse 1611. 3. The glease and dust from axles or bearings -1786. 4. Saw-dust, etc. (*diat.*) 1811.

Coomb, **comb** (kûm), *diat.* OE. [? f. an OTeut type **kumbo-*, **kummo-*, by-form **kumpo-*, with general sense of hollowed-out receptacle.] 1. (OE. *cumb*.) A vessel, cup. 2. A brewing vat -1688. 3. A dry measure, equal to four bushels ME

Coomb, **combe**, **comb** (kûm). [OE *cumb* masc 'small valley, hollow', prob. of British origin; cf. Welsh *cwm* (kum), -*cwm*, -*gwm*. But of prec.] A deep hollow or valley; esp. one on the flank of a hill (*local*) 1674.

Coon (kûn) 1839. [U.S. abbrev. of RACCOON.] 1. The Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). 2. a. One of the old U.S. Whigs, who had the coon as an emblem 1848. b. A sly, knowing fellow 1860.

Phrases (U.S. slang): A *gone* a. a person or thing that is in a hopeless case. A *coon's age*; emphatic for 'a long time'.

Coontah, **coontie** (ku ntā, -ti). 1852. The name in U.S. of a species of cycad (*Zamia integrifolia*), found in the West Indies, Florida, etc.; also of the arrowroot yielded by it.

Coop (kûp), sb. 1 [ME. *cupe*, *coupe* basket; with Ger. cognates, doubtfully considered to be a. L. *cupa* cask. See KIFE.] 1. (ME. *cupe*, *coupe*, pl. -en) A basket. 2. A cage or pen of basket-work or the like for confining poultry, etc. ME Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. A wicker-work basket used in catching fish, a KIFE 1469. 4. *fig.* Sunnebright honour pend in shameful coupe SPENSER.

Coop, sb. 2, var. of COUP, a dung-cart.

Coop (kûp), sb. 3 1825. [?] A small heap, as of manure

Coop (kûp), v. 1 1563 [f. COOP sb. 1] *trans* To put or confine in a coop, hence, to confine within a small space; also a. *up*, in 1563.

What! c whole armies in our walls again PORC. They imagine that their souls are cooped and cabined in BURKE.

+**Coop**, v. 2 rare 17... = COOPER v. 1

Shaken tubs. As new cooped HOLLAND.

Co-op (kûp), 1873. Colloq. abbrev. of CO-OPERATIVE 2; often ellipt. for a. *store*.

Coopes, obs. f. COUPLES.

Cooper (kûp), sb. ME. [app. of LG. origin, f. (ult.) *cupa* cask; see COOP. (Not a deriv. of *coop*, which app. has never meant 'cask'.)] 1. A craftsman who makes and repairs wooden vessels formed of staves and hoops, as casks, buckets, tubs. 2. One engaged in the trade of sampling and bottling wine; a wine-cooper 1502. 3. ? A six- (or twelve-) bottle basket, used in wine-cellars 1817. 4. A drink composed half of stout and half of porter (So called in London.) 1871.

3. Give me a roaring fire and a six bottle c. of claret T. L. PRACOCK.

Cooper (kûp), v. 1746. [f. COOPER sb. 1]

1. To make or repair (casks, etc.). 2. To put or stow in casks 1746. 3. *intr.* To work as a cooper (DICTS.). 4. To 'do for' (slang) 1851.

1. Coopered with brass hoops weather-tight 1834. Hence Coopering *vul* sb. the occupation of a cooper.

Cooperage (kûpôrêj) 1714. [f. COOPER sb. 1 + -AGE.] 1. A cooper's workshop. 2. Cooper's work 1740. 3. Money payable for cooper's work 1755

Co-operant (kûpôrânt), a. 1598. [ad. L. *cooperantem*; see next.] Working together or to the same end. Also as sb.

C. factors of human progress A. M. FAIRBAIRN. Hence Co-o-perancy, c. condition; co-operation.

Co operate (kûpôrê) v. 1604 [f. L. *co* + *operari* to work] 1. To work together. 2. To work together in a common end, or in a work. 3. *intr.* To practise economic co-operation 1830.

1. Man. cooperateln with man unto repentance USHER. All things c. for the best QUAKES.

Co-operate (kûpôrê), a. 1868 [ad. L. *cooperatus*; cf. *corporate*] Caused to co-operate, brought into co-operation.

Co-operation (kûpôrêshən), ME [ad. L. *cooperationem*; see CO-OPERATE] 1. The action of co-operating; joint operation. 2. *Pol. Econ.* The combination of a number of persons, or of a community, for purposes of economic production or distribution. (As orig. used by Owen, the name contemplated communism.)

1. Not Holpen by the C of Angels or Spirits Bacon. 2. The essential characteristic of c. is a union of capital and labour Fawcett. Hence Co-o-pera-tionist, one who practises or advocates c.

Co-operative (kûpôrêshv), a. (sb.) 1603. [f. L. *cooperat*-ppl. stem; after *operative*] 1. Working together or with others to the same end, pertaining to co-operation. 2. *Pol. Econ.* Pertaining to industrial co-operation 1821. 3. sb. A co-operationist; a member of a co-operative society 1829.

1. Four great principles mutually c. MITMAN 2. C. society: a union of persons for the production or distribution of goods, in which the profits are shared by all the contributing members. C. store: a store or shop belonging to a c. society, where goods are sold at a moderate price, the profits, if any, being distributed among the members and customers.

Co-operator (kûpôrêshv), 1600. [a. L. (Vulgate).] 1. One who co-operates with another or others. 2. A member of a co-operative society 1853.

1. They are Co-operators with God BARROW.

Cooper's-wood, 1866 An Australian name for the wood of Red Ash (*Alphitonia excelsa*), and Victorian Hazel (*Pomaderris apiculata*).

Coopery (kûpəri), 1558. [f. COOPER sb. + -ry, see -ERY.] Cooper's work, a cooper's workshop, cooper's ware. Also attrib. Basket, C., and Turnery Wares 1695.

Co-opt (kûp), v. 1651. [ad. L. *cooptare*.] *trans.* To elect into a body by the votes of its existing members.

These eight co-opted two more STONES.

Co-optate (kûpôt), v. arch. 1623. [f. L. *cooptat*-ppl. stem; see prec.] Now = CO-OPT; formerly, less definitely = To choose or elect to an office, into a body, etc.

Co-optation (kûpôtshən), 1533. [ad. L. *cooptationem*, see CO-OPT.] Election into a body by the votes of its existing members; formerly, Election, choice, adoption.

The first election and a of a friend HOWELL. var. Co-option.

Co-ordain (kûpôrêdn), v. rare. 1679. [See Co-] *trans.* To ordain together. So Co-ordainer.

Co-order, v. rare. 1678. [See Co-] To arrange co-ordinately.

Co-ordinal, a. 1875 [See Co-] *Geom.* Having (so many) co-ordinates CAYLEY.

Co-ordinate (kûpôrêdnê), 1641 [f. L. *co-ordinatus*; cf. *subordinate*. In some senses = CO- + ORDINATE]

1. Of the same order, equal in rank (with); opp. to *subordinate*. In *Gram.* used esp. of the clauses of a compound sentence. 2. Involving co-ordination 1759.

1. All these Churches are but C., not among themselves Subordinate 1641. 2. So complex and a. a movement 1876. Hence Co-ordinately *adv.*

B. sb. 1. One who or that which is co-ordinate, aequal, a co-ordinate element 1850. 2. *Math.* Each of a system of two or more magnitudes used to define the position of a point, line, or plane, by reference to a fixed system of lines, points, etc. (Usually in pl.) 1823. Also attrib.

In the original system of Cartesian co-ordinates, the co-ordinates of a point (in a plane) are its distances from two fixed intersecting straight lines (the axes of co-ordinates), the distance from each axis being measured in a direction parallel to the other axis. The co-ordinates are *rectangular* when the axes are at right angles; otherwise *oblique*.

Hence applied to other systems; as *Polar co-ordinates*, co-ordinates defining a point (in a plane) by reference to a fixed line (*initial line* or *axis*) and a

ad p n 37n b ng n a n h
o d a o a y p b ng n g h b
ad x vec d e h m h p a d

B. h. m. h. b. app. d by -n ex. d. n. d. to points in space.

Co-ordinate (kûpôrêdnê), v. 1655. [prob. f. CO- + L. *ordinare*, cf. *subordinate*.] 1. *trans.* To make co-ordinate, to place in the same order, rank, or division. 2. To place (things) in proper position relatively to each other and to the system of which they form parts 1827.

2. *intr.* (for 1. fl.) To act in combined order for the production of a particular result 1863.

1. These two are not opposed, but co-ordinated 1665. 2. An unwary person humanity co-ordinates all his (Shakspeare's) faculties J. MASON. So Co-ordinate a. co-ordinate, having the function of co-ordinating. Co-ordinator.

Co-ordination (kûpôrêdnêshən), 1605. [f. CO-ORDINATE v.] 1. The action of co-ordinating; the condition of being co-ordinated or co-ordinate; co-ordinate relation. 2. Harmonious combination of agents or functions towards the production of a result; said esp. in *Phys.* of the combined action of a number of muscles in the production of certain complex movements 1855.

1. What consent and c. there is in the leaves and parts of flowers Sir L. BROWNE. 2. In each of these, the c. of a large number of muscular movements is required CARPENTER.

Co-organize, **Co-original**, etc.; see Co-.

Co-ortho-gonal, a. *Geom.* [See Co-] = next.

Co-orthotomic (kûpôrêdnêshən), a. 1864. [See Co-] *Geom.* Cutting one another at right angles at each point of intersection, as circles.

Co-ossify (kûpôsif), v. 1877. [See Co-] To unite into one bone (*trans.* and *intr.*). Hence Co-ossification.

Coot (kût). [ME. *cote*, *coote*, corresp. to Du. *coet*, of vukn. history. Not conn. w. Welsh *cwt* short.] 1. A name originally given vaguely to various swimming or diving birds; often to the Guillemot (*Uria lomvia*). 2. Later, the Bald Coot (*Fulica atra*, fam. *Rallidae*), a web-footed bird, having the bill extended so as to form a broad white plate on the forehead (whence the epithet *bald*); in U.S. *P. americana* 1440. 3. Locally applied to the Water-rail and Water-hen 1517. 4. *fig.* A silly person, simpleton (*colloq.*) 1848.

1. The Braun-hald C. DRAVON. Ph. *As bald* (*brn*, *black*) as a c., as stupid as a c.

Cooter (kûtar), 1884. A Southern U.S. name of two tortoises, the Carolina Box-turtle (*Cystudo carolina*), and the 'Florida Cooter' (*Chrysemys concinna*), family *Testudinidae*.

Cooth (kûth) 1793. The Coal-fish. (*Orkney* & *Shetland*.)

Cootie, sb. Sc. A small wooden bowl or basin. BURNS.

Cootie, cooty, a. Sc. Having feathered legs. BURNS.

Co-ow-ner, 1858 [See Co-] A joint owner.

+**Cop**, sb. 1 OE. [Cf. MLG and Du. *kop*, MHG. *kopp* beaker, also It. *coppa*, F. *coupe*.] A drinking-vessel, a cup -1520 *Comb.* c. ambry, a closet for cups, etc. -house, a house or room for cups, etc.

Cop (kûp), sb. 2 [OE. *cop*, *copptop*; cf. prec.] 1. The top of anything; esp. of a hill -1599, a crest on the head of a bird -1787. 2. A round piece of wood within the top of a beehive 1609.

3. *Spinning*. The conical ball of thread wound upon a spindle or tube in a spinning machine 1795. 4. ? A heap, mound (*diat.*) 1666. 5. A hedge-bank (*diat.*) 1600. 6. The central ridge of a butt of ploughed land (*diat.*) 1819.

1. Upon the c. right of his nose he had a wart, and thereon stood a tuft of heres CHAUCER.

Comb. c. bone, the knee-cap (*anat.*); -spinner, a machine combining the advantages of the throstle and the mule; -tube (see sense 3); -waste, the waste cotton from the cops; -yarn, cotton yarn in cops.

+**Cop** (kûp), sb. 3 ME. only. [OE. *coppa* masc, prob. f. same stem as prec.; see AFTERCARP, and CONVEY, ME. *coppe*, *cup*.] A spider.

Cop, sb. 4 *slang*. 1859. [Cf. COP v. 2] A policeman.

Cop (kûp), v. 1 Now *diat.* 1552. [f. COP sb. 2]

m (man) a (pam) au (loud) v (sat) g (f chel) o (ever) o (f eye) o (k eau de vie) (srt). (Psyche) g (what) g (grt)

trans. To pile up in a heap or mound. 2. To put up unbound hay or corn in cops 1581.
Cop (kɒp), *v.* 2 *n.* *dial.* and *slang.* 1704. [?] *trans.* To capture, catch.
Copaiba, -aiva (kopai'bā, -ā'bā, -ai'vā). 1712 [a. Sp. and Pg., ad. Braz. *cupauba*.] A balsam of aromatic odour and acid taste, obtained from S. American plants of the genus *Copaifera*; used in medicine and the arts. Also *atirib*. Hence **Copalvica** a. of or pertaining to c.
Copal (kōpāl). 1577. [a. Sp., ad. Mexican *copallu* incense.] A hard translucent odoriferous resin obtained from various tropical trees, and from which a fine transparent varnish is prepared. b. *Fossil c.* = **COPALITE**. Also *atirib*. Hence **Copaline** (*Mm.*) = **COPALITE**.
Copalche, -chi (kopā'ch[i]). 1866. [Mexican native name.] A shrub of Mexico, *Croton pseudo-China* or *niveus*, N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*, yielding the *C.-bark*, used as a febrifuge; also a Brazilian tree, *Strychnos pseudo-China*.
Copalite (kōpāl'it). 1868. [f. **COPAL** + *-ite*.] *Min.* Dana's name for the fossil *Highgate resin*, found in the blue clay of Highgate Hill.
Copalm. 1858. In *c. balsam*, a yellowish balsam, exuding from the Sweet Gum-tree of N. America.
Coparcenary, -ery (kopā'pā'shēn'ēri), *sb.* 1503. [f. **CO** + **PARCENERY**. The sp. in -ERY is preferable.] *Law.* 1. Joint share in an inheritance, joint heirship. 2. Co-partnership; joint ownership. Also *fig.* 1593. Hence **Coparcenary** a. of or pertaining to coparceners. var. **Coparceny**.
Coparcener (kopā'pā'shēn'ēr). 1503. [f. **CO** + **PARCENER**.] *Law.* One who shares equally with others in inheritance of the estate of a common ancestor.
Copart, *v.* 1613 [f. **CO** + **PART** *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To share -1670.
Copartment, **copartment**, obs. vars. of **COMPARTMENT**.
Copartner (kopā'pā'tnēr). 1503. [See **CO** -] One who shares or takes part with others in any business, office, enterprise, or common interest. (Formerly = **COPARCENER**.) Also *transf.* of things.
You that have been copartners in our wars Heywood. Hence **Copartnership**, the relation of copartners; a company of copartners. var. **Copartnery**. **Copartning** *phl.* a. being or acting as copartners. *Mitt.*
Copataine. *rare.* App. = **COPINTANK**, q. v. *Time Shr.* v. 1 69.
Co-patriot, var. of **COMPATRIOT**.
Cope (kōp), *sb.* 1 [In 12th c. *ape*, ME. *cōpe*, repr. an OE. **āpe* wk fem., a mod. L. *cūpa* cop; see **CAP**.] 1. A long cloak or cape -1745; *spec.* a cape or tippet of ermine worn by doctors of divinity on special occasions at Cambridge 1798. 2. *Ecol.* A vestment resembling a long cloak made of a semicircular piece of cloth, worn by ecclesiastics in processions, at Vespers, etc. ME. 3. *fig.* Anything resembling a cloak, canopy, or vault ME. 4. In later use, vaguely used for (a) vertex; (b) firmament, expanse 1603. 4. *Founding.* The outer portion or case of a mould 1856. 5. The **COPING** of a wall, etc. 1847.
a. After them came Friars in their rich Coopes snging, carrying many Pictures and Lights Purchas 3. Under the c. of heaven that is above CHAUCER the cheapest country under the c. *Per.* iv. v. 132. Larks in heaven's c. sing TENNYSON.
Cope, *sb.* 2 1525. [perh. a. F. *coup*.] The shock of combat; encounter. Also *fig.* -1773.
Cope, *sb.* 3 Now *dial.* 1520. [f. **COPE** *v.*] 1. A bargain -1500. 2. *Derbyshire Mines.* A duty paid by the miner for permission to raise lead-ore 1631.
Phr. *God's c.*; a very large sum.
Cope (kōp), *v.* 1 ME. [f. **COPE** *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To furnish with a cope. 2. *Archit.* To cover with, as, or as with, a **COPING** 1842. 3. To cover as with a vault 1704. 4. *intr.* To slope downwards or hang over like a coping 1601. Hence **Coped** *phl.* a. (in senses 1, 4).
Cope (kōp), *v.* 2 ME. [a. F. *couper* to strike (now to cut), f. OF. *colp*, *cop*, *coup*; see **COUP**.] 1. *intr.* To strike; to come to blows, encounter, engage. (Often with *with*.) -1725. 2. To be or

prove oneself a match for, contend successfully with 1583. Also *fig.* 3. To have to do with (arch.) 1593. 4. *trans.* To meet, come into contact (hostile or friendly) with -1603. 15. To match (a thing) with (an equivalent). *Merch.* v. iv. i. 412.
1. Swear to stand neutral, while we c. in fight *POPE*. He would never c. with no man 1467. 2. Not a match to cope with Achilles STANLEY. To c. with evil 1850. 3. *Haml.* iii. ii. 60. 4. They all straine curst who shall c. him first SHAKS.
Cope (kōp), *v.* 3 Now *dial.* ME. [Of LG. origin; cf. Du. *koop*, LG. *kōpen* to buy, etc. See **CHEAP** *v.*, the native Eng. form.] 1. *trans.* To buy -1599. 2. To exchange, barter 1570. 3. *intr.* To make an exchange, bargain -1614. 4. *Derbyshire Mines.* To agree to get ore at a fixed sum per *dish* or measure. 1. *MAWE*.
2. I've seen scores of nets copied away for brandy MATHER *Norward of Dogger* iii. 37.
Cope (kōp), *v.* 4 1575. [app. a. F. *cooper*, *couper*. Cf. **COPE** *v.* 2] *Falconry.* To cut, pare the beak or talons of a hawk.
Cope, *v.* 5 *dial.* 1601. [?] To tie or sew up the mouth of (a ferret); also *fig.*
Your lips copied like a ferret DENKER.
Copeck (kōp'pek). 1698. [ad. Russ. *kopeika*, dim. of *kopye* lance.] A Russian copper coin, the 1/100 part of a rouble, now worth from 1/4 to 1/2 of a penny English.
Copeman, **copeman**. *arch.* 1566 [orig. *copeman*, f. **COPE** *sb.* 3 (in possess. *cope's*) + *MAN*.] A chapman, dealer.
He would have sold his part of Paradise For ready money, had he met a copeman B. JONS.
Copemate, **copemate**, 1565. [orig. *copemate*, f. **COPE** *v.* 2 + *MATE*; assum. later to *copeman* or the like.] 1. A person with whom one copes, an adversary -1645. 2. A partner or colleague; an associate. Also *fig.* -1686. 3. = **FELLOW**, in the vague sense -1744.
4. *fig.* Mis-shapen Tumb, copemate of ugly Night SHAKS.
Copepod (kōp'pōd). 1836. [f. Gr. *kōpē* handle, oar-handle, oar + *-pod* footed.] *Zool.* A. *adj.* Belonging to the order *Copepoda* of minute entomostracous Crustaceans, having four or five pairs of oar-like feet. B. *sb.* A member of this order. Hence **Copepodan**, **Copepodous** *adjs.*
Coper (kōp'pār). 1609. [f. **COPE** *v.* 3 + *-ER*.] One who copes (see **COPE** *v.* 3); *spec.* (= *horse-c.*) a horse-dealer.
Coper, **cooper** (kōp'pār). 1881. [a. Fl. and Du. *kooper*, f. *koop* to buy, deal, trade.] A vessel fitted out to supply spirits, etc., usually in exchange for fish, to the deep-sea fishers in the North Sea; a floating grog-shop. Hence **Copering**, **coopering** *vb.* *sb.*
Copernican (kop'pēr'nikān). 1667. [f. *Copernicus*, L. form of *Koppernik*, name of an astronomer, a native of Thorn in Prussian Poland (1473-1543).] *adj.* Of or pertaining to Copernicus. *sb.* One who holds the C. theory 1677.
C. system, theory; the astronomical system or theory propounded by Copernicus (and still held) that the planets move in orbits round the sun as a centre, and not round the earth. Hence **Copernicanism**.
Copesman, -mate; see **COPEMAN**, -MATE.
Copestone (kōp'stōn). 1567. [f. **COPE** *sb.* 1 + **STONE**; inf. in sense by **COP** top, or perh. by *cap*.] The top stone of a building; usu. *fig.* 1. **Cophosis** (kōfō'sis). 1657. [mod. L., a. Gr. *kōphosis*, f. *kōphos*.] Total deafness.
Cophouse; see **COP** *sb.* 1
Copia (kōp'ia). 1713. [L.; = plenty.] Plenty, a plentiful supply; now chiefly in the L. phrase *c. verborum*, a copious vocabulary.
Copiable (kōp'ia'b'l), a *rare.* 1755. [f. **COPY** *v.* + *ABLE*.] Capable of being copied.
Copiapite (kōp'ia'pīt). 1850. [f. *Copiapo* in Chili + *-ite*.] *Min.* A yellow translucent hydrous silicate of iron; yellow copperas or *musy*.
Copier (kōp'iar). 1597. [f. **COPY** *v.* + *-ER*.] One who copies or makes a copy; a transcriber, an imitator.
Coping (kōp'ing), *sb.* 1601. [f. **COPE** *v.* 1 sense 2 + *-ING*.] 1. *Archit.* The uppermost course of masonry or brickwork in a wall, usually of a sloping form to throw off rain. 2. An overhanging shelf to protect wall-fruit 1881 *Comb.*

c-stone, one of the stones forming the c. of a wall.
Copintank, **copentank**, **coptank**. 1508 [Prob. conn. with *cop*, *copped*, *coppie*, but *lank* is unexplained. Cf. **COPATAINE**.] A sugar-loaf hat -1603.
With a high coptank Hat on his head, narrow in the top, as the Kings of the Medes do use to wear them NORTH.
Copious (kōp'ios), a. ME. [ad. L. *copiosus*, f. *copia*.] 1. Furnished plentifully with any thing -1833. 2. Abounding in matter 1500, language -1672, or words 1549. 3. Existing in abundance; plentiful. *Obs.* or *arch.* with names of material substances. ME. 4. *adv.* Copiously 1791.
2. C. sources of knowledge PASCOTT. 3. This c. subject 1716 She will wax c. and chop logicke MOORE. A c. language HOBBS. 3. A c. display of flowers 1845. Hence **Copiously** *adv.* -ness.
Copist. 1682. [a. F. *copiste*.] Early f. **COPYIST** -1779.
Coplanar (kōp'lār), a. 1862. [f. **CO** + L. *planaris*; see **PLANE**.] *Math.* Situated or acting in the same plane.
Coplanation, *erron.* f. **COMPLANATION**.
Copolar (kōp'olār), a. 1852. [See **CO** -] *Math.* Having the same pole.
Copopoda, var. of **Copepoda**; see **COPEPOD**.
Copopsia (kōp'psia). [mod. L., f. Gr. *kopos* + *opsis*.] *Path.* Fatigue of sight.
Coportion. [See **CO** -] A joint portion SPENSER.
Copped (kōp'ed, kōpt), *phl.* a. OE. [f. **COP** *sb.* 2] 1. Polled. (OE. only.) 2. 'Rising to a top or head' (J); peaked ME. 3. Crested Now *dial.* ME. Also *fig.*
Copper (kōp'pār), *sb.* 1 [OE. and ME. *cooper*, ad. pop. L. *cyprium*, or a var. **coprum*. The cl. L. name was *Cyprium* or *Cyprium*, i. e. Cyprian metal, so called in Italy from *Cyprus*, Gr. *Kypros*, whence *Kypros* *Cyprus*.] 1. A well-known metal of a peculiar red colour; it is malleable, ductile, and very tenacious, and is found native and in many ores. Chemically it is a dyad: symbol Cu. Used, with qualification, in the names of various compounds and ores of the metal. 2. Copper money; a copper (or bronze) coin 1712. 3. A vessel made of copper; in *pl.* esp. the large cooking vessels on board ship 1667. 4. A **COPPER-PLATE**, q. v. 1668. 5. A copper implement like a cotton reel hollow and open at the ends; used in annealing 1828. 6. The copper sheathing of a vessel (*rare*) 1836. 7. *attrib.* Made of copper; pertaining to copper; worthless; copper-coloured 1597.
2. He has 'no more c.' about him HONE. 7. A c. Kettell 1624, mine 1776, crowne SHAKS. A hot and c. sky COLERIDGE.
Phr. *Hot copper*; a mouth and throat parched through excessive drinking.
Comb. a. c.-beech (see **BEECH** 1). -belly, the c.-belled Snake (*Coleuber erythrogaster*). -bottomed, a. having the bottom sheathed with c. -captain, a sham captain; c.-coloured a.; -faced a.; -brass-faced; of printing-type, faced with c.; -fastened a. (of a ship), fastened with c. bolts to prevent corrosion; -finch, the Chaffinch (*local*); -head, the head of a c. or boiler; see also **COPPERHEAD**; -nose, a red nose caused by disease, intemperance, etc.; -powder, a precipitate of metallic c. used for bronzing; -work, works, a place where c. is worked or manufactured, *zinc*, *attrib.*, of c. and zinc.
b. In the names of chemical compounds and of minerals: c.-blende, a sulphuretted c. TENNANTITE; -emerald = *emerald* c.; DIOPHASE; -glance, native cuprous sulphide, CHALCOCITE; -nickel (*G. kupfer-nickel*) = *Nickel*; etc.
Hence **Copperish** a. somewhat coppery (*rare*).
Coppery a. resembling or containing c.
Copper (kōp'pār), *sb.* 2 *slang.* 1859. [app. f. **COP** *v.* 2] A policeman.
Copper (kōp'pār), *v.* 1530. [f. **COPPER** *sb.* 1] *trans.* To cover with copper, to sheathe the bottom and sides of a ship with copper.
A cast iron statue coppered by electricity 1862. Hence **Copperer** (*rare*). **Coppering** *sb.* the copper sheathing of a ship's bottom.
Copperas (kōp'pārās). ME. [In 15th c. *coperos*; cf. med. L. *cuperosa*, *cuprosa*, prob. short for **acqua cubrosa* = Ger. *kupferwasser*.] 1. A name given from early times to the protoxides of copper, iron, and zinc (distinguished as *blue*, *green*, and *white* copperas respectively).

o (Ger. *Köln*). o (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. *Müller*). ü (Fr. *dûne*). ù (*cmil*). ē (ēv) (these). ē (ēi) (*reia*). ē (Fr. *faire*). ē (ēi, fern, earth).

In Eng. use, now exclusively to *green* copperas or ferrous sulphate (FeSO_4), also called *green vitriol*, used in dyeing, tanning, and making ink. 2. *Min.* Applied generically to a group comprising the ordinary vitriols 1868. Also *atritro*. Comb. *tc.* stone, iron pyrites or Marcasite. Hence \uparrow *Coppero* *se a.* of or belonging to *c.* or vitriol.

Copperhead (*kə'pəhed*). 1823. [prob. attrib. = *copperhead snake*.] 1. A venomous N. American snake (*Trigonocephalus contortrix*); so called from the coppery red colour of the top of its head. (It strikes without warning, and has thus become a type of unexpected hostility.) 2. *U.S.* A nickname, during the Civil War, for a northern sympathizer with the Secessionists 1862. Also *attrib.*

Copper-plate, copperplate. 1663 1. *gen.* (Better as two words.) A plate of copper; also *collect.* 1665 2. *spec.* A polished plate of copper on which a design is engraved or etched 1668. 3. An impression from such a plate 1663. 4. *collect.* Copperplate engraving or printing 1817. 5. *attrib.* (Better as one word.) 1824 Hence *Copperplate v.* to engrave on and print from a *c.*

Copper-smith. ME. 1. An artificer in copper. 2. In India, the Crimson-breasted Barbet (*Xantholeucos indicus*).

1. Alexander the copper-smith did me moche evyll TINDALE 2 Tim. iv. 14

†Copper-worm. 1755. 1. The ship-worm, *Teredo navalis*. 2. A clothes-moth. 3. 'A worm breeding in one's hand' (J.).

Coppice (*kə'pɪs*), *sb.* 1538. [a. OF. *coppia*, *coupeis*, *colpeis*. —late L. type **colpaticum* 'having the quality of being cut', f. *colpat-*, *colpare* —(ult.) L. *colaphus*, a. Gr. κόλαφος blow. Cf. *COPSE*.] A small wood or thicket of underwood grown for the purpose of periodical cutting; underwood. Comb. *c-wood* (see *COPSEWOOD*). vars. *Copy*, *copy* [f. Fr. *copys* pl.]. Hence *Coppice v.* = *COPSE v.* 1. *Coppiced ppl. a.* cut down periodically; furnished with a *c.* or coppices.

Copping, *ppl. sb.* 1793. [f. *COP* *sb.* 2 + *-ING*.] The formation of cops of thread. Used *attrib. sb.*, as *c-beam*, etc.

†Coppie. 15... [dim. of *COP sb.* 2] 1. A crest on a bird's head—1600. 2. A little summit or eminence; = F. *coupeau* 1600.

3. It is a low Cape, and upon it is a *c.* not very high HAKLURT. Hence \uparrow *Coppied ppl. a.* crested, rising conically to a point.

Coppie-crown. Now *dial.* 1634. [See *prec.*] A tuft of feathers on a fowl's head; a crest.

Like the Coppie-crowne The Lapwing has RANDOLPH Hence \uparrow *Coppie-crowned ppl. a.* crested, peaked.

†Coppie-stone. 1728. [Cf. *COPPLING ppl. a.* 3.] A COBBLE-STONE.

†Coppiling, copling, *ppl. a.* 1667. [Related to *COPPLE sb.* 2.] 1. Swelling upwards towards a summit—1745. 2. Of the sea: Tumbling 1667. 3. Of stones, etc.: Unsteady, toppling 1823.

Copps, obs. f. *COPSE*.

Coppy, obs. f. *COPPICCE*.

|| Copra (*kə'pra*). 1584. [a. Pg., app. ad. Malayalam *koppara*, in Hindi *khopra* coco-nut.] The dried kernel of the coco-nut, from which coco-nut oil is expressed.

Co-presence. 1817. [See *Co-*.] Presence together; the state or fact of being co-present. So *Co-pres'ent a.* present together.

Copro-, bef. a vowel *copr-*, comb. f. Gr. *κόπρος* dung; hence,

Copraemia [Gr. *αἷμα*], blood-poisoning from the faeces in cases of costiveness. **Copromesis** [Gr. *έμεσις*], stercoraceous vomiting. **Coprolite** [Gr. *λίθος*], a stony roundish fossil, supposed to be the petrified excrement of an animal. Hence *Coprolitic a.* *Coprolith*, a ball formed of hardened faeces in the bowels; also = *coprolite*. Hence *Copro-*, *koprolithic a.* **Coprology** [cf. Gr. *κοπράλογος*], a gathering of ordure, also *fig.* **Coprophagan**, a dung-eating beetle. **Coprophagist**, a dung-eater. **Coprophagous a.** dung-eating. **Coprophilous a.** fond of dung; feeding or growing upon

dung. **Coprostasis** [Gr. *στάσις* a stopping], constipation.

Cop-rose, copper-rose. 1776. [? conn. w. F. *couperose* copperas, or copper-nose.] A local name of the Red Corn Poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*).

Cops, copse (*kəps*). [OE. *cops*, *cosp* = OS. *cosp*.] 1. A shackle for any part of the body —ME. 2. A hasp for a door or gate ME. 3. = CLEVIS 1797.

Copse (*kəps*), *sb.* 1578 [Syncopated f. *copys*, *coppis*, *COPPICCE*.] = *COPPICCE*. Also as *pl.*, whence an erron. sing. *cop*. Also *transf.* and *fig.* The willows and the hazel copses green MUR. *Lyric* 42. *fig.* So to cares cops I came G. HERBERT. Hence *Copse v.* to make a *c.* of; to clothe with a *c.* **Copsy a.** planted with copses

Copsewood, coppice-wood. 1543. 1. A *COPSE*. ? Obs. 2. The underwood of a copse 1809. Also *attrib.*

Copsle, copsil. Now *dial.* 1562. [f. *COPS sb.* + ?] = *COPS sb.* 3.

Copt (*kəpt*). 1615. [ad. Arab. *qust*, *qist* 'the Copts', with relative *adj. qustī*, *qistī* Coptic, most prob. ad. Coptic *gypios*, repr. Gr. *Αἰγύπτιος* Egyptian.] A native Egyptian Christian, belonging to the Jacobite sect of Monophysites. Hence *Coptic a.* of or pertaining to the Copts; *sb.* the language of the Copts. So \uparrow *Coptite*.

Coptine (*kə'ptɪn*). 1879. *Chem.* A colourless alkaloid found in *Coptis trifolia*, a ranunculaceous plant of N. America.

Copula (*kə'piulə*). 1650. [a. L., f. *co* (m) + *apere* to fasten.] 1. *Logic* and *Gram.* That part of a proposition which connects the subject and predicate; the present tense of the verb *to be* (with or without a negative) 2. *gen.* A connexion 1656. 3. *Anat.* A part (e.g. a bone, cartilage, or ligament) connecting other parts 1681. 4. = *COUPLER* 2a. 1852. b. *Mus.* A short transition passage 1880. 5. Sexual union. [A term of Roman Law.] 1864. Hence **Copular a.** pertaining to or of the nature of a *c.* \uparrow **Copulate, a. (sb.)** ME. [ad. L. *copulatus*; see next.] 1. Coupled; conjoined —1645. 2. Copulative; as *sb.* A copulative word —1672.

Copulate (*kə'piulət*), *v.* 1632. [f. L. *copulat*, *copulare*, f. *copula*; see above.] 1. *trans.* To couple, conjoin —1822. 2. *intr.* To become conjoined or united 1645. 3. *intr.* To unite in sexual congress. (Now chiefly *Zool.*) 1632.

Copulation (*kə'piulə'sjən*). ME. [a. F., ad. L. *copulationem*, see *prec.*] 1. The action of coupling or condition of being coupled; connexion, union —1752. 2. *spec.* The union of the sexes in the act of copulation. (Now chiefly *Zool.*) 1483.

1. Wt. is the unexpected *c.* of ideas JOHNSON.

Copulative (*kə'piulə'tɪv*), *adj.* ME. [a. F. *copulatif*, -ive, ad. L. *copulativus*, f. *copulati* ppl. stem; see above.]

A. *adv.* 1. Serving to couple or connect. 2. *Connective* —1676. 3. *Zool.* and *Anat.* Relating to or serving for copulation 1841.

1. These *c.* particles, and, again GOUGE. The *c.* judgment ('S is both *p* and *q* and *r*') 1884 Hence **Copulatively adv.**

B. *sb.* 1. *Gram.* A copulative conjunction or particle 1530. 2. *pl.* (*po.*) Persons about to be coupled in marriage. A. Y. L. v. iv. 58.

Copulatory (*kə'piulətəri*), *a.* 1839. [f. L. *copulator*; see -ORY.] *Zool.* Pertaining to or serving for copulation, as *c. organs*.

Copy (*kə'pi*), *sb.* (a.) ME. [a. F. *copie* = Fr. *copie*, ad. L. *copia* plenty; in med. L. 'transcript']

A. 1. Plenty, abundance, a copious quantity —1655. 2. A transcript, reproduction, or imitation of an original, as a writing, a picture, or other work of art ME. Also *fig.* 3. *Eng. Law.* The transcript of the manorial court-roll (see *COPYHOLD*) 1463; a *COPYHOLD* 1626. Also *fig.* 4. An individual example of a manuscript or print 1538. 5. That from which a copy is made ME.; *fig.* pattern, example —1775. 6. *Printing.* Manuscript (or printed) matter prepared for printing 1485; 7. property in 'copy' —1781. 7. Name of a size of paper 1712

1. To excel in copie of words 1886. 2. Never buy a *c.* of a picture RUBIN. 3. Pompey, the Clown, is a *c.* from the life Mrs C. CLARKE. 4. *fig. Mach.* ut. ii. 38. 4. Being printed from a *foul c.* 1689.

c (man). *a* (pass). *an* (loud). *v* (cut). *ç* (Fr. chef). *ə* (ever). *ɔi* (I, eye). *ə* (Fr. eau de vie).

Coquetoön (kə'ketūn). 1846. [Native name.] A small W. African antelope (*Cephalophus rufilatus*, Gray).

Coquetry (kō'ketri). 1566. [a. F. *coquetterie*, f. *coqueter*.] 1. Attractive pertness in women; the use of arts intended to excite admiration or love, merely for the gratification of vanity; a coquettish act. 2. *fig* and *transf*. 1770. 3. Coquetry is one of the main ingredients in the natural composition of a woman VANARUGH.

Coquette (kō'keti), sb. 1611. [a. F., fem of *coquet*; see COQUET a. and sb.] 1. A woman who uses arts to gain the admiration and affection of men without any intention of responding to the feelings aroused; a flirt. Also *transf* and *fig*. 2. A genus of crested humming-birds [F. *coquet* masc.] 1866. 3. *attrib*. = COQUET a. 3 1743.

1. *Coquet* also a wanton girl that speaks fair to several lovers at once PHILLIPS. Hence **Coquettish** a. like a c; or of or characterized by coquetry; *sty adv*. || **Coquilla** (kō'kīlā). 1851. [app. Sp. or Pg., dim. of *coca* shell, cf. F. *coquille*.] In *C. nat*, the nut of the Brazilian palm-tree, *Attalea funifera*, the shell of which is much used by turners.

Coquimbite (kō'kimbit). 1844. [f. *Coquimbo*, Chih.] *Min*. A native ferric sulphate, found chiefly in parts of S. America; native Whites Copperas

Coquimbo owl; see OWL.

Coquina (kō'kīnā). 1883. [Sp., deriv. of Qsp. *coca* = L. **coca*, by-form of *concha* mussel, shell.] A soft whitish rock made up of fragments of marine shells united by a calcareous cement; found in the West Indies and Florida, where it is used as a building material. || **Coquito** (kō'kīto). 1866. [Sp.; dim. of *coco* coco-nut.] A Chilean palm-tree, *Jubaea spectabilis*, from the sap of which palm-honey is obtained

Cor (kōr). ME. [Heb. *kōr* lit. 'round vessel'.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, called earlier a *hommer*.

Cor². 1870. [F., = horn.] In *c. anglais* (kor anglē), lit. 'English horn' = the tenor oboe, also, an organ stop of similar tone.

Cor¹, assim. f. COM-, CON- *prefix*, bef. *r*. For the sense see COM-.

Cor², **coro** (core). Gr. *κόρη* girl, doll, pupil of the eye (cf. BARY), taken as the basis of mod. surgical terms relating to the pupil. Hence **Corectomy**, **Corotomy** (core-), excision and incision of the pupil, **Coroplasty** (core-), an operation for forming an artificial pupil; etc.

Coracine (kō'rasin). 1624. [ad. L. *coraci-nus*, a. Gr., f. *κόραξ* raven: so called from its black colour.] A Nite fish, resembling a perch.

Coracle (kō'rakl'). 1547. [a. Welsh *corugl*, ?dim. of *corug* = Ir. *curach* boat.] A small boat made of wickerwork covered with some water-tight material, used by the ancient Britons, and still by fishermen in Wales and Ireland.

Coraco (kō'rāko-), now used in *anat.* as comb. f. **CORACOID**, in sense 'relating to the coracoid process and —', as *c. acromial*, connecting the coracoid and the acromial, as the *c. acromial ligament*, -clavicular; -costal = **COSTO-CORACOID**; -humeral; etc.

Coracoid (kō'raikoid). 1741. [ad. medical L. *coracoides*, a. Gr. *κορακοειδής* raven-like, f. *κοράξ*.]

A. *adj*. 1. Beaked like a crow. Applied to a process of bone (*c. process*), extending in man from the scapula toward the sternum; also to the bone (*c. bone*) homologous with this process, which, in birds and reptiles, extends from the scapula to the sternum, and forms the distal or ventral element of the scapular arch. 2. Pertaining to, or connected with, the coracoid process 1836.

B. *sb*. = *C. process* or *bone*; see A. 1.

Coracomorphic, a. [f. mod. L. *Coracomorphia* (f. Gr. *κορακο-* + *μορφος*, f. *μορφή*.)] Zool. Of or belonging to the group *Coracomorphia* or birds of the crow form, nearly corresp. to PASSERINE.

Coracosteon (kō'rāko'stējn). 1882. [mod. L., f. as prec. + *-steon*.] Zool. An additional symmetrical osseous centre formed in the sternum in certain birds. Hence **Coracosteal** a.

Corage, obs. f. COURAGE.

Co-ra-dicate, a. 1882. [See Co-.] In *Etym*. Having the same root.

Coraggio (kō'rādjo), *int*. 1601. [It.] Courage! as a hortatory exclamation.

Corah (kō'rā), a. 1833 [Urdu *kōrā* new, unbleached.] Plain, undyed: as *sb*, 'an Indian pattern silk handkerchief' (Simmonds).

Coral (kō'rāl), sb. ME. [a. OF., later *coral* = L. *corallum*, *corallum*, a. Gr. *κοράλλιον* red coral.] 1. A hard calcareous substance consisting of the continuous skeleton secreted by many tribes of marine coelenterate polyps for their support and habitation. Found, according to the species, in single specimens growing plant-like on the sea-bottom, or in accumulations (*coral-islands*, -reefs). a. Historically the name belongs to the *Red Coral*, an arborescent species, found in the Red Sea and Mediterranean. *Pink c.*: a variety of this. b. Afterwards extended to other kinds, as *White c.*, *Black c.* (*Antipathes*), *Blue c.* (*Heliospora*), *Yellow c.*, etc.; and more recently, with reference to the appearance of the aggregated skeleton, to *Brain c.* (*Meandrina*), *Cup c.* (family *Cyathophyllidae*), *Mushroom c.* (*Fungia*), *Organ-pipe c.* (*Thaenopora*), *Star c.* (*Ascididae*), etc. See also MADREPORE, MILLEPORE. 1600. 2. (with *a* and *pl*). = CORALLUM 1579; also, a piece of (red) coral 1607. 3. A toy of polished coral, given to teething infants 1613. 4. *fig*. ME. 5. *transf*. The roe of the lobster: so called from its colour when boiled 1768. 6. *attrib*. Formed or made of coral; of the colour of red coral 1452.

3. Art thou not breeding teeth. I'll get a c. for thee BEAUM. & FL. 4. Where she stood, Blood's liquid c. sprang hot feet beneath DRUMM. & HAWTH. 5. C. clasps and amber studs MARLOWE. India's c. strand HEBER. Coral lips SHAKS.

Comb, a. c-berry, an American shrub (*Symphoricarpos wiganis*), having the berries deep red; -fish, a name for fishes of the families *Chaetodontidae* and *Pomacentridae* which frequent c-reefs; -insect, erron. name for a c-polyp; -mud, mud formed by decomposed c-polyp, one of the individual animals of a c-polypidom; -rag, *Geol*, the upper member of the Middle Oolite series; -root, book-name of the orchideous plant *Corallorhiza*; -sand (cf. *coral-mud*); -zoophyte = *coral-polyp*. See also C-MANV, etc. Hence **Coral** v. *rare*, to make red like c. **Corallaceous** a. of the nature of c. (*rare*). **Coralled** a. furnished or covered with c. **Corallian** a. arch. = **CORALLINE** a. **Coralliferous** a. c-bearing. **Coralliform** a. having the form of c. **Coralli** genous a. c-producing

Corallin (kō'rālin). 1878. [ad. L. *corallinus*; see -IN.] Chem. A red colouring matter, called also *Paxonin*, obtained by treating phenol with sulphuric and oxalic acids. *Yellow c.* = *Aurein*; a yellowish red dye, obtained by heating carbonic acid with the same substances; so called because it can be converted into the red c.

Coralline (kō'rālin), sb. 1543. [ad. It. *corallina*, dim. of *corallo* CORAL.] A name given to organisms thought to be of the nature of coral, but of more minute size, etc.; as the calcareous sea-weeds, esp. *Corallina officinalis*, the Polyzoa or Bryozoa, etc. C. *zones*, the third of the zones of the sea-depths, being that in which Polyzoa abound.

Coralline (kō'rālin, -in), a. and sb.² 1633. [ad. L. *corallinus*, f. *corallum* CORAL.] A. *adj*. 1. Of the colour of red coral. 2. Of the nature of coral 1660. 3. Coral-like 1860

B. *sb*. (improper uses.) 1. A coral zoophyte 1860. 2. = CORAL (the calcareous substance) 1779.

Corallite (kō'rālīt). 1815. [f. L. *corallum* + -ITE.] 1. A fossil coral. 2. The coral skeleton of an individual polyp 1861. 3. Coralline or coralline marble 1883. So **Corallitic** a. of the nature of coral.

Coralloid (kō'rālōid). 1604. [f. L. *corallum* + -OID.] *adj*. Resembling or akin to coral. *sb*. Any coralloid organism 1748. So **Coralloidal** a.

Corallum (kō'rālūm). 1846. [L.] A coral, the calcareous skeleton of a coral polypidom, also the horny tubular envelope of any zoophyte, whether colonial or simple.

Coral-plant. 1774. 1. A coral of plant-like form. 2. The plant *Fatoupha multifida* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*) 1813.

Coral reef. 1745. A reef formed by the

growth and deposit of coral. The reef-building corals are chiefly madrepores of the genera *Meandrina*, *Caryophyllia*, and *Astroidea*.

Coral-snake. 1760. A local name for various snakes marked with red zones; esp. the species of the genus *Elaps* found in southern U.S. and Central America.

Coral-tree. 1635. 1. The red or other branched coral -1698. 2. The popular name of the trees of the genus *Erythrina* 1756.

Coral-wood. 1693. A hard red cabinet-wood from Central and S. America.

Coraiwort. 1597. [See WORT.] Name of the plant *Dentaria bulbifera*, in allusion to its curiously toothed white rhizomes.

Coram (kō'rām). 1607. A Latin preposition meaning 'before, in the presence of', used in *c. judice* before a judge, *c. populo* in public, etc. *Phr*. To bring under a c., call to c. in c.: to call to account, bring to book.

Coran, var. KORAN.

Cor anglais. Mus. See COR 2.

Coranoch, etc., var. CORONACH.

Coranto¹ (kō'rānto). Now *Hist*. 1564. [f. (ult.) F. *corante* lit. 'running (dance)'; assim. to It. and Sp. words in -o.] = COURANTE 1, 2 Also *attrib*.

Laucolia's high and swift *Coranto's* *Hen. V.* BL V 33 || **Coranto**². 1621. [var. of COURANT; see prec.] = COURANT sb.² -1635.

Corban (kō'rābn). ME. [Heb. = offering.] 1. Heb. *Antiq*. An offering given to God, esp. in performance of a vow. 2. The treasury of the temple at Jerusalem, where money offerings of this sort were placed, also *transf*. Church treasury -1610.

Corbe, *rare*. Shortened f. CORBEL. Spenser

Corbeau (kō'rēb). 1833. [F. = raven.] A trade name for a dark green colour verging on black.

Corbed, var. of +CORBED, bent, curved.

Corbell, || **corbeille**. 1706. [ad. F. *corbeille* (korbe'ly) = L. *corbicula*, dim. of *corbis* basket.]

1. *Fortif*. A basket filled with earth and placed on a parapet to cover the defending soldiers. 2. *Archit*. Carved work in the form of a basket (Ocas. erron. *corbell*) 1734. 3. As Fr. used for an elegant fruit or flower basket 1800.

Corbel (kō'rēb), sb. ME. [a. OF. *corbel*, now *corbeau* = late L. *corbellum* (nom. *us*), dim. of *corvus* raven. In some Eng. Dialects erron. identified with prec.] 1. A raven (ME. only.) 2. *Archit*. A projection jutting out from the face of a wall to support a superincumbent weight. (The word was associated with grotesque ornamentation by Sir W. Scott, a corbel is not technically ornamental.) ME. b. A short timber laid upon a bearer to give a better bearing upon the wall or pier; a c-block 1703.

2. The corbels were carved grotesque and grim Scott. *Comb*. c-piece = CORBEL; -step, a conjectural substitute for *Corbis* step, -stable, a projecting course resting on a series of corbels. Hence **Corbel v.** to support or (*intr*) project on or as on corbels. **Corbelled** *phl*. a furnished with corbels, fashioned as a c. **Corbelling** sb. work consisting of corbels; also *attrib*.

+**Corbet**. [a. F. *corbet* = Rom. type **corvetto*, dim of *corvus* raven.] = CORBEL sb. 2. CHALCER.

Corbicula (kō'bi'kulā). Also erron. *corbiculum*. 1816. [L., dim. of *corbis* basket.] *Entom*. A part of the hinder leg of a bee adapted to carry pollen, cf. BASKET. Hence **Corbiculate** a. having *corbiculae*.

Corbie (kō'bi). Sc. 1450. [f. OF. *corbē*] A raven; also, the carrion-crow, called also *c-crow*. *Comb*. c-gable, a gable having c-steps; c-steps, projections in the form of steps on the sloping sides of a gable. var. +CORBIN.

Corbula (kō'bi'bulā). 1861. [L., dim. of *corbis*.] Zool. 1. A receptacle in which groups of gonangia are enclosed, in some of the Coelenterata. 2. (*With capital C.*) A genus of bivalve molluscs living in mud or sand, related to the clam. var. **Corbule**.

Corcass. 1796. [Corrupt. of Ir. *corcach* marsh.] Name of the salt marshes along the banks of the Shannon and Fergus.

Corchorus (kō'kōrōs). 1759 [a. Gr. *κορχος* name of a plant.] Bot. 1. A genus of *Filiceae*, including some species which yield

jute. 2. A name of *Kerria japonica* (N.O. Rosaceae, Spiraeidae), of which the double-flowered variety is often trained as a wall plant for its yellow blossoms.

Corcle (kō'k'l). **corcule** (kō'k'ul). 1810. [ad. L. *corculum*, dim. of *cor* heart.] Bot. The embryo in the seed of a plant.

Cord (kō'd), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *corde* :- L. *chorda*, ad. Gr. *χορδή* gut. Cf. CHORD.] 1. A string, or (small) rope, composed of several strands twisted together. Also *transf.* 2. A structure in the animal body resembling a cord, as the *spinal*, *spinal*, and *umbilical c.*, the *vocal cords*, etc. (Cf. NERVE.) ME. †3. *Mus.* = CHORD, q.v. -1830. †4. *Math.* = CHORD. 1551. 5. *Parriery*. (Usu. *pl.*) String-halt. ? Obs. 1523. 6. A raised cord-like rib on cloth; corduroy; in *pl.* corduroy breeches 1776. 7. A measure of wood, stone, or rock (originally measured with a cord); a pile of wood, usu. 8 feet by 4, and 4 high 1616. 8. *fig.* Chiefly with reference to the binding power of a cord ME. 8 The wicked shall be held fast in the cords of his own sin HOOKER. The cords of discipline STEVENSON.

Comb. c.-drill, a drill worked by a c. twisted round in and pulled backwards and forwards; wood, wood stacked in cords, wood for fuel cut in lengths (usually) of 4 feet.

Cord (kō'd), *v.* 1 ME. [f. *CORD sb.*] 1. *trans.* To furnish with a cord. 2. To bind or fasten with a cord or cords 1610. 3. To stack (wood) in cords 1762.

†**Cord**, *v.* 2 ME. [Aphet. f. ACCORD *v.*] = ACCORD *v.* in most senses -1535.

Cordage (kō'didz), 1490. [app. a. F., f. *corde* CORD.] Cords collectively; esp. the ropes in the rigging of a ship. Also *transf.* and *fig.* We'll give our hair for C., and our finest Linnen for Sails 1643. *fig.* The c. of his life CARLYLE.

†**Cordal**, 1688. [a. OF. :- L. type *chordale* sing., f. *chorda* CORD.] Her. The string of the mantle or robe of estate -1828.

Cordate (kō'dat), *a.* 1651. [ad. L. *cordatus* wise, in sense 3, a. mod. L. *cordatus* (Linnaeus), after *ovatus* egg-shaped.] 1. Wise, prudent -1734. 2. Cordial (*prur.*) -1671. 3. Heart-shaped, as c. leaves 1769. Hence *Cordately adv.*

||**Cordax** (kō'dæks), 1531. [Gr.] A dissolute dance of the Old Greek Comedy.

Corded, *pph.* a. ME. [f. *CORD* *v.*] 1. Bound with cords; Her. bound or wound about with cords 1486. 2. Made of or furnished with cords ME. 3. Having lines or stripes like cords 1760. 4. Piled in cords (see *CORD sb.* 7) 1847. 2. A Corded-ladder SHAKS. 3. C. stuffs 1760. The hand was lean, c. and knuckly STEVENSON.

Cordelier (kō'dēli-), ME. [a. F., f. *cordele* (now *cordelle*), dim. of *corde*.] 1. A Franciscan friar of the strict rule; so called from the knotted cord they wear round the waist. 2. *pl.* One of the political clubs of the French Revolution (*club des Cordeliers*), which met in an old convent of the Cordeliers 1837.

Cordeliere, 1725. [a. F. *cordelière*, the cord of the Franciscans, f. *prec.*; see *Litré*.] Her. A knotted cord, put round armorial bearings in token of devotion to St. Francis of Assisi.

Cordelle (kō'dēl), *sb.* 1823 [a. F., dim. of *corde*.] 1. A twisted cord. HALLIWELL. 2. *Canada* and *U.S.* A towing line or rope. Hence *Cordelle v.* to tow (a boat) with a c.

Corder (kō'dər), ME. [f. *CORD* *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which cords or fastens with a cord; spec. an appliance in a sewing-machine for stitching a piping-cord, or the like, between the folds of a fabric.

Cordial (kō'di-), ME. [ad. med. L. *cordialis*, f. L. *cor*, cord-.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the heart -1646. 2. Stimulating, comforting, or invigorating the heart; reviving, cheering 1471. Also *fig.* 3. Heartily; heartily; sincere, genuine, warm 1477. 1. C. spirits (in Medieval Physiology) = VITAL spirits, for 'the Vital Spirit resides in the heart, etc.' 2 This c. julep here. With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixed MARY. *Comus* 672. 3. He was a stout and valiant gentleman, a c. protestant FULLER. Hence *Cordially adv.* -ness.

B. *sb.* A medicine, food, or beverage which invigorates the heart and stimulates the circulation. *Comm.* Aromatized and sweetened spirit, used as a beverage. Also *transf.* and *fig.* ME.

For gold in Phisik is a c., Therefore he louede gold in special CHAUCER.

Cordiality (kō'di-), 1611. [f. *prec.* + -ITY.] 1. The quality of relating to the heart. SIR T. BROWNE. 2. Heartiness, warmth 1611. 1. Margaret of Parma hated the Cardinal with great c. MORTLEY. His c. towards progress MORTLEY.

Cordialize (kō'di-), *v.* 1774. [f. as *prec.* + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To make into a cordial. 2. To make cordial 1817. 3. *intr.* To become cordial, to fraternize (*with*). Chiefly Sc. 1834.

Cordierite (kō'di-), 1814. [f. *Cordier*, a French geologist.] *Min.* = IOLITE.

Cordiform (kō'di-), *a.* 1828. [f. L. *cor*, cordi- + -FORM.] Heart-shaped, as c. tendon, the central tendon of the diaphragm.

||**Cordillera** (kō'di-), 1704. [Sp. = mountain-chain, f. *cordilla*, dim. of *cuerda* -L. *chorda*.] A mountain-chain or ridge, one of a series of parallel ridges; in *pl.* applied originally by the Spaniards to the parallel chains of the Andes in S. America.

Cordinar, -er, obs. f. CORDWAINER.

Cording (kō'di-), *sb.* 1571. [f. *CORD* *v.*] 1. Hanging 1619. 2. Weaving The connection of the treadles of a loom with the leaves of heddies by cords, so as to produce the pattern required 1822. 2. Cordage; corded work 1571.

Cordite (kō'di-), 1889. [f. *CORD* + -ITE.] A smokeless explosive, so called from its cord-like appearance.

Cordon (kō'dən), *sb.* 1578. [a. F., augment. and dim. of *corde* CORD.] 1. *Fortif.* A course of stones forming the coping of the escarp 1598. 2. *Archit.* A string-course, or projecting band of stone, usually flat, on the face of a wall 1706. 3. *Mil.* A line of men placed at detached intervals, to prevent passage to or from the guarded area; a chain of military posts 1758; *transf.* and *fig.* 1792. Also *attrib.* 4. A guarded line between affected and unaffected districts, to prevent intercommunication and spread of a disease or pestilence; a sanitary c. 1826. 5. An ornamental cord or braid forming a part of costume, or used as a heraldic bearing. Also, the cord worn by Franciscans, 1578. || 6. A ribbon, usually worn scarfwise, as part of the insignia of a knightly order. [As Fr. (*kordon*) or a Gallicism.] 1727.

7. *Hort.* A fruit-tree made by pruning to grow as a single stem 1878.

6 *Grand c.* that distinguishing the highest grade of a knightly order. *Blue c.* (F. *cordón bleu*), the sky-blue ribbon worn by the Knights-grand-cross of the Holy Ghost. Also applied to the wreners, and by extension to other persons of distinction; *cordón bleu*, jocularly or familiarly, a first-class cook.

||**Cordonnet**, 1858. [F. (*kordon*), dim. of *cordón*.] A loosely spun thick silk thread or weak cord, made from waste silk, and used for fringes, outlines of lacework, etc.

Cordovan (kō'dōvən), 1591. [a. Sp. *cordován* (now *cordobán*); *cordovano* adj., of *Cordoba*. Cf. CORDWAIN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Cordova, made of leather of Cordova.

B. *sb.* 1. One who belongs to Cordova 1599. 2. = CORDWAIN 1625. †3. A skin of this leather -1750.

Corduroy (kō'dor-), *sb.* 1787. [App. Eng., repr. a supposed Fr. **corde du roi*; or ? f. the Eng. surname *Corderoy*.] 1. A kind of coarse thick-ribbed cotton stuff 1795. 2. *pl.* Corduroy trousers (*collog.*). 3. A corduroy road (see 4) 1836. 4. *attrib.* Made of corduroy 1795, ribbed like corduroy 1865; in U.S. applied to a road made of logs laid together transversely across a swamp or miry ground 1830.

4. Picking our way along the swampy c. road H. MARTINEAU. Hence *Corduroy* *v.* to form a c. road; to cross (a swamp) by such a road.

Cordwain (kō'dwēn), *arch.* [ME *corduaine*, *corduaine*, a. OF., prop. adj. 'of Cordova', f. Sp. *Cordova* :- L. *Corduba*, a town of Spain, where this leather was made.] Spanish leather, made of goat-skins tanned and dressed, or, later, of split horse-hides; = CORDOVAN. Much used for shoes, etc., by the wealthy during the Middle Ages.

His school of cordwaine CHAUCER. Hence *Cordwainer* (*arch.*), a worker in c.; a shoemaker (Still used as the name of the trade-gild of shoemakers) Cordwainery, shoemaker's work.

†**Cordyl**, 1607. [ad. Gr. *κορύλος* water-newt.] A book-name of the water-newt; now applied to a genus of lizards (*Cordylus*). || **Cordylus** (kō'di-), 1866. [f. Gr. *κορύλος* club.] Bot. A liaceous genus of trees sometimes called palm-lilies.

Core (kō-), *sb.* 1 ME. [?] 1. The dry horny capsule embedded in the centre of the pulp and containing the seeds of the apple, pear, quince etc. Also *fig.* 2. An unburnt part in the centre of a coal, piece of limestone, etc. ME 3. The hard centre of a boil, also *fig.* 1532 a disease in sheep, caused by worms in the liver 1750. 4. *transf.* A central portion that is cut out; e.g. of rock 1649; or left. e.g. of a hay rick, and in *Archit.* of a flint node, from which flint knives have been chipped 1800. 5. *transf.* A central part of different character from that which surrounds it; chiefly technical 1784.

6. *Hydraul. Engineering.* A wall impervious to water, placed in a dike of porous material 1884. 7. *Founding.* An internal mould filling the space intended to be left hollow in a hollow casting 1727. 8. *Electr.* The central cord of insulated conducting wires in a cable 1892. 9. The innermost part or heart of anything, as of a superficial area 1556. 10. Used for 'heart' 1611.

1. *fig.* The core of Adams apple is still in their throat DONNE. 2. *fig.* The Canker, or Core, of the late Rebellion NORTH. 9. In the C. of the Square she raised a Tower RALEIGH. A solid c. of heat TENNISON, of fact B. GOULD. 10. In my hearts C. I, in my heart of heart *Haml.* III. ii. 78.

Comb. c.-barrel (*Gunnery*), a long cylindrical iron tube through which cold water is run, used in casting guns to cool them from the inside, -box, a box in which a c. is made in founding, -print, a projecting piece on a pattern to form a recess in the mould, into which the end of the c. is inserted.

Core (kō-), *sb.* 1622. [app. for F. *corps*, see CORPS.] 1. A body of people, a company (Chiefly Sc.). 2. A gang of miners working together in one shift 1778. 3. A turn of work in a (Cornish) mine; a shift 1778.

1. In a C. of People, whose affection he suspected BACON. 2. *fig.* The core of, or core of, also with *out*. 2. To enclose in the centre, enshrine 1816. 3. *Founding.* To mould with a core 1865.

1. He's like a corn upon my great toe. He must be cored out MASTON.

Core (kō-), *v.* 1597. [f. *CORE sb.*] 1. *trans.* To take out the core of; also with *out*. 2. To enclose in the centre, enshrine 1816. 3. *Founding.* To mould with a core 1865.

1. He's like a corn upon my great toe. He must be cored out MASTON.

Core, *v.* of COR, Hebrew measure.

Core-, in surgical terms relating to the pupil of the eye; see COR-2.

Co-regent (kō-rēdžēnt), 1799 [See Co-.] A joint regent or ruler.

Co-relation, 1839. [See Co-.] Joint or mutual relation; CORRELATION.

Coreless (kō-les), *a.* 1813. [f. *CORE sb.*] Without a core; hollow; heartless.

Co-religionist (kō-rēli-džōnist), 1842. [See Co-.] An adherent of the same religion.

Corella (kō-rē-lā), 1885. The parakeet *Callipepla Nova-Hollandiae*, also called *Cockatell*.

||**Coreopsis** (kō-rē-), 1753 [mod. L., f. Gr. *κορυς* bng + *opsis* appearance, in reference to the bug-like shape of the seed.] Bot. An American genus of *Compositae*, several species of which are cultivated for their flowers with yellow or parti-coloured rays.

Corer (kō-r-), 1796. [f. *CORE* *v.* + -ER.] An instrument for coring fruit.

Co-respondent (kō-rēspōndēnt), 1857. *Law.* In a divorce suit, a man charged with the adultery and proceeded against together with the respondent or wife.

Corf (kōf) *Pl.* corves (kōf-vz), 1483. [Cf. LG. *korf*, perh. a L. *corbis* basket Webster's *Corb* is unknown in England.] 1. A basket -1543. 2. *Mining.* A large basket formerly used in carrying or hoisting ore or coal 1653; *transf.* the wooden or iron tub which has replaced the basket 1831. 3. *Fishing.* A basket, or a box with holes in it, in which fish, etc., are kept alive in the water 1825.

Coriaceous (kō-rē-), *a.* 1674. [f. L. *coriaceus*, f. *corium*; see -ACEOUS.] 1. Resembling leather in texture, appearance, etc.; leathery. 2. Made of leather (*affected*) 1824.

Coriander (kō-rē-), ME. [a. F. *coriandre*, ad. L. *coriandrum*, ad. Gr. *κοριαννον*

(app. a foreign word). Cf. COLIANDER.] An annual plant, *Coriandrum sativum*, N.O. *Umbelliferae*, the fruit of which is carminative and aromatic. Also *attrib.*

Corindon (kōrindŏn). 1802. [F.] *Mim.* An early name of CORUNDUM, q.v.

Corinth (kōrinh). ME. [F. *Corinthe*, Gr. *Korinthos*.] 1. A city of ancient Greece celebrated for its artistic elegance, luxury, and licentiousness. 2. *pl.* Corinthians—1642. 3. = CLERANT, q.v.

Corinthiac (kōrinhiak), *a. rare*. 1677. [ad Gr. *Korinthiakos*.] = next.

Corinthian (kōrinhiān), *a. (sb.)*. 1577. [f. L. *Corinthius* + -AN.]

A adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Corinth. 2. *Archit.* The lightest and most ornate of the three Grecian orders, having a bell-shaped capital adorned with rows of acanthus-leaves giving rise to graceful volutes and helices 1656. *c. brass* (brass) [L. *Corinthium* *as*]: an alloy of gold, silver, and copper, produced at Corinth. Also *fig.* (from the *fig.* sense of BRASS) shamelessness. Hence also *Corinthian* = 'brazen'. 1594. 2. After the style of Corinthian art 1860. 3. Profligate; in 19th c. use: Given to elegant dissipation 1642. 4. (U.S.) *Yachting*. Amateur 1885.

2 The C grace of Gertrude's manners Emerson 3 The sage and rheumatic old prelates, with all her young C. Lacy Milton.

B sb. 1. A native or inhabitant of Corinth 1526. 2. *ta.* A wealthy man; a gay, licentious man; a brazen-faced fellow—1879. 3. A man about town 1819. 4. A wealthy amateur of sport, esp. in U.S. an amateur yachtsman 1823. Hence *Corinthianism*. *Corinthianesque* *a.* approximating to the C. style. *Corinthianize* *v. intr.* to live licentiously; to imitate the C. order of architecture.

Corium (kōriūm). 1826. [L.] 1. *Phys.* The true skin under the epidermis 1836. 2.

Entom. The horny basal portion of the wing of a heteropterous insect 1826. 3. *Antiq.* A leatheren body-armour formed of overlapping flaps 1834.

Co-rival (kōri-rivāl). 1678. [mod. f. *corival*, an old var. of CORRIVAL; see Co-.] A joint rival with others. Also as *adj.* Hence *Co-rivalry*. *Co-rivalship*. *Co-rival* *v. var.* of CORRIVAL *v.*

Cork (kōk), *sb.* 1 1463. [Cf. Sp. *corcha*, *corcha*, repr. L. *corticem* bark.] 1. The bark or penderm of the cork-oak 1570. 2. Anything made of cork; *e. g.* *ta* slipper; *ta* sole or heel for a shoe; a float for an angler, or a swimmer; *esp.* a stopper for a bottle, cask, etc. 1463. 3. The cork-tree or cork-oak (*Quercus Suber*) 1601. 4. *Bot.* A protective tissue in the higher plants, forming the inner division of the bark. It consists of closely-packed air-containing cells, nearly impervious to air and water 1875. 5. *transf.* 1671. 6. *attrib.* Of cork 1716.

1 *Virgin* *c.* the outer casing of the bark formed during the first year's growth. 5 *Fossil* *c.* *mountain-c.* *rock-c.* names of a very light asbestos.

Comb. *c. fossil* = *fossil-c.*; *jack*, a jacket made partly of, or lined with *c.*, to support a person in the water; *oak*, the tree (*Quercus Suber*) from which *c.* is obtained; *-tree* = *cork oak*; *-wing*, a fish, *Cranulabrus melas* or *cornubicus*.

Cork (kōk), *sb.* 2 1483. [app. a contr. of *corkis*, *a. Gael corcur*, ad L. *purpur*.] = CUP-BEAR.

Cork, *sb.* 3, **Corik**, *erron.* spellings of CAULK.

Cork (kōk), *v.* 1 1580. [f. CORK *sb.* 1] 1. To furnish with a cork (as a *ta* cork heel, a float, etc.). 2. To stop (a bottle, etc.) with, or as with, a cork; and so to shut up (the contents), also *transf.* 1650. 3. To blacken with burnt cork 1836.

Cork, *v.* 2, *erron.* f. CAULK *v.*

Corkage (kōrkedz). 1838. [f. CORK *sb.* 1 or *v.* 1 + -AGE.] The corking or uncorking of bottles, hence (= *c. money*) a charge made by hotel-keepers, waiters, etc., for every bottle of wine, etc., uncorked and served, orig. when not supplied by them.

Corked (kōkt), *pp.* *a.* 1519. [f. CORK *v.* 1 and *sb.* 1] 1. Furnished with a cork sole or heel—1615. 2. Stopped with a cork; also *fig.*

1836. 3. Blackened with burnt cork 1836. 4. Of wine: Tasting of the cork 1830.

Corker (kōrkar), 1723 [f. CORK *sb.* 1 + -ER] 1. *ta.* A cork-utter. 2. *slang.* Something that closes a discussion; a 'settler'. Hence, something astonishing, *e. g.* a monstrous lie. 1837.

Corking-pin. 1690. [App. corrupt f. *corking*, CALKIN.] 'A pin of the largest size' (J.).—1840.

Corkscrew (kōrkskrū), *sb.* 1720. [f. CORK *sb.* 1 + SCREW.] 1. An instrument for drawing corks from bottles, consisting of a steel screw or helix with a sharp point and a transverse handle. 2. *attrib.* Resembling a corkscrew; spirally twisted, as *c. curls*, *a. c. staircase* 1830.

Corkscrew (kōrkskrū), *v. colloq.* 1837. [f. *prec.*] 1. To move or cause to move in a spiral course. 2. To draw out as with a corkscrew 1852.

1 Mr. Bantam cork-screwed his way through the crowd Dickens.

Corkwood (kōrkvud). 1756. [f. CORK *sb.* 1 + WOOD.] A name given to several light and porous woods, and the trees yielding them, *e. g.* in the W. Indies, to *Anona palustris*, *Ochroma Lagopus*, etc.; in N. S. Wales to *Dubozia myoporoides*.

Corky (kōki), *a.* 1601. [f. CORK *sb.* 1 + -Y.] 1. Like cork in nature or character 1756. 2. *fig.* Dry and stiff, withered—1605. 3. *fig.* Light, frivolous; buoyant, lively; hence, *resolute* (colloq.) 1601. 4. = CORKED 4. (Dicts.)

2. Binde fast his c. arms Lear iii. vii. 29. Hence *Corkiness*, *c. quality*.

†Corm 1, **corme**. 1578. [a F. *corme*, app. —L. *cornu* (see CORNEL).] 1. The service-tree, *Pyrus domestica*; also its fruit, the sorb —1658. 2. The cornel-tree 1676.

Corm 2 (kōm). 1830. [a Gr. *koppós*, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off, f. *κείπειν* (*κέρ*, *κέρ*).] *Bot.* A bulb-like subterranean stem of a monocotyledonous plant; also called *solid bulb*.

Cormo, *comb.* f. Gr. *koppós* trunk of a tree, stem: as in

Cormogeny [Gr. *γενεα* descent], that branch of ontogeny which deals with the germ-history of races or social aggregates. **Cormo'phyly** [Gr. *φυλή*, *φύλον*], that branch of phylogeny which deals with the tribal history of races.

Cormogen (kōrmodgen). 1846. [f. Gr. *koppós* + *γεννῆς*; cf. *corygen*.] = CORMOPHYTE. So *Cormogonous* *a.* belonging to or like a *c.*; also, *corn-bearing*.

Cormophyte (kōrmofoit). 1852. [f. Gr. *koppós* + *φυτόν*.] *Bot.* Endlicher's name (*Cormo'phyte*) for one of his two primary divisions of the Vegetable Kingdom, comprising all plants that have a proper stem or axis of growth. Hence *Cormophytic* *a.* of the nature of a *c.*

Cormorant (kōr'mōrānt). ME. [ad. F. *cor-moran*; app. f. an OF. **corm-marin*: —L. *corvus marinus* sea-raven; see -ANT.] 1. A large and voracious sea-bird (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), about 3 feet in length, and black in colour, widely diffused over the northern hemisphere. Also the name of the genus. 2. *fig.* An insatiably greedy person or thing 1531. 3. *attrib.* 1568.

2. Light vanity, insatiate *c. Rich. II.* ii. i. 38. 3. The C. belly *Cort.* i. l. 125.

||Cormus. 1800. [mod. L.; see CORM.] 1. = CORM, q.v. 2. Haeckel's name for the common stock of a plant or 'colonial' animal, bearing a number of individuals which originate by gemmation.

Corn (kōm), *sb.* 1 [Com. Tent. -OTent. **horn* - f. earlier **hurnōm* grain, corn: —Aryan type **ghnōm*; from the vb. stem *ger-* (*gor*, *gr*).] In Skt. *jr* to wear down; whence also L. *granum*. A *corn* or *grain* is thus a 'worn-down particle'. 1. *gen.* A small hard particle, a grain, as of sand, salt, gunpowder. OE. and *mod. dial.* 2. *spec.* The small hard seed or fruit of a plant, now usually with qualification, as *barley*, *pepper-c.*, etc. OE. 3. *spec.* The seed of the cereal or farinaceous plants; grain. (Locally, the word is understood to denote the leading crop of the district; hence in England 'corn' is = *wheat*, in Scotland = *oats*; in U.S., as short for *Indian corn*, it is = *maize*.) OE.

4. Applied to the cereal plants while growing or while still containing the grain OE. 7b. A corn-stalk (*rare*)—1590. 5. *attrib.* ME.

2. Each (coffee) berry contains two corns 1876. 3. An ancient churl. Went sweating underneath a sack of c. TANNISON. 4. Her Foes shake like a field of beaten corn Hen. VIII. v. v. 32. b. Playing on pipes of corn *Mids. N.* ii. i. 67.

Comb. *c.-ball* (U.S.), a sweetmeat made of popped *c.* or maize; *-beef*, corned beef; *-beetle*, a very small beetle, *Ctenus testaceus*, the larva of which often ravages stores of grain; *-bells*, a species of fungus, *Cyathus vernicosus*, found in England in corn-fields, etc.; *-bind*, the wild *Convolvulus*; also *Running Buckwheat*, *Polygonum Convolvulus*; *-cockle*, the common Cockle, *Lychnis Githago*; *-crib*, a crib for corn; *-cutter*, *-fly*, any of the genus *Chloris* and *Oscinis* which do great injury to growing crops; *-fritter* (U.S.), a fritter made of better mixed with grated green Indian *c.*; *-land*; *-marigold*, *Chrysanthemum segetum*; *-meal*, meal made of grain in Scotland, oatmeal; in U.S. meal of maize, *-mint*, a species of *Calamin*, *C. Acinos*; also, the Field-mint, *Mentha arvensis*; *-moth*, a species of moth, *Truca granella*, the larva of which is destructive to *c.*; *-oyster* (U.S.), a *c.-fritter* with a taste as of oysters; *-parsley*, a kind of wild parsley, *Petroselinum segetum*, found in cornfields; *-popper* (U.S.), a wire pan or covered tray used in popping Indian *c.*; *-popping* (U.S.), the making of popped Indian *c.* by roasting it till it splits and the white flour swells out; a social gathering for doing this; *-powder*, gunpowder that has been granulated, *-rate* = *rent*, *-rose*, the Corn Poppy; also, the Cockle; *-shuck*, U.S. = *C.-husk*; *-thrips*, a small insect, *Thrips cerealeum*, which deposits its eggs on wheat, oats, grasses, etc.; *-tree* = CORNEL-TREE; *-violet*, *Campylosiphium*; *-worm*, the larva of the Corn-moth or other insect destructive to *c.*

Corn (kōm), *sb.* 2 ME. [a. OF. *corn*, later *cor* —L. *cornu*.] A horny induration of the cuticle, with a hard centre, caused by undue pressure, chiefly on the toes and feet. Cf. AGNAIL.

Phr. *'to tread on any one's corns'* to wound in susceptibilities.

Corn (kōm), *v.* 1560 [f. CORN *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To form into grains, as gunpowder. 2. *intr.* To become granular—1679. 3. *trans.* To sprinkle with salt in grains; to season, pickle or preserve with salt 1565. 4. To give (a horse) a feed of oats. *Sc.* 1753. 5. = KERN *v.* 1652. 6. *trans.* To crop (land) with corn 1649. 3. The beef was wondrously corned RICHARDSON. 4. To *c.* a horse before a journey Scott.

Cornaceous (kōpni'as), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Cornacea*.] *Bot.* Belonging to the Order *Cornacea* of which the genus *Cornus*, Cornel, is the type

Cornage (kōniedz). [a. OF. f. *corn*, *as* *one* horn: in med. L. *cornagium*.] A feudal service being a form of rent fixed by the number of horned cattle; *horngeld*. [An erroneous explanation given first by Littleton, as an 'it is said', makes cornage 'to wind a horn when the Scots or other enemies entered the land']

Cornbrash (kōm-bræf). 1815. [f. CORN *sb.* 1 + BRASH *sb.* 2] *Geol.* The coarse brashy calcareous sandstone which forms the upper division of the Lower Oolite in parts of England.

Corn-cob (kōm-kəb). U.S. 1817. [See CORN *sb.* 1] The receptacle to which the grains are attached in the ear of maize. Also *attrib.*

Corn-crake (kōm-kraik). 1455. [See CRAKE.] A bird, also called Landrail, *Oxypralensis*, which lives concealed among standing corn, etc. It has a harsh grating note.

Cornea (kōr'niā). 1527. [L., short for med. L. *cornea tēla* horny tissue, later *c. tunica* horny coating, f. L. *corneus* CORNEOUS.] *Anat.* The horny transparent convex-concave portion of the anterior covering of the eye-ball. Hence *Corneal* *a.*

Corned (kōnd), *a.* 1 1577. [f. CORN *sb.* 1 and *v.* + -ED.] 1. Granulated. 2. Of meat: Cured with salt 1621. 3. Bearing seeds or grains 1800 4. *slang.* Intoxicated [cf. CORN *a.*] 1785.

†**Corned**, *a.* 2 1529. [f. F. *corné*, with ED for -E.] Horned, peaked, pointed—1841.

Corneine. Also *can*, *een*. 1839. [f. L. *corneus* + -INE.] *Mim.* = APHANITE.

||Corneitis (kōrni'tis). 1854. [f. CORNEA + -ITIS.] *Path.* Inflammation of the cornea. †**Cornel** 1. ME. var. of CARNEL, KERNEL = battlement—1602

Cornel 2. Now *dial.* ME. [a. OF. *cornal*

angle of a house &c.)

Cornel *pin* 155 [f. *co.* no ... *ed* by Dies to a pop. L. **corniculum* (in pl. -a), dim. of L. *cornum* 'cornel-cherry'.
1. English name of the botanical genus *Cornus*, formerly distinguished into *C. mas*, and *C. femina*. *C. mas* was the *Cornel-tree* or *Cornelian Cherry-tree*; *C. femina* the *Cornel-bush*, *Wild or Common Cornel*, or *Dogwood* (*C. sanguinea*).
2. attrib. Of *Cornel-wood* 1671.

Cornel *comb.* c-tree, the *Cornelian cherry-tree*; -berry, -fruit, = *ib.*; wood, the wood of *Cornus mascula*, of which anciently javelins, arrows, etc. were made.

Cornelian (*kərnēliən*). ME. [Refash. f. ME. *cornelina*, a 15th c. F. (now *cornelina*), prob. from its likeness in colour to the *Cornel-berry*. CORNELIAN is a perversion, after L. *cornu* flesh.] A variety of chalcedony, a semi-transparent quartz, of a deep dull red, flesh, or reddish white colour; used for seals, etc. var. *†Corniole*.

Cornelian (*kərnēliən*). 1625. [f. CORNEL; of pres.] fr. The fruit of the *Cornel-tree*; also the tree—1664. 2. *C. cherry* = 1, *†C. tree*, *†Corniole*.

†Cornemuse. ME. [n. F., f. Rom. *cornu*, *†Cornu* horn + *musa* pipe.] A horn-pipe, an early form of bagpipe—1882.

Corneo-. 1. Comb. f. L. *corneus*, meaning 'with a horny admixture', as in *c.-calcareous*; *c.-silicious*. 2. Comb. f. CORNEA, as in *c.-iritis*, inflammation of the eye affecting both cornea and iris, *c.-sclerotic*, pertaining to the cornea and sclerotic coat.

Corneous (*kərnēəs*). 1646. [f. L. *corneus* (f. *cornu* + *-ous*) | Horny, horn-like, as *c. membrana*, etc. (Now only techn.)

Corner (*kɔːnər*). sh. [ME. *corner*, a. AF. = OF. *cornier*, f. (ult.) L. *cornu* horn.] 1. *gen.* The meeting-place of converging sides or edges, forming an angular projection. Also fig. 2. A salient angle ME. 3. The space included between sides and edges at their meeting-place ME. 4. *transf.* An out-of-the-way, secluded place, that escapes notice ME. Also fig. 5. An end of the earth, a region; *†a direction* or quarter 1535. 6. *Bookbinding*. A triangular tool used in gold or blind tooling. 7. *Association Football and Hockey* (= *c.-kick*, *-hit*), a free kick or hit from the corner of the field obtained by the opposite side when a player sends the ball over his own goal-line 1887. 8. *Whist*. A point in a rubber—1824. 9. *Comm.* A speculative operation in which a combination buy up the whole, or the whole available supply, of any stock or commodity, so as to compel speculative sellers to buy of the corner-men at their own price 1857. 10. *attrib.* 1535.

1. The head of the *c. Vulpes Ps. cavellii* 22. 2. Now is shee without, now in the streets, and with in yeate at every *c. Prov. vii. 12*. 3. In a *c.* of the Halle Church. *Phr. To drive into a c.* to drive into straits. 4. For this thing was not done i. a *c.* the winds in there. *Much Ado u. iii. 103*. 5. *Comm.* *†c.-cap.* a cap with four (or three) corners, worn by divines, etc. also fig. 1. *†c.-corner*, fig. one whose proceedings are underhand and stealthy; *kick* (see sense 7); *tooth*, one of the four outer incisors in the jaw of a horse, which shoot in its fifth year.

Corner (*kɔːnər*). 2. ME. [f. the sh.] 1. *trans.* To furnish with corners. (Chiefly in *pa. pples.*) 2. To place in a corner ME. 3. To drive into a corner; to force into an awkward or desperate position; to bring to bay. Also fig. (*colloq.*) 1811. 4. *Comm.* To operate against by means of a CORNER (sense 6); to bring under the control of a corner. (Of U. S. origin) 1857. 5. *intr.* To abut on at a corner; to meet at an angle (U. S.) 1855.

3. A rat will fight a man if cornered 1884. *Fr.* Morally cornered YATES. 4. Those gentlemen who attempt to 'corner' cotton 1883.

Cornered (*kɔːnəd*), *ppl* a. ME. [f. CORNER sh. + *-ed* 2.] 1. Having a corner or corners. 2. See CORNER v. 2, 3.

**†C. cap. = CORNER-CAP.
Corner-man. 1873. 1. The end man of a row of negro minstrels. 2. A rough who lounges about street corners 1885. 3. *Comm.* One who makes a CORNER (sense 8). 1881.**

in (man). a (pass). du (loud). v (cut). f (Fr. chef). a (eye). ai (I, eye). a (Fr. can de vie).

Corner-stone ML 1 O e of the s on om ng 9 o or a cut angle of a wall.

1. See you good Corn a sh' Capitol, yond corner stone Cor. v. 14. 2. *Fr.* Why should we make an ambiguous word the C. of moral philosophy Jowett.

Cornerwise. *adv.* 1474. [See -WISE.] So as to form a corner; diagonally.

Cornet (*kɔːnət*). sh. ME. [a. OF. = It. *cornetto*, dim. of Rom. *cornu* — L. *cornu*.] 1. A wind-instrument: *†a*. In early times a horn.

2. Now a brass instrument, with valves or pistons for producing notes additional to the natural harmonics, also called *cornet à piston* and *organ-stops* 1660. 3. A piece of paper rolled in a conical form and twisted at the apex, used by grocers, etc. 1730. 4. A small funnel-shaped pastry, usu. filled with cream; also, an ice-cream cone.

5. A flamer's instrument for blood-letting—1721. 6. *Metall.* In gold assaying: The alloy is rolled after cupelling, before being boiled in nitric acid to free it from silver; the small coil of purified gold finally remaining. Also sleeve opening like the large end of a trumpet.

7. *†Cornet à piston*, a *piston*; = 1; also the player. *Comb.* *c.-stop* = 10. *Horn* + *†Cornet*, one who plays the *C. Cornetist*, a solo *c.-player*.

Cornet (*kɔːnət*). sh. 2. Also *error*. *cornet* t. [a. F. *cornette*, dim. of *corne* — Rom. *cornu* f. sing. horn — L. *cornu* a pl.] 1. A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies. 2. A scarf anciently worn by Doctors of Physic or Law 1658.

3. The standard of a troop of cavalry—1838. 4. A troop of cavalry, so called from carrying such a standard—1838. 5. The fifth commissioned officer in a troop of cavalry, who earned the colours. (Not now in use) 1579.

6. A certain Captain over a c. of horse-men. *How* 5. I had notice that Cornet Joyce, had seized on the King's person L. FAIRBANK. Hence *Cornetcy*, the position or rank of a *c.*

Cornette, var. of CORNET.

Corneule (*kɔːnəl*). 1839 [a. F. *cornu*, dim. of *cornu*.] The outer transparent covering of the compound eyes of arthropods.

Cornfactor. 1699. A dealer in grain.

Corn-flag. 1518. [See FLAG.] A plant of the genus *Gnaphalium*, N. O. *Urticaceae*.

Corn-flour. 1851. Meal of ground Indian corn; also of rice or other grain.

Corn-flower. 1578. Any of various plants growing amongst corn; esp. the common Blue-bottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*), or the common Wild Poppy.

Corn-husk. U. S. 1808. The husk of coarse leaves enclosing the ear of Indian corn. So *Indian corn*, *Corn-husking*.

Cornic (*kɔːnɪk*). 2. 1838. [f. L. *cornus* (see CORNELL) + *-ic*.] Chem. In C. *acta*, a synonym of CORNIN, q. v.

Cornice (*kɔːnɪs*). sh. Also *cornish*, etc. 1593. [ad. (ult.) It. *cornu*, in form identical with *cornice* — L. *cornu*, *-nem* crow. The derivations from L. *cornu* and Gr. *κων* lack evidence.] 1. Arch. A horizontal moulded projection which crowns a building or some part of a building; esp. the uppermost member of an entablature. 2. An ornamental moulding running round the wall of a room, etc.; a picture-moulding, or the like; also, the ornamental projection within which curtains are hung 1670.

3. Applied to a path or road along the edge of a precipice. (Not an Eng. sense.) 1823. *Comb.* *c.-ring*, the ring or moulding on a cannon next behind the muzzle-ring; = ASTRAGAL.

Hence *Corniced* *ppl* a. having a *c.* *†Cornice-mould*, *†Cornices*, *work* consisting of a *c.* or *cornices*.

Cornicle (*kɔːnɪkəl*). 1665. [ad. L. *corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*.] A little horn (obs.); a small horn-like process, as the horns of a snail, etc. Hence *corniculate* a. horned; having horn-like projections.

†Corniculer. ME. [ad. L. *cornicularius*.] An assistant officer—1447.

Corniferous (*kɔːnɪfərəs*). 1650. [f. L. *cornifer*.] 1. Producing or having horns. 2. *Genl.* Producing or containing hornstone 1873.

Cornify (*kɔːnɪfaɪ*). v. 1611. [f. L. *cornu* + *-fy*.] 1. *trans.* To fit with horns; to cuckold. 2. *Pass.* and *2nd*. To turn into horn or horny substance 1839. Hence *Cornification*.

Cornigerous. 1646. [f. L. *corniger* + *-ous*.] Bearing horns; producing horn.

Cornin (*kɔːnɪn*). 1837. [f. L. *cornus* (see CORNELL) + *-in*.] Chem. A bitter crystalline substance obtained from the root of *Cornus florida* also called *ornic acid*.

Corning (*kɔːnɪŋ*). sh. 1560. [f. CORN + *-ing*.] 1. Granulation. 2. Picking with salt 1655.

Comb. *c.-house*, the part of a powder-mill where the granulating is done.

Cornish (*kɔːnɪʃ*). 2 (sh) 1547. [f. first element in *Cornwall* (OE. *Cornuwallis* = Corn + *Welsh*) + *-ish*.] Corn is prob. Celtic *corn*, *cornu* 'horn', headland.] 1. Of or belonging to Cornwall; applied esp. to the people and ancient language of Cornwall, a member of the Brythonic branch of the Celtic languages 1547.

2. *†C. enough* (see *Enough*); *C. boiler*, the cylindrical flue-boiler invented by Smeaton. *C. engine*, a form of single-acting condensing steam-engine, used for pumping up water, first used in Cornwall; *C. pump*, a pump worked by a *C. engine*.

Corn-law, **Corn Law**. 1766. A law regulating the trade in corn, esp. its import and export. In England used spec. of the laws restricting the importation of cereals which were repealed in 1846. (In this application usually spelt with capitals.)

†Corn-master. 1580. One who has corn to sell—1667.

Cornmuse, var. of CORNEMUSE.

†Corno (*kɔːnɔː*). Pl. *corni*. 1818. [It. = L. *cornu*.] A HORN, esp. the French horn. *C. inglese* = COR ANGELUS; *c. di bassetto*, the basset-horn, also name of an organ-stop.

Cornopean (*kɔːnɔːpiən*). 1857. *Alus* 1. A name for the *cornet à piston*; see CORNET sh. 2. An 8 ft. reed-stop on an organ 1840.

Corn-rent. 1809. A rent paid in corn, or one determined each year by the price of corn.

Corn-salad. 1597. A plant, *Valeriana olitoria*, or Lamb's-lettuce, found wild in corn-fields; used for salad.

Corn-snake. 1676. A large harmless snake, *Coluber guttatus*, common in the southern U. S.

Corn-stalk. 1816. 1. A stalk of (in U. S. Indian) corn. 2. *fig.* A tall little person; hence, a nickname, esp. for persons of European descent born in N. S. Wales 1865.

Cornstone (*kɔːnstəʊn*). 1822. [f. CORN sh. 1.] *Genl.* An earthy concretionary limestone bed found in the Old Red Sandstone formation in parts of Britain. Also *attrib.*

†Cornu (*kɔːnɪ*). Pl. *cornua*. 1691. [L.] A horn: applied in *Anat.* to processes likened to a horn, as the *cornua uteri*, into which the Fallopian tubes open, etc. Hence *†Cornual* a. of or pertaining to *cornua*.

Cornucopia (*kɔːnɪkɔːpiə*). Also *-copiæ*. 1592. [A late L. form of *cornu capræ*, the symbol of fruitfulness and plenty.] 1. The horn of plenty; in art, a goat's horn overflowing with flowers, fruit, and corn; also, an ornamental receptacle of similar shape. 2. *fig.* An overflowing store 1611.

3. *Here common-place book*: Of scandal. a. c. *Switt*. *flowingly abundant*.

†Cornute. 1605. [ad. L. *cornutus*, f. *cornu*.] 1. A retort for distilling—1736. 2. A forked pennon 1623. 3. One who is 'horned'; a cuckold—1707. 4. *Legro*. A 'horned' argument, dilemma; the sophism 'Cornutus'—1739.

5. To take for an example of this fallacy, the *expd.* *cornu* or *Cornutus*. — It is asked—Have you ever your horns? [etc.] HAMILTON. So *Cornute* v. to cuckold (arch.). *†Cornuted* *ppl* a. horned, horn-shaped; cuckolded. *†Cornuto*, a cuckold. *†Cornutor*.

Cornutus; see CORNUTE sh. 4.

Corny (*kɔːni*). 2 1 1580. [f. CORN sh. 1 + *-y*.] 1. Of or pertaining to corn. 2. Of ale: Tasting strong of the malt. Now *dialect* ME. 3. Producing corn; abounding in grains of corn 1580. 4. Tipy; = CORNED (*dialect*) 1825.

5. Up stood the cornie Reed *Blind P. Z.* vii. 301.

6. *Up stood the cornie* *Reed* *Blind P. Z.* vii. 301.

7. *Up stood the cornie* *Reed* *Blind P. Z.* vii. 301.

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66. *Up stood the cornie* *Reed* *Blind P.*

* Ad. gh. of a C. h. f. 8. 6. 3. Tha. h.
† Corny a. 15 [C. I. o. n. u.]
Had a on ny 175

Corny (kɔrni), a. 1707. [f. CORN sb.]
Having corns on the feet; pertaining to corns.
Coro-; see COR-2.

Corody, etc.; see CORODY, etc.

Corolla (kɔrɔlə), Pl. corollas. 1671. [a. L. dim. of *corona*.] 1. A little crown, coronet.
2. Bot. The whorl of leaves (petals) forming the inner envelope of the flower; usually 'coloured' (i.e. not green). Cf. CALYX. 1753. Also in comb. var. † Corol. Hence Corollaceous a. of the nature of a c. So Corollar; Corollate a. having or resembling a c. So Corollated a. Corolliferous a. corollate. Corolline a. pertaining to the c. Corollist, one who classifies plants according to their corollas (rare). Corollule = COROLLET.

Corollary (kɔrɔləri), ME. [ad. L. *corollarium* money paid for a garland, gratuity, corollary, f. *corolla*, see prec.] 1. In Germ., etc. A proposition appended to another which has been demonstrated, and following obviously from it; hence *germ.* an immediate inference, deduction, consequence. 2. *transf.* A practical consequence, result. 1674. 3. An appendix; a finishing or crowning part. 1717. 4. Something additional, a surplus, a super-numerary. 1681.

1. This is but a c. from what goes before WOLLASTON.
2. The art of Writing, of which Printing is a c. CALVYN. 4. Now come my Ariell, bring a Corollary. Rather than want a Spirit Temp. iv. i. 57.

Corollary, a. rare. 1449 [ad. L. *corollarius*, see prec.] 1. Of the nature of a corollary. 2. Bot. Corolline 1882.

† Corollet. 1794. [f. COROLLA + -ET.] Bot. The flower in an aggregate flower. 1823.

Corollifloral (kɔrɔləlɪfɔrəl), a. 1845. [f. mod. L. *Corolliflora* (f. *corolla* + *flor*, *flor* + -AL.)] Bot. Of or belonging to the *Corolliflora*, a subclass of dicotyledonous plants having calyx and corolla, the petals being united and the stamens usually attached to the corolla. (See De Candolle) So Corolliflorous.

Corollitic (kɔrɔləlɪtɪk), a. 1819. [ad. F. *corollitique*, f. L. *corolla* (Littre).] Arch. Of columns: Having foliated shafts. vars. Corallitic, ytic.

Corona (kɔrɔnə), Pl. -as (-nɪ), rarely -as. 1563 [L.] 1. A small circle or disc of light (usually prismatic) appearing round the sun or moon. Also applied to other similar phenomena. 2. Astron. The halo of radiating white light seen around the disc of the moon in a total eclipse of the sun, now known to belong to the sun 1851. 3. A circular chandelier suspended from the roof of a church; more fully *corona lucis* 1825. 4. Arch. A member of the cornice, above the bed-moulding and below the cymatium, usually of considerable projection, also called *drum* or *lazzar* 1563. 5. Anat. etc. Applied to parts resembling or likened to a crown, also to the upper portion of any part, as of a tooth; cf. CROWN 1712. 6. Bot. a. A crown-like appendage on the inner side of the corolla in some flowers, as the daffodil and lily. b. The medullary sheath in the stems of Dicotyledons and Gymnosperms. c. The crown of the root 1753. 7. (Astron.) C. australis, C. borealis: the Southern and Northern Crown, consisting of elliptical rings of stars.

Coronach (kɔrɔnəx), s. and fr. 1500. [a. Ir. *coranach*, Gael. *coranach*, f. *cor* + *anach* outcry.] 1. *germ.* A shouting of many. 1680. 2. *spec.* A funeral song or dirge in the Highlands of Scotland and in Ireland 1530. 3. Bachan Macinnion is playing a c. as it were for a chief W. C. SMITH.

Coronal (kɔrɔnəl), sb. ME. [app. ad. AF. *coronal*, f. *coronne*. In 4 prob. ad. L. *coronalis*.] 1. A circlet for the head; a coronet. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. A wreath for the head; a garland 1579. Also *transf.* 3. The head of a tilting lance, ending in three or four short spreading points. (Often *cronall*, *cronel*, *curnall*.) 1470. 4. Anat. The frontal bone; cf. next. 1758.

1. On his head a coronall all of greet pearles HOTSPUR. 2. Off rosemary a simple c. I. MARTIN. Hence Coronalled a. adorned with a coronet.

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rately *adv* has regards the body; in a c. capacity. **Corporateness.**

Corporate (kōr'pōrēt), *v. arch.* 1531. [f. *L. corporat-* ppl. stem] *tr. trans.* To incorporate -1631. 2. To combine in one body 1545 3. *intr.* To unite in one body (*rare*) 1647.

Corporation (kōr'pōrā'shan). ME. [ad. *L. corporatiōnem* (Tertullian).] *tr.* The action of incorporating, the condition of being incorporated -1542. 2. A body of persons 1534. 3. *Law.* A body corporate legally authorized to act as a single individual, an artificial person created by royal charter, prescription, or legislative act, and having the capacity of perpetual succession 1611. 4. A trade-guild, a city 'company'. (Now only legal or formal) 1530. 5. The body; the abdomen. *colloq and vulgar.* 1753. Also *attrib.*

3. *C. aggregate* one comprising many individuals, as the mayor and burgesses of a town, etc. *C. sole* one consisting of only one person and his successors, as a king, bishop, etc. *Municipal c.* the mayor, aldermen, and councillors of a borough or incorporated town or city.

Corporative (kōr'pōrātīv), *a* 1833. [ad. *L. corporativus*.] = **CORPORATE** *a* 5.

Corporator (kōr'pōrātōr), 1784. [f. *L. corporare* to embody.] A member of a (municipal) corporation.

Corporature 1555. [ad. *L. corporatura*, f. as prec.] 1. Physique -1696. 2. = **CORPORALITY** 1. 1647

Corporal (kōr'pōrāl), *a. (sb)* 1610. [f. *L. corporalis* (f. *corpus, corpor-*) + *AL*.] 1. Of the nature of the animal body as opp. to the spirit; physical; bodily; mortal. 2. Material 1619. 3. *Law* Tangible, consisting of material objects; *esp.* in *C. hereditament* 1670. 4. In sense of **CORPORAL** -1831.

1. To couple a spiritual grace with matters of a repeat FULMER. 2. Are genera and species c. or incorporeal REID.

B. sb. pl. Things material; things pertaining to the human body (*rare*).

Hence **Corporalism**, materialism. **Corporalist**, a materialist. **Corporality**, the quality or state of being c.; materiality. **Corporally** *adv.* in or as to the body; bodily. **Corporalness**, c. quality or state (*rare*).

Corporalize, *v.* 1797 [See -IZE.] To render corporeal; to materialize. Hence **Corporalization**.

Corpority (kōr'pōrītī). 1621. [ad. med. *L. corporitas*, f. *corporeus*; see **CORPoreal** and -ITY. Cf. *F. corporité*.] 1. The quality of being, or having, a material body; *concr.* bodily substance. 2. Carnality -1681. 3. Material nature or state. 4. *Occas.* = **Density** 1664.

1. The notion of a Spirit, or substance void of c. HART. 3. His (Newton's) views of colours were entirely independent of his belief in the c. of light 1882.

Corporify, *v.* 1644. [f. *L. corpor-* body; see -FY.] 1. To come to assume a material form -1707. 2. To incorporate -1707. Hence **Corporification**. So **Corporize** *v.*

Corposant (kōr'pōzant), 1561. [ad. Pg. *corpo santo*] The ball of light sometimes seen about the masts or yard-arms of a ship during a storm. St Elmo's fire.

Corps (kōr). Pl. **corps** (kōr's). ME. [See **CORPSE**.] *tr.* Earlier var of **CORPSE**, *q. v.* 2. *Mil.* A division of an army, forming a tactical unit; a body of troops regularly organized; a body of men assigned to a special service 1711. Also *fig.* 3. *gen.* A body of persons associated in a common organization, or acting under a common direction 1730.

1. *Corps d'armée* (Fr.) a main division of an army in the field, an army-corps. 3. The whole dramatic c. CARLYLE. *Corps diplomatique* (Fr.) the diplomatic c. or body accredited to a particular Court or Capital. *Corps de ballet* (Fr.) the company of dancers in a ballet.

Corps de garde, 1587. [F.; often corrupted to *Court of guard*, *Court of GUARD*.] 1. The small body of soldiers stationed on guard or as sentinels. 2. A guard-room or guard-house 1587.

Corps (kōr's, kōr's), *sb.* [ME. *corps*, orig. a var. of ME. *cors* (see **CORSE**), *a. OF.* *cors* = *L. corpus*. In Eng., at first, as in Fr., the *p* was mute. The final *e* (perh taken from the mod. pl. *corpes*) now differentiates the word from **CORPS**.] *tr.* (rarely *corpe*) The body of a man or animal, a (living) body, a person

-1707. 2. *esp.* The dead body of a man (or formerly any animal) ME. 73. (rarely *corpe*.) Collective whole or mass; BODY (of law, science, etc.) *Corps of Law* = *Corpus juris*. -1651. 4. (*corps*, rarely *corpe*) The endowment of an office, civil or ecclesiastical, *esp.* of a prebend (med. *L. corpus prebend.*) 1580.

2. Then make a Ring about the *Corpes* of Caesar *Jul C. m. n. 162*. On the same day his *Corps* (pl = 'remains') were buried at Westminster FULLER. 4. Other portions of the estates became the *corpes* of various prebends FREEMAN.

Came c. c. gate (*diat.* -yatt, -yett, etc.) = *LICH-GATE*, -light = **CORSE-CANDLE** 2.

Corpe (kōr's), *v. slang.* 1874. [f. prec. sb.] 1. To kill (*vulgar*) 1884. 2. *Actor's slang.* To confuse or put out (an actor), or spoil (a piece of acting), by some blunder.

Corpe-candle, 1694. [f. as prec.] 1. A thick candle formerly used at lake-wakes' (Halliwell). 2. A lambent flame seen in a churchyard, and believed to portend a funeral 1694.

Corpulence (kōr'pūlens), **Corpulency** (kōr'pūlens), 1477 [a. F. ad. *L. corpulentia*.] *tr.* Habit of body, size -1497. 2. Bulk of body, obesity 1581. 3. Material quality or substance; density (*rare*) -1691.

3. The heaviness and c. of the water RAY.

Corpulent (kōr'pūlent), *a. ME.* [a. F., ad. *L. corpulentus*, f. *corpus*.] *tr.* Solid, dense, gross -1650. 2. Fleshy, fat ME 73. **Corporeal**; material -1643.

2. A goodly portly man ysaiah, and a c. 1 *Hen. IV.* n. iv. 464.

Corpus (kōr'pūs). Pl. **corpora** (kōr'pōrā). ME. [L.] 1. The body of a man or animal (Now *loc.* or *gratesque*) 2. *Phys.* A structure of a special character or function in the animal body, as *c. callosum*, the transverse commissure connecting the cerebral hemispheres; so also *corpora quadrigemina, striata*, etc. of the brain; *c. spongiosum* and *corpora cavernosa* of the penis, etc. 3. A complete collection of writings or the like 1727. 4. The body or material substance of anything; principal, as opp. to interest or income 1844.

Phrases. *C. delicti* 'the sum or aggregate of the ingredients which make a given fact a breach of a given law' (Austin). *C. juris* a body of law. 1 *Job c. bones*. 1 *a* confusion of *c. Domini* and *Gaudes bones*

Corpus Christi (kōr'pūs khrī'stī, -tī) ME. [L.; = Christ's body.] *R.C. Ch.* The feast of the Blessed Sacrament or Body of Christ, observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

Corpuscle (kōr'pūs'l, kōr'pūs'l), 1660 [ad. *L. corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*.] 1. A minute body or particle of matter. *Occas.* = *atom*, or *molecule*. 2. *Phys.* Any minute body (usu. of microscopic size), forming a distinct part of the organism, *esp.* (pl.) minute rounded or discoidal bodies, constituting a large part of the blood in vertebrates 1741. 3. *Bot.* = **CORPUSCULUM** 1 b. 2. Such corpuscles of protoplasm as are provided with a nucleus are called cells BAILL.

Corpuscular (kōr'pūs'kūlār), *a* 1667. [f. *L. corpusculum*, see prec. and -AR.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of, corpuscles 1671. 2. Concerned with atoms, atomic; *esp.* in *C. philosophy, theory* 1667.

2. *C. theory* of light = **Emission theory** see **CORPUSCULE**. Hence **Corpuscularian** *a* = **CORPUSCULAR**; *sb.* an adherent of the c. or atomic philosophy, or of the c. theory of light.

Corpuscule (kōr'pūs'kūl), 1816. [a. F., ad. *L. corpusculum*.] = **CORPUSCULE**.

According to the former [theory], light consists in 'Corpuscules', or excessively minute material particles darted out in all directions from the luminous body HENSHAW.

Corpusculous (kōr'pūs'kūlūs), *a* 1871. [f. *L. corpusculum* + -OUS.] Characterized by the presence of corpuscles.

Corpusculum Pl. -ula. 1650. [L.; dim. of *corpus*.] 1. = **CORPUSCLE** 1. b. *Bot.* The central cells of the archegonia of Gymnosperms 1844. 2. A small body of men -1659.

Corrade, *v.* 1619. [ad. *L. corradere*, f. *cor-* = *com-* + *radere*.] 1. *trans.* To scrape together (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1659. 2. To scrape, wear down by scraping 1646. Hence **Corradion**.

Corradial (kōr'radīāl), *a. rare.* 1825. [See **COR-**.] Radiating to or from the same centre.

Corradiate (kōr'radīāt), *v. rare* [See

COR-.] *intr.* To radiate together, to unite their rays. So **Corradiation** (*rare*).

Corral (kōrāl), *sb* 1582 [Sp.; = an enclosed place] 1. An enclosure for horses, cattle, etc.; a fold; a stockade Cf. KRAAL. Also *transf.* 2. An enclosure formed of wagons in an encampment, for defence against attack 1847. c. An enclosure for capturing wild animals 1845

Corral (kōrāl), *v.* Chiefly U.S. 1847. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To form (wagons) into a corral 1851. 2. To shut up in, or as in, a corral 1847. 3. U.S. *slang.* To lay hold of, 'collar' 1858.

2. Here they corralled us [prisoners] to the number of seven or eight thousand 1850.

Corrative; see **CORROSIVE**.

Correal (kōrīāl), *a.* 1875. [f. *L. correus*, f. *cor-*, *con-* + *reus* one under obligation.] *Rom. Law.* Under joint obligation. So **Correalty**, c. quality or state.

Correct (kōr'ekt), *v. Pa. ppl.* **corrected**, also, 5-8 **correct**. ME. [f. *L. correct-*, *corrige*, f. *cor-* = *com-* + *regere*.] 1. *trans.* To set right, amend *Occas.* loosely, to point out or mark the errors or faults in. Also *absol.* 2.

To set right, rectify (an error or fault) ME. 3. To set right, amend (a person), to admonish or rebuke, or to point out the errors or faults of, in order to amendment ME. 4. To punish for faults of character or conduct (prop., in order to amendment), to chastise ME. 5. To bring or reduce to order 1594. 6. To counteract or neutralize, to remove or prevent the ill effect of 1578. 7. *Math.* To bring (a result) into accordance with certain standard conditions

1774. 8. *Optics.* To eliminate the aberration of a lens, etc. 1831

1. To c. a drawing D'ISRAELI, proof-sheets MORLEY. 3. If I speak incorrectly you can c. me LAMB. 4. Vagrants are oftener corrected than amended FULLER. To c. an abuser JUNIUS. 5. His pruning-hook corrects the vines POPE. 6. The heart corrects the folly of the head FROUD. Hence **Correctable** *a.* (*rare*). **Correctedly**, *correctly*.

Correct (kōr'ekt), *pa. ppl.* and *a.* 1460. [ad. *L. correctus*, see **CORRECT** *v*.]

1. *pa. ppl.* **Corrected**; punished, amended -1712.

B. adj. 1. In accordance with an acknowledged standard, *esp.* of style, or of behaviour, proper 1676. 2. In accordance with fact, truth, or reason, right 1705. 3. Of persons. Adhering exactly to a standard 1734.

1. The c. thing FORB. 2. Always use the most c. editions 1711. Mr Hunt is quite c. in saying (etc.) MACALLAN. *C. card* see **CARD** sb. 3. *C.* with spirit, eloquent with ease POPE. Hence **Correctly** *adv.*, *ness*.

Correction (kōr'ekshn). ME. [a. F., ad. *L. correctiōnem*.] 1. The action of correcting or setting right; amendment. Hence, loosely, pointing out or marking of errors. 2. (with *a* and *pl.*) An act or instance of emendation 1528. 3. Reprehension, rebuke, reproof -1814. 4. The correcting by disciplinary punishment, chastisement, flogging (*arch*) ME. 5. The counteracting of the ill effect of 1477. 6. *Math.* and *Phys.* The addition or subtraction of some quantity to or from a result, to bring it into accordance with certain standard conditions, the quantity so added or subtracted 1743. 7. *Optics.* The counteraction of the aberration in a lens, etc. 1856. 4-8. **Correctness** 1759.

1. The c. of the calendar WHARTON. *C. of the press*: i.e. of printers' errors. *Universa*: subject to c.; an expression of deference. 3. All Scripture is profitable for c. 2 *Tim.* iii. 16. 4. Their ordinary c. is to bate them with cudgels CAPT. SMITH. *House of c.*: a building for the detention and punishment of offenders; a bridewell. Hence **Correctional** *a.* of or pertaining to c.; corrective. **Corrector**, one who administers c. SHAKS.

Correctitude (kōr'ek'titūd), 1893. [f. **CORRECT**, after *rectitudo*] **Correctness** of conduct.

Corrective (kōr'ektīv), 1531. [a. F. *correctif*; *v. f.* *L. correct-* ppl. stem + -IVE.]

A. adj. Having the property of correcting, counteracting something hurtful, or restoring to a healthy condition 1533.

The penalty, i.e. c., not penal 1855. *C. justice*, a tr. of Aristotle's *ἐκδοτικὸν δίκαιον* (see **COMMUTATIVE**); used by Hooker in sense 'punitive'.

B. sb. [The adj. used *ellipt.*] 1. That which is corrective or counteractive. Also *fig.* 1610. 2. Something that tends to set right what is wrong

to counteract an evil, etc. 1734. 3. Something that acts so as to correct what is erroneous 1677.

1. We take some varieties of fruit as a c. HOLLAND. 2. Patriotism is a c. of superstition BUCKLE. 3. A c. of error JOWETT.

Hence **Correctively** *adv.*, -ness.

Corrector (kɔrɛk'tɔr). ME. [ad. (ult.) L. *correctorem*.] 1. One who or that which corrects. 2. An official title = director, controller ME.

1. The c. of the press, or reader URE. To give them [children] masters, or correctors. NORTH. The proper c. of opium is vinegar TIMMER. So **Correctress**, -trix, -trix, a female c.

Correctory (kɔrɛk'tɔri). ? Obs. 1607. [f. prec.; see -ORY.] *adv.* Of the nature of a corrector or correction 1620. *adj.* A corrective -1620.

|| **Corregidor**. 1594. [Sp. *corregidor* (kɔrɛ'gidɔr); cf. CORRECTOR.] The chief magistrate of a Spanish town.

Correlate (kɔrɛ'læt), *sb.* 1643 [f. COR- + L. *relatus*.] Either of the terms of a relation, viewed in reference to the other 1644

Correlate (kɔrɛ'læt), *a.* rare. 1842. [f. COR- + L. *relatus*, pa. pple of *referre*.] Mutually related; involving correlation.

Correlate (kɔrɛ'læt), *v.* 1742. [f. COR- + RELATE.] 1. *intr.* To have a mutual relation, to be correlative (with or to another) 2. *trans.* To place in or bring into correlation 1849. 3. *pass.* To have correlation (with, acc. to) 1862.

1. Ethical obligation correlates with ethical right GROTE. 2. To c. interglacial beds J. GEIKIE. Hence **Correlatable** *a.*

Correlation (kɔrɛ'lætʃən). 1561. [See COR- + RELATE.] 1. The condition of being correlated; mutual relation of two or more things (implying intimate or necessary connexion). 2. Biol. Mutual relation of association between different structures, characteristics, etc. in an animal or plant 1859. 3. *Geom.* The reciprocal relation between propositions, figures, etc. derivable from each other by interchanging the words *point* and *plane*, or *point* and *line*; cf. CORRELATIVE *a.* 2.

4. The action of correlating 1879.

1. How in animal natures, even colours hold correspondences, and mutual correlations STR. T. BROWN. Phr. *C. of forces* (in *Physics*): the mutual relation that exists between the various forms of force or energy, by virtue of which any one form is convertible into an equivalent amount of any other. (Cf. *conservation of energy*, v. CONSERVATION.)

Correlative (kɔrɛ'lætɪv). 1530. [f. L. *cor-* + *relativus*; cf. F. *correlatif*, -ive.]

A. adj. 1. Having, or involving, a reciprocal relation. Const. with, rarely to, 1690. 2. *Geom.* Said of propositions, figures, etc. reciprocally related so that to a *point* in either corresponds (in solid geometry) a *plane*, or (in plane geometry) a *straight line* in the other 1881.

1. Father and son, husband and wife, and other such c. terms LOCKE. Hence **Correlative-ly** *adv.*, -ness. **Correlativity**.

B. sb. Each of two things correlative to one another 1545.

The words used are what are called correlatives, one implies the other J. H. NEWMAN

Correlationist, = CO-RELIGIONIST.

Corruption (kɔrɛp'tʃən). ME. [ad. L. *corruptionem*, f. *corruptus*.] 1. Reproof -1737 2. A seizure. (Cf. RAPTURE.) -1664. 3. *Gram.* Shortening in pronunciation 1873.

1. Of charitable corruption or reproving WILKIN. 3. Liable to c. of its accented syllable EARLE

Correspond (kɔrɛspɔnd), *v.* 1529. [a. med. L. *correspondere*; cf. F. *correspondre*.] 1. *intr.* To answer to something else in the way of fitness, to agree with; be conformable to; be congruous or in harmony with 2. To answer to in character or function; to be similar to (rarely with) 1645. 3. To respond -1826. 4. To hold communication or intercourse (with). *Obs.* exc. as in 5 1605. 5. *esp.* To communicate (with another) by interchange of letters 1645.

1. Our nature corresponds to our external condition BURTON. 2. A richdash, an assembly that corresponds to our parliament HOWELL. The silver penny was supposed to c. with a pennyweight JEVONS. 5. Locke and Newton had corresponded on the prophecies of Daniel as early as 1661 BREWSTER.

Correspondence (kɔrɛspɔndəns). ME. [ad. med. L. *correspondentia*; cf. F. *correspondance*.] 1. The action or fact of corresponding; congruity, agreement. 2. Similarity, analogy 1605

1. The c. of actions to the nature of the agent BUTLER. 4. Our ill c. with the French Protestants MARVELL. 6. Letter for letter is the law of all c. COWPER. The c. of Pope and Swift EMERSON var.

Correspondency (kɔrɛspɔndəns), *2.* Now arch. **Correspondent** (kɔrɛspɔndənt). ME. [f. med. L. *correspondentem*. In F. *correspondant*.]

A. adj. [Now more freq. CORRESPONDING.] 1. Answering to or agreeing with something else or with each other; congruous with; conformable, analogous to. 2. Responsive; submissive -1647. 3. Answerable -1658. Hence **Correspondently** *adv.*

B. sb. 1. A correlative 1650. 2. A confederate, accomplice -1771. 3. A person who has regular business relations with another (*esp.* in a distant place) 1674. 4. One who communicates with another by letters. (The ordinary mod. use.) 1630. 5. One who contributes letters to a journal; *spec.* one employed by a journal to supply it with news from some particular place 1711.

3. I.. had gotten a c. in London, with whom I traded DE FOE. 4. The lady was a voluminous c. 1872. So **Correspondential** *a.* pertaining to correspondence, or to a c.

Corresponding (kɔrɛspɔndɪŋ), *pp. a.* 1579. [f. CORRESPOND *v.* + -ING 2.] 1. That corresponds or answers to another; correspondent 2. That corresponds by letters 1760.

1. His reserve was met by a c. caution GREEN. 2. *C. member* of a society, one residing at a distance, who corresponds with it by letters, but has no deliberative voice in its affairs. Hence **Correspondingly** *adv.*

Corresponsive, *a.* Now arch. 1606. [f. med. L. *correspons-* ppl. stem; cf. *responsive*.] Corresponding, answering. *Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 18.

Corridor (kɔrɪdɔr). 1620. [a. F., ad. It. *corridore* (also *corridoio*) lit. 'running-place', f. *correre* to run.] 1. A passage or covered way between two places -1814. 2. *Fortif.* The covered way that surrounds the fortifications of a place -1706. 3. An outside gallery or passage round the quadrangle or court of a building 1644. 4. A main passage in a large building, upon which many apartments open 1814. 5. A strip of a State's territory running through that of another, and giving access to the sea, etc. 1919. *Comb.* c. train 1802.

Corrie (kɔrɪ). *Sc.* Also **correi**. 1795. [a. Gael. *coire* (pronounced kɔrɪ) cauldron; hence, circular hollow.] A circular hollow on a mountain side, where the deer often lie.

|| **Corrige**, *v.* ME. [a. F. *corriger*, ad. L. *corrige*.] To correct -1490. So || **Corrigendum** (usu. in *pl.* -da), something to be corrected.

|| **Corrigent**, *a.* 1860. [ad. L. *corrigentem*.] Corrective. Also as *sb.* -1882.

Corrigible (kɔrɪdʒɪbəl), *a.* 1483. [a. F., ad. L. *corrigibilis*.] 1. Capable of being corrected. 2. Capable of reformation 1673. 3. Submissive to correction 1583. 4. Deserving chastisement -1649. 5. Corrective -1604.

2. The other abuses will be easily c. O'CONNELL. 3. Bending downe His c. necke *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 74. 5. *Old* i. iii. 339. Hence **Corrigibility**, **Corrigibleness**, **Corrigibly** *adv.*

Corrival (kɔrɪvəl), *sb* and *a.* arch. 1579 [ad. rare L. *corrivalis*. Cf. CO-RIVAL.] 1. One of several rivals. 2. A compeer, partner -1596. 3. *adj.* Rival 1646. Hence || **Corrival** *v.* to rival; *intr.* to vie with. || **Corrivality**, || **Corrivalry**, competition. || **Corrivalship**, the position of a c.

|| **Corrivate**, *v.* rare. 1621. [f. L. *corrivare*, to draw together into one stream.] To cause to run together into one. (Misused by Burton.) Hence || **Corrivation**, the confluence of streams.

|| **Corrive**, *v.* 1586. [f. F. CORRIVAL.] = CORRIVAL *v.* -1608.

Corroborant (kɔrɔbɔrənt), *a.* and *sb* 1626. [a. F., or ad. L. *corroborantem*; see CORROBORATE *v.*] 1. *adj.* Strengthening, invigorating.

2. *sb.* A strengthening agent; a tonic 1727. 3. A corroboratory fact 1805.

2. The best corroborants which we know, are the Peruvian bark and vine 1789.

Corroborate (kɔrɔbɔrət), *pp. a.* arch. [ad. L. *corroboratus*.] Strengthened, confirmed There is no trusting to the force of Nature, except it be c. by Customs BACON.

Corroborate (kɔrɔbɔrət), *v.* 1530. [f. L. *corroborat-* ppl. stem (f. *cor-* intensive + *robore*); see -ATE 2.] 1. To strengthen, make strong 1533. 2. To support, confirm 1530. 3. To concur in testimony (*rare*) -1784.

1. Nothing that I know corroborates the stomach so much as tar water BERKELEY. To c. their Faith HEARNE. 2. To c. a conveyance CRUISE. This observation corroborates those of Professor Forbes TYNDALL var. || **Corroborate** (*rare*). Hence **Corroborator**, one who or that which corroborates **Corroboratory** *a.* corroborative.

Corroboration (kɔrɔbɔrətʃən). 1529. [a. F., or ad. L. *corroboratio*.] 1. Strengthening -1816. 2. Confirmation 1552. 3. That which corroborates 1542.

3. It has thus much of c. from history, that [etc.] FREEMAN.

Corroborative (kɔrɔbɔrətɪv) 1583. [a. F. *corroboratif*, -ive; see CORROBORATE *v.* and -IVE.] 1. *adj.* Having the quality of corroborating. 2. *sb.* A strengthening agent or measure; in *Med.* = CORROBORANT -1805

Corroboree (kɔrɔbɔrɪ). 1793. [Native name.] The native dance of the Australian aborigines; it is either festive or warlike.

Corrode (kɔrɔd), *v.* ME. [ad. L. *corrōdere*.] 1. *trans.* To eat into; to eat or gnaw away -1747. 2. *trans.* To wear away or destroy gradually, as if by eating or gnawing away the texture ME. Also *fig.* 3. *absol.* and *intr.* (in prec. senses) 1610. 4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become corroded. (*sb.* and *fig.*) 1820.

1. No moth can c. their texture HEAVY. 2. *Dibiter* the first who corroded his plates with *aqueo-fortis* URE. 3. Gold and silver do not rust, c., or decay ROGERS. Hence **Corroder**, one who or that which corrodes. **Corroderable** *a.*

Corrodent (kɔrɔdənt), *sb.* ? Obs. 1599 [ad. L. *corrodentem*.] *adj.* Corroding, corrosive *sb.* (sc. agent.) 1614.

Corrodinary (kɔrɔdɪəri). 1638. [ad. med. L. *corrodarius*; see CORRODY.] The recipient of a corrody; a prebendary. var. **Corrodiar**.

Corrody, **corody** (kɔrɔdɪ). ME. [ad. med. L. *corrodiūm*, also *-radium*, vars. of *corrodiūm*; earlier *corrodiūm*; see CONREY.] The primary sense was 'outfit', hence, 'provision'. Provision for maintenance, alimnt; pension.

Corrosible (kɔrɔsɪbəl), *a.* 1721. [f. L. *corros-* ppl. stem; see CORRODE.] = CORRODIBLE. Hence **Corrosibility**.

Corrosion (kɔrɔsɪʃən). ME. [a. OF, or ad. L. *corrosionem*.] 1. The action or process of corroding; the fact or condition of being corroded. Also *fig.* 2. *concr.* A product of corrosion, as rust (*rare*) 1779.

1. C. of the stomach 1882 *fig.* Peevishness. wears out happiness by slow c. JOHNSON.

Corrosive (kɔrɔsɪv, +kɔrɔsɪv). ME. [a. F. *corrosif*, OF. *corrosif*, -ive. The vowel of the second syllable, which was obscure, was variously represented by *e*, *i*, *a*, and at length lost, whence *CORSIVE*.]

A. adj. 1. Having the quality of eating away, consuming, or destroying. 2. *fig.* a. Destructive 1581. b. Fretting, wearing 1600.

1. The corrosive aire of London EVELIN. C fires MILT. P. L. ii. 401, Ulcers SALMON. 2. b. A pensive and c. desire that we had done otherwise HOOKER. Hence **Corrosive-ly** *adv.*, -ness.

B. sb. A substance that corrodes, an acid, drug, remedy, etc. Also *fig.*

fig. In things past cure, care is a corrosive GREENE. 3. sublimated; mercuric chloride or bichloride of mercury (HgCl₂), a white crystalline substance which acts as an acid poison.

Corrugant (kɔrɪgənt), *a.* 1706. [ad. L. *corrugantem*.] Corrugating, wrinkling.

Corrugate (kɔrɪgət), *pp. a.* 1742. [ad. L. *corrugatus*; see next.] 1. Wrinkled; contracted into folds or wrinkles. Also *fig.* 2. *Med.* and *Zool.* Having a wrinkled appearance, marked with parallel ridges and furrows 1826

Corrugate (kɔrɪgət), *v.* 1620. [f. L. *corrugat-*, *corrugare*, f. *cor-* (com-) intensive +

o (Ger. *Kohn*). o (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dame*). ō (curi). ē (sa) (there). ē (ā) (sein). ē (Fr. *saire*). ē (fir, sein, earth).

rugare, f. ruga. *trans.* To wrinkle (the skin), contract into wrinkles, hence *gen.* to draw, contract, or bend into parallel folds or ridges. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = To become corrugated 1753.

It [the muscle] corrugates the skin of the nose transversely *Topo.* Hence **Corrugated** *pple* *a* wrinkled, marked as with wrinkles; bent into regular curved folds or grooves, *asc. trans* **Corrugative** *a* channel formed by corrugation (*vas*)

Corrugation (*kɔrɹuˈɡeɪʃən*), 1508. [*ad. L. type *corrugationem*]. 1. The act of corrugating or state of being corrugated. 2. That which is corrugated; a wrinkle, fold, etc. 1829. 3. A succession of mountain chains folded in broad corrugations C. KING.

Corrugator (*kɔrɹuˈɡeɪtər*), 1782. [*n. mod. L.*] 1. Anything which causes corrugation (*vas*) 1782. 2. *Anat.* Each of the two small muscles which contract the brows 1839.

Corrugent, *a*, 1727. *Erron. f.* CORRUGANT, *in c. musc.* = CORRUGATOR *a*.

Corrupt, *v.* ME. [*a* OF. *corrompre* :—*L. corrumpere, f. cor-* intensive + *rumpere*.] 1. *trans.* To bring to naught—1489. 2. To corrupt—1532. 3. *intr.* To become corrupt—1470. Hence **Corruptible** *a* = CORRUPTIBLE.

Corrupt (*kɔrɹʊpt*), *pple* *a*. ME. [*ad. L. corruptus*. By Chaucer often stressed *corrupt*]. 1. *a*. *as* *pple* *Corrupted*—1600.

2. *a*. *as* *adj.* 1. Changed from the naturally sound condition; putrid, rotten or rotting; infected or defiled (*arch.*). 2. Adulterated; debased, as money—1683. 3. Debased in character; depraved, perverted ME. 4. Influenced by bribery or the like; venal ME. 5. Of language, texts, etc.: Destroyed in purity, debased, vitiated by errors or alterations ME.

1. A c. and stagnant air Good. No title can be deduced through the c. blood of the father DENTON. 2. A c. form of Christianity 1877. 3. The general laws against c. practices at elections H. COX. 4. The emendation of c. passages THOBURN. Hence **Corruptly** *adv.*, *ness*.

Corrupt (*kɔrɹʊpt*), *v.* ME. [*app. f. CORRUPT* *pple* *a* (*cf. to content*); but subseq. referred to *L. corrumpi*—*pple*, stem, superseding **CORRUMP** *v.*] 1. *trans.* To turn from a sound into an unsound impure condition, to make rotten; to putrefy (*arch.*). Also *fig.* 2. To infect, taint 1548; *fig.* adulterate—1697. 3. To render morally unsound; to pervert (a good quality); to debase, defile ME. 4. To induce to act dishonestly or unfaithfully; to make venal; to bribe 1548. 5. To debase, destroy the purity of (a language, etc.), to vitiate (a text, etc.) by errors or alterations 1930. 6. To spoil (anything) in quality 1526. 7. *intr.* To become corrupt or putrid; to putrefy, rot, decay ME.

1. The infectious air, that corrupted the blood of strangers LITTON. *fig.* The attainer of the father only corrupts the meal blood CROMWELL. 3. That their virginity should be corrupted FALSG. 4. By corrupting with money diverse Burgesses of the town HALL. 5. The Heretics corrupted the New Testament HEARN. 7. Gold never corrupteth by rust FULKE. Hence **Corruptedly** *adv.*, *ness*. **Corrupter**, *or*, one who or that which corrupts. **Corruptal** *a* fraught with corruption. **Corruptless** *a*. **Corruptress**, a female corrupter; also *fig.*

Corruptible (*kɔrɹʊptɪbəl*), *a*. ME. [*ad. L. corruptibilis*]. 1. Liable to corruption; perishable, mortal. (Chiefly Scriptural.) 2. Corrupt—1620. 3. Capable of moral corruption, venal 1677.

1. This c. must put on incorruption 1 Cor. xv. 53. 2. The House of Commons, was itself a c. H. COX. Hence **Corruptibility**. **Corruptibleness**. **Corruptibly** *adv.*

Corruption (*kɔrɹʊpʃən*), ME. [*a*. F. *ad. L. corruptionem*. Adopted from theol. Latin.] 1. The destruction or spoiling of anything; esp. by disintegration or decomposition; putrefaction—1718. 2. Infection, infected condition; also *fig.* contagion, taint—1598. 3. *concr.* Decomposed or putrid matter, pus, *Obs. exc. dial.* 1526. Also *fig.* 4. A making or becoming morally corrupt, the fact or condition of being corrupt, moral deterioration; depravity ME. 5. Evil nature, 'the old Adam'; temper. Now *colloq.* 1799. 6. Perversion of integrity by bribery or favour; the use or existence of corrupt practices ME. 7. The perversion of anything from an original state of purity ME.

1. If you provide against the causes of Putrefaction, matter maketh not that haste to c., that is conceived

BACON. *a* *Latv. C. of blood*: the effect of an attainer, by which the blood of the person attainted was held to have become tainted or 'corrupted' by his crime, so that he could no longer hold land, nor leave it to heirs, nor could his descendants inherit from him. 3. *fig.* That foule Sinne gathering head, Shall breake into C. 2. *Hem. IV*, iii. 1. 72. 4. The general C. of Manners in Servants STRICKS. 6. Simonical C. Hooker. 7. The c. then of Atonality is call'd Tyranny J. HARRINGTON. The continual C. of our English Tongue SWIFT. Hence **Corruptionist**, a supporter or practitioner of c., esp. in public affairs.

Corruptious, *a*, 1540. [*f. as prec*; see -ous.] Characterized by corruption—1604.

Corruptive (*kɔrɹʊptɪv*), *a*, 1593. [*ad. L. corruptivus*; see -IVE] 1. Liable to corruption—1691. 2. That tends to corrupt 1609.

1. Some c. quality for so speedy a dissolution of the meat RAY. Hence **Corruptively** *adv.*

Corisac, corsak, 1838. [*Turk.*] *Zool.* The Tartar fox

Corsage (*kɔrˈsɑːʒ*), *or*, more freq. as *Fr.* *kɔrˈsɑːʒ* 1481. [*a* OF., *f. cors* body.] 1. Size and shape of body—1658. 2. The bust—1600. 3. The body of a woman's dress, a bodice 1857.

Corsaint, ME. [*a*. OF. *cors* (mod. *corps*) *saint*]. The body of a saint; a sainted person, (departed) saint—1500.

Corsair (*kɔrˈseɪr*), 1549. [*a*. F. *corsaire*. *med. L. corsarius, f. med. L. corsus, cursa* hostile excursion, plunder (*L. cursus* a run)] 1. A privateer; chiefly applied to the authorized cruisers of Barbary. In English often = *pirate*. 2. A pirate-ship sanctioned by the country to which it belongs 1632. Also *attrib.* 3. Tuscan corsairs covered the Western Mediterranean RAWLINSON.

Corse (*kɔrs*), *sb* [ME. *cors*, *a*. OF. *corse*—*L. corpus*; see also **CORPSE**]. 1. = **CORPSE** 1. —1586. 2. = **CORPSE** 2. ME. 3. *transf.* Of things: The main bulk—1506. 4. A ribbon, serving as a ground for ornamentation, and used as a girdle, garter, etc.—1573. 5. *Arch.* (*cors*) A square shaft or slender pier supporting a terminal 1478.

1. Hire semly cors for to embrace LYNG. 2. The sencelesse c. appointed for the grace SYMPTON. *F. Q. 1*. xi. 48. *Comb. to-present*, a mortuary.

Corse, course, *v.* Now *dial.* ME. [*identical with* **CORS** *v.*; *cf.* **SKORSE**]. To exchange, to barter, to deal in (horses). Hence **Corser**, *corser*, a jobber; esp. a horse-couper.

Corselet, var. of **CORSET**.

Corset (*kɔrˈsɛt*), ME. [*a*. F., *dim. of OF. cors* body.]. 1. A close-fitting outer body-garment worn by women, and formerly also by men. 2. A closely-fitting inner bodice stiffened with whalebone, etc., and fastened by lacing, worn chiefly by women to give shape and support to the figure; stays 1795. Also *attrib.* 3. Her seneschal in a rich c. of green Ld. BERNERS. Hence **Corsetted** *pple* *a*, enclosed in a c.

Corsie, sb. and *a* Now *dial.* 1450. [*Reduced from* *corrosive*, **CORROSIVE**]. 1. *sb* = **CORROSIVE** *sb*; *fig.* a grievance. 2. *adj.* *Corrosive* 1598. Hence **Corsie** *v.* *rare*, to treat with a c. *fig.* to vex. var. **Corrive** *a* and *sb*

Corset, corselet (*kɔrˈsɛt*), *sb.* 1500. [*a* F. *corselet*, double *dim. of cors* body.]. 1. A piece of defensive armour covering the body 1563; 2. a soldier armed with a corset—1709. 3. A (tight-fitting) garment covering the body as dist. from the limbs 1500. 4. The thorax of an insect 1753.

1. Surely a c. is no canonically coat for me FULLER. Hence **Corset** *a*, to encircle with, or as with, a c. (*rare*) **Corsetteer**, a soldier armed with a c.

Coroned (*kɔrˈnɛd*). Now *Hist.* [*OE. coronatus, f. cor* choice + *sned* bit, piece, *f. snidan* to cut.] In OE. law, the morsel of trial, a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism (*panis consecratus*) which an accused person was required to swallow as a trial of his guilt or innocence. **Corsey**, *a*. ME. [*ad. F. corse, f. cors* body.] *Corpus*—1607.

Corège (*kɔrˈeːʒ*), 1679 [*a*. F. *ad. It. corteggio*, *deriv. of corte* COURT.] A train of attendants, a procession.

Cortes (*kɔrˈtes*), 1668. [*Sp. and Pg. pl. of corte* COURT.] The two chambers, constituting the legislative assembly of Spain and Portugal.

Cortex (*kɔrˈteks*). Pl. **cortices** (*kɔrˈtɪsɪz*).

1660. [*L.*] 1. *fig.* The outer shell or husk—1665. 2. *Med.* The bark of various trees, *obsol.* Peruvian bark—1803. 3. Applied to various external structures in a plant, animal body, or organ *spec. a*. *Anat.* The outer gray matter of the brain. *b*. *Bot.* The bark

Cortian (*kɔrˈtiən*), *a*, 1872. [*f. Corti*, an Italian anatomist + *-AN*]. *Anat.* In C. fibres, membranes, etc., parts of the internal ear

Cortical (*kɔrˈtɪkəl*), *a*, 1671. [*ad. mod. L. corticalis, f. cortex*]. 1. Belonging to the cortex or external part of a plant or animal body, or organ (*Opp* to *medullary*) 2. *fig.* External, superficial—1856.

1. The Nerves arise from the medullary, not the c. Part HARTLEY. 2. The C. or literal sense H. MORZ.

Corticate (*kɔrˈtɪkət*), *a*, 1846. [*ad. L. corticatus*]. Having bark, made of the nature of bark. So **Corticated** *pple* *a*.

Cortici-ferous, *a*, *rare*, 1828. [*f. L. corticem* + *-FER* + *-OUS*] Bearing bark or a cortex. So **Corticiform** *a* bark-like (*rare*).

Corticin (*kɔrˈtɪsɪn*), 1863. [*f. as prec.* + *-IN*]. *Chem.* An amorphous yellowish substance, found in the bark of the aspen.

Corticine (*kɔrˈtɪsɪn*), 1880. [*f. as prec.* + *-INE*]. Name of a floor-covering made of ground cork with India rubber or the like.

Corticulous (*kɔrˈtɪkʊləs*), *a*, 1856. [*f. L. corticem* + *-cola* inhabitant + *-OUS*. (*Better corticolous*.)] *Bot.* Growing or living in the bark of trees. var. **Corticole**.

Corticose (*kɔrˈtɪkəʊs*), *a*, *rare*, 1730. [*ad. L. corticosus*] Abounding in bark; barky. var. **Corticous** (*rare*).

Cortile (*kɔrˈtɪl*), 1841. [*It., deriv. of corte* COURT]. (*In Italy*.) An enclosed area or courtyard within or attached to a building; usu. roofless; ooc used as a court of entrance.

Corundum (*kɔrˈndəm*), 1728. [*s. Tamil korundam* 'ruby'. *cf.* also **CORINDON**]. 1. A crystallized mineral belonging to the same species as the sapphire and ruby, but more or less opaque; called also *Adamantine Spar*, 2. *Alm.* A mineral species, comprising the transparent sapphire (including the ruby, the oriental amethyst, emerald, and topaz), the opaque adamantine spar (= *prec. sensu*), and the granular emery. It consists of crystallized alumina (Al₂O₃) variously coloured. Also *attrib.*, as in *a. tool*, etc.

Corusant (*kɔrˈsʌnt*), *a*, 1485 [*ad. L. coruscantem*; see **CORUSCATE**] *Coruscating* Also *fig.*

Coruscate (*kɔrˈrʌsket*), *v.* 1705. [*f. ppl. stem of L. coruscare*]. *intr.* To give forth intermittent flashes of light, to sparkle, glitter.

Coruscation (*kɔrˈrʌskʃən*), 1490. [*ad. L. coruscationem*]. The action of coruscating, usually: A vibratory or quivering flash of light, or a series of such flashes. Also *fig.* The coruscations of the Aurora borealis E. DARWIN. *fig.* Coruscations of epigrammatic wit T. HUNTER.

Corve, var. **CORF**; *obs.* *pa. t.* and *ppl.* of **CARVE**.

Corved, *pple* *a*, 1641. [*app. identical with* *MDu. korharunck*]. In *a*, herring (corruptly *corred*, *cored*)? Brought ashore in baskets, as dist. from barrelled.

Corvée (*kɔrˈveɪ*) ME. [*F. —(ult.) late L. corrogata*; *corrogata* *opera* requisitioned work. *f. L. corrogare, f. cor-* + *rogare*]. *Feudal Law* A day's work of unpaid labour due by a vassal to his feudal lord; the whole forced labour thus exacted; in France, extended to the statute labour upon the public roads exacted before 1776.

Corven, *obs.* *pa. t.* (*pl.*) and *pa. pple.* of **CARVE**.

Corvette (*kɔrˈvet*), 1636. [*a*. F., *ad. Pg. corveta*, *Sp. corbeta*; *cf. L. corbita* (nautilus) a slow-sailing ship of burden, *f. corbis* basket. (A basket was hoisted as a signal by the Egyptian grain-ships)] A flush-decked war-vessel, ship, bark, or brig-rigged, having one tier of guns, now classed among Cruisers.

Corvetto; see **CURVET**.

Corvine (*kɔrˈvɪn*), *a*, 1656. [*ad. L. corvinus, f. corvus*]. Of or pertaining to a raven or crow; of the crow kind.

Corvorant, perverted f. CORMORANT, q. v.
Corybant (kɔˈrɪbənt). Pl. **Corybantes**, or, in L. form, **Corybantes** (kɔˈrɪbəntɪz). ME. [a. f. *Corybante*, ad L. *Corybantem*, a. Gr. *Κορυβάντης*.] A priest of the Phrygian worship of Cybele, which was performed with noisy and extravagant dances.

Those mad Corybantes, who dance and glow On Dindymus high tops DRUMME, or HAWTH.
 Hence **Corybantian** a. of or pertaining to the Corybantes or their worship. **Corybantianism**, *Path.*, a sort of frenzy, in which the patient has fantastic visions. f. **Corybantiate** v. to act like a C. **Corybantic**, **Corybantine** a., **Corybantian**.

Corydaline (kɔˈrɪdəlɪn). 1838. [f. *Corydalis*]. Chem. An alkaloid existing in the root of *Corydalis tuberosa* and some allied plants.

Corydon (kɔˈrɪdɒn). 1581. [L., Gr. *Κορύδων* proper name, applied to a shepherd; cf. Verg. *Ecl.* 1. 56.] A generic proper name in pastoral poetry for a rustic.

Where C and Thyrsis met, Are at their savoury dinner set Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses MILN. *L'Allegro* 83.

f. **Corylet**. rare. 1610. [ad L. *coryletum*.] A hazel copse.

Corymb (kɔˈrɪmb). 1706. [a. f. *corymbe*, ad L. *corymbus* (also used), a. Gr. *κόρυμβος* head, cluster.] 1. Bot. A species of inflorescence, a raceme in which the flowers form a flat or slightly convex head. Before Linnæus, applied to the discoidal head of a composite flower. 2. A cluster of ivy-berries or grapes. (Not an Eng. sense.) 1706.

3. Sea Aster. The flower-heads are in a compact c. Mrs. LANKESTER. Hence **Corymbed** ppl. a. fashioned as a c. f. **Corymbiate** a. set with clusters of ivy-berries. **Corymbiferous** a. bearing corymb, spec. belonging to the *Corymbifera*, a sub-order of Composite plants. **Corymbiform** a. of the form of a c. **Corymbose** a. growing in corymb; like a c. **Corymbosely** adv. in corymb.

Corynid (kɔˈrɪnɪd). 1870. [f. mod. L. *Corynide*, f. *Coryne*, generic name of a Hydromedusa, a. Gr. *κορίνη* club.] Zool. A member of the family *Corynidae*, of the order *Hydroidea* of Coelenterates. So **Coryniform** a. having the form of a c.

Corynite (kɔˈrɪnɪt). 1868. [f. Gr. *κορίνη* club.] Min. A native sulph-arsen-antimonide of nickel.

f. **Coryphæus** (kɔˈrɪfɪs). 1633. [L.; a. Gr. *κορυφαίος*, in the Attic Drama 'leader of the chorus'; f. Gr. *κορυφή* head.] 1. The leader of a chorus 1678. 2. fig. The leader of a party, sect, school, etc. 1633.

3. Stanzas, the c. of modern scepticism 1871.

f. **Coryphée** (kɔˈrɪfɪ). 1866 [F.; ad L. *coryphæus*; see prec.] The chief dancer in a ballet.

Corystoid (kɔˈrɪstɔɪd), a. 1852. [f. *Corystes*, a. Gr. *κορυστής* helmeted soldier, f. *κόρυς* helmet.] Zool. Allied to the genus of crabs *Corystes*, or the family *Corystidae*.

f. **Coryza** (kɔˈrɪzə). 1634. [L.; ad Gr. *κορυζα*.] Path. The running at the nose which accompanies a cold in the head; catarrh.

Cos (kɔs). 1699 [Gr. *Κῶς*, an island in the Aegean (now Stanchio).] In full *C. lettuce*: a variety of lettuce introduced from Cos.

Cos, abbrev. of COSINE.

Cosalite. 1868. [f. *Cosala* in Mexico.] Min. A native sulphide of lead and bismuth.

f. **Cosaque** (kɔˈsɑːk). 1858. [App. f. Fr. *Cossaque* Cossack; prob. with reference to their irregular firing.] A cracker bon-bon.

Coscinomancy (kɔˈsɪnɒmənsɪ). 1603. [f. (ult.) Gr. *κοσκινώματος*, f. *κόσκιον* sieve.] Divination by the turning of a sieve (held on a pair of shears, etc.).

Cosecant (kɔˈsɪ kənt). 1706. [See Co- f. *cosecante*.] Trig. The secant of the complement of a given angle. (Abbrev. *cosec*.)

Coseismal (kɔˈsɪz mæl), a. 1851. [See Co-.] Relating to the points of simultaneous arrival of an earthquake wave on the earth's surface; in c. *line*, *curve*, *zone*, etc. As *sb.* = c. *line*, *curve*. So **Coseismic** a. (in same sense).

Cosen, -age, -er, obs. ff. COUSIN, COZEN, etc.

Co-sentient (kɔˈsɪntɪjənt), a. 1801. [See Co-.] Jointly sentient. So **Co-sentiently**.

Cosey; see COSY.

Cosh (kɔʃ), a. Sc. and dial. 1774. [?] Quiet, snug; tim.

Cosher (kɔʃə), v. 1. Ireland. 1634. [repr. Ir. *cúis* feast.] intr. To feast, to live at free quarters upon dependants or kinsmen. Hence **Cosherer**, one who coshers. **Coshering** vbl. sb. feasting; spec. = the custom of COSHERY.

Cosher (kɔʃə), v. 2 1861. trans. To pamper; to cocker up.

Cosher, v. 3 colloq. 1833. intr. To chat familiarly.

Cosher, a. (in Jewish use); see KOSHER.

Cosherly (kɔʃərlɪ). Ireland. 1853. [f. Ir. *cúis* (kɔʃə) feast, feasting.] Feasting; spec. entertainment for themselves and their followers exacted by Irish chiefs from their dependants.

C. is somewhat analogous to the royal prerogative of purveyance HALLAM.

Cosier, a cobbler; see COZIER.

Co-signatory (kɔˈsɪgnətɔɪ). 1865. [See Co-.] adj. Signing jointly with others 1891. sb. A joint signatory.

Cosignificative, -ficator; see CONSIG-

Cosily (kɔˈzɪlɪ), adv. Also cozily, etc. 1721 [f. COSY a.] In a cosy manner; snugly and comfortably.

Cosin, -age, obs. ff. COUSIN, COZEN, -AGE.

Cosine (kɔˈsɪn). 1635. [See Co-.] Trig. The sine of the complement of a given angle. Abbrev. *cos* (no period).

Cosiness (kɔˈzɪnɪs). Also cozi-. 1834. [f. COSY a.] The quality or state of being cosy.

f. **Cosins**. [f. the maker's name.] A kind of stays. POPE.

Cosmete (kɔˈzmɪt). [ad Gr. *κοσμητής*, f. *κοσμεῖν* to order.] A state officer in charge of the ephēbi at Athens.

Cosmetic (kɔˈzmɪtɪk). 1605. [ad Gr. *κοσμητικός*, f. *κοσμεῖν* to arrange, adorn.]

A. adj. Having power to beautify (esp. the complexion); also, relating to cosmetics 1650. var. COSMETICAL.

B. sb. 1. A preparation for beautifying the hair, skin, or complexion 1650. 2. The art of adorning or beautifying the body. Also pl. [= Gr. *ἡ κοσμητική*] 1605. 3. One who practises the cosmetic art. nonce-use. 1713.

Cosmic (kɔˈzmɪk), a. 1649. [ad Gr. *κοσμικός*, f. *κόσμος*.] 1. Of this world. 2. Of or belonging to the universe considered as an ordered system or totality 1846; relating to the cosmos 1874. 3. Belonging to the material universe as distinguished from the earth; extraterrestrial 1871; characteristic of the vast scale of the universe and its changes 1874. 4. Orderly; not chaotic (rare) 1858.

5. The great c. law of gravitation WHITNEY. C. philosophy = COSMISM. 3. C. dust CARPENTER. C. rays, any of a class of rays having peculiar properties, still largely unascertained, which pass (or are believed to pass) through space, chiefly outside the earth's atmosphere.

Cosmical (kɔˈzmɪkəl), a. 1583. [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. Relating to the world, i.e. the earth 1819. 2. = COSMIC a. 1685. 3. = COSMIC 3. 1842. 4. Astron. Coincident with the rising of the sun; said of the rising or setting of a star 1564. Hence **Cosmically** adv. (esp. in sense 4.)

Cosmism (kɔˈzmɪz m), 1861. [f. COSMOS + -ISM.] The theory which explains the cosmos as a self-existent, self-acting whole, according to the methods of positive science. So **Cosmist**, a believer in c.; a Secularist.

Cosmo, bef. a vowel **cosm**-, comb. f. Gr. *κόσμος* COSMUS - hence,

Cosmocrat, lord or ruler of the world (rare), so **Cosmo**cratic a.; **Cosmo**crator = **Cosmo**crat; **Cosmo**genetic a. of or pertaining to cosmogeny; **Cosmo**geny, origin or evolution of the universe; **Cosmo**labé, an ancient instrument resembling the astrolabe; **Cosmo**latry, worship of the world; f. **Cosmo**metry, measurement of the universe; **Cosmo**plastic a. f. maintaining an inanimate plastic nature to be the highest principle of the universe; moulding the universe; **Cosmo**rama, a peep-show containing views of all parts of the world; also *transf.* and fig.; **Cosmo**ramic a.; **Cosmo**sophy, knowledge or science of the cosmos; **Cosmo**sphere, a hollow glass globe representing the

celestial sphere, having within it a terrestrial globe, for showing the position of the earth at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars, **Cosmotheism** (rare), the doctrine that identifies God with the cosmos, pantheism, **Cosmo**thetic, -al a. that posits an external world, as C. Idealism.

f. **Cosmogonosis** (kɔˈzmɒɡnɔˈsɪs). [f. COSMO- + Gr. *γνώσις*.] The instinct which teaches animals the right time for migration, and the fitting place to which to go (Syd. Soc. Lex).

Cosmogony (kɔˈzmɒɡɒni). 1696 [ad Gr. *κοσμογονία*, f. *κόσμος* + *γονία*. In F. *cosmogonie*.] 1. The generation of the existing universe 1776. 2. A theory, system, or account of the generation of the universe.

3. The vast and imaginative cosmogonies of the East MILMAN. Hence **Cosmo**gonal, **Cosmo**gonic, -al adjs. of or pertaining to c. **Cosmo**gonist, one who studies c.; f. one who holds that the world was created.

Cosmographer (kɔˈzmɒɡrəfi). 1527. [f. Gr. *κοσμογράφος*, f. *κόσμος* + *-γράφος*.] One skilled in cosmography. Formerly often = *geographer*.

Cosmography (kɔˈzmɒɡrəfi). ME. [ad Gr. *κοσμογραφία* description of the world. Cf F. *cosmographie*.] 1. The science which describes and maps the general features of the universe (both the heavens and the earth). Formerly often = *geography*. 1519. 2. A description or representation of the universe or of the earth in its general features ME.

3. The Body [of Man], being a little C. or Map of the Universe South. Hence **Cosmo**graphic, -al a. of or relating to c. **Cosmo**graphically adv. **Cosmo**graphist (rare), cosmographer.

Cosmoline (kɔˈzmɒlɪn). 1876. [f. as COSMETIC + -OL + -INE.] A name of purified solid paraffin (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Cosmology (kɔˈzmɒlədʒɪ). 1656. [f. Gr. *κόσμος* + *-λογία*.] The theory of the universe as an ordered whole, and of the general laws which govern it. Also, a particular system of the universe and its laws. b. *Philos.* That part of metaphysics which deals with the idea of the world as a totality of all phenomena in space and time 1753.

b. Metaphysics are subdivided [by Wolff] into Ontology, C., Psychology, Natural Theology, J. H. STURM. Hence **Cosmo**logic, -al a. of or pertaining to c. **Cosmo**logically adv. **Cosmo**logist, one who studies or discourses on c.

Cosmopolity = **Cosmopolitism**. SHELLEY. **Cosmopolitan** (kɔˈzmɒpəlɪtən). 1645. [f. COSMOPOLITE.]

A. adj. 1. Belonging to all parts of the world not restricted to any one country or its inhabitants 1848. 2. Free from national limitations or attachments 1844. 3. *Nat. Hist.* Found in all or many countries 1860.

1. Capital is becoming more and more c. MILL. 2. [A] c. indifference to constitutions and religious MACAULAY.

B. sb. = COSMOPOLITE 1645.

He was no c. He was an Englishman of the English 1868. Hence **Cosmo**politanism, c. character.

Cosmopolite (kɔˈzmɒpəlɪt). 1614. [ad Gr. *κοσμοπολίτης* citizen of the world. Cf F. *cosmopolite*.] 1. A citizen of the world; one who has no national attachments or prejudices. (Often contrasted with *patriot*) 1618. 2. *transf.* At home in all parts of the world, as a plant, etc. 1832. 3. A man of this world 1867. 4. attrib. and adj. = COSMOPOLITAN a.

1. You have merged the patriot in the c. MEDWIN. 4. c. doctrines 1862. Hence **Cosmo**politic a. cosmopolitan; sb. (pl.) world-politics. **Cosmo**politically a. belonging to universal policy. **Cosmo**politism, cosmopolitanism.

f. **Cosmos** 1 (kɔˈzmɒs). 1650. [a. Gr.] 1. The world or universe as an ordered system. 2. *transf.* An ordered and harmonious system (of ideas, existences, etc.) 1882. 3. Order, harmony; opp. to *chaos* 1858.

1. As the greater World is called *Cosmos* from the beauty thereof 1650.

f. **Cosmos** 2. 1598. Early f. KOUMISS 1630.

Co-sovereign. 1793. [See Co-.] A joint sovereign.

f. **Coss**, sb. 1. Also *cosse*. 1570. [a. obs. F. *cosse*, ad. It. *cossa*, tr. of Arab *shāṣ* 'thing' = the unknown quantity (or x) of an equation, etc.] In *Rule of C.* = Algebra 1795.

o (Ger. *Köln*) d (Fr. *peu*). ü (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dane*). ð (curl). ē (ē) (there). ē (ē) (rein). ē (Fr. *laure*). ē (fir, fern, earth)

|| **Coss**, **cos** (kps), *sb.* ¹ *Anglo-Ind.* (*Pl.* same as *sing.*) 1616. [*a. Hindi kōs* :—*Skr. krośa* a call, calling distance, etc.] A measure of length in India, varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more down to about $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Coss, *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* 1470 [Of unkn. deriv. See **SCORE** *v.*] *trans.* To barter, exchange. Also *absol.*

Cossack (kpsāk), 1598. [*a. Turki quzāq* adventurer, guerilla.] Name of a warlike Turkish people subject to Russia, occupying the parts north of the Black Sea. As light horsemen they now form an important element of the Russian army. Also *attrib.*

C. and Russian Reel'd from the sabre-stroke TENNYSON.

Cosset (kp'set), *sb.* 1579 [? same as OE. *col-sēta* cot-sitter, cottar (Skeat).] A lamb (colt, etc.) brought up by hand; hence, a pet of any kind; a spoiled child. Also *attrib.* Hence **Cosset** *v.* to fondle, pet, pamper; also *absol.*

†**Cossic**, *-al*, *a.* 1557. [*ad. It. cossico*; see **Coss** *sb.* 1.] Pertaining to algebra—1839.

|| **Cossid** (kp'sid), *Anglo-Ind.* 1682. [*a. Arab. qāsid* courier.] A running messenger.

Cossyrite (kp'sait), 1882. [*f. Cossyria*, now the island of Pantellaria.] *Min.* A silicate of iron found in lava.

†**Cost**, *sb.* 1. OE. [ONorthumb., *a. ON. kōstr* :—OEut. **kus-tas*, *f. wk. grade kus-of kus-*, *kus-*, to taste, prove; cf. *L. gustus, gustare*. Gr. *γῆν* (*gēn*), to taste. See also **CUST**.] 1.

Way, manner; available course. *Verbes c* : in the way of necessity, necessarily. Hence prob. the mod. *at any cost*.—1449. 2. A quality, habit, nature, character. Often in *pl.*—1440.

Cost (kpst), *sb.* 2. ME. [*a. OF. cost, const* (now *cost*); see **COST** *v.*] 1. That which must be given in order to acquire, produce, or effect something; the price paid for a thing. 2. *Law* (*pl.*) The expenses of any legal transaction; *e.g.* those allowed by law or by the court against the losing party ME. 3. *transf.* Expenditure of time, labour, etc. ME. 4. A costly thing (*rare*)—1600. Also *attrib.*

1. Which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the *c. Luke* xiv. 28. *Prince c.* the first cost of production, before distribution. 2. Thus much for judgments; to which costs are a necessary appendage BLACKSTONE. 3. After so much *c.* Of time and blood HOBBS. 4. SHAKS. *Sonn* lxxv

Paras. *At the c. of* (something); at the expense of sacrificing it. So *at little c.*, *at any c.*, etc. *To any one's c.*; to his loss or detriment. *Comb. c.-book* (*Miner*), a book containing an abstract of all costs incurred in working a mine, and all returns from sales, etc. Also *attrib.*

†**Cost**, *sb.* 3. [OE., *ad. L. costum* (*costos*), *a. Gr. κόστος* = Arab. *qūst*] The herb also called **ALSCOST** or **COSTMARY**—1598.

Cost (kpst), *sb.* 4. 1572 [*a. OF. coste* (*mod. cōte*) rib—*L. costia*.] *Her.* = **COTISE**.

Cost (kpst), *v.* ME. [*a. OF. costier, couster* (*mod. cōtier*) :—*L. costare*, *f. con-* together + *stare* to stand. The verb is really intrans., with an adverbial object of the amount or price. Cf. the Latin *Hoc constitit mihi in tribus assibus*, 'this stood (to) me in three asses'.] 1. To be acquired or acquirable at (so much), to be of the price of, be bought or maintained for, necessitate the expenditure of (so much, much, little, etc.). b. With personal object (indirect) : To 'stand (a person) in' (so much) ME. 2. *fig.* ME. 73. Of persons : To be at charges; quasi-*trans.* to spend—1490. 4. *Comm.* To estimate the cost of production of an article, etc. 1684.

1. (He) thereby knows what everything costs at first hand DE FOE. b. His Breeches cost him but a Crowne Oth. ii. iii. 93. 2. I am for you, though it cost mee ten nights watching Much Ado ii. i. 387. *Phr. To c. (one) dear (dearly)*, to entail great loss upon.

|| **Costa** (kp'stā), *Pl.* **costae** (kp'stā), 1866. The *L.* word for rib, applied in *Nat. Hist.* and *Phys.* to various rib-like parts, also (after *F. coste, côte*) to the edges of certain parts.

†**Costage**, ME. [*a. AF. = OF. coustage, f. costier, couster* to **COST**.] Expense, cost—1570.

Costal (kp'stāl), *a.* (*sb.*) 1634. [*a. F., ad. med. L. costalis, f. costa*; see above.] 1. *Phys.* Pertaining to or connected with the ribs, as *a. respiration*. 2. *Nat. Hist.* Pertaining to, or like, a **COSTA**, *q. v.* 1839. 3. *sb.* Short for *a.*

vein, muscle, plate, etc. 1828. Hence **Costally** *adv.* in a *c.* manner, position, or direction.

Costard (kp'stārd), ME. [*cf. OF. and AF. coste* rib, meaning a ribbed apple.] 1. A kind of apple of large size. 2. Applied densely to the head (*arrh*) 1530

2. Ice try whether your C, or my Ballow be the harder Lear iv. v. 247

Costard-monger, *obs. f. COSTERMONGER*.

Costate (kp'stēt), *a.* 1819. [*ad. L. costatus, f. costu* rib.] *Nat. Hist.* Having a rib or ribs, see **COSTA**, *var. Costated*.

Costean, **costeen** (kp'stēn), *v.* 1778. [*f. Cornish cothas* dropped + *steau* tin.] *Cornish Mining*. To sink pits down to the rock in order to ascertain the direction of a lode. Usually *Costeaning* *vbl. c.* Hence *c.-pit*.

Costellate, *a.* *rare*, 1854. [*dim. of COSTATE*.] Finely ribbed.

†**Coster** 1. ME. [*a. AF. coster* = *OF. costier* *sic, f. costu*.] A hanging for a bed, the walls of a room, etc.—1482.

Coster 2. (kp'stā), *collog.* 1851. Short for next. Also *attrib.*

Costermonger (kp'stārmŋgə), 1514. [*f. COSTARD + MONGER*.] *orig.* An apple-seller. Now, in London, a man who sells fruit, vegetables, fish, etc. in the street from a barrow. Also used as a term of abuse. *a. Hum. IV*, l. ii. 119.

Costiferous (kp'stīfərəs), *a.* 1878 [*f. L. costa*.] *Anat.* Bearing ribs. So **Costiform** *a.* having the form of a rib or COSTA.

†**Costious**, *a.* ME. [*a. AF. costious* = *OF. costieu*, *now coûteux, f. cost* **COST** *sb.* 2.] Costly, expensive—1564.

Costive (kp'stīv), *a.* ME. [*app. a. OF. costiv* :—*L. constipatus*.] 1. Suffering from hardness and retention of the faeces, constipated. 2. *fig.* Slow or reluctant in action; treacherous, niggardly 1594. 3. Hard and impervious 1707. 4. Somewhat cautious of belief Toward your stone B. JONSON. 5. Clay in dry seasons is *c.* MORTIMER. Hence **Costively** *adv.* **Costiveness**, the state or condition of being *c.* (*lit* and *fig.*)

Costless (kp'stləs), *a.* 1509. [*f. Cost* *sb.* 2.] Without cost.

†**Costlew**, *a.* ME. [*f. COST* *v.* or *sb.* 2 + *-LEW*.] Costly, expensive; extravagant—1502.

There is also *c.* furrige in his gownes CHAUCER

Costly (kp'stlī), *a.* ME. [*f. COST* *sb.* 2 + *-LY* 1.] 1. That costs much; sumptuous, expensive, dear. 2. Lavish in expenditure (*arch.*) 1632. 3. *Rare, exotic, and c. shubs* EYENR. His wars are *c.* and chargeable Hooker. 4. To curse the C. Sex DAVEN. Hence **Costliness**, *c.* quality.

Costmary (kp'stməri), ME. [*f. COST* *sb.* 2 + (*St*) *Mary*.] An aromatic perennial plant, *Chrysanthemum Balsamita*, *N.O. Compositae*, cultivated in English gardens; formerly used in medicine and to give a flavour to ale, see **ALSCOST**.

Costo- (kp'stə), taken as *comb. f. costa* a rib, mostly in sense 'pertaining to, or connecting, the ribs and . . .', as in *c.-abdominal, -central, -chondral* [*Gr. χόνδρος*], pertaining to the ribs and their cartilages. Also **Costotome** [*Gr. -τομή*], an instrument for cutting through the ribs or costal cartilages in dissection.

Costrel (kp'strəl), *Now dial.* ME. [*a. OF. costrel* = *costerel*; in form *dim.* of *costier* 'that is by the side'.] A large bottle with an ear or ears by which it could be suspended from the waist; a 'pilgrim's bottle'; also a wooden keg similarly used.

And therewithalle a c. taketh he And seyde 'Hereof a draught, or two, or three' CHAUCER. *var. Costret*.

Costume (kp'stiəm), *sb.* 1715. [*a. F., a. It. costume* :—*L. consuetudinem* **CUSTOM**.] 1. In historical art. The costume and fashion proper to the time and locality in which a scene is laid (*obs.*). Also *transf.* 2. The mode of personal attire and dress belonging to a nation, class, or period 1802. 3. Dress considered with regard to its fashion or style; garb 1818. Also *fig.* 4. (with *a* and *pl.*) A complete set of outer garments; a woman's gown, as the chief piece of her costume 1839.

1. I was extremely delighted with the poetical beauty of some parts [of the Lay of the Last Minstrel]. The *c.*, too, is admirable Sir J. Macintosh. 2. The clergy had no canonical *c.* KENDALL. 3. A Court

c. BRACON-FIELD. Hence **Costume** *v.* to provide with a *c.*; to arrange the get-up of a theatrical piece. **Costumer**, a dealer in costumes. **Costumery** arrangement of costumes; costumes in the mass (*arch.*). **Costumic** *a.* *nance-cod*, of or pertaining to *c.* in *c.*

Costumier (kp'stiū'miā), 1831. [*a. F., f. costumier* to **COSTUME**.] A dealer in costumes *esp.* one who sells or lets out on hire costumes and properties for actors, etc.

Co-subordinate, *-suffer*, etc.; see **Co-** *pref.*

†**Co-supreme**, 1599. [See **Co-**.] One who is supreme jointly with another, a joint over ruler—1619.

Cosy, **cosey**, **cozy** (kō zi), 1709. [*orig. Sc.*; deriv. *uskn*.]

A. adv. Snug, comfortable, sheltered and thus warm; sheltering

B. sb. 1. A quilted covering for a tea-pot, etc., to retain the heat 1863. 2. A cosy seat; *spec.* a canopied seat for two. [*F. caucuse*.]

Cot (kpt), *sb.* 1. [OE. *cot* neut. (*pl. cotu*) :—OEut. type **auto*.] See also **COTE**.] 1. A small house, a cottage; now chiefly *peas.*, and connoting humbleness, rather than the rudeness of *hut*. 2. A small erection for shelter or protection; a **COTE**. Also in *comb.*, as *bell-c, sheep-c*, 1450. 3. A case or sheath; a finger-stall, the covering of a drawing-roller in a spinning frame, etc. Now *dial.* or *techn.* 1617.

1. A few humble fishermen's cots 1849. *Comb.* *c.-house, cote-house*, a small cottage; a shed, outhouse, etc.; town, a hamlet of *c.-houses*. Hence **Cotted** *a.* having *cot*.

Cot (kpt), *sb.* 2. *dial.* [ME. and AF. *cot*; ? same as *mod. L. cottum, colum* 'stuffed mattress' = ONF. *coute, cote*, OF. *cotte, colle*, *mod. F. couette* quilt.] 1. Wool matted together in the fleece. 2. A tangle 1851.

Cot (kpt), *sb.* 3. *Irish*, 1537. [*Ir. and Gael*] A small roughly-made boat; a 'dog-out'.

Cot (kpt), *sb.* 4. Also 7-9 **cott**, 1634. [*ad. Hindi kōt* bedstead, couch, hammock.] 1. *Anglo-Ind.* A light bedstead. 2. *Naut.* A sort of swinging bed on board ship, made of canvas, stretched by a frame, and suspended from the beams 1769. 3. A small bed for a child, prop. a swing-cot 1818, hence, a bed in a children's hospital 1884. Also *attrib.*

Cot, abbrev. of **COTANGENT**.

Cotabulate, *var. of CONTABULATE*.

Cotangent (kōtā'ndžənt), *sb.* (*a.*) 1635. [See **Co-**.] *Trig.* The tangent of the complement of a given angle. [Abbrev. *cot*.] So **Cotangential** *a.* having the same tangent.

Cotamine (kōtā'māin), 1857. [*a. F., f. narcoleine* by transposition.] *Chem.* A non-volatile organic base, $C_{10}H_{15}NO$, + H_2O , obtained by the action of oxidizing agents on narcotine.

Cote (kōt), *sb.* 1. [OE. *cote* fem.; cf. **COT** *sb.* 1.] 1. A cot or cottage. Now *dial.* 2. A shed, stall, or the like, for shelter or storage; *spec.* a sheep-cote. (Now chiefly in *comb.*, *es* in *love, bell-c*, etc.) ME.

2. Stalls for all manner of beasts, and cotes for flocks 2 Chron. xviii. 25.

Cote (kōt), *sb.* 2. 1575 [*f. COTE* *v.* 1] *Courtesy*. The action of **COTE** *v.* 1.

Cote (kōt), *v.* 1. ? *Obs.* 1555. [? doublet of **COAST**, *mod. F. côter*; of **COAST** *v.* 1. *trans.* (*Coursing*) Of one of two dogs running together: To pass by (its fellow) so as to turn the hare, etc. 2. *transf.* etc. To pass by, outstrip 1566.

2. Wee coated them on the way *Hamlet*, ii. ii. 330.

Cote (kōt), *v.* 2. 1630. [*f. COTE* *sb.* 1] To put in a cote.

Cote, *v.* 3. ME. *Obs. f. QUOTE*, *q. v.*

Cotemporanean, etc.; see **CONT-**.

Co-tenant, 1822 [See **Co-**.] A joint tenant. Hence **Co-tenancy**.

Coterell (kp'terēl), ME. [*a. OF. coterel*, *dim. of OF. cotier*, the occupant of a *cota* or *cot*. Cf. **COTERIE**.] *Feudal Antiq.* A cottar; also, *erron.*, a cot.

Coterie (kōt'eri), 1738. [*a. F., orig.* 'a certain number of peasants united to hold land from a lord'.] 1. A club—1772. 2. A circle of persons associated together and distinguished from 'outsiders'; a set; a clique 1798; a meeting of such a circle 1808.

a. The H. and H. e. 88 Ca. e. C. d.
 a d me f ha c Ds Qr s
 Cotes an (kō z an a 1753 Pe
 ta ang o Roge Co es o ma hema a. d. s.

Cotnam (kōtām), name of a village near Bristol, designating a dendritic argillaceous limestone 1822.

Cotthe, coath (kōth), *sb.* Now *dial.* [OE. *cōth*, *cōde* disease, pestilence] 1. Sickness; an attack of illness—1460. 2. Now a disease of sheep, etc.; cf. COE 1784. Hence *Cotthe v.* *dial.*, to give (sheep) the 'coe' or rot; *vtr.* to faint.

Cothurn (kōtūrn, kōtūrn). 1606. = next.

Cothurnus (kōtūrnūs). 1727. [L. *ad. Gi* *sedopros*.] A thick-soled boot reaching to the middle of the leg, worn anciently by tragic actors; a buskin; *fig.* tragedy, a tragic style. *fig.* She too wears the mask and the c., and speaks to measure *THACKERAY*. Hence *Cothurnal a.* of or pertaining to the c.; of tragedy, tragic. *Cothurnate a.* shod with the c.; tragic. So *Cothurnated, Cothurned sb. a.*

Coticular, a. rare. 1790. [f. L. *cotícula*, dim. of *costa*, *costem* + *-ar*.] Of the nature of a whetstone.

Cotidal (kōtīdāl), *a.* 1833. [See CO-] Of or pertaining to the coincidence in time of tidal phenomena, *esp.* that of high water. *C. line*, a line on a map connecting at those places at which high water occurs at the same hour.

Cotillion, cotillon (kōtīlyon, kōtīlyon) 1766. [ad. F. *cotillon* petticoat, dim. of *cotte* coat, see *Litré*.] 1. The name of several dances, chiefly of French origin, consisting of a variety of steps and figures. (In Eng. usage now only as Fr.; but in U.S. a generic name for quadrilles.) 2. A piece of music arranged for the dance 1828. 3. A woollen material in black and white for ladies' skirts 1858.

Cotinga (kōtīngā). 1783. [F.; orig. native name in S. America.] A S. Amer. bird, or family of passerine birds, of brilliant plumage. *Cottingue a.* pertaining or related to the c.

Cotise (kōtīs), *sb.* Also *cottise*. 1572. [a f., of unkn. origin.] *Her.* An ordinary, in breadth the fourth part of a bend, usually one of two; cf. *Cosr sb.* 4. Hence *Cotise v.* to border (a bend, etc.) on both sides with cotises, barettes, etc.

Cotland. Also *coth-*. *Hist.* OE. [f. *Cot* *sb.* 1.] The land (about 5 acres) held with his cot by the Old English cottar.

Cotman. *Hist.* OE. [l. as prec.] The tenant of a cot.

Coto. 1879. In *C. bark*, an official bark, obtained from Bolivia. Hence *Cotoin (Chm.)*, a substance, in yellowish white crystals, obtained from *c. bark*.

Cotoneaster (kōtōnīstār). 1753. [Bot. L. f. *cotinus* quince.] A genus of small trees or trailing shrubs, N.O. *Rosaceae*, inhabiting northern Europe and the Himalayas.

Cotquean (kōtkwān). 1547. [f. *Cot sb.* 1 + QUEAN.] 1. The housewife of a cot; hence, a vulgar beldam, scold (cf. *hussy* from *housewife*)—1633. 2. A man that acts the housewife, and meddles with women's matters—1825. 3. Scold like a cotquean; that's your profession, Ford. 4. I cannot abide these akerne husbands; such cotqueans *DEKKER*. Hence *Cotqueanly, Cotqueanly, etc.*; see *Co-*.

Cot-set. *Hist.* [OE. *cot-sēta*, lit. 'occupant of a cot', f. *Cot sb.* 1 + *-sēta* siter.] In OE. *Law*: A villain who held a cot with an attached plot of land by service of labour. (See *COTTAR*.) var. *Cotsetla, cotsettle*.

Cotswold (kōtswōld). 1537. [f. ? + WOLD.] Name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire, England, noted for their sheep-pastures, and for a breed of long-woolled sheep named after them. Hence *C. lion*, (*jac.*) a sheep.

Cotta (kōtā). 1848. [med. L.; see *COAT*.] Lat. A surplice.

Cottabus (kōtābūs). 1823 [L. a Gr. *κοτταβος*.] *Gr. Antiq.* An amusement in vogue at drinking parties in ancient Greece, consisting in throwing the wine left in a cup into some vessel, so as to strike it in a particular manner.

o (Ger. *Koln*). o (Fr. *peru*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dane*). v (crat) ē (ēo) (there). e (ā) (rein). ē (Fr. *faire*). ē (fir, fern, earth).

Cottage kō d AL [pp AF
 Co h Cot z A ma o mbe

12. A small erection for shelter; a cot, hut, urban residence 1765. In U.S. *spec.* a summer residence (often large and sumptuous) at a watering-place 1882.

1. A poure wydwe Was whilom dwelling in a narwe cotege CHAUCER (*fig.*) Clay or earthen a.; the body spade husbandry, c. hospital, a small hospital, in principle of having several detached cottages. Hence *Cottaged ppl a.* furnished with cottages. Hence *tagely a.* proper to a c.; humble, mean, poor.

Cottager (kōtēdžr). 1550. [f. *COTTAGE* + *-ER*.] One who lives in a cottage; used *esp.* of agricultural labourers.

The yeomanry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers *Bacon*.

Cottar, cotter (kōtār). 1552. [ad. med. L. *cotarius*, f. *cota* cot (prob. repr. OE. *cotsēta*); later, f. *Cot sb.* 1.] 1. = *COTSET*, q. v. 2. *Sc.* A peasant who occupies a cottage belonging to a farm as a sort of out-servant 1552. 3. *Irish*. = *COTTIER* 2. 1791. Also *attrib.*

1. The cottar, the bordar, and the labourer were bound to aid in the work of the home-farm *GREEN*.

Cotted (kōtēd), *ppl. a.* 1793. [f. *Cot sb.* 2 and *v.* 2.] Matted, tangled; said *esp.* of a fleece.

Cotter, sb. 1: see *COTTAR*.

Cotter (kōtār), *sb. 2* 1649. [See *COTTEREL sb.* 1.] A pin, key, wedge, or bolt which fits into a hole and fastens something in its place. Hence *Cotter v. trans.* to fasten with a c.

Cotterel (kōtārēl), *sb. dial.* 1570. [? primitive or dim. of *COTTER sb.* 1.] 1. = *COTTER sb.* 2. Chiefly north. 2. A trammel, crane, or bar, to hang a pot over a fire. *dial.* 1674. 3. A washer 1859. Hence *Cotterel v. dial.* to cotter.

Cottier (kōtīr), *ME.* [a. F. *cottier*, *cottier* = med. L. *cotarius*, f. *cota* cot.] 1. A peasant who lives in a cottage; orig. a *Cotser*, q. v. holding under the system of *c. tenure*, under which the land is let annually in small plots directly to labourers, the rent being fixed by public competition 1832.

2. They had cottiers, day labourers established in cottages, on their estate *MRS. EDGEWORTH*. Hence *Cottierism*, the system of *cotter-tenure*.

Cottise, -ize; see *COTIZE*.

Cottoid (kōtōid), *a. (sb.)* 1854. [f. mod. L. *Cottus* name of a genus of fishes + *-oid*.] *Zool* Belonging to a family of fishes of which the type is *Cottus*, a genus related to the 'Miller's thumb'. As *sb.* A fish of this family.

Cotton (kōtūn), *sb. 1* [ME. *coton*, a. F., 2. (ult.) Arab. *qutn*, *qutun*. See also *ACTON*.] 1. The white fibrous substance which clothes the seeds of the cotton plant (*Gossypium*); used for making cloth and thread, etc. 2. The cotton plant, the genus *Gossypium*. Also, cotton plants collectively. *ME.* 3. Thread spun from cotton yarn; in full *c. thread* 1848. 4. Any fabric made of cotton; in pl. cotton fabrics, also cotton garments *ME.* 5. *transf.* A cotton-like down growing on other plants 1551. 6. *attrib.* (with-out hyphen.) Made of cotton 1552.

Comb: corkwood c., the silky down of *Ochroma Lagopus* (cf. *Silk-cotton*); c. bagging, a coarse compressed c.-seed freed from the oil, used for feeding scutching, blowing, etc.; c. famine, the failure of the supply of c. to English mills during the American Civil War, c. flannel, a strong c. fabric with a long plush nap, also called *c. plush* and *Canton flannel*; c. gin, a machine for freeing cotton-wool from the seeds; c. grass, a general name for the species *Eriophorum*; mill, a factory where cotton is spun machine for loosening and blowing c. after its trans-which picks c. from the bolls of the plant; a machine for cleaning c.; c. plush = cotton flannel (above); c. powder, an explosive made from gun-c.; c.-press, a machine (or warehouse) for pressing c. into bales; c. print, c. cloth printed with a design in colour; c.-rat, a rodent (*Sigmodon hispidus*) common in southern U.S.; rose, the plant-genus *Rosa*; seed, the seed of the c. plant; also *attrib.*; spin-ter, a c.-manufacturer or worker; -stainer, a heteropterous insect, *Dysdercus subvittatus*, which gives a reddish stain to c.; -tall, the common rabbit

buffy a., thistle, a tall species of thistle, *One Jordan Acanthium*, entirely covered with white cottony down; tree, c. tree, (a) a name of species of *Bombax* and *Bruidenron*, (b) a name for *Isber* *wood*; c. velvet, a c. fabric made with a pile like velvet; c. waste, refuse yarn from c.-mills, used for clearing machinery, etc.; wool, c. wool, raw c., as gathered from the bolls of the plant; worm, the larva of an insect (*Aletia xylinna*) very destructive to the c. crops of America; c. yarn, c. prepared for weaving into fabrics; mineral c., a wool-like metallic fibre, made by sending a jet of steam through a stream of liquid slag; philosophic c., an old name for dowers of zinc.

Hence *Cottonary a.* cottony (Sir T. Browne) *Cottoned ppl. a.* having a nap, nuzzed. *Cottonese*, a Turkish fabric of c. and silk sarinet. *Cottoneer* (rare), a c.-manufacturer or worker. *Cottonize v.* to reduce (flax, hemp, etc.) to a short c.-like staple. *Cottonous a.* cottony. *Cottony a.* downy, nappy; like, or of the nature of, c.

Cotton, sb. 2 1593. [? same as prec., conn. w. the sense 'down, nap'.] A woollen fabric of the nature of frieze, formerly manufactured in Lancashire, Westmorland, and Wales (*Manchester, Kendal, and Welsh c.*)—1840.

Cotton (kōtūn), *v.* 1488. [f. the sb. Cf. F. *cotonner*.]

I. *lit.* 1. *trans.* To form a down or nap on, to frieze—1593. 2. *intr.* Of cloth, etc. to rise with a nap. 3. *Obs.* 1608. 3. *trans.* To furnish, cloth, stop up, with cotton 1661.

II. *fig. (intr.)* 1. To prosper, 'get on' well. Now *dial.* 1560. 2. To 'get on' together 1567. 3. To fraternize. *Const. together, with.* 1648. 4. To take to, to become drawn to 1805. 2. John a Nokes and John a Style and I cannot c. 1605. 3. I love to see 'em hug and cotten together, like down upon a thistle *CONGREVE*. *Phr. C. sp.* 'but I c. to Codlin' *DICKENS*. Hence *Cottoner*, one who puts a nap on cloth.

Cottonade (kōtōnād). Also *cottonnade*. 1858. [a. F. *cottonnade*.] A name for various coarse cotton fabrics; cotton check. Also *attrib.*

Cotton lord, cotton-lord. 1823. A magistrate of the cotton trade.

Cottonocracy (kōtōnōkrāsī), *colloq.* 1845. [Cf. *oligocracy*.] Cotton lords as a class.

Cottonopolis (kōtōnōpōlīs). 1886. [Cf. *metropolis*.] 'Cotton City'; i.e. Manchester.

Cotton plant, cotton-plant. 1751. A plant that yields cotton; a plant of the genus *Gossypium* or of an allied genus.

Cottonweed. 1562. A name for the species of *Gnaphalium* and the allied genera.

Cottonwood, cotton-wood. 1823. The name of several species of poplar (*Populus*) in U.S.; so called from the cotton-like covering of the seeds.

Cotunnite (kōtūnīt). 1834 [f. Dr. *Cotugna* of Naples, see *-ite*.] *Min.* Native lead chloride found in white acicular crystals in the crater of Vesuvius.

Cotwal, var. of KOTWAL, an Indian police-officer.

Cotyle (kōtīl). 1707. [Gr. *κοτύλη* (in L. form *cotyula*).] 1. *Gr. Antiq.* A deep cup, taken as a measure of capacity. (Not in Eng. use.) 2. *Anat.*, etc. A cup-like cavity or organ, *spec.* the ACETABULUM 1882. Hence *Cotyloform a.* cup-shaped. *Cotylingorous a.* bearing cotyles or cup-like organs.

Cotyledon (kōtīlōdōn). 1545. [a. L., a. Gr. *κοτυληδών* (f. *κοτύλη*, see prec.).] 1. *Phys.* One of the separate patches of villi on the foetal chorion of Ruminants. 2. *Bot.* A genus of plants of the N.O. *Crassulaceae*; the British species is *C. Umbilicus*, Navelwort or Pennywort 1801. 3. *Bot.* The primary leaf in the embryo of Phanerogams; the seed-leaf 1775. Hence *Cotyledonal a. (rare)*. *Cotyledonary a.*, *Bot.* of the nature of a c.; *Phys.* characterized by the presence of cotyledons (sense 1). *Cotyledonoid, Bot.* a name for the germinating threads of mosses. *Cotyledonous a.* characterized by the presence of cotyledons.

Cotyloid (kōtīlōid), *a.* 1760. [See *COTYLE* and *-oid*.] *Anat.* Shaped like a cup; applied *esp.* to the socket of the hip-joint (c. cavity); also to the coxal cavity in insects.

Cotylophorous (kōtīlō'fōrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *κωτύλος* + *φόρος*.] *Zool.* Having a cotyledonary placenta; belonging to the *Cotylophora* or typical Ruminants of Huxley's classification.

Couch (kauf), *sb.* ¹ *ME.* [a. F. *couches*, f. *coucher*; see COUCH v.] 1. A frame, with what is spread over it, on which to lie down, a bed. Now, in lit. use, vaguely, that on which one sleeps. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. The lair or den of a wild beast *ME.* 3. A lounge for reclining or sitting on 1450. 4. A layer (*esp.* of paint), a stratum, bed 1661. 5. *Making* A layer of grain laid on the floor to germinate; also the floor 1615. 6. *Paper Manuf.* A board covered with felt or flannel on which the sheets of pulp are placed to be pressed 1886.

7. I bad menschalde me myn couche make *CHaucer*. *fig.* A couch upon to rest a searching and restless spirit Bacon. 8. A dog-cotter, rushed from his c. among the roots *Mason*. *Comb.* c. bed, bedstead, a c. used as a bed.

Couch (kauf), *sb.* ² *ME.* 1578. [var. of *Quitch* — *OE.* *couch*.] A species of grass, *Trisetum repens*, with long creeping root-stalks, usu. c.-grass. Also applied to other creeping grasses. Hence *Courchy* *a.* full of c.-grass.

Couch (kauf), *v.* *ME.* [a. F. *coucher* = *It.* *colicare* :—*L.* *collocare*, f. *com-* intensive + *locare* to place.]

1. *trans.* 1. To cause to lie down, to lay down; to put to bed; also *refl.* *Obs.* *exc.* in *pa. pple.* = Laid on, or as on, a couch. Also *fig.* 2. To cause to lie close; in *pa. pple.* prostrated, covering—1725. 3. To lay (things); to set, bed, overlay, etc.—1794. 4. To lay, overlay, inlay, spread, set *with* (*cf.*) Chiefly in *pa. pple.*—1611. 5. To embroider with gold thread or the like laid flat. Also *obsol.* *ME.* 5. *Making*. To spread (grain) on a floor to germinate 1552. 6. *Paper Manuf.* To lay (a sheet of pulp) upon a felt to be pressed 1751. 7. To lower (a spear, etc.) to the position of attack, to level as a gun 1470. 8. To lay down, lower, depress (a part of the body, etc.) 1611. 9. *Surg.* To remove (a catarract) by depressing the opaque crystalline lens with a needle, until it lies below the axis of vision. Also *to c. the eye* or *a person*, 1601. 10. To place in a lodging, pass, to be lodged or located—1699. 11. To hide, conceal—1814. 12. To collocate, compare—1729. 13. To put together (words, etc.), to put into words 1529; to express in an obscure or veiled way 1563. Also *transf.*

2. Thou look'st uneyed; go c. thy head *MARSTON*. The Hind. Then couched her self securely by his side *Dayton*. 3. I c. with all humilitie at her Majesties feet 1580. 4. A cloth of furs, couched of perlys wynte *Chaucer*. 5. A brauer Souldier neuer couched Lance 2 *Hen. VI.* m. l. 134. 6. Some six or eight thorns, some erect, others couched 1753. 7. C. thee midway on the world *Scott*. 8. The words wherewith the question is couched *Housers*.

II. intr. (Now chiefly of beasts) 1. To lie; *esp.* to lie at rest or in sleep *ME.* 2. To crouch, cower; to stoop under a burden, to bow in obeisance; *fig.* to submit, succumb *ME.* Also *transf.* of plants, etc. 3. To lie in ambush, to lurk 1583. 4. Of leaves, etc.: To lie in a heap for decomposition, etc. 1770.

5. The deep that coucheth beneath *Deut.* xxxiii. 23. 6. An aged square. That seemed to c. under his shield *Sheridan*. 7. Bertram couches in the brake and fern, hiding his face *Scott*.

Hence *Cou ching* *vb.* *sb.* the action of the *vb.*; (*Embridary*) couched work, also *attr.*

Couchancy (kauf'antsi), 1695 [f. *COUCH* + *ANCY*.] *Law.* The fact of being couchant; see next. var. *Couchance*.

Couchant (kauf'ant), *a.* 1496. [a. F. *couchant*, pr. pple. of *coucher* to lie, *COUCH*.] 1. Lying down; couching; *esp.* of an animal. 2. *Her.* Of an animal: 'Lying on his belly, but with his head lifted up' 1766. 3. Bending down, crouching (*refl.*)—1706. 4. Lurking (*lit.* and *fig.*)—1720.

5. *C. and levant*, lying down and rising up; said of cattle in permanent occupation of pasture. 6. His crest was covered with a c. Howard *Sheridan*.

Couchee (kauf'e), *a.* 1727 [Fr.: *pa. pple.* of *coucher*.] Of a shield: Suspended by the sinister corner so as to hang slanting. Of a chevron: Some sideways.

Couchee (kauf'e). Rarely *coucher*. 1676.

[a. F. *couché*, var. of *coucher* (subst. use of *coucher* inf.)] An evening reception.

Royal Drawing-rooms, Levees, Couches *Cambr.*

Coucher (kauf'ar), *ME.* [app. a. AF. **couchour* = F. *coucher*; see COUCH v.]

1. One lying down, in Sc. a poltroon. 2. One who couches or crouches. *Browning*. 3. A large book, e.g. a breviary such as lay permanently on a desk or table—1559. 4. A resting place in a foreign place—1706.

Comb. *tc.-book*, a large cartulary.

Coucher (kauf'ar), 1751. [F. *coucher* (etymol. = prec.) and *couchart*.] *Paper Manuf.* One who or that which couches pulp to be pressed.

Coucher (kauf'ar), var. of COUCHEE.

Couch-grass; see COUCH *sb.* ²

Coud'e, *obs.* f. *could*.

Cougar (kū'gār), Also **couguar** (kū'gwār).

1774. [a. F., rept. (ult.) Guaraní *guayá ara* or *guayá ara*;] A large feline quadruped (*Felis concolor*); also called *puma*, *catamount*, *red tiger*, *American lion*, etc.

Cough (kōf), *sb.* *ME.* [f. COUGH v.; cf. *laugh*.] 1. A diseased condition of the respiratory organs manifesting itself in fits of coughing. (Till 1600 usually called *the cough*, a cough is a specific attack.) 2. A single act of coughing; a violent expulsion of air from the lungs with the characteristic noise 1742.

Cough (kōf), *v.* [*ME.* *cōg*, *cough-en*; akin to *MDu.* *cuchen*, mod. *Du.* and *LG.* *kuchen* to cough; of *echoic* origin.] 1. *intr.* To expel air from the lungs with a violent effort and characteristic noise; usually in order to remove something from the air-passages. 2. *trans.* To express by coughing 1450.

Par. To c. out, up to eject by coughing; *fig.* to disclose. *To c. down*: to put down or silence a speaker by coughing. Hence *Cougher*.

Could (kūd), *pa. t.* of CAN v., q. v.

Coulée (kū'le), *fr.* Also (*US.*) *-ee*, *-ie*, *coolie*, *-ey*. 1897. [a. F. *coulée*, f. *couler* to flow.] 1. *Geol.* A stream of lava, whether molten or solidified; a lava-flow 1839. 2. In Western U.S. and Canada: A deep ravine or gulch scooped out by heavy floods, but dry in summer. 3. *Col.* 1883 The Fr. for COLOUR. Hence *c. de rose* rose-colour; used in Eng., a. as *adj.* 'rose-coloured', 'rosate'; b. as *adv.* 'in a (too) rosy light'.

Coulisse (kū'lis), 1819. [F., subst. use of fem. of *coulis*, f. *colare* in Romance to flow.]

1. A groove in which a sluice-gate or the like slides up and down 1864. 2. One of the side scenes of the stage in a theatre; also the space between them, the wings.

Coulour (kū'lar), 1855. [F. *coulour* *colander*, etc.:—late *L.* *calatorium*, f. *colare*] A steep gorge or gully on a mountain side.

Up this c. we proposed to try the ascent 1844. **Coulomb** (kū'lōm), 1881. [After the French physicist, C. A. de Coulomb (1736–1806).]

The unit of electrical quantity; the quantity of electricity conveyed in one second by a current of one ampère. (Previously called *Weber*.)

Comb. *c.-meter*, a metre for measuring electricity in coulombs.

Coulter, *colter* (kū'lter), [*OE.* *cutter*, a. *L.* *cutter*. The sp. *colter* is preferred in U.S.]

The iron blade fixed in front of the share in a plough; it cuts the soil vertically. Also *attrib.* **Coulteneh**, 1678. (f. *COULTER* + *NEH*)

A local name for the Puffin, so called from the shape of its bill.

Coumarin (kū'mārīn), 1830. [a. F. *coumarine*, f. *coumaron* = *cumard*, native name in Guiana of the Tonka bean.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance (C₉H₆O₂), found in the seeds of the *cumard*, *coumaron*, or Tonka bean; also in melilot, woodruff, etc. Hence *Coumaric* *a.*, in *a. acid*, an acid (C₉H₆O₃) obtained from coumarin, *Coumarate*, a salt of coumaric acid.

Council (kū'nsil), *sb.* *OE.* [repr. *OF.* *cun- cile*, *ONF.* *concile* = *L.* *concilium* (f. *con-* together + *cil-* to call). In English, confused with *counsel*, later *council*, till the 16th c.]

1. f. *L.* *concilium*. 1. *gen.* An assembly called together for any purpose. (*ME.* only.) 2. *spec.* An assembly of ecclesiastics (with or without laymen) convened to regulate doctrine or discipline in the church, or, earlier, to settle points

in dispute between the ecclesiastical and civil powers, and variously qualified according to its sphere, as *ecumenical*, *general*, *national*, *patriarchal*, *primatial*, *provincial*, *diocesan* (this = synod) 3. In the N.T., used as *tr.* Gr. *συνέδριον*, *Vulg.* *concilium* *ME.*

2. All synods and councils since the Apostles' times whether general or particular, may err, and many have erred *Westm. Confess. Faith*.

II. f. L. *consilium*, f. *counsel*. An assembly or meeting for consultation or advice, as a family c., a c. of physicians *ME.*

Great C. (*in Eng. Hist.*) once applied to a *Wile* *gunst*, more often to the assemblies under the Norman kings of tenants-in-chief and great ecclesiastics, out of which the House of Lords originated. *Calvyn* C., see *Calvyn*. C. of War: a. an assembly of officers called to consult with the general or commanding officer, usually in an emergency; b. a permanent advisory committee on military affairs. *Common C.*: the administrative body of a corporate town or city. (*In England*, retained as a title only in the case of London.)

III. A body of counsellors (or councillors). 1. A body of men chosen or designated as permanent advisers on matters of state *ME.* 2. A deliberative and administrative committee, associated with the president (or directors) of a society or institution 1620.

Comb. c.-board, the table at which the counsellors sit; hence, the councillors in session, a book, the book in which the acts of a c. are registered; the register of privy-councillors; -chamber, -hall, -room, an apartment appropriated to c.-meetings; -fire, a fire kindled by North American Indians when in c.; -general, a general or common c.; -house, (a) a house in which a c. meets; in Scotland, a town-hall; (2) a house erected under the authority of a town or district council; -table = *council-board*, the Privy Council.

+Councillist. [*f.* prec.] One versed in the subject of COUNCILS (sense 1. 2). *MILTON*.

+Councillary, *a.* 1651. [*f.* as prec.] *CONSILIARY*. *Hobbes*.

Councillor (kū'nšillər), *ME.* [var. of earlier *counsellor*, by assimilation to *council*.] An official member of a council. Hence *Counsellorship*, the office of a c.

+Co-une, *v.* *rare*. 1627. [*f.* *L.* *co-* + *unare*.] *trans.* To unite, combine—1677.

Co-unite, *v.* 1548. (See *Co-*) To unite together (*trans.* and *intr.*). So *+Co-unite* *pa. pple.* = co-united.

Counsel (kū'nse), *sb.* [*ME.* *con-*, *counseil*, etc., a. *OF.* *con-*, *cunseil* — *L.* *consilium*, f. *con-* + *sal-* a root prob. *cogn.* w. *Skr.* *śar-* to go. See also COUNCIL.] 1. Interchange of opinions; consultation, deliberation 2. Advice, direction, as the result of deliberation *ME.* 3. The faculty of counselling, judgement, prudence; sagacity. (*arch.*) *ME.* 4. That in which deliberation results; resolution, purpose; plan *ME.* 5. A secret purpose or opinion—1652, a secret; a confidence—1613. 6. A body of advisers. Now *COUNCIL*.—1549, a counsellor—1654. 7. A body of legal advisers, engaged in the conduct of a cause (Usually a collective pl.; formerly treated as collective sing.) *ME.* b. as *sing.*: A single legal adviser 1709.

1. Who is this that daiknech counsell by words without knowledge *Jeb* xxxviii. 2. 2. Taak no counsel of a foul *Chaucer*. C. of perfection (see *Math.* xii. 21). *Evangelical counsels* (Heb.) the obligations of poverty, chastity, and obedience to a religious superior. 3. *Jeb* vii. 13. 4. Hu were alle at counsel to worry Engeland R. *Grouc*. 5. *f. in a.*: In private, in confidence. *To keep* (*thoult*) c.: to observe secrecy (*arch.* and *dialect*). *To keep one's* (*town*) c.: to be reticent about one's intentions, etc. 7. The second of our three C. was the best *Prov.* *King's* (*Queen's*) C.: barristers appointed (on the nomination of the lord-chancellor) to the crown; also a member of this body (*Abbrev.* K.C., Q.C.).

Hence *+Counsellful* *a.* *Counsellless* *a.*

Counsel (kū'nse), *v.* [*ME.* *cunseil*, a. *F.* *cunseiller* — late *L.* *consiliare*, for *cl.* *consiliari*, f. *consilium*; see prec.] 1. To give or offer counsel or advice to; to advise. Also *absol.* 2. To recommend (a plan, suggestion, etc.) *ME.* 3. To consult—1547. Also *refl.* to consider; also = next. (*ME.* only.) 4. *intr.* To take counsel with others, to deliberate—1795.

1. Pray be counsell'd *Cor.* iii. ii. 28. *Counsel* me fader, how to live *ME.* 2. Thus *Belial*, *Counsel'd* ignoble ease *MILT.* *P. L.* ii. 227. 3. *Wives must c.* with husbands *LATIMER*. Hence *Counsellable*, -elable *a.* willing to be counsel'd to be

needed Counsellor elied pp a de c muned
mun d d Counselling, elingvbl b g ng

Counsellor (-elior) (kaunse) [ME. *consiliator*, *consiliarius* to COUNSEL.] 1. One who counsels; an adviser. Also fig. 2. An official counsellor. (In this sense now spelt COUNCILLOR, q.v.) 3. (More fully *c.-at-law*.) One whose profession is to give legal advice to clients, and conduct their cases in court; a barrister or advocate. arch. in Eng. use. 1531.

1. Wyse counsellors and polytike men STANLEY.
2. Good Counsellors lacke no Clients *Heard, for H. v.*
H. 109. Hence Counsellorship, the office of c.; formerly = COUNCILLORSHIP.

Count (kaunt), sb.¹ [ME. *counte*, a. OF. *comte*, *comte* = *It. conto* :—late L. *computum*, f. *computare* to calculate. Refash. in 14th c. after L. as *compte*.] 1. The action of counting; a computation. 2. The result of reckoning, the reckoning; the sum total 1483. 3. A reckoning as to money or property; fig. reckoning (cf. ACCOUNT sb.) ME. 4. Estimation; the act or way of estimating, regard, notice (cf. ACCOUNT sb.) 1475. 5. *Law*. Each particular charge in a declaration or indictment; also, in a real action, the whole declaration 1588.

1. Infinite because out of all c. *Two Gent. II. i. 68*.
Phr. *To put one out of c.* *To keep (down) c.* 2. Very near double the c. *Swiss* 3. Look, Steward, to your count 1700. *fig.* When we shall meete at complt. This booke of thine will burie my Soule from Heaven *Ota. v. ii. 273* 4. They make no counte of generall counsels ASCHAM.

Count (kaunt), sb.² 1553. [a. AF. *compte* = OF. *compte*, *comte* :—L. *comitem* lit. 'companion', subseq. a title of dignity under the empire. Unlike COUNTESS, the word never passed into English till used in 16th c. to represent Fr. *comite*, *It. conte*, as foreign titles. See also COUNTRY sb.²] A foreign title of nobility, corresponding to the English EARL.

Count Palatine: orig. in the later Roman Empire a count (*comes*) attached to the imperial palace, and having supreme judicial authority in certain causes; thence, under the German Emperors, etc., a count having supreme jurisdiction in his fief; in Eng. Hist. = *Earl Palatine*, the proprietor of a county palatine, now applied to the Earl of Chester, and Duke of Lancaster, dignities which are attached to the crown. See PALATINE.

Count C. bishop, a bishop holding also the temporal dignity of count; so *c.-cardinal*.

Count (kaunt), v. [ME. *counten*, a. OF. *counten*, *counten* :—L. *computare*; see COMPUTE. A var. *compt*, after the Fr., is also found (15th to 18th c.).]

1. *trans.* 1. To tell over one by one, so as to ascertain the number of individuals in a collection; to number; to reckon up; also, to repeat the numerals one, two, three, etc., as to *c. ten*. 2. To include in the reckoning 1526. 3. To esteem, reckon, hold (a thing) to be (so and so) ME. 4. To reckon, esteem (at such a value), to hold of account ME. 75. To reckon or impute to -1701. 76. To tell, relate -1778.

1. Then must I c. my gaires STANLEY. Phr. *To c. out*: to c. and take out (from a stock); to c. so as to exhaust the stock. *To c. out the House* (of Commons): to bring the sitting to an end by pointing out to the Speaker that the number of members present is less than forty; the number required to 'make a House'; also *To c. out a measure*, etc., i. e. to stop it by this means. 3. *Counting* all fytis that cometh to the net 1546. *I c. you for a fool TENNYSON*. 5. Abram beleved the Lorde, and yt was counted vnto him for righteousness COVERDALE Gen. xv. 6.

II. *intr.* 1. To reckon, make reckoning. Obs. exc. in *To c. without one's host*. ME. Also with *ex. upon* (to). 2. To make account of, think (much, lightly, etc.) of -1845. 3. (*absol.* use of I.) To 'do sums'; to reckon numerically 1588. 4. *Law*. To plead in a court of law. [AF. *counten*, in Law-books from 13th c.] -1809. 5. To admit of being counted 1845. b. To amount to, number 1819. 6. To enter into the account (with *compt.* or *absol.*) 1857.

1. There is less wisdom, honesty, and mercy in men than is counted on FULLER. 2. *Two Gent. II. i. 63* 3. To c. by tens 1865. 4. The plaintiff was said to 'count' when he declared the nature of his complaint, while 'plead' and 'plea' were specifically used of the defendant's answer N. E. D. 5. b. The carabole counts two ruses. 6. Many doubt whether good play really counts much at Whist PROCTOR.

Hence Countable a. responsible; sensitive to, proper to be counted, numerable.

Countenance (kaun'tenans) [ME. *com'tenance*, a. OF. *com'tenance*, *com'tenance* (see CONTINENCE). The extension of sense from 'mien' to 'face' is Eng.]

1. *trans.* 1. *Comportment, demeanour; conduct* -1719. 2. *Appearance, look; mere show* -1837. 3. A sign, gesture -1568. 4. The expression of a person's face ME. 5. The face ME. 6. Composure of face ME. 7. Demeanour as expressing good or ill will -1632. 8. Appearance on any side, moral support 1576. 9. Reputation in the world -1745; position -1784. 4. Their countenances speak a different language JUNIUS. Phr. *To keep one's c.*: to refrain from expressing emotion. 5. A youth, and ruddy, and of a faire c. *r. Sam. xiii. 42*. 6. I will not be put out of c. *L. L. v. ii. 611*. Phr. *To keep (put) in c.*: to keep from being abashed. 7. A doctrine which has no c. in reason or revelation PRIESTLEY. 8. Men of c. and authority 1617. Hence Countenanced *pp. a.* having a (specified) c.

Countenance (kaun'tenans), v. 1486. [f. F. *com'tenancer*, f. *com'tenance* COUNTERNANCE sb.] 1. *intr.* To behave, pretend, or make (as if. -) -1519. 2. *trans.* To pretend. SPENSER. 3. To set off, grace -1603. 4. To give countenance to; to favour, patronize, support 1568. 75. To keep in countenance, SHAKS.

4. To c. Burnett at the Hague MACAULAY, the practice 1832. 5. As from your Graves rise vp. To c. this horror *Alach. II. iii. 85*. Hence Countenanced *pp. a.* favoured, supported. Countenancer, one who supports or encourages.

Counter (kauntar), sb.¹ ME. [aphet. f. *contra*, *ACOUNTER*.] ENCOUNTER, opposition -1591.

Counter (kauntar), sb.² ME. [a. AF. *countour* = OF. *countor* :—L. *computatorium*, see COUNT.] 1. One who counts or calculates. 2. A sergeant-at-law, etc.; see COUNTER. 3. An apparatus for keeping count of revolutions, strokes of a piston, etc. 1803.

Counter (kauntar), sb.³ ME. [a. AF. *countour*, *countour*, in OF. *countour*, *countor*, etc., mod. *comptoir* :—L. *computatorium*, f. *computare*.] 1. Anything used in counting or keeping count; as a piece of metal, ivory, or the like, used now esp. in games of chance, etc. Also, applied to the 'pieces' or 'men' used in chess, draughts, etc. 2. An imitation coin; a token; money generally (*counters*), 1526. 3. A table or desk for counting money -1587. 4. A banker's table; also, the table in a shop on which the money paid by purchasers is counted out 1688. 5. A counting-house -1809. 76. The court or hall of justice of a mayor -1734. 7. The prison attached to such a city court; the name of certain prisons for debtors (see COMPTER). Obs. exc. Hist. ME.

2. What comes the wool too? I cannot do't without Compters *Wint. T. iv. in. 38*. Counters.. at a card-table are used.. as signs substituted for money DERBURY. The noblest aims and lives were only counters on her board GRAY. 2. Silver, not as now a c., but the body of the current coin BURKE. 4. In fair days he would take some £40 over the c. 1889.

Counter (kauntar), sb.⁴ 1575. [f. COUNTER a. or adv.; in senses 3-4.] 1. *Hunting*. The opposite direction to that taken by the game; see COUNTER adv. 2. The contrary (*mod.*). 3. That part of a horse's breast which lies between the shoulders and under the neck 1678. 4. The curved part of a ship's stern 1526. 3. For he was barled from c. to tail SCOTT. 4. The torpedo exploded under her c. 1864.

Counter (kauntar), sb.⁵ 1809 [ad. F. *contra*, *It. contro*.] 1. *Fencing*. A name applied to all circular parties. Called also *c.-parry*, *f.-parade*, *f.-caveating parade*. 2. *Pugilism*. A blow delivered as the adversary leads off 1861.

Counter (kauntar), sb.⁶ 1841. [Short f. *counterfort*.] *Shoemaking*. The piece of stiff leather forming the back part of a shoe or boot round the heel.

Counter (kauntar), sb.⁷ 1869. *Mus.* Short for COUNTER-TENOR; also any voice part set in contrast to a principal melody.

Counter, sb.⁸ 1881. *Mining*. Short for COUNTER-LODE.

Counter (kauntar), a. 1596 [Arising chiefly from COUNTER-*pref.*] Assing in opposition; lying or tending in the opposite direction; opposed, opposite; duplicate, serving as a check. Mostly attrib.

C o d e s 780 The c. ecc. de S. R. W. HAMILTON, S. d. TENNYSON, sect. DE QUINCY, A. c. episcopate BR. WILKESPORE.

Counter (kauntar), v.¹ ME. [In senses 1, 2, aphet. f. *ACOUNTER*, *ENCOUNTER*, in later senses, cf. COUNTER-*pref.* and COUNTER sb.².] 1. *trans.* To meet -1813. 2. *trans.* To encounter ME; *intr.* (constr. with) ME 3. *trans.* (fig.) To go counter to ME. 4. *intr.* (fig.) To engage in contest, dispute against with -1889. 5. *Boring*. To strike with a counterblow (*trans.* and *intr.*). Also fig. 3. To all which Matters.. his answer countered every Design of the Interrogators NOWELL. 5. Of course I countered him there with tremendous effect HUGHES.

Counter, v.² ME. [f. F. *contre*; cf. OF. *contre-chater*.] *Mus.* To sing an accompaniment to a melody or plain-song -1562.

Counter (kauntar), adv. ME. [a. F. *contre*; see COUNTER-*pref.* Due mainly to analysis of verbs, etc. in *counter*.] 1. In the opposite direction; back again. Also fig. 2. In full face -1654. 3. *fig.* In opposition; contrary 1643. 4. In opposite directions to each other -1704. 1. Phr. *To hunt, run, go c.*: i. e. in a direction opposite to that taken by the game. *Haml. II. v. 110*. 2. Let us go c. to tradition rather than to Scripture NEWMAN.

Counter, *pref.* :—ME. and AF. *countre*, a. F. *contra* :—L. *contra* adv. and *pref.* (see CONTRA-) against, in return. Often viewed as an independent element, written separately, and practically treated as an adjective; see COUNTER a.

1. *verbs*, as COUNTERACT, COUNTERMINE, -MURE, q. v. (Stress on the root-word)

II. *sbs.* (and *adjs.*) 2. With sense '(actor or action) against or in opposition'; as in *c.-accuse*, *attraction* (barking against), etc. 2. Done, directed, or acting against, in opposition to, as a rejoinder or reply to another thing of the same kind already made or in existence; as in *c.-address*, *c.-affirmation*, etc. (Stress on the *pre*.) Also with agent-nouns, as *C.-opellant*. 3. Acting in reversal of a former action; as in *C.-revolution*. 4. Reciprocal; as in *c.-assurance*, etc. 5. Opposite locally; as *C.-sea*, *above*, *below*, q. v. 6. Crossing, making an angle with; as in *C.-line*. 7. Forming the opposite one of two, as *C.-balance*, *roin*, *noise*, etc.; or constituting a second thing of the same kind standing opposite, parallel to, or side by side with the original, as *C.-earth*, *c.-branch*, *billor*; or denoting the duplicate, substitute, or that which is the 'second' of another, as *c.-copy*, *ink*; as in *c.-base*, etc., *C.-drain* (cf. *counter-matter*, a boatswain). 8. Running counter (to something else), as in *c.-hypothesis*, *interest*, *tendency*, etc. (The stress is usually equal.) 9. In prepositional combination with an object: a. Against, *attr.*; as *C.-natural*, *contrary to nature*. b. False, counterfeit, pseudo, *attr.*, as *c.-apostle*, *lasts*, etc. 10. Mutually opposed, reciprocal, as *C.-change*, *reciprocal exchange*, *C.-battery*, etc.; also *c.-current*, *ferments*, etc. 11. *Mus.* See CONTRA. 12. *Mil.* Applied to works erected to act against the works of the enemy; as in *C.-approach*, etc. 13. *Her. (adj.)* a. Turned in the contrary direction or in contrary directions, as *C.-cassant*, *salient*. b. On the two opposite sides, as *c.-indented*, etc., *C.-embattled*, *flunty*. c. Having the tinctures reversed, as *C.-armure*. d. Having two ordinaries of the same nature opposite to each other, so that colour is opposed to metal, and metal to colour, cf. *counterchanged* (see COUNTERCHANGE v.), etc.

Counter-acquittance; see COUNTER- II. 4.

Counteract (kauntar'kt), v. 1678.

[COUNTER- I.] 1. To act in opposition to; to oppose -1832. 2. To hinder or defeat by contrary action 1678.

2. Neither knowledge nor philosophy is sufficient to c. the effect of human frailty SIR B. BRODIE. Hence Counteractant sb. a counteracting agency or force. Counteracter, -or. Counteraction, action in opposition to action, resistance, a counteracting influence or force. Counteractive a. tending to c.; sb. a counteracting agent or force. Counteractively adv.

Counter-agency, 1838. [COUNTER- II. 1.] Agency in opposition to. So Counter-agent, a counteragent.

Counter-approach. *Usu.* in *pl.* 1678.

[ad. F. *contra-approcha*. See COUNTER- II. 12.] *Mil.* A work constructed by the besieged to check and command the works of the besiegers.

Counter-arch, sb. 1726. [COUNTER- II. 7.]

a. An inverted arch opposite to another arch. b. An arch connecting counterforts at the top. Hence Counter-arch v. to furnish with a c.

Counter-attraction, 1763 [COUNTER- II. 2, 8.] Attraction of a contrary tendency.

So **Counter-attractive** *a.* having counter-attractive qualities.

Counterbalance (koun'ter-bā'läns), *sh.* Also with hyphen. 1580. [COUNTER-II. 7.] *tr.* The opposite scale of a balance -1581. *a.* A weight used to balance another weight; *spec.* that used to balance the weight of a rotating or ascending and descending part, so as to make it easily moved 1611. *3. fig.* A power which balances the effect of a contrary one 1640.

3. Freedom was in his eyes a *c.* to poverty, discord, and war MANCROFT.

Counterbalance (koun'ter-bā'läns), *v.* 1603. [COUNTER-I.] *1.* To act as a counterbalance to; to counterpoise. *2. fig.* To neutralize the effect of, by a contrary power or influence 1636. *a.* A meeting-place to counter-balance the alehouse GZA. ELION.

Counterband, *rare*. 1611. = COUNTER-BOND -1678.

Counter-barry, *a.* 1611. [*a. F. contrabarré*; see COUNTER-II. 13d.] Barry per pale counterchanged -1751.

Counter-battery, 1592. [COUNTER-II. 1, 2, 20.] *tr.* A counter-attack with artillery -1670. Also *fig.* *2.* A battery raised against another. Also *fig.* 1603.

Counter-beam, 1874. *Printing.* A beam connected to the platen by rods, by which the reciprocating motion is communicated to the platen.

Counter-bill, 1598 [COUNTER-II. 2, 7.] *tr.* The counterpart or duplicate of a bill. *b.* A (parliamentary) bill forming a set-off to another.

Counterblast (koun'ter-blast), 1567. [COUNTER-II. 2.] *a.* A blast blown in opposition to another. *b.* A strong declaration against something.

b. A Counterblast to Tobacco JAS. I. (1616).

Counterblow (koun'ter-blō), *sh.* 1655 [COUNTER-II. 2, 4.] A return blow; the backstroke of a rebound.

Counterbond (koun'ter-bōnd), 1594 [COUNTER-II. 4.] A bond to indemnify one who has entered into a bond for another.

Counter-bore, *v.*; see COUNTER-I.

Counter-brace, *sh.* 1823. [COUNTER-II. 2, 5.] *a.* A brace which counteracts the strain of another brace. *b. Naut.* The lee-brace of the fore-topsail-yard, when in tacking it is counter-braced to help to bring the ship round.

Counter-brace, *v.* 1867. [COUNTER-I.] *Naut.* To brace the head-yards one way, and the after-yards another, so that the sails counter-act each other.

Counterbuff, *sh.* 1575. [COUNTER-II. 2, 10.] *1.* A blow in return or in the contrary direction -1641. *2.* A rebuff -1578. *3.* An encounter -1636. Hence **Counterbuff** *v. arch.*, to give a *c.* to.

Counter-carte (*Fencing*); see COUNTER *sh.* *b.* **Counter-cast**. An antagonistic artifice. SPENSER.

Counter-caster. One who reckons with counters; 'a word of contempt for an arithmetician' (J.). Oth. 1. 1. 31.

Counterchange, *sh.* 1579. [*ad. F. contrachange* = *lt. contrachangus*, see COUNTER-II. 2, 4, 10.] *1.* Exchange -1706; equivalent return -1661. *2.* Transposition -1622.

Counterchange (koun'tar, (f)ā'ndʒ), *v.* 1598. [*ad. F. contrachanger*, see COUNTER-I.] *tr.* To exchange -1646. *2.* To change to the opposite (position, state, quality); to trans- pose 1673. *3. Her.* To interchange or reverse the tinctures; *transf.* and *fig.* to chequer 1614.

2. When they are counterchanged the Rancier becomes an Hypocrite, and the Hypocrite an able Rancier BUTLER. *3.* Witch-elms that c. the floor Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright Tension. So **Counterchanged** *pp. a.* *Her.* Of a charge. Reversing the tinctures reversed, transmuted; also *transf.*

Countercharge (koun'tar, (f)ā'dʒ), *sh.* 1611. [COUNTER-II. 2.] A charge brought in opposition to another, or against the accuser. So **Countercharge** *v.* *a.* To bring a charge against. *b.* To oppose with a contrary charge. *c.* To charge contrariwise.

Countercharm, **counter-charm**, *sh.* 1601. [COUNTER-II. 2, 9.] A countering

charm. So **Countercharm** *v.* to neutralize the effect of a charm upon; to affect with an opposing charm.

Countercheck, **counter-check** (koun'tar, (f)ek), *sh.* 1559 [COUNTER-II. 1, 2.] *tr.* A check in return for another -1706. *2.* A check that arrests the course of anything 1595. *3.* A check that controls a check 1832.

1. If again, it was not well cut, he would say, I like this is called the counter-checks quarrelsome SHAKS.

Countercheck (koun'tar, (f)ek), *v.* 1587. [COUNTER-I.] *tr.* To check in reply to a check or rebuke, or in opposition -1598. *2.* To arrest by counteraction 1590.

Counter-chevroned, **counter-chev-rony**, *a.* 1727. [COUNTER-II. 13d.] *Her.* Of a shield: Chevrony and divided pale-wise, the half chevrons being of alternate tinctures.

Counter-claim, **counterclaim**, *sh.* 1876. [COUNTER-II. 2.] A claim set up against another, or against the plaintiff. So **Counter-claim**, **counterclaim** *v. trans.* to claim as against a prior claim, or against the plaintiff, also *absol.*

Counter-clockwise, *a.* and *adv.* 1888. [COUNTER *prep.*] In a direction counter to that of the movement of the hands of a clock.

Counter-coloured, *pp. a.* 1579. [COUNTER-II. 13d.] *Her.* Having the opposite parts of different tinctures; counterchanged.

Counter-compony (koun'tar, (f)əm'pōni), *a.* 1610. [COUNTER-II. 15d.] *Her.* Composed of two conjoined rows of squares of alternate tinctures. var. **Counter-componed** *pp. a.*

Counter-courant, **-courant** (*Her.*); see COUNTER-II. 13a.

Counter-current, *sh.* 1684. [*f. COUNTER-II. 2, 5.*] An opposite current. So **Counter-current**, *a.* running counter.

Counter-deed, 1727. [COUNTER-II. 2.] *Law.* A secret writing or a private act, which annuls or alters some more public act.

Counter-disengage, *v.* 1889. [*ad. F. contre-dégager*; *Fencing*.] To disengage at the same time as the adversary.

Counterdistinct, *a.* 1652. = CONTRA-DISTINCT -1682. So **Counterdistinction**, **Counterdistinguish** *v.*

Counter-drain, 1842. [COUNTER-II. 8.] A drain parallel to a canal or embanked water-course, for collecting and passing on the spilage water.

Counter-draw, *v.* 1727. [COUNTER-I.] To copy a design, etc., by means of oiled paper or other transparent material.

Counter-earth, 1857. [COUNTER-II. 7:] *a. tr.* of Gr. *ἀντίχθω*.] An opposite or secondary Earth, in the Pythagorean system; cf. ANTI-CHTHON.

Counter-embattled, *pp. a.* 1863 [COUNTER-II. 13.] *Her.* Of an ordinary. Embattled on opposite sides.

Counter-embowed (*Her.*); see COUNTER-II. 13.

Counter-ermine, 1727. [COUNTER-II. 13.] *Her.* The reverse of ermine; = ERMINES.

Counter-evidence, 1665. [COUNTER-II. 2.] Evidence tending to rebut other evidence.

Counter-extension, 1860. [COUNTER-II. 5.] *Surg.* The pulling or holding of the upper part of a limb, etc., towards the trunk, while extension is practised on the lower part. So **Counter-extend** *v.*

Counter-faced (*Her.*) = COUNTER-FESSED.

Counter-faller, 1836. [COUNTER-II. 7.] *Spinning.* In a mill, a wire which passes beneath the yarns, when pressed down by the faller-wire, so as to keep the tension uniform. Also *absol.*

Counterfeisance, 1590. [*ad. F. contrefaisance, f. contrefaire* to counterfeit.] The action of counterfeiting; deceit, dissimulation, fraud, imposture -1650.

Counterfeit (koun'tar, (f)it), *a.* (*pa. pp. a.*) and *sh.* ME. [*a. OF. contrefet, -fact, pa. pp. of contrefaire, f. L. type contra-facere* to make in opposition, hence in opposing imitation.]

tr. *A. as pa. pp. a.* Forged -1633; made to a pattern -1547, disguised CAXTON.

B. adv. *1.* Made in imitation of something else, 'imitation'; spurious, sham, base (*esp. of coin*) 1449; of writings: Forged ME. *2.* Of things immaterial: Pretended, false ME; *false* SWIFT. *3.* Of persons. Shams 1530 *false, deceitful* -1732. *4.* Deformed -1575 *fig.* Represented in a picture (or *transf.* in writing); portrayed -1838.

1. A bait, which proves but a *c.* Fly BOYER. *2.* These C. Terrours often grow to be Real 1718. *3.* Thus counterfeited Herault Hall. Fabulous or writers BERKELEY. *5.* *Transf.* *ill. n.* 54. Hence **Counterfeitly** *adv.*, *ness*.

C. sh. *1.* A false or spurious imitation ME; a forgery 1613. *tr.* One who pretends to be another; a pretender, an imposter -1768. *3.* A representation in painting, sculpture, etc. an image, portrait -1813; *fig.* a copy (*arch.*) 1587. *4.* A misshapen person -1578.

2. Never call a true piece of Gold a *c.* 1 Hen. IV. *iv.* 540. *Els.* Justice were a false counterfeit of that impartial and Godlike virtue MAR. *3.* What finde I here? Faire Fortunes *c.* Merch. V. *ii.* 113.

Counterfeit (koun'tar, (f)it), *v.* ME. [*f. prec.*] *1. trans.* To make an imitation of, imitate (with intent to deceive); to forge. *tr.* To disguise, falsify -1722. *2.* To put on (with intent to deceive) the appearance of; to feign, simulate ME. *4.* To pretend to be (a person, etc.); to personate -1622. *5. intr.* To feign, practise deceit ME. *6. trans.* To take, receive, or have the appearance of; to imitate, resemble, be like. (Without implying deceit) *7.* To copy, make a copy of -1621. *tr.* To depict, delineate, portray -1660.

1. To c. a seal THURSWALL, coins JEVONS, Mans voice MILT., a Letter 1706, a certificate 1873. *2.* I counterfeited my voice DE FOX. *3.* To c. a smiling welcome BR. HALL, death CARLYLE. *5.* Are you not mad in deed, or do you but c. *Transf.* *N. n.* 122. *6.* Where glowing embers through the room Teach light to c. a gloom MILTON.

Hence **Counterfeiter**, one who makes fraudulent imitations, *also* a counter; a dissembler; an imitator (without deceit).

Counter-fessed, *pp. a.* 1486. [COUNTER-II. 13.] *Her.* Barry and divided pale-wise, the half bars being of alternate tinctures. var. **Counter-fessy** *a.*

Counter-frisure, 1656. [COUNTER-II. 5.] *Surg.* A fracture of the skull occurring opposite the place where a blow was received.

Counterfleury, **-flory** (koun'tar, (f)lōr, (f)lōr), *a.* 1572. [*ad. F. contrefleuri*; cf. COUNTER-II. 13.] *Her.* Of an ordinary: Having flowers on each side set opposite each other in pairs. So **Counter-flowered** *pp. a.*

Counterfoil (koun'tar, (f)oil) 1706. [COUNTER-II. 7.] *1.* A complementary part of a bank cheque, receipt, or the like, containing the particulars of the principal part, to be retained by the person who gives out that part. *tr.* = COUNTERSTOCK -1708.

Counter-force, **counterforce**, 1609 [COUNTER-II. 1, 2.] A force acting in opposition to another.

Counterfort (koun'tar, (f)ōrt), 1590. [*ad. F. antrefort*.] *1. Arch.* and *Fortif.* A buttress to support and strengthen a wall or terrace. *2. transf.* A lateral spur of a mountain 1847. *tr.* A fort raised by the besiegers. *nonc. ult.* 1540.

Counter-gauge, *sh.* Also **-gage**, **-guage** (a mere blunder), 1727. [COUNTER-II. 7.] 'An adjustable, double-pointed gage for transferring the measurement of a mortise to the end of a stick where a tenon is to be made, or *vice versa*' (Knight).

Counter-gear, [COUNTER-II. 7.] The driving gear whence power is communicated by a belt, etc., to the separate machine driven by it.

Counter-guard, **counterguard**, *sh.* 1523. [*ad. F. contregarde*; see COUNTER-II. 7, 12.] *tr.* An extra guard to check another, or to be a reserve -1651. *tr.* *Fortif.* A narrow detached rampart, placed immediately in front of an important work, to protect it from being breached (Stocqueler) 1591. *3.* Part of a sword-hilt 1874. So **Counterguard** *v.* to guard against (danger), to safeguard.

Counter-hem, *sh.* 1882. [COUNTER-II.

7.] *Needlework*. A hem parallel and opposite to a first hem. So *Counter-hem* v.

Counter-indication = CONTRA-INDICATION.

Counter-influence, *sb.* 1834. [COUNTER-II. 2.] An influence in the opposite direction. So *Counter-influence* v. to affect with a counter-influence.

Counter-interrogation, 1808. [COUNTER-II. 2.] Cross-examination.

Counter-irritant, 1834. [COUNTER-II. 2.] *Med.* An appliance used to produce irritation of the surface of the body, in order to counteract disease of more deeply-seated or distant parts. So *Counter-irritate* v., *irritation*, irritation artificially produced in order to counteract the action of disease.

Counter-jumper, *colloq.* 1841. [f. COUNTER-II. 3.] *lit.* One who jumps over a counter, used contemptuously of a shopman.

Counter-lath, *sb.* 1659. [COUNTER-II. 6, 7.] *Roofing*. A lath placed by eye between every two gauged ones.

Counter-letter, 1603. [COUNTER-II. 2.] 1. A letter of reply. 2. A letter countermarching a letter; a counterdeed -1818.

Counter-lode, [COUNTER-II. 6; cf. COUNTER.] *Mining*. A lode running across a main lode.

Counterly, *a. and adv.* 1486 [f. COUNTER-II. 2. or *adv.* + *LY*.] *Her. adv.* Of the shield, etc. Divided into two parts of different tinctures -1580. *adv.* In a way that is counter to another; counterwise -1688.

Counterman (kau nta'mæn), 1853. [f. COUNTER *sb.* 2.] A shopman who serves at the counter.

Countermand (kau nta'mænd), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *contremander*, f. L. *contra* + *mandare*.] 1. To command the opposite of; to revoke, annul by a contrary command. Also *intr.* or *absol.* 2. To command in reversal of a previous command -1568. 3. To order back 1464. 4. To revoke an order for 1552. 75. To go counter to -1652; to forbid -1658, to counteract -1711, to control -1654.

1. To declare his will to day, and c. it to tomorrow. 3. Our regiment is countermanded. 4. To c. a movement. THURLOW. Hence *Countermandable* *a.* that can be countermanded.

Countermand (kaunte'mænd), *sb.* 1548 [a. OF. *contremand*; see *prec.*] 1. A contrary command revoking or annulling a previous one. 2. *Law*. An act that makes void something previously executed 1626. 73. A prohibition -1689. 1. Have you no c. for Claudio yet? But he must die to-morrow? *Measure for Measure* IV. iv. 95.

Countermarch (kau nta'mæʃ), *sb.* 1598. [COUNTER-II. 5.] 1. A march back. Also *fig.* 2. *Mil.* An evolution by which the front and rear, or the right and left file, of a body of cavalry or infantry change places, the original order of the files being retained. Now obs.

Countermarch (kaunte'mæʃ), *v.* 1625 [COUNTER-I; cf. *prec.*] 1. *intr.* To march back 1644. 2. *Mil.* To execute a countermarch (sense 2) 1625. 3. *trans.* To cause to countermarch 1658.

2. The Regiment in Line is required to c. on its centre 1832. Hence *Countermarcher*.

Countermark (kaunte'ma:k), *sb.* 1502 [ad. F. *contremarque*; cf. COUNTER-II. 7.] 1. An additional mark put on something that has been marked before, for greater security, etc. 2. A mark, letter, etc. on a plan, corresponding to one in a description 1655. 3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown the natural mark, to disguise their age 1727.

1. In goldsmiths work, etc. the *counter-mark* is the mark, or punctuation, of the hall, or company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer 1737. So *Countermark* v. to furnish with a c.

Counter-marque, 1502. [COUNTER-II. 2.] Reprisals against *Letters of Marque* -1755. So *Counter mart* (in same sense).

Countermine (kaunte'ma:in), *sb.* 1548 [COUNTER-II. 2, 12.] 1. *Mil.* A mine or subterranean excavation made by the defenders of a fortress, to intercept a mine made by the besiegers. 2. A submarine mine sunk where

it may explode the enemy's mines by the concussion of its explosion 1880. 2. *fig.* A plot designed to frustrate another 1570.

2. With secret countermines and open weapons of Law 1611.

Countermine, *v.* 1580. [f. *prec.* *sb.* 1.] 1. *Mil. intr.* To make a countermine 1583; *trans.* to make a countermine against 1624; in naval war. To lay down countermines 1880. 2. *fig.* To defeat by a counterplot 1580. 7. Error for countermine 1592.

2. Gods countermining of Hamans plot 1649.

Counter-motion, 1606. [COUNTER-II. 2, 5.] 1. Motion in the opposite direction. 2. A motion or resolution contrary to one already proposed (*mod.*).

Counter-move, 1858. [COUNTER-II. 2.] A move in opposition to another. (Orig. a term of chess.) So *Counter-movement*, a movement in opposition.

Counter-mure (kaunte'mi:), *sb.* 1524. [ad. F. *contre-mur*, f. *contre* = COUNTER-II. 7 + *mur* wall.] *Mil.* A wall raised within (or outside) another wall for additional defence or to assist the besiegers. Also *fig.* Hence *Counter-mure* v. to defend with a c.; *intr.* to raise a c.

Counter-naïant, *a.* *Her.*; see COUNTER-II. 13a.

Counter-naïtal, *a.* 1666. *rare*. = COUNTER-II. 13a.

Counter-nebulé, *a.* *Her.*; see COUNTER-II. 13b.

Counter-opening, 1611. [COUNTER-II. 5.] An opening opposite another.

Counterpace, 1580. [COUNTER-II. 5.] 1. A movement in a contrary direction. 2. A step against something -1731.

Counter-paled, *a.* 1727. [COUNTER-II. 13.] *Her.* Of a shield: Parted into an even number of divisions pale-wise, and divided fess-wise, the tinctures of the upper and lower halves being counterchanged. var. *Counter-paly*.

Counterpanel, 1475. [app. a. AF. *contrepan*, f. *contre* + OF. *pan* piece, part; cf. COUNTER-PAWN.] 1. *Law*. The counterpart of an indenture -1693. Also *fig.* 2. = COUNTERPART 2-4. -1670.

1. Read, Scribes, give me the Counterpane B. Jons

Counterpane (kaunte'pæn), *sb.* 1603. [Altered f. COUNTERPOINT 2, the second element becoming PANE (F. *pan*, L. *paunus*).] The outer covering of a bed, generally woven in raised figures, quilted, or the like; a coverlet. On which, a 1 issue counterpane was cast DRYDEN.

Counter-parade, -parry (Fencing); see COUNTER 10.

Counter-parelo, 1823. [COUNTER-II. 7.] An extra parole or password given in time of alarm. Cf. COUNTERSIGN.

Counterpart (kaunte'pært), 1617. [COUNTER-II. 7; cf. F. *contre-partie*.] 1. *Law*. The opposite part of an INDENTURE, q. v.; each of the indented parts in its relation to the other; esp. that which is not the original. 2. *gen.* A duplicate or exact copy -1712. 3. *fig.* A person or thing appearing to be an exact copy of another 1680. 4. One of two parts which fit and complete each other; a person or thing forming a natural complement to another 1634. 5. *Mus.* A part written to accompany another. [COUNTER-II. 12.] 1706. Also *attrib.*

1. A c. of the lease is to be executed by the lessee Ld. St. LEONARDUS. 4. Oh c. Of our soft sex; well are you made our lord's DRYDEN.

Counter-party, 1557. [a. F. *contre-partie*.] An opposite party in a law-suit or contest -1624.

Counter-passant, *a.* 1610. [COUNTER-II. 13.] *Her.* Passant in opposite directions.

Counter-pawn, 1611. [f. OF. *contrepin*] = COUNTERPANE 1. -1634.

Counter-penalty, 1847. [COUNTER-II. 2; tr. Gr. *ἀντιτίμωσις*.] *Gr. Anny.* The penalty which an accused person who had been pronounced guilty suggested for himself in opposition to that called for by the accuser.

Counterplea, 1565. [COUNTER-II. 2.] *Law*. A replication to a plea or request made in which arguments are advanced why the same should not be admitted.

Counterplea-d, *v.* ME. [a. AF. *contie-*

pled, f. *contre* + *pled* to PLEAD.] To plead in opposition to; to make a counter-plea -1642. Also *fig.* 2. *gen.* To oppose in argument; to contradict. (ME. only.)

Counterplot, *sb.* 1611. [COUNTER-II. 2, 1.] 1. A plot contrived to defeat another 1624. 2. A plotting against. MORRIS.

1. Plot and counter-plot, egad! SHERIDAN.

Counterplot, *v.* 1597. [COUNTER-I.] 1. *intr.* To devise a counterplot against. 2. *trans.* To plot against, to frustrate by a counterplot 1662.

2. To c. that infamous trickster 1837.

Counterpoint (kau nta'point), *sb.* 1530. [In sense 1, a. F. *contrepoint*, in med. L. *contrapunctum*, *canis contrapunctus*, lit. 'song or music pointed-against', i. e. indicated by notes set against (over or under) the notes of the original melody. In senses 3 and 4, f. COUNTER-II. 2, 5, 7.] 1. *Mus.* The melody added as accompaniment to a given melody or plain-song. Also *fig.* 2. The art of adding one or more melodies as accompaniment to a plain-song position 1597. 73. A contrary point (in an argument) -1626. 4. The opposite point; the antithesis 1599.

1. A rainy wind from 'twixt the trees arose, And sang a mournful c. to those MORRIS.

Counterpoint, *sb.* 1450. [a. OF. *contrepoin*, app. corrupt f. OF. *cuille-pointe*, repr. L. *culcata puncta* lit. 'quilt stitched through'; cf. QUILT.] A quilted cover for a bed, a COUNTER-PANE -1694.

Counterpointed, -pointé, *a.* 1727 [F. *contrepoin*, f. *contre* against + *point* point.] *Her.* Said of two chevrons in one escutcheon when they meet in the points.

Counterpoise (kaunte'pɔ:z), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *contrepoids*, *-poids* = mod. *contrepoids*, f. *contre* + *poids*, *poids* = L. *penum* weight.] 1. A weight which balances another weight, or establishes equilibrium against a force. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* That which serves as a counterbalance or set-off ME. 3. The state of being balanced; equilibrium 1591. Also *fig.*

1. These are of the same weight, and therefore a counterpoise to each other SHERATON. 2. Their Second Nobles are a Counterpoise to the Higher Nobility, that they grow not too Potent BACON. 3. The pendulous round Earth, with ballast Air in c. Murr.

Counterpoise (kaunte'pɔ:z), *v.* [ME. *contrepeser*, *-peser*, a. OF. *contrepeser*, assim. to the *sb.* with *-peser*.] 1. *trans.* To balance by a weight on the opposite side or acting in opposition, to counterbalance 1566. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To balance in power, quality, or effect ME. 13. *intr.* To be equiponderant (to, with, against) -1561. 4. *trans.* To bring into equilibrium (lit. and *fig.*) ME. 5. To weigh (a thing) with, c. against (another) 1685. Also *absol.*

1. One shilling of silver in those days did counterpoise our common ounces 1577. 2. And passed wo with *lole* (to) counterpoise CHAUCER.

Counterpoison, *counter-poison*, *arch.* 1578. [a. F. *contrepouison*, see COUNTER-II. 8, 9.] 1. An antidote. Also *fig.* 2. An opposite poison 1789.

Counter-pole, 1839. [COUNTER-II. 5.] The opposite pole.

Counterpose, *v.* *rare*. = CONTRAPOSE.

Counter-potent, *a.* (sb.) 1610. *Her.* Of a 'sur': Having the potents arranged as in COUNTERVAIR.

Counter-pressure, 1651. [COUNTER-II. 2, 6.] Contrary pressure.

Counter-price, 1671. [tr. Gr. *ἀντιτίμωσις* in r Tim. ii. 6.] A ransom -1714.

Counter-proof, *sb.* 1610. [COUNTER-II. 7, 8.] 1. Proof to the contrary. 2. *Printing*. A print taken off from another fresh printed; which, by being passed through the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted (Chambers). So *Counterprove* v. to bring proof contrary to; to take a counterproof of.

Counter-quartered, *a.* 1562. [COUNTER-II. 13.] *Her.* 1. Of a charge: Some counter-changed upon a field quarterly. 2. Of an escutcheon: Quarterly, with each quarter also quartered. var. *Counter-quarterly* (in sense 2).

Counter-raguled, -raguly, -rampant, *Her.*; see COUNTER-II. 13.

1. *Law*. To plead in opposition to; to make a counter-plea -1642. Also *fig.* 2. *gen.* To oppose in argument; to contradict. (ME. only.)

2. A plotting against. MORRIS.

1. Plot and counter-plot, egad! SHERIDAN.

1. *intr.* To devise a counterplot against. 2. *trans.* To plot against, to frustrate by a counterplot 1662.

2. To c. that infamous trickster 1837.

[In sense 1, a. F. *contrepoint*, in med. L. *contrapunctum*, *canis contrapunctus*, lit. 'song or music pointed-against', i. e. indicated by notes set against (over or under) the notes of the original melody. In senses 3 and 4, f. COUNTER-II. 2, 5, 7.]

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2. The art of adding one or more melodies as accompaniment to a plain-song position 1597.

73. A contrary point (in an argument) -1626.

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A quilted cover for a bed, a COUNTER-PANE -1694.

f. *contre* against + *point* point.] *Her.* Said of two chevrons in one escutcheon when they meet in the points.

[a. OF. *contrepoids*, f. *contre* + *poids*, *poids* = L. *penum* weight.]

1. A weight which balances another weight, or establishes equilibrium against a force.

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1. An antidote. Also *fig.*

2. An opposite poison 1789.

1839. [COUNTER-II. 5.]

The opposite pole.

v. *rare*. = CONTRAPOSE.

a. (sb.) 1610. *Her.* Of a 'sur': Having the potents arranged as in COUNTERVAIR.

1651. [COUNTER-II. 2, 6.]

Contrary pressure.

1671. [tr. Gr. *ἀντιτίμωσις* in r Tim. ii. 6.]

A ransom -1714.

1610. [COUNTER-II. 7, 8.]

1. Proof to the contrary.

2. *Printing*.

A print taken off from another fresh printed; which, by being passed through the press, gives the figure of the former, but inverted (Chambers).

So *Counterprove* v. to bring proof contrary to; to take a counterproof of.

1562. [COUNTER-II. 13.]

Her. 1. Of a charge: Some counter-changed upon a field quarterly.

2. Of an escutcheon: Quarterly, with each quarter also quartered.

var. *Counter-quarterly* (in sense 2).

Her.; see COUNTER-II. 13.

1. *Law*. To plead in opposition to; to make a counter-plea -1642.

Also *fig.*

2. *gen.* To oppose in argument; to contradict. (ME. only.)

2. A plotting against. MORRIS.

1. Plot and counter-plot, egad! SHERIDAN.

1. *intr.* To devise a counterplot against.

2. *trans.* To plot against, to frustrate by a counterplot 1662.

2. To c. that infamous trickster 1837.

[In sense 1, a. F. *contrepoint*, in med. L. *contrapunctum*, *canis contrapunctus*, lit. 'song or music pointed-against', i. e. indicated by notes set against (over or under) the notes of the original melody. In senses 3 and 4, f. COUNTER-II. 2, 5, 7.]

1. *Mus.* The melody added as accompaniment to a given melody or plain-song. Also *fig.*

2. The art of adding one or more melodies as accompaniment to a plain-song position 1597.

73. A contrary point (in an argument) -1626.

4. The opposite point; the antithesis 1599.

1. A rainy wind from 'twixt the trees arose, And sang a mournful c. to those MORRIS.

2. To c. that infamous trickster 1837.

[a. OF. *contrepoin*, app. corrupt f. OF. *cuille-pointe*, repr. L. *culcata puncta* lit. 'quilt stitched through'; cf. QUILT.]

A quilted cover for a bed, a COUNTER-PANE -1694.

f. *contre* against + *point* point.] *Her.* Said of two chevrons in one escutcheon when they meet in the points.

[a. OF. *contrepoids*, f. *contre* + *poids*, *poids* = L. *penum* weight.]

1. A weight which balances another weight, or establishes equilibrium against a force.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* That which serves as a counterbalance or set-off ME.

3. The state of being balanced; equilibrium 1591.

Also *fig.*

1. These are of the same weight, and therefore a counterpoise to each other SHERATON.

2. Their Second Nobles are a Counterpoise to the Higher Nobility, that they grow not too Potent BACON.

3. The pendulous round Earth, with ballast Air in c. Murr.

[ME. *contrepeser*, *-peser*, a. OF. *contrepeser*, assim. to the *sb.* with *-peser*.]

1. *trans.* To balance by a weight on the opposite side or acting in opposition, to counterbalance 1566.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To balance in power, quality, or effect ME.

13. *intr.* To be equiponderant (to, with, against) -1561.

applied to dances in which a number of couples stand up face to face in two long lines, as in the *Sir Roger de Coverley*; -folk, companions; rustic; -house, a house in the c.; a c.-seat; c. party (Politics). a party which advocates the interests and claims of the c. against the court, etc.; or later of c. against town; c.-people = country-folk; -seat, the residence of a c. gentleman or nobleman; a c.-house; -side, a country; the inhabitants of a tract of c.; c. town, a small town which forms the centre of a rural district, as dist. from a manufacturing town, etc.

Countryman (kō'vrimān). ME. 1. A native or inhabitant of a country or district. Often in comb. 2. A man of one's own country; usu. with possessive ME. 3. One who lives in the country; a husbandman 1577. 4. A disease which said no Countrymen but English 1708. 5. I am Welch you know, good Countryman SHAKES. So Country-woman.

Countship (kō'nt[ī]p) 1703. [f. COUNT sb. + -SHIP.] The office, dignity, domain, or jurisdiction of a count. How his C. sulked BROWNING

County (kō'nti). ME. [a. AF. *comitatus*, later *comitatus* = mod. F. *comité*; -L. *comitatus*, f. *comes*, *comitem* COUNT; cf. *ducatus* DUCHY from *dux* DUKE.] 1. The domain of a (foreign) count -1665. 2. One of the territorial divisions of Great Britain and Ireland, forming an important unit for administrative, judicial, and political purposes. Cf. SHIRE, ME. In the United States, the political and administrative division next below the state 1863. 3. Eng. Hist. The shire-moot, shire-court, County-court ME. 4. The people of a county collectively; the county gentry or county families collectively 1647. 5. attrib. Of a (or the) county; belonging or pertaining to a county 1656.

1. **County palatine**: orig. the dominion of a count or earl palatine; in England, a c. of which the earl or lord had originally royal privileges, with exclusive civil and criminal jurisdiction. The counties palatine are now *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*. 2. Of counties FREEMAN 3. Shires which have and use their Counties to be holden every six weeks Act 2-3 Edw. 1, c. 25

Comb. c. **borough** = *county corporate* (see CORPORA RE p. 4); c. **commissioner**, (a) a justice of the peace on the commission of a c., (b) in U.S., an elected administrative officer in many counties; c. **council**, a council which conducts the affairs of a c.; c. **court**, orig. = County 1; 3. *town*, a local judicial court for civil actions; hence **County-court** v. *colleg.* to sue in the county court; c. **family**, a family belonging to the nobility or gentry, having estates and a seat in the c.; c. **sessions**, the quarter sessions for a c.; c. **town**, the chief town of a c., formerly called *shire-town*.

†**County 2**. 1550. [app. ad. AF. *comitatus*, or OF. and *lt. comitatus*] = COUNT sb. 2 -1848.

Coup (kōp), sb. 1. Now only Sc. ME. [a. OF. *coup*, *cop*, *colp* blow, and from the vb. (COUP v. 3).] 1. = COPE sb. 2 -1535. 2. A fall, upset 1535. 3. A fault by which a coal-seam is tilted up 1795. 4. The act of tilting rubbish from a cart, etc.; also the right to do this 1887.

Coup, coup (kōp), sb. 2. Now dial. 1582 [perh. same as COOP sb. 1] A cart or wagon with closed sides and ends, for carting dung, lime, etc.; the load of such a cart. Comb. c. cart (in same sense); also a cart with a body which can be tilted.

†**Coup** (kōp), sb. 3. [F. *coup* (ku) :-OF. *colp*, *cop* :-late L. *colpus*, *colapus*, for L. *colaphus*, a Gr. *κόλαφος* cuff, buffet. Naturalized in ME. in a lit. sense (see COUP sb. 1); reintroduced in 18th c. in a fig. sense as Fr.] 1. A blow (that one sustains) (rare) 1793. 2. A stroke, a move (that one makes); a 'hit' 1791 3. Billiards. The act of hitting a ball without its first striking another ball 1770. 4. Among N. American Indians: A successful stroke; esp. one that captures the weapon or horse of an enemy 1876

Phrases. *Coup d'état* (kudə'tat) [F. *état* state]: a sudden and decisive stroke of state policy; spec. a change in the government carried out violently or illegally by the ruling power. *Coup de grâce* (kudə'grās) (lit. stroke of grace): a blow by which one condemned or mortally hurt is put out of his misery; hence fig. a finishing stroke. *Coup de main* (kudə'mān) (lit. stroke of hand): a sudden and vigorous attack, for the purpose of instantaneously capturing a position. (Stoquereler); also *transf.* *Coup d'œil* (kudə'œil) [F. *œil* eye]: (a) A comprehensive glance; a view as it strikes the eye at a glance. (b) *Mil.* The action or faculty of rapidly taking a general view

of a position, and estimating its advantages and disadvantages. †*Coup de soleil* (kudə'solei) [F. *soleil* sun]: a sunstroke. *Coup de théâtre* (kudə'teatr) a theatrical bit; a sensational turn or action in a play; also *transf.*

Coup, coup (kōp), v. 1. Sc. and n. dial. ME. [a. ON. *kappa* to buy, barter; see CHEAP v. and COPE v. 3.] 1. To buy, also fig. (ME. only). 2. To exchange, barter 1610. Hence **Couper, couper**, one who buys and sells.

Coup, coupe (kōp), v. 2. ME. [a. F. *couper*; in pa. pple.] (ME. only). 1. To cut, slash. (Only clean (opp. to *crased*, *slipped*): said esp. of the ordinary (e.g. a cross) having the extremities cut off.

Coup (kōp), v. 3. Sc. ME. [prob. same as COPE v. 2.] 1. *intr.* To strike; to come to blows. (ME. only). 2. *trans.* To overturn, upset, tilt 1572. 3. *intr.* To tumble over; to capsize 1785. †**Coupe** (kōp), a. 1572. [F., pa. pple. of *couper*.] *Her.* = Couped (see COUP v. 2).

†**Coupe** (kōp), sb. 1834. [F.; see prec.] 1. A short four-wheeled close carriage with an inside seat for two, and an outside seat for the a continental *diligence* 1834; also, an end compartment in a railway carriage, seated on one side only 1853. 2. A closed motor car, usually a two-seater 1912. 3. *Dancing*. = COUPER, q.v.

Coupee (kōp), sb. 1873. [ad. F. *coupe* in same sense.] A dance step, in which the dancer rests on one foot and passes the other forward or backward, making a sort of salutation; hence, occas., a bow made while advancing.

Why shall a man practise *coupees*, who only means to walk 1757. Hence *Coupee* v. *intr.* to make this movement.

†**Coupe-gorge** (kōp'gɔʁʒ). ME. [F.; = cut-throat.] 1. A cut-throat (ME. only). 2. *Mil.* Any position so disadvantageous that troops occupying it must either surrender or be cut to pieces. Also fig.

Couple (kōp'l), sb. ME. [a. OF. *cople*, *couple*, later *couple* -L. *copula*; see COPULA.] 1. That which unites two; esp. a brace or leash for hounds, etc. 2. Coupling in matrimony; the bond of wedlock; sexual union -1511. 3. Two of the same sort taken together; a pair, a brace; often loosely = two. (The pl. after a numeral is often *couple*.) ME. 4. A pair of opposite sexes; e.g. a wedded or engaged pair of a pair of rafters, that meet at the top, and are fixed at the bottom by a tie; a principal rafter, a chevron ME. 7. = COUPLET 1 (rare) -1589. 7. *Dynamics*. A pair of equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions, tending to produce a motion of rotation 1855. 8. *Electr.* A pair of connected plates of different metals, used for creating either a galvanic or a thermoelectric current 1863.

1. Another company of houndes .had their *couples* cast off 1502. *transf.* and fig. To go, hunt, run in arant knaves as any in Messina *Much Ado* iii. v. 34. Coules GUILLIAM. 4. A very loving C. STEELE. I stood two c. above her 1750.

Couple (kōp'l), v. ME. [a. OF. *copler*, *cupler*, later *coupler*, f. *couple*; cf. L. *copulare*.] 1. *trans.* To fasten (dogs) together in pairs. 2. *gen.* To fasten or link together (prop. in pairs); to join or connect in any way ME. 3. To join in wedlock or sexual union -1754. 4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To pair ME. 5. To associate in pairs (*trans.* and *intr.*) ME.

1. C. Clowder with the deepe-mouth'd brach *Tam. Shr.* Ind. i. 18. 2. Wo that joyne hous to hous, and feed to feed *completh Wyck* I. v. 6. To c. rhimes *Pom.* trucke together 1874. 3. The Vicar of the next village bath promis'd to... c. vs A.Y.L. iii. iii. 45. 4. 145. Hence *Coupled* *gk.* a. tied, linked, or associated together in pairs, as c. columns, windows; *Her.* = CONJOINED.

†**Couple-beggar**. 1702. [f. COUPLE v. 3.] A disreputable priest who made it his business to couple beggars (see COUPLE v. 3) -1744.

Couple-close. 1572. [app. f. F. *couple* + close closed, shut.] 1. *Her.* A diminutive of the chevron, having one-fourth of its breadth,

borne in couples, and usually cotising a chevron 2. A pair of rafters or couples in a roof. (See COUPLE sb.) 1849.

†**Complement** (kōp'l'mēnt). 1548. [a. OF. see COUPLE v. and -MENT.] 1. Union of pairs -1670. 2. A couple -1816.

Coupler (kōp'lər). 1552 [f. COUPLE v.] 1. One that couples. 2. A thing that couples. spec. a. In an organ; A contrivance for connecting two manuals, or a manual with the pedals, or two keys an octave apart on the same keyboard 1668. b. The ring which slips upon the handle of a pair of tongs or a nipping-tool 1874. So *Coupler* (rare), a female c.; a bawd.

Couplet (kōp'lət). 1580. [a. F., dim. of *couple*.] 1. A pair of successive lines of verse, esp. when rhiming with each other. 2. *gen.* A pair or couple 1601. 3. *Archit.* A window of two lights 1844. 4. *Mus.* Two equal notes inserted in a passage of triple rhythm and made to occupy the time of three 1876. Also attrib. 1. He [Chaucer] introduces a new metre, now famous as 'the heroic c.' SEAT. 2. Weel whisper are a c. or two of most sage sawes *Twel. N. iii. iv. 112.*

Coupling (kōp'lɪŋ), sb. ME. [f. COUPLE v. + -ING.] 1. Joining in couples; see the vb. 2. Sexual union ME. 3. *coner.* Anything that couples 1549. 4. = COUPLE sb. 1. -1695. 7. = COUPLE sb. 5. -1611. 6. In *Machinery*, etc. The name of various contrivances for connecting parts of constructions or machinery, esp. in order to transmit motion; e.g. box c., clutch c., etc. 7. Of a dog, etc.: 'The space between the tops of the shoulder-blades and tops of the hip-joints or huckle-bones' (V. Shaw).

Comb. c. **box**, a metal box joining the ends of two shafts, so that they may revolve together; **chain**, the chain which couples railway carriages, trucks, etc.; **pin**, a pin used for coupling railway carriages, etc.; **pole**, the pole connecting the fore and hind gear of a wagon; **reins**, the reins that couple a pair of horses together; **rod**, the rod that couples the wheels of some locomotive engines.

Coupon (kōp'ən), sb. 1864. [a. F. *coupon*, in OF. *colpon*, *copon* piece cut off, whence the earlier Eng. *CULPON*.] A separable certificate, of which a series are attached to, and form part of, certain principal certificates, in order that they may be severally detached and given up as required. b. A party leader's recommendation to a political candidate 1918.

The coupons for interest annexed to any debenture shall also pass by delivery Act 37-8 *Vict. c. 3* § 5. The (railway) tickets are... in the shape of small books of coupons *Cook's Excursionist*.

†**Coupure** (kōp'ur), 1710. [a. F., f. *couper* to cut.] *Mil.* A ditch or trench; esp. one dug by the besieged for purposes of defence. *Forliss*. A passage cut through the glacis in the re-entrant angle of the covered way.

Courage (kō'redʒ), sb. [ME. *corage*, a. OF. *corage*, *carage*, later *courage*, repr. a L. type **coracium*, f. *cor* heart. See -AGE.] 1. Spirit, mind, disposition, nature -1659. 2. Applied to a person -1647. 3. What is in one's mind or thoughts; purpose; inclination -1626. 4. Spirit, lustiness, vigour; also fig. -1705. 7b. Wrath; c. Pride; d. Confidence. -1668. 4. That quality of mind which shows itself in facing danger without fear; bravery, valour ME.

1. Srale fowles maken melodie... So priketh hem nature in here *courages* CHAUCER. 2. I'de such a c. to do him good *Timon* iii. iii. 24. 4. What man, *courage* *Mult. P. L. i. 108*. Phr. *Dutch c.* bravery induced by drinking (*collog.*). Hence *Couraged* a. having c. *Courageless* a. without c.

†**Courage**, v. 1470. [f. prec. sb.] = ENCOURAGE -1614.

Courageous (kō'rədʒəs), a. ME. [a. AF. *courageous*, OF. *courageus*, later *courageux*, f. *courage* COURAGE.] 1. Having courage; brave, fearless, valiant. 2. Eager (to do something) -1450. 3. Lively, lusty, vigorous -1577. 1. Bee that strong, and very c. *Josh. i. 7*. Hence *Courageously* adv., *ness*.

Courant, a. and sb. 1601. [a. F.; -L. *currens*.] *adj.* Running; in *Her.* applied to figures of animals represented as running 1727 *frd.* A running-string. HOLLAND.

Courant (kō'rənt), sb. 1621 [a. F. *courant* runner.] 1. An express -1727. 2. A paper containing news. (Now only in names of newspapers.) 1621.

o (Ger. Köln). o (Fr. peu). u (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. d'une). v (carl). v (ēv) (there). z (z) (rein). z (Fr. faire). z (fir, fern, earth).

Courant, *sb.*; see COURANTE.

Courante, **courant** (*kurānt*, *kurant*). 1586. [a. F.; *lit.* running (dance), *f. courir* to run. Cf. CORANTO.] 1. A dance characterized by a running or gliding step. 2. *Mus.* The tune used for accompanying this dance, or a similar tune 1597.

|| **Courap** (*kūr-āp*). 1706. [ad. west. Ind. *kurap* a kind of herpes.] Name given in India to catenous diseases attended with itching and eruptions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Courbaril (*kūr-baril*). 1553. [Native Amer.] The West Indian Locust-tree; also its resin (called also ANIK).

Courbash; see KOURBASH.

+**Courbe**, *a. ME.* [a. F. *:-L. curvus* bent.] Bent, crooked *-1579*.

Her necke is short her shoulders e. GOWER. So

+**Courbe** *sb.* See CURB *sb.*

|| **Courbe**, **courb**, *v. ME.* [a. F. *courber* *:-L. curvare*; see CURVE *v.*, and CURB *v.*] *intr.* To curve, bend, bow *-1602*. Also *trans.*

I courbed on my knees and cryed hir of grace LANG.

|| **Courbette** (*kūr-bet*). 1648. [F.] = CURVET.

Courche, **Courchie**, *obs. fr. CURCH.*

Courier (*kūr-ier*, *kūr-riar*). [ME. *courier*, *currier*; *ult.* late *L. currator*; also *currier*, *F. courier*, in med. *L. currarius*; both *f. L. currere*.]

1. A running messenger; one sent in haste. 2. *Mil.* A light horseman acting as scout or skirmisher. Cf. AVANT-COURIER *-1603*.

3. A travelling servant, having the duty of making all the arrangements connected with the journey *-1770*.

4. A title of newspapers *-1796*.

5. Ho delayed his letter to a courier CUNTER.

|| **Courlan** (*kūr-lan*). [Fr.; ad. S. Amer.] A S. Amer. bird of the genus *Aramus*, related to the Rails. (Dicts.)

Course (*kōrs*), *sb. ME.* [a. F. *cours* = *It. corso* *:-L. currere*; also a. F. *course* = *It. corsa*, a fem. form. The two forms are not distinguishable from 15th c.] 1. The action of running; a run, a gallop *-1587*.

2. Onward movement in a particular path *ME.* 3. A race (*arch.*) 1489.

4. Violent motion; impetus. (*ME. only.*) 5.

The charge of combatants in battle or tournament; onset; encounter (*Hist.*) *ME.* 6. A raid *-1678*.

7. The action or practice of coursing (see *COURSE v.*) *ME.* 8. Running (of liquids); flow, flux *-1665*.

9. Faculty of running, flowing, passing current, etc. *ME.*; currency (of money, etc.) *-1510*.

10. The line, path, or way, along which anything runs or travels *ME.* 11.

(*Naut.*) The direction in which, or point of the compass towards which, a ship sails 1553; *pl.* points of the compass *-1610*.

12. *fig.* The continuous process (of time), succession (of events), progress onward or through successive stages *ME.* 13.

Habitual or ordinary manner of procedure; way, custom, practice *ME.* 14. A line of (personal) action, way of acting 1593.

15. A planned series of actions or proceedings: as of diet, etc. 1605.

16. Each of the successive parts or members of a series *ME.* 17. *pl.* The menses 1593.

18. A row, range, or layer; *spec. in Building*, a continuous layer of stones, brick, or timber, of the same height throughout, in a wall, the face of a building, etc.; also, a row of slates, tiles, or shingles 1624.

19. *in Mining*, a layer or lode of ore, etc. 1778.

20. (One's) turn *-1665*, one of several sets of persons appointed to serve in their turn 1535.

21. *Naut.* Each of the sails attached to the lower yards of a ship, now *esp.* the fore-sail (*fore-c.*) and main-sail (*main-c.*) 1515.

22. To slacken one's *c.* JOHNSON. 23. We ran our *c.* my charger fell SCOTT. 24. Pray for us that the word of the Lord may have free *c.* *Thess.* ii. 1. 25. The *c.* of a ship 1605, of the Adige 1737.

The round *c.* at Newmarket 1766. 26. We set to work *c.* south and by East *EDEN*. Set her two courses off to Sea againe, lay her off *Tenip.* i. 1. 53.

27. The yeave bath runne his *c.* 1576. 28. *Phr. C. of nature*, the natural order *C. of Exchange*, see EXCHANGE *sb.*

The law must take its *c.* JUNIUS. 29. Our wisest *c.* DISRAEL. Legal and moderate courses MACAULAY. 30. Evil courses 1664.

31. A *c.* of study and exercise GRAYSON. A long *c.* of centuries 1863. The four-field *c.* Norfolk *c.* 1844.

32. A dinner of many courses O. W. HOLMES. A severe *c.* of the gout H. WALPOLE. Beate-like I must fight the *c.* *fr.* the successive attacks of dogs, a cer-

tain number at a time! *Macb.* v. vii. 2. 33. A certain priest, named Zacharias, of the *c.* of Abis *LEAKE* i. 3. Prepositional Phrases. *In course*, *fr.* *In turn*. *b.* In the regular order. *c.* Naturally; *fr.* *of a.* (Now vulgar) *In course of*; in process of. *Of course*, *a.* *adjectival*. Customary; natural, to be expected *b.* *adv.* In ordinary or due course. *c.* Hence. Naturally; obviously.

Course (*kōrs*), *v.* 1466. [*f. COURSE sb.* in various senses.] 1. To hunt (game) with hounds; *spec.* to hunt (hares) with greyhounds, by sight 1550. Also *absol.* 2. *trans.* To chase, pursue 1586. 3. To persecute *-1600*. 4. To chase with blows; hence, to thrash *-1611*. 5. *intr.* To run, to run as in a race, to career; also *trans.* of liquids, etc. 1533; *fig.* *-1734*. Also *trans.* To run over or along 1789. 6. *intr.* To steer or direct one's course 1555. 7. *intr.* To run a course (see *COURSE sb.*) SPENSER. 8. *trans.* To exercise in running 1568.

9. The big round tears *Cours'd* one another downe his innocent nose in piteous chase A. P. L. ii. 1. 39. 10. Coursing like a colt across for lawns W. LIVING. In thoughtless gaiety I coursed the plain WOODSW. 11. The greyhound ye desired to *c.* WOLCOTT.

Coursed (*kōrs*), *pp. a.* 1740. 1. [*f. the vb.*] Chased, *spec.* as a hare by greyhounds. 2. [*f. the sb.*] Of masonry: Laid in courses 1861.

Courser (*kō-sar*), *ME.* [orig. repr. OF. *coursier*; later, prob. *f. COURSE v.* or *sb.*] 1. One who or a dog which courses (see *COURSE v.*) 1600. 2. *Oxford Univ.* A disputant in the schools *-1688*. 3. A building stone used in forming a course 1885.

Courser (*kō-sar*), *ME.* [a. F. *coursier* *:-L. type *currarius*, *f. currus*; see *COURSE*.] 1. *cr.* 5. A charger (see *COURSE sb.* 5); since 17th c.: A racer. Now *poet.* or *rhet.* 2. A stallion. Now *fr.* 1483.

3. A thousand courses faster than the wind YOUNG. **Courser** (*kō-sar*), 1766. [ad. *L. currus*, *currum*, used subst.] *Zool.* A bird of the genus *Cursorius*, noted for swift running; esp. *C. ibellianus*.

Coursey, *Je*, var. of COURSY.

Coursing (*kō-sing*), *vb.* *sb.* 1538. [*f. COURSE v.* + *-ING* 1.] 1. The action of *COURSE v.* 1568. 2. *spec.* The sport of chasing hares, etc. with greyhounds, by sight 1558. 3. *Oxford Univ.* The opposing of a thesis in the schools *-1683*.

+**Coursy**, *-sey*. Also *-sie*. 1611. [a. obs. *F. cours*, *cours* = *It. corso*, *f. corso* *COURSE*.] A raised passage from prow to poop of a galley over the rowing benches *-1693*.

Court (*kōrt*), *sb.* 1. OE. [Early *ME. court*, *court*, a. OF. *cort*, *cort*, later *court* (from 15th c. *cort*) *:-L. cohortem*, *cortem* *court*, yard, etc. Assoc. early w. *L. curia* (see III. and IV.).]

1. A clear space enclosed by walls or surrounded by buildings; a yard, a court-yard. Also, a section of the area of a museum, or the like. At Cambridge, a college quadrangle. *ME.* 2. A large building or set of buildings standing in a court-yard; a large house or castle. In early times = BURY. *-1887*.

3. In a town: A confined space opening off a street, and built around with houses 1687. 4. An enclosed quadrangular area, uncovered or covered, with a smooth level floor, for playing tennis, rackets, or fives; the plot of ground marked out for lawn-tennis, also each subdivision of such a plot 1519.

5. Either, stood in the inner *c.* of the king's house *Essex* v. 1. My scale fainteth for the court, of the Lord is the enclosure constituting the temple area round the sanctuary on Mount Moriah *Is.* lxxiv. 2. This Nuiwell *C.* (which signifies a Mansion-house in a Seignory) Risbon.

II. 1. The place where a sovereign (or high dignitary) resides and holds state, attended by his retinue *ME.* 2. The establishment and surroundings of a sovereign with his councillors and retinue *ME.* 3. Without article (*at a*, *to a*, etc.), including place, persons, and proceedings. Cf. *at church*, etc. *ME.* 3. The body of courtiers collectively. (Construed as *pl.*) *ME.* 4. The sovereign with his ministers and councillors. (Construed as *sing.*) *ME.*

5. In Courts and Palaces, also Reigns *MULT. P. L.* 1. 497. 2. When the *C.* lay at Windsor *Merry W.* ii. 1. 52. The court's a school, indeed *Beaucl.* & *Fl.* 4. The affairs of the French *c.* 1632.

III. An assembly held by the sovereign at his residence *OL.*

Arthur. Held *c.* at old Caedon upon Ush *TENNISON*.

IV. A court of judicature, of law, or of administration. 1. Applied to Parliament. Cf. *Sp. Cortes*, 1450. 2. An assembly of judges or other persons legally appointed and acting as a tribunal to hear and determine any cause, civil, ecclesiastical, military, or naval *ME.*

Justice was formerly administered by judges who followed the king as officers of his court; hence the title *King's Courts* (*curia regis*).

3. The place, hall, or chamber in which justice is administered *ME.* 4. Without article (*at a*, *into*, *out of a*, etc.), including place and proceedings *ME.* 5. A session of a judicial assembly *ME.* 6. An assembly of the qualified members of a company or corporation, or of the council thereof 1527. 7. Homage such as is offered at court; attention or courtship to one whose favour is sought: in *phr.* *to make or pay (one's) c. to = COURT v.* 2, 3, 1590.

8. A Prayer for the High *C.* of Parliament *2d. Cont. Prayer*. 9. *Supreme C.* the highest *c.* of a country or state. *C. of record*: one where the acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled in parchment for a perpetual memorial (Blackstone). *C. of Admiralty*, *Archb.*, *Chancery*, *Common Pleas*, *Excheq.*, *Privy*, etc. see these words. *C. of Claims*: a *c.* in which claims are adjudicated on; in U.S., a *c.* sitting at Washington for the investigation of claims against the government. *C. of Conscience* or of Requests: a small debt *c.* *c.* of conscience (*fig.*), conscience as a moral tribunal. 10. Go one and call the few into the *C. March*, *V.* i. 1. 2. b. The case was settled out of *c.* (*poet.*). *Phr.* Out of *c.* said of a plaintiff who has forfeited his claim to be heard; now mostly *fig.* 6. Flatter me, make thy *c.*, and say it did DAVEN.

V. *attrib.* a. Of or belonging to a royal court 1538. b. Of or belonging to a court of law 1571.

Comb.: *c.-almanac*, an annual hand-book of royal families and their courts; *-calendar* = *court-almanac*; *-card*, var. of *COURT-CARD*, *q. v.*; *-picture-card*, *c.* circular, a daily record of the doings of the *C.*, published in the newspapers; *-craft*, the art required or practised at *c.*; *-day*, a day on which a *c.* (legal, royal, etc.) is held; *-dool*, *-jester*, a jester kept for the amusement of a prince and his *c.*; *-guide*, a directory containing the names and addresses of the nobility and gentry; *-hand*, the handwriting in use in the English law-courts from the 16th c. to 1731.

-lands, 'dominus or lands kept in the lord's hands to serve his family' (Wharton); *-man*, a courtier, *fr.* marshal, the marshal of a prince's household; *-newsman*, a person appointed to furnish news of the doings of the *C.*; *-party*, a party which advocates the interests of the *C.*; *-room*, a room in which a *c.* is regularly held; *-suit*, (a) a suit preferred at *C.*; (b) a suit worn at *C.*, a dress, *-sword*, a light sword worn as part of a man's dress.

Hence *Courtless* *a.* without a *c.*, without courtliness. *Courtlike*. *Courtlike*, *court-like* *a.* *Courting*.

+**Court**, *sb.* 2 1576. Some kind of cart *-1703*.

Court (*kōrt*), *v.* 1515. [*f. COURT sb.*; cf. *COURTESAN*.] 1. *intr.* To be or reside at court *-1526*. 2. *trans.* To pay courteous attention to 1550. 3. To pay amorous attention to, woo (with a view to marriage). (Now *homely*, also *poet.*) 1580. *absol.* 1597. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 4. To entice into, to, *fr.* *out of*, etc. 1602. 5. To seek to win or attract, to affect (a thing) 1571.

6. To flatter kings, or the great GOWSON. 3 *absol.* See how they kiss and c. *Tenn. S.* ii. 1. 27. *fr.* Their broad sheets c. the bright MORNING. 7. Sylla never courted popularity FRODO. Hence *Courter*, one who courts.

|| **Courtage** (*kōrt-āg*, *kōrt-āg*). 1835. [*f. L. curare* to take charge of] = BROKERAGE. So || **Courtage**.

Court-baron. 1549. [a. AF. *court baron*, earlier *court de baroun*.] The assembly of the freehold tenants of a manor under the presidency of the lord or his steward.

Court Christian; see CHRISTIAN *a.*

+**Court-cupboard**. 1592. A moveable cabinet used to display plate, etc. *-1821*.

Court-customary; = CUSTOMARY *court*

Court-dress. 1797. The dress worn by those who attend at Court, and on other state occasions. So +**Court-dresser**.

Courteous (*kōrtyas*, *kōrtyas*), *a. ME.* [a. OF. *cortis*, *cortis* (later *courtois*).] 1. Having such manners as befit the court of a prince; graciously polite and respectful in dealing with others; kind and complaisant. 2. As a formula of address; orig. to superiors = GRACIOUS (*arch.*) *ME.* Also *trans.*

x (man). *a* (pass). *au* (land). *v* (am). *g* (Fr. chef). *o* (ever). *ai* (I, eye). *e* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (is). *s* (Psyche). *q* (what). *p* (grat).

A good man ge u o and vil au C ov
ansf th d he A L 75
He Courteously *adv* ness
†Courtier ME app a MDu *ho e p.e.*
cf. PEA *cou.*] A short coat of coarse material
-1483.

Agayyeman Hehaddey *omac. of giene* CHAUCER
†Courtisan, -zan, *sb.* and *a.* ME. [a. F.
courtisan, ad. It. *cortigiano* a courtier.] *sb.*
One attached to the court of a prince -1587
adv. The court language [of Italy] -1601.

Courtisan, -zan² (kō'itizən, kō'it-).
1549. [a. F. *courtisane*, ad. It. *cortigiana* 'a
strumpet', orig. woman attached to the court.
Now usually kō'it-.] A court-mistress; a prostitu-
te. (Somewhat euphemistic.)

Your whore is for every rascal, but your Courtisan
is for your Courtier 1607.

Courtesy (kō'itēz, kō'it-), *sb.* ME. [a. OF.
cour-, cortesia (later *courtoisie*) = It. *cortesia*, from
cortis COURTEOUS. Now usually kō'it-, exc. in
sense 4.] 1. Courteous behaviour; graceful
politeness or consideration in intercourse with
others; courteous disposition. 2. *Of, by* (†*adv.*)
c.; by favour or indulgence 1537. 3. *Law.* A
tenure by which a husband, after his wife's
death, holds certain kinds of property which
she has inherited. More fully called *Courtesy*
(*Courtesy of England* or *of Scotland*). 1523. 4.
(with *pl.*) A courteous act or expression 1450
75. The customary expression of respect by ac-
tion or gesture, *esp.* to a superior -1645. 6. =
CURTSY *sb.* 3 -1637. 7. = CURTSY *sb.* 4. -1627.
1. A Knight ther was... he loved chivalrie, Trouthe
and honour *freedom* and *courtesie* CHAUCER. *Courtesie*
grows in court, news in the cite G. HURBERT. 2. *C.*
taille. a title of no legal validity given by social
custom; e.g. the prefix of *Honourable* to the names
of the children of Viscounts and Barons. 3. No man
shall be tenant by the *courtesie* of Land, without his
wife have possession in deed 1531. 4. That *courtesie*
with like kindness to repay *Gracious*. 5. The El-
phant hath *joyntz*, but none for *courtesie* SHAKS.
Hence *Courtesy* *v.* to treat with c.; *intr.* to
make a curtsy.

Court-house. 1483. 1. A building in which
courts of law are held. 2. A manorial dwelling
(*South of Eng.*). 3. U.S. = County seat (see
COUNTY) 1856.

Courtier (kō'itiz), ME. [app. f. (ult.) F.
cortoyer to be at the court.] 1. One who fre-
quents the court of a sovereign; an attendant
at court. Also *transf.* 72. A wooer -1766
1. Reynard the foxe is now *quayrer* and a courtier
CAXTON. *Falao* is the cringing Courtier's plighted
word GAY. 2. Courtiers of beautifuls *freedom* *Ant.*
& *Cl* n. v. 17. Hence *Courtierism*, the practice
or quality of a c. *Courtierly* *a.* *Courtiership*.
†*Courtierly*, the manners of a c., or of courtiers as a
body B. JONS.

Courtleet. 1588 [See LEET] A court of
record held periodically in a hundred, lordship,
or manor, before the lord or his steward, and
attended by the residents of the district.
(Practically superseded.)

Courtly (kō'utli), *a.* 1450. [f. COURT *sb.* 1]
†1. Of or pertaining to the Court -1786. 2.
Having the manners or breeding befitting the
Court; polished. of a high-bred courtier 1450.
3. Of things: elegant, refined 1535. 4. Given
to flattery; subservient to the Court 1607.
1. In C. company *See* VI, i 27. 2. The French
are passing c. *form*. 3. You have too C a wit for me
A. Y. L. III. ii. 72. 4. Truth sometimes escapes from
the most c. pens H. WALSLEY. Hence *Courtliness*.
So *Courtly adv.*

†Court-mantle. ME. [f. OF. *cort, cort*,
now *court* short + MANTLE] One who wears
a short cloak. (Surname of Henry II.) -1677

Court martial, *sb.* PL courts martial.
1571. (orig. *martial court*, see MARTIAL.)
A judicial court, consisting of military or naval
officers, for the trial of military or naval offences,
or the administration of martial law.

Drumhead court-martial a court-martial sum-
moned round an upturned drum, for summary treat-
ment of offenders during military operations.

Hence Court-martial *v. colloq.* to try by court
martial.

†Courtroll. 1568. [f. COURT + ROLL] A
courtier. (*contempt.*) -1658

†Court of guard. 1590. A perversion of
CORPS DE GARDE, *q. v.* -1810.

Court-plaster. 1772. [So called from being
used for the black patches formerly worn by

ad es a Co] Stuck ng p as e made of s lk
coated w h s ng a

Courtroll. 1461. *Law.* Theroll kept in con-
nexion with a manorial court, a copy of which
constitutes the tenant's title to his holding.

Courtship (kō'ut,ship). 1588. [f. COURT
sb. 1 + SHIP] 1. Courtliness of manners -1673,
courtship -1719. 2. The state befitting a
court or courtier -1639. 3. Office or position
at court -1659. 4. Court-craft; flattery, etc.
-1734. 5. The paying of court or courteous
attentions -1729. 6. The paying of court to a
woman with a view to marriage; courting 1596.
Also *transf.* and *fig.* 7. *fig.* Endeavour to win
over 1727.

1. L. L. L. v. 3. 363. 2. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 34. 5.
His C. to the common people *Rich.* II. i. iv. 22. 6.
C., and such faire ostents of love *Mersch.* V. ii. viii. 44.
Hence †Courtshipment = COURTSHIP 4. Lovelace.

Court-yard, courtyard. 1552. An open
area surrounded by walls or buildings within
the precincts of a large house, castle, etc.

†Couscous¹, coussoussou (ku'skus, -kusu).
1600. [a. F. *couscous*, f. (ult.) Arab *hasbasa*
to pound] An African dish made of flour granu-
lated, and cooked by steaming over the vapour
of broth or meat.

†Couscous² (ku'skus). 1839. [Fr. form of
native word.] A marsupial quadruped, the
Spotted Phalanger of the Moluccas (*Cuscus*
maculatus).

Cousin (kō'zin), *sb.* ME. [a. F. -L. *con-*
sobrinus cousin by the mother's side. In ME.
often repr. L. *consanguineus*.] 1. A collateral
relative more distant than a brother or sister,
a relative -1748. 2. In legal language formerly
= the next of kin, or the person to whom one
is next of kin. (Here = L. *consanguineus*)
-1642. 3. *spec.* The son or daughter of an uncle
or aunt; = *own, first, or full c.*, C. GERMAN
(The strict modern sense.) ME. Also *fig.* 3.
Used as a term of address by a sovereign or
another sovereign, or a nobleman of the same
country (in royal writs, etc., of earls and peers
of higher rank); also familiarly, *esp.* in Corn-
wall ME. 74. *cant.* A trull. So C. *Beity*. -1863
1. How now brother, where is my cosen your son
Bluck *Ado* i il 2. 2. *Phr.* *First, second c.*, etc.
expressing the relationship of persons descended the
same number of steps in distinct lines from a common
ancestor; thus the children of *first cousins* are *second*
cousins to each other; and so on. 3. Our brother and
c. the King of Scots *Edw. IV* in *Ellis* C. of *Exeter*
2 *Hen. VI*, iv. viii. 34. C. Jacky from Redruth 1880.
Phrases. To call *cousins*; to claim kinship (*with*).
†To make a c. *cf.* to beguile. (See COZEN *v.*)
Hence †*Cousin v. rare*, to call c., claim kinship
with. †*Cousinage*, *cousinhood*. *Cousiness*,
a female C. *Cousinhood*, *cousins* or kinsfolk collec-
tively; the relation of being a c. or cousins. *Cousinly*
a. and *adv.* *Cousinred*, *cousinship*, relationship.
Scott. *Cousinary*, a body of kinsfolk. *Cousin-*
ship, *cousinhood*; the action proper to a c.

Cousin-german. Pl *cousins-german*,
†*cousin-germans*, orig. *s-s.* ME. [a. F. *cousin*
germain; see GERMAN *a.*] = COUSIN *sb.* 2.
(Now legal or techn.) Also *fig.*
†*Cousin-german* (once) *renewed*. - 'first cousin
once removed', i. e. first cousin's child or vice versa.
†*Cousinnet* (kus'inet, or as F. *kus'ing*). 1876
[F. dim. of *cousin* cushion.] *Archit.* a. 'A stone
placed upon the impost of a pier for receiving
the first store of an arch' b. 'The part of the
Ionic capital between the abacus and quarter
round, which serves to form the volute.' GWILT.
†*Couteau* (kuto). 1677. [F. -OF. *couteil*;
see next.] A large knife worn as a weapon.
Couteau de chasse (F.). a hunting-knife.
†*Couteil*. 1647. [a. OF. *coteil*, *couteil* = L.
cultellum knife.] 'A short knife or dagger in
use during the Middle Ages' (Fairholt) -1654

Couter, cooter (kū'ter), *slang*. 1846 [? f.
Danubian-Gipsy *cula* gold coin.] A sovereign.

Couth (kūp). Now *Sc.* [OE. *cūð*, pa. pple.
of the vb. *cennan* CAN.] 1. *pa. pple.* Known
-1613. 2. *adv.* Known; well-known, familiar
-1557. 3. Acquainted (*with, of, or dativ.*)
-1450. 4. Kind, agreeable. *Sc.* ME. 5. Snug;
cosy. *Sc.* 1749. Hence †*Couth adv.* clearly;
familiarly. *Cou this a Sc.* (in senses 4, 5).

Couth'e, obs. f. *could*, pa. t. of CAN *v.* 1

Coutil (kū'til). Also *coutelle*. -1116. 1853.

a. T. kat] qu...] A close-woven sort
of canvas, used in stay-making, etc.

†Covade (kō'vad), *sb.* 1865. [a. obs. F.; f.
couver to hatch] Tylor's name for the 'man
cubbed' attributed to some uncivilized races
and the customs according to which, on the birth
of a child, the man is put to bed, and treated
as if he were physically affected by the birth.

†Couve, cove, *v.* [a. F. *couver* = L. *culare*]
To incubate, hatch. HOLLAND. vars. †*Courvey*,
covie v.

Couvre-feu; see CURFEW.

Cove (kōv), *sb.* 1 [Com. Tent. -OTent
**kubon*.] 1. In OE.: A small chamber, cell,
etc. 2. A hollow in a rock; a cave, cavern, den
(*Sc.* and *n.*) OE. 3. A recess in the steep flank
of a mountain. In U.S. occas. = gap, pass.
1805. 4. A small bay, creek, or inlet 1590.
Also *transf.* 5. *Archit.* A concave arch or
vault; an arched moulding running along the
projecting member of a structure; *esp.* the con-
cave arch of a ceiling 1511.

3. It was a c., a huge recess That keeps till June,
December's snow Worsw. 4. We ran our vessel
into a little c. *De Fox.* *Conto* c-plane, a plane for
cutting coved surfaces.

Cove (kōv), *sb.* 2 *slang* (orig. *Thieves'*
cant). 1567. [?] A fellow, chap, customer;
occas. = BOSS.

There's a gentry c. here, Is the top of the shire
B. JONS.

Cove (kōv), *v.* 1631. [f. COVE *sb.* 1] 1.
intr. To shelter in a cove. 2. *trans.* To arch
or vault; *esp.* to arch (a ceiling) at its junction
with the wall 1756: to incline inwards (the sides
of a fireplace) 1838.

2. The mosques. are rounded into domes and coved
roofs H. SWINBURNE.

Cove, var. of COUVE *v.*; obs. f. COVEY.

Covellite, covellite (kō've-lait, -ait). 1850.
[f. *Covell*, an Italian mineralogist.] *Min.* A
naive indigo-blue sulphide of copper; often
called *blue* or *indigo copper*. var. *Covellinite*.

Coven, covin (kō'ven). *Sc.* 1500. [var. of
covenant CONVENT.] A gathering; *esp.* of witches;
cf. CONVENT.

†Co-venable, *a.* ME. [a. AF. and OF. *co-*
venable, early var. of *convenable*. Now CON-
VENABLE, *q. v.*] 1. Suitable -1628; consistent.
ME. only. 2. Of persons: Seemly, comely.
cf. proper. -1523.

1. Withouten c. cause 1400. Hence †*Co-venable-*
ness (*rare*). †*Covenableness*, fitness, an oppor-
tunity. †*Co-venably adv.*

†Co-venance. 1475. [a. OF. *covenant*, now
covenant; see CONVENANCE.] Agreement,
covenant, convention -1500.

Covenant (kō'venānt), *sb.* ME. [a. OF.
covenant, later *covenant*, *sb.* use of *adj.*, orig.
pr. pple. of *convenir* to agree.] 1. A mutual
agreement between two or more persons to do
or refrain from doing certain acts; sometimes,
the undertaking of one of the parties. (Now
mainly legal or theological.) 2. A vow.
CHAUCER. 73. Each of the terms of an agree-
ment -1614. 4. *Law.* A formal agreement; *esp.*
in Eng. Law, a promise or contract under seal
ME.; a particular clause of such a contract
1611. 5. The matter agreed upon, undertaken,
or promised, as covenanted duty, wages, etc.
-1596. 6. Security. MILTON. 7. *Theol.* Ap-
plied to engagements entered into by and with
the Divine Being, as revealed in the Scriptures,
etc. ME.; hence occas. = Dispensation 1818.
8. *Ecol. Hist.* The name given *esp.* to the *Solomon*
League and C. entered into in 1643 by the Scottish
Presbyterians for the defence and furtherance
of their ecclesiastical polity. (See also COVENANT-
ER *a.*) 1638. Also *attrib.*

1. They made covenant that they shold sle him
CAXTON. 4. Leases... declared void for non-fulfilment
of covenants 1392. 7. And makes a C. never to
destroy The Earth again by flood *Mitt.* P. L. II. 802
Books of the Old and the New C. the O. and N.
Testament, belonging to the Mosaic and Christian
dispensations respectively. C of Works, C of Grace.
the two relations subsisting between God and man,
before and since the Fall. Baptism implieth a c. or
league between God and man *Hooker*. 9 Church
C: the agreement subscribed by the members of a
Congregational Church in order to constitute them-
selves a distinct religious society.
Hence *Covenantal a.* of or pertaining to a c.

Covenant (kə'væn) *v* ME [f. the sb.]

1. To enter into a covenant to contract.
2. *an* To agree or subscribe by covenant.
ME 3 To stipulate 1577.

1. They covenanted with him for thirtie pieces of silver *Matth. xxvi. 15*. 2. Nothing is covenanted as to any remainder *Gen. xxi. 30*. Hence *Covenantee*, the person to whom a promise by covenant is made. *Covenantor*, the party by whom the obligation expressed in the covenant is to be performed.

Covenanted (kə'væntəd), *pp* *a*. 1646

1. Secured by covenant, as *a. grace, mercies* (Theol.) 1641. 2. Bound by a covenant 1646. 3. *Hist.* Having subscribed the Covenant; see *Covenant* sb. 8. 1660. 4. *f. C. S.* Applied to the regular members of the service who used to enter into a covenant with the East India Company, and do so now with the Secretary of State for India 1757.

Covenanter (kə'vænər), 1638. [f. *Covenant* *v*. + *-ER* *1*.] 1. *gen.* One who enters into a covenant 1643. 2. *Sc. Hist.* A subscriber or adherent of the National Covenant signed 23 Feb. 1638, or of the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643. (In Scotland pronounced *covenantier*.)

†**Covent**. Early *f.* *CONVENT*, surviving in *Covent Garden*, etc.

Covert-tree, covin-tree. *Sc.* 1823. [f. *COVEN*.] A large tree in front of old Scottish mansion-houses, where the laird met his guests or assembled his retainers.

Coventry (kə'ventri, kəv-). An ancient town in Warwickshire.

Phr. To send (a person) to C.; to refuse to associate or have intercourse with him [See *CLARENDON Hist. Rep.* i. § 83.]

Comb.: †**C. Bells** = *Campanula mediana*; also called *C. Roper*, cf. *CANTABURY BRILL.* †**C. blue**, a kind of blue thread made at C., and used for embroidery; also simply *Covene*.

Cover (kə'vər), *v* *1*. ME. [a. OF. *cuvier*, *cuvir*, later *couverir*; — *L. cooperire*, *f.* *co-* = *com-* intensive + *operire* to cover.]

1. *trans.* To overlay, overspread with something so as to hide or protect. 2. To put a covering on ME. 3. To clothe; to put on head-covering; to wrap, wrap up, invest ME. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 4. To serve as a covering to ME., to strew, occupy ME. 5. Of a stallion: To copulate with (the mare); rarely of other animals. Also *absol.* and *casually* 1535. †Of a bird: To sit upon (eggs) — 1711.

2. To *c.* a saucerpan *COVER*, a roof 1872, a table *GRAVEY*, a surface with a design *JERONS*. *Phr.* †*To c. his feet* (a Hebraism): to ease himself. 3. For when I was a child thou coverdest me *CANTON*. *C.* thy head. Nay perchance he cover'd *A. V. L. v. i. 18*. 4. *Feldes.* covered with dead men *Ld. BERNARS*.

II. 1. To shield, protect, shelter. Also *fig.* ME. 2. To screen from view; to conceal ME. 3. To *c.* (with a gun, etc.): to present a gun at (something) so as to have it directly in the line of fire 1687. 4. *Mil.* To stand in line with from a point of sight 1796. 5. *Cricket*. To take up such a position behind (another man) as to be able to stop the balls missed by him 1860.

2. To *c.* a march 1684, a retreat 1758. That the flag should *c.* the merchandise *ALISON*. 2. There is nothing covered that shall not be revealed *Matth. x. 26*. Frank laughed to a his anxiety (*mod.*).

III. 1. To be extensive enough to include 1799. 2. To extend over, be co-extensive with, occupy 1864. Also *fig.* 3. To pass over (ground); to get over (a given distance) 1818. 4. To be sufficient to defray (a charge), or to meet (a liability), to compensate (a loss or risk); to protect by insurance or the like 1828; *absol.* to provide cover; to insure oneself 1832.

2. This remark covers the ground 1837. The loan was covered many times over (*mod.*). 4. A small charge. — *ro c.* the trouble and risk *JERONS*. *Phr.* *To c. short sales, or shorts* (Stock Exch.): to buy in shares sold short (i.e. without being held by the seller, in order to make delivery, or to guard against loss. *To c. into the Treasury* (U.S.): to transfer the amount into the Treasury.

†**Co-ver**, *v* *2* ME. [aphetic *f.* *acover* to recover; but influenced by OF. *couver*, *couverer* to get, acquire; cf. *F. recouverer*, *L. recuperare*.] 1. *trans.* To get, gain, attain — 1477. 2. *trans.* To recover. (ME. only.) Also *refl.* 3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To recover; to be relieved — 1768.

Cover (kə'vər), *sb.* *1* ME. [f. *COVER* *v* *1*;

cf. OF. *o cr* 1 That which covers anything ng hat s put a la d o er or hat overles o. over- sp. eads an object, so as to hide, shelter, or en- close it; *spec.* a lid, the boards of a book, an envelope, a wrapper, etc. 2. A shelter, a hid- ing-place ME.; *fig.* a cloak, screen, disguise, pretence 1599. 3. *Hunting*. Woods, under- growth, and bushes, that serve to shelter game, etc.; = *COVERT* 1719. 4. *Comm.* Funds ade- quate to meet a liability or secure against loss 1883. 5. [after *F. couvert*.] The utensils laid for each person's use at table; the plate, napkin, knife, fork, spoon, etc. 1612

1. (Her Wagon) Cover *Rou & Yel.* i. iv. 60 Bound up in Past-Board Covers *HEARN*. Direct to me under a. to Alice *JANE AUSTIN*. 2. Wisdome was into them for a cover by day *Wisd. x. 17*. Under c. of the woods 1794. 3. A c. that is full of foxes *P. BECHFORD*. 5. Covers were laid for four *THACKERAY*. *Comb.*: *c.-cloth*, a cloth used as a covering; *-glass*, *spec.* a slip of glass used to cover a microscopical preparation; *-shooting*, shooting in a c.; *-side*, the side of a fox-c., where the hunters congregate.

†**Cover** (kə'vər), *sb.* *2* 1709. [repr. Welsh *cysfair*.] The ordinary measure of land in S. Wales, being $\frac{2}{3}$ of an imperial acre.

†**Co-verchief**. ME. [a. *F. couvert-chef*; see *COVER* *v* *1* and *CHIEF*.] Earlier *f.* *KERCHIEF*, *q.v.* — 1609.

Coverde (kə'væld), *sb.* ME. [a. OF., ad. *L. cooperendum*.] 1. A cover, a lid — 1488. 2. *Nat. Hist.* An OPERCULUM (*vare*) 1632.

Covered (kə'veəd), *pp* *a*. 1463. [f. *COVER* *v* *1* and *-ED*.] 1. Having a cover, covering, or lid. 2. Hidden; ambiguous — 1581. 3. Covered with undergrowth. Now only in *comb.*, as *moor-c.*, etc. 1632. 4. Closed in overhead 1667. 5. Having one's hat on 1669. 6. Sheltered, protected, screened; *spec.* in *Fortif.* *c.-way* (formerly *covert-way*; see *COVER* *a*.); see *quots.* 1885.

4. They walked about in the c. court *JOWETT*. 5. The Covered way is a space of about 30 feet broad, extending round the counterpart of the ditch, being covered by a parapet... with a baquette *A. GARRATT*. **Coverer** (kə'veərə), ME. [f. *COVER* *v* *1* + *-ER* *1*.] One who or that which covers.

Covering (kə'veərɪŋ), *vbl.* *sb.* ME. [f. *a* *prec.* + *-ING* *1*.] 1. The action of the *vb.* *COVER*. *q.v.* 2. That which covers or serves to cover, a cover ME.

2. Thick clouds are a c. to him that he seeth not *Joh. xii. 14*. The geologist finds its solid c. composed of rocks 1854. *Comb.* *c.-board* = *PLANK-SHEER*. So *Covering* *pp* *a*. *to letter*, one sent with another document and indicating its contents.

Coverlet (kə'velət), ME. [app. repr. OF. **coure-lit* (f. *couver* to cover + *lit* bed).] 1. The uppermost covering of a bed; a counterpane. 2. *transf.* A covering of any kind 1551. Also *fig.* Between his sheet and his counterpane of his bed 1460. *var.* *Coverlid*.

Cover-point. 1850. [f. *COVER* *v* + *POINT* *sb.*] 1. *Cricket*. A fielder who stands behind, and a little to the bowler's side of, point; also, his position in the field. 2. *Lacrosse*. A player who stands just in front of point.

Co-versed (kə'versd), *a*. 1706. [See *Co- pref.*] *Trig.* In *Co-versed sine*: the versed sine of the complement of an angle (see *VERSEN*).

Cover-shame. 1629. Something used to conceal shame. b. The shrub *Savin*, used to procure abortion.

Cover-slut. 1639. Something worn to cover sluttishness, an apron or pinafore.

Covert (kə'vert), *a.* (*pa. pp* *a*.) ME. [a. OF. *covert*, later *couvert*; — *L. cooperium*, *pa. pp* *a* of *couver*; — *L. cooperire*.] 1. *See* Covered, hidden; sheltered. Now *rare*. 2. *fig.* Concealed, secret; disguised ME. 3. Secretive; sly — 1673. b. Of words: Of hidden meaning. Now *rare*. ME. 4. *Lave*. Said of a married woman: Under the covert, authority, or protection of her husband 1483.

2. A c. nook *WORSW.* *C. way* (Fortif.): = *COVERED way*. 2. A c. threat 1874, glance *DICKENS*. 3. Under c. and indifferent words *BACON*. Hence *Covertly* *adv.*, *secre*.

Covert (kə'vert), *sb.* ME. [a. *F. covert*; see *prec.*] 1. *gen.* A covering. 2. = *COVER* *v* *1*. *sb.* 2. ME. 3. = *COVER* *sb.* 3. 1494. 4. *Ornith.* in *pl.* Feathers that cover the bases of the wing and tail feathers of a bird 1774.

1. What c. dare eclipse thy face *G. HERBERT*. 2.

Hoes and co. a Ray 3. Like a Deere to the C. dash himselfe betake *DRAYTON*. *Phr.* †*Under a (Law)* = *Under COVERTURE*.

Covert-baron, *a.* (*sb.*) 1512. [a. AF. *couvert baron*, orig. *couvert de baron*.] *sb.* = *COVERT* *a*. 4. *sb.* The condition of a *feme covert*. So †*Covert-feme* (*jur.*) *DRYDEN*.

Coverture (kə'vertʃər), ME. [a. OF. *coverture* (now *coverture*); — *L. type* **coopertura* see *-URE*.] 1. Anything used to cover; cover- ing 1450. 2. A covertlet — 1697. 3. Shelter, refuge. Also *fig.* 1450. 4. Disguise, veil. Also *fig.* ME. 5. *Law*. The condition of a *feme covert* (see *COVERT* *a.* 4) 1542.

2. Conches with their rich covertures *RAWLINSON*. The wagon's c. Mrs. *BROWNING*. 4. The specious Mantle, and coverture of Religion 1625.

Covet (kə'vet), *v* ME. [a. OF. *cuvetier*, *covetier* (mod. *covetter*); — *L. type* **cupiditatem*, *f. cupiditatem*.] 1. *trans.* To desire; *esp.* to desire eagerly, long for. Also *fig.* 2. To desire with concupiscence — 1577. 3. To desire culpably; to long for (what is another's). (The ordinary sense.) ME. Also *absol.* 4. *intr.* To lust; also with *for*, after — 1611.

2. Though thou gold covete ME. *Covet* earnestly the best gifts *1 Cor. xii. 31*. 3. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house *Ex. x. 17*. Hence *Covet-able* *a* greatly desirable. *Coveter*.

Covetise, *arch.* ME. [a. OF. *covetise* (later *covetise*), repr. *L. type* **cupiditia* for **cupi- ditia*; see *COVER*, *COVERTOUS*.] 1. Inordinate desire; lust. 2. *spec.* Inordinate desire of wealth, or of what is another's — 1652.

†**Co-vetiveness**. 1815. *Phrenol.* = *ACQUI- SITIVENESS* — 1827.

Covetous (kə'vetəs), *a.* ME. [a. OF. *covetous*, *as* (later *covetous*); — *L. type* **cupiditatem*, *f. cupiditatem*; see *-OUS*.] 1. Eagerly desirous of, *for*, to do, have, or be. 2. Culpably desirous of wealth or possessions; *esp.* of what is another's; of actions, etc.: Proceeding from cupidity ME. 3. *Occas.* written for *COVETISE*.

2. C. only of a virtuous praise *COVER*. 2. Riches encreaseeth avarice in a covetous man *CANTON*. The covetous desire, Which many a worthy king de- ceiveth *GOWER*. Hence *Covetously* *adv.*

Covetousness (kə'vetəsənəs), 1486 [f. *prec.*] 1. Inordinate desire (*cf.*) — 1595. 2. Culpable desire of that which is another's 1526. 3. When Workmen strive to do better than wel, They do confound their skill in covetousness.

Covey (kə'vei), *sb.* *1* [ME., ad. OF. *cove* (mod. *couve*); — *Rom. type* **cubata*, *f. L. cu- bare* to sit, hatch.] 1. A brood or hatch of partridges; a family of partridges keeping to- gether during the first season. (*Occas.* also of grouse, etc.) 2. *fig.* and *transf.* A family, party, set 1550.

1. Sinne is like the Partridges, which flye by Coveys 1614. 2. A c. of soldiers *BACON*. & *L.*, of new doctrines *SAMPSON*.

†**Covey**, *sb.* *2* 1593. [f. *COVE* *sb.* *2*.] A pantry. †*Covey*, *v*; see *COUVE*.

†**Covid** (kə'vid), *Anglo-Lat.* 1685. [ad. *Fig. covid* cubit.] A lineal measure formerly used in India: It varied from 36 to 14 inches — 1802.

Covin (kə'vin), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *covin*, *covin*, etc.; — late *L. convivium*; see *CON- VENE*.] 1. A company — 1513. 2. A privy agreement between two or more to the prejudice of another ME. 3. Fraud, deceit (*arch.*) ME. So †*Covin* *v*. to agree upon. Hence *Covinous* *a*.; *ly adv.* collusively.

Coving (kə'vɪŋ), *sb.* 1703. [f. *COVE* *sb.* *1*.] 1. An arched or vaulted piece of building; caved work. 2. *pl.* The inclined sides of a fireplace 1796.

Cow (kaʊ), *sb.* [Com. Tent. OE. *cu* — OTeut. **kū-2*, **kū-3*, fem.; cf. Skt. *gāu*, Gr. *bois*, *L. bos*. OE. *pl. cūc*, *cūc* gave regularly ME. *ky*, *kye*, and in S. Eng. *kyne*, later *kyn*, *kine* (cf. *brethren*, etc.).] *Cows* hardly appears before 1600. 1. The female of the domestic or of any bovine animal OE. Also *transf.* 2. The female of some other large animals, e.g. elephant, whale, seal, etc., the male of which is called a *bull* 1725. 3. *Mining*. A kind of self-acting brake with two prongs used in ascending an inclined line of rails. (Also called *bull*.) 1834. Also *attrib.*

Comb. *a. c.-baby*, a timorous person; *bird* (U.S.);

a (man). *a* (pass). *cu* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. *châ*). *a* (even). *ai* (f. eye). *a* (Fr. *eau de vie*). (*sai* + *Psyche*). *g* (what) *p* (got)

a name for sp. es f. M. ru. esp. M. a. o. M. p. r. i. a. ed. a. so. cow. b. a. c. k. d. o. w. b. u. n. y. g. o. ed. b. e. a. s. s. c. i. a. d. w. h. a. c. a. e. a. y. o. w. b. d. C. koo. C. y. u. s. a. r. u. u. u. b. l. a. k. e. s. d. a. e. a. d. r. i. e. d. c. o. w. d. u. n. g. u. s. f. u. l. l. -c. a. f. a. f. u. m. a. e. a. u. -c. a. t. c. h. e. r. (U.S.), an apparatus fixed in front of a locomotive engine, to remove straying cattle or obstructions from the line; -gate, -gait, pasture for a c. -heart, a pseudo-etym. var. of COWARD; so -hearted *pp. a.*; -heel, -heel, the foot of a c. or ox stowed into a jelly; the dish so made; -hocked *pp. a.*, having hocks that turn inwards like a cow's (said of horses and dogs); -house, a shed for cows; -keeper, a keeper of cows; a dairyman; -keeping; -la dy, a Lady-Cow; Lady-bird, a fly used by anglers; -leech, a c.-doctor; hence -leeching; -lick, a tuft of hair which looks as if it had been licked by a c. -man, (a) a man who attends to cows; (b) a ranchman in the western U.S.; -milker, a mechanical contrivance for milking cows; -paps, a marine polyp, *Alcyonarium digitatum*; -path, a path made or used by cows; -pen, a pen for cows; hence Cowpen-bird (U.S.) = cow-bird also as v.; -pilot, a fish (*Pomacentrus saxatilis*) of the West Indies, etc.; -puncher (U.S.), a c.-driver in the western States; -quakes (*ad. a.*), Quaking-grass, *Bruca media*; also, Common Spurry; -run, a common on which cows pasture; -shark, a shark of the family *Hexanchidae* or *Notridae*; -troopial = cow-bird; -woman.

b. In names of plants, in some of which *cow* means 'eaten by' or 'fit for cows', or, like 'horse-', indicates a coarse or wild species; c.-berry, the shrub *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, and its fruit, called also Red Whortle-berry, Red Huckleberry; -chervil = cow-parsley; -cress, a name for *Lepidium campestre*; -grass, a wild species of Trefoil, *Trifolium medium*; also, a cultivated form of Red Clover; cow's lungwort, *Verbascum Thapsus*; -parsley, an umbelliferous plant, *Antirrhinum (Cherophyllum) sylvestris*, also called Cow-wed, Wild Chervil, or Cicely; -par-nip, a coarse umbelliferous plant, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, wild in Britain; -pea, a name for *Vigna sinensis*, grown for fodder in the southern U.S.; c. plant, a climbing plant of Ceylon, *Gynemna lactifera*, N.O. *Asclepiadaceae*, yielding a milky juice used for food; -thistle (*Herb.*), *Carduus lanceolatus* or *C. palustris*; -tree, one of various trees yielding a milky juice; esp. a South American tree, *Brosimum Galactodendron*, N.O. *Artocarpaceae*; also the Cow-tree of Para, *Mimosa elata*, N.O. *Sapotaceae*; of British Guiana, *Tournefortia utilis*; -weed, wild chervil; -wheat, a plant, *Melampyrum arvense*, N.O. *Scrophulariaceae*, which grows in corn-fields, also a name of other species of *Melampyrum*.

Cow, kow (kau), sb. 2. Sc. 1500. [?] A hobgoblin; a scarecrow; cf. WORRICOW.

Cow (kau), sb. 3. local. 1736. Phonetic var. of COW. sb. 1.

Cow (kau), v. 1. 1605. [?] a. ON. *kúga* to force, tyrannize over, app. often assoc. w. Cow sb. 1] *trans.* 'To depress with fear' (J.); to dispirit, overawe, intimidate.

We feel faint and heartless. In plain words, we are cowed BURKE. To be cowed into submission 1847.

Cowage, cowhage (kau'edz). Also cow-itch. 1640. [A perversion of Hindi *kawāch*, *kawāch*, contr. *kawāch*.] The stinging hairs of the pod of a tropical plant, *Mucuna pruriens*, N.O. *Leguminosae*; formerly used as an anthelmintic; also the plant, or its pods.

Cowan (kau'án). 1598. [?] 1. Sc. One who does the work of a mason, but has not been apprenticed to the trade. 2. Hence, One uninitiated in the secrets of Freemasonry 1707. 3. slang. A sneak, eavesdropper.

Coward (kau'aid), sb. and a. ME. [a. OF. *coart*, f. L. *cauda*, OF. *cōr* tail; see-ARD. The reference may be to 'turning tail', or possibly to *Coart*, the name of the hare in the OF. version of *Reynard the Fox*.]

A. sb. 1. One who displays ignoble fear in the face of pain, danger, or difficulty; a pusillanimous person. 2. Applied to animals 1486.

1. Cowards dye many times before their deaths SHAKS. Don Juan ran a c. throughout *Field*.

B. *adj.* 1. Destitute of courage; faint-hearted ME. 2. Of actions, etc.; = COWARDLY a. 2. 1600. 3. *Her.* Of a lion, etc. borne as a charge Having the tail drawn in between the legs 1500. Also as quasi-*adv.*

1. Nor undertake the same for cowheard fears SPENSER *F. Q. v. x. 15*. 2. Hence with those c. terms; or fight, or fly *Po.*

Hence †Coward v. to make cowardly; to call, or show to be a c. Cowardize v. to make a c. off; to daunt. †Coward-like a. and *adv.* Cowardly *adv.* †Cowardness, cowardice, †Cowardous a. cowardly. †Cowardship, †Cowardly, cowardice.

Cowardice (kau'aidis). ME. [a. OF. *cowardise*, f. *coward* COWARD sb.] The quality of

a cowa d cowa dl ess want of cou age to face dange pus an m y

It s no c. o sly from h age of p secu s o3

Cowardly (kau'aid), a. -551. f. COWARD sb.] 1. Having the character or spirit of a coward; wanting in courage; pusillanimous 2. Befitting a coward; proceeding from a spirit of cowardice 1601.

2. At c. distance secure thou hast stood COLFRIDON. Hence Cowardliness, cowardice.

Cow-bane. 1776. [f. Cow sb. 1 + BANE sb. 1] The Water Hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*, mentioned by Linnaeus as fatal to cows. Spotted c.: an American species, *C. maculata*.

Cow-boy, cow-boy. 1725. 1. A boy who tends cows. 2. U.S. Hist. Applied to some of the tory partisans of Westchester Co., New York, during the Revolutionary war, who were barbarous in the treatment of opponents 1775 3. In the western U.S.: A man employed to take care of grazing cattle on a ranch 1882.

3. The rough-and-ready life of men who have cast in their lot among cow-boys 1887.

Cower (kau'v), v. ME. [perh f. Norse; cf. Sw. *kura* to squat; also mod. Ger. *kauern* to cower.] 1. *intr.* To stand or squat in a bent position; to bend with the knees and back; to crouch. b. *pa. pple.* = Cowering (*rare*). 1855. 2. *trans.* To lower, bend down (*rare*) 1790.

1. They cower so over the coles, they eyes be blea'd with smooke 1575. 2. My muse ber wing maun c. Burns Hence Coweringly *adv.*

Cow-fish. 1634. [f. Cow sb. 1] 1. The sea-cow or manatee 2. A grampus 1860. 3. A fish, *Ostracion quadricorne*, having two strong spines like horns over the eyes 1885.

Cowhage, var. of COWAGE.

Cow-herd. OE. [See HERD 2] One whose occupation is to tend cows at pasture. So Cowherdness (*rare*), a female c.

Cow-hide, cow-hide, sb. 1640. 1. The hide of a cow, or leather made of it. 2. U.S. A strong whip made of the raw or dressed hide of a cow 1839. 3. *attrib.* (kau'heid). Made of cow-hide 1840. Hence Cow-hide, cowhide v. to flog with a cow-hide.

Cowish (kau'if), sb. 1838. [prob. Amer. Indian.] A plant with an edible root found in Oregon.

Cowish (kau'if), a. 1570 [f. Cow sb. 1 + -ish.] 1. Like a cow. 2. Cowardly -1605. 2. The C. terror of his spirit Lear iv. ii. 12.

Cow-itch; see COWAGE.

Cowl (kau'l), sb. 1 [OE. *cucule*, *cuhle* and *cule*, cogn. w. OHG. *cucula*, *cugula*, a. eccl. L. *cuculla* monk's cowl, from cl. L. *cucullus* hood.] 1. A garment with a hood (*vestis capitiata*) worn by monks, *occas*, the hood alone. b. Sometimes = Monk 1653. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. A cowl-shaped covering, usually turning with the wind, placed on the top of a chimney or ventilating shaft, to assist ventilation. Also, a wire cage at the top of the funnel of a locomotive, etc. 1812. b. = SCUTTLE sb. 2. 3. c. (Also cowl'ing.) A removable cover round the engine of an aeroplane 1917.

1. b. Bluff Harry turn'd the cowls adrift TENNYSON. Comb. c. muscle, the *cucullaris* or trapezius muscle. Hence Cowl v. to make a monk off; to cover as with a c. Cowl'd *pp. a.* wearing a c.; (*Bot.*) cucullate.

Cowl, coul (kau'l), sb. 2 [ME. **cucule* (e. *co-velle*, app. a. OF. *cucule* — L. *cupella*, dim. of *cupa*, f. *cuvae* tub, cask, var. But of, also Ger. *kübel*.] A tub or the like for water, etc.; esp. one with two ears borne by two men on a cowl-staff (*arch.* or *duak*). Comb. Cowl-staff, cowl-staff, a stout stick used to carry a c., being thrust through the two handles of it; a stang.

Cowle (kau'l). Anglo-Ind. 1688. [a. Arab.] An engagement, lease, or grant in writing; a safe-conduct or amnesty.

Co-work, v. 1613. *intr.* To work together. Co-worker, a co-operator.

Cowperian (kau'pē-ri-an), a. 1738. [f. William Cowper, the anatomist (1666-1709).] Cowperian glands: a pair of glands situated beneath, and with ducts opening into, the urethra in male Mammalia. Also Cowper's glands. Cowperitis, inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Cow-po x. 1798 [f. Cow sb. 1] A vaccine disease which appears on the teats of cows in

he fo m of ves ces (po l). The omm n ca on of h s o he human sub ec by VACCI A o g es mmunty (who e or partia) f om -mall pox. Occa. called *a. n. p. x.* (The p pox) as the name of the disease is convention ally spelt *pox*.) Hence †Cow-pox v. to vaccinate.

Cowrie, cowry (kau'ri). 1662. [a. Hindi and Urdu.] Any gastropod (or its shell) of the genus *Cypraea* or family *Cypræidae*, esp. the shell of *Cypraea moneta*, found abundantly in the Indian Ocean, and used as money in parts of Africa and Southern Asia. Also *attrib.*

Cowrie pine; see KAURI.

Cowslip (kau slip). [OE. *cū-slyppe*, i. e. 'cow-slobber' or 'cow-dung'.] 1. The common name of *Primula veris*, a well-known wild plant in pastures and grassy banks. Also called *Pasque*. 2. U.S. The Marsh Marigold 1856.

Beyond into the fields, gathering of cowslips PERYS. American C., *Dodecatheon Meadia* (N.O. *Primula* *lucida*), with umbels of large rose-purple or white flowers, found in woods in N. America. French or Mountain C., the Auricula (*Primula Auricula*) Virginian C., *Mertensia* or *Pulmonaria virginica*.

Cowslip'd, cowslipt (kau'slipt), a. 1794 [f. *prec.*] Covered with cowslips.

Cox (koks), sb. *collq.* Abbrev. of COXSWAIN. Hence Cox v. to act as c. to (a boat); also *intr.* COXLESS a.

Cox, var. of COKE Obs., fool.

|| Coxæ (koksæ). Pl. coxæ. 1706. [L.; = hip] 1. Anat. The hip, or hip-joint; also the ischium, the coccyx. 2. Zool. The joint by which the leg is articulated in insects, arachnida, and crustacea 1826. Hence Coxal a.

Coxægra [Gr. *drypa* trap, after *podagra*] Pathol. pain in the hip. Coxalgia [Gr. *algia*], Coxalgia [F. *coxaigie*], pain in the hip-joint; hip-disease. Coxalgic a. pertaining to or affected with coxalgia. Coxarthritia [ARTHRITIS], gout in the hip; coxitis.

Coxcomb (koks'kəm). 1573. [= COCKSCOMB] 1. A cap worn by a jester, like a cock's comb in shape and colour -1605. 2. (joc) The head -1866 3. A simpleton (*obs.*), now, a foolish, conceited, showy person; a top 1573. 4. *Bot.* See COCKSCOMB -1756. 5. ? A kind of lace with an edging like a cock's comb -1760. Also *attrib.*

1. What is your Crest, a Coxcombe Tam. Shr ii i. 226 2. *Zool.* IV v. i. 193. 3. *Oth.* v. ii. 234 Those shallow atheistical coxcombs MACKINTOSH Hence Coxcombic, -al a. like a c.; or of pertaining to a c. Coxcombicality, coxcombical quality or act. Coxcombically *adv.* like a c. †Coxcombly a. like or characteristic of a c. Coxcombry, foolishness; foppery, a piece of foppery (var. Coxcombity *rare*); coxcombism collectively.

|| Coxændix. Pl. coxændices. 1615. [L. f. *coxa*.] The hip or hip-bone; also the ischium, the ilium.

Coxitis (koks'itis). 1878. [f. COXA + -ITIS.] Pathol. Inflammation of the hip-joint.

Coxocerite (koks'ə-rit). 1877. [f. L. *coxa* + Gr. *κέρας* + -ITE.] Zool. 'The basal segment of the antenna in Crustacea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence Coxoceritic a.

Coxo-femoral, a. 1831 [f. L. *coxa* + *femoralis* pertaining to the thigh.] Anat. Pertaining to the coxa or ilium and the femur, ilio-femoral.

Coxopodite (koks'ə-pod'it). 1870. [f. L. *coxa* + Gr. *ποδ* + -ITE.] Zool. The basal joint which connects the limbs to the body in the Arthropoda. Hence Coxopoditic a.

Coxswain, cockswain (koks'wain, koks'n) Also coxan, coxen. 1463 [f. COCK sb. 3 ship's boat + SWAIN The spelling *coxswain* (which should be *coxwain*) is now in ordinary use.] The helmsman of a boat; a petty officer having permanent charge of a ship's boat and its crew Hence Coxswainless a. without a c. Coxswainship, skill in steering.

Coy (koi), sb. Now dial. 1621. [a. Du. *kooi*, *teboe*, in same sense: -WGer. *cawia*, *cawia*, a. L. *cavea* CAGE.] 1. A DECOY. 2. A lobster-trap 1733. 3. = COY-DUCK. Also *fig.* 1629. Comb. c.-duck = COY-DUCK; also *transf.*

Coy (koi), a. ME. [a. F. *coi* (fem. *coite*),

d (Ger. Köln). d (Fr. pen). ii (Ger. Muller). ii (Fr. dame). d (curl). ē (ēo) (there). ē (ei) (rein). ē (Fr. faire). ē (fir, fern, earth)

ea e L * f g u] †
Qu 632 2 No demo s ve shy y
ved o e ng ME Of a p a e o hng
Inaccessible, secluded 1670. Also *fig.* 183.
Distant, disdainful -1665.

2. This but a kiss I beg why art thou a SNAKE
[Feining] c. looks SPENSER *R. Q.* 1 il. 27. The Nile's
c. source 1767. Hence Coyish a. somewhat c.
Coyly *adv.* quietly; in a c. manner; disdainfully

Coy (koi), *v.* ME. [f. COY a. or ? *aphet.*
f. *acy* ACCOY] 1. *trans.* To calm, appease
-1530. 2. To stroke soothingly, caress -1674
3. To coax, gain over by caresses -1634. 4.
intr. To behave coyly, to affect shyness or re-
serve (*arch.*) 1583; to disdain 1507 5. *fig.*
To withdraw itself 1854.

2. While I thy amiable cheekes doe c. *Alids N. iv*
i. a. 3. Phr. To c. with to coax Paris. 4. What
you c. it, my nymph of the high-way Scott. If he
c.oy'd To heare Cominus speake, He keepe at home
Cor. v. l. 6.

† Coyin, coyne. ME. [a. OF. *coyin*, in mod. F.
coyng - L. *coloneum*, var. of *cydonium* quince.]
A quince -1575.

Coyne (e, obs. f. COIN, QUEAN, QUOIN.

Coyness (koi'nes). 1575. [-NESS.] The

quality of being coy; an instance of this.
I scarce men's coyness, women's stoutness hate
STIRLING.

Coyne, coigne (koi'ni), *sb.* Also *erron.*
coyn, coin. 1439 [a Irish *coinnemh* (koin'ev)
billeting, one billeted.] *Irish Hist.* The billeting
of military followers upon private persons;
food and entertainment exacted, by the Irish
chiefs, for their attendants; an impost levied
for the same purpose.

The damnable custome of Coyne and Livory
FURLER. Hence †Coyne, coigne *v. trans.* to
billet upon; also to exact c. from, *v. l.* and *intr.*
to quarter oneself upon.

† Coyote (koi'yote, koi'yot). 1850. [ad.
(ult.) Mexican *coyotl*] *Zool.* The name, in
Mexico and now in U.S., of the prairie-
barking-wolf (*Canis latrans*) of the Pacific slope
of North America.

Comb. c. diggings, small shafts sunk by miners in
California, compared to c. holes. Hence Coyote *v.*
to mine in irregular openings.

Coypt, cypou (koi'pu). 1793. [Native
name] A S. American aquatic rodent (*Myo-
patus cypus*), nearly as large as the beaver;
called also C. Rat

Coystrel; see COISTREL, CUSTRELL.

Coz (kəz). 1559. An abbrev. of COUSIN,
used both to relatives and in the wider sense.

Coze (kəz), *v.* 1828 [app. ad. F. *canser*.]
To have a long familiar talk. Hence Coze *sb.*
a cosy friendly chat.

Cozen, obs. f. COUSIN.

Cozen (kə'zin), *v.* 1573. [Usually associated
with COUSIN *sb.*; cf. F. *coziner*. But ?] 1.
trans. To cheat, defraud by deceit. 2. To dupe,
beguile, impose upon 1583. Also *absol.*

1. He that trusts to a Greek is sure to be cozened
HAYLW. 2. By gar I am cozened, I ha married on
Garson, a boy Merry W. v. v. 218. Hence Cozen-
age, the practice of cozening; deception; a decep-
tion. Cozener, a deceiver, cheat.

Cozie, cozily, -ness, Cozy; see COSY, etc.
† Cozier. 1532. [ad. OF. *cousere*, f. *coudre* to
sew.] A cobbler -1658.

Cr., abbrev. of Creditor, Credit.

Craal, var. of KRAAL.

Crab (kræb), *sb.* 1 [OE. *crabba* = ON. *krappi*
masc. Related to LG *krabben* to scratch, claw;
see CRAB *v.* and CRAWL.] 1. Any decapod
crustaceous animal of the tribe *Brachyura*, esp.
the edible species found on or near the sea-
coast. Also applied with qualifications to other
Crustacea and Arachnida.

The common edible crab of Europe is *Cancer*
pagurus; the edible or *blue* crab of the United States
is *Callinectes hastatus*. Crabs can move in any
direction, and frequently walk sideways or back-
wards cf. *Hamlet* 11. ii. 205

2. *Astron.* = CANCER 2 OE. 3. Short for
CRAB-LOUSE 1840 4. A machine (orig. with
claws) for hoisting or hauling heavy weights.
a. A kind of small capstan. b. A portable
machine for raising weights, etc., consisting of
a frame with a horizontal barrel on which a
chain or rope is wound by means of handles
and gearing; used in connexion with pulleys,
a gin, etc.; a portable winch. 1527. 5. *pl. slang.*

The o h o a hazard t o a s 768 6
R g To a h a to ge e o a amred
nd w a e a f h e r o e had c u g a c a b
which was holding the oar down] Also, *intr.*
prop., the action of missing the water with the
stroke, etc. 1785. Also *attrib.*

Comb. c.-catcher, any of several species of herons
which feed on small crabs; -claw, a claw for grap-
pling or fastening; -eater, occas. name for the Little
Bittern, *Ardeola minutus*; a scombroid fish, *Elatele*
canada, -face, an ugly ill-tempered looking face;
so -faced, flavoured; -lobster, the porcelain-c-
-louse, a parasitical insect, *Phthirus inguinatus*,
which infests parts of the body; -pot, a trap of
wickerwork for taking crabs, crab's-eye, -eyes,
(usu. *pl.*) a round concretion found in the stomach of
the crayfish, etc., consisting mainly of carbonate of
lime; used formerly as an absorbent and antacid,
(*pl.*) the scirret seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, also the
plant, -spider, the name of several species of spiders.

Crab (kræb), *sb.* 2 ME. [? Cf. Sc. *scrab*, *scrabbe*,
app. from Norse.] 1. Name of the wild apple,
especially connoting its sour, harsh quality;
applied also to cultivated varieties. 2. The
wild apple-tree of northern Europe, the original
of the common apple ME. 3. A crabstick 1740.
4. Applied to persons [orig. as *fig.* of 1, later,
with reference to CRABBED, or ? to CRAB *sb.*]
1580. Also *attrib.*

1. She's as like this, as a Crabbe's like an Apple
Leary v. 19. 4. That sowre c. 1605 That c. of a
pienet LYTON.

Comb. c.-apple; see senses 1 and 2; -stick, a stick
made of the wood of the crab-tree; also *fig.*, -stock,
a young crab-tree used as a stock to graft upon; also
fig., -tree, the wild apple-tree; also *attrib.*

Crab (kræb), *sb.* 3 1769. Corruption of
CARAP, native name of a S. Amer. tree, *Caripa*
guianensis, used in *comb.*: as c.-nut, the nut
or seed of this tree; -oil (*carap oil*), the oil ob-
tained from C.-nuts, used for lighting and as an
antheimetic; -so -tree, wood.

† Crab (kræb), *v.* 1 ME. [f. CRABBED a. or
its source] 1. *trans.* To go counter to, to
cross; to irritate, anger. Sc. -1605. 2. *trans.*
To sour 1662.

Crab (kræb), *v.* 2 1575. [= Dn. *krabben* to
claw, f. as CRAB *sb.* 1] 1. *Falconry*. Of hawks -
To scratch, claw, or fight with each other
(*trans.* and *intr.*). 2. *trans.* To criticize ad-
versely, peck at, pull to pieces (*collog.*) 1612.
3. Men who want to 'c. the new wife' 1890.

Crab, *v.* 3 1619. [Nonce-uses; see CRAB
sb. 1 and 2.] 1. To cudgel 2. *Naut.* Of a
ship: To drift sideways to leeward 1867. 3.
U.S. *collog.* (*fig.*) To back out, = CRAWFISH *v.*
4. *Dyeing*. To subject to the operation of CRAB-
BING (*vbl. sb.* 2) 1892 5. See CRABBING *vbl. sb.* 1

Crabbed (kræ'bed), a. ME. [orig. f. CRAB
sb. 1 + -ED; cf. DOGGED. Referred primarily to
the crooked gait of the crab, in later use, to the
fruit. Cf. Ger. *krabbe*.] 1. Of persons' *orig.*
Cross-grained, perverse; later: Cross-tempered,
churlish 1535. Also *transf.* of things. 2. Pro-
ceeding from or expressing a harsh or sour dis-
position -1641. 3. Unpalatable, bitter -1622.
4. Of trees, sticks, etc.: Crooked; gnarled,
cross-grained -1675. 5. Perversely intricate,
hard to make sense of; difficult to decipher
1612. 6. Of the nature of the crab-tree or its
fruit; also *fig.* 1565.

1. For women are c., hat comes bem of kinde 1440.
A canced c. made SPENSER. *transf.* How charming
is divine Philosophy! Not harsh and c. MUR. *Comus*
477 2. A c. face 1641. 3. In c. Scholastic style
BAXTER. A c. hand 1800. 6 *Wint* T. i. ii. 102.
Hence Crabbedly *adv.* Crabbedness, c.
quality; asperity or sourness of temper, rugged or
perverse intricacy.

Crabber (kræ'bar). 1848 [f. CRAB *sb.* 1]
One who fishes for crabs, or the boat he uses.

Crabbery (kræ'berri). 1845. [f. as prec. +
-ERY.] A place abounding in crabs.

Crabbing, *vbl. sb.* 1 1657. [f. CRAB *sb.* 1, 2
+ -ING, implying verb to crab] 1. Crab-fish-
ing. Also *attrib.* 2. Gathering crab-apples;
cf. *nutting*, etc. 1877.

Crabbing, *vbl. sb.* 2 1874. *Dyeing*. The
operation of passing a woollen fabric in a state
of tension through boiling water, and at once
wrapping it on a roller, where it is subjected to
great pressure. The object is to prevent un-
equal contraction, and to give the cloth a cer-
tain finish.

† Cra bbish a 1485 [f. CR B b + sh
Cos e abbed 606

Crabby k a b a 158 [s pre

-v. 1. Crab-like. 2. Abounding in crabs 1622.
Crabby (kræ'bi). a. 1550. [f. CRAB *sb.* 1 +

-y] 1. = CRABBED 4, 5. -1599. 2. =

CRABBED 1, 6. 1776.

† Crab-ber, rare. [a. F. *crabier* (*raton crabier*),
f. *crabe* CRAB *sb.* 1] The water-rat WALTON

† Crab-b-fish. ME. = CRAB *sb.* 1. -1753

Crab-grass. 1597. [f. CRAB *sb.* 1] 1. The
Glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*. 2. Obs. 2. The
Knot-grass 3. In U.S. A species of grass,
Panicum sanguinale, and allied species 1881

Crab-harrow. 1796. [f. CRAB *sb.* 1] A
harrow with bent teeth or tearing up the ground;
its latest form is the drag-harrow. Hence
Crab-harrow *v.*

† Crabrier. [F.; f. *crabe*.] = Crab-catcher
(see CRAB *sb.* 1). WATERTON.

Crabrie (kræ'berri). rare. 1847. [a. F.] A
fossil crab.

Crabrie (kræ'berri). 1847. [f. CRAB *sb.* 1 +

-LET.] A small or young crab. So Crab-ling.

Crab-side, *v.* [f. CRAB *sb.* 1 + SIDE *v.*]

To shuffle sideways like a crab. SOUTHEY.

† Crabut. 1636 [?] A kind of fire-arm, used
in 17th c. -1639

Crab yaws. 1740. [f. CRAB *sb.* 1 + YAWS]
In the West Indies, a kind of yaws attacking
the soles of the feet, forming ulcers with very
hard edges

Crack (kræk), *sb.* ME. [Goes with CRACK
v.; originally echoic.]

1. Of sound. 1. A sudden sharp and loud
noise, e.g. the c. of a rifle, a whip, of thunder,
etc., a sharp, sounding blow (*collog.*) 1838. 2.
The time occupied by a crack or shot; an instant
1725. 3. Loud talk, brag; occas. exaggeration,
he (*arch.*) 1450. 4. Brisk talk; *pl.* news (Sc.
and *n. dial.*) 1725.

2. What will the Line stretch out to th' crack e e
the thunder-peal of Dooms *Black*, v. i. 117 A c on
the head DICKENS. 3 That's a damned confounded
-c. GORDON.

II. Breaking, etc. 1. *Thieves' slang*. House-
breaking 1812. 2. A break in which the parts
do or do not remain in contact; a fissure, a
partial fracture 1530 3. A flaw, deficiency,
unsoundness 1570. 4. The breaking of the
voice 1611.

3. I cannot Believe this C. to be in my dread
Mistress *Wint* T. i. ii. 322 4. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 276.

III. Transf. 1. A lively lad, a rogue. [? short
for *crab-hemp*] -1673 2. A braggart, liar
-1681. 3. One full of conversation. Sc. 1827.
4. [? from II. 3] A prostitute -1785 5. A
crack-brain -1711. 6. That which is 'cracked
up'; anything of superior excellence; see
CRACK a. 1637. 7. = CRACKSMAN 1749 8.
slang. Dry wood 1851.

1. When bee was a C., not thus high a *Hen*. IV,
iii. 34. 5 The Parliament look upon me, for-
sooth, as a C. and a Projector ADDISON. var. Crake
(in sense I. 3)

Crack (kræk), *v.* [Com. Tent. OE. *cracian*,
cf. also F. *craker*] *orig.* To make a sharp
dry sound in breaking.

I. 1. *intr.* To make a sharp or explosive noise
OE. 2. *trans.* To cause (anything, e.g. a whip)
to make a sharp noise 1617. 3. To slap, smack,
box. Now *dial.* 1470. 4. *trans.* To utter
briskly or with *déclat*, as in c. a joke ME. 5.
intr. To talk big, brag. Now *dial.* 1460. 6.
intr. To chat, talk of the news (Sc. and *n. dial.*)
1450. 7. C. up; to eulogize (*collog.*) 1844.

2. Moist wood that cracketh in the fire FULKE. 3.
Thou art always cracking and boasting AUBSON

II. Referring mainly to the breaking 1. *trans.*
To break (a skull, a nut, etc.) with a sudden
sharp report ME. 1b. (from *fig.* use of phr. to
c. a nut) To puzzle out, discuss -1768. 2.

transf. To get at the contents of (a bottle, etc.);
to empty, 'discuss' 15... 3. *Thieves' slang*.
To break open 1725. 4. To snap or split
asunder. Also *trans.* -1745 5. *fig.* To come
to pieces, break down 1658. 6. *intr.* To break
without complete separation of parts ME. 7.

trans. To break (anything) so that the parts
remain in contact but do not cohere; to break
into fissures 1605. 8. To break the clearness
of (the voice); to render hoarse. Also *intr.* 1602

9 fig. To render of unsound mind 1614. **10.** To damage (credit, etc.) so that it is no longer sound 1507.

11 b. Logic you cannot c. without a tutor Wesley. **3** Phr. To c. a crab. To break open a house. **4** trans. Blow windes, and c. your cheeks SHAKS. **6** Heat causes these souls to c. 1855. **7** Glasses that are once cracked, are soon broken 1805. **8** *Tinon* iv. iii. 153.

III. To move with a stroke or jerk; to 'whip out or on' (colloq.) 1541; *intr* to 'peit' along (colloq.) 1541.

Crack (kræk), *a. colloq.* 1793. [CRACK sb III 6, used attrib.] Pre eminent, first-class, as c. regiments

Crack (kræk), *adv. intr* 1767. [The vb stem so used] **1.** *adv.* with a cracking sound. **2** *intr* 1698

1 C. went his whip Southey **2** C. ! all is gone *As ov.*

Crack- in comb.

a. with *crack-* as the vb. stem governing an object, as *to crack-halter*, *to crack-hemp*, a gallow-bird, 'jaw a', fit to crack the jaws, *to crack-halter* = *crack-halter*, -tryst, one who breaks tryst **b.** with *crack-* for *crack-*, as *c-brained*, a crazy fellow, *crack-*; *headed* = *crack-headed*, -skull = *crack-brain*; -winded = *crack-winded*

Cracked (krækt), *pp. a.* 1503. [f. CRACK v + ED.] **1.** Broken by a sharp blow 1562. **2.** Full of cracks 1570 **3.** Fractured, partially broken so as to be no longer sound 1503. **4.** fig. Damaged, having flaws; bankrupt 1527. **5.** Somewhat deranged, crazy. (Now colloq.) 1611 **6.** Of the voice: Broken 1739.

1 Bloodie Noses, and crack'd Crowns SHAKS.

Cracker (kræker), 1509. [f. CRACK v. + ER + s.] **1. gen.** One who or that which cracks, esp. a boaster; a liar. **2. colloq.** A lie 1625 **3.** U.S. A name for the 'poor whites' in southern States [short for *whip-cracker*] 1767. **4.** A local name for the Pin-tail Duck, and the Corn-crake 1678. **5.** A firework which explodes with a succession of sharp reports 1590; also, a *bon-bon*, containing a fulminant, which explodes when pulled at both ends 1841 **6.** A thin hard biscuit. (Chiefly in U.S.) 1739.

Crackle (kræ'k'l), *sb.* 1591. [f. the vb.] **1.** The act of crackling 1833 **2.** A child's rattle 1591 **3.** A kind of china ware showing what appear to be minute cracks all over its surface. So *C. glass*, glass of a similar character. **4.** The c. of the blazing faggots 1855. **5.** A skul like yellow c. ware 1881.

Crackle (kræ'k'l), *v.* 1500. [dim. and freq. of CRACK v.] **1. intr.** To emit a rapid succession of slight cracks; to creak 1560. **2. trans.** To crush with slight but rapidly continuous crackling 1611. **3. intr.** To crack and break off in small pieces 1735.

1 Huge logs blazed and crackled 1872.

Crackled (kræ'k'ld), *pp. a.* 1659. [f. prec.] Marked with cracks upon the surface. **B.** Of roast pork: Having the skin crisp and hard

Crackling (kræ'kliŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1599. [f. as prec. + -ING.] **1.** The action of the verb CRACKLE, crepitation. Also fig. **2.** The crisp skin or rind of roast pork 1709. **3.** The residue of tallow-melting, used for feeding dogs. (Usu. pl.) 1621. **4.** = CRACKLE sb. 3. 1875.

1 The c. of thorns under a pot *Ecol* vii 6. **2.** The crisp, well-watched, not over-roasted, c., as it is well called LAMB. var. *Cracklin* (in sense 4)

Crackmans. 1610. [See CRACK sb. III. 8.] *Thieves' slang.* A hedge.

Cracknel (kræ'knəl), *ME.* [app. for F. *cracnelin*.] **1.** A light crisp biscuit, of a curved or hollowed shape **2.** pl. Small pieces of fat pork dried crisp. **3.** = CRACKLE sb. 3.

Cracksman (kræ'ksmæn), *slang.* 1812. [f. CRACK sb. II. 1.] A housebreaker.

Crack-willow. 1670. [f. CRACK v.] A species of willow with brittle branches, *Salix fragilis*.

Cracky (kræ'ki), *a.* 1725 [f. CRACK + -Y.] **1** Having cracks; prone to crack. **2.** Crazy 1854. **3.** Full of conversation. *Sc.* 1801.

Cracovienne (kræ'kɔviən), 1844. [F. fem. adj. = Cracovian.] A light and lively Polish dance

-cracy, formerly also **-cratic**, **-crasie**, *a.* F. *-cratic* (krasie), *ad. med. L.* *-crasia*, *a.* Gr. *-κρασία* power, rule, *f. κράτος* strength The *c* which usually precedes the suffix, as in *aristocracy*,

etc., has come to be viewed as part of it, whence the form *-cracy*, which has been added to many English words, as in COTTONOCRACY, etc.

Cradle (kræ'd'l), [OE. *cradol*: of unkn. deriv.] **1.** A little bed or cot for an infant; properly, one mounted on rockers; often a swing-cot. Also fig. **2.** = Infancy, or the first stage of existence 1555. **3. fig.** The place in which anything is nurtured in its earlier stage 1590. **4.** That which serves as a place of repose (*poet.*) 1590 **5. Naut.** A standing bedstead for a wounded seaman 1803. **6.** Any framework of bars, cords, rods, etc. united by lateral ties; a grating, or hurdle-like structure *ME.* **7. Husb.** A light frame of wood attached to a scythe, having a row of long curved teeth parallel to the blade, to lay the corn more evenly in the swathe 1573 **8. Surg.** A protecting framework of different kinds for an injured limb, etc. 1704. **9. Naut.** The framework on which a ship rests during construction, etc. Also, that in which a vessel lies in a way or ship, or in a canal-lift; and the like 1627. **10.** An appliance in which a person or thing is swung or carried 1839. **11. Building.** The ribbing for vaulting ceilings, etc. intended to be covered with plaster 1874. **12. Engraving.** A chisel-like tool with a serrated edge, which is rocked to and fro over the metal plate, to produce a mezzotint ground 1788. **13. Gold mining.** A trough on rockers in which auriferous earth or sand is shaken in water, in order to separate the gold 1849. **14.** See CAT'S CRADLE.

1 Walynge a myghtes to rocke þe cradel LANGE.

2. In the Latin we have been exercised almost from our verbe c. A.V. *Transl. Pref.* **3.** Wessex the c. of the royal house FREEMAN.

Comb. c.-holding, land held in Borough-English; -hole (U.S.), a depression in a road; also a spot from which the frost is melting; -roof, a roof, in shape like a half-cylinder, divided into panels by wooden ribs; -scythe, a scythe fitted with a c. (sense 7).

Cradle (kræ'd'l), *v.* *ME.* [f. prec. sb.] **1.** *trans.* To lay in, or as in, a cradle, to rock to sleep; to hold as in a cradle 1872 **2. intr. (for *refl.*) To lie as in a cradle SHAKS. **3.** To nurture or rear in infancy 1613 **4. Husb.** To mow (corn, etc.) with a cradle-scythe. Also *absol.* 1750. **5.** To support in or on a cradle; to raise a vessel to a higher level by a cradle 1775 **6.** To support the back of (a picture, etc.) by ribs and transverse slips 1880. **7.** To wash (auriferous gravel) in a miner's cradle. Also *absol.* and *fig.* 1852. **8. Coopering.** To cut a cask in two lengthwise 1874.**

1 Convey'd to earth and cradled in a tomb DRYDEN.

2. Husks Wherein the Acorn cradled Temp. i. ii. 164. **3.** A commonwealth cradled in war BURKE.

Cradling (kræ'dliŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1878. [f. prec. + -ING.] **1.** The action of CRADLE v. (*lit.* and *fig.*) **2.** A framework of wood or iron, esp. in *Archit.* 1823.

Craft (kraʊt), *sb.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *craft* masc.; ?conn. w. Icel. *kræfr* adj. 'strong'] The transference to 'skill, art, occupation' is English only **1.** Strength, power, force -1525. **2.** Intellectual power; skill, art; ability in planning or constructing, ingenuity, dexterity (*arch.*) OE.; *tspec.* occult art, magic -1483. **3.** A device, artifice, or expedient -1533. **4.** In a bad sense: Skill or art applied to deceive or overreach; guile, fraud, cunning (The chief mod. sense.) *ME.* **5.** The learning of the schools; a branch of learning, a science -1530. **6.** A calling requiring special skill and knowledge; esp. a manual art, a HANDICRAFT OE.; *spec.* the occupation of a hunter or sportsman 1485. Also *fig.* **7.** The members of a trade or handicraft collectively; a trade's union, guild, or company *ME.* **8. collect.** (const. as *pl.*) Vessels or boats 1671. **9. collect.** Implements used in catching or killing fish; now *esp.* in whaling 1688.

1 The lyf so short, the c. so long to lerne CHAUCER.

4. That Crooked Wisdom, which is called C. Houses.

5. The seven crafts, the 'seven arts' of the mediæval Universities: see ART. **6.** And because hee was of the same c., he abode with them *Acts* xviii. 3. The crafts of the shoemaker, tanner, plumber, and potter JOHNSON. Phr. *The c. of the woods* = Woodcraft. *Gentle c.* see GENTLE. **8.** There is good lying for small c. 1699. Hence **†Craft v. intr.** to use crafty devices; to make a job of it *Cor.* iv. vi. 118. **Craftless** *a.* without c.

Craftsman (kraʊtsmæn), *ME.* [Orig. two words] **1.** A man who practises a handicraft or an artisan. Also *transf.* and *fig.* **2.** One who cultivates one of the Fine Arts 1875. Hence *Craftsmanship*. So *Craftswoman* (*rare*) *v.* *†Craftman*, *†Craftman*.

Craftsmaster (kraʊtsmɑːstə), *arch.* 1513 [Orig. *crafts master*.] **1.** One who is master of his craft, usu. *transf.* an adept. **2.** A master of craft or cunning -1734.

Crafty (kraʊti), *a.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *craftig*, deriv. of *craft* CRAFT, see -Y.] Having or characterized by CRAFT. **†1.** Strong, mighty (*rare*) -*ME.* **2.** Skilful, dexterous, clever ingenious OE. **3.** (The current use): Cunning artful, of actions, etc.: Showing craft *ME.* **4.** The c. Poesse of excellent virgyl BARCLAY. **3** I was c., and take you with gile TINDALE *a. Cor.* xii. 16. Hence *Craftily* *a.* skilfully, artfully. **Craftiness.**

Crag (kræg), *sb.* *1.* *ME.* [Of. Ir. and Gael. *creag*, Manx *creag*, Welsh *craig* rock] **1.** A steep rugged rock. **2.** A detached or projecting rough piece of rock *ME.* **3. Geol.** A name for deposits of shelly sand belonging to the Pliocene and Miocene strata 1735. **4.** Bleat: Craggs, and naked Hills Corron. **5.** Covered, like the steep of Helvelin, with a continued pavement of crags 1786.

Crag (kræg), *sb.* *2.* *ME.* [Chiefly north, prob. from I.G.] **1.** The neck. (Chiefly *Sc.*) **2.** A neck of mutton or veal. (*Of. SCRA*) -1767. **1** Like wailfull widows hangen their crags SPENSER.

Craged (kræ'gəd), *a.* *1.* *ME.* [f. CRAG sb. 1 + -ED.] Formed into, beset with, or abounding in crags; *fig.* rugged, rough. **2.** Mountains, with snowy peaks and a sides W. Iwina. Hence *Craggedness*.

Craged, *a.* *2.* Also *Sc. craged*. 1607. [f. CRAG sb. 2] Chiefly in combs.: Having a neck, -necked; as in *narrow-c.*

Craggy (kræ'gi), *a.* 1447. [f. CRAG sb. 1 + -Y.] Abounding in crags; of the nature of a crag, steep and rugged. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *fig.* Byron 'liked something c. to break his mind upon' EMERSON.

Cragman (kræ'gsmæn), Also *Sc. craigs-* 1816. [For *crag's man*, f. CRAG.] One accustomed to, or skilled in, climbing crags

Craie, **Craier**, obs. f. CRAVE, CRAVER

Craig, *Sc.* and north. f. CRAG sb. 1 and 2.

Craik, **Craul**, var. of CRAKE, CREEK.

Crake (kræk), *sb.* *ME.* [app. a. ON. *králka* f. crow, *krákr* m. raven. Echoic; of CROAK] **1.** A crow or raven (*n. dial.*). **2.** Any bird of the family *Rallidae*, esp. the CORN-CRAKE 1455 **3.** The cry of the corn-crake 1876. **Comb.** c.-berry (*north*), the CROWBERRY; -needle, the Shepherd's Needle or Venus's Comb.

Crake (kræ'k), *v.* *1.* *ME.* [prob. echoic] *intr.* To utter a harsh grating cry, to grate harshly, creak -1657

Crake, *v.* *2.* Now *dial.* [var. of CRACK v.] To boast, brag.

Craker, *dial.* 1698 [f. CRAKE v. 1] = CRAKE sb. 2

Craker, obs. f. CRACKER, esp. a boaster

Crakow (kræ'kau), Now *Hist.* *ME.* [f. *Crakow*, *Krakau*, or *Cracovie*, in Poland.] A boot or shoe with a very long pointed toe, worn in the 14th century.

Cram (kræm), *v.* [OE. *cramman* (-**kram* *mōjan*), deriv. of *crimman*, *cram(m)*, *crummen* to insert. The primary meaning was 'to press squeeze'; cf. CRAMP.] **1. trans.** To fill (a space, etc.) with more than it properly holds, by compression; to fill quite full or overfull, pack *Const. with.* **2.** To feed with excess of food (*spec.* poultry, etc., to fatten them); to stuff *ME.*; *intr.* (for *refl.*) to stuff oneself 1609. Also *fig.* **3.** To thrust, force, stuff, crowd (anything) into a space, etc. which it overfills *ME.* Also *fig.* **4. slang.** To stuff with lies, etc. 1794. **5. colloq.** To prepare (a person), or get up (a subject), hastily for an occasion, by stuffing the memory with facts 1825. Also *absol.* or *intr.* **6. slang.** To urge on forcibly (a horse) 1830. **1** A room crammed with fine ladies PERVS. **2. intr.** Such a bevy of beldames cramming like so many Cormorants 1634. *fig.* Cram's with prayse WINT T

o (Ger. Köln). ð (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. *dune*). ð (curl). ē (ēo) (there). ē (ēi) (rein). ē (Fr. *faux*). ē (far, fern, earth).

1. il. gr. 2. fig. You c. these words into mine ears, against The stomach of my sense *Teng.* II. 1. 106.

Cram (kræm), *sb.* 1614. [f. *piec. vb.*] L. Any food used to fatten (*distal*). 2. A dense crowd, crush, squeeze (*collog.*) 1858. 3. *slang* A lie 1842. 4. The action of cramming information for an occasion (see *CRAM* v 5), the information itself 1853. 5. *Weaving*. 'A warp each dent or split of the reed' (Webster).

†Crambe (kræmbe), 1565. [a. L., a. Gr. *κράμβη* a kind of cabbage.] Cabbage only fig., and usually in reference to *crambe repeticia* cabbage served up again (Juvenal vii 154) -1713. Hence, (Distasteful) repetition -1757.

Cramble (kræmbl), *v.* Now *distal*. 1570 [? Cf. *SCRAMBLE*.] 1. *intr.* To creep and twist about; said of roots, etc. -1597. 2. To crawl, hobble 1677.

Crambo (kræmbo), 1606. [? var. of *CRAMBE*] 1. A game in which one player gives a word to which each of the others has to find a rhyme 1660. 2. *transf.* Rime, ryming (*con-temptuous*) 1697. 3. = *CRAMBE*, repetition -1705.

1. From thence to the Hague again playing at C in the wagon *Paris*. 2. His similes in *order set*, And every c. he could get *Swiss*.

Dumb c. a game in which one set of players have to guess a word agreed upon by the other set, after being told what word it rhymes with, by acting in dumb show one word after another till they find it (Occas. = dumb show).

Crammer (kræmər), 1655. [f. *CRAM* v. + -ER.] 1. One who or that which crams poultry, etc. 2. *collog.* One who crams pupils for an examination, etc.; rarely, a student who crams a subject 1813. 3. *slang*. A lie 1862.

Cramoisy, *cramesy* (kræmoiz, -zi). *arch.* ME. [a. early It. *cramese* and OF. *cramesis*, later *cramoisi*, a. (ult.) Arab. *qirmasī* of or belonging to the *qirmis*, KERMES or ALKERMES; see CRIMSON.] *adj.* Crimson 1480.

sb. Crimson cloth ME. *adj.* A blustering figure .. in .. cramoisy velvet *Caroline*.

Cramp (kræmp), *sb.* [ME. *crā(u)mpe*, a. OF. *crampe*, a. OLG. **krampe*; cf. OHG. *chrampf* *adj.* compressed, bent in.] An involuntary, violent, and painful contraction of the muscles, usually the result of a slight strain, a sudden chill, etc. (Usually spoken of as *cramp*, *collog.* the *cramp*; a *cramp* is a particular case or form of *cramp*.)

He racks thee with old Crampes *Teng.* 1. ii. 369 *Comb.* c. bark (U.S.) the bark of the American Cranberry Tree, having anti-spasmodic properties; also the tree; -bone, the patella of a sheep, believed to be a charm against c.; -fish, the electric ray or torpedo, called also c.-ray, and *numb-fish*; -ring, a ring held to be efficacious against c., falling sickness, and the like; *esp.* one of those formerly hallowed by the kings of England on Good Friday for this preventative of c.; *Crampy* a. liable to, or suffering from, c.; inducing c.; of the nature of c.

Cramp (kræmp), *sb.* 1508. [app. f. Du. or LG. Orig. the same word as *CRAMP* *sb.* 1, but now differentiated.] 1. = *CRAMP*-IRON 1. Now *distal*. 2. = *CRAMP*-IRON 2. 1594. 3. A portable tool or press with a movable part which can be screwed up so as to hold things together. Cf. *CRAMP* *sb.* 1669. 4. *Schoemaking*. 'A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the instep, on which the upper leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape' (Webster). 5. 'A pillar of rock or mineral left for support' (Raymond). 6. *fig.* That which constrains and confines; a cramping restraint 1719. 7. A cramped condition 1864.

6. Crippling his pleasures with the c. of fear *Cowper*. Attempts to fasten down the progressive powers of the human mind by the cramps of association *HALIAM*.

Cramp (kræmp), *a.* 1674. [perh. f. *CRAMP* *sb.* or v.] But the word is old in Teut. 1. Strait, narrow; cramped 1785. 2. Your Lawyer's... c. Law Terms 1708. Hence *Crampness*, c. or cramped state or quality.

Cramp (kræmp), *v.* 1553. [f. *CRAMP* *sb.* 1 and 2.] 1. Conn. w. *CRAMP* *sb.* 1. *trans.* To cause to be seized with *cramp* -1700. 2. To affect with the painful contraction of the muscles which characterizes *cramp*. *Usu.* in *pass.* 1639.

1. I'll c. your joints 1630. 2. We stood till we were *cramp'd* to death, not daring to move 1778.

II. Conn. mainly w. *CRAMP* *sb.* 2. *trans.* To compress with irons in punishment, etc. *Opp.* to *to rack*. -1630. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 2. To confine narrowly, fetter. Also *fig.* 1625.

2. *fig.* The want of money cramps every effort *JARROLD*.

III. Conn. w. *CRAMP* *sb.* 2 alone. 1. To fasten or secure with a *cramp* or *cramps*; *esp.* in *Building*. Also *fig.* 1654. 2. *Schoemaking*. To form on a boot-cramp 1864.

1. *fig.* The fabric of universal justice, is well cramped and bolted together in all its parts *BURKE*. Hence *Crampness*.

Crampet (kræmpet), 1489. [app. f. *CRAMP* *sb.* 2.] 1. The chape of the scabbard of a sword; occas. used in *Her.* as a charge. 2. = *CRAMP*-IRON 2. (error) 1766. 3. *Sc.* = *CRAMPON* 3; *esp.* one formerly used by cutlers 1638.

Cramp-iron, 1565. [f. *CRAMP* *sb.* 2] *†*L. A piece of iron bent in the form of a hook; a grappling-iron -1774. 2. A small metal bar with the ends bent so as to hold together two pieces of masonry, timber, etc. 1598.

†Crampish, *v.* ME. only. [f. *crampish*-stem of OF. *crampir*, f. *crampe* *CRAMP* *sb.* 1] *intr.* To become cramped; *trans.* to *cramp*.

Crampou (kræmpou), *sb.* Also *crampoon* (kræmpu:n), 1490. [a. F. *crampou*, deriv. of **cramp*, f. LG. f. *CRAMP* *sb.* 1, 2] 1. = *CRAMP*-IRON 1, 2. 2. 'The border of metal which keeps a stone in a ring' (Halliwell). 3. A small plate of iron set with spikes which is fastened to the foot for walking over ice or climbing 1789. 4. *Bot.* Adventitious roots which serve as fulcra or supports, as in the ivy 1870. So *ponnee* a. *Her.* Said of a cross having a band shaped thus, [] at the end of each limb

Crani (kræn), *sc.* 1797. [?; cf. Gael. *crann* lot.] A measure of fresh herrings; now fixed at 37½ gallons (about 750 fish).

Crani, *sc.* 1796. [= the word *CRANE*.] *†*L. Applied to the Crane and the Heron. 2. In the South of Scotland, the Swift 1840. 3. An iron instrument, laid across the fire, to support a pot or kettle.

3. To *cramp* the *crans* *fig.* to have an upset; see *COUP* v. 3 (So Jamieson; but perhaps belonging to *CRANI*.)

Crantage (kræntedʒ), 1481. [f. *CRANE* + -AGE.] The use of a crane to hoist goods; dues paid for such use.

Cranberry (krænbəri), Also *craneberry*, 1672. [app. from some LG. source; cf. G. *kranchbeere*, *kranchbeere*, LG. *kranchbeere*, *kranchbeere*, etc. (all meaning *craneberry*).] The fruit of a dwarf shrub, *Vaccinium Oxyococcus*, growing in turf bogs; a small, roundish, dark red, very acid berry. Also the similar but larger fruit of *V. macrocarpon* (Larger or American *Cranberry*). Also the name of the shrubs themselves.

Bush C., High C., or C. Tree, *Viburnum Oxy-coccus Pursh* (N.O. *Caprifoliaceae*).

Crance (kræns), 1846. [Cf. Du. *krans* wreath.] *Naut.* 'A kind of iron cap on the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib-boom traverses' (A. Young). Also, any boom-iron.

Cranch, var. of *CRAUNCH*.

Crane (kræn), *sb.* 1 [OE. *cran*, repr. MG. *kræn*, MLG. *kræn*, *krôn*.] 1. A large gallatortial bird of the family *Gruidæ*, characterized by very long legs, neck, and bill. The name *cineræa*, of an ashen-gray colour, formerly abundant in Great Britain, but now extinct. About 15 closely allied species are found in other lands. Also, locally, a name for herons and storks; also for the Shag. 1678. 2. *Astron.* The constellation *Grus* 1863. 3. A machine for raising and lowering heavy weights; in its usual form it consists of a vertical post capable of rotation on its axis, a projecting arm or jib over which passes the chain or rope from which the weight is suspended, and a barrel round which the chain or rope is wound. [So F. *grue*, G. *krane*, constructed on the principle of the crane described under 2. b. An upright revolving axle with a horizontal arm fixed by a fireplace, for

suspending a kettle, etc. c. *Naut.* (pl.) Projecting pieces of iron or timber on board a ship to support a boat or spar. 4. A bent tube for drawing liquor out of a bottle, a siphon. [So G. *kræn*.] 1654. 5. An overhanging tube for supplying water to the tender of a locomotive a water-crane. 6. *alib.* or as *adj.* Crane-like; pertaining to a crane 1517.

Comb. a. in sense 1, as c.-fly, a two-winged fly of the genus *Tipula*; a *crane-fly*; -colour, ashy gray; also *alib.*; hence, -coloured a.; necked a. having a long neck like a crane's; -vulture, the Secretary-bird. b. In sense 2 or 3, as c.-barge, a barge carrying a c.; -post, the vertical post or axis of a c.; so -shaft, -wheel, a tread-wheel by which a c. was formerly worked.

Crane (kræn), *sb.* 2 *arch.* 1541. [a. F. *crâne*, ad. med. L. *cranium*.] The skull, = *CRANIUM*.

Crane (kræn), *v.* 1570. [f. *CRANE* *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To hoist or lower with, or as with, a crane. 2. To stretch (the neck) like a crane 1799. 3. *intr.* To lean or bend forward with the neck stretched out 1849. 4. *Hunting*. To pull up at an obstacle and look over before leaping; hence *fig.* to hesitate at a danger, difficulty etc. (*collog.*) 1823. 5. Being safely craned up to the top of the *crag* Scott. 3. Those who sat above craned forward 1887. 4. A very fat pony, who would have craned if he had attempted to leap over a straw 1844.

Craner (krænr), 1869. [f. *CRANE* *sb.* 1 and v. + -ER.] 1. An official in charge of a crane or public weighing machine 1871. 2. One who cranes at a dangerous leap, etc.

Crane's-bill, *cranesbill* (krænz-bil), 1548. [f. *CRANE* *sb.* 1] 1. *Bot.* Any (*esp.* the native British) species of *Geranium*; so called from the long slender beak of the fruit. 2. *Surg.* A kind of forceps with long jaws 1668.

†Crane's-bill, 1548. [Corrupted from OF. *crâne*, *crâne*, dim. of *crâne*, f. *crin*, L. *crinis*.] A piece of armour covering a horse's neck or mane; a crinière -1611.

Crang (kræŋ), 1821. [A var. of *krang*, KRENG, a. Du.] The carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed.

Cranial (kræniəl), *a.* 1800. [f. med. L. *cranium* (a. Gr. *κράνιον*.)] Pertaining to the cranium.

†Crania-ta, *cranio-ta*, *sb.* pl. 1878. [f. L. *cranium* and Gr. *κράνιον*. The latter form is Haecckel's.] *Zool.* A primary division of the VERTEBRATA (q. v.), including those which possess a brain and skull.

Cranio (kræniə), *bef.* a vowel *crani-*, *comb.* f. Gr. *κράνιον* *CRANIUM*. a. In *comb.*, as c.-facial a., belonging to the cranium and the face; -spinal a., belonging to the cranium and the spine; also -tabes (tæbz) [L. *tabes* wasting away], 'a form of rickets in which the skull bones are softened' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). b. In *deriv.*, as *Craniotomy* [Gr. *κρανίον*], excision of a strip of bone from the cranium to allow the brain to develop. *Craniocoele* [see *CELE* *sb.*], 'the protrusion of a part of the encephalon from the cranial cavity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Cranioclasm* [Gr. *κλάσσω* breaking], the breaking up of the facial head in *craniotomy*; *Cranioclast* [Gr. *κλάσσω*], an instrument for doing this. *Craniogonomy* [Gr. *γνώμη*], 'the science of the form and characteristics of the skull' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence *Craniognomic* a. So *Craniognosy* [Gr. *γνώσις*], *Craniograph* [Gr. *γραφία*], an instrument for taking drawings of the skull; *Craniographer*; *Craniography*, description of skulls. *Craniometer* [Gr. *μέτρον*], an instrument for taking measurements of skulls; hence *Craniometric*, *al a.*; *Craniometrical* *adv.*; *Craniometrist*; *Craniometry*, *Craniopathy* [Gr. *πάθος*, f. *πάσχω*], 'disease of the cranium' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Craniophore* [Gr. *φορέω* bearing], Topinard's instrument for measuring the dimensions of the skull. *Cranioplasty* [Gr. *πλασσία*, f. *πλασσω* moulded], an operation for supplying deficiencies in the cranial structures. *Craniotomy* [Gr. *τομή*, f. *τομω* that views], examination of the size and configuration of the skull formerly =

se (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). e (Fr. chef). e (euer). si (I eye). e (Fr. eau de vie) set. i Psyche. q (what). p (got).

† **Crassites** 659 [L.] Dns y mate
al y 678

Crassitude *kræs id* ME [ad L. *crass-*
do] 1. Thickness; volume ~1703 2.
Density; coarseness ~1822. 3. The state or
quality of being CRASS 1679.

|| **Crassula**. ME. [med L., dim. of *crassa*
(sc. *herba*); see CRASS.] Bot Formerly, some
species of *Sedum*, esp. *Orpine*; now, limited to
a genus of succulent plants, the type of the
N.O. *Crassulaceae*, which includes the Stone-
crops, Houseleeks, Echeveria, etc. Hence *Cras-
sulaceous* a. of the N.O. *Crassulaceae*.

-**crat**, -**ocrat**, suffix, formerly also -**crate**,
after F. -*crate* in *aristocrate*, etc., with the
sense 'partisan of an aristocracy', etc. At the
French Revolution *aristocrate* came to be used
for 'a member of the aristocracy', after which
(-)crat is now used, as in *plutocrat*, etc. Hence
-**cratic**, -**al**.

Cratch (*krætʃ*), sb.¹ [ME. *crache*, n. OF.
creche, *crèche*, cf. CRIB.] 1. A rack or crib to
hold fodder for cattle; in early use sometimes 'a
manger' (now *diat.*). 2. A wooden grating or
hurdle; a sparred frame or rack ME.

3. A stable was his beste house, and a cratche his
cradle KINGSMILL.

Cratch, sb.² Now *diat.* ME. [f. CRATCH 1.]
1. Some form of itch. 2. pl. A disease in the
feet of horses and sheep; the SCRATCHES 1523.
† **Cratch**, v. ME. [f. Du. or LG.; cf. MDu.,
MLG. *kratsen*, etc. Cf. also SCRATCH.] 1.
trans. To scratch ~1552. Also *absol* or *intr.*
2. *trans.* To snatch with, or as with, claws; to
grab ~1581.

Crate (*kræt*), 1525. [app. ad. L. *cratis*
hurdle. But cf. Du. *krat* basket] 1. A
hurdle. 2. A large basket or hamper of wicker-
work, for carrying crockery, glass, etc.; any
case or box of open bars or slats of wood, for
carrying fruit, etc. 1688. 3. A glazier's frame
for carrying glass; also measure of glass 1823.
Hence *Cratemian*, a hawker of pottery.

Crater (*krætər*) 1613. [a L., 2. Gr. *κράτης*
bowl, lit. 'mixer, mixing vessel', f. *κρα-*, *κρα-*
to mix.] 1. Gr. *Antiq.* A large bowl in which
the wine was mixed with water, and from which
the cups were filled (Liddell and Scott). Also
krater. 1730. 2. A bowl- or funnel-shaped hollow
at the summit or on the side of a volcano, from
which eruption takes place, the mouth of a
volcano 1613. 3. *Astron.* A southern constel-
lation, situated between Hydra and Leo 1658
4. *Nat.* The cavity formed by the explosion of
a mine or shell 1839. 5. *Electr.* The cavity
formed in the positive carbon of an arc light in
the course of combustion 1892. Hence *Craterial*
a. of, belonging to, or like, a c. *Crateriform*,
crateriform a. c-shaped; in *bot.* cup- or bowl-
shaped. *Craterlet*, a small c., e.g. on the
moon. *Craterous* a. of the nature of a c.

Cratometer (*kræt-ō-mē-tər*). 1876. [f. Gr.
κράτος + *μέτρον*.] An apparatus for measuring
power. (Better *cratometer*.) Hence *Crato-*
metrical a.

Cranch, **cranch** (*krənʃ*, *krənʃ*), v. 1631.
[Pan echoic modification of *crash*.] = CRUNCH.
Cranch, **cranch**, sb. 1747. [f. prec.] 1.
An act, or the action, of cranching 1806. 2.
cranch. Mining. A part of a stratum or vein
left in excavating to support the roof.

Cravat (*krə-vət*), sb. 1656. [a F. *cravate*,
an application of *Cravate* Croat, Croatian.]
orig. A piece of lace or linen, or of muslin edged
with lace, worn round the neck, and tied in a
bow. More recently, a linen or silk handker-
chief, or a woollen comforter, worn round the
neck, chiefly by men. Also *fig.*

fig. The Galloway comes next to a hempen C. 1685.
Hence *Cravatted* a. wearing a c.

Crave (*kræv*), v. [OE. *crāfan* :- O.Tent.
type **krabjan*.] 1. *trans.* To demand, to
ask with authority, or by right -ME. 2. To
ask earnestly, to beg for, esp. as a gift or favour.
Const. of. from. ME. 3. To dun. Sc. 1812. 4.
trans. Of persons (their appetites, etc.): To long
or yearn for; to call for, in order to gratify an
appetite, to have a craving for ME. 5. *fig.* Of
things: To need greatly, to call for (something
necessary) 1576. Also *intr.* and *absol.*

a S on n. *crav* d w d m i o m h a e n C u w
I e e o b s e r v e [e] a] S o r r 4. h e m e y o u
d k h m o e y o u c. 131. 5. The time craves
speed Scott. *intr.* Once one may c. for love Suck-
ling (J.). Hence *Crave* sb. = *Craving*. (Not in
general use.) *Craver*. *Craving-ly* adv., mess.

Craven (*kræv'n*). [ME. *cravant* (rare),
etym. obscure.]

A. *adj.* 1. Vanquished. (ME. only.) 2. That
owns himself beaten or afraid; abjectly pusilla-
nious ME.

2. To cry a.; to give up the contest, surrender.
Also *fig.* Neither King nor Duke was a man likely
to cry a. *Hamlet*, iv. iv. 40. Hence *Cravenly* adv.

B. sb. 1. A confessed coward 1581. 2. A cock
that is not game 1596.

3. Hee is a Craven and a Villaine else *Hen. V.* v.
vil. 139. 4. No Cocke of mine, you crow too like a
craven *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 248.

Craven, v. 1611. [f. prec.] To make
craven.

Craving (*kræv'ing*), *zbl* sb. ME. [See
CRASH.] 1. Accusation. (ME. only.) 2. Earnest
or urgent asking; begging ME. 3. Urgent
desire; yearning 16...
3. A c. after prophecies Throude.

Craw (*krō*), sb. [ME. *crawe*, repr. OE.
craga, a. Norse *krage* neck. Cf. Du. *krang*,
etc.] 1. The CROP of birds or insects. 2.
transf. The stomach (of man or animals),
derisive. 1573.

Craw, Sc. and north. f. CROW.
|| **Craw-craw** (*krō'krō*). 1863. [app. Du.
Negro, from Du. *kransen* scratch.] *Paikol* A
maignant species of pustulous itch, prevalent
on the African coast.

Crawfish (*krō'fɪʃ*), sb. 1860. = CRAYFISH,
q.v. Cf. also *CRAYFISH* v.

Crawfish, v. U.S. *collog.* 1860. [f. prec.]
To move backward like a crawfish; hence, to
bick out of a position.

Crawl (*krōl*), sb.¹ 1818. [f. CRAWL v.]
The action of crawling. b. A swimming stroke.

Crawl (*krōl*), sb.² 1860. [a. Colonial Du.
krāl, a Sp. *corral*; see CORRAL.] 1. A pen
or enclosure for keeping hogs (in the West
Indies) ~1707. 2. A pen or enclosure in shallow
water on the sea-coast, to contain fish, turtles,
etc. 1769. 3. = KRAAL. q.v.

Crawl (*krōl*), v. ME. [prob. from Norse;
cf. Da. and Norw. *kræle* to crawl, etc.] 1. *intr.*
To move slowly in a prone position, by dragging
the body along close to the ground, as a child
on hands and knees, a worm, etc.; 1. *trans.*
to crawl upon or over (rare) ~1796. 2. *transf.*
To walk or move with a slow and dragging
motion 1460. Also *fig.* 3. Of plants, etc.: To
trail, creep (rare) 1634. 4. *transf.* To be alive
with crawling things 1576. 5. To have a sensa-
tion as of things crawling over the skin, to feel
creepy ME.

1. Slow crawl'd the snail Gav. 2. I can no further
crawl'd *Atids*. N. in. ii. 444. *fig.* Months and seasons
crawled along KINGSLY. *Crawler*. Hath crawl'd
into the favour of the King SHAKS. 4. The whole
ground seemed alive and crawling with [ants] GOLDSM.
Hence *Crawler*, *collog.* a cab crawling along the
streets in search of a fare.

Crawly (*krō'li*), a. *collog.* 1860. [f. CRAWL
+ -y.] Like or having the sensation of insects
crawling over the skin.

† **Cray**. ME. [a F. *crute* :- L. *creta* chalk.]
1. Chalk. (ME. only.) 2. A disease of hawks, in
which the excrements become hard and are
passed with difficulty ~1618.

† **Craye**. 1541. Error. f. CRAVER ~1627.
Crazer, **crare** (*krē-zər*). Now *Hist.* ME. [a.
OF. *crayer*.] A small trading vessel.

Crayfish (*krāv'fɪʃ*), **crawfish** (*krō'fɪʃ*). [ME.
crevice, -*vise*, a. OF. *crevice*, a. OHG. *crebig*,
MHG. *krēbig*, a. deriv. of stem **krab-* in *krabdo*
CRAB, q.v. In ME. the second syllable was
confounded with *visch* 'fish'. *Crawfish* is chiefly
U.S.] 1. *gen.* Any of the larger edible crus-
tacea ~1656; *spec.* the crab ~1783. 2. A name
for large crustacea other than crabs ~1624. 3.
Now: a *gen.* A fresh-water crustacean, *Astacus*
fluviatilis, resembling a small lobster. Also
applied to other species of *Astacus* and of the
allied genus *Cambarus*, e.g. the blind crawfish
of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky (*C. pellu-*
cidus). 1460. b. In Great Britain: The Spiny

Lobster *Pa. n. rus vulga.*, the *Langouste* of
the French 1748.

Crayon (*krā'zən*), sb. 1644. [a. F. *crayon*,
der. of *cray* :- L. *creta* chalk.] 1. A pointed stick or
pencil of coloured chalk or other material for
drawing. 2. *transf.* A drawing in crayons
fig. a sketch 1662. 3. A carbon point in an
electric arc lamp. Also *att. ib.*

1. Sir Thomas showed me his picture in c. in little,
done exceedingly well PERCE. 2. *fig.* It is a poor c.
which yourself must fill up T. JEFFERSON.

Cray-on, v. 1662. [a. F. *crayonner*; see
prec.] 1. *trans.* To draw with a crayon; to
cover with drawing in crayons. 2. *fig.* To sketch
chalk out 1734.

2. The other [books] will soon follow; many of them
are writ, or crayoned out BOLINGBROKE.

Craze (*krāz*), v. ME. [Cf. Sw. *krasa* to
crackle, *sås* : *kras* to dash in pieces. See also
ACRAZE.] 1. *trans.* To break in pieces or
apart; to shatter ~1667, to bruise, crush,
damage ~1726. Also *transf.* 2. *transf.* To
crush (tin ore) in a mill 1610. 3. *trans.* To
crack ME.; *spec.* to produce minute cracks on
the surface of (pottery) 1874. Also *intr.* 4.
fig. To destroy the soundness of, impair, ruin.
[Usu. in *pass.*] arch. 1561. 5. To break down
in health; to render infirm. [Usu. in *pa. pple*.]
arch. 1476. Also *transf.* 6. To impair in in-
tellect; to render insane, distract. Usu. in
pa. pple. (The ordinary sense.) 1456. Also *intr.*

1. God will, c. thir Chariot wheels Mur P. L.
xii. 210. 2. I am right sike but he pot was crazed
CHAUCER. 3. Till length of years And sedentary
numbness o my limbs Mur *Sams*. 570. 4. The
greed bath craz'd my wits Lear iii. iv. 175. Comb.

to-mill, a mill for crushing tin ore. Hence *Crazed-*
ness, the state of being crazed.

Craze (*krāz*), sb. 1534. [f. CRAZE v.] 1.
A crack, breach, flaw ~1645. Also *fig.* 2. An
irrational fancy; a mania 1813; craziness 1841.
3. *transf.* (See *quots.* and cf. CRAZE v. 2.)
1778.

1. *fig.* Would it not argue a c. in the brayne 1668.
2. The miser's c. for gold E. R. CONNOR. 3. The tin
is sorted into 3 divisions. the middle, being named
the craze 1778.

Crazy (*krāz-i*), a. 1576. [f. CRAZE v. or sb.
+ -y.] 1. Full of cracks or flaws, impaired,
liable to fall to pieces, shaky 1583. 2. Indis-
posed; broken down, frail, infirm ~1847. Also
fig. and *transf.* 3. Of unsound mind, insane,
mad. Often in sense: Mad with excitement,
perplexity, etc. 1677. b. Of things, actions, etc.:
Showing derangement of intellect 1869.

1. A c. ship 1748, house ADAM SMITH, coach DICKENS.
2. The king somewhat crazy, and keeping his
Chamber STERN. *fig.* A crazy and disordered Mon-
archy MUR. 3. 'Lord, child, are you c.?' FRANKLIN.

b. C. theories 1859 By c. fancies led WATTS. c.
Used to denote a garden walk or pavement of irregular
pieces of flat stone or tile 1823.

Comb.: c. bone (U.S.), the funny-bone, 'so called
on account of the intense pain produced when it
receives a blow' (Webster); c. quilt (U.S.), a patch-
work quilt made in fantastic patterns or without
any plan.

Hence *Crizzly* adv. *Crizziness*.
|| **Creagh**, **creach** (*krɛx*), sb. 1814. [a Gael
and Ir. *creach* plunder.] 1. A foray. 2. Booty,
prey 1818. Hence *Creagh* v. to raid, plunder.

|| **Creaght** (*krɛxt*, *krɛt*), sb. 1596. [a. mid. Ir.
caeraghtacht, f. *caera* sheep.] Ir. *Hist.* A
nomadic herd of cattle. (The word often in-
cludes the herdsmen.) Also *transf.* Hence
Creaght v. to take cattle about to graze.

Creak (*krɛk*), v. ME. [App. echoic.] 1. *intr.*
To utter a harsh cry; to CROAK ~1669.
2. *intr.* To make a CREAK 1583. Also *transf.*
of the noise of creakets, etc. 3. *intr.* To speak
in a strident or querulous tone ~1661. 4. *trans.*
To cause to make a creak 1601.

1. The Henne, the Goose, the Ducke, Might cackle,
creake, and quacke 1604. 2. No swinging sign-
board creaked from cottage elm Wordsw. Where
crickets c. BROWNING. 4. Creaking my shoes on the
plaine Masonry *All's Well* ii. i. 31.

Creak (*krɛk*), sb. 1605 [f. CREAK v.] A
strident noise, as of an ungreased hinge, new
boots, etc.; a harsh squeak.

Creaky (*krɛk-i*), a. 1824. [f. prec. sb. or v.
+ -y.] Apt to creak; crazy.

Cream, **creme**, sb.¹ *Hist.* [ME. *creme*, a.
OF. *creme* :- L. *chrimus*; see CHRISM, now
the accepted form.] = CHRISM.

Cream (krīm), *sb.* ² [ME. *creme*, a. F. *crème*, a pop. application of prec.] 1. The oily or butyaceous part of milk, which gathers on the top when the milk is left undisturbed; by churning it is converted into butter. 2. *transf.* A fancy dish or sweet made with cream, or so as to resemble cream ME. b. A head of scum, froth, etc. 1669. c. A cream-like preparation used cosmetically 1765. 3. *fig.* The most excellent element or part; the quintessence 1581. 4. *attrib.* Cream-coloured 1861; *elipt.* cream colour; also, a cream-coloured horse, etc. 1788. 5. *Clotted or clouted c.* see CLOUTED. a. b. The c. of your champagne BYRON. c. In vain she tries her paste and creams To smooth her face or hide its seams GOLDSM. 3. The c. of the correspondence GOLDSM., of wild-fowl shooting 1890. *C. of tartar* the purified and crystallized bitartrate of potassium, used in medicine and for technical purposes. *C. of lime* pure slaked lime. *Comb. c.-cake*, a cake filled with a custard made of c., eggs, etc.; *cups*, a papaveraceous plant, *Platystemon californicus*, with c.-coloured flowers; *-faced a.*, having a face of the colour of c. (from fear); *-fruit*, the juicy c.-like fruit of a plant found in Sierra Leone; *-laid a.*, applied to laid paper of a c. colour; *-nut* = *Brassia nut*; *-separator*, a machine for separating the c. from milk; *-slice*, a knife-like instrument for skimming milk, or for serving frozen c.; *-ware*, c.-coloured pottery ware; *-wove*, wove paper of a colour.

Cream (krīm), *v.* ME. [f. CREAM *sb.* 2] 1. *intr.* Of milk: To form cream 1596; *trans.* to cause to form cream 1883. 2. *intr.* Of other liquids: To form a scum on the top; to mantle, foam, froth ME. 3. *trans.* To skim the cream from 1727. 4. To separate as cream; *fig.* to take the choicest part of. *Const. off.* 1615. 5. To add cream to tea, etc. 1834.

a. A sort of men, whose visages Do cream and mantle like a standing pond *Mech. V.* l. 89. 4. Such a man, truly wise, creams off nature leaving the sour and the dregs, for philosophy and reason to lap up SWIFT. Hence **Creamed** *pp.* a. having the cream formed or separated; made or flavoured with cream. **Creamer**, a flat dish for skimming the cream off milk, a machine for separating cream.

Cream-cheese, 1883. A soft, rich kind of cheese, made of unskimmed milk with added cream, a cheese of this kind. Also *fig.*

Creamery (krīmēri), 1879 [prob. ad. F. *crémère*]. 1. A butter-factory (often worked on the joint-stock principle). Also *attrib.* 2. A shop where milk, cream, butter, and light refreshments are supplied.

Creamometer (krīmōmītr) 1876 [after *lactometer*] An instrument for measuring the percentage of cream in a sample of milk.

Creamy (krīmī), *a.* 1610. [f. CREAM *sb.* 2 + *y*.] 1. Containing or abounding in cream 1618. 2. Resembling cream; *fig.* soft and rich 1610.

1. The milk was c. 1861. 2. The tender curving lines of c. spray TENNYSON. The thickest and creamiest paper VERN. LEE. *fig.* A woman with a c. voice O. W. HOLMES. Hence **Creaminess**.

Creance (krīāns), *sb.* [ME., a. OF. *creance*, f. *creant* pr. pp. of *creire* — L. *credere*. Cf. CREDENCE.] 1. Belief — 1490; the thing believed, (one's) faith — 1669. 2. *Comm.* Credit — 1496. 3. *Falconry*. A long fine cord attached to a hawk's leash, to keep it from flying away when being trained ME. 4. Occas. spelt *cranes*, as it pl. — 1685.

Creance, *v.* [a. OF. *creancier* to promise, etc.; see above.] *intr.* To pledge oneself to pay; to take credit. CHAUCER. So **Creancier**, a creditor; a guardian, tutor.

Creant, *a.* ME. [? abbrev. f. OF. *recreant*. Cf. CRAVEN.] In phrases *To yield oneself c.*, *to cry (or say) c.*: To acknowledge oneself vanquished — 1480.

Creant (krīānt), *a.* 2 *rare*. [ad. L. *creantem*, f. *creare*.] Creating, creative. MRS BROWNING. **Crease**, *sb.* 1 ME. [f. CREASE *v.* 1] = INCREASE *sb.* — 1575.

Crease (krīs), *sb.* 2 1578. [?] 1. The mark produced on the surface of anything by folding; a fold, wrinkle, ridge. 2. *Cricket*. The name of certain lines marked on the ground to define the positions of the bowler and batsmen 1755. 3. *Archit.* A curved or ridge tile (app. error for **CREST**, q. v.) 1703.

a. *Bowling-c.* a line drawn in the line of each wicket, from behind which the bowler delivers the

ball. *Return-c.* a short line at each end of the bowling-c., and at right angles to it, beyond which the bowler must not go. *Popping-c.* a line in front of each wicket, parallel to the bowling-c., behind which the batsman stands to defend his wicket. Hence **Creasy** *a.* full of creases.

Crease, *sb.* 3; see CREESE.

Crease, *v.* 1 ME. [app. aphet. f. *acrese*, ACCREASE.] = INCREASE *v.* — 1547.

Crease (krīs), *v.* 2 1588. [See CREASE *sb.* 2] 1. *trans.* To make a crease or creases in or on the surface of, as by folding, etc. 2. *intr.* To become creased (*mod.*). 3. *trans.* To stun (a horse, etc.) by a shot in the crest or ridge of the neck (U.S.) 1807.

1. A leaf of paper creased in the middle 1588. 2. A material that is apt to c. (*mod.*)

Creaser (krī'sai), [f. prec. + *-er*.] One who or that which creases; *spec.* any contrivance for making creases or furrows in iron or leather, for creasing the cloth in a sewing-machine, etc.

Creasote, var. of CREOSOTE.

Cre-at, 1730. [F. *crat*, ad. It. *creato* alumnus. — L. *creatus*.] An usher to a riding-master

Cre-at, *pp.* a. ME. [ad. L. *creatus*.] Created — 1590.

Statutes That creat were eternally to dure CHAUCER.

Create (krī'at), *v.* ME. [f. L. *creat* - *pp.* stem of *creare*.] 1. *trans.* Said of God: To bring into being, cause to exist; *esp.* 'to form out of nothing' (J.) Also *absol.* 2. *gen.* To make, form, constitute, or bring into legal existence 1592. Also *absol.* b. Of an actor. To be the first to represent (a rôle) and so to shape it. [F. *créer un rôle*] 1882. 3. To invest with rank, title, etc. 1460. 4. To constitute, cause, produce, give rise to (a condition, etc.) 1599.

1. In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth *Gen.* i. 1. C. in mee a cleane heart, O God *Ps.* li. 10. 2. To c. a fee simple *Cruise*, wealth *MACAULAY* 3. I c. you Companions to our person *Cymb.* v. v. 20. 4. 'Is only fit to c. Mith *HEARN*.

Creatic (krī'atīk), *a.* Also *kr-*. 1891. [f. Gr. *κρῆας*, **κρεατ* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to flesh.

Creatine (krī'atīn). Also *kr-*. 1840. [f. as prec. + *-ine*.] *Chem.* An organic base, C₄H₇N₃O₂, discovered in 1835 by Chevreul in the juice of flesh.

Creatinine (krī'atīnīn). Also *kr-*. 1851. [f. prec. + *-ine*.] An alkaline crystallizable substance, C₄H₇N₃O₂, a normal constituent of urine and of the juice of muscular flesh.

Creation (krī'atīōn). ME. [a. F., or ad. L. *creationem*.] 1. The action of creating (see **CREATE** *v.*); the fact of being created; *absol.* the calling into existence of the world; the beginning, as a date 1593. 2. *gen.* The action of making, forming, producing, or bringing into existence 1602. 3. The investing with a title, dignity, or function 1460. 4. *concr.* That which God has created; the world, creatures collectively 1611. 5. An original production of human intelligence or power 1605.

1. We can think of c. only as a change in the condition of that which already exists *MANSEL. absol.* From the c. to the general doom *SHAKES. Lucr.* 924. 2. The c. of estates till *BLACKSTONE*. 4. *Lord of c.* = man: see *LORD*. For we know that the whole c. groaneth *Rom.* viii. 22. 5. Or art thou but A Dagger of the Minde, a false *C. Macb.* ii. 38. A c. of the ballad-mouse 1888. Hence **Creational** *a.* of or pertaining to c. (*rare*).

Creationism (krī'atīōniz'm). 1847. [f. prec. + *-ism*.] A system or theory of creation; *spec.* a. The theory that God immediately creates a soul for every human being born (opp. to *transcendentalism*); b. The theory which attributes the origin of matter, species, etc., to special creation (opp. to *evolutionism*). So **Creationist**, *-ism*.

Creative (krī'atīv), *a.* 1678. [f. **CREATE** *v.* + *-ive*.] 1. Having the quality of creating, of or pertaining to creation; originative. 2. Productive of 1803.

1. Heavy's c. hand *SHENSTONE*. Hence **Cre-ative-ly** *adv.* -ness.

Creator (krī'atīōr), [ME. and AF. *creator*, -*ur*, ad. L. *creator*.] 1. The Supreme Being who creates all things. 2. *gen.* One who, or that which, creates or gives origin to 1599.

1. The creator of every creature *CHAUCER*. 2. Since it thus appears that custom was the c. of

prelacy *MILN*. Hence **Creatorship**. **Cre-atress**, a female c.; var. **Creatrix**.

Creature (krī'tiūr, krī'tiōr). ME. [a. F., ad. L. *creatura* thing created.] 1. Anything created; a created being, animate or inanimate 17b. **Creation** — 1611. c. Anything that ministers to man's comfort 1614. d. *poet.* Strong drink, *esp.* whisky 1638. e. An animal; often as distinct from 'man' ME. In U.S., used *esp.* of cattle. 3. A human being; often in reprobation, also with qualifications expressing admiration, affection, compassion, etc. ME. 4. *fig.* A result, product, or offspring of anything 1651. 5. One who owes his position to another; one who is actuated by the will of another; an instrument or puppet. [So F.] 1587.

1. These thy gyftes and creatures of bread and wyne *Bk. Cons. Prayer*. b. *Rom.* viii. 19. c. Waste of the good creatures of God (cf. *1 Tim.* iv. 4) 1682. 2. 'Go, from the creatures thy instructions take' *Pope*. 3. There is no C. lousie *Rich.* iiii. v. 1200. The creatures who govern at Cadiz *WELLINGTON*. The world hath not a sweeter C. *Oth.* iv. i. 194. 4. Creatures of the fancy *HOBSES*. 5. Sir Francis Windebank was a c. of Land's HUME. *Comb. c.* comforts, material comforts (food, clothing, etc.)

Hence **Creatural** *a.* pertaining to creatures; of the nature of a c. **Creaturehood**, the condition of a c. **Creatureless** *a. (rare)*. **Creaturity** *a.* of or belonging to creatures; of the nature of a c.; hence **Creaturiness**. **Creatureship**, the condition of a c. **Creaturize** *v.* to invest with creaturehood.

Creaze (*Minings*); see **CRAZE** *sb.* 3.

Crebri- (krī'bri), *comb. f.* L. *creber* closely-placed, as in *Crebricostate* a. [L. *costa*], having closely-set ribs or ridges; *Crebrisulcate* a. [L. *sulcus*], having closely-set furrows

Crebrity (krī'bri'ti), *rare*. 1656. [ad. L. *crebritas*.] Frequency.

Crèche (krī'sh), *sb.* 1882. [F., a. (ult.) OHG *krīppa*, *krīppa* CRIB. Cf. *CRATCH* *sb.*] A public nursery for infants, where they are taken care of while their mothers are at work, etc.

Credence (krī'dēns), *sb.* ME. [a. F., or ad. med. L. *credentia*, f. *credere*.] 1. The mental action of accepting as true; belief. 2. Faith, confidence in, reliance on (a person or authority) — 1548. 3. Trustworthiness, credit, repute — 1822. 4. *Credentials*; *transf.* the message entrusted to a messenger or embassy, *Obr. exc.* in *letter of c.* ME. 75. The tasting or assaying of meats as a precaution against poisoning — 1460. 76. A side table or sideboard on which dishes, etc. were placed ready to be served at table — 1834. 7. *Each*. In R.C. and Anglican churches: A small side table or shelf to hold the eucharistic elements before consecration 1841.

1. Instructions, to which it seems c. was to be given *BURKE*. 4. *Letter of c.* a letter of recommendation or introduction. Hence **Cre'dence** *v.* to give c. to **Cre'denda** (krī'dēndā), *sb. pl.* 1638. [L.] Things to be believed; matters of faith. (*Opp. to agenda*.)

Is the power of selecting the c. of the nation to be vested in the civil magistrate *MIALL*.

Credent (krī'dēt), *a. rare*. 1602. 1. Believing, trustful. 2. Having credit or repute *Meas. for M.* iv. iv. 29; credible *Winst. I.* i. ii. 142. Hence **Cre'dently**.

Credential (krī'dēnshl), *sb. pl.* 1524. [f. med. L. *credentia* + *-al*.]

A. *adj.* Recommending or entitling to credit or confidence, as in *phr.* *ta. letters*.

B. *sb.* (Usu. in *pl.*) Letters or written warrants recommending or entitling the bearer to credit or confidence; *esp.* a letter of recommendation or introduction given by a government to an ambassador or envoy 1674. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

We will not take a Footman without *Credentials* from his last Master *STEELE. fig.* There stands the legate of the skies! His theme divine, His office sacred, his *credentials* clear *COWPER*.

Credibility (krī'dībīlīti), 1594. [ad. med. L. *credibilitas*; cf. F. *crédibilité*.] The quality of being credible; a case of this.

Christianity rests on the c. of the Gospel history *FROUDE*.

Credible (krī'dībīl), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *credibilis*, f. *credere*.] 1. Capable of being believed. 2. Worthy of belief or confidence; trustworthy ME. 73. Ready to believe — 1675. 74. Reputable — 1712.

1. Things are made c. either by the known condition

and qua y of he u ere o by he man es he
u h b y a h nse s Hooker
s Nay mo c. A. Ob rva s
m A bor 6. Hanc Credibility
Credibly adv.

Credit (kred'it), *sb.* 1549. [a. F. *crédit*, ad.
It. *credito*, ad. L. *credulus*, -um, pa. pple. of
credere.] 1. Belief, confidence, faith, trust. 72.
Trustworthiness, credibility -1847; authority
-1757. 2. Something believed. *Puerl. N. IV.*
iii. 6. 74. Trust, charge -1651. 3. The esti-
mate in which the character of a person (or
thing) is held; reputation, repute 1576. 6.
Influence based on the confidence of others
1549. 7. The commendation bestowed on ac-
count of an action, quality, etc. 1607. 8. A
source of commendation. (Now only with *a*
and *to*.) 1586. 9. *Comm.* a. Confidence in a
buyer's ability and intention to pay at some
future time, for goods, etc. entrusted to him
without present payment 1542. b. Reputation
of solvency and probity in business, entitling a
person or body to be trusted 1573. 10. A sum
placed at a person's disposal in the books of a
bank, etc.; any note, bill, etc., on security of
which a person may obtain funds 1662. 11.
Parliament. A sum on account, voted by Par-
liament in anticipation of the Annual Estimates.
Hence *Vote of C.* 1854. 12. *Book-keeping.* The
acknowledgement of payment by entry in an
account. (with *pl.*) A sum entered on the credit
side of an account; this side itself [abbrev. *Cr.*]
1745.

1. Charges like these may seem to deserve some *c.*
Gibson. 2. On the *c.* of an excellent witness Fuller.
3. Letter of *c.* = letter of credence. 4. John Gilpin
was a citizen of *c.* and renowned Cowper. 5. Bucking-
ham, resolved to employ all his *c.* in order to prevent
the marriage Hunt. 6. The *c.* of inventing coined
money 1676. 7. He may be a *c.* to the College
Hearse. 8. *c.* being the expectation of money
within some limited time Locke. *Pbr. To give c.*
on (upon) a; long c., i. e. *c.* for a long time; *on*
months' c., etc. b. Try what my *c.* can in Venice
do *Merr. F.* i. l. 180. 10. A letter with a *c.* for
the money Dr. Fox. *Letter (bill) of c.*: a letter or
document granted by a bank, etc., authorizing a per-
son named therein to draw money to a specified
amount from their correspondents in other places.

Credit (kred'it), *v.* 1541. [f. CREDIT *sb.*
or L. *credit*-ppl. stem of *credere*.] 1. *trans.*
To give credit to, put faith in, believe, trust 1548.
2. *trans.* To entrust -1748. 3. To trust (a
person) with goods or money on credit -1754.
4. To accredit -1664. 5. To bring into credit;
to do credit to (arch.) 1596. 6. *Book-keeping.*
To enter on the credit side of an account 1682.
7. *fig.* To *c.* (something) to a person, or a per-
son with something: to ascribe it to him 1850.
1. Credite not those that talk that and this 1507.
2. That my actions might *c.* my profession Masser.
3. To *c.* him with a desire to reform the Church
Feunon.

Creditable (kred'itab'l), *a.* 1526. [f. CREDIT
v. and *sb.* + -ABLE.] 1. Worthy to be believed
-1808; in *Comm.*, having good credit -1822.
2. That brings credit or honour; reputable
1659; respectable, decent -1860.

1. Persons, sufficiently *c.*, and perfectly informed
1660. The *c.* traders of any country Andw. Smith.
2. Olive made a *c.* use of his riches Macaulay.
Hence *Creditableness*. *Creditably adv.*

Creditor (kred'itor), *ME.* [In 15th *c.* *creditor*,
a. AF.] 1. One who gives credit for money
or goods; one to whom a debt is owing; cor-
rel. to *debtor* 1447. Also *fig.* 2. *Book-keeping.*
Creditor (or *Cr.*): applied to the right-hand or
credit side of any account, or to what is entered
there 1543. Also *attrib.* 73. One who becomes
surety for -1523. 74. One who believes 1597.

1. Now unthrifts... by their creditors go whistle
Moxe. 2. *attrib.* Cast up the D- and C- Sides of
your Balance 1806. 4. The easie creditors of
novelists DANIEL. Hence *Creditress*, -rice, -rix
(f. *Cr.*), a female *c.*

Credo (kri'do). *ME.* [L.; = I believe.]
1. The first word of the Apostles' and Nicene
creeds, in Latin; hence, either of these Creeds;
now *esp.* the name of a musical setting of the
Nicene Creed. 2. *gen.* A creed 1887.

Credulity (krid'ul-i-ti). *ME.* [ad. L. *credu-*
litas, f. *credulus*.] 1. Belief, faith, credence;
readiness to believe -1794. 2. Readiness to
believe on weak or insufficient grounds 1547.
3. A humbug, living on the *c.* of the people Dickens.
Credulous (kred'ul-us), *a.* 1576. [f. L.

dux + *OUS*] 1. Disposed to be *e* (Now
a *exc* as in *a*) 579. 2. *Appl.* to believe on
weak or insufficient grounds 1576. *trans.* Of
things: Arising from credulity 1648; believed
too readily 1625.

3. Thus *c.* Fools are caught *Del.* iv. i. 46. Hence
Credulously adv. **Credulousness**, credulity.
Cree (kri), *v.* Chiefly *dialect.* 1620. [orig.
creve, a. F. *crever* to burst.] 1. To soften by
boiling (*trans.* and *intr.*). 2. *trans.* To pound
into a soft mass 1822. Hence *Creed ppl. a.*

Creed (kri), *sb.* [OE. *crēda*, ad. L. *credo*,
see CREDO.] 1. A brief summary of Christian
doctrine. (*The C.* usually = the Apostles' Creed)
More generally: A confession of faith. 1576. 2.
A professed system of religious belief 1573.
trans. a set of opinions on any subject 1613.
1. The three creeds the which our modern holy
church singeth Caxton. 2. Every man is better
and worse than his *c.* Kinostay. *trans.* The
cynical *c.* of the market Emerson. So *Creed v.*
trans. (also *absol.*) to believe. Hence *Creedal*,
credal, pertaining to *c.* *Creedless*, *Creed-*
lessness. *Creedsmen*, an adherent of a *c.* or of
the same *c.* (*trans.*).

Creek (krik), *sb.* [ME. *crike*, *cryke* (F);
also *creke* (whence *creek*), and (since 16th *c.*)
crick. Prob. Germanic. Cf. F. *crique*, Du.
breke, later *breek*, and med. (Anglo) L. *creca*
(sometimes *crecca*) creek.] 1. A narrow recess
or inlet in the coast-line of the sea, or the tidal
estuary of a river; a small port or harbour; an
inlet within the limits of a haven or port. Also
trans. 2. In U. S. and British colonies: A
branch of a main river, a tributary river; a
stream, or run 1674. 73. A cleft in the face of
a rock, etc. -1635. 4. A narrow or winding
passage; an out-of-the-way corner. Also *fig.*
1573. 75. A turn, a winding. Also *fig.* -1680.
1. He knew... every crik in Britaigne and in Spayne
Crauer. *trans.* Certain Creeks or corners of Land
running into the up-lands Burw. 4. A Labyrinth
is a place made full of turnings and creeks 1530.
They explore Each *c.* and cranny of his chamber
Gray. Hence *Creekward* *a.* towards *c.* *Creeky*
a. full of creeks.

Creek, *v.* 1538. [f. *prec.* *sb.*] To run (*up*)
as a creek; to bend, turn, wind -1610.

Creel (kri), *sb.* 1. ME. [?] 1. A large wicker
basket; now *esp.* a basket used for the transport
of fish, and borne upon the back. Hence, An
angler's fishing-basket. 1842. 2. A trap of
wickerwork for catching fish, lobsters, etc. 1457.
Pbr. To creep the creels (Sc.): to cause or sustain an
upset; in various *fig.* applications. In *a* (Sc.): in a
state of temporary aberration.

Creel (kri), *sb.* 1788. [? same word as
prec.] 2. A framework, varying in form and
use. 3. *Spinning.* A frame for holding the pay-
ing-off bobbins in the process of converting
roving into yarn, etc. Hence *Creeler*, one who
attends to a *c.*

Creep (krip), *v.* Part. and pple. *crept* (krypt).
[Com. Teut.; OE. *creopan*; -O Teut. **kreu-*
pan.] 1. To move with the body prone and
close to the ground, as a reptile, an insect, a
quadruped moving stealthily, etc. (cf. CRAWL
v.) OE. 2. To move softly, cautiously, timor-
ously, or slowly; to move quietly and stealthily;
to steal (*into, away, etc.*) ME. 3. *fig.* (of per-
sons and things) 2. To come on slowly, steal-
thily, or by degrees; to steal insensibly upon
or over ME. b. To move timidly or fidgetily;
to cringe; to move on a low level 1581. 4. Of
plants: To grow extending along the ground,
a wall, etc., and throwing out roots or claspers
at intervals 1530. Also *fig.* 5. *trans.* = *a. along*
or *over* (rare) 1667. 6. *intr.* To have a sensa-
tion as of things creeping over the skin; to be
affected with a shiver ME. 7. *Naut.* To drag
in deep water with a creeper 1813. 8. Of metal
rails, etc.: To move gradually forward under
pressure, or as the result of expansion and con-
traction on a gradient 1885.

2. [There the slow worm creeps TAYLOR. Children
must learn to creep ere they can go 1602. 3. The
whining School-boy, creeping like snails unwilling-
ly to school A. P. Z. ii. vii. 146. The mist crept
upward Whittier. 3. a. Despondency began to *c.*
over their hearts W. Irving. b. Where men of judg-
ment *c.* and feel their way Cowper. 4. The ivy
green, that creepeth o'er ruins old Dickens. 6. You
make, my flesh *c.* Dickens.

Creep (krip), *sb.* 1886. [f. the *v.*] 1. The
action of creeping (*lit.* and *fig.*). 2. A sensation

as of creepng. hangs on one's body. *Usa.* in
pl. (colloq.). 1862. 3. *Coal-mining.* The slow
rising up of the floor of a gallery owing to pres-
sure upon the pillars. 'Also any slow move-
ment of mining ground' (Raymond). 4. A
small arch or other opening for an animal to
creep through 1875.

4. A *c.* for cattle, on the Wigtown Railway 1875.
Comb. c.-hole, a hole by which one creeps in and
out; 'a hole into which any animal may creep to
escape danger' (J.). Also *fig.* (cf. *loophole*).

Creep (krip), *OE.* [f. CREEP *v.* + -ER.]
1. One who creeps. 2. An animal that creeps,
a creeping thing 1577. 3. A name for many small
birds; *esp.* the common Brown Creeper or Tree-
creeper, *Certhia familiaris* 1661. 4. A plant
that creeps along the ground, or (more usually)
one that climbs trees, walls, etc., as ivy and the
Virginian Creeper (*Ampelopsis heterocarpa*) 1626.
b. *pl. Arakel*. Crookets (see CROCKET 12) 1864.
5. A kind of grapple used for dragging the
bottom of the sea or other body of water ME.
76. A small iron dog, of which a pair were
placed between the andirons -1833. 7. *local*.
a. A kind of patten or clog. b. A piece of iron
with spikes, worn under the feet to prevent
slipping on ice, etc. 8. An apparatus for con-
veying grain in corn-mills. b. An endless
moving feeding-apron, in a carding-machine.
9. A small iron frying-pan with three legs; a
spider. (U. S. *local*.) 1880.

4. The *c.* mellowing for an autumn blush Keats.
Creepie (krip'i). *Sc.* and *dialect.* 1661. [f.
CREEP *v.*] 1. A low stool. 2. A small speckled
fowl. (U. S. *local*.)

Creeping (krip'ing), *whl. sb.* (and *ppl. a.*)
OE. [-ING 1.] 1. The action of the verb CREEP.
2. The sensation as of something creeping on
the skin; cf. FORMICATION 1799. 3. In Canada:
Stalking the Moose-deer, etc. 1869. *Comb. c.*
hole = *creep-hole*; -sheet, the feeding-apron of a
carding-machine. Hence *Creepingly adv.*

Creepy (krip'i), *a.* 1794. [f. CREEP *v.* or *sb.*
+ -Y.] 1. Characterized by creeping. 2.
Having a creeping of the flesh, caused by horror
or repugnance 1831; *trans.* tending to produce
such sensations 1883. Also *C. crawly* 1861.
2. *trans.* A. remembrance of the *c.* order 1897.

Creese, crease (kris), *kris* (kris), *sb.* 1577.
[a. Malay *kris*, *kris*, *kres*.] A Malay dagger,
with a blade of a wavy form.

Which dagger they [of Java] call a *Crise*, and is as
sharp as a razor 1585. Hence *Creese*, *crease*,
kris v. to stab with a *c.*

Creesh, creish (kris), *sb.* *Sc.* ME. [a. OF.
crasse = *grasse*; -L. *crassa* thick, fat. Cf.
GREASE.] 1. Grease, fat. 2. A 'lick', a stroke
1774. Hence *Creesh v.* to grease *Creeshy*
a. greasy.

Crémailière (kremal'yer), 1828. [Fr.; perh.
f. Du. *krans* hook.] *Field-fortif.* An indented
or zigzag form of the inside line of a parapet.

Cremaster (kremas'tar), *Pl. -ers*, also
-eres, 1678. [a. Gr. *κρεμαστήρ*, f. *κρεμα-*
to hang.] 1. *anat.* The muscle of the spermatic
cord, by which the testicle is suspended. 2.
Entom. The dorsal process or tip of the abdo-
men of the pupa of any insect that undergoes
complete transformation. Hence *†Cremas-*
teral, *cremasteric a.* of or pertaining to the *c.*

Cremate (krimat'), *v.* 1874. [f. L. *cremat-*,
ppl. stem.] To consume by fire, to burn; *spec.*
to reduce (a corpse) to ashes.

Salt, or a woman who is cremated with her husband
1874.

Cremation (krimat'shon), 1623. [ad. L. *cre-*
mationem; see *prec.*] The action of cremating;
spec. the reduction of a corpse to ashes in lieu
of interment.

When *c.* was abandoned for inhumation D. Wilson
Hence *Cremationist*.

Cremator (krimat'or), 1877. [n. L.] One
who, or that which, cremates.

Crematory (kremat'ory), 1876. [f. L. type
**crematorius*; see above.] *adj.* Of or pertaining
to cremation 1844. *sb.* A place for cremation,
spec. an erection for the incineration of corpses,
var. *Crematorium*. Hence *Crematorial a.*

Cremocarp (kremokärp), 1866. [irreg. f.
Gr. *κρεμα-* to hang + *καρπός*.] *Bot.* A species of
fructification, in which the fruit breaks up into

two indehiscent one-seeded mericarps, which hang by their summits from the central axis.

Cremona (*krimōnā*). 1762. *attrib.* Pertaining to or made at Cremona, a town in Lombardy, as in *C. fiddle, school*; *absol.* A violin made there. Hence *Cremonese* *a.*

'A Cremona', or 'a Cremonese violin' is often incorrectly used for an old Italian instrument of any make. P. Davis.

Cremona ². 1660. [Corrupt f. KRUMM-HORN, CROMORNE.] An organ reed-stop of 8 foot tone.

Cremon. 1657. [a. L. (? related to *cremare*).] A thick juice or decoction. b. By error. association with *F. crème*, CREAM *s.*, a scum gathering on the top of a liquid.

Cremonin, -oysin, etc., obs. f. CRIMSON. **Cremon** (*krimn*). [mod.L. *crena* incision, notch, cf. Oit. *crena*, OF *crene*, *crenne*.] 1. An indentation, a notch; *spec.* in *Bot.* one of the notches on a crenated leaf; *Anat.* the groove between the buttocks. 2. A crenated tooth, a scallop; *spec.* in *Bot.* = CRENATURE, CRENEL; *Anat.* each of the serrations on the cranial bones by which these fit together in the sutures.

Crenate (*krimnēt*), *s.*. 1838. [f. CREN-IC.] *Chem.* A salt of crenic acid. So *Crenated a.*

Crenate (*krimnē*), *a.* 1794. [ad. mod.L. *crenatus*, f. CREN-IC.] *Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc. Having the edge notched or toothed with rounded teeth; finely scalloped. Hence *Crenated ppl a.* (in same sense). *Crenation*, a crenated formation; a crenature.

Crenato- (*krimnō*), comb. f. mod.L. *crenatus* CRENATE; crenately, crenate.

Crenature (*krenātiū*, *krimn-*). 1816. [f. mod.L. *crenatus*.] *Bot.* and *Zool.* A rounded tooth or denticulation on the margin of a leaf, etc. Also occas. the notches between the teeth.

Crenel, *crenel* (*krimnē*, *krimnēl*), *s.*. 1481 [a. OF *crenel*, app. dim. of *cren*, *cran* notch; cf. CRANNY.] 1. One of the indentations of an embattled parapet; an embrasure, see BATTLEMENT. In *pl.* = Battlements, embattled parapet.

2. *Bot.* = CRENATURE 1835. Hence *Crenel v.* to crenellate (*rare*). *Crenellet*, a small (*rare*).

Crenellate, -elate (*krimnēlet*), *v.* 1823. [f. *crineller*.] To furnish with battlements; to furnish with embrasures or loopholes. Hence *Crenellation*, -elation, the action of crenellating or condition of being crenellated; a battlement; a notch or indentation.

|| **Crenellé**, -elee, *a.* 1586. [a. F. *crinellé*.] *Her.* EMBATTLED -1610.

Crengle, obs. f. CRINGLE.

Crenc (*krimnik*), *a.* 1839. [f. Gt. *κρηνη* spring + IC.] *Chem.* In *C. acid*, an organic acid, existing in humus, and in deposits of ferruginous waters.

Crenulate (*krimnulet*), *a.* 1794. [ad. mod.L. *crenulatus*, dim. of *crenula*, dim. of *crena* (see CREN-IC).] *Zool.* and *Bot.* Minutely crenate; finely notched or scalloped: said of a leaf, a shell, etc. Hence *Crenulation*, a minute crenation.

Creole (*krimōl*). 1604. [a. F. *créole*, ad. Sp. *criollo*, native to the locality, 'country'; said to be short for **criadillo*, dim. of *criado*, f. *criar* to breed, etc. -L. *creare*.]

A. s. In the West Indies and other parts of America, Mauritius, etc.: *orig.* A person born and naturalized in the country, but of European or of African Negro race: the name having no connotation of colour.

But now, usually, = *creole white* 1604. b. Now, less usually = *creole negro*, as dist. from one freshly imported from Africa 1748.

a. [She] was a c.-that is, born in the West Indies, of French parents MARRYAT. b. The term 'Creole' is confined to negroes born in the country BATES.

B. attrib. or *adj.* 1. Of persons: Born and naturalized in the West Indies, etc., but of European (or negro) descent; see A. 1748. Of animals and plants: Born or grown in the West Indies, etc., but not indigenous 1760. 2. Belonging to or characteristic of a Creole 1828.

1. Fruits... of the C. kind, being European fruits planted there, but which have undergone considerable alterations from the climate Juan and Ulla's Voy. Hence *Creoleman*, *s.* = CREOLE *a.*; *adj.* = CREOLE *B.* 1708. f. *Creolism*, Creole descent.

Creophagous (*krimōfagos*), *a.* Also *kreo-*. 1881. [f. Gr. *κροφάγος* + OUS.] Flesh-eating; carnivorous.

Creosol (*krimōsōl*). Also *crea-*. 1863. [f. CREOS(OTR) + OL.] *Chem.* A colourless highly refracting liquid ($C_8H_{10}O_2$) with aromatic odour and burning taste, forming the chief constituent of creosote.

Creosote (*krimōsūt*), *s.*. Also *crea-*, *kreo-*. 1835. [f. Gr. *κρεο-*, comb. f. *κρέας* + *ωσίζω*, and intended to mean 'flesh-saving'.] A colourless only liquid, with odour like that of smoked meat, and burning taste, obtained from the distillation of wood-tar, and having powerful antiseptic properties. Also *attrib.* b. Occas. applied to Carbolic Acid, also known as *coal-tar c.* 1863. Comb. c.-bush, -plant, a Mexican shrub (*Larrea mexicana*, N.O. *Zygophyllaceae*) having a strong smell of c. Hence *Creosote v.* to treat with c., as a preservative.

Crepance. ? Obs. 1610. [In 17th c. *crepanches*, *crepances*, ad. It. *crepacci* pl. -ult. L. *crepare* to crack, chap.] *Farrery*. A wound or chap on a horse's foot. [Misprinted *Crepane* by Johnson and later Dicks.]

|| **Crêpe** (*krimp*). 1825. [F. -L. *crispa* curled.] The French word for *CRAPE*, often borrowed as a term for all crapy fabrics other than black mourning crape.

Crêpe de Chine, a white or coloured crape made of raw silk. *Crêpe lisse*, crape which is not *crêpe* or wrinkled. Also *attrib.* Hence *Crêpe v.* to frizz.

|| **Crepine**, *crespin* (*c.* 1532. [a. OF *crepsine*, f. *creps*, *crêpe*; see *CRÊPE*, *CRAPE*.] A net or caul for the hair, formerly worn by ladies, also, a part of a hood; a fringe of lace or network for a dais, bed, etc. -1721.

|| **Crepitaculum**. [L.] *Zool.* The rattle of the rattlesnake. U.S.

Crepitant (*krimpitān*), *a.* 1826. [ad. L. *crepitantem*.] 1. Making a crackling noise; crepitating 1835. 2. *Entom.* That crepitates (see CREPITATE 2).

Crepitate (*krimpitēt*), *v.* 1623. [f. L. *crepitat*, ppl. stem of *crepitare*, freq. of *crepare* to crack.] 1. To break wind -1768. 2. *Entom.* Of certain beetles: To eject a pungent fluid suddenly with a sharp report 1826. 3. To make a crackling sound; *spec.* of the tissue of the lungs 1853. 4. To rattle.

Creptation (*krimpitāshn*). 1656. [f. L. *crepitare*; see *prec.* and *-ATION*.] 1. A crackling noise; crackling. 2. *Med.* and *Path.* The slight sound and accompanying sensation caused by pressure on cellular tissue containing air, or by the entrance of air into inflamed lungs; or observed in the grating together of the ends of fractured bones, the crackling noise sometimes observed in gangrenous parts when examined with the fingers; the crackling of a joint when pulled. 3. The breaking of wind (*rare*) 1822.

|| **Creptus** (*krimpitūs*). 1807. [L. f. *crepare*] 1. *Med.* and *Path.* = CREPITATION 2. 2. = CREPITATION 3. 1822. Hence *Creptitus a.* of the nature of, or such as to produce, c.

|| **Crepon** (*krimpon*, *krepōn*). 1887. [F. -*crêpe* *CRAPE*.] A stuff resembling crape, made of fine worsted, silk, or worsted and silk.

Crept (*krimpt*). 1628. Pa. ppl. of *CREEP v.*; *spec.* In *Coal-mining*, that has been subjected to a creep.

Crepuscle (*krimpusl*, *krepōsl*). 1665. [ad. L. *crepusculum*.] Twilight. var. *Crepuscule* (now *rare*).

Crepuscular (*krimpuskulār*), *a.* 1668. [f. as *prec.*] 1. Of or pertaining to twilight 1755; hence *fig.* dim., indistinct, imperfectly enlightened 1668. 2. *Zool.* Appearing or active in the twilight 1826.

1. *fig.* That c. period when the historical sense was scarcely brought to a full state of activity 1852. 2. C. insects 1826. 3. *Crepusculine a.* (*rare*), *Crepusculous a.* (in sense 1).

|| **Crepusculum** (*krimpuskulūm*). ME. [L., related to *creper* dusky, dark.] Twilight, dusk. The same time.. That clerks call C. at cue LYON.

|| **Crescence**. 1602. [ad. L. *crescentia*; see CRESCENT.] Growth, increase -1736.

|| **Crescendo** (*krimfēndo*). 1776. [It., pr. ppl. of *crescere* to increase, see next.] *Mus.* A direction: To be gradually increased in volume of

sound (usu. indicated by the abbrev. *cresc.* or the sign <). As *s.*: Such an increase; a passage of this description. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Also as vb. (Opp. to DIMINUENDO).

fig. The intense c. of the catastrophe 1886.

Crescent (*krimseūt*), *s.*. ME. *cressant*, a. OF. *creissant*, mod. *croissant*. -L. *crescentem* pr. ppl. of *crescere* to grow.] 1. The waxing moon, during the period between new moon and full. Also *fig.* 1550. 2. The convex-concave figure of the waxing or waning moon during the first or last quarter 1578. 3. A representation of this phase of the moon: a. as an ornament ME. b. *Her.* as a charge 1486. c. As a badge or emblem of the Turkish sultans, hence *fig.* the Turkish power, and used rhetorically to symbolize the Mohammedan religion as a political force 1589. (The attribution of the crescent to the Saracens of Crusading times and to the Moors of Spain is an error.) d. used as the badge of an order of knighthood or as a decorative order ME. 4. Anything of this shape, as a row of houses, etc. 1672.

2. *Alfide*. IV. v. 1. 245. 3. c. The C. gave way to the Cross, the Turks were broken to pieces 1684.

Hence *Crescentade*, *prop.*, a religious war waged under the Turkish flag; *fig.*, a jihad or holy war for Islam. *Crescented ppl a.* formed as a c. or new moon; ornamented, or charged, with crescents. *Crescentic a.* c-shaped. *Crescentiform a.* crescentic.

Crescent (*krimseūt*), *a.* 1574. [ad. L. *crescentem*; see *prec.*] 1. Growing, increasing. (Often with allusion to the moon.) 2. Shaped like the new or old moon 1603.

1. My powers are Crescent, and my Anguring hope Says it will come to th' full *Aut.* & *Cl.* II. i. 10. 2. Ashtar, Queen of Heaven, with c. Horns Murr.

Crevice (*krimviv*), *a.* 1566. [f. L. *crevice* + -IVE.] Growing.

Vasecne, yet crevice in his facultie *Hen. V.* I. i. 66

Cresol (*krimseul*). Also *cressol*. 1869. [f. *crus-* for CREOS(OTR) + -OL.] *Chem.* An aromatic alcohol of the Benzene group (C_7H_7O) occurring along with carbolic acid in coal-tar and creosote. Hence *Cresoline*, $C_7H_7CH_2O$, a product of coal-tar, related to carbolic acid *Cresotic a.* in (*ortho*-, *para*-, *meta*-) *cresotic acid* ($C_6H_4O_3$), obtained from the corresponding cresols.

Cress (*krimes*). [OE. *crasse*, *crerse* -Otent **krasōn*-, from root of OHG. *chresan* to creep as if 'creep'.] 1. The name of various cruciferous plants, having mostly edible leaves of a pungent flavour. (Until 19th c. almost always in pl.; sometimes construed with a vb. in the sing.) a. *spec.* Garden C., *Lepidium sativum* or WATERCRESS, *Nasturtium officinale*. b. With defining words, applied to other cruciferous plants, and occas. to plants merely resembling cress in flavour or appearance. 12. As the type of something of little worth. (*Cf. rash, straw*.) -ME.

1. To strip the brook with manting cresses spread GOLDEN. 2. Wisdom and witte now is nought worth a cress LANG. Hence *Cressy a.*

Cresset (*krimset*). ME. [a. OF *crasset*, *crasset* in same sense.] 1. A vessel of iron or the like, made to hold grease or oil, or an iron basket to hold pitched rope, wood, or coal, to be burnt for light; usually mounted on the top of a pole or building, or suspended from a roof. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *Coopering* A fire-basket used to char the inside of a cask 1874. 3. c-light, a blazing c.; the light of a c. || **Cresson** (*krimson*). 1883. [Fr.; = *Cress*] A shade of green used for ladies' dresses.

Crest (*krimst*), *s.*. ME. [a. OF *crête*, mod. *crête*. -L. *crista* tuft, plume.] 1. A comb a tuft of feathers, or the like, upon an animal's head. Also *fig.* (*Cf.* CREST-FALLEN.) 2. An erect plume of feathers, horse-hair, etc. fixed on the top of a helmet or head-dress; any ornament worn there as a cognizance ME. 3. *Her.* A figure or device (ong. borne by a knight on his helmet) placed on a wreath, coronet, or chapeau, and borne above the shield and helmet in a coat of arms; also used separately, as a cognizance, upon seals, plate, note-paper, etc. (Thus it is a vulgar error to speak of the arms or shields of a college or city as *crists*.) ME. Also *fig.* 4. The apex of a helmet; hence, a helmet ME. 5. The head, summit, or top of anything ME. 6. *Archit.* The finishing of

o (Gen. Koln), o (Fr. peu), di (Ger. Müller), u (Fr. dame), v (cart), ē (ē) (there), ē (ē) (rein), ē (Fr. faire), ē (tir, ferm, earth).

one in a e c wh h u moun a oof dge
wall seen e c occas applied to be fin a
o a gabe o p nmade ME 7 An ele a ed
dge a The dge o a moun a n o., bank
o he like. b. *Fortif.* The top line of a para-
pet or slope. c. The curling foamy ridge of a
wave ME. 8. The ridge of the neck of a horse,
dog, etc 1592. 9. A raised ridge on the sur-
face of any object, *spec. in Anat.*, etc.
2. Oft he (the serpent) bowd His miter C. Mur-
P. L. ix. 325. *fig.* Then began the Argives to let fall
their crests and sue for peace RALEIGH. 3. War-
chiefs with crests of eagle wings WHITTIER. 3.
What is your C., a Coxcombe *Tam. Shr.* ii. l. 226.
4. On his C. sat horror plund' Murr. P. L. iv. 688.
7. First curls the ruff'd sea With whit'ning crests
EARL DUBBY. Chuse a horse with a deep neck, large
L. MARKHAM.

Comb.: c-tile, a bent tile used to cover the c or
ridge of a roof. -wreath (in *Her.*), the wreath or
fillet of twisted silk which bears the c.

Crest (krest), *v.* ME. [f. CREST sb.] 1.
trans. To furnish with a crest. 2. To serve as
a crest to; to surmount with a crest, to crown
1605. b. To mark with long streaks, like the
streaming hair of a crest 1596. 3. To reach the
crest 1851. 4. *intr.* To erect one's crest
1713; to form a crest, as a wave 1850.
2. His legges bestrid the Ocean, his rear'd arme
Crested the world *And. & Cl.* v. ii. 83. b. Like as
the shining sile in summers night... is crested all
with lines of fire light SPENSER *P. Q.* iv. i. 13. 3. To
c. a hill, a wave, etc. (*mod.*).

Crested (krestid), *pp.* a. ME. [f. CREST
sb and *v.* + ED.] 1. Wearing or having a crest,
spec. applied to animals and plants distinguished
by a crest; = *L. cristatus*, -a. Also *fig.* 2.
Her. Having a crest of a different tincture from
that of the body 1572. 73. Ribbed - 1834. 4.
Having a raised ridge. (See CREST sb. 9.) 1857.
2. Hair damed and c. chiefs SCOTT. *fig.* The c. pride
Of the first Edward GRAY. 4. Double-c. skulls
WALLACE.

Crest-fallen (krest fā lēn), *pp.* a. 1589.
1. With drooping crest; hence, cast down;
humbled, dispirited. 2. Of a horse - Having
the crest or ridge of the neck hanging to one
side 1606.

1. Let it make thee Crest-falne, 1, and slay this thy
abortive Pride *Her. VI.* iv. i. 59.

Cresting (krest'ing), *vb.* sb. 1869. [f. CREST
sb. (sense 6) + ING.] *Archit.* An ornamental
ridging to a wall or roof.

Crestless, *a.* 1591. Not bearing a crest.
Spring Crestless Yeomen from so deepe a Root
SHAKES.

Cresyl (kre'sil), Also **cressyl** 1863. [f.
CRESOL + YL.] *Chem.* The radical C₂H₃ of
cresol. **Cresylate**, a salt of cresylic acid. **Cres-
ylic a.** of cresyl, in *Cresylic acid* = CRESOL.

Cretaceous (kretā'sh), *comb.* f. of CRETAC-
EOUS, = 'cretaceous and -ous'.

Cretaceous (kretā'sh), *a.* 1675. [f. L.
cretaceus, f. *creta* chalk; see -ACEOUS.] 1.
Of the nature of chalk; chalky. 2. *Geol.* Of
or found in the Chalk formation. So *C. group*,
series, *system*. *C. period*, the period during
which these strata were deposited. Hence
Cretaceously adv.

Cretic (kret'ik), 1603. [ad. L. *Creticus*, f.
Crete Crete.] *adj.* Belonging to Crete, Cretan,
applied in Gr. and L. prosody to a particular
metrical foot, or to verse characterized by these
sb. (without capital.) A metrical foot consisting
of one short syllable between two long; = AM-
PHIMACER.

+Creticism 1614. Cretan behaviour, *i.e.*
lying - 1656.

Cretify (kret'ifai), *v.* 1859. [f. L. *creta*
chalk + FY.] To impregnate (a tissue of the
animal body) with salts of lime. Hence **Cretifi-
cation**, calcareous degeneration.

Cretin (kret'in), 1779. [a. F. *crétin*, ad.
Swiss patois *cretin*, *cretin* = L. *Christianus*
CHRISTIAN, *i.e.* 'human creature' as dist.
from the brutes. (Cf. *natural*.)] One afflicted
with cretinism. Hence **Cretinism**, a. pertain-
ing to a c.; of the nature of cretinism.

Cretinism (kret'ini'z'm), 1801. [f. prec.
+ ISM.] The condition of a cretin; a combina-
tion of deformity (usually, with goitre) and idiocy,
endemic in certain Alpine valleys and elsewhere.
So **Cretinize v.** to reduce to c.

ε (man). α (pass). αu (loud). v (cat). ε (Fr. chef). α (ever). αi (I, eye). α (Fr. eau de vie). 1 (sit). α (Psyche). ρ (what). ρ (got).

Cretion k fən 1880 [ad. L. *retionem*
f. *er* o dec de] *Rom Law* Decarat on
of acceptance of an
term allowed for this
nher.ance, transg. the

Cretize (kret'ize), *v.* arch. 1653. [ad. Gr.
κρητίζω, f. *κρητίζω* Cretic. (Cf. *Titus* i. 12.)]
1. *intr.* To play the Cretan, *i.e.* to lie. 72. To
outdo by lying 1673. So **+Cretism** (Dicts.).

Cretonne (kret'on, kret'on), 1870. [a. F.,
f. *Creton*, a village of Normandy.] The French
name of a strong fabric of hempen warp and
linen wool; applied in England to a stout un-
glazed cotton cloth printed with a pattern in
colours, and used for chair covers, curtains, etc.

Creutzer, obs. f. KREUTZER.
Crevasse (krevās'se), 1819. [a. F. *crevasse*
= OF. *crevasse* CREVICE.] 1. A fissure or
chasm in the ice of a glacier, usually of great
depth. Also *transf.* 1823. 2. U.S. A breach
in the bank of a river, canal, etc.; used esp. of
a breach in the levee or artificial bank of the
lower Mississippi. So *Crevasse v.* to fissure
with crevasses. *Crevasse* vol. sb. formation
of crevasses.

Crevice (krevis), sb. [ME. *crevice*, a. OF.
late L. *crepula*, f. L. *crepare* to creak, crack.]
1. An opening produced by a crack; a cleft,
rift, chink, fissure. 2. *spec.* (Mining.) A fissure
in which a deposit of ore or metal is found 1872.
2. A crevice of an old crag ME. Hence **+Cre-
vice v.** *trans.* to make crevices in. **Crevised** *pp.*
a. having crevices, chinks, or cracks.

Crevis (e, -ish(e), -isse, -ys(e), obs. f.
CRAYFISH, CREVICE.

Crew (kri), 1455. [a. OF. *creue* increase,
f. pa. pple. of *croistre* to grow; perh. in part
aphet. f. *acreue*, ACCRUE.] 1. An augmenta-
tion or reinforcement of a military force; hence,
a company of soldiers - 1587. 2. By extension:
Any organized band of armed men 1570. 3.
purpose: as, a squad of workmen under a fore-
man 1699; (*Naut.*) a gang of men under a petty
officer, or told off for a particular duty 1692;
and esp. the whole of the men (inclusive or ex-
clusive of the officers) belonging to and manning
a ship, boat, or other vessel afloat (now the
leading sense) 1694. 4. A number of persons
associated together, a company 1579. 5. A
number of persons classed together; a lot, set,
gang, mob, herd 1570. 6. To order the cooper and his c. to trim the casks
soon be with him DAMPER. 4. Mirth, adum me of
thy c. Murr. *L'Alleg.* 38. 5. All the ravenous c. Of
jobbers and promoters 1884.

Crew, pa. t. of CROW v.

Crewel (kre'el), sb. 1494. [?] 1. A thin
worsted yarn, used for tapestry and embroidery.
2. Short for CREWEL-WORK (*mod.*). Also *attrib.*

Crewels (kre'elz), sb. pl. *Sat.* 1660. [f. F.
terrouilles.] The king's evil, scrofula.

Crewel-work, 1863. Embroidery in which
a design is worked in worsted on a background
of linen or cloth.

Crewet, -ette, obs. f. CRUET.

Crib (krib), sb. [Com. WGer.: OE. *crib* (b.
OF. MHG. *bride* basket, and *krōb* CORN.] 1.
A barred receptacle for fodder; a CRATCH OE.

2. 'The stall or cabin of an ox' (J.) ME. 3.
A cabin, hovel; a narrow room; also *fig.* 1597
1812. 4. *fig.* A berth (*slang*) 1865. 5. A small
cradle 1649. 6. *fig.* ? Provender. *Thieves'*
cant. Also a miner's 'bait'.

7. A wicker-
work basket, pannier, or the like - 1676. 8.
Salt-making. An apparatus like a hay-rack for
draining the salt after boiling 1882. 9. A frame-
work of bars or spars for strengthening, support,
etc. Cf. CRADLE sb. 1693. 10. Mining. A
framework of timber, etc., lining a shaft, to pre-
vent caving, percolation of water, etc. 1839. 11.
A frame of logs secured under water to form a
small raft of boards (*Canada & U.S.*) 1874. 12. A
13. A bin for storing Indian corn (= CORN-
CRAB) also for salt, etc. (U.S.) 1823. 14.

Crabs. The cards thrown out from each player's
hand, and given to the dealer, in the game of

bbage A so CR BBAGE (allog. 1680
15 A pe y heft. (See CRIB z.) (rare) 1853.
1834. 17. A translation of a classicism (*collog.*)
the illegitimate use of students (*collog.*) 1827
2. Laid. In a crible, between an ox and an ass
HAMPOLE. 3. Where no Oxen are, the c. is clean
Prov. xiv. 4. 7. Why rather (Sleepers) lyest thou in
the Great z *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 9. *fig.* The world
Whithersoever we turn, still is the same narrow c.
CLOUGH.

Comb.: c-biter, a horse addicted to c-biting; also
fig. -biting, the morbid habit of seizing the manger
(or other object) with the teeth and noisily drawing
in the breath, cribwork, work consisting of cribs
(sense 11); also *attrib.*

Crib (krib), *v.* 1460. [f. CRIB sb.] 1. *intr.*
? To feed at a crib (*rare*). 2. *trans.* To shut
up as in a crib, to confine within narrow limits,
to hamper. (In *mod.* use as an echo of Shaks.)
1605. 3. *intr.* To lie as in a crib 1661. 4.
trans. To furnish with a crib or cribs (CRIB sb.
2, 9-11) 1669. 5. To make up into cribs (CRIB
sb. 12) (U.S.) 1876. 6. *collog.* To pilfer, purloin,
steal; to appropriate furtively. [Prob. orig.
thieves' slang.] 1748. 7. *collog.* To take (a pas-
sage, etc.) without acknowledgement and use as
one's own; to plagiarize 1778. 8. *intr.* Of
horses: To practise crib-biting 1854.
1. Cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd, bound in *Macb.* iii. iv. 24.
6. Bits of ground cribbed... at different times from the
forest COBBETT. Hence **Cribber** (*rare*), one who
cribs or uses a Crib (z, 17) (*collog.*).

Cribbage (krib'bedg), 1630. [f. CRIB sb. and
v. + AGE.] 1. A game at cards, played by two,
three, or four persons, with a complete pack of
cards, and a board with holes and pegs for
scoring; the characteristic feature is a CRIB
(sense 14). 2. The action of cribbing, or that
which is cribbed (*collog. rare*) 1830.
1. He proposed a game of four-handed c. DICKENS.
Comb.: c-board, the board used for marking at c.;
faced a, pock-marked, and so like a c-board.

Cribbing (krib'big), *vb.* sb. 1641. [f. CRIB
v. (and sb.) + ING.] 1. The action of CRIB v.
1791. 2. = Crib-biting, see CRIB v. 8. 1864.
3. That which is cribbed 1837. 4. Mining.
Timbering forming the lining of a shaft, etc.,
cribwork 1841. 5. *Thieves' cant.* Provender
1641.

Cribble (kri b'l), sb. ? Obs. 1552. [a. F. *crible*,
ad. L. *cribrum* (dim. *cribellum*) sieve.] 1. A
sieve 1565. 2. That which is left in the sieve;
bran or coarse meal - 1691. Also *attrib.* Hence
+Cribble v. to sift. var. **+Cribbe sb.** and *v.*

Cribrate (kri'brat), *a.* 1846. [f. L. *cribrum*
+ ATE.] *Nat. Hist.* Perforated like a sieve.
+Crib-rate v. 1631. [f. ppl. stem of L. *cri-
bare*, f. as prec.] *trans.* To sift; also *fig.* - 1669.
Hence **+Cribration**, sifting; also *fig.*

Cribiform (kri'brif'm, kri'b-), *a.* 1741.
[a. mod. L. *cribriformis*; see prec.] Having
the form or appearance of a sieve; perforated
with small holes.

The c. part of the *Ox Echinoides* MONRO. C or
Sieve-cells, a sort of ducts the walls of which have
open slits, through which they communicate with
each other GRAY.

Cribrose (kribrō's), *a.* 1857. [f. L. *cri-
brum* sieve; see -OSE.] Sieve-like, perforated.
var. **+Crib-rose**.

Crick (krik), sb. 1440. [Prob. echoic; cf.
next and STITCH.] A painful spasmodic affec-
tion of the muscles of the neck, back, or other
part, appearing as a sudden stiffness which
makes it almost impossible to move the part.
+Crick, sb. 2 1530. [app. the same as F. *cruc*.]
The instrument for bending a cross-bow. 1874.
A small jackscrow. KNIGHT.]

Crick, sb. 3, var. of CREEK sb. 1

Crick (krik), *v.* 1 1861. [f. CRICK sb. 1]
trans. To give a crick to (the neck, etc.).

Crick, v. 4 1601. [Echoic.] To make a
sharp abrupt sound, as a grasshopper.

Crick-crack, sb., *v.*, *adv.* 1565. [Echoic.
Cf. F. *crie-crac*.] A representation of a repeated
sharp sound.

Cricket (krik'et), sb. 1 ME. [a. OF. *cri-
quet*, *crequet* cicada, from an echoic *crik*.] Any
saltatorial orthopterous insect of the genus
Acheta or of the same tribe; as, the common
house-cricket, *A. domestica*, the field-cricket,

A. campestris, and mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*. **b.** Used for CICADA.

As cheerful and lively as a c. 1873.
Cmb.: c.-bird, the grasshopper warbler (*Locustella naevia*); -frog, a small tree-frog of the genus *Hylodes*, which chirp like crickets; -teal, the garganey (*Querquedula arcia*).

Cricket (krī'kēt), *sb.* 2 1598. [app. the same as *F. crīquet* 'bâton servant de but au jeu de boules' (Godefroy), perh. a deriv. of *M.Flem. krich, kriches*, 'baston à s'appuyer', etc.] A well-known open-air game played with ball, bats, and wickets, by two sides of eleven players each. Also *attrib.* **b.** Used *allus.* for: Fair play 1902. Hence *Cricket v.* to play c. *Cricketeer*.

Cricket (krī'kēt), *sb.* 3 1643. [?] A low wooden stool; a footstool. Now *local*.

Crīco- (krī'kō), *comb.* f. Gr. *κρίκος* = *κρίκος* ring, used in *Anat.* in sense 'pertaining to the cricoid cartilage', as c.-thyroid *a.* pertaining to the cricoid and thyroid cartilages; also *sb.* (sc muscle) *Crīco-tomy*, the operation of dividing the cricoid cartilage.

Cricoid (krī'kōid), 1746. [ad. mod. L. *cricoides* (formerly also used), a. Gr. *κρίκοειδής*, f. *κρίκος* = *κρίκος* ring + *-ειδής* -form.] *adj.* Ring-shaped; applied *spec.* to the cartilage which forms the lower and back part of the larynx. *sb.* (sc. cartilage) 1842.

Cried (krīd), *pp.* *a.* 1642. [f. *CRY v.* + *-ED*.] Proclaimed by crying, announced.

Crier (krī'ā), [ME. *criere*, a. OF. *criere*, nom. of *crieur*, f. *crier* to *CRY*; see *-ER*.] 1. *gen.* One who cries. 2. *spec.* An officer in a court of justice who makes the public announcements, etc.; a COMMON or TOWN *crier* ME.; one who cries goods for sale 1553. All common Cryers were excluded from the Temple *front*.

Crikey (krī'ki), *int. colloq. or slang.* 1842. [perh. orig. an assonant substitute for a sacred name; cf. CRIMINE.] An exclam. of surprise.

Crim. con. 1770. *Abbrev.* of *criminal conversation*, i. e. adultery. (See CRIMINAL *a.*)

Crime (krīm), *sb.* ME. [a. *F. crime*, in 14th c. *crimine*, ad. L. *crimen*, f. root of *cernere*, *crutum* to decide, give judgement, etc.] 1. An act punishable by law, as being forbidden by statute or injurious to the public welfare. (Commonly used only of grave offences) **b. collect. sing.** Violation of law 1485. 2. An evil or injurious act; a (grave) offence, a sin 1514. **b. collect. sing.** Wrong-doing, sin ME. 13. Charge, or accusation; matter of accusation -1667.

1. If by this C, he owes the Law his life *Timon* III. v. 83. Men steeped in c. *FRONT*. 2. All y^e crymes of y^e tongue, as schauers, and prevy backbyttinges 1526. 3. That error now, which is become my c., And thou th^t accuser *MILN. P. L.* II. 1181.

Hence *Crime v.* to charge with a c. (*rare*). **Crimel**-ful *a.* full of c., criminal. **Crimelless** *a.* void of c. **Criminal** (krīmīnāl), ME. [a. *F. criminel*, ad. L. *criminalis*, see *prec.* and *-AL*.]

A. adj. 1. Of the nature of or involving a crime, or a grave offence. 2. Relating to crime or its punishment 1474. 3. Guilty of crime or grave offence 1489

1. *C. conversation* (CONVERSATION 3); adultery, regarded as a *trepass* against the husband at common law. 2. Good laws, civil and criminal 1590. An experienced c. lawyer *LOWELL*. 3. The neglect renders us c. in the sight of God *ROGERS* (J.).

B. sb. 1. A person accused of a crime -1681. 2. A person guilty or convicted of a crime 1626. 1. Was ever c. forbid to plead *DRYDEN*.

Hence *Criminalism*, the condition or practice of a c. *Criminalist*, one versed in c. law. *Criminality*, the quality or fact of being a c.; a c. act or practice. *Criminally adv.* according to c. law; so as to constitute crime. *†Criminalness*, criminality.

Criminate (krīmīnāt), *v.* 1645. [f. L. *crimīnāt*-*pp.* stem.] 1. *trans.* To charge with crime; to represent as criminal. 2. To prove guilty of crime; to incriminate 1665. 3. To represent as criminal; to condemn 1677.

1. I suppose the public servants will be criminated *Gouv. MORIS*. 2. Determined not to c. himself by any allusion to the circumstance 1841.

So *Crimination*, the action of criminating; severe accusation or censure. *Criminative a.* tending to or involving crimination. *Criminator*, one who charges with crime. *Criminatory a.* criminative.

Crimine, -*iny* (krīmīni), *int.* 1681. [cf. *junny*, GEMINI.] A vulgar exclam. of astonishment; now *arch*.

Criminology (krīmīn'olōjī), 1890. [f. L. *crimin-* CRIME.] The science of crime; 'criminal anthropology'. So *Criminological a.*, *Criminologist*.

Criminous (krīmīnəs), *a.* 1483. [a. AFR. *criminosus* = OF. *crimīneus*, ad. L. *criminosus*] 1. Of the nature of a crime; criminal. 2. Of persons: Guilty of crime 1535. 3. Of or relating to crime; involving crimination -1650.

2. Now only in c. *clerk* (CLERK *sb.* 1). Hence *Criminously adv.* *Criminouslyness*.

Crimison, *crimosin* (ē, etc., obs. ff. CRIMSON.

Crimp (krimp), *sb.* 1 1638. [?] 1. A term of reproach or derision. 2. An agent who procures seamen, soldiers, etc., *esp.* by decoying or impressing them 1758. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 13. A coal broker -1791.

1. Yes, c.; 'tis a gallant life to be an old lord's pimp-whiskin *FORN*. Phr. *†To play c.* 'to lay or bet on one side, and (by foul play) to let t'other win, having a share of it' *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*. Hence *Crimpage*, money paid to a c. for his services.

Crimp, *sb.* 2 1632. [? f. CRIMP *v.* 1.] An obsolete game at cards.

Crimp (krimp), *sb.* 3 1883. [f. CRIMP *v.* 1.] *pl.* Crimped tresses; cf. 'curls' *U.S.*

Crimp (krimp), *a.* 1587 [app. allied to CRIMP *v.* 1; cf. however MHG. *krimp* 'crooked, curved' (Kluge). Cf. also CRUMP.] 1. Friable, brittle; crisp. 2. *fig.* 'Not consistent, not forcible' (J.). (But see quot., the sole evidence for this sense) 1712. 3. Said of hair, feathers, etc.: Crimped 1764.

1. The grass was c. and white with the hoar frost *Mrs. CAMERON*. 2. The evidence is crimp (*v. l. scrimp*); the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves *ARBUOTHNOT*. Hence *Crimpsness*, friability.

Crimp (krimp), *v.* 1 ME. [= MDu. *crimpen* intr., to contract oneself together, Du. *krimpen* to shrivel, Da. *krimpe* trans. to shrink (cloth), etc. See CRAMP *sb.* 1. Not known in OE.; in ME. only in one example.] 1. intr. To be compressed, pinched or indented (as e.g. the body of insects). 2. *trans.* To curl -1736. 3. To compress or pinch into minute parallel plaits or folds 1712; to crisp the surface of 1772; to make flutings in (a brass cartridge case). 4. To cause (the flesh of fish) to contract and become firm by gashing it before *rigor mortis* sets in 1698. Also *transf.* 5. *spec.* To bend or mould into shape (leather for uppers, etc.) 1874. 6. 'To pinch and hold, to seize' (Webster). 7. To c. the little frill that bordered his shirt-collar *DICKENS*.

Crimp (krimp), *v.* 2 1812. [f. CRIMP *sb.* 1.] To impress (seamen or soldiers); to entrap.

Plundering corn and crimping recruits *WELLINGTON*.

Crimper 1 (krīmp'ər), 1819. [f. CRIMP *v.* 1.] 1. One who crimps. 2. That which crimps:

a. An apparatus consisting of a pair of fluted rollers, for crimping cloth or the like. **b.** A toilet instrument for crimping the hair. **c.** A machine for crimping leather for uppers. **d.** An apparatus for bending leather into various shapes for saddles and harness. **e.** A small machine for crimping brass cartridge-cases.

Crimper 2, 1868. [f. CRIMP *v.* 2 + *-ER* 1.] = CRIMP *sb.* 1 2.

Crimple, *v.* ME. [perh. a dim. and iterative of CRIMP *v.* 1.] 1. *intr.* To be or become incurved, or drawn together; hence to stand or walk lame from such a cause -1736. 2. *intr.* and *trans.* To wrinkle, crinkle, curl. Now *dial.* Hence *Crimpled ppl. a.* (in sense 2).

Crimson (krīm'z'n), ME. [a. (ult.) Arab. *qirmazī, qirmazī*; see CRAMOISY. The 15-16th c. F. form was *cramoisina* (Littré).]

A. adj. 1. The name of a colour: of a deep red inclining towards purple (see KERMES). 2. *fig.* Sanguinary 1681.

1. This cramoysen gowne *CHALONER*. 2. C. conquest 1777.

B. sb. (The *adj.* used *absol.*) 1. The colour or pigment ME. 2. Crimson cloth -1611.

1. Ros'd over with the Virgin C. of Modestie *SHAKES.*

Crimson (krīm'z'n), *v.* 1601. [f. CRIMSON *a.*] 1. *trans.* To make crimson. 2. *intr.* To become crimson; *esp.* in blushing 1805.

1. Heere thy Hunters stand *Crimson'd* in thy Lethee *Jul. C.* III. l. 206. 2. As the fresh bud a crimsoning beauty shows *Mrs. NORTON*.

Criminal (krīmīnāl), *a. rare*. 1656. [ad. L. *criminalis*, f. *crimis*.] Pertaining to the hair.

Cri-nate, by-form of CRINITE, haired. So *Crinated a.*

Crinatory, var. of CRINITORY.

Crinc-; see CRINK-

Crine (krēin), *sb. rare*. 1614 [a. It. or ad. L. *crinis*.] 1. Hair, head of hair. Also *attrib.* 2. = CRINET 2. 1883. Hence *Crined a.* (*Her*), having the hair tintured differently from the body, as a charge.

Crine (krēin), *v.* Sc. 1501. [app. a. Gael. *crion* to wither.] *intr.* To shrink, shrivel.

Crinel, error for CRINET 2.

†Crinet, 1486. [dim. of *F. crin*.] 1. A hair 1572. 2. *Hawking*. (*pl.*) The small hair like feathers which grow about the cere of a hawk. (Also written *crinites*; now called *crinis*.) -1792. 3. = CRINIÈRE 1586.

Cringe (krīndʒ), *v.* ME. [app. a modification of *crēnge, crēnce*, f. (ult.) OE. *cringan, crincan*; see CRANK.] 1. *trans.* To draw in or contract (any part of the body), to distort (the neck, face, etc.) -1650. 2. *intr.* To draw in the muscles of the body involuntarily, to shrink; to cower ME. 3. *intr.* To bend the body timorously or servilely. *Const. to* (a person), 1575. 4. *fig.* To behave obsequiously, to show base or servile deference 1620. 15 *trans.* To bow deferentially to -1660.

1. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 104. 2. The Boys that went before were glad to c. behind, for they were afraid of the Lions *BUNYAN*. 3. An opinion that to bow or c. (as they profanely call it) before Almighty God is superstition *BEVERIDGE*. 4. To teach the people to c. and the prince to domineer *MACAULAY*.

Hence *Cringingly* (*rare*), a cringing creature. Also *attrib.* *Cringer*, *Cringingly adv.*, -ness.

Cringe (krīndʒ), *sb.* 1597. [f. *prec.* *vb.*] A deferential, servile, or fawning obeisance. Often applied to a bow. Also *fig.*

Performing cringes and congees like a court-chamberlain *THACHERAY*.

Cringle (krīng'gl), 1627. [app. of LG. origin; cf. Ger. *kringel*, dim. of *kring* circle, ring. See CRANK *sb.* 1, and cf. CRINKLE.] 1. *Naut.* A ring or eye of rope, containing a thimble, worked into the bolt-rope of a sail, for the attachment of a rope. **b.** A withe for fastening a gate (*dial.*) 1787. 2. = CRINKLE (*dial.*) 1807. Hence *Cringle v. dial.* to fasten with a c.

Crinid, stem of L. *crinis* hair: used as comb form.

Crinoid *a.* of or pertaining to the growth of the hair. *Criniger* (*Ornith.*), a genus of African and Asiatic birds allied to the Thrush, having stiff setae on their bills. *Crinigerous a.* bearing or wearing hair. *Criniparous a.* hair-producing.

Crinid (krīnīd, krīnī-), 1862. [f. Gr. *κρίνον* lily + *-id*.] *Zool.* (*pl.*) A family of the *Crinoidae* containing the typical crinoids with branching arms.

†Crinière (krīnī'ēr), 1598. [F., f. *crin* (horse) hair.] The part of the bards of a war-horse which covered the ridge or back of the neck and the mane.

†Crinī-tal, *a. rare*. 1583. = CRINITE *a.*

He the star c. adored *STANVUURST*.

Crinite (krīnī't), *a.* 1600. [ad. L. *crinitus*, f. *crinis*.] Hairy, having a hairy or hair-like appendage; *spec. in Bot.* and *Zool.* having hairy tufts on the surface.

How comate, c., caudate starres are fram'd I know *FAIRFAX*.

Crinite (krīnī't, krīnī-), *sb.* [f. Gr. *κρίνον* lily + *-ite*.] A fossil crinoid.

Crinitory, *a. rare*. 1836. [f. L. *crinitus* + *-ORY*.] Hairy.

Crinkle (krīnk'l), *sb.* 1596. [prob. f. CRINKLE *v.*] A twist, winding, or sinuosity, a wrinkle or corrugation.

The crinkles in this glass making objects appear double *TUCKER*. Hence *Crinkly a.* full of crinkles.

Crinkle (krīnk'l), *v.* ME. [f. OE. *crincan*, see CRANK *sb.* 1 and CRANKLE.] 1. *intr.* To form many short twists or turns; to wind or twist; to contract wrinkles or ripples; to shrink up. 2. To cringe, *fig.* to recede from one's purpose. Now only *dial.* 1610. 3. *trans.* To twist or bend to and fro, or in and out; to wrinkle, crumple; to crimp (the hair) 1825. 4. *intr.* To emit sharp thin sounds 1856.

1. It [a stream] seemed to c. and ripple Low-sll. 2. I like him the worse, he crinkles so much in the hairs Ford. 3. And for the house is kryakeled two and fro And half so queynte weys for to go CHAUCER. Her face all bowy Comely crynklyd Wondrously wynkled 1599. 4. All the rooms Were full of crinkling silks 1856.

Crinkle-crankle, 1598. [Freq. redup. of CRANKLE.] *sb.* A winding in and out, a zigzag. *adv.* and *adj.* Zigzag 1810.

Crinkum, crincum. Also **Grincome**, *q. v.* 1618. *slang*. In *pl.* The venereal disease -1719.

Crinkum-crankum, *sb.* (*a.*) Also **Crincum-crancum**, 1761. Anything full of twists and turns, or intricately elaborated (*loc.*).

Crinoid (krinoid, krai-), 1836. [ad. Gr. κρινοειδής lily-like.] *adj.* Lily-shaped; applied to an order (chiefly fossil) of echinoderms, having a calyx-like body, stalked and rooted. As *sb.* (with *pl.* *crinoides*, *crinoida*). A member of this order.

Crinolette (krinolet-), 1881. [dim. f. CRINO-LINE.] A sort of bustle for distending the back of a woman's skirt.

Crinoline (kri nelin, -lin). 1830. [*a. mod. Fr.* f. *L. crinis* hair, in sense of *F. crin* horse-hair + *linum* thread; a trade coinage.] 1. A stiff fabric made of horsehair and cotton or linen thread, formerly used for skirts, and still for lining, etc. 2. A petticoat made of this or any stiff material, worn under the skirt in order to support or distend it; hence, a hoop-petticoat 1851. 3. *transf.* A netting fitted round war-ships as a defence against torpedoes. Chiefly *attrib.* 1874.

Crinosity (krinositi), *rare*, 1656. [*f. L. crinis*.] Hainness.

Crio- = Gr. κριο-, comb. f. κριός ram; **Crioceratite**, a fossil of the genus *Crioceras*, a ram's-horn ammonite. **Criosphinx**, a sphinx having a ram's head.

Cripple (krip'l), [OE. *crýpel* - OTeut. **kripulō* - *f. krip* - ablaut stem of *kriupan* to CREEP.]

A. sb. 1. One who is disabled (either from birth or by accident or injury) from the use of his limbs; a lame person. 2. *techn.* = **Cripple-gap** (see below), where *cripple* = 'creeping' 1648. 3. *slang*. A sixpence 1785.

B. ad. 1. A crepele from his mothers wombe Acts xiv. 8. *Cond. c.-gap, hole (diat)*, a hole left in wall for sheep to creep through; cf. sense 2. Hence **Cripple-dome, hood, ness**. **Cripply** *a.*

B. ad. Disabled from the use of one's limbs, lame (*Obs. or dial.*, exc. as *attrib.* of *prec.*) ME.

Cripple (krip'l), *v.* ME. [*f. CRIPPLE sb.*] 1. *trans.* To deprive (wholly or partly) of the use of one's limbs; to make a cripple of. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To disable, impair; *a.* the action or effectiveness of material objects 1694, *b.* a person in his resources, efforts, etc., or immaterial things, as trade, schemes, strength, etc. 1702. 3. *intr.* To hobble. (Chiefly *Sc.*) ME.

1. Thou cold Senates, C. our Senators *Timon* iv. 1. 24. 2. The lower masts, yards and bowsprit all crippled Nelson. The trade, is crippled by the want of transport L. Ouseant. Hence **Crippler**.

Crisis (krai sis) *Pl. crises*, rarely *criseses*, 1543. [*a. L.*, *a. Gr.* κρισις, *f. κρίνειν* to decide.]

1. *Pathol.* The point in the progress of a disease when a change takes place which is decisive of recovery or death; also, any marked or sudden change of symptoms, etc. 1712. *Aschol.* Said of a conjunction of the planets which determines the issue of a disease or critical point in the course of events -1669. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* A turning-point in the progress of anything; also, a state of affairs in which a decisive change for better or worse is imminent 1627. 4. Judgement, decision -1715. 15. A criterion, sign -1657.

1. I had enjoyed a favourable C. *Symonds*. 3. The ordinary statesman is also apt to fail in extraordinary crises *Jowett*.

Crisp (krisp), *a.* [OE. *crisp*, *gyrps*, ad. *L. crispus* curled. Cf. *OF. crespé* curled, *mod. Fr. crépé*. *Perh.* partly echoic in branch II.]

1. 2. Of the hair: Curly; now *esp.* stiff, closely curling, or frizzy; *also*, having such hair. 2. Having a surface fretted into ripples, folds, or wrinkles ME. 18. App. = Smooth, shining, clear -1623.

1. His criske heer lyk tynges was yronne CHAUCER.

2. The a white crest of the running waves BLACK 3. All th'ah'horred births below criske Heavens SHAKS.

11. Brittle or short; said *esp.* of hard things which have little cohesion and are easily crushed by the teeth, etc. 1530. Also *transf.* and *fig.* The c. not over-roasted crackling C. LAMB, *transf.* The c. frosty air 1863. *fig.* A c. touch on the piano 1837. What he said was c. and decided 1873. Hence **Crispily** *adv.*, *ness*.

Crisp, *sb.* ME. [*app. f. the adj.*; cf. *OF. crespé*, *mod. Fr. crépe*.] 1. A crape-like material, used for veils, etc.; also a veil, etc. of this -1619. 2. A curl (of hair), *esp.* a short or close curl -1680. 3. The crackling of roast pork. Now *dial.* 1675.

Crisp (krisp), *v.* ME. [*f. CRISP a.*; cf. *L. crispare*] 1. *trans.* To curl into short, stiff, wavy folds or curls, to crimp. 2. *intr.* To curl in short stiff curls 1833. 3. *trans.* To make crisp or brittle. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1815. 4. *intr.* To become crisp 1805.

1. A cooling breeze which *crisps* the broad clear river BYRON. 2. The leaves... do somewhat curl or *crispe* GERARD. 3. The snow... *crisped* by a severe frost SCOTT. 4. The air chilled at sunset, the ground *crisped* C. BONNE. Hence **Crisper**.

Crispate (krisp'at), *a.* 1846 [ad. *L. crispatus*.] Crisped; *spec. in Bot and Zool.* having the margin curled or undulated.

Crispation (krisp'atshn), 1626. [*f. L. crispare*, see -ATION.] 1. Curling, curled condition; undulation. 2. A slight contraction of any part, as that of the skin in goose-skin, etc. 1710. 3. Few can look down from a great height without creepings and crispations O. W. HOLMES.

Crispature, *rare*, 1745. [*f. L. crispatus*; see *prec.*] Crisped condition; crispation.

Crispin, 1645. A shoemaker, so named in allusion to St. Crispin, the patron saint of shoemakers; also sometimes a member of a union or benefit society of shoemakers.

Crispy (krispi), *a.* ME. [*f. CRISP a. + -y.*] 1. Curly, wavy, undulated. 2. = **CRISP a.** II. 1611. Hence **Crispiness**, *crispness*.

Crispal, *a.* Chiefly *U.S.* 1872. [ad. *mod. L. crispalis*, *f. crispum*; see below.] *Ornith.* 1. Pertaining to the crissum, as the *a. region*. 2. Characterized by the colouring of the under tail-coverts, as *C. thrush* or *thrasher*.

Crisp-cross (kris'kross), *sb.* [A reduction of **CHRIST(S)-CROSS**; latterly treated as a redup. of *crisp*.] 1. = **CHRIST-CROSS**, *q. v.* 2. [*f. CRISP-CROSS a.*] A transverse crossing 1876. 3. *U.S.* A children's game, played on a slate; Fox and Geese 1860. Hence **Crisp-cross-row**; see **CHRIST-CROSS-ROW**.

Crisp-cross (kris'kross), *a. and adv.* 1846 [See *prec.*] *adj.* Crossing, crossed; marked by crossings or intersections. *adv.* Crosswise; *fig.* in a contrary way, awry.

Crisp-cross (kris'kross), *v.* 1818 [See *prec.*] *trans.* To mark or cover with crossing lines.

To c. the letter K R A T S.

[**Crissum** (kris'sm), 1874. [*mod. L.*, *f. crissare*.] *Ornith.* The anal region of a bird under the tail; the vent-feathers or lower tail-coverts.

Cristate (krist'et), *a.* 1661. [ad. *L. cristatus*] *Nat. Hist.*, etc. Crested; in the form of a crest. So **Cristated a.**

Criterion (kroiti'non), *Pl. criteria*; occas. -ona, 1613. [*a. Gr.* κριτήριον a means for judging, *f. κρίνειν*.] 1. An organ or faculty of judging -1678. 2. A canon or standard by which anything is judged or estimated 1622. 3. A characteristic attaching to a thing, by which it can be judged or estimated -1673.

4. Regular uniformity and the straight line were the criterions of taste and beauty 1788. So [**Criterium**, *L. form of Gr.* (occas. used).

Crith (krip), 1865. [*f. Gr.* κριθή barley-corn, the smallest weight.] *Physics*. The weight of 1 litre of hydrogen at standard pressure and temperature; proposed by Hoffmann as the unit of weight for gaseous substances.

Crithomancy (krip'tomansi), 1652. [*f. Gr.* κριθή + μαντεία.] Divination by meal strewn over animals sacrificed.

Critic, *a.* 1544. [ad. *L. criticus*, *a. Gr.*, *f. (ult.) κρίνω* to decide, judge.] 1. *Med.*, etc. = **CRITICAL**, 4, 5. -1605. 2. Judging captiously or severely, censorious, carping 1598. 3. = **CRITICAL** 3 1626.

3. *Matters historic, c., analytic, and philologic* 1894.

Critic (kri tik), *sb.* 1588. [ad. *L. criticus* *sb.* (also used), *a. Gr.* (see *prec.*), or *alter F. critique*.] 1. One who pronounces judgement on any thing or person; *esp.* a censorer, cawler 2. One skilled in literary or artistic criticism, a professional reviewer; also one skilled in textual or biblical criticism 1605.

1. Take heed of critics: they bite, like fish, at any thing, especially at books DENHAM. 2. The poet (Milton), we believe, understood the nature of his art better than the c. (Johnson) Macmillan. You know who the Critics are? The men who have failed in literature and Art DISRAELI.

Critic, *sb.* 1656. [*app. ad. F. critique* fem., ad. (ult.) *Gr.* κριτική the critical art, criticism. Now spelt and pronounced as *Fr.*; see **CATIQUE**.] 1. The art of criticizing; **CRITICISM**. Also in *pl.* -1773. 2. A **CRITIQUE** -1756.

1. Grammar and Criticks Honours. 2. Make each day a *critick* on the last Poem.

Critic, *v.* 1607. 1. *intr.* To play the critic, pass judgement (on) -1698. 2. *trans.* To criticize; *esp.* (in earlier use) unfavourably -1751.

1. As Helio Critick'd your wine and analysed your meat FORD. Hence **Criticable a.** (*rare*).

Critical (kritikal), *a.* 1590. [*f. L. criticus* (see **CRITICA**) + -AL.] 1. Given to judging, *esp.* fault-finding, censorious. 2. Involving or exercising careful judgement or observation; nice, exact, punctual -1716.

3. Occupied with or skilful in criticism 1641; belonging to criticism 1741. 4. *Med.*, etc. Relating to the crisis of a disease; determining the issue of a disease, etc. 1601.

5. Of the nature of, or constituting, a crisis; involving suspense as to the issue 1664.

6. Decisive, crucial 1841. 7. *Math. and Physics*. Constituting or relating to a point at which some action, property or condition passes over into another; constituting an extreme or limiting case 1841.

8. *Zool. and Bot.* Of species; Uncertain or difficult to determine 1854.

1. I am rebelling, if not critically *Old* II. i. 120. 3. A c. writer 1766. C. acumen FREEMAN. 4. And as the Fever terminates in a c. Abscess CHEVRE.

5. Mrs. H.'s throat was badly cut; her condition is deemed c. 1883. 7. *C. angle in Optics*: that angle of incidence beyond which rays of light are no longer reflected but totally reflected. *C. point or temperature*, that temperature above which a substance remains in the gaseous state and cannot be liquefied by any amount of pressure. Hence **Criticality** (*rare*), *a. quality*; a criticism; a crisis. **Critical-ness**.

Critically (kritikali), *adv.* 1654. [*f. prec.* + -LY.] 1. Nicely, accurately. 2. Punctually, exactly -1853. 13. At or in relation to a crisis -1670; at a critical moment -1799. 4. Dangerously 1815. 5. *Physics*. In a critical state 1881.

1. To look c. into ourselves 1600. 4. Thus a circumstance 1815.

Criticaster (kritik'astar), 1684. [See -ASTER.] A petty critic. (Used in contempt.)

I perceived that note to be added by some Jewish C. 1584.

Criticism (kritisiz'm), 1607. [*f. CRITICORL. criticus* + -ISM.] 1. The action of criticizing, or passing (*esp.* unfavourable) judgement upon the qualities of anything; fault-finding. 2. The art of estimating the qualities and character of literary or artistic work 1674; *spec.* the critical science which deals with the text, character, composition, and origin of literary documents 1669.

3. *Philos.* The critical philosophy of Kant 1867. 3. (with *pl.*) A critical remark, a **CRITIQUE** 1608.

4. A nice point or distinction; a quibble -1683.

1. Therefore (reader) doe I stand at the make of criticisme to bee shot at DENHAM. 2. C. as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well DRYDEN. C. and the gospel history FROUDE. *Textual c.* that which seeks to ascertain the genuine text and meaning of an author. The Higher or Historical C. (of the sacred books) 1881.

Criticize (kri tisiiz), *v.* Also -ise, 1649 [*f. as prec.* + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To play the critic; to pass (*esp.* unfavourable) judgement upon something with respect to its qualities. Also with *ton* or *upon*. 2. *trans.* To discuss critically; to animadvert upon 1665; *esp.* to censure, find fault with 1704.

1. We c. much upon the Beauty of Faces HARTLEY. 2. To c. his gait, and ridicule his dress SWIFT. Hence **Criticizable a.** Criticizer.

Critico-, comb. f. (after *Gr.* κριτικός), = critically, critical and . as in c.-historical,

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). u (cat). g (Fr. chel). e (ever). ei (f. eye). s (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). p (what) p (got).

Critique (krit'ik). 1702. [See CRITIC sb.]

1. An essay or article in criticism of a literary (or more rarely, an artistic) work; a review. 2. The action or art of criticizing; criticism 1815.

3. I should as soon expect to see a C. on the Poise of a Ring, as on the Inscription of a Medal ADDISON. 4. The c. of nature in detail is beyond us M. ARTEAU.

Hence **Critique** *v. trans.* to write a c. upon.

†**Critism**. rare. 1651. [f. Gr. *kritēs*.] =

CRITICISM. See +**Crist**, †**Crit** *v.* -1677.

Crizzle (kri'z'l), *v.* Now dial. 1624. [? dim of CRAZE *v.*] 1. *intr.* To become rough on the surface, as glass, etc. by scaling 1673. 2. *trans.* To roughen or crumple the surface of 1624.

|| **Cro** (krō). ME. [f. *crō* death, blood, blood-wyte.] 'The compensation or satisfaction made for the slaughter of any man, according to his rank' (Jam.).

Croak (krō'k), *sb.* 1561. [See CROAK *v.*]

The deep hoarse sound made by a frog or raven. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Croak (krō'k), *v.* 1460 [Prob. echoic.] 1. *intr.* To utter a deep, hoarse, dismal cry, as a frog or a raven. 2. *transf.* Of persons: To speak with a hoarse hollow utterance; *fig.* to talk dismally, forebode evil 1460. 3. *trans.* To utter or proclaim by croaking 1605.

4. Th' unpleasant quyre of frogs still croaking SPANISH. 5. They, who c. themselves hoarse about the decay of our trade BURKE. 6. The raven himself is hoarse That croakes the fatal entrance of Duncan Macb. I. v. 40. Hence **Croakery**, croakings collect vely, CASLEY.

Croaker (krō'ka-i) 1637. [f. prec. vb. + -ER.] 1. An animal that croaks, applied *spec.* to several N. American fishes, also to the Mole Cricket 1651. 2. *transf.* One who talks dismally, one who forebodes evil.

Croaky (krō'ka-i), *a.* 1851. [f. CROAK *sb.* or *v.* + -Y.] Characterized by, or given to croaking. Hence **Croakily** *adv.*

|| **Croc**, †**crok** (krōk). [OF.; of unkn. origin.] A hook; in *Harquebus à (of) c.*: see HARQUEBUS.

†**Croceous** (krō'si-as, -sias), *a.* 1657. [f. L. *croceus*, f. *crocus*.] Saffron-coloured, deep reddish yellow -1688. vars. †**Croceal**, †**Crocean**, †**Croceate**, *adjs.*

†**Croche**, *sb.* ME. [= *croce* CROSE.] 1. A pastoral staff, crook, crozier -1553. 2. A CRUTCH, *q. v.* -1500.

Croche, *sb.* 1575. [a. F. *croche* spur on a fruit-tree, etc., from same radical as CROC.] One of the buds at the top of a stag's horn.

|| **Crochet** (krō'ʒ, krō'ʃi), *sb.* 1848. [F., dim. of *croche*, *croc*.] A kind of knitting done with a hooked needle; work so knitted. Also *attrib.*

A shirt as of c. of women CLOUGH.

Crochet (krō'ʒ, krō'ʃi), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **Crocheted** (krō'ʃed). 1858. [f. the *sb.*] *intr.* To work with a crochet-needle; *trans.* to knit in crochet.

|| **Crocheteur**. 1579. [F.; f. *crochet* hook.] A porter -1613.

Crociary (krō'ʃi-ā-i), [ad med. L. *crociarius*, f. *crocia* crozier.] Eccl. 'The person who carried the crozier before the abbot or bishop' (Ash 1775).

Crocidolite (krosi'dō-lait) 1835. [f. Gr. *κροκίς*, *κροκίδ-α*, var. of *κροκός* nap of woollen cloth + *λίθος*.] *Min.* A fibrous silicate of iron and sodium, called also *blue asbestos*; sometimes massive or earthy. Also, a yellow fibrous mineral produced by natural alteration from the blue crocidolite, and much used for ornament.

Crocian (krō'si-an). 1863. [f. L. *crocus* saffron + *IN*.] *Chem.* A red powder, the colouring matter of Chinese Yellow pods, the fruit of *Gai denia grandiflora*.

Crock (krōk), *sb.* 1 [OE. *crocc* and *crocca* masc., earthenware pot, related to Icelandic *krakka* f., in same sense.] 1. An earthen pot, jar, etc. 2. A metal pot (S. W. of Eng.) 1475-3. A broken piece of earthenware 1850.

1. Like foolish flies about an honey-crocker SPENSER.

Crock (krōk), *sb.* 2 Now dial. 1657. [?] Smut, soot, dirt.

Crock (krōk), *sb.* 3 Chiefly Sc. 1528. [app. related to CRACK *v.*; cf. Norw. *krake*, *krakje* a sickly, weakly, or emaciated beast, Sw. *krake*, Da. *krak*, *krakke*, etc.] 1. An old ewe, or one

past bearing. 2. An old broken-down horse 1879; also *transf.*

†**Crock**, *sb.* 4 [?] ? A low stool. ADDISON.

Crock, *v.* 1 Now dial. 1594. [f. CROCK *sb.* 1] To put up in a crock or pot.

Crock, *v.* 2 Now dial. 1642. [f. CROCK *sb.* 2] *trans.* To smut with soot, etc.; to soil, defile.

Crock, *v.* 3 1893. [f. CROCK *sb.* 2 a.] *intr.* and *trans.* To (cause to) collapse; often with *up*. So **Crocky** *a.*, broken-down.

†**Crockard**. ME. [AF. *crokard*; ?] A foreign coin, decried as base under Edward I. -1769.

†**Crocker**. ME. [f. CROCK *sb.* 1 + -ER.] A potter -1703.

Crockery (krō'k-er-i), 1719. [f. CROCKER; see -ERY.] Crock collectively, *esp.* earthenware vessels. *Comb. c. ware* = CROCKERY.

Crocket (krō'ket), ME. [a. AF. *crochet*, *croquet* = F. *crochet*; see CROCHET, CROQUET.] 1. A curl formerly worn. (ME. only.) 2. *Archit.* One of the small ornaments, usually in the form of buds or curled leaves, placed on the inclined sides of pinnacles, canopies, etc. in Gothic architecture 1673. 3. = CROCHE *sb.* 2 1870.

4. *attrib.* Decorated with crockets 1703. 5. You will discourse of the antlers and the crockets BLACK. Hence **Crocketing**, *c. work*.

Crocodile (krō'kō-dil), [ME. *cocodrille*, *cocodrill*, etc., a. OF. *cocodrille* = med. L. *cocodrillus*, corruption of L. *crocodilus*, a Gr. *κροκόδειλος*. Refash. after Gr. and L. in 16-17th c.]

1. A large amphibious saurian repule of the genus *Crocodilus* or allied genera. The name belongs properly to the crocodile of the Nile (*C. niloticus* or *vulgaris*); but is extended to other species, and sometimes to all *Crocodilia*, including the Alligator and the Gavia. 2. *fig.* A person who weeps hypocritically or with a malicious purpose, as the crocodile was fabled to do 1595. 3. *Logic*. = CROCODILITE 1727.

4. *poet.* A girl's school walking two and two in a long file 1870; also *transf.* 5. *attrib.* 1563.

1. Kokadriles. These Serpentes slen men, and thei eten ben wepyngre MAUNDREY. 5. Thence came the Prouber, he shed C. teares, *viz.* fayed teares 1623.

Hence **Crocodylian**, *a.* like a c.; pertaining to a c.; belonging to the c. family; *sb.* an animal of the c. family.

†**Crocodylite**. 1624. [ad L. *crocodilites*] *Logic*. Name of an ancient sophism (see STANLEY Hist. Philos.) -1660.

Crocoite (krō'ko-it), 1844. [f. Gr. *κροκοίτης* saffron-coloured.] *Min.* Native chromate of lead, a mineral of a red or orange colour.

Croconic (krōkō-nik), *a.* 1838. [f. L. *crocus* + -ON (meaningless) + -IC.] In *c. acid* (C₂H₂O₃), an inodorous, strongly acid substance, obtained in the form of yellow crystals or powder. Hence **Croconate**, a salt of this acid.

Crocus (krō'k-ūs), 1639. [a. L., a Gr. *κρόκος*; app. of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *karkôm* crocus, saffron, Arab. *kurkum* saffron, turmeric. OE. had *croh* saffron, from Latin.] 1. A genus of hardy dwarf bulbous plants, N.O. *Iridaceae*, with brilliant flowers, usually deep yellow or purple, which appear before the leaves in early spring, or in some species in autumn. The autumnal species, *C. sativus*, yields SAFFRON. 2. Saffron; the stigma of *C. sativus*. (In OE. *croh*.) -1710. 3. *Chem.* A name given to various yellow or red powders obtained from metals by calcination, as *c. of copper* (*c. veneris*), cuprous oxide, etc.; now chiefly to the peroxide of iron obtained by calcination of sulphide of iron, and used as a polishing powder 1640. 4. *slang.* A quack doctor 1785. Hence **Crocused** *ppl. a.* bedecked with crocuses.

Croft (krōft), *sb.* 1 [OE. *croft* enclosed field; cf. Du. *croff*.] 1. A piece of enclosed ground, used for tillage or pasture; in most parts a small piece of arable land attached to a house. Also *fig.* 2. A small agricultural holding worked by a peasant tenant 1824. 3. *attrib.* 1791.

1. To occupy her husband's cottage, and cultivate a c. of land adjacent SCOTT.

Croft, *sb.* 2 rare. 1470 [ad. L. *crypta*, *crypta*.] A crypt, vault, cavern.

Croft (krōft), *v.* 1772. [f. CROFT *sb.* 1] To bleach (linen, etc.) on the grass.

Crofter (krōf-tar). 1799. [f. CROFT *sb.* 1] One who rents and cultivates a croft; *esp.* in the

Highlands and Islands of Scotland, one of the joint tenants of a divided farm. Also *attrib.*

Crofting (krōf-tin), *obl. sb.* 1743. [f. CROFT *sb.* 1 + -ING.] 1. The state of being successively cropped; the land so cropped. 2. The system of croft-tenancy; the holding of a crofter 1851.

†**Croh**. [OE. *croh*, *croh*; cf. Ger. *krug*, and CROCK *sb.* 1] A pitcher -ME.

Croh, OE. f. CROCUS, saffron.

Crois, early f. CROSS, *q. v.*

Croisad/e, -ada, -ado, early ff. CRUSADE.

†**Croisard**, a crusader.

†**Croise**, *v.* ME. [a. OF. *cruisier*, *cruisier* = L. *cruciare*, f. *crucem*] 1. *trans.* To mark with a cross; *esp.* by way of giving sanctity to a vow, *refl.* and *pass.* to take the cross in solemnization of a vow -1639. 2. To crucify -1450. Hence †**Croised** *ppl. a.* having taken the cross.

Croise, *sb.*; see CROISES.

†**Croisee**, -ie, -y. 1482. [a. OF. *croisde*, etc. = med. L. *crucialis*. In 16th c. displaced by *croisade*.] A crusade -1615. So †**Croiserie**, -ry, crusading, a crusade.

†**Croises**, *croises*, *sb. pl.* 1656. [a. F. *croisde*, in OF. *croisde* = L. *cruciatos*; see CROISE *v. i.*] Those who have been croised, crusaders. (Occas. used as an archaism for *Crusades*; hence an error. sing. *croise*) -1846.

Croissant, earlier f. CRESCENT.

†**Crocker**. rare. 1577. [app. f. CROCUS + -ER.] A cultivator or seller of saffron.

Crome, *cromb* (krōm, krūm), *sb.* Now *local*. ME. [repr. an OE. **cramb*, **crymb* f. -WG *kramba*, f. *kramb*-grade of **krimbau*, cf. CRAMP *sb.* 1] A hook, a crook. †In early use, also = claw, talon. Hence **Crome**, *cromb* *v.* to seize or draw with a c.

Cromlech (krō'mlek), ME. [a. Welsh, f. *crom*, fem. of *crum* crooked, bent, concave convex + *llech* (flat) stone.] A structure of prehistoric age consisting of a large flat unhewn stone resting horizontally on three or more stones set upright; found *esp.* in Wales, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Ireland. Also applied to similar structures elsewhere.

This is the application of the word in Welsh. In Brittany these structures are called *dolmen* (= table stones), while *cromlech* is the name of a class of standing stones. var. (error.) **Crommel**, LYTTON.

Cromorne (krōm'ō-in). 1694. [a. F., corrupt f. Ger. *krummhorn* crooked horn.] = KRUMM HORN, CREMONA?

Cromwellian (krōmwe'lli-an). 1725.

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Oliver Cromwell. B. *sb.* An adherent of Cromwell; one of the settlers in Ireland at the Cromwellian Settlement of 1652, or of their descendants.

Crone (krōn), *sb.* ME. [In sense 2, conn. w. early mod. Du. *kroneje*, *karonye*, a. NF. *carogue* carcass; see CARRION. In sense 1, prob. f. ONF. *carogne* 'a cantankerous or mischievous woman'.] 1. A withered old woman; occas. applied to a man 1630. 2. An old ewe 1552.

1. This olde Sowdones, his curst c. CHAUCER. A few old battered crones of office DISABILL. Hence †**Crone** *v.* to pick out and reject (the old sheep) Also *transf.*

Cronel, obs. f. CORONAL.

†**Cronet**, *cronett*. 1519. [Syncopated f. CORONET.] 1. = CORONET, *q. v.* -1602. 2. Some part of the armour of a horse 1633.

Cronian (krō'mi-an), *a.* [f. Gr. *κρόνιος* belonging to Cronos (Saturn).] C. *sea*: the northern frozen sea. MILT. P. L. x. 290.

†**Cronie**, *crony*. rare. Var. of (or ? error for) CRONE. Burton.

Cronk (krōpk), *dial.* [Echoic.] The croak of a raven; in U.S., the cry of the wild-geese.

Cronstedtite (krōn'stē-it). 1823. [f. *Cronstedt*, a Swedish mineralogist; see -ITE.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of iron and manganese.

Crony (krō'n-i), *sb.* 1663. [orig., Universal slang. Not conn. w. CRONE.] An intimate friend or associate; a chum. Also *attrib.*

Jack Cole, my old schoolfellow... who was a great chrony of mine PERYS. Hence **Crony** *v.* to associate (with) as a c.

Crood, *croud*, *v.* Sc. 1513. [Echoic.] *intr.* To coo as a dove. Hence **Croodle** *v.* 1 *intr.* (in same sense).

who bey a d grad a y expand he who e
ormg ar va quar Matessa c c of Malta
to c of eight po uts a m d f i o n of he p ced
ing n wh h he ex em f ea h and is indented;
c. of Jerusalem, a c. having each arm capped by a
cross-bar; c. of St. George, the Greek c., red on
a white ground; c. of St. Patrick, the saltire c. of
Ireland, red on a white ground, etc. 25. To come
and take up an honest house, without c. or coin to
hless yourself with GOLDEN. Phr. C. and (or) pile
[F. *croir et ou pile*]. a. Head or tail, hence ocas.
a coin, money (arch.). 26. *fig.* A thing and its op-
posite -1563. 27. 'Tossing up'; *fig.* a mere 'toss-up'.
-1798. 28. *adv.* By mere chance -1772. 29. *fig.*
A c. between a military dandy and a squire 1852. 30.
Phr. On the c.: in a dishonest fraudulent manner.

Cross (krɒs), *v.* Pa. t. and pp. **crossed**,
cross (krɒst). ME. [f. **CROSS** sb.] 1. *trans.*
To crucify -1550. 2. To make the sign of the
cross upon or over ME. 3. = **CROISE** 1
-1610. 4. To cancel by marking with a cross or
by drawing lines across, to erase (*lit.* and
fig.) Const. off. out. 1483. 5. To lay across;
to place crosswise 1489; *Naut.* to set in position
across the mast; to hoist (a **CROSS-SAIL**)
ME. 6. To lie or pass across; to intersect
ME.; also *intr.*; *collat.* to bestride (a horse,
etc.) 1760. 7. To draw a line or lines across,
to write across 1703. 8. To pass over, to pass
from one side to the other (*trans.* and *intr.*)
1486. *causal.* To carry across 1804. 9. To
extend across 1577. 10. To pass in opposite
directions; to meet in passing 1782. 11. To
meet (*adv.* adversely) in one's way (*arch.*) 1598;
to come across (*rare*) 1684. 12. *fig.* To thwart,
oppose 1555; *to debar from* (*rare*) -1650; *to*
contravene -1702. 13. *trans.* To cause to inter-
breed; to modify by interbreeding 1754; *intr.*
to interbreed (*mod.*).

2. Crossing their hands with coin CLARE. 4. The
debt is paid, the score is crossed By HALL. 5. Few
men ventured to a sword with him SCOTT. 7. I have
crossed the t's and dotted the i's THACKERAY. Phr.
To c. a cheque. 8. How yong Leander crost the
Hellespont *Two Gent.* 1. 1. 22. Phr. *To c. the path*
of, to come in the way of, thwart. 10. A letter from
me would have crossed yours on the road Mrs.
CARLILE. 21. He crossed it, though it blast me HAM-
IL 1. 1. 127. 12. He was crossed in Love DRISCOLL. To
cross me from the Golden time I look for SWEET.
Hence **Crossed**, *cross* pp. a. **Crosser**.

Cross (krɒs), *a.* 1523. [Orig. **CROSS** *adv.*,
used *attrib.* or *clipt.*] 1. Lying or passing
athwart; transverse; crossing, intersecting
1602, contrary 1617. Also *fig.* a. Contrary,
opposite, opposed to. (Now rarely predicative.)
1565. 3. Adverse, thwarting; contrary to one's
desire or liking; unfavourable, untoward 1565
4. Given to opposition, contrarious -1770; ill-
tempered, out of humour (*collat.*) 1639. 5.
Involving interchange or reciprocal action 1581;
spec. in *Book-keeping* 1893. 6. Cross-bred 1886.
7. Dishonest; dishonestly come by. (Opp. to
square or *straight*.) 1892.

1. As cross as a pair of tailors' legs MARSHON C.
winds De Foe. 2. *fig.* C. interests OSWALD. A c.
issue M. PATRISON. 3. Answers so very c. to the
purpose LOWTH. 4. C. luck 1565, fortune DUNNEN,
FACE DRYDEN. 5. I have never had a c. word from
him in my life JANE AUSTEN. Phr. *At c.* as *two*
swords (with play on sense 1). 6. For hatching both to
Love each other SISTERS, They have concluded it in
a c. Marriage DRYDEN. C. payment, on revenue
accounts GLADSTONE. Hence **Crossly** *adv.* *trans-*
verse; unfavourably; ill-humouredly. **Crossness**.

Cross (krɒs), *adv.* Now *rare*. 1577. [Aphet.
f. **ACROSS**, q. v.] 1. Across, transversely
-1793. 2. In a contrary way to -1732. 3.
Awry, amiss. Now *collat.* 1603.

Cross, *prep.* 1551. [Cross *adv.* with object
expressed.] = **ACROSS** *prep.* Now *diab.*, or
post. (and often written 'cross').

Hardly could one see cross the streets FRYLW
C. 106, more usu. *across* lots (U.S.). *across* the lots
or fields as a short cut.

Cross in *comb.* In some of these relations
the use of the hyphen is almost optional.

A. General uses. 1. From **CROSS** sb. a. *objective*
as *a-dorsing*, *a-bearing*, *C-reaser*, etc. 1631. b. *in-*
strumental and locative, as *C-fixed* 1859. c. *attrib.*
as *C-days*, *C-nov*, *C-run*, etc. ME. 2. From **CROSS** a.
as *a-band*, *C-man*, *C-wain*, *C-bones*, *C-current* 1590.
3. From **CROSS** *adv.* a. with *verbs*, as *C-cut*, *C-ered*,
question, *C-inval* 1550. b. with *pr. pples.* as *C-*
pulling, etc. 1654. c. with *pa. pples.* as *C-GARTERED*,
etc. 1577. d. with *vb. sb.* and nouns involving
action: as *C-planting*, *C-entry*, etc. 1634. 4. From
Cross *prep.* With *object sb.* as *C-country*, *C-*

course a *fig.* g *Parasyn* h *denvs.* as C
ur p a c ar d C *LEGOS* etc. 1601.

B. Special *comb.*: c. *action* (*Law*), an action
brought by the defendant against the plaintiff or
a co-defendant in the same action: cf. **CROSS-SUIT**.
c. *axle*, (1) a shaft, windlass, or roller worked by
opposite levers, as the copper-plate printing-press,
etc.; (2) a driving-axle with cranks set at an angle of
90° with each other; -banded (*Carpentry*), having
a veneer laid upon its upper side, with the grain of
the wood crossing that of the rail said of hand-
railing; -bedding (*Geol.*), apparent lines of stratifica-
tion crowing the real ones; -belt, orig., a belt worn
over both shoulders, and crossing in front of the breast,
also later, a single belt passing obliquely across the
breast; hence -belled a; -birth, a birth in which
the child lies transversely to the uterus; -bit = **CROSS-**
PICT; -channel a, passing or situated across the
(English or other) channel; -chocks, 'pieces of
wood fayed across the dead-wood in midships, to
make good the deficiency of the lower heels of the
fastenings' (Crabbe); -file, a file with two convex
faces of different curvatures, used in dressing out the
arms or crosses of fine wheels; -finger v. *intr.*, on
wood-wind instruments; to finger out of serial order;
-frog, a frog adapted for tracks that cross at right
angles; -guard, a sword-guard consisting of a short
transverse bar; -index v., to index under another
heading as a c. reference; Joop, a loophole in
a fort in the form of a cross so as to give free
range to an archer, etc.; so *cross* *piet*; -quarters
(*Arch.*), an ornament of tracery in the form of a
cruciform flower; -sea, said of the sea, when the
waves run athwart the direction of the wind, or when
two sets of waves cross each other; -talk (*Telephone*),
the spitting noises induced in the telephone line by
currents passing through some neighbouring line;
-tining (*diab.*), cross-harrowing; -valve, a valve
placed where a pipe has two cross-branches; -vine,
a climber of the southern U.S., in which a section of
the stem shows a cross-like appearance; -webbing,
webbing drawn over the saddle-tree to strengthen the
seat of a saddle; -wire, a wire that crosses; *spec.* =
CROSS-HAIR.

Cross-aisle, transept; see AISLE.

Cross-bar (krɒs'bɑː), sb. 1557 [Cross-2.]

1. A transverse bar 1562, 7 = **CROSS-BAR** shot (see
below) -1712. 2. A transverse line or stripe
1599. 3. *Her.* The bar sinister -1732. 4.
fig. An impediment; a misfortune -1616.

Comb. c. *bar* shot: orig. a ball with a bar project-
ing on each side of it; later, a projectile which ex-
panded on leaving the gun into the form of a cross,
with one quarter of the ball at each radial point: cf.
bar-shot (see BAR). Hence **Cross-bar** v. to furnish
with cross-bars; to mark with cross-bars.

Cross-beam = **CROSSBILL**.

Cross-beam (krɒs'bim), 1594. [Cross-2.]
A beam placed across some part of a structure
or mechanism; a transverse beam.

Cross-bearer (krɒs'bɛə), 1540. [Cross-
1.] 1. One who bears, wears, or carries a cross,
spec. one who carries an archbishop's cross
before him. 2. **Cross-bearer**. The transverse
bars supporting the grate-bars of a furnace 1874.

Cross-bearings, 1809. [Cross-2. or *adv.*]
Naut. The bearings of two or more points taken
from a point of reference so as to plot the posi-
tion of a ship on a chart, etc.

Cross-bench, 1846. [Cross-2., **CROSS**-2.]
A bench placed at right angles to other benches.
spec. In the House of Lords certain benches
so placed, on which independent or neutral
members sometimes sit. Also *attrib.*

attrib. It would be well for this House if a great
majority of its members had the c. bench mind D.C.
ARGYLL.

Crossbill (krɒs'bil), 1672. [Cross-2.] A
bird of the genus *Loxia* (family *Fringillidae*)
having the mandibles of the bill curved so as
to cross each other when the bill is closed.
The Common Crossbill is *L. curvirostra*.

Cross-bill, **cross bill**, 1633. [Cross-2.,
CROSS-3 d.] *Law*. A bill filed in Chancery by
a defendant against the plaintiff or other co-
defendants in the same suit. b. A bill of ex-
change given in consideration of another bill.

Crossbite, v. 1532. [Cross-3 a.] *L. trans.*
To bite the bitter; to take in, gull, deceive
-1823. 2. To ensue bitingly or bitterly -1607.
Hence **Crossbite** sb. a cheat, trick, deception.

Cross-bond, 1876. [Cross-2.] *Brick-*
laying. A bond in which a course of stretchers
alternates with one of alternate stretchers and
headers so as to break joint with it and also
with the next row of stretchers.

Cross-bones, sb. pl. 1798 [Cross-2.] A
figure of two thigh-bones laid across each other,

usually placed under the figure of a skull, as
an emblem of death.

Collins, 'scutcheons, death's heads and cross-bones'
CARRYING

Cross-bow (krɒs'bəʊ), ME [Cross-1 c.]
1. A missile weapon consisting of a bow fixed
across a wooden stock, having a mechanism
for holding and releasing the string; an ARBA-
LEST. 2. *transf.* (pl.) Men armed with cross-
bows 1531. Also *attrib.* Hence **Crossbow**,
Crossbowman, a soldier armed with a cross-
bow.

Cross-bred, ppl. a. 1836. [Cross-3 c.]
Bred from parents of different species or varie-
ties; hybrid, mongrel. (Also *diab.* as sb.)

Cross-breed, v. 1675. [Cross *adv.*] To
breed from individuals of different species.

Cross-breed (krɒs'briːd), sb. 1774. [Cf.
prec. and **CROSS** a.] A breed produced by
crossing, *transf.* an animal of such a breed.

It seems to me a barren thing, this Conservatism,
an unhappy cross-breed; the rule of politics that
engenders nothing Disraeli

Cross-butt, 1733. [Cross-1 c.] A butt
indented with a cross, eaten on Good Friday.

Cross-buttock, sb. 1714. [app. f. **CROSS**
prep. + **BUTTOCK**.] A peculiar throw over the
lup made use of in wrestling and formerly in
pugilism.

Cross-cloth, 1541. [Cross-1 c., 2.] 1.
Eccl. A cloth or hanging before the rood -1566
2. A linen cloth worn across the forehead -1699

Cross-country, a. 1767. [Cross-4.] Across
the country transversely to the great highways,
across the fields, etc.

Cross-course, sb. 1802. [Cross-2.] *Min-*
ing. A vein (usually barren) intersecting the
regular vein at an angle, also = **CROSS-CUT** 2.

Cross-crosslet, 1486. [Cf. **CROSSL** 2.]
Her. A cross having the extremity of each arm
in the form of a small cross.

Cross-cut, sb. 1789. [Cross-2.] 1. (Usu-
ally *cross cut*) A cut across; a direct path,
diagonal to the main way 1800. 2. *Mining*. A
cutting across the course of a vein, or the main
direction of the workings 1789. 3. A step in
dancing. DICKENS. b. A figure in skating.

Cross-cut, a. 1645 1. Adapted for cross-
cutting, as a *cross-cut saw*. 2. [Cross-3 c.]
Cut across, *esp.* of a file, having two sets of
teeth crossing each other diagonally 1833. So
Cross-cut v. to cut across.

Cross-days, sb. pl. 1501. [Cross-1 a.]
The three days preceding Ascension Day -1641.

Cross-division, 1828. [Cross-3 d.] The
division of any group according to more than
one principle at the same time, so that the sub-
divisions intersect, an instance of this.

A division of men into Frenchmen, Asiatics, the
unproductive classes, and barbarians, would be a c.
division FOWLER.

Crosse (krɒs). [a. F. -OF. *crosse*; see
CROSS.] An implement consisting of a long
shank curved round at the end, with a net
from the curve to the shank; a *lacrosse-stick*.

Crossette (krɒs'et), 1730. [F., dim. of
crosse, *crosse*; see **CROSS**.] *Archit.* A projection
in the architrave or casing round a door-
or window-opening, at the junction of the jamb
and head; also a ledged projection in the
voussoir of a flat arch, which rests in a recess
in the adjoining voussoir

Cross-examine, v. 1664. [Cross-3 a.] 1.
trans. To examine by cross-questioning, to
examine minutely and repeatedly. 2. *spec.* To
subject (a witness) to an examination with the
purpose of shaking his testimony or eliciting
facts not brought out in his direct examination.
Hence **Cross-examination**, the action of cross-
examining. **Cross-examiner**, *examining*.

Cross-eye, 1826. [Cross-2.] pl. Squint-
ing eyes. b. Internal strabismus. Hence
Cross-eyed a. squinting.

Cross-fertilize, v. 1876. [Cross-3 a.]
Bot. To fertilize by pollen from another flower
or plant. Hence **Cross-fertilization**.

Cross-fire, 1860. [Cross-3 d.] *Mil.* Lines
of fire from two or more positions crossing each
other. Also *fig.*

Cross-fish, 1805. [Cross-1 c.] A star-fish.

+Cross-fixed, *pa. ppl.* 1618. [CROSS-1 b; after *L. crucifixus*.] Fixed on a cross, crucified -1849.

Cross-flower, 1597. [CROSS-1 c.] Milk-wort.

Milk wort... doth specially flourish in the Crosse or Rogation weeke in English we may call it Crosse flower *CRAVADA*.

Cross-fox, 1830. [CROSS-1 c.] A variety of the fox, having dark markings along the back and across the shoulders, forming a cross.

Cross-garnet, 1659. [CROSS-1 c.] A T-shaped hinge, with the vertical part fastened to the jamb of the doorcase, etc., and the horizontal to the door, etc.

+Cross-gartered, *ppl. a.* 1601. [CROSS-3 c.] Having the garters crossed on the legs. *Poet. N. II. v.* 167.

Cross-grain, 1681. [CROSS-2 a.] 1. A grain running across the regular grain. 2. The grain cut across 1880.

Cross-grained (*krɒsˈɡreɪnd*), *a.* 1647. [f. *prec.*] 1. Of wood: Having the grain or fibre arranged in crossing directions, or irregularly 1673. 2. *fig.* Contrarious; perverse 1647. 3. *adub.* Across the grain (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1703.

1. Elm... is the most Cross-grained Timber: that is, cleaveth so unevenly *Grain*. 2. So cross-grained to all Novelty 1647. Hence Cross-grainedness.

Cross-hatch, *v.* 1822. [CROSS-3 a.] To engrave or hatch a surface with crossing sets of parallel lines; *esp.* to shade by this method. Hence Cross-hatching *vbl. sh.* the process of marking thus; the effect so produced.

Cross-head, *sb.* 1827. [CROSS-2 a.] 1. The bar at the end of the piston-rod of a steam-engine, which slides between straight guides, and communicates the motion to the connecting-rods, etc. 2. A heading to a paragraph printed across the page or column in the body of an article (*mod.*). So Cross-headed *a.* having the head in the form of a cross.

Crossing (*krɒsɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1530. [f. CROSS *v.*] 1. The marking with or making the sign of the cross. 2. The action of drawing lines across (see CROSS *v.* 4, 7) 1652. 3. The action of passing across; intersecting; traversing 1575. 4. The intersection of two lines, tracks, streets, roads, etc.; in *Eccl. Archit.* that part of a cruciform church where the transepts cross the nave 1695. 5. A place at which a street, river, etc. is crossed 1632. 6. A thwarting, opposing, or contravening 1580. 7. Cross-breeding 1857. 3. The c. of the great and wide sea (*mod.*) 4. Situated... in the c. of streets, or in the squares *Devon.* 6. Cousin... of many men I doe not bear these crossings *1 Hen. IV. II. i. 35. Camb. C-sweeper*, one who sweeps a street *c.*

Cross-jack, *cro'jack* (*krɒsˈdʒæk*, *krɒˈdʒæk*), 1625. *Naut.* A square sail bent to the lower yard of the mizen-mast.

Cross keys, *cross-keys*, 1550. [CROSS-2 a.] Keys borne crosswise, as in the Papal arms.

+Cross-land, 1668. *Irish Hist.* Land belonging to the Church in the Irish counties palatine.

Cross-legged (*krɒsˈlegd*), *ppl. a.* 1530. [CROSS-5 a.] Having the legs crossed.

+Croisset, *ME.* [app. dim. of *OF. croiseul* CRUCIBLE.] A crucible -1610.

Croisset (*krɒˈslet*), 1558. [*a.* Anglo-F. *croisette*, dim. of *OF. crois* cross.] 1. A small cross; *spec. in Her.* 2. = CROSS-CLOTH 2. -1688. Hence Croisseted *ppl. a.* bearing a c.

Cross-light, 1851. [CROSS-2 a.] A light which crosses another and illuminates parts which it leaves in shade. Often *fig.*

Cross-multiplication, 1703. [CROSS-3 d.] = DUODECIMALS.

Crossopterygian (*krɒsɒptəriˈdʒiən*), 1861. [f. *mod. L. crossopterygi* or -ia (f. *Gr. κροσσοί* tassel, *pl. fringe* + *πτερυγ*, *pteryon fin.*)] *adj.* Belonging to the sub-class Crossopterygia or sub-order Crossopterygidae of Ganoid fishes, so called from the arrangement of the paired fins to form a fringe round a central lobe, var. Crossopterygious *a.* *sb.* A fish of this class.

Cross-over (*krɒsˈoʊvə*), 1795. [from *phr.* to cross over.] 1. *Textiles.* A fabric having the design running across from selvedge to selvedge; in *Calico-printing*, a stripe of colour

printed across another colour. 2. A woman's wrap worn crossed upon the breast 1868. 3. *U.S.* A connexion between the up and down lines of a railway for shunting purposes 1884.

Cross-patch, *collog.* 1700. [f. CROSS *a.*] A cross ill-tempered person. (*Usu. feminine.*)

Cross-pawl; see CROSS-SPALL.

Cross-piece, 1607. [CROSS-2 a.] 1. A piece of any material placed across anything else.

b. *Ship-building.* A rail of timber from the knight-heads to the belfry; *pl.* the pieces of timber bolted athwartships to the bitt-pins; *pl.* the pieces placed across the keel, which is let into them 1706. c. *Anat.* The corpus callosum connecting the two hemispheres of the brain. 2. [CROSS-2 a.] A CROSS-PATCH -1694.

Cross-plough, *v.* 1644. [CROSS-3 a.] To plough (a field) across the former furrows.

Cross-point, 1709. [CROSS-2 a.] One of the points of the compass intermediate between two cardinal points.

Cross-pollination, 1882. [CROSS-3 d.] *Sol.* = CROSS-FERTILIZATION of plants.

+Cross-post, 1750. [CROSS-2 a.] The post for letters on cross-country routes -1880.

Cross-purpose, 1666. [Orig. f. CROSS *prep.*, contrary to the purpose; but now f. CROSS *a.*, CROSS-2 a.] 1. Contrary or conflicting purpose; contradiction of intention 1681. 2. *pl.* A parlour game; cf. CROSS-QUESTION *sb.* Often *fig.* 1655.

2. Then to cross purposes, mighty merry; and then to bed *Præf.* *Phr.* To be at cross purposes (of persons) to act counter from a misconception by each of the other's purpose. (*Perh. from the game.*)

Cross-question, *sb.* 1694. [Orig. two words; cf. CROSS *a.*, and CROSS-3 d.] a. A question put by way of cross-examination. 7b. A question in return. c. *Cross questions and crooked answers*: a game in which questions and answers are connected crosswise; as *a. g.* the question asked on one's right with the answer given to another question on one's left, with ludicrous effect.

Cross-question, *v.* 1760. [CROSS-6.] *trans.* To interrogate with questions which cross, or tend to check the results of, previous questions; to cross-examine.

Cross-ratio, 1881. [CROSS-3 d.] *Math.* = ANHARMONIC ratio.

Cross-reading, 1768. [CROSS-3 d.] A reading across the page instead of down the column (of a newspaper, etc.), producing a ludicrous connexion of subjects. Also *fig.*

Cross-reference, 1834. [CROSS-3 d.] A reference made from one part of a book, register, etc. to another part where the same word or subject is treated of. Hence *as vb.*

Cross-remainder (*Law*); see REMAINDER.

Cross-road, 1719. [CROSS-2, CROSS-1 c.] 1. A road crossing another, or running across between two main roads. 2. The place where two roads cross. Also called the cross roads 1812. 3. *attrib.* Passing by cross-roads; situated at the crossing of two roads 1720.

+Cross-row, 1529. [CROSS-1 c; from the figure (+) formerly prefixed to it.] The alphabet; = CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.

And from the Cross-row pluckes the letter G *Rich. III. i. i. 55*

Cross-ruff, 1592. [CROSS-3 d.] 1. A game at cards; see RUFF -1693. 2. *Whist* (See quot.)

2. A Cross-ruff (saw or see-saw) is the alternate trumping by partners of different suits, each leading the suit in which the other renounces *Cavendish*.

+Cross-sail, *ME.* [CROSS-2 a.] *Naut.* A square-sail, 1. *c.* one placed across the breadth of the ship (not fore-and-aft); also a vessel with square-sails -1627.

Cross-spall, *cross-spale*, 1850. [CROSS-2 a.] *Ship-building.* One of the deals nailed to the frames of a ship at a certain height, to keep the frames in position until the deck-knees are fastened.

Cross-springer, 1816. [CROSS-2 a.] *Archit.* One of the ribs extending diagonally from one pier to another in groined vaulting.

Cross-staff, 1460. 1. *Eccl.* An archbishop's cross; also, by confusion, used for CROSS-STAFF. Now *Hist.* 2. An instrument

for taking the altitude of the sun or a star -1669. 2. A surveyor's cross, used in taking offsets 1874.

Cross-stitch, *sb.* 1710. [CROSS-1 c.] A stitch formed of two stitches crossing each other, thus X; also a kind of needlework characterized by these. Hence Cross-stitch *v.* to sew with these.

Cross-stone, 1770. [CROSS-1 c.] *Min.* A name given to CHIASTOLITE; also to SIAURO LITE and HARMOTOME, from the cruciform arrangement of the crystals.

Cross-tail, 1839. [CROSS-2 a.] *Mech.* In a back-action marine steam-engine: A transverse bar which connects the side levers at the end opposite to the cross-head.

Cross-tree, 1626. [CROSS-1 c, 2.] 1. *Naut.* (*pl.*) Two horizontal cross-timbers at the head of the lower and top masts, to sustain the tops, and to spread the top-gallant rigging. 2. A gallows 1638; a cross HERICK. Also *attrib.*

Cross-vault, 1850. [CROSS-1 c.] *Archit.* A vault formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults. Hence Cross-vaulting.

Cross-way, *sb.* 1490. [CROSS-2, CROSS-1 c.] = CROSS-ROAD.

Crosswise (*krɒsˈwaɪz*), *adv.* *ME.* [CROSS-+WISE.] 1. In the form of a cross. 2. Across, transversely 1580. 3. *fig.* Perversely 1594.

1. A church built *c. Johnson*. 2. A frame of logs placed *c. Jowett*. var. *Crossway*, *Crossways*.

Crossword, *cross-word*, 1904. [CROSS-1 c.] A puzzle based on a cross-cross pattern of words for which clues are provided.

Crosswort (*krɒsˈwɔːt*), 1578. [CROSS-1 c.] 1. A name of various plants having leaves in whorls of four; esp. *Galium cruciatum*. 2. *pl.* A book-name for the N.O. *Crosswort* 1861.

†Crostarie (*krɒstɑːri*), *Sc.* 1685. [*a. Gael. crois-tàraidh*, *crois-tara* the cross or beam of gathering.] The FIRE-CROSS or FIERY CROSS, used in the Sc. Highlands to summon the clans.

Crotal (*krɒtəl*), 1790. [*ad. L. crotalum*, or *F. crotale*.] 1. = CROTALUM 1. 1850. 2. *Irish Antiq.* Applied to a small globular or pear-shaped bell or rattle, the nature and use of which are obscure.

Crotalid, [f. *mod. L. Crotalidae*] *Zool.* A serpent of the Crotalidae or rattlesnake family.

Crotaliform, *a.* [f. CROTALIS + -FORM.] Structurally like or related to the rattlesnake.

Crotalin, [f. CROTALIS + -IN.] *Chem.* An albuminoid substance found in the venom of the rattlesnake.

Crotaline, *a.* 1865. Of or belonging to the rattlesnake family.

†Crotalo, 1682. [It.] = CROTALUM.

†Crotalum (*krɒtəlɪm*), 1727. [*L.*; *a. Gr. κροτάλον* clapper, etc.] *Antiq.* A sort of castanet used in ancient religious dances.

†Crotalus (*krɒtəlɪs*), 1834. [*mod. L.*; see *prec.*] *Zool.* The genus of American serpents containing the typical rattlesnakes.

Crotaphic (*krɒtəˈfɪk*), *a.* 1653. [f. *Gr. κροτάφος*, *pl. -oi* the temples.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the temples. **Crotaphite** *a.* [*F. crotaphite*], temporal; *1sb.* the temporal muscle. **Crotaphitic** *a.* temporal, as in *a. nerve*.

Crotch (*krɒtʃ*), Now chiefly *U.S.* or *dialect*. 1539. [*?*; occas. a var. of CRUTCH.] 1. A fork -1573. 2. A stake or pole having a forked top 1573; *Naut.* = CRUTCH 3. 3. The fork of a tree or bough 1573. 4. The fork of the human body 1592. 5. *fig.* A dilemma 1622. *Comb.* 7a. *tail*, old name of the kite. Hence Crotched *a.* forked. (Now *U.S.*)

Crochet (*krɒˈtʃet*), *sb.* 1 *ME.* [*a. F. crochet* hook; see CROCHET.] 1. = CROCHET 1, 2.

2. A hook or hooked instrument; *spec. (Surg.)* an instrument used in obstetrical surgery 1754.

3. A natural hook-like organ or process 1698.

4. *Mus.* A symbol for a note of half the value of a minim, made in the form of a stem with a round black head; such a note. Also *attrib.*

ME. 15. *Typogr.* A square bracket -1832. 6. A whimsical fancy; a perverse conceit; a peculiar notion on some (unimportant) point 1573; a fanciful device 1611. 7. *Fortif.* A passage formed by an indentation in the glacis opposite a traverse 1853. 8. The arrangement of a

two CHAUCER. *fig.* Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a c. of life *Rev.* ii. 10. The c. of martyrdom 1830. *v.* Veneise lies the Head that wears a Crowne 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 31. 3. Saul from his Asses, and David from his sheepe, called to the crowne 1577. 4. The pardon of the C. was granted 1844. 5. A busi woman a crowne is to him man *Wyclif Prov.* xii. 4.

II. 1. Anything having or bearing the figure or the representation of a crown ME. 2. A name of various coins; originally one bearing the imprint of a crown; *esp.* a coin (now silver) of Great Britain of the value of five shillings; hence the sum of five shillings ME. 3. A size of paper, orig. watermarked with a crown 1712.

III. Something having the form of an encircling wreath. *fr.* The tonsure of a cleric -1533. 2. = CORONA 1. 1563. 3. *fr.* A whorl of flowers. *b.* = CORONA 6a. 1578. *fr.* A ring -1705. 5. = CORONA 3. 1845. 6. *Surg.* The circular serrated edge of a trepan 1758.

1. Croune & clop maken no prest *Wyclif*

IV. 1. The top part of the skull; the vertex ME.; hence, the head 1594. 2. The rounded summit of a mountain or other elevation 1583. 3. The highest or central part of an arch or arched surface 1635. 4. The top of a hat, *esp.* the flat circular top of the moderate hat 1678. 5. The flattened or rounded roof of a tent or building 1735. 6. *Archt.* = CORONA 4. 1611. 7. In plants: a. The leafy head of a tree or shrub; b. The flattened top of a seed, etc. 8. *Farriery.* The CORONA of a horse's hoof 1611. 9. *Anat.* The part of a tooth which appears beyond the gums 1804. 10. The part of a cut gem above the girdle 1875. 11. The part of the shank of an anchor from which the arms proceed 1875. 12. *Mech.* Any terminal flat member of a structure, the face of an anvil. 13. *fig.* That which crowns anything; the consummation, completion, or perfection 1611.

1. Crowne is the top of a mans head where the haire winds about *PUTTENHAM*. 2. Upon the crowne o' the Chiffe *Leas* vi. 67. 3. C. of the causeway (chiefly Polish) officials, as c. *chamberlain*, etc. c. Pertaining to the corn, as c. *cribbage*, etc. d. Used to designate a quality or brand, as c. *soap*, etc. e. Pertaining to the top of the head, corona of a plant, etc., as c. *bloom*; c. *dis-tempered* adj.

V. attrib. a. Of or pertaining to the Crown (senses 2-4): as c. *demesne*, *due*, *duty*, *rent*, *revenue*, *vassal*, etc. b. In titles of foreign (chiefly Polish) officials, as c. *chamberlain*, etc. c. Pertaining to the corn, as c. *cribbage*, etc. d. Used to designate a quality or brand, as c. *soap*, etc. e. Pertaining to the top of the head, corona of a plant, etc., as c. *bloom*; c. *dis-tempered* adj.

Compd. c. *agent*, agent for the C.; in Scotland, a solicitor who takes charge of criminal proceedings, under the Lord Advocate; *antler*, the topmost antler of a stag's horn; *cases reserved*, criminal cases reserved on points of law for the consideration of the judges; *colony*, one in which the legislation and the administration are controlled by the home government; *court*, the court in which the criminal business of an Assize is transacted; *crane*, the *demeiselle*; *debt*, a debt due to the C. which has preference over other debts; *gate*, the upstream gate of the lock of a canal; *graft*, a graft inserted between the inner bark and the albumen; hence *grafting*; *jewels*, the jewels which form part of the regalia; *c. law*, the criminal law; *c. lawyer*, a criminal lawyer; *c. living*, a church living in the gift of the C.; *c. pigeon* = *crowned pigeon*. See *Crowned* 6; *saw*, a kind of circular saw with the teeth on the edge of a hollow cylinder, as in a trepan saw, etc.; *sheet*, the upper plate of the fire-box of a locomotive; *shell*, a barnacle or acorn-shell; *side*, the portion of the Court of Queen's Bench which deals with criminal matters, the c. office; *c. solicitor*, a solicitor who prepares criminal prosecutions for the C.; *c. sparrow*, one of the American genus *Zonotrichia*, with a coloured c.; *tax*, a tax paid to the C.; *tile*, a tile of a rectangular form; *tree*, a support for the roof in coal-mines; *valve*, a dome-shaped valve which works over a box with slotted sides; *witness*, a witness for the C. in a criminal prosecution.

Hence *Crownless* a. *Crownlet* sb. a tiny c. *Crownling*, a scion of the c. (*rare*).

Crown (kroun), *v* 1. [ME. *crounen*, earlier *crunen*, syncopated from *corunen*, *coronare*, a. AFr. *coroner*, *coronner* := (ult.) L. *coronare*, *corona*.] 1. *trans.* To place a crown, wreath, or garland upon the head of. 2. *spec.* To invest with the regal crown, and hence with royal dignity ME.; to enthrone 1596. Also *fig.* 3. To surmount (something) with ME. 4. To form a crown to 1746. 5. To adorn the surface

of with 1697. 6. To fill to overflowing 1605. 7. *fig.* To complete worthily 1606. 8. To bless with a successful issue 1602. 9. To endow with honour, dignity, plenty, etc. *Now poet.* 1635. 10. To mark (a person) with the tonsure. (ME. only.) 11. *Daughters.* To make (a piece that reaches the opponent's crown-head) into a king by placing another piece upon it 1850. 12. *Mil.* To effect a lodgement upon, as upon the crest of the glacis, etc. (Webster).

1. A crown of thornes *HOBBS*. 2. *fig.* Thou hast crowned him with glory and honour *Ps.* viii. 5. 4. Perugia, crowning a mighty hill *HAWTHORNE*. 5. Where vales with Violets once were crown'd *DRYDEN*. 6. The Bowls were crown'd, and Healths went round *Prior*. 7. No day without a deed to Crowne it *Hen. VIII.* v. v. 59. 9. He that resisteth pleasures, crowneth his life *Lucius* xiv. 5. *Phr.* To c. a knot (Naut.) to finish a knot by interweaving the strands so as to prevent untwisting.

Crown, *v* 4. *Now dial.* 1602 [f. CROWNER 2].

To hold a coroner's inquest on.

Crownal, *sb.* arch. 1500. = CORONAL sb.

1. 2.

Crownation, 1530. = CORONATION -1604.

Crowned (kraund), *pph.* a. ME. [f. CROWN 1 and sb. + -ED.] 1. Invested with a crown or with royal dignity. 2. Surmounted by a crown 1565. 3. Consummated; sovereign -1651. 4. Brimming, bounteous 1605. 5. Having a Crown (in various senses) 1665. 6. Crested 1698.

1. C. and miltred tyranny *CAMPBELL*. 2. The Harpe C. 1633. 3. His crowned malice *CHAUSSER*. 5. An antick sort of hat which is high crown'd 1665.

Crowner 1. (kraun-er). ME. [f. CROWN v. + -ER.] One who, or that which, crowns.

Crowner 2. *Now dial.* ME. = CORONER.

Crown-net, ME. [A by-form of CORONET.] = CORONET -1842.

Crown-glass, 1706. Glass composed of silica, potash, and lime (without lead or iron), made in circular sheets by blowing and whirling.

Crown Imperial, 1542. 1. The crown of an emperor. 2. A species of Fritillary (*Fritillaria Imperialis*) from Levantine regions, bearing a number of pendent flowers forming a whorl round a terminal leafy tuft 1611.

1. Bold Olups, and The Crowne Imperiall *SHAKS.*

Crowning (kraun-ing), *vbl.* sb. ME. [f. CROWN v. + -ING 1.] 1. Coronation. 2. Tonsure. (ME. only.) 3. Consummation; completion 1598. 4. *Naut.* The finishing part of a knot made on the end of a rope (see CROWN v.) 1769. 5. That which forms the crown of anything 1704.

Crowning, *pph.* a. 1611. [f. as prec.] 1. That bestows crowns, *Isa.* xxiii. 8. 2. That forms the crown or acme 1631. 3. Arching 1761. 4. The dimensions of this mercy are above my thought. It is for aught I know a c. mercy *CROMWELL*.

Crown-land, *crow-nland*, 1625. 1. (*crow-n-land*) Land belonging to the Crown. Mostly in pl. 2. (*crow-nland* = G. *kronland*.) The name of the administrative provinces of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Crownment, [ML., a. AFr. *coronement*, after CROWN.] Coronation -1592.

Crown office, 1631. The office in which was transacted, at certain stages, the business of the Crown side of the King's Bench. Now a department of the Central Office of the High Court of Justice. b. In Chancery: The office in which the Great Seal is, for most purposes, affixed 1863.

Crown-paper, 1630 = CROWN sb. II. 3.

Crown-piece, *crownpiece*, 1648. 1. (*crownpiece*) = CROWN II. 2. 2. (*crownpiece*) A piece that forms the crown or top 1794.

Crown-post, 1703. = KING-POST.

Crown prince, 1791. [tr. Ger. *kronprinz*, etc.] The heir-apparent to a sovereign throne, *esp.* in Germany, etc. Hence *Crown princess*, the wife of a crown prince.

Crown-scab, 1609. A cancerous sore in the coronet of a horse's foot.

Crown-wheel, 1647. The balance- or escape-wheel of a vertical watch, the pinion of which is driven by the contrate wheel; but now = a CONTRATE wheel.

Crown-work, Formerly crowned work. 1677. *Partif.* A work consisting of a bastion between two curtains, terminated by half

bastions, and joined to the body of the place by two long sides.

Crown-quill, 1740. A quill from a crow's wing, used as a pen for fine writing. Also used for a fine steel pen for map-drawing, etc.

Crow's foot, *crow's-foot*, ME. 1. One of the wrinkles round the outer corner of the eye. 2. *Naut.* = CROWFOOT 4. -1806. 3. *Mil.* A caltrop 1772. 4. A three-pointed figure in embroidery (*mod.*). 5. *Mech.* A bent hook to hold the shoulder of a drill-rod while a section above it is being attached or detached 1874.

Crow-silk, 1721. [CROW sb. 1.] A name for the *Conserva* and other delicate green-spored Algae with silky filaments.

Crow's nest, *crow's-nest*, 1604. 1. *Mil.* A fort placed on a height. 2. A barrel or box fixed to the mast-head of a whaling or other ship, as a shelter for the look-out man 1818.

Crow-step, 1822. *Archit.* = CORBIE-STEP (see CORBIE).

Crow-stone, 1677. 1. The fossil shell *Coryphæa* of the Oolite and Lias. 2. A kind of hard white flinty sandstone 1778. 3. 'The top stone of the gable end of a house' (Halliwell).

Crow-toe. Also *crow-toes*. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1562. A name of the wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*); also of *Orchis mascula*, *Lotus corniculatus*, and the Buttercups.

The tufted crow-toe, and pale Jessamine *MILN*. **Crow-tread**, *v*. 1592. To tread (a fowl) as crows were supposed to do; hence *fig.* to abuse -1652.

A craven henne that is crow trodden *N. BRETTON*.

Croyl, *Now dial.* 1836. *Geol.* Indurated clay with shells. Hence, *perh.*, *†Croylstone*, native sulphate of barium; *cawk*.

Croze (krouz), *sb.* 1611. [? *f. Crox*, OF *croz*.] *Coopering*. The groove at the ends of cask staves, etc.; also, the tool for making it.

Croze, *v* 1. 1880. [f. *prec.*] *Coopering* 'to make the croze in (cask staves, etc.).'

Croze, *v* 2. *Hat-making*. To refold (a hat-body) so as to present a different surface to the action of the felting-machine.

Crozier, -ed; see CROSLER, -ED.

Crub, *Now dial.* 1565. = CURB sb.

Cruche, *obs.* f. CROCHET 1, CROUCH, CRUTCH. **Cruche**, [Cf. F. *crochet*.] A small curl lying flat on the forehead *EVELYN*.

Crucial (kru'jål, -jål), a. 1706. [a F. f. L. *crucem* + -AL.] 1. (Chiefly *Anat.*) Of the form of a cross, as c. *incision*, *spec.* the name of two ligaments in the knee-joint, which connect the femur and tibia. 2. That finally decides between two hypotheses; relating to or adapted to lead to, such decision; decisive critical. [From Bacon's phrase *instantia crucis* (see *Now Qig* II. xxvii); see also CRUX.] 1830. *†*3. App. assoc. w. CRUCIBLE 1856.

2. C. experiments for the verification of his theory J. MARTINEAU. 3. The imagination's c. heat *MAS BROWNING*. Hence *Crucially* *adv.* in a c. manner.

Crucian, *crusian* (kru'jån), 1769. [f. (ult.) L. *coracinus*, a. Gr. *kopaxinos*, a black fish like a perch, found in the Nile.] A species of fish, a native of Central Europe, also called *Crucian Carp*, and (when lean) *German* or *Prussian Carp*, now placed in the genus *Carassius*, being *C. carassius*.

Cruciate (kru'fiæt), a. (*sb.*) 1684. [ad. med. L. *cruciatius*, f. *crux*.] *Zool.* and *Bot.* Cross shaped; arranged in the form of a cross 1826. *†*sb. = CRUCIAL *n.*

Cruciate (kru'fiæt), *v*. 1532. [f. *cruciat-*, *pph.* stem of L. *cruciare*, f. *crux*.] 1. *trans.* To torture, torment, to EXCRUCIATE (*arch*) 12. To crucify (*rare*) -1658.

Cruciation, *Now rare*, 15 .. [ad L. *cruciationem*; see *prec.*] Torture, torment.

Cruciator, *comb.* f. L. *cruciatius* CRUCIATE a., as in c. *complicate*, at the same time crossed and folded, as the wings of insects, *c. g.* of the *Pentatoma*; -*incumbent*, laid upon the abdomen, and crossed but not folded, as in the *Apis*.

Crucible (kru'sh'l), *sb.* 1460. [ad. med. L. *crucibulum*, orig. a night-lamp, later as in sense 1; app. a deriv. of L. *crux* CROSS.] 1. A vessel, usually of earthenware, made to endure great heat, used for fusing metals, etc.

cr (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (crit). f (Fr. chef). e (ever). ey (eye). o (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). o (what). p (got).

a melting-pot. b. A basin at the bottom of a furnace to collect the molten metal 1864. 2. *fig.* Used of any severe test or trial 1645. Also *attrib.*

Crucifer (krū'sifer), 1574. [a late L.] 1. *Bot.* A cross-bearer. 2. *Bot.* A CRUCIFEROUS plant 1846.

Cruciferous (krū'sifēros), *a.* 1656. [a. late L. *crucifer* + *-ous*.] 1. Bearing a cross. 2. *Bot.* Belonging to the *Cruciferae*, bearing flowers with four equal petals arranged crosswise. Also said of the flowers; = CRUCIATE 1851.

Crucifier (krū'sifier), ME. [f. CRUCIFY.] One who crucifies; one who torments or worries.

Crucifige, ME. [L.; = crucify (him)!] The cry of the Jews to Pilate; formerly as sb.; Popular clamour for the death of a victim -1652.

Crucifix (krū'sifiks), *sb.* ME [a. OF. *crucifix*, now *crucifix*, ad. L. *cruci fixus*, later *crucifixus*, (one) fixed to a cross.] 1. The Crucified One; Christ on the cross -1660. 2. An image (formerly also a pictorial representation) of Christ upon the cross ME.

1. He that swears by the Cross, swears by the Holy C., that is, Jesus crucified thereon JER. TM 108. (The conjectured sense 'The Cross or religion of Christ' is merely Todd's misunderstanding of this passage.) So *Crucifix* *v.* to crucify (*rare*).

Crucifixion (krū'sifikʃən), 1648. [ad. mod. L. *crucifixionem*, f. *crucifigere* to CRUCIFY.] 1. The action of crucifying, or of putting to death on a cross; *spec.* The C.: that of Jesus Christ on Calvary 1649. 2. *fig.* Torture; the action of crucifying (passions, sins, etc.) 1648. 3. A representation of the Crucifixion of Christ 1841. 2. Do ye prove What crucifixions are in love HENRICE.

Cruciform (krū'sifəm), *a.* 1661. [f. L. *cruciform* cross; see -FORM.] Of the form of a (right-angled) cross; cross-shaped; *spec.* in *Bot.* of the flowers of cruciferous plants; in *Anat.* = CRUCIAL 1.

Crucify (krū'sifi), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *crucifier*, repr. pop. L. type **crucificare*.] 1. *trans.* To put to death by nailing or otherwise fastening to a cross; an ancient mode of capital punishment, considered specially ignominious by the Greeks and Romans. 2. *fig.* a. To mortify; esp. to destroy the power of (passions, sins, the flesh, etc.) ME. 1b. To torture; to execute. c. To torment, to prove a cross to 1621.

1. That cryden, sayinge, do awaye, do awaye, crucifie hym WYCLIF *John* xviii. 15. 2. Oure olde man is crucified with him also, that the body of synne myght viterly be destroyed LINDALE *Rom.* xi. 6. Hence *Crucified ppl.* a. nailed to a cross; *absol.* a crucified person; *spec.* = Christ.

Crucigerous, *a.* [f. L. type **cruciger* + *-ous*.] Bearing or marked with a cross. SIR T. BROWNE

Cruddle, *obs.* or dial. f. CURD, CU; DLE.

Crude (krūd), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *crudus*.] 1. In the natural or raw state; 'not changed by any process or preparation' (J); 'not manufactured, refined, tempered, etc.' 2. Not, or not fully, digested or concocted 1533; *transf.* lacking power to digest -1671. 3. Of fruit: Unripe, sour or harsh 1555. 4. Of a disease, etc.: In an early stage; not developed 1651. 5. Not completely thought out or worked up; ill digested; rough, unpollished; coarse 1611. 6. Of action or speech: Rough, rude, wanting in amenity 1650. 7. Of persons: Characterized by crudeness of thought, feeling, action, or character 1722. 8. *Gram.* In *c. form*: The uninflected form or stem of a word 1805.

1. C. Lead BOYLE, Antimony 1822. Any c. or raw thing, as fruits, herbs COGGE. 2. A c. indigested mass of humours W. BUCHAN. 3. I come to pluck your barres harsh and c. MITH. 3. The *ex tempore* and c. Prayers of the Ministers 1645. C. opinions DISRAELI, efforts JOHNSON, prose LAMB. 6. So c. an answer COTTON. 8. The base or c.-form of an adjective as adverb WHITNEY. *Crude-ly adv.*, -ness.

Crudelity, 1483. [a. F. *crudelité*.] = CRUELTY -1707.

Crudity (krūditi), 1533. [ad. L. *cruditas*.] 1. The state or quality of being CRUDE 1638; *concr.* (in *pl.*) raw products 1626. 2. *Phys.* Indigestion; undigested (or indigestible) matter in the stomach 1533.

Crude, *obs.* f. CURDLE.

Crudy, *obs.* f. CURDY.

Cruel (krū'el), *a.* ME. [a. f. r.: -L. *crudelē*, morally rough, cruel; cf. CRUDE.] 1. Disposed to inflict suffering; indifferent to or taking pleasure in another's pain, merciless, pitiless, hard-hearted. 2. *Pierce*, savage -1600. 3. Severe, vigorous -1670. 4. Painful; distressing, *collog.* = hard ME. 5. as *adv.* Distressingly; hence = exceedingly 1573.

1. As c. as a schoolboy TENNYSON. A c. and frowning universe MORLEY. The Puritans had given c. provocation MACAULAY. 4. Intolerable tormentes and moost cruel & bytter deeth 1526. Hence *Cruelly adv.* in a c. manner; excessively. 1. *Cruelness*.

Cruel(s), var. of CRUEL, -ELS.

Cruely (krū'eli), ME. [a. OF. *crudelle* -pop. L. type **crudelitate*, for *crudelitate*.] 1. The quality of being cruel; disposition to inflict suffering; delight in or indifference to another's pain; mercilessness, hard-heartedness. Also, an instance of this. 2. Severity of pain -1634. 3. Severity; rigour -1654.

1. The vice called cruelte, which is contrary to mercye ELIOT. 'Tis a c., To lead a falling man HENRICE. v. iii. 76.

Cruciate, *a. rare*. [ad. L. *cruciatulus*, *cruciatore*, f. *cruciatu*.] Blood-stained. GLANVILLE.

Cruciation (krū'eshən), [ad. L. *cruciationem* (see *prec.*).] 'A term applied to the oozing of blood which occurs sometimes when an incision is made into the dead body' (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*).

Crucious, *a. rare*. 1648. [f. L. *crucius*, f. *cruc* -root of *crucor* blood + *-ous*.] Bloody. (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1675

Cruet (krū'et), [ME. *cructe*, *cructe*, app. repr. OF. **cructe*, dim. of OF. *crucis*, *cruc* pot.] 1. A small bottle or vial; now only applied to a small glass bottle with a stopper, to contain vinegar, oil, etc. for the table. 2. *Each*. A small vessel to hold wine or water for use in the celebration of the Eucharist, etc. ME. *Comb.* c.-stand, a frame for holding cruets and castors at table.

Cruise (krūz), *v.* 1651. [= Du. *kruisen* to cross, to cruise, also Sp. and Pg. *cruzar*, F. *cruiser*; the *us* app. after Du., the vowel sound as in Sp. and Pg.] *intr.* To sail to and fro over some part of the sea, on the look out for ships, for the protection of commerce, for plunder, or for pleasure. Also *transf.* and *fig.* b. *trans* *rare*. To sail to and fro over 1687.

transf. Blackbirds will c. along the whole length of a hedge before finding a bush to their liking JEFFERIES. Hence *Cruise sb.* the action of cruising; a voyage in which the ships sail to and fro.

Cruiser (krū'zər), 1679. [f. CRUISE *v.* + -ER, or a. Du. *kruiser*.] A person or a ship that cruises. In 18th c. commonly applied to privateers. Now, a class of warships less heavily armed than a battleship (*battle-c.*).

Comb. c.-weight (*Boeing*) = light heavy-weight (*collog.*).

Cruive (krūv), ME. [Orig. Sc. (krōv, krūv). Cf. *corve*, *corv*, etc.] 1. A novel (Sc.). 1450. 2. A pigsty (Sc.) 1575. 3. A coop or enclosure of wickerwork or spars placed in tide-ways, etc. to trap salmon ME.

Cruil, *a.* ME. only. [See Grimm *kroll*; cf. *CURL*.] Curly.

Cruiler (krū'ler), U.S. 1818. [app. a. Du. *cruiler*, f. *cruillen* to curl.] A cake cut from dough containing eggs, butter, sugar, etc., twisted or curled, and fried crisp in lard or oil.

Crumb, *crum* (krəm), *sb.* [OE. *cruma* masc., related to MDu. *crume*, Du. *kruim*, mod. Ger. *krum*, etc. The *b* is late and merely graphic; cf. *dumb*, *thumb*, etc.] 1. A small particle; esp. a small particle of bread, such as breaks off by rubbing, etc. 2. *fig.* A scrap (of something immaterial) ME. 3. The soft part of bread; opp. to *crust* ME.

1. Every crumme we put in our monthes SANDERSON. 2. Crumbs of Comfort D'URRY. 3. *Learn* v. 217. *Phr.* 1. To gather (or pick) up one's crumbs: to pick up strength. *Comb.* c.-brush, a brush for sweeping crumbs from a table; -cloth, a cloth laid under the table to catch the crumbs and keep the carpet clean.

Crumb, *crum* (krəm), *v.* ME. [f. *prec.* sb.] 1. *trans.* To reduce to crumbs or small frag-

ments. Now *rare*. 2. *intr.* To crumble -18

3. *trans.* To thicken or cover with crumbs 1579. Hence *Crummable a.* (*rare*).

Crumble (krəmbl), *v.* ME. [Earlier *crumble*, *crimble*, f. (ult.) *cruma* crumb, assim. to *crumb*, *crumbly*, etc.] 1. *trans.* To reduce to crumbs or small fragments; to strew as crumbs. 2. *intr.* To fall asunder in small particles, to become pulverized 1577.

1. Moisture softens and crumbles the shale PHILLIPS. 2. To tritter and c. down the attention BURKE. 3. Marbles with their deepest inscriptions c. away EVELYN. *fig.* His influence was crumbling away FREEMAN. Hence *Crumble sb.* *rare*, a small crumb or particle; crumbling substance. *Crumblly a.* apt to c.

Crumby, *a.* var. of CRUMMY, q. v.

Cruminal, *rare*. 1579. [f. L. *crumina* purse.] A purse or pouch -1647.

Crummy (krəm'i), *a.* 1567. [1. *crum*, CRUMB *sb.* + *-y*.] 1. *Crumblly* -1725. 2. Like the crumb of bread 1579. 3. *slang.* Plump; comely; rich 1718. 4. Full of crumbs; now CRUMBY

Crump, *a.* and *sb.* [OE. *crump*, a by-form of OE. *crumb* crooked; cf. CRAMP.] *adj.* Crooked -1783. *sb.* A crooked person, a hunchback -1765

Crump (krəm'p), *a.* 2. Sc. and n. 1787. [A parallel form of CRIMP *a.* 1.] Brittle or friable under the teeth.

Crump, *v.* 1. ME. [f. CRUMP *a.* or its source, cf. CRIMP *v.* and CRAMP *sb.*] 1. *trans.* and *intr.* To bend into a curve, crook, curl up -1818. Hence *Crumped*, *crumpt ppl.* *a.* curved, crooked.

Crump (krəm'p), *v.* 2. 1646. [Echoic, cf. *crunch*, *crush*.] *trans.* and *intr.* 1. To eat with an abrupt but somewhat dulled sound; applied esp. to horses and pigs. Also *transf.* 2. To strike with a brisk or abrupt effect 1850.

2. We could slog to square-leg, or c. to the off 1897. Hence *Crumper sb.* a whacker; a 'thumping lie

Crumped (krəm'pəd), 1664. [? f. *crumped*, as in *crumped* cake (WYCLIF), meaning 'curled up'.] 1. A thin griddle cake -1830. 2. A soft cake made of flour, beaten egg, milk, and barm, mixed into batter, and baked on an iron plate 1769. 3. *slang.* The head 1897.

Crumple, *sb.* 1607. [Cf. CRUMPLE *v.*] A crushed fold or wrinkle.

Crumple, *a.* 1523. [f. next.] = Crumpled chiefly in comb., as *c.-horned adj.* -1851.

Crumple (krəm'pl), *v.* 1528. [In form, a dim. and iterative of CRUMP *v.*] 1. *intr.* To become incurved or crushed together; to become creased by being crushed together. 2. *trans.* To crook, bend together, contort 1613. 3. To crush into creases 1632. 4. To crinkle 1858. 5. To crush together. Also with *up* 1577.

1. To crumple to getting like parchment cast in the fire 1528. 2. Sir Roger, exposing his palm they crumpled it into all shapes and diligently scanned every wrinkle ADDISON. Hence *Crumpier*.

Crumpy, *a.* dial. 1808. [f. CRUMP *a.* 2 + *-y*.] = CRUMP *a.* 2

Crumster, *crumster*. 1596. [f. Du. *krom* crooked.] A kind of galley -1600.

Crunch (krənʃ), *v.* 1801 [var. of *crunch*, *CRUNCH*, perh. influenced by *crush*, *crunch*] 1. *trans.* To crush with the teeth; to chew or bite with a crushing noise 1814. Also *intr.* or *absol.* 2. *trans.* To crush under foot, wheels etc., with the accompanying noise 1849. Also *intr.* or *absol.* 3. *intr.* To advance, or make one's way, with crunching 1853.

1. A herd of swine crunching acorns KINGSLEY. 2. A sound of heavy wheels crunching a stony road C. BROWNE. 3. The sound of our vessel crunching her way through the ice KANE. Hence *Crunch sb.* an act, or the action, of crunching. *Crunchy a.*

Crunk, *v.* 1565. [Cf. Icel. *krúnka* to croak] *intr.* Of some birds: To utter a hoarse harsh cry -1617. Hence *Crunk sb.* a croak.

Crunkle (krəŋ'kl), *v.* 1. Chiefly n. dial. ME [Parallel to CRINKLE.] *trans.* and *intr.* To crinkle.

Crunkle, *v.* 2. 1611. [dim. of CRUNK *v.*] To cry like a crane.

Crunode (krū'nədə), 1873. [Irreg. f. L. *crux* + *nodē*.] *Geom.* A point on a curve where it crosses itself; a node with two real tangents. Hence *Crunodal a.* having a c.

a o a eac] *z n* Toe ea beg
beseech *mpoe na o d and ex ed oce*
2 To call n supp *a on or eve en al n o a*
n *3* *a pe son* (*a h*). Also
fig. ME. *3. intr.* To utter the voice loudly and
with effort; to call aloud *to*, shout, vociferate
ME. *4. trans.* To utter or pronounce in a loud
voice, to call out; *spec.* to shout (a war-cry, or
the like) *ME.* *5.* To announce publicly; to
proclaim; to appoint by proclamation *ME.*, to
announce (a sale, things for sale); to sell by
outcry *ME.*; to give public oral notice of (things
lost or found) *1596*; to proclaim the marriage
banns of *1775*. *†6.* To call for -*1798*. *†7.* To
extol -*1628*. *8. intr.* To utter inarticulate ex-
clamations; *esp.* to weep and wail *ME.* *9.*
Hence, To shed tears *1532*. *10.* Of an animal.
To give forth a loud call or vocal sound *ME.*

1. To c. QUARRELS, TRUCE; see these words. *pe*
Knyght, cryed Iesu mercy *LANGE*. *2.* How he cride
to mee for helpe *Wint. T. III. III. 97*. *fig.* Sir, these
things c. aloud for Reformation *STEELE*. *3.* The
watermen do loudly c. and bawl *1684*. *4.* What
crys the University *CONYER*. *1.* cried Mum, and
she cride budget *Merry W. v. 400*. *5.* I will c.
broom, or cat-meat, in Palermo *MASSINGER*. *To c.*
stinking fish Prov. [The crayes] to be cryed in
three markets adjoining *BACON*. *8.* When the
wounded cry *Edm. xvi. 15*. *9.* An infant crying in
the night. An infant crying for the light. And with no
language but a cry *TANNYSO*. *9.* And c. my selfe
awake *Cymb. III. IV. 46*. *10.* Frogs crying, forewarn-
ers of a tempest *FUCKE*.

Phrases. *To c. AIM, CHAUN, HALVES, HAVOC*, etc.;
see these words. *C. against* - *1.* To utter pro-
tests or reproaches against; also *fig.* of things; *C.*
for - *1.* To call for loudly, or with tears; *fig.* to be
in pressing need of. *C. on*, upon - *1.* see senses *2*,
3. *C. back*, *intr. Heaving*. *To back back*; *fig.* to
revert to an ancestral type. *C. down*. *a. trans.* To
proclaim as unlawful; to decry. *b.* To condemn
loudly, vehemently, or publicly. *c.* To put down by
louder or more vehement crying. *C. off*, *intr.* To an-
nounce one's withdrawal from a treaty, engagement,
etc. *C. out*. *To exclaim*; [of things] to emit a creak-
ing sound. *C. up*, *trans.* To extol; *intr.* to shout.
C. baby *coll.*, one who cries childishly *1831*.

†Cryal. *1565*. The Egret or Lesser White
Heron -*1755*.

Crying, *pl. a. ME.* That cries; of evils;
That calls loudly for redress; clamant.

A c. shame (*vand*). Hence *Cryingly adv.*
Cryogen (*kri'odjén*). *1875*. [*f. Gr. kryos*
frost + *GEN* = producer.] *Chem.* A freezing-
mixture.

Cryohydrate (*krisio'hóidrit*). *1874*. [*f. as*
prec + *HYDRATE*.] *Chem.* A solid hydrate
formed by the combination of a crystalloid, as
salt, with water (ice) at a temperature below
freezing-point.

Cryolite (*kri'olait*). *1801*. [*f. Gr. kryos* +
-LITE.] *Min.* A native fluoride of aluminium
and sodium, found in white or brownish semi-
transparent masses or crystals.

†Cryophorus (*krisio'fórus*). *1826*. [*mod. L.*
1. as prec + *Gr. -phorus*.] An instrument for
illustrating the freezing of water by evaporation;
Wollaston's consists of a glass tube with a bulb
at each end.

Crypt (*kript*), *sb. ME.* [*ad. L. crypta*; see
below.] *†1.* A grotto or cavern. (*ME. only*)
2. An underground cell, chamber, or vault; *esp.*
one beneath the main floor of a church, used
as a burial-place, chapel, or oratory *1789*. *3. fig.*
A hiding-place *1833*. *4. Anat.* A small simple
tubular or saccular gland; a secretory cavity;
a follicle *1840*.

2. The channel, stood upon a large vault or c.
BRAND. *3.* [The Ballot] is the c. of political honesty
A. FOUVERAUX.

†Crypta (*kri'ptá*). *1563*. [*L.*, *a. Gr. kryptē*
vault, *f. kryptos*.] *†1.* = *CRYPT* *1*, *2.* -*1703*.

2. Anat. = *CRYPT* *4*, *1860*.
Cryptal (*kri'ptál*), *a.* *1842*. [*f. L. crypta*
(see *prec*) + *-AL*.] Of the nature of or pertain-
ing to a crypt. So *Cryptous* (*rare*).

Crypted (*kripted*), *a. rare*. *1885*. [*f. CRYPT*
+ *-ED*.] Vaulted.

Cryptic (*kri'ptik*), *a. (sb.)* *1605*. [*ad. L.*
crypticus, *a. Gr. kryptikos*, in sense *2*, *f. CRYPT*.]
1. Secret, occult, mystical *1638*. *2.* Of the na-
ture of a crypt (*rare*) *1878*. *†3. sb.* An occult
method *BACON*.

1. [Nature's] silent processes and more c. methods
1663. So *Cryptical*. Hence *Cryptically adv.*

Crypto- *k p o* bef a vowel *crypt omb*
f G kryptus hidden se e

1. In *m d.* scientific words; *Cryptobranch*
(*hæpik*), an animal with concealed branchie or gills;
Cryptobranchiate *a.*, having the gills concealed.
Cryptocarp = *CYSTOCARP*; hence *Cryptocarpic*,
Cryptocarpous *a.*, having the fruit or fruiting
organs concealed. *Cryptocephalous* *a.*, having
the head concealed. *Cryptoceros* *a. Entom.*
having concealed antennæ. *Cryptoclastic* *a.*
Min. having grains so minute as to conceal the
fragmental character of the rock. *Cryptocrystal-*
line *a. Min.* having the crystalline structure con-
cealed; so *Cryptocrystallization*. *Crypto-*
ditous *a.* having a concealed or concealable neck,
as some tortoises. *Cryptodont* *a.* or *sb.* having
the teeth concealed or suppressed, as certain palæozoic
bivalve molluscs. *Cryptolite* *Min.* native phosphate
of cerium found enclosed in crystals of apatite.
Cryptoneurous *a.* having no discernible nervous
system. *Cryptopentamerous* *Entom.* having
one of the five joints of the tarsi minute or concealed.
Cryptopia, *Cryptopine* *Chem.* an alkaloid found
in opium. *Cryptorchid* *Bot.* one whose scrotum
contains no testicles; hence *orchidism*, *orchism*.
Cryptozygous *a.* in Craniology, having the zygomatic
arches not seen when the skull is viewed from
above; hence *Cryptozygosity*.

2. Prefixed, *a.* to *sbs.* of any origin, as in *C. Cal-*
vinist, a name given in the 16th c. to Lutherans
and Roman Catholics who secretly held Calvinistic
tenets; hence *C. Calvinism*, *Calvinistic* *a.*; *b.*
to *adjs.* = 'unavowedly' as in *c. splenic*.

Cryptogam (*kriptogám*). *1847*. [*a. f.*
cryptogame *adj.* and *sb.*] *Bot.* A plant of the
class *Cryptogamia*.

†Cryptogame, a. rare. [*a. f.*; see *prec.*]
Breeding in secret. *WHITE*.

†Cryptogamia (*kriptogámia*). *1753*. [*mod.*
L. sb. fem. *f. Gr. kryptós + gámos* + *-ia* suffix of
state; cf. *Gr. dygma*] *Bot.* A large division of
the vegetable kingdom, being the last class in
the Linnean system, comprising those plants
which have no stamens and pistils, and there-
fore no proper flowers; including Ferns, Mosses,
Algae, Lichens, and Fungi. *†1.* Erron. treated as
pl. = *Cryptogams* *1813*. Hence *Cryptogamian*
a., *Cryptogamic* *a.* (also as *sb.*), *gamical* *a.* of
or pertaining to the class *Cryptogamia* or to
cryptogams; *Cryptogamist*, a botanist who
studies cryptogams; *Cryptogamous* *a.* of the
nature of a cryptogam; *Cryptogamy*, *crypto-*
gamie condition or relations.

Cryptogram (*kriptógram*). *1880*. [*f. Gr.*
kryptós + gramma, not on *Gr.* analogies.] Any-
thing written in cipher.

Cryptograph (*kriptógraf*). *1849*. [*f. as*
prec. + *Gr. -graphos*; see *-GRAPH*.] *1.* =
CRYPTOGRAM. *2.* A kind of type-writer for
writing in cipher *1889*. Hence *†Cryptogra-*
phal *a.*, *Cryptographic* *a.* of, or of the nature
of, cryptography; *†Cryptographical* *a.* deal-
ing or concerned with cryptography; *Crypto-*
grapher, *Cryptographist*, one who writes in
cipher.

Cryptography (*kriptógráfi*). *1658*. [*a.*
mod. L. cryptography; see *-GRAPHY*.] A secret
manner of writing intelligible only to those
possessing the key; anything written in this way.

Cryptology (*kriptó'lódzi*). *1645*. [*ad. mod.*
L. cryptologus; see *-LOGY*.] 'Secret speech
or communication' (Blount); enigmatical lan-
guage.

Cryptonym (*kri'ptóim*). *rare*. *1876*. [*f.*
Gr. kryptós + ónoma; cf. *ANONYM*.] A private
or secret name. So *Cryptonymous* *a.*

†Cryptoporticus (*kriptopó'tikós*). *1681*.
[*L.* *f. Gr. kryptós + L. porticus* gallery.] *Ancient*
Arch. An enclosed gallery having, at the side,
walls with openings instead of columns; also
a covered or subterranean passage.

Crystal (*kri'stál*). *OE.* [*a. OF. cristál*, *ad.*
L. crystallum, *ad. Gr. krysotallós* clear ice,
(rock) crystal, *f. (ult.) kryos* frost.]

a. sb. fr. Ice, clear ice -*1535*. *2.* A mineral,
clear and transparent like ice; *esp.* a form of
quartz, now distinguished as *Rock-crystal* *OE.*
Also *transf.* *3.* A piece of rock-crystal or
similar mineral; *esp.* one used in magic art *ME.*
Also *fig.* of the eyes *1592*. *4.* Short for *crystal-*
glass; a quality of glass of high transparency;
also often a synonym for fine cut glass. [*Ger.*
kristallglas] *1594*. *5.* Anything made of this
glass; *esp.* the glass of a watch-case. Also *fig.*

16 *6 Chen* and *M. n.* A form in which
molecules regularly aggregate by the operation
of molecular affinity; it has a definite internal
structure, with the external form of a solid
enclosed by a number of symmetrically arranged
plane faces *1626*. *b. Crystals*: *pl.* A quality of
refined crystallized sugar *1875*. *7. Wireless*.
A mineral used in 'rectifying' an oscillatory
current. *Comb. a. rectifier*, set *1913*.

1. He sends his kristall as marcel *HAKROLM*. *2.* A
sea of glasse like unto Chrysal *Rev. iv. 6 Iceland*
a. = Iceland spar. *3. fig.* Her eye seems in the
teares, teares in her eye. Both christals *Ven. 4 Ad*
963. *4.* Eying the plate and c. *THACKERAY*.

B. attrib. and adj. Composed of crystal,
clear and transparent, like crystal *ME.*

2. Her crystal eyes full of lowliness *HAWES*.
Hence *Crystal* *v.* to make into *c.*; to crystallize.
Crystalline *a.* pertaining to crystals or their forma-
tion. *Crystalliferous* *a.* containing or yielding
crystals. *Crystalliform* *a.* having the form of
a. c. *Crystalliferous* *a.* bearing *a. c.* or crystals.

Crystallin (*kri'stálin*). *1847*. [*f. L. crystal-*
linus + *-IN*.] *Chem.* An albuminoid substance
contained in the crystalline lens of the eye.

Crystalline (*kri'stálin*, *-lám*). *ME.* [*a. f.*
crustallin and *L. crystallinus*, *a. Gr. krysotál-*
linos, *f. krysotallós*. Milton and others use
(*kriste'lin*), after *L.*]

A. adj. *1.* Consisting, or made, of crystal *1509*.

2. Clear and transparent like crystal *ME.* Also
fig. *3.* Of the nature or structure of a crystal
1612. *4.* Of or pertaining to crystals and their
formation *1866*.

1. Crystalline cuppes *ERDM*. *2.* Nor did the danc-
ing ruby. Allure thee from the cool stream *MUR*.
3. The c. grains are scarcely discernible *KIRWAN*.

Phr. C. heaven (*sphere*, *circle*) in the Ptolemaic
astronomical system, a sphere (later two spheres)
supposed to exist between the primum mobile and the
firmament, by means of which the precession of the
equinox and the motion of libration were accounted
for. *C. lens* (formerly *humour*): a transparent body
enclosed in a membranous capsule, situated imme-
diately behind the iris of the eye.

B. sb. [the *adj.* used ellipt.] *1.* The crystal-
line heaven; see above (*arch.*) *ME.* *2.* The
crystalline lens or humour; see above *1657*. *3.*
A crystal *MRS. BROWNING*. *†4.* = *ANILINE*
1838.

Crystallite (*kri'stáloit*). *1805*. [*f. Gr. krys-*
otallós *CRYSTAL* + *-ITE*.] *Min.* *†1.* A name
applied to the somewhat crystalline form and
structure taken by igneous rocks, lavas, etc. upon
fusion and slow cooling -*1852*. *2.* = *MICRO-*
LITH *1878*.

Crystallization (*kri'stáloizis'jén*) *1665*.
[*f. CRYSTALLIZE* *v.*] *1.* The action of forming
crystals, or of assuming a crystalline structure.
Also *fig.* *2. concr.* A crystallized formation or
body *1695*.

1. fig. All systems tend to a certain c. *HELPS*.
Crystallize (*kri'stáloiz*), *v.* *1598*. [*f. CRY-*
STAL + *-IZE*.] *†1. trans.* To make into or like
crystal -*1798*. *2.* To cause to assume a crystal-
line form, to form into crystals *1664*. *3. fig.*
To give a definite or concrete form to *1663*. *4.*
intr. To become crystalline in structure *1641*.
Also *fig.*

3. The forms of Action as crystallized in the law
FOSTER. Hence *Crystallizable* *a.* *Crystallizer*.

Crystallo-, *comb. f. Gr. krysotallós* crystal;
C. ceramic *a.* pertaining to a method of en-
crusting a medallion of clay with glass; *en-*
graving, a method of making intaglio designs
upon glass by means of casting; *magnetic* *a.*
pertaining to the magnetic properties of crystals
and crystallized bodies.

Crystallod; see *ON*.

Crystallogenesis. *1879*. [*f. CRYSTALLO-*
+ *Gr. génesis*.] The natural formation of crystals
(as a department of science). So *Crystalloge-*
genic *a.* crystal-forming. *Crystallogenical* *a.*
relating to the formation of crystals (as a subject).
Crystallogeny, the formation of crystals (as a subject).

Crystallography (*kristálo'gráfi*). *1802*.
[*ad. mod. L. crystallographia*; see *-GRAPHY*.]
The scientific treatment and classification of
crystals; a treatise on this subject.

Dr. Wollaston - almost the originator of the science
of c. *W. POTZ*. Hence *Crystallographer*, one
who studies c. *Crystallographic*, *al a.* of or
pertaining to c.; of or belonging to crystals (as
scientifically treated). *Crystallographically adv.*

+Crystallog. rare. 1811. [app. after mineralogy.] = prec. Hence +Crystallogist. Crystalloid (krīstālōid). 1861. [See -OID.] A. adj. Crystal-like; esp. as opp. to colloid 1862.

B. sb. 1. A crystalloid or crystalline body or substance, as dist. from a COLLOID 1862. 2. A protoplasmic body resembling a crystal in form, occurring in certain vegetable cells 1875. Hence Crystalloid al.

Crystallogology (krīstālōgōlōjī). 1864. [f. Gr. κρυστάλλος + -λογία.] The scientific study of crystals and crystallization.

Crystallomancy (krīstālōmānsī). 1613. [f. as prec. + -MANCY.] Divination by means of a crystal.

Crystallometry (krīstālōmētrī). 1837. [f. as prec. + -METRY.] The measuring of the angles of crystals, as a part of crystallography.

Ctenidium (tīnīdīm). 1883. [mod. L., a. Gr. κτενίδιον, dim. of κτεν- (cten-) a comb.] Zool. Each of the respiratory organs or gills of Mollusca, consisting of an axis with comb-like processes on each side. Hence Ctenidial a. of or pertaining to a c.

Cteno-, comb. f. Gr. κτενός, κτενός a comb. Ctenobranch, a ctenobranchiate animal; Ctenobranchia, branchiata, a family of Mollusca, also called Pectinobranchiata; Ctenobranchiate a. having pectinate gills. Ctenodont a. having ctenoid teeth.

Ctenocyst (tīnosīst). 1861. [f. Gr. κτενο- short for κτενοφω- + -κύστη Cyst.] Zool. The vesicle which constitutes the organ of sense (probably of hearing) in the Ctenophora.

Ctenoid (tīnōid), a. 1847. [ad. Gr. κτενοειδής.] 1. Having marginal projections like the teeth of a comb, pectinate; as the scales and teeth of certain fishes 1872. 2. Belonging to the Ctenoidea, an order of fishes in Agassiz's classification, containing those with ctenoid scales. Also as sb. A ctenoid fish. (Now disused.) Hence Ctenoidian a. and sb. = CTENOID a.

Ctenophora (tīnōfōrā), sb. pl. 1855. [mod. L., neut. pl. (sc. animalia), f. Gr. κτενο- + -φορος.] Zool. A division of animals, formerly considered as an order of Acalepha, and now made a class of COELENTERATA. Hence Ctenophoral a. of or pertaining to the C. Ctenophoran a. of or belonging to the class C.; sb. a member of this class. Ctenophore (tīnōfōr), 1. each of the eight meridionally arranged bands, bearing comb-like fringes, which are the locomotive organs of the Ctenophora; 2. a Ctenophoran Ctenophoric, Ctenophorous a.

Cub (kub), sb. 1 1530. [?] 1. orig. A young fox. 2. Hence: The young of the bear, lion, etc.; also of the whale 1596. Also transf. b. A junior member of the Boy Scouts 1922. 3. fig. An awkward, unformed youth 1602.

2. Hence the young sucking Cubs from the she Bear Merck, V, II, 1. 2. 3. Like a bashful, great, awkward c. as you were STEELE. Comb. -te, drawn a. drawn (or 'sucked dry') by its cubs; -hunting, hunting young foxes at the beginning of the season. Hence Cubbing sb. sb. cub-hunting. Cubbish a. Cubhood, the state or condition of a c.

Cub (kub), sb. 2 Chiefly dial. 1546. [cf. LG. kubbung, kuba a shed or lean-to for cattle, Du. kub weir-basket, etc.] A stall, pen, or shed for cattle; also, a coop or hutch. b. A cub for fodder.

Cub (kub), v. 1 1755. [f. CUB sb. 1 Cf. whelp vb.] To bring forth cubs (trans. and intr.).

Cub (kub), v. 2 Now dial. 1621. [f. CUB sb. 2] To coop up.

Cuba (kūbā). 1837. [An island in the W. Indies, also called Havana.] A cigar made of tobacco grown in Cuba.

Cubage (kūbāj). 1840. [f. CUBE sb. or v. + -AGE.] Cubature, cubic content.

Cubation (kūbāshn). rare. 1737. = CUBATURE.

Cubature (kūbātūr), 1679. [f. mod. L. *cubare to cube, after quadrature.] The determination of the cubic content of a solid.

+Cubbridge head. 1622. Naut. A bulk-head across the fore-castle and the half-deck of a ship -1642.

Cubby (kūbī), local. 1842. [Related to CUB sb. 2] 1. = Cubby-hole, -house 1887. 2. In Orkney, etc.: A straw basket. Hence c.-hole, -house, a snug place; also a closet.

Cube (kūb), sb. 1551. [a. F., ad. late L. cubus, a. Gr. κύβος a cube, orig. a die.] 1.

Geom. A solid figure contained by six equal squares; a regular hexahedron. 2. Arith. and Alg. The third power of a quantity 1557. 3. attrib. (= CUBIC a. 2), and in comb., as c.-ore = PHARMACOSIDERITE: root, that number of which the given number is the c.; -spar = ANHYDRITE. b. Occas. as in 6 feet c. = of cubical form, and measuring 6 ft. in each direction.

Cube (kūb), v. 1588. [cf. F. cuber, and prob. mod. L. cubare.] 1. Arith. and Alg. To raise to the third power. 2. Mensuration. To determine the cubic content of 1668.

Cubeb (kūbēb). ME. [a. F. cubēbe, ad. Arab. kabābah.] The berry of a climbing shrub Piper Cubeba or Cubeba officinalis, a native of Java; it resembles a grain of pepper, and has a pungent spicy flavour, and is used in medicine and cookery. [Usually in pl. cubebes.] Also attrib. Hence Cubebe, the chief constituent of oil of cubebes; Cubebic acid, a resinous acid obtained from cubebes; Cubebin, a crystalline substance existing in cubebes.

Cubi- (kūbī), bef. a vowel cub- (kūb), comb. f. L. cubus CUBE, now denoting 'of the third degree, cubic', as c.-cone, etc.

Cubic (kūbīk), 1551. [a. F. cubique, ad. L. cubicus, a. Gr. f. κύβος CUBE.]

A. adj. 1. Of the form of a cube; cubical. 2. Crystallography. = ISOMETRIC, as the c. system 1878. 3. Mensuration. Of three dimensions, solid; esp. used to express the content of a cube whose edge is a given unit, as a c. foot 1660. 2. Arith. Alg. etc. Relating to or involving the cube; of three dimensions, of the third degree, as f. number = CUBE number, c. equation, an equation of the third degree; c. curve, a curve represented by a c. equation.

B. sb. (the adj. used ellipt.) Math. A cubic expression or equation, a cubic curve.

Cubica (kūbīkā), 1895. [Sp.] A very fine unglazed shalloon.

Cubical (kūbīkāl), a. 1571. [See CUBE and -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cube; cube-shaped (Now more usual than cubical.) 1592. 2. Mensuration. = CUBIC a. 2. (Now less common than cubical.) 1571. 3. Arith. Alg. etc. = CUBIC a. 3. Obs. ev. in c. parabola, hyperbola, etc. Hence Cubically adv. Cubicalness (rare).

Cubicle (kūbīk'l), 1483. [ad. L. cubiculum, f. cubare to recline.] A bedchamber; in mod. use, one of a series of small separate sleeping chambers, as dist. from an undivided dormitory. So +Cubicular sb. an attendant in a bedchamber. Cubicular a. of or belonging to a bedchamber.

Cubiculum (kūbīkūlūm), Pl. a. 1832. [L. = sleeping-chamber.] A sleeping-chamber. In Archæol., a burial-chamber in the Catacombs; also, a chapel or oratory attached to a church. var. Cubiculo. Twel. V, III, II, 56.

Cubism (kūbīzīm), 1911. [F. isme.] A form of art based on the cube. Hence Cubist.

Cubit (kūbīt), ME. [ad. L. cubitum the elbow, f. cubit- ppl. stem of cubare, -cubere to recline.] 1. The forearm. 2. The ulna, one of the two bones of the forearm, -1847. c. Entom. One of the veins or ribs of an insect's wing 1774. 2. An ancient measure of land derived from the forearm; usually about 18-22 inches. Now Hist. ME. Also attrib.

Cubital (kūbītāl), a. ME. [ad. L. cubitalis, f. cubitus.] 1. Of the length of a cubit. 2. Anat. Pertaining to the CUBIT (sense 1) 1611.

Cubito- (kūbītō), used as comb. f. L. cubitus, in sense 'relating to the ulna and -', as c.-carpal, -digital, -radial, etc.

Cubo- (kūbō), bef. a vowel sometimes cub- (kūb), comb. f. Gr. κύβος die, CUBE: +cubo-cube [Gr. κύβος κύβος], the sixth power of a quantity; so +cubic; +cubo-cube, the ninth power; +cuneiform (Anat.), relating to the cuboid and cuneiform bones; also in Solid Geom., etc., denoting a solid which combines

the form of a cube and another solid, as cube octahedron (cuboctahedron), a solid of fourteen faces formed by cutting off the corners of a cube so as to add eight triangular faces corresponding to those of an octahedron; so cubo-octahedron a., cubo-dodecahedron, -al.

Cuboid (kūbōid), 1829. [ad. Gr. κύβος sb. 1.] adj. Resembling, or approximating to the form of, a cube, as the c. bone of the foot between the calcaneum and the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones. sb. Anat. Short for c. bone see prec. 1839. Hence Cuboidal a. cuboid in Anat., of or belonging to the l. bone.

Cuca, Cucaine, etc., vars. of Coca, etc.

+Cuck, v. 1 ME. [cf. Icel. kikka capare.] intr. To void excrement -1666.

+Cuck, v. 2 1611. [Back-formation from next.] trans. To set in the cuckoo-stool -1648.

Cuckoo-stool (kūkū-stūl), sb. ME. [f. CUCK v. 1 + STOOL.] A chair (sometimes in the form of a close-stool), formerly in use for scolds, disorderly women, fraudulent tradespeople, etc., in which the offender was fastened and exposed to the jeers of the bystanders, or conveyed to a pond or river and ducked.

She shall be placed in a certain engine of correction called the trebuchet, castigate, or cuckoo stool... now it is frequently corrupted into ducking stool BLACKSTONE.

Cuckold (kūkəld), sb. [ME. cuckold, cokewold (3 syllables), ad. OF. *cuc.ald, f. OF. cucu cuckoo. The reference is supposed to be to the cuckoo's habit of laying its egg in another bird's nest, but in English cuckold is not found applied to the adulterer.] 1. The husband of an unfaithful wife. derog. Also attrib. 2. The American cow-bird, Molothrus ater. 3. Short for Cuckold-fish.

Comb. -te, -fish, a fish with horn-like projections, prob. the cow-fish (Ostracion quadricornis), -maker, -knot, neck, a knot or loop made in a rope by crossing it over itself and binding it together with a cord at the point of crossing.

Hence Cuckold v. to make a c. of; said of a paramour, and of a wife. +Cuckoldize v. trans. to make a c. (rare). +Cuckoldly a. having the qualities of a c.; often a more term of abuse Cuckoldom, the state or position of a c.; cuckoldry, Cuckoldry, the making a c. of a husband, the position of a Cuckoldy a. arch. = cuckoldly.

Cuckoo (kūkū), sb. ME. [= F. coucou, imitating the cry of the bird. Cf. L. cuculus, whence It. cuculo.] 1. A bird, Cuculus canorus, well known by the call of the male during mating time. It is a migratory bird, and does not hatch its own offspring, but deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds. 2. The family name of the Cuculidae, including various genera and species 1797. 3. The note of the bird, or an imitation of it ME. 3. = Fool, 'gonk' 1596. 4. (Usu. in pl.) A local name of several spring flowers 1878. 5. A species of fish; also called a-fish, -wrasse, etc. (local) 1848. 6. attrib. Of or pertaining to the cuckoo; resembling the cuckoo and its uniformly repeated call 1650.

1. The merry Cuckoo, messenger of Spring SYDENH. 2. Cuckoo, Cuckoo. O word of fear L.L.L. v. II, 111. 3. The c. I travel with. he also has his uses SCOTT. 6. The c. note, of 'the Bull, the whole Bull, and nothing but the Bull' 1831.

Comb. : c.-bee, a genus of bees which deposit their eggs in the nests of other bees; c.'s) bread, the Wood-sorrel; also the Lady's Smock; -dove, a genus of doves of the East Indies and Australia; fish; see sense 5; also the board-fish; c.'s) fool, maiden, mate, the Wryneck, which craves, with the c.; -orchis, Orchis mascula; -point = Cuckoo-point; -ray, a fish, a species of ray; -wrasse; see sense 5.

Cuckoo (kūkū), v. 1620. [f. prec.] 1. intr. To utter the call of the cuckoo. 2. trans. To repeat incessantly 1648.

Cuckoo-bud. 1588. A name of some plant; in Shaks., the buttercup, marsh-marigold, or cowslip.

Cuckoo-flower. 1578. A name of various spring wild flowers; as the Lady's Smock (C. damascena p. atensis), the Ragged Robin, etc.

Cuckoo-fly. 1868. A name of species of hymenopterous insects belonging to the Ichneumonidae and Chrysididae, which deposit their eggs in the larvae or nests of other insects.

Cuckoo-pint (kūkū-pīnt), 1551. [Short f. next.] The wild Arum, A. maculatum.

æ (man), a (pass). on (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). o (ever). ai (I, eye). o (Fr. can de vie). i (sit). i (Payer). p (what p got).

*Cuckoo-pintle. 1450. [From the form of the spadix.] = prec. -1682.
Cuckoo's meat, cuckoo-meat. 1516. Wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*; also called *gombi's meat*.
Cuckoo-spit. 1592. [f. SPIT, expectoration.] 1. A frothy secretion exuded by the Frog-hopper and other insects, in which their larvae lie enveloped on the leaves, axils, etc. of plants. 2. The Lady's Smock (*local*) 1876.
Cuckoo-spite. 1646. = prec. (sense r).
Cuckquean, sb. 1562 [f. stem of *cuck-old*]. A female cuckold -1652. Hence **Cuckquean** *v* to make a c. of.
Cuck-stool. ME. = CUCKING-STOOL-1769.
Cuculiform, a. *rara*, [f. L. *cuculus*]. Cuckoo-like in form or structure.
Cuculine, a. [f. as prec.] Pertaining or related to the cuckoo.
Cucullate (*kū'kūlāt, kū'kūl'āt*), *a.* 1794. [ad late L. *cucullatus*, f. *cucullus*]. Hooded, shaped like a hood or cowl. So **Cucullated ppl** *a.* (in same sense).
Cuculle. ME. [ad L. *cucullus*]. A hood or cowl of a monk -1677.
Cuculiform (*kū'kūl'fōrm*), *a.* 1835. [f. L. *cucullus*]. Cowl-shaped, hood-shaped.
Cucumber (*kū'kūmbər*), ME. [a. obs. F. *cucumbrē*, ad. L. *cucumerem* (nom. *cucumis*) cucumber. In 17th c. *cucumber* (*kau'kūmbər*). 1. A creeping plant, *Cucumis sativus* (N.O. *Cucurbitaceae*), long cultivated for its fruit. 2. The fruit of this plant, commonly eaten as a salad, or pickled when young (see GHERKIN) ME. 3. Applied to other plants allied to or resembling the common cucumber; as Bitter C., the Calceolanth, *Citrullus Calocynthis*, Indian C. = *c*-root (see below); **One-seeded**, single-seeded, or Star C., the genus *Styrax*; **Serpent** or Snake C., *Trichosanthes colubrina* and *T. anguina*, also *Cucumis flexuosus* (from the appearance of the fruit); **Squirting** C., *Lobelia agrostis* (formerly called *Momordica Elaterium*), the fruit of which when ripe separates from the stalk, and expels the seeds and pulp with force. Also attrib.
 1. The cucumber loveth water 1524. 2. Phr. *Cool* (*cool*) as a c., perfectly self-possessed; showing no excitement. *Cool* = *c*-root, (a) the root of the c., (b) the plant *Medeola virginica* (N.O. *Trillaceae*), from the taste of its rhizomes; -tree, (a) *Magnolia acuminata* and other American species, the fruits of which resemble small cucumbers; (b) *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, an East Indian tree with an acid fruit resembling a small c.
Cucupha. 1656. [f. med. L. *cufia, cufia* Corf. In F. *cucuphe*.] A cap with spices quilted in it, worn for certain nervous disorders in the head -1665.
Cucurbit (*kū'kū'bit*). ME. [a. F. *cucurbita* ad. L. *cucurbita* a gourd, etc.] 1. A vessel or retort, originally gourd-shaped; forming the lower part of an alembic -1823. 2. A cupping-glass 1511.
Cucurbit 2. 1866. [mod. ad. L. *cucurbita*]. A cucurbitaceous plant; a gourd.
Cucurbitaceous (*kū'kū'bit'fōs*), *a.* 1853. [f. mod. L. *Cucurbitaceae*, f. *cucurbita*]. Bot. Belonging to the N.O. *Cucurbitaceae*, comprising trailing or climbing plants with fleshy fruits, as the Gourd, Cucumber, Melon, etc.
Cucurbital (*kū'kū'bitāl*), *a.* [f. L. *cucurbita*]. Bot. Epithet of Lindley's alliance, including the *Cucurbitaceae* and allied orders.
Cucurbitine (*kū'kū'bitain*), *-in*, *a.* 1843. [f. as prec.] Gourd-like; applied to a tapeworm, from the resemblance of each segment to the seed of a gourd var. (erron.) **Cucurbitive**.
Cucuy, cucuyo (*kū'kū'i, kū'kū'yo*). Also erron. *cucullo*. 1591. [Sp. *cucuyo*, ad. Harian.] The West Indian firefly (*Pyrophorus noctilucus*).
Cud (*kū'd*), sb. [OE. *cwidian* (*cweodiu, cūadu, cūdu*) neut. App. radically identical with OHG. *chuti, quiti* glue; stem *brued*, cf. Skr. *jatvesin*]. 1. The food which a ruminating animal brings back into its mouth from its first stomach, and chews at leisure. 2. Any substance used by men to keep in the mouth and chew. Now a dial form of *QUID*. OE

1. Phr. *To chew the c.* (fig.) to recall and reflect on things past; to ruminate.
Cudbear (*kū'dbēr*), 1766. [Coined from *Cuthbert* by Dr. Cuthbert Gordon (who obtained a patent for this powder).] 1. A purple or violet powder, used for dyeing, prepared from various species of lichens, esp. *Lecanora tartarea* 1771. 2. The lichen *Lecanora tartarea*.
Cudden (*kū'dn*), 1673. 1. A born fool -1719. 2. *local*. The coal-fish [Gael. *cuidainn*] 1836.
 1. The slaving c., propped upon his staff DAYDAN.
Cuddle (*kū'dl*), *v* 1520. [f. COUTH *a.* snug, cosy; cf. *fondle* from *fund* adj.] 1. *trans.* To hug affectionately, to fondle, also *absol* 2. *intr.* To lie close and snug 1711, to curl oneself up in going to sleep 1822. Also *fig.* 3. She [a partridge] cuddles low behind the brake Prior. **Cuddle** sb. **Cuddlesome, Cuddly** *adjs.*
Cuddy 1, *cudigh*. 1450. [Corruption of Irish *cuid* *oideche*, lit. 'evening portion'] *Irel.* and *Scotl.* 1. *orig.* A supper and night's entertainment due to the lord from his tenant (*Hist*) 2. Hence, a rent or present in lieu of this; a douceur, a bribe (*Hist*) 15..
Cuddy 2 (*kū'di*). 1660. [?] 1. *Aut.* A room or cabin in a large ship abaft and under the round-house. 2. A small room, closet, or cupboard 1793. Also attrib.
Cuddy 3 (*kū'di*). Chiefly *Sc.* 1714. [?] 1. A donkey. Also *fig.* 2. = CUDDEN 2 1775 3. *local* The hedge-sparrow; also the moor-hen 1802. 4. *Mech.* A lever mounted on a tripod for lifting stones, etc. 1852.
Cudgel (*kū'dgəl*), sb. [OE. *cycgel, kīgel*; not known exc. in OE.] A short thick stick used as a weapon; a club. *p.* in *pl.* = CUDGEL-PLAY 1630. Also *fig.*
 This deponent had a lytell cogell 1566. Phr. *To take up the cudgels* (fig.) to engage in a vigorous contest or debate *for, in behalf of, etc.* 1. *To cross the cudgels* (fig.) to forbear the contest. *Comb.*: *c*-play, the act of combat with cudgels; a contest with cudgels; hence -*play* *yer*, -*play* *ying*.
Cudgel, v. 1596. 1. To beat with a cudgel. 2. *intr.* To play cudgels *for* 1840
 1. *fig.* Cudgell thy brains no more about it *Hamil* v. i. 63 Hence **Cudgelled** *ppl. a.* **Cudgeller**.
Cuds. 1599. = CUDS -1711.
Cudweed (*kū'dwēd*). 1548. [f. CUD sb.] the plant being administered to cattle that had lost their cud.] The genus *Gnaphalium* of composite plants, having chaffy scales surrounding the flower-heads: originally proper to *G. sylvaticum*, extended to allied or similar plants.
Cudwort. 1548. = prec -1725.
Cue (*kū*), sb. 1. ME. 1. The name of the letter Q, q. v. 1755. 2. The sum of half a farthing, formerly denoted in College accounts by the letter *q* (orig. for *quadrans*); hence *transf.* a small quantity of bread, or of beer -1831.
 3. Hast thou worn Gowns in the university. *ate cues, drunk coes* 1605.
Cue (*kū*), sb. 2 1553. [?] = Fr. *queue* tail; or ? = *g*, first letter of L. *quando* when] 1. *Theatr.* The concluding word or words of a speech in a play, serving as a signal to another actor to enter, or begin his speech. 2. *Mus.* A few notes of some other part immediately preceding his own, printed as a guide to a singer or player to come in at the right time after a long rest 1880. 3. *fig.* A sign or intimation when to speak or act; a hint 1565. 4. The part assigned one to play; the proper course to take 1581 5. Humour, frame of mind, etc. (proper to any action) 1565.
 1. *Curst* be thy stones for this deceiving mee. *Deceiving me* is *Thubies c*; she is to enter *Mids. N. v. i. 186*. 3. *Par.* he comes, my C. is villainous Melancholly *Lear* i. ii. 147. Hence *Cue* *v.* 1. *trans.* (a) to give a cue to as in performing a play; to prompt; (b) *Mus.* to insert notes as a cue; *usu.* with *in*.
Cue (*kū*), sb. 3 1731. [var. of *QUEVE*, *a. mod. F.* = L. *cauda*]. 1. = *QUEVE* sb. 2. 2. The straight tapering rod with which the balls are struck in billiards 1749 *Cue* *v.* 3. *trans.* to form into a c; to furnish with a c. *Cue*-ist, a billiard-player. *Cue*-less *a.* without a pigtail.
Cue-owl. 1855. The Scops-owl (*Scops Gio*). The *Cue*-owls speak the name we call them by BROWNE.
Cuerpo. 1625. [Sp. = L. *corpus*.] Only

in *in c.*; without the cloak, so as to show the shape of the body; also *fig* -1748
 Boy my Cloak and Rapier; it fits not a Gentle man of my rank to walk the streets in *Quiero Flaccus*
Cuff (*kūf*), sb. 1 [ME. *coffe, cufte*; not conn. in sense with ML. *cuffia*, in OE. *cuffie*, COIF] 1. A mitten or glove -1467. 2. An ornamental part at the bottom of a sleeve, as a fold of the sleeve itself turned back, a band of linen, lace etc. sewed on, or the like; also, the corresponding part of a shirt-sleeve, or a separate band of linen, etc. worn round the wrist and under the sleeve 1522 3. A HANDCUFF 1663.
 2. She laid her hand upon the c. of my coat STEWART
Cuff (*kūf*), *v.* 1570. [See CUFF *v.* 1.] A blow; *esp.* a blow with the open hand.
 Thus mad-brain'd bridegroom took her such a cuffe, That downe fell Priest and booke *Tam. Shr.* iii. ii. 165. Phr. *At cuffs* - at blows, fighting.
Cuff, sb. 3 1740. Var. (orig. *Sc.*) of SCUFF, SCUFF, in *C. of the neck*
Cuff (*kūf*), *v.* 1 1530. [Of unkn. deriv.; cf. G. Rogues' cant *kuffen* to thrash; also *Sw. kuffa* to thrust, push.] 1. *trans.* To strike with the open hand, to strike, buffet. 2. *absol.* or *intr.* To deal blows, to scuffle 1611
 1. Prioste. I meane, to cuffe, or soundly *1 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 48. Their opposites with beaks and talons rend; Cuffe with their wings G. SANDYS. Hence *Cuffer*, a boxer; the fist (*goc*).
Cuff (*kūf*), *v.* 2 *rare* 1693. [f. CUFF sb. 1] To put cuffs on; to handcuff
Cuffin (*kū fin*). *Theives' cant.* 1567. [? Cf. CHUFF 1.] = COVE sb. 2
Cufic (*kū'fik*), *a.* Also *Cuphic, Kufic*, 1706. [f. *Cufa* or *Kufa* an ancient city near Babylon.] Of or pertaining to Cufa; applied to a variety of Arabic writing.
Cui bono (*kūi būno*). 1604. A Latin phrase, meaning 'To whom for a benefit?', *i. e.* 'Who profits by it?' erron. taken in English to mean 'To what good purpose'; hence, *eccas. subst.* Practical utility as a principle. As *adj.* or *attrib.* Relating to the question *cui bono?*, *eccas* = utilitarian.
Cuinage, cuynage, obs. ff. COINAGE. As applied to tin it means the official stamping of the blocks.
Cuirass (*kū'irās, kū'irās*), sb. 1464. [a. F. *cuirasse*, f. *cuir* leather, after Pr. *coirassa* It. *corazza*, Sp. *coraza* = L. *coriaceus* adj. (fem.) f. *corium*.] 1. A piece of armour for the body (originally of leather); *spec.* a piece reaching down to the waist, and consisting of a breast-plate and a back-plate, buckled or otherwise fastened together. (The breast-plate alone was sometimes called a cuirass, and the two pieces a pair of cuirasses.) Also *transf.* *a. fig.* and *transf.* The buckler of an animal; the armour-plating of a ship, etc. 1863.
 1. The Man at Arms with his cuirasses of proofe BARRET. *transf.* A dark brow (*dress*) with a c. at gold lace 1835. var. **Cuirats, cuirats, curat**, etc. Hence *Cuiras* *ss.* *v.* to cover with, or as with a c. *Cuiras* *ssed* *ppl. a.* furnished with a c.; of ships, etc. armour-plated.
Cuirassier (*kū'irās'ier, kū'irās'*) 1625 [a. F.] A horse soldier wearing a cuirass.
Cuir-bouilli. ME. [F. (*kū'ir būly*) lit. 'boiled leather'.] Leather boiled or soaked in hot water, and, when soft, moulded or pressed into any required form, which it retains on becoming dry and hard.
Cuirie, var. of *quarry*, obs. *aphet.* f. *EQUERRY*, royal stables, stud.
Cuisine (*kū'izin*). 1786 [F. = L. *coquina, cocina*, f. *coquere*] Kitchen; culinary department; manner or style of cooking. Hence *Cuisinier* [F.], a (French) cook.
Cuisse, cuish (*kū'is, kū'is*). ME. [In 14th c. *cuissures, cuissues*, *a. OF. cuissaux, cuissaux*, pl. of *cuisse* = L. *coxae*, f. *coxa* hip, F. *cuisse* thigh.] *pl.* Armour for protecting the front part of the thigh; in *sing.* a thigh-piece.
Cuit, cute. 1460 [a. F. *cuit* = L. *coctus*] *Orig. adj.* in *wine cuit*, subseq. used *absol.* New wine hotted down and sweetened -1736
Cuttle (*kū'tl*), *v. trans.* *Sc.* 1565. 1. To whaele, coax. 2. To tickle. (*for* *cuttle*.) 1790
Cul (*kū*, often *kūl*). [F. = bottom, anus = L. *culus*.]

Cul-de-four (k dī of en l dō fā)
Pl. **culs-de-four** 727 [F. A. h. A. o. vaul
sphe cāly fo med on a croular o o al pan
(G)]

|| **Cul-de-lampe** (kū-d'länp, often **kul dō**
länp). Pl. **culs-de-lampe**. 1727. [F.] 1. *Archit.*
An ornamental support of inverted conical form;
a pendant of the same form. 2. *Printing* An
ornament used to fill up a blank space in a page,
as at the end of a chapter.

|| **Cul-de-sac** (kū-d'sak, often **kūl dō sāk**).
Pl. **culs-de-sac**. 1738. [F.] 1. *Anat.* A vessel,
tube, sac, etc. open only at one end; the closed
end of such a vessel, etc. 2. A passage closed
at one end, a blind alley; a place having no
outlet except by the entrance; in *Milit.* use, said
of the position of an army hemmed in on all
sides except behind 1819. Also *fig.*

-**cula**; see **CULUS**.

Culbut, *v. rare*. 1593 [ad. F. *culluter*, f.
cul + *buto* to butt.] To overturn backwards;
to drive back in disorder.

Culch, **cultch** (kultj) 1667. [a. OF. *culche*
(mod. F. *couche*).] Rubbish, refuse; *spec.*
the mass of hard material of which an oyster-
bed is formed (local).

Culdee (kūldē). [In OIr. *cēle dē*, from *cēle*
associate, sometimes servant + *dē* of God. By
Hector Boece written *Culder*, as if = *cultores*
dei, whence *Culdees*.]

1. *sb.* A member of an ancient Scots-Irish
religious order, found from the eighth century
onwards. (Orig. a name given to solitary re-
cluses.) ME.

The *Culdees* thus united in themselves the distinc-
tion of monks and of secular clergy *Princeton*.

2. *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Culdees* 1880.

So *Culdean a.*

-**cule**, suffix, corresp. to F. -*cule*, ad. L.
-*culus*, -*cula*, -*culum* dim. suffix; see **CULUS**.
In English, both F. endings -*cule* and -*cule* are
found, and the L. endings -*culus*, -*culum* are
sometimes retained.

Culorage; see **CULRAGE**.

Culet 1. 1550. [a. OF. *cueille*, semi-pop.
ad. L. *collecta*.] A sum collected from a number
of persons chargeable; an assessment. *Hist.*

Culet 2. (kū'let). 1678. [a. OF., dim. of F.
cul.] 1. The horizontal face forming the bottom
of a diamond when cut as a brilliant. 2. A
piece of armour for protecting the hinder part
of the body below the waist 1834.

|| **Culex** (kū'leks). 1483. [L. *gnat*.] A gnat;
in *Entom.* the genus containing gnats and
mosquitoes.

|| **Culgee** (kūlgē). *Anglo-Ind.* 1688. [a. Urdu
kālgī, ad. Pers. *kālāgi*, of or pertaining to a
festive or martial gathering, whence *as sb.*] 1.
A rich figured silk, worn as a turban, or other-
wise -17... 2. A jewelled plume surmounting
the aigrette upon the turban 1715.

Culinary (kū'linān), *a.* 1638. [ad. L. *cu-
linarius*, f. *culina*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a
kitchen; kitchen-. 2. Of or pertaining to cookery
1651; of vegetables: Fit for cooking 1796.

3. A very c. goddess 1855. 4. The palate un-
derpaved By c. arts *Cowper*. C. roots and plants
Mosses. Hence *Culinarily adv.* (rare).

Cull, *sb.* 1. 1490. A fish, the Miller's
Thumb.

Cull, *sb.* 2. *slang*. 1698. [? abbrev. of **CULLY**.]
= **CULLY**.

Cull (kūl), *sb.* 3. 1618. [f. **CULL v.**] 1. The
act or product of culling. 2. *Farming*. An
animal drafted from the flock as being inferior
or too old for breeding. (Used in pl.) 1791. 3.
U.S. (pl.) Any refuse stuff, as lumber, etc. 1873.

Cull (kūl), *v.* 1. ME. [a. OF. *cullir* and *er-
later cullir* = L. *colligere*. See also **COLL v.**] 1.
trans. To choose; to select. 2. To gather,
pick, pluck (flowers, etc.) 1634. 3. *transf.* To
subject to the process of selection 1713.

4. Words aptly culled, and meanings well expressed
Cassidy. 5. The Sirens three Culling their potent
herbs *Milton*, *Comus* 255. Hence *Culled pl.* a. chosen;
plucked; *spec.* of sheep: Draught (cf. *Cull*, *sb.* 3).
Culler, one who culls. *Culling sb.* the action
of culling; *concr.* a selection; pl. portions drafted out.

Cull, *v.* 2. Now *dial.* 1564. [var. of **COLL v.**]
To hug.

Cullender; see **COLANDER**.

Cullet 1. 18 7 var **COL**, **ET**] *G. a.*
b. o. g. Bio en o e se gas fo em ag

|| **Calible**, *a.* 822 [cf. **CULL**, **CULLY**.] 2. **CULLY**.
No verb *cull* is recorded.] Easily made a cull
of, gullible. Hence **Calibility**, gullibility.

Cullion (kū'lyən). ME. [a. F. *couillon* =
Fr. *colho*, Rom. deriv. of L. *colens*, *cullens* bag,
testicle, 2. Gr. *kolē's* sheath.] 1. A testicle

-1737. 2. A despicable fellow; a rascal -1843
3. *pl.* A name of plants of the genus *Orchis*,
from the form of the tubers 1811. Hence

Cullionly *a.* like a c.; rascally, despicable.

Cullis (kū'lis), *sb.* 1. Now *rare*. ME. [a. OF.
colēs (later *colens*, *cullis*).] = L. type **colaticus*,
f. *colare* to strain, flow through, etc.] A strong
broth of meat, fowl, etc., boiled and strained.
Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Use for a c., a leg of veal and a ham Mrs *Glasse*.

Cullis (kū'lis), *sb.* 2. 1838. [a. h. *coulisse*,
fem. of *coulis* adj., used subst.; see *prec.*]

Archit. A gutter, groove, or channel.

Cullisance, -**sen**, -**son**, -**zan**, obs. corrup-
tions of **COGNIZANCE**, a badge, etc.

Cully (kū'li), *sb.* *slang*. 1664. [?] 1. One
who is cheated or imposed upon; a dupe, gull;
a simpleton. 2. A man; a mate 1676.

3. The whumper of a cheated c. *Swainsbury*. Hence

Cully *v.* to make a fool of, cheat, take in. **Cully-
ism, the condition of a c.**

Culm 1. (kūlm). ME. [= **COOM** *sb.* 1; ? conn.
w. *col* **COAL**.] 1. Soot, smut. Now *Sc.* 2.

Coal-dust, slack 1603; *spec.* the slack of anthra-
cite coal, from the Welsh collieries 1736; hence
= anthracite, or the slaty glance coal, one of its
varieties 1742. 3. *Geol.* (= *Culm meatus* or
series). A name given by some geologists to a

series of shales, sandstones, etc. containing, in
places, beds of impure anthracite, which repre-
sent the Carboniferous series in North Devon.
It includes the *calp* of Ireland. 1836.

Culm 2. (kūlm). 1657. [ad. L. *culmus* stalk.]

Bot. The stem of a plant; *esp.* the jointed stalk
of grasses. Hence *Culm v. intr.* to form a c.

Culm 3. *rare*. 1587. [Short for **CULMEN**.]
The summit, culminating point -1821.

|| **Culmen** (kū'men). 1647. [L., *confr.* f.
column top, etc.] 1. *gen.* The top or summit;
fig. the culminating point -1856. 2. *Ornith.*

The upper ridge of a bird's bill 1833. 3. *Anat.*
'The superior vermiform process of the cere-
bellum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Culmiferous (kūlmī'fērs), *a.* 1. 1837. [f.
CULM 1.] *Geol.* Containing or producing culm

Culmiferous, *a.* 2. 1704. [f. L. *culmus*
CULM 2 + *-iferous*.] *Bot.* Of grasses: Having
a jointed stalk.

Culminal, *a.* *rare*. 1889. [f. L. *culmen*.]
Of or pertaining to the summit; apical.

Culminant (kū'linānt), *a.* 1603. [ad. L.
culminationem.] 1. Of a heavenly body: That
has reached its greatest altitude, that is on the
meridian; hence *fig.* at its greatest height. 2.

Forming the highest point, topmost 1849.

Culminate (kū'linēnt), *v.* 1647. [f. late L.
culminat, *culminare*, L. *culmen*.] 1. *intr.*

Astron. Of a heavenly body: To reach its
greatest altitude, to be on the meridian 1647.
Hence *fig.* 2. *gen.* To reach its highest point;
to rise to an apex. *Const. in.* 1665. 3. *trans.*

To bring (a thing) to its highest point; to crown
(*rare*) 1699.

4. All Sun-shine, as when his Beams at Noon C.
from th' Equator Milt. P. L. iii. 617. *fig.* Thus
D'Aiguillon rose again and culminated *CARLYLE*. 5.

The mountain system culminates in Aarat 1869

Culminate, *a.* 1864. [ad. late L. *culmina-*
tus; see *prec.*] 'Growing upwards, as distin-

guished from a lateral growth; applied to the
growth of corals' (*Dana*).

Culmination (kū'linēn'shən). 1633. [f.
CULMINATE v.] 1. The attainment by a
heavenly body of its greatest altitude; the act
of reaching the meridian. 2. *fig.* The attain-

ment of the highest point; *concr.* that in which
anything culminates 1867.

Culmy. ME. [f. **CULM** 1] 1. = **COOMY**.
(ME. only.) 2. Of the nature of culm, as c.
beds, etc.

Culot (kūlo). 1683. [F., dim. of *cul*.] A
little cup of sheet-iron inserted into the base of
the Minie and other projectiles, so as to be

d ven a o and en a ge hed me . o. be ball
w en f. d.

Culotte (kūlot'ik), *a.* [f. F. *culotte* breeches]
Wearing breeches, respectable; opp. to *trous-*
lotte. *CARLYLE*. So **Culottism**.

Culp (e). ME. [a. OF. *culpe*, f. L. *culpa*]
Guilt, sin, fault, blame -1601.

Culpable (kū'pəb'l), *a.* (sb.) [ME *culpable*,
a. OF. = L. *culpabilis*, f. *culpa* fault, blame
Relash. after L. in 14th c.] 1. Guilty, criminal,
deserving punishment. ? *Obs.* 2. Blameworthy
1613. 3. *sb.* A culprit -1734.

1. *Phr. C.* of (punishment, death, etc.). deserving
liable to. 2. What circumstances make an action
laudable or a. *Hobbes*. Hence **Culpability**, **Culpa-**
bleness, *c.* quality **Culpably adv.**

Culpatory, *a.* *rare*. 1762. [f. L. *culpat-*
ppl. stem.] Tending to or expressing blame

Culpon, *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *culpon*, etc.,
now *coupon*, f. *colper*, *couper*.] A piece cut off;
a portion, strip, slice, bit, shred -1825. Hence

Culpon v. to cut up; to ornament with strips
of a different-coloured material.

Culpose (kūlpō's), *a.* 1839. [f. L. *culpa* +
-ose, after *dolose*.] *Rom. Law*. Characterized
by *culpa* or (criminal) negligence.

Culprit (kū'prīt). 1676. [App. a fusion of
cul, short f. Anglo-Fr. *culpable* or L. *culpabilis*,
and *prīt* or *prist* = OF. *prist* 'ready'. See
BLOUNT Law Dict. s. v.] 1. *Law*. Used only
in the formula 'Culprit, How will you be tried?'
formerly said to a prisoner indicted for high
treason or felony, on his pleading 'Not guilty'.
2. Hence assumed to mean, Prisoner at the bar;
the accused 1700. 3. An offender [as if f. L.
culpa] 1769.

2. An author is in the condition of a c. - the public
are his judges *Prison*. 3. The fled Hungarian, who
seems the c. *Brown*.

Culrage, **culrage**. ME. [a. OF. *culrage*,
mod. *curage*, f. *cul* + *rage* rabies.] The plant
Water-pepper (*Polygonum Hydropiper*) -1611.

Cult (kūlt), *sb.* 1617. [ad. L. *cultus* worship.
In 16th c. often spelt *culte* as in Fr.] 1. Wor-
ship -1683. 2. A particular form of religious
worship; *esp.* in reference to its external rites
and ceremonies 1679. 3. *transf.* Devotion to a
particular person or thing, now *esp.* as paid by
a body of professed adherents 1711.

4. The c. of Aphrodite *Maryat*. 5. The decay of
the Wordsworth c. 1880.

Cultch, var. of **CULCH**.

Culter, obs. and dial. f. **COULTER**.

Cultism (kūltiz'm). 1887. [a. Sp. *cultismo*,
f. *culto* polished (= L. *cultus*).] A kind of
affected elegance of style which prevailed in
Spanish literature in 16-17th c.; also called
Góngorism after the poet Góngora. So **Cultist**,
a writer affecting c.

Cultivable (kū'tivəb'l), *a.* 1682. [f. F.
cultivable, f. *cultiver* to **CULTIVATE**.] Capable
of being cultivated.

Cultivate (kū'tivēt), *v.* 1620. [f. *cultivat-*,
ppl. stem of late L. *cultivare* to till, f. late L.
cultivus characterized by being tilled, f. *cultus*,
colere. Cf. *coliculate*.] 1. *trans.* To bestow
labour and attention upon (land) in order to the
raising of crops; to till. 2. To produce or raise
by tillage. Also *transf.* 1697. 3. *fig.* To im-
prove and develop by education and training;
to refine 1681. 4. To promote the growth of,
to foster 1662. 5. To devote one's attention
to, practise, cherish 1749.

1. A country. miserably cultivated *De Fon*. 2. To
c. pot-herbs *Dryden*. 3. To c. the wild licentious
savage *Adison*. 4. To c. the Sciences *Newton*,
friendship *Milton*, inward religion *Burton*. 5. To c.
blankness 1863, [a man's] acquaintance *Boswell*.
Phr. To c. a person (sb.) to court his acquain-

tance. Hence **Cultivable a.** cultivable.

Cultivation (kū'tivā'shən). 1700. [a. F., f.
cultiver; see **-ATION**.] 1. The tilling of land;
husbandry 1725. 2. The improvement of a plant
by labour and care; the raising of (a crop) by
tillage. Also *transf.* 1719. 3. *fig.* The devoting
of attention or study to the development of, or
to progress in 1700. 4. The condition of being
cultivated; culture, refinement 1716

5. Use and c. of reason *South*. 6. Increased
cultivation. produces fastidiousness *Lecky*.

Cultivator (kū'tivētəz), 1665. (prob. after
F. *cultivateur*.) 1. One who cultivates (*lit.*
and *fig.*) 2. An agricultural implement for

loosening the ground, and uprooting weeds between the drills of crops 1759.

Cultive, *v.* 1483. [a. *F. cultiver*.] = **CULTIVATE** -1635.

Cultrate (*kʊl'trət*), *a.* 1856. [ad. *L. cultratus*, *f. cultus*.] Formed like a knife or coultter; sharp-edged. So **Cultrated** *ppl. a.* **Cultriform** *a.*

Culturable (*kʊl'tʃərəb'l*), *a.* 1796. [f. **CULTURE** *v.* + **ABLE**.] Capable of culture or cultivation; cultivable. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

Cultural (*kʊl'tʃərəl*), *a.* 1868. [f. *L. cultura* + **AL**.] Relating to culture. Hence **Culturally** *adv.*

Culture (*kʊl'tʃər*), *s.* ME. [a. *F.*, ad. *L. cultura*; see **CULT**.] **1.** Worship 1483. **2.** = **CULTIVATION** *f.* ME. **3.** = **CULTIVATION** **2** 1626, *spec.* the artificial development of microscopic organisms, *esp.* bacteria, in prepared media; *concr.* the product of such culture 1884. **4.** *fig.* Improvement or refinement by education and training 1510. **5.** *absol.* The training and refinement of mind, tastes, and manners; the condition of being thus trained and refined; the intellectual side of civilization 1805. **6.** = **CULTIVATION** **3** (*rare*) 1876.

2. The soil is clay, and difficult of c. 1806. **3.** The c. of the vine 1846, of silk Moths, oysters (*mod.*). **A** c. fluid... that contains various species of organisms KERN. **4.** The education of children [is called] a C. of their minds HOBBS. **5.** C., the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world M. ARNOLD. Hence **Cultureless** *a. rare*, uncultivated (*lit.* and *fig.*). **Cultivist**, one engaged in the c. of plants, fish, etc.; an advocate of c.

Culture (*kʊl'tʃər*), *v.* Now *rare*. 1510 [a. *F. culturer*, *f. culture*; see **prec.**] To subject to culture, cultivate. *lit.* (*usu. poet.*) and *fig.*

Cultured (*kʊl'tʃəd*), *ppl. a.* 1743. [f. **CULTURE** *v.* and *sb.* + **ED**.] **1.** *lit.* Cultivated. (*Chiefly poet.*) **2.** *fig.* Improved by education and training; refined 1777.

1. Our cultur'd vales SHENSTONE. **2.** A c. man of science TYNDALL.

Cultus (*kʊl'tʃəs*), 1640. [a. *L.*, *f. ppl. stem of colere*, see **CULT**.] = **CULT** *sb.* **1.**, **2.**, **3.**

Cultus-cod (*kʊl'tʃəs,kɒd*) 1884. [Chinook *cultus* 'of little worth', G. B. Goode.] A chiroid fish (*Ophiodon elongatus*) of the Pacific coast of North America.

-culus, -cula, -culum, a *L.* dim. suffix of all three genders. See **CULE**

Culver (*kʊl'vər*). [OE. *culfre* *wk. fem.*, not known in other Teut. langs.] A dove; now a local name of the wood-pigeon.

The Culver on the bared hood Sits mourning SPENSER. **Comb.** **1.** *tc.* foot, Dove's-foot, a species of wild Geranium; **2.** house, a dove-cote; **3.** tail = DOVETAIL; hence **-tailed** *ppl. a.*

+Culver **2.** *rare*. Used for **CULVERIN** (? confused with **prec.**) SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xx.

Culverin (*kʊl'verɪn*), 1489. [a. *F. coulverine*, *f. coulvere*; cf. *L. colubrinus* of the nature of a snake.] *orig.* A kind of hand-gun; later, a large canon, very long in proportion to its bore.

He found the gate of Say's Court defended by men with culverins SCOTT. He crouched beneath the carriage of a c. H. ARNOLD. Hence **Culverine** *r.*, a soldier armed with, or in charge of, a c.

Culverkeys. 1613. [f. **CULVER** + **KEY**.]

1. A popular name of plants, the flowers of which suggest a bunch of keys, e. g. the wild Hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*, the Cowslip, etc. **2.** The seedpods of the ash, ash-keys (*dial.*) 1790. **1.** I could see there a Girl cropping Culverkeys and Cowslips WALTON.

Culvert (*kʊl'vert*), *sb.* 1773. [*?orig.* an Eng. dial. wd.] A conduit or tunneled drain of masonry conveying water across beneath a canal, railway embankment, or road. Hence **Culvert** *v.* to provide with culverts.

Culvertage, 1613. [a. *OF.*, *f. culvert*, late *L. culvertus* fellow-freedman, in Middle Ages a serf, villain.] *Feudal Law*. Villanage; forfeiture and degradation to the position of a *culvert* or serf.

Cum (*kʊm*), 1589. *L.* prep., meaning 'with, together with', used in Eng. in local names, as *Charlton-cum-Hardy*, etc. Also in several *L.* phrases, e. g. *cum grano salis* (or *cum grano*), *lit.* 'with a grain of salt', i. e. with some reserve; and in expressions imitating these, as

cum dividend (*cum div.*) including the dividend announced on stock or shares purchased.

Cumbent (*kʊmbənt*), *a.* 1644. [ad. *L. cumbentem*, *pr. ppl.* of *cumbere*, used only in comp.] Lying down, *esp.* of figures in statuary.

Cumber (*kʊmbər*), *sb.* ME. [*?f. CUMBER* *v.* With sense **2** cf. *Ger. kumber*.] **1.** Overthrow. (*ME. only*) **2.** Trouble, distress (*arch.*) 1500. **3.** That which cumbers. (*lit.* and *fig.*) ME. **4.** The action or quality of encumbering, or fact of being encumbered 1618. **5.** Pressure of business -1849.

2. What Gains shall answer all this C., all these pains 1682. **3.** A cloak is but a c. in fure weather CORGE. Hence **Cumberless** *a.* without c.

Cumber (*kʊmbər*), *v.* ME. [cf. **ENCUMBER** *v.* and **OF. encombrer**.] **1.** *trans.* To overthrow -1511. **2.** To harass, distress, trouble -1666; **3.** To perplex -1616. **3.** To hamper, hinder ME. **4.** To occupy obstructively, or inconveniently ME. **5.** *fig.* (of *prec. senses*) ME. **6.** To benumb. Cf. **CUMBLE** *v.* -1483

2. Cumberd about much serving Luke x. 40. **3.** The press was thik, and cummerit thaim fell fast 1470. **4.** Why cumbereth it the ground Luke xii. 7. **5.** Cares, that c. royal sway SCOTT.

Comb. **c-**ground, a thing or person that uselessly occupies the ground; so **1.** world. Hence **Cumberer**. **Cumberment**, *tdistress*, perplexity; hindrance; that which cumbers. (*Now rare*)

Cumbersome (*kʊmbərsəm*), *a.* ME. [f. *prec. vb.*] **1.** Of places or ways: Presenting obstruction; difficult of passage -1681. **2.** Full of trouble; wearisome, oppressive. Now *dial.* 1535. **3.** Troublesome from bulk or weight; unwieldy, clumsy 1594. Also *fig.*

3. That c. Luggage of war MILT. *fig.* Useless and c. Ceremonies H. MORE. **Cumbersome-ly** *adv.*, *ness*.

+Cumble. [ad. *F. comble* :- *L. cumulum*.] Apex, culmination. HOWELL.

Cumbe, *v.* Now *dial.* ME. [a. *F. combler* :- *L. cumulare*.] *trans.* To deprive of power, *esp.* to benumb with cold. Also *intr.*

+Cumby, canly (*kʊmli*). 1673. [Hind. *kambiz* :- Skr. *kambala*.] A blanket, a coarse woollen cloth.

+Cumbrance. ME [f. **CUMBER** *v.* + **-ANCE**.] The action of cumbering, harassing, hindering; an encumbrance -1671.

Extol not Riches then... The wise man's c. if not snare MILT. *P. R.* II. 454.

Cumbrous (*kʊmbrəs*), *a.* ME. [f. **CUMBER** *sb.* + **-OUS**.] **1.** = **CUMBERSOME** **1.** -1861. **2.** = **CUMBERSOME** **2.** -1667. **3.** = **CUMBERSOME** **3.** ME. Also *fig.*

1. A cloud of c. grates doe him molest SPENSER. **2.** Armour. C. of size, uncouth to sight SCOTT. *fig.* To correct the style where it is c. or incorrect ARNOLD. Hence **Cumbrous-ly** *adv.*, *ness*.

Cumene (*kju'mi:n*), 1863. [f. *L. cuminum* CUMIN.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, C_9H_{10} , found in Roman cumen oil: it is a colourless strongly refracting oil, allied to Benzene; var. **Cumole**. So **Cumic** (*kju'mik*) *a.* of or derived from cumin, as in **Cumic acid**, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, etc. **Cumidine**, a base homologous with toluidine, formed by the action of ammonium sulphide on nitrocumene. **Cumitric a.** = **cumic**. **Cumyl**, the acid organic radical, $C_9H_{11}O$, of Cumic acid, homologous with Benzoyl.

Cumin, cummin (*kʊ'mɪn*). [OE. *cymen* (:- *cumin*), a. *L. cuminum* (*cym*), a. Gr. *κῠμιν*, cogn. in origin w. Heb. *hammon*, Arab. *kam-mūn*, etc.] An umbelliferous plant (*Cuminum Cuminum*) resembling fennel: cultivated for its fruit or seed, which is aromatic and carminative; also called *Common, Garden, or Roman c* Also *fig.* (see *Matt.* xxii. 23).

Rue, myrrh, and cummin for the Sphinx - Her muddy eyes to clear EMERSON.

Black C., a ranunculaceous plant, *Nigella arvensis*, with black, acid, and aromatic seeds; **Sweet C.**, the Anise, *Pimpinella Anisum*; **Wild C.**, an umbelliferous plant, *Lagaria cuminum*. **Comb.** **c-**splitting a, skinflint [cf. *L. cuminisector*].

Cummer, kimmer (*kʊ'mər, ki'mər*). *Sc. ME.* [a. *F. cummiere* :- late *L. commater*, *f. com-* + *mater*.] **1.** A godmother; a co-mother. **2.** A female intimate; a gossip 1500. **3.** A woman, a female; applied like 'fellow' to a

man, and *spec.* to a witch, wise-woman, midwife, etc. 17...

Cummerbund (*kʊmər'bʊnd*). *Anglo-Ind* 1616. [Urdu *kamar-band*, i. e. loin-band.] A sash or girdle worn round the waist.

Cumin; see **CUMIN**.

Cumquat (*kʊm'kwɒt*). 1699. [Cantonese *dial. f. kin ku* 'gold orange'.] A small orange (*Citrus aurantium*, var. *japonica*), having a sweet rind and acid pulp, used in preserves, etc.

Cumshaw (*kʊm'ʃəʊ*). Also **kum-**, 1839 [repr. Chinese *kau* to be grateful, *hsieh* thanks = 'grateful thanks'.] In the Chinese ports A gratuity; a baksheesh. Hence **Cumshaw** *v.* to make a present to.

Cumulant (*kju'mɪlənt*). 1853. [ad. *L. cumulantem*.] *Math.* 'The denominator of the simple algebraical fraction which expresses the value of an improper continued fraction' (Sylvester).

Cumulate (*kju'mɪlət*) *a* 1535. [ad. *L. cumulus*; see **next**.] Formed or gathered into a heap.

Cumulate (*kju'mɪlət*), *v.* 1534. [f. *L. cumulat-*, *cumulare*, *f. cumulus*.] **1.** *trans.* To gather in a heap; to heap up, to accumulate. **2.** *trans.* To add over and above 1640. **3.** To put the crown or summit to (*arch.*) 1660.

2. Sholes of Shells, cumulated Heap upon Heap Woodward. Hence **Cumulated** *ppl. a.* heaped up, of clouds: Formed into cumuli. **Cumulatively** *adv.*

Cumulation (*kju'mɪlə'sjən*). 1616. [See **CUMULATE**.] **1.** The action of heaping up, a heap; accumulation. *Chiefly fig.* **2.** *Civil Law*. The joining of two or more actions or defences in a single proceeding 1645.

Cumulative (*kju'mɪlə'tɪv*), *a.* 1605. [f. *L. cumulat-*; see **CUMULATE**.] **1.** Such as is formed by heaping on (as opp. to organic growth) **2.** Constituted by accumulation; acquiring or increasing in force by successive additions, as *c. argument, evidence*, etc. 1668. **3.** *Sc. Law*. Concurrent 1746. **4.** That tends to accumulate. H. SPENCER.

1. As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is c. and not original BACON. **2.** The force of character is c. EMERSON. *Phr.* *C. vote*, or *system of voting*: a system of voting in which each voter has as many votes as there are places to be filled, and may accumulate them upon one candidate or distribute them as he pleases. **Cumulative-ly** *adv.*, *ness*.

Cumulato- (*kju'mɪlə'to*), *comb. f. L. cumulus*, in sense 'cumulatively', 'cumulate and -'.

Cumulo-, *comb. f. CUMULUS*, used in naming cloud-forms which combine the cumulus with other types: e. g. **Cumulo-stratus**, **cirro-stratus**, etc.

Cumulus (*kju'mɪləs*) *Pl cumuli*. 1659 [L.] **1.** A heap, pile; an accumulation, the conical top of a heap. **2.** *Meteor.* A form of cloud, consisting of rounded masses heaped upon each other and resting on a nearly horizontal base 1803. **3.** *Anal.* The *Discus proligerus* (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

2. In the lower cumuli, the groups are like towers or mountains RUSKIN.

Cun, cunne, v. *Obs.* (or *? dial.*) [OE. *cun* *nian*, *-ode*, *wk. vb.* -O Teut. type **kunnjan*, deriv. of *kunnan* to know (see **CAN**).] In OE. To learn to know; whence a. To prove, test try. b. To study; see **CON** *v.* 1-1688.

Cun; see **CAN** *v.* 1 and 2, **CON** *v.* 1 and 2.

Cunabula (*kju'nə'bʊlə*), *sb. pl.* 1789 [L. (neut. pl.) Cf. **INCUNABULA**.] **1.** A cradle *fig.* the earliest abode. **2.** = **INCUNABULA** 1846

Cunctation (*kʊŋktə'sjən*). 1585. [ad. *L. cunctationem*.] The action of delaying; tardy action. Hence **Cunctations a. rare**, prone to delay. So **Cunctative a. (rare)**.

Cunctator (*kʊŋktə'tɔr*). 1654. [L., *f. cunct-* (*art.*) One who acts tardily, a delayer. Hence **Cunctatory a.** disposed to delay (*rare*).

Cunctipotent (*kʊŋktɪ'pɒtənt*), *a. rare*. 1485 [ad. late *L. cunctipotentem* (after cl. *omnipotens*)] Omnipotent.

Cund, var. of **COND** *v.* to direct a ship.

Cundurango (*kʊndʊ'reŋgo*). Also **con-** 1871. [Peruvian, *f. cundur*, *cundur* eagle, condor + *ango* vine.] A Peruvian climbing shrub

o (Ger. Kolo). o (Fr. *colu*). u (Ger. Müller). ü (Fr. *dune*). ü (sri). ē (ē) (there). ē (ē) (rein). ē (Fr. *laine*). ē (lir, fern, earth)

Gonolobus Cuneatango, the bark of which was introduced into therapeutic use in 1871.

Cuneal (kūn'ē-āl), *a.* ? Obs. 1578. [f. *L. cuneus*.] Wedge-shaped, cuneiform.

Cuneate (kūn'ē-āt), *a.* 1810. [ad. *L. cuneatus*, f. *cuneare*; see *prec.*] Wedge-shaped, as *c. leaf*, a leaf with a truncated end, tapering gradually to the stipule. So *Cuneated ppl. a.*, *Cuneatic a.*

Cuneator (kūn'ē-ā-tar), [= OF. *coigneur* cointer.] An official formerly in sole charge of all the dies used in the various English mints.

Cuneiform (kūn'ē-ī-fōrm, kūn'ē-nī-), Also *cuneiform* (kūn'ē-nī-fōrm) 1877. [f. *L. cuneus* wedge]

A. att. 1. Wedge-shaped. 2. *spec.* Applied to the wedge-shaped or arrow-headed characters of the ancient inscriptions of Persia, Assyria, etc.; also to the inscriptions 1818. Also *transf.* 1. *C. bone* (in Anat.), (a) one of the bones of the carpus, (b) each of three bones of the second row of the tarsus, called *internal*, *middle*, and *external*. (c) the sphenoid bone of the skull. 2. *transf.* C. scholars 1852, studies Deussen.

B. sb. 1. *Anat.* = *C. bone* in *A.* 1. 1854. 2. The cuneiform character 1852.

Cuneo- (kūn'ē-), comb. f. *L. cuneus*, used in *Anat.*, as *c. scaphoid a.*, relating to the cuneiform and scaphoid bones, etc.

Cunetie (kūn'ēt), 1688. [a. F., s. It. *cunetta*, aphoretic f. *lacunetta*, dim. of *lacuna* lagoon, ditch, etc. (Hartfeld and Darmesteter).] *Fortif.* A trench sunk in a ditch or moat, serving as a drain, etc.

Cuniculus (kūn'ī-kū-lūs), Pl. -uli. 1670. [L.] A burrow, underground passage, or mine, in *Roman Architect.* applied to the ancient drains of Latium and Southern Etruria. Hence *Cunicular* 7. of or pertaining to cuniculi.

Cuniculate a., *Bot.* 'traversed by a long passage, open at one end, as the peduncle of *Propitium* (Pears. Bot.). † *Cuniculose a.* full of holes and windings; also, full of rabbits.

Cunner (kūn'ar), Also *cohnner*. 1602. [? = *CONNER*, CONDER of a ship or of herring-boats.] The name of two fishes of the family *Labridae* or *Wrasses*. 1. The Gilt-head (*Crenilabrus melops*). 2. The Blue Perch or Burgall (*Ctenolabrus atherin*), found on the Atlantic coast of N. America.

Cunning (kūn'ing), *sb.* ME. [vbl. sb. from CAN 1 to know, hence orig. = *L. scientia*, *sapientia*. Not in OE.] † 1. Knowledge; erudition -1670. † 2. Intelligence -1532. 3. Knowledge how to do a thing; ability, skill. (Now *arch.*) ME. † 4. A science or art, a craft. In early times often = occult art. -1592. 5. Now usually: Skillful deceit, craft; craftiness 1583. 6. Let my right hand forget her c. Ps. exviii. 5. More by Chance, than C. 1742. 7. We take C. for a sinister or crooked Wickedness Bacon. C. borders very near upon Knavery W. Penn.

Cunning (kūn'ing), *a.* ME. [Orig. type **cunrende*, pres. ppl. of CAN 1 to know, hence orig. = 'knowing'. Not in OE.] † 1. Learned -1667. Also *transf.* of things. 2. Skillful, clever. (Now *arch.*) ME. Also *transf.* of things. † 3. *spec.* Possessing magical knowledge or skill, in *a. man*, *c. woman* -1807. 4. Knowing, clever 1671. 5. In bad sense: Clever in circumventing; crafty, artful, sly. (Now the prevailing sense) 1599. Also *transf.* of things. 6. *U.S. colloq.* Quaintly interesting or talking. (Cf. CANNY.) 1854.

1. C. Latin books 1529. 2. C. in fence *Trawl N* 11. 312. *transf.* He made the breastplate of a worke *Ex. xxxix. 8*. 3. A c. man did calculate my birth *2 Hen. VI. iv. i. 34*. 4. The c. will have recourse to stratagem *JOHN. 104*. *transf.* By the sleight of man, and c. craftiness, whereby they live in ways to deceive *Eph. iv. 14*. Hence *Cunningly adv.* in a c. manner; craftily, artfully. **Cunningness.**

Cunningaire, var. *CONYGER*, rabbit-warren

Cup (kūp), *sb.* [OE. *cuppe* wk. fem., supposed to be ad. late *L. cuppa*, var. of *cupa* tub, cask, etc.] 1. A small open vessel for liquids, usually hemispherical or hemi-spheroidal, with or without a handle; a drinking-vessel. In forms (e. g. a wine-cup, etc.) having a stem and foot, sometimes limited to the concave part that receives the liquid. 2. *spec.* a. The CHALICE in which the wine is administered at the Communion 1449. b. An ornamental vessel offered

as a prize for an athletic contest 1640. 3. *Surg.* A vessel used for cupping; a cupping-glass. 4. A vessel (holding usually four ounces), used to receive the blood in blood-letting. 1617.

5. Anything having the form of a cup 1545. 6. *Astron.* The constellation CRATER 1551.

7. *Monks* had grete kuppes *Wyclif*. 8. *Acorns* cups *Middle N.* 1. 1. 31. The cowslips golden c. 1743. 9. *Transf.* and fig. uses. 1. A cup with its contents; a cupful ME.; *spec.* the wine taken at the Communion 1597. 2. *fig.* Something to be partaken of; an experience, portion, lot (usually painful) Cf. CHALICE. ME. 3. *pl.* The drinking of intoxicating liquor; potations, drunken revelry ME. 4. A beverage consisting of wine sweetened and flavoured and usually iced, as *claret-c.*, etc. 1773.

1. I did send for a c. of tea (in China drink) *Pears.* 2. Are ye able to drink of the c. that I shall drink of *Matt. xx. 22*. All foes (shall taste) The c. of their desertings *Lev. v. 30*. 3. Thence from Cups to civil Broils *Milt. P.* 1. 2. 718.

In one's cups. † (a) while drinking; (b) drunk. *Comb.* *tc.* and *can*, constant associates (the cup being filled from the can); *c.-and-cone* (*Mining*), an iron hopper with a large central opening, closed by a cone - *coral* (see *CORAL sb.*); -*gall*, a cup-shaped gall found on oak-leaves, -*Nichen*, *Cladonia pyxidata*; = *Cup moss*; -*man*, a man addicted to drinking; -*mushroom*, a name for species of *Peziza*, -*plant*, *Silphium perfoliatum* of N. America.

Cup (kūp), *v.* 1482. [f. *CUP sb.*] 1. *Surg.* To apply a cupping-glass to; to bleed by means of a cupping-glass. Also *absol.* † 2. To supply with cups, i. e. with liquor (*rare*) -1630. *intr.* to indulge in cups 1625. 3. To receive as in a cup 1838. 4. *intr.* To form a cup 1830. 5. *C.* vs till the world go round *Aut. 8 Ch. vi. 124*.

Cup and ball, cup-and-ball. 1760. 1. = *Billiard* 2. 2. *attrib.* Of a joint or bones: = *Ball and socket*; see *BALL sb.*

Cup-bearer (kūp'bē-er), 1483. One who carries a cup; an officer of a great household who served his master with wine.

For I was the king's cupbearer *Yeh. i. 11*.

Cupboard (kūp'bōrd), *sb.* ME. [f. *CUP + BOARD*.] † 1. A board or table to place cups and plate on; a sideboard -1708. 2. A closet or a cabinet with shelves, for keeping cups, dishes, provisions, etc. 1530. 3. *transf.* Food, provisions 1665.

1. A Candlestick on a Cupboard 1662. 2. Lockers to put anything in, as in little Cupboards 1627. *Phr.* *Skeleton in the c.* see *Skeleton*. 3. *Phr.* *To cry c.* to crave for food. 1668. *Comb.* *c.-love*, love displayed for the sake of what one can get by it. Hence *Cupboard a.* to keep in or as in a c.

Cupel (kūp'el), *sb.* Also *coppel*. 1605. [a. F. *cupelle*, med. *L. cupella*, dim. of *cupa* cask.] A small shallow porous cup, usually made of bone-ash, and used in assaying gold or silver with lead. Also *fig.* *Comb.* *tc.-ashes*, ashes used in purifying metals. Hence *Cupel v.* to assay or refine in a c. So *Cupellate v.*

Cupellation (kūp'el-ā-shn), 1691 [f. *CUPEL v. + -ATION*.] The process of assaying or refining the precious metals in a cupel; the separation of silver from argentiferous lead, on a large scale, on a cupel.

Cupful (kūp'fūl), Pl. *cupfals*. ME. [f. *CUP sb.*] As much as fills a cup.

Cupid (kūp'id), ME. [ad. *L. Cupido*, personification of *cupido*, f. *cupere* to desire.] *Rom. Mythol.* The god of love, son of Mercury and Venus identified with the Greek Eros. Also in *pl.* Hence, a representation of the god; a beautiful young boy.

His doves and dan Cupido, His blinde sone *CHAUCER*.

Cupidity (kūp'id-ī-tē), ME. [a. F. *cupidiété*, ad. *L. cupiditas*] 1. *gen.* Inordinate longing or lust; covetousness; (with *pl.*) an inordinate desire (*arch.*) 1542. 2. *spec.* Inordinate desire to appropriate wealth or possessions ME.

3. No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the c. of indigent power *BURKE*.

Cupidon [F. = *CUPID*.] An Adams. BYRON.

Cupdone (kūp'dōn), 1866. [= *prec.*] Florist's name of a herbaceous border-plant, *Catananche corymbosa*.

Cup-moss. 1597. A lichen, *Cladonia pyxidata*. b. Locally, the *CUDBEAR*.

Cupola (kūp'ōlā), *sb.* 1549. [a. It., ad. I.

cupula, dim. of *cupa* cask, tun.] 1. *Arch.* A rounded vault or dome forming the roof of a building or part of a building. Often *spec.* † diminutive dome rising above a roof; also the ceiling of a dome. Also *transf.* 2. *Alch.* (= *c.-furnace*.) A furnace for melting metals for casting. Also, a furnace for heating shot 1716. 3. An armour plated revolving turret to protect mounted guns on an iron-clad ship. Hence *c.-ship* 1862. 4. In *Anat.*, etc. A dome-like organ or process, esp. the arched summit of the cochlea of the ear 1829. Hence *Cupolaed*, *cupola d ppl. a.* having a c.

Cupped (kūp't), *a.* 1796 [f. *CUP sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Formed like a cup, cup-shaped.

Cupper (kūp'ar), Pl. *tc.* [f. as *prec.*] † 1. = *CUP-BEARER* -1652. 2. One who performs the operation of cupping 1812.

Cupping (kūp'ing), *vbl. sb.* 1519. [f. *CUP v. + -ING*.] 1. *Surg.* The operation of drawing blood by scarifying the skin and applying a Cup (sense 3) the air in which is rarified by heat or otherwise. (Called distinctively *wet cupping*.) 2. Drinking; a drinking-bout (*arch.*) 1625. 3. The formation of a concavity, a concavity thus formed.

1. *Dry c.* the application of a cupping-glass without scarification, as a counter-irritant. *Comb.* *c.-glass*, a glass cup with an open mouth to be applied to the skin in the operation of cupping.

Cuppy (kūp'i), *a.* 1882. [-v. l.] Concave like a cup; esp. in *Colf.* full of small cavities.

Cuprate. 1854. [f. *L. cuprum* + -ATE.] A salt of cupric acid.

Cupreo-, comb. f. *CUPREOUS* 2.

Cupreous (kūp'rē-əs), *a.* 1666 [f. *L. cupreus* (f. *cuprum*) + -OUS.] 1. Of, or the nature of, or containing copper. 2. Copper-coloured 1804.

Cupric (kūp'rik), *a.* 1799. [f. *L. cuprum* + -IC.] *Chem.* Containing copper in chemical combination; applied to compounds in which copper combines as a dival., as *c. chloride*, *CuCl₂*.

Cupriferous a. 1784. [f. as *prec.* + -FEROUS.]

Yielding copper.

Cuprite (kūp'rīt), 1850. [f. as *prec.* + -ITE.] *Min.* Native red oxide of copper.

Cupro- (kūp'rō-), bef. a vowel *cupr-*, used as comb. f. *L. cuprum* COPPER, in *Chem.* and *Min.*, as *Cupro-sulphate*; *Cupromagnesite*, a hydrous sulphate of copper and magnesium; etc.

Cuproid (kūp'rōid), 1864. [f. *L. cuprum* + -OID.] *Crystall.* A solid contained under twelve equal triangles, formed by erecting a pyramid on each of the triangular faces of a tetrahedron.

Cuproso- (kūp'rō-sō-), *Chem.*, comb. f. mod. *L. cuprosus* CUPREOUS.

Cuprous (kūp'rōs), *a.* 1669 [f. *L. cuprum* + -OUS.] = *CUPREOUS*. In *Chem.* applied to compounds in which copper combines as a monad, as *c. chloride*, *CuCl*.

Cup-shake. 1793 An opening between two of the concentric layers of timber. So

Cup-shaken, shaky a.

† *Cup-shot, -shotten, a.* ME. [f. *CUP + SHOT pa. ppl.*] Intoxicated -1693.

Cupule (kūp'ūl), 1826. [ad. *L. cupula* (also used), dim. of *cupa* cask, (later) cup.] 1. *Bot.* A cup-shaped involucre, as in the fruit of the oak, beech, hazel. Also, a cup-like receptacle found in *Penicillia* and other fungi. 2. A small cup-shaped depression on a surface 1883.

3. *Zool.* A cup-shaped organ, as a sucker 1826. Hence *Cupular a.*, *Bot.* c.-shaped. *Cupulate a.*, *cupular*; having a c.

Cupuliferous (kūp'ūl-ī-fēr-əs), *a.* 1847. [f. *L. cupula*.] *Bot.* Bearing a cupule or cupules, belonging to the N.O. *Cupuliferae*, including the oak, beech, hazel, etc.

Cur (kūr), [ME. *curra*; prob. etimol. Cf. *ON. kerra* to grumble, *Sw. kerra* to grumble, rumble, snarl, etc.] 1. A dog now always depreciative; a low-bred, or snappish dog. 2. *fig.* A surly, ill-bred, or cowardly fellow 1590.

† 3. A fish - the Red Gurnard, *Trigla cuculus* -1753. 4. The Golden-eye duck, *Clangula glaucion* (*dial.*) 1621.

5. The Mastives, and such like curres *MANWOOD*. The beggarly curs of cities W. Irving. 6. What would you have, you Curres, That like nor Peace, nor Warre *Cov. 2. l. 172*. *Comb.* *c.-dog* (in senses 1 & 2).

Curable (kūr-ā-b'l), *a.* MF [ad. *L. curas*

8 f c u a] x Capable of be g c red
 523 12 a curv an a c (ar 7.9 3. A
 mo do emplate for marking out curved work.

Curacao, (erron) curacao (kiu-rā-sāu)
 1813. [Sp., Du., Fr. Name of a Dutch island
 in the Caribbean sea.] A liqueur consisting of
 spirits flavoured with the peel of bitter oranges,
 and sweetened.

Curacy (kiu-rā-si). 1682. [f. CURATE.]
 The office of a curate, or of a parson 1734.

Curare (kurā-rā). Also curara. -rl. 1777.
 [Corrupt f. Carib name (wurā-lē or wurā-rā)
 also written caurari, curari, curari, curari,
 etc. In F. curare. See CURALL, WOURALL.]
 A blackish-brown resinous bitter substance, ex-
 tracted from *Strychnos toxifera*, and other
 plants, used by Indians to poison their arrows.

When introduced into the blood it is a powerful
 poison, arresting the action of the motor nerves, used
 largely in physiological experiments.

Hence Curarine, Chem. a bitter poisonous alk-
 loid, C₁₀H₁₅N, obtained from c. Curarize v. to
 administer c. to.

Curassow (kiu-rā-sāu). 1685. [Phonetic
 sp. of CURAÇAO, q.v.] One of a family of
 gallinaceous birds found in Central and South
 America; they resemble the turkey.

The most common species is the Crested C., *C. ca-
 cator*, of a greenish-black colour with a white crest,
 the Galleated C. or Cushe-wind, *Pauxis pectorata*,
 has a large bony protuberance on the upper part of
 the bill.

Curat, -e, obs. ff. CURASS.

Curate (kiu-rāt). ME. [ad. med. L. *curatus*,
 in It. *curato*, 'of, belonging to, or having a cure
 or charge', whence as sb. 'one who has a cure'.]
 1. One entrusted with the cure of souls; origi-
 nally ecclesiastical or spiritual pastor, but now
 usu. limited to an assistant of a beneficed
 clergyman. 2. A curator, overseer -1660.

3. *Perpetual c.* the incumbent of the chapel or
 church of an ecclesiastical district, forming part of an
 ancient parish, appointed by the patron and licensed
 by the bishop; he now ranks as a vicar.

Hence Curateship, the office or position of a c.;
 a curacy.

Curatel (kiu-rā-tel). 1875. [ad. med. L.
curatela, f. *curatus*, *curator*; cf. *tutela*. In F.
curatelle.] Rom. Law. The position of being
 under the guardianship of a curator.

Curation. [ME. a. OF. *curacion*, ad. L.
curations.] 1. Healing, cure -1677. 2.
Curations -1774.

Curative (kiu-rā-tiv), a. (sb.). 1533. [a. F.
curatif, -ive, f. L. *curat* -ppl. stem.] 1. Of or
 relating to the curing of disease. 2. Having
 the tendency or power to cure disease 1644;
 fig. remedial 1667. Also as sb. [sc. agent.]
 Hence Curatively adv., -ness.

Curator (kurā-rā-tar, kiu-rā-tar). ME. [Partly
 a. AF. *curateur* = F. *curateur*; partly ad. L. *cu-
 ratorum*.]

1. (a. rator.) 1. One appointed as guardian
 of a minor, lunatic, etc. 2. One who has a
 cure of souls -1450.

2. (curator) 1. gen. One who has charge; a
 manager, steward 1632. 2. spec. in *Universi-
 tates*. A member of a board (or an individual)
 having general or specific charge and powers
 1691. 3. The officer in charge of a museum,
 library, etc.; a keeper, custodian 1661. 4. A
 designation of officials under the Roman Em-
 pire 1723. Hence Curatorial a. Curatorship,
 the office or position of a c. Curatory sb.
 curatorship; a college of curators.

Curatory, a. 1644. [ad. L. *curatorius*;
 in mod. use referred to *curare*.] Curative.

Curatrix (kiu-rā-triks). [L. fem. of *curator*.]
 1. A female curer. CUDWORTH. 2. A female
 curator 1646.

Curb (kurb), sb. 1477. [f. (ult.) F. *curbe*
 adj. -L. *curvus*, and F. *curber* -L. *curvare*;
 see CURB v. 1]

1. A chain or strap passing under the lower
 jaw of a horse, and fastened to the upper ends
 of the branches of the bit; used for checking an
 unruly horse. 2. fig. Anything that curbs or
 restrains; a check, restraint 1613.

3. The trot became a gallop soon in spite of c. and
 rein Cowen. 4. Service is to the lofty mind A C,
 a Spur to th' abject Hind 1613.

II. Corresp. to F. *curbe* sb. 1. A hard swell-

ing on the ock or o he pa to a ho ses eg
 523 12 a curv an a c (ar 7.9 3. A
 mo do emplate for marking out curved work.

III. An enclosing framework, orig. of some-
 thing round. 1. A frame or 'coaming' round
 the top of a well 1511. 2. A curvilinear plate
 or ring of timber, iron, etc. round the edge of
 any circular structure, or forming a base for
 the brickwork of a shaft or well 1811. 3. A
 raised margin round an oast, a bed in a garden,
 a hearth, etc. 1731. 4. The stone margin of a
 side-walk. *Usu* spelt *kerb* 1836.

attrib. and *Comb.* c-bit, bridle, a bit (or bridle)
 with a c.; -chain, a chain acting as a c.; -pins
 (*Horology*), the pins on the lever of a watch-regulator,
 which control the balance.

Curb, v. 1 rare. ME. [Earlier, COURBE v.
 q.v.] 1. *trans.* To bend, bow, curve -1662.
 2. *intr.* To bend, bow, cinge -1808.

Curb (kurb), v. 1530. [f. CURB sb.] 1.
trans. To put a curb on; to restrain with a curb
 2. *fig.* To restrain, keep in check 1588. 3. To
 furnish or defend with a curb or curb-stone
 (in the latter case *usu.* *kerb*) 1861.

4. Part wield their Arms, part curb the foaming
 Steed Milt. P. L. xi. 643. 5. To curb our natural
 appetites Donne. To c. our own Subjects from
 their natural Rights 1719.

Curble, a rare. 1813 [f. CURB sb. +
 -less.] Without restraint.

Curb-plate. 1819. [CURB sb. III. 2.] =
 CURB III. 2.

Curb-roof. 1738. [CURB sb.] A roof of
 which each face has two slopes, the lower one
 steeper than the other; a mansard-roof.

Curb, kerb-stone. 1806. One of the stones
 forming a curb, the stone edge of a side-path.

Curby (kurbī), a. 1841. [f. CURB sb. + -y.]
 Liable to be affected with curb, as a *hock*.

Curch (kurb), sb. 1447. [Erron. sing. of
curches, repr. OF. *curroches*, pl. of *curroche*;
 see COVERCHIEF, KERCHIEF.] A covering for
 the head; a kerchief; formerly worn instead of
 a cap or mutton.

Curculio (kurbikū-līo). 1756. [a. L.; 'corn-
 weevil'.] *Entom.* A Linnaean genus of Beetles,
 containing the Weevils. Now applied esp. to
 the common fruit-weevils, which are very de-
 structive to plants. Hence Curculionidae
 a. belonging to the Curculionidae or weevil-
 family. Curculionist, one who studies the
 Curculionidae.

Curcuma (kurbikū-mā). 1617. [mod. L., ad.
 Arab. *kurkum* saffron, turmeric; see CROCUS.]
 a. Bot. A genus of *Zingiberaceae* consisting
 of plants with perennial tuberous roots. b. The
 substance called Turmeric, prepared from the
 tubers of *C. longa*. *Attrib.* as c. paper, turmeric
 paper used as a chemical test. Hence Curcu-
 min, Chem. the colouring matter of turmeric.

Curd (kurd), sb. [ME. *crud* (also *crud*). Of
 unkn. deriv.] 1. The coagulated substance
 formed from milk by the action of acids; made
 into cheese or eaten as food. (Often in pl.) 2.
transf. Any similar substance 1811.

3. The Queen of Curds and Creams *Wint. T.* iv.
 v. 10. Hence Curdiness, curdy state or quality.
 Curdless a. Curdy a. full of c.; c-like.

Curd (kurd), v. ME. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.*
 = CURDLE v. 1. 2. *intr.* = CURDLE v. 2. ME.
 1. It doth pover And c, like Aygre droppings into
 Milk, The tain and wholesome blood *Hasell* l. v. 29.

Curdle (kurd'l), v. 1590. [Freq. of CURD v.]
 1. *trans.* To form into curd; to coagulate, clot,
 congeal. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *intr.* To
 become or form curd; to coagulate 1601. Also
transf. and *fig.*

3. It will curdle milk as well as rennet *HOLLAND*.
 An holy horror curdled all my blood 1760. 4. *fig.*
 The blood thrills and curdles at the thought Cowen.

Hence Curdly a. apt to c.; of a curdled appearance.

Cure (kiu-rā), sb. 1 ME. [a. OF. -L. *cura*
 care.] 1. Care, heed, concern -1605. 2. *Eccl.*

Care, charge; a duty, office -1641. 3. *Eccl.*
 The spiritual charge of parishioners; the office
 or function of a CURATE. *Usu.* in c. of souls

Hence, A parish; a 'charge'. ME. 4. Medical
 treatment -1725; a particular method or course
 of treatment, as in *water-c.*, etc 1842. 5. Suc-
 cessful medical treatment; the action or process
 of healing, restoration to health. Also *fig.* ME.

6 A mean of healing, a remedy. Often *fig.*
 1613. 7. The curing or preserving of fish,
 pork, etc. -1757.

8. I make of yf no c. CHAUCER. 9. The c. of the
 tyllage of the grounde *Idem*. 10. The people com-
 mitted to your c. and charge *BL. Comm. Prayer*. A
 small c. was offered me *Goldsm.* 11. Past care, is still
 past c. *L. L. L.* v. 11. 28. 1 cast out devils, and I doe
 cures *Luke* xiii. 32. 12. Let the water and the blood
 . . . Be of sin the double c. *TORLADY*.

Cure (kiu-rā), sb. 2 slang. 1856. [app. short
 for *curiosity*; cf. *curro*.] An odd person, a
 funny fellow.

Cure (kiu-rā), v. ME. [a. F. *curer* -L.
curare, f. *cura* care.] 1. To take care of; to
 care for; *intr.* to take trouble, to take care
 -1623 2. *trans.* (and *absol.*) To take charge
 of the spiritual interests of (a parish, etc.)
 -1581. 3. To treat surgically or medically
 -1592. 4. To heal, restore to health (a sick
 person) Also *fig.* ME. 5. To heal (a disease
 or wound); *fig.* to remedy, remove (an evil)

ME. 6. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To get well again
 (rare) -1791. 7. To prepare for keeping, by
 salting, etc.; to preserve (meat, etc.) 1665.

Also *intr.* (for *refl.*).
 8. Hee cured many of their infirmities *Luke* vii. 21.
fig. Time cured him of his grief *W. Ivimey* 5. Your
 tale, Sir, would c. deafness *Temp* i. ii. 106. 9. One
 desperate greefe cures with another languish *Rome*,
 4. *Jul.* i. ii. 49. 10. To c. Sponges 1665, hops 1711,
 grapes *De For.* beef 1788, fish 1831

Curé (kure), 1655. [F., ad. med. L. *curatus*;
 see CURATE.] A parish priest in a French-
 speaking land.

Cur-e-all. 1870. A universal remedy,
 panacea. Also *fig.*

Cur-eless, a. 1541. Without cure, irre-
 mediable.

Curer (kiu-rā), 1581. [f. CURER v. + -ER.]
 1. One who or that which cures or heals. 2. One
 who cures fish, etc. 1791.

Curette (kiu-rēt), 1753. [a. F., f. *curer* in
 sense 'to clear, cleanse'.] *Surg.* A small
 instrument like a scoop, used in removing mor-
 bid matter from the eye, ear, throat, uterine
 cavity, etc. Hence Cur-ette v. to scrape with a c.

Curfew (kurbū), ME. [a. AF. *coverfu*
 = OF. *couvre-feu*, f. *couvre* impet. of *couvrir* +
feu.] 1. a. A regulation by which, at a fixed
 hour in the evening, a bell was rung, as a signal
 that fires were to be extinguished; also, the
 hour of ringing, and the bell. (The statement
 that the curfew was introduced into England
 by William the Conqueror as a measure of
 political repression is without early historical
 support.) b. Hence, the practice of ringing an
 evening (and morning) bell, in many towns.

2. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate 1626. Also
attrib. *Comb.* c-bell (see sense 1). Also *fig.*
 1. Well, 'tis nine o'clock, 'tis time to ring c. 1608.
 b. *Rom.* 4. *Jul.* iv. 4.

Curia (kiu-rā), 1600. [L.] 1. *Antiq.* a.
 One of the ten divisions of each of the three
 ancient Roman tribes; also *transf.* b. The
 building belonging to a Roman curia. c. The
 senate-house at Rome. d. A name for the
 senate of ancient Italian towns. 2. A court of
 justice, counsel, or administration 1706. 3.

spec. The C.: The Papal court, including all
 its authorities and functionaries 1840. Hence
 Curial a. *peculiarly*; of or pertaining to a c.;
 sb. 2a courtier; a member of an ancient Roman
 or an Italian c.; 2a treatise on the Court.

Curialism, a curial or courtly system; *esp.*
 Vaticanism. Curialist, a member of the Papal
 c.; a supporter of its policy. Curialistic a. of
 or pertaining to curialists or curialism. 4. Cur-
 iality, what pertains to a court; courtliness;
 = COURTESY 3.

Curiet, obs. f. CURASS.

Curing (kiu-rin), sb. ME. The action
 of the verb CURE. *Comb.* c-house, a building
 where curing is carried on; spec. in the West
 Indies, one in which newly potted sugar is
 placed to harden and drain.

Curio (kiu-rīo), 1851. [Short f. *curiosity*.]
 An object of art valued as a curiosity or rarity;
 a curiosity. Also in *comb.*

Curio-logic, a. 1663. [Better *curiologic*, ad.
 Gr. *curiologia* 'speaking literally', opp. to
συμβολικός symbolic.] Pertaining to that form

of hieroglyphic writing in which objects are represented by pictures. Also as *sb.* So Curio-logical *a.*

Curiosity (kū-ri-ō'si-ti). ME. [a. OF. *curiositas*, ad. L. *curiositas*; see Curious and -ry.] 1. Carefulness-1747; scrupulousness, accuracy-1694; ingenuity-1772; undue niceness or subtlety-1766. 2. Desire to know or learn; inquisitiveness ME.; inquisitiveness about trifles or other people's affairs 1577. 3. Scientific or artistic interest, connoisseurship-1781. 4. A hobby-1661. 5. A fancy, a whim-1718. 6. Careful or elaborate workmanship; nicety of construction-1807. 7. Curiousness 1597. 8. A curious matter of investigation-1700. 9. A vanity, refinement-1705. 10. A curious detail or feature-1747. 11. Anything curious, rare, or strange 1645.

1. A noble and solid c. of knowing things in their beginnings 1632. Curiousness, which I take to be a desire to know the faults and imperfections in other men HOLLAND. 7. Rotterdam, where the c. of the place detained us three days 1686. 11. Japanese goods, lacker ware and curiosities SEMMES. || **Curioso** (kū-ri-ō'si-ō). arch. Pl. -i, -os. 1658 [a. It.]. In 17th c., one curious in matters of science and art; later, a connoisseur, virtuoso.

Curious (kū-ri-ō'si-əs), *a.* ME. [a. OF. *curiosus*; -L. *curiosus*.]

I. 1. Careful-1781; solicitous-1697; nice-1821; accurate-1816; skilful-1771. 2. Desirous of seeing or knowing; inquisitive. Often in bad sense: Prying. (The current subjective sense.) ME. 73. Skilled as a connoisseur or virtuoso-1792. Also *adob.* in pl. 3. He was a man very c., and much inclined to hear of novelties, and rare things H. COGAN. Crowded with c. idlers HALZ. She stole a c. look at my face DICKENS.

II. As an objective quality of things, etc. 1. Made with care or art-1772. 2. Elaborate-1674. 3. Of investigations, etc.: Careful, accurate, minute 1526. 4. Inquisitive-1742; abstruse-1664; occult-1679. 5. Exact, precise-1825. 6. Skilled, skilful-1776. 7. Exquisite, choice, fine (in beauty, flavour, etc.) Now dial. ME. 78. Noteworthy-1816. 9. Deserving or exciting curiosity; strange, singular, queer. (The current objective sense.) 1715. 110. Such as interests the curioso-1768.

3. A subject, which demands the most c. investigation OSWELL. 9. A most c. reason, truly! BURKE. No c. shell, rare plant, or brilliant spar, induced our traveller CAHANE.

Hence **Curiously** *adv.*, -ness.

Curly (kū-rl), *sb.* 1602. [f. CURL *v.* 1.] I. A ringlet of hair. 2. Anything of a spiral or incurved shape 1615. 3. The action of curling, or state of being curled 1665. 4. A disease of potatoes, and other plants, in which the shoots, or leaves, are curled up and imperfectly developed 1790.

3. [An oar] which breaks. The waves in curls CHAPMAN. Curls of smoke 1832. 3. The lip's least c. BYRON. To keep the hair in a (mod.).

Curly (kū-rl), *v.* ME. [cogn. w. *crull*, CRULL, curly, corresp. to similar words in Fris., MDu., and MG.] 1. *trans.* To bend round, wind, or twist into ringlets, as the hair. 72. To furnish or adorn with curls; also *fig.* -x667. 2. To twist or coil up into a spiral or incurved shape, to ripple (water) 1562. 4. *intr.* Of hair: To form curls 1530. 5. To take a spiral or incurved form. Often with *up*. 1694. b. To become affected with CURL (*sb.* sense 4) 1793. 6. To move in spiral convolutions or undulations 1791. 7. *Sc.* To play at CURLING, *q. v.* 1715.

1. They curl their hair and are proud of it Sir T. HEARN. 2. The snake looks that curl'd MORGAN. Milt. P. L. x 560. 3. Jack (the dog) curled himself up on the sofa HUGHES. To c. the lip 1816. 5. In stormy Weather little Waves c. on the top of the great ones 1694. b. A. Potatoes that never curls 1793. Phr. To c. *up* (Sporting): to collapse. 6. The damp vapours curled round him Mrs. RADCLIFFE.

Curlier (kū-rl-er), 1638. [f. CURL *v.* + -ER.] 1. One who or that which curls (hair, etc.) 1748. 2. A player at the game of curling.

Curlew (kū-rl-ū), ME. [Same as OF. *curleus*, *corlys*, said to be echoic; but cf. *coriis* courler, deriv. of *currar*.] 1. A gallinular bird of the genus *Numenius* (family *Scolopacidae*), with a long slender curved bill; esp. the common European species *N. arquatus* (Sc. *whaup*).

12. Used (*esp.* in the Bible) as tr. L. *colymbus*, Gr. *ἀρνίς*, a quail-1508.

Comb., etc.: c. jack, c. knot, the Whimbrel, *N. phaeopus*; c. sandpiper, pigmy c., *Tringa subarquata*; stone c., the Norfolk plover (*Edenopus scolopax*), also, the whimbrel.

Curlicue (kū-rl-ik-ū), Also **curlycue**. 1858 [f. CURL + CUE, either = F. *quille*, or the letter Q (2)]. A fantastic curl or twist; a caper (U.S.). **Curlicue-wurlic**, curly-wurly (kū-rl-ū-wū-rl). 1772. [Redupl. f. curly.] A fantastically curled ornament.

Curling (kū-rl-ŋ), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. CURL *v.* 1.] 1. The action of the verb CURL, *q. v.* 2. A game played on the ice in which large rounded stones are hurled along a defined space called the *rink* towards a mark called the *tee* 1620.

Comb.: c.-iron, an instrument which is heated and then used for curling the hair, -stone, a cheese-shaped stone having an iron handle on the upper surface, with which the game of curling is played.

Curly (kū-rl-ŋ), *a.* 1772. [f. CURL *sb.* + -y.] 1. Curling or disposed to curl. 2. Having curled hair 1827. 3. Of a curled form; wavy 1795. 4. Of potatoes: Affected with CURL 1791. Comb.: c.-pate, a curly-headed person; -pated *a.* Hence **Curliness**.

Curmudgeon (kū-mū-dj-ŋ), 1577. [?] 'An avicious churlish fellow; a miser, a niggard' (1).

A rich uncle. a. a penurious accumulating c. W. LIVING. Hence **Curmudgeonly** *a.* miserly, niggardly, churlish. Also as *adv.* (*rare*).

Curmuring (kū-mū-r-ŋ), *vbl. sb.* Sc. 1785. [Echoic.] A low rumbling, growling, or murmuring sound.

Some c. in his guts BURNS.

Curm *n.* and *Sc.* ME. [?] Related to KERN.] 1. *pl.* Grain. (ME. only.) 2. *Sc.* A grain 1474. *transf.* a few 1785. Hence **Curmy** *sb.* *Sc.* a company, lot. **Curmy** *a.* granular.

Curple. *Sc.* 1498. [Corrupt f. *curper* CRUPPER.] 1. A crupper. 2. *transf.* The posterior 1787.

Curr (kū-rl, kūr), *v.* 1677. [Echoic.] To make a low murmuring sound; to coo, purr.

|| **Currah**, -agh (kū-rā, kūr-ā), 1450. [Ir. *curach* boat, little ship; cf. Welsh *corug*, also *corugl* CORACLE.] A boat made of wickerwork covered with hides; a coracle.

Currant (kūr-ānt), ME. [Orig. raisins of Corinth = F. *raisins de Corinthe* raisins of Corinth.] 1. The raisin prepared from a seedless grape, grown in the Levant; used in cookery. 2. The small round berry of certain species of *Ribes* (*R. nigrum*, *R. rubrum*) called Black and Red Currants. (The White Currant is a variety of the Red.) 1576. b. The shrubs producing this fruit, and other shrubs of the same genus 1665. Also *transf.* 2. b. Cornishes or currans, as they are vulgarly called, are plants well known RAY.

Comb.: c.-borer, -clearwing, (the clearwing moth *Aegeria tipuliformis* and its larva; -gall, a small round gall, formed on the male flowers and leaves of the oak by the insect *Spaethogaster baccharum*, a moth, the Magpie-moth; -worm, a larva that infests currant-bushes.

Currcy (kūr-ē-ŋ), 1657. [ad. L. type **currentia*, f. *currentem*, *currere*.] 1. The fact or condition of flowing, flow; course; *concr.* a current, stream (*rare*)-1758. 2. The course (of time); the time during which anything is current 1726. 3. Of money: The fact or quality of being current as a medium of exchange, circulation. Also *fig.* 1699. 4. The circulating medium; the money of a country in actual use 1729. b. *pec.* Applied to a current medium of exchange when differing in value from the money of account; e.g. the former currency and banco of Hamburg (see BANCO) 1755. 5. The fact or quality of being current; prevalence, vogue; *esp.* of ideas, reports, etc. 1722. Also *attrib.*

2. During the whole c. of the lease McCulloch. 3. The c. of Bills 1722, of Wood's copper coin in Ireland POPE. 4. The paper currencies of North America ADAM SMITH. 5. The story seems to have gained c. FERRIAR. var. **Currcence** (*rare*). **Current** (kūr-ēnt), *a.* [ME. *corant*, *currant*, a. OF. *corant*, *curant*, pres. pp. of *courir*, OF. *corre* = L. *currere*.] 1. Running; flowing. Also *fig.* (Now *rare*). 2. Running in time; in progress; belonging to the week, month, etc. now running 1608. 3. Of money: Passing

from hand to hand; in general use as a medium of exchange 1481. 4. Sterling, genuine: opp. to *counterfeit*-1744. 5. Generally reported or known; in general circulation 1563. 6. Generally accepted; in vogue 1593.

1. The c. streams Milt. P. L. vii 67. 2. The c. year 1734, C. services BUNCE, expenses RUSKIN. 3. Current money among merchants COVERDALE Gen. xxiii 16. 4. To put your love into the touch, to try if it be current, or but counterfeit 1590. 5. The stories which were c. about... the Speaker MACAULAY. 6. A word which is not c. English DAYDEN.

Phr. To pass c. (*for a*), to be generally related or accepted. The 10th c. (abbreviated *curr.*), the 10th day of the c. month.

Hence **Currently** *adv.* in a c. manner; flowingly; popularly. **Currentness**.

Current (kūr-ēnt), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *corant*, *curant*, *sb.* use of *corant* *adj.*; see *prec.*] 1. That which runs or flows, a stream; *spec.* a portion of a body of water, or of air, etc. moving in a definite direction. 2. The action or condition of flowing 1555. 3. The inclination given to a gutter, roof, etc. to let the water run off 1582. 4. *fig.* The course of time or of events 1586. 5. Tendency, tenor, drift 1595. 6. *Electr.* The apparent flow of electric force through a conducting body 1747. Also *attrib.*

1. Great ocean currents such as the Gulf Stream 1863. 2. There is no great C. in the Bay BURNETT. 4. The c. of my speech MARSTON, of our story FREEMAN. 5. The whole c. of modern feeling BAYNE.

Comb.: c.-bedding, the bedding of geological strata in a sloping direction caused by deposition in a c. of water, -gauge, -meter, an apparatus for measuring the flow of liquids through a channel; -mill, a mill driven by a c.-wheel; -wheel, a wheel driven by a natural c. of water, b. Of pertaining to an electrical c., as c.-brakes, -meter, etc.

Hence **Currentless** *a.* having no c.

Currie (kūr-ri), 1682. [ad. L. *curriculum*, f. *currere*.] 1. A course, running-1710. 2. A light two-wheeled carriage, usu. drawn by two horses abreast 1756.

1. Upon a c. in this world depends a long course of the next Sir T. BROWNE.

|| **Curriculum** (kūr-kū-lŋ-m) Pl. -ula. 1633. [L.] A course; *spec.* a regular course of study as at a school or (Scottish) University.

Curried, *pp.* *a.* 1855 [f. CURRY *sb.* 2 + -ed.] Prepared with curry or curry-powder.

Currier (kūr-ri-er), ME. [a. OF. *currier*, *currier* = L. *curarius*, f. *curium* leather, hide.]

1. One who dresses and colours leather after it is tanned. 2. One who curries horses, etc. 1562. 3. Currier 2. 1557. [?] 1. A fire-arm, of the same calibre and strength as the arquebus, but with a longer barrel-1659. 2. A man armed with a currier-1581.

Curriish (kūr-riŋ), *a.* 1460. [f. CUR + -ish] 1. Of, relating to, or resembling a cur 1565. 2. *fig.* Like a cur in nature, snappish, quarrelsome, snarling; mean-spirited, base.

2. This c. Jew *Alfred*, v. iv. l. 292. Quarrelsome and c. People that bark and snarl at one another 1705. Hence **Curriously** *adv.*, -ness.

***Curry**, *sb.* 1 *rare*. ME. only. [a. F. *curry*; see CONREY and CURRY *v.* 1.] The currying of leather.

Curry (kūr-ri), *sb.* 2 1598 [a. Tamil *kari* sauce.] A preparation of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, cooked with bruised spices and turmeric, and used as a relish. Hence, a *curry* = a dish or stew flavoured with this.

+**Curry**, *currie*, *sb.* 3 1500. [a. F. *curie*, corresp. to L. type **curiata*, lit. hide-ful. Cf. QUARRY.] The portions of an animal slain that were given to the hounds, the cutting up and dismembering of the game; also *transf.* -1830.

Curry (kūr-ri), *v.* 1 ME. [a. OF. *currier*, orig. *currier* to put in order -early Rom. **conredare*, see CONREY.] 1. *trans.* To rub down or dress (a horse, ass, etc.) with a comb. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To dress (tanned leather) by soaking, scraping, paring, beating, colouring, etc. ME. 3. *transf.* To thrash one's hide for him, drub. Also *fig.* 1526. 4. *fig.* To employ flattery, etc., so as to cajole or win favour -1830.

3. He bath well curried thy core DAYDEN. 4. I would currie with Master Shallow a *Hen*, IV, v. l. 81.

Phr. To c. *favour* (orig. *to c. favour* = OF. *estriller* *fauvel* to c. the chestnut horse -cf. FAULT), to solicit favour by flattery or complaisance.

+**Curry**, *a.* 2 1608. [?] 1. *currier*, var. of *currier*,

ae (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). 2 (Fr. chef). 3 (ever). oi (I, eye). 2 (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). 2 (Psyche). o (what). p (got).

as if to ride post. Cf. SCURRY.] *intr.* To scurry -1676.

Curry (kɜːri), *v.* 3. 1839. [f. CURRY sb. 2.] *trans.* To flavour with curry.

Curry-comb, *sb.* 1573. [f. CURRY *v.* 1.] A comb or instrument of metal for currying horses, etc. Hence **Curry-comb**, *currycomb* *v.* to curry; also *transf.* and *fig.*

Curry-favel (l), 1515. [See CURRY *v.* 1.] One who solicits favour by flattery or complaisance -1589. So **Curry-favour**.

Curse (kɜːs), *sb.* [Late OE. *cur* of unkn. origin. Not conn. w. *cross*. Not in Teut., Rom., or Celtic.] 1. An utterance consigning (a person or thing) to evil, *spec.* a formal ecclesiastical anathema. 2. A profane oath, an imprecation OE. 3. An object of cursing ME. 4. The evil inflicted in response to an imprecation, or in the way of retribution ME.; a thing which blights or blasts, a bane 1597.

1. God's c. can cast away ten thousand sail Cowen. A curse was sent from the pope, which cursed both the king and the realm Holinshed. 2. I give him curses, yet he gives me love *Mids. N.* i. i. 295. *Phr. Not worth a c.* see *CRESS*. (But *damn* occurs as early as *curse*.) 3. I will make this city a c. to all the nations *Jer. xvi.* 6. 4. C. on the stripping how he apes his sire Addison. *Phr. C. of Scotland*, the nine of diamonds in a pack of cards. The origin of the name is doubtful. See N.E.D. Hence **Curseful** *a.* fraught with curses (*rare*).

Curse (kɜːs), *v.* OE. [Goes with **CURSE sb.**] 1. *trans.* To utter against (persons or things) words which consign them to evil, to damn ME.; *spec.* to anathematize, excommunicate OE. 2. Hence, To denounce with adjuration of the divine name, to pour maledictions upon, to swear at ME. 3. To speak impiously against; to blaspheme OE. 4. *absol.* or *intr.* To utter curses ME. 5. *trans.* To afflict with such evils as indicate divine wrath or a malignant fate, to hast ME.

1. How shall I c., whom God hath not cursed *Numb. xiii.* 8. 2. I heard my brother damn the coachman, and c. the maids *De Foe*. 3. They shall c. their King, and their God *Isa. viii.* 21. 4. Then began he to c. and to swear *Matt. xxvi.* 74. 5. To be cursed with a bad temper (*mod.*). Hence **Curser**.

Cursed, **curst** (kɜːst, kɜːst), *pp.* *a.* OE. [f. *prec.* + *ED* 1.] 1. Under a curse. 2. Deserving a curse, execrable ME. 3. (Usually spelt *curst*.) Malignant; perversely cross (*arch*) ME., tsavage, vicious -1727.

1. The spot is c. Wordsworth. 2. To have done with a cursed dame ME. 3. Curster than she, why 'tis impossible *Tam. Shr.* iii. i. 155. God sends a c. Cowshorn horns *Much Ado* i. 25. Hence **Curst-edly** *adv.*, *ness*, *curstness*.

Cursement, *rare*. ME. only. [f. **CURSE** *v.* + *MENT*.] Cursing.

Curser, *son*, dial. f. **CHRISTEN** *a.* and *v.* **Curship** (kɜːʃɪp), 1663. [f. **CUR**.] The estate or personality of a cur: a mock title.

Curstite (kɜːstɪt), *v.* *rare*, 1867. [f. **L. curstare**, freq. of *currere*.] *intr.* To run hither and thither. So **Curstite**, *a.* running hither and thither.

Cursitor (kɜːsɪtɪ), Now *Hist.* 1523 [a. AF. *coursitor*, ad. med. L. *cursitor* = *cursor* runner.] 1. One of twenty-four clerks of the Court of Chancery, who made out all writs *de cursu*, i. e. of common course or routine +2. A courier -1661. +3. A tramp -1725.

C. baron: the pious baron of the Exchequer, who attended to matters 'of course' on the revenue side. Abolished in 1856.

Cursive (kɜːsɪv), *a.* 1784 [ad. med. L. *curvus*, f. *currere*, *curr-*.] Of writing. Written with a running hand, so that the characters are rapidly formed without raising the pen. In ancient manuscripts distinguished from *uncial*. As *sb.* A cursive character or manuscript. Hence **Cursively** *adv.* in c. characters (*rare*). **Cursiveness**, *a.* quality (*rare*).

Cursor (kɜːsɪ), 1566. [a. L., f. *currere*, *curr-*.] +1. A running messenger -1632. 2. A part of a mathematical instrument, which slides backwards and forwards 1594. +3. In mediæval universities, a bachelor of theology who gave the preliminary courses of lectures on the Bible.

Cursorary, obs. f. **CURSORY**. Shaks.

Cursores (kɜːsɔːrɪz), *sb. pl.* 1828 [L. pl. of *cursor*, see above.] *Ornith.* An order of

birds, containing the ostrich and its allies, which are mostly swift runners; the *Rallix*. So **Cursorial** *a.* adapted for running, *spec.* applied to the *Cursores*, orthopterous insects (*Cursoria*), and crustaceans. **Cursorious** *a.*

Cursory (kɜːsɔːri), *a.* 1601. [ad. L. *cursorius*, f. *currere*.] 1. Passing rapidly over a thing or subject; hasty, hurried. +2. Traveling (*rare*) -1650. 3. *Entom.* Cursorious.

1. I had only a c. view of it, and that by accident 1601. Hence **Cursorially** *adv.*, *ness*.

Curst, *a.*; see **CURSED**.

Curstly, *ness*; see **CURSED-LY**, *NESS*.

Cursus (kɜːsɪs), 1838. [L., f. *currere*.] The Latin word for **COURSE**; occurs, used for a. A running-ground or drive; b. A stated order of daily prayer, c. A curriculum.

Cur (kɜː), *a.* 1650. [ad. L. *curtus*.] 1. Short; shortened 1650. 2. Of words, style, etc.: Concise, terse to a fault; rudely brief 1630.

2. The dry and c. language of a petition in parliament Rogers. He might have been a little less defiant and c. Geo. Elliot. Hence **Curly** *adv.*, *ness*.

Cur, *v.* 1568. [f. L. *curare*, f. *currere*.] *trans.* To shorten -1610. Hence **Cur** *pp.* *a.*

Cur, *cur*. An abbrev. of **CURRENT** *a.*, *q. v.*

Curial (kɜːrɪəl), *v.* 1553. [Orig. *curial* (l), f. **CURTAL** *a.*, but later assoc. with *tail*, and perh. with F. *tailleur* to cut.] +1. To make a curial of; to dock -1611. 2. To shorten in length, duration, extent, or amount, to abbreviate, abridge, or reduce 1553

1. I that am curial'd of this faire Proportion *Rich. III.* i. i. 18. To c. salaries 1787, slumbers Mrs. Carlyle, jurisdiction Froude. Hence **Curial**.

Curialment, the action of curialing; abridgement.

Curial, obs. f. **CURTAL** *sb.* and *a.*

Curial-step. Also **curial**. 1736 [?] The lowest step (or steps) of a stair, having the outer end carried round in the form of a scroll.

Curtain (kɜːtɪn, -tɪn), *sb.* [ME. *cortine*, *curline*, *a.* OF. -L. *cortina*, in Vulgate (*Exod.* xvi. 1, etc.) a curtain. Of unkn. etym.] 1.

A hanging screen of cloth, etc., admitting of being withdrawn sideways, and serving for purposes of use or ornament, e.g. to enclose a bed (the earliest English use), to divide a room, to prevent draughts, etc. Also *transf.* 2. In a theatre, etc. The screen separating the stage from the auditorium, which is drawn up at the beginning and dropped at the end of an act. Also *fig.* 1599. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything that covers or hides ME. 4. *Fortif.* The part of the wall which connects two bastions, towers, gates, etc. 1569; *Archit.* a plain enclosing wall not supporting a roof 1633. Also *attrib.*

1. The Veil or Courtaine of the Temple did rend a sunder *Golding*. *Phr.* To draw the c. (a) to draw it back, so as to disclose an object; (b) to draw it forward, so as to cover an object. *C. of mail* = *CAMAIL* 1. 2. *Phr.* To drop or raise the c., to end or begin an action. Behind the c.: away from the public view.

Comb. (in sense 2) as *c. call*, *fall*, *tune*, *c. angle*, the angle formed at a bastion, etc., where the c. begins, *lecture*, 'a reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed' (J); so *+* *sermon*, *raiser* [*Fr. lever de rideau*], a short piece played before the principal play.

Curtain, *v.* ME. [f. *prec.*] To furnish, surround, adorn, with a curtain or curtains; *transf.* and *fig.* to cover, conceal, protect, shut off, as with a curtain.

fig. Wicked Dreamers abuse The Curtain'd sleeper *Macb.* ii. i. 51.

Curtal (kɜːtəl), Now *Hist.* 1509. [:-OF. *costald*, *curtald*, a deriv. of Romanic *corta*.]

a. *sb.* 1. A horse with its tail docked 1530. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything cut short 1607. 3. *ant.* A rogue who wears a short cloak 1561.

4. A kind of cannon with a short barrel, formerly used 1509. 5. A kind of bassoon, also, an organ-stop of similar tone 1582.

B. adj. 1. Having the tail docked 1576. 2. Shortened 1590, abridged; scant, cur 1579. 3. *C. friar*: app. a friar with a short frock; cf. A 3 1610. Hence **Cur** *pp.* *a.* = **CURTAL**.

Cur *pp.* *a.* = **CURTAL**. Now *Hist.* or *arch.* 1579 [Perverted f. **CUTLASS**.] A CUTLASS; any heavy slashing sword.

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considered the sword of mercy; also called the sword of King Edward the Confessor.

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o (Ger. Köln). o (Fr. peu) u (Ger. Müller). ü (Fr. dame) ü (curl). ë (Ev) (there). z (z) (rem). z (Fr. faire). z (fir, fern, earth)

It, *corv* la d m of now *av* o — L. *curvus* in the mane. A cap of a horse in which the fore legs are adjoined and equidistant and the hind legs joined with a spring before the fore legs reach the ground. (Also, any frisking motion; cf. CARACOL.)

Curvet (kū'vet, kō'vet), *v.* 1892. [ad. It. *corvettare*, *f. corveta*; see prec.] 1. *intr.* To execute a curvet, leap in a curvet; *trans.* to cause to curvet. 2. *trans.* To leap about, frisk; also fig. 1600.

3. Cry holla to the tongue, I prethee: it curvettes unseasonably. A. P. L. II. 11. 238. Hence Curvetting, curvetting *vbl. sb.* and *adj.*

Curvi- (kū'vi), comb. *f. L. curvus* curved; chiefly in *adjs.* used in *Nat. Hist.*, as:

Curvicaudate [*L. cauda*], having a curved tail. **Curvicaudate** [*L. costa*], having bent ribs.

Curvidentate [*L. dente*], having curved teeth. **Curvifoliate** [*L. folium*], having leaves bent back.

Curviform, of a curved shape. **Curvineurate**, **Curvineurated Bot.**, having veins diverging from the midrib and converging towards the margin; also called *curviveined*.

Curvirostral [*L. rostrum*], having a curved beak. **Curvirostral**, forming a series disposed in a curve (of leaves on a stem).

Curvilinear, 1826. [*f. CURVI- + L. linea*].

An instrument for drawing curved lines.

Curvilinear (kū'vilinear), *a.* 1836 = next.

Curvilinear (kū'vilinear), *a. (sb.)* 1710.

[*f. CURVI- + L. linea*]. Consisting of, or contained by, a curved line or lines. (Opp. to *rectilinear*, and in Gothic Archit. to *perpendicular*.) Hence *Curvilinearity*. *Curvilinearly* *adv.*

Curvity, 1547. [*ad. L. curvitas, f. curvus*].

1. Curved or bent state; curvature; a curve—1831.

2. *fig.* Moral obliquity—1678.

Curvograph, 1817. [*f. CURVE + -GRAPH*].

An instrument for describing curves.

Curry, ME. [*a. OF. currie, f. (ult.) L. coquas* cook].

Cookery; also, cooked food, a dish—1519.

Cusco-bark. Also **Cuzco**. A kind of cinchona bark, obtained from Cuzco in Lower Peru. Also called *Cusco-china*.

Cuscus (kū'skus), 1645. (Same as *COUSCOUS*.)

The grain of the African Millet, *Holcus spicatus* Linn.

Cuscus (kū'skus), 1810. [*ad. Pers. khus khus*].

The aromatic root of an Indian grass, *Andropogon muricatus*, used for making fans, screens, etc. Hence *a. grass, c. root*.

Cuscus (kū'skus), 1662. [See *COUSCOUS*].

A genus of marsupial quadrupeds found in New Guinea.

Cushat (kū'fat), *Cushy* *Sc* and *n. dial.*

[*OE. cūscule, -scote, -scote (wk. fem.)*. Not elsewhere in Text. Etym. unk.] The wood-pigeon or ring-dove. So *C. dove*.

Cushew-bird. Also **cashew-bird**, 1758.

[From the blue knot on its forehead, which is like the *cashew-nut*.] The Galleated Curassow (*Pauxis galeata*).

Cushion (kū'jon), *sb.* [ME. *cushin*, *a. OF. coissin* — *L. type coximum, f. coxa* hip, thigh; also *cushyn, cushu, a. F. coissin*, the surviving form, the history of which is obscure.]

1. A case of cloth, silk, etc. stuffed with some soft elastic material, used to sit, recline, or kneel upon.

2. The seat of a judge or ruler. 1659.

Also *fig.* 3. Anything resembling or acting as a cushion 1813, *fa* swelling simulating pregnancy—1694.

3. In various specific and technical applications: as, the elastic leather pad on which gold-leaf is cut 1837; a pad worn by women under the hair 1774; the elastic rim of a billiard-table 1778, *Mech.*, a body of steam left in the cylinder of a steam-engine to act as an elastic buffer to the piston 1848.

4. In a horse, pig, etc. The fleshy part of the buttock 1710.

5. *Entom.* A pulvillus 1828; *Bot.* a pulvillus 1870.

6. *Archit.* = *COUSSINET*, *q. v.*

7. They set them down on coussins of sylke L. BERNERS. *fig.* Idleness, the Devils C., as the Fathers call it 1652.

Attrib. and comb.: *c. capital Archit.*, a capital used in Romanesque architecture, resembling a c. pressed down by a weight; also, a cap consisting of a cube rounded off at its lower angles, used in the Norman period; *talotli*, a c. case or covering; *-dance*,

a nd dan f me ydanced a wedding aw h he women a d men a n ey kn on a o be kissed star af l s a f h of th g nus Gossamer; stitch, a fl a embroidery sutch used to fill in backgrounds in old needlework; etc.

Cushion (kū'jon), *v.* 1735. [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a cushion or cushions 1820. Also *fig.* 2. To rest, seat, or set upon a cushion; to prop up with cushions 1735.

3. *fig.* To suppress (anything) quietly 1818.

4. *Billiards*. To leave a ball close to, or touching, the cushion. *b. intr.* (in U.S.) To make the ball hit the cushion before cannoning or after contact with one of the balls.

5. To deaden the stroke of (the piston) by a cushion of steam; to form into a cushion of steam 1850.

2. Instead of inhabiting palaces, and being cushioned up in thrones BOLINGBROKE.

3. The way in which complaints are cushioned in official quarters 1887.

†Cushionet, 1540. [*a. F. coussinet*]. A little cushion; a pin-cushion—1721.

Cushiony (kū'jōni), *a.* 1839. [*f. CUSHION sb. + -y*].

Resembling a cushion in shape, softness, etc., as a *soft c. felt*.

Cushy (kū'ji), *a. slang*, 1915. [*Anglo-Ind.*]

Of a job, etc.: Easy. Of a wound: Not serious.

Cusk (kusk), 1624. A name for two fishes of the cod tribe: *a.* In Great Britain, the Torsk, *Brosmius vulgaris*. *b.* In U.S., the Burbot, *Lota maculosa*.

Cusp (kusp), 1585. [*ad. L. cuspis, cuspidem* point].

1. *Astrol.* The beginning or entrance of a 'house'. 2. *gen.* A point, pointed end, peak 1647.

3. *Astron.* Each of the horns of the crescent moon (or of Mercury and Venus) 1676.

4. *Geom.* A point at which two branches of a curve meet, and stop, with a common tangent 1758.

5. *Archit.* Each of the projecting points between the small arcs in Gothic tracery, arches, etc. 1813.

6. *Anat.* A projection or point, *e.g.* on the crown of a tooth 1849.

7. *Bot.* A sharp rigid point, *e.g.* of a leaf 1870. Hence (*erron.*)

Cuspidate *a. Arch.*, furnished with a c. or cusps. *Cusped* *a. cuspidate*. *Cusping* *sb.*

Arch., cusp-work.

†Cusparia, 1852. [*f. native name Caspara*].

Bot. A genus of trees, now usually called *Galipea*, species of which yield *Angustura* bark; also

= *Cusparin* (*Chem.*), a crystalline substance obtained from *Angustura* bark.

Cuspid (kū'spid), 1743. [*ad. L. cuspidem*].

sb. fr. Geom. = *CUSP* 4. 2. A cuspidate tooth 1818.

adj. = *CUSPIDATE* 1882.

Cuspidal (kū'spidāl), *a.* 1647. [*f. L. cuspidem + -AL*].

1. Belonging to the apex. 2. *Geom.* Having, related to, or of the nature of, a *CUSP* (sense 4) 1874.

3. Of teeth, cuspidate 1867.

Cuspidate (kū'spidāt), *a.* 1692. [*ad. mod. L. cuspidatus, f. cuspidem*].

Having a cusp or sharp point. *spec. a.* Of leaves: Ending in a rigid point. *b.* Applied to the canine teeth. So

Cuspidated *a.* *Cuspidation*, cusping.

Cuspidine (kū'spidēn), 1882. [*f. L. cuspidem + -INE*].

Min. A fluo-silicate of calcium from Vesuvius occurring in pale rosy spear-shaped crystals.

†Cuspidor, *ore.* U.S. 1779. [*a. Pg. f. (ult.) L. cuspidare*].

A spittoon.

†Cuspis (kū'spis). Pl. *cuspides* (-idēz).

1646. [*L.*] = *CUSP*, *q. v.* in various senses.

Cuss (kuss), *sb.* U.S. *collog.* 1848. [*Orig.* =

cuss; in sense 2 *perh.* short for *customer*]. 1. An excretion, etc. 2. Applied contemptuously, or humorously to persons, also to animals 1848.

Comb. c. word, an oath. So *Cuss v.* = *CURSE*.

Cussed *a.* *cursed*. *Cussedness*, malignity, cantankerousness, contrariness.

Cusser, var. *COURSER* 2, a stallion. **SCOTT**

†Cust. [Same as *OE. cyst* choice, excellence, etc.] 1. Choice. [*OE. only*]. 2. = *COST* *sb.* — ME.

Custard (kū'stārd), 1450. [*Perverted f. turnstade, a. F. croutade*].

fr. = *DARIGOLE*. *b.* In modern use, a mixture of eggs beaten up and milk, sweetened, and baked; also a similar mixture served up in a liquid form.

Comb.: *c.-apple*, the fruit of *Anona reticulata*, it has a dark brown rind, and a yellowish pulp resembling c., also called *bullock's heart*; *†-coffin*, the coffin or crust of a c.

Custode, ME. [*O g a OF. iustode, ad. L. custodire*. In mod. use, *a. It. custode* (kus-tō'de), pl. -odi]. One who has the custody of anything; a guardian, custodian.

Custodial (kū'stō'diāl), 1772. [*f. L. custodia + -AL*].

adj. Relating to custody or guardianship. *sb.* A vessel for preserving sacred objects, as the host, relics, etc. 1860.

Custo-diam, 1662. [*L., from the wording of the grant*].

Irish Law A grant by the Exchequer (for three years) of lands, etc., in possession of the Crown.

Custodian (kū'stō'diān), 1781. [*f. as prec. + -AN*].

One who has custody; a guardian, keeper. So *Custo-dier*. (Now *esp. Sc.*) *Custodianship*.

Custody (kū'stō'di), 1491. [*ad. L. custodia, f. custos*].

1. Safe keeping, protection, charge, care, guardianship. 2. The keeping of an official of justice; confinement, imprisonment, duration 1611.

3. Guardianship—1613.

1. Ships for the c. of the narrow seas Bacon (J.).

2. Laylor, take him to thy custodie Com. Err. 1. 1. 165

Custom (kū'stəm), *sb.* ME. [*a. OF. custume, costume* (now *coutume*) — *L. costumus*, substituted for **costudine* — *L. consuetudinem*. Cf. *COSTUME*].

1. A habitual or usual practice; common way of acting; usage, fashion, habit, the being or becoming accustomed 1526.

2. *Law*. A usage which by continuance has acquired the force of a law or right, *esp.* the special usage of a locality, trade, society, or the like ME.

3. Any customary service, rent, or due paid to a lord or ruler—1730.

4. Duty levied by the lord or local authority upon commodities on their way to market; *esp.* that levied in the name of the king upon exports or imports ME.

5. The practice of habitually resorting to a particular shop, hotel, etc. to make purchases or give orders 1596.

1. A Custom More honour'd in the breach, than the observance Hamlet. 1. iv. 15.

2. C. makes all things easy 1867. 3. *of women*: menstruation 4. The Customs: the duties levied upon imports as a branch of the public revenue; the department of the Civil Service that levies these duties. (Now rarely in sing., and never with a.)

Not to pay a Custom. 5. A tailor, whom I have presented my c. Perks.

Comb.: *c.-mill*, (a) a mill belonging to a feudal proprietor at which his tenants are obliged to grind their corn, paying c. for so doing; (b) a mill that grinds for customers; *-office* = *Custom-house*.

Hence *†Customed* *pph. a. arch.*, accustomed; charged with duty; patronized.

†Custom (kū'stəm), *v.* ME. [*a. OF. costumier, f. costume* *CUSTOM*].

1. *trans.* = *ACCUSTOM* 1. —1526.

2. To accustom, habituate (oneself or another) (*arch.*) 1510; *pass.* to be used (to do something)—1674.

3. *trans.* To pay duty or toll on—1720.

4. To bestow one's custom on; to frequent as a customer—1681.

5. If he be customed to do evilly Custom.

Customable (kū'stāmāb'l), *a.* ME. [*a. OF. costumable*; see *CUSTOM* *sb.* and *v.* and *-ABLE*].

1. Customary, usual—1663.

2. Of persons. Accustomed (*sb.*) wont (*to do*); habitual—1570.

3. Dutiable (*rule*) 1529.

2. C. Swearers COVERDALE. Hence *†Custom-ableness*. *†Customably* *adv.*

†Customance, customance, ME. [*a. OF. cost-, custumance*].

Custom, habit—1528.

Customary (kū'stāmārī), *a.* 1523. [*ad. mod. L. customary, repr. L. consuetudinarius*; see *CUSTOM*].

1. According to custom; commonly used or practised; usual, habitual 1607.

2. Established by or depending on custom 1660.

3. *Law*. Subject to customs or dues, as *c. tenants, tenure, lands*, etc. But now taken as: Holding or held by custom (*a. g.* of the manor) 1523.

1. His c. self-possession LYTON. 2. The family was a religious and c. institution JOWETT.

3. C. mill = *Custom mill*. See *CUSTOM*. *C. courts*, formerly a court which exercised jurisdiction over copyholders, and administered the custom of the manor. *C. holder*, a c. tenant. Hence *Customarily* *adv.*, *ness*.

Customary (kū'stāmārī), *sb.* 1604. [*ad. mod. L. customary, repr. L. consuetudinarius*, *-um*, subst. uses of the *adj.*].

1. *Law*. A collection of customs (see *CUSTOM* *sb.* 2); *esp.* one reduced to writing. 2. *Ecol.* = *CONSUETUDINARY* *sb.* 1882.

1. The earliest written c in France is that of Beaum HALLAM

Customer (kʌstəmə), *sō*. ME. [a. late AF *customer*; also in part f. CUSTOM.] **†**1. A customary tenant 1440. **†**2. One who collects customs; a custom-house officer—1748. **3.** One who customarily purchases anywhere; a buyer, purchaser. (The chief current sense) 1480. **†**4. A person with whom one has dealings—1621; a prostitute (SHAKS.). **5.** *colloq.* A person to have to do with; chap, fellow 1569.

3. No Miller can so fit his customers with Gloves *Wint. T.* iv. 192. **5.** Queer customers those monks DICKENS. Hence **†**Customership, the office of a collector of customs.

Custom-house (kʌstəmhaʊs). 1490 [CUSTOM 4.] A house or office at which custom is collected; *esp.* a government office, at which customs are levied on imports or exports. Also, the office of the department which manages the customs. Also *attrib.*

†Custos (kʌstʊps). 1465 [L. Formerly treated as Eng. now Latin, with pl. *custodes*.] A keeper, guardian, custodian.

Custorum, the principal Justice of the peace in a county, who has custody of the rolls and records of the sessions of the peace.

Custrel (kʌstrel). Now *Hist.* 1492. [Cf. OF *custilier* lit. a soldier armed with a *coustille* or two-edged dagger.] **1.** An attendant on a knight. **2.** A term of reproach: Knave. See COISTREL 1581.

†Custron. ME. [a. OF. *coistrion* := late L. *coastrionem*, nom. *coastrus* 'tabernarius' (Papias)] **1.** A kitchen-knave; hence a base-born fellow, cad, vagabond—1605. **2.** = CUSTREL 1.

Customal (kʌstʊmāl), **customal** (kʌstə-māl), *sō*. 1570. [f. med.L. *liber costumalis*; see next.] *Law*. = CUSTOMARY *sō*.

Customal, *a.* 1889. [ad. med.L. *cos-*, *customalis*, corresp. to OF. *costumel*, f. *costume* CUSTOM.] Having to do with the customs of a city, etc.

Cut (kʌt), *sō*. **1.** Also *cutt*, -e. ME. [Taken usually as a special use of CUT *sō*.², but ?] **1.** = LOT: in the phr. *draw cuts*, orig. *draw cut*. (See N.E.D.). **†**2. (One's) lot; fate or fortune as a ruler of events—1635.

Cut (kʌt), *sō*. **2.** ME. [Mostly f. CUT *v.*] **1.** The act of cutting 1808, a stroke or blow with a sharp-edged instrument 1601; a sharp stroke with a whip, cane, etc. 1725. **2.** *fig.* An act whereby the feelings are deeply wounded, as a sarcasm, etc., a severe disaster; a shock 1568. **3.** An excision or omission of a part 1604. **4.** The act of cutting down rates, prices, salaries, etc.; a reduction of this kind (orig. U.S.) 1881. **5.** *Card-playing* The act of cutting a pack, the card so obtained 1598. **6.** A step in dancing 1676. **7.** A particular stroke in *Cricket*, *Lawn Tennis*, etc. 1855. **8.** *colloq.* The act of cutting an acquaintance 1798.

1. The speech is all what and no c. COBBETT. *C. and thrust adj.*, adapted for both cutting and thrusting also *fig.* **4.** A further c. of two cents 1881. **8.** The c. direct THACKERAY.

II. A way straight across. Also *concr.* and *fig.* 1577.

Phr. *Short c.*: a crossing that shortens the distance (lit and *fig.*).

III. The style in which a thing is cut; fashion, shape 1579. Also *fig.*

Attire of the new c. LXXV. *Phr.* *The c. of one's* *sub* one's general appearance (*slang*). *A c. above*: a degree or stage above (*colloq.*) 1818.

IV. **1.** An opening made by a sharp-edged instrument, an incision; a wound made by cutting, a gash 1530. **2.** A slash in the edge of a garment 1563. **3.** A passage or channel cut or dug out; a cutting 1548; *†*a strait—1678. **4.** An engraved block or plate; the impression from such an engraving (see WOODCUT) 1646.

2. Cloth a gold and cut, and lac'd with silver *Much A to in*, iv. 19. **3.** Through these Fens run great Cuts or Dreynds 1696. **4.** Bibles, with cuts and comments CRABBE.

V. **1.** A piece cut off, *e.g.* of meat, cloth, yarn, etc. 1591. **2.** The quantity cut (*esp.* of timber) Chiefly U.S. 1805.

VI. The pa. pple. used subst. **†**1. A cut-tail horse, or *†*a gelding—1612. **2.** A term of abuse. (Perh. from prec. sense.) *Obs.* or *dialect*. 1490. **3.** If thou hast her not i' the end, call me C. *Twel. IV* iii 203. *Phr.* *†*To keep one's c., keep c.: *†*to keep one's distance, be reserved.

Cut (kʌt), *v.* ME. [Prob. f. an OTeut. stem

**kut-*, **kot-*; cf. Sw. dial. *källa*, (*kutä*) to cut. Not from Weish *cwla* 'short'.]

I. **1.** To penetrate so as to sever the continuity of with an edged instrument; to make incision in; to gash, slash. Said also of the instrument; also *transf.* **2.** *absol.* or *intr.* To make incision 1596. **3.** To strike sharply as with a whip, etc. Also said of the whip, etc. Also *absol.* 1607. **4.** *fig.* (*trans.*) To wound deeply the feelings of 1822.

1. Kyt it wyth a knyff ARNOLDE. **2.** C. close to the Stem EVERLYN. *fig.* The tongue is not steel, yet it cuts G. HEBBERT. **3.** Every word in it will c. them to the heart BEVERIDGE.

II. **1.** To divide into parts with a sharp-edged instrument; to sever ME. Also *fig.* **2.** *spec.* To carve; also *absol.* 1601. **3.** To make a narrow opening through, intersect 1590. **4.** To break up the viscosity of 1578. **5.** To sever for the purpose of taking the part detached; to reap, mow, hew, etc. ME. **6.** *intr.* (*in pass.* sense.) To suffer incision; to admit of being cut, to yield when cut 1560.

1. To c. a thread WYATT, asparagus MACAULAY. *fig.* [Friendship] cutteth Griefes in Halves BACON *Phr.* To c. to (or in) pieces: (*fig.*) to rout with great slaughter. **3.** To c. a Canal 1677, sea-dykes PALMERSTON, a vein of ore 1778. **5.** Thy servants can skill to c. timber in Lebanon 2 *Chron.* ii. 8. **6.** The trout.. cut red MEDWIN.

III. To separate or remove by cutting; to lop off. Also with *away*, *off*, *out*, ME.

Phr. *†*To c. a purse: to steal it by cutting it from the girdle.

IV. **1.** *trans.* To pass through as in cutting; to intersect, to cross. Also *intr.* with *through*, etc. ME. **2.** *colloq.* To run away; to move sharply. Orig. with *away*, *off* 1590.

The old part of the path which the line had cut across 1885.

V. To reduce by cutting; to trim, shear, to prune. Also *fig.* ME.

For cutting my haire, 64, Wood. *fig.* To c. rates 1888.

VI. **1.** To shape, fashion, form, or make by or as by cutting 1511. **2.** To hollow out, excavate 1634. **3.** To perform or execute, as in to c. a CAPEX, a DASH, a FIGURE, a JOKE, etc. (see these words) 1601.

1. Why should a man Sit like his Grandsire, cut in Alabaster *Merch V* i. 1. 34. He knows. when a Coat is well cut STRELL. His features were finely cut S. C. HALL. **2.** We do not see how the canals are to be cut 1887. *Phr.* *To c. one's way*, etc.: to advance by cutting through obstructions.

VII. Special senses. **1.** *Surg.* *a.* To castrate 1465. **b. To make an incision in the bladder for extraction of stone; also *absol.* 1566. **2.** Of horses: *intr.* To bruise the inside of the fetlock with the opposite foot; to interfere 1660. **3.** *Naut.* (*absol.*) To cut the cable 1707. **4.** *Card-playing*. To divide (a pack of cards) 1532. **5.** *Dancing*. (*intr.*) To spring and twiddle the feet one in front of the other alternately 1603. **6.** To execute a particular stroke in *Cricket*, *Lawn Tennis*, *Croquet*, etc. 1857. **7.** *colloq.* (*trans.*) To break off acquaintance with, affect not to know (a person); to give up (a thing) 1634. Also *intr.* **8.** *Irish Hist.* (*trans.*) To levy (a tax, etc.). Also *absol.* [Cf. F. *tailleur*.]—1612.**

Phrases. To c. a tooth, one's teeth: to have them appear through the gums; also *fig.* to become knowing; so to c. one's eye-teeth. To c. and carve: see CARVE *v.* To c. and run (Naut.). to c. the cable and make sail without waiting to weigh anchor, *colloq.* to hurry off. To c. short. *trans.* to curtail; to break off abruptly; to interrupt abruptly. *intr.* to be brief. To c. one's stick (*slang*): to be off. Also to c. one's lucky. To c. the coat according to the cloth see CLOTH. To c. to pieces. see II. 1 (quots.). To c. the comb of: see COMB. *Loc.* the grass under, or ground from under, a person's feet: see GRASS, GROUND. To c. the knot: see KNOT.

Comb. (with adverbs). **C. down.** *a.* *trans.* To c. and bring down or let fall. **b.** To lay low with the sword. **c.** To take the lead of in a race, etc. **d.** To retrench, curtail. **C. in.** *a.* To carve or engrave in intaglio. **b.** To penetrate sharply or abruptly. **c.** To strike in. **d.** *Card-playing*. To join in a game by taking the place of a player cutting out, *q. v.* **C. off.** *a.* *trans.* To c. so as to take off, to sever. **b.** To put a stop to; to break off. **c.** To bring to an untimely end. **d.** To intercept. **e.** To interrupt, stop (communication, passage, etc.) 1599. **f.** To shut out; to debar. **g.** To disinherit. **C. out.** *a.* *trans.* To c. so as to take out. **b.** To excuse, omit. **c.** To carry off (a ship) from a harbour, etc., by getting between her and the shore. **d. U.S., etc. To detach (an animal) from the herd. **e. To get in front of a rival****

so as to take the first place from him. **f.** To excavate, carve out. **g.** To shape by cutting (out of a piece); also *fig.* **h.** To plan; to prepare (*work* to be done). See also WORK *sō* Phrases. **1.** To form by nature (*for a purpose*) *j. intr.* To admit of being cut into shape. *k. intr.* (orig. *pass.*) *Card-playing*. To be excluded from a game by cutting an unfavourable card; cf. *c. in*. **C. under.** To c. out by underselling (*colloq.*) **C. up.** *a.* *trans.* To root up by cutting; also *fig.* **b.** To c. in pieces; also *fig.* **c.** To c. to pieces see II. 1 (quots.). **d.** To damage by or as by cutting; also *fig.* **e.** To wound deeply the feelings of (Usu. *in pass.*) *f. intr.* To admit of being cut up to turn out as to amount of fortune (*slang*). **g.** To c. up rough, etc.: (*intr.*) to become quarrelsome (*colloq.*). **h.** To behave (*badly*, etc.) in a race (*slang*).

Phrases *colloq.* **C. and come again.** The act or faculty of helping oneself as often as one likes, hence, abundance; also *fig.* Also *attrib.* **C. and cover.** *Engineering*. A method of constructing a tunnel by making a cutting in which the brickwork lining is built and then covered in.

Cut (kʌt), *pple.* *a.* ME. [f. CUT *v.*] **1.** Gashed or wounded with an edged instrument 1665; slashed, as clothes, etc. 1480. **2.** Affected by cutting 1588. **3.** Shaped or fashioned by cutting; having the surface shaped by grinding and polishing, as *a. glass* 1677. **4.** Divided into pieces by cutting ME. **5.** Detached by cutting, as *a. flowers* 1646. **6.** Reduced by or as by cutting; cut down 1646. **7.** Castrated 1624. **8.** *slang.* Drunk 1673.

Phr. *C. and dried* (also *a. and dry*). orig. of herbs in the herbalists' shops; hence *fig.* ready-made; also, ready shaped on a priori notions.

Cutaneous (kʌtɪˈneɪs), *a.* 1578. [f. mod. L. *cutaneus* (f. L. *cutis* skin) + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or affecting the skin, as *a. diseases*, *eruptions*, etc. Also *fig.* var. **†**Cutaneous.

Cut-away, *a.* (*sō*) 1841. [f. CUT *pa.* *pple*] Of a coat: Having the skirt cut back from the waist in a slope or curve. As *sb.* (*elipt.*) A cut-away coat.

Cutch (kʌtʃ). 1759. [ad. Malay *katchu*] = CATECHU.

Cutch (kʌtʃ), 1879. [ad. F. *caucher* := (ult.) L. *calcare*.] A pile of vellum leaves between which laminae of gold-leaf are placed to be beaten.

Cutch, var. of COUCH *sō*. 2 (*Triticum repens*)

†Cutchā (kʌtʃā), *a.* Anglo-Ind. Also *kutchā*. 1834 [a. Hindi *kachā* raw, crude, uncooked] Slight, makeshift (opp. to *pucca* solid). As *sb.* = Sun-dried brick.

Cutcher (in *Paper-making*) = COUCHER 2

†Cutcherry (kʌtʃəri), *cutchery* (kʌtʃəri) Anglo-Ind. 1610. [a. Hindi *kachhri*, *kacheri*, hall of audience, etc.] **1.** A court-house. Also a business office. **†**2. A brigade of infantry 1799

Cute (kiʊt), *a.* *colloq.* Also *†*cute. 1731. [Aphet. f. ACUTE *a.*] **1.** Acute, clever, sharp, shrewd. **2.** (U.S. *colloq.*, etc.) = CUNNING *a.* 6. 1868. Hence *Cuteness*.

Cut-grass. 1840. [f. CUT *v.*: lit. 'grass that cuts'.] A genus of grasses, *Leersia*, esp. *L. oryzoides*.

Cuticle (kiʊ tɪk'l). 1615. [ad. L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*] **1.** The EPIDERMIS or scarf-skin of the body; also *transf.* of other superficial integuments. **2.** *Bot.* Formerly, the primary integumentary tissue, now, a superficial film formed of the outer layers of the epidermal cells 1671. **†**3. A film or thin coating—1704 var. [Cuti'cula [L.]. Hence Cuti'cular *a.* of pertaining to, or resembling a c. Cuti'culari'zation, the action or process of forming into c

Cuti'cularize *v.* *trans.*, to form into c

Cutify (kiʊ tɪfɪ), *v.* 1890. [f. L. *cutis* skin, see -FY.] *intr.* To form skin. Hence Cuti'fication, formation of cutis

Cutikin (kʌtɪkɪn). Sc. 1816 [f. *cuti*, *cuti* ankle] A gaiter, a spatterdash.

Cutin (kiʊ tɪn). 1863. [f. CUTIS + -IN] *Bot.* The cellulose body forming the cuticle of plants, CUTOSE Hence *Cutinize v.* = cuticularize. *Cutinization*.

†Cutis (kiʊ tɪs). 1603 [L.] **1.** *Anat.* The true skin or derma of the body **2. *Bot.* The peridium of certain fungi. Hence Cuti'tis *Path.* inflammation of the skin**

Cutlass (kʌt'lās). 1594. [a. F. *coutelas*, augm. of *coutel* (*coutel*) knife. See also CURTELACE, CURTAL-AX.] A short sword with a

fla wde s gh u ed hade now p ha
with h ch sa ars are a med
C u b o c fish a spe e of fish the S. ery bear-
ta o med f. om its shape.

Cutler (kɒˈlɪər), ME. [a. F. *coutelier* :-L. type *cultellarius*, f. *cultellus*, OF. *coutel* knife.] One who makes, deals in, or repairs knives, etc.

Cutlery (kɒˈlɪəri), 1449. [a. OF. *coutellerie*, f. *coutelier*; see prec.] a. The art or trade of the cutler. b. *collect* Articles made or sold by cutlers, as knives, scissors, etc.

Cutlet (kɒˈtlet), 1706. [a. F. *châlette* (formerly *castellote*) double dim. of *coste*, *côte* rib. In Eng., perh. assoc. w. *cut*.] A small piece of meat, usually mutton cut off the ribs, or veal, used for broiling, frying, etc.

Cutling (kɒˈtlɪŋ), *vbl. sb. dial.* 1645. [f. as if from a verb *to cutle*.] The making of cutlery. Also *attrib.*

That the men of Toledo were excellent at. *MILN.*

Cut-off (kɒˈtɒf, *attrib.* kɒˈtɒf), *sb.* 1741. [CUT v.] 1. An act of cutting off or portion cut off. 2. A new and shorter passage cut by a river through a bend. *Western U.S.* 1830. 3. A stopping of a continuance or flow 1831. b. *spec.* (*Steam-engine*.) An arrangement by which the admission of steam to the cylinder is cut off when the piston has travelled part of the stroke, so that the steam during the remainder of the stroke works expansively; a contrivance for effecting this. Also *attrib.* 1840. c. Any contrivance for stopping the flow of a liquid, cutting off a connexion, and the like 1874.

Cutose (kɒˈtəʊs), 1881. [f. CUTIS + -OSE.] *Chem.* One of the cellulose bodies, the hyaline substance which forms the cuticle of plants. Also called *cutin*.

Cut-out (kɒˈtɒt, *attrib.* kɒˈtɒt), *sb.* 1874. [CUT v.] *Electr. Engin.* A device for automatically cutting lamps, motors, etc. out of circuit when the current attains a point at which it is undesirable to work. b. In motor-vehicles, an appliance that gives a free opening to the exhaust gases 1905.

Cutpurse, cut-purse (kɒˈtpɜːs), ME [CUT v. III.] One who steals a purse by cutting it from the girdle, from which formerly it was suspended, hence, a pickpocket, thief; also *fig.*

How often hast thou seen the C. hanged with the purse about his neck? *GOSSAGE.*

Cuttanee, 1622. [Urdu *kāṭhānī*, f. Arab. *kāṭhān* flax.] Fine linen from the East Indies.

Cutter (kɒˈtɜː), *sb.* ME. [f. CUT v. + -ER.] 1. One who cuts; one who shapes things by cutting; as *fustian-cutter*, *stone-cutter*, 1483. 2. *spec.* †A hair-cutter -1624; a carver, sculptor, engraver 1572; †a tailor; the person in a tailoring establishment who takes the measures and cuts out the cloth 1599; one who castrates animals 1562. †3. One over-ready to resort to weapons; a bully; also, a cutthroat -1826. 4. That which cuts; an implement or tool for cutting; the cutting part of a machine, etc. 1631; †a incisor tooth -1691. 5. *Missing*. A crack intersecting the lines of stratification; the cleavage of slate (*usu. in pl.*); a crack in a crystal (*dial.*) 1756. 6. A superior quality of brick, which can be cut and rubbed 1842.

Comb. c-bar, (a) a bar in which cutting-tools are so fastened as to serve for circular cutting, (b) the bar in a mowing or reaping machine that bears the knives; grinder, an instrument for sharpening the cutters of reaping machines, etc.; -head, the revolving head of a tool with cutters; -wheel, one serving for cutting.

Cutter (kɒˈtɜː), *sb.* 1745. [app. a *spec.* use of prec.] *Naut.* 1. A boat, belonging to a ship of war, shorter and in proportion broader than the barge or pinnace, fitted for rowing or sailing, and used for carrying light stores, passengers, etc. 2. A small, single-masted vessel, clicker- or carvel-built, furnished with a straight running bowsprit, and rigged much like a sloop, as a *revenue c.* 1762. 3. *Transf.* A small sleigh or sledge for one or two persons, *Canada* and *U.S.* 1836.

Comb. c-brig, 'a vessel with square sails, a fore-and-aft main-sail, and a jigger-mast with a smaller one' (Smyth)

Cutthroat, cut-throat (kɒˈtɒtθrəʊt), 1535. [See CUT v.] 1. One who cuts throats; a ruffian who murders or does deeds of violence.

Also *cf.* *fa d f* †a *da klan e n* 825
3. The *Yus an* grape o. Texas, having an acid taste. 4. A West African bird, *Amodina fasciata*, the male of which has a red mark round the throat 1872. 5. *attrib.* Murderous, ruffianly 1567. b. Three-handed, as *c. bridge*, *eachre*.

1. I am a soldier, sir, and not a cut-throat Frouba.

Cutting (kɒˈtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* ME. [-ING.] 1. The action of CUT v., in various senses. †2. An intersection; also a section -1726. 3. *concr.* A piece cut off; *esp.* a shred made in trimming an object for use ME. 4. *spec.* A small shoot bearing leaf-buds cut off a plant, and used for propagation 1664; a piece cut out of a newspaper, etc. 1856. 5. *Irish Hist.* Tail-
1596. 6. A carving, etc. 1787. 7. *Missing*. 'A poor quality of ore mixed with that which is better' (Knight) 1874. 8. An excavation through ground that rises above the level of a canal, railway, or road which has to cross it 1836.

Comb. c-box, (1a) †a chaff- or straw-cutter; (b) a receptacle for the diamond dust in diamond-cutting, -shoe, a special shoe for horses which cut or interfere (see CUT v. VII. 2).

Cutting, *ppl* a. ME. [-ING.] 1. That cuts, in various senses, as a *c. blade*, *wind*, *employer*, etc. 2. That acutely wounds the feelings 1583. †3. That is a 'cutter' or swaggering blade -1592.

2. He can say the most c. things in the quietest of tones C. BROWNE. Hence *Cuttingly adv.*

Cuttle (kɒˈtɪl), *sb.* [OE. *cutele*; of unkn. deriv.] A cephalopod of the genus *Sepia* or family *Sepiidae*, esp. the common cuttlefish, *Sepia officinalis*, also called *ink-fish* from its power of ejecting a black fluid from a bag or sac, so as to darken the water and conceal itself. Thence extended to other decapod, and oocas to octopod, cephalopods. Now usually called *Cuttle-fish*. Also *attrib.*

†**Cuttle**, *sb.* 1546. [app. a. OF. *cutel* (mod. *cutelle*).] A knife. Also *fig.* -1661. b. *transf.* a *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 139.

†**Cuttle**, *v. rare.* [? Echoic.] To whisper; to talk privately and confidentially. H. WALPOLE.

Cuttle-bone, 1547. The internal calcareous shell of the cuttle-fish, used for pounce, as a polishing material, etc.

Cuttle-fish; see CUTTLE *sb.*

Cuttoc (kɒˈtɒ), *Obs. exc. U.S.* 1678. [ad. F. *couteau*.] = COUTEAU.

Cut-too, 1794. *Carriage-building*. One of the projections covering the top of the wheels which shelter the axle-tree arms from the dirt.

Cutty (kɒˈtɪ), *Sc. and n. dial.* 17... [f. CUT v.]

A. *adj.* Cut short, curtailed, as *c. knife*, *pipe*, *sark*, etc.

B. *sb.* 1. Short for *c. spoon* (*Sc.*) 17... 2. Short for *c. pipe* 1776. 3. A term for a testy or naughty girl or woman; often playful 1816. 4. A local name for: a. The wren. b. The Black Guillemot. c. The hare. 1776

Cutty-stool. *Sc.* 1774. [CUTTY a.] 1. A low stool 1820. 2. Formerly, in Scotland, a seat in a church, where offenders against chastity had to sit, and receive a public rebuke from the minister. Also *fig.*

Cutwal, -wanil; see KOTWAL.

Cutwater, cut-water (kɒˈtɒwɔː), 1644.

1. The knee of the head of a ship, etc., which divides the water before it reaches the bow; also, the forward edge of the prow. 2. The wedge-shaped end of the pier of a bridge, which serves to divide the current, break up ice, etc. 1776. 3. An American sea-fowl, the Skimmer, *Rhyacionia nigra* 1732.

Cut-work, cut-work, 1470. 1. *gen* Work produced by cutting or carving 1662. 2. Embroidery with cut-out edges, also a kind of openwork embroidery or lace, formerly worn b. Appliqué work 1470. †3. Flower-beds cut into patterns -1727.

Cutworm, 1808. A caterpillar which cuts off by the surface of the ground the young plants of cabbage, maize, melons, etc.; *esp.* in U.S. the larvæ of species of *Agrotis*, a genus of moths.

†**Cuve**. ME. [F. -L. *cupa*.] A cask, vat -1673.

†**Curve** (kuvert) 1678. [F., dim. of *cuve*

sepe] = *Curve*. = CUNETTE. 2. An ornamental shallow dish for holding water, etc. 1706. 3. *Glass-making*. A large clay basin or crucible used in making plate-glass 1832.

Cwt., abbrev. of HUNDREDWEIGHT. [f. c = L. *centum* + *wt.* = *weight*.]

-cy, suffix of sbs., originating in L. -*cia*, -*tia*, Gr. -*cia*, -*usia*, -*tia*, -*tea*. Occurring chiefly in the combined forms -ACY, -ANCY, -ENCY -CRACY, -MANCY, q. v.

Cya-, shortened f. CYANO-, in names of chemical compounds, as *Cya melide*, a white crystalline substance polymeric with cyanic acid; etc.

Cyamid. *Zool.* A crustacean of the family *Cyamidae*; a whale-louse.

Cyanoid (saɪˈanoɪd), a. *rare*. 1882. [f. Gr. *κύανος*.] Resembling a small bean.

Cyan-. 1. Comb. f. Gr. *κύανος* and *κύανος* 'dark-blue' bef. a vowel. 2. *Chem.* = CYANO-, used as comb. f. CYANOGEN bef. a vowel, as in *Cyanamide*, the amide of cyanogen, CN₂H₂, a white crystalline body. *Cyanhydric a.* = hydrocyanic. *Cyanurate*, a salt of Cyanuric [URIC], or Cyanuric acid, an acid polymeric with cyanic acid, obtained by heating dry urea in a flask.

Cyanate (saɪˈænt), 1845. [f. CYAN- + -ATE.] *Chem.* A salt of cyanic acid.

Cyan-blue, 1879. [f. Gr. *κύανος* or *κύανος*.] A greenish-blue colour, lying between green and blue in the spectrum.

†**Cyanea** (saɪˈæniə), 1883. [fem. of L. *cyaneus*, Gr. *κύανος* dark blue.] A genus of jelly-fishes. Hence *Cyaneid*, one of these.

Cyaneous (saɪˈæniəs), a. *rare*, 1688. [f. L. *cyaneus* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Deep blue, azure. var. *Cyanean* (*rare*).

Cyanhydric; see CYAN- 2.

Cyanic (saɪˈænik), a. 1832. [f. CYAN- + -IC.] 1. *Chem.* Of or containing cyanogen. 2. Blue, azure; *spec. in Bot.*, one of the two series into which Candolle divided the colours of flowers (the other being *xanthic* = yellow) 1849.

1. *C. acid*, a colourless, pungent, volatile, unstable liquid (CNHO).

Cyanide (saɪˈænɪd), 1826 [f. CYAN- + -IDE.] *Chem.* A simple compound of cyanogen with a metal or organic radical, as *potassium c.* (KCy).

Cyanin (saɪˈænin), 1863. [f. CYAN- + -IN.] The blue colouring matter of some flowers, as the violet, etc.

Cyanine (saɪˈæniːn), 1872. [f. as prec. + -INE.] *Chem.* A blue dye-stuff prepared from chinoline with amyl iodide, used in calico-printing.

Cyanite (saɪˈænaɪt), 1794. [f. as prec. + -ITE.] *Min.* 1. A native silicate of aluminium, usually blue. 2. A fire-proof pruning for paint etc. 1834.

Cyano- (bef. a vowel or *h* usually *cyan-*). 1. Used as comb. f. Gr. *κύανος* a dark-blue mineral, *κύανος* adj. dark-blue, in scientific terms, as:

Cyano-chroite *Min.* [Gr. *χρῶμα*], a blue hydrous sulphate of copper and potassium. **Cyano-pathy** *Path.* [Gr. *πάθος*, f. *πάθος*.] = CYANOSIS.

Cyano-trichite *Min.* [Gr. *τρίχης*], a blue fibrous sulphate of copper and aluminium.

2. *Chem.* (= CYAN- 2). Of or containing cyanogen; in the names of cyanogen compounds.

Cyanogen (saɪˈænoʊdʒen), 1826. [ad. F. *cyanogène*, f. Gr. *κύανος* a dark-blue mineral + -GEN, named from its entering into the composition of Prussian blue.] *Chem.* A compound radical consisting of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon (symbol CN or Cy). In the form of *di-cyanogen* (C₂N₂), it is a colourless gas, highly poisonous, with an odour like that of prussic acid. It exists in many compounds, the cyanides, cyanates, cyanuric, etc.

Cyanometer (saɪˈænɒmɪtər), 1829. [f. CYAN- + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the blue of the sky. Hence **Cyanometric a.** **Cyanometry**.

Cyanose (saɪˈænɒs), 1834. [Cl. F. *cyanose*] *Path.* = CYANOSIS. Hence **Cyanosed ppl. a.** afflicted with cyanosis

Cyanosis *εἰς αὐτὸν* 1834 [a Gr. *αὐτὸν* da k o colour] *Παλ. Lvdness o* h e s k n o g o h e c c u o n o m p e e y o y g e n a e d b o o d, b l u e, a u d i u e. Hence *Cyanotic* *α. pertaining to, or affected with, c.*

Cyanotype (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*). 1842. [f. *CYANO-* + *TYPE*] A photographic process in which paper sensitized by a cyanide is employed a print obtained by this process. Also *αἰθρία*

Cyanurate, -uric, etc.; see *CYAN-* 2.

Cyanuret (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*). 1827. [-*URET*.] *Chem.* = *CYANIDE*.

Cyanurin (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ-ῖν*). 1845. [f. *CYAN-* + *URINE*.] *Path.* A blue deposit occurs found in urine.

Cyath 1544. [ad. L. *cyathus*.] = *CYATHUS* 1-1631.

Cyathiform (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ-ῖν*), *a.* 1776. [f. *CYATHUS* + (-*IFORM*).] *Bot., etc.* Shaped like a cup a little widened at the top.

Cyatholith (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*). 1875. [f. *CYATHUS* + *LITH*.] *Biol.* A kind of coccolith resembling two cups placed base to base.

Cyathophylloid (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ-ῖν*). 1862. [f. mod. L. *Cyathophyllum* (f. Gr. *κύθος* + *φύλλον*) + *-OID*.] *adj.* Akin to the fossil cup-corals of the genus *Cyathophyllum*. *sh.* A coral of this family 1872.

Cyathozoid (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ-ῖν*). 1877. [f. Gr. *κύθος* *CYATHUS* + *ΖΟΟΙΔ*.] *Zool.* An abortive first stage of the embryo of certain compound ascidians, which becomes by germination the foundation of a colony.

Cyathus (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*). Pl. *cyathi* (-*οι*). ME. [a L. a Gr. *κύθος* wine-cup, measure] 1. *Gr. and Rom. Antig.* A cup or ladle used for drawing wine out of the CRATER or mixing-bowl; also a measure = about $\frac{1}{12}$ of a pint. 2. *Bot.* The cup-like body which contains the reproductive bodies of *Marchantia* 1866

Cycad (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*). 1845. [ad. mod. L. generic name *Cycas*, -*adis*, a supposed Gr. *κύκας*, scribal error for *κύκας* acc. pl. of *κύκω*, the Egyptian doum-palm.] *Bot.* A plant of the genus *Cycas* which gives its name to the *Cycadaceae*, a natural order of Gymnosperms, related to the Conifers. Hence *Cycadaceous* *a.* of or belonging to the N.O. *Cycadaceae* or *Cycads*, var. *Cycadaceous*. *Cycadiform* *a.* resembling the cycads in form. *Cycadite*, a fossil *c.*

Cyclamen (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*). 1550. [mod. and mod. L. *L. cyclaminos* or -*on*, Gr. *κυκλάμινος*, ? f. *κύκλος*] A genus of *Pi. imulaceae*, cultivated for their handsome early-blooming flowers; the fleshy root-stocks are sought after by swine, whence the name *SOWBREAD*. Also, a plant of this genus.

Cyclamin (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*). 1842. [f. prec.] *Chem.* A poisonous principle extracted from the tubers of *Cyclamen*; it is a non-azotized glucoside.

Cyclarthrosis (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ-ῖν*). [mod. L., f. Gr. *κύκλος* + *ἄρθρωσις*.] *Anat.* A circular or rotatory articulation, as that of the radius with the ulna. So *Cyclarthrodial* *a.* of, or of the nature of, a *c.*

Cyclas (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*). *Hist.* [L., a Gr. *κύκλος*.] A tightly-fitting tunic anciently worn by women, and occas. by men, esp. the tunic or surcoat made shorter in front than behind, worn by knights over their armour in the 14th century. Also confused with *CICLATON*, q. v.

Cycle (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*), *sb.* ME. [a. F., or ad. L. *cyclos*, a. Gr. *κύκλος*.] 1. *Astron.* A circle or orbit in the heavens 1631. 2. A recurrent period of a definite number of years ME.; a period in which a certain round of events or phenomena is completed, recurring in the same order in equal succeeding periods 1662; a long indefinite period; an age 1842. 3. A recurrent round or course (of successive events, phenomena, etc.) 1664. 4. *gen.* A round, course, or period through which anything runs to its completion 1821. 5. A complete set; a round 1662. 6. *spec.* A series of poems or prose romances collected round a central event or epoch of mythic history and forming a continuous narrative: as *the Arthurian c.*, (*Mss.*) *c. of songs* 1835. 7. *Bot.* A complete turn of the spire in leaf-arrangement

857 8 *Mod.* A course of *emades* on n ed during a f ed s es o d ys 1882. 9. *Zool.* In cora s, a set of septa of like age 1877 10. *Geom.* A closed path in a cyclic region 1881. b. *Thermodynamics.* A series of operations at the end of which the working substance is brought back to its original state 1929. c. *Electr.* A full period of an alternating current. 11. Short for *cycle, tricycle*, or the like 1881. Also *αἰθρία*. 12. *C. of Induction* see *INDUCTION*. *Metonic* or *lunar c.* a c. of 19 years, established by the Greek astronomer Meton, and used for determining Easter 1842. 13. A period of 28 years, at the end of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month. The c. within which deaths and plagues make their revolution *Perse.* A c. of Cathay 1835. 14. *Domains* which have run their c. 1869. Hence *Cycled* *pt. a.* consisting of cycles, as *cycled times*. *Cycle* (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*), *sb.* 1842. [f. prec. sb. Cf. Gr. *κύκλος*.] 1. *intr.* To move in cycles; to pass through cycles. 2. To ride a cycle, to travel by cycle 1883. Hence *Cycler* = *CYCLIST* 1. *Cycling* *sb. sb.*

Cyclian, *a. rare*. 1699 [a. Gr. *κύκλιος* + *AN*.] = *CYCLIC* 2, 3.

Cyclic (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*), *a.* 1794. [ad. L. *cyclicus*, a. Gr. *κύκλιος*, f. *κύκλος* *CYCLE*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cycle; moving in cycles. 2. Of or belonging to a cycle of mythic and heroic story; see *CYCLE* sb. 6. 1822 Also *transf.* 3. *Bot.* Of a flower: Having its parts arranged in whorls 1875. 4. *Math.* Of or pertaining to a circle or cycle 1852. 5. *Gr. Prosody.* Of a dactyl or anapest: Occupying in scansion three instead of four times 1844 1. Twenty c. years, of ten months each *Arctol.* 2. *C. poet.* one of the *metres* of the Epic cycle. 3. *C. region* (*Math.*): a region within which a closed line can be drawn in such a manner that it cannot shrink indefinitely without passing out of the region. 4. *Phr. C. choros* [Gr. *κύκλιος χορός*] in *Gr. Antig.*: the dithyrambic chorus, which was danced in a ring round the altar of Dionysus.

Cyclical (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*), *a.* 1817. [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] 1. Of a line: Returning into itself so as to form a closed curve (*rare*). 2. = *CYCLIC* 1, 2, 3 (also *transf.* in *Zool.*). 3. *Phr. C. number*: a number in which the sum of the divisors equals the whole.

Cyclide (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*, *sb.* 1874. [a. F., f. *CYCLIC*.] *Geom.* The envelope of a sphere whose centre moves on a fixed quadric, and which cuts a fixed sphere orthogonally (Salmon).

Cyclist (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*). 1882. [f. *CYCLE* sb. + *-IST*.] 1. One who rides a cycle. 2. One who reckons by a cycle or cycles; one who recognizes cycles in the course of phenomena.

Cyclitis (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*). 1861. [f. Gr. *κύκλος* + *-ITIS*.] *Path.* Inflammation of the ciliary body.

Cyclo- (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*), *corab.* f. Gr. *κύκλος* circle (see *CYCLIC*), as in:

Cyclobranchiate *a.* [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], having gills circularly arranged: applied to a sub-order of gill-breathing molluscs (*Cyclobranchia*); also said of the gills. *Cyclocephalus* [Gr. *κεφαλή*], a monster having two contiguous eyes, or a double eye in the median line. *Cycloclinal* *a.* *Geol.* = *QUAQUAVERSAL*. *Cyclocœlic* *a.* [Gr. *κοιλία*], having the intestines coiled: said of birds. *Cyclogen* [Gr. *γεννῆσις*], *Bot.* = *EXOGEN*; so *Cyclogenous* *a.* *Cyclograph* [Gr. *γραφῆς*], an instrument for tracing circular arcs. *Cyclographer*, a writer of a cycle (of legends, etc.). *Cyclolith* [Gr. *λίθος*], a name for a prehistoric stone circle. *Cyclopaucous*, *use a.* *Zool.*, having the nervous axis circularly arranged, as in the *Radiata*. *Cyclopteron* *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν*], round-winged, round-finned. *Cycloscope* [Gr. *-σκόπος*], (a) an apparatus for measuring velocity of revolution; (b) an instrument for setting out railway curves. *Cyclosporous* *a.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*] *Bot.*, having the embryo coiled about the central albumen. *Cyclostoma*, *-stomatous*, *-stomatus* *a.* [Gr. *στόμα*], having a round sucking mouth, or a circular aperture of the shell; also belonging to a certain division of the *Polypoda* (*Cyclostomata*). *Cyclostome* *a.* = *Cyclostomus*; *sh.* a cyclostomous fish, as the lamprey; a cyclostomous gastropod. *Cyclostytem*, the circular arrangement of the pores in some *Hydrocorallina* (Millepores, etc.).

Cyclode (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*), *sb.* [f. Gr. *κύκλος* + *-DES*.] *Math.* The INVOLUTE of any order to a circle. SYLVESTER.

Cycloid (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*, *sb.* 1661. [See next.] 1. *Math.* The curve traced in space by a point in the circumference (or on a radius) of a circle as the circle rolls along a straight line. 2. *Zool.* A cycloid fish, see next 1847.

1. The common *c.* is that traced by a point in the circumference of the circle, and has cusps where this point meets the straight line; that traced by a point within the circle is a *prolate c.* (with inflexions); by a point without the circle a *cardate c.* (with loops).

Cycloid, *a.* 1847. [ad. Gr. *κύκλωειδής*; see *CYCLIC*.] *Zool.* a. Said of the scales of certain fishes: Of a somewhat circular form, with concentric striations. b. Belonging to the *Cycloides*, or order of fishes with cycloid scales.

Cycloidal (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*, *sb.* 1704. [f. as prec.] 1. *Geom.* Of, pertaining to, or of the form of a cycloid. 2. *Zool.* = *CYCLOID* *a.* 2.

Cycloidæan. Also *-ian*. 1837. [f. mod. L. *cycloideus*; see *CYCLOID* *a.* and *-AN*.] *adj.* Belonging to the cycloid fishes. *sb.* A cycloid fish.

Cyclometer (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*). 1815. [f. Gr. *κύκλος* + *μετρον*.] 1. An instrument for measuring circular arcs. 2. An apparatus attached to a wheel, esp. of a cycle, for registering its revolutions. So *Cyclometry*, measurement of circles.

Cyclone (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*). 1848. [f. Gr. *κύκλος* or *κύκλων*.] *gen.* A term for all atmospheric disturbances in which the wind has a circular or whirling course. b. *spec.* A hurricane of limited diameter and destructive violence 1856. c. *Meteorol.* A system of winds rotating around a centre of minimum barometric pressure, the centre and whole system having itself also a motion of translation, which is sometimes arrested, when the cyclone becomes for a time stationary. (Cf. *ANTICYCLONE*.) Also *transf.* Hence *Cyclonic* *a.* of or pertaining to a *c.* So *Cyclonic*, *-al* *a.* cyclonic, of the nature of a *c.* *Cyclonically* *adv.*

Cyclop; see *CYCLOPS*. **Cyclopædia, -pædia** (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*). 1636. [Abbrev. of *ENCYCLOPÆDIA*, q. v.] 1. = *ENCYCLOPÆDIA* 1-1676. 2. = *ENCYCLOPÆDIA* 2, 3. 1728. Hence *Cyclopædic*, *pædic* *a.* pertaining to or of the nature of a *c.* *Cyclopædically* *adv.* in a cyclopædic manner.

Cyclopean, -ian (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*, *σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*), *a.* 1641. [f. L. *Cyclopeus*, f. (ult.) Gr. *κύκλωψ* a Cyclops.] 1. Belonging to or resembling the Cyclopes; monstrous, huge; single, or large and round, like the one eye of a Cyclops. 2. Applied to an ancient style of masonry in which the stones are immense and irregular in shape; fabled to be the work of a gigantic Thracian race called Cyclopes. Also *transf.* 1835.

Cyclopia (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*). 1839. [f. Gr. *κύκλωψ*; see below.] *Zool.*, etc. The fusion of two eyes into one place in the middle of the forehead, as in a Cyclops.

Cyclopic, -al (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*, *-al*), *a.* 1633. [ad. Gr. *κύκλωπιος*.] Belonging to or resembling a Cyclops; monstrous; Cyclopean.

Cyclopic, a. 1879. [f. botanical name *Cyclopia*.] *Chem.* In *c. acid*: an acid obtained from *Cyclopia Vogelii*, a plant used in Africa for the preparation of tea.

Cyclopoid (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*, *sb.* 1850. [f. mod. L. *Cyclops* (in *Zool.*) + *-OID*.] *adj.* Belonging to, or resembling the family *Cyclopidae* of Copepods, of which the genus *Cyclops* is the type, *sb.* One of the *Cyclopidae*.

Cyclops (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*). Also *Cyclop*. Pl. *Cyclopes* (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*); also *Cyclops*, *Cyclopeses*. 1513. [a. L., a. Gr. *κύκλωψ* lit. 'round-eyed', f. *κύκλος* + *ὤψ*. In F. *Cyclope*, whence Eng. *Cyclop*.] 1. *Gr. Mythol.* One of a race of one-eyed giants who forged thunderbolts for Zeus. 2. *Zool.* A genus of small fresh-water copepods, having an eye (really double) situated in the middle of the front of the head 1849. Also *αἰθρία*. 1. Such an obdurate *C.*, to have but one eye for this text *Mit.* The *Cyclop* from his den replies *Pore*.

Cyclorama (*σαῖν-ἄλσιπ*). 1840. [mod. f. Gr. *κύκλος* + *ἔραμα*.] A picture of a landscape, etc., arranged on the inside of a cylindrical

fla de s gh y urved blade now p ha
th wh ch sa o sare a med
C mb c fish, a pe e of fish he S- ery hair-
ta so amed from its shape.

Cutler (kɜːlɪ) ME. [a. F. *coutelier* :- L. type *cutellarius*, f. *cutellus*, OF. *cutel knife*] One who makes, deals in, or repairs knives, etc.

Cutlery (kɜːlɪ) 1449. [a. OF. *coutellerie*, f. *coutelier*; see prec.] a. The art or trade of the cutler. b. *collect* Articles made or sold by cutlers, as knives, scissors, etc.

Cutlet (kɜːlɪt). 1706 [a. F. *colette* (formerly *colette*) double dim. of *coie*, *coie* rib. In Eng., perit. assoc. w. cut.] A small piece of meat, usually mutton cut off the ribs, or veal, used for broiling, frying, etc.

Cutting (kɜːtɪŋ) 1706. [a. F. *couper*, 1645. [f. as if from a verb to *cutte*.] The making of cutlery. Also *cutt*.

That the men of Toledo were excellent at c. MUR.

Cut-off (kɜːtɒf, attrib. kɜːtɒf), sb. 1741. [CUT v.] 1. An act of cutting off or portion cut off. 2. A new and shorter passage cut by a river through a bend. *Western U.S.* 1830. 3. A stopping of a continuance or flow 1831. b. spec. (*Steam-engine*). An arrangement by which the admission of steam to the cylinder is cut off when the piston has travelled part of the stroke, so that the steam during the remainder of the stroke works expansively; a contrivance for effecting this. Also attrib. 1849. c. Any contrivance for stopping the flow of a liquid, cutting off a connexion, and the like 1874.

Cutose (kɜːtəʊs). 1881. [F. *CUTIS* + -OSE] Chem. One of the cellulose bodies, the hyaline substance which forms the cuticle of plants. Also called *cutin*.

Cut-out (kɜːt-aʊt, kɜːt-aʊt), sb. 1874 [CUT v.] *Electric Engine*. A device for automatically cutting lamps, motors, etc. out of circuit when the current attains a point at which it is undesirable to work. b. In motor-vehicles, an appliance that gives a free opening to the exhaust gases 1905.

Cutpurse, cut-purse (kɜːtpɜːs). ME [CUT v. III.] One who steals a purse by cutting it from the girdle, from which formerly it was suspended; hence, a pickpocket, thief, also fig. How often hast thou seen the C. hanged with the purse about his necke *Goldings*.

Cut-tanees. 1622. [Urdu *kutānī*, f. Arab. *kutān* flax.] Fine linen from the East Indies.

Cutter (kɜːtɪ), sb. 1 ME. [f. CUT v. + -ER.] 1. One who cuts, one who shapes things by cutting, as *fasten*, *stone*, *wood*, c. 1483. 2. spec. 1. A hair-cutter -1622; a carver, sculptor, engraver 1772; 1. a tailor; the person in a tailoring establishment who takes the measures and cuts out the cloth 1599, one who castrates animals 1562. 13. One over-ready to resort to weapons, a bully; also, a cutthroat -1825. 4. That which cuts, an implement or tool for cutting; the cutting part of a machine, etc. 1631; tan incisor tooth -1691. 5. *Mining*. A crack intersecting the lines of stratification, the cleavage of slate (usu. in pl.); a crack in a crystal (*dial.*) 1736. 6. A superior quality of brick, which can be cut and rubbed 1842.

Cut-bar. c. bar, (a) a bar in which cutting-tools are so fastened as to serve for circular cutting; (b) the bar in a mowing or reaping machine that bears the knives. -grinder, an instrument for sharpening the cutters of reaping machines, etc. 1. head, the revolving head of a tool with cutters; -wheel, one serving for cutting.

Cutter (kɜːtɪ), sb. 2 1745. [app. a spec. use of prec.] *Naval* 1. A boat, belonging to a ship of war, shorter and in proportion broader than the barge or pinnace, fitted for rowing or sailing, and used for carrying light stores, passengers, etc. 2. A small, single-masted vessel, running bow-sprit, and rigged much like a sloop, as a *revenue* c. 1762. 3. *transf.* A small sloop or sledge for one or two persons. *Canada* and *U.S.* 1836.

Cut-brig. 'a vessel with square sails, a fore-and-aft main-sail, and a jigger-mast with a smaller one' (Smeyth).

Cutthroat, cut-throat (kɜːtθrəʊt). 1535 [See CUT v.] 1. One who cuts throats, a ruffian who murders or does deeds of violence, as (man). a (pass). cu (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). a (ever). ai (I, eye). p (Fr. eau de vie). i (sat). 2 (Psyche). q (what). p (go)

Cutworm. 1808. A caterpillar which cuts off by the surface of the ground the young plants of cabbage, maize, melons, etc.; esp. in U.S. the larvae of species of *Agrotis*, a genus of moths.

Cave. ME. [F. :- L. *cava*.] A cask, vat -1673.

Curvette (kɜːvɪt). 1678. [F., dim. of *cure* as (man). a (pass). cu (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). a (ever). ai (I, eye). p (Fr. eau de vie). i (sat). 2 (Psyche). q (what). p (go)]

Cutwater, cut-water (kɜːt-wɔːtɪ). 1644. 1. The knee of the head of a ship, etc., which divides the water before it reaches the bow; also, the forward edge of the prow. 2. The wedge-shaped end of the pier of a bridge, which serves to divide the current, break up ice, etc. 1776. 3. An American sea-fowl, the Skimmer, *Rhycolopus nigra* 1732.

Cut-work, cut-work. 1470. 1. *gen.* Work produced by cutting or carving 1662. 2. Embroidery with cut-out edges, also a kind of openwork embroidery or lace, formerly worn. b. Appliqué work. 1470. 13. Flower-beds cut into patterns -1727.

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3 The us and gape of Texas, having an acid taste. 4. A West African bird, *Amadina fasciata*, the male of which has a red mark round the throat 1872. 5. *attrib.* Murderous, ruffianly 1. I am a soldier, sir, and not a cut-throat *Fraser*.

Cutting (kɜːtɪŋ), sb. 2. ME. [-ING.] 1. The action of CUT v., in various senses. 2. An intersection, also a section -1726. 3. A piece cut off; esp. a shred made in trimming an object for use ME. 4. spec. A small shoot bearing leaf-buds cut off a plant, and used for propagation 1664; a piece cut out of a newspaper, etc. 1850. 5. *Frish Hist.* Tailage 1596. 6. A carving, etc. 1787. 7. *Mining* is better (Knight) 1874. 8. An excavation through ground that rises above the level of a canal, railway, or road which has to cross it 1836. 9. a box, (1a) a chaff- or straw-cutter; (b) a receptacle for the diamond dust in diamond-cutting, -shoe, a special shoe for horses which cut or interfere (see CUT v. VII 2).

Cutting, ppl. a. ME. [-ING.] 1. That cuts, in various senses, as a c. blade, wind, lugs 1583. 13. That is a 'cutter' or swaggering blade -1592. 2. He can say the most a. things in the quietest of tones C. BAOTRE. Hence *Cuttingly* adv.

Cuttle (kɜːtl), sb. 1 [OE. *cuttle*; of unkn deriv.] A cephalopod of the genus *Sepia* or family *Sepiidae*, esp. the common cuttlefish, *Sepia officinalis*, also called *ink-fish* from its power of ejecting a black fluid from a bag or sac, so as to darken the water and conceal itself. Thence extended to other cephalopods, and called *Cuttle-fish*. Also attrib.

Cuttle, sb. 2 1546. [app. a. OF. *cutel* (mod. *couleau*).] A knife. Also fig. -1661. b. *transf.* 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 139.

Cuttle, v. *trans.* [? Echoic.] To whisper; to talk privately and confidentially. H. WALPOLE.

Cuttle-bone. 1547. The internal calcareous shell of the cuttle-fish; used for pounce, as a polishing material, etc.

Cuttle-fish; see CUTTLE sb. 1

Cuttee (kɜːtɪ). Olds. exc. U.S. 1678. [ad. F. *couleau*.] = COULEAU.

Cuttoo. 1794. *Carriage-building*. One of the projections covering the top of the wheels which shelter the axle-tree arms from the dirt.

Cutty (kɜːtɪ). Sc. and n. dial. 17... [f. CUT v.] a. adj. Cut short, curtailed, as c. knife, pipe, sarie, etc. b. sb. 1. Short for a. spoon (Sc.) 17... 2. Short for a. pipe 1776. 3. A term for a testy or naughty girl or woman; often playful 1816. 4. A local name for: a. The wren. b. The Black Guillemot. c. The hare. 1776.

Cutty-stool. Sc. 1774. [CUTTY a.] 1. A low stool 1820. 2. Formerly, in Scotland, a seat in a church, where offenders against chastity had to sit, and receive a public rebuke from the minister. Also fig.

Cutwal, -waul; see KOTWAL.

Cutwater, cut-water (kɜːt-wɔːtɪ). 1644. 1. The knee of the head of a ship, etc., which divides the water before it reaches the bow; also, the forward edge of the prow. 2. The wedge-shaped end of the pier of a bridge, which serves to divide the current, break up ice, etc. 1776. 3. An American sea-fowl, the Skimmer, *Rhycolopus nigra* 1732.

Cut-work, cut-work. 1470. 1. *gen.* Work produced by cutting or carving 1662. 2. Embroidery with cut-out edges, also a kind of openwork embroidery or lace, formerly worn. b. Appliqué work. 1470. 13. Flower-beds cut into patterns -1727.

Cutworm. 1808. A caterpillar which cuts off by the surface of the ground the young plants of cabbage, maize, melons, etc.; esp. in U.S. the larvae of species of *Agrotis*, a genus of moths.

Cave. ME. [F. :- L. *cava*.] A cask, vat -1673.

Curvette (kɜːvɪt). 1678. [F., dim. of *cure* as (man). a (pass). cu (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). a (ever). ai (I, eye). p (Fr. eau de vie). i (sat). 2 (Psyche). q (what). p (go)]

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ornamental shallow dish for holding water, etc. 1705. 3. *Glass-making*. A large clay basin or crucible used in making plate-glass 1832.

Cwt., abbrev. of HUNDREDWEIGHT. [f. c. = L. *centum* + w. = weight.]

-cy, suffix of sbs., originating in L. -*cia*, -*ia*, Gr. -*αία*, -*αία*, -*αία*, -*αία*. Occurring chiefly in the combined forms -ACY, -ANCY, -ENCY, -CRACY, -MANCY, q. v.

Cya-, shortened f. CYANO-, in names of chemical compounds, as Cyanamide, a white crystalline substance polymeric with cyanic acid; etc.

Cyamid. Zool. A crustacean of the family *Cyamidae*; a whale-louse.

Cyamoid (sai-ə-mɔɪd). a. rare. 1882. [f. Gr. *κύαμος*.] Resembling a small bean.

Cyan-. 1. Comb. f. Gr. *κύανος* and *κύανος* 'dark-blue' bef. a vowel. 2. Chem. = CYANO-2, used as comb. f. CYANOGEN bef. a vowel, as in Cyanamide, the amide of cyanogen, CN₂H₂, a white crystalline body. Cyanhydric a. = hydrocyanic. Cyanurate, a salt of Cyanuric [Uric], or Cyanuric acid, an acid polymeric with cyanic acid, obtained by heating dry urea in a flask.

Cyanate (sai-ə-neɪt). 1845. [f. CYAN-2 + -ATE.] Chem. A salt of cyanic acid.

Cyan-blue. 1879. [f. Gr. *κύανος* or *κύανος*.] A greenish-blue colour, lying between green and blue in the spectrum.

Cyanea (sai-ə-neɪ). 1883. [sem. of L. *cyaneus*, Gr. *κύανος* dark blue.] A genus of jellyfishes. Hence Cyanoid, one of these.

Cyaneous (sai-ə-neɪs). a. rare. 1688. [f. L. *cyaneus* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Deep blue, azure. var. *Cyanean* (rare).

Cyanhydric; see CYAN-2.

Cyanic (sai-ə-nɪk). a. 1832. [f. CYAN-2 + -IC.] 1. Chem. Of or containing cyanogen 2. Blue, azure; spec. in Bot., one of the two series into which Candolle divided the colours of flowers (the other being *anthrac* = yellow) 1849.

Cyanide (sai-ə-nɪd). 1826 [f. CYAN-2 + -IDE.] Chem. A simple compound of cyanogen with a metal or organic radical, as potassium cyanide (KCN).

Cyanin (sai-ə-nɪn). 1863. [f. CYAN-2 + -IN.] The blue colouring matter of some flowers, as the violet, etc.

Cyanine (sai-ə-nɪn). 1872. [f. as prec. + -INE.] Chem. A blue dye-stuff prepared from chinoline with anhydrous iodine, used in calico-printing.

Cyanite (sai-ə-nɪt). 1794. [f. as prec. + -ITE.] Min. 1. A native silicate of aluminium, usually blue 2. A fire-proof printing for paint, etc. 1884.

Cyano- (bef. a vowel or a usually *cyano-*). 1. Used as comb. f. Gr. *κύανος* a dark-blue mineral, *κύανος* adj. dark-blue, in scientific terms, as:

Cyano-chroite Min. [Gr. *χρῶμα*, a blue hydnor sulphate of copper and potassium. *Cyanopathy* Path. [Gr. *πάθος*, a. f. *πάθος*.] = CYANOSIS.

Cyano-trichite Min. [Gr. *τρίχης*, a blue fibrous sulphate of copper and aluminium. 2. Chem. (= CYAN-2): Of or containing cyanogen; in the names of cyanogen compounds.

Cyanogen (sai-ə-nɪdʒən). 1826. [ad. F. *cyanogène*, f. Gr. *κύανος* a dark-blue mineral + -GEN, named from its entering into the composition of Prussian blue.] Chem. A compound radical consisting of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon (symbol CN or Cy). In the form of *di-cyanogen* (C₂N₂), it is a colourless gas, highly poisonous, with an odour like that of prussic acid. It exists in many compounds, the cyanides, cyanates, cyanurates, etc.

Cyanometer (sai-ə-nɪ-mɪ-tɪ). 1829 [f. CYAN-2 + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the blue of the sky. Hence *Cyanometric* a. *Cyanometry*.

Cyanose (sai-ə-nɪs). 1834. [f. F. *cyanois*.] Path. = CYANOSIS. Hence *Cyanosed* ppl. a. affected with cyanosis

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Cyanosis (səˈnoʊs) 834. [a. Gr. *κῡα* *skā* b. e. colour] *Paikl. L. dne s o* he skā o g o he c cu a, on o. imperfectly oxygenated blood, blue jaundice. Hence *Cyanotic* *a.* pertaining to, or affected with, *c.*

Cyanotype (səˈnaɪp) 1842. [f. *CYANO-* + *TYPE*] A photographic process in which paper sensitized by a cyanide is employed a print obtained by this process. Also *attib.*

Cyanurate, -uric, etc.; see *CYAN-* 2.

Cyanuret (səˈnaɪrɪt) 1827. [-URET.] *Chem.* - *CYANIDE*.

Cyanurin (səˈnaɪn) 1845. [f. *CYAN-* + *URINE*] *Path.* A blue deposit occurs found in urine.

Cyath. 1544. [ad. L. *cyathus*] = *CYATHUS* 2. 1631.

Cyathiform (səˈnaɪfɔrm) *a.* 1776. [f. *CYATHUS* + *-IFORM*] *Bot.*, etc. Shaped like a cup a little widened at the top.

Cyatholith (səˈnaɪlɪθ) 1875. [f. *CYATHUS* + *-LITH*] *Bot.* A kind of corallolith resembling two cups placed base to base.

Cyathophyllid (səˈnaɪfɪlɪd) 1862. [f. mod. L. *Cyathophyllum* (f. Gr. *κῡαθoρ* + *φῡλλον*) + *-OID*] *adj.* Akin to the fossil cup-corals of the genus *Cyathophyllum*. *sb.* A corall of this family 1872.

Cyathozoid (səˈnaɪzɔɪd) 1877. [f. Gr. *κῡαθoρ* *CYATHUS* + *ζῳδῖον* *ZOON*] *Zool.* An abortive first stage of the embryo of certain compound ascidians, which becomes by gemmation the foundation of a colony.

Cyathus (səˈnaɪθs) *Pl.* *cyathi* (-θῖ). *ME.* [a. L., a. Gr. *κῡαθoρ* wine-cup, measure.] 1. *Gr. and Rom. Antig.* A cup or ladle used for drawing wine out of the CRATER or mixing-bowl; also a measure = about 1/12 of a pint. 2. *Bot.* The cup-like body which contains the reproductive bodies of *Marchantia* 1866.

Cycad (səˈkād) 1845. [ad. mod. L. generic name *Cycas*, -adis, a. supposed Gr. *κῡαs*, scribal error for *κῡαs* acc. pl. of *κῡα*, the Egyptian doum-palm.] *Bot.* A plant of the genus *Cycas* which gives its name to the *Cycadales*, a natural order of Gymnosperms, related to the Conifers. Hence *Cycadaceous* *a.* of or belonging to the N.O. *Cycadaceae* or *Cycads*, var. *Cycadaceae*. *Cycadiform* *a.* resembling the cycad in form. *Cycadite*, a fossil *c.*

Cyclamen (səˈklæmən) 1550. [mod. and mod. L., *L. cyclaminus* or -on, Gr. *κῡαλᾶμῖνος*, f. *κῡαλᾶs*] A genus of *Primulaceae*, cultivated for their handsome early-blooming flowers, the fleshy root-stocks are sought after by swine, whence the name *Sowbureau*. Also, a plant of this genus.

Cyclamin (səˈklæmɪn) 1812. [f. prec.] *Chem.* A poisonous principle extracted from the tubers of *Cyclamen*; it is a non-volatilized glucoside.

Cyclarthrosis (səˈklɑrθrɔsɪs) [mod. L., f. Gr. *κῡαλᾶs* + *ἀρθρῶσις*] *Anat.* A circular or rotatory articulation, as that of the radius with the ulna. So *Cyclarthrodial* *a.* of, or of the nature of, a *c.*

Cyclas (səˈklās) *Hist.* [L., a. Gr. *κῡαλᾶs*] A tightly-fitting tunic anciently worn by women, and occas. by men, esp. the tunic or surcoat made shorter in front than behind, worn by knights over their armour in the 14th century. Also confused with *CICLATON*, *q. v.*

Cycle (saɪkəl), *sb.* *ME.* [a. F., or ad. L. *cyclos*, a. Gr. *κύκλος*] 1. *Astron.* A circle or orbit in the heavens 1631. 2. A recurrent period of a definite number of years *ME.*; a period in which a certain round of events or phenomena is completed, recurring in the same order in equal succeeding periods 1662; a long indefinite period, an age 1842. 3. A recurrent round or course (of successive events, phenomena, etc.) 1664. 4. *gen.* A round, course, or period through which anything runs to its completion 1821. 5. A complete set; a round 1662. 6. *spec.* A series of poems or prose romances collected round a central event or epoch of mythic history and forming a continuous narrative; as *The Arthurian c.*, (*Mss.*) *c. of songs* 1835 7. *Bot.* A complete turn of the spiral leaf-arrangement

857 8 *Mss.* A *c.* of emed es ont.nued du ng a f x d es es of days 1882 9. *Zool.* In corals, a set of septa of like age 1877. 10. *Geom.* A closed path in a cyclic region 1881.

Cyclic (saɪkəl), *a.* 1877. [f. *CYCLE* + *-IC*] *Thermodynamics.* A series of operations at the end of which the working substance is brought back to its original state 1929. *c.* *Electr.* A full period of an alternating current. 21. Short for *bicycle*, *tricycle*, or the like 1881. Also *attrib.*

2. *C. of Induction*: see *INDUCTION*, *Meteoric or Lunar c.* a *c.* of 19 years, established by the Greek astronomer Meton, and used for determining Easter. *Solar c.* a period of 28 years, at the end of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month. The *c.* within which deaths and plagues make their revolution *Petriv.* A *c.* of Cathay *Tennyson*. 4. Doctrines which have run their *c.* 1869. Hence *Cycled* *pl.* a. consisting of cycles, as *cycled times*.

Cycle (saɪkəl), *v.* 1842. [f. prec. *sb.* Cf. Gr. *κύκλῳ*.] 1. *intr.* To move in cycles; to pass through cycles. 2. To ride a cycle, to travel by cycle 1883. Hence *Cycler* = *CYCLIST* 1. *Cycling* *vbl. sb.*

Cyclian, *a.* rare. 1699. [a. Gr. *κύκλιος* + *-AN*] = *CYCLIC* 2, 3.

Cyclic (saɪkəl), *a.* 1794. [ad. L. *cyclicus*, a. Gr. *κύκλιος*, f. *κύκλος* *CYCLE*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cycle; moving in cycles. 2. Of or belonging to a cycle of mythic and heroic story; see *CYCLE* *sb.* 6. 1822. Also *transf.* 3. *Bot.* Of a flower: Having its parts arranged in whorls 1875. 4. *Math.* Of or pertaining to a circle or cycle 1852. 5. *Gr. Prosody*. Of a dactyl or anapaest: Occupying in scansion three instead of four times 1844.

1. Twenty *c.* years, of ten months each *ARNOLD*. 2. *C. prot.* one of the writers of the Epic cycle. 3. *C. region* (*Math.*): a region within which a closed line can be drawn in such a manner that it cannot shrink indefinitely without passing out of the region. *Phr.* *C. choros* (Gr. *κύκλος χορος*) in *Gr. Antig.* the dithyrambic chorus, which was danced in a ring round the altar of Dionysus.

Cyclical (saɪkəl), *a.* 1817. [f. *as* prec. + *-AL*] 1. Of a line: Returning into itself so as to form a closed curve (*rare*). 2. = *CYCLIC* 1, 2, 3 (also *transf.* in *Zool.*). *Phr.* *C. number*: a number in which the sum of the divisors equals the whole.

Cyclide (saɪkəl), *a.* 1874. [a. F., f. *CYCLIC*.] *Geom.* The envelope of a sphere whose centre moves on a fixed quadric, and which cuts a fixed sphere orthogonally (Salmon).

Cyclist (saɪkəl), 1882. [f. *CYCLE* *sb.* + *-IST*] 1. One who rides a cycle. 2. One who reckons by a cycle or cycles; one who recognizes cycles in the course of phenomena.

Cyclitis (saɪkəl), 1861. [f. Gr. *κύκλος* + *-ITIS*] *Path.* Inflammation of the ciliary body.

Cyclo- (saɪklo), *comb.* f. Gr. *κύκλος* circle (see *CYCLE*), as in:

Cyclobranchiate *a.* [Gr. *σπῆρμα* *gills*], having gills circularly arranged; applied to a sub-order of gastropodous molluscs (*Cyclobranchia*, -branchiata); also said of the gills. *Cyclocephalus* [Gr. *κεφαλή*], a monster having two contiguous eyes, or a double eye in the median line. *Cycloclinal* *a.* *Geol.* = *QUAQUAVERSAL*

Cyclocæcilia, [Gr. *κεκλία*], having the intestines coiled: said of birds. *Cyclogen* [Gr. *γεννῆσις*], *Bot.* = *EXOGEN*; so *Cyclogenus* *a.* *Cyclograph* [Gr. *γραφῆς*], an instrument for tracing circular arcs. *Cyclographer*, a writer of a cycle (of legends, etc.). *Cyclolith* [Gr. *λίθος*], a name for a prehistoric stone circle

Cyclo-norous, -ose *a.* *Zool.*, having the nervous axis circularly arranged, as in the *Radiata*. *Cyclopteron* *a.* [Gr. *πτερόν*], round-winged, round-finned. *Cycloscope* [Gr. *σκοπῆς*], (a) an apparatus for measuring velocity of revolution, (b) an instrument for setting out railway curves.

Cyclostermous *a.* [Gr. *στέμμα*] *Bot.*, having the embryo coiled about the central albumen. *Cyclostomate*, -stomatous, -stomous *a.* [Gr. *στόμα*], having a round sucking mouth, or a circular aperture of the shell; also belonging to a certain division of the *Polysora* (*Cyclostomata*).

Cyclostome *a.* = *Cyclostomus*; *sb.* a cyclostomous fish, as the lamprey; a cyclostomous gastropod. *Cyclosy stem*, the circular arrangement of the pores in some *Hydrocorallinae* (Millepores etc.).

Cyclod (saɪklo), *sb.* [f. Gr. *κύκλος* + *-D*] *Math.* The INVOLUTE of any order to a circle. *SYLVESTER*.

Cycloid (saɪkloɪd), *sb.* 1661. [See next.] 1. *Math.* The curve traced in space by a point in the circumference (or on a radius) of a circle as the circle rolls along a straight line

2. *Zool.* A cycloid fish; see next 1847. 3. The common *c.* is that traced by a point in the circumference of the circle, and has cusps where this point meets the straight line; that traced by a point within the circle is a *prolate c.* (with inflexions); by a point without the circle a *cortate c.* (with loops).

Cycloid, *a.* 1847. [ad. Gr. *κύκλωδης*, see *CYCLE*.] *Zool.* *a.* Said of the scales of certain fishes: Of a somewhat circular form, with concentric striations. *b.* Belonging to the *Cycloidei*, or order of fishes with cycloid scales.

Cycloidal (saɪkloɪdal), *a.* 1704. [f. *as* prec.] 1. *Geom.* Of, pertaining to, or of the form of a cycloid. 2. *Zool.* = *CYCLOID* *a.*

Cycloidean, also -ian. 1837. [f. mod. L. *cycloideus*; see *CYCLOID* *a.* and *-AN*.] *adj.* Belonging to the cycloid fishes. *sb.* A cycloid fish.

Cyclometer (saɪkloˈmɪtər), 1815. [f. Gr. *κύκλος* + *μέτρον*.] 1. An instrument for measuring circular arcs. 2. An apparatus attached to a wheel, esp. of a cycle, for registering its revolutions. So *Cyclo-metry*, measurement of circles.

Cyclone (saɪkloˈn), 1848. [f. Gr. *κύκλος* or *κύκλῳ*.] *gen.* A term for all atmospheric disturbances in which the wind has a circular or whirling course. *b. spec.* A hurricane of limited diameter and destructive violence 1856.

c. Meteorol. A system of winds rotating around a centre of minimum barometric pressure, the centre and whole system having itself also a motion of translation, which is sometimes arrested, when the cyclone becomes for a time stationary. (Cf. *ANTICYCLONE*.) Also *transf.* Hence *Cyclonai* *a.* of or pertaining to a *c.* So *Cyclonic*, -al *a.* cyclonal; of the nature of a *c.* *Cyclonically* *adv.*

Cyclop; see *CYCLOPS*.

Cyclopædia, -pædia (saɪkloˈpiːdiə), 1636. [Abbrev. of *ENCYCLOPÆDIA*, *q. v.*] 1. - *ENCYCLOPÆDIA* 1. - 1676. 2. = *ENCYCLOPEDIA* 2, 3. 1728. Hence *Cyclopædic*, -pædic *a.* pertaining to or of the nature of a *c.* *Cyclopædically* *adv.* in a cyclopædic manner.

Cyclopean, -ian (saɪkloˈpiːən, saɪkloˈpiːiən), *a.* 1641. [f. L. *Cyclopeus*, f. (ult.) Gr. *κύκλωψ* a Cyclops.] 1. Belonging to or resembling the Cyclopes; monstrous, huge; single, or large and round, like the one eye of a Cyclops. 2. Applied to an ancient style of masonry in which the stones are immense and irregular in shape; fabled to be the work of a gigantic Thracian race called Cyclopes. Also *transf.* 1835.

Cyclopa (saɪkloˈpi), 1839 [f. Gr. *κύκλωψ*; see below.] *Zool.*, etc. The fusion of two eyes into one place in the middle of the forehead, as in a Cyclops.

Cyclopic, -al (saɪkloˈpɪk, -əl), *a.* 1633. [ad. Gr. *κύκλωπιος*.] Belonging to or resembling a Cyclops; monstrous; Cyclopean.

Cyclopic, *a.* 1879. [f. botanical name *Cyclopia*; *Chem.* In *c. acid*; an acid obtained from *Cyclopia Vogelii*, a plant used in Africa for the preparation of tea.

Cyclopoid (saɪkloˈpɔɪd, saɪ-), 1852. [f. mod. L. *Cyclops* (in *Zool.*) + *-OID*.] *adj.* Belonging to, or resembling the family *Cyclopidae* of Copepods, of which the genus *Cyclops* is the type *sb.* One of the *Cyclopidae*.

Cyclops (saɪkloˈps). Also *Cyclop*. *Pl.* *Cyclopes* (saɪkloˈpɛz); also *Cyclops*, *Cyclopeses*. 1513. [a. L., a. Gr. *Κύκλωψ* lit. 'round-eyed', f. *κύκλος* + *ὤψ*. In F. *Cyclope*, whence Eng. *Cyclops*.] 1. *Gr. Mythol.* One of a race of one-eyed giants who forged thunderbolts for Zeus. 2. *Zool.* A genus of small fresh-water copepods, having an eye (really double) situated in the middle of the front of the head 1849. Also *attrib.* 1. Such an obdurate *C.* to have but one eye for this text *Mur*. The Cyclop from his den replies *Pore*.

Cyclorama (saɪkloˈrɑːmə), 1840. [mod. f. Gr. *κύκλος* + *δράμα*.] A picture of a landscape, etc., arranged on the inside of a cylindrical

surface, the spectator standing in the middle. Hence *Cycloramic a.*

Cyclosis (saiklō'sis). 1835 [a. Gr. κύκλωσις]. 1. *Biol.* A term for the circulation of latex in the vessels of plants; also for the circulation of protoplasm in certain cells. 2. *Math.* The occurrence of cycles (see *CYCLE* 10) 1881.

Cyclostylar (saiklōstail'ar), *a.* 1850. [f. Gr. κύκλος + στήλος + -AR.] *Archit.* Relating to a structure composed of a circular range of columns without a core.

Cyclostyle (sai klō'stil). 1883 [f. Gr. κύκλος + STYLE, *L. stilius*]. An apparatus for printing copies of writing. It consists of a pen with a small toothed wheel at the point which cuts minute holes in specially prepared paper; this paper is then used as a stencil-plate from which copies are printed.

Cyclo-tomy. 1879 [f. Gr. κύκλος + -τομία]. 1. *Math.* The problem of the division of the circle into a number of equal parts. 2. *Surg.* Division of the ciliary muscle 1889.

Cyclus (saiklōs, sai klōs). 1810. [L.] = *CYCLE* 6.

Cyder, var. of *CIDER*.

Cydippe (soidi'pē). 1835. [mod. L., a. Gr. Κυδίπη, one of the Nereids.] *Zool.* A typical genus of Ctenophora, including *C. ptilora*. Hence *Cydid'p'pian a.* *Cydid'p'pid*, a ctenophoran of the family of *C.*

†**Cydon**. *rare*. 1643. [f. L. *cydonia* (sc. mala), f. *Cydonia*, Κυδωνία a town of Crete.] Quince. *Cydonian*, mulch of quince seeds.

Cyesiology (sai'sipiōdizi). 1846. [f. Gr. κύσις pregnancy.] That branch of physiology which treats of pregnancy.

Cygneous (signō's), *a.* 1880. [f. L. *cygnus* swan.] Swan-like; in *Bryology*, curved like a swan's neck.

Cygnēt (signēt). ME. [A dim. of F. *cygne* or L. *cygnus* swan.] A young swan, *Her.* a swan borne in coat-armour.

So doth the Swan her downie Signets saue *SHAKS*

Cylinder (sil'indr). 1570. [ad. L. *cylindrus*, a. Gr. κύλινδρος, deriv. of κύλινδρον to roll.]

1. *Geom.* A solid figure of which the two ends are equal and parallel circles, and the intervening curved surface is such as would be traced by a line moving parallel to itself with its ends in the circumferences of these circles. 2. Any body or object of cylindrical form 1641. 3. *Mechanics*. Applied to many cylindrical parts of machines, etc., e.g. the bore of a gun barrel, the part of a revolver which contains the chambers for the cartridges; the barrel of a pump, in which the piston works; the cylindrical chamber in which the steam acts upon the piston; in *Printing*, the roller used in letter-press printing for inking the type (now *inking-roller*), pressing the paper against the type, or carrying the type or printing surface; etc.

Comp. *c.-axis* = axis-cylinder (see *AXIS* 1); *bore*, (a) *st.* a gun of which the bore is of uniform diameter; (b) *vb.* to make with a cylindrical bore; *-cock*, a cock at the end of the *c.* in a steam-engine to allow water of condensation to escape; *-cover*, the steam-tight lid at the end of a steam-*c.*; *-escapement*, a form of watch escapement (also called *horizontal escapement*); *-press* (U.S.), *-printing-machine*, a machine in which a *c.* is used either for carrying the type or giving the impression; *-watch*, one with a *c.* escapement.

Cylindra-ceous, *a.* 1676. [Cf. F. *cylindraceus*.] Like a cylinder in shape, cylindrical.

Cylindrenchema (silindren'kimā). 1835. [f. Gr. κύλινδρος + ἔγχυμα infusion.] *Bot.* Tissue consisting of cylindrical cells.

Cylindric (sil'indrik), *a.* 1688. [ad. mod. L. *cylindricus*, see -IC.] Having the form of a cylinder, cylindrical.

Cylindrical (sil'indrikāl), *a.* 1646. [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. Of the form of a cylinder. 2. Of, pertaining, or relating to a cylinder 1656. 3. *C. lens*; a lens of which one or both surfaces are portions of *c.* surfaces. *C. vault*, 'one in the shape of the segment of a cylinder (Gwilt). 2. *C. projection*, a form of projection in which part of a spherical surface is projected upon the surface of a cylinder, which is then unrolled into a plane. Hence *Cylindrically adv.*

Cylindriform (sil'indrifōm), *a.* 1870. [f.

L. *cylindrus* + -FORM.] Of the form of a cylinder.

Cylindro- (sil'indrō), comb. f. Gr. κύλινδρος *CYLINDER*, as in *Cylindrometric a.*, relating to the measurement of cylinders; etc.

Cylindroid (sil'indroi'd, si-). 1663. [f. as prec., see -OID.] *adv.* Resembling a cylinder; somewhat cylindrical in form 1830. *id.* A figure resembling a cylinder; *spec.* an elliptic cylinder. So *Cylindroidal a.*

|| **Cylix** (saik'iks). 1850. [Gr. κύλιξ.] *Gr. Antiq.* A shallow cup with a tall stem; a tassa.

|| **Cyma** (sai'mā). 1563. [mod. L., a. Gr. κύμα anything swollen, a wave, etc.] 1. *Archit.* A moulding of a cornice, the outline of which consists of a concave and a convex line; an ogee. 2. *Bot.* = *CYME* 1, 2, 1706

1. *C. recta*: a moulding concave in its upper part, and convex below. *C. reversa* (rarely *inversa*), a moulding convex in its upper part, and concave below.

Cymagraph (sai'māgrāf). 1837. [erron. f. prec. + Gr. γράφος.] An instrument for copying mouldings.

|| **Cymaise** (simā'zē). 1636. [F., ad. L. *cymatium* = *CYMA*, *CYMATIUM*.]

Cymar (simā'r). Also †*simar*, *symar*. 1641. [ad. F. *simarre*, see *CHIMER*, *SIMARRE*.] 1. A loose light garment for women, *esp.* a chemise. 2. = *CHIMER* 1673.

1. Disrobed of all clothing saving a c. of white silk *SCOTT*.

Cymatium (simā'tiŏm, -tē'siŏm). 1563 [a. Gr. κύματιον, dim. of κύμα.] *Archit.* = *CYMA*.

Cymbal (sim'bəl). OE. [ad. L. *cymbalum*, a. Gr. κύμβαλον, deriv. of κύμβη hollow of a vessel, cup.] 1. One of a pair of concave plates of brass or bronze, which are struck together to produce a sharp ringing sound. Also *transf.* Also *fig.* (with ref. to 1 *Cor.* xiii. 1). 2. A kind of stop on an organ 1852.

1. In vain with cymbals' ring They call the grisly King Murr. Hence *Cymbaled ppl. a.*, (a) furnished with cymbals; (b) produced or accompanied by cymbals. *Cymbalist*, *Cymballer*, a player on the cymbals.

|| **Cymbalo** (sim'bālo). 1879. [ad. It. *cembalo*, *cimbalo*, repr. L. *cymbalum*, but applied to the dulcimer.] The *DULCIMER*, *q. v.*

Cymbiform, *a.* 1836. [f. L. *cymba*; see -FORM.] *Bot.*, etc. Boat-shaped.

Cyme (ssim). Also †*cime*. 1745. [a. F. *cime*, *cyme* 'top, summit' :- pop. L. *cima* = L. *cyma* (see above).] 1. (*cime*). A head (of unexpanded leaves, etc.) (*rare*). 2. *Bot. (cyme)*. A centrifugal or definite inflorescence wherein the primary axis bears a single terminal flower which develops first: opp. to *RACEME*. Applied *esp.* to inflorescences of this type forming a more or less flat head. 1794. 3. *Archit.* = *CYMA* 1877. Hence *Cymule*, a small *c.* *Cyme* (*Arch.* v. iii. 55, 1st Fol.), ? erron. for *cyma*, *SENNA*.

Cymene (sai'mēn). 1863. [f. Gr. κύμινον *CUMIN*.] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₄, discovered in 1840 in oil of cummin, and in other plants. So *Cymidine*, a base, C₁₀H₁₅N. *Cymol* = *Cymene*.

Cymling; see *SIMLIN*, a kind of squash.

Cymobotryose, *a.* 1882. [f. L. *cyma* + *BOTRYOSE*.] Used of cymes arranged in a racemose manner

Cymogene (sai'mōdzhē). 1882. [f. *cymogeniv.* of *CYME* + -GENE.] A gaseous substance, consisting chiefly of butane, given off during the distillation of crude paraffin, used condensed as a freezing-mixture.

Cymoid, *a.* 1815. [f. *CYMA* + -OID.] Resembling a *cyma*.

Cymophane (sai'mōfān). 1804. [f. Gr. κύμω, comb. f. κύμα + φανης.] = *CHRYSOBERYL*. Hence *Cymophaneous a.* having a wavy, floating light; chatoyant.

Cymose (sai'mō's), *a.* 1807. [ad. L. *cymosus*, f. *cyma*; see -OSE.] *Bot.* Bearing cymes; of the nature of a *cyme*; arranged in a *cyme*. (Of an inflorescence = *centrifugal* or *definite*, opp. to *racemose*.) Hence *Cymosely adv.* in a *c.* manner. var. *Cymous* (*Dicts.*).

Cymric (kū'mrik), *a.* 1839. [f. Welsh *Cymru* Wales, *Cymry* the Welsh, pl. of *Cymro*, prob.

repr. ancient *Cambrox* compatriot (cf. *Allo brox*).] Of or pertaining to the Welsh people or language.

|| **Cynanche** (sinā'nkē). 1706. [L., a. Gr. κυνάγχη, f. κυν- dog + ἄγχειν to throttle cf. *QUINSY*.] *Path.* A name for diseases of the throat, marked by inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing, etc.; *esp.* *QUINSY*.

Cynanthropy (sinā'nthrōpi). 1594. [mod. f. Gr. κυνάνθρωπος lit. dog-man] A species of madness in which a man imagines himself to be a dog.

Cynarctomachy (sinaaktō'māki). [f. Gr. κυν- dog + ἄρκτος bear + -μαχία fighting] Bear-baiting. *BUTLER Hud.* 1. i. 752.

Cynareous (sinē'rēas), *a.* 1846. [f. mod. L. *Cynarex*, f. *Cynara* artichoke.] *Bot.* Belonging to the order *Cynaraceæ* proposed by Lindley of Composite plants, including the thistles, artichoke, burdock, etc. So *Cynaroid a.* allied to the artichoke.

†**Cyne-** (kunā-, kinā-), in OE. = royal; occurring in many compounds, as *cynebōt* (see *BOOT* 3b.), the king's boot, compensation paid to the people for the murder of the king; etc.

Cynegetic (sinēdzhē'tik). *rare*. 1646. [ad. Gr. κυνηγετικός, f. κυνήγιος, f. κυν- dog + ἵκνμι; leader] *adv.* Relating to the chase 1716 3b. pl. *Cynegetics*: the chase.

Cynic (sin'ik). 1547. [ad. L. *cynicus*, a. Gr. f. κύων, κύνις dog.]

A. adv. 1. Belonging to or characteristic of the sect of philosophers called Cynics; see *B* 1 1634. 2. Having the qualities of a cynic (see *B* 2), pertaining to a cynic, cynical 1557. 3. The *c.* smile the signal of a contempt which he was too haughty to express *DISRAELI*. *Phr. C. year or period* the calendar cycle of the ancient Egyptians; see *CANICULAR*. *C. spasm* a convulsive contraction of the facial muscles of one side, so that the teeth are shown in the manner of an angry dog (*Syd Soc Lex.*).

B. sb. 1. One of a sect of philosophers in ancient Greece, founded by Antisthenes, a pupil of Socrates, who contemned ease, wealth, and the enjoyments of life. The most famous was Diogenes, who carried the principles of the sect to an extreme 1547. 2. A person disposed to rail or find fault; now usually: One disposed to deny and sneer at the sincerity or goodness of human motives and actions 1566.

1. Like the Cynique shut up always in a Tub *HOWELL*. 2. The *c.*, who admires and enjoys no thing, despises and censures everything 1866.

Hence **Cynical a.** resembling the *C.* philosophers surly, curst, misanthropic, captious, now *esp.* d. s. posed to deny human sincerity and goodness, do. like. *Cynically adv.*

Cynicism (sinisiz'm). 1672. [f. *CYNIC* + -ISM.] 1. (*with capital C.*) The philosophy of the Cynics; see *CYNIC* *B* 1. 2. *Cynical* disposition, character, or quality 1672, an instance of cynicism 1891.

2. The *c.* of his measured vice *LYTTON*. var. **Cynism** (*rare*)

|| **Cynips** (sin'ips). 1777. [Formed by Linnaeus from Gr. κυν- dog + ἵψ a kind of cynips (Darmesteter).] *Entom.* The typical genus of the gall-flies, hymenopterous insects which puncture plants in order to deposit their eggs, and thus produce galls or gall-nuts. Hence *Cynipid*, an insect of the *Cynipidae*, or family allied to *Cynips*. *Cynipidean*, *-deous*, *Cynipideous adv.* of or pertaining to the *Cynipidae*.

Cyno-, a. Gr. κυν-, comb. f. κύων (κυν-) dog; occurring in many compounds, technical terms, and nonce-words; as *Cynoclept* [Gr. κλέπτω], a dog-stealer; etc.

|| **Cynocephalus** (sino-, saimōsēfāl's). Pl. -i, ME. [L., a. Gr., f. κυν- dog- + κεφαλή head.]

1. One of a fabled race of men with dogs' heads. 2. The Dog-faced Baboon. In *Zool.* taken as the name of the genus 1601. Hence *Cynocephalous a.* pertaining to or of the nature of a *c.*; dog-headed.

Cynoid (sinoid). *a.* [ad. Gr. κυνοειδής.] Dog-like; belonging to the *Cynoidea* or canine division of the *Carnivora*.

Cynomorphic (sino-, saimōmōr'fik), *a.* 1892 [f. (ult.) Gr. κυνόμορφος, f. κυν- dog- + μορφή form.] 1. *Zool.* Belonging to the division

Cynomorpha of catarrh monkeys. 2. (after *anthropomorphic*) Relating to a dog's ways of looking at things. So *Cynomorphism*.

Cynosure (sī'nō-, sī'nōsūn). 1596 [a. F., ad L. *cynosura* (also used), a. Gr. *κυνόσουρα* dog's tail, *Ursa Minor*.] 1. The constellation *Ursa Minor*, which contains in its tail the Pole-star. 2. *fig.* a. Something that serves to direct 1596 b. Something that is a centre of attraction 1601.

1. Some beauty. The C of neighbouring eyes Murr. Hence *Cynosural* a. relating to or like a C. **Cynthia** (sī'npiā) 1632. [L. *Cynthia* (dea), the Cynthia goddess, i. e. Artemis or Diana, born on Mount Cynthus; hence the Moon.] A name for the Moon personified as a goddess. Hence *Cynthia* a.

While C checks her dragon yoke Murr. Pens. 59. **Cyperaceus** (sīpēr'jōs). a. 1852. [f. Bot. L. *Cyperaceae*, f. *Cyperus*; see -ACEOUS.] Bot. Belonging to the *Cyperaceae* or Sedges.

Cyperus (sāiprō'vōs, sāiprō'di). 1597 [L., a. Gr. *κύπερος*, *κύπερος* (Herod.), an aromatic marsh-plant.] Bot. A large genus of endogenous plants, giving its name to the N.O. *Cyperaceae*. *C. longus* is the Sweet Cyperus, or English Galingale.

Cypheila (sāife'lā). Pl. -æ. 1857. [ad Gr. *κυφάλλα* (pl.) the hollows of the ears.] Bot. A cup-like depression on the under surface of the thallus of some lichens.

Cypher, var. of CIPHER.

Cyphonism (sāifōniz'm). 1727. [ad Gr. *κυφωναμῖς*, f. *κύφων*, f. *κυφός* bent.] Gr. *Antip* Punishment by the *κύφων*, a pillory in which slaves or criminals were fastened by the neck. **Cyphosis**. Also *ky-*. 1847. [mod.L., a. Gr. *κυφωσις*, f. *κύφ* s bent.] Path. Backward curvature of the spine; hump-back. Hence *Cyphotic* a hump-backed.

Cypræa (sāiprē'ā). [mod.L. f. *Cypria* a name of Venus.] Zool. The genus of gastropods containing the cowries. Hence *Cypræid*, a gastropod of the cowrie family, *Cypræidae*. *Cypræoid* a.

Cypre. ME. [ad L. *cyprius* (also used), a. Gr. (from *Κύπρος* Cyprus).] 1. The hennashrub (*Larix arbuscula* or *inermis*). -1558. 2. Confused with *CYPRESS*. -1632.

Cy pres (sī'prē). 1481. [Lute Afr. = F. *si près* so near, as near.] Law. As near as practicable - applied to a process in equity by which effect is given to the general intention of a trust or charity, when a literal execution of the testator's intention becomes impossible. (Used as *adv.*, *sb.*, and *adj.*)

Cypress (sāipries). [ME. *cypres*, *cypres*, etc. a. OF. *cypres*, ad. late L. *cypressus*, ad. Gr. *κυπάρισσος*.] 1. A well-known coniferous tree, *Cupressus sempervirens*, with hard durable wood and dense dark foliage. Hence, the English name of the genus. 2. The wood of this tree, ME. c. The branches or sprigs of the tree, used at funerals, or as a symbol of mourning. Also *fig.* 1590. 2. Applied to various trees and shrubs allied to the true cypress, as Bald, Black, or Deciduous C., *Taxodium distichum*; etc. Also, to plants taken to resemble the cypress-tree, as Field C., *Ajuga Chamæpitys*; Summer C., *Kochia scoparia*; etc. 3. *attrib.* Of cypress; cypress-like; dark, gloomy, funereal 1596.

1. c. But that remorseless iron hour Made c. of her orange-flower Tennyson Comb c. vine, a name of several American species of *Ipomæa*, convolvulaceous climbing plants.

Cypress 2. ME. [Corrupt f. L. *cyperus*, app. confused with *prec*.] The Sweet Cyperus or Galingale -1799.

Cypress 3. ME. [prob. f. OF. *Cypre*, *Cypre*, the island of Cyprus.] 1. A name of textile fabrics originally brought from Cyprus. a. A cloth of gold or the like. b. A valuable satin, called also *satim* of Cyprus, *satim Cypres* -1603 c. *esp.* (= C. *lawn*) A light transparent material resembling cobweb lawn or crêpe -1722. 2. A piece of cypress, used in sign of mourning, and the like -1717. 3. *attrib.* Of cypress -1678; like cypress in texture or colour -1713.

Cyprian (sī'priān). 1598. [f. L. *Cyprius*.] A. *adj.* 1. Belonging to Cyprus, an island

once famous for the worship of Aphrodite 1627. 2. *transf.* Licentious, lewd 1599.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant or native of Cyprus, a Cypriote; hence *transf.* A licentious person; in later use *spec.* a prostitute 1598.

Cyprine (sī'priin-, in), a. 1828. [ad L. *cyprinus*, a. Gr. *κυπρίνος* carp.] Ichth. Belonging to the carp genus *Cyprinus*, or the carp family, *Cyprinidae*.

Cyprinid (sī'priinid). [f. mod.L. *Cyprinidae*; see *prec*.] Ichth. A fish of the carp family. So *Cypriniform* a. carp-shaped.

Cyprinodont (sī'priinodōnt) 1857. [f. L. *cyprinus* carp + Gr. *δόντ*-tooth.] *sb.* A malacopterygious fish of the family *Cyprinodontidae*, of which the typical genus is *Cyprinodon* *adj.* Of or belonging to this family. Hence *Cyprinodontid*, *-odontoid* a. of or allied to the *Cyprinodonts*.

Cyprinoid (sī'priinoid). 1849. [f. as *prec.* + -oid.] Ichth. *adj.* Resembling or allied to the carp; belonging to the *Cyprinoidae* 1859. *sb.* A fish belonging to the *Cyprinoidae*.

Cypripede. 1863. [f. F. *Cypripède* = Bot. L. *Cypripedium* Lady's slipper, app. a corruption of *Cypripedium*, f. Gr. *Κύπρις* Aphrodite + *πίδος* shoe.] *Alad.* A brown powder prepared from the roots of *Cypripedium pubescens*; used as an antispasmodic.

Cypris (sāipris). 1832. [mod.L., a. Gr. *Κύπρις* Aphrodite.] Zool. A genus of minute fresh-water crustacea, having the body enclosed in a delicate bivalve shell. Hence *Cyproid*, a crustacean allied to the C.

Cyprus, *Cyprus-lawn*; see CYPRESS 3.

Cyprus (Bot.); see CYPRE.

Cypsela (sī'psilā). 1870. [mod.L., ad Gr. *κυψέλη* hollow vessel, chest, etc.] Bot. A kind of dry one-seeded fruit; an achene with an adnate calyx, as in the *Compositæ*. Hence *Cypselous* a. of the nature of a C.

Cypseline (sī'psilēin), a. 1874 [f. L. *cypselus*, a. Gr. *κυψέλος* the swift.] Zool. Of the family *Cypselidae* or genus *Cypselus* of birds, comprising the Swifts. So *Cypseliform*, *Cypseloid* *adjs.* having the form of a Swift.

Cyrenaic (sāirīnē'ik). 1586. [ad L. *Cyrenæicus*, a. Gr. f. *Κυρήνη* Cyrene, a Greek colony in Africa.] *adj.* Belonging to the school of Aristippus of Cyrene, whose doctrine was one of practical hedonism 1641. *sb.* A Cyrenaic philosopher. Hence *Cyrenaicism*, the C. doctrine. So *Cyrenean*, *Cyrenian* *adjs.*

Cyrillic (sī'rī'lik), a. 1881. [f. the proper name *Cyril*.] Applied to the alphabet employed by the Slavs of the Eastern Church, and ascribed to St. Cyril. The Cyrillic alphabet is distinguished from the Glagolitic (q. v.).

Cyriologic, -al (sī'rīōlē' dʒīk, -āl), a. 1655. The analogical form of CURIOLÓGIC, -AL.

Cyrto (sī'tō-), repr. Gr. *κύρτο* from *κύρτός* curved. Hence *Cyrtoce* *ratite* *Pulmon*, a fossil cephalopod of the genus *Cyrtoce*, having the shell incurved. So *Cyrtoce* *ratitic*, *Cyrtoce* *eran* *adjs.*; *Cyrtoce* *ratid*, *Cyrto* *id* a. resembling a hump on the back. *Cyrto* *lit* *Min.*, a variety of zircon with the pyramidal planes convex (Dana). *Cyrto* *meter*, an instrument for measuring and recording curves; *Cyrto* *metric* a., *Cyrto* *metry*. *Cyrto* *style*, a circular portico projecting from a building.

Cyst (sist). 1720. [ad. mod.L. *cystis* (see *CYSTIS*).] 1. *Bot.* A thin-walled hollow organ or cavity in an animal body (or plant) containing a liquid secretion, a bladder, sac, vesicle. 2. *Path.* A closed cavity or sac of an abnormal character, usually containing morbid matter 1731. 3. *Biol.*, etc. A cell or cavity containing reproductive bodies, embryos, etc.; e.g. the spore-case of certain fungi 1857.

Cyst-, comb. f. Gr. *κύστις* *CYST* bef. vowels (cf. *CYSTI*, *CYSTO*): as *Cystalgia* [Gr. *ἀλγος*] *Path.*, pain in the bladder, *esp.* of a spasmodic character. *Cystecstasy* [Gr. *ἔκστασις*], dilatation of the bladder.

Cysted (sī'stēd), a. 1722. [f. *CYST* + -ED.] Encysted. (*Dicts.*)

Cysti- (sisti), comb. f. Gr. *κύστις* *CYST*; in

many modern technical words: as *Cysticolous* a. [L. *-colus*], inhabiting a cyst. *Cystiform* a., of the form of a cyst. *Cystigerous* a. [L. *-ger*], bearing or containing cysts.

Cystic (sī'stik), a. 1634. [a. F. *cystique*, ad. mod.L. *cysticus*; see *CYST* and -IC.] 1. *Anat.* Pertaining to or connected with the gall bladder: as *a. artery*, *duct*. 2. Pertaining to the urinary bladder 1881. 3. *Path.* Of the nature of a cyst; characterized by formation of cysts, containing cysts (*CYST* 2) 1713. 4. Enclosed in a cyst, as a hydatid 1859.

2. *C. oxide* = *CYSTINE*. *C. calculus*, a urinary calculus containing cystine; so *c. urine*. 4. In this condition the animal is. a *C. worm*, or bladder-worm Huxley.

Cysticercus (sī'stē's-ik's). Pl. -ci (-sai) 1841. [mod.L., f. Gr. *κύστις* + *κέρκος* tail.] Zool. The scolex or larva of a tape-worm in its encysted state, a hydatid. Hence *Cystice* *r* *coid* a and *sb.*

Cysticle (sī'stik'l). 1855. [dim. of *CYST*; see -CULE.] A small cyst: applied to an organ supposed to be that of hearing, in some *Aculephæ*.

Cystid (sī'stid). 1862. [f. mod.L. *cystis* *CYST* + -ID.] 1. *Geol.* A member of the order *Cystidea* or *Cystoidea* of fossil echinoderms. 2. *Zool.* The sac-like ciliated embryo of some of the *Polysoa* 1877. var. (sense 1) *Cystidean*.

Cystidium. Pl. -ia. 1858. [mod.L., repr. Gr. type *κυστιδίων*, dim. of *κύστις*: occas *Cystide*.] *Bot.* One of the projecting cells originating among the basidia of hymenomycetous fungi, and supposed to be sterile basidia.

Cystine (sī'stēin). Also -in. 1843. [mod. f. Gr. *κύστις*.] *Chem.* An organic base, $C_2H_5O_4$, a yellowish crystalline substance, found in a rare kind of urinary calculus.

Cystis (sī'stis). 1543. [med.L., a. Gr. *κύστις*] = *CYST*.

Cystitis (sī'staitis). 1776. [f. *prec.* + -ITIS.] *Path.* Inflammation of the bladder.

Cysto- (sistō), comb. f. Gr. *κύστις* = *κύστις* bladder, cyst; as in:

Cystocarp (Bot.) [Gr. *καρπός*, the sexual fruit of the *Flores*, a group of *Algae*; hence *Cystocarpic* a. *Cystocele* [Gr. *κύστη* tumour, *CELF*], hernia of the bladder. **Cystoplast** (*Biol.*) [Gr. *πλαστός*, a cell having a cell-wall. *Cystorhæa* [Gr. *ῥοία* flux], vesical catarrh. **Cystoscope** [Gr. *-σκόπος*], *sb.* an instrument for examining the bladder; *v. to examine* (the bladder) with this instrument; hence *Cystoscopic* a. **Cystotome** [Gr. *-τομή*], an instrument for the operation of cystotomy. **Cystotomy** [Gr. *-τομία*], cutting into the bladder for extraction of a stone, etc.

Cystoid (sī'stoid). 1871. [mod. f. Gr. *κύστις*] A. *adj.* 1. *Path.* Of the nature of a cyst. 2. *Geol.* = *CYSTID* 1. 1876.

B. *sb.* *Path.* = *CYST* 2. 1872.

Cystolith (sī'stolīth). 1846 [f. *CYSTO* + Gr. *λίθος*.] 1. *Bot.* A club-shaped stratified outgrowth of the walls of some cells, containing minute crystals 1857. 2. *Path.* Calculus of the bladder. Hence *Cystolithic* a.

Cystoma (sī'stōmā). Pl. -mata. 1872 [mod. f. Gr. *κύστις*.] *Path.* A tumour containing cysts. b. A cyst which is a new formation. -*cyte* (sīt). [ad. Gr. *κύστις* receptacle.] Frequent in comp. with the sense 'cell', as in *cystocyte*, etc.

Cytherean (sīpēr'ēan). 1751. [f. L. *Cytherea* a name of Venus, from *Cythera*.] *adj.* Pertaining to Venus 1856. *sb.* A votress of Venus *spec.* a prostitute attached to an Indian temple.

Cytisine (sī'tisēin). 1830. [mod. f. next + -INE.] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{12}H_{15}N_3O$, extracted from the seeds of the Laburnum, *C. Laburnum*.

Cytisus (sī'tisūs). 1548 [L., a. Gr. *κύστις*] *Bot.* a. A shrubby plant mentioned by Greek and Roman writers; now identified with the Shubby Medic, *Medicago arborea*. b. Adopted by Linnaeus as the name of a genus of *Leguminosæ*, including the common Broom, the Laburnum, etc. *C. racemosus* is the *Cytisus* of florists.

Cytitis (sta ts) [mod f G. *cyto* skn + *itis*] Inflammation of the skin.

Cyto-, comb. f. Gr. *κύτος* receptacle, etc., taken as 'cell': as

Cytoblast (Biol.) [+BLAST], the protoplasmic nucleus of a cell, regarded as the germinal spot from which development proceeds.

Cytoblastema (Biol.) [+BLASTEMA], the protoplasm from which the cell is produced, hence Cytoblastemal, *termic*, *termous* *atys*.

Cytococcus (Gr. *κύσος* berry), the nucleus of a *Cytula* or impregnated ovum (Haeckel).

Cytode (Biol.) [+ODGE], a non-nucleated unicellular mass of protoplasm, the lowest form in which life is exhibited (Haeckel).

Cytogenesis, the generation or production of cells; **Cytogenetic** *a.*, pertaining to cytogenesis.

Cytogenic, **Cytogenous** *adjs.*, producing cells; **Cytogeny** = *cytogenesis*. **Cytoid** *a.*, cell-like, also *sb.* **Cytoplasm**, protoplasm; *spec.* the protoplasm of a cell as dist. from the nucleus;

Cytoplasmic *a.*, pertaining to or consisting of cytoplasm; **Cytoplast**, the unit of protoplasm contained in a cell. **Cytosoma** *sb. pl.* (Zool.) [Gr. *κύτος*], same as *Sporosoma* or *Gregarisida*.

Cytula (sit'ula). 1879. [mod L., *dim. f.* *Cyrr* = cell.] Biol. The parent cell of an organism; an impregnated ovum. Hence **Cytoplasm**, the protoplasmic substance of a c.

Cyul, **cyule**. Mod. adaptations of *cyula*, latinized f. OE. *cyol*, *cyol* = *cyol* KREI, boat, etc.

Czar, **tzar** (tsā, zā). 1555. [Romanized spellings of Russ., *tsar* (ult.) *L. Caesar*. The spelling with *cz* is against Slavonic usage.]

The title of the autocrat or emperor of Russia, borne also formerly by Serbian rulers. Hence **Czarate**, **Czarship**, *ts.*, the office or position of a c. or tsar. **Czardom**, *ts.*, the dominion, office, or power of a c. or tsar. **Czarism**, **Czaric**, **Czarish**, *ts. adjs.* of or pertaining to a c. or the tsar. **Czarism**, *ts.*, the tsar's system of government.

Czarevitch, -*wich*, **tsar** (tsā'vitch, Russ. *tsar'vich*). 1710. [a. Russ. = 'son of a tsar'.] A son of a tsar. (The hereditary prince had the differentiated title *Czarevitch*, -*vitch*.)

Czarevna, *ts.* (tsā'vna). 1880. [Russ.] A daughter of a tsar. (The title of the wife of the *Czarevitch* was *Czarevna*.)

Czarina, *ts.* (tsā'rina, za-). 1717. [ad. Ger. *czarin*, *czarina*.] The wife of a c. or the tsar. Also **Czaritz**, *ts.* (tsā'ritsā). 1698.

Czech, **Czech** (tjex). 1847. [Boh.] Bohemian. **Czechian**, **Czechic**, **Czechish** *adjs.*

Czechoslovak (tjeksō'vsk). 1917. A native of the state including Bohemia, Moravia, and the northern Slavs of the extinct Austrian Empire. Also as *adj.*; so *-akian*.

D

D (dī), the fourth letter of the Roman alphabet, corresponding to the Phoenician and Hebrew *Daleth*, and Greek *Delta*, Δ, whence also its form. It represents the sonant dental mute, or point-voice stop consonant. Its phonetic value in English is constant, except in *pa. pple.*, where *-d* after a breath-consonant is pronounced *z*. *pl. D's*, *Ds*, *de s*.

D, used to denote serial order, with the value of *fourth*. **D**, *Mus.* The second note of the natural major scale. Also the scale or key which has that note for its tonic 1596.

D, in *Algebra* see A, II.

D, abbreviations, etc. **D**, stands for *L. denarius*, and so for 'penny'; 'pence': as *sd.* = one penny.

Formerly also *sd.* = one half (*L. denarius*). **D**, the sign for 500 in Roman numerals. [Understood to be the half of CIO, earlier form of M = 1000.]

D, = various proper names, as David, etc.; *d.* (unit, before a date) = died; *D* = distinguished, as D.C.M. (conduct medal), etc. In *Academical degrees* **D** = Doctor, as D.D. (*Divinitatis Doctor*), D.Sc., Doctor of Science. D.B.L., Dame (Commander of Order of British Empire). D.C. (*Mus.*) = *Da Capo* (q.v.).

D.C., or d.c. (*Electric*), direct current. D.G. = *Dei gratia* (q.v.). D.T., vulgar abbrev. of *deltirium tremens*. D.V. = *L. Deo volente*, God willing.

d, clipped form of *had*, would.

Dab (daeb), *sb.* ME. [f. *DAB* *v.*] 1. A sharp and abrupt blow; a peck; an aimed blow.

Also *f.* *a. Gen. c. b. o. v. o. tap v. h. a. s. o. b. n. e.* -75. 3. A flourish mass of some soft or moist substance dabbed on anything.

1749. Also *fig.* 4. A wet or dirty clout 1714.

5. Giving us several dabs with its beak *Syollett* 3. How can two or three dabs of paint ever be worth such a sum as that *Mad. D'Arbale*. *fig.* Several little dabs of money *Huxley*.

Dab (daeb), *sb.* 1577. [?] A species of small flat-fish, *Pleuronectes limanda*, resembling the flounder, common on the British coast; also a street term for any small flat fish.

Dab (daeb), *sb.* 1691. [a. *deriv.* of *DAB* *v.*] One skilful at, *q. d.* in anything; an expert, an adept. Also *attrib.*

A *bird* [winter] is a d. at an index *Goldsm.*

Dab (daeb), *v.* ME. [Prob. onomatopoeic.] 1. *trans.* To strike somewhat sharply and abruptly; to stick or thrust; to strike with a slight blow. *intr.* Of a bird: To peck with the bill (*mod.*). 2. To strike or cause to strike (usually with something soft) and then withdraw quickly 1562; *spec.* to strike or pat with a dabber 1759.

3. A var. of *DAB* *v.* to plaster 1577.

4. To dabbe him in the necke *Morr.* 2. To d. a brush against paper *Tyndall*. To d. glue on his gauzy wings *Reade*. To d. a sore with fine lint 17...

Dab, *ad.* 1608. [The vb.-stem used ellipt.] With a dab.

Dabber (daeb'ber), 1790. [f. *DAB* *v.*] One who or that which dabs, *spec.* a rounded pad of some elastic material, used by printers, etc., for applying ink, colour, etc., evenly to a surface; in *Printing* = *BALL* *sb.* 12. Also, a brush used in stereotyping for pressing the damp paper into the interstices of the type, etc.

Dabble (daeb'l), *v.* 1557. [Cf. (with sense) *Da. dabbelen*, freq. of *dabben*.] 1. *trans.* To wet by splashing; to bespatter, desprinkle, bedabble. Also *causal*. 2. *intr.* To move (with feet or hands, or the bill) in shallow water, mud, etc., so as to cause splashing; to paddle 1611.

3. *fig.* To employ oneself in a dilettante way *in*; to work off and on *at*. Const. *in* (*with*, *at*, etc.) 1625; *to tamper with*, *interfere in* -1794.

4. With bright bayre Dabbled in blood *Rich. III.* iv. 34. 5. The long wet pasture grass she dabbles through *Chauc.* 3. To d. in poetry *B. Jones*, with the text *ARTABURUM*. Hence *Dabbler*, one who dabbles.

Dabby (daeb'i), *a.* 1581. [f. *DAB* *sb.* 4] Damp, moist; (of clothes) wet and clinging.

Dabchick (daeb'chik), 1575. [Conn. w. *DAB* *v.*] The Little Grebe, *Podiceps minor*, a small water-bird, noted for its diving. In U.S., applied to *Podiceps podiceps*. *fig.* Of a girl. *B. Jones*. var. *Dap*, *dop*, *dip-chick*.

Daboya (dāboi'a, dā boyā). Also *dabola*. 1872. [Hindi, *f. dabā* to luck.] The large viper of the East Indies.

Dabster (daeb'ster), 1708. [f. *DAB* *sb.* 3; see -STER. 1. One skilled at anything; an expert or dab. Chiefly *dial.* 2. Used depreciatively; cf. *DAUBSTER* 1877.

Dabub, 1600. [Arab.] The Striped Hyena.

Da capo (da kā'po), 1724. [It. = 'from the beginning'.] *Mus.* A direction: Repeat from the beginning. (The end of the repeat is usually marked with a pause or the word *Fine*.) Abbrev. *D.C.* Also *fig.*

Dace (dēs). (ME. *darse*, etc., a. OF. *darz*, *dars*, nom. (and pl.) of *dart*, from *dard* *DART*, dace - so called from its darting motion; cf. *DARR*.) A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus vulgaris*. U.S. Applied locally to fishes resembling or allied to this; as the genus *Rhinichthys*, and the redfin, *Minnilus cornutus*.

Dachshund (da'ks'hund), 1881. [Ger. = badger-dog.] One of a German breed of short-legged long-bodied dogs, used to draw badgers.

Dacoit (dākoit), *sb.* 1810. [Hindi *dakait*, *f. dākā* gang-robbery, *f. Skr. dāṣṭakā* crowded.] One of a class of robbers in India and Burmah, who plunder in gangs. Hence *Dacoit* *v.* to plunder as a d.

Dacoity (dākoiti), 1818. [a. Hindi *dakait*, *abstr. sb. fem. f. dākait*.] Robbery with violence committed by a gang.

Dacryd (dæ'krid), 1846. [f. mod. L. *Da-*

ryd *n.*, a. G., *dim.* of *dacry* tear, in allusion to resinous drops exuded by these trees.] Bot. A tree or shrub of genus *Dacrydium*.

Dacryolin (dæ'kriolin), 1875. [f. Gr. *dācry* + *-OL* + *-IN*] Chem. The form of albumen found in the tears.

Dacryolith, -*lite* (dæ'kri'olih, -loih). 1847. [f. as *prec.* + *lithos*.] Path. A calculus occurring in the lachrymal passages.

Dacryoma, 1830. [f. as *prec.*] Path. An impervious state of the puncta lachrymalia.

Dacryops, 1857. [f. as *prec.* + *ops*.] A clear cyst due to the distension of one of the lachrymal ducts. *b.* A watery eye.

Dactyl (dæ'kil), *sb.* ME. [ad. L. *dactylus*, a. Gr. *daktulos* a finger, a date, a dactyl (from its 3 joints).] 1. A date -1656. 2. *Proody* A metrical foot consisting of a long syllable and two short (or of an accented syllable and two unaccented) ME. 3. A mollusc, the piddock (*Pholas dactylus*) 1802. Hence *Dactylar* *a.* (*rare*). *f.* *Dactylet* (*nonce-rd.*), a little d.

Dactylist, a writer of dactylic verse (*rare*)

Dactylic (dækt'ilik), *a.* 1589. [ad. L. *dactylicus*, a. Gr.; see *prec.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dactyl; consisting of, or characterized by dactyls. *sb.* (*cf. verse*).

Dactylio-, comb. f. Gr. *daktūlios* finger-ling [see *DACTYL*], as in:

Dactyloglyph [Gr. *daktuloglyphos*], an engraver of gems for finger-rings; also, 'the inscription of the name of the artist on a gem' (Brande); hence **Dactyloglyphic** *a.*; **Dactyloglyphist** = *Dactyloglyph*; **Dactyloglyphy**, the art of engraving gems. **Dactylographer**, one who describes finger-rings, engraved seals, etc.; hence **Dactylographic** *a.*; **Dactylography**, the description of finger-rings, 'the science of gem-engraving' (Brande).

Dactylogy, the study of finger-rings.

Dactyliomancy (dækt'iliomænsi), *erron.* **dactylo-**, 1613. [f. Gr. *daktūlios* + *MANCY*.] Divination by means of a finger-ring.

Dactylitis (dækt'ilitis), 1861. [-ITIS.] Path. Inflammation of a finger or toe.

Dactylo- (dækt'ilo, dækt'il), comb. f. Gr. *daktulos* finger, as in:

Dactylology, the art of speaking by signs made with the fingers. **Dactylophony**, the art of counting on the fingers. **Dactylopodite** (*Zool.*) [Gr. *pod-*], the terminal joint of a limb in Crustacea. **Dactyloporia**, one of the pores in the corallum of Hydroidanellaria, from which the dactylozooids protrude; hence **Dactyloporic** *a.* **Dactylopterus** *a.*, having the characters of the genus *Dactylopterus* of fishes, in which the pectoral fins are greatly enlarged and wing-like; so **Dactylopteroid** *a.* **Dactylozooid**, *zooid*, a mouthless cylindrical zooid in some Hydrozoa.

Dactylloid (dækt'iloid), *a. rare*. 1882. [ad. Gr. *daktuloidēs*.] Resembling a finger.

Dactylose (dækt'ilōs), *a. rare*. 1882. [f. *DACTYL* + *-OSE*.] 'Having fingers, or finger-shaped' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Dad (dæd), *colloq.* 1500. [?] A childish word for father. So *Da-da*, *Dadda*.

Daddle (dæd'l), *sb. dial.* 1785. The fist.

Daddle, *v. dial.* 1787. [Stem *dad* + *-LE*.] *intr.* To walk tottlingly or unsteadily; to dawdle.

Daddock (dæ'dok), *dial.* 1624. [Stem *dad* + *dim. -OCK*.] Rotten or decayed wood. Hence **Daddocky** *a.*

Daddy (dædi) *colloq.* 1500 [dim. of *DAD*.] An endearing form of *DAD*, father. Hence **Daddyism** *U.S.* respect for ancestry.

Da ddy-long-legs, 1814. [From its very long legs.] The CRANE-FLY. (Called also *father* and *Harry-long-legs*.) *b.* A name for Arachnids of similar appearance, such as those of the genus *Phalangium*.

Dade (dæd), *v.* Now *dial.* 1598. [Cf. *DADDLE*.] 1. *intr.* To move slowly or tottlingly, to toddle 1612. 2. *trans.* To lead and support (one who totters). Also *fig.*

1. Which. No sooner taught to d., but from their mother *into* *DAWTON*. 2. The little children. By painful Mothers daded to and fro *DAWTON*.

æ (man). *a* (pass). *an* (loud). *o* (cat). *g* (Fr. chef). *2* (even). *ai* (*J, eye*). *3* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sit). *f* (Psyche). *q* (what). *g* (got).

Dado *də* 664 [*I u*]
L d a s e d] *T e b*
 no on o pede a b e n e b s e n d
 on e e d e a T e h s n g o o d
 un n g o g me lower part of the walls of a
 room, made to represent a continuous pedestal.
 Hence, Any lining, painting, or papering of
 the lower part of an interior wall different from
 that of the upper part. Also *attrib.* Hence
Dadoed ppl. a. having a d.

†**Dædal**, *sh.* Also *de-*. 1630. [ad. L. *Dædalus*.] 1. Short for *Dædalus*, a skillful art-
 ificer like *Dædalus*. 2. A labyrinth. *EVANS.*

Dædal (*dædal*), *a.* Also *de-*. Chiefly *sw.*
 1590. [ad. L. *dædaler*, *a.* Gr. *daidalos* cunningly wrought, etc.] 1. Cunning to invent
 or fashion. 2. = *Dædalian* *a.* 1630. 3. Of
 the earth, etc.: 'Manifold in works'; hence,
 varied, variously adorned 1596.

1. The hand of Nature 1597. 2. The d. dance
 1608. 3. What d. landscapes 1715.

Dædaleous, *a.* 1835. [f. as next + *ous*.] *But.*
 Having a point of large current, but
 truncated and rugged.

Dædalian, *-ean* (*dædālīan*), *a.* Also *De-*.
 1598. [f. L. *Dædalian*, Gr. *daidalos* + *-an*.]

1. Of or after the style of *Dædalus*, formed
 with art, maze-like 1607. 2. = *Dædal* *a.* 3

Dædalist. [See *-ist*.] An imitator of *Dæ-*
dalus. *ADDISON.*

Dædalous (*dædaləs*), *a.* Also *de-*. 1828.
 [f. L. *dædalus* + *ous*.] *But.* Offences. Having
 a margin with various windings.

†**Dædalus** (*dædaləs*), 1630. [L. *a.* Gr. *dai-*
dalos, 'the cunning one', name of the workman
 who constructed the Cretan labyrinth, and made
 wings for himself and Icarus.] A cunning art-
 ificer (like *Dædalus*).

Dæmon, **Dæmonic**, etc.: see *DEMON*, etc.

Dæer-stock (*dæer-stɔk*). 1875 [f. *Mfr*
dæer-stok + *stock*.] 1. *Antilop.* Stock belong-
 ing to the landlord of which the tenant has the
 use; *used attrib. in d. tenant*, etc.

Daff (*daf*), *sh.* Now *n.* *daf*. ME. [cf.
DAFT.] One deficient in sense or in spirit; a
 simpleton; a coward.

Daff (*daf*), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* 1535. [f. *prec.*] 1.
 To play the fool; to talk or behave sportively
 1617. To daunt (*n.* *d. l.*) 1674. Hence *Daffling*
sh. sh. fooling.

Daff (*daf*), *v.* 1596. [var. of *DAFF*.] 1. *trans.*
 To put off (as clothes); to throw off
 1606. 2. To put or turn aside; to thrust aside
 1596; to put off (with an excuse, etc.) *Old* 15.
 ii. 176.

1. I'll we do please To daff (- daff't) for our
 Repose *SWALE*. 2. The Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales.
 that daff the World aside *FLY* 17. ii. 1. 96.

Daffadowndilly, **daffydowndilly**. 1573.
 1. = *Diffidilly*. 2. A shrub; prob. the
Mexon on 1597.

Daffodil (*dæfədɪl*). 1548. [var. of *AFRO-*
DILL, q. v. The initial *d* is obscure.] 1. *trans.*
AFRODILL; the genus *Asphodelus* - 1607. 2. *trans.*
 The genus *Narcissus* - 1609. 3. Now restricted
 to *Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus* (also called *Leut*
Lily) 1592. 4. The colour of the daffodil, a
 pale yellow. Also *attrib.* 1855.

3. Faire Daffodilly, we weep to see You haste away
 so soon *HARRIS*. Ch. quered O the Frigillary,
Fritillaria meleagris. var. *Daffodilly*, *daffa-*
dilly, *poet.* (and *dial.*)

Daft (*daft*), *a.* Now *Sc.* and *n.* [In early
 ME. *dafte*, corresp. to OF. *dafte* mild, gentle.
 -O'Leary *guthstijer*, f. stem *daf-*, in Gothic
gudaban to become, be fit. Cf. sense-history
 of *SILLY*. See also *DAFT*.] 1. Mild, meek,
 humble (ME. only). 2. Silly; wanting in intelli-
 gence, stupid ME. 3. Of unsound mind, crazy
 1535. 4. Giddy in one's mirth; madly gay 1575.

3. The woman would drive any reason she being d.
SCOTT. Hence *Daftlike* *a.* *Daftly* *adv.* *ness*.
Dag (*dæg*), *sh.* 1 In 4-5 *dagge*. ME. [?]
 1. 2. A pendant pointed portion of anything;
 one of the pointed or laciniated divisions of the
 lower margin of a garment - 1617. 2. = *AGLET*
 1 2 - 1616. 3. One of the locks of wool clotted
 with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep 1731.
 Hence *Dag-tailed* *a.* having the wool about
 the tail clotted with dirt.

Dag 62 61] *o e j p o*
o h d u o m e y n 38

T e d g] *app. a mistake*,
d. o. misapprehension of 'dag' and 'dagger'. The
 sense 'dagger thrust' is a blunder.]

Dag (*dæg*), *sh.* 1727. [a. F. *dague*.] 1.
 The simple straight pointed horn of a young
 stag 1859. 2. A pin or bolt.

Dag (*dæg*), *sh.* 1 *dial* 1674. [app. of Norse
 origin; cf. ON. *daggy* dew.] 1. Dew. 2. A
 drizzle; a mist 1808.

Dag, *v.* 1 ME. [conn. w. *DAG sh.*] 1. *trans.*
 To cut the edge of (a garment) into jag-
 to slash - 1523. 2. To clog with dirt, blemish.
 Now *dial*. 1484. 3. *trans.* To cut the dags
 from (sheep) 1706.

†**Dag**, *v.* 2 ME. [Related to F. *daguer*. See
 also *DAGUER*.] To pierce or stab with or as
 with a pointed weapon - 1794.

†**Dag**, *v.* 3 1572. [f. *DAG sh.*] 1. *trans.* and
intr. To shoot with a dag - 1580.

Dag (*dæg*), *v.* 1 *dial*. 1825. [cf. *DAG sh.*] 1.
 See also *DAG*.] 1. *trans.* To sprinkle, wet with
 sprinkling 1835. 2. *intr.* To drizzle.

†**Daggesh**, **dagghesh** (*dægʃ*), *sh.* 1591. [mod.
 Heb., f. Syriac *d'ghash* to pick.] *Heb. Gram.*
 A point or dot placed within a Hebrew letter,
 denoting either that it is doubled (*d. forte*), or
 that it is not aspirated (*d. leno*).

Dagger (*dægər*), *sh.* ME. [Prob. an Eng-
 lish formation (cf. *DAG v.*). Cf. F. *daguer*.] 1.
 A short stout edged and pointed weapon, used
 for thrusting and stabbing. 2. *fig.* Something
 that wounds grievously 1596. 3. *trans.* A piece
 of timber that faces on to the poppets of the
 barge-ways, and crosses them diagonally 1850.
 4. = *DAG sh.* 1. 1616. 5. *Printing*. A mark
 resembling a dagger (†), used for marginal
 references, etc.; also called *stich*. 6. A name
 of moths of the genus *Acronyx* having a black
 dagger-like mark on the fore wing 1832. 7. *pl.*
 A name of plants, as *Sword-grass* (*Poa annua*),
 etc. 1817. 78. Name of a tavern in Holborn
 1800, hence *d. ale*, etc. - 1510.

1. The Honourable men, Whose Daggers have
 stab'd Casar *SHAK.* 11. ii. 157. 7. *d. of faith*: the
 weapon worn by the Vice in the old Moralities. *Plin*
At daggers drawn; in a state of open hostility. 2.
Phr. To speak or look daggers: to speak so as to
 wound. 5. Double *d.*: a mark having each end
 blunted like a *d. sh.* used for references, etc.
 Hence *Dagger* *v.* to stab, or (*Printing*) mark
 with a *d.*

Daggle (*dægl*), *v.* 1530. [Freq. of *DAG*
 1 sense 2; see also *DAG v.*] 1. *trans.* To
 trul, so is to clog with wet mud; in later use,
 To wet by splashing or sprinkling. 2. *trans.*
 and *intr.* To drag or trail about (through the
 mire) 1631.

1. The plume Was daggl'd by the dashing spray
SCOTT. 2. You may d. about with your mother, and
 sell your Vainness.

Daggle-tail (*dægl'teɪl*), *sh.* 1577. Now
dial. A person (esp. a woman) whose garments
 are blemished by being trailed over wet ground,
 1. slut, slattern. Now *DRAGGLE-TAIL*. So
Daggle-tailed *a.* (now *dial*), having the skirts
 splashed in this way; slatternly.

Dag-lock. 1623. [f. *DAG sh.* 1 3 + *LOCK*.]
M. Locks of wool clotted with dirt about the
 hinder parts of a sheep.

Dago (*dəgə*). U.S. 1828. [Corrupt f. Sp.
Dago - James.] A name originally given as a
 generic name to Spaniards; now used of the
 Latin races generally.

†**Dagoba** (*dəgəbā*). 1806 [ad. Singalese
dagaba.] In Buddhist countries, a *stupa* or
 dome-shaped structure containing relics of
 Buddha or some Buddhist saint.

†**Dagon** 1. ME. [conn. w. *DAG sh.*] A
 piece (of cloth) - 1186.

†**Dagon** 2 (*dəgən*). ME. [a. L., a. Gr., a.
 Heb. *dagon* 'little fish, dear little fish', f. *dag*
 heb.] The national deity of the ancient Philis-
 tines; represented with the head, chest, and
 arms of a man, and the tail of a fish. Also
trans. An idol.

†**Dagswain**. ME. [Ety. unkn. Cf. *DAG*
sh. 1, *DAGON*.] A coarse coverlet of rough
 shaggy material - 1577.

Daguerreotype (*dægərɔɪp*), *sh.* 1839 [f.
Daguerre name of the inventor + *TYPE*.] An

p on a glass upon a silver plate sensitized
 by iodine, and then developed by vapour of
 mercury. Also, a portrait produced by this
 process. Also *fig.* and *attrib.* Hence *Dag-*
uerreotype *v.* to photograph by the *d.* pro-
 cess, also *fig.* So *Daguerreotypy*, *-ist*, a
 photographer who uses the *d.* process. *Dag-*
uerreotypic, *al.* *a.* relating to the *d.* process.
Daguerreotypy (*dəgərɔɪp*), the *d.* process.

†**Dahabeeyah**, **-biah** (*dəhəbiyā*). 1877
 [Arab. *dh.* 'the golden': name of the golden
 state barge of the Moslem rulers of Egypt.] A
 large sailing-boat, used by travellers on the Nile.

Dahlia (*də'hliə*, prop. *də'liə*). 1804 [f.
Dahl, a Swedish botanist.] 1. A genus of Com-
 posite plants, natives of Mexico, introduced
 into Europe in 1789. 2. Name for a particular
 shade of red 1846.

1. *Five d. fig.* something impossible.

Dahlin (*də'lin*). 1826. [f. *prec.* + *-in* 1.]

Cen. A name for INULIN from dahlia tubers.

†**Dail Eireann** (*dəil'ɛrən*). 1919 [Ir., = as-
 sembly of Ireland.] Lower house of Parliament
 in Irish Free State. Abbrev. *Dail*.

Daily (*də'li*), *a.* [OE. *daglic*, a deriv. of
WGer. dag day.] Of or belonging to each day;
 occurring every day; issued every (week-)day
 1470. As *sh.* (*ellipt.*) A daily newspaper.

D. water, etc., one who waxes, etc., daily.

Daily (*də'li*), *adv.* ME. [f. *DAY* + *-ly*.] 1.
 Every day, day by day; constantly.

With bended knees I daily beseech God 1635.

†**Daimio** (*dai'mi*), *o*. 1839. [Jap., f. Chin.
dar great + *mi*, a name.] The title of the
 feudal nobles of Japan, now abolished.

†**Daimon** (*dai'mən*), a transliteration of Gr.
daimon, one's genius or DEMON.

Dain, *sh.* ME. [Syncope of *dædān*, *DISDAIN*
sh.] 1. *trans.* *DISDAIN* - 1591. 2. *trans.* Still *dial*.
 So †*Dain* *a.* haughty; stinking. †*Dain* *v.* to
 disdain †*Dainful* *a.* disdainful.

†**Daint**, *a.* and *sh.* 1563. Short f. *DAINTY*
 - 1633.

†**Dainteous**, *a.* ME. = *DAINTY* *a.* - 1556.

Dainteth, *-ith*, *sh.* and *a.* *Sc.* = *DAINTY*,
 etc.

Daintify, *v.* [See *-FY*.] To make dainty.

Mid *PARLIV*.

Daintilhood. 1477. 1780. Daintiness.

Daintily (*dai'nli*), *adv.* ME. [f. *DAINTY*
a. + *-ly*.] 1. Handsomely - 1640. 2. In
 a dainty manner ME. 3. Diligently, nicely,
 etc.; elegantly, neatly 1561. 4. Rarely - 1581.

4. The Ancients never, or very d., match Hom-
 er and Pindar *SWALE*.

Daintiness (*dai'nɪtnəs*) 1552 [f. *DAINTY*
a. + *-ness*.] The quality of being dainty;
 fineness - 1627; elegance, neatness 1580;
 niceness (of taste, sensibility, etc.) 1579, fasti-
 giousness; softness 1530.

More notorious for the d. of the provision, than for
 the minims of the dish *SHAKESPEARE*. D of expres-
 sion in a line 1676. Daintiness of taste *Arch.* 17. v.
 45. The People, learnt of the Flemish d. and
 softness *MUR*.

†**Daintrel**. 1575. [?] A dainty - 1640.

Dainty (*dai'nɪ*), *sh.* ME. [a. OF. *deintid*,
daintie, *daint* - L. *dignus*, f. *dignus*
 worthy.] 1. Estimation; regard, attention
 - 1513. 2. Liking to do or see anything; dis-
 light - 1529. 3. Choice quality - 1440. 4.

Fastidiousness - 1557. 5. *trans.* Anything
 which is dainty - 1798. 6. *adv.* A choice viand,
 a delicacy ME.

5. Plenty is no d. Harwood. 6. I et not taste
 of their dainties *Pr. exil* 4. *Phr.* †To make d. of
 anything. To set great store by, hence, to be
 chary of.

Dainty (*dai'nɪ*), *a.* ME. [f. *prec.* *sh.*] 1.
 Handsome, choice, delightful. Now *dial*. 2.

Precious; hence, rare, scarce - 1677. 3. Pleas-
 ing to the palate ME. 4. Of delicate beauty
 or taste ME. 5. Of persons, etc. - Nice, fasti-
 dious, particular; sometimes, over-nice 1576.

Also quasi-*adv.* (*1. 172*).
 1. Fill many a dainty horse hadde be in stable
CHAUCER. 3. D. bits Make rich the ribs *L. L.* 1.
 1. 20. 4. The grassy ground with dainty *Daisies*
 dight *SCOTT*. 5. The hand of little employment
 with the daintier sense *Hamlet* v. i. 78. Let vs not
 be dainty of leave-taking, But shift away *Shak.* ii.
 iii. 15. Born with a d. tooth *SHAKESPEARE*

Dairi da 1662 [Jap f Chn *da* gea + r] In Japan pop h pa ce o ou of he M kado o edfo cMkado. Hence *Dairi-sama*. *Int.* lord of the d, an appellation of the Mikado.

Dairy (dā'ri), *sb* [ME. *dairie*, etc., f. *drie*, *d-ye*, DAY female servant + *erie*, -ERY².] 1. A room or building in which milk and cream are kept, and made into butter and cheese. Occas., in towns, a shop in which these are sold. 2. That department of farming, or of a farm, which is concerned with the production of milk, butter, and cheese. Hence, occas., the milk cows on a farm collectively. ME. 3. A dairy-farm 1562. 4. Ground, were turned much in England from breeding either to feeding or dairy *Taxile*. D. of 12 or 16 cows to be let 1882.

Comb. d.-farm, a farm chiefly producing milk, butter, and cheese, -farmer, -farming; -school, a technical school for teaching d.-work or d.-farming; -woman, a woman who manages a d.

Dairy, v. rare. 1780. [f. *DAIRY sb.*] To keep or feed (cows) for the dairy. Hence *Dairying sb.*, the business of a dairy.

Dairymaid (dā'rimēd). -599. A female servant employed in a dairy.

Dairyman. 1784. A man who keeps, or works in, a dairy, or sells dairy produce.

Dais (dēs, dā'us). ME. [a. OF. *dis*, mod. F. *dais* = L. *discum* (nom. *discus*) quot., disk, dish, in late L. table.] 1. A raised table in a hall, at which distinguished persons sat at feasts, etc., the high table -1575. 2. The raised platform in a hall for the high table, or for seats of honour, etc. ME. Also *transf.* 3. A seat, bench (*n. dial.*) ME. 4. [after mod. Fr.] The canopy over a throne, etc. 1863.

2. Like the d or upper part of our old castle and college halls. *Auxois*.

Daisied (dā'zid), *a.* 1611. [f. *DAISY* + -ED².] Adorned with or abounding in daisies, as *d. lawn*. (Chiefly poet.)

Daisy (dā'zi). [OE. *dagas* *dage* day's eye, in allusion to the flower opening in the morning.] 1. The common name of *Bellis perennis*, N.O. *Compositae*, having small flat flower-heads with yellow disk and white ray, which close in the evening. 2. Applied to similar plants, as, in N. America, the Ox-eye D., *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, in Australia, various *Compositae*, *Michaëmas* D., various cultivated species of *Aster* which blossom about Michaëmas; etc. 3. *slang* (chiefly U.S.) A first-rate thing or person; also as *adj.* 4. *attrib.* 1605.

2. The dayseye, or ellis the eye of day *Chaucer*. Hence *Daisy* *v.* to cover or adorn with daisies (*rare*).

Daisy-cutter. 1791. [*lit.* 'cutter of daisies'.] 1. A horse that in trotting steps low. 2. *Cricketer*, etc. A ball that skims along the ground without rising 1889.

Dak; see *DAWK*.

Daker. Also *dalker*, *dakir*. Var. of *DICKER*, *q. v.*

Daker-hen. *dial.* 1552. [?] The Corn-crake or Land-rail.

Dakot, etc.; see *DACOT*, etc.

Dal (dāl). *Anglo-Ind.* 1698 [Hindī.] Split-pulse, esp. that of *Cajanus indicus*, used for food in the East Indies.

Dalai, **Dalai-lama**; see *LAMA*.

Dale¹ (dāl). [OE. *dæl*; *Com. Teut.* = OTeut. *dalam* 'deep or low place'.] 1. A valley. In literary Eng. chiefly poet. Also *fig.* 1a. A hollow, pit, gulf, etc. -1489.

1. By d. and eel, by doune *Chaucer*. That part of these dales which runs up far into the mountains *Wormsw.* *Comb.* d.-land, the lower ground of a district; so *lander*, *man*.

Dale² (dāl). ME. [Northern var. of *DOL*, *q. v.*] A portion of land; *spec.* a portion of an undivided field indicated by landmarks only.

Dale³ (dāl). 1611. [Of L. Ger. and Du. *daal*; also F. *dalle*, etc.] A wooden tube or trough for carrying off water, as from a ship's pump.

Dalesman (dāl'mæn). 1769. [f. *DALE*¹.] A native or inhabitant of a dale; *esp.* of the dales in Cumberland, Westmorland, etc.

Dalfe, obs. *pa. t.* of *DELVE*.

Dalle (dal). 1855. [Fr.] 1. A flat slab of stone, marble, or terra-cotta, used for flooring. 2. *pl.* In Western U.S.: Rapids where the

ve sa compe ed no on n ow ong

ke ch nue 884

Dallance (dāl'ans). ME. [f. *DAILY v.* + -ANCE.] 1. Talk, confabulation, chat -1496. 2. Sport, play; *esp.* amorous or wanton toying ME. 3. Trifling; playing *scath* a matter 1548. 4. Idle delay -1590.

2. The Primrose path of d. *Shaks.* The lewd d. of the queen of love *Pope*. 3. Vain d. with the misery Even of the dead *Wormsw.* 4. *Com. Br.* iv. i. 59.

Dallop, var. of *DOLLUP*.

Dally (dāl'i), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *dallier* to converse, etc.] 1. To talk lightly or idly, chat -1440. 2. To make sport; to toy, sport with, *esp.* in the way of amorous caresses; to wanton ME.; to play with (temptation, etc.) 1538. 3. To trifle with a person or thing 1548. 4. *intr.* To spend time idly, to loiter 1538. 5. *trans.* To defer by trifling -1821. 6. To move by dalliance -1677.

2. Our Ayene buldeth in the Cedars top, And dallies with the winds *Rich. III.* i. iii. 565. Do not with her, as Eve with the serpent 2642. 3. Why will you d. with my pain *Abdison*. 4. We dallied not, but made all haste we could *Hewwood*. Hence *Dallier*, one who dallies.

Dalmatian (dæl'mā'jən), *a.* 1824. Of Dalmatia, the Austrian province on the Adriatic, whence *D. dog*, the spotted coach-dog. Hence *sb.* A native of Dalmatia, a Dalmatian dog.

Dalmatic (dæl'mā'tik), *a.* and *sb.* ME. [The *sb.* occurs earliest, and is a F. *dalmatique*, ad. L. *dalmaticus*, subst. use (*sc. tunica*) of *Dalmaticus* *adj.* Dalmatian.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to Dalmatia 1504.

B. *sb.* An ecclesiastical vestment, with wide sleeves, and marked with two stripes, worn in the Western Church by deacons and bishops on certain occasions. b. A similar robe worn by kings at coronation.

OF *Isidore Orig.* vii. xvi. 9 *Dalmatica vestis primum in Dalmatia provincia Græciae texta est, tunica sacerdotalis candida cum clavis ex purpura*.

Dalt (dōlt). *Sc.* 1775. [ad. Gael. *dalta*.] A foster-child.

Daltonian (dōltō'nian). 1841. [f. the chemist John Dalton (1766-1844), who was colour-blind.] *adj.* Relating to John Dalton, or the atomic theory first enunciated by him 1850. *sb.* A person who is colour-blind.

Daltonism (dōltō'nizm), 1841. [ad. F. *daltonisme*, f. as *piec.*] A name for colour-blindness, *esp.* as to red. Hence *Daltonist* - DALTONIAN *sb.*

Dam (dæm), *sb*¹ [Com. Teut.] 1. A bank or barrier of earth, masonry, etc., built across a stream to obstruct its flow and raise its level, any similar work to confine water. Also *fig.* ME. 2. The body of water confined by a dam. [Now *local.*] ME. 3. a. *Mining*. A partition of boards, masonry, etc. in a mine to keep out water, fire, or gas. b. *Smelting*. The wall of refractory material, forming the front of the fore-hearth of a blast furnace (Raymond). c. *Dentistry*. A soft rubber guard to keep a tooth dry during an operation (U.S.) 1872.

Comb. d.-plate, the plate upon the d.-stone or front stone of the bottom of a blast furnace Raymond.

Dam (dæm), *sb*² ME. [var. of *DAME* -earlier *damme*.] 1. = *DAME*. (ME only.)

2. A female parent (now usually of quadrupeds). Correl. to *sire*. ME. 3. = Mother (human); usually in contempt 1547. Also *fig.*

2. So Kids and Whelps their Sires and Dams express *Drayton*. *Phi.* The Devil's dam, applied opprobriously to a woman. 3. *fig.* That high Priest of Rome the d. of that, superstitious breed *Burton*.

Dam, *sb*³ Chiefly *Sc.* 1580. [a. F. *dame* lady (DAM² *DAME*), the name of each piece in the jeu de dames or draughts; cf. DAM-IRON.] Each of the pieces in the game of draughts (*obs.*); *pl.* the game itself.

+**Dam**, *sb*⁴, **damp**. ME. [a. OF. *dame* = L. *dominus*.] Lord; as a prefix = Sir, Master -1506.

Dam (dæm), *v.* 1553. [f. *DAM sb*⁴, replacing *dam*, OE. *dæman*.] 1. *trans.* To furnish with a dam; to obstruct or confine by means of a dam. *Usu.* with *up*, 1563. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To stop up, block, obstruct; to confine.

1. Now d. the Ditches and the Floods restrain *Deven*. 2. He doth also dambe up the mercy of God by its contempt *Saverson*.

Damage (dæ'mædʒ), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *dam-*

mod *l. d.* ad L. *damnum* + -AGE.] 1. Loss or detriment caused by hurt or injury affecting estate, condition, or circumstances (*tech.*). 2. Injury, harm ME. 3. A disadvantage -1721; a misfortune, a pity -1612. 4. *Law*. (Now always in *pl.*) The value estimated in money of something lost or withheld; the sum claimed or awarded in compensation for loss or injury sustained 1542. 5. *slang*. Cost expense 1755.

1. As poche to oure d. as to oure profit *Chaucer*. 2. The d. done to the monastery *Hook*. The damages which the kingdom has sustained by war *Gellius*. 3. And of his deth it was full greet d. *Chaucer*. 4. Damages for breach of contract *Lo. St. Leonard*. Hence *Damageful a.* harmful.

Damage, *v.* ME. [a. OF. *damagier*, -er, f. *damage*, see *piec.*] 1. *trans.* To do or cause damage to; to hurt, harm, injure; now commonly to injure (a thing) so as to lessen its value. 2. *intr.* To suffer damage (*rare*) 1821. 3. To stop all hopes, whose growth may damage me *Rich. III.* iv. ii. 93. 4. Her clothes night d. with the dew *Clare*. So *Damageable a.* injurious, liable to be damaged.

Damage-tenant. 1621. [OF. *damage fr. sav.*] *Law*. Said of a stranger's cattle, etc., found trespassing, and doing damage, as by feeding, etc. (*Prop. adj.* *phr.*; also as *sb.*)

+**Damageous**, *a.* ME. [a. OF. *damageus*, f. *damage*; see *DAMAGE sb.* and -OUS.] Fraght with damage; causing loss or disadvantage -1637.

Damalic (dæm'lik), *damolic* (dæmp'lik), *a.* 1863. [f. Gr. *dāmalis*, *ἐμπύρ* heifer.] *Chem.* In d. acid, an acid (C₂H₂O) existing in cows' urine. Hence *Damaluric* [*URIC*] acid, an acid (C₂H₂O₂) of the same origin.

Daman (dā'mān). 1738. [From Arab. *daman* *isrāil* sheep or lamb of Israel.] The Syrian rock-badger or 'cony' of Scripture (*Hyrax Syriacus*); also *ll. Capen.*

Damascene (dæmās'ēn). ME. [ad. L. *Damascenus* of Damascus.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Damascus 1543. 2. Of or pertaining to damask (fabrics), or to the art of damascening metal 1511.

1. *D. plum*, see *DAMSON*.

B. *sb.* 1. A native of Damascus ME. 2. Damascene work, *damask* 1481. 3. See *DAMSON*.

Damascene (dæmās'ēn), *v.* 1585. [f. *prec. adj.*] To ornament (metal-work) with inlaid designs in gold or silver, or with a watered pattern. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Hence *Damascener*.

Damascus (dæmās'k), formerly also *Damasco*, 1625. [L. Gr. *Δαμασκός*, from Semitic.] An ancient city, the capital of Coele-Syria. Often used *attrib.*, as *D. blade*; also *subst.* = D. steel, etc.

D. iron, a combination of pieces of iron and steel welded together and rolled out, in imitation of D. steel. *D. sword*, a kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of D. iron coiled around a nucleus and welded.

Damask (dæmās'k). ME. [peih a. Anglo-Fr. **Damasc* = It. *Damasco*, L. *Damascus*.]

I. 1. The city of Damascus -1539. 2. *attrib.* = Made at or brought from Damascus.

2. *D. plum*, *prune* = *DAMSON*. D. rose, a variety of rose, *app.* originally the *Rosa gallica* var. *damascena*, with semi-double pink or light-red (tracely white) flowers, cultivated in the East for attar of roses. 1. D. water, rose-water distilled from D. roses.

II. Substances orig. produced at Damascus.

1. A rich silk fabric woven with elaborate designs and figures. (Also applied to fabrics of wool, linen, or cotton.) ME. 2. A twisted linen fabric with designs which show up by opposite reflections of light from the surface, used chiefly for table-linen 1542. 3. Steel manufactured at Damascus; also steel or a combination of iron and steel exhibiting a similar pattern on the surface: more fully *d. steel* 1603. 4. The wavy pattern exhibited by these 1818. 5. The colour of the damask rose 1600.

1. A quantity of Chirra damasks, and other wrought silks *De Fox*. 3. She blushed a live d. *Kean*.

III. *attrib.* and *adj.* 1. Made of damask (silk or cloth); furnished with damask 1489. 2. Made of or resembling Damascus steel 1611. 3. Of the colour of the damask rose 1568.

Comb. d. steel (see above); d.-stitch, a name given to satin-stitch on a linen foundation; -work, the veining on Damascus-blades, incised patterns inlaid with gold or silver.

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). z (Fr. chef). æ (ever). æi (I, eye). z (Fr. eau de vie). i (sist). i (Psyche). o (what). p (got).

Damask (dæ'mask) 585 [pec sb] *Alc dāna* f. M. on eo. 1. a. To e e th nch y e ed g s o b a = DAMASCUS 1585. 3. To o name n, with or as with a variegated pattern; to diaper 1610. 4. To deface or destroy, by stamping or marking with figures and lines 1673. 5. To warm (wine) (slang) -1778.

2. A faire baven of Copper damasked 1554. 3. As they sat recline On the soft downe black damask with flowers Milt. P. L. iv. 334.

Damasked (dæ'maskt), ppl a 1599. [f. prec.] 1. In senses of DAMASK v. 1-3. 2. Having the hue of the damask rose 1600. 3. Furnished with damask 1861.

4. I have seene Roses damaskt, red and white, But no such Roses see I in her cheekes SHAKS.

†**Damaskee-n**, -kin. 1551. [a. f. *damasquin*, -ine, ad. lt. *damascenus*, f. *Damascus*, Damascus.] adj. = DAMASCENE a. -1585. 5. A Damascus blade -1645.

Damaskee-n, v. 1585 [a. f. *damasquin*; see prec.] = DAMASCENE v.

†**Damassé** (dā'masé). 1864. [f. = *linge damassé*] A kind of linen made in Flanders, woven with flowers and figures like damask.

Damassin (dæ'masin). 1839 [f. f. *damas*, DAMASK.] 'A species of woven damask with gold and silver flowers' (Brande).

Dambonite (dæ'mbōnite). 1879. [f. *dambō* native name.] Chem. A white crystalline substance (C₁₂H₁₀O₄) found in a kind of caoutchouc obtained from Western Africa.

Dambose (dæ'mbōs). 1879. [f. prec.] Chem. A crystallizable sugar (C₁₂H₁₀O₄) obtained from dambonite.

Dam-brod, dam-board. See 1779. [f. DAM sb + *brod* (So), BOARD.] A draught-board, attrib. Checkered.

Dame (dēm). ME. [a. OF. *dame*; -earlier *damme* -L. *dominalis*, mistress. Cf. DAM 2.] 1. A female ruler or head: = 'lady', as fem. of lord. Also fig. (See also below.) 2. The mistress of a household. Now arch. or dial., or used of an aged housewife. ME. Also transf. 3. The mistress of a children's school. 2 Obs. 1649. 4. At Etton: A matron (also a man) who keeps a boarding-house 1737. 5. A form of address; = My lady, Madam: now left to women of lower rank ME. 6. A title given to a woman of rank, = Lady, Mistress, Miss, spec. the legal title of the wife of a knight or baronet. Also fig., as in *Dime Nature*, etc. ME. 7. A woman of rank, a lady. Now Hist. or fig. 1530. 8. spec. The wife of a knight, squire, citizen, yeoman (arch. or dial.) 1574. †8. = DAM sb. 2 -1709.

1. The title given to Benedictine nuns who have made their solemn profession; also, any fully professed nun. 7 c. The title of holy members of the Order of the British Empire corresponding to Knight: D. Commander, D. Grand Cross 1927.

Dame's-violet. 1578. [tr. L. *viola matronalis*. Hence by corruption *damos* or *damask* v.] The Garden Rocket, *Hesperis matronalis*.

†**Dammar** (dæ'mār). 1598. [a. Malay *damar* resin, whence the genus *Dammara* (N.O. *Conifera*) a species of which, *D. orientalis*, yields the resin in Amboyna and the Moluccas.] The name of various resins; esp. the cat's-eye resin (*R. India* D.) from *Dammara orientalis*, and the Kaun-gum from *D. australis* of New Zealand; both used for making varnish.

†**Dammara**. 1863. [See prec.] Bot. A genus of trees yielding resin.

†**Dammaret**. 1635. [ad. f. *dame* et. f. *dame* lady.] A ladies' man -1610.

Damme (dæ'mi). 1618. 1. Int. Short f. *Dammie* 1545. 2. as sb. The oath itself 1775; transf. one who uses this oath; a profane swearer -1674.

Damn (dæm). v. ME. [a. OF. *dampner*, *dampner*, ad. L. *damnare*.] 1. *trans.* To affirm to be guilty; to sentence; to CONDEMN (to) -1734. 2. To adjudge and pronounce to be bad, to denounce ME.; spec. to condemn (a play, etc.) as a failure; to condemn by public expression of disapproval 1654. 3. *transf.* To be the ruin of 1477. 4. *Theol.* To condemn to hell; *transf.* to cause or occasion the eternal damnation of ME. 5. Used profanely (in op-

position) to curse (using the word 'damn'). Also *absol.* 1524.

1. See Cromwell damned to everlasting fame Pope. 2. And with faint praises one another d. WYCHERLEY. A comedy, which in the play-house phrase, was damned Boswell. 6. Their proper business is to d. the Dutch Drayton.

Damn (dæm), sb. 1619. [f. prec. vb.] The utterance of the word 'damn' as an imprecation. Damns have had their day SWIFT. *Not worth a d., not to care a d.* phrases used vaguely.

Damnable (dæ'mnəbəl), a. (adv.) ME. [a. f.; see DAMN v.] 1. *Worthy of condemnation*; reprehensible -1841. 2. *Liable to or worthy of damnation* ME. 731. *Pernicious (rare)* -1659. 4. = 'Confounded'. (Now vulgar or profane.) 1594. 5. *adv.* Damnablely -1735.

1. A d. game 1500, offence PRYANT. 2. What must poor lamentable d. I do to be saved 1674. Hence *Damnablety*, *Damnableness*, *Damnably* *adv.*

Damnation (dæ'mnəʃən). ME. [a. f.; see DAMN v.] 1. The action of condemning, or fact of being condemned; condemnation. 2. *Theol.* Condemnation to eternal punishment in the world to come; perdition (opp. to *salvation*); sin incurring or deserving condemnation ME. 3. In profane use: a. as an imprecation or exclamation 1604. b. as *adj.* or *adv.* = 'Damned' 1757.

1. Neither thou dreadst God, that thou art in the same damnation WYCHERLEY. 2. I were d. To think so base a thought Merv. V. ii. vii. 49. 3. a. *Adv.* in. in. 396.

Damnatory (dæ'mnətəri), a. 1682. [ad. L. *damnatorius*; see DAMN v.] 1. Conveying or occasioning condemnation. 2. *Theol.* Containing or uttering a sentence of damnation 1738.

1. I do not believe the d. clauses in the Athanasian Creed under any qualification given of them ARNOLD. **Damned** (dæmd), *past*. *dæ'mnd*, ppl. a. ME. [f. DAMN v. + -ed.] 1. Condemned -1710. 2. *Theol.* Condemned or consigned to hell ME.; *absol.* as *sb.* pl. The souls in hell 1507. 3. Lying under, or worthy of, a curse; accursed, execrable 1563. 4. (usually printed 'd-d') Used profanely to express reprehension, or as a mere intensive 1995. b. *adv.* Damnedly 1607.

1. It was a torment To lay upon the dam'd Temp. i. ii. 3. Out d. sport: out I say Milt. v. 1 39.

Damnify (dæ'mnifai), v. 1512. [a. OF. *dampnifier*, ad. L. *dampnificare* (in Italy), f. *damnificum*; see -FY.] 1. *trans.* To cause injury, loss, or inconvenience to; to injure; to wrong. (Now rare.) 2. To bring to destruction -1693. 1. That the King might not be damaged by the loss of the tribute WYCHERLEY. Hence †*Damnificable* a. *damnification*, the action of damaging. (Now only in legal use.)

Damning (dæ'mɪŋ, dæ'mnɪŋ), ppl. a. 1599. [-ING.] 1. That damns. 2. That leads to condemnation or ruin 1798. 3. Addicted to profane swearing. PAPA.

1. The d. consciousness of being charlatans Disraeli. Hence *Damningly* *adv.* -ness.

Damnous (dæ'mnəs). 1870. [ad. L. *damnus*.] 1. *Law*. Of the nature of a *damnum*, i.e. causing loss or damage of any kind.

Damocles (dæ'moklɪz). 1747. [L. from Gr.] Name of a flatterer who, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by him at a banquet with a sword suspended over his head by a hair, to impress upon him how precarious that happiness was.

Sword of D., *Damocles' sword*, used of an imminent danger, which may at any moment descend upon one. Hence *Damoclean* a. of or as of D.

†**Damoiseau** (dæ'miʒə). arch. 1477. [a. OF. *damoiseau*, corresp. to *damoisele*, DAMSEL.] A young man of gentle birth, not yet made a knight.

Damoisel, -elle, etc., obs. ff. DAMSEL.

Damolic; see DAMALIC.

Damourite (dæ'mʊrɪt). 1846. [f. the F. chemist *Damour*.] Min. A hydrous potash mica, with pearly lustre, occurring in small yellowish scales.

Damp (dæmp), sb. 1480. [Corresp. with MLG. and Du. and Da. *damp* vapour, steam, smoke, ice. *damp* steam, MHG *dampf*, *dampf*, mod. Ger. *dampf*, etc.] 1. A noxious exhalation

on p. n. coa. m. nes (a. CHOLE DAMP a so called black d., suffocating d., (b) = FIRE-DAMP, formerly fulminating d. 1625. 2. Visible vapour; fog, mist -1827. 3. Moisture, dampness, humidity. (The ordinary current sense) 1706; slang, a drink. DICKENS. 4. A dazed condition; stupor -1712. 5. Depression of spirits 1606. 6. A check 1587.

3. The morning mist and the evening d. JOHNSON. 4. I felt a general d. and a faintness all over me ARNOLD. 5. He found a great d. upon the spirit of the Governor CLARKE. Comb d.-course, d.-proof course, a course of some damp-proof material and slightly above the level of the outside soil, to prevent the damp from rising up a wall.

Damp (dæmp), a. 1590. [f. DAMP sb.] 1. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a damp; see DAMP sb. 1. -1733. 2. Affected with or showing stupefaction or depression of spirits (arch.) 1590. 3. Slightly wet, holding water in suspension or absorption, moist, humid. (The ordinary current sense) 1706.

1. Milt. Dams. 2. With looks Down cast and d. - P. L. i. 593. 3. A d. bed (mod). Hence *Damply* *adv.* -ness.

Damp (dæmp), v. 1548. [f. DAMP sb. Ger. *dampfen*, Du. *dampfen* are of like date.] 1. *trans.* To affect with damp, to stifle, to dull, to deaden (fire, sound, etc.). Also fig. 1564. 2. To stupefy, benumb, daze -1726. 3. To depress, discourage, check 1548. 4. To make moist or humid, to wet as steam, etc., does, to moisten 1671. 5. *Gardening*. To d. off (intr.): Of plants. To rot from damp, to fog off 1846.

1. All shutting in of Air.. dampeth the Sound BACON. 2. To d. down is fire, etc.; to cover it with small coal, etc., so as to check combustion and prevent its going out. Also fig. 3. Sorrow dampis my lays CLARE. To d. and spoil our Trade C. MATHER. 4. They [wines from South] d. linen and paper 1672.

Dampen (dæ'mpən), v. Now chiefly U.S. 1630. [f. DAMP a. or v.] 1. *trans.* = DAMP v. 1, 3, 4. 2. *intr.* To become dull or damp 1865.

Damper (dæ'mpər). 1748. [f. DAMP v. + -ER.] 1. That which damps (see DAMP v.). 2. A contrivance in a pianoforte for damping or stopping the vibrations of the strings; the mute of a horn, etc. 1783. 3. A metal plate in a flue or chimney, used to control the combustion by regulating the draught 1788. 4. *Australia*. A kind of cake or bread made, for the occasion, of flour and water and baked in hot ashes 1833. 5. *Electr.* A device for diminishing or destroying the oscillation of a suspended magnetic needle or freely moving coil 1906.

1. Success is a great d. of curiosity H. WALPOLE. Comb d.-pedal, that pedal in a pianoforte which raises all the dampers, etc., the 'loud pedal'.

Dampish (dæ'mpɪʃ), a. 1577. [orig. f. *Dame* sb. (cf. *boyish*).] 1. Vaporous -1647. 2. Somewhat damp or moist 1641. Hence *Dampishly* *adv.* -ness.

Dampne, etc., obs. ff. DAMN, etc.

Dampy, a. 1600. [f. DAMP sb.] 1. Full of vapour or mist -1720; infested with damp, as a mine (mod). 2. Somewhat damp 1691.

Damsel (dæ'mzəl, dæ'mozel) (dæ'mozel). [Early ME. *damoisele*, a. Gl., later *damoisele*, *demoiselle* (14th c.), f. *dam.e.*] 1. A young unmarried lady; orig. one of noble or gentle birth. The 16-17th c. *damoysel*, *damozel* is now used by poets, etc., as more stately than *damsel*. 2. A young unmarried woman (sometimes slightly); a girl, a country lass. (Not now in spoken use.) ME. 3. A maid in waiting (arch.) ME. 4. A hot iron for warming a bed. (Cf. 1 Kings i. 1-4.) 1727. 5. A projection on the spindle of a mill-stone for shaking the shoot 1880.

1. The adventure of the errant damozel SPENSER R. Q. ii. 1 19. 2. The damozel is not dead, but sleepeth Mark v. 39. 41. Comb. d. fly, the slender dragon-fly, *Agrion Virga*, called in Fr. *damoiselle*.

Damson (dæ'mzən). [ME. *damascene* ad. L. *Damascenum* for *Prunum Damascenum* plum of Damascus.] 1. A small plum, black or dark purple, the fruit of *Prunus communis* or *domestica*, variety *damascena*. 2. The tree which bears this ME. 3. attrib. Of the colour of the damson 1661.

Comb. d.-cheese, an insipidated conserve of damsons and sugar.

†**Dan**!, ME. [a. OF. = mod. F. *dame* -L. *dominus*.] = Master, Sir -1832.

o (Ger. Köln). ɔ̃ (Fr. pen). ð (Ger. Müller). ɛ̃ (Fr. dame). ɔ̃ (curl). ɛ̃ (Sw) (there). ɛ̃ (ɔ̃) (xén). ɛ̃ (Fr. faite). ɛ̃ (fîr, fern, earth).

Ak do [—] ~~—~~ consisting of a strong cloth slung like a hammock to a bamboo staff, and carried by two (or more) men* (Yule).

Dandy-brush. 1841. [*DANDY* *sb.*] A stiff brush made of split whalebone, used in cleaning horses.

Dandy-cock, -hen; see DUNOY? 4.
Dandy-horse. 1819. A kind of velocypede
Dandy-line. 1882. A kind of line used in

Dandy-line. 1882. A kind of line used in herring fishing, carrying at short intervals transverse pieces of whalebone or cane, having unbarbed hooks at either end.

Dandy-roller. Also-roll. 1839 *Paper making* A perforated roller for solidifying the partly-dressed web of paper, and for impressing

Dane (dān). [OE *Digne* pl.; cf OE. *Dene-
māra*.] 1. A native or subject of Denmark.

2. Applied to a breed or breeds of dogs 1774.
3. attrib. = DAY SH.

2 *Great D.* (also simply *D.*): a large, powerful, short-haired breed of dog between the mastiff and the greyhound types. *Lesser D.*, the Dalmatian. *Daneborg*: see *Danish swine*.

Danegeld, -gelt (pl. ngeld, gelt). ON.
[Corresp. to ON **Dana-gjald*, f. *Dana*, *Dane*-
gild, payment tribute.]

+*gæld*, *gæld*, payment, tribute. *Eng. Hist.*
An annual tax, imposed originally (as is sup-
posed) to provide funds for the protection of
England against the Danes, and afterwards sub-

Dane-law (dān lō), [*OE. *Dana lagu* 'Danes' law*]. The law of the Danes.

law] 1. The Danish law anciently in force over that part of England occupied by the Danes. 2. Hence, The district north-east of Watling Street, where this law prevailed.

Darnes'-blood. 1607. [f. as DANEWORT, q. v.] The Danewort. b. *Campanula glome-*

†A local name for *Eryngium campestris*. b. = DANEWORT.

Danewort (*dā'newort*). 1991 [f. DANE + WORT, the plants being supposed to spring up in places where Danes had been]

Dang, v. 1793 A euphemism for DAMN.

Danger (dʒəndʒər), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *dan-*

gros, dang r :—late L. **dominarius*, *f. dominium*, *f. dominus*. | I. Power of a lord, jurisdiction, dominion; power to dispose of, or to have (such). — II. Lord, master, proprietor.

to harm (*al-sh.*). 7b. Liability (to loss, punishment, etc.) -1689. 7c. Difficulty (made or raised), chariness; corners -1526. 3. Liability or exposure to harm or injury: cul. pers.

to exposure to harm or injury; risk, peril. (From sense 1. Now the main sense.) Also with *e* and *p*! 1489. †4. Mischaet, harm -1601. †5. The lordship over a forest: the rent paid in

1 In dawngere had be.. The +onge girls of he
discuse CHAUCER. Phr. In (a person's) d' + within

his power. b. Phr. *Out of debt out of d* (now taken in sense 3). 2 Phr. *†To make d* {OF. *faire danger* (de)}: to make a difficulty (about doing anything). 3 Delay breeds D. S. I. 100. In d of their lives of

Comb. d.-signal, a signal indicating d.; e.g. on
Railways, indicating an obstruction to the road.

†Danger, *v.* ME [*a.* OF. *dangerier*, *f.* as

prec.] 1. To render liable -1633. 2. To en-
danger -1663. 3. To damage. (Cf DANGER
sb. 4) -1614.

Dangerous (*dā'ndjərəs*), *a.* ME. [*a.* AF. = OF. *dangeros*, -eus, *f.* *danger*] *†*1. Inherent to deal with; not affable (ME only), difficult to please, etc.

please -1577; chary of -1598. 2. brought with danger or risk; perilous, hazardous, unsafe (The current sense.) 1490 3. In danger; dangerously ill. Now died, and I shall - 1606

14. Injurious. (Cf DANGER *sh* 4.) -1576.
 1. So fiers & dangerous was he, That he wolde
 graunte hir askyng CHAUCER. 2. Delay herein is

dangerous B Google. In most of the European nations there are d. classes Hairs. 3. He's d.; they don't think he'll live 1984. 4. Two vices, very dan-

de). 1 (sr) i (Psyche). o (what). p (get).

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

f w SHE 3 Th C us dh hn
be nd ed b a y B 04 In d b y St ks
D obl n C 2 4 A d y ad design
ng k ave P 2 5 D a g ang a use
b u who e m is known; hence fig. of a
candidate or competitor. 7. What in me is d. Illu-
mine Murr. P. L. 1. 26

Combs., etc. d. **ages**, a term applied to the Middle
Ages to mark the intellectual darkness of the time.
d. house = *dark-room* (s). **-room**, f (a) a room in
which madmen were confined; (b) *Photogr.* a room
from which all actinic rays of light are excluded, used
by photographers when dealing with sensitized plates;
f d. tent, a camera obscura.

Hence **Darkful** a. full of darkness (*rare*). **Dark-
ish** a. somewhat d. **Darkly** adv. in a d. manner.

Dark (dā'k), *sb.* ME. [f. DARK a.; of *light*
su. and adj.] 1. Absence of light, darkness,
the dark time; night, nightfall, a dark place.
Also fig. 2. Dark colour or shade; *spec. in Art*,
a part of a picture in shadow, as opp. to *light*
1875. Also fig. 3. Obscurity 1629. 4. In the
d. : in a state of ignorance 1677.

1. Nights dark approach space 1598. One evening
after d. 1771. *D. of the moon*: the time near new
moon when there is no moonlight. 4. I am entirely
in the d. about the designs. cf [etc.] BUCKE.

Dark (dā'k), *v.* arch or dial. ME. [f. DARK a.]
71. To make or become dark.
darken -1715. Also fig. 72. *intr.* To lie in
the dark, to lie hid -1447.

1. When the night darks Skelton. My somers
day in luty may is darked before the none 1500.

Darken (dā'k'n), *v.* ME. [f. DARK a.,
superseding DARK v., see -EN suffix.] 1.
intrans. To grow or become dark. (Occas. with
down) 2. To grow clouded, gloomy, sad 1742.
3. *trans.* To make dark, to deprive of light.
Also fig. ME. 4. To deprive of sight, to make
blind (*lit* and fig.) 1548. 5. fig. To make dark
in meaning 1548. 6. fig. To cloud, to cast
a gloom or shadow over 1553.

1. The Heaven darkens above Shelley. 2. His
face darkened with some powerful emotion Haw-
thorne. 3. When Night darkens the Streets Murr.
P. L. 1. 504. To d. (a person's) door or darts: em-
phatic for to appear on the threshold (as a visitor).
4. Let their eyes be darkened, that they see not P.
lux 23. 5. Who is this that darkened counsel by
words without knowledge Job xxviii 2. 6. To d.
The Mirth of the Feast Wink. T. 19 in. 41. Hence
Darkener.

Dark-lantern, 1650. A lantern with an
arrangement by which the light can be con-
cealed.

Darkle (dā'k'l), *v.* 1800. [f. DARKLING
adv.; see next.] 1. *intr.* To show itself darkly
1819. 2. To grow dark 1800. 3. *trans.* To
obscure 1884.

Darkling (dā'k'lɪŋ), *adv.* and *a.* [ME
darkeling, f. DARK a. + -LING]
A. *adv.* In the dark; in darkness (*lit.* and
fig.) 1450.

The wakeful Bird sings d. Murr. P. L. iii 39. var.
Darklings (*rare*).

B. *adj.* (taken also as *pres. pp.*) 1. Being,
proceeding, etc. in the dark 1763. 2. Showing
itself darkly; darksome, obscure 1739.

1. Ye writers O spare your d. labours Shewton.
2. By the d. forest paths M. Anon. D. was the
sense Scott.

Darkmans. *Thieves' cant*, 1567. [f. DARK
a., cf. *lightmans* the day, etc.] The night.

Darkness (dā'k'nəs), [OE. *deorner*, *mys*,
f. *deor* DARK a.] 1. Absence of light (total or
partial). 2. The quality of being dark in shade
or colour ME. 3. Blindness ME. 4. fig. a.
Want of spiritual or intellectual sight ME. 5. d.
Death ME. 6. Gloom of sorrow or distress
1645. 7. Obscurity, concealment, secrecy ME.
7. Obscurity of meaning 1553.

1. No light, But rather d. visible Murr. P. L. 1. 53.
3. His eyes .. Were shrivell'd into d. in his head
Tennyson. 4. a. The pyre of darkness our goostly
enemy the duyl 1526. The D. and Superstition
of later Ages Anon. 5. The d. of deepest dismay
Shelley. 6. What I tell you in d., that speak ye in
light Matt. x. 27.

Darksome (dā'k'səm), *a.* 1530. [f. DARK
sb.; cf. *loisome*.] 1. Somewhat dark or gloomy
Now chiefly poetic for *dark*. Also fig. 2.
Sombre in shade or colour 1615.

1. The d. night Sternhold & H. fig. D. sense B.
Hall, *feary hood*, vices McCarthy. 2. A darksome
Cloud of Locusts Murr. P. L. iii 183.

Darky, darkey (dā'k'i), 1789 [f. DARK a.]

T engh (a) 2 Ada anen a
3 2 3 A negro (i g) A so a b 1840
Darling (dā'liŋ), [OE. *deorling*, deriv. of
deor DEAR; see -LING]

A. *sb.* 1. The object of a person's love; a
favourite; a pet. Also *transf.* and fig. 72. A
variety of apple 1586.

1. The idol of my youth, The d. of my manhood
Tennyson. fig. The d. of the people Sykes.

B. *adj.* [attrib. use of sb.] Dearly loved; best-
loved, favourite 1596.

His (the devil's) d. sin is pride that apes humility
Coleridge.

Darn (dām), *v.* 1600 [?] To mend (stock-
ings, etc.) by filling in a hole or rent with yarn
or thread interwoven. (This is done with a
darning-needle.) Also fig.

Four Pair of Silk Stockings curiously darned Streets.
Darn, sb. 1720. [f. *prec.*] The act or result
of darning. Hence **Darner**, one who darns, a
darning-needle.

Darn, **Darnation**, etc., colloq. f. DAMN,
etc. (Chiefly U.S.)

Darnel (dā'nēl), ME. [cf. Walloon dial.
'darnelle, *ivrale*, *lolum tenulentum*; history
unkn.] 1. A deleterious grass, *Lolium temu-
lentum*, which grows as a weed among corn.
Also, a book-name of the genus *Lolium*. 2.
'Applied to *Papaver Rhoeas*' (Britten and
Holland) 1512. 3. fig. Cf. COCKLE, TARES

1444. Also attrib.

1. Red d.: Rye-grass, *L. perenne*. 3. [Satan] sow-
ing his d. of errors and tares of discord H. Barrow.

Darning (dā'mɪŋ), *sb.* sb. 1611. [-ING 1.]

1. The action of DARN v., or its result. Also
fig. 2. Articles darned or to be darned (*mod*).

Comb.: d.-ball, *dast*, an egg-shaped or spherical
piece of wood, etc., over which a fabric is stretched
while being darned; -needle, a long and stout needle
used in darning; -stitch, a stitch used in darning.

Darnix, darnock, obs. f. DORNICK.

Daroga, darogha (dārō'gā), *Anglo-Ind.*
1634. [a. Pers. and Urdu] A governor,
superintendent, chief officer, head of police or
excise. Under the Mongols, the Governor of
a province or city.

Darraign-rain (e, etc., var. of DERAIGN Obs.)

Darreign, a. 1555. [a. OF. *darraign*, *derrein*
late L. *deretrans* hinder, f. *de retro* (whence
F. *derrière*).] Old Law Last, ultimate, final:
= DERNIER. D. resort; = *derrier* resort.

Dart (dā't), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *dart*, accus.
of *dartz*, *dart*, in 15th c. *dard*.] 1. A pointed
missile thrown by the hand, a light spear or
javelin; any pointed missile, as an arrow, etc.

Also fig and *transf.* 2. Anything resembling
a dart: *spec. in Zool.*, the sting of a venomous
insect, a dart-like organ in some gastropods
(see d.-sac below), etc. 1665. 3. *Drive-making*
A seam joining the two edges left by cutting a
gore in any stuff 1884. 4. = d.-serpent, -snake
(see below) 1591. 75. The fish called also
DACE or DARE 1655. 6. [f. the vb.] The act
of darting, or of casting a dart 1721.

1. As one butch deadly arrows and darts Cov-
dale Prov. xviii 18. 2. A light pointed missile
thrown at a target in the indoor game of *darts*.

Comb.: d.-moth, a moth of the genus *Agrotis*, so
called from a mark on the fore-wing, -sac, a sac
connected with the generative organs of some gas-
tropods, from which the darts are ejected; -serpent,
-snake, a snake-like lizard of the genus *Acontias*,
which dart upon their prey.

Dart (dā't), *v.* ME. [f. DART sb.; cf. F.
darder.] 71. *trans.* To pierce with or as with
a dart -1752. 2. To throw, cast, shoot (a dart
or other missile) 1580. 3. *transf.* and fig. To
send forth, or emit, suddenly and sharply; to
shoot out 1592. 4. *intr.* To throw a dart or
other missile 1530. 5. To move like a dart; to
spring or start suddenly and rapidly; to shoot.
Also fig. 1619.

1. To d. a whale Bond. 2. Near enough to d. the
harpoon 1830. 3. Her eyes .. darted flashes of anger
as she spoke Thackeray. 4. A deer darts out of the
copse 1885. Hence **Dartingly** adv.

Dartars, 1580. [Corruption of F. *dartre*.]

A kind of scab on the chin of lambs -1741.

Darter (dā'tar), 1565 [f. DART v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which darts; one who throws
or shoots darts. 72. Dart-snake -1800. 3. A
name for various birds; esp. the web-footed
birds of the genus *Plotus*; so called from their

ay o da gon pe 8. 4. A name
for various fishes; esp. the fresh-water fishes of
the N. American subfamily *Etheostominae*
which dart from their retreats when disturbed
1884.

Dartle (dā'tl), *v.* rare. 1855. [dim. and
iterative of DART v.] To dart or shoot forth
repeatedly (*trans.* and *intr.*).

Chestnut logs which spit and d. 1893.

Dartman, 1605. A soldier armed with a
dart.

Dartoid (dā'toid), *a.* 1870 [f. Gr. *dapros*
+ -oid; see next.] Anat. Like or of the nature
of the dartos.

Dartos (dā'tes), 1634. [a. Gr. *dapros*
flayed.] Anat. The layer of contractile tissue
immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum.

Dartre (dā'tar), 1829. [f. *dartre*; see
Dier, Littre, etc.] A vague generic name for
various skin diseases, esp. herpes. Hence
Dartrous a. pertaining to or of the nature of
d., applied to a certain diathesis.

Darwinian (dā'wɪniən), *a.* (sb.) 1804 [f.
proper name Darwin.] 71. Of or pertaining
to Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802) -1842. 2. Of
or pertaining to the naturalist Charles Darwin
(1809-1882), and to his views, esp. his theory of
the evolution of species; see DARWINISM 2.
1867. 3. sb. A follower of Charles Darwin
1871. Hence **Darwinianism** = DARWINISM 2;
also, a D. idiom or phrase.

Darwinism (dā'wɪnɪz'm), 1856 [-ISM.]
71. The doctrine of Erasmus Darwin (*non-
sense*). 2. The biological theory of Charles Dar-
win concerning the evolution of species, etc.,
set forth esp. in 'The Origin of Species by
means of Natural Selection, or the preservation
of favoured races in the struggle for life' (1859),
and 'The Descent of Man and Selection in re-
lation to Sex' (1871). So **Darwinist**, a Dar-
winian. **Darwinize** v. to speculate after the
manner of (Erasmus or Charles) Darwin.

Das (das), 1481. [Du. = Ger. *dacht*.] 71.
A badger. CAXTON. 2. The daman or rock-
badger of the Cape 1786.

Dase, obs. f. DACE, DAZE.

Dasewe; see DASWEN v.

Dash (dāʃ), *v.* [ME. *daschen*, *dasten*, perh.
from Norse; cf. Sw. *daska* to duik, D. *dask*
to beat, strike; but not known in W.Ger. Prob.
echoic; cf. *clash*, *crash*, etc.]

I. *trans.* 1. To strike with violence so as to
shatter; to strike violently against 1611. 2. To
knock, drive, throw, or thrust (*away*, *down*,
out, etc.) with violence ME. 3. To throw or
impel into violent contact with 1530. Also fig.
4. To splash; to mark as with splashes 1530.
5. To qualify with some (usually inferior) ad-
mixture. Also fig. 1546. 6. fig. To destroy,
frustrate. Now Obs. etc. in *to d. (any one's)*
hopes 1528. 7. To depress, to daunt 1550; to
confound, abash 1563. 8. To write or sketch
rapidly without premeditation 1720. 9. To
draw a dash through. Now rare, 1549. 10.

To underline 1836. 11. *collog.* - 'Darn' 1812.

1. A brave vessel .. Dash'd all to pieces *Tenp.* 1.
it 8. To d. on the lips Cora. 2. *Rom & Jul* v. iii.
54. 3. Dashing the salt water in our face 1839. 4.
Floures .. powdered or dash'd with small spots. Lyra.
5. Vinegar .. dash'd with water 1684. To d. the Truth
with Fiction Anon. 7. 31's bath a little dash'd
your Spirits *Old*, iii. 214. 8. Impressions .. dash'd
off with a careless but graceful pen Keats v.

II. *intr.* 1. To move, fall, or throw itself with
violence ME. 2. Of persons: To throw one-
self with violence, to rush with impetuosity, or
with brilliant action. Also fig. ME. 3. *collog.*
To 'cut a dash' 1786.

1. The full force of the Atlantic is dashing on the
cliffs 1801. 2. Doer .. dash'd through thick and thin.
Through sense and nonsense Dryden. **Comb.** d.-

pot, a contrivance for producing gradual descent in
a piece of mechanism; a hydraulic buffer; -wheel
(*bleaching*), a wheel with compartments, revolving
partly in water, to wash and rinse calico in the piec,

by dipping it and then dashing it about.

Dash (dāʃ), *sb.* 1. ME. [f. DASH v.] 1. A
violent blow, stroke, impact, or collision. 72. A
sudden blow; an affliction, discouragement
-1730. 3. A splash; *tenor* a portion of water
splashed up 1570; the sound of dashing 1784.

4. A small portion (of something) thrown upon

o nto om h n e e Ofen/ s A as y
s ole o e pen 65 6 A s o e o e
(u a y s o and a g m d e h o a s
...th a pen or the like, drawn through writing
for erasure, forming part of a letter, etc., used
as a flourish in writing, marking a break in a
sentence, a parenthetic clause, an omission, to
separate distinct portions of matter, or for other
purposes. b *Min.* A short vertical mark (!)
placed above or beneath a note to indicate that
it is to be performed *staccato* 1552. (See
also below.) 7. A sudden impetuous move-
ment, a rush; a sudden onset. Also fig. 1809.
8. Spirited vigour of action; capacity for such
action 1796. 9. A showy appearance, display;
usu. in phr. to cut a d. 1715. 10. *Sporting*.
A race run in one heat (*U.S.*) 1881. 11. =
DASH-BOARD v.

1. The d. of oats *LYTTON*. *fig.* She takes upon her
bravely at first d. 1 *Hen. 1* 1. 11 71. 4. Whiter
heaved by a d. of yellow 1884. 6. c. A smoke drawn
through a figure in charcoal to indicate that the
interval must be raised one semitone. d. The line
between notes in old harp-chord music indicating a
shift.

Comb. d.-guard, the dash-board which protects
the platform of a train car; -lamp, a carriage-lamp
fixed on the dash-board; -rule (*printing*), a strip of
metal for printing a d.

|| **Dash**, *sb.* 1788. [Corruption of Negro
word *dasher*.] A gift, present, gratuity.

Dash, *adv.* 1672. [Stem of DASH v. used
advb.] With a dash.

Dash-board, 1859. [f. DASH v. and sb.]
1. A board or leather apron in the front of a
vehicle, to catch the mud thrown up by the wheels
of the horses. Also in motor vehicles, the parti-
tion between the engine and front seat. 2. The
spray-board of a paddle-wheel. 3. *Archit.* A
sloping board to carry off rain-water from the
face of a wall 1881.

Dasher (*dæʃər*), 1790. [-ER 1.] 1. A per-
son who 'cuts a dash' (*colloq.*) 1. 2. That which
dashes or agitates the cream in a churn 1853.
3. = DASH-BOARD 1 (*U.S.*) 1858

Dashing (*dæʃɪŋ*), *pple* a. *ML.* [-ING 2.]
1. That dashes. 2. Spirited, lively, impetuous
1796. 3. Given to 'cutting a dash' 1807. Also
transf. of things
Hence *Dashingly* *adv.*

Dashy, a. 1822 [f. DASH v. + -Y.] =
DASHING 3 (*colloq.*)

|| **Dassy**, 1882. [ad. Du. *dayje*, dim. of *das*
DAS.] = DAS 2.

Dastard (*dæstɑːd*), 1440. [Prob. f. *dast* =
dased, f. *dast* DAST + -ard suffix, cf. *dastard*, etc.]
A. sb. 1. A duffard; a sot -1552. 2. One
who meanly shrinks from danger; esp. one who
does malicious acts in a skulking way 1506.
3. He was, though a dwarf, no d. *Fuller*

B. *adv.* Meanly shrinking from danger; show-
ing base cowardice; dastardly 1489.

To waile thy hap, argues a d. mind 1602.

Hence *Dastardly* a. to make a d. of; to con-
+*Dastardice*, -ise, mean cowardice. *Dastardize*
= *Dastard* v. *Dastardliness*, the quality of
being dastardly. *Dastardly* a. foolish; showing
despicable cowardice. +*Dastardness*. *Dastardly*
(*arch.*), the quality of a d.

+**Daswen**, v. Also *dasewe*, n. *ML.* [Conn.
v. *dasen* to DAZE.] *intr.* Of the eyes or sight:
To be or become dim -1496.

Dasymeter (*dæsi-mi-tər*) 1879. [f. Gr. *dasys*
dense + *metron*.] An instrument for measuring
the density of gases.

Dasyphyllous (*dæsifil-ləs*), a. [f. Gr. *dasy*
tough + *phyllos*.] *Bot.* Hairy- or woolly-leaved.

Dasyrod (*dæsi-rɒd*). [f. generic name *Dasy-*
rodus, ad. Gr. *dasyrodus*, hairy-footed] *Zool.* Of
or pertaining to *Dasyrodus*, a genus of armadillos;
an animal of this genus. Hence *Dasyrodid*
sb. *Dasyrodine* a.

|| **Dasyprocta** (*dæsi-prɒk-tə*), 1875. [mod.L.,
f. Gr. *dasyprokta* having hairy buttocks.]
Zool. A genus of rodents, the agoutis. Hence
Dasyproctid a. (*sb.*). *Dasyproctine* a.

Dasyproctid (*dæsi-prɒk-tid*), a. 1875 [f. Gr.
dasyprokta.] *Zool.* Having hairy buttocks.

Dasyure (*dæsi-jʊər*), 1839. [ad. mod.L.
dasyurus, f. Gr. *dasy* + *our*.] *Zool.* An animal
of the genus *Dasyurus* or subfamily *Dasy-*
urinae, comprising the small carnivorous mar-

up so \ tra and Ta man o a ed
brs a d opo...ms or 'native cats'.
Hence *Dasyurine* a. belonging to the sub-
family *Dasyurinae*.

Data (*dē-tā*), pl. of DATUM, q. v.

Datary (*dā-tā-ri*), 1527. [ad. mod.L. *da-*
tarius, f. *datum* DATE.] 1. An officer of the
Papal Court at Rome, charged with the duty of
registering and dating all documents issued by
the Pope, and of representing the Pope in
matters relating to grants, dispensations, etc.
2. A chronologer (*rare*) -1661.

Datary, 1645. [ad. mod.L. *dataria*; see
prec.] The office or function of dating Papal
documents, a branch of the Apostolic Chancery
at Rome. Also *attrib.*

Date (*dē-t*), sb. 1 ME. [a OF. *date*, now
datte -L. *datylus*, a Gr. *δάτυλος* date, orig.
finger.] 1. The fruit of the date-palm, an
oblong drupe, growing in clusters, with a single
hard stone, and sweet pulp. 2. The tree which
bears dates (*Phoenix dactylifera*) ME.

1. Dates serve for the Subsistence of more than an
hundred Millions of Souls 1722.

Comb. d.-palm = sense 2; -plum, the fruit of
species of *Diospyros* (*N.O. Ebenaceae*); also the tree
itself; -shell, a mollusc of the genus *Lithodanus*; so
called from its shape; -sugar, sugar from the sap of
the wild date-tree of India (*P. syriacus*); -wine,
wine made by fermenting the sap of the date-palm.

Date (*dē-t*), sb. 2 ME. [a F. *date* -L. *data*
fem. sing. (or neut. pl.) of *datum* given, the first
word of the later L. formula 'Data Roma',
given at Rome', etc.] 1. The specification of the
time (and often the place) of execution of a
writing or inscription, affixed to it. 2. The
precise time at which anything takes place or is
to take place; more vaguely, season, period
ME. b. *U.S. colloq.* An engagement or ap-
pointment 1896. 3. The period to which some-
thing ancient belongs ME. 4. Duration, term
of life or existence (*arch.*) ME. 5. Limit, end
ME

2. A long Letter bearing 11. the fourth Instant
Stritt 2. The d. at which he received notice 1595
Not far remov'd the d. When commens proudly
flourish'd through the state Goun- 3. Antiquities
of Roman d. *Fuller*. 4. To lengthen out his D.
A day *Drayton*. 5. All has us d. below *Com. 1*.
Phr. that d. out of season; see also *Out of date*.
Also *Up to date*.

Comb. d.-line, a line relating to date; *spec.* the
line (theoretically coincident with the meridian of 180°
from Greenwich) at which the calendar day is reckoned
to begin and end, so that at places east and west of it
the d. differs by one day. -mark sb., a mark show-
ing the d.

Date (*dē-t*), v. ME [f. DATE sb. 2.] 1. *trans.*
To mark with a date. 2. To fix the date or
time of; to reckon as beginning from ME.;
absol. to reckon 1742. 3. To put a period
to -1618. 4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be dated;
to be written from 1850. 5. To assign
itself to, or have its origin from, a particular
time 1628

1. A Bill dated the 30th of January *SCARLETT*. A
letter dated from York 1712. b. *pass.* To have its
date fixed by some circumstance; *intr.* to bear evi-
dence of or betray one's or its date 1895. 2. *Id.* from
this date the correct method, etc. *Sir*. 4. The letter
dates from London (*mod.*) 5. The house dated a few
back as the days of Matthew Shack *Kays*. Hence
Datable a. *Dater*.

Dateless (*dā-ti-ləs*), a. 1593. [-LESS.] 1.
Undated 1644. 2. Having no term; endless
1593. 3. Immemorial 1794.

2. The dateless fame 1624. 3 The d. bills *Ruskin*

Hence *Datelessness*.

Dation (*dā-ti-on*), 1656. [ad. L. *datiōnem*.]
The action of giving. 1a. *Med.* A dose. b.
Crust. Lat. The act of giving or conferring.

|| **Datisca** (*dā-ti-skā*), 1863. [mod.L.] *Bot.*
The name of a genus of monocotyledonous
exogens (*N.O. Dalicaceae*). Hence *Datiscin*,
a glucoside, C₂₁H₃₂O₁₁, obtained from D.

Datisi (*dā-ti-si*), 1551 *Logic*. A mne-
monic term for a valid mood of the third syllo-
gistic figure, in which a universal affirmative
major premiss (a) and a particular affirmative
minor (b) yield a particular affirmative conclu-
sion (c).

Dative (*dā-tiv*). ME. [ad. L. *dativus*, in
Grammar rendering Gr. *δοτικός* (*trōtikos*).]
A. *adj.* 1. *Gram.* The name of that case of

nouns which denotes the indirect object, ex-
pressed in English by *to* or *for* with the objec-
tive. 2a. Of the nature of a gift -1661. 3. *Law*.
a. In one's gift. b. Of an officer; Removable
opp. to *perpetual*. c. *Sc. Law*. Given by a
magistrate, not by disposition of law: as in
executor d., one appointed by decree of the
commissary, an administrator.

B. *sb.* (the *adj.* used ellipt.) *Gram.* Short for
d. case; see A. 1520.

Hence *Datively* *adv.* in the d. case; as a d.

Datolite (*dā-tolīt*), *cryst.* *datolite*, 1808
[*irreg.* f. part of Gr. *δατέω* to divide + *-LITE*.]
Min. A borosilicate of calcium, occurring in
glassy crystals of various colours or in masses.
|| **Dattock**, 1884. [Native name.] The hard
mahogany-like wood of a W. African tree,
Detarium senegalense, N.O. *Leguminosae*; the
tree itself.

|| **Datum** (*dā-təm*). Pl. *data* (*dā-tā*). 1646.
[L., neut. pa. pp. of *dare*.] A thing given or
granted; something known or assumed as fact,
and made the basis of reasoning or calculation.
Also in *comb.*, as *d.-line*, -plane.

Out of what Data arises the knowledge T. H. [atcl].
|| **Datura** (*dātūrā*), 1662. [mod.L. ad.
Hindi *dhatūra*.] *Bot.* A genus of poisonous
plants (*N.O. Solanaceae*), of which *D. Stramonium*
is the Stramony or Thorn-apple; it is a
powerful narcotic. Hence *Daturine* (also *Da-*
turina) = *ATROPINE*.

Daub (*dəʊb*), v. ME. [a OF. *dauher* -L.
dealbare to whiten over, plaster, f. *de* down, etc.
+ *albare*, f. *albus*.] 1. *trans.* To coat or cover
with plaster, mortar, clay, or the like. 2. To
plaster with some sticky or greasy substance,
smear 1597. 3. To soil, bedaub. Also *fig.*
1450. 4. To paint coarsely and artistically
1630. 5. To liden -1760. 6. *fig.* To cover
with a specious exterior; to whitewash, cloak.
gloss -1785. 7b. *absol.* or *intr.* To put on a
false show -1716.

1. Of his sheepeatre dawbe the wallies round about
1515. 2. Whose wrinkled furrows... Are dawbed full
of Venice chalk Br. HALL. 3. Dawbing echo other
with dirt and myrr 1535. 4. A travel will serve as
well as a pencil to d. on such thick coarse colours
Fuller. 5. So smooth he dawb'd his Vice with shew
of Virtue *Rich. III.* in v. 20. b. Poor Tom's a cold.
I cannot d. it further *Lea* iv. 55.

Daub (*dəʊb*), sb. ME. [f. DAUB v.] 1. Ma-
terial for daubing. Also *fig.* 2. An act of daub-
ing 1669. 3. A patch or smear of some moist
substance 1731. 4. A coarsely executed paint-
ing 1761

4. The difference of a Guido from a d. Cowper.

Dauber (*dəʊ-bər*), ME. [f. DAUB v. + -ER 1].
1. One who or that which daubs. 2. A coarse
or unskilful painter 1655. 3. *U.S.* The mud-
wasp 1844. 4. Anything used to daub with.

2. Rather Dawbers than Drawers *Fuller*. Hence
Daubery, *daubry*, the practice of daubing, the
work of a d. *Daubster*, a clumsy painter.

Daubing (*dəʊ-bɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* ME. [-ING 1]

1. The action of the vb. DAUB. 2. Material
(*esp.* mortar or clay) used in daubing; rough-
cast ME. 3. (*U.S.*) = *DAUBING* (Knight).

Daubreelite (*dəʊ-brī-līt*), 1892. [f. as next
+ *-LITE*.] *Min.* A black sulphide of chromium,
found in meteoric iron.

Daubreite (*dəʊ-brī-tīt*), 1876 [f. M. *Daubrie*,
a French mineralogist; see -ITE.] *Min.* A native
oxychloride of bismuth.

Dauby (*dəʊ-bi*), a. 1697. [f. DAUB sb. + -Y.]

1. Sticky. 2. Given to daubing; dirty, etc.
(*dialect*) 1855. 3. Of the nature of a daub 1829.

Daughter (*dəʊ-tər*). [Com. Tent. and Com.
Aryan: OE. *dohtor* (-*ur*, -*er*). Referred (*ult.*)
to **dhug-*, Skr. *duh-* to milk. The form
daughter is southern (16th c.).] 1. *prop.* Fe-
male child or offspring. 2. *transf.* A female
descendant; a woman in relation to her native
country or place OE. Also *fig.* 3. A term of
affectionate address used by a senior (*arch.*)
OE. 4. A girl, maiden, young woman (*arch.*)
ME. 5. *fig.* Anything (personified as female)
viewed in relation to its origin or source ME.

2. Such a mother, such a daughter Coverdale *Ezek.*
xvi. 44. 3. Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me
Luke xxiii. 48. *fig.* The daughters of music *Lecl.*
xii. 4. of affliction *Wesley*. 3 D., be of good com-
fort *Matt.* ix. 22. 4. Many daughters have done
virtuously *Prov.* xxxi. 29. 5. Dulness... D. of Chaos
and eternal Night *Pope*.

o (Ger. *Köln*). o (Fr. *pen*). u (Ger. *Miller*). u (Fr. *dune*). ɔ (com). ē (ē) (there). ɛ (ē) (sein). ɛ (Fr. *laire*). ɛ (fir, kin, earth).

Comb. d.-cell (*Biol.*) one of the cells produced by the fission of a mother-cell.
Hence **Daughterhood**, the condition of being a d., daughters collectively. **Daughterless** a.
Daughterling (*in name and*), little d.
Daughter-in-law. ME. [See **BROTHER-IN-LAW**.] 1. The wife of one's son. 2. = **STEPDAUGHTER**. (Now considered incorrect.) 1341.

Daughterly (*dō-tairi*), a. 1535 Such as becomes a daughter, filial.
You're very d. dealing Mose. Hence **Daughterliness**.

Dauk (*dōk*). 1795. [?] *Mining* A bed or band of stiff sandy clay.

Dauk; see **DAWK**.

Dauke, *rare*. 1450. The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota* -1688

Daun, obs. f. **DANI**

Daunt (*dōnt*), v. ME. [a OE *dantur*, var. of *dont* (mod. *daunter*). -L. *domitare*] + *trans* To overcome, subdue -1670. To tame -1559. Also fig. 3. To abate the courage of, dispirit; to abash, to intimidate. (The current sense) 1475. 4. To daunt. Now dial. 1581. 5. To dauntle -1483. 6. *Herzog Fishery*. To press down saked herrings with a daunt 1733.

3. Think you a little d'ance can d' mine ears Tam. *Shr.* 1. n. 200. Hence **Daunt** *sa*, the act of daunting; a check, *spec.* a disc of wood used to press down saked herrings in the barrels. **Daunter**.

Dauntless (*dōntless*), a. 1593. [f. **DAUNT** + *-LESS*.] Not to be daunted; bold, intrepid.

Browes Of d. courage *Mun. P. L.* 1603 Hence **Dauntlessly** *adv.* -ness.

Dauphin (*dō fān*). 1483. [a. F. = *Pr. dauphin* -pop. L. **dolphinus* for L. *dolphinus* (ad. Gr. *dēlphōs* dolphin). See **DOLPHIN**.] The title of the eldest son of the King of France, from 1349 to 1830.

According to Littré, the name Dauphin, borne by the lords of the Viennois, was a proper name *Delfinus* (the same word as the name of the fish), whence their province was called *Dauphiné*. The province was ceded to Philip of Valois in 1349, subject to the condition that the title should be borne in perpetuity by the eldest son of the French line.

Hence **Dauphinat**, the rule or jurisdiction of a d. (of Viennois). **Dauphiness**, the wife of the d.

Dauphin (*dān*). 1802. [S. Afr. Du. f. native name.] A species of zebra, *Equus Burchellii*.

Davenport (*dāv'npōrt*). Also **Devonport**. 1853. [From the maker's name.] A kind of small ornamental writing-table filled with drawers, etc.

Davist. 1657. [f. the name *David* + *-ist*.] 1. One of a sect founded by David George of Jores, a Dutch Anabaptist of the 16th c. 2. A follower of David of Dinant.

Davit (*dā vit*, *dā vit*). 1623 [Formerly also *David*, and app. an application of the name, Cf. F. *davier*.] *Naut.* a. A curved piece of timber or iron with a roller or sheave at the end, projecting from a ship's bow, and used to fish the anchor, a *fish-d.* b. One of a pair of cranes on the side or stern of a ship, fitted with tackle for suspending or lowering a boat.

Davy (*dā vi*). In full **D. lamp**, **Davy's lamp**. 1817. [f. Sir Humphry Davy.] The miners' safety-lamp invented by Davy, in which the flame is surrounded with wire-gauze, so as to prevent contact with explosive gases outside the lamp.

Davy 2. *slang*. 1764. Short for **ASPIDAVIT**.

Davy Jones (*dā vi dzōnz*). 1751. In nautical slang The spirit of the sea; the sailors' devil. *Davy Jones's* (or *Davy's*) *locker*, the ocean, esp. as the grave of those who perish at sea.

Davyne (*dā vin*). 1826 [ad. It. *davina*, named after Sir H. Davy.] *Min.* A variety of nephelite, from Vesuvius.

Davyum (*dā vium*). 1819 [Named as prec. + *-um* as in *platinum*, etc.] Chem. A supposed metal of the platinum group, said by Kern to have been found in Russian platinum ore.

Daw (*dō*), sb. ME. [OE. **dawe* (-*dawu* from *dawu*) in ablaut relation to OHG. *tāha*, MHG. *tāhe*. See **CADDOW**.] 1. A bird of the crow kind (*Corvus monedula*). 2. **JACKDAW** 2. fig. 1A simpton -1608; a sluggard, a slut [Sc.] 1460 Hence **Dawish** a. silly, slutish.

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Daw (*dō*), v.1 Now Sc. [OE. *dagian*, corresp. to MDu. *daghen*, G. *tagen*, etc. f. WGer *dag* -**DAY**.] 1. *intr.* To dawn. Also fig. 12 = **ADAW** 2. 1. 2. -1672.

Daw, v.2 *rare* 1616 [Aphit. f. **ADAW** v.2] To daunt -1654.

Dawdle (*dō-dl*) v. Also **daudle**. 1656 (var. of **DAUDLE**, affected by **DAW** 2.) *intr.* To idle, waste time, to be sluggish, to loiter. Also quasi-*trans.* (usu. with *away*) To d. over a dish of tea for some time. 1. dawdled and fiddled the time away until Tuesday evening Man D'Arsey. Hence **Dawdler** sb. one who dawdles, the act of dawdling. **Dawdler**.

Dawe, obs. f. **DAW**.

Dawk (*dōk*), sb.1 *dial.* 1703. [?] A depression, furrow, incision. Hence **Dawk** v. to make a d. in.

Dawk, sb.2, *dak* (*dōk*, *dāk*). *Anglo-Ind.* 1727. [Hindi *dāk*] Post or transport by relay; a relay of men or horses for carrying mails, etc., or passengers in palanquins.

Phr. To travel d.: to travel in this way. *Comb.* on a dāk route

Dawn (*dōn*), sb. 1599. [app. f. the verb-stem; see next. ON. *bad dagar*, *dagur* dawn, but no evidence connects the two.] 1. The first appearance of light before sunrise; the beginning, rise, first appearance, an incipient gleam 1633. Also *attrib.*

1. Come away, it is almost cleere dawne *Shakspeare*. 2. appearing above a bank of clouds, *dawn d.* appearing on the horizon. 3. The d. of manhood 1732, of an idea *Lewis*, of history 1875.

Dawn (*dōn*), v. 1499. [App. f. **DAWNING**, *transf.* 1. *intr.* To begin to grow daylight, also or brighten 1717. 2. To begin to develop, expand, come visible or evident 1744.

1. Until the day d. 2 *Pel* 1. 10 As soon as ever the Morning dawned 1726. 2. In 1695 his lady was only dawning *Macaulay*. 3. Underneath the dawning hills *Tennyson*. The idea that [etc.] had never dawned upon her 1852.

Dawning (*dō nīng*), *whl. sb.* [ME *dawening*, prob. from Norse; Sw. and Da. have *dagning*, from *daga* to dawn.] 1. The beginning of day light, dawn, *transf.* the east. 2. fig. The first gleam, appearance, beginning 1612.

1. The bird of D. *Hawley* 1. 102 2. The dawn-ings of a literary culture *Palscourt*

Dawsonite (*dō'sōnit*) 1875 [f. Sir J. W. Dawson of Montreal, see -**ITE**] *Min.* A hydrous carbonate of aluminum and sodium, in white crystals.

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II. As a unit of time. 1. The time occupied by the earth in one revolution on its axis, in which the same terrestrial meridian returns to the sun; the space of twenty-four hours. Oh.

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IV. A

+Day ment. 159 [f. DAY + *ment*] A b a o 580
+Day net 608 A clap net for catching
sma b. ds. 106.

Day-peep. 1606. Peep of day; earliest dawn
+Day-rawe. ME. [f. DAY + *rawe* ROW.]
The first streak of day.

+Day-rule. 1730. A rule or order of court,
permitting a prisoner to go without the bounds
of his prison for one day - 1813.

Day-sight. 1834. A visual defect in which
the eyes see clearly only in the day.

Daysman (dæz'mæn). 1489. 1. An arbit-
rator (*arbitrator*). 2. A day-labourer 1639.
Neither is there any d. betwixt us Job 14 35.

Day-spring. ME. Daybreak. Now mainly
poet. or fig.
The day-spring from on high hath visited us Luke
1 78.

Day-star. OE. 1. The morning star. 2.
The sun as the orb of day (*poet.*) 1598. Also *fig.*
2. Early in the morning, so soon as the day star
appeared 1576. 3. So sinks the day star in his ocean
bed Milton *Lycidas* 168. *fig.* We lift our hearts to
Thee, O Day-Star from on High WESLEY.

Day's-work (dæz'wɜ:k). (Also as two
words.) 1594. The work of a day. Also =
DAYWORK 2 (ds.).

The log-board, the contents of which are termed
'the log' - the working of it, 'the day's work' *Rational
Mans* (Wesley).

Day-tale, daytal, datal (dæ'tæl, -tæl, -təl).
1530. [f. DAY + TALE reckoning, etc.] 1. L.
Day-time. 2. The reckoning (of work, wages,
etc.) by the day. Chiefly attrib., reckoned,
paid, or engaged by the day, as in *day-labour*
labour, wages, etc. Hence Day-taler, dataller
(dæ'tælər) a day-labourer (*figur.*)

Day-time. 1535. The time of daylight.
I cry in the day-time and in the night season Ps.
xvii 2.

Day-woman, dairy-woman; see DAY-.

Day-work, day-work. [Cf. DARG.] OE.
1. = DAY'S-WORK. Now *arch.* 2. The
amount of land that could be worked in a day
- 1641. 3. Day labour 1580.

+Day-writ 1809. = DAY-RULE.

Daze (dæz), *v.* [ME. *dazen*, *n.* ON. **daze*,
found in local *dazet* suff. to become weary and
exhausted, *e.g.* from cold, *Sw. dazet* intr. to lie
idle. Not in other Teut. langs.] 1. *trans.*
To stupefy as by a blow on the head, cold,
drink, excess of light, etc.; to stun; to benumb;
to confuse; to dazzle. 2. *intr.* To be or be-
come stupefied - 1529. 3. *fig.* Of the eyes, etc.
To become dazzled - 1635. 4. To become
dazed (see DAZED) 3 1769.

1. The sudden light Dazed me half-blind Tennyson.
Dazed, by such a calamity Mas. OTHMAN. 3. Who
more than Eagle-eyes Can gaze on glutting beams
of honour, and not d. QUARLES.

Daze (dæz), *sb.* 1671. [f. prec.] 1. A dazed
condition 1825. 2. *fig.* *intr.* *Micro* (from its gutterl.)

Dazed (dæzd), *phl.* *n.* ME. [f. DAZE +
-ED.] 1. Stupefied, bewildered; dazzled.
2. Benumbed with cold (*north.*) 1513. 3.
Spoiled, as bread, etc.; rotten, as wood 1674.
Hence Dazedly *adv.*, *ness*.

Dazy (dæzi), *n.* *rare*. 1825. [f. DAZE +
-Y.] In a dazed condition. b. Chilly,
chilling (*fig.*)

Dazzle (dæzl), *v.* 1481. [Earlier *dazet*, *dazie*,
freq. and dim. of *daze*, DAZE *v.*] 1. *intr.* Of
the eyes: To lose the faculty of steady vision,
esp. from too bright light (*lit.* and *fig.*) - 1672.
2. *trans.* To overpower or confuse (the vision),
esp. with excess of brightness. (Also *fig.*) 1530.
3. *fig.* To overpower or confound, *esp.* with
brilliant or showy qualities; 'to strike or sur-
prise with splendour' ([f.]) 1561. Also *absol.*
4. To outshine, eclipse, dim (*rare*) 1643.

1. Persevere his eyes dazied as he looked from
above down CANTON. 3. Rheticus may daze simple
men 1643. *absol.* Charming that d. and endear GOSWOLD.

Hence Dazzle *sb.* an act of dazzling; a brightness or
glitter that dazzles; paint put on as camouflage; hence
as *v. trans.*, and in *comb.*, as *d. painted*, *d. painting*.
Dazzlement, the act of dazzling; a cause of dazzling;
dazzled condition. Dazzler, one who or that which
dazzles. Dazzlingly *adv.*

De. 1 (dæ) A Latin prep., meaning 'down
from, from, off, concerning', occurring in some
Latin phrases used in English, as:

a d n n w f as be ng
g od n n w f be p s
b d fac n n n reality, in actual existence,
force, or possession, as a matter of fact. As *adv.* =
'actual'.

c. *de jure*, of right, by right, according to law. As
adv. = 'legal'. *Usu.* opp. to *de facto*.

d. *de novo*, anew, afresh, over again. Rarely as
adv. = 'new, fresh'.

e. *de profundis*, the first words of the L. version of
Ps. cxix = 'Out of the depths (have I cried)'; hence
subst. (a) the name of this psalm, (b) a psalm of
penitence; (c) a cry from the depths of sorrow,
anguish, etc.

2. The French prep. *de*, *à* (dæ), meaning 'of,
from', occurring in place-names, in territorial
titles, and in personal surnames, also, in French
phrases more or less in English use, as *coup
d'état*, *c. de main*, etc. (see COUP); *de trop*, too
much, (one) too many, in the way; etc.

De-, prefix. The Latin *adv.* and prep., used
in comb. with *vs.*, and their derivs.

I. As an etymological element. In the senses:

1. Down, down from, down to, as in *DESCEND*,
etc. 2. Off, away, aside, as in *DEPART*, etc. b.
Away from oneself, as in *DEPARTURE*, etc. 3. Down
to the bottom, completely; hence, thoroughly, on and
on; as in *DECLAIM*, *DECODE*, *DEBELLIC*, etc. b. To
the dregs, as in *DECOCT*, etc. 4. In a bad sense, so as
to subject to some indignity, as in *DEGRADE*, etc. 5.
In late L. *decompositus* = 'formed or derived from a
compound word'; 'compounded over again'; hence
its sense in *DECOMPOSE*, *DECOMPOSE*, etc. 6. In
English, early words taken from OE. with *des-* re-
tained this form (*debas* - *dis-*), as in *disarm*, etc.;
but later words have *de-* (P. *de-* - OE. *dis-* - L. *dis-*)
treated as identical with L. *de-*; *e.g.* *debranch*, etc.
In some words both forms are found, as *disfrock*, *de-*
frock, etc. Hence:

II. As a living prefix with privative force.

1. Forming compound *vs.* (with their derivs.) hav-
ing the sense of undoing the action of the simple *vs.*
or of depriving (anything) of the thing or character
therein expressed, *e.g.* *de-acidify*, *decephalize* (where
no simple *vs.* is in use), etc.

2. *Ocas*, *vs.* (and their derivs.) are formed by pre-
fixing *de-* to a noun, with the sense. 2. To rid of the
thing in question, as *debowel*, *deputation*, etc.
b. To turn out of, *de-art*, *denude*, etc. 3. In *DE-*
BASE, etc., *de-* is prefixed to *adjs.*

Deacon (dækon, -kən), *sb.* OE. [ad L. *dya-*
conas, a Gr. *diakonos* servant, *spec.* in Christian
use, minister of the church.] 1. *arch.* The name
of an order of ministers or officers in the Chris-
tian church. a. In Apostolic times (see Acts
vi. 1-6) OE. b. In Episcopal churches, a
member of the third order of the ministry, rank-
ing below bishops and priests, and having the
functions of assisting the priest, of visiting the
sick, etc. OE. c. In the Presbyterian system,
one of an order of officers appointed to attend
to the secular affairs of the congregation (cf.
ELDER *sb.* 4) 1560. d. In Congregational
churches, one of a body of officers elected to
advise and assist the pastor and attend to the
secular affairs of the church 1647. e. The cleric
who acts as principal assistant at a solemn ce-
lebration of the Eucharist, the 'gospeller'. Late
ME. 2. Applied to the Levites - 1449. 3.
In Scotland, the president of an incorporated
craft or trade in any town ME; *fig.* a master
of his craft 1814. Hence Deaconhood, the
office of a d.; deacons collectively. Deaconry,
deaconship, deacons collectively; R.C.Ch. the
chapel in charge of a cardinal. Deaconship,
the office or position of a d.

Deacon, *v.* U.S. *colloq.* 1845. [f. prec *sb.*]
1. *trans.* (usually to *d. off*) To read aloud (a
hymn) one line at a time, the congregation
singing the lines as read. Hence *fig.* 2. To
part (fruit, etc.) with the finest on the top; also
used of other forms of dishonest dealing 1860.

2. To *d. land*, to fish it from the highway, etc.
FARMER. To *d. wine*, to doctor it (*slang*).

Deaconess (dækones), 1536. [f. prec., after
L. *diaconissa*.] 1. *Ecc.* A female deacon: a.
in the early church, with deaconal duties in
relation to her sex; b. in some modern churches,
with functions parallel to those of deacons in
the same. 2. The name taken by certain
Protestant orders of women with nuns similar
to those of Sisters of Mercy 1867. 3. A deacon's
wife. G. W. HOLMES.

Dead (ded), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) [A Com. Teut.
adj., orig. *pple.*: OE. *dead*, f. (ult.) OTeut.
vb. -stem *dw-*, preserved in ON. *deyja* (= -dau-

jan) and in OS. *doian*, to die. The suffix *-is* =
L. *-tus*, Gr. *-tus*, Skr. *-tus*]

A. *adj.* 1. Literally, etc. 2. That has ceased
to live; in that state in which the vital functions
and powers have come to an end, and cannot
be restored. 3. Bereft of sensation or vitality
ME. 3. As good as dead *to*, or in some respect
or capacity; *spec.* in Law, cut off from civil
rights ME. 4. Desitute of spiritual life or
energy ME. 5. *fig.* Of things. No longer in
existence, or in use; *esp.* of languages 1591

6. Inanimate ME. 7. *transf.* Composed of dead
plants, or of dead wood, as a *d. hedge*, etc. 1553

8. Of or pertaining to a dead person, animal,
plant, etc., or to some one's death 1580. 9.

Causing death, mortal - 1611. 10. Devoid of
life; hence, barren 1577

1. The maid is not d., but sleepeth Matt ix. 24.
D. she he born, leaves SUTCLIFF. My wife is d.
(= has died) to night Rom. 4 Jul. vi. 11 210. 2. D.
fingers J. HUNTINGTON. In a d. faint (*quod.*) 3. My
doubts are d. TENNYSON. 6. D. matter H. MILLER

8. You breathe these d. news in as d. an eye John
v. 11 65. 10. A bottom of d. sand FOSYLL.

II. 1. Wanting some vital quality (see *quots.*)

ME. 2. Of sound: Without resonance 1530.

3. Not fulfilling the normal purpose 1806

1. D. Cider EVANS. D. (= exhausted) steam 1874

The d. colour of her face DRYDEN. *figur.* Carrying
or transmitting no current as d. circuit 1903. 2. A
dull d. sound 1783. 3. Dead... False; as of imitation
doors or windows KNIGHT

III. 1. Without animation OE. 2. Inopera-

tive ME. 3. Profoundly quiet or still 1548.

4. Without activity, dull; unproductive; un-

saleable 1570. 5. Of a ball: Out of play 1658.

2. A bare d. description 1665. 3. A d. ordinance

J. H. NEWMAN. 3. The d. hours of the night KING-

LAKE. 4. In the dearest Vacation 1015. D. stock

1602, goods DRYDEN. 5. Golf. So near the hole that

it can be holed with certainty at the next stroke 1881.

IV. 1. Without motion OE. 2. Characterized

by abrupt cessation of motion, action, or speech.

1. D. still water WALTON. The wind had fallen d.

HUGHES. The d. spindle of a lathe KNIGHT. 2. At

a d. stand 1647. D. stroke hammer KNIGHT

V. 1. Unrelieved, unbroken, absolute; com-

plete; utmost 1561. 2. Said of outlay: Un-

productive 1715. 3. Absolute 1660, sure, un-

erring 1592; direct 1881.

1. A d. wall DEWICK, level FORD. A d. calm 1673;

secret SCOTT. D. low water 1626. A d. pull 1624;

strain BAIN. 2. D. out: a fixed rent which remains

as a constant charge on a mining concession 3. A d.

harem GOSWOLD, certainty 1873; d. earnest 1883; a

d. shot 1776; a d. head-wind 1881.

Phrases. D. as a door-nail, d. as a hering com-

pletely or certainly dead. D. horse: see HORSE. To

wait for d. man's shoes: see SHOE.

¶ The compar. *d. adier* and superl. *d. dearest* are

in use where the sense permits.

B. *sb.* (or *adv.*) 1. *sing.* A dead person.

b. *pl.* The dead, ME. c. *From the dead* (orig.

in L. *a mortuis*, Gr. *ek nekrotōn*) - from among

the dead; hence nearly = from death OE. 2.

= Dead period, season, stage 1548. 3. -

DEAD HEAT. Quarles. 4. *fig.* *Deadly*:
earth or rock containing no ore 1633. 5. *attrib.*,
as in *d. list*, list of the dead, etc. 1476.

2. D. of night SPEARS, of winter 1673.

C. *adv.* 1. To a degree suggesting death,

utterly, profoundly (as *d. asleep*, *calm*, *drunk*);

'to death' (as *d. run*, *tired*, *sick*) 1596. 2.

Hence: Utterly, absolutely, quite 1589. 3.

Directly, straight, as *d. against*, *d. on end*;

also *fig.* 1800.

Combs. (of the *adj.* or *sb.*) 1. With other *adjs.* or

pples = 'so as to be or seem dead, as if dead, to

death, etc.' as in *d. alive*, *set*, etc.

2. Special combs. d. angle (*partic.* 'any angle

of a fortification, the ground before which is unseen,

and therefore undefended from the parapet' (Stoc-

queler); +birth: see BIRTH; -cart, one in which

d. bodies are carried away; -clothes, those in which

the d. are dressed; d. dipping, a process by which

a d. surface is given to brass-work, -end, a closed

end of a water-pipe, passage, etc.; also *attrib.*; d.

fin, the second dorsal fin of a salmon; -fire, St. Elmo's

fire, believed to presage death; -flat (*Naust*), the

widest timber or frame in a ship; the midship-

bend; -house, a mortuary; -jatch, a latch whose

bolt may be so locked by a device that it cannot be

opened from the inside by the handle or from the out-

side by the key; d. march, a piece of solemn musi-

cian played at a funeral procession; a funeral march;

-office, the service for the burial of the d.; d. oil,

a name for those products of the distillation of coal-

tar which are heavier than water; heavy oil; -plate,

an ungrated iron plate at the mouth of a furnace, on

Deaf-mute. *a.*, *sic* 1837. [After F. *seurd-muet*.] Deaf and dumb. *b.* One who is deaf and dumb. Hence Deaf-mutism, the condition of a deaf-mute.

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). u (cut). ɛ (Fr. chef). ə (ever). ɔɪ (I, eye). ɔ (Fr. can de vie). ɪ (sit). i (Psychic). ɒ (what). ɒ (got).

Deafness *de f* ME. [See NESS] *fh*
s e e o d on o b e n g d e a
Y a s w u d e d e e T. p. l. n. 106
Deal (*dēl*), *ab* [A Com. Tent. sb.: OE.
dāl—O'Feat. **dāliu*.] 1. A part or division
of a whole; a portion—1737. 2. A part al-
lowed to any one; a share, dole. Now *dēl*
OE. 3. A quantity, an amount; qualified as
good, great, vast, poor, small, etc. OE. Also
absol (the thing referred to being implied) 1450
4. *A deal*: an undehned but large quantity
(rarely number); a lot (*collog.*) 15...
5. A meate offe ing of three turch deies of flower
Nash xv. 9. Suche godelyheide in speche and never
a deile of trouthe CHAUCER. *fry a thousand d.*, a
thousandfold. 6. To make such a Traical d. ado
about it 1683. 7. Talking i d. of nonsense 1873
Adverbial phrases. *† any d.*, any wht. *† Never a*
d., not a whit. *A great, good, vast d.*, considerably,
vastly. *A d.*, much *collog.*

Deal (*dēl*), *sh* 1588. [f. *DEAL v.*] 1. An
act or the act of dealing. 2. *Can't*. The dis-
tribution of cards to the players for a game
1607. 3. A business transaction or bargain
(slang) 1837; *pac*, a secret arrangement in com-
merce or politics entered into by parties for
their mutual benefit; a job (U.S.) 1881
Deal (*dēl*), *sh* ME. [From Low German,
cf. MLG *dēle* fem. plank, floor (mod. Du. *deul*
plank, dele, delle door), etc.] 1. A slice sawn
from a log of timber, in Great Britain 9 inches
wide, not more than 3 thick, and at least 5 feet
long. If shorter, it is a *d.-end*; if not more than
7 inches wide, a *BATTEN*. 2. The wood of fir
or pine, such as deals (sense 1) are made of 1601.
3. *White d.*, the produce of the Norway Spruce
(Abies excelsa), red *d.*, that of the Scotch Pine
(Pinus sylvestris); yellow *d.*, that of the Yellow Pine
(P. mitis), etc.
Comp. *d.-end* (see sense 1); *-fish*, a genus of fishes
of the ribbon-fish family. *-frame*, a gang-saw for
cutting deals; *-tree* (*dialect*), a fir tree.

Deal (*dēl*), *v.* Pa. t. and pp. *dealt* (*deilt*).
[A Com. Tent. vb.: OE. *dēlan*, f. *dēl* DEAL
sh, part, division]

1. Mainly *trans.* *†x. trans* To divide—1570
†2. To separate—ME. *†3. To distribute* in
shares, to portion out—1535. 4. To distribut-
or bestow. Now mostly *fig* or with *out* OE.
Also *†pass*. 5. To appportion (to a person).
Also with *out*. ME. 6. To bestow, tender,
deliver ME. 7. *Carls*. To distribute (the cards)
to the players, to give a player (such or so many
cards) in distributing. Also *absol*. 1549.
8. The provident hand deals out its warty dole
SOUTHWELL. 9. To meet, it deals *occasional* now ME.
P. L. v. 20. 10. To d. *blow* DUNN, an ill turn
FURNES. *My fits he deals his fiery bolts about DRYDEN*
II. Mainly *intr.* *†1. To take part in* Also
with *with* or *of*. 1481. *†2. To engage with*;
to contend—1667. *3. intr.* To have to do with
(a person), to have dealings with; to associate
with ME. 4. To treat with, sometimes im-
plying secret or sinister dealings ME. 5. To
do business (with a person, in an article) 1627.
6. To have to do with (a thing) in any way ME.
7. To act towards people generally (in some
specified way) ME. 18. To act, proceed (usu-
ally in a matter)—1599.
2. British that contend. When Reason hath to a
with force MUR P. L. v. 225. 3. (The charge of
dealing with a singular spirit FLETCHER. 4. It is
generally better to deale by speech, then by letter.
Bacon. 5. I d. in dog's-leather DISBOLTON. 6. The
first question with which I propose to d. HENRY. 7.
Let us d. justly LEAR iii. vi. 43. 8. Do not you
meddle, let me deale in this Much Ado v. i. 101.
Phr *To d. in* to occupy or exercise oneself in (a
thing), to make use of. *To d. one's spurs* to set to
work upon (arch). *To d. with*, to act in regard to,
handle, dispose of (a thing); b. to handle effectively,
to grapple with. c. to treat (in some specified way)
Also with *by* (= in regard to) in some sense.

Dealable, *a.* 1667. [1. *prec*] Capable of
being dealt with; *su* table for dealing.

Dealbate (*dēl'bāt*), *a.* 1866. [ad. L. *dealt-*
balus (see next).] Whetted, *Boz*, covered with
an opiate white powder.

Dealbate, *v.* 1623 [f. ppl. stem of L. *dealt-*
bare, f. *de-* + *albare*, f. *albus* white; cf. *DARBY*.]
trans. To whiten. Hence *Dealbation*, blanching,
bleaching.

Deal-board, 1568. [f. *DEAL sh*.] =
DEAL *sh*. 1.

Dealer (*dēl'ar*), OE. [f. *DEAL v.*] 1. One
who deals (see *DEAL v.*); *spec.* the player who

deals he card 2. One who deals in me-
hand e a ade. *spec.* one who sells articles
in the same condition in which he bought them;
often in comb., as *corn-, horse-, money-d.* 1611.
3. A dealer on the Stock Exchange 1837.
Dealing (*dē'lig*), *ab*, *sh*. ME. [—ING 1.] 1.
Distribution (of gifts, blows, cards, etc.); shar-
ing. 2. Friendly or business communication.
Now usually *pl.* 1538. 3. Buying and selling
1604. 4. Way of acting, conduct, behaviour
1483. Also with *with*.
Deambulate, *v.* 1623. [f. L. *deambulare*]
To walk abroad. Hence *Deambulation*.
Deambulator, one who walks abroad.
Deambulatory, ME. [ad. L. *deambulator-*
ius, whence *-atorium* sb.] *A. adj.* Moving
about from place to place; shifting 1607. *B.*
so A place to walk in for exercise; esp. a lo-
cated walk or cloister.
Dean (*dēn*). [ME. *deen*, *dēn*, a OF *decan*.
decan, mod. *decan* :—L. *decanus* one set over
ten (cf. Exod. xviii. 21 Vulg.), also Gr. *dekavós*.
†2. Repr. late L. *decanus* : A head, chief, or
commander of a division of ten—1483. *†3. As*
tr. m.d. L. *decanus*, applied to the *teodag-*
vald, the headman of a *tenmannstale*. (See
Stobbs, *Const. Hist.* i. v. 87.)—1695. 3. *As* *tr.*
Eccl. L. *decanus*, head of ten monks in a monas-
tery 1647. 4. Hence. The head of the chapter
in a collegiate or cathedral church ME. 5. A
presbyter invested with jurisdiction or pre-
cedence (under the bishop or archdeacon) over
a division of an archdeaconry; more fully call-
ed a *parish d.*; formerly, *d. of CHRISTIANITY* ME.
6. In other eccl. uses 1647. 7. The officer or
officers in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge
appointed to supervise the conduct and disci-
pline of the junior members 1577. 8. The
president of a faculty or department of study
in a University; in U.S. the registrar or secre-
tary of the faculty 1924. 9. The president,
chief, or senior member of any body. [= *F.*
decan n.] 1687.
6. *D. of a culture* one invested with the charge of
a peculiar, as a parish or church exempt from the
jurisdiction of the ordinary or bishop in whose diocese
it lies, e.g. the 14 of Battle in Sussex. *D. of the*
Archies: the lay judge of the Court of Arches. *D. of*
the Princes of Canterbury the Bishop of London
† D. of Faculty the president of the Faculty of
Advocates in Scotland. 9. *D. of gold*, in Scotland,
the head of the guild or merchant-company of a royal
burgh, who is a magistrate charged with the super-
vision of all buildings within the burgh. *D. of the*
Sacred College: the chief of the Sacred College,
usually the oldest of the Cardinal Bishops, who pre-
sides in the consistory in the absence of the Pope.
Dean (*dēn*), [OE. *dean*, acc. *deane*,
valley :—O'Feat. **dēan*; cf. *DEAN*.] A vale,
now, usually, the deep, narrow, and wooded
vale of a riverlet.
Tammans fruitful Deane Drayton *Dunes* which
debauche upon the coast 1673.
Dean (*dēn*), 1874. *Cornish Mining*. The end
of a level.
Deanery (*dē'narē*), ME. [f. *DEAN* + *-ERY*.]
1. The office of a dean. 2. The group of parishes
over which a rural dean presides; formerly, also,
the jurisdiction of a dean ME. 3. The official
residence of a dean 1598.
Deanetle, Now *dialect* 1523 (? reduced f.
deanetle). A name for the species of *Lamium*
(*DEAN-NETTLE*) and other Labiates having
nettle-like leaves; esp. applied to the Hem-
nettle, *Galeopsis Tetradifol.*
Deanship (*dēn'shēp*), 1588. [f. *DEAN* +
-SHIP.] The office or rank of a dean 1611. 2. Used
humorously as a title.
3. I then shall not value his D. a straw SWIFT.
Dear, *sh*. ME. only. [app. repr. an OE.
dēar, **dēara*. Cf. *DEAR* + *1*.] Dearness, dearth.
Dear (*dēar*), *a.* 1 and *sh*. [OE. *dēara*, earlier
dēore, a Com. Tent. adj., pointing to O'Feat.
type **dēar*, **dēaro*.]
1. Of persons. *†1. Glorious, honourable*,
worthy—1606. 2. Regarded with esteem and
affection; loved OE. 3. Often used *absol* =
'dear one' ME. 13. Affectionate, fond—1653.
† Tr & *C. v. iii. 27*. 2. D. to God, and famous to
all ages MUR. *Deare Sir Ans. Gresham*. Right dere
and welbelov'd Q. MARY. b. Shall I go mourne
for that (my deere) *Wind. T. v. ii. 15*. 3. Sir Henry
Wotton, a d. lover of this Art WATSON.
II. Of things. *†1. Of high estimation; precious*,
valuable—1600. 2. Hence, Precious in one's
regard, of which one is fond ME.; affectionate
(rare) 1597. 3. High-priced; costly, expensive
opp. to cheap OE., said of prices, sales, =
High ME. Also *fig.* *†4. Heartfelt, hearty*,
hence earnest (Schmidt)—1606
†5. My d. time's waste SHAKS. So dangerous end
deare a trust *1 Hen. IV. iv. i. 34*. 2. This Land of
such deare soules, this deare-deare Land Rich. II. ii.
i. 57. With d. Love I salute thee 1683. *Phr* 2.
ride for d. life. 3. Sell your face for fine peace and
his deare John 1. i. 152. *A deare*, a year in which
prices are high 4. *L. L. L. ii. i. 1*.
B. sh. = *dear one, darling* ME.
C. Used interjectionally 1594.
Dear!, *Oh dear!*, *Dear, dear!*, *Deare!*: exclaim-
of surprise, anxiety, regret, sympathy, etc. *Dear*
(repr. dear Lord) Knave! goodness knows (I do not)
Dear, *† dere*, *a.* 2. *poet.* [OE. *dēor*; not in
cogn. lang.] *†1. Brave, strenuous, hardy*
[OE. only]. 2. Hard, heavy, grieved; fell,
dire (*arch.*) OE. 13. Difficult ME.
2. Fortunes dearest sight SHAKS *Vonn xxxviii*.
My deare *1 Hen. VIII. ii. 126*. Sad occasion d.
Mur. Lyones 6.
Dear (*dēar*), *adv* [OE. *dēara*, *dēore* = OHG.
tuara, G. *teuer*.] 1. At a high price. 2.
= *DEARLY* *adv*. 2. ME.
1. The people dearest (Holland) cat d. YARRINGTON.
Dear (*dēar*), *v.* ME. [f. *DEAR* + *1*.] 1.
trans. To make dear *Sc. (rare)*—1462. *†2. To*
endear (*rar.*) 1603. 3. To address (a person)
as 'dear' 1829.
Dear-born U.S. 1841. [The inventor's
name.] A kind of light four-wheeled wagon
Dear-bought, *a.* ME. [*DEAR* + *adv*] Ob-
tained at great cost, as *dear-bought experience*.
Deare, obs. f. *DEAR DEER, DEER*.
Dear joy, 1688. Familiar name for an
Irishman—1710
Dearling, obs. f. *DARLING*.
Dearily (*dē'arēl*), *adv*. [OE. *dēorlice*, f. *DEAR*
a. + *1*.] 1. In a precious, worthy, or excellent
manner—1606. 2. As one who is held dear;
fondly. (Now only with the vb. *love*, or its
equivs.) ME. 13. Heartily, earnestly—1606,
keenly—1602. 4. = *DEAR* *adv*. 1. 1489
2. His dearily-loved mate MUR. 3. My father
hated his father d. *A. P. L. i. iii. 35*. 4. He shall
dearly avenge it L. B. BROWN
Dearn, *a.* *ful*, *ly*; see *DEAN*, etc.
Dearn, obs. f. *DARN* *v*.
Dearness (*dē'ar-nēs*), ME. [f. *DEAR* + *1*.]
1. The quality of being held dear; hence b.
intimacy, c. Affection. 2. Expensiveness,
costliness 1530.
x. The d. that was between them, was now turned
to a most violent enmity BURNET.
Dearth (*dē'ar*), *sh*. [ME. *dērpe*; abstr. sb. f.
(VGer. dērrē, OE. dēre, dēore, DEAR + *1*.] *†1.*
Glory (rare) [= ON. *dērrē* 1 (ME. only)] *†2.*
Dearness—1602. 3. A condition in which food
is scarce and dear; earher, a famine ME. Also
transf. and *fig.*
2. The dearth of the pyric chair of 1642. 3. In the
time of d. and famine *Bk. Cont. Prayer*. There is no
grete dearthe of women CAXTON. Hence *†Dearth*
to make dear; to cause a d. of or in anything.
De-articulate, *a.* 1650. [Cf. next.] D-
vided by joints; freely articulated—1651. Also
De-articulated *a.*
De-articulation, 1615. [ad. mod. L. *de-*
articulatio, used as tr. Gr. *diarthrosis*.] Div-
ision by joints, b. = *DIARTHROSIS*; c. Dis-
tinct articulation (of the voice).
De-arworth, *derworth*, *a.* [OE. *dēor-*
dēarworth, app. f. *dēara*, *dēore*, *DEAR* + *1* +
werþe worthy.] 1. Precious—ME. 2. = *DEAR*
a. 1. 1. —ME. 3. Of persons: *Dear*—1557.
var. *†Dearworth*, *der*, *v.*; whence *†Dear-*
worthly *adv*. *†Dearworthiness*.
Deary, *-rie* (*dē'arē*) 1681. [Dim. of *dear*;
see *DEAR* + *1* + *-ie*, *-y*.] A little dear, a
darling.
Deas, *a.* obs. f. *DAIS*.
Deasil, *deiseal* (*dē'sēl, dē'sēl*), *adv.*, *sh*.
1774. [Gael.] Right-handwise, towards the
right; motion as in the apparent course of the
sun (a practice held auspicious by the Celts).
Death (*dēp*). [A Com. Tent. sb.: OE. *dēap*,
(ult.) an O'Feat. deriv. of the verbal stem *dan-*,
whence ON. *dēya* to DIE.] 1. The act or fact
of dying; the final cessation of the vital func-

o (Ger. Kōln). p (Fr. pœs). i (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. dune). B (curl). S (Sa) (there). d (d) (rein). f (Fr. faire) s (fir, fair, earth).

1. *ons o an an ma o plan* Of in pe son fied
OE. 2. The s a e o be n, dead OE. 3. f e
loss or ee saion o fe n a pa. 1800. 14.
State of unconsciousness, swoon (*rare*) 1596
5. *fig.* Loss of spiritual life OE.; deprivation of
civil life (usually *civil d.*) 1622; end, extinction,
destruction ME. 6. Bloodshed, murder 1626.
7. Cause or occasion of death; *poet.* a deadly
weapon, poison, etc. OE. 18. A pestilence
-1587. 19. *Hunting* = MORT 1741. 10. As
an exclamation 1804.

1. The d. of a dear friend *Mids. N. v. l. 293*. Death
is called more for it is bitter *Travis*. Over them
triumphant D. his Dart shook; but daisid to strike
Mitt. *P. L. x. 490*. 2. His eyes were closed in d.
(*mod.*). 3. The second d.: the punishment of lost
souls after physical death (Cf. Rev. xii. 8.) This
banishment is a kind of civil d. 1622. 4. Not to suffer
a man of d. to live *Bacon (J.)*. 7. The clamorous lap-
wings feel the leaden d. *Pope*. A school would be his
d. *Goldsbk.* 8. Black d., the name given to the
Great Pestilence or visitation of the Oriental Plague,
which devastated Europe, and caused great mortality
in England, in the 14th c.

Phrases *To death* (Sc. to *dead*): a. *lit.* as to beat,
stone etc. to d.; hence to do to d. (troub.) to kill, to
put to d., to kill, to execute b. with vis. of feeling
as *hate*, etc., or *adps.* as *sack*, *wearied*, to the last ex-
tremity. *To catch one's d.* see *Catch v.* *To be the
d. of* see sense 7. *To be (or make it) d.* i. e. to be
(or make it) a matter of capital punishment. *Death's
door*, the gates or jaws of d. (*fig.*), a near approach
to, or great danger of, d. *To be in at the d.* (*in Rom-
hunting*) to be present when the game is killed. *To
be d. on* (*slang*) to be a good hand at dealing with;
to be very fond of.

Comb. d.-adder, a name for the genus *Acantho-
phis* of venomous serpents, esp. *A. antarctica* of
Australia; also error. f. *dead-adder*: see *Dead a.*
-bill (*Eccl.*), a list of dead for whom prayers were to
be said; -dance, a dance at or in connection with d.;
the Dance of Death; -doing n., doing to d., murder-
ous; -duty, a duty levied on the devolution of property
in consequence of a d., legacy, and probate and suc-
cession duties; -feud, a feud prosecuted to the d.; -flame
= *Death-flame*; -head = *Death's-head*; -mask,
a cast taken from a person's face after d.; -moth, the
Death's-head Moth; -penalty, capital punishment;
-pile, a funeral pile; -rate, the proportion of deaths
to the population; -rattle, a rattling sound in the
throat of a dying person, caused by the partial stop-
page of the air-passage by mucus; so -ruckle, -rattle
(*Sc.*); -tick = *Death-watch*; -trance, a trance in
which reduced action of the heart, lungs, etc., produces
the semblance of d.; -trap, any place or structure
which is unhealthy or dangerous without its being
suspected; -weight, a small weight placed on the
eyelids of a corpse to keep them closed.

Death-bed (de'jbed). OE. The bed on
which a person dies. (In OE. the grave)
Also *atrid*.

Death-bell (de'jbel). Also *dead-bell*.
1740. A bell tolled at the death of a person,
a passing-bell.

Death-bird. 1821. A carrion-feeding bird,
a bird supposed to bode death; a name of a
small N. American owl, *Nyctala Richardsoni*.

Death-blow. 1795. A blow that causes
death.

fig. The death-blow of my hope *Byron*.

Death-day. OE. The day on which a per-
son dies, or its anniversary.

The death-day of the founder is still kept
T. Jackson.

Death-fire. 1796. 1. = DEAD-LIGHT 2.
2. A fire for burning a person to death 1857.

Deathful (de'pfül). a. ME. [See -FUL.] 1.
Fraught with death; deadly. 2. Subject to
death, mortal (*arch.*, *rare*) 1616. 3. Having
the appearance of death, deathly 1655.

1. Amidst the d. field *Coling.* 2. That with a
deathless goddess lay A d. man *Chapman*. Hence
Deathful-ly adv., -ness.

Deathless (de'ples). a. 1598 [See -LESS.]
Not subject to death; immortal. Also *fig.* of
things.

D. souls *Bosley*, pain *Milton*. Hence *Death-
less-ly* adv., -ness.

Deathlike (de'plaike). a. 1548 +L =
DEATHLY 2 -1621. 2. Resembling death 1605.
1. D. dragons *Shaks.* 2. The d. silence 1835.

Deathling (de'plín). *rare*. 1598. [See
-LING.] 1. One subject to death, a mortal.
Also *attrib.* 2. pl. Young Deaths. *SWIFT*.

Deathly (de'pli). a. [OE. *deáþlic*; cf. *DEAD-
LY*.] 1. Subject to death, mortal -ME. 2.
Causing death, deadly ME. 3. Resembling
death, deathlike 1568. 4. Of or pertaining to

dea (p. 850 Hence *Death* thinness So
Deathly ad. o a deg ee resembling death.

Death's-face. = DEATH'S-HEAD 1
L. L. L. v. b. 676.

Death's-head (de'ps'hed). 1596 [See
DEATH 1.] 1. The head of Death figured as a
skeleton, a human skull, esp. as an emblem of
mortality. 2. A South American monkey,
Chrysotrix sc. urrus, from the appearance of
its face and features.

1. Doe not speake like a Deaths-head, doe not bid
me remember mine end 2 *Hem. IV. ii. 17, 255*.

Death's-head Moth, a large species of hawk-moth
(*Acherontia atropos*), having markings on the back
of the thorax resembling a human skull.

Death's-herb. 1607. Deadly Nightshade.

Death-sick, a. 1628 Mortally sick.

Deathsman (de'psmæn). *arch.* 1589. An
executioner.

Death-struck, a. Also -stricken. 1622
Smitten with a mortal wound or disease.

Death-throe. ME. The agony of death.

Also *fig.*

Deathward, adv. ME. In the direction of
death. var. *Deathwards* adv. (*adj.*).

Death-warrant. Also 7-8 dead-. 1692.

A warrant for the execution of the sentence of
death. Also *fig.*

Death-watch (de'pwtʃ). Also 8 dead-
1638. 1. Any of various insects which make a
noise like the ticking of a watch, supposed by
the superstitious to portend death, esp. the
small beetles of the genus *Anodius*, and a
minute insect, *Atropos pulsatorius*, known as
destructive to botanical and other collections.
2. A vigil by the dead or dying.

1. I listened for death-watches in the wainscot
Goldsbk.

Death-worm. 1773. +L = DEATH-
WATCH 1. 2. *poet.* A worm of death 1821.

2. How like death-worms the wingless moments
crawl *Shelley*

Death-wound. ME. A mortal wound.

Deathly (de'pli). 1796. [f. DEATH + YL.]
adj. and adv. = DEATHLY a. 3, 4. adv.

Deaurate, a. ME. [ad. L. *deauratus*.]
Gilded, golden -1616. So *Deaurate* (dr̥q r̥t̥),
v. ? *Obs.* to gild over (1562). Hence *Deaura-
tion* (1658).

Deave (div), v. Now *Sc.* and *n.* *dialect* [OE.
deafian] +i. intr. To become deaf (*rare*) -ME.
2. *trans.* To deafen; to stun with din ME.

Deb (deb). 1926. Colloq. abbrev. (orig.
U.S.) of DEBUTANTE. Also *Deby*.

Debarcate, v. *rare*. 1623. [ad. L. *debar-
chare*.] To rage or rave as a bacchanal -1751.
Hence +*Debarcation*.

Debate (dē'bā'k'l). Also débâcle. 1802
[a. F. f. (ult.) *dē* = *des* + *bâcle* to bar.] 1.
A breaking up of ice in a river; in *Genl.* a
sudden deluge or violent rush of water, which
carries before it blocks of stone and other debris.
2. *transf.* and *fig.* A sudden breaking up; a
confused rout, a stampede 1843.

1. They could have been transported by no other
force than that of a tremendous deluge or d. of water
W. BUCKLAND.

Debar (dē'bā'r), v. ME. [a. F. *dēbarrer*, f.
des (see *DE* I. 6) + *barrer*, *barrier*, to BAR.] 1.
trans. To exclude from a place or condition;
to shut out, exclude. Also with of (*arch.*)

2. To prohibit, prevent, stop 1526.

2. Debarred from voting *Johnson*. 2. Its Egress
(would have been) uttered; debar'd Woodward
Hence *Debarment*.

Debarbarize, v. See *DE* II. 1.

Debarik (dē'bā'ik), v. 1654. [n. F. *debar-
quer*, f. *dē* = *des* (see *DE* I. 6) + *barque* BARK
(b. 2) = DISSEMBARK (*trans.* and *intr.*). Hence
Debarikation, *debarication*, the action of land-
ing from a ship.

Debarik (dē'bā'ik), v. 2 *rare*. 1744. [f. *DE*-
II. 2 + BARK sb.] To step out of its bark. Also *fig.*

Debarrass (dē'bā'rās), v. 1789. [a. F. *dē-
barrasser*, f. *dē* = *des* (see *DE* I. 6) + *bar-
rasser* in *embarrasser* to EMBARRASS.] *trans.*
To disembarass.

Debase (dē'bās), v. 1565 [f. *DE* I. 1. 3
+ BASE v.; cf. *ABASE*.] +i. *trans.* To lower
in position, rank, or dignity; to abase -1827.
2. To deary, depreciate -1746. 3. To lower

n qua y o e. a. a. c. e. i. o degrade, *spec.* to de-
preciate (coin) 1591.

1. God sent her to d. me *Murr. Saint. 990*. 3. 10
d. commodities 1806, words *Johnson*. Hence *De-
ba'sed* pp. a., *Her.* reversed. *Debasement*, the
act of debasing or state of being debased; degrada-
tion; debasement. *Debas'er*. *Debas'ingly* adv.

Debatable (dē'bē'tabl) a. Also *debate-
able* 1492. [n. OF. f. *debattre*] Admitting
of debate or controversy; subject to dispute
questionable 1587.

The d. Elections 1685, opinions *Fraudul.*
The D. Land: a tract between the Esk and Sark
claimed (before the Union) by both England and
Scotland. Also used *fig.* of regions of thought, etc.

Debate (dē'bāt), sb. [ME. *debat*, a. F.; see
DEBATE v.] 1. Strife, dissension, quarrelling
a quarrel (*arch.*). 2. Contention in argument
dispute, controversy; discussion, esp. discus-
sion in Parliament; and discussion ME.

1. To seal the truth and end the din d. *Pope*. Their
d. was so cruel, that there was shame d. *capitaines*
Lo *Berners*. 2. After much d., they concluded un-
animously that [etc.] *Swort*. A full d. upon Public
Affairs in the Senate *Steele*.

Debate (dē'bāt), v. 1 ME. [n. OF. *debatre*,
f. Rom. *battere* to fight (see *ABATE*, *COMBAT*),
with L. *de*, occurs repl. in Rom. by *der*.] +i.
intr. To fight, strive, quarrel, wrangle -1665
Also *fig.* 2. *trans.* To contest, dispute; to con-
tend for; to carry on (a fight) (*arch.*) 1489. 3.
To dispute about, argue, discuss ME. *intr.* To
engage in discussion; esp. in a public assembly
1530. 4. To consider (*trans.* and *intr.*) ME.

1. His cot-aratour, in which he wold d. *Chaucer*.
2. [To] d. The martial prizes *Drayton*. In many a
well debated field *Scott*. 3. The question has been
debated among many great Clerks *Watson*. Com-
mission to d. of Religion *Perrin*. 4. I and my
Belov'd must d. awhile *Hem. I. ii. l. 31*.

Hence +*Debateful* a. contentious, pertaining to
contention. +*Debatement*, the action of debating;
strife. *Debater*, one who contends or strives, a
controversialist. +*Debate* adv. relating to, or of the
nature of debate or discussion (*trans.*). +*Debatous* a.
contentious.

Debate, v. 2 ME. [app. f. *DE* I. 1, 3 +
BARE, *aphet.* f. *ARVIL*.] To dispute (*trans.* and
intr.) -1658. Hence +*Debatement* a. = *ABATE-
MENT*.

Debauch (dē'bōʃ), v. 1595 [a. F. *dé-
baucher*, in OF. *dēbaucher* to cut away from
service or duty, from a sb. *baucher* = workshop
(*littre*).] +i. *trans.* To turn or lead away from
one to whom service, etc., is due -1765. 2. To
seduce from virtue or morality, to corrupt 1603
3. To vitiate (the taste, judgment, etc.) 1604.
14. To vitify, to dispartage -1659. 15. To spend
prodigally -1649. 16. *trans.* To indulge to excess,
to riot, revel. ? *Obs.* 1644.

1. He debauched Prince John from his allegiance
Hume. 2. To d. one's conscience 1605, a country girl
1843. 3. A mind not yet debauched by learning
Lockhart. 6. Such as can drink as I d. *Byron*.
Hence *Debaucher*, +*Debauchment*, seduction
from duty or virtue, debauched condition; a debauch.

Debauch (dē'bōʃ), sb. 1603 [a. F. *dé-
bauche*; see *prec.*] 1. Excessive indulgence in
eating and drinking, or other sensual pleasure-
2. The practice or habit of such indulgence 1673.
3. *transf.* and *fig.* 1672. 4. = *DEBACCHAL*
-1719.

1. My head aking all day from last night's d. *Parns*.

2. The first physicians by d. were made *Dr. Wors.*

Debauched (dē'bōʃt), pp. a. 1508. [f. *DEBAUCH*
v. + -ED.] Seduced from duty or
virtue; dissolute, licentious.

An unthrifful, careless, debauched or mislead man
Florida. Hence *Debauchedly* adv. *Debauch-
edness*; +*Debauchness*.

Debauchee (dē'bōʃt). 1661 [a. F. *dé-
bauché*.] One given to excessive indulgence in
sensual pleasures.

Debauchery (dē'bōʃtjəri). 1642. [f. *DE-
BAUCH* v. + -ERY.] 1. Vicious indulgence in
sensual pleasures. 2. Seduction from duty or
virtue; corruption -1790.

1. Youth's debauchery 1647. 2. The republic of
Paris will endeavour to compel the d. of the army
Burke.

Debel, -ell, v. 1555. [a. F. *dēbeller*, ad. L.
debellare.] To vanquish; to expel by force of
arms -1825.

Debellate, v. 1611. [f. L. *debella-* ppl.
stem; see *prec.*] = *DEBEL* -1626. Hence

se (man). n (pass). au (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). e (even). oi (I, eye). o (Fr. enu de vie). i (set). i (Psyche). q (what). p (p)

†D b lation conq es subuga on †De bella tor SW 1

De bene esse see DE

Debenture (dēbenchūr), 1455. [prob. L. *debentur* 'there are owing', as the initial word of these certificates.] 1. A voucher certifying that a sum of money is owing to the person designated in it. b. *spec.* At the Custom-house; A certificate given to an exporter of imported goods on which a drawback is allowed, certifying that the holder is entitled to an amount thereon stated. 1652. Also *travels* and *fig.* 2. A certificate of a loan made to the government for public purposes -1813. 3. A bond issued by a corporation or company (under seal), acknowledging that it is indebted to the holder in a specified sum of money, bearing interest until repayment of the principal 1847.

1. Certain debenture containing the said summes 1455. 2. *Mortgage d.*: a d. the principal of which is secured by the pledging of the whole or a part of the property of the issuing company.

Comb. d. bond = *DEBENTURE* 3; -stock, debentures in the form of a stock, the nominal capital of which represents a debt of which only the interest is secured by a perpetual annuity.

Hence **Debentured** a. furnished with or secured by a d., as *debentured goods*, i.e. goods on which a custom-house d. for a drawback is given.

Debile (de bil), a. arch. 1536 [i. F. *debilis*, ad L. *debilis*, f. *de* + *habilis*]. Weak.

Debitant. 1857. [ad. L. *debilitantem*; see *DERILITATE* v.]

A. adj. Debilitating

B. sb. Med. Debilitating remedies, e.g. low diet, etc.

Debilitate (dēbilitāt), v. 1533 [i. L. *debilitare* ppl. stem.] To render weak, enfeeble

A feeble constitution, which he further debilitated by a dissipated life 1870. Hence **Debilitation**, the action of debilitating; enfeebling condition. **Debilitative** a. tending to d.

Debility (dēbiliti), 1474. [a. F. *debilité*, ad. L. *debilitatem*]. 1. The condition of being weak or feeble; weakness 1824. 2. An instance of weakness -1825.

1. D. of body 1567, of mind H. WALPOLE, of the realm of England L. D. HENNERS

†**Debind**, v. [DE- I. 1] To bind down. SCOTT.

Debit (de'bit), sb. 1450. [ad. L. *debitum* See *DEBT*.] 1. *gen.* A debt -1614. 2. *Book-keeping.* An entry in an account of a sum of money owing, an item so entered. b. These items collectively; the left-hand side of an account on which debits are entered. (Opp. to *CREDIT* sb.) 1776. Also attrib.

Debit (de'bit), v. 1682. [i. *DEBIT* sb.] 1. *trans.* To charge with a debt. 2. To charge as a debt 1865.

1. He must and may d. the Principal for the said Value SCARLETT. 2. To whom am I to d. it (said).

†**Debite**, sb. 1482. [Comp. f. *DEBITE*.] A deputy -1549. So †**Debitry**.

†**Debitor**. 1484. A by-form of *DEBTOR* (15-17th c.)

Debitumize, -ation; see *DE- II. 1*.

†**Dēblai** (deblē). 1853 [F. vbl. sb. f. *débayer* for *débayer*, orig. to clear from corn.] *Fortif.* The hollow space formed by the removal of earth for parapets, etc.

†**Deboi-se**, v. 1632. [A by-form of *debash* *DEBAUCH*.] = *DEBAUCH* v. 2. 5. -1662. So †**Deboise** a, †**Deboist** ppl. a. *debauched*.

Debonair, -bonnaire (de bōnē'ā), a. (sb.) 16th c. [a. OF. *debonaire*, prop. *de bonne avis* (11th c.). Now a literary archaism.]

A. adj. Of gentle disposition, meek; gracious; courteous (sb.); pleasant and affable in address; now often connoting guile of heart.

Was never Prince so meek and debonaire SPENSER

B. sb. 1. [the adj. used absol.] Gracious being or person. (ML. only.) 2. = *DEBONAIRTY* -1748.

Hence **Debonair-ly** adv., -ness.

†**Debonair-ty**, **debonair-ty**. [ME., a. OF. *debonair-ty*, i. *debonaire*.] Debonair character or disposition -1688.

Debord, v. 1708. 1620 [a. F. *déborder*.] Of a body of water: To pass beyond its borders, to overflow. Also *fig.* Hence †**Debordment**, going beyond bounds, excess.

Debosh, -bosche, obs. or arch. f. *DEBAUCH*.

Deboshed pp. a. 599 L. yv o DL

SA CHILD ep e p.o.unc. of F. *débauché*. Reviewed by Scott, and now frequent in literary English, with vagner sense than *debauched*.

Deboshment, obs. f. *DEBAUCHMENT*.

Debouch (dēbūʃ, debuʃ), v. Also *de-bouche*. 1760. [a. F. *déboucher*, f. *de* + *de-* L. *dis-* (see *DE-*) + *bouche*.] *Milit. (intr.)* To issue from a confined place, as a défilé or a wood, into open country, hence *gen.* to emerge

Also *transf.* of a ravine, river, etc. We saw the column of infantry débouching into Minden plain 1760. Hence **Debouchement**, the action or fact of débouching

†**Débouché** (debuʃ), 1760. [Fr.: f. *déboucher* (see prec.).] *Milit.* An opening where troops may débouch *gen.* an outlet; *fig.* a market for goods.

One gate, as an additional débouché for the crowd 1857 var. **Debouch** (var.).

Deboucheure (debuʃiʁ), 1844. [Fr. in form only.] The mouth or outlet of a river, a pass, etc.

†**Debout**, v. 1619. [a. F. *débouter*.] To expel, oust -1644.

†**Debris**, **débris** (dēbrīʃ, dēbrīʃ), 1708. [F. *débris*, f. the vb (see next).] The remains of anything broken down or destroyed; ruins, wreck: in *Geol.* any accumulation arising from the waste of rocks, etc.; hence, any similar rubbish formed by destructive operations.

The debris of the ancient rocks MURCHISON.

Debruisse (dēbrīʃ), v. ME. [a. ONF. *debruiser* = OF. *debruiser*, f. *de-* (DE- I. 1) + *bruiser*.] 1. *trans.* To break down, break in pieces, crush, smash -1618. 2. *fig. (trans.)* To cross (a charge, esp. an animal) with an ordinary so as apparently to press it down; usu. in *pl.* *Debruisés*.

2. He exhibited on his escutcheon the lions of England and the lilies of France without the Latin minister under which, they were debruisés in token of his illegitimate birth MACAULAY.

Debt (det), sb. [ME. *det*, *dette*, a. OF. *dette*, *dette* -pop. L. *debitum* for L. *debitum*.] 1. That which is owed or due; anything (as money, goods, or service) which one person is under obligation to pay or render to another. 2. A liability to pay or render something; the being under such liability ME. 3. *fig.* As the type of an offence requiring expiation, a sin ME.

2. To pay large vnu besides the due det 1559. Love the gift is love the d. TISSOTON. 3. A d. of special remembrance and thankfulness A. V. FRANK.

1. Pref 5. 2. And forgive us our debts even as we forgive our debtors 1557.

Phrases, *D. of honour*: a d. which depends for its validity solely on the honour of the debtor, e.g. a gambling d. *D. of (or for) nature* the necessity of dying, death. [L. *debitum naturæ*.] *National D.* a d. owing by a sovereign state to private individuals for money advanced.

†**Debt**, ppl. a. ME. [ad. L. *debitus*.] Owed, owing -1602. *Hamlet* III. ii. 203.

†**Debted**, ppl. a. ME. [Paphet. f. *an*, *en*, *indebt* (13th c.).] Owed; of persons, indebted -1590. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 31.

Debtee (deti), 1531. [f. *DEBT-OR*.] One to whom a debt is due: a creditor.

Debtleess (detles), a ME. [See -LESS] Free from debt.

Debtor (detar), [ME. *det(t)ur*, -our, a. OF. *det(t)ur*, -ur, -our -L. *debitorem*.] 1. One who is indebted to another; correlative to *creditor*. 2. *Book-keeping.* The left hand or debit side of an account, or what is entered there 1714. Also attrib. Hence **Debtorship**.

Debunk (dēbŭŋk), v. orig. U.S. 1927. [f. DE- II. 2 + BUNK sb.] *trans.* To remove the 'nonsense' or false sentiment from; hence, to remove (a person) from his 'pedestal'.

†**Deburse**, v. Sc. 1529. [a. F. *débourser*.] To DISBURSE -1705.

Debus (dēbŭs), v. *Army slang*. 1913. [Bus sb.] *trans.* and *intr.* To set down, or get down, from a motor vehicle.

†**Début** (debu), 1751. [F. f. *débiter* to lead off at billiards, etc.] Entry into society; first appearance in public of an actor or other performer. So **Début(e)** v. to make one's d.

Débutant (debutā), 1824. [F. f. as prec.] A male performer or speaker making his first

appearance before the public. So **Débutante** (-tānt), a girl coming out or presented 1837.

Dec. Abbrev. of *DECEMBER*, in *Alus.* of *DECRESCENDO*, in *Alus.* of *L. decortum* (-decoction).

Deca-, **dec-**, Gr. *deka-* ten, an initial element in many technical words; see below. Also

1. **Deca-carbon** a. *Chem.* in *decarbon series* the series of hydrocarbon compounds containing C₁₀, as *decane*, *decene*, etc. [Deca-cera sb. pl. [Gr. *δέκα*, *deka*]. *Zool.* a name for the ten-armed cephalopods, called also *Decapoda*.

Decadranome [Gr. *δωδεκάγωνον*], *Math.* a quadrilateral surface (diagonome) having ten conical points

Decagonal a. [L. *angulus*], having ten angles

Decaphyllous a. [Gr. *φύλλον*], *Bot.* having ten leaves.

2. *esp.* in the French metric system, the initial element in names of measures and weights, composed of ten times a standard unit. Hence,

Decagramme, -gram (F. *décagramme*), the weight of 10 grammes (= 154.3249 troy grains, or 353 oz. avoird.). **Decalitre** (dekalitā), [F. *déca-*], a measure of capacity, containing 10 litres (= 61.028 cubic inches, or a little over 2 1/2 gallons).

Decametre (dekamētrā), [F. *déca-*], a lineal measure of 10 metres (= 32 ft. 9.7079 inches Eng.). **Decastere** (dekāstērā), [F. *décaître*], a solid measure = 10 steres or cubic metres.

Decachord (dekākōrd), 1525. [ad. L. a. Gr. *δεκάχορδος*, -ov. i. *deka* + *-χορδή*.]

A. adj. Ten-stringed.

B. sb. *Mus.* A ten-stringed instrument; var. †**Decachordon**.

Decad (de-kād), 1616. [ad. Gr. *δέκα*, *deka*, f. *deka*.] 1. The number ten (the perfect number of the Pythagoreans). 2. Earlier f. *DECADE*, q.v.

Decadal (de-kādāl), a. 1753. [f. L. *decas*, *decadem*, a Gr.] Of or relating to the number 10; belonging to a decade.

Decadarchy, **deka-**, 1849. [ad. Gr. *δεκάραρχία*.] *Gr. Hist.* A ruling body of ten.

Decadary (de-kādārī), a. 1801. [i. L. *decadem* *DECADAR*.] Relating to a *DECADE* (1 b).

Decade (de-kād), Also 7-9 **decad**. 1475. [a. F., ad. L. *decas*, *decad*. Cf. *DECAD*.] 1. A group or series of ten; *spec.* a period of ten years 1594. 2. A period of ten days, substituted for the week in the French Republican calendar of 1793. 3. A division of a literary work, containing ten books or parts 1475.

2. So many tens or decades of years 1605 2. The second d. of *Livy* MACAULAY.

Decadence (de-kādēns, dēkādēns), 1549. [a. F. *decadence*, ad. med. L. *decadentia*. *Dr-* *cadence* is now preferred.] The process of falling away or declining, decay; impaired condition; *spec.* applied to a particular period of decline in art, literature, etc.

The men of the d., not less than the men of the renaissance, were giants of learning BRUNES.

Decadency (de-kādēnsī, dēkādēnsī), 1632. [f. as prec.] Decaying condition; also = prec.

Decadent (de-kādēt, dēkādēt), a. 1837. [f. *DECADENCE*; see -ENT.] 1. That is in a state of decay or decline. 2. Belonging to an age of decadence in literature and art: said of certain French writers, etc. 1888.

†**Decadi**. 1795. [Fr.: f. Gr. *deka* + *-di* day in *Lundi*, etc.] The tenth day of the *DECAD* (1 b), superseding Sunday.

Decadic (dēkādīk), a. 1838. [a. Gr. *deka-diek* (see *DECAD*) + *-ic*.] Reckoning by tens; denary.

Decagon (de-i-āgon), 1613. [f. (ult.) Gr. *deka*, and *γώνια*, *gonia*.] *Geom.* A plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. Also attrib. Hence **Decagonal** a. of or pertaining to a d.; ten-sided.

Decagram; see *DECA-* prefix a

Decagynous (dēkādēgīnos), a. [f. mod. *Bot.* L. *decagynus*, f. Gr. *deka* + *gynē* (= female organ).] *Bot.* Having ten pistils. So **Decagynia**, a Linnæan order of plants having ten pistils.

Decahedron (dekāhēdrŏn), 1828. [Repr. a. Gr. *δεκάεδρον*, f. *deka* + *ēdra*.] *Geom.* A

solid figure having ten faces. Hence Decahe-dral *a.* having the form of a d.

Decalcify (dē'kāl'sīfī), *v.* 1847. [f. DE- + CALCIFY.] To deprive (*e.g.* bone) of its calcareous matter. Hence Decalcification.

Decalcomania. Also, as fr., -*manie*. 1864. [ad F. *decalcomanie*.] A process of transferring pictures from prepared paper to surfaces of glass, porcelain, etc., in vogue about 1862-4. Also attrib.

Decalitre; see DECA- prefix 2.

Decalogue (dē'kālōg), *n.* ME. [a. F. *décalogue*, ad L. *dēcalogus*, a. Gr. *dekálogos* (orig. *adē* *hē* *dekálogos*, *sc.* βίβλος), from the phrase of *dekálogos* the ten commandments, in LXX, etc.] The Ten Commandments collectively as a body of law. Hence Decalogist, one who expounds the d. (rare).

Decameron (dē'kāmēr'ōn), 1609. [a. It. *Decamerone*, f. Gr. *deka* + *hēmera*.] The title of a work by Boccaccio containing a hundred tales which are supposed to be related in ten days.

Decametre; see DECA- prefix 2.

Decamp (dē'kæmp), *v.* 1676. [a. F. *décampier*, f. *des-*, *de-* (see DE- 1. 6) + *camp*.] *i.* *intr.* (Mil.) To break up a camp; to remove from a camping-place. Hence *gen.* *a.* To go away promptly, to take oneself off 1751. Also fig. *¶* 3. *cat. chir.* To camp 1698.

a. Probably the rascal is decamped, and where is your remedy 1792.

Decampment. 1706. [a. F. *décampement*.] The raising of a camp; a prompt departure.

Decan (de'kän), ME. [ad L. *decanus*; cf. DEAN.] *¶* 1. A ruler of ten 1569. *a.* *Astrol.* The ruler of ten parts, or ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign; also this division itself 1588. *¶* 3. = DEAN¹. -1538.

Decanal (dē'käl näl), *a.* 1707. [f. L. *decanus* + AL.] *i.* Of or pertaining to a dean or deanery. *a.* In *D. side*: the south side of the choir, on which the dean usually sits 1792.

a. On the D. or Southern side 1877.

Decanate. 1647. [f. DECAN + -ATE.] *Astrol.* One third part, or ten degrees, of each zodiacal sign; = FACE, *q.v.* -1696.

Decandria. 1775. [mod. Bot. L. (Linnaeus), f. Gr. *deka* + *andria* (= male organ).] *Bot.* A Linnaean class of plants having ten stamens. Hence Decandrous *a.* having ten stamens.

Decane (de'kän), 1875. [f. Gr. *deka* + -ANE 2.] *Chem.* The saturated hydrocarbon C₁₀H₂₂; one of the paraffins found in coal-tar.

Decanery, -ary. 1538. [f. L. *decanus* + -ERY.] = DEANERY -1647.

Decangular; see DECA- prefix 1.

Decani (dē'känī), 1760. [L., genitive of *decanus* DEAN.] Dean's; in phrases *d. side*, *stall* (of a choir) = DECANAL 2. In *Mus.*, correlative to *cantors* in antiphonal singing.

Decant (dē'kænt), *v.* 1633. [a. F. *décantier*, ad med. L. *decanthare*, f. *de-* + *canthus* the angular beak of a jug, a transf. use of Gr. *kanthos* corner of the eye.] To pour off (the clear liquid of a solution) gently, so as not to disturb the sediment. *b.* To pour (wine, etc.) from the bottle into a decanter; also, loosely, to pour out into a drinking vessel 1730. Also *transf.*

Decant, v. 1674. = DECANTATE *v.* -1711

Decantate, v. 1542. [f. L. *decanthal*-*ppl* stem, f. DE- 1. 3 + *cantare*.] To sing or say over and over again -1659. So **Decantate** *p. ppl.* decanted.

Decantation (dē'kæntā'shən), 1641. [ad. med. L. *decanthatio*; see DECANT *v.* 1.] The action of decanting; *esp.* of pouring off a liquid clear from a deposit.

Decanter (dē'kæntər), 1712. [f. DECANT *v.* + -ER.] *i.* One who decants. (Diets) *a.* A vessel used for decanting or receiving decanted liquors: *spec.* a bottle of clear flint or cut glass, with a stopper, in which wine is brought to table, and from which the glasses are filled.

Decaphyllous; see DECA- prefix 1.

Decapitate (dē'kæp'itāt), *v.* 1611. [f. F. *décapiter* = late L. *decapitare*, f. DE- 1. 6 + *caput*, *capit-*. See -ATE 2.] *i.* To cut off the head of; to behead. *a.* U.S. politics. To dismiss

summarily from office 1872. Hence Decapitator, one who or that which decapitates.

Decapitation (dē'kæp'itā'shən), 1650. [a. F. *decapitation*; see prec.] *i.* The action of decapitating, the being decapitated. *a.* U.S. politics. Summary dismissal from office 1569.

Decapod (de'kæpəd), 1835. [a. F. *décapode*, ad mod. L. *Decapoda*; see next.] *Zool.*

a. *sb.* One of the *Decapoda*, in *pl.* = next.

b. *adj.* Belonging to the *Decapoda*.

Decapoda (dē'kæp'ōdā), *sb. pl.* [mod. L. (1806), prop. *adj.* *pl.* neuter *sc.* *animalia*, a. Gr. *dekápodā*, neut. *pl.* of *dekápodus*.] *Zool.* *i.* The highest order of *Crustacea*, having ten feet or legs, it includes the lobster, crab, cray-fish, shrimp, etc. 1878. *2.* The ten-armed *Cephalopoda* (order *Dibranchiata*), distinguished from the *Octopoda*. Called also *Decatera*. 1851. Hence Decapodal *a.*; Decapodan *a.* and *sb.* Decapodous *a.*, Decapodiform *a.* having the form of a decapod crustacean.

Decarbonate, v. rare 1831. [cf. CARBONATE] = next

Decarbonize (dē'kär'bōnīz), *v.* 1825. [DF- II. 1.] To deprive of its carbon or carbonic acid. Hence Decarbonization.

Decarburize, v. 1836. [cf. CARBURIZE.] = *prec.* Hence Decarburization.

Decarch, delr- (de'kärk), *sb.* 1656. [ad. Gr. *dekárkhys*.] *Gr. Hist.* One of a ruling body of ten.

Decarch, dek- (de'kärk), *a.* 1884. [f. Gr. *deka* + *árkhē*.] *Bot.* Proceeding from ten points of origin - said of the primary xylem of the root.

Decarchy, dek- (de'kärk). 1638. [ad. Gr. *dekárkhia*.] *Gr. Hist.* = DECARCHY.

Decard, v. 1550. = DISCARD *v.* -1621.

Decastere; see DECA- prefix 2.

Decastich (de'kástik), *rare*. 1645. [f. Gr. *deka* + *stichos*.] A poem of ten lines.

Decastyle (de'kástail), *a.* 1727. [ad. L. *decastylus*, a. Gr., f. *deka* + *stulos*.] *Archit.* Of a building: Having ten columns in front. Also *sb.* A portico or colonnade of ten columns.

Decasualize (dē'kæ'suälīz), *v.* 1907. [f. DE- + CASUAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To remove the casual element from (labour). So Decasualization (1892).

Decasyllabic (dē'käsīl'äb'ik), *a.* (*sb.*) 1771. [f. Gr. *deka* + SYLLABIC.] Consisting of ten syllables. As *sb.* A line of ten syllables. So Decasyllable *sb.* and *a.*

Decatyl (de'kätıl), 1869. [See -YL.] *Chem.* = DECYL.

Decay (dē'käl), *sb.* 1460. [f. DECAY *v.* 1.]

The process of falling off from a thriving condition, progressive decline; decayed condition. *¶* 1. *Occas.* = Downfall; *post.* fall, death -1724

¶ 2. Falling off, decrease -1816. *3.* Wasting or wearing away, dilapidation 1523; *¶* 4. ruins, debris -1777. *4.* Decline of the vital energy or faculties; (*with pl.*) effect or mark of decay; *spec.* phthisis -1818

5. The wasting of organic tissue, rotting 1594. *¶* 6. A cause of decay -1690

7. Arrears. [med. L. *decentus redditus*.] -1546.

1. The d. of a town Froude. *3.* Who lets so fair a house fall to d. SHAKS *Sonn.* xli. 9. *fig.* Contraction and d. of a language Saver

6. My loue was my d. SHAKS *Sonn.* lxxx.

Decay (dē'käl), *v.* 1483. [a. OF *décair*, var. of *décour*, *déchoir*, now *déchoir*, f. *de-* down + Rom. *cadere* = L. *cadere* to fall]

i. *intr.* *1.* To fall off; to deteriorate; *¶* 2. To fall into physical ruin 1494; to rot 1580. *3.* To fall off in vital energy, health, or beauty 1583.

2. Whereby learning... decreth Struense. When the vngodly haue the rule, it (the cite) decayeth COVERDALE *Prov.* xl. 11. *2.* As winter fruits grow mild ere they d. Pope

II. trans. *¶* 1. To cause to fall off, deteriorate, or windle -1691. *¶* 2. To waste or ruin physically -1793; to rot 1616. *3.* To cause to fall in vital energy, health, or beauty 1540.

4. A High Interest decays trade Locke. *3.* A. face more decayed by sorrow than time 1718. Hence Decayable *a.* Decay'edness. Decay'er, one who, or that which, causes decay.

Decease (dē'sēs), *sb.* [ME. *deces*, etc., a. F.

dēas, ad L. *deceus* departure, death, f. *dēas*, *dēas*.] Departure from life; death. (The common term where the mere legal or civil incidence of death is in question.)

The decease of one Pope, and entrance of another 1654.

Decease (dē'sēs), *v.* ME. [f. *prec.*; repr. L. *decedere* and F. *décider*. Cf. the *sb.* 1711] To depart from life; to die; *fig.* to CEASE.

If he decease without heirs ME.

Deceased (dē'sēt, *post.* dē'sēd), *ppl. a.* 1489. [f. DECEASE *v.* + -D.] *1.* Dead, departed; *esp.* lately dead, 'late'. *2.* *absol.* *ta pl.* The d.; the dead. *b.* The person whose death is in question. 1625.

Decede, v. 1655. [ad. L. *decedere*] *intr.* To depart, to succede; to give place, yield -1697

Decedent (dē'sēdēt), 1599. [ad. L. *dēcedentem*.] A deceased person. U.S., chiefly, in law.

Deceit (dē'sēt), [ME. *deceite*, *deceyte*, *desarte*, etc., a. OF. *deceite*, etc.; *sb.* item from *pa. ppl.* of *decevoir*, *décevoir*. Cf. CONCEIT] *1.* The action or practice of deceiving, concealment of the truth in order to mislead; deception, fraud cheating. Used *spec.* in Law. *a.* An instance of deception; a device intended to deceive. *2.* trick, stratagem, wile ME. *3.* Deceitfulness MT *1.* By violence? no. But by d. and lies Mt *P. I.* v. 243. *2.* Accion of desseyte for bretyngge off promys 1495. *3.* Venus thought on a d. SWEET *1.* Ulla was full of desent ME. Hence Deceitless *a.* free from d. (rare)

Deceitful (dē'sētfül), *a.* 1483. [f. *prec.*] Full of deceit; given to deceiving, misleading false. (As said of things often = MISLEADING) Appearances are d. Livron. Hence Deceitfully *adv.* -ness.

Deceivable (dē'sēvā'bl), *a.* ME. [a. OF. *deceivable*, f. stem of *decevoir*.] *1.* *attrib.* Having the quality of deceiving. *Obs.* (for *evē*) *2.* *passively*. Capable of being deceived, fallible. Now rare. 1646

1. D speech BRYAN. *2.* An ignorant and d. majority 1811. Hence Deceivability (rare). Deceivableness (now rare) Deceivably *adv.* deceitfully.

Deceivance. ME. [a. OF. *deceivance*]

Deceit, deception -1486.

Deceive (dē'sēv), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *décere* = L. *deceper*, f. DE- 1. 1 or 1 + *capere*. Cf. CONCEIVE.] *1.* *trans.* To ensnare, to catch by craft; to overreach, to mislead *obs.* (or *evē*) *2.* To cause to believe what is false, to lead into error, delude ME. Also *absol.* *b.* in *pass.* occurs - To be in error MT. *¶* 3. To be or prove false to; to betray -1058. Also *f.* *¶* 4. To overreach; to defraud; also with *of* -1761

¶ 5. To beguile, wile away (time etc.) -1831

1. Gistes the wyldest wyl deceave 1491. *2.* Who (can) d. his mind, whose eye Views all things at one view Mt *P. I.* l. 189. He was not deceived in his opinion BRYAN. *3.* *fig.* Nor are my hopes deced 1700. *4.* [He] deceived me of a good sum of my money which he owed me 1761

5. This while I sung my sorrows I decaved d. BRYAN

Hence Deceiver. Deceivingly *adv.*

Decelerate (dē'sēlāt), *v.* 1899. [f. Dr. after ACCELERATE.] To diminish the speed

(of). Deceleration. Decelerator

Decem-, L. *decem* ten, used in comb. as

Decemco'state *a.* [COSTA], having ten ribs

Decemdentate *a.* [L. *dentis*], having ten teeth or points. Decemfid *a.* [L. *fidus*], cleft into ten parts. Decemfoliate, -foliolate *a.* [L. *folium*, *foliolus*], having ten leaves or leaflets

Decemnovenarian, a man of the Nineteenth Century. Decempedal *a.* [L. *pes*, *ped-*], *(i)* ten feet in length (*obs.*); (*ii*) having ten feet

December (dē'kēmbr), *Abbrév.* Dec. MF

a. OF. *décembre*, ad. L. *December*, f. *decem*, orig. the tenth month of the Rom. year. The meaning of -*ber* is obscure.] The twelfth and last month of the year as now reckoned; that in which the winter solstice occurs in the northern hemisphere. Also attrib.

December's snow or July's pride SCOTT

Decemvir (dē'sēmvr), 1600. [L., sing. of *decemviri*, orig. *decem viri*.] *1.* *Rom. Ant. q.* (*pl.*) A body of ten men acting as a commission

esp. the two bodies of magistrates appointed in 451 and 450 B. C. to draw up a code of laws (the laws of the Twelve Tables) who were, during

se (man). *a* (pass). *an* (lord). *v* (cut). *ε* (Fr. chef). *ə* (ever). *ai* (I, eye). *s* (Fr. eau de vie) *1* (sūt). *z* (Psyche). *q* (what). *p* (got).

een h o a fu ee p op SEX o DEC MO
ch e 16mo) A of
Decline, *Ch n s e Dacv*

Decipher (dijə'fə, -sə. 1528. [*f. CIPHER* after *F. déchiffrer*, *L. dis-, de-* (DE-1.6) + *chiffre*, *x*. To convert (cipher) into ordinary writing; to interpret by means of the key 1545. *2. trans.* To make out the meaning of (anything obscure) 1605. *3. To find out, detect* -1599. *4. To reveal, make known; to give the key to* -1753. *5. To represent verbally, pictorially, or by some kind of cipher* -1753.

2. To d. had hand-writing BARN, hieroglyphics PASSCOTT, an allusion to SCROOGES. *3. You are both deciphered* FOR VILLAINS *TIT. A. W. II. 8.*

Hence **Decipherable** *a.* **Decipherer**, one who decipheres (formerly the title of a government official) **Decipherment**, deciphering; *esp.* interpretation of hieroglyphics or of obscure inscriptions.

Decipium (dijə'pium). [*mod. irreg. f. L. decipere*, with ending of *sodium* etc.] *Chem.* A supposed rare metallic element of the cerium earth group. WATTS.

Decise, *v.* 1538. [*f. L. decise, decidere*.] = **DECIDE**, *v.* -1662. So **Decisor**, -er 1563-4.

Decision (dijə'siən). 1490. [*a. F. décision*, *ad. L. decisio*; see *prec.*] *1. The action of deciding (a contest, question, etc.); settlement, determination; (with a and pl.) a conclusion, judgement; esp. one formally pronounced in a court of law* 1550. *2. The making up of one's mind; a resolution* 1886. *3. As a quality: Determination, firmness, decidedness of character* 1781. *4. Cutting off, separation* -1659.

1. The decisions of the clergy were more satisfactory to themselves than to the laity FAUCON. *2. We want courage and d. of mind* BURN. Hence **Decisional** *a.* of, or of the nature of, a *d. (rare)*.

Decisive (dijə'siv), *a.* 1617. [*ad. med. L. decisivus*, *f. decise* - ppl. stem. Cf. *F. décisif*, -ive.] *1. Having the quality of deciding or determining; conclusive, determinative.* *2. = DECIDED* 2. 1736. *3. = DECIDED* 1. 1794.

1. That sure d. dart CRYSTAL. *2. experiments* 1794. *3. Not an age of d. thought or d. action* M. L. MULLER. *3. A d. leaning towards what is most simple* I. TAYLOR. Hence **Decisively** *adv.* -ness.

Decistere; see **DECT**.

Decitizenize; see **DE-II. 1** and **citizenize**.

Decivilize (dijə'viləiz), *v.* 1859. [*DE-II. 1*.]

To degrade from a civilized condition.

The decivilizing effect of the war. 1882.

Deck (dek), *v.* 1466. [*In sense 1, prob. a. MDu. dek roof, covering, etc.; cf. DECK v.*]

1. A covering -1712. *2. A platform*

extending from side to side of a ship or part of

a ship, covering in the space below, and also

serving as a floor 1573. *3. In U.S. 'A pas-*

senger-car roof' (*Standard Dict.*). *b. The*

floor of a tramcar or omnibus 1903; also, of a

pier, landing-stage, or jetty 1872. *4. A pack*

of cards. Now *dialect* and U.S. 1593. *5. A*

pile of things laid flat upon each other -1073.

a. The largest ships of the line had main-d., middle

and lower d.; also the upper or spar-d., extending

from stem to stern over the main-d., and the orlop d.

(which carried no guns) below the lower d.; they had

also a *poop-d.*, or short d. in the after part of the ship

above the spar-d., and sometimes a *forecastle d.*, or

similar short d. in the fore-part of the ship, sometimes

retained in merchant ships and called the *top-gallant*

forecastle. See also **HAIF DECK**, **HURRICANE-DECK**,

QUARTER-DECK, etc. (N.E.D.). *b. Phr. BETWEEN-DECKS,*

on d., under decks; to clear, sweep the decks (see

CLEAR v., **SWEEP v.**). *4. 3 Men. VI. v. 1. 44.*

Comb. (from sense 2). d.-beam, one of the strong

transverse beams supporting the d.; -bridge, (n) a

narrow platform above and across the d. of a steamer

amidships; (b) a bridge in which the roadway is laid

on the top of the truss (opp. to *through bridge*);

-chair, a folding cane-panelled chair, usu. with adjust-

able leg rest, used in passenger steamers; also, a ham-

mock chair; -gate (see **FART v.**); -hand, a work-

man employed on the d. of a vessel; -house, a room

erected on the d. of a ship; -plate, a plate around

the chimney of a marine-engine furnace to prevent

contact with the wood of the d.; -tennis, a game

played on the deck of a ship by tossing a ring or quail

of rubber, rope, etc. back and forth over a bet.

Deck (dek), *v.* 1513. [*app. of Flem. or LG.*

origin; cf. Du. *dekken*, *MLu. deken*, *decken* to

cover. See also **HATCH**.] *1. trans.* To

cover, *esp.* to clothe -1600. *2. To cover or*

clothe with what beautifies; to array, attire,

adorn 1514. *3. To fit out, equip* -1548. *4.*

Naut. To furnish with a deck 1624.

3. I. C. E. E. P. D. e. d. h. e. g.
CLA 4. h. f. d. with the
deck, a ship-building. Hence **Decked** *adj.* *a.*
adorned, set out; having a deck or decks **Decked**,
one who decks or adorns. **Decking** *vb.* *sb.* the
action of the *vb.*; adornment, planing or flooring
forming a deck.

Decker (de'kar), 1781. [*f. DECK sb.* +
-ER 1.1.] *1. A vessel having (so many) decks, as*
in two-decker, etc. Also *transf.* of an oven. *2. A*
deck-hand; also a deck-passenger (colloq.) 1800.

Deckle (dek'l), Also **deckel**. 1810. [*a.*
Ger. deckel, dim. of *decke* cover.] *Paper-making.*
A thin rectangular frame of wood fitting close
upon a hand mould, or a continuous band or
strap on either side of the apron in a paper-
machine, which confines the pulp and deter-
mines the size or width of the sheet.

Comb. d. edge, the rough uncut edge of a sheet
of paper, formed by the d.; also *adv.* = next;
-edged *a.*

Declaim (dēklām), *v.* ME. [*Formerly de-*
clame, *ad. L. declamari*, *f. DE-I. 3* + *clamare*,
subseq. assim. to *claim*] *1. intr.* To speak
aloud with rhetorical expression; to make a
speech on a set subject as an exercise in elocu-
tion. *b. To recite with elocutionary effect*
(chiefly U.S.). 1552. *2. To speak aloud in an*
impassioned manner; to harangue 1735. *3.*
trans. To discuss aloud. CHAUCER. *4. To*
utter aloud or repeat rhetorically 1577.

1. Like a schoolboy declaiming EVANSON. *2. In-*
stead of giving a reason you d. BUCKLEY. To d.
against the growth of luxury L. STEVENSON. *4. To d.*
a passage with too much emphasis SCOTT. Hence
Declamant (*trans.*), **Declaimer**, one who de-
clains; one who harangues.

Declamation (dēklāmā'shən), 1523. [*ad.*
L. declamatio; see *prec.*] *1. The action or*
art of declaiming (see **DECLAIM v.**) 1552. *2.*
A set speech in rhetorical elocution 1523. *3.*
Speaking in an impassioned oratorical manner;
esp. in singing 1614. *4. A harangue* 1594.

1. He publicly professed the arts of rhetoric and d.
GIBSON. *2. Theems more fit for scholars declama-*
tions 1573. *3. In the heat of d. JOHNSON.* *4. An in-*
solent d., full of fury and indecent invectives 1715.

Declamator, ME. [*a. L.*] A declaimer
-1710.

Declamatory (dēklāmātōri), *a.* 1581. [*ad.*
L. declamatorius.] Of or pertaining to rhe-
torical declaiming; of the nature of, or charac-
terized by, declamation, **†denunciatory** 1589.

A d. theme WITTO, style 1807, passage L. STEVENSON.

†Declare, *a.* 1646. [*f. L. declarare*.]

Capable of being declared -1676.

Declarant (dēklārānt), 1581. [*f. F. dé-*
clarant] One who makes a declaration; *esp.*
in Law.

Declaration (dēklārā'shən), ME. [*a. F.* or
ad. L. declaratio.] *1. The action of*
making clear; elucidation -1616. *2. The*
setting forth of a topic; exposition -1642. *3.*
The action of setting forth or announcing
openly, explicitly, or formally; positive state-
ment or assertion ME. *4. The action of de-*
claring for or against 1736. *5. A proclamation*
as embodied in a document, instrument, or
public act 1659. *6. Law. a. The plaintiff's*
statement of claim in an action; the writing in
which this is made 1433. *b. A simple affirma-*
tion (as opp. to an oath) 1834. *c. The creation*
or acknowledgement of a trust or use in some
form of writing; any writing containing a trust
1626. 7. Besique. The act of declaring a score
by placing certain cards on the table 1870.

b. Bridge. (Cf. DECLARE v. 8b.) 1905.

3. Crosses to be set upon mens' covers for the decla-
ration of the place 1447. *Phr. D. of war, peace, in-*
dependence. D. of Indulgence; see INDULGENCE. D. of
Rights; see RIGHTS. D. of Independence; the public
act by which the American Continental Congress, on
July 4th, 1776, declared the North American colonies to
be free and independent of Great Britain; the
document embodying this.

Declarative (dēklārātīv), *a.* 1536. [*ad.*
L. declarativus.] Characterized by declaring
(in the various senses of the *vb.*).
D. promises 1646. *acts, statutes* 1061. The times
were too tender to endure them to be d. on either
part N. BACON. Hence **Declaratively** *adv.*

Declaratory (dēklārātōri), *sc.* 1567. [*repr.*
F. déclaratoire (*acte, sentence déclaratoire*); see
DECLARATORY.] (*Action of*) *d.* (Sc. Law):

on of on n he some - p. a c
o o d e l a. d. judicially, the legal consequences
being left to follow as of course.

Declaratory (dēklārātōri), 1571. [*f. L.*
declaratorum, cf. *F. déclaratoire*] Having the
nature or form of a declaration; affirmatory
1561. A declaration -1691.

D. act or statute; one which declares or explains
what the existing law is. *D. action* (Sc. Law) -
Action of Declaratorum. Hence Declaratory ad.

Declare (dēklār), *v.* ME. [*a. F. déclarer*,
ad. L. declarare, *f. DE-I. 3* + *clamare* to make
clear.] *1. trans.* To make clear or plain -1691
2. To make known; to state in detail; to re-
count, relate -1703. *3. intr.* To make rela-

tion of -1533. *4. trans.* Of things: To manifest
prove ME. *5. To make known or state publicly,*
formally, or in explicit terms ME. *b. Cricket.*

To close an innings before the usual ten wickets
have fallen 1807. *6. To state emphatically,*
aver 1709. *7. Law. intr.* To make a statement
of claim as plaintiff in an action 1512. *b. trans.*

To make a statement constituting or acknow-
ledging a trust or use 1677. *c. To make a full*
statement of or as to goods liable to duty 1714.

8. Besique. To declare a score by laying down
certain cards on the table 1870. *b. Bridge. To*
name the trump suit or call 'no trumps' 1905.

4. The heavens d. the glory of God Ps. xiv. 1. 5.
To d. an intention JAWAN, oneself a member of the
Church of Rome MACAULAY. *To d. war* 1551, a
drumhead (mod.).

Phrases. To d. oneself: to avow one's opinions or
intentions; to reveal one's true character, etc.; also
fig. of things. *To d. for* (in favour of) or *against*:
to avow one's opinion, or resolution to act for or
against. *To d. off*: to withdraw, back out (colloq.).

Hence **Declaredly** *adv.* -ness. **†Declare-**
ment, declaration. **Declarer**, one who or that
which declares; one who makes or signs a declaration.

†Déclassé (dēklāsē), 1887. [*Fr., pa. pp. le*.]
Degraded from one's social class.

Declension (dēklēn'shən), 1565. [*Repr. L.*
declinatio, *f. declinare*.] *Perh. a corrupt*
colloquial form of the F. word 1. The action

or state of declining, slope, inclination, the dip
of the magnetic needle (- **DECLINATION**).

2. Obs. 1560. a. fig. Declining from a standard;
falling away, apostasy 1594. *3. Declining into*
a lower condition 1602, *sunken condition* 1642.

4. Gram. a. Inflection of a noun, adjective, or
pronoun, constituting its different cases (see
CASE sb.). *b. Each of the classes into which*
nouns are grouped according to their inflections.

c. The action of declining, i. e. setting forth, in
order the different cases of a noun, etc. 1505.

5. Courteous refusal (rare) 1817.

2. The d. of the land from that place to the sea T.
JAWAN. *3. A d. from his own rules of life* CHAMBER-
LAIN. *4. Symptoms of d. or decay* MACAULAY. Hence

Declensional *a.* of or belonging to (grammatical) *d.*
Declinable (dēklīnā'bl), *a.* 1530. [*a. f.*
declinable.] *Gram.* Capable of being declined;
having case-inflections.

D. adjectives of number ROSE. var. **†Declinal**
a. (rare).

Declinate (dēklīnēt), *a.* 1810 [*ad. I. de-*
clinatus.] *Bot.* Inclined downwards or to one
side. So **†Declinated** *a.*

Declination (dēklīnā'shən), ME. [*a. OF.*
declinacio, *ad. L. declinatio*.] *1. DE-*
CLENSION 2. -1814. *2. A leaning (away from*
or towards); a mental bias -1622. *3. A lean-*
ing downwards, inclination from the vertical
or horizontal position 1594. *4. A sinking into*
a lower position, descent towards setting -1630.

5. The gradual falling off from a condition of
prosperity or vigour; decline; decay -1709.

6. Non-acceptance, courteous refusal. *7. Obs.*
1612. 7. Astron. The angular distance of a
heavenly body (north or south) from the celestial
equator; corresponds to terrestrial latitude. (The
most usual sense.) ME. *8. Of the magnetic*
needle: 7a. The Dip, b. The deviation from the
true north and south line, esp. the angular
measure of this; also called VARIATION 1635.

9. Dialling. Of a vertical plane: The angular
measure of its deviation from the prime vertical
(if reckoned from east to west), or from the
meridian (if reckoned from north to south)
1593. 10. Gram. = DECLENSION 4. -1751.

1. The declinations from Religion BACON. *2. The*
queen's d. from marriage STOW. *3. A d. of the An-*
guary's stiff backbone SCOTT. *4. The d. of ancient*
Learning 1673. Hence **Declinational** *a.*

man, *a* (pass). **au** (loud). **v** (cut). **g** (Fr. chef). **a** (ever). **ai** (*f. eye*). **o** (Fr. eau de vie). **i** (sit). **z** (Psyche). **q** what. **p** 'got).

Declinator (de'klinātor) 1606. [f. L. *declinare*.] *tr.* One who declines; a dissentient 1670. *a.* *Declining*. An instrument for determining the declination of planes 1727.

Declinatory (dē'klinātorī). 1673. [ad med. L. *declinatorius* (f. *declinat*- ppl. stem) in the legal expression *exceptio declinatoria*.]

A. adj. That declines (sense II. 3); expressing refusal.

D. plea (Law). A plea of sanctuary; also pleading benefit of clergy before trial or conviction, abolished in 1825.

B. sb. 1. *Law*. A declinatory plea 1693. *†a.* = DECLINATOR 2. -1751.

Declinature (dē'klinātor) 1637 [f. ppl. stem *declinat*-]. 1. *Sc. Law*. A formal plea declining to admit the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal. 2. *gen.* The action of declining, courteous refusal 1842

Decline (dē'klaīn), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *déclin*, f. *décliner* to DECLINE.] 1. The process of declining or sinking to a weaker or inferior condition; falling off, decay, diminution, deterioration. 2. A gradual failure of the physical powers 1770. 3. Any wasting disease; *esp.* tubercular phthisis 1783. 4. Of the sun or day. The action of sinking towards its setting or close ME. 5. A downward incline, a slope (*rare*) 1538.

1. The d. of my daughter's health COLMAN. The d. of life STEELE. A d. in prices (*mod.*) The f. and l. of the Roman Empire GIBSON. c. He fell into a rapid d., and died prematurely S. AUSTIN.

Decline (dē'klaīn), *v.* ME. [a. F. *décliner*, ad L. *declinare*, f. DE- I. 2 + *clinare*, cogn. w. Gr. *klivai*, and Teut. **klindjan*.]

I. intr. *†tr.* To turn or bend aside; to deviate, to turn away -1839. *†a.* To have DECLINATION (senses 7-9) -1726. *†b.* *fig.* To turn aside in conduct, *esp.* to swerve (from rectitude, etc.) -1749. *†c.* *fig.* To lean to -1671. 5. To slant or slope downward ME. 6. To bend down ME. 7. To descend, fall -1622. 8. Of the sun, etc.: To sink towards setting ME. Also *transf.* of the day, etc., and *fig.* of one's life. 9. *fig.* To fall morally or in dignity, to sink (Now only *lit.* and after *Hamil.* I v. 50) ME. 10. *fig.* To fall off in vigour or vitality; to decay, diminish, decrease, to deteriorate 1530.

3. Yet does I not d. from thy testimonies *Ps. cxix.* 157. 5. The ground on each side declining gently *Silv. T. HERRERT.* 7. *Hamil.* II. 500. 8. The Sun declines, day ancient grows 1607. 10. Who's like to me. Who thrives, and who declines SHAKS.

II. trans. *†tr.* To turn aside (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1750. *†a.* To turn aside from. (Merged in 3) -1765. 3. Not to consent to engage in, practise, or do 1631. b. Not to consent or agree to *doing*, or to *do*, hence practically - *to refuse* but a milder expression. (Constr. *obl. sb.*, *inf.*, also *abol.* or *intr.*) 1691. c. Not to accept (something offered); implying polite refusal 1712. 4. *Sc. Law*. To refuse or object to the jurisdiction of (a judge or court) 1450. 5. To abandon (a practice) -1749. 6. To bend down, bow ME. 7. To depress (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1790. 8. To cause to slant or slope 1578. 9. To undervalue -1649. 10. *Gram.* To inflect or recite in order the cases (or forms) of (nouns, adjectives, pronouns, or, loosely, verbs) ME.; *transf.* to recite in definite order -1627.

1. Counterfeiting a woman, thereby to d. suspicion *HOLLAND.* 2. Despising to d. their Fate *KEN.* 3. To d. newspaper controversy *T. JEFFERSON.* b. I declined satisfying his curiosity *CARLYLE.* Shall we accept or d. (*mod.*) c. The squire said they could not decently d. his visit *SWOLLETT.* *to transf.* SHAKS *1r & Cr. II. iii. 55.*

Hence Declined *ppl. a.* Decliner, one who, or that which, declines.

Declinograph (dē'klaīnōgraf). 1883. [ureg f. L. *declinare* (as etymon of *declination*) + *GRAPH*.] *Astr.* An instrument for automatically recording the declination of stars with a filar micrometer.

Declinometer (dē'klaīnōmītr). 1858. [irreg. f. as prec. + -METER.] 1. *Magn.* An instrument for measuring the variation of the magnetic needle. 2. *Astr.* An instrument for observing and registering declination 1883.

Declive (dē'klaīv), *a.* 1635 [a. F. *déclive*, ad L. *declivus*, f. DE- I. 1 + *clinus*.] Sloping downwards -1669.

Declivitous (dē'klaīvītəs), *a.* 1799 [See DECLIVITY and -OUS.] Having a (considerable) declivity; steep.

Declivity (dē'klaīvītī). 1612. [ad. L. *declivitas*, f. *declivus*, see DECLIVE.] Downward slope (of a hill, etc.) Also *concr.*

I could see the stones, jumping down the declivities *TYNDALL.*

Declivous (dē'klaīvəs), *a.* 1684. [f. L. *declivus*, rare var. of *declivus* (see DECLIVE) + -OUS.] Sloping downwards; slanting.

Declutch, *v.* 1905. [DE- II.] *intr.* To disengage the clutch of a motor vehicle.

Decoact, *ppl. a.* ME. [ad. L. *decoctus*.] 1. Decoated -1071. 2. Bankrupt 1529.

Decoat (dē'kōkt), *v.* ME. [f. prec.] *†tr.* To boil down or away -1620. Also *fig.* *†a.* To prepare as food by the agency of fire, to boil, cook -1657; *transf.* to warm up, as in cooking 1599. *†b.* To digest in the stomach. (Regarded as a kind of cooking) Also *fig.* -1608. *†c.* To prepare or mature (metals, etc.) by heat. (Cf. *CONCOCT* v. 2.) -1653. 5. To boil so as to extract the soluble parts or principles of 1545.

Decoction (dē'kōkshən), *ME.* [a. OF., ad. L. *decoctionem*; see prec.] 1. The action of decocting; *esp.* boiling so as to extract the soluble parts or principles of a substance. 2. Maturing or perfecting by heat, *esp.* of metals, etc. -1671. 3. Boiling down. also *fig.* -1655. 4. A liquor in which a substance has been decocted (see *DECOCT* v. 5) ME.

Decode (dē'kōd), *v.* 1896. [DE-] To convert from code into ordinary language.

Decohere (dē'kōhīr), *v.* 1899 [f. DE- + *COHERE*.] *Electr.* To restore (a coherer) to its normal condition of sensitiveness. Also *intr.* Hence *Decoherence*, *cohesion*. *Decoherer*, a device for doing this.

Decoill, *v.* 1648. [a. F. *décoller*.] *trans.* = DECOLLATE -1653.

Decollate, *ppl. a.* 1470. [ad. L. *decollatus*; see next.] Beheaded -1668.

Decollate (dē'kōlēt, dē'kōlēt), *v.* 1599. [f. L. *decollat*, *decollare*, f. DE- I. 6 + *collum*.] 1. To behead. 2. *Conch.* To break off the apex of (a shell) 1847. Hence *Decollated* *ppl. a.* *Decollator* *spec. in Obstetric Surg.*

Decollation (dē'kōlāshən), *ME.* [a. F., ad. L. *decollationem*; see prec.] 1. The action of beheading; the state of being beheaded; *spec. in Obstetric Surg.* severance of the head from the body of a foetus. 2. *Conch.* The truncating or truncated condition of a spiral shell 1866.

1. *Feast of the D. of St. John the Baptist* - a festival in commemoration of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, observed on the 29th of August.

Decolleté (dē'kōlēt), *ppl. a.*; fem. -ée. 1831 [f. f. *décolleter*, f. *de-*, *des-* (DE- I. 6) + *collet* (collet of a dress, etc.) Of a dress, etc.: Cut low round the neck; low-necked. b. Wearing a low-necked dress. So *Decolletage* (dē'kōlētāz) [Fr.], (exposure of neck and shoulders by) low-cut neck of bodice 1894.

Decolorant (dē'kōlōrānt), 1864. [a. F. *décolorant*; see DECOLOUR.] *adj.* Decolorizing 1886 *sb.* A decolorizing agent.

Decolorate (dē'kōlōrēt), *a.* 1882. [ad. L. *decoloratus*.] Having lost its colour.

Decolorate (dē'kōlōrēt), *v.* 1623. [f. ppl. stem of L. *decolorare*.] *†a.* = DISCOLOUR. *b.* = DECOLOUR 2. Hence *Decoloration*.

Decolorize, *-ourize* (dē'kōlōrīz), *v.* 1836. [See DE- II. 1] To deprive of colour. Hence *Decolorization*, *-izing*, *-izer*.

Decolour, *-or* (dē'kōlōr), *v.* 1618. [a. F. *décolorer*, or ad L. *decolorare*. Cf. DISCOLOUR.] *†tr.* To discolour, *fig.* to stain -1630. 2. To deprive of colour 1832.

Decomplex (dē'kōmpleks), *a.* 1748. [See DE- I. 5.] Repeatedly complex; made up of complex parts.

Decomponent (dē'kōmpōnēt), ? *Obs.* 1797. [Inferred from *decompose*, see DE- I. 6.] A decomposing agent. So *Decomposable* *a.* capable of being decomposed (*rare*).

Decomposable (dē'kōmpōzəbəl), *a.* Also *ible*. 1784. [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being separated into its constituent elements. Hence *Decomposability*, *d. quality*.

Decompose (dē'kōmpōz), *v.* 1751. [a. F. *décomposer*, f. *de-*, *des-* (DE- I. 6) + *composer*.] 1. *trans.* To separate into its constituent parts or elements, to disintegrate; to rot; also *fig.* 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suffer decomposition, to break up; to decay, rot 1793.

1. To d. green light *BRAWSTER*, marble *FARADAY* mental operations *MILL*. Hence *Decomposed* *ppl. a.* decayed, rotten. *Decomposer*, a decomposing agent. *Decomposing* *ppl. a.* that decomposes *usu. intr.* in process of organic decay.

Decomposite (dē'kōmpōzīt), 1622. [ad. late L. *decompositus* for Gr. *παράσυνθετος* (Priscian), see DE- I. 5.] *adj.* Further compounded formed by adding an element to something already composite 1665. *sb.* A decomposite thing, word, etc. 1622.

Decomposition (dē'kōmpōzīshən), 1659. [f. DECOMPOUND and DECOMPOSE.] *†tr.* with DE- I. 5. Further composition; compounding of things already composite -1690. 2. with DE- I. 6. The action or process of decomposing, separation or resolution (of anything) into its constituent elements; disintegration, putrescence. Also *fig.* 1672.

2. *D. of forces*, in Dynamics = Resolution of forces. The d. of white light *BRAWSTER*, of organic particles *DARWIN*. *fig.* The d. of society *BURKE*.

Decomound (dē'kōmpōund), 1614 [f. DE- I. 5 + COMPOUND *a.*; cf. DECOMPOSITE]

A. adj. Repeatedly compounded; compounded of parts which are themselves compound, *spec. in Bot.* of compound leaves or inflorescences, whose divisions are further divided (L. *decompositus*, Linnæus) 1691.

B. sb. A decomposed thing, word, etc. 1614.

Decomound, *v.* 1673. [DE- I. 5, II. 1] *†tr.* *trans.* To compound further; to form by adding an element to something already compound -1747. 2. To DECOMPOSE 1751.

2. To d. names *BOLINGBROKE*, the solution of chalk 1786, *States* 1793. Hence *Decomoundable* *a.*

Decompress (dē'kōmpres), *v.* 1911. [DE-] *trans.* To relieve the air pressure on (a worker in compressed air) by means of an air-lock. So *Decompression* (also in *Surg.*) *Decompressive* *a.* *Decompressor* (in a motor engine)

Deconscrate, *v.* 1867. [DE- II. 1] To deprive of sacredness. *Deconscration*.

Deconsider, *v. rare*. 1881. [a. F. *décon* *siderer*.] To treat with too little consideration.

Decontrol (dē'kōntrol), *sb.* 1919. [DE-] The removal of control, *spec.* the removal of government control. Hence as *vb.*

Decor (dē'kōr), 1656. [Fr., a L. *decor* *DECORARE*.] 1. Beauty, ornament. 2. The scenery and furnishings of a theatre stage; also, the layout of an exhibition, etc. 1927.

Decorament (dē'kōrāmēt), *rare* 1727 [ad. L. *decoramentum* (Terull.)] Ornament

Decorate (dē'kōrēt), *ppl. a.* *arch.* 1460 [ad. L. *decoratus*.] Adorned, decorated or nate.

Decorate (dē'kōrēt), *v.* 1530 [f. L. *decorat*, *decorare*, f. *deus*.] 1. *trans.* To adorn, embellish; to honour (*arch.*) 2. To furnish with anything ornamental 1782. 3. To invest with a military or other decoration 1816.

1. War and plunder were decorated by poetry as the honourable occupation of heroic natures *FRUHL.* 2. To d. churches with flowers *PARKER*. The old armour which decorated its walls 1879.

Decorated (dē'kōrēt), *ppl. a.* 1727. [f. prec. + -ED.] Adorned; furnished with anything ornamental; invested with a decoration *b. Archit.* Applied to the second or Middle style of English Pointed architecture, wherein decoration was increasingly employed.

Decoration (dē'kōrāshən), 1585. [ad. late L. *decoratio* *nem*.] 1. The action of decorating (see the *vb.*), the fact or condition of being decorated. 2. That which adorns; an ornament, embellishment 1673. 3. A star, cross, medal, or other badge conferred and worn as a mark of honour 1816.

1. *D. day* (U.S.) the day (now May 30th) on which the graves of those who fell in the civil war of 1861-65 are decorated with flowers. She applied all her care to the d. of her person *JOHNSON*. 2. The Decorations of the Stage 1706.

Decorative (dē'kōrētīv), *a.* 1791. [f. L. *decorat*- *ppl. stem*; cf. F. *décoratif*, *-ive*] Per

taining to, or of the nature of, decoration
Hence *Decorative-ly adv.*, -ness.

Decorator (de kō're-tor). 1755 [f. *L. decorare*, in *F. decorateur*.] One who decorates, *spec.* one who professionally decorates houses, etc., with plaster-work, gilding, and the like. Hence *Decoratory a. (rare)*.

Decore, *sb.* 1513. [ad. (nlt.) *L. decor, decorum*.] Grace, honour, glory, beauty, adornment -1616.

Decore, *v.* 1490. [a. *F. décorer*.] To decorate, adorn, embellish -1818. So **Decorement**, ornamentation (*rare*); an ornament.

Decorous (dēkō-ras, dēkō-ras), *a.* 1664 [in form ad. late *L. decoratus*, f. *decor, decor*; in sense corresp. to *L. decorus*, f. *decor*. Bailey 1730 has *decorous*; Johnson *decorous*.] **†1.** Seemly, appropriate -1697. **†2.** Characterized by decorum or propriety of manners, behaviour, etc. 1792.

†3. A d. character 1792, personage HAWTHORNE. *D. language* BURKE, *balance* BYRON. Hence *Decorous-ly adv.*, -ness.

Decorticate (dēkō-rī-tī-kēt), *v.* 1611. [f. ppl. stem of *L. decorticare*, f. *DE- + cortex*.] To remove the bark, rind, or husk from; to strip of its bark; also *fig.* **†1.** *intr.* To come off as a skin 1805. Hence *Decortication*, the action of decorticating. *Decorticator*, a machine, tool, or instrument for decorticating.

Decorum (dēkō-rum), 1568. [a. *L. decorum*.] **†1.** That which is proper, suitable, or seemly; fitness, propriety, congruity. **†2.** Hence **†a.** Beauty arising from fitness; comeliness -1729. **†b.** Orderliness -1684. **†3.** Propriety of behaviour 1572. **†4.** (with *a* and *pl*) **†a.** An appropriate act -1717. **†b.** An act of polite behaviour, chiefly in *pl*, proprieties 1601.

†1. If that D. of time and place. Deobserved BURTON. Majesty to keep d. must No lesse begge then a Kingdome *Ant. & Cl. v. l. 17*. **†2.** She resolved to keep within the D. of her sex F. GERVILLE.

†Decour-see, 1585. [a. *F. discourser* - *L. decursum*.] Downward course. Also *fig.* -1597.

†Decourt, *v.* 1610. [See *DE- II, 2.*] To banish from court -1676.

†Decoy, *sb.* 1550. [?] An obsolete game of cards -1609.

Decoy (dēkoi'), *sb.* 1618. [An extension of *COY*, *a.* Du. *kooi*. The origin of the *de-* is undetermined. Cf. *prec.*] **†1.** A pond or pool with arms covered with network or the like into which wild fowl, *esp.* ducks, are allured and there caught 1625. Also *fig.* **†2.** A bird (or other animal) trained to lure others into a trap 1661. **†3.** Applied to a person. **†a.** A sharper -1631. **†b. = *Decoy-duck* **†2.** **†4.** Anything employed to allure, *esp.* into a trap; an enticement, bait, trap 1655.**

†1. The d. has superseded all those ancient methods of taking water fowl *BRONKHUSE*. *Comb.* *d.-man*, *decoyman*, one who attends to a d. for wildfowl.

Decoy (dēkoi'), *v.* 1660. [See *prec.*] **†1.** To allure or entice (animals) into a snare or place of capture 1671. **†2.** To entice or allure (persons) by the use of cunning and deceitful attractions *into, away, out, from, to do* 1660.

†1. The Wild Elephants are by the tame females of the same kind as were ducky'd into a lodge with trap-doors 1671. **†2.** Two of whom the mariners decoyed on ship-board GOLDSM. Hence *Decoy-er*.

Decoy-duck (dēkoi-dək), 1625. [Cf. Du. *kooisduid* in same sense.] **†1.** A duck trained to decoy others 1651. **†2.** *fig.* A person who entices another into danger or mischief.

Decressify, *v.* *rare* 1855. [f. *DE- II 1* + *L. crassus* + *-fy*.] To divest of what is gross or material.

Decrease (dēkrī's, dēkrīs), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *decreis* (now *dēcrōit*), f. stem of *decreistre* to *DECREASE*.] **†1.** The process of growing less, diminution; diminished condition. **†2.** *spec.* The wane of the moon -1746.

While man is growing, life is in d. Young.

Decrease (dēkrīs), *v.* ME. [f. OF. *de-*, *decreis* - ppl. stem of *decreistre* (now *dēcrōit*) = *it. decrescere*, repr. *L. decrescere*, see *DE- I, 6*] **†1.** *intr.* To grow less; to diminish, fall off, shrink, abate. (Opp to *INCREASE v.*) **†2.** *trans.* To cause to grow less; to diminish 1470.

†1. Now ebbe, now flowe, nowa increase, nowa decrease SICKLTON. He must increase, but I must d.

John III 32. Tyrants fears D. not *Per I m. 85*. **†2.** Age decreaseth strength 1651. *Decreasingly adv.* **†1.** *Decreation* (dēkrej'jan), 1647. [See *DE- I, 6*.] The undoing of creation; annihilation -1678. So **†Decreator**.

Decree (dēkrī'), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *decree*, var. of *decet*, ad. *L. decretum*, see *DECERN*.] **†1.** An ordinance or edict set forth by the civil or other authority; an authoritative decision having the force of law. Also *fig.* **†2.** *Eccl.* An edict or law of an ecclesiastical council, settling some disputed point of doctrine or discipline, etc., in *pl*. = *DECRETS* ME. **†3.** *Theol.* One of God's appointments whereby events are foreordained 1570. **†4.** *Law.* A judicial decision; *spec.* in *Eng. Law*, the judgement of a court of equity (before the Judicature Act of 1873-5), or of the Court of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce 1622. **†1.** The decrees of Venice *Merc. II, v. 102*, of the Swiss Chamber 1637. *fig.* Fate's d. DRAYN. **†3.** Her Conscience tells her God's D. Full option gave, and made her free KEN.

Decree (dēkrī'), *v.* ME. [f. *DECREE sb.*] **†1.** *trans.* To command by decree; to order, appoint, or assign authoritatively, ordain. *b.* *fig.* To ordain as by Divine appointment or by fate 1580. **†2.** *Law.* To decide (a cause), order, or determine judicially; to adjudge; *absol.* to give judgement 1530. **†3.** To pronounce by decree 1571. **†4.** To determine (*to do something*) (*arch.*) 1526. **†5.** *absol.* or *intr.* To ordain 1591. **†1.** The stately triumph we decreed MARLOWE. *fig.* What is decreed, must be, and be this so *True. IV, 1 v. 330*. **†4.** Here we decreed to rest and dine *FRIBLING*. **†5.** As the destinies d. *F. L. I m. 1111*. Hence *Decreeable a. (rare)*. **†Decreement**, a decreasing, a decree. *Decree'er*, one who decrees.

Decreet (dēkrī'), *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. [ad. *L. decretum*, see *DECREE sb.*] **†1.** Earlier form of *DECREE*. (Now *Obs.* in *Eng.*, and *arch.* in *Sc. Law*). **†2.** A decision, determination (*rare*) -1470.

Decreet (dēkrī'), *v.* ME. [a. *F. décréter*. Only *Sc.* after 1510 c.] **†1.** *trans.* To decree -1633. **†2.** *intr.* To pronounce a decision or judgement -1609.

Decrement (dēkrī'mēt), 1610. [ad. *L. decrementum*, f. *decre-*, stem of *decrescere*.] **†1.** The process or fact of growing gradually less, or (with *pl*) an instance of this; decrease, diminution, waste, loss. (Opp. to *increment*.) **†2.** *Crystall.* 'A successive diminution of the layers of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are supposed to be produced' (Webster) 1805. **†3.** The quantity lost by diminution or waste; *spec.* in *Mech.* a small quantity by which a variable diminishes 1666.

†1. Rocks, suffer a continual D. and grow lower and lower WOODWARD. (The moon's) d. in her waning GUILFORD. *D. of life* in the doctrine of annuities, etc.; The (annual) decrease of a given number of persons by death. **†2.** The decrements of heat in each second PLAYFAIR.

Decrepit (dēkre'pit), *a.* 1450. [a. *F. decrepit*, ad. *L. decrepitus*, f. *de-* + *crepitare*, freq. of *crepare* to crack, creak, etc.] Worn out with old age, enfeebled with infirmities, old and feeble. Also *fig.* of things.

To sustayne theyr poynts decrepet age 1552. *Decrepit* superstitions 1616. var. **†Decrepid** (*assim.* to *adls.* in *adls.*). Hence *Decrepid-ly adv.*, -ness.

Decrepitate (dēkre'pī-tāt), *v.* 1646. [f. med. or mod. *L. decrepitare*, f. *de-* + *crepitare*, freq. of *crepare* to crack.] **†1.** *trans.* To calcine or roast (a salt or mineral) until it no longer crackles. **†2.** *intr.* Of salts and minerals. To crackle and disintegrate when suddenly heated 1677. Hence *Decrepitation* (in both senses).

Decrepitude (dēkre'pī-tūd), 1603. [a. *F. decrepitude*.] The state of being decrepit; a state of feebleness and decay, *esp.* that due to old age (*lit.* and *fig.*). var. **†Decrepity**.

†Decrescendo (dēkre'sēn-dō). (It. = decreasing.) *Mus.* A direction. With gradual diminution of force; = *DIMINUENDO*. Also as *sb.*

Decrescent (dēkre'sēnt), 1610. [ad. *L. decrescentem*.]

†1. *adj.* Decreasing, growing gradually less.

Between the increment and d. moon TENNYSON. **†2.** *sb.* The moon in her decrement; in *Her.* represented with the horns towards the sinister side 1616.

Decretal (dēkrī'tāl), ME. [a. *F. décretal*, -ale, ad. *L. decretalis* of or containing a decree whence med. *L. decretales* (*sc. epistolas*), *decre tale*.]

†1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, a decree or decrees 1389. **†2.** Imperative -1679. **†3.** Definitive (*rare*) -1697. **†4.** The canon law, or d. epistles of the popes BLACKSTONE. **†5.** Order made in the High Court of Chancery 1714.

†6. *sb.* **†1.** *Eccl.* A papal decree or decretal epistle, a document issued by a Pope determining some point of doctrine or ecclesiastical law ME. **†2.** *sb.* The collection of such decrees, forming part of the canon law ME. **†3.** *trans.* *f.* A decree, ordinance 1588.

†4. The false decretals of Isidore 1862. Hence **†Decretalarch** (*fr. decretalarche*), the lord of decretals, the Pope (a word of Rabulus). **†Decretal-ist**, one versed in the Decretals. *Decretally adv.* in a d. way.

Decrete, 1832. **†1.** Austin's adaptation of *L. decretum*. **†2.** *Obs.* var. of *DECREET*.

†Decre-tion, 1635. [f. *L. decret-*, stem of *decrecare*; cf. *accretion*.] Decrease -1659.

Decretist (dēkrī'tīst), ME. [ad. med. *L. decretista*.] A decretalist.

Decretive (dēkrī'tīv), *a.* 1609 [f. *L. decretivus* + *-iv*.] Having the attribute of decreeing, decretory.

†Decreto-rial, *a.* *rare* 1588 [f. *L. decretorius* + *-AL*.] = *DECRETORIAL* **†3** -1646.

†Decretorian, *a.* 1679 [f. *as prec.* + *-AN*] = *DECRETORIAL* **†3** -1710.

Decretory (dēkrī'tōri), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1577. [ad. *L. decretorius*, f. *decret-*, *decremen*.] **†1.** Of the nature of, involving, or relating to a decree 1621; f. (of persons) positive, decided -1680. **†2.** Decisive -1737. **†3.** *Old Med* and *Asiatic* CRITICAL, q. v. (*Obs.* or *arch.*) 1577. Hence *Decretorily adv.* positively, decisively. **†Decrew**, *v.* *rare*. [f. OF. *decruen*, pa. pple of *decreistre*, now *dēcrōit*; cf. *ACCREVE*.] To decrease, wane. SPENSER.

Decrial (dēkrī'al), *rare* 1711. [f. *DECREA* + *-AL*.] The act of decreeing, open disputation. So *Decrier*, one who debates.

Decrown (dēkroon'), *v.* ? *Obs.* 1609. f. *DE- II, 2* + *CROWN sb.* Cf. *dehron*.] To deprive of the crown, to dethrone.

Decry (dēkrī'), *v.* *Pl.* *1.* and *ppl.* *decried* 1617. [a. *F. decrier*, f. *de-*, *de-* (see *DE- I, 1*) + *crier*. In *Eng.* the *de-* is taken as 'down'.] **†1.** *trans.* To denounce, suppress, or deprecate by proclamation, as coins, etc. = *decrie* (see *CRY v.*) 1617. **†2.** To cry out against, to disparage openly, to attack the credit of 1617. **†3.** The king may d., or cry down any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current *BLACKSTONE*. **†4.** The goldsmiths do d. the new Act *THOMAS*. To d. usury 1872. Hence *†Decry sb.* *rare*, the decrying (of money).

Decrystallization (dēkrī'stālīzā'shən), 1860 [f. *DE- II, 1*.] Deposition of crystalline structure.

Decubation, *rare* [f. *L. decubare* (*decumbere*).] The action of lying down *HARLEYN*.

†Decubitus (dēkū'bī-tūs), 1806. [f. *L. decumbere*, after *acubitus*, etc.] *Med.* The manner or posture of lying in bed, as the *decubal d.* Hence *Decubital a.* pertaining to or resulting from d.

Decuman (dēkū'mān), *a.* 1659. *†1.* *I. decumanus*, var. of *decimanus* of or belonging to the tenth part, or the tenth cohort, f. *decimus* also, by metonymy, large. **†2.** Very large immense use of wives. **†3.** *Rom. Antiq.* Belonging to the tenth cohort, as the *d. gut* (*porta decumani*) 1852.

†1. That decuman Wave that took us fire and life MORTIMER. (See Sir T. Browne *Pneuma* p. vii. *AVU* 2, on the vulgar error connected with the d. wave) var. **†Decumanal a. (in same s.) (*rare*).**

Decumbency (dēkū'mbēn-si), 1646. [f. *DE- CUMBENT*; see *-ENCY*.] **†1.** Decumbent condition or posture. **†2.** = *DECUMBENTIAL* **†2** 1651.

†1. The ancient manner of d. Sir T. BROWNE. So *Decumbence*.

Decumbent (dēkū'mbēnt), *a.* (*sb.*) 1641 [ad. *L. decumbentem*.] **†1.** Lying down (now *rare*); lying all in bed -1732. **†2.** *a.* *Arch.* Lying

or trailing on the ground, but with the extremity ascending; as stems, etc 1791. *b. Nat. Hist.* Of hairs or bristles: Lying flat on the surface 1826. *†3. sb* One lying ill in bed -1699.

† The d. portraiture of a woman ASHMOLE.

Decumbiture (dēkūmbitur). ? *Obs.* 1647 (*meg. f. L. decumbere. Better decumbiture.*) 1. Lying down; *spec.* as an invalid in bed 1670. 2. The act or time of talking to one's bed in an illness. *b. Astrol.* A figure erected for the time at which this happens, affording prognostics of recovery or death.

Decuple (dēkūpl). ME. [*a. F. décuple, ad L. decuplus.*] *adj.* Tenfold 1613. *sb.* A number tentimes another; a tenfold amount ME.

Decuple (dēkūpl), *v.* 1674. [*ad. L. decuplare, see piec*] *trans.* To increase or multiply tenfold. *var. Decuplate.*

Decurion (dēkūrīōn). ME. [*ad. L. decurionem, f. decem; see DECURY.*] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* An officer in command of a *decuria* or company of ten horse. Also *gen.* A captain of ten. 2. *Rom. Hist.* A member of the senate of a colony or municipal town ME. 3. A member of the Great Council in modern Italian cities and towns 1636. Hence *Decurionate*, *Decurionship*, the office of a d.

Decurrence (dēkūrēns). 1659 [*f. DECUR-RENT.*] 1. The state or act of running down, lapse -1677. 2. *Bot.* The condition of being *DECURRENT*, *q. v.* 1835. So *Decurrency*.

Decurrent (dēkūrēnt), *a.* ME. [*ad. L. decurrentem.*] 1. Running down -1450. 2. *Bot.* Of leaves, etc.: Extending down the stem below the point of insertion 1753. Hence *Decurrently adv.*

Decursion (dēkūrīōn). 1630 [*ad. L. decursionem, f. decurs- (stem of decurro).*] 1. Downward course, lapse -1680. 2. *Anth. q.* A military evolution, performed under arms -1702.

Decursive, *a.* 1828. [*ad. mod. Lat. decursivus; see -IVE*] = *DECURRENT*. Hence *Decursively adv.*

Decurt, *v.* 1550. [*ad. L. decurtare; see CURT v.*] To cut down, shorten, curtail -1618.

Decurtate, *v.* 1599. [*f. stem of L. decurtare*] = *prec* -1674. So *†Decurtation*, shortening, abridging, cutting down.

Decurve (dēkūrēv), *v.* rare 1835 [*f. L. decurrere.*] To curve or bend down. Hence *Decurvation*, *Decurvature*, the action of decurving, the condition of being bent downwards.

Decury (dēkūrī). 1533 [*ad. L. decuria, f. decem, after centuria CENFURY.*] *Rom. Hist.* etc. A division, company, or body of ten. 5000 of these citizens were arranged in ten pannels or decuries of 500 each GRIFF.

Decus (dēkūs), *slang* 1688. [*From the L. motto decus et tutamen on the rim*] A crown-piece.

Decuss (dēkūs), *v.* rare 1782. [*ad. L. decussare, f. decussis, f. dec-em*] *trans.* = *DECUSATE v.*

Decussate (dēkūsāt), *a.* 1825. [*ad. L. decussatus, see piec*] 1. Having the form of an X. 2. *Bot.* Of leaves, etc.: Arranged in successive pairs, which cross each other at right angles 1816. Hence *Decussately adv.*

Decussate (dēkūsāt), *v.* 1658. [*f. L. decussat- ppl. stem; see DECUS v.*] To cross, intersect, so as to form a figure like an X. Also *intr.*

The inner [fibres] always d. or cross the outer 1737. Hence *†Decussative a.* crossing (*rare*). *†Decussatively adv.*

Decussated (*see prec.*), *ppl. a.* 1658. [*f. prec*] Formed with crossing lines like an X, crossed, intersected; having decussations. *b. Rhet.* Consisting of two pairs of clauses or words, in which the terms correspond, but in reverse order; chiasmic 1828.

Decussation (dēkūsātīōn) 1656. [*ad. L. decussationem; see above.*] Crossing (of lines, rays, fibres, etc.) so as to form a figure like an X. *b. Rhet.* An arrangement of clauses, etc. in which corresponding terms occur in reverse order 1841.

Single and masterly strokes, without decussions EVELYN.

Decussion, *rare*. [*ad. L. decussionem.*] A shaking down or off. EVELYN.

Decyl (de sil). 1868. [*f. Gr. δέκα + -YL.*] *Chem.* The univalent hydrocarbon radical $C_{10}H_{21}$; also called *Decetyl*. Also *aterru*. Hence *Decylic a.* of or pertaining to d., as in *decylic alcohol*, etc. So *Decine*, the liquid hydrocarbon $C_{10}H_{18}$, the ethine or acetylene member of the d. series.

Decal, **Decaliam**, etc.; see DEDAL, etc. **†Dedans** (dēdān). 1706 [*f. dedans inside, spec. gallery of a tennis court.*] *Tennis.* The open gallery at the end of the service-side of a tennis-court.

Dede(e, dede, obs. ff. DEAD, DEATH, DIED.

Decedate (dēkēdāt), *v.* 1609. [*f. L. decedat- ppl. stem of decedere, f. decedat.*] 1. To dishonour -1623. 2. To disfigure 1804.

Dedentition (dēdētīōn), 1646 [*f. DE-IT. 1.*] *Pays.* The shedding of the teeth.

Dedicate, *pa. ppie.* and *ppl. a.* ME. [*ad. L. dedicatus.* Now arch.] Dedicated. Every true Christian is a person d. to joy and peace MINT.

Dedicate (dēdikāt), *v.* 1530. [*f. L. dedicat- ppl. stem, f. DE+dicare to say, make over formally by words, from stem dic- of dicere; cf. dedicate.*] 1. *trans.* To devote (to the Deity or to sacred uses) with solemn rites, to surrender, set apart, and consecrate. (The leading sense.) Also *fig.* 2. *trans.* To give up earnestly, or wholly, to a person or purpose; to appropriate; to devote 1553. 3. To inscribe or address (a book, etc.) to a patron or friend 1542. 4. *Law.* To devote to the use of the public (a highway, etc.) 1843.

1. To whom he buylded and dedicate a chapel and an altare EDLYN. 2. To her my thoughts I daily d. SPENSER. Hence *De dicatēe*, one to whom anything is dedicated. *†Dedicative a.* having the attribute of dedicating. *†Dedicator*, one who dedicates; esp. one who inscribes a book to a friend or patron.

Dedication (dēdikātīōn). ME. [*a. OF. dedicatio, ad. L. dedicatio.*] 1. The action of setting apart and devoting to the Deity or to a sacred purpose with solemn rites; the fact of being so dedicated. 2. The day or feast of dedication (of a church) ME. 2. *fig.* A devoting (of oneself, one's time, etc.) to a purpose 1601. 3. The dedicating of a book, etc.; the form of words in which this is done 1598. 4. *Law.* The action of dedicating (a highway, etc.) to the public use 1809.

1. The founder prepared to celebrate the d. of his city GIBSON. 2. A wild d. of your selves To vapath'd Waters Wint. T. iv. iv. 577.

Dedicatory (dēdikātīōn), 1565. [*f. L. dedicatio.* Cf. *f. dedicatio.*]

A. adj. Relating to, or of the nature of, dedication; serving to dedicate.

The epide Dedicatory BRIT. *var. De dicato-rial.* Hence *†Dedicatorily adv.*

B. sb. A dedicatory inscription or address -1674.

†Dedignation. ME. [*a. OF. dedignation, f. (ult.) DE- + dignari, f. dignus.*] 1. Disdain -1716. 2. Indignation; *pass.* state of being under a person's displeasure 1538.

†Dedimus (dēdīmūs). 1489. [*From the words of the writ, dedimus potestatem, Lat. 'we have given the power.'*] *Law.* A writ empowering one who is not a judge to do some act in place of a judge.

Dedition (dēdītīōn). ? *Obs.* 1523. [*ad. L. deditionem.*] Giving up, yielding, surrender.

†De-dolent, *a.* 1633 [*ad. L. dedolentem, see DE- I. 6.*] That feels sorrow no more, insensible, callous -1698. Hence *†De-dolence*.

Deduce (dēdūz), *v.* 1528. [*ad. L. deducere, f. DE- + I. 1. + ducere. Cf. DEDUCT.* In 1617th c. often confused in form with DIDUCE, *q. v.*] 1. To bring, convey; *spec.* (after L.) to lead forth (a colony) (*arch.*) Also *fig.* 2. To derive from (*trans.* and *intr.*). (Now rare.) 1565. 3. *trans.* To trace the course of. *†Formerly*, also, To conduct (a process), deal with (a matter). 1528. 4. To show or hold (a thing) to be derived from 1536. 5. To draw as a conclusion from something known or assumed; to derive by reasoning, to infer. (The chief current sense.) 1529. 6. To deduct -1662. 7. To reduce (to another form) -1749.

1. Advising him he should hither d. a colony SELDEN

2. A ceremony deduced from the Romans Sir T. HERBERT. 4. He cannot d. his descent wholly by heirs male BLACKSTONE. 5. The knowledge of Causes is deduced from their effects 1696. Hence *†Dedu-ment*, a deduction, inference. *Deducible a.* that may be deduced, *sb.* a deducible inference. *Deducibility. Deducibleness.*

†Deduct, *ppl. a.* ME. [*after L. deductus, see next.*] Deducted -1532.

Deduct (dēdūkt), *v.* 1524. [*f. L. deduct- ppl. stem of deducere, f. DE- + I. 1. + ducere. Cf. DEDUCE.*] 1. *trans.* To take away or subtract from a sum or amount. (The current sense.) 12. = DEDUCE 1-5. -1600. 13. To reduce, MASSINGER.

1. When we have deducted all that is absorbed in sleep JOHNSON. 2. A people deducted out of the city of Philippos COVADAR. Which by Logic II consequence is not necessarily deducted out of the Premises 1609. Hence *†Deductible a.* (*rare*).

Deduction (dēdūktīōn). 1483. [*ad. L. deductioem, f. deducere; see prec.*] 1. The action of deducting or taking away; subtraction, that which is deducted. 2. A leading forth or away (*spec.* of a colony). ? *Obs.* 1615. 13. The action or result of tracing out; a detailed account -1826. 14. Derivation -1755. 5. The process of deducing from something known or assumed *spec.* in Logic, inference by reasoning from generals to particulars 1594; *trans.* that which is deduced 1532.

1. The interest given to them was exclusive of, and with a d. of that sum JARMAN. 3. A clear d. of the affairs of Europe from the treaty of Munster to this time CHESTER. 4. The d. of one word from another JOHNSON. 5. D. the process of deriving facts from laws, and effects from their causes ASP. THOMSON.

Deductive (dēdūktīv), *a.* 1646. [*ad. L. deductivus, f. deduct-; see DEDUCT, DEDUCE, see -IVE.*] 1. Of or pertaining to deduction *spec.* in Logic, reasoning from generals to particulars (opp. to *inductive*); (of persons) reasoning deductively. 12. Derivative. SIR I. BROWN.

1. All knowledge of causes is d. GIANVILLE. Women naturally prefer the d. method to the inductive BUR. LE. *Deductively adv.* *var. Deductory a.* (*rare*).

†Deduit, *sb.* ME. [*a. f. deduit-; -L. deductum used subst., f. deducere in sense of 'divert'*] Diversion, pleasure -1483.

Deduplication (dēdūplikātīōn). 1835. [*f. deduplicatio, latinized deriv. of F. dédoubler (dedoubler) to separate what is double.*] *Bot.* Congenital division of one organ into two (or more); = *CHORISTS*.

Dee (dē), *sh.* 1794. Name of the letter D applied to a D-shaped ring or loop used for connecting parts of harness, etc.

Dee (dē), *v.* 1845. Pronunc. of d—, for damn; whence *deed* (also *dedded*) = d—d damned.

Deed (dēd). [*OE. dād, dād; -OTeut. *da-diz -4 dhetz, f. verb root dha-dho, OT ut dē-dō; see DO v.*] 1. That which is done, acted, or performed by an intelligent agent in act; a feat OE. 2. Action generally. (Often opp. to *word*.) OE. 13. Thing to be done, task or duty -1580. 4. *Law.* An instrument in writing (or other legible representation of words on parchment or paper), purporting to effect some legal disposition, and sealed and delivered by the disposing party or parties ME.

1. They that have done this Deeds, are honourable SHAKS. Their deeds did not agree with their words 1875. Deeds of Armes 1568. *†Deeds of the Apostles* the Acts of the Apostles. 2. In sum, has the good wylle of a man is accepted for the deeds 1500.

Phr. In d.: in practice. *In d., in very d.:* in fact, in reality, in truth; hence *INDEXED*.

Deed (dēd), *v.* U.S. 1816. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To convey or transfer by deed. Also *fig.*

Deed, *adv.* 1547. Aphet. *f. deed* INDEXED, now chiefly Sc.

†Dee-dbote. [*OE. dād + bōt Boot sb.*] Amends-deed, penance, repentance -ME.

Deedful (dēdful), *a.* 1834. [*f. DEED sb.*] Full of deeds, active, effective, as a d. life.

Dee-dless, *a.* 1598. Without action or deeds; (of persons) performing no deeds, inactive. *Pr. & Cr. iv.* 98.

Deed poll, **deed-poll**. 1588 [See POLL.]

Law. A deed made and executed by one party only; so called because the paper or parchment is 'polled' or cut even, not indented.

Deedy (dēdī), *a.* dial. 1615. [*f. DEED sb.*,

n L. DEEDY x Fu a dead u e f2 D py d n n o f P a o d
Rea a 788 H nce Dee dily ad

Deem d m v [A Com Tent. d va e
b OE *dean* d m n OTE. **dean*,
f. *dean* DOOM. Cf. DOOM v.] f1. intr. To

pronounce judgement -1579. 2. trans. †To
judge -1509; to administer (law) (arch.) ME
f3. To sentence -1602 Also fig. f4. To
decree, to decide; to award -1605. f5. To

judge of, estimate -1569. intr. to judge of
-1536. 6. To form the opinion, be of opinion,
to conclude, consider, hold. (The ordinary

current sense.) OE. 7. intr. To judge or think
(in a specified way) of ME. f8. To hope -1849.
f9. trans. To think of as existent; to surmise

-1599; intr. to think of 1814. f10. To pro-
nounce; to tell, say, declare. [Only poetic,
prob. derived from sense 4.] -1547.

2. That the 24 Keys may be called .to d the law
truly B. Wilson 3. We may boldly deem there
is neither, where both are not Hooper. 7 Let us

see how the Greeks deemed of it (Poetry) Sidney.
Hence †Deem sb. judgement, opinion, surmise.
Deemer, one who deems.

Deemster (dēmstər). 1611. [repr. ME
dēmostre, in form fem. of *dēmostre* deemer; see
also DEMPSTER.] 1. A judge. (Obs or arch.)

1748. 2. The title of each of the two judges of
the Isle of Man 1611.

Deep (dēp), a. [A Com Tent. adj.: OE
deop, *dēp*: -OTeut. **deopaz*; pre-Teut. root
dhub: *dhup*. Cf. DIP v.]

L. Literal senses. 1. Having great extension
downward OE.; extending far inward from the
outer surface or backward from the front OE.

2. Having a (specified) dimension downward
OE.; having a (specified) dimension inward
from the surface, outer part, or front 1646. 3.

Placed far (or a specified distance) down; of a
ship, low in the water b. Far back OE. 4.

Extending to or coming from a depth 1483.
f5. Covered with a depth of mud, etc. -1828.

1. The greatest deep valleys 1559. Phr. *To go (in) off
the deep end*, etc. to let oneself go. 2. A ditch eight
feet d. 1822. The pleasure is but skin deeps 1646.

The lbeans stered five-and-twenty d. THURWALL.
3 The frozen Earth, seven Cubits d. in Snow DAV-
ENEX. The d. veins of the body 1822. 4 A d. sigh

ADONIS, plunge Cowper 5. We counted with
such d. sandy ground LINGOW. [We now say 'd.
in sand, mud, etc.']

II. Fig. senses. 1. Hard to fathom, not super-
ficial; profound OE. 2. Solemn, grave; seri-
ous OE. 3. Deep-rooted; that affects one

profoundly ME. 4. In which the mind is pro-
foundly absorbed 1586. 5. Expensive; heavy
1577. 6. Intense, profound; of actions, power-
fully affecting, strong 1547. 7. Of colour, etc.:
Intense; highly chromatic. (Opp. to *faunt* or

thin) 1555. 8. Of sound, etc.: Low in pitch,
grave; full-toned, resonant 1591. 9. Penetrat-
ing, profound ME. 10. Profound in craft; in

mod. slang, artful, sly 1513. 11. Of an agent:
Who does (what is expressed) deeply 1526. 12.

Much immersed in 1567.
1. Thy thoughts are very d. Ps. xcii. 5. 2. In d.
disgrace (mod.) 3. A d. sorrow STRONG, fear SOUTHERN.

4. In d. study LAND. 5. D. taxes FULTON, gaming
SWIN. 6. The d. influence of an anesthetic 1839.
D. science WORSW. night H. WORME. 7. All

manner of Blues, from the faintest to the deepest
1663. The deepest mourning GOLDEN. 8. And let
the bass of heaven's d. organ blow MUR. 9. A deep

clerke, and one that read much HOLINGSHEAD. 10.
Deeps, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile SHAKS.
11. Two deeps enemies, foes to my rest SHAKS.

12. Deep in debt 1587.
Deep (dēp), sb. [OE. *dēop*, neut. of *dēop* adj.
used subst.; see prec.] f1. Depth (rare) -1635.

2. That which is deep; the deep part of the sea,
etc. (opp. to *shallow*), deep water OE., a deep

place; an abyss ME. Also fig. 3. The re-
mote central part (rare) ME. f4. The middle
(of night, etc.) when the silence, or darkness,

is most intense -1682. 5. *Naut.* A term for
the fathoms intermediate to those marked on
the 20-fathom sounding-line 1769.

2. The Frenchmen passed by and took the deep
of the Sea 1568. And in the lowest d. a lower d.
Still, opens wide MUR. 4. *Merry H.* iv. iv. 40

Phr. *The d. a.* The deep sea, the main (*deep* and
what) b. The abyss or depth of space. c. *Cried*
(= *the field*), the part of the field near the bound-
ary, esp. behind the bowler; also, a fieldman or his

position there.
Deep (dēp), adv. [OE. *dēop*, *dēope*.] 1. lit.

2. That Foesies should be so deepe contempla-
tive A. P. L. in. in 31.

Comb. Freq. in comb. with pres. and pa. pples., as
d.-thinking; *d.-out*, *d.-drawn*, *d.-set*, etc. Also
formerly, and still sometimes, used with adjs. as *d.-sore*,
d.-green, etc.; *d.-dyed*, *d.-steeped* in guilt.

Deep (dēp), v. rare. [OE. *dēpan*, *dēpan*
trans.] f1. To deepen (trans. and intr.) -1616.
f2. To plunge deeply (lit. and fig.) -1578.

Deepen (dēp'n), v. 1605 [f. DEEP a, repl.
DEEP v.] To make or become deep or deeper
(in various senses).

To d. trenches Snow, colours PEACHAM, convictions
RUSKIN. The shades d. GOLDEN. The combat
deepens CAMPBELL. The evening had deepened into
starlight GEO. ELIOT. Hence Deepener.

Deep-fetched, f-fet (dēp'fēt), f-fet, ppl. a
1562. [DEEP adv.] Fetched from deep in the
bosom, etc., as *deep-fet groans* (SHAKS.).

Deep-laid (dēp'lād), ppl. a. 1768. [DEEP
adv.] Deeply laid; planned with profound
cunning, as a *deep-laid scheme* (TUCKER).

Deeply (dēpli), adv. [OE. *dēoplice*, *dēop-
lice*, adv. f. *dēoplic*, deriv. of *deop*, DEEP.] 1.
To a great depth, far downwards, inwards, etc.

ME. 2. fig. Profoundly, thoroughly OE.; with
profound craft 1596. f3. Solemnly -1671. 4.

Gravely ME. 5. With deep feeling, etc.; in-
tensely ME. 6. Profoundly, with deep colour,
with a deep voice 1632.

1. I sink in deep affliction, d. down PARNELL. D.
he drank SCOTT. 2. Consider it not so d. *Nech*, it is
30. D. you dissemble KETCHER. 3. I's deeply
sworne *Hamil*, iii. ii. 234. 4. To commit oneself d.
PROUD. 5. They curst him d. 1634. 6. Some d.

Red 1695. A pack of hounds bayed d. 1832.
Comb. Deeply qualifying a ppl. is now usually
hyphenated when the ppl. is used attrib., preceding its
sb., as 'a deeply-erected leaf'.

Deepmost, a. (superl.) rare. 1810. [f.
DEEP a.] Deepest.

Deep-mouthed (dēp'maʊd, -maʊt), a.
1595. [f. *deop* *maʊt*.] Having a deep or so-
norous voice: esp. of dogs.

Deepness (dēpnēs). Now rare; displ. by
DEPTH. [OE. *dēopnes*, *dēopnes*, f. *dēop* DEEP.]

1. The quality of being DEEP (in various senses),
depth, profundity. f2. *concr.* A deep place,
an abyss; a deep part of the sea, etc. -1502

1 The d. of his obedience SCOTT, of the way 1603;
of the Sea 1603, thought 1799, datan 1816.

Deep-read (dēp'red), ppl. a. 1639. [DEEP
adv.] Deeply read; skilled by profound reading
Sir Robert, deep-read in old wines BURNS.

Deep-rooted (dēp'rōtəd), a. 1669. [DEEP
adv.] Deeply implanted, chiefly fig. of feel-
ings, etc.

Deep sea, deep-sea. 1626. The deeper
part of the sea at a distance from the shore.
Used attrib., or of belonging to the deep sea.

Deep-sea lead, *line*, a lead and line used for sound-
ing in deep water. *Deep-sea fisheries*, fisheries pro-
secuted at a distance from land.

Deep-seated (dēp'sētd), a. 1741 [DEEP
adv.] Having its seat far beneath the surface,
as a *deep-seated* abscess.

Deepsome (dēpsəm), a poetic. rare. 1615.
[f. DEEP a. or sb.] Having deepness or depths,
more or less deep.

Deer (dīr). [A Com Tent. sb. OE. *dior*,
dior; generally referred to a root *dhus* to breathe
(cf. *animal* from *anima*).] f1. A beast; usu-
ally a quadruped -1481. 2. The general name

of a family (*Cervidae*) of ruminant quadrupeds,
distinguished by the possession of deciduous
branching horns or antlers, and by the presence

of spots on the young - the genera and species
being distinguished as *reindeer*, *moose-deer*,
red deer, and *fallow deer* OE. Also attrib.

1 Se camel hat mīla deer OE. 2 He cūced
at the red deer MALORY.

Phr. *Small d.* orig. used in sense 1, but now
associated with sense 2. Mice, and Rats, and such
small DEER SHAKS.

Comb. -d.-dog = DEER-HOUND; -fence, a high
fencing such as deer cannot leap over, -forest, one
reserved for deer, -neck, a thin neck (of a horse),
like a deer's; deer's eye = BUCKEYE (the tree);

d.-tiger, the puma or cougar; -tongue, deer's
tongue, a N. Amer. Cichoraceous plant, *Liatris*
odoratissima.

Deerberry (dīr'berī). 1862. A name given
to the berry of *Gualtheria procumbens* (N. O.

(Sq. Hu keb y, -so to use plants.

Deer-coloured, a. 1611. Tawny red.
Deer-hair, deer's hair. 1594. 1. The
hair of deer. 2. A small moorland species of

club-rush, *Scirpus caespitosus* 1772.
Deer-hound. 1818. A dog used for hunt-
ing red-deer, esp. a large variety of the rough

greyhound, standing 28 inches or more.
Deer-lick. 1876. A small spring or spot
of damp ground, impregnated with salt, alum

or the like, where deer come to lick.
Deer-mouse. 1884. The popular name of
certain American mice; esp. the white-footed

mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*).
Deer-skin. ME. The skin of a deer, esp.
as used for clothing. Also attrib.

Deer-stalker. 1875 [See STALK v.] 1.
One who stalks deer. 2. A low-crowned close-
fitting hat worn by deer-stalkers 1881.

Deer-stealer. 1640. A poacher who kills
and steals deer.

De-ess, deesse. 1549 [a. F. *dresse*, var. of
dresse, fem. of *dress*.] A goddess -1598.

Dees (se, obs. f. DIES, DICK.
De-ethicize, v. 1887 [D. -II. v.] To de-
prive of its ethical character, to separate from
ethics.

Deface (dīfēs), v. ME. [2. obs. F. *defacer*,
orig. *defacer*, f. *des*, *de-* (D. -6) + *face*.] 1.
trans. To mar the face, or appearance of, to
spoil the form or beauty of; to disfigure. Also

fig. 2. To destroy, by waste -1630. 3. To efface
ME. Also fig. 4. To defame -1641. f5. To
cast in the shade -1790.

1. Ancient statues defaced by modern additions.
LADY M. W. MONTAGU. 2. Now clean deface the
goodly buildings fayne 1575. 3. Characters that can
never be defaced BURNES. fig. By false learning is
good sense defaced POPE.

Hence †Deface sb. defacement. Defacement,
the action of defacing, the state of being defaced;
concr. a disfigurement. Defacer.

De facto; see DE v. b.
Defacate, -cation; see DEFECATE, etc.

Defail, v. ME. [a. F. *defaillir* f. DE- 3
+ *faillir* Rom. repr. of *fallere*. See FAIL.]

1. intr. To fail (in various senses) 1556. 2.
trans. To cause to fail, to defeat 1608. So

†Defailance, -failance, †Defailancy, †De-
failment, †Defailure, failure.

Defaisance, obs. f. DEFEASANCE.
Defalcate, ppl. a. 1531. [See next.] Cur-
tailed.

Defalcate (dīf'alkət), v. 1540. [f. *defalcat*,
ppl. stem of med. L. *defalcare*, f. DE- 1, 2 +
L. *falx*, *falces*.] f1. trans. To cut or lop off
(a portion from a whole); to retrench, deduct

-1817. f2. To curtail, reduce 1817. 3. intr.
To commit defalcations; to misappropriate
property in one's charge 1803.

1. To d. a substantial part 1694. 2. Head clerk
have defalcated 1888. Hence Defalcator, one
guilty of defalcation.

Defalcation (dīf'alkə'shən). 1476 [a. med.
L. *defalcationem*; see prec.] 1. diminution
by taking away a part -1712; 2. reduction of
a claim by the amount of a set off 1122. 2.

The action of cutting or lopping off, deduction
(arch.) 1624; a deduction 1621. 3. diminution
suffered; falling off (arch.) 1640. 4. L'ection;
shortcoming, failure 1750. 5. A fraudulent
deficiency in money matters, also, *non* (in pl.),
the amount misappropriated 1816.

Defalk (dīf'alk), v. ? Obs. 1475 [a. F. *de-
falquer*, a. med. L. *defalcare*; see DEFALCATE.]

1. trans. To reduce by deductions -1717. 2.
To lop off; to abate. Obs. exc. locally in U.S.
legal use. 1521. f3. To allow (any one) a de-
duction, to mulier of (anything due) -1545.

Defamation (dīfām'ē-shən, dīf-) ME. [ad.
OF *diffamation*, f. *diffamatio*; see IN-
FAME.] f1. The bringing of ill fame upon any
one; disgrace -1711. 2. The action of de-
faming; the fact of being defamed, also, an act
of defaming ME.

2. Diffamation, or D., is the uttering of reproach-
ful speeches, or contumacious language of any one,
with an intent of raising an ill fame of the party
thus reproached; and this extends to Writing and to
Deeds AUSTIN.

Defamatory (dīfæmātəri), *a.* 1592. [ad. med. L. *diffamatorius*, f. L. *diffamat-*, ppl. stem of *diffamare*.] 1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, defamation; having the property of defaming. 2. Addicted to defamation 1769.

Defame (dīfæm), *v.* [ME. *diffamen* and *defimen*, a. OF. *diffamer*, rarely *desfamer*, *defamer* (mod. F. *diffamer*), ad. L. *diffamare*, f. *dis-* + *fama*. French retains *dis-*, *des-*, while Eng. has *de-*, prob. after med. L. *defamare*.] 1. *trans.* To bring ill fame upon, to dishonour or disgrace in fact; to render infamous. 2. To attack the good name of; to dishonour by report ME. 13. To raise an imputation of (some offence) against (any one). Const. also with *with*, *by*, or *clause*. -1820. 14. To spread abroad. ME. only.

1. Joseph, loth to d. her TINDALE *Alatt*. i. 19. 2. I am now in certayne she is vntuly defamed MALORY. 3. Rebecca . . . by many . . . suspicious circumstances, defamed of sorcery SCOTT.

Hence **Defame** *sb.* ill fame; infamy; defamation. **Defamer**.

Defamously, *a.* ME. [a. AF. *deffamous*.] Infamous. *b.* Defamatory. -1587. So **Defamously** = DEFINITION 1, 2.

Defatigable, *a.* 1656. [ad. L. type *defatigabilis*.] Apt to be wearied; capable of being wearied -1662.

Defatigate, *v.* [f. L. *defatigat-* ppl. stem.] To weary out -1666.

Defatigation. [ad. L. *defatigationem*.] The action of wearying out or condition of being wearied out -1654.

Default (dīfɔlt), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *defaute*, deriv. of *defaillir*; see **FAULT**.] 1. = **FAULT** *sb.* 1. *Obs.* or *arch.* 2. An imperfection, defect, blemish. *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. 3. Failure to act; neglect; *spec.* in *Law*, failure to perform some legal requirement or obligation; *esp.* to attend court on the proper day ME. 14. Culpable neglect of some duty or obligation -1742. Also *transf.* of things. 15. (with *pl.*) A failure in duty; a fault, misdeed, offence -1822. 6. Failure; *esp.* to meet financial engagements ME. 1. Default of mete ME. 2. Grave defaults all the while lay hidden under the surface KINGLAKE. 3. Where a defendant makes d. judgment shall be had against him by d. CROKER. 4. Phr. *To be in d.*: to fail in one's duty. 6. Convicted of fraud or d. JEVONS. Hence **Defaultive** *a.* faulty, trifling.

Default (dīfɔlt), *v.* ME. [ad. OF. *defaillir*, f. DE- + Rom. *fallire*, L. *fallere*; see **FAIL**. In Eng. assoc. w. **DEFAULT** *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To be wanting; to fail. *Obs.* or *arch.* 12. To fail in strength, faint; to suffer failure -1617. 3. To make **DEFAULT** (sense 3) 1596. 4. *trans.* To put in default; in *Law*, to declare (a party) in default and enter judgement against him ME. 15. To omit -1656. 6. To fail to pay 1889.

2. And can you . . . King D., ye lords, except yourselves do fail GREENE. 3. The Dissenters . . . in the Weekly Schools . . . are grievously defaulting 1845. Last year . . . 44 companies . . . defaulted 1886.

Defaulter (dīfɔltə), 1666. [f. **DEFAULT** *v.* + **-ER**.] One who is guilty of default; *esp.* one who fails to perform some duty or obligation legally required of him. *b.* *Arch.* A soldier guilty of a military offence. Also *attrib.* 1823. *c.* One who fails properly to account for money or property entrusted to his care 1823. *d.* One who becomes bankrupt 1858. So **Defaulteress** (*rare*), a female d.

Defiance (dīfɪəns), ME. [a. AF. *desfiance*, OF. *desfiance* undoing, f. (ult.) *des-*, DE- I. 6 + *faire*.] 1. Undoing; ruin; defeat, overthrow. (Now coloured by 2.) 1590. 2. *Law*. The rendering null and void (of an act, condition, right, etc.) 1592. 3. *Law*. A condition upon the performance of which a deed is defeated or made void; a collateral deed or writing expressing such condition ME. 1. Where that champion stout After his foes defiance did remain SPENSER *F.* Q. i. xii. 12. Hence **Defiant** *sb.* a. liable to d.

Defeat, *v.* 1621. [repr. OF. *de(s)fer*, stem of *desfaire*; see **prec.**] To undo, bring to nought, destroy (*rare*).

Defeasible (dīfɪzəbəl), *a.* 1586. [a. AF. Cf. **FEASIBLE**.] Capable of being undone, defeated, or made void, as a *d. estate*. Hence **Defeasibility**, **Defeasibleness**, **Defeasibility**.

Defeat (dīfɪt), *sb.* 1599. [f. **DEFEAT** *v.*, prob. after F. *defaite* *sb.*] 1. Undoing; ruin; act of destruction -1636. 2. Frustration (of schemes, expectations, etc.). Now usu. *fig.* of 3. 1599. 3. The act of overthrowing in a contest, the fact of being so overthrown 1600. 4. *Law*. The action of rendering null and void. 1. Upon whose property, and most deere life, A damn'd defeat was made SHAKS. 3. The D. of the Armada GREENE, of the first Reform Bill 1884.

Defeat (dīfɪt), *v.* ME. [f. OF. *defait*, -*fait*, orig. *desfait*, pa. pple. of *desfaire*, f. (ult.) L. *dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *facere*. App. first taken into Eng. as a pa. pple. (see **DEFEIT**).] 1. *trans.* To unmake, undo; to destroy -1632. 12. To cause to waste or languish -1483. 13. To disfigure, deface, spoil -1604. 4. To frustrate 1474. 5. *Law*. To render null and void 1525. 6. To do (a person) out of; to disappoint, cheat 1538; *to* deprive of -1677. 7. To vanquish, beat 1562. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1. His unkindness may d. my life Oth. iv. ii. 166. 4. To thwart its influence, and its end d. COWPER. 5. A condition that defeats an estate CRUISE. 6. Death . . . Defeated of his seizure MILT. P. L. xi. 254. 7. After this, he defeated Scipio and Iulia HOLLAND. Hence **Defeat**. **Defeatment** = **DEFEAT** *sb.* 2, 3.

Defeatism (dīfɪtɪzəm), 1918. [ad. F. *defaitisme*.] Conduct tending to bring about acceptance of defeat, esp. by action on civilian opinion. So **Defeatist** [f. *defaitiste*] *sb.* and *a.*

Defecate (dīfɪkət), *sb.* ? *Obs.* 1590. [a. OF. *defecature*, *defecature*, f. *desfaire*, after *facture*: -L. *factura*. Cf. **defeat**.] 1. = **DEFEAT** *sb.* 1, 2, 3. -1834. 2. Disfigurement; marring of features.

1. For their first loves d. SPENSER. 2. Carefull hours . . . Have written strange defecatures in my face *Cont. Err.* v. i. 299. **Defecature** *v.* to disfigure. **Defecate**, *ppl. a.* Also **defecate**. 1450. [ad. L. *defecatus*.] Purified from dregs, clarified, clear and pure. Also *fig.* -1742. A pure and d. Aetherial Spirit MORE.

Defecate (dīfɪkət), *v.* Also **defecate**. 1575. [f. L. *defecare*, ppl. stem, f. DE- I. 6 + *fecare*, pl. *feces* dregs.] 1. *trans.* To clear from dregs or impurities; to purify, clarify, refine. 2. *fig.* To purify from pollution or extraneous admixture (of things immaterial) 1621. 3. To purge away (dregs or feces); to void as excrement 1774; *absol.* to void the feces 1864. 1. The gum, which they d. in water by boiling and purging SLOANE. 2. To d. life of its misery 1870. Hence **Defecation**, also **defecation**, the action or process of defecating; cleansing from impurities; the discharging of the feces. **Defecator**, *spec.* in *Sugar Manufact.*, an apparatus for removing the feculent matters from a saccharine liquid.

Defect (dīfɪkt), *sb.* ME. [ad. L. *defectus*, *deficere*; see **DEFECT** *v.*] 1. The fact of falling short; lack or absence of something necessary to completeness (opp. to *excess*); deficiency 1589. 2. A shortcoming; a fault, flaw, imperfection ME. 13. Defectiveness -1776. 4. That by which anything falls short 1660. 15. Failure (of the sun, etc.) to shine -1692. 1. Holding on a meaner path between excess and d. 1632. Phr. *In d.*: wanting. 2. Ill breeding . . . is not a single d., it is the result of many FINDING. 3. When all my best doth worship thy d. SHAKS. **Defect**, *a.* 1600. [ad. L. *defectus* pa. pple.] Defective, deficient, wanting -1664.

Defect, *v.* 1579. [f. L. *defect-*, ppl. stem of *deficere*, f. DE- + *facere*.] 1. *intr.* To fail, fall short, become deficient -1677. 2. To fall away from (a person or party). Now *rare*. 1596. 13. *trans.* To cause to desert -1685. 14. To make defective; to dishonour -1639. 2. He defected, and fled to the contrary part GAULE. **Defectible**, *a.* 1617. [f. as *prec.*; cf. *perfectible*.] Liable to fail or fall short. Hence **Defectibility**, liability to become defective.

Defection (dīfɪkʃən), 1544. [ad. L. *defectionem*; see **DEFECT** *v.*] 1. The action or fact of failing, or falling short; failure (of anything); defectiveness; 12. defect. 2. The action of falling away from a leader, party, or cause; desertion 1552. 3. A falling away from faith, or duty; backsliding; apostasy 1546. 1. Miserable defections of hope C. BROWNE. 2. The d. of Judas the traitor STRUBBS. 3. The d. and disobedience of the first Man HALE. Hence **Defection** *a.* having defects; of the nature of d.

Defective (dīfɪktɪv), ME. [a. F. *defectif*,

-ive, ad. L. *defectivus*, f. *defect-* ppl. stem; see **DEFECT** *v.*]

A. adj. 1. Having a defect or defects; imperfect, incomplete 1472. 12. At fault -1677. 3. Lacking (to completeness) 1603. 4. *Gram.* Wanting one or more of the usual forms of declension, conjugation, etc. 1530.

1. D. weights and measures 1495, buildings 1663, sight COWPER. 3. I wish you had a Fortunatus hat; it is the only thing d. in your outfit CARLYLE. Hence **Defectively** *adv.*, **-ness**.

B. sb. 1. *gen.* One who is defective 1592; *spec.* in U.S., one who is deficient in one or more of the physical senses or powers 1881. 2. *Gram.* A defective part of speech. 1612.

Defector (dīfɪktər), 1662. [a. L.] One who falls away; a seceder or deserter.

Defectuous, *a.* 1553. [ad. med. L. *defectuosus*, f. *defectus* **DEFECT**.] Having defects; defective, faulty -1726. So **Defectuousity**, defectiveness, faultiness.

Defedation (dīfɪdɪʃən), Also **defed-**. 1634. [ad. med. L. *defedationem*, f. (ult.) *fedus* foul.] The action of making impure; pollution. Also *fig.* -1793.

Defeat, *defeat*, *a.* ME. [a. OF. *defait*, *defait*, -*fait*, pa. pple. of *desfaire*, *desfaire*; see **DEFEAT** *v.*] Marred, disfigured -1605.

Defence, **defense** (dīfens), *sb.* [Two forms: ME. *defens*, a. OF. ad. L. *defensum* thing forbidden, etc.; also ME. *defense* prohibition, ad. L. *defensa*. App. the sp. *defence* comes from *defens*; cf. *sithens*, *since*, etc.] The action of defending (see **DEFEND** *v.*).

1. 11. The action of warding off -1588. 12. Prohibition -1698.

1. For y^e defence of his enemyes FARYAN. 2. Phr. *In d.*: (of fish, or waters) prohibited from being taken or fished in.

II. 1. Protecting from attack; resistance against attack; warding off of injury; protection. (The chief current sense.) ME. 12. Capacity of defending -1654. 2. The art or science of defending oneself (with weapons or the fists); self-defence 1602. 3. Something that defends; *spec.* (pl.) fortifications ME. 4. The defending by argument ME.; a speech or argument in self-vindication 1557.

1. His d. coude not aunayle him LD. BERNERS. 2. The Citie being but of small d. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 64. 3. The Lord is my d. Ps. xciv. 22. The defences of the Austrians on the right bank 1853.

III. *Law*. [Orig. allied to I, but now influenced by II.] The opposing or denial of the truth or validity of the prosecutor's complaint; the defendant's (written) pleading in answer to the statement of claim; the proceedings taken by an accused party or his legal agents, for defending himself 1595.

Hence **Defence**, *defense* *v.* to provide with defences; to defend, protect (*lit.* and *fig.*). **Defenceless**, **defenseless** *a.* without d.; unprotected; *affording no d. (rare)*. **Defencelessly** *adv.*, **-ness**.

Defend (dīfend), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *defendre* -L. *defendere*, f. DE- I. 2 + *ferre* (obs.).]

I. 1. 1. To ward off, keep off; to avert. (*Obs.* exc. as in III.) -1808. 12. To keep (from doing something), to prevent -1660. Also *refl.* 3. To prohibit, forbid. Now *dial.* ME. 11. In *God defend* = 'God forbid', senses 3 and 1 seem to unite.

II. 1. *trans.* To ward off attack from; to fight for the safety of; to protect, guard ME. Also *absol.* 2. To support or uphold by speech or argument ME.; *to* contend -1620.

1. From Turke and Pope d. vs LORD STERNHOLD. 2. Erroniously defending and maynteynyng his seid obstynat opynyons Act 4 *Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Preamble. To d. general principles MORLEY.

III. *Law*. (Orig. belonging to I, but also with uses from II.) *a.* Of the defendant: To deny, repel, oppose (the plaintiff's plea, the action raised against him; *absol.* to make defence. *b.* To vindicate (himself, his cause). *c.* Of a legal agent: To take legal measures to vindicate; to appear, address the court, etc. in defence of ME.

Hence **Defendable** *a.* *rare*, capable of being protected from assault or injury; capable of being vindicated. **Defender**, one who defends, or wards off an attack; one who upholds or maintains by argument; the party sued in an action at law; = **DEFENDANT** *sb.* 3. **Defenderism** (*Irish Hist.*), the principles or policy of a society of Roman Catholics, formed in the 18th c. to resist the Orangemen.

ð (Ger. Kōln). ö (Fr. peu). ü (Ger. Müller). ü (Fr. dune). ɔ̃ (curl). ē (there). ɛ̃ (rein). ȝ (Fr. faire). ȝ (fir, fern, earth).

e). 1 (sit), 2 (Psyche), 9 (what), 9 (got).

determinate; exact, precise 1553. Also *transf.* of persons, in reference to their actions 1611.
2 Gram. *a.* Applied in German and Early English to those forms of the adjective which are used when preceded by the definite article or an equivalent. *b.* Of verbs = finite (*rare*).
c. *D. article:* the article *the*, as indicating a defined or particularized individual. 1727.
3. *Bot.* Said of inflorescence having the central axis terminated in a flower-bud which opens first, also called *centrifugal* or *determinate* 1876.

1. In a *d.* compass 1586. *A d.* understanding 1691, time 1725, answer DICKENS. He more *d.* in your statements (*mod.*). Hence *Definitive-ly adv.*, -ness.
B. sb. 1. Something that is definite 1530. **†2** Thing explained or defined (*J.*) 1726.

Definition (definiʃən) *ME.* [*a.* OF *de-*, *df.* *diffinicion*, ad. *L.* *definitionem*; see *DEFINE*] **†1.** The setting of bounds; limitation (*rare*) -1433. **2.** The action of determining a question at issue, *spec.* an ecclesiastical pronouncement *ME.* **3.** *Logic.* The action of defining (see *DEFINE* v. 6) 1645. **4.** A precise statement of the essential nature of a thing *ME.* **b.** A declaration of the signification of a word or phrase. (Not in *J.*) 1500. **5.** The action of making definite, the condition of being made, or of being definite, in form or outline, *spec.* the defining power of an optical instrument 1859.

2. This challenge of infallibility...discredited their [rational] definitions BRAMHAI. **3.** *D.* (with *Logic*), an unfolding of the essence or being of a thing by its kind and difference BATTY. **4.** The old *d.* of force was, that which caused change in motion GRAY. **5.** *A d.* of a word is any manner of declaration of a word T. WILSON. Hence *Definitional a.* of or pertaining to a *d.* (*rare*).

Definitive (definitiv) *ME.* [*a.* OF *def.*, *definitivus*, ad. *L.* *de-*, *definitivus*, see *DEFINITE*.]

A. adj. **1.** Having the function of finally deciding; determinative, final. **2.** Having the character of finality; determinative. In *Biol.* opp. to *formative* or *primitive*, as *d. organs*. 1639 **†3.** *Metaph.* Having a definite position, but not occupying space; opp. to *circumlocutive* -1665. **4.** That specifies the individual referred to; *esp.* in *Gram.* 1731.

1. *A d.* answer RICHARDSON, treaty WILKES, verdict MACAULAY, judge 1731. **2.** *A d.* system *rare*, result 1815. **3.** *A d.* Article BAILEY. *10 verbs* WARD.

B. sb. (the *adj.* used *elipt.*) **†1.** A definitive sentence, judgement, or pronouncement -1804 **2.** *Gram.* A definitive word 1751.
Hence *Definitive-ly adv.*, -ness.

Definitor (definitor) 1648 [ad. *L.*] **1.** An officer of the chapter in certain monastic orders, who decided points of discipline. **†2.** A kind of surveying instrument -1793.

Definitude (definitud) 1836. [*f.* *L.* *definitus*, after *infinitus*, etc.] The quality of being definite; precision.

Results of remarkable precision and *d.* LATHAM.

Defix (dɛfɪks) *v.* *ME.* [*f.* *L.* *defix*, ppl. stem of *defigere*.] To fasten down; to fix firmly or intently (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1570.

In intent and defixed thoughts upon some object GRAYBILL.

Deflagrable (deflagrəbəl) *a.* *rare*. 1691. [*f.* *L.* *deflagrari* + *-BLE*.] Capable of deflagration. Hence *Deflagrability*, *d.* quality, readiness to deflagrate (*rare*). BOYLL.

Deflagrate (deflagret) *v.* 1727. [*f.* *L.* *deflagrat* -ppl. stem, *f.* *DE-* I. 3 + *flagrare*] **1. trans.** To cause to burn away with sudden bursting into flame and rapid combustion. **2. intr.** To burst into flame and burn away rapidly 1750.

1. When coal is deflagrated with nitre J. HUTTON. **2.** Such a degree of burning heat as would cause the nitre to *d.* G. ADAMS.

Deflagration (deflagreɪʃən) 1607. [ad. *L.* *deflagrationem*.] **†1.** The rapid burning away of anything in a destructive fire -1837. **2. Physics.** The action of deflagrating 1666.

1. The fall of a spark on gunpowder, for example, followed by the *d.* of the gunpowder SIR W. HAMILTON. **2.** The metals are sometimes oxidized by what is called *d.* P. JONES.

Deflagrator (deflagreɪtər) 1824. [*f.* *L.* *deflagrare*.] An apparatus for producing deflagration, *esp.* a voltaic arrangement for producing intense heat.

Deflate (dɛflæt) *v.* 1891. [*f.* *L.* *deflat-*,

deflare, *f.* *DE-* + *flare* to blow.] **1. trans.** To release the air from. **2.** To reduce an inflated currency 1919. Hence *Deflation*.

Deflect (dɛflekt) *v.* 1555 [ad. *L.* *deflectere*, *f.* *DE-* I. 1, 2 + *flexere*.]

1. trans. **1.** To bend down 1630. **2.** To bend to one side, or from a straight line 1630; *fig.* 1555. **3.** To turn to something different from its natural quality or use 1630.

1. They pray with their knees deflected under them LORD. **2.** If we look at an object through a prism, the rays of light coming from it are deflected HARTMAN. **3.** To *d.* the judgment by hope or fear LECKY.

II. intr. To turn to one side or from a straight line 1646; *fig.* 1612.

At some parts of the Azores it [the needle] deflecteth not, but lyeth in the true meridian STR. T. BROWN. *fig.* The Mind can, every moment, *d.* from the line of truth and reason WATTS.

Deflected (dɛflekʃt) *ppl.* *a.* 1828. [*f.* *piec.*] **1.** Turned aside; bent to one side 1860.

2. Zool. and *Bot.* Bent downwards; = *DE-FLECTED* 1823. *var.* *Deflect* MRS. BROWNING.

Deflection (dɛflekʃən) *v.* *DEFLECTION*.

Deflective (dɛflekʃɪv) *a.* 1813 [*f.* *DE-FLECT* + *-IVE*.] (Better *deflexive*.) Having the quality of deflecting, as *d. forces*.

Deflector (dɛflekʃər) 1837. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-or* for *-ER*.] (Better *deflexor*.) That which deflects; *e.g.* (a) a deflecting magnet, (b) a diaphragm for deflecting a current of air, gas, etc.

Deflected (dɛflekʃt) *ppl.* *a.* 1826. [ad. *L.* *deflexus* + *-ED*.] *Zool.* and *Bot.* Bent downwards; deflected. *var.* *Deflex*.

Deflexible *a.* 1795 [*f.* *L.* *deflexus*.] Capable of being deflected. Hence *Deflexibility*.

Deflexion, deflection (dɛflekʃən) 1603. [ad. *L.* *deflexionem*, *f.* *deflex*, stem of *deflectere*.] The *sp. deflection*, now common, is taken from the present-stem *deflect-*.

1. The action of bending down; bent condition, a bend or curve 1665. **2.** The action of turning, or state of being turned from a straight line or regular course, the amount of such deviation, a turn or deviation 1603. **3.** The turning of a word or phrase aside from its actual form, application, or use 1803. **4. Electr.** etc. The turning of a magnetic needle away from its zero; the measured amount of this 1646. **5. Optic.** The bending of rays of light from the straight line. See *DIBRACTION*. 1674. **6. Naut.** The deviation of a ship from her true course 1706.

1. The deflection of a beam supporting a lateral weight 1870. **2.** The great deflection of the coast southward from Cape Wrath MEYER. A deflection from simplicity MOZLEY. **3.** A deflection of a word 1659.

Deflexionize, -ed, -ation; see *DE-* II. 1 and *PLEXIONIZE*, etc.

Deflexure (dɛflekʃʊr) *a.* *rare* 1656 [*f.* *L.* *deflex* -ppl. stem + *-URE*.] Deflexion, the condition of being bent (down or away).

Deflorate (dɛfləreɪt) *a.* 1828 [ad. *L.* *defloratus*.] **1. Bot.** Past the flowering state; as anthers that have shed their pollen, etc. **2.** = *DEFLOWERED* 1883.

Defloration (dɛfləreɪʃən) *ME.* [*a.* OF *defloracion*, ad. *L.* *deflorationem*, *f.* *deflorare*.] **1.** The act of deflowering a virgin. **2.** The culling of the choice parts of a book *ME.*

2. The *deflorations* or MSS. containing excerpts R. ELIUS.

Defloire, deflour, obs. ff. DEFLOWER.

Deflourish *v.* 1494. [ad. OF *de(s)flouriss* -stem of *de(s)flourir*, now *defleurir*; see *DE-* I. 6.] **1. trans.** To deflower; also *fig.* -1538. **2. intr.** To cease to flourish 1656.

Deflow, *v.* [*DE-* I. 1.] *intr.* To flow down. SIR T. BROWNE.

Deflower (dɛflaʊər) *v.* *ME.* [*a.* OF *deflorare*, now *deflorare*, *f.* *DE-* I. 6 + *flor*, *florere*.] **1. trans.** To deprive (a woman) of her virginity, to violate, ravish. Also *fig.* **†2.** To cull from (a book) its choice parts -1781. **3.** To deprive of flowers 1630.

1. fig. Actual discovery (as it were) of flowers the newness and freshness of the object SOUTH. Hence *Deflowerer*.

Defluent (dɛfluənt) *rare*. 1652. [ad. *L.* *defluentem*.]

A. adj. Flowing down, decurrent.
B. sb. That which flows down (from a main body) So *†Defluency*, fluidity (*rare*).

Defluous (defluəs) *a.* *rare*. 1727. [*f.* *L.* *defluus*.] Flowing down, also, falling off -1882.

Deflux (dɛfleks) *sb.* 1599 [ad. *L.* *de fluxus*.] **1.** A flowing down, defluxion -1710 **2. concr.** An effluence (*rare*) -1682.

Defluxion (dɛflɪkʃən) 1549. [ad. *L.* *de fluxionem*, *f.* *defluere*] **†1.** A flowing down -1832. **2. Path.** The flow or discharge accompanying a cold or inflammation; a running at the nose; catarrh. Now *rare*. 1576. **†3.** That which flows down -1633, *fig.* an effluence -1678.

Defodation; see *DEFEDATION*.

Defoil, *v.* [ad. *f.* *defeuille*.] *trans.* = *DEFOLIATE* *v.* Holland.

Defoliate (dɛflaɪət) *v.* 1793 [*f.* *med. L.* *defoliare*] *trans.* To strip of leaves; also *fig.* So *Defoliate a.* having cast or lost its leaves (*rare*) Defoliation, loss or shedding of leaves. *Defoliation*, that which defoliates; an insect which strips trees of their leaves.

Deforce (dɛfɔːs) *v.* *ME.* [*a.* AF. *deforcer* = OF. *deforcer*, *f.* *de-*, *de-* (*DE-* I. 6) + *forcare*, *forcare* to *FORCE*. Cf. *ENFORCE*, etc.] **1. Law.** To keep (something) by force (from the rightful owner) 1470. **2.** To keep (a person) forcibly out of the possession of his property 1531. **3. Sc. Law.** To prevent by force (an officer of the law) from executing his official duty 1461.

2. He [Stephen] deforced Maud of her right FERNE. Hence *Deforcement*, *Deforcere*. *Deforciant*, one who keeps another wrongfully out of possession of an estate *†Deforciation*.

Deforest (dɛfɔːrest) *v.* 1538 [*DE-* II. 2]

1. trans. To make no longer a forest, = *DISAFFOREST* I, *DISFOREST* I. **2. gen.** To clear of forests or trees 1880. Hence *Deforestation*.

Deform (dɛfɔːm) *a.* *arch.* *ME.* [ad. *L.* *deformis*; see *DE-* I. 6] Deformed, hideous. Sight so *d.* what heart of rock could long DNE. *10* behold MINT. *P. L.* *20* 494. **†Deformly** *adv.*

Deform (dɛfɔːm) *v.* *1.* *ML.* [*a.* OF *deformer*, now *deformer*, ad. *L.* *deformare*; see *DE-* I. 6.] **1. trans.** To mar the beauty or excellence of, to disfigure, deface (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1450. **2.** To mar the form of, to misshape *ME.* **3.** To alter the form of; in *Physics*, to change the normal shape of 1702. **†4.** *Obs.* *va.* of *DEFORM* *v.*

1. He. deformed the country with ruine and spoils HAYWARD. **2.** Chained of feature by dissimbling Nature, Deformed, unfinished Rich. III. 1: 1. 20. Hence *Deformable a.* deformed; capable of being deformed; hence *Deformability*. *Deformer*, one who or that which deforms.

†Deform, *v.* *2.* *rare.* *ME.* only. [ad. *L.* *deformare*] To form, fashion.

Deformation (dɛfɔːməʃən) *ME.* [ad. *I.* *deformationem*.] **1.** The action (or result) of deforming; disfigurement, defacement. **2.** Alteration of form for the worse, (often opp. to *reformation*) 1545. **3. Physics.** Alteration of shape; an altered form of 1846.

3. The *d.* of the solar disc by refraction 1869.

Deformed (dɛfɔːmd) *ppl.* *a.* *ML.* [*f.* *DE-FORM* *v.* + *-ED*] **†1.** Mated in appearance -1632. **2.** Mated in shape, misshapen; unshapely. Now chiefly of persons. *ME.* **3.** Shapeless -1677. **4. fig.** Perverted, morally ugly 1555. Hence *Deformedly* *adv.*, *†-ness*.

Deformity (dɛfɔːmɪti) *ME.* [*a.* OF *deformitas*, ad. *L.* *deformatas*, *f.* *deformis*, see *DE-FORM* *a.*] **1.** The quality or condition of being DEFORMED 1450. **2.** Bodily misshapeness or malformation *ME.* **3.** An instance of deformity, *spec.* a bodily malformation *ME.* *transf.* A deformed being or thing 1698. **4. fig.** Moral ugliness or crookedness *ME.* **†5.** Misused for *DISFORMITY* 1537.

1. Disease (small pox), and its consequent effects, *d.* 1805. **2. Edmunda stunted Crows back for his deformity FAYAN. **3.** The tumour, is merely a *d.* S. COOPER. **4.** The corruption and deformity of our nature 1901. The deformities of the representative system MACAULAY.**

Deformse, etc., obs. ff. DEFORCE, etc.

Deforssion. 1753. [*mod. L.* *deforssionem*] The punishment of burying alive. (*Dicts.*)

†Defoul, *defoul*, *v.* *ME.* [*a.* OF. *defouler*, *f.* *DE-* I. 1 + *foiler* = *fole* *L.* *fullare*, conn. w. *L.* *fullo* fuller, etc. Assoc. in senses 5, 6, with *FOUL a.* Cf. *DEFILE*.] **1. trans.** To trample under foot; tread down -1574. **2.** To crush

(*lit* and *fig*) -1548. 3. To deflower, debauch -1556. 4. To violate (laws, holy places, etc.), to profane -1614. 5. To render foul; to defile. Also *fig.* -1511. 6. To make unsightly. ME. only. Hence †Defoul, defoul *sb.* oppression, defilement.
†Defraud, *sb.* ME. [f. next, after FRAUD *sb.*] = DEFAUDATION -1800.

Defraud (dɪfrɔːd), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *defrauder* (*des-, def-, dif-*), ad. L. *defraudare*.] 1. To take or withhold from (a person) by fraud what is his by right; to cheat, cozen, beguile. Also *absol.* 2. *fig.* To deprive or cheat (a thing) of what is due to it (*arch.*) 1497.

1. To d. citizens of their rights 1830. 2. Here beggar pride defrauds her daily cheer, To boast one splendid banquet once a year. GOLDSMID. Hence Defraudment. *Obs.*

Defraudation, 1502. [a. OF., ad. L. *defraudationem*; see *prec.*] The action (or an act) of defrauding; cheating.

Defray (dɪfrɔɪ), *v.* 1543. [a. F. *défrayer*, f. *des-, de-* (DE-I. 3, 6) + OF. *frayer* to spend, f. *fias*, pl. *frays*, expenses, cost.] 1. To pay out spend -1613. 2. To discharge by paying; to meet, settle 1570. Also *fig.* 3. To meet the expense of; pay for. Now *rare* or *arch.* 1581. 4. To reimburse (a person); to entertain free of charge -1838.

1. Money to d. their charges FULLER, *fig.* Can Night d. The wrath of thundering Jove SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 42. 2. The State will d. you all the time you stay BACON. Hence †Defray, *sb.* defrayal. Defrayable *a.* Defrayal, the action of defraying. Defrayer, Defrayment, defrayal.

Defrock (dɪfrɒk), *v.* 1581. [Cf. DISFROCK.] To deprive of the priestly garb; to unfrock.

Deft (dɛft), *a.* ME. [app. a doublet of DAFT, q. v.] 1. = DAFT 1 (*arch.*) (ME only) 2. Apt, skillful, dexterous, clever or neat in action ME. 3. Neat, trim; handsome. Still *dialect* 1579. 4. Quiet. Still *dialect* 1763.

1. To see the lame so d. At that cup service CHARLES. 2. Old tongue CARVER. 3. By the mess, a d. lass HENWOOD. Hence Deftly *adv.*, -ness.

Defunct (dɪfʌŋkt) 1548 [ad. L. *defunctus*, or ? a. F. *defunct* (Colgr. 1611), now *defunt*.] *a. adj.* Having ceased to live, deceased, dead. Also *fig.* 1599.

The Organs, though d. and dead before, Breake vp the drowsie Graue HEN. V. iv. 1. 21. The ghost of a d. absurdity COLLIERIDGE.

B. *sb.* The d. the deceased; hence, with *pl.* (*rare*), a dead person 1548.

Defunction (dɪfʌŋkʃən) *rare*. 1599. [ad. L. *defunctionem*.] Dying, death. HEN. V. i. li. 58.

†Defunctive, *a. rare*. [f. L. *defunct-* ppl. stem of *defungi*.] Of or pertaining to dying, as d. music. SHAKS.

Defuse, -ed, -edly, Defusion, -ive, obs ff. DIFFUSE, etc.

†Defy, *sb.* 1580. [a. F. *défi*, earlier *deffy*, f. *deffier*, *deffier* to DEFY.] Declaration of defiance; challenge -1734.

Defy (dɪfaɪ), *v.* 1 ME. [a. OF. *des-, def-, deffier* -Rom. **assfidare*, f. DIS- + *assfidare* to trust.] 1. *trans.* To renounce faith, allegiance, or affiance to, to declare hostilities against; to send a declaration of defiance to -1568. 2. To challenge to combat (*arch.*) ME. 3. *trans.* To challenge to a contest or trial of skill. CONST. 10 and *inf.* 1674. 4. To set at defiance, to set at nought ME. 15. To reject, renounce, disdain, revolt at -1738. 16. *intr.* To have distrust of [OF. *difier de*] -1613.

2. The knights in the Castel defyen yow MALORY. 3. Defying the Ocean Gods to compete BOWEN. 4. Ha, thou fortune, I the defie Cowen. The fortress defied their attacks THIRWALL. 5. To d. a bride GAY.

†Defy, *v.* 2 ME. [P] 1. *trans.* and *intr.* To digest -1542. 2. *trans.* To concoct, to dissolve (ME. only)

1. To d. the stomach, a person to digest the stomach - see DIGEST *v.*

†Degage (degaʒ), *a.*; fem. -ée. 1697. [F. pp. of *dégauger*.] Easy, unconstrained.

Degarnish (dɪɡɑːnɪʃ), *v. rare*. By-form of DISGARNISH; see DE-I. 5.

Degelation, *rare*. [f. F. *dégeler*] Thawing (Dicts.)

†Degerend, *v.* 1539. [ad. L. *degenerare*, after GENDER *v.*] *intr.* To degenerate -1597. var †Dege'ner.

Degeneracy (dɪdʒenərəsi). 1664. [f. DEGENERATE *a.*; see -ACY.] The condition or quality of being degenerate; something that is degenerate (*rare*).

This grand D. of the Church H. MORE. The cathedral of Sens is a sad d. from ours ALFORD.

Degenerate (dɪdʒenərəsi), *a.* 1494. [ad. L. *degeneratus*; see *next*.]

A. as *pp.* -degenerated. ? *Obs.*

B. as *adj.* 1. Having lost the qualities proper to the kind; having declined to a lower type; hence, declined in character or qualities, debased, degraded 1494. Also *fig.* of things. 2. *trans.* Characterized by degeneracy 1651.

1. Thou art degenerate, & grown out of kynde FABIAN. How then art thou turned into the d. plant of a strange vine Jer. ii. 21. Penguins a d. duck T. H. BERR. Any d. form of active faith MORLEY. 2. These d. days POPE. Hence Dege'nerate-ly *adv.*, -ness (*rare*).

Degenerate (dɪdʒenərəsi), *v.* 1545. [f. ppl. stem of L. *degenerare*, f. *degener* *adj.*, f. DE-I. 1 + *gener-* (*genus*).] 1. *intr.* To lose the qualities proper to the kind; to fall away from ancestral excellence; hence, to decline in character or qualities, become of a lower type 1553. Also *trans.* and *fig.* of things. 2. To show a degeneration or an alteration from -1739. 3. *trans.* To cause to degenerate -1811.

1. When men d., and by sinne put off the nature of man T. TAYLOR. Plants for want of Culture, d. sometimes so far as to change into another kind BACON. 2. Gods! how the son degenerates from the sire POPE. Hence Dege'nerative *a.* of the nature of, or tending to degeneration.

Degeneration (dɪdʒenərəsi), 1481. [a. F. *dégénération*, f. L. *degenerare*.] 1. The process of degenerating; declining to a lower stage of being; degradation of nature 1607. b. *Biol.* A change of structure by which an organism, or an organ, assumes the form of a lower type 1848. c. *Path.* A morbid change in the structure of parts 1851. 2. Degeneracy 1481. 3. That which has degenerated -1748.

1. Capable of D. into any thing harmful COWLEY. Such a d. may take place simply from want of use CARPENTER. Fanny d. 1853. 3. The Degenerations and Counterfeits of Benevolence HARTLEY.

Degenerescence (dɪdʒenərəsi), 1882. [a. F. *dégénérescence* (1799 in HATZL).] Tendency to degenerate; the process of degeneration.

†Degererous, *a.* 1597. [f. L. *degener* (see DEGENERATE *v.*), after GENEROUS *a.*] 1. Degenerate; characterized by degeneration -1734. 2. *trans.* and *fig.* of things (*esp.* organisms or organic products) -1748.

1. An upstart and d. race NORTH. A d. feare DANIEL, age BOYLE. Hence †Degererously *adv.*

Degerm, *v.* [DE-II. 2] *trans.* To remove the germ from (*e.g.* wheat). So Degerminator, a machine with iron disks for splitting the grains of wheat and removing the germ. (Dicts.)

Deglaze, *v.*; see DE-II. 2 and glaze.

†Deglory, *v. rare*. 1610 [DE-II. 2.] To deprive of its glory -1653.

†Deglute (dɪɡlʊt), *v.* 1599. [f. L. *deglutire*] *trans.* To swallow down. Also *absol.*

Deglutinate, *v.* 1609 [f. L. *deglutinare*; see DE-I. 6.] 1. *trans.* To unglue, to loosen or separate (things glued together) -1727. 2. To extract the gluten from (*mod.*). Hence Deglutination.

Deglutition (dɪɡlʊtɪʃən), 1650. [a. F. *déglutition*, f. L. *deglutire*; see DEGLUTE.] The action of swallowing. Also *fig.*

In a city feast what d. PALLEY. Hence Deglutitious *a.* pertaining or tending to d. (*rare*). So Deglutitory *a.* pertaining to d.; swallowing (*rare*)

De gorder, 1880. [f. DEGREE + ORDER.] *Math.* The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any form.

†Degerge, *v.* 1493. [a. F. *dégorgier*; see DE-I. 6.] = DISGORGE -1737.

Degradation¹ (degrædæʃən), 1535. [a. F., ad. L. *degradationem*, f. *degradare* to DEGRADE.]

1. Deposition from some rank, office, or position of honour as an act of punishment; as, the d. of an ecclesiastic, a knight, a military officer, a graduate of a university. 2. Lowering in honour, estimation, social position, etc.; the state of being so lowered 1752. 3. Lowering in character or quality; moral or intellectual debasement 1637. 4. Reduction to an inferior

type or stage of development. Also *attrib.* 1850 b. *spec. Biol.* Reduction to a less perfect organic condition; degeneration 1845. c. *Bot.* A change in the substance of plants, resulting in the formation of degradation-products (see *quots*) 1875. d. *Physics*. The conversion of (energy) to a form less capable of transformation 1871. 5. A lowering in strength, amount, etc. 1769. 6. *Geol.* The wearing down of rocks, strata, etc. by atmospheric and aqueous action 1799.

1. An. active statesman, exposed to the vicissitudes of advancement and d. JOHNSON. 2. The d. of the poor-house JEVONS. 3. The d. of maning a man she did not love 1866. 4. *D. products*: products which have no further use in the building up of the structures of plants, *e.g.* gum, etc. 5. The d. in the value of silver A SMITH. 6. The chalk yields rather easily to d. PHILLIPS. Hence Degradational *a.* manifesting structural d.

Degradation² (dɪɡrædæʃən), 1706. [In sense 1, a. F. *déggradation*, ad. It. *digradazione* f. *degradare* to come down by degrees. Cf. GRADATION.] 1. The gradual lowering of colour or light in a painting, *esp.* that which gives the effect of distance. ? *Obs.* 2. Diminution by degrees; the part so reduced -1730.

Degrade (dɪɡræd), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *degrader*, occas. *degr.*, f. DE-I. 1 + L. *gradus*.] 1. *trans.* To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, to depose from (*ref.*) a position of honour or estimation. 2. To lower in estimation, character, or quality; to reduce in price, strength, purity, tone, etc. 1500. 3. a. *Biol.* To reduce to a lower organic type. b. *Physics*. To reduce (energy) to a form less capable of transformation 1862. 4. *Geol.* To wear down (rocks, etc.) by surface abrasion or disintegration 1812. 5. *intr.* To descend to a lower grade or type to degenerate 1850. 6. *Cambridge Univ.* To put off entering the examination in honours for the degree of B.A. for one year 1820.

1. His censure was to be degraded both from her ministry and degrees taken in the University MEADE. 2. How low avarice can d. a man GOLDSMID. To d. prices COBBEN. 5. And throned robes may d. TEVISON. Hence Degraded, Degradingly *adv.*

Degraded (dɪɡræd), *pp.* 1. 1483 [f. *prec.*] 1. Lowered in rank, position, reputation, character, etc.; debased. 2. a. *Biol.* Showing structural or functional degradation; 1862. b. *Geol.* Worn down 1809. 3. Of colour: 1. toned down 1677.

1. A d. race of men MAX MILLER, priest 1885. 2. A d. form of life H. DRUMMOND.

Degraded, *a.* 1563. [f. DE-I. 1 + L. *gradus*] *Her.* Of a cross. Set on steps or degrees.

†Degradement. [a. obs. f. *dégradationem*] Degradation, abasement. MILTON.

†Degravate, *v.* 1574. [f. L. *degravare*, see -ATE².] *trans.* To weigh down, burden load -1727. Hence †Degravation.

Degree (dɪɡri), *sb.* [ME. *degre*, pl. -es. 1. OF. *degre*, earlier nom. *degres* -late pop. L. **degratus*, f. DE-I. 1 + *gradus*.]

1. 1. A step in an ascent or descent; one of a slight of steps, a rung of a ladder (*Obs.* ext. in *Her.*) Also *trans.* of anything resembling a step 1611. 2. *fig.* A step or stage in a process, etc. ME. 3. A step in direct line of descent, in *pl.* the number of such steps, determining the proximity of blood in collateral descendants of a common ancestor ME. 4. A stage or position in the scale of dignity or rank; relative social or official rank or station; a rank or class of persons. ? *Obs.* ME. 5. Manner, way, wise; relation, respect ME. 6. A step or st. *pl.* in intensity or amount; the relative intensity measure, or amount of a quality, attribute or action. (Cf. sense 2.) ME. b. *Crim. Law*. Relative measure of criminality, as in *Principles in the first, or second d.* In U.S. Law, A grade of crime. 1676.

1. He sawe a ladder whyche had ten degrees or stappes CAXTON. *Tul. C.* ii. 1. 26. 2. Which recognizance is the first d. to amendment 1550. *Pl. R.* By degrees, by little and little, gradually. 3. *Prohibited or forbidden degrees*: degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is not allowed. 4. Knight, squire, woman and knave, Iche mon in thyre degre ME. 5. Misprision in the highest d. *Twel. N.* i. v. 61. Differing but in d., of kind the same MILN. P. L. v. 490. *Pbr.* To a d. (*colloq.*) to an undefined, but serious, extent. To the last d. to the utmost measure.

de (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). e (Fr. chef). e (ever). ai (I. eye). o (Fr. eau de vie). i (art). i (Psyche). p (what). p (got)

IL Spec. and techn. senses. 1. A stage of proficiency in an art, craft, or course of study, esp. An academical rank conferred by a university or college as a mark of proficiency in scholarship; honorary distinction ME. 2. *Gram.* Each of the three stages (POSITIVE, COMPARATIVE, SUPERLATIVE) in the comparison of an adj. or adv. (Cf. I 6) 1460. 3. *Geom.* (*-astron.*, *Geog.*, etc.) A unit of measurement of angles or circular arcs, being an angle equal to the 90th part of a right angle, or an arc equal to the 360th part of the circumference of a circle (which subtends this angle at the centre) ME. b. *transf.* A position as measured by degrees (chiefly of latitude) 1647. 4. *Thermometry.* a. A unit of temperature varying according to the scale in use. b. Each of the marks denoting degrees on the scale of a thermometer, or the interval between two successive marks 1727. 5. *Mus.* Each of the successive lines and spaces of the stave; also applied to tone or interval 1674. 6. *Arith.* A group of three figures taken together in numeration -1677. 7. *Alg.* The rank of an equation or expression as determined by the highest power of the unknown or variable quantity, or the highest dimensions of the terms which it contains 1730.

3 b. He knew the Seat of Paradise, Could tell in what Dree it lies BUTLER *Heul.* i. 1. 174.

Degree (digrī), *v.* 1614. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To lead or bring on by degrees -1670 2. To confer a degree upon. *noce-us.*

||**Degu** (degū), 1843. [Native name.] *Zool.* AS Amer. genus *Ocylodon* of hystriocomorphous or porcupine-like rodents

Degust (digrst), *v.* rare. 1623. [ad. L. *de gustare*.] To taste. Also *adul.*

Degustate (digrstet), *v.* rare. 1599 [f. L. *de gustat*-ppl. stem; see prec.] = prec. Hence *Degustation*, the action of degusting.

||**Dehaché** (deha'je), *a.* 1766. [obs. F. f. *De-I.* 1, 2+*hacher*.] *Her.* = COUPED, q. v.

Dehiscé (dhi's), *v.* 1657. [ad. L. *dehiscere*, f. *De-I.* 1, 2+*hiscere*, inceptive of *hiscere* to gape.] *intr.* To gape, in *Bot.* to burst open, as seed-vessels.

Dehiscence (d'hi'sens), 1828. [ad. mod. L. *dehiscencia*, f. L. *dehiscens*; see prec.] Gaping, opening by divergence of parts, in *Bot.* the bursting open of capsules, fruits, anthers, etc. in order to discharge their mature contents. Also *fig.* and *gon*. So *Dehiscence* *a.* gaping open; in *Bot.* opening as seed-vessels.

Dehonestate, *v.* rare. 1663. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dehonestare*; see *De-I.* 6.] *trans.* To dishonour, disparage. Hence *Dehonestation*, dishonouring, dishonour.

||**Dehors** (dehōr), 1702. [a. OF. *dehors*; OF. also *dehors*, a late L. comb. of *de* prep. + *L. foras*, *foras* out of doors.] *A. prep.* (*Law.*) Outside of, not within the scope of.

||**De** (Fortif). All sorts of separate out-works, made for the better security of the main works. (*Diets*)

Dehort (dihōrt), *v.* Now rare. 1533 [ad. L. *dehortari*, see *De-I.* 2.] To use exhortation to dissuade from, to advise against. Also *adul.*

Whereby we doe perswade, dissuade, exhorte, or dehorte. any man T. WILSON. Creke dehorte me from visiting Ireland SOUTHEY. So *Dehortation*, earnest dissuasion. *Dehortative*, *a.* dehortatory, *sb.* a dehortative address, or argument. *Dehortatory*, *a.* characterized by dehortation; *sb.* a dehortatory address. *Dehorter*.

Dehumanize (dehū'mānīz), *v.* 1818. [*De-I.* 1.] *trans.* To deprive of human attributes. Turner's face was a good deal dehumanized MOORE. ||**Dehusk**, *v.* rare. 1566. [*De-I.* 1.] To deprive of the husk

Dehydrate (dihē'drēt), *v.* 1876. [f. *De-I.* 2+Gr. *hūap*+*-ATE*.] *Chem.* 1. *trans.* To deprive of water, or of its constituents. 2. *intr.* To lose water as a constituent 1885. Hence *Dehydration*, the removal of water, or of its constituents, in a chemical combination.

Dehydrogenate (dihē'drōjēnēt), *v.* 1850. [*De-I.* 1.] = next.

Dehydrogenize (dihē'drōjēnīz), *v.* 1878 [*De-I.* 1.] *Chem.* To deprive of its

hydrogen; to remove hydrogen from. Hence *Dehydrogenization*.

Deicide (dī'sīd) 1653. [ad. mod. L. *deicide*, see *-CIDE* 1.] The killing of a god.

Deicide 2 (dī'sīd). 1611. [ad. mod. L. type **deicidium*, see *-CIDE* 2.] The killing of a god. Hence *Deicidal*, *a.* of or pertaining to d.

Deictic (dī'ktik), *a.* Also *deiktic*. 1828. [ad. Gr. *deiktikos*, f. *deiktós* vbl. adj. of *deiknōnai*. A purely academic word.] Directly pointing out, demonstrative, in *Logic*, applied to reasoning, and opp. to *elencitic*, which proves indirectly. So *†Deictical* *a.* *†Deictically* *adv.*

Deific (dī'fik), *a.* 1490. [a. F. *déifique*, ad. L. *deificus*.] Deifying, making divine, loosely, divine, godlike. So *†Deifical*.

Deification (dī'fikē'shən), ME. [f. L. *deificare* to DEIFY.] The action of deifying, deified condition; a deified embodiment. b. Absorption into the divine nature 1856.

Deiform (dī'fōrm), *a.* 1642. [ad. med. L. *deiformis*.] 1. Godlike in form. 2. Conformation to the nature of God, godlike 1654. Hence *Deiformity*, *d.* quality.

Deify (dī'fī), *v.* ME. [a. F. *déifier*, ad. L. *deificare*; see *-FY*] *trans.* To make a god of, to exalt to the position of a deity; to enroll among the gods. b. To render godlike ME. c. To treat, regard, or adore as a god 1590.

[They] were both ystelyfied in the heauen and there deyfed LUCAS. b. No virtue more deyfed a Prince then Clemencie SIR T. HERBERT. c. The old man deifies prudence JOHNSON. Hence *Deifier*. *Deifying* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

Deign (dī'gn), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *degnier*, from 14th c. *daigner* -L. *dignare*, by-form of *dignari*, f. *dignus*.] 1. *intr.* To think it worthy of oneself (to do something), to vouchsafe, condescend. Also *trans.* 2. *trans.* with *simple obj.* a. To condescend to give or bestow, to vouchsafe. (Now esp. with *reply*, *answer*, in neg. sentences.) 1589. 1b. To vouchsafe to accept. (Opp. to *to disdain*.) -1661. 13. To dignify (a person) with. [= L. *dignari*] -1648

1d. Would be digne to wed a Countre Lasce GREYER. 2. Nor would we deigne him buriall of his men ABER. 1. il. 63. b. I hy pallat then did daine The roughest Dery, on the roughest Hedge ABER 4 Cl. iv. 03.

||**Deignous**, *a.* ME. [app. short f. *dedaignous*, DISDAINOUS; cf. *DAIN* *v.*] Disdainful, haughty -1643.

||**Dei gratia**. [L.] By the grace of God; see *GRACE*.

Deil (dīl, dēl). 1500. [Sc.] 1. The Devil. 2. A mischievously wicked fellow 1786.

Deinosaur, **Deinothere**, etc.; see *DINO-* **De-insularize**, -integrate, etc.; see *DE-I.* 1 and *INSULARIZE*, etc.

||**Deipara** (dē'pārā), 1664. [late L., f. *deus* +*-parus*, -a; a L. equiv. of Gr. *θεοτόκος*.] A title of the Virgin Mary, 'Mother of God'. So *Deiparous* *a.* bearing a god.

Deipnosophist (dē'pnō'sōfist) 1656. [ad. Gr. *deipnosophistis*, f. *deipnos* dinner + *sophistis* a master of his craft.] A master of the art of dining: taken from *deipnosopistai*, the title of the Greek work of Athenæus, in which a number of learned men discuss dinners, literature, and miscellaneous topics of every kind.

Deist (dī'st), 1621. [a. F. *déiste*, f. L. *deus*.] One who acknowledges the existence of a God upon the testimony of reason, but rejects revealed religion.

(The term was originally opposed to *atheist*, and was interchangeable with *theist* even in the end of the 17th c.)

In speaking of a d. they fix their attention on the negative, in speaking of a theist on the positive aspect of his belief 1880. Hence *Deistic* *a.* of the nature of or pertaining to deists or deism. *Deistical* *a.* (in same sense); also, tending to deism; -ly *adv.*

†**Deitate**, *ppl. a.* [repr. a L. **deitatus* (tr. Gr. *θεοθετός*)] Deified. CRAMMER.

Deity (dī'tī), ME. [a. F. *déité*, ad. L. *deitas*, *deitatem* (formed by Augustine *De Civ. Dei* vii. 1,

after L. *divinitas*.) 1. The estate or rank of a god, godhood; godship; esp. with *poss. pron.* b. The divine nature of God; Godhood, the Godhead. ME. 2. *concr.* A divinity, a divine being, a god. Also *fig.* ME. 3. (*with capital*) A supreme being as creator of the universe, the Deity, the Supreme Being. God. (Esp. as a term of Natural Theology) 1647.

1. The Goddes themselves (Humbling their Deities to loue) WILSON. T. iv. 26. b. The fader the sone & the holy ghost, one essence of deite 1502. 2. 11 e chief d, the sun SULLIVAN. *fig.* Tobacco (Engl. d's banefull D) 1630. 3. Men spoke of the Deity, as a sort of first cause of all things, and had lost sight of the Personal God POSEY. Hence *Deityship*.

Deject, *ppl. a.* Obs. or arch. ME. [ad. L. *dejectus*; see *DE-I.* 1.] 1. *pa.* *ppl.* Thrown down, cast away. 2. *ppl.* *a.* DEJECTED 1528; abased 1510. Hence *Dejectly* *adv.*

Deject (dī'djekt), *v.* ME. [f. L. *deject*, ppl. stem of *deicere*.] 1. *trans.* To cast down, to overthrow, arch. or Obs. 12. To cast away reject -1633. 13. *fig.* To lower in condition or character, to abase -1691. 14. To reduce the strength of, weaken -1684. 5. To depress in spirits, to cast down, dispirit, dishearten. (The ordinary current sense.) 1581

3. Being loath to d. them whom he had once ad vanced 1601. 5. Good Authours d. me too-too much and quide my courage FLORIO *Montaigne*. Hence *†Dejecta* *sb. pl.* excrements. *Dejectant* *a.* *Her.*, bending down. *Dejecter*.

Dejected (dī'djektēd), *ppl. a.* 1581. [f. prec.] 1. *lit.* Cast down (*arch.*) 1682; in *Her.* bent downwards 1889. 12. Lowered in estate condition, or character; abased, lowly -1727

3. Downcast, low-spirited 1581. Also *transf.* 3. Today glad-to-morrow d. LATTON. *transf.* With a drooping head and d. pace SCOTT. Hence *Dejectedly* *adv.*, *ness*.

Dejection (dī'djektē'shən), ME. [a. OF. ad. L. *dejectionem*; see *DEJECT* *ppl. a.*] 1. *lit.* The action of casting down; the fact of being cast down 1581. 12. *fig.* A casting down; abasement, humiliation -1639. 3. Depression of spirits; dejected condition 1450. 14. Lowering of force or strength -1732. 5. *M.d.* Faecal discharge 1605. 6. That which is dejected 1727

3. Adoration implies submission and d., so that, while we worship, we cast down our selves PEARSON. 3. What besides Of sorrow and d. and despair Our frailties can sustain MILN. P. L. vi. 307. 6. Faecal dejections 1849. Igneous dejections (from a volcanic MURCHISON. So *†Dejective* *a.* characterized by, or betokening, d.; purgative.

Dejectory (dī'djektē'ktōrī), *a.* 1640. [f. L. *dejacere* to DEJECT.] *Med.* Capable of promoting evacuation of the bowels; aperient.

Dejecture (dī'djektē'ktūr), 1731. [f. as prec.] Matter discharged from the bowels; excrement. ||**Dejerate**, *v.* 1607. [f. L. *dejerare*, f. *De-I.* 3+*jurare*.] *intr.* and *trans.* To swear solemnly -1641. So *†Dejeration*.

Déjeune, **déjune**. Obs. or arch. 1630 [For earlier *desjeune*, DISJUNE, q. v.] = next.

||**Déjeuner**, **†déjeuner** (de'zōne). 1787 [mod. F. *déjeuner*, formerly often *déjeune* (cf. *COUCHÉE*), pres. inf. used subst.] The morning meal; breakfast (In France, often = luncheon)

De jure; see *DE-I.* c.

Dekadarchy, -drachm, Dekarch, etc., see *DECA-*.

Dekle, var. of *DECKLE*.

Del, obs. f. *DEAL* *sb.* 1. and of *DOLE*, mourning

De-la-bialize, *v.* [*De-I.* 1.] To deprive of its labial character. SWEET.

De-la-ccé, *v.* rare. [a. F. *délacer*.] To untie, undo. HOWELL.

Delacerate, etc., obs. f. *DILACERATE*, etc.

Delacrima-tion. Also *delacry-*. 1623. [ad. L. *delacrimationem*; see *DE-I.* 1.] Weeping (obs.); a superabundant flow of an aqueous or scrous humour from the eyes, epiphora.

Delactation, 1727. [*De-I.* 6.] The act of weaning; b. 'artificial arrest of the secret on of milk' (*Syst. Soc. Lec*)

Delaine (dē'lēn), 1840. [Short for *muslin delaine*, F. *mousseline de laine* lit. 'woollen muslin'] A light textile fabric for women's dresses; ong. of wool, now usually of wool and cotton

Delaminate (dē'lāmīnēt), *v.* 1877. [f. DL. I. 1, 2+L. *lamina*.] *trans.* and *intr.* (*Biol.*)

o (Ger. Koin). o (Fr. peu). u (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. dune). v (curl). ē (60) (there). ē (21) (reim). ē (Fr. faire). ē (fir, fern, earth).

To split into separate layers. Hence **Delamination**, the process of delaminating: *spec.* applied to the formation of the layers of the BRUSTODERM, q. v.

†**Delapase**, *sb.* rare. 1630. [ad *L. delapsus* (see next).] Downfall, descent -1637.

Delapse (dɪ'læps), *v.* ? Obs. 1526. [f. *L. delapsus*, *delabi*, f. DE-I. x + *labi*.] *intr.* To fall or slip down, descend, sink (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Nature is delapsed into that dotage and folly BUCCHIO So †**Delapson**, *spec.* in *Path.* = prolapsus.

†**Delassation**, rare. [f. *L. delassare*.] Fatigue. RAY.

Delate (dɪ'læt), *v.* 1515. [f. *L. delat*, ppl. stem of *deferre*; see DEFER v. 2.] †1. *trans.* = DEFER v. 2. L. -1626. †2. = DEFER v. 2. -1875.

†3. To hand down or over; to refer -1858. 4. To accuse, impeach; to inform against, to denounce to a tribunal 1515; to report (an offence, etc.) 1582. 5. To relate 1639.

† To try exactly the time wherein Sound is delated BACON. 4. To d. sinners from the pulpit JOHNSON. 10. To punish the crimes delated unto him 1605.

Delate, obs. f. DILATE, DELETE

Delation (dɪ'lætən), *v.* 1578. [ad *L. delationem*; see DELATE v.] †1. Conveyance (to a place) -1626. 2. Handing down, transference. Obs. (exc. in *Rom. Law*) 1681. 3. Informing against; accusation, denouncement 1578.

† It is certain that the D of Light is in an Instant BACON.

Delator (dɪ'lætər), 1572. [a. L.; see DELATE v.] An informer, a secret or professional agent. Hence †**Delatory** a. of the nature of delation.

Delay (dɪ'leɪ), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *délai*; see DELAY v.] 1. The action of delaying; putting off procrastination; loitering. 2. The fact of being delayed, hindrance to progress 1748.

1. The Lawes d. *Hand.* iii. i. 77. Fabius thou, whose timely delays gave strength to the state BOWEN. 2. There will be a d. of a few Jowett.

Phr. *Without d.* without loitering, at once.

Delay (dɪ'leɪ), *v.* 1 ME. [a. OF. *delayer*, *delayer* to defer. Late *L. dilatare*, freq. of *differre*, accounts for the sense, not for the form.] 1. *trans.* To put off, to defer, postpone. 2. To impede the progress of; to retard, hinder ME. 3. *intr.* To put off action; to linger, loiter 1509.

1. My Lord delayeth his coming *Matt.* xiv. 48. Delaying as the tender ash delays To clothe herself JENNISON. 2. Joy and Grief can hasten and d. Time STEELE. 3. So spake th' Eternal Father nor delayd the winged Saint After his charge received MILN. P. L. v. 247. Hence **Delayer** (now rare), one who (or that which) delays. **Delayingly** adv. †**Delayment**, delaying, delay.

†**Delay**, *v.* 2 1530. [a. F. *délayer*, in OF. *deslayer* - Rom. **dis-ligare*, f. *L. Dis + ligare*.] 1. To ALLAY; to temper -1624. 2. To mitigate, assuage -1603. 3. To soak (rare) -1580.

†**Del credere** (del kɪ'ɹɛdɛrɛ), *attrib.* and *adv.* phr. 1797. [It = 'of belief, of trust'.] *Comm.* A phrase expressing the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or commission merchant, when he guarantees and becomes responsible for the solvency of the persons to whom he sells. Hence *del credere agent*, *account*, etc.

Del credere commission, the additional premium charged by the factor for this guarantee.

†**Dele** (dɪ'lɛ), 1841. [*L. dele*, and sing. pres. imper. act. of *dele* to DELETE.] 'Delete (the letter, etc. marked)'. (Commonly written d.)

Dele, obs. f. DEAL.

†**Deleatur** (dɪ'lɛɪtʊr), 1602. [*L.* = 'let it be deleted'.] A written mark on a printed proof-sheet directing something to be omitted, hence *fig.*

D, therefore, wherever you meet it EVILYN.

Deleble, var. of DELIBLE.

Delectable (dɪ'lɛktəbəl), *a.* ME. [a. OF. ad *L. delectabilis*. In Shaks., stressed *delectable*] Affording delight, delightful (Now used seriously in poetry only, or elevated prose.)

Free of God, D. both to behold and taste MILN. P. L. vii. 539. Hence **Delectability**, d. quality. **Delectableness**, **Delectably** adv.

Delectate (dɪ'lɛktɛt, dɪ'lɛktɛt), *v.* rare. 1802. [f. ppl. stem of *L. delectare*.] *trans.* To delight. (Affected or humorous.)

Delection (dɪ'lɛktɛn), ME. [a. OF. ad *L. delectionem*.] The action of delight-

ing, delight, enjoyment. Also *transf.* (Now restricted to the lighter kinds of pleasure.)

†**Delectus** (dɪ'lɛktʊz), 1828. [a. L. = 'selection'.] A selection of passages, *esp.* Latin and Greek, for translation.

Delegable (dɪ'lɛgəbəl), *a.* 1660. [f. *L. delegare* + *-BLE*.] Capable of being delegated.

Delegacy (dɪ'lɛgəsi), 1533. [f. DELEGATE *sb.*, see -ACY.] 1. The action or system of delegating, commission or authority given to act as a delegate. 2. A body or committee of delegates; †a meeting of such a body 1621.

Delegant (dɪ'lɛgənt), 1627. [ad *L. delegantem*.] One who delegates, in *Civil Law*, one who, to discharge a debt, assigns his own debtor to his creditor, as debtor in his place.

Delegate (dɪ'lɛgət), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *delegat* (= mod. F. *délégue*), ad *L. delegatus* pa. ppl., used as *sb.* in Romanic.] 1. A person sent or deputed to act for or represent another or others; a deputy, commissioner. 2. *spec.* A commissioner appointed by the crown under the great seal to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical courts 1554. b. *Oxford Univ.* A member of a permanent committee entrusted with some branch of University business 1604. 3. *U.S.* The representative of a Territory in Congress, where he has a seat and the right of speech, but no vote 1825. b. *House of Delegates*: (a) the lower house of the General Assembly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland; (b) the lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Delegate (dɪ'lɛgət), *ppl.* a. 1530. [ad *L. delegatus* pa. ppl.] Delegated.

Delegate (dɪ'lɛgət), *v.* 1530. [f. ppl. stem of *L. delegare*.] 1. *trans.* To send or commission (a person) as a deputy or representative, with power to act for another; to depute 1623. 2. To entrust or commit (authority, etc.) to another as an agent or deputy 1530, *loosely*, to assign -1774. 3. *Civil Law*. To assign to a creditor as debtor in one's place 1818.

1. Will any man... think it reasonable my Lord Keeper should, *ad placitum*, d. whom hee will to keep the Scale 1611. 2. Those bodies... to whom the people have delegated the power of legislation T. JEFFERSON. I wish we could d. to women some of this work HARRIS. Hence **Delegatee**, the party to whom a debtor is delegated by the delegant, †**Delegative** a. having the attribute of delegating, of delegated nature.

Delegation (dɪ'lɛgətən), 1611. [ad *L. delegationem*.] 1. The action of delegating or fact of being delegated (see DELEGATE v.) 1612. 2. A charge or commission given to a delegate 1611. 3. A delegated body; a number of persons sent or commissioned to act as representatives 1818. 4. *Civil Law*. The assignment of a debtor by his creditor to a creditor of the delegant, to act as debtor in his place and discharge his debt 1721. 5. A letter, etc. not negotiable and unstamped, used by bankers and others for the transfer of a debt or credit 1882.

†b. A share-certificate [F. *délégation*.] 1882. 3. The Jersey d. presented to congress a number of the counterfeits H. PHILLIPS. 5. b. The English government intended purchasing 200,000 Suez Canal delegations 1882.

Delegator (dɪ'lɛgətər), 1875. [ad *L.*] One who delegates, a delegant. Hence **Delegatory** a. of or relating to delegation; of the nature of delegated power; †holding delegated authority.

†**Delenda** (dɪ'lɛndə), *sb.* pl. 1645. [*L.*] Things to be deleted.

†**Dele-niate**, *v.* rare. 1623. [irreg. f. *L. dele-niare*.] To soothe, mitigate -1657.

Delete (dɪ'lɛt), *v.* 1495. [f. *L. delet*, *delet*] †1. *trans.* To destroy, do away with -1851. 2. To strike out, erase, expunge 1605. Also *fig.*

2. Here... the and must be deleted F. HALL. So †**Delete** *pa. ppl.*, deleted.

Deleterious (dɪ'lɛtəriəs), *a.* 1643. [f. mod. *L. deleterius*, a. Gr. *δηλητήριος*, f. (ult.) *δηλέσθαι* to hurt; see -OUS.] Physically or morally harmful or injurious; noxious.

This pity wine should be so d. BYRON. Politics is a d. profession ENGLISHMAN. †**Deleteriously** adv., *ness*.

†**Deletory** (dɪ'lɛtəri), *a.* Also *elion* -ory, -ary. 1576. [a. med. *L. deleterius*, see prec. Cf. DELETORY.]

A. adj. Deleterious, poisonous -1684.

A certain delectary and poisonous quality 1657.

B. sb. 1. A deleterious drug; a poison. Also *fig.* -1653. 2. That which destroys the effect of anything noxious, an antidote. [Assoc. w. *L. deletere*.] -1660.

2. Deleteries of sin and instruments of repentance JEFF. TAYLOR.

Deletion (dɪ'lɛʃən), 1590. [ad *L. deletionem*.] 1. The action of effacing or destroying, destruction. Now arch. 1606. 2. The action of deleting; the fact of being deleted, a deleted passage, an erasure 1590.

1. A total d. of the *MIN. JER. TAYLOR*. 2. The d. was initiated in the margin KAY.

Deletive (dɪ'lɛtɪv), *a.* [f. *L. delet*, *delet*.] Having the property of deleting EVILYN.

Deletory (dɪ'lɛtəri), 1612. [f. as prec. + -ORY.]

A. adj. That is used to delete, effacing.

B. sb. That which destroys or effaces. (Cf. DELETORY *sb.* 2.) 1647.

Confession as d. of sin JER. TAYLOR.

Delf (dɛlf), Now local. [ME. *delf*, late OE. *delf*, f. (ult.) *delfan* to DILUTE.] 1. That which is delved or dug; as, a pit, a trench, a quarry, a mine. †2. That which is or may be dug into; as, a bed of any earth or mineral -1706. 3. *Sc.* A sod 1812; *fin. Her.* a square repr. a sod, used as an abatement -1638. †4. A thrust of the spade -1688. Also *attrib.*

1. The fens are divided by embanked upland rivulets or 'delfs' 1851. Quarries or Delfs of Stone or Slate 1588.

Delf 2, **delft** (dɛlf, dɛlft). Also **delph**, 1714. [a. Du. *Delf*, now *Delft*, a town of Holland, named from its chief can. known as *delf*, *delve* 'ditch'; see prec.] A kind of glazed earthenware made at Delf or Delft in Holland, originally called *Delf ware*. Also *attrib.*

Delian (dɪ'liən), *a.* 1623. [f. *L. Delius* (Gr. *Δήλιος*) + -AN.] Of or belonging to Delos an island in the Grecian archipelago, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis.

D. problem, the problem of finding the side of a cube having double the volume of a given cube (i. e. of finding the cube root of 2); so called from the answer of the oracle of Delos, that a plague raging at Athens should cease when Apollo's altar, which was cubical, should be doubled.

†**Delibate**, *v.* 1623. [f. *L. delibare*, *delibare*, see DE-I. 2.] *trans.* To take a little of, taste, sip; also *fig.* -1660. Hence †**Delibation**, i. taste or slight knowledge of something, a portion extracted.

†**Delibate**, *v.* ME. [ad *L. delibare*, f. *DE-I*, 3 + *libare* to balance, weigh.] 1. *intr.* To deliberate, consider -1545. 2. *trans.* To determine, resolve -1580.

Deliberant, rare. 1673. [ad *L. deliberantem*.] One who deliberates.

Deliberate (dɪ'lɪbərət), *a.* 1548. [ad *L. deliberatus* pa. ppl.] 1. Well weighed or considered; carefully thought out, done of set purpose; studied, not hasty or rash. 2. Of persons; characterized by deliberation, considering carefully; not hasty or rash 1596. 3. Leisurely, slow, not hurried 1600.

1. Such as... in stead of rage D. valour breathd MILN. P. L. i. 554. 2. O these d. foolies *Alfred* i. 11. 18. 30. 3. In his movements *unad*. Hence **Deliberately** adv., *ness*.

Deliberate (dɪ'lɪbərət), *v.* 1550. [f. *L. deliberat*, ppl. stem of *deliberare*; see DELIBER v.] †1. *trans.* To weigh in the mind; to consider carefully with a view to decision, to think over (Now to d. upon.) -1829. 2. *intr.* To use consideration with a view to decision, to think carefully; to take time for consideration. Const. *to* on, upon, etc. 1561. †3. To resolve, determine -1633.

2. Two d. the King deliberated upon an answer 1624. The woman that deliberates is lost ADDISON.

Deliberation (dɪ'lɪbərətən), ME. [a. 1, ad *L. deliberationem*.] 1. The action of deliberating; careful consideration with a view to decision. 2. The consideration and discussion of the reasons for and against a measure by a number of councillors 1489; †a conference -1648. 3. A resolution or determination -1653. 4. Deliberateness of action ME.; absence of hurry; leisureliness 1855.

1. To close tedious d. with hasty resolves JOHNSON.

α (man) α (pass) α (lowd) v (cr) ɛ (Fr chief) ɔ (eye) ɔ (I cy) ɔ (F caud) c) ɔ (sych) ɔ (ha) p (α).

The deliberations of the Royalist Convention
MACAULAY. 4. Hee treads with great d. EARLE.
Deliberative (dɛlɪbərətɪv). 1553. [ad L. *de liberativo*.]
A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to deliberation, having the function of deliberating. 2. Characterized by deliberation 1659.
1. Erecting itself into a d. body BLAKE. 2. The slower operations of d. reason KAMES. Hence *Deliberative adv.*, -ness.
†B. *sb.* A discussion of some question with a view to settlement, a deliberative discourse, a matter for deliberation -1650.
In deliberations the point is what is good and what is evil BACON.
Deliberator. 1782. [ad L.] One who deliberates.
Delible (de-līb'l), *a.* 1610. [ad L. *delibilis*, f. *delere* (see DELEIE and -BLE).] Capable of being deleted or effaced (*lit.* and *fig.*).
Delicacy (de-lɪkəsi). ME. [f. DELICATE *a.*, c. *obscurity*, etc.]
1. The quality of being DELICATE. †1. The quality of being addicted to sensuous delights; voluptuousness, luxury, daintiness -1741.
†2. Luxury -1725, gratification -1667. †3. The quality of being delightful, beauty, daintiness, pleasantness -1630. 4. Exquisite fineness of texture, substance, finish, etc.; soft or tender beauty 1586. 5. Tenderness of constitution or health 1632. 6. The quality or condition of requiring nice handling 1785. 7. Exquisite fineness of feeling, observation, etc.; sensitiveness 1702. 8. Exquisite nicety of skill, expression, touch, etc. 1675. 9. A refined feeling of what is becoming, modest, or proper, sensitiveness; delicate regard for the feelings of others 1712. †10. Fastidiousness -1793.
2. He Rome brende for his delicacie CHAUCER. 4. A man in whom strong making took not away d., nor beauty fierceless SIDNEY (J.). 5. The d. of her sex 1632, of her Constitution ARBONSON. 6. Negotiations of the utmost d. (*mod.*). 7. The d. of his sense of right and wrong MACAULAY. 8. D. of expression 1653, of colouring DRYDEN. 9. A false D. is Affectation not Politeness STEELE.
II. 1. A thing which gives delight; *esp.* daintiness and 1450. 2. A delicate trait, observance, or attention 1712. 3. A nicety 1789.
Delicate (de-lɪkət). ME. [ad L. *delicatus*, -i-um, of uncertain etymology; but assoc. if not orig. conn. w. *delicax* (DELICAX).]
A. *adj.* 1. DAINTY *a.* 1. Delightful, charming, pleasant, nice, *esp.* pleasing to the palate, dainty. †2. Characterized by sensuous delight; luxurious, voluptuous, effeminate -1737; of persons, given to pleasure or luxury -1640. †3. Self-indulgent, indolent -1601. †4. Softly reared, dainty, effeminate -1688. †5. Fastidious, nice, dainty -1795.
1. Thee are to d. Much, v. i. 10. A most fresh and d. creature Oth. ii. iii. 20. D. meats M. PATTERSON. 2. Soft and d. desires Much Ado i. 1. 305.
II. 1. Fine or exquisite; soft, slender, or slight 1533, of colour, subdued 1822. 2. Subtle in its fineness 1692. 3. Tender, fragile 1568; feeble in constitution; weakly ME. 4. *fig.* Requiring nice handling; critical; ticklish 1742.
1. D. gauze 1825, sea-ferns LOWELL, meats GEO. LITTON, machines EMERSON. A d. blue light TYNDALL. 2. The most d. differences HAIN. 3. D. mural-fruits LUTLEY. In very d. health MACAULAY.
III. 1. Fine in power of perception, feeling, appreciation, etc.; finely sensitive 1533. 2. Finely skillful 1589; finely ingenious -1673. 3. Finely sensitive to what is becoming, or to the feelings of others 1634; of actions, etc., characterized by feelings of delicacy 1818.
1. A d. ear RUSKIN, conscience MAXWELL. 2. So d. with her needle Oth. iv. i. 199. Lear iv. vi. 188. Hence *Delicately adv.*, -ness.
B. *sb.* †1. One who is luxurious, dainty, or fastidious -1709. 2. A thing that gives pleasure; *esp.* a choice viand, a delicacy 1450.
||**Delicatesse** (delɪkətəs). 1698. [F. *delicatesse*, f. *delicat*.] Delicacy.
||**Delicatessen** (de-lɪkətəsən). orig. U.S. 1889. [G. *delikatessen*, ad. F. (see prec.).] Delicacies or relishes for the table; *esp.* attrib., in d. shop, store. Also *elīpt.* = d. shop.
†**Delice**. ME. [a. OF. *delice* masc. i. -L. *delicium*, and OF. *delices* fem. pl. -L. *delicæ*.] 1. Delight; *esp.* sensual or worldly pleasure

-1685. 2. A delight; a delicacy -1779. †Spenser stresses *de-līces*.
†**Delicately**, *v. rare*. 1633. [Formed after OF. *deliciter*, med. L. *deliciarius*.] *intr.* To take one's pleasure, revel, luxuriate -1678.
Delicious (dɛlɪʃəs), *a.* ME. [a. OF., ad. late L. *deliciosus*, see DELICE and -OUS.] 1. Affording great pleasure or enjoyment. (Now, less dignified than 'delightful'.) 2. Highly pleasing to the bodily senses, *esp.* to the taste and smell ME. †3. Addicted to sensuous indulgence; voluptuous, luxurious -1681.
1. A green d. plain FARRAR. A d. joke KINGSLEY. 2. The soft d. air MUR. P. L. ii. 402. 3. Festival and d. Tables JER. TAYLOR. Hence *Deliciously adv.*
Deliciousness, the quality of being d. (now *esp.* to the senses); luxury.
Delict (dɛlɪkt), 1523. [ad L. *delictum*; see DELINQUENT.] A violation of law or right; an offence, a delinquency.
In flagrant d. = tr. L. in *flagrantia delicto*, in the very act of committing the offence. Hence **Delictual** *a.* or of belonging to d. (*rare*).
Deligation (delɪgəʃən). 1661. [f. L. *deligare*, f. DE-I. 3 + *ligare* to bind.] Surg. *ta.* Bandaging; a bandage -1857. b. The tying of an artery, etc., with a ligature 1840. So **Deligated** *phl.* *a.* tied with a ligature.
Delight (dɛlɪt), *sb.* [ME. *delit*, a. OF., f. stem of *deliter* vb. The sp. after *light*, etc., is erroneous.] 1. The fact or condition of being delighted, pleasure, joy, or gratification felt in a high degree. 2. Anything which affords delight ME. 3. Delightfulness. Now *poet.* ME. 4. Cf. TURKISH *delight* 1570.
1. Sounds, and sweet aures, that glie d. and hurt not Temp. iii. ii. 145. When he hath a delight in that that he doeth KINGSLEY. 2. Daphnis, the Fields' D. DRYDEN. 3. She was a Placid of Wordsw. Hence **Delightless** *a.* Delightsome *a.*, -ly *adv.*, -ness. (Now only literary.)
Delight (dɛlɪt), *v.* [ME. *deliten*, a. OF. *deliter* = L. *delicere*; cf. DELICIOUS. The sp. after *light*, etc., is erroneous.] 1. *trans.* To give great pleasure or enjoyment to; to please highly. Also *absol.* 2. *intr.* (for *reft*.) To be highly pleased, take great pleasure, rejoice ME. Also *refl.* †3. *trans.* To enjoy greatly -1618.
1. But for I was so busy you to delyte CHAUCER. 2. The labour we d. in physick's paine Much i. iii. 45. I will d. my self in thy statutes Ps. cxix. 16. Delightable *a.* affording delight (*rare*). Delighter, one who takes delight in. Delightfully *adv.*
Delighted (dɛlɪtɪd), *phl.* *a.* 1603. [f. DELIGHT *v.* and sb. + ED.] 1. Highly pleased or gratified 1637. †2. Attended with delight; delightful -1747.
2. If Virtue no d. Beautie lack Oth. i. iii. 290. Hence **Delightedly** *adv.*
Delightful (dɛlɪtɪfʊl), *a.* 1530. [f. DELIGHT (*delit*) *sb.* + -FUL.] 1. Affording delight, highly pleasing, charming. 2. Experiencing delight; delighted with -1687.
1. Kimmon, whose d. Seat Was fair Damascus MUR. P. L. i. 469. D. books LOWELL. Hence **Delightfully** *adv.*, -ness.
Delimit (dɛlɪmɪt), *v.* 1852. [a. F. *deliméter*, ad. L. *delimitare*, f. DE-I. 3 + *limitare*, f. *limitem* boundary.] *trans.* To mark or fix the limits of, to define, as a limit or boundary.
Delimitate (dɛlɪmɪtət), *v.* 1884. [f. ppl. stem of L. *delimitare*.] = prec. So **Delimitative** *a.* having the function of delimiting.
Delimitation (dɛlɪmɪtəʃən). 1836. [a. F. *delimitation*.] Determination of a limit or boundary, *esp.* of the frontier of a territory.
†**Deline**, *v.* 1589. [ad L. *delinare*. Cf. ALINE *v.*] = DELINEATE *v.* 1, 2 -1734.
Delineate (dɛlɪnɪeɪt), *v.* 1559. [f. ppl. stem of L. *delineare*; see DE-I. 3.] 1. *trans.* To trace out by lines, trace the outline of. 2. To trace in outline, sketch out, 'to make the first draught of' (J.) 1613. 3. To draw, portray 1610. 4. *fig.* To portray in words 1618.
1. To d. a triangle BERKELEY. 2. To d. a proposal MARVELL, a process REYN, constitution JOWETT. 4. When I d. him without reserve DOWELL. Hence **Delineable** *a.* capable of being delineated (*rare*).
†**Delineament**, delineation. **Delineate** *phl.* *a.* delineated (*arch* or *poet*).
Delineation (dɛlɪnɪeɪʃən). 1570. [ad L. *delineationem*.] 1. The action of tracing out by lines; *concr.* a drawing, diagram, or figure. 2. The action of tracing in outline something to

be constructed; a sketch, plan, rough draft. Usu. *fig.* 1581. 3. Pictorial representation, *concr.* a picture 1594. 4. The action of portraying in words 1603. †5. Lineal descent (*rare*) 1666.
2. I call it only a D., or rude draught WOLLASTON. 4. My delineations of the heart are from my own experience COWPER. var. †**Delineature**.
Delineator (dɛlɪnɪeɪtər), 1774. [f. L. *delineator*.] 1. One who delineates 1782. 2. An instrument for tracing outlines. Hence **Delineatory** *a.* belonging to delineation.
†**Delinition**, *rare*. [irreg. f. L. *delineare* (ppl. stem *delit*).] The action of smearing. H. MORF.
†**Delinquency**, 1682. [ad L. *delinquentia*, see DELINQUENT *a.*] The fact of being a delinquent, culpable failure in duty -1832.
Delinquency (dɛlɪŋkwɛnsɪ), 1636. [f. *is* prec.] 1. The quality of being a delinquent failure in or violation of duty; guilt 1648. 2. (with *phl.*) An act of delinquency, a fault; an offence, misdeed.
2. From these Delinquencies proceed greater crimes 1651.
Delinquent (dɛlɪŋkwɛnt), 1484. [ad L. *delinquentem*.]
A. *adj.* Failing in, or neglectful of, a duty or obligation; guilty of a misdeed or offence 1603. Also *transf.*
B. *sb.* 1. One who fails in duty or obligation, more generally, an offender 1484. 2. Eng. Hist. A name for those who assisted Charles I. or Charles II. in levying war, 1642-1660.
3. Hereupon, they [the Commons] call'd whom they pleased, Delinquents CLARENDON.
†**Deliquate**, *v.* 1669. [f. ppl. stem of L. *deliquare*, f. DE-I. 3 + *liquare*.] 1. *trans.* To melt down 1673. 2. *intr.* To deliquesce -1800. Hence †**Deliquation**.
Deliquesce (delɪkwɛs), *v.* 1756. [ad L. *deliquesce*; see DE-I. 3.] 1. *Chem.* To melt or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts. 2. *Bot.* To melt away as some parts of fungi, etc., in the process of growth or of decay 1836. 3. *gen.* To melt away (*lit.* and *fig.*) (Mostly *humorous*).
2. This pot-ash .. deliquesces a little in moist air 1780.
Deliquescence (delɪkwɛsəns), 1800. [f. DL. *LIQUESCENT*.] The process of deliquescing or melting away, the liquid or solution resulting from this process.
The English hung to the seaside with red, per spiring faces, in a state of combustion and d. HAWTHORNE. So **Deliquescent**, the quality of being deliquescent (*rare*).
Deliquescent (delɪkwɛsənt), *a.* 1761. [ad L. *deliquescentem*.] 1. *Chem.* That deliquesces; melting or becoming liquid by absorption of moisture from the air. 2. *a. Bot.* Melting away in the process of growth or decay 1874. b. *Bot.* Dissolved into ramifications as the trunk of the White Elm, etc. 1866. 3. *poet.* Dissolving (in perspiration) 1837.
1. Mild fixed alkali is d. 1791. 3. The dusty and d. pedestrian 1875.
†**Deliquate**, *v.* 1782. [irreg. f. L. *deliquare*, or f. DELIQUENT *v.*] *intr.* = DELIQUATE *v.* DELIQUESCENCE -1834. So †**Deliquation**.
Deliquium (dɛlɪkwɪəm), *arch* 1621. [L., f. *delinquere*.] 1. Failure of the vital powers a swoon. Also *fig.* 2. A failure of light as in an eclipse -1671. 3. Confused with next 1711.
†**Deliquium** *v.* 1641. [L., f. *delinquere*; see DELIQUATE.] = DELIQUESCENCE -1823.
Deliracy, *rare*. [f. DELIRATE; cf. *accusancy*, etc.] Delirium. SOUTHEY. So **Delirament**, †**Delirancy** (in same sense). †**Delirant** *a.* raving, mad.
†**Delirate**, *v. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *delirare*; see DELIRE *v.*] *trans.* = DELIRIATE *trans.* = DELIRE *v.* 2 HOLLAND.
Deliration (dɛlɪrɪʃən), 1600. [ad L. *delirationem*; see DELIRE *v.*] Delirium, aberration of mind; madness. Also *fig.*
An earnestness, which doeth him into the strangest incoherences, almost delirations CARLYLE.
†**Delire**, *v.* ME. [ad L. *delirare*, f. DE-I. 2 + *lira* ridge, furrow.] 1. *intr.* To go wrong err -1633. 2. To go astray from reason; to be delirious or mad, to rave -1675.
O how green Youth delires QUARLES. So †**Delirment** = *delirament*.

Deliriant (dĕl'i ri'ant), *a.* 1883. [*f.* DELIRIUM.] *Med.* Having power to produce delirium. Also as *sb.* So **Delirifacient** *a.* and *sb.* **Deliriate**, *v.* 1658. [*f.* as *prec.*] *trans.* To make delirious -1711.

Delirious (dĕl'i ri'as), *a.* 1599. [*f.* L. *delirium* + *-OUS*.] 1. Affected with delirium, *esp.* as a result or symptom of disease; wandering in mind 1706. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Frantic, 'mad' 1599.

1. A d patient 1871, manner 1809. 2. D with delight 1855. The d. screech... of a railway train CUMULE. Hence **Deliriously** *adv.*, -ness.

Delirium (dĕl'i ri'um). Pl -iums, -ia. 1599 [*a. L.*; see DELIRE *v.*] 1. A disordered state of the mental faculties resulting from disturbance of the functions of the brain, and characterized by incoherent speech, hallucinations, restlessness, and frenzied excitement. 2. *fig.* Excitement as of one delirious, frenzied rapture, wildly absurd thought or speech 1650.

2. The gorgeous d. of gladiatorial shows Geo. ELIOT. D. tremens. [*mod.* Medical L. = trembling delirium.] A species of d. resulting from the abuse of alcohol, and characterized by tremblings and delusions.

†**Delirous**, *a.* 1656. [*f.* L. *delirius* + *-OUS*.] = DELIRIOUS -1722.

Delit, earlier *f.* DELIGHT. So †**Delitable** *a.* delectable. †**Delitably** *adv.* †**Delite** *a.* delightful (*rare*).

Delitescence (dĕl'te'sĕns). 1776 [*f.* DELI-ESCENT.] 1. The condition of lying hid, concealment, seclusion. 2. *Med. a.* The sudden disappearance of inflammation by resolution. b = INCUBATION. var. **Delitescenty**.

Delitescent (dĕl'te'sĕnt, dĕ'-), *a.* 1684. [*ad.* L. *delitescens*, *f.* (ult.) DE-L. 2 + *latescere*, inceptive of *latere*.] Lying hid, latent.

Deliver, *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. [*a.* OF *delivare*, *delivare*, *f.* *delivare*; see next.] 1. Free, at liberty. (ME. only) 2. Free from all impediments, active, nimble, quick in action ME. 13. Delivered (of a child) -1460.

2. Light and delivier, voyde of al fatness 1472.

Deliver (dĕl'i vĕr), *v.* 1. ME. [*a.* F. *delivrer* -late pop. L. *deliberare* (DE-L. 6), used in sense of L. *liberare* to liberate.] 1. *trans.* To set free, liberate, rescue, save. *Const. from out of, tof.* 12. To free, rid, divest, clear of, from -1677; *transf.* to dispul (pain, etc.) to relieve -1610. 3. To disburden of the foetus; in *pass.*, to give birth to a child or offspring. Rarely said of beasts. (The active is late.) ME. 17. *pass.* Of the offspring: To be brought forth (*lit* and *fig.*) -1604. 4. To unload. 2. *Obs.* 1793. 5. *refl.* To disburden *oneself* of what is in one's mind; to discourse ME. 18. To dispose of quickly, *refl.* to make haste -1590. 7. To give up entirely, surrender, yield ME. 8. To hand over to another's possession or keeping, *pass.* to give or distribute to the proper person or quarter, to present (an account, etc.). *Const. to or with dative.* ME. b. *Law.* To give or hand over formally; see DELIVERY 1574. 9. To give forth, send forth, emit, to discharge, launch; to cast, throw, project 1586. 10. To give forth in words, utter, pronounce 1576 11. *trans.* To declare, communicate, report, make known, to state, affirm, to set forth, describe -1800. 12. *Pottery and Founding.* To set free from the mould. Also *intr* 1782.

1. Fro temptacion delivie me CHAUCER. 2. Phr *To d. a goal* to clear it of prisoners in order to bring them to trial at the assizes. 3. She is, something be fore her time, deliver'd *Wint. T.* 11. l. 25. There are many Eucens in the Wombe of Time, which wilbe delivred *Obs.* 1. in 378. 5. To d. oneself against a bill STEELE. 7. See them delivred over To executi on *Rich. II.* 11. l. 29. 8. To d. a message 1843. 9. letter 1881; bill of costs 1802; deed WILLIAMS. 9. 10. To d. water 1633; a hippoon Medwin, an assault 1864. Phr *To d. battle* to begin an attack. 10. To d. a course of lectures 1804; judgment 1882. Hence **Deliverable** *a.* that can be delivered, to be delivered †**Deliver**, *v.* 2 var. of DELIVER *v.*

Deliverance (dĕl'i vĕr'ans). ME. [*a.* OF *delivrance*, *deli-*, *f.* *delivrer*.] 1. The act of setting free, or fact of being set free; liberation, release, rescue. 12. The bringing forth of offspring delivery -1660. 13. The action of giving up surrender -1568. 14. The action of handing over, transferring, or delivering; delivery -1631. 15. Sending forth, discharge 1626. 16.

Utterance, enunciation, delivery -1609. 17. The action of setting forth in words, or that which is set forth; statement, narration, communication ME. 8. *Sc. Law.* Judgement delivered; any judicial or administrative order ME; verdict 1660. 19. Deliverness ME.

1. Our d. from the bondage of sin HOBBS. The next general gaols deliverance 1847. 4. *Writ of second d.* (Law). a writ for re-delivery to the owner of goods distrained or unlawfully taken. 7. The recorded deliverances of the Founder of Christianity M.L.

Deliverer (dĕl'i vĕr'ar). ME. [*a.* OF *delivere* -late pop. L. *deliberator*.] 1. One who sets free or releases; a liberator. 2. One who hands over, commits, surrenders, etc. 1531. 3. One who utters, sets forth, etc. (*rare*) 1597. 1. Thy great d., who shall bruise The Serpents head M.L. P. L. 111. 149. So **Deliveress**, a female d. (*rare*) var. (techn.) **Deliveror**.

Deliverly, *adv.* *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. [*f.* DELIVER *a.*] 1. Lightly, nimbly, quickly. 2. Defily 1530. 3. As *adv.* (error) SCOTT. 4. Carryt sweetly and d. 1612. So †**Deliverness**, lightness, unblemish, quickness.

Delivery (dĕl'i vĕr'i). 1480 [*a.* Anglo-Fr. *delivrie*, fem. sb. f. pa. pp. of *delivrer*, of *livrer*.] 1. The action of setting free, release, rescue, deliverance -1784. 2. The being delivered of, or bringing forth, offspring; childbirth 1577. Also *fig.* 3. The act of giving up possession of, surrender 1513. 4. The action of handing over anything to another, in *Law*, *esp.* the formal transfer of a deed by the grantor 1480. 5. The act of delivering (a missile, a blow, etc.), throwing or bowling of a ball 1702. 16. 'Use of the limbs' (1), action, bearing, deportment -1771. 7. Utterance, or manner of utterance or enunciation 1581. 18. = DELIVERANCE 7. -1653.

3. The d. of the Castell HALL, of powder and stores 1810. 4. The d. of goods 1799, of letters 1840, a telegram 1870, possession CURRIE, a deed R. COKE. 6. The duke had the neater limbs and fier d. WOTTON (1) 7. A grave, serious d. PERS.

Delit (dĕl'). [*ME.* *delle* -WGer. **delpit*, deriv. of **dalo*-DALE; root meaning 'deep or low place'.] 1. A deep hole, a pit -1783. 2. A small deep natural hollow or vale ME.

2. A green and silent spot, amid the hills, A small and silent d. COLERIDGE.

Delit (dĕl'). *Rogues' Cant.* *arch.* 1567 A wench.

Della Crusca (dĕl'i krus'ka). [*It.* *Accademia della Crusca*, lit. Academy of the bran or chaff.] The name of an Academy established at Florence in 1582, mainly to sift and purify the Italian language; whence its name, and its emblem, a sieve. Hence **Della-Cruscan** *a.* of or pertaining to the Academy della Crusca, or its methods, also, applied to an artificial school of English poetry, started at the end of the 18th c.; *sb.* any one of these.

Delocalize (dĕl'ou kə'laiz), *v.* 1855. [DE-L. 1.] To detach from its locality, or from local limitations.

Deloo (dĕl'oo). 1861. [*Native name* (Dor language).] A N. African antelope, akin to the duikerbok.

Delph, var. of DELF.

Delphian (dĕl'fi'ān). 1625. [*f.* *Dolphi* place name.] Of or relating to Delphi, a town of Phocis, in Greece, and to the sanctuary and oracle of Apollo there, hence, of or relating to the Delphic Apollo; and *transf.* oracular. So **Delphic**, **Delphical** *a.*

Delphin (dĕl'fin). ME. [*a.* L. *delphin*, *delphinus*, a Gr. *δελφίν*; see DELPHIN, DAUPHIN.]

1. A. sb. 1. = DELPHIN -1633. 2. *Chem.* Short for *delphinum*: A neutral fat found in the oil of several species of dolphin; called also *phocena*.

B. *adv.* 1. [*attrib.* use of L. *delphinus* in phr *ad usum Delphinum*.] Of or pertaining to the Dauphin of France, and to the edition of the Latin classics, prepared 'for the use of the dauphin', son of Louis XIV 1775. 2. *Chem.* A bad form of DELPHINE, DELPHININE.

Delphine, *a.* and *sb.* Var. of DELPHIN *a.* DELPHININE *a.*, DELPHININE *sb.*

Delphinic (dĕl'fin'ik), *a.* [*f.* L. *delphinus*; see DELPHIN *sb.* 2.] In *a. acid*, an acid discovered in dolphin-oil; it is identical with inactive valeric acid. A salt of it is a **Delphinate**.

Delphinine (dĕl'fin'in), *sb.* 1830. [*f.* Bot L. *Delphinium* the genus Larkspur.] *Chem.* A poisonous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria* or *Stavesacre*. Called also **Delphina**.

Delphinine, *a.* Of the nature of a dolphin in *Zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Delphinine* or sub-family of Cetacea, containing the Dolphins and Porpoises.

Delphinium (dĕl'fin'ium). 1664 [*Bot L.*, 1. Gr. *δελφίνιον* larkspur, dim. of *δελφίν* (so named from the form of the nectary).] *Bot.* A genus of plants, N.O. *Ranunculaceae*, comprising the common Larkspur and other species. In horticultural use the name for the cultivated species and varieties.

Delphinoid. [*ad.* Gr. *δελφινοειδής*.] *Zool.* A. *adv.* 1. Like or related to a dolphin, belonging to the *Delphinoidae*, a division of the Cetacea which includes the dolphins and seals.

B. *sb.* A member of the *Delphinoidae*.

Delphinoidine (dĕl'fin'oid'in) 1883. [*f.* as DELPHININE.] *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the same source as delphinine.

Delphinus (dĕl'fin'us) 1672 [L., = 'dolphin'.] In *Zool.*, the cetacean genus containing the Dolphin, etc., in *Astron.*, an ancient northern constellation, figured as a dolphin.

Delta (dĕl'tā). ME. [*Gr.* *δέλτα* (*ad.* Phœnician *daleth*).] 1. The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, having the form of a triangle (Δ), and the power of D. 2. A Δ-shaped tract of alluvial land enclosed and traversed by the diverging mouths of a river, as the d. of the Nile, the Ganges, etc. 1790. 3. *Electr.* In a three-phase alternator, the triangular figure formed by connecting the three wires of the transmitting circuit to the junction of the three coils, *attr.* *as d. connection*, *curr.* 1902.

Comb. d.-metal, an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron named in allusion to its three constituents; d. rays (or δ-rays), rays of low penetrative power emitted by radioactive substances. **Deltaic** (dĕl'tā'ik) *a.* pertaining to, or forming a d., of the nature of a d. **Deltidium** (dĕl'tid'ium) 1851. [*mod.* L. dim. of Gr. *δέλτα*, in reference to its shape.] *Geol.* The triangular space between the beak and the hinge of brachiopod shells.

Deltoidedron (dĕl'toid'id'rŏn) 1870 [*f.* Gr. *δέλτα*, as *comb.* f. next + *δρόν* base.] *Crypt.* 11. A solid figure the surface of which is formed by twenty-four deltoids.

Deltoid (dĕl'toid), *a.* (*sb.*) 1741. [*mod.* 10. Gr. *δελτοειδής* delta-shaped.] 1. Like the Greek letter Δ in shape, triangular; *esp.* in *f.* of a leaf 1753. 2. Of the nature of the deltoid of a river 1837. So **Deltoid** *ad. a.*

1. D. muscle (Anat.) the large muscle of triangular shape which forms the prominence of the shoulder.

B. *sb.* The deltoid muscle. Also in L. form *deltoides*, *deltoidis* 1758.

The d., which caps the shoulder like an epaulette O. W. HOLMES.

Delubrum (dĕl'ub'rŭm). 1665. [L., *f.* *deluere* to cleanse + *-BRUM*.] 1. A temple, shrine or sanctuary. 2. *Ecc.* 1. *Arch.* A church furnished with a font; a font 1665.

Deluce, *dely-s*. 1450. Short for *flower deluce* (F. *fleur de lis*, Or. *lys*), 1 c. lily-flower, the ensign of the Bourbons -1591.

Delude (dĕl'ud), *v.* 1450 [*ad.* L. *deludere*, see DE-L. 4.] 1. *trans.* To play with (any one) to his injury or frustration; to mock, to defraud -1697. 2. To fool the mind or judgement of, so as to cause what is false to be accepted as true, to cheat, deceive, beguile, to impose upon 1450. 18. To frustrate the purpose of, to elude -1680.

2. Asarrant impostors never deluded the credulous world T. BROWN. 3. The 7 of June she again deluded us, after two hours chase Sir T. HARRIS. Hence **Deluder**.

Deluge (dĕl'udz), *sb.* ME. [*a.* F. *déluge* early ad. L. *deluvium* (see DILUVIUM)] 1. A great flood or overflowing of water, an inundation. (Often used hyperbolically) 2. *spec.* The great Flood in the time of Noah ME. 3. *fig.* and *transf.* ME.

1. Together with earthquakes, deluges also, and inundations of the sea HOLTANO. 3. Drowned in the d. of error EDEY. A fiery D., fed With ever-burning Sulphur unconsum'd M.L. P. L. 1. c.

de (nam), a (pass) an (lowd) v (crd) g (F che) o (ever), o (f cy) o (f an de e ss i be g a p (hst)

Deluge (de'ludz), *v.* 1649 [f. the sb.] *I.* *trans.* To flow over in a deluge, to flood, inundate. Also *absol.* (Often used hyperbolically) *a fig and transf.* 1654.

1 Sufficient to d. the World, and drown Mackinac De Fox. Deluged in tears MAD. D'ARLAY. 2. At length Corruption, like a gen'ral Flood. Shall d. all Pore. Deluged with pamphlets W. LARKE.

1 **Delumbate**, *v. rare* 1609 [f. ppl. stem of *L. delumbare*; see DE-I. 6.] To lame, maim, emasculate -1624.

1 **Delundung** (de'lundŋ) 1840. [Native name] The weasel-cat of Java and Malacca, belonging to the civet family.

1 **Delusion** (dē'lūzən), *ME.* [ad. *L. delusio*, *f. deludere*.] 1. The action of deluding (see DELUDE *v.* 1, 2), the fact or condition of being deluded. 2. Anything that deceives the mind with a false impression; a deception, a fixed false opinion with regard to objective things, esp. as a form of mental derangement 1552. 73. Evasion 1606.

1 God shall send them strong d., that they should believe a lie 2 *Thien*, *ut* 2. A jugglers d. 1638. The poor fellow was only labouring under a d. C. GARDNER. Hence *Delusional* *a.* of the nature of, or characterized by, d. *Delusionist*, one given to deluding; one given up to delusions.

1 **Delusivo** (dē'lūzīv), *a.* 1605. [f. *L. delusivus*, *deludere*; see -IVE.] 1. Having the attribute of deluding, characterized by delusion; deceptive 2. Of the nature of a delusion 1645.

1 D. appearances JOHNSON, promises PRESCOTT 2. Of what d. worth The bubbles we pursue LONGER Hence *Delusively* *adv.* -ness. So *Delusory* *a.* of deluding quality; delusive.

1 **De luxe** (1819) sumptuous. See LUXE.

1 **Delve** (delv), *sb.* 1590 [Partly a var of DELF *sb.*, partly f. DELVE *v.*] 1. That which is delved; excavation, pit, den; = DELF *sb.* 1. 2. A depression; a wrinkle 1811. 3. An act of delving 1869.

1 The very tigers from their delves Look out Moore. Logs and roots innumerable He gathered in a d. upon the ground SHELLEY.

1 **Delve** (delv), *v.* [Com. WGer. vb. orig. strong: OE. *delfan*.] 1. *trans.* To dig, to turn up (ground) with a spade OE. Also *fig. and transf.* 2. To make by digging, excavate (*arch*) OE. Also *transf. and fig.* 73. To put in by digging -1735. 4. To dig up or out of (*arch* or *diat.*) OE. 5. To penetrate as by digging -1450. 6. *absol. or intr.* To labour with, or as with, a spade; to dig, to drudge (*a ch* or *poet.*, and *diat.*) OE. 7. Of a road, etc.: To dip sharply 1848.

1 They delved the soil, they wove the fleece 1845 *fig.* What's his name, and Birth? I cannot d. him to the roots *Cymb.* 1. 1. 23. 2. *fig.* Time delves the parallels in beauties brow STRAUS, *Sonn.* 16. 6. Where I dig learning delves In Aldine folios O W. H. MERR. Hence *Delver*, one who delves (*lit* and *fig.*).

1 **Dem**, *v.*; formerly *denn*. *ME.* Minced form of DAMN; so *denn* for *damned*.

1 **Demagnetize** (dē'māgnetīz), *v.* 1840. [DE-II. 1.] 1. To deprive of magnetic quality 72. To free from mesmeric influence, to demesmerize 1850.

1 Hot air traversing the discs and rolls demagnetizes the discs 1837. Hence *Dema gnetization*.

1 **Demagogic**, *al* (de māgō gik, -gōd'gik, -āl), *a.* 1734. [ad. Gr. *δημαγωγικός*, f. *δημαγωγός* DEMAGOGUE, + *AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or like a demagogue.

1 **Demagogism**, -gognism (de'māgōgiz'm) 1824 [f. DEMAGOGUE + *ISM*.] The practice and principles of a demagogue.

1 **Demagogue** (de'māgōg), *sb.* 1648. [ad. Gr. *δημαγωγός* a popular leader, a leader of the mob, f. *δημος* + *αγωγός*.] 1. In ancient times, a leader of the people as against other parties in the state 1651. 2. In bad sense: A leader of a popular faction, or of the mob; an unprincipled or factious mob orator or political agitator.

1 He despised the mean arts and unreasonable clamours of demagogues MACAULAY. Hence *Demagoguery* (*U.S.*), demagoguism. *Demagogy*, the action or quality of a d.

1 **Demain**, *e.* early fr. DOMAIN, DEMESNE.

1 **Demand** (dē'mānd), *sb.* *ME.* [a. *F. demānde*, *f. demander*.] 1. An act of demanding or asking by virtue of right or authority; a peremptory request or claim; also *transf.*, that which is demanded. Also *fig.* 2. The action

of demanding 1602. 3. *Law.* The action or fact of demanding in legal form; a legal claim 1485. 4. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it' (*j.*); in *Pol. Econ.* a call for a commodity on the part of consumers, combined with the power to purchase; called also *effective demand*. *Correl.* to *supply*. 1776. 5. An urgent requirement 1790. 6. A request; a question (*arch*) *ME.* 7. *attrib.*, as d. *note*, a note payable on d., also, a formal request for payment 1860.

1 A desire that Whitelocke would put down his demands in writing 1654. 2. *fig.* A d. of nature BUTLER. 3. *Plur.* On (*fat*) d. (payable) on request, claim, or presentation 4. The English, finding a great d. for tobacco in Europe 1780. *Plur.* In d.: sought after, in request. 5. The demands of a profession destroy the elasticity of the mind JOWETT.

1 **Demand** (dē'mānd), *v.* *ME.* [a. *F. demander* - *L. demandare* (f. DE-I. 3 + *mandare* to commission, order)] 1. *trans.* To ask for with legal right or authority 1489. 2. *spec.* in *Law*. To make formal claim to (real property) as the rightful owner 1485. 3. To ask for peremptorily, imperiously or urgently; to ask (*esp.* in *transf.* from Fr., etc.) 1484. 4. *fig.* Said of things: To call for of right, or as necessary 1703. 5. To ask authoritatively to know 1548, to ask (a person) to inform one (*of, how, etc.*) -1722. 6. With cogn. obj.: To ask (a question, etc.) -1605. 7. *intr.* To ask, make inquiry *ME.*

1 I d. my Liberty, being freed by the Jury 1670. 2. They demanded a King HOBBS. The offenders are demanded to justice FULLER. 3. Government demands skill, patience, energy, long and tenacious grip MONTAY. 5. Then the priestess shall demand the name of the child *Bk. Com. Prayer*. *Cymb.* III. vi. 92. 7. Heave. I will d. of thee, and declare thou unto me *Job* 14. 4. Hence *Demandable* *a.* that may be demanded or claimed. *Demandant*, one who demands, *spec.* in *Law*, the plaintiff in a real action, *gen.* any plaintiff for claimant. *Demandier*, *Demandress*, a female demandant.

1 **Demandative**, *a.* [f. *L. demandat-* ppl. stem + *-ATIVE*.] Of the nature of a legal claim, made by the demandant. BENTHAM.

1 **Demarcate** (dē'mārkāt), *v.* 1816. [f. DEMARCATION] To mark out the limits of, to mark off from; to determine, as a boundary or limit, to delineate (*lit.* and *fig.*). To d. a region 1832, a frontier 1834. Reproduction from Growth LEWIS.

1 **Demarcation** (dē'mārkāshən), Also demarkation. 1727. [ad. Sp. *demarcacion*, *i.* (ult.) *de* = DE-I. 3 + *marcar* to MARK.] The action of marking the limits of, or of marking off; delimitation, separation. *Usu.* in *plur.* *lim.* of d. Also *fig.*

As early as the 4th of May (1493) the celebrated bull was signed by Pope Alexander VI, which established 'to all eternity' the line of d. between the Spanish and Portuguese possessions 1849. The lines of d. between the species LYLE.

1 **Demarch** (dē'mārk), 1643. [ad. *L. demarchus*, *a. Gr.*, f. *δημαρχ* + *ἀρχος*.] The chief magistrate of an Attic deme. In mod. Greece = The mayor of a commune. So *Demarchy*, the office of a d.; a popular government, the municipal body of a Greek commune.

1 **Demarche** (dē'mārk) (In mod. Dicts *demarch*). 1658. [F., f. *démarcher*, see DE-I. 3. Now treated as F.] Walk, step; proceeding, manner of action.

1 **Demark** (dē'mārk), *v.* 1834. [f. DEMARCA-TION.] = DEMARCATÉ.

1 **Dematerialize** (dē'mātrī-riāleiz), *v.* 1884 [DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of material character or qualities; *intr.* to become dematerialized.

1 **Deme**, *sb.* 1 [OE. *dōma*, *dēma*, *f.* OTeut. *dōm*-doom.] A judge, arbiter, ruler -*ME.*

1 **Deme** (dēm), *sb.* 1833. [ad. Gr. *δήμος*.] 1. A township or division of ancient Attica. In mod. Greece: A commune. 2. *Biol.* Any undifferentiated aggregate of cells, plastids, or monads 1883.

1 **Demean**, *sb.* 1450. [f. DEMEAN *v.* 1.] 1. Bearing, behaviour, demeanour -1756. 2. Treatment (of others). SPENSER.

1 Another Damsell. modest of demayne SPENSER. **Demean** (dē'mān), *v.* 1 *ME.* [a. *OF. demener* = Pr. *demenar*, a Rom. deriv. of DE- *pref.* + *menare*, F. *mener* to lead, conduct, etc. - *L. minare*, orig. (= *minari*) to threaten, in post-cl. L. 'to drive or conduct' cattle, and, later,

ships, men, etc.] *fr. trans.* To conduct, to manage, deal with, employ -1640; to express (sorrow, etc.) -1607. 2. *refl.* To comport oneself. (The only existing sense.) *ME.* Also *fig.* of things.

1 As our obdurate Clergy have with violence demean'd the matter MILT. 2. To d. himself like a Gentleman SHASTLES. To have a vigilant eye be v. Bookes d. themselves as well as men MILT. Hence *Demeanance*, demeanour var. *†Demeine*.

1 **Demean** (dē'mān), *v.* 1601. [f. DE-I. 1 + MEAN *a.*, prob. after *debas*] *trans.* To lower; esp. *refl.* to lower or humble oneself. Could a girl so far d. herself as to ask for love BLACK. To d. herself to a common carpenter G. ELIOT.

1 **Demean**, *Demeane*, earlier ff. DEMESNE

1 **Demeanour** (dē'mānər), Also -OR (*U.S.*). 1494. [f. DEMEAN *v.* 1 + *-ure* - *L. -itū* *a.* or F. -*er* of the infinitive, taken subst. Cf. BR-HAVIOUR.] 1. Conduct, mode of proceeding, management, practice, behaviour. 2. Manner of comporting oneself towards others, bearing (The usual current sense.) 1509.

1 A commission to examine Lord Shaftsbury's demeanours 1677. 2. With Goddess-like d. forth she went MILT. *P. L.* viii. 59. Gravity and almost apathy of d. J. H. NEWMAN.

1 **Démélé** (dē'mēle), 1661. [Fr.; = quarrel, etc.] Debate, contention, quarrel.

1 **Demembration** (dē'membrāshən), 1597. [ad. med. *L. demembrationem*.] The cutting off of a limb; mutilation; dismemberment. (Chiefly in *Sc. Law*.)

1 **Demembré**. *Her.* 1727. [Fr.] = DISMEMBERED.

1 **Dement** (dē'mēnt), *a.* (*sb.*) 1560. [a. *F. dement*, ad. *L. dementem*, see DE-I. 6.] Demented. *Obs.* or *arch.* *sb.* One demented 1888.

1 **Dement** (dē'mēnt), *v.* 1545. [ad. *L. dementare*, *f. demens* DEMENT *a.*] To put out of one's mind, drive mad, craze. So *Dementate* *v.* (in same sense), Dementation, the action of dementing, the being demented. Hence *Demented* *ppl.* *a.* crazed, affected with dementia. Dementedness.

1 **Dementia** (dē'mēnsiā), 1806. [*L.*, *f. demens* DEMENT *a.*] 1. *Med.* [*fr. F. demence* (Pinel)] A species of insanity characterized by failure or loss of the mental powers. 2. *gen.* Insatiation 1877 var. *†De mency*.

1 **Dementie**, *sb.* 1594. [a. obs. *F. dementie* = mod. *F. démentie*.] The giving any one the lie. [Now only as *F. démenti* (dē'mānt).]

1 **Demerara** (dē'mērā-rā, demērā-rā), 1848. The name of a region of British Guiana, used to designate a kind of raw cane-sugar, originally and chiefly brought from Demerara, the crystals of which have a yellowish-brown colour.

1 **Demerge**, *v.* 1610. [ad. *L. demergere*, DE-I. 1.] *trans.* To plunge, immerse -1669.

1 **Demerit** (dē'mērit), *sb.* *ME.* [a. *F. démerite*, or ad. *L. demeritum*; see DE-I. 3 (in Rom. app. taken privately).] 1. Merit, desert, a deserving act -1731. 2. Desert in a bad sense qualifying blame; ill-desert; censurable conduct; opp. to *merit* 1509; *†a* blameworthy act (*usu.* in *pl.*) -1637. Also *transf.* of things 73. That which is merited (*esp.* for ill doing), desert -1728.

1 Your demerites are so ferre aboute all prayes of man UDALL. 2. Minor is the merit, the d. thine DRYDEN. *transf.* The merits or demerits of hereditary royalty LEWIS.

1 **Demerit** (dē'mērit), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* 1538. [f. *L. demerit*-ppl. stem] 1. *trans.* To merit, deserve (*esp.* evil) -1711. 2. To disparage -1643. 3. To fail to merit 1654. 4. *intr.* To merit blame, deserve ill -1734.

1 To d. pains 1538, the favour of God T. TAYLOR, *blame* 1619. 4. For he was the kings servant already, and had not deserved North. Hence *Demerito* *ad.* *a.* ill-deserving, undeserving (*var.*)

1 **Demersal** (dē'mēsāl), *a.* 1889. [f. as next + *-AL* 1.] Sinking to or living at the bottom of the sea.

1 **Demerse** (dē'mērs), *v.* 1662. [f. *L. demers*; see DEMERGE] *trans.* To immerse, submerge -1691. Hence *Demersion* (*var.*) 1692.

1 **Demesmerize**, *v.* 1855. See DE-II. 1

1 **Demesne** (dē'mēsən, dē'mān), *ME.* [a. Anglo-F. *demeyne*, -*eigne*, -*cigne*, -*ene*, later *demesne* = *OF. demeyne*, etc., orig. the adj. *dementis*, de-

meigne, etc. used subst. :—*L. dominicus*, sum of or belonging to a lord or master, *f. dominus* See DOMAIN. Usu. pronounced *dōmīn*; but *dēmān* is historically preferable; cf. *domain*.]

I Possession. 1. *Law*. Possession (of real estate) as one's own ME. 2. *transf.* and *fig* Possession; dominion, power—1747.

2. *To hold in d. (tenere in dominio)*, i. e. in one's own hands as possessor by free tenure. (See II. 1.) In his *d.* as of fee (in *dominio suo ut de feodo*). in possession as an estate of inheritance. (Not applied to things incapable of physical possession.) In ancient *d.* see below.

II. An estate possessed. 1. An estate held in demesne: land possessed and held by the owner himself, and not held of him by any subordinate tenant. 2. In mod. use, 'The land immediately attached to a mansion, and held along with it for use or pleasure, the park, chase, home-farm, etc. ME. 3. The territory or dominion of a sovereign or state, a DOMAIN ME.; landed property; usu. *pl* estates, lands 1584. 3. *fig.* A district, region, territory; DOMAIN 1592. 4. *pl*. Means—1650.

1. *Royal D.*: the Crown-lands. Ancient *d.*: a *d.* possessed from ancient times; *pec.* the ancient *d.* of the crown, i. e. that property which belonged to the king at the Norman Conquest, as recorded in Domesday book. Hence *tenants in ancient d.*, etc. 2. A Gentleman... Of faire demesnes *Rom & Jul* iii v. 182. 3. Onewide expanse. That deep-browed Homer ruled as his *d.* KEATS.

III. attrib. or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to a demesne (II. 1); demesnial, as *d. lands* ME.

Demessial (dēmā'shāl, -mā'shāl), *a.* 1857 [f. *prec.*, after *manorial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a demesne.

Demi (dē'mī), *sb.*, *a.* *pref.* ME. [F. :—*L. dimidium*. At first written separately; now almost always hyphenated.]

A. As separate word. (Formerly also *demy*.)

I *adv.* (or *adv.*) Half; half-sized, diminutive Now rare.

II. as *sb.* A half. Chiefly *ellipt.*—1761.

B. Demi- in combination: half, semi-, half-sized, curtailed.

1. In *Heraldry*, etc., as *d.-lion*, -man; *d.-belt*, etc.; *d. vol.* a single wing of a bird used as a bearing.

2. In *Costume*, as *d.-robe*, -train; *td.-crown*, a coronet.

3. In *Arms and Armour*, as *d.-brassard*, -garde-bras, a piece of plate-armour for the upper arm at the back; -*chamfron*, a chamfron covering part only of the face of the horse; -*cuirass*, a corset of iron, which only partly protected the body, front and back; -*jamb*, a piece covering the front of the leg; -*mentonnière*, a chin-piece for the tilt covering the left side only -*pauldron*, the smaller form of shoulder-plate used in the end of the 15th c.; -*pike* = *HALF-pike*; -*placard*, -*placate*, = *demi-cuirass*; -*suit*, the suit of light armour used in and after the 15th c.; -*vambrace*, a piece of plate-armour protecting the outside of the fore-arm.

4. In *Artillery*, as *d.-bombard*; *td.-cannon*, a gun formerly used, of about 6½ inches bore; *f.-culverin*, a cannon formerly in use, of about 4½ inches bore; *td.-haque*, *td.-haque*, a smaller form of *Haque* or *Hackbut*.

5. In *Fortif.*, as *d.-battion*, a work with one face and one flank, like half a bastion; -*caponier*, a construction across the ditch, having but one parapet and glacis; -*distance* (of polygons), the distance between the outward polygons and the flank; -*gorge*, half of the gorge or entrance to the bastion, taken from the angle of the curtain to the centre of the bastion; -*parallel*, short entrenchments thrown up between the main parallels of attack, to protect the guards of the trenches; -*revetment*, a revetment or retaining wall for the face of a rampart, which is carried only as high as the cover in front, leaving the rest as an earthen rampart at the natural slope.

6. In *Military tactics*, the *Mange*, etc., as *d.-brigade*, a regiment of infantry and artillery, under the first French Republic (Littre); -*volte*, one of the seven artificial motions of a horse: a half-turn made with the fore legs raised.

7. In *Weights, Measures, Coins*, etc., as *td.-barrel*, *td.-grain*; *d.-ame*, half an A.M.; -*farthing*, a copper coin of Ceylon, of the value of half a farthing.

8. With names of stuffs, etc., as *td.-castor*, a mixture of beaver's and other fur; a hat made of this. 9. *Mus.* *td.-cadence*, an imperfect cadence, a half-close; *f.-crotchet*, a quaver; *td.-dotted*, a minor third (see *DIATON*); *f.-quaver*, a semiquaver; -*semi-quaver* = a note of half the value of a semiquaver; the symbol for this note, resembling a quaver, but with three hooks; -*semitone*, a quarter-tone; -*tone* = *SEMITONE*.

10. With names of material or geometrical figures Half, semi-, as *d.-circle*, a semicircle; an instrument of semicircular form for measuring angles; *d.-*

column, -*cylinder*, etc.; *octagonal*, of the shape of half an octagon, *td.-sphere* = hemisphere.

11. With ordinary class-nouns, as *td.-island*, *td.-isle*, a peninsula; *f.-male*, a eunuch. *td.-tant* (P.O.), a halt unt; *d.-wolf*.

12. With nouns of action, state, etc., as *d.-metamorphosis* (*Entom.*), partial metamorphosis, hemimetabolism; -*toilet*, half evening (or dinner) dress.

13. With *adjs.* as *d.-Norman*, -*official*; *d.-equitant* (*Bot*) = *Ovalvula*. (*Semi-* is now usual with most of these.)

14. With *vos*, etc., as *td.-diffy*, *td.-natured*.

Demi-bath (dēmī'bāth) 1847. [tr. F. *demi-bain*.] A bath in which the body can be immersed only up to the loins.

Demigod (dēmī'gōd), 1530. [DEMI-11: tr. *L. semideus*.] *Mythol.* A being partly of divine nature, as the off-spring of a god and a mortal, or a man raised to divine rank; a minor or inferior deity. So *Demigod* (rare).

Demigrate, *v.* 1633. [f. *L. demigrat-*, *demigrare*; see DE-1. 2.] *intr.* To migrate—1651. Hence *Demigration*.

Demi-john (dēmī'džōn), 1769. [In Fr. *dame-janne*, lit. 'Dame Jane'; cf. *Bellarmino*.] The Eng. form is a perversion. The Arabic (*dama-jināh*, etc.) is unisex in form, and prob. from Levantine use of *lt. damigiana*.] A large bottle with bulging body and narrow neck, usually cased in wicker- or rush-work.

Demi-lance (dēmī'lāns), 1489. [a. F. *demi-lance*, cf. DEMI-3.] 1. A lance with a short shaft, used in the 15th and 16th centuries. 2. A light horseman armed with a demi-lance. Hence *Demi-lancer* = DEMI-LANCE 2.

Demilune (dēmī'lūn), *sb.* (a) 1797. [a. F. in 16-17th c. *demi lune* half moon, cf. DEMI-10.] 1. *gen.* A half-moon, a crescent 1734. 2. *Fortif.* An outwork resembling a bastion with a crescent-shaped gorge, to protect a bastion or curtain 1727. 3. *Physiol.* A granular mass of protoplasm, of semilunar form, found in the salivary glands 1883.

B. adj. Semilunar 1885.

Demi-mondaine (dēmī'mōndēn), 1894. [Fr.; f. next.] A woman of the demi-monde.

Demi-monde (dēmī'mōnd, dēmī'mōnd), 1855 [Fr.; coined by Dumas the younger.] The class of women of doubtful reputation and social standing, upon the outskirts of society (Improp. extended to courtesans in general).

Demi-ostade, -ostage. 1537 [a. OF. f. *demi*, -e + *ostade* worsted.] A stuff: app. half-worsted half-linen, linsey-woolsey—1882.

Demi-pique (dēmī'pīk), *a.* (*sb.*) 1695. [DEMI-3.] *A. adj.* Of a saddle: 'Half-peaked', having a peak of about half the height of that of the older war-saddle. *B. sb.* A demi-pique saddle. Hence *Demi-piqued* *a.* half-peaked. *td.-puppet*. [DEMI-10.] A dwarf puppet. *Temp.* v. 1. 36.

Demi-rep (dēmī'rep), 1749. [f. DEMI-11 + *rep.* for *reputation*.] Cf. also *reputable*. A woman of doubtful reputation or chastity.

That character which is vulgarly called a demirep, that is to say, a woman whom every body knows to be what no body calls her *FIELDING*. Hence *Demi-repdom*.

Demi-sang, 1797. [Fr.] *Law*. Half-blood.

Demise (dēmī'z), *sb.* 1509 [app. of Anglo-Fr. origin: f. OF. *desmettre*, *démeltre* (pa. pple fem. *desmise*, *démise*). In Eng. the *de-* is treated as DE-1. 2.] 1. *Law*. Conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease. 2. Transference or devolution of sovereignty; usu. in phr. *d. of the crown* 1689. 3. Transferred to the death or decease which occasions the demise; hence, *pop.* = *Decease*, death 1754. Also *fig.*

2. The King James... had by d. abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right *ENCLIV*. 3. The early d. of this favourite friend of science 1799.

Demise (dēmī'z), *v.* 1480. [f. *prec.* sb.]

1. *Law*. To give, grant, convey, or transfer by will or by lease. 2. To convey or transfer (a title or dignity); *esp.* said of the transmission of sovereignty, as by abdication or death 1670 *td. gen.* To convey, to 'lease'—1660. 3. To dismiss—1615. 4. *intr.* To resign the crown, to die, *decease* (rare) 1727.

1. To let and demyse farms ther for the terme of vij yere and undir 1495. To d. the crown 1892. 2. What Honour Canst thou d. to any childe of mine *Knot. Ill.* iv. 247.

Demi-season, *a.* 1890. [ad. F. *demi-saison* (also used).] Of costume: Of a style intermediate between that of the past and that of the coming season.

Demi-semi (dēmī'sēmī), *a.* 1805 [f. DE MI-13 + *Semi* half.] *lit.* Half-half, i. e. quarter usu. a contemptuous diminutive.

Demi-sheath (dēmī'sēth), [Cf. DEMI-3.] *Entom.* A half-sheath; i. e. one of the two channelled organs of which the tubular sheaths covering the ovipositors or stings of insects are composed.

Demiss (dēmī's), *a.* 1572. [ad. I. *demissus*, pa. pple of *dimittre*.] 1. Submissive, humble also in bad sense, Abject, base—1649. 2. Hanging down, downcast—1634. 3. *Bot* De pressed, flattened.

1. Like a most demisse And abject thrall *SPENSER* With d. reverence *KEATS*. Hence *Demissly* *adv.*, -ness.

Demission (dēmī'shən), 1638. [ad. I. *demissionem*, see DEMISS.] 1. Abasement degradation. Now rare. 2. Dejection, depression—1719. 3. *lit.* Lowering—1741.

2. Heaviness and d. of spirit *NORRIS*.

Demission 2. 1577. [a. F. *démision*, in OF. *demission*, answering to late *L. *dimissio*, for *dimissio*, whence DIMISSION, DISMISSION. In Eng. the *de-* is taken as DE-1.] 1. The action of putting away or letting go from one self, giving up, or laying down (*esp.* a dignity or office). 2. *DISMISSION* (rare) 1811.

1. The queenes d. of hir crowne *HOLMES*.

Demi-ssive, *a.* 1622. [f. *L. demissus*, -*dimittens*.] = DEMISS 1, 2—1763. Hence *Demi-ssively* *adv.*

Demi-ssory, *a.* Var. of DIMISSORY, cf. DEMIT 1.

Demit (dēmī't), *v.* 1556 [ad. *L. dimittre*, see DE-1. 1.] 1. To send, put, or let down to lower 1646. 2. *fig.* To bring down to humble, abase—1688.

2. By taking on him the nature of man he demitted or humbled himself 1638.

Demi-t, *v.* 1529. [ad. F. *démittre*, in OF. *desmettre*, f. *des*, *dé-* = *L. dis* + *mittre*; taking the place of *L. dimittre*; cf. DISMISS. Chiefly *Sc.*] 1. To dismiss (*arch.*) 2. To put away let go—1678. 3. To give up, lay down (an office, etc.) to abdicate 1597. Also *absol.* 4. To send out—1736.

3. The Ritualists will neither submit nor d. 1880.

Demiurge (dēmī'jūrg, dēmī'jūrg), 1678. [ad. Gr. *δημιουργος* (Latinized *demiurgos*), *lit.* public or skilled worker, f. *δημιος* + *-ργος*.] 1. A name for the Maker of the world, in the Platonic philosophy, in the Gnostic system, conceived as a being subordinate to the Supreme Being and sometimes as the author of evil. 2. *Gr. Hist.* A magistrate in certain Greek states, and in the Achaean league 1814. Hence *Demi-urgic*, *td.* *a.* of or pertaining to the D. or his work; creative.

Demi-vill, rare ME. [AF. *demi-vile*] *Constit. Hist.* A half-vill or town, the half of a vill as a political unit.

Demobilize (dēmī'bīlīz), *v.* 1882 [DEMI-11. 2.] To reduce from a mobilized condition to disband. Abbrev. *demob* (dēmō'b) 1920. Hence *Demo bilization*, the action of demobilizing, reduction of forces to a peace footing.

Democracy (dēmō'krāsī), 1574 [a. F. *démocratie* (-sī), a. med. *L. democratia*, a. Gr. *f. δημοκρατία* in comb. = *δημος* rule.] 1. Government by the people; that form of government in which the sovereign power resides in the people, and is exercised either directly by them or by officers elected by them. In mod. use often denoting a social state in which all have equal rights 1576. 2. A state or community in which the government is vested in the people as a whole 1571. Also *fig.* 3. That class of the people which has no hereditary or special rank or privilege; the common people 1827. 4. *U. S. politics*. The principles, or the members, of the Democratic party 1825.

1. Those ancient whose resistless eloquence Wielded as will that since democracy *MUR. P. R.* v. 269.

Democrat (dēmō'kræt), 1790. [a. F. *démocrate*, f. *démocratia*, after *aristocratie*.] 1. An adherent or advocate of democracy, orig-

opp to aristocrat in the French Revolution of 1790. 2. U.S. A member of the Democratic party; see DEMOCRATIC 2. 1798. 3. U.S. A light four-wheeled cart with several seats, one behind the other 1890. Also *attirib.* (rare).
1. Napoleon, in his first period, was a true d. CARLYLE.

Democratic (dēmōkratik), *a.* 1602. [a. F. *démocratique*, ad. med. L. *democraticus*, 2. Gr. *f. δημοκρατία*.] 1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, democracy; advocating or upholding democracy. 2. U.S. *politics.* (With capital D) Name of the political party originally called *Anti-Federal* and afterwards *Democratic-Republican*, which favours strict interpretation of the Constitution, and the least possible interference with local and individual liberty; opp to the *Republicans* (formerly called *Federalists* and *Whigs*). b. Pertaining to the Democratic party, as 'a D measure', 1800.

1. Aristocratic government not Democratic pleas'd 1602. Hence *Democratical a.* (in sense 1); -ly *adv.*

Democratism (dēmōkratism), *v.* 1793. [f. DEMOCRAT + -ISM.] Democracy as a principle or system. So *†Democratist, a.* democrat.

Democratize (dēmōkratiz), *v.* 1798. [a. F. *démocratiser*, f. *démocrate*, *démocratie*] To make or become democratic. Hence *Democratization*, the action of democratizing.

Democritean (dēmōkriti'ān), *a.* 1617. [f. L. *Democritus* (Gr. *Δημοκρίτης*) + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or after the style of Democritus, the Greek philosopher (known as 'the laughing philosopher'), or of his atomistic or other theories. So *Democritic, †a.* in same sense; *†Democritism*, the practice of Democritus in laughing at everything.

Demodé, *pp.* *a.* 1887. [f. F. *démodé* + -ED.] That has gone out of fashion. So *||Démodé* (dēmō'de, ||démode) [Fr.], demoded. *||Demodex* (dēmō'leks), 1876. [mod. L.; f. Gr. *δημός* fat + *δῆξ* wood-worm.] Zool. A genus of parasitic mites, including *D. folliculorum*, which infests the hair follicles and sebaceous follicles of man and domestic animals.

Demogorgon (dēmōgōrgon), 1590. [late L. of uncertain origin. First mentioned by the Scholast (Lactantius or Lutatius Placidus, *Pe 450*) on Statius *Theb.* iv 516, as the great nether deity invoked in magic. Hence perh. a disguised Oriental name.] Name of a mysterious and terrible infernal deity.

Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name Of D. MUR. P. L. II, 955.

Demography (dēmōgrāfi), 1880. [f. Gr. *δημος* + *-γραφία* (see -GRAPHY).] That branch of anthropology which treats of the statistics of births, deaths, diseases, etc. Hence *Demographer*, one versed in d. *Demographic a.* of or pertaining to d.

Demoid (dēmōid), *a.* 1834. [ad. Gr. *δημοειδής*, f. *δημος*.] Used of a type of animal or plant which by its commonness, etc. characterizes a region or a period of time.

||Demoiselle, 1520. [mod. F. (*dēmwaʒl*), see DANSEL.] 1. A young lady, a maid, a girl. 2. Zool. The Numidian Crane (*Anthropoides vindex*); so called from its elegance of form 1687. 3. Zool. A dragon-fly 1844.

Demolish (dēmōlɪʃ), *v.* 1570 [a. F. *démolir*, *démolir*, f. L. *demoliri*, f. DE- I. 6 + *moliri* f. *moles* mass.] 1. *trans.* To destroy by disintegration of the fabric of; to pull or throw down, reduce to ruin. *†b. intr.* with passive sense (rare) -1706. 2. *fig.* To make an end of. Also *pp.* 1620.

1. To d. a partition wall 1641, the images in cathedrals MACAULAY. 2. To d. a doctrine BERKELEY. Hence *Demolishable a.* *Demolisher*, *Demolishment* (now rare), the act of demolishing, de-nolished state or (pl.) remains

Demolition (dēmōlɪʃən, dē-), 1549. [a. F. *démolition*, ad. L. *demolitionem*; see prec.] 1. The action of demolishing; the fact or state of being demolished 1610; *pl.* demolished remains, ruins 1638. 2. *fig.* Destruction, overthrow 1549. 1. The d. of the mass-house by Lincoln's Inn JOURN. 2. The d. of rights and privileges 1775. Hence *Demolitionist*, one who aims at or advocates d.

Demon (dēmōn). Also *dæmon*. ME. [In form, and in sense I, a. L. *dæmon* (med. L. *dæmon*); in other senses, put for L. *dæmonium*, Gr. *δαίμων*, used for 'evil spirit'.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* (= *δαίμων*): A being of a nature intermediate between that of gods and men; an inferior divinity, spirit (including the souls of deceased persons). Often written *dæmon* for distinction 1569. b. Sometimes, An attendant spirit, a genius ME. 2. An evil spirit 1706. b. *gen.* A malignant being of superhuman nature, a devil ME. Also *transf.* (of persons, animals, or agencies personified), and *fig.* Also *attirib.*

1. In Homer there is scarcely any distinction between gods and *dæmons* GORD. b. O Anthony! Thy *Dæmon*, that thy spirit which keeps thee, is Noble, Courageous, high, unmatchable *Ant.* & *Cl.* II iii 19. 2. They sacrificed unto *dæmons*, which were no God R. V. *Deut.* xxiii 17. *transf.* The grim d. of a bull-dog 1821. *fig.* The d. of interperence (*mod.*). Hence *Demoness*, a female d.; a she-devil *Demonial a.* of or relating to, or of the nature of, a d. or *dæmons* (rare). *Demoniality*, the nature of *dæmons*; *dæmons* collectively (rare). *Demonian a.* = *demonial*. *†Démonianism*, the doctrine of *demoniacal* possession. *†Démoniast*, one who has dealings with *dæmons*, or with the devil (rare).

Demonetization (dēmōnīzətɪʒən), 1852 [f. next.] The action of demonetizing, or condition of being demonetized.

Demonetize (dēmōnīzəɪz), *v.* 1852. [ad. mod. F. *démonétiser*, f. DE- I. 6 + L. *moneta* money.] *trans.* To deprive of standard monetary value, to withdraw from use as money.

Demoniac (dēmōni'æk), ME. [ad. late L. *demoniacus*, a. Gr. type *δημονιακός*, f. *δαίμων*, see DEMON.]

A. *adj.* 1. Possessed by an evil spirit 2. Of or pertaining to *dæmons* 1642. 3. Befitting a demon; devilish 1820. 4. = DEMONIC 2. 1844. 1. I hold him certainly demoniac CHAUCER. 2. The Demoniac legion MILN. 3. D. seem HAZLIT. 4. The d. element in man 1844. So *Demoniacal a.* (in senses 1-3).

B. *sb.* 1. One possessed by an evil spirit ME. *†2. Eccl. Hist.* One of an Anabaptist sect, who hold that the devils will be saved at the last. (Diets) 1. And helyth the demonyackes or madde folk CAXTON.

Demonic (dēmōnik), *a.* Also *dæm-*. 1662. [ad. L. *dæmonicus*, a. Gr. *δαίμωνικός*; see DEMON.] 1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, an evil spirit; devilish. 2. Of, relating to, or of the nature of, supernatural power or genius = Ger. *dämonisch* (Goethe). (Usu. spelt *dæmonic* for distinction.) 1798.

1. D. delusions 1738. 2. The *Dæmonic* Dickens as pure an instance of genius as ever lived FITZGERALD. var. *Demonical a.* (in sense 1). Now rare.

Demonifuge (dēmōnifūdz), *nonce-wd.* 1790. [L. L. *dæmon* (DEMON) + *FUGERE*.] A charm against *dæmons*.

Demonism (dēmōniz'm), Also *dæ-*. 1669 [f. DEMON.] Belief in, or doctrine of, *dæmons*. A belief in d. and witchcraft 1891. So *Demonist*, a believer in, or worshipper of, *dæmons*.

Demonize (dēmōnīz), *v.* 1821. [f. med. L. *demonizare*.] 1. *trans.* To make into, or like, a demon 2. To subject to *demoniacal* influence 1864. Hence *Demonization*, the action of making into, or like, a demon.

Demono-, bef. a vowel *demono-*, repr. Gr. *δαίμων*, comb. f. Gr. *δαίμων* DEMON. as in

Demonocracy, the rule of *dæmons*. **Demonography**, a writer on *dæmons*. **Demonography**, *Demonolater*, a worshipper of *dæmons*. **Demonolatry**, *†Demonomachy*, fighting with a demon. *†Demonomagy*, magical art relating to *dæmons*. *†Demonomania*, divination by the help of *dæmons*. **Demonomania**, a mental disease in which the patient fancies himself possessed by a demon. So *Demonopathy*. *†Demonomist*, a believer in, or worshipper of, *dæmons*. *†Demonomy*, demon-worship.

Demonology (dēmōnɒlədʒi), Also *dæ-*. 1597. [f. Gr. *δαίμων* + *-λογία*] That branch of knowledge which treats of *dæmons*, or of beliefs about *dæmons*; a treatise on *dæmons*. So *Demonologer*, *Demonologist*, one versed in d. *Demonologic, al a.*, -ly *adv.*

†Démonomanie. 1623. [a. F. *démonomanie*.] Foolish belief in *dæmons* -1638.

De-monopolize (dēmōnɒpəlaɪz), *v.* 1878

[DE- II. 1.] To destroy the monopoly, withdraw from monopoly.

Demonry (dēmōnri), 1851. [f. DEMON + -RY.] *Demoniacal* influence or practices.

Demonship (dēmōnʃɪp), *rare*. 1638. [f. as prec.] The rank or condition of a demon

Demonstrable (dēmōnstrə'bəl, dēmōnstrə'bəl), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *demonstrabilis*; see DEMONSTRATE.] 1. Capable of being shown or made evident; *occas.* = Evident (*obs.*). 2. Capable of being proved conclusively 1551.

2. It being so mathematically d. that [etc.] H. MORR. Hence *Demonstrability*, *Demonstrableness*, d. quality or condition. *Demonstrably adv.*

†Demonstration. ME. [a. OF., f. stem of L. *demonstrantem*.] 1. A pointing out; indication -1704. 2. Demonstration, proof -1646

†Demonstrate, *pp.* *a.* 1509 [ad. L. *demonstratus*.] Demonstrated -1707. As *sb.* A demonstrated proposition 1655.

Demonstrate (dēmōnstrə'teɪt, dēmōnstrə'teɪt) *v.* 1552. [f. L. *demonstrat*, *demonstrare*; see DE- I. 3. For the stress see CONTEMPLE.] *†1. trans.* To point out, indicate, to set forth -1684

†2. To manifest, show, display -1803. 3. To describe and explain by help of specimens or by experiment; also *absol.* to teach as a demonstrator 1683. 4. 'To show or make evident by reasoning; to establish the truth of by deduction; to prove indisputably 1571. Also *absol.* Of things: To prove 1601. 5. *intr.* To make a military (or other) demonstration 1827.

3. The anatomist demonstrates, when he points out matters of fact cognizable by the senses 1856. 4. Archimedes demonstrates that the proportion of the Diameter unto the Circumference is as 7 almost unto 22 Sir T. BROWNE. 5. The habit of demonstrating with hands and banners BRYCE.

Demonstration (dēmōnstrə'tʃən), ME. [ad. L. *demonstrationem*.] *†1.* The action of demonstrating, exhibition, manifestation; an instance of this -1668. b. An illustration, a sign -1684. 2. A display, show, manifestation 1556. 3. The action or process of making evident by reasoning; proving indisputably by deduction or by practical proof; also (with *pl.*) a series of propositions proving an asserted conclusion ME. b. That which serves as proof ME. 4. *Rom. Law* The statement of the cause of action by the plaintiff at the outset 1864. 5. The exhibition and explanation of specimens and operations as a method of instruction. Also *attirib.* 1807. 6. *Mil.* A show of military force or of offensive movement 1835. 7. A public manifestation of feeling, often taking the form of a procession and mass-meeting 1859

2. Did your letters pierce the queen to any d. of grief Lear iv. iii 12. 3. A d. is either *Direct* or *Indirect*. In the latter case we prove the conclusion by disproving the contradictory, or showing that the conclusion cannot be supposed untrue JEVONS. *Phi 70 d.* conclusively. b. The Circulation of the Blood is a D. of an Eternal Being 1659. 6. He made last year a d. against Julialahad 1835. 7. Then besides 'oations', there are 'demonstrations', the Q. E. D. of which is not always very easy to see 1867. Hence *Demonstrational a.* of or pertaining to d. **Demonstrationist**, one who takes part in a d.

Demonstrative (dēmōnstrə'tɪv), *a.* and *sb.* ME. [a. F. *démonstratif*, -ive, ad. L. *demonstrativus*.]

A. 1. Having the function or quality of demonstrating; making evident; illustrative. 2. *Rhet.* Setting forth with praise or censure 1553. 3. Provable by demonstration 1612. 4. Characterized by outward expression (of the feelings etc.) 1819. 5. Teaching by the exhibition and description of examples or experiments (*rare*) 1814.

1. A d. proof of the fecundity of His wisdom and Power RAY. *Logic*. is a purely d. science BOWEN. 2. The oration d. standeth either in praise or dispraise of some one man, or of some one thing 1553. 3. A d. truth 1798. 4. Englishmen are much less d. than the men of most other European nations DARWIN.

B. *sb.* *Gram.* An adjective or pronoun having the function of pointing out the particular thing referred to, as *that*, *this*, etc. 1530. Hence *Demonstratively adv.*, -ness.

Demonstrator (dēmōnstrə'tɔɪə), 1611. [ad. L.; partly after F. *démonstrateur*.] 1. One who or that which demonstrates, points out, or proves. 2. An assistant to a professor of science who does the practical work of exhibiting and describing examples or experiments 1684. 3

O e who a es pa n p b e demons ra on
870 Hence Demostratory a nat has the
p ope ty of demon bn.

Demorag, obs. f. DEMURRAGE.
Demoralization (dē'mō-rā-lī-zā'shən), 1809.
[f. next.] The action of demoralizing; demoralized state.
His army is in a state of utter d and disorganization 1877.

Demoralize (dē'mō-rā-lī-zē), v. 1793. [a. F. *démoraliser* (f. DE-II. 1 + MORAL a.), a word of the French Revolution.] 1. *trans.* To corrupt the morals or moral principles of. 2. To lower or destroy the MORALE of: applied esp. to an army, etc.; also *trans.* f. 1848.
3. The long series of English victories had demoralized the French soldiers. *Lexicon.* The market had become demoralized (*weak*).

Demos (dē'mōs). Occas. *demus*, pl. -i. 1776. [a. Gr. δῆμος.] 1. = DEME² 1. 2. The people or commons of an ancient Greek state, hence, the populace: often personified 1831.
3. Celtic D. rose a Demon, shriek'd and slaked the light with blood Tennyson.

Demosthenic (dē'mō'sthē-nīk), a. 1846. [ad. Gr. Δημοσθενικός.] Of or pertaining to Demosthenes, the Athenian orator; like Demosthenes or his style of oratory. So Demosthenian, Demosthenian adjs.

Demot (dē'mōt). [a. Gr. δημότης, f. δῆμος.] A member of a Greek deme. *GROZ.*

Demotic (dē'mō'tīk), a. 1822. [ad. Gr. δημότιος; see *prec.*] 1. Of or belonging to the people: *spec.* applied to the popular and simplified form of the ancient Egyptian script (as dist. from the *hieratic*): called also *chorial*. Also *absol.* = The d. character or script. 2. *gen.* Popular, vulgar. Somewhat rare 1831.

Demount, v. 1533. [ad. F. *démontier*.] To dismount.

Dempne, obs. f. DAMN.

Dempster (dē'mp'stər), [ME *demestre*, in form fem. of *demere* DEEMER; see -STER. Cf. DEEMSTER.] 1. A judge; a DEEMSTER (2) (ME only). 2. *Sc.* The officer of a court who pronounced doom or sentence definitively as directed by the clerk or judge' (Jameson).
+Demulce (dē'mul's), v. 1530. [ad. L. *demulcere*; see DE-I. 1.] To soothe or mollify; to soften or make gentle -1831. var. (irreg.) +Demulceate.

Demulcent (dē'mul'sēnt), 1732. [f. L. *demulcentem*.] *adj.* Soothing, lenitive, mollifying, allaying irritation. *sb.* A demulcent medicine.
+Demul-sion. [f. L. *demulsi*-ppl stem.] The action, or a means, of soothing. FELTHAM.

Demur (dē'mūr), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *demeurer* vbl *sb.*; see next.] 1. *trans.* Delay, waiting -1575, abode -1673. 2. *trans.* Hesitation; pause; state of irresolution -1824. 3. The act of demurring 1639. 4. *Law*. = DEMURRER¹ -1713.

3. After a little d, he accepted the offer DICKENS.
Demur (dē'mūr), v. ME. [a. F. *demeurer*, in OF. *demorer*, *mourer* -pop. L. *demorare* = cll. *demorari*, f. DE-I. 3 + *morari* to delay.] 1. *intr.* To linger, tarry, wait -1653; to abide -1550. 2. *trans.* To cause to tarry; to put off, delay -1682. 3. *intr.* To hesitate; to suspend action; to pause in uncertainty -1818. 4. *trans.* To hesitate about -1730. 5. *intr.* To make scruples or difficulties; to take exception to (occas. *at, on*). (The current sense.) 1639. 6. *trans.* To object to 1827. 7. *Law* (*intr.*) To put in a DEMURRER 1620.

1. Yet durst they not demore nor abide upon the campe NICOLLS. 3. King Edwine demurred to embrace Christianity FULLER. b. Let none d. Obedience to her will 1730. 4. My host at first demurred, but I insisted TYNDALE. b. I d. the inference 1876.

Demure (dē'mūr), a. ME. [a. OF. *meur*, now *mūr*. The *dē* is obscure.] 1. *trans.* Calm, still. (ME only.) 2. Sober, grave, serious; reserved in demeanour ME. 3. Affectedly or constrainedly grave or decorous 1693.

2. A face d. and sage BALE. Sober, steadfast, and d. MUR. 3. This Gentleman, and his d. Psalm singing Fellows SHANWELL. Demurest of the tabby kind GRAY. Hence Demurely *adv.*, -ness.

Demure, v. rare. [f. *prec.*] *intr.*? To look demurely. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xv. 29.

Demur-ity, rare. 1483. [Answers to OF.

f. of DE URL 1 Demur ene s a l de m e char ce o p son. (Ch. odyssey.) LAMB.
Demurrable (dē'mūr-ā'b'l), a. 1827. [f. DEMUR v. or *sb.* + ABLE.] That may be demurred to; to which exception may be taken.

Demurrage (dē'mūr-ēdʒ), 1641. [a. OF. *démorag*, f. *demorer*; see DEMUR v.] 1. Stay; delay; hesitation; pause -1823; detention -1837. 2. *Comm.* a. Detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time agreed on, the payment made in respect of this 1641. b. A charge for detention of railway trucks 1858. c. A charge of 15d. per ounce made by the Bank of England in exchanging gold or notes for bullion 1873. 3. If the Delay was occasioned by the Merchant, he shall be obliged to pay for the Days of D., to the Captain MAGNUS.

Demutal (dē'mūt-āl), rare. 1810. [f. DEMUR v. + -AL.] The action of demurring; demur

Demurant (dē'mūr-ānt), 1529. [a. OF. *démurant*; see DEMUR v.]

A. *adv.* 1. Abiding, staying, resident -1587.

2. Delaying 1633.

B. *sb.* One who demurs, or puts in a demurrer 1609

Demurrer (dē'mūr-ər), 1533. [a. Anglo-Fr. = OF. *demourer*, pres. inf. (see DEMUR v.) used as *sb.*; cf. *refrasher*, etc.] 1. *Law*. A pleading which, admitting the facts as stated in the opponent's pleading, denies that he is legally entitled to relief, and thus stops the action until this point be determined 1547, *trans.* = DEMUR *sb.* 3. 1599. 2. = DEMUR *sb.* 2. -1645.

Demurrer (dē'mūr-ər), 1711. [f. DEMUR v. + -ER.] One who demurs.

Demy (dē'mī), *sb.* and a.) Pl. demies. ME. [Early f. DEMY- half, retained for the separate word. The uses are all elliptical.] 1. A gold coin current in Scotland in the 15th century: app., orig. the half-mark. 2. A short close vest' (Fairholt) -1599. 3. *Paper Manuf.* A certain size of paper. (Properly *adj.*, ellipt. as *sb.* = demy paper.) 1546.

D. printing paper measures 17½ x 23½ inches; d writing paper 15½ x 22.

4. A foundation scholar at Magdalen College, Oxford (so called because their 'commons' was orig. half that of a Fellow) 1486. Hence Demyship, a scholarship at that College.

Den (den), *sb.* [OE. *den*, habitation of a wild beast. Cf. MDu. *den* a forest, abode of wild beasts, etc. The same root *den* appears in *denon*, OE. *denū* (= *den* + *den*) vale: the root-meaning is uncertain.] 1. The lair or habitation of a wild beast. 2. A cavern ME. 3. *trans.* and *fig.* A place of retreat or abode ME.; a room unfit for human habitation 1837; a small room or lodging in which a man can be alone (*colloq.*) 1771. 4. A dingle. *Sc. local* 1552. 5. *Scot.* A cavity, hollow -1653. 6. That has leaves goes into dennes; and remaine in their places *Jos xviii*. 2. 1. [He] lurked in dennes and holes secretly HALL. 3. A d. of thieves *Statt* xxi. 13. The frightful dens of some of the Manchester operatives 1840. A small d. for me in particular SCOTT.

Den, in good den; see GOODEN.

Den (den), v. ME. [f. DEN *sb.*] *intr.* To live or dwell in (or as in) a den; to hide oneself in a den 1610.

The sluggish salvages, that d. belows G. FLETCHER
+Dename, v. 1555. [DE-I. 3.] To denominate -1640.

Denar, **denare** (dē'nār, dē'nār, -ēn-). 1547 [var. of ME. *denar*, *denore* (front OF. *denier*), DENIER, assim. to L. *denarius*.] A coin: the Roman DENARIUS; the It. *denaro*; the East Indian DINAR, q. v.

Denaricote; see DE-II. 1 and *maricote*.

Denarius (dē'nār-i-ūs), Pl. -ii (-i-oi), ME. [L. f. *d.*, *numus* denary coin, coin containing ten (asses), f. *devis* ten by ten.] 1. An ancient Roman silver coin, orig. of the value of ten asses (about eightpence) 1579. 2. A gold coin (*d. aureus*), worth 25 silver denarii 1661. 3. A (silver) pennyweight ME. 4. In English reckoning used for 'penny', and abbreviated *d.*

Denary, **denarie**, *sb.* 1449 [ad. L. *denarius*.] = DENARIUS, the Roman penny -1674.

Denary (dē'nār-i), a. and *sb.* 1577. [ad. L. *denarius* containing ten.]

A. a. fa. n. on as the basis of reckoning decimal 1848.

7B. *sb.* 1. The number ten; a decad -1682

2. A tidling 1577.

Denationalize (dē'nā-shā-nā-lī-zē), v. 1807 [a. F. *dénationaliser* (a word of the French Revolution), see DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive (a person, etc.) of nationality; to divest (a country) of national character.

The attempt to d. the education of the infant poor 1830. Hence Denationalization, the action of denationalizing; denationalized condition

Denaturalize (dē'nā-shū-nā-lī-zē), v. 1800 [DE-II. 1.] 1. To deprive of its original nature to make unnatural. 2. To deprive of the status and rights of a natural subject or citizen, the opposite of *naturalize* 1816.

3. The lyrical ballad, almost always denaturalized by culture PALGRAVE. 2. The Duke d. Aveiro, having been degraded and denaturalized previous to condemnation KENNEDY. Hence Denaturalization, the action of denaturalizing; denaturalized condition

Denature (dē'nā-tūr), v. 1685. [a. F. *dénaturer*; see DE-I. 6.] 1. *trans.* To render unnatural. 2. To alter (*e.g.* text, etc.) so as to change its nature 1873.

3. The denatured nature of London milk 1878.

Denay, obs. var. of DENY v. and *sb.*

Dendrachate, etc.; see under DENDRO-

Dendriform (dēndrī'fōrm), a. 1847. [f. Gr. δένδρον + FORM.] Of the form of a tree, branching; arborescent.

Dendrite (dēndrīt), Also in L. form dendrites (dēndrīt-ēz), pl. dendrites (-tēz), 1727 [ad. Gr. δένδρις of or pertaining to a tree, f. δένδρον. In F. *dendrite*.] 1. A tree- or moss-like marking or figure, found on or in some stones or minerals; a stone or mineral so marked. 2. A crystalline growth of branching or arborescent form, as of some metals under electrolysis 1882. Hence Dendritic, *al.* a. resembling d.; tree-like; having tree-like markings.

Dendro, bef. a vowel dendr-, comb. f. Gr. δένδρον tree; as in

Dendrachate (see ACHATE a.), a variety of agate with tree-like markings. **Dendrocal**, *cale* a. [Gr. κάλας, *Zeak*, having a branched or arborescent intestine; belonging to the division *Dendrocalia* of Turbellarian worms; so **Dendrocalan**, **Dendrocalous** adjs., in same sense. **Dendrocalapine** a. [Gr. κάλας to peck], *Ornith.* belonging or allied to the genus of birds *Dendrocalaptes*, or S. American tree-creepers. **Dendrodermatine**, the form of branched dentine seen in compound teeth, produced by the interblending of the dentine, enamel, and cement' (*Spl. Soc. L.*) **Dendrodont** [Gr. δένδρον a., having, or consisting of, teeth of dendritic internal structure, *sb.* a dendrodont fish. **Dendrodonta**, a petrifid or fossil tree or part of a tree. **Dendrometer**, an instrument for measuring trees. **Dendrophilous** a., tree-loving; in *bot.* growing on or twining round trees. **Dendrostyle**, *2nd*, one of the four pillars by which the syndendrium is suspended from the umbrella in the *Rhizostomida*.

Dendrobe (dēndrō'b), 1882. [ad. mod. L. *Dendrobium*.] Name of a genus of epiphytal orchids.

Dendrodic (dēndrō'dīk), a. 1854. [f. Gr. δένδρον + DIC.] Of the form of a tree; dendritic. So **Dendroid**, *al.* a.

Dendrology (dēndrō'lōj-i) 1708. [f. DEN-DRO- + Gr. -λογία. The study of trees; the part of botany which treats of trees. So **Dendrologist**, *al.* **Dendrologus** *adv.* belonging to d.; **Dendrologist**, one versed in d.

Dene (dēn), *sb.* 1. Var. of DEAN *sb.* 2 a (wooded) vale.

Dene (dēn), *sb.* 2 Also den. ME. [?] A bare sandy tract by the sea, a low sand-hill.

Denegate, v. 1623. [f. L. *denegat*-ppl stem.] To deny -1652. Hence **Denegation**, refusal; denial. So **Denegatory** a. (*rule*).

Dene-hole, **Dane-hole** (dē'n-, dē'n-hōl), Also **Danes' hole**, 1768. [app. f. *Dane*, ME. *Dene*, OE. *Den* + *HOLE*. Cf. OE. *Dene-lage*, ME. *Dene-lawe*, mod. *Danes' law*, *Dane law*.] The name of a class of excavations, found in chalk-formations in England and France, con-

ng o a s a su k o he c'lk and he e d
de ou no o mo e chambe s sed Up as he gS s fig De isen nh au n fi a on o a ... m 1614.

Dengue (*deg'ge*). Also *d-fever*, *denga*, *1847*. [Ult. a Swahili word, *dunga*, *dyenga*, 'sudden cramp-like seizure', pop. identified on its introduction to the West Indies in 1827 with the Sp. *dengue* 'prudence'. Called by the negroes *dandy*, prob. in mockery of the stiffness and dread of motion exhibited by the patients.] An infectious eruptive fever, commencing suddenly, and attended with excruciating pains, especially in the joints, with great prostration and debility, but rarely fatal. Also called *Dandy*, and *Braas-bone fever*.

Deniable, *a*. 1548. [f. *DENY* v. + *-ABLE*.] That can be denied.

Denial (*dñe'al*). 1528. [f. *DENY* v. + *-AL*.] 1. The act of saying 'no'; refusal of anything asked or desired. 2. The asserting (of anything) to be untrue or untenable; contradiction; also, the denying of the existence or reality of a thing 1576. 3. Refusal to acknowledge; a disowning, disavowal 1590. 4. Law plea, claim, or charge advanced 1728.

1. Denial of burial 1631. *A d. of one's self* = *Self-denial*. 2. Theed of the suppressed premises *Whately*, of abstract ideas *Jowett*. 3. A denial of the Sovereign Power *Hobbes*. var. *Deni'ance*.

Denier (*dñe'er*). ME. [f. as prec. + *-ER*.] One who denies.

Denier 2. 1532. [a. F. *dñier* pres. inf. used subst.; cf. *disclaimer*.] Law. The act of denying or refusing 1642.

Denier 3 (*dñe'er*, [dñe'er]). Obs. or arch. ME. [a. OF. *denier*, later *denier* = *L. denarius*, see *DENARIUS*.] 1. A French coin, the twelfth of the sou; orig. of silver; but from 16th c. a small copper coin. Hence, a very small sum. 2. Used as tr. *L. denarius* = 1606. 3. A pennyweight = 1706. 4. A unit of weight, equal to about 8½ troy grains, by which silk yarn is weighed and its fineness estimated 1839. Hence *Denier* v. *trans.*, to ascertain the fineness (of silk yarn) in deniers. *Denier-ver*.

1. My Dukedom to a Begglerly d. *Shaks.*

Denigrate (*dñe'grat*). v. Now rare. 1526. [f. ppl. stem of *L. denigrare*, see *DE*-I. 3.] 1. *trans.* To blacken, make black or dark. 1623

2. *fig.* To blacken, defame.

3. This he spake, not to honour Christ, but to d. him *Tras.* Hence *Denigration*, *Denigrator*, one who or that which blackens.

Denim (*dñim*, de nim). 1695. [Short f. *serge de Nîme*, F. *serge de Nîmes* or *Nîmes*, serge of Nîmes in southern France. Cf. *DELAINE*.] A name orig. of a kind of serge; now in U.S. of a coloured twilled cotton material used for overalls, hangings, etc.

Denitrator (*dñe'ratr*). v. 1863. [DE-II. 1.] To free from nitre or nitrous acid. *Denitrator*, an apparatus for this.

Denitrify (*dñe'rifai*). v. 1861. [DE-II. 1.] To deprive of nitrous or hyponitric acid. Hence *Denitrifier*, a denitrifying agent. *Denitrificator*, an apparatus used in sulphuric acid works to remove the nitrous vapours from the sulphuric acid previously nitrated in the Gay-Lussac tower. var. *Denitrize*.

Denitrate (*dñe'trat*). v. 1863. [DE-II. 1.] To free from nitre or nitrous acid. *Denitrator*, an apparatus for this.

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Denizen (*dñe'izen*). v. 1556. [f. prec. sb.] 1. To make a denizen; to admit (an alien) to residence and rights of citizenship. *Usu*, *fig.* 2. To furnish with denizens; to people with settlers from without (rare).

1. The old denizen'd wordes Sir J. Chere. The cholera... is denizen'd among us *SOUTHEY*. **Denmet** (*dñe'met*). 1818. [f. the surname *Denmet*.] A light open two-wheeled carriage akin to a gig; fashionable c. 1818-1830.

Denominable (*dñe'minab'l*). *a*. 1658. [f. *L. denominare* + *-ABLE*.] That may be named.

Denominant, *sb* rare. 1889. [ad. *L. denominantem*.] = *DENOMINATOR* 3.

Denominate (*dñe'minat*). *pp*. *a*. and *sb*. 1579. [ad. *L. denominatus*.]

A. pp. ppl. Named, denominated. *Obs.* or arch. *†B. adj.* *Arith.* Said of a number. *CONCRETE*.

Q. v; opp. to *abstract* = 1674. *C. sb*. 72. A name, denomination 1638. 72.

Gram. A denominative = 1654. **Denominate** (*dñe'minat*). *v*. 1552. [f. *L. denominare*; see *DE*-I. 3.] 1. *trans.* To give a name to; to name (orig. from or after something). Now usually: To call (a thing) ... 72.

To give a name to; to characterize; to constitute 1817. 73. To denote = 1792.

1. This is what the world Denominates an itch for *writing CONRAD*. 2. Our general course of life must d. us wise or foolish *JOHNSON*.

Denomination (*dñe'minai'sen*). ME. [a. OF. *denominacion*, ad. *L. denominacionem* (in cl. *L.* in the sense of 'metonymy').] 1. The action of naming from or after something; naming, calling by a name. 2. A characteristic name given to a thing or class of things; that which anything is called; an appellation, designation, title ME. 3. *Arith.* A class of one kind of unit in any system, distinguished by a specific name ME. 4. A class, sort, or kind distinguished by a specific name 1664. 5. *spec.* A religious sect or body designated by a distinctive name 1716.

2. The tribes of gypsies, jockies, or cuilds—for by all these denominations such banditti were known *SCOTT*. 3. Weight in which the smallest d. is a Grain 1725. 5. All sects and denominations *FRANKLIN*.

Denominational (*dñe'minai'senal*). *a*. 1838. [f. prec. + *-AL*.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a denomination; sectarian.

Under the dominion of the new law d. schools are the rule M. *ARNDT*. Hence *Denominationalism*, adherence to d. principles or a d. system (e.g. of these. *Denominationalist*, an adherent of *denominationalism* v. to make d. *Denominationalism* *adv.* according to a d. method.

Denominative (*dñe'minativ*). 1589. [ad. *L. denominativus*.] *A. adj.* 1. Characterized by giving a name to something 1614; connotative 1638. 72. Having a distinctive name (rare) 1677. 3. *Gram.* Formed or derived from a noun 1783.

1. The least d. part of time is a minute *COCKER*. 3. *dentatus* 1783. Hence *Denominatively* *adv.*

B. sb 71. A denominative term = 1599. *Gram.* A word derived from a noun 1638. 2.

Denominator (*dñe'minai'tar*). 1542. [a. med. *L.*, f. *denominator*.] 1. One who or that which gives a name to something. Now rare, 1577. 2. *Arith.* and *Alg.* The number written below the line in a vulgar fraction, which gives the denomination or value of the parts into which the integer is divided, the corresponding expression in an algebraical fraction, denoting the divisor (Correl. to *numerator*.) 1542. Also *fig.* 73. An abstract noun denoting an attribute 1599.

1. The City of Lincoln, the chief d. of the County *HEVLIN*.

Denotable (*dñe'tab'l*). *a*. 1682. [f. *DE*-NOTARE v.] That can be denoted or marked.

Denotate (*dñe'totet*). v. 1597. [f. *L. denotare*; cf. *connotate* vb.] = *DENOTE* 1-4 = 1653.

Denotation (*dñe'toi'sen*). 1532. [ad. *L. denotatio*; cf. *F. dénotation*.] 1. The action of denoting; expression by marks, signs, or symbols; indication; (with *a* and *pl*.) a mark; a sign. 2. A designation 1631. 3. The signi-

ficance of a word or thing. 4. *Logic*. That which the individuals to which a word applies, ex-

pression by which a word is denoted or marked. 5. *Logic*. That which the individuals to which a word applies, ex-

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Dent *ph* 1450 [S o t for e d] + *tr*
Embos d + *H* INDENTED 15 0.

D. *m.* variety of Indian corn having a dent in each kernel (U.S.).
Dent, *v.* ME. [var. of DINT *v*] *L. trans.*
To make a dent in, to indent. *a.* To impress with a stroke or impact 1430. *b. intr.* To enter or sink in, so as to make a dent. *c.* To become indented. ME. *d.* To aim a penetrating blow (af) 1530.

x. Armour. dented at Cressy 1881. *a.* The tracks of horses' hoofs deeply dented in the road W. Laving.
Dental (de n'tal). 1594. [ad. ? med. *L. dentalis*, f. *dens*; cf. *F. dental*.]

A. adj. *x.* Of or pertaining to the teeth, or to dentistry; of the nature of a tooth 1599. *a.* *Phonology.* Pronounced by applying the tip of the tongue to the front upper teeth, as *t*, *d*, *n*, etc. 1594.

x. *D formula*, a concise tabular statement of the dentition of a mammal: the numbers of teeth in the upper and the lower row are written above and below a horizontal line; see DENTITION *x*.

B. sh. *x.* *Phonology.* A dental consonant 1794. *Arch.* = DENTIL 1751. *3.* *Zool.* A mollusc of the genus *Dentalium* or family *Dentalidae*; a tooth-shell 1678. Hence *Dental* *ity*, *d.* quality. *Dentalize* *v.* to make *d.* *Dentalization*.

Dentary (den'tāri). 1830. [ad. *L. dentarius*, f. *dens*.]

A. adj. *Of*, pertaining to, or connected with the teeth; dental.

B. sh. A bone forming part of the lower jaw in Vertebrates below *Mammalia*, and bearing the teeth when these are present 1854.

Dentata (den'tā-tā). 1727. [*L. fem.* of *dentatus* 'toothed' (see *vertebra*).] *Anat.* = *AXIS* 12

Dentate (den'tēt), *a.* 1810. [ad. *L. dentatus*] Having teeth or tooth-like projections; toothed. In *Bot. spec.* of leaves having sharp teeth directed outwards. Hence *Dentately* *adv.* *Dentation*, the condition or fact of being *d.* So *Dentated* *pp.* *a.*

Dentato-, comb. *f.* of *L. dentatus*, prefixed to other *adjs.* in the sense 'dentately' — 'dentate and' —.

Dented (den'ted), *pp.* *a.* ME. [f. *DENT* *v*.] *tr.* Bent inward; incurved — 1607. *a.* Having dents, indented, toothed 1552.

Dentel, 1850. [ad. *F. dentelle*.] = DENTIL.

Dentelated, -ella (den'tel-ēd), *pp.* *a.* 1797. [After *F. dentelle*.] Having small teeth; finely indented.

Dentelle, *dentel*, Fr. *dēntēl*. 1859. [*a. F.*, dim. of *dent* tooth] [*fr.* Lace [Fr.].] *a.* *Book-binding* A tooling resembling lace. Also *astro.*

Denti-, comb. *f.* *L. dens*, *dentem* tooth, *dentis* teeth

Dentifactor, a machine for making artificial teeth. *Dentils* *bral* *a.* having relation to teeth and lips. *Dentifingual* *a.*, of or formed by teeth and tongue; also as *sh.* (see consonant or sound). *Dentiparous* *a.*, producing teeth. *Dentiphone*, an instrument for conveying sound to the inner ear through the teeth, an *AUDIPHONE*.

Denticete (den'tisēt), *a.* 1855. [f. *L. dentem* + *cetus* whale.] Toothed (as a whale).

Denticle (den'tikl), *sh.* ME. [ad. *L. denticulus*, dim. of *dentem*. Cf. DENTICULE.] *1.* A small tooth or tooth-like projection. *2.* *Arch.* = DENTIL 1674. So *Denticular* *a.* resembling, or of the nature of, a small tooth; (*Arch.*) having denticles. *Denticulate* *a.* finely toothed; (*Arch.*) denticular. *Denticulated* *pp.* *a.*

Denticulation (den'tikūl-ā-shən). 1681. [f. *L. dent culus*; cf. *dentation*.] The condition of being denticulate, usu. *concr.* an instance of this; a series of small teeth (mostly in *pl.*).

Denticule (den'tikūl). 1563. [*a. F.*, ad. *L. denticulus* (also used).] = DENTIL *d.*

Dentiform (den'tifōrm), *a.* 1703. [f. *L. dentem*; see -FORM.] Of the form of a tooth; odontoid.

Dentifrice (den'tifris). 1558. [*a. F.*, ad. *L. dentifricium*, f. *dentem* + *fricare*.] A powder or other preparation for rubbing or cleansing the teeth

Dentigerous (den'tidjēras), *a.* 1839. [f. *L.* type **dentiger* + *-ous*.] Bearing teeth.

Dentil de l 663 [a. obs. *f. dentisse* — *L. denticulus*, dim. of *dens*.] *Arch.* Each of the small rectangular blocks, resembling a row of teeth, under the bed-moulding of the cornice in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and sometimes Doric, orders. *1b. trans.* The member of the entablature in which the denticils (when present) are cut — 1789. Also *attred*.

Dentilated, *pp.* *a.* [var. of DENTELATED, after DENTIL.] Formed like teeth; having teeth'. So *Dentilation*, 'denticition' (Worcester), denticulation, perforation of postage stamps.

Dentile (den'til). 1864. [var. of DENTIL.] *Conchol.* A small tooth or tooth-like projection.

Dentine (den'tin). 1840. [f. *L. dent-*, *dens* TOOTH + *-ine*.] *Anat.* The hard tissue, resembling bone but usually denser, which forms the chief constituent of the teeth. Hence *Dentinal* *a.* pertaining to or of the nature of *d.*

Dentiroster, *rare*. 1847 [a. *F. dentirostre*, ad. mod. *L. dentirostris*, f. *DENTI* + *rostrum*.] *Ornith.* A member of the *Dentirostres* or *Passerine* birds having a tooth or notch on each side of the upper mandible. By later naturalists restricted to the Tardoid or thrush-like *Passeres* or *Insector*. Hence *Dentirostral*, *Dentirostrate* *adjs.* belonging to the *Dentirostres*; having a toothed beak.

Dentiscalp. 1656. [ad. *L. dentiscalpium* toothpick, f. *DENTI* + *scalpere*.] An instrument for scaling teeth.

Dentist (den'tist) 1759. [ad. *F. dentiste*, f. *dent* tooth] One whose profession it is to treat diseases of the teeth, extract them, insert artificial ones, etc.; a dental surgeon. Hence *Dentistic*, -al *a.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a *d.* (*rare*). *Dentistry*, the profession or practice of a *d.*

Dentition (den'ti-shən). 1615. [ad. *L. dentitionem*, f. *dentire* to teeth.] *1.* The production or cutting of the teeth; teething. *2.* The arrangement of the teeth proper to an animal 1839.

Dento-, an incorrect comb. *f.* *L. dentem* tooth, as in *Dento-lingual*, etc.; see DENTI-

Dentoid, *a.* *rare*. 1828. [Bad formation, f. *L. dentem* + *Gr. -oidēs*, -OID.] *Dentiform*, *ODONTOID*.

Denturel, *rare*. 1685. [f. *DENT* + *-URE*.] Indentation, indent.

Denture (den'tiūr). 1874. [*a. F.*, f. *dent*.] A set of (artificial) teeth.

Denucleate, -ed; see DE-II 1 and nucleate, -ed.

Denudate (dēnū-dāt, denū-dāt), *a.* 1856. [ad. *L. denudatus*.] Denuded, naked, bare.

Denudate (denū-dāt, dēnū-dāt), *v.* 1627 [f. *pp.* stem of *L. denudare*.] = DENUDE.

Denudation (denū-dā-ti-shən). 1584. [*a. F. denudation*, ad. *L. denudationem*.] *1.* The action of making naked or bare; denuded condition. Also *fig.* *2.* *Geol.* The laying bare of an underlying rock or formation through the action of that which lies above it by the action of water, ice, etc. 1811. So *Denudative* *a.* having the quality of denuding.

Denude (dēnū-d), *v.* 1513. [ad. *L. denudare*, f. *DE* - *L.* 3 + *nudare*, *nudus*.] *trans.* To make naked or bare: to strip of covering, *spec.* in *Geol.* To lay bare (a rock, etc.) by the wearing away of that which lies above it. Also *fig.* Rapidly denuded by rain and rivers A. R. WALLACE.

Denumberment. 1455. [*a. F. dénombrement*.] The act of numbering; an enumeration — 1657.

Denumerant, 1859. [*a. L. denumerantem*.] *Math.* The number expressing how many solutions a given system of equations admits of.

Denumeration (dēnū-mēr-ā-ti-shən). 1623. [ad. *L. denumerationem*, f. *denumerare*, error, scribal var. of *enumerare*.] *1.* *†* Enumeration; arithmetical calculation (*rare*), the determination of the denumerant. *2.* A present paying down of money — 1848.

Denunciant (dēnū-nsi-ānt, -fi-ānt), *a.* 1837. [ad. *L. denunciantem*.] Denouncing.

Denunciate (dēnū-nsi-āt, -fi-āt), *v.* 1593.

[f. *pp.* stem of *L. denunciare*, -nunciare, f. *DE* - *L.* 3 + *nunciare* (nunciate)] To denounce, to utter denunciation against.

He only denounced and denounced De Morgan so *Denunciative* *a.* characterized by denunciation

Denunciation (dēnū-nsi-ā-ti-shən). 1548 [ad. *L. denunciatio*, *denunciatio*.] *1.* Public announcement. *2.* Announcement of evil, punishment, etc. in the manner of a warning or menace 1563. *3.* Accusation before a public prosecutor 1588. *4.* Public condemnation or inveighing against 1842. *5.* The action of denouncing a treaty, etc. 1885.

x. D of Baumes before matrimony *Er. Hall*. *a.* The prophet, by the d. of miseries, weakened the alacrity of the multitude *Wierman*.

Denunciator (dēnū-nsi-ā-tōr), 1474. [*a. F. denunciateur*, ad. *L. denunciatorum*.] One who denounces or utters denunciations, in *Law*: One who lays an information against another. Hence *Denunciatory* *a.* of or pertaining to denunciation (in various senses); denouncing, accusing, arraigning, condemning.

Denutrition (dēnū-tri-ti-shən). 1876 [DE - *I.* 6, or *II.* 3.] The opposite to nutrition; reversal of the nutritive process; in *Med.* treatment by deprivation of nourishment. Also *attr.*

Deny (dēni), *v.* ME. [*a. F. dénier* — *L. denegare*; see DE - *I.* 3.] *1.* To contradict or gainsay; to declare (anything stated) to be untrue or untenable, or not what it is stated to be. Also *absol.* *2.* *Logic.* To assert the contradictory of (opp. to *affirm*) ME. *3.* To refuse to admit the truth of (opp. to *assert* or *maintain*) 1630; to reject as non-existent 1601. *4.* To refuse to acknowledge; to disown, repudiate, renounce ME. *5.* To refuse or withhold, to refuse to give or grant ME. Also *fig.* *6.* To say 'no' to ME. *7.* To refuse permission to, to forbid (to do, the doing of) — 1759. *8.* To refuse to take — 1775.

1. To d. a charge *FIELDING*. *2.* I d. your Master *1 Hen. IV.* 2. 11. 544. *3.* To d. the apparition of ghost Sir W. HAMPTON, of Witches *DUNTON*. *4.* He could not d. his own hand and seal *MACULAY*. *5.* To d. just requests *MALCOLM*, a place to art *JOVITT*. *6.* The poet were never at their need *DAVID GREENE*. *7.* Too well to d. Company, and too ill to receive them *SMITH*. *Phr.* To d. oneself, to withhold from oneself the gratification of desire; to practice self-abnegation. Hence *Deny* *tr.* act of denying or refusing. *Deny* -ingly *adv.* in a way that denies or refuses.

Deobstruct, *v.* 1653 [f. *DE* - *I.* 6 + *L. obstruere*, see next.] *trans.* To clear of obstruction.

Deobstruent (dē-ob'strū-ent), 1691. [ad. mod. *L.* type *deobstruentem*, f. as prec.]

A. adj. That removes obstructions by opening the natural passages or pores of the body 1728.

B. sh. A deobstruent medicine or substance.

Deo-culate, *v.* [*f. DE* - *II.* 1 + *L. oculatus*.] To deprive of eyes, or of eyesight, *LAMA*.

Deodand (dē-od-and). 1533 [*a. Afr. deodande*, ad. mod. *L. deodandum*, i. e. *Deo don-dum*.] A thing to be given to God; *spec.* in *Eng. Law*, a personal chattel which, having been the immediate occasion of the death of a person, was forfeited to the Crown to be applied to pious uses (Abolished in 1846.) loosely A sum taken in lieu of the deodand 1831

Deodar (dē-od-ār) 1842. [*a. Hindi dē-odār*, *dē-odār* — *Skr. arda-dara* tree or timber of the gods.] A sub-species of cedar (*Cedrus Libani*, var. *Deodara*) found native in the Western Himalayas, and now largely grown as an ornamental tree in England. Also applied in India to other trees.

Deodate (dē-od-ēt). 1600. [ad. *L. deo datum* in sense *a.* = *a. deo datum*.]

A. sh. *1.* A thing given to God *HOOKER*. *2.* A gift from God, G. HERBERT.

B. sh. Given by God, *GUYTON*.

Deodorant (dē-od-ō-rānt), *sh.* 1869 [f. *odorem* smell, after *decolorare*, see DE - *I.* 6.] A deodorizer.

Deodorize (dē-od-ō-rīz), *v.* 1856. [f. *DE* - *II.* 1 + *L. odor*] *trans.* To deprive of (bad) odour. Also *fig.* Hence *Deodorization*, removal of (bad) smell. *Deo-dorizer*.

Deo-nerate, *v.* 1623. [f. *L. deonerare*; see DE - *I.* 6.] To disburden — 1631.

Deontology (dē-ont-ō-lō-jī). 1826. [f. *Gr.*

de (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. chat). *e* (ever). *ai* (*L.* eye). *a* (*F.* eau de vie). (*su*) = *Psyche* *q* (hat). *p* (at).

deon that which is binding +-λογία. The science of duty or moral obligation.

Ethics has received the more expressive name of *d* **BENTHAM**. Hence *Deontological* a. of pertaining to, or according to *d*. *Deontologist*, one who treats of *d*.

Deoperculate (dē'op-er-kū-lēt), *a.* 1866. [*DE*-I. 6 + *OPERCULATE*.] *Bot.* Having lost the operculum: said of the capsules of mosses, etc.

Deoperculate *v.* to shed the operculum.

Deopillate (dē'op-il-lēt), *v.* 1620. [*DE*-II. 1 + *OPILLATE*.] *trans.* To free from obstruction; *absol.* to remove obstructions - 1710.

Deopillate *a.* that removes obstructions; *Deopillation*, the removal of obstructions; *Deopillative*, *a.* deobstruent; *s.* a deobstruent.

Deordination (dē'ō-din-ā-shən), *n.* Now rare 1595 [*f* (ult.) *DE*-I. 6 + *L. ordinare*.] 1. Departure from or violation of (moral) order; disorder. 2. Departure from the normal GOAD.

Deosculate, *v.* rare. 1623. [*f* *L. deosculari*; see *DE*-I. 3.] To kiss affectionately. Hence *Deoscultation*, kissing.

Deossify, -fication; see *DE*-II. 1 and *ossify*, etc.

Deoxidate (dē'ok-sid-ēt), *v.* 1799. [*DE*-II. 1.] *Chem.* To remove the oxygen from; *intr.* to undergo deoxidation. Hence *Deoxidation*, the removal of oxygen from an oxide or other compound.

Deoxidize (dē'ok-sid-ēz), *v.* 1794. [*DE*-II. 1.] *Chem.* = *DEOXIDATE*. Hence *Deoxidization*, *Deoxidizer*.

Deoxygenate (dē'ok-sid-jen-ēt), *v.* 1799 [*DE*-II. 1.] *Chem.* To deprive of (free) oxygen; also = *DEOXIDATE*. Hence *Deoxygenation*.

Deoxygenize (dē'ok-sid-jen-ēz), *v.* 1881 [*DE*-II. 1.] *Chem.* = *DEOXYGENATE*.

Deozone, *v.* to deprive of ozone; see *DE*-II. 1 and *ozone*.

Depaint, *pp.* *a.* [*ME. depeint*, *a.* *F. de-peindre*, *ad. L. depingere*.] Depicted; ornamented; coloured. Chiefly as *pp.* -1557

Depaint (dē'pānt), *v.* [*ME. depeinten*, *f* *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To paint; to depict; to delineate - 1743. Also *fig.* 2. To depict in words or by comparison - 1803. 3. To adorn with or as with painted figures - 1706. 4. To stain - 1600.

1. Apples could not *d*. Motion 1639. 2. Her lips you may in sort *d*. By cherries 1774. 3. Few silver drops her vermilion cheeks *d*. *Faint* - 1774. Hence *Depainter* one who or that which depaints.

Depair, *v.* 1460. [*a.* *OF. de-*, *deparer*, *f.* (ult.) *DE*-I. 6 + *L. periorare*; cf. *IMPAIR*, etc.] To impair, injure, dilapidate - 1558.

Depair *n.* Church, nor ancient acie T. HOWELL. **Depardieu**, *int.* *ME.* [*a.* *OF. de par* *Deu*.] In God's name; by God: used as an asseveration - 1634.

Depart (dē'pārt), *v.* *ME.* [*a.* *OF. departir*, *f.* (ult.) *L. dispartire*, *f.* *Dis* + *partire* to part, divide. See *DE*-I. 6.]

1. *trans.* To divide into parts - 1551; *intr.* to become divided - 1577. 2. *trans.* To part among persons; to share; *occas.* to bestow, impart - 1651. Also *absol.* 3. *trans.* To separate - 1677. 4. *trans.* To sever, break off (a connexion) etc. - 1579. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*).

5. They departed my rayment among them N.T. (Genov) *John* 12. 24. 3. Till death us *d*. *Barnab.* 4. Ye departed the love between me and my wife Malory

II. *trans.* To go asunder; to separate from each other - 1641. 2. *intr.* To go away (from); to take one's leave. (The current sense, but chiefly literary.) *ME.* 3. To set out, start *Opp* to arrive. (Now commonly to leave.) 1489

4. To go away to or into - 1611. 5. *intr.* To leave this world, die. (Now only to *d*. from (this) life.) 1501. 6. *trans.* To quit. Now rare, exc. in *phr.* to *d*. this life (= *prec.*) *ME.* 7. To send away - 1611. 8. *intr.* To withdraw, deviate; to desist (from) *ME.*

9. The Learned Leaches in despair *d*. *Devon* The train departs at 6.30 (note). 3. Lord, how latest souls of men departing this life *HOOKER*. 6. They *d*. from received opinions *BENTHAM*.

Phrases. *TD*. with. *a.* To go away from (from) *b.* To part with, to give up, to give away. So *D*. from, in sense *b*.

Hence *Deparable*, *v.* *a.* separable; divisible. *Departingly* *adv.*

o (Ger. Köln). *o* (Fr. peu). *u* (Ger. Müller). *ü* (Fr. dune). *ë* (curl). *ë* (ö) (there). *ë* (ä) (rain). *ë* (Fr. faire). *ë* (fir, fern, earth),

Depart, *sb.* *ME.* [*a.* *F. départ*, *f.* *departir*.] 1. The act of departing; parting; death - 1840. 2. *Old Chem.* The separation of one metal from another with which it is alloyed - 1751. 3. At my *d* I gave this to India *Two Gent.* v. iv. 96. 4. The chymists have a liquor called water of *d*. *Bacon* (J.)

Depart 1 (dē'pārt). *ME.* [*f* as *prec.*] 1. One who departs (see *DEPART* 1.). 2. *Old Chem.* One who separates a metal from an alloy - 1656.

Depart 2, 1658. [*sb.* use of *AF. departier*.] *Law*. = *DEPARTURE* 5. - 1751.

Departition (dē'pārt-i-shən), *ME.* [*f.* *DEPART* 1., on *L.* analogies.] 1. Distribution, partition - 1485. var. *departison*. 3. Departure

Department (dē'pārt-mēt), [*ME.*, *a.* *OF. departement*; see *DEPART* *v.* and *MENT*.] 1. *DEPARTURE* 1. 2. - 1677. 2. 'Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person' (J.); hence, A separate division of a complex whole, esp. of activities or studies, separate divisions or branches of state or municipal administration 1769. 3. One of the administrative purposes 1792. *b.* A part, section, region

2. Perfection in every *d.* of writing but one - the dramatic Poets. The *D.* of War, of State, etc. (*US*) The Paymaster General's *D.* 4. *attrib.* *d.* store (orig. Hence *Departmental* (dē'pārt-mēt) *a.* of or pertaining to a departmentally *adv.* *Departmentalism*, an attachment to departmental methods

Departure (dē'pārt-ū-r), 1523 [*a.* *OF. departire*, *late L.* type **departitura*, *f.* *dispartire*.] 1. Separation, parting - 1643. 2. The action of going away 1533, decess, death (arch.) 1558. 3. *trans.* and *fig.* Withdrawal, divergence, deviation (from a path, standard, etc.) 1694. 4. The action of starting on a journey; *spec.* the starting of a railway train from a station. Also *attrib.* (*Opp.* to *arrival*) 1540.

Also *fig.* 5. *Law*. A deviation in pleading from the ground taken by the same party in an antecedent plea 1548. 6. *Navigation*. *a.* The distance by which a ship in sailing departs east or west from a given meridian 1669 (*Abbrev. dep.*) *b.* The bearing of an object on the coast, taken at the commencement of a voyage, from which the dead reckoning begins. 1659.

2. *D.* from this happy place *Mur.* The time of my *d* is at hand *a Tim.* iv. 6. 3. *D.* from evil *Trotter* (*Good*). *Phr. New* *d* is a fresh start; the beginning of a new course of procedure. 6. We took a new *D.* from thence [*Isle of Ascension*] *H. K.*

Depascent (dē'pā-sent), *a.* rare. 1651. [*ad. L. depascentem*.] Consuming.

Depasture (dē'pāstū-r), *v.* 1585. [*f.* *DE*-I. 1 + *PASTURE* *v.*] 1. *trans.* To consume the produce of (land) by grazing upon it; to use for pasturage. Also *fig.* 1596. 2. *intr.* To graze 1586. 3. *trans.* To pasture or feed (cattle) 1713.

4. A right of depasturing cattle on the land of another *WILLIAMS*. The run will *d* about 4000 sheep 1244. Hence *Depasturage*, *Depasture* *a.*

Depatriate, *v.* 1888. [*f.* *DE*-I. 2 + *L. patriare*.] *intr.* To expatriate oneself - 1797.

Depauperate, *pp.* *a.* 1460. [*ad. L. depauperatus*; see next.] *†*Made poor; impoverished, in *Bot.*, etc. = *DEPAUPERATED*.

Depauperate (dē'pā-pū-rēt), *v.* 1623. [*f* (ult.) *DE*-I. 1 + *L. pauperare*, *f.* *pauper*.] To render poor, impoverish; to reduce in quality, vigour, or capacity.

Bishops had depauperated many of the sees *CARLE*. Hence *Depauperated*, *a.* impoverished, in *Bot.*, etc. stunted or degenerate from or as if from want of nutriment. *Depauperation*, *var.* *DE*-*pauperize* *v.*

De-pauperize (dē'pā-pū-rīz), *v.* 2 1863 [*f.* *DE*-II. 1 + *pauperize*.] To free from pauperism; to *DISPAUPERIZE*.

Depe, *v.* [*OE. deþan*; *OTent. *daupjan* causal of **daupjan* to be deep. In *ME.* assoc. *w. depe*, *DEEP*.] 1. To immerse, baptize - *ME.* 2. To submerge, plunge deeply, dip - 1565.

Depe, *obs.* *f.* *DEEP* *a.* and *v.*

Depeach, *sb.* 1528. [*a.* *F. dépêche*] Dispatch; a message or messengers sent off - 1624.

Depeach, *v.* 1474. [*a.* *F. dépêcher*, repr. *a.* late *L.* type *dis* (or *de-ex*) *pedicare*; cf. *DEPEACH*.] To dispatch - 1655.

Depectible, misprint in *J.* for *DEPERTIBLE* (*Bacon*, *Sylva* § 857).

Depeculate, *v.* 1641. [*f.* (alt.) *DE*-I. 1 + *L. peculatus*.] *trans.* To plunder by peculation; said of public officials - 1648. Hence *†Depeculation*.

Depelinct, *depinct*, *v.* 1579. [*CF. DEPAINT* and *DEPICT*.] = *DEPICT* - 1650.

Depeil, *depell*, *v.* 1533. [*ad. L. depellere*] To drive away, expel - 1788.

Depencil, *v.* 1631. [*f.* *DE*- + *PENCIL* *v.*] *trans.* To inscribe with a pencil or brush; *fig.* to depict - 1766.

Depend (dē'pend), *v.* *ME.* [*a.* *OF. dependre*, *f.* *DE*-I. 1 + *pendre*, after *L. pendere*.] 1. *intr.* To hang down, be suspended. (Now literary.) 1510. 2. *intr. fig.* To be contingent on, or conditioned by. *Const. on, upon, ref.* *occas. from, to, in ME.* 3. To belong to as something subordinate 1500. 4. To rest entirely on, upon (*tu*) for support, or what is needed 1548. 5. To rely in mind, count on, upon (*ref.*, etc.) 1500. *b.* *dep.* with following *cl.*: = 'to depend upon it' (*collog.*) 1700 16.

To wait in suspense or expectation on, upon - 1704. 7. To be in suspense or undetermined. (*Usu.* in *pres. ppl.* = *pending*) *ME.* 18. To impend - 1719.

2. As on your boughs the yvies *d* SPENSER. 3. Small things whereunto greater doe *d* BAULDWIN *Phr. That depends* (*ellipt.*) 1. *e.* on circumstances. 3. Hereupon a story depends FULLER. 4. Well directed labour is all we have to *d.* on *Mr. MANTON*. 5. Faith Miss, *d.* upon it, I'll give you as good as you bring SWIFT. 6. The heavier on the were still depending MACAULAY. 7. Bills of supply able, *v.* *a.* that may be depended on, trustworthy. Dependably *adv.* Dependence, *ta.* dependent; one who depends on something

Dependant, -dent (dē'pend-ēt), *sb.* 1523. [*a.* *F. dépendant*, *pr. ppl.* of *dependre*. The spelling -*ent*, after *L.*, is less usual in the *sb.*, cf. *defendant*, etc.] 1. A subordinate part, appurtenance, dependency - 1837. 2. A person who depends on another for support, position, etc.; a retainer, subordinate, servant 1588.

3. With all incidents, circumstances, dependences or connexes HALL. 4. His own numerous family and dependants CLARENDON

Dependence, -ance (dē'pend-ēns), 1535. [*a.* *F. dépendance*; see *prec.* The form in -*ance* is rare after 1800.] 1. The action of hanging down; *concr.* something that hangs down (*ave*) 1677. 2. The relation of having existence conditioned by the existence of something else, the fact of depending upon something else 1535.

3. The condition of a dependant; subjection, subordination. (*Opp.* to *independence*.) 1614. 4. *concr.* That which is subordinate to, connected with, or belonging to, something else - 1794; a retinue (*usu. -ance*) - 1652. 5. The condition of resting in faith or expectation (upon something); reliance; confidence or trust 1627; *trans.* object of confidence or trust (*f. obs.*) 1754.

6. The condition of waiting for settlement; pending suspense. (Now only legal.) 1605. 7. A quarrel 'depending' or awaiting settlement - 1820.

8. The chain of dependence which runs throughout creation TYNDALL. 9. To free the Crown from its *d.* upon Parliament GREEN. 5. Living - *in d.* on the will of God JOWETT. Your honour, your piety, are my just *d.* RICHARDSON. 6. Nothing herein contained shall affect any action now in *d.* 1874.

Dependency, -ancy (dē'pend-ēns), 1594. [*f* as *prec.* see *ANCE*, *ENCY*.] 1. The condition of being dependent; contingent logical or causal connexion; = *prec.* 2. 1597. 2. The relation of a thing (or person) to that by which it is supported; = *prec.* 3. 1594. 3. = *prec.* 5 (rare) - 1677. 4. Something dependent or subordinate; an appurtenance 1611; a retinue - 1701; a dependant or subordinate place or territory 1684. 78. = *prec.* 6. - 1632.

1. Such a dependency of thing, on thing *Meas* for *W. v. 1. 62*. 2. The dependency of Ireland upon the crown of England SWIFT. 4. A thorough sifting of this subject, and its dependencies 1832. The earth, and its dependencies *J. BURRST*. That Sheffield which now, with its dependencies, contains a hundred and twenty thousand souls MACAULAY.

o (Ger. Köln). *o* (Fr. peu). *u* (Ger. Müller). *ü* (Fr. dune). *ë* (curl). *ë* (ö) (there). *ë* (ä) (rain). *ë* (Fr. faire). *ë* (fir, fern, earth),

Depilous (*depílaus*), *a.* 1646. [*Cf.* *depilare*, and *depilare*.]

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). o (cut). ɛ (Fr. chef). ə (ever). əi (I, eye). ə (Fr. enu de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). ɔ (what). ɔ (got).

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The a t of deposi ting of p ec senses and
DEPOS t v 1773 5 A depos o y a depo

3. Recent deposits of sandstone, clay, and gypsum
place 1823. *Comb. d. receipt, a receipt for any-*
thing deposited, *spec. for money deposited with a*
banker at a stated rate of interest.

Deposit (dépōzit), *v.* Also **+deposite**.
1624. [a. obs. *F. deposer*; ad. med. *L. depon-*
sitare, freq. of *L. deponere*.] 1. *trans.* To lay,
put, or set down 1671; *intr.* to be laid down or
precipitated, to settle (*rare*) 1831. 2. *fig.*
(*trans.*) To lay aside, give up; to lay down
(one's life, etc.) -1804. 3. To place in a re-
pository; to commit to the charge of any one
for safe keeping or as a pledge; *spec.* to place
in a bank at interest 1639. Also *fig.*
1. He deposited his reckoning FIDELING. She flies
to some neighbouring pool, where she deposes her
eggs GOLDEN. [The water] deposits more or less of
the matter which it holds in suspension HUXLEY. 3.
Christianship is a trust, deposited with us in behalf
of others BUTLER.

Depository (dépōzitāri), *sb.* 1605. [ad. *L.*
depositorius one who receives or makes a de-
posit; *f. deposit*-*ppl.* stem of *deponere*. Often
confounded with **DEPOSITORY**.] 1. A person
with whom anything is lodged in trust; a
trustee, one to whom anything is committed
or confided. In *Law*, a bailee of personal
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or confided. In *Law*, a bailee of personal
property, to be kept for the bailor without re-
compense 1605. 2. = **DEPOSITORY** 1. 1797.
1. They [Jews] are the Depositories of these
Prophecies APOSTOL. I am the sole d. of my own
secret, and it shall perish with me JUNIUS.

Depository, a. rare 1839. [*f. DEPOSIT sb.*]
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of depo ng 836 72 = DEPOS t 3
1850 3 12 a Ap ce he e m m n y stores
a e deposad. b. The head-quarters of a regi-

ment, where and whence supplies are received
and distributed. a. A station where recruits are
assembled and drilled, and where soldiers who
cannot join their regiments remain. d. *attrib.*
Applied to a portion of a regiment left at home
when the rest are on foreign service. 1798. e. A
place of confinement for prisoners of war 1806
1802. 5. U.S. A railway station 1842.

Deprave, *ppl. a* 152. [ad. *L. deprava-*
re.] Depraved, corrupted -1665 So **De-**
prave *v.* = **DEPRIVE**.

Depravation (dēprāvāshn, dep-). 1526
[ad. *L. depravationem*. Cf. *F. depravation*.]
1. The action or fact of making or becoming
depraved, bad, or corrupt; deterioration, de-
generation, esp. moral degeneration 1561. 2.
The being depraved; corruption 1577. 13. De-
pravation or corruption (of a text, etc.) -1849
14. Detraction, calumny -1606.

1. The total Loss of Reason is less deplorable than
the total D. of it COVLEY. 4. A mere depravation
and calumny without all shadow of truth BACON.

Deprave (dēprāv, v. ME. [ad. *L. deprava-*
re; see DE- I. 3. Cf. *F. depraver*.] 1. To
make bad; to pervert; to deteriorate, corrupt
morally bad. (The current sense.) 1482. 13.
To represent as bad, to vilify, defame, dis-
parage -1667. Also *absol.* 14. To become bad
or depraved. FULLER. 1 Formerly often erron.

1. To d. the text 1663, the voice of a singer JOHN-
SON, our money NEAL. 2. Vicious indulgence... de-
praves the inward constitution and character BUTLER
(arch.), depravation; misinterpretation. Depravement
one who depraves, corrupts, or vitiates.

Depravity (dēprāvīti), 1647. [An exten-
sion of **PRAVITY** (ad. *L. pravitas*), after **DE-**
PRAVE, etc.] The quality or condition of being
depraved or corrupt; perverted quality -1758;
moral perversion 1646. *Theol.* the innate cor-
ruption of human nature due to original sin
(often total depravity) 1737, a depraved act or
practice 1641.

Both the elect and the non-elect come into the world
in a state of total d. and alienation from God, and can,
of themselves, do nothing but sin J. H. BLUNT.

Deprave, *ppl. stem of depravare*; see DE- I. 2.]
1. To pray against (evil); to seek to avert by
prayer; to pray for deliverance from (arch.)
1628. 2. To plead earnestly against; to ex-
press earnest disapproval of 1641. 13. To be-
seach (a person) -1822. Also *trans.* 14. To
invoke (evil) -1790.

1. Wise men still d. these mens kindnesses EATON.
2. To d. such a method of proceeding OUSELEY, panic
1882. Hence **Depravingly** *adv.*

Depravation (dēprāvāshn), 1556 [a. *F.*
depravation, ad. *L. depravationem*; see *prec.*]
1. Intercessory prayer. [So in *L.*] 2. Prayer
for the averting or removal (of evil, etc.) 1596.
3. Earnest desire that something may be averted
or removed; earnest disapproval of 1612. 14.
Imprecation (*rare*) -1804.

1. D. of Gods displeasure 1673 3. A look of d.
Glo. EYER So **Deprave** *a.* depraving; of
or pertaining to d.

Depricator 1656. [a. *L.*] One who de-
pricates; a petitioner

Depricatory (dēprīkətōri), *a.* 1586. [ad.
L. depricatorius.] 1. Serving to depricate; that
prays for deliverance from or aversion of evil.
2. Depricating anticipated disapproval 1704.
Also as *sb.* [a. word or expression.] -1734.

1. D. Rites to avert Evil 1798. 2. A d. laugh 1872.

Depricate (dēprīkēt, v. 1646. [f. *L. de-*
pricare (-*cat*-), *ppl.* stem of *depricare*; see
DE- I. 1.] 1. *trans.* To lower in value, lessen
the value of; *spec.* to lower the market value of;
to reduce the purchasing power of (money) 2.
To represent as of less value; to undervalue,
belittle 1666. Also *absol.* 3. *intr.* To fall in
value, to become of less worth 1790.

1. To d. the esteem and value of miracles SIR T.

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B o n S o -- Standard Wood, 2. I dont like
to hear you d. yourself DICKENS 3. Conditions which
caused property to d. 1884. Hence **Depricatingly**
adv. **Depricative** *a.* depricating, **Depricator**

Depreciation (dēprīshēshn), 1767. [*f.*
prec.] 1. Lowering of value; fall in the es-
timation; disparagement 1790.

Depreciatory (dēprīshēshn), *a.* 1805. [*f.*
L. depreciator.] Tending to depreciate.

Depre-dable, *a.* 1640 [f. *F. déprédable* (see
next).] Liable to be preyed upon -1656.

Depredate (dēprālet), *v.* 1626. [*f. ppl.*
stem of *L. depredare*; see DE- I. 3. Cf. *F.*
dépérer.] 1. *trans.* To prey upon; to plunder
pilgrimage -1677; *fig.* to consume by waste -1662.

2. *intr.* To make depredations, (*affected*) 1797.
1. *fig.* [Everise] maketh the substance of the body
less apt to be consumed and Depredated by the
Spirits BACON. Hence **Depredator**, one who, or
that which, depredates. **Depredatory** (also *depré-*)
a. characterized by depredation.

Depredation (dēprāshn), 1493. [a. *F.*
depredation; see *prec.*] The action of making a
prey of; plundering, pillaging; also, plundered
or pillaged condition. Also *fig.*
Habits of d. JOHNSON. *fig.* [They] perished... by the
depredations of the lava LAMAR.

Depre-dicate, *v. rare* 1550. [DE- I. 3]
To proclaim aloud; celebrate -1674.

Deprehend (dēprēhend), *v.* 1543. [ad. *L.*
deprehendere, see DE- I. 2.] 1. *trans.* To seize,
capture, to arrest, apprehend -1834. 2. To
take in the act -1677. 3. To detect -1683.

4. Touching the woman dephehended in adultery
WATTS. 5. The Motions are Invisibile but yet
they are to be dephehended by Experience BACON.

Deprehensible, *a.* 1653. [f. *L. depre-*
hendere.] Capable of being detected -1660.

Deprehension, 1527. [ad. *L. deprehen-*
sionem.] The action of catching in the act;
detection; arrest -1649.

Depress (dēprēs), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *depres-*
ser, ad. *L.* type **depressare*. In Eng. taken as

ag R du to a o e de ee o powe

4 Th d f hepab of d V N 1772 5 He
dhe na a o d p d. G. O. ELION.

Depressive (dɪˈpreɪsɪv), *a.* 1630. [f. L. *depress-*, *deprimere* + *-IVE*.] Tending to press or force down. Also fig. Hence **Depressiveness**.

Depressor (dɪˈpreɪsər), 1611. [a. L.] 1. One who or that which depresses (see the vb.) 2. *Anat.* and *Phys.* a. A muscle which depresses or pulls down the part to which it is attached; also *attrib.*, as *d. muscle*. b. *D. nerve*: a branch of the vagus, the stimulation of which lowers the pressure of the blood. 1615.

Depressure (dɪˈpreʃər), 1621. [f. L. *depress-*, ppl. stem.] = **DEPRESSION** 1, 3, 4. -1774

Depriement, *a. rare* 1713 [ad. L. *deprimere*.] Depressing, as *d. muscles* -1721. As *sb* That which depresses 1624.

Depri-sure, 1722, 1648. [See **DISPRIZE**.] Depreciation.

Deprivable (dɪˈpraɪvəbəl), *a.* 1593. [f. **DEPRIVE** v. + *-ABLE*.] Liable to be deprived; subject to deprivation.

They [the Bishops] are deprivable 1593

Deprival (dɪˈpraɪvəl), 1611. [f. as prec.; see *-ALS*.] The act of depriving; **DEPRIVATION**.

Deprivation (dɪˈpraɪvən), 1533 [ad. med. L. *deprivationem*.] 1. The action of depriving or fact of being deprived, dispossession, loss. 2. *spec.* The action of depriving of an office, dignity, or benefice; *esp.* the depriving of an ecclesiastic of a benefice or preferment 1551. 3. *D of Ecclesiastical* Burial CHAMBER. So **Deprivative** *a.* of or characterized by d.

Deprive (dɪˈpraɪv), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *depriver*, f. DE- + *privare*.] 1. To divest, bereave, dispossess of, *from*. 2. To divest of office, to inflict (*esp.* ecclesiastical) deprivation upon ME. 3. To keep out of, to debar *from* ME. 4. To take away; to remove -1654

1. These I have moved, and thought it long, deprive'd Thy presence M. P. L. IV. 857. 2. The Bp. deprive'd him for three years HARN. 3. I am deprived of the residue of my yeeres Isa. xxxviii. 10. 4. Dishonour to d. dishonour'd life SHAKS. Hence **Deprivation**, deprivation. **Depriver**.

De profundis; see **DE**.

Deprome, *v. rare* 1652. [ad. L. *depromere*; see **DE** -1, 2.] To draw out or forth -1657. var. **Deprompt** (*rare*).

Deprostrate, *a. rare* [DE- + *stratus*.] Extremely prostrate. G. FLECHER

Deprotestantize, deprovincialize; see **DE** -1, 1 and *protestantize*, etc.

Depth (depph), late ME. [f. DEEP *a.* + *-TH*, alter length: cf. *breadth, width*.]

I. 1. Measurement from the top downwards, from the outer part inwards, or from front to back. 2. The quality of being DEEP 1526 3. *fig.* Profundity; penetration 1550; intensity 1624.

4. *Logic*. = **COMPREHENSION**, q. v. 1864

1. All these threedimensions, that is to saye lengthe, brede and depthe Lyov. Serried Shields in thicke array Of d. immeasurable M. P. L. I. 549. 2. Because it had no d. of earth TIMP. Matt. xii. 5. 3. D. of knowledge Br. Hall. A man of extraordinary d. HARN. To sound the d. of this knauerie Tann. Sh. v. l. 142. D. of silence 1624, of shadow ROBERTS.

II. Concrete senses. 1. A deep water; a deep part of the sea (usu. in *pl.*; now *poet.* and *rhct.*) late ME.; +the DEEP -1611. 2. A deep place in the earth, etc., *pl.* the lowest part of a pit, etc. (*rhct.*) 1523. 3. An abyss, the deep or remote part. Usu. *pl.* (*poet.* and *rhct.*) 1619. 4. The inmost part. Also *pl.* late ME. 5. The middle part 1605. 6. *fig.* The inmost, remotest, or extreme part. Now often *pl.* late ME.

1. The depths have covered them Ez. xv. 5. 2. The depths of Hell DEKEN. 3. The Depths of Heav'n above, and Earth below DEVEN. Measure less depths of air LONGE. 4. In d. of woods embrac'd POPE. 5. The d. of winter BOLTON. 6. The depths of unrecorded time SHAKS.

Phr. Beyond or out of one's d.; *lit.* in water too deep for one to touch bottom without sinking; *fig.* beyond one's powers or understanding, *attrib.* d. bomb, charge, a bomb to be exploded at a given depth. Hence **Depthless** *a.* unfathomable; *st.* allow.

Depthen, *v.* 1587. [f. prec.] = **DEEPEN**.

Depu-cel, -elle, *v.* ME. [a. F. *depu-celer* -L. DIS- + *pu-celle*.] *trans.* To deflower -1483. var. **Depu-celate** (*rare*).

Depu-dorate *v.* [DE- + *du-rare*.] To make lame & CUDWORTH

Depulse, *v.* 1555. [ad. L. *depulsare*, freq. of *depellere*.] *trans.* To drive or thrust away -1623. So **Depulsion**, the action of driving or thrusting away. **Depulsive** *a.* averting; prophylactic. **Depulsory** *a.* depulsive.

Depurant (dɪˈpʊrənt, de pu-), *a.* 1875 [ad. med. L. *depurans* (see below).] Purifying; *Med.* Having the quality of purifying the blood or other fluids of the body. Also as *sb*

Depurate (dɪˈpʊrət, de pu-), *v.* 1620. [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *depurare*; see **DE** -1, 3. Cf. F. *depurer*.] To make or become free from impurities. Also *fig.*

Sufficient to d. the blood 1757.

So **Depurate** *ppl. a.* purified, cleansed, clarified. **Depuration**, the action or process of freeing from impurities, in *fig.* the removal of impurities from the humours or fluids of the body **Depurative**, *depurative* *a.* *depurant*; *sb* a *depurant*. **Depuratory** *a.* (*sb*) = *depurative*.

Depure, *v.* ME. [ad. F. *depurer*; see **DEPURATE**.] = **DEPURATE** *v.* -1873.

Deputation, bad f. **DEPUTATION**.

Deputable (dɪˈpʊtəbəl, de pi-), *a.* 1621. [ureg. f. **DEPUTE** *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being, or fit to be, deputed.

Deputation (dɪˈpʊtətən), *sb.* ME. [f. L. *deputatio*, cf. F. *deputation*.] 1. *gen.* Appointment (to an office, function, etc.) -1650. 2. *spec.* Appointment to act on behalf of another, delegation 1552. 3. An appointment by the lord of the manor to the office and rights of a gamekeeper; a document conveying this -1815. 4. A person or body of persons appointed to go on a mission on behalf of another or others (The chief current use) 1732.

2. That we feed them our selves, and not by Proxy or d. 1663. 4. A d. of the Houses waited on the King D. HARRIS. Hence **Deputational** *a.* of or belonging to a d.

Deputative (dɪˈpʊtətɪv), *a.* 1625. [f. L. *deputatus*, ppl. stem, see prec.] Characterized by deputation; of the nature of a deputy.

Deputator, *rare* 1669. [f. L. *deputator*.]

One who deposes another to act for him.

Depute (dɪˈpʊt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Now only *sb.* ME. [opp. repr. OF. *depute* (mod. F. *député*) *pp.* ppl., the final e having become mute.] 1. *as a ppe.* Deputed, imputed, appointed, assigned; see **DEPUTE** *v.* -1623.

B. *sb.* = **DEPUTE** ME.

Depute (dɪˈpʊt), *v.* ME. [a. F. *deputer*, ad. L. *deputare*; see **DE** -1, 2.] 1. *trans.* To appoint -1693. 2. To impute, ascribe -1590 3. To consign -1483. 4. To assign (a charge), now *spec.* to commit (authority, etc.) to a deputy or substitute 1495 5. *spec.* To appoint as one's substitute, delegate, or agent; to ordain to act on one's behalf 1552.

1. He deputed two howres for the matters of Isle La. Bea. eas. 4. The Devil may d. such and such powers, to his confederates DE Foe. 5. To d. Cassio in Othello's place Oth. iv. ii. 226

Deputize (dɪˈpʊtɪz), *v.* 1730. [f. **DEPUTE** *sb.* or **DEPUTE**.] 1. To appoint as a deputy. Chiefly U.S. 2. *intr.* To act as a deputy 1836.

Deputy (dɪˈpʊti), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *député*, Orig. spelt *deputé*, the final e passed through -ee, -ie to -y, as in *CITY*, etc. See also **DEPUTE** *sb.*] 1. A person appointed to act for another or others, a substitute, lieutenant, vice-agent. Also *fig.* 2. A person elected to represent a constituency; a member of a representative legislative assembly 1600. 3. *attrib.*, etc. Deputed, acting or appointed to act instead of, vice-... 1548.

1. For the Greek lecture, the reader thereof... got a d. to do it Wood. General R. (Law); a person authorized to act for another in the whole of his office, but having no interest in the office. *Special d.* a person similarly authorized to exercise some special function only. *Phr.* By d. by another person in one's stead. 2. *Chamber of Deputies*: the second house in the national assembly of France, and some other countries. 3. Singing women escorted by d. husbands MACAULAY. Hence **Deputyship**, the office, term of office, or position of a d.

Dequantitate, *v.* [f. DE- + *quant-*]. To diminish the quantity of. SIR T. BROWNE.

Deracinate (dɪˈreɪsɪnət), *v.* 1599. [f. F.

déraciner, f. d. d. L. D. s. -*accine*.] To tear up by the roots; to eradicate.

The Colter rusts, That should d. such Savagery HAN. V. v. ii. 47. Hence **Deracination**.

Derain, *v.* ME. [a. OF. *derain*, *der-*, *derainere*, *-reine*, etc., f. *derainere*.] The action of vindicating one's right, *esp.* by wager of battle; hence, a duel -1658. So **Derainment** (in same sense)

Derain, *v.* 1 Now Hist. ME. [a. OF. *derainier*, etc., f. *der-*, *des-* (see **DE** -1, 6) + *rainier* -late L. type *radicare*, *rationem*. Cf. also **ARRAIGN** *v.* *trans.* *Laws*. To justify, vindicate *esp.* by wager of battle, to contest; to challenge, to determine

To d. battle (*esp.* *esp.*); *ta.* To maintain (a wager of battle, etc.), *fb.* To do battle; whence, to set the battle in array, *tc.* To dis-pose (troops, etc.) in battle array (Elizabethan archaisms)

Derain, *v.* 2 1500. [a. OF. *desregner*, mod. F. *déranger* to **DERANGE**.] 1. To derange -1706. 2. *passive*. To be discharged from (religious) orders -1661. Hence **Derangement**, discharge from a religious order.

Derail (dɪˈreɪl), *v.* 1850 [ad. mod. F. *dérailer*; see **DE** -1, 2. First generally used in U.S.] To run or cause to run off the rails, as a locomotive. Hence **Derailment**, the fact of leaving or being thrown off the rails.

Derange (dɪˈræŋdʒ), *v.* 1776. [a. mod. F. *déranger*, f. *der-*, *dis-* + *rang*, mod. F. *rang*. Not in Johnson.] 1. *trans.* To disturb or destroy the arrangement of; to throw into confusion; to derange 1777 2. To disturb the normal state, working, or functions of, to cause to act abnormally 1770. 3. To disorder the mind or brain of 1825. 4. To disturb 1838

2. This letter deranged all the projects of James MACAULAY. 3. Habits which tend to d. the animal functions SIR R. HARRIS. 3. Minds deranged by sorrow MACAULAY. Hence **Deranged** *ppl. a.* disordered, disarranged, insane.

Derangement (dɪˈræŋdʒmənt), 1737. [a. mod. F. *dérangement*; see **DERANGE**.] The act of deranging, or fact of being deranged; disorder; confusion; insanity.

Derate (dɪˈreɪt), *v.* 1628 [f. DE- + *rate* *sb.*] To diminish the burden of rates upon.

Deray (dɪˈreɪ), *sb.* arch. ME. [a. OF. *deray*, etc., f. *romes* stem of *deray*; see **DERAY** *v.*] 1. *Disorder* -1513. *disarray*, confusion (mod. archaism) 1831. 2. Violence, insolent ill-treatment -1550. 3. Disorderly mirth 1500.

Deray (dɪˈreɪ), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *derayer*, etc. -kom. type *desiderare*, f. L. *dis-* + *retare*, f. *retare* order; see **ARRAY**.] *trans.* and *intr.* To act in a disorderly manner; to rage

Derby (dɪˈbi), *sb.* The name of a town (in Old. *Deoraby*, *Deorby*) and shire of England, and of an earldom named from the shire. See also **DERBY**. Hence 1. Name of an annual horse-race, founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and run at the Epsom race's, usually on the Wednesday before, or the second Wednesday after, Whit Sunday. 2. Hence *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as *D. day*, the day on which the Derby is run. Also *trans.* 3. Short for *D. hat*: a stiff felt hat with a rounded crown and narrow brim (U.S.) 1888. 3. *Plastering*. See **DERBY** 1823.

Derbyshire (dɪˈbiʃər), *sb.* [In Old. *Deorby-schir*, *Deorby-schir*.] The shire or county of Derby in England. Hence 1. *D. neck*: girth 1802. 2. *D. spar*, *derap*: fluor-spar 1772.

Der-do ing, *ppl. a.* A pseudo-archaism, app. from *der-do* (cf. *De-der-do*), in the sense 'Doing daring deeds'. F. O. H. vi. 20.

Dere, *sb.* ME. [f. DEER *v.*] Harm, esp. in *pl.* *to do* (a person) d. -1674.

Dere, *v.* [Old. *dryan*, *derigan* -WGer. *daryan*, OE. *dara* hurt, etc.] 1. *trans.* To hurt. Also *anal.* -1513. 2. To trouble, vex, incommode -1674.

Dereign (e, *dereine*, var. **DERAIGN** *v.*

Derelict (dɪˈrɛlɪkt), 1649. [ad. L. *derelictus*, see **DE** -1, 3.]

A. *adj.* 1. Forsaken, abandoned, left by the possessor or guardian, *trans.* said of land left by the sea. 2. Guilty of dereliction of duty; delinquent (U.S.) 1864.

1. A sort of d. possession, to be seized by the occu-

a (man). a (pass). au (load). v (cut). g (fr. chief). o (ever). si (I, eye). p (fr. eau de vie). i (sit). z (Psyche). p (what). p (got).

pan H m fag Soas o e upon he a
un cap d d m ds of s e d B ke
B o f a w c s a d o n e d e d
p v el banded e 570 a J e
gu y o d e e on o du y (U.S., 1888
I was a D. from my cradle Savages. So t-Dere-
lict v. to abandon, forsake (rare).

Dereliction (derel'ik-shən) 1597. [ad. L. *derelictio*, f. *derelinquere*; see *prec.*] 1. The action of leaving or forsaking (with intention not to resume); the condition of being forsaken or abandoned. Now rare. b. fig. The leaving of land by the sea; *coner*, the land thus left 1757. 2. In mod. use implying a reprehensible abandonment or neglect; chiefly in phr. *d. of duty* 1773. b. Hence *adul.* Failure in duty, delinquency 1830. 3. Failure, cessation; fainting—1807.

4. *Impress.* by long d. apparently obsolete Bayre Lands, newly created by the alluvion or d. of the sea Blackstone. 5. A d. of every opinion and principle that I have held Baines.

Derelict (derel'ik-t), see DE-IL. 1.

Dereling, -yng, obs. f. DARLING.

Derelinguish, v. [cf. DERELICT.] To re-
linquish utterly, abandon—1799

Derf, sb. [app. shortened from OE. *gederf*, f. *derfan* to labour.] Trouble, hurt.

Derf, a. (also) ME. [app. a. ON. *djarfr* bold, etc.] Bold; audacious; sturdy; painful; dreadful; difficult—16... **Derf** a. ? = **Derf** a. **Derf**ly adv., -ness.

Deric (der'ik), a. 1878. [f. Gr. *derikos* skin] *Biol.* Pertaining to, or constituting, the skin.

Deride (dri'd), v. 1530. [ad. L. *deridere*; see DE-L. 4.] 1. To laugh at in contempt, to laugh to scorn; to make sport of, mock. 2. *intr.* To laugh scornfully—1675.

3. And the rulers also derided him *Luke xxii. 35.* He justly derides the absurd reverence for antiquity Gasson. Hence **Derider**, **deridingly** adv.

Derisible (dri'zibl), a. 1657. [f. L. *derisibilis*, stem of *deridere*; see -BLE.] To be derided; worthy of derision.

Derision (dri'zən), ME. [a. F. *derision*, ad. L. *derisionem*.] 1. The action of deriding; ridicule, mockery. 2. *coner*. An object of ridicule; a laughing-stock 1539.

3. Scorne and d. neuer comes in tears *Mids. N. m. ii. 123.* But now they that are younger than I have me in d. *Yed. xvi. 1.* 4. His word was a reproach and a d. to the profane 1612.

Derisive (dri'siv), a. 1650. [f. L. *derisivus*, ppl. stem of *deridere*.] Characterized by derision; scoffing, mocking, as d. *cheers*. Hence **Derisively** adv., -ness.

Derisory (dri'sori), a. 1618. [ad. L. *derisorius*.] = *prec.*

Derivable (dri'vəbl), a. 1640. [f. DE-RIVE v.] Capable of being derived (see DE-RIVE v.); transmissible—1716; obtainable 1712; deducible 1653; traceable from (a source) 1632.

The income d. from a capital sum of twenty six millions 1884. Hence **Derivability** (dri'vəbəl) *adv.* in a derivative manner.

Derival (dri'vəl), rare. 1871. [f. DE-RIVE v.; see -AL 2.] Derivation.

Derivant (dri'vənt), 1876. [a. F. *derivant*.] A. *adj.* *Med.* = DERIVATIVE 1 b.

B. *sb.* *Math.* Applied to derived function of a special kind.

Derivate (de'rivət), 1494. [ad. L. *derivatus*, -um.]

A. as *pa. ppie.* and a. Derived.

B. *sb.* Anything derived 1650. So **Derivate** v. rare. = DERIVE v. (*trans.* and *intr.*).

Derivation (deri'vā-shən), 1530. [a. F. ad. L. *derivatio*.] 1. The leading or carrying a current of water, or the like, from a source, to another part; *coner* a branch of a river, etc. which does this—1835. b. The action of leading away (in a current); diversion; an instance of this; in *Electr.* a fault 1855. c. *Med.* The withdrawal of inflammation, etc., from a diseased part of the body, by blistering, cupping, etc. 1600. 2. Transmission; communication—1699.

3. The action of drawing, obtaining, or deducting from a source 1660. 4. Extraction, origin, descent 1599. 5. A derivate, a derivative 1641.

6. *Gram.* Origination as a derivative 1530; the tracing of the origin of a word from its root or radical elements 1596. 7. *Math.* The operation

of passing from any one on o ny deriv e Th heo y of ou on o ga... form; 1874.

The *fl.* passed from the Euphrates into an artificial d. of that river Gasson. 2. There was no real d. of English law from Normandy Freeman, 4. stance, but the Sun a d. Milton. 6. The d. of the word substance favours the idea we have of it Locke.

Hence **Derivational** a. **Derivationalist**, (*Biol.*) one who holds the theory of d. of organic types; one who occupies himself with the d. of words.

Derivative (deri'vativ), 1530. [a. F. *dérivatif*, -ive, ad. L. *derivativus* (Priscian).]

A. *adj.* 1. Characterized by transmission -1640. b. *Med.* Producing derivation, see DERIVATION 1 c. 1851. 2. Of derived character of derivation; denominational 1871.

3. A secondary and d. kind of Fame STEELE. D. circulation, term applied to the direct communication of the body, so that all the blood does not necessarily pass through the capillaries of these parts (*Syst. Soc. Med.*). A d. word L. MURRAY, conveyance 1868.

B. *sb.* 1. A thing of derived character 1553. 2. *Gram.* Any word which is not a primitive word or root 1530. 3. *Math.* A function derived from another; *spec.* a differential coefficient 1674.

4. *Music.* A chord derived from a fundamental chord, esp. by inversion; also, the (assumed) root, from the harmonics of which a chord is derived 1828. 5. *Chem.* A method or agent that produces DERIVATION (q. v., 1 c. 1813).

6. The third derivative of Delicacy, is sloth NASH. Hence **Derivatively** adv., -ness (rare).

Derive (dri'v), v. ME. [a. F. *dérivier*, ad. L. *derivare*, f. DE-L. 2 + *rius*.]

1. Transitive senses. 1. To conduct from a source, etc. to or into a channel, place, etc.; to convey through a channel—1805. 2. To draw off, divert the course of, *spec.* in *Med.*, cf. DERIVATION 1 c. 1851. 3. To carry (a channel of any kind)—1777. 4. *trans.* and *fig.* To convey from one to another, as by transmission, descent, etc. to hand on (*Obs.* or *arch.*) 1526.

5. To cause to come—1808. 6. To draw, fetch, obtain. *Const.* from, rarely *from* of 1561. Also *refl.*; also *absol.* b. *Cum* partial replacement 1868. 7. To obtain by reasoning; to gather, deduce 1509. 8. *refl.* To come from something as its source 1662.

Also *passive* (in same sense) ME. 9. *trans.* To trace or show the derivation, origin, or pedigree of; to state a thing to be derived from 1600.

4. Parents rich enough to d. unto him the hereditary infirmity of the goat Fulham. 6. O that estates, l. ii. 42. Sculpture may d. its Pedegree from the infancy of the World Evelyn, *adv.* The grantees from nature 1624. 8. *pass.* A Participle is an Ad. from drama JOHNSON, religion from myths 1874.

II. Intrans. senses. 1. To have its derivation from, rarely out of ME. 2. To proceed (to a receiver, etc.) 1559. 3. The Family he derives from 1684. The words *Contus* and *Encomium*, thence 1665. 4. Puritanism derives to this country directly from Geneva M. PATTISON.

Hence **Derivement** (dri'vəmənt), derivation; that which is derived. **Deriver**.

Derk (e, -ly, etc., obs. ff. DARK, -LY, etc.

Derm (dā'm), 1835. [f. Gr. *derma* skin, cf. F. *derme*.] Anat. The layer of tissue forming the true skin or corium of an animal.

Derma (dā'mā), 1706. [mod. L.] Anat. = *prec.* Hence **Dermad** adv. toward the skin.

Dermal a. pertaining to the skin in general; cutaneous; *occas.* pertaining to the derma, as opp. to *epidermal*. **Dermatic**, **Dermic** *adj.* of or relating to the skin; dermal. **Dermatoid**, **Dermoid** *adj.* resembling or of the nature of skin; *occas.* dermal.

Dermaptera (derma-ptē'ra), *sb.* pl. 1835 [f. Gr. *derma* skin + *pteron* wing; in mod. F. *dermaptère*.] Entom. An order of orthopterous insects, comprising the Earwigs. Hence **Dermapteran** a. belonging to the D., *sb.* one of the D.; **Dermapterous** a. belonging to the D.

Dermat, **dermato**, comb. stem of Gr. *derma*, *derma*-skin, hide, leather, as in

Dermatogla Path., neuralgia of the skin.

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Derma (d

ad da k y d s m a y (SP NSEK) †De nful a
d a y A pseudo a chaim

Dern a doo pos see DURN

Dern va of DARN DAMN

Dern, **darn**, *v.* Now dial. [OE. *diernan*, *diernan*, *derman*; —O Teut. **derjan*, see prec.]
†*trans.* To hide —ME. Also *refl.* and *intr.*
†2. To cause to hide, run to earth —1637.

Dernier (dē'niar, (dē'niye), *a.* 1602. [a. F. —OF. *derrenier*, deriv. of *derrein*; see DARRIN.] Last, ultimate, final. *Obs.*, e.c. in *d. ruisort*, †*resort*, last refuge, orig. last court of appeal; the (or de) d. cri [lit. the last cry], the very latest fashion.

Dero-be, *v. rare*. [DE-II. 1.] To doff.

Derogate, *pph. a.* Now *rare*. ME. [ad. L. *derogatus*; see next.] †*trans.* Abrogated in part; lessened in authority, etc. —1537. 2. *adj.* Debased 1605. Hence †**Derogately** *adv.* (*Aut. & Cl. II. h. 33.*)

Derogate (derō'gāt), *v.* 1513. [f. ppl. stem of L. *derogare*; see DE-I. 2.] †*trans.* To repeal or abrogate in part; to destroy or impair the force and effect of; to lessen the extent of —1677 †2. To detract from; to disparage, depreciate —1612. 3. To take away (something from) so as to lessen or impair (*arch.*) 1561. Also *absol.* or *intr.* 4. *intr.* To do something derogatory to one's rank or position; to degenerate 1611

2. To d. the author of the book BILLINGSLEY. 3. Not to d. credit from your own word BINGHAM. 4. To d. from the Authority of the Ancients 1610, from Pompey Addison 4. I do not d. In loving Romney Leigh Mrs. BROWNING. Hence **Derogator**.

Derogation (derō'gāshn), *a.* 1450. [a. F., ad. L. *derogationem*.] 1. The partial abrogation or repeal of a law, etc. 1512. 2. Impairment of the power or authority of, detracting from 1450. 3. Lowering in value or estimation, disparagement, depreciation 1520. 4. Falling off in character or excellence; loss of rank 1838.

2. New and subtle innovations in d. of the Common Law COKE. 3. Papal usurpation, to the d. of the Crown CARTER. 4. He might pretend surely to his king's woman's hand without d. THICKERER.

Derogative (derō'gātiv), *a.* 1477. [a. OF., f. ppl. stem of L. *derogare*.] Tending to derogation; derogatory.

Derogatory (derō'gātōri), *a.* 1502. [ad. L. *derogatorius*, f. *derogator*.] 1. Having the character of derogating (see DEROGATE *v.* 1). Const. to, from, tof. 2. Lowering in honour or estimation; depreciatory 1563.

1. Provided there be nothing contain'd in the Law d. from his supreme power HOBBS. 2. Conduct. d. to his rank JAYES.

†*D. clause*: a clause in a will, deed, etc., by which the right of subsequently altering or cancelling it is abrogated, and the validity of a later document, doing this, is made dependent on the correct repetition of the clause and its formal revocation.

Hence **Derogatorily** *adv.*, —ness.

Derotremate (derō'trēmāt), *a.* 1849 [ad. mod. L. *derotrematus* (in neut. pl. *Derotremata* name of the group), f. Gr. *derō* neck + *trēmā* (—boring).] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Derotremata*, a group of urodele batrachians, having gill-slits. So **Derotrematous** *a.* **Derotreme** *a.* and *sb.*

Derout (dē'raut), *sb.* 1644. [a. F. *déroute*.] An utter ROUN. So **Derout** *v.* to put completely to flight.

Derrick (dē'rick), *sb.* 1600. [From the surname of a hangman at Tyburn c. 1600; orig. the Du. *Dijk*, *Dierryk*, *Diederik* = Ger. *Dick*, *Dieterich*, *Theodorik*.] †1. A hangman; hanging; the gallows. (Cf. *Jack Ketch*.) —1655. 2. A contrivance for hoisting or moving heavy weights, consisting of a spar or boom set up obliquely, with its head steadied by guys, and furnished with suitable tackle and purchases; orig. used on board ship. 3. A kind of crane (in full *d. crane*) in which the jib is pivoted to the foot of the central post; a 'jib and tie' crane 1727.

Derring-do, **derring-do**, *pseudo-archaism*. ME. [f. *durran*, *durran* to DARE, and *don*, *da*, pres. inf. of DO *v.*] *lit.* Daring to do (CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 637); but misconstrued as a substantive phrase, and taken to mean, Daring action or feats, desperate courage. So †**Derring doers**, daring doers (SPENSER).

Derringer (e'ndʒə) *U.S.* 1836 f. h. n. en o s s u ame] A sma p o h la ge bo e e yeffe e a s o t rang — A. O. *Am. W.*

Derry (de'ri). 1553. A meaningless word used in refrains of songs; hence, a set of verses

Derth(e), *obs. f. DEARTH.*

Deruralize; see DE-II. 1 and *ruralize*.

Derive, *v.* [ME. *deriven* str. and weak; the str. vb. app. = OE. *deorfan* to labour.] 1. *intr.* To labour. (Only in OE.) 2. *trans.* To trouble, hurt, molest —ME.

Dervish (dē'vish). 1585. [a. (ult.) Pers. *darvish*, *darvish* poor, a friar, etc. (The native Arabic equiv. is *fayr* poor, fakir.)] A Mohammedan friar, who has taken vows of poverty and austere life.

Des- in obs. words; see DHC-, DHC-, DESC-, DIS-

Des-, *prefix*. Regular Romanic form of L. *dis-*; in mod. F. *dis-* bef. a vowel or silent *h*, otherwise *de-* (OF. *descharge*, mod. *décharge*). Occas. repr. a late L. *de-* for L. *ex-*. Early OF. words passed into English with the prefix in the form *des-* (*descharge*, ME. *descharge*), but have all a later form in *dis-*, under which they are here treated. See also *DIS-*.

Descamisado (deskamī'sādō). 1823. [Sp.; = shirtless. Cf. *sans-culotte*.] A nickname for the ultra-liberals in the Spanish revolutionary war of 1820-23. Also *transf.*

Descant (deskānt), *sb.* Also 6-9 *dis-*. ME. [a. OF. *deschant*, mod. *déchant*, f. L. *dis-* apart + *cantus*.]

1. *Mus.* Now *Hist.* or *poet.* 1. A melodious accompaniment to the *plain-song*, sung or played above it: the earliest form of counterpoint. 2. The soprano or highest part of the score in part-singing 1569. 3. *gen.* A melodious strain 1570. 4. Musical composition, harmony; also, a harmonized composition 1565. 5. An instrumental prelude, consisting of variations on a given theme 1644.

2. The merry Larke hir mattis singt aloft; The Thrush replies; the Mavis d. plays bryssen. 3. The birds in vain their amorous, jollie d. 5. And then a low sad d. rung, As preludic to the lay he sung SCOTT.

II. *Transf.* uses †1. Variation from that which is typical or customary —1712 2. Vanced comment on a theme; a comment; *poet.*, censorious criticism 1594; a disquisition 1622 3. Running, Leaping, and Dancing, the descants on the plain song of walking FURLE. 4. With merry descants on a nation's woes COLLIER.

Descant (deskānt), *v.* 1510. [a. OF. *deschanter*, *descanter*, in mod. L. *descantare* (*des-*, *dē-*, f. prec.) 1. *Mus.* To play or sing an air in harmony with a fixed theme; *gen.* to warble 1538. 2. *intr.* To comment, enlarge (*upon*, *on*) 1510. 3. *trans.* To comment on; *occas.* to carp at —1649.

2. He used to d. critically on the dishes which had been at table BOSWELL. Hence **Descanter**.

Descend (dē'send), *v.* ME. [a. F. *descendre*; —L. *descendere*, f. *de-*, I. 1 + *scendere* to climb.]

I. *Intr.* senses. 1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; to come or go down, fall, sink. (The general word; the opposite of *ascend*.) Also fig. †b. To disembark; to alight —1600. c. *Astron.*, etc. To move towards the horizon; to move southwards ME. 2. *transf.* To slope downwards ME. 3. To come down with or as a hostile force; to fall violently upon ME. 4. To proceed to something subsequent in time or order, or (*esp.*) from generals to particulars ME. 5. To come down; to condescend, stoop (*to do something*); usually in a bad sense 1554. 6. *Mus.* To go down the scale 1597. 7. To come off, spring from (an ancestor or ancestral stock) ME. Also fig. 8. *intr.* To come down by way of inheritance 1486. Also *transf.* of personal qualities, etc.

2. The moist droppes of the rein Descenden into middle erthe GOWSE. 3. Sleep nor quiet upon my eyes descended M. R. 14. 541. 4. The setting Sun Slowly descended M. R. 14. 541. 5. Per. †7. To d. into or within oneself: to betake oneself to deep consideration. 3. That the Turke would d. upon the realm of Naples 1600. 5. Wordsworth. descends to such babblings 1829. 7. We are descended of ancient Families STRAHL. 8. The Crowne. descended on her GOWSE.

II. *Trans.* senses. †1. To cause to descend

6 7 2 10 6 0 0 0 me o n o pas do n wa d o a ong o hrough 1607.

2. To d. the Hill Murt. steps 1691.

Descendance, —ence (dē'sendāns). Now *rare*. 1599. [a. F. *descendance*; see —ANCL —ENCE] 1. —DESCEND 7. 2. *concr.* Descendants (App. a corruption.) var. †**Descendancy**, —ency.

Descendant, —ent (dē'sendānt). 1572. [a. F. *descendant*; see —ANT, —ENT. Johnson gives *Descendant sb.*, *Descendant adj.*, but the distinction is now worth little.]

A. *adj.* 1. Descending (*run*) 1644. Her descending towards the base of the shield 1572 2. De-cending or originating from an ancestor also fig. 1594.

2. Were not wise son. descendant (v. l. ant) of the wise POPE.

B. 1. One who is descended from an ancestor; issue (in any degree) 1600. Also fig. and *transf.* 2. *Astron.* The part of the heavens which at any moment is descending below the horizon (opp. to the ASCENDANT) 1690.

2. Abraham's descendants according to the flesh 1729. **Descendental** (dē'sendēntal), *a.* *nonce-adj.* 1850 [f. L. *descendens*; after *transcendental*] That descends to matter of fact; realistic.

(**Descender** 1. 1485 [a. F. *descendeur*, used subst.; cf. *altituder*, etc.] *Law*. Descant; title of descent —1768.

Descender 2 (dē'sendāz), 1667 [f. *DESCEND* *v.*] One who or that which descends; in *typogr.* a letter that descends below the line

Descendible, —able (dē'sendib'l, —ib'l), *a.* 1495. [a. OF. *descendible*; subseq. refash. after L.] 1. That descends or may descend to an heir. 2. Capable of being descended; down which one may go (*rare*) 1730 Hence **Descendibility** (*rare*).

Descending (dē'sendīng), *pph. a.* 1642. [f. *DESCEND* *v.* + -ING.] 1. *lit.* Moving downwards 1700.

2. *transf.* Directed downwards, as d. aorta, idiom, etc. 1737; *spec. in Hist.* (see DESCENDANT *a.* 1). 3. *fig.* Proceeding to what is lower in position or value, or later in order, in *Math.* of series: Proceeding from higher to lower quantities or powers 1612

D. *note* (*Astron.*) that node of a planet's orbit at which it passes from north to south of the ecliptic. Hence **Descendingly** *adv.*

Descension (dē'sēnshn), *Now rare*. ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *descensionem*.] 1. The action of descending; descent (*lit.* and *fig.*). Now *rare*.

2. Language —1523. 3. A coming down from dignity or high station; condescension —1692. 4. *Old Chem.* A method of distillation, in which the vapour was forced to distil downwards —1751.

5. *Astron.* The setting, or descent below the horizon, of a celestial body —1726. 6. *Astron.* The part of the Zodiac in which a planet had least influence (opp. to *exaltation*) 15...

5. Right d. oblique d. of n. celestial body: the decl. of the celestial equator, reckoned from the first point of Aries, which sets with it in a right, or oblique, sphere. Hence **Descensional** *n.* of or pertaining to d. (*rare*).

Descensive (dē'sēnsiv), *a.* 1611. [f. L. *descensivus*, *descendere*; see —IVL.] 1. Having the quality of descending (*lit.* and *fig.*); opp. to *ascensive*. 2. *Gram.* Diminishing the force 1854.

†**Descensory**, *sb.* ME. [ad. OF. *descensiois*, *oir*, mod. L. type *descensorius*.] *Old Chem.* A vessel used for distillation by *DESCEND* *v.* —1678. So †**Descensory** *a.* relating to, or of the nature of, distillation by descent.

Descent (dē'sent), ME. [a. F. *descente*, after *attente*, *vente*, etc.] 1. The action of descending; downward motion (of any kind). Also fig. 2. *Old Chem.* = *DESCENDANT*, —1751. 2. *concr.* A downward slope, a declivity 1591; a means of descending; a way leading downwards 1634; the lowest part. *Lear* v. iii. 137. 3. A sudden hostile invasion or attack, *esp.* from the sea 1600. 4. *fig.* A coming down to a lower state or condition; fall, decline, sinking; progress downwards to that which is subordinate 1667; a stage or step downward (*poet.*) 1589. 5. A fall, lowering (of the pitch of sound, temperature, or the like) 1581. 6. The action of proceeding in sequence, discourse, or argument, to what is subsequent; subsequent part or

cou's succo on 1642 7 Thefa o d s end
ng foma na ce o o n as na ock a age
VE A so t a f n B o ex nded o o g na
on of p e e } nd fig f8 A line o descent
unage -1618; a descendant (*lit.* and *fig.*);
also, issue -1667. 9. A stage in the line of
descent, a generation 1513. 10. *Lava*. The
passing of (real) property to the heir or heirs
without disposition by will; transmission by
inheritance ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.*
1. The d. to Avernus 1866. 2. At the d. of the month
of Olties *Lute* viii. 37. 3. Argyle was threatening a
d. upon Scotland Scott. 4. Her birth was by many
degrees greater than mine, and my worth by many
degrees less than hers GREENE. 5. Our d. Which
must be born to certain woe, devoured By Death at
last MILT. P. L. x. 979. 6. Even twelve descents
after the Flood BUNSON.

Describe (dɪskraɪb), v. 1513. [ad. L. *describere*, see DE- I. 2. In ME. *describe* (through
OF. *l.*) 1. To write down -1667. 2. To set
forth in words by reference to characteristics;
to give a detailed or graphic account of. (The
ordinary current sense) 1513. 3. To set forth
in delineation; to represent, picture, portray
OBS. or arch. 1536. 4. To delineate, trace the
outline of 1552. 5. To form or trace by motion
1559. 6. To mark off or distribute into parts
John xviii. 6. 7. = *DESCRY* v. 1574.

2. D. we next the Nature of the Bees DAYDEN. 3.
A Gladiatore... admirably described in Marble E.
BLOUNT. 4. A triangle... described upon a line 1570.
5. The most northerly circle which the Sonne de-
scribeth 1559. Hence *Describable* a *Describer*.

Descript (dɪskrɪpt), 1704. [ad. L. *descriptum*,
ad. *scribere*.] 1. *Adj.* 'Describing, marking out by its mo-
tion' (ASH).

2. *sb.* *Geom.* A point, line, or surface, generat-
ing by its motion a line, surface, or solid.

Descrier (dɪskraɪər), 1599. [f. *DESCRY* v. 1
+ *-er*.] One who describes.

Descript, *ppl. a.* 1665. [ad. L. *descriptus*.]
Described; apportioned; inscribed, engraved.

Description (dɪskrɪpʃən), ME. [a. F., ad.
L. *descriptio* (f. *describere*).] 1. The action of
writing down CAXTON. 2. The action of setting
forth in words by mentioning characteristics;
verbal representation or portraiture ME.; (with
ppl.) a graphic or detailed account ME.; in
Logic a definition by non-essential attributes.

3. The combination of qualities or features that
marks out or describes a particular class; hence,
a sort, species, kind, or variety 1556. 4. Pictorial
representation (*rare*) -1646. 5. *Geom.* a.
The describing of a geometrical figure; see *DE-*
SCRIBE v. 4. 7. OBS. 1655. b. Tracing out or
passing over a certain course or distance 1706.

2. For her own person, it beguird all description
Ant. & Cl. ii. 203. 3. A friend of this d. SNAPS
A d. of vehicle, peculiar... to Cuba 1844.

Descriptive (dɪskrɪptɪv), a. 1751. [ad.
(late) L. *descriptivus*. Cf. F. *descriptif*.] Having
the quality or function of describing; serv-
ing to describe; characterized by description.

D. words JOHNSON, poets HAZLITT, Anatomy (*und.*)
A name d. of its construction HUXLEY. Hence
Descriptively *adv.*, -ness.

Describe, v. Now only *Sc. ME.* [a. OF.
descriere, full stem *descriere* (mod. F. *descrire*,
descrire) :—L. *describere*.] = *DESCRIBE* v., q. v.

Descry (dɪskraɪ), v. 1 ME. [app. a. OF. *des-*
crier, f. *des-*, *de-*, L. *dis-* + *crier*. Cf. *DESCRIBE*,
and *DESCRIBE*.] 1. To cry out, announce
(*rare*) 1440; to make known -1660; to bewray
-1670. 2. To cry out against, challenge to fight
-1480; to decry (see *DECRY* v. 1, 2) -1677. 3.
To catch sight of, esp. from a distance; to espy
ME. 4. To discover by observation ME. Also
chōl. 15. To investigate, explore -1742.

1. His purple robe he [Allecto] had thrown aside
lest it should d. him MILT. 2. At intervals we de-
scribed a maple BECK. 4. *absol.* Still Hills and Vallies
as far as we could d. 1670. 5. The house of Joseph
sent to d. Bethel *Judg.* i. 23. Hence *Descry*,
descry *sb.* cry, war-cry; perception from a distance.

Desecrate, v. 1623 [f. L. *desecrare*; see DE-
I. 2.] *trans.* To cut off, cut away, to cut free
-1657.

Desecrate (de'sekreɪt), v. 1674. [f. DE-
II. 1 + stem of *consecrate*. L. *desecrare* or *de-*
secrare meant to consecrate.] *trans.* To take
away its sacred character from; to treat as not
sacred; to profane 1677. b. To dedicate or de-

oe some h ge 82 c lod sm ss on
oy o de 8) 67

d S dy J H Newm... b. To d a spot to
S. an Sir J. STAPTON. c. The (Russian) clergy cannot
suffer corporal punishment without being previously
desecrated W. TOOKER. Hence *Desecrate* *ppl. a.*
Desecrator, -or. *Desecration*. *Desecra-*
tive a.

Desegmentation, 1878 [DE- II. 1.]
Zool. Union of two or more segments of a
body into one. So *Desegmented* *ppl. a.*

Desensitize, v. 1904 [f. DE-, after *sensiti-*
lize.] To reduce or destroy the sensitiveness
esp. of a photographic plate, etc.

Desert (dɪzɜːt), *sb.* 1 ME. [a. OF. *desert*,
deserte, *deserte*, derivs. of *deservir*, *deservir* to
DESERVE.] 1. Deserving, merit or demerit.

b. Meritoriousness ME. 2. That in conduct or
character which deserves reward or punishment.
Usa. in *ppl.* (often = 1.) ME. b. A good deed or
quality; a merit? OBS. 1563. 3. That which
is deserved, whether good or evil ME.

1. What constitutes d.?... a person is understood to
deserve good if he does right, evil if he does wrong
MILT. To behold d. a beggar borne SHAKS. 2. To
do to each according to his deserts MILT. 3. I shall
neither eat nor drink till thou hast thy deserts LO.
BUNYON. Hence *Desertful* a. deserving. 1 OBS.
Desertfully *adv.* *Desertless* a.

Desert (dɪzɜːt), *sb.* 2 ME. [a. OF. *desert*,
ad. eccl. L. *desertum*, ad. neut. used *absol.*, see
DESSERT a.] 1. An uninhabited and uncultivated
tract of country; a wilderness; now esp. a
desolate and barren region, waterless and tree-
less, with but scanty herbage :—e.g. the D. of
the Sahara, etc. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *ab-*
stractly. Desert condition; desolation -1523.

2. In our land is also a grete deserte or forest 1517
The D. a wild waste of pebbly soil STAPTON. *fig.*
To roam the howling deserts of the main POPE.

Comb. d. -chough, a bird of the genus *Falco*,
family *Corvidae*, found in Central Asia; -falcon, a
species of falcon inhabiting deserts, a member of the
sub-genus *Gennae*, allied to the peregrines; -ship,
'ship of the d.', the camel or donkey; -snake, a
serpent of the family *Psephenophidae*, a sand snake.

Desert (dɪzɜːt), a. [ME. *desert*, a. OF. *des-*
ert :—L. *desertus*, pa. *ppl.* of *deserere* to sever
connection with, abandon, etc.] 1. Deserted
(*arch.*) 1430. 2. Unpeopled, desolate, lonely
ME. 3. Barren, waste, of the nature of a desert
ME. Also *fig.*

2. When Deucalion hur'd His Mother's Entrails on
the desert World DAYDEN. 3 The Country is
desert, sterile and full of loose sand Sir T. HESKETH.

Desert (dɪzɜːt), v. 1603 [a. mod. F. *deserter*,
= late L. *desertare*, freq. of *deserere*; see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To abandon, forsake, relinquish;
to depart from. 2. To forsake (a person, cause,
etc. having moral or legal claims upon one),
spec. of a soldier or sailor: to run away from
(the service, his colours, etc.) 1647. 3. *intr.*
To forsake one's duty, one's post, or one's
party; *spec.* of a soldier, etc.: To run away
from the service without permission 1689.

1. His slacken'd hand deserts the lance he bore POPE.
To d. a ship 1790. 2. A husband deserts his wife if
he willfully absents himself from her society, in spite
of her wish Sir H. C. LIVES. 3 The fourth regi-
ment deserted in a body 1792. Hence *Deserted-*
ness, deserted condition.

Deserter (dɪzɜːtər), 1635. [f. *DESERT* v.;
after F. *déserteur*.] 1. One who forsakes a per-
son, place, or cause; usually with implied breach
of duty. 2. *esp.* A soldier or seaman who quits
the service without permission 1667.

Desertion (dɪzɜːʃən), 1591. [a. F. *désertion*,
ad. L. *desertio* (f. *deserere*).] 1. The action of deserting,
forsaking, or abandoning. *esp.* a person or thing
that has moral or legal claims to the deserter's
support; occas. simply, departure from a place.
2. *Lava*. The wilful abandonment of an employ-
ment or of duty; *esp.* such abandonment of the
military or naval service 1712. 3. Deserted
condition 1751, *fin Theol.*, spiritual despon-
dency. SOUTH (J.).

1. The D. of this Island by the Romans 1583. 2.
Ranks thinned by frequent desertions 1 HIRSWALL.

Desertness (dɪzɜːtnəs), ME. [f. *DESERT*
a.] Desert condition.

Desertrice, *rare*. [f. *DESERTER*: after F.
types.] A female deserter. MILTON. So *De-*
sertress, *Desertrix*.

Deserve (dɪzɜːv), v. ME. [a. OF. *deservir*,
now *deservir* :—L. *deservire*; see DE- I. 3.]

1. Come by e. ce. o become entitled to or
worthy of. OBS. or arch. 2. To have acquired,
and thus to have, a rightful claim to; to be
entitled to; to be worthy to have. (Now the
ordinary sense.) ME. 3. *absol.* or *intr.* To be
entitled to recompense; to merit, be worthy
Often in *ppl.* 16 d. ill or well of ME. 4. *trans.*
To earn, win -1628. 5. To serve; to benefit
-1634. 16. *trans.* To pay back, requite -1525.

1. 'Tis not in mortal, to Command Success, But
we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll d. it Addison. 2
Mr. Ho. deserves a better fate than to be over of the
looking side 1668 Books, which d. to last Emerson
3. That he, who best deserves, alone may reign
DAYDEN. Hence *Deserved* *ppl. a.* rightfully earned
merited; 4 = *Deserving* *ppl. a.* (St. Aust. *Cor.* iii. 1
202.) *Deservedly* *adv.*, -ness. *Deserver*,
one who deserves (*esp.* well). *Deserving* *ppl. sb.*
desert, merit, *ppl. a.* that deserves (*esp.* well); 4 *adv.*
+ *Desperance*, -aunce. [a. OF. *desesper-*
ance.] *Despair* -1460.

Deshabille; see *DISHABILLE*.

Desiccant (de'sikənt, dɪ'sikənt), 1676 [ad.
L. *desiccantem*; see *DESSICATE*] *adj.* Having
the property of drying; serving to dry 1775. *sb.*
A medicine or remedy which dries up

Desiccate (de'sikət, dɪ'sikət), v. 1575 [f.
L. *desiccat*, *ppl.* stem of *desiccare*; see DE- I. 3.]
1. To make quite dry; to deprive thoroughly of
moisture, to dry up. Also *fig.* 2. *intr.* To
become dry (*rare*) 1679.

1. Wine helpeth to digest d. the moisture Bacon.
Desiccated Soap 1824. So *Desiccate* *ppl. a.* (*arch.*)
Hence *Desiccation*, the action of desiccating; desic-
cated condition.

Desiccative (de'sikətɪv, dɪ'sikətɪv), ME.
[ad. med. L. *desiccativus*; see above.] *adj.*
Having the tendency or quality of drying up
1541. *sb.* A desiccant.

Desiccator (de'sikətər, dɪ'sikətər), 1837.
[f. L. *desiccator*.] One who or that which desic-
cates; a name applied to a chemical apparatus
used to dry substances decomposed by heat or
by exposure to the air; also, to contrivances
for desiccating milk, fruit, etc.

Desiccatory, a. 1800. [f. as *DESSICATE* v.]
Desiccative.

Desiderable, a. ME. [ad. L. *desiderabilis*;
see *DESIRABLE*] To be desired, desirable
-1675. Hence *Desiderably* *adv.*

Desiderata, pl. of *DESIDERATUM*, q. v.

Desiderate, 1640. [ad. L. *desideratus*;
see next.] *adj.* Desired; desirable. *sb.* A de-
sideratum -1670.

Desiderate (dɪ'sɪdərɪt), v. 1645. [f. L. *desi-*
derat, *ppl.* stem of *desiderare*; see DE- I. 1, 2.
Cf. *CONSIDER*.] *trans.* To desire with a sense
of want or regret, to feel the want of; to miss.
In an evening I d. the resources of a family or a
club GIBSON. The great step which a is now desi-
derated in education SOUTHERN.

Desideration (dɪ'sɪdərɪʃən), 1525. [ad. L.
desiderationem; see *prec.*] 1. The action of
desiderating. 2. *Desideratum* (*rare*) 1836.

Desiderative (dɪ'sɪdərɪtɪv), 1552. [f. L.
desiderat-*ppl.* stem.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having or denoting desire; per-
taining to desire 1655. 2. *Gram.* Of a verb,
etc.: Formed from another verb to express a
desire of doing the act thereby denoted, per-
taining to such a verb 1552.

B. *sb.* *Gram.* A desiderative verb, verbal form,
or conjugation 1751.

Desideratum (dɪ'sɪdərɪtəm), Pl. -ata.
1652. [L.] Something for which a desire is
felt; something wanting and required or desired.
The explanation of them was still a d. in geology
PLAYFAIR.

Desiderium, 1715. [L.; f. stem of *desi-*
derare.] An ardent desire or wish; a longing,
properly for a thing once possessed and now
missed; a sense of loss.

Desidiose, a. 1727. = next -1822.

Desidious, a. 1540. [ad. L. *desidiosus*, f.
(ult.) DE- f. 3 + *sedere*.] Idle, slothful -1656.
Hence *Desidiousness*.

Desight (dɪ'saɪt), 1834. [f. DE- + *SIGHT*,
cf. *DISSIGHT*.] A thing unsightly, an eyesore
So *Desightment*, disfigurement (*rare*).

Design (dɪzɪn), *sb.* 1588. [a. 15-16th c.
F. *dessin* (mod. *dessin*, *dessin*), f. *dessigner*
to DESIGN.]

I. 1. A plan or scheme conceived in the mind of some person to be done through preliminary on paper or on an idea. 2. As to be carried into effect by action; a project 1593; 'a scheme formed to the detriment of another' (J.) 1704. 2. Purpose, aim, intention 1588. 3. The thing aimed at 1657. 4. Contrivance in accordance with a preconceived plan; adaptation of means to ends; prearranged purpose; as, the *argument from d.* 1655. 5. In a bad sense: Crafty contrivance, an instance of this (*arch.*) 1704. 1. The d. of insurrection MACAULAY. He had no d. upon your pocket LYRON. 2. With d. to besiege it 1734. Phr. By front of *en, upon d.*: purposefully. 3. If Milk be thy D.; with plentiful Hand Bring Clover-grass DEVEN.

II. 1. A preliminary sketch for a work of art, the plan of a building, or part of it, or of a piece of decorative work, after which the structure or texture is to be completed; a delineation, pattern 1638. 2. The combination of details which go to make up a work of art; artistic idea as executed, a piece of decorative work, an artistic device 1644. Also *transf.* of literary work 1875. 3. The art of picturesque delineation and construction 1633.

2. To admire the design on the enamelled silver centres GEO. ELIOT. 3. Arts of d., those in which d. plays a principal part, as painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving. School of d.: a school in which the arts of d. are specially taught.

Design (*dizain*) *v.* 1548 [a. F. *designer*, ad. L. *designare*, *designare*, f. DE- I. 2 and DIS- + *signare*.]

I. [after L. *designare*.] 1. To mark out; to indicate 1663. 2. To DESIGNATE (*arch.*) 1603. 3. To appoint or assign. *Obi. ex. in Sc. Lat.* 1701. 4. To set apart in thought for some one 1664. 5. To destine to a fate or purpose 1533. 2. The writer is not named or designed 1874. 4. What present I had designed for her ON FOL.

II. [allied to DESIGN *sb.* I.] 1. To plan, plan out 1548. 2. To purpose, intend 1655. Also *intr.* (*rare*). 3. To have in view 1677. 4. *intr.* and *quasi-pass.* (*usu. with for*): To intend to go or start 1644.

1. He can suspend the laws himself designed S. ROGERS. 2. Not for obscurity designed DEVEN. 4. They d. to Bristol 1688.

III. [allied to DESIGN *sb.* II.] 1. *ta.* To sketch. 2. To trace the outline of, delineate. (App. implied in DESIGNMENT.) 1570. 2. To make the preliminary sketch of; to make the plans and drawings necessary for the construction of 1697. 2. To plan and execute; to fashion with artistic skill or decorative device 1656. 3. *intr.* 2. To draw, sketch. 3. To form or fashion a work of art; less widely, to devise artistic patterns. 2. The Roman bridges were designed on the same grand scale as their aqueducts J. FRANKSON.

Designable (*dizainable*), *a.* 1644. [f. L. *designare*; in sense 2, f. DESIGN *v.*] 1. (designable) That can be distinctly marked out 1716. 2. (designable) Capable of being designed.

Designate (*dizainat*), *pp.* *a.* 1646. [ad. L. *designatus*.] Marked out for office, etc.; appointed, but not yet installed, as in *bishop d.*

Designate (*des-, dizainat*), *v.* 1797. [f. ppl. stem of L. *designare*; see DE- I. 3. *Designate* takes up the senses of the L. verb not expressed by DESIGN.] 1. *trans.* To point out, indicate; to specify 1801. 2. To point out by a name or description; to name, denominate 1818. 3. To appoint, nominate for duty or office; to destine to a purpose or fate 1797.

1. To d. faults 1804, *Heats* WEBSTER. 2. Miriam is almost always designated as the 'prophetess' STARKER. 3. A clause designating the successor by name MACAULAY. So Designative *a.* having the quality of designating. Designator, one who designates or points out; in *Rom. Antiq.*, an officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies. Designatory *a.* of or pertaining to a designator or designation.

Designation (*des-, dizainatshn*). ME. [ad. L. *designatio*.] 1. The action of marking or pointing out; indication; cover. a distinctive mark. 2. The action of appointing or nominating; the being nominated, appointment, nomination 1605. 3. The action of devoting by appointment to a particular purpose or use; an act of this nature (*arch.*) 1637. 4. Purpose, intention, design 1763. 5. A descriptive name, an appellation; *spec. in Lat.*, the statement of

of ss on ade e dence ecc o p pose o den fi a. on 1824.

2. The *quand* d. of Edward to the crown FREEMAN. 3. To make various designations of their profits BLACKSTONE. 5. The name Argosy as a d. of the army before Troy GLANSTONE.

Designed (*dizaind*), *pp.* *a.* 1586. [f. DESIGN *v.* + -ED.] 1. Marked out; planned, purposed, drawn, outlined; fashioned according to design. Hence Designedly *adv.* on purpose.

Designer (*dizainar*), 1649. [f. as prec. + -ER.] 1. One who designs or plans; in bad sense, a plotter, schemer, intriguer. 2. One who makes an artistic design or plan of construction; 1866. one who makes designs or patterns for the manufacturer or constructor 1662.

Designful (*dizainful*), *a.* 1677. [f. DESIGN *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of design; intentional. Hence Designfulness, *d.* quality.

Designing (*dizainig*), *pp.* *sb.* 1618. [-ING.] The action of DESIGN *v.*; marking out; planning, etc.; plotting, scheming.

Designing, *pp.* *a.* 1653. 1. That designs, plans, etc. 2. Scheming, crafty, artful 1671. Hence Designingly *adv.*

Designless (*dizainless*), *a.* 1643. [f. DESIGN *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of design or plan. Hence Designlessly *adv.*

Designment, 1570. [f. DESIGN *v.* + -MENT.] = DESIGNATION, DESIGN 1738.

Desiliconize (*dizailikonz*), *v.* 1881. [DE- II. 1.] To free from silicon.

Desilver (*dizilver*), *v.* 1864. [DE- II. 2.] To remove the silver from, free from silver.

Desilverize (*dizilverize*), *v.* 1872. [DE- II. 2.] To extract the silver from (lead, etc.). Hence Desilverization.

Desinence (*desinens*), 1599. [a. F. *desinence*, ad. med. L. *desinentia*; see next.] Termination, close; in *Gram.*, a suffix or ending of a word. Hence Desinential *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a d.

Desinent (*desinent*), *a.* ? Obs. 1605. [ad. L. *desinentem*, pr. pp. of *desinere*; see DE- I. 1, 2.] Forming the end, terminal; closing. Their upper parts human... their d. parts fish B. JOSS.

Desipience (*dizipiens*), 1656. [ad. L. *desipientia*, f. *desipitem*, pr. pp. of *desipere*.] Folly, foolish trifling, silliness. var. Desipency. No Desipient *a.* foolish, silly; playing the fool (*rare*).

Desirable (*dizairable*), *a.* (*sb.*) ME. [a. F. *désirable*, f. *désirer*, after L. *desiderabilis*.] 1. Worthy to be desired; to be wished for. In early use: Pleasant, delectable, excellent. 2. To be regretted 1650. 3. *sb.* That which is desirable 1645.

1. Horsemen riding upon horses, all of them desirable young men *Lesch* AME 12. No evil is in it, said d., or to be chosen SYMINGTON. Hence Desirability. Desirableness. Desirably *adv.*

Desire (*dizair*), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *desir*, mod. F. *désir*, f. *désirer*; see next.] 1. The fact or condition of desiring; that emotion which is directed to the attainment or possession of some object from which pleasure or satisfaction is expected; longing, craving; a wish. 2. *spec.* Physical appetite, lust ME. 3. = DESTINATION. Chapman. 4. A wish as expressed; a request, petition ME. 5. *transf.* That which one desires or longs for ME.

1. Desire To be clep'd lord or syre R. BRUNNE. 2. That amaze yet unsatisf'd d. *Cymb.* i. vi. 47. 4. The House hath been in conference with the Lords upon their d. MARVELL. 5. The d. of all nations shall come HAGY 17. Hence Desirerful *a.* (now *rare*). Desirable; desirous; eager; +ness. Desireless *a.*

Desire (*dizair*), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *desirer* (earlier *desider*) = Rom. type *desiderare* = L. *desiderare*; see DESIDERATE *v.*] 1. *trans.* To have a strong wish for; to long for, crave. 2. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To have or feel a desire ME. 3. *trans.* Of things: To require, need, demand 1607. 4. To long for (something lost); to desiderate 1557. 5. To express a wish for; to request ME. 6. To request to be told 1708. 7. To invite 1606.

1. Do not let men d. happiness JOWETT. You d. your child to live T. TAYLOR. 4. And now his chair desires him here in vain TAYLOR. 5. I... thereupon desired to have the Council's letters AND. PARKER. He desires me to dine with him again on Sunday SWIFT.

H. Des. red *pp.* *a.* wished for, etc. (see above). Desiderated; desiderous [= L. *cupidus*]. Desirably *adv.* in a desired manner; according to one's own desire. Desirableness. Desirably *adv.*

Desirous (*dizairous*), *a.* ME. [a. AF. = OF. *desirous* (earlier *desidros*) = late L. or Rom. *desiderosus*, f. stem of *desiderare*. Orig. with stress on third and first syllable.] 1. Having desire or longing; characterized by desire wishful, desiring; *ocul.*, covetous. 2. Leger-ardent (*esp.* in deeds of arms) 1485. 3. Ex-citing desire, desirable 1728.

1. The Greeks being d. of learning A. V. TRANSL. Pref. 4. Owe men... were desirous to see the town EODS. 3. Places d. to be in HUNYAR. Hence Desirously *adv.*, -ness (now *rare*).

Desist (*dizist*), *v.* 1509. [a. OF. *desistes* (mod. F. *desist*), ad. L. *desistere*.] 1. *intr.* To cease from, to stop, leave off, forbear 1530. 2. *trans.* To discontinue 1784.

1. I counsaile you desyst from this purpose PALGRA. Request that he would d. in his gallantry to me GOLDAM. 2. Thou feele d. thy words vayne BACLET. Hence Desistance, -ence, the action of desisting, cessation, discontinuance of action. Desistive *a.* ending (*rare*).

Desition (*dizishn*), 1612. [f. L. *desinere*, *desist*; see DESINENT.] Termination or cessation of being; ending.

Desitive (*desitiv*), *rare*. [f. L. *desist*-ppl. stem; see prec. Only in Watts.]

A. *adj.* *Logic*. Having reference to the ending of any thing, as d. propositions. B. *sb.* A desjunctive proposition.

Desk (*desk*), *sb.* [ME. *deske*, app. ad. med. L. *desca*, referred ult. to L. *discus* (also used in med. L. in the sense 'table'). Cf. Dais, Dish, Disk.] 1. A table, board, or the like, usually with a sloping surface, intended to serve as a rest for a book, writing paper, etc., while reading or writing. Often qualified, as *library*, *music*, *writing-desk*, etc. 2. In mod. use often a portable box or case, for writing materials, letters, etc. 1548. 3. In early use, also a shelf, case, or press for books 1717. 4. In a church or chapel: A sloping board on which books used in the service are laid. Hence (*esp.* in U.S.), a pulpit. 1449. 5. *fig.* Used for the functions or office of the occupant of a desk 1587; also for clerical or office work 1797.

Comb.: d.-cloth, a cloth to cover a reading d. or lectern; -knife, an eraser; -work, work at a d., as clerk, book-keeper, etc.

1. Desk, *v.* 1509. [f. the *sb.*] 1. To fit up with desks. 2. To place in or as in a desk 1670.

Desma (*desma*). Pl -mata, -mas. 1857. [a. Gr.] 1. A bandage; a ligament. 2. A kind of spicule which unites with others to form the skeletal framework in some sponges.

Desman (*desman*), 1774. [Fr. and Ger., from Sw. *desman* = *uttra* musk-rat, f. *desman* musk. *J. Zool.* An aquatic insectivorous mammal, of the genus *Myogale*, nearly allied to the shrew, esp. *M. moschata*, the musk-rat, which inhabits the rivers of Russia. *M. pyrenaea* is a species found in the Pyrenees.

Desmid (*desmid*), 1862. [ad. Bot. L. *Desmidiaceae* (generic name), f. Gr. type **desmidion*, dim. of *desmos*.] Bot. A plant of the genus *Desmidium*, or order *Desmidiaceae* of microscopic unicellular algae; so called because sometimes found united in obdus. Hence Desmidaceous *a.* of the N.O. *Desmidiaceae*, containing the desmids; Desmidian *a.* of the desmids; *sb.* a desmid; Desmidology, the scientific study of desmids; Desmidologist.

Desmine (*desmin*), 1811. [f. Gr. *δέσμη* bundle.] *Min.* = STILBITE.

Desmo- (*desmo*), comb. f. Gr. *δέσμος* bond. Hence

Desmo-brya *pl.* [Gr. *βρύον*; see BRYOLOGY], name for a group of ferns; hence Desmo-bryoid *a.*, belonging to or like the *Desmobrya*. Desmodont *a.* and *sb.* [Gr. *δωδον*], belonging to, or one of, the *Desmodonta*, a group of bivalve molluscs. Desmognathous *a.* [Gr. *γνάθος*], having the type of palatal structure shown in the *Desmognathus*, a group of birds, in which the maxillopalatine bones are united across the median line; so Desmognathism, this type of palatal structure. Desmograph *Anal.*, a description of the ligaments of the

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). 2 (Fr. chef). 3 (ever). 4 (f. eye). 5 (Fr. eau de vie). 1 (sit). 2 (Psyche). 3 (what). 4 (got).

body Desmo logy he na omy of he ga men s of e body a so a se on bandages (Syn S L x) Desmo pathy disease of the g men s Desmo pe imous a. [Gr. πέλμα sole of the foot] Orvith, having the plantar tendons connected, as some birds, so that the hind toe cannot be moved independently of the front toes. Desmo stichous a. [Gr. στήχος row], belonging to or like the Desmosticha, a group of echinoids having the ambulacra equal and band-like. Desmo tomy [Gr. -τομή], the dissection of ligaments.

Desmoid (de'smoid), a. 1847. [f. Gr. δεσμός and δεσμός.] Resembling a bundle. a. Path. Applied to the fibrous tissue of certain tumours. b. Zool., etc. Ligamentous; tendinous. †Desobligeant, 1768 [ad. F. désobligeante fem. (sc. venture).] A chaise so called in France from its holding but one person. Cf. sulky. -1770.

Desocialize, -ation; see DE- II. 1.
Desœuvré (dezo-vré), a. 1750 [Fr.] Unoccupied; languidly idle. So Desœuvrement, lack of occupation.

Desolate (de-solét), ppl. a. ME. [ad. L. desolatus, pa. pple. of desolare; see DE- I. 3] TA. as pa. pple. Brought to desolation; see DESOLATE v. ME. only.

B. adj. 1. Left alone, lonely ME. †2. Destitute of, lacking With inf. Without means to, -1720. 3. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited, deserted ME. 4. In a ruinous condition; neglected; laid waste, bare, barren; cheerless ME. 5. Comfortless; forlorn, disconsolate; wretched ME. †6. Destitute of good quality, abandoned. (Occas. confounded with dissolute) -1782. Also absol.

1. He which hath no wif, lyeth helple, and is al d. CHAUCER. 2. The place was d. of inhabitants Dr. FOR. 3. So d. stode Thebes and so bare CHAUCER. 4. No man thinks of walking in this d. place DICKENS. 5. Gave comfort to a d. heart CERVON. 6. Unhappy men of d. and abandoned principles 1722. Hence Desolately adv., -ness.

Desolate (de-solét), v. ME. [f. pple., after L. desolare, F. desoler] 1. trans. To deprive of inhabitants, depopulate. 2. To lay waste; to make bare, barren, or unfit for habitation ME. 3. To leave alone, abandon; to make desolate 1530. 4. To make comfortless 1530. 1. As if the city had been desolated by the plague LULL. 2. The revolutions of Nature which had desolated France 1796. 4. Desolated by continual despair 1837. Hence Desolator, -er, one who or that which makes desolate. Desolatory a., having the quality or tendency of desolating (rare).

Desolation (desolét-jén). ME. [a. F., or ad. L. desolationem.] 1. The action of desolating or laying waste; utter devastation. Also personified. 2. The condition of being left desolate; ruined state; dreary barrenness ME.; a thing or place in this condition 1611 3. Solitariness, loneliness 1588. 4. Deprivation of comfort; dreary sorrow; grief ME.

a. You dreary Plain, forlorn and wide, The seat of d. MILT. P. L. i. 181. This house shall become a d. J. R. xvii 5. 3. You have laid in d. heere, Vossene, unvisited L. L. L. v. ii. 357. 4. Escape thing about you, demonstrating a carelesse d. A. P. L. iii. 400.

Desophisticate, v. 1827. [DE- II. 1] To free from sophistication. Hence Desophistication.

Desoxalic (desksæ'lik), a. 1868 [ad. F. desoxalique; see DES-] Chem. Formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid.

D. acid, a synonym of racemo-carbonic acid, C₂H₂O₄. Hence Desoxalate, a salt of this acid.

Desoxy-, 1882. [f. as prec.] Chem. With-out oxygen, deoxygenated.

Despair (despèr-i), sb. [ME. des-, dis-petr-, pair, a. OF. *despair, vbl. sb. from desperer (tonic stem despetr-). Cf. also F. désespai.] 1. The action or condition of despairing; hopelessness. Also personified. 2. That about which there is no hope 1603.

1. It becomes no man to nurse d. TENNYSON. Hollow-eyed Abstinence, and lean d. COWPER. 2. People... the mere despair of Surgery, he cures Macb. iv. iii. 152. Hence Despairful a. hopeless, desperate.

Despair (despèr-i), v. [ME. des-, dis-petrer, a. OF. desperer stem form of desperer: -L. desperare, f. DE- I. 6 + sperare. (Displaced in F. by désespérer.)] 1. intr. To give up hope;

o be out ope Const. of a c y t t w h F M E A o t β n same. ense. 12. a To c... into despair (rare) -1618. †3. trans. = despair of in sense 1. -1773.

1. As long as you hope, I will not d. STERLE. His life was despaired of 1718. 3. Macbeth. I beare a charmed life Macbeth. Despair thy Charne Macb. v. viii. 13. Hence Despaired ppl. a. desperate, †despaired of. Despairer. Despairingly adv.

Desparle, var. of DISPATCH v. Obs.

Despatch, var. of DISPATCH.

†Despeche, v. 1531. [var. of DEPEACH, q. v.] To send away, get rid of, dispatch -1550. **Despecificate**, v. rare. 1872. [DE- II. 1.] To deprive of its specific character. Hence Despecification.

Inaptitude and ineptitude have been usefully despecified; and only the latter now imports 'fally' F. HALL.

†Despect (d'spekt), sb. 1624. [ad. L. despectus, f. despicere.] A looking down upon; contempt -1834. So †Despection.

Despectant, ppl. a. 1688. [ad. L. despectantem.] Her. Looking downwards.

†Despeed, v. 1611. [DE- I. 2] To send with speed; to dispatch.

Despend, -pence; see DISP-.

†Desperacy. 1628. [f. DESPERATE.] Desperateness -1800.

Desperado (despèr-ado), 1610 [? a refresh, after Sp. words in -ADO, of DESPERATE sb.] = DESPERATE sb. 1. 2.

†Desperance, ME. [a. OF., f. desperer.] Despair -1560.

Desperate (despèr-ét), 1483. [ad. L. desperatus, pa. pple. of desperare to DESPAIR.]

A. adj. 1. Despairing; hopeless (arch.). 2. Of conditions, etc.: That leaves little or no room for hope 1555. 3. Of things (and persons): Given up as hopeless; irretrievable -1871.

4. Of persons: Driven to desperation. Hence, Reckless, violent, ready to risk or do anything 1489. 5. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by the recklessness of despair; applied esp. to those done in the last extremity 1579; †involving serious risk -1654. †6. Outrageous, extravagant -1661. 7. Of such a quality as to be despairing of; 'awful' 1504.

1. I am d. of obtaining her Two Gent. iii. ii. 5. D. sobs DISRAELI. 2. D. diseases EDEN. 3. His d. game FULMER. 4. Want makes Men d. 1718. 5. His look denounced d. revenge MILT. P. L. ii. 107. Marriage is a d. thing SELDEN. 6. The desperate Principles of Quakers SANDERSON. 7. D. sots and fools FOR. Hence Desperately v. to render d. (rare). Desperately adv., -ness.

B. sb. 1. A person in despair -1622. †2. One ready for any desperate deed -1718.

C. adv. Hopelessly; usually (colloq. and dial.) as an intensive: Excessively, 'awfully' 1636.

Desperation (despèr-ét-jén). ME. [a. F., or ad. L. desperationem.] 1. The action of despairing or losing all hope; the condition of having utterly lost hope; despair. Now rare. 2. spec. Despair leading to recklessness, or recklessness arising from despair. (Cf. DESPERATE a. 4; 5.) 1531.

1. Horror of death... and desperation of aerial bliss 1588. 2. Needy and hungry to d. EMERSON.

Despicable (despik-ə'b'l), a. 1553. [ad. L. despicabilis, f. despiciere, f. DE- I + *specari, from same root as specere.] 1. To be looked down upon or despised; vile, contemptible, wretched. †2. Contemptuous -1775.

1. All things with them are d. and vile EDEN. These poor d. wretches FAGIN. 2. I have a very d. opinion of the present age H. STURGEON. Hence Despicability, Despicableness, d. quality, worthlessness. Despicably adv.

†Despicency. 1623. [ad. L. despicentia; see DESPISE.] Looking down upon or despising, contempt -1672.

Despiritualize, v.; see DE- II. 1.

Despicable (desp-ə'zə'b'l), a. [In ME. despicable, a. OF., f. stem despir- of despire to DESPISE.] = DESPICABLE a. 1 (now rare), †2. Hence †Despicableness.

Despise (desp-ə'zəl) 1650. [f. DESPISE v.; cf. revsai.] The act of despising; contempt.

Despire (desp-ə'z), v. ME. [f. stem despir- of OF. despire: -L. despiciere.] 1. trans. To look down upon; to view with contempt, to

soo n o d sda n †2. To treat with contempt -1557; †3. of things, to set at naught -1666.

2. He is despised and rejected of men Isa. liii. 2. fig. (The fire) despised all the resistance (which) could be made by the strength of the building. ST. LINGOIT. Hence †Despire sb. despise, contempt. †Despisedness. Despiser. Despisingly adv.

Despite (d'spait), sb. [ME. despit, a. OF. (mod. F. dépit): -L. despectum, f. ppl. stem of despicere. The 16th c. dis-, despit was after sight, etc.] 1. The looking down upon any thing, contempt, scorn, disdain. Obs. or arch. 2. Action that shows contemptuous disregard, insulting action; outrage, injury, contumely ME.; †defiance -1719. 3. (with pl.) An outrage, etc. ME. 4. Evil feeling, anger. In later use, esp. aversion, settled ill-will; SPITE, ME.

1. Any attribute that is given in despite HOSSEA Phr. †To have in d. 2. Who hast thou don despite to Chivalrye CHAUCER. 4. Rancorous d. 1846.

Phr. In d. of, fa. In contempt of. 1b. In open defiance of. c. Notwithstanding the opposition of d. Notwithstanding. e. In his, her, one's, etc. d.: in the prec. senses. f. In later use often d. of (senses c, d); whence DESPITE phr., rarely in d.

Despite (d'spait), v. arch. ME. [a. OF. despitier, mod. F. dépitier, app. f. as prec.] 1. To show contempt for, set at naught, to do despite to. †2. To provoke to anger; to spite -1658. †3. intr. To show despite -1736. 1. Reason. Despiteth love, and laugheth at her Folly DRAYTON.

Despite (d'spait), phr. 1593. [See DESPITE sb.] In spite of.

Despightful (d'spait-ful), a. 1450. [f. DESPITE sb. + -FUL.] 1. Contemptuous; insulting -1676. 2. Cruel; malignant; spiteful 1470.

2. I shalbe called foolish, curious, despitefull, and a scower of sedition KNOX. The famous and despightful act Of Satan done in Paradise MILT. P. L. x. 1. Hence Despitely adv., -ness.

Despiteous (desp-ə'ti-əs), a. [Late ME. var. of DESPITOUS, assoc. w. phantous.] 1. orig. = DESPITOUS (arch.). 2. Spiteful, malevolent, cruel; later, merciless, DISPITIOUS 1510.

1. The proud, d. rich man MORRIS. 2. Despitous torture John iv. 1. 34. Hence †Despiteously adv.

†Despitous, a. ME. [a. AI. despitous, f. despit DESPITE sb.; see -OUS. Orig. stressed on last or first syllable; subseq. on second.] 1. orig. Full of despite; hence insulting, vexing -1494. 2. Cruel; malevolent -1578. Hence †Despitously adv.

Despoil (d'spail), sb. [ME. a. OF. despoille; see next.] 1. The action of despoiling (arch.) 1483. †2. concr. SPOIL -1019.

Despoil (d'spail), v. [ME. despoilen, -spoilen, a. OF. despoillier (mod. F. dépoillier) -L. despoliare (DE- I. 3).] 1. trans. To plunder, rob. 2. To deprive violently of; to rob ME. †3. spec. To strip of clothes; to undress -1700. 4. To strip of value or use, to SPOIL -1685. †5. To carry off by violence -1604.

1. The Ethiops well despoile the Egyptians MILT. 2. Thebes despoiling him of his apparel KNOLES. Despoiled of Innocence MILT. P. L. iii. 411. 3. He had That woman schald despoiled him right here CHAUCER. Hence Despoiler. Despoilment.

Despoliation (d'spail-i-ə'shan) 1657. [ad. L. despoliationem.] The action of despoiling, despoilment.

Despond (d'spond), v. 1655. [ad. L. despondere; see DE- I. 2.] intr. To lose heart or resolution; to become depressed by loss of confidence or hope (Dist. from despair as not expressing entire hopelessness.) Occas. with of. Though he d. that sows the grain 1666. Desponding of their Art DAYTON. Hence Despond sb. despondency (arch.). Despondent (rare). Despondingly adv.

Despondence (d'spond-əns). 1676. [f. L. despondere; see -ENCE.] The action of desponding; also (less correctly) = DESPONDENCY.

Bear up thyself... from fainting and d. H. H. H.

Despondency (d'spond-ənsi). 1653. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The condition of being despondent; dejection of spirits through loss of resolution or hope.

The d. with which the Greeks viewed the situation THIRLWALL.

Despondent (d'spond-ənt), a. 1699. [ad. L. despondentem.] 1. Characterized by despondency; labouring under mental depression. 2. Of or belonging to despondency 1844.

x. A d. sinner 1609. z. A d. gesture *DIAGNOSIS*, attitude 1888. Hence *Despondently adv.*

[*Desponsage*, error for *desponsage* in some modern Dicts.]

+*Desponsate*, *a.* 1471. [ad. L. *desponsatus*, pa. pple. of *desponsare* to betroth.] 1. Betrothed, espoused 1483. 2. fig. (*Alchem.*) Chemically combined 1471. So +*Desponsation*.

+*Desponsories*, *sb. pl.* 1626. [ad. Sp. *desponsorias*, f. *desposar* :- L. *desponsare*. Used in relation to the proposed Spanish marriage of Charles I.] 1. Betrothal -1659. 2. A document formally declaring a betrothal -1670.

+*Despose*, *v. rare*. 1587. [a. OF. *desposer*, occas. var. of *deposer*; see *De-6*.] To depose, lay down -1603.

Despot (despôt), 1562. [a. OF., mod. F. *despote*, ad. Gr. *despotês*.] 1. *Hist.* A word which, in its Greek form, meant 'master' or 'lord'; in Byzantine times it was used of the Emperor, and, later, of various subordinate rulers, also as a form of address. 2. An absolute ruler of a country; hence, any ruler who governs absolutely or tyrannically, any person who exercises tyrannical authority; a tyrant, oppressor 1781.

2. *Hist.* thou. returned. A d. big with power obtained by wealth *COWEN*. Under the princely despots of Egypt: *EZEASOR*. So *Despotat*, -ate, the dominion of a Greek d. under the Turks, a principality.

Despotic, -al (despôtik, -âl), *a.* 1608. [a. F. *despotique*, ad. Gr. *despotikôs*, f. *despotês*, + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a despot, or despotism; arbitrary, tyrannical. Hence *Despotically adv.* +ness.

Despotism (despôtizm), 1727. [a. F. *despotisme*; see *Despot* and -ISM.] 1. The rule of a despot; despotic government; the exercise of absolute authority. Also fig. 2. A political system under the control of a despot; a despotic state; an arbitrary government 1856.

1. The simplest form of government is a *BURKE*. fig. The d. of the senses *BRIDSON*. 2. Your empire is a d. exercised over unwilling subjects *LOWELL*. So *Despotist*, an advocate of d. *Despotize v. intr.*, to act the part of a d.

+*Despouse*, *v.* ME. [ad. L. *desponsare*, after *spouse* :- OF. *espouser* :- L. *desponsare*.] To betroth; to marry. Also fig. -1609. Hence +*Despousage*, betrothal; espousal.

Despraise, *Despread*, *Desprize*; see *Dis-*.

Despumate (despûmât, de spiumet), *v.* 1641. [f. L. *despumatus*, ppl. stem of *despumare* (*DE-1.2*).] 1. *trans.* To skim; to clarify by removing the scum. 2. *intr.* (for refl.) To throw off its froth or scum; to become clarified by this process 1733. 3. *trans.* To throw off as froth 1733. Hence *Despumate(d) ppl. a.* clarified. *Despumation*, clarification, the expulsion of impure matter from the fluids of the body; the matter despumated. So +*Despumate v.* to clear of froth or scum; *intr.* to foam.

Desquamate (deskwâmet), *v.* 1727. [f. L. *desquamatus*, *desquamatus*.] 1. *trans.* To take the scales off, to scale, peel 1740. 2. *intr.* To scale off 1828. Hence *Desquamation*, the removal of scales or any scaly crust; a coming off in scales, esp. that of the epidermis; exfoliation, that which comes off. So *Desquamative a.* tending to or characterized by desquamation. *Desquamatory a.* of or pertaining to desquamation, *sb.* a desquamatory trepan.

+*Dess*, *sb.* 1552. [a. OF. *deis*, *deis*, *DAIS*.] 1. Obs. f. *DAIS*. 2. A desk -1596.

Dessert (désêrt), 1603. [a. F., f. *desservir* to remove what has been served, to clear (the table), f. *des*, L. *dis* + *servire*.] A course of fruit, sweetmeats, etc. served after a dinner or supper; the last course at an entertainment ({}). b. In U.S. often including pies, etc. 1848.

Such eating, which the French call desert, is unnatural W. VAUGHAN. *Comb.* d. spoon, that used for the d.; it is intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon.

+*Dessinate*, *desyatin* (de syâtin), 1799. [ad. Russ. *desyatina* lit. 'tithes'.] A Russian superficial measure of 2,400 sq. sazhen.

Destemper, obs. f. *DISTEMPER*.

+*De-stin*, *destine*, *sb.* 1575. [a. F.] = *DESTINY sb.* -1616. Hence +*Destinable a.* fixed by destiny, fated, fatal. +*Destinably adv.*

+*Destinal a.* of, pertaining, or according to destiny.

+*Destinate*, *ppl. a.* ME. [ad. L. *destinatus*, pa. pple. of *destinare*.] 1. Fated -1659. 2. Intended, designed -1671.

Destinate (destinât), *v.* Now rare. 1490 [f. L. *destinatus*-ppl. stem; see *prec.*] To *DESTINE*, ordain, or design.

That name that God, did d. and appoint unto hym *UPALL*. So +*Destinate ppl. a.* destined.

Destination (destinâshn), 1598. [ad. L. *destinationem*; cf. F. *destination* (12-13th c.).] 1. The action of destining to a particular use, purpose, or end; the fact of being destined. b. *transf.* The end or purpose for which a person, or thing is destined 1656. 2. *spec.* The fact of being bound for a particular place; hence, short for *place of d.*; the intended end of a journey or course. (Now the usual sense.) 1787.

1. Our d. for society *KAMES*. A d. above the objects the employment, and the abilities of this world *MORLEY*. 2. 'It (the fleet) has as many destinations' he (Nelson) said 'as there were countries' *SCOTT*.

Destine (de stin), *v.* ME. [a. F. *destiner*, ad. L. *destinare*, f. *DE-1.3* + *stinare*, causal deriv. of *stare* to stand.] 1. *trans.* To ordain, appoint (definitively). *Obs.* (or merged in 3) 2. To appoint, to predetermine by an unalterable decree. Now chiefly in *pass.*; often without any definite reference to predetermination. (Usu. with *inf*) ME. 3. To set apart in intention for a particular purpose, use, end, etc.; to design, devote, *Ulot*. (Usu. in *pass*) 1530.

2. Yf god destyneth hym, he shall wyne the pryse *CAYTON*. He was, however, not destined to escape so easily *PSALMIST*. 3. *Phr.* To be destined to be bound (for a particular place). Hence *Destined ppl. a.* foreordained, fated (now often merely = 'that is (a was) to be'); intended; *spec.* bound to a particular place.

Destiny (destîni), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *destinée*, from L. pa. pple. *destinatus*, -a; see -ADE suffix.] 1. That which is destined to happen; FATE. 2. That which is destined to happen to a particular person or thing; (one's) FATE ME. 3. In weakened sense. Ultimate condition (Also in *pl.*) 1555. 4. The power or agency by which events are unalterably predetermined; divine preordination; invincible necessity, FATE. (Often personified.) ME. 5. *Mythol.* The goddess of destiny; *pl.* the three Fates ME.

2. Oh, I was borne to it, it was my destinie *SHAKESPEARE*. *Merch. V. ii. 83*. 3. Their children also had little better d. 1665. 4. The force Of ruthless D. *COWEN*. 5. Seven fair branches. Some by the destinies cut *RICH. II. i. 15*. Hence *Destinism*, fatalism. *Destinist*, a believer in d. +*Destinyr* to destine, foreordain, to prognosticate.

+*Destituent*, *a.* [ad. L. *destituentem*.] Wanting, lacking, *JAK. TAYLOR*.

Destitute (destitût), *a. (sb.)* ME. [ad. L. *destitutus*, pa. pple. of *destituere*, f. *DE-1.1*, 2 + *stinere*.] 1. Abandoned; forsaken, forlorn -1755. 2. +*Deprived* or bereft of -1492; devoid of, entirely lacking in 1500. 3. Bereft of resources, 'in want and misery'; now, without the means of bare subsistence, in absolute want 1535. 4. *sb.* One who is destitute 1737.

1. Great houses long since built Lye d. and waste 1502. 2. A barren waste d. of trees and verdure *LOWELL*. 3. He will regard the prayer of the d. *Ps. cii. 17*. The deep curses which the d. Mutter in secret *SHAKESPEARE*. Hence *Destitutely adv.*, -ness.

Destitute (de stitût), *v.* Now rare. *Pa. t.* -ed, +*destitute*. 1530. [Partly f. *prec.*, partly repr. L. *destituere*; see *prec.* Cf. F. *destituer*.] 1. *trans.* To forsake, abandon, leave to neglect -1673. 2. To deprive, bereave of; to render destitute 1540. 3. *spec.* To deprive of office. [mod. F. *destituer*.] 1653. 4. To lay waste 1593. 5. To frustrate, disappoint -1619.

1. To forsake or d. a plantation, once in *Forwardness* *BRIDSON*. 2. Let not the Patriarch think, to d. or depose me 1716. 3. Offended, when his expectation is destitute 1617.

Destitution (destitûshn), ME. [a. F., ad. L. *destitutio*; see above.] 1. The action of deserting or forsaking -1727. 2. Deprivation of office 1554. 3. The condition of being destitute (see *DESTITUTE a.* 1, 2) ME. 4. *spec.* The condition of being destitute of resources, want of the necessities of life 1600.

3. D. in these [food and clothing] is such an impediment *HOOKER*. 4. Left in a state of d. *COWEN*.

+*Destour*, *dastar* (dêstûr). 1630. (Pers

dastâr, prime minister :- Pahlavi *dastûbar*, A chief priest of the Parsees.

De-strer, *de-strier* (destrâr, -iar, destrîs), *a. sb.* ME. [a. AF. *destrir* :- late L. *destrimus* (sc. *ruas*); so called from being led by the squire with his right hand.] A war-horse, a charger.

Destroy (dîstroi), *v.* [ME. *destruyen*, etc., a. OF. *destruere* (mod. F. *détruire*) :- late pop. L. *destruere*, for cl. L. *destruer*; see *DE-1.6*.] 1. To pull down or undo, as a building; to demolish. 2. To lay waste -1611; to ruin (men) -1621. 3. To undo, break up, reduce into a useless form, consume, or dissolve. (Now the leading sense.) ME. b. To render useless 1542. 4. To deprive of life; to kill ME. 5. To put an end to; to do away with ME. 6. To counteract 1729.

1. The cite of rome shulde have be dystroyed *CAYTON*. Like a Torrent, which, destroues all 1559. 2. That came tyne attila dystroyed Italye *CAYTON*. 3. To d. *SHAKESPEARE*, old houses 1708, works on alchemy *GUSTAFSON*. b. With *Blites d. my Corn* *DRYDEN*. 4. To d. Priam's innocent people *HOWES*. 5. And then dystroyed the hope of man *JOB xiv. 23*. To d. a contingent remainder *CAVENS*. Hence *Destroyable a.* *Destroyingly adv.*

Destroyer (dîstroiâr), late ME. [f. *prec.* + -ER.] One who or that which destroys b. abbrev. of *TORPEDO-BOAT destroyer* 1893.

Destructible (dîstrûkibul), *a.* 1755. [ad. L. *destructibilis*; see -IBLE.] Capable of being destroyed; liable to be destroyed. Hence *Destructibility*, *Destructibleness*, *d.* quality.

Destruction (dîstrûkshn), ME. [a. OF. *destructionem*, -cion, -cion, ad. L. *destructionem*, f. *destruere* to DESTROY.] 1. The action of destroying (see the vb.), demolition; devastation; havoc; slaughter. Often *personified*. 2. The fact or condition of being destroyed; ruin ME. 3. A cause or means of destruction 1536.

1. The destruction of Jerusalem 1520. The d. of clouds 1813, of beasts of prey *QUOD*. D and death say, We have heard the fame thereof with our ears *JOB xxvii. 2*. 2. In horrible d. thus had low *MILN*. 3. The d. of the peere is then peccatus *PROV. x. 25*.

Destructionist (dîstrûkshnist), 1807. [f. *prec.* + -IST.] 1. A partisan of a policy of destruction, esp. of an existing political system or constitution. (Chiefly dyslogistic.) 1841. 2. *Theol.* One who believes in the final annihilation of the wicked; an annihilationist.

Destructive (dîstrûktiv), 1450. [a. OF. *destructif*, -ive, ad. L. *destructivus*, f. *destruere* to DESTROY.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of destroying; tending to destroy; pernicious, deadly, annihilative. *Const. to, of.* (In political and philosophical use opp. to *constructive* and *conservative*.) b. *Logic.* Applied to conjunctive syllogisms and dilemmas, in which the conclusion negates a hypothesis in one of the premisses. *D. distillation*; see *DISTILLATION*.

B. *sb.* 1. A destructive agent, instrument, or force; a destructive proposition or syllogism 1840. 2. A destructionist. (Chiefly dyslogistic.) 1832. Hence *Destructively adv.* *Destructiveness*, tendency to destroy; in *Phrenol.* a propensity having a bump allotted to it.

Destructor (dîstrûktôr), 1691. [a. L. In F. *destructeur*.] 1. A destroyer. 2. A furnace for the burning of refuse 1881.

+*Destructory*, *a.* and *sb.* 1614. [f. L. *destructor*.] = *DESTRUCTIVE* -1644.

Desubstantiate (dîsûbstânsîyât), *v.* 1884. [DE-1.1.] To deprive of substance.

Desudation (dîsûdâshn), 1727. [ad. L. *desudationem*; see *DE-1.3*.] Mod. A profuse and inordinate sweating.

Desuetude (desûwîtud), 1623. [a. F. *desuetude*, ad. L. *desuetudo* disuse; see *DI-* 1.6.] 1. A discontinuance of the use or practice (of); disuse; *fossation* from -1706. 2. The state of disuse 1637.

1. By a d. and neglect of it *BOYLE*. 2. Rights which had passed into d. *CARLIN*.

Desulphur (dîsûlfâr), *v.* 1874. [DE-1.2.] To free from sulphur. So *Desulphurate v.* (in same sense); *Desulphuration*. *Desulphurize v.*; *Desulphurization*.

Desulphuret (dîsûlfûret), *v.* 1878. [DE-1.2.] To deprive of sulphurets or sulphides.

bounds; delimitation; definition 1594; in *Logic*, the rendering of a notion more definite by the addition of attributes; also, a determining attribute 1644. 5. The action of definitely ascertaining the position, nature, amount, etc. (of anything) 1677, the result of this 1570. 6. Decisive or determining bias (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1660, *spec.* a tendency or flow of the blood, etc., to a particular part 1737. 7. *Metaph.* The definite direction of the mind or will towards an object or end, by some motive 1685. 8. The mental action of coming to a decision; the result of this; a fixed intention 1548. 9. Determinedness, resoluteness 1832.

1. The d. of an estate tail *CRUISE*. 4. The d. of the parties who are admissible 1866. 5. On the D. of the Orbits of Comets 1793. Astronomical determinations 1857. 6. Heavy bodies have a d. towards the centre of the earth *CHAMBERS*. 7. Dr. Hutcheson, considering all the principles of action as so many determinations or motions of the will *REID*. 9. Never was an operation executed with greater... d. 1853.

Determinative (dĕt'ər-mī-nā-tiv). 1655. [a. *l.* *determinativus*, -ive, f. ppl. stem of *L. determinare*.]

A. adj. 1. Serving or tending to determine, decide, or fix. 2. Serving to limit or fix the extent, specific kind, or character of anything; said of attributes or marks 1697.

1. D. of the character of life *HOLLAND*. 2. The term is d. and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension *WATTS*.

B. sb. 1. A determinative agent 1832. 2. That which serves to define the character or quality of something else, e.g. in *hieroglyphic writing*, an ideographic sign annexed to a word phonetically represented; in *Gram.* a demonstrative word 1862.

1. A restraint or d. from wrong *AUSTIN*.

Hence **Determinatively** *adv.* so as to determine; determinately. **Determinativeness**.

Determinator (dĕt'ər-mī-nā-tor). 1556. [a. *l.* *determinator*.] He who or that which DETERMINES (see the vb.); a determiner.

Determine (dĕt'ər-mī-n), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *determiner*, ad *L. determinare*; see DE-I. 3.]

1. *trans.* To put an end to; to end. (Now chiefly in *Law*.) 1483. 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To come to an end; to expire ME., to end in (*arch.*) 1605. 3. *trans.* To set bounds to, limit 1732; in *Logic*, to limit by adding differences 1838; to limit to 1691.

1. To d. an estate *STEPHEN*. 2. The head d. determines in a snout 1767. 3. It determines his power *CROWELL*.

II. 1. *trans.* To settle or decide ME. 2. *intr.* To come to a judicial decision; to decide. +Const. of (*ex*). ME. 73. To lay down decisively or authoritatively 1486. 74. To fix beforehand; to ordain, decree 1758. 5. *trans.* To fix or decide causally 1651. 6. To decide upon (one of several) 1659. 7. To conclude from reasoning, investigation, etc. 1814. 8. *trans.* To ascertain definitely; to fix as known 1650. 9. *Geom. (trans.)* To define the position of 1810. 10. To resolve a question (*determine questionem*), or maintain a thesis, esp. in a disputation by which a student entered upon the degree of B.A.; hence, *absolutely*, to perform the exercises of DETERMINATION (sense 3). *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1570.

1. Let the laws of Rome d. all *TIT. A. 1. i. 407*. 4. For evil is determined against our master *SIN. SAV. 17*. 5. Not the seller, but the buyer, determines prices *HOBBS*. 6. To d. the first passengers by lot 1771. 8. To d. the velocity of a Glacier *TYNDAL*.

III. 1. *trans.* To give a terminus or aim to; to direct; to impel to ME. Also *fig.* 2. *intr.* To take its course, go, tend to (*arch.*) 1651. 3. *trans.* To bring to the determination or resolution (to do something) 1672. 4. Also *refl.* [= *F.* *determiner*.] 1701. 4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To resolve definitely (to do something) 1450.

1. Accidental impulses d. us to different paths *JOHN. 505*. 2. They all d. and concenter there *SANDERSON*. 3. These reflections determined me *MRS. SHELLEY*. 4. Phr. To be determined to be finally and firmly resolved.

Hence **Determined** *ppl. a.* (in various senses of the vb.); resolute, not to be moved from one's purpose; of actions, etc., showing determination. **Determinedly** *adv.* -ness.

Determiner (dĕt'ər-mī-nēr). 1530 [f. prec. + *FR. l.*] 1. He who or that which determines, in various senses. 2. = DETERMINANT B. 1. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1574.

Determiner 2. 1450. [F. *determiner* inf. used subst.] *Law*. The final determining of a judge or court of justice; in *over and d.*, a var. of *terminer Obs. exc. Hist.*

Determinism (dĕt'ər-mī-niz'm). 1846. [I. DETERMINE *v.* + -ISM.] 1. The doctrine that human action is not free but necessarily determined by motives. 2. *gen.* The doctrine that everything that happens is determined by a necessary chain of causation 1876. So **Determinist** *sb.* one who holds the doctrine of d; a of or pertaining to d. **Deterministic** *a.* of or pertaining to d. or determinists.

†Deterrence. 1686. [f. *L. de* down + *ter-ra* (Not conn. w. mod. *F. déterrer*.)] The carrying down of the surface of the earth from hills and higher grounds into the valleys, by rain, landslides, etc., cf. DEGRADATION 1. 1704.

Deterrence (dĕt'ər-rens). 1861. [f. next.] Preventing by fear.

Deterrent (dĕt'ər-ent) 1829. [ad. *L. deterrentem*, pp. pple. of *deterrens*.]

A. adj. Detering, serving or tending to deter, as d. weather.

B. sb. Something that deters 1829.

Detercion (dĕt'ər-jən). 1607. [a. *F.*, or ad *L. detercionem*, f. *detergere*.] The action of cleansing (a sore, etc.).

Detersive (dĕt'ər-siv). 1586. [a. *F. détersif*, -ive, f. *L. deter-s*, ppl. stem of *detergere*.]

A. adj. 1. Cleansing; tending to cleanse 1601. 2. *Med. and Surg.* Detergent 1586.

B. sb. A cleansing agent; a detergent 1634. Hence **Detersively** *adv.* -ness.

Detest (dĕt'et-s), *v.* 1533 [a. *F. détester*, ad *L. detestare* (-ari), f. DE-I. 1. down + *testari*.]

1. *trans.* To curse, calling God to witness; to denounce, execrate 1745. 2. To hate or dislike intensely; to abhor, abominate 1535. 3. Misused for *altest*, *protest*, *testify*.

1. All posterity shall... with execrations d. thy fact *LE GAYS*. 2. A fash on shew detests *TRAIL*. *N. II. v. 220*. The Justice of the Land detesteth that the Judge should himself be an Accuser *PULLER* var.

†Detestate *v.* (rare). Hence **Detester**.

Detestable (dĕt'et-sə-bəl), *a.* 1461. [a. *F.*, ad *L. detestabilis*; see prec. Orig. *detestabile*; in Spenser and Shaks. *detestable*.]

1. To be detested; intensely hateful; execrable, abominable 2. quasi-*adv.* Detestably 1610.

1. That d. sight *SHERMAN P. Q. 1. i. 26*. The d. ornamentation of the Alhambra *RUSKIN*. Hence **Detestableness**, d. quality. **Detestably** *adv.*

Detestation (dĕt'et-sə-shən). ME. [a. *F.*, ad *L. detestationem*; see DETEST *v.*] 1. Public execration (of a thing) 1683. 2. The mental state of detesting; intense dislike or hatred, abhorrence 1526. 3. *concr.* That which is detested 1728.

2. His d. of priests and lawyers *JOHN. 177*. 3. Thou art gone the d. of all thy party *SWIFT*.

Dethrone (dĕt'rō-n), *v.* 1609. [DE-I. 2, cf. *F. détronner*.] To remove from the throne, to depose. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Authority to de-throne and de-crown Princes 1609. Love, by dethroning Reason, doth kill the Man *BOYLE*. Hence **Dethronement**, deposition from kingly authority. **Dethroner**. var. **†Dethronize**; whence **†Dethronization**, dethronement.

Detinue (dĕt'ī-nū). 1563 [a. OF. *detenue*, f. pa. pple. of *detenir*.] *Law*. The act of detaining (see DETAIN *v.* 2); *spec.* unlawful detention of a personal chattel belonging to another. *Obs. exc. in action, etc., of d.*

Action of d. an action at law to recover a personal chattel (or its value) wrongfully detained by the defendant. *Sort of d.* Also *d.* = action or writ of d.

Detonate (dĕt'ō-nāt, dĕ-), *v.* 1729. [f. *L. detonare*, ppl. stem of *detonare*; see DE-I. 1. 2.]

1. *intr.* To explode with sudden loud report; cf. DETONATION. Also *fig.* 2. *trans.* To cause to explode with sudden loud report 1801.

1. Saltpetre detonates, or makes a noise in the fire 1729. Hence **Detonative** *a.* having the property of detonating. **Detonator**, that which detonates, as a percussion-cap; a railway fog-signal. var. **†Detonize** *v.*; whence **†Detonization**.

Detonating (dĕt'ō-nāt-ing), *ppl. a.* 1808. [f. prec. + -ING.] That detonates. 2. Explosive, as d. gas; b. That is used in producing detonation, as d. primer, tube; c. *esp.* That explodes, or is used in explosion, by percussion, as d. hammer, powder.

D. bulb, the small glass bulb also called *Prince Rupert's drop*, which flies to pieces on a slight scratch.

Detonation (dĕt'ō-nā-shən, dĕ-), 1677. [a. *F.*, f. *detoner* to DETONATE.] The action of detonating. 1. The noise produced by the sudden liberation of gas in connexion with chemical decomposition or combination; hence, explosion accompanied with a sudden loud report. 2. *gen.* A loud noise as of thunder; also, the action of causing a substance to detonate 1727. Also *fig.*

2. The great Crater testified by its loud detonations [etc.] *LYELL*.

†Detort (dĕt'ōrt), *v.* 1550. [f. *L. detorquere* (DE-I. 2). Cf. *F. détordre*.] 1. *trans.* To turn aside from the purpose, to twist, wrest, pervert. (Freq. in 17th c.) 1555. 2. To derive by perversion 1605. Hence **Detortion**, -ion (*Obs.*), the action of detorting, distortion.

Detour, †détour (dĕt'ōr, dĕt'ūr). 1738 [2. *F.*, f. *détourner*, OF. *destourner*, f. *des-tourner* to turn.] A deviation from the direct road; a roundabout way, course, or proceeding. Now usu. *lit.*

To avoid these ruts we make long detours *BLAIR*.

Detract (dĕt'rækt), *v.* 1449. [f. *L. detract*, ppl. stem of *detrahere* (DE-I. 2). In some senses app. repr. *L. detractare* or *detractare*.]

1. *trans.* To take away, withdraw 1509. 2. *absol.* or *intr.* To take away a portion. *Usu.* to d. from. 1592. 3. *trans.* To take reputation from; to disparage, belittle, traduce, Nov. rare. 1449. Also *trans.*

1. That first great grief which detracts something from the buoyancy of the youngest life *DISPABLE*. 3. To d. his greatest actions *B. JONES*.

II. 1. *trans.* To draw away (from an action etc.); *v. & intr.* To withdraw 1802. 72. To draw out, protract 1641; *absol.* or *intr.* To delay 1592.

III. = DETRECT. *trans.* To draw back from decline; to give up 1606.

Hence **†Detraction** (*rare*) = DETRACTION. 2. **Detracter** = DETRACTOR. **Detractingly** *adv.*

Detraction (dĕt'rækt-shən). ME. [a. *F.*, ad *L. detractio*; see DETRACT *v.*] 1. A taking away, deduction, withdrawal 1817; a detracting from (merit, etc.) 1633. 2. The action of detracting from a person's merit or reputation the utterance of what is injurious to his reputation; depreciation, defamation, calumny, slander (the prevalent sense.) ME. 73. Protraction (*of time*) 1537.

1. Let it be no d. from the merits of Miss *TOX DICKENS*. 2. Emma's abhorred child, D. *MARSTON*. Hence **†Detractions** *a.* given to d.

Detractive (dĕt'rækt-iv), *a.* 1490. [a. OF. *detractif*, -ive, *l. detract*; see DETRACT.]

1. Conveying, of the nature of, or given to detract. 2. Tending to detract from 1654. Hence **Detractiveness**.

Detractor (dĕt'rækt-er). Also -ter. ME [ad. *L.*; see -OR.] 1. One who detracts; a defamer, traducer, calumniator. 2. *Anat.* A DEPRESSOR muscle. ? *Obs.* 1811.

1. Every fashion has its detractors *DORAN*. So **Detractory** *a.* = DETRACTIVE 1. Hence **Detractory**, a female d.

Detrain (dĕt'rān), *v.* 1881. [DE-II. 2.] To alight or discharge from a railway train. Hence **Detrainment**.

†Detray, *v.* 1509. [ad. OF. *detrarre*. — *L. detrare*] = DETRACT *v.* 1. 2. 1520.

†Detrect, *v.* 1542. [ad. *L. detrectare*, freq. of *detrare*] = DETRACT *v.* 1. 3. III. 1610. Hence **Detrectation**, declination (*rare*).

†Detrench, *v.* ME. [a. OF. *detrencher*, -cher; see DE-I. 2.] To cut through 1500 to cut up 1489; *fig.* to retrench 1654.

Detriment (dĕt'rī-mēt), *sb.* ME. [a. *F.*, ad *L. detrimentum*, f. *detrere* to wear away.]

1. Loss or damage done to, or sustained by, any person or thing; that which causes a loss 1504. 2. *Aschol.* The position or condition of a planet when in the sign opposite its house a condition of weakness 1632. 3. *Hor.* Eclipse (of sun or moon) 1610. 4. *pl.* Certain small charges made by colleges and similar societies upon their members 1670.

1. To the great D. of our own natural Subjects 1599. Hence **Detriment** *v.* to cause loss or damage to

Detrimental (detrimentāl), 1656. [f. prec. sb + -AL.]

A. adj. Causing loss or damage; prejudicial.
B. sb. A person or thing that is prejudicial; in *Society slang*, a younger brother of the heir of an estate; an ineligible suitor. Hence **Detrimentally** *adv.*

Detrital (detrītāl), *a.* 1830. [f. DETRITUS + -AL.] *Physiogr.* Of or pertaining to detritus.

Detrited (detrītəd), *ppl. a.* 1697. [ad. L. *detritus*, pa. *ppl.* of *detrere* + -ED.] 1. Worn down. 2. *Geol.* Formed as detritus 1833.

Detrition (detrītən), 1674. [f. *ppl. stem* *detrīt-* of L. *detrere*.] The action of wearing away by rubbing.

D. has made it as smooth as the shingle pebbles on our shores 1890.

Detritus (detrītəs), 1795. [a. L. *detrītus* rubbing away; in (improp.) sense 2, perh. f. Fr.] 1. Wearing away or down by detrition—1802. 2. Matter produced by the detrition of exposed surfaces, esp. material eroded and washed away by aqueous agency; a mass of this nature 1802. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1. The effects of waste and *a.* PLAYFAIR. 2. The quantity of d. brought down by the rivers PLAYFAIR. *fig.* The loose d. of thought, washed down to us through long ages H. ROGERS.

Detrude (detrūd), *v.* 1548. [ad. L. *detrudere*; see DE- I, 2.] 1. *trans.* To thrust or force down (*lit.* and *fig.*). 2. To thrust out or away (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1555. Hence **Detrusion**, the action of detruding (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Detruncate (detrūkə), *v.* 1623. [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *detruncare*; see DE- I, 2.] *trans.* To shorten by lopping off a part (*lit.* and *fig.*); to cut short. Hence **Detruncation**, *ppl. a.* = TRUNCATED. **Detruncation**, the action of cutting off or cutting short; the being cut short (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Detrusor (detrūsər), 1766. [f. L. *detrudere*, *detrus-*.] *Anat.* A name for the muscular coat of the bladder, by the contraction of which the urine is expelled.

Detruss (detrūs), *v.* 1475. [a. OF. *detrusser*, mod. F. *détr-*, f. *dé-*, *di-*, *dis-* + *trousser* baggage.] To spoil, plunder (of baggage)—1598.

Dette, etc., obs. ff. DEUT, etc.

Detumescence (dētuməsəns), 1678. [f. L. *detumescere*; see -ENCE.] Subsidence from swelling, or (*fig.*) from tumult.

Detur (dētūr), 1836. [L. = 'let there be given'.] A prize of books given annually at Harvard College, U.S., to meritorious students, so called from the first word of the accompanying Latin inscription.

Deturb, *v.* 1609. [ad. L. *deturbare* (DE- I, 1).] To drive down; to thrust out—1657, var. **Deturbate** (*rare*).

Deturn, *v.* 1450 [a. F. *détourner*] *trans.* To turn away or aside—1745.

Deturpate, *v.* 1623. [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *deturpare* (DE- I, 3).] To make, or become, vile or base—1833. Hence **Deturpation**.

Deuce (diūs), 1481. [a. F. *deux*, OF. *deus* two. The *-u* = earlier *-e*, as in *p. acc.*, etc.] 1. The two at dice or cards 1599. 2. *Tenn.* (= *it. a due*, f. *a deux de jeu*). A term denoting that the two sides have each gained three points (called 40) in a game, in which case two successive points must be gained in order to win the game 1598. *Comb. d. ace*, two and one (*i. e.* a throw that turns up two with one die and ace with the other), hence, a poor throw, bad luck, etc.; *d. game*, the game won, which makes the score in games level when each side has won more than five; so *d. set*.

Deuce (diūs), *colloq. or slang*, 1651. [prob. orig. Ger. *das dau* = the DEUCE¹ at dice, changed in gender.] Bad luck, plague; in imprecations, etc. *b.* The spirit of mischief, the devil 1694. *c.* As an exclamation of incredulous surprise; also, as an emphatic negative 1770. *d.* The very d. is in them COVER. *e.* The d. he is married to that vengeance SWIFT. Hence **Deuced** (diūt, diūt-ed) *a.* plaguif, confounded, devilish; often *adv.*; **Deucedly** *adv.*

Deusan, *deuzan*, 1570. [a. F. *deux ans* two years.] = APPLE-JOHN—1741.

Deutero-, bef. a vowel *deuter-*, *a.* Gr. *deuteros*, comb. f. *deuteros* second, as in *deutero-*

ayamoris one who plays second, etc. Hence,

Deuteronomical *a.*, of, pertaining to, or constituting a second or secondary canon; opp. to *protocanonical*. **Deuteronomist** [*see next*], one who marries a second time, or who upholds second marriages. **Deuteronomy** [Gr. *γῶμος*], marriage after the death of a first husband or wife. **Deuteronomic** *a.* [Gr. *γῶμος*], of secondary origin; in *Geol.* applied to rocks derived from the primary or protogenic rocks. **Deutero-Isaiah**, a second or later Isaiah, to whom some attribute c. xl-lvi of Isaiah. **Deuteromysal** *a.* [Gr. *πέσος* *Entom.*], applied to certain cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects, now usually called the first and third discoidal and first apical cells. **Deutero-Nicene** *a.*, belonging to the second Nicene council. **Deuteropathy** [Gr. *-πάθεια*] *Med.*, a secondary affection, sympathetic with or consequent upon another; hence **Deuteropathic** *a.*, of or pertaining to deuteropathy. **Deuterostomy** [Gr. *-στομία*, *stomia*], the second view; *fan* anterior meaning; second sight (*rare*). **Deuterostoma** [Gr. *στόμα*] *Zool.*, a secondary blastopore, hence **Deuterostomata** *a.*, having a secondary blastopore. **Deuterozooid** (*Biol.*), a secondary zooid produced by gemmation from a zooid.

Deuteronomist, 1860. [f. next + -IST.] The writer of Deuteronomy, or of the parts of it which do not consist of earlier documents. Hence **Deuteronomistic** *a.* of the nature or style of the writer of Deuteronomy.

Deuteronomy (diūtērōnōmī, diūtērōnōmī), ME. [ad. eccl. L. *Deuteronomium*, *a.* Gr. f. *deuteros* + *νόμος*. The name is taken from the words of the LXX in Deut. xvi. 18 *τὸ δευτερονόμιον τοῦτο*, a mistr. of the Heb. = 'a duplicate of this law'.] The fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains a repetition, with parenthetic comments, of the Decalogue, etc. Hence **Deuteronomic**, *-al* *a.* of or pertaining to, or like, the book of D.

Deuterosty, *rare*, 1641. [ad. Gr. *deutērosteis* repetition.] A 'tradition of the elders' among the Jews—1050.

Deuto-, bef. a vowel *deut-*, shortened f. **Deutero-**, used

1. In Chemistry to distinguish the second in order of the terms of any series. Thus **Deutoxide**, that which comes next to the *protoxide*, containing the next smallest quantity of oxygen.

2. In Biology; as **Deutencephalon** [Gr. *ἐντέφαλος*], the second of the three primary cerebral vesicles of the embryo. Hence **Deutencephalic** *a.* **Deutomaia** [L. *mola* jaw], the second pair of jaws of the Myriapoda; hence **Deutomaia** *a.* **Deutomerite** [Gr. *μέρος*], the second or posterior cell of a diacytic gregarina, as dist. from the *protomerite*. **Deutoplasm** [Gr. *πλάσμα*], Reichert's term for the food-yolk of the meroblastic egg, *a. g.* the yellow yolk of a bird's egg; hence **Deutoplasmic**, *plastic* *a.* of, pertaining to, or like, deutoplasm; **Deutoplasmigenous** *a.* producing deutoplasm; **Deutoplasmogen**, that which is converted into deutoplasm. **Deutoscoplex** [Gr. *σκόληξ*], a daughter-cyst of a scolex or cystic worm. **Deutotergite** [L. *tergum*], the second dorsal segment of the abdomen of insects. **Deutovum** [L. *ovum*], *pl. -ova*, a secondary egg-cell; also called *metovum*, and after-egg.

Deutzia (diūtziā, doītsiā), 1837. [f. J. *Deute* of Amsterdam.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*), natives of China and Japan, cultivated for their white flowers.

Deva (dēvā), 1899. [Skr., 'a god', orig. 'a shining one', f. **div-* to shine.] A god; one of the good spirits of Hindu mythology.

Devale, *v.* 1918. [DE-.] To reduce or annul the value of. **Devaleute** *v.*, *-ation*.

Devanagari (dēvānāgārī), 1781. [Skr.; lit. 'Nāgarī (town-script) of the gods'.] The formal alphabet in which the Sanskrit is written. Also called *Nagari*. Used both as *adj.* and *sb.*

Devance (dēvāns), *v.* 1485. [a. F. *devancer*, after *ADVANCE*.] Obs. early in 17th c.; occas. used in 19th c. To forestall; to get ahead of; to outstrip.

+Devant, *devau-nt*, ME. [a. F., f. L. *de* + *ante* L. *advante*.]

A. adv. In front 1609.

B. sb. Front—1599.

Devaporate, *v.* 1787. [f. DE- II, 1 + I. *vaporare*, after EVAPORATE.] To condense or become condensed. Hence **Devaporation**.

+Devastate (dēvāstēt), *v.* 1634. [f. L. *devastat-*, *devastare* (DE- I, 1, 3). *Rare* till 19th c.] To lay waste, ravage, render desolate.

A succession of cruel wars had devastated Europe MACAULAY. var. **Devast** (now *rare*). Hence **Devastative** *a.* having the quality of devastating. **Devastator**, he who or that which devastates.

Devastation (dēvāstāshən), 1603. [prob. a. F. *dévastation*.] 1. The action of devastating devastated condition; laying waste, ravages. 2. *Law*. Waste of the property of a deceased person by an executor or administrator 1670. 3. The great Devastation, made by the Plague HALE.

Devastavit (dēvāstāvīt), 1651. [L.; 'he has wasted'.] *Law*. A writ that lies against an executor or administrator for waste of the testator's estate; also, the offence of such waste.

Deve, obs. f. DEAVE *v.* to deuten.

Devel (dēvəl), *sb.* Sc. 1786. [?] A stunning blow. Hence **Devel** *v.* to strike with such a blow; **Develer**, a boxer.

Develop (dēvəlp), *v.* Also **develope**, 1592. [a. F. *développer*; cf. mod. It. *svilupparsi*. See also ENVELOP.] 1. *trans.* To unfold, unroll; to unfurl—1868. 2. *Geom.* To flatten out (a curved surface); to change the form of (a surface) by bending 1879. 3. To unveil, to unfold; to disclose—1837. 4. To unfold more fully, bring out all that is contained in 1750, in *Mil.*, to open gradually (an attack) 1883. 5. *Math.* To change the form of a mathematical function or expression without changing the value 1871. 6. To bring forth from a latent or elementary condition 1813; in *Photogr.*, to bring out and render visible (the latent image produced by actinic action upon a sensitive surface); to apply to (the plate etc.) the treatment by which this is effected. Also *absol.* 1845. 7. *trans.* To cause to grow (what exists in the germ); to evolve 1839. Also *transf.* and *refl.* 7. *intrans.* (for *refl.*) To unfold itself, grow from a germ; to grow into a fuller, higher, or maturer condition 1843.

1. To d. the latent excellencies of our art SIR J. REYNOLDS, an idea HARRIS, property SIR R. ROBERTS. 2. We thus d. both attraction and repulsion TYNDALL. 3. They grow, or in modern phraseology they are developed ARNOLD. Forces have been at work, developing in each great continent animal forms peculiar to itself HALCKIÖN. *Dauph.* Fresh powers, which d. further resources H. MARTINEAU. It is astonishing what ambulatory powers he can d. HELLIS. 7. London developed into the general mart of Europe GREEN. The time since fever takes to d. 1891.

Developable (dēvəlpəbəl), *a.* (sb.) 1816. [f. prec. vb.] 1. Capable of being developed or developing 1835. 2. *sb.* (*Math.*) A developable surface; a ruled surface in which consecutive generators intersect (Salmon).

Developer (dēvəlpər), *v.* 1833. [f. as prec. + -ER.] He who or that which develops; in *Photogr.*, a chemical agent by which photographs are developed.

Development (dēvəlpmənt), Also **-opa-**, 1756. [f. as prec. + -MENT, after F. *développement*.]

1. A gradual unfolding, a fuller working out of the details of anything. Also quasi-*concr.* that in which this is realized. 2. Evolution; the production of a natural force, energy, or new form of matter 1794. 3. The growth of what is in the germ; the condition of that which is developed; EVOLUTION 1844. 4. Growth from within 1836. 5. A developed or well-grown condition 1851. 6. The developed result or product 1845.

2. The d. of heat 1794. 3. The d. of buds and flowers SIR H. BROOKS. *D. theory or hypothesis* (*Biol.*): the doctrine of Evolution; esp. as taught by Lamarck (died 1829). 6. The butterfly, is the d. of the grub J. H. NEWMAN.

II. Techn. uses. 1. *Geom.* The unbending of any curved surface into a plane, or of a non-plane curve into a plane curve 1800. 2. *Math.* The process of expanding any expression into

o (Ger. *Kola*). o (Fr. *peu*). ü (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dune*). v (*curl*). ē (ēo) (*there*). ē (*ē*) (*rein*). ē (*Fr. faire*). ē (*lit. fern, earth*).

vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). o (what). o (got).

school of d. minnows LOWELL Hence Devirgious-ly ad. -ness.

Devirginate, *v.* 1583. [f. L. *devirginat-*, ppl. stem of *devirginare*, see DE-I. 6.] *trans.* To deprive of virginity; to deflower. Also fig. -1680. So **Devirginate** ppl. *a.* Hence Devirgination. Devirginator (*rare*).

Deviscerate (dĕvĭsĕrĕt), *v. rare*. 1727 [DE-II. 1.] To disembowel, eviscerate. Hence Devisceration.

Devise (dĕvĭz), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *deviser* -late pop. L. **divisare*, freq. of *dividere* to DIVIDE.] *tr.* *trans.* To divide -1483. *tr.* To assign, appoint, order, direct (*absol.* or *trans.*) -1606. *3. Law.* To give by will. Now only of realty, but formerly = bequeath ME. *4.* To order the plan or design of; to plan, contrive, think out, frame, invent. (The chief current sense.) ME. Also *absol.* *5. trans.* In a bad sense. To plot, scheme (*arch.*) ME.; to feign, invent (*arch.*) 1513, also *absol.* *tr.* *trans.* (or *absol.*) To contrive successfully; to 'manage' -1592. *tr.* To prepare with skill, purvey. (Also *absol.*) -1500. *tr.* *trans.* (or *absol.*) To conceive, to conjecture -1814. *tr.* *intr.* (or *trans.* with *obj.*) To think, deliberate -1599. *tr.* To consider, scan -1509; to discern -1620. *tr.* To recount -1570. Also *tr.* *intr.* (or *absol.*) *tr.* To confer, converse, talk. [So in mod. F.] *v.* *tr.* and *intr.* -1614.

4. The most delicate dysses, that can or may be devised for a kynge 1526. Speake all good you can devise of Caesar *Jul. C.* III. 1. 246. *5.* For thirte pence he did my death d. G. HERBERT. D. fair pleas for delay BOWEN. *tr.* *intr.* Let us a litle of those evils [etc.] SPENSER. Hence **Devisable** *a.* that can be devised, bequeathed, or contrived. **Devisal** (*rare*), the act of devising; contrivance, invention. **Deviser**, one who devises; a contriver, inventor, etc.

Devise (dĕvĭz), *sb.* 1542 [a. OF. *deviser*, *devis* (in same sense) :-Rom. *deviso*, *devisa*, for L. *divisus*, and (late) *divisa*. The same wd. as DEVISE *sb.*, and formerly also so spelt.] The act of devising by will; a testamentary disposition of real property; the clause in a will conveying this. (Cf. DEVISE *v.* 3.)

Devisee (dĕvĭzĕ), 1542. [f. DEVISE *v.* + *ee*] *Law.* The person to whom a devise is made. (Correl. to *devisor*.)

Devisor (dĕvĭzĕr), 1542. [a. AF. *deviseur*, f. (ult.) F. *deviser* to DEVISE. Formerly used in all senses of the vb.] One who makes a devise. (Correl. to *devisee*.)

Devitalize (dĕvĭtālĭz), *v.* 1849. [DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of vitality or vital qualities. Hence Devitalization.

Devitation, *rare*. 1614. [ad. L. *devitationem*, f. *devitare*.] Shunning; exhortation to shun; opp. to *invitation* -1623. So **Devitate** *v. trans.* to shun; to ask not (*to do*). LAMB.

Devitrify (dĕvĭtrĭfĭ), *v.* 1832. [DE-II. 1.; app. after F. *devitrifier*.] *trans.* To deprive of vitreous qualities; to cause (glass, etc.) to become opaque, hard, and crystalline in structure. Hence Devitrification, the action or process of devitrifying.

Devocalize (dĕvŏkālĭz), *v.* 1877. [DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To make {a vowel, etc.} voiceless or non-sonant. Hence Devocalization.

Devocate, *v. rare*. 1570. [f. L. *devocatus*, *devocare*, see DE-I. 1, 2.] *trans.* To call down -1633. Hence Devocation, a calling down or away.

Devold (dĕvŏld), *a.* ME. [Ong pa. pple of DEVOLD *v.*, short for *devolded*.] *1.* With of Empty, void, destitute, entirely without (Orig. principal, like *beveft*) *2.* Without of: Void, empty. SPENSER.

1. He lay speechlesse, devold of sence and motion KNOWLES.

Devold, *v. rare*. ME. [a. OF. *de-voider*, etc., mod. *dévider*, f. *de-void* (L. *dis-* + *void*, mod. *vide*.)] *1. trans.* To cast out, to void -1509. *tr.* To make void or empty -1518.

Devoir (dĕvŏwĕr, dĕvŏwĕr), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *devoir*, subst. use of vb. 'to owe' -L. *debere*. The old pronunc. is retained in ENDEAVOUR.] *1.* One's duty. (Chiefly in phr. *to do one's duty*) *arch.* *tr.* One's utmost or best -1671. *tr.* *3.* Service due to any one -1742. *4.* A dutiful act of civility or respect; usu. in pl. 14... *tr.* *5.* pl. Moneys due, dues -1641.

4. I beseech your ladyship instruct me where I may tender my devours DRYDEN

Devolute (dĕvŏlūt), *v. rare*. 1534. [f. L. *devolut-* ppl. stem; see DEVOLVE.] *trans.* To pass by devolution, to DEVOLVE. So **Devolute** ppl. *a.* devolved

Devolution (dĕvŏlūʃən), 1545. [ad. med. L. *devolutionem*; see DEVOLVE.] *1.* Rolling down, descending or falling with or as with a rolling motion. *2. Biol.* (opp. to EVOLUTION). Degeneration 1882. *3.* The causing of anything to descend or fall upon, the handing (of anything) on to a successor 1621. *4. spec.* The delegation of portions or details of duties to subordinate officers or committees 1780.

1. This D. of Earth and Sand from the Mountains WOODWARD. *fig.* A long d. of years 1631. *3.* A d. of the right of election for that turn BLACKSTONE. A d. of the crown WILLIAM. *4.* To lighten the cares of the central Legislature by judicious d. T. JEFFERSON

Devolve (dĕvŏlv), *v.* ME. [ad. L. *devolvere* (DE-I. 1).]

L. trans. *1.* To roll down, to cause to descend with rolling motion; also to unroll, unfurl (*arch.*) *2. fig.* To cause to pass to or fall upon (a person) 1538. *3. spec.* To delegate to deputies duties for which the responsibility belongs to the principal 1633.

1. His Thames, With gentle course devolving fruitful Streams PRIOR. He spake of virtue. And Devolved his rounded periods Tennyson. *3.* To d. on others the weight of government HUMA.

II. intr. *1.* To roll or flow down or on (*tr.* and *fig.*) 1579. *2. fig.* To pass to the next in natural or conventional order 1555. *3.* Of persons: *a.* To come upon as a charge *b.* To sink gradually? *Obs.* 1748.

2. The Empire thus devolved to Dioclesian SPEED. Upon him would d. the chief labour TYNDAL.

Devonian (dĕvŏniān), *a. (sb.)* 1612. [f. med. L. *Devonia*, latinized form of *Devon*, OE. *Deafna*-scr.] *1.* Of or belonging to Devonshire; as *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Devonshire. *2. Geol.* Name of a system of rocks lying below the Carboniferous and above the Silurian formations; hence, of or pertaining to this formation and its geological period. var. **Devonic** *a. (rare)*.

Devonport; see DAVENPORT.

Devonshire, *v.*; see DENSHIRE.

Devoration, 1528 [a. obs. F., ad. L. *devoracionem*.] The action of devouring or consuming -1614.

Devota. [It. and Sp.] A female devotee EVELYN.

Devotary, 1616. [ad. med. L. *devotarius*] A votary; a devotee -1670.

Devote (dĕvŏt), *a* and *sb.* *arch.* 1596. [ad. L. *devotus*, pa. pple of *devovere*. Repl. by DEVOTEE, or occas. identified with mod. F. *devote* fem.]

A. ppl. a. = DEVOTED.

B. sb. = DEVOTEE 1625.

C. sb. A devotee 1630.

Devote (dĕvŏt), *v.* 1586. [f. L. *devot-*, ppl. stem of *devovere*; see DE-I. 2.] *1.* To appropriate by, or as if by, a vow; to set apart or dedicate solemnly or formally, to consecrate (*sb.*) *a.* To give up, addict, apply zealously or exclusively (*sb.*); esp. refl. to devote oneself 1604. *3.* To consign to destruction; to pronounce a curse upon 1647.

1. No devoted thing that a man shall devote unto the Lord *Lev.* xxvii. 28. To d. property to charity LD. ELDON. *2.* D. this day to mirth ROWS. [He] who devotes himself to some intellectual pursuit JOWETT. Hence Devotement, the action of devoting, or fact of being devoted; dedication. Devoter, *a.* devotee (*rare*); one who devotes (Diets.). **Devotress**, a female devotee. var. **Devout** *v.* **Devoté**. Erron. f. DEVOTE *sb.*, with pseudo-Fr. spelling. FIELDING.

Devoted (dĕvŏtĕd), *ppl. a.* 1594 [f. DEVOTE *v.* + ED.] *1.* Vowed; dedicated; consecrated. *2.* Characterized by devotion 1600. *3.* Doomed 1611.

2. Sir, your very d. SHERIDAN. *3.* Round our d. heads the billows beat PRIOR. Hence Devoted-ly *adv.* -ness.

Devotee (dĕvŏtĭ), 1645. [f. DEVOTE *v.* or *a.*, after *assigne*, etc. Repl. DEVOTE *sb.*] *1. gen.* One who is zealously devoted to a party, cause, pursuit, etc.; a votary 1657. *2. spec.*

One characterized by religious devotion, esp. of an extreme or superstitious kind.

1. A d. of vegetarianism BURTON. He grew older, became from a profligate a d. HARRIS. Hence Devoteism, the principles or practice of a d.

Devotion (dĕvŏʃən), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *devotion*, -*cion*, -*tion*, early ad. L. *devotionem* f. *devovere*.]

1. In religious use from eccl. L., through OF. *1.* The fact or quality of being devoted to religious observances, etc.; reverence, devoutness ME. *2.* Religious worship or observance *b. spec.* An act of worship, now only in pl. *c.* A form of worship, for private use. ME. *tr.* An oblation; alms -1662. *4.* The action of devoting, solemn dedication, consecration. (A Renaissance sense.) 1502.

1. A journey of D. to Rome PROBAULT. Devotion to Cupido CHAUCER. *2.* A splendid book of devotions FAERNAN.

II. In non-religious use; from ancient I through It and Fr. *1.* The quality of being devoted to a person, cause, etc. 1530. *tr.* Devoted service, disposal -1899. *tr.* That to which anything is devoted; object, purpose -1546. *4.* The action of applying to a particular use or purpose 1861.

1. This fervid d. to art in Charles D'ISRAELI. *2.* Phr. *To be at the d. of*, to be entirely devoted to. *3.* *Rich. III.* iv. 19. *4.* The d. of a few pages to it M. PATTERSON.

Hence **Devotional** (*rare*), var. of **Devotionary**. **Devotional** *a.* of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, d. **Devotionalist**, one given to d. **Devotionality**. **Devotionally** *adv.* **Devotionary** *a.* pertaining to d.; *sb.* a Devotee **Devotionist**, a devotionist.

Devoto (dĕvŏtŏ), *sb.* Pl. -oes, -o's, -os, also (as in It.) *i.* 1599. [a. It. or Sp. :-L. *devotus*.] A devotee -1712. var. (or? misprint) **Devotor**.

Devour (dĕvŏwĕr), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *devorer*, ad. L. *devorare*, f. DE-I. 1 + *vorare* to swallow.]

1. To swallow or eat up voraciously, as a beast of prey. *2.* Of human beings: To eat greedily consume or make away with, as food; to eat like a beast ME. *3.* To consume destructively, to waste, destroy, swallow up ME. *4.* To take in greedily the sense of (a book, etc.) 1581. To look upon with avidity 1621. to swallow (charity, etc.) 1650. *5.* Of things: To absorb 1500. *tr.* Turned, as a wolf to d. the lambes SEWALL. *3.* This thy son, which hath devoured thy living with harlots *Luke* xv. 30. Time hath devoured it [the Monument] Sir T. HERBERT. The quills and they devours all miserie MARSTON. *4.* With eager Eyes devouring... the braching Figures of Corinthian *Thas* DRYDEN. Hence Devourable *a.* that can be devoured; consumable. Devourer, one who or that which devours. Devourous, a female devourer Devouringly *adv.* Devourment, the action of devouring.

Devout (dĕvŏut), *a.* and *sb.* [ME. *devot* of *devout*, a OF. *devot*, *devote*, ad. L. *devotus*, pa. pple. of *devovere*. Cf. DEVOTE *a.*] *1.* Devoted to divine worship or service; reverent *1.* in religious exercises, pious, religious; *tr.* devoted (to a person or cause) -1659. *2.* Of actions, etc. Showing or expressing devotion ME. *3.* Earnest, sincere, hearty 1828.

1. A shorte orison, made with good devoute herte 1450. *gen.* The most d. friend of the Church 1659. *2.* Uplifted hands, and eyes d. *Milt. P. L.* xi. 803.

B. sb. *tr.* A devotee -1675. *2.* The devotion *tr.* part (of a composition, etc.) MILT.

Hence Devoutly *adv.* in a d. manner; earnestly, sincerely.

Devoutful, *a.* 1597. [irreg. f. DEVOUT *a.* + *-FUL*.] Full of devoutness; pious -1604.

As painful Pilgrim in devoutfull wise 1598. So **Devoutness** *a.* without devoutness.

Devoutness (dĕvŏutnĕs), ME. [f. DEVOUT *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being devout, religiousness, piety.

Devove, *v.* 1567 [ad. L. *devovere*; see DE-I. 2.] To devote -1808.

Devow, *v.* 1579. [a. F. *dévouer*, f. DE-I. 2, 3 + *vouer*, after L. *devovere*; see DEVOTE *v.*] *1. trans.* To dedicate or give up by vow -1609. *2.* To devote -1632. *3.* To disavow (*rare*) 1670.

Devulgarize, *v.* 1868. [DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To free from vulgarity.

Shakespeare, and Plutarch's 'Lives', are very devulgarizing books ASBOTT.

Dew (dĕw), *sb.* [Com. Tent. OE. *dauw* :-O.Tent. **dauwo*, Aryan **dhāwo*; cf. Skr.

o (Ger. *Köln*). ð (Fr. *petit*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dame*). ð (curl). ē (ēa) (there). ē (ā) (rein). ē (Fr. *faire*). ē (fir, fern, earth).

d o o n i Themo *d o d*
n m n e d op upon my coo su ac by he
 conde sa on o t e pou n he a mo phe e
 p n l n he e y mo n g Form y s p
 po ed o fa o y om th hea ns, 2 fig
 Something likened to dew: a. as coming with
 refreshing power or falling gently ME., b. as
 characteristic of the morning of life 1535 3.
transf. Applied to moisture generally, esp. that
 which exudes from any body ME. 4. *attrb.*
 and *comb.* ME.

1. Our day is gone, Clouds, Dewes, and Dangers
 come *ful* C. v. in. 64. The d. was falling fast
 Woods. 2. The continual dewe of thy blessing
Be Com Prayer 1559. The timely d. of sleep Milt.
P. L. iv. 614. Thou hast the d. of thy youth *P. L.* v.
 3. The night of d. that on my cheekes downe
 Howes *L. L.* iv. li. 29. *Mountain-d.*, a term for
 whisky illicitly distilled on the mountains. 4. Knot-
 grass, d. besprent Milt. *Comus* 540. D-impeared
 flowers Drayton. D-lit eyes TENNISON. Hence
 Dewless a.

Dew (*dūn*), *v.* [ME. *dewen*, implying an
 OE. **dawian* :—OTeut. **dawōjan*, *i. dawu-*
 DEW.] 1. *intr.* To give or produce dew;
impers. to fall as dew (cf. *it rains*, etc.)—1726.
 2. *trans.* To wet with or as with dew; to be-
 dew; to moisten ME. 3. To cause to fall as
 dew—1553.

2. Cold sweat Dew'd all my face OTWAY. [Music]
 Tvery sense in slumber dewing SCOTT.

Dew, obs. for DUE.

Dewan (*dawān*). Also *diwan*, etc. 1690
 [Arab. and Pers. *diwān*, *diwān*, the same word
 as *DIWAN*.] In India a. The head financial
 minister of a state. b. The prime minister of
 a native state. c. The chief native officer of
 certain Government establishments. d. In Ben-
 gal a native servant in charge of a house or
 business or a large domestic establishment
 Hence *Dewanship* = next.

Dewani, dewanny, dewaunee (*diwānī*),
 1783. [i. Pers. *diwānī*, *diwānī*, the office or
 function of *diwān*; see prec.] The office of
 dewan; esp. the right of collecting the revenue
 in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, ceded to the
 E. I. Company by Shāh 'Alam in 1755. Also
 used occas. for the territory in question.

Dew-berry (*dūb-berī*), 1578. [f. DEW *sb.*
 + BERRY.] A species of blackberry or bramble-
 berry; in Great Britain *Rubus exsuis*; in N.
 America *R. canadensis*, differing from the
 British plant in its fruit. The name is applied
 both to the fruit and the shrub. In mod. dia-
 lects (and ? in Shaks.), the name is applied to
 the Gooseberry.

Feeds him with Apricocks and Dewberries *Mids. N.*
 III. i. 159.

Dew-claw (*dūn klō*). 1576. [app. f. DEW
sb. + CLAW *sb.*] 1. The rudimentary inner toe
 or hallux (not reaching the ground) sometimes
 present in dogs. 2. The false hoof of deer and
 other ungulates 1576.

Dewdrop (*dūn drōp*). 1590. [f. DEW *sb.* +
 -DROP.] A drop of dew.

Dew-fall (*dūn fōl*). 1622. [f. DEW + FALL
sb.] The deposition of dew; the time when
 this begins, in the evening.

Dewitt, De-Witt (*dūwīt*), *v.* 1689. [f.
 John and Cornelius *De Witt*, Dutch statesmen,
 who were murdered by a mob in 1672.] *trans.*
 To lynch—1888.

Dewlap (*dūn lāp*). Also *erron*, *dew-clap*,
 ME. [f. obs. *element* + LAP, OE. *lappa* pendu-
 lous piece, lappet, lobe. Cf. Da. *dogliab*, Norw.
dogliap.] The fold of loose skin which hangs
 from the throat of cattle. Also *transf.*; and *pec.*
 of pendulous folds of flesh about the human
 throat (*Mids. N.* II. i. 50). Hence *Dew-lapped*
 a. having a d.

Dew-point (*dūn point*). 1833 That point
 of atmospheric temperature at which dew
 begins to be deposited.

Dew-pond. 1877. A shallow pond, usu-
 artificial, fed by the condensation of water from
 the air, occurring on downs having no other
 adequate water-supply.

Dew-ret (*dūn ret*), *v.* Also *-rot*, *-rate*.
 1710. [f. DEW *sb.* + RET *v.*] To rot or mace-
 rate (flax, hemp, etc.) by exposure to the dew
 and atmospheric influence instead of by steep-
 ing in water.

Dewtry 598 C. Mar 1 *d u a dho*
da d The Tho n appe *D u a s a*
n u u a p fy ng drug o d n p pa ed
 on h s r

Dew worm (--- *v* ---, 599 [f. DE
 + WORM.] The common earth-worm, in OE.
 ring-worm.

Dewy (*dūwī*), *a.* [OE. *dēawig*, f. *dēaw* DEW.
 Not in ME.] 1. Characterized by, or abounding
 with, dew; affected by the influence of dew
 OE. 2. *transf.* Moistened as with dew In Bot.
 Covered as with dew. 1577. 3. Dewlike, moist
 OE. 4. Of dew (*poet.*) 1820. 5. fig. Falling
 gently, vanishing, as the dew (*poet.*) 1611.

1. From Noon to d. Eve Milt. *P. L.* i. 743. Twi-
 light's d. tints S. ROGERS. 2. Her faire dewy eies
 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. II. 34. 3. Till dewie sleep Op-
 pressed them Milt. *P. L.* ix. 1044. Hence *Dewily*
adv. *Dewiness*, d. quality (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Dextiocardia (*deksīōkārdīā*) 1866. [a. Gr.
δεξιός + *καρδία*.] An anomaly of development
 in man in which the heart is on the right side.

Dextrotropic (*deksīōtrōpik*), *a.* 1883. [f.
 Gr. *δεξιός* + *-τροπός* + *-ικός*.] Turning or turned
 to the right, as the spire of some shells; opp.
 to *levotrophic*. var. *Dextrotrōpe*.

Dexter (*deks'ter*), *a.* (*sb.* and *adv.*), 1562
 [a. L., a compar. form from root *dex-*; cf. Gr.
δεξιός, Skr. *dakṣha*, etc.]

A. adj. 1. Belonging to or situated on the
 right side; right; esp. in *Her.* the opposite of
 SINISTER. 2. = DEXTEROUS—1659.

1. In a representation of a coat of arms, that part of
 the shield which appears on the left side [of a specta-
 tor] is called the Dexter, and that on the right, the
 Sinister CASSANS.

B. sb. The right 1814.

C. adv. On or to the right. POPE

Dexterical, *a.* 1607. [ureg f. L. *dexter*
 (see prec.) + *-ical* + *-AL*.] Dexterous—1644.

Dexterity (*dekstērītī*), 1527. [ad L. *dex-*
teritas, f. *dexter*; see above. Cf. *fr. dextérité*.]
 1. Manual skill, neat-handedness; hence, ad-
 dress in the use of the limbs and in bodily move-
 ments 1548. 2. Mental adroitness or skill,
 cleverness, address, ready tact. In a bad sense:
 Sharpness. 1527. 3. Handiness, convenience
 —1614. 4. *lit.* Right-handedness (*var.*) 1882.

1. Able to handle his Pecee with due dextentie
 GARRARD. 2. My admirable dextentie of wit *Merry*
W. IV. v. 120. Dextentie to cheat and deceive GALE.

Dexterous, dextrous (*dekstēōs*, *dek-*
stros), *a.* 1605. [f. L. *dexter*, *dextr-* right,
dextro a. the right hand. *Dextrous* is the better,
dexterous the prevailing form.] 1. = DEXTER
 I.—1678. 2. Handy. BACON. 3. Deft or
 nimble of hand; hence skilful in the use of the
 limbs and in bodily movements 1635. 4. Hav-

ing mental adroitness or skill; expert in con-
 trivance or management; clever 1622. 5. In a
 bad sense: Clever, crafty—1715. 6. Of things.
 Characterized by dexterity; clever 1625. 7.
 Right-handed (*mod.*).

3. A dextrous archer GIBBON. 4. Dextrous in Letters
 MABEY, in business SOUTHWAY. Dexterous in the man-
 agement of temporal affairs Mrs JAMESON. 5. Dexter-
 ous conduct Syd. SMITH var. *Dexteriorious*. Hence
Dexteriorously, *dexteriorously adv.*; var. *Dexte-*
riously. *Dexteriorousness*, *dexteriorousness*.

Dextrad (*dekst'rād*), *adv.* and *a.* 1803 [f.
 L. *dextra* right hand + *-AD II.*] To or toward
 the right side of the body; dextrally.

Dextral (*dekst'rāl*), *a.* 1646. [f. L. *dextra*
 + *-AL*.] 1. Situated on the right side of the
 body; right, as opp. to *left*. 2. *Conchol.* Of a
 gastropod shell: Having the whorl ascending
 from left to right (i. e. of the external spectator)
 1847. Hence *Dextrality*, the condition of hav-

ing the right side differing from the left; also,
 right-handedness. *Dextrally adv.* to the right,
 as opp. to the left.

Dextrane (*deks'trān*). [f. L. *dextra* + *-ANE*.]
Chem. An amorphous dextro-rotatory gummy
 substance, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁, found in unripe beet-root,
 and formed in the lactic fermentation of sugar.

Dextrer (*e*, *dextrier*; see *DEXTER*).

Dextrin (*dekst'rin*). Also *-ine*. 1838. [a.
 F. *dextrine*, f. L. *dextra*; see -IN. Named from
 its property of turning the plane of polarization
 138° 68' to the right.] *Chem.* A soluble gummy
 substance into which starch is converted when
 subjected to a high temperature, or to the ac-

on o d u e a k a o a c d o o d a a e

Ca ed a o B g n and I o
Dextro- *comb.* f. L. *dexter* *a.* n e
 sense unng o ed) o he h cheff
 h e e e o e p o p e y of a n g h
 plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the
 right Hence:

a. **Dextrogyre** (*deks'trōdžērī*), *a.* [L. *gyrus*
 Gr. *γῶρος* circuit], circling to the right. *Dex-*
trogyrate a., characterized by turning the plane
 of polarization to the right, as a *dextrogyre*
crystal. *Dextrogyrous a.* = *dextrogyre*. *Dex-*
tro-rotation, rotation to the right. *Dextroro-*
tory a., dextrogyrous.

b. **Dextro-compound**, a chemical compou-
 nd which causes dextro-rotation. *Dextro-glucose*
 = DEXTROSE. *Dextro-racemic*, *Dextro-tar-*
taric acid, the modifications of racemic and
 tartaric acid which cause dextro-rotation.

Dextrose (*dekst'rōs*), *a.* 1864. [ad L.
dextrosum, *dextrorsus*.] Turned toward the
 right hand. (Used by the earlier botanists as
 = 'to the right hand of the observer', by
 modern as = 'to the right hand of the plant'
 which is to the left of the external observer)
 var. *Dextrosal* (*var.*).

Dextrose (*deks'trōs*), 1869. [f. L. *dexter*
dextra; see -OSE².] *Chem.* The form of GLU-
 COSE which is dextro-rotatory to polarized light
dextro-glucose; ordinary glucose or grape-sugar
Dextrous; see DEXTEROUS.

Dey (*dā*). Now *dial*. [OE. *dēge* :—OTeut.
 **dargōn*. The primitive meaning is 'kneader',
 cf. OE. *hlæfdige* now *LADY*.] 1. A woman
 having charge of a dairy; in early use, also
 female servant. Hence, 2. A man having sim-
 ilar duties 1483.

Comb. d.-house, a dairy, -maid, a dairy-maid,
 -wife, -woman, a dairy woman.

Dey 2 (*dā*). 1659. [a. F., Turkish *dār* 'ma-
 ternal uncle', also a friendly title for middle-
 aged or old people, esp. among the Jamissanes.]
 The titular appellation of the commanding offi-
 cer of the Jamissaries of Algiers, who in 1710
 deposed the pasha, and became sole ruler
 (Disused after the French conquest of 1830.)

Dey, obs. f. DIE *sb.* and *v.*

Deynt, Deynte, -tie, etc.; see DAINT-
Dezincation (*dēzīnkāsh'ən*). 1891. [DE-
 II. i.] The removal of zinc from an alloy or
 composition.

Dezincify, dezinkify (*dēzīnkīfī*), *v.* 1874
 [DE- II. i.] To remove zinc from an alloy or
 composition.

Dezymotize (*dēzīmōtīz*), *v.* 1884. [DE-
 II. i.] To free from disease-germs.

Dh-, in the English spelling of East Indian
 words, represents the Indian dental sonant
 aspirate, written *dha*, also the lingual sonant
 aspirate, *dha*. It has also been extended erro-
 neously to words having simple *da* dental or *ḍ*
 lingual, and to words not really Indian as
dhooly, etc.

Dhak (*dhāk*). Also *dhawk*. 1825 [Hindī
dhāk.] An East Indian tree *Butea frondosa*
 N. O. *Leguminosae*, noted for its brilliant flowers

Dhal, var. of DAL Indian pulse.

Dharna, dhurna (*dhərna*). 1793. [Hindī
dharnā placing, act of sitting in restraint, f.
 Skr. *dhr* to place.] A mode of compelling pay-
 ment or compliance with a demand, by sitting
 at the debtor's door, and there remaining with-
 out tasting food till the demand shall be com-
 plied with; this action is called 'sitting (in)
 dharnā'.

Dhobi (*dhōbī*). 1860. [Hindī, f. *dhōb* wash-
 ing.] A native washerman in India.

Dhole (*dhōl*). 1827. [?] The wild dog of
 the Deccan in India.

Dhoney, doney (*dōnī*). Also *doni*. 1582
 [ad. Tamil *dhōni* (pronounced *dōhī*); cf. Pers.
dōnī a yacht.] A small native sailing vessel of
 Southern India.

Dhooly, -lie, *erron*. ff. DOOLIE, a litter

Dhoti, dhootie (*dhōtī*, *dhōtī*). 1622
 [Hindī *dhōtī*.] The loin-cloth worn by Hindus.

Dhourra, dhurra = DURRA, Indian millet

Dhow, dow (*dau*). 1802. [Original lan-
 guage unkn.] A native vessel used on the

Arabian Sea, generally with a single mast, and of 150 to 200 tons burden, more widely, applied to all Arab vessels.

Dhurrie, *(dūrī)* 1880. [Hindī *dārī*.] A kind of cotton carpet of Indian manufacture, usually made in rectangular pieces, and used for sofa-covers, curtains, and the like.

Di- (*dī*, *dai*), *pref.*¹, repr. L. *di-*, short form of *dis-*, used in L. before *d*, *g* (usually), *l*, *m*, *n* & *r* & cons., *v*, and sometimes before *j*. In ME. often varying with *de-*, whence *defer*, *devis* etc., f. L. *differe*, *diversa*, etc. For its force in composition see *Dis-*.

Di- (*dai*, *dī*), *pref.*², repr. Gr. *di-* for *dis* twice. Hence, 1. Entering into numerous Eng. words, mostly technical, as *dichromic*, etc.; in Nat. Hist. *Diandra*, etc.; in *Crystallogr.* *dichrohetron*, etc. 2. As a living prefix, used in *Chem.* in the general sense 'twice, double', but with special applications, expressing the presence of two atoms, equivalents, molecules, formulas, as the case may be.

Di-, *pref.*³, the form of *DIA-* used bef. a vowel, as in *di-optic*, etc.

Dia-, *pref.*¹, bef. a vowel *di-*, repr. Gr. *dia-*, *di*, the prep. *diá* through, during, across, by, [or **dī-*, from root of **dō*, *dō* two, and so related to *dis*, and L. *dis-* a-two.] Much used in the senses 'through, thorough, thoroughly, apart'.

Dia-, *pref.*², in medical terms. The Gr. phrases *diá tessáron* (in full *τὸ διὰ τεσσάρων φαρμάκων*) medicament made up of four ingredients, *diá pente*, and the like, were treated in Latn as words, thus *diatessaron*, *diapente*, etc., and later formations of the same kind were added to the number. Of these a few, e.g. *DIACHYLUM*, survive in modern use.

Diabantite (*diábæntait*). 1875. [Irreg. f. *DIABASE* (as if = Gr. *diábas*, *diabav-* having crossed over.) *Min.* A chlorite-like mineral occurring in diabase and giving to this rock its green colour.

Diabase (*diábās*). 1836. [a. F. *diabase* (improp. for *diabase* 'rock with two bases'); introduced, and in 1842 re-introduced by Hausmann, perh. with some reference to Gr. *diábasis* transition.) *Min.* Brongniart's original name for *DIORITE*, now applied to a fine-grained, compact, crystalline granular rock, consisting essentially of augite and a trichinic feldspar, with some chloritic matter; a variety of the class of rocks called greenstone and trap. Also *altitb.* Hence *Diabasic* a. pertaining to or resembling d.

Diabatorial (*dai ábatōriāl*), a. rare. 1784. [f. Gr. *diabartēria* (sc. *tepa*) offerings before crossing.] Pertaining to the crossing of a frontier or river.

Diabetes (*diábētiz*). 1562. [a. L., a. Gr. *diabētēs*, lit. 'a passer through, a siphon'.] 1. A siphon 1661. 2. *Med.* A disease characterized by the immoderate discharge of urine containing glucose, and accompanied by thirst and emaciation.

Sometimes called *Diabetes mellitus*, to distinguish it from *Diabetes insipidus* which is characterized by an absence of saccharine matter. (In 1816 with the or a) var. **Diabete**, **Diabetic** (*diábētik*, -*ētik*) a. pertaining to d. or its treatment (var. *Diabectical*); affected with d.; sb. one who suffers from d.

Diablerie (*dīā blēn*). Also -*ery*. 1751. [a. F., f. *diablu*; see -*ERY*.] 1. Dealings with the devil, sorcery or conjuring; devilry. 2. Devil-lore 1824.

Diablotin (*diablotēn*). 1812. [F., dim. of *diabla*.] An imp.

Diabolic (*diábōlik*). ME. [a. F. *diabolique*, ad L. *diabolicus*, a. Gr., f. *diábolos*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the devil; having to do with the devil; pertaining to witchcraft or magic. 2. Of the nature of the devil; fiendish; inhumanly wicked 1483.

1. A diabolical instrument 1533. D. power MITT., aspect 1862, possession 1871. 2. No d. delight 1876.

3. B. sb. An agent of the devil -1638; a person possessed by a devil -1825. var. **Diabolical** a. and sb. Hence **Diabolically** *adv.* -ness.

Diabolifuge. [See -*FUGE*.] Something that drives away the devil. O. W. HOLMES.

Diabolify (*diábōlīfai*), v. 1647. [f. L. *diabolus* + *-FY*.] To make a devil of; to represent as a devil.

Diabolism (*diábōlīzəm*). 1614. [f. Gr. *diábolos* + *-ISM*.] 1. Dealing with the devil, sorcery, witchcraft. 2. Conduct or action worthy of the devil; devilry 1681. 3. Doctrine as to devils; worship of the devil 1660. 4. The character or nature of a devil 1754. So **Diabolist**, a teacher of d. **Diabolize** v. to render, or represent as, diabolical; to subject to diabolical influence.

Diabolo (*diábōlo*). 1907. [It., = devil.] The game 'the devil-on-two-sticks' (see *DEVIL*).

Diabology (*diábōlōjī*). 1875. [See -*LOGY*.] Doctrine of the devil; devil-lore. var. **Diabology**.

Diabolonian (*diábōlōniān*). 1682. [f. L. *diabolus*, after *Babylonian*, etc.] 'One of the host of Diabolus (the Devil) in his assault upon Mansoul' (Bunyan); also as *adj.*

†**Diacatholicon**. 1562. [repr. Gr. *διὰ καθολικῶν* composed of universal (ingredients). See *DIA-* *pref.*²] Old term for a laxative electuary; hence, a universal remedy or appliance -1665.

Dicaustic (*diákōstik*). 1704. [f. Gr. *diá* + *καυστικός*, f. *καίω*.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Math.* Of a surface or curve: Formed by the intersection of refracted rays of light. 2. *Med.* Formerly applied to a double convex lens or burning glass.

B. sb. 1. *Math.* A dicaustic curve or surface; a caustic by refraction 1727. 2. *Med.* A double convex lens used to cauterize.

Diacetate. *Chem.* See *DIA-* 2 + *ACETATE*.

Diacetin. *Chem.* See *DIA-* 2 + *ACETIN*.

Diachenium (*diákēniūm*). 1870. [f. *DIA-* 2 + L. *achenium*.] Bot. = *CREMOCARP*.

†**Diachoresis**. 1706. [Gr. = 'excretion'.]

Med. The act or faculty of voiding excrements -1721. Hence **Diachoretic** a.

Diachylon, -*lum* (*diákhlōn*, -*lōm*), *diaculum* (*diákhlōm*). ME. [a. med. L., repr. Gr. *διὰ χυλῶν* (a medicament) composed of juices. See *DIA-* 2.] Orig. a kind of ointment composed of vegetable juices; now a name for lead-plaster, *emplastrum plumbi*, made by boiling together litharge (lead oxide), olive oil, and water. It adheres when heated.

†**Diachyma**. 1866. [f. Gr. *diá* + *χῡμα* that which is poured out.] Bot. = *PARENCHYMA*.

Diacid (*diákēsid*), a. 1866. [See *DIA-* 2.] *Chem.* Capable of combining with two acid radicals.

Diactasite (*diákēlāsīt*). 1850. [f. Ger. *diaktas*, f. Gr. *διακτείνω*; on account of its easy cleavage.] *Min.* A bisilicate of iron and magnesian.

†**Diacodium** (*diákōdīūm*). Also -*dion*. 1564. [med. and mod. L., repr. Gr. *διὰ κωδίων* (a preparation) made from poppy-heads; see *DIA-* 2.] A syrup prepared from poppy-heads, used as an opiate -1829.

Diaceolosis (*diákēlōsis*). 1888 [f. *DIA-* 1 + Gr. *καίω* hollow, belly.] *Biol.* The separation of the coelome into several sinuses, as in leeches, etc.

Diaconal (*diákēnāl*), a. 1611. [ad. late L. *diaconatus*.] Of or belonging to a *DEACON*.

Diaconate (*diákēnāt*). 1727. [ad. late L. *diaconatus*.] 1. The office or rank of deacon. 2. The time during which any one is a deacon 1880. 3. A body of deacons 1891.

†**Diaco-nicon**. Also -*um*. 1727. [Gr. neut. adj., f. *diákonos*.] *Ecc.* *Antiq.*, etc. A building or room adjoining the church, where vestments, ornaments, etc., used in the church service are kept; a sacristy, a vestry.

†**Diaco-pe** (*diákēkōpē*). 1586. [a. Gr., f. *διακόπτω* to cut through.] 1. *Gram.* Tmesis -1678. 2. *Surg.* A cut, fissure, longitudinal fracture; usually an oblique incision made in the cranium by a sharp instrument, without the piece being removed.

Diacoustics (*diákōustiks*). 1683. [See *DIA-* 2.] The science of refracted sounds; diaphonics. So **Diacoustic** a. pertaining to d. (Diets)

Diacranteric, a. 1883. [f. Gr. *διά* + *κραντήρες* the wisdom teeth + *-IC*.] Having the posterior teeth more widely separated than the anterior, as some snakes. So **Diacranterian** a. 1. **Diacrisis**. 1684. [mod. L., a. Gr., f. *διακρίνειν* to separate; *spec.* to mark a crisis in a fever. Cf. F. *diacrise*.] a. The act of separation or secretion. b. 'A critical evacuation c. = *DIAGNOSIS*. Hence **Diacrisis-graphy**, 'a description of the organs of secretion' (*Syl. Soc. Lex.*).

Diacritic (*diákritik*). 1699. [ad. Gr. *διακριτικός*, f. *διακρίνειν*.]

A. *adj.* Serving to distinguish, distinctive in *Gram.* applied to signs or marks used to distinguish different sounds or values of the same letter or character; e.g. *é, ê, ê, e*, etc.

B. sb. *Gram.* A diacritic sign or mark 1866. So **Diacritical** a. diacritic, also, capable of distinguishing. **Diacritically** *adv.*

Diacinic (*diákētnik*), a. 1867. [f. *DIA-* 3 = *DIA-* 1 + Gr. *δαίνω* a ray.] *Optics*. Having the property of transmitting the actinic rays of light. So **Diacinism**, d. condition.

†**Diadelphia** (*diádēlīā*). 1762. [mod. L., f. *DIA-* 2 + *ἀδελφός*.] Bot. The seventeenth class in the Linnean Sexual system, including plants with stamens normally in two bundles. Hence **Diadelphian** a.

Diadelphic (*diádēlīk*), a. 1847. [f. as prec.] a. Bot. = *DIADELPHIOUS*. b. *Chem.* Of a compound: Having the elements combine in two groups 1866.

Diadelphous (*diádēlīōs*), a. 1807. [f. as prec.] Bot. Of stamens: United by the filaments so as to form two bundles. Of plants Having the stamens so united.

Diadem (*diádēm*). ME. [a. OF. *dyademe*, mod. F. *diadème*, ad L. *diadema*, a. Gr. f. *diadēō* to bind round.] 1. A crown. (Now chiefly poet. and rhet.) 2. *spec.* A band or fillet of cloth, worn round the head, originally by Eastern monarchs, as a badge of royalty 1579. c. *Her.* Applied to the circles which close on the top of the crowns of sovereigns, and support the mound 1727. 2. *fig.* Royal or imperial dignity, sovereignty ME. 3. *fig.* and *transf.* 1526. 4. Short for *d.-monkey*.

1. Diocletian, ventured to assume the d., It was no more than a broad white fillet set with pearls, which encircled the emperor's head. Gimson. 3. The crescent moon, the d. of night, Stars countless. COWPER. Comb. d.-lemur, a species of *Indris*; -monkey, *Cercopithecus diadematus*; -spider, the garden spider, *Epeira diadema*.

Diadem, v. ME. [f. prec. sb.] *trans* To adorn with or as with a diadem; to crown. Chieffy in *poet.*

And every stalk is diadem'd with flowers. SIX W. JONES. The judge that comes in mystery. 10 d. the right NEAL. So **Diademated** *adv.* a. diadem'd 706.

†**Diadoche** (*diádōkē*). 1706. [a. Gr.] Succession; *spec.* in *Med.* the exchange of one disease into another of different character and in a different situation.

Diadochian (*diádōkīān*), a. 1881. [f. Gr. *diádōchos* succeeding, successor.] Belonging to the *Diadochi* or Macedonian generals among whom the empire of Alexander the Great was divided after his death.

†**Diadrom**, -*ome*. 1661. [ad. Gr. *διαδρομή* a running across.] A vibration of a pendulum -1690.

Diaeresis (*diákērisis*, -*ērisis*). Also *diere-sis*. 1611. [a. L., a. Gr. *διαίρεσις*, f. *διαίρειν*.] 1. The division of one syllable into two, as in *car*, etc. 1656. 2. The sign [·] marking such a division, or placed over the second of two vowels, to indicate that they are to be sounded separately 1611. 3. *Prosody*. The division made in a line or a verse when the end of a foot coincides with the end of a word 1844. 3. *Surg.* Separation of parts normally united, as by a wound or burn, landing, etc. 1706.

Diæretic (*diákēritik*). Also *diæretic*. 1640 [ad. Gr. *διαίρητικός*; see prec.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or by means of *diæresis* or division.

B. sb. A caustic agent 1721.

o (Ger. Köln). ô (Fr. peu). û (Ger. Müller). ü (Fr. dune). ð (cwtl). ē (6a) (there). ē (ē) (rein). ē (Fr. faire). ē (fir, fern, earth)

Diageotropic (dai-ǎ-jē-ōt-rōp-ik), *a.* 1880 [f. Gr. *diá* + *trōpē* + *trōpē*.] *Bot.* Characterized by diageotropism. Hence **Diageotropism** (*Bot.*), the tendency in parts of plants to grow transversely to the earth's radius.

Diaglyph (dai-ǎ-gli), *rare*. 1864. [f. stem of Gr. *diaglyphō*.] An intaglio. Hence **Diaglyphic** *a.* pertaining to or of the nature of an intaglio.

Diagnose (dai-ǎ-gnō-z), *v.* 1861 [f. next.] *trans.* To make a diagnosis of, to identify by careful observation. Also *atol.*

Diagnosis (dai-ǎ-gnō-sis), *Pl.* -oses. 1681 [a. L. Gr. *diagnosis*, f. *diagnōsthai* to distinguish, discern.] 1. *Med.* Determination of the nature of a diseased condition; identification of a disease by investigation of its symptoms and history; also, the formal statement of this. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *Biol.*, etc. Distinctive characterization in precise terms (of a genus, species, etc.) 1853.

1. *transf.* One of the character of a person 1858. 2. The 'Genera Piscium' contains well-defined diagnoses of 45 genera GUNTHER.

Diagnostic (dai-ǎ-gnōstik), 1625. [ad. Gr. *diagnōstikos*, f. *diagnōsthai* (sc. *téchē*); see DIAGNOSIS.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to diagnosis. 2. Of value for purposes of diagnosis; specially characteristic, distinctive 1850.

B. *sb.*; occas. in *collat. pl.* **diagnostics**, 1. = DIAGNOSIS 1. 1625. 2. A distinctive symptom or characteristic 1645.

Hence **Diagnostically** *adv.* by means of diagnosis, with reference to diagnosis. **Diagnosticate** *v.* = DIAGNOSE *v.* **Diagnostician**, one skilled in diagnosis var. **Diagnost** (*rare*).

Diagometer, 1863. [ad. F. *diagomètre*, f. Gr. *diagōmō* to carry across + *metron*.] *Electr.* An instrument for measuring the electroconductive power of various substances.

Diagonal (dai-ǎ-gō-nāl), 1547. [ad. L. *diagonalis*, f. Gr. *diagonalos* from angle to angle, i. e. *diá + gōnia*; see -AL 1. 2.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Geom.* Extending, as a line, from any angular point of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure to a non-adjacent angular point. Hence *geom.* Extending from one corner to the opposite corner. 2. More loosely. Having an oblique direction; inclined at an angle other than a right angle (usually about 45°) 1665. 3. Marked with diagonal lines, or having some part placed diagonally 1679.

3. *D. cloth*: a twilled fabric having the edges, &c. running obliquely to the lines. *D. couching* (in need-work) couching in which the stitches form a zigzag pattern. *D. scales*: a scale marked with equidistant parallel lines crossed at right angles by others at smaller intervals, and having one of the larger divisions additionally crossed by parallels obliquely placed; used for measurement of small fractions of the unit of length.

Comb. *d.-built a.* (a boat or ship) having the outer skin consisting of two layers of planking making angles of about 45° with the keel in opposite directions; -planed *a.* (a crystal) having facets situated obliquely; -wise *adv.* = DIAGONALLY.

B. *sb.* 1. *Geom.* A diagonal line 1571; a diagonal line of things arranged in a square or other parallelogram (e.g. of squares on a chess-board); a part of any structure, as a beam, etc., placed diagonally 1837. 2. = *d. cloth* (see A. 3.) 1861.

So **Diagonalize** *v.* to move in a *d.* (*rare*). **Diagonally** *adv.* var. †**Diagonously**.

†**Diagonal**, 1644. [f. Gr. *diagonalos* + -AL.] = DIAGONAL; also diagonally opposite, *fig.* diametrically opposed -1678.

Both *d.* contraries *MILL*.

Diagram (dai-ǎ-grām), *sb.* 1619. [ad. L. *diagramma*, f. (ult.) Gr. *diá + gráphō*.] 1. *Geom.* A figure composed of lines, serving to illustrate a statement or to aid in a demonstration 1645. 2. An illustrative figure giving an outline or general scheme of an object and its various parts 1619. 3. A graphic representation of the course or results of any action or process or its variations. (Often with defining word prefixed, as *indicator-d.* (in the steam-engine, etc.)) 4. After Gr. usage. A list; a detailed inscription; also, 'the title of a book' (Cocke-ram) -1662. 5. A musical scale -1751.

1. *Floral d.* (*Bot.*): a linear drawing showing the

position and number of the parts of a flower as seen on a transverse section. Hence **Diagram** *v.* to make a *d.* of (*rare*). **Diagrammatic** *a.* having the form or nature of a *d.*; of or pertaining to diagrams. **Diagrammatically** *adv.* in the form of a *d.*, with diagrammatic representation.

Diagrammatize (dai-ǎ-grā-mā-tīz), *v.* 1884. [f. Gr. *diagrammatō* - stem of *diagramma* DIAGRAM.] To put into the form of a diagram.

Diagraph (dai-ǎ-grāf), 1847. [a. F. *diagraphie*, f. stem of Gr. *diagraphein*.] 1. An instrument for drawing mechanically projections of objects. 2. A combined protractor and scale used in plotting. So **Diagraphic**, *f.* *a.* of or pertaining to drawing or graphic representation.

Diagraphics, the art of drawing.

Diagrydium, ME. [L., a corruption of Gr. *diagrydion* 'a kind of scammony', dim. of *diakrydion*.] *Pharm.* A preparation of scammony.

Diabliotropic (dai-ǎ-bli-ōt-rōp-ik), *a.* 1880. [f. Gr. *diá + blōs* + *trōpē*.] *Bot.* Of a plant-organ: Growing transversely to the direction of incident light. So **Diabliotropism**, a tendency in plants to do this.

Dial (dai-ǎl), *sb.* ME. [app. a deriv. of L. *dies*, through med. L. *dialis*.] 1. An instrument serving to tell the hour of the day, by means of the sun's shadow upon a graduated surface, a **SUN-DIAL**. 2. With qualifying words: e.g. **declining**, **horizontal**, **vertical**, **nocturnal** (= any kind -1675). Also *fig.* 3. A time-piece of clock or watch. Cf. **dial-plate**, 1575. 4. The face of a mariner's or miner's compass 1533. 5. An external face on which revolutions, pressure, wise, as in a gas-meter, etc. 1747. 7. A lapidary's instrument for holding a gem while exposed to the wheel 1875. Also *attid.*

Comb. *d.-bird*, an Indian bird (*Copsichus saularis*); also extended to the genus *Copsichus*; -*clock*, a lock set in a given way before the bolt will move; -*piece*, the face-plate of a *d.*; *spec.* (in *clock-making*) the sheet of metal, glass, etc. on the face of which the hours, etc. are marked; -*writer*, a type-writer.

Dial (dai-ǎl), *v.* 1653. [f. prec. *sb.*] 1. To measure as with a dial 1821. 2. To survey with the aid of a miner's dial 1653. 3. To mark as the plate of a dial 1817. 4. To indicate on a dial (a number required, e.g. on an automatic telephone). Also *absol.* to make a call in this way 1922.

Dialect (dai-ǎlekt), 1551. [ad. L. *dialectus*, Gr. *diálektos*, f. *diálektos*.] 1. Manner of speaking, language, speech; esp. one peculiar to an individual or class; phraseology; idiom 1379. 2. A variety of a language arising from local peculiarities. (In relation to modern languages usually *spec.*) A variety of speech differing from the standard language; a provincial method of speech. Also, more widely, a language in its relation to the family to which it belongs. 1577. 3. = DIALECTIC *sb.* 1. -1698.

1. By corruption of speech they false *d.* and misse sound it NASH. A Babylonish *d.* which learned Pedants much affect BURTON *Ind. L.* 95. 2. The land HALLIWELL. 3. Logike otherwise called Dialectic the nature of a *d.* **Dialectically** *adv.* in dialect;

Dialectic (dai-ǎlektik), *sb.* 1 ME. [a. OF. *dialectique*, ad. L. *dialectica* fem. sing., ad. Gr. *diálektikē* (sc. *téchē*).] The L. *dialectica* was also treated as a neut. pl., whence Eng. into the truth of an opinion: in earlier Eng. rhetorical reasoning; logical disputation. Also in pl. form **Dialectics**.

1. The art of critical examination which determines the mutually contradictory character of the principles of science, when employed to determine objects beyond the limits of experience (e.g. the soul, the world, God); by Hegel contradictions are seen to merge themselves in a higher truth that comprehends them; and (b) to the world-process, which, in his view, is but the thought-process on its objective side,

and develops similarly by a continuous unification of opposites 1798.

Dialectic (dai-ǎlektik), *a.* and *sb.* 2 1640 [ad. L. *dialecticus*, a. Gr. *diálektikos*, f. *diálektos*; see DIALECT.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of logical disputation 1650. 2. Addicted to logical disputation 1831. 3. = DIALECTICAL 1813.

B. *sb.* 1. The *adj.* used *absol.* One who pursues the dialectic method; a critical inquirer after truth; a logical disputant 1640.

Hence **Dialectical** *a.* = DIALECTIC *a.*; *di* *lectal*; *sb.* = DIALECTIC *sb.* 1. **Dialectically** *adv.* by means of *d.*; as regards dialect.

Dialectician (dai-ǎlektik-ian), 1693. [a. F. *dialecticien* (Kabelais)] 1. One skilled in dialectic, a logician. 2. A student of dialects 1843.

2. An art char. might help the subtle *d.* to oppose even the man he could not refute BOLINGBROKE.

Dialectics, *sb. pl.*, see DIALECTIC *sb.* 1.

Dialectology (dai-ǎlektik-ō-lō-jī), 1879. [See -LOGY.] The study of dialects; that branch of philology which treats of dialects. Hence **Dialectologist**, **Dialectologist**, **Dialectological**.

Dialing, see DIALLING.

Dialist (dai-ǎlist), 1652 [f. *DIAL* *sb.* + -IST.] A maker of dials; one skilled in dialling.

Diallage (dai-ǎ-lā-j), 1706. [mod. L., a. Gr. *diállagē* interchange.] *Rhet.* A figure by which arguments, after being considered from various points of view, are all brought to bear upon one point.

Diallage (dai-ǎ-lā-j), 1805. [a. F. *diallage*, f. Gr. *diállagē* (see prec.).] *Min.* A grass-green variety of pyroxene, of lamellar or foliated structure; formerly applied also to hypersthene, bronze, etc.

Diallelon (dai-ǎl-lō-n), 1837. [mod. L. f. Gr. *diállalon*.] *Logic.* Definition in a circle, i.e. by means of the term to be defined.

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Dialler, **dialer** (dai-ǎl-er), 1747. [f. *DIAL* *sb.* + -ER.] One who surveys mines by the aid of a dial.

Dialling, **dialing** (dai-ǎ-līng), *vb.* *sb.* 1570. [f. *DIAL* *sb.* and *v.* + -ING.] 1. The art of constructing dials. 2. The measurement of time by dials. 3. The use of a dial in mining 1670.

Di-allyl, 1869. [DI-2.] *Chem.* *sb.* The organic radical allyl in the free state, $C_3H_5 = C_2H_4 \cdot CH_2$; see ALLYL. *attr.* Containing two equivalents of allyl.

Dialogic, -al (dai-ǎl-ō-jik, -āl), *a.* 1601. [ad. med. L. *dialogicus*, a. Gr. f. *diálogos* DIALOGUE; see -IC, -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dialogue. Hence **Dialogically** *adv.*

Dialogism (dai-ǎl-ō-jiz-m), 1580. [ad. L. *dialogismus*, a. Gr. *diálogosmos*, f. *diálogos* (see *sb.*) to DIALOGIZE.] 1. *Rhet.* The discussion of a subject under the form of a dialogue. 2. A conversational phrase or speech, a DIALOGUE 1623.

3. *Logic.* A form of argument having a single premiss and a disjunctive conclusion 1880.

Dialogist (dai-ǎl-ō-jist), 1660. [ad. L. *dialogista*.] 1. One who takes part in a dialogue 1677. 2. A writer of dialogues. Hence **Dialogistic**, -al *a.* having the nature or form of dialogue; taking part in a dialogue, argumentative. **Dialogistically** *adv.*

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a. (*man*). *a.* (*pass*). *au* (*loud*). *v* (*cut*). *g* (*Fr. chef*). *o* (*ever*). *ai* (*I, eye*). *e* (*Fr. eau de vie*). *i* (*st*). *ī* (*Psyche*). *o* (*what*). *o* (*got*).

1 *Tohodadaogte* 607 **A o f**
and **a a** *Toepes n hefo mo a*
daogte 597
2 *Ad d d o r h m wha h o dsay Sh-h*
H e *Da. oguer irare.* = *Dialoist* **L** *Dia-*
logist, a writer of dialogue.

Dial-plate. 1690. [*f. DIAL sb. + PLATE.*]
= **DIAL sb. 4.**

Dialuric, a. 1845. [*f. DI-2 + AL(LOXAN)*
+ URIC.] *Chem.* In *d. acid*, $C_12H_2O_4$, an
acid obtained by hydrogenizing alloxan.

Dialy- (*dai ali*), *ad. Gr.* *διалу-*, stem of *δια-*
λύειν, used with the sense 'separated', or 'non-
united'. Thus:

Dialycarpel [*see CARPEL*], 'an ovary or fruit
with ununited carpels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Dialy-**
carpous a. [*Gr.* *καρπός*], having the carpels
distinct. **Dialypetalous a.**, having the petals
distinct. **Dialyphyllous a.** [*Gr.* *φύλλον*], hav-
ing the leaves distinct. So **Dialysepalous**,
Dialystaminous a., having the sepals, the
stamens, distinct.

Dialyse, -ze (*dai-äliz*), *v.* 1867. [*f. DIA-*
LYSIS, after *analysis*.] *Chem.* To separate the
crystalloid part of a mixture from the colloid,
in the process of chemical dialysis. Hence
Dialysable, -zable n. capable of separation by
dialysis. **Dialysate** (*Chem.*), that portion of a
mixture that remains after dialysis. **Dialysator**,
Dialyser, -zer, an apparatus for effecting dia-
lysis, a vessel formed of parchment or animal
membrane floated on water, through which the
crystalloids pass, leaving the colloids behind.

Dialysis (*dai-älisis*). **Pl. -lyses.** 1586. [*a.*
Gr. *διάλυσις*, *f. dialysis* to *ποιεῖν* *under*.] **†1.**
Rhet. a. A statement of disjunctive propositions.
b. = **ASYNDTON**. -1823. **†2.** *Gram.* = **DIERE-**
SIS **1.** -1878. **†3.** *Med.* Dissolution of strength
-1883. **4.** *Path.* Solution of continuity 1811.
5. *Chem.* The process of separating the soluble
crystalloid substances in a mixture from the col-
loid by means of a dialyser 1861.

Dialytic (*dai-älitik*), *a.* 1846. [*ad. Gr.* *δια-*
λυτικός, *see prec.*] Of or pertaining to DIA-
LYSIS, in various senses.

D. telescope one in which achromatism is effected
by means of two lenses separated and placed at some
distance from each other. Hence **Dialytically ad.**
by way of dialysis.

Diamagnet. 1864. [*DIA- pref. 1*] = **DIA-**
MAGNETIC sb.

Diamagnetic (*dai-ämagne-tik*), 1846. [*DIA-*
pref. 1]

A. adj. 1. Exhibiting the phenomena of DIA-
MAGNETISM; opp. to *magnetic* or *paramagnetic*.
2. Belonging or relating to diamagnetic bodies,
or to diamagnetism 1846.

B. sb. A diamagnetic body or substance 1846.
Hence **Diamagnetically ad.**, in the manner of
a d. body, or of diamagnetism.

Diamagnetism (*dai-ämagne-tiz'm*). 1850.
[*DIA- pref. 1*] **a.** The phenomena exhibited by
a class of bodies, which, when freely suspended
and acted on by magnetism, take up a position
transverse to that of the magnetic axis, *i. e.* be
[approximately] east and west; the force to
which these are attributed; the quality of being
diamagnetic. **b.** That branch of science which
treats of diamagnetic bodies and phenomena.

Diamagnetize (*dai-ämagne-tiz*), *v.* 1877.
[*DIA- pref. 1*] To render diamagnetic. Hence
Diamagnetization (*Dicts.*)

Diamagnetometer. 1886. [*f. DIAMAG-*
NET(ISM) + Gr. *μέτρον*.] An instrument for
measuring diamagnetic force.

Diamanté (*diamante*). 1904. [*Fr.* *see*
DIAMOND.] Material scintillating with pow-
dered crystals, etc. Also *attrib.*

Diamantiferous, a. 1878. [*after mod F.*
diamantifère.] Diamond-producing.

Diamantine (*daiämantein*). 1591. [*a. F.*
diamanté.] **A. adj. 1.** Consisting of, or of the
nature of, diamond; producing diamonds 1605.
†2. Adamantine -1649. **B. sb.** A preparation
of adamantane or crystallized boron, used as a
polishing powder for steel work 1884.

Diamogamous (*daiämäs-gämos*), *a.* [*f.*
Gr. *διμοσμός* the intervening part + *γάμος* +
+ *ous*.] *Bot.* Of flowers: Fertilized by the

neven on of ome ex e a agency as ha
o ne so o w ad

Diameter (*dai-ämätur*), *M.* [*ad. ult.*] *L.*
diameteris, -*os*, *a. Gr.* *διαμέτρος* (*sc.* *ὑπαμμή*
line).] **1.** *Geom.* A straight line passing through
the centre of a circle (or sphere), and terminated
at each end by its circumference (or surface).
Hence, a chord of any circle (or of a quadric
surface) passing through the centre; also, a line
passing through the middle points of a system
of parallel chords, in a curve of any order. Also
geom. **2.** The transverse measurement of any
geometrical figure or body; width, thickness
ME. **b.** *Archit.* The transverse measurement
of a column at its base, taken as a unit of
measurement for the proportions of an order
1604 **c.** Whole extent from side to side or from
end to end 1602.

2. *a.* [Islander], whose whisper o'er the world's d.
Transport his poison'd shot *Hawd n.* 1 41.
Diametral (*dai-ämät'al*). 1555 [*ad. med.*
L. diametralis.]
A. adj. 1. Of or relating to a diameter, of the
nature of a diameter. **†2.** = **DIAMETRICAL** **2.**
-1768.

Phr. †D. number (*Arith.*), one that is the product of
two factors the sum of whose squares is a square; thus
 $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$; then $3 \times 4 = 12$ is a d. number. **D.**
plane: (*a*) *Geom.* a plane passing through the centre
of a solid; (*b*) *Cryst.* a plane passing through two
of the axes of a crystal.

†B. sb. A diametral line, diameter -1676.
Hence **Diametrically ad.**, in the way of a dia-
meter; directly; diametrically (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Diametric (*daiämétrik*), *a.* 1802. [*ad. Gr.*
διαμέτρικός.] **1.** Relating to or of the nature
of a diameter 1868. **2.** Of opposition, etc.: =
DIAMETRICAL **2.**

Diametrical (*daiämétrikäl*), *a.* 1553. [*f. as*
prec. + -AL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a diameter;
passing through or along a diameter; dia-
metral. **2.** Of opposition, etc.: Direct, entire,
complete (like that of the ends of a diameter).
Usu. fig. 1613. **†b.** Directly opposed -1734.

2. *b.* The Revolution was very quick and d. North.
Hence **Diametrically ad.**, in the manner or direc-
tion of a diameter; directly, entirely.

Diamide (*dai-ämid*), 1866 [*DI-2*.] *Chem.*
An amide formed on the type of two molecules
of ammonia, the hydrogen of which is replaced
by one or more acid radicals.

Diamido- *Chem.* See **DI-2** and **AMIDO-**
Diamine (*dai-ämin*). 1866 [*DI-2*.] *Chem.*
An amine derived from two molecules of
ammonia the hydrogen of which is replaced by
one or more basic radicals, as *Ethene-diamine*
 $NH_2 \cdot C_2H_4 \cdot NH_2$.

Diamond (*dai-ämänd*, *dai-mönd*), *sb.* [*ME.*
diamant, -*ant*, *a. OF.* *diamant*, *ad. late L.*
diamas, *diamantem*, an alteration of *L. adamant*,
-*antem*, or ? of its pop. var. *admantem* (whence
OF. amant), after words beginning with *DIA-*,
Gr. dia-. Most recent authorities make the
word trisyllabic.] **1.** A very hard and brilliant
precious stone, consisting of pure carbon crystal-
lized in regular octahedrons and allied forms,
and either colourless or variously tinted. It is
the hardest substance known. (For **TABLE**,
ROSE, and **BRILLIANT** cutting, see these words.)
†b. = **ADAMANT** -1667. **c.** *Her.* In blazoning
by precious stones, the name for the tincture
sable 1572. **2.** *Transf.* (*usu.* with distinguishing
epithet) 1591. **3.** *fig. ME.* 4. A tool consisting
of a small diamond set in a handle; a *glasser's*,
or *cutting d.* 1697. **5.** A diamond-shaped
figure, *i. e.* a plane figure in the form of a section
of an octahedral diamond; a rhomb (or a square)
placed with its diagonals vertical and hori-
zontal; a lozenge 1596. **b. spec.** A figure of this
form printed on a playing card; a card of the
suit so marked 1594. **c.** The figure formed by
the four bases in base-ball; hence, the whole
field (U.S.) 1894. **6.** *Printing.* The second
smallest standard size of roman or Italian type,
a size smaller than *pearl*. Also *attrib.* [*ad. Du.*
diamant: so named by its introducer.] 1775

†Diamant (*see as a specimen of this type called Diamant*).
7. attrib. Made or consisting of diamond, as *d.*
lens, etc. 1553; *thard* as diamond, *adamantine*
-1659; *set with a diamond* or diamonds, as *d.*
button, *clasp*, *ring*, etc. **8. attrib. or adj.** Of

the shape of a diamond (see sense 5), as *d. fret*,
nail, etc. 1598; having a head of this shape, as
d. hammer, etc. 1598; having a surface cut into
facets 1717.
1. b. His vaulting foe, Though huge, and in a Rock
of D. Arm'd Mar. *P. L.* vi. 304. **2.** *Bristol d.* (*see*
Bristol). **3.** Each puny wave in diamonds roll'd
O'er the calm deep Scott.
Phrases. **a.** *Black d. (a)* *a. d.* of a black or brown
colour; (*b*) *pl.* a playful name for coal. **b.** *Rough d.*
a. d. before it is cut and polished; hence *fig.* a person
of high intrinsic worth, but rude and unpolished. **c.**
D. cut d. an equal match in sharpness, fineness, etc.
Conds. **d.-bird**, an Australian snake of the genus
Pardaliparus, esp. *P. punctatus*; **dorer** = *diamond*
drill (*sb.*); **-breaker** = *diamond-mortar*; **-broach-**
ing, broached hewn-work done with a d.-hammer,
-crossing, a crossing on a railway where two lines
of rails intersect obliquely without communicating.
-drill, (*a*) one armed with one or more diamonds
for boring hard substances, (*b*) a drill for boring
rocks, having a head set with rough diamonds; **-dust**
= *diamond-peculiar*; **-hammer**, a mason's hammer
furnished with pyramidal pick points for stone-
dressing; **-knot** (*Haut.*), a kind of ornamental knot
worked with the strands of a rope; **-mortar**, a
steel mortar used for crushing diamonds; **-place**,
the common place (*local*); **-plough**, (*a*) a d.-pointed
instrument for engraving upon glass; (*b*) a small
plough having a mould-board and share of a d.
shape; **-powder**, the powder produced by grinding
or crushing diamonds; **d. rattlesnake**, a rattle-
snake (*Crotalus adamanteus*) having d.-shaped mark-
ings; **-tool**, a metal-turning tool whose cutting edge
is formed by facets; **-weevil** = *Diamond-beetle*;
-wheel, a metal wheel used with d.-powder and oil
in grinding hard gems.

Diamond, v. 1751. [*f. prec. sb.*] To adorn
with or as with diamonds.
He plays, dresses, diamonds himself H. Watrous
Hence **Diamonded a.** adorned with or as with dia-
monds; having the figure of a diamond.

Diamond-back. 1819. [*Short for next.*]
A. adj. = next.
B. sb. a. The Diamond-back Moth. **b.** The
Diamond-backed Turtle.

Diamond-backed, a. 1895. [*f. DIAMOND*
sb. + BACKED.] Having the back marked with
lozenge-shaped figures.

Diamond-backed turtle or *terrapin*, the fresh-water
tortoise of the Atlantic coast of N. America, *Malac-*
lemmys palustris.

Diamond-beetle. 1806. A South American
beetle, *Curculio (Entimus) imperialis*, having
elytra studded with brilliant sparkling points.

Diamond-cut, a. 1637. **1.** Cut into the
shape of a diamond. **2.** Cut with facets like a
diamond, as *diamond-cut glass* 1703.

Diamond-cutter. 1722. A lapidary who
cuts and polishes diamonds. So **Diamond-**
cutting sb.

Diamondiferous, a. 1870. [*f. DIAMOND*,
after *diamantiferous*.] Diamond-producing.

Diamondize, v. 1599. [*f. as prec. + -IZE*.]
To bedeck with or as with diamonds.

Diamond-point. 1874. **1.** A stylus tipped
with a fragment of diamond, used in engraving,
etc. **2.** *Kashmir.* Usually in *pl.* The set of
points at a diamond crossing; in *sing.* one of
the acute angles formed by two rails at such a
crossing 1881. Also *attrib.*

Diamond-snake. 1814. Any snake having
diamond-shaped markings, esp. a large Austral-
ian serpent, *Morrelia spilotes*; **b.** a venomous
Tasmanian serpent, *Hoplcephalus superbus*.

Diamorphosis (*daiämorf-ösis*, -*mpösis*).
1851. [*mod. L., a. Gr.*] **1.** 'The building up of
a body to its proper form' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).
†2. *error.* for **DIMORPHISM**.

Diamyl. 1850. [*DI-2*.] *Chem.* **a. sb.** The
organic radical **AMYL** in the free state, C_5H_{11}
= C_5H_{11} , C_5H_{11} . **b. attrib.**, etc. Containing
two equivalents of amyl.

Diamylene. *Chem.* See **DI-2** and **AMY-**
LENE.

†Dian. 1591. [*a. F. diane*, a beating of the
drum at day-break, *f. dia* day. Cf. *L. quidi-*
dianus.] A trumpet-call or drum-roll at early
morn. Also *attrib.*

The bee. Beating the d. with its drums MARVELL.

Diana (*dai-äna*, *dai-äna*), anglicized **DIAN**
(*dai-än*). *ME.* [*a. L. Diana* in *F. diane*.] **1.**
An Italian divinity, the moon-goddess, patroness
of virginity and of hunting; subseq. identified
with the Greek Artemis, and so with Oriental

deities. *b. poet.* The moon ME. 2. In early Chemistry a name for silver 1706.

1. Or on Dianes Altar to protest: For me, aneternity and single life *Midas* *N.* 1. f. 89. *b.* Meek Dian's crest Byron.

Diana monkey, *Cercopithecus Diana*, a large African monkey, with a white crescent marked on its forehead.

|| **Diandria** (dai-æ-n-dri-ä). 1753. [mod. L., f. Gr type **διανδρος*; see MONANDRIA, etc.]

Bot. The second class in the Linnean sexual system, comprising all plants having two stamens. So **Diandrous** *a.* belonging to the class **Diandria**; two-stamened.

Dianodal (dai-nō-dāl), *a.* 1870. [DIA-1.] *Math.* Passing through nodes.

Dianoetic (dai-nō-ē-tik). 1677. [ad Gr *διανοητικός*, f. (ult.) *δια* + *νοεῖν*, *Metaph.*

A. adj. Of or pertaining to thought; intellectual.

B. sb. Applied by Sir W. Hamilton to denote the operations of the discursive faculty 1836. Hence **Dianoetical** *a.*; *dy adv.*

Dianoia-logy. [f. Gr. *διάνοια* + -LOGY.] *Metaph.* That portion of logic which deals with dianoetic or demonstrative propositions (Sir W. Hamilton).

|| **Dianthus** (dai-æ-n-thūs). 1849. [f. Gr. *Διός* of Jupiter + *άνθος* flower.] *Bot.* A genus of caryophyllaceous flowering plants, which includes the pinks and carnations, one of these. Hence **Dianthine**, name of an aniline dye.

|| **Diapalma**. 1646. [f. DIA-2 + L. *palma* palm.] *Pharm.* A desiccating plaster composed originally of palm oil, litharge, and sulphate of zinc, now of white wax, emplastrum simplex, and sulphate of zinc.

Diapase. 1591. = DIAPASON (*poet.*).

Diapasm (dai-æ-pæ-sm), *arch.* 1599. [ad. L. *diapasma*, *a. Gr.*, f. *διανέσσω* to sprinkle over.] A scented powder for sprinkling over the person.

Diapason (dai-æ-pæ-son), *sb.* ME. [a. L., *a. Gr.* *διά πασών* (sc. *χορδών*), *moie* fully *ἡ διά πασών χορδών συμφωνία*, the concord through all the notes of the scale. Cf. F. *diapason*.] 1. The interval of an octave; the consonance of the highest and lowest notes of the musical scale -1787. 2. *fig.* Complete concord or harmony -1719. 3. More or less vaguely extended, with the idea of 'all the tones or notes' (see *quots.*) 1501. 4. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A rich outburst of sound 1589. *b.* Entire compass, reach 1831. 5. A fixed standard of musical pitch; as in F. *diapason normal*. Also *fig.* 1875. 6. The name of two stops in the organ, the *Open D.*, and the *Closed or Stopped D.*, so called because they extend through the whole compass of the instrument; also the name of other stops 1519. Also *attrib.*

a. A d. of vows and wishes BURTON. 3. A full-throated d. swallows all CRASHAW. Through all the compass of the Notes it ran, The D. closing full in Man DEVENA. 4. a. The D. of thy threats GREENE. *b.* The whole d. of joy and sorrow HEYLS. Hence **Diapason** *v.* (*intr.* and *trans.*) to resound sonorously; (*intr.*) to maintain accord with.

|| **Diapedesis** (dai-æ-pē-dē-sis). 1625. [mod. L., *a. Gr.* *διαπήδησις*, f. (ult.) *δια*-through + *πηδᾶν* to leap, throb.] *Path.* The oozing of blood through the unruptured walls of the blood-vessels. || **Diapente** (dai-æ-pen-tē). ME. [a. L., *Gr.* *διά πεντε*, cf. DIAPASON, and DIA-2.] 1. *Mus.* The consonance or interval of a fifth -1787. 2. *Pharm.* A medicine composed of five ingredients -1800; *transf.* punch -1741.

Diaper (dai-æ-pər), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *diapre*, *diapre*, orig. *diapre*; in Byzantine Gr. *διαπρος* ad. 'white at intervals' or 'thoroughly white', f. *δια*- (DIA-1) + *άσπρος* white. (Not conn. w. It Sp., and Pg. *diaspro* 'jasper'.)] 1. The name of a textile fabric; now, usually, a linen fabric, woven with patterns showing up by opposite reflexions from its surface, and consisting of lines crossing diamond-wise, with the spaces filled up by parallel lines, leaves, dots, etc. 2. A towel, napkin, or cloth of this material; a baby's cloth 1595. 3. The geometrical or conventional pattern or design forming the ground of this fabric, or any similar pattern 1830. *b. Her.* A similar style of ornamentation

used to cover the surface of a shield and form the ground 1634. Also *attrib.*

2. Let one attend him with a silver Bason. Another bears the Ewer; the third a D. *Tam. Shr.* 1. 57.

Diaper (dai-æ-pər), *v.* ME. [prob. *a. F.* *diaprer*; see *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To diversify the surface of with a diaper pattern; *transf.* and *fig.* to variegate. 2. *intr.* To do diaper-work; to flourish 1573.

3. *fig.* The rays Wherewith the sunne doth d. the seas W. BROWNE. Hence **Drapering** *vbl. sb.* the production of a diaper pattern; a diaper pattern; diaper-work.

Diaphane (dai-æ-fen), 1561. [a. F., f. Gr *διαφανής*, f. *δια*-through + *φανής* showing.]

† *A. adj.* = DIAPHANOUS -1824.

B. sb. 1. A transparent body or substance; a transparency 1840. 2. A silk stuff, having transparent coloured figures 1824.

Hence † **Diaphaned** *vbl. a.* made diaphanous.

Diaphane-ity, **Diaphan-ity**, the quality of being diaphanous. || **Diaphanie**, a French process for the imitation of stained glass. **Diaphanometer**, an instrument for measuring transparency, *esp.* that of the atmosphere. **Diaphanoscope**, a contrivance for viewing transparent positive photographs; also, an instrument used for the examination of internal organs by means of an electric light introduced into the abdomen. **Diaphanoscapy**.

Diaphanous (dai-æ-fā-nəs), *a.* 1614. [f. as DIAPHANE + -OUS.] Permitting light and vision to pass through; perfectly transparent.

Such a d. pellucid dainty body as you see a Crystal-Glasse is HOWELL. **Diaphanously** *adv.*; -ness.

Diaphemetric (dai-æ-fē-mē-trik), *a.* 18... [f. Gr. *δια*- (DIA-1) + *μέτρον* touch + -METRIC.] Relating to the measurement of the comparative tactile sensibility of parts, as *d. compasses*.

Diaphonic, -al (dai-æ-fō-nik, -āl), *a.* 1775. [f. as DIAPHON-Y + IC, -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to DIAPHONY 1822. 2. = DIACUSTIC.

Hence **Diaphonics**. ? *Obs.* = DIACUSTICS.

Diaphony (dai-æ-fō-ni), 1656. [ad. late L. *diaphonia*, *a. Gr.*, f. *διαφωνος*, f. *δια*- apart + *φωνή* to sound.] *Mus. tr.* Discord. 2. The most primitive form of harmony, in which the parts proceeded by parallel motion in fourths, fifths, and octaves: the same as ORGANUM 1834.

|| **Diaphoresis** (dai-æ-fō-rē-sis). 1681. [L., *a. Gr.*, f. (ult.) *δια*-through + *φορέω* to carry.] Perspiration, *esp.* that produced artificially.

Diaphoretic (dai-æ-fō-rē-tik), 1563. [ad. L. *diaphoreticus*, *a. Gr.* *διαφορητικός*, see *prec.*]

A. adj. Having the property of promoting perspiration; sudorific. var. † **Diaphoretical**.

B. sb. A medicinal agent doing this 1656.

Diaphragm (dai-æ-frām), *sb.* ME. [ad. L. *diaphragma* (also used), *a. Gr.*, f. *δια*-through + *φράγμα* fence, f. *φράσσω*. Cf. F. *diaphragme*.] 1. *Anat.* The septum or partition, partly muscular, partly tendinous, which in mammals divides the thoracic from the abdominal cavity, the midriff.

2. Transferred uses. 1. *gen.* Applied to anything resembling the diaphragm in nature or function 1650. 2. *a. Zool.* A partition separating the successive chambers of certain shells 1665.

b. Bot. A septum or partition occurring in the tissues of plants; a transverse partition in a stem or leaf 1665. 3. *Mech.* A thin lamina or plate serving as a partition, or for some specific purpose; also *transf.* 1665.

Hence **Diaphragmal** *a.* diaphragmatic. || **Diaphragmalgia** [Gr. *-αλγία*, pain in the d.] **Diaphragmatic** *a.* of or pertaining to the d.; of the nature of a d.; **Diaphragmatically** *adv.* by means of the d. || **Diaphragmatitis**, -mitis, inflammation of the d. **Diaphragmatocoele**, hernia of the d.

Diaphragm, *v.* 1879. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To fit or act upon with a diaphragm.

To d. down in *Optics*: to reduce the field of vision of (a lens, etc.) by means of an opaque diaphragm with a central aperture.

Diaphysis (dai-æ-fis-is). 1831. [ad. Gr. *διάφωσις*, f. *δια*- + *φύω* to produce.] 1. *Anat.* The shaft of a long bone, as distinct from the extremities' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 2. *Bot.* A præternatural extension of the flower, or of an inflorescence' (*Treas. Bot.*) 1866.

|| **Diaplasia** (dai-æ-plā-sis). 1704. [mod. L., *a. Gr.*, f. *διανέσσω* to mould.] *Surg.* The setting of a dislocated limb. Hence † **Diaplastic** *a.* good for a dislocated limb; also as *sb.* || **Diapnoe**. 1681. [mod. L., *a. Gr.*] *Med.* An insensible perspiration on the skin -1705. Hence **Diapnoic** *a.* producing this.

Diapophysis (dai-æ-pō-fis-is). Pl. -physes. 1854 [f. Gr. *δια*- + *ἀπόφωσις* APOPHYSIS.] *Anat.*

A term applied to a pair of exogenous segments of the typical vertebra, forming lateral processes of the neural arch. Hence **Diapophyseal** *a.* of or belonging to a d.

|| **Diaporesis** (dai-æ-pō-rē-sis). 1678. [mod. L., *a. Gr.*] *Rhet.* A figure, in which the speaker professes to be at a loss, which of two or more courses, statements, etc., to adopt.

Diarch (dai-ark), *a.* 1884. [f. Gr. *δι*- + *ἀρχη*] *Bot.* Proceeding from two distinct points of origin: said of the primary xylem of the root.

Diarchy (dai-ark-i). 1835 [f. Gr. *δι*- + *-αρχία*, cf. *μοναρχία*.] A government by two rulers

b. Revived, esp. in the form *dyarchy*, in reference to the reformed Indian constitution of 1919. Hence **Diarchal**, **Diarchic** (*dy-*) *adjs.*

Diarian (dai-ē-ri-ān). 1774. [f. L. *diarius* || **DIARY** *sb.* + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a diary, 'journal'-istic. var. **Diarial** *a.*

B. sb. The writer of a diary (*rare*) 1800.

Diarist (dai-rist). 1818. [f. **DIARY** *sb.* + -IST.] One who keeps a diary. Hence **Diaristic** *a.* of the style of a d.; of the nature of a diary. So **Diarize** *v. intr.*, to write a record of events in a diary.

Diarrhoea (dai-æ-rē-ā). Also 6- **diarrhea**. ME. [a. L., *a. Gr.* *διάρροια*.] A disorder consisting in the too frequent evacuation of too fluid feces, sometimes attended with griping pains. Also *transf.*

transf. He was troubled with a d. of word H. WILSON. Hence **Diarrhoeal**, **Diarrhoeic**, **Diarrhoetic**, *rhetoric* *adjs.* of pertaining to, or of the nature of d.

Diarthrodial (dai-æ-rhō-dial), *a.* 1830. [Di-*pref.* (Gr. *δια*-).] *Anat.* Pertaining to or characterized by diarthrosis.

Diarthrosis (dai-æ-rhō-sis). 1578 [Di-*pref.* (Gr. *δια*-).] *Anat.* The general term for all forms of articulation which admit of the motion of one bone upon another, free arthrosis.

Diary (dai-ri), *sb.* 1581. [ad. L. *diarium*, neut. used subst. of *diurnus* *adj.* (see next)]

1. A daily record of events or transactions; a journal, specifically, a daily record of matters affecting the writer personally. 2. A book prepared for keeping a daily record; also, applied to calendars containing daily memoranda 1605

3. *Diaries* of wind and weather FLOR. 2. This is my d. wherein I note my actions of the day B. JONS

Diary (dai-ri), *a.* 1592. [ad. med. L. *diarius* daily, f. *diēs*.] 1. Lasting for one day, ephemeral 1610 2. Daily -1623.

1. *D. fever*, a fever lasting one day (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

† **Di-ascord**. 1605. [med. L. *diascordium* (also used), for *diascordion*, from Gr. *διδ σκορδιων* (a preparation) of scordium, see DIA-2.] *Pharm.* A medicine made of the dried leaves of *Scorodum Scordium* and many other herbs -1800

Diaskenast (dai-æ-skē-nest). Also **diascenast**. 1822. [ad. Gr. *διασκεναστής* reviser of a poem, interpolator.] A reviser; used *esp.* in reference to old recensions of Greek writings.

So || **Diaskenasis** [Gr.], revision, recension

† **Diasper**. 1582. [ad. med. L. *diasperum*] = JASPER -1638.

|| **Diaspore** (dai-æ-spō-rē). 1876. [a. Gr., f. *διασπείρω* to disperse.] The Dispersion, cf. John vii. 35. Jas. i. 1, 1 Pet. i. 7. Hence *transf.* (The term originated in Deut. xxviii. 25.)

Diaspore (dai-æ-spō-rē). 1805. [mod. f. Gr *διασπώρα*; see *prec.* So named from its strong decrepitation when heated.] *Min.* Native hydrate of aluminum, an orthorhombic, massive or sometimes stalactitic mineral, varying in colour from white to violet.

Diastaltic (dai-æ-stæltik), *a.* 1774. [f. Gr. *διασταλτικός* serving to distinguish, f. (ult.) *διᾶ* + *στέλλειν*.] 1. *Greek Mus.* Dilated, ex-

diastase (dai-astā'sē). 1838. [a. mod. F., ad. Gr. *diastasis* (see next).] *Chem.* A nitrogenous ferment formed in a seed or bud (e.g. in potatoes) during germination, and having the property of converting starch into sugar. Hence *diastaseic* *a.* diastatic.

Diastasis (dai-astā'sis). 1741. [mod. L., a. Gr., f. *diastasis* + *stasis* setting.] *Path.* Separation of bones without fracture, or of the fractured ends of a bone.

Diastatic (dai-astā'tik), *a.* 1881. [ad. Gr. *diastatikos* separative.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diastase. Hence *Diastatically adv.*

Diastem (dai-astēm). 1694. [ad. Gr. *diastēma*; see next.] In ancient Gr. music, an interval.

Diastema (dai-astē'mā). Pl. *diastemata*. ME. [L., a. Gr. *diastēma* space between.] 1. *Mus.* = prec. 2. *Zool.* and *Anat.* A space between two teeth, or two kinds of teeth 1854. Hence *Diastematic* *a.* characterized by intervals [rare].

Diaster (dai-astēr). Also *dy-*. 1882. [f. Gr. *di-*, *Di-* twice + *astēr*.] *Biol.* The double star of chromatin filaments which forms the penultimate stage in the division of a single cell-nucleus into two. Hence *Diastrial* *a.*

Diastole (dai-astō'le). 1578. [mod. L., a. Gr., f. (ult.) *diastōlē* + *stōlēin* to put. Cf. F. *diastole*.] 1. *Phys.* The dilatation or relaxation of the heart, an artery, etc., rhythmically alternating with the *systole* or contraction. Also *fig.* 2. *Gr.* and *L. Prosody*. The lengthening of a syllable naturally short 1580. 3. *Gr. Gram.* A mark (originally semicircular) used to indicate separation of words; still occasional, used, in the form of a comma, to distinguish *ὅτι*, *ὅτε*, neut. of *ὅστις*, *ὅσπερ*, from *ὅτι*, *ὅτε*.

1 *fig.* There must be a *systole* and *d.* in all inquiry Geo. Eliot. *Diastolic* *a.* of or pertaining to *d.*

Diastrophism (dai-astroph'izm). 1881. [f. Gr. *diastrophē* distortion, dislocation, f. (ult.) *diastrophēin* to turn.] *Geol.* A general term for the action of the forces which have dislocated the earth's crust, and produced the greater inequalities of its surface. Hence *Diastrophic* *a.* of or pertaining to *d.*

Diastyle (dai-astō'il). 1563. [mod. ad. L. *diastylus* (also used), Gr. *diastylōs*; also ad. Gr. *diastylion* the intercolumnar space.]

A. adj. Of a colonnade, etc.; Having the intercolumnar intervals each of three (or four) diameters (in the Doric order, of 2½).

B. sb. Such a colonnade, etc., or such an intercolumnar interval.

Diasym (dai-ās'im). 1678. [ad. Gr. *diastymē* disparagement.] *Rhet.* A figure expressing disparagement or ridicule.

Diassaron (dai-ās'ārōn). ME. [a. OF., a. L., Gr. *diastaron*.] 1. *Gr. Mus.* The interval of a fourth - 1857. 2. *Pharm.* A medicine composed of four ingredients - 1698. 3. A harmony of the four Gospels 1803.

Diathermal (dai-āp'māl), *a.* 1835. [Gr. *dia* (DIA-) = DIATHERMANOUS.

Diathermancy (dai-āp'mānsi). 1837. [ad. F. *diathermanie*, from Gr. *diā + thermānos*] 1. *orig.* = THERMOCHROSY; also called *heat-colour*. 2. Now: The property of being diathermic or diathermanous; previous to radiant heat (var. *Diathermacy*) 1837.

Diathermanē-ity. rare. 1835. [ad. F. *diathermanēité*, f. *diathermanē*.] = prec. 2. So **Diathermanism** (in same sense).

Diathermanous (dai-āp'mānos), *a.* 1834. [f. F. *diathermanie*.] Having the property of freely transmitting radiant heat; previous to heat-rays. (Corresp. to *diaphanous* in relation to light.)

Diathermic, *a.* 1840. [ad. F. *diathermique*.] = prec. So **Diathermous *a.***

Diathermo-meter. 1883. [f. Gr. *diā + thermōn + metron*] An instrument for measuring the thermal resistance of a body.

Diathermy. 1910. [f. Gr. *diā + thermē + y*.] Application of electric currents to produce heat in the deeper tissues of the body.

Diathesis (dai-asthē'sis). Pl. *-theses* (-tēz). 1651. [mod. L., a. Gr., f. *diasthēnai* to dispose.] *Med.* A permanent condition of the body which renders it liable to certain special diseases.

The epileptic d. 1879. *fig.* The intellectual d. of the modern world MAINE. Hence *Diathetic* *a.* of, pertaining to, or arising from d.; constitutional.

Diatom (dai-ātōm). 1845. [ad. mod. L. *Diatoma*, f. Gr. *diatomos*, f. *diatēnēin* to cut through.] A member of the genus *Diatoma*, or of the *Diatomaceae*, an order of microscopic unicellular Algae, with silicified cell-walls, and the power of locomotion. The genus *Diatoma* has the frustules, or individual cells, connected by their alternate angles so as to form a kind of zig-zag chain; hence the name. Hence *Diatomicaceous* *a.* of or pertaining to the order *Diatomaceae*; (*Geol.*) consisting of the fossil remains of diatoms. *Diatomicæan*, *Diatomicæan*, a diatomicaceous plant, a diatom.

Diatomic (dai-ātōm'ik), *a.* 1869. [f. *Di-* + *atomos* ATOM + *-ic*.] *Chem.* Consisting of, or having, two atoms; occas. used as = *divalent*.

Diatomin (dai-ātō'min). 1882. [f. mod. L. *Diatoma* + *-in*.] The buff-coloured pigment which colours diatoms.

Diatomous (dai-ātō'mōs), *a.* 1847. [f. Gr. *diatomos* cut through.] *Min.* Having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage. (*Dicts.*)

Diatonic (dai-ātō'nik), *a.* 1597. [a. F. *diatonique*, f. (ult.) Gr. *diā* at the interval of a *tōnos* tone.] 1. *Gr. Mus.* That scale (the others being CHROMATIC and ENHARMONIC) in which the interval of a tone was used, the tetrachord being divided into two whole tones and a semitone (as in each half of the modern diatonic scale) 1603. 2. In modern music, denoting the scale which in any key proceeds by the notes proper to that key without chromatic alteration. Also *fig.* Hence *Diatonically adv.* in a *d.* manner. *Diatonism*, diatonic system

Diatribē (dai-ātō'rib), *sb.* 1581. [a. F., ad. L. *diatriba*, a. Gr. *diatribē* a wearing away (of time), study, discourse.] 1. A discourse, disquisition (*orah.*). 2. A dissertation directed against some person or work; a bitter and violent criticism; an invective 1804.

2. A rambling, bitter d. on the sufferings of the labourers 1850. Hence *Diatribist*, one who writes or utters a d.

Diaulos (dai-ō'los). 1706. [Gr., f. *di-* (DI-) + *aulos* pipe.] *Gr. Antiq.* 1. A double course, in which the racers returned to the starting point. 2. The double flute.

Diazeuctic (dai-zē'k'uk), *a.* 1698. [ad. Gr. *diazeuctikos* disjunctive.] Disjunctive; applied, in ancient Gr. Music, to the interval of a tone separating disjunct tetrachords, also to the tetrachords.

Diazo- (dai-zō'zo). 1873. [f. *Di-* + *Azo-*.] *Chem.* A formative of the names of compounds derived from the aromatic hydrocarbons, which contain two atoms of nitrogen combined in a peculiar way with phenyl (C₆H₅), as *dibenzene*, *naphthalene*, etc. Also used *attrib.*, as in *diazocompounds*, *reaction*, etc.

Diazoma (dai-zō'mā). 1706. [L., a. Gr. *diāzōma* girdle, partition, etc.] 1. *Gr. Theatre*. A semicircular passage through the auditorium, parallel to its outer border, and cutting the radial flights of steps at a point about half-way up 12. *Anat.* The midriff - 1883.

Diazotize (dai-zō'tōiz). 1889. [*Di-* + *zō*.] *Chem.* To convert into a diazo compound.

Dib, *sb.* Usn. in pl. *dibs*. 1730. [? f. *DIB* v.2 Prob. short for *dibstones*.] 1. pl. A children's game played with pebbles or the knuckle-bones of sheep; also the pebbles or bones so used.

2. A counter used in playing at cards. 3. pl. Money (*slang*) 1812. 4. = *DIBBLE* (*duāl*) 1891.

Dib, v.1 Now *duāl*. ME. [? f. *DIP* v., with duller sound.] = *DIP* v.

Dib, v.2 1609. [? f. *DAB* v.1, with weaker vowel.] 1. *trans.* To dab lightly. 2. *intr.* To tap lightly 1869. 3. *intr.* = *DAB* v.1, *DIBBLE* v.2 2 1681. 4. To dibble 1891.

Dibasic (dai-bai'sik), *a.* 1868. [*Di-* + *bas*.] *Chem.* Having two bases, or two atoms of a base. *D. acid*: one containing two atoms of displaceable hydrogen. See *BIBASIC*. Hence *Dibasicity*, d. quality.

Dibber (di-bār). 1736. [f. *DIB* v.2 + *-ER* 1.] 1. An instrument for dibbling; a dibbler. 2. *Mining*. The pointed end of an iron bar used for making holes (U.S.) 1871.

Dibble (di-b'l), *sb.* 1450. [app. conn. w. *DIB* v.2; see -*LE* 1.] An instrument used to make holes in the ground for seeds, bulbs or young plants.

Dibble (di-b'l), v.1 1583. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To make a hole in with or as with a dibble; to sow or plant by this means. 2. *intr.* To use a dibble, to bore holes in the soil (*mod*). Hence *Dibbler*, one who or that which dabbles.

Dibble (di-b'l), v.2 1622. [? f. *DABBL*, with lighter vowel.] 1. *intr.* = *DABBLE* v.2 2. = *DIB* v.2 3. *DAB* v.1 1658.

Dib-hole. 1883. [app. f. *dib*, var. of *DUL*] *Mining*. = *SUMP*.

Diblastula (dai-blast'ulā). 1890. [*Di-* + *blastula*.] *Embryol.* That stage of the embryo at which it consists of a vesicle enclosed in a double layer of cells; = *GASTRULA*.

Dibrach (dai-brāk) rare. [ad. L. *dibrachys*.] In Gr. and L. prosody: A foot consisting of two short syllables; a pyrrhic.

Dibranchiate (dai-brān'ki-āt). 1835. [ad. mod. L. *dibranchiata*, f. Gr. *di-* (DI-) + *brānchia* gills of fishes, see -*ATE* 2.] *Zool.*

A. adj. Belonging to the *Dibranchiata*, in order of cephalopods having two branchiae or gills.

B. sb. One of the *Dibranchiata*.

Dibs (pl.); see *DIB sb.*

Dibstones, *sb. pl.* 1692. [See *DIB sb.*] A children's game; the same as *dibs* or *dabstones*.

Dibutyl, **Dibutyro-**. *Chem.* See *DI-*

Dicacity (dik-ā'si-ti). *arch.* 1592. [f. L. *dicax*, *dicacem* (f. *dic-* stem of *dicere*).] A jesting habit of speech; raillery, pertness; talkativeness

Given to the humor of dicacity and jesting Bacon

Dicæology (dai-sē-lōd'zī). Also *dice-*. 1656 [ad. L., a. Gr. *δικαλογία* a plea in defence.] 1. A description of jurisdiction 1664.

2. *Rhet.* Justification.

Dicalcic (dai-kal'sik), *a.* 1863. [*Di-* + *calc*.] *Chem.* Containing two equivalents of calcium

Dicarbo-, bet. a vowel *dicarb-*. *Chem.* See *DI-*

Dicarbon (dai-kā'ibōn), *a.* 1869. [*Di-* + *carb*.] *Chem.* Containing or derived from two atoms of carbon, as the *d.* series of hydrocarbons.

Dica-ronate. *Chem.* See *DI-*

Dicast (dik-kāst). Also *dikast*. 1822. [ad. Gr. *δικαστής*, f. *δικάειν*, f. *δικη*.] *Gr. Antiq.* One of the 6,000 citizens chosen annually in ancient Athens to try cases in the several law courts. Hence *Dica'stic*, *dik-*, of or belonging to a d. or dicasts.

Dicastery (dik-kāst'ērī). Also *dikastery*. 1822. [ad. Gr. *δικαστήριον*] One of the courts of justice in which the dicasts sat, the court or body of dicasts.

Dicatalectic (dai-kātā'le-k'ik), *a.* [*Di-* + *cat*.] *Pros.* Doubly catalectic; wanting a syllable both in the middle and at the end. (*Dicts.*)

Dice (dōis), *sb.*, pl. of *DIE sb.*, q. v. Much more used than the singular *die*. *Comb. d.* coal, a species of coal easily splitting into cubical fragments; -shot = *die-shot* (see *DIE*).

Dice (dōis), v. ME. [f. prec.] 1. To play with dice; *trans.* to throw away by dicing. 2. To cut into dices: esp. in cookery ME. 3. To mark or ornament with a pattern of cubes or squares; to chequer 1688.

Dice-box. 1552. The box from which dice are thrown in gaming; used typically for gaming

Dicentra (dai-sēn'trā). 1866. [mod. L., f. Gr. *δικοεντρος*, f. *di-* two + *κέντρον* spur.] *Bot.* A genus of plants (N.O. *Fumariaceæ*) having drooping heart-shaped flowers; several species are cultivated in the flower-garden, esp. *D. spectabilis* (also called *Dielytra*).

Dicephalous (dai-sē-fā'los), *a.* 1808. [f. Gr

di, **Di**-² + **κεφαλή**] Having two heads, two-headed.

Dicer (dai'sar). ME. [f. DICE *v.*, or *sb.*, + **-ER** ¹.] One who plays or gambles with dice. As false as Dicers Oathes *Hamil.* iii. iv. 45.

Dicerous (dai'serəs), *a.* rare. 1826. [irreg. f. Gr. **δικερής** two-horned.] *Entom.* Having two horns, antennae, or tentacles.

+Dich, rare. A corrupt word, app. meaning *do it* *Timon* i. ii. 73.

Dichasium (dai'kæ'ziəm), Pl. -ia. 1875 [mod. L., f. Gr. **δίχαιος** a division.] *Bot.* A bipartite cyme. Hence **Dichasial** *a.* belonging to or of the nature of a d.

Dichastasis (dai'kæ'stæsis). 1864. [f. Gr. **δίχα** + **στάσις**] 'Spontaneous subdivision' (Webster). Hence **Dichastic** *a.* capable of undergoing d.

Dichlamydeous (dai'klæmi'deəs), *a.* 1830. [f. Gr. **δι** + **χλωμός**.] *Bot.* Having two envelopes (calyx and corolla).

Dichloride (dai'klɔ'rəid, -rɪd), 1825 [Di-².] *Chem.* A compound of two atoms of chlorine with an element or radical, as mercury dichloride HgCl₂.

Dicho, *a.* Gr. **διχο**, comb. f. **δίχα** in two, asunder, separately. (The *i* is short in Greek.)

Dichogamous (dai'kɔ'gæməs), *a.* 1859. [f. Gr. **διχο** + **γάμος**, **γάμος** + **-GAMOUS**.] *Bot.* Said of those hermaphrodite plants in which the stamens and pistils (or analogous organs) mature at different times, so that self-fertilization is impossible. So **Dichogamy**, the condition of being d.

Dichord (dai'kɔrd), 1819 [ad. Gr. **δίχορδος**.] An instrument having two strings. *b.* An instrument having two strings, to each note.

Dichoree (dai'kɔrē), 1801 [f. Di-² + **CHOREE**.] *Pros.* A foot consisting of two chorées or trochees.

Dichotomic (dai'kɔtɔmɪk), *a.* 1873. [f. as **DICHOTOMOUS** + **-IC**.] Relating to or involving dichotomy. Hence **Dichotomically** *adv.*

Dichotomist (dai'kɔtɔmɪst), 1592. [f. **DICHOTOMY** + **-IST**.] One who dichotomizes.

Dichotomize (dai'kɔtɔmɪz), *v.* 1606. [f. Gr. **διχοτομέω** + **-IZE**.] 1. *trans.* To divide into two parts or sections; *esp.* in reference to classification; *loosely*, to divide. 2. *intr.* (for *self*) To divide into two continuously; *spec.* used of the branching of a stem, root, etc. 1835.

1 That great city might well be dichotomized into cloysters and hospitals. *Be Hall.* Hence **Dichotomized** *pph.* *a.* divided into two branches; *Aspion*, said of the moon when exactly half her disk is illuminated.

Dichotomous (dai'kɔtɔməs), *a.* 1690. [f. L. **dichotomus**, *a.* Gr. **διχοτομος**; see **DICHO** + **-OUS**.] Divided or dividing into two.

The division of arteries is usually d. 1842. Hence **Dichotomously** *adv.*

Dichotomy (dai'kɔtɔmɪ), 1610. [ad. Gr. **διχοτομία** a cutting in two; see *prec.*] 1. Division of a whole into two parts; *spec.* in *Logic*, etc.: Division of a class or genus into two lower mutually exclusive classes or genera. 2. *Astron.* That phase of the moon, etc., at which exactly half the disk appears illuminated 1586. 3. *Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc. A form of branching in which each successive axis divides into two 1707.

1 What is called d. by contradiction, *e.g.* that 'everything must either be red or not red' *E. Cairns*.

Dichotrizæne (di'kɔ'traɪ'zæn), 1837. [f. **DICHO** + Gr. **τρίαινα**, see **TRIENE**.] *Zool.* A dichotomous triæne; a three-forked sponge spicule, having each fork dividing into two.

Dichro-, in comb. = **DICHOIC**.

Dichroic (dai'krɔɪk), *a.* 1864. [ad. Gr. **δίχρους** (f. **δι** + **χρῶς**) + **-IC**.] Having or showing two colours; *spec.* applied to doubly-refracting crystals that exhibit different colours when viewed in different directions. So **Dichroism**, the quality of being d. Hence **Dichroistic** *a.* dichroic.

Dichroite (dai'krɔɪt), 1810. [f. Gr. **δίχρους** (see *prec.*) + **-ITE**.] *Min.* A synonym of **IOLEITE**, from its often exhibiting dichroism. Hence **Dichroitic** *a.* of, or of the nature of, d.; dichroic.

Dichromate (dai'krɔɪmət), 1864. [Di-².

Chem. A double CHROMATE (q.v.), as potassium d. K₂CrO₄, CrO₃. (Also *bichromate*.)

Dichromatic (dai'krɔnæ'tɪk), *a.* 1847. [f. Gr. **δι** + **χρωματικός**, f. **χρῶμα**.] Having or showing two colours; *spec.* of animals: Presenting, in different individuals, two different colours or systems of coloration. So **Dichromatism**, the quality or fact of being d.

Dichromic (dai'krɔmɪk), *a.* 1854. [f. Gr. **δίχρους** (see *prec.*) + **-IC**.] 1. Relating to or including (only) two colours; applied to the vision of colour-blind persons including only two of three primary colour-sensations. 2. **DICHOIC** 1877.

Dichronous (dai'krɔnəs), *a.* 1883. [f. late L. **dichronus**, *a.* Gr. (f. **δι** + **χρόνος**) + **-OUS**.] 1. Gr. and L. *Pros.* Having two times or quantities; common. 2. *Bot.* Having two periods of growth in the year' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Dichroscope (dai'krɔskəʊp), 1857. [f. Gr. **δίχρος** + **σκοπεῖν**.] An instrument for observing or testing the dichroism of crystals, etc. Hence **Dichroscopic** *a.*

Dicing (dai'sɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1456. [f. DICE *v.*] 1. Gambling with dice; dice-play. 2. *Book-binding*. A method of ornamenting leather in squares or diamonds. Also *attrib.* (in sense 1).

Dick (dɪk), *sb.* 1553. [Playful f. *Ric*, contr. of Norman Fr. *Richard*, L. *Ricardus* = *Richard*.] 1. A familiar form of *Richard*. Hence generically = fellow, lad, man. 2. *slang*. A riding whip 1873.

1. *Tom, D., and Harry*, any three (or more) of the populace taken at random.

Dick, *sb.* 2 *dial.* 1847. [? conn. w. Du. *dek*] A leather apron.

Dick, *sb.* 3 *dial.* 1736. [Cf. **DIKE** and **DITCH**.] A ditch, a dike.

Dick, *sb.* 4 *slang*. 1850. Abbrev. of *dictionary*; hence, Long words.

Dick, *sb.* 5 *slang*. 1861. [Short for *declaration*, cf. *DAVEY*.] In *To take one's d.* = to take one's declaration.

Dickens (dɪ'kɛnz), *slang or colloq.* 1598 [? Substituted for *devil*, or, *if* worn down from *devilkin*.] The deuce, the devil.

I cannot tell what (the dickens) his name is. *SHAKES.*

Dickensian (dɪ'kɛnzɪən), *a.* 1856. Of or pertaining to Charles Dickens, or his style.

Dicker (dɪ'kər), *sb.* 1 [ME *dyker*, etc., from a WGer. **dicura*, **decuria*, ad. L. *decuria*, a company or parcel of ten.] The number of ten; half a score; being the customary unit of exchange, *esp.* in hides or skins; hence a lot of (ten) hides. Also *transf.*

A dycker of hydes tanned 1546. *transf.* A whole d. of wit *SWINER*.

Dicker (dɪ'kər), *sb.* 2 U.S. 1823. [f. **DICKER** *v.*] The action or practice of dickering, petty bargaining.

Dicker, *v.* U.S. 1845. [? f. **DICKER** *sb.* 1, see *quot.*] *intr.* To trade by barter; to truck; to bargain in a petty way. Also *trans.*

The white men who penetrated to the semi-wild [of the West] were always ready to d. and to swap f. *COOPER*.

Dicky, dickey (dɪ'ki), *sb. colloq. slang*, and *dial.* 1753. [cf. *Dicky*, dim. of *Dick*; also *DICK* *sb.* 2. Some applications are obscure.] 1.

Naut. An officer acting in commission 1867

2. A (male) donkey 1793. 3. A small bird (also *DICKY-BIRD*) 1851. 4. An under petticoat -1878. 5. A worn-out shirt (*slang*) 1781. 6.

A detached shirt-front 1811. 7. A shirt collar. (*New England*.) 1858. 8. A covering worn to protect the dress during work; *e.g.* a leather apron; a child's bib; a 'slop'; an oil-skin suit 1847. 9. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits; also one at the back for servants, etc., or for the guard of a mail-coach 1801.

10. An extra seat at the back of a two-seater motor-car 1912.

Dicky, dickey, *a. slang or colloq.* 1812. [?] Sorry, poor; unsound, shaky, queer.

Diclesium (dai'klɛziəm), 1857. [mod. L., f. Gr. **δίς** (Di-²) + **κλήσις** closing.] *Bot.* A dry indehiscent fruit consisting of an achene enclosed within the indurated base of the adherent perianth.

Dichlic (dai'kli'nik), *a.* 1864. [f. Gr. **δι** +

κλίειν + **-IC**.] *Cryst.* Having the lateral axes at right angles to each other, but both oblique to the vertical axis.

Diclinism (dai'klinɪz'm), 1882. [mod. f. as next.] *Bot.* The condition of being **DICLINOUS**.

Diclinous (dai'klinəs), *a.* 1830 [f. F. *di-cline*, f. Gr. **δι** (Di-²) + **κλίω** couch; see **-OUS**.] *Bot.* Having the stamens and pistils on separate flowers. Also said of the flowers (= unisexual).

Dicoccos (dai'kɔ'kəs), *a.* 1819. [Di 2.] *Bot.* Splitting into two cocci; see **COCCUS** 2.

Dicondylar (dai'kɔndɪ'lɪən), *a.* 1883. [f. Gr. **διδόνδυλος** (cf. **CONDYLE**) + **-IAR**.] *Zool.* Of a skull - Having two occipital condyles.

Dicotyledon (dai'kɔtɪlɪ'dən), 1727. [f. mod. *Bot.* L. *dicotyledon* pl. (also used) f. Gr. **δι** + **κωτυλήδων**, see **COTYLEDON**.] *Bot.* A flowering plant having two cotyledons or seed lobes. Hence **Dicotyledonary**, **Dicotyledonous** *adj.* having two cotyledons; belonging to the class of **Dicotyledons**; of or belonging to a **dicotyledonous** plant.

Dicrotic (dai'krɔtɪk), *a.* 1811. [f. Gr. **δι** + **κροτος** double-beating + **-IC**; in mod. F. *dicroti*.] *Phys.*, etc. Of the pulse (or a tracing of its motion); Exhibiting a double beat or wave for each beat of the heart. *b.* Of or pertaining to a dicrotic pulse or tracing, as a *d. notch* or *wave*. *vais.* **Dicrotal**, **Dicrotous**. So **Dicrotism**, the quality of being d.

Dict (dɪkt), *sb. arch.* ME. [ad. L. *dictum*] A saying or maxim.

Dicta, pl. of **DICTUM**.

Dictaphone (dɪ'ktæfən), 1907. [irreg. f. **DICTATE** + **-PHONE** as in **GRAMOPHONE**.] A proprietary name for a machine which records and reproduces words spoken into it.

Dictate (dɪ'ktæt), *sb.* 1594. [ad. L. *dictatum* neut. pa. pple. of *dictare* used subst.] 1. That which is dictated -1826; **DICTATION** -1678 +2. A **DICTUM** -1728, a maxim -1682. 3. An authoritative direction delivered in words 1618 *b.* Often applied to the monitions of a written law, conscience, reason, nature, experience self-interest, etc. 1594.

3. I could not receive such dictates without horror *JOHNSON*. Every man will obey the dictates of Reason and Nature *GIBSON*.

Dictate (dɪ'ktæt, dɪ'ktætt), *v.* 1592. [f. L. *dictat*, *dictare*. The pronunc. *dicte'te* is now usual in England.] 1. *trans.* To put into words which are to be written down; to pronounce to a person (something which he is to write) 1612. Also *absol.* 2. *trans.* To prescribe, to lay down authoritatively; to order in express terms 1621

3. *intr.* To use or practise dictation, to lay down the law, give orders 1651.

1. He dictated them while Bathurst wrote 1785. 2. They dictated the conditions of peace *GIBSON*. 3. Of all that Wisdom dictates, this the drift *COWPER*.

2. To caviil, censure, d. right or wrong *Pope*.

Dictation (dɪ'ktætɪən), 1656. [ad. L. *dictationem*; see *prec.*] 1. The act of dictating 1727. Also *attrib.* 2. Authoritative utterance or prescription 1656; arbitrary command 1856. 3. Something dictated 1841.

1. I will write out the charm from your d. *JOHNSON*.

2. It would have probably been unsafe for the crown to attempt d. or repression *Froude*.

Dictative (dɪ'ktætɪv, dɪ'ktætv), *a.* 1768 [f. **DICTATE** *v.* + **-IVE**.] Of the nature of dictation.

Dictator (dɪ'ktætər), ME. [a. L.] 1. A ruler or governor whose word is law; an absolute ruler of a state; *esp.* one invested with absolute authority in seasons of emergency. Also *transf.*

2. A person exercising absolute authority of any kind or in any sphere 1605. 3. One who dictates to a writer 1617.

1. As in old Rome, when the D. was created all inferior magistracies ceased *BURTON*. 2. The dictators of behaviour, dress, and politeness *SWIFT*. Hence **Dictatorate**, the office of a d.

Dictatorial (dɪ'ktætərɪəl), *a.* 1701. [f. L. *dictatorius* + **-AL**.] 1. Of, pertaining, or proper to a dictator. 2. Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation, inclined to dictate, overbearing in tone 1704.

1. D. power 1701. 2. By violent measures, and a d. behaviour *SWIFT*. Hence **Dictatorially** *adv.*

Dictatorialness. So **Dictatorian** *a.* of, proper to, or characteristic of a dictator. *var.* **Dictatory** *a.*; whence **Dictatorily** *adv.*

Dictatorship (diktə'tɔːrʃɪp). 1586 [See SHIP]. 1. The office or dignity of a dictator. 2. Absolute authority in any sphere 16..

Dictatress (diktə'trɛs). 1784. [f. DICTATOR + -ESS.] A female dictator (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Dictatrix (diktə'triːks). 1553. [ad. L. *dictatrix*]. 1. = DICTATORSHIP. 2. A collective body of dictators 1759.

Dictery (diktə'tɪəri). 1553. [ad. L. *dictarium*, in sense assoc. w. L. *dictum*]. A witty saying. BURTON.

Diction (dɪkʃən). 1542. [a. F., or ad. L. *dictio*]. Not in Dicts. bef. Johnson. †1 A word -1567. †2 A phrase, locution -1709. †3 Speech, verbal description -1602. 4. The manner in which anything is expressed in words 1700. 5. *Mus.* Rendition of words in singing, as regards pronunciation, etc.

Hamlet. v. ii. 123. 4. Almost all fancy the d takes the poet HAM. Absolute accuracy of d. and precision of accent in prose RUSKIN.

Dictionary (dɪkʃənəri). 1846. [f. as next + -ARY.] The maker of a dictionary.

Dictionary (dɪkʃənəri). 1526. [ad. med. L. *dictionarium* lit. a repository of *dictiones* (see DICTION)]. 1. A book dealing with the words of a language, so as to set forth their orthography, pronunciation, signification, and use, their synonyms, derivation, and history, or at least some of these, the words are arranged in some stated order, now, usually, alphabetical; a word-book, vocabulary, lexicon. 2. By extension: A book of information or reference on any subject or branch of knowledge, the items of which are arranged alphabetically; as a D. of *Architecture*, *Biography*, of the *Bible*, of *Dates*, etc. 1631. Also *fig.* Also *attrib.*

Neither is a d. a bad book to read. It is full of suggestion, -the raw material of possible poems and histories EMERSON. A *fig.* Burnett was a living d. of English affairs MACAULAY.

Dictograph (dɪk'tɒɡrəf). 1907. [orig. proprietary name, irreg. f. L. *dictum* thing said + -GRAPH.] An instrument designed to record in one room sounds made in another.

Dictum (dɪk'tɪm). Pl. *dicta*, *dictums*. 1670 [L.] A saying: usu. a formal and authoritative pronouncement 1706. b. *Law*. An expression of opinion by a judge on a matter of law 1776. c. A current saying 1826. d. An award 1670.

A d. of Johnson's 1787. c. The d. that truth always triumphs MILL. d. d. of *Keatsworth*, an award made in 1266 between King Henry III and the barons who had taken arms against him.

Dictyogen (dɪk'tɒdʒən, dɪk'tɒdʒən). 1846. [f. Gr. *diktyon*; see -GEN¹. After ENNOGEN, etc.] *Bot.* Lindley's name for those plants which have a monocotyledonous embryo and reticulated leaf-veins.

Dicyan(o)-. [Dr-2.] *Chem.* Combined with two equivalents of the radical cyanogen, CN, replacing two of hydrogen, chlorine, etc.

Dicyanide (daɪ'saɪnəɪd). 1863. [Dr-2.] *Chem.* A compound containing two equivalents of cyanogen (CN) united to an element or dyad radical, as *mercuric d.* Hg(CN)₂.

Dicyanogen. *Chem.* See Di-2. Cyanogen in the free form.

Dicynodont (daɪ'sɪnɒdənt). 1854. [f. Gr. *di-* + *κυν* + *δόντ* -]. *Palaeont.* A fossil reptile having no teeth except two long canines in the upper jaw. *adj.* Having this character.

The typical genus is *Dicynodon*, order *Dicynodontia*. Hence *Dicynodontian* a.

Did, pa. t. of *Do* v., q. v.

Didache (daɪ'dʌkə). 1885. Gr. *διδάχῃ*, in the title *Διδαχὴ τῶν ὑδδακὰ ἀποστόλων* Teaching of the twelve apostles, the name of a Christian treatise of the beginning of the second century.

Didactic (daɪ'dʌktɪk, daɪ-). 1644. [ad. Gr. *didaktikos*, f. *διδάσκω* to teach.]

A. *adj.* Having the character or manner of a teacher; characterized by giving instruction; instructive, preceptive.

B. *sb.* †1. A didactic author or treatise -1835. 2. *pl.* The science or art of teaching 1846.

A life is rather a subject of wonder, than of didactic EMERSON. So *Didactical* a. (*rare*) Didactically *adv.* Didacticism, the practice or quality of being d. Didacticity (*rare*), d. quality.

Didactive (daɪ'dʌktɪv), a. 1711. [irreg. f.

Gr. *διδάκω* + -IVE: after words from L. like *active*.] = DIDACTIC.

Didactyl, -yle (daɪ'dʌktɪl), a. 1819. [f. Di-2 + Gr. *δάκτυλος*.] *Zool.* Having two fingers, toes, or claws. var. *Didactylous*.

Didal (dɪ'dəl), obs. ff. DIDDLE.

Didapper (daɪ'dæpər), ME. [Reduced f. DIVE-DAPPER.] 1. = DABCHICK. 2. Applied ludicrously to a person 1589.

Didascalie (daɪ'dæskə'lik), a. 1609. [ad. L. *didascalicus*, a Gr. f. *διδάσκω*.] Of the nature of a teacher or of instruction; didactic. Hence *Didascalies sb.* pl. = DIDACTICS. So *Didascalie* a. didactic *nonce-wit*.

Didder (dɪ'dər), v. Now *dial.* ME. [? Onomatopoeic.] *intr.* To tremble, quake, shake, shiver.

Diddest, rare f. *didst*, 2nd sing. pa. t. of *Do* v.

Diddle (dɪ'dl), v. 1 *collog.* or *dial.* 1632. [app. parallel to DIDER. Cf. DADDLE.] †1. *intr.* = DADDLE. 2. To move from side to side by jerks; to shake 1786 3. *trans.* To jerk from side to side 1893.

Diddle (dɪ'dl), v. 2 *collog.* 1806. [? f. OE. *didrian* to delude.] 1. To waste time in mere trifling 1806. 2. *trans.* a. To swindle, to 'do' b. To do for, run; to kill 1806. Hence *Diddler*, a mean swindler or cheat.

Diddle-in comb. 1523 [Conn. w. DIDDLE v. 1, 2.]

D.-diddle, 'stuff and nonsense' D.-dee, the shrub *Eupatorium rubrum*. D.-diddle, the sound or action of fiddling. *Diddledum*, used contemptuously for something trifling.

Di-decahedral, a. 1805 [Di-*pref.* 2 1.] *Crystall.* Having the form of a ten-sided prism with five-sided bases, making twenty faces in all.

Didelphian (daɪ'delfiən), a. 1847. [f. mod. L. *Didelphia*, f. Gr. *di-*, Di-2 + *δελφίς* womb.] *Zool.* Belonging to the subclass *Didelphia* of the class *Mammalia*, characterized by a double uterus and vagina, and comprising the single order of Marsupials. So *Didelphic*, *Didelphian*, *Didelphous* *adj.* in same sense; *Didelph*, *Didelphid*, a member of the subclass *Didelphia*, or of the family *Didelphidae* (opossums); *Didelphoid* a. double, as the uterus in the *Didelphia*.

Didine (daɪ'dɪn), a. 1885. [f. mod. L. *didus* the dodo + -INE.] *Zool.* Belonging to the family *Dididae* of birds, akin to the dodo.

Diddle (daɪ'dl), sb. *local.* 1490. [?] A sharp triangular spade, used for clearing out ditches, etc. So *Diddle v.* (*local*), to clean out the bed of (a river or ditch); *intr.* to work with a diddle.

Dido (daɪ'do), U.S. slang 1843. [?] A prank, a caper; a shindy, *esp.* in phr. *to cut (up) didoes*.

Di-decahedral, a. 1805. [Di-*pref.* 2 1.] *Crystall.* Having the form of a twelve-sided prism, with six planes in each base, or twenty-four faces in all.

Didonia (daɪ'doʊniə), 1873. [From the story of Dido, who bargained for as much land as a hide would cover, and cut the hide into a long narrow strip so as to inclose a large space.] *Math.* The curve which, on a given surface and with a given perimeter, contains the greatest area.

Didrachm (daɪ'drækm), 1548. [ad. L. *didrachma* or *didrachmon*.] An ancient Greek silver coin; a two-drachma piece; see DRACHMA. Hence *Didrachmal* a. of the weight of two drachmæ: applied to the statér.

Didst, 2nd sing. pa. t. of *Do* v.

Diduce, v. 1578 [ad. L. *diducere*. Sometimes confused with DEDUCE.] 1. *trans.* To pull away or apart -1666. 2. To dilate, expand -1657. Hence †*Diduction*.

Diduce, -ment, obs. (erron.) ff. DEDUCE, -MENT.

Diductively, obs. (erron.) f. DEDUCTIVELY.

Didymate (daɪ'dɪmət), a. 1843. [f. mod. L. *didymus*, a Gr. *δίδυμος* twin + -ATE.] *Zool.* etc. = DIDYMOUS.

[f. *Didymis*. Pl. -es. 1543. [f. Gr. *δίδυμος* testicles.] = EPIDIDYMIS -1893.

Didymium (daɪ'dɪmɪəm) 1842. [f. Gr. *δίδυμος* twin. Assoc. like *lanthanum*, with cerium, hence its name.] *Chem.* A rare metal, found only in association with cerium and lanthanum Symbol Di.

Didymous (daɪ'dɪməs), a. 1794. [f. mod. L. *didymus*, a Gr. + -OUS.] *Bot.*, e.c. Growing in pairs, paired, twin.

Didynamia (daɪ'dɪnə'miə), 1753. [mod. L. (Linnæus 1735), f. Gr. *di-*, Di-2 + *δύναμις* Bot. The fourteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System of plants, containing those with four stamens in pairs of unequal length, whence the name. Hence *Didynam*, a plant of this class, *Didynamian* a. *didynamous*.

Didynamous (daɪ'dɪnəməs, daɪ-d-), a. 1794 [f. as prec.] *Bot.* Of stamens: Arranged in two pairs of unequal length. Of a flower or plant. Belonging to the Linnæan class *Didynamia*.

Dice (daɪ), sb. Pl. *dice* (daɪs), *dies* (daɪz). [Early ME. *de*, *dee*, pl. *des*, *dees*, a. OF. *de*, mod. F. *dé*, pl. *dés*; in form. -L. *datum*, ? in late pop. L. 'that which is given or decreed (sc. by fortune)'; hence applied to the dice which determined this. Cf. *peuce* (collective), *pennies* (non-collective)]

I. With pl. *dice*. 1. A small cube, having its faces marked with spots numbering from one to six, used in games of chance by being thrown from a box or the hand. b. *pl.* The game played with these. 2. *fig.* Hazard, chance, luck 1548 3. A small cubical segment of anything ML.

2. I have set my life upon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the Die *Rich. III.* v. iv. 10. *Phr. The d. is cast*, the course of action is irrevocably decided 3. Turnips and carrots cut in dice MRS. RAFTAO.

II. With pl. *dies*. 1. A cubical block; in *Arch.* the cubical portion of a pedestal, between the base and cornice; = DADO 1. 1664. 2. An engraved stamp (often one of two) for impressing a design or figure upon some softer material as in coining money, striking a medal, embossing paper, etc. 1699. 3. A name of mechanical appliances:

spec. a. One of two or more pieces (fitted in a *stock*) to form a segment of a hollow screw for cutting the thread of a screw or bolt. b. The bed-piece serving as a support for metal from which a piece is to be punched, and having an opening through which the piece is driven c. *Shoe-making*, etc. A shaped knife for cutting out blanks of any required shape or size: cf. *Die* v. 1. 1812

4. *Sc.* A toy 1802

attrib. and *Comb.* as *die-shaped* a.; *die-shot*, shot of cubical form; *sinker*, an engraver of dies for stamping; so *sinking*; *stock*, the stock or handle for holding the dies used in cutting screws (see II. 3 a)

Die (daɪ), v. 1 Pa. t. and pple *died* (daɪd), pr. pple *dying* (daɪɪŋ). [Early ME. *deȝen* *deȝhen*, corresp. to ON. *deyja*, etc. Early lost in OE, and re-adopted in early ME.]

L. Of man and sentient beings 1. *intr.* To lose life, cease to live, suffer death; to expire Const. with *of*, *by*, *from*, *through*, also for a cause, object, etc., for the sake of one, in a state or condition, etc. 2. To suffer the pains of death; to face death ME. 3. *Theol.* To suffer spiritual death; 'To perish everlastingly' (J.) cf. DEATH. 4. To languish, pine away with passion; *to d. for*, to desire excessively 1591

1. In the day thou eat st, thou di'st *Mur. P. L.* vn 544. To d. of hunger, by the sword, from inattention, through neglect, at the stake, in battle, in the Romish Communion, etc. (*mod.*) He shall dye a Flea death *Merry W.* iv. 158. *Plur. To d. the death*, to suffer death, to be put to death. *To d. in one's bed*, in one's shoes, in harness (i.e. in full work), in the last ditch (i.e. to fight till the last extremity). 2. I d. daily 1 *Cor. vi.* 31. 4. Deare, I d. As often as from thee I goe Downe I am dying for a drinke (*mod.*).

II. 1. Of plants, or organized matter: To cease to be subject to vital forces; to pass into a state of decomposition ME. 2. *fig.* Of substances To become dead, flat, vapid, or inactive 1612 3. Of actions, institutions, states, or qualities: To come to an end; to go out, as a candle or fire; to pass out of memory ME. 4. To pass gradually away (*esp.* out of hearing or sight) 1704. 5. To pass by dying (*into* something else) 1633, in *Archil.* to merge *into*; to terminate gradually in or against 1665

1. My heart seemed to d. within me SMOLLETT

o (Ger. *Koln*). ø (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dune*). ø (cure). è (è) (there). ø (ø) (rein). è (Fr. *saire*). è (èr, èrn, earth).

The h g d f d d TENN o 3 S d e m
ge h h Ar wh h d
Su v 4 h a s e m d a l o g g o
Po a 5 The d a d o u g h B H

Die (dī), *v.* 1802. [from the phr. *to die away*.] That dies away or seems to die away; languishing.

Die-away, *a.* 1802. [from the phr. *to die away*.] That dies away or seems to die away; languishing.

Dieb (dīb), 1829. [a. Arab. *ḍīb* 'wolf'.] *zool.* A North African jackal (*Canis anthus*).

Die-back, *sb.* 1886. [from the phr. *to die back*.] The name for a disease affecting orange trees in Florida, etc., in which the tree dies from the top downward.

Dicious, etc., var. **DICIOUS**, etc.

Diedral, var. **DIHEDRAL**.

Diegesis (dai'jēsis), 1829. [a. Gr. *diēgēsis*.] A narrative; a statement of the case.

Diego (dī'go), 1611. [Sp. *Diego*, James, the patron saint of Spain; see also *DON Diego*.] 1. A Spaniard; cf. *DAGO*. (Also attrib.)—1887.

2. A Spanish sword—1867. 3. A variety of pear. EVELYN.

Die-hard, 1844. [from the phr. *to die hard*.] *a.* 1. That resists to the last.

B. sb. One that dies hard; *esp.* an extremely conservative politician, etc.; *spec. (pl.)* an appellation of the 57th Regiment of Foot in the British Army.

Dielectric (dai'lektrik), 1837. [Di-²]. *a.* *sb.* A substance or medium through or across which electric force acts without conduction, a non-conductor; an insulating medium.

B. adj. 1. Non-conducting 1871. 2. Relating to a dielectric medium, or to the transmission of electricity without conduction 1863.

Dienecephalon (dai'nefalon), 1883. [mod. L., f. Gr. *di-*, *dia-* + *enkephalon*. Repr. Ger. *zwei-*enkephalon**.] = *THALAMENCEPHALON*. Hence *Dienecephalic* *a.* pertaining to the d.

Dieresis, *dieretic*, var. **DIERESIS**, -**ETIC**.

Dies (dai'z), 1607. [L., 'day'.] Used in: 1. *Dies irae*, 'day of wrath', the first words, and hence the name, of a Latin hymn on the Last Judgement, used as the sequence at a mass of requiem.

2. *Dies non* (short for *dies non juridicus*), in Law, a day on which no legal business is transacted, or which is not reckoned for some particular purpose.

Diesel (dī'zəl), 1894. *D. engine*, a type of oil-engine invented by R. Diesel of Munich.

Dieses (dai'esis), Pl. *dieses* (-iz). ME. [a. L., Gr. *diēsis* a quarter-tone, f. *diēvai* to send through.] 1. *Mus.* a. In ancient Gr. music, the Pythagorean semitone (ratio 243:256). b. Now, the interval equal to the difference between three major thirds and an octave (ratio 125:128); usually called *enharmonic d.*

2. *Privings*. The sign †, usually called 'double dagger' 1706.

Diet (dai'et), *sb.* ME. [a. OF *diets*, ad. L. *dieta*, a. Gr. *dieta*. (Supposed to be conn. w. *diō* to live.)] 1. Way of living or thinking—1656. 2. *esp.* Way of feeding ME. 3. Prescribed course of food, restricted in kind or quantity; regimen ME. 4. Food, the victuals in daily use ME. 5. An allowance of food—1671, board (now *Hist.*) 1455. 76. Allowance for the expenses of living—1651.

2. A meat d. is far from satisfying LIVINGSTONE. 3. To preach d. and abstinence to his patients JOHNSON.

4. The Athletic d. was of pulse Sir T. BROWNE.

Comb. d.-bread, special bread prepared for invalids and others; kitchen, a charitable establishment which provides proper food for the helpless poor.

Diet (dai'et), *sb.* ME. [ad. med. L. *dieta* in same sense. The association with L. *dies* is prob. later.] 1. A day's journey. Chiefly Sc (So F. *journée*)—1651. 2. Sc. An appointed date or time; *spec.* the day on which a party is cited to appear in court. (So OF. *journée*.) 1568. 3. Sc. A session of any assembly occupying a day or part of one 1587. 4. A conference, congress, convention. (So OF. *journée*) 1450. 5. *spec.* The English name (from the end of the 16th c.) of the former Reichstag of the (German) Roman Empire, and of the federal or national assemblies of Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, etc.; later of the Bundestag of the Germanic Confederation (1815-66); applied also to the existing Reichstag or Imperial Parlia-

men of the Ais o H nga an and Ge m
Emp es and h L n ag or local par amen
o ne co s ent a es, and sometimes to

the parliamentary assemblies of other states of Eastern Europe, of Japan, etc. 1565. 6. The metal scraped or cut from gold and silver plate assayed day by day at the Mint, and retained for the purpose of trial 1700. Hence *Dietal* *v.* of or belonging to a d.

Diet, *v.* ME. [a. OF. *dieter*, f. *dieta* DIET *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To feed; to put to a specified diet. Also fig. 2. To prescribe or regulate the food of (a person, etc.) in nature or quantity ME. 3. To board 1635. 4. *intr.* To take one's meals; to feed (one) 1566. 5. To regulate oneself as to diet 1660.

1. He that laugh Abel how to d. Sheep 1655. a Full power . . . to pull . . . d. . . and poultrie ad persons Foote. 4. At what ordinary . . . do they d. Fells. Hence *Dietet* (now rare), one who diets himself or others.

Dietary (dai'etari), ME. [ad. L. *dieta*, *dieta*, *dieta*.] 1. *trans.* A course of diet prescribed; a book prescribing such a course. 2. An allowance and regulation of food, as in a hospital, workhouse, or prison 1838.

B. adj. Pertaining to diet, or a dietary 1614.

Dietetic (dai'etetik), 1541. [ad. L. *diæticus*, a. Gr. *diætikos*, f. *dieta*.] *a.* *adj.* Of or pertaining to diet, or to the regulation of the kind and quantity of food to be eaten 1579. var. *Diætical* *a.* Hence *Diæticaly* *adv.*

B. sb. 1. One who studies dietetics 1759. 2. Dietetics, less usually dietetic; the part of medicine which relates to diet.

Diethene (dai'etēn), *Chem.* See DI-2.

Diethyl (dai'etil), 1850. [DI-² + *Chem.* 1. as *sb.* A name for the group C₂H₅ (*butyl hydride* or *butane*), considered as a double molecule of the radical ethyl, 2. in *Comb.* Denoting two equivalents of the monad radical ethyl (C₂H₅), replacing two atoms of hydrogen in a compound, as *diethylamine* NH(C₂H₅)₂.

Dietic (dai'etik), 1659 [f. DIET *sb.* + -IC] *a.* *adj.* = DIETETIC *a.* 1716. *So Dietical* *a.*

fb. sb. A dietetic article or application.

Dietine (dai'etēn), 1669. [a. F., = 'little diet'. See -INE.] A subordinate diet; in Polish Hist., a provincial diet which elected deputies for the national diet.

Dietist (dai'etist), 1607 [f. DIET *sb.* + -IST.] One who professes or practises dietetics. *So Dietician, dietician.*

Dietrichite (dai'etrikait), 1882. [f. *Dietrich*, a German chemist.] *Min.* A fibrous alum, containing zinc and other bases.

Diengard, ME. [F., 'God keep (you)!'] The salutation 'God preserve you!'; a spoken salutation, as contrasted with a nod—1656.

Dif-, prefix of L. origin, = *dis-* before *f*, as in *diffuse*. In Romance it became *def-*, whence in OF. *de-*; this occurs appears in Eng., as *defer* from L. *deferre*, OF. *deferre*, etc. Usually, however, the L. form is used in Eng. For its force, see *Dis-*.

Diffame, etc., etymol. f. *DEFAME*, etc., still occurs used.

Diffarreation (difari'etion), 1623. [ad. L. *diffarreationem*, f. *DIF-* + *farreum* a spelt cake, see *CONFARREATION*.] *Rom. Antiq.* An ancient Rom. mode of dissolution of marriage, the undoing of confarreation.

Differ (di'far), *v.* ME. [a. F. *différer*, ad. L. *differe* to carry apart, defer; also *intr.* to tend apart, to differ. Cf. *DEFER* *v.*] Thus L. *differe* has given two Eng. vbs. *defer* to put off, and *differ* to make or be unlike. [1. The earlier form of *DEFER* *v.* in all senses.] 2. *trans.* To make unlike, different, or distinct; to cause to vary; to differentiate. Now unusual. 3. *intr.* To be not the same, to be unlike, distinct, or various: two (or more) things are said to differ (absolutely, or from each other), one thing differs from another ME. 4. *intr.* To be at variance, to disagree. Const. *with*; also from (esp. when followed by *in*) 1563. 7b. To express disagreement; to dispute, to quarrel (*with*)—1737.

2. That differed it from the cases wherein the Court had gone some lengths Cruise. 3. One star differeth

rom h rs ngoy C x Th am
a n d rs me d h s om himself (Hosue,
4 I d. with him totally 1809. She may. d. from me
in opinion J. H. Newman. b. We'll never d. wth
a crowded pit Kown. Hence *Differ* *sb.* (See and
d. d.) = DIFFERENCE *sb.*

Difference (di'fərəns), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *différence*, OF. also *-ance*, ad. L. *differentia*, abstr. *sb.* f. *differentem*; see DIFFERENT.] 1. The condition, quality, or fact of being different or not the same; dissimilarity, distinction, diversity; disagreement between two or more things b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of unlikeness, a point in which things differ ME. 2. *Math.* The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder left after subtracting one quantity from another ME. b. *spec.* The amount of increase or decrease in the price of stocks and shares between certain dates 1717. 3. A diversity of opinion, sentiment, or purpose; hence, a dispute, a quarrel ME. 4. A mark, device, or feature, which distinguishes one thing or set of things from another. Now rare, exc. as in b and c. 1481. b. *Hic.* An alteration of or addition to a coat of arms, to distinguish a junior member or branch from the chief line 1450. c. *Logic.* = DIFFERENTIAL 1557. 7d. *transf.* A division, class, or kind—1612. 5. A discrimination viewed as conceived by the subject ME. Also attrib.

1. D. is of two kinds as oppos'd either to identity or resemblance HUME. 2. With full power to concert all matters in d. GORDON. 4. An absolute gentleman, full of most excellent differences Hamlet. v. ii. 112. b. Oh you must wear your new with a d. — 16. v. 183. 5. He vrs'd the seek fulke without difference CAXTON.

Difference, *v.* 1450. [f. prec. *sb.*; cf. F. *différencier*.] 1. *intr.* To be different (rare) —1483. 2. *trans.* To make different—1675. 3. To differentiate; from something else). Freq. in pass. 1598. 4. To discriminate. Const. *from*. (Now rare.) 1570. Also *trans.* 5. *Math.* To calculate the difference of. 7b. To take the differential of. 1770.

3. Every individual has something that differences it from another LOCKE.

Differeency, 1607. [see -ENCY.] = DIFFERENCE *sb.*—1812.

Different (dif'ərənt), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) ME. [a. F. *différent*, ad. L. *differentem*, *differe* *trans.* to bear asunder, etc., *intr.* to DIFFER.]

A. adj. 1. Having unlike attributes; not of the same kind, not alike; of other nature, form, or quality. Const. *from*, also *to, than, against, with*. 2. Not identical, distinct 1651. 3. *lang.* Out of the ordinary, special, *recherché* 1912.

1. Persons d. in state and condition PERIN. Much d. from the man he was COM. *horr.* v. i. 46. Elected for very d. merits than those of skill in war GOLDEN. 2. At d. times ADDISON. Hence *Differently* *adv.*, -ness (rare).

B. sb. 1. = DIFFERENCE *sb.* 3 (rare) —1606. 2. That which is different (rare) 1581.

C. as adv. = *Differently*. Now vulgar.

Differentia (dif'ərənsiā), Pl. -iæ (-iē), 1827. [L.] *Logic.* The attribute by which a species is distinguished from all other species of the same genus; a distinguishing mark.

Differentiable, *a.* rare. 1863. [f. med. L. *differentiari*.] Capable of being differentiated.

Differential (dif'ərənsiāl), 1847. [ad. med. L. *differentialis*, f. *differentia*. Cf. mod. F. *différentiel*.]

A. adj. 1. Of or relating to difference; exhibiting or depending on a difference. 2. Constituting a specific difference, special 1852; relating to specific differences 1875. 3. *Math.* Relating to infinitesimal differences (see B. 1) 1702. 4. *Physics* and *Mech.* Relating to, depending on, or exhibiting the difference of two (or more) measurable physical qualities 1768.

b. Applied esp. to mechanism enabling a motor car's hind wheels to revolve at different rates when turning a corner 1902.

1. D. duties in favour of colonial timber ROBERTS. 2. The great D. marks of the Dintemper Curve. D. diagnosis 1875. Phr. 3. *D. calculus*: a method of calculation which treats of the infinitesimal differences between consecutive values of continuously varying quantities, and of their rates of change as measured by such differences. D. equation: an equation involving differentials. 4. *D. gear*, *gearing*: a combination of toothed wheels communicating a motion depending on the difference of their diameters or

of the number of their teeth. *D. pulley*: a pulley having a block with two rigidly connected wheels or sheaves of different diameters, the chain or rope unwinding from one as it winds on the other. *D. screw*: a screw having two threads of different pitch one of which unwinds as the other winds. *D. thermometer*: a thermometer consisting of two air-bulbs connected by a bent tube partly filled with a liquid, the position of the column of liquid indicating the difference of temperature between the two bulbs. *D. winding*: the method of winding two insulated wires side by side in an electric coil, through which currents pass in opposite directions.

B. sb. 1. Math. The infinitesimal difference between consecutive values of a continuously varying quantity; either of the two quantities (usually considered to be infinitesimal) who ratio constitutes a differential coefficient 1704. **2. Biol.** A distinction or distinctive characteristic of structure: opp. to *equivalent* 1837. **3. Comm.** A differential charge; see *A. 1 (mod.)*.

Differentially (diferen'shali), *adv.* 1644. [*f. as prec.*] **1.** Distinctively, specially; see *Differential A. 2*. **2.** In relation to the difference of two measurable quantities, in two different directions; see *DIFFERENTIAL A. 4* 1862.

Differentiate (diferen'shat), *v.* 1816. [*f. ppl stem of med. L. differētiare.*] **1.** To make different; to constitute the difference in or between; to distinguish 1853. **2. Biol., etc.** To make different in the process of development, esp. for a special function or purpose; to make unlike by modification, to specialize. (Chiefly in *pass*) 1853. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) **3. trans.** To ascertain the difference in or between 1876. **4. Math.** To obtain the differential or the differential coefficient of 1816.

1. Genius differentiates a man from all other men. *Dr. QUINCY*. **2.** 'Protoplasm', which is not yet differentiated into 'organs' CARPENTER. Hence *Differentiator*, he who or that which differentiates.

Differentiation (diferen'shatshn) 1802. [*f. prec.*] **1.** The action of differentiating, or condition of being differentiated (see *prec. 1, 2*), *spec.* in *Biol.* the process, or the result of the process, by which in the course of development a part, organ, etc. is modified into a special form, or for a special function; specialization, also the gradual production of differences between the descendants of the same ancestral types 1855. **2.** The action of ascertaining a difference (see *prec. 3*) 1866. **3. Math.** The operation of obtaining a differential or differential coefficient 1802.

1. He (the naturalist) justly considers the *d.* and specialisation of organs as the test of perfection. *DARWIN*.

Diff. Differingly, *adv.* 1602. [*f. DIFFER v.*] Differently -1691.

Difficile, -il (difi'sil, di fisil), *a.* 1477 [*a. late OF. difficilis*, ad. *L. difficilis*.] Difficult, hard to do -1665; hard to understand -1637; of persons, hard to persuade or satisfy -1855. Hence *Difficileness*, the quality of being *d.*

Difficillitate, *v. rare.* 1611. [*f. L. difficilis*.] To render difficult -1648.

Difficult (di fikiilt), *a.* Comp. *difficulus*, sup. *difficilissimus*. ME. [*f. the sb. difficulty*, or from Old Lat. *difficil* and *difficultus*.] **1.** Not easy; requiring effort or labour; troublesome, hard, puzzling. **2.** Of persons: *Not easy to get on with* 1589; hard to induce or persuade, obstinate 1502.

1. How *d.* a thing it is, to love, and to be wise, and both at once 1608. Knowledge is *d.* to gain. *WORDSWORTH*. Great things, and *d.*, which thou knowest not. *YER.* **2.** My temper is *d.* *THACKERAY*. var. **Difficil.** Hence *Difficillity* *adv.*, +ness (*rare*).

Difficult, *v.* Now local 1608. [*a. obs. F. difficulter*, *f. med. L. difficultere.*] **1.** trans. To render difficult, impede -1818. **2.** To embarrass. *USN. pass.* (*Sc.* and *U.S.*) 1866. var. **Difficillitate** in sense *1* (*rare*).

Difficultly (di fikiilti). ME. [*ad. L. difficulter* (*f. diff.*, *DIS*+*facultas*).] **1.** The quality, fact, or condition of being difficult; the character of an action that requires labour or effort; hardness to be accomplished; the opposite of *easy* or *facility* ME. **2.** The quality of being hard to understand 1529. **3.** with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this quality; that which is difficult; often *spec.* a pecuniary embarrassment (*usu.* in *pl.*) ME. **3.** Reluctance; demur. *Obs.*

exc. in *phr.* to *make a d.*, formerly *†to make d.*, *i. e.* to show reluctance 1513.

1. If aught in the shape Of *d.* or danger could deterre Me. *MILN. P. L.* 11. 449. The *d.* and obscurity of the phrase *FARRAR*. **2.** They mistake difficulties for impossibilities. *SOUTH.* Difficulties in revelation (J. H. NEWMAN. Mr. Branton is in 'difficulties' (civilized plural for debt) *FR. A. KEMBLE*.

Diffidation (difidat'shn) 1731. [*ad. med. L. diffidationem*, *f. diffidare*; see *DEFEY v.*] The undoing of relations of faith, allegiance, or amity; declaration of hostilities; *DIFFIDANCE*.

They sent a letter of *d.*, in which they renounced their allegiance. *CORR.*

Diffide (difid), *v.* Now *rare*. 1532. [*f. L. diffidere* to distrust] *intr.* To have or feel distrust. (The opposite of *confide*.) Also *trans.*

Diffidence (difidens), 1526. [*ad. L. diffidentia*; see *prec.*] (The opposite of *CONFIDENCE*) **1.** Want of confidence; mistrust, distrust, doubt. Now *rare*. **2.** Distrust of oneself; want of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; modesty, shyness 1709.

1. A *d.* of his judgment or his virtue. *JAS. MITT.* **2.** Speak, tho' sure, with seeming *d.* *PORK.* var. **Diffidency**.

Diffident (di fidēt), *a.* 1598. [*ad. L. diffidentem*; see *DIFFIDE*.] (The opposite of *CONFIDENT*) **1.** Wanting confidence (*usu.*); distrustful, mistrustful (*of*). **2.** Wanting in self-confidence; distrustful of oneself; timid, shy, modest, bashful. (The usual current sense.) 1713.

1. In the constance of his people he was somewhat *d.* *RALEIGH*. **2.** He [Dr. Johnson] never meant to terrify the *d.* *MAD. D'ARBLAY*. Hence *Diffidently* *adv.*, +ness (*rare*).

Diffilation, 1568. [*f. L. diffilare, diffilari*.] Blowing as under dispersion by blowing -1763.

Diffluence (diflūens), 1633. [*f. DIFFLUENT*; see *ENCE*.] **1.** The flowing apart or abroad, dispersion by flowing. Also *fig.* **2.** Dissolution into a liquid state 1847. So **Diffluency**, diffluent condition.

Diffuent (di flūēt), *a.* 1618. [*ad. L. diffluentem, diffluere*.] Characterized by flowing apart or abroad; fluid; deliquescent. Also *fig.*

Difform (difōrm), *a.* 1547. [*ad. med. L. difformis*.] **1.** Of diverse forms, differing in shape -1677. **2.** Without symmetry; not uniform; of irregular form -1845.

1. A confused Mixture of *d.* qualities. *NEWTON*. **2.** If the Parts be dissimilar, then the Substance is *d.* 1707.

Difformity (difōrmīti), 1530. [*a. F. difformité*; see *prec.*] **1.** Want of uniformity between things -1857. **2.** Want of conformity with or to -1677.

Diffraet, *a.* 1883. [*ad. L. diffractus*] *Bot.* Of lichens: 'Broken into *areolae* with distinct interspaces'.

Diffraet (diffrakt), *v.* 1803. [*f. L. diffract-, diffringere*.] *trans.* To break in pieces, break up; in *Optics*. To deflect and break up (a beam of light) at the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture. Also *fig.*

Diffraction (diffrak'shn), 1671. [*ad. mod. L. diffractio*; see *prec.*] *Optics*. The breaking up of a beam of light into a series of light and dark spaces or bands, or of coloured spectra, due to interference of the rays when deflected at the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture. **b. Acoustics**. An analogous phenomenon occurring in the case of sound-waves passing round the corner of a large body.

D. grating, a plate of glass or polished metal ruled with very close equidistant parallel lines, producing a spectrum by diffraction of the transmitted or reflected light.

Diffraetive (diffraktiv), *a.* 1839. [*f. as DIFFRACT v.* +*IVE*.] Tending to diffract. Hence *Diffraetively* *adv.*

Diffraetise, error for *DISF* in *J.* **Diffu-gient**, *ppl. a.* [*ad. L. diffugientem*.] Dispersing. *THACKERAY*.

Diffusate (difūzāt) 1850. [*f. DIFFUSE v.* +*ATE*.] *Chem.* The crystalloid portion of a mixture which passes through the membrane in the process of chemical dialysis.

Diffuse (difūz), *a.* ME. [*ad. L. diffusus, diffundere*; cf. *F. diffus*, -use.] **1.** Confused; vague, doubtful -1602. **2.** Spread out in space; widespread, dispersed. Also *fig.* 1643. **3.** Of

a style: Using many words to convey the sense, verbose: opp. to *concise* or *condensed* 1742.

1. A letter to me doubtfull and *d.* 1560. **2.** D. typography. *JOHNSON*, inflammation 1874. **3.** Too strong and concise, not *d.* enough for a woman. *JAN. ARSTEN*. Hence *Diffusely* *adv.*, -ness.

Diffuse (difūz), *v.* 1526. [*f. L. diffusus*, ppl stem of *diffundere*.] **1.** To pour out as a fluid with wide dispersion, to shed -1734. **2.** To pour or send forth as from a centre of dispersion; to spread widely, shed abroad, disperse, disseminate 1526; *fig.* to dissipate 1608. **3.** To extend or spread out (the body, etc.) freely (*arch.* and *poet.*) 1671. **4. intr. (for *refl.*) To be or become diffused, to spread abroad (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1653. **5. Physics**. To intermingle or (*trans.*) cause to intermingle, by diffusion 1808. **6.** To distract. *LEAR* 1. iv. 2.**

1. Temp. iv. 1. 72. **2. D.** thy riches among thy friends. *JOHNSON*. Too geniality around one. *MASSON*. **3.** See how he lies at random, carelessly diffused. *MILN. SAMS*, 118. Hence *Diffused* (*rd. poet.*, -ed) *ppl. a.* *Diffusely* *adv.*, -ness. *Diffuser*, one who or that which diffuses.

Diffusible (difūzib'l), *a.* Also -able. 1782 [*f. as prec.* +*IBLE*.] Capable of being diffused. Hence *Diffusibility*, capacity of being diffused. *esp.* in *Physics*, as a measurable quality of gases and fluids. So *Diffusibleness*.

Diffusio-meter, 1866. [*f. L. diffusio* +*-METER*.] An apparatus for measuring the rate of diffusion of gases. var. *Diffusimeter*.

Diffusion (difūzshn), ME. [*ad. L. diffusio*, *f. diffundere*.] **1.** The action of diffusing; the condition of being diffused; a spreading; dispersion; wide distribution. **2. fig.** Spreading abroad, dispersion, dissemination (of abstract things) 1750. **3.** Of writing, etc.: *Diffuseness*; copiousness of language ME. **4. Physics**. The spontaneous molecular interpenetration of two fluids without chemical combination 1808. Also *attrib.*

2. The universal *d.* of learning among a people. *HUME*. **3.** His *d.* and affluence of conversation. *POPE*. **4.** *Diffusive* (difūz'siv), *a.* 1614. [*f. as DIFFUSE v.* +*IVE*.] **1.** Having the quality of diffusing, or of being diffused; characterized by diffusion (*lit.* and *fig.*). **2. a.** Of a body of people. As consisting of members in their individual capacity. (Common in 17th c.) -1718. **3. -DIFFUSE A. 3.** (Occurs in good sense. Copious full.) 1690.

1. D. of knowledge. *MILN.* Leaven bath. *ad. faculty*. *BR. HALL*. The strength of some *d.* thought. *TENNYSON*. **3.** He is less *d.* and more pointed than usual. *L. STEPHEN*. Hence *Diffusively* *adv.*, -ness. *Diffusivity* = *DIFFUSIBILITY*.

Dig (dig), *v.* Pa. t. and ppl. *digged*; also *dug*. ME. (prob. *a. F. diguer*; related to *I. digue* dike. Cf. also *Da. dige* dike, ditch, trench. Not directly related to OE. *dte* dile ditch, and *diccan* to dig.) **1. intr.** **1.** 'To work in making holes or turning the ground' (J.); to make an excavation to work with a spade or similar tool. Also *transf.* and *fig.* **b. spec.** To study hard and closely at a subject (*U.S.*) 1780. **2.** To make one's way into or through by digging; to make an excavation under 1535.

1. Digge about be vyne rotis. *WICLIFF*. They fanis dug deeper and deeper to deposite theire regis. *GOLDSM.* **II. trans.** **1.** To penetrate and turn up (the ground, etc.) with a spade or similar tool ME. Also *transf.* **2. spec.** To break up and turn over (the soil) with a mattock spade, or the like, as an operation of tillage ME. **3.** To make (a hole, mine, etc.) by the use of a spade or the like, to form by digging; to excavate ME. **4.** To obtain or extract by excavation. *CONST.* *from, out of* ME. **5.** To put and cover up (in the ground, etc.) by digging; to bury -1647. **6.** To thrust or force in or into 1553. **7.** To spur vigorously; to thrust, stab, prod 1530.

1. Some of man, *d.* the wall. *WYCLIF* *dict.* viii. 8. **2.** It [a vineyard] shall not be pruned nor digged, but there shall come up briars and thorns. *ISA.* v. 6. **3.** Digge my graue thy selfe. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. v. 111. **4.** I with my long nayles will digge thee pignous. *TEMP.* ii. 172.

In comb. with adverbs. **D. down**, **a.** To cause to fall by digging. **b.** To lower or remove by digging. **D. in**, **a.** To put in and cover up by digging. **b.** To drive in deeply. **c. Also fig.** To establish oneself in a position. **D. out**, **a.** To extract or remove by digging. **b.** To excavate. **c. intr.** To depart (*U.S.*

ed in poet. and romantic use) ME.
z. 'Who checks me, to death is d.' SCOTT. 3. II.
half. With rich array and costly arras d. SPENSER
f. Q. i. iv. d. Orton, in golden panoply d. BOWEN
To d. him for earth or for heaven

Digit (now *diak*), one who or that which digits. Hence
Digit (di *digit*), *sé*. ME. [ad. L. *digitus*]
 1. One of the terminal divisions of the hand or
 foot; a finger or toe 1644. 2. A finger's breadth
 three-quarters of an inch 1639. 3. *Arith.* Each
 of the numerals below ten (originally counted
 on the fingers); any of the nine, or (including
 the cipher, 0) ten Arabic figures ME. 4. *Astron.*
 The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or
 moon; used in expressing the magnitude of an
 eclipse 1591.

2. We find among reptiles, all the combinations of digits, from five to one, taken between two pairs of girds & Hsaang. 4. Ye Sun... was darkened to the finger. Hence 1 Drigit 2 to point out with

digitus (dīd'jítál). ME. [ad. L. *digitalis*,
digitus DIGIT.]
A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a finger, or to
fingers or digits 1656. 2. Resembling a
finger or the impression made by one 1831. 3.
Having digits 1833.
The D. Camera. V.

3. The d. feet 1857.
3. ME. only. 2. 4
3. A key played with the
1878.

digitaliform (-tæ'li-fŏrm) *a.* 1858. [f. DIGITALIS + -ŏrm.] Of or pertaining to digitalis; in *d.*, an acid obtained from the foxglove, crystallizing in white acicular prisms.

Digitalin (drg'dj'tal-in). 1837 [f. DIGIT-
-IN.] *Chem.* The substance or substance

italis (didgita-lis). 1664. [mod. L. f. I.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of the N.O. *Scrophulariaceae*, including foxglove (*D. purpurea*). 2. A medicine derived from the foxglove root.

ally (di dʒitāl), *adv.* 1832. [*f.* DIGI-
] By means of or with respect to the
ate (di dʒitēt), *a.* 1661. [*f.* DIGI-

1. *Zool.* Having divided digits or toes, divided into parts resembling fingers; *spec.* of leaves, etc. : Having deep radiating veins, as the compound leaves of the horse

1788. Hence Digitately adv. So
ed v. (in same senses).
te (digitat), v. 1658. [*L. digitus +*
tr. trans. To point out with or as
finger (hand).]

finger (*fingə*). **2. intr.** To become dis-
to finger-like parts 1796.
tion (*didʒɪˈfɪʃən*). 1658 [*f. DIGI-*
or a.; see -ATION.] **†1.** A touching

processes 1709.
(dirdziti), comb. f. *L. digitus* (see

form *a. digitate*. Digittate, nervous *adys.*, *Bot.* having the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the leaf-stalk. *Digitate a.* having more than five lobes.

ade (digitigrad). 1833 [a. F.,
+ *gradus*.]
Walking on the toes; *spec. in Zool.*

the tribe *Digitigrada* of Carnivora.
ANTIGRADE.)
Digitigrade animal. (Chiefly in pl.)
See *Digitigra* diam, d. condition.
(did not see)

shortened from *digitalis*, as in
fat obtained from *S. digitatus*.

1655 [ad. *L. digladiaria*,
cladus.] intr. To cross swords;

φ (Psyche), φ (what), φ (got).

o co end He ce D gladiat on (no a
high n h swod (and fig)
Diglot (dai'glot), *n*. 1863. [ad.
G δ γλωτ to f δ o σ + γλωτ a, lit. c for
γλωττα.] Using or expressed in two languages,
bilingual; also as *sb*. A diglot book or version.
So **Diglotism**, the use of words derived from
two languages.

Diglyph (dai'glif), 1727. [f. Gr. δι- + γλύφω;
cf. F. *diglyphe*.] Archit. A projecting
face or tablet with two vertical grooves or
channels.

Dignation (digni'teɪʃən), 1450. [ad. (ult.) L.
dignationem, f. *dignare*, -are.] The action of
deeming worthy; honour conferred -1737.

Digne, *a*. ME. [a. F. *digne*, early ad. L.
dignus.] 1. Of high worth or desert; honour-
able -1578. 2. Worthy, deserving. Const. of
(to), or *inf*. -1643. 3. Becoming fit. Const.
to, *into*, *off*, *for*. -1549. 4. Haughty, disdainful
(in ME. only). Hence **Dignally** *adv*.

Dignification (di'gnifi'kəʃən), Now rare.
1577. [ad. med. L. *dignificatione* *n*.] The action
of dignifying, or fact of being dignified.

Dignified (di'gnifaid), *pp* *a*. 1667. [f.
DIGNIFY.] 1. Invested with dignity; exalted
1663. 2. Ranking as a dignitary (*esp.* eccle-
siastical) -1860. 3. Marked by dignity; stately,
noble, majestic 1812. Hence **Dignifiedly** *adv*.

Dignify (di'gnifai), *v*. 1526. [a. OF. *digni-
fier*, ad. med. L. *dignificare*, f. *dignus* + *ficare*.] 1.
trans. To make worthy or illustrious, to
confer dignity or honour upon; to ennoble,
honour. 2. In lighter use: To give a high-
sounding name or title to 1750. 3. To confer
a title of honour upon -1727.

1. Such a Day. Came not, till now, to dignify the
Times 2 *Hen. IV.* 1. i. 22 To d. letters with the title
of Walpoleana H. W. Wilson. Hence **Dignifier**.

Dignitary (di'gnitari), 1672. [L. *dignitas*
+ *ARI*; so F. *dignitaire* *sb*.] 1. *a*. One holding high rank or office, *esp.*
ecclesiastical.

2. *adv*. Of, belonging to, or invested with a
dignity (*esp.* ecclesiastical)

Dignity (di'gniti), ME. [a. OF. *dignité*,
f. *dignus*, ad. L. *dignus* *item*. Cf. also DAINTY.] 1.
The quality of being worthy or honourable;
worth, excellence, desert. 2. Honourable or
high estate, position, or estimation; honour;
rank ME. Also *fig*. 3. *collected*. Persons of high
estate or rank 1548. 3. An honourable office,
rank, or title, *transf.* a dignitary ME. 4. No-
bility of aspect, manner, or style; becoming
steadiness, gravity 1667. 5. *Astrol.* A situation
of a planet in which its influence is heightened
ME. 6. [Fantastic rendering of Gr. δῖππα.]
An axiom. Sir T. Browne.

1. It is of the essence of real d. to be self-sustained.
Sir H. Taylor. 2. Gwynne somewhat to the dyspnoe
of presthede Straker. *collected*. I cannot see the d. of
a great kingdom imprisoned or exiled, without great
pain Burke. 3. *transf.* These filthy dreamers...
speak of d. of dignities Jude 8. 4. In every gesture
dignity and love Murr. P. L. viii. 489.

Dignosce, *v*. 1639. [ad. L. *dignoscere*.]
To distinguish, discern (*trans* and *intr*) -1676.

Dignotion, 1578. [f. L. *dignot-*, *dignoscere*.]
The action of distinguishing or discerning; a
distinguishing sign -1658.

Digoneutic (dai'goni'utik), *a*. 1889. [f. Gr.
δι- + γονεύω.] Entom. Producing two broods
in a year. Hence **Digoneutism**, *a* condition.

Digonous (di'gonas, dai-), *a*. 1788. [f. Gr.
δι- + γωνος angled.] Bot. Having two angles.

Digram, 1864. Proposed synonym of Di-
GRAPH. Webster.

Digraph (dai'graf), 1788. [f. Gr. δι- + γράφω.]
1. A group of two letters expressing a simple
sound, as *ea* in *head*, etc. Hence **Digraphic** *a*.

Digress (dig'res, dai-), *v*. 1530. [f. L. *di-
gress*, *pp*l. stem of *digredi*, f. *di-*, *Dis-* + *grad-*.] 1.
intr. To go aside from the track; to
diverge, deviate, swerve 1552. Also *fig*. 2.
To diverge from the right path; to trans-
gress -1640. 3. To deviate from the subject in
discourse or writing. (Now the prevailing
sense.) 1530.

1. I find myself in Bond Street I d into Soho, to
explore a bookstall Lamb *fig*. Digress good sir
from such lewd songs 1603. 2. So man digressed

nd e 3 I ha e o g dg ed d
h e e my ub Sw H n e
D gress D gress ov 2 D gresser.

Digression (dig'rejən, dai-), ME. [ad.
(ult.) L. *digressionem*; see DIGRESS *v*.] 1. The
action of digressing (*lit.* and *fig*). (Now rare
in *lit.* sense) 1552. 2. Deviation from the sub-
ject in discourse or writing, an instance of this.
(The most frequent sense) ME. 3. *Astrol.*
etc. Deviation from a particular line, or from the
mean position; deflexion; *c.g.* of an inferior
planet from the sun 1646.

1. Then my d. is so vile, so base, That it will hue
engrauen in my face SHAKS. 2. It were a long di-
gression From my matter Chaucer. Hence **Digre-
sional** *a*, pertaining to, or characterized by d.

Digressive (dig'resiv, dai-), *a*. 1611. [ad.
L. *digressivus*; see DIGRESS *v*.] Characterized
by, or given to, digression; of the nature of di-
gression. Hence **Digressively** *adv*, -ness.

Digue, 1523. [F., a. Flem. *dijk*.] = DIKE.

Digynia (dai'dzi'niā), 1762. [mod. L. (Lin-
naeus) f. Gr. δι- + γυνή -ia.] Bot. The second
Order in many classes of the Linnaean Sexual
System, comprising plants having two pistils.
Hence **Digyman**, **Digymous** *adjs*, belonging
to the order D., **Digynous** *a*, having two pistils.

Dihedral (dai'hī'diāl), *a*. 1799. [f. next +
-AL.] 1. *Cryst.* Having or contained by two
planes or plane faces. 2. *Math.* Of the nature
of a dihedron 1893.

1. D. angle, the inclination of two planes which
meet at an edge; also, the angle formed by any two
meeting or intersecting planes or plane faces, *spec.*
the angle formed by the wing pairs of an aeroplane.
Also as *sb*. = d. angle.

Dihedron (dai'hī'drən), 1888 [f. Gr. δι-,
dis- + ἑδρα seat, base.] *Math.* The portion of
two superposed planes bounded by (or con-
tained within) a regular polygon.

Dihelios. Also **dihelium**, 1727. [mod. L.,
f. Gr. δι- = dis + ἥλιος.] *Astr.* Kepler's name
for that ordinate of the ellipse, which passes
through the focus, wherein the sun is supposed
to be placed. CHAMBERS.

Dihexagonal (dai'hekse'gənāl), *a*. 1864
[D1-2.] *Cryst.* Having twelve angles, of which
the first, third, fifth, . . . eleventh, are equal to
one another, and the second, fourth, sixth, . . .
twelfth, are equal to one another, but those of
the one set not equal to those of the other.

Di-hexahe-dron, 1888. [D1-2.] *Cryst.*
A six-sided prism with trihedral summits, mak-
ing twelve faces in all. Also occas., a double
hexagonal pyramid. So **Di-hexahedral** *a*,
having twice six faces.

Dihydrate (dai'hī'drāt), 1868. [f. Gr. δι-,
Di-2 + ὕδωρ, ὕδρ + -ITE.] *Min.* A variety of
pseudo-malachite or native phosphate of copper,
containing two equivalents of water.

Dilamb (dai'æm'bm), 1753. [ad. L. *di-
lambos* (also used), Gr. διλᾶμβος, f. δι-, Di-2 +
λαμβος.] *Pros.* A metrical foot consisting of
two iambs (— —).

Di-iodide (dai'ei'daid), 1873. [D1-2.]
Chem. A compound of two atoms of iodine with
a dyad element or radical.

Dijudicant, rare. 1661. [ad. L. *dijudi-
cantem*; see next.] One who adjudicates -1691.

Dijudicate (dai'dʒə'di'et), *v*. Now rare.
1607. [f. *pp*l. stem of L. *dijudicare*, f. *di-* (D1-1)
+ *judicare*.] To judge; to determine, decide;

hans to judge of, to pronounce judgement on,
decide. Hence **Dijudication** (now rare).

Dika (dai'ka), 1859. [W. African name.]
In d.-bread, a cocon-like substance, prepared
from the fruit of a species of mango-tree. D.-
fat, -oil, the fatty substance of d.-bread.

Dik-dik, 1895. A small African antelope.

Dike, **dyke** (dai'k), *sb*. [OE. *dle* masc. and
fem., ditch, trench, with Teut. cognates. Cf.
DIRCH.] 1. A DITCH -1575; a hollow dug
out to hold or conduct water OE. 2. Hence,
any water-course or channel 1616. 3. Any
hollow dug in the ground, a pit, cave, etc. -1275.

4. An embankment 1487; a wall or fence ME.
Also *fig*. 5. An embankment to prevent invada-
tions 1635; a raised causeway 1480. Also *fig*.

6. (Northumb.) A fissure in a stratum, filled up
with deposited or intrusive rock 1789. Hence,

n G 4. A mass o m neral ma t -ua-y gnt-
ous .o., flung up a fissure in the original
strata 1802.

2. Whole sheets descend of slucy Rain, The Dykes
are fill'd DAVEN. 3. The land here is lower than
the waters; for which reason they have the strongest
dams or dykes in the whole country 1756. *fig*. The
last dike of the prerogative JUNIUS.

Dike, **dyke**, *v*. [O.E. had *deican*; but the
ME. vb. is prob. a new formation.] 1. *trans*.
To make a dike; to dig ME. 2. *trans*. To
provide with a dike or dikes, in various senses
ME. 3. To place (flax or hemp) in a dike or
water-course to steep 1799.

1. He wolde .dyke and delue. for every poore
wight Chaucer. Hence **Diker**, **dy'ker**, one who
constructs or works at dikes; *sc.* one who builds en-
closure walls (without mortar).

Dike-grave, 1563. [n. MDu. *dijcgrave*, f.
dijk dike + *graf* earl.] In Holland, an officer
who has charge of the dikes or sea-walls; in
England (*esp.* Lincolnshire) = DIKE-REEVE.
Now only dial.

Dike-reeve, **dyke-**, 1665. [f. DIKE *sb*. +
REEVE; perh. an alteration of *prec.*] An offi-
cer who has charge under the Court of Sewers
of the drains, sluices, and sea-banks of a district
of fen or marsh-land in England.

Dilacerate, *pp*l. *a*. 1602. [ad L. *dilace-
ratus*, see next.] Rent asunder, torn -1649.

Dilacerate (di-, dai'æ'se'reit), *v*. 1604 [f.
*pp*l. stem of L. *dilacerare* (f. *dis-*, *dis-* + *lacerare*).] 1.
trans. To tear asunder, tear in pieces. Also
fig. Hence **Dilaceration**, the action of di-
lacerating, the being dilacerated.

Dilactic, *a*. 1863. *Chem.* See D1-2 and
lactic.

Dilambdodont (dai'æ'm'dodənt), *a*. [f. Gr.
δι-, Di-2 + λαμβδoν + δοντ-] *Zool.* Having
oblong molar teeth with two A- or V-shaped
ridges.

Dilamination (dai'æ'mi'nə'ʃən), 1849. [f. L.
dilaminare, f. *dis-*, *dis-* + *laminare*.] Bot. Separation
into laminae, or splitting off of a lamina.

Dilaniate, *v*. 1535. [f. L. *dilaniat-*, *di-
lantare*.] To rend or tear in pieces -1653.
Hence **Dilaniation**.

Dilapidate, *pp*l. *a*. Obs. or arch. 1590. [ad.
L. *dilapidatus*; see next.] = DILAPIDATED.

Dilapidate (dai'æ'pidet), *v*. Also *de-*. 1570.
[ad. L. *dilapidare*, f. *dis-*, *dis-* + *lapidare* to throw stones.] 1. *trans*. To bring (a
building) into a state of decay or of partial ruin.
Also *fig*. 2. *fig*. To waste, squander (a benefice
or estate) 1590. 3. *intr*. To become dilapidated;
to fall into ruin, decay, or disrepair 1712.

1. Dilapidated . . . to obtain stones to build a house
1706. 2. Those who by overbuilding their houses
have dilapidated their lands FLETCHER. 3. The church
of Elgin . . . suffered to d. JOHNSON. Hence
Dilapidated *pp*l. *a*, fallen into ruin or disrepair;
ruined, broken down (*lit.* and *fig*). **Dilapidator**.

Dilapidation (dai'æ'pidə'ʃən), Also *de-*.
ME. [ad. L. *dilapidationem*; see *prec.*] 1.
The action of dilapidating; the condition of
being in ruins or in disrepair (*lit.* and *fig*) 1450.

2. *Law*. The action of pulling down, allowing
to decay, or in any way impairing ecclesiastical
property belonging to an incumbency ME.;
also, *howsly*, the sums charged to make good
such damage incurred during an incumbency
1553. 3. The falling of stones or masses of rock
from mountains or cliffs by natural agency 1794.
concr. debris 1816.

1. The d. of the national resources MALTHUS, of build-
ings 1886. The wretched dilapidation of the Holy
Sepulchre Mrs HARVY. 2. She hath heard widows
complain of dilapidations OVERBURY.

Dilatable (dai'ætə'bəl, di-), *a*. 1610. [f.
DILATE *v*. + -ABLE.] Capable of being dilated;
expansible. Hence **Dilatability**, **Dilatable-
ness**, capacity of being dilated.

Dilatancy (dai'ætənsi, di-), 1883. [f. next.]
The property of dilating or expanding; *spec.*
that of expanding in bulk with change of shape,
exhibited by granular masses.

Dilatant (dai'ætənt, di-), 1841. [ad L.
dilatantem, *pp*l. *pp*l. of *dilatare* to DILATE.]
A. *adj*. Dilating; expansive.

B. *sb*. a. A substance having the property of
dilating. b. A surgical instrument used for di-
lating.

o (Ger. Köln). o (Fr. pen). ù (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. dune). ù (earl). ē (ēo) (there). ē (ēi) (retn). ē (Fr. faire). ē (fir, fern, earth).

Dilate (dē' lāt) *v.* ME. [a. OF *ad. L. dila* n. n. see **DILATE** v. 2.] 1. The action or process of dilating; the condition of being dilated; expansion, enlargement. (Chiefly in *Physics* and *Physiol.*) 2. *constr.* A dilated form, formation, or part of any structure 1833. 3. The spreading abroad (of abstract things) (*arch.*) ME. 4. The action or practice of dilating upon a subject; amplification ME.

Dilatator (dā'lāt' ōr) ME. [a. L. *dilatator* n. n. see **DILATE** v. 2.] 1. The action or process of dilating; the condition of being dilated; expansion, enlargement. (Chiefly in *Physics* and *Physiol.*) 2. *constr.* A dilated form, formation, or part of any structure 1833. 3. The spreading abroad (of abstract things) (*arch.*) ME. 4. The action or practice of dilating upon a subject; amplification ME.

Dilatatory (dā'lāt' ōr) ME. [a. L. *dilatatorius* ad. mod. L. *dilatatorius* (also used), f. L. *dilatator*.] *Surg.* An instrument for dilating a part or organ.

Dilate (dē' lāt) *v.* ME. [a. F. *dilater*, ad. mod. L. *dilatator*, freq. of *differre* to DEFER, cf. **DILATORY**.] 1. *trans.* To delay, defer -1620. 2. To protract, prolong, lengthen -1658.

Dilate (dē' lāt) *v.* ME. [a. F. *dilater*, ad. L. *dilatator*, f. *dis-* (DIS-) + *latus*.] 1. *trans.* To make wider or larger, to expand, amplify, enlarge 1528. Also *fig.* 2. To spread abroad (*lit* and *fig.*) -1719. 3. *intr.* (for *re-*) To become wider or larger; to spread out, widen, enlarge, expand 1636. Also *fig.* 4. *trans.* To relate at length; to enlarge or expatiate upon -1801. 5. *intr.* To discourse or write at large. *Const.* 1795, *ex.* upon 1560.

1. All things are dilated by heat. *Exon.* 3. The pupil has the property of contracting and dilating. *HARLAK.* 5. She proceeded to dilate upon the perfections of Miss Nickleby. *DICKENS.*

Dilate (dā'lāt) *a.* *arch.* 1471. [ad. L. *dilatatus*, pa. pple. of *differre*; but in sense of L. *dilatatus*,] = **DILATED**, widely extended or expanded.

Dilated (dā'lāt' ōd) *pph.* a. 1450. [f. **DILATE** v. 2.] Widened, distended, etc., see the *vb.*; in *Her.* opened or extended, as a pair of compasses. Hence **Dilatedly** *adv.*

Dilator (dā'lāt' ōr) 1605. [f. **DILATE** v. 2. Now mostly supplanted by **DILATOR**, q. v.] One who or that which dilates; *spec.* = **DILATOR**. **Dilation** *n.* ME. [a. OF *dilatation*, ad. L. *dilatationem*, f. *differre*; cf. **DILATE** v. 2.] Delay, procrastination -1665.

Dilation (dā'lāt' ōn) *n.* 1598. [Improp. f. **DILATE** v. 2, better *dilatation*.] = **DILATION** 1-3.

The beauty of its d. and contraction. *SOUTHEY* *Frivolous terms, and dilations cut away* 1851.

Dilative (dā'lāt' iv) *a.* 1528. [f. **DILATE** v. 2 + *-IVE*.] 1. Having the property of dilating or expanding (*trans.* and *intr.*) 1634. 2. Serving to diffuse (the food) -1634.

Dilatometer (dā'lāt' ōm' ēt' r) 1882. [f. as prec. + *-OMETER*.] An instrument for measuring the dilatation or expansion of a liquid by heat. Hence **Dilatometric** *a.*

Dilator (dā'lāt' ōr) *sb.* 1688. [Irreg. f. **DILATE** v. 2; the better types are **DILATOR** and **DILATOR**.] One who or that which dilates; *spec.* = **DILATOR**. Also *attrib.*

Dilatory (dā'lāt' ōr) 1535. [ad. L. *dilatatorius*, f. *dilatator*, f. *differre*, *dilat*; see **DILATE** v. 1.]

A. *adv.* 1. Tending to cause delay; made for the purpose of gaining time. 2. Given to or characterized by delay; slow, tardy 1604.

1. This d. speech and tricks of Rome. *HEA. VIII.* 11. 2. *Phr.* *D. plea* (in *Lav.*), a plea put in for the sake of delay. 2. A d. man 1718, blockade 1843.

B. *sb.* *Law.* A dilatory plea; see A. 1563.

Dildo *n.* Also *dildoe*. 1610. [?] A word used in the refrain of ballads -1698. *Comb.* d. glass, a cylindrical glass.

Dildo *n.* 1696. [prob. same wd. as prec.] A tree or shrub of the genus *Cereus* (N.O. *Cactaceae*) -1736.

Dilection (dīl' ēk' ōn) ME. [a. F., ad. L. *dilectionem* love (of God, etc.).] 1. Love, affection -1683. 2. Choice; *esp.* in *Theol.* = **ELECTION** 3-1656.

Dilemma (dīl' ēm' ā, dā' i), *sb.* 1523. [a. L., a Gr. *δίλημμα*, f. *δί-* (DI-) + *λήμμα* assumption, premiss.] 1. In *Rhet.* A form of argument

no an ad say n cho e be we n o
o y mo a ena e bo h equa y

un a o lable o m m (The alternatives are the 'horns' of the dilemma.) Hence in *Logic*, A hypothetical syllogism having one premiss conjunctive and the other disjunctive. 2. Hence, popularly: A choice between two (or, loosely, several) alternatives, which are equally unfavourable; a position of doubt or perplexity 1590.

1. A d., that Bishop Morton, used, to raise up the benevolence to higher rates. 'That if they met with any that were sparing, they should tell them that they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were spenders, they must needs have, because it was seen in their past and manner of living' Bacon. 2. In the d. of a swimmer among drowning men, who all catch at him Emerson. Hence **Dilemma** 2. To place or be in a d. (*rare*). **Dilemmatic**, *ad.* a. of the nature of, or relating to, a d. **Dilemmatically** *adv.* **Dilemmist** (*rare*), one who bases his position upon a d.; name of a Buddhist school of philosophy.

Dilettant (dīl' ēt' ant) *a.* and *sb.* 1851. [var. of *dilettante*.] *next*.

Dilettante (dīl' ēt' ant) *It.* *dilettante* nte. Pl. -ti (-ti), rarely -es. 1733. [It. f. *dilettare* -L. *dilectare* to delight.] 1. A lover of the fine arts, orig. = *amateur*; in later use, one who interests himself in an art or science merely as a pastime and without serious study. 2. *attrib.* *Amateur* 1774; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dilettante 1753.

1. [The Romans] cared for art as dilettanti; but no schools either of sculpture or painting were formed among themselves FROUDE. 2. A d. painter T. L. PRACOCK. D. work CROFTON.

Hence **Dilettante** 2., **Dilettantize** *v.*, to play the d. **Dilettantish** *a.*, also -teish, somewhat like a d. **Dilettantism**, also -teism, the practice or method of a d.; the quality or character of dilettantism. **Dilettantist**, characterized by dilettantism.

Diligence (dīl' ijdž' ēns) Also **Diligency**. ME. [a. F., ad. L. *diligentia*.] 1. The quality of being diligent; industry, assiduity. 2. Speed, dispatch -1781. 3. Careful attention, heedfulness, caution -1795. 4. *Law.* The attention and care due from a person in a given situation 1622. 5. *Sc. Law.* The process by which persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt; also, the warrant issued to enforce the attendance of witnesses, or the production of documents 1568.

1. The careful toils and d. of the Bee B. GOSSEN. 2. *Phr.* *To do or have d.*, to take care, take heed.

Diligence (dīl' ijdž' ēns; fr. *diligens*). 1742. [mod. F. a particular use of *diligence*. **DILIGENCE** 2.] A public stage-coach; *esp.* in France and abroad. Also *attrib.*

Diligent (dīl' ijdž' ēnt) *a.* ME. [a. F., ad. L. *diligentem*, in origin pr. pple. of *diligere*.] 1. 'Constant in application, persevering in endeavour, assiduous', industrious; 'not idle, not negligent, not lazy' (J.). 2. Of actions, etc.: Constantly or steadily applied, prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous ME. 3. Attentive, careful -1756. 4. *as adv.* = *diligently* -1590.

1. Thei wer d. in here service ME. 2. In diligente labourynge 1500. 3. A very d. and observing person DAMBER. Hence **Diligently** *adv.*, *ness* (*rare*)

Dill (dīl), *sb.* [OE. *dili*, *dile*, (*dil*) *dyle* masc.] An umbelliferous annual plant, *Anethum graveolens*, cultivated for its carminative fruits or 'seeds'. Also called **ANET**.

Dill, *v.* n. *dial.* 1450. [cf. **DULL** v.; also **ON ailla *intr.*] To soothe, lull, quiet down**

Dillenia (dīl' ēn' iā). 1753. [after *Dillenia*, professor of botany at Oxford 1728-1747.] Bot. A genus of plants, typical of the N.O. *Dilleniaceae*, natives of India and the Eastern peninsula, consisting of lofty forest trees with handsome flowers. Hence **Dilleniaceous** *a.* **Dilleniad**, a member of this N.O.

Dilligont. Now *Hist.* 1662. [?] A kind of pottage, of which a mess was offered to the Kings of England on their coronation-day, by the lord of the manor of Addington in Surrey, being the service by which the manor was held.

Dilling (dīl' iŋ). Now *dial.* 1584. [?] Daring; the last born of a family; *dial.* the weakening of a litter.

Dillue, *v.* 1671. [a. Cornish *dyllo* to send forth.] *Mining.* To finish the dressing of (tin-ore) by shaking it in a fine sieve in water -1778. Hence **Dilling-sieve**.

Dilly (dīl) 1786. [A. *beh.* of **DILLY** *Geach* 2.] 1. A public stage-coach -1818.

2. Applied also to other vehicles, *esp.* carts, trucks, etc. used in agriculture 1850.

Dilly *n.* *collog.* 1845. A call to ducks, hence, a duck.

Dilly *n.* 1878. Short f. **DAFFODILLY**.

Dilly *n.* 1895. [Shortened from *Sapotilla*] In *Wild D.*, a small sapotaceous tree, *Simou* *sup.* *Sibers*, found in the W. Indies, etc.

Dilly-dally (dīl' ijdž' ēl' i), *v.* 1741. [Redupl. of **DILLY** 2.] *intr.* To loiter in vacillation, to tingle. Hence **Dilly-dally** *pph.*, *a.*

Dilogical (dīl' ōdž' ēk' āl), *a.* 1633. [f. Gr. *δίλογος*, *δίλογος* + *-ικός* -112.] Of double meaning, equivocal. So **Diloggy**, the use of an equivocal expression; the expression so used.

Dilucid, *a.* 1640. [ad. L. *dilucidus*.] Clear to the sight; lucid, plain -1671. var. **Dilucidate** *pph.* *a.* Hence **Dilucidly** *adv.*

Dilucidate, *v.* 1538. [f. L. *dilucidat*, *dilucidare*.] *trans.* To elucidate -1764. So **Dilucidation**. **Dilucidity**, lucidity.

Diluent (dīl' ūj' ēnt). 1721. [ad. L. *diluentem*, pr. pple. of *diluere*; see **DILUTE**.]

A. *adj.* Diluting; serving to attenuate or weaken by the addition of water, etc. 1731.

B. *sb.* 1. That which dilutes, dissolves, or makes more fluid 1775. 2. *spec.* A substance serving to increase the proportion of water in the blood 1721.

2. *Diluents*, as Water, Whey, Tea ARBUTHNOT.

Dilute (dīl' ūj' ēt) *v.* 1605. [ad. L. *dilutus*, *diluere*.] 1. Watered down 1658; washed-out 1665. 2. *fig.* Weak, paltry 1665.

Dilute (dīl' ūj' ēt) *v.* 1555. [f. L. *dilutus*, pr. pple. of *diluere*, f. *dis-* (DIS-) + *luere* to wash.] 1. *trans.* To dissolve, or make thinner or weaker by the addition of water; to reduce the strength of by admixture 1664. 2. To weaken the brilliancy of (colour) 1665. 3. *fig.* To weaken 1555. 4. *intr.* (for *re-*) To suffer dilution; to become attenuated 1704.

1. Replenish it with wine. *Diluted* less COWPER. 2. The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be diluted and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. NEWTON (J.). Hence **Dilutely** *adv.*, *ness*. **Diluter**.

Dilution (dīl' ūj' ēsh' ōn). 1646. [f. as prec.] 1. The action of diluting. 2. Dilute condition 1805. 3. That which is diluted 1861.

Diluvial (dīl' ūv' iāl), *a.* 1656. [ad. L. *diluvialis* f. *diluvium*, f. *diluvium*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a deluge or flood, *esp.* to the Noachian Flood. 2. *Geol.* Produced by or resulting from a general deluge or periods of catastrophic action of water 1816; of or pertaining to **DILUVIUM** 1823. Hence **Diluvialist**, one who attributes certain geological features to a universal deluge.

Diluvian (dīl' ūv' iān), *a.* Also *de-*. 1655. [f. L. *diluvium* + *-AN*.] Of or pertaining to a deluge; *esp.* the Noachian Flood. Hence **Diluvianism**, a theory which attributes certain phenomena to a universal deluge.

Diluviate, *v.* 1599. [f. pr. pple. of L. *diluvium*.] To flow in a deluge.

Diluvium (dīl' ūv' iūm). 1819. [a. L.; see **LILUTE**.] Applied to superficial deposits apparently due to some extraordinary movement of the waters; such were at first attributed to the Noachian deluge, whence the name.

Diluvy. ME. [ad. L. *diluvium*.] = **DELUGE** *sb.* -1546.

Dim (dīm). [OE. *dim* (*n.* Only in *Tent.*)]

A. *adj.* 1. Faintly luminous, not clear; somewhat dark, obscure, gloomy. (Opp. to *brill* or *clear*.) Also *fig.* 2. Not clear to the sight, indistinct, faint, misty, hazy *Opt.* Also *fig.* 3. Of colour: Not bright; dull; dusky; listless ME. 4. Not seeing clearly ME; *fig.* dull of apprehension 1729. Also *transf.* of sound, etc.

1. A d. religious light. *MINT.* *Pens.* 162. *fig.* Hope grew pale and d. *SHALLS.* 2. Egypt d. in the distance. *STANLEY.* *fig.* A memory d. *R. ELIOT.* 3. Violets d. *WINT.* *T. v.* iv. 119. 4. Jacob, somewhat d. for age 1577. *fig.* The understanding is d., and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truth 1729.

B. *sb.* Dimness; obscurity; dusk ME. *Comb.* d.-eyed, d.-sighted, etc.

Dim, *v.* ME. [f. **DIM** *a.*] 1. *intr.* To grow

or become dim. 2. *trans.* To make dim, obscure, or dull, to render less distinct; to becloud (the eyes) ME. Also *fig.*

3. Suddenly mine eyes began to d. 1507. 2. Windows dimmed with armorial bearings W. IRVING. *fig.* To d. a conqueror's triumph 1539.

Dim., dimin. (*dimin.*), abbrev. of DIMINUTIVO.

Dimanare, *v.* 1610. [*ad. L. dimanare, f. di-* *dis + manare to flow.*] *intr.* To flow forth from, to originate from -1657.

Dimaris (*dimaris*), 1827. *Logic.* The mnemonic term designating the third mood of the fourth syllogistic figure, in which a particular affirmative major premiss (1), and a universal affirmative minor (2), yield a particular affirmative conclusion (3).

Dimastigate (*dimastigat*), *a.* [*f. Gr. 2 +* *Gr. mastig- (mastig) whip.*] *Zool.* Having two flagella, as certain infusoria (*Dimastiga*).

Dimble (*dimbl*), *n.* Now dial. 1589. [*? conn.* w. DIM or DINGLE.] A deep and shady dell, a dingle.

Dime (*dime*), *sb.* ME. [*a. OF. disme, dime* *:-L. decima uthe.*] 1. A tenth part, a tithe. Now Hist. 2. A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a dollar 1785. 3. *attrib.* Costing a dime; as in *d. novel*, a cheap sensational story.

Dimension (*dimen'shon*), *sb.* ME. [*a. F.* *ad. L. dimensionem, f. dimetiri (dimens-).*] 1. The action of measuring, measurement -1793. 2. Measurable extent of any kind, as length, breadth, thickness, area, volume; measure, magnitude, size (Now usu. in pl.) Also *fig.* 1599. 3. Extension in time -1677. 4. *a. Geom.* A mode of linear measurement, or extension, in a particular direction ME. 5. *Fig.* A term for the (unknown or variable) quantities contained in any product as factors; any power of a quantity being of the dimensions denoted by its index. (Thus x^2, x^3, x^4 are each of three dimensions.) The number of dimensions corresponds to the DEGREE of a quantity or equation. 1557. 74. Measurable form or frame; pl. material parts; proportions -1657.

1. Things infinite, 1 see, Brooke no d. GREENE. 2. Greatness of d. is a powerful cause of the sublime DRYDEN. 3. The three dimensions of a body, or of ordinary space, are length, breadth, and thickness (or depth); a surface has only two dimensions (length and breadth); a line only one (length) N. E. D. 4. Hath not a few hands, organs, dimensions, *Arch. V. iii. 1. 62.* *Conn.* d. lumber, timber, stone, etc. that which is cut to specified dimensions; -work, masonry built of d. stones. (Chiefly U.S.)

Hence **Dimension** *v.* to measure or space out (*rare*). **Dimensioned** *pl. a.* having a particular d., or dimensions. **Dimensionless** *a.* without d., or dimensions; of no (appreciable) magnitude; void.

Dimensional (*dimen'shunal*), *a.* 1816. [*f. prec. sb. + -AL.*] 1. Of or pertaining to dimension. 2. *Geom.* Of or relating to a specific d. number of dimensions 1875. Hence **Dimensionality**, *d. quality*.

Dimensive (*dimensiv*), *a.* Now rare. 1563. [*f. L. dimens- ppl. stem; see DIMENSION sb.*] 1. Having, or related to, physical dimension -1694. 2. Serving to measure the dimensions of something -1610. 3. Dimensional (*rare*) 1845.

2. All Bodies have their measure and their space, But who can draw the Soul's d. Lines DAVIES.

†**Dimensum**, 1630. [*med. L.*] A measured portion, a fixed allowance -1643.

†**Dimensuration**, 1593. [*f. L. di- + mensura* *:-re*] Measuring out or off -1677.

Dimeran (*diméran*), 1847. [*f. mod. L. dimera*, neut. pl. of *diverus* (see DIMEROUS).] *Entom.* A member of the division *Dimera* of hemipterous insects, having the tarsi two-jointed.

Dimerous (*diméras*), *a.* 1826. [*f. mod. L. dimerus, f. Gr. di- + méros bipartite + -OUS.*] Consisting of two parts or divisions; applied to the tarsus of an insect, leaves, etc. So **Dimerism**, *d. condition or constitution*.

Dimetallic, *a.* 1861. [*DI-2.*] *Chem.* Containing two equivalents of a metal.

Dimeter (*dím'ter*), 1589. [*a. L. dimetrus sb., dimeter, -metrus adj., a. Gr. díperpos*

pros. A verse consisting of two measures, *i. e.* either two feet or four feet.

Dimethyl (*dáim'e'thí*), 1869. [*DI-2.*] *Chem.* A name of Ethane (C_2H_6), regarded as two molecules of the radical methyl (CH_3). Also *attrib.*

Dimetient (*dáim'fíent*), 1571. [*ad. L. dimetientem.*]

A. adj. 1. That measures across through the centre -1729. 2. *Math.* That expresses the dimension 1842.

1B. *sb.* (Short for *d. line*.) = DIAMETER -1690.

Dimetric (*dáim'etrik*), *a.* 1868. [*f. Gr. di-* *dis + métron.*] *Cryst.* = TETRAGONAL.

Dimication (*dímik'ashn*), Now rare. 1623 [*ad. L. dimicationem.*] Fighting; contention.

Dimidiate (*dím'idíat*, *dél-*), *a.* 1768. [*ad. L. dimidiatus, f. (ult.) di-* *dis-asunder + medi-* *medium.*] 1. Divided into halves; halved, half. 2. *Bot. and Zool.* 2. Of an organ: Having one part much smaller than the other, so as to appear to be wanting. b. Split in two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses. c. *Zool.* Relating to the lateral halves of an organism: applied to hermaphrodites having one side male and the other female. 1830.

Dimidiate (*dím'idíat*, *dél-*), *v.* 1623 [*f. L. dimidiat- ppl. stem; see prec.*] 1. *trans.* To divide into halves; to reduce to the half. 2. *Her.* To cut in half; to represent only half of (a bearing) 1864. Hence **Dimidiation**, the action of dimidiating; dimidiated condition.

Diminish (*dím'inish*), *v.* ME. [*f. earlier DIMINUE, L. diminuire, and MINISH, L. type *minishura.*] 1. To make (or cause to appear) smaller; to lessen; to reduce in magnitude or degree. (The opp. of *enlarge, increase, augment, magnify.*) 2. To lessen in estimation, or power; to put down, degrade; to belittle (*arch.*) 1560. 3. To take away from; hence *con* to take away, subtract -1627. Also *trans.* 74. To deprive in part of -1762. 5. *Also* †To make gradually softer. Also, To lessen (an interval) by a semitone 1674. 6. *intr.* To become less or smaller; to lessen, decrease 1520; in *Arch.* to taper 1715.

1. Permeanture it diminished their payne in hell 1526. 2. I will d. them, that they shall no more rule over the nations *Eccl. viii. 15*. 3. Neither add anything nor d. 1323. 4. If now then the builders, the diminished of their wages *Is. Cox.* 6. Creta's ample fields d. to our eye POPE.

Hence **Diminishable** *a.*, *ness*. **Diminisher** (*verb.*). **Diminishingly** *adv.* **Diminishment** (*now rare*), the action of diminishing; diminution.

Diminished (*dím'inish*), *ppl. a.* 1607. [*f. prec. + -ED.*] 1. Made smaller, lessened; see the *vb.* 2. Lowered in estimation, etc. (see **DIMINISH** *v.* 2); now only in phr. from Milton 1667. 3. *Mus.* Of an interval: Less by a chromatic semitone than a perfect, or than a minor, interval of the same name 1727.

1. Phr. *D. arch.* an arch which is less than a complete semicircle. *D. bar* in *joinery*, the bar of a sash that is thinnest on the inner edge. *D. column*, a column decreasing in diameter from the base upwards. 2. *O thou [sun], at whose sight all the Stars Hide their diminished heads* MILT. *P. L.* iv. 35.

†**Diminue**, *v.* ME. [*a. F. diminuer, ad. L. diminuire to DIMINISH. Ancient L. had diminuer.*] = DIMINISH *v.* -1568.

†**Diminuendo** (*dím'ínu'endó*), 1775 [*It. 'diminuish'ng'; see prec.*] *Mus.* A direction: To be gradually decreased in volume of sound (usu. indicated by the abbrev. *dim.* or *diminu.* or the sign >). As *sb.* Such a decrease; a passage of this description. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Also as *vb.* (Opp. to **CRESCENDO**).

†**Diminuent**, *a.* rare. 1608 [*ad. L. di-* *diminuentem*] Diminishing -1657.

†**Diminute**, *a.* 1450 [*ad. L. di-* *diminutus*.] Diminished, lessened; incomplete -1731. Hence †**Diminutely** *adv.* So **Diminute** *v.* to lessen, belittle (*rare*).

Diminution (*dím'ínu'shun*), ME. [*a. F.* *ad. L. diminutionem.*] 1. The action of diminishing or making less; the process of becoming less, reduction in magnitude or degree. 2. Extenuation -1659. 3. Lessening of honour or reputation; depreciation, belittling -1734. 74. Curtailment, abatement -1675. 5. *Mus.* The repetition of a subject in notes of half or a

quarter the length of the original; opp. to *augmentation* 1597. 6. *Her.* The defacing of part of an escutcheon; later, = DIFFERENCE 1610. 7. *Law* An omission in the record of a case sent up to a higher court 1637. 8. *Archit.* The tapering of a column, etc.; also, the amount of this tapering in the whole length 1706.

1. Change by addition or d. Hooker. 3. I shall not much regard the world's opinion or d. of me *Eden Bas 49*. 2. [The] turret ends with a fine d. *ENTICK*

Diminutival (*dím'ínu'tivál*), *a. (sb.)* 1868 [*f. L. diminutivus + -AL.*] *Gram.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive. As *sb.* A diminutival suffix 1880.

Diminutive (*dím'ínútiv*), ME. [*a. F. di-* *minutif, -ice, ad. L. di-* *diminutus, f. (ult.) di-* *diminuire*]

A. adj. 1. *Gram.* Expressing diminution; denoting something little. (Opp. to *augmentative*.) 1580. 2. Making less or smaller -1711. 3. Depreciative -1791. 4. Characterized by diminution, hence, of less size than the ordinary; small, little. Now, usu. = minute, tiny. 1602. 2. Anything d. of national Liberty SHAFERESS. 4. Small, almost d., in stature L. PEARLOCK.

B. sb. 1. *Gram.* A derivative denoting something small of the kind ME. 2. *Her.* A smaller ordinary corresponding in form and position to the larger, but of less width 1572. 3. A diminutive thing or person 1606. 74. *Med.* Something that abates the violence of a disease -1621.

1. Babyisms and dear diminutives TENNYSON. 3. Pestered with such water-flies, diminutives of Nature SHAKES. Hence **Diminutively** *adv.*, *ness*.

†**Dimiss**, *v.* 1543. [*f. L. dimiss- ppl. stem.*] = DISMISS *v.* -1729.

†**Dimissaries**, *sb. pl.* 1494. [*f. L. demiss-* *acc.*] Testicles -1577.

†**Dimission**, 1494. [*ad. L. dimissionem.*] 1. = DEMISSION *v.* 1. -1568. 2. = DEMISE *sb.* 1. 1495. 3. Dismissal, discharge -1823.

Dismissory (*dím'issorí*), *a. (sb.)* Also *de-* ME. [*ad. L. dismissorius, f. dimiss- ppl. stem.*]

A. tr. Pertaining to dismissal or leave-taking; valedictory -1656. 2. *Ecccl. D. letter* (usu. in pl. *letters d.*): a. Formerly, a letter from a bishop dismissing a clergyman from one diocese and recommending him to another. b. A letter from a bishop, authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination. 1583.

1B. *sb.* = Letters dismissory; see *prec.* -1725. †**Dimitt**, *v.* 1495. [*ad. L. dimittere; in Branch II, a var. of DEMIT v.*]

1. *trans.* = DEMIT *v.* 2, in various senses -1678. 2. *intr.* Of a river: To debouch 16... 11. *trans.* To send, put, or let down, lower -1671; *fig.* to abase 1655.

Dimity (*dím'ítiv*), ME. [*f. (ult.) Gr. dímtos, f. di-* *dis twice + mítos thread of the warp.* The final *y* is obscure.] A stout cotton cloth, woven with raised stripes and fancy figures; used undyed for beds and hangings, and sometimes for garments. *attrib.* Made of dimity 1639.

Dimly (*dím'lí*), *adv.* [*repr. OL. type 'dim-* *lie, from dimalic.*] In a dim manner; in or with a dim light; obscurely; faintly.

Dimmer, 1822 [*f. DIM v. + -ER.*] One who or that which dims; *spec.* a device for reducing the brilliance of a light, also, a dim lamp.

Diminish (*dím'ish*), *a.* 1683. [*f. DIM a.*] Somewhat dim. So **Dimmy** *a.* more or less dim.

Dimness (*dím'ness*) [*OE. dimnis, dymnis, f. dim DIM.*] The quality of being dim.

In proof of the d. of our internal light JOHNSON.

Dimorph (*dáim'orph*), [*mod. f. Gr. dímorphos.*] One of the two forms of a dimorphous substance; as, aragonite and calcite are dimorphs.

Dimorphic, *a.* 1859. [*f. as prec. + -IC.*] Existing or occurring in two distinct forms.

Dimorphism (*dáim'orphíz'm*), 1832. [*f. as prec. + -ISM.*] The condition of being DIMORPHIC. *a. Cryst.* The property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms, not derivable from each other. *b. Biol.* The occurrence of two distinct forms of flowers, leaves, etc., on the same plant or in the same species; or of two forms distinct in structure, size, colouring, etc. among animals of the same species 1859. *c. Philol.* The existence, in one language, of a word under two different forms, or of doublets 1377.

Dimorphous də mɔːp ə a 830 [f as p e ous DIMORPH C (fostly n Ch and M]

Dimple dɪ mple 1. 5. ML. [?nasalized deriv. of *dip*, or a dim of *dent*. Cf. OHG. *dumphi*, mod.G. *dumpe*, *dumpe* pool] 1. A small hollow or dent, formed in the surface of some part of the human body, esp. in the cheeks or chin. 2. *transf* Any slight surface depression 1632

1. The Valley, The pretty dimples of his Chin, and Cheeks *Wint. P.* n. 11. 1. 2. In a d of the hill 1815. Hence **Dimply** a. full of dimples.

Dimple, v. 1602. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans*. To mark with, or as with, dimples. 2. *intr*. To break into dimples or ripples, to form dimples 1700.

1. With whirlpools dimpled Davon a. Asshallow streams run dimpling all the way Forc. Hence **Dimplement**, a dimpling (*trans*).

Dim-sighted, a. 1561. Having dim sight (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Dimyary (dɪ'miəri) 1835. [f. mod.L. *dimyarius* (*Dimyria* name of group), f. Gr. δῖμος + ὄμιον muscle (*lit.* mouse).]

A. *adj*. Double-muscle: said of those bivalve molluscs which have two adductor muscles for closing the shell. Also **Dimyarian** (dɪ'miəriən) a.

B. sb. A d. bivalve

Dia (diə), sb. [OE. *dyne*, and *dynn*, f. Germanic root *dyn-*; cf. Skr. *dhini* roaring] A loud noise; esp. a continued confused and resonant sound, which stuns or disorients the ear.

He make thee rore, That beats shall trouble at thy dyn *Temp.* i. 11. 371. I have a perpetual d. in my head and hear nothing aught Cowper.

Din, v. Pa. t. and pp. **dinned** (dɪnd). [OE. *dynnan*, *dynnan* :—*OTent.* **danjan*, from root of *Din sb.* Also as from the sb.] 1. *intr*. (In OE. and ME.) To sound, resound—1513. 2. *trans*. To assail with din 1674. 3. To make to resound; to utter continuously so as to deafen or weary 1724. 4. *intr*. To make a din; to give forth deafening or distressing noise 1794.

1. To have my ears dinred by him and his dotards 1786. 3. This hath often been dinred in my ears Swift. 4. The bag-pipe dinning on the midnight moor Wordsw.

Dinanderie (dɪnəndəri). 1863. [Fr.; f. *Dinant*, formerly *Dinant* in Belgium, 'wherein copper kettles, etc., are made'; Kitchen utensils of brass, made at Dinant, extended recently to the brass-work of the Levant and India.

Dinar (dɪnər). 1634. [Arab and Pers., a. late Gr. δηνάριον, a. L. *denarius*.] A name of various oriental coins: applied to the gold mohr; also to the staple silver coin corresponding to the modern rupee; in Persia a coin of account.

Dindle (dɪndl), (dɪn'l), v. Now only Sc. and N. dial. ME. [onomatopoeic] 1. *intr*. To tinkle, *trans* to thrill with sound. 2. *intr*. To be in a state of vibration from some sound, shock, or percussion 1470. 3. *intr*. To tingle, as with cold or pain 1483. Hence **Dindle sb.** a thrill, a tingle.

Dindle, sb. 4. dial. 1787. A name of various yellow Composite flowers; e.g. common and corn sow-thistles, hawkweeds, dandelions, etc.

Dine (daɪn), v. [ME. *diner*, a. F. *diner*, in OF. *dinner* (*disner*), held to be—late L. type **disjunare*, for *disjunare*, f. *dis-* + *junare* to fast. Cf. F. *déjeuner* to DISJUNE.] 1. *intr*. To eat the principal meal of the day; to take DINNER. Const. *on*, *upon*, *off*. 2. *trans*. To eat—1485. 3. To provide with a dinner; to entertain at dinner; to accommodate for dining purposes ME.

1. They rose & herd rouse, & dynd Lo. *Branners*. *Phr. To d. with Duke Humphrey* (see N. E. D.). 2. 'Now, maister,' quod the wyf, 'What wilt ye dine?' Chaucer. 3. As much bread as would d. a sparrow Rowley. Hence **Dine sb.** (now dial.), the act of dining; dinner.

Diner (daɪnər). 1807. [f. prec. + -ER.] 1. One who dines, a dinner-guest 1815. 2. *Diner-out*: one who is in the habit of dining from home 1807. 3. U.S. A railway dining car 1890. 4. A brilliant diner out, though but a curate Byron. + **Dinetic**, -al, a. 1846. [f. Gr. *δυνάμις* whirled round + -ic, + AL.] Of or belonging to rotation; rotatory—1691.

Ding (dɪŋ) a or a ML. [P ob om ose I and c. I g. a o hamme. e S. d. ga, Da. *dringe* to bang, etc.] 1.

intr. To deal heavy blows; to knock, hammer, thump (N. dial.). 2. *trans*. To beat, knock; to thrash, flog. (Now dial.) ME. 3. *fig*. To beat, surpass 1724. 4. To dash or violently drive (a thing) away, down, in, out, over, etc. ME. 5. *intr* (for *refl*.) To precipitate oneself, dash, press, drive—1627; to fling, to bounce—1712. 6. In imprecations: = DASH v. 1822.

2. To d. to death ME. 3. Duns dings a. *Sc. Prov.* 4. Ready, to d. the book a coits distance from him *Mut. 5*. They drive at him as fast as they could d. *Diavron*. Rain dinging on night and day 1663. Hence **Ding sb.** d. a. the act of dinging.

Ding (dɪŋ), v. 2. 1582. [Echoic. But influenced by prec. and *DIN v.*] 1. *intr*. To sound as metal when heavily struck 1820. 2. *intr*. To speak with wearying reiteration 1582.

1. Sledge hammers were dinging upon iron all day long Dickens.

2. To d. into the ears, 'to drive or force into the ears', writes this with *DIN v.* and *DIN v.* Hence **Ding sb.** and *adv.* used as an imitation of the sound of a bell, etc.

Ding-dong (dɪŋdɒŋ). 1560. [Echoic.]

A. *adv.* or without constr. 1. An imitation of the sound of a bell. 2. With a will 1672.

B. sb. 1. The sound of a bell, a repeated ringing sound; a jingle of time 1560. 2. *Horol.* An arrangement for indicating the quarters of the hour by the striking of two bells of different tones. Also *attrib.* 1822

C. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the sound of bells or the jingle of time 1792. 2. Vigorously maintained, downright, desperate 1864.

Ding-dong theory of language, the theory which refers the primitive elements of language to phonetic expression naturally given to a conception as it first thrilled through the brain, just as a sonorous body when struck naturally emits sound.

Ding-dong, v. 1659. [Echoic.] *intr*. To ring as a bell, or like a bell; also *fig.*

Dinghy, dingey (dɪŋgi). Also dingy. 1810. [a. Hindi *gingi* or *gingi*.] 1. Orig., a native rowing-boat in use upon Indian rivers. 2. Hence, a small rowing-boat; *spec.* a. a small extra boat in men-of-war, etc.; b. a small pleasure rowing-boat. 1836.

Dingle (dɪŋgl), sb. ME. [? A deep dell or hollow; now usually, one that is closely wooded; also, a deep narrow cleft between hills (Ray). Hence **Dingley** a.

Dingle-dangle 1598 [redupl. f. DANGLE.]

A. *adv.* In a dangle manner.

B. sb. A dangle to and fro; *concr.* a dangle appendage 1622.

C. *adj.* Swinging, dangle 1693.

Dingo (dɪŋgo). 1789. [Native N.S. Wales name.] The wild or semi-domesticated dog of Australia, *Canis d.*

Dingthrift (dɪŋθrɪft). ME. [f. *DING v.* 1 + *THRIFT*.] 1. A spendthrift—1598. 2. An obsolete game ME. only.

The Dingthrifts proverb is, Lightly come, lightly goe 1624.

Dingy (dɪŋdʒi), a. 1736. [? orig. s. e. dial. Not recognized by Dr. Johnson.] 1. *dial.* Dirty. 2. Of a dark and dull colour or appearance; blackish or dusky brown; now usually, dirty as from smoke, grime, dust, etc., or deficiency of daylight 1751. Also *fig.*

2. His clothes getting dingier: summer by summer *Black fig.* D. acquaintances *Thackeray*. Hence **Dingyly** *adv.*, -ness.

Dinic (dɪnɪk), rare, 1721. [f. Gr. *δίνος*]

A. *adj.* Relating to dizziness. So **Dinical** a.

B. sb. A remedy for dizziness.

Dining (daɪnɪŋ), *vb.* sb. ME. [f. *DINE v.* + -ING.] The action of DINE v.; a dinner. Also in *comb.* with sense 'used for dining', as d.-hall, -room, -table, etc.

Dinitro- (daɪnɪtro-). Bef. a vowel **dinitro-**. 1869. [f. *DI-* + *NITRO-*.] 1. Having two equivalents of the radical NO₂ taking the place of two atoms of hydrogen. 2. D.-cellulose, a substance C₆H₃(NO₂)₂O₂, analogous to gun-cotton (*nitro-cellulose*), produced by the action of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids on cotton. Also called *soluble pyroxylin*.

Dink (dɪŋk), a. Sc. and N. dial. 1508. [?]

De ked o. trim He e D nky *adv.* So

Dink (dɪŋk), a. orig. *dial.* and U.S. *colloq.* 1858. [f. prec.] Neat, trim, dainty.

Dimmont (dɪmɒnt), Sc. and N. dial. ML. [? unknown element + *mont* MONTH.] A wether between the first and second shearing.

Dinner (dɪnər), sb. [ME. *dinner*, a. F. *dîner*, subst. use of pres. inf. *diner* to DINE.] The chief meal of the day, eaten originally, and still by many, about midday (cf. Ger. *Mittagessen*) but now, by the fashionable classes, in the evening; particularly, a repast given publicly in some one's honour, or the like. Also *attrib.*

Comb. d.-jacket, a dress-coat without tails worn in the evening, esp. at dinner; -wagon, a tray with shelves beneath, supported by four legs, usually on castors, for the service of a dining-room.

Hence **Dinnerless** a without d. **Dinnerly** a. of or pertaining to d; *adv.* in a manner appropriate to d. **Dinnery** a. characterized by d. or dinners.

Dinner (dɪnər), v. 1748. [f. DINNER sb.]

1. *intr*. To dine, have dinner. 2. *trans*. To entertain at dinner; to provide dinner for 1822.

Dinoceras (daɪnə'seərəs). 1872. [mod.L., f. Gr. *δαίνος* + *κέρας*.] A genus of extinct ungulated quadrupeds (*Dinoceras*) of huge size, and having apparently three pairs of horns. Hence **Dinocerate** a. related to the d.

Dinomic (daɪnə'mɪk), a. 1863 [f. Gr. δῖνος + *νομος* district + -ic.] Belonging or restricted to two divisions (of the globe).

Dinornis (daɪnɔː'nɪs). 1843 [mod.L., f. Gr. *δαίνος* + *ὄρνις*.] A genus of recently extinct birds of great size, remains of which have been found in New Zealand, the moa of the Maori. Hence **Dinornithic**, **Dinornithine** *adjs.*

Dinosaur, **deino-** (daɪnə'sɔːr). 1841. [mod.L. *dinosauros* (also used), f. Gr. *δαίνος* + *σαῦρος* (= *σαῦρα*) lizard.] A member of an extinct race of Mesozoic Saurian reptiles (group *Deinosauria*), some of which were of gigantic size; the remains resemble brds in some respects, in others mammals. Hence **Dinosaurian** a. and sb.

Dinothere, **deino-** (daɪnə'theə). 1835 [f. mod.L. *dinothereum* (also used), f. Gr. *δαίνος* + *θηρίον*.] A member of a genus of extinct proboscidean quadrupeds of great size, whose remains exist in the miocene formations of Europe and Asia. Hence **Dinotherean** a.

Din-some, a. Sc. 1724. [f. *DIN sb.* + -SOME.] Full of din, noisy.

Dint (dɪnt), sb. [OE. *dynt*, cogn. w. ON. *dynt*, *dytt* in same sense. See also DENT sb. 1 and DUNT.] 1. A stroke or blow—1837. 2. The dealing of blows; hence, force of attack or impact (*lit.* and *fig.*); violence, force. Now rare, exc. in *phr.* By d. of; by force of ME. 3. A mark made by a blow or by pressure, an indentation. Also *fig.* 1590.

1. With a. of sword, or pointed spears *Davron*. Like thunders d. *Fairfax*. 2. The d. of pity *Jul C.* iii. ii. 128. We. Earned, by d. of failure, triumph *Browning*. 3. Nord of hoof, nor print of foot *Byron*. Hence **Dintless** a.

Dint (dɪnt), v. [ME. *dynt*, *dynt*, *dint-en*. f. *DIN sb.* Not found in OE.] 1. *trans*. To strike or knock—1649. 2. *intr*. To make a dint in something (*rare*)—1590. 3. *trans*. To mark with dints 1597, to impress with force 1631.

Di-numeration 1626. [ad. L. *di-numerationem*.] 1. The act of numbering one by one. 2. *Rhet.* = *APARITHESIS*.

Diobol (daɪəbəl). 1887. [ad. Gr. *διδόβολος* Numism. A silver coin of ancient Greece equal to two obols.

Diocesan (daɪə'siən) ME [a. F. *diocésain*, f. *diocèse*, *diocèse* See also DIOCESEAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a diocese, as d. synods 1450.

B. sb. 1. One in charge of a diocese; the bishop of a diocese ME. 2. One of the clergy or people of a diocese 1502.

1. Prelates who were statesmen rather than diocesans 1881. 2. Humble diocesans of old Bishop Valentine Lamb.

Diocese (daɪ'si:s, -sɪs). Also **diocess**, e 6-g. [ME. *diocesis*, etc., a. OF., ad. med.L. *diocesis*, for L. *diocesis*, a. Gr. *διοίκησις*, f. *διοικέω* to keep house, to manage, administer, govern.] 1. Administration (Sc.) 1596. 2.

x (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (out). z (Fr. chef). o (ever). ai (I, eye). o (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). o (what). p (go).

A division of a country and a governing authority. Now *H. l.* 494. *a. E.* The sphere of jurisdiction of a bishop. *h. d. s. c.* under the papal case of a bishop. (The ordinary sense in English.) *ME.* Also *transf.* and *fig.* Hence *†Diocesaner* = *DIOCESAN* *sb.* 2. *†Diocesian*, *a.* and *sb.* 1686. [*f. l.* type *diocetianus*; more regular than *DIOCESAN*.] = *DIOCESAN*.

†Diodon (dai'odon). 1776 [*f. Gr.* δι- twice + δόν tooth.]. *Zool.* A genus of globe-fishes, having the jaws tipped with enamel, forming a tooth-like tubercle in the centre of the beak above and below.

Diodont. [*See prec.*] *adj.* Having two teeth: *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Diodontidae*, of which *Diodon* is the typical genus; *sb.* a fish of this family. So *Diodontoid*. (*Diets.*)

†Dioecia (dai'ejia). 1753. [*mod. l.*, *f. Gr.* δι- (Dr-) + οίκον. Cf. *MONOECIA*.] *Bot.* The twenty-second class in the Sexual System of Linnæus, comprising plants which have male and female flowers on separate individuals. Hence *Diocetian*, *a.* = *DIOCIOUS*.

Diocious (dai'ejias), *a.* 1748. [*f. DIOCETIA*.] *Bot.* Of plants: Having the unisexual male and female flowers on separate plants. *a. Zool.* Having the two sexes in separate individuals 1826. Hence *Diociously* *adv.*, -ness. So *Diocism*, *d.* condition. *Diocism*, *a.*

Dioctes (dai'ojtes). 1802. A Greek Cynic philosopher, who showed his contempt for the amenities of life by living in a tub.

D-crab, a species of *W. Indian* hermit crab, which chooses an empty shell for its residence. *D-cup*, the cup-like cavity formed in the palm of the hand by arching the fingers, etc. Hence *Diogenic*, -al *a.*, of pertaining to, or of the nature of *D.*

†Dionise. 1483. [*a. OF.*, *ad. med. l.* *dionysia* (also used), *f. Gr.* Διόνυσος Bacchus.] A precious stone, black, with streaks of red, reckoned, by medieval writers, a preservative against drunkenness—1855.

Dionysiac (dai'dni'siak). 1827. [*ad. l.*, *a. Gr.* Διονυσιακός, *f. Διόνυσος* the feast of Dionysus or Bacchus.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Dionysus, or to his worship 1844.

B. sb. pl. The Dionysiac festivals or *Dionysia*, celebrated periodically in ancient Greece.

Dionysian (dai'dni'sian), *a.* 1607. [*f. l.* *Dionysius* + *-AN*.] 1. = *DIONYSIAC* 1810. 2. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Elder or Younger Dionysius, tyrants of Syracuse, notorious for cruelty 1607. 3. Pertaining to Dionysus the Little, an abbot of the 6th century, to whom is ascribed the method of dating events from the birth of Christ 1727. 4. Of Dionysius the Areopagite (Acts xvii. 34) 1885.

3. D. period, a period of 532 Julian years, after which the changes of the moon recur on the same days of the year, introduced for calculating the date of Easter.

Diophantine (dai'ofan'tin, -ain), *a.* 1700 [*f. proper name*.] *Math.* Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, a celebrated mathematician; *spec.* applied to problems involving indeterminate equations, and to a method of solving them (*D. analysis*).

Diophysite, -ism, *improp. ff.* *DIPHYSITE*, *DROPHYSITE*, etc.

Diopsid (dai'opsaid). 1808. [*a. F.*, *irreg. f. Gr.* δι- + ὄψις; taken later as from *Gr.* *diopsis* a view through.]. *Min.* = *PYROXENE*; now restricted to the transparent varieties.

Diopase (dai'opras). 1804. [*a. F.*, *irreg. f. Gr.* δι- + πάσς visible.]. *Min.* A translucent silicate of copper, crystallizing in six-sided prisms, called emerald copper ore.

Dioptr (dai'optir). Also *dioptra*. 1594. [*a. F.* *dioptra*, *ad. l.* *dioptra*, *a. Gr.* *διoptra*; cf. also *Gr.* *διoptra* spying-glass.]. 1. An ancient form of theodolite 1613. 2. = *ALIBADE* 1594. 3. A surgical speculum—1872. 4. = *DIOPTRIC* *sb.* *a.* 1890.

Dioptric (dai'optirk). 1635. [*mod. ad. Gr.* *διoptrikos*; in neut. pl. *διoptriká* as *sb.*.]

A. adj. 1. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a *DIOPTRIC* (sense 1)—1637. 2. Assisting vision by means of refraction (as a lens, etc.) 1653.

3. Re a ng o d op (*se B 3 p* of a *eles ope ec* *efracti e e ac ng* (*Opp o CATOPTR C*) 67. 14. Capable of being seen through—1860.

3. D. system, in lighthouses, that in which the rays issuing from the flame are collected and refracted in a given direction by a lens placed in front of the light.

B. sb. 1. = *DIOPTRIC* 1849. 2. A unit for expressing the refractive power of a lens, being the power of a lens whose focal distance is one metre 1883. 3. *pl.* *Dioptrics*: that part of Optics which treats of the refraction of light. (*Opp. to CATOPTICS*.) 1644.

Hence *Dioptrical* *a.* = *DIOPTRIC* *a.*; of or belonging to dioptrics; skilled in dioptrics. *Dioptrically* *adv.* by means of refraction.

Diorama (dai'oräma). 1823. [*mod. f. Gr.* δι- + ὅραμα.]. A mode of scenic representation in which a picture, some portions of which are translucent, is viewed through an aperture, the sides of which are continued towards the picture; the light, which is thrown upon the picture from the roof, may be diminished or increased at pleasure. Also, the building in which such views are exhibited. Hence *Dioramic* *a.* (better *dioramatic*) of the nature of, or pertaining to, a *d.*

Diorism (dai'orizm). 1664. [*ad. Gr.* διορισμός, *f. διορίω*.]. The act of defining; distinction, definition: in *H. More* = distinctive application. So *†Dioristic*, -al *a.* serving to define or distinguish. *†Dioristically* *adv.*

†Diorite (dai'orait). 1826. [*a. F.*, *irreg. f. Gr.* διορίτω.]. *Min.* A variety of GREENSTONE, consisting of hornblende combined with a tridacite feldspar (albite or oligoclase). Hence *†Dioritic* *a.* of the nature of, or containing, *d.*

†Diorthisis (dai'orthisis). 1704. [*mod. l.*, *a. Gr.* διορθωσις.]. The act of setting straight: *a.* in *Surg.*, the straightening of crooked or fractured limbs. *b.* The reversion of a literary work. Hence *†Diorthisic* *a.* corrective.

Dioscoreaceous (dai'pskōri'as), *a.* [*f. mod. l.* *Dioscoreaceæ*, *f. Dioscorea*, the typical genus, containing the yams.]. *Bot.* Of or belonging to the *N.O.* *Dioscoreaceæ* of Monocotyledons.

†Diosma (dai'psmä). 1794. [*mod. l.*, *f. Gr.* διος + σμή]. *Bot.* A genus of *S. African* heath-like plants (*N.O.* *Rutaceæ*), with strong balsamic odour.

†Diosmosis (dai'psmōsis). Also *di-osmose*. 1825. [*mod. f. Gr.* δι- + ὄσμος.]. = *OSMOSIS*. Hence *Diosmotic* *a.*

Diota (dai'diä). 1857. [*l.*, *a. Gr.* διῶτη two eared.]. *Gr. and Rom. Antig.* A vessel with two ears or handles.

Diorthelism, -ite, *irreg. ff.* *DITHELISM*, *DYORHELISM*, etc.

††Diothi, *diothi*. 1651. [*Gr.* διῶτη, *f. διᾶ (diōro) di.*.]. A wherefore—1734.

Diotrephes (dai'otri'fes). 1626. See *3 John* 9, 10. Hence used typically of persons loving to have the pre-eminence in the church. Hence *†Diotrephesian*, *†Diotrephian*, *†Diotrephic* *adjs.*

Dioxide (dai'pskoid, -sid). 1847. [*Dr 2*.] *Chem.* An oxide containing two equivalents of oxygen with one of the metal or metalloids, as *Carbon d. CO₂*.

Dip (dip), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pple.* *dipped*, *dip*, *pr. pple.* *dipping*. [*OE.* *dyppan* wk. *vb.* = *OTeut.* **dypjan*, *f. dyp* of ablaut series **dēup*, **dāup*, **dub*, whence *DEEP* (=**dēup*).]

I. Trans. 1. To put down or let down for a moment *in* or *into*; to immerse; to plunge. Also *fig.* 2. To immerse in a colouring solution; to dye 1667. 3. To immerse in baptism, to baptize by immersion (now usu. *contemptuous*). Also *absol.* *OE.* 3. To suffuse with moisture 1634; to dip into (*rare*) 1842. 4. To obtain or take up by dipping 1602. 5. *transf.* To lower or let down for a moment, as if dipping in a liquid; *spec.* to lower and then raise (a flag) as a salute, or (a sail) in tacking 1776. 6. *fig.* To immerse, involve (*in* any affair) 1627; to involve in debt; to mortgage 1640.

1. To d. children in cold water *MULCASTER*, a garment in blood *HOBBS*. With colours *dip* in *Heaven* *MILN. P. l.* v. 283. 3. A cold shuddering dew *Dips me all over*—*Comus* *80a*. But, ere he *dip* the surface, rose an arm *TEMMISON*. 4. To d. up shrimps

C. SW. *e. Mass M.* *ord.* 5. *T. da.*, *appl. l.* *h. flag* an *acc.* or courtesy 1894. 6. *St. Steph.* *For.* is *dip* 70,000' deep in that concern 1671. Never d. thy *Lands DRYDEN*.

II. Intrans. 1. To plunge down a little into water, etc., and quickly emerge. *Const.* 1710, *under*, *ME.* 2. To plunge one's hand (or a ladle or the like) into water, a receptacle, etc., and take something out 1697. 3. = *DAP* *v.* 1799. 4. *transf.* To sink, drop, or extend downwards, as if dipping into water *ME.* 5. To have a downward inclination; to be inclined to the horizon: *spec.* of the magnetic needle and in *Geol.* of strata 1665. 6. To go into a subject deeply 1755, or cursorily 1682.

1. Her yards would d. into the water 1820. 2. *Phr. To d. (deeply, etc.) into one's purse, means, etc.* 4. The Sun's rim dips, the stars rush out *COTTEGGE*. Two turreted precipice blocks *D.*, like walls, to the wave *BOWEN*. 4. When I dip into the future far as human eye could see *TEMMISON*, I have not attainably read him, but only dip'd here and there *GRAY*.

Dip (dip), *sb.* 1599. [*f. DIP* *v.*] 1. An act of dipping; see various senses of the *vb.* 2. Depth of submergence (*e. g.* of a paddle-wheel); depth below a particular level; depth of a vessel, etc. 1793. 3. *Astron.* and *Surveying*. The apparent depression of the horizon due to the observer's elevation 1774. 4. The angle which the direction of the magnetic needle at any place makes with the horizon 1727. 5. Downward slope of a surface; *esp.* in *Minng* and *Geol.* the downward slope of a stratum or vein, estimated by its angle of inclination to the horizon 1708. 6. A hollow to which the surrounding high ground dips 1789. 7. = *Dip-candle* 1815. 8. A sweet sauce for puddings, etc. (*local Eng.* and *U.S.*) 1825. 9. *Theatrical slang*. A pickpocket; also pocket-picking 1859.

1. A d. in the horse pond JAMES, into a book *JAS. GRANT*. To keep the signal at the d. *MARKHAM*. 2. We saw groves and villages in the dips of the hills *BACKHOUSE*.

Comb.: *d.-bucket*, a bucket contrived to turn easily and dip into water; *-candle*, a candle made by dipping a wick into melted tallow; *-circle*, a dipping-needle having a vertical graduated circle for measuring the amount of the d.; *-head*, a heading driven to the d. in a coalmine in which the beds have a steep inclination; *-net*, a small net with a long handle, used to catch fish by dipping in the water; *-pipe*, a valve arranged to dip into water or tar, and form a seal; a seal-pipe; *-sector*, an instrument on the principle of the sextant, used to ascertain the d. of the horizon, *-splint*, a kind of friction-match.

Dipartite (dai'pā'tait), *a.* 1825 [*f. DI-1*, *L. dis + partitus*.]. Divided into various parts. So *Dipartition*.

Dipar-schal, *a.* 1840. [*DI-2*.] Including two passovers.

Dipchick, *var.* of *DARCHICK*.

Dipetalous (dai'petā'las), *a.* 1707. [*DI-2*.] *Bot.* Having two petals.

Diphem- in chemical terms; see *DI-2* 2, *PHEN-*.

Diphenyl (dai'fen'il). 1873 [*f. DI-2* + *PHENYL*.] *Chem.* An aromatic hydrocarbon, *C₆H₅*, *C₆H₅*, having twice the formula of the radical *PHENYL*. Also *alt. sb.*

Diphtheria (dift'hiä). 1857. [*ad. F. diphthérie*; see *DIPHTHERITIS*.] *Path.* An acute and highly infectious disease, characterized by inflammation of a mucous surface, and by an exudation therefrom which results in the formation of a false membrane. Its chief seat is the mucous membrane of the throat and air passages.

Hence *Diphtherial*, *Diphtherian* *adjs.* of or belonging to *d.* *Diphtheric* *a.* *diphtheric*.

Diphtheritis (dift'hiä'tis). Also [*f. (Fr.) diphtherite*.] 1826. [*mod. f. Gr.* *διφθερίτις* or *διφθερίτις* skin + *-ITIS*; so named on account of the tough membrane formed upon the parts affected.] = *DIPHTHERIA*. Hence *Diphtheritic* *a.* of the nature of, belonging to, or connected with diphtheria; affected with diphtheria. So *Diphtheroid* *a.* resembling diphtheria.

Diphthong (dift'hon), *sb.* 1483. [*a. F. diphthougue*, *ad. l.*, *a. Gr.* *διφθογγος* *a.* and *sb.*, *f. δι-*, *dis* + *φθγγος*.] A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable; the combination of a sonantal with a consonantal vowel. *b.* Often applied to a combination of two vowel characters, better call'd *DIGRAPHS* 1530. *c. ep. ap-*

o (*Ger. Köln*). *ö* (*Fr. peu*). *ü* (*Ger. Müller*). *u* (*Fr. dune*). *ö* (*curl*). *ē* (*eo*) (*there*). *ē* (*ai*) (*rein*). *ē* (*Fr. faire*). *ē* (*fr. fern, earth*).

p ed o he ga e x eo e Roman a p a
be 387 Aso a d
a du dng to d ish p nunc n
h m ae p p y V we bu U h h u n g a
W as. b. When the two letters represent a
simple sound, as *ea*, *ou*, in *head* (hed), *rough* (wip), they
have been termed an *improper* i. properly speaking
these are *monophthongs* written by *digraphs*. N.E.D.
Hence *Diphthong* v. to sound as, or make into a
d. *Diphthongal* a. of belonging to, or of the
nature of, a d. *Diphthongic* a. diphthongal. *Di-*
diphthongize v. to turn into, or (intr.) form, a d.
into a d. *Diphthongous* a. diphthongal (rare).

Diphy, ad. Gr. διφύ. From διφύς of double
nature or form, double, bipartite: as in
Diphyces [Gr. διφύς tail], *Lichia*, a diph-
cercal fish. *Diphycercal* a. having the tail
divided into two equal halves by the caudal
spine. *Diphycercy*, diphycercal condition.
Diphyid, *Zool.* a member of the *Diphyidae*, a
family of Hydrozoa furnished with a pair of
swimming-bells. *Diphyodont* a. (Gr. διφύων),
having two sets of teeth; consisting (as teeth)
of two sets; as *sh.* a diphyodont animal. *Di-*
phyzooid, *Diphyzo*, *Zool.* a free-swimming or-
ganism consisting of a group of zooids detached
from a colony of Hydrozoa of the order *Siphono-*
nophora.

Diphyllous (dīfīl'as), a. 1788. [f. mod.L.
diphyllus] *Bot.* Having two leaves (or sepals).
Diphyo; see *DIPHYO*.

Diphysite (dīfīsīt), *st.* (a) [f. Gr. δι-
φύσις + φύσις]. *Theol.* One who held the doctrine
(*Diphysitism*), of two distinct natures in
Christ, a divine, and a human, opp. to *MONO-*
PHYSITE.

Diplatechrous (dīplā'thras), a. 1887 [f. Gr.
διπλόος + ἄρθρον + ούς]. *Zool.* Having the
carpal or tarsal bones doubly articulated, i. e. the
several bones of one row alternating with those
of the other, as in ungulate mammals: opp. to
trapezodontus. So *Diplatechrisis*, d. condition.

Diplateic (dīplā'tik, dēi), a. 1873 [f. Gr.
διπλάσιος]. *Pros.* Double, twofold; having the
proportion of two to one, as in *d. ratio*, = Gr.
διπλάσιον λόγος.

Diple (dīplē), 1656. [Gr. διπλή (sc. γραμμή
line)]. A marginal mark of this form >, to
indicate various readings, rejected verses, a
paragraph, etc.

Diplegia (dīplē'gīā), 1883. [mod.L., f.
Gr. δι- + πλεγή]. *Path.* Paralysis of cor-
responding parts on both sides of the body.
Hence *Diplegic* a. relating to d., or to cor-
responding parts on both sides.

Diploidoscope, *diploīdōskōp*, 1843 [f. Gr.
διπλόος + εἶδος + σκοπεῖν viewing, a watcher].
An instrument consisting of a hollow triangular
prism, with two sides silvered and one of glass,
used for determining the meridian transit of a
heavenly body by the coincidence of the two
images formed by single and double reflection.

Dipleura (dīplē'ra), *sd pl.* 1883. [mod.L.,
neut. of *dipleurus*, f. Gr. δι- + πλεύω]. *Mor-*
phol. Bodies with bilateral symmetry having a
single pair of antimeres. Hence *Dipleural* a.
zygopleural with only two antimeres. *Dipleu-*
ric a. exhibiting bilateral symmetry.

Dipleurobranchiate (dīplē'robrā'kiāt),
a. [f. mod.L. *Dipleurobranchia* (f. Gr. δι- +
πλεύω + βράχχια)]. *Zool.* Having the charac-
ters of the *Dipleurobranchia* or *Inferobranchiata*,
nudobranchiate gastropods having foliaceous
branchiae situated in a fold on each side of the
shell-less body.

Diplex (dīplēks), a. 1878. [altered f. *du-*
plex after *Dr.*]. *Telegr.* Characterized by the
passing of two messages simultaneously in the
same direction.

Diplo- (dīplo), bef. a vowel *dīpl-*, comb. f.
Gr. διπλόος, διπλός, twofold, double: as in
Diplobacteric *st. pl.*, bacteria consisting of
two cells. *Diploblastic* a. *Bot.* Having two
germinal layers, the hypoblast and epiblast.
Diplocardiac a. *Zool.* having the heart double,
i. e. with the right and left halves completely
separate, as in birds and mammals. *Diploce-*
phaty, monstrosity consisting in having two
heads. *Diplocercus*, *Bot.* a cell formed by

so (man). a (pass). an (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). s (ever). ai (f. eye). s (Fr. eau de vie). i (set). z (Psyche). q (what). p (got).

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g on of o c s D p o d a l a G
p o o d a n a p h d dewoped. *Diplo-*
docus [Gr. δόκος beam], a genus of gigantic
extinct herbivorous dinosaurs. *Diplogangli-*
genesis, the production of double parts instead
of single ones, hence *Diplogenic* a., *Diplo-*
genic a., 'producing two substances; partak-
*ing of the nature of two bodies' (Craig). *Diplo-*
graph, an instrument for writing double, i. e.
in relief for the blind and in the ordinary
manner, at the same time; so *Diplographical*
a., of or pertaining to writing double, also
Diplography. *Diploneurral* a. *Anat.* supplied
by two nerves of separate origin, as a muscle,
Diploneurve a., *Zool.* belonging to the *Diplo-*
neurra (= *Articulata*); *Diploneurvus* a., 'hav-*
ing two nervous systems; also, belonging to the
*Diploneurra' (Syn. Soc. Lex.). *Diplopleura*,
Embryol. a PLACULA composed of two layers;
hence *Diplopleural*, *Diplopleural* a. *Di-*
plopod a. and *st.*, *Zool.* belonging to the order
of *Diplopoda* (= *Chelognatha*) or Myriapods,
having two pairs of limbs on each segment of
the body, a member of this order, hence
Diplopodous a. *Diplopteron* a., *Entom.*
belonging to the family *Diploptera* (the true
wasps), which have the fore wings folded when
at rest. *Diplosphenal* a., *Diplosphenic*, *Anat.*
dylic a., *Zool.* said of a vertical segment hav-*
ing two centra, or of a vertebral column having
twice as many centra as arches, as in fishes and
*batrachians; hence Diplospondylism. *Diplo-*
synthème = *DISYNTHÈME*.*

Diploe (dīplōē), 1696. [mod.L., a Gr.
διπλόη, f. διπλός]. *Anat.* The light porous
or cancellated bone-tissue lying between the
inner and outer tables of the skull. *st. Bot.* =
DIACHYMA 1656. Hence *Diploetic* a. bad
for *DIPLOIC*. *Diploic* a. belonging to the d.
Diploid (dīplōid), [f. Gr. διπλός + εἶδος].
Cybot. A solid belonging to the isometric system,
contained within twenty-four trapezoidal planes.

Diploidion (dīplōidīon), 1850. [Gr., dim.
of διπλός]. *Gr. Antiq.* A chiton or tunic worn
by women, having the part above the waist
double with the outer fold hanging loose. So
Diplois (dīplōis), in same sense.

Diploma (dīplōmā), *sd pl.* -as, occas.
-ata. 1645. [a. L., a Gr. δίπλωμα (-ματ-), (lit
a doubling), a folded paper, a letter of recom-
mendation, etc., f. (ult.) διπλός double]. *1. A*
state paper, an official document; a charter;
pl. historical or literary monuments. 2. A docu-
ment conferring some honour, privilege, or
honour; a. that given by a university or college,
conferring upon him the rights and privileges
of such degree, as to teach, practise medicine,
etc. Also attrib., as d. picture, one given to a
society of art by a member on his election
*Hence *Diploma* v. to furnish with a d. Chiefly*
*in *pl.* a. *Diplomaed*.*

Diplomacy (dīplōmāsi), 1796. [a. F.
diplomatie (pronounced -sie), f. *diplomate*, after
aristocratie, etc.; see *DIPLOMATIC*.] *1. The*
management of international relations by ne-
gociation, the method by which these relations
are adjusted and managed by ambassadors
and envoys; the business or art of the diplo-
matist; skill or address in the conduct of inter-
national intercourse and negotiations. 2. The
*diplomatic body [= F. *diplomatie*]. -1806. 3.*
DIPLOMATIC st. 3 (rare) 1870. 4. =
1. As d. was in its beginning, so it lasted for a long
time abroad for the good of his country. 3.
The lady thought it better to attain her ends by d.
(mod).

Diplomat (dīplōmat), Also -ate, 1813.
[a. F. *diplomate*.] One employed or skilled in
diplomacy.
Diplomate, v. 1660. [f. *DIPLOMA st.*]
To invest with a degree, privilege, or title by
diploma -1738.
Diplomatic (dīplōmatik), error in Dicts. for *DIPLO-*
MATICAL.

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which dip or dive in water. a. The Water Ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*; also other species, as, in N. America, *C. mexicanus*. b. locally in England. The Kingfisher. c. = DABCHICK. d. In U.S. The buffle, *Eucophala albobila*. ME. d. That which dips up water, etc.; *spec.* a ladle consisting of a bowl with a long handle 1801 b. In U.S. A name for the configuration of seven bright stars in Ursa Major. *Little D.*: the seven bright stars in Ursa Minor. 1858. 5. *Photogr.* An apparatus for immersing negatives in a chemical solution 1859. 6. A receptacle for oil, varnish, etc., fastened to a palette 1859. 7. I became also a lounge in the Bodleian library, and a great d. into books W. Irving *at the end of comb.* d. bird (see 3.). cl. am (U.S.). a bivalve mollusk, *Alacra solidissima*; -gourd (U.S.), a gourd used as a d. (same 4.) Hence *Dipperful* (U.S.), as much as fill a d.

Dipping (dip'ing), *verb* *trans.* ME. [f. DIP v. + -ING.] 1. The action of DIP v. 2. *cover.* A liquid preparation in which things are dipped; a wash for sheep; dubbing for leather (Sc.) 1825. *attrib. and comb.* d.-frame, a frame used in dipping tallow candles, and in dyeing; -well, the receptacle in front of an isobath inkstand.

Dipping-needle. 1867. [See DIP v. and *sh.*] A magnetic needle mounted so as to move in a vertical plane about its centre of gravity, and thus indicate by its dip the direction of the earth's magnetism. So d.-compass = *dip-circ.*

Dippy (dipi), *adjective* 1922. [?] Mad, crazy. +Diprismatic, *a.* 1821. [Di-².] *Min.* Doubly prismatic

Dipropargyl (diprop'argil). 1875. [Di-².] 2. *Chem.* A hydrocarbon isomeric with benzene, having the constitution of a double molecule of the radical Propargyl ($\text{CH} \equiv \text{C} \cdot \text{CH}_2$), a pungent, mobile, highly refractive liquid

Diprotodon (diprot'odon). 1839. [mod.L. f. Gr. δι- + πρῶτος + -odon, neuter of -odous, f. ὄδους tooth.] *Paleont.* A genus of huge extinct marsupials, having two incisors in the lower jaw. So *Diprotodont a.* having the denotation of the genus *D*; *sh.* a marsupial of this genus.

Dipsacaceae (dipsak'as), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Dipsacaceae*, f. *Dipsacus*, Gr. δῖψακος teasel, i. δῖψα thirst.] *Bot.* Belonging to the N.O. *Dipsacaceae*, containing the teasels and their allies var. *Dipsacaceae*.

Dipsadine (dipsad'in), *a.* [f. L. *dipsadine*, stem of *Dipsas* + -INE.] *Zool.* Of or belonging to the family of non-venomous snakes, *Dipsadinae*, to which belongs the genus *Dipsas* (Di-² 2 a).

Dipsas (dips'as). Pl. *dipsades* (dipsad'as) ME. [L. Gr. δῖψας, orig. adj., causing thirst, f. δῖψα.] 1. A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce a raging thirst. 2. *Zool.* a. A tropical genus of non-venomous serpents. b. A genus of fresh-water bivalves of the family *Unionidae*, or river-mussels. 1841.

Dipsetic (dipset'ik). 1847. [ad. Gr. δῖψη-τικός] *a.* adj. Producing thirst.

Dipsomania (dipsom'ania). 1843. [f. Gr. δῖψη- + mania.] A morbid and insatiable craving, often paroxysmal, for alcohol. Also applied to persistent drunkenness. Hence *Dipsomaniac sh.* a person affected with d.; *a.* affected with d. So *Dipsomaniacal a.*

Dipsopathy (dipso'p'athy). 1883 [f. Gr. δῖψη- + pathia, f. πάθος (taken after *homoeopathy*, etc.)]. The treatment of disease by abstraction from liquids.

Dipsosis. 1851. [irreg. f. Gr. δῖψα: the Gr. word was δῖψησις.] *Med.* A morbid degree of thirst.

Diptera, *sh. pl.* 1819. [mod.L. = Gr. δι- + πτερο, pl. neut. of διπτερος two-winged.] *Entom.* The two-winged flies, a large order of insects having one pair of membranous wings, with a pair of halteres or poisers representing a posterior pair. Examples are the common house-fly, the gnats, gad-flies, etc.

Diptera-ceous, *a.* 1849 [f. mod. Bot.L. *Diptera*, f. *Dipter-* contr. of *Dipterocarpus* generic name; see -ACEOUS.] *Bot.* Of or belonging to the N.O. *Dipterocarpaceae* (*Dipterocarpaceae*).

u (Ger. Köln). p (Fr. pen). u (Ger. Muller). n (Fr. dune). b (enr). e (eo) (there). e (ei) (rein). e (Fr. terre). s (fir, fern, earth).

see DIPTEROCARP. So *Dipterod.* a plant of this order.

Dipterai (dipt'erai), *a.* 1812. [f. L. *dipterus*, a. Gr. + -AL.] 1. *Arch.* Having a double peristyle. var. *Dipteric a.* 2. *Entom.* = DIPTEROCARPUS 1828.

Dipteran, *a* and *sh.* 1842 [f. as DIPTERA + -AN.] 1. *adj.* = DIPTEROUS. 2. *sh.* A dipterous insect.

Dipterist. 1872. [f. DIPTERA.] One who studies the *Diptera*.

Dipterocarp (dipt'erokarp). 1876. [ad. mod.L. *Dipterocarpus*, f. Gr. διπτερος + καρπός] *Bot.* A member of the genus *Dipterocarpus* or N.O. *Dipterocarpaceae*, comprising E. Indian trees characterized by two wings on the summit of the fruit, formed by enlargement of two of the calyx lobes. Cf. DIPTERACROUS. So *Dipterocarpaceous a.* belonging to this genus or order.

Dipterology. 1881. [f. DIPTERA, see -ology.] That branch of entomology which relates to the *Diptera*. Hence *Dipterological a.* *Dipterologist = DIPTERIST.*

Dipteros. 1706. [a. Gr. διπτερος (sc. νῆες)] *Archit.* A building with a double peristyle.

Dipterous (dipt'erous), *a.* 1773. [f. mod. L. *dipterus*, a. Gr. + -OUS.] 1. *Entom.* Two-winged; of, pertaining to, or resembling the dipteres, as certain fruits, seeds, etc. 1851.

Dipterus. 1842. [mod. L. f. Gr., see prec.] *Paleont.* A genus of Palaeozoic dipnoous fishes, having two dorsal fins, opposite the ventral and anal respectively. Hence *Dipterian a.* and *sh.* belonging to, or a member of, this genus.

Dipterygian (dipt'eri dji'an), *a.* 1847. [f. mod. L. *D. meryga* (f. Gr. δι- + πτερόν) fishes. Also *Dipterygious a.*

Diptote (dipt'ot), *sh.* and *a.* 1612. [ad. L. *diptote* (pl.), a. Gr. f. δι- + πτερος falling (πτερος case).] *Cram.* 1. *sh.* A noun having only two cases. 2. *adj.* Having only two cases

Ditych (dipt'ik). 1622. [ad. L. *ditycha* (pl.), a. late Gr. διτρυα neut. pl. f. δι- + τρυχ fold.] 1. Anything folded, so as to have two leaves; *sc.* a two-leaved, hinged, writing tablet of metal, ivory, or wood, having its inner surfaces covered with wax for writing with the stylus. 2. *Each*, (in pl.) Tablets containing a list of those, living and dead, who were commemorated by the early Church at the celebration of the eucharist. Hence, the list of such names; the intercessions in the course of which the names were introduced. 1640. 3. An altarpiece or painting composed of two leaves which double-folded.

Dipus (di'pus). 1799. [mod. L., ad. Gr. δῖπους.] *Zool.* a. The typical genus of the jerboas. b. A small marsupial quadruped of Australia, *Charopus astanotus*.

Dipyre (dipa'ir). 1804. [mod. ad. L. διπυρος, Gr. διπυρος, f. δι- + πυρ: so named because when heated it exhibits both phosphorescence and fusion.] *Min.* A silicate of alumina with small proportions of the silicates of soda and lime, occurring in square prisms.

Dipyrenous (dipa'ir'ous), *a.* 1866. [f. Gr. δι- + πυρ fruit-stone + -OUS.] *Bot.* Containing two fruit-stones.

Diradation (dirad'ia-shun). 1706. [f. L. dir-, dis- + RADIIATION.] The diffusion of rays from a luminous body.

Dircean (dair'shan), *a.* 1730. [f. L. *Dirceus*, f. *Dirce*, Gr. Δῖρκα a fountain in Boeotia.] Of or belonging to the fountain of Dirce: used of Pindar, called by Horace *Dircean cygnus* the D. swan; Pindaric, poetic

Diridum (dair'idum). *Sc.* and *n. dial.* ME. [?] 1. Up-roar. 2. Outcry; blame 1709.

Dire (dair'), 1567. [ad. L. *dirus*] *a.* *adj.* Dreadful, dismal, mournful, horrible, terrible, evil in a great degree' (J.).

All monstrous, all prodigious things... Gorgons and Hydra's and Chimera's d. Min. P. L. II. 628. His direct for Cowper D. necessity C. Browne

*B. sh. 1. Direness 1650. 2. pl. = L. *Dirae*, Furies 1610.

Direct (direkt, dōi-), *v.* ME. [f. L. *directus* (direct-), ppl. stem of *dirigere* (de-), f. di- apart (or do- down) + regere to put or keep straight, to rule. Cf. ADDRESS v.] 1. *trans.* To write (something) directly or specially to; to address (spec. in mod. usage, To write the direction on a letter or the like) 1588. Also *absol.* 2. To address (speech) to any one (arch.) 1450. 3. To put or keep straight, or in right order

Also *absol.* 1509. 4. *trans.* To cause (a thing or person) to move or print straight to or towards a place; to aim, to make straight (a way) to; to turn (the eyes, attention, etc.) straight to 1526. 5. *trans.* To regulate the course of to guide, conduct; to advise 1559. 6. To give authoritative instructions to; to ordain, order, or appoint (a person) to do a thing, (a thing) to be done 1598. b. *infr.* or *absol.* To give directions; to order, appoint, ordain 1655.

x D to me at Mr. Hipkiss's, Ironmonger in Monmouth Street. 2. In the morning will I d. my prayer to d. Each x 10. 4. I directed my sight as I was Some God d. my judgement *Arch.* P. II. vii 14. 5. The first d. my men what they shall do with the basket *Merry IV.* v. ii 98. *absol.* Whocan d, when

Hence +Directedly *adv.* directly.

Direct (direkt, dōi-), *a.* and *adv.* ME. [prob. a. Fr., ad. L. *directus*, pa. ppl. of *dirigere*, de-; see DIRECT v.]

a. *adj.* 1. Straight; undeviating in course; not circuitous or crooked. 2. Perpendicular to a given surface, etc.; not oblique 1563. 3. *astron.* Of the motion of a planet, etc. Proceeding in the order of the zodiacal signs, in the same direction as the sun in the ecliptic, i. e. from west to east; also said of the planet, etc. Opp. to *retrograde*. ME. 4. Straight-forward, uninterrupted, immediate; *spec.* of succession: Linear, as opp. to *collateral*; as a d. heir or ancestor 1548. 5. Without circumlocution or ambiguity; straightforward; down-right 1530. 6. Without intervening agency; immediate 1596.

2. *Phr.* *D. fire* (Mil), fire which is perpendicular to the works attacked. 5. *A. P. L.* v. 90. *Ork.* III. iii. 378. 6. *Alps.* *Well* III. vi. 9. *D. narration.* not modified by being reported in the third person. *D. action*, action which takes effect without intermediate instrumentality, as in the d. action or d. acting steam-engine, without the intervention of a working-beam between the piston-rod and the crank; also, the exertion of pressure on the community by strikes, etc., instead of on Parliament through representatives. *D. current* (Electric), a current running in one direction only (abbrev. *D.C.* or *d.c.*). *D. tax.* see TAX sh. 1. b. Of or pertaining to the work and expenses actually incurred during production as distinct from subsidiary work and overhead charges; also, applied to labour employed for the construction of works directly (without the intervention of a contractor) 1895.

B. adv. = DIRECTLY, q.v. Also in *comb.*

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B. adv. = DIRECTLY, q.v. Also in *comb.*

Direct (direkt, dōi-), *sh.* 1615. [app. f. DIRECT v.] 1. *gen.* A direction. 2. *Mss.* A sign (as) placed on the staff at the end of a page or line to indicate the position of the following note 1674.

Director; see DIRECTOR.

Direction (direk'shun, dōi-), ME. [ad. L. *directionem*, f. *dirigere*, cf. F. *direction*.] 1. The action or function of directing, aiming, guiding, instructing, or administering; conduct; instruction; management, administration 1509.

2. Administrative faculty -1636. 3. = *Directorate* 1710. 4. Arrangement, order. Chiefly in *to take or set d.* -1548. 5. with a and precept 1576. 6. The action of directing or addressing a letter, or the like; the superscription or address upon a letter or parcel sent, indicating for whom it is intended, and where it is to be taken 1524. 7. The particular course or line pursued by any moving body, as defined by the region or point towards which it is directed; the relative point towards which one moves, turns the face, the mind, etc.; the line towards any point or region 1665. Also *fig.*

1. A Soldier, fit to stand by Caesar And give d. *Ork.* II. iii 128. She felt the need of d. Geo. Elton. 2. *Rick III.* v. iii. 16. 5. He took little or nothing but by the Doctors directions 1654. The stage d. *Strout*. Proper directions for finding me in London *GOLDSW.* 6. My d. is care of Andrew Bruce, merchant, Bridge-street Bury.

7. These terms—

h a d s o h e a and w d c a e d e f i
d r e c o n s H o x e v T h e d o f s b e n e
w h h a c s g H e h a s g n h d o f P a r
H e n e D i r e c t i o n a l a. o f r e l a t i n g t o d. i n s p a c e.
+ **Directitude**. Humorous blander, app. for
discredit. Cor. iv. v. 222.

Directive (dīrēktiv, dēt), *a.* (sb.) 1594.
[ad. med. L. *directivus*; see **DIRECT** v. and
-IVE. In F. *directif*, -ive.] 1. Having the
quality or function of directing; see **DIRECT** v.
2. Having the quality, function, or power of di-
recting motion 1625. 3. Subject to direction
(rare) 1606. 4. sb. That which directs -1654.
5. Laws being rules d. of our actions BEAUKLEY 2.
It is d., not motive, altering the direction of other
forces, but not, instigating them GROVE. 3 Tr & C.
i. lii 356. Hence **Directively** adv., -ness.

Directly (dīrēktlī, adv. ME. [f. **DIRECT** a.
+ -LY.] 1. In a direct manner; in a straight
line of motion; straight 1513. Also fig. b.
Math. Opp. to *obliquely* 1743. 2. At right
angles to a surface; not obliquely 1559. 3.
Completely, exactly, just ME. 4. Without the
intervention of a medium; immediately; by a
direct process or mode 1526. 5. Immediately
(in time); straightway 1602. b. *collig.* as *conj.*
As soon as, the moment after. [Elipht for d.
that, as, or when.] 1795.

1. To run d. on Fed. C. iv. f. 32. fig. I asked him
his opinion d., and without management BURKS 2.
Take a quadrant and set it d. upright 1559. 5 The
wind. is d. contrary 1863. I had no decision d. in
point 1809. 4. A universal primeval language re-
vealed d. by God to man Max MÜLLER. 5. I will
come d. (mod). b. Iodine and phosphorus combine
d. they come into contact 1839.

Directness (dīrēktēns), 1598 [f. as prec.]
The quality of being direct (1st. and fig.).

Directoire (dīrēktwār), *a.* and *sb.* 1787.
[Fr.; see **DIRECTORY** sb. 5.] (A style of dress)
imitating that prevalent at the time of the
French Directory.

Director (dīrēktōr), Also 6-9 -er. 1477.
[a. AF. *directeur* = F. *directeur*, ad. L. **di-*
rector.] 1. One who or that which directs,
rules, or guides; a guide, a conductor, a super-
intendent. b. *spec.* A member of a board ap-
pointed to direct the affairs of a commercial
corporation or company 1632. c. *Ecol.* (chiefly
in R.C.Ch.) A spiritual adviser 1569. 2. One
who or that which causes something to take a
particular direction 1632. b. *Surg.* A grooved
probe for guiding a cutting-instrument 1867.
c. A metallic rod in a non-conducting handle
for applying electric current to a part of the
body 1795.

Comb. d. circle (of a conic), the locus of inter-
section of tangents at right angles to each other.
-plane, a fixed plane used in describing a surface,
analogous to the line called a **DIRECTRIX**.

Hence **Directorate**, the office of a d., or of a body
of directors; management by directors; *compr.* a board
of directors. **Directorial** *a.* of, pertaining to, or of
the nature of a d., or of direction; of or pertaining
to a body of directors. **Directorially** adv. **Di-**
rectorize *v.* to bring under the authority of a direc-
tor (rare). **Directorship**, the office or position of
a d., guiding.

Directory (dīrēktōrī), *a.* 1450 [ad. L. *di-*
rectorius; see -ORY.] Serving or tending to di-
rect; directive, guiding. b. *spec.* Applied esp.
to a statute or part of a statute which operates
merely as advice or direction.

b. There was no necessity. to comply with the d.
provisions of the Act as to delivery of copies 1834.

Directory (dīrēktōrī), sb. 1543. [ad. mod. L.
directorium adj. neut. used subst.; see prec.
Cf. F. *directoire*.] 1. Something that serves to
direct; esp. a book of rules or directions. 2.
Real A book containing directions for the order
of public or private worship, &c. that compiled
in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly 1640.
3. A book containing one or more alphabetical
lists of the inhabitants of any locality, or of
classes of them, with their addresses and oc-
cupations 1732. 4. *Surg.* = **DIRECTOR** 2 b
-1764. 5. *Fr. Hist.* [tr. F. *Directoire*.] The ex-
ecutive body in France during part of the revo-
lutionary period (Oct. 1795-Nov. 1799) 1796

Directress (dīrēktres), Also **directress**.
1556. [f. **DIRECTOR**.] A female who directs.
Also fig. var. **Directrice**.

Directrix (dīrēktrīks), Pl. -ices. 1622. [a.
e (map). a (pass). an (load). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). p (ever). ai (I, eye). p (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). p (what). p (got).

mod L d t x m o d t 1
D R E C T R E S S a G o n t a = D I R G E N T b 3
b A f i e d n e s e d n d e s c r i b i n g a c u r v e o r
surface; *spec.* the straight line the distance of
which from any point on a conic bears a con-
stant ratio to the distance of the same point
from the focus. 1702

Dirigible (dīrīdžlī), *a.* 1583. [f. **DIRE** a. (or
sb.) + -RUL.] Frigate with dire effects, dread-
ful, terrible

Prodigies of d. import MEASURABLE. Hence **Diri-**
gibly adv., -ness.

Dirempt, ppl. a. [ad. L. *dirēptus*, *dir-*
empt, f. *dir-*, *dis-* + *emere* to take.] Distinct,
divided STOW So **Dirempt** v. to separate,
divide, to break off.

Diremption (dīrēmpshn), Now rare. 1623.
[ad. L. *dirēptionem*.] A forcible separation,
div. of man and wife.

Diriness (dīrīnēs), 1603. [f. **DIRE** a.]
The quality of being dire

Diription, 1483. [ad. L. *dirēptionem*, f.
diripere, f. *dir-*, *dis-* + *rapere*.] The action of
pillaging, snatching away, or dragging apart
violently -1823. So **Diriptionally** adv. by
way of pillaging.

Dirge (dīrdz), sb. ME. [Orig. *dirige*, the
first word of the antiphon *Dirige, Domine*,
Deus meus, in conspectu tuo vivam meam, Ps. v. 8.]
1. In the Latin rite. The first word of the anti-
phon at Matins in the Office of the Dead, used
as a name for that service. 2. *transf.* A funeral
song; a song of mourning. Also fig. 1500. 3.
A funeral feast 1750.

2. D. at an end, the departed is placed in the
funeral bed BOWEN. *Comb.* d. -ale, an ale-drinking
at a funeral. Hence **Dirgeful** *a.* full of lamenta-
tion, mournful.

Dirhem, 1788. [Arab. *dirham*, *darhim*,
ad. L. *drachma*; see **DRACHM**.] An Arabian
measure of weight, orig. 44.4 grains Troy; in
Egypt at present = 47.691 Troy grains. Also a
small silver coin of the same weight, used still
in Morocco, and worth about 4d. English.

Dirige (dīrīdž), original f. **DIRGE**.

Dirigent (dīrīdžnt), 1617 [ad. L. *diri-*
gens] *a.* adj. 1. That d' acts. 2. *Pharm.* Formerly
applied to certain ingredients in prescriptions
which were held to guide the action of the rest
-1860. 3. *Geom.* Applied to the line along
which the describing line, or surface, is carried
in the genesis of any figure 1704.

B. sb. 1. = **DIRECTOR** 1. 1756. 2. *Pharm.*
A dirigent ingredient 1834. 3. *Geom.* A dirigent
line 1706.

Dirigible (dīrīdžlī), *a.* and *sb.* 1581. [f.
L. *dirigere*.] 1. adj. Capable of being directed
or guided, as a d. balloon. 2. sb. A dirigible
airship. Also *attrib.*, as d. shed, etc. (rec.).

Dirigo-motor (dīngo-mōtōr), *a.* [urrg f.
L. *dirigere* stem of *dirigere* + *motor*.] *Physiol.*
That both produces and directs muscular mo-
tion. H. SPENCER.

Diriment (dīrīment), *a.* 1848. [ad. L. *dī-*
rimētum; see **DIREMPT**. Cf. F. *dirimant*.]
That nullifies; chiefly in d. impediment, one
that renders marriage null and void from the
beginning.

Dirity, [ad. L. *diritas*.] **Diriness**, HOOKER.
Dirk (dīrk), sb. 1602. [? Found in 1602
spelt *dirk*, then common as *dark*; the spelling
dirk is Johnson's, and lacks authority.] A kind
of dagger or poniard: *spec.* the dagger of a
Highlander. *Comb.* d. -knife, a large clasp-knife
with a d-shaped blade. Hence **Dirk** v. to stab
with a d.

Dirk-e, -ness, obs ff. **DARK**, -NESS.

Dirle, *a.* Sz. and n. *dial.* 1513. [Onomatopoeic
modification of Sc. *thirl* to pierce, to
thrill, and to DRILL.] 1. *trans.* To pierce, to
thrill. 2. *intr.* To vibrate; to tingle 1715;
to ring 1823. So **Dirle** sb. a thrill or vibration.

Dirle (dīrl), sb. ME. [By metathesis from
ME. *dril*, not known in OE. and prob. a. ON.
Ordrure; EXCREMENT. See **DIRT** 2.] 1.
Such as soils any object by adhering to it; filth.
Also fig. ME. 3. Mud; soil, earth, mould;
brick-earth (*collog.*) 1698, in *Mining, quarry-*
ing, etc., useless material, rubbish 1799; esp.

e n a c r a f o m w h h g o d e c s s e p a r a e d
18.7 4. D. unness; uncleanness in action or
speech 1774; meanness 1625.

2. The spoiling of my clothes and velvet coat with
d. PERRY. fig. The wealth was all like d. under my
feet Dr. FOR. He has too much land; hang it, d.
BRAUM & PL. 4. The Turkish steamer was in a
beastly state of d. C. G. GORDON. Honours thrown
away upon d. and infamy MALMORH.

Phrases. To cast, throw, or fling d. to asperse
with scurrilous or abusive language. To cast d. to
submit to degrading treatment.

Comb. d. -bed, *Gerl* a stratum consisting of ancient
vegetable mould, *spec.* a bed of dark bituminous
earth, occurring in the lower Purbeck series of the
Isle of Portland; -bird, a local name of the skua
Stercorarius crepidatus, -cheap *a.* (adv.) as cheap
as d.; exceedingly cheap; -eater, one who eats d.
(see next); -eating, the eating of some kinds of earth
or clay as food, practised by some savage tribes, a
disorder of the nutritive functions characterized by a
morbid craving to eat earth; -pie, a mud pie; -track,
a course made of cinders, etc. for motor-cycle racing,
or of earth for flat-racing.

Hence **Dirty** v. *trans.* to dirty.
Dirty (dīrtī), *a.* 1530. [f. **DIRT** sb.] 1.
Soiled with dirt; foul, unclean; mixed with dirt;
that makes dirty. 2. Morally unclean; 'smutty'
1599, despicable 1670; basely earned 1742. 3.
Repulsive, hateful, despicable 1611. 4. Of the
weather: Foul, muddy; at sea, wet and squally
1660. 5. Of colour: Inclining to black, brown,
or dark grey 1665.

1. A beastly Townie and dirty streets 1630. D. coal
1804. Drudgery GOULSON. 2. One of Swift's d. valences
1850. A d. nick 1674. D. and dependent bread
COWPER. Phr. To do the d.: to play a dirty trick.

3. Those who worship dirty Gods CYNTH. iii. v. 55.
Hence **Dirtyly** adv. **Dirtness**, **Dirty** v., to
make or become dirty or unclean.

Dirty Allan, 1771. = **Dirty-bird** (see **DIRT**).

Dirruption, rare. 1656. [ad. L. *dirruption-*
em.] Breaking or rending asunder -1680

Dis- (ME. also *dys-*) prefix, of L. origin.
1. *Dis-* was related to *dis*, orig. *dis* = Gr. *dis*,
from *duo*, two, the primary meaning being 'two-
ways, in twain'. In English, *dis-* appears (1)
as repr. L. *dis-* in words adopted from L.; (2)
as repr. OF. *des-* (mod. F. *dé-*, *dés-*), the inherited
form of L. *dis-*; (3) as repr. late L. *dis-*, Rom.
des-, substituted for L. *dis-*; (4) as a living pre-
fix, used with words without respect to their
origin.

1. As an etymological element. In the senses:
1. 'In twain, in different directions, apart, asunder';
hence 'abroad, away'; as in *discern*, *disapportion*,
disperse, etc. 2. 'Between'; as in *disjunct*, etc. 3.
'Separately, singly'; as in *disseminate*, etc. 4. With
privative sense; as in *disagree*, *disadvantage*, etc. 5. As an
intensive, with verbs having already a sense of un-
doing; as in *disalter*, *disannul*, etc.

2. As a living prefix, with privative force
6. Forming compound verbs, etc.; as in *Dis-*
establish, *disown*, etc. 7. With sbs., forming verbs,
etc. in the senses: a. To strip off, free or rid of; as in
disrook, *disrope*, etc. b. To deprive of the
character, rank, or title of; as in *disusher*, *dis-*
respect, etc. c. To turn out from the place or re-
spectable implied; as in *disbar*, *disbarment*, etc. d.
To undo or spoil; as in *discomplexion*, etc. 8. With
adjs., forming verbs in the sense of: To undo or
reverse the quality expressed by the adj.; as in *Dis-*
able, etc. 9. With a sb., forming another expressing
the opposite, or denoting the lack of (the thing in
question), as in *disagree*, *disagreeable*, etc. 10. Pre-
fixed to adjs., with neg. force; as in *disagreeable*, etc.

Disability (disābilitī), 1580. [f. **DISABLE**
a.] 1. Want of ability; inability, incapacity,
impotence (now rare in gen. sense); pecuniary
inability 1624. 2. Incapacity in the eye of the
law, or created by the law; legal disqualifica-
tion 1611.

1. His disability to perform his promise LUTON.
Disabilities for making a good book 1824. 2. The
next legal d. is want of age BLACKSTONE.

Disable, *a.* ME. [Dis- + -able.] Unable; in-
capable; impotent -1649. Hence **Disabling**,
-ness, incapacity; disabled state.

Disable (disābīl), *v.* 1485. [Dis- + -able.]
trans. To render unable or incapable, to deprive
of ability, physical or mental, to incapacitate
Const. *from*, *for*, 1548. b. *spec.* To render
incapable of action or use by injury, etc.; to
cripple 1491. 2. *spec.* To incapacitate legally;
to pronounce legally incapable 1485. 3. To
pronounce incapable; hence, to disparage, de-
preciate (*arch.*) 1529. 4. To make or pro-
nounce of no force -1693.

1. b. My writing hand hath been disabled by a

517

paid Hear & a Pap s by head of Se n n
 dis bed quiber e own Lu r 3 A Y L
 L + H e D sa blement D sa ber o e
 who of ha bi h d ab e

Disaffection (dis-af-ek-shən). 1605. [Dis-9.]
1. Absence or alienation of affection or good will; esp. toward the government. †2. Physical disorder or indisposition - 1741.

* N a dis-afec on o he s e Vh e I was
b d B o s

†Disalter-n, *v. rare*. [f Dis- 5 + L. *alter-*
trans To alter for the worse. QUANTITY

Disapprobation (dis-*ap-rob-ä-shun*). 1647.

DIS-*ro*. Characterized by or expressing disapprobation. So *Disapprobatory* *a*.

1 (Stl), 2 (Psych), 3 (Whol), 4 (Gst)

reject 1598. 3. To d'ss from employment
serv. e. o. office. o. d'ss ha. ge. 586
w. es. S. R. B. Br. p. 2. 3. My m. a. s. d. g.
and h. m. e. on. I. e. l. d. l. ... d. h. m. s. w. i. r.
Hence Discardment, the action of discarding
(rare). + Discardure, discardment.

Discard, *sb.* 1744. [f. *disc.* vb.] 1. *Card*.
The act of d. scarding; also, the card discarded.
2. That which is discarded (*rare*) 1892.
+ Discarnate, *a. rare*. 1661. [f. (*ult.*) Dis-
+ L. *carneus*, *carneatus*.] Stripped of flesh, as
d. bones.

Discase (diskērs), *v. arch.* 1596. [Dis- 7a.
To remove the case of; to uncase, unsneathe,
undress. Also *intr.* (= *refl.*)

+ Discatter, *v.* [In ME. *de-scatter*, f. F. *de-*
scater (DE- 6, Dis- 1) + SCATTER.] *trans.* To
scatter abroad, disperse -1635.

+ Discede, *v.* 1650. [ad L. *discedere*; see
Dis- 1.] *intr.* To depart, deviate. -1663.

Discept (disēpt), *v. rare*. 1652. [ad L.
disceptare, f. *dis-* (Dis- 2, 3) + *capere* ↑ *intr.*
To dispute, debate; to express difference of
opinion, differ.

Permit me to d. 1318. So + Disceptator (*rare*).
Disception (disēpshən), *arch.* ME. [In
F., ad L. *disceptionis*; see *prec.*] Disputa-
tion debate.

Discern (disērn), *v.* ME. [3. F. *discerner*,
ad L. *discernere*; see Dis- 1.] *tr. trans.* To
separate as distinct -1645. 2. To recognize as
distinct, to separate mentally (*arch.*) 1483. 3.

intr. To recognize the difference; to discrimi-
nate between (*arch.*) ME. 4. *trans.* To distin-
guish (one thing or fact) by the intellect; to
perceive distinctly ME.; *intr.* to judge of 1622

Also *absol.* 5. *trans.* To distinguish by the
sight (or other senses); to make out ME. Also
intr. or *absol.* (*rare*) 76. Formerly some-
times used for DECERN 1494.

6. To discern the truth from that which is false
1552. 4. His swift pursuers from Heaven Gates d.
To advantage ME. P. L. 1. 3. 6. 5. We could d.
no trace of rapture (in the ice) Tennyson.

Hence + Discernance, difference, discernment,
discernment; *pp.* d. showing discernment, penetrat-
ing. Discerningly *adv.*

Discernible (disēnib'l), *a.* 1561. [orig. *a.*
F. *discernible*, f. *discerner*; refash. after L. *dis-*
cernibilis.] 1. Capable of being discerned;
perceptible. 2. Distinguishable (*from* some-
thing else) -1670.

1. When I behold with mine eyes some small scarce
d. Crane or Sued Hooker. A. d. weight 1-10. A. d.
state of danger Jer. FAYLOR. Hence Discernible-
ness. Discernibly *adv.*

Discernment (disēnmēt), 1585. [f. Dis-
cern v. + -MENT.] 1. The act of discerning
168.. 2. The faculty of discerning; discernment;
judgement; keenness of intellectual per-
ception; penetration, insight 1585. 3. The
act of distinguishing; a distinction -1648

2. His d. was expressed in the choice of this im-
portant post Gibson.

Discerp (disēp), *v.* Now *rare*. Pa. t. and
pple, discerped, discerpt. 1482. [ad L. *d-*
scerpere; see Dis- 1.] 1. To pluck or tear
asunder, pull to pieces. Also *fig.* 2. To pluck
or tear off, sever 1555. So + Discerptible *a.* =
DISCERPTIBLE.

Discerptible (disēp'tib'l), *a.* 1796. [f. L.
discerpt-, ppl. stem of *discerpere*, see -BLE.]
Capable of being plucked asunder, or divided
into parts. Hence Discerptibility, divisibility.

Discersion (disēpsən), Now *rare*. 1647
[ad L. *discersionem*.] 1. The action of pull-
ing to pieces; also *fig.* 2. The action of tearing
off, severance; *concr.* a portion torn off or
severed 1638

Discerptive, *a. rare*. [f. L. *discerpt-*, ppl.
stem + -IVE.] Having the quality of dividing or
separating; tending to pull to pieces.

+ Discission, 1521. [ad L. *discissionem*;
see DISCERPT.] Departure; secession; separa-
tion -1662.

Discharge (disčārdz), *v.* ME. [2. OF.
discharger, (mod. F. *décharger*), f. (*ult.*) Dis- 4
+ *caricare* to load.]

1. *trans.* To unload (a ship, etc.) to rid of
a charge or load; to disburden. (Also *absol.*,
and *intr.* for *refl.*) b. To d. burden (a weapon)

and *fig.* -1679.

1. To d. (Ger. Kuhn). 2. (Fr. *peu*). 3. (Ger. Müller). 4. (Fr. *dune*). 5. (Fr. *curi*). 6. (Fr. *there*). 7. (Fr. *there*). 8. (Fr. *there*). 9. (Fr. *there*). 10. (Fr. *there*). 11. (Fr. *there*). 12. (Fr. *there*). 13. (Fr. *there*). 14. (Fr. *there*). 15. (Fr. *there*). 16. (Fr. *there*). 17. (Fr. *there*). 18. (Fr. *there*). 19. (Fr. *there*). 20. (Fr. *there*). 21. (Fr. *there*). 22. (Fr. *there*). 23. (Fr. *there*). 24. (Fr. *there*). 25. (Fr. *there*). 26. (Fr. *there*). 27. (Fr. *there*). 28. (Fr. *there*). 29. (Fr. *there*). 30. (Fr. *there*). 31. (Fr. *there*). 32. (Fr. *there*). 33. (Fr. *there*). 34. (Fr. *there*). 35. (Fr. *there*). 36. (Fr. *there*). 37. (Fr. *there*). 38. (Fr. *there*). 39. (Fr. *there*). 40. (Fr. *there*). 41. (Fr. *there*). 42. (Fr. *there*). 43. (Fr. *there*). 44. (Fr. *there*). 45. (Fr. *there*). 46. (Fr. *there*). 47. (Fr. *there*). 48. (Fr. *there*). 49. (Fr. *there*). 50. (Fr. *there*). 51. (Fr. *there*). 52. (Fr. *there*). 53. 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s carried out by exercise of penance measures by a Christian Church 1549. *b* *pe* The ecclesiastical polity of the Puritan or Presbyterian pa. *y* (hence s. yed D SCIP. NAR A S) a 16 h and 7th c. 1574. 7. Correction; chastisement; in religious use, the mortification of the flesh by penance, also, a beating, or the like ME. Hence *transf.* A whip or scourge 1622. 78. Medical regimen (*rare*) 1754.

Discipline, *v.* ME. [*a. F. discipliner*; see *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To subject to discipline; in earlier use, to educate, train; later, *esp.* to bring under control. *b. spec.* To train in military exercises and prompt action in obedience to command; to drill 1598. 2. To subject to ecclesiastical discipline 1828. 3. To inflict penitential discipline upon; hence, to chastise, thrash, punish ME.

1. Disciplined in the school of adversity BURTON. 2. He's he disciplin'd Aufidius soundly COV. II. 1. 139. Hence *Discipliner*, one who disciplines.

Discipular (disipulār), *a.* 1859. [*f. L. discipulus* + *AR* 1.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a disciple.

Discission (disi'shon), 1647. [*ad. L. discissionem*, *f. discindere*; see *DISCIND*. The var. *discision* (17th c.) is from *L. discidere*.] *Surg.* An incision into a tumour or cataract. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

Disclaimer (disklām), *v.* 1560. [*a. AF. des-clamer*, *f. des-* (*DIS-* 4) + *clamer* to CLAIM.] 1. *intr.* *Lau.* To renounce a legal claim. Const. *the thing, tout of or from* the claim of the other party. 1574. 2. *intr.* To disavow all part in -1637; to proclaim one's renunciation of, or dissent from -1644. 3. *trans.* *Lau.* To renounce a legal claim to; to repudiate a connexion with 1595. 4. To disavow any claim to or connexion with; to disown formally 1593. 5. To refuse to admit; to renounce 1659; 7th c. -1805. 7. *trans.* *Her.* To declare not to be entitled to bear arms; to 'make infamous by proclamation' 1634.

1. The lord may disclaim which signifieth utterly to renounce the seignory COKE. 3. An executor may, before probate, d. the executorship WHARTON. 4. Sir, she's yours, Or I disclaim her ever HAYWOOD. 5. The troops disclaimed the command of their superior GIBSON. 6. *Phr.* To d. against; to DISCLAIM against. Hence *Disclaimer* as an act of disclaiming.

Disclaimer (disklām), 1579. [*a. AF. disclamer* inf. used subst.] 1. *Lau.* The action of disclaiming, renouncing, or relinquishing a legal claim; a formal refusal to accept an estate, trust, duty, etc. 2. *gen.* A disavowal of claims or pretensions 1790. 3. *Her.* A proclamation of persons not entitled to bear arms 1854.

Disclaimer 2, 1702. [*f. DISCLAIM* *v.* + *ER* 1.] One who disclaims.

Disclamation (disklām'jən), 1592. [*f. med. L. disclamare*.] Renunciation, repudiation, disclaimer.

Disclander, *sb.* ME. [*a. AF. *desclandre*, deriv. of OF. *esclandre* = *L. scandalum*; see *ESCLANDRE*.] 1. Malicious speech bringing opprobrium on any one; slander -1552. 2. Public disgrace or opprobrium; scandal -1532.

Disclander, *v.* [ME. *desclandre*, *f. prec. sb.*] 1. *trans.* To slander -1530. 2. To bring into public disgrace or opprobrium -1483.

Discloak, *v.* 1599. [*DIS-* 6 or 7a.] To take off the cloak of; to unrobe -1677.

Disclose, *sb.* 1548. [*f. DISCLOSE* *v.*] = *DISCLOSURE* -1625.

Disclose (disklōz), *v.* [ME. *des-*, *dis-* (*DIS-* 4) + *L. claudere*.] 1. *trans.* To open up; to unfasten -1596; to hatch (an egg) 1626. Also *intr.* 2. *trans.* To uncover, to remove a cover from and expose to view ME.; to uncover (a young bird, etc.) from the egg; to hatch; also *fig.* Rarely, to lay (eggs), 1436.

73 To d's ove 6 r 4 To open up o he no edge of o hers o evea ME. Also *f. nt* 0.

1. *L. (obsol.)* discloseth It selfe and spreadeth abroad B. GOODE. 2. The parting deep disclosed her sand TATE & BRADY. Anon as patient as the female Dove, When that her golden Cuplet are disclosed HAML. V. 1. 320. 4. Tell me your Counsels, I will not d. 'em JUD. C. II. 1. 238.

Hence *Disclosed* *pp. a.* in the senses of the *vb.*: in *Her.* with wings expanded; said of all birds that are not birds of prey. *Discloser*, one who or that which discloses.

Disclosure (disklō'zjur), 1598. [*f. DISCLOSE* *v.*, after *CLOSURE*.] 1. The action of disclosing, opening up to view, or revealing, discovery, exposure. 2. That which is disclosed; a revelation 1825.

1. A public d. of his motives THIRSKALL. The d. of the insect from the pupa KIRBY. 2. Preparing him for the d. 1825.

Discloud (disklaud), *v.* 1600. [*DIS-* 7a.] To free or clear from clouds; to reveal.

Disclout, *v.* [*DIS-* 7a.] To take out of a clout. *BP. HALL*.

Disclussion, *rare*. 1656. [*ad. L. discussionem*, influenced in sense by *DISCLOSE* *v.*] 'Emission' (j.) -1668.

Disco- (disko), comb. *f.* Gr. *δίσκος* quoit, disk; as in

Discoblastic *a.* [*Gr. δισκοβλαστικός*, *Embryol.* (of an ovum), having discoidal segmentation of the formative yolk. *Discocarp* [*Gr. δισκοκάρπης*], *Bot.* (a) a fruit consisting of a number of achenes within a hollow receptacle, as in the rose; (b) the disk-like fructification of discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens; hence *Discocarpous* *a.*, relating to, or having, a discocarp.

Discophthalms *a.* [*Gr. δισκοφθαλμός*], *Zool.* belonging to the sub-order *Discophthalmi* of fishes, having a sucking-disk on the head. **Discodactyl** (e), **Discodactylus** *adj.* [*Gr. δισκοδάκτυλος*], *Zool.* having toes dilated at the end so as to form a disk, as a tree-frog. **Discomycetous *a.*, *Bot.* belonging to the order *Discomyces* of fungi, having a disk-shaped hymenium or discocarp.**

Discopla-cental, **Discoplacenta** *handadj.*, *Zool.* belonging to the section *Discoplacentalia* of mammals, having a disk-shaped placenta.

Discopodidum, *Bot.* 'the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated'. **Discopodous** *a.*, *Zool.* having the foot shaped as a disk; belonging to the section *Discopoda* of Gastropoda.

Discostomatous *a.*, *Zool.* pertaining or belonging to the class *Discostomata* of *Protozoa*, containing the sponges and collar-bearing monads.

Discoast, *v.* 1598. [*DIS-* 6.] 1. *intr.* To withdraw from the coast or side. 2. *fig.* To withdraw, depart 1677.

1. Discosting from England to the coast of France SROW. 3. Never willingly to discoast from truth and equity BARNOW.

Discobolus (diskobōlōs), 1727. [*L. a. Gr. δισκοβόλος*, *i. δίσκος* + *-βολος*, *f. βάλλειν* to throw.] *Class. Antig.* A thrower of the DISCUS, an ancient statue representing a man in the act of throwing the discus.

Discoherent, *a.* 1600. [*DIS-* 10] Without coherence -1675.

Discoïd (diskoid), 1794. [*ad. L. discoides*, *a. Gr. δισκοειδής*, *i. δίσκος* + *-ειδής*.]

A. adj. 1. Disk-shaped; (more or less) flat and circular; in *Conchol.* used of spiral shells of which the whorls lie in one plane 1830. 2. *Bot.* Of composite flowers: Having, or consisting of, a disk only, with no ray, as in Tansy 1794. So *Discoïdal* *a.*

B. sb. A body resembling a disk in shape; in *Conchol.* a discoid shell. Cf. *A. 1.*

Discolith (diskolip), 1875. [*f. DISCO-* + *-LITH*.] *Biol.* A kind of coccolith of the form of a flattened disk. (Cf. *CRATHOLITH*.)

Discolor (disklōr, -klōr), *a.* 1866. [*a. L. f. DIS-* 1 + *color*; cf. *concolor*.] Of different colours; also, of a different colour from some other part or organ. So *Discolorous* *a.*

Discolor, *v.*; see *DISCOLOUR*.

Discolorate (disklōr'et), *v. rare*, 1651. [*f. med. L. discolorat-* *pp. stem.*] *trans.* = *DISCOLOUR* *v.* 1.

Discoloration, *discolouration* (disklōr'et), 1642. [*f. prec.*] The action of

d. colouring or cond. on of be ag d. colour ed, aleration o loss of colour, discolourment. *b. conc.* A discoloured marking, a stain. So *Discolorization* (*rare*).

Discolour, **discolor** (disklōr), *v.* ME. [*In senses 1, 2, ad. OF. descolorer*, *f. des-* (*DIS-* 4) + *L. colorare*. In sense 3, from *L. discolor* *adj.*] 1. *trans.* To alter the proper colour of, *esp.* to make of a dingy or unnatural colour; to stain, tarnish. Also *fig.* 2. *intr.* (for *ref.*) To become discoloured; to lose or change colour. Also *fig.* 1641. 73. *trans.* To render of different colours, or different in colour -1665.

1. We shall your tawny ground with your red blood D. HEN. I. III. VI. 171. *fig.* Some whys in the brain... which discoloured all experience to its own shade STEVENSON. So **Discolour**, **discolor** *sb.* (now *rare*), discoloured state; loss or change of colour; discoloration, stain. Hence **Discoloured**, **discolored** *pp. a.* altered from the natural colour; without colour (*nonce-use*); variegated; differently coloured, the one from the other. *Discolourment*, discoloration.

Discomfit (diskōmfīt), *v.* ME. [*ME. des-* (*dis-*), *-comfit*, etc., *a. OF. f. (ult.) dis-* + *L. conficere*. Pa. *pple.* (and *pa. 1.*) (a) *discomfit* (also *-confit*) till end of 15th c., (b) *discomfited* from the 15th.] 1. *trans.* To undo in battle, to defeat completely; to rout 2. *gen.* To defeat the plans or purposes of; to foil. *b.* To throw into perplexity, confusion, or dejection, to disconcert ME.

1. Hys men... which wer in maber discomfit, and redy to flye HALL. 2. Wei go with me, and be not so discomfited TAYL. SIB. II. 1. 164. Donkey was quite discomfited by the question DICKENS. Hence **Discomfit** *sb.* *discomfiture*. **Discomfiter**, one who or that which discomfits.

Discomfiture (diskōmfītjur), ME. [*a. OF. desconfiture*, *f. desconfiture*; see *DISCOMFIT*.] The action of discomfiting, or fact of being discomfited: a. Complete defeat, overthrow, rout; b. Defeat or frustration of plans or hopes; c. Complete disconcertment.

Sad tidings. Of losses, of slaughter, and d. 1. Hen. VI. 1. 1. 59. To rely upon promises would end in regret and d. 1828. The d. of the questioner 1823.

Discomfort (diskōmfāt), *sb.* (ME. *disconfort*, *a. OF. desconfort*, mod. *F. desconfort*, *f. desconforter*. Cf. *DIS-* 9) 1. Undoing of courage; discomngement -1551. 2. Absence of comfort or gladness; distress, grief, sorrow, annoyance -1847. 3. Now: The condition of being uncomfortable; uneasiness 1812.

1. In solitude there is not only d. but weakness also SOUTER. 3. The great d. which attends... in heavy dinner A. COMBE. The troops... had many discomforts to endure MACAULAY.

Discomfort (diskōmfāt), *v.* [ME. *disconfort*, *desconfort*, *a. OF. desconforter*; see *DIS-* 4.] 1. *trans.* To deprive of courage; to dishearten, dismay -1706. 2. To deprive of comfort or gladness; to distress, grieve, sadden. *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. 3. Now: To make uncomfortable or uneasy 1856. 4. Formerly often used for *DISCOMMIT*, *q. v.*

1. My Lord, you doe d. all the Hoste Tr. & Cr. v. 2. 10. 3. The Registrar... was discomforted by a pair of tight boots 1893. Hence **Discomforter**.

Discomfortable (diskōmfātəbəl), *a.* ME. [*a. OF. desconfortable*; see *prec.*] 1. Causing discomfort; destroying comfort or happiness. *Obs.* (exc. as in 2). 2. Wanting in material comfort; causing physical discomfort 1607. 3. Uncomfortable, uneasy 1844.

2. Facing to and fro in his d. house STEVENSON. Hence **Discomfortableness**.

Discommend (diskōmēnd), *v.* 1494. [*DIS-* 6.] 1. *trans.* To express disapprobation of, the opposite of *COMMEND*. 2. To speak of dissuasively: the opposite of *RECOMMEND* 1533. 3. To cause to be unfavourably viewed or received. ? *Obs.* 1579.

1. Who else shall d. her choice PATMORE. 2. Savanrola discommends Goats flesh BURTON. Hence **Discommendable** *a.* worthy of censure; not to be recommended. **Discommendableness**. **Discommendation**.

Discommis-sion, *v.* 1622. [*DIS-* 7.] To deprive of a commission -1659.

Discommode, *v.* 1610. [*DIS-* 6.] = *next* -1649.

Discommode (diskōmōd), *v.* 1721. [*DIS-* 6.] To put to inconvenience; to disturb, trouble.

Discommodious, *a.* 1540. [*DIS-* 10.]

Causing trouble or inconvenience; disadvantageous, troublesome—1658. Hence †Discommodiously *adv.*, †-ness.

Discommodity (diskəmōd'itī), *n.* 1513. [Dis- 9.] The quality of being discommodious; (with *a* and *pl.*) a disadvantage, inconvenience.

Discommon (diskə'mon), *v.* 1478. [Dis- 7, 8.] *tr. trans.* To cut off from membership of a community; *esp.* to disfranchise, to excommunicate—1655. *a.* At Oxford and Cambridge. To deprive (a tradesman) of the privilege of dealing with undergraduates 1530. *3.* To deprive of the right of common; see COMMON *sb.* *1.* Also *fig.* *b.* To deprive of the character of a common 1597.

Discommons (diskə'monz), *v.* 1852. [Dis- 7 a + COMMONS *sb.* *pl.*] *1.* To deprive of commons in a college 1856. *2.* = DISCOMMON *2.*

Discommune (diskə'mi:n), *v.* 1590. [Dis- 6 + COMMUNE *v.*, or Dis- 7 a + COMMUNE *sb.*] *tr. trans.* To cut off from community or fellowship—1659. *2.* = DISCOMMON *2.* 1877. So †Discommunion, exclusion from communion or fellowship.

Discommunity (diskə'mi:n'itī), *rare*. [Dis- 9.] Absence of community; the quality of not having something in common. DARWIN.

†**Discompanied**, *pp.* *a. rare*. 1599. [Dis- 4.] Destitute of company, unaccompanied—1618. If she bee alone, now, and d. B. JONAS.

†**Discomple-xion**, *v. rare*. [Dis- 7 d.] To spoil the complexion or aspect of. SHURLEY.

Discompliance, *rare*. [Dis- 9.] Non-compliance. PEYERS.

Discompose (diskəmpō'z), *v.* 1483. [Dis- 6.] *1. trans.* To destroy the composure or calmness of; to ruffle, agitate. *2.* To disturb the order or arrangement of; to disarrange, disorder, unsettle. Now *rare*. 1611. *3.* To displace, discard—1630.

1. Better for Us. That never passion discompos'd the mind. Pope. No Wind. the Air to d. Cowley. *2.* Eve, With Tresses discompos'd. MILT. P. L. v. 10. Hence Discomposedly *adv.*, -ness. †Discomposition. †Discomposure, discomposure.

Discomposure (diskəmpō'z), *n.* 1641. [Dis- 6.] *1.* The fact or condition of being discomposed; disorder; turbulence; disturbance. *2.* Agitation, perturbation 1617. *3.* Want of harmony; dissension (*f. are*)—1673.

2. There was an air of d. about his whole person Scott.

Discompt, *obs. f. DISCOUNT.*

†**Disconcert**, *sb. rare*. 1668. [Dis- 9.] Want of concert; disunion, disagreement in action—1839.

Disconcert (diskənsə't), *v.* 1687. [*a. obs. f. disconcerter*, mod. *f. disconcert*; see Dis- 4.] *1. trans.* To put out of concert; to throw into confusion, derange; now *esp.* to disarrange measures or plans concerted. *2.* To disturb the complacency or self-possession of; to ruffle, put out 1716.

1. An unforeseen accident disconcerted all his measures. Robertson. *2.* He never disconcerts a party satirist with unexpected sarcasms. Johnson. Hence Disconcertion, Disconcertment, the action of disconcerting; the being disconcerted.

†**Disconduce**, *v.* [Dis- 6.] To be non-conductive to. DONNE. Hence †Disconductive *a.* not conducive (*rare*).

†**Disconformable**, *a.* 1603. [Dis- 10.] Unconformable—1823.

Disconformity (diskənfō'mitī), 1602. [Dis- 9.] The opposite of conformity or practical agreement, nonconformity.

D. with Rome in the keeping of Easter 1639. Conformity or d. to usage. MILL.

Discongruity, *Obs.* 1624 [Dis- 9.] Absence of congruity; disagreement, inconsistency; incongruity. So †Discongruous *a.* wanting in congruity (*rare*).

Disconnect (diskənekt), *v.* 1770. [Dis- 6.] *1.* To sever the connexion of or between; to disunite, separate. Const. *with, from*. *2.* To separate into disconnected parts. *Obs.* *exc.* in *pp.* 1790.

1. To d. the drains of the defendants from the sewer 1802. *2.* They shall not induce me to d. my army Wellington. Hence Disconnected *pp.* *a.* having no connexion; detached; separate; incoherent. Disconnector, -or. Disconnection, -nection, the

action of disconnecting (*rare*); the being disconnected or unconnected; separation; disunion, secess.

†**Disconsent**, *v.* 1530. [Dis- 4.] *intr.* To refuse consent; not to consent; to dissent. Const. *with, from*.—1641.

Disconsider (diskənsə'd), *v. rare*. 1887. [Dis- 6.] To bring into disrepute. So Disconsideration.

†**Disconsolacy**, 1653. [*f.* DISCONSOLATE *a.*] Disconsolate state—1677.

Disconsolance, -cy, errors for *prec.* in Dicts. (Worcester, etc.).

Disconsolate (diskənsə'lā), *a.* ME. [*a. med. L. disconsolatus*; see Dis- 4.] *1.* Destitute of consolation; unhappy, comfortless; inconsolable. *2.* Of places or things. Causing or manifesting discomfort, dismal, cheerless, gloomy ME.

1. A poor d. widow 1704. On the high-naked tree the robin piped. T. TENNISON. *2.* The d. darkness of our winter nights Ray. Hence †Disconsolate *v.* to make d.; to deprive of consolation. Disconsolately *adv.*, -ness. Disconsolation.

†**Disconsolant**, *a.* 1630. [Dis- 10.] Out of agreement or harmony; discordant—1806. Hence †Disconsolancy.

Discontent (diskəntent), *sb.* 1588. [Dis- 9.] *1.* Want of content, dissatisfaction of mind 1591; vexation—1678. *2. trans.* An occasion of discontent; a grievance. (Usu. in *pl.*)—1630. *3.* Now is the Winter of our D. Made glorious Summer by this Son of Yorke. *Rich. III.* i. 1. Some inward d. at the ingratitude of the times Bacon. *4.* An ill Luer is my d. 1622. Hence Discontentful *a.* full of d. (*arch.*)

Discontent, *a.* and *sb.* 1494 [Dis- 10.] *A. adj. 1.* Not content; dissatisfied, discontented. Const. *with, to with inf.* 1500. *2.* Vexed—1655.

1. He withdrew, disconcerted and d. M. PATTERSON. *B. sb. 2.* A discontented person; a malecontent. Now *rare*. 1596.

Fickle Changelings, and poore Discontents Snakes.

Discontent, *v.* 1494. [Dis- 6.] *1. trans.* To deprive of contentment; to make uneasy in mind; to dissatisfy. (Now chiefly in *pa. pple.*) 1549. *2.* To vex. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1494. Hence †Discontentation = DISCONTENT *n.* †Discontentedly *adv.*, -ness. †Discontentive *a.* feeling, showing, or causing discontent. Discontentment DISCONTENT *sb.*

Discontiguity, 1676. [Dis- 9.] Discontinuity of parts.

†**Discontinual**, *a.* ME. [Dis- 10.] *1.* = DISCONTINUOUS—1611. *2. Math.* Said of proportion. = DISCONTINUED—1706.

Discontinuance (diskəntin'wāns), ME. *a. AF.*, *f. discontinuere*; see -ANCE.] *1.* The action of discontinuing; interruption of continuance; cessation; intermission. *2. a.* (temporary) ceasing to be in a place; absence—1677. *3. Law.* An interruption of a right of possession or right of entry, consequent upon a wrong or alienation by the tenant in possession for a larger estate than he was entitled to—1768. *4. Law.* The interruption of a suit, or its dismissal, by reason of the plaintiff's omission of formalities necessary to keep it pending 1549.

1. The cause of the d. of the works at Lisbon Wallington. The d. of agriculture 1875. *4.* The devil is an unwearied sollicitor, and will not lose his claim by d. SANDERSON.

Discontinuation (diskəntin'wāns), 1611 [*a. F.*, *ad. med. L. discontinuationem*]. *1.* = DISCONTINUANCE *1.* *2. concr.* A breach of continuity 1728.

1. The d. of the houses T. A. TROLLOPE.

Discontinue (diskəntin'wāns), *v.* ? ME. [*a. f. discontinuere*, *ad. med. L. discontinuere*; see Dis- 4.] *1. trans.* To cause to cease; to cease from (an action); to break off, put a stop to, give up 1479. Also *allit.* To cease to take, pay, etc. (*mod.*). *2.* To cease to frequent, occupy, or inhabit 1411. *3. Law a.* To dismiss or abandon (a suit, etc.) 1487. *4.* To alienate land in such a manner as operates to the discontinuance of the heir in tail—1818. *5.* To interrupt, disrupt, sunder—1757. *6.* To cease to continue; to stop 1555; to cease to reside—1677. *7.* To become disrupted 1626. *8.* [He] begged that they would d. their visits 1720. To d. a subscription (*mod.*). *9.* Solid bodies, being once discontinued, are not easily consolidated again

CUDWORTH. *5.* To d. a while from labour. BARRT. And thou, even thyself, shalt d. from thine heritage that I gave thee. *Jer. xvii. 4.*

Hence Discontinue, one to whom an estate is aliened to the discontinuance of the heir in tail Discontinuer, one who discontinues; tenant in fee Discontinuity (LAW), the tenant in tail whose alienation of an estate has caused a discontinuance.

Discontinuity (diskəntin'wāns), 1570. [*f.* as next + -ITY.] The quality or state of being discontinuous; want of continuity; interrupted condition; (with *pl.*) a break or gap 1794

Discontinuous (diskəntin'wāns), *a.* 1667 [*f. med. L. discontinuus*; see Dis- 4.] *1.* Producing discontinuity; gap ng—1703. *2.* Not continuous; having interstices or breaks; interrupted, intermittent 1718.

1. The griding sword with d. wound Pass'd through him MILT. *2.* Wide spread the d. ruins lie ROWE. *3.* *Pbr. d. function* (Math.), one that varies discontinuously, and whose differential coefficient may therefore become infinite. Hence Discontinuously *adv.*, -ness.

Disconvenience, *sb.* ME. [*ad. L. disconvenientia*, see DISCONVENIENT.] *1.* Incongruity, inconsistency—1660. *2.* Unfitness—1598. *3.* Inconvenience; (with *pl.*) an inconvenience. Now *diat.* 1553 *var.* †Disconvenience. Hence Disconvenience *v.* to inconvenience (*diat.*).

Disconvenient, *a.* ME. [*ad. L. disconvenientem*, *f. Dis- 4 + convenient*]. *1.* Incongruous; unsuitable—1660. *2.* Disadvantageous. Now *diat.* 1450.

Discophoran (diskəfō'rān) 1878. [*f. mod. L. Discophora*, *pl. neut. of discophorus*, *a. Gr.* (*f. diskos* = -*phorus*), taken in sense 'bearing a disk'.] Zool.

A. adj. 1. Belonging to the subclass Discophora of Hydrozoa, comprising the jelly-fishes. *2.* Belonging to the order Discophora of saccolan worms, synonymous with Hirudinea or leeches.

B. sb. One of the Discophora. Also Discophore. So Discophorous *a.* of or pertaining to the Discophora.

Discoplacental, etc.; see DISCO-

Discord (diskərd), *sb.* [ME. *des-, discord*, *a. OF.*; see DISCORD *v.*] *1.* Absence of concord or harmony; disunion; diversity. *2. Mus.* (The opposite of CONCORD.) *a.* Dissonance. *b.* A combination of notes not in harmony with each other, a chord which requires to be resolved or followed by some other chord. *c.* The interval between two notes forming a discord. *d.* A single note which is dissonant with another, or with the others of a chord. 1440. *3.* A clashing of sounds, a confused noise; a harsh or unpleasing sound 1590.

1. An Age of d. and continual strife. *Her. VI.* v. 63. Merry and tragical. How shall we find the concord of this d. *Mus. N. v. i. 100.* *3.* So musically, such sweet thunder. *Mids. N. iv. 1. 23.* Hence Discordful *a.* quarrelsome.

†**Discord**, *a. rare*. ME. [*a. F.*] Discordant—1606

Discord (diskərd), *v.* ME. [*a. OF. des-, disorder*, *ad. L. discordare*, *f. discors*, cf. CONCORD.] *1. intr.* To disagree, also, to dissent from. *2.* Of things (chiefly): To be different (from), discordant (with) ME.; of sounds, to jar, clash ME.

1. We discorded commonly on two points. CUDWORTH. *2.* The one [sound] jarring or discording with the other Bacon.

†**Discordable**, *a.* [ME. *discordabilis*, *a. OF.*, *ad. L. discordabilis*; see DISCORD *v.*] Characterized by discord, discordant—1549.

Discordance (diskərd'wāns), ME. [*a. OF. des-, discordance*; see DISCORD *v.*] *1.* The fact of being discordant; disagreement. *2.* Discord of sounds ME.

1. The *c.* between the action and the law HOBBS. So Discordancy, the condition or quality of being discordant, a discord of sounds.

Discordant (diskərd'wāns), *a.* [ME. *des-, discordant*, *a. OF.*; see DISCORD *v.*] *1.* Not in accord, not in harmony; at variance; disagreeing, differing; incongruous. Const. *to, from, with*. *2.* Of sound: Inharmonious, dissonant, jarring ME.

1. The reasons and resolutions are, and must remain d. HOBBS. *2.* A d. family. JOHNSON. *3.* War, with d.

no s and a ng no C ngre E. Hen Dis
cordant ly adv ness
+Discordous a [f D SCORD b OUS]
Fr of d s ord BP HALL
D scorporate (d skp po e, v rar 1683
[Dis- 6] 1. trans. To deprive of corporate
character. 2. To separate from a corporate
body 1891. So Discorporate ppl. a. (rare).
+Discorrespondent, a. rare 1654 [Dis-
10] Lacking in congruity. So +Discorre-
spondency.
Discoat, var. of DISCOAST v Obs
+Discostate (diskstst), a. 1849 [Dis- 1.]
Bot Of leaves; Having radiately divergent ribs.
Discomatomatus; see DISCO-
+Discounsel, v. 1477 [ad. OF. *descon-*,
desconseiller, f. *des-* (Dis- 4) + L. *consiliare*.]
= DISADVISE 1, 2. -1631.
Discount (diskaunt), sb 1622 [a. 16th c.
F. *descompte*, mod.F. *descompte*, f. *descompter* to
DISCOUNT. Cf. F. *escompte*.] +1. An abate-
ment or deduction from the amount or from the
gross reckoning of anything. (Also fig.) -1798.
2. *Commerce*. a. A deduction made for payment
before it is due, or for prompt payment, of a
bill or account; any deduction or abatement
from the nominal value or price 1690. b. The
interest charged for discounting a bill of ex-
change or promissory note 1633. 3. The act
of discounting a bill, etc. 1839.
2 Here's ready Money; Speak, what D. 1702
The *trie d.* is less than the banker's or merchant's d.
J. BROOK-SMITH.
Phrases. *At a d.* at less than the nominal value;
below par, fig. in low esteem, depreciated. *Banker's*
or *merchant's d.*; interest on the amount of a bill for
the time it has to run. *True d.*; interest on the
present worth of a bill.
Comb. d.-broker, one whose business is to cash
notes or bills of exchange at a d.; also d. *accommoda-*
tion, *business*, *house*; (in sense 2a) d.-book-*seller*.
Discount (diskaunt, diskount), v. 1629.
[a. OF. *desconter*, mod.F. *descompter*, mod.L.
discomputare, from *dis-*, Dis- 4 + *computare*.]
+1 trans. To reckon as an abatement or deduc-
tion from a sum due -1726; to deduct -1828.
2. To give or receive the present worth of (a bill
or note) before it is due 1694. 3. fig. a. To
leave out of account; to disregard. b. To deduc-
tion from. c. To part with a future good for
some present consideration. d. esp. To make
allowance for exaggeration in. e. To take (an
event, etc.) into account beforehand. 1702.
1 That the said provisions may be discounted upon
the pay of the said army 1645. 3. Of the three
opinions (I d. Brown's), under this head, one supposes
[etc.] Sir W. HAMILTON. To d. statements made by
the natives 1883. To d. news BRITISH. Hence Dis-
countable a. that may be discounted.
+Discount, v. 2 rare. 1655. [Dis- 1.] To
reckon separately -1662.
Discountenance (diskaunt'naens), v. 1580.
[Dis- 4 or 7.] +1. To put another countenance
on to mask (rare) 1587. 2. To put out of
countenance, put to shame, disconcert, abash
1580. 3. To withdraw one's countenance from,
set the countenance against; to show disappro-
bation of; to discountage 1589.
2 How would one look from his majestic brow. D.
her despised MUR P. R. II 218 He appeared much
discountenanced at this last part of my narrative
CARLYLE. 3. Duels are neither quite discountenanced,
nor much in vogue STEELE. Hence Discoun-
tenancer.
Discountenance (diskaunt'naens), sb. arch
1530. [partly ad. OF. *descontenance*; partly f.
Dis- 9 + COUNTERANCE sb.] 1. The act or fact
of discountenancing; unfavourable aspect, dis-
approbation shown 172. The state of being put
out of countenance; abashment -1656.
1 He thought that the estimation of Cato was alto-
gether the d. of his [own] power and greatness NORTH.
Discounter (diskauntar), 1732. [f. Dis-
COUNT v. 1 + -ER 1.] One who discounts a bill
or note; see DISCOUNT v. 2.
Discouple (diskupl'), v. 1489. [a. OF.
discoupler, see Dis- 4.] To disunite what is
coupled, to uncouple. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*).
Discour, -coure, obs. ff. DISCOVER v.
+Discourage, sb. 1500. [Dis- 9.] Want or
failure of courage; discouragement -1611
Discourage (diskurad3), v. 1481. [ad. OF.
discourager, mod.F. *décourager*; see Dis- 4.]
1 trans. To deprive of courage; to lessen the

courage of o d shia en disp t The oppo
e o n o 326 A so t r nif and f 2
anf To e sen o ep ess cou age for o
discoun enance exp s d approval of h o
od a er on 64 A so t ntr for *refl*
1. I think no Slow of Despond would d. me BUNYAN.
To d. from a task 1756. 2. Idleness should of all
things be discouraged BUNYAN. Hence Discour-
ageable a. capable of being discouraged; to be
discouraged (rare). Discourager, one who or that
which discourages. Discouragingly adv.
Discouragement (diskurad3ment), 1561.
[ad. OF. *discouragement*, mod.F. *découragement*,
see prec.] 1. The action or fact of discourag-
ing 1600. 2. The fact or state of being dis-
couraged; want of spirit or confidence; depres-
sion of spirit with regard to effort. (The more
usual sense.) 1561. 3. That which discourages,
a deterrent influence 1612.
1 His d. of that pest of society, Attorneys H
WALPOLE. 2 Terror and d. 1561. 3 The books
are full of discouragements from vice SWIFT.
Discourse (diskurs), sb. ME. [a. F. *dis-*
cours, ad. L. *discursus*, f. *discurs*, ppl. stem of
discurrere, see next.] +1. Onward course; =
COURSE -1612. +2. 'The act of the under-
standing, by which it passes from premises to
consequences' (J.); reasoning, ratiocination,
reason, rationality. (Obs. or arch.) ME. 3. Com-
munication of thought by speech; talk, con-
versation (arch.) 1559. +b. The faculty of con-
versing -1641. c. (with a and pl.) A talk; a
conversation (arch.) 1632. +4. Narration; a
narrative -1647. 5. A spoken or written treat-
ment of a subject at length; a dissertation,
treatise, sermon, or the like. (The prevailing
sense.) 1581. +6. Familiar intercourse 1602.
+b. Conversancy (12) 1604.
1. The natural d. of the sunne ELYOT. 2. Phr.
+D. of reason; process or faculty of reasoning; A
best that wants d. of Reason HAND. 1. n. 150. 3.
Ample interchange of sweet D. RICH III, v. iii. 99.
I have had a long d. with my father De Foe 5.
Authors who have published Discourses of Practical
Divinity ANDERSON. His discourses in the pulpit MAC-
MULLEN. 6. If you be honest, and fair, your Honesty
should admit no d. to your Beautie HAND. III. l. 102.
Discourse (diskurs), v. 1547. [f. Dis-
COURSE sb.; prob. affected by F. *discourir* 'to
discourse of'.] +1. *intr.* To run or travel over
a space, region, etc.; *transf.* to extend -1555.
+2. *intr.* 'To pass from premises to conclusions'
(J.); to reason -1700 Also *trans.* 3. *intr.*
To hold discourse, to talk, converse, to discuss
a matter, confer 1559. Also fig. 4. *intr.* To
speak or write at length on a subject 1564. 5.
trans. To go through in speech, to treat of in
speech or writing; to talk over, to talk of; to
tell (arch.) 1563 b. To utter 1602. 6. *trans.*
To converse with; to talk to; to discuss a matter
with; to address. (Obs. or arch.) 1677.
3. fig. She speaks, yet she says nothing, what of
that? Her eye discourses ROM. 8. 34. II. 13. 4.
To d. for two hours without intermission BUCKLE. 5.
b. Glue it breath with your mouth, and it will d. most
excellent Musick HAND. III. l. 374. 6. A Friend
whom I discoursed on this Point LOCKE. Hence Dis-
courser, one who discourses. +Discourist,
one who reasons.
+Discursive, a. 1588. [f. DISCOURSE v. +
-IVE; cf. *discursive*.] 1. Of or pertaining to dis-
course or reason; rational -1678. 2. Discursive
-1613. 3. Disposed to converse; talkative;
communicative -1669. b. Of the nature of dia-
logue; conversational -1716.
2. Thou... In thy d. thought, dost range as farre W.
BROWNE. 3. See how these vain D. Bookmen talk
DANIEL. b. Interlaced with Dialogue or D. Scenes
DEYDEN Hence +Dis-cour-sively adv.
+Discourt, v. 1585. [Dis- 7 b.] To dismiss
from court -1722.
Discourteous (diskurtiys, -kurtiys), a.
1578. [Dis- 10.] Void of or lacking in courtesy;
incivil, rude. Hence Discourteously adv.,
-ness.
Discourtesy (diskurtisi, -kurti-). 1555.
Dis- 9.] The opposite of courtesy; rude or
uncivil behaviour; incivility; an instance of this
Some jealousies and discourtesies passed lately be-
tweene them and the Pope SANDYS.
+Discourtship, rare. [Dis- 9.] = DIS-
COURTESY. B. JONSON.
+Dis-cous, a. 1706. [ad. mod.L. *discosus*, f.
discus.] Having a disk or disks; discoid -1794.
+Discovenant, v. 1650. [Dis- 6.] *trans.*

To d sso ve co enant w th to ex ude f om a
covenant 1861
Discover (diskv v ME [a. OF. *de-*
or *u r r* ad. mod.L. *d op r* f
Dis 4 op e o COVER.] +1. *trans.* To
remove the covering from -1628. +2. To re-
move (anything serving as a cover) -1618. 3.
To disclose or expose to view (anything covered
up or previously unseen), to reveal, show. Now
rare. 1450. 4. To disclose to knowledge, to
make known (arch.) ME. 15. To reconnoitre
Also *absol.* -1600. 6. To reveal the identity of
hence, to betray (arch.) ME. 17. To exhibit
display -1771. 8. To obtain sight or know-
ledge of for the first time; to find out 1555, to
catch sight of, descry 1576. 19. To explore
-1850. 110. *intr.* To make discoveries to
look, to see -1821. 111. *trans.* and *intr.* To
distinguish -1796
2. If the house be discovered by tempest [etc.]
COKE. 3. From those flames No light, but only dark-
ness visible Serv'd only to d. sights of woe MILN. P. L.
1. 64. 4. Secrets which Time will d. 1662. 6. Mercy,
and that ye nat discover me CHAUCER. 7. The re-
maining Lones discovered his Proportions SIR T.
BROWNE. 8. Harvey discovered the circulation of the
blood H. BLAIR. He discovered that he had made a
mistake 1892. Now when we had discovered Cyprus,
we left it on the left hand ACT. XXI. 3. Hence Dis-
coverer, one who discovers (esp. in senses 3, 5, 8).
Discoverable (diskv'rabl), a. 1579 [f.
prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being dis-
covered; discernible, perceptible, ascertainable
Its effects are everywhere d. JOHNSON. Hence
Discoverability, d. quality. Discoverably adv.
Discoverer, ME. [a. OF. *descouvert*, -*convert*,
mod.F. *decouvert* = mod.L. *discopertus*.]
A. *adj.* +1. Uncovered, exposed -1525. 2
Law. Of an unmarried woman or a widow
Not covert, not under the cover, authority, or
protection of a husband; cf. COVERT a. 1729
+b. Sub. An uncovered or exposed state -1592
Phr. *in or at d.*, off one's guard. [OF. *a découvert*.]
Discoverture (diskv'vartur), 1818. [f. prec.
after *coverture*.] Law. The state of being dis-
covert, or not under coverture; cf. COVERTURE
Discovery (diskv'vartur), 1553. [f. DISCOVER
v., app. after *recovery*.] +1. The action of un-
covering or fact of becoming uncovered 1658
2. The action of disclosing or divulging; revela-
tion 1586; in Law, disclosure by a party to an
action, at the instance of the other party, of
facts or documents necessary to maintain his
own title 1715. b. The unfolding of the plot of
a play, poem, etc. 1727. 3. The finding out or
bringing to light of that which was previously
unknown; making known; an instance of this
1553; exploration, reconnaissance -1774. 14.
Indication that brings anything to light -1705
5. That which is discovered, found out, revealed
or brought to light 1632.
2. Resolved... to make a D. of the whole affair 1737
3. Show me... a discoverer who has not suffered for
his d. whether a Columbus or a Galileo LONDON. 5.
No indication that the mariner's compass was a recent
d. 1837.
+Discre-dle, v. rare. 1634. [Dis- 7 c.]
trans. To turn out of a cradle. *intr.* (for *refl.*)
To emerge from the cradle.
Discreate (diskre'tat), v. 1570. [Dis 6]
trans. To uncreate, annihilate, reduce to chaos
Thou hast set thine hand to unmake and d. SWIN-
BURNE. Hence Discreation, the undoing of creation
Discredit (diskredit), sb. 1565. [Dis 9]
1. Loss or want of credit; disrepute, reproach
an instance of this. 2. Loss or want of belief
or credit; disbelief, distrust 1647.
1. Such conduct brings d. on the name of Athens
JOWETT. 2. The answers [threw] d. upon his pre-
vious evidence 1868 The course of the discount
market depends upon credit or d. 1895.
Discredit (diskredit), v. 1559. [Dis- 6]
1. *trans.* To refuse to credit; to disbelieve. 2.
To show to be unworthy of belief; to destroy
confidence in 1561. 3. To injure the credit or
reputation of; to bring into discredit or disre-
pute 1579.
2. A statement which there is no reason to d. 1815
3. The idea is... discredited by modern science
MARTINEAU. 3. Henry is said to have been dis-
credited for the death of Thomas FREEMAN. Hence
+Discreditor, one who discredits anything (rare)
Discreditable (diskreditabl), a. 1640
[Dis- 10.] The reverse of CREDITABLE, n-

juries to reputation; disreputable, disgraceful. Hence **Discreetly** *adv.*

Discreet (diskrēt), *a.* [ME. *discret*, *discrete*, *a. f.*, ad. L. *discretus*, in the late L. sense. A doublet of DISCRETE.] 1. Showing discernment in the guidance of one's own speech and action; judicious, circumspect, cautious; often *esp.* silent when speech is inconvenient. 2. In *Se.* well-spoken, well-behaved 1782. 3. Rare 16th c. spelling of DISCRETE, *q. v.*

1. A wife ought to be discreet 1509. You are a d. man, and I make no doubt can keep a secret W. Irvi. 18. A d. silence 1883. Hence **Discreetly** *adv.*, -ness.

Discrepance (diskrēpāns, diskrepāns), ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *discrepantia*; see DISCREPANT.] 1. The fact of being discrepant; disagreement, difference. 2. Distinction, difference -1611. 3. Variation, change (of action) (rare) 1560

1. Betwixt us and our Prince there is no d. BAILLIF. 2. Ther hath bene ever a d. in vesture of youthe and age ELTON. var. **Discrepancy**.

Discrepant (diskrēpānt, diskrepānt), 1524 [ad. L. *discrepantem*, pr. pp. of *discrepare*, *f.* DIS- + *crepare* to creak.]

A. adj. 1. Exhibiting difference; dissimilar, discordant, inharmonious, inconsistent. Const. from, *to*. 2. Apart in space (rare) -1818.

1. Whenn he is moste d. from brute beastes ELTON. 2. Further d. than heaven and ground 1649.

1. B. *sb.* A dissentient. JER. TAYLOR.

Discrete (diskrēt), *a.* A1-o 6 **discreet**.

ME. [ad. L. *discretus* 'separate, distinct', pa. pp. of *discernere*. A doublet of DISCREET, *q. v.*] 1. Separate, detached from others, distinct. Opp. to *continuous*. 2. *Pathol.* Separate, not coalescent or confluent 1854. 3. Consisting of individual parts; discontinuous 1570. 4. *Gram. and Logic.* Of conjunctions: adversative. Of propositions: disjunctive. -1664. 4. *Maths.* Detached from the material, abstract 1854.

1. Of distinct and d. units DIX. 2. *tones* (Mus.) tones separated by fixed intervals of pitch, as the notes of a piano. 3. *d. quantity*, quantity composed of distinct units, as the rational numbers. Dist. from *cont. nuous quantity* = magnitude. 4. *proportion* = Discontinuous proportion. 5. A d. sentence, is, which hath a d. conjunction; as, *although, yet, notwithstanding*, etc. Z. COKE. Hence **Discrete-ly** *adv.*, -ness.

Discrete, early *f.* DISCREET.

†**Discrete**, *v.* 1646. [f. L. *discrete*, ppl stem of *discernere*.] To divide into discrete parts, to separate distinctly -1858.

Discretion (diskrēʃən), ME. [a. OF. *discretion*, ad. L. *discretionem* distinction, and later, discernment, *f.* *discernere* (d. *scire*-).]

I. Separation, disjunction, distinction 1590. M. d. has no discretion of parts or capacity of division or determination from without E. CAIRN.

II. [In late L. sense.] 1. The action of discerning or judging; judgement; discrimination ME. 2. The faculty of discerning -1651. 3. Liberty or power of deciding, or of acting according to one's own judgement; uncontrolled power of disposal ME.; in *law*, the power to decide, within the limits allowed by positive rules of law, as to punishments, remedies, or costs, and generally to regulate matters of procedure and administration 1467.

1. Y refer all to your d. MARY Q. SCOTTS. 2. As to the form of worship, a large d. was left to the clergy MACAULAY. That the costs of references... should be in the d. of the arbitrators 1891.

Phr. *At d.*, as one thinks fit, chooses, or pleases.

III. [Cf. DISCREET.] 1. The quality of being discreet; discernment; prudence, sagacity, circumspection, sound judgement ME. 2. *Sc.* Propriety of behaviour 1782. 3. A titl. formerly applied to bishops, etc. Cf. *your worship, your honour*, -1555.

1. D. of Speech is more than Eloquence BACON. Phr. *Age of years of d.*, the time of life at which a person is presumed to be capable of exercising d.; in *Eng. Law* the age of fourteen.

Hence **Discretionary** *a.* discretionary. **Discretionally** *adv.* **Discretionary** *a.* pertaining or left to d.; **discreet**. **Discretionarily** *adv.*

Discretive (diskrētiv), 1588. [ad. L. *discretivus*, *f.* *discret*, ppl. stem of *discernere*.]

A. adj. 1. = DISJUNCTIVE. 2. Serving to distinguish or discriminate; diacritic -1819.

†B. *sb.* A disjunctive conjunction or proposition -1725

Hence **Discretive-ly** *adv.*, -ness.

†**Discriminable**, *a. rare*. 1730. [f. L. *discriminare* + -BLE.] Capable of being discriminated -1813.

Discriminal, *a. rare*. 1842 [ad. L. *discriminalis*, *f.* *discrimen*.] Of the nature of a distinction or division.

D. line in *Palmyra*, the line between the hand and the arm.

Discriminant (diskrīmīnānt), 1836. [ad. L. *discriminans*, pr. pp. of *discriminare*.]

A. adj. 1. Discriminating. 2. *Math.* Implying equal roots or a node (cf. B.). D. relation, a one-fold relation between parameters determining a nodal point.

B. *sb.* *Math.* The eliminant of the *n* first derived functions of a homogeneous function of *n* variables. Hence **Discriminantal** *a.* relating to a d.

Discriminate (diskrīmīnēt), *a.* 1626. [ad. L. *discriminatus*; see next.] 1. Distinct, discriminated (arch.). 2. Marked by discrimination: opp. to *undiscriminate* 1798.

2. Much may be done by d. charity MALTHEUS. Hence **Discriminate-ly** *adv.*, -ness.

Discriminate (diskrīmīnēt), *v.* 1628. [f. L. *discriminatus*, ppl. stem of *discriminare*, *f.* *discrimen*, -crim-, *f.* stem of *discernere*. (Cf. CRIME.)] 1. To make or constitute a difference in or between; to differentiate. 2. To perceive or note the difference in or between; to distinguish 1665. 3. *intr.* or *absol.* To make a distinction 1774.

1. Capacities which d. one individual from another GROTE. 2. To d. the goats from the sheep BARROW. 3. Phr. *To d. against*, to make an adverse distinction with regard to. To d. against certain imports from the United States 1885.

Discriminating, *pp. a.* 1647. [f. *prec*.]

1. That discriminates (sense 1). 2. That discriminates (sense 2) 1792.

1. A d. mark of a disease M. BAILLIE. 2. A d. judgment 1794. Phr. *D. duty or rate*, one that varies according to the country or place of origin of goods, or according to the persons rated; a differential duty or rate. Hence **Discriminatingly** *adv.*

Discrimination (diskrīmīnāʃən), 1646.

[ad. L. *discriminationem*.] 1. The action of discriminating or distinguishing; a distinction (made with the mind or in action) 1648; the condition of being discriminated or distinguished. ? Obs. 1699. 2. Something that discriminates or distinguishes; a distinction; a distinguishing mark. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1646.

3. The faculty of discriminating; the power of observing differences accurately, or of making exact distinctions 1814. 4. = RECRIMINATION *Obs.* *rare*, -1684.

1. To make a d. between the Good and the Bad 1705. 3. His character was touched with yet more d. by FLORE SCOTT.

Discriminative (diskrīmīnātiv), *a.* 1638.

[f. L. *discriminatus*.] 1. Serving to discriminate; distinctive, distinguishing 1677. 2. Characterized by discriminating; discerning 1638. 3. *transf.* of things 1826. 4. Differential 1872.

1. The d. Mark of a True Christian HALL. 2. D. Providence H. MORE. A more d. censure FOSTER. Heavy d. duties 1872. Hence **Discriminatively** *adv.* So **Discriminatory** *a.* (rare).

Discriminoid, 1879 [f. after DISCRIMINANT; see -OID.] *Math.* A function of which the vanishing expresses the equality of all the integrating factors of a differential equation. Hence **Discriminoidal** *a.*

†**Discriminous**, *a. rare*. 1666. [ad. late L. *discriminosus*.] Critical, hazardous -1727.

Discriptive, *obs.* *f.* DISCREVE.

Discrown (diskrūn), *v.* 1586. [Dis-6] To deprive of a crown; *spec.* to depose; also *transf.* and *fig.*

To crown or d. its Monarchs KEROULAN. Discrowning sovereign reason MORLEY.

†**Discruciate**, *v.* 1600. [f. L. *discruciat*, *discruciare*; see DIS-5.] 1. *trans.* To torture, excruciate -1660. 2. *nonc.* -use. To solve (a crux or riddle) 1745.

2. Pray d. what follows SWIFT.

†**Discubation**, [ad. assumed L. type **discubatio*; cf. CUBATION, ACCUBATION.] Reclining at meals. COWLEY.

†**Discubitory**, *a. rare*. [f. *discubili*- ppl. stem of L. *discumbere*.] Adapted for reclining. SIR T. BROWNE.

Disculpate (diskw'lpāt), *v.* 1693. [f. *disculpate*- ppl. stem of med. L. *disculpāre*; see DIS-4.] *trans.* To clear from blame or accusation; to exculpate.

Being faithful and just, with the testimony of things to d. him NOWRA. Hence **Disculpation**.

†**Discomb**, *v.* *rare*. 1683. [ad. L. *discumbere*; see DIS-1.] *intr.* To recline (at table) -1699. So †**Discombency**, the reclining posture at meals. †**Discombent** *a.* reclining, *sb.* one who reclines at table; one lying ill in bed.

Discumber (diskw'mbar), *v.* 1725. [Dis-6] To relieve, to disencumber.

Discur, *obs.* *f.* DISCOVER *v.*

†**Discurrent**, *a.* 1 [Dis-10.] Not current. SANDYS.

†**Discurrent**, *a.* 2 1656 [ad. L. *discurrentem*.] Running hither and thither -1710.

Discursion (diskw'ʃən), *rare*. 1535. [ad. L. *discursionem*, *f.* *discurrere*.] 1. The action of running or moving to and fro -1684. Also *fig.* 2. = DISCOURSE *sb.* 2. 1603. So †**Discursist**, one who practises discoursing.

Discursive (diskw'siv), *a.* 1599. [f. L. *discursus*, *discurrere* + -IVE.] 1. Running hither and thither (rare in *lit.* sense) 1626. 2. *fig.* Passing rapidly or irregularly from subject to subject; rambling, digressive, ranging over many subjects 1599. 3. Passing from premises to conclusions; ratiocinative. (Cf. DISCOURSAL *v.* 2.) Often opp. to *intuitive* 1608.

2. A most vivid, though very d. and garrulous, history of the time FREEMAN. 3. Reason... D. or Intuitive MILT. P. L. v. 488. The D. Faculty has only one operation, it only compares SIR W. HAMILTON. Hence **Discursively** *adv.*, -ness.

Discursory (diskw'sorī), *a. rare*. 1581. [f. as *prec.* + -ORY.] 1. Of the nature of discourse or reasoning -1614. 2. Discursive 1881.

†**Discurtain**, *v.* 1616. [Dis-6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To unveil -1659.

†**Discus** (diskʃs), 1566. [L., *a. Gr.* *discos* 'quoit'.] 1. *Class. Antig.* A disk of heavy material used in ancient Greek or Roman athletic exercises; a quoit. Also, *ellipt.*, the game of hurling the discus. 2. = DISK in various technical senses -1706.

Discuss (diskʃs), *v.* ME. [f. L. *discuss*, ppl. stem of *discutere*, *f.* DIS-1 + *cutere* (in comb. -cutere). App. taken from the L. ppl. *discussus* Englished as *discussed*.] 1. *trans.* To drive away, disperse (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1651; to shake off, also to set free -1590. 2. *Med.* To dissipate, dispel, or disperse (humours, etc.) (arch.) 1533. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) 173-*trans.* To investigate; to try (as a judge) -1613.

4. To decide (as a judge) -1771. 5. To make known, declare. (This sense is obscure.) -1632.

6. To investigate or examine by argument, to sift; to debate. (Now the ordinary sense.) 1450. Also *absol.* 7. To try the quality of (food or drink); to consume. (*Somewhat joc.*) 1815. 8. *Civil Law.* To 'do DILIGENCE' or exhaust legal proceedings against (a debtor), *esp.* against the person primarily liable, before proceeding against a surety 1681.

1. All regard of shame she had discuss, And meet respect of honor putt to flight SPENSER F. Q. iv. 1. 48. 5. Art thou a Gentleman? What is thy Name? discuss Hen. V. iv. iv. 5. 6. Several schemes were proposed and discuss MACAULAY. 7. To d. slices of cold boiled beef SCOTT, port wine MARYAT. Hence †**Discuss** *sb.* = DISCUSSION. **Discussable**, *able* *a.* capable of being discussed. **Discussor**, one who or that which discusses.

Discussion (diskw'ʃən), ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *discussionem*; see *prec.*] 1. Examination, trial (by a judge); judicial decision -1526. 2. Examination (of a matter) by arguments for and against; debate; a disquisition in which a subject is treated from different sides 1556. 3. Investigation of the quality of food, etc. by consumption of it (*joc.* and *collig.*) 1862. 4. *Med.* The dissipation or dispersal of humours, etc. -1758. 5. *Civil Law.* The exhaustion of legal proceedings against a debtor, *esp.* against the person primarily liable, before proceeding against a person secondarily liable 1681.

2. D. is no prejudice but an honour to the truth H. MORE. This d. is one of the least satisfactory in the dialogues of Plato JOWETT. 3. The d. of a bottle of port 1870. Hence **Discussional** *a.* of the nature of or pertaining to d.

Discussive (diskʊsiv). 1580. [f. L. *discuss-* ppl. stem; see **DISCUSS**]

A. adj. *f. Med.* = **DISCUTIENT** *a.* -1727
 ‡ Having the quality of settling, decisive -1644.
 ‡ Pertaining to debate 1644.

† **B. sb.** *Med.* A **DISCUTIENT** -1671.

Hence †**Discussive** *adv.*, †*ness*.

† **Discustom**, *v.* 1502. [ad. OF. *descostumer*, f. *des-*, *Dis-* + *costumer*; see **CUSTOM** *v.*] = **DISACCUSTOM** -1677.

Discutient (diskʊtiʃnt). 1612. [ad. L. *discutientem*.]

A. adj. Having the quality of discussing or dissipating morbid matter; resolvent.

B. sb. A discutient agent 1655.

Disdain (disdān), *sb.* [ME. *desdeyn*, *desdeyn*, *a.* OF. *desdegn*, etc., mod. F. *dédain*, Rom. deriv. of *des-*, *disdegnare*; see next] *1.* The feeling entertained towards anything unworthy of notice or beneath one's dignity; scorn, contempt. ‡ Indignation; anger arising from offended dignity; dudgeon -1677. ‡ Loathing, aversion; ‡ *transf.* loathsomeness -1655.

‡ *Disdaine* and *Scorne* ride sparkling in her eyes, Mis-prizing what they looke on *Much Ado* III. i. 51. *2.* The great person. I took the neglect in huge d. *Burrow*, 3. *transf.* Most lothsom, filthy, foul, and full of vile disdain *SPENSER F. Q.* I. i. 14. Hence † **Disdainish** *a.* inclined to be scornful, † *ly adv.* † **Disdainous** *a.* disdainful, indignant; † *ly adv.*

Disdain (disdān), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *desdaigner*, *-daigner*, later *dédaigner*; a Com. Rom. vb. repr., with *des-* for L. *de-*, L. *dédignare*, f. *Dis-* + *dignare*, -*arr*; cf. **DEIGN** *1.* *trans.* To think unworthy of oneself, or of one's notice; to regard with contempt; to scorn ME., to think (anything) unworthy of 1591. ‡ *2.* To be indignant, angry, or offended at; to be indignant *that* -1796. ‡ *3.* *intr.* To be moved with indignation, take offence. Const. at (rarely against, of, on). -1634. ‡ *4.* *trans.* To move to indignation or scorn -1817.

‡ He laid against me that I did d. everi mans compaiñ *HARVEY* *a.* Ingratitude, which I disdain as Hell Litchow. Disdaining that the enemies of Christ should abound in wealth 1796. Hence **Disdainable** *a.* worthy of disdain (*rare*). **Disdainer**.

Disdainful (disdānfʊl), *a.* 1549. [f. **DISDAIN** *sb.*] *1.* Full of or showing disdain; scornful, contemptuous, proudly disregarding. ‡ *2.* Indignant, displeased; mimical (*rare*) -1550. ‡ *3.* Hatred, that is the object of disdain -1586. ‡ Under disdainful brow *WYATT*. D. of private ends 1874. Hence **Disdainfully** *adv.*, *ness*.

† **Disdeceive**, *v.* 1622. [**Dis-** 6.] To undeceive -1549.

† **Disdeify**, *v.* *rare*. [**Dis-** 6.] To deprive of deity. **FELTHAM**.

Disdein (e, -deigne, -deyn (e, obs. ff. **DISDAIN**).

|| **Disdiaclasia** (disdai, æklāsia) 1883. [mod. L. irreg. f. Gr. *dis* twice (in comb. regularly *dis-*) + *diaklasia*.] *Optics*. Double refraction.

Disdiaclast (disdai, æklāst). 1867. [ad. mod. L. *disdiaclastus* adj. (see next).] Brücke's term for one of the minute doubly-refracting particles of striated muscular tissue.

Disdiaclastic, *a.* *rare*. 1670. [f. mod. L. *disdiaclastus* (irreg. f. Gr. *dis* twice + *διακλαστικός*, vbl. adj. of *διακλάω*)] Doubly refracting: applied to crystals; also, of the nature of disdiaclasts.

† **Disdiapason**. 1609. [a. L., a. Gr. *dis diā pasōn*; see **DIAPASON**.] *Mus.* The interval of a double octave; a fifteenth -1774.

Disease (dizēz), *sb.* [ME. *dis-ease*, f. (ult.) OF. *des-*, *Dis-* + *aise* **BASE** *sb.*] *1.* Absence of ease; uneasiness; inconvenience, annoyance; disturbance; trouble -1623; a cause of discomfort -1712; molestation -1493. *2.* A condition of the body, or of some part or organ of the body, in which its functions are disturbed or deranged. Also applied to plants. *a. gen.* Illness, sickness ME. *b.* An ailment 1526. *3. fig.* A morbid condition (of mind or disposition, of the affairs of a community, etc.); an evil affection or tendency 1509.

‡ Doth sleep thus seize Thy powers, affected with so much disease *CHAPMAN* *Phr.* † *To do d. to*, to molest. *2.* The legions of Angustus maled away in d. and lassitude *GIBSON*. Diseases, desperate growne,

By desperate appliance are released *HAMILT.* IV. iii. 9. *3.* Bad Latin was a catching d. in that age *FULLER*. *Phrases*. *Addison's d.*, a structural d. of the supranal capsules, resulting in anæmia and loss of strength, and commonly characterized by a bronzed discoloration of the skin; first described by Thomas Addison (1793-1858). *BRIGHT'S D., FOOT-AND-MOUTH, FRENCH D., POTATO d.*, etc. see these words.

Hence **Diseaseful** *a.* fraught with discomfort, morbid, diseased (now *rare*); causing or tending to d. † **Diseasefulness**. **Disease** *ment*, the action of depriving, or condition of being deprived, of ease, ailment (*non-use*). † **Diseasey** *a.* annoying, troublesome, morbid.

Disease (dizēz), *v.* ME. [a. AF. **diseaser*, -*euser*, -*euser*, for OF. *desaaisier*, f. *desaise* sb., after *causer*, *aisir* to ease.] *1. trans.* To deprive of ease, to trouble, incommode -1697. to disturb (from quiet, etc.) -1653. *2.* To bring into a morbid or unhealthy condition; to infect with disease. *Usu. in pa. ppl.* 1467. Also *fig.* *1.* What rackings cares disease a monarch's b.d. *CONGRUVA*. *2.* D. in body and mind *MACAULAY*. *Evil Ministers D.* the Common-wealth 1680.

Diseased (dizēd), *ppl. a.* 1467. [*f. piec.*] Affected with disease. Now usually of the bodily organs or fluids. In a diseased state, infected. *b.* Characterized by disease; pertaining to disease; morbid 1574. Also *fig.* His miracles which he did on them that were d. *JOHN VI.* Hence **Diseasedly** *adv.*, *ness*.

Disedge (dizēdʒ), *v.* 1611. [**Dis-** 7 *a.*] To take the edge off, to blunt, dull. Served a little to d. the sharpness of that pain *TERNSON*.

Disedify (dizēdifai), *v.* 1526. [**Dis-** 6.] *trans.* To do the reverse of edifying; to shock or weaken the piety of. Hence **Disedification**.

Diselder, *v.*; see **Dis-** 7 *b.*

Diselectrify (disēlektreifai), *v.* 1876. [**Dis-** 6.] *trans.* To render non-electric.

† **Dis-element**, *v.* 1612 [**Dis-** 7 *c.*] *trans.* To put out of its element -1727.

Diselenide (disēlenaid), etc., *Chem.*; see **Dis-** 2 *a.*, etc.

Disembark (disembārk), *v.* 1582. [a. F. *désbarquer*; see **Dis-** 4.] *1. trans.* To put ashore from a ship; to land. *2. intr.* To go on shore from a ship; to land 1582.

1. I must wnto the Road, to dis-embarque Some necessities *TWO GENT.* II. iv. 187. *2.* Touching Breton Sands, they disembark'd *TERNSON*. Hence **Disembarkation**, † **Disembarkment**, the action of disembarking.

Disembarrass (disembæräs), *v.* 1726 [**Dis-** 6. Cf. **DEBARRASS**.] *trans.* To free from embarrassment, encumbrance, or complication, to rid; to relieve; to disentangle.

We may at once d. ourselves of those formidable terms—'absolute' and 'unconditioned' *E. R. COMPTON*. Hence **Disembarrassment**, disembarrassing or being disembarrassed.

† **Disembay**, *v.* [**Dis-** 6.] To bring out of a bay. **SHERBURNE**.

Disembellish (disembeliʃ), *v.* 1611. [**Dis-** 6.] To deprive of embellishment or adornment.

Disembitter, *v.* *rare*. [**Dis-** 6.] To free from bitterness. **ADDISON**.

Disembody (disembɔdi), *v.* 1714. [**Dis-** 6.] *1. trans.* To separate (as a spirit) from the body; to free (anything) from that in which it is embodied. *2.* To discharge from military embodiment 1762.

1. Our souls, when they are disembodied, will be always sensible of the divine presence *ADDISON*. Hence **Disembodiment**, the action of disembodiment; disembodied state.

Disembogue (disembɔg), *v.* 1595. [Orig. *disembogue*, ad. Sp. *désmbocar*, f. *des-*, *Dis-* 4 + *embocar*, f. *en* in + *boca* mouth; see **EMBOGUE**.] *1. intr.* To come out of the mouth of a river, strait, etc. into the open sea -1633. *2. intr.* Of a river, lake, etc.: To flow out at the mouth; to empty itself; to flow into. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 1598. *3. trans.* Of a river, lake, etc.: To discharge its waters at the mouth; *refl.* to empty itself. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 1610. † *to*. To drive out -1632.

1. The Danube disembogues into the Euxine by seven mouths *GOLDSM.* The presses of Europe are still disemboguing into the ocean of literature *DE QUINCY*. *3.* Paris disembogues itself to witness, with grim looks, the *Séance Royale* *CARLYLE*. Hence † **Disembogue** *sb.* place of disemboguing. **Disembogement**, action or place of disemboguing.

Disembo-som, *v.* 1742. [**Dis-** 6.] To sepa-

rate from the bosom; to reveal; *refl.* and *intr.* to unburden oneself.

Disembowel, *v.* 1603. [**Dis-** 6. In sense *r.* an intensive of **DISBOWEL**.] *1.* To remove the bowels or entrails of; to eviscerate. Also *fig.* *2.* To take out of the bowels 1703.

2. So her disembowelled web *ARACHNE* spreads *J. PHILIPS*. Hence **Disembowelment**, the act of disembowelling.

Disembower, *v.* 1836. [**Dis-** 6.] To cut free from a bower.

† **Disembra-ce**, *v.* 1638. [**Dis-** 6.] *trans.* To refrain or withdraw from embracing, also to undo embracing -1775.

† **Disembra-ngie**, *v.* 1726. [**Dis-** 6.] To free from complication.

Disembroid, *v.* 1622. [**Dis-** 6. Cf. F. *désbroder*.] To free from embroidery or confusion, to disentangle.

To d. a subject that seems to have perplexed even *Antiquity* 1741.

Disemburden, -*burthen*, *v.* 1790. [*see* **DISEN-** 1] = **DISBURDEN**.

Disemic (disēimik), *a.* [f. L. *disemur*, *r.* Gr. *δισήμις* (f. *dis-* (*Dis-* 2) + *σημα* a sign)] In *Gr.* and *L. Prosody*: Of the value of two moræ or units of time (cf. **TRISEMIC**).

Disemploy (disimplɔi), *v.* *rare*. 1618 [**Dis-** 6.] *trans.* To cease to employ, throw out of employment. Hence **Disemployed** *ppl. a.* unemployed. **Disemploy ment**, absence or withdrawal of employment (*rare*).

Disempower, *v.* *rare* 1813. [**Dis-** 6.] To deprive of power conferred.

Disemprison, var. **DISIMPRISON**.

Disen-, **disem-**. Verbs in *dis-* are sometimes in sense negative or privative of those in *em-*: e.g. *en-franchise*, *dis-franchise*; generally however, verbs in *em-* or *en-* have *dis-* prefixed, as in *dis-embarrass*, *dis-engage*, *dis-entwine*.

Disenable (disenəbəl), *v.* 1604. [**Dis-** 6.] To render unable or incapable; the reverse of enable.

I am constitutionally disenabled from that vice *LAMB*.

Disena-ct, *v.* *rare*. 1651. [**Dis-** 6.] To repeal.

Disena-mour, *v.* 1598. [**Dis-** 6.] To free from being enamoured.

Disenchai *n.* *v.* *rare*. 1849. [Dis-** 6.] To set free from chains or restraint.**

Disenchant (disenʃant), *v.* 1586. [ad. F. *désenchanter*; see **Dis-** 4.] To set free from enchantment, magic spell, or illusion.

A noble stroke or two linds all the charms, and disenchants the grove *DANFORD*. Hence **Disenchanter**, **Disenchantment**, the action of disenchanting, disenchanted state. **Disenchantress**.

Disencharm, *v.* *rare*. 1651. [**Dis-** 6.] To deliver from a charm.

† **Disenclose**, *v.* *rare*. 1611. [**Dis-** 6.] To show open (that which is enclosed) -1665.

† **Disencourage**, *v.* 1626. [**Dis-** 6.] To DISCOURAGE -1803. Hence † **Disencouragement**, disheartenment.

Disencrease; see **DISINCREASE**.

Disencumber (disenkʊmbər), *v.* 1598 [**Dis-** 4.] To relieve or free of encumbrances. *Disencumbered* from my villatick bashfulness *JONSON*. Hence **Disencumberment** (*rare*), † **Disencumbrance**, deliverance or freedom from encumbrance.

Disendow (disendau), *v.* 1861. [**Dis-** 6.] To deprive of endowments. Hence **Disendowment**, the action or fact of disendowing, as, *the d. of the Irish Church*.

Disenfranchise, *v.* 1626. [**Dis-** 6.] *1.* To DISFRANCHISE 1664. ‡ *2.* [f. **Dis-** 5, or error] To set free, enfranchise (*rare*) -1654. Hence † **Disenfranchisement**.

Disengage (disengəʒ), *v.* 1611. [**Dis-** 6.] *1.* To free from engagement, pledge, contract or obligation. *Obs. exc. as pa. ppl.* *2.* To loosen from that which holds fast, adheres or entangles; to detach, liberate, free 1662. Also *fig.* *3. intr.* (for *refl.*) To free oneself, get loose 1646. *4. intr.* *Fencing*. To pass the point of one's blade smartly to the opposite side of the opponent's sword, so as to free it for a thrust 1684.

1. Are you disengaged this evening *DICKENS*. *2.* It slowly decomposes the water, combining with its

te (man). a (pass). an (loud). n (cut). g (Fr. chef). o (cyer). ai (J, eye). e (Fr. eau de vie). i (sat). z (Psyche). u (what). p (gal).

hydrogen and disengaging its oxygen HUNTER. To d' great principles from capricious adjuncts. GEORGE. The 1st Troop must d. before it can move 1837. Hence **Disengage** *sb* (*dis'engəʒ*), the action of disengaging.

Disengaged (*dis'engəʒd*), *ppa* a. 1621 [f. *prec.*] Set free from engagement, ties, or prepossession; detached; not engaged, at liberty. Hence **Disengagedness**.

Disengagement (*dis'engəʒmēt*), 1650. [f. as *prec.*] The action of disengaging or fact of being disengaged from (anything).

A noble D from the World JER. COLLIER. The d of a quantity of nitrous gas 1791 Mental d. FARRIER. 1, parry the d. ROLAND

Disenmesh, *v.* rare. 1868. [Dis- 6.] To free from meshes, disentangle.

Disenoble, *v.* 1645. [Dis- 6.] To deprive of nobleness; to render ignoble.

An unworthy behaviour disenobles a man ADDISON.

Disenorm, *v.* [Dis- 6 or 8.] To make conformable to a norm or standard. QUARLES

Disenroll, *v.* rare. [Dis- 6.] To remove from a roll. DONNE

Disensanity; see **Dis- 5** and **INSANITY**.

Disenshroud, *v.* rare. 1835 [Dis- 6] To set free from or as from a shroud.

Disenslave, *v.* Also **disin-** 1649. [Dis- 6] To set free from enslavement; to liberate from slavery.

Such an one as should d. them from the Roman yoke SOUTHW.

Disentail (*dis'entail*), *v.* Also **disin-** 1641. [Dis- 6.] 1. *Law*. To free from entail; to break the entail of; see **ENTAIL** *sb.* 1848. 2. To divest of. Hence **Disentailment**, **Disentailment**, the act of disentailing.

Disentangle (*dis'entəŋgl*), *v.* Also **disin-** 1598 [Dis- 6.] 1. *trans*. To free from that in or with which a thing is entangled; to disengage, extricate. Const. *from*, *to*. Also *fig.* 2. To bring out of a tangled state, to unravel, untwist 1805 Also *fig.* 3. *intr.* (for refl.) To become disentangled; to disentangle oneself 1807

1. To d. our line from the water-lilies J. WILSON. To d. our minds from prejudices BAKER. To d. facts from the mass of fable 1874. 2. To d. the knots of my harness KANE. 3. This skein won't d. (*und.*)

Hence **Disentanglement**, the fact of disentangling; d. entangled state.

Disenter, *v.* 1629. [f. **Dis- 6** + **ENTER** *v.* 2] To eject, oust -1631.

Disenthrall, *ll.* *v.* Also **disin-** 1643 [Dis- 6] To set free from enthrallment or bondage; to liberate from thralldom. Hence **Disenthrallment**, emancipation from thralldom.

Disenthronement (*dis'enthrōnmēt*), *v.* Also **disin-** 1603 [Dis- 6.] To put down from a throne, to depose from royal dignity or authority, to dethrone. Hence **Disenthronement**, dethroning.

Disentitle (*dis'entaitl*), *v.* Also **disin-** 1654 [Dis- 6.] To deprive of title or right (*to* something)

Every ordinary offence does not d. a son to the love of his father SOUTH.

Disentomb (*dis'entəʊm*), *v.* 1626. [Dis- 6] To take out of the tomb. Also *transf.* and *fig.* A mummy, which we saw disentombed 1877. Hence **Disentombment** (*dis'entəʊmēt*), the act of disentombing.

Disentrail, *v.* 1596 [Dis- 7a.] To draw forth from the entrails or inward parts -1692.

Disentrammel, *v.* 1866. [Dis- 6.] To free from its trammels.

Disentrance, *v.* 1663. [Dis- 6.] To arouse from or as from a trance.

Disentwine, *v.* 1814. [Dis- 6.] To free from being entwined, to untwine (*lit* and *fig.*) Also *intr.* (for refl.)

Disenvelop, *e.* *v.* Also **disin-** 1632. [Dis- 6 or 7.] To free from that in which it is enveloped; to unfold.

Disepalous (*dis'eipələs*), *a.* 1841. [f. *Gr.* δὲ (*Dis- 2*) + mod. *L.* *sepalum*.] Bot. Having or consisting of two sepals.

Disequality, 1602. [after *equality*.] Inequality, disparity -1655.

Disequilibrium, 1840. [Dis- 9.] Absence or destruction of equilibrium. So **Disequilibrate**, **Disequilibrate** *vb.* to throw out of balance; **Disequilibrium**.

Disert, *a.* ME. [ad. *L.* *desertus*, var. of *desertus*, *desertus*.] Well-spoken, eloquent -1675 Hence **Disertly** *adv.*

Disespouse, *v.* rare. [Dis- 6.] To undo the espousal or betrothal of. MILT. *P. L.* ix. 17.

Disestablish (*dis'estæblɪʃ*), *v.* 1598. [Dis- 6.] To deprive of the character of being established; *spec.* to deprive (a church) of especial State connexion and support.

Disestablishment, 1806. [f. as *prec.*] The act of disestablishing; *spec.* the withdrawal of especial State patronage and control from a church.

From the establishment of Christianity under Constantine, to the beginnings of its d. under Pope Leo X. 1806.

Disesteem (*dis'esteɪm*), *sb.* 1603. [Dis- 9] The action of disesteeming, or position of being disesteemed, low estimation or regard.

Pastorals are fallen into D. DRYDEN

Disesteem, *v.* 1594. [Dis- 6.] 1. *trans*. To regard with the reverse of esteem, to hold in low estimation, slight, despise. Also *intr.* with *of*. 2b. To take away the estimation of (*rare*) 1637. 2a. with *subord. cl.*: To think or believe otherwise than (*rare*) 1677.

1. Strange notes to like, and d. our own DANIEL. Opinions disesteemed, impostures branded B. JONES. Hence **Disesteem**, one who disesteems.

Disestimation, 1619 [Dis- 9.] = **Disesteem** *sb.* -1677.

Disseuse (*dis'seʊs*), 1896. [Fr. fem. = talker] A female artiste who entertains with monologue. Also less freq. masc. **Disseur**.

Dissexcise, *v.* rare. [Dis- 6.] To put out of exercise. MILTON.

Disfame, *sb.* rare. 1460. [Dis- 9] Disrepute; defamation. So **Disfame** *v.* to defame.

Disfashion (*dis'fæʃən*), *v.* 1535. [Dis- 6.] To mar or undo the fashion of, to disfigure.

Gluttony disfashioneth the lady MOOR.

Disfavour, *or* (*dis'fəvər*), *sb.* 1533. [Dis- 9] 1. Unfavourable regard, dislike, disapproval. 2a. An act or expression of dislike or ill will -1647. 3. The condition of being unfavourably regarded 1881.

1. The kingly disfavour is like y^e roaring of a Lyon COVERDALE. Prov. xiv. 12. 2. To dispense favour and disfavour CLAPHAM. 3. Phr. To be (*live*, etc.) *in a*, *to bring*, *come*, *fall*, etc. *into a*

Disfavour, *or*, *v.* 1535. [Dis- 6.] 1. *trans*. To regard or treat with the reverse of favour; to discountenance, to treat with disapprobation 1570, to dislike -1740. 2a. To mar the countenance or appearance of, to disfigure -1607.

1. Countenance or disfavour according as they obey SWIF. Hence **Disfavourer** (*adv.*), one who disfavors.

Disfavourable, *a.* 1561. [Dis- 10.] Unfavourable; adverse. **Disfavourably** *adv.*

Disfeature (*dis'fi:tʃər*), *v.* 1659. [Dis- 7a or d. Cf. **DEFEATURE**] To mar the features of; to disfigure, deface.

Disfellowship, *sb.* 1608 [Dis- 9.] Exclusion from fellowship. So **Disfellowship** *v.* to exclude from fellowship; to excommunicate (Now U.S.)

Disfiguration, 1653. [See **-ATION**.] = **DISFIGUREMENT**.

Disfigure (*dis'figʊər*), *v.* ME [ad. OF *disfigur* (mod. *F.* *dis-*), f. *L.* *dis-* + *figura*, *figura*.] See also **DEFIGURE**.] 1. *trans*. To mar the figure or appearance of; to deform, deface. Also *fig.* 2a. To disfigure -1713. 2b. *trans*. To carve (a peacock) -1706.

1. Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own MILT. *P. L.* vi. 521. Diction disfigured by foreign idioms MACAULAY. 2. And me so well d. That their shal no man me knowe CHAUCER. Hence **Disfigure** *sb.* disfigurement. **Disfigurer**, one who or that which disfigures.

Disfigurement, 1634. [f. *prec.* vb.] 1. The action of disfiguring; the fact or condition of being disfigured, disfigurement, deformity. 2. Something that disfigures, a deformity, defacement 1641.

2. A dial is not necessarily a d. to a tower 1874

Disflesh, *v.* 1620 [Dis- 7a.] To deprive of flesh; also, to disembow.

Disfoliated; see **Dis- 7a**, etc.

Disforest (*dis'fɒrɪst*), *v.* 1502. [ad. OF. *disforester*.] 1. *trans*. = **DISAFFOREST**. Also

fig. 2. To clear of forests or trees 1668. Hence **Disforestation**.

Disform (*dis'fɔrm*), *v.* rare. 1527. [f. **Dis-** + **FORM** *v.*; cf. **DIFFORM**, **DEFORM**.] 1. To mar the form, character, or condition of, to deform -1658. 2. To alter the form of, *intr.* (for *refl.*) to lose its form (*rare*) 1868.

2. They seem to form d., and re-form before us, like the squares of coloured glass in the kaleidoscope GLADSTONE.

Disformity, 1494. [var. of **DIFFORMITY**.] a. = **DEFORMITY**, b. = **DIFFORMITY** -1600.

Disfortune, 1529. [ad. OF. *des fortune*] Misfortune -1592.

Disframe, *v.* 1629 [Dis- 6] To undo the frame or framing of -1644.

Disfranchise (*dis'frantʃɪz*), *v.* 1467 [Dis- 6] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen of a borough, city or country, or of some franchise previously enjoyed. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

He shalbe disfranchised opynly at Carfax 153. The decayed burghs were disfranchised, and their members given to the counties LO. BROUGHAM. Wise men are timorous in the disfranchising of their judgement J. HALL. Hence **Disfranchisement**, the action of disfranchising or fact of being disfranchised.

Disfranchise, *v.* 1599. [Dis- 7b] To deprive of the order of a friar, also *refl.* -1639.

Disfrock, *v.* 1837 [f. **Dis-** + **FROCK**, cf. **DEFROCK**] To deprive of the clerical garb and character; to unrook.

Disfurnish, *v.* 1531. [ad. OF. *desfourmisse* stem of *disfourmire*; see **Dis- 4**.] To deprive of that wherewith it is furnished; to strip of furniture, etc.; to render destitute (*of*).

These poor habitments, Of which, if you should here d. me, You take the sum and substance that I have Two Gent. iv. 1.4. Hence **Disfurnishment**. So **Disfurniture**, disfigurement.

Disgace, *v.* 1594. [a. 16th c. *F.* *desgager*, mod. *F.* *dégager*; see **Dis- 4**.] To release from pledge or pawn; to disengage -1603.

Disgallant, *v.* rare 1599. [Dis- 8.] To deprive of courage; to dispirit -1640.

Disgarland (*dis'gɑrlənd*), *v.* 1616. [Dis- 7a.] To divest of a garland or garlands.

Disgarnish (*dis'gɑrnɪʃ*), *v.* 1450. [a. OF. *disgarniss* stem of *degarner*, mod. *F.* *dégarnir*; see **Dis- 4**.] To deprive of that which garnishes or furnishes, to disfigure, despoil.

The front was disgarnished of troops SIR W. NAHIER.

Disgarrison, *v.* Now arch. 1594. [Dis- 7a.] To deprive of a garrison.

Disgavel (*dis'gævl*), *v.* 1683. [f. **Dis- 7a** + *gavel* (GAVELKIND) *sb.*] To relieve from the tenure of GAVELKIND.

Disgeneric, *a* [Dis- 10.] Of different genera (opp. to *congeneric*). *rec.*

Disglorify, *v.* rare. 1577. [Dis- 6.] To deprive of glory, to treat with dishonour -1671.

Disglory, 1547. [Dis- 9.] The opposite of glory; dishonour -1577.

Disgorge (*dis'gɔrʒ*), *v.* 1477. [ad. OF. *disgorger*, mod. *F.* *dégorgir*; see **Dis- 4**.] 1. *trans*. To eject or throw out from, or as from the gorge or throat; to vomit forth (what has been swallowed), *esp.* to give up what has been wrongfully appropriated. Also *absol.* 2. *trans*. To discharge or empty, also *refl.* 1592.

1. *trans*. To dissipate an engorgement -1753. 2. Jonah's whale swallowed and disgorged him night after night MISS THACKERAY. D. thy care, abandon fear 1837. Some mode to make the French General d. the church plate which they have stolen WALKER. *absol.* The river Nile, disgorging at seven mouths into the Sea MILT. *P. L.* vii. 153. 2. Several vessels were disgorging themselves HAWTHORNE. Hence **Disgorgement**, **Disgorger**.

Disgo-spel, *v.* [Dis- 7a.] To deprive of the gospel or gospel character; to oust the gospel from life. MILTON.

Disgout, *v.* 1611. [Dis- 7a.] To free from gout -1748.

Disgown (*dis'gaʊn*), *v.* 1734. [Dis- 7a.] To strip (any one) of his gown, and thus of his degree or office. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*).

Disgrace (*dis'græʃ*), *sb.* 1581. [a. *F.* *disgrace*, ad. It. *disgrazia* 'a disgrace, a mishap (Florio). f. **Dis-** + *gracia* **GRACE**.] 1. The disfavour of one in a powerful position, the state

o be gow offavou and honon tad sta o
anaff ont 1739 to Theod fa ou o Fo une
ad erse fo une 697 a m so une 1748 3
D shono n pub.c est.maxon; ignominy,
shame 1593. 4. Opprobrium, reproach, dis-
paragement -1676. 5. That which brings into
dishonour 1590.

1. I heare Macduffe lives in d. *Macb.* iii. vi. 23. The
interchange continually of favours and disgraces
Bacon. 2. Two shrank from d. Geo. Eliot. 4.
Then Hector hur with words of great d. Reproved
Hossea. 5. I found the two disgraces, are, first, dis-
loyalty to Church and State; and, second, to be born
poor Emerson.

Disgrace (disgrās), *v.* 1549. [a. F. *disgracier*, *nd. It. disgraziare*; see *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To undo or mar the grace of; to disgrace -1781. 2. To put out of countenance -1591. 3. To put out of grace or favour; to dismiss from (royal, etc.) favour 1593. 4. To cast shame or discredit upon -1715. 5. To speak of dishonouringly, to disparage, revile -1720. 6. To be a disgrace or shame to, to reflect dishonour upon 1593.

3. Queensbury was disgraced for refusing to betray the interests of the Protestant religion Macaulay. 4. They never use reason so willingly as to d. reason Hooker. 6. I could fudge in my heart to d. my mans apparel, and to cry like a woman *A. P. L.* ii. iv. 4. Hence **Disgraceful**, the action of disgracing, that which causes disgrace. *Disgraceful*, one who or that which disgraces; tan opprobrious reviler.

Disgraceful (disgrāsfūl), *a.* 1591. [i. *prec.* sb.] 1. Void of grace, unpleasing -1702. 2. Full of, or fraught with, disgrace; shameful, dishonourable 1597. 3. Inflicting disgrace, degrading, opprobrious 1608.

2. Stained with black d. crimes DANIEL. 3. Such d. such contemptible punishment FOOTER. Hence **Disgracefully** *adv.*, *ness*.

Disgracia, -grazia. 1739. [Sp. *desgracia* (-grāya), *It. disgrazia* (-grāzia).] An unpleasant accident.

Disgracious (disgrāʃəs), *a.* 1594. [a. F. *disgracieux*; see *Dis-4*] 1. Ungracious, unkind. 2. Obs. 1598. 2. In disfavour, disliked -1611. 3. Disgraceful 1615. 4. Uncomely 1870. Hence **Disgraciously** *adv.*

Disgratify, *a. rare*. 1602. [irreg. f. *Disgrace* *v.*; cf. *coercive*] Conveying or tending to disgrace -1627

Disgradation (disgrādāʃən) ? *Obs.* 1727. [i. *Disgrade* *v.*] = *DEGRADATION* 1.

Disgrade (disgrād), *v.* ME. [ad. OF. *degrader*, by-form of *degrader*, *ad. late L. degradare*; see *DE-1*, 6.] = *DEGRADE* *v.* 2. 1. **Disgraduate**, *v.* 1528. [Dis-7 b] = *DEGRADATE* -1550.

Disgregate (disgrēgāt), *v.* 1593 [i. *L. disgregat, disgregare*; see *Dis-2*] 1. To separate (*from*). 2. To disintegrate 1603. 3. To scatter (the visual rays); hence, to confuse (the sight) -1615. Hence **Disgregation**, disintegration, dispersal; *spec. in Chem.* separation of the molecules of a substance by heat, etc. 4. **Disgross** (disgrōs), *v.* 1611. [ad. 16th c. *degrasser*, mod. F. *dégrasser*; see *Dis-4*] To make finer or less gross -1823.

If bullion be disgrist into wire or lace PERRY.

Disgruntle (disgrūntl), *v.* Now chiefly U.S. 1682. [i. *Dis-3* + *GRUNTLE* *v.* freq. of *GRUNT*.] To put into ill humour; to chagrin, disgust. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

Disguise (disgwi:z), *v.* [ME. *disguisen, disguisen*, etc., a. OF. *disguiser*, etc., mod. F. *disguiser*, f. *dis-*, *de-* (*DE-1*, 6) + Romanic *guisa*, F. *guise*, a. OHG. *gīsa* WISE, manner, mode (of dress, etc.).] 1. *trans.* To change the usual or natural guise or fashion of; esp. of dress -1553. 2. To transform, to disfigure -1697. 3. To change the dress and appearance of so as to conceal identity; to conceal the identity of by dressing as or in. (Now the leading sense.) ME. Also *refl.* 4. To exhibit (anything) in a false light; to colour; to misrepresent ME. 5. To conceal or hide by a false show, or the like 1591. 6. To intoxicate (with liquor) 1582. 2. Faces, disguised in death DAYNES. 3. Disguised in the habit of a Turk KNOLES. Disguised as a monk (*mod.*). 4. To d. and put off a bad commodity 1732. 5. A feint to d. the real intention 1853. 6. Three cuppes full at once shall off dysguise thee 1552. Hence **Disguisedly** *adv.*, *ness*. **Disguiser**, one who disguises; ta masker.

Disguise (disgwi:z), *v.* ME. [p. a. *vb.* + New o. stage as on (*p.* of an omenation).] 1. *trans.* 1594. 2. Altered fashion of dress and appearance intended to conceal identity, the state of being thus disguised ME. Also *fig.* 3. A garb assumed in order to deceive 1595. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 4. Any artificial manner assumed for deception 1632. 5. The act or practice of disguising 1603. 16. A masque -1630. 7. 'Disorder by drink' (j.) 1606.

2. The banisher Kent; who, in d., follow'd his enemy king, and did him service *Leav* v. iii. 220. A blessing in d. (*mod.*) 3. Ned where are our disguises? *Hen IV.* ii. ii. 78. 5. Hence false tears, deceptions POPE. 6. Masques (which they then called Disguises) BACON. Hence **Disguiseless** *a.*

Disguisement. 1580. [i. *Disguise* *v.*] 1. The act of disguising, or of being disguised 1583. 2. That which disguises; a disguise 1580. 3. *pl.* Additions that change the appearance, bedizenments 1638

Disguisy, *a.* ME. [a. OF. *desguisif*; see *Disguise* *v.*] Disguised, altered from familiar guise, mode, or appearance -1430.

Disguish, -guish, *v.* 1635. [Dis-7 c.] To discharge as from a gulf.

Disgust (disgʊst), *v.* 1598. [ad. 16th c. F. *degouter*, mod. F. *dégouter*, or ad. *It. disgusto*; see *Dis-4*. Not in *Shaks.*] 1. Strong distaste for food, drink, medicine, etc.; nausea, loathing 1611. 2. Strong repugnance excited by that which is loathsome or offensive; profound instinctive dissatisfaction 1611. 3. An outbreak of mutual ill-feeling, a quarrel -1761. 4. That which causes repugnance, an annoyance. ? *Obs.* 1654.

1. To this day the [hare]... is an object of d. in certain parts of Russia CLONIN. 2. He soon retreated in d. across the Alps S. AUSTIN. 3. Some disgusts happen'd 'twixt Rustan and his brother Sir T. HERBERT. 4. Some disgusts which she had received from the States. HUMER. Hence **Disgustful** *a.* causing disgust; nauseous; displeasing; disgusting; full of disgust. **Disgustfully** *adv.*, *ness*.

Disgust (disgʊst), *v.* 1601. [ad. F. *degouter*, or ad. *It. disgustare*, see *Dis-4*] 1. *trans.* To have a strong distaste for or repugnance to -1752. 2. To offend the senses or sensibilities of 1650; *absol.* to be very distasteful 1756.

2. The remedy, disgusts the palate 1650. Want of the usual proportion in men and other animals is sure to d. HUMER. Hence **Disgusted** *ppl. a.* distasteful; feeling disgust. **Disguster** (*rare*). **Disgustingly** *adv.*, *ness*.

Dish (dɪʃ), *sb.* [OF. *disc*, a. L. *discus* quon, dish (in Vulgate), *DISK* Cf. *DESK*, *DAYS*.] 1. Any open vessel used to hold food at meals. Often restricted to those of oval, square, or irregular shape, as distinguished from *plates*. 2. A hollow vessel of wood or metal, used for drinking and also esp. as a receptacle for alms, a cup; cf. *ALMS-DISH* ME. 3. The food served on or in a dish, a distinct variety of food 1526. 4. As much as will fill or make a dish; a dishful 1556. Also *fig.* 4. *transf.* Any shallow concave receptacle 1533. 5. A dish-like concavity, e. g. a depression in a field, etc. 1810. 6. *a. Tim-ming*. A gallon of ore ready for the smelter. 7. *Lead-mining*. A treasuring box for lead ore, by statute fixed to contain fifteen pints of water c. Also, the proportion of ore paid as royalty to the mine landlord, etc. 1531. 17. A quoit; quoit-playing -1552.

1. She brought forth butter in a lordly d. *Yng* v. 25. I know him as the beggar knows his d. 1605. 2. Let's carve him, as a D. fit for the Gods *Ful* C. ii. i. 173. 3. The Boat returned with a good d. of Fish DANFORTH. He sate him pensive o'er a d. of tea BROWN. 4. Roger, had a D. of Chat with her Mother. Comb.: d.-cloth, -elout, -rag, -towel, a cloth, elout, etc. used for washing dishes, -wash, the greasy water in which dishes have been washed, -washer, a scullion or scullery-maid; the pied or water wagtail (*Motacilla alba*), -water = *dish-wash*; also attrib.

Dish (dɪʃ), *v.* 1586. [i. *Dis* *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To put into a dish, ready for table. Also with *up*. Also *fig.* 2. To make concave like a dish, to hollow out 1805. 3. *intr.* To be or become concave; to cave in 1669. 4. *intr.* Of a horse. To move the fore-feet in his trot with a scooping motion 1863. 5. *trans. slang*. To 'do for'; to cheat, circumvent. [From the notion of meat being done, and dished.] 1798.

2. Jestima, d up MARRIAGE. To d. up a story

1. N. 3. To d. me h. with our wagon. 2. wheel dishing frequently A. W. CRASLEY. 5. [be lieve it (the House of Commons) to be completely used up. Reform has dished it. DISHABLE.]

Dish, *v.* 1821. [var. (ult.) of *DASH* *v.*] To push violently, thrust

Dishabilitate (dis'hābilitē), *v.* 1662 [Dis-6] *Sc. Law* To incapacitate, disqualify. Hence **Dishabilitation**.

Dishabille (dis'ābəl), *brī* 1673. [ad. f. *dishabille* undress, *pa. pple.* used *subst.*; see *Dis-4*] The final -s (or its equivalent) also occurs in English. 1. Undress, the state of being dressed in a negligent style 1684. 2. A garment of a negligent style 1673. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1. To surprise his mistress in d. 1684. 2. [Peppas] sets down his thoughts in a most becoming d. Miss ALMOND.

Dis-ha-bit, *v.* rare. [Dis-6.] To dislodge. SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 220.

Dis-ha-bited, *ppl. a.* 1577. [f. F. *deshabité*.] Uninhabited; deserted of inhabitants -1602.

The d. towns afford them roosting CANEW. **Dishabituatē**, *v.* 1868. [Dis-6.] To render unaccustomed.

Dishable, *obs. f.* *DISABLE* *v.*

Dishallow (dis'hə'laʊ), *v.* 1552. [Dis-6] To undo the hallowing of; to profane.

God hateth the dishallowing of the Sabbath LATTIN.

Disharmonious (dis'harmōniəs), *a.* 1659. [Dis-10.] 1. Not in harmony or agreement.

2. Of sounds: Discordant 1683.

Disharmonize (dis'hā'mōniz), *v.* 1801 [i. *Dis-4* + *HARMONIZE*, after next.] 1. To put out of harmony; to make discordant. 2. *intr.* To be out of harmony 1863.

Disharmony (dis'hā'mōni), 1602. [Dis-9; prob. after *discord*.] 1. Want of harmony or agreement. Also with *a* and *pl.* 2. Discord, dissonance 1655.

1. D. of mind and tongue CARLETON. Hence **Disharmonic**, *adj. a*

Dishant, *v.* (Chiefly *Sc.*) 1534 [Dis-4] To cease to haunt; to absent oneself from.

Disheart, *v.* 1603. [Dis-7 a] = next -1616.

Dishearten (dis'hā'tən), *v.* 1599 [Dis-6.] To deprive of heart or courage; to dispirit. Also with *from*, or *to* and *refl.*

Their former losses heartened them so much WARREN. Hence **Disheartenment**.

Disheir, *v.* rare. 1607. [Dis-7 b.] 1. To deprive of one's inheritance. 2. To deprive of an heir. DRYDEN.

Dishelm (dis'hel'm), *v.* 1477 [Dis-7 a, after OF. *deshaulmer*.] To deprive of one's helmet *intr.* for *refl.* To take off one's helmet Sir Raynold dishelmed the English knight LO BURNES.

Dishelm (dis'hel'm), *v.* 2 [Dis-7 a.] To deprive of the helm or rudder.

Disherison (dis'hērison), *sb.* ME. [orig. *disheritoun*, a. OF. *deshéritement*. (The full L. type was **disheritationem*.)] The action of depriving of, or cutting off from, an inheritance; disinheritance.

Improvident alienations to the d. of the lawful heirs WILLIAMS.

Disherit (dis'hēr-it), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *deshériter*, etc., mod. F. *deshériter*; -Rom. *deshériter*, for L. **de-*, **disheritare*; see *Dis-6*, *Dis-4*] To deprive or dispossess of an inheritance, to disinherit. Const. of (rarely *from*). Also *fig.* -1795. So **Disinheritance**, disinheritance. **Disheiritor**, one who disinherits.

Dishevel, *a.* ME [var. of *Dishevelly*, a. OF. *deschevelé*.] Without coil or head-dress, hence, with the hair unkempt. Sometimes app.: In d. shabille -1470.

Dishevel (dis'hēvəl), *v.* 1598. [prob. a back-formation from *DISHEVELLED*.] 1. To loosen and throw about in disorder (hair and the like); to let (the hair) down. 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To hang loose or in disorder 1638.

1. The Peacock when he's view'd dishevels his faire traine 1618.

Dishevelled, *-eled* (dis'hēvəld), *ppl. a.* 1450. f. OF. *deschevelé*, mod. F. *deshévelé* (see *Dishevelly*). 1a. = *Dishevel* *a.* -1633. b.

With disarranged dress 1612. Also *transf.* 1. She, so disheuld blisht SONGY. The dishevelled

2 (man). a (pass). on (loud). v (cat). g (Fr. chef). 2 (ever). 2 (I, eye). 2 (Fr. eau de vie). 1 (sit). 2 (Psychic). 2 (what). 2 (get)

o p a e d n g f r o o Q u h d e d
m e n t d o n d o s H n e D s h e v e l
ment d on d on
+Dishevely *elce*, *pl* a ME [a OF
d e r i t p a p p e . . . , Dis-+OF *chevel*,
cheven hair = med.L. *dis-*, *decapillatus*.] =
DISHEVEL *a*.

Dishful (di'fʊl) ME. [See-FUL.] As much
as a dish will contain.

Dishing (di'ʃɪŋ), *adv.* sh. 1679. [f. DISH *v.* 1]
The action of the verb DISH; oblique position
of the spokes of a wheel.

Dishome (dis'həʊm), *v.* 1880. [Dis- 7c.]
To deprive of a home.

Dishonest (di'sɒnɪst), *a.* ME. [ad. OF.
desonesté, mod.F. *dishonnête*; see DE- 6, DIS-
4.] 1. Entailing dishonour or disgrace; dis-
honourable, shameful -1760. 2. Unchaste,
lewd, filthy -1734. 3. Ugly, hideous -1725.
4. Of actions, etc.: Not straightforward or
honourable, underhand; now, fraudulent, knav-
ish 1611. 5. Of persons: Wanting in honesty;
disposed to cheat or defraud; thievish 1751.

1. The galows and dishonest d. the Cayton. 2.
Hem. 1. 1. 50. 3. Enormous beasts d. to the eye
Pope. 4. To get d. game *Essex* xlii 27. D. artifices
BUTLER 5. Imposed upon . . . by d. brethren JORTIN.
Hence **Dishonestly** *adv.*

Dishonesty, *v.* ME. [ad. OF. *desonesté*.]
1. To bring dishonour -1670. 2. To defame
-1615. 3. To defile -1652.
3. To devour Virgins, d. Matrons FORD.

Dishonesty (dis'ɒnɪsti), ME. [a. OF. *des-
honesté*, mod.F. *dishonnête*, f. Rom. *dis-
honestus* for L. *dishonestus*, after *honestatem*.]
1. Dishonour, discredit, shame; also with *pl.*
-1596. 2. Unchastity, lewdness -1639. 3.
Shameful appearance, ugliness, deformity -1535.
4. Lack of probity; disposition to deceive, de-
fraud, or steal. Also, a dishonest act. 1599.

1. We renounce the hidden things of dishonestie
2 Cor. iv. 2. 4. I never knew profit in dishonestie
SURL & MARSH.

Dishonour, -honor (dis'ɒnər), *sh.* ME. [a. OF.
deshonneur, mod.F. *dishonneur*; a Rom. for-
mation f. L. *dis-*, DIS- 4b + *honorem*. In this
word, and its derivs., the sp. *dishonor* is usual
in U.S.] 1. The reverse of honour, the with-
holding of honour due to any one; a state of
shame or disgrace, ignominy, indignity. Also
with *a* and *pl.* 2. A cause or source of shame,
a disgrace 1553. 3. *Comm.* Refusal or failure
to honour or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.) 1834.
1. He would rather dye . . . than live in dishonor H.
COGAN. 2. His little daughter, whose sweet face he
kissed, becomes d. to her rare Tennyson. 3. Notice
of d. should be given to each induror CAUSE.

Dishonour, -or (dis'ɒnər), *v.* ME. [a. OF.
deshonneur, mod.F. *dishonneur*; -late L. *dis-
honore*, see DIS- 4.] 1. *trans.* To deprive of
honour; to treat with indignity; to violate the
honour or respect due to any one. 2. To vio-
late the honour or chastity of, to defile ME.
3. To bring dishonour upon, by one's conduct,
etc.; to disgrace 1568. 4. To strip of what is
an honour -1700. 5. *Comm.* To refuse or fail
to accept or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.) 1811.

1. To Value a man . . . at a low rate, is to D him
HOBBS 3. America dishonours herself by tolerat-
ing slavery 1848. 4. His scalp dishonoured quite of
hair DAVEN. Hence **Dishonoured, -ored** *pl.* a.
Dishonourer, -orer.

Dishonourable, -honorable (di'sɒnə'ɒrəbəl),
a. 1533. orig. f. DISHONOUR *v.*; partly f.
DIS- 10 + HONOURABLE. 1. Entailing dis-
honour; ignominious, base. 2. Of persons: a.
Disesteemed (*rare*). b. Devoid or negligent of
honour; unprincipled, base 1611.

1. And peep about To finde out selues d. Graves
JWEL. C. i. li. 138. 2. He that is honoured in poverty,
how much more in riches, and he that is d. in riches,
how much more in poverty *Eccl.* x. 31. Hence
Dishonourableness, Dishonourably *adv.*

Dishorn, *v.* 1598. [Dis- 7a.] To deprive
of horns.

Dishorse, *v.* 1859 [Dis- 7c.] To unhorse.

Dishouse (dis'hauz), *v.* 1586. [Dis- 6 or 7.]
1. To oust from a house; also, to deprive of a
habitation. 2. To clear (ground) of houses 1640.
1. Make them melt as the dishoused snails 1586.

Dishumour, *sh.* 1712. [Dis- 9.] All
humour -1795. So **Disdishumour** *v.* to put
out of humour.

Disilluminate *v.* rare 1865 [Dis- 6]
To dep. ve o m n a t o n o d a r k e n

Disillusion (dis'ɪluʒən), *sh.* 1598. [Dis-
5 and 9. Cf. F. *disillusion*.] 1. Dis- 5 Illu-
sion, delusion -1603. 2. [Dis- 9.] The action
of freeing or becoming freed from illusion; the
condition of being freed from illusion; disen-
chantment. Hence **Disillusion** *v.* to free from
illusion, disenchant. **Disillusionize** *v.* to dis-
illusion. **Disillusionment**, the action of dis-
illusioning, or fact of being disillusioned.

Disillusive, *a.* 1878. [after *illusiv*.] Tend-
ing to disillusion.

Disimagine, *v.* 1647. [Dis- 6.] To imagine
not to be.

Disimure, *v.* 1611. [Dis- 6.] To set
free from confining walls; to liberate

Disimark, *v.* 1609. [Dis- 6.] To turn
out of a park, to free from the enclosure of a
park -1675.

Disimpassioned, *pl.* a. Also **disem-**
1661. [Dis- 10.] Freed or free from passion.
That pale soft sweet disimpassioned moon Browning.

Disimprison, *v.* Also **disem-** 1611
[Dis- 6.] To release from imprisonment or
confinement.

'All History is an imprisoned Epic', says Sauerteig
there. I wish he had disimprisoned it in this instance
CARVER.

Disimprove, *a.* 1642. [Dis- 6.] To do
the reverse of improving; to render worse in
quality. *intr.* To grow worse. Hence **Dis-**
improvement, a change for the worse.

Disinccerate, *v.* 1665. [Dis- 6.] =
DISIMPRISON. Hence **Disincceration**.

Disinclination (dis'ɪnkli'nəʃən), 1647.
[Dis- 9.] Want of inclination or liking; slight
dislike or aversion; indisposition.

His d. to the church CLARNDON. A d. from having
recourse to unjust extremities 1813.

Disinclined (dis'ɪnkli'nɪd), *v.* 1647. [Dis- 6]
To deprive of inclination; to make indisposed,
averse, or unwilling. *intr.* To incline not (to
do something).

It served . . . to d. them from any reverence or affection
to the queen CLARNDON. [He] felt disinclined for
any more sleep 1888.

Disinclose; see DISENCLOSE.

Disincorporate, *pl.* a. 1605. [Dis- 10]
Disunited or separated from a body, corpora-
tion, or society -1681.

Disincorporate (dis'ɪnkɔ'pɔ'reɪt), *v.* 1697.
[Dis- 6.] 1. To undo the incorporation of, to
dissolve (a corporation). 2. To separate from
a corporation or body 1701. Hence **Disincor-**
poration.

Disincrease, *v.* ME. [Dis- 6.] To de-
crease, diminish -1430.

Disincurstant, 1878. [Dis- 10.] Some-
thing that removes or prevents incrustation.

Disindividualize, *v.* 1839. [Dis- 6.] To
divest of individuality.

Disinfect (dis'ɪnfekt), *v.* 1598. [Dis- 6]
1. To rid of an infection or infectious disease
(*rare*) -1723. 2. To cleanse from infection, to
destroy the germs of disease in 1658. Also *adv.*

2. The best mode of disinfecting the clothes of
scabulous patients 1814. Hence **Disinfecter, -or**,
he who or that which disinfects. **Disinfection**,
the action of disinfecting; destruction of the germs of
infectious diseases.

Disinfectant, 1837. [ad. F. *disinfectant*.]
1. *adv.* Having the property of disinfecting 1875
2. *sh.* An agent having this property.

Disinflame, *v.* rare. 1611. [Dis- 6.] To
make no longer inflamed; to deprive of ardour.

Disingenious, etc., 17th c. error for DIS-
INGENUOUS, etc.

Disingenuity (dis'ɪndʒənɪ'ti), 1647. [f.
next 1 = DISINGENUOUSNESS (now more usual).
Also with *a* and *pl.*

Disingenuous (dis'ɪndʒənɪ'ʊəs), *a.* 1655.
[Dis- 10.] The opposite of *ingenuous*, lacking
in frankness, insincere, morally fraudulent.

A D. Speaker 1718. The d. shift of a protest HALLAM.
Hence **Disingeniously** *adv.*

Disingeniousness, 1674 [f. prec.] The
quality of being disingenuous, insincerity, un-
fairness.

D. and double-dealing JANE AUSTIN
Disinhibit, *v.* 1530. [Dis- 6.] To dis-

people 1818 H n e o 1 D s n h a b t e d p p . a
v i b o t . n . a b n a n t s .

Disinherit. Also **disen-** 1543. [Dis-
9] = DISHERISON.

Disinherit (dis'ɪnɪt), *v.* Also **disen-**,
1450. [Dis- 6.] To deprive or dispossess of
an inheritance; 'to cut off from an hereditary
right' (J.). to prevent (a person) from coming
into possession of a property or right which in
the ordinary course would devolve upon him as
heir. Also *fig.*

He was disinherited and turned out of his father's
house Hook. And thou, fair moon, stoop thy pale
visage through an amber cloud, And d. Chaos, that
reigns here MILT. *Comus* 334. Hence **Disinherit-**
able *a.* liable to be disinherited. **Disinheritance**,
dispossession from an inheritance.

Disinhume (dis'ɪnhju:m), *v.* Also **disen-**
1821. [Dis- 6.] To unbury, exhume.

Disinsure, **Disintail**, etc.; see DISEN-

Disintegrable, *a.* 1796. [f. DISINTE-
GRATE.] Capable of being disintegrated.

Disintegrant, 1855. [f. *as prec.*] 1. *adj.*
Disintegrating, or becoming disintegrated. 2.
sh. A disintegrating agent.

Disintegrate (dis'ɪntɪ'grɛɪt), *v.* 1796 [Dis-
6.] 1. *trans.* To separate into its component
parts or particles; to reduce to fragments,
break up, destroy the cohesion or integrity of.
Also *fig.* 2. To separate as particles from the
whole mass 1873. 2. *intr.* To become dis-
integrated 18...

1. Marbles . . . are not disintegrated by exposure to
the atmosphere KIRWAN. To d. the Homeric poems
GIASTON. 2. The Church itself was fast disintegrat-
ing FROUDE. Hence **Disintegrative** *a.* tending
to d. **Disintegrator**, a machine for reducing sub-
stances to powder.

Disintegration, 1796. [f. *prec. vb.*] The
action or process of disintegrating, or the con-
dition of being disintegrated; breaking up; de-
struction of cohesion or integrity, *spec. in Geol.*,
the wearing down of rocks by atmospheric in-
fluences. Also *fig.*

The d. of clay-slate rocks THOMSON. of nations H.
MARTINEAU. of Roman society MERVILLE.

Disintegrity, 1785. [Dis- 9.] Want of
entireness, disintegrated condition.

Disinter (dis'ɪntər), *v.* 1611. [ad. F. *dis-
inter*, see DIS- 4.] To take out of the earth
in which it is buried; to unbury, exhume. Also
transf. and *fig.*

Disinterest, *v.* Pa. *pple.* -essed, -est. 1622.
[ad. F. *disintéresser*; see DIS- 4.] = DISIN-
TEREST *v.* -1655. So **Disinterestment**, dis-
interestedness.

Disinterest, *sh.* 1658. [Dis- 9.] 1. That
which is contrary to interest or advantage;
prejudice. Now *rare*. 1662 2. Disinterested-
ness -1805.

1. Whatever . . . tends to the D of the Public, is evil
NORMIS.

Disinterest, *v.* Now *rare*. 1612. [Dis- 6.]
1. To rid or divest of interest or concern; to de-
tach from the interest or party of. 2. To render
disinterested 1681.

Disinterest, var. of DISINTERESTED *pl.* a.

Disinterested, *pl.* a. 1612. [f. *prec. vb.*]
1. Without interest or concern. 2. *Obs.* 2. Not
influenced by interest; now always, Unbiased
by personal interest 1659.

1. A careless d. spirit is no part of his character
JUNYUS. 2. His d. kindness to us LIVINGSTONE. Hence
Disinterestedly *adv.*, -ness.

Disinteresting, *pl.* a. 1737. [Dis- 10.]
Uninteresting.

Disinterment, 1700. [f. DISINTER *v.* +
MENT.] The action of disintering; exhumation;
something disinterred.

Disinthrall, Disinthrone; see DISEN-

Disintricate, *v.* 1598. [Dis- 6.] To free
from intricacy; to disentangle, unravel, extricate.

Disinure, *v.* 1673. [Dis- 6.] To dis-
accustom -1644.

God disinuring his chosen Israel from his wonted
call JACKSON.

Disinvest, *v.* 1630. [Dis- 6.] To deprive
of that with which one is invested, to strip, de-
vest (*intr.* and *fig.*). Hence **Disinvestiture**,
Disinvesture, the action of disinvesting; dis-
invested state.

Disinvi-gorate, *n.* *rare*. [Dis- 6.] To enervate *SYD. SMITH*.

Disin-vite, *v.* 1580. [Dis- 6.] To retract or cancel an invitation to -1665. Hence **Dis-in-vitation**, the opposite of an invitation.

Disinvo-lve, *v.* 1611. [Dis- 6.] To free from an involved condition, to unfold; to disentangle.

Disja-sked, -et, -it, *ppl* *a.* *St.* 1816. [*a* corruption of *dejected*.] Dilapidated, decayed (*let. and fig.*).

Dis-ject (disdʒekt), *v.* 1581. [*f. L. dis-ject-*, *dis-jecere*; see Dis- 1.] To cast or break asunder, to scatter. Hence **Dis-jec-tion**, forcible dispersion, rout.

Dis-jecta membra. *Lat. phr.* An alteration of Horace's *dis-jecta membra poetæ*, used = Scattered remains.

Dis-join (disdʒoin), *v.* [ME *des-, desjoynre*, *a. OF. desjoign-, desjoindre*, mod *F. desjoindre* — *L. dis-jungere*; see Dis- 4.] 1. To undo the joining of, to disunite; to separate; to sunder 1483. 2. To disjoint -1612. 3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To part, become separate 1592.

1. *Desert* and mountains disjoining the provinces 1601. That marriage therefore God himself disjoins 1612. 3. Till breathless he disjoyned, and backward drew 1612.

Dis-joint, *sb.* ME [*a. OF. desjointe*, *dis-joint* type **dis-juncta*, fem sb. from *dis-junctus* pa. ppie, see -Adj.] A disjointed or out-of-joint condition, a dilemma, 1515-1553.

What why the bat stont in swych disjoyned CRAUCHER.

Dis-joint, *ppl* *a.* ME. [*a. OF. desjoint* — *L. dis-junctus*, see prec.] 1. Disjointed, out of joint -1717. 2. In a dilemma 1500. 3. Disjoined, separate -1660.

Dis-joint (disdʒɔɪnt), *v.* ME. [*orig. f. Dis-joint* *ppl* *a.*, affected by *JOINT sb.*] 1. *trans.* To put out of joint, to destroy the connexion and arrangement of; to dislocate, dismember. Also *fig.* 2. To disjoint, disunite 1583. 3. To separate joint from joint, to take in pieces at the joints 1587. Also *absol.* 4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be disjointed; to suffer dislocation; to go out of joint; to come in pieces 1605.

1. To d. the frame of society PUSZY. *fig.* A writer of taste disjointing the order of his ideas GIBSON. 2. Great Britain, disjointed from her colonies T. JEFFERSON. 3. Like watches by unskillful men disjointed LOVELACE. A good Carver cut up disjoint, and uncases with incomparable Dexterity STREVEL. Hence **Dis-jointed** *ppl* *a.* separated joint from joint; disjointed. **Dis-jointed-ly** *adv.*, -ness.

Dis-joint-ly, *adv.* 1621. [*f. Dis-joint* *a.* + *-ly*]. 1. Separately; disjointly. *opp. to con-jointly* 1634. 2. Disconnectedly 1621.

Dis-judication, error in Dicts. for **Dis-judication**.

Dis-junct (disdʒʌŋkt), *a.* 1594. [*ad. L. dis-junctus*.] 1. Disjoined, separated, distant (Now *rare* exc. in techn. senses.) 1599. 2. *Math.* = **DISCONTINUOUS** -1597. 3. *Mus.* (Opp. to **CONJUNCT**.) 1694. 4. *Logic*, etc. 7a. = **DISJUNCTIVE**. b. = **DISCRETE**. c. Applied to the alternative members of a disjunctive proposition.

3. *D. tetrachords*, tetrachords separated by an interval of a tone. Hence **Dis-junct-ly** *adv.*

Dis-junction (disdʒʌŋkʃən), ME. [*a. OF.* or *ad. L. dis-junctionem*.] 1. The action of disjoining or condition of being disjointed; separation, disunion. 2. *Logic*, etc. The relation of the terms of a disjunctive proposition; hence, a disjunctive proposition; an alternative 1588.

1. Death being a d. of the Soul from the Body H. MORE.

Dis-junctive (disdʒʌŋktɪv), 1570 [*ad. L. dis-junctivus, f. dis-junctus* **DISJUNCT**, **DISJOINT**.] *A. adv.* 1. Having the property of disjoining; characterized by separation. 2. *Logic*, etc. Involving a choice between two (or more) things or statements; alternative 1584. 3. *Gram.* Applied to conjunctions that express an alternative or imply an adversative relation between the clauses which they connect 1628.

3. *D. proposition*, one in which it is asserted that one or other of two (or more) statements is true. *D. syllogism*, one in which the major premiss is d., and the minor affirm. or denies one of the alternatives stated in the major; loosely, any syllogism containing a d. premiss. 3. The d. conjunctions which bear this contradictory name, because, while they disjoin the sense, they conjoin the sentences HARRIS.

B. sb. 1. *a. Logic*. A disjunctive proposition; see *A.* 2. Hence generally, b. An alternative 1533. 2. *Gram.* A disjunctive conjunction, see *A.* 3.

Hence **Dis-junct-ly** *adv.* alternatively, ad-versatively.

Dis-juncture. ME. [*ad. med. L. dis-junctura, f. dis-jungere*.] The fact of disjoining or disjointed condition, disjunction; breach. Also *fig.*

Dis-june (disdʒʌn), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. arch* 1491. [*a. OF. des-jun-, jeun-, f. des-juner, -jeuner* (mod *F. des-juner*) to break fast, *f. des-, de- + jun-* = *L. jejunus*.] = **DEJEUNER**.

Disk, **disc** (disk), 1664. [*ad. L. discus*, a *Gr. diskos* quoit, dish, disk. The better spelling is *disk*.] 1. = **DISCUS** 1. Now *Hist* 1715.

2. A thin circular plate of any material 1803. 3. Anything resembling a circular plate 1712. 4. *spec.* The (apparently flat) surface or face of the sun, the moon, or a planet, as it appears to the eye 1664. Also *transf.* 5. *Bot.* A round and flattened part in a plant. *spec.* a. A collection of tubular florets in the flower-head of *Compositæ*. b. An enlargement of the torus or receptacle of a flower, below or around the pistil. c. The flat surface of a leaf, etc. (In these senses always spelt *disk*.) 1727. 6. *Zool.*

A roundish flattened part in an animal body. *spec.* a. The central rounded and flattened part containing the oral opening in Echinoderms, Coelenterates, etc. b. The set of feathers surrounding the eye of an owl. c. The flat locomotive organ or 'foot' of a gastropod. 1761.

7. *Anat.* Applied to various round flat structures, as blood-disks, intervertebral disks, etc. 8. A photograph or gramophone record 1888.

1. In empty air their sportive javlins throw. Or whid the disk Pope.

attrib. and comb. d.-armature, an armature wound so that its coils lie in the form of a d., -barrow, a flat circular barrow or tumulus; -dynamo, a dynamo furnished with a d.-armature, -engine, -steam-engine, a type of rotary engine in which the steam acts upon a revolving or oscillating d.; -owl, the barn-owl. -valve, a valve formed by a circular d., with a rotary or reciprocating motion, -wheel, a kind of worm-wheel in which the spur-gear is driven by a spiral thread in the face of the d.

Hence **Dis-ked** *a.* having or showing a d. (*rare*)

Dis-kill *a.*

Dis-ki-ndness. 1596. [Dis- 9.] Unkindness, unfriendliness. Also with *a* and *pl.* -1774.

Dis-know, *v.* [Dis- 6.] To fail to know, to ignore SYLVESTER.

Dis-la-de, *v.* *rare*. 1609. [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To unlade, unload -1639.

Dis-la-dy, *v.* [Dis- 7b.] To deprive of the rank of a lady. B. JONES.

Dis-lea-f, -lea-ve, *v.* 1598. [Dis- 7a.] To strip of leaves.

Dis-lea-l, *a.* [*ad. It. disleale*.] Disloyal. SPENSER *F. Q. II. v. 5*.

Dis-li-kable, *a.* 1843. [*f. DISLIKE* *v.* + *-ABLE*] Capable of being disliked, exciting dislike, as *d. qualities*.

Dislike (dislɪk), *sb.* 1577 [*f. DISLIKE* *v.*] 1. Displeasure, disapproval (as directed to some object) -1742. 2. The contrary feeling to liking; distaste, aversion, repugnance. Also with *a* and *pl.* 1597. 3. Discord, disagreement -1632.

1. A letter from the government, in d. of such proceedings PRYNE. 2. We need not show d. too coarsely LYTON. Away with these weak dislikes B. HALL. 3. *Tr. & Cr. II. iii. 236*. Hence **Dis-li-keful** *a.* unpleasant; characterized by d.

Dis-like, *a.* 1596 [Dis- 10.] Unlike, dissimilar -1644.

Dislike (dislɪk), *v.* 1555 [Dis- 6.] 1. *trans.* (Only in 3rd pers.) To displease, annoy -1814. 2. *intr.* To be displeased or dissatisfied (*with*); to disapprove (*of*) -1677. 3. *trans.* Not to like; to regard with aversion; to have an objection to. (The opposite of *LIKE* *v.*; and so less strong than *hate*.) 1594. 4. *trans.* To express aversion to -1657.

1. He do't, but it dislikes me Oth. II. iii. 49. 3. I may neither choose whom I would, nor refuse whom I d. *March V. i. 26*. I never heard any Soldier d. it *Mens for M. I. li. 18*. Hence **Dis-li-ker**.

Dis-li-kehood, *rare*. [Dis- 9.] Improbability. SCOTT.

Disli-ken, *v.* [*f. DISLIKE* *a.*, after *hken*.] To make unlike, to disguise *Wms T. IV. iv. 665*.

Dis-li-keness. 1623. [Dis- 9.] Unlikeness -1690.

Dislimb (dislim), *v.* 1662. [Dis- 7a.] *trans.* To cut off the limbs of, to tear limb from limb.

Dislimn (dislim), *v.* 1606 [Dis- 6.] 1. *trans.* To obliterate the outlines of, to efface blot out. 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become effaced to vanish 1832.

1. That [cloud] which is now a Horse, even w th a thought The Racke dislimneth, and makes it indistinct As water is in water *Ant & Cl. IV. xiv. 10*.

Dislink (dislink), *v.* 1610. [Dis- 6.] To unlink, uncouple, separate (things that are linked) (*let. and fig.*).

Dislive (disliv), *v.* 1598. [*app. f. Dis- 7a* or *c* + *LIFE*.] To deprive of life; to kill -1631.

Disload (dislɔd), *v.* 1568 [Dis- 6.] *trans.* and *intr.* To unload, disburden.

Dislocable (dislɔkəbəl), *a. rare*. [*f. med. L. dislocare*.] Displaceable. BENTHAM.

Dislocate (dislɔket), *v.* 1605. [*f. dislocat* *ppl.* stem of med. *L. dislocare*, see Dis- 1. In *ling* as *pa. ppie* in *MF.*] 1. *trans.* To put out of its proper (or former) place; to displace. Now *rare* 1623. 2. To put out of proper position in relation to contiguous parts 1660. b. *spec.* To put (a bone) out of joint; to 'put out (a joint or limb) 1605. Also *fig.*

1. A plant may be dislocated from an old, and removed to a new bed HOLLAND. 2. These hands are apt enough to d. and tear Thy flesh and bones *Lea. IV. ii. 65*. *fig.* He contrived to d. all the military plans T. JEFFERSON. So **Dis-locate** *ppl.* *a.*

Dislocation (dislɔkəʃən), *MJ.* [*a. OF. or ad. med. L. dislocationem*; see prec.] 1. Displacement; *spec.* displacement of a bone from its natural position in the joint; luxation. b. *Geol.* A displacement in a stratum or series of strata caused by a fracture, with upheaval or subsidence, a fault 1695. c. *Mil.* The distribution of troops to a number of garrisons, camps, etc. 1808. 2. *fig.* Displacement of parts; disarrangement; a disordered state 1659.

2. The utter d. of society PUSZY.

Dislodge (dislɔdʒ), *v.* 1450. [*a. OF. des-löger*, *-lugier*, *f. des-*, Dis- 4 + *lôger* to LODGE.] 1. *trans.* To remove or turn out of a place of lodgement; to displace 1500. 2b. *Mil.* To shift the position of (a force) -1670. c. *Mil.* To drive (a foe) out of his position 1450. 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To go away from one's lodging or abode, to remove 1480.

1. To d. a wilde Fore Sir T. HERBERT, a Ministry J. W. CROKER, a stone L. STURMUN. To d. the Spaniards from their fortifications 1783. 2. Many of the inhabitants of Paris began to d. HOME. Hence **Dis-lodge** *sb.* dislodgement. **Dislodgement**, -lodgment, the act of dislodging; displacement.

Dislo-i-gn, *v.* [*a. OF. desloignier*, *f. des-*, Dis- 1 + *loign* *far.*] To remove to a distance SPENSER *F. Q. IV. x. 24*.

Dis-lo-ve. 1533. [Dis- 9.] Unfriendliness, hatred -1823.

Disloyal (dislɔiəl), *a.* 1477. [*a. OF. des-loyal*, *f. des-*, Dis- 4 + *loyal* **LOYAL**.] Not loyal unfaithful to the obligations of friendship or honour, to the marriage tie, etc. (Now *rare*), wanting in loyalty to the government or constituted authority; perfidious, treacherous.

I thou do'st suspect That I have been disloyal to thy bed *Rich. II. v. ii. 105*. Executed by your Lordship as seditious and disloyal PAYNNE.

Disloyalty (dislɔiəlti), 1481 [*ad. OF. desloyaute* (mod *F. desloyauté*), *f. desloyal*; see prec.] The quality of being disloyal, now *fig.* Violation of allegiance or duty to one's sovereign state, or government.

Dislustre (dislʌstɔr), *v.* 1698. [Dis- 7a.] 1. To deprive of lustre; to dim, sully. 2. *intr.* To lose its lustre 1890.

Dismal, *v. arch.* 1450. [*a. OF. desmailler* see Dis- 4.] To divest of mail; to break the mail off.

Dismal (diz'mäl), ME. [*app. = OF. dis-mal* = *L. dies mali*. Thus orig. a *sb.* See *NED*.]

1. *sb.* 1 (The original use) The *dies mali*, evil, unlucky days, of the medieval calendar called also *dies Egyptiaci*; hence, Evil days

1 (sat). 2 (Psyche). 3 (what). 4 (got)

1 (man). 2 (pass). 3 (loud). 4 (cut). 5 (Fr. chef). 6 (ever). 7 (I, eye). 8 (Fr. can de vie). 9 (set). 10 (Psyche). 11 (what). 12 (got)

1 (man). 2 (pass). 3 (loud). 4 (cut). 5 (Fr. chef). 6 (ever). 7 (I, eye). 8 (Fr. can de vie). 9 (set). 10 (Psyche). 11 (what). 12 (got)

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(generally), days of gloom, the days of old age -1400.

A way it not pois Egyptian daies, but we call dysmal 1400.

B. a. l. [orig. attrib. use of A.] +1. Of days. Of belonging to the *dis malis*, unlucky -1618. 2. Of other things: Unlucky, sinister, malign, fatal -1632. 3. Disastrous, calamitous. (Now rare) 1592. 4. Causing dismay; dreadful, now Causing gloom, depressing, miserable 1538. 5. Such as causes gloom or depression, sombre, dreary, or cheerless 1617. 6. (Subjunctively) gloomy or miserable 1705.

1. An ugly feend, more fowle than dismal day. 2. Dismal is the conflict, d. is the din. Poet. 3. Black is not known among them, they say it is dismal, and a signe of hell and sorrowe Sir T. Herbert. The dismaldest howling of the wolves Dr. For. 4. Wrote d. letters to the Court Burnet.

C. s. l. [Ellipt. or absol. use of B.] +1. A dismal person; e. g. a funeral note -1708. 2. Mourning garments -1778. 3. pl. Low spouts 1762. 4. A local name of tracts of swampy land on the eastern sea-board of the U.S. 1763.

Hence Dismality, d. quality or state, an instance of this. Dismalizer v. to make d. Dismally adv. -ness.

Disman (disman), v. 1637. [Dis- 7.] +1. To deprive of what constitutes the man -1651. 2. To deprive of men KINGLKE.

Dismantle (disman'tl), v. 1579 [ad. obs. F. *démanteller*, mod. F. *démanteler*; see Dis- 4.] +1. *trans.* To divest of a mantle or cloak (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1691. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) 2. To deprive of (clothing, covering, equipment, or fortifications), esp. to strip (a fortress) of its defences, (a vessel) of its rigging, etc. 1601. 3. To render useless for its purpose; to pull down, take to pieces, destroy 1579.

1. Muffle your face, Dis-mantle you *Wint. T.* iv. 660. 2. Houses, dismantled of their roofs 1579. 3. The gun was dismantled, the carriage dismantled and conveyed piecemeal to the opposite shore 1833. Hence Dismantlement.

Dismarch, v. 1596. [ad. F. *dismarcher*; see Dis- 4.] *intr.* To march or fall back, to retreat -1635.

Dismarry, v. rare. [ad. F. *desmarier*; see Dis- 4.] To annul the marriage of L. D. BERNERS. **Dismarshall**, v. rare. [Dis- 6.] To derange, throw into confusion. DRUMM. OF HAWTH. **Dismask**, v. 1588. [ad. obs. F. *desmasquer*; see Dis- 4.] To divest of a mask or covering, to unmask -1651.

Dismast (disma'st), v. 1747 [Dis- 7 a.; cf. F. *démâster*.] To deprive of masts; to break down the masts of.

A furious storm dismasted his ship PRISCOTT. Hence Dismasting, the action of dismasting. **Dismaw**, v. 1620. [Dis- 7 c.] To empty out from the maw.

Dismay (dis'may), sb. 1590. [f. DISMAY v.] Utter loss of moral courage or resolution in prospect of danger or difficulty; faintness of heart from terror or inability to cope with the situation, *dis*maymng influence or operation (SPENSER *F. Q.* v. 11. 50).

Yet would he not for all his great d. Give over to effect his first intent SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. 41. Hence Dismayful a. appalling, -ly adv.

Dismay (dis'may), v. ME. [app. repr. Rom. type **ismagare*, f. *dis-*, Dis- 4 + *mag-*, app. ad. OHG. *magān* to be powerful or able (see MAY v.).] 1. *trans.* To deprive of moral courage at the prospect of peril or trouble; to appal or paralyse with fear or apprehension; utterly to discourage, daunt, or dishearten. *refl.* To be filled with dismay. 2. To defeat by sudden onslaught -1596. 3. *intr.* To become utterly discouraged or faint-hearted -1596.

1. The enemies were dispersed and dismayed GIMON. 2. SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. 13. 3. *H. M. VI.* iii. 10. 1. Hence Dismayedness, d. -maying condition. Dismayer. **Dismayment**, dismay.

Disme (daime), var. of DIMES sb. and v. **Dismeasurable**, a. 1474. [a. OF. *desmesurable*; see Dis- 4.] Beyond measure. Hence **Dismeasurably** adv.

Dismeasured, a. 1483. [f. Dis- + MEASURED.] 1. Unmeasured, unrestrained -1585. 2. In false measure 1574.

Dismember (dis'member), v. ME. [a. OF. *dismembrer*, mod. F. *dismembrer*, f. (ult.) Dis- 4

+ L. *membra*, mem.] 1. *trans.* To deprive of limbs or members; to cut off the limbs or members of, to tear or divide limb from limb. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To cut off, sever from the body -1694. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 3. [f. Dis- 7 b + MEMBER.] To cut off from membership 1649. 1. Fowls obscene dismember'd his remains Pope. To d. (= carve) a Rem FARRAR. Italy poor Italy, lies dismembered, scattered asunder, not appearing in any protocol or treaty as a unity at all CARLYLE. 2. The new members were soon d. -membered by vote of the house NORTH. Hence Dismemberer, one who or that which dismembers.

Dismembered, ppl. a. 1552. [f. prec.] In the senses of the vb; *spec.* in *Her.* Depicted without limbs or members, or, with the members separate from the body as if just cut off.

Dismemberment, 1658. [f. as prec.; cf. OF. *dismembrment*.] 1. The act of dismembering (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1751; quasi-conc. a detached part formed by separation from the main body 1830. 2. Cutting off from membership 1658.

1. The present violent d. and partition of Poland 1772. Aversion to the d. of their country from the Aragonese monarchy PRISCOTT. var. **Dismembration**.

Dismembrator, 1877. [f. med. L. *dismembrator*.] Something that disintegrates or dismembers; *spec.* an apparatus for separating flour from bran, after crushing in a roller mill. **Dismerrit**, v. 1484. [Dis- 6 or 7 a.] To deprive of or lose merit; cf. DEMERIT v. -1639. **Dismettled**, ppl. a. rare 1650. [Dis- 7 a.] Deprived of mettle; spiritless.

Dismiss (dis'mis), v. Pa. t. and ppl. **dismissed**, -mist. 1477. [app. f. L. *dimiss*, ppl. stem of *dimittere* after DISMIT, OF. *desmettre*.] 1. *trans.* To disperse, dissolve; to disband 1582. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*). 2. *trans.* To send away (a person); to bid or allow to depart 1548. Also *transf.* of things. 3. To send away or remove from office, employment, or position 1477. 4. To discard, reject. Also *absol.* 1610. 5. To put away, get rid of 1592. 6. To have done with (a subject), bring to an end, hence, to treat of summarily 1698. 7. *Lav. fa. refl.* (with *of* or *inf.*) To free or exclude oneself from a burden or advantage -1642. b. To send out of court, reject (a claim or action) 1607.

1. The boys mayd 1809. 2. Heave you dismiss me, either with I, or no 3 *H. M. VI.* iii. 78. 3. *spec.* in the army and navy, not declaring from further employment in public service otherwise than in the army (or navy); cf. CASHIER v. 2. To be dismissed of the court LUTTRELL. 5. He, willing, said, D. your Fear DRAYTON. Hence **Dismissal** sb. a. dismissal. **Dismissible**, -able a.

Dismissal (dis'mis'al), 1806. [f. DISMISS v., cf. *committal*, etc. A recent word, repl. the more regular DISMISSION.] = DISMISSION, q. v.

Dismission (dis'mis'on) 1547. [f. DISMISS v., corresp. to L. *dimissionem* and OF. *desmission*. See DISMISSAL.] 1. The action of dismissing, or sending away in various directions 1646. 2. Permission to go, leave to depart; earlier, formal leave-taking 1608. 3. Deprivation of office, dignity, or position, discharge from service 1547. 4. Liberation, discharge 1609. 5. Rejection, discarding 1611. 6. Putting aside from consideration 1742.

1. The Diet had this Day a final D. 1711. 3. To be punished by d. from the public service MACAULAY.

Dismissive (dis'mis'iv), a. 1645. [f. DISMISS v.] Tending to dismiss, valedictory.

Dismissory (dis'mis'or), a. (sb.) 1647. [f. DISMISS v.] = DIMISSORY.

Dismit, v. ME. [app. ad. OF. *desmettre*, repr. late pop. L. *dimittere* instead of cl. L. *dimittere* (cf. DISMIT).] 1. *trans.* To send away, to let go. 2. *refl.* To divest oneself of; to relinquish -1496.

Dismortgage, v. [Dis- 7 a.] To free from mortgage HOWELL.

Dismount (dis'maunt), v. 1544. [Dis- 6, perh. after OF. *desmonter*.]

1. *intr.* 1. To come down from a height, to descend 1579. 2. To get down, alight (*from* a horse, etc.; formerly, *from* a vehicle) 1588.

1. The bright Sunne gyneth to d. SPENSER. 2. Neither yet in the day of battell ought he to d. BARNET.

1. *trans.* 1. To come down from; to get off, alight from (a horse, etc.), 1589. 2. (*causal*) To unseat, unhorse 1599. 3. To remove from

that on or in which it has been mounted, set or enclosed; to take (mechanism) to pieces 1544. 4. To set, put, or bring down; to lower? *Obs.* 1597. 5. *fig.* (largely from a) -1718.

1. He straight dismounts his throne QUARLES. 3. One of our Ships had dismounted Two of their Batteries 1707. *Tow. N.* iii. 244. 5. But Superstition dismounts all this (Sense, Philo-sophy, Piety etc.) BACON. Hence Dismount sb. an act or method of dismounting.

Disma, sc. = does not, see Do v. **Dismatural**, a. ME. [ad. OF. *desnatural*, see Dis- 4.] Contrary to nature -1677.

Dismaturalize, v. 1704. [Dis- 6.] = DENATURALIZE v. 1, 2.

Disnature (dis'natur), v. 1450 [ad. OF. *desnaturer*; see Dis- 4.] +1. *intr.* To get into or be in a disordered condition CAXTON. 2. *trans.* To render unnatural 1450.

Disnest (dis'nest), v. rare. 1596 [Dis- 7 c.] To dislodge from, or as from, a nest; to void (as a nest) of its occupants.

Disobedience (dis'obedi'ens), ME. [a. OF. *desobedience*; a Rom. formation for L. *inobediencia*; see Dis- 4.] The fact or condition of being disobedient; neglect or refusal to obey, violation of a command or of a prohibition, an instance of this.

Adam, And Eve... the worlde dampned By d. HAWES. So **Disobedient**, **Disobersance**.

Disobedient (dis'obedi'ent), a. ME. [a. OF. *desobediens*; see prec.] Withholding obedience, refusing or failing to obey; not observant of authoritative command; guilty of breach of prescribed duty; refractory, rebellious. b. *transf.* Intractable, stubborn 1588.

These were not loving subjects, but d. rebels SCOTT. **Disobey** D. to any medicine 1588. Hence **Disobediently** adv. So **Disobeyant**.

Disobey (dis'obey), v. ME. [a. F. *desobéir* -Rom. *dis-*, *desobedire*, for late L. *inobedire* see Dis- 4.] 1. *intr.* To be disobedient. 2. *trans.* [The obj. repr. an earlier dative.] To refuse or neglect to obey (any one), to neglect wilfully, transgress, or violate, the commands or orders of, to refuse submission to ME.

1. The wish to d. is already disobedience RUSKIN. 2. They might nothing hem d. GOWLA. Him who disobeyes Me disobeyes Murr. *F. L.* v. 61: To d. a father 1707, God and the law JOWETT. Hence **Disobeyer**, one who disobeyes; a rebel.

Disobligation, 1616 [Dis- 9.] 1. Freedom or release from obligation -1770. 2. A slight -1788. 3. The fact or feeling of being disobliged -1754, a grudge 1754.

Disobligatory, a. 1649. [Dis- 10.] Not binding; releasing from obligation.

Disoblige (dis'oblai dz), v. 1603. [ad. F. *disobliger* -Rom. **disobligare*, f. Dis- 4 + 1. *obligare*.] +1. *trans.* To release from duty or engagement. Const. of, *from*, -1678. 2. To refuse or neglect to oblige, not to consult or comply with the wishes of; hence, to put a slight upon, affront 1632. 3. To inconvenience, incommode, annoy 1668.

1. To d. themselves of their greatest duty DRUMM or HAWTH. 2. Colonel Lesley, being lately d. obliged (as they called it) by the King, that is, denied somewhat he had a mind to have CLARENDON. 3. I must get our disobliging neighbours turned out MRS. CARLYLE. Hence **Disobligement** = DISOBLIGATION 1, 2. **Disoblig'er** (rare). **Disobligingly** adv., -ness.

Disobstruct, v. ? *Obs.* 1611. [Dis 6.] = DEOBSUCT.

Disoccident, v. [Dis- 8.] To throw out of reckoning as to the west; to confuse as to the points of the compass. MARVELL.

Disoccupation, 1834. [Dis- 9.] Lack of occupation, unoccupied condition.

Disomatus (dis'om'at'es), a. 1857. [f. Gr. *dis* + *omatos*; see Di- 2.] Having two bodies.

Disopinion, 1598. [Dis- 9.] 1. Adverse or mean opinion (*of*) -1705. 2. Difference of opinion; dissent (*rare*) -1540.

Disoppilate, v. 1577. [Dis- 6.] *Med.* = DROPPILATE -1652.

Disorb (dis'orb), v. 1606. [Dis- 7 a. c.] 1. *trans.* To remove from its orb. 2. To deprive of the orb as a symbol of sovereignty 1863. **Disordain**, v. ME. only. [a. OF. *desordener*, mod. F. *desordener*, a. Rom. formation f. Dis- 4 + L. *ordinare*.] 1. To deprive of orders. 2.

To disorder, derange. Hence †Disordained
†*Disordained*, *disordained*, *disordained*.

†**Disordaine, disorderly**, *a* ML. [a. OF. *disordain*, mod. F. *disordain*; see *prec.*] Inordinate, excessive; disorderly -1450.

Disorder (*dis'or-dar*), *sb.* 1530. [Dis- 9; prob. after F. *desordre* (1530).] 1. Absence of order; confusion; confused state or condition. 2. Irregularity. Pope. 3. (with *a* and *pl*) An irregularity 1574; *spec.* fan irregularity of conduct; a misdemeanour -1772. 3. Disturbance, commotion, tumult 1572. 4. Disturbance of mind -1838. 5. An ailment, disease. (Usually weaker than DISEASE, and not implying structural change.) 1704.

1. Light show, and order from d. sprung Milt. P. L. iii. 713. Boughs twined in picturesque d. PRAED. b. Poet. Ess. Crit. 152. 2. The disorders which attended the retreat Sir W. Napier. 3. To prevent all d. the train-bands kept a guard on both sides of the way 1628. 4. John iii. 1. 102. 5. A slight d. in my eye CONFER.

Disorder (*dis'or-dar*), *v.* 1477. [app. a modification of earlier *desordene*, *disordene* vb., OF. *desordener*, after ORDER vb.] 1. *trans.* To put out of order; to throw into confusion; to disarrange, derange, upset. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*). 2. *trans.* To make morally irregular; to corrupt -1555. 3. *refl.* To violate moral order; to break loose from restraint; to go to excess -1654. 4. *trans.* To disturb the mind or feelings of; to discompose -1819. 5. To derange the functions of; to 'upset' 1526. 6. = DISORDAIN 1. -1681. 6. [f. Dis- 6 + ORDER v.] To countermand 1643.

1. With... tress all disorder Milt. P. L. v. 374. 2. The east wind never falls to d. my head BAKER. This climate is apt to d. the liver (mod.). Hence **Disordered** *sb.* a. disarranged; irregular; deranged; morbid. **Disorderedly** *adv.*, *ness*.

Disorderly (*dis'or-dar-lee*), *a.* 1585. [f. DISORDER *sb.* + *LY*.] 1. Characterized by disorder, or absence of order; in a state of disorder; confused, irregular, untidy 1632. 2. Violating moral order, constituted authority, or recognized rule; lawless; unruly; tumultuous, riotous 1585. 3. *spec.* in *Law*, Violating public order or morality; constituting a nuisance; *esp.* in d. house 1744. 4. Affected with disorder of the bodily functions; morbid 1655.

1. A d. and confused chaos BAKER. 2. Charged with being drunk and d. (mod.). 3. *Dis. person*, one guilty of one of a number of offences against public order as defined by various Acts of Parliament 1744. *also* as *sb.* a d. person. Hence **Disorderliness**, **Disorderly** *adv.*

†**Disordainance**, ME. [a. OF. *desordenance*, later *on(n)ance*.] Disorder, confusion, irregularity -1502.

†**Disordinate**, *a.* ME. [Latinized f. OF. *disordain*.] 1. Not conformed to what is right, befitting, or reasonable; inordinate -1593. 2. = DISORDERLY 1. *a.* (Only in De Quincey.)

1. D. gestures 1577. A Prince... d. in eating HULL. Hence †**Disordinately** *adv.*

†**Disordination**, 1626. [f. DISORDAIN v.] = DEORDINATION -1634.

Disorganic, *a.* [Dis- 10.] Without organic constitution. CARLYLE.

Disorganization, 1794. [ad. F. *désorganisation*. This family of words dates in Eng. from the French Revolution.] The action of disorganizing, or condition of being disorganized; loss or absence of organization.

The total d. of society Br. MARTINEAU.

Disorganize (*dis'or-ga-nize*), *v.* 1793. [ad. F. *désorganiser*; see Dis- 4.] To destroy the organization of; to break up the organic connection of; to throw into confusion or disorder.

Their ever memorable decree of the 25th of December, 1792, for disorganizing every country in Europe Hence **Disorganizer**.

†**Disorient**, *v.* 1655. [ad. F. *désorienter*; see Dis- 4.] *trans.* To turn from the east; to cause to lose one's bearings; to put out -1835.

Disorientate (*dis'or-ien-tate*), *v.* 1704. [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To turn from an eastward position; *pa.* *pple.* not facing due east. *Also fig.*

It has a chance strangely disorientated towards the south 1853. Hence **Disorientation**.

Disour. Now Hist. ME. [a. OF. f. *dire*, *dissuad*.] A (professional) story-teller; a jester.

Disown (*dis'own*), *v.* 1620. [f. Dis- 6 + OWN v.] Not conn. w. OE. *vanan* to grant.]

2 (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). f (Fr. chef). e (ever). ai (f. eye). o (Fr. can de vie). i (st). i (Psyche). p (what). p (got).

11. *trans.* To cease to own; to give up, renounce. 2. To refuse to acknowledge as one's own, or as connected with oneself; not to own; to repudiate, disclaim 1649. 3. To refuse to acknowledge or admit, to deny -1725.

2. To own or d. books 1649. Their Multi. disown the Emperor's Authority 1726. 3. The Court no longer d. his Majesty's arrival 1720. Hence **Disownment**, the act of disowning, renunciation.

†**Disoxidate**, *v.* 1801. [Dis- 5.] Chem. = DEOXIDATE -1817. Hence **Disoxidation** = DEOXIDATION.

†**Disoxygenate**, *v.* 1800. [Dis- 6.] Chem. = DEOXYGENATE -1831. Hence **Disoxygenation** = DEOXYGENATION.

†**Dispace**, *v.* 1588. [? f. Dis- 1 + PACE.] *intr.* and *refl.* To walk or move about -1610.

Long time he did himself d. There round about SPENSER.

†**Dispaint**, *v.* [Dis- 1.] To paint diversely. SPENSER F. Q. II. ix. 50.

†**Dispair**, *v.* 1598. [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To separate from being a pair.

†**Dispar**, *v.* 1636. [ad. L. *disparere*; see Dis- 1.] *trans.* To spread abroad, to expand -1732.

Dispersive (*dis'pers-iv*), *a.* 1883. [f. L. *dispersus*, ppl. stem of *disparere*.] A term applied to a system of lenses with negative focal distance, opp. to *collective*. Syd. Soc. Lex.

†**Disparadise**, *v.* rare. 1593. [Dis- 7 c.] To turn out of paradise. *Also fig.* -1623.

†**Disparage**, *sb.* [ME. *desparage*, *disparage*, a. OF. f. as next.] 1. Inequality of rank in marriage; an unequal match -1596. 2. Disparagement -1615.

1. Her friends... dissuaded her from such a d. SPENSER F. Q. IV. viii. 50.

Disparage (*dis'par-ij*), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *disparagier*, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *parage* equality of rank.] 1. *trans.* To match unequally, to grade by an unequal match -1781. 2. To lower in esteem ME. 3. To lower in position or dignity; to cast down -1716. 4. To treat slightly; to undervalue, to vilify 1536.

1. Much was this fair damysel disparaged with that she was married against the commune assent of England CANTON. 2. The place of times disparages; I am disparaged and dishonoured by your commendations Pope. 4. It is the fashion to do negative d.; to be disparaged. Disparager, a detractor.

Disparagingly *adv.*

Disparagement (*dis'par-ij-mēt*), 1486. [a. OF. *disparagement*.] 1. Marriage to one of inferior rank; the disgrace or dishonour involved in this -1585. 2. Lowering of value, honour, or estimation; dishonour, indignity, disgrace, discredit 1486. 3. Depreciation, devaluation, undervaluing 1591.

1. He thought that match a fowle d. SPENSER. 2. Passed sentence may not be recall'd But to our bias towards... the d. of the Britons LEWIS.

Disparate (*dis'par-ēt*), 1586. [orig. ad. L. *disparatus* separated (see Dis- 1); but in use often assoc. w. L. *dispar*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Essentially different or diverse in kind; dissimilar, unlike, distinct. In *Logic*, used of things or concepts having no obvious common ground or genus in which they are correlated. 1608. 2. Unequal 1764.

1. As remote in their nature as any two d. things we can propose or conceive; number and colour T. BURNER. 2. Between ages so very d. LAMAR.

B. *sb.* Chiefly *pl.* Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other 1586.

Hence **Disparately** *adv.*, *ness*.

†**Disparish**, *v.* 1 ME. [f. F. *disparais*, *disparaire*.] *intr.* To disappear -1632.

Disparish, *v.* 1593. [Dis- 7.] To oust from one's parish; also, to deprive of the status of a parish.

†**Disparison**, 1609. [ad. L. *disparationem*, after *comparison*.] Depreciatory comparison -1647.

†**Disparation**, 1594. [a. F.] Disappearance -1773.

Disparity (*dis'par-iti*), 1555. [ad. F. *disparité*; see Dis- 4.] 1. Inequality or dissimilarity in respect of age, amount, number, or quality; want of parity 1597. 2. The quality

of being unlike or different. Also with *pl.* An instance or form of this. 1555.

1. A wife... fit for him without d. 1651. 2. The d. s. pants and differences (of men) NORTH.

Dispark (*dis'park*), *v.* 1542. [Dis- 7 b.] *trans.* To divest of the character of a park; to throw open (park-land), or convert (it) to other uses. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

You have Dispark'd my Parkes, and sell'd my Forrest Woods RICH. II. iii. 1. 23. He thereupon disparts his Seraglio, and flies thence Sir T. HESBART.

Disparkle, -parcle, *v.* 1449. [app. a corrupt form of DISPARPLE.] = DISPARPLE -1661.

†**Disparple**, *v.* ME. [a. OF. *desparpeller*; f. Rum des- (Dis-) + *parpalar*, f. *parpalar*, *parpalar*, app. a changed form of L. *paralis* -*onem* butterfly.] *trans.* To scatter abroad, disperse -1615. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*).

Dispart (*dis'part*), *sb.* 1578. [?] 1. The difference between the semi-diameter of a gun at the base ring and at the swell of the muzzle 1588. 2. *intr.* A sight-mark placed on the muzzle of a gun, to make the line of sight parallel to the bore; called also *d.-ring* 1578.

1. Every Gunner before he shoots must true d. parte his Piece, or give allowance for the disparte LUCAR.

Dispart (*dis'part*), *v.* 1590. [In Spenser, app. ad. It. *dispartire*, repr. L. *dispartire* to distribute. Also f. Dis- 1 + PART v.] 1. *trans.* To part asunder, to cleave. 2. To separate, sever 1633. 3. To divide into parts; to distribute 1639. 4. *intr.* To part asunder 1633.

1. The Sea fled, Disparted by the wondrous Rod WESTER. 2. I'll death d. the union SCOTCH. 3. The broken heav'n's d. P. FLETCHER.

Dispart, *v.* 1587. [f. DISPART *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To estimate the dispart in (a gun), to make allowance for this in taking aim. 2. To furnish with a dispart 1669.

Dispassion, *sb.* 1692. [Dis- 9.] Freedom from passion; dispassionateness; apathy. So †**Dispassion** *v.* to free from passion. Chiefly in *pl.* a Dispassioned.

Dispassionate (*dis'pas-shun-āt*), *a.* 1594. [Dis- 10.] Free from the influence of passion; calm, composed, cool; impartial. Said of persons, their faculties, and actions.

The wise and dispassionate among them 1594. A d. fairness towards other faiths GERRIN. Hence †**Dispassionately** *adv.*, *ness*.

Dispassioned; see DISPASSION v.

Dispatch, despatch (*dis'patsh*), *v.* 1517. [ad. It. *dispatchare*, or Sp. *despachare* to expedite, pointing to a L. type *paciare* (f. *pacis* fastened, fast, *pa.* *pple.* of *pangere*). Not related to F. *dépêcher*. *Dispatch* is the better spelling, see N.E.D.]

1. *trans.* 1. To send off post-haste or with expedition. The word regularly used for the sending of messengers, messages, troops, mails, express trains, etc. 2. To dismiss (a person) after settling his business; to get rid of. Now rare. 3. To get rid of by putting to death; to kill 1530. 4. To rid oneself promptly of (a piece of business, etc.); to get through 1533; to dispose of (food) quickly (*colloq.*) 1715. 5. To remove; to get rid of -1726. 6. To rid (a person, etc. of, from) -1641.

1. We dispatched that poste... reserving thys to be written by my self at jayser Br. TUNSTALL. 3. We are peremptory to dispatch This Vproure Traitor Cor. II. i. 265. 4. To my office, where dispatched some business PARRIS. 5. Dispatching some by death, and other by banishment CROMWELL. 6. Hamlet. I. 73.

II. *intr.* 1. (for *refl.*) To start promptly -1712. 2. To make haste (to do something), be quick (*Obs.* or *arch.*) 1581. 3. (*absol.* from 4.) To settle a business; to get through, have done (*with*) -1665.

1. And now dispatch we toward the Court a Hen. IV. iv. 82. Hence **Dispatcher**. †**Dispatchment**, the act of dispatching, dispatch.

Dispatch, despatch (*dis'patsh*), *sb.* 1550. [f. DISPATCH v., or ad. It. *dispatchio* 'a hastening, a reddance' (Florio) See *prec.*]

I. 1. The sending off (of a messenger, letter, etc.) 1600. 2. Official dismissal, congé -1603. 3. Making away with by putting to death; killing 1576. 4. The getting (of business, an affair, etc.) out of hand; (prompt or speedy) settlement 1581. Also, Promptitude in dealing with affairs

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oo b Sp ed e ped on 573 +5 l he a
o g ng d of some h ug 65
o ghed F en h Embas y En and Froude
2. L. a 4 C e k k d p h of b
3. L. a 4 C e k k d p h of b
II. Concor. and trans. senses. 1. A written
message sent off speedily; *spec.* an official com-
munication relating to public affairs 1582. 2.
An agency for the quick transmission of goods,
etc.; a conveyance by which goods, etc., are
dispatched 1694.
3. Excepting upon very important occasions I write
my dispatches without making a draft *Wellington*
attrib. and *comb.* d. boat, a swift vessel used in
d. duty; *box*, a box for carrying dispatches; *rider*,
esp. motor-cyclist or horseman carrying dispatches;
tube, a tube in which letters, etc., are transported
by a current of air. Hence *Dispatchful* a. having
the quality of dispatching; speedily, expeditious (*Obs.*
or *arch.*).

Dispatchy, obs. f. **DISPATCHY**.

Dispauper (dispō'pau), v. 1631. [Dis-7b.]
To deprive of the privileges of a pauper; to dis-
qualify from suing in *forma pauperis*, i.e. with-
out payment of fees.

Dispauperize, v. 1893. [Dis-6.] To free
from the state of pauperism; to free from paupers.

Dispeace (dis'pēs). 1825. [Dis-9. Orig.
Sc.] The absence or reverse of peace; un-
easiness (of mind); dissension, enmity.
Scotland had elements of d. Burrow

Dispeed, v. 1603. [app. adv. obs. It. *dis-
pedire*, f. Dis-1; but in Eng. assoc. w. *SPEED*.]
trans. To send off (promptly); *refl.* to get away
quickly -1814.

Dispel (dispel'), v. 1631. [ad. L. *dispellere*;
see Dis-1.] *trans.* To drive away in different
directions or in scattered order; to disperse by
force, dissipate. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*)
He gently *dispell'd* their faint courage, and *dis-
pell'd* their fears *Milt. P. L. l. 530*. *Melt*, and d.
ye spectre-doubts *Campbell*. Hence *Dispell'er*, he
who or that which dispels.

Dispenche, var. of **DISPENSE**.

Dispend, v. *Obs.* or *arch.* Pa. t. and ppl.
dispended, dispend. [ME. *desp.*, *dispendere*, a.
OF. *despendre* (mod. F. *despense*) = late L. *dis-
pendere* to weigh out, etc.; see Dis-1. Cf.
EXPEND, SPEND.] 1. *trans.* To pay away, ex-
pend, spend. 2. *pass.* To be exhausted or spent;
to come to an end ME. 3. To waste, squander
ME. 4. To DISPENSE ME.

1. To d. shot, time 1532, money 1680, oaths *Swirt*.
2. Till here issue male be dispended 1452. So +Dis-
pender = DISPENSATOR.

Dispendious (dispendi'ous), a. 1557. [ad.
L. *dispendiosus*. Cf. mod. F. *dispendieux*.] 1.
Hurtful. 2. Expensive; extravagant 1727. So
+Dispendiam. [L.] Loss; expenditure; ex-
pense.

Dispensable (dispen'sab'l), a. 1533. [ad.
med. L. *dispensabilis*, f. *dispensare* to DISPENSE.]
1. *Ecol.* Subject to dispensation. 2. Allowable,
excusable. 3. *Obs.* 1589. 3. That can be done
without; unessential; unimportant 1549. Hence
Dispensability. Dispensableness. var.

Dispensable a. (in senses 1, 2).

Dispensary (dispens'ari), 1699. [f. L. type
dispensarium, *dispensarius* (liber); f. *dispens-*
ppl. s. em of L. *dispensare*.] 1. A place in which
medicines are dispensed. 2. *spec.* A charitable
institution, where medicines are dispensed and
medical advice given gratis, or for a small charge.

1. *trans.* A collection of the drugs, etc., men-
tioned in the pharmacopoeia -1774. 2. =
DISPENSATORY 1. -1725.

Dispensate, v. *rare*. 1701. [f. L. *dispensat-*,
dispensare; cf. *compensate*.] = DISPENSE.

Conceptions of widely dispensed happiness W.
Laving.

Dispensation (dispensā'shon), ME. [a. F.,
or ad. L. *dispensationem*.]

1. The action of dispensing or dealing out,
distribution; economical disposal. 2. The pro-
cess of dispensing medicines or medical in-
structions 1646.

1. The d. of this grace unto all men *Selden*.

II. 1. The action of administering, ordering,
or managing; the system by which things are
administered. [From the L. use of *dispensatio*
as tr. Gr. *okoropia* in N.T., etc.] 2. Steward-
ship (*arch.*) ME. 3. Ordering, management;
esp. the ordering of events by divine providence

o (Ger. Köln). ð (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. Müller).

u (Fr. *dame*). ð (curl). ē (eo) (there). ē (en) (rein). ē (Fr. *saite*). ē (fir, fern, earth).

L. a a d p 652 4 o A eli
g o s order or sys em concerned as a stage n
a p o c s ve revela on, expressly adapted to
a pu acular nation or age, as the *patriarchal*,
Mosaic, *Christian d.*; also, the age 1643.

III. 1. *Ecol.* The granting of licence by a pope,
archbishop, or bishop, to a person, to do what
is forbidden, or omit what is enjoined by eccle-
siastical law, etc.; the licence so given ME.

Also *transf.* and *fig.* a. *Law*. The relaxation
or suspension of a law in a particular case 1607

3. *transf.* Exemption from any obligation, fate,
etc.; remission. 4. *Obs.* 1653. 4. The action of
dispensing with anything 1593.

2. A way of preventing the King's d. with Acts
1697. 3. A d. from ceremonious visits *Johnson*.
Hence *Dispensational* a. pertaining to d., or
to a d.

Dispensative, a. (sb.) 1528. [ad. L. *dis-
pensativus*, f. *dispensare*.] 1. Administrative,
official; pertaining to a dispenser -1656. 2.

Giving dispensation; dispensatory 1621. Hence
Dispensatively adv.

Dispensator. Now *rare* ME [a. AF.
dispensator, ad. (ult.) L. *dispensatorum* Orig.
stressed on final.] One who dispenses; a dis-
penser, a distributor. 2. A steward -1698.

So *Dispensatrix*, a female d.

Dispensatory, sb. 1566 [ad. med. L. *dis-
pensatorium*, *dispensatorium* (*liber*); see next.]
1. A book in which medicinal substances, their
composition, method of preparation, and use
are described; a pharmacopoeia. Also *fig.* 12.

2. = DISPENSARY 1. -1799.

Dispensatory, a. 1635. [ad. L. *dispensa-
torius*; see DISPENSATOR.] 1. = Of or pertain-
ing to the office of a dispenser, or steward, or
to administration -1679. 2. That gives dis-
pensation 1647. Hence *Dispensatorily* adv.

+**Dispense**, sb. ME. [a. OF. *despense*, ad.
late L. *dispensa*, sb. from pa. ppl. of *dispensare*;
prob. affected by OF. *despens* = L. *dispensum*.
In sense 4. prob. from the vb.] 1. The act of
dispensing -1664. 2. Expenses -1718; money to
spend -1632. 3. The act of bestowing liberally
-1597. 3. = SPENCE 1622. 4. = DISPENSA-
TION III. 1. -1777.

Dispense (dispen's), v. ME. [a. OF. *de-
dispensur*, ad. L. *dispensare* (freq. of *dispensare*)]
I. from L. in classical senses. 1. *trans.* To
deal out, distribute; to bestow in portions, 2. To
spend (time, talents) -1649. 3. *Med.* To make
up (medicine); to put up (a prescription) 1533.

1. To d. favours and disfavours 1647, equity 1894

II. from med. L. *dispensare* in eccles. use. 1.
intr. To deal dispensatorily, to use dispensatory
power ME. 2. *trans.* To relax the law in
reference to (some thing or person) ME. 3. To
dissolve, relax, or release by dispensation 1532.

4. To do without; = *D. with* -1647. 5. *intr.*
To make amends for. SPENSER F. Q. I. iii. 30.

1. When he dispenseth he sheweth the case whereon
he dispenseth to be contained under the meaning of
the law *HARSHFIELD*. 2. The Pope, dispensing all
things for money 1566. 3. Thy holy vow dispensed
from all necessity of provid-

ing for himself *JOHNSON*

Phr. D. with. [Orig. = med. L. *dispensare cum*
aliquo (ut *passim*), etc.] a. To exempt, excuse (a
person) from doing something; to compound with
for an offence, etc. (*rare*). b. To give special exemp-
tion or relief from; to relax or set aside the obligation
of; to do away with; to do without. 10. To grant
a dispensation for (something illegal or irregular);
to do with, put up with.

Hence *Dispenser*, one who dispenses, deals out,
or administers. *Dispensing* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.,
also *attrib.*, as in *dispensing power*.

+**Dispensive**, a. 1590. [f. L. *dispens-*, *dis-
pendere*.] 1. Given to spending or distributing
-1677. 2. Subject to dispensation. MARLOWE.

Dispeople (dispē'pl), v. 1490. [ad. OF.
despeupler, Rom. formation from *des-*, L. *dis-*
[Dis-4 + *populus*.] 1. = DEPOPULATE 2. 2. a.

Some cruel Lord... could... d. a whole parish
1649. *transf.* We will d. all the elements To please
our palates *Randolph*. Hence *Dispeople*, one
who or that which dispeople

+**Disperge**, v. 1530. [ad. L. *dispergere*.]
= DISPERSE v. -1657.

Dispersious, a 1760. [f. DI-2 Gr. *σπέρω*

μ(a + Ous) 80 Ha ng o sed. .

Dispermatous.
Disperple, obs. var. of **DISPARPLE** v

Dispersal (dispō'sāl), 1821. [f. **DISPERSE**
v.] = DISPERSION.

Disperse (dispō's), v. 1450. [a. F. *dis-
perser*, f. *dispers*, ad. L. *dispersus*, pa. ppl. of
dispergere] 1. *trans.* To scatter in all direc-
tions; to rout. 2. To spread about, to send
to, or station apart at, various points. *Esp.* in
pa. ppl. 1529 b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To go diffe-
rent ways 1072. 3. *trans.* To divide, dispart
-1600. 4. To distribute from a source or centre
1555. 5. To spread about; to diffuse 1576. 6.

To dissipate 1563. Also *intr.* 7. *trans.* *Optics*
Of a refractive medium: To scatter (rays of
light) 1654.

2. Her feet d. the powdery snow *Wordsw.* 3. Dis-
persed throughout the museums of Europe *YEATS*.
4. Wee... find Charles Butler guildie of dispersing bad
monie 1693. 6. At length the sonne Dispers: those
vapours that offended vs *Com Err* 1. 1. 50. Hence

Dispersedly adv., *ness*. **Disperser**, one who
or that which dispenses.

Dispersion (dispō'shon), ME. [a. F., or ad.
L. *dispersionem*; see **DISPERSE** v.] 1. The ac-
tion of dispersing or scattering abroad; the state
of being dispersed 1450. 2. The action of diffu-
sion, diffusion 1664. 3. *Med.* The removal of
inflammation, etc., from a part; dissipation
1753. 4. *Optics*. The divergence of the diffe-
rent-coloured rays of a beam of composite light
when refracted by a prism or lens, or when
diffracted, so as to produce a spectrum; *esp.* in
reference to its amount 1727. Also *attrib.*

1. I conceived that our d. was a necessary circum-
stance to be fulfilled *BEN ISRAEL*. Phr. *The D.* The
Jews living dispersed among the Gentiles after the
Captivity (*John vi. 35*) = *DIASPORA* ME

Dispersive (dis'pē'siv), a. 1627 [f. L. type
dispersivus.] Having the character or quality
of dispersing; in *Optics*, having the quality of
causing the different-coloured rays of light to
diverge; see **DISPERSION** 4. 1622. Hence *Dis-
persively* adv., *ness*, d. quality.

Dispersive, v. 1624 [Dis-
6.] To divest of personality. So *Dispersional-*
ize v.

Dispersonify (dispā'snifai), v. 1846
[Dis-6.] To represent or regard as impersonal.
Hence *Dispersonification*.

Dispetal, v. 1863. [Dis-7a.] To strip of
petals.

Disphenoid (disfē'noid), 1895 [DI-2 r.]
Crys. A solid figure contained by eight isosceles
triangles.

+**Dispicion**. 1510 [f. L. *dispicere*; but cf.
DISPUTICION.] Disputation -1553.

Dispiece, v. 1477. [ad. OF. *dispiecer*; see
Dis-1.] To divide into pieces.

Dispirit (dispirit'), v. 1642. [Dis-7a.]
1. *trans.* To deprive of essential quality, to
weaken; to deprive (liquor) of its spirit -1713.
2. To lower the spirits of, depress 1047. 3.

To extract and transmute the essence of *FULLER*.
1. He that has dispirited himself by a debauch
Collins. 2. To d. the sufferer from future exertions
Cambe. Hence *Dispiritment*.

Dispirited (dispirit'ed), ppl. a. 1647. [f.
prec. + -ED.] 1. Deprived of essential quality;
spiritless -1758. 2. Cast into low spirits; dis-
heartened, dejected 1647.

1. Flat, D., or Dead Drink 1700. 2. A few unarmed,
d. men 1741. Hence *Dispiritedly* adv., *ness*.

Dispiteous (dispit'eous), a. 1803. [orig. var.
of **DISPITEOUS**; now taken as f. Dis-10 +
PITEOUS.] Pitiless, merciless. Hence *Dis-
piteously* adv., *ness*.

Displace (displā's), v. 1551. [ad. OF. *des-
placer*, mod. F. *déplacer*; see Dis-1, 4.] 1.
trans. To shift from its place; to put out of the
proper or usual place. 2. To remove from a
position, dignity, or office 1553. 3. To oust
from its place and occupy it instead 1774

1. Thy diadem displaced, thy sceptre gone *Cowper*
2. King Solomon displaced Abiathar the high priest
the Thakurs 1844. In three years... this weed, ab-
solutely displaced every other plant on the ground
A. R. WALLACE. Hence *Displaceable* a. that may
be displaced. *Displacer*, one who or that which
displaces; *Pharm.*, a PERCOLATOR.

Displacement (displā'sment), 1611. [f.
DISPLACE v. + -MENT.] 1. The act of displacing

DISPLACE v. + -MENT.] 1. The act of displacing

of ob d p d a l y f e
amo n by h n an ng d placed h
diff en e be cen he a pos on of a bo
nd a sub equen po on 1837 3. = RE-
PLACEMENT 1868. b. *Hydrostatics*. The dis-
placing of a liquid by a body immersed in or
floating on it; the amount or weight of fluid so
displaced by a floating body, e.g. a ship 1800.
c. *Pharm.* = PERCOLATION 1883.

1. His d. from the Regency of France SPEND A
vertical d. of the strata HAUGSTON. 3. The d. of
human labor through machinery 1830. b. *Phy.*
Centre of d.; see CENTRA 36. Her total length is 300
feet, with a d. of 27,407 tons 1875.

Displacement (displē'sment) Nowrare 1632
[ad. med. L. *displacement* (Dis- 4). See also
DISPLACEMENT.] The condition of being dis-
placed with something, displeasure, dissatis-
faction, dislike. (The reverse of *complacency*.)
var. †Displacence.

Displant (displānt), v. 1491. [ad. OF. *des-
planter* = Rom. **displantare*, for *L. deplantare*.]
1. *trans.* To remove (a plant) from the ground;
to uproot. Also *figs.* 2. To undo the settle-
ment or establishment of (a 'plantation' or
colony) -1665.

1. *fig.* He must... and plant the contrarie
virtues 1612. 2. All those countries, which... had
bene planted with English, were shortly dis-
planted and lost SPENSE. Hence *Displanta* tion.

†Displāt, v. [Dis- 6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To un-
plant. HAKEWELL.

Display (displā), v. ME. [a. OF. *des-
pleur* (-plier, -player) = *L. displicare*. See
also DEPLOY and SPAY.] 1. *trans.* To unfold,
expand, spread out; to unfurl (a banner, sail).
Now *Obs.* etc. as influenced by sense 3. 4b.
Met. = DEPLOY v. 2. -1610. 2. To lay or place
with the limbs extended; to extend (a limb,
wing, etc.) *figs.* 3. *in Her.* : see DISPLAYED 2.
ME. 3. To open up to view, exhibit to the
eyes, show ME.; in *Printing*, to make more
prominent by larger type, spacing, etc. 1888
4. To unfold or exhibit to other senses, or to the
mind; to make manifest 1575. 5. *fig.* To ex-
hibit ostentatiously; to make a show of 1628.
Also *intr.* (for *r./z.*) *Lear* II. iv. 41. 8 *trans.*
To allow to be seen, to betray 1602. 7. To
depict, describe; to expound; to unfold (a tale)
-1808. 18. *Med.* To disperse TOPSELL. 19.
To discover, descry. [As if 'to unfold to one's
own view'] 1590.

1. [He] displayed his sails to a prosperous west wind
BART. MOURN. 2. More recently the Royal Banner
has always displayed the Arms of England BOURNA.
4. Their labour to d. Quarrels. To d. incubination
1885. 4. These few good parts hee has, hee is no
niggard in displaying EARS. 6. He began to d.
some token of suspicion 1632. Hence *Display* 'er.

Display, sb 1583. [f. prec. vb.] 1. The
act of displaying, exhibition, manifestation 1680,
1a description -1714. 2. An exhibition, a show
1665. 3. Show, ostentation 1816. 4. *Printing*.
The selection and arrangement of types so as
to call attention to a word, line, etc. 1824.

1. An occasion for the d. of his powers FROTH. 2.
The d. of fables 1845. 3. Fatal to the man of letters,
fatal to man, is the lust of d. PARASON
Comb. d. letter, -type, a letter or type used for
displaying printed matter; -stand, a stand, rack, or
shelf, etc. for displaying goods.

Displayed (displā'd), ppl. a. ME. [f. prec.
vb.] 1. Unfolded, unfurled, spread open to
view; expanded, as wings, leaves, etc. 1578.
2. *Her.* Having the wings expanded: said of a
bird of prey ME.

†Disple, v. 1492. [app. f. DISCIPLINE sb.
or v.] *trans.* To subject to discipline; esp. as
a religious practice -1641.

Bitter Penance, with an iron whip, Was wont him
once to d. every day SPENSE B. Q. L. 2. 27.

Displeasance ME. [a. OF. *displaisance*,
mod. f. *displaisance*; see next.] The fact of
being displeased; displeasure, dissatisfaction,
annoyance; a cause or instance of this -1590.

Displeasant, a. ME. [a. OF. *displaisant*,
ppl. adj. of *displaire*.] 1. That displeases; un-
pleasant, disagreeable -1663. 2. Displeased
-1709. Hence *Displeasantly* adv., †-ness.

Displease (displēz), v. ME. [a. OF. *des-
plais*, pres. stem of *displaire*, *displaire*, reflash,
rept. of *L. displicere*, Rom. **displacere*; see
PLEASE.] 1. *intr.* To cause displeasure, dis-
satisfaction, or dislike. 2. *trans.* [The object

ep nea e a e o bed p a ng o
d agr eable o o off n annoy vex M'E
F. p n d... when she shines not here
Pore. a. He put them al to dech that displead him
CARTON. The world, in the main, displeaseth me
ARBOURN. *fig.* My mirth is much displead, but
plead my wee Meas for M. N. I. 12. Hence *Dis-
pleas'd*ly adv., †-ness. *Displeas'ing*ly adv.,
-ness.

Displeasure (displē-zhūr), sb. 1470. [orig.
a. OF. *displaisur*, mod. f. *displaisir*, infir. used
subst.; later, conformed to PLEASURE.] 1.
The fact or feeling of being displeased or
offended; a feeling varying in intensity from
dissatisfaction or disapproval to indignation
1484. 2a. The opposite of pleasure; discom-
fort, unhappiness; sorrow, trouble -1875. b.
with a and pl. -1685. 3. That which causes
offence or trouble; injury; a wrong, an offence
(arch.) 1470. 4. A disagreement -1596.

1. An indication of the d. of Heaven FROTH. *Phr.*
To take (a) d., to take umbrage. 2. When good is
proposed, its absence carries d. or pain with it LOCKE.
3. Hast thou delight to see a wretched man do out-
rage and d. to himself CAN. E. iv. iv. 119. 4.
During the d. between him and Parle Godwin LAM-
BARD. Hence *Displeasur*able a. disagreeable
(rare). *Displeasur* v. to cause d. to (arch.)

Displensh (displēnsh), v. Sc. 1639. [Dis-
6.] To deprive of furniture, supplies, or (farm)
stock. Hence *Displenshment*.

†Displencence. 1605. [ad. L. *displencencia*, f.
displencere. Cf. DISPLACENCE.] Displeasure,
dissatisfaction -1736.

Displensh (displēnsē), 1640. [f. ns
prec.] = DISPLACENCY.

†Displōde, v. 1667. [ad. L. *displodere*, f.
Dis- 1 + *plaudere*.] *trans.* To discharge with
an explosion; *intr.* to explode -1812. So
†Displōsion, the action of disploding. †Dis-
plōsive a. eruptive.

Displume (displūm), v. 1480. [f. Dis- 7 a
+ PLUME sb.] 1. *trans.* Of birds: To cast
(their feathers). CAXTON. 2. = DEPLUME v.
(lit and fig) 1605.

2. Wastes where the wind's wings break Displumed
by daylong ache SWINBURNE. *fig.* Humbleness may
flaring Pride d. SILVERSTEIN.

†Dispoint, v. 1483. [a. OF. *despointier*, f.
dis-, Dis- 4 + *pointier* in *apointier* to APPOINT.]
1. To dismiss, discard, to deprive of -1489. 2.
To disappoint. Const. of. -1565.

Dispoint, v. 2 [Dis- 7 a.] To deprive of
the point. SILVERSTEIN.

Dispond; see DESPOND.

Disponde (dispōndē), 1705. [ad. L. *dis-
pondere* (also used); see Dis- 2.] A double
spondee. Hence *Dispondia* a.

Dispone (dispōn), v. Chiefly Sc. ME.
[ad. L. *disponere*; see Dis- 1.] 1. *trans.* To
set in order -1588. 2. To dispose to or for
(something); to incline -1613. 3. To dispose
of -1580. 4. *Sc. Law.* To make over or convey
officially or in legal form 1555. 5. *intr.* or
absol. To make disposition, arrange -1605.

Hence *Dispo* nee, the person to whom a con-
veyance is made. *Dispo* ner, the person who
conveys property.

Disponent (dispōnēnt), a. 1613. [ad. L.
disponentem; see prec.] Disposing; inclining
towards a particular end.

Disponge, var. f. DISFUDGE.

Dispope, v. 1622. [Dis- 7 b] To deprive
of the popecom.

Disport (dispōrt), sb. arch. ME. [a. AF.
OF. *desport*; see next.] 1. Diversion, relaxa-
tion; amusement (arch.). 2. A pastime, game,
sport (arch.) ME. 79. Merriment -1801.

Disport (dispōrt), v. ME. [a. AF. *des-
porter*, f. (ult.) *dis-*, Dis- 1 + *porter* = *L. portare*.]
1. *trans.* To divert (from sadness, etc.); to
amuse -1665. 2. *refl.* To cheer, divert oneself;
now esp. to play wantonly, frolic, gambol ME.
3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = prec. 1480. 4. *trans.* To
turn away (rare) 1450.

2. All the way we sail'd... we were disported by
Whales Six T. HARRIS. 3. Whilst he disported
himself at the court of France DRUMY. or HAWTH.
3. I her caught disporting on the green SPENSE
Hence *Disportive* a. inclined to d. (rare). *Dis-
portment* = DISPORT sb.

Disposable (dispōzāb'l), a. 1643. [f. Dis-
POSE v.] 1. Inclined (to something) (rare)

652 2 C. I. b o b g d poled G., capab
o...ing put to some use; at (some one's) dis-
posal 1613.

2. A disposable surplus BURKE. D. as literary
ware MISSION.

Disposal (dispōzāl), 1630. [f. DISPOSE v. 4
-AL.] The act or faculty of disposing. 1. The
action of arranging, ordering, or regulating by
right of power or possession; control, direction
ordinance, appointment, dispensation -1710
2. The action of disposing of, settling, or defi-
nitely dealing with 1648. 3. The action of giv-
ing or making over; bestowal, assignment 1660
4. Power or right to dispose of; control, com-
mand, management; usu. in *phr.* at (on) one's;
d. 1630. 5. = DISPOSITION 1828.

1. Tax not divine d. MIST. Sams 210. 2. Direc-
tions about the d. of your money GAY. 3. The right
of d. is suspended STRAPEN. 4. A very pretty young
Lady, in her own d. STRALE.

Dispose (dispōz), v. ME. [a. OF. *disposer*,
f. L. *dis-*, Dis- 1 + *posui* (see POSE); substituted
for *L. disponere*. Cf. COMPOSE, DEPOSE.]

1. *trans.* 1. To place suitably, adjust; to ar-
range in a particular order ME.; to put away,
to put in place, distribute (now rare) ME.; to
assign, appoint -1697. 2. To regulate, to
order, control, direct -1677. 3. To bestow,
make over; to deal out, distribute -1818. 4.
To make fit or ready; to fit, prepare (to do, or
to or for something) (arch.) ME. 5. To give
a tendency or inclination to; to incline, make
prone (to, or to do something) ME.

1. The sterres len disposed in signs of besten
CHAUCER. The town is handsomely disposed 1777.
Ye Gods, to better Fate good Men d. DRYDEN. 2. I
will d. this matter as I shall thinke best PALMER. 4.
Therefore will we d. our selves to suffer FLEMING. 5.
Not that I imagine geometry disposeth men to in-
fidelity BURKELEY. They ate Lettuce after supper
to d. them selves to sleepe 1599.

2. *intr.* To make arrangements; to ordain,
appoint ME., †to make terms 1606
You did suspect She had dispos'd with Caesar AUL.
3. *CL.* iv. 120. 123.

Phr. To d. off: 1a. = sense 1 c. b. To deal with
definitely, to get rid of; to get done with, finish.
c. To make over by way of sale or bargain, sell.

Dispose, sb. 1 Obs. 1590 [f. prec. †1. =
DISPOSITION 1. 1603 1a. = DISPOSAL 1. -1671.
13. = DISPOSAL 4. -1741 14. = DISPOSAL 3.
-1673. 5. †Mental constitution or inclination
-1628; arch. pose (rare) 1601.

2. The unsearchable d. Of Highest Wisdom MIST
Sams 1740. 5 He hath a person, and a smooth d.
To be suspected Oth. I. iii. 403

Disposed (dispōz'd), ppl. a. ME. [f. as
prec. + -ED.] 1. Arranged, appointed, pre-
pared, etc.; see DISPOSE v. 1, 4. 2a. In a
(specified) condition of body or health -1692. 3.
Having a (particular) disposition or turn of mind
ME. 4. Inclined ME.; 1. *dispos*, inclined to merrit-
ment -1618. Hence *Dispos'd*ly adv., -ness.
†Disposément. 1583. [f. as prec. + -MENT.]
Disposition, disposal -1679.

Disposer (dispōzər), 1525 [f. as prec. +
-ER.] One who or that which disposes; see
DISPOSE v. 1, 5.

My Author and D., what thou bidst Unargu'd I obey
MIST. P. L. iv. 635.

†Dispo-sit, v. rare. [f. L. *disposit* ppl. stem.]
To deposit. GRAMMEL.

Disposition (dispōzishən), ME. [a. F. ad.
L. *dispositionem*, f. *disponere* to DISPOSE. Not
derivationally related to DISPOSE; cf. COMPOSI-
TION.]

1. The action of setting in order, or con-
dition of being set in order; arrangement order
relative position 1541. 2. Arrangement (of
affairs, measures, etc.) esp. for the accomplish-
ment of a purpose; plan; completion of affairs
ME. 3. = DISPOSAL 1. ME. 4. The action
of disposing of; sp. a. in *Law*, the action of dis-
posing; power of disposing of; esp. in *plur.* at
(int) and's d. (= DISPOSAL 4) ME.

1. The divers d. of the clouds FURKE. D. in
Architecture, is the just placing of all the several
Parts of a Building, according to their proper Order
PHILLIPS. 2. I crane fit d. for my Wife. With such
Accommodation and besort As labels with her breeding
Oth. I. iii. 237. The military dispositions of Julian
were skilfully contrived GRAYSON. 4. The choice of
action or of repose is no longer in our d. GRAYSON.

2. *fig.* *Astral.* The situation of a planet in a
horoscope -1590. 2. Turn of mind ME. 3.

The state or quality of being disposed (*to*, or *to do something*); inclination (occas. = desire, intention); the condition of being (well or ill) disposed *towards* ME. 7b. Mood, humour -1764 74. Physical constitution -1813. 5. Physical aptitude, or tendency (*to*, or *to do something*) ME. 76. Physical condition -1732, normal condition (*rare*) -1632.

2. (The) saturnal disposition of the English 1779. 3. Testiness is a d. or aptness to be angry LOCKE. 5. The different dispositions of wool, silk, etc. to unite with the colouring particles 1791.

Hence Disposition *a.* relating to d. (*rare*). Dispositioned *pp.* *a.* having a (specified) d.

Dispositive (dispozitiv), *a.* 1483. [*a.* F. *dispositif*, -ive, ad. L. type *dispositivus*, f. *dispositus*.] 71. Characterized by special disposition (*rare*). CAXTON. 2. That disposes or inclines: often opp. to *effective* 1612. 3. Relating to control or disposal 1613 74. Of or pertaining to natural disposition -1631.

2. Some causes are d., adiutant, or impetuant 1624 Hence Dispositively. 1605.

Dispositor (dispozitar), 1593. [*a.* L. f. *disponere*.] *Astrol.* 'The lord of a sign in its relation to another planet.'

Dispossess (dispozēs), *v.* 1494. [*ad.* OF. *desposséder*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *posséder*.] 1. *trans.* To put out of possession, to deprive of the possession of, to dislodge, oust. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 72. To cast out, or rid of (an evil spirit) -1845.

2. His father and grandfather had been too powerful for the house of Vicenza to d. them H. WALPOLE Hence Dispossession, the action of dispossessing or act of being dispossessed; in *Law* = Ouster, exorcism. Dispossessor, one who dispossesses.

Disposit, *v.* 1577. [DIS- 7] To deprive of a post.

Disposure (dispozū), *Now rare.* 1569. [*f.* Dispose *v.*] 1. = DISPOSITION I. 1, 2, 1625. 72. = DISPOSAL I. -1689. 3. = DISPOSAL 2, 3, 1649. 74. = DISPOSAL 4, -1693.

Dispraise (disprēz), *sb.* 1509. [DIS- 9] 1. The action or fact of dispraising; blame, censure. 2. with *a* and *pl.* An instance or a cause of blame 1535.

1. In praise and in d. the same TENNYSON

Dispraise (disprēz), *v.* ME. [*a.* OF. *despraiser*, -preiser, -priser; -Rom. type *de-*, *de-* + *praisare* for *cl.* *depraisare*. Cf. DISPRIZL.] 1. *trans.* To speak of with disparagement, or disapprobation; to blame, censure. 72. To depreciate, despise -1500.

1. Foxes d. the grapes they cannot reach WOODALL. *absol.* When he intends to praise or d., he will do it to the purpose FULKER. Hence Dispraisable *a.* worthy of dispraise. Dispraiser.

Dispread, disspread (dispre'd), *v.* *arch.* 1530. [DIS- 1.] To spread about or out; to extend, open out. Also *intr.* (for *spread*).

A vine on wall disspread SAVOYS. She is the centre from whence all the light Dispreads H. MORE. Hence Dispreader, one who spreads abroad.

Disprejudice, *v.* [DIS- 7 a.] To free from prejudice. W. MONTAGUE.

Disprepare, *v.* [DIS- 6.] To render unprepared. HOBBES.

Dispress, *v.* 1605. [DIS- 1.] To press apart -1627.

Disprince; see DIS- 7 b.

Disprison (dispriz'n), *v.* [DIS- 7 c.] To set free from prison. LYTON.

Disprivilege (disprivilēdz), *v.* 1617. [DIS- 7 a (a) 6.] 1. To deprive (a person) of privilege. 72. To undo the privilege of 1622.

Disprize, *sb.* 1560. [*a.* OF. *despris*; -late L. type **disprizium*. See DISPRIZE *v.*] Disparagement, contempt -1636.

Disprize (dispriz), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* 1480. [*a.* late OF. *despriser*, see DISPRIZE *v.*] 1. *trans.* To depreciate, undervalue (*arch.*). 72. To dispraise, decry -1621.

Disprofess, *v.* [DIS- 6] To renounce the profession of SPENSER.

Disproft, *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* 1494 [DIS- 9] Disadvantage; 72 disadvantage -1671.

Disproft, *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* 1483. [DIS- 6.] 1. *trans.* To bring disadvantage to. 72. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To fail to profit 1561.

Disprofitable, *a.* 1548. [DIS- 10.] Unprofitable; detrimental -1572.

Disproof (disprūf), 1531. [*f.* DIS- 9, after DISPROVE.] The proving of a thing not to be what is asserted; refutation; the evidence constituting this. Also with *a* and *pl.*

Allegations susceptible of specific d. SYN. SMITH.

Disprope, *v.* *rare.* [DIS- 7 b.] To deprive of property, to dispossess. COR. II. i. 264.

Disproportion (dispropōrshn), *sb.* 1555 [DIS- 9.] Want of proportion in number, quantity, size, etc.; lack of symmetry or due relation between things or parts; the condition of being out of proportion. Also with *a* and *pl.* Let there be no great d. in age FULKER. A leg too long, or some other d. JOWETT.

Disproportion, *v.* 1593 [*f.* the *sb.*] To render or make out of due proportion.

To shape my Legges of an unequal size. To d. me in every part 3 *Hex.* IV. iii. 160. Statutes that d. punishment to crime LYTON. Hence Disproportionable *a.* out of due proportion. Disproportionableness. Disproportionably *adv.*

Disproportional, 1609. [*f.* prec. *sb.*] *a.* *adv.* = DISPROPORTIONATE. *b.* *sb.* A disproportional quantity or number 1695.

a. It is very d. to the Understanding of childhood LOCKE. Hence Disproportionality, the quality of being d. Disproportionally *adv.*

Disproportionate, *a.* 1555. [DIS- 10] Out of proportion; failing to observe or constitute due proportion; inadequately or excessively proportioned. Const. 10.

A long repentance is a d. price to pay for a short enjoyment WOLASTON. So Disproportionated.

Hence Disproportionately *adv.*, -ness.

Disproprie, *v.* [*f.* DIS- 6 + L. *proprium*, after *appropriare*, etc.] To deprive of the ownership of, to dispossess. PORCHAS.

Disprovable (disprūvāb'l), *a.* 1548. [*f.* DISPROVE *v.*] 71. To be disapproved -1579.

2. Capable of being disproved; refutable 1685.

Disproval, *rare.* 1614. [*f.* as prec. + -AL.] The act of disproving; disproof.

Disprove (disprūv), *v.* *Pa. pple.* disproved, disproven. ME. [*a.* OF. *desprover*, -prover, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *prover*.] 1. *trans.* To prove to be false or erroneous; to refute, rebut, invalidate. 2. To convict (a person) of falsehood or error; to refute, confute? *Obs.* 1589.

72. To disapprove. Also *intr.* with *of* -1824.

1. There is a mighty difference between not proven and disproven CHALMERS. 2. *Old* v. d. 172. Hence Disprover, a refuter; 72a disapprover.

Disprovi, *v.* *arch.* 1521. [DIS- 6.] To fail to provide for; to leave unprovided.

Dispunct, *a.* [*f.* DIS- 4 + L. *punctus*.] The reverse of punctilious; discourteous. B. JONS.

Dispunct (disprūkt), *v.* *rare.* 1563 [*f.* L. *dispunct*, ppl. stem of *dispungere* (DIS- 1).]

To mark off with points or pricks of the pen; to erase; to disinguish. Hence Dispunction, erasure.

Disponge (disprōdz), *v.* Also *sponge*. 1606. [*f.* *dis-*, DIS- 1 + *sponge*, SPONGE *v.* In sense assoc. w. EXSPUNGE, L. *expungere*.] 1.

To discharge as from a squeezed sponge (*arch.*) 72. To delete, expunge -1662.

1. On Sovereigne Mistris of true Melancholly. The poysonous damp of night d. upon me *Aut & Cl.* IV. 12. 2. Thou that has dispond'd my score 1639.

Dispunishable (disprūshāb'l), *a.* 1577. [*a.* AF. f. DIS- 10 + *punishable*.] Free from liability to penalty; not punishable.

Dispurpose, *v.* *rare.* 1607. [DIS- 6.] To defeat of its purpose.

Dispurse, *v.* 1593. [altered from DISBURSE] = DISBURSE -1649.

Dispurvey, *v.* ME. [*a.* OF. *desporveer* (DIS- 4); see PURVEY.] To rob or strip of provision; to render destitute -1609. Hence Dispurveyed *pp.* *a.* Dispurveyance (*rare*).

Disputable (disprūtab'l, disprūtab'l), *a.* 1548. [*ad.* L. *disputabilis*, f. *disputare*.] 1.

That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, contested, or controverted; questionable. 72a. Disputations 1600.

2. This is a matter d. in Schools 1587. 2. He is too disputable for my company A. P. L. II. v. 36. Hence Disputableness. Disputably *adv.*

Disputa, *v.* 1660. [*neg.* f. DISPUTATION.] = DISPUTATION -1711.

Disputant (disprūtant), 1612. [*a.* L. *disputantem*.]

A. adj. Disputing; engaged in controversy 1671.

B. sb. One who disputes; *esp.* a public controversialist.

Disputants are rarely, good judges MILL.

Disputation (disprūpshn), 1450. [*ad.* I. *disputatio*; *refash.* from DISPUTATION.] 1.

The action of disputing or debating; controversial argument; debate, discussion. *b. spec.* An exercise in which parties formally sustain, attack and defend a thesis, as in the mediæval universities 1551.

72. A dissertation -1615. 73 Doubt -1689 74. Interchange of ideas. SHAKS.

1. In the heat of d. JONSON. 4. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 206.

Disputations (disprūpshns), *a.* 1660 [*f.* prec.; see -OUS.] Characterized by, or given to, disputation, contentious.

The wise rendered me loquacious. d. and quarrelsome SCOTT. Hence Disputationsly *adv.*, -ness.

Disputative (disprūpshv), *a.* 1579. [*a.* late L. *disputativus*, f. *disputat*, *disputare*.] 1.

Given to disputation; disputatious. 72. That is the subject of dispute; controversial -1708.

3. Pertaining to disputation 1664.

1. The cavils of the d. 1728. 2. D. elections LUTRELL. Hence Disputatively *adv.*, -ness.

Dispute (disprū), *v.* [ME. *des-*, dispute, *a.* OF. *disputer*, mod. F. *disputer*, ad. L. *disputare*; f. DIS- 1 + *putare*.]

1. *intr.* 1. To contend with opposing arguments or assertions; to discuss, argue, hold disputation; often, to debate with heat, to altercation. 72. To contend with arms, or the like; to strive, struggle -1828.

2. Thou disputes like an Infant - see whip thy Gigge SHAKS. The Emperor told Josephine that he disputed like a devil on these two points EMERSON.

II. *trans.* 1. To debate, discuss, or argue ME. 72. To maintain by disputation; to argue or contend -1713. 3. To argue against, contest, controvert 1513. 4. To oppose, contest, resist 1605. 5. To contend for or contest a prize, victory, etc. 1554.

1. I will not d. what Gravity is RAY. 3. My night there is none to d. COWPER. He would d. the Devil upon that Question 1687. 4. They, seemed resolved to d. his landing 1718. 5. To d. in arms every inch of ground FREEMAN. Hence Disputer.

Dispute (disprū), *sb.* 1594. [*f.* the *vb.*; - F. *dispute*.] 1. The act of arguing against; controversy, debate 1698. 2. An argumentative contention, a controversy; also, in weakened sense, a difference of opinion; freq., a heated contention, a quarrel 1611; 72a logical argument 1594. 73. Strife; a fight or struggle -1745.

1. That once was in the heat of d. WESLEY. *Phr.* In d.; that is disputed. *Beyond, out of, past, without d.* indisputably. Hence Disputeful *a.* disputatious (*rare*).

Disputisoun, ME. [*a.* OF. *desputisoun*, -on, etc., early ad. L. *disputatio*; see DISPUTATION.] = DISPUTATION -1450.

Disqualification (diskwōlifikāshn), 1711. [*f.* DISQUALIFY.] 1. The action of disqualifying; *spec.* legal incapacitation; also, the being disqualified 1770. 2. That which disqualifies; a ground or cause of incapacitation 1711.

1. D. to hold any office 1782. 2. I hope you don't think good looks a d. for the business DICKENS.

Disqualify (diskwōlifik), *v.* 1718. [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of the qualifications required for some purpose; to render unqualified; to unfit, disable. *b. spec.* = DISABLE *v.* 2, 1732.

My common illness is of that kind which utterly disqualifies me from all conversation; I mean my deafness SWIFT.

Disquantity (diskwōntē), *v.* 1605. [DIS- 7 a.] To deprive of quantity, to diminish.

Disquarter, *v.* [*irreg.* f. DIS- 1 (or Gr. *ἑῶς*) + QUARTER *v.*] To halve or divide the quarters of QUARTERS.

Disquiet (diskwōēt), *v.* 1530. [DIS- 6.] To deprive of quietness, bodily or mental; to disturb, alarm; to make uneasy or restless.

Yee every man disquieteth himself in vayne COLEDALE Ps. xxxviii. 5. Hence Disquietal (*rare*), the action of disquieting. Disquietor.

Disquiet (diskwōēt), *a.* *Now rare.* 1587 [DIS- 10.] The reverse of quiet; restless, uneasy, disturbed. Hence Disquietly *adv.* in a d. or disquieting manner, -ness. Disquietude, disquieted condition or state, restlessness, disturbance; also with *a* and *pl.*

Disquiet diskwə ē b 1574 [f D QUET and Absen o bodi y o men a q et e a urban unea ne s anxiety res ne s Also ha and p a o Ob.] Hence †Disquietful a. †Disquietive a. tending to d. †Disquietous a. disquieting. †Disquiet-parancy. 1697. [ad. med. L. *disquiet-parancia* for *disquiet-parancia* (Dis- 4); see EQUIPARANCE.] *Logic*. The relation of two correlates which are heteronymous, i. e. denoted by different names, as father and son: opp. to *equiparance*. So **Disquiet-parancy** (*rare*).

Disquisition (diskwizʃən). 1605 [ad. L. *disquisitionem*, f. *disquisit-* ppl. stem of *disquisire*.] 1. Diligent or systematic search; investigation 1608, *fellipt.* a subject for investigation -1660. 2. A treatise or discourse in which a subject is investigated and discussed at some length; less correctly, an elaborate dissertation on a subject 1647.

1. In this d. into human conduct HARRIS. 2. Pursuing them with scholastic craggy disquisitions TACER. Hence **Disquisitionist** a. of the nature of a d. **Disquisitionist**, the author of a d.

Disquisitive (diskwizɪv), a. 1647. [f. L. *disquisit-* ppl. stem; see prec.] Characterized by disquisition; given to research or investigation; inquiring.

A man of great d. powers 1772.

Disquisitor (diskwizɪtər). 1766. [ad. L. **disquisitor*.] One who makes disquisition; an investigator. Hence **Disquisitionist** a. of or belonging to a d.; inquiring (*rare*). So **Disquisitionist** a. (*rare*).

†**Disrange**, v. 1485 [ad. OF. *desrangier*, -rangier, f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *renc*, *rang*, now *rang*. Cf. *DERANGE*.] To disarrange, *reſt.* and *intr.* to fall out of rank -1775.

Disrank (disræŋk), v. 1597. [Dis- 7c.] 1. To throw out of rank or into disorder -1654. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To reduce to a lower rank, to degrade 1599.

Disrate (disræt), v. 1811. [Dis- 7a.] To reduce to a lower rating or rank. Also *fig.*

†**Disray**, sb. ME. [var. of *desray*.] = *DERAY*, *DISRAY* v. -1610.

†**Disray**, v. ME. [var. of *desray*, a. OF. *desrayr*.] 1. = *DISARRAY* v. 1. -1631. 2. = *DISARRAY* v. 2. -1608.

Disrealize (disrɪəlaɪz), v. *rare*. 1889. [Dis- 6.] To divest of reality; to idealize.

†**Disreasson**, v. 1622. [Anglicized from OF. *desreassier*, var. of *desreassier*.] To prove, assert, vindicate; = *DERAIGN* v. 1. 2.

Disrecommendation (disrekəməndɪʃən). 1752. [Dis- 9.] The reverse of a recommendation, that which is unfavourable to any one's claims.

In a Government where trifling qualities are no d. H. WALPOLE.

Disregard (disrɪgəd), sb. 1665 [Dis- 9.] Want of regard; neglect; in earlier use often slighting, undue neglect; later, the treating of anything as of no importance.

A d. of some Addison, of historical accuracy JOWETT. Hence **Disregardful** a. neglectful; *slf. adv.*

Disregard (disrɪgəd), v. 1641. [Dis- 6.] To treat without regard. 1. In earlier use, *esp.* to treat without due regard; to neglect unduly, slight 1641. 2. In later use, *esp.* to treat as of no importance, to pay no attention to 1793.

1. To make all the people d. and despise the Gospel BAXTER. 2. To d. public opinion 1793, *idle rumour* MACAULAY, symptoms DICKEYS. So **Disregardant** a. disregarding. Hence **Disregardant**.

†**Disregular**, a. [Dis-10.] Irregular EVELYN.

Disrelish (disrɪlɪʃ), sb. 1625. [Dis- 9.] Distaste, aversion, some degree of disgust. Men have an extreme d. to be told of their duty BURKE.

Disrelish (disrɪlɪʃ), v. 1548. [f. Dis- 6 or 7 a + *RELISH* v. or sb.] 1. *trans.* To destroy the relish of; to render distasteful -1760. 2. To find not to one's taste; to regard with disfavour; to dislike 1604. 3. To prove distasteful to -1708. 4. *intr.* To be distasteful 1631.

2. Her delicate tenderness will .. disrelish and abhorre the Moore *Old* II. 1. 235. Hence †**Disrelishable** a.

Disremember (disrɪməmbər), v. Chiefly dial. 1836. [Dis- 6.] To fail to remember; to forget (*trans.* and *absol.*).

Disrepair dɪs pe 1798 [Dis- 9.] The being in bad condition or want of repair.

A p. ke a glee a d. d. S. orr. **Disreport**, *rare*. [Dis- 9.] Evil report. FULLER.

Disreputable (disrɪpɪtəbəl), a. (sb.) 1772. [Dis- 10.] 1. The reverse of reputable; such as to bring into disrepute; discreditable. 2. In bad repute; not respectable 1828. 3. sb. A disreputable person 1853.

2. D. to his character as a Clergyman 1795. 2. A few d. individuals DISRAELI. **Disreputably** *adv.*

Disreputation. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1601. [Dis- 9.] 1. Privation or loss of reputation; bringing into disrepute; dishonour, disgrace 1601; fa. discredit -1751. 1a. The condition of being in disrepute -1770.

2. He will bring d. on the institution T. JARRISON. **Disrepute** (disrɪpɪt), sb. 1653. [Dis- 9.] Loss or absence of reputation; ill repute.

It brings the administration of justice into d. BUCKLE. †**Disrepute**, v. 1611. [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To disesteem; to bring into discredit; to defame; to bring an evil name upon (by one's conduct) -1697.

You quote us the Homilies I think you d. them BR. MOUNTAGUE.

Disrespect (disrɪspekt), sb. 1631. [Dis- 9; or ? f. the vb.] Want of respect, courteous regard, or reverence, *tan* instance of this -1714. My memory fails me, if I have mentioned their names with d. JUNIUS.

Disrespect, v. 1614. [Dis- 6.] *trans.* The reverse of *to respect*; to have or show no respect or reverence for.

If he love the one he must d. the other BR. HALL. Hence **Disrespecter** (*rare*).

Disrespectable (disrɪspektəbəl), a. 1813. [Dis- 10.] The opposite of respectable; not worthy of respect. Hence **Disrespectability**, the quality of being d.

Disrespectful (disrɪspektfʊl), a. 1677 [Dis- 10.] The opposite of respectful; full of or manifesting disrespect.

I must say nothing .. that is d. or undutiful RICHARDSON. Hence **Disrespectfully** *adv.*, *ness*.

†**Disrespective**, a. 1623. [after *disrespect*.] = **DISRESPECTFUL** -1736.

Disresponsdency. [Dis- 9.] Absence of response COKLINE.

†**Disrest**. 1567. [Dis- 9.] Disquiet, unrest -1725.

†**Disreverence**, v. 1529. [Dis- 6 or 7 a.] To treat with inreverence; to deprive of reverence -1670.

Disrobe (disrəʊb), v. 1581. [Dis- 6 or 7 a.] 1. *trans.* To divest of a robe or garment, to undress, strip. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1590. 2. *refl.* and *intr.* To undress.

1. D. the images *Phil. C.* i. 1. 69. And thou disrobed of all thy dignity 1592. Hence **Disrober**.

Disroof (disrɒf), v. 1837. [Dis- 7 a.] To unroof.

Disroot (disrʊt), v. 1612. [Dis- 6.] To pull up by the roots; to uproot; *transf.* to dislodge from the place where it is fixed. Daun .. could not have disrooted Friedrich this season CARLYLE.

†**Disrout**, v. 1525. [ad. OF. *desroutier*, mod. F. *déroutier* (Dis- 4). Cf. *ROUT* v.] To put, or be put, to rout -1630.

Disruttered, ppl. a. *rare*. 1788. [Dis- 7 a.] Deprived of the rudder.

†**Disruly**, a. *rare*. 1570. [a. OF. *desrueille*, mod. F. *dérueille*.] Unruly. Hence †**Disrulyly** *adv.* in an unruly manner.

Disrump (disrʌmp), v. 1581. [ad. L. *disrumpere* (Dis- 1).] To break up, *DISRUPT* *trans.* and *intr.*

Disrupt (disrʌpt), ppl. a. 1730. [ad. L. *disruptus*, pa. pple. of *disrumpere*.] Chiefly as poetic *pa. pple.* = *disrupted*.

Disrupt (disrʌpt), v. 1657. [f. L. *disrupt-* ppl. stem; see prec. Only found once before 19th c.] 1. *intr.* To burst asunder. TOMLINSON. 2. *trans.* To break or burst asunder; to shatter 1877. Also *fig.*

2. The attempt .. to d. the government 1879. Hence **Disrupter**, -or, one who breaks up.

Disruption (disrʌpʃən). 1646. [ad. L. *disruptionem*.] 1. The action of rending or burst-

ng asunder to chesevance. 2. Ads up ed co d on o pa 760.

1. At the sudden d. of the masses of rock above 1816. 2. In the time of weakness and d. 1852.

Phr. *The D.* the great split in the Established Church of Scotland, 12th May, 1843, when 451 ministers left that Church and formed themselves into the Free (Protesting) Church of Scotland.

Hence **Disruptionist**, one who favours d.

Disruptive (disrʌptɪv), a. 1842. [f. L. *disrupt-* ppl. stem; see *DISRUPT* v. and -*rupt-*.] 1. Causing or tending to disruption, bursting or breaking asunder. 2. Produced by disruption, eruptive 1870.

2. The speedy development of d. tendencies GROSS. 2. The d. character of these rocks PACH. Hence **Disruptively** *adv.*, *ness*.

Disrupture (disrʌptʃər), sb. 1796. [f. *DISRUPT* v.] = *DISRUPTION*. Hence **Disrupture** v. to break off or asunder; to divide by rupture.

Diss (dis). 1855. [a. Arab.] The Algerian name for a Mediterranean grass, *Amphelodesma (Arundo) tenuis*, used for making cordage, etc.

Dissatisfaction (disɪsɪsfækʃən). 1640. [Dis- 9.] The fact or condition of being dissatisfied; discontent; 'want of something to complete the wish' (J.); a cause of this.

The d. you take at the ways of some good men CROMWELL. The d. of being obliged to return home, without [etc.] 1702.

Dissatisfactory (disɪsɪsfæktəri), a. 1610 [Dis- 10.] Not satisfactory; causing dissatisfaction; unsatisfactory; 'unable to give content' (J.).

Things which were d. to her Subject Sir J. MELVILLE. Hence **Dissatisfactoriness**.

Dissatisfy (disɪsɪsfai), v. 1666. [Dis- 6.] To deprive of satisfaction, to render unsatisfied; to fail to fulfil the desires or wishes of; to displease, discontent. Also *absol.*

Since they (the advantages of life) are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to d. COLLIER (J.).

†**Dissavage**, v. [Dis- 8.] To tame, to civilize. CHAPMAN.

Dissecrete (disɪsɪkri), v. 1591 [Dis- 7 a.] To deprive of the sceptre, or of kingly authority.

†**Disseason**, v. 1583. [Dis- 6.] To take away the flavour of -1621.

Disseat (disi:t), v. 1612. [f. Dis- 6 or 7 c + *SEAT* v. or sb.] To remove from or as from a seat; to unseat.

The disseated Parliament-men 1618.

Dissect (disɪkt), v. 1607. [f. L. *dissect-*, ppl. stem of *dissecare* (Dis- 1).] 1. *trans.* To cut asunder, cut in pieces, divide by cutting. 2. *spec.* To cut up (an animal, a plant, etc.) for the purpose of displaying the position, structure, and relations of the various internal parts; to anatomize 1611. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* To take to pieces, so as to lay bare every part; to analyse; to criticize in detail 1631.

1. Hee that dissected Gordons knot Sir T. HESBERT. 2. Anatomists d. and mangle. To cut themselves out work to wrangle BURTON. 3. To d. the human mind JOWETT. Hence **Dissectible** a. (*rare*).

Dissected, ppl. a. 1624. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] 1. That has been cut up, or divided into pieces; as, a d. map. 2. Cut into many deep lobes; much divided; as, a d. chin, leaf, etc. 1652.

Dissecting, vbl. sb. 1767. [f. as prec.] The action of *DISSECT* v.

Comb.: d. forceps, -knife, -microscope, room (i. e. used in anatomical dissection), -chair, one employed in analysing invoices and accounts.

Dissecting, ppl. a. 1854. [f. as prec.] That dissects. *D. aneurism*, one in which the blood passes between the inner and middle and the outer coats of the artery.

Dissection (disɪkʃən). 1581. [ad. L. *dissectionem*, or inned. a F.] 1. The action of cutting asunder or in pieces; division by cutting -1784. 2. *spec.* The methodical cutting up of an animal or plant for examination of its structure 1605. 3. The action of separating anything into its elements for the purpose of critical examination 1642. 4. *concr.* Anything which is the result or produce of dissecting 1581.

2. For hundreds of years .. the d. of human bodies was impeded, and anatomists were confined to the d. of dead animals HUXLEY.

Dissective, a. 1860. [f. L. *dissect-* ppl. stem.] Serving to dissect.

Dissector (disɪkʃər). Also -*er*. 1578. [f.

a (man). a (pass). au (loud). u (cut). f (Fr. chef). o (ever). ai (I, eye). o (Fr. eau de vie). i (sick). i (Psyche). o (what). p (got).

Dissimulate (disi'minat), v. 1533. [f. L. *dissimulat*, ppl. stem; see prec.] †1. *trans.* To pretend not to see, pass over (*rare*). 2. To

conceal or disguise under a feigned appearance; to dissimulate 1610. Also *intr.* Hence *Dissimulative* *a.* given to or marked by dissimulation (rare). *Dissimulatio*, a dissimulation.

Dissimulation (dis-sim-u-lā'shən). ME. [a. OF, ad. L. *dissimulatio*; see next.] The action of dissimulating; concealment under a feigned semblance; feigning, hypocrisy; an instance of this (*arch.*).

Let love be without d. *Rom.* xii. 9. Simulation is a Pretence of what is not, and D. a Concealment of what is. *Steele.* Smooth D. skilled to grace A devil's purpose with an angel's face *Cowley.*

†**Dissimule**, *v.* ME. [a. OF, *dissimuler*, ad. L. *dissimulare* (Dis-4).] Hence **Dissemble**, *q. v.* 1. *trans.* = DISSEMBLE *v.* 1-5. 1636.

2. In the later Wycliffite version repr. *dissimulatio* of the Vulgate, where the sense of the original is 'linger' and 'leave off'. Hence †**Dissimuler**, *four* = DISSEMBLER.

†**Dissimul**, *v.* rare. 1640. [Dis-7 a.] To deprive of sinew or vigour -1641.

†**Dissipable**, *a.* 1603. [ad. L. *dissipabilis*.] That can be dissipated -1710. Hence †**Dissipability**.

Dissipate (dis-sip-et). *v.* 1532. [f. L. *dissipare*, ppl. stem of *dissipare*, f. Dis-1 arch. vb. *supare*, *supare* to throw. Cf. F. *dissiper*.] 1. *trans.* To scatter; to cause to go off in all directions; to disperse 1532. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*).

†2. *trans.* To scatter in defeat -1789. 3. To dispel by dispersion (mist, clouds, etc.); to cause to disappear 1532. Also *fig.* and *transf.* b. *intr.* To pass away by dispersion; to disappear 1636.

4. *trans.* To disintegrate or dissolve completely, undo, annul 1535. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*). 5. *trans.* To scatter or consume wilfully (money, faculties); to squander 1632. 6. *trans.* To distract by variety of objects; to fritter away 1633. 7. *intr.* To practise dissipation; to engage in frivolous or (now usually) dissolute pleasures 1836.

3. They wu clerely d. and disense the myst *Mona.* [It] has dissipated the fears of the People *Steele.* *intr.* Labels neglected quickly dissipate *Howell.*

4. Shall the Heavens and Earth be wholly dissipated and destroyed *Rav.* 6. Thought may be dissipated into a number of aperçus 1837. Hence †**Dissipate**, *dissipated* *ppl. adj.* dispersed, scattered, wasted, frittered away; given to dissipation, disolute. *Dissipator*, one who or that which dissipates. *Dissipative* *a.* tending to d. *Dissipativity* (*in Physics*), a quantity expressing the rate of dissipation of energy; called also *dissipation-function*.

Dissipation (dis-sip-a'shən). 1545. [ad. L. *dissipationem*.] 1. The action of dissipating or dispersing, dispersed condition -1760. 2. The wasting of a substance, or form of energy, through continuous dispersion 1615. 3. Complete disintegration or dissolution 1597.

4. Squandering, waste 1639. 5. Distraction of the mental faculties from concentration on serious subjects; diversion, amusement; also with *a* and *pl.* 1733. 6. Waste of the moral and physical powers by vicious indulgence in pleasure; intemperance or dissolute mode of living 1784.

7. Fouled, followed, and for't rout *Murr.* P. L. vi. 598. 3. The d. of the whole frame of Nature into a d. of treasure *Burner.* 4. There had been such a d. of treasure *Burner.* 5. Change of place inevitably produces d. of mind *Johnson.* 6. He died young, worn out by d. 1834.

†**Dissate**, *a.* 1600. [ad. L. *dissatus*.] Situated apart -1637.

†**Dissander**, *v.* from this world of ours *Holland.*

Dissociable (see below), *a.* 1603. [In sense 1, f. Dis-10; in senses 2 and 3, f. L. *dissociare*.] 1. (*dissoc* [ab]) The reverse of sociable, unsociable.

2. That tends to separate. [= L. *dissociabilis*] (rare) 1835. 3. (*dissoc* [ab]) Separable 1833.

2. They came in two by two matched in the most d. Manner *Amison.* Hence **Dissociability** (*rare*), *Dissociableness*, *unsociableness*.

Dissocial (dis-sō'shāl), *a.* 1762. [Dis-10.] Hatred and other d. passions *Kames.* Hence **Dissocialize** *v.* to render d.

Dissociate, *ppl. a.* rare. 1548. [ad. L. *dissociatus*.] Dissociated.

Dissociate (dis-sō'shēt), *v.* 1611. [f. L. *dissociare*, ppl. stem of *dissociare* (Dis-1)] 1. *trans.* To cut off from association or society,

to sever, disunite. *Const. from.* b. *Chem.* To separate the elements of, *spec.* by heat 1869. 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To cease to associate 1869.

3. Our very wants and desires, which first bring us together, have a tendency likewise to d. us *Tuckey.* Hence **Dissociative** *a.* causing dissociation or decomposition.

Dissociation (dis-sō'shā'shən), *a.* 1611. [ad. L. *dissociationem*; cf. F. *dissociation*.] 1. The action of dissociating or the condition of being dissociated; disunion. 2. *Chem.* Decomposition, *spec.* by the action of heat. Hence d.-point, the temperature at which such decomposition takes place.

3. It will add infinitely to the d., distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics *Burner.*

Dissoluble (dis-sō'lū-b'l), *a.* 1534. [ad. L. *dissolubilis*, f. *dissolvere*; cf. F. *dissoluble*.] 1. Separable into elements or atoms; capable of being destroyed by complete decomposition. 2a. Soluble in a liquid -1803. 3. Capable of being loosened, unfastened, or (fig.) undone 1600. 4. That may be dissolved, as an assembly 1642.

5. How then should the Gods Being atomic not be dissolved. Hence **Dissolubility**, **Dissolubleness**.

Dissolute (dis-sō'lūt), *a.* (sb.) ME. [ad. L. *dissolutus*, pa. pp. of *dissolvere*, cf. F. *dissolu*.] 1. Disposed, dissipated -1631. 2a. Relaxed, enfeebled -1816. 2b. Slack, negligent, remiss -1619. 4. Loose, wanton -1713. 5. Lawless in style (now rare) 1566. 6. Lax in morals, loose-living; licentious, profligate, debauched. The current sense. 1513. 6. A dissolute person (rare) 1608.

4. The d. dulness of English Flamboyant *Russey.* 5. Beñal, the dissolute Spirit that fell *Murr.* P. L. ii. 190. Hence **Dissolutely** *adv.*, *ness*.

Dissolution (dis-sō'lū'shən). ME. [a. F. or ad. L. *dissolutionem*.] 1. Separation into parts or constituent elements; disintegration, decomposition. 2. Reduction from the solid to the fluid form; liquefaction; formerly, also, = fusion 1508. 3. Solution in a liquid. ? *Obs.* 1553; trellaxation or weakening -1783. 5. The condition of being loose from due restraint; excess, laxity of behaviour or morals, dissoluteness (*arch.*) ME. 1b. with *pl.* An instance of this binding power 1534. 7. The breaking up of an assembly, association, or constituted body of persons 1535. 8. Termination of life; death, decease 1522. 9. The action of bringing or condition of being brought to an end 1528. 10. Solution (of a question, etc.) (rare) 1549.

1. The d. of flesh, skin, and bones *Burner.* 2. The solution of their amide and league *Hall.* 3. A d. of the civil death of the parliament *Blackstone.* The d. of the monasteries *Ld. Brougham.* of the Huguenot the soul for the body *Morr.* 9. That realm were like to come to d. *Gardiner.* Hence **Dissoluteness**, the doctrine of dissoluteness. **Dissolutist**, one who advocates d.

Dissolutive (dis-sō'lūt-iv), *a.* Now rare. ME. [f. *dissolut*-ppl. stem + -IVE.] 1. Having the property of dissolving. 2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dissolution 1886.

Dissolvable, *a.* Also -ible. 1541. [f. *Dissolve* *v.* + -ABLE; repl. (in part) *Dissoluble*.] 1. Capable of being separated into its elements, decomposable. 2. Capable of being liquefied or melted. ? *Obs.* 1653. 3. Of a connexion, society, etc. 1. Terminable, destructible 1681.

1. You are but men and your substance but d. clay 1661. 2. D. by Water, or by Fire 1668. 3. A mere partnership, d. by mutual consent *Lowell.* Hence **Dissolvability**, **Dissolvableness**.

Dissolutive, *a.* rare. 1577. [f. next + -ATIVE.] 1. Having the property of dissolving. 2. That tends to dissolve readily -1580.

Dissolve (dis-sōlv), *v.* ME. [ad. L. *dissolvere* *trans.* 1. To put asunder the parts of, to reduce to its formative elements; to disintegrate, means of heat, moisture, etc.; to fuse (now rare), to melt; to melt (in something), make a solution of ME. Also fig. 2. To relax, enfeeble -1503. 3. To loosen, release (*lit.* and fig.) (*arch.*) ME. 4. To release from life; usu.

in pass. to die, depart -1736. 6. To cause to vanish; to bring to nought, destroy ME. 7. *Med.* To dissolve (humours), reduce (swellings) assuage (pains, etc.) -1657. 8. To break up dismiss, disperse; to terminate the existence of (now esp. of Parliament) 1494. Also *ellipt.* -*d. parliament*, 1868. 9. To undo (a tie, etc.) to bring to an end (a relation) ME., two under influence of; to annul, abrogate 1526. 10. To cause (a picture) to fade away. Also *intr.* 1022. 2. Before the Sunne bath dissolved the yee *Hak.* *Speech Carlyle.* 4. As the soft touch dissolved virgin some *Thomson.* 6. Each eye phantom wa. *Hall.* *Parliament* 1548, a religious house 1586. 9. To d. a jointure *Blackstone*, marriage *Lane*, partnership *Murr.* *Sams* 1490.

II. *intr.* 1. To become disintegrated; to vanish gradually, come to an end ME. 2. To become liquefied; to fuse; to melt; to melt (in something), forming a SOLUTION 1450. Also fig. 3. Of an assembly, etc.: To break up; to disperse; to lose its corporate character 1513.

4. To lose its binding force 1611. 1. The great Globe it selfe, Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve *Temp.* iv. 1. 154. 2. While Moons in Snows d. against the Sun *Thomson.* 3. I am almost ready to dissolve (= faint away), Hating of this *Levy* iii. 201. 4. The charme dissolves apace *Shakspeare.* Hence **Dissolve** *a.* (cf. sense 2 above) **Dissolv** *ver.* Dissolvingly *adv.*

Dissolvent (dis-sōlv-ent), 1646 [ad. L. *dissolventem*; see prec.] *A. adj.* Having the power to dissolve; solvent. *B. sb.* One who or that which dissolves.

Spec. A substance having power to dissolve other substances; a solvent, a menstruum; Hormetly, in *Med.*, a substance which dissolves morbid concretions, etc. 1646. 2. *gen* and *fig.* 1835. 1. Fire—the only Catholic D. *Rav.* 2. Wine is the great d. of distrust 1835.

Dissolution (dis-sō'lū'shən). 1571. [ad. L. *dissolutio*, cf. F. *dissolution*.] 1. The quality or fact of being dissipated; an inharmonious or harsh sound or combination of sounds; a DISCORD 1597. *Spec.* in *Med.* A combination of tones causing heats (cf. *HEAT* 1611); also, a note which in combination with others produces a harsh effect 1660. 2. Want of concord or harmony (between things) 1571.

3. The, roar, and the all with barbarous d. *Murr.* *Cowley* 548. So †**Dissolution**.

Dissonant (dis-sō'nānt), *a.* (sb.) 1490. [a. F., or ad. L. *dissonanem*, pr. pp. of *dissonare*, f. Dis-1 + *sonare*.] 1. Disagreeing or discordant in sound, inharmonious; harsh-sounding 1573. 2. Disagreeing, discordant, different, in any respect. *Const. from.* (to rarely with). 1490.

3. A harsh sound of speech 1579. 1. D. and jarring duties G. *Harvey.* 2. Opinions not also, other d. from the Scriptures *Purcell.* The interests before that time jarring and d. were, adjusted *Burner.* Hence **Dissonantly** *adv.*

Dissonate, *a.* 1548. [ad. L. *dissوناتus*.] - **Dissonant** -1781.

Disspirit, obs. f. **DISPIRIT**.

Disstate, *v.* 1605 [Dis-7] To remove from its state; to deprive of state -1647.

Dissuade (dis-swād), *v.* 1513. [ad. L. *dissuadere* (Dis-1); cf. F. *dissuader*.] 1. *trans.* To give advice against ? *Obs.* 2. To advise or exhort (a person) against; to deter (from). ? *Obs.* 1554. 3. To draw a person from a course or action by suasion 1576.

1. My friends With mild entreaties my design d. *Pope.* 2. Some dissuaded him to hunt that day; but he resolved to the contrary *Cowley.* 3. I have tried what is possible to d. him *Miss Burnes.* Hence **Dissuader**, one who dissuades.

Dissuasion (dis-swā'shən), 1526. [ad. L. *dissuasionem*; see prec.] The action, or an act, of dissuading; advice or exhortation against something; debortation.

Even thy Dissuasions me persuade *Cowley.*

Dissuasive (dis-swā'siv), 1609. [f. L. *dissuasivus*, ppl. stem of *dissuadere*, see -IVE.] *A. adj.* Tending to dissuade; debortatory; as, d. ejaculations.

B. sb. A dissuasive speech or argument; that which tends or is intended to dissuade 1629. Hence **Dissuasively** *adv.*, *ness*.

1. (sat). 2. (Psyche). 3. (what). 4. (got).

1. (sat). 2. (Psyche). 3. (what). 4. (got).

1. (sat). 2. (Psyche). 3. (what). 4. (got).

1. (sat). 2. (Psyche). 3. (what). 4. (got).

1. (sat). 2. (Psyche). 3. (what). 4. (got).

1. (sat). 2. (Psyche). 3. (what). 4. (got).

1. (sat). 2. (Psyche). 3. (what). 4. (got).

1. (sat). 2. (Psyche). 3. (what). 4. (got).

1. (sat). 2. (Psyche). 3. (what). 4. (got).

1. (sat). 2. (Psyche). 3. (what). 4. (got).

1. (sat). 2. (Psyche). 3. (what). 4. (got).

Dis-sua-sory, *a.* and *sb.* 1555. [*f. L. dissuador*] = DISSUASIVE -1844.

Dissue, var. of **DIZZUE**.

Dissunder (dissunder), *v.* 1580. [*Dis-1* or *5*] *trans.* To sunder, sever, dis sever.

The Aethiops, far dissunder'd in their seat CHAPMAN.
Dissweeten, *v.* 1622. [*Dis-6*] *trans.* To deprive of sweetness -1667.

Dissyllabic, -able, etc.; see **DISSYLLABIC**, -ABLE, etc.

Dissymmetric, -al (dissimétrik, -ál), *a.* 1867. [*Dis-10*] *a.* The opposite of symmetrical. *b.* Symmetrical, but in opposite directions, like the two hands.

Dissymmetry (dis'simétrí), 1849. [*Dis-9*] *a.* Lack or absence of symmetry. *b.* Symmetry between two objects, disposed in opposite directions, such as the two hands, etc.

Distad (distád), *adv.* 1803. [*f. DIST(ANT) + ad*; cf. **DEXTRAP.**] In the direction of the end or distal part of a limb, etc.

Distaff (distaf), *pl.* distaffs, **distaves**.

[*OE. distaf*, for *dis- or diste-staf*; *dis* or *dise* is app = *LG. disse* a bunch of flax on a distaff, the second element the *sb. STAFF*.] *a.* A distaff about 3 feet long, on which, in the ancient mode of spinning, wool or flax was wound. *b.* Used as the type of woman's work ME.; hence, for the female sex, female authority; also, the female branch of a family, a female heir 1494.

c. Women commonly do not entreat but to spyne on the distaf Caxton. *Phr.* *†To have tow on one's d.* to have work in hand. *d.* Some say the Crozier, some say the Distaff was too busy HOWEL.

attrib. and *Comb.*, as *d. side*, the female branch of a family, *distaff's or St. Distaff's day*, the day after the Feast of the Epiphany, on which day (Jan. 7) women resumed their spinning after the holidays, also called *rock-day*, a *d.* being called a *rock*; *d. thistle*, a name of *Carlina vulgaris* (*Carlina lanatus*), from its woolly flowering stems.

Distain (distán), *v.* arch. ME. [*a. OF. destindre* (stem *desting-*), mod. *F. destindre*, *Com. Rom. f. des-*, *Dis-1* + *L. tingere*.] *1.* *trans.* To imbue or stain with a colour different from the natural one; to discolour, dye. *2.* *transf. and fig.* To defile; to sully, dishonour ME.

3. The tears that so d. my cheeks MARLOWE. *4.* A soul distain'd by earth and gold SHAKESPEARE.

Distal (distál), *a.* 1808 [*f. DIST(ANT) + -AL*, after *dorsal*, etc.] *Anat.* Situated away from the centre of the body, or from the point of origin (said of the distant part or of the extremity of a limb or organ); terminal. *Opp.* to *proximal*. Also *transf.* Hence *Distally adv.*

Distance (distáns), *sb.* ME. [*a. OF. distance*, *distance*, *a. L. distantia*, *L. distantem* *pr. pple.*, **DISTANT**.]

1. *f. from OF. distance* discord, quarrel.] The condition of being at variance; discord, dispute, debate -1752; with *a* and *pl.* -1666.

They were in such vnity, that there was no distance among them LA. BERNERS.
†II. [*from L. distantia* 'difference'.] Difference, diversity -1556.

III. [*f. L. distantia*, *F. distance*, in the sense of 'being apart in space'.] *1.* The fact or condition of being far off in space; remoteness 1594. *2.* The space lying between any two objects, the space to be passed over before reaching an object; an intervening space ME. *3.* Techn. applications of *a.* *a. Mid.* The space between man and man when standing in rank; also that between the ranks 1635. *b. Fencing.* A set space to be kept between two combatants 1592. *c. Racing.* The space measured back from the winning-post which a horse must have reached, in a heat-race, when the winning horse has covered the whole course, in order not to be 'distanced' 1674. *†d. Mus.* An interval -1797.

e. See also **FOCAL d.**, **POLAR d.**, **ZENITH d.** *f. fig.* Remoteness in likeness, relationship, allusion, degree, or the like; 'ideal disjunction' [*J.*] 1667. *5.* Remoteness in intercourse 1597.

6. Aloofness, excessive reserve 1650; *b.* Difference 1689. *6. ellipt.* A point or place at a distance, the region in the distance 1782. *b. Painting*, etc. The distant part of a landscape 1706. *7. ellipt.* The 'space' of time between two events ME.

1. *†Is d.* lends enchantment to the view CAMPBELL. *2.* Within jumping d. TYNDALL. *3.* In these times you stand on d. your Payes, Stockado's and I know

(Ger. Kahn). *4.* (Fr. pair). *5.* (Ger. Muller).

not what Went. T. II. 1. 333. *4.* The mistake, I conceive to have been an effect of mental d. MAINT. *5.* With safest d. I mine honour shielded SHAKES. *A.* courteous Prince without state or d. 1650. I hope your modesty will know, what d. to the crown is due DEVEN. *Phr.* *†To keep one's d.* *6.* Viewed from a d. COWPER. *A trumpet in the d.* pealing news TENNYSON. *Phr.* *†Middle d.* (in *Painting*) the part of a landscape midway between the foreground and the remote region. *7.* An apprehension not to be mentioned, even at this d. of time, without shame 1849.

Comb. *d. flag* (*Racing*), a flag held by the man who is stationed at the d. post; *judge*, a judge stationed at the d. post, a post (or flag) placed at the fixed 'distance' in front of the winning-post in a heat-race, to note what horses are 'distanced', through failing to reach this before the winner passes the winning-post.

Distance, *v.* 1578. [*f. prec. sb.*] *1. trans.* To place at a distance; to disjoin. *2.* To make to appear distant 1695. *†3. intr.* To be distant (*rare*) -1658. *4. trans.* To outstrip or leave behind in a race. Also *fig.* 1642. *b. Racing.* To beat by a distance; see **DISTANCE sb.** III. *3. c.* 1674.

1. This insight...distances those who share it from those who share it not EMERSON. *2.* Mountains, when the ripe Italian air distances with a bloom like that on unpicked grapes LOWELL. *4.* [He] had distanced all his competitors LEVINE.

Distanced (distáns), *pple. a.* 1644. [*f. prec.*] *†1.* Put at a distance; remote -1672. *2.* Left behind, outstripped as in a race 1713. *b. Racing.* Beaten by a distance; see **DISTANCE sb.** III. *3. c.* 1737.

Distancy (distánsi), *rare*. 1628. [*ad. L. distantia*.] *Distantness*.

Distant (distánt), *a.* ME. [*a. F.*, *ad. L. distantem*, *pr. pple. of distare* to stand apart.] *1.* Separate or apart in space. *2.* Widely separated; far apart, not close together 1548. *3.* Standing, lying, or taking place afar off; remote 1590. *4.* Far apart or remote in time 1603. *5. transf. and fig.* Remote in relations other than those of space and time 1558. *†6. Different* -1770. *7.* Reserved in intercourse; standing aloof, not intimate 1709.

1. One board had two tenons, equally d. one from another EXOD. XXXI. 22. *2.* D. from thy blast abide 1762. *3.* Earth's d. ends FORT. D. vision KINGSTON. *4.* Written at d. times BRYANLEY. *5.* I haven't the most d. idea SHERRIDAN. *Byd analogy* ARGENT. Not a sister, but a more d. MINYONIAN FAIRMAN. *7.* The d. Behaviour of the Prude STURGE.

So *†Distantial a.* distant; differing. Hence *Distantly adv.*, -ness.

Distaste (distást), *sb.* 1598. [*Dis-9*; prob. as tr. it. *disgusto*.] *1.* Disrelish or dislike of food or drink; nausea. Now *rare*. *2.* Disinclination, dislike 1598. *†3.* Unpleasantness, annoyance, discomfort -1711. *†4.* Offence -1731. *†5.* Mutual aversion, quarrel -1697.

2. An aversion more resembling a d. than a conviction J. MARTINEAU. *3.* Prosperity is not without many fears and Distastes BACON.

Distaste (distást), *v.* Now *rare*. 1586. [*Dis-6*, see *prec.*] *1. trans.* To have no taste for, disrelish, dislike; to regard with aversion or displeasure. *†2.* To offend the taste of; to disgust -1678. Also *transl.* or *intr.* *3. trans.* To displease, offend 1597; *†4. intr.* to cause displeasure or offence, to be distasteful -1654. *†4. trans.* (as *f. Dis-7* + *TASTE sb.*) To destroy or spoil the taste or savour of -1650.

1. Distasting wholesome meat well dressed FULLER. [He] should d. the society of his class FOSTER. *2.* Let it [the Phryck] distaste me so it heals me 1636. Poysons, which at the first are scarce found to d. OIL, III. III. 37. *3.* Yet loth in anything to d. the King Sir T. HARRERT. Hence *†Distastive a.* feeling or expressing distaste; disgusting, offensive; also as *sb.* *†Distasture*, loading of food; nausea; vexation.

Distasteful (distástfúl), *a.* 1607. [*f. DISTASTE sb.*] *1.* Disagreeable to the taste; causing disgust; nasty 1611. *2.* Causing dislike; disagreeable, offensive 1607. *†3.* Full of dislike; showing dislike; malevolent -1646.

1. The green d. fruit DEYOUN. *2.* D. truth 1669. *3.* After distasteful looks They froze me into silence TENN. II. II. 220. Hence *†Distastefully adv.*, -ness.

Distemonous (distémónas), *a.* 1883 [*f. Gr. δει-, Di-² + στήμων*.] *Dist.* Having two stems; = **DIANDROUS**.

Distemper (distempər), *v.* 1 Now *rare*. ME. [*f. med. L. distemperare* (*DIS-4*).] *†1. trans.* To temper improperly; to disturb or derange

the due proportion of. (ME. only.) *2.* To disturb or disorder the humour (formerly, the due proportion of the four humours), temper, or feelings of; to render ill-humoured or ill at ease; to upset (Now *rare*.) ME. *3.* To disorder or derange the bodily or mental condition of; to render unhealthy or diseased; to sicken ME. *†b. spec.* To intoxicate -1579. *4. transf. and fig.* To disorder the condition of; to derange 1494. *†5.* To deprive (a metal) of 'temper' (*rare*) 1795.

3. Vainly distemp'ring himself about idle and frivolous questions BR. HALL. *4.* This variable composition of mans bodie hath made it as an instrument easie to d. BACON. *5.* The malignancy of my fate, might perhaps d. yours Twel. IV. II. 15.

Distemper, *v.* 2 ME. [*ad. OF. destemprer*, -temprer = med. *L. distemperare*, *f. Dis-1* or *5* + *L. temperare*.] *†1. trans.* To treat with water or other liquid, to dilute; to steep -1667. *2. transf. and fig.* To dilute; to allay (*arch.*) 1592. *3. Painting.* To paint in distemper 1673.

2. Jealousy...Distemp'ring gentle Love in his desire, As air and water do abate the fire SHAKES.

Distemper (distempər), *sb.* 1555. [*f. DISTEMPER v.* 1; partly after **TEMPER sb.** 1.] *A* disproportionate mixture of parts', distempered condition -1644. *†2.* A disordered condition of the air, climate, weather, etc.; inclemency -1856. *3.* Derangement of the 'humour' or 'temper' (formerly regarded as due to disturbance in the bodily 'humours'; cf. **TEMPER**, **TEMPERAMENT**); ill temper, ill humour, disaffection. (Now *assoc. w. sense 4.*) 1555. *4.* Deranged condition of the body or mind (formerly regarded as due to disproportion in the four humours); ill health, illness, disease 1598; with *a* and *pl.* 1648. *b. spec.* A catarrhal affection of dogs. Also applied to other diseases of animals. 1747. *†5.* Intoxication -1630. *5. transf. and fig.* Derangement, or disorder (*esp. in a state*) 1605.

2. Exposed to thieves, vermin, and distempers of weather 1655. *3.* Good my Lord, what is your cause of d. Hamlet III. II. 357. *4.* Eccentricity Nowise amounting to d. BROWNING. Such play ty of wine as to cause d. 1607. *5.* In these sad times of our Civil Distempers LILLY.

Distemper, *sb.* 2 1632. [*f. DISTEMPER v.* 2.] *Painting.* A method of painting in which the colours are mixed with some glutinous substance soluble in water, executed usually upon a ground of chalk or plaster mixed with gum (*d. ground*); mostly used in scene-painting and in the decoration of walls. Also applied to the pigments and to the ground.

Distemperance, ME. [*a. OF. destemperance*, -temprance, *f. Dis-4* + *L. temperantia*.] = **DISTEMPERATURE** -1620.

Distemperate, *a.* arch. ME. [*ad. med. L. distemperatus*, *f. Dis-4* + *L. temperatus*, *pa. pple. of temperare*.] *†1.* Of the air or elements: Not temperate -1647. *†2.* Of the bodily 'humours': Not properly tempered; diseased, ill-conditioned -1658. *3.* Immoderate; intemperate. *†Chc.* 1557. Hence *†Distemperately adv.*

Distemperature (distempərátú), Now *arch.* 1531. [*cf. DISTEMPERATE and TEMPERATURE*.] *1.* Distempered condition of the air or elements; inclemency, unwholesomeness. *2.* Distempered condition of the 'humours'; disorder, ailment 1523. *3.* Disturbance of mind or temper 1571. Also *transf. and fig.* *4.* Excess (*esp. of heat or cold*; cf. *sense 1*); intemperance 1572.

1. The temperature or d. of the regions ELYON. *2.* A huge infectious trove Of pale distemperatures Com. Err. v. 1. 82. *3.* What I uttered through the d. of my passion WARBURTON.

Distemperment, 1582. [*f. DISTEMPER v.* 1 + **MENT**.] Distempered condition (of the air or humours) -1661.

Distempure, ME. [*a. OF. destempure*.] = **DISTEMPERATURE**.

Distend (disténd), *v.* ME. [*ad. L. distendere* (*DIS-1*).] *†1. trans.* To stretch asunder; to spread out. Also *fig.* -1834. *†2. intr.* To stretch out, extend -1638. *3. trans. spec.* To swell out or enlarge by pressure from within, as a bladder; to expand, dilate by stretching 1650. Also *transf. and fig.* *4. intr.* To increase in bulk by internal stretching; to swell out, expand 1667.

3. May thy Cows their burden'd Bags d. DEYOUN

a. (Pr. dame). *b.* (Curl). *c.* (Co) (there). *d.* (s) (sera). *e.* (Fr. faire). *f.* (Fr. faire). *g.* (Fr. faire). *h.* (Fr. faire). *i.* (Fr. faire). *j.* (Fr. faire). *k.* (Fr. faire). *l.* (Fr. faire). *m.* (Fr. faire). *n.* (Fr. faire). *o.* (Fr. faire). *p.* (Fr. faire). *q.* (Fr. faire). *r.* (Fr. faire). *s.* (Fr. faire). *t.* (Fr. faire). *u.* (Fr. faire). *v.* (Fr. faire). *w.* (Fr. faire). *x.* (Fr. faire). *y.* (Fr. faire). *z.* (Fr. faire).

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4. Now his heart Distends with pride MILN. P. L. v. 523. **Distendible** (*distensibilis*), *a.* 1828. [*f. L. distensibilis* + *-ABILIS*.] Capable of being distended or dilated. Hence **Distensibility**, *d.* quality.

Distension (*distensio*), 1607. [*a. F.*, or *ad. L. distensionem*, var. of *distentionem*.] 1. The action of distending; distended condition, expansion by stretching or swelling out. 2. Extension; straining; racking. ? Obs. 1625.

Distensive (*distensivus*), *a.* rare. 1836. [*f. L. distensivus* + *-IVUS*.] Distensible.

Distent (*distentus*), *pp. a.* 1590. [*ad. L. distentus*.] Commonly used as a *pa. pple.* = **Distended**. 1. Extended -1773. 2. Swollen out 1605.

Distention, var. of **DISTENSION**.

Disterr; see **DISTERR**.

Disterrate, *v.* 1599 [*f. L. disterrare*, *pp. stem of disterrare* (*Dis-err*).] To separate as a boundary does; to bound, divide -1676. So **Disterrate** *a.* separated, marked off; divided. **Disterration**, separation as by boundaries; division.

Disterr, *v.* [*f. Dis-err* - *L. terrare*.] To banish from one's country; to exile. HOWELL.

Disthene (*disthene*), 1608 [*f. Gr. disthene*, *Dis-2 + sthene*.] = **CYANITE** 1. Named from its different electrical properties in two different directions.

Disthron (*disthron*), *v.* 1591. [*Dis-7 a.*] To dethrone. Also *fig.* So **Disthronize**.

Distich (*distichus*), *sb.* Pl. **distichs**, [*distichs*.] 1553. [*ad. L. distichus* (also used), *distichus*.] *Gr. distichos* (neut. of *distichos* adj.), *f. distichos* row.] A couple of lines of verse, usually making complete sense; a couplet.

By far the greater number of verses in the poetry of the Old Testament consist of **Distichs** **DAVER**.

Distich (*distichus*), *a.* rare. 1788. [*ad. L. distichus*; see *prec.*] = **DISTICHIOUS**.

Distichal (*distichalis*), *a.* (*sb.*) 1778. [*f. L. distichalis* + *-AL*; see *prec.*] 1. *Pros.* Consisting of two lines of verse. 2. *Zool.* Applied to certain joints in the arm of a crinoid, also as *sb.* 1879.

Distichiasis (*distichiasis*), 1875. [*mod. L. f. distichia*, *a.* *Gr.* *f. distichos*; see **DISTICH**.] Path. A malformation in which the eyelid has a double row of eyelashes.

Distichous (*distichus*), *a.* 1753. [*f. L. distichus* adj.; see **DISTICH**.] Disposed in two opposite rows; two-ranked; formerly, sometimes = dichotomous. Hence **Distichously** *adv.*

Distil, **distill** (*distillare*), *v.* Inlet. **distilled**, *ing.* ME. [*ad. L. distillare*, *f. Distillare* + *-ARE*.] To drop; cf. *f. distillare*. 1. *intr.* To trickle down or fall in drops, to exude. 2. To pass or flow gently (chiefly *fig.*) 1699. 3. *trans.* To let fall or give forth in drops ME. 3. *trans.* and *fig.* To give forth or impart in minute quantities; to instil ME. 4. To subject to the process of distillation (see **DISTILLATION** 3) ME; to extract the essence of by distillation ME; to transform or convert into by distillation 1636. *absol.* 1611. Also *fig.* 5. To obtain, extract, produce, or make, by distillation ME. Also *fig.* 6. *intr.* To undergo distillation; to drop, pass, or condense from the still ME. 17. To melt, dissolve (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1779.

1. Soft showers distilled, and suns crew warm in vain POPE. My speech shall distill the dewy Dew.

2. His dewy locks distill'd Amaranth MILN. P. L. v. 55. 3. Distilling healing virtue into little waters MYERS.

4. The Water. Look thou distill B. GOSN. An herb distilled, and drunk G. HENSHAW.

5. *fig.* Siren tears. Distill'd from limbeck's fount as hell within SAAKS. 7. Swords by the lightning's subtle force distilled ADDISON. Hence **Distillable** *a.* capable of being distilled (*lit.* and *fig.*). So **Distillate** *sb.* the product of distillation. **Distillment**, the process, or produce, of distillation.

Distillation (*distillation*), ME. [*ad. L. distillationem*.] 1. The action of falling or flowing down drop by drop. 12. *Path.* A defluxion of rheum -1755. 3. The action of converting any substance into vapour by means of heat, and of again condensing this by means of an alembic, retort and receiver, or a still and

refrigeratory; and, generally, the operation of separating by means of fire, and in closed vessels, the volatile from the fixed parts of any substance ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 4. *concr.* The product of distilling 1598. Also *fig.*

3. *Dry or destructive d.*, the decomposition of a substance by strong heat in a retort, and the collection of the volatile matters evolved, as in the destructive d. of coal in gas-making. *Fractional d.*, the separation of two or more volatile liquids having different boiling-points, so that they pass over at different temperatures and can be collected separately.

Distillator, 1576. [*f. L. distillare*.] A distiller -1659.

Distillatory (*distillatorius*), 1460. [*after F. distillatoire*.] *a.* adj. Pertaining to, or employed in, distillation 1576. *tb. sb.* An apparatus for distillation; a still, etc. -1736.

Distiller (*distillator*), 1577. [*f. DISTIL* + *-ER*.] 1. One who or that which distils; *spec.* one who extracts alcoholic spirit by distillation. Also *fig.* 2. An apparatus for distilling salt water at sea; a *Distilling condenser* 1885.

Distillery (*distilleria*), 1677. [*f. prec.*; see **DISTILL**.] 1. = **DISTILLATION** 3. -1807. 2. The establishment or works in which the distilling of spirits is carried on 1759.

Distinct (*distinctus*), *pp. a.* ME. [*ad. L. distinctus*, *distinguere*; cf. *F. distinct*, *dist.*]. *a.* as *pa. pple.* 1. Distinguished, differentiated -1667. 12. Divided -1526.

b. adj. 1. = **DIFFERENT** 2. ME. *b.* Not confounded with each other, or with something else 1674. 2. Possessing differentiating characteristics, different in quality or kind; not alike. *Const. from* 1523. 3. Clearly perceptible or discernible by the senses or the mind; plain, definite ME. 4. Marked, decorated, adorned. (*A Lativism*, chiefly *poetic*) 1566.

1. A large feather contains near a million of d. parts HOOVER. The worker from the work d. was known POPE. 2. Holiness, asquited from viciativeness 1836. 3. The d. shaggy mountains lie d. the rocks 1836. 4. The d. expression of thoughts TYNDAL.

4. d. lies to the stage 1837. 4. The place, was light with d. flowers d. with rare delight SPENSER.

Distinct, *v.* ME. [*a. OF. dist.*, *distincter*, *f. distinct*.] = **DISTINGUISH**, in *pa. pple.* sometimes = **DISTINCT** *a.* -1523.

Distinction (*distinctio*), ME. [*a. F.*, *ad. L. distinctio*.] 1. Division, partition; separation -1729; punctuation; a point or stop -1637. 12. One of the parts of a whole; a division, section; a class, category -1833; class (in relation to status); rank, grade -1763. 3. The action of distinguishing; the perceiving, noting, or making a difference between things; discrimination. Also with *a* and *pl.* ME. 4. The condition of being different; difference; a difference ME. 5. The faculty of distinguishing. ? Obs. 1606. 16. The condition of being distinct; distinctness -1712. 7. Something that distinguishes; a distinguishing mark, quality, or characteristic ME. 8. The treating with special consideration or honour; also with *a* and *pl.* 1715. 9. Excellence or eminence that distinguishes from others; elevation of character, rank, or quality 1699.

1. The d. of chapters and verses now in use BOYD. 3. They read and tear the scriptures with their distinctions TIMPALL. Without d. of rank or creed 1897.

4. Denying a d. of persons in the Godhead 1731. 7. The capital is the great d. of this order RICKMAN. 8. The distinctions paid us by our betters GOSNOL.

9. Various persons of d. had come there in his train SCOTT. The book has d. (*mod.*). Hence **Distinctional** *a.* of the nature of d. (*rare*).

Distinctive (*distinctivus*), 1583. [*f. L. distinctivus* + *-IVUS*.] *a.* adj. 1. Having the quality of distinguishing; characteristic, distinguishing. 2. Having the power of discriminating; discriminative, discerning (*rare*) 1546. 3. Having a distinct character or position (*rare*) 1867. 4. *Hebr. Gram.* Applied to accents used, instead of stops, to separate clauses 1874.

1. Papist and Protestant now became d. names D'ISABILL.

b. sb. 1. A characteristic 1816. 2. *Hebr. Gram.* A distinctive accent, see *A.* 4. 1874. Hence **Distinctively** *adv.* -1885.

Distinctly (*distinctim*), *adv.* ME. [*f. DISTINCT* + *-LY*.] 1. In a distinct or separate manner; separately -1737. 2. Clearly, plainly;

without confusion or obscurity ME; in *mod.* use (chiefly with *adjs.* or adjectival phrases). Unmistakably, decidedly, indubitably 1838. 3. I remember a mass of things, but nothing d. SHAKS. An object which was d. not political 1838.

Distinctness (*distinctness*), 1654. [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] 1. The condition or quality of being distinct, separateness, individuality 1658. 2. The condition or quality of being clear; *a.* as a quality of the object 1668; *b.* as a quality of perception or thought 1654.

1. The soul's... incorporation or d. from the body COWORTH. 2. The absence of all scientific d. of thought WHEWELL.

Distinctor. [*a. L.*] One who draws distinctions. STANYHURST.

Distigue, *v.* [*ME. distingen*, *-guen*, *a. F. distinguer*, *ad. L. distinguere*, *f. dist.* - *Dis-* + *tinguere* orig. 'to prick or stick'] = **DISTINGUISH**.

Distingue (*distingue*), *a.* 1813. [*F.*] Distinguished; having an air of distinction.

Distinguish (*distinguis*), *v.* 1561. [*f. L. distinguere*; see **DISTINGUISH**.] 1. *trans.* 1. To divide or separate -1729; to class, classify 1581. 2. To mark as different or distinct; to separate by distinctive marks; to differentiate 1576. 3. To mark, to characterize 1600. 3. To recognize as distinct or different to separate mentally; to perceive the difference between; to draw a distinction between 1561. 4. To make a distinction in or with respect to -1748. 4. To perceive distinctly or clearly; to make out; to recognize 1593. 5. To single out; to honour with special attention (*arch.*) 1607. 6. To make conspicuous, or eminent in some respect. Now usu. *refl.* or *pass.* 1600.

1. The inhabitants were distinguished into artisans and soldiers GOLDSM. 2. By the first [Cuthbert] we are distinguished from brute-beasts led by sensualism A. V. *Transl. Pref.* 3. I can d. gold, for example, from iron BARNARD. 4. No man could d. what he said SHAKS. *Lucc.* 1785. 6. He had distinguished himself on every frontier of the empire GIACON.

II. intr. 1. To make or draw a distinction, to perceive the difference between things; to discriminate. *Const. absol.* or (usually) with *between*. 1601. 12. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become distinguished or differentiated (*rare*) 1640.

1. Since I could d. between a benefit, and an injury Oth. i. iii. 314. *Phr.* To d. upon = 1. 3 b. Hence **Distinguisher**.

Distinguishable (*distinguisibilis*), *a.* 1597. [*f. prec.* + *-ABILIS*.] 1. Capable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated. 2. Capable of being divided or classified; divisible 1658. 3. Discernible, perceptible 1611. 14. Worthy of distinction; noteworthy -1824. 15. Distinctive (*rare*) 1665.

1. Whatever objects are different are d. HUME. 2. A simple idea is not d. into different ideas LOCKE. Hence **Distinguishably** *adv.*

Distinguished (*distinguis*), *pp. a.* 1609. [*f. DISTINGUISH* + *-ED*.] 1. Individually distinct -1813. 2. Clearly perceived, clear, pronounced -1722. 13. Differentiated from others; special, distinctive -1813. 4. Possessing distinction; remarkable, eminent; celebrated, of high standing. (Now almost always of persons.) 1714 = **DISTINGUISH** 1722.

3. Four or five d. guests, including the Conservative Premier Mrs. H. WARD. Mr. Cleveland was tall and d. 1826. Hence **Distinguishedly** *adv.* in a d. manner; with distinction.

Distinguishing, *pp. a.* 1670 [*f. as prec.* + *-ING*.] 1. Constituting a difference; distinctive, characteristic; sometimes, *Thrt.* renders distinguished 1895. 2. Discriminating 1697. 13. That confers special favour -1719.

1. Very probably I shall be ordered to host a D. Pender NALSON. It is Mr. N.'s d. merit that (*etc.*) 1899. Hence **Distinguishingly** *adv.*

Distinguishment, ? Obs. 1586. [*f. DISTINGUISH* + *-MENT*.] 1. Distinction; also *concr.* something serving to distinguish 1722. Clear discernment 1642.

Distill, *v.* [*Dis-* 7 a.] To deprive of title B. JONS.

Distoma, **Distomum**, 1851. [*mod. L. f. Gr. distoma*, *-ov*, double-mouthed *Distoma* has pl. *distomata*, *distomum*, pl. *distoma*. See N.E.D.] *Zool.* A genus of digenetic Trematodes, parasitic worms or flukes, having two

suckers (whence the name) So *Distomatous* *a.* belonging to the genus *D.* var. *Distome*.
†Distort, *ppl. a.* 1588. [ad. *L. distortus*; see next.] Distorted; wry, awry -1642.

Distort (*distɔrt*), *v.* 1586. [*f. L. distort*, *ppl. stem of distortere* (Dis-1); cf. *EXPORT*.] *trans.* To twist or wrench to one side, or out of the straight position -1720. *a.* To put out of shape or position by twisting or drawing awry; to change to an unnatural shape 1634. *fig.* To give a twist to (the mind, thought, view); to pervert (statements, facts) 1580.

1. Heading he falls, and... Distorts his neck. *G. V.*
2. To d. the limbs JOHNSON. A mirror which distorts the features (*mod.*). *3.* Words distorted from their common use GLANVILLE. Hence *Distortedly adv.*, *-ness*. *Distorter*. *Distortive a.* having the quality of distorting.

Distortion (*distɔrʃən*). 1581. [ad. *L. distortio*, *see prec.* Cf. *F. distortion*.] *1.* The action of distorting, or condition of being distorted, or twisted awry or out of shape; *spec.* a condition of the body or a limb, in which it is twisted out of the natural shape. *b. Math. and Optics.* Any change of shape not involving breach of continuity 1879. *c. conc.* A distorted form or image 1820. *2.* A twisting or withering movement, a contortion 1718. *3.* The twisting or perversion of words, facts, history, etc. 1650. *1.* The d. of withering of the mouth MURCASSI.

Hence *Distortionist*, a caricaturist; an acrobat who distorts his body.

Distra, *ppl. a.* arch. ME. [ad. *L. distractus*, *dist. a.* (Dis-1). See also *DISTRAT*.] *1.* = *DISTRACTED* *†*, *3.* *4.* Drawn away; having the attention diverted -1553.

Distract (*distɹækt*), *v.* ME. [*f. L. distract*, *ppl. stem*; see *prec.*] *1. trans.* To draw asunder or apart; to separate, divide (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1585. *2.* To turn aside, or in another direction, to divert (Now only in *d. the attention, the mind, or the like*) ME. *3.* To draw in different directions; to perplex or confuse; to cause dissension or disorder in 1597. *4.* To throw into a state of mind in which one knows not how to act 1583. *15.* To derange the intellect of, to drive mad -1791.

1. A kingdom divided and distracted into factions ASB. SANSVS. *2.* [This] distracts the mind from the sense of danger CARP. MTER. *3.* How is his tongue distracted between the Spirit of God and the spirit of gold FULLER. *4.* I am at present distracted with doubts DICKENS. *5.* This is a poor mad soul poverty hath distracted her *2 Hen. IV.* *ii.* 116. Hence *†Distract sb.* a distraction. *QUARLES*. *†Distractful a.* fraught with distraction. *Distractingly adv.* *Distractive a.* of distracting quality or tendency -*ly adv.*

Distracted (*distɹæktɪd*), *ppl. a.* 1590 [*f. DISTRACT* *v.* + *ED* *1.*] *†*1. Drawn apart, divided -1642. *2.* Driven hither and thither; agitated 1632. *3.* Mentally drawn to different objects; perplexed or confused 1633. *4.* Much confused or troubled in mind 1602. *5.* Deranged in mind; crazy, mad. Now rare in *lit.* sense. 1590.

2. *d. Sea* 1725. *3.* The d. affairs of that kingdom 1799. *5.* It [Bethlem] was an Hospital for d. people HOWELL. Hence *Distractedly adv.*, *-ness*.

†Distractile, *a.* 1709. [*f. L. distract*, *ppl. stem of distractere*.] Capable of being drawn asunder or stretched, extensible. (Cf. *contractile*) -1835.

Distraction (*distɹækʃən*). 1450. [ad. *L. distractio*, *cf. F. distraction*.] *†*1. A drawing or being drawn asunder; forcible division or severance -1838. *2.* Diversion of the mind or attention (usually in adverse sense) 1450; an instance of this; something that distracts the attention 1614. *3.* The fact or condition of being drawn or pulled in different directions 1598; disorder or confusion caused by internal dissension 1642. *4.* Violent perturbation of mind 1606. *15.* Mental derangement, craziness, insanity -1794.

2. That you may attend upon the Lord without d. *1 Cor. vii.* 35. *3.* To settle the Peace of the Kingdom, and compose the present Distractions 1642. *4.* The Princess loves you to d. 1802. *5.* In the d. of this maddling fever SHAKS. Hence *†Distractious a.* fraught with distractions.

Distrain (*distɹeɪn*), *v.* ME. [*a. OF. distraindre*, *-andre* (*distraignere*) -*L. distraingere* (Dis-1). *Dis-* prob. = *de-* intensive.]

1. General senses: all *Obs.* *†*1. To compress, grasp tightly -1600. *†2.* *fig.* To hold in its

grasp, as disease, etc. -1618. *13.* To constrain or compel (a person to do something). (Hence the legal sense II. 1.) -1400. *†4.* To strain out, express -1634. *†5.* To tear off; to rend asunder -1590.

3. Who destroyes he to swere ofte ME. *5.* That same net neither guile nor force might it distraigne SPENSER *P. Q.* *ii.* 12. 82.

II. Law. *1. trans.* *†*To constrain or force (a person) by the seizure and detention of a chattel or thing, to perform some obligation, to punish by such seizure for non-performance of an obligation. In later usage: To levy a distress upon (a person) in order by sale of the chattels to obtain satisfaction for a debt, *esp.* for arrears of rent. 1774. *2. absol. or intr.* To levy a distress. *Const. for*; also *upon*, on a person or thing. ME. *3. trans.* To seize (chattels, etc.) by way of distress, to levy a distress upon (*arch.*) 1537.

1. To make commons, and distreyn for lacke of appearance all and every Tenant of the sayd Abbot GILBERT. *2.* To distreyn for the same rentes in the said Maners 1522.

Hence *†Distrain sb.* *distraint*; restraint. *Distrainable a.* liable to distraint; capable of being distrained for. *Distraint nee*, one who is distrained. *Distraintner*, -or, one who levies a distress. *Distraintment*, the action of distraining; distraint.

Distraint (*distɹeɪnt*). 1730. [*f. prec. vb.*; cf. *CONSTRAINT*.] The action of distraining (in the legal sense); DISTRESS.

Payment of taxes was enforced by d. GRENZ.

Distrai *t.* *a.* ME. [*a. F., f. distraire*.] *†*1. Distracted in mind -1450. *2.* Absent-minded. [*from mod. F., with F. fem. distraite*.]

Distraught (*distɹɔt*), *ppl. a.* arch. ME. [*var. of DISTRACT* *ppl. a.*, *L. distractus*; *perh. influenced by straight*.] *1.* = *DISTRACTED* *4.* *2.* = *DISTRACTED* *5.* *†3. lit.* Pulled asunder, drawn in different directions -1642.

1. I lay awake D with warring thoughts L. MORRIS. *2.* D, and mad with terror RENN. *3. fig.* *iv.* *iii.* 49. *3.* His greedy throte. *intw.* SPENSER *P. Q.* *iv.* *vii.* 31.

†Distraughted, *ppl. a.* 1572. [*var. of DISTRACTED*.] = *DISTRACTED* -1603.

Distream, *v.* rare. 1630. [*Dis-*1.] To stream down or away -1750.

O'er that virtuous blush distreams a tear SHENSTONE.

Distress (*distɹes*), *sb.* ME. [*a. OF. distress*, etc. -late pop. *L. *distressia*, *f. distressus* (*cf. angustia* from *angustus*).] *1.* The action or fact of straining or pressing tightly; strain, stress; *fig.* pressure employed to produce or (less usually) prevent action; compulsion; restraint. Now *dia.* *2.* Anguish or affliction affecting the body, spirit, or community ME.

b. Naut. The condition of a ship when it requires immediate assistance 1659. *c. Exhausted condition under extreme physical strain* 1861.

3. Law. The action of distraining, the legal seizure and detention of a chattel, orig. for the purpose of constraining the owner to do some act, later, in order out of the proceeds of its sale to satisfy some debt or claim, *esp.* for rent unpaid ME.

4. The chattel or chattels thus seized ME. *a.* Sorrow and hearts d. MINT. *P. L.* *xii.* 673. They fired four Guns as Signals of D. 1745. *3.* The Phocians not meaning so to lose their Rent, made a distresse by strong hand RAILTON. *4.* If...no distresse sufficient there can be found 1522.

Comb. *d.-gun*, -rocket, signals of a ship in d. *sale*, a sale of distrained goods; *-warrant*, a warrant authorizing a d.

Distress (*distɹes*), *v.* *Pa t* and *pa. ppl.* *distressed*; also *distrest*. ME. [*a. AF. distresser* = *OF. distresser*, *orig. distresser* -late *L. distressare*, *f. distressus*, see *prec.*] *1. trans.* To subject to severe strain or pressure; to put to sore straits; now *esp.* to afflict or exhaust. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *†2.* To crush in battle -1796.

3. To constrain by force or suffering ME. *4.* To cause pain or anxiety to; to afflict, vex, make miserable 1580. *†5.* To rob; to plunder -1568. *6.* To levy a distress upon ME.

1. Wee are troubled on every side, yet not distressed *2 Cor. iv.* 8. *3.* Men who can neither be distressed nor won into a sacrifice of duty A. HAMILTON. Hence *Distressedly adv.*, *-ness*. *Distressingly adv.*

Distressful, *a.* 1591. [*f. DISTRESS* *sb.*] *1.* Fraught with, causing, or involving distress; *†*gained by severe toil SHAKS. *2.* Of persons, their actions, etc.: Full of distress; sorely distressed 1601.

1. Distressfull Warre *x Hen. IV.* *v.* *iv.* 126, un-

certainly 1360. *2.* The most d. districts 1860. Hence *Distressfully adv.*, *-ness*.

Distributable (*distɹibutəbəl*), *a.* 1654. [*f. DISTRIBUTE* *v.*] Capable of being distributed

Distributary (*distɹibutəri*). 1541. [*f. L. ppl. stem distribut-* (see *DISTRIBUTE* *v.*)]

A. adj. *†*1. Distinct, several. *2.* Distributive 1846.

B. sb. Something whose function is to distribute; *e. g.* branch canals 1886.

†Distribute, *pa. ppl.* ME. [ad. *L. distributus*.] Distributed -1562.

Distribute (*distɹibut*), *v.* 1460. [*f. L. distribut-*, *ppl. stem of distribuire* (Dis-1).] *1. trans.* To deal out or bestow in portions or shares among many; to allot or apportion as his share to each, *†*to dispense, administer (justice, etc.) -1746. *2.* To spread or disperse abroad through a space or over a surface; more loosely, to spread, scatter (In *pass.* often with no idea of motion; *cf. diffused*, etc.) 1511. *3.* To divide and arrange 1553. *4.* To divide and place in classes or other divisions; to classify 1664; *†in Arith.* = *DIVIDE* -1729. *5.* To separate and allocate to distinct places. *spec. in Printing.* To remove (type that has been set up) from the forme, and return each letter into its proper box in the case. Also *absol.* 1675. *6. Logic.* To employ (a term) in its full extension -1827. *7. Gram.* To make distributive 1876.

2. To distribute in alms to an hundred poor men an hundred pence 1574. *absol.* Distributing to the necessity of Saints RENN. *xii.* 13. *a.* To d. ink over the form 1875. *6.* The middle term must be distributed once, at least, in the premises WHATLEY. Hence *Distributtee* (*Law*), a person to whom a share falls in the distribution of an intestate estate. *Distributer*, -or, one who distributes.

Distribution (*distɹibʊʃən*). ME. [*a. F.*, ad. *L. distributionem*; see *prec.*] *1.* The action of distributing, dealing out, or bestowing in portions among a number; apportionment, allotment. *b. Pol. Econ.* (*a*) The dispersal among consumers of commodities produced opp. to *production*. (*b*) The distribution of the aggregate produce of any society among its individual members. 1848. *2.* The action of spreading abroad or dispersing to or over every part of a space or area; the condition or mode of being so dispersed or located 1589. *3.* The orderly dividing of a mass into parts; division and arrangement, classification 1605. *4. Logic* *ta.* = *DIVISION* -1705. *b.* More recently, the application of a term to each and all of the individuals included in its denotation or extension 1827. *5. Rhet.* A figure whereby an orderly division or enumeration is made of the principal qualities of a subject 1727. *6. Archit.* The arrangement of the parts of a building, *esp.* of the interior divisions 1727. *7. Printing.* The action or process of distributing type 1727. *8. Steam-engine.* The steps or operations by which steam is supplied to and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston; viz. admission, suppression or cutting off, release or exhaust, and compression of exhaust steam prior to the next admission' (Webster 1864).

2. All shall be set right at the final d. of things BUTLER. The laws of Production and D. MULL. The unequal d. of the fruits of industry (*mod.*). *3.* This Order has such and such a geographical d. DIVISION. *3.* The d. of land into parishes EMERSON. Hence *Distributional a.* *Distributionist*, one who advocates a system of d. (*rare*)

Distributive (*distɹibʊtɪv*). 1475. [*a. F. distributif*, -ive, ad. *L. distributivus*.]

A. 1. Having the property of distributing, dispensing, bestowing, or dealing out in portions, given to distribution. *2.* Having a tendency to diffusion 1627. *3.* Of, belonging to, or arising from, distribution 1616. *4.* Expressing distribution; *spec. in Gram.* Having reference to each individual of a number or class 1520. *5. Logic.* Referring to each individual of a class separately: opp. to *collective* 1725. *6. Math.* Operating upon every part in operating upon the whole; as *d. formula*, *function*, etc. 1855.

3. D. justice, one of the two divisions of Justice, according to Aristotle (the other being *COMMUTATIVE*). Hence, applied to that part of substantive law, which is concerned with the determination of rights. *4. D. adjectives*, the words *each*, *other*, *neither*, *every* *D. numerals*, in Latin, *singuli*, one by one, *binii*, two by two, etc.

B. sb. 1. Gram. A distributive word; see A. 4. 1530. **2a.** That which is distributed 1635. Hence **Distributively** *adv.*, *ness*.
†District, *a.* 1526. [ad. L. *districtus*, pa. pple. of *distringere*; see **DISTRAIN** and **STRICT**.] **Strict**; severe; exact—1700. **†Districtly** *adv.*
District (*distrik't*), *sb.* 1611. [a. F., ad. med. L. *districtus*, f. L. *district-* ppl. stem; see **DISTRAIN**.] **†1.** *Law.* The territory under the jurisdiction of a feudal lord—1670. **2.** A portion of territory marked off or defined for some special administrative or official purpose; e. g. a *police, postal, or registration d.*, etc. **3. spec. a.** A division of a parish, having its own church or chapel, etc. 1818. **b.** A subdivision of a county, having an Urban or Rural District Council 1895. **c.** In British India: A division or subdivision of a province or presidency, having at its head a 'Magistrate and Collector', or 'Deputy-Commissioner' 1776. **d.** In U.S. used in specific and local senses: e. g. a political division = election constituency, as an *assembly, congressional, or senate d.* 1800. **e.** An allotted sphere of operation; esp. a section of a parish allotted to a lay visitor, working under the clergyman 1863. Also *†fig.* **4.** A tract of country of vaguely defined limits; a region, locality, quarter 1712.
4. A purely agricultural *d.* (*mod.*) *attrib.* and *Comb.*, in sense of, belonging to, or allotted to a particular *d.*; as *d. chapel*, etc.; *d. judge*, etc. **D. attorney** (U.S.), the local prosecuting officer of a *d.*; *council*, the local council of an Urban or Rural *D.*; as constituted by the Parish Councils Act of 1894; hence *councillor*; *court* (U.S.), a court of limited jurisdiction, having cognizance of certain causes within a *d.*, presided over by a *d. judge*; *d. visitor*, a person who does parochial work in a district under a clergyman's direction.
District, *v.* 1828. [f. prec. *sb.*] To divide into districts.
†Distriction, 1450. [a. OF., ad. L. *districtio*; cf. **DISTRICKT** *a.*] Strictness, severity, rigour—1660.
†Distringas (*distring'es*), 1467. [a. L., = *thou shalt distrain*], being the first word of the writ. *Law.* The name of a writ bidding the sheriff distrain in certain cases.
†Distrix (*distriks*) 1811. [mod. L., f. Gr. *δίστροφις*] *Med.* A disease of the hair, in which it splits at the end.
†Distrouble, *v.* ME. [a. OF. *destroblir*, *troubler*, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *troubler*, *troubler*.] To disturb (greatly)—1609.
†Distrouss, *v.* ME. [ad. OF. *destroussier* (mod. F. *déstrousser* to unfasten), f. *des-*, *Dis-* + *troussier*.] *trans.* To strip or plunder, hence, to rout. Also *fig.*—1548.
Distrust (*distrust*), *sb.* 1513 [Dis-9.] **a.** Absence or want of trust; lack of confidence, faith, or reliance; doubt, suspicion **b.** Loss of credit 1667. **c.** Breach of trust 1667.
1. *Ecce*, in such hatred and *d.* of other Morz. Foul *d.* and breach Disloyal on the part of Man Mitr. Hence **†Distrustless** *a.* confident, unsuspecting.
Distrust (*distrust*), *v.* ME. [Dis-6.] **†1.** *intr.* with *of*, *in*, *to*: To be without confidence in—1671. **2. trans.** To do the opposite of trusting, to withhold trust from; to put no trust in, or reliance on 1548; to entertain doubts concerning 1586. **†3.** with *infin. phr.* or *cl.*: To suspect—1707.
2. To *d.* mine eyes *Twel. N. iv. iii. 13.* He *d.* trusted his ministers Gribow. Not *d.* trusting mine health *2 Mac. i. 22.* I shall not *d.* to be acquitted of presumption Mitros. Hence **Distruster**.
Distrustful (*distrustful*), *a.* 1591. [f. **DISTRUST** *sb.*] **1.** Full of distrust in oneself or others; lacking in confidence, confident; doubtful, suspicious, incredulous. **2.** Causing or giving rise to distrust 1678.
†1. Faith fortifieth the heart against *d.* fears TRAPP. Hence **Distrustfully** *adv.*, *ness*.
Distune, *v.* 1484. [Dis-6 or 7.] To put out of tune.
Disturb (*disturb*), *v.* [ME. *destorben*, *a. OF. destorber*, etc. —L. *disturbare* (Dis-5).] **1. trans.** To agitate and destroy (quiet, etc.); to break up the quiet, tranquillity, or rest of; to stir up, trouble, disquiet; to agitate 1599; to unsettle 1664. **2.** To agitate mentally, discompose the peace of mind or calmness of; to trouble, perplex ME. **3.** To

interfere with the settled course or operation of; to interrupt, hinder, frustrate ME. **4. Law.** To deprive of the peaceful enjoyment or possession of 1541.
1. No Nonconforming Sects *d.* his Reign *Dz For* An image in the lake Which rains *d.* SHELLEY. **2.** Disturbed by a dream JOHNSON. **3.** Peace may much *d.* The bias of the purpose COVER. **4.** An action against a stranger for disturbing the plaintiff in his pew 1879. Hence **†Disturb** *sb.* an act of disturbing; a thing that disturbs; disturbance. **Disturbedly** *adv.*
Disturbance (*disturbāns*), ME. [a. OF. *destorbance*, etc., f. *destorber* to **DISTURB**.] **1.** The interruption of tranquillity, peace, rest, or settled condition; agitation (physical, social, or political). **2.** Interruption of mental tranquillity; discomposure ME. **3.** Interference with the due course of any action or process; molestation ME. **4. Law.** The hindering or disquieting the owners in their regular and lawful enjoyment of an incorporeal hereditament 1598.
1. Innumerable Disturbances on Earth through *Femal snarcs Mitr.* The election passed off without any *d.* H. WALPOLE. Storms or atmospheric disturbances 1875. **2.** To any one disturbance and vexation 1576. **3.** That he may let the ship sail on without *d.* ANTON. **4.** *D.* of (1) franchise, (2) common, (3) ways, (4) tenure, and (5) patronage WHARTON. Hence **†Disturbance**, state of *d.* (*rare*).
†Disturbant (*disturbānt*), 1617. [ad. L. *disturbantem*] *a. adj.* That disturbs; agitating. **b. sb.** A disturber 1865.
†Disturbation, 1529. [ad. L. *disturbatio* *nom.*] = **DISTURBANCE**—1658.
Disturber (*disturbat*), ME. [a. AF. *desturbour* = OF. *destorber* —L. type **disturbatorem*.] **1.** A person or thing that disturbs or disquiets; one who causes tumult or disorder; a troubler. **2. Law.** (also *disturbor*) One who disquiets or hinders another in the lawful enjoyment of his right 1498.
1. Only one man, a common *d.*, behaved amiss WESTLEY.
Disturbor; see **DISTURBER** **2.**
†Disturn, *v.* ME. [a. OF. *destourner* (DE-1. 6).] *trans.* To turn aside or away; to avert, divert, pervert—1631.
Distyle (*distail*), *sb.* (*a.*) 1840 [f. *Dis-2* + Gr. *στυλος* column: so F. *distyle* *sb.*] *Archit.* A porch having two styles or columns. Also *as adj.* *D. in arsis*; two circular pillars between two square piers.
Disulphate (*disulfat*), 1838. [Dis-2.] *Chem.* **1.** A salt containing two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of base. **2.** A sulphate containing a hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic element or radical (*Cent. Dict.*). **3.** A salt of disulphuric acid, a pyrosulphate 1877.
Disulphide (*disulfid*), 1863. [Dis-2.] *Chem.* A compound in which two atoms of sulphur are united with another element or a radical, as *carbon d.*, *CS₂*.
Disulpho- (*disulf-*), 1868. [See *Dis-2* + and *SULPHO-*.] *Chem.* In composition, denoting atoms derived from two molecules of sulphurous acid. Hence **Disulphonic** *a.*
Disulphuret, 1854. [See *Dis-2* + *2.*] = **DISULPHIDE**.
Disulphuric (*disulfurik*), *a.* 1875. *Chem.* In *d. acid*, the same as pyrosulphuric or Nordhausen sulphuric acid, *H₂S₂O₇ = 2(SO₃OH) + O*. (So called because the molecule represents two molecules of sulphuric acid deprived of one of water.)
Disuniform, *a.* 1687. [Dis-10.] Without uniformity.
Disunion (*disunion*), 1598. [Dis-9.] **1.** Rupture of union; separation; disjunction. **2.** Absence or want of union; disunited condition, dissension 1601.
1. Foreigners would believe that we are on the very verge of *d.*; but the fact is otherwise G. WASHINGTON. **2.** Ages of *d.* and disaster CHALMERS.
Disunionist (*disunionist*), 1846. [f. prec.] One who works for disunion; *spec.* in U.S., for a dissolution of the Union of the States.
Disunite (*disunit*), *v.* 1560. [Dis-6.] **1. trans.** To undo the union of; to disjoin 1598, to set at variance, alienate 1560. **2. intr.** (for *refl.*) To separate oneself; to part; to fall or come asunder 1675.
1. A corner-stone that unites things most disunited

DOYNE. Go on both hand in hand, O Nations never to be dis-united Mitr. **2.** The several joints of the body politic do separate and *d.* South. Hence **Disuniter** (*rare*).
Disunity, 1632. [Dis-9.] Want of unity, a state of separation; dissension.
†Disusage, 1475. [f. **DISUSE** *v.*, after *usage*.] = **DISUSE** *sb.* 1.—1712 So **Disusage** (*rare*).
Disuse (*disyū's*), *sb.* 1552. [Dis-9.] **1.** Discontinuance of use, practice, or exercise 1609. **2.** Unaccustomedness—1792; desuetude 1699. **2a.** Uselessness. FELTHAM.
1. Mary, strange they [fashions] be by reason of *d.* HOLLAND. Through long *d.* of solitude SWIFT.
Disuse (*disyū'z*), *v.* ME. [Dis-6.] **†1. trans.** To disaccustom. Chiefly in *pass.* *Const. from, of, to, or infin.*—1791. **2.** To cease to use, to discontinue the use or practice of 1487. **3.** To misuse, abuse—1440.
1. With Bion long *disus'd* to play BLACKLOCK. **2.** Which lawe by negligence is *disused* 1487. Hence **†Disuser**, lapse of use.
Disutility, 1879. [Dis-9.] Injuriousness, harmfulness.
Disutilize (*disyū'tilize*), *v.* 1856. [Dis-6.] To deprive of utility, render useless.
Disvalue (*disvā'lu*), *v.* Now *rare*. 1603 [Dis-6.] To make or treat as of no value deprecate, disparage. Hence **†Disvaluation**, **†Disvalue** *sb.* depreciation, disparagement. **†Disadvantage**, 1591. [Dis-9.] = **DISADVANTAGE**—1619. Hence **†Disadvantageous** *a.* disadvantageous (*rare*).
†Disvelop, *v.* 1592. [ad. early F. *desveloper*, see **DEVELOP**.] To **DEVELOP**, display heraldically—1755.
†Disventure, 1612. [ad. Sp. *disventura*] A misadventure—1718.
Disvisage, *v.* *rare*. 1603. [ad. OF. *desvisager* (Dis-4).] To deface, dishure.
†Disvisor, *v.* 1548. [Dis-7 a.] To uncover (a visored face)—1621.
†Disvouch, *v.* [Dis-6.] = **DISAVOUCH** *Meas. for M. iv. iv. 1.*
†Diswarn, *v.* *rare*. 1607. [Dis-1.] To warn off from—1622.
Diswarren, *v.* 1727. [Dis-7 b.] To make no longer a warren.
†Disweapon, *v.* 1602. [Dis-7 a.] To deprive of weapons. Also *fig.*
†Diswere, ME. [f. *Dis-5* + *WERE* doubt] Doubt—1500.
†Diswit, *v.* 1599 [Dis-7 a.] To deprive of wit—1627. Hence **Diswitted** *ppl. a.*
†Diswont, *v.* 1600. [Dis-6.] To render unaccustomed or unused—1635. Hence **Diswonted** *ppl. a.* unwonted, unaccustomed.
Disworkmanship, [Dis-9] Defective workmanship HEYWOOD.
†Disworkship, *sb.* ME [Dis-9] The withholding of esteem, regard, or honour; a disgrace a dishonour—1644. So **†Disworkship** *v.* to do *d.* or dishonour to; to dishonour. **†Disworkshipful** *a.* dishonourable.
†Disworth, *v.* *rare*. [Dis-7 a.] To render worthless. FELTHAM.
Disyllabic, dissyllabic (*dai-, dissilē'bik*), *a.* 1637. [a. F. *dissyllabique*, f. L. *dissyllabus* (Dis-2), a. Gr., after SYLLABIC. The etymological spelling *dis-* is preferred by scholars] Consisting of two syllables var. **†Disyllable**, *dissyllable*. Hence **Disyllabically**, *diss-adv.* **Disyllabize, diss-** (*dai-, dissilē'bize*), *v.* 1870. [f. L. *dissyllabus*.] To make dissyllabic *So* **Disylla bify, diss-*v.*** Hence **Disyllabism, diss-**, dissyllabic character or state.
Dissyllable, dissyllable (*dai-, dissilā'b'l*), *sb.* (*a.*) 1589. [f. F. *dissyllable*; see **DISYLLABIC**.] A word, or metrical foot, consisting of two syllables; as *adj.* = **DISYLLABIC**.
DisyntHEME (*disyntēm*), 1879. [f. *Dis-*.] *Math.* A system of groups of elements, each group being so formed, that each element occurs just twice among all the groups. Thus 1+2+3+4 is a duadic *d.*,—that is, one composed of pairs.
Disyoke (*disyō'k*), *v.* *rare*. 1847. [Dis-6.] To unyoke; to free from the yoke.
Dit, *sh. arch.* 1590 [app taken by Spenser

a (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *o* (out). *g* (Fr. chef). *o* (ever). *ai* (I, eye). *o* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sit). *i* (Psyche). *o* (what). *o* (get).

from ME. *dit* = DITE *sb*, and mispronounced.] A ditty; see DITE *sb*.

Dit (dit), *v*. Now *Sc*. or *dial*. [OE. *dyttan* = OE. **duttjan*.] *trans*. To stop up, shut, to fill up.

Dit, early *f*. DITE *sb*.

Dita (dī-tā). 1876. [Native name.] The bark of *Echites* (*Alstonia*) *scholaris*. *Usu*. d-bark.

Dital (dōi-tāl). 1816. [f. It. *dito* finger, after *pedal*.] A thumb key, by which the pitch of a guitar- or lute-string can be raised a semitone.

Dit-tation. 1612. [f. L. *dilare*.] Enrichment -1659.

Ditch (ditʃ), *sb*. [OE. *dīc* whence also *Dr* *sc*, q. v.] 1. A long and narrow hollow dug in the ground; a trench, a fosse. 2. *esp*. Such a hollow dug out to receive or conduct water ME; hence, rhetorically, any watercourse or channel 1889. 3. Any hollow dug in the ground; a pit, cave, etc. -ME. 4. = DIKE 4. Now only *dial*. 1598.

1. Rather a d. in Egypt Re gentle graue vnto me *Ant & Cl*. v. ii. 57. 2. A Caue or D, which alwaies was full of water 1582. *Comb*. d. water, the stagnant or foul water that collects in a d.

Ditch (ditʃ), *v*. ME. [f. *Dirch* *sb*. OE. *dīcan* would give *dike*.] 1. *intr*. To construct a ditch or ditches. 2. *trans*. To surround with a ditch ME. 3. To dig ditches or furrows in for purposes of drainage, etc. ME. 4. To clean out (a ditch); to cast up and repair (the banks of a ditch) 1576. 5. To throw in or as into a ditch, *esp* to throw (a train) off the line or track 1877.

3. Set two men to d. the five roads Howitt. 5. The engine was ditched and turned on its side (U.S.) 1881.

Ditcher (ditʃɪ). ME. [f. *prec*.] 1. One who makes and repairs ditches. 2. A ditching-machine 1862.

Dite, *sb*. (After 1500 only *Sc*.) ME. [a. OF *dit* = L. *dictum*. See also *Dir* *sb*.] 1. A written or spoken composition -1578. 2. A song, a ditty -1567. 3. Diction. *Sc*. -1549.

Dite, *v*. ME. [a. OF. *diter* = L. *dicere*, freq. of *dicere*. Occas. aphet. f. *endite*.] 1. *trans*. To compose or put in words; to indite. (Also *absol*.) -1603. 2. = DICTATE -1613. 3. To summon, indite -1775. Hence **Ditement**, a composition; an indictment. **Diter**, one who indites or indicts.

Diter, obs. *f*. DIGHTER.

Ditragonal (dai-trā-gōnāl), *a*. 1879. [Dr-2 + *gon*.] *Cryst*. Having eight angles, of which the first, third, fifth, and seventh are equal, and also the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth, but those of the one set are not equal to those of the other; as a *d. pyramid* or *prism*.

Di-tetrahe-dral, *a*. 1805. [Dr-2 + *tri*.] *Cryst*. Having the form of a tetrahedral prism with 4. d. summits.

Ditheous (dai-thē-ōs), *a*. 1880. [f. Gr. *di*, Dr-2 + *thēn* case + *ous*.] *Bot*. Consisting of two cells; bilocular. var. **Dithecal**.

Ditheism (dai-thē-iz-m), 1678. [Dr-2.] Belief in two supreme gods; religious dualism; *esp* the belief in two independent antagonistic principles of good and evil, as in Zoroastrianism and Manichæism. So **Ditheist**, one who holds the doctrine of d. **Ditheistic**, *al* *a*.

Dither (di-thər), *v*. Chiefly *dial*. 1649. [phonetic var. of DITTER, q. v.] *intr*. To tremble, quake, quiver, thrill. Also as *sb*. Hence **dithering-grass**, *Briza media*.

Dithionic (dai-thē-nik, dī-thē-nik), *a*. 1854. [f. Dr-2 + *thēon* sulphur. (The formative -*thionic* is used for a group of compounds containing H₂O₆, in combination with two or more atoms of sulphur.)] In *d. acid*, H₂S₂O₆, a dibasic acid not isolated in the pure state, but forming crystallizable salts, called **Dithionates**.

Dithyramb (dī-thī-ramb), 1603. [ad. L. *dithyrambus* (also used), *a*. Gr.] *Gr. Antip*. A Greek choric hymn, originally in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus, vehement and wild in character; a Bacchanalian song; hence, *transf*. a poem, speech, or writing having this character. 1. The Dithyrambe with clamours dissonant Hotland. *transf*. What dithyrambs he went into about eating and drinking Geo. Eliot.

Dithyrambic (dī-thī-ram-bik), 1603. [ad. L. *dithyrambicus*, *a*. Gr.; see *prec*]

A. adj. Pertaining to, or like, a dithyramb; composing dithyrambs; *transf*. wild, vehement. Priests..howling chaunt these Dithyrambik charms 1611.

B. sb. A dithyrambic verse; a dithyramb, something like a dithyramb in style, a writer of a dithyramb 1616.

Dition (dī-tʃən), 1538. [a. OF. *dicion* (*diction*), ad. L. *dicionem*; ? from root *dic*- of *dicere*. Cf. **CONDITION**.] Rule, dominion -1654; a dominion -1685. Hence **Ditionary** *a*. and *sb*. (one) under dominion.

Ditokous (di-tō-kəs), *a*. [f. Gr. *δίτοκος* (Dr-2) + *ous*.] *a*. Having twins. *b*. Laying only two eggs at a clutch. *c*. Producing young of two kinds. (In recent Dicts.)

Ditoly (dai-tō-lī), 1877 [Dr-2.] *Chem*. An aromatic hydrocarbon, a crystalline substance of the composition 2(C₆H₄.CH₃), see **TOLYL**.

Ditone (dai-tō-n), 1609 [ad. Gr. *δίτονον* the ancient major third; see Dr-2.] *Mus*. An interval containing two whole tones; *esp*. the Pythagorean major third.

Ditrematous (dai-trē-mā-təs), *a*. [f. mod. L. *ditremata* neut. pl., f. Gr. *δι- + τρημα* opening.] *Zool*. Of or pertaining to the *Ditremata*, a division of gastropod molluscs, having the external male and female orifices far apart; also, having the anal and genital orifices distinct, as in *Ditrema*, a genus of fishes.

Ditremid (dai-trē-mīd), [f. mod. L. *Ditremida* *sb*. pl., f. *Ditrema*; see *prec*.] *Zool*. A fish of the family *Ditremidae*, of which *Ditrema* is the typical genus.

Di-tri, short for *di-* or *tri-*, *di-* and *tri-*, in composition, as *di-trichotomous* = dichotomous or trichotomous.

Ditriglyph (dai-trī-glīf), 1727. [a. F. *ditriglyphe*, f. Dr-2 + *triglyphe*.] *Arch*. 1. 'The space between two triglyphs'. 2. A space between columns of the Doric order, admitting the use of two triglyphs in the frieze, between those over the columns 1791. So **Ditriglyphic** *a* having two triglyphs in the space over the intercolumniation.

Ditrigonal (dai-trī-gōnāl), *a*. 1878. [Dr-2.] *Cryst*. Having (dihedral) angles, of which the first, third, and fifth are equal, and also the second, fourth, and sixth, but those of the one set are not equal to those of the other.

Ditrochee (dai-trō-ke), 1855. [ad. L. *ditrocheus* (oftener used), *a*. Gr. *δίτροχος* (Dr-2).] *Pros*. A foot consisting of two trochees; a double trochee. So **Ditrochean** *a*. containing two trochees.

Ditroite (di-trō-īt), 1868. [f. *Diuro* in Transylvania.] *Min*. A rock composed of orthoclase, elcoclite, and sodalite.

Ditt, obs. *f*. DIT *sb*. and *v*.

Dittander (dīt-ānder), ? *Obs*. 1578. [f. as DITTANY + ?.] 1. A name for Pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium* 1578. 2. Dittany of Crete -1658.

Dittany (dīt-ānī), ME. [repr. OF. *ditan*, etc. -mod. L. *dictamnus*, -um, L. *dictamnus*, -um, Gr. *δίκταμνος*, said to be f. *Δικτή* (Dicte) in Crete, where the herb grew.] 1. A labiate plant, *Origanum Dictamnus*, called also *D. Creticus* or Dittany of Crete. *b. fig*. (From the supposed power of Cretan dittany to expel weapons.) 1623. 2. *Marrubium Pseudodictamnus*, also called Bastard Dittany -1671. 3. The English name for the genus *Dictamnus* (N.O. *Rutaceæ*); *esp*. *D. Fraxinella* (Bastard Dittany), and *D. albus* (White Dittany) 1605. 4. Error. for DITTANDER 1. -1578. 5. in U.S. Applied to *Cunila Mariana* (N.O. *Labiata*) 1676.

1. *fig*. The shaft sticks still in thee; None but the Sovereign D. of thy Saviour's Righteousness can drive it out Br. Hall.

Dittay (dīt-ē, dīt-ī), 1470. [a. OF. *dītē*, *dītē*] *Sc. Law*. The ground of indictment against a person for a criminal offence; also, the indictment.

Ditto (dīt-ō), 1625. [a. It. *ditto*, *detto* (= L. *dictus*, -um). Used in It. with a *sb* like 'said' in Eng.] 1. Said month -1677. 2. Hence, The aforesaid, the same; used, in accounts and

lists (often in the form *dō*, *do*, or as two dots or commas, or a dash), to avoid repetition; hence in commercial, office, and colloquial language 1678.

3. Hence as *sb*. *a*. A duplicate; the like 1776. *b*. Cloth of the same material; chiefly pl., in *suit* of *ditto*: a suit of clothes of the same material throughout 1755. Hence **Di to** *v*. to match.

Dittography (dīt-ō-grāfī), 1874. [f. Gr. *δίττος* + *GRAPHY*.] In *Paleography*, etc.: Double writing; unintentional repetition of a letter or series of letters, by a copyist. So **Dittograph**, a letter or series of letters thus repeated; **Dittographic** *a*. of the nature of a dittograph.

Dittology (dīt-ō-lō-jī), 1678 [ad. Gr. *δίττο*, *διττολογία*; see *prec*.] A twofold reading or interpretation.

Ditton, 1578 [a. F. *ditton* = L. *dictum*, see **DICTUM**.] A phrase, an expression; *esp*. a motto or proverb -1653.

Ditty (dīt-ī), *sb*. [ME. *dite*, *ditee*, *a*. OF. *dītē*, *dītē*, orig. *dītē* = L. *dictatum* thing dictated.] 1. = DITE *sb*. 1 (ME. only). 2. A song, lay; now, a short simple song ME.; any composition in verse -1614. 3. The words of a song; also, the leading theme or phrase, hence, Subject, theme, burden -1672.

2. The lark..doth welcome daylight with her d. SHAKS. 3. There was no great matter in the ditt e, yet y^e note was very vntunable A. F. L. v. iii. 30. Hence **Ditty** *v*. *intr*. to sing a d., *trans*. to sing as a ditty; also, to fit words to (music); **Dittied** *ppl* *a*.

Ditty-bag, 1860. [?] A bag used by sailors to contain their smaller necessities. So **Di tity**, box, a box used similarly by fishermen.

Diureide (dai-ūr-ī-ēd), 1877. [Dr-2.] *Chem*. A compound of two urea-residues with an acid radical.

Diuresis (dai-ūr-īs), 1681. [mod. L., *a*. Gr. *διούρησις*, f. *διά + ούρησις* Cf. F. *diurèse*] *Med*. Excretion of urine, *esp*. when excessive.

Diuretic (dai-ūr-ē-tīk), ME. [ad. L. *diureticus*, *a*. Gr., f. *διουρέν*; see *prec*.]

A. adj. Having the quality of exciting (excessive) di-charge of urine; of persons, urinating excessively -1812.

B. sb. A substance having diuretic qualities ME. var. **Diuretical** *a*. (*sb*)

Diurne (dai-ūr-n), *a*. ME. [ad. L. *diurnus*, f. *dies*] = **DIURNAL** *a*. -1603.

Diurnal (dai-ūr-nāl), ME. [ad. L. *diurnalis*, f. *dies*.] See **JOURNAL**.

A. adj. 1. Performed in one day; daily. 2. Of or belonging to each day; daily (*arch*.) 1594.

3. Of or belonging to the day; day- opp to *nocturnal*. In *Zool*, *spec*. of animals active by day only. 1623. 4. Lasting for a day only, ephemeral (*rare*) 1866.

1. The D. Motion of the Sun DAYDEN. 2. D prints 1815. The Laird's d. wits SCOTT. 3. D. birds WOOD. The d. position [of leaves or petals] 1875.

B. sb. 1. *Ecol*. A service-book containing the day-hours, except matins 1550. 2. A day-book, diary; *esp*. a journal (*arch*.) 1600. 3. A newspaper published daily, or (*loosely*) at short periodical intervals 1640. 4. A diurnal *rd* butterfly, or moth. (In recent Dicts.) Hence **Diurnalist**, a writer of a d. **Diurnally** *adv*.

Diurnation, 1836. [f. L. *diurnus*, after *hibernation*.] The habit of sleeping or remaining quiescent during the day.

Diuturnal (dai-ūt-ūr-nāl), *a*. Now *rare* 1599 [f. L. *diuturnus*, f. *diu*.] Of long duration, lasting. var. **Diuturna**.

Diuturnity. Now *rare*. ME. [ad. L. *diuturnitas*.] Long duration; lastingness.

Div (dīv), 1777. [Pers. = Zend *daeva* = Skr. *deva* god; see **DEVA**.] An evil spirit or demon of Persian mythology.

Divā (dī-vā), 1883. [It. = L. *diva* goddess] A distinguished female singer, a prima donna.

Divagate (dai-vā-gēt), *v*. 1599. [f. L. *divagat*, *ppl*. stem of *divagari* (Dr-4, Dis-1).] *intr*. To wander about; to stray from one place or subject to another.

So does a child's balloon d. upon the currents of the air STEVENSON. Hence **Divagation**.

Divalent (dai-vāl-ēnt, dī-v-), *a*. 1869. [f. Dr-2 + L. *valentem*, *pr*. *ppl*. of *valere* to be worth.] *Chem*. Having two combining equivalents; also *divalent*.

o (Ger. *Köln*). b (Fr. *perc*). ii (Ger. *Müller*). si (Fr. *dune*). B (curl). ē (So) (there). z (ā) (zen). ʒ (Fr. *saire*). ʃ (fr, fern, earth).

Divan (diværn) 1586. [Orig Pers, *divân*, now *dīvân*, a brochure; an account-book; a custom-house, etc. An older form is *lt. dovana*, *doana*, now *dogana*, *F. douane*; see DOUANE.] 1. An Oriental council of state; *spec* in Turkey, the privy council of the Porte 1586; a council in general 1619. 2. The hall where the Turkish divan is held; a court of justice; a council-chamber 1597. 3. A continued step, or raised part of the floor, against the wall of a room, often cushioned, so as to form a sofa or couch 1702. 4. A room entirely open at one side 1678. 5. A smoking-room furnished with lounges, hence, a cigar-shop 1848. [6. A name for a collection of poems; *spec* a series of poems by one author, the titles of which usually run through the whole alphabet 1823.]

1. In this council called *divan*, audience is open to every one 1586. 6. The most important *divans* are those of *Heiz*, *Saad*, and *Jam* 1877.

Divaporation 1612. [Di-1, Dis-1.] The driving out of vapours by heat; evaporation.

Divaricate (di-, diværniket), *v* 1623 [f. *L. divaricat*, ppl. stem of *divaricare*, f. Di-1, Dis-1 + *varicare*, f. *varicus* straddling] 1. *intr.* To stretch or spread apart; to branch off or diverge; in *Bot.* and *Zool.* to diverge widely. 2. *trans.* To stretch or open wide apart or asunder 1672. 3. To cause to spread or branch out in different directions. ? *Obs.* 1670.

1. At the spot where these two [roads] divaricated, the horseman stopped James. So *Divaricate* a. widely divergent; *spec* applied (in *Bot.* and *Zool.*) to branches which diverge from the stem, etc. almost at right angles. *Divaricately* *adv.* Hence *Divarication*, the action of stretching apart; spreading out; divergence; *transf.* divergence of opinion *cover* the point at which branching takes place; that which divaricates. *Divaricator*, a muscle which draws parts asunder, as that which opens the shells of *Brachiopods*.

Divast, *a.* [incorrect f. *devast*.] Devastated. T. HARVEY.

Dive (däiv), *v.* Pa. t. *dived*; *U.S.* and *Eng. dial.* *dove*. [OE. *had*: (1) the strong vb. *dūfan*, pa. t. *dūf*, pl. *dūfen*, *intr.* to duck, dive, sink (obs. bef. 1300); (2) the weak vb. *dyffan*, *dyfde* to dip, submerge. The mod. dial. pa. t. *dove* is app. a new formation, after *drive*, *drove*, etc.]

L. intr. 1. To plunge (usually head-foremost) into or under water or other liquid. Also *transf.* 2. To penetrate with the hand into; *slang* to pick pockets 1700. 3. *fig.* To enter deeply or plunge into (a matter) 1583. 4. To dart out of sight, disappear 1844.

1. [The cormorant] from a vast height drops down to d. after us prey *GOLDEN. transf.* *Timon* iv. 1. 2. The fierce soul to darkness diving and bell *PORR.*

II. trans. [In early use OE. *dyffan*.] 1. To dip or plunge (a person or thing) *uz*, or into a liquid, or the like (*arch.*) OE.; to plunge (the hand, etc.) into 1590. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To penetrate or traverse by diving. *Now rare* 1615. 3. *slang*. To pick (pockets). B. JOHNSON.

2. The Curtin bravely dived the gulf of flame *DENHAM.* He dives the hollow, climbs the steep *EMERSON.*

Dive (däiv), *sb.* 1700. [f. prec. vb.] 1. The act of diving (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also *transf.* 2. In *U.S.* An illegal drinking-den, or place of low resort, often situated in a cellar, or the like 1882.

2. Opium smoking dives H. H. KANE.

Di-ve-dap, -dop. *Now dial.* [OE. *duse-doppa*, f. *dūfan* to dive + *doppa*, agent-n. f. ablaut stem *dōp-*, *dup-* (*dop-*) to dip. *Dyve* replaced *duse* when the strong form of the vb. became obs.; see *DIVE*.] = next.

Di-ve-dapper. 1559 [f. prec.; assim. to agent-nouns in -ER.] = *DIDAPPER*; also applied to other diving water fowls.

Divell, *v.* 1627. [ad. *L. divellere*.] To tear or rend asunder -1801.

Divalent (di-, divællent), *a.* 1782. [ad. *L. divellens*.] Drawing asunder; decomposing, separate.

Diveillicate, *v.* 1638. [f. *L. di-, dis-*, Dis-1 + ppl. stem of *vellere*, from *vellere*.] To pull to pieces. Also *fig.*

Diver (dævər), 1506. [f. *DIVE* v. + -ER¹.] 1. One who, or that which, dives under water. *b. fig.* One who dives into a subject, etc. 1624. 2. A water bird that dives. *a. spec.* Any of the

Colymbidae, as the *Great Northern D.*, the *Red-throated D.*, etc. b. The grebe. c. Various *Anseres*; *Black D.*, the common scoter, *Dum D.*, the female and young male merganser. 1510 3. A pickpocket 1608.

1. Dyvers, and Fishers for Pearls Woodward. b. A d. who causes WOTTON.

Div-erb. 1621. [f. *di-* (? Di-2) + *L. verbum* word.] A proverb, byword; a proverbial expression -1689.

You may define *divergens* as the d. is BURTON.

Div-er-berate, *v.* 1609 [i. ppl. stem of *L. diverberare* (Dis-1).] *trans.* To cleave asunder, to strike through -1556. Hence *Diverberation*, beating.

Diverge (divædz, dæi-), *v.* 1665. [ad. mod. *L. divergere* (Dis-1).] 1. *intr.* To proceed in different directions from a point or from each other: opp. to *CONVERGE*. b. *transf.* and *fig.* To take different courses; to turn off from a track or course; to differ in opinion or character; to deviate from a normal form or state 1536. 2. *trans.* To cause (lines or rays) to branch off in different directions; to deflect 1748.

1. The mountains here d., in a fan-like form *KXATON.* Hence *Divergement*, divergence.

Divergence (divædzəns, dæi-), 1656. [ad. mod. *L. divergentia*, or *a. F.*; see *DIVERGENT*.] 1. The action of diverging; also *eliph.* for amount or degree of d. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Continuous deviation from a standard or norm 1839. 3. *Math.* In fluid motion, the decrement of density at any point. So *Divergency*, divergent quality or state; also = *DIVERGENCE* 1.

Divergent (divædzənt, dæi-), *a.* 1696. [ad. mod. *L. divergens*; cf. *F. divergent*.] 1. Proceeding in different directions from each other or from a common point; diverging. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Differing from each other or from a standard or norm 1801. 3. Of, pertaining to, or produced by, divergence 1831. 4. *Math.* = *DIVERGING* 2. 1837.

1. *D.*, a Term in Optics, said of the Beams, which having suffered the Refraction, separate one from the other PHILLIPS. 2. These arise d. opinions *SOURDIS.* 3. *D. squint*: strabismus in which the axes of the eye diverge. Hence *Divergently* *adv.*

Diverging, *ppl. a.* 1706. [-ING².] 1. Proceeding in different directions from a common point, so as to become more and more widely separate; turning off from the straight course. 2. *Math.* Applied to a series, the sum of whose terms becomes indefinitely greater as more and more are taken. (Opp. to *CONVERGENT*) 1795. Hence *Divergingly* *adv.*

Divers (dævərs), *a.* [ME. *divers*, *diverse*, *a.* OF. *divers*, *divers*, fem. -*erse*. -L. *diversus* The stress was orig. on the last syllable, as in *F.*] 1. Different in character or quality; not of the same kind. *Now repl.* by *DIVERSE*, -1691. 2. Differing from what is right, good, or profitable; perverse, adverse -1581. 3. (always pl.) Various, sundry, several; more than one, some number of. (Thus *variety* gradually becomes indefinite number.) ME. Also *absol.* and with *of*. 4. *as adv.* = *DIVERSELY* -1720.

1. Whether it be lawful to bear Arms for the Service of a Prince that is of d. Religion 1645. 3. At sundry times and in d. manners *Heb.* i. 1. Seised in fee of d. freehold lands *JARMAN.* 4. *MILT. P. L.* iv. 231. Hence *Diversly* *adv.*

Diverse (di-, dæivəs, dæivərs), *a.* ME. [orig. f. as *DIVERS*, but, later, immed. assoc. w. *L. diversus*. Hence since c. 1700 distinctly assoc. w. *diversity*.] 1. = *DIVERS* 1. 2. Multiform, varied, diversified 1541. 3. = *DIVERS* 2. -1483 4. Distracting. (In *SPENSER*.) 5. = *DIVERS* 3. (rare in this spelling after 1700.) -1728. Also *absol.* 6. *adv.* = *DIVERS* 4. -1729.

1. With habits so d., we may well expect [etc.] 1841. 2. The d. Moon *WYVIT.* 3. Collected out of d. Authenticall Records 1601 [It] hath been excellently handled by d. Bacon. Hence *Diversely* *adv.*, -ness (now rare).

Div-er-se, *v.* ME. [a. OF. *diverser*; -med. *L. diversare*, freq. of *divertere* to *DIVERT*.] 1. To render, be, or grow, diverse -1634. 2. *intr.* To turn aside (*rare*) 1550.

2. The Redcross Knight divers: but forth rode Britomart *SPENSER R. Q.* iii. iii. 62.

Diversi-, comb. element, f. *L. diversus* *DIVERSE*: as in

Diversiflorate, -florous *adj.*, bearing flowers of different kinds. **Diversifoliate**, -folious

adj., having leaves of different kinds. **Diversiform** *a.*, of diverse forms. **†Diversivolent** *a.*, desiring strife or differences (*rare*).

Diversification (divə'sifikə'sən, dæi-) 1603. [f. med. *L. diversificare*; see next.] The action of diversifying; the process of becoming diversified; the fact of being diversified; a diversified condition, form, or structure. The manner diversifications are called varieties *KIRWAN.*

Diversify (divə'sisfai, dæi-), *v.* 1481. [OF. *diversifier*, ad. med. *L. diversificare*, f. *diversus* + *ficare*, see -FY.] 1. *trans.* To render diverse, different, or varied, in form, or qualities, to give variety to; to variegate, vary, modify 1490. 2. *intr.* or *absol.* To produce diversity or variety. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) -1815.

1. The bones of the body. be diversified in dyers manners R. COPLAND. We diversify our selves from him [God] *ELTHAM.* Hence *Diversifiable* *a.* capable of being diversified (*rare*). *Diversifiability*

Diversion (divə'tʃən, dæi-), 1600. [ad. med. *L. divertio* (vox *Medicorum*: Du Cange)] 1. The turning aside (of any person or thing) from any course, object, or occupation; a turning aside of one's course or attention; deviation *deflexion* 1626. 2. *Mil.* A manoeuvre to draw off the enemy's attention from a particular operation, by an attack in an unexpected quarter 1647. 3. *spec.* The turning away of the thoughts attention, etc., from fatiguing or sad occupations; distraction, recreation, amusement. Also with *a* and *pl.* 1648.

1. Fearing the d. of trade *YEATS.* A d. from this rectitude, this uprightness *DOUGL.* The d. was the suggestion of a treaty proposed by the enemy *BURKE.* 3. Among the in-door diversions were draughts, chess, etc. 1875.

Diversity (divə'səlti, dæi-), ME. [a. OF. *diversité*, *diversité*: -L. *diversitatem*, f. *diversus* *DIVERSE*.] 1. The condition of being diverse; difference, unlikeness. Also with *a* and *pl.* 7b. Divers manners or sorts -1610. 7a. Perversity, evil, mischief -1523.

1. Diversity of circumstance may alter the case *RALEIGH.* 2. Mo diversitie of sounds, all horrible *SAR.*

†Dive-rsory, *sb.* ME. [ad. *L. di-*, prop. *diversorium* inn.] A place to which one turns by the way -1681.

Dive-rsory, *a. rare*. 1864. [f. *L. divers*, ppl. stem of *divertere* + -ORY.] Serving to divert, divertive.

Divert (divə't, dæi-), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *divertir*, ad. *L. di-*, *divertere*.] 1. *trans.* To turn aside from its direction or course; to deflect, to turn from one destination to another 1548. Also *refl.* 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To deviate; to digress (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Now arch.* ME. 3. (?) To turn away. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 99. 4. To draw off (a person) from a course, etc.; to distract (the mind, attention, etc.) 1600. 5. To draw away from fatiguing or serious occupations; to entertain, amuse 1662. Also *refl.* (now rare). 7b. To while away (time) -1773.

1. The old Channel. for diverting the Thames 1639. Persevering labour, not diverted from one object to another *SIR B. BROOME.* 4. Less profitable amusements d. their attention *COWPER.* 5. I had never Friends or Books to d. me *STEELE.* Hence *Divertible* *a.* (*rare*). *Diverting-ly* *adv.*, -ness

†Divertment, diversion.

Div-er-ticle, 1570. [ad. *L. diverticulum* see below.] 1. A byway or bypath; a turning out of the course. Also *fig.* -1782. 2. = *DIVERTICULUM* 2. 1847.

Diverticulum (divə'tikjʊlə'm), *Pl.* -a 1647. [L. *di-*, *diverticulum*, f. (ult.) *DE* + *vertire*] 1. A byway; a means of exit -1695 2. A smaller side-branch of any cavity or passage; in *Anat.* applied to a blind tubular process 1819. Hence *Diverticular* *a.* pertaining to or like a d. *Diverticulate* (*a.* having a d.

Divertimento (divə'time'mto), *Pl.* -ti (ti), -tos. 1759. [It.] 1. A diversion, amusement b. *Mus.* = *DIVERTISSEMENT* 2.

†Divertise, *v.* Also 7-ize. 1597. [f. *F. divertir*, lengthened stem of *divertir*; cf. *ad. vertise*. Stressed by Bailey *divertise*; Johnson has *divertise*.] = *DIVERT* 4, 5. Chiefly *refl.* To enjoy oneself, make merry -1696. So *Divertissant* *a.* diverting.

Divertisement (divə'tizmənt), *arch.* 1642

§ (man) a (pass). cu (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). o (ever). ai (I, eye). o (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). o (what). p (set)

[ad *F. divertissement*; see *prec.*] 1. = *DIVERTISSEMENT* 2. 1667. 2. Some for *d.*, and some for business. *HONOL.*
Divertissement (*divertis'man*) 1728. [*F.*]
 1. An entertainment 1804. 2. A short ballet or other entertainment given between acts or longer pieces (= *F. entr'acte*); 3. a piece of music on given motifs (3rove).

Divertive (*divertiv, dai-*), *a.* Now rare. 1598. [*F. DIVERT v. + -IVE*] Tending to divert; distractive, amusing, entertaining. Casati *d.* to the inward man 1831.

Dives (*dai-véz*). ME. [*L.*] 1. Commonly taken as the proper name of the rich man in the parable (see *Luke xvi*); and used generally for 'rich man'. 2. *Lam. D. costs*: costs on the higher scale 1849.

Divest (*dive'st, dai-*), *v.* 1603. [*ad. med. L. divestire*, rectified to *divestire*, replacing earlier *DEVEST*, from *OF. divestir*, exc. in legal use. 1. *trans.* To undress; to strip of clothing, or of any covering, ornament, etc. 1795. 2. *fig.* To strip of possessions, rights, or attributes; to denude, deprive; occas., to free, rid. Also *refl.* 1605. 3. To put off. Now rare 1639. 4. *Law.* To take away (property, etc., vested in any one); to *REVEST* 1789.

1. (Monkeys) can never be divested of a mischievous disposition 1759. 3. I will *d.* all fear Browning. Hence *Divested ppl. a.* (loosely used for *Divoid* or *Divestible* a capable of being divested *Divestment, divestiture*.

Divestitive, *a.* 1802. [*f. as next + -IVE*.] Having the property of divesting. Absolute, or sav *d. facis* Buxton 18.

Divestiture (*divestitúr, dai-*). 1601. [*mod. L. divestitúr*, ppl. stem of *divestire*; cf. *investiture*.] 1. Deprivation of a possession or right; dispossession; alienation. 2. Putting off of clothing, also *fig.* 1820. var. *Divesture*.

Divet, var. of *DIVOT*.

Dividable (*divoi'dábl*), *a.* 1587. [*f. DIVIDE v. + -ABLE*.] 1. Capable of being divided; divisible. 2. Having the function of dividing. *Tr. & Cr. L. iii.* 105.

Divident, var. of *DIVIDEND*.

Divide (*divoid*), *v.* [*ME. de-, dividen*, ad *L. dividere*: *F.* has *diviser* (*OF. deviser*); see *DEVISS*.]

L. trans. 1. To separate into parts, or into smaller groups; to split up, cleave; to break or cut asunder. 2. To separate into branches ME. 3. To separate or mark out into parts (in fact or in thought). Most freq. in *part*; sometimes nearly = to consist of (so many) parts. ME. 4. To separate into classes; to class, classify 1551. 5. To separate *from*; to cut off, sunder, part ME. 6. To establish or constitute a boundary between (*bet.* and *fig.*) ME. 7. To separate in opinion, feeling, or interest; to set at variance, to distract ME. 8. To distribute among a number; to deal out, dispense ME., to share 1526, to direct to different things 1611. 9. *Math.* To perform the process of DIVISION on; also *absol.* ME.; to be a divisor of 1709. 10. To part (a legislative assembly, etc.) into two groups in order to ascertain the number voting on each side of a question. Also *absol.* and *intr.* 1554. 11. *Mus. trans.* To perform with divisions; *intr.* to perform divisions; to descend -1618.

2. And the king said, D. the living child in two 1 King 3. 25. *Phr. To d. the hoof*: to have cloven hoofs (A Helveticism). 3. A ruler divided into inches and small parts Hooker. Their songs D. the night *Mult. P. L. iv.* 688. 5. The sick were divided from the rest 1700. 6. What thin partitions Some from Thought & Poze. 7. There shall be five in one house divided, three against two, and two against three *Luke vi.* 52. 8. God divided the land of Canaan among the Israelites *Hobbes*. He stood, This way and that dividing the swift mind, In act to throw *Templeton*.

II. intr. (See also I. 9, 10, 11.) 1. *absol.* To make separation or distinction (*between*) ME. 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become divided, undergo division; to become separated; to part; to cleave, break up, go to pieces; to branch 1526. 3. Divided with reason between Self-love, and Society Bacon. 4. Love coales, friendship falls off, brothers divide *Levy i. ii.* 15. The river divides and subdivides *Huxley*.

Divide, *sb.* 1642. [*f. prec. + h*] 1. Division. 2. In U.S., etc.: A ridge or line of high ground

forming the division between two river valleys or systems; a watershed 1807

Divided, *ppl. a.* 1565 [*f. DIVIDE v. + -ED*.] 1. Separated into parts; in *Bot.* (of leaves, etc.) cut into segments. 2. Situated apart; separate 1658. 3. Discordant; split into factions 1594. 4. Distributed among a number; directed to different objects 1607. Hence *Dividably adv.*, *ness*.

Dividend (*dividénd*). Also 6-7 *erson. dividende*, *ent.* 1477. [*a. F. dividende* in sense 4. ad. *L. dividendum*.] 1. *Math.* A number or quantity which is to be divided by another. (Correl. to *DIVISOR*.) 1542. 2. A sum of money to be divided among a number of persons; esp. the total sum payable as interest on a loan, or as the profit of a joint-stock company 1623. 3. *transf.* A portion or share of anything divided, esp. the share that falls to each distributee 1477. 4. The action of dividing; distribution -1726. 5. *To declare a d.*: see *DECLARE v.* 3. A very liberal *d.* of praise Johnson. A testament gave to trustees certain bank stock upon trust to pay the dividends to (etc.) JARMAN.

Divident, 1450. [*ad. L. dividendum*.] *A. adj.* 1. Distributive 1660. 2. Separate [*In Snaks. dividend*.] *Timon iv.* in. 5. *B. sb.* One who or that which DIVIDES; in *Arith.* = *DIVISOR* -1656.

Divident, *v.*; see *DIVIDEND*.

Divider (*divoidán*). 1526 [*f. DIVIDE v.*]

1. One who or that which divides, or separates a whole into parts 1591. 2. One who distributes; one who shares something with another 1526. 3. One who classifies -1610. 4. One who or that which causes division 1643. 5. *ppl.* Dividing compasses, worked by means of a screw; a pair of compasses with steel points 1703. 6. Who made me a judge or a d. over you *Luke xii.* 14. 7. Have I of all things the rightest d. *Mult. Money, the great d. of the world Swin.*

Dividing, *ppl. a.* 1620. [*f. as prec.*] That divides (see the *vb*)

D. engine, a machine for graduating a circle, or for cutting the circumference of a wheel into a number of teeth. *D. ridge* = *Divine sb.* 2. Hence *Dividingly adv.*

Divi-divi (*divi'diví*). 1843. [*Carib*] The curled pods of *Couplania inífera*, a tree of tropical America; they are highly astringent, and much used in tanning. Also the tree.

Dividual (*divi'diál*), *a. (sb.)* 1593. [*f. L. dividuus + -AL*.]

A. i. Separable; separate. 2. Divisible; divided into parts 1619. 3. Distributed among a number, shared 1667.

7B. sb. i. That which is dividual 1668. 2. *Math.* One of the parts of the dividend, each of which yields successively one term of the quotient -1611. Hence *Dividually adv.* separately.

Dividuous (*divi'duús*), *a. rare.* 1766. [*f. as prec. + -OUS*.] = *DIVIDUAL* 1, 2.

Divinail, ME. [*a. OF. de-, divinail* masc., and *devinaille*, etc. fem., repr. *L. types + diviniale, divinialis pl.*] 1. Divining, divination -1484. 2. A riddle -1483.

Divination (*divin'fán*). ME. [*n. OF. ad. L. divinationem*.] 1. The action or practice of divining, the foretelling of future events or discovery of what is hidden or obscure by supernatural or magical means. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an exercise of this, a prophecy, an augury. 2. Successful conjecture or guessing 1597. 3. *cat.achr.* Divine condition. HOLLAND.

1. The flying of birds, which doe give a happy d. to things to come North. 2. *a. Rem. IV.* 1. 38.

Divinator, ? *Obs.* 1607. [*ad. L. divinator, f. divinare*.] One who divines; a diviner, soothsayer. So *Divinatorial a.* conjectural (*var.*)

Divinatory, *a.* prophetic; conjectural.

Divine (*divain*), *a.* and *sb.* 1 [*ME. devine, devine, a. OF. devin*; -*L. devinus*.]

A. i. 1. Of or pertaining to God or a god ME. 2. Given by or proceeding from God ME. 3. Addressed, or devoted to God; religious, sacred ME. 4. Partaking of the nature of God, godlike; celestial ME.; +beautified -1632. 5. More than human, excellent in a superhuman degree. Said of persons and things, 1470. 6. Connected or dealing with divinity or sacred things. ? *Obs.* 1548. 7. Foreboding, prescient. [*A Latinism.*] 1667.

1. *D. acts* R. W. DALL. 2. The d. right of kings 1647. An irresistible d. impulse *Shelley*. 3. *Lak.* players d. SHAKES. 4. *Office, Service*: see *OFFICE* 6a, SERVICE 1 III. 4b. 4. Or flocks, or herds, or human face d. *Mult. P. L. iii.* 40. 5. *Ham. IV.* 1. vi. 4. Blackness sits On the divines, with H. VAUGHAN. 7. Yet oft his heart, d. of something ill, Misgave him *Mult. P. L. iv.* 845.

7B. sb. i. 1. Divine service -1606. 2. Divinity theology -1400. 3. DIVINATION, (ME. only) 4. Divine nature (ME. only.)

Divine (*divain*), *sb.* 2 ME. [*a. OF. devin* soothsayer (see *prec.*); also later *devin*, *devin* theologian, repr. med. *L. devinus* doctor of divinity; both subst. uses of *L. divinus* adj.] 1. A diviner, soothsayer; a seer -1587. 2. Formerly, any ecclesiastic, clergyman, or priest; now, a theologian ME.

2. It is a good Divine that follows his own instructions *North P. L. i.* 16.

Divine (*divain*), *v.* ME. [*a. F. deviner*, ad. *L. divinare*.]

L. trans. 1. To make out by supernatural or magical insight; hence, to interpret, explain, make known -1623. 2. To conjecture, guess ME. 3. To have presentiment of (things to come); hence *gen.* to predict by intuition ME. 4. To point out, foreshow, prognosticate -1847. 5. To render divine; to divinize -1622.

2. To d. the meaning of anything: 1595. 3. To shun the danger that his Soule divines *Rich. III.* in. 18. 4. A certain magical rod...divines Where'er the soil has golden mines *Swiss*

II. intr. 1. To use or practise divination; to soothsay ME. 2. To foretell by divine or superhuman power (*arch.*) ME. 3. To conjecture ME. 4. You shal not d., nor observe dreames *Bible* (Douay) *Lam. ix.* 26. 5. Something from Cyprus, as I may divine *Orth. i.* 30. Wherein d. you, Sir *Gent.* Hence *Divinement*, divination.

Divinely (*divainly*), *adv.* 1582. [*f. DIVINE a*] In a divine manner. 1. By or as by the agency of God 1594. 2. As or like God; in a godlike manner; with an excellence more than human 1582. 3. In a holy manner -1682.

1. As some d. gifted man *Templeton*. 2. Shee fair, d. fair, fit love for Gods *Mult. P. L. iv.* 439.

Divineness (*divainness*). 1579. [*-NESS*.] 1. The quality or state of being divine. 2. Superhuman or supreme excellence 1580.

Diviner (*divainoi*). [*ME. de-, divinour* = *OF. devinour*, corresp. to *L. divinatorum*. Till 1500 stressed *devinour, devinour*.] 1. One who practises divination; a successful conjecturer 1600. 2. A theologian -1552.

1. The devynour had told hym that his shold deye within fyve dayes *Chaucer*. A notable D. of Thoughts *Locke*. So *Divineress*, a female d.

Divinesse, 1594. [*Compressed var. of divineness*.] *a.* Divination. *b.* Divineness, divinity -1605.

Diving (*dai-vín*), *vb. sb.* ME. [*f. DIVER v. + -ING*.] The action of *DIVE v.*

Comb. d.-bell, a strong heavy vessel, originally bell-shaped, with the bottom open, in which persons may descend into deep water, respiration being sustained by compressed air, or by fresh air from above.

Diving, *ppl. a.* 1602. [*-ING*.] That dives. *Comb.* *d.-buck* or goat, a S. African antelope (*Cephalopha merrugens*); -*duck*, the golden-eye duck (*Clangula glaucion*); -*pigeon*, the black guillemot (*Uria grylle*); -*spider*, *Argynnela aquatica*, which lives in a nest under water.

Divinify (*divinifai*), *v.* 1633. [*f. L. divinificare, cf. acify*.] To render or regard as divine; to divinize.

Divining, *vb. sb.* (*ppl. a.*) ME. [*f. DIVINE v.*] The action of *DIVINE v.*; also *attrib.*

D.-rod, a rod used in divination; *spec.* a forked stick, by means of which certain persons claim to be able to discover water and minerals underground. See *DOWSING-ROD*.

Divinister. [*f. DIVINE v.*; see *-ISTER*.] A diviner. CHAUCER.

Divinity (*divinítí*). [*ME. de-, divinité, a. OF. devinité, ad. L. divinitatem, f. divinus*.] 1. The character or quality of being divine; divineness; divine nature; Deity, Godhead. 2. *concr.* A divine being; a god, a deity ME. Also *fig.* 3. Divine quality, virtue, or power 1510. 4. The science of divine things; the science that deals with the nature and attributes of God, His relations with mankind, etc.; theology; the theological faculty ME. Also *transf.* 75. = *DIVINATION* 1 (*rare*) -1601.

1. The veil is rent...That hides d. from mortal eyes

COWPER 2. There's a Divinity that shapes our ends, Rough-hew them how we will *Hamil.* v. 10. 3. There is Divinity in odd Numbers *Merry W.* v. 1. 4. *Hen.* v. 1. i 38 *attrib. d. calf*, dark-brown binding with blind tooling. Hence Divinityship, the status of a d., skill in d. (Stern).

Divinize (di vīnīz), *v.* 1656. [ad F. *diviniser*.] To make or + become divine. Hence **Divinization**, the action of divinizing, or condition of being divinized.

+Divise, *a.* ME [ad L. *divisus*, pa. pple. of *dividere*.] Divided; separate, distinct—1677

Divisible (divi'zəb'l), *a.* (sb.) 1552. [ad L. *divisibilis*, f. *divis-* ppl. stem of *dividere*] 1. Capable of being divided into parts (actually or in the ight). 2. *Math.* Capable of being divided without remainder (*by*) 1709

1 Every particle of matter is infinitely d. **PRESTLEY** Hence **Divisibility**, **Divisibleness**, *d.* quality. **Divisibly** *adv.*

Division (divi'gən). [ME. *de-divisionem*, *a.* OF. *divisiōn*, *divisiōn*, ad L. *divisiōnem*.]

1. As an action or condition. 1. The action of dividing or state of being divided into parts; partition, separation. 2. The action of distributing among a number; distribution, sharing ME. 3. The action of distinguishing, distinction—1611. 4. Disagreement, variance, dissension; a d. agreement ME. 5. *Math.* The action or process of finding how many times one quantity or number is contained in another, the inverse of multiplication, a rule or method for doing this ME. 6. *Logic*, etc. Separation of a genus into species; classification. Also, less strictly, b. Enumeration of the parts of a whole, called *partible d.* c. Distinction of the various meanings of a term, called *nominal d.* 1551. 7. *Mus.* The execution of a rapid melodic passage, originally conceived as the dividing of each of a succession of long notes into several short ones; such a passage itself; often nearly = DESCANT *sb.*—1840. 8. The separating of the members of a legislative body, etc. into two groups, in order to count their votes 1620

1 The D. of Time into Hours, Days, and Weeks 1726 2. *Phr. D. of labour*, the d. of a process or employment into parts, each of which is performed by a particular person. 4. Mark them which cause divisions and avoid them *Rom.* xvi. 17. 5. *Phr. Long d.* (in *Arith.*), the method in which the steps of the operation are successively written down. *Short d.*, the method adopted when the divisor is 12 or less, in which the quotient is set down directly, without writing down the steps of the operation. 7. Duties Sang by a faire Queene. With ravishing Division to her Late SHAKS. 8. Negatived without a d. 1794

IL What produces, or is produced by, division. 1. What divides or marks separation, a partition ME. 2. One of the parts into which anything is or may be divided, a portion, section ME. *spec. b.* A portion of a country, etc., as marked off for some political, adm. nistrative, or other purpose 1640. c. *Mil. and Naut.* A portion of an army or fleet, under one commanding officer; also, a definite portion of a squadron or battalion (see *quote*); also, a portion of a ship's company appropriated to a particular service 1597. d. *Nat. Hist.* A section of a larger group in classification: used widely, as the divisions of a kingdom, class, order, family, or genus 1833

2. The leaf jagged in five divisions like a starre B. Gower. *Division*—In its strict sense, the fourth part of a Squadron *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* Two or three battalions are usually formed into a brigade, two brigades into a division 1879. e. A grade of clerk in the Civil Service 1876. f. One of the three grades of imprisonment 1885. **Divisional** *a.* of the nature of d., pertaining to d., or of belonging to a d. or portion. **Divisionally** *adv.* **Divisionary** *a.* divisional (*rare*). **+Divisioner**, one who makes a d.

Divisive (divi'siv), *a.* 1603. [f. L. type **divisivus*; see **DIVISE** and **-IVE**.] 1. Causing or expressing division or distribution; analytical 2. Producing or tending to division, dissension, or discord 1642 3. Vanity is of a d., not of a uniting nature CARLYLE. Hence **Divisively** *adv.*, *ness*.

Divisor (divai'zə), ME. [ad L. *divisorum* from *dividere*.] *Math.* A number or quantity by which another is to be divided. (Correl. to **DIVIDEND**.) b. One that divides another exactly; a measure, factor 1557. *Common d.* = common measure or factor.

Divisory (divai'zəri), *a.* 1614. [ad med.L.

divisorum, f. *divisor*.] Pertaining to distribution among a number.

Divorce (divō's), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *divorce* —L. *divortium* (*divertum*), f. *divertere* (earlier *divertere*) to turn aside, to separate from (a husband).] 1. Legal dissolution of marriage by a court or other competent body, or according to forms locally recognized. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Complete separation; disunion of things closely united ME. 3. That which causes divorce—1607. Also *attrib.*

1. D. a *mensa et thoro* (from bed and board), now, since 1857, called 'judicial separation'. 2. To suffer divorce or departing between his soul and his body 1530 3. SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 932.

Divorce (divō's), *v.* ME. [a. F. *divorcer* —med.L. *divortiare*; see *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To dissolve the marriage contract between, by process of law; to separate by divorce from 1494. Also *refl.* and *intr.* 2. *trans.* To put away (a spouse). Also *fig.* ME. 3. To dissolve (a marriage or union) [*arch.*] 1580. 4. *fig.* To separate; to sever ME.

2. *fig.* Say March may wed September And time d. regret SWINBURNE. 4. Divorced from matter, where is life TYNDALL. Hence **Divorceable** *a.* that can or may be divorced. **Divorcee** (also as *F. divorcee*), a divorced person. **Divorcement**, divorce; complete separation. **Divorcer**. **Divorcee** *a.* (also *alive*), causing or leading to divorce.

Divot (di'vət). *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1536. A slice of earth with the grass growing on it, a turf, a sod; used for roofing cottages, etc., in *Golf*, a piece of turf cut out by a bad stroke. **+Divulgate**, *ppl.* a ME. [ad L. *divulgatus*; see *next*.] Made public. (Chiefly used as *pa. pple.* = *divulged*).—1574.

Divulgate (di'vulɡət), *v.* 1530 [f. L. *divulgatus*, *ppl.* stem of *divulgare*.] To **DIVULGE**. **Divulgator**, *ator*. **Divulgation**. **Divulgatory** *a.* tending to publish (*rare*).

Divulge (divu'ldʒ, di'v), *v.* 1460 [ad L. *divulgare*.] 1. *trans.* To make publicly known —1791. 2. To publish —1709. 3. To declare or tell openly (something private or secret), to disclose, reveal 1602. 4. *transf.* To make common, impart generally. [A Latinism] (*rare*) 1667. 4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become publicly known (*rare*) 1602.

1. Among the Danes the dreams divulging COWPER. 2. Command him to d. the crimes confessed to him 1797. 3. *Mitt. P. L.* v. 58. Hence **Divulgement**, the act of divulging; also, *revelation* in *pl.* **Divulgence**, disclosure. **Divulger**.

+Divulsc, *v.* 1602. [f. L. *divulsus*, *ppl.* stem of *divellere*, f. *di-*, *dis-* + *vellere*; cf. *convulse*.] *trans.* To tear apart or asunder —1691. So **Divulsive** *a.* tending to tear apart or asunder. **Divulsion** (di'vʌlʃən, di'v), 1603 [a. F., or ad L. *divulsio* *n.*, see *prec.*] The action of tearing, pulling, or plucking asunder; the condition of being torn apart from. Also *fig.*

Others [islands] are made by d. from some continent 1824.

Diwan; see **DEWAN**, **DIVAN**. **Dixie** (di'ksi), 1879 *dechi'sie*. [Hind. *degachi*, *a.* Pers. *degha*, dim. of *deg*.] An iron pot or kettle for tea or stew.

Dixie (di'ksi), 1861. The Southern U.S. Also **Dixie Land**.

+Dixit (di'ksit), 1628. [L., = he has said; see *ipse dixit*.] An utterance (quoted as) already given.

Dizain (dizā'n), 1575. [a. F., f. *dix* ten.] A poem or stanza of ten lines.

Dizdar, **disdar** (diz'dār), 1768. [Pers. and Turkish.] The warden of a castle or fort.

Dizen (di'zən, di'z'n), *v.* 1530. [Cf. *dis-*, *dis-* in **DISTAFF**, and L.G. *düsse* the bunch of flax on a distaff.] 1. *trans.* To dress (a distaff) with flax, etc. for spinning—1575. 2. To dress, *sp.* to a tire or array with finery, deck out (*sp.*), bedizen. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1619.

2. Lasses Sate dizen'd up 1705. Like a tragedy-queen he has dizen'd her [Comedy] out GOLDSM. Hence **Dizenment**.

Dizz (diz), *v.* 1632. [f. **DIZZY**, after *crass*, etc.] To make dizzy or giddy.

+Dizzard (di'zərd), 1529. [?modified f. **DISOUR**; in sense 2 app. assoc. w. **DIZZY**.] 1. = **DISOUR**—1618. 2. An idiot, a blockhead —1856. Also *attrib.* Hence **Dizzardly** *a.*

Dizzy (di'zi), *a.* [OE. *dysig*, *dyseg* foolish.

stupid, from a root *dus-* found also in L.G. *duser* to be giddy, etc.] 1. Foolish, stupid. Now only *dial.* 2. Having a sensation of vertigo in the head, with proneness to fall; giddy ME 3. Mentally or morally unsteady, giddy 1501 4. Producing giddiness 1605. 5. Arising from giddiness, reeling 1715. 6. *fig.* Whirling with mad rapidity 1791.

2. I dance up and down I'll I am dysy SKEELTON 3. At thy heels the d. multitude MARR. P. R. II 400 4. He began to climb towards that d. part ACK. MACAULAY. 5. Lost in a d. mist the warrior lies POPE. Hence **Dizzily** *adv.* **Dizziness**.

Dizzy (di'zi), *v.* [In sense 1, from OE *dysgan*, etc. to be foolish; in the trans. sense f. *prec.* adj.] 1. *intr.* To act foolishly or stupidly—ME. 2. *trans.* To make dizzy or giddy; to cause to reel 1501. 3. To bewilder or confuse mentally 1604.

2. You turn my head, you d. me COWLEY 3. A vision to d. and appal J. H. NEWMAN.

Dj, repr. the Arabic letter *jīm*, = English, (dj), in Arabic, Turkish, or Berber words which have come to us through a French channel e.g. *djebel*, *djerid* or *djereed*, *djin*, etc. For these see under *j*, for *djowr*, see **GIAOUR**.

Do (dō), *v.* *pa. t.* did (*and pers. sing. didst*, *+didest*); *pa. pple.* done; *pres. pple.* and *vb. s.* doing. In the *Present Indicative*: 1st *pers. sing.* do; 2nd *pers. sing.* doest (now confined to the principal vb.), dost (usu. auxiliary) 3rd *pers. sing.* does (*arch.* doth, doeth, now *liturg.* and *poet.*); *pl.* do. [A common WGER. strong vb.: OE. *dōn*; *pa. t.* dyde, *pl.* addon, *addōn*, *dydon*; *pa. pple.* gedōn, *geden*; *OTeut.* types *dōn*, *dada*, *dāno*—*dōno*, from *vb. stem dā-* *do-* repr. the Aryan verb stem *dhe-* *dho-* to place put etc., in Skr. *dha-*, OPers. *da-*, Gr. *thy*, L. *dēre* in *addere*, *condere*, *addere*.]

1. *trans.* 1. To put, place (*lit.* and *fig.*) Now only *dial.* 2. *refl.* To put oneself to proceed, go. Also *intr.*—ME. 3. To bestow impart, tender, give (a thing to a person) to cause by one's action (a person) to have (something) OE. 4. To put forth (action or effort), to perform; to perpetrate; to execute OE. 5. To perform duly, carry out OE. 6. To deliver (a message, etc.)—1707. 6. (In *pa. pple.* and *perf. tense*.) To accomplish, finish, bring to a conclusion ME. 7. To put forth (diligence, etc.) in effecting something ME. 8. To bring into existence by one's action 1580. 9. To operate upon or deal with in any way, e.g. to clean 1515; to prepare, as food, lessons, a review etc. 1680, to play the part of 1599; to 'do for' ME. to swindle (*slang.*) 1641; to go over as a tourist (*colloq.*) 1830, to serve out (a term of punishment) 1865, etc. 10. To render into another language or form of composition 1650.

1. Take a gallon of pure water, and d. it into a pot 1600. *Phr. To d. to death*: orig. to put to death now, often implying a protracted process (*arch.*) 3. It did me a great deal of good WOOD. To d. him right He was a Man indeed ROWE. 4. He did never do a more pleasing deed A.V. *Transl. Pref.* 2. *Phr. To d. good, evil, right, wrong*, etc. We knew not what to d. with this poor girl De Foe. 5. They will be done *Math.* vi. 10. To d. penance STURGES. 6. When dinner is done SWIFT. 7. *Phr. To d. one's best* *devot.*, *diligence*, *endeavour*, *might*, etc. 8. The sun is a painter. He does the photograph 1860. 9. To d. a room 1883, pastry (*mod.*), a sum (*mod.*), *Andromache* FORTIS, the amiable (*colloq.*), a mile a minute (*mod.*), Cologne 1854, time 1880. 10. He did his sentences out of English into Johnstone's MACAULAY.

II. *intr.* 1. To put forth action; to act (in some specified way). Now a leading sense of the vb. OE. 2. To perform deeds; to work ME.; *uphem.* to copulate 1601. 3. In perfect tenses: To make an end ME. 4. To fare get on ME.; *spec.* to be in health 1463. 5. To 'work'; to do what is wanted, to succeed answer, or serve; to be fitting, to suffice 1556. 1. Send me word how ye wyll that I doo there in MARG. PASTON. 2. Let's meet, and either d. or die FLETCHER. 3. Ha done with words SHAKS. 4. The farmers were doing badly 1832. Flax does well after wheat 1847. All asked him 'how the Marquess did' DISRAELI. 5. That will d. thank you (*mod.*).

III. Causal and auxiliary uses. 1. With *that* and *subord. clause*: To cause (*that* a person or thing shall do something)—ME. 2. With *obj.* and *inf.*: To make or cause a person, etc. to do something OE. 3. Put as a substitute for a verb just used, to avoid repetition OE. 4

de (man). *a* (pass). *au* (lowd). *v* (cat). *g* (Fr. chef). *3* (ever). *3i* (I, eye). *3* (Fr. eau de vie). *1* (sit). *i* (Psyche). *q* (what). *p* (got).

As a *Periphrastic Auxiliary* of the present and past Indicative, and Imperative:

a. In *Affirmative* sentences, orig. = the simple tense; still retained, where the order of pronoun and verb is inverted, and now the normal *Emphatic* form of the present and past Indicative OE. b. In *Interrogative* sentences, now the normal form ME. c. In *Negative* sentences, now the normal form with *not* 1439. d. In *Negative Interrogative* sentences, now the normal form 1582.

5. As auxiliary of the *Imperative*:

a. In the Imperative *positive*, adding force; in earlier times, merely periphrastic OE. b. In *do b it* —, periphr. not auxiliary, but = *ne do but*, *do nought but* — of *But* comp. 1604. c. In the Imperative *negative* of *But* comp. contracted *don't* (*don't*) is now the normal form.

a. Phr. *To do him die* to make him die, to put him to death. *To do (one) to wit, know, or understand*, to cause (one) to know, to give (one) to understand — to inform. 3. He speaks as well as you do. *BARV* I chose my wife, as she did her wedding-gown. *GOLDSM.* 4. The flowers she most did love. *LOKOF* How bitterly did I repent (*mod.*) I do wish you would let me sleep (*mod.*). b. What do you mean? *Mrs Srowe.* c. We don't know (*mod.*). d. Didn't you stop *SHERIDAN*. 5. a. D., d. became 1834. b. D. but I ear me *GOLDSM.* c. Don't you speak *DICKENS*.

IV. Special uses.

1. *Do*, the imperative, was used absol. = *Go on!* *Go it!* (Cf. *L. age*) — *YORR.* 2. *To do*, the dative infin., after the verb *to be*, also after a *sb* = Proper or necessary to be done, hence, the thing to be done. *What's to do?* What is the matter? *ME.* Hence, as a *subst. phr* = *AD.* business, fuss 1570. *To have to do*, to have business, or concern. *To have to do with*, to have business or dealings with. 3. *Doing*, the pres. pple. = in action, at work, busy *ME.* b. *To be doing* *ME.* *Nothing doing*: nothing going on, no prospect of business or success. 4. *Done*, the p. pple., is used *esp.* in the sense 'finished'; hence, in dating an official document, in accepting a wager, etc. 1595.

V. With prepositions.

1. *Do*, after —, *To act in obedience to or compliance with* a. *Do by* — *To act towards or in respect of* see *By phr.* 3. *Do for* — *To act for or in behalf of* to attend, to (now *colloq.*) to ruin, destroy, wear out entirely (*colloq.*). 4. *Do to* —, *unto* —, *To behave to*; to treat. 5. *Do with* — *To deal with*, to manage with. 6. *Do without* — *To do one's business without*; to dispense with.

VI. With adverbs. (Chiefly *trans.* with *passive*.)

1. *D. away*. *To put away, dismiss*; to put an end to, destroy; also, later, *d. away with* (*intr.*), in same sense. 2. *D. in*. *To bring disaster upon*, to kill (*slang*). 3. *D. off*. *To put off*, to defer (*arch.*), to shirk, hit off. 4. *D. on* — *Don't* (*arch.*). 5. *D. out* *To put out*; to clean out; to *d.* (any one) out of, to deprive of, *esp.* by sharp practice. 6. *D. over*. *To overlay, cover, coat*. 7. *D. up*. *To raise; ref.* to arise; to repair, restore; to wrap up (a parcel); to disable, tire out (chiefly in *pa. pple.*); to ruin financially (*colloq.*). 7. *D. way* (*in imperative*) — *to put away; absol.* to cease. 8. *D. without*. *Intr.* *To do to the contrary*; to help it. (*In neg. and interrog. sentences*.)

Do (*dā*), *sb.* 1 1586. [*f. Do v.*] + *L. Stur*, fuss, *ADO.* (Common in 17th c.) 2. The action of doing or that which is done; deed, action, business. Now *rare* or *arch.* 1631. b. *colloq.* A performance, entertainment, jollification 1828 3. A cheat, swindle, imposture 1835. ↑ See also *DERRING-DO*.

Do (*dā*), *sb.* 2 1754. [*It.* (17th c.)] *Asus* The syllable now commonly used in solmization instead of *Ut*, to denote the first note (key-note) of the scale (*movable Do*); or in some cases the note *C*, the key-note of the 'natural scale' (*fixed Do*). (*In Tonic Solfa* commonly *doh*)

Do, abbrev. of *DITTO*.

|| *Doab*, *duab* (*dāw*), *sb.* 1803. [*Pers.* and *Urdu*; lit. 'two waters'.] The tongue or tract of land between two confluent rivers.

The *Doab*, *Entre Rios*, or *Mesopotamia*, bounded by the rivers *Orbi* and *Irish R.* G. LATRAM.

Doable (*dāw*), *a.* 1449. [*f. Do v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being done.

Do-all (*dāw*), 1633. [*f. Do v.* + *ALL*.] A factotum.

Durman was the *Do-all* at Court, being the King's Treasurer, Chancellor, Counsellor, Confessor, all things *FOLLER*.

Doand, obs. *f. doing*, pr. pple. of *Do v.*

Doat, -er, -ing, etc.; see *NOTE*, etc.

Dobber (*dō bē*). *U.S. local.* 1809. [*a. Du.*] The float of an angler's fishing-line.

Dobbin (*dō bin*). 1596. [*the proper name Dobbin* (dim. of *Dob*, altered forms of *Robin*, *Rob*) as a pet name.] 1. An ordinary draught

horse; contempt., a jade. 2. [*? a distinct word.*] A small drinking-vessel 1792.

Dobby, *dobbie* (*dō bi*). 1691. [*? playful* application of proper name *Dobbie* (*f. as prec.*)] 1. A silly old man, a dotard (*diaht*). 2. A household sprite or apparition; a brownie (*diaht*). 1811. 3. [*Weaving*.] A small Jacquard attachment to a loom for weaving small figures 1878.

Dobchick (*in obs.* ff. *DABCHICK*).

|| *Do-bla*. *Now Hist.* 1829. [*Sp.*] An obs. *Sp.* gold coin.

Dobson (*dō bson*). *U.S.* 1889. An angler's name for the larva of *Corydalis cornutus*.

Do-bule. 1864. [*ad. mod.L. Dobula*.] *Ichthyol.* A N. Amer. species of dace.

Docent (*dō sēnt*). 1639. [*ad. L. docentem*.] A. *adj.* Teaching.

B. *sb.* In some American universities, etc., a recognized teacher not on the salaried staff.

|| *Docetæ* (*dō sē*), *sb. pl.* 1818. [*med.L.*, a. *Gr. Docetæ*, *f. dokē-av.*] *Ecol. Hist.* A sect of heretics, who held that Christ's body was either a phantom, or of celestial substance. Hence *Docetic a.* of or pertaining to the *D.* *Docetism*, the doctrine or views of the *D.* *Docetist*. *Docetistic a.*

Dochmiac (*dō kmiāc*) 1775. [*ad. Gr. δοχμακός, f. δοχμος* pertaining to a *δοχμή* or hand-s-breadth.] *Gr. Pros.*

A. *adj.* Of the nature of a *dochmiac*; composed of *dochmi*, i. e. of pentasyllabic feet of which the typical form is — — — — —.

B. *sb.* A foot or verse of this description.

Docible (*dō sibil*), *a.* ? *Obs.* 1549. [*ad. L. docibilis, f. docere*.] 1. Apt to be taught or trained, teachable; tractable. 2. Capable of being imparted by teaching 1559.

3. Your tenderest and most d. age *MUR.* Hence *Docibility* (*Obs.*), *Docibleness* (*Obs.*), capacity or aptness for being taught; teachableness.

Docile (*dō sil*, *dō sil*), *a.* 1483. [*a. F.*, *ad. L. docilis*.] 1. Apt to be taught or trained, teachable; tractable. 2. *transf.* of things: yielding readily to treatment; tractable 1795.

1. The d. mind may sooner thy precepts know *B. JONS* 2. The d. wax 1821, ores 1834 Hence *Docilely adv.*

Docility (*dō silit*). 1560 [*ad. F. docilité*, *ad. L. docilitatem*.] *Docile* quality; aptness to be taught; amenability to training or treatment; tractability, obedience.

The elephant whose d. is exhibited unto us in the theaters *HOLLAND.*

Docimasy (*dō simāsi*). 1802. [*ad. Gr. δοκιμασία, f. δοκᾶν to examine*.] 1. *Gr. Antig.* A judicial inquiry (*esp.* at Athens) into the character and antecedents of aspirants for public office or citizenship. 2. The art or practice of assaying metallic ores 1802. 3. The art of ascertaining the properties and purity of drugs, also of ascertaining certain physiological facts. Hence *Docimastic a.* of or pertaining to *d.*, *esp.* to the assay of metals; proving by experimental tests.

Docimology (*dō simp lōdgi*). 1847. [*f. Gr. δοκιμος + -LOGY*.] A treatise on the art of assaying metals, etc.; see *prec.*

Docity. *diaht*. 1682. [*? Docility*; gumption.]

Dock (*dōk*), *sb.* 1 [*OE. docce*; app. *Com.* *WGer* or *Oteut*; cf. *MDu. docke*, in comb. *docke-blaederen* 'petasites', *Ger. docken-blatter*, etc.] The common name of various species of the genus *Rumex* (N.O. *Polygonaceae*), coarse weedy herbs with thickened rootstock, sheathing stipules, and paniced racemes of inconspicuous greenish flowers. Without qualifying word usually the common dock (*R. obtusifolius*)

Yellow Dock is *R. cr. spurs*. Also applied to other coarse plants of similar habit

Phr. *In d.*, *cut nettle* orig. a charm uttered to aid the cure of nettle-rings; thence, a proverbial expression for changeableness. *Comb.* *d.-cress*, *nipplewort*.

Dock (*dōk*), *sb.* 2 *ME.* [Same as *mod. Icel. dockr* short stumpy tail. Etym. unkn.] 1. The solid fleshy part of an animal's tail. 2. A piece of leather harness covering the clipped tail of a horse; also, the crupper of a saddle or harness *ME.* 3. A cut end of anything, *e. g.* of

hair, (?) of a tree-trunk. Now *diaht* 1573. 14. [*f. DOCK v.*] The act of docking — 1751.

Dock (*dōk*), *sb.* 3 1513. [Same as *Du. docke*, *mod. Du. dock*. Of uncertain origin.] 1. The bed (in the sand or ooze) in which a ship lies dry at low water — 1633. 2. An artificial inlet to admit a boat, etc. — 1719. 3. An artificial basin excavated, built round with masonry, and fitted with flood-gates, into which ships are received for repair, loading, etc. 1552. 4. (Often *pl.*) A range of dock-basins (sense 3) together with the adjoining wharfs, warehouses and offices (*commercial docks*). b. A DOCKYARD (*naval docks*) 1703. 5. *Railways*. An enclosure in a platform into which a single line of rails runs and terminates.

3. *Dry or graving d.*, a narrow basin into which a single vessel is received, and from which the water is then let out, leaving the vessel dry for repairing, etc.

4. *Wet d.*, a large water-tight enclosure in which the water is maintained at the level of high tide, so that vessels remain constantly afloat in it. *Floating d.*, a large floating structure that can be used like a dry d.

5. *Cattle lived* — near the India Docks *DICKENS*. *Comb.* *d.-warrant*, a warrant given to the owner of goods warehoused in a d.

Dock (*dōk*), *sb.* 4 1586. [*Cf. Flem. dock hutch*, *pen*.] The enclosure in a criminal court in which the prisoner is placed at his trial.

attrib. d. brief, a brief undertaken by a barrister in court for a prisoner in the d. without means.

Dock (*dōk*), *v.* 1 *ME.* [*f. DOCK sb.*] 1. *trans.* To cut short in some part, *esp.* in the tail hair, or the like. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To cut short, curtail, to deprive of some part *ME.* 3. To cut away, cut off, also = *DAG v.* 3. *ME.*

1. His top was docked by a priest bifrom *CHAUCER* His [a dog's] tail must then be docked *JOHNSON*. 2. To d. wages by rent 1805. Phr. *To d. the entail* (*law*) — to cut off or put an end to the entail; also *fig.*

Dock (*dōk*), *v.* 2 1514 [*f. DOCK sb.*] 1. *trans.* To take, bring, or receive (a ship) into a dock (see *DOCK sb.*). 2. To furnish or lay out with docks 1757

1. And see my wealthy Andrew dockt in sand *MARSH.* 17, l. 27.

Dockage (*dō kōdgi*). 1708. [*f. as prec.*] Charges made for the use of docks; also, dock accommodation; the berthing of vessels in docks.

Docker (*dō kar*). 1762. [*f. as prec.*] 1. A dweller in or near a dock; *spec.* an inhabitant of Devonport. 2. A labourer in the docks (*mod.*)

Docket (*dō ket*), *sb.* Also 6-9 *docquet*. 1483. [*Doubtfully derived from DOCK v.*] 1. A brief, summarized statement; an abstract, a digest, minute. Now *Hist.* 1483. 2. *spec.* The abstract of the contents of a proposed Letter-patent, written upon the King's bill which authorized the preparation of such letter and also copied into a Register or Docket-book 1552. 3. *Law*. A memorandum or register of legal judgements 1668. 4. *Law*. A list of causes for trial, or of names of persons having causes pending. Hence *phr.* *On the d.* (U.S.) 1790. 5. An endorsement on a document, briefly indicating its contents or subject; a label, a written direction, a ticket 1706. 6. A warrant from the Custom House on entering goods, certifying the payment of the duty 1712

Phr. *To strike a d.* — to issue a fiat in bankruptcy, to make a man a bankrupt.

Docket, *v.* 1615. [*f. prec. sb.*] + *L. trans.* To furnish with a docket — 1833. 2. *Law* To make an abstract of (judgements, etc.) and enter them in a list or index 1692. 3. To endorse (a letter, etc.) with a short note of its contents, writer, date, etc. 1750. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

3. Whatever letters and papers you keep, d. and tie them up in their respective classes *CHRISTIAN*.

Dockyard (*dō k yād*). 1704. [*f. DOCK sb.* + *YARD*.] An enclosure in which ships are built and repaired, and all kinds of ships' stores are brought together; *esp.* a Government establishment of this character.

Docoglossate (*dō kōglossāt*), *a.* 1884 [*f. mod.L. Docoglossa* (*f. Gr. dokos* balk, bar + γλῶσσα tongue).] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Docoglossa*, a group of gastropod molluscs having transverse rows of beam-like teeth on the lingual ribbon.

Docquet *t*, obs. *f. DOCKET*.

Doctor (dɒk'tər), *sb.* ME. [a. OF., ad L. *doctorem*, f. *docere*.] 1. A teacher, instructor, one who inculcates learning, opinions, or principles. (Const. of) Now rare. 2. One skilled in, and therefore competent to teach, any branch of knowledge; an eminently learned man (*arch.*) ME. Also *transf.* 3. *spec.* applied to: *The Doctors of the Church*, certain early 'fathers' distinguished by their eminent learning. b. The leading Schoolmen. ME. 4. One who, in any faculty, has attained to the highest degree conferred by a University; a title originally implying competency to teach such subject, but now merely a certificate of the highest proficiency therein. (Now often conferred by Universities as an honorary compliment.) ME. 5. Hence: A learned divine ME.; one learned in the law ME. 6. *spec.* A doctor of medicine, *pop.* any medical practitioner ME. Also *fig.* 7. *transf.* Any mechanical appliance for curing or removing defects, regulating, adjusting, or feeding 1796. 8. A fish of the genus *Acanthurus*: also called *d.-fish*, *surgeon-fish* 1833. 9. *Naut.* A ship's cook 1860. 10. *Old slang.* A loaded die 1700.

1 These new Doctors of the rights of men BURKE. 2 Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree POPP. 6. So liv'd our Sires, are doctors learn'd to kill DRYDEN. 7 (*Calico-printing*). The cleaning-d, which wipes clean the surface of the roller 1874. The superfluous colour is wiped off by the colour doctors 1875. **Doctor** (dɒk'tər), *v.* *colloq.* 1599. [f. prec. *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To confer the degree of Doctor upon; to make a Doctor. 2. To treat, as a doctor; to administer medicine or treatment to 1737; also *transf.* 3. *fig.* To tamper with, adulterate, sophisticate 1774. 4. *intr.* To practise as a physician 1865.

2 Brodie sent me off to d. myself COL. HAWKER. 3 To d. wines 1820, dice Dr. QUINCEY, narratives 1866. Hence *Doctoral*, *Doctorial* *adjs.* of or belonging to a d.; holding the position of a d. *Doctorally* *adv.* *Doctorily* *a.* like or befitting a d.

Doctorate (dɒk'tər-ət), *sb.* 1765. [ad. med. L. *doctoratus*. Cf. F. *doctorat*.] The degree of doctor.

Doctorate (dɒk'tər-ət), *v.* Now rare. 1611. [f. med. L. *doctorare*.] *trans.* To confer the degree of Doctor upon; also *absol.*

Doctress; see DOCTRESS.

Docturize, *v.* rare. 1600. [f. DOCTOR *sb.* + -IZE.] To confer the degree of Doctor upon; to doctor. Hence *Docturization*. (Dicts.)

Doctors' Commons. 1680 [See COMMONS.] The common table of the Association or College of Doctors of Civil Law in London; hence, the buildings occupied by these as an incorporated Society; and now the name of the site of these, to the south of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Literary references to Doctors' Commons in later times usually refer to the registration, etc. of wills, to marriage licenses, or to divorce proceedings.

Doctorship (dɒk'tər-ʃɪp). 1586 [-SHIP.] 1. = DOCTORATE *sb.* 2. The position, character, or function of a DOCTOR 1598.

Doctress (dɒk'trəs), **doctress** (dɒk'trəs). 1549. [f. DOCTOR; cf. F. *doctressa*.] 1. A female doctor. (Now only when sex is emphasized.) 2. *poet.* A doctor's wife or daughter 1748.

Doctrinable, *a.* [f. DOCTRINE *sb.* or *v.*] fit for instruction; instructive. SIDNEY.

Doctrinaire (dɒk'trɪn-ər). 1820. [a. F.] A. *sb.* 1. *Fr. Hist.* One of a constitutionalist party which arose in France soon after 1815, having for their object to reconcile authority and liberty, royalty and national representation.

2. Hence, One who tries to apply some doctrine without sufficient regard to practical considerations; a pedantic theorist. (Often used as a term of reproach by practical men.) 1831.

B. *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the character of, a doctrinaire; merely theoretical or speculative 1834. Hence *Doctrinarianism*, the principles or practice of a d.

Doctrinal (dɒk'trɪn-əl, dɒk'trɪn-əl), *a.* and *sb.* 1450. [The *sb.* was a. F. *doctrinal*; the *adj.* perh. ad. late L. *doctrinalis*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to doctrine, containing doctrine. 2. Serving to teach or instruct -1641.

2. He had some d. opinions which they liked not CLARENDON. 3. In the nature of a doctrinal instrument HOOKER.

B. *sb.* 1. The title of a text-book on grammar by Alex. de Villedieu; hence, any text-book -1653. 2. *pl.* Matters of doctrine or instruction 1619.

Hence *Doctrinally* *adv.* in a d. manner; by way of, or in respect of, teaching.

Doctrinarian (dɒk'trɪn-ər-ɪ-ən). 1747. [f. L. type *doctrinarius*.] A. *sb.* = DOCTRINAIRE *sb.* b. *adj.* = DOCTRINAIRE *a.* Hence *Doctrinarianism*, *doctrinarianism*.

Doctrinate, *v.* *arch.* 1631. [f. stem of med. L. *doctrinare*; see -ATE *sb.* 5.] *trans.* To teach or instruct; *absol.* To give instruction on.

Doctrine (dɒk'trɪn), *sb.* ME. [a. F., ad. L. *doctrina*, f. *docere*.] 1. The action of teaching or instructing; a lesson, a precept -1710.

2. That which is taught. a. A body of instruction or teaching ME. b. *esp.* That which is laid down as true concerning a particular department of knowledge, as religion, politics, science, etc.; a belief, theoretical opinion; a dogma ME. 3. A body or system of principles; a theory; a science, or department of knowledge. 7 Obs. 1594. 74. Erudition -1601. 75. Discipline (*rare*) -1533.

1. He sud unto them in his d., Hearn Mark iv. 2. The d. of the equality of all men BURKE. *Monroe* 2. (U.S. politics): the principles of policy put forward in the Message of President Monroe to Congress, Dec. 1823, the effect of which is that the United States will regard as an unfriendly act any attempt by any European Power to interfere with for the purpose of controlling, or to plant new colonies in, any part of the American continent. 3. The d. of comets CHAMBERLAIN. 4. *All's Well* i. iii. 247. Hence *Doctrinism*, adherence to, or setting forth of d. So *Doctrinist*, one who does this.

Document (dɒk'ju-mənt), *sb.* 1450 [a. F., ad. L. *documentum*.] 1. Teaching, instruction, warning -1793. 2. A lesson; an admonition, a warning -1800. 3. That which serves to show or prove something; evidence, proof -1847. 4. Something written, inscribed, etc., which furnishes evidence or information upon any subject, as a manuscript, title-deed, coin, etc. 1747.

2. Even bad pictures supply him with useful documents Sir J. REYNOLDS. 3. A d. of Fortunes instableness RALPH. 4. These frescoes have become invaluable as documents Mrs. JAMESON. Hence *Documental*.

Document, *v.* 1648. [f. prec. *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To teach, instruct -1739; to give a lesson to -1802. 2. To furnish with documents; to provide (a ship) with the papers required to manifest its ownership and cargo 1807.

1. I am finely documented by my own daughter DRYDEN.

Documentary (dɒk'ju-mən-tər-ɪ), *a.* 1802 [f. L. *documentum*.] 1. Of the nature of or consisting in documents. 2. Evidential (*rare*). CARLYLE. 3. Relating to teaching (*rare*) 1871.

1. Fragments of Letters and other d. scraps CARLYLE. **Documentation** (dɒk'ju-mən-tər-ɪ-ən). 1754. [ad. med. L. *documentationem*.] 1. Admonition, 'lecturing' -1844. 2. The furnishing of a ship with papers 1844. 3. Use of documentary evidence and authorities 1888.

+Documentize, *v.* 1599. [f. DOCUMENT *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To teach, give a lesson to; also, to furnish with evidence -1754.

Dod, *sb.* 1 and *interp. dial.* 1676. Orig. a deformation of *God*.

Dod (dɒd), *sb.* 2 *dial.* 1661. [Cogn. w. Du. *dodde*.] The Reed-Mace or Cat's-tail, *Typha latifolia*.

Dod, *dodd*, *sb.* 3 *n. dial.* 1878. [Cf. DOB *v.* 1.] A rounded summit or eminence.

Dod (dɒd), *v.* 1 Now *dial.* [ME. *dodden*, from same root as DOB *sb.* 3.] To make the top or head of (anything) blunt, rounded, or bare; hence, to clip, poll, lop, etc.

Dod, *v.* 2 Now *dial.* 1661. [var. of DAD *v.*] *trans.* To beat, knock.

+Doddard, *rare* [app. f. DOB *v.* 1; cf. *pollard*.] A tree that has lost its head of branches by decay. Also *attrib.* DRYDEN.

Doddied, *pp. a. n. dial.* ME. [f. as prec.] Polled, lopped; hornless; awnless.

Dodder (dɒd-dər), *sb.* [perh. Com. WGer. ME. *doder*.] 1. The common name of the genus *Cuscuta*, N.O. *Convolvulaceae*, comprising slender leafless plants, like masses of twin-

ing threads, parasitic on flax, clover, thyme, furze, etc. 2. = DOB *sb.* 3 *dial.*

Dodder (dɒd-dər), *v.* 1617. [Cf. *dial.* *dodder* *vb.*, to tremble.] 1. *intr.* To tremble or shake from frailty. 2. To move unsteadily, totter 1819.

Do-dderer. **Do-ddering** *vb. sb.* and *pp. a.* Do-ddering-grass, quaking-grass. **Do-dderly** *a.*

Doddered (dɒd-dəd), *pp. a.* 1697. [app. orig. a deriv. of DOB *v.* 1; cf. DODDARD.] 1. Having lost the top or branches, *esp.* through age or decay, hence, remaining as a decayed stump: a conventional epithet of old oaks.

Johnson's erroneous explanation 'Overgrown with dodder', has added, in lit. usage, a vague notion of some kind of parasitical accretion accompanying decay. 2. *dial.* Shattered ruin 1847.

1 Sere-wood, and fir, and d. oaks DRYDEN.

Doddle (dɒd-dl), *v.* 1653. [var. of DADDL] 1. *trans.* To shake, nod (the head). 2. *intr.* To toddle; to totter; to dawdle 1761.

Doddy, **doddie** (dɒd-dɪ), *sb.* Sc. 1808 [f. DOB *v.* 1.] A cow or bull without horns; *attrib.* = DODDED.

+Doddypoll (dɒd-dɪ-pɒl). ME. [app. f. DOTE *v.*, referred to DOB *v.* 1; cf. *roundhead*.] A stupid person; blockhead, fool -1767.

Dodeca-, **dodec-**, Gr. *δωδεκα* twelve, a comb. form, as in:

Dodecadrachm [Gr. *δραχμή*], an ancient Greek coin worth 12 drachmas. **Dodecagon** [Gr. *-γωνος*, *γωνία*], *Geom.* a plane figure having twelve sides and twelve angles. [Dodeca-

gymia [Gr. *γυμή*], *Bot.* a Linnaean order of plants having either eleven or twelve pistils hence, **Dodecagyn**, a plant of this order, **Dodecagynian**, **gynous**, **Dodecagynous** *adjs.*

Dodecahedral *a.* [see next], having the form of a dodecahedron; twelve-sided. **Dodecahedron** [Gr. *ἑξάεδρον*], *Geom.* a solid figure having twelve faces. **Dodeca-merous** *a.* [Gr. *μερος*], consisting of twelve parts or divisions. [Dodeca-

candria [Gr. *καὶ δὲ*, *ἀντί*], *Bot.* the eleventh class in the Linnaean system, comprising plants having from twelve to nineteen stamens not cohering; hence, **Dodecander**, one of the **Dodecandria**, **Dodecandrian** *a.*, belonging to that class; **Dodecandrous *a.*, having twelve stamens. **Dodecane**, *Chem.* a paraffin of the composition $C_{12}H_{26}$. **Do-decapetalous** *a.* *Bot.* having twelve petals. **Dodecarchy** [Gr. *-αρχία*], government by twelve; a ruling body of twelve. **Dodecascemic *a.* [Gr. *-σημος*, *σημα*], *Pros.* consisting of twelve units of time, as a *d. foot*. **Dodecastyle** [Gr. *στυλος*], a portico or colonnade of twelve columns. **Dodecasyllable**, *Pros.* a line or word of twelve syllables hence, **Dodecasyllabic *a.*, of or containing twelve syllables.******

+Dodecate-mory. 1603. [ad. Gr. *δωδεκατημόριον*, f. *δωδέκατος* twelfth + *μόριον* portion.] *Astron.* A twelfth part; applied chiefly to each of the twelve divisions of the Zodiac -1751.

Dodecuplet. 1880. [f. DODEC(A-) + (OCT) UPLET.] *Mus.* 'A group of twelve notes to be played in the time of eight' (Stainer and Barrett).

Dodge (dɒdʒ), *v.* 1568. [Of unkn. origin. Wedgewood and Skeat compare an alleged dial Sc. *dodd* to jog.] 1. *intr.* To move to and fro or backwards and forwards; to shuffle 1704.

2. To use shifts (with a person, etc.) so as to baffle or catch him -1816. 3. *intr.* To be off and on in one's speech and action; to parley, palter, haggle -1763. 4. *trans.* To play fast and loose with; to baffle by shifts; to trifle with 1573. 5. To avoid or elude by changes of position, shifts, etc. 1680. 6. To follow stealthily 1727. 6. *trans.* and *intr.* (*dial.*) To jog 1802.

1. The King... had been dodging with Essex eight or ten days De Foe. Dodging behind the mizen mast 1756. 2. With Fate's lean, tipstaff none can d. PRIOR. 3. He dodged me with a long and loose account TENNYSON. 5. I will d. your steps 1846. Hence *Dodgy* *a.* evasive, tricky, artful. *Dodgily* *adv.* *Dodginess*.

Dodge (dɒdʒ), *sb.* 1575. [f. prec. *vb.*] 1. The act of slipping aside and eluding; the slip the go-by. Now *dial.* 2. A shifty trick 1638.

3. *colloq.* and *slang.* A clever expedient or contrivance (cf. *trick*); vulgarly extended to a machine, a natural phenomenon, etc. 1842

2. 'It was all false, of course?' 'All, sir,' replied Mr. Weller, 'reglar do, sir; arfud d. Dickens. 3. The alienation of green and corn crops is a good d. 1847.

Dodger (dɒdʒər). 1568. [f. *DODGE* v.] 1. One who dodges; in early use, esp. a haggler; later, esp. one who practises artful dodges. 2. U.S. A hard-baked corn-cake 1852. 3. U.S. A small handbill 1884. So *Dodgery*, trickery. †**Dodpole**, var. *DODDYPOLL*.

Dodkin (dɒdʒkɪn). ME. [15th c. *doydekyn*, *doykyn*, a. MDn. *daykyn*, dim. of *dayt*, *doyt*; see *DOTT*.] = *DOTT*, q. v. Hence, any small coin. Now Hist.

Do-dman. Now dial. 1550. [?] A snail; called also *hodman-dod*.

Dodo (dɒdɒ). 1628. [a. Pg. *douido* fool, a. adj. silly.] An extinct bird, *Dafus inaptus*, of the order *Columbidae*, formerly inhabiting Mauritius; it had a massive clumsy body, and small wings, useless for flight.

Dodonæan, -ean (dɒdɒnɪən). a. 1569. [f. L. *Dodonæus*, a. Gr. f. *Δωδωνή* Dodona.] Of or pertaining to Dodona in ancient Epirus, or its oracle of Zeus situated in a grove of oaks. Also *Dodonian*.

†**Dodrantal**, a. rare. 1656. [ad. L. *do-drantalis*, f. *dodrans*.] 'Of nine ounces or nine inches in length' (Boutt).

Doe (dɒ). [OE. *dō*, ? a contracted form, f. a. L. *dama*, *damma*.] 1. The female of the fallow deer; also, of allied animals, as the reindeer. 2. The female of the hare or rabbit. Also attrib., as *d.-buck*, a male deer.

Doe, obs. f. *DO*, *DOUGH*.

Doer (dɔər). ME. [f. *DO* v. + *-ER*]. 1. One who performs some act or deed. 2. One who acts for another; an agent; a factor; an attorney. Now only Sc. 1565. 3. An animal or plant that does or thrives (well or ill) 1865. 4. Talkers are no good doers *Rich. III.* i. iii. 352.

Does, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *DO* v.

Doeskin (dɒsˌkɪn). 1456. [f. *DOE* + *SKIN*.] 1. The skin of a doe; also, a kind of leather made from this. 2. A closely-cut thick black cloth, twilled, but dressed so as to show little of the twill. (Cf. *BUCKSKIN*.) 1851.

Doest (dɒst), and pers. sing. pres. ind. of *DO* v.

Doff (dɒf), v. Pa. t. and pple. *doffed* (dɒft). ME. [Fused form of *do off*. In 19th c. freq. in lit. use.] 1. *trans.* To put off or take off, as clothing, the hat, etc. Also *trans.* with *with*, *about*. To raise one's hat (rare). 2. *refl.* To undress oneself. Also *fig.* Now only dial. 1697. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* To put off, lay aside; hence, to get rid of 1592. 4. To put (any one) off (with an excuse, etc.); to turn aside - 1659.

1. Thou weare a Lyons hide! d. it for shame *John* iii. 128. 3. He sometimes doffeth his owne nature and puts on theirs B. Jons. 4. *Orth.* iv. ii. 176 (Qo. 1).

Doffer (dɒfər). 1825. [f. prec. vb.] One who or that which doffs. 1. In a carding machine, a comb or revolving cylinder which strips off cotton or wool from the cards; a *doffing-cylinder*. 2. A worker who removes the full bobbins or spindles 1862.

Dog (dɒg), sb. [late OE. *dogga* (once in a gloss); previous history unkn. Introduced into continental langs. usually, in early instances, with the attribute 'English'. In Teut. langs., the generic name was *hund*; see *HOUD*.] 1. A quadruped of the genus *Canis*, of which wild species are found in various parts of the world, and numerous breeds, varying greatly in size, shape, and colour, occur in a more or less domesticated state in almost all countries. These are referred by zoologists to a species *C. familiaris*; but their common origin is disputed.

b. esp. A dog used for hunting; a hound ME. c. *fig.* ME. d. With qualifications, as *BANDOG*, *BULL-DOG*, *CUR-DOG*, etc., q. v. ME. 2. The male of this species; opp. to *Bitch*. Also, a male fox 1577. 3. Of a person: a. in contempt: A worthless, surly, or cowardly fellow. (Cf. *CUR*.) ME. b. playfully: A gallant; a fellow, chap. *Usu.* with *adj.*, as *sad*, *shy*, etc. 1618. c. = *BULL-DOG* 2. 1847. 4. *Astron.* The name of two constellations, the Great and Little *D.* (*Canis Major* and *Minor*); see *DOG-STAR* 1551. 5. Short for *DOG-FISH* 1674. 6. A name for

various mechanical devices used for gripping or holding, such as:

a. A grappling-iron for raising the monkey of a pile-driver, or clutching and withdrawing tools used in well-boring or mining. b. A grappling-iron with a tang which clutches an object, as a log, etc., to be hoisted, or to be secured in position for sawing. c. A projection or tooth acting as a detent, e.g. in a lock; a catch or click which engages the teeth of a ratchet-wheel. d. An adjustable stop placed in a machine to change direction of motion (Webster).

7. One of a pair of irons for supporting burning wood in a fireplace; a *fire-d.*; = *ANDIRON*, also, a rest for the fire-irons 1556. 8. attrib., etc. = *Canine* 1565; = male 1555; = *Bastard*, as *d.-Latin* 1611; with certain *adj.*, = *As*... as a *d.* (cf. *D.-CHEAP*) 1572.

1. *fig.* *Cæsars Spirit*. Shall... Cry haucke, and let slip the Dogge; of *Warre* *John* C. iii. i. 473. 3. You spurn'd me such a day; another time You cald me *d. Herck* *V* i. iii. 129. I was an unfortunate *d. De For*.

Phrases, etc. To the dogs; to destruction or ruin; as in to go, send, throw to the dogs. *Right d.* *fight bear*: i.e. till one be overcome. *A hair of the d. that bit you*: formerly thought a specific for the bite of a mad *d.*; hence allusively, *esp.* of more drink to take off the effects of drunkenness. *To leave a dog's life*: i.e. a life of misery, or of miserable subservency. *Where d. is dead?* What's the matter? Also in many other proverbs and phrases.

Comb. a. *td.-ape*, a. d.-faced baboon, *CYNOCERAPUS*; -*belt*, in *Coral-mining*, a belt worn round the waist, used for drawing sledges, etc. in the workings; -*chance* = *dog-throw*; -*grate*, a detached fire-grate standing in a fireplace upon supports called dogs; -*iron* = *snare*; -*nap*, a short nap taken while sitting; -*power*, the mechanical power exerted by a *d.*, as in turning a spit, etc.; -*spasm* = *CYNIC SPASM*; -*stopper* *Naut.*, a strong rope clenched round the mainmast, and used to relieve the deck-stopper when the ship rides in a heavy sea (Smyth); -*store* = *dog-store*; tent, a small tent, having a resemblance to a dog's kennel; -*throw*, the lowest throw at dice (L. *canis*, *cuniculus*); -*town* (U.S.), a colony of prairie dogs.

b. Comb. with *dog's*: *Dog's body*, a sailor's name for dried pease boiled in a cloth; *tdog's face*, a term of abuse; *dog's lug* (*Naut.*) = *DOG'S EAR* sb. 2; *dog's sleep*, trick, see *DOG-SLEEP*, -*TRICK*.

c. In names of animals (a) resembling dogs in some respect, or (b) infesting dogs: as *d.-badger*, one resembling the *d.* in his feet; -*bat*, one having a head like a *dog's*; - *flea*, a species of flea (*Pulex sarraucensis*) infesting dogs; -*guts*, the fish *Harpedon neherens*, also called *BUMMIO*; -*louse*, a kind of louse infesting dogs; also = *dog-tick*; -*tick*, a tick of the genus *Ixodes* infesting dogs.

d. In names of plants (frequently denoting a worthless sort, or one unfit for human food); as *d.-blow*, in Nova Scotia, the Ox-eye daisy; *dog's cabbage*, *Thelypodium cynocraibe*, a succulent herb of the Mediterranean; *d.-daisy*, the common Daisy, *Bellis perennis*; also, locally, and in books, the Ox-eye Daisy; *Heben*, *Feltiden canina*, formerly used as a cure for hydrophobia; *dog's-parsley*, *Aethusa Cyapium*, also called *Fool's Parsley*; *dog's* wheat, *Triticum caninum* = *DOG-CRASS*.

Dog (dɒg), v. Pa. t. and pple. *dogged* (dɒgd). 1519. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To follow like a dog; to follow pertinaciously or closely; to pursue, track. Also *fig.* a. *intr.* or *absol.* To follow close 1519. 3. *trans.* To drive or chase with, or as with, a dog or dogs 1591. 4. To fasten by means of a dog (see *DOG* sb. 6) 1591. 5. U.S. slang. Used in imprecations. Cf. *DOG-GONE*, 1860.

1. The Bayliffs dog'd us hither to the very door Wyndesore. Famine dogs their footsteps *Scout* 455.

Dogal (dɒgəl), a. 1848. [ad. It. *dogale*.] Of or pertaining to a doge.

†**Dogana** (dɒgəˈnə). 1645. [It.; see *DIVAN* and cf. *DOGANE*.] A custom-house (in Italy); also, customs (in Italy and Spain).

†**Dogaressa**, 1820. [It., irreg. fem. of *dogo*.] The wife of a doge.

Dogate (dɒgəˈteɪ). 1727. [ad. Fr. *dogat*, ad. It. *dogato*.] The office of a *DOG*.

Dogbane; see *DOG'S-BANE*.

Dogberry (dɒgˈberi). 1551. The drupe of the Wild Cornel or *DOGWOOD*; the shrub itself. Also, in Nova Scotia, the mountain-ash.

Dogberry 2. The constable in *Much Ado about Nothing*; thence, allusively, an ignorant consequential official.

Dogbolt, **dog-bolt** (dɒgˈbɔlt). 1465 [?] 1. Some kind of bolt or blunt-headed arrow; one of little value that might be shot at any dog - 1612. 2. A term of contempt; = 'mean wretch' - 1650. 3. The bolt of the cap-square over the trunnion of a gun 1867.

Dog-bramble. Also *dog's-*. 1567. A name for various thorny shrubs; esp. a kind of currant, *Ribes Cynosbati*.

†**Dog-brier**. 1530. [tr. L. *sentis canis*, Gr. *κυνός βαρος*.] The wild brier - 1682.

Dog-cart. 1668. 1. A small cart drawn by dogs. 2. A cart with a box under the seat for sportsmen's dogs; now, an open vehicle, with two transverse seats back to back, the hinder of these originally made to shut up so as to form a box for dogs.

Dog-cheap, *adv.* and *pred.* a. arch. 1526 [See *DOG* 8.] Extremely cheap; also *fig.*

Dog-days, sb. pl. 1538. [tr. L. *dies canicularis*; see *CANICULAR*.] 1. The days about the time of the heliacal rising of the Dog-star, noted as the hottest and most unwholesome period of the year. Rarely in sing. Various calculations, as depending on the greater dog-star (Sirius) or the lesser (Procyon); and on the heliacal, or the cosmical rising of either of these (both of which also differ in different latitudes); and their duration has been variously reckoned at from 30 to 54 days. In the latitude of Greenwich, the cosmical rising of Procyon now takes place about July 27, that of Sirius about Aug. 12. The heliacal rising is some days later. In current almanacs the dog-days begin July 3, and end Aug. 11.

2. *fig.* A time in which malignant influences prevail. Also attrib. †**Dog-draw**. 1598. *Forest Law*. The act of drawing after or tracking venison illegally killed or wounded, by the scent of a dog drawn by the hand - 1708.

†**Doge** (dɒdʒ). 1549. [a. F., ad. Venetian *doge* (disyll.) = (ult.) L. *duxem* (*dux*).] The chief magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Hence *Dog-leas* a. without a *d.*

Dog-ear, var. of *DOG'S-EAR*.

Dog-faced (dɒgˈfeɪst), a. 1607. Having a face like a dog's.

Dog-fennel. Also *dog's-*. 1523. [from its smell, and fennel-like leaves.] Stinking Camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*.

Dog-fish, **dogfish**. 1475. 1. One of various small sharks of the families *Squalidae* (*Spina-cidae*), *Galeorhinidae* (*Carcharidae*), and *Scyllidae*, or these collectively; esp. the Large and Small Spotted Dogfish (*Scyllium catulus*, *S. canicula*), and in New England, the Pickled Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*). b. Applied also to the mud-fish (*Amblycaulus*); to the black-fish (*Dallia pectoralis*); and to the mud-puppy (*Necturus maculatus*). 2. *fig.* Opprobriously of persons 1589.

Dog-fisher. The Otter. WALTON.

Dog-fly. 7 ME. An English tr. of Gr. *κυρῖπυα*; identified by some writers with British flies troublesome to dogs.

Dog-fox. 1576. 1. A male fox (see *DOG* sb. 2). 2. Applied also to certain small burrowing animals of the genus *Canis*, as the *CORSAC*.

Dogged (dɒgˈd), a. (*adv.*) ME. [f. *DOG* sb. + *-ED*; cf. *CRABBED*.] 1. *gen.* Like a dog. b. Of or pertaining to a dog, canine. Now rare. 2. Curious; cruel; surly; sullenly obstinate. Also *transf.* of things. ME. 3. Obstinate, stubborn; pertinacious. (The current use) 1779.

1. Now. Doth d. waine bristle his angry crest, And snarlleth in the gentle eyes of peace *John* iv. iii. 149. 2. My wife in a d. humour for my not dining at home *Perry*. 3. A d. veracity *Johnson*. Hence *Doggedly* *adv.*, -ness.

Dogger (dɒgər). [ME. *doggere*. Cf. MDu. *dogge* in phr. *ten dogge varen* to go to the cod-fishing.] 1. A two-masted fishing vessel with bluff bows, used in the North Sea deep-sea fisheries. 2. Short for *Dogger Bank* 1887.

Comb. : *D. Bank*, name of a shoal in the North Sea; *d.-man*, one of the crew of a *d.*

Dogger 2 (dɒgər). 1670. [? deriv. of *DOG*.] 1. dial. A kind of ironstone; = *CATHEAD* 2. 2. *Geol.* A sandy ironstone of the Lower Oolite; applied to part of the Jurassic series 1822.

Doggerel (dɒgərəl), **doggrel** (dɒgərəl). ME. [Origin unkn.]

A. *adv.* An epithet applied to burlesque verse of irregular rhythm; or to mean, trivial, or undignified verse. *transf.* *Bastard*, burlesque. This may well be *Rym dogerel* quod he *CHAUCE*.

B. Do gero erse 1630 a piece o dog
g e 87
He has a bapp xea d Ann x Ad a
had a uous asu a u . . . (B. w. n. g. 1020.)

Doggerly (dɒgˈɡɛrli). 1611. [f. Dog sb. + -ERY.] 1. Obscene language. 2. Dog-like or mean behaviour 1844. 3. Dogs collectively. Used by Carlyle as tr. F. Canaille. 1843. 4. U.S. (vulgar). A low drinking saloon 1860.

Dogget, obs. f. DOCKET.

Doggish (dɒgˈɡɪʃ), a. ME. [f. Dog sb. + -ISH.] 1. Pertaining to or like a dog 1330. 2. Curious, malicious; snappish. Now rare. ME. Hence **Doggish-ly** adv., -ness.

Doggo (dɒgˈɡo), adv. slang. 1893. [? To lie (etc.) d.: to lie quiet, to remain hid.]

Dog-gone (dɒgˈɡɒn), U.S. slang. Also **dog on**. 1851. [Adformation of God damn, or short for dog on it (cf. *port on it*, etc.)] A. v. Used imperatively: 'hang!' B. adj. or pa. *pple* - C. 1851.

Dog-goned adj. or pa. *pple*. 'darned' 1850.

Dog-grass, dog's-grass. 1597. A name for Couch-grass, *Pratensis repens*, and for *T. caninum*; also, locally, for *Cynosurus*.

Doggy, doggie (dɒgˈɡi), sb. 1825. [-v dim. suff. g.] 1. A little dog, a pet name for a dog. 2. Coal-mining (colloq.) A man employed by the BUTTE (q. v.) as his underground manager.

Doggy (dɒgˈɡi), a. ME. [f. Dog sb. + -y.] 1. Malicious; vile - 1583. 2. Of or pertaining to a dog 1869. 3. Addicted to dogs, as *d. men* 1859.

Dog-head. (See also Dog's-HEAD.) 1607. 1. A kind of ape with a head like a dog's, the CYNOCEPHALUS. 2. a. The head of a nail formed by a rectangularly projecting shoulder. (Cf. Dog-KAIL.) 1793. b. The hammer of a gun 1813. So **Dog-headed** a (in sense 1).

Dog-hole. 1579. A hole fit only for a dog; a vile or mean dwelling or place.

Dog-hook. 1571. 1. A hook used for leading a dog - 1631. 2. A wrench for uncoupling boring-rods; a spanner. b. An iron bar with a bent prong for grappling logs, etc.

Dog-hutch. 1830. A hutch for a dog; a DOG-HOLE.

Dog-in-the-manger. 1573. A churlish person who will neither use a thing himself nor let another use it, in allusion to the fable of the dog in a manger and the hay.

Dog-Latin. Bad Latin; see Dog sb. 3.

Dog-leech. 1529. 1. A veterinary surgeon who treats dogs - 1831. 2. A quack - 1652.

Dog-legged (dɒgˈlɛɡd), a. 1703. *Archit* Applied to a staircase, without a well-hole, the successive flights of which form a zigzag; also, to a variety of golf-hole.

Dogma (dɒgˈmə). Pl. dogmas, dogmata. 1638. [a. L. a. Gr. δόγμα, f. δόkein. At first used with Gr.-L. pl.] 1. That which is held as an opinion; a belief; a tenet or doctrine; sometimes, depreciatingly, an arrogant declaration of opinion. 2. The body of opinion formulated and authoritatively stated; tenets or principles collectively; doctrinal system 1791.

1. Our dogmata and notions about justification 1622. 2. The present . . . is a revolution of doctrine and theoretic d. BUNN.

Dogmatic (dɒgˈmætɪk). 1605. [ad. L. dogmaticus, a. Gr. f. δόγμα, δόγματι-; cf. F. dogmatique.]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to the setting forth of opinion; didactic (rare) 1678. 2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, dogma or dogmas; doctrinal 1706. 3. Proceeding upon a priori principles accepted as true 1696. 4. Of persons, writings, etc.: Asserting dogmas or opinions in an authoritative or arrogant manner 1682.

1. He is no longer interrogative but d. Jowett. 2. Dogmatick jargon learnt by heart GAY. 3. D. philosophy 1893. 4. He wrote against dogmas with a spirit perfectly d. D'ISRAELI.

B. sb. 1. A dogmatic philosopher or physician - 1771. 2. A dogmatic person. HOBBS. 3. Chiefly in pl. form **Dogmatists**: A system of dogma; spec. dogmatic theology 1845.

So **Dogmatical** a. (sb. pl.). Hence **Dogmatically** adv., -ness. **Dogmatician**, a professor of dogmatics.

a (man). a (pass). au (loud). o (cut). e (Fr. chef). e (ever). ai (I, eye). o (Fr. eau de vie). i (ssi). i (Psyche). o (what). p (ga).

Dogmatism dɒgˈmætɪzəm) 1609 [a. L. dogmatismu, ne ad ned L. dogmatismu, f. (ult.) G. δόγμα DOGMA; see -ISM.] 1. Positive assertion of dogma or opinion; dogmatizing; positiveness in the assertion of opinion. 2. With pl. *Philos.* A system of philosophy based upon principles dictated by reasoning alone; opp. to *scepticism*. More generally, a way of thinking based upon principles which have not been tested by reflection. 1838.

1. Where there is most doubt, there is often the most d. PRESCOTT. 3. What Kant meant we may best understand if we consider how he opposes Criticism to two other forms of philosophy, D. and *Scepticism* F. CANO.

Dogmatist (dɒgˈmætɪst). 1541. [a. F. dogmatiste, ad. med. L. dogmatista, ad. Gr. δόγματις; see DOGMATIZE.] 1. One who dogmatizes, or lays down particular dogmas; esp. one who does this positively or arrogantly; a dogmatic person 1654. 2. A propounder of new opinions - 1797. 3. A philosopher or a physician of the dogmatic school (see DOGMATIST a. 3) 1541.

1. I expect but little success of all this upon the d. his opinion'd assurance is paramount to argument GRAYELL.

Dogmatize (dɒgˈmætɪz), v. 1611. [ad. F. dogmatizer, ad. med. L. dogmatizare, ad. Gr. δόγματιζω, f. δόγμα.] 1. *intr.* To make dogmatic assertions; to speak authoritatively or imperiously upon without reference to argument or evidence; to teach new opinions - 1696. 2. *trans.* To deliver as a dogma. Now rare. 1821.

1. Prompt to impose, and fond to d. FORT. Hence **Dogmatizer**.

Dog-nail. 1703. A nail having a large and slightly countersunk head; also a large nail with a head projecting on one side.

Dog-rose. 1597. [tr. med. L. rosa canina, repr. L. cynorrodon (Pliny). Gr. κυνροδόν.] A species of wild rose (*Rosa canina*), with pale red flowers, frequent in hedges.

Dog's-bane, dog-bane. 1597. [See BANE.] A name for plants reputed to be poisonous to dogs, chiefly of the orders *Asclepiadaceae* and *Apocynaceae*.

Dog's-ear, sb. 1725. [Cf. next.] The corner of a leaf of a book, etc. turned over like a dog's ear, by careless use, etc.

Dog's-ear, v. Also **dog-ear**. 1659. [Cf. *préc.*] To disguise a book by turning down the corners of the leaves.

Dog-shore. 1805. Each of two blocks of timber used to prevent a ship from starting off the ships while the keel-blocks are being removed in preparation for launching.

Dog-skin. 1676. The skin of a dog, or the leather made from it. Also *attrib.* So **Dog's-leather**. a *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 26.

Dog-sleep. 1619. 1. Feigned sleep - 1711. 2. A light or fitful sleep, easily interrupted 1708.

Dog's letter. 1636. [tr. L. *littera canina*, Persius.] The letter R, as resembling in sound the snarl of a dog.

Dog's-meat, dog's meat. 1593. 1. Food for dogs, prepared from horse-flesh, offal, etc. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Carrion; offal 1606. Also *attrib.*

Dog's-tail. Also **dog-tail**. 1753. [tr. Bot. L. *Cynosurus*.] 1. (Usu. **Dog's-tail Grass**.) A genus of grasses, *Cynosurus*, and chiefly the species *C. cristatus*, which has the flowers in each panicle all pointing one way, like the hairs of a dog's tail. 2. = CYNOSURE 1. 1867.

Dog-star. 1579. [after Gr. *σύν, L. cunctula* (canis).] The star Sirius, in the constellation of the Greater Dog, the brightest of the fixed stars. Also, Procyon (the Lesser Dog-star) the dog's star, which is called *Synus*, or *Canicula* regneth 1579.

Dog-stone. 1640. A stone used for a mill-stone.

Dogstones. 1597. [tr. med. L. *Testicular canis*; from the shape of the tubers.] A name for various British species of Orchis.

Dog's-tongue. Also **dog-**. 1530. [tr. L. *cynoglossum*.] 1. The genus *Cynoglossum* of boraginaceous plants, esp. Hound's-tongue. (From the shape of the leaves.)

Dog's-tooth. Al o dog - 5, 8. [tr. med. L. *dens canis*.] 1. (Now **Dog's- or Dog-tooth Violet**.) The genus *Erythronium* of liliaceous plants, esp. *E. dens-canis*; so called from the teeth on the inner segments of the perianth. 2. A species of grass, *Cynodon Dactylon* 1600. 3. See also DOG-TOOTH.

Dog-tired, a. 1809. [See Dog sb. 8.] Tired out.

Dog-tooth. Also **dog's-**. ME. 1. A canine tooth; see CANINE a. 2. *Archit.* A pointed moulding resembling a projecting tooth, frequent in mediæval architecture. Also *attrib.* 1836.

Dog-tooth spar. a variety of calcite, crystallizing in pointed scalenohedral forms. Hence **Dog-tooth** a to decorate with dog-tooth moulding.

Dog-tree. 1548. [app. as bearing DOGBERRIES, q. v.] 1. The common Dogwood, and the Guelder-Rose 1703.

Dog-trick. 1840. 1. A low, treacherous, or spiteful trick; an ill turn.

Dog-trot. 1664. An easy trot like that of a dog. Also *fig.*

Dog-vane. 1769. *Naut.* 'A small vane, made of thread, cork, and feathers, or buntin, placed on the weather gunwale to show the direction of the wind' (Smyth). Hence, *jar*. A cockade.

Dog-violet. Also **dog's violet**. 1778. [tr. Bot. L.] The common name of *Viola canina*.

Dog-watch. 1700. [Cf. DOG-SLEEP.] *Naut.* The name of the two short or half watches, one from 4 to 6 p.m., and the other from 6 to 8 p.m.

Dog-weary, a. 1596. = DOG-TIRED.

Dog-wheel. 1856. [See WHEELK.] A name of univalve molluscs of the genus *Nassa*.

Dogwood (dɒgˈwɒd). 1617. [*lit.* wood of the DOG-TREE, q. v.] 1. The wild Cornel, *Cornus sanguinea*, common in English woods and hedgerows; also, other species of the genus *Cornus*; esp. in N. America, *C. florida*, a tree bearing large white or pink flowers, and scarlet berries 1676. 2. Applied to various other shrubs and trees; as, in Jamaica, to various species of *Piscidia*, in England, improp., to the Spindle-tree. Guelder-Rose, Woody Nightshade, etc. 1725. 3. The wood of any of these; esp. that of *C. sanguinea*, which is close and smooth-grained 1664. Also *attrib.*

White D., Guelder-Rose and *Piscidia Erythrina*.

Dohter, -or, -ur, obs. f. DAUGHTER.

Doiled, doilt, *pple* a. *Sc.* 1513. [cf. DOLD.] Stupid; crazed.

Doily (doiˈli), a or sb. 1678. [from surname *Doyle* or *Doyley*.] 1. *attrib.* or *adj.* The name of a woollen stuff for summer wear - 1714. 2. *sb.* (Orig *D.-napkin*) A small ornamental napkin used at dessert 1711.

1. Some D. Petticoats, and Manto's we have Dryden.

Doing (doiˈɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. Do. 2.] 1. The action of the verb *DO*: *enphem.* copulation, etc. *Usu.* (now always) *pl.* ME. 3. *pl.* (U.S.) Adjuncts of a dish, fancy dish 1838; *gen.* adjuncts, etceteras, anything that is needed or is 'about' 1915. Also *pple* a.

2. Even a child is known by his doings *Prov.* xx. 11.

Doit (doiˈt). 1594. [a. Du. *duit*, of unknown deriv.] 1. A small Dutch coin formerly in use; hence, a very small coin or sum 1728. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* A very small part of anything; a bit, jot; esp. in *not to care a d.* 1660.

Doit-ed, a. *Sc.* ME. [? var. of DOTTED.] Having the faculties impaired.

Doitkin = DODKIN, q. v.

Dokimastic, -asy, var. ff. DOCIMASTIC, -ASY.

+Dola-bre. rare. 1474. [ad. L. *dolabra* pickax, f. *dolare* to chip.] An adze. Hence **Dolabrate** a. *Bot.* = DOLABRIFORM.

Dolabriform (dɒləˈbrɪfɔrm), a. 1753. [f. L. *dolabra* (see *prec.*) + *forma*.] A-shaped, cleaver-shaped; in *Bot.* applied to some fleshy leaves; in *Entom.*, to joints of antennæ, etc.

Dolce far niente (dɒlˈʃe fɑr ˈniɛnte). 1814. [It.; = 'sweet doing nothing'.] Delightful idleness. Also *attrib.*

Dolcínist, -ite; see DULCINIST.

ö (Ger. Köln). ø (Fr. peu). ü (Ger. Müller). # (Fr. digne). ̃ (gerl). ê (ê*) (there). ē (ā) (rein). ̇ (Fr. faire). ẽ (fir, fern, earth).

B. sh Doggeral verse 1630; a piece of doggerel 1857.

He has a happy talent at d. Addison. A d. always had a curious fascination for him [Browning] 1892.

Doggerly (dɒgəri), 1611. [f. DOG sh. + -ERY.] 1. Obscene language. 2. Dog-like or mean behaviour 1844. 3. Dogs collectively. Used by Carlyle as tr. F. *canaille*. 1843. 4. U.S. (vulgar). A low drinking saloon 1860.

Dogget, obs. f. DOCKET.

Doggish (dɒgɪʃ), a. ME. [f. DOG sh. + -ISH.] 1. Pertaining to or like a dog 1530. 2. Curious; malicious; snappish. Now rare. ME. Hence Doggish-ly adv., -ness.

Doggo (dɒɡo), adv. slang. 1893. [?] To lie (etc.) d.: to lie quiet, to remain hid.

Dog-gone (dɒɡɡən), U.S. slang. Also **dog-on**. 1831. [deformation of *Goddamn*, or 'short for dog on it (cf. *fox on it*, etc.)]. A. v. Used imperatively: 'hang!' B. adj. or pa. ppl. = C. 1831.

C. Dog-gone adj. or pa. ppl. 'darned' 1860.

Dog-grass, **dog's-grass**. 1597. A name for Couch-grass, *Triticum repens*, and for *T. caninum*; also, locally, for *Cynosurus*.

Doggy, **doggie** (dɒɡi), sh. 1825. [-v dim. suffix.] 1. A little dog; a pet name for a dog. 2. Coal-mining (collog.). A man employed by the BUTTY (q. v.) as his underground manager.

Doggy (dɒɡi), a. ME. [f. DOG sh.: cf. *horry*.] 1. Malicious; vile -1533. 2. Of or pertaining to a dog 1869. 3. Addicted to dogs, as d. men 1859.

Dog-head. (See also DOG'S-HEAD.) 1607. 1. A kind of ape with a head like a dog's, the CYNOCEPHALUS. 2. a. The head of a nail formed by a rectangularly projecting shoulder. (Cf. DOG-NAIL.) 1793. b. The hammer of a gun 1824. So **Dog-headed** a. (in sense 1).

Dog-hole. 1579. A hole fit only for a dog; a vile or mean dwelling or place.

Dog-hook. 1571. 1. A hook used for leading a dog -1631. 2. A wrench for uncoupling boring-rods; a spanner. b. An iron bar with a bent prong for grappling logs, etc.

Dog-hutch. 1830. A hutch for a dog; a DOG-HOLE.

Dog-in-the-manger. 1573. A churlish person who will neither use a thing himself nor let another use it; in allusion to the fable of the dog in a manger and the hay.

Dog-Latin. Bad Latin; see DOG sh. 8.

+Dog-leech. 1599. 1. A veterinary surgeon who treats dogs -1831. 2. A quack -1652.

Dog-legged (dɒɡleɡd), a. 1703. *Archit.* Applied to a staircase, without a well-hole, the successive flights of which form a zigzag; also, to a variety of golf-hole.

Dogma (dɒɡmə), Pl. dogmas, dogmata. 1638. [a. L., a. Gr. δόγμα, f. δέκω. At first used with Gr.-L. pl.] 1. That which is held as an opinion; a belief; a tenet or doctrine, sometimes, depreciatingly, an arrogant declaration of opinion. 2. The body of opinion formulated and authoritatively stated; tenets or principles collectively; doctrinal system 1791.

1. Our dogmata and notions about justification 1652.

2. The present is a revolution of doctrine and theoretick d. Burke.

Dogmatic (dɒɡmətik), 1605. [ad. L. dogmaticus, a. Gr., f. δόγμα, δόγμα-; cf. F. dogmatique.]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to the setting forth of opinion; didactic (rare) 1678. 2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, dogma or dogmas; doctrinal 1706. 3. Proceeding upon a priori principles accepted as true 1636. 4. Of persons, writings, etc.: Asserting dogmas or opinions in an authoritative or arrogant manner 1681.

1. He is no longer interrogative but d. Jowett. 2. Dogmatical jargon learnt by heart Gar. 3. D. philosophy 1896. 4. He wrote against dogmas with a spirit perfectly d. D'Israeli.

B. sh. 1. A dogmatic philosopher or physician -1771. 2. A dogmatic person. HOBBS. 3. Chiefly in pl. form **Dogmatics**: A system of dogma; spec. dogmatic theology 1845.

So **Dogmatical** a. (sh. pl.). Hence **Dogmatically** adv., -ness. **Dogmatician**, a professor of dogmatics.

Dogmatism (dɒɡmətɪzəm), 1603. [a. F. dogmatisme, ad. med. L. dogmatismus, f. (ult.) Gr. δόγμα DOGMA; see -ISM.] 1. Positive assertion of dogma or opinion; dogmatizing; positiveness in the assertion of opinion. 2. With pl. A dogmatic tenet or system (rare) 1803. 3. *Philos.* A system of philosophy based upon principles dictated by reasoning alone; opp. to scepticism. More generally, a way of thinking based upon principles which have not been tested by reflection. 1858.

1. Where there is most doubt, there is often the most d. Passmore. 2. What Kant meant we may best understand if we consider how he opposes Criticism to two other forms of philosophy, D. and Scepticism B. Caird.

Dogmatist (dɒɡmətɪst), 1541. [a. F. dogmatiste, ad. med. L. dogmatista, ad. Gr. δογματιστής; see DOGMATIZE.] 1. One who dogmatizes, or lays down particular dogmas; esp. one who does this positively or arrogantly; a dogmatic person 1654. 2. A propounder of new opinions -1797. 3. A philosopher or a physician of the dogmatic school (see DOGMATIST a. 3) 1541.

1. I expect but little success of all this upon the d., his opinion'd assurance is paramount to argument GLANVILLE.

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Dog-star. 1579. [after Gr. *κύων*, L. *canicula* (canis).] The star Sirius, in the constellation of the Greater Dog, the brightest of the fixed stars. Also, Procyon (the Lesser Dog-star). The Dogge starre which is called Syrius, or Canicula; 1596.

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Dog's-tooth. Also **dog-**. 1578. [tr. med. L. *dens canis*.] 1. (Now **Dog-s-** or **Dog-tooth Violet**.) The genus *Erythronium* of liliaceous plants, esp. *E. dens-canis*, so called from the teeth on the inner segments of the perianth. 2. A species of grass, *Cynodon Dactylon* 1600. 1. See also DOG-TOOTH.

Dog-tired, a. 1809. [See DOG sh. 8.] Tired out.

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Dog-tooth spar: a variety of calcite, crystallizing in pointed scalenohedral forms. Hence **Dog-tooth** v. to decorate with dog-tooth moulding.

Dog-tree. 1548. [app. as bearing DOG-BERRIES, q. v.] 1. The common Dogwood.

2. Locally applied to the Spindle-tree, the Elder, and the Guelder-Rose 1703.

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Dog-trot. 1664. An easy trot like that of a dog. Also 1785.

Dog-vane. 1769. *Naut.* A small vane, made of thread, cork, and feathers, or bunnyn placed on the weather gunwale to show the direction of the wind (Smyth). Hence, *joc.* A cockade.

Dog-violet. Also **dog's violet**. 1778. [tr. Bot. L.] The common name of *Viola canina*.

Dog-watch. 1700. [Cf. DOG-SLEEP.] *Naut.* The name of the two short or half watches, one from 4 to 6 p.m., and the other from 6 to 8 p.m.

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Dogwood (dɒɡwud), 1617. [*lit.* wood of the DOG-TREE, q. v.] 1. The wild Cornel, *Cornus sanguinea*, common in English woods and hedgerows; also, other species of the genus *Cornus*, esp. in N. America, *C. florida*, a tree bearing large white or pink flowers, and scarlet berries 1676. 2. Applied to various other shrubs and trees; as, in Jamaica, to various species of *Procris*, in England, improp., to the Spindle-tree, Guelder-Rose, Woody Nightshade, etc. 1725. 3. The wood of any of these; esp. that of *C. sanguinea*, which is close and smooth-grained 1664. Also attrib.

White D., Guelder-Rose and *Piscidia Erythrina*.

Dohter, -or, -ur, obs. fl. DAUGHTER.

Doiled, **doilt**, ppl. a. Sc. 1519. [cf. DOLD.] Stupid; crazed.

Doily (doi-li), a. or sh. 1678. [from surname *Doiley* or *Doyley*.] 1. attrib. or adj. The name of a woollen stuff for summer wear -1714. 2. sh. (Orig. D.-naphkin) A small ornamental naphkin used at dessert 1711.

1. Some D. Petticoats, and Manteo we have Drynev.

Doing (dɔɪ-ɪŋ), ppl. sh. ME. [f. Do. v.] 1. The action of the verb *DO*, euphem. copulation.

2. A deed, act, action, performance, transaction, etc. Usu. (now always) pl. ME. 3. pl. (U.S.) Adjuncts of a dish, fancy dish 1838; gen. ad. junct., etceteras, anything that is needed or is 'about' 1915. Also ppl. a.

1. Even a child is known by his doings *Prov.* xx, 11.

Doit (doi-t), 1594. [a. Du. *duit*, of unk. deriv.] 1. A small Dutch coin formerly in use, hence, a very small coin or sum 1728. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* A very small part of anything; a bit, jot; esp. in *not to care a d.* 1660.

Doit-d, a. Sc. ME. [? var. of DATED.] Having the faculties impaired.

Doitkin = DODKIN, q. v.

Dokinastic, -asy, var. fl. DOCIMASTIC, -ASY.

+Dola-bre, rare. 1474. [ad. L. *dolabra* pickaxe, f. *dolare* to chip.] An adze. Hence **Do-labrate** a. Bot. = DOLABRIFORM.

Dolabriform (dɒləbrɪfɔrm), a. 1758 [f. L. *dolabra* (see prec.) + *forma*.] Ax-shaped cleaver-shaped; in Bot. applied to some fleshy leaves; in Entom., to joints of antennæ, etc.

|| Dolce far niente (dɒlʃe fɑr niɛnte), 1814 [It. = 'sweet doing nothing'.] Delightful idleness. Also attrib.

Dolcinist, -ite; see DULCINIST.

the names of certain R.C. ecclesiastical dignities and monks 1716. 3. *Dom Pedro* (U.S.). a game at cards, a variation of *Don*, q.v. 1887. || *Dom*² (dōm), 1861. [mod. Ger., ad. L. *domus* (Dai); see *DOMA*.] A cathedral church.

-*dom*, suffix. [OE. -*dōm* = Du. -*dom*, Ger. -*tum*, etc.] Abstract suffix of state, f. stem *dō* of *DO* v. + abstract suffix -*mo*, OE. -*m*, as in *hel-m*, *strea-m*, etc. Frequent in OE. as a suffix to sbs. and adjs. Now a living suffix, with the sense of 'condition, state, dignity', also of 'domain, realm' (fig.).

†*Domable*, a. rare. 1623. [ad. late L. *domabilis*, f. *domare*.] Tamable. Hence †*Domableness*.

Domage, -*able*, etc., obs. ff. *DAMAGE*, etc.

Domain (dōm'ān), sb. ME. [a. mod. F. *domaine*, for OF. *domene* = L. *dominium*, sb. use of *dominus* of or belonging to a lord. See *DEMESNE*.] 1. = *DEMESNE* 1. Also attrib. in d. lands. -1630. 2. A heritable property; estate or territory held in possession; lands, dominions 1601. b. *transf.* Sphere of activity or dominion 1737. 3. fig. A sphere of thought or action; field, province, etc. 1764.

2. These are in the nature of a d. and inheritance, and fall to the next heir in succession HOLLAND *transf.* He was lord of his library, and seldom cared for looking out beyond his domains LAMB. 3. The d. of Art CAREY, of Science 1864.

Phr. *Emment d.*; ultimate or supreme lordship; the superiority of the sovereign power over all property in the state, whereby it is entitled to appropriate any part required for the public advantage, compensation being made to the owner.

Hence *Domarinal*, *Domarinal* adjs. of pertaining, or relating to d., or to a d.

Domal (dōm'āl), a. 1716. [ad. med. L. *domalis*, f. *domus*, see *DOMA*, etc.] 1. *Astral*, Of or pertaining to a house. 2. Domestic 1738.

Domboc, OE. form of *DOOMBOOK*.

Domdaniel (dōm'dāni'el), 1801. [a. F., app. f. Gr. *δῶμα* *doma*.] Introduced in the French 'Connexion of the Arabian Nights' by Chaves and Cazotte 1788-93. A fabulous submarine hall where a magician met his disciples; used by Carlyle in the sense of 'infernal cave'.

Chief Enchanter, in the D. of Art Carey.

Dome (dōm), sb. Also 7 *domes*, 8 *doom*. 1513. [In sense 1, ad. L. *domus*; in other senses, a. F. *dôme* (15-16th c.), ad. It. *domo* house, house of God, etc. = L. *domus*.] 1. A house, a home; a mansion. Now chiefly poet.

2. = *DOM*². -1723. 3. A rounded vault forming the roof of a building or chief part of it; a cupola 1656. 4. *transf.* Anything resembling a dome or rounded vault 1727. 5. Technical uses:

a. *Roofing*. The cover of a reverberatory furnace. b. *Crypt*. A trimetric, monoclinic, or triclinic prism, whose faces and edges are parallel to one of the secondary axes. c. *Railways*. The raised conical part of the boiler of a locomotive engine, the steam-d.; the raised roof of a railway carriage. d. *Watch-making*. The back part of the inner case of a watch.

1. Dated at my D., or rather Mansion place in Lincolnshire 1552. 4. A bed, with a d. to it COMAN. The d. of the sky Mrs. RACINE. Imbowed vaults of pillar'd palm, the d. Of hollow boughs TENNISON. Labor with its rounded d. STANLEY.

Dome, v. 1876. [f. prec. sb.] 1. To cover with or as with a dome. 2. To make dome-shaped 1879. 3. *intr.* To rise or swell as a dome 1887.

1. (He) domes the red-plow'd hills With loving blue TENNISON.

Dome, obs. f. *DOOM*, *DOOM*.

Domed (dōmd), a. 1775. [f. *DOMA* sb. or v.]

1. Dome-shaped; vaulted. 2. Having a dome or domes 1855.

†*Domes-books*. = *DOMESDAY BOOK*.

Domesday (dōmz'dā, dōmz'dā), ME. [f. *dōmes* genitive of *dōm* *DOOM* + *DAY*.] ME. spelling of *DOOMSDAY*, day of judgement, now used as a historical term, in the following:

D. *book*, colloq. D.: the name of the record of the Great Inquisition or Survey of the lands of England, their extent, value, ownership, and liabilities, made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086. Also *transf.*, fig., and allusively.

The books, to be called D., because (as Matthew 13:30 saith) it spared no man, but judged all men indifferently, as the Lord in that great day will do LAYARDE.

Domestic (dōm'stik), 1501. [ad. L. *domesticus*, f. *domus*; orig. through F. *domestique*.]

A. adj. 1. Housed -1681, intimate, at home -1750. 2. Of or belonging to the home, house, or household; household, home, family 1611.

3. Of or pertaining to one's own country or nation, internal, inland, home 1545; indigenous; home-grown, home-made 1660. 4. Of animals: Living in or near the habitations of man; tame, not wild 1620; tame men: Not nomad 1632. 5. Attached to home; domesticated 1658.

1. He was domestick... with all CLARENDON. 2. D. joy GOLDSM., life D. ISRAELI, servants DICKENS. 3. D. Trade 1719, policy MACAULAY, woollens and flannels. 4. Domestic or tame Ducks VENNER. 5. It is praiseworthy and right to be d. J. H. NEWMAN.

B. sb. 1. A member of a household (lit. and fig.) -1737. 2. A household servant 1613. 3. An inhabitant of the same county -1692. 4. pl. Articles of home produce or manufacture, esp., in U.S., home-made cotton cloths 1622.

2. His Domestic are all in Years, and grown old with their Master ADDISON.

Hence †*Domestical*, a. domestic; familiar, homely, sb. = *DOMESTIC* sb. 1. 2. Domestically a. v. in a d. manner; with regard to d. affairs.

Domesticate (dōm'stikēt), v. 1639. [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *domesticare*, f. *domesticus*.]

1. *trans.* To cause to be at home; to naturalize. Also *transf.* and fig. 2. To make domestic; to attach to home and its duties 1748. 3. To tame or bring under control; *transf.* to civilize 1641.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To live at home (with); to take up one's abode -1812.

1. D. yourself there [at Naples] CHURCHILL. 2. [They] easily become domesticated 1803. 3. To d. a savage people EARL MORAY, the dog DARWIN. So †*Domestic*, a. making its home (rare). Hence *Domesticated* ppl. a. Domestication, the action of domesticating, domesticated condition. *Domesticator*, one who domesticates.

Domesticity (dōm'stik'itē), 1721. [f. *DOMESTIC* a. + -ITY; cf. F. *domesticité*.] 1. The quality or state of being domestic; family life, devotion to home; homeliness. 2. pl. Domestic arrangements 1824.

Domesticize, v. 1656. [f. *DOMESTIC* + -IZE.] *trans.* = *DOMESTICATE*.

Domett (dōm'ēt), 1835. [proper name.] A kind of plain cloth of which the warp is cotton and the weft woollen (Booth).

Domeykite (dōm'ēkīt), 1850. [after *Domeyko*, a Chilean mineralogist, etc.] Min. A native arsenide of copper of a greyish or tin-white metallic appearance.

Domic, -al (dōm'ik, -āl), a. 1823. [f. *DOMA* sb. + -IC, + -AL.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or like a dome. 2. Characterized by domes or dome-like structure 1861.

Domicile (dōm'isil, -sēl), sb. 1477. [a. F. *domicile*, ad. L. *domicilium*, deriv. of *domus*.] 1. A place of residence or ordinary habitation; a house or home. Also *transf.* and fig. 2. *Law*. The place where one has his permanent residence, to which, if absent, he has the intention of returning 1765; residence 1835. 3. *Comm.* The place where a bill of exchange is made payable 1893.

Domicile (see prec.), v. 1809. [f. prec. sb.] 1. To establish in a domicile or fixed residence. Also *transf.* and fig. 2. *Comm.* To make (a bill, etc.) payable at a certain place 1809. 3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To dwell 1837.

†*Domiciliary*, rare. 1655. [f. L. *domicilium*.] A. adj. Of or pertaining to one's domicile.

B. sb. Short for d. canon, a canon of a minor order having no voice in a chapter 1761.

Domiciliary (dōm'isil'ārī), a. 1790. [f. as prec.] 1. Pertaining to or connected with a domicile. 2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the general integument occupied in common by infusoria, and the like. (Dicts.)

1. *D. visit*, a visit to a private dwelling, by official persons, in order to search or inspect it.

Domiciliate (dōm'isil'it), v. 1778. [f. as prec.] 1. *trans.* To establish in a place of residence; to domicile. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) 2. To domesticate (animals) (rare) -1816.

Hence *Domiciliation*, the action of domiciliating; domestication (rare).

Domiculture (dōm'ikult'ūr), rare. 1860. [f. L. *domus*, after *agricultura*.] The art of housekeeping, cookery, etc.; domestic economy.

†*Domify*, v. ME. [a. F. *domifier*, ad. med. L. *domificare*, f. *domus*.] *Astral*, *trans.* To divide

(the heavens) into twelve houses; to locate (the planets) in their respective houses -1751.

|| *Domina* (dō'minā), 1706. [L.] 1. A lady of rank. 2. The superior of a nunnery 1751.

Dominance (dō'mināns), 1819. [f. *DOMINANT* a.] The fact or position of being dominant; ascendancy, sway. So *Dominancy*, dominant quality.

Dominant (dō'minānt), 1532. [a. F., f. L. *dominantem*.] A. adj. 1. Exercising chief authority or rule; ruling, governing; most influential. 2. Occupying a commanding position 1854. 3. *Max.* (cf. B. b.) Relating to or based upon the dominant 1819. 4. In Mendelian, of a marked parental character transmitted to a hybrid descendant 1900.

1. An odd feaverish sickness d. in the University Woods. 2. To take possession of the d. parts of the globe 1854.

Phr. *Rom. Law*. *D. land, tenement*: 'the tenement or subject in favour of which a servitude exists or is constituted' (Bell). Hence *Dominiantly* adv.

B. sb. *Mus.* a. In eccl. modes, the reciting note of a tone. b. The fifth note of the scale of any key 1819.

Dominate (dō'minēt), v. 1611. [f. L. *dominat*, ppl. stem of *dominari*, f. *dominus*; cf. F. *dominer*.] 1. *trans.* To bear rule over, command, sway, to master. 2. *intr.* To be dominant (over) 1818. 3. *trans.* To command as a height; also fig. 1833.

1. Hee that... can d. his passions 1613. 2. Republicanism dominates within and without CARLYLE. 3. This hill dominates the plain Bosw. SMITH.

Domination (dō'minā'jān), M.E. [a. F., ad. L. *dominationem*; see prec.] 1. The action of dominating; lordly rule, sway, or control; ascendancy. 2. The territory under rule, a dominion -1654. 3. pl. The fourth of the nine orders of angels in the Dionysian hierarchy. Cf. *DOMINION* 4. ME.

1. The Lordship and d. over this yle 1585. 2. His subjection of his side domination of Wales 1535. 3. Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Vertues, Powers MUR. P. L. v. 601.

Dominative (dō'minā'tiv), a. 1599. [ad. med. L. *dominativus*, f. *dominatus*, -ive.] 1. Of lordly authority. 2. Of predominant importance -1655.

Dominator (dō'minā'tōr), 1450. [a. F. *dominateur*, ad. L. *dominatorum*.] One who or that which dominates; a ruler.

Jupiter Lord of the ascendant, and great d. CAULLE. †*Domine* (dō'min), sb. 1566. [voc. case of L. *dominus*.] 1. Lord, master: a term of address to the clergy or members of the professions -1675. 2. A clergyman or parson; *spec.* = *DOMINIE* 1, 2, q. v. -1711.

†*Domine*, v. 1470. [a. OF. *dominer*, ad. L. *dominari*.] *trans.* To rule, *DOMINATE* -1509; *intr.* to prevail -1614.

Domineer (dō'minē'r), v. 1588. [app. a. Du. *domineren*, a. F. *dominer*; see prec.] 1. *intr.* To rule arbitrarily or despotically; to tyrannize. Now usually, To lord it; to play the master -1764. 2. To least riotously. [Du. *domineren* to leastly ruinously.] -1691. 3. To prevail -1725. 4. To tower (over, above) 1658.

5. *trans.* To govern imperiously, tyrannize over 1764; to tower over 1812.

1. Oligarchies, where a few rich men d. BURTON. He rants and domineers, He swaggers and swears DAYDEN. 2. Goe to the feast, reuel and domineere TAM. Shr. iii. ii. 226. 3. The entrenchments were dominated within pistol shot 1812. Hence *Domineer* sb., a domineering air or manner. *Domineer* (now rare), a tyrant, despot. *Domineering* ppl. sb. and ppl. a. despot, overbearing, insolent; *dominant*. *Domineeringly* adv., -ness.

Dominal (dō'mināl), a. 1727. [f. L. *dominium* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ownership.

Dominical (dō'minikāl), 1540. [ad. med. L. *dominicalis*, f. L. *dominus* belonging to a dominus.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the Lord (Jesus Christ); Lord's; as *D. day*, year 1553. 2. Of or pertaining to the Lord's day; Sunday -1623. Also fig. 3. Belonging to a *demesne* -1640.

3. Grave D. Pastures COWLEY. D. letter: the letter used to denote the Sundays in a particular year. The seven letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G are used in succession to denote the first seven days of the year (Jan. 1-7), and then in rotation the next seven days, and so on, so that, e.g. if the 3rd Jan. be a Sunday, the d. letter for the year is C. Leap year has two D. letters.

☉ (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (ent). g (Fr. chef). s (ever). ai (I, eye). o (Fr. enu de vie). i (sit). é (Psyche). q (what). p (got).

one of the year. *Fe. 29* he o her so he
he D m a L. *For a Com e 9 N e e res*
hed, e e n red. *[In a uson o he p a ung]*

B d +1 E A garden, or veil for Sundays
[med. L. *dominicalis*]. 1751. *†2*. Short for *D.*
letter -1686 *†3*. The Lord's day -1673.

Dominican (*dominikān*). 1632. [ad. eccl. L.
Dominicanus, f. *Dominicus*, L. form of the
name of *Domingo de Guzman*, also called St.
Dominic, cf. *F. dominican*.] *A. adj.* Of or
pertaining to St. Dominic or to the order of
preaching friars (and nuns) founded by him. 1680.
B. s. A friar of this order; a Black friar.

Dominie (*dō'mini*). Also **domine**. 1612.
[same word as *DOMINE*]. 1. A schoolmaster,
pedagogue. (Chiefly *Sc.*) 2. In U.S., the title
of a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church;
whence, of ministers or parsons of other churches.
(*U.S.* pronounced, after *Du*, *dō'mini*.)

Dominion (*dō'miniyən*). ME. [a. obs. *F.*,
ad. L. type **dominium*, deriv. of *dominus*,
f. *dominus*.] 1. The power or right of govern-
ing and controlling; sovereign authority; sove-
reignty; rule; control. Also *fig.* 2. The do-
mains of a feudal lord. 3. The territory subject
to a king or a ruler, or under a particular govern-
ment or control. Often in *pl.* 1512. Also *fig.*
3. *Law*. Ownership, property; right of posses-
sion. [*= dominium* in *Rom. Law*.] 1657. 4.
= DOMINATION 3. (*U.S.* in *pl.*) 1611.

2. *The Old D.*, a popular name in U.S. for Virginia.
b. Applied to countries outside England or Great
Britain under the sovereignty or suzerainty of the
English crown; (5) (*usu* with *can.*) designating the
larger self-governing British dominions; the title was
given *spec.* to Canada in 1867 (1 July; anniversary
called *D. day*) and to New Zealand in 1907 (28 Sept.).
In the Statute of Westminster (1931) the term in-
cludes the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth
of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the
Union of S. Africa, the Irish Free State, and New-
foundland. 3. *Enlight D.* (cf. *DOMAINS*). 4. *Col.* 16
|| **Dominium**. 1823. A term of Roman law,
rendered 'lordship', 'ownership', 'property',
etc., often retained in legal use: cf. *DOMINATION* 3.

Domino (*dō'mino*). Pl. -oes. 1719. [a. *F.*
domino a hood worn by priests in winter; cf.
Sp. domino a masquerade garment. Derived in
some way from *L. dominus*.] 1. A kind of loose
cloak, chiefly worn at masquerades, with a
small mask covering the upper part of the face,
occasionally, the half-mask itself. Also *fig.* 2. A per-
son wearing a domino 1749. 3. One of 28
rectangular pieces of ivory, bone, or wood,
having the under side black, and the upper
equally divided by a cross line into two squares,
each either blank or marked with pips from one
to six in number. *pl.* A game played with
these, (usually) by placing corresponding ends
in contact, the player who has the lowest number
of pips remaining being the winner. 1801. *b.*
int. An ejaculation of completion. 1802

Domitable (*dō'mitābəl*). *a. rare*. 1677. [*f.*
L. domitare + *-BLE*.] Tamable.

Domite (*dō'mait*). 1828. [*f. Puy du Dôme* in
Auvergne.] *Min.* A light-grey variety of trachyte

Dom Pedro; see *DOM* 1 3.

Don (*dōn*). *spl* 1523. [a. *Sp. don* :—*L. do-*
minus.] 1. A Spanish title, formerly confined
to men of high rank, but now an appellation of
courtesy. 2. A Spanish lord or gentleman; a
Spaniard 1610. 3. *transf.* A distinguished man,
a leader, an adept (*collog.*) 1634. 4. Hence,
in the English Universities: A head, fellow, or
tutor of a college 1660. *†5*. = *DON* 1, *DON* 1 2
(*rare*) 1600. 6. More fully, *D. Pedro*, a game
at cards 1873.

2. I never turned my back upon *D.* or devil yet
FRANCIS 3. The great dons of wit *DRYDEN*. 4.
An introduction to two Oxford dons *BURTON*.

Don, *sb.* *rare*. 1524. [a. *F.* :—*L. donum*.]
A gift

Don (*dōn*), *v. arch.* 1567. [contr. from *do-*
on; see *DO* *v.*] 1. *trans.* To put on (anything
worn, etc.). The opposite of *DOFF*. 2. *refl.*
To dress oneself. Chiefly *u. dial.* 1801.

1. She donned the garment of a nun 1379.

Doña (*dō'nā*), *doña* (*dō'nā*). 1622. [*Sp.*
and *Pg.* :—*L. domina*.] 1. A (*Sp.* or *Pg.*) lady.
Also prefixed to the name as a courtesy title.

o (*Ger. Köln*). o (*Fr. pers.*). ü (*Ger. Müller*). u (*Fr. dune*). ð (*curl*). ē (*ce*) (*there*). ē (*ce*) (*rein*). ē (*Fr. faire*). ē (*fir, fern, earth*).

o (*Fr. dune*). ð (*curl*). ē (*ce*) (*there*). ē (*ce*) (*rein*). ē (*Fr. faire*). ē (*fir, fern, earth*).

Donat, var. of *DONET*.

Donatary. 1818. [*f. L. donat-*, ppl. stem
of *donare*; cf. *F. donataire*.] The donee of a
gift; a DONATORY; spec. in *Sc. Law*.

Donate (*dō'nāt*), *v.* (Chiefly *U.S.*) 1845.
[*f. L. donat-*; see *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To make a
donation of; hence (in *U.S.*) to give, grant

2. To present with 1862.

Donation (*dō'nāshən*). ME. [a. *F.*, ad. *L.*
donationem.] 1. The action or faculty of giv-
ing; presentation; grant. 2. *Law*. The action
ownership of a thing from himself to another,
as a free gift 1651. 3. That which is presented;
a gift 1577.

1. Many principal church livings are in the d. of the
crown *SWISS*. 3. The commissioners had anticipated
that the donations would fall off *mod*.

Donatism (*dō'nāzəm*). 1588. [*f. as next*.]
The principles of the Donatists.

Donatist (*dō'nātist*). 1460. [ad. med. *L. Do-*
natista, f. ? *Donatus* of Casse Nigra, or ? *Do-*
natus the Great.] One of a sect of Christians,
named after Donatus, which arose in North
Africa in 311; they claimed to be the only true
and pure church, and maintained that the bap-
tisms and ordinations of others were invalid.

Also *attrib.* or *adj.* Hence *Donatist*, *-al* *a.*
pertaining to Donatism or the Donatists.

Donative (*dō'nātiv*). ME. [ad. *L. dona-*
tivus *adj.*, whence *donativum* *sb.*; see *DON* 178.]
A. adj. Of the nature of a donation; esp. of a
benefice; Vesting or vested by donation; opp
to *PRESENTATIVE* 1559.

B. sb. 1. A donation, gift, present, a largess
ME. 2. *spec.* A benefice which the founder or
patron can bestow without presentation to or
investment by the ordinary 1564.

1. The Roman Emperors custom was at certain
solemn times to bestow on his Soldiers a Donative
HOOKER

Donator (*dō'nātor*). 1449. [a. *AF. dona-*
tor, ad. *L. donatorum*.] One who makes a
donation; a donor.

Donatory (*dō'nātorī*). 1617. [ad. med. *L.*
donatorius.] The recipient of a donation.

Do-naught; see *DO-NOUGHT*.

Done (*dōn*), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) ME. [pa. ppl. of
DO *v.*] Performed, executed, finished, ended,
settled; also, used up, worn out; see *DO* *v.*

Donee (*dō'nē*). 1523. [*f. stem of DON-OR*.]
(a) one to whom anything is given; esp. in *Law*,
(b) one to whom anything is given gratuitously;
(c) one to whom land is conveyed in fee tail;
(d) one to whom a power is given for execution.

Donet, donat, ME [a. *OF. donet, donat*,
ad. *L. Donatus*.] An introductory Latin gram-
mar; orig. that of Aelius Donatus; hence, any
introductory treatise -1535.

Dong (*dōŋ*), *v.* 1587. [*Echoic.*] *int.* To
sound as a large bell. So *Dong sb.* (or without
construction), the sound itself.

Donga (*dōŋgā*). *S. Afr.* 1879. [*Native*.]
A mine or watercourse with steep sides.

Doni, var. of *DOHNEY*.

Donjon (*dōndʒən*, *dōndʒōn*), *arch. sp.* of
DUNGEON, *q. v.*; now usual in sense 1. 'The
great tower or innermost keep of a castle'.
A familiar form of *Dunstan* (cf. *Neddy*). 1. An
ass. (Now in general use, *etc.*) in scriptural
language, and in *Nat. Hist.* 2. *transf.* A stupid
or silly person 1840.

Donkey (*dōŋki*). 1785. [*app.* of *dial.* or
a familiar form of *Dunstan* (cf. *Neddy*).] 1. An
ass. (Now in general use, *etc.*) in scriptural
language, and in *Nat. Hist.* 2. *transf.* A stupid
or silly person 1840.

Donk, *d-boy*, *man*, one in charge of a *d.* or of
a *d-engine*; engine, a small steam-engine, usually
for subsidiary purposes, as feeding the rollers, etc.,
hence *d-bailer*, *pump*, an auxiliary steam-pump;
d's years, a very long time (*slang*).

Donna (*dō'nā*, *lt. dō'nā*). 1670. [*It.* :—*L.*
domina.] A lady; a title of honour or courtesy
for an Italian lady.

Prima d.: the principal female singer in an opera.

Donnish (*dō'nɪʃ*), *a.* 1835. [*f. DON sb.* 1 +
-ISH] Of the character of a (college) don; pe-
danically stiff in manner. Hence *Donnish-*
ness. So *Donnism*, *d. action* or manner.

o (*Ger. Köln*). o (*Fr. pers.*). ü (*Ger. Müller*). u (*Fr. dune*). ð (*curl*). ē (*ce*) (*there*). ē (*ce*) (*rein*). ē (*Fr. faire*). ē (*fir, fern, earth*).

Donnot see *DO-NOUGHT*

Donor (*dō'nər*, *-ər*). 1494. [a. *AF. donour*,
OF. doneur, mod. *F. donneur* :—*L. donatorem*.]
One who gives or presents; esp. in *Law*, one
who grants an estate, or power for execution.
Correl. of *DONEE*.

The doctrine... that a freehold interest in possession
must pass instantly from *d.* to donee *DUGBY*

Do-nothing (*dō'nəθɪŋ*). 1579.
A. sb. One who does nothing; an idler.

B. adj. Characterized by doing nothing; idle,
indolent, as *do-nothing folk* 1832. Hence *Do-*
nothingism, *Donothingness*, the habit or
prae ice of doing nothing; idleness, indolence.

Do-nought (*dō'nəʊt*), **donnot** (*dō'nəʊt*). Now
usu. dial. 1594. [*app. f. do nought*.] = *DO-*
NOTHING; also, a good-for-nothing.

Donship (*dō'nʃɪp*). 1626. [*f. DON sb.* +
-SHIP.] The personality of a don; the posses-
sion of the title 'don'.

Don't (*dəʊnt*), *colloq. contr.* of *do not*. Also
as *sb.* = *Prohibition*, and *v.*

Donzel (*dōnzəl*), *arch.* 1592 [ad. *It. don-*
zello :—late *L. donicellus*, dim. of *dominus*;
cf. *DAMOISEAU*] A young gentleman not yet
knighted; a squire, a page.

Doo, *Sc. form* of *DOVE*.

Doob (*dōb*). 1810. [*Hindi dūb* = *Skr. dūr-*
vā.] The dog's-tooth grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*).
Doodah (*dō'dā*). *slang*. 1915. *All of a d.*,
in a flutter of excitement.

Doodle (*dūdəl*), *sb. colloq.* 1628. [*cf. LG.*
dudelhof, *-dop*, noodle, lit. night-cap.] A noodle.
Hence *Doodle v.* (*dial.*) to fool, cheat.

Doodle (*dūdəl*), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* 1816. [*a.*
Ger. dudeln, dudeln *bagpipe*.] To play (the
bagpipes). Also *D-sack*, a bagpipe.

Book, *obs.* and *Sc. f.* *Duck v.*

Dool (*dāl*), *dole* (*dōl*). ME. [= *E. Fris.*
dōle, dōl, landmark, boundary-mark.] 1. A
boundary or landmark, consisting of a post, a
stone, or an unploughed balk of land. 2. *Sc.*
(*dial*). The goal in a game 1550. Also *attrib*

Dool, var. of *DOLE sb.* 2 grief, etc.

Doolie, dooly (*dāl*), 1625. [*a Hindi dālī*
a litter, f. (*ult.*) *Skr. dālā*, f. *dāl* to swing.] A
rudimentary litter or palanquin used by the
lower classes in India, and as an army ambu-
lance. Also *attrib.*, as *d.-bearer*.

Doom (*dūm*), *sb.* (*Com. Tent. sb.* : OE. *dōm*
:—*OE. *dōmos*, lit. that which is put or set
up, f. *dōn* to place, set; see *DO* *v.* [*cf. Gr.*
dōmas, f. stem *θῆναι*, *L. statum*, f. *statuere*].) Cf.
Hist. 2. A judgement; an ordinance. Now
adverse sense OE. 3. Private judgement,
opinion -1624, discernment -1697. 4. Fate,
lot, destiny. (Rarely in good sense.) ME. *b.*
Final fate, ruin, death 1600. 5. Judgement,
trial (*arch.*) OE. 6. The last judgement (*arch.*)
ME. 7. Justice; equity; righteousness.
(Chiefly in versions of Scripture.) -1587. 8.

Power, authority; esp. to judge -ME.

1. The first Dooms of London provide especially for
the recovery of cattle *GREEN*. 2. Of Partial Judge,
thy *D* has me undone 1703. 3. With, unerring *D*,
He sees what is and was, and is to come *DYMON*.

4. The doom of Destiny *SHAKES*. The minister's *d.*
was sealed *GREEN*. 6. What will the Line stretch out
to the crackle of Dooms *SHAKES*. *Phr. Day of d.*: the
day of judgement; *transf.* the last day of one's life.

Comb. d.-ring (*Archaeol.*) a ring of stones delimiting
the old Norse courts of judgement; -tree, a tree on
which the condemned were hanged.

Hence *Doomful* *a.* fraught with *d.*; fateful.

Doom (*dūm*), *v.* 1450. [*f. prec. sb.*] 1. *trans.*
To pronounce judgement or sentence upon
arch. etc. as in 2. 2. To pronounce judge-
ment or sentence against; to condemn to 1588.

3. To destine or consign to some (adverse) fate
or lot 1602. 4. *U.S. (local)*. To judge and assess
the tax payable by a person who has made no
returns 1815. 5. To decree; to fix a sentence
or fate; to adjudge 1588. 6. *int.* To give
judgement (*arch.*) 1591.

2. Tribunes with their tongues *d* men to death *Tib.*
A. m. f. 47. 3. Hopes, doomed to disappointment
TYNDALL. 5. The Emperor in his rage will doom
by death *Tib.* *A. m. f.* 114. Hence *Doomage*
(*U.S. local*), assessment in default. *Doomer*.

Doombook (*dōmbuk*). Also *dome*,
domes, *dooms*. [*OE. dōm-bōc* book of dooms.]

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Doombook (*dōmbuk*). Also *dome*,
domes, *dooms*. [*OE. dōm-bōc* book of dooms.]

A book or code of (Old Teutonic) laws; *spec.* that attributed to King Alfred. Also *transf.*

Doomsday (dū māvē). [OE. *dōmes dæg*, ME. *domes dæ*, *dai*, see *Doom sb.*] 1. The judgement day. 2. *transf.* A day of judgement or trial. Also, a day of final dissolution. 1579 2. = DOMESDAY. 3. *attrib.* 1649

1. Hit myght laste til Domesday ME. Why then Al soules day my bodies d. *Rich. III.* v. 12.

Doomsman. [ME. *dōmes man*] A judge, doomster.

Doomster (dū mōstē). ME. [var. of *demester*, DEMPSTER, DEEMSTER, after *DOOM sb.* and *v.*] 1. A judge, doomer (arch.). 2. *Sc.* = DEMPSTER 2. 1609.

Door (dōr) [OE. *duru*, fem. *u*-stem, from the base *dur*. OE. had also *dor* neut., pl. *doru*. Cf. Skr. *dūr*, *dūvā*, Gr. *thura*, L. *forēs*. In ME. *dure*, *dor*, *dur*, *dore* the two OE. types are mixed. *Door* appeared in 16th c.] 1. A movable barrier of wood or other material, usually turning on hinges or sliding in a groove, and serving to close or open a passage into a building, room, etc. 2. Indicating the room or house to which the door belongs 1609. 3. The passage into a building or room, a doorway ME. 3. *fig.* A means of entrance or exit OE.

1. Doors and windows barred 1509. Having taken offices a few doors off 1885. 2. They met the zealous knave their Master in the door *Merry IV* iii v. 103. 3. *Phr.* To open a d. to or for 3 to close the d. upon etc.

Phrases. 2. In doors, within doors, in or into the house. Next d. (to) in the next house (to); hence *fig.* very near (to). Out of doors out of the house; in the open air; hence *fig.* out of place, irrelevant. Within doors in a house or building; indoors. Without doors out of doors

b. To lay, tie, or be at the d. of, to impute, or be imputable or chargeable to. To dash a d. see DARNEN. To keep open doors. 2. OPEN

attrib. and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* as d.-arch, d.-curtain, handle, knocker, ring, etc. b. *objective* and *obj.* genitive, as d.-bangings, d.-opener, etc.

Comb. d.-alarm, a device attached to a d., to give a alarm when the d. is opened. -case, the case lining a doorway, in which the d. is hung; -cheek (now n. dial.), a d.-post; -frame, (a) a d.-case, (b) the structure forming the skeleton of a paneled d.; -keeper, door-keeper, one who keeps or guards a d., a janitor, porter; -mat; -nail, a large headed nail with which doors were formerly studded; now chiefly in *dead, deaf, dumb, door* as a d.-nail; -plate, a plate on a d., giving the name, etc. of the occupant; -post, one of the jambs of a d.; -sill, the sill or threshold of a d.; -stead, a place for a d.; -step, the step at the threshold of a d., raised above the level of the ground outside; -stone, a flagstone before a d.; -stop, a device to stop a d. from opening too widely; also, the slip of wood against which it shuts in its frame; -weed, a name for *Polygonum aviculare*; -yard (U.S.), a yard or garden-patch about the d. of a house.

Dooring, error for *door-ring*; see above.

Doorless, a. ME. [-LESS.] Having no door.

Doorward, arch. Also *durward*. OE [f. OE. *weard* keeper.] A door-keeper. In *Sc. Hist.* = warder of the palace.

Doorway. 1799. The opening or passage which a door serves to close or open; a portal. †*Dop*, sb.¹ 1599. [f. *DOP v.*] A cursy, dip -1825.

Dop, sb.² 1700. [Du.] 1. A pupa case.

2. A copper cup into which a diamond is cemented for cutting or polishing 1764. 3. Cape brandy made from grape-skins 1894

†*Dop*, v. ME. To duck, dip -1692.

Dope (dōp), sb. 1889. orig. U.S. [ad. Du. *doop*, f. *doopen* to dip.] 1. Any thick liquid or semi-fluid used as a lubricant or absorbent. 2. A surface dressing, e.g. varnish for aeroplanes 1912. 3. A preparation of opium or other narcotic, esp. for doctoring horses; any narcotic (*d.-fiend*, a drug addict) 1889. 4. Information about a racehorse's condition; hence, fraudulent information and information generally 1901. Hence *Dope v.* to drug, 'doctor', apply 'dope' to (a fabric); *fig.* to make, find, or work out.

Doppelgänger. 1895. = DOUBLE-GANGER.

†*Dopper*. ME. [f. *DOP v.*] A didapper

Dopper 2 (dōpər) 1620. [ad. Du. *dooper*, f. *doopen* to dip.] A (Dutch) Baptist.

Dopplerrite (dōplərīt). 1863. [f. *Doppler*,

a German physicist.] *Adv.* A hydrocarbon, amorphous and jelly-like when fresh, and elastic when dried, looking like black pitch.

Dor, *dorr* (dōr), sb.¹ [OE. *dora* of unkn. origin.] An insect that flies with a loud humming noise. 1. a. A humble-bee or bumble-bee. b. A drone bee. c. A hornet. d. *fig.* A drone. -168x. 2. *sp.* a. The common black dung-beetle (*Gastrophysa stercoraria*), which flies after sunset. b. The cockchafer. c. The rose-beetle. Also, vaguely, other species of beetles 1450. Also *fig.*

Comb. d.-bee, -beetle (see 1, 2); -bug (U.S.), a name for various beetles, -fly (see 1, 2); -hawk, the night-jar.

Dor, sb.² 1552. Also *dorre*. [? from ON *dor* scoff.] Mockery, 'making game' -1855.

[He] brings home the dorre upon himself *Milt.*

†*Dor*, v.¹ Also *dorre*. 1570. [Goes with *DOR sb.* 2.] To make game of, mock, befool -1675

Phr. To d. the dorrer: to hoax a simpleton. cf. *DOR v.* 2

†*Dor*(r), v.² 1601. [Cf. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* *dorr*

to deaden.] To make dim (in colour).

Dora (dōrā). 1918. *Joc.* formation (identical with a female name) on initials of the Defence Of the Realm Act (August 1914), which gave the Government wide powers in time of war.

†**Dorado** (dorā dō). 1604. [a. Sp. *darado* gilded; -L. *deauratus*; see *DORY*.] 1. A fish (*Coryphæna hippurus*), also called *dolphin*. 2. A southern constellation, also called *Niphus* or the Sword-fish 1819. 3. *fig.* A rich man.

Dorcas (dōrākās). 1847. Name of a woman mentioned in Acts ix. 36, hence, *D. society*, a ladies' association in a church for making and providing clothes for the poor.

Doree, *dorey*, var. of *DORY*.

Dor-fly, *dorhawk*; see *DOR sb.* 1

†**Doria**, *dorea* (dōrā). 1696 [Hindi *doriya* striped.] A kind of striped Indian muslin.

Dorian (dōrīān), a. 1603 [f. L. *Dorians* (a. Gr. *Dōrioi* of Doris).] A. Of Doris or Doria, a division of ancient Greece.

D. mode in *Mus*, an ancient Grecian mode, characterized by simplicity and solemnity, also, the first of the authentic ecclesiastical modes.

B. sb. 1. A native or inhabitant of Doris 1662.

Doric (dōrīk). 1569. [ad. L. *Doricius*, a. Gr. *Dōrioi*; cf. *præ*]

A. adj. 1. = *DORIAN*; of or pertaining to the Dorians; of a dialect, etc.: Broad; rustic. 2. *Archit.* The name of one of the three Grecian orders (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian), of which it is the oldest, strongest, and simplest 1612.

1. With eager thought warbling his D. lay *Milt.*

B. sb. 1. The Doric dialect of ancient Greek 1837. b. A broad or rustic dialect of English, Scotch, etc. 1870. 2. The Doric order of architecture 1812.

Hence *Doricism*, a D. form of expression.

Dorism (dōrīzīm). 1698 [ad. Gr. *Dōrioi*; see *DORIC*.] 1. The Dorian character of culture 1870. 2. A Doricism.

Dorize (dōrīzē), v. 1678. [ad. Gr. *Dōriō* -ize.] 1. *intr.* To imitate Doric manners, language, etc. 2. *trans.* To render Doric in manners, etc. 1846.

Dorking (dōrking), a. (sb.) 1840 [f. *Dorking* in Surrey.] Name of a breed of poultry of a long square form, and possessing five toes.

Dormancy (dōrmāns). 1769. [f. next.] Dormant condition, cf. next.

The d. of any such prerogative 1789.

Dormant (dōrmānt). ME. [a. OF. *dormant*, pr. pp. of *dormir* -L. *dormire*.]

A. adj. 1. Sleeping, lying asleep or as asleep, hence, *fig.* intellectually asleep 1623. b. Of plants: With development suspended 1863. c. *Her.* In a sleeping attitude 1500. 2. In a state of inactivity; quiescent; in abeyance 1601. 3. Fixed, stationary, as *d. tree* ME. 4. *D. window*, also d. = *DORMER* 2. 1651.

1. In dry weather they [Mosses] are often completely d. 1863. 2. A d. claim 1792, volcano *Huxley*. *Phr.* *D. commission*, credit, warrant, writing, etc., one drawn out in blank, to be filled up when required to be used. *D. partner*, a sleeping partner, who takes no part in the working of a concern. 3. *D. table*, one fixed to the floor (arch).

B. sb. 1. A fixed horizontal beam; a sleeper;

a summer. More fully *d. tree* (see A 3). -1665. 2. = *DORMER* window; see A 4.

Dormer (dōrmər). 1592. [ad. OF. *dormeur*, etc.; -L. *dormitorium* sleeping-room.] 1. A dormitory. Now *Hist.* 1605. 2. A projecting vertical window in the sloping roof of a house. Also *d.-window*. (Orig. the window of a dormitory) 1592. 3. = *DORMANT sb.* 1. -1825. Hence *Dormered a.* having dormers.

†**Dormeuse** (dōrmēz). 1734. [F.; fem. of *dormeur*.] 1. A nightcap -1753. 2. A travelling carriage adapted for sleeping in 1825.

Dormient (dōrmīant), a. 1643 [ad. L. *dormientem*.] Sleeping, dormant.

Dormition (dōrmīōn). 1483. [a. F., ad. L. *dormitionem*.] Sleeping; falling asleep; *fig.* death (of the righteous).

Dormitive. 1593. [a. F. *dormitif*, -ive, f. (ult.) L. *dormire*.] *A. adj.* Causing sleep. *B. sb.* A soporific; a narcotic 1619.

Dormitory (dōrmītōrī). sb. 1485. [ad. L. *dormitorium* sleeping-place.] 1. A sleeping-chamber. 2. *sp.* a. a room containing a number of beds, or a gallery or building divided into cells or chambers with beds, as in a monastery schools, etc. 2. *fig.* A resting-place 1634. 3. A cemetery, vault, grave -1775.

3. We obtained a D. for his body among the Armenian Christians Sir T. HERBERT.

Dormouse (dōrmūs). ME. [? (F. *dormouse*, occas. given as the etymon, is not known before the 17th c.)] 1. A small rodent of a family intermediate between the squirrels and the moles, esp. the British species *Myoxus avellanar* us, noted for its hibernation. 2. *transf.* A sleepy person 1568. 3. *attrib.* Sleepy 1601.

2. A d. against the Devil *Milt.* 3. Your d. valour *Shaks.*

Dormy (dōrmī), a. 1887. *Golf.* Of a player: As many 'up' as there are holes to play; thus, *d. one*, etc.

Dornick (dōrnik). 1489. Applied to certain fabrics originally manufactured at *Dornick*, a Flemish town (in French called Tournay), and used for hangings, carpets, vestments, etc. Also, 'A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table' (J.).

(In the latter sense, referred erroneously to *Dornick* in Scotland.)

Dorothy Perkins (dōrəpī pērkīnz). 1904. [Personal name.] A climbing rose bearing clusters of double pink flowers.

†**Dorp**. 1570. [a. Du. *dorp* = OE. *þorp*] A (Dutch) village, formerly: = *THORP*. No neighbouring D., no lodging to be found *Dorset*.

Dorr, var. of *DOR sb.* 1 and *v.* 2

Dorsad (dōrsəd), *adv.* 1803. [f. L. *dorsum* + AD II.] *Adverb.* Towards the back.

Dorsal (dōrsəl), a. (sb.) 1541. [ad. med. L. *dorsalis*, f. *dorsum*; cf. F. *dorsal*.]

A. f. 1. Having a back: of a knife with one edge. 2. *Anat.* a. (Zool.) Pertaining to or situated on or near, the back of an animal, as *d. fin*, *nervus*, *vertebra*. (Opp. to *VENTRAL*.) 1727 b. (Zool. and Bot.) Pertaining to, or situated on the back (*i.e.* upper, outer, convex, or hinder surface) of any organ or part 1808. 3. *gen.* Forming a ridge like the back of an animal 1827.

3. The great d. range that in Turkey corresponds to the Apennines G. DUFF. Hence *Dorsally adv.*

B. sb. 1. *Anat.* Short for *d. fin* or *d. vertebra* 1834. 2. *Ecol.* = *DOSSAL* b. 1870.

†**Dorse**, sb.¹ 1524. [ad. L. *dorsum*] 1 = *DORSET* 1. 2. The back of a book or writing -1691.

3. Books, chiefly bound with gilt dorses Wood. **Dorse** (dōrs), sb.² 1610 [ad. I.G. *dorsch* = ON. *torsh* codfish.] A young cod. (Formerly supposed to be a distinct species, and named *Gadus* (or *Morrhua*) *callarius*.)

Dorsel; see *DOSSAL*, *DOSSEL*.

Dorser; see *DOSSE* 1.

Dorsi- (dōrs-), comb. f. L. *dorsum* back = 'back'; of, to, on the back'. (Sometimes used improperly where *DORSO-* is the correct form.) Hence:

Dorsibranchiate a., having gills on the back; belonging to the order *Dorsibranchiata* of Annelids; sb. a dorsibranchiate annelid. **Dorsigrade** a., walking upon the backs of the toes, as certain armadillos. **Dorsi-median** a., situated

æ (man). a (pass). an (loud). n (cut). g (Fr. chief). o (ever). oi (I, eye). o (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). z (Psyche). q (what). p (got).

in the middle line of the back. **Dorsime'sal**, **dorsome'sal** *a.* [see next] = **prec** **Dorsime'son** [Gr. *μέσος*], the middle line of the back. **Dorsipinal** *a.*, pertaining to the spinous processes of the vertebrae.

Dorsiferous (*dōsifē'rous*), *a.* 1727 [L. *fer* bearing.] 1. *Bot.* Bearing the fructification (as a fern) upon the back (*i.e.* under side) of the frond. 2. = **DORSIPAROUS** *b.* 1755. 3. = **next**.

Dorsigerous (*dōsirdžē'rous*), *a.* 1839 [L. *ger* carrying; see -ous.] Carrying the young upon the back, as a species of opossum.

Dorsiparous (*dōsipā'rous*), *a.* 1727 [L. *par* us bringing forth] 1. *Bot.* = **DORSIFEROUS**. 2. *Zool.* Hatching the young upon the back, as certain toads.

Dorsi-ventral; see **Dorso-ventral** *s. v.* **DORSO-**.

Dorso-, **dors-**, stem and comb *f.* L. *dorsum* back, used in comb in the sense 'back and —' (and sometimes improperly, where *dorsi-* is the correct form). Hence:

Dorso-abdominal, **dorsabdominal** *a.*, relating to the back and abdomen. **Dorso-lateral** *a.* relating to the back and the side. **Dorso-ventral** *a.* (*a.*) = **dorsabdominal**; (*b.*) *Bot.* having dorsal and ventral halves of different internal structure, as most monosymmetrical organs, whence **Dorso-ventrally** *adv.*, in a dorso-ventral direction or situation.

Dorsolum, -ulum. 1826. [mod.L., dim. of *dorsum*] *Entom.* A piece of the exoskeleton of an insect situated between the collar and scutellum.

Dorsum (*dōrsū'm*). 1782. [L.] 1. The back of an animal. 2. The upper, outer, or convex surface of an organ or part. 1840. 3. A ridge of high ground (*non-use*) 1782.

Dors-umbonal; see **DORSO-**, etc.

Dortour, **dorter** (*dōrtūr*). Now *Hist. ME.* [a. OF. *dortour*, -ur, etc., vars. of *dortoir* = L. *dormitorium*.] A dormitory.

Dory (*dō'ri*), *sb.* 1. *ME.* [a. F. *doré*, fem. *pa.* pple. of *dorer* used subst.; see *prec.*] A fish. *Zeus faber*. Also called **JOHN DORY**, *q. v.*

Dory (*dō'ri*), *sb.* 2. *W. Indies and U.S.* 1798. A small flat-bottomed boat much used in sea-fisheries.

Dosage (*dō'sedz*). 1867. [f. *DOSE* *v.* or *sb.* + -AGE] 1. The administration of medicine in doses. 1876. 2. The operation of dosing, addition of a dose or doses, *a. g.* to wine, etc.

Dose (*dō's*), *sb.* 1600. [a. F., ad. med.L. *dos*, see *DOSIS*] 1. *Med.* A definite quantity of a medicine given or prescribed to be given at one time. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* A definite quantity of something regarded as analogous to medicine in use or effect; a definite amount of some ingredient added to wine to give it a special character. 1607.

1. To administer doses of bark. *MACAULAY*. 2. To repeat and daily increase the dose of flattery. *MERIVALE*.

Dose (*dō's*), *v.* 1654. [f. *prec.* *sb.*] 1. *trans* To divide into, or administer in, doses. 1713. 2. To administer doses to; to physic. 1654. Also *transf.*

2. A bold, self-opinioned physician who shall d., and bleed, and kill him *secundum artem* South.

Dosimeter (*dōsīmē'ter*). 1881. [f. Gr. *dōsis* + *METER*.] An apparatus for measuring doses or the like.

Dosimetric (*dōsīmē'trik*), *a.* 1881. [f. as *prec.* + -METRIC.] Relating to the measurement of doses. So **Dosimetry**, the measurement of doses.

Dosiology, **doso logy**. 1678. [irreg. *f.* *DOSE* or *DOSIS*.] The science of the doses in which medicines should be given.

Do-sis. 1543. [mod.L., *a.* Gr. *dōsis*.] = **DOSIS**.

†Doss, *sb.* 1482. [a. F. *dos* = late L. *dossium*, for *dorsum*.] = **DORSE** *sb.* 1, **DOSSE** *sb.* 1. = 1533.

Doss (*dō's*), *sb.* 2. *slang.* 1789. [Prob. *f.* as *prec.*] 1. A bed; *esp.* a bed in a common lodging-house. 2. Sleep. 1858.

Comb. d.-house, a common lodging-house.

Doss (*dō's*), *v.* 1. Now *dial.* 1583. [? onomatopoeic] 1. *intr.* To push with the horns, as a bull; *trans.* to toss. 2. *Sc.* To throw down with force. 1745.

Doss, *v.* 2. *slang.* 1785. [See *Doss* *sb.* 2] *intr.* To sleep; *esp.* to sleep at a 'doss-house'.

Dossal, **dossel** (*dō'sāl*, -ēl). 1658 [ad. med.L. *dossale*, var. of *dorsale* a hanging behind a seat, etc.] 1. An ornamental cloth forming a cover for the back of a seat (*arch.*). 2. *Ecc.* An ornamental cloth hung at the back of the altar or at the sides of the chancel.

†Dossel. Also 8-9 **dorsel**. 1755. [a. F. *dossel* = late L. *dorsale* what pertains to the back.] = **DOSSE** *sb.* 2. = 1827.

Dossier (*dō'siēr*), **dorser** (*dō'siēr*). Now *Hist. ME.* [a. OF. *dossier*, *f.* *dos* back; cf. med.L. *dorsarium*.] 1. = **Dossal** *b.* 2. A pannier *ME.*

Do-sser 2. *slang.* 1866. [f. *Doss* *v.* 2] One who frequents a 'doss-house'.

Dossier (*dō'siēr*). 1880. [a. F. *dossier* bundle of papers; likened to a back (*dos*) from their bulging.] A bundle of papers referring to some matter.

Dossil (*dō'sil*). *ME.* [a. OF. *dosil*, now *dosil*, *dosil* spigot, etc. = late L. *ducaculus*, dim. of *dux*, *ducem*] 1. A plug for a barrel, a spigot. 1483. 2. A plug of lint or rag for stopping a wound, etc.; a pledget. 1575. 3. A roll of cloth for wiping ink from the surface of a copper-plate in printing. 1874.

Dost (*dōst*), *a.* sing. pres. ind. of *Do* *v.*, *q. v.*

Dot (*dōt*), *sb.* 1. [In O.E., *dot* 'head of a boil' occurs once; otherwise the word is not known till 16th c. *Perh.* orig. = 'small lump, clot'.] 1. The head of a boil. (Only O.E.) 2. A small lump, clot. Now *dial.* 1570. 3. A minute spot, speck, or mark. 1674. 4. A minute roundish mark made with or as with a pen. 1748. 5. Specifically:

Orthogr. a. A point used in punctuation. b. The point over the letters *i* and *j*. c. A point placed over, under, or by a letter or figure to modify its value. 1740. d. *Mus.* A point placed after, over, or under a note, after a rest, or before or after a double bar.

6. A little child or other creature. 1859. 7. The act by which a dot is made. 1858.

4. A small island represented in the general chart only by a d. 1748. 6. Troops of children, from little dots of four a d. five, to big girls *SATA*.

Comb. d.-and-dash *a.*, formed by dots and dashes, as the Morse alphabet, etc., -punch = *CENTURICH*, -stitch, a stitch used in making dots in embroidery, -wheel, a toothed wheel mounted in a handle, which when rolled over a surface produces a dotted line.

Dot (*dōt*), *sb.* 2. 1855 [a. F., ad. L. *dotem* dower.] A woman's marriage portion, of which the annual income alone is under her husband's control. See also **DOTE** *sb.* 2.

Some little difficulty about the *dot* 1870.

Dot (*dōt*), *v.* 1. 1740. [f. *DOT* *sb.* 1] 1. *trans* To mark with a dot or dots. 2. To cover or diversify as with minute spots. 1818. 3. To scatter like dots or specks. 1816. 4. *intr.* To make a dot or dots. 1755.

1. *v.* *to*, to fill in with dots. *To d. the f.* (*fig.*) to particularize minutely; [He] dotted our *i*'s and crossed our *t*'s 'about the lack of men in the Navy. 1896. 2. The whole Channel was dotted with our cruisers. *MACAULAY*.

Phr. To d. down, to write down compendiously.

Dot, *v.* 2. *rare*. 1887. [ad. mod. F. *doter*, after *DOT* *sb.* 2. Cf. *DOTE* *v.* 2] *trans.* To dower with a marriage portion.

Dotage (*dō'tedz*). *ME.* [app. *f.* *DOTE* *v.* 1 or *sb.* 1. Cf. F. *radotage*.] 1. The state of one who dotes, now *esp.* through old age; feebleness of mind; folly; second childhood; senility. Also *transf.* 2. The action or habit of doting upon any one; foolish affection; excessive fondness. *ME.*; that which is doted upon. 1662.

1. The world is in its d. 1766. Rabbinical dotages. 1825. 2. Merlyn selle in a dotage on the damoise. *MALORY*. You shall become Jove's d. 1662.

Dotal (*dō'tāl*), *a.* 1513. [ad. L. *dotalis*, *f.* *dotem*.] Pertaining to a dower, dowry, or woman's marriage portion.

†Dotant. [f. *DOTE* *v.* Cf. F. *radotant*.] = **DOTARD** *Cor.* v. ii. 47.

Dotard (*dō'tārd*). *ME.* [In sense 1, *f.* *DOTE* *v.* + -ARD]

A. *sb.* 1. An imbecile; now, usually, one who is in his dotage. 1b. One who dotes (on something) 1602. 1a. (? a different word) A tree that

has lost its top or branches, and of which the decayed trunk alone remains. 1725.

1. Thou were an olde dotterd and a foole. *CANTON*. B. *adj.* *sb.* used *attrib.* 1. Imbecile, in senile decay. *ME.* 2. *a.* Of a tree: Remaining as a decayed trunk without branches. 1787. Hence **Dotardly** *a.* foolish.

Dotarie, obs. *f.* **DOTERY**.

Dotation (*dō'tā fən*). *ME.* [a. F., ad. L. *dotationem*, *f.* *dotare*, *f.* *dos*, *dotem*.] The action of endowing, endowment.

A general d. of the poorer citizens. *MERIVALE*.

†Dote, *sb.* 1. *ME.* [f. *DOTE* *v.* 1] 1. A doted. 1630. 2. Dotage. 1619.

Dote (*dōt*), *sb.* 2. *arch.* 1515. [app. *a.* 16th c. *f.* *dot*, var. of *dot*; see *DOT* *sb.* 2] 1. A woman's marriage portion. 2. *fig.* (Usu. in *pl.*) A natural gift. 1656.

Dote, **doat** (*dōt*), *v.* [Early *ME.* *doten*, *dotien* = *MDu.* *doten* to be crazy or silly, to dote] 1. *intr.* To be silly, deranged, or out of one's wits; to act or talk foolishly. 2. Now *esp.* To be weak-minded from old age. *ME.* 3. To be infatuatedly fond of, to be foolishly in love. *Const.* *†of*, *upon*, *on*. 1477. 4. To decay, as a tree. Now *dial.* *ME.* 15. *trans.* To cause to dote; to befool, infatuate. 1611. 6. To say or think foolishly. 1612.

1. Doting about questions, and strifes of words. 1. *Tim.* vi. 4. 2. The par-on is now old and dotes. 1710. 3. You dote on her, that cares not for your love. *Tim.* *Const.* iv. iv. 87. Hence **Doted**, **doated** *pp.* *a.* 'doted'; 'infatuated'; of a tree, decayed inside (*wh.*). **Doter**, **doater**, one who dotes. **†Dotery**, **doterie**, doting.

Doth (*dōþ*), *a.* ch. 3rd pers. pres. ind. of *Do* *v.*

Doting, **doating**, *vb.* *sb.* *ME.* [f. *DOTE* *v.*] The action of *DOTE* *v.*; an instance of this.

Doting, **doating**, *pp.* *a.* 1489. [f. as *prec.*] That dotes; weak-minded; foolishly fond of trees, decaying from age. Hence **Dotingly** *adv.*

Dotish, **doatish**, *a.* *arch.* 1509. [f. *DOTE* *sb.* 1] Silly, childish.

Dotard, obs. or dial. *f.* **DOTARD**, sense 2.

Dotted (*dō'ted*), *pp.* *a.* 1772. [f. *DOT* *v.* 1] 1. Formed of dots. 2. Marked with or as with dots. 1821. 3. Furnished with a dot. 1837.

1. A d. line. 1772. 2. The background is d. or stippled. 1821. 3. Thus a double dotted minim is equal to three crotchets and a quaver. 1837.

Dotter (*dō'tēr*), *sb.* 1832. [f. *DOTE* *v.* + -ER] One who or that which dotes; *spec.* a hand-instrument used in embossing letters for the blind.

Put on the eyes (in bird's-eye maple) by dabbing with the d. iron.

Dotterel (*dō'terēl*), **dotrel** (*dō'trēl*). *MI.* 1. *f.* *DOTE* *v.*: see *REL*.] 1. A species of plover (*Eudromas morinellus*): said to be so simple that it readily allows itself to be taken. 2. A silly person (*dial.*) *ME.* 3. A dodered tree (*dial.*) 1568.

1. This dotrel is a lytell fonde byrde, for it helpeth in manner to take it selfe. 1520. 2. Old idle dotrel, tales. 1547.

Dottle (*dō'tl*). 1440. [f. *DOT* *sb.* 1 + -tl] 1. A plug. 1743. 2. A plug of tobacco left unsmoked in a pipe. 1825.

Dotty (*dō'ti*), *a.* 1812. [f. *DOT* *sb.* 1] 1. Consisting of dots; dot-like. 2. Of unsteady gait. Hence *fig.* Silly. 1870.

Do-ty, *a.* *dial.* 1883 [conn. w. *DOTE* *v.* 4, etc.] Of wood: Decayed.

Doan (*dō'an*), *a.* 1656. [Fr.; see *DIVAN*.] A custom-house. Hence **Doanier** (*dwanīer*), a custom-house officer (in France or by extension, elsewhere).

Doar, **dowar** (*dō'ar*). 1829. [a. Arab. *dūār*.] A group of Arab tents arranged in a circle round an enclosure for the cattle.

Doub, var. of **DOOB**.

Double (*dō'b'l*), *a.* (*adv.*) [*ME.* a. OF. *double*, *double*, later *double* = L. *duplus* twice as much, *f.* *duo* + *plus* from root *ple-* to fill.]

A. *adj.* 1. Consisting of two combined; two fold; forming a pair, coupled. Often with a sing. *sb.*, = 'two' or 'a couple of' with *pl.* *sb.* *ME.* b. Doubled; bent, 'doubled up' 1450.

c. Having some essential part double. 1469. d. Of flowers: Having the number of petals doubled or more by conversion of stamens and carpels into petals. 1578. e. Having a twofold relation, of two kinds; dual; occas. - ambiguous. *ME.*

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3. Twice as much or many; multiplied by two. Const. *of*; also *eliph.* = twice. ME. 4. Of (or about) twice that denoted by the simple word; of extra size, strength, amount 1472. b. *Mus.* Sounding an octave lower in pitch 1674. 5. Acting in two ways at different times; characterized by duplicity, false, deceitful ME.

1. Like to a d. cherry. Two lovely berries molded on one stem *Mids. N. lit. j.* 209. A d. knock Dickens Bent d. with pain (*mod.*). Phr. A d. horse: see Horse. 2. Fly on double entendement, and clocked adulation HALL. 3. Let a d. portion of thy spirit be upon me 2 *Kings*. 4. A Sengle berry, and other that is double 1500. D. footstep, 27 by 17 Urra. A new coin, to be called a D. from 1887. Phr. D. time (*Mil.*). formerly, a pace of 110 steps in the minute, at present (1896), in the British Army, one of 155 steps of 33 inches to the minute. 5. He was d. in love and nothing playne CHAUCER. He was, either very d. or very inconstant BUKYER.

Phrases. D. acting ppl. 2. acting in two directions, by two methods, etc.; *spec.* of a steam-engine, worked by application of steam power on both sides of the piston. So D. action. D. algebra: algebra which deals with two sets of quantities or relations. D. change (Bell-ringing) one in which two pairs of bells change places. D. cone (Archit.): a moulding composed of truncated cones, joined base to base and top to top. D. consonant (Phonology): two instances of the same consonant coming together, as in *wholly*; also = double letter (a) below. D. feast (*Ecol.*) one in which the antiphons are recited in full before and after psalms and canticles. D. first (*Univ. coll.*) a place in the first class in each of two final examinations in different subjects; one who takes such a place. D. letter. (a) a letter denoting two sounds, as *x* (= *ks*); (b) in *Printing*, two letters combined in one type as *fl.* D. point: in the Higher Geometry, a point common to two branches of a curve, or at which the curve has two tangents, a node, cusp, or conjugate point; also an analogous point on a curved surface. D. snipe, the greater snipe, *Gallinago major*. D. star, a name for Iceland spar, as being double-refracting. D. star (Astron.): two stars so near as not to be separately visible without a telescope. D. stopping (*Mus.*) the simultaneous sounding of two stopped notes on two strings of a violin, etc. notes so played are called *d. stops*. To *work d. sides* see *Work*. D. time: see 4 (quots.). D. U. name of the letter W. Also in other phrases, as *d. bar, curvature, entry, Gloucester, question, refraction, shuffle, tooth*, etc., etc., for which see the *shs*.

B. *adv.* 1. To twice the amount or extent; in two ways, twice, twice over, DOUBLET, in a couple ME. 2. After a numeral: = (so many) times; -fold. (*Occas. pleonastic, as sevenfold d. = sevenfold*) -1693.

1. Words brought into the world, to make men see d. Houses. To ride d. 1999. To carry d. 1978. Phr. D. or *g. d. r.* (Gambling): an expression implying that the stake already due is *either* to be doubled, or to be cancelled, on the next issue; hence *fig.*

C. Double- in comb. 1. Double *adj.* in parasynthetic combs, e.g. d. barrel (having a d. bar or two bars). -*lined, eyed*, etc.; d. brooded, producing two broods in the year or season, as some insects; -*footed*, (a) two-footed; (b) = *diploded* (see *Diplo-*); -*fronted*, d. faced; -*headed*, having the lines of type widely separated by means of d. leads; -*lived*, having two lives or manners of life; tamphibious etc.

2. Double *adj.* in comb. with *shs.*, forming a. *adjs.*, as *d. action, shift*, etc. d. beat valve, (a) a valve in a pump affording two openings for the water, (b) a device in a steam-engine consisting of two connected conical valves between which steam is admitted so as to equalize the upward and downward pressure; also called *d. seat valve*. b. *shs.* arising out of the absol. or ellipt. use of those preceding, as *D. race*, etc. c. *shs.*, as *d. ripper, runner* (*U. S.*), two-leaved, connected by a plank, used by boys for coasting downhill etc.

3. Ybs. formed from double *adv.* in comb. with ybs. (or from double *adj.* with *shs.*), as *d. arms, bar* (to secure with d. bars), *boat, lawn*, etc.

4. Double *adv.* in comb. a. with pa. ples, or ppl. *adjs.*, as *d. distilled, whisked*, etc.; d. cut, of a file = *Cross-cut* a. 2; -*hung*, of sashes, those of which the window contains two, each movable separately; -*ironed*, loaded with irons on both legs; -*milled*, of cloth, milled twice to make it closer and thicker; -*sunk*, of a dial, having recesses for the hour hand and the seconds hand; -*worked*, of a tree, twice budded or grafted. b. with pres. ples, or ppl. *adjs.*, as *d. refracting*, etc. c. with *adjs.*, as *d. converse, converse*, etc. d. with agent-nouns, as *d. breather*, an animal that breathes through two nostrils.

Double (*dv'b'l*), *sh.* ME. [In branch I, the *adj.* used ellipt.; in II, noun of action from DOUBT v.]

I. 1. A double quantity: twice as much or many. 2. A thing that is an exact repetition of another. 3. A duplicate (of a writing).

2. *man*. a (*pres.*). au (*loud*). p (*cut*). g (*Fr. chef*). a (*ever*). ai (*J. ego*). n (*Fr. cau de vie*). i (*sit*). i (*Psyche*). q (*what*). p (*got*).

Chiefly *Sc.* -1752. b. A counterpart. c. *spec.* A wrath. 1798. 3. Technical senses:

a. *Bell-ringing*. A change, in which two pairs of bells change places. b. Double-headed shot. c. *ph.* A kind of thick narrow black ribbons for shoe-strings. d. Accidental duplication of a word or passage. e. *Mil.* A double pace see DOUBT a. 4 (quots.). f. *Laton Tennis*. A game played by two a side; also two faults in succession. g. An actor or singer who takes two parts in the same piece, as in case of absence of another performer. h. *Wrest.* A game in which one side scores five before the other scores three. i. Often ellipt.: e.g. = *doubled bed, fast, flower, line, star*, etc.

1. Ten, which is the d. of five Jowett. 2. The fetch or d. of the Göttingen student HONG. 3. e. The men cheering, broke out into a d., and at last into a regular race RUSSELL. h. That's two doubles and the rub DICKENS.

II. 1. A fold; a folded piece of stuff. 2. *Obs.* 1692. 3. A sharp turn in running, as of a hunted hare; also, of a river; *fig.* an evasive turn or shift 1592.

1. Rowled up in seven-fold doubles Of plagues MASON. 2. Phr. To give one the d., i. e. the slip.

Double (*dv'b'l*), *v.* [ME. *dobler, dobler, doubler*, a. OF. *dubler, doubler, doubler*; -L. *duplare* (less common = *duplcare*)] 1. *trans.* To make double; to make twice as much, as many, or as great; to multiply by two; to put two in place of one. Also *absol.* 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To increase twofold ME.; of flowers, to become double 1882. 3. *trans.* To repeat; to redouble; to make a duplicate of (*Sc.*) -1805.

1b. *intr.* or *absol.* To speak with repetition of sounds (*rare*) -1601. 4. *Mil.* a. *trans.* To increase (ranks or files) to twice their length by marching others up into them. b. *intr.* Of ranks or files: To march up into the other ranks or files so as to double them 1598. c. *trans.* (colloq.) To couple with 1837. 5. *3rd. intr.* To go 'at the double' 1890. 6. *trans.* To line or add a second layer of material to ME.

7. To bend over, so as to bring the two parts into contact or proximity; to fold; to close, clench (the hand or fist). Often with *up* ME. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*). 8. *Naut.* (*trans.*) To sail round or to the other side of (a cape or point) 1548; *intr.* to get round. 9. *intr.* To turn sharply in running; to turn back on one's course 1566; *fig.* to make evasive turns or shifts. ? *Obs.* 1530.

1. I doubled my pace Dr FOR. To d. a vowel ROBY. Phr. To d. a part to act as the double of or substitute for another player; also *fig.* 2. The circulation doubled 1882. 3. This knaves tongue begins to d. 2 *Hon. V.* II. ii. 94. 7. The page is doubled down DAVEN. Phr. To d. *sp.* to make to bend, as by a blow; hence *fig.* to cause to collapse (*strong*). 8. To d. the Cape of Good Hope 1605. Phr. (*intr.*) To d. upon (*Mil.*), etc.; to get round so as to enclose between two fires. 9. See how he doubles, like a hunted hare DAVEN. *fig.* Why hast thou dealt thus craftily And doubled so with me 1578.

Double-banked (*-bæŋkt*), *a.* 1697 [parasynth. 1. double bank.] a. Having pairs of opposite oars pulled by rowers on the same bench; or, having two rowers at each oar. b. Double-banked *fig.* one carrying guns on two decks; a double-banker. Double-bank *v.*, to provide thus with rowers; also *transf.* and *absol.*

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Double-bitt, *v.* 1833. [See BITT.] *Naut.* To pass (a cable) twice round the bitts, or round two pairs of bitts.

Double-bitted, *a.* 1816. [See BIT *sh.*] Having two bits.

Double-breasted, *a.* 1701. Of a coat, etc. Having the two sides of the breast made alike, so as to button on either side.

Double-cross, *sh.* slang. 1874. [f. DOUBLE a. + *CROSS* *sh.* 18.] An act of treachery to both parties, esp. by pretended collusion with each; also more widely. Double-cross *v.*, to crosser.

Double-dealer. 1547. [f. next.] One who acts with duplicity.

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double deck.] 'A ship with two decks above the water-line.' Also. A street-car having seats on top as well as inside.

Double-dye, *v.* 1602. [f. DOUBLE *adv.*] To dye twice; *fig.* to stain deeply, as, a double-dyed scoundrel.

Double-ender. 1865. 1. Anything having two ends alike; *spec.* a gun-boat rounded fore and aft (*U. S.*). 2. A cross-cut sawing machine with two adjustable circular saws, for sawing both ends of timber.

Double entendre (*dūbl' æntādr*). 1673 [rare obs. *F.* = *double entente*.] A double meaning; a word or phrase having a double sense, esp. as used to convey an indelicate meaning.

Double-face. 1892. a. (As two words) 'Duplicity'; double-dealing. b. (*double-face*) A double-faced person.

Double-faced (-fēst). a. 1575. 1. Having two faces or aspects, of a fabric, finished on both sides 1589. 2. *fig.* Facing two ways; insincere.

2. Double-faced men God abhorreth 1577. Double-ganger (-gæŋgər). 1890. [ad. Ger. *doppeltgänger*.] The apparition of a living person; a double, a wraith.

Double-handed, a. 1511. 1. Two-handed. 2. Having two hands; *fig.* capable of two applications 1665.

Double-headed, a. 1542. Having a double head or two heads, two-headed (*lit.* and *fig.*). Double-headed snail: a shot consisting of two balls joined together. Double-headed snake = AMPHISBENA 2.

Double-head-der. *U. S.* 1869. a. A kind of firework. b. A railway train having two engines.

Double-hearted, a. 1552. [See DOUBT a. 5.] Having a double heart; deceitful, dissembling.

Double-lock, *v.* 1592. *trans.* To lock by two turns of the key.

Double meaning, *sh.* 1551. = DOUBLE ENTENDRE. So Double-meaning a.

Double-minded, a. 1552. Having two minds; undecided or wavering in mind; *†*also, formerly, Having two meanings.

A double minded man is unstable in all his ways *Ps.* i. 8.

Doubleness (*dv'b'lnēs*), ME. [f. DOUBLE a.] 1. The quality or state of being double or twofold. 2. The character of being double in action or conduct; duplicity, treachery ME.

Double-quick, a. (*sh. adv.*) 1822. a. *adj.* *Mil.* Applied to the quickest step next to the run; see DOUBLE a. 4 (quots.). b. *sh.* Double-quick pace or time; = DOUBLE *sh.* 3; also *gen. c. adv.* In double-quick time.

In the U. S. army, Double-quick time is identical with the 'double time' now in force in the British Army, for which see DOUBT a. 4 (quots.).

Doubler? (*dv'blər*). Now *diol.* ME. [a. AF. *dobler, dubler*; -L. *duplarius* liquid measure, bag, purse, f. *duplus*.] A large plate or dish.

Doubler? (*dv'blər*). 1552. [f. DOUBLE *v.*; cf. *F. doubler*.] One who or that which makes double, esp. *Electr.* A machine intended to multiply, by repeated doubling, a very small quantity of electricity, till it became sufficient to affect an electrometer, give sparks, etc.

Double-reef, *v.* 1703. *trans.* To reduce the spread of (a sail) by taking in two reefs.

Double-shot, *v.* 1824. To load with a double quantity of shot. Also *fig.*

Doublet (*dv'blət*). ME. [a. *F.*, f. *double* + *ET.*] 1. A close-fitting body-garment, with or without sleeves, worn by men from the 14th to the 16th centuries. Now *Hist.* 2. One of two things precisely alike; one of a pair or couple; a duplicate copy; *pl.* twins.

spec. b. Philol. One of two words (in the same language) representing the same ultimate word but differentiated in form, as *clock* and *clock*, etc. *c. Printing*. = DOUBLET *sh.* 3 d. 3. *Gaming.* (*pl.*) a. The same number turning up on both the dice at a throw 1450. *†b.* An old game at tables or backgammon -1684. 4. A pair or couple 1816. *spec.* a combination of two simple lenses 1831. 5. A counterfeit jewel composed of two pieces of 'crystal' cemented together with a layer of colour between them, or of a

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th n slice of a gem cemen ed on a p ece of g ass
o n e o s o u e 449.

Pb *D a d h* *sh* a. the typical masculine
ature; also as a sort of address, or dress for active
pursuits. *†Iron or stone d.*: a prison.

Doubleton (dōb'itən). *Cards*. 1906 [After
singleton.] Two cards only of one suit in a hand.
†Double-tongue. ME. *†Duplicity* of speech.
(Prop. two wds.) ME. only. *†Herb*. The shrub
Rhus Hypoglossum -1601.

Double-tongued (dōb'itəd), *a*. ME. [f. DOUBBLE
a. 5.] Deceitful or insincere in speech.

Thou art but a double-tongued Christian Dr Fox.

Doubling (dōb'ling), *vbl. sb.* ME. [-ING *l*.]

1. Twofold increase: multiplication by two.

b. 'The second distillation of low wines'

(Knight). 2. *concr.* The lining of a garment;

up in *Her*. 1572. 3. *Naut.* A piece of timber

fitted on to the bits; fir-lining. b. The lining

of a ship with an extra layer of planking; also,

the extra layer. c. *pl.* That part of a mast be-

tween the trestle-trees and the cap. 4. *Building*.

'The double course of shingles or slates at the

eave of a house' (Knight). 5. The folding of

anything; a fold 1634. 6. A sudden turn in

running; fig. an evasion, double-dealing 1575.

Doublon (dub'lən). 1622 [a. F. *doublon*,

or Sp. *doblon*, augm. of *doble* DOUBBLE.] A Span-

ish gold coin, orig. = 2 pistoles, now = *l*. t.

|| **Doublure** (dub'lür). 1886. [F.; = 'lining'.]

An ornamental lining, usually of leather, on the

inside of a book-cover.

Doubly (dōb'li), *adv* ME. [f. DOUBBLE *a*.

+LY *l*.] 1. In two ways, or twice as much

2. With duplicity ME.

1. Here we synnon doubly Wyclif. D. sorry 1789.

2. Let him not deale d. with vs 1585.

Doubt (daunt), *sb.* [ME. *a*. OF. *doute*, *dote*,

doute, *vbl. sb.* f. *douter* to doubt. As to the *b*,

see DOUBT *v*.] 1. The (subjective) state of un-

certainity as to the truth or reality of anything

With *pl.*: A feeling of uncertainty as to some-

thing. b. The condition of being (objectively)

uncertain; a state of affairs giving occasion to

uncertainty ME. 12. A doubtful matter or

point; a difficulty -1693. 13. Apprehension,

dread, fear -1659; danger, risk -1596.

1. Your words bring me in a d. 1559. Modest D.

is call'd The Beacon of the wise Tr. & Cr. II. ii. 16.

b. To give the defendant the benefit of the d. 1822

3. They dare not, for doubt of Kyng Charlemayne

LD BEAUMES. Well approv'd in many a d. SKEGGER.

Phrases *To make d.*: to doubt; to be uncertain.

No d. doubtless. *Without d.* certainly; fearlessly.

Doubt (daunt), *v*. Pa. t. and pp. *doubted*.

[ME. *duten*, *douten*, *a*. OF. *duter*, *douter*, etc.

:-L. *dubitare*, related to *dubius*. Artificially

spelt *doubt* after L.]

1. *intr.* To be in doubt; to be undecided

in opinion or belief. 2. *trans.* To be uncertain

or divided in opinion about; to call in question,

to mistrust ME. 13. To hesitate, scruple,

delay: with *infin.* -1743.

1. Hee that never doubted, scarce ever well-believed

1633. 2. Doctors d. that *Mary* V. v. v. 183. It

was never doubted but that one partner might bind

the rest 1817. 3. Mr. Locke hath not doubted to

assert [etc.] FIELDING

II. 1. *trans.* To dread, fear, be afraid ME.

2. In weakened sense: To apprehend; to sus-

pect (arch.) 1509. 13. *refl.* To fear; to be

afraid. [= OF. *se douter*.] -1820. 14. To be

in fear; to be afraid of -1587. 15. *imper.* To

make (a person) afraid -1625.

1. I d, I d, I have been beguiled Scott. 2. They

doubted some sinister motive Phrascon. I d. that

Thackeray did not write the Latin epitaph Tract 1096.

5. The virtues of the valiant Caratuch, More doubts

me than all Britain Florence. So Doubtable *a*.

doubtful, questionable; redoubtable. **†Doubtance**,

doubt; dread Hence Doubter. **Doubting** *a*, *ly*

adv, *ness*.

Doubtful (dau'tfəl), *a*. ME. [f. DOUBT *sb.* +

-FUL.] 1. Of things: Involved in doubt; uncer-

tain, indistinct, ambiguous. b. Of uncertain

issue 1562. c. Of questionable character 1838.

d. *Pros.* That may be either long or short 1871.

2. Of persons: Divided or unsettled in opinion;

in doubt; undetermined, hesitating 1509. 13.

To be feared; dread -1556. 14. Giving cause for

apprehensions -1776. 15. Full of fear; appre-

hensive -1791. 6. as *sb.* A doubtful person or

thing 1589.

2. Whether he were a God or man, is doubtful GALT.

The d. Chance of Wa. M. v. Shene & employed

d. ga. o. n. e. measures Phrascon. 2. The

king was d., and could not resolve Dr Fox. He was

d. of the prospects of the rebellion Phrascon. 4. The

d. and dangerous situation of the empire Gibbon. 5.

I bear things which make me d. and anxious BURAS.

Hence **Doubtfully** *adv*, *ness*.

Doubtless (dau'tles). ME. [f. DOUBT *sb.*

+LESS.]

A. adv. Free from doubt; undoubted, indis-

putable; free from apprehension.

Pretty child, sleepe doubtlesse, and secure SHAKS.

B. adv. Without doubt; unquestionably, cer-

tainly (now generally concessive) ME.; often in

a weaker sense; = No doubt 1664.

Of good thing, the greater good is most excellent?

D. Braxator. So Doubtlesly *adv*.

†Doubtous, doubtful, a [ME. *a*. OF. mod

F. *douteux*, f. *doute* DOUBT *sb.*; cf. *despitous*.]

1. Doubtful -1532. 2. Doubting -1490. 3.

Frught with terror -1500.

|| **Douc** (dūk). 1774. [a. F., a. Cochlin.] A

species of monkey (*Simiopsis leucostictus*) found

in Cochlin China.

Douce (dus), *a*. [ME. *douce*, *douce*, *a*. OF.

dole, *dols*, *dous*, later *dour*, fem. *douce* :-L.

dulcis sweet.] 1. Sweet, pleasant -1614. 2.

Quiet, steady, sedate. *St.* and *n* dial. 1728.

1. Y-born in d. France ME. 2. A d. woman she

was, civil to the customers Scott.

Douceperre; see DOUCEPERS.

Doucet (dū'set), **dowset** (dau'set). ME.

[a. F. *doucet*, *doucette*, dim. of *doux*, *douce*;

also *sb.* See also DOUCET.] 1. A sweet dish

-1610. 12. A kind of flute -1450. 3. *Hunting*

(*pl*) The tussocks of a deer 1611.

|| **Douceur** (dusūr). ME. [a. F. :-Romanic

type **dolcore*, **dulcore*, for L. *dulcorum*, f.

dulcis. In ME. app. naturalized.] 1. Sweet-

ness and pleasantness of manner; amiability

-1793. 12. A complimentary phrase or speech

-1807. 3. A gratuity, a bribe 1763.

3. Her lord has...added. little douceurs to her

jointure 1763.

Douche (duf, dūf), *sb.* 1766. [a. F. *douche*

spout, stream of water :- (ult.) L. type **duct-*

are, f. *ductus*, f. *ducere* to lead.] A jet or stream

of water, or the like, applied to some part of the

body, generally for medicinal purposes; the

application of this; an instrument for administer-

ing it. Hence *Douche* *v* to administer a d. to

|| **Doucine** (dus'fē). 1726. [F.] *Archil.* =

Cyma recta; see CYMA.

Doucker, obs. F. DUCKER.

Dough (dōw), *sb.* [A Com. Teut. sb.: OE.

dhā, gen. *dagga* :- OTeut. **daiga*, f. stem *dag-*,

dag- to form of clay, to knead; cf. Skr. *dā-*,

L. *fig.* fingers; cf. Gr. *τέγος*.] 1. A mass

consisting of flour or meal moistened and

kneaded into a paste, ready to be baked into

bread, etc.; paste of bread. 2. Any soft pasty

mass 1559. 3. *U.S. slang*. Money 1851.

2. (*fig.*) *cake id.*: my project has failed. See *Fam.*

Skr. v. 1. 145. Comb. d.-brake, kneader, maker,

mixer, machines for kneading and mixing d.; head

(U.S.), a foot, -raiser, 'a pan in a bath of heated

water, to maintain a temperature in the d. favorable

to fermentation' (Knight).

Dough-baked, *pp. a*. Now dial. 1592. [f.

DOUGH *sb.* + BAKE *v*.] Imperfectly baked, so

as to remain doughy; hence, imperfect; defi-

cient in intellect, etc.; feeble, 'soft'.

Dough-bird. local U. S. The Eskimo

curlew (*Numenius borealis*).

Dough-boy. 1685. 1. A boiled flour

dumpling. 2. U. S. An infantry soldier 1867.

Dough-face, doughface. U. S. 1833. 1.

A face resembling dough. 2. One who is easily

moulded or worked upon, formerly, in U. S.

politics, applied to Northern politicians who

were unduly compliant to the South, in the

matter of slavery, etc. So **Dough-faced** *a*.

Doughnut (dōw'nūt). local Eng. and U. S.

1809. A small cake made of dough, and fried

or boiled in lard.

Dough-trough (dōw'trūf). ME. A trough

or vessel in which dough is placed to rise; also

= *dough-raiser*; see DOUGH *sb.*

Doughty (dau'ti), *a*. [OE. *dyhtig*, from

an OTeut. sb. **duhtiz*, f. *duhtan*; see DOW

v.] The phonology is obscure. See N.E.D.]

Capable, virtuous; valiant, formidable: now

somewhat arch., and often joc.

Kyng Arthur was..bolde and doughty of body

CYRON. Of his duchie Deidis and Justice done

STEWART. Hence **Doughtily** *adv*, **Doughtiness**.

Doughy (dōw'i), *a*. 1601. [f. DOUGH *sb.* +

-Y *l*.] Of the nature of dough; like dough 1601.

All the unbal'd and dowy youth of a nation *ALL*

WALL IV. v. 3. Hence **Doughiness**.

Doulocracy, var. of DULOCACY.

Doum (daum, dām). Also **doom**. 1601.

[Arab.] A palm (*Hyphane Thebaica*) found in

Egypt, having a dichotomously divided trunk,

and an edible fruit about the size of an apple

Usu *d*-palm.

Dour (dūr), *a*. *Sc* and *n*. dial. ME. [ad

L. *durus*.] 1. Hard, stern. 2. Obstinate,

sullen 1470.

1. A d. and hard lyfe 1556. 2. A men 1572. Hence

Dourly *adv*, *ness*.

Doura, var. DURRA, Indian millet.

Douse (daus), *sb.* 1625 [f. DOUSE *v*.] A

dull heavy blow.

Douse (daus), *v*. 1 1559. [In sense 1, ? conn.

w. MDu. *dossen*.] 1. *trans.* To strike, punch

-1736. 2. *Naut.* To strike (a sail); to lower or

slacken suddenly or in haste; to close (a port-

hole) 1627. 3. To doff 1785. 4. (p a different

wd.) To douse (a light) 1785. 5. To stop 1887.

2. D. the ports 1802. 4. Phr *Douse the shir-*

(sling) = put out the light. Hence **Douser**, a heavy

blow

Douse (daus), *v*. 2 1600. [? echoic.] 1. 1.

trans. To plunge vigorously in water or the

like -1662. 2. To throw water over; to drench

1606. 3. *mb.* To plunge or be plunged in

water 1603. Hence **Douser**, one who drenches.

Douse, Douser, etc.: see DOWSE, etc.

Dousing-chock, -rod; see under DOWSE *v*

Dout (dout), *v*. Now dial. 1526. [fused f.

do out, see DO *v*.] *trans.* To put out (a fire

Dovelet (dō-vi-let). 1825. A little dove.
Dove-like (dō-vi-lik), *a.* and *adv.* 1577. Like a dove; after the manner of a dove.
 Thou... Dove-like sate brooding on the vast Abyss
 Micros.

Dover's powder. 1854. [Name of Thomas Dover (d. 1742).] A pharmaceutical preparation of opium and ipecacuanha.

Dovetail (dō-vi-tail), *sb.* 1565. 1. Something in the shape of a dove's tail; *spec.* a tenon cut in the shape of a dove's tail spread, to fit into a mortise of corresponding shape; also, a mortise shaped to receive such a tenon 1674. 2. = *D. joint*: A joint composed of these.

Comb.: *d.-moulding*, *A. archit.* a moulding arranged in the form of a series of figures like dove-tails; *-saw*, a saw employed in making dovetails.

Dovetail, *v.* 1657 [*f. prec. sb.*] 1. *trans.* To fit together or join by means of dovetails. *Const.* *in. into, to* 2. *fig.* To adjust exactly so as to form a continuous whole 1815. 3. *intr.* To fit into each other, so as to form a compact and harmonious whole 1817.

Dovey (dō-vi). 1769. [*f. Dove + -y*]. A term of affection: cf. *Lovey*.

Do-vish, *a.* 1537. Of or pertaining to the dove; dove-like -1546.

Doveys *simpliciter*, serpentlike wyrdome 1546.

Dow (dōn), *v.* 1. Now *Sc.* and *n. dial.* [An original Teut. preterite present vb. (see CAN, DARE, MAY): OE *dugan* to avail, he strong, good, worthy -OE *Teut. dugan*] 1. *intr.* To be good, strong, virtuous. Only OE. 2. To be valid, or of value; to be good for anything -1788. 3. To avail. Chiefly *impers.* -1590. 4. To become, behave. Usually *impers.* -ME. 5. To be able (to do something) ME. 6. To thrive, prosper 1674.

1. I never dowed to bide a hard turn o' work in my life Scott.

Dow, *v.* 2 ME. [*a. F. dower* :-L. *dotare*, *f. dos, dotem*] 1. = *ENDOW* 2. -1483. 2. To invest with -1450. 3. To bequeath. CHAUCER.

Dow, earlier *f. Drow*, *q. v.*

Dowable (dō-ā-b'l), *a.* 1535. [*a. AF. dowable*, *f. F. dower*, *Dow v. 2*] Capable of being endowed; entitled to dower.

Dowager (dō-ā-jer), 1530. [*a. OF. douagere*, -*ier*, etc., fem. of *douagier*, etc. (=mod. *F. douagier*), *f. douage dower*] A widow who is in the enjoyment of some title or some property that has come to her from her deceased husband. Often added to the title so enjoyed, as *princess-queen-d.*, *d.-duchess*, etc. *b. familiarly*. An elderly lady of dignified demeanour 1870.

I have a Widow Aunt, a d., Of great renowne *Brads. N. i. l. 157*. Hence **Dowagerism**, the condition of a d.

Dowcet (e), obs. *ff* DOUCET, DULCET.

Dowd (dōd), *sb.* 1 ME. [*?*] A person whose dress and appearance are devoid of smartness and brightness.

Dowd, *sb.* 2 Now *dial.* 1749. A woman's wap or night-cap.

Dowd, *dowd*, *ppl. a.*; see *Dow v. 3*

Dowdy (dōd-i), 1581. [*A. deriv. of Dowd.*] *A. sb.* A woman or girl unattractively dressed, without smartness or brightness.

The Duchesse of Albemarle, who is ever a plain homely d. *Perrys*.

B. adv. Shabbily dull in colour or appearance; without brightness or freshness 1676.

A dress d. with age Trollope. A shy, d. young woman 1869. Hence **Dowdily adv.** **Dowdiness**. **Dowdiness**, somewhat d. **Dowdism**, d. character or quality.

Dowel (dō-ēl), *sb.* ME. [*?* answering to MLG. *dovel*, Ger. *döbel* plug, tap (of a cask, etc.). Cf. OF. *doelle*, *douelle* barrel-stave; but the change of sense is a difficulty.] 1. A headless pin, peg, or bolt, of wood, metal, etc., serving to fasten together two pieces of wood, stone, etc., by penetrating into the substance of both pieces. 2. A plug of wood driven into a wall to receive nails. [*Ger. döbel, dübel*].

Comb.: *d.-bit*, a boring-tool of semi-cylindrical form terminating in a conoidal edge; a *spoon-bit*, joint, a junction formed by means of dowels, *-pin* = sense 1; *-pointer*, a tool for pointing the ends of dowels. Hence **Dowel v.** to fasten with dowels.

†Dower, *sb.* 1 ME. [*Cf. OF. douvre*, var. of

douve ditch, dyke, etc.] A burrow (of rabbits, or the like) -1490.

Dower (dō-er), *sb.* 2 ME. [*a. OF. douaire*, etc., ad. late L. *dotarium*, *f. L. dotare*] 1. The portion of a deceased husband's estate which the law allows to his widow for her life. 2. = *DOWRY* 2, 3. ME. 3. *fig.* Endowment ME.

1. Her part and dower of my goddes ME. 2. Choose thou thy husband, and he pay thy d. *Shaks.* 3. A mortal Song we sing, by d. Encouraged of celestial power *Woods. Comb.*, as *d.-house*, *-land*.

Dower (dō-er), *v.* 1605. [*f. DOWER sb.*] 1. *trans.* To give a dowry to; to endow. 2. To endow with any gift, talent, or power 1793. 3. *intr.* To take or receive dower 1848.

2. Dower'd with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn *Tennison*.

†Doweress. 1519. [*f. DOWER + -ESS*] A widow holding a dower -1823.

Dowerless (dō-er-lis), *a.* 1605. [*f. DOWER sb.* + *-LESS*] Portionless.

Dowie, dowy (dō-ri, dō-wi), *a.* *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1508. [=16th c. *dolly* Prob. a deriv. of ME. *dol*, *doll* DULL.] Dully and lonely, dreary, dismal.

Dowl (dowl), Now *dial.* ME. [*?* related to *DOWN sb.*] One of the filaments of a feather, down, buff.

Dowlas (dō-lās), 1529. [*f. Douilas* or *Doulas*, SE. of Brest in Brittany.] 1. A coarse kind of linen, much used in the 16th and 17th centuries. 2. A strong calico, now made in imitation of this. Also *attrib.*

Doulas, filthy *Doulas* 1 *Hen IV.* in ii. 79

†Dowment. 1552. [*f. Dow v. 2*] Endowment; the giving of dower -1628.

Down (dōn), *sb.* 1 [OE. *dūn* fem., hill = *ODu. dūna* (*MDu. dūne*, etc.). *?* Of Celtic origin; cf. *Old. dūn* hill, Welsh *dūn*, etc.] 1. A hill -1653. 2. An open expanse of elevated land; *spec. in pl.*, the treeless undulating chalk uplands of the south and south-east of England; serving chiefly for pasturage; also, similar tracts elsewhere ME. 3. A sand-hill, *DUNE* 1523.

4. *The Downs*: the part of the sea within the Goodwin Sands, off the east coast of Kent, a famous rendezvous for ships. (It lies opposite the eastern end of the North Downs.) 1460 5. Applied to a breed of sheep raised on the chalk downs of England. Cf. *SOUTHDOWN*. 1831.

2. My beskie acres, and my vashrubd downe *Tenp.* iv. i. 81. By dale and d. We dwell *Scott*. 3. Over the downs of sand by the sea side *Carrs*. 4. Sir Simon Mondford was appointed to kepe the downes, and the five Portes *HALL*.

Down (dōn), *sb.* 2 ME. [*a. ON. dūn*, nom. *dūnn* down.] 1. *a.* The first feathering of young birds. *b.* The fine soft under plumage of fowls, used for stuffing beds, pillows, etc. Also *fig.* 2. Hence, *a.* The hair as it first shows itself on the face 1580. *b.* The pubescence on some plants and fruits, the soft feathery pappus of some seeds ME. *c.* Any feathery or fluffy substance 1626.

1. Of downe of pure doves white *Chaucer*. *fig.* Must I break from the d. of thy embraces, To put on steel *Forn*. 2. The callow d. began To shade my chin *Dryden*.

attrib. and *Comb.*, as *d.-bed*, *-pillow*, etc.; *d.-tree*, the cork-wood, *Ochroma Lagopus*; *-weed*, *Pilago germanica*.

Down, *sb.* 3 1611. [*DOWN adv.*, used subst., or ellipt. for 'downward motion'] 1. The burden of a song -1656. 2. A descent; a reverse of fortune. *Usu.* in *phr.* *ups and downs* 1710. 3. *collog.* A tendency to be 'down upon' 1893. 4. A cry of down with 1889.

Down (dōn), *a.* 1568. [*DOWN adv.*, used attrib., or by ellipsis of some ppl. wd.] 1. Directed downwards; descending; of a train or coach: Going down, *i. e.* in Great Britain, away from London. Hence *transf.* 1851. 2. Down-cast, dejected. *Obs.* (exc. predicatively.) 1645.

1. To cross the line to the d. platform 1885.

Down (dōn), *adv.* [In late OE. *dūne*, *dūn*, *aphet. f. adūne* *ADOWN*, *q. v.*] 1. In a descending direction (real or imaginary); from above, or towards that which is below; from a higher to a lower place or position; to the ground. Also vaguely in *up and d.*, often = to and fro; see *UP*. 2. In a low or lower situation or position, or one conventionally viewed as lower, on

the ground ME. 3. Into or in a fallen, sitting or overthrown position or posture ME. 4.

Prostrate with sickness, ill 1710. 5. Below the horizon ME. 6. Below the surface or to the bottom of water 1659. 7. Downstairs, or to the dining-room, to dinner 1592. 8. Down the throat 1582. 9. In reference to payment: (Laid) upon the table or counter; (paid) at the instant 1557. 10. In writing: with *write*, *note*, *set*, etc. See the *vbs.* 1576. 11. From an earlier to a later time ME. 12. To or at a lower amount, rate, or price 1573. 13. Into or in a lower or inferior condition, low spirits, a state of depression, defeat, or the like ME. 14. To a smaller bulk or finer consistency 1675. 15. Into or in a state of subsidence 1590. 16. Into a weaker quality 1816. 17. *slang.* Awake, wide-awake 1812. 18. With ellipsis of a verb: *e.g.* of *come*, *go*, *sit*, *kneel*, *lie* ME; of *go*, in sense 'be swallowed' (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1580, of *put*, etc. 1820; *so d. with*; also used in ballad refrains, without meaning 1598.

1. He a lighted downe of his horse *HALL*. In our journey d. *Goisam*. To go d. from Oxford (*mod.*). 2. The tide was d. 1894. 3. Fold it d. 1669. 4. Fourd. and three to play 1894. 5. We have now about 50 men d. 1712. 6. The sun had gone d. 1849. 7. When Kempenfelt went d. *Cowper*. 8. A bitter portion that is soon d. 1860. 9. For a lump sum d. 1894. 10. *Much Ado* iv. ii. 17. 11. D. from the time of Moses 1602. 12. Cutting d. his salary *Macaulay*. 13. Who can say him, that Fortune will have downe *Brayton*. 14. He melted it [New Coll. plate] downe *Wool*. 15. D. drop the breeze *Columbo*. 18. Downe therefore, and beg mercy of the Duke *Shaks.*

Phrases. *D. on*, *a.* Aware of, 'up to' (*slang*). *b.* To be d. *on* (*upon*). To fall upon, attack (from a superior position); to treat severely. *D. east* (U.S.), into or in the eastern sea-coast districts of New England, esp. Maine. Also as *adv.* and *sb.* Hence *D.-easter*. *D. south*: into or in the south; in U.S. into or in the Southern States. *D. to the ground* (*collog.*) completely.

1. For *Down* in *comb.*, see *DOWNCAST*, *DOWNCOME*, etc.

Down (dōn), *prep.* 1508. [*DOWN adv.*, construed with an object.] 1. In a descending direction along, through, or into; from a higher to a lower part of 1508; at a lower part of 1769. 2. To (or at) what is regarded as a lower part of; along the course or extent of 1674. 3. The prep. and its object may be used as an *advb.* or *attrib. phrase*; as *ind.-river*, *-stream*, *-town* 1645. 1. Such notes as Drew iron tears d. Pluto's cheek *Milt.* Three miles d. the river *Dr. For.* 2. *Phr. Up and d.*, see *UP*. *D. down* into the town; down in the town. *D. (the wind)* - see *WIND*.

Down, *v.* 1662. [*f. DOWN adv.* in ellipt. uses; see above.] 1. *trans.* To bring, put, throw, or knock down 1778. 2. *intr.* To descend 1825. 3. To d. upon, on: to fall upon as from a superior position 1852. 4. To d. with: to put down: to have done with 1682.

1. His horse had downed him three times *Souters*. 4. Except they d. with their dust 1682.

Down and out, *adv. phr.* orig. U.S. 1889. Completely without resources. Also as *sb.*

†Downbeat, *v.* ME. *trans.* To beat down, press down, cause to sink; also *fig.* -1834.

Downcast (dōn-kast), *v.* ME. [*f. DOWN adv.* + *CAST v.*] To cast down (*lit.* and *fig.*); to demolish, to dispirit. (Now only *poet.*)

Downcast (dōn-kast), *sb.* ME. [*f. DOWN adv.* + *CAST sb.*; cf. *prec.*] 1. The act of casting down (*lit.* and *fig.*); demolition; downward cast (of the eyes, etc.); in *Geol.* = *DOWNTROW* 2. 2. The throwing down of a current of air into a coal-mine, etc.; *attrib.* in *d. shaft*, the shaft by which this is done, also *ellipt.* called the *down-cast* 1816.

1. I saw the respectful d. of his eyes *Steele*.

Downcast (dōn-kast), *ppl. a.* 1602. [*f. DOWN adv.* + *CAST ppl. a.*; also *f. DOWNCAST v.*] 1. Cast down; ruined, destroyed; *fig.* dejected. 2. Of looks, etc.: Directed downwards; dejected 1639.

1. A few looked d. 1832. 2. With d. eyes *Freeman*.

Downcome (dōn-kōm), *sb.* 1513. [*f. DOWN adv.* + *COME v.*; cf. *income*] 1. The act of coming down (*lit.* and *fig.*); downfall; humiliation; in *Hawking*, a swoop down. 2. *Mitology*. (See *quot.*) 1681.

2. *Downcome*, the pipe through which tunnel-head gases from iron blast-furnaces are brought down to the hot-blast stoves and boilers, when these are below

the tunnel-head (Raymond).
(in sense 1).

So Down-coming

Down-draught (daun'draft). 1849. A descending current of air.

Downfall (daun'fôl). ME. 1. Sudden descent; a fall (of rain, snow, etc.) 1450. 2. A steep descent, precipice; an abyss, etc. -1822. 3. Fall from high estate, ruin. (The current use.) ME. *d. cener* (pl) Ruins 1602. 4. *attid*. Descending 1793.

2. The sonne knowyng no downe falle 1450. 3. Dreadfull downfalls of unheeded rocks DAYDEN. Histories of the downfall of kingdoms JOHNSON. 3. So

Down-fallen *phl. a.* **Down-falling** *phl. a.* **Down grade, down-grade.** 1885. [See GRADE.] *lit.* A downward gradient (on a railway, etc.); hence *fig.* a downward course in morals, etc. Also *attid*.

Down-gyved, *phl. a.* Hanging down like fetters. *Haml.* II. 1. 80.

Down-haul (-hâil). 1669. [*f.* DOWN *adv.* + HAUL *v.*] Naut. A rope to pull down a sail when shortening sail. Also *attid*.

Downhearted (-hâted), *a.* 1774. [See DOWN *adv.* 13.] Having the heart down; low-spirited (*collog.*).

Downhill. *a. sb.* (daun'hil) [*f.* DOWN *adv.*] The downward slope of a hill; a declivity, descent (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1591.

B. adv. (daun'hil). [*f.* DOWN *phl.*] Down the slope of a hill; on a decline; downwards (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1639.

C. adj. (daun'hil). Sloping or descending downwards; declining. (Also *fig.*) 1727. *sb.* The d. of life 1833. *adv.* A very short cut, and all d. *adj.* The d. side of life COWPER.

Down-land. 1842. [*f.* OE. *dûn-land*.] Land forming downs; hilly pasture-land.

Downlooked (-lukt), *a.* 1641. [See DOWN *a.* 1.] Having downward looks; guilty-looking; demure -1814.

Down-lying, *sb.* 1526 *a.* Lying down, going to bed. *b.* Lying-in of a woman, confinement (*v. dial.*).

Downmost (daun'moust). 1790. Superlative degree of DOWN *adv.* and *adj.*

Downpour (-pôur), *sb.* 1811. A pouring down; *esp.* a heavy, continuous fall (of rain, etc.).

Downright (daun'rait, daun'rait). ME. [*f.* DOWN *adv.* + RIGHT *adj.* and *adv.*]

A. adv. (Stressed *down-right* before, *down-right* following, the word it qualifies.) *1.* Straight down; vertically downwards -1763. *2.* Absolutely, out and out ME. 73. In a straightforward manner; plainly -1824. 4. Straightway, straight -1712.

2. Killed four d. and wounded several 1724. 4. Mrs Bull. fell down right into a fit ASBURNOT.

B. adj. (Usu. stressed *down-right*) *1.* Descending straight downwards; vertical 1530. *2.* *fig.* *a.* Direct, straightforward. Of persons: Plain and direct (sometimes to bluntness). *Obs.* or *arch.* 1693. *b.* Nothing less than . . . mere, absolute, thorough 1555.

2. A certain d. honesty 1875. *A d. atheist* 1856.

C. sb. (*down-right*) [*The adj. used ellipt.*] *1.* A perpendicular 1574. *2.* (*phl.*) A quality of wool 1793.

Hence *Down-rightly adv.* (*rare*), *ness*.

Downrush (-rush). 1855. Rapid descent.

Downset, *a.* 1847. *Her.* Of a fess: Broken so that the one half is set lower than the other by its whole width.

Downside (daun'said). 1683. The under side. Also *adv.*

Downshare, corrupt *f.* DENSHTRE.

Downstairs. Less freq. **downstair.** 1596 *a. adv. phr.* (daunstê'uz). On or to a lower floor or (*fig.*) the lower regions. *b. attrib.* or *adj.* (daunstê'uz) 1819. *c. sb.* (daunstê'uz) The downstairs part of a building; the lower regions 1843.

Downsteepy, *a.* Steeply descending FLORIO.

Downthrow (daun'thrôw). 1815. *1.* A throwing or being thrown down (*rare*). *2. Geol.* The depression of strata below the general level on one side of a fault 1858.

Downtrodden (daunt'rip'd'n), *pa. phl.* and

(daun'trip'd'n), *phl. a.* 1558. *1.* Trampled down. *2.* Crushed by oppression or tyranny 1595. The d. vassals of perdition Murr. var. **Down-trod** *phl. a.*

Downward (daun'wôrd). ME. [*orig. apbet.* *f.* A DOWNWARD, in OE. *adunweard*.]

A. adv. *1.* Towards a lower place or position; towards what is below; with a descending motion. *2. fig.* Towards that which is lower in order, or interior in any way ME. *b.* Onward from an earlier to a later time 1611.

1. A drope. fallth downwarde by his owne heuy- nesse TRAVIS. Looking d. 1855. *2.* Things seem to tend d. EMERSON. From Solon d. GROTE.

†B. prep. = DOWN *prep.* *1.* (*rare*) ME. only. *C. adj.* *1.* Directed towards that which is lower; descending; inclined downward (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1552. *2.* Lying or situated below; lower (*rare*) ME.

2. The d. track DAYDEN. Steps in a d. scale FERRIS.

Downwards (daun'wôrdz), *adv.* ME. [See -WARDS.] = DOWNWARD *adv.*

Downweigh (daun'wêi), *v.* 1600. *trans.* To weigh down; to outweigh, to depress. The gloom downweighs My spirit MOW.

†Down weight, down-weight. 1524. Full or good weight. *attrib.* Of full weight. Also *fig.* -1698.

Downy (daun'i), *a.* 1671. [*f.* DOWN *sb.* 1 + *y.* 1.] Characterized by downs.

A. rolling, d. country MORTON.

Downy (daun'i), *a.* 1548. [*f.* DOWN *sb.* 2 + *y.* 1.] *1.* Of the nature of or like down 1578. *2.* Made or consisting of down 1592. *3.* Covered with down 1548. *4. trans.* Soft as down 1602. *5. thing.* [See DOWN *adv.* 17.] Wide-awake, knowing 1821.

1. Thick d. feathers R. H. DANA. *2.* D. pillows 1712. *3.* D. Peaches DAYDEN. *4.* Shake off this Hence Downy *adv.* (*rare*). Downiness.

Downress; see DOWERESS.

Dowry (daun'ri). ME. [*a.* AF. *dowarie* = OF. *dowaire* masc; see DOWER.] *1.* the wife; the dot ME. *2.* The portion given with a man to or for his bride -1611. *3.* A present given by nature or fortune; an endowment ME.

3. Aske mee neuer so much dowrie and gift. but give mee the dowsell to wife GEN. xxiv. 12.

†Dow-sabel. 1590. An English form (through Fr.) of *Dulcibella*. Applied generally to a sweetheart, lady-love; cf. DOLL -1675

Dowsee (daunz), *v.* Also *dowse*; cf. DOLL -1675 a dialect term. *intr.* To use the divining-rod in search of water or mineral veins. Hence

Dowsing *phl. sb.* **Dowser** (daun'zar), one who uses the dowsing-rod. **Dowsing-rod**, the rod or twig used by dowsers.

chocck, one of several pieces layed athwart the apron and lapped on the knight-heads or inside stuff above the upper deck (Weale).

Dowve, obs. *f.* DOVE.

Doxastic (dôksæst'ik), *a.* 1794. [*ad. Gr.* *dôkastikos*, *f.* *dôkâstos* to conjecture.] Of, pertaining to, or depending on opinion.

Doxology (dôksôlôj'iz), 1649. [*ad. med. L.* *doxologia*, *a. Gr.*, *f.* *dôkôlógos*, *f.* *dôka* glory + *-logos* speaking. So *F. doxologie*.] *1a.* Thanks-giving. *b.* A short formula of praise to God; *spec.* the *Gloria in excelsis* or 'Greater d.', the *Gloria Patri* or 'Lesser d.', or some metrical formula, *e.g.* 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow', etc. Hence **Doxological** *a.* pertaining to or of the nature of a d. **Doxo-logize** *v. intr.* to say the d.; *trans.* to address a d. to.

Doxyl (dôksi). 1530. [*?*] A beggar's trull; hence, *slang*, a paramour, prostitute; *dial.* a sweetheart.

Doxyl *2. collag.* 1730. [*f.* (*ortho*) *doxyl*, etc., from Gr. *dôka*.] Opinion (*esp.* in theological matters). (*Cl. -ism*).

Orthodoxy, my Lord, said Bishop Warburton. 'is my d., heterodoxy is another man's d.'

†Doyen (dwayn). ME. [*F.* -L. *decanus* DEAN.] *1.* A commander of ten. ME. only. *2.* The senior member of a body 1570.

Doyley, -ly; see DOILY.

Doze (dôz), *v.* 1647. [Perhaps earlier in dialects. The *trans.* sense = *Da. dose* to make dull, drowsy, etc.] *1.* *trans.* To stupefy; to

make drowsy or dull; to confuse -1818. *2. intr.* To sleep drowsily; to be half asleep; to nod. Also *fig.* 1693. *3. trans.* (with *away*, *out*). To pass (time) in dozing 1693.

2. The tobacco had. dozed my head De Foz. *2.* I have been dozing over a stupid book SHERIDAN. *3.* We d. away our hours 1693. Hence **Doze** *sb.* a shut slumber. Dozed *phl. a.* stupefied, drowsy; of timber decayed inside; dozed. **Dozer**, one who dozes.

Dozen (dô'zn), *sb.* ME. [*a.* OF. *dozaine*, *dosaine*, a Com. Rom. deriv. of **docece*, *docece*, etc. -L. *duodecim* + *-ena*, as in *centena*, etc.]

1. A group or set of twelve. *Orig.* as a *sb.*, with *of*; in sing., without *of* = twelve. (Abbrev. *doz.*) *2a.* A kind of kersey. (Usu. in *pl.*) -1721. *2b.* Corruptly, a tithing, or group of ten households (AF. *diseyne*, Fr. *disaine*) -1672.

1. A d. of knives 1726. Six d. pencils (*mod.*) *Phn. Baker's d.* (see BAKER), *dent's*, *long printer's d.*, thirteen. *Round d.*, a full d. To *take notice* in the d., to talk very fast. Hence **Dozener**, (*a*) a member of a tithing; (*b*) the head of a dozen (*c*) a local name for constables. **Dozenth** *a. collag.* = TWELFTH.

Dozy (dô'zi), *a.* 1693. [*f.* DOZE *v.* + *y.* 1.] *1.* Drowsy. *2.* Of timber or fruit: In incipient decay; sleepy 1882. Hence **Dozily** *adv.* **Doziness**.

†Do-zzle, *v.* [*freq.* of DOZE *v.*] *trans.* To stupefy. HACKET.

Dr., abbrev. of *Debtor* (in *Book-keeping*).

Doctor.

Drab (dræb), *sb.* 1515. [Conn. w. Ir. *drabog*, Gael. *drabag* slattern; cf. also LG. *drabbe* dirt.] *1.* A slatternly woman. *2.* A strumpet 1530. *3.* (*2a* different word.) *Salt-making.* A wooden case into which the salt is put when it is taken out of the boiling pan 1753.

Drab (dræb), *sb.* 2 and *a.* 1541. [*Orig.* synonymous with *drap* cloth (cf. DRAP-DE-BERRY). *2.* Applied to a cloth of a natural undyed colour, whence *attrib.*]

A. sb. A kind of hempen, linen, or woollen cloth.

B. adj. Of a dull light brown or yellowish-brown 1775; *fig.* dull, wanting brightness 1880.

C. sb. [*the adj. used absol.*] *1.* Drab colour, cloth of this colour; also, in *pl.* = drab breeches 1821. *2.* Name for a group of moths 1819.

Drab (dræb), *v.* 1602. [*f.* DRAB *sb.* 1] *intr.* To whore. Also *a. d. u.* Hence **†Drab-ber**, a whoremonger.

Drabbet (dræ'bët, dræb'ët). 1851. [*f.* DRAB *sb.* 2 + *-et*.] A drab twilled linen.

Drabbish (dræ'bif), *a.* 1566. [*f.* DRAB *sb.* 1 + *-ish*.] Sluttish

Drabbish, *a.* 1842. [*f.* DRAB *a.* + *-ish*.] Somewhat drab in colour.

Drabble (dræb'li), *v.* [*ME. drabelen* = LG. *drabbein* to walk in water or mire; cf. *draibe* dirt, etc.] *1.* To make or become wet and dirty by contact with muddy water or mire. *2. Angling. (intr.)* To fish for barbel, etc. with a rod and a weighted line 1799. Hence **Drabble-tail**, a draggie-tail.

Drabbler, *drabler* (dræ'blôr). 1592. [*f.* DRABBLE *v.*, from its position.] *Naut.* A piece of canvas, laced to the bottom of the bonnet of a sail, to give it greater depth.

Dracæna (dras'ênâ). 1823. [*mod. L.*, *a. Gr.* *drakaina*, fem. of *drakôn*.] *Bot.* A genus of *Liliaceæ*, containing the dragon-tree *Dracæna Draco*, and other ornamental species.

Drachm (dræm). See also DRAM. ME. [*a.* F. *drachme*, earlier *diagme* = L. *drachma*, *a. Gr.* *drachmā*, an Attic coin and weight, prob. orig. 'a handful', *f.* *drákō* to grasp.] *1.* An ancient Greek silver coin, the DRACHMA. Its average value was 9¹¹/₁₆ d. English. (Also DRACHMA.) Hence, the Arabic DIRHEM. *2.* A weight about equal to that of the coin; now, in Apothecaries' weight = 60 grains, or 1¹/₁₆ of an ounce. In Avoirdupois = 27¹/₁₆ grains, or 1¹/₁₆ of an ounce. (Spelt *drachm* or *drām*.) Also, the Arabic DIRHEM, ME. *3. fig.* A very little 1635.

Drachma (dræ'kmâ). Pl. -mas, also -mæ. 1579. [*a. L.* *a. Gr.* *drachmā* DRACHM.] *1.* = DRACHM *1.* Also, the Jewish quarter-shekel. *b.* A silver coin of modern Greece, = Fr. franc, It. lira 1882. *2.* = DRACHM *2.* 1527.

o (Ger. Köln). *ð* (Fr. *per*). *ü* (Ger. *Müller*). *u* (Fr. *dane*). *ö* (Swi). *ë* (Swi). *ê* (Fr. *lâre*). *ë* (Fr. *lâre*). *3* (Fr. *lâre*, *lâre*, *lâre*).

Dracina, *ine.* *Chem.* = DRACONIN.
Draconian, *a.* 1876. [*f.* as DRAGONIC] = DRAGONIC 1, 2.
Draconic (drākōnik), *a.* 1680. [*f.* L. *draco*, ad. Gr. *drakōn*, also *f.* *Drakōn* Draco.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Draco, archon at Athens in 621 B. C., or the severe code of laws attributed to him; harsh, severe, cruel 1708. 2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dragon 1680. 3. *Astron.* = DRACONIC 1876. var. **Draconical**. Hence **Draconicaly** *adv.*
Draconic, *ine.* 1837. [*f.* L. *draco*.] *Chem.* The colouring matter in *Dragon's blood*.
Dracoonites (drākōnēitēz). 1579. [*L.* *f.* *dracoonem*.] A precious stone fabled to be taken out of the head of a dragon.
Dracoonitic, *a.* *Astron.* = DRACONIC. (In recent Dicts.)
Dracoonitic (drākōntik), *a.* 1727. [*f.* Gr. *drakōn*, stem of *drakōn*.] *Astron.* Pertaining to the moon's nodes; see DRAGON'S-HEAD, -TAIL.
Dracontine (drākōntēin), *a.* 1806. [*irreg.* *f.* Gr. *drakōn*, -ovra + -INE] Of the nature of, or belonging to, a dragon.
Dracuncul (drākōnkul), 1706. [*L.* *dim.* of *draco*.] 1. The Guinea-worm, *D. (Filaria) medinensis*. 2. *Ichthyol.* A fish, a dragonet of the genus *Callionymus* 1759. 3. Bot A herbaceous genus of *Araceae*, containing the GREEN DRAGON (q. v.) or DRAGONS 1706
Drad, obs *f.* DREAD *a.* and *v.*
Dradge, obs or dial. *f.* DREDGE.
Draff (draf). [*Early ME draff*, prob. repr. OE **dræf* : -OTent. type **tradas* neut.] Refuse, lees, dregs; hog's-wash; *spec.* brewer's grains. Also *transf.* and *fig.*
The d. of servile food *Milt. Sam's* 573. The brood of Beal, the draff of men *Milt.* Hence **Draffish**, *Draffy* *adjs.* worthless.
Draffsack. Now dial. *ME.* [*f.* DRAFF + SACK *sb.*] A sack of draff or refuse; also *fig.* a big paunch; lazy glutton. Hence **Draffsacked** *pp.* *a.* stuffed with draff; worthless.
Draft (drafit), *sb.* 1494. A modern phonetic spelling of DRAUGHT *sb.*, now established in the following senses: 1. The turn of the scale in weighing; hence a deduction from the gross weight allowed for this (= CLOFF, q. v.). 2. The drawing off or selection of a party from some larger body for some special purpose, *spec.* in military use 1703, the body so drawn off 1756. 3. The drawing of money by an order in due form. Also DRAUGHT, q. v. 1633. 4. A bill or cheque drawn; sometimes, *spec.* an order drawn by one branch of a firm upon another, or by one department of an office upon another 1745. Also *fig.* 4. A plan, sketch, or drawing, *esp.* of a work to be executed. More often DRAUGHT, q. v. 1697. 5. A rough sketch of a writing or document, from which the final or fair copy is made 1528. 6. *Masonry.* Chisel-dressing at the margin of the surface of a stone to serve as a guide for the levelling of the surface. Also DRAUGHT, q. v. 6. 'The degree of deflexion of a millstone-furrow from a radial direction' (*Cent. Dict.*). 7. *attrib.* 8. Drafted from the flock, as *d. ewe*. 9. Drawn up as a rough form whence a fair copy can be made. *c.* *D. cattle*, -horses; see DRAUGHT.
a. I am... convinced... all the drafts [will] quit the service G. WASHINGTON 3. *fig.* So great a d. on our patience 1859. 5. The d. of the petition BURKE 7. A d. will 1879.
Draft (drafit), *v.* 1714. [*f.* prec. *sb.* Still spelt DRAUGHT in some senses.] 1. *trans.* To draw out and remove from a larger body for some special purpose. Chiefly in *Mil.* use, and in *Stock-farming*. *b. gen.* To draw off or away 1742. 2. To draw up in a preliminary form. Rarely *draught* 1828. 3. *Masonry.* To cut a draught (or draft) on a stone 1878.
1. The... Corps out of which they have been drafted 1744. 2. The Duke... read me a letter... which he had drafted J. W. CROKER. Hence **Drafter**, one who drafts (animals, a document, etc.).
Draftsman (dra'fismān). 1663. [*var. sp.* of DRAUGHTSMAN.] 1. One who makes drawings or designs. 2. One who drafts a document, *esp.* a legal document or a parliamentary bill or clause 1759. Hence **Draftsmanship**.

Drag (dræg), *v.* 1440. [A deriv. of OE. *dragan*, or ON. *draga* to DRAW. See also DRUG *v.* 2.]
1. *trans.* To draw or pull (that which is heavy or resists motion); to haul; hence to draw with force or violence; to draw slowly and with difficulty; to trail. Also *intr.* for *refl.* = *passive*. 2. *fig.* Said of other than physical force or local motion 1596. 3. *intr.* To lag behind 1494. 4. *intr.* To trail; to move with friction on the ground or surface 1666. 5. To protract or continue tediously; usu. *d. on* 1697. 6. *intr.* To progress slowly and painfully; to become tedious by protraction 1735.
1. Or Captive drag'd in Chains *Milt. P. L.* vi. 260. To d. one foot after the other (*mod.*). To d. the anchor (*Naut.*); to trail it along the bottom after it is loosened from the ground. 2. *Phr.* To d. in (*into*), to introduce (a subject) in a forced manner, or unnecessarily. 3. The tenor dragged (*mod.*). 4. To raise the Door that it d. not Moxon. 5. 'Tis long since I... have dragg'd a ling'ring life Dayden. 6 The day drags through Byron
2. To use or put a drag to. 1. *trans.* To draw some contrivance over the bottom of (a river, etc.); to dredge; to sweep with a drag-net; to search by means of a drag or grapnel. Also *fig.* 1577. *absol.* 1530. 2. To break up with a drag or heavy harrow 1722. 3. To put a drag upon (wheels, etc.) 1829
1. *fig.* While I drag'd my brains for such a song TENNYSON. Hence **Dragger**, one who drags.
Drag (dræg), *sb.* See also DRUG *sb.* 2 ME [mainly *f.* DRAG *v.*] 1. Something heavy that is used by being dragged along the ground or over a surface. *a.* A heavy kind of harrow for breaking up ground ME. *b.* A rough kind of sledge 1576. *c.* A kind of vehicle; often = BREAK; in strict English use, a sort of private stage-coach, with seats inside and on the top 1755. 2. Something used to pull a weight or obstruction. *1a.* A hook or the like with which anything is forcibly pulled -1789. *b.* A DRAG-NET 1481. *c.* An apparatus for dredging; also for collecting oysters from the bed 1611. *d.* An apparatus for recovering objects, the bodies of drowned persons, etc., from the bottom of rivers or pools 1797. 3. Something that drags or hangs heavily, so as to impede motion. *a. Naut.* 'Whatever hangs over a ship, or hinders her sailing' (Kersey) *b.* A drag-anchor (see below) *c.* An iron shoe, or other device, for retarding the rotation of a carriage wheel 1797. *d. fig.* A heavy obstruction to progress 1857. 4. *Techn.* *a. Masonry.* A thin plate of steel indented on the edge, used in working soft stone 1823. *b. Foundry.* The bottom part of a flask; called also *drag-box* 1864. 5. *Hunting* *a.* The line of scent left by a fox, etc.; the trail 1735. *b.* Any strong-smelling thing used to leave an artificial scent; *g.* a red-herring, etc. 1841. *c.* = *drag-hunt*. 6. The action or fact of dragging, slow, heavy, impeded motion; progress against resistance 1813; the amount by which anything drags 1864; in *Billiards*, retarded motion given to the cue-ball 1873.
1. *c.* Behind her came a d., or private stage-coach, with four horses THACKERAY 2. *b.* They catch them in their net, and gather them in their d. *Hab.* 15. 3. *c.* Gently down hill. Put on the d. *Syn. SWISS* 5. *a.* As the D. or Trail mends, cast off more Dogs that you can confide in 1741. 6. Working with pleasure, and not with any d. 1887.
attrib. and *Comb.*: *d.-anchor*, a floating frame of wood, or of spars clothed with sails, used to keep the ship's head to the wind in a gale or when dismasted; a drift-anchor; -bar, -bolt, -chain, -hook, -spring, those by which locomotive engines, tenders, and trucks are connected; -box, (*see* 1 *c.*); (*see* 4 *b.*); -bound, one of a pack used to hunt with a d. (*sense* 5 *b.*); -hunt, a hunt in which a d. (*sense* 5 *b.*) is used; also, a club for the prosecution of this sport; -link, a link for connecting the cranks of two shafts, in marine engines; -man, one who uses a drag-net; -rake, a large rake, for raking after the cart in hay and corn harvest. -sheet = *drag-anchor*; -twist, a spiral hook at the end of a rod, for cleaning bore-holes.
Drag-chain (-tʃēn). 1791. 1. A chain used to retard the motion of a vehicle; *esp.* one with a large hook to hitch on the hind wheel. Also *fig.* 2. The strong chain by which railway wagons, etc. are coupled.
Dragee (dræge). 1866. [*F.*; see DREDGE *sb.* 2] A sugar plum containing a drug; now often, a chocolate drop.
Drabble (dræbl), *v.* 1513 [*dim.* and *freq.*

of DRAG *v.*] 1. To wet or befoul by allowing to drag through mire or wet grass; to make wet, limp, and dirty; †to trail (through the dirt) -1723 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To trail (on the ground), hang trailing 1594. 3. *intr.* To come on or follow slowly and stragglingly 1577.
1. The wet day drabbles the tarmac CARLYLE. 3. With heavy hearts they draggled at the heels of his troop W. IRVING. Hence **Drabble** *sb.* the action of dragging (*rare*)
Drabble-haired, *a.* [after next.] With hair hanging wet and untidy. DICKENS.
Drabble-tail (dræ'gltail). 1596. [*f.* DRAGGLE *v.* + TAIL *sb.*] 1. A drabble-tailed person. 2. *pl.* Skirts that drag on the ground in the mud 1858. 3. *attrib.* = next 1707
Drabble-tailed, *a.* 1654 Having a tail or skirt that trails on the ground in mud and wet
Drag-hook. 1530. 1. A hook used for dragging. 2. The hook of a drag-chain
Dragman 1; see DRAG *sb.*
Dragman 2, obs. *f.* DRAGOMAN.
Drag-net. 1541. [*Cf.* Sw. *drag-net*.] A net which is dragged along the bottom of a river, etc., as in fishing; also one used to sweep the ground game off a field. Also *fig.*
Dragoman (dræ'gōmān). Pl. -māns, -men. ME. [*a.* F. *dragoman*, *dragman* = late Gr. *dragōmanos*, ad. OArab *lartgumān* interpreter *f.* *targama* to interpret = Chaldee *targem* (whence *targum*). See also TRUCHMAN.] An interpreter, strictly applied to a guide in countries where Arabic, Turkish, or Persian is spoken. Also *transf.*
Cyrus... All unpurposed of dragoman or of guide Lynde. Hence **Dragomanate**, the office of a d. *Dragomanic* *a.*
Dragon (dræ'gen). ME. [*a.* F. :-L. *draco* *nem* (nom. *draco*), *a.* Gr. *drakōn*, -ovra; usu. referred to *drac-* aorist stem of *drakōn* to see clearly.] 1. A huge serpent or snake; a python -1849. 2. A mythical monster, part serpent, part crocodile, with strong claws, and a scaly skin; it is generally represented with wings, and sometimes as breathing out fire. The heraldic dragon combines reptilian and mammalian form with the addition of wings ME. 3. In the Bible versions repr. *draco* of the Vulgate and *drakon* of the Septuagint where the Hebr. has (*a*) *tannin* a great sea- or water-monster, also a large serpent, or (*b*) *tan* now understood to be the jackal ME. 4. An appellation of Satan, the 'Old Serpent' ME, *transf.* a fiend 1508. 5. An appellation of Death (*arch.*) 1500. 6. A fierce violent person; *esp.* a duenna 1755 7. A figure of the mythical creature ME. 8. *Astron.* The constellation *Draco* 1551; †the part of the moon's path which lies south of the ecliptic -1594, †applied to a shooting star with a luminous train -1774 19 = DRAGON 1, 2. -1849. 10. *ool.* A lizard of the genus *Draco*, having on each flank a broadwing like membrane, which enables it to make long leaps in the air 1819. 11. *Ichthyol.* (Also *d.-fish*) *a.* = DRAGONET 2. 1b. The ANGLER, *Lophius* 1661. 12. = DRAGON *sb.* 3. 1867 13. (Also *Green D.*) The plant *Dracunculus vulgaris* = DRAGONS, DRAGONWORT 1538. †14. A disease of the eye in horses -1720 15. *attrib.* Of or as of a dragon; dragon-like 1606.
1. Hee... Now D. grown. Huge Python *Milt. P. L.* x. 549 2. His Armes spread wider than a Dragons Wings *Hen. 17.* 1. 11. Saint George that swindled the D. *John II* 1. 288. Swift, swift, you Dragons of the night *G. e.* those which drew the chariot of Cynthia or the moon *Cymb.* II. il. 48. *Phr.* Like a d. fiercely, violently. 3. The lion and the d. [*R. V.* serpent] shalt thou trample under feet *Ps.* xci. 11. It shall be an habitation of dragons [*R. V.* jackals] and a court for owls *Isa.* xxxiv. 13. 7. *D. china*, a kind of porcelain decorated with designs of dragons 15. Cynthia checks her d. yoke *Milt. Pens.* 59.
Comb. *d. Arum*, the plant *Dracunculus vulgaris* (*sense* 13); *d.-beam*, -piece, 'a beam bisecting the wall-plate, for receiving the heel or foot of the hip rafters' (Nicholson); -fish (see *sense* 11); -shell, a species of concentered limpet, -stone, DRAGONET 1, 2, water, a medicinal preparation popular in 17th c.
Comb. with *dragon*. *a.* In names of plants, as *dragon's-claw*, -herb (= DRAGONWORT); -mouth, the Snap-dragon. *b.* Dragon's belly (*Astron.*) that part of a planet's orbit most remote from the nodes, that is, from the dragon's head and tail, dragon's skin, a familiar term among miners, etc., for the stems of *Lepidodendron*; dragon's teeth,

a (man). *a* (pass). *an* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *a* (even). *ai* (*J.* eye). *a* (Fr. can de vie). *i* (sit). *s* (Psyche). *q* (what). *g* (got)

the teeth of the d. fabled to have been sown by Cadmus, whence sprang armed men.

Dragonade; see DRAGONNADE.

Dragoness (dræ'gōnēs). 1634. A female or she dragon (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Dragonet (dræ'gōnēt). ME. [a. F.] 1. A small or young dragon. 2. A fish of the genus *Callionymus*, esp. *C. dracuncululus* 1769. 3. A S. American lizard, *Crocodilurus*.

Dragon-fly, dragon fly. 1626. The common name for neuropterous insects of the group *Libellulini*, characterized by a long, slender body, large eyes, and two pairs of large reticulated wings, and by their strong, swift flight.

Dragonish, a 1530. Of the nature or shape of a dragon.

Dragonnade (dræ'gōnād). sb. 1715. Also **dragonade, dragoonade**. 1715. [a. F.] In pl., a series of persecutions directed by Louis XIV against French Protestants, in which dragons were quartered upon them. Hence, any persecution carried on with the help of troops. (Rare in sing.)

The dragonades of Claverhouse Spurgon.

Dragon-root. 1621. 1. The root of dragonwort or dragons. 2. In U.S., the tuberous roots of species of *Arisæma*; also, the plants themselves 1866.

+Dragons. [In late ME. *draguncus* :-(ult.) *L. draconia*, for *dracontium*, a. Gr. δρακόντιον, f. δράκων] THE DRAGONWORT, *Dracunculus vulgaris* -1757.

Dragon's blood. 1599. A bright red gum or resin, an exudation upon the fruit of a palm, *Calamus Draco*. Formerly applied also to the inspissated juice of the dragon-tree, *Dracæna Draco*, and to exudations from *Pterocarpus Draco*, *Croton Draco*, etc. Also attrib.

Dragon's head. 1509 [See DRAGON 8.] 1. Astron. The ascending node of the moon's orbit with the ecliptic (marked Ω); in *Her.*, the name of the uncture *lenus* or tawny, in blazoning by the heavenly bodies 1706. 2. Herb. The name of a genus of plants, *Dracoccephalum* 1753.

Dragon's tail. 1605. [See DRAGON 8.] 1. Astron. The descending node of the moon's orbit with the ecliptic (marked Ω) 1605; in *Her.*, the name of the tincture *murex* or *sanguine*, in blazoning by the heavenly bodies 1705. 2. Palmistry. The discriminal line 1678.

Dragon-tree. 1611. The monocotyledonous plant *Dracæna Draco* (N.O. Liliaceæ).

+Dragonwort. 1565. 1. = DRAGONS -1607 2. Small d.: the common Arum or Wake-robin 1674. 3. The Snake-weed (*rare*) 1656.

Dragoon (dræ'gū n). sb. 1622. [ad. mod. F. *dragon*.] 1. A kind of carbine. So called from its 'breathing fire'. -1659. 2. Orig., a mounted infantryman armed with a dragoon (sense 1); now, a name for certain regiments of cavalry 1622. b. A rough and fierce fellow 1712. 3. A variety of pigeon 1725. Comb. d.-bird, a Brazilian bird (*Cathalopterus ornatus*), called also *umbrella-bird*.

Dragoon, v. 1689. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans* To force or drive by the agency of dragoons, to persecute, as in the DRAGONADES. 2. To force (*into* a course) by rigorous and harassing measures 1689.

1. To D. all Men into the Kings Religion 1692. 2. He dragooned men into wisdom Godwin

Dragonade; see DRAGONNADE.

+Dragooner. 1639. [prob. from a Fr. *dragonnier*, not found.] 1. = DRAGON sb. 2. -1705. 2. A horse ridden by a dragoon 1642. 3. [f. DRAGON v.] A rigid persecutor -1826.

Dragsman (dræ'gz mān) 1812. 1. The driver of a drag 2. One employed to drag a river-bed, etc. 1896.

Drag-staff (-staf). 1769. A trailing pole hinged to the rear of a vehicle to check backward movement in going up-hill.

+Drail, v. 1598. [app. var. of TRAIL.] 1. *trans*. To drag or trail along -1664. 2. *intr*. To drizzle, move laggingly -1716.

Drain (drēn), v. [OE. *drēan*ian, prob. for **drēan*ian, f. root *drēng* : -Otent. **draug*-dry. Found in OE, then not till 16th c.] 1. *trans*. To strain through any porous medium -1667. 2. To draw or carry off or away gradu-

ally 1538. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. To drink to the last drops 1502. 4. *intr*. Of liquid: To trickle through; to flow gradually off or away 1587. 5. *trans*. To withdraw the water or moisture from gradually; to leave dry by withdrawal of moisture 1577. 6. To drink dry 1697 7. *transf.* and *fig.* To exhaust; to deprive gradually of resources, strength, etc. 1660 8. *intr*. To become dry by percolation or flowing away of moisture 1664.

1. Salt water drained through twenty vessels Bacon 2. The streams... are now drained drie Fuller. He permitted those of Rome to exhaust and d the wealth of England 1625. 3. He dremes his draughts of Renish dowe Haml. I. iv. 10. 5. He dreyned him drie as Hay Mach. I. iii. 18. 6. They had drained the cup of life to the dregs DICKENS.

Drain (drēn), sb. 1552. [f. DRAIN v.] 1. That by which liquid is drained; esp. an artificial channel or conduit for carrying off water, sewage, etc.; in *Surgery*, a tubular instrument used to draw off the discharge from a wound or abscess 1834. 2. The act of draining; drainage; now only *fig.* constant or gradual outlet or withdrawal 1721 3. *slang*. A drink 1836. 4. pl. Dregs from which liquid has been drained, dial. brewers' grains from the mash-tub 1820.

1. Through these Fens run great Cuts or Dreyens 1696. The main d. of the country is the Walé nullah 1876. 2. A sad d. upon my time T. Moore. A d. on the revenue 1849. attrib. and Comb. as *d.-pipe*, *tile*, etc.; *d.-cock*, a cock for draining the water out of a boiler; *-trap*, a trap on a d. to prevent the escape of sewer-gas; *-well*, a pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth to reach a pervious stratum and form a means of drainage for surface water (Knight).

Drainage (drē' nēdʒ). 1652. [f. DRAIN v. + -AGE.] 1. The action of draining. Also *fig* 2. A system of drains, artificial or natural 1878 3. That which is drained off by a system of drains; sewage 1834.

attrib. and Comb. as *d.-area*, *-district*, *-shaft*; *d.-tube* (*Surg.*), a small tube, with lateral perforations, passed through a cannula into the cavity to be drained.

Drainer (drē'nər). 1598. [f. as prec.] 1. One who drains, esp. one who constructs field-drains 1611. 2. That which drains; a drain; a vessel for draining moist substances.

Draining, vbl sb. 1565 [f. DRAIN v. + -ING.] The action of DRAIN v.

attrib. and Comb. as *d.-brick*, *-tile*, *-well*, etc.

Drainless, a 1817. [f. DRAIN sb. or v. + -LESS.] Exhaustless.

Drake (dræk). [OE. *draca* : -Com. WGer **drako*, a. L. *draco* dragon.] 1. = DRAGON 2. Obs. or arch. 1b. = DRAGON 1. (OE. only.) 1a. A fiery meteor, see FIRE-DRAKE 2. -1610 3. A small sort of cannon. Now *Hist.* 1625. 4. Angler's name for species of *Ephemera* 1658. 5. A beaked galley. (Cl. ON. *drēku*.) 1802. Comb. d.-shot from sense 3.

Drake (dræk). [ME., corresp. to north. and central Ger. dial. *drack*, *drake*, *draike* (same sense). Not shortened from an OE. **andrake*.] The male of birds of the duck kind. Also attrib. Comb. d.-stone, a flat stone thrown along the surface of water so as to graze it and rebound.

Drake, obs. f. DRAWK sb.

Dram (dræm), sb. 1. ME. [phonetic sp. of DRACHM.] 1a. = DRACHM 1. -1526. 2. A weight; = DRACHM 2. Also the Arabic DIRHEM. 3. A fluid dram (= 1/8 fluid ounce) of medicine, etc.; hence, b. A small draught of spirits or the like. 1590. Hence *dram-shop*, a liquor shop (1761). 4. *fig.* = DRACHM 3. 1566. 5. *Canada* and U.S. A section of a raft of staves. (A distinct word.) 1878.

4. Having not one d. of learning HEARNF. Hence *Dram v.* to upple; *trans*. to ply with drams

Dram, sb. 2 1663. [Short for *Drammen*.]

Timber from Drammen in Norway. Also attrib.

Drama (drāmā). 1515. [a. late L. *drama*, a. Gr. δρᾶμα, f. δρᾶν to do, act, perform. Earlier *drame*, as in Fr.] 1. A composition in prose or verse, adapted to be acted on the stage, in which a story is related by means of dialogue and action, and is represented with accompanying gesture, costume, and scenery, as in real life; a play. 2. With *the*: The dramatic branch of literature; the dramatic art 1661. 3. A series of actions or course of events having dramatic unity, and leading to a final catastrophe 1714. 1. I cannot for the stage a d. lay, Tragic or comic

B. JONAS. 2. The received Rules of the D. Addison. The lover of the Elizabethan d. M. Pattison. 3. The awful d. of Providence now acting on the moral theatre of the world BURKE.

Dramatic (dræmæ'tik), a. (sb.) 1589. [ad. late L. *dramaticus*, a. Gr., f. δρᾶμα, δρᾶματ-, cf. F. *dramatique*.]

A. 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the, or a, drama; dealing with or employing the forms of the drama. So *Drama tical a* (now *rare*). 2. Characteristic of, or appropriate to the drama; theatrical 1725.

1. A d. critic 1885. 2. The destruction of a great and ancient institution is an eminently d. thing LACKY

B. sb. 1. A dramatic poet -1741. 2. pl. The drama 1684.

Drama-tically, adv. 1652 [f. as prec.] In a dramatic manner; from a dramatic point of view; with theatrical effect.

Drama-ticle, -icule. 1813. [f. L. *drama*] A miniature or insignificant drama.

|| Dramatis personæ (dræ mātis pərsō'næ) Abbrev. *dram. pers.* 1730 [L.] The characters of a play (*lit.* and *fig.*)

Dramatist (dræ mātist). 1678. [f. Gr. δρᾶμα, δρᾶματ- + -IST.] A writer of dramas or dramatic poetry; a play-wright.

Dramatize (dræ'matize), v. 1780. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] 1. *trans*. To convert into a drama; to put into dramatic form, adapt for the stage 2. To represent dramatically 1823 3. *intr*. To admit of dramatization 1819.

1. To d. the Lady of the Lake Scott. 3. The story would d. admirably 1836. Hence *Dramatization*, conversion into drama; a dramatized version.

Dramaturge (dræ mātū'dʒ). 1870. [a. F., ad. Gr. δραματουργός, f. δρᾶμα, δράματο + ἐργον, -εργος worker.] = DRAMATURGIST

Note is the d.; necessity Allots the parts SYMONDS. So *Dramaturgie*, -al a. pertaining to dramaturgy.

Draturgist. 1825. [f. as prec.] A composer of a drama.

Dramaturgy. 1801. [ad. Gr. δραματουργία; cf. F. *dramaturgie*.] 1. Dramatic composition, the dramatic art. 2. Theatrical acting 1837

Drank, pa. t. of DRINK.

[**Drank**, error. f. DRAWK sb. brome-grass]

+Drank-de-Berry. Also as three words. [F. = cloth of Berry.] 1619 A kind of woollen cloth, coming from Berry in France -1818

Your rotten French caulets now, or your drab de-berries SCOTT

Drape (dræp), v. ME. [a. F. *draper* to weave, f. *drap* cloth] 1. *trans*. To weave into cloth -1683. Also *absol.* 2. To cover with or as with, cloth, to hang, dress, or adorn with drapery 1847. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. To adjust artistically. Also *intr*. for *refl.* 1862 1a. To reprimand. [Cf. DRESS v.] TEMPIER

1. Flanders doth d. Cloth for thee of thine own Wool 1683 2. A red gown draped with old Spanish lace 1882. *fig.* Draped in solemn mantles FAOUD. Hence *Draping vbl sb.*

Drape (dræp), sb. 1665. [f. F. *drap* and DRAPE v.] a. Cloth, drapery. b. Draping

Draper (dræ'pər), sb. ME. [a. AF. *draper* = F. *draper*, f. *drap*.] 1. Orig. One who made (woollen) cloth. Subseq., A dealer in cloth whence, now, in other textile fabrics. 2. In comb. = *-seller*; see ALB-DRAPER. So *+Draper v.* *rare*, to weave into cloth; *absol.* to drape

Drapery (dræ'pəri), sb. ME. [a. OF. *draperie*.] 1. Cloth or textile fabrics collectively 2. The business of a draper; cloth-making, now, the sale of cloth, etc. 1488 3. The artistic arrangement of clothing in painting or sculpture 1610. 4. The stuff with which anything is draped; clothing or hangings of any kind; esp. the clothing of the human figure in sculpture or painting. Also *fig.* 1686. Also attrib.

3. Attitude without action. dress without d. FORTY 4. To dispose the d. so that the folds shall have an easy communication, and gracefully follow each other Sir J. KENOLDS. Nature is stripped of all her summer d. Howitt. Hence *Drapery v.* to cover with, or as with, d. *Draperied, ppl. a.*

+Drapet. 1590. [ad. It. *drappetto*, dim of *drappo*.] A covering -1799.

Drastic (dræ'stik), a. 1691. [ad. Gr. δραστή-κός, f. δρᾶν.] 1. Med. Of medicines: Acting with vigour, violent. Also as sb. 2. *transf*. Vigorously effective; violent 1808.

D pu ga ves 89 med as 8-6 x So d a
neat. N. L. H. e Dra strically adv
Drat (d æ) nt 1815 [Aphe f ed of
to G d r see ROT v.] An exclamation of angry
vexation; = 'Hang', 'dash', 'confound'.
Hence Drat v.; Dratted ppl. a.

Drat, obs. 3rd pers. sing. pres. of DREAD v.
Draught (draft), sh. [Early ME. draht,
from Com. Teut. dragan to draw. Usually the
gh passed, in pronunciation, through col, into
f, whence DRAFT, q. v.]

I. 1. The action, or an act, of drawing or
pulling, esp. of a vehicle, plough, etc.; pull;
traction. (rarely *draht*.) 2. That which is drawn
+a. A load ME. only. b. A quantity drawn
used as a specific measure 1740. 3. Something
used in drawing or pulling, as harness for
horses 1483. 4. A team of horses or oxen, to-
gether with what they draw. Now dial. 1523.

1 The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is of the easiest
d. MORTIMER. 2 Draught, sixty-one pounds weight
of wool HALLIWELL.

II. fig. Drawing, attraction; inclination (arch.)
(also *draht*.) ME

III. 1. The act of drawing a net for fish ME.
2. The take in one drawing of the net. (rarely
draht.) ME. 3. A measure of weight of eels,
= 20 lbs. 1859.

1 For he was astonished, at the d. of the fishes
which they had taken Luke v. 9.

IV. 1. The drawing of a bow; also, a bow-
shot-1605. 12. The sweep of a weapon-1450
3. The drawing of a saw through a block of
wood or stone; hence a measure of sawyer's
work ME. 4. See DRAFT 1. 1494.

V. 1. The drawing of liquid into the mouth
or down the throat, an act of drinking, the
quantity drunk at one pull. (rarely *draht*.) ME.
2. A dose of liquid medicine; a potion 1656. 3.
Inhaling of smoke or vapour; that which is in-
haled at one breath 1621. 4. fig. The drinking
in of something by the mind or soul. (Cf.
DRINK v.) 1560.

1 Our morning d. MASSINGDA. 2 Fee the doctor
for a nauseous d. DAYLEN. Phr. Black d.; a purga-
tive consisting of an infusion of senna with sulphate
of magnesia and extract of licorice. (Also fig.) 4
Make the d. of life sweet or bitter JOHNSON.

VI. The action of drawing out to a greater
length; that which is drawn out or spun, a
thread ME.

VII. Naut. The action of drawing or displac-
ing (so much) water; the depth of water which
a vessel draws. (sometimes *draht*.) 1601
A. Vessel. For shallow d. and bulke vapourable
Twel. N. v. i. 58.

VIII. 1. The action of moving along; course,
going-1425. 12. A move at chess, etc. [F.
trait; = L. *tractus*.] -1656. 3. pl. A game
played by two persons on a checker-board,
simpler than chess, all the pieces being of equal
value and moving alike diagonally. (In U.S.
called *checkers*, in Scotl. *dambred*. (rarely *draht*.)
ME. b. One of the pieces: = DRAUGHTSMAN.
(Usu. in pl.) 1894.

IX. 1. A current, stream, flow 1601; in Hy-
draulics, the area of an opening for a flow of
water. (also *draht*.) 1874. 2. A current of air,
esp. in a room or a chimney. (occas. *draht*.) 1768.
3. Natural d.; the current of air that passes through
the fire in a steam boiler, etc. without mechanical aid,
as dist. from *blast*, forced d., that artificially increased
either by rarifying the air above the fire or by com-
pressing it below.

X. 1. The drawing of a line or mark with a
brush, pen, pencil, etc.; the mark so made, a
stroke. [F. *trait*.] -1662. 12. Delineation,
drawing-1734. 13. That which is drawn or
delineated. (rarely *draht*.) -1756. 14. Representa-
tion in sculpture; a sculptured figure-1686
4. spec. A sketch, preparatory to a work of art
1847. Also fig. 5. A sketch in words. (occas.
draht.) 1503. 6. A plan. Also DRAFT, q. v.
7 See DRAFT 5. 1528. 18. Something drawn
up; a scheme; a plot. (rarely *draht*.) -1731.

4 Like the first d. of a painter FULTON. 5 Thus
I have, in a short d., given a view of our original
Ideas LOCKE. 7 What I wrote in the first d. of this
work BURNET.

XI. 1. See DRAFT 2. 1703. 2. Comes. See
DRAFT 3. 1633.

1 Draughts of labourers were employed in Spain
Yates.

XII. 1. fig. Derivation; something derived
-1561. 12. An extract-1601. 3. The action of

drawing quorum from a vessel ead ness o be so
drawn 1E. 4 A m d b e. e. c. ha. draws
1828. 5. *Masonry*, etc. See DRAFT 6. 1859.

XIII. 1. (C) A cesspool or sink-1703. 12.
A privy-1661.

XIV. *astrich* a. Of beasts: Used for draught
or drawing. (also *draht*.) 1466. b. Of sheep:
Draught from the flock. c. Of liquor: On
draught; as d. ale, beer, etc. 1893. d. Of a docu-
ment: Drawn up as a rough copy. (Com-
monly DRAFT, q. v. 7.) 1878.

Comb. 1. d.-board, the board on which the game of
draughts is played; -box, an air-tight tube by which
the water from an elevated wheel is conducted to the
tail-race; -engine, the engine over the shaft of a
coal-pit or mine; -hook, one of the hooks of iron
fixed on the cheeks of a cannon carriage, used for
drawing a gun backwards or forwards; f-bound, a
hound used for tracking by scent; f-house, a privy
(= sense XIII. 4); f-line, a line on a ship marking
the depth of water -he draws; -net, a net that is
drawn for fish; -spring, a spring inserted between
the trace and the car so as to relieve the strain of
starting; -way, a way along which something is
drawn; a passage for a current of air.

Draught (draht), v. 1714. [f. DRAUGHT sh.]

1. trans. = DRAFT v. 1. 2. To make a plan or
sketch of; to design. (occas. *draht*.) 1828. 3. To
cut a draught upon. (Also DRAFT, q. v. 3.) 1848.
4. *Weaving*. To draw (the threads of the warp)
through the heddles of the loom; see DRAW v.
1. The commander. Abal d. off an equal number of
men to supply their places 1758.
11 For other senses see DRAFT v.

1 Draught-bridge. ME. = DRAWBRIDGE
-1543.

Draughtsman (drahtsmæn) Pl. -men.

See also DRAFTSMAN. 1663. [f. *draught's* +
MAN.] 1. A man employed or skilled in mak-
ing drawings or designs. 2. One who draws
up, or makes a draft of, legal or other docu-
ments. Now often DRAFTSMAN, q. v. 1759.
3. One of the pieces used in the game of
draughts; var. DRAUGHTSMAN 1894.

1. The d. of the Survey 1875. 2. The actual d. of
the Report 1887. Hence Draughtsmanship.

Draughty (draht), a. 1602. [f. DRAUGHT
sh. + y.] 1. Abounding in currents of air, as,
a d. room 1846. 12. Rubbishy; filthy (rare)
1602. Hence Draughtiness.

Drave, obs. or arch. pa. t. of DRIVE v.

Dravidian (draividian), a. and sh. 1856.

[Skr. *Dravida*, province of S. India.] Name of
a race of S. India and Ceylon, and the group of
agglutinative languages spoken by them.

Draw (drɔ), v. Pa. t. drew (drɔ); pa. pple
drawn (drɔn). [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *dragan*.
Only in OE. and ON. with sense 'draw, pull';
in other langs. with that of 'carry, bear'.]

I. Of simple traction. (The most general
word for this.) 1. trans. To cause to move
toward oneself by the application of force; to
pull. Also *absol.* Also *refl.*, and *intr.* for *pas-*
sive. 2. To pull after one; move (a thing)
along by traction ME. Also *absol.*, and *intr.*
for *passive*. 3. *transf.* To convey in a vehicle;
to cart; to haul ME. ***In specific applications.
4. To drag (traitors) at a horse's tail, or on a
hurdle, to the place of execution ME. 15. To
pull or tear in pieces, *asunder*-1700. 6. To
cause to shrink, to distort ME. Also *intr.* for
refl. 17. To mend (a rent)-1611. ***With
specific objects. 8. To pull up (a sail, etc.), pull
out (a bolt, etc.), haul in (a net), etc. ME. 9.
To bend (a bow); also, to pull back (the arrow)
on the string. Also *absol.* ME. 10. To pull (a
curtain, veil, etc.) over something, or aside or off
from it. Also fig. ME. Also *intr.* for *refl.* =
passive 11. Of a ship, etc.: To displace (so
much depth of water); to sink so deep in float-
ing. [So F. *tirer sous pieds d'eau*, etc.] 1555.
12. In Cricket. To divert (the ball) to the 'on'
side by a slight turn of the bat 1857. ***In
transf. and *fig. applications*. 13. *trans.* To
cause to come, move, or go (from or to some
place, position, or condition). Obs. exc. in assoc.
with other senses. ME. 14. To lead (a ditch,
wall, etc.) from one point to another. (L. *du-*
cere.) -1796. 15. To render; to translate-1569.
16. fig. a. To adduce. b. To attribute. c. To
pervert, wrest-1704. 17. *Arith.* To add (to,
together); to subtract (out of); to multiply (into,
to)-1812.

1 Ash k dr h m under Water 1700. Therop
drew tant 1866. 2. A locomotive drawing a long train
of wagons (road). Phr. To d. with: to be in like
case with SHAKS. 4. After the fashion of trestle
to be drawn, hanged and quartered HALL. 6. The
face smiling, but drawn and fixed SWINBURNE. 9. A
certain man drew a bow at a venture 1. Kings 1211
14. Phr. To d. a bead. see BEAD sh. To d. bit
bridle, rein: to pull up also fig. 10. When the
curtains were drawn, all the people might see it 163
Phr. To d. the cloth: to 'clear away' after a meal
(Now arch.) 13. Phr. To d. into example, precedent,
comparison, etc.

II. Of attraction, drawing in or together. 1.
To take in (air, etc.) into the lungs, to breathe,
to cause (a draught) to enter ME. 2. *absol.* or
intr. To produce or admit of a draught; said of
a chimney, a cigar, etc. 1758. 3. To attract,
as a magnet; to contract (rust, heat, etc.): also
fig. ME. 4. fig. To attract by moral force,
persuasion, inclination, etc.; to lead, entice,
turn (to, into, or from a course, conclusion, etc.)
ME. Also *absol.* 5. To induce (to do some-
thing) 1568. 6. To bring together. Obs. exc.
as assoc. with other senses. 1568. Also *intr.*
for *refl.* 7. To bring about as a result, entail,
bring on ME. 8. To cause to fall upon ME.

1. Sworn with wind and the rank must they d. Murr.
Lyndals 126. 2. The fire does not d. well 1835. 3.
Bras draweth soon rust ME. 4. I was drawn
thence through the FLEWING. Murr. P. L. II. 308.
Mr. Emerson always draws LOWELL. 7. The interest
that draws the freshhold BACON. 8. The occasion
[that] drew this mischief upon him EARLE.

III. Of extraction, withdrawal, removal. 1.

To pull out, take out, extract ME. Also *absol.*
2. To pull or take out one of a number of things
(lots) ME., to obtain or select by lot 1709
3. To separate or select from a group or heap;
spec. to separate (seeds) from the husks ME.
4. To drag or force (a badger or fox) from his
hole 1834. 15. To withdraw (stakes, a horse,
etc.) -1857. 6. To leave undecided (a game,
etc.). (f = *undrawn*.) 1837. 7. To raise, as,
water from a well, etc. ME. 8. To cause (liquid)
to flow from a vessel through an opening, blood
from a wound, etc. Also *absol.* to draw liquor.
ME. 9. To extract (a liquor, etc.) by suction,
pressure, infusion, or distillation 1550. Also
absol. (of the teapot), and *intr.* (of the tea).
10. Med. To cause a flow of (blood, etc.) to a
particular part; to promote suppuration. Also
absol. (of a poultice or blister). ME. 11. To
draw off (water); also *absol.* and *intr.* (for *refl.*)
1607. 12. To take, obtain, or derive from a
source ME. Also *intr.* or *absol.* 13. To elicit,
evoke. *spec.* in Cards. To cause (a card or cards)
to be played out. ME. 14. *colloq.* To rouse to
action, speech, or anger; to 'fetch'; to evaspe-
rate 1860. 15. To deduce 1576. 16. To ex-
tract something from, draw out the contents of;
to drain 1576; to draw out the viscera of; to
disembowel ME. 17. To draw a net through
or along (a river, etc.) for fish ME. 18. Hunt-
ing To search (a wood, etc.) for game. Also
absol. 1583. 19. *colloq.* To 'pump' (a person)
1857.

1. He would have drawn the cork 1828. To d.
stumps at cricket 1850, two cards 1870. To d. (= *win*)
an onion bed (*mod.*). *absol.* D. (of the sword), if you
be men Rom. & Jul. i. i. 69. 2. Phr. To d. cards,
losts: see CUT sh. 3. Lon. The jury is drawn very
fairly KRAMER. 6. To d. a battle 1778. 8. I will
entertain Bardolf: he shall d.; he shall tap Merry
W. I. iii. 11. Their Sings d. Blood DRYDEN. Phr.
To d. it mild: (in *dit.* in reference to beer; (b) to
refrain from exaggeration. 9. Oil of sweet Almonds
newly drawn 1747. 12. The stocks from whence he
draweth his descent FLEWING. [He] drew his salary
quarterly 1850. 13. He draws all the tramps and
wags all the tricks H. H. GRASS. 16. To d. an oven
FERREY. To pluck and d. a Goose COLEFFER. 18.
Phr. To d. (a covert) blank: to search it without
success; also to d. a blank (with allusion to drawing
a blank in a lottery).

IV. Of tension, extension, protraction. 1. To
pull out to a greater length or size; to stretch,
distend, extend; to spin (a thread). Also *absol.*,
and *intr.* for *refl.* ME. Also fig. 2. *techn.* a.
To make (wire) by drawing a piece of metal
through holes of diminishing size. b. To flatten
out (metal). 3. Naut. *intr.* Of a sail: To swell
out tightly with the wind 1627.

1. The Skin drew or stretch'd like a Piece of Doe-
Leather 1747. fig. The anguish is too long drawn
1883.

V. Of delineation or construction by drawing.
1. To trace (a line, figure, etc.) by drawing a

peno pen o he like ac oss a su f ce ME
2 To make by d a ng l ne to des gn de
nea e t o model Also ng MC A so ab o
o t 530. 73 To dev se, to set in order,
arrange -1663. 4. To frame (a document, bill,
cheque, etc.) in due form, to write out ME
Also fig. 5. To frame, formulate, institute
(comparisons, distinctions, etc.) 1789.

2. Like figures drawn upon a dial plate Coverer.
Phr. To d, a line (fig.): to fix a limit or boundary.
3. To d. cartoons on wood 1861. fig. To d a char-
acter Addison. 4. Clarke, d a deed of gift Merch
17. 11. 1 394. She should d. bills upon me De For.
Phr. To d. against, to issue drafts in consideration
of (value placed in the drawee's hands). 5. 1. avoided
drawing comparisons between your son and E. 1802.

VI. refl. and intr. Of motion, moving oneself.
+1. refl. To d oneself: to move oneself, come,
go to or towards; to withdraw from -1618. +2.
intr. To move, come, go -1808. b. Now only,
To move towards a place, to come near, ap-
proach, to come together, to withdraw to one
side ME. Also fig. 3. To draw near or ap-
proach in time ME. 4. Hunting. Of a hound:
To track game by the scent. b. To move slowly
towards the game after pointing. 1589. 5. Run-
ing. Gradually to gain on or get away from an
antagonist 1823.

2. Our men immediately .. drew together in a body
DAMPIER. fig. To d. to go CANTON. 3. To d. to a
conclusion 1821. 5. Phr. To d. level. to come up
with an antagonist.

Comb. with adverbs. See also simple senses and
adverbs. D. back. a. Comm. To recover (the whole
or part of the duty o goods) upon e. portation: see
DRAWBACK sb. b. intr. To move back wards from
one's position; also fig. D. in. a. trans. To con-
tract, to cause to shrink. b. To inhale. c. fig. To
investigate, entice: to ensnare. d. Of a day or evening.
To draw to a close. Also of a succession of days.
To become gradually shorter. D. off. a. trans. To
withdraw (troops) from a position, intr. to withdraw.
b. To divert (the mind, etc.). c. trans. To convey
away (liquid) by a tap, a channel, or the like. Also
intr. (for refl.). D. on. a. To brag on. b. To lend
on. c. intr. To advance, approach. d. Hunting.
= sense VI. 4. D. out. a. trans. To extract. b.
intr. To lead out of camp or quarters; also intr. for
refl.; to extend in line; to detach from the main
body. c. To stretch; to flatten out (metal). d. fig.
To protract. e. To elicit. f. To induce to talk
(colloq.). g. To draw up; to make out; to delineate.
h. intr. To become longer. i. Racing. To get
gradually further ahead. D. over. To convert to
one's party or interest. D. up. a. refl. To assume
an erect attitude. b. To bring or come to a stand.
c. To set in array, as troops. Also intr. for refl. d.
To frame, write out in proper form. e. To come up
with, come close to. f. To take up with.

Draw (drɔ), sb. 1653. [f. DRAW v.] 1. An
act of drawing; see DRAW v. 2. Anything
having power to draw a crowd (colloq.) 1881.
3. Drawing of lots; a raffle 1755. 4. A drawn
game or match 1871. 5. 'That part of a bridge
which is raised up, swung round, or drawn
aside (U.S.)' (Webster). 6. A thing or person
employed to draw a person out. Also, one who
is easily drawn out (slang). 1811.

Draw, the verb-stem in comb.:
a. used attrib. = drawing-, used for, in, or by
drawing: as

d.-arch, a movable arch in a bridge; a drawbridge
arch; -bench, a machine in which wire or strips of
metal are reduced in thickness by drawing through
gauged apertures, also called drawing-bench; -bolt,
a coupling-pin of a railway wagon; -bore, a pin-hole
through a tenon, so bored that the pin shall draw the
parts together; hence d.-bore v.; -dock, a creek or
inlet in the bank of a navigable river into which boats
or barges can be run; -gear, (a) harness for draught
animals; (b) the apparatus by which railway carriages
and trucks are connected together in a train; -head,
the head of a draw-bar in a railway-carriage; -kill,
a line-kiln so constructed that the burned lime is
drawn at the bottom, -link, a link connecting rail-
way carriages or trucks; -loom, the loom used in
figure-weaving, in which the strings through which
the warps are passed were pulled by a d.-boy; -rod,
a rod connecting the d.-bars of railway carriages;
-shave, a drawing-knife for shaving spokes, etc.;
-spring, the spring between a d.-bar and the truck
or carriage; -tap, a tap for emptying a pipe, cistern,
etc.; -tube, the compound tube, one part sliding
within the other, which carries the object-glass and
eye-piece of a microscope.

b. governing an object: as
d.-blood, he who or that which draws blood.

Drawable, a. 1647 Capable of being drawn.

Drawback (drɔːbæk). 1618. [f. phr. to
draw back.]

A. 5 f1. One w o draws ba k or renres 2
An amo nt pa d back f om a cha ge previously
made p a ce. an amount of excise or import
duty remitted when the commodities on which
it has been paid are exported; orig., the action
of drawing back a sum paid as duty 1697. 3.
A deduction 1753. 4. A hindrance, disadvan-
tage 1720.

3. A .. d. from the utility of their compilations
1837. 4. Roman citizenship had its drawbacks 1865.
B. adj. That is, or has to be, drawn back; as
d.-lock 1703.

Draw-bar (drɔːbɑː). 1839. The bar that
bears the draw-links or couplings by which rail-
way carriages and trucks are connected in a
train.

Draw-boy. 1731. The boy who pulls the
cords of the harness in figure-weaving; hence,
the piece of mechanism by which this is now done.

Draw-bridge. ME. [f. DRAW-; see also
DRAUGHT-BRIDGE.] 1. A bridge hinged at
one end and free at the other, which may be
drawn up and let down so as to prevent or per-
mit passage over it, or allow passage through
the channel which it crosses.

The original form was the *tyfing d.*, used to span
the foss of a castle or fortification, or the inner part
of it; in more recent times a *swing-* or *swivel-bridge*
which revolves horizontally is much employed; see
also BASCULE. A d. to permit the passage of vessels
sometimes forms a small section of a long permanent
bridge.

2 A movable bridge or gangway on a ship,
etc. 1856.

Drawcansir (drɔːkænsɪr). Also Draw-
cansir. 1672. [Formed after Dryden's *Al-
manzor*.] Name of a blustering, bragging char-
acter in Villiers's burlesque 'The Rehearsal',
who in the last scene enters a battle and kills all
the combatants on both sides: hence allusively,
and attrib.

Such a D., as to cut down both friend and foe TUCKER.

Draw-cut, sb. 1833. A cut made by a
drawing movement.

Drawee (drɔːi). 1766. The person on whom
a draft or bill of exchange is drawn.

Drawer¹ (drɔːə). ME. [f. DRAW v. +
-ER 1.] 1. One who, or that which, draws; see
DRAW v. 2. spec. One who draws liquor; a tap-
ster at a tavern 1567. 3. One who draws a draft,
bill of exchange, or legal document 1682. 4. One
who makes a drawing; a draughtsman 1579.

Drawer² (drɔːə). 1580. [f. DRAW v.; cf.
F. *travail*.] A box-shaped receptacle, fitting
into a space in a cabinet or table, so that it can
be drawn out horizontally. b. pl. Drawers =
Chest of drawers: a piece of furniture made to
contain a number of drawers, arranged in tiers.

Drawers (drɔːəz), sb. pl. 1567 [f. DRAW
v.; orig. low.] A garment for the lower part of
the body and legs; now usually under-hose worn
next the skin.

Draw-file (drɔːfaɪl), v. 1884. [f. DRAW-
used advb.] trans. To file longitudinally, with-
out lateral movement.

Draw-gate. 1791. A sluice-gate.

Draw-glove. ME. +1. (Also draw-gloves.)
An old parlour game, also called *drawing (of)
gloves*, which consisted in a race at drawing off
gloves when certain words were spoken. 2. An
archer's drawing-glove.

Drawing (drɔːɪŋ), sb. ME. [f. DRAW
v.] 1. gen. The action of DRAW v. q.v. b. con-
cr. That which is drawn, or obtained by
drawing. spec. in pl., the amount of money
taken in a shop, or drawn in the course of busi-
ness 1883. 2. The formation of a line by draw-
ing some tracing instrument from point to
point of a surface; representation by lines; de-
lineation, as dist. from painting; the draughts-
man's art 1530; trans. the arrangement of
the lines which determine form 1753. 3. That
which is drawn; a delineation by pen, pencil,
or crayon; a sketch 1668. 4. Textile Manuf.
A name given to a number of operations from
combing to spinning, to reduce the thickness
of the silver of wool by drawing the warp
through the reed 1831.

Comb. a. In various senses, as d.-awl, an awl
having an eye near the point, so as to carry a thread
through the hole bored; -bench, a bench or table in
the mill on which strips of metal are drawn to the

same h kn s f co ng, also a bench on which a
cooper works with his d.-knife; -bridge = Draw-
bridge; -frame, a machine in which the silvers from
the carding machine are drawn out and attenuated;
-glove, a glove worn by archers on the right hand
in drawing the bow; -machine, a machine through
which strips of metal are drawn to be made thin and
even, etc.; -press, a machine for cutting and press-
ing sheet metal into a required shape, as for pans,
etc.; -table, a table extensible by drawing out slides
or leaves. b. Of or pertaining to delineation, as d.-
block, a block composed of leaves of drawing-paper,
adhering at the edges, so as to be removable one by
one; -board, a board on which paper is stretched
for drawing on; -book, a book for drawing in
-compasses, a pair of compasses having a pencil
or pen in place of one of the points; -paper, stout
paper of various kinds for drawing on; -pen, an in-
strument adjustable by a screw to draw ink lines of
varying thicknesses; -pin, a flat-headed pin used to
fasten d.-paper to a board, desk, etc.

Drawing, sb. a. ME. [f. as prec.] 1. gen.
That draws, in various senses 1576. 2. spec.
Draught-1551. 3. That draws out purulent
or foreign matter from a wound, etc. ME. 14.
Attractive -1669. Hence †Drawingly adv. in a
slow manner.

Drawing-knife. 1737. a. A tool, consist-
ing of a blade with a handle at each end, for
shaving or scraping a surface. b. A furrier's
instrument. c. A tool used to make an incision
on the surface of wood along which the saw is
to follow, to prevent the teeth of the saw from
tearing the wood

Drawing-master. 1779. A teacher of
drawing.

Drawing-room (drɔːɪŋrʊm). 1642. [Short-
ened f. WITHDRAWING-ROOM.] 1. orig. A
room to withdraw to (see WITHDRAWING-
ROOM); now, a room reserved for the reception
of company, and to which the ladies withdraw
after dinner. b. The company assembled in a
drawing-room 1841. 2. A levee held in a draw-
ing-room; that at which ladies are presented at
court 1711. Also attrib.

1. The gentlemen .. rejoin the ladies in the draw-
ing-room, and take coffee BLESSON. 2. There was a
drawing-room to-day at court SWIFT.

Drawk, drauk (drɔːk). ME. [Corresponds
to OF. *droe*, *drone*, F. *droc*, mod. Du. *draving*,
etc.] A kind of grass growing as a weed among
corn; app. orig. *Bromus secalinus*; but also
confounded with cockle, darnel, and wild oats.

Draw-knife. = DRAWING-KNIFE.

Drawl (drɔːl), v. 1597 [App. an intensive
deriv. from DRAW v.; cf. Du. *dralen*, mod. Icel.
dralla, quasi *dragla* to loiter.] 1. intr. To
crawl or drag along. Now rare. 2. intr. To
speak slowly, as from indolence or affecta-
tion 1598. 3. trans. To utter with lary slow-
ness: chiefly with out 1653. 4. To cause to
pass on or away, or move along slowly or lag-
gingly; to drag out, on, etc. 1758.

2 Such a drawling-affecting rogue Merry IV. ii. i.
145. 4 The Chancery would d. it out till [etc.]
COWPER. Hence Drawler, Drawlingly adv.

Drawl, sb. 1760. [f. prec. vb.] The action
of drawing; a slow indolent utterance.

†Draw-latch, sb. ME. [f. DRAW v. +
LATCH.] 1. A string by which a latch is drawn
or raised 1614. 2. A thief who enters by
drawing up the latch; a sneaking thief -1607.

3. A lazy laggard -1610.

Drawn (drɔːn), ppl. a. ME. [f. DRAW v.]
1. In the senses of the vb. 2. Of a sword:
pulled out of the sheath, naked ME. 3. Of a
battle or match: Undecided 1610. 4. Traced,
as a line. Chiefly in comb. 1571. 5. Disem-
bowelled 1789. 6. Subjected to tension 1879.
7. Gathered in needle-work 1832.

Draw-net. = DRAG-NET; also 'a net
with largemeshes for catching the largervarieties
of fowls'.

Drawn-work. Also drawn-thread
work. 1595. Ornamental work done in textile
fabrics by drawing out some of the threads of
warp and wool, so as to form patterns.

Draw-plate. 1832. A steel plate pierced
with graduated apertures through which wire or
metal is drawn to be reduced in thickness.

Draw-well. ME. 1. A deep well from
which water is drawn by a bucket suspended to
a rope. 2. A deep drawer. STERNE.

Dray (dɹeɪ), sb. 1 ME. [A deriv. of OE. *dragan*

to draw.] **tr.** A sled or cart without wheels -1550. **a.** A low cart without sides for carrying heavy loads: esp. that used by brewers 1581. **3.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *d. cart* - sense **a**; *d. horse*, a large and powerful horse used for drawing a *d.*
Dray, drey (drā), sb. ² *local*. 1607. [¹] A squirrel's nest.

Drayage (drā'edz). 1791. [*f.* *DRAY sb.* 1]

a. Conveyance by dray. **b.** The charge for this.

Dray-man. 1581. A man who drives a (brewer's) dray.

Drazil (drā'z'l). Now *dial* 1674. [² See *DROSSEL*.] A slut.

Dread (dred), v. [Early ME. *dreden, dræden*; prob. *aphet. f. adreden, OE. an-, oudredan*, see *ADREAD*] **1. trans.** To fear greatly; to regard with awe or reverence. **2.** To look forward to with terror ME. **3.** *intr.* [or *absol.*] To be greatly afraid or apprehensive -1840; also *refl.* **4. trans.** To cause to fear; to affright -1681.

1. *Mitt. P. L.* 1. 464. **a.** Leaves look pale, dreading the winter's near. **3.** *O.* not, nor be dismayed *1 Chron.* xvii 12. Hence **†Dreadable** *a.* to be dreaded. **Dread'er**, one who dreads.

Dread (dred), sb. ME. [*f.* *prec. vb.*] **1.** Extreme fear; deep awe or reverence; apprehension as to future events. Rarely in *pl.* **2.** An object of fear, reverence, or awe ME. **3.** Doubt, risk of the thing proving otherwise -1556.

1. The dread of god. **2.** Suspicion ripened into *d.* Wordsw. **a.** *Vra* has dear dread. **3.** *SENSER F. Q.* 1. vi 2. Their once great d., captive and blind before them *Mitt. Sams.* 1473.

†Dread (dred), a. [*Aphetic f.* ME. *ADRAD*.] Afraid, frightened -1450.

Dread (dred), ppl. a. [ME. *pa. pple.* of *DREAD v.*] **1.** Feared greatly; hence, to be feared; dreadful. **2.** Held in awe; awful, revered ME.

1. Death or aught then Death more d. *Mitt. P. L.* 1. 469. **2.** Most Dread Sovereign Lord ME. Your d. command *Hamlet* iii. iv. 109.

Dreadful (dredf'ul). ME. [*f.* *DREAD sb.*]

A. adj. tr. Full of dread, fear, or awe; fearful; reverential -1559. **2.** Inspiring dread or reverence; terrible; awful ME. **3.** In mod. colloq. use often a strong intensive - Exceedingly bad, great, long, etc.

2. Harsh resounding Trumpets dreadful tray *Rick H.* 111. 135. **3.** The parting was d. (*wood*).

B. adv. = *Dreadfully*. (Now *vulgar*.) 1682.

C. sb. A story of crime written in a morbidly exciting style; a journal or print of such a character (*colloq.*) 1884.

Hence **Dreadfully adv.** in a d. manner; *colloq.* = *EXCEEDINGLY*.

Dreadingly, adv. 1589. [*f.* *dreading*.] With dread.

Dreadless. ME. [See *-LESS*.]

A. adj. Void of dread or fear; fearless. *Const. of.* **1b.** Exempt from apprehension of danger; secure (*rare*) -1622.

With d. confidence 1854. That which makes death so, dreadless to a believer *S. WARD*.

†B. adv. Without doubt of mistake; doubtless -1555.

Hence **Dreadlessly adv.** -*ness*.

†Dreadly, a. ME. only. [*f.* *DREAD sb.*]

= *DREADFUL* **1. 2.**

Dreadly (dredl'), adv. ME. [*f.* *DREAD a.*]

1. Dreadfully. **a.** With dread or awe (*rare*) 1674.

2. *D.* sweeping thro' the vaulted sky *W. MASON*. So *Dreadness* (now *rare*).

Dreadnought (dredn'ot). 1806.

A. adj. Dreading nothing, fearless 1836.

B. sb. 2. A thick coat worn in very inclement weather; also, the cloth of which such garments are made. **a.** Name of a recent type of battleship 1908.

†Dream, sb. 1 [OE. *dræam* = OS. *drōm* mirh, minstrelsy -WGer. **draum-*] **1.** Joy, gladness, mirth -ME. **2.** Music; noise -ME.

Dream (drām), sb. 2 [Early ME. *dræam, drāw*; not in OE. Kluge suggests connexion with *drang, drang*, *drug* to deceive, Ger. *trügen*.] **1.** A train of thoughts, images, or fancies passing through the mind during sleep; a vision during sleep; the state in which this occurs. **a.** *fig.* A vision of the fancy indulged in when awake (*esp.* as being unreal or idle); a reverie, castle-in-the-air; cf. *DAY-DREAM* 1581. Also *transf.*

1. He interpreted he kynes dream ME. Striving, as is usual in dreams, without ability to move 1752. **2.** These may seem - but Golden Dreams 1697.

†Dream, v. 1 [OE. **drauman* = OS. *drōmian* 'jubilare'; *f.* WGer. **draum-*, OE. *drōm* DREAM *sb.* 1] *intr.* To make a musical or joyful noise -ME.

Dream (drām), v. 2 *Pa. t.* dreamed (*drāmd*), *dreamt* (*dreamt*). [Appears in 13th c. with DREAM *sb.* 2, q. v.] **1. intr.** To have visions and imaginary sense-impressions in sleep ME. **2. trans.** To behold, imagine, or fancy, in, or as in, a dream ME. **3. intr.** with *of*, *for*: To think of even in a dream; to have any conception of; to conceive, imagine. Chiefly in neg. sentences 1538. **4. intr.** To fall into reverie; to form imaginary visions of (unrealities) 1533. **5. intr. fig.** To hover or hang dreamily or drowsily 1842. **6.** To *d.* away or out: to pass or spend in dreaming 1590.

2. Jacob. Dreaming by night under the open Skie *Mitt. P. L.* 1. 514. **3.** Said he not so? Or did I dream it so *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii 79. He dreamed that God spoke to him *Hobbes*. Come now, and let me d. it truth *M. ARNOLD*. **3.** *Hand.* 1. v. 162. **4.** He also dreaming after the empire *Knottas*. **5.** Mist dreamed along the hills *Hawthorne*. **6.** Four nights un quickly dreamed away the time *Alids. N.* 1. 1. 8. Hence *Dreamingly adv.*

Dreamer (drām'er). ME. [*f.* *DREAM v.* 2 + *-ER* 1]. **1.** One who dreams; a visionary; an idle speculator. **2.** A puff-bird.

1. He is a D., let vs leave him *Jul. C.* 1. ii 24.

Dreamy (drām'y). 1838. [*f.* *DREAM sb.* 2 + *-ERY*.] Dream-work.

Dreamful, a. 1552. [*f.* *DREAM sb.* 2] Full of dreams; dreamy, as *d. slumber*. Hence *Dreamfully adv.*

Dream-hole. 1539. [*f.* *DREAM sb.* 1] One of the holes or slits left in the walls of steeples, towers, barns, etc.

Dreamland. 1834. [*f.* *DREAM sb.* 2 + *LAND*] The land which one sees in dreams; an ideal or imaginary land.

They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in d. *LAMB*.

Dreamless, a. 1605. [See *-LESS*.] Without or free from dreams. Hence *Dreamlessly adv.*

Dreamy (drām'y), a. 1567. [*f.* *DREAM sb.* 2 + *-Y* 1]. **1.** Abounding in dreams. **2.** Given or pertaining to reverie 1809. **3.** Dream-like, vague, indistinct; misty, dim, cloudy 1848.

1. A d. slumber *KANE*. **2.** *D.* moods 1845. **3.** A d. recollection *Jowett*. Hence *Dreamily adv.*

Dreaminess.

†Dream, sb. 1568. [*f.* *DREAMY a.*] Dreaminess, sadness, gloom -1775.

Drear (drā), a. Chiefly *poet.* 1629. [Short for *DREARY a.*] = *DREARY* **3. 4.**

A d. and dying sound *Mitt. Natively* 193

Drearhead (drā'hēd). *arch.* ME. [See *-HEAD*.] = *DREARINESS*. So *Drearhood*.

†Drearing. [*irreg. f.* *drar-*] Sorrowing, grief. *SPENSER*.

Dreary (drā'y), a. [OE. *drōrig* gory, *f.* *drōr* gore. Generally referred to the stem **draus-*, OE. *drusan* to drop. Cf. Ger. *drängen*.] **1.** Gory -1500. **2.** Cruel, dire, horrid, grievous -1600. **3.** Of persons, etc.: Sad, doleful, melancholy. *Obs.* or *arch.* OE. **4.** Dismal, gloomy; repulsively dull. (The ordinary current sense.) 1667

3. Al dreary was his cheere and his looking *CHAUCER*. **4.** Seest thou yon d. Plain. The seat of desolation *Mitt. P. L.* 1. 120.

Hence *Drearily adv.* *Dreariness*, *d.* or *dismal* condition or the expression of it. *Dreariness*. *Drearious a.* of a d. character.

Dreche; see *DRECH v.*

Dredge (dredz), sb. 1 1477. [*?* from stem of *DRAG v.*] An instrument for collecting and bringing up objects by dragging. **a. orig.** A drag-net for taking oysters, etc. **b.** An apparatus for collecting marine objects for scientific investigation. **c.** A dredging machine. Also *attrib.*

Dredge, sb. 2 [Late ME. *drage*, *dragē*, *a.* OE. *dragie, drague*, mod. *F.* *drague*: supposed to derive in some way from *L.* *tragemata*, *a.* Gr. *τραγματομα* species.] **1.** A sweetmeat; cf. *DRAGS* -1616. **2.** A mixture of grains, *esp.* of oats and barley, sown together ME. **3.** *Mining*. Ore of a mixed quality 1875. *Comb.* *d. malt*, malt made of oats and barley.

Dredge, v. 1 1508. [Goes with *DREDGE sb.* 1] **1. trans.** To collect and bring up by means of a dredge. Also *fig.* **a. intr.** To make use of a dredge 1681. **2. trans.** To clean out the bed of (a river, etc.) with a dredging apparatus 1844.

Dredge, v. 2 1596 [app. *f.* *DREDGE sb.* 2] **1. trans.** To sprinkle with powder, *esp.* flour *orig.* to sprinkle with a powder of mixed spices, sugar etc. **2.** To sprinkle over anything 1648. Hence *Dredging vbl. sb.*; *attrib.* as *dredging-box*.

Dredger 1 (*dred'gər*). 1508. [*f.* *DREDGE v.* 1 + *-ER* 1]. **1.** One who uses a dredge. **2.** A boat employed in dredging for oysters 1600. **3.** A dredging machine; see *quot.* 1863.

3. *D.* vessels fitted with iron buckets and machinery for deepening rivers or bays etc.] 1892

Dredger 2. Also *drudger*. 1666. [*f.* *DREDGE v.* 2] A box with a perforated lid for sprinkling powder over anything, as a *flour d.*

Dree (drē), v. Now *Sc.* and *n. dial.* or *arch.* [OE. *drēgan*. Revived as a literary archaism by Sir Walter Scott.] **1.** To do, endure, suffer. **2. intr.** To endure, last, hold out ME.

1. To *d.* one's word, to suffer one's destiny. Hence *Dree v.* suffering. Mostly a mod. archaism.

Dree, dreigh (drē, drē'x), a. Now *Sc.* and *n. dial.* or *arch.* [ME. *drēg*, *drēgh*; from stem of *DREE v.*] Long; tedious; persistent; difficult to surmount; dreary, doleful.

Dreg, sb. Chiefly in *pl.* *dregs* (*dregz*). ME. [*Cf.* *lcel. dreggar pl.*, Sw. *dragg pl.* *dregs*.] **1.** (*Usu. pl.*) The sediment of liquors; grounds, lees, feculent matters. Also *fig.* **2. trans.** *Fæces*, refuse, corrupt or defiling matters -1668. **3. fig.** The refuse 1531. **4.** Small remnant, residue; hence, a small quantity or drop 1577.

1. *Phr.* To drink to the dregs. **3.** The very dregs of the population 1876. **4.** A d. of the Romish superstition 1769. Hence *Dreggish*, *Dreggy adv.* of the nature of dregs; feculent; foul; polluted. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Dreint, obs. pa. t. and *pple.* of *DRENCH v.*

Drench (drenf), sb. [OE. *drēnc* draught, drink, drowning -OTent. **draghtiz*, *f.* *draght* -ablaut grade of *drighan* to DRINK.] **1.** Drink; a draught -ME. **2. spec.** A potion. From 1600 often (after *3*): A large draught, or one forcibly given. OE. **3.** A draught of medicine administered to an animal 1552. **4.** The act of drenching; such a quantity that drenches 1808.

2. A d. of sack *B. Jons*. **4.** A d. of rain 1693.

Drench (drenf), v. [OE. *drēngan*, *f.* (*ult.*) as *prec.*] **1. trans.** To make to drink; now *spec.* to administer a draught of medicine forcibly to **2.** To submerge, drown -1621. **3. intr.** To sink, to be drowned -1570. **4. trans.** To steep, cook, saturate ME. **5.** To wet through and through 1549. **6. fig.** To drown, immerse, plunge, overwhelm -1818.

4. Good Shepherds after Sheering d. their Sheep *DUNBAR*. **5.** Dark wood-walls drench'd in dew *TENNISON*

Drencher. 1755. [*f.* *DRENCH v.*] One who or that which drenches; a drenching shower; an apparatus for administering a drench

Dreng (dren). Also *drench*. [OE. *drēng*, ON. *drēng* young man, fellow.] *Eng. Hist.* A freetenant (especially) in ancient Northumbria, holding by a tenure partly military, partly servile. So *Drengage*, the tenure or service of a d.

†Drent. ME. *Pa. pple.* of *DRENCH v.* -1579

Dresden (dredz'dn). 1752. Name of a town in Saxony designating a white porcelain of elaborate and delicate kind. Also *allusively*.

Dress (dres), v. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* dressed, *drest*. ME. [*a.* OE. *dresser* (earlier *dræcer*, *dræcer*) -*L.* type **dræctare*, *f.* *directus*.]

1. tr. trans. To make straight or right -1673. **2.** To place or set in position; to put on -1530. **3. Mil. trans.** To draw up (troops) in proper alignment 1746; *intr.* to form in proper alignment 1796. **4. trans.** To make ready or prepare. *Obs. exc.* as *transf.* from **5.** ME. **7b. refl. and intr.** -1596. **5.** To array, attire; to deck with apparel; in later use, to clothe ME. **b. refl. (and pass.)** To attire oneself with attention to effect; *spec.* to put on dress-clothes; also, simply, to put on one's clothes 1647. **c. intr.** in reflexive sense 1703. **6.** To array, equip; to adorn ME. **7.** To treat (a person) properly,

2. (man). **a** (pass). **au** (loud). **v** (cut). **g** (Fr. *chef*). **e** (ever). **ai** (*J.* eye). **p** (Fr. *can de vie*). **1** (sit). **2** (Psyche). **q** (what). **q** (got).

† In these ved sever y hence to chas se to ep mand (No usually w h d wn) ME. 8 To eat w h emed eso cu ve app an e 147 g To ea o pep e (thngs) na prope m nue o c e use pu fy trim, smooth, etc. 1480. 10. To remove (anything) in the process of preparing, etc. 1710. 11. Spec. and techn. uses (see quot.) ME.

* A coron on his head they han i-dressed CHAUCER. 3 The battalion dressed its ranks with precision KINGSLAKE. 4 Soldiers d by one another in ranks STROCKLE. 5 Some light housewife, dressed like a May lady BURTON. I was up and dressed at seven Mrs. CARLYLE. 6 He was come back to d. himself for a ball JOHNSON. Phr To d. up to attire elaborately. 7 To d. out; to deck out with dress. 8 To d. a ship to deck it out with flags, etc. 9 He would d. my jacket, an [etc.] 1785. 10 He had his wound dressed 1850. 11 Kill your pig, d off the hair Mrs. RAFFALD. 12. a. To prepare for use as food: We d. them with carp sauce T. SHERRIDAN. b. To do up (the hair). Her hair dressed d la negligence PERRIS. c. To till, cultivate, prune, tend: In planting and dressing the vines De LOR. 13. To train or break in: That horse, that I so carefully have dress Rich. II. v. 1. 80. 14. To groom or curry: D. your horse twice a day, when bee tests MARKHAM. 15. To curry, as leather. 16. To finish, as cloth. 17. To cleanse from chaff: Corn Threshed, Winnowed, and Dressed PRIMER. 18. To prepare (ore) for smelting by removing the non-metallic portion: Apparatus used for dressing the inferior copper ores 1851.

II. To direct. †1. trans. To make straight the course of; to direct, guide -1591. 2. ref. and intr. To direct one's course, to repair; to proceed, go -1572. 3. To ADDRESS (speech or a writing) to any one -1664.

Dress (dres), sb. 1565. [f. prec. vb] †1. The act of dressing -1778. 2. Personal attire: orig. that proper to some special order of person or to some ceremony or function; later, merely: Clothing, costume 1606. b. With a and pl.: A lady's robe or gown made not merely to clothe but also to adorn 1638. Also trans. and fig. 3. techn. The arrangement of the furrows on the face of a millstone 1870.

* Phr Full d. for, simply, d.: the elaborate apparel proper to a public ceremony, a dinner, etc. 1610. Eloquence, the d. of our thoughts BOWLE. attrib. and Comb. a. Of, for, or pertaining to apparel, or to a woman's d., as d.-gown, -gown, -shirt, etc.; d.-guard, an appliance fixed to a cycle, etc. to prevent injury to d. from the wheels; Improver = BUSTON sb. b. Characterized by, or pertaining to, 'full dress', as d.-ball, -coat, -jacket, -suit, -uniform, etc.; d.-circle, a circular row of seats in a theatre, etc., the spectators in which were originally expected to be in dress-clothes.

Dresser¹ (dres'er). ME. [a. OF. *dresser*, *dresser* (= mod. F. *dressoir*), f. *dresser* = to DRESS.] 1. A sideboard or table in a kitchen on which food is or was dressed. 2. A kind of kitchen sideboard surmounted by rows of shelves on which plates, dishes, etc. are ranged 1552. 3. U.S. A dressing- or toilet-table 1906.

2. Dressers, with brilliant copper vessels 1859.

Dresser². 1520. [f. DRESSER + -ER.] 1. One who dresses (see the vb). 2. One who attires another 1625. 3. One who attires himself (or herself) elegantly, or in a specified way 1679. 4. A surgeon's assistant in a hospital, whose duty it is to dress wounds, etc. 1747. 5. Any appliance used in dressing things; e.g. a shoemaker's tool, a plumber's mallet, a tool for dressing the furrows on a millstone, etc. 1600. 6. A former d. of the Queen's 1834.

Dressing, sb. ME. [f. as prec. + -ING.] 1. The action of the vb. 2. Applied to various techn. processes. See the vb. 1540. 3. intrinsically. A beating; chastisement, castigation 1769. 4. conc. That which is used in the preceding actions and processes; that with which any thing or person is dressed: e.g.

a. *Cookery* The seasoning substance used in cooking; stuffing; the sauce, etc. used in preparing a dish, a salad. b. Personal decorations; vestments, dress; trimmings. c. *Agric.* Manure or compost spread over or ploughed into land. d. *Surg.* The remedies, bandages, etc. with which a wound or sore is dressed. e. *Arch.* Projecting mouldings on a surface. f. Glaze, size, or stiffening used in the finishing of textile fabrics; etc.

1. There is no elaborate d. for dinner here Mrs. CARLYLE. 3. For this he got a very severe d. from Ld. North 1769. Blucher, got a genuine d. down 1876. attrib. and Comb. a. Employed in or connected with attiring the person, as d.-bag, -block, -gown, -jacket, -mail, -robe, -room, -table, etc.; d.-bell, -song, one rung as the signal for dressing for dinner.

b. Pa aning o app op a ed o be treatment va ous a e ad a n sude d floor su acw k wh e he n s u f f a nos om he haf f h m e f s cru h d a d hen washed, o de. o separate the tin from alien matter.

† Dressing-board. ME. A board on which anything (esp. food) was dressed; a dresser -1700.

Dressing-case. 1819. A case of toilet utensils; also formerly called a dressing-box.

Dress-maker (dres'māker). 1828. A (female) maker of dresses.

Dress-making, sb. 1837. The action or occupation of making (women's) dresses.

Dressy (dres'i), a. 1768. [f. DRESS sb.] 1. Attentive to dress; given to showy dressing

2. Of garments: Stylish 1818.

3. I am a d. man THACKERAY. 4. A d. boot 1845. Hence Dressiness.

Drest, var. pa. t. and pp. of DRESS.

† Dretch, v. [OE. *drēcian*; not in other Ger. langs.] trans. To afflict, torment, vex, in ME. esp. to trouble in sleep -1485.

Drevel, -ill, -yll, var. of DRIVEL sb. 1

Drew (drū), pa. t. of DRAW v.

Drey, obs. f. DRY, DRAY¹; var. of DRAY².

Dreynt, obs. pa. t. and pp. of DRENCH v.

† Drīb, v. 1523 [app. onomatopoeic, arising out of DRIP or DROP.] 1. To fall in drops, also fig. 2. trans. To let fall in or as in drops or dribbles -1599; to defecate 1693; to lead one by little and little into 1700. 3. To shoot (an arrow) so that it falls short or wide -1592. Hence Drīb sb. a DRIBLET.

Dribble (drīb'l), v. 1565. [freq. of DRIB v.]

1. trans. To let flow or fall in dribbles (lit. and fig.) 1589. 2. absol. or intr. To slaver, as a child or an imbecile; to DRIVEL 1673. 3. intr. To flow down in small quantities; to trickle 1599. Also trans. and fig. 4. trans. In Football, etc.

To keep (the ball) moving along the ground in front of and close to one by successive short pushes. Also absol. 1863. 15. Archery. = DRIB v. 3. -1815.

1. Dribbling Almes by Art WARRER. 3. trans. The Reichs Army kept dribbling in CARVER.

Dribble, sb. 1680. [f. prec. vb.] 1. A small trickling stream; a small drop of liquid. Also trans. and fig. 2. Football. An act of dribbling (sense 4) 1889.

3. trans. The little d. of Commerce L. STERNER.

Dribbler (drīb'ler). 1835. [f. as prec.] One who dribbles; e.g. at football.

Driblet, dribblet (drīb'let), sb. 1591. [f. DRIB v. + -LET.] 1. A small sum, odd money in a sum (J.) 1632. 2. A petty quantity or part 1672. 3. A DRIBBLE (of liquid) 1860.

1. We pay in Dribbles, or else never pay QUARLES.

3. A d. of sour milk 1860.

Drie, obs. f. DREE v., DRY.

Dried (drīd), ppl. a. ME. [f. DRY v. + -ED.] Deprived of moisture, desiccated. Often with up. Also fig.

Drier, dryer (drī'r), 1528. [f. as prec.] 1. One who or that which dries. 2. (dryer) A desiccating substance or apparatus 1840.

Drier, driest, comp. and superl. of DRY a.

Drift (drift), sb. [Early Mh. *drift*; verbal abstract from *drifan* to DRIVE.]

1. The act of driving; propulsion, impulse, impetus. (Now rare.) b. *Forest Law*. The driving of the cattle within a forest to one place on a particular day, for the determination of ownership, levying of fines, etc. 1540. 10. Arch. The horizontal thrust of an arch -1823.

2. The condition of being driven, as by a current; the action of drifting; a slow course or current. Also fig. 1562. b. *Naut.* The deviation of a ship from its course in consequence of currents 1671. c. *Aeronautics*. The horizontal component of the aerodynamic pressure on all exposed surfaces of an aeroplane in flight 1896. 3. fig. Natural or unconscious course; tendency 1540. 4. The conscious direction of action or speech to some end; the end itself; purpose, object, aim. (Now rare.) 1526. b. Meaning, tenor, scope. Now the usual sense.

1525. 15. A scheme, plot, device -1674.

1. As the whole gothe by drifte of water FRUTHER.

2. A considerable Frost and d. of Ice that Winter PRYER.

3. The general d. of affairs on the Continent 1801. 4. My sole d. is to be useful COVER.

5. The main d. and scope of these pamphlets FULLER.

II That he is d ven 1 A d o l e d flo k flight of brds Ob o d al 1450. 2. A - o - e. of rain, dust, snow, etc.) driven by the wind ME. b. An accumulation of snow, sand, etc., driven together by the wind. Also trans. ME. 3. Floating matter, a log, a mass of wood, etc., driven by currents of water 1600. 4. *Geol.* (2) Any superficial deposit caused by a current of water or air; (3) spec. (*see D.*) Pleistocene deposits of glacial and fluvioglacial detritus; diluvium 1839. 5. A set of fishing-nets, b. A large kind of net, extended by weights at the bottom and floats at the top, and allowed to float with the tide; a d.-net. 6. *techn.* a. A tool used for driving or ramming something (e.g. for driving piles). b. A steel tool for enlarging or shaping a hole in a piece of metal, a drift-pin, c. pl. *Ship-building*. Those parts where the sheer is raised, and where the rails are cut off and ended by scrolls. d. The difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is driven, or between the circumference of a hoop and that of the mast on which it is to be driven 1792.

2. Whole drifts of quails Br. HALL. 3. The city lies beneath its d. of smoke LARRYON. 3. Some log perhaps upon the waters swam, An useless d. DRYDEN.

III. 1. gen. A track (poet. and rare) 1711. 2.

Mining. A passage driven or excavated horizontally; esp. one driven in the direction of a mineral vein 1653. 3. = DRIFTWAY x (*local*)

1686. 4. S. Afr. A ford 1849.

IV. *Naut.* Length of rope paid out before a fastening is made; length that a tackle will reach from its fixed point; distance so estimated 1860.

Comb. d.-anchor, a floating wooden frame or the like, used to keep the ship's head to the wind in a gale or when dismasted; -bolt, a long punch used for driving out other bolts; -keel = BUTT-KEEL, -net = sense II. 5 (also *attr.*); -pieces, solid pieces, fitted at the drifts, to form scrolls *see* II. 6 b; -pin, -punch = sense II. 6 b; -weed, (a) sea-weed drifted on shore by the waves; (b) the gulf-weed (*Sargassum* *baeyfren*) and tangle (*Laminaria digitata*).

Drift, v. 1584. [f. prec. sb.] 1. intr. To move as driven or borne along by a current; to DRIVE 1600. Also trans. and fig. 2. trans. To drive or carry along, as by a current of water or air; to blow into heaps 1618. 3. trans. To cover with drifts; also intr. for ref. 1851. 4. To drive at, aim at -1638. 5. *Arch.* To form or enlarge a hole with a DRIFT (II. 6 b) 1869.

6. *Mining*, intr. To excavate a DRIFT (II. 2), trans. to excavate a drift in 1864.

1. To d. with the current SCOTT. 2. fig. Content to let things d. 1885. 3. To be drifted into civil war 1900. 3. When Winter drifts the helds With snow MORE. Hence Drifting *see* sb. the action of the vb.; also conc. that which is drifted.

Driftage (drīf'tidz), 1768. [f. DRIFT v. + -AGE.] 1. The process or operation of drifting 1862. 2. *conv.* Drifted material 1768.

Drift-ice, 1600. [f. DRIFT sb.] Detached pieces of ice drifting with the ocean currents, etc.

Driftland; see DROP-LAND.

Driftless (drīf'less), a. 1806. [f. DRIFT sb. + -LESS.] 1. Having no drift or purpose; aimless. 2. *Geol.* Free from drift 1873.

Driftway, drift-way (drīf'wē) 1611. [f. DRIFT sb. + WAY.] 1. A lane or road along which cattle are driven; a drove-way. 2. *Naut.* Lee-way 1721. 3. *Mining*, etc. = DRIFT sb. III 2. 1843.

Drift-wood, drift-wood. 1633. Wood floating on, or cast ashore by, the water.

[We] made a fire with the drift-wood R. H. DANA.

Drifty (drīf'i), a. 1571. [f. DRIFT sb. + -Y.] 1. Willy. 2. Characterized by drifts, of the nature of a drift 1730.

Drill (dril), sb. 1641. [Goes with DRILL v.] 1. A (trickling) rivulet; a rill.

Springs. Whose Drils our plants with moisture feed 1641.

Drill (dril), sb. 1611. [a. Du. *dril*, *drille* (in sense 1), and f. DRILL v. 3, q. v.] 1. An instrument for drilling or boring; e.g. a pointed steel tool for boring holes in metal, stone, and other hard substances; a drilling machine, etc.

2. A shell-fish which bores into the shells of young oysters; a borer 1886. 3. Style in which a hole is drilled 1849. 4. *Mil.* The action or method of instructing in military evolutions;

military exercise or training; with *a* and *pl.* such an exercise 1637. 5. A drill-master 1814. 6. *fig.* Rigorous discipline; exact routine 1815.

1. The ordinary miner's *d.* is a bar of steel, with a chisel-shaped end *RAYMOND*. 4. A company of soldiers at *d.* 1859. 6. *D.* in Latin grammar, cricket, boating, wrestling *EMERSON*.

attrib. and *Comb.* 2. Pertaining to a *d.* (sense 1), as *d.-press*, 'a machine for drilling holes in metal, the drill being pressed to the metal by the action of a screw' (Webster); -*stock*, the holdfast for a metal *d.*; etc. 3. Pertaining to or connected with military *d.*, as *d.-master*, *d.-sergeant*, a non-commissioned officer who trains soldiers in military evolutions.

Drill (*dril*), *sb.* 1644. [*ad. naiv. name.*]

A *W. Afr.* baboon, *Cynocephalus leucophaeus*.

Drill, *sb.* 1727 [*same as DRILL sb.*]; cf. *Ger. rille*. 1. A small furrow in which seed is sown; a ridge having such a furrow on its top; also, the row of plants thus sown. 2. A machine for sowing seed in drills, drawing furrows, and covering the seed when sown 1731.

Comb. -*d.-barrow*, a barrow-like contrivance for sowing in drills -*barrow*, a barrow used between the drills for extirpating weed. -*machine*, -*plough* = sense 2.

Drill (*dril*), *sb.* 1743. = **DRILLING sb.**

Drill, *v.* 1 *Now dial.* ME. [*f. trans.* and *absol.* To delay, put off. Also with *away*, *on*, *out*. 2. To enuce (a person) on from point to point; and so to put off 1669. Also with *in*, *into*, *on*, *along*, *out*. 3. To slip away, vanish by degrees (*drily*) ME.

1. This accident hath drilled away the whole summer *SWIFT*. 2. She drilled him on to five and fifty and she will drop him in his old Age *ANDERSON*.

Drill, *v.* 1633. [*altered f. DRILL*] *intr.* To flow in a small stream or in drops; to trickle; to drip. Also *transf.* and *fig.* -1638.

Drill, *v.* 1622, [*prob. f. Du.*; cf. *Du. drillen*, *Not conn. w. thrill, thirl, OE. þryllan*.] 1. *trans.* To pierce or bore with or as with a drill; to perforate. 2. To make or bore (a hole, etc.) by drilling 1669. 3. *trans.* To turn round and round. *Obs.* or *dial.* 1581. 4. *trans.* To train or exercise in military evolutions. [*Prob. f. sense 3*] 1626. Also *intr.* for *refl.* and *pass.*

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To train or instruct as with military rigour and exactness 1622. 6. To regulate exactly 1677. b. To impart by strict method 1863.

4. He (Frederick the Great) drilled his people as he drilled his grenadiers *MACAULAY*. 5. He had drilled her in all that she should do or say *BLACK*.

Drill, *v.* 1740. [*f. DRILL sb.*] 1. *trans.* To sow in drills; to raise (crops) in drills. 2. To plant (ground) in drills 1785.

2. He drilled two acres of land with this barley 1894.

Driller (*dril-er*), 1632. One who or that which drills.

Drilling (*dril-ing*), *sb.* 1640. [*corruption of Ger. drillisch, ad. L. tri- three + licum thrum, thread.*] A coarse twilled linen or cotton fabric. Also *attrib.*

Drilling, *vb.* *sb.* 1; see **DRILL v.**

Drilling (*dril-ing*), *vb.* *sb.* 1639. [*f. DRILL v.* + *-ING*.] 1. Boring; perforation 1638. 2. Training in military evolutions. Also *transf.*

Drily, *adv.*; see **DRILY**.

Drink (*drink*), *v.* Pa. t. drank (*drænk*); pa. pple. drunk (*drænk*). [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *drincan* - OTeut. **drinchan*, not found outside Germanic. The full form *drunken* of pa. pple. is mostly used as *adj.*, exc. as a poetic archaism. From 17th to 19th c. *drank* was intruded from the pa. t. into the pa. pple.]

1. *Trans.* senses. 1. To take (liquid) into the stomach; to swallow down, imbibe. Also with *off*, *out*, *up*, expressing exhaustion of the liquid. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *transf.* To absorb (moisture); to suck. Often with *up* or *in*. 1530. 3. *fig.* esp. with *on*: To take into the mind; to listen to, or contemplate with rapture 1592. 14. To inhale (tobacco smoke, etc.) -1781. 5. To swallow down the contents of ME. 6. To spend in drinking 1492.

1. Inere drank saken in my life *SHAKS.* *fig.* Dire sorrow drinks our blood *SHAKS.* 2. Let the purple Vists d. the Stream *DRYDEN* 3. To d. in the beauty of the scene 1870. 4. The first who smoked, or, (as they called it) drank tobacco publicly *FRANKLIN*. 5. Par. To d. the cup of joy, sorrow, etc.; see *Cup sb.* 6. He drinks his whole earnings (*mod.*)

II. *Absol.* and *intr.* senses. 1. *Absol.* To swallow down or imbibe liquid, for nourishment or

quenching of thirst OE. 2. To take intoxicating liquor, either convivially, or to gratify appetite; to indulge therein to excess; to tippie; *spec.* to be a habitual drunkard 1440. 3. *intr.* To have a specified flavour when drunk. [*F. se boire, refl. for pass.*] 1607. 74. *fig.* To experience, endure, pay the penalty, to taste the cup of suffering (*trans.* and *absol.*) -1677.

1. Having sufficiently eaten and drunken *RASCAL*. Par. To d. deep - to take a large draught, either once or habitually. 2. I have been drinking hard 1611. Poor woman! her husband drinks (*mod.*)

Phr. To d. to (a person): *ta.* To hand beverage for his use. The cup presented was first sipped by the one who offered it, and hence b. To salute by drinking to invite (any one) to d. by drinking first, to d. in his honour, to d. in honour of (anything desired), with good wishes for its furtherance.

Drink (*drink*), *sb.* [*OE. drinc and drinca, f. drincan to DRINK.*] 1. Liquid swallowed for assuaging thirst or taken into the system for nourishment. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 2. A beverage OE. 3. *spec.* Intoxicating alcoholic beverage OE. 4. A draught or portion of liquid OE.

1. For d. the Grape She crushes *MILL. P. L.* 1. 344. 2. Hiss drinck was water *ORMSB.* 3. I do not speake to thee in Drinke *1 Hen. IV.* 11. 458. [He] shall drink neither wine nor strong d. *Luke i.* 15. 4. A d. of milk *KINGSTON*.

Comb. 1. *d.-offering*, an offering of wine or other liquid poured out in honour of a deity, -*money*, -*penny*, a gratuity to be spent on d.

Drinkable (*drinkəbəl*), 1611. [-ABLE.] *a.* *adj.* That may be drunk, suitable for drinking b. *sb.* (*usu. pl.*) That which may be drunk, liquor 1708. Hence *Drinkableness*.

Drinker (*drink-er*), OE. [*f. DRINK v.*] 1. One who drinks; *spec.* one who drinks to excess; a drunkard. 2. (In full *d.-moth.*) A large European moth, *Lasiocompa (Odontesia) putatoria*, so called from its long suctorial proboscis 1682.

1. His father was a hard d. (*mod.*)

Drink-hail, *Now Hist.* [*Early ME. drinc hail, drinc hail, f. DRINK v. in imper. + HAIL a. = ON. hail HAIL a.*] The customary reply to a pledge in early English times. The cup was offered with the salutation *was hail* 'health or good luck to you' (see *WASSAIL*), to which the reply was *drinc hail* 'drink health or good luck'.

Drinking (*drink-ing*), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [*f. DRINK v.*] 1. The action or habit denoted by the vb. *DRINK*; *spec.* the use of intoxicating liquor, *esp.* to excess. 2. An occasion of drinking; a carousal 1515.

Comb. *a.* with sense 'used for d.' as *d.-bowl*, *cup*, *horn*, *water*, etc. b. used for the sale or consumption of drink as *d.-house*, *house*, *room*, *saloon*.

Drinkless, *a.* ME. [*See -LESS.*] Without drink or liquor; dry.

Drip (*drip*), *v.* [*OE. dryppan* - OTeut. **drupjan*, OE. *drōpan*.] 1. *trans.* To let fall in drops. 2. *intr.* To have moisture or liquid falling off in drops 1308. 3. *intr.* To fall in drops 1670.

1. The lofty barn. Which from the thatch drips fast a shower of rain *SWIFT*. 2. Pine branches dripping with moisture *L. STEVEN*. 3. The rain came through, and dripped from the ceiling *TYNDAL*.

Drip (*drip*), *sb.* 1440. [*f. prec. vb.*] 1. A falling drop -1552. 2. The act or fact of dripping 1669. 3. That which drips; *pl.* drippings 1707.

4. *Arch.* A projecting member of a cornice, etc., from which the rain-water drips and so is thrown off from the parts below; also, a *drip-joint* 1664.

a. On the ear Drops the light d. of the suspended ear *BYRON*. Phr. *Right d. (Law)*, an easement which entitles the owner of a house to let the water from his eaves drip on his neighbour's land.

attrib. and *Comb.*, as *d.-joint*, a mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing where the joint is with the current, so as to form a water conductor (Knight).

Drip-drop, *sb.* 1848. [*redupl. of DRIP or DROP.*] Continuous dripping with alternation of sound.

Dripping, *vb.* *sb.* 1440. [*f. DRIP v.*] 1. The fall of liquid in drops; the liquid so falling. 2. *spec.* The melted fat which drips from roasting meat. Formerly often in *pl.* 1463. *Comb.* *d.-pan*, a pan used to catch the d. (sense 2).

Dripple (*drip-əl*), *v.* 1821. [*Fusion of DRIP and DRIBBLE.*] 1. *intr.* = *DRIBBLE v.* 3; but connoting a brisker motion. 2. = *DRIP v.* 3 1822.

Dripline (*drip-līn*), 1815. 1. A mould-

ing or cornice over a door, window, etc., to throw off the rain. Also *attrib.* 2. A filter composed of porous stone 1858.

Drive (*draiv*), *v.* Pa. t. drove (*drōv*); *arch.* drave (*drāiv*). Pa. pple. driven (*drīv-n*) [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *drifan*, *drāf*.]

I. 1. *trans.* To force to move on before one or flee away from one; to urge on or impel with violence; *transf.* to constrain to go or flee 1520. Also *fig.* 2. To chase, pursue, also *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. b. To impel game, etc., into nets, traps, or a small area where they can be killed, etc. 1753. 3. With the area as verbal object ME. 4. *spec.* To urge onward and direct the course of (a vehicle or the animal which draws it, a railway train, etc.) ME.; hence, to convey in a vehicle 1662; *absol.* to act as driver, also, to go in a carriage driven or directed by oneself. Also *intr.* for *pass.* of the vehicle 1592.

1. We drove them to flyghto *EDEN. transf.* Hope of employment drives him up to London 1615. 2. Grouse and partridge driving 1883. 3. To d. the forests; see *DRIFT v.* 1. b. To d. a rocky hill for a tiger *BAKER*. 4. Where Chineses d. With sails and Wind their carrie Waggon light *MILL. P. L.* 11. 438. If they do not like the price, they d. off *LONDON*

II. 1. To cause to move along; to propel, carry along OE. 2. To throw, cast, send, or impel in any direction OE. 3. To force, impel, or expel, by a blow or thrust. Also *fig.* Also *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* of a nail, ball, etc. 1703.

4. To cause to penetrate, as a tunnel, etc., *spec.* in Mining, to excavate horizontally (also *absol.*); dist. from *SINK* 1485. 5. *intr.* (Also to let d.): To aim a blow or a missile at; *trans.* to aim (a blow) ME. 6. To spread or beat out thin. (Now only in *Painting*.) ME. 7. To set going, supply motive power for 1596.

1. Their ships were driven on shore 1582. 2. [He] drove his heels into the horse's sides 1816. 5. Drivling at him with her stool 1752. 6. When colour is spread thinly and rapidly, it is *driven* *GOULD & LUNA*.

7. A dynamo driven by beltting from the engine 1892. Phr. To d. a quail 1793.

III. 1. To impel forcibly; to force (*to, into, from* some action, state, etc.) ME. 2. To urge on to action; to force to work; to overtask 1645.

1. To d. a girl to a decision *BLACK*, a man out of his senses 1879. 2. To d. a committee *GRAY*.

IV. *trans.* To carry on vigorously, push (a trade, etc.); to carry through or out; to conclude (a bargain) OE.

V. 1. *trans.* To pass (time); to cause (the time) to pass -1697. 2. To protract (time, etc.); hence, to defer. Also *absol.* ME.

1. To d. the tedious Hours away *DRYDEN*. 2. To d. a thing to the last minute (*mod. colloq.*).

VI. To deduce, *DERIVE* -1674.

VII. *intr.* 1. To run or come with violence; to dash, rush, hasten OE. Also *fig.* 2. To drift ME; to fish with a drift-net 1677. 3. *fig.* To tend 1460; with *at*: To aim at, mean 1579.

1. They ran away as fast as they could d. *DANIEL*. 2. The clouds that drove before the wind *THOMSON*. 3. What can he be driving at now *FOOTE*.

Drive (*draiv*), *sb.* 1697. [*f. prec. vb.*] 1. The action or an act of driving; see the vb. b. An excursion in a carriage driven or directed by oneself 1785. c. A forcible blow or stroke in various games; in *Cricket* one which sends the ball back nearly straight 1857. d. (*orig. U.S.*) An organized effort to collect money for a special purpose 1890. 2. A carriage road; also, a course over which game is driven 1816.

3. *Mining* = *DRIFT sb.* III. 2. 1864. 4. *Type-founding*. = *STRIKE sb.* 11. 1874.

1. Phr. *Full d.* at full speed. *fig.* The constant d. of work 1854. *Whist-drive*: see *WHIST sb.*

Drive, the vb.-stem used in *Comb.*:
d.-bolt = *drift-bolt* (see *DRIFT sb.*); -*pipe*, a pipe conveying water for driving machinery; -*screw*, a kind of screw driven by a hammer; -*shaft*, a shaft for communicating motion so as to drive machinery; -*wheel* = *driving-wheel*.

†**Drivel**, *sb.* 1 [*Early ME.*: app. of *LG.* origin; cf. *MDu. drivel* scullion, etc., *OHG. triubil*, *f. MDu. driven*, *OHG. triben* to *DRIVE*.] 1. A drudge, a menial servant -1580. 2. Hence: a. An imbecile. (*Cf. driveller*.) -1597. b. A dirty or foul person -1596.

Drivel (*driv-əl*), *sb.* 2 ME. [*f. next.*] = *SLAVER sb.* 1 (*now rare*); *fig.*, twaddle (1852).

Drivel (*driv-əl*), *v.* [*ME. dravelen* repr. OE. *draefian*; ME. *dravelen* indicates an OE. **dra-* *fian* (not found); prob. *f. OTeut. stem drā-*

(see DR FF) 1 *ntr* sole sal a o mucus flow from the nose as *nans* and *do so do* osave Alo *of run* *to n r* To flow as *sa va* from the mouth, to flow *nepy* from the lips; also *transf.* of water, etc. -1784. 3. *transf.* To talk childishly or idly; to rave. Also *trans.* and with *away*, *on*, *ME*.

3. Drooping and dreaming and drifting to a Multitude Swift. Hence *Driveller*, -eler, one who drifts or slavers; a drifting idiot. *Drivelling*, -eling *adj.* and *adv.*

Driven (*driv'n*), *pppl.* a. 1579. [pa. *pple.* of *DRIVE* v.] 1. See the vb. 2. Of snow: Drifted. Of feathers or down: Separated from the heavier by a current of air (see *DRIVE* v. II. 2) 1579. 2. As white as the d. snow *LVX*. My thrice-driven bed of Downe *OTH.* i. iii. 234

Driver (*draiv'v*), *ME* [f. *DRIVE* v.] 1. *gen.* One who drives (see the vb.). 2. *spec.* a. One who drives cattle 1483. b. One who drives a vehicle or the animal that draws it; a coachman, cabman, etc.; also, one who drives a locomotive 1450. c. The overseer of a gang of slaves 1796. 3. A tool or appliance for driving. a. A tool used in driving on the hoops of casks. b. *Wearag*: The piece of wood which drives the shuttle through the shed of the loom. c. A tamping-iron. d. = *DRIET* *sb.* II. 6 b. e. A tool for driving out the piece of a metal plate in punching. f. *Gift*: The play-club. 1674

4. A boat used in fishing with a drift-net 1654. 5. *Naut*: A SPANNER, a fore-and-aft sail used at the aftermost part of a ship 1867. 6. A part of machinery which communicates motion to other parts; the driving-wheel of a locomotive, etc. 1831.

1. Solicitors and Drivers of Bargains 1570. *Comb.*: d.-ant, a species of ant (*Anomma ardens*) found in W. Africa, so called because they drive before them every living creature; -boom (*Naut*), the boom on which the d. (sense 5) is set.

Driveway (*drai'v'wey*), *Chiefly U.S.* 1875. [f. *DRIVE* v. + *WAY*.] A way along which something is driven; a carriage drive.

Driving (*drai'vin*), *vbil. sb.* *ME*. [-ING 1.] The action of *DRIVE* v.

attrib. and *Comb.* a. Relating to, adapted for, or devoted to driving (in a carriage), as *d. clubs*, etc. b. In names of mechanical contrivances used for driving, as *d. block*, -bolt, etc.; *esp.* of parts of machinery communicating motion to other parts, as *d.-axle*, -band, -belt, -gear, -pulley, -shaft; also *d.-iron*, an iron used in golf for playing longish approaches.

Driving, *pppl.* a. *ME*. [-ING 2.] 1. Impelling, actuating. 2. Moving along rapidly, *esp.* before the wind 1607.

1. The ability of his journals is the d. force EMERSON. 2. Perpetual Sleet, and d. Snow DRYDEN. *Fig.* *12. notes* (*Mus.*), syncopated notes, so named as being driven or prolonged through the accent.

Driving-box, 1794. 1. The box on which the driver of a carriage sits. 2. The journal-box of a driving-axle 1874

Driving-wheel, 1838. a. A wheel which communicates motion. b. Each of the large wheels of a locomotive engine, to which the power is transmitted through the connecting-rod and crank. c. The wheel of a bicycle, etc. to which the force is directly applied. Also *fig.*

Drizzle (*driz'l*), *sb.* 1554. [Goes with *DRIZZLE* v.] Fine spray-like rain.

Drizzle (*driz'l*), *v.* 1543. [? *dim.* and *freq.*, f. *OE. drisan* to fall.] 1. *intr.* To rain in fine spray-like drops; *impers.* to fall, as rain, in fine drops 1566. 2. *trans.* To shed in fine spray-like drops -1642. 3. To wet with minute drops (*rare*) 1810.

1. These tears, that d. from mine eyes MARLOWE. It is even drizzling a little CARVER. 2. *Yat* C. n. ii. 21. 3. Drizzled by the ceaseless spray, The wizard waits SCOTT.

Drizzly (*drizli*), *a.* 1697. [f. *DRIZZLE*.] Of the nature of, or characterized by drizzling. During Winter's drizzly Reign DRYDEN

Droff, *droff*, *obs.* ff. *drove*; see *DRIVE* v. **Droff-land**, 1660. [f. *ME. drof*, *OE. druf*, *DROVE*, driving + *LAND*.] *Old Law*. Land held by the service of driving, as of the lord's cattle from place to place, or to and from markets, fairs, and the like -1654. *var.* (*erron.*) Driftland.

Drogher (*draj'vay*) Also *droger*, *drogger*. 1756. [a. *obs.* *F. drogueur*, f. 16th c. *Du. drogher*, etc. f. *drogon* to dry.] A W. Indian coasting vessel, hence used of other slow clumsy coasting craft. Also *attrib.*

Drogoman droguman, *var.* of *DRAGO* 1447

Drogue *d o g.* 1725. [perh. orig. *drug*, *var.* of *DRAG* *sb.*] 1. *Whale-fishing*. A contrivance attached to the end of a harpoon line to check the progress of a whale. 2. *Naut.* A hooped canvas bag towed at the stern of a boat to prevent it from broaching to 1875.

Droil, *obs.* pa. t. of *DRAW* v.

Drail, *sb.* 1579. [Goes with the vb. Prob. influenced by *tail*, *moil*. Cf. the vb.] 1. A drudge -1668. 2. Drudgery -1645.

Drail, *v.* 1591. [? related to *Du. druilen* to loiter, slumber] 1. *intr.* To drudge, slave -1660. 2. *trans.* To subject to drudgery QUARLES.

Droit (*droit*, or as *F. drwa*). 1480. [a. *F. droit*, earlier *droit* = *L. dretum*, in late *L.* right, legal right, law.] 1. A right; hence, that to which one has a legal claim; a due; a perquisite; pl. *dues*, duties 1481. 2. Law, right, justice; a law -1536.

2. *Droits of Admiralty*, certain rights or perquisites, as the proceeds arising from the seizure of enemies' ships, wrecks, etc., formerly belonging to the Court of Admiralty, but now paid into the Exchequer. Hence *droitsman*, the collector of droits.

Drroit, 1601. [?] The four hundred and eighty-fourth part of a grain troy, one twenty-fourth of a mite -1858.

Droitful (*droitful*), *a.* 1830. [f. *F. droitful* (see next) + *-AL*.] Law. Relating to a right to property, as *dist.* from possession.

Droitful, *rare*. [a. *F.*] Uprightness CANTON.

Droll (*drol*), *sb.* 1645. [a. *F. drôle*, orig. a *sb.* See *DIEZ*, *Littre*, *Darmesteter*.] 1. A funny or wagish fellow; a merry-andrew, buffoon, humorist. 2. A farce; an enacted piece of buffoonery; a puppet-show -1818. 3. [? *song*, burlesque writing or style -1842. 4. *attrib.* a. *to d.-house*, a place where drolls were acted 1706. b. Very merry we were, Sir Thomas Harvey being a very droll *PEVY*.

Droll, *a.* 1643. [f. *F. drôle*; see *prec.*] 1. Intentionally facetious, amusing, comical. 2. Unintentionally amusing; queer, quaint, odd, funny 1753.

1. The d. invention of Hosaith 1709. 2. A d. sort of house SCOTT. Hence *Drollily* *adv.*

Droll, *v.* 1634. [a. *obs.* *F. driller*, f. *drille* *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To make sport; to jest; to play the buffoon. 2. *trans.* To jest (a thing) away, off. (A person) out of or into; to bring forth like a jester 1663.

1. Whitecloke drolled with them 1651. 2. Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or drolled into them *LE'STRANGE*. Hence *Driller*, *Drillist*, a jester; *Drillingly* *adv.*

Drollery (*drol'eri*). 1597. [a. *F. drillerie*, f. *drille*.] 1. The action of a droll; wagery 1653. 2. Something humorous or funny. 3. A puppet-show; a puppet -1847; 4. a caricature -1641; c. a facetious story 1654. 3. Droll quality, quaint humour 1742.

1. An affected humour of d. CLAYTON. 2. That fatal d. called a representative government DISABLY. 3. The rich d. of 'She Stoops to Conquer' MACAULAY.

Dromæognathous (*dro mæ'gnāthos*), *a.* 1867. [f. *Dromæus emeu* (ad. *Gr. δρομαῖος* swift-running) + *γνάθος*.] *Ornith.* Having the bones of the palate arranged as in the emeu and its allies. Hence *Dromæognathism*, *d. quality*.

Dromedary (*dro'm-ry*, *dro'medāri*). *ME*. [ad. *F. dromedaire* (mod. *F. dromadaire*), late *L. dromedarius* (sc. *camelus*), f. *dromas*, a. *Gr. δρομαῖος* running, runner] 1. A light and fleet breed of the camel, usually of the Arabian or one-humped camel, specially trained for riding. See *CAMEL*. 2. = *DROMOND* -1568. 3. A stupid, bungling fellow -1785. 4. *attrib.*, as *d. camel*, etc. 1553.

1. The Dromidory will ride above 80 miles in the day LINGWOOD. Hence *Dromedarian* *a.* of the nature of a d.; *sb.* a rider of a d.; also *Dromedarist*.

Dromic, -al (*dro'mik*, -āl), *a.* 1850. [ad. *Gr. δρομικός*, f. *δρομος* race-course.] Of, pertaining to, or of the form of a race-course; applied to the basilican type of Eastern churches.

Dromioid (*dro'mioid*), *a.* (*sb.*) 1853. [f. mod. *L. Dromia*.] 1. Having the form of a *Dromia*, a genus of Anomalous Crustacea, closely

a. ed to the rue cab b. b. A crustacean of the genus.

Dromograph, 1883. [f. *Gr. δρόμος* + *-GRAPH*] An instrument for measuring the speed of the blood current. Also *attrib.*

Dromond (*dro mōnd*, *dro mōnd*). Also *dromon*. *Hist* and *arch.* *ME*. [a. *OF. dromon*, *avromont*, ad. *L. dromonem*, a. *Byz. Gr. δρόμων*, f. *δρομος* racing, course.] A very large mediæval ship. Used both in war and commerce. The great d. swinging from the quay blocks.

Dromornis (*dro'mōnis*). Also *Dromæornis*. 1872. [f. *Gr. δρόμος*, or mod. *L. Dromæus emeu* + *ornis*.] A genus of extinct Australian rapt birds allied to the emeu.

Dromos (*dro mōs*). 1850. [Gr., f. *vbil.* stem *δρομ-* to run.] *Archæol.* An avenue or entrance-passage to a building, often between rows of columns or statues.

Alley of sphinxes form the approach or d. LUTCH. **Drone** (*drōn*), *sb.* 1 [OE *dræn*, *dræn* (*drān*, *drēn*). Cf. *OS. pl. drān* (*drān*), *MLG. drāne*, *drōne*, *I.G. drāne*, whence mod. *Ger. dröhne*. Also *OHG. treno*, etc.] 1. The male of the honey-bee. It is a non-worker. 2. *fig.* A non-worker, an idler, a sluggard 1529.

1. Some against hostile drones the hives defend GAY. 2. A Drone of a Husband O'way. *Comb.*: d.-beetle = *Dor-beetle*; fly, a dipterous insect, *Ernstia tenax*, resembling the drone-bee. Hence *Droneage*, the condition of a d.

Drone (*drōn*), *sb.* 2 1500. [app. f. *DRONE* v.]

1. A continued monotonous humming or buzzing sound, as that of the bass of the bagpipe, etc. Also *transf.* a. A bagpipe 1502. 3. The bass pipe of a bagpipe. (The modern Highland bagpipe has three drones.) 1592. 4. The tone emitted by the drone of a bagpipe 1596.

1. Ever .. drumming the d. of one plaine song MILT. *transf.* The d. of her voice MAD. D'ARBLAY. 4. As Melancholly as the d. of a Lincolnshire Bagpipe: *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 85. *attrib.* The d. pips of an humble-bee COWPER.

Drone (*drōn*), *v.* 1 1500 [f. *DRONE* *sb.* 1; or *sb.* 2, sense 2.] 1. *intr.* To give forth a continued monotonous sound; to hum or buzz, to talk in a monotonous tone. 2. *trans.* To emit in a dull monotonous tone. Also with *out*, 1514. 3. [f. *DRONE* *sb.* 2] To smoke (a pipe) (as if playing on a bagpipe). D. JONS.

1. Beetles d. along the hollow lane KINGSLEY. 2. Penitents .. droning their dices THACKERAY.

Drone, *v.* 2 1509. [f. *DRONE* *sb.* 1] 1. *intr.* To proceed sluggishly or indolently. 2. *trans.* To pass away, drag out sluggishly 1739. 2. To d. out manhood in measuring cloth LUTTON.

Drongo (*drōngo*). 1841. [a. *Malagasy*.] A name orig. of a Madagascarian bird, *Dicrurus (Edolus) forficatus*, subseq. extended to the numerous other species of *Dicruridae*, also called D-shrikes.

D. cuckoo, a species of the cuckoo genus *Sturnellus*, a native of Nepal.

Drongelew, *a* *ME*. [-LEW 1] Drunken -1592.

Dronish (*drōnif*), *a.* 1580. [f. *DRONE* *sb.* 1] Like a drone; sluggish, inactive. Hence *Dronishly* *adv.*, -ness. So *Drony* *a.*

Dronte (*drōnt*). [Du. and Fr.] A name of the DODO, *q.v.*

Drool (*drōl*), *v.* *dial* and *U.S.* 1847.

[Contr. f. *DRIVEL* v.] = *DRIVEL* v.

Droop (*drōp*), *v.* [ME. *druten*, *drowpan*, a. ON. *drupa* to droop, *deniv.* w. *vb.* f. *ablaui* series *drup-*, *drup-*, *drup-*; see *DROP* *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To hang or sink down, as from weariness, etc.; to bend or incline downward. 2. To sink; to decline, draw to a close. Now only *poet.* *ME*. 3. To decline in vital strength; to languish, flag *ME*. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 4. To become dispirited or despondent *ME*. 5. *trans.* To let hang or sink down; to bend downwards; to cast down 1583.

1. Thus droopes this loffe Pyne a *Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 45. 2. Laborious ill day d. MILT. *P. L.* ii. 176. 3. *fig.* The rate of interest droops BOND. PRICE. 4. Why droop'st, my soul? Why faint'st thou in my breast P. FLAUCHER. 5. I cannot veil, or d. my sight Tennyson. Hence *Droop* *sb.* the act or fact of drooping. *Droop* *a.* (*rare*) = *drooping*; *esp.* in combs., as *d.-headed*. *Drooper*, one that droops. *Droopingly* *adv.* in a drooping manner.

Droopy (*drōpi*), *a.* [Early *ME. drupi*, referred to *DROOP* v.] Dejected, drooping.

Drop (drɒp) *sb* [In I epr OE *drōpa* w. masc. — O'Leu **drōp* and **drōp* n. f. u. grade of aban. s. em. d. cup. d. a p. d. ap.]

I. The orig. sb. 1. The smallest quantity of liquid that falls in a spherical form; a globule. Also *fig.* 2. *ellipt.* or *absl.*: = tear-drop; also drop of blood, sweat, etc. OE. 3. In dispensing, etc., the smallest separable quantity of a liquid 1772. 4. *pl.* Medicine to be taken in drops. Rarely *sing.* 1726. 5. The smallest appreciable quantity ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 6. *spec.* A small quantity of drink 1700. 7. A spot of colour, also *fig.* — 1674. 8. Anything resembling a drop or liquid in size, shape, or pendent character. 9. A pendant, as an eardrop; a glass pendant of a chandelier, etc. 1502. b. *Arch.* The truss of cones used as an ornament under the triglyphs, and also in the under part of the mutuli, of the Doric Order 1596. *fc.* Small shot 1752. d. A sugar-plum, orig. of spherical form 1836. e. Applied to flowers with pendent blossoms, as the fuchsia (*diat.*), and in *compo.*, as *snow-d.* 1664.

1. Why rains falleth in round drops W. Fuller *fig.* To preserve thy sweets Unmix'd with drops of bitter sorrow. Phr. D. *serm.* in L. *gutta serena*, an old name for amaurosis. 2. They would be faithful to him to the last D. Fox. 3. Phr. *At in the* (a) bucket or the ocean. an inappreciable addition. 6. I had a too much J. Pryn. 8. Phr. (*Primes*) *Rubens's Drops*: glass drops with long and slender tails, which burst to pieces, on the breaking off those tails in any parts (Chambers)

II. Secondary sb., f. DROP *v.* 1. The action or an act of dropping; an abrupt fall or descent 1637. Also *fig.* 2. That which drops or is used for dropping; e.g. in a theatre, the painted curtain let down between the acts; also called *act-d.*, and *a curtain* 1779. 3. A small platform or trap-door on the gallows, which is let fall from under the feet of the condemned 1796. 4. A contrivance for temporarily lowering a gas-jet (Webster). b. A movable plate covering the key-hole of a lock. 5. The slit of a letter-box (U.S.) 1870. 6. The distance through which anything drops; e.g. a criminal when hanged 1879. 7. The depth to which anything sinks or is sunk below the general level 1794.

1. The d. of the woodland fruit's begun Browning *fig.* A d. in exchanges 1864, in the temperature (mort) 3. The d. fell. They were executed in their irons 1873.

attrib. and *Comb.* (See also *DROPS*.) a. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a d. or drops, as *d.-earring*, *pearl*, etc. b. Special *comb.*: d.-black, a superior quality of bone-black ground in water, formed into drops, and dried; -dry *a.*, watertight; -meter, an instrument for measuring out liquid d. by d.; -sulphur, -tin, &c. that are granulated by being dropped in a molten state into cold water.

Drop (drɒp), *v.* Pa. t. and pp. **dropped**, **dropt** [OE. *dropan*, *droppian*, f. (ult.) as *DROP sb.*]

I. Intr. senses. 1. To fall in drops. 2. = *DRIP v.* 2. ME. 3. To fall, like a drop ME. Also *fig.* 4. To fall exhausted, wounded, or dead ME.; of a setter, etc.: To squat down at the sight of game 1870. 5. To fall into some condition 1654, *fig.* to die (*cf.* d. off) 1654. 6. To come to an end; to fall through 1667. 7. To sink, become depressed 1720. 8. To descend with the tide or a light wind 1772, to let oneself fall behind or to the rear 1823. 9. To come or go casually; to fall upon 1633.

1. The crystal tide that from her two cheeks Dropt SNAPS. 3. The shell opens, and the nut drops out 1660, *fig.* His words like Honey dropped from his tongue HOSSEY. 4. Tho' thousands of their Men dropt, they would not give ground an Inch 1700. 5. To d. into oblivion PAINFULX. 6. The matter was let d. HEARNE. 7. Prices dropped afterwards 1866. 8. The Resolution..dropped down the river COOK. Phr. *To d. astern*, to slacken a ship's way, so as to let another pass

II. Trans. senses. 1. To let fall or shed in drops; to distil. Also *fig.* ME. 2. To sprinkle with or as with drops; to bedrop (*arch.*) ME. 3. To let fall (like a drop or drops). Also *fig.* ME. 4. To let fall in birth; to give birth to. Also *absl.* 1662. 5. To let fall (words, a hint, etc.); to utter casually or by the way 1611; to let (a letter, etc.) fall into the letter-box; hence, to send (a note, etc.) in an informal way 1777. 6. *slang.* To part with (money) 1676. 7. To cause to fall by a blow or shot 1726. 8. To set down; also to leave (a packet) at a person's

house 796. 9. To om. n. p. on cation o. w. ng 861. 10. To e. d. oop 1842. 11. To let move gently with the tide 1805. b. *To d. astern*: to leave in the rear 1867. 12. *Foot-ball* To obtain (a goal) by a drop-kick 1882. 13. To have done with; to break off acquaintance with 1605.

1. To d. many a tear 1626. a. Their way'd costs dropt with Gold Milt. P. I. vii. 406. 3. Phr. *To d. anchor* to let the anchor down, to cast anchor. 4. At the time the ewes d. KEATINGE. 5. D. not thy word against the house of Isaac AMOS vii. 16. 6. We played backward.. And I dropped all the money I had CRACKERAY. 8. [He] promised to d. us at the Shetland Islands KANE. 9. He does not d. his As O W. HEMES. 13. She will d. him in his old Age ADDISON. Phr. *To d. a curtsy*: to make a curtsy by lowering the body.

Comb. with adverbs. See also simple senses and advs. D. away. *intr.* To fall away drop by drop one by one. D. in. *intr.* a. To pay a casual visit. b. To come in at intervals. c. To become vacant. d. To fall in with. D. off. *intr.* a. To withdraw one by one, or by degrees. b. To fall asleep. c. To d. d. To become less frequent in. D. out. *intr.* to disappear from one's place in a series or order. D. short. *intr.* a. To fall short; usu. with *of*. b. *looking or slung*. To die.

Drop, the vb.-stem used in *Comb.* 2. *attrib.* with sb. in the sense of 'dropping', 'used in dropping', 'arranged so as to drop', forming *sbs* or adjs.: as d.-arch (*Arch.*), one having a radius shorter than the breadth of the arch; -bar (*Printing*), a bar or roller for running the sheet into the machine, -curtain = *DROPS*. II. 2. -fly (*Angling*) = *DROPS* 3. -hammer = *drop-press*; -handle *a.*, applied to a form of needle telegraph instrument which is operated by a handle directed downward; -lamp, -light (U.S.), a portable gas-burner, connected with the gas-fittings by a flexible tube, usually in the form of a lamp, which can stand on a table; -press, a machine for embossing, punching, etc., consisting of a weight guided vertically, to be raised by a cord and pulley worked by the foot, and to drop on an anvil; called also *d.-hammer*; -shutter, a device consisting of a slide operated by a spring or the like used in instantaneous photography to secure very brief exposure; -table, a machine for lowering weights, and *also* for removing the wheels of locomotives. b. *Invol. comb.* with object, as d.-seed, a grass that readily drops its seed, *spec.* *Muhlenbergia diffusa*

[[**Dropax** (drɒpæks). ? Obs. 1621. [mod. L., a. Gr. *drōpax*, f. *drōpēin* to pluck.] A pitch-plaster, a depilatory.

Drop-kick 1857. [See *DROP*.] *Football* A kick made by dropping the ball from the hands, and kicking it the very instant it rises.

Drop-plet 1607. [See -LET.] A minute drop.

Drop-letter U.S. 1844. A letter posted in any place merely for local delivery.

†**Drop-meal**, *adv.* [OE. *drop-mælum*; see -MEAL.] In drops, drop by drop. As the cloud dissolves drop-meal upon the earth TRAPP.

Dropped, dropt, *pp.* a. 1600. [f. *DROP v.*] a. See the vb. b. Of eggs: Fried or poached, 'dropped into the frying pan' [Jen.] 1824.

Dropper (drɒpə). 1700. [f. *DROP v.*] 1. One who or that drops; *spec.* one who drops seeds into the holes made by a dibbler. 2. A dog that drops (see *DROP v.* I. 4), a setter. 3. *Angling*. A fly adjusted to a leader above the stretcher fly. Also *drop-fly*, *d.-fly* 1746. 4. A pendant 1825. b. A glass tube for dropping liquid 1889. c. A branch vein which drops off from the main lode 1864.

Dropping (drɒpɪŋ), *vb.* *absl.* OE. [f. *DROP v.* + -ING¹.] 1. The action of *DROP v.* 2. That which drops; dripping, etc. ME. 3. Dung of animals. (Now only *pl.*) 1596. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as d.-bottle, a bottle used to supply fluid in small quantities; -tube, the tubulated stopper of the d.-bottle; -well, a well formed by the dropping of water from above.

Dropping, *pp.* a. ME. [f. *aspree* + -ING².] 1. That drops. 2. Desultory, not continuous, as a d. fire 1708. Hence *Droppingly adv.*

Drop-scene 1815. Used loosely for *drop* or *act-drop* (*DROP sb.* II. 2); also for the final scene of a drama in real life.

Dropsical (drɒpsɪkəl), a. 1678. [f. *DROPSY*, after *hydropical*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or like dropsy 1688. 2. Affected with or subject to dropsy. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1. D symptoms 1846. Hence *Dropsically adv.* **Dropsied** (drɒpsɪd), a. 1601. [f. *DROPSY* +

*ED*². Hav. g. he d. opsy, swollen with or as with water; as the d. clouds (DRAYTON).

Dropsy (drɒpsɪ), *sb.* (a.) ME. [aphet. f. ME. *i.*, *ydropsy*, *HYDROPSY*, q. v.] 1. *Med.* A morbid accumulation of watery fluid in the serous cavities or the connective tissue of the body. Also *transf.* of young trout and of succulent plants. Also *fig.* 72. *attrib.* or *adv.* = *DROPSICAL* — 1683

†**Drop vie**, **drop-vie**, *vb.* *phr.* or *occas.* v. 1598 [f. *DROP v.* + *VIE sb.*] To drop corners the like in rivalry; to vie — 1616.

Dropwise (drɒpwaɪz), *adv.* 1673. [See -WISE.] Drop by drop.

The spring tracklag d. from the cleft TERNYSON.

Dropwort (drɒpwɜːt), 1538. [f. *DROP sb.* + *WORT*, of the L. name *Filipendula*, i. e. pendulous threads.] A name of plants; esp. *Spiræa Filipendula*, and other species of *Spiræa*. || **Droshky** (drɒʃki), *droshky* (drɒʃki). Also *droitschika*, *droshka*, &c. 1808 [ad. Russ. *droshka*, dim. of *drug* wagg. on, hearse; properly pl. of *droga* perch.] Prop. a Russian low four-wheeled carriage, in which the passengers sit astride a narrow bench, their feet resting on bars near the ground; hence *transf.*, in some German towns the name of the ordinary fiacre.

Drosometer (drɒsɒmɪtər), 1825. [mod. f. Gr. *drōmos*; see -METER.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew deposited.

Dross (drɒs), *sb.* [OE. *drōs*, f. *drōsan* to drip, also to fall down.] 1. The scum thrown off from metals in smelting. b. An alloy formed in the zinc-bath by the action of the zinc on the iron articles dipped 1884. Also *fig.* 2. Dreggy, impure, or foreign matter mixed with any substance ME. Also *fig.* 3. *gen.* Refuse; rubbish, worthless, impure matter ME.

2. *fig.* The Dregs and Lees of the Earth, and Dross of Mankind 1677. 3. All treasures and all gain esteem as d. Milt. P. R. iii. 23. Hence *Dross v.* to free from d. *Drossless a.* free from d.

†**Drossel, drossel**, 1581. [cf. *DRAZEL*] A sloven, a slut — 1617.

Drossy (drɒsi), a. ME. [f. *DROSS sb.*] Of metals, etc.: Full of dross; of the nature of dross, dreggy, feculent. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Thin brass ord. lead MORRIS. Hence *Drossiness*.

Drou, drough, drouz, *obs.* pa. t. of *DRAW v.*

Drought (draʊt), *drouth* (draʊθ, Sc. draʊθ). [OE. *draht*, -th, f. *draht* - stem of *drajan* DRY, q. v. Cf. *height*, *flight*. The form *drouth*, *drouth* (Sc. and n. dial.) is often used by Eng. poets; *drouth* is common in U.S.] 1. The quality of being dry; aridity, lack of moisture (*arch.*) 2. *spec.* Dryness of the weather or climate, lack of rain. ME. 73 Parched land, desert — 1671. 4. Thirst (*arch.* and *dial.*) ME.

1. The burning drouth Of that long desert TERNYSON. 2. The tender dew after drouth SWINBURNE. 3. Milt. P. R. iii. 274. 4. His carcass, pined with hunger and with drouth Milt. P. R. i. 325.

Droughty (draʊti), *drouthy* (draʊθi, Sc. draʊθi), a. 1603. [f. *prec.* of *weighty*, etc.] 1. Dry, without moisture; arid. Also *fig.* 2. Characterized by drought 1605. 3. Thirsty, addicted to drinking 1626. 1. Out of the droughty rocks Moses bringeth forth water 1643. 2. Drouthy v. rather SCOTT. 3. The dusty, drouthy wayfarers 1879. Hence *Droughtiness*.

†**Droumy**, a. rare. 1605. [? *conn.* w. Sc. *DRUMLY*] Turbid — 1640.

Drouth, drouth, *var.* of *DROUGHT*, -Y.

Drove (drɒv), *sb.* [OE. *drōf*, f. *drifan* to DRIVE.] 1. The action of driving. (Only OE.) 2. A number of beasts, as oxen, sheep, etc., driven in a body; a herd, flock OE.; *transf.* a crowd, multitude, shoal OE. Also *fig.* of things. 3. Locally: a. A road along which horses or cattle are driven 1664. b. A channel for drainage or irrigation OE. 4. A stonemason's chisel with a broad face 1825. 1. A d. of sheep LYRON. His funny d. SPANSEN. A great d. of Heresies.. broke loose among them 1692. 3. The major rode in the middle of the D. (so our ten roads are called) 1829. *Comb.* d.-road, an ancient road along which there is a free right of way for cattle, but which is not kept in repair.

Drove, *v.* 1. 1632. [f. *DROVE sb.*; or ? f. *DRIVER*.] To follow the occupation of a driver (*trans.* and *intr.*).

α (man). α (pass). cu (loud). v (cut). ε (Fr. chef). a (ever). oi (I, eye). o (Fr. can de vie). i (art). i (Psyche). q (what). q (got).

Drove *v* 2 825 [f. DROVE *sb* 4] *tra*
To dress (one) a pa. allied es ha DRO *e*
(anse 4)

Drove, pa. t. (and obs. pa. pples.) of DRIVE *v*.
Drover (*drôv*), *ME*. [f. DROVE *sb* 4 +
-ER *1*, cf. *gardener*, etc.] 1. One who drives
droves of cattle, sheep, etc., to market, a dealer
in cattle. 2. A boat used for fishing with a drift-
net 1465.

Why that's spoken like an honest Drouier; so
they set Bullocks Much A do n. l. 201.

Drovy (*drôv*), *a*. Now dial. [f. OE. and
ME. *drôf*.] Turbid.

Drow, obs. pa. t. of DRAW *v*.

Drown (*draun*), *v*. [ME. *drun*, *drown*,
drown, pointing to an OE. **drūnan*. Con-
nexion with ME. *drunk*- or ON *drunk*- is
improbable.] 1. *intr*. To suffer death by suffo-
cation under water, etc.; +to sink (as a ship)
-1523. (Now *unusual*.) 2. *trans*. To suffocate by
submersion in water, etc. Also said of the
water. ME. Also *fig*. 3. To sink in water,
to send to the bottom -1632. 4. To lay under
water, etc., to submerge, inundate; to drench
ME. 5. *trans* and *fig*. To overwhelm, to
overpower (sound, etc.), to smother ME.
2. He was privily drowned in a But of Malvesey
HALL. *fig*. They d themselves in drink 1659. 4.
When the fens are drowned 1695. *Phr*. To d out:
to stop (works, etc.) or drive (people, etc.) from their
houses by flooding. 5. Yells drowned his voice
FARROW. Hence Drownage (*vare*), drowning.
Drowner, one who, or that which, drowns. Drown-
ingly *adv*, so as to d.

Drowse (*drauz*), *v*. OE. [? identical with
OE. *drusan* to be sluggish, from OE. *drusan*
to fall; in current use perh. f. *drusny*.] 1.
intr. To sink, become slow. (OE. only.) 2.
intr. To be drowsy; to be heavy with or as
with sleep; to be half asleep. Also *fig*. 1573.
3. *trans*. To render drowsy; to make heavy or
inactive, as with sleep 1600.

1. I drowed... but I am wakened Pnyrs. *fig*. Let
nor your prudence... d. TENNYSON. 2. Nations drows d
in peace K. R. 12.

Drowse, *sh*. 1814. [f. prec. vb.] The action
of drowsing; the state of being half asleep.

Drowsy (*drauzi*), *a*. 1529. [prob. related
to OE. *drusan*, see Drowse *v*.] 1. Inclined
to sleep; heavy with sleepiness; half asleep,
dozing 1530. 2. Caused or characterized by
sleepiness 1529. 3. Soporific 1530. 4. *fig*. Dull,
inactive; lethargic 1570.

1. A d. wickham's footstep's DICKENS. 2. D
Disease, called Coma (etc.) CULPEPPER. 3. A d.
posser MIDDLETON. 4. The dead and drowsie fies
SHAKS. *Comb*. d.-head, a person of a sluggish dis-
position. Hence Drows-head, Drowsilhood,
drowsiness. Drowsily *adv* in ad. manner. Drow-
siness, d. state; also *fig*.

Drowte, drowth, obs. var. DROUGHT.

Droyl, Droyt, obs. ff. DROIL, DROIT.

Drub (*drôb*), *v*. 1634. [repr. Arab. *daraba*
(i.e. *daraba*) to beat, bastinado] 1. *trans*. To
beat with a stick or the like, to cudgel; in early
use, *spec*. to bastinado; also, to beat in a fight.
Also *trans* and *fig*. 2. To beat the ground,
stamp (*trans* and *intr*.) 1855.

1. He is almost drubb'd (with many terrible basti-
nados on the soles of his feet) to death Sir T. HUR-
BERT. He was most comfoundedly drubb'd just now
FIELING. 2. Drubbing with her little feet 18ACKER IV.
Hence Drub *sb* a stroke with a cudgel; a thump
Drubber, one who drubs or beats. Drubbing
vbl. sh, a beating, a thrashing

Drudge (*drôdz*), *sb*. 1494. [F] One em-
ployed in mean, servile, or distasteful work; a
hack; a hard toiler.

Lexicographer, a writer of dictionaries; a harmless
d. [etc.] JOHNSON.

Drudge (*drôdz*), *v*. 1548. [app. f. prec. *sb* 1]
1. *intr*. To perform mean or servile tasks; to
work slavishly, to toil at distasteful work. 2.
trans. To subject to drudgery (*vare*) 1847.

1. College-tutors do indeed work they'd M. PATTI-
SON. *Phr*. To d out, to perform as drudgery; to d.
away, over, to pass in drudgery. Hence Drudger,
one who drudges. Drudgingly *adv*.

Drudgery (*drôdzg*), 1550. [f. DRUDGE
sb, cf. *slavery*.] The occupation of a drudge;
mean, servile, or wearisome toil; distasteful
work. Also *attrib*.

A servant with this clause Makes drudgerie divine
G. HERBERT. The d. of his Dictionary BOSWELL.

Druery, drury. ME. [a. OF. *druerie*, etc.,

o (Ger. *Köln*). o (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *drue*). ð (curl). ð (Es) (there). ð (es) (tein). ð (Fr. *laire*). 3 (fr, fern, earth).

f *dru dru* f end app of Ger ong n of Ger.
raus) Lo e. -p. sexual love; courtship.

often, illicit love -1460. 2. A love-token, keep-
sake -1560. 3. A sweetheart -1450. 4. A be-
loved thing, a treasure. (Only ME.)

Drug (*drug*), *sb* 1 [ME. *drugges*, *drugge*, a.
F. *drogue*, a. Com. Rom. word: ult. origin un-
certain] 1. An original, simple, medicinal sub-
stance, organic or inorganic, used by itself, or
as an ingredient in Medicine, or, formerly, in
the arts generally. In early use always *pl*. b.
spec. A narcotic or opiate 1902. 2. A commo-
dity which is no longer in demand, and so is un-
saleable. (Now usu. a. d. in the market.) 1551.
1. Tea and other Drugs 1682. What d. can make A
with'd palsy cease to shake? TENNYSON. 2. Horses
in Ireland are a D. TRAMP. 3. A wife's a d. now,
told me poetry was a mere d. 1844. 3. Comb. d.
store (U.S.), a druggist's shop, also dealing in
toilet requisites, stationery, etc. Hence Druggery a.
of, pertaining to, or resembling drugs.

Drug, *sb*. 2 1677. [Allied to DRUG *v*. 1; cf.
DRAG *sb*.] Truck for the carriage of timber, etc.

Drug, *sb*. 3 var. of DRUGULE.

Drug, *v* 1 Now dial. ME. [F] To drag

Drug (*drug*), *v*. 2 1603. [f. DRUG *sb*. 1] To drag

trans. To mix or adulterate with a drug. 1.
To administer drugs to, *esp*. for the purpose of
stupefying or poisoning 1730: to administer
something nauseous to 1667. 3. *intr*. To take
drugs habitually 1895.

2. I have drugg'd their Possets, That Death and
Nature doe contend about them M. A. A. ii. 7. 2.
Whom he has drugg'd to sure repose TENNYSON. With
pleasure drugg'd, he almost long'd for woe BYRON.

Drug, Druggery, etc., obs. ff. DRUDGE, etc.

Drugger (*drôgz*), *sb*. 1594. [f. DRUG *sb*. 1,
and DRUG *v*. 1] 1. A dealer in drugs -1845.

2. One who administers a drug 1836.

Druggery (*drôgzg*), 1535 [a. f. *druguerie*.
f. *drug* drug] 1. Drugs collectively. 2. A
place where drugs are kept 1865

Drugget (*drôget*), 1580. [a. f. *druguet*.
Ult. origin unknown] 1. Formerly, a kind of stuff,
all of wool, or half wool, half silk or linen, used
for wearing apparel. b. Now, a coarse woollen
stuff used for floor-coverings, etc. 2. +A gar-
ment of drugget, a floor-cloth of drugget 1719.

3. *attrib*. 1580.

2. He was married in a plain d. STERVEN. 3. A d.
petticoat BLACK. Hence Druggeting = sense 1b

Druggist (*drôgzst*), 1611. [a. f. *drugiste*.]
One who deals in drugs. In Scotl. and U.S.
the name for a pharmaceutical chemist.

Druid (*drôid*), *sb*. (a). 1563. [a. f. *druide*,
ad L. **druida*, f. *druis*; a. Ocelt stem *druid*,
whence OIr. *drui*, mod. Ir. and Gael. *draoi* (*draoidh*, *draoidh*) magician.] 1. One of an
order of men among the ancient Celts of Gaul
and Britain, who, according to Caesar, were
priests, but in native Irish and Welsh legend were
magicians, soothsayers, and the like. (The Eng.
use follows the L. sources.) Orig. always in *pl*.

2. Hence: a. A priest, chaplain b. A philoso-
phic bard 1710. c. One of certain officers of the
Welsh Gorsedd 1884. 3. *attrib*. Druidic 1670.

1. Mona was a sacred place of the Druids GARDINER.
2. United Anient Order of Druids, a secret benefit
society founded in London in 1782, and having now
numerous lodges or groves in most English-speaking
countries. 3. D. stone, sandstone, grey-weather, of
which Stonehenge is constructed. Hence Druidess,
a female D.; a Druidical prophetic. Druidism,
the religious and philo-sophical system of the Druids.

Druidic, -al (*drôidik*, -*al*), a. 1755. [See
DRUID +IC +AL.] Of or pertaining to the
Druids

Circles of upright stones, like those which in Europe
are termed Druidical Pictuaks.

Drum (*drôm*), *sb*. 1541. [perh. an Eng.
shortening of *drumbysched*, *diombesched*,
DRUMSLADE.] 1. A percussive musical instru-
ment, consisting of a hollow cylinder or hemi-
sphere of wood or metal, with a head of tightly
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Zool. Applied to the hollow hyoid bone of the
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o o he pu po es one who plays t e drum in a land. *a fig* A comme ca ave le. See *Dr* at v 4 and 5 (U.S.) 827. 3 A drum f h b The a ge W ind an cockroach (*Bacta gaudet*), which drums its head against the wood-work of houses as a sexual call. c. A rabbit.

Drumming, *vbl. sb.* 1883. [See -ING 1.] 1. The action of DRUM *v.* 2. Fishing for drum-fish (U.S.) 1889.

Drummond light. 1854. The lime-light, or oxyhydrogen light (invented by Capt. T. Drummond, R.E., c 1825), wherein a blow-pipe flame, e.g. of combined oxygen and hydrogen, impinges on a piece of pure lime, and renders it incandescent.

Drumslade, dromslade. 1527. [app. corruption of Du. or LG. *dromschlag*, Ger. *dromschlag* drum-beat, somehow applied to the instrument.] 1. A drum-1535. 2. A drummer-1777. Hence **Drumslager** = sense 2.

Drumstick (*drumstik*). 1589. 1. The stick with a knobbed end used in beating a drum. 2. *transf.* (in reference to shape.) a. The lower joint of the leg of a fowl 1764. b. U.S. The stiff-sandpiper.

Drungar (*drungar*). *Hist* 1619. [ad. late L. *drungarius*, f. *drungus* a body of soldiers (Vegetius).] The commander of a troop.

Drunk (*drunk*), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* ME. [pa. pple. of DRINK *v.*, earlier DRUNKEN. Now only in the predicate, e.g. in Sc. and n. dial.]

1. Overcome by or as by alcoholic liquor; intoxicated. Also *fig.* 2. Drenched; soaked with moisture-1697. 3. = DRUNKEN 5. 1884.

1. She was blind d. 5118. D. with opium 1585, with tobacco 1698. *fig* D. with sweet GREEN. 2. I will make mine arrows d. with blood *Drut*. a. vail 47.

B. sb. (*collog.*) 1. A drinking-bout 1862. 2. A drunken person; a case or charge of being drunk 1882.

Drunkard (*drunkard*). 1530. [f. DRUNK *ppl. a.* + -ARD.] One addicted to drinking, *esp.* to excess; an inebriate, a sot.

1. As drunkards, they staggering reule 1586

Drunk (*drunk*), *ppl. a.* OE. [pa. pple. of DRINK *v.*; cf. DRUNK. See *drunken* is from Norse.] 1. Intoxicated. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Habitually intemperate. (The more usual current sense) 1548. 3. Proceeding from or pertaining to drink or drunkenness 1591.

4. *transf.* Soaked with moisture ME. 5. *fig.* Of a thing: Unsteady; off the vertical 1786.

1. Ye fare as folks that dr unken ben of ale CHAUCER. D. with cold KANE. 2. Stephano, my d. butler *Temp* v. 1. 277. 3. To take up a d. brawl MANSINGER 4. The d. Field DEVEN. Hence **Drunkly** *adv.*

Drunkness (*drunkness*). OE. [f. prec. + -NESS.] 1. The state of being drunk; intoxication; the habit of drinking to excess. 2. *fig.* Intoxication of the mind or spirit.

1. D. is frequently a disease NARVES. 2. The d. of factions animosity MACULAY. vars. **Drunkenship**, **Drunkness**, **Drunkship**.

Drupaceous (*drupaceous*), *a.* 1822. [f. mod. L. *drupa*; see next and -ACEOUS.] Bot. Of the nature of a drupe, or bearing drupes; belonging to the *Drupacea*.

Drupe (*drup*). 1753. [ad. mod. Bot. L. *drupa*, L. *drupa*, *druppa* (sc. *oliva*) over-ripe = Gr. *δρῦσα*; cf. F. *drupe*.] Bot. A stone-fruit; a fleshy or pulpy fruit enclosing a stone or nut having a kernel, as the olive, plum, cherry.

Drupel (*drupel*). 1835. [ad. mod. L. *drupella*, dim. of *drupa*.] Bot. A little drupe: such as those of the blackberry. So **Drupelet**, **Drupele**.

Drupose (*drupose*). 1872. [See -OSE.] Chem. A substance (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) produced together with glucose, by the action of boiling moderately diluted hydrochloric acid on glycerol-drupe, the stony concretions found in pears.

Druse (*druse*). 1811. [a. Ger. *druse* = Boh. *drus*.] Min. A crust of small crystals lining the sides of a cavity in a rock; also, the cavity. Hence **Drusey** *a.* lined with minute crystals.

Druse, **druze** (*druze*), *sb.* (a.) 1786. [ad. Arab. *Durus* | One of a political and religious sect of Mohammedan origin, inhabiting the region round Mount Lebanon. Hence **Drusian**, -can *sb.* (ods) and *a.*

Druzy (*druzy*) *a.* 1589 [forme *lyd kse* f. *Dr X*] Of timber Having decayed spots concealed by healthy wood.

Dry (*dray*), *a.* [OE. *dryge*, f. (ult.) O'Fent. ablaut-series **drug-*, *draug-*, *drug-* to be dry, whence also OE. *drigian* to dry, etc.]

1. As a physical quality. 1. Destitute of moisture; and; of the eyes, free from tears. b. Of a season or climate: Free from or deficient in rain ME. 2. That has lost its natural moisture; dried, parched, withered OE.; dried up ME.

3. Of persons: Wanting drink; thirsty. (Now vulgar.) *transf.* Causing thirst, ME. 4. Not yielding liquid; of cows, etc.: Not yielding milk ME. 5. Not under, in, or on water (see also DRY LAND) ME. 6. Of bread, etc.: Without butter 1579.

7. Solid, not liquid; also *transf.* 1688. 8. Of wines, etc.: Not sweet or fruity 1700. 9. Of copper, tin, or lead: Not sufficiently deoxidized in refining 1875. 10. Not associated or connected with liquid; *esp.* (Med.) not marked by a discharge of matter, phlegm, etc., as diseases, etc. ME. 11. Of a blow, or a beating: prop. That does not draw blood, also vaguely = Hard, stiff, severe -1774.

1. Among whom was not oen d'rie eye 1562. A d. year (*mod.*) 2. D. fish from Newfoundland 1677. Some small Rivers are d. at certain seasons DAMPIER. 3. *transf.* It's d. work (*mod.*) 4. D. milch cows 1556. A d. inkstand 1872. 5. Further d. arches on each shore 1798. The tide leaves them d. 1816. 7. D. wares, as Corn, Seeds, etc.] HURRO. Phr. *D. measure*, measure of capacity for non-liquids. 8. Where's the old d. wine? THACKERAY. 10. A d. death *Temp* 1. 1. 72. b. Of a country, legislation, etc. (orig. U.S.): tectotal, prohibiting sale of intoxicants, also, deprived of intoxicants by prohibition 1888.

11. *fig.* senses. 1. Feeling or showing no emotion ME. 2. Of a jest or sarcasm: Uttered in a matter-of-fact tone; of humour: Apparently unconscious; used also of the humorous; in early use, ironical 1542. 3. Yielding no fruit, result, or satisfaction; barren, jejune, unfruitful-1680; of persons: Miserly, uncommunicative -1889.

4. Lacking embellishment; bare; matter-of-fact 1566. 5. Insipid. (*fig.* from food.) 1661. 6. Art. Stiff and formal in outline; lacking in softness, frigidly precise 1716. 7. Of money, rent, etc.: Paid in hard cash. [Cf. F. *argent sec*] 1574. 8. *Dry light* (see *Hieracitius*, ed. Bywater 50) 'Light' tinged by prejudice or fancy 1625.

1. Noted for an address so cold, d., and distant [etc.] HUME. 2. [He] was something of a d. joker SCOTT. 4. A long catalogue of d. facts DARWIN. 6. A hard and d. manner of execution 1876. 8. The d. light of every day LOWELL.

1. Pansynthetic, as d.-eyed *a.* having d. eyes, tearless b. Adverbial, in sense 'in a d. way: without the use of liquid; without drawing blood', as d.-cupping, see CUPPING. -*cure v.* to cure meat, etc. by salting and drying -*salt v.* = *dry-cure*. c. Special attributive combs.: d.-bob (see *Bob sb.*); also as *sb.*: -bone (U.S.), a name for the silicate and other ores of zinc; -bones, a familiar name for a thin and withered person; -castor, 'a kind of beaver, called also *parahum-beaver*' (Webster); -ditch *v.* to work at without result, like one digging a ditch into which no water flows, -fly *a.* and *v.* (*Angling*), used to describe a method of fishing in which an artificial fly floats lightly on the water; -march, a boundary line not formed by water; d. culture, see *MULTURE*; d. pack, see *PACK*; -plate (*Photogr.*), a sensitized plate which may be exposed to the action of light in a d. state; -point (*Engraving*), (a) a sharp-pointed needle used for engraving without acid on a copper plate from which the etching-ground has been removed; (b) this process of engraving, or an engraving so executed; hence -*point v.* to treat, a Rem-sirex: -stone *a.* used of a dike built without mortar, -stove, a stove for plants, with a. heat. d. wall, a wall built without mortar. Hence **Dryish** *a.* somewhat d.

Dry, *sb.* ME. [subst. use of prec.] 1. Dry state, *esp.* of the atmosphere. 2. That which is dry; *spec.* dry land ME. 3. A drying-house 1876. 4. Masonry. A fissure in a stone, rendering it unfit to support a load 1825. 5. [orig. U.S.] A prohibitionist 1918.

Dry (*dray*), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **dried** (*drad*). [OE. *dryge* (an, *drigean*, f. *dryge* *Dray a.*] 1. *trans.* To make dry by any means; to rid or deprive of moisture; to desiccate. 2. *intr.* To become dry; to lose or be exhausted of moisture ME.; of moisture, to disappear by evaporation, exhaustion, or draining ME. 173. To be thirsty-1541. 4. *trans.* To render a cow dry; *intr.* to become dry 1780.

1. I bei dryen if at the Source MUNDREY. To d. all

ae 5 T e now d. ed away
DAM ER a l... and bank dry at Low Water 1705.
Great Seas have dried All's Wells in 1. 143.

Comb. D. up, *trans.* a. To suck, draw, or take up moisture entirely. b. To exhaust of its moisture (chiefly in *pass.*) c. *intr.* Of moisture: To disappear entirely. Of a source: To become quite dry d. (*slang*) To cease talking; also *gen.* to cease.

Dryad (*drayad*). Pl. **dryades**; also in L. form **dryades** (*drayadiz*). 1555. [ad. L. *Dryas* = Gr. *Δρύαδ*, f. *δρῦς*, *δρῦος* tree.] Gr. and L. *Mythol.* A nymph supposed to inhabit trees, a wood-nymph. Also *transf.*

transf. The palm, the loftiest d. of the woods BACON. Hence **Dryadic** *a.* of, pertaining to, or resembling a d.

Dryas dust (*drayadust*). 1820. [i. e. *Dry* as dust.]

A. sb. Name of a fictitious person to whom Sir W. Scott dedicates some of his novels, hence, a writer or student of antiquities, statistics, etc., who occupies himself with dry details.

B. *adv.* Extremely dry 1873.

Dry-beat, *v.* 1567 [See *DRY a.* I. 11.] To inflict dry blows upon -1667.

Drydenian (*draydēnian*), *a.* 1687 Characteristic, or in the style, of John Dryden. So **Drydenism**, a D. phrase, etc.

Dry dock, dry-dock. 1627. See *DOCK sb.* Hence **Dry-dock** *v.* to place in a dry dock for repairs.

Dryer, var. of *DRIFER*, freq. in techn. senses.

Dry-fat, dry-fat. Also as two wds. 1526 [f. *Dry a.* + *FAT sb.* = var.] A large vessel used to hold dry things (as opp. to liquids) -1677.

Dry-fast. 1604. [Cf. *DRY a.* II. 3.] A nig-gardly person. So **Dry-fasted** *a.* niggardly.

Dry-foot (*drayfut*), *adv.* Also as two wds. ME. 1. Without wetting the feet. 2. To draw or hunt dry-foot: to track game by the mere scent of the foot -1651. Also as *adj.*

2. *Conn. Err.* iv. ii. 59. Hence **Dry-footed** *a.* in sense 1; *fig.* passing lightly over a difficulty.

Dry-fouder, *v.* 1611. = *FOUNDER v.* Chiefly in pa. pple.

Dry goods. 1708 A name (chiefly in U.S.) for textile fabrics; articles of drapery, mercery, etc. (as opp. to groceries). Also *attrib.*

Drying (*drayin*), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. *DRY v.* + -ING.] 1. The action of *DRY v.* 2. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* Used in or for drying something, as d.-box, -floor, -ground, -room, -yard, etc. 1502.

Drying, *ppl. a.* ME. [f. as prec.] 1. That dries or renders dry; having the quality of abstracting moisture; as, a d. wind 2. Becoming dry; drying quickly; *spec.* of oils 1758.

2. Some oils, by the absorption of oxygen, become what are termed 'd. oils' 1865.

Dry land. ME. (See *DRY a.* I. 5.) Land not under water; land as opp. to sea. Also *attrib.*

Dryly, drily (*drayli*), *adv.* ME. [f. *DRY a.* The better spelling is *dryly*; cf. *shyly, shyly*, etc.] In a dry manner; see *DRY a.* II. 1, 2, 4-6.

Dryness (*draynes*). ME. [f. as prec.] The quality or condition of being dry; see *DRY a.*

Dry-nurse, *sb.* 1598. [Cf. *DRY a.* I. 4.] A woman who looks after a child, but does not suckle it (opp. to *suck-nurse*). Also *fig.* of a man who 'conches' another in his duties. Hence **Dry-nurse** *v.* to bring up by hand, without the breast; to play the dry-nurse to (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Dry rot, dry-rot. 1795. A decayed condition of timber in confined situations, in which it becomes brittle and crumbles to a dry powder; caused by various fungi, or by slow chemical processes. Also, any fungus causing this. Also *fig.* of hidden moral or social disintegration. Hence **Dry-rot** *v.* to affect with dry rot. **Dry-rott** *n* *ppl. a.*

Drysalter (*dray salt*). 1707. [app. f. *dry salt*.] A dealer in chemical products used in the arts, drugs, gums, etc.; *occas.* also in oils, sauces, pickles, etc. Hence **Dry-saltery**, the store or business of a d.; the articles dealt in by a d. (*slang*, and *pl.*)

Dry-shod (*drayshod*), *a.* 1535. [= *dry shod*, with dry shoes.] Without wetting the feet. (With *go, walk*, etc.)

Dryster (*draystar*). ? ME. [f. *DRY v.*; see -STER.] A workman or woman employed in drying something, e.g. the grain in a kiln.

Dryth *dəp* Also *drith* & *Nov s d a*
1533 f. *DRY a a c uari ta ec* D yness
d y cond o dog

D T. (d. .), also D.T. s: see D.III. 1858.

Duad (*diuəd*). 1660 [ad. Gr. *dyads*, *dyad-*; normally *DYAD*]. A combination of two; a couple, a pair. Hence *Duadlic* a relating to or consisting of duads.

Dual (*diuəl*). 1807. [ad. L. *dualis*, f. *duo*]
A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to two 2. Twofold, double 1834.

1. *D number* (Gram.), the inflected form expressing two or a pair. 2. Truth is often of a d. character *TYNDALL*.

B. *pl.* Gram. The d. number 1650.

Dualin (*diuəlin*). Also *-ine*. 1874. [f. *DUAL* + *-in*: in reference to the twofold combination with nitre.] *Chem.* A powerful explosive consisting of 20 parts of nitre mixed with 30 of fine sawdust, and 50 of nitro-glycerin. Also *d-dynamite*.

Dualism (*diuəliz'm*). 1794. [See *-ISM*; cf. F. *dualisme*.] 1. The state of being dual, twofold division; duality 1831. 2. *Gram.* The fact of expressing two in number 1874. 3. A system or thought which recognizes two independent principles. *spec. a. Phil.* The doctrine that mind and matter exist as independent entities, opp. to *idealism* and *materialism*. b. The doctrine that there are two independent principles, one good and the other evil. c. *Theol.* The (Nestorian) doctrine that Christ consisted of two personalities. 1794. 4. *Chem.* The theory, now abandoned, that every compound is constituted of two parts having opposite electricities 1834.

1. A d. between knowing and being, between the 'me' and the 'not me' E. CARP. 3. The d.—the existence of matter as the source of evil apart from God—finds a distinct expression in the *Wisdom of Solomon* *VARRAR*.

Dualist (*diuəlist*). 1661. [See *-IST*, cf. F. *dualiste*.] 1. One who holds a doctrine of dualism or duality 1822. 2. A holder of two offices (*rare*). *FULLER*.

Dualistic (*diuəlistik*). a. 1801. [f. *prec.* + *-ic*; cf. F. *dualistique*.] 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, dualism. 2. Dual 1832.

1. Berzelius raised the structure of d. chemistry, which asserted that every compound must be constituted of two parts, of which one is positively, and the other negatively electrified *MILN*. Hence *Dualistically* *adv.*

Duality (*diuə'li-ti*). ME. [ad. F. *dualité*, ad. late L. *dualitas*, f. *dualis* *DUAL*.] 1. The fact of being dual; twofold condition. 2. The holding of two benefits together—1647.

Dualize (*diuəlaiz*). v. 1838. [See *-IZE*.] To make or regard as two.

Dually (*diuəli*). *adv.* 1650. [See *-LY*.] In a dual capacity, in the dual number.

Duan (*diuən*). 1765. [Gael.] A poem or song; a canto.

Till what is call'd, in Ossian, the fifth D. *BYRON*.

Duarchy (*diuə'ri*). 1586. [f. L. *duo*, after *monarchy*, etc.] A government by two; a diarchy.

Dub (*dʌb*), *sb.* 1. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1500. [?] 1. A muddy or stagnant pool; a puddle. (Chiefly *Sc.*) 2. A deep dark pool in a river or stream. [*n. dial.*] 1535.

Dub (*dʌb*), *sb.* 2. 1572. [Mainly *echoic*.] 1. A beat, or the sound, of a drum. 2. A blow 1664. Hence *Dub-a-dub*, the sound made in beating a drum; used *advb.*, as *sb.* or as *adj.*, also as *vb.*

Dub (*dʌb*), *sb.* 3. *East Ind.* 1781. [Telugu *dabba*.] A small copper coin; = 20 cash.

Dub (*dʌb*), *v.* 1 [OE. *duðban*; supposed to be from OFr., which had *aduber*. But ?] 1. *trans.* To confer knighthood by a stroke of a sword. 2. To invest with a dignity or new title (Now often *pass.*) ME. 3. To style, nickname (now usu. in *pleasantry*) 1599. 4. To dress, array, adorn—1570. 5. *Angling* To dress (a fly, or a hook and line with a fly) 1450. 6. To cut off the comb and wattles of (a cock) 1570. b. To trim or crop (hedges, etc.) 1634. 7. To dress (cloth) 1801. 8. To smear with fat or grease, as leather 1611. 9. To trim with an adze 1711. 10. To beat blunt or flat 1879.

1. What my King had dubbed me a Knight 1559.

S. heb. mdub. dS. *hase* f. *Q* 35 2. A. L. n. w. h. d. b. d. a. l. a. o. w. h. P. o. 4. D. b. e. d. h. d. m. —

Dub, *v.* 1513. [Echoic.] 1. *trans.* To thrust; now implying a somewhat blunt thrust or poke; *intr.* to make a thrust, to poke (at) 1813. 2. Used *intr.* and *trans.* of the beating or sound of a drum. Also *Dub-a-dub* (DUB *sb.*), 1. *at-a-dub*. 2. With trumpets sounding, and with dubbing drums 1588.

Dub, *v.* 3 *slang*. 1840. [?] *intr.* To d. up; to pay up.

Dubash (*diuəʃ*). E. *Ind.* 1698. [ad. Hindi *dubāsh*, f. *dh* two + *bāshā* language.] An (Indian) interpreter or commissioner.

Dubba, *dubber* (*dʌb-ə*). E. *Ind.* 1698. [Urdu *dubba* vessel made of raw skins.] A leather bottle or skin bag, used chiefly in India for holding oil, ghee, and other liquids.

Dubbing, *vb.* ME. [f. *DUB* *v.* 1 + *-ING*.] 1. The act of dubbing, as a knight, etc.; see *DUB* *v.* 1, 2. 2. *Angling*. The materials used in dressing a fly 1676. 3. A preparation of grease for softening leather and making it water-proof. Also *dubbin*. 1781. 4. The act of smoothing, etc.; *spec.* working timber with an adze 1823.

Dubist (*diuəbist*). 1750. [ad. late L. *dubitas*, f. *dubius*.] The state or quality of being dubious; doubtfulness; also, an instance of this.

The twilight of d. never falls upon him *LAMB*.

Dubiosity (*diuəbi'osi-ti*). 1646. [f. L. *dubiosus*; see *-ITY*.] = *DUBIOUSNESS*; with *pl.*, a doubtful matter.

Men swallow facilities for truths, dubiosities for certainties *SIX T. BROWN*.

Dubious (*diuəbi'əs*), a. 1548. [ad. L. *dubiosus*, f. *dubium* doubt.] 1. Objectively doubtful, uncertain, undetermined; ambiguous, vague. b. Of uncertain issue 1635. c. Of questionable character 1860. 2. Subjectively doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; hesitating 1622. 3. A d. honour *FRANKLYN*. b. In d. *RABEL MILN*. *A. L.* 1841. c. In very d. company 1834. A fluctuation of ad. Will *NORRIS*. Hence *Dubiously* *adv.*, -ness, d. quality.

Dubitable (*diuəbi'l-ə*), a. 1624. [ad. L. *dubitabilis*, f. *dubitare* to DOUBT.] Liable to doubt or question. Hence *Dubitably* *adv.*

Dubitancy. 1648. [ad. L. *dubitantia*, f. as *prec.*] Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty—1639.

Dubitant (*diuəbi'tənt*), a. 1821. [ad. L. *dubitantem*.] Doubting; having doubts. *absol.* One who doubts.

Dubitare (*diuəbi't-ə*), v. *rare*. 1827. [f. L. *dubitare*, *dubitare*.] *intr.* To doubt, hesitate, waver.

If he were to loiter dubitating, and not come *CARLYLE*.

Dubitation (*diuəbi't-ən*). 1450. [a. F., ad. L. *dubitatio*.] The action of doubting, doubt; a doubt.

Dubitative (*diuəbi't-iv*), a. 1615. [ad. L. *dubitativus* (*Terentian*); cf. F. *dubitatif*.] Inclined to doubt; expressing doubt or hesitancy. Hence *Dubitatively* *adv.*

Duboisine (*diuəbois-ən*) 1883. [See *-INE*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from an Australian shrub (*Duboisia myoporoides*), having qualities similar to those of hyoscyamine.

Ducal (*diu kəl*), a. 1494. [a. F., ad. late L. *ducalis*, f. *duces* (dux) leader, DUKE.] a. Of or pertaining to a duke or dukedom (also, a dog). b. Of the rank of duke, as d. families 1796.

Laws, which are for the most part the d. customs of Normandy *BLACKSTONE*. Hence *Ducally* *adv.* in a d. manner; as a d.

Ducap (*diu kəp*). 1678. [?] 'A plain-wove stout silk fabric of softer texture than *Gros de Naples*' (Beck).

Ducat (*dʌkət*). ME. [a. F., ad. It. *ducato*, in late L. *ducatus* DUCHY, f. L. *dux* DUKE.] 1. A gold (or silver) coin of varying value, formerly in use in most European countries. First issued by Roger II of Sicily, as Duke of Apulia. The gold ducat was worth about 9s. 4d.; the silver ducat of Italy about 3s. 6d. 2. *loosely*. A piece of money; *pl.* Money, cash 1775.

Ducatton (*dʌkət-tən*). 1611. [a. F. *ducaton*] a small or half ducat, *ad. It. ducato* (being a bigger coin than the gold ducat); see *-TON*.]

A sil. er co n forme. y current in some European states, worth from 5s. to 6s. sterling.

Duces tecum (*diu's tē-kəm*). 1617. [L. phrase: more fully *sub pona duces tecum* 'Under penalty thou shalt bring with thee'] *Law*. A writ commanding a person to produce in court documents, etc. required as evidence.

Duchess (*dʌtʃes*). ME. [a. F. *duchesse*, ad. late L. *duciſsa*, f. *dux* (duc-); see DUKE. Usual spelt *duchesse* till 1810.] 1. The wife or widow of a duke. 2. A lady holding a DUCHY in her own right. 3. *slang*. A woman of imposing appearance. [Cf. F. *duchesse*.] 1700. 3. A size of roofing slate, 24 by 12 inches 1823. 4. *Hen. VIII*, ii. 38.

Duchesse (*dʌtʃes*, [dʌtʃes]). 1878. [Fr. (see *prec.*).] A kind of satin, also of Brussels pillow-lace. D. *dressing chest*, etc., a dressing-table with a swing glass; so d. *toilet set*, a set of covers for a dressing-table.

Duchy (*dʌtʃi*). ME. [a. OF. *duché*, later *duché*, fem., rep. a L. type **ducatum* dukeship, and later OF. *duché* masc. = late L. *ducatus* territory of a duke.] 1. The territory ruled by a duke or dutchess. 2. *attrib.* a. *gen.*, as d. rights. b. *spec.* Of or relating to the Royal duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster; *asd. land, tenement*, etc.; d. chamber, the court room at Westminster of the d. court of Lancaster, having equitable jurisdiction over lands holden of the Crown in right of the d.

Duck (*dʌk*), *sb.* 1 [OE. *duce* (? *duce*), from *u-* (or *ū-*) grade of *ducan* to DUCK, dive; cf. *Da. duā* and *lit. dive-duck*, etc.] 1. A swimming bird of the genus *Anas* and kindred genera of the family *Anatidae*.

Without addition, the word is applied to the common domestic d., a domesticated form of the wild d. or *MALLARD*. In its widest technical sense, the name includes golden-eyes, pintails, scoters, sheldrakes, teal, widgeons, and other related groups; the geese, though *Anatidae*, are not usually called 'ducks'.

b. *spec.* The female of this fowl: the male being the *DRAKE* ME. a. *transf.* A term of endearment 1590. 3. Short for *lame d.*; see *sense* 6. 4. A boy's game, also called *duckstone*; a stone used in this game, and occurs, a player 1821. 5. *Cricket*. Short for *Duck's Egg* 1868. 6. *Lame d.*: a disabled person or thing + *spec.* (*Stock Exchange*) a defaulter. Also 1761. 7. *Bombay d.* = *BUMMALO* 1860. 8. *attrib.* 1884.

1. Though thou canst swim like a Ducke, thou art made like a Goose *TEMP.* ii. ii. 136

Conk. 'd-boards, a narrow statted path laid over wet ground; -jugged a, having unusually short legs; so *duck-legs*, -shot, shot of a size for shooting wild ducks; -weight, a d. of stone or clay used as a weight in ancient Assyria and Babylonia. b. d.-ant, the termite. -eagle, a S. Afr. species of eagle. -mole, the Duck-billed Platypus; -mud, Crow-silk. -snipe, (Bahamas), the willet. *Symphoricarpha semipalmata*; -wheat = D. bill wheat; etc.

Duck, *sb.* 2. 1554. [f. *DUCK* *v.* 1. A dip 1843. 2. A rapid jerky lowering of head or body. 3. The ducks and nods which weak minds pay to rank *LAMB*.

Duck, *sb.* 3. 1540. [app. a. 17th c. *Da. duck* linen; = Ger. *duch*, etc.] 1. A strong untwilled linen (or later, cotton) fabric, lighter and finer than canvas; used for small sails and men's (*esp.* sailors') clothing. 2. *pl.* Trousers of duck 1825. 3. *attrib.* 1849.

Duck (*dʌk*), v. [The ME. forms correspond to an OE. **ducan* = LG. *duken* (*Da. duken*), MHG. *duchen*, G. *tauchen*, a WGer. strong vb. of 2nd ablaut series (with *ū* in pres. stem). It was shortened in Eng. to *duck* about 1550, prob. after *DUCK* *sb.* 1 Cf. however Ger. *ducken* = **dukan*; also *bw. dybu* to duck, dive.] 1. *intr.* To plunge or dive, or suddenly go down under water, and emerge again. Also *fig.* 2. To bend or stoop quickly; to crouch; hence *fig.* to cringe, yield; so, *to d. under* 1550. 3. *trans.* To plunge momentarily *in, into*, or *under* water or other liquid ME. 4. To lower (the head) suddenly for a moment; to jerk down 1598.

1. (To avoid their Darts) he sometimes ducked *HEAVER*. 2. To d. at the whiz of a cannon-ball *Pope*. Law ducks to Gospel here *BROWNING*. 3. I say, d. her in the loch, and then we will see whether she is witch or not *SCOTT*. 4. We ducked our heads, and hurried 1884.

Duck and Drake. 1583. [from the motion of the stone over the water.] A pastime con-

o (Ger. *Köln*). o (Fr. *poix*). ü (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dame*). ū (charl.). ē (eo) (there). ē (ā) (tain). ē (Fr. *sauc*). ē (ū, fan, earth).

s tng n throw ng a flat s one o the ke o er
the su ace of wa e so hat i shall skip as many
t mes as poss b e be ores nking (O ten n p)
41 o ffg A so a b

Phr I make ducks and drakes of or with, to play
(at) duck and drake with, to throw away idly and
carelessly; to handle recklessly; to squander.

Duck-bill, sb. 1555. [f. DUCK sb. + BILL
sb.] a. Short for duck-bill wheat; red wheat.
b. = Duck-billed platypus; see below 1840
Hence Duck-billed a. having a bill like a duck's.
Duck-billed platypus, the *Ornithorhynchus* of
Australia, a monotrematous mammal having a
horny beak like a duck's bill; **duck-billed specu-**
lum, a speculum flattened like a duck's bill.

Ducker (dɜːkər), 1475. [f. DUCK v. + -ER 1.
In sense a = Du. *dukker*, Ger. *taucher* diver
(bird).] 1. A person who ducks; a diver 1483.
2. A diving-bird; *sp.* the little grebe or dab-
chick 1475. 3. 'A cinger' (J.).

Duck-hawk, 1812. [f. DUCK sb. 1 + HAWK.]
1. Eng name of the marsh harrier or moor-
buzzard (*Circus aeruginosus*). 2. U.S. The
American variety of the peregrine falcon (*Falco*
peregrinus var. *anatum*) 1884.

Ducking (dʌkɪŋ), sb. 1539. [f. DUCK
v. + -ING 1.] a. Immersion in water 1581. b.
Prompt bending of the head or body.

Ducking, sb. 1577. [f. DUCK sb. 1]
The catching or shooting of wild ducks.

Ducking-pond, 1607. [f. DUCKING sb.
1 and 2.] a. A pond on which ducks may be
hunted or shot. b. A pond for the ducking of
offenders.

Ducking-stool, 1597. A chair at the end
of an oscillating plank, in which scolds, etc., or
dishonest tradesmen, were ned and ducked in
water, as a punishment.

Duckling, 1440. [-LING.] A young duck.

Duck's bill, 1601. The bill of a duck. Ap-
plied to surgical instruments, etc., of this shape.
Conn., as **duck's-bill bit**, a form of bit for use in
a brace in wood-boring; **duck's-bill limpet**, a
limpet of the genus *Parma*.

Duck's egg. Also **duck egg**. ME. a. The
egg of a duck; hence, b. in *Cricket*, the score of
zero or 'o'; no runs. c. The colour of the egg
of a duck; used attrib 1876.

Duck's meat, duckmeat, 1538. = next.

Duckweed, 1440. A name for plants of
the genus *Lemna*, which float on still water, and
cover the surface like a green carpet.

Ducky (dʌki), 1819. [f. DUCK sb. 1 + -Y 1.]
A term of endearment; as *adj.*, an emotional
epithet of commendation.

Duct (dʌkt), 1650. [ad L. *ductus* leading,
etc., in med. L. aqueduct, f. *ducere*.] 1. The
action of leading, lead -1684. 2. Course,
direction -1718. 3. A stroke drawn or traced
or the tracing of it (cf. L. *ductus litterarum*)
-1795. 4. A conduit, channel, or tube for con-
veying water, etc. 1713. 5. *Phys.* A tube or
canal in the animal body. Now restricted to the
vessels conveying the chyle, lymph, and secre-
tions. 1667. b. *Bot.* One of the vessels of the
vascular tissue of plants 1858. **Ductless** a.

Ductile (dʌk-tɪl, -al), a. ME. [a. F., ad.
L. *ductilis* that may be led or drawn, f. *ducere*.]
1. Malleable; flexible, not brittle Still freq. in
lit. use. b. That may be drawn out into wire
or thread, tough. (The current techn. use.)
1620. 2. That may be led or drawn; tractable,
pliant; plastic 1632. Also *fig.*

1. All Bodies D. (as Metals that will be drawn into
Wire) Bacon. 2. d. wax Foss, language H. Rogers,
streams 1634. The man was in truth childishly soft
and d. Mas. H. Wier. var. *Ductible* (now rare).
Hence *Ductile-ly* *adv.*, -ness (*rare*). **Ductili-**
meter, an instrument for measuring the ductility of
metals.

Ductility (dʌk-tɪ-lɪ-ti), 1654. [f. DUCTILE +
-ITY.] 1. Capability of being extended by beat-
ing, drawn into wire, worked upon, or bent.
Also *fig.* a. Tractableness, docility 1654.

Duction. ME. [ad. L. *ductionem*.] The
action of leading or bringing (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1696.

Ductor (dʌk-tər, -tɪ) 15... [a. L.] 1. A
leader. 2. *Printing*. A roller which conveys
the ink from the ink-fountain to the distributing-
rollers. Also *d. roller*. 1851.

Ducture, 1644. [ad. L. type **ductura*.] 1.

Leading 1716 a. Moment n some di ec
on 691 3 A duct 670

Dud dɒd. Chiefly p. **duds** (dɒdz), *collog.*
and *dialect*. ME. [?] 1. Usually (now always)
pl. = Clothes, (depreciatory or joc.) b. 'Things'
1662. 2. *pl.* Rags, tatters. (Rarely *sing.*) 1508.
3. A counterfeit thing; a futile person or thing
1825; also as *adj.* 1903. Hence **Duddery** (*dialect*),
a place where woollen cloth is sold or made.

Dudder (dɒ dər), v. Now *dialect*. 1658. [var.
of *Dudder*.] *intr.* To shudder, shiver.

Dude (diːd). U.S. 1883. [?] A name given
in ridicule to a man who is ultra-fastidious in
dress, speech, deportment, and 'form'; hence,
an exquisite, a dandy; as, a *society d.*, a *club d.*,
etc. Hence **Dudine** (-ɪn), a female *d.*; *Durdish* a.

Dudeen (dudɪn), also **dudheen**, etc. 1841.
Irish name for a short clay tobacco-pipe.

Dudgen, 1589. [? same as *Dugger* sb. 1]
A. sb. Trash 1592. B. *adj.* 1. Mean, poor -1593.
2. Ordinary, homely -1613.

Dudgeon (dʌdʒən), sb. 1 ME. [Occurs as
digeon in A.E.: no corresp. wd. is found in
French.] 1. A kind of wood (according to
Gerarde, boxwood) used by turners, esp. for
handles of knives, daggers, etc. -1600. 2. The
butt of a dagger made of this *SHAKS*. 3. Hence
d.-dagger, and later *d.*: A dagger with a d.-
haft, also, a butcher's steel (*arch.*) 1581.

Dudgeon (dʌdʒən), sb. 1573. [?] A feel-
ing of anger or resentment; ill humour. *Usu.*
in phr. *in d.*, and *esp.* with *high*, *great*, *deep*.
I hope you are not going out in d., cousin Constance

Due (djuː), [ME. *deue*, a. OF. *deu*, later *dū*
-late L. **debitum* for *debitum*.]

A. *adj.* 1. That is owing or payable, as a debt.
2. Belonging or falling to by right -1655. 3.
That ought to be given or rendered, merited
ME. 4. Such as ought to be; fitting; proper,
rightful ME. 5. Such as is requisite or neces-
sary; adequate ME. 6. To be ascribed or
attributed; owing to, caused by, in consequence
of (*rare* bef. 19th c.) 1661 7. Under engage-
ment or contract to be ready or arrive (at a de-
fined time) 1833

1. Three thousand Ducats d. unto the Jew SHAKS
3. Silent, not wanting d. respect, the crowd CHAMBER
4. In d. Form 1728, *time* DUFFELL, course 1876.
5. Upon d. consideration L. BROUGHAM 6. The diffi-
culty is really d. to our ignorance JOWETT. 7. The
train is d. in London at 5 a.m. (*mod.*) Conn., etc., as
d.-bill (U.S.), a brief written acknowledgement of a
debt, not made payable to order, like a promissory
note; d. date, the date on which a bill falls d.; so
td. day. Hence **Due-ness**.

B. *adv.* 1. = *DULY*, in various senses. (*arch.*)
1597. 2. With reference to the points of the
compass: Properly; right; straight; directly.
(Orig. *Naut.* Allied to A. 4.) 1601

2. There lies your way, d. West PAUL. *M. N.*, i. 145.
Due (diː), sb. ME. (subst. use of *DUE* a.,
cf. F. *dū* sb.) 1. That which is due, a debt
-1682. 2. That which is due to any one legally
or morally 1562. 3. That which is due by any
one 1738. 4. *sp.* A legal charge, toll, tribute,
fee, or the like Chiefly in *pl.* 1545. 78. Duty
-1697. 78. A right -1669. 7. *Naut.* What is
due or thoroughly done: in phr. *for a full d.*
= for good and all 1830.

1. *Timon* ii. 16. 2. To cheat the hangman of his
d. 1612. Phr. *To give the devil his d.*: to do justice
to a person one dislikes. 3. *Of* (*by*) d., by right: The
key of this infernal Pit by d. I keep MUR.

Due, v. 1 ME. [var. of *Dow* v. 2; cf. *ENDUE*.]
To endow -1591.

Due, v. 2 *rare*. [f. *DUE* a.] *impers.* To be
due. DRAYTON.

Dufal (dʌf-əl), a. *arch.* [Coined by Spenser
from *DUE* a.; cf. *rightful*.] Due, appropriate

Duel (diː-əl), sb. 1591. [a. F. *duel*, ad. It.
duello or med. L. *duellum*, ancient form of L.
bellum.] 1. A regular fight between two per-
sons; esp. one prearranged and fought with
deadly weapons, usu. in the presence of two
witnesses called seconds, to settle a quarrel or
point of honour 1611. 2. Duelling as a practice
1615. 3. Any contest between two persons or
parties 1591.

2. They fought a *Duell*, that is, a single combat in
a field hard by Spira CORVAT. 3. A d. in the form of
a debate COWPER. Hence **Duelsome** a. inclined to
duelling TRACERAN.

Duel (diː-əl), v. 1645. [f. *prec.*] 1. *intr.*

To fig. a due 72 a To noun - o
k n a d e -7.6. Hence **Dueller**, **dueler**,
a duelist. **Duelling**, **dueling** *adj.* sb. the fight-
ing of duels; also *attrib.*

Duellist, **duelist** (diː-əl-ist) 1592 [f. *DUEL*
sb. + -IST.] One who fights duels, or practises
duelling. Also *fig.*

The blind wrestling of controversial duellists PROUL.
Duello (dweː-lo), 1588. [It.; = *DUEL*.] 1
Duelling as a custom; the code of duellists. 72
A duel (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1826.

2. But observes not the laws of the D. OVERBURY
Duenna (dweː-nə), 1668 [Sp. *duenna*
(dweːnʲa), formerly spelt *duenna* -L. *domina*] 1.
The chief lady in waiting upon the queen of
Spain. 2. An elderly woman, half governess
half companion, having charge over the girls of
a Spanish family 1681. 3. Any elderly woman
whose duty it is to watch over a young one, a
chaperon 1708.

2. Guarded by a dragon-like d. 1877.

Duet, **duet** (djuː-ɪt), sb. 1740. [ad. It.
duetto; see below.] *Mus.* A composition for
two voices or two performers. Hence **Duet**,
verb *intr.* to perform a d.

Duetto (djuː-ɪt-ʊ), 1839. [It.: dim. of
next.] 'A duet of short extent and concise
form' (Grove).

Duetto (djuː-ɪt-ʊ), 1724. [It. dim. of *duo*
a duet.] = *DUST*.

Duff (dʌf), sb. 1 1840. [orig. a north. pro-
nunc. of DOUGH] a. Dough, paste (*dialect*). b.
A flour pudding boiled in a bag.

Duff (dʌf), sb. 2 *local*. 1844. [? same as *prec.*;
or echoic] 1. *Sc.* The spongy part of a loaf, a
turnip, etc. 2. 'A soft spongy peat' (Jam.)
3. *Sc.* and *U.S.* The decaying vegetable matter
which covers forest ground 1844. 3. Coal-dust;
slack. Also *d.-coal*. 1865.

Duff (dʌf), v. 1 *slang* or *collog.* 1838. [f.
DUFFER sb. 1] 1. *trans.* To 'fake up'. 2.
Australia. To alter the brands on (stolen cattle);
to steal (cattle), altering the brands 1869.

Duff, v. 2 1897. [f. *DUFFER* sb. 2] *Golf*. To
perform (a shot) badly. Also *fig.*

Duffadar, *L. Ind* 1800. [Pers and Urdu.]
A petty officer of native police; a non-commis-
sioned officer (= corporal) in regiments of Ir-
regular Cavalry.

Duffel, **duffel** (dʌf-əl), 1677 [From *Duffel*,
a town near Antwerp.] 1. A coarse woollen
cloth having a thick nap or freze. 2. U.S.
Change of fannels; a sportsman's outfit 1884.
3. Let it be of duffel grey WORSW. 3. *attrib.*

Duffer (dʌf-ər), sb. 1 1755 [Conn. w. *DUFF*
v. 1] 1. One who sells trashy articles as valuable,
upon false pretences. 2. A pedlar or hawker
1795. 3. [f. *DUFF* v. 1] One who 'fakes up'
sham articles 1851. b. (*Australia*). One who
duffs cattle 1883.

1. Duffers, who vend pretended smuggled goods
MAYHEW.

Duffer, sb. 2 *collog.* and *slang*. 1842. [app.
conn. w. *DUFF* v. 1] 1. *collog.* A person without
practical ability or capacity. Also, generally, a
stupid or foolish person. 2. *Slang*. Any article
that is no good; esp. counterfeit coin 1875.

Duffer, v. 1885. [f. *prec.*] *intr.* Of a mind:
To prove no good, give out.

Duffing (dʌf-ɪŋ), *pph.* a *slang*. 1851. [f.
DUFF v. 1] 1. That passes off a worthless article
as valuable 1862. 2. Rubbishy and offered as
valuable 1851. 3. *Duffer*-like 1881.

Duffie; see *DUFFEL*.

Dufoil (diː-foɪl), 1688. [f. L. *duo* + *FOIL*;
cf. *trefoil*, etc.] *Her.* A two-leaved flower; =
TWAYBLADE.

Dufrenite (dʌf-ɪ-nait). [Named 1833 after
M. Dufrenoy, a French mineralogist.] *Min.*
Hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in green-
ish nodules and fibrous masses.

Duffer (dʌf-ər), *L. Ind* 1775. [Urdu *daf-*
tar, ad. Gr. *δύρεπα* skin.] a. A bundle of official
papers; a register, record. b. A business office.
Dufferdar, a Turkish officer of finance 1599.

Dug (dʌg), sb. 1 1530. [? radically conn. w.
Sw. *dagga*, Da *dagga* to suckle.] The pap or
udder of female mammalia; also the teat or
nipple. As applied to a woman's breast, now
contemptuous.

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). n (cut). ɛ (Fr. chef). ɔ (ever). əɪ (I, eye). ɔ (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). ɔ (what). ɛ (got).

Dug *sb* 1607 *Angl* & *A. Ind* of red
as used as a bait *Also d. wo* 1674
Dug *sb* *ppl* a 1750 [pa] *ple* of *Dug* *v*
O. *anced* by *gng* etc. see the *vb*

Dugong (*dugŋŋ*). 1800. [*a. Malay* name
dugong.] A large herbivorous mammal (*Hali-*
core dugong, order *Sirenia*) of the Indian seas.

Dug-out. 1819. [See *dug out*, *DIG* *v*.]
A *ppl. a.* Hollowed out by digging 1886.
B. *so.* (chiefly *U.S.*) 1. A canoe made by
following out the trunk of a tree 1819. 2. A
rough dwelling formed by an excavation (usu-
ally in a slope or bank), roofed with turf, canvas,
etc. 1881. 3. *spec.* A roofed shelter used in
trench warfare 1904. 4. A person who has
retired, but whose services are utilized on emer-
gency; a superannuated officer in temporary
service (chiefly *Army slang*) 1912.

Duker, duyker (*dō'kar*). 1777 [*Du-*
duker (*dū'kar*) = *Ger. ducker-ducker* ordivei.]
In full *dukerbok*: A small *S. Afr.* antelope,
Cephalopus mergens, which plunges through the
bushes when pursued.

Duke (*dūk*), *sb*. [ME *duc*, *duk*, *a. F. duc*,
in *OF.* nom. *dux*, *ducs*, early ad. *L. dux*, *ducent*.
1. A leader; a captain or general; a chief,
ruler -1591. 2. In some European countries:
A sovereign prince, the ruler of a duchy *ME*.
3. *Astr.* *DOGE* -1820. *c.* *OF.* *GRAND DUKE*. 4.
In Great Britain and some other countries: A
hereditary title of nobility, ranking next below
that of a prince *ME*. 5. Name of a kind of
cherry 1664. 6. *pl. slang*. The hand or fist 1879
1. Jesus Christ d. of our *batal* *Wyc.* 2. Thy father
was the D. of Milaine and A Prince of power *Temp.*
3. *u. 58*. The D. and the Senators of Venice greet
you *Off.* 4. *u. 250*. 3. *Royal d.*, a d. who is a member
of the royal family, taking precedence of other dukes.
Hence *Duke v. intr.* (also *to d.* *it*), to play the d.,
act as a d. *Dukeling*, a petty d.; a duke's child.
Dukeship, the office or dignity of a d.; also (*poet.*)
as a title.

Dukedom (*dū'kdəm*). 1460. [See *-DOM*.]
1. The territory ruled by a duke; a duchy. 2.
The office or dignity of a duke 1534.

Dukery (*dū'kəri*). 1565. [See *-ERY*, *-RY*.]
1. *f.* *A* dukedom -1596. 2. *A* duchy. (Now
only as *noun-adj.*) 1855. 3. The residence or
estate of a duke; *spec.* (usually *pl.*) a district in
Nottinghamshire containing several ducal es-
tates 1837.

Dulcamara (*dulkāmē' rā*). 1578. [*med. L.*,
f. L. dulcis + amara (*sc. herba*).] *Herb.* and
Pharm. The Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet,
Solanum Dulcamara. Hence *Dulcamarin*,
Chem. the glucoside $C_{22}H_{31}O_{10}$, obtained from d.

Dulcarnon. *ME*. [*a. med. L. dulcarnon*,
corrupted from Arab. *ḡā'igarnayn* two-horned.
A dilemma (= *med. L. cornutus*, *CORNUTE* *sb.*);
a non-plus; at d., at one's wit's end -1534.

Dulce (*dūls*), *a.* 1500. [*ad. L. dulcis*.] Sweet
-1709. Also as *adv.* *Dulce-ly* *adv.* -ness.

Dulce, *sb*. 1659. [*f. prec.*] *f.* *Sweetness*,
gentleness -1726. [*a.* [*Sp.*] *A* sweet substance,
must 1870.

Dulce, *v.* 1579. [*Refash.* from *DOUCE*,
douce-ly *trans.* To sweeten; to soften, soothe
-1810.

Dulcet (*dū'let*). *ME*. [*A* refash. of *doucet*
(from *F.*), after *L. dulcis*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Sweet to the taste or smell (*Obs.*
or *arch.*) 2. Sweet to the eye, ear, or feelings,
pleasing, soothing. Now chiefly of sounds *ME*.
3. *D.* *creams* *Altr.* *P. L. v* 347. 4. *My d. finde*
1567. *D.* *Symphonies* and voices sweet *MILT.*

B. *sb.* 1. *A* dulcet note 1575. 2. *?* = *DOU-*
cet 3. 3. *+* = *DOUCET* 2. *B.* *An organ stop*
resembling the Dulciana, but an octave higher
in pitch 1876.

Dulcian (*dū'siān*). 1850. [*f. L. dulcis*.]
Mus. = *BASSOON* 2.

Dulciana (*dū'siānā*). 1776. [*ad. med. L.*
dulciana, *f. dulcis*.] *Mus.* An 8-foot organ stop
of a soft string-like tone.

Dulcifluous, *a. rare*. 1727. [*f. L. dulcis +*
fluus.] Sweetly or softly flowing.

Dulcify (*dū'sifai*), *v.* 1599. [*ad. L. dulci-*
ficare, *f. dulcis*.] 1. *trans.* To render sweet to
the taste. 2. *Old Chem.* To wash the soluble
salts out of; to neutralize the acidity of -1789.
Also *intr.* for *pass.* 3. To sweeten in temper,

o (*Ger. Köln*). 6 (*Fr. pen*). 6 (*Ger. Müller*). u (*Fr. dune*). 6 (*encl*). 6 (*2s*) (*there*). 6 (*2s*) (*rein*). 6 (*Fr. faire*). 6 (*1st, fern, earth*).

o mol fy to appease 1669 Hence *Dulcific*
tion

Dulciloquy, *rare* 623 [*ad. L. dulci-*
loquus.] A soft manner of speaking (*Dicts.*).

Dulcimer (*dū'simər*). 1475. [*a. OF. dou-*
lisme, supposed to represent *L. dulcemelos* sweet
air.] 1. A musical instrument, having strings
of graduated lengths stretched over a sounding
board, which are struck with two hammers held
in the hands. 2. Sometimes applied erroneously
to wind-instruments, as in *Dan.* 11 10, where
'bagpipe' would be more correct. 'Psalttery'.
In the same passage signifies 'dulcimer'. 1567.

Dulcinea (*dū'simē'ā*, *dū'simē'ā*). 1748. [*Sp.*,
l. dulce sweet.] The name of Don Quixote's
mistress; hence, A mistress, sweetheart.

Dulciness, in *Dicts.*, an error for *DULCE-*
NESS.

Dulcite (*dū'sait*). 1863. [See *-ITE*.] *Chem.*
A saccharine substance ($C_6H_{10}O_6$), isomeric
with mannite, obtained from various plants, and
known in the crude state as Madagascar manna.
Called also *Dulcin*, *Dulcitol*, *Dulcose*.

Dulcitude. 1623. [*ad. L. dulcitus*.]
Sweetness. So *f. Dulcify*.

Dulcorate (*dū'korēt*), *v.* 1566. [*f. ppl.*
-1675. Hence *Dulcoration*.]
To sweeten, *DULCIFY*.

Dulledge (*dū'ledʒ*). 1721. [*cf. DOWEL*.]
A dowel or peg for connecting the felloes of the
wheels of gun-carriages.

Dulia (*dū'liā*). Also *douleia*. 1617. [*med.*
L., *a. Gr. δουλεία*.] Servitude, service; *spec.*
the inferior kind paid by Roman Catholics to
saints and angels; opp. to *LATRIA*.

Dull (*dūl*), *a.* [ME *dul*, *dull*, *OE. dol* foolish
(*cf. dūlo*), from the Germanic *dul*, ablant
form of *dwel* to be foolish] 1. Not quick in
intelligence; obtuse, stupid. In early use, oc-
cas: Fatuous, foolish. 2. Wanting sensibility.

In *diol.* use, *cf.* *Hard of hearing* *ME*. Of pain,
etc.: Indistinctly felt 1725. 3. Slow in motion
or action; not brisk *ME*. 4. Of persons, or
their mood: Depressed; listless; not lively or
cheerful *ME*. 5. Causing depression or ennui
1900. 6. Not sharp or keen; blunt (*in lit. sense*)
ME. 7. Of physical qualities: Not clear, vivid,
or intense; obscure; muffled; flat. 8. Of the
weather: Gloomy, overcast *ME*.

1. Dulle are *pi* writes *LANG.* A d. child *Ht*
SHAKS. A d. ache (*mod.*) 3. A d. Sailer *DAMP-*
ier. You are d. to Night; priches be merry *STERLE*. 4.
A d. Campaign 1708, curate 1838. 6. Thy silbe is d.
d. *SHAKS*. The dawn was d. 1860
Camb., as *d. looking*; parasynthetic, as *d. brained*,
browed, *eyed*, *headed*, *hearted*, *sighted*, *suited*,
also *td. house*, a mad-house.

Dull (*dūl*), *v.* *ME*. [*f. DULL* *a.*] 1. *trans.*
To render sluggish or inert; to stupefy. 2.
To render dull of mood; the opposite of to en-
liven -1611. 3. To render less sensitive or less
intense 1552. 4. To take off the sharpness of,
to blunt *ME*. 5. To make dim or indistinct;
stupid, inert, blunt, dim, etc. *ME*. 6. *intr.* To become
listless; to die of (*ME* only). 7. To grow

1. D. not Deuce, by coldness and delay *SHAKS*.
2. I would not d. you with my song *SHAKS*. 3. To
d. the sight *Lyrr*, the inward pain *TENNISON*. 4.
How quickly the edge of their valour was dulled
SOURN. 6. The day had dulled somewhat *BLACK*.

Dullard (*dū'lad*). *ME*. [See *-ARD*.]
A. *sb.* A stupid or dull person, a dolt, a dunce.
B. *adj.* Stupid, dull 1583.

Duller, *rare*. 1611. [See *-ER* 1.] One who
or that which dulls.

Dull-head. 1549. A slow-witted person,
a fool -1624.

Dullish (*dū'lish*), *a.* *ME*. [See *-ISH*.] Some-
what dull.

Dulness, dullness (*dū'lnēs*) *ME*. [*f. DULL*
a. The former spelling is the more analogical.]
The state or quality of being *DULL*, *q. v.*

Dully (*dū'li*), *adv.* *ME*. [*f. DULL* *a.* +
-LY 2.] In a dull manner (see *DULL* *a.*)
Honest joggtrot men, who go on smoothly and d.
GOLDSW

Dulness; see *DULLNESS*.

Dulocracy (*dū'pŋkŋ*) *a.* *Al o dou* 1656
[*ad. G. δουλοκρατία*.] Government by slaves.

Dulse (*dūls*). 1684. [*ad. Ir. and Gael.*
dulraig, in *W. delrag*] An edible seaweed,
Rhodomenia palmata, having bright red, deeply
divided fronds. Also, locally, *Iridaea alata*.

Duly (*dū'li*), *adv.* *ME*. [*f. DUE* *a.*] In
DUE manner, order, form, or season, see *quots*
Rent d. paid *STRAC*. The Man who d. weighs an
Hour Young. Persons duly qualified 1769.

Duma (*dū'mā*). In Russia, an elective
municipal council; *spec.* the elective legislative
council of state of 1905-17.

Dumb (*dūm*), *a.* (*sb.*) [*A* *Com. Tent. adj.*.
OE. dumb. The original sense may have been
'stupid', 'not understanding'.] 1. Destitute
of the faculty of speech. Also *fig.* 2. That
does not or will not speak; silent, reticent *ME*.

3. Unaccompanied by speech 1538. 4. Not
emitting sound; silent, mute; unheard 1606
5. Applied to contrivances which take the place
of a human agent. See *DUMB-WAITER*. 1782.

6. Silent to the understanding; meaningless;
stupid. Now *rare*. 1537. 7. *U.S. colloq.* (*cf.*
G. dumme, *Du. dum*) Foolish, stupid. (Chiefly
of persons.) 1823. 7. Lacking something nor-
mally belonging to things of the name 1638.

18. Lacking brightness, dull. *DE FOE*.
1. A dum mouthe *SCOTTON*. The tongue of the
dumbe [ball] sing *ISA*, xxv. 6. *Deaf and d.*; see
DEAF *a.* To *stirre d.* to deprive for the moment of
the faculty of speech. 2. This Spirit dumbs to vs,
will speake to him *HAMIL*, l. i. 171. 3. *D. cramb*;
see *CRAB*. *D. cake*, a cake made in silence on
St. Mark's Eve, by maids, to discover their future
husbands. Excellent d. discourse *TENN*, iii. iii. 59.

4. All the while his whip is d. *WORSW.* Its thunder
made the catarract d. *SHILLER*. *D. peal*, a muffled
peal of bells. 6. 'Twas not dumbe chance Sir T.
are obscure. 7. *D. ague* one in which the paroxysms

are obscure. 7. *D. ague* one in which the paroxysms
are obscure.

Dumb, *v.* *ME*. [*f. prec. adj.*] *f. intr.* To
become dumb. (*ME* only.) 2. *trans.* To ren-
der dumb, silent, or unheard 1608.

Dumb barge. 1869. [*DUMB* *a.* 7.] A barge
without mast or sails, as a Thames lighter

Dumb-bell (*dūm'bel*), *sb.* 1711. 1. For-
merly, An apparatus, like that for swinging a
church-bell, but without the bell, 'rung' for
exercise. 2. A short bar, weighted at each end
with a roundish knob, used in pairs, and swung
for exercise 1785. 3. An object of the shape of
a dumb-bell; *e.g.* certain crystals found in the
urine; also, a diplococcus 1864.

Dumb cane. 1696. A *W. Indian* araceous
plant, *Dioscorea alata*, which, when
chewed, swells the tongue and destroys the
power of speech.

Dumbfound, dumfound (*dūm'faund*), *v.*
1653. [*app. f. DUMB* *a.* + (*CON*) *SOUND*.] *trans.*
To strike dumb; to confound; to nonplus.
Hence *Dumb*, *dumfounder* *v.* in same sense.

Dumble, in names of insects, *app.* = *DUM-*
MEL, but varying with *bumble*, *humble*.

Dumble-dore, dumble-dore (*dūm'b'l,dōr*).
local. 1787. [*f. DUMBLE* + *DOR* *sb.*] A
humble- or bumble-bee; also *dial.* a cockchafer.

Dumbly (*dūm'li*), *adv.* 1552. [See *-LY* 2.]
In a dumb manner; speechlessly, mutely.

Dumbness (*dūm'nēs*). *ME*. [*f. DUMB* *a.* +
-NESS.] Dumb quality or condition; inability
to speak; silence, muteness.

There was speech in their dumbness *SHAKS*.

Dumb show. 1561. 1. Formerly, A part
of a play represented by action without speech.
2. Significant gesture without speech 1588.

3. Expressing in dumb Show these Sentiments (etc.)
ADDISON.

Dumb-waiter. 1755. [See *DUMB* *a.* 7.] 1.
An upright pole with revolving trays or shelves
for holding dishes, cruet, etc. 2. (*U.S.*) A
movable frame or lift, by which dishes, etc. are

o (*Ger. Köln*). 6 (*Fr. pen*). 6 (*Ger. Müller*). u (*Fr. dune*). 6 (*encl*). 6 (*2s*) (*there*). 6 (*2s*) (*rein*). 6 (*Fr. faire*). 6 (*1st, fern, earth*).

passed from one room or story of a house to another.

Dumdum (dʊmˈdʊm). 1897. [*Dum Dum*, name of military station and arsenal near Calcutta.] orig. *Dum Dum bullet*: A soft-nosed bullet which expands on impact.

Dumfound, -er, var. **DUMFOUND**, -ER.

Dummel (dʊmˈel), *a. dial* 1570 [app. f. **DUMB**] Stupid, dull. Also *sb.*

Dummerer. 1567 [f. **DUMB** a.] *Can.* A beggar who pretended to be dumb—1834

Dummy, dumby (dʊˈmi), *sb.* 1538. [f. **DUMB** a. + *y*. Cf. **BLACKY**, etc.] 1. A dumb person (*colloq.*). 2. At *Whist*, An imaginary player whose hand is exposed, and played by his partner; a game so played 1736. *b. Bridge* The partner of the player who makes the first call in the accepted declaration, or his hand 1895. 3. A person who has no active part in affairs, a dolt, blockhead 1796. 4. One who is a mere tool of another 1866. 5. A counterfeit object, as a sham package, a lay figure, etc. for showing clothes, a baby's india-rubber teat; etc. 1845. 6. *attrib.* or *adj.* Counterfeit, sham 1843.

2. *Double d.* a game in which two hands are exposed so that each of the two players manages two hands. 5. *Phr* *To grove or sell the d.* (Rugby Football): to deceive an opponent by feigning to pass the ball. 6. *D. whist*: see 2.

Dump (dʌmp), *sb.* 1523 [?] †1. A fit of abstraction, a reverie; perplexity; absence of mind. (Often in *pl.*)—1698. 2. A fit of melancholy or depression, now only in *pl.* (*colloq.* and *poet.*): Low spirits 1529. †3. A mournful or plaintive melody or song; a tune; *occas.* a kind of dance—1852

1. [They] were in a great dumps and perplexities. J. Hooker. 2. His head, like one in doleful d. Between his knees BUTLER. 3. Some good old dumps that Chaucer's mistress knew SIDNEY

Dump, *sb.* 1770. [prob. f. **DUMPY** a.2] A familiar term for objects of a dumpy shape

a. A leaden counter, used by boys in games. *b.* A name of certain small coins, *esp.* a coin worth 1s. 3d. formerly current in Australia; hence (*slang* or *colloq.*) a small coin or amount, in *pl.* money. *c.* A bolt or nail used in ship-building (also *d.-bolt*, *nail*). *d.* A globular sweetmeat, a bull's-eye

Dump, *sb.* 3. *local*. 1788. [perh. from Norse; cf. Norw. *dump* pit, pool.] A deep hole in the bed of a river or pond.

Dump, *sb.* 4. 1825. [f. **DUMP** v.1] *L.* (Chiefly U.S.) A pile or heap of refuse, etc. dumped or thrown down 1871. *b.* A temporary depot of ammunitions of war, etc.; hence, material deposited for use later, or the place of such deposit 1915. 2. (Chiefly U.S.) A place where refuse, *esp.* from a mine or quarry, is dumped 1872. 3. A dull, abrupt blow; a thud; a bump 1825.

Dump (dʌmp), *v.* 1. ME. [perh. from Norse; cf. Da. *dumpe*, Norw. *dumpa* to fall suddenly, to fall plump. But in mod. use partly echoic, cf. *thump*.] †1. *intr.* and *trans.* To plunge (down) ME. II. 1. *trans.* (Chiefly U.S.) To throw down in a lump or mass, as in tuting anything out of a cart; to shoot (rubbish, etc.); to fling down or drop with a bump. Also *fig.* 1828.

b. To throw on the market in large quantities and at low prices; to send (surplus goods) to a foreign market for sale at low prices 1884. *c.* To deposit in or as in a dump (**DUMP** *sb.* 4. 1) 1919. 2. *intr.* To strike with a thud 1832. 3. *trans.* To compress (wool-bales), as by hydraulic pressure. (*Australia*) 1872.

Hence **Dumping** *sb.* 1. *concr.* that which is dumped; *attrib.* used for dumping, as *d.-bucket*, *cart*, *ground*, etc.

[**Dump**, *v.* 2. 1530. [f. **DUMP** *sb.* 1] 1. *intr.* To fall into a reverie; to muse. *b.* To be in the dumps.—1590. 2. *trans.* To cast into melancholy, grieve, cast down—1614.

Dumpage. U.S. 1864. [f. **DUMP** v.1] The work of dumping; the privilege of dumping on a particular spot; the fee paid for the privilege.

Dumper (dʌmpər), U.S. 1881. *a.* One who dumps. *b.* A dumping-cart or truck.

Dumppish (dʌmpɪʃ), *a.* 1545. [f. **DUMP** *sb.* 1 + *ish*.] †1. Slow-witted; inert; insensible—1682. 2. Dejected; in the dumps 1562.

Hence **Dumppishly** *adv.*, -ness.

Dumple (dʌmpəl), *v.* rare. 1625. [? f. **DUMPEY** 2.] To bend or compress into a dumpy shape.

Dumpling (dʌmpəlɪŋ), 1600. [prob. related to LG. and Efris. *dumpe* damp, moist, etc.] 1. A pudding consisting of a mass of dough, more or less globular in form, either plain and boiled, or inclosing fruit and boiled or baked. 2. A dumpy animal or person 1617.

Dumpty (dʌmpɪ), *a.* (*sb.*) 1847. By-form of **DUMPEY** a.2

Dumpy (dʌmpɪ), *a.* 1618. [f. **DUMP** *sb.* 1] Dejected.

Dumpy (dʌmpɪ), *a.* 2 (*sb.*) 1750. [app. conn. w. **DUMP** *sb.* 2]

a. Short and stout, as, *d. level* (Surveying), a spirit-level having a short telescope with a large aperture.

b. sb. *a.* A dumpy person or animal; *spec.* one of a breed of short-legged fowls. *b.* Short for *d. level*, see above 1808.

Dun (dʌn), *a.* [OE. *dun* (*n*); cf. Ir and Gael. *donn* brown, Welsh *dun* dusky.] 1. Of a dull or dingy brown colour; now *esp.* dull greyish brown, like the hair of a mouse. 2. Dark, dusky (from absence of light), murky. (Chiefly poet.) ME.

1. Its d. or iron-grey colour HUXLEY. 2. D. Night has veiled the solemn view COLLINS

Comb. *d.-bar*, a d.-coloured moth (*Cosmua trapezina*), having two bars on the fore-wings; *d. cow* (*local*), the shagreen ray, *Rana fulviora*; *d. cur* (*local*), the poacher = **DUN-BIRD**. Hence **Dunness** **Dunnish** *a.*

Dun (dʌn), *sb.* 1. ME. [subst. use of prec.] 1. Dun colour 1568. 2. A dun horse. Formerly, a quasi-proper name for any horse. ME. 3. *Angling*. A name for various dusky-coloured flies 1688.

Phr. *D. [the horse] is in the mire*, i.e. things are at a stand-still CHAUCER.

Dun, *sb.* 2. 1628. [Goes with **DUN** v.3] 1. One who duns. 2. An act of dunning, *esp.* for debt; a demand for payment 1673

3. An Université Dunne. See *a* sore beleaguere of Chambers EARLE

[**Dun**, *sb.* 3. Also **doon**. 1605. [Ir. and Gael. *dun* (*dun*), hill, hill-fort, W. *dun*.] An ancient hill-fortress or fortified eminence.

Dun (dʌn), *v.* 1 [OE. *dunian*, f. *dun* (*n*), **DUN** a.] *trans.* To make dun, dusky, or dingy. *b.* In New England, To cure (cod-fish) in a particular way, by which they become of a dun colour, and are termed *dunfish* 1828.

†**Dun**, *v.* 2. ME. [app. a. ON. *duna* to thunder, f. Ger. root *don*-, whence also **Drin**.] *intr.* = **Drin** v. 1.—1483.

Dun (dʌn), *v.* 3. 1626 [? same as **DUN** v.2, or var. of **Drin**] 1. *trans.* To press repeatedly and persistently, to importune, *esp.* for money due. 2. *trans.* To pester, plague 1659. 3. Assoc. w. **Drin** v. 1753

1. I dun'd him for money and could not get it 1681

Dun-bird. 1666 [f. **DUN** a. + **BIRD**.] The poacher, *Fuligula ferna*.

Dunce (dʌns), *sb.* 1527. [From John Duns Scotus, the scholastic theologian, called the Subtle Doctor, who died in 1308. The *Duns-men* or *Dunsers* were a predominating sect, until the 16th c., when the system was discredited by the humanists and the reformers.] †1. The name *Duns* used attrib.—1641. †2. A copy of the works of Duns Scotus; a text-book embodying his teaching; a gloss by him or after his manner—1633. 3. An adherent of Duns Scotus; a hair-splitting reasoner, a cavilling sophist. Now *Hist.* 1577. †4. A pedant—1642. 5. One who shows no capacity for learning; a dullard, blockhead 1577.

1. †*Duns man* = sense 3. 4. A d., void of learning but full of books FULLER. 5. Blockhead! d. I ass! CO. COM. ARBUTHNOT.

Hence †**Dunce** *v.* to puzzle; to make a d. of. **Dunceedom**, the domain of dunces; a dunce's condition or character, dunces collectively. **Duncely** *adv.* as a d., or *as* follower of Duns Scotus. **Duncery**, duncery, the practice or character of a †Scotist, or of a d. **Duncical** *a.* (now rare), of or pertaining to duncery. **Duncify** *v.* to make a d. of (*rare*). **Duncish** *a.* d. like.

Dunch (dʌnʃ), *v.* *Sc* and *n. dial.* ME. [?] *trans.* To push with a short rapid blow, now *esp.* to jog with the elbow. So **Dunch** *sb.*

Dunch, *a.* Now *dial.* 1574 [?] 1. Deaf. 2. Blind 16... 3. Heavy as bread 1842.

Dunciad (dʌnsiəd), 1728. [f. **DUNCE** *sb.*,

see -AD.] The epic of dunces; a poem by Pope. Also, the commonwealth of dunces.

Dunder (dʌndər), 1793. [Corrupted from *Sp. redunlar* to overflow.] The lees or dregs of cane-juice, used in the W. Indies in the fermentation of rum.

Dunderbolt, dial. f. **THUNDERBOLT**.

Dunderhead (dʌndərhed), 1625. [?] A ponderously stupid person, a numskull. Hence **Dunder-headed** *a.* So **Dunderpate**.

Dun-diver. 1678. [f. **DUN** a. + **DIVER** 2] *a.* The female and young male of the goosander (*Mergus merganser*). *b.* U.S. The ruddy duck.

Dundreary (dʌndrɪəri), Name of a character in T. Taylor's comedy *Our American Cousin* (1858); *D. whiskers*, long side whiskers without a beard.

Dune (di:n), 1790. [*a. mod* F. *dune*, *a.* ODu. *dūna* = OE. *dūn* DOWN *sb.* 1] A mound, ridge, or hill of drifted sand on the sea-coast. By the aid of embankments and the sand dunes of the coast LYELL.

Dun-fish, *dun-fish*. U.S. *local*. 1828. [f. **DUN** a.] Cod cured by dunning (see **DUN** v. 1)

Dung (dʌŋ), *sb.* [OE. *dung* = OFris. *dung*, OHG. *tunga* manuring, G. *dung*, *düngr* manure] 1. Manure. 2. (As constituting the usual manure.) The excrement of animals as *cows*, *horses*, etc. ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *Comb.* *d.-bath* (*Dyane*), a mixture of d., usually that of cows, with chalk in warm water, used to remove superfluous mordant from painted calico, beetle, the dor-beetle; also, any of the group of beetles which roll up balls of d.; *bird*, (a) the hoopoe; (b) = *dung-hunter*; *chafer* = *dung-beetle*, *fly*, a two-winged fly of the genus *Scatophaga*, feeding in ordure, *hunter*, *teaser*, the dirt-bird or Dirty Allan.

Dung (dʌŋ), *v.* [In OE. *dyngian* from *dun* g *sb.* In ME. assim. to the *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To manure with dung. 2. *intr.* Of animals: To eject excrement 1470. 3. *Calico-printing* To immerse in a dung-bath in order to remove superfluous mordant 1836.

Dungaree (dʌŋgəri), Also **dungere** 1666. [Hindi *dungri*.] A kind of coarse inferior Indian calico. Also *attrib.*

Dung-cart. ME. A cart used to convey manure.

Dungeon (dʌndʒən), *sb.* ME. [*a.* F. *donjon*—late L. *dominionem* in same sense, f. *dominus* (for *dominus*) lord; cf. **DOMINION**.] 1. The great tower or keep of a castle. (Now usually spelt *donjon*.) 2. A strong close cell; a deep dark vault ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1. The noble tour of Ylion That of the citice was the chief d. CHAUCER. 2. Beneath the castle I could discern vast dungeons FRANKLEY. A d. of learning (*Mod. Sc.*) *Comb.* *d.-keep*, *-tower* = sense 1

Dungeon (dʌndʒən), *v.* 1615. [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To shut up in or as in a dungeon. Hence **Dungeoner**, one who or that which dungeons

Dung-fork. ME. 1. A kind of pitchfork used to lift or spread dung. 2. *Entom.* A *face-fork*.

Dunghill (dʌŋhɪl), *sb.* ME. 1. A heap of dung or refuse. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* *esp.* as the type of the basest station 1526. 3. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a dunghill; fit for a dunghill cowardly, as the *d. cock* ME.

1. Mud hovels, with their dunghills, around them LEVER. 2. The condition from which this son of a d. sprung 1768. Out, d. I dar'st thou brave a Nobleman SHAKS. *Comb.* *d.-cock*, *-fowl*, *-hen*, common barndoor fowls, as dist. from the game-cock, etc.

Dungy (dʌŋɪ), *a.* ME. [See -Y 1.] 1. Of the nature of dung, abounding in dung 1600. 2. Filthy or vile as dung. 3. Our dungie earth like Feeds Beast as Man *Ant* & *C* 1. i. 25.

Duniwassal (dʌniˈwɑːsəl), 1565 [Gael. *dūne uasal* lit. gentleman, = *dūne* man + *uasal* well-born.] A (Highland) gentleman of secondary rank; a cadet of a family of rank.

Dunker (dʌŋkər), **Tunker** (tʌŋkər), 1756 [ad. Ger. *tunker*, f. *tunken* (*dunken*) to dip.] A member of a body of German-American Baptists, who administer baptism only to adults and by triple immersion. var. **Dunkard**.

Dunkirk (dʌŋkɪrk), 1602. Name of a town on the coast of French Flanders; hence, a privateer from that town. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Hence **Dunkirk**, a D., or one of its crew

se (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *e* (ever). *ai* (*I, eye*). *a* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sit). *z* (Psycho). *q* (what). *p* (got).

Dunlin (dŭn'lín) 1531. [dial. f. *dunling*, { *Duna* a. + *LING*.] The red-backed sandpiper (*Tringa alpina*). Also an Amer. species (*T. pacifica*).

Dunnage (dŭn'edz). *sb.* 1623. [In 17th c. *dunnage*, *dinnage*. Origin unk.] Naut. Brushwood, mats, or any light material stowed among and beneath the cargo of a vessel to keep it from injury by chafing or wet. Hence *Dunnage v.* to stow or secure with d. Also *intr.*

Dunner (dŭn'ər). 1700. [f. *DUN* v. 3.] One who duns another, esp. for money due; a dun.

Duncock (dŭn'p'k). 1475. [app. f. *DUN* a. + *OCK*, from its brown plumage. Cf. *dunlin*.] 1. The hedge-sparrow (*Acceator modularis*). 2. (form *dunick*) The Wryneck (*local*) 1863.

Dunny, a dial. 1708. [? f. *DUN* v. 2.] Dull of hearing, deaf, stupid. Hence *Dumminess*.

Duns, dunse, etc., obs. ff. *DUNCE*, etc.

Dunstable (dŭn'stāb'l). 1549. [A town in Bedfordshire.] 1. *attrib.* in phr. *D. way*, app. referring orig. to the road from London to Dunstable, a part of the Roman Road called Watling Street, used proverbially as a type of directness and plainness—1744. 2. Hence as *adj.*: Direct, plain, downright—1817. 3. *as sb.* in phr. *Plain (or downright) D.* plain language—1824. 4. *attrib.* Made at D., or in the D. manner, as a kind of straw plait 1849.

1. As plain as D. Road FULLER. That's the plain d. of the matter, Miss RICHARDSON.

Dunstone (dŭn'stōn). 1777. [f. *DUN* a. + *STONE*.] Geol. Stone of a dun or dull brown colour, as magnesian limestone, ironstone, sandstone, and sometimes dolomite.

Dunt (dŭnt). *sb.* *Sc.* and *dial.* ME. [perh. a var. of *DINT sb.*] 1. A firm but dull-sounding blow. 2. A beat of the heart 1768.

Dunt (dŭnt). *v.* *Sc.* and *dial.* 1570. [f. prec.] 1. To knock with a dull sound. Also *absol.* and *intr.* 2. *intr.* Of the heart: To beat violently 1724.

Dunter (dŭn'tər). *local.* 1693. [f. *DUNT* v.] 1. The eider-duck. Also *d.-goose*, *-duck*. 2. A porpoise 1825.

Duo (dŭo). 1590. [It., a. L.] *Mus.* A duet.

Duo-, L. *duo* = Gr. *dyo* (dyo), 'two'; a combining form. Sometimes improp. used for *bi* (or in Gr. wds. *Di-*): e. g. *Duocameral* = bicameral, *Duoglott* = diglott; etc.

Duodecagon, *-hedron* = *DODECAGON*, *-hedron*.

Duodecahedron, a. = *DODECAHEDRAL*.

Duodecim-, L. *duodecim* twelve, an initial element; e. g. in *Duodecimfid* a. [L. *-fidus* cleft], divided into twelve parts.

Duodecimal (dŭo'de'simāl). 1714. [f. L. *duodecim*; see -AL.]

A. adj. Relating to twelfth parts or to the number twelve; proceeding by twelves 1727.

B. sb. Duodecimals, a method of multiplying together quantities given in feet, inches, etc., without reducing them to one denomination; also called *cross-multiplication*.

Duodecimo (dŭo'de'si-mo). 1658. [L. (*in*) *duodecimo* in a twelfth (sc. of a sheet)] 1. The size of a book, or of a page of a book, in which each leaf is one-twelfth of a sheet: usu. abbreviated 12mo. 2. A volume of this size 1712. 3. *attrib.* or *adj.* 1777.

2. The Author of a D. ADDISON. 3. Lady Betty was taking the dust in a sort of d. phæton SHERIDAN.

Duodecuple, a [f. *duodecim*, after *DECUPLE*] Twelffold ARBUTHNOT

Duodenal (dŭo'dē-nāl), a. 1843 [ad mod. L. *duodenalis*, f. *duodenum*.] Pertaining or relating to the duodenum.

Duode-nal, *sb.* 1874. *Mus.* The symbol of the root of a DUODENE.

Duodenary (dŭo'dē-nārī). 1681 [ad. L. *duodenarius* containing twelve.]

A. adj. 1. *Arith.* Pertaining to twelve; proceeding by twelves 1857. 2. *Mus.* Relating to duodenies 1874.

1. The d. system of calculation 1890.

B. sb. 1. A period of twelve years 1681. 2. *Mus.* A keyboard constructed according to duodenies 1874.

Duodene (dŭo'dēn). 1874. [f. med. L. *duodena* a group of twelve, f. L. *duodeni* twelve

each.] *Mus.* Name for a group of twelve notes having certain fixed relations of pitch, in a proposed scheme for obtaining exact intonation on a keyboard instrument.

Duodenum (dŭo'dē-nŭm). ME. [med. L. (so called from its length, = *duodenum digitorum* space of twelve fingers' breadth, f. *duodeni* (see prec.))] *Anat.* The first portion of the small intestine immediately below the stomach, terminating in the jejunum. Hence *Duodenitis*, inflammation of the d.; *Duodenostomy* [Gr. *stōma*], *Duodenostomy* [Gr. *-stōma*], the opening of the d. through the abdominal walls, to introduce food.

Duologue (dŭo'log). 1864. [irreg. f. Gr. *dyo* (dyo) two, after *monologue*.] A dialogue; spec. a dramatic piece spoken by two actors. Also *attrib.*

Duomo (dŭo'mo). 1549 [It.; see *DOME sb.*] A cathedral church (in Italy), cf. *DOM*.

Vignettes Of tower or d. sunny-sweet TENNYSON

Dup (dŭp). *v.* *dial.* or *arch.* 1547. [contr. from *do up*; cf. *don*, *doff*, etc.] *trans.* To open. *Fam.* IV. v. 51.

Dupable (dŭo'pāb'l). *a.* Also *dupeable*. 1833 [f. *DUPE* v. + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being duped. Also as *sb.*

Dupe (dŭp). *sb.* 1681. [a. F. *dupe*, f. *duppe* deluded person: in 1426 said to be a cant term.] One who allows himself to be deluded; a victim of deception.

The ready d. of astrologers and soothsayers SCOTT

Dupe, v. 1704. [a. F. *dupier*; or f. *DUPP sb.*] *trans.* To make a dupe of; to delude; to cheat. I will not concur to d. and mislead a senseless multitude. Hence *Duper*, a deluder. *Dupery*, the act or practice of duping, duped condition.

Dupion. ? Obs. 1828. [ad. F. *dupion* = It. *doppione*, f. *doppio* double.] 'A double cocoon formed by two silk-worms' (Simmonds)

Duplation (dŭp'lā-shŭn). ME. [ad. L. *duplatio*, f. *duplare*.] The operation of doubling.

Duple (dŭp'l). 1542. [ad. L. *duplus*.]

A. adj. Double, twofold. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense. in *Math.* applied to the proportion of two quantities one of which is double of the other; in *Mus.*, to time having two beats in the bar.

1. *sb.* = *DOUBLE sb.* 1. -1787. So *Duple v.* to double. Hence f. *Duple*, doublet, *DRYDEN*

Duplez (dŭp'lez), *a.* 1817. [a. L., f. *duo* + *ple* to fold.] 1. Composed of two parts; twofold. 2. *Electric Telegraphy* a. = *DIOLE*.

b. Now restricted to systems in which two messages are sent simultaneously in opposite directions: opp. to *DIPLEX*, q. v. 1873.

1. *D. escapement*, one in which the escape wheel has both spur and crown teeth, d. gas-burner, one having two jets so arranged as to combine the two flames into one; d. lamp, one with two wicks; d. lathe, one having a cutting-tool at the back opposite to that in front, and in an inverted position.

Duplex, *v.* 1880. [f. prec. a.] *Electric Telegraphy*. To render duplex; to arrange (a wire or cable) so that two messages can be sent along it at the same time.

Duplexity (dŭp'lek-si-ti). *rare.* [f. *DUPLEX* a.] The quality of being double; doubleness; = *DUPPLICITY* 2.

Duplicate (dŭp'likēt). ME. [ad. L. *duplīcat*, *duplīcat*.]

A. adj. 1. Double, twofold, consisting of two corresponding parts. 2. Double, doubled 1548.

3. That is the counterpart of something; said of any number of copies or specimens 1812.

3. The d. copy of Florio, which the British Museum purchased EMERSON. Phr. *D. proportion*, ratio the proportion or ratio of squares, in relation to that of the radical quantities.

B. sb. [the *adj.* used *absol.*] 1. One of two things exactly alike, so that one is the double of the other; esp. that which is made from or after the other. a. A second copy of a letter or official document, having the legal force of the original. b. The second copy of a bill drawn in two parts; a 'second of exchange'. c. A pawnbroker's ticket. 1532. 2. *gen.* A thing which is the exact double of another reckoned the original; one of two or more specimens exactly or virtually alike 1701.

1. Two duplicates thereof to be signed 1575. 2. We will part with duplicates [of coins] HEARNE. As if a

man should suddenly encounter his own d. LAMB. Phr. *In d.*: in two exactly corresponding copies.

Duplicate (dŭp'likēt), *v.* 1623. [f. L. *duplīcat*, *duplīcat*, f. *duplex*.] 1. *trans.* To double, to make double or twofold; to redouble. 2. To make or provide in duplicate; to repeat 1860. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 3. *Ecc.* (*absol.*) To celebrate the Eucharist twice in one day 1865.

2. To provide against the possibility of a breakdown of the vital parts are duplicated 1860.

Duplication (dŭp'likā-shŭn). ME. [a. F., ad. L. *duplicationem*.] 1. The action of doubling. 2. The repetition of an action or thing, division into two by natural growth or spontaneous division 1590. 2. A duplicate copy or version, a counterpart 1872. 3. *Civil* and *Canon Law*. A pleading on the part of the defendant in reply to the replication 1622. 4. *Anat.* A folding, a doubling; *concr.* a fold—1748.

5. *Ecc.* 'A second celebration of the Eucharist by the same priest on the same day' 1866.

1. The d. of their joy JER. TAYLOR. Phr. *D. of the cube* (Math): the problem of finding the side of a cube having double the volume of a given cube; see *DELIAN* a.

Duplicative (dŭp'likā-tiv). 1870 [f. L. *duplīcat*-*ppl.* stem.] a. *adj.* Having the quality of doubling; producing two instead of one. b. *sb.* A doubling addition 1884.

Duplicato-, comb. f. L. *duplīcat*, prefixed to *adjs.* in the sense 'doubly'; esp. in *Bot.* as *d.-dentate*, *-pinnate*, applied to toothed, etc. leaves, of which the teeth are themselves again dentate, etc.

Duplicator (dŭp'likā-tər). 1894. [See -OR.] A machine for producing copies. Also *attrib.*

Duplicature (dŭp'likā-tūr). 1686 [a. F.] A doubling; a fold. (Chiefly in *Anat.*)

Duplicidentate (dŭp'li-si-dēn'tēt), a. [f. L. *duplīcat*- (comb. f. *duplex*) + *DENTATE*.] 1. *Zool.* Belonging to the *Duplicidentata*, a division of rodents characterized by two pairs of upper incisor teeth.

Duplicity (dŭp'li-si-ti). ME. [a. F. *duplīcité*, ad. L. *duplīcatem*.] 1. The quality of being double in action or conduct; deceitfulness, double-dealing. (The most usual sense) 2. *lit.* The quality of being double, doubleness 1530. 3. *Lave* Double pleading 1848.

1. The d. of the King's conduct DICKENS *Chas I.* 1. 206. 2. The d. of Saturn's ring 1867.

Duppa, dupper, var. *DUBBA*.

Duppy (dŭ'pɪ). 1774. [Afr.] Name among W. Ind. negroes for a ghost or spirit.

Dura (dŭrā). 1882. [L. *adj.* fem.] 1. Short for *DURA MATER*. 2. = *DURAMEN*.

Durability (dŭrā-bil-i-ti). ME. [a. obs. F. *durabilité*, ad. late L. *durabilitatem*.] The quality of being durable (senses 1 and 2).

Durable (dŭrāb'l), a. ME. [a. F., ad. rare L. *durabilis*.] 1. Capable of continuing in existence; persistent; permanent. 2. Able to withstand change, decay, or wear ME. 3. Able to endure toil, etc.—1616.

1. D. remedie 1450, companion HUMPH. designs ALISON. 2. Inscriptions are more d. incised than in relief 1874. *Durableness* (*rare*). *Durably adv.*

Dural (dŭrāl), a. 1888. [f. *DURA* (*duramater*) + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the dura mater.

Duralumin (dŭrālū-mīn). 1910. [Trade name, f. L. *durus* hard + *ALUMINUM*.] A light aluminium alloy, remarkable for its strength and hardness, used esp. in aircraft building.

Dura mater (dŭrā māt'er). ME. [med. L. = hard mother, lit. tr. of Arab.; 'mother', etc. in Arab. being used to indicate relations between things.] The dense, tough, outermost membranous envelope of the brain and spinal cord.

Duramen (dŭrā'mēn). 1837. [rare L., f. *durare*.] The heart-wood of an exogenous tree.

Durance (dŭrāns). 1494. [a. OF., f. *durier* to last; see -ANCE.] 1. Duration; lastingness—1698. 2. Lasting quality—1847. 3. A stout durable cloth (cf. *DURANT sb.*)—1709. 4. Endurance (of toil, etc.) (*arch.*) 1579. 5. Forced confinement, imprisonment; constraint. Now esp. in phr. *in d. vile*. 1513.

2. The d. of a granite ledge EMERSON. 4. Hardness acquired by practice of their bodies to d. SHERID. 5. St. Paul being at d. in Rome SANDERSON var. f. *Duraancy* (*rare*) in sense 1.

ci a a an p pured m s Dutch
man's pipe, a a mb g b b A lo k a
374 e f be S Amer wasp

Duteous (*dū'ti-ŭs*), *a* 1593. *f* DUTY + *ous*. Chara. *e* *d* by *us* performance of duty to a superior; dutiful, submissive, obedient. *A daughter d. Dryden. Dutiously adv., -ness.* **Dutiable** (*dū'ti-ā-b'l*), *a*. 1774. [See-ABLE.] Liable to duty; on which a duty is levied; as *d. articles*.

Dutied (*dū'ti-d*), *a* U.S. 1771. [*f* DUTY + *-ED*]. Subjected to duty.

Dutiful (*dū'ti-fū-l*), *a* 1550. [See-FUL.] 1. Full of duty, *i. e.* that which is due to a superior, rendering the services and attention that are due. *†2. Relating to duty (rare)* 1588. *†3. With all dutiful respect unto your Lordship* 1590. *D and loyal subject of the King* 1844. Hence **Dutifully adv., -ness.**

Duty (*dū'ti*), *ME.* [*a* *AF. duet*, *f. due*, *due DUE*; see-*RY*, and of *beauty*, etc.] 1. The action and conduct due to a superior; homage; reverence, due respect. *†2. That which is owing to any one; (one's) due; a debt* -1642. *3. A payment due and enforced by law or custom* 1489. *spec. †4. Payment for the services of the church. Chiefly pl. (repl. by dues).* -1562. *5. A payment to the public revenue; esp. one levied upon the import, export, manufacture, or sale of certain commodities. Applied to payments under the heads of customs, excise, licences, stamp-duties, death-dues, inhabited house duty* 1474. *4. Action, or an act, that is due by moral or legal obligation, that which one ought or is bound to do. (The chief current sense.)* *ME. b. Absolutely: Moral obligation. (Occas. personified.)* 1579. *5. Business, office, function* *ME. 6. Mech. The measure of effectiveness of an engine, expressed by units of work done per unit of fuel* 1827.

1. Our *d.* to your Honour *Hamil. i. li. 252.* 2. Take that which a boy *d.* *Tinsdale Matt. xx. 14.* To pay their *d.* unto nature, as their creditor 1510. 3. By taxes they [the American colonists] mean internal taxes; by duties they mean customs *FRANKLIN.* 4. England expects that every man will do his *d.* *Nelson. Stern Daughter of the Voice of God! O D. Woodsow 5 Ministerial or clerical d., or simply d.: the regular ministrations and service of a clergyman. Military d.: appointed military service (now, where no enemy is to be engaged). Phr. *Our d.* officially engaged. *So Off d. Comb. d-free a. (and autu), free of d.; -paid a., on which customs or excise-d. has been paid.**

Duumvir (*dū'm-vīr*), *Pl. -vīrs*, or as *L. viri (-vīri)*. 1600. [*L. lit. 'man of the two.'*] *Rom. Hist.* One of the *duumviri* or pairs of equal magistrates, etc. in Rome and in her colonies and municipia. Also *transf.*

Here is a compact of iniquity between these two *duumvirs* (Wheler and Hastings) *ILUNKS.*

Hence **Duumviral** *a.* of or pertaining to *duumvirs*. **Duumvirate**, the joint office of *duumvirs*; a coalition of two men, a pair of officials.

Duvel (*dū'vəl*), 1758. [*F.*] A quilt of eider-down or swan's-down.

Dux (*dūks*), 1808. [*a. L.*] 1. A leader, chief; *spec.* the head pupil in a class; chiefly in Scotland. *a. Mus.* The subject of a fugue (the answer being called *comes*) 1819.

Duyker; see **DUYKER**.

Dwale (*dū'wəl*), *sd* *ME.* [prob. from Scandinavian; cf. *Da dwale* dead sleep, stupor, *dwaile-drik* soporiferous draught; from same root as *prec.*] *†1. A stupefying or soporific drink.* (Prob. the infusion of Belladonna.) -1606. *2. The deadly Nightshade, Atropa Belladonna* *ME. †3. In Her. occas. used for sable* -1751.

Dwang (*dūwən*), *Sc.* 1842. [*Cf. Du. dwang force.*] *Arch.* A term used in Scotland to denote the short pieces of timber employed in strutting a floor (Gwilt).

Dwarf (*dū'wəf*), *Pl. -fs.* [*Com. Teut. : OE. dweorg, dweorh (-dweorg) (-ult.) Aryan type *dhwelr- g^hus, repr. in Gr. by δῆφος midge.*]

a. 1. A human being much below the ordinary stature or size; a pygmy. a. transf. Of animals and plants 1664.

b. adv. Of or pertaining to a dwarf; dwarfish; pygmy 1634. Also *transf.* of plants, animals, etc. *Comb. d-wall*, any low wall; *spec.* one which forms the basis of a railway, or which supports the joints under a floor.

Hence **Dwarfish** *a. d.-like*; of a size below the

ave age pygmy puny **Dwarfishly ad**
 ness **Dwarfing** a small *d* **Dwarfry a**
 dwarf h

Dwarf (*dū'wəf*), *v.* 1626. [*f. prec. sb.*] 1. *trans.* To render dwarf or dwarfish; to stunt in growth. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To cause to look or seem small (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1850. 3. *intr.* To become dwarf or dwarfed 1833.

1. (We) *d.* them and stay their growth *Bacon.* The incessant repetition of the same hand-work dwarfed the man *Emerson.* 2. An immense chandelier... dwarfing the apartments *Dickens.*

Dwell (*dū'wəl*), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pple. dwelt*, now rarely *dwelled*. [*OE. dweellan* (later also *dweelian*) -*OTeut. *dwaljan*, causal of strong vb. of abiant series *dwell-, dwalt-, dwal- (dwl-)*, repr. by *OE. pa. pple. gdwolen* gone astray, perverted; from an Aryan root *dhwel-, dhu-*, appearing in *Skr. dhr̥v, dhr̥v* to mislead, deceive.] *†1. trans.* To lead into error; to stun, stupefy -*ME.* *†2. To linger, delay.* (Only *OE.*) *†3. intr.* To tarry; to desist from action -1485. 4. To abide for a time, in a state, place, or condition (*arch.*) *ME.* 5. *To d. on, upon, fix*, to spend time upon or linger over; now *esp.* to treat at length or with insistence; also, to sustain (a note) in music. (The most frequent use in speech.) 1530. *†6. To last; to remain.* (*ME. only.*) 7. To remain as in a permanent residence; to have one's abode; to reside. (Now usu. repl. by *live* in spoken use.) *ME. †8. trans.* To inhabit -1799. *†9. To cause to abide in* 1667.

4. He rather *d.* in my necessity *March. V. liii. 157.* 5. (Plato) is constantly dwelling on the importance of regular classification *Jowett.* 7. The King that dwelleth in Heaven *Hobbes.* *fig.* Farewell happy Fields Where Joy for ever dwells *Milt. P. L. i. 250* 9. *Milt. P. L. xii. 487.*

Dweller (*dū'wə-lər*), *ME.* [*f. as prec. + -ER*]. One who dwells (in a place); an inhabitant, resident. Also with *on*. The rude dwellers on the mountain-heights *Cowper.*

Dwelling (*dū'wəl-ŭŋ*), *sd. sb.* *ME.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. 1. The action of *DWELL* *v.* 2. *concr.* A place of residence; a dwelling-place, habitation, house. Also *fig. ME.*

2. Good will to future men, and in this dwellings peace *Milt. P. L. vii. 183.* *fig.* Enclosed in the narrow *d.* of the mind 1655 *Comb.* etc. *d.-house*, a house occupied as a place of residence; *place*, a place of abode.

Dwindle (*dū'wī-dl*), *v.* 1596. [*A freq. from DWINE* *v.*, cf. *KINDLE* *v.*]. 1. *intr.* To become smaller and smaller; to shrink, waste away, decline. *b. fig.* To degenerate 1678. 2. *trans.* To cause to shrink 1661.

1. Man seems the only growth that dwindles here *Goldsm.* *fig.* In thy old age to *d.* to a Whig *T. Proude.* 2. These Monsters have dwindled the Wolf into a Fox 1679. Hence **Dwindler**.

Dwindle, sb. rare. [*f. prec. vb.*] The process of dwindling; *concr.* a dwindled object.

Dwine (*dū'wīn*), *v.* Now *Sc., dial.* and *arch.* [*OE. dwinan, dwinan, dwinan*; an *OTeut. strong vb.*] *intr.* To waste or pine away. *b. trans.* To cause to pine away (*rare*) 1597.

Dwt., abbrev. for PENNYWEIGHT; see **D.**

Dyad (*dū'ād*), 1675. [*ad. L. dyas, dyad-*, *a. Gr. dyas, dyad-*]. 1. The number two, a group of two. 2. *spec. a. Chem.* An atom, radical, or element that has the combining power of two units, *i. e.* of two atoms of hydrogen 1865.

b. Biol. A secondary unit consisting of an aggregate of monads 1885. *c. Phys.* A group of two lines having different rhythms 1885. 3. *attrsh.* or as *adj.* = **DYADIC** 1869.

Dyadic (*dū'ād-ik*), *a.* 1727. [*ad. Gr. dyadikos*]. *a.* Of or pertaining to a dyad. *b. Chem.* Of the atomic constitution of a dyad 1873.

Phr. D arithmetic: binary arithmetic, in which the radix is 2.

Dyakis-dodecahedron (*dū'āk-is, dū'w-dk-ā hē'drōn*) 1881. [*f. Gr. dyakus twice + DODECAHEDRON*]. *Crysl.* = **DIPLOID**.

Dyarchy: see **DIARCHY**.

Dyas (*dū'ās*), 1876. [*a. Gr. dyas. After Trzasc. Geol.* A name for the Permian system. Hence **Dyasitic** *a.*

Dye (*dū*), *sd.* [*OE. had dæg, dīah fem. (-OTeut. *dangā-), ME. dehe*]. 1. Colour produced by, or as by, dyeing; tinge, hue.

Also *fig.* 2. A material used for dyeing, *i. e.* colouring matter in solution *OE.*

1. *fig.* Wings and crests of rainbow dyes *J. Wilson.* *fig.* Crimes. of the blackest *d. MacIntosh.*

Comb.: *d.-bath, -beck*, the vessel containing the dyeing liquid; also the colouring matter contained in it; *-house*, the building in which a dyer carries on his work; *-stuff, -ware*, a substance which yields a *d.*; *-wood*, wood yielding a *d.*; *-works*, works in which dyeing is carried on.

Dye (*dū*), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pple. dyed*; *pr. pple. dyeing*. [*OE. dægian (-OTeut. *dang-ian), f. dæg DYE sb.* The distinction in spelling between *dye* and *dye* is recent.] 1. *trans.* To tinge with a colour or hue; to fix a colour in the substance of; to colour, stain. 2. *intr.* for *pass.* To take a colour (well or badly) in the process of dyeing (*mod.*).

1. My hands with blood of innocence are dy'd *Gay.* The most usual stuffs, which are required to be dyed, are wool, silk, cotton, and linen 1816. *Phr. To d. in (the) wool, in grain, to d.* while the material is in the raw or primitive state, and therefore more lastingly; hence *dyed-in-the-wool* *adj.* (*fig.*)

Dye, obs. f. DIE *v.* and *sb.*

Dyeing (*dū'ŭŋ*), *sd. sb.* Also formerly **dy-**
 ing. *OE.* [*f. DYE* *v.* + *-ING*]. The process of impregnating with colour; *esp.* the fixing of colours in solution in textiles, etc.

Dyer (*dū'ər*), *ME.* [*f. as prec.*] One whose occupation is to dye cloth, etc.

Comb., etc.: *dyer's broom*, *whin*, *Genista tinctoria*, also called *dyer's greenweed*, *Dyer's weed*, and *quadriflorus*, *dyer's moss*, *archil*, *Dyer's weed*, a name for plants that yield a dye. *esp.* Yellow-weed or *Weid*, *Rassia tinctoria*, also *Dyer's greenweed* or *Woodwaxen*, and *Dyer's wood*, *Isatis tinctoria*.

Dyer, obs. f. DIER, one who dies.

Dyogram (*dū'gō-grām*), 1862. [*Contr.* for *Dynamo-gono-gram*, 'force and angle diagram'] A diagram showing the variation of the horizontal component of the force of magnetism exerted upon the ship's compass-needle by the iron in the ship's composition while making a circuit or curve.

Dying (*dū'ŭŋ*), *sd. sb.* *ME.* [*f. DIE* *v.* + *-ING*]. 1. Ceasing to live, expiring, decease, death. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *attrb.* Of, belonging to, or relating to dying or death, as *d. bed, command, day, declaration*, etc. 1830.

Dying, ppl. a. *ME.* [*f. as prec. + -ING*]. Departing from this life; at the point of death; mortal. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Hence **Dyingly** *adv.* in a *d.* manner, in *d.*; *-ness*, *d.* quality.

Dyke, etc., a frequent sp. of **DIKE**, etc.

Dynactino-meter, ? *Obs.* 1851. [*f. Gr. δύναμις power + μέτρον (mētron) ray + μέτρον; cf. ACTINOMETER.*] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the photogenic rays, and for computing the power of object-glasses.

Dynam. 1847. [*a. F. dynamie, f. Gr. δύναμις.*] Whewell's proposed term for expressing a pound or other unit, in estimating the effect of mechanical labour.

Dynameter (*dū'īn, dīn-ēm-ī-tēr*), 1828. [*f. Gr. δύναμις (mētron) = DYNAMOMETER*]. Hence **Dynametric**, *al* *a.* pertaining to a *d.*

Dynamic (*dū'īn, dīn-ēm-īk*), 1817. [*ad. F. dynamique (Leibnitz), ad. Gr. δύναμις, f. δύναμις.*]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to force producing motion: often opp. to *static* 1827. 2. Of or pertaining to force in action; active 1852. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. Of, according to, or pertaining to **DYNAMICS**, as the *d.* theory of the tides 1838. 4. *Med.* Functional, as opp. to *organic* 1829. 5. In the Kantian philosophy: Relating to the reason of existence of an object of experience. 6. Relating to the existence or action of some force or forces 1817.

1. According to the *d. view*, heat is regarded as a motion *Tyndall.* 2. A mere capacity, potential but not *d. Tyndall.* 3. *D. relations*, the relations of substance and accident, of cause and effect, and of substances acting on each other. 4. *Theory of Kant*, a theory according to which matter was constituted by attraction and repulsion.

B. sb. 1. = **DYNAMICS**, *q. v.* 1873. 2. = **DYNAMIC THEORY**; see **A. 6.** 1884. 3. Energizing force 1894.

Dynamical (*dū'īn, dīn-ēm-ī-kāl*), *a.* 1812. [*See -AL*]. 1. = **DYNAMIC** *a.* 1-4. 2. Applied to inspiration conceived as an endowing with

d. nepo e 184. 3 O o p e r t a g o D y
N A s i (sense) 1845. Hence Dynamically
ad. n the way of a fo ce a ac. on o. moun;
..om. ne point of view of dynamics.

Dynamicality. Chem. = VALENCY or ATO-
MICITY. (Mod. Dicts.)

Dynamics (dai-, dainē'miks). 1788. [Pl. of
DYNAMIC; see -ICS.] 1. The branch of Physics
which treats of the action of Force: In earlier
use restricted to *Kinetics*, and thus opp. to
Statics, but more recently taken as including
both. Also called DYNAMIC. 2. That branch
of any science in which force or forces are con-
sidered 1843. 3. *transf.* The moving physical
or moral forces in any sphere, or the laws by
which they act 1833.

2 The great storehouse of our spiritual d. J.
MARTINEAU.

Dynamism (dai'n-, di'nāmiz'm) 1837. [f.
Gr. *dunamis*, see -ISM.] 1. A philosophical
theory, which seeks to explain the phenomena
of the universe by some immanent force or en-
ergy; esp. the doctrine of Leibnitz that all sub-
stances involves force 1857. 2. The mode of
being of force or energy 1837. 3. *Med.* The
theory of the origin of disease from change or
alteration of vital forces' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence
Dynamist, one who holds the doctrine of d.
Dynamistic a.

Dynamitard. 1882. [f. DYNAMITE, after
Fr. *communiard*. (Not in recognized Fr. use.)]
= DYNAMITER. (Newspapers.)

Dynamite (dai'nāmait, di'n-) s. 1867. [f.
Gr. *dunamis* + -ITE, by Alfred Nobel the inventor.]
1. A high explosive prepared from nitro-glycerine
mixed, for safety, with some inert absorptive
substance. 2. *attrib.*, as d. outrage; d. cruiser,
a cruiser armed with d. guns; d. gun, a pneu-
matic gun for throwing d. shells, or the like 1880.
Hence Dynamitic, -al a. Dynamitically adv.

Dynamism, the principles or practice of the
dynamitor; the use of d., etc., as a means of
attacking a government, nation, or person.

Dynamite, v. 1881. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.*
To wreck by the explosion of dynamite; to mine
or charge with dynamite.

Dynamiter (dai'nāmaitar, di'n-) 1883. [f.
prec.] One who employs dynamite, etc., for
unlawful purposes; esp. as a means of attacking
a government, nation, or person.

Dynamize (dai'n-, di'nāmiz-) v. 1855. [See
-IZE.] *Med.* To endow with power. In *Ho-*
meopathy, To increase the power of (medicines)
by titration or succession. Hence Dynamiza-
tion.

Dynamo-, from Gr. *dunamis* 'power, force',
a combining form, as in D.-electric a., pertain-
ing to current (formerly called dynamic) elec-
tricity; also, pertaining to the conversion of
dynamical into electrical energy, as d.-electric
machine; etc.

Dynamo (dai'nāmo), sb. PL -OS. 1882.
[Short for *dynamo-machine*, itself short for *dy-*
namo-electric-machine.] *Electr.* A machine for
converting mechanical power into electric en-
ergy, by setting conductors (usually coils of
copper wire) to rotate in a magnetic field.

Dynamogeny (doin-, di'nāmg'jzhi). [mod.
f. DYNAMO- + Gr. *-gēnia*; see -GENY.] Produc-
tion of increased nervous activity; dynamiza-
tion of nerve-force. So Dynamogenesis, in
same sense. Dynamogenic a.

Dynamograph (dai'n-, di'nāmograf) 1851.
[f. DYNAMO- + Gr. *-graphos*.] An instrument for
recording the amount of force exerted.

Dynamometer (dai'n-, di'nāmg'mītar). 1810.
[ad. F. *dynamomètre*, f. DYNAMO- + Gr. *μέτρον*.]
1. Any instrument for measuring the amount of
energy exerted by an animal, or expended by
a motor in its work, or by the action of any
mechanical force. 2. An instrument for measur-
ing the magnifying power of a telescope 1832.
Hence Dynamometric, -al (also dynami-) a. of
or pertaining to the measurement of force,
Dynamometry, the measurement of force.

Dynast (di'n-, dai'nāst). 1631. [ad. late L.
dynastes, a. Gr., f. *dunasthai*.] One in power; a
ruler, lord, potentate, esp. a hereditary ruler; a
member or founder of a dynasty. Hence Dy-
nastic, -al a. of, pertaining to, or connected

had nas yo d nas s Dyna stically adv
Dyna stic sm he dynas ac principle; the system
of ruling dynasties.

Dynastidan (din-, dai'nāstidān). 1835. [f.
mod. L. *Dynastidae*, f. *Dynastes* as a generic
name.] *Entom.* A member of the *Dynastidae*,
a family of large beetles including the *Dynastes*
or Hercules-beetle.

Dynasty (di'nāsti, dai-). 1460. [a. F. *dy-*
nostie, ad. late L. *dynastia*, a. Gr., f. *dunastis*
DYNAST.] 1. Lordship, sovereignty, power,
régime. Now rare. 1613. 2. A succession of
rulers of the same line or totally 1460. Also
transf. and fig.

Dyne (doin). 1873. [a. F. *dyne*, taken from
Gr. *dunamis*] *Physics*. The unit of force in the
centimetre-gramme-second (C.G.S.) system,
i. e. the force which, acting for one second on a
mass of one gramme, gives it a velocity of one
centimetre per second.

Dyophysite (dai'p fīzīt). 1860 [ad. late
Gr. *dyophysitai*, f. *dyo* + *physis*] *Theol.* A holder
of the doctrine of the coexistence of two natures,
the divine and the human, in Christ: opp. to
the Monophysites. Hence Dyophysitic a.

Dyothelete, -ite (dai'p fīlīt, -ōit). 1848
[f. Gr. *dyo* + *theleō*: lit. a 'two-willer'.]
Theol. a. *adv.* Holding the doctrine that Christ
had two wills, a divine and a human. b. sb.
One who holds this doctrine; an opponent of
MONOTHELETISM.

Dyphone (dai'fōn). 1676. [f. Gr. *dyo* +
phōnē. The better form is *diphone*, Gr. *dyphōnos*.]
Mus. The 'double lute', invented by Thomas
Mace in 1672.

Dys-, obs. spelling of Dis-, in many words.
Dys- (dis), prefix, repr. Gr. *dyo-* [= Skr.
dur-, OTEUT. **dur-*, OHG. *zūr* (Ger. *zer-*), ON
tor-, OE. *to-* in *to-break*, etc.] 'Inseparable pre-
fix, opp. to *eu* [see EU-], with notion of *hard*,
bad, *unlucky*, etc.; destroying the good sense
of a word, or increasing its bad sense' (Liddell
and Scott).

Dysgenesis (-dʒen'is) [Gr. *gēnesis*], difficulty
in breeding; esp. a condition of hybrids in
which they are sterile among themselves, but
capable of producing (sterile) offspring with
either of the parental races; so **Dysgenesis**
(-dʒinēs'is) a. **Dysphonia** (-dʒfō'nīā), **Dys-**
phony (di sfōni) [Gr. *dysoφωνία*], difficulty of
speaking arising from affection of the vocal or-
gans; hence **Dysphonic** (-dʒfō'nik) a. **Dystocia**
(-tō'sīā), **Dystokia**, *erron.* *tochia* (-tʃi'kiā) [Gr.
dysoτoκία], difficult or painful childbirth; hence
Dystocical a. **Dystome** (di'stōm), **Dystomic**
(di'stōmik), **Dystomous** (di'stōmōs) *adj.* [Gr.
dysoτομος], *Min.* having imperfect fracture;
cleaving with difficulty. See also N.E.D.

Dysesthesia (dises'pī siā). 1706. [L., a Gr.
dysoαῖσθησία, f. *dyo-* (Dys-) + *αἰσθε-* to feel.]
Path. Difficulty or derangement of sensation, or
of any bodily senses.

Dyscrase, v. ME. [a. OF. **discraser*, f.
discras. Later, viewed as conn. w. *CRAZE* v.]
To affect with a dyscrasy; to distemper, dis-
order -1610.

Dyscrasia (di'skrā'sīā). ME. [med. L., a.
Gr. *dysoκρασία*, f. *dyo-* (Dys-) + *κρασις* mixing.]
= DYSCRASIA. Hence Dyscrasic a.

Dyscrasite (di'skrā'sīt). Also **dis-**. 1852.
[f. Gr. *dysoκρασία* + -ITE.] *Min.* Antimonial
silver, a native alloy of silver and antimony in
various proportions.

Dyscrasy (di'skrā'sī). ME. [a. OF. *dy-*
scrasie, ad. med. L. *dyscrasia*.] A bad or dis-
ordered condition of the body (originally ascribed
to a disproportionate mixture of the 'humours'),
morbid diathesis; distemper. Also fig.

Sin is but a disease and d in the soul Cupworth.

Dysenteric, -al (disen'terik, -āl), a. 1601.
[ad. L. *dysentericus*, a. Gr., f. *dysoεντερία*; see
DYSENTERY.] 1. Belonging to or of the nature
of dysentery 1727. 2. Affected with dysentery
1822.

1. D. diarrhoea 1846. 2. Twelve d. patients Coen.
Dysentery (di sen'terī). ME. [a. OF. *dis-*
senterie, ad. L. *dysenteria*, a. Gr., f. *dysoεντερος*,
f. *dyo-* (Dys-) + *εντερος* bowels.] Inflammation

o he mucous membrane and glands of the large
intestine, attended with griping pains, and
mucous and bloody evacuations.

Dyslogistic (dislodʒi stik), a. Also *erron*
dis-. 1802. [f. DYS- + stem of *eu-logistic*.]
Having a bad connotation; opprobrious; opp.
to *eulogistic*.
The d. names, by which it pleases each side to de-
nominate its opponents 1887. Hence Dyslogisti-
cally adv.

Dyslute (dislūtīt). 1821. [arbitrary f.
DYS- + Gr. *λύω*.] *Min.* A variety of garnet
or zinc spinel, containing manganese; it is
difficult to decompose.

Dyslysin (dislīsin). 1857. [arbitrary f.
DYS- + Gr. *λύσις*.] *Chem.* A substance got from
bile digested with dilute hydrochloric acid with
alcohol. It is almost insoluble.

Dysmenorrhagia (di smen'or'dʒiā). 1885.
= next.

Dysmenorrhœa (-rīā). Also -rhea. 1810.
[See DYS-.] *Path.* Difficult or painful men-
struation.

Dysmerism (dis'meriz'm). 1881. [f. Gr. *dyo-*
(Dys-) + *μερισμός* (MERISM).] *Biol.* The aggre-
gation of unlike parts in the formation of an
organism. Hence **Dysmeristic** a. having the
character of such an aggregation. **Dysmero-**
genesis (di smēro'dʒenēs'is), the formation of
an organism by successive production of parts
which are unlike; hence **Dysmerogenetic** a.

Dysodyle, -ile (dis'odail). 1809. [a. F.
dysodyle, f. Gr. *dysoδωρ* ill-smelling + *ωλή*, cf.
CACODYL.] *Min.* A very inflammable hydro-
carbon, yellow, and of foliated structure, which
burns with a fetid odour.

Dyspathy (di spāthi). *rare*. 1603. [= OF.
dyspathia, taken as the opposite of Gr. *συμπα-*
θεια.] The opposite of *sympathy*; antipathy;
disagreement of feeling or sentiment.

Dyspepsia (dis'pēsiā). Also **dyspepsy**
(now less usual). 1706. [a. L., a. Gr. *dysoπ-*
ψία, f. *dysoπτερος*.] Difficulty or derangement
of digestion; indigestion - applied esp. to dis-
order of the stomach, usually involving weak-
ness, loss of appetite, and depression of spirits.
A French writer calls d. 'the rumour of a guilty
stomach' 1862.

Dyspeptic (dis'pēptik), a. (sb.) 1694. [f.
Gr. *dysoπτερος*, f. *dyo-* (Dys-) + *πτερος* cooked,
digested, after Gr. *πτερός*.]

A. +1. Difficult of digestion. 2. Of or belong-
ing to dyspepsia; also fig. 1809. 3. Subject to
or suffering from dyspepsia 1822.

2. D. symptoms 1875. fig. No d. politics 1894.

B. sb. A person subject to or suffering from
dyspepsia 1822. Hence **Dyspeptical** a. (*rare*).
Dyspeptically adv.

Dysphagia (dis'fā'giā). Rarely **dysphagy**
(di sfādʒi). 1783. [mod. L., f. DYS- + Gr. *-φα-*
γία.] *Path.* Difficulty of swallowing (as a
symptom of some affection). Hence **Dyspha-**
gic a.

Dyspnœa (dispn'ēā). 1681. [L., a. Gr.
δυσπνοια, f. (ult.) *dyo-* (Dys-) + *πνοή* breathing.]
Path. Difficulty of breathing. Hence **Dys-**
pnœal a. of or belonging to d.; **Dyspnœic** a.
of the nature of or affected with d.

Dysporomorph (di'spōrom'ōf). [f. *Dys-*
porus name of a genus of gannets + *μορφή*
FORM.] *Zool.* A bird of the division *Dysporo-*
morphæ, including the pelicans, gannets, cor-
morants, etc. So **Dysporomorphie** a.

Dysteleology (di stelē'olōdʒi). 1874. [ad.
Ger. *dysteleologie* (Häckel), f. DYS- privative +
teleologie TELEOLOGY.] The doctrine of pur-
poselessness in nature (opp. to TELEOLOGY);
the study of functionless rudimentary organs as
bearing on this doctrine. Hence **Dysteleo-**
logical a. relating to d. **Dysteleologist**.

Dysury (di siūri). ME. [a. OF. *dissurie*,
ad. L. *dysuria* (also used), a. Gr. *dysoουρία*, f.
(ult.) *dyo-* + *οὐρον* urine.] *Path.* Difficult or
painful urination. So **Dysuric** a. pertaining
to or affected with d.

Dyvoor (di'vōr). Sc. ? *Od.* 1508 [?] A
bankrupt; hence *gen.* one in debt; a beggar.
Dzeren (dzē'ren). Also -on, -in. 1834.

[Mongolian, f. *dsér* reddish-yellow.] The Mongolian antelope, *Procapra gutturosa*. **Dziggetai**, *dzh-* (*dargétai*, *dž-*). 1793. [Mongolian, more properly *tschiktsi* long-eared, f. *tschiktsi* ear.] A species of equine quadruped, *Equus hemionus*. It approaches the mule in appearance.

E

E (*f*), the fifth letter of the Roman and English Alphabet, repr. historically the Semitic **𐤀** (= *h*), but adopted by the Greeks (and from them by the Romans) as a vowel. In pronounc. it probably varied from the 'mid-front' (*e*) to the 'low-front' (*ɛ*) vowels of Bell's system.

For its principal sounds in standard English see KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

The silent *e*, due primarily to the ME. obscure *æ*, is still retained. (1) To indicate that the vowel in the syllable is long; e. g. in *vine* (wain), *paste* (pāst), etc. (2) When otherwise *vi*, or, after consonants, *i*, or *r* would end the word. (3) To soften the sound of a preceding *c* or *g*. (4) After *r* or *x* preceded by a cons., as in *pulse*, *furze*, etc. (5) In words like *minute*, *rapine*, etc., and in words adopted from Fr. (6) In certain anomalous cases, as *are*, *were*, *come*, *done*, *gone*, *some*, *one*, *were*.

II. Besides serial order (5th) in the alphabet, or as a vowel (2nd), *E*, *e* or *e* signifies *spec.* 1. *Mus.* The 3rd note of the diatonic scale of C major. Also the scale or key which has that note for its tonic. 2. In *Logic*: a universal negative. 3. *E* Thesecond class of rating on Lloyd's books. Cf. A. IV. 4. In *Math.* *e* or *ε*. 5. The quantity 2.71828, the base of Napier's system of logarithms. 6. The Eccentricity of an ellipse. 7. In *Electric* *e* stands for the electric motive force of a single cell, *E* for the sum of such forces. 6. In *Chem.* *E* is the element Erbium.

III. Abbreviations. *E.* = *x*. various proper names, as Edward, etc.; Engineer(s) in C.E. and R.E. 2. East, a point of the compass. 3. E.E., E. & O.E. (*Comit.*) = errors (and omissions) excepted. 4. E.M., Earl Marshal. 5. *e g* = Lat. *exempli gratia* for example.

E, prefix, *L.* *ē*, shortened form of *ex-* out of; see *EX-*.

Ea (*ǣ*), *dial.* 1781. [repr. OE. *ēa* river.] A river, running water. Also *attrib.* They rowed away for Crowland, by many a mere and many an e. KINGSLEY.

Each (*ǣ*), *a.* (quasi-*pron.*) [Supposed to represent OE. *ǣle* :- WGer. *phr.* **aiwolu* *galko-x* ever like, corresp. to OE. *d gēlc.*]

I. As adj. used *attrib.* Every (one of two or more) regarded separately. *a.* followed immediately by a sb. *b.* with one used absol. (Now usually repl. by *every one*, or by *each* absol.) OE.

a. E. night we die, E. morn are born anew YOUNG. *b.* Every one else respectively 1631.

II. Absol. (quasi-*pron.*) 1. With reference to a sb going before, or followed by *of*. Occas. (erron.) with pl vb. OE. 2. Distributing a pl. subj or obj. OE.

a. All and e. Did join in the pursuit COWPER. *E.* has his own place J. H. NEWMAN. 2. His majesty's heirs and successors, *a.* in his time and order BURKE. *Phr.* *E. other = one another.* (Now a compound (cf. Du. *elkander*); but orig. *other* was governed by a vb, as still occurs in *a. to other*, etc.)

Each-where, *ME.* [f. *EACH* + *WHERE*.] Everywhere -1649

Each-di, *a.* [Com. Tent.: OE. *ēadig*.] 1. Wealthy -ME. 2. Fortunate -ME.

Eadish, obs. f. **EDDISH**.

Eager (*ǣg*), *a.* ME. [a. OF. *aigre* :- *L.* *acer* (*acer*) sharp.] 1. Pungent, acrid, keen; sharp; severe -1601. Also *fig.* 2. *spec.* Acid, tart -1727. 3. Of metals: Brittle -1766. 4. Of persons, etc.: Strenuous, ardent, impatient; fierce -1733. Also *transf.* 5. Full of keen desire or appetite, impatiently longing; impatient ME.; of actions, etc.: Manifesting alacrity or impatient desire 1667. 6. *spec.* Hungry -1766.

a. More egre medicine CHAUCER. *fig.* The bitter clamour of two e. tongues, *Rich II.* l. 49. 2. I doth posset And curd like Aygre droppings into Milke *Haml. I* v 69. 3. Egre as is a Tygre CHAUCER. 5. E of fame BLACKMORE, for war 1769, about your comng BURKE, in plundering the baggage MORA. E. controversy 1853.

So *†Eager* *v.* to excite, irritate; also *refl.* *Eagerly* *adv.* -ness, the state or quality of being *e.*; keenness of appetite or desire.

Eagle (*ǣgl*), *sb.* [ME. *egle*, a. OF. *egle*, *angle* :- *L.* *aquila*.] 1. Any of the larger Diurnal

Birds-of-prey which are not Vultures. Two species of Eagle are natives of Britain; the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), mainly confined in these islands to the mountainous parts of Scotland and Ireland; and the Sea, or White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaetus albicilla*), found on the coasts of the same countries. The emblematic bird of the United States is the Bald or White-headed Eagle (*H. leucocephalus*). Also *fig.* 2. A figure of the bird used for any purpose: *a.* as an ensign in the Roman army, and as an ensign and badge by France under the empire ME. *b.* as an armorial bearing; *esp.* of the Holy Roman Empire, and of the Austrian, French, German, and Russian empires ME. 3. Anything made in the form of an eagle; as a lectern in a church; a clasp for a belt; etc. 1766. 4. The constellation *Aquila* 1551. 5. A coin bearing an image of the bird; *spec.* a base coin current at the accession of Edward I; a U.S. gold coin, value ten dollars. *Double-e.*: a U.S. coin worth twenty dollars 1753. 6. *Golf.* A hole played in two strokes under par or bogey 1922.

x. These moyst Trees, That have out-lin'd the E. *Timon* iv. iii. 224. Can I make mine eye an Eagle's BROWNING. *fig.* Russia's famish'd eagles SHUTLEY.

Comb. *a.* *attrib.*, as *e-ape*, *speed*, etc.; *b.* objective, as *e-bearer*; *c.* parasynthetic, as *e-nighted*, *swinged* ads. Also *e-eyed* *a.*, having an eye like an *e.*, keen-sighted (*int* and *fig.*); *†asher*, the Osprey; *hawk*, a S. Amer. bird of prey of the genus *Accipiter* (not in Eng. use); *owl*, a nocturnal bird of prey (*Bubo ignavus*), the largest European owl; *ray*, *skate*, a species of skate, *Myliobatis marginalis*; *stone* = *ARTES*, *q v.*

Eaglet (*ǣgl*), 1572. [a. F. *aiglette*, dim. of *aigle*; see *ET.*] A young eagle

Eagle-wood, 1712 [tr. F. *bois d'aigle*, f. (ult.) *Skr. aguru*] = ACALLOCH, CALAMBAC

Eagre (*ǣg*, *ǣg*), 1612 [Of unkn. etym.] A tidal wave of unusual height in a narrowing estuary; = *BORE* *sb.*

Eam, obs. var. of *EME*, uncle.

Ean, *v.* [OE. *ēanan*.] Of ewes: To bring forth lambs -1750. Hence *Eanling*, a young lamb.

-ean, sometimes varying with *-ean*, suffix repr. *L.* *-eus*, *-eus* (corr. to Gr. *-aios*, *-eios*), *-eus*, compounded with *-AN*; e.g. *Eurypus*, *European*, *Euripides* (*Eὐρωπαϊος*, *Εὐριπίδης*), *Herculeus*; med. *L.* *empyreus*, *-eus* (*εμπύριος*) *EMPYREAN*; the use in *ANTIPODEAN* is irregular.

Ear (*ǣ*), *sb.* 1 [Com. Tent.: OE. *ēare* wk. neut. -OTeut. **auron-*, *auron-*, cogn. w. *L.* *auris* (-*aurus*), *Gr.* *oūs*, etc.] 1. The organ of hearing in men and animals. Its parts are (1) the *external ear*, consisting of the pinna and the meatus or passage leading thence to (2) the *middle ear*, or tympanum, separated from the external meatus by a membrane called the *membrana tympani*; (3) the *internal ear*, or labyrinth. 2. The external ear OE. 3. The internal and middle ear, together or separately ME. 4. With reference to its function: The organ of hearing OE. Also *transf.* and *fig.* of the mind, heart, etc. 5. *transf.* Used in *sing* and *pl.* for: The sense of hearing, auditory perception ME. 6. (in *sing*) The faculty of discriminating sounds, and recognizing musical intervals 1526. 7. Voluntary hearing, favourable attention 1503. 8. Any object resembling the external ear in shape or position; as, *†an auricle* of the heart; the handle of a pitcher, the projecting part of anything by which it is hung, as a bell, lifted, as a pile-driver, or handled, as a mortar-shell, a composing-rule, etc. 9. *Bot.* and *Comb.* = *AURICLE* 2. 1688.

x. In the lowest animals the *e.* is reduced to a sack filled with a special fluid 1861. 2. The jewel that trembles in her e. TENNYSON. *Phr.* *About one's ears*: said of a shower of missiles, a falling house, etc. Also *fig.* *Button e.*: in dogs, an ear falling forward and hiding the inside. *Rose e.*, one folding at the back, and disclosing the inside. *Over (head and) ears*, up to the ears: *fig.* deeply immersed in. *To set (persons) by the ears*: to put them at variance. *†(Not to dare) for one's ears* (in allusion to the loss of ears as a punishment). 4. They say Walls have Ears (i.e. there may be listeners anywhere) SHELTON. *fig.* The ears of fame J. H. BURTON. *Phr.* *To incline one's ears*, *lend an e.* *To bow down one's e.*: to listen graciously. *To be all ears*: to be eagerly attentive. 6. I have no E. for Music STEELE 7. *Phr.* *To give e.* *To have (win, gain) a person's e.*

attrib. and *Comb.* *a.* *attrib.*, as *e-drum*, *lobe*, etc.; *e-jewel*, etc.; *e-douche*, *speculum*, *syrringe*, etc.; *b.* objective, as *e-protector*, *catching*, *deafening*, *piercing*, *splitting*, etc.

Special comb. *e-bob* (now *wig*, or *jod*) = *EAR* *prop.*; *brisk e.*, quick at picking up his ears, said of a horse; *brush* = *AURICAVE*, *cap*, a covering for the ears against the cold; *chamber*, the cavity of the internal e.; *cough*, a cough excited by irritation of the external ear; *drop*, (a) a pendant worn in the e. (b) the flower of the common fuchsia, *†finger*, the little finger, often put in the e.; *flap*, the lobe of the e.; the external e. generally; *lap*, the lobe of the e.; *lock*, a lock of hair over or above the e.; *phone*, a head-telephone; *pieces*, *plate*, part of a helmet covering the e.; *shell*, one of the *Heliotrids*, called also *sea-ears*; also, *Auris marina*, a genus of shell-fish; *†shrill*, auricular confession; *†sore* (cf. *Eye sore*), *sore e.* (*dist.*), irritable, ill-tempered; *stone*, an otolith. *string* (cf. *heart-strings*), *worm* = *EAR* *worm*; *wort*, a plant, *Dysophila auricularis*, supposed to cure deafness.

Ear (*ǣ*), *sb.* 2 [OE. *ear*, Northumb. *ēar*; -OTeut. **ahos-* = *L.* *acus* (genit. *auris*) neut., husk of corn, Allied to *AWN*.] A spike or head of corn; the part of a cereal plant which contains its flowers or seeds.

Barley was in the e. *Ex* ix. 31. **†Ear**, *sb.* 3 *rare*. 1460. [f. *EAR* *sb.* 1] The action of ploughing -1693.

Ear (*ǣ*), *v.* 1 Now *as ch.* [Com Tent.: OE. *arian* :- OTeut. **arjan*, f. WARYAN root **ar* to plough, whence *Gr.* *ἀρῆν*, *L.* *arare*, *It.* *arare* | 1. *trans.* To plough, till; also with *acc.* Also *absol.* 2. *transf.* and *fig.* ME

2. Make the Sea serve them; which they ear and wound With keeles *Ant. & Cl.* l. iv. 49

Ear (*ǣ*), *v.* 2 ME. [f. *EAR* *sb.* 2] *intr.* Of corn To come into ear.

Ear-ache, 1789. [f. *EAR* *sb.* 1] Pain in the drum of the ear; otalgia

Ear-cockle (*ǣrkɔk*), 1836. [f. *EAR* *sb.* 2 + *COCKLE* in some sense.] A disease of wheat, etc., caused by vibrioes in the seed.

Eared (*ǣrd*), *pp.* *a.* 1 ME. [f. *EAR* *sb.* 1 + *-ED*.] *a.* Furnished with ears (in various senses), in *Bot.* = *AURICULATE*. *b.* With defining word: Having (large, open, etc.) ears 1574

E. owl: a species with ear-like tufts on the head. **Eared** (*ǣrd*), *pp.* *a.* 2 ME. [f. *EAR* *sb.* 2 and *-ED*.] Of corn, etc.: Having ears; that has come into ear. In *Her.* having ears of a certain tincture.

†Earing, *vbl.* *sb.* 1 ME. [f. *EAR* *sb.* 1 + *-ING* 1] Ploughing; a ploughing -1616.

Earing, *vbl.* *sb.* 2 1547. [f. *EAR* *sb.* 2 + *-ING* 1] The coming into ear. Also *concr.*

Earing (*ǣrin*), *sb.* 1626. [f. *EAR* *sb.* 1, or ? = *EAR-RING*.] 'One of a number of small ropes employed to fasten the upper corner of a sail to the yard' (Adm. Smyth). Also *attrib.*

Earl (*ǣrl*), *sb.* [OE. *eorl* = OSax. *eorl* 2 man, ON. *eorl*, later *earl*, nobleman, chieftain :- OTeut. **erlos*] 1. A man of noble rank as dist. from a *eorl* *CHURL*. Only in OE. *b.* In OE. poetry: A warrior, a man. 2. In late OE. A Danish under-king (see *JARL*); hence later, the governor of one of the great divisions of England, as Wessex, Mercia, etc. (In this sense = *ALDERMAN*) *Obs. exc. Hist.* 3. After the Norman Conquest taken as = *L.* *comes* *COUNT*. 4a. Applied to all feudal nobles and princes bearing the Romanic title of Count also *Hist.* to the officers called *comites* ME. *b. spec.* In England, Scotland, and Ireland a title of nobility ranking next below that of marquis and next above that of viscount, and corresponding to the European *Count* OE.

Earldom (*ǣldom*), OE. [f. prec. + *-DOM*] The territory governed by an earl (*Obs. exc. Hist.*); the rank or dignity of an earl.

Others with Titles and new Earldoms caught DRYDEN.

Earless (*ǣlēs*), *a.* 1611. [f. *EAR* *sb.* 1 + *-LESS*.] 1. Having no ears, as human beings drinking vessels, bivalve shells, etc. 2. Without the sense of hearing; without an ear for music; also *poet.*, where nothing is heard 1802 3. In some deep dungeons *e. den* WORDSW.

Earlet (*ǣrl*), 1609. [f. *EAR* *sb.* 1 + *-LET*] 1. An ear-ning. 2. Anything resembling a small ear (see *EAR* *sb.* 8) 1668.

Earl Marshal, ME. A high officer of state, formerly the deputy of the CONSTABLE as

ud e of he co o c v y The t le as
o g n a y marshal The office s now he ed
a r y h e ne of he Dukes of o. o. k. who, as
such, preside over the Herald's College, ap-
point its officers, and undertake certain purely
ceremonial duties.

Earlship. [OE. *earlscipe*.] +L. Manliness;
nobility, lordship. OE. only. 2. The dignity or
office of an earl (*Hist.*) 1792.

Early (3-til). a. [ME. *earlich*; prob. from
the adv.] 1. Near to the beginning of a period
of time, as morning, night, the year, a lifetime:
opp. to *late*. 2. Belonging or relating to the
initial stage of an epoch, of the history of a
people, of the world, of a science, etc.; ancient
1672. 3. Connected with the initial part of any
continuous action, etc.; also, timely, done or
taking place before it is too late. In compar-
and superl. = former, foremost (in time). 1767.
b. Of future events, etc. Not remote, near at
hand 1857. 4. Near the beginning in serial
order 1707.

1 The e. Village Cook *Rich III.* v. iii. 209. Ev'n
in this e. Dawning of the Year DAYDEN. E. rest,
rising COWPER. E. Purple Orchis 1861. L. training
JOWETT. 2. While yet in e. Greece she sung COLLINS.
E. philosophers 1794, engravers 1821, fathers of the
Church MACAULAY. 3. No prospect of an e. peace
1857. 4. The e. chapters of the book (*mod.*)

Phr. e. closing, designating a movement for the
reduction of hours of labour, (later) a system of closing
business premises early one day in the week 1847;
E. English (*Arch.*) the style of English architecture
succeeding the Norman, characterized by pointed
arches and lancet windows.

Hence **Earlship** adv. **Earliness.**

Early (3-til). adv. [OE. *earlice*, f. **ar* posi-
tive degree of *er* ERRE + *lice* -LY. The OE.
var. *earlice* gave rise to *arlic*, *erlic* (whence the
mod. form).] 1. Near the beginning of a period
of time (see EARLY a. 1). 2. Far back in
date, anciently ME. 3. In the initial part of
any continuous action, etc. Also, in good time,
before it is too late. 1855. 4. Near the begin-
ning in serial order (*mod.*).

1. What misadventure is so early vp SHAKS.
Ear-mark, sb. 1523. [f. EAR sb. 1 + MARK
sb.] 1. A mark in the ear of a sheep or other
animal, serving as a sign of ownership. 2.
transf. and *fig.* A stamp, mark of ownership,
identifying mark 1577.

3. Fanatic Money hath no Ear-mark MARVELL.

Ear-mark, v. 1597. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.*
To mark in the ear as a sign of ownership or
identity. b. To assign (money, etc.) to a defi-
nite purpose 1890.

Sums ear-marked, for the extinction of licences 1890.

Earn (3-til). v. 1 [OE. *earnian*, *ge-earnian*,
repr. an OTeut. **arnjan*, f. **arnjan* labour, coun.
w. OHG. *aran* (whence mod. G. *ernste*), OE. *earn*
serf, etc.] *trans.* To render an equivalent in
labour for; hence, to obtain or deserve as the
reward of labour. In early use: To deserve
b. Of qualities or actions: To procure as a
direct consequence for a person 1596.

1. These praises have been early earned JUNIUS.
Do they all e. wages H. MARTINEAU. b. The stern
justice of his rule earned the hatred of the disorderly
baronage GRAY.

Earn, v. 2 1674. Now *dial.* [same as ME.
erne.] To curdle (*intr.* and *trans.*).

†Earn, v. 3 1579. [var. of YEARN :- OE.
geornian; but see Skeat (s. v. YEARN).] 1. *intr.*
To desire strongly -1596. 2. To grieve -1651.
3. Of hounds, etc.: To utter a prolonged cry.

Earn, var. of ERNE, eagle.

Earnest (3-til). sb. 1 [OE. *earnust* fem.
:- OTeut. **earnusti*, perh. f. root **ers*, found
also in *ferre* anger. Cf. mod. G. *ernst*, etc.]
+L. Ardour in battle; more widely, intense de-
sire -ME. 2. Seriousness, as opp. to jest OE.
a. But in good e., madam, speak 1570. This caldifi,
never worth my e., and now not seasonable for my
jest MUR.

Earnest (3-til). sb. 2 [ME. *ernes*; prob.
conn. w. the synonymous *erles* (see ARTLES),
+*erres* (a. OF. *erres* pl.). App. confused early
with prec. sb.] Money in part payment, esp. for
the purpose of binding a bargain. Also *fig.* a
foretaste, instalment, pledge, of what is to come.
E. given me of something further intended in my
favour STRELL. *Comb.* e. money, etc.

Earnest (3-til). a. (adv.) [OE. *earneste*, f.
EARNEST sb. 1] 1. Of persons: Serious; usually

emphatically e. nense y eous up pose
eeking onic on a. action, sincerely zealous.
Of words or actions: Proceeding from intense
conviction. Also *transf.* 2. Of things: De-
manding serious consideration; weighty 1544.
1. I have been An e. advocate to plead for him
Rich III. i. iii. 87. We ought to give the more e.
heeds *Hebr.* ii. i. *transf.* Life is e. LONGF. 2. E.
and weighty matters ASCHAM.

†B. adv. = Earnestly -1791

Hence **Earnestly** adv. in an e. manner; mess.
†**Earnest**, v. [f. prec. adj.] To use in ear-
nest; to render earnest -1603.

†**Earnestful**, a. ME. [f. EARNEST sb. 1 +
-FUL] = EARNEST a. 1, 3. -1563.

†**Earnest-penny**, 1508. [f. EARNEST sb. 2
+ PENNY.] A piece of money paid as earnest
to bind a bargain -1760. Also *fig.*

Earnful, a. Now *dial.* 1500. [var. of
YEARNFUL.] Anxious, full of yearning; sor-
rowful. Hence **Earnfully** adv.

Earning (3-til). sb. 1 [OE. *earnung*,
geearnung.] 1. The action of EARN v. 2; *concr.*
in pl. that which is earned by labour, or invested
capital 1732. 2. The fact of deserving; what
one deserves -ME. 73. *pl.* Gain, profit -1675.

1. The earnings of the peasant MACAULAY. The
gross earnings of railways 1888.

†**Earning**, sb. 2 [f. EARN v. 3] = YEARN-
ING -1711.

Earning (3-til). sb. 3 *dial.* 1615. [f.
EARN v. 2 + -ING.] 1. The action of EARN v. 2
1782. 2. Renal. Also *attrib.* Also e. grass
= BUTTERWORT.

Ear-pick, -pick. 1483. [f. EAR sb. 1] An
instrument for cleaning the ear of wax, etc.,
also *fig.*

†**Ear-rent**, 1620. [? f. EAR sb. 3] ? Some
kind of agricultural rent. Used punningly by
B. Jons, for loss of ears in the pillory. -1634.

Ear-ring, earring. OE. [f. EAR sb. 1] 1.
A ring worn in the lobe of the ear for ornament,
etc.; often, a pendant or drop. 2. *dial.* The
common fuchsia.

Earsh. Now *dial.* 1602. [A slurred pronunc.
of EDDISH.] a. A stubble field. b. Eddish.

Earshot (3-til). 1607. [f. EAR sb. 1; after
bowshot, etc.] The distance at which the voice
may be heard; hearing.

Earth (3-til). sb. 1 [Com. Teut.: OE. *eorþe*,
wk. fem. = OS. *ertha* wk. fem., Du. *aarde*,
mod. G. *erde*, ON. *yrð*, Sw. *Da. jord*, Goth.
airpa str. fem. - OTeut. **arþa*. Cf. Gr. *gē* *gē*
on the ground.]

1. The ground as a mere surface, or as a
solid crust. 2. The hole or hiding-place of
a burrowing animal, as a fox, etc. Also *fig.*
1575. 3. The soil as suited for cultivation OE.
4. *Electr.* Connexion of a wire conductor with
the earth, either accidental (with leakage of
current) or intentional (as for providing a return
path for a telegraph current, etc.) 1870.

1. They kneel, they kiss the E. *Wind T.* v. i. 109.
Who under e. on human kind avenge Severe, the
guilt of violated oaths COWPER. 2. Frighted have
led to cover, or for to e. Du Fox. 3. Fatty e. 1751.

II. The world we live on. 1. The dry land
OE. 2. The world as including land and sea;
as dist. from the (material) heaven OE. 3. The
world as the abode of mortals, freq. opp. to
heaven and hell. In poet. and rhet. use often
without the article, OE. Also *transf.* of the
inhabitants of the world 1549. 4. The world
as a sphere, orb, or planet ME.; +*transf.* -1841.

1. God cleidid the drie erthe *Wyclif Gen.* i. 10. 2.
Those that have knowne the E. so full of faults *Jul*
C. i. iii. 45. The whole e. was of one language *Gen.*
xi. 1. What on e. is the matter (*mod.*) 4. *transf.*
He affirmed, the Moon [to be] an e., having Moun-
tains [etc.] COWWORTH.

III. A country, land; a portion of the earth's
surface -1628.

This blessed plot, this e., this Realm, this England
Rich III. ii. i. 50.

IV. 1. The material of which the surface of
the ground is composed, soil, mould, dust, clay
OE. 2. Used for: The body. Cf. *dust*, *clay*,
1600. 3. Earth as one of the four (or more) so-
called 'elements' ME. 4. Chem. Applied to
certain metallic oxides, e. g. magnesia, alumina,
zirconia, and the 'alkaline earths', baryta, lime,
strontia 1728.

2. Poore soule the center of my sinfull e. SHAKS.

5. You should not rest betwene the
elements of ayre and e. *Paul N.* i. v. 294.

attrib. and *comb.* e. bags = sand-bags (*Arm*
Smyth); -balls, truffles; f-bath, a medical bath in
which the patient was buried up to the shoulders in
e. or mud; -battery (*Electr.*), a battery formed by
burying two voltaic elements some distance apart,
-bed, a bed upon the ground; the grave; -bob, a
maggot, the larva of the beetle; -chestnut = EARTH-
NUT, -ciset, a ciset in which e. is used as a de-
odorizing agent; -current (*Electr.*), an irregular
current due to the e., which renders telegraph wires
temporarily useless; f-dog, a terrier; -flax, flaxeston;
-gall, the Lesser Centaury; -hog = AARD-VARK
-house, an underground dwelling; *fig.* the grave
-hunger, a disease characterized by a morbid craving
for eating e.; *fig.* greed of land or territory; -oil,
petroleum; -pillar (*Geol.*), a pillar-like mass of earth
sometimes capped with a stone; -plate (*Electr.*),
a metal plate buried in the e., connected with a
telegraph battery; -sack = earth-bag; -shine = E-
LIGHT; f-shrew, the Shrew-mouse, -smoke, the
plant Rumorty; -spring, in electrical machines a
spring connected with the e.; -star, a fungus so
called from its shape when lying on the ground;
-stopper, one who stops up the earths of foxes;
-table (*Arch.*), the plinth of a wall, the projecting
course immediately above the ground; -tongue (*Bot.*),
the genus *Geoglossum*; -wave, a seismic wave in the
crust of the e.; -wolf, in Du. A wolf-wolf, q. v.

†**Earth**, sb. 2 [OE. *gryð*, f. **ar*:- see EAR v. 1]
The action of ploughing -1813.

Earth (3-til). v. ME. [f. EARTH sb. 1] 1.
trans. To commit to the earth; to bury. Now
dial. 2. To hide in the earth, to cover up with
earth. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*). Also *fig.* 1648.
3. *trans.* To conceal in a hole or burrow 1619;
intr. (for *refl.*) of the fox, etc.: To run to his
earth 1622. 4. *trans.* To drive (a fox, etc.) to
his earth. Also *fig.* 1575. 5. *Shew*. To con-
nect (a conductor) with the earth 1888.

2. Though earthed be his corps, yet flourish shall his
fame 1557. 3. Seeds thrive when earth's Benlows.
E. up the plants frequently 1796. 4. Perhaps some
Foxe had earth'd there 1624. 5. We e. and digge a
Badgerd TURNER.

Earth-apple. OE. [f. EARTH sb. 1] 1. In
OE. ? A cucumber. 2. ? The potato (*tr. F.*
pomme de terre). Mod. Dicts.

Earth-board. 1649. [f. EARTH sb. 1 or 2 +
BOARD.] The mould board of a plough.

Earth-born, *pp.* a. poet. or rhet. 1603. 1.
Born by emerging from the earth, as the Titans,
etc. Also = AUTOCHTHONOUS. 2. Of earthly
or mortal race 1667. 3. Of things: Produced
by or arising from the earth 1702.

1. Cadmus and his earth-born men JOWETT. 2.
Creatures . . earth-born perhaps, Not Spirits MUR.
P. L. iv. 362. 3. Earth-born pride ROWE

†**Earth-din**. OE. [f. EARTH sb. 1 + DIN.]
An earthquake -1483.

Earthen (3-til). a. ME. [See -EN.] 1.
Made of earth; made of baked clay. 2. *transf.*
and *fig.* Characteristic of the earth; merely
material 1600.

Earthenware (3-til). 1673. [f.
EARTHEN a. + WARE; formerly as two words.]
1. Vessels, etc., made of baked clay; in pl.
kinds of earthenware. 2. The material of which
such vessels are made 1799. 3. *attrib.* 1812.

Earthfast (3-til). a. OE. [f. EARTH sb. 1]
Fixed in the ground.

Earthiness (3-til). ME [f. EARTHY a.]
1. The quality of being earthy; the properties
characteristic of earth; *concr.* earthy matter
-1593. 2. *fig.* = EARTHLINESS 1. 1670.

Earth-light. 1833. *Astron.* The light re-
flected from the earth upon the dark half of the
moon; = earth-shine.

Earthliness (3-til). 1535. [f. EARTHY
a. + -NESS.] 1. The quality of being earthly or
terrestrial; worldliness as opp. to heavenliness
1583. 2. = EARTHLINESS 1. -1642.

1. Each stain of e. Had passed away SHAKS.

†**Earthling**, sb. 1 [OE. *yrþling*; see EARTH
sb. 2] A ploughman -1714.

Earthling (3-til). sb. 2 1593. [f. EARTH
sb. 1] 1. An inhabitant of the earth. 2. A
worldling 1615.

2. Beyond your earthlings gold and silver mines
1615.

Earthly (3-til). a. [OE. *eorþlic*; see
EARTH sb. 1] 1. Pertaining to the earth, terres-
trial. Now usually opp. to heavenly. b. As
an expletive; = on earth 1753. 2. Existing
or living in or on the ground -1638. 3. =

æ (man), a (pass), au (loud), v (cat), ɛ (Fr. chef), 3 (ever), ai (I, eye), 2 (Fr. eau de vie), 1 (set), i (Psyche), 9 (what), 9 (got).

E RTHY a o Ob ME 74 EARTHEN

The p a p m p e man S o
se R c s c N an an ba e z A
Sc p a E S p. h. v. H. v. 1. i. 17.
Comb. a-minded a, having the affections set on
the things of the e.; whence -mindedness; -wise
adv. in an e. manner.

Earth-mad. rare. [OE. *eorpmata* for *eorþ-
mæpa*, f. *eorþe* *Earth* sb. + *mæpa* a worm.] An
earthworm -1601.

Earth-nut. OE. 1. The roundish tuber of
an umbelliferous plant (*Bunium flexuosum*, in-
cluding *B. Bulbocastanum*), called also *Earth-
chestnut* and *Pig-nut*. 2. Applied also to the
truffle (*Tuber*), the ARACHIS, the *Ceanothe*
pimpinellodes, and the Heath Pea 1548.

Earthquake (ʔɪpkwɜːk). ME [f. EARTH
sb. + QUAKE sb.] 1. A shaking of the ground;
usually spec. a convulsion of the earth's surface
produced by volcanic or similar forces within
the crust. Also fig. 2. attrib., as *e-shock*,
-voice, -wave, etc. 1821.

1. fig. In this age, wherein there is an e. of ancient
hospitality. Forster. This social and political e. Bright.

Earthquake. ME. [f. EARTH sb. +
QUAKE sb.] = EARTHQUAKE -1541.

Earthward (ʔɪpwɜːd), adv. ME. Towards
the earth.

Earthwork (ʔɪpwɜːk). 1633. [f. EARTH
sb. + WORK sb.] A bank or mound of earth
used as a rampart or fortification.

Earthworm (ʔɪpwɜːm). 1591. [f. EARTH
sb. + WORM.] 1. A worm that lives in the
ground, esp. one of the genus *Lumbricus*. 2.
fig. A mean grovelling person 1594.

Earthy (ʔɪpθi), a. ME. [See -y.] 1. Of the
nature of earth; resembling, characteristic of,
or consisting of earth. Of minerals: Without
lustre, friable, and roughish to the touch; also,
containing earth, as in *B. Cobalt*, etc. 1667.
2. Having the properties of the 'element
earth; heavy, gross -1677. Also fig. 3. *Chern*.
Pertaining to an 'earth' or 'earths' (see EARTH
IV. 4); in mod. use, pertaining to the class of
metallic oxides so named 1718. 4. Pertaining
to the ground, or to what is below it; dwelling
inside the earth 1665. 5. Dwelling or existing
on the earth - opp. to *heavenly* 1595.

1. Starry roofs and e. floors. Sidney. 2. fig. Har-
e, and abhor'd commands. *Ten* 1. ii. 273. 4. Those
e. spirits black and envious are *Day*. 5. The
impious race of e. giants, that would heaven outface
C. 1604.

Ear-trumpet 1776. A straight or con-
voluted conoidal tube, used by persons partially
deaf, to collect and intensify sounds.

Ear-wax. ME. [f. EAR sb.] A viscid
secretion which collects in the external meatus
of the ear.

Earwig (ʔɪwɪg). [OE. *earwiga*, lit. ear-
punner; cf. WIGGLE v. to wriggle.] 1. An in-
sect, *Forficula auricularia*, which is supposed
to creep into the ear. 2. fig. A whisperer;
flatterer, parasite -1758.

2. The earwigs of royalty 1758.

Earwig (ʔɪwɪg), v. 1837. [f. the sb.] a.
To pester by private importunities. b. To bias
by secret communications; to insinuate oneself
into the confidence of.

Each secretary of state is sure to be earwigged by a
knot of sturdy beggars 1839.

Ear-witness. 1594. [f. EAR sb.] One
whose testimony is based upon his own hearing.
Strabo himself was an ear-witness of this 1734.

Ease (iː), sb. ME. [a. OF. *aise*, *aise* (mod.
aise); cf. It. *agio*, Pg. *aso*. Of unkn. origin.]
1. Opportunity, means or ability -1500. 2.
Comfort, convenience; formerly also, enjoy-
ment. Also with *an* and *pl.* (obs.) ME. 3.
Absence of pain or discomfort; freedom from
annoyance ME. 4. Rest; leisure; in bad sense,
idleness, sloth ME. b. Facility; esp. in phr.
with e. 1510. c. Unconcern; absence of hesita-
tion 1808. 5. Freedom from constraint; an un-
constrained position; esp. in *Mik. phr.*, *To stand
at e.* 1802. 6. Freedom from awkwardness in
social behaviour 1750. 7. Relief; alleviation
1542. Also with *an* and *pl.* (obs.) ME.

1. The e., and benefit the Subjects may enjoy
Hobbes. A condition of e. and fortune Emerson
Phr. To take one's e. to make oneself comfortable.

3. R. of bodie 1597, of Mind STRAER, heart BURKE. 4.

o (Ger. *Köln*). 6 (Fr. *pen*). 11 (Ger. *Müller*). 22 (Fr. *dame*). 26 (cawl). 28 (6+)

(there). 28 (21) (train). 28 (Fr. *faire*). 28 (fr, latn, earth).

h mas am n f h w 6 Acer angra u em ks
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Often with *away*, *down*, *off*: to slacken (a rope,
sail, etc.). *E. her!* (in a steam vessel): reduce
the speed of the engine. *E. the helm!*: put the
helm down a few spokes in a head sea. (Adm.
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1. Some scruple rose, but thus he eas'd his thought
Pope. The declared intention of easing the dissenters
Hume. 2. E. your bosoms of a fear so vain Pope. 3.
SNAKS 4. (Storks) with mutual wing Easing their
flight Milt. Hence *Easeless* a.

Easeful (iːzfl), a. ME. [See -FUL.] 1.
That gives ease, comfort, or relief. 2. Un-
occupied; indolent 1611.

1. E. Death KEATS. 2. Giving the best of their
grain to the easeful and idle RALPH. Hence
Easefully adv. -ness.

Easel (iːzl), sb. 1634. [ad. Du. *esel* =
Ger. *esel* ass. Cf. HORSE sb.] A wooden frame
to support a picture during its execution, or for
exhibition. Comb. e.-picture, -piece, one painted
at the e., or small enough to stand on an e.

Easement (iːzmt), ME. [a. OF. *aisement*,
f. *aisier* EASE v.; see -MENT.] 1. The process
or means of giving or obtaining ease or relief,
alleviation; freedom of grievances. Now some-
times, what rare. 2. Advantage, convenience, com-
fort; furtherance; formerly also, enjoyment
(arch.) ME. b. Accommodation ME. 3. The
right or privilege of using something not one's
own; esp. in *Law*. (See quot.) 1463.

1. I certainly stand in need of every kind of relief
and e. BURKE. 2. If the purposes for which the land
of another is used merely tend to the more convenient
enjoyment of another piece of land, the right is called
an e. DICER.

Easily (iːzli), adv. Formerly compared
easier, -est. ME. [f. EASY a. + -LY.] 1.
Comfortably; without pain, anxiety, or distur-
bance. 2. Freely ME. 3. Without hurry.
Also, quietly -1695. 4. With little labour or
difficulty ME. 5. With little resistance or re-
luctance 1619. 6. After but: Indifferently,
poorly -1536.

1. Persons seeking only to live e. 1562. 2. Sir, your
wit ambles nall; it goes e. *Much Ado* v. 1. 159. 4.
Nothing is more e. broken than a mans word Hobbes.
5. To catch Distempers e. STRALE.

Easiness (iːzɪnəs), ME. [See -NESS.] 1.
The state or quality of being EASY (see quot.).
2. The being easily influenced; in bad sense,
credulity -1797.

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haviour RICHARDSON, of wit D'ISRAELI. Ruin'd by his
E. and Neglect 1699. E. of conquest 1800, of temper
BURKE. 2. Persons. who practised upon their e. 1674.

Easel, adv. Sc. 1810. [f. EAST.] East-
ward, easterly.

East (iːst). [repr. (1) OE. *eastan* adv.
-Otent. **aus-to-nē* 'from the east', f. base
**aus-* dawn (found in *L. aurora*: -*ausosa*,
Sk. *ushas*, Gr. *hās*, *hās*, *hās* dawn); (2) OE.
east adv. in the east, in compounds repr.
Otent. **aus-to-* (see above).]
A. adv. 1. [repr. OE. *eastan*.] From the east
-ME. 2. [repr. OE. *east*.] In the direction of
the part of the horizon where the sun rises; in
the direction of that point of the horizon which
is 90° to the right of the north point; also *due e.*
OE. 3. quasi-sb., with *from*, *on*, etc. ME.

B. sb. 1. subst. use of A. 2. The portion of
the horizon or the sky near the place of the
sun's rising; that one of the cardinal points
near which the sun rises ME. 3. The orient;
the eastern part of a country, district, or town
ME. 3. = East wind 1769.

1. The gentle day... Dapples the drowsie E. with
spots of grey *Much Ado* v. 1. 11. 27. 2. Where the

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Hume. 2. E. your bosoms of a fear so vain Pope. 3.
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flight Milt. Hence *Easeless* a.

Easeful (iːzfl), a. ME. [See -FUL.] 1.
That gives ease, comfort, or relief. 2. Un-
occupied; indolent 1611.

1. E. Death KEATS. 2. Giving the best of their
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Easel (iːzl), sb. 1634. [ad. Du. *esel* =
Ger. *esel* ass. Cf. HORSE sb.] A wooden frame
to support a picture during its execution, or for
exhibition. Comb. e.-picture, -piece, one painted
at the e., or small enough to stand on an e.

Easement (iːzmt), ME. [a. OF. *aisement*,
f. *aisier* EASE v.; see -MENT.] 1. The process
or means of giving or obtaining ease or relief,
alleviation; freedom of grievances. Now some-
times, what rare. 2. Advantage, convenience, com-
fort; furtherance; formerly also, enjoyment
(arch.) ME. b. Accommodation ME. 3. The
right or privilege of using something not one's
own; esp. in *Law*. (See quot.) 1463.

1. I certainly stand in need of every kind of relief
and e. BURKE. 2. If the purposes for which the land
of another is used merely tend to the more convenient
enjoyment of another piece of land, the right is called
an e. DICER.

Easily (iːzli), adv. Formerly compared
easier, -est. ME. [f. EASY a. + -LY.] 1.
Comfortably; without pain, anxiety, or distur-
bance. 2. Freely ME. 3. Without hurry.
Also, quietly -1695. 4. With little labour or
difficulty ME. 5. With little resistance or re-
luctance 1619. 6. After but: Indifferently,
poorly -1536.

1. Persons seeking only to live e. 1562. 2. Sir, your
wit ambles nall; it goes e. *Much Ado* v. 1. 159. 4.
Nothing is more e. broken than a mans word Hobbes.
5. To catch Distempers e. STRALE.

Easiness (iːzɪnəs), ME. [See -NESS.] 1.
The state or quality of being EASY (see quot.).
2. The being easily influenced; in bad sense,
credulity -1797.

1. The e. we enjoy when asleep RAY. E. of Be-
haviour RICHARDSON, of wit D'ISRAELI. Ruin'd by his
E. and Neglect 1699. E. of conquest 1800, of temper
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Easel, adv. Sc. 1810. [f. EAST.] East-
ward, easterly.

East (iːst). [repr. (1) OE. *eastan* adv.
-Otent. **aus-to-nē* 'from the east', f. base
**aus-* dawn (found in *L. aurora*: -*ausosa*,
Sk. *ushas*, Gr. *hās*, *hās*, *hās* dawn); (2) OE.
east adv. in the east, in compounds repr.
Otent. **aus-to-* (see above).]
A. adv. 1. [repr. OE. *eastan*.] From the east
-ME. 2. [repr. OE. *east*.] In the direction of
the part of the horizon where the sun rises; in
the direction of that point of the horizon which
is 90° to the right of the north point; also *due e.*
OE. 3. quasi-sb., with *from*, *on*, etc. ME.

B. sb. 1. subst. use of A. 2. The portion of
the horizon or the sky near the place of the
sun's rising; that one of the cardinal points
near which the sun rises ME. 3. The orient;
the eastern part of a country, district, or town
ME. 3. = East wind 1769.

1. The gentle day... Dapples the drowsie E. with
spots of grey *Much Ado* v. 1. 11. 27. 2. Where the

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Ph ase. 1-6. At e., at one's a.; in comfort,
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Ease (iː), v. ME. [virtually f. the sb.] 1.
trans. To give ease to; to comfort, disburden;
to benefit, help. Also *refl.* Also (rarely)
absol. 2. To relieve, lighten, set free (a person,
etc.) of, f. from a burden, anxiety, etc. ME. b.
To deprive of 1609. 3. To lighten (a burden,
pain, etc.) ME. b. *post.* To relax (labour) 1715
4. To facilitate (rare) 1632. 5. To relax slightly,
to shift a little, make to fit (mod). 6. *Naut.*
Often with *away*, *down*, *off*: to slacken (a rope,
sail, etc.). *E. her!* (in a steam vessel): reduce
the speed of the engine. *E. the helm!*: put the
helm down a few spokes in a head sea. (Adm.
Smyth.)

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ad s & i n o i d se EURAS Na
 8. **East Indies** 1398. A. e. m. including
 Hadon. Further India, and the islands be-
 yond. Opp. to the *West Indies* or Central
 American islands.

They shall learn East and West Indies, and I will
 trade to them both *Henry IV.* i. iii. 79.

Easting (Pstn). *vbl. sb.* 1628. [See-ING 1.]
 1. *Naut.* The course made good, or gained to
 the eastward (Adm. Smyth). 2. An approach
 to an easterly direction; a shifting or veering
 eastwards; easterly direction.

Eastland (Pstlând). OE. [f. EAST + LAND.]
 An eastern country or district; [esp. the lands
 bordering on the Baltic. Also attrib.]

Eastward (Pstward). [OE. *eastward* (e
 adv., *eastward* adj.)] A. adv. 1. In an eastern
 direction. 2. quasi-sb. 1695.

1. Turne thee E. *King's xvii.* 3. To sail to the
 e. 1628. var. *Eastwards* adv.
 B. adj. That moves or looks eastward OE.

The posture in prayer SCHAFF.
 Hence *Eastwardly* adv. in an eastern direction;
 from an eastern quarter. Also a. adv.

East wind. L. (OE. *Eastwin*) A wind
 blowing from the east 1398. 2. A player in
 the game of mah jong 1923.

Easy (Ezi). ME. [a. OF. *aisé* (mod. *aise*),
 pa. pple. of OF. *aiser*, *aisier* to put at ease.]

A. adj. 1. At liberty, having opportunity or
 means (to do something) ME only. 2. Char-
 acterized by ease or rest; comfortable, quiet ME.

3. Free from pain or discomfort ME. 4. Free
 from constraint or stiffness; without trace of
 effort; smooth 1711. 5. Not hard pressed; not
 hurried, gentle ME. 6. Free from care, or ap-
 prehension 1622. 7. = *EASY-GOING* 1649. 8.

Comfortably of 1701. 9. Conducive to ease
 ME. 10. Presenting few difficulties; offering
 little resistance ME. 11. Of persons, etc.: Soon
 yielding, compliant; credulous 1611. 12. That

is obtained with ease 1697. 13. Not oppressive;
 not burdensome ME., of persons: Not exact-
 ing, lenient; not difficult to get on with -1727.

14. Indifferent; slight -1648. 15. Loosely
 fitting 1594. 16. *Comm.* (opp. to *tight*). Of a
 commodity: Not much in demand. Of the
 market: Showing little firmness in prices. 1888.

2. To make life *Beveridge*. 3. After an opiate
 he became easier 1809. 4. Easy and obliging
 conversation BURNER. An e. Writer STEELE. E. and un-
 studied writing CHURCH. Phr. *Free and e.* (see FREE).

5. Under e. sail CAUTER. Of e. motion 1852. 6. I
 made her e. on that point DE FOE. An e. conscience
 1865. 8. In e. circumstances 1879. 9. E. cushions
 1870. 10. This ease truth HOSIER. E. of access H.

WALPOLE. It is e. to make a solitude and call it peace
 CARLEW. 11. An easy King deserves no better Fate
 DAVEN. Phr. *Lady of e. virtue*. 12. He obtained
 an e. pardon 1834. 13. On the easiest terms PRYDS.

A generous and easy Governor BENTLEY. In e.
 confinement 1835. 16. The money-market is a (*mod.*)
 Phr. *Easy money*. (What!) 'honours divided'

B. adv. In an EASY manner. Now mostly
 colloq. ME.

Phr. *To take it e.*, to do no more than one must.
 E. ahead! (steam) at a moderate speed! *Easy all!*
 (in boating); *easy* (rowing)! Hence as sb. A short
 rest. *To stand e.* (of a squad, etc. standing at ease)
 to relax still further.

Easy chair, **easy-chair**. 1707. A chair
 adapted for ease or repose, often with arms and
 padded.

Easy-going, *apl. a.* 1674. Of a horse:
 Having an easy gait. Hence fig. That takes
 things easily, comfort-loving; indolent.

Eat (E), *Pa. t. ate*, *eat* (Et, et, it). Pa.
 pple eaten (Ptn). [Com. Teut.: OE. *etan* str.
 vb. -OFEIT *etan* = L. *edere*, Gr. *phag.* Skr.
ad.] 1. *Trans.* To masticate and swallow as
 food. Used also of liquid food, for which a
 spoon is used. Also *transf.* and fig. Also
 with *of* in participle sense. 2. *Intr.* To consume
 food, take a meal OE. Also quasi-*trans.* 3.

Intr. with pass. force (chiefly with *adj.* or *adv.*)
 1601. 4. *Trans.* To devour, consume; to feed
 destructively upon (*lit.* and *fig.*) OE. 5. *Trans.*
 To gnaw, pierce 1611; also *transf.* of the slow
 action of frost, rust, cancer, corrosives, the
 waves, etc. 1555. Also *absol.* 6. To make (a
 hole, etc.) by biting or corrosion (*lit.* and *fig.*)
 1697. 7. *Intr.* To make a way by gnawing or
 corrosion (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1605. 8. *Naut.* *trans.*
 and *intr.* (See *quots.*) 1769.

It is not civil to e. him SHIRLEY. We must not peep
 and e. at palace doors EMERSON. Hence *Eat-vad-*
 dropper, one who eavesdrops.

Ebauchoir. [F., f. *ebaucher* to sketch out.]
 a. A large chisel used by sculptors to rough-
 hew their work. b. A large hatchel or comb
 used by ropemakers.

Ebb (eb), *sb.* [OE. *ebba* = OFns. *ebba*, Dn.
ebbe, *eb*; of unkn. etym.] 1. The reflux of the
 tide; the return of tide-water towards the sea.
 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Decline, decay; a change to
 a worse state ME. 3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *e-*
ebb, etc. 1699. 4. [? a disjunct wd.] The Com-
 mon Bunting, *Emberiza miliaria* (*dial.*) 1802.

2. During the freshest e. and flow a. little felt
 DE LA BECHE. 2. Not counting to make of my
 floude, another manes ebbe 1555. Private and public
 Virtue were at the lowest E. 1763. Hence *Ebbless* a.
 + *Ebb*, a. ME. [? orig. the sb. used attrib.]

1. Shallow. With *of*: Short. -1747. 2. Near
 the surface; also as quasi-*adv.* -1794.
Ebb (eb), *vb.* [OE. *ebban*, f. *ebb* sb.] 1.
Intr. To flow back or recede, as the water of the
 sea or a tidal river. Also *transf.* 2. *fig.* To

ake a back-ward course; to decay, decline; to
 fade or waste away ME. 3. *trans.* To hem in
 (fish) with stakes and nets at the ebb-tide 1827

1. The sea will ebbe and flow L. L. 17. iii. 216
transf. (He) eyed The life-blood e. in crimson tide
 SCOTT. 2. After full sea, our hopes ebbe too 1633.

Ebdomade, *ary*, obs. ff. **HEBDOMAD**, *ARY*
Ebeneous, a. [f. L. *ebenus*.] Of the nature
 of ebony. (Mod. Dicts.)

Ebenezer (ebēn'zar). 1758. [Heb.; = 'the
 stone of help'.] 1. The name of the memorial
 stone set up by Samuel after the victory of
 Mizpeh; see 1 Sam. vii. 12. Used in fig
 phrases, with allusion to the sentiment 'Hitherto
 hath the Lord helped us'. 2. Occas. adopted
 by Methodists, Baptists, etc. as the name of a
 meeting-house. Hence, contemptuously, A
 'dissenting chapel' 1856.

Ebionite (Pbionait). 1650. [ad L. *ebionita*,
 f. Heb. *ebion* poor.] One of a body of 1st c.
 Christians, later, a sect, who held that Jesus was
 a mere man, and that the Mosaic law was bind-
 ing upon Christians. Hence *Ebionite* a.
 pertaining to the Ebionites or their doctrine;
Ebionism, the tenets of the Ebionites; also
Ebionism. *Ebionize* v. *intr.* to adopt Ebio-
 nism.

Eblis (ēbliz). Also **Eblees**. [Arab.] In
 Mohammedan demonology, the chief of the
 jinn; Satan.

Eboe (Fbo). 1834. A W. Indian name for
 the negroes of Benin. Hence *attrib.* E. tree
 (*Dipteryx eboensis*), a tree of Central America,
 yielding E. oil.

Ebon (ē-bon). ME. [ad L. *hebenus*, *ebenus*,
 ad. Gr. *ēbēnos*, whence perh. Heb. *hobnīm*
 (Ezek. xxvii. 15).]

A. sb. 1. = **EBONY**. Now only *poet.* 2. The
 tree, *Diospyros Ebnus*, which provides ebony
 -1623.

1. India black e. and white iv'ry bears DAVEN.
 B. *attrib.* and *adj.* (chiefly *poet.* or *rhét.*) 1592.
 Deaths e. dart SHAKS. As blind as E. night HAY-
 WOOD. The tough shaft of becen wood SCOTT.

Ebonist (ē'bōnist). 1706. [f. **EBONY**. Cf.
 F. *ébéniste*.] A worker or dealer in ebony and
 ornamental woods.

Ebonite (ē'bōnit). 1861. [f. as prec.] =
 VULCANITE. Also *attrib.*

Ebonize (ē'bōniz), *v.* 1880. [f. as prec.]
 To make (furniture, etc.) look like ebony.

Ebony (ē'bōni). [ME. *hebenus*, app. ad. L.
hebenus (read as *hebenus*), f. *hebenus* ebony.
 Cf. **EBON**.] 1. A hard black wood, obtained
 from various species of the N. O. *Ebenaceae*, esp.
Diospyros Ebnus, a native of Ceylon, Madag-
 ascar, and the Mauritius, and *Diospyros*
Melanoxylon, a native of Coromandel. b. The
 wood of *Brya Ebenus*, a native of Jamaica.
 Also the trees. 2. As the type of intense black-
 ness 1834. 3. *attrib.* 1593.

Ebonement. [F. *éboulement*, f. *ébouler* to
 roll like a ball as one falls.] 1. *Forliff*. The
 crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification.
 2. *Geol.* A landslide

Ebracteate, *-ated* (ēbrak'tēit, -ēitēd).
 1830. [ad. mod. L. *ebracteatus*, f. *e-* + *bractea*.]
 Bot. Destitute of bracts.

Ebra-cteolate, a. 1870. [ad. mod. L.
ebra-cteolatus; cf. prec.] Bot. Not furnished
 with bracteoles.

Ebraick, **Ebrow**; see **HENRAIC**, **HEBREW**.

Ebriety (ēbrī-ēti). 1582. [ad. F. *ēbriété*, f.
 L. *ēbrietas*, f. *ēbrius*.] The state or habit of
 intoxication; drunkenness. Also *fig.*
fig. The e. of constant amusement JOHNSON.

Ebrillade. 1753. [Fr.] *Manège*. A check
 of the bridle by a jerk of one rein, given to a
 horse when he refuses to turn.

Ebriosity (ēbrī-ōsiti). *rare*. 1646. [ad. F.
ēbriosité, L. *ēbriositas*, f. *ēbrius*.] Habitual
 intoxication; exhilaration.

Ebrious (ēbrī-ōs), a. 1569. [f. L. *ēbrius* +
-ōus.] a. Addicted to drunk, tipsy. b. Char-
 acteristic of the intoxicated state. var. *Ebriose*
 (*poet.*). Hence *Ebriously* adv.

Ebulliate, *rare*. 1599. [badly f. L. *ebul-*
lure] *trans.* and *intr.* To boil; to bubble out.

Ebullience (ēbul-liens). 1749. [f. L. *ebul-*
litem; see **EBUCE**.] An issuing forth in agita-

tron ke bol ng wa er ove flow effervescence
So Ebu lency ebu ent qua y (i and)
Ebullient (ebul'ent) 1599 [ad L. *ebulliens* + *re*] r Tha bo s agitated, as if boiling. 2. Characterized by heat; causing heat and agitation 1620. 3. fig. Bubbling over, overflowing, enthusiastic 1664.

They engender a humorous Venger. The E. Ague 1684. 3. Commentaries. e. with sublety 1844 Hence Ebu lently adv.

Ebulliscope (ebul'is-kop) 1880 [hybrid f. L. *ebullire* + Gr. *-skopos*] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of distilled liquors by observing the boiling point and the atmospheric pressure.

Ebullition (ebul'ishun) 1534 [ad L. *ebullitio*]. 1. The process of boiling; the state of agitation occasioned by boiling 1594. Also transf. 2. Path. A state of agitation in the blood or 'humours' due to heat—1753. 3. The action of rushing forth in a state of agitation or boiling; said of water, fire, lava, etc. 1599. 3. fig. A sudden outburst, as of war, passion, sentiment, etc. 1638.

3. Ebulitions of genius JOHNSON, of jealousy 1796. **Eburin** (Fbiurin) [f. L. *ebur* + -IN.] A substance made of ivory or bone dust mixed with albumen or ox blood and subjected to pressure.

Eburnation (Fburn'ishun) 1840. [f. L. *eburnus*.] Path. 'The act or process of becoming hard and dense like ivory' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). So Eburnated ppl. a.

Eburnean, -ian (Fburn'ian) a. 1656. [f. L. *eburneus* + (-i)AN.] Made of or resembling ivory. **Eburnification**. rare. 1878. = Eburnation.

Ecalcarate (Ekal'ikar'et) a. 1819. [f. E. *prof.* + L. *calcar*.] Bot. Without a spur.

Ecardine (Fkar'din) 1878. [f. E. *prof.* + L. *cardium*.] A mollusc which has no hinge. [**Ecarté** (ekarte). 1824. [F. f. *cartier* to discard.] A game of cards for two persons, played with a pack from which the cards from 2 to 6 are excluded. The players may discard any or all of the cards dealt, and replace them from the pack, hence the name. Also attrib.

Ecaudate (Eka'deit) a. 1840. [f. E. *prof.* + L. *cauda*.] 1. Zool. That has no tail, or a very short one 1847. 2. Bot. 'Spineless, without a stem' (Paxton).

Echasis. 1706. [Gr. *ἐκβασις*.] 'A going out, an Event; also a Rhetorical Figure call'd Digression' (Phillips).

Ecbatic (ekbat'ik) a. 1836. [ad. Gr. *ἐκβατικός*, f. *ἐκβαίνειν*; cf. prec.] Gram. Of a clause or conjunction: Denoting a mere result or consequence, as dist. from a purpose or intention.

[The use of *ec* is sometimes] e. 1836. **Echblastesis** (ekblast'esis) 1866. [mod. L. a. Gr. *ἐκβλάστησις*.] Bot. The production of buds within flowers, or in inflorescences.

Echolate (ekolat') 1753. [mod. L. a. Gr. *ἐκβάλλω*, f. *ἐκβάλλω* to throw out.] Rhet. A digression, in which a person is introduced speaking his own words (Webster).

Echolic (ekb'olik) 1753. [as if ad. Gr. *ἐκβολικός*; see prec.] a. adj. That promotes the expulsion of the foetus 1877. b. sb. [sc. drug.] **Ecce leobi-on**. 1839 [Gr. *ἐκκαλέω βίον* (in sense 'I evoke life') as one word.] An egg-hatching apparatus.

Ecce (ek'si). 1596. Latin for 'lo!' or 'behold!' Used in *Ecce signum* 'behold a sign' (1 Hen. IV. ii. iv. 187). Also *Ecce Homo*, 'Behold the Man' (Joan. xiv. 5); hence sb., a picture of Christ wearing the crown of thorns.

Eccentric (eksen'trik) 1551. [ad. late L. *eccentricus*, f. Gr. *ἐκκεντρος* (f. *ἐκ* + *κέντρον* centre); see -IC.]

A. adj. 1. Of a circle: Not concentric with another circle (const. to); f. g. having little in common—1670. 2. That has its axis, its point of support, etc., not centrally placed 1647. 3. Not centrally placed; not passing through the centre 1849. 4. Of orbital motion: Not referable to a fixed centre; not circular. Of a curve, an elliptic, etc., orbit: Deviating from a circular form. Also transf. of planets, etc. 1642. 5. fig. Regulated by no central control; irregular.

o (Ger. Koln). 5 (Fr. pen). ü (Ger. Müller). n (Fr. d'âne). 5 (curl). 5 (5e) (there). 5 (5) (ten). 5 (Fr. faire). 5 (fir, fern, earth).

anomalous capricious of persons etc odd
whimsical 1630
x fig. Hs wh end s wh h mus. needs be often

That 'contrivance the e. wheel 1831. 4. A comet moves round the sun in a very e. ellipse Sir J. HENSHAW. Par. E. anomaly' the true (as opp. to E. equation); see EQUATION. 5. The eccentricity of Charles the Second BURKE. That great, though, e. genius 1836.

B. sb. 1. [= e. circle, orb.] In Ptolemaic astronomy: A circle or orb not having the earth precisely in its centre. Now Hist. 1561. 2. some distance out of centre, working freely in a ring (the e. strap), which is attached to a rod called an e. rod, by means of which the rotating motion of the shaft is converted into a backward and forward motion. (Earlier e. circle, motion, see A. 2.) 1847. 3. An irregular, odd, or whimsical person 1830.

attrib and Comb., as e. hoop, -rod, etc.; e. hoop, = worked by an e. wheel or dependent on an e. arrangement, as e. carrier, -chuck, -gear, -pinion, etc. So Eccentric (in sense A. 3); also fig.; exceptional, irregular. Hence Eccentrically adv.

Eccentricity (eksen'trisiti) 1551. [See centred; of not being concentric; of not having the axis in the centre. 1. Distance from the centre—1837. 2. Of a curve: Deviation from the circular form 1695. 3. As a measurable quantity: The ratio of the focal distance (of any point in the curve) to the distance from the directrix what is customary; irregularity, oddity, whimsicality. Also with a and pl. 1657.]

Eccymoma (ekim'oma) 1541. [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐκχυσμα*; see next.] Path. A tumour formed by an effusion of blood under the skin.

Eccymosed (ekim'ost) 1831. [ad. Fr. *eccymosé*, f. *eccymose*, f. form of next.] Path. Affected with eccymosis.

Eccymosis (ekim'osis) 1541. [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐκχυσμός*, f. *ἐκχύνω* to extravasate blood.] Path. 'A blotch caused by extravasation of blood below the skin' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). So Eccymotic a. of the nature of e.

Eccles (ek'el) 1881. [Name of a town in Lancashire.] E. cake, a cake resembling a Banbury cake.

Ecclesia (ekli'zia, -zia) Hist. 1577. [med. L., a. Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, f. *ἐκκαλέω* summoned.] A regularly convoked assembly; esp. the general assembly of Athenian citizens. Later, the regular word for CHURCH, q. v. Hence f. Ecclesiarch, a ecclesiastical. (Freq. in Milton.)

Ecclesiast (ekli'ziast) ME. [ad. (through L.) Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστής* one who takes part in an ECCLESIA; used by the LXX. as tr. Heb. *qahal*.] 1. 'The Praeceptor', i. e. Solomon. 2. An ecclesiastic. CHAUCER. 3. A member of the Athenian Ecclesia 1849.

Ecclesiastes (ekli'ziastes) ME. [a. Gr., see prec.] The title of a book of the O.T., written in the person of Solomon, or prop. the designation of Solomon considered as the author of the book.

Ecclesiastic (ekli'ziastik) 1483. [f. (ult.) Gr. *ἐκκλησια* church.]

A. adj. (Now rare.) 1. Of or pertaining to the church; opp. to civil or secular. 2. Of persons, etc.: Clerical, as opp. to lay, as e. attire 1603. 3. E. terms Hosiers, writers 1678, architecture 1836.

B. sb. 1. A clergyman, person in orders, a 'churchman' as dist. from a 'layman' 1651 2. Matters ecclesiastical. B. The science of church government (rare) —1738.

Ecclesiastical, a. 1538. [f. prec. + -AL.] 1. = ECCLESIASTIC A. 1. 2. Of or pertaining to the church as consisting of the clergy 1538. 3. quasi-sb. Matters ecclesiastical; pl. matters concerning the church 1641.

1. E. Commission, Commissioners: a body of commissioners for administering certain portions of the revenues of the Church of England. E. Courts: discipline of the Church of England. E. law: the law, derived from Canon and Civil law, which such courts administer. E. judge: a judge of an e. court.

2. f. E. State the pro n es o mery ued by the Pop a H ad o. the Roman Church; = States of the Church, Papal States.

Hence Ecclesiastically adv.

Ecclesiasticism (ekli'ziastisiz'm) 1862 [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Ecclesiastical spirit, or principles of action.

Ecclesiography 1881. [f. *ecclesio*, comb. f. ECCLESIA + Gr. *-γραφία*.] A descriptive treatise on the church.

Ecclesiolatri (ekli'ziolatri) 1847. [f. as prec. + Gr. *λατρεία*.] Worship of the church, church forms, and church traditions.

Ecclesiology (ekli'ziolodgi) 1837. [f. as prec. + Gr. *-λογία*.] a. The science of church building and decoration. b. A treatise on churches.

The first phase of e. was simple antiquarianism FREEMAN. Hence Ecclesiology, -al a. of or pertaining to e.; -ly adv. Ecclesiology, a student of e.

Eccoprotic (ekoprot'ik) 1656. [f. (ult.) Gr. *ἐκ + κόπρω* dung.] a. adj. Mildly purgative. b. sb. A mild aperient.

Eccrmology (eking lodgi) [a. F. *eccrino-logie*, f. Gr. *ἐκκρίνω* + *-λογία*.] Phys. The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the secretions.

Eccrisis (ek'risis) 1706. [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐκκρίσις*; see prec.] Med. Old term for an excretion; also the thing excreted.

Eccritic (ekrit'ic) a. 1681. [ad. Gr. *ἐκκριτικός*.] Med. A remedy which promotes discharges, as an emetic, or a cathartic (Webster).

Ecderon (ek'deron) 1859. [irreg. f. Gr. *ἐκ + δέρος*, *δέρμα* skin.] Huxley's term for the outer part of the skin and skin-like structures. Opp. to ENDERON. Hence Ecdemonic a.

Ecdysis (ek'disis) 1854. [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐκδύσις*, f. *ἐκδύω*.] The action of shedding or casting off an integument, as in serpents, caterpillars, Crustacea, etc. Also conc. that which is cast off.

Echelon (es'lon, e's'lon). Also echellon. [a. F. *échelon*, f. *échelle* ladder.] 1. A formation of troops in which the successive divisions are placed parallel to one another, but no two on the same alignment' (Stocqueler). Also attrib. 2. A division marching in e. 1808.

Echelon (e's'lon), v. 1860. [ad. F. *échelonner*.] trans. To arrange (troops) in the form of an echelon. Also fig.

Echineis, rare. Also echineils. 1594. [Gr. *ἐχένησις*, f. *ἐχέω* + *νήσις* (dat. *νήσι*), from its supposed power of holding back a ship.] The Remora, or Sucking-fish, which has on the crown of its head an oblong flat sucker —1774.

Echeveria (ekiv'ia) 1840. [after M. Echeverri, draughtsman of the *Flora Mexicana*.] A handsome genus of succulent plants allied to the house-leek (N.O. *Crassulaceae*).

Echevin (ej'vein) 1766. [Fr. *échevin*; of Teut. origin.] The French or Belgian equivalent of an English alderman.

Echidna (ekid'na) 1847. [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐχίνα* viper.] Zool. A genus of Australian toothless burrowing monotremate mammals (family *Echidnidae*), as large as hedgehogs and like them. The best known species is *E. hystrax*, the Porcupine Ant-eater. So Echidnine, the essential principle of the poison of the viper.

Echinal (Ekoinal, ekinal), a. [f. L. *ECHINUS*.] Of or belonging to a sea-urchin. LVELL.

Echinata (ekinat'), a. 1668. [ad. L. *echinatus*, f. *echinus* hedgehog.] 1. Bot. Furnished with bristles or prickles. 2. Zool. Resembling a sea-urchin 1846. So Echinated ppl. a.

Echinid (Eko'id) [mod. f. Gr. *ἐχίνος* + -ID.] Zool. Any member of the *Echinus* family. As pl. mod. L. *Echinida*; also *Echinidans*.

Echinite (ekinit') 1750. [ad. mod. L. *echinita*; see ECHINUS.] A fossil echinoderm. Hence Echinital a. pertaining to or like an e.

Echino- (Eka no, ekino), comb. f. Gr. *ἐχίνος* hedgehog, sea-urchin.

Echinococcus (Eko'k'us) [Gr. *ἐχίνος* seed-grain, Zool. a former genus of ACEPHALOCYSTIS or hydatids, now known to be the higher larval form of a species of tapeworm, *Tenia*

Echinococcus (formerly *T. nana*). †Echinod [Gr. *ēchos*], the fossil tooth of the sea-urchin.

Echinoderm (ē'kīnōd, ē'kīnōdām). 1835. A member of the class *Echinodermata*; hence **Echinodermata** = ECHINODERMATOUS. [Echinodermata (dō'mātā), *sb. pl.* [f. Gr. *ēpēma* (ēpēma-), *skin*], a class of animals formerly included in the *Radiata*, but now placed in the sub-kingdom *Annulosa*, comprising Sea-urchins, Sea-cucumbers, etc. The skin of the typical species is covered with spines. **Echinodermatous** *a.*, belonging to or like the echinodermata.

Echinoid (ē'kīnoid). 1851. [f. ECHINUS + *oid*.]

A. adj. Like, or having the characteristics of, an Echinus or Sea-urchin.

B. sb. An individual of the Order *Echinoidea* (Class *Echinodermata*), characterized by a shell composed of calcareous plates, and locomotion by suckers and spines 1864.

Echinulate (ē'kīnūlāt), *a.* 1846. [f. L. **echinulus*, dim. of *echinus*, after ACICULATE.] Having or covered with small prickles. So **Echinuliform** *a.* in the form of, or like, small prickles.

Echinus (ē'kīnūs). ME. [a. L., Gr. *ēxynos* hedgehog, sea-urchin.] *Zool.* 1. The Sea-urchin; a genus of animals (Order *Echinoidea*, Class *Echinodermata*), inhabiting a spheroidal shell built up from polygonal plates, and covered with rows of sharp spines. (The sense 'hedgehog' is not in Eng. use.) *a. Arch.* The ovolo moulding next below the abacus of the capital of a column. [So in Gr. and L.] 1563.

Echites (ē'kītēs). ME. [a. Gr. *ēxiptēs* f. *ēxus* viper.] †1. A precious stone, dark-green, red, or violet, with fabulous properties; cf. ARITES—1731. *a. Bot.* A genus of climbing plants (N.O. *Aporcynaceae*) 1731.

Echo (ē'kō), *sb.* Pl. echoes, rarely echos. ME. [a. L., a. Gr. *ēchos*, related to *ēchos* sound.]

1. A repetition of sounds, due to the reflection of the sound-waves by some obstacle, hence *concr.* a secondary or imitative sound, as dist. from the original sound. *a.* The cause of this personified, *e. g.* in Gr. Myth. as an Oread 1592. *a.* An artifice in verse, by which one line repeats the concluding syllables of the preceding line. Hence, this kind of verse. Also *attrib.* as in *e. vers* 1633. *a. fig.* A repetition or close imitation (*e. g.* of a writer's thoughts or style), an enfeebled reproduction, and the like 1622. Also *transf.* of a person. *a. Mus.* = *e. organ*, stop (see below) 1711. *a. Whist and Bridge.* A conventional indication given to a partner of the number of cards held in a suit led, etc. 1862.

2. Echoes softly flung from rock and hill BRYANT. *Phr.* To applaud to the *e.* i. e. so vociferously as to produce echoes. *a. Rom. & Jud.* ii. ii. 162. *a.* But are there cares and business with the pleasure? *Echo*, Leisure G. HARRERT. *Comb.* *e. organ*, one of the divisions of a large organ, containing soft stops (*e. stops*) for echo effects. Hence **Echolic** *a.* of the nature of an *e.*; **Echolism, the formation of words imitative of sounds; **Echolist**, one who repeats like an *e.*; **Echoloize** *v.* to form words imitative of sounds. **Echoloess** *a.* (*lit.* and *fig.*).**

Echo (ē'kō), *v.* 1559. [f. *thesb*.] 1. *intr.* To respond with an echo. Also *fig.* 1596. *b.* Of a sound. To be repeated by echoes, reverberate, resound; hence *fig.* of rumours, fame, etc. 1559. *a. trans.* To repeat by echo 1855. Also *transf.* of light. *a. fig.* To play the echo to; to repeat the words of, imitate the style or sentiments of, to resemble 1604. Also *absol.* and *intr.* *a.* *Whist and Bridge.* (Cf. *Echo sb.* 6) 1862.

2. And at every Roar it gave, it made all the Valley Echo BUNYAN. That sound echoed and reverberated from innumerable cavities among the rocks DE FOE. *a.* A sound echoed from many sides. *a.* Poverty have echoed these censures K. CHITLY. *intr.* Now *e. vnto* me, and sing, Thou myne HYWOOD. Hence **Echoer**, **Echolingly** *adv.*

Echometer. 1736. [f. Gr. *ēchos* + *mētron*.] *Mus.* A graduated scale for measuring the duration of sounds and ascertaining their intervals and ratios. So †**Echometry**.

†**Éclair** (ē'klāir), 1870. [Fr., lit. lighting.] A small pastry filled with cream and iced.

†**Éclaircise**, *v. rare* 1754. [f. next.] *trans.* To clear up.

†**Éclaircissement**. 1673. [F. (ē'klārisēsmañ), f. *éclaircir*, to clear up. Freq. in 18th c.] A clearing up of what is obscure, unknown, or misunderstood; an explanation.

When the *e.* comes there will be a scene THACKERAY. **Eclampsia**, **eclampsy** (ē'klāmpsīā, -st). 1866. [mod. L., as *l* a. Gr. **ἐκλαμψία*, f. *ἐκλάμπειν*.] *Path.* 'Epileptiform convulsions dependent on some actual disturbance of the nervous centres caused by anatomical lesion' (Syd Soc Lex.). So **Eclamptic** *a.*; also, *erron.*, **eclampsic**.

†**Éclat** (ē'klā). 1674. [Fr., related to *éclater*, OF. *esclater* to burst out. prob. ad. WGER. **slaitan*, causative of **slitan*, see SLIT.] †1. Brillancy, radiance, dazzling effect—1835. †2. Ostentation; publicity; *concr.* public exposure, scandal—1823. *a.* Lustre of reputation; celebrity, renown. In 19th c. often disparaging. 1742. *b.* Conspicuous success; acclamation 1741.

2. He was then a man of *e.*, had many servants CLARENDON. With the view of saving an *e.* BYRON. *a.* A diplomatist of great *e.* BYRON. *b.* We get on with great *e.* BYRON. So **Éclat** *v.* to make or become known (*rare*).

Eclectic (ē'klektik). 1683. [ad. Gr. *ἐκλεκτικός* selective, f. *ἐκλέγειν*.]

A. adj. 1. In ancient use, epithet of a class of philosophers who 'selected such doctrines as pleased them in every school' (Liddell and Scott). In mod. times applied similarly, *e. g.* to V. Cousin and others. 2. That borrows or is borrowed from various sources. Of persons, etc.: Broad, not exclusive. 1847. 3. Made up of selections. *b.* That selects. 1814.

1. Some *e.* system of belief 1795. The *E.* school of thought MONTAY. 2. The *e.* phraseology [of] the Shepherd's Calendar CHURCH. 3. *b.* His mind was in the best *e.* CLARKE. Hence **Eclectical** *a.*

B. sb. *a.* An adherent of the Eclectic school of philosophy 1856. *b.* One who follows the eclectic method 1817.

Eclecticism (ē'klektisiz'm). 1835. [f. prec.] The eclectic philosophy; the eclectic method in speculation or practice.

†**Ecle-gme**. 1605. [a. med. L. *eclegma*, for *eclogia*, a. Gr. *ἐκλεγμα*, f. *ἐκλέγειν* to lick out.] *Med.* Old term for a linctus, or semifluid medicine, which is licked off the spoon—1710.

Eclipse (ē'klips), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *ecclipse*, *ecclipse*, ad. L. *eclypsis*, Gr. *ἐκλείψις*, f. *ἐκλείπειν* to fail to appear.] 1. *Asi on.* An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body, either between it and the eye, or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it; as of the moon, by passing through the earth's shadow; of the sun, by the moon coming between it and the observer; or of a satellite, by entering the shadow of its primary. *b. transf.* Absence of light, temporary or permanent 1226. *a. fig.* Obscuration, obscurity, dimness; loss of splendour 1598.

1. *Phr.* *Annular, partial, total* *e.*; see these adjs. These late Eclipses in the Sun and Moon portend no good to vs LEAR II. ii. 112. *transf.* Blind among enemies. Irrecoverably dark, totale. MILT. *Sam.* 30. *a.* God oftentimes leaves the brightest men in an *e.* FULLER. *b.* Of birds: Change to duller plumage 1838.

Eclipse (ē'klips), *v.* ME. [f. prec.] †1. *intr.* To suffer eclipse—1667. Also *fig.* *a. trans.* To cause the obscuration of; said of a heavenly body. Also *transf.* *a. fig.* To throw into the shade, *esp.* by surpassing; to obscure, deprive of lustre 1581; *to hide from*—1653.

1. When the moon eclipses the sun to us, the earth is eclipsed to the moon 1832. *a.* The splendour of the House of Argyle had been eclipsed MACAULAY. Hence **Eclipsable** *a.* **Eclipseer**.

Eclipsis. 1538 [ad. Gr. *ἐκλείψις*; see ECLIPSE *sb.*] 1. An omission of words needed fully to express the sense—1589. *a.* In *Irish Grammar*: 'The suppression of the sounds of certain radical consonants, by prefixing others of the same organ' (J. O'Donovan).

Ecliptic (ē'klīptik). ME. [ad. L. *eclipticus*, Gr. *ἐκλειπτικός* in same sense.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to an eclipse 1609. Also *fig.*

Phr. *E. limits*, the limits within which an eclipse is possible. *E. conjunction*, a conjunction of sun

and moon which results in a solar eclipse. †*E. circle*, *line*, *way* = *Ecliptic sb.*

B. sb. 1. The great circle of the celestial sphere which is the apparent orbit of the sun. So called because eclipses can happen only when the moon is on or near this line. Occas = plane of the ecliptic. 1635. *a.* The great circle on the terrestrial sphere which at any given moment lies in the plane of the celestial ecliptic 1819. Hence **Ecliptical** *a.*, *ly adv.*

Eclogite (ē'klōdžait). 1852. [f. Gr. *ἐκλογή* selection.] *Min.* A metamorphic rock, consisting of granular garnet and hornblende, with grass-green smaragdite; so called because the constituents do not exist together in primitive rocks.

Eclogue (ē'klōg). 1514. [ad. L. *ecloga*, a. Gr. *ἐκλογή*, f. *ἐκλέγειν* to select. Also spelt *æglogue*, as if from Gr. *αἴς*, *αἰγός*, in sense 'discourse of goatherds'.] A short poem of any kind, *esp.* a pastoral dialogue, *e. g.* Virgil's *Bucolics*. †**Ecod**, *int.* 1733. [var. of EGAD, *q. v.*] Used as a mild oath—1865.

Ecology, etc., var. ECOLOGY, etc.

Economic (ē'kong mik). ME. [ad. L. *economicus*, perh. through Fr. *économique*; see ECONOMY and *IC*.]

A. adj. 1. †Pertaining to household management (*arch.*)—1791. *b.* Relating to pecuniary position 1831. *a.* Relating to Political Economy 1835. *b.* Practical, industrial (*mod*) 73. = **ECONOMICAL** 2.—1801. *a. Theol.* Pertaining to economy of truth (*mod.*). *a.* Pertaining to a dispensation. Cf. **ECONOMY** II, 1817. *a. a.* *Oeconomie* or household order 1603. *a. E.* problems, subjects, forces (*mod.*). *b. E.* applications of electricity (*mod.*). *a. E.* of her smiles 1801.

B. sb. 1. *sing.* Housekeeping—1609. *a. pl.* (after L. *oconomica*, Gr. *οἰκονομική* a treatise attributed to Aristotle.) The science of household, rural, and *esp.* political economy 1792. *a.* Financial or material condition (*mod.*).

2. The London school of Economics (*mod.*). *a.* The oppression has gone... into the economics of Ireland CARLYLE.

Economical (ē'kong mikāl), *a.* 1577. [f. as prec.] 1. = **ECONOMIC** *a.* 1, 2, 4, 5. Now *rare*. *a.* Saving, thrifty (cf. **ECONOMY** I) 1780. *a.* The *e.* writers of antiquity GIBSON. *a.* An economical constitution is a necessary basis for an economical administration BURKE. [Pope's] *e. habits* L. STURGES. Hence **Economically** *adv.*

Economist (ē'kōnōmist). 1586. [f. Gr. *οικονόμος* + *-ist*. Cf. Fr. *économiste*.] 1. One who practises economy (see **ECONOMY** I); hence, *a.* A housekeeper (*arch.*). *b.* A thrifty and effective manager of money, time, etc. 1710. *a.* A student of, or writer upon, political economy 1804. *b.* One of the French school dubbed *Les Economistes* 1776.

1. *a.* The perfect *e.*, or mistress of a household RUSKIN. *b.* A rigid *e.* of time 1841. *a. a.* Facts which form the special study of the *e.* ROBERTS.

Economize (ē'kōnōmīz), *v.* 1648. [f. as prec. + *-ize*.] †1. *intr.* To govern a household. *a. trans.* To use sparingly; to save from 1820. *a. intr.* To practise thrift (*in a thing*) 1790. *a. trans.* To turn to account 1832.

4. [Machinery's] object is to *e.* force supplied from without 1872. Hence **Economization**, the action of economizing. **Economizer**, one who, or that which, economizes; in *tech.* any appliance that effects a saving, *esp.* of heat or fuel.

Economy (ē'kōnōmī). 1590. [ad. L. *oconomia*, ad. Gr. *οικονομία* house management, and, in later *Theol.* use, as in II. below.]

1. Management of expenditure: orig. of household (*arch.*), later of any, expenses; often specialized, as *Domestic, Naval, Rural*, etc. *a.* **Political Economy** (tr. Fr. *économie politique*), orig. The art of managing the resources of a people and of its government (Adam Smith), later, The theoretical science of the laws of production and distribution of wealth (McCulloch). 1767. *a.* Careful management, frugality, of labour, money, time, etc. Also in *pl.* Savings, 1670.

2. *Yconomie*, or Howsolde keepynge 1530. *His* Equipage and *Oeconomia* had something in them sumptuous STEELE. The *Economy* of a Common wealth HOBBS. Dockyard *E.* and Naval Power 1863. *a.* The *e.* shown by nature in her resources is striking DARWIN. Saved from bankruptcy by *economies* (*mod.*).

æ (man). *a* (pass). *uu* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *ə* (ever). *əi* (*f. eye*). *ə* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sit). *z* (Psyche). *ρ* (what). *ρ* (got).

II. 1. Theol. The divine government of the world; *esp.* = DISPENSATION, as the *Mosaic, Jewish, Christian* c. 1664. **2. Theol.** Judicious handling, i. e. tactful presentation, of doctrine (a tr. of Gr. *oikonomia* as used by the Fathers) 1833. Hence, by confusion (begun by Voltaire) with sense I. 3: *E. of truth* = A (dis-creditable) reticence 1796.

3. The scheme of the divine c. 1814. **4.** An economy of truth = a sort of temperance BURKE.

III. fig. Organization, like that of a household, in a product of art, in the mind or body, nature or society 1592.

Economy of the fable Murr. The e. of the body 1660, of the brain 1704. *Phr.* The annual, vegetable e. the e. of nature, of society.

Écorché [pa. pple. of F. *écorcher*, OF. *eschorcher* = L. *excoricare*, to take away the bark, to flay.] An anatomical subject with the skin removed so as to display the muscles for study.

Écossaise 1863. [Fr.] A lively dance tune, formerly in 3/4, slow time, now in 2/4 time.

Ecotate (*Épistète*), a. 1866. [f. *E. pref.* + *cota* + -ATE.] *Bot.* Having no central rib.

Écoute (*ékut*). 1815. [F., f. *écouter*.] *Mil.* An excavation in which a miner listens for the working of the enemy's miners.

Écphasis, also **Écphrasis**. 1706. [Gr.] 'A plain declaration'.

Écphone-ma, **Écphone-sis**, exclamation (Puttenham): Greek rhetorical terms now found only in Dicts.

Écphora (*ekphōra*). 1715 [Gr., f. *ἐκφύρεω*]. *Arch.* 'The projection of a member or moulding of a column' (Gwilt).

Écphore (*ekphōi*), v. 1914. [ad. Gr. *ἐκφύρεω*.] *Psych.-anal.* To evoke or revive by means of a stimulus.

Écphrastic, a. 1657. [ad. late Gr. *ἐκφραστικός*, f. *ἐκφράσσειν* to remove obstructions.] *Apertent*, *deobstruent*. Also as quasi-sb. -1883.

Écraseur (*ekraseur*). 1859 [F., f. *écraser* to crush.] *Surg.* A blunt chain-saw, tightened by a screw, etc., for removing piles, polypi, etc.

Écroûlement, 1830. [Fr.] The fall of a mass of rock, a building, etc. Also *fig.*

Écru (*ekru*), a. (sb.) 1869. [Fr.; = 'raw, unbleached'] The colour of unbleached linen.

Ecstasis (*ekstāsī*). 1621. = next 2, 3.

Ecstasy (*ekstāsī*). ME. [a. OF. *ecstasie*, f. med. L. *ecstasis*, a. Gr. *ἐκστασις* displacement, also, in late Gr., a trance, f. *ἐκ* + *σταίνειν* to place.] **1.** The state of being beside oneself with anxiety, astonishment, fear, or passion. **2. Path.** **3a.** Any morbid state characterized by unconsciousness, as swoon, trance, catalepsy, etc. -1647. **b.** A nervous state in which the mind is absorbed in a dominant idea, and becomes insensible to surrounding objects 1866. **3.** In mystical writers, the state of rapture in which the soul, liberated from the body, was engaged in the contemplation of divine things. Now *Hist.* 1852. **b.** The state of trance supposed to accompany prophetic inspiration; hence, Poetic frenzy or rapture 1670. **4.** Rapture, transport, rapturous delight 1526. **4b.** An outburst (of feeling, etc.) -1725.

1. Our words will but increase his e. MARLOWE. **2.** The Ministers of the State, like men in an Ecstasy had no Speech or Motion CLARKE. **3. a.** The Emigration of humane Souls from the body by E. MORE. **b.** Certain women in a kind of ecstasie foretold of calamities to come MILT. In mood Of minstrel e. SCOTT. **4.** In the e. of my joy DE FOE. *transf.* The e. of the monk's terror SCOTT.

Ecstasy, v. 1624. [f. the sb.] **1. I. trans.** To throw into a state of frenzy or stupor. Only in *pass.* -1670. **2.** To raise to a high state of feeling; now *esp.* to enrapture 1624.

3. The crowd was again ecstasied T. HARDY.

Ecstatic (*ekstætik*). 1630. [ad. Gr. *ἐκστατικός*, see ECSTASY sb. and -IC.]

A. adj. Of the nature of ecstasy; characterized by or producing ecstasy. Of persons. Subject to trance, catalepsy, rapturous emotion, etc. (See ECSTASY sb. 1, 2, 4.)

1. In e. fit MILT. In trance extatic POPE. In e. pain FALCONER, idolatry DISRAELI. Minds of a visionary and e. nature 1878.

B. sb. **1.** One who is subject to fits of ecstasy

(see ECSTASY sb. 2, 3) 1659. **2. pl.** Sarcastically used for: Transports 1810.

2. Ecstasies, again, might be spared 1865. Hence **Ecstasical** a. (*arch.*). **Ecstasically** adv., t-ness.

Éctasia (*ektāsiā*). 1876. [f. as next, after Gr. *ἀναέκτασις*, etc.] *Path.* A dilatation; = ANEURISM.

Éctasis. 1706. [a. Gr. *ἐκτασις*, f. *ἐκτείνω* to stretch out.] **1. Gram.** A figure whereby a short syllable is made long. **2. Path.** Any morbid condition of dilatation.

Ecteron, -onic, bad ff. **ECDERON**, -ONIC.

Ectethmoid (*ekteimoid*), a. 1882. [f. *ECTO* + *ETHMOID*.] *Anat.* External to the ethmoid, prefrontal.

Ecthlipsis (*ekhlipsis*). 1657. [mod. L., a. Gr., f. *ἐκθλίβω* to squeeze out.] *Pros.* 'Crushing out, in verse, of a syllable ending in *m* before an ensuing vowel' (Roby).

Ecthyma (*ekthymā*). 1834. [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐκθύμα*, f. *ἐκθύω* 'to break out as heat or humours' (L. and S.).] Same as *Impetigo*.

Ecto (-ektō), comb. form, repr. Gr. *ἐκτο-*, stem of *ἐκτός* adv., outside:

Ectoblast [Gr. *ἐκτοβλάστης*], the membrane composing the walls of a cell. **Ecto-cuneiform** a., of or pertaining to one of the bones of the tarsus, see CUNEIFORM. **Ectocyst** [Gr. *ἐκτός*], the cell encasing each individual of a colony of Polyzoa. **Ectoderm** [Gr. *ἐκδέρμα*], the outer layer of the blastoderm, called also *epiblast*; also, the outer layer of the body of the Cœlenterata; hence **Ectodermal**, -mic *adjs.* **Ectogenezis**, the production of structures or bodies outside the organism. **Ectoparasite**, any parasite which derives its nourishment from the skin. **Ectoplasm** [Gr. *ἐκτόπλασμα*], the outer firm layer of the body of an Amoeba, or the like; opp. to *endoplasm*; hence **Ectoplasmic** a. **Ectoprocetus** a. [Gr. *ἐκτοπρόκτυπος*], belonging to the *Ectoprocta*, an order of Polyzoa having the anus outside the mouth-tentacles. **Ecto-ptyergoid** a. [see PTERYGOID], situated externally to the pterygoid; or of relating to an ectopterygoid bone. **Ectosarc** [Gr. *ἐκτόσαρξ*, *σάρξ*], *Zool.* the outer transparent sarcode-layer of certain rhizopods, such as the Amoeba. **Ectostosis** [f. Gr. *ἐκτός*, after *ἐκτοστός*], an external growth of bone. **Ectozoon** (pl. -a) [Gr. *ἐκτόζωον*], any parasitic insect that infests the surface of the body; opp. to *Entozoon*.

Ectopia. 1847. [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἐκτοπία* out of place.] *Path.* 'Displacement; anomaly of situation or relation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Ectropion, -um. 1685. [mod. L. *ectropium*, Gr. *ἐκτροπίον*, f. *ἐκ* + *τρέπειν*.] *Path.* An outward bending; *esp.* applied to eversion of the eyelid.

Ectrotic (*ektrōtik*), a. 1866. [ad. Gr. *ἐκτροτικός* pertaining to abortion.] *Med.* Tending to cause abortion of the foetus. Also tending to produce the abortion of a disease.

Ectypal (*ektipāl*), a. 1642. [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an ectype; of the nature of a copy; opp. to *archetypal*.

Ectype (*ekteip*). 1642. [ad. Gr. *ἐκτύπων* adj. neut., f. *ἐκ* + *τύπος* figure.] **1.** An impression of a seal or medal. ? *Obs* 1662. **b. fig.** A copy: *esp.* as opp. to *archetype* or *prototype* 1646. **2. Arch.** An object in relief or embossed 1876.

1. fig. The Complex Ideas of Substances are Ectypes, Copies too; but not perfect ones LOCKE.

Ectypography (*ektipōgrāfi*) 1870. [f. Gr. *ἐκτύπος* (see prec.) + *-γραφία*.] A method of etching in which the lines on the plate are produced in relief.

Écu (*ekū*). 1704. [Fr. = L. *scutum*]; so called from the three fleurs-de-lis stamped on the coin as on a shield. A French silver crown piece. Now, a French five-franc piece.

Ecumenacy, -ic, -ical, etc.; see ECUMEN-.

Eczema (*ekzēmā*). 1753. [Gr. *ἐκζεμα*, f. *ἐκ* + *ζέω* to boil.] *Path.* A non-contagious, simple inflammation of the skin, characterized by the presence of itching papules and vesicles which discharge a serous fluid, or dry up (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Eczematous** a., -ly adv.

Ed-, *prefix*, OE. *ed-* (= L. *re-*). Freq. in OE.; occas. in ME.

-ed, *suffix* ¹, in OE. *-ed*, *-ad*, *-od* (-*ud*), in ME. *-ed* (-*ud*, -*yd*), the formative of the pa. pple. of wk. vbs. The ppl. suffix proper is *-d* = -OTent. *-do-* = Aryan *-id-*; cf. Gr. *-rōs* and L. *-tus*. **1.** The written spelling is usually *-ed*, although the pronunc. is now normally vowelless (d), or after a voiceless cons. (t), as in *robed* (*rōbd*), *hoped* (*hōpt*). From 16th to 18th c. the suffix was often written *-t*, when so pronounced as in *jump*, *whipt*, *slept*, and this is still occasionally done.

2. In 15th, 16th, and 17th c. the suffix was added to adapted forms of L. pples, e.g. *situated*, and to ppl. adjs. in *-ate*, ad. L. *-atus* e.g. *supernatated*, *dentalat* (d), without difference of meaning.

3. Some of the adjs. formed by the addition of *-ed* to sbs may be examples of this suffix.

-ed, *suffix* ², OE. *-ede* = OS. *-ēda* = -OTent. type *-ōtjo-* is appended to sbs. in order to form adjs., with the sense 'possessing, provided with characterized by'; e.g. in *toothed*, *moneyed*, *jaundiced*, etc. As to pronunciation this suffix follows the same rules as *-ED* ¹.

Edacious (*ēdāsjəs*), a. 1819. [f. L. *edac-* (nom. *edax*), f. *edere* + -OUS.] Of or relating to eating; voracious; *fig.* greedy.

E. Finkies CARLYLE. The e. tooth of Time LOWELL.

Edacity (*ēdāsīn*). 1626. [f. as prec.] **1.** The quality of being edacious; capacity for eating. (Now *poet.*) **2a.** Corrosive quality 1657.

Edaphodont (*edāfōdnt*), a. 1854. [ad. mod. L. *edaphodus*, f. Gr. *ἐδαφος* floor + *δούς*, *δόντος* tooth, so named from the shape of the teeth.] *Palæont.* A fish of the fossil genus *Edaphodus*, found in deposits ranging from the Cretaceous to the Eocene.

Edda (*edā*). 1771. [ON.; ? proper name of the great-grandmother in the 'Rígsþul' or ? f. *Þrú* poetry.] Applied to: **a.** A miscellaneous handbook to Icelandic poetry written c. 1230, and called since 1642 Snorre's Edda, or the Younger or Prose Edda. **b.** A collection (made c. 1200) of ancient ON. poems, named 'Elder or Poetic Edda' or 'Edda of Sæmund', and erroneously ascribed to the Icel. historian Sæmund (d. 1133). Hence **Eddaic**, **Eddic** a. of, pertaining to, or resembling the Eddas.

Edder (*edār*), sb. Now *dial.* 1523. [? same as OE. *edder*, *eder* enclosure.] Osiers, and the like, used for interlacing hedge stakes at the top. Hence **Edder** v., also **ether**, to interlace or bind (a hedge) at the top with osiers, etc. **Eddering** *vbl. sb.* the materials used in doing this.

Edder, obs. and *dial.* f. **ADDER** sb., **EDDER**.

Eddish (*edīʃ*). See also **EARSH**, **ARRISH** [? same as OE. *edde* park; or ? from OE. *ed-* 'again'. Either conjecture presents difficulties.]

1. OE. edde. A park or enclosed pasture for cattle. **2.** Grass (also clover, etc.) which grows again; aftermath. **b.** Stubble; a stubble-field 1488. **3. attrib.**, as in *e.-grass* OE.

Eddoes (*edōvz*). 1685. [A Gold Coast word.] *Bot.* The tuberous stems of various araceous plants, as *Colocasia esculenta*, etc. **Eddy-root** the root of the taro (*Colocasia macrorrhiza*).

Eddy (*edī*), sb. 1455. [Of unkn. history, cf. ON. *eddi* of same meaning.] The water that runs contrary to the direction of the tide or current; a circular motion in water, a small whirlpool. Also *transf.* of wind, fog, dust, etc. Also *fig.*

The madness of the straiten'd stream Turns in black eddies round THOMSON. Circling eddies of fog DICKENS. *fig.* The eddies of the royal history STANLEY.

Eddy (*edī*), v. 1730. [f. prec. sb.] **1. intr.** To move in an eddy or eddies (*fig.* and *fig.*) 1810. **2. trans.** To whirl round in eddies. Also with *in*: To collect as into an eddy (*rare*).

1. Eddying in almost viewless wave SCOTT. The vapour eddying wildly in the air TYNDALL. **2.** The circling mountains e. in From the bare wild the dissipated storm THOMSON.

Eddy-wind. 1626. A wind that moves in an eddy.

Edelweiss (*ēdēlvīss*). 1862. [f. Ger. *edel* noble + *weiss* white.] *Bot.* An alpine plant, *Genethium Leontopodium* or *L. alpinum*, re-

markable for its white woolly flower, growing at high altitudes on the Swiss mountains.

Edematose, -ous, var. of **CEDEMATOSZ**, -ous.

Eden (Ed'n), ME. [a. Heb.; meaning 'pleasure, delight'.] 1. The first abode of Adam and Eve, Paradise. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* A delightful abode, a paradise ME.

2. This sceptred Isle. This other E, deny paradise Rich. II, ii. 1. 2. Hence **Edenic** (Edenik) a. of or pertaining to E. **Edenize** v. to make like E, to admit into E. or Paradise.

Edental (Eden'tal), a. 1845. [f. E- + L. *dentem* + -AL] = next.

Edentata, sb. pl. 1834. [mod.L., f. *edentatus*, *edentare* to render toothless.] Zool. An order of Mammalia characterized by the absence of front teeth, represented by the Ant-eater, Armadillo, Sloth, etc.

Edentate (Eden'te), 1828. [ad. L. *edentatus*; see prec.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by the absence of front teeth, belonging to the *Edentata*. Occas. = 'toothless'.

He is not truly e., but has teeth PARKER.

B. sb. 1. in pl. = **EDENTATA** 1835. 2. *fig.* One who has lost his teeth. KINGSLEY.

Edentulous (Eden'ti'ul's), a. 1782. [f. L. *edentulus* toothless.] Having no teeth, toothless.

Edge (edz), sb. [OE. *eg* str. fem. = OTeut **agaz*, f. OArvan root **ak*, whence also L. *acies*, Gr. *akis* point, etc. (The sense 'corner' of the equivalent Du. *egge*, and Ger. *ecke*, is wanting in Eng.).] 1. The thin sharpened side of a cutting instrument or weapon. Hence b. A cutting weapon OE. c. Sharpness ME. 2. *fig.* Power to cut or wound; trenchancy; keenness (of desire, etc.) 1593. 3. The crest of a narrow ridge ME.; *fig.* a sharp dividing line; a critical position or moment 1597. 4. The line in which two surfaces, e.g. of a polyhedron, meet abruptly 1823. 5. Any relatively thin terminating border, as of a coin, a book, etc. 1677. 6. A bounding line; a border; also, the part adjacent thereto. Also *fig.* ME. 7. The brink or verge (of a precipice, etc.) ME.

1. [They] escaped the e. of the sword Heb. xi. 34. A tool with a fine e. GOWIN. 2. The knife has no e. (mod.). 3. Abate the e. of Traitors, Gracious Lord Rich. III, v. 35. The e. of law SHARPMAN, of appetite 1830. *Phr.* On e. full of eagerness, ready. To set the teeth on e. i. to cause an unpleasant tangling in the teeth (J.); also *fig.* 2. *fig.* The perilous e. Of battle MUR. P. L. i. 276. 3. The milled e. of a shilling (mod.). The top e. of a book (mod.). 6. From e. to e. A th' world Ant & Ch. ii. b. 117. *fig.* On the e. of winter JOHNSON. 7. *fig.* *Phr.* On the e. of; on the point of (doing something).

attrib. and *Comb.*
a. locative, as e. moulding, -gilt *adj.*, etc. b. objective, as e. cutting. c. *adv.*, as e. view. Also e. joint, a joint made by two edges, forming a corner; mill, an ore-grinding or oil-mill in which the stones travel on their edges; -rail, (a) one form of rail-road rail, which bears the rolling stock on its edge (Knight), (b) a guard-rail placed by the side of the main rail at a switch; -roll, a brass wheel used for, in running an e. ornament, on a book cover (Knight); -shot a., having an e. planed, as a board; -wheel, a wheel travelling on its e. in an annular or circular bed (Knight).

Edge (edz), v. ME. [f. **EDGE** sb.; see also **EGG** v.] 1. *trans.* To give an edge to (a weapon, etc. or tool). b. *transf.* and *fig.* To give keenness or incisive force to 1599. 2. = **EGG** v. (but usu. with more direct reference to the sb.), also, to stimulate -1648. Also with *on*. 3. To set (the teeth) on edge. Now dial. ME. 4. To furnish with a border or edging 1535. 5. *intr.* To move edge ways; to advance by almost imperceptible movements. Chiefly N.Eng. 1624. 6. *trans.* To move by insensible degrees, to insinuate into a place 1677.

1. *fig.* With spirit of Honor edged More sharper than your Swords Blair, V, iii. v. 38. To e. the appetite BLAIR. 2. This will Encourage and e. Industrious and Profitable Improvements Bacon. 4. Hunted spring and dale Edged with poplar pale MUR. A balustrade which edges it quite round EVELYN. 5. They stood edging in for the shore De Foe. 6. Every one edging his chair a little nearer W. IRVING. *Phr.* To e. in (a word, etc.); to get in edgewise.

Edge-bone, corruption of **ITCH-BONE**, q.v.

Edgeless (edz'les), a. 1617. [See -LESS] That has no edge.

His sword, which he carried neither edgeless, nor in vain 1617.

+Edgeling, -long, *adv.* ME. [See -LING; for the corrupt form -long cf. *sidelong*, etc.] a. With the edge. b. On the edge. -1617.
b. A dye that stands edgeling, so as its doubtful what chance it will yield CORSA.

Edge-tool, edged tool. ME. 1. In early use, Any implement having a sharp cutting edge, as a knife or a sword; now (in lit. sense) restricted to industrial tools, as chisels, etc., also (with defining *adj.* heavy) axes, etc. Also *attrib.* 2. *fig.*; esp. in *phr.* play or jest with edge tools 1579.

Edge-ways, -wise, (rarely) -way. 1566.
1. With the edge towards the spectator. 2. Of motion: With the edge foremost 1794. 3. On the edge. SMATON.

2. *fig.* *Phr.* To get a word, etc. in edgewise, etc.

Edging (edzi'g), sb. ME. [f. **EDGE** v.]

1. The setting on edge (of the teeth). ME. only.
2. The putting an edge or border to anything. Also *attrib.*, as in e.-lace, -file, etc. 1580. 3. *concr.* That which forms an edge to anything, as the fringe, trimming, etc. on the edge of a garment, a border round a flower-bed, etc. 1664.

Edgy (edzi'), a. 1775. [See -Y.] 1. Sharp, cutting. Also *fig.* 2. Of a painting: Having the outlines too hard 1825.

1. E. splinters ROSKIN. 2. Less e. .. than previous works 1856. Hence **E'dginess**.

Edible (edib'l), 1611. [ad. late L. *edibilis*, f. *edere*.] a. *adj.* Eatable, fit to be eaten. b. sb. Anything edible, an article of food (Chiefly in pl.) Hence **Edibility**, **E'dibleness**, the quality of being e.

Edict (Edikt), ME. [ad. L. *edictum*, f. *edictare*, f. e + *dicere*. In 16th and 17th c. stressed on the last syllable.] That which is proclaimed by authority as a rule of action, an order issued by a sovereign to his subjects; an ordinance or proclamation having the force of law; esp. the edicts of the Roman emperors, and of the French monarchs. Also *fig.*
fig. The general Edicts of nature HOOKER.
Phr. E of Nantes, an edict issued by Henry IV of France, granting toleration to the Protestants; revoked by Louis XIV.

Edictal (Edikt'al), a. 1814. [ad. late L. *edictalis*.] Of or pertaining to an edict or edicts; consisting of edicts.
The e. rights of patronus POSTER. **Edictally** *adv.*

+Edificant, a. 1642. [ad. L. *edificantem*.] **Edifying** -1655.

+Edificate, a. 1470. [ad. L. *edificatus*.] Built up -1560.

Edification (edifik'e'shon), ME. [ad. L. *edificationem*.] 1. Building (now rare) 1549; *reconstr.* a building -1584. Also *fig.* 2. *fig.* A building up in faith and holiness of life (cf. 1 Cor. xiv.) ME.; mental or moral improvement; instruction (now often *ironical*) 1660.

2. To the e. of God's people 1651. That he might distribute his e. in equal proportions 1857.

Edificative, a. ? Obs. ME. [f. L. *edificat-* ppl. stem.] Edifying.

Edificatory (edifiket'ori), 1649. [ad. L. *edificatorius*.] Intended or proper for edification.

Edifice (edifis), ME. [a. F. *edifice*, ad. L. *edificium*; see **EDIFY**.] 1. A (large and stately) building, as a church, palace, fortress. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Style of building. NORTH. 3. *fig.* The corner-stone of Comte's e. MORLEY. Hence **Edifical** a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, an e.

Edify (edifi'), v. ME. [a. F. *edifier*, ad. L. *edificare*, f. *edex*, *edex* a building, orig. a hearth + *ficare* to make; see -FY.] 1. *trans.* To build; to construct, set up (now rare). 2. To build over -1596. 3. *fig.* To build up, establish -1781. 4. *trans.* To take form, grow, prosper -1662. 5. *trans.* To build up in faith and holiness; to strengthen. Also *absol.* ME. b. To instruct, improve (occas. *ironical*) 1534.

5. *intr.* To profit spiritually or mentally -1800.

1. To take under to edify the house again 1641. Edified out of the Rib of Adam Sir I. Browne. 2. He secretly edified the throne of his successors GIBSON. 4. To edify the conscience that is weak DRAYTON. b. *Trans.* IV. v. i. 288. Hence **Edifier** (rare). **Edifying** ppl. a. that tends to moral and spiritual improvement; now often *ironical*. **E'difyingly** *adv.*

Edile, var. of **EDILE**.

Edingtonite (edingtonait), 1825. [f. the surname *Edington*.] Min. A greyish white translucent mineral, consisting chiefly of the silicates of alumina, baryta, etc.

Edit (edit), v. 1791. [f. L. *editus*, pa. pp. of *edere* to give out; also, back-formation from **EDITOR**.] 1. To publish, give to the world. Chiefly in pa. pp. 2. To prepare an edition of, e.g. 'to e. (the works of) Horace,' etc. b. To prepare, set in order for publication (literary material). Sometimes euphemistically for: To garble, 'cook'. c. To be or act as the Editor of (a newspaper, etc.). 1793.

a. b. The folly of attempting to 'e.' the news 1835.

Edition (Edi'shon), 1551. [a. F. *édition*, ad. L. *editionem*; see prec.] 1. Publication -1653.

72. The action of producing; hence, birth, creation, origin, kind, fashion -1677. 3. *concr.* a. One of the differing forms in which a literary work is published. b. The whole number of copies printed from the same set of types and issued at one time. 1570. Also *fig.*

2. Barons of late c. EARL MONM. 3 a. Above 60 editions of the Orlando Furioso were published in the 16th century HALLAM. b. The latest e. of an evening paper (mod.). Hence **+Editioner** (rare) = **EDITOR**.

Editio princeps (Edi'sho prin'seps), 1802. [mod.L.] The first printed edition of a book.

Editor (edit'or), 1649. [a. L.; see **EDIT**.] 1. A publisher (cf. F. *éditeur*). 2. One who edits (a text, newspaper, etc.) 1712.

3. This blunder-headed e. of *Bells Messenger* COSSART.

Editorial (edit'or'ial), 1744 [f. prec.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to an editor; characteristic of an editor; as e. criticism, prophecy, etc. B. sb. A newspaper article written by, or by the direction of, the editor 1864. Hence **Editorially** *adv.* in an e. manner or capacity.

Editorship, 1782 [See -SHIP.] The duties, functions, and office of an editor; editorial superintendence.

Editress (editres), 1799. [See -ESS.] A female editor.

+Edi-tuate, v. [f. L. *eduitat*, ppl. stem of *eduitari*, f. *eduitus*, tr. Gr. *εὐνοῖος* in *Acts* xiv. 35.] To keep, as a temple. J. GREGORY.

E'domitish, a. 1641. [f. *Edomite* descendant of Esau or Edom, inhabitant of Edom + -ISH.] Pertaining to Edom; characteristic of the Edomites. In 17th c. sometimes used with reference to Fr. CANVILL. 7.

Edriophthalmian (edri'ofthalmi'an), 1677.

[f. mod.L. *Edriophthalmia* sb. pl. (surg. f. Gr. *ἔδρα* seat + *ὀφθαλμός* eye).] a. *adj.* Belonging to or resembling the *Edriophthalmia*, or sessile-eyed Crustacea (including the Prawns, Shrimps, etc.) b. sb. An individual of that order. So **Edriophthalmous** a.

Educable (eduk'e'b'l), a. 1845. [as if ad. L. **educabilis*.] Capable of being educated. Hence **Educability**.

Educate (eduket'), v. 1588 [f. L. *educat-*, *educare*, related to *educere* to lead forth (see **EDUCE**).] *trans.* or *absol.* 1. To rear, bring up -1818. 2. To bring up from childhood, so as to form habits, manners, mental and physical aptitudes 1618. b. To provide schooling for 1588. 3. To train generally 1849. 4. To train so as to develop some special aptitude, taste, or disposition. CONST. to, also *intr.* 1841.

2. Mountaineers, among which he had been educated BOLTON. b. It costs 8d. a week to e. a child 1863. 3. The question is, not what to teach, but how to e. KINGSLEY. 4. Our ears are educated to music by his rhythm EMERSON. I had... to e. our party DISRAELI.

Educated (eduket'id), ppl. a. 1670 [f. prec.] That has received education; instructed, trained, etc.; see the vb. Often qualified, as half-, over-, well-, etc. Also *transf.*

Education (eduk'e'shon), 1531. [ad. L. *educationem*; see **EDUCATE** v.] 1. The process of nourishing or rearing -1661. 2. The process of bringing up (young persons); the manner in which a person has been brought up. Obs. exc. with notion of 3. 1531. 3. The systematic instruction, schooling or training given to the young (and, by extension, to adults) in preparation for the work of life. Also, the whole course of scholastic instruction which a person

has received. Often qualified, as *classical*, *legal*, *medical*, *technical*, etc. 1616. Also *fig.* 4 Hence, Culture or development of powers, formation of character. Often qualified, as *intellectual*, *moral*, etc. 1860. 5. *attrib.*, as *E. Society*, etc. 1662.

2 The best form of *e.* or bringing up of noble children *ELVOR*. 3 If you consent to put your clerical *e.* or any other part of your *e.* under their direction or control *BURKE*. *fig.* The *e.* of the world *TEMPLE*. 4 It confounds *e.* with the knowledge of facts, whereas it really is the possession of method *ROGERS*. Hence *Educational a.* (due to *e.*), of pertaining to or concerned with *e.* *Educationally adv.* *Educationalist*, *Educationalist*, a student of the sciences or methods of *e.*, an advocate of *e.*

Educative (e'dukā'tiv), *a.* 1844. [*f. L. educat-* ppl. stem; see *EDUCATE*.] 1. Of or pertaining to education 1856. 2. Tending to educate, as, an *educative* knowledge.

Educator (e'dukētōr), 1566 [*a. L.*] One who or that which educates. Hence *E-duca-tress*, a female *e.*

Educe (ē'dū's), *v.* ME. [*ad. L. educere* to lead out.] *tr. pass.* To be led forth, as a river, a blood-vessel -1578. *tr. Med.* To draw forth so as to remove -1658. 3. To bring out, elicit, develop 1603. *b. Chem.* To disengage from a compound; contrasted with *produce* 1805. 4. To evoke, give rise to 1665.

3 Chaos was that ancient slime, out of which all things were educed *GALE*. Notions... which we *e* from experience *SIR W. HAMILTON*. Hence *Edu-cible a.* that may be educed.

Educt (ē'dukt), 1799. [*ad. L. eductum*, pa. pple. neut. of *educere* to *EDUCE*.] That which is educed. 1. *Chem.* A body separated by decomposition from another; as dist. from *product*. 2. A result of inference or of development 1816.

Eduction (ē'duksh'n), 1649. [*ad. L. educationem*, *f. educere*.] *tr.* A leading or putting forth or out -1659. *tr. Med.* Removal by drawing forth -1710. 3. The action of educating. Also *coner.* = *EDUCT*. 1655. 4. *Steam-engine*. *a.* = *EXHAUST*. *b.* Short for *e.-valve*. 1782

4 *b.* An *e. valve*... to let the steam escape to the condenser 1859.

Eductive (ē'duk'tiv), *a.* 1657. [*f. L. educat-*, *educere*.] Tending to educate.

Educfor (ē'duk'fōr), 1794. [*a. L.*] He who, or that which, educates.

Edulcorate (ē'dulkōrēt), *apl. a. rare*. 1810. [See next.] Softened, sweetened.

Edulcorate (ē'dulkōrēt), *v.* 1641. [*f. L. edulcorat-*, *edulcorare*.] *tr.* To make sweet -1710. 2. To free from harsh and acid properties; to purify, soften 1641. 3. *Chem.* To free from soluble particles by washing, etc. 1660

2 Experiments for edulcorating vicious train-ol 1702. Hence *Edu-lcora-tion*, the action or process of washing away particles soluble in water.

Edulcorator (ē'dulkōrētōr), 1669. [*f. as prec.*] One who, or that which, edulcorates; *spec.* 'a dropping-bottle or a wash-bottle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

+E-dule, *a.* and *sb.* *rare*. 1699. [*ad. L. edu-lis*] = *EDIBLE a.* and *sb.* So also *Edu-lis* *a.* in same sense.

Edward (ē'dwōrd), 1598. [*f. the proper name*.] A coin: The 'angel' of Edward IV, or the 'noble' of Edward III.

E. shovell-board, a broad shilling of Edward VI, used in the game of Shovel-board. *Merry W.* 1. 1. 158

Edwardian (ē'dwōrdi'ān), *a.* 1861. [*f. as prec.* + *IAN*.] 1. *Arch.* Belonging to the reigns of the first three Edwards. 2. Belonging to the reign of Edward VI. (So *Edwardine*.) 1866.

Ee, *north*, and *esp. Sc.* *f. EYE*.

-ee, *suffix* 1, correl. to *-or*; orig. *ad. -ē* of certain *AF*. pa. pples.; used chiefly in technical terms of Eng. law, denoting usually the indirect object of the vbs. from which they are derived, as *vendee*, the person to whom a sale is made; etc. In a few words, as *bargee*, *devotee*, the use is app. arbitrary.

2. *-ee* also appears in the Eng. spelling of certain sbs. adopted from mod. *F.* ppl. sbs. in *-é*, as *debauchee*, *refugee*.

-ee, *suffix* 2, usu. with a dim. force, as in *bootee*, *coatee*. In other words, as *goatee*, *settee*, its meaning is vague.

Eel (ēl). [*Com. Tent.*: OE. *ēl*: -OTent

**ēlos*; cf. Du., Ger., and Da. *aal*, etc.] 1. The name of a genus (*Anguilla*) of soft-finned osseous fishes, resembling snakes in appearance; including the Common or Sharp-nosed Eel (*A. anguilla*), and the Broad-nosed Eel or GRIG (*A. latirostris*). *b.* A name for the *Murzenide*, comprising the true eels with other genera, notably the CONGER. OE. 2. Applied to other fishes resembling eels in form 1705. 3. The pop. name for the *Entolopa* found in vinegar, and in sour paste 1746.

1. An old yeels is wholsomer than a yong COGAN + Salt *a.*: a rope's end used for flogging. PREVA. 2. *Electric a.*: = GYMNOTUS. *Nine-ged a.*: the River Lamprey.

Comb.: *e.-backed a.*, applied to horses having black lists along their backs; -basket, a trap of basket-work with funnel-shaped entrance for catching eels; -buck (see BUCK sb.); -fork = EEL-SPEAR; -grass (U.S.), a name for GRASS-WRACK (*Zostera marina*), and for other grass-like weeds; -pot = eel-buck; -ware, *Ranunculus fluitans*; -weel (erron. *wheel*) = eel-buck.

Eel-bed. 1483. A pond for eels; *transf.* a blyouac on swampy ground.

Eel-fare (ēl'fēr), 1533. *a.* The passage of young eels up a river. *b.* A brood of young eels.

Eel-pout. [*OE. ēla-pūta*; see EEL and POUT.] 1. = BURBOT. *b.* = BLENNY. 2. = eel-ware 1736.

Eel-skin. 1562. [*f. EEL + SKIN*.] The skin of an eel. Also *attrib.*, as in eelskin-dress, a tight-fitting dress.

Eel-spear. 1555. [*f. EEL + SPEAR*.] A pronged instrument for spearing eels.

Eely (ēli), *a.* 1655. [See -y.] Eel-like.

Een, obs. and dial. pl. of EYE.

E'en, var. of EVEN *adv.*

Eer, obs. *f. ERE*, before.

-eer, *suffix*, repr. Fr. *-ier* (= *L. -iarius*, and often replacing *-air*: = *L. -arius*), in sense 'one who is concerned with', 'one who deals in', often with a contemptuous implication.

E'er, var. of EVER.

Eerie, eery (ēri), *a.* [*ME. eri*, ? var. of *ery*], ARGH; or ? *f.* that word + *-y*. Properly *Sc.*] 1. Fearful, timid. In mod. use, expressing the notion of a vague superstitious uneasiness. 2. Fear-inspiring; gloomy, strange, weird 1792.

2. Night comes dark and eerie 1795. Hence *Eerily adv.* *Eeriness*, a vague sense of fear, superstitious dread *Eerisome a.* weird, gloomy.

Eeten, *eette*, obs. *ff.* pres. t., pa. t. and pple. of EAT.

Ef (ef). Name of the letter F, q. v.

Ef, *pref.*, repr. *L. pref. ex-* used before *f.*

Effable (ē'fābl), *a.* 1637. [*a. F.*, *ad. L. effabilis*, *f. effari* to speak out.] That can be uttered, or expressed in words. Now only *arch.*

Efface (ē'fās), *v.* 1490. [*ad. F. effacer*, *f. L. ex + facies*.] 1. To rub out, obliterate; more widely, to cause to disappear 1611. 2. To expunge, erase. Now only in fig. sentences. 1737. 3. To wipe out; to blot out, obtain oblivion for; to abolish 1490. 4. *fig.* To reduce to insignificance; also *refl.* [after *F. s'effacer*] 1715.

1. So coin grows smooth Till Caesar's image is effaced at last COWPER. 2. Fluent Shakespeare scarce effaced a line POPE. 3. All my sins e. WESLEY. 4. As a politician he has completely effaced himself (*mod.*). Hence *Effaceable a.* **Effacement**. *Effacive a.* (*nonce-wd.*), disposed or tending to *e.*

Effaré (ē'fāre), *a.* 1738. [*a. F.*, *f. effarer*.] *Her. Salient*.

+Effascinate, *v.* 1616. [*f. L. effascinat-*, *effascinare*.] = FASCINATE -1678. So **+Effascination** = FASCINATION.

+Effate. 1650. [*ad. L. effatum* (also used), *f. effari* to speak out.] A saying, dictum, maxim -1690.

Effect (ēf'ekt), *sb.* ME. [*a. OF. effect* (mod. *F. effet*, *ad. L. effectus*, *f. efficere* to work out, *f. ex + facere*.] 1. Something caused or produced, a result, consequence Correl. w. CAUSE. *b.* Efficacy ME. *c. Mech.* The amount of work done in a given time 1812. 2. Purport, drift, tenor ME. *tr.* An outward manifestation; a phenomenon -1656. *b.* A (happy) combination of colour or form in a picture, a landscape, etc. 1884. *tr.* Something attained or acquired by an action 1602. *b. pl.* Goods and chattels, movable property; also, funds in the bank to meet

drafts 1704. 5. Operative influence 1668. *b.* The state or fact of being operative 1771. 6. The impression produced on the mind 1736. 7. Accomplishment 1483. *tr.* Reality, fact -1674. 1. We know not at all what death is in itself; but only some of its effects BURKE. *b.* This Tree is of Divine *e.* To open Eyes MUR. *P. L.* ix. 865. *c.* *Phr Useful a.*: the net result, after allowance made for friction, etc. 2. *Phr. To this or that e.*, to the *e. that*. 3. What effects of passion shows she Much Ado II. iii. 112. 4. *Hamlet* III. iii. 54. *b.* Sale of household effects (*mod.*). 5. Speeches which will have an *e.* upon the courts JOWETT. *b.* *Phr. To give e.* to: to render operative. *To take e.* to become operative. 7. *Phr. To bring to e.*, to carry into *e.* *b.* *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 109. *Phr. In e.*: formerly = in fact, in reality; in mod. use, virtually, substantially. Hence *Effectless a.*

Effect (ēf'ekt), *v.* 1589. [*f. prec. sb.*] 1. *trans.* To bring about, to accomplish. 5. To make (*arch.*) 1791. *tr.* To give effect to, to fulfil -1660. 3. *absol.* and *intr.* To have an effect, be effectual -1660. 4. Confused with AFFECT 1494.

1. To *e.* a marriage SHAKS, *Pence* 1792, a cure JOWETT. *Phr. To e. a sale, an insurance*; hence, to *e. a policy* (of insurance). 2. *Tr. & Cr.* v. 1. 6.

Hence *Effect'er*, or, one who or that which effects *Effectible a.* capable of being effected. **Effect-ion**, production, performance; in *Geom.* a construction, a proposition.

Effective (ēf'ektiv), ME. [*a. F. effectif*, *-vus*, *ad. L. effectivus*.]

A. adj. *tr.* That is concerned in the production of -1684; having the power of acting upon objects -1652. *tr.* Concerned with, or having the function of, effecting -1607. 3. That has an effect 1760; *spec.* said of that portion of an agency or force which is actually brought to bear on an object 1798. 4. Efficient ME, striking 1853. 5. Fit for work or service as soldiers, etc. 1684. 6. Actual, *de facto*; opp. to *potential*, *nominal* 1786.

3. An *e.* voice in legislation ADAM SMITH. *E. range* the range within which a missile or fire-arm is *e.* *E. faith*, love (Theol.) that bears fruit in action. 4. An *e.* speaker 1836. 5. Army of 60,000 on paper; of *e.* more than 50,000 CARLYLE. *Plur. E. charge*: the expenditure on *e.* forces, as dist. from pensions, etc. 6. The collection of an *e.* revenue BURKE. *Phr E.* coin, as dist. from paper money.

B. sb. *tr.* An efficient cause -1686. 2. *Mil.* An effective soldier. (See *A. g.*) Usually *pl.* 1722. *b. collect. sing.* The effective part of an army 1885.

2. The garrisons... consist of 1000 Effectives 1722. Hence *Effectively adv.*, in an *e.* manner. *tin fact*; virtually; decisively, completely. **Effective-ness**, the quality of being *e.*

+Effectress (ēf'ektres), 1601. [See -ESS.] A female effecter -1662. So **Effectrix** [*sc. causa, vis*], an efficient cause or power.

Effectual (ēf'ektshāl), *a.* ME. [*a. OF. effectuel*: = late *L. effectualis*, *f. effectus* EFFECT *sb.*] 1. That produces its intended effect or answers its purpose. *tr.* = EFFECTIVE, q. v. -1689. 3. Of prayers: Earnest, urgent ME.

4. ? Actual -1655. 75. To the point, pertinent, conclusive -1677. 1. To make complaints rather *e.* than loud BURKE. *Phr. E. calling* (Theol.): 'the word of God's Spirit, whereby the doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ' *Shorter Catech.* *E. demand* (Pol Econ.): demand 'sufficient to effectuate the bringing of the commodity to market' (Adam Smyth). 5. A speedy and *e.* answer 1625.

Hence *Effectuality*, *e.* quality. **Effectually adv.**, so as to answer the purpose, earnestly; *tex plicity*; *tin effect*; *tin fact*. **Effectualness** (*now rare*), efficacy.

Effectuate (ēf'ektshāt), *v.* 1580. [*f. F. effectuer*, *f. L. effectus*; after ACTUATE.] *trans.* To bring to pass; to carry into effect, accomplish.

To *e.* a desire SIDNEY, a Cure CHRENE, purpose JOHN SON, an intention CRUICK, a conclusion (*mod.*)

Hence *Effectuation*, accomplishment, fulfilment **+Effectuous**, *a.* ME. [*ad. OF. effectueux*, *ad. med. L. effectuosus*; see EFFECT *sb.* and -OUS] = EFFECTUAL *a.* 1. 3. -1655. Hence **+Effectuously adv.**, *tr.* *tr.*

+Effei'r, *sb.* ME. [*Sc. var. of AFFAIR*, q. v.] 1. A 'cause' -1605. 2. Appearance, show, ceremony -1818.

Effei'r, *effere* (in *Sc. eff'r*), *v. n. dial.* ME. [*Usual spelling of AFFEIR, AFFERE*.] 1. *im pers. intr.* To fall by right, appertain, be proper

or meet. *Obs.* exc. in Sc. law phr. 'as efferns'.
 †2 As personal vb. To pertain properly -1820.
 † In all that efforts to war Scott
Effeminacy (efe'mināsi). 1602. [f. *EFFEMINATE* a; see -ACY.] 1. Effeminate quality, unmanly weakness, softness, or delicacy. 2. Addition to women -1671.
 † But foul e. held me yokt Her Bond-Slave MILT.
Effeminate (efe'mināt). ME. [ad. L. *effeminatus*, *effeminare*, f. *ef-* (for *ex-*) + *femina*.] A. *adj.* 1. That has become like a woman. 2. Unmanly, enervated; self-indulgent; delicate or over-refined. b. Of things: Characterized by or proceeding from, effeminacy 1579. 3. Gentle, compassionate -1594. 4. Of music, odours, etc.: Soft, voluptuous -1692. 5. Addicted to women -1589.
 † 2 An e. personer neuer bathe spirite to any hie or noble dedes Ld. BERRIES. b. I scorn those e. revenges 1685. c. *Rich.* III, III, vii, 211.
 B. *sb.* An effeminate person 1597.
 This wanton young e. [Richard II] DANIEL.
 Hence **Effeminately** *adv.* in an unmanly manner or style. 4. Through addition to women (MILT. *Sams.* 562). **Effeminateness**, e. quality or condition.
Effeminate (efe'minēt), v. ME. [ad. L. *effeminatus*; see prec.] 1. *trans.* To represent as a woman (rare) -1739. 2. To make womanish or unmanly; to enervate 1551. 3. *intr.* To become womanish; to grow weak, languish ME.
 † Luxurious living. Effeminate fools in body SHADWELL. 3. In a slothfull peace both courages will e. and manners corrupt BACON.
Effemination (efe'minā'shən). ? *Obs.* 1650 [ad. L. *effeminationem*.] The process of making or of becoming effeminate.
Effeminize (efe'minīz), v. Now rare. 1612. [f. *EFFEMINATE* a. + -IZE] *trans.* To render effeminate.
Effendi (efendi). 1614. [Turk. *efendi*, a corruption of Gr. *ἀνδρῆς* (*andres*) lord, master.] A Turkish title of respect, chiefly applied to officials and to professional men.
Effluent (eflūent). 1856. [ad. L. *effluentem*, f. *effluere*.] *Phys.* a. *adj.* Conveying outwards, as e. vessels, nerves. Opp. to *afferent*. b. *sb.* That which carries outwards 1876.
Effluerous, a. rare. 1614. [f. L. *ex + ferus* + -OUS.] Fierce, violent -1657.
Effervesce (efarves), v. 1702 [ad. L. *effervescentem*, f. *ex + fervere*, inceptive f. *fervere* to boil.] 1. *intr.* To generate heat by intesune motion' (J.). 2. To give off bubbles of gas, esp. as the result of chemical action 1784. Of the gas itself: To issue forth in bubbles 1830. Also *fig.*
 † *fig.* A number of juveniles .. were effervescing in all those modes of gambol and mischief Mrs. Stowe. Hence **Effervescent** a. capable of producing effervescence, *fig.* ready to e. **Effervescive** a. tending to effervescence.
Effervescence (efarvesens). 1651. [f. L. *effervescentem*; see prec.] 1. The action of boiling up; heated agitation of the particles of a fluid -1710. 2. The action of bubbling up as if boiling; the rise of bubbles of gas from a fluid; esp. as the result of chemical action 1684.
 † That e. observed in the mixture of acids and alkalis BERNARD. *fig.* The e. of invention JOHNSON
 So **Effervescence**, effervescence state or condition.
Effervescent (efarvesent), a. 1684. [ad. L. *effervescentem*; see above.] 1. That is in a state of bubbling heat. 2. That has the property of rising in bubbles 1875. Also *fig.*
 † *fig.* Nonsense e. with animal spirits MACAULAY.
Effet, obs. or dial. f. *EFT* sb.
Effete (efit), a. 1631. [ad. L. *effetus*, f. *ef-* (for *ex-*) + *felus* that has brought forth.] 1. Of animals: That has ceased to bring forth offspring -1774. Also *fig.* 2. *transf.* Of substances: That has lost its special quality or virtue; exhausted, worn out 1662. 3. *fig.* Of systems, etc.: That has exhausted its vigour; incapable of efficient action 1790.
 † They find the old governments e., worn out BURKE.
 Your e. English aristocrat 1857. Hence **Effetness**.
Efficacy, sb. ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *efficacia*, f. *efficax*.] a. Efficacy. b. Effect. c. Active duty -1712.
Efficacious (efikā'shes), a. 1528. [f. L. *efficax* (stem of *efficax*) + -OUS; see -ACIOUS.] That produces, or is certain to produce, the

intended effect; effective. (Not said, in prose, of personal agents.)
 † Less e. that is, in plain English ineffectual 1651.
 Hence **Efficaciously** *adv.*, -ness.
Efficacity, ME. [ad. L. *efficacitatem* (see prec.)] = next.
Efficacy (efikā'si). 1527. [ad. L. *efficacia*, f. *efficax*, see -ACY.] 1. Capacity to produce effects; power to effect the object intended (Not used of personal agents.) 2. A mode of effecting a result. LOCKE. 3. Effect -1633.
 † An act, not, beyond the e. of the Sun SIX T. BROWN. E. in a distemper BERKELEY. The e. of mirth JOHNSON.
Efficiency (efi'sens). ? *Obs.* 1669. [ad. L. *efficientia*; see EFFICIENT and -ENCE.] The exercise of efficient power.
Efficiency (efi'sensi). 1593 [ad. L. *efficientia*; see prec.] 1. The fact of being an efficient cause. Now only in philosophical use. 2. Production, causation, creation -1678. 3. Efficient power, effectiveness, efficacy 1633.
 † The greatest dissemination of power consistent with e. MILT. The e. of labour FAWCETT.
Efficient (efi'sent), ME. [a. F., ad. L. *efficientem*, f. (ult.) *ef-* (for *ex-*) + *facere*.] A. *adj.* 1. Making, causing to be; that makes (a thing) to be what it is. 2. Productive of effects, operative. Of persons. Adequately skilled and active. 1877.
 † The common cause of beauty BURKE. 2. Ane. government 1877. An expert and e. workman 1850.
 B. *sb.* 1. 'The cause which makes effects to be what they are' (J.). Common in 17th c. -1804. 2. Mil. An efficient soldier; a volunteer qualified for service 1864.
 † The E. or Author of it, is . God himself 1649.
 Hence **Efficiently** *adv.* 1. By an e. cause; in an e. manner.
Effierce, v. [f. EF + FIERCE] To render fierce SPENSER *F. Q.* III, XI, 27.
Effigial, a. rare. 1715. [f. L. *effigies*.] Of the nature of an effigy.
Effigiate (efi'dgiāt), v. Now rare. 1608. [f. late L. *effigiat*, *effigiare*, f. *effigies*.] To present a likeness of; to portray. Also *fig.* Also with *into* (obs.).
 To effigiate the Emperor Nero 1628. Hence **Effigiation**, the action of representing; a representation.
Effigies (efi'dgi,ēz), arch. 1600. [L.] Now **EFFIGY**, q. v.
Effigy (efidgi). 1539. [a. F. *effigie*, ad. L. *effigies*, f. (ult.) *ef-* (for *ex-*) + *figere*.] A likeness; portrait, or image. Now chiefly applied to a sculptured figure or to a habited image; also to a portrait on coins.
 Pursues *In a*: under the form, or by means of, a representation; also *fig.* To caricature, hang, burn &c. 2. To treat thus an image of any one, as an indication of the treatment popularly desired for the original, formerly also done in the case of a criminal who had fled from justice.
Efflagitate, v. rare. 1641 [f. L. *efflagitatus*, *efflagitare*, f. *ex + flagitare* to demand.] To demand eagerly -1676.
Efflate, v. rare. 1634. [f. L. *efflat*, *efflare*, f. *ex + flare* to blow.] To puff out.
Efflation (eflā'shən). 1578. [f. as prec.] 1. A blowing out; expulsion of breath. 2. *concr.* That which is blown or breathed forth 1862.
 The *Rig-peda* is the e. of that great being F. HALL.
Efflorescence (efflore's), v. 1775. [ad. L. *efflorescere*, inceptive form of *efflorere*, f. *ef-* (for *ex-*) + *florere*.] 1. To bloom, burst forth into or as into flowers. 2. *Chem.* a. Of a crystalline substance: To change over the surface, or throughout, to 'flowers' or fine powder, owing to loss of water on exposure to the air 1788. b. Of a salt: To come to the surface, and there crystallize 1820. c. Of the ground, a wall, etc.: To become covered with a powdery crust of saline particles left by evaporation 18... 3. *fig.* To blossom out; to become manifest 1834.
 † A disposition . . . to e. into extremely tall talk 1864.
Efflorescence (efflore'sens). 1626. [a. F.; see prec. + -ENCE.] 1. The process, or period, of flowering. Also *fig.* 2. *Path.* A morbid redness, or rash of the skin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) 1634. 3. *Chem.* The process of efflorescing (see EFFLORESCENCE 2); the powdery deposit which results from this 1667.
 † *fig.* His Impertinent e. of Rhetorick MARVELL.
 So **Efflorescency** (in senses 2 *fig.* and 3).

Efflorescent (efflore'sent), a. 1818. [ad. L. *efflorescentem*.] 1. Bot. That is efflorescing or blooming. 2. Resembling, or forming, an efflorescence, also *fig.*
Efflower (eflowe), v. rare. 1875. [ad. F. *effleurier*.] To deprive a skin of its epidermis with a blunt knife.
Effluence (eflūens), 1603 [f. L. *effluentem* flowing out.] 1. A flowing out (*esp.* of light magnetism, etc.). Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1623. 2. *concr.* That which flows forth; an emanation. Also *fig.* 1603.
 † A moist e. of vapours 1635. *transf.* That stormful e. towards the Frontiers CAPLAKE. 2. Colour is an e. of form JOWETT. So **Effluency**.
Effluent (e'fluent). 1726. [ad. L. *effluentem*; f. (ult.) *ex + fluere*.] A. *adj.* That flows forth or outwards, as an e. drain.
 B. *sb.* a. A stream flowing from a larger stream, lake, etc. b. The outflow from a sewage tank 1859.
Effluve (eflūv), 1881. [a. F., ad. L. *effluvium*, f. *ex + fluere*.] *Electr.* The diffusion of electricity from an electrified body by radiation or atmospheric conduction.
Effluvia, a. [f. EFFLUVIUM + -ABLE] That can pass off in effluvia. BOYLE.
Effluviolate, v. 1664. [f. EFFLUVIUM + -ATE.] *trans.* To throw off effluvia, also *absol.* and *intr.* -1693.
Effluvius (eflū'vius), a. 1668. [See -OUS.] Of the nature of an effluvia.
Effluvia (eflū'vium). Pl. -ia, † -iums. 1645. [a. late L. *effluvia*, f. (ult.) *ex + fluere*.] 1. A flowing out, an issuing forth -1704. 2. *esp.* The (real or supposed) outflow of material particles too subtle to be perceived by the senses, *concr.* a stream of such particles. (*Obs.* in gen. sense) 1646. b. An exhalation affecting the sense of smell; *pop.* a noxious or disgusting exhalation 1656. 3. In sense 2, the pl. *effluvia* has been ignorantly treated as a sing., with pl. *effluvias* or *effluvia* 1652.
 † The Effluvia of the Load-stone BOYLE. Quick effluvia darting through the brain POPE.
Efflux (eflūks), sb. 1641. [ad. L. *effluxus*, f. *effluere*.] 1. A flowing outwards, often opp. to *efflux* or *influx*. Also *adverb.* Hence a channel of outflow. Also *fig.* 1649. 2. The lapse (of time, etc.); hence, expiry 1647. 3. *concr.* That which flows out; an emanation 1647. 4. In e. of time N. BACON. The e. in 1877 of the time within which the turnpike trust was limited 1884. Hence **Efflux** v. to flow or cause to flow forth (rare).
Effluxion (eflūksjən). 1621. [f. prec.] 1. The action or process of flowing out; an outflow. Also *fig.* 1646. 2. = EFFLUX 2. 1621. 3. = EFFLUVIUM 1626.
 † The partnership . . . having expired by e. of time 1868. So **Effluxive** a. outflowing (rare).
Effoliate, v. rare. 1671. [f. EF + FOLIATE v.] To open into leaf. Hence (with different sense) **Effoliation**, removal of leaves.
Efforce (efors), 1512. [ad. F. *efforcer* (OF. *efforcer*) = med. L. *exfortiare*, f. *ex + fortis* strong.] 1. *refl.* To make an effort (= Fr. *s'efforcer*) -1543. 2. To force open, to gain by force. SPENSER. 3. To force out (rare) 1855. Hence **Efforted** ppl. a. uttered with effort.
Efform (efōrm) 1578. [f. EF + FORM v.] To shape, fashion. Hence **Efformation**.
Efformative a. **Efformer**.
Effort (efōrt), sb. 1849. [a. F., f. *efforcer*, see EFFORCE v. Formerly stressed *efōrt*.] 1. Power; also pl. powers, properties -1680. 2. A strenuous exertion of power, physical or mental; a laborious attempt; a struggle 1489. b. In oratory, etc.: An achievement 1857. 3. The panting Courser, Makes many a faint D. SOMERVELL. It required a considerable e. TYNDALL. Hence **Effort** v. to strengthen. **Effortless** a. making no e. **Effortlessly** *adv.*
Effossion, rare. 1657. [ad. L. *effossionem*, f. *effossus*, *effodere*.] The action of digging out -1714.
Effraction (efrāk'shən). 1840. [a. F., ad. L. *effractionem*, f. (ult.) *ex + frangere*.] Breaking open (a house), burglary.
 A riot, with e. and murder MILMAN.
Effranchise (efrānt'saiz), v. 1864. [app

e (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). a (ever). ai (I, eye). s (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). q (what). p (got).

rec. cf. AFFRANCHISE, ENFRANCHISE.] To invest with franchises or privileges.

Effray, *v.* ME. [a. F. *effrayer*; see AFFRAY.] 1. *trans.* To frighten—1596. 2. To frighten away; to scare 1588. Hence *Effrayable* [? misprint for EFFROYABLE] *a.* frightful.

Effrenate, *a.* 1561 [ad. L. *effrenatus*, f. (ult.) *ex + frenare*, Cf. F. *effréné*.] Unbridled, violent in action—1657. So **Effrenation**.

Effront, *v.* rare. 1643 [(1) from next; (2) ad. OF *effronter*] 1. *trans.* To free from bashfulness. 2. To put to confusion 1639

Effronted, *pp.* *a.* 1598. [f. F. *effronté*, OF *effronté*, f. (ult.) L. *ex + frons*, in sense 'ability to blush'.] Shameless, unblushingly insolent—1641. Hence **Effrontedly** *adv.* Also (irreg.) **Effrontuous** *a.* characterized by effrontery (North).

Effrontery (*efrɔntəri*). 1715. [ad. F. *effronterie*, f. *effronté*; see prec.] Shameless audacity, unblushing insolence.

The happy inheritance of impregnable e. SMOLLETT. **Effude**, *v.* 1634. [incorrect ad. L. *effundere*] To pour out—1657.

Effulge (*efɪldʒ*), *v.* 1729. [ad. L. *effulgere*, f. *ex + fulgere*.] 1. *intr.* To shine forth brilliantly. Also *fig.* (now humorously pedantic) 1735. 2. *trans.* To flash forth (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1. *fig.* He effulges with the sun in velvet jacket and breeches 1828.

Effulgence (*efɪldʒəns*). 1667. [f. next.] The quality of being effulgent, splendid radiance (*lit.* and *fig.*).

On these impress the e. of his Glorie abides MILT. **Effulgent** (*efɪldʒənt*), *a.* 1738. [ad. L. *effulgent*; see EFFULGE.] Shining forth brilliantly; diffusing intense light; radiant.

He is upborne by an e. cloud 1832. Hence **Effulgently** *adv.*

Effumability. [f. L. *effumare*; see EFFUME and -ITY.] Capability of being converted into vapour BOYLE.

Effume, *v.* rare. [ad. F. *effumer*, f. L. *effumare*, f. *ex + fumare*.] To puff out (smoke) B. JONSON. So **Effumation**, the action of converting into vapour, *concr.* a vapour emitted

Effund (*efɪnd*), *v.* ME. [ad. L. *effundere*; *e.* *trans.* To pour out (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Effuse, *v.* rare. 1593. [f. the vb.] Effusion—1631.

Much e. of blood 3 Hen. VI. ii. vi. 28.

Effuse (*efɪz*), *a.* 1530. [ad. L. *effusus*, pa. pple. of *effundere*.] 1. Poured out freely; *cf.* *effus*, and *fig.* overflowing, unrestrained. 2. *Obs.* 2. *Bot.* Of an inflorescence: Spreading loosely, *esp.* on one side 1870 *b.* *Conch.* Having the lips separated by a groove 1842.

1. No wanton waste amidst e. expanse YOUNG.

Effuse (*efɪz*), *v.* ME. [f. L. *effus*; see prec.] *trans.* To pour forth or out; to shed (blood); in *pass.* to be extravasated. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Also *absol.*

My pitying eye, effus'd a plenteous stream FORD. *fig.* A palpable tranquility had been effused abroad GALT. Hence **Effusedly** *adv.* unrestrainedly (rare)

Effusion (*efɪzən*). ME. [ad. L. *effusio*, *em* cf. Fr. *effusion*.] 1. A pouring out; shedding (of tears, blood, etc.). 2. *Path.* The escape of any fluid out of its natural vessel, and its lodgement elsewhere 1732. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* (see quot.) ME. 3. *concr.* That which is poured out; *esp.* a speech, or the like. Now often contemptuous. 1779.

1. E. of wine JER. TAYLOR, of lava HIRSCHER. *Phr.* *trans.* Of spirits (see ANIMAL SPIRITS) the supposed cause of fainting 2. E. of treasure RALEIGH, of 103 1773, of His [Christ's] Spirit FARRAR. 3. Here ended his wild e. SCOTT.

Effusive (*efɪzɪv*), *a.* 1662. [f. L. *effusus* (see EFFUSE *v.*) + -IVE.] 1. Pouring out, overflowing of emotions, etc.: Demonstrative 2. That gives outlet to emotion. BARN.

1. The floor Wash'd with th' e. wave PONT. Peel. was not e., he did not pour out his emotions MCCARTHY. Hence **Effusively** *adv.* *ness.*

Effreet (*efri:t*). 1841. var. of AFREET.

Eft (*ef*), *sb.* [OE. *efla*, of unkn. origin. The form NEWT is now more used.] A small lizard. Now chiefly applied to the Greater Water-Newt (*Triton cristatus*), of the order *Salamandridæ*.

o (Ger. *Köln*). o (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dame*). ɜ (curl). ē (ē) (there). ē (ā) (rain). ē (Fr. *faire*). ē (fr, fern, earth).

Eft, *a.* *superl. estest*. ? Ready, apt. *Much* Ado iv. ii. 38.

Eft (*ef*), *adv.* [OE. *eft*, f. (ult.) OTent. stem *af*; see AFT.] a. Again—1651. b. Afterwards—1559.

Eftsoon, *soons*, *adv.* *Obs.* or *arch.* OE [f. EFT *adv.* + SOON; the final -s is analogical] *ta.* Again—1637. b. Afterwards, soon afterwards; as an archaism, forthwith ME. *tc.* From time to time—1720.

b. Toward Ephesus Turn our blown sails, eftsoons I'll tell thee why *Per.* v. l. 256.

Egad (*igard*), *interj.* 1673. [prob. f. A. *interj.* + GON, but now assoc. w. *By God*!] Used as a softened oath.

Egality. [ME. *egalite*, a F. *égalité*.] = EQUALITY. Re-coined by TENNYSON. So **Equalitarian** *a.* that asserts e.

E-gall, *a.* ME. [a. OF. *egal* (mod. F. *égal*) —L. *æqualem*.] = EQUAL—1596. Hence **E-gally** *adv.* *ness.*

Egence, *rare*. [f. L. *egentem*, *egere*.] Need J. GROTE.

Eger, *obs.* f. EAGER *a.* EAGER.

Egest (*idgest*), *v.* 1607. [f. L. *egest*, *egere*.] *trans.* To pass off, expel, *esp.* from within the body, as excrement, perspiration, etc. Hence **Egestive** *a.* pertaining to egestion.

Egesta (*idgestā*), *sb.* *pl.* 1787. [L., neut. pl. of *egestus*; see prec.] Excreta.

Egestion (*idgestʃən*). ME. [ad. L. *egestionem*; see prec.] 1. The action of emptying out ME. only. 2. *Phys.* The passing off of excreta from within the body; excrement 1607.

Egg (*eg*), *sb.* [ME *a.* ON. *egg*, Com Tent.: = OE. *æg*, pl. *ægra* (whence ME *es*, pl. *eyren*), OS, OHG., etc. *es*:—OTent. *ayjos*—neut., prob. rel. to Gr. *ᾠόν*, L. *ovum*, Ir. *óg*.] 1. The oval body laid by the female of birds and other animal species, and containing the germ of a new individual, enclosed within a shell or strong membrane. b. *spec.* A hen's egg OE. 2. *fig.* That which contains the germ of anything; usu. in a bad sense 1745. 3. *transf.* An oval 1580.

1. I think him as a Serpents egg *Jul C* ii. l. 32. b. They are up already, and call for Eggs and Butter 1 Hen. IV. ii. l. 64 2. *Phr.* To crush in the e.

Phrases: *To have all one's eggs in one basket* to risk all one's property on a single venture. *To tread upon eggs* to walk on delicate ground. *A bad e.* a person or thing that comes to no good 1833. *So Good* (U.S.) used as a commendatory exclamation.

Comb. *a.* attrib., as *e. basket*, *crib* (1837), *poen*, etc. b. objective, as *e.-beater*, *boiler*, etc. c. similitive, as *e.-hail*, *shaped*, etc.

Special comb.: *e.* and anchor, *e.* and tongue, *e.* and dart (i.e. mouldings), varieties of the Echinus, produced by the alternation of vertical with e-shaped ornaments, *e.-apple*, the fruit of the E-plant (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*); *-bag*, (a) the ovary, (b) = *egg-case*, a bird, a species of tern (*Hydrochelidon fuliginosa*); *-bound* *ph.* *a.* said of fowls unable through weakness or disease to expel their eggs; *-case*, the silken cocoon in which spiders enclose the tubes in which the females lay their eggs; *-cell*, the cell or germ from which an ovum or an individual is subsequently developed, *-dance*, a dance blindfold among eggs; also *fig.*; *-flip* = *egg-nog*; *-glass*, (a) a glass for holding an e.; (b) a sand-glass for timing the boiling of an e.; *-hot*, a hot drink made of beer, eggs, sugar, and nutmeg; *-plum*, an egg-shaped plum of a light yellow colour; *-pop* (U.S.), a kind of egg *ph.*; *-pouch*, *-sac* = *egg-case*; *-Saturday*, the Saturday before Shrove Tuesday (Naves); *-slice*, a slice for removing omelets or fried eggs from the pan; *-stone* = *Oolus*; *-sucker*, a bird, the Toucan; *-Sunday*, the Sunday before Shrove Tuesday; *-trot* = *egg-wife's trot*; *-urchin*, the name of species of Echinus; *-wife*, a woman who offers eggs for sale, hence *e.-wife's trot*, her pace in riding to market.

Egg (*eg*), *v.* 1 ME. [a. ON. *eggja* (Da. *egge*), = EDGE *v.*] *trans.* To incite, encourage, to provoke, tempt *Obs.* exc. with *on*. 1566.

A man which sharpens his enemy with taunts, when he would e. him to fight H. SMITH. Schemers and flatterers would e. him on THACKERAY. Hence **Egger** *sb.*

Egg (*eg*), *v.* 2 1833. [f. the sb.] a. To cover with yolk of egg. b. To pelt with (rotten) eggs. c. *intr.* To collect (wild fowls') eggs.

a. To see a sweetbread egg and crumbed 1864. Hence **Egger** *sb.* (in sense c).

Egger (*egat*), *sb.* 1705. [app. f. *EGG sb.* + -ER.] A collector's name for moths, *esp.* the Oak Egger-moth (*Bombyx quercus*).

Eggment. ME. only. [f. *EGG v.* + -MENT.] Incitement.

Egg-nog (*eg-nɔg*). 1825. [f. *EGG* + *NOC* strong ale.] A drink in which eggs are stirred up with hot beer, cider, wine, or spirits

Egg-plant. 1767. A name for the *Solanum esculentum*, now including both the white-fruited variety, and the purple-fruited Aubergine.

Egg-shell. ME. [f. *EGG sb.* + *SHELL*.] The shell or external covering of an egg; often as a type of worthlessness or of fragility. b. *attrib.*, as in *egg-shell china*: a very thin and delicate porcelain ware.

Egladular (*ɛglændiʒlɑː*), *a.* 1870. [See E- *pref.*] *Bot.* That has no glands. So **Egladulose** *a.* (in same sense).

Eglantine (*ɛglæntɪn*, -*tin*) ME. [a. F. *églantine*, f. OF. *églant*, prob. repr. L. type *aculeatus* prickly, f. *acus* needle + *-lentus* suffix.] 1. The Sweet-briar; also *attrib.* 2. In Milton: ? The honeysuckle.

1. Quite over-cannop'd with. *E. Mids. N.* ii. l. 252 2. Through the sweetbrier or the vine, Or the twisted e. MILT. *L. Allegro* 48.

Eglatre (*ɛglætri*). ME. [a. OF. *esglantier*, *églantier* (mod. F. *églantier*), f. *églant* (see prec.) + -*ter*, as in *rosier*, etc.] = prec. Now only *poet.*

Eglogue, *obs.* f. ECLOGUE.

Eglomerate (*ɛglə mɛrət*), *v.* 1656. [f. L. *e + glomerare*, f. *glomus* clew or ball.] To unwind. (Dicts.)

Egma. A blunder for ENIGMA. *L. L. L.* iii. l. 73.

Ego (*ego*, *ego*). 1824. [L. The pronoun (*ego*) is obsolete in England.] *Metaph.* The I, the conscious thinking subject, as opp. to the non-ego or object. Also *poet.* for 'self'.

In every act of consciousness we distinguish a self or ego 1829. Hence **Egoism**, individuality. **Egoism** *a.* of or pertaining to egotism.

Egoism (*ego*, *ego*). 1785. [ad. F. *égoïsme*, ad. mod. L. *egoismus*, f. prec.; see -ISM.] 1. *Metaph.* The belief, on the part of an individual, that there is no proof that anything exists but his own mind: chiefly applied polemically to philosophical systems supposed to involve this conclusion. 2. *Ethics*. The theory which regards self-interest as the foundation of morality. Also, in practical sense: Regard to one's own interest; systematic selfishness. (Latterly opp. to *altruism*.) b. with *an* and *pl.* 1795. 3. The habit of looking upon all questions chiefly in their relations to oneself. Also, self-opinionativeness 1840. 4. = EGOTISM 1. 1807.

Egoist (*ego*, *ego*). 1785. [f. as prec + -IST.] 1. An adherent of EGOISM (sense 1) 2. A systematically selfish man 1879. 3. = EGOTIST. Also quasi-*adv.* 1794.

3. I will turn e., and tell you my adventures LYTON. Hence **Egoistic**, -al *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, Egoism (senses 1-3). **Egoistically** *adv.*

Egoistry. *nonce-wd.* = EGOISM. *Ld.* Shaftesbury.

Egoity (*egoiti*). 1651. [See -ITY.] Self-hood; that which forms the essence of the individual.

Egomania (*egomaniā*), *poet.* 1825. [after *monomania*, etc.] Morbid egotism.

Egomism, *rare*. 1730. [a. F. *égoïsme*, cf. L. *egomet*.] The belief of one who considers himself the only being in existence—1856.

Egophony, var. of AEGOPHONY.

Egotheism (*egoθeiz'm*). *rare* 1856. [f. Gr. *ἑγώ* + *θεός* + -ISM.] The (mystical) identification of oneself with the deity.

Egotism (*ego*, *ego*). 1714. [f. as EGOISM, with intrusive *f*.] 1. The too frequent use of the word *I*; hence, the practice of talking about oneself and one's doings. 2. Self-conceit, also, selfishness 1800.

1. The e. of personal narrative KANE. 2. His [Napoleon's] absorbing e. was deadly to all men EMERSON.

Egotist (*ego*, *ego*). 1714. [f. as prec + -IST.] One who uses the word *I* too often; one who thinks or talks too much of himself. Also *attrib.* Hence **Egotistic**, -al *a.* pertaining to, or characterized by, egotism. **Egotistically** *adv.*

Egotize (*ego*, *ego*). 1789. [f. EGO-

TISIV; see -IZE.] *intr.* To talk or write egotistically.

Egranulose (ɛgrənɪləʊs), *a.* 1884. [See **E-pref.**] Without granules.

Egre, obs. *f.* **EAGER**.

Egregious (ɛgrɪdʒiəs, -dʒiəs), *a.* 1534 [f. *L. egregius*, *f. e + grex, gregus* + *-OUS*; hence *lit.* chosen out of the flock.] 1. Prominent, projecting 1578. 2. Remarkable: +*a.* (in a good sense) Distinguished, excellent, renowned-1738. *b.* (in a bad sense) Gross, flagrant 1573.

1. *a.* E. Ransome SHAKES, doctrine MILT. An *e.* mathematician Honors. *b.* E. Liars and Impostors MILT. An *e.* exercise of tyranny HUME. Hence **Egregiously** *adv.* in an *e.* manner (now only in a bad sense). **Egregiousness**, excellence.

Egremoine, -moyin, obs. *ff.* **AGRIMONY**.

Egress (ɛɡrɪs), *sb.* 1538. [ad *L. egressus*, *f. egress* to go out.] 1. A going out, or the right or liberty of going out. Also *attrib.* 1705. *Attron.* The end of an eclipse or transit 1705.

2. A channel of exit, an outlet. Also *fig.* 1604. 1. Free egress, egress, and regress *tr.* *Lytle's* Tenures. Gates of burning Adamant prohibit all *e.* MILT. *P.L.* II. 437. 2. A lane, an *e.* from which was shut up SCOTT.

Egress (ɛɡrɪs), *v.* 1578. [f. the *sb.*] *intr.* To issue, to go forth. Hence **Egression**, the action of going out or issuing forth. **Egressive** *a.* tending to go forth.

Egret (ɛɡrɪt, ɛɡrɪt), *ME.* [var. of **AIGRETTE**, *q.v.*; see also **HERON**.] 1. The Lesser White Heron. Also *attrib.*, as in *e. heron*. 2. = **AIGRETTE** 3. 1794. 3. *attrib.*, as *te monkey*, a hypothetical species of ape, called by Linnaeus *Simia Apylla* 1802.

1. An egret, i.e. all white as the swanne, with legs like to an heronshaw HAKLUY.

Egrimonie, -y, obs. *ff.* **AGRIMONY**.

†Egrimony, *rare* 1626. [ad *L. agrimonia*.] Deep sorrow. (*Dicts.*)

Egriot, var. of **†AGRIOT**, a kind of cherry.

Egritude, obs. *var.* of **EGRITUDE**.

Egurgitate (ɛɡʊrˈdʒɪtət), *v.* *rare*. 1656. [ad *L. egurgitare*, *egurgitare*, *f. e + gurgilum* whirlpool.] To vomit forth; also *fig.*

Egyptian (ɛdʒɪˈpʃən), *ME.* [f. *Egypt* + *-IAN*.]

A. adj. 1. Belonging or relating to Egypt, also *fig.*, as in *E. bondage*, *darkness*, etc. *ME.* 2. = **GIPSY** (*joz*) 1749.

Phrases *a.* *Bot.* *E. Bean*: perh. the fruit of *Natunium speciosum*. *E. Lotus* = *Nymphaea Lotus* *E. Thorn*: *Crataegus Pyracantha*. *b.* *Min.* *E. Jasper*, *trebble*: a brown mottled Jasper from Egypt.

B. sb. 1. A native of Egypt. Often *fig.* (cf. *Ex* III 36) *ME.* 2. = **GIPSY** 1514. 3. *pl.* Short for *E. stocks* (*rec.*).

Hence **Egyptianize** *v.* [see -IZE] 1665.

Egyptology (ɛdʒɪptɒˈlɒdʒɪ), 1859. [f. *as* if ad *Gr. αἰγυπτολογία* (see -LOGY).] The study of Egyptian antiquities. Hence **Egyptologist**, **Egyptologist** (also **Egyptologue**), one versed in *E.* **Egyptological** *a.* of, pertaining to, or devoted to *E.*

Eh (ɛ, ɛ), *interj.* 1567. [*ME.* *ey*; of instinctive origin.] 1. An exclamation of sorrow. Cf. *AM* 1. 2. An interjectional particle of inquiry, often implying assent 1773. 3. *Eh?*: colloq. or vulgar = What did you say? 1837.

Ehlite (ɛˈlɪt), 1868. [f. *Ehl* near Lenz on the Rhine.] *Min.* A variety of Pseudomalachite.

Eident (ɛˈdɪnt), *a.* *Sc.* 1591. [See **IDENT**.]

Diligent; attentive *to*.

Eider (ɛɪdər), 1743. [*a.* (ult.) *Icel.* *æðar* (pron. *aidar*), genit. of *æðer*-eider-duck. Hence *Sw.* *teider*, now *efder*, *Da.* *eder*-*fugl*, etc.] 1. A species of duck, *Somateria mollissima*, of northern regions, that hnes its nest with **EIDER**-DOWN; also, *Kung-a.* (*Somateria spectabilis*). Chiefly *attrib.*, as in *e.-duck*, etc. 2. The down itself 1766. 3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Resembling eider-down 1791.

Eider-down, 1774. [*a.* (ult.) *Icel.* *æðar-dún*; see **DOWN** *sb.*.] 1. The small soft feathers from the breast of the eider-duck. Also *attrib.* 2. = **EIDER-DOWN** *quilt*.

Eidograph (ɛɪdɒˈɡrɑf), 1801. [f. *Gr.* *εἶδος* + *γράφειν*.] An instrument for reproducing drawings on a scale.

†Eidolon (ɛɪdɒˈlɒn). *Pl.* occas. -*a.* 1828.

æ (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *o* (cut). *ɛ* (Fr. chef). *ə* (ever). *ai* (*I. eye*). *ə* (Fr. *can de vie*). *i* (sat). *z* (Psyche). *q* (what). *ɔ* (got).

[*a.* *Gr.* (see **IDOL**, **IDOLUM**).] An (unsubstantial) image, spectre, phantom. Hence **Eidololatri** [f. *Gr.* *εἰδωλός*], an image-breaker.

†Eidouranion, 1825. [f. *Gr.* *εἶδος* + *οὐρανός*.] A mechanical contrivance for representing the motions of the heavenly bodies; cf. **ORRERY** -1829.

Eight (eɪt), *interj. dial.* [Cf. **EH**, **EV**.] An exclamation of wonder or asseveration.

Eight (eɪt). [Com. Teut. and Aryan: *OE.* *ahta*, *eahhta*, *white* = *ON.* *atta*, *Goth.* *ahtau*, etc., cf. *L.* *octo*, *Gr.* *ὄκτω*, *Skr.* *aśtadu*, etc.] The cardinal number next after seven; symbols 8 or viii.

A. as adj. (see *quots.*).

E. years 1913. *Phr.* *An e. days* (= a week) *Luke* ix. 28. *ellipt.* We breakfast at *e. (mod.)* *Place of e. (reals)*, the Spanish dollar. (Now *Hist*)

B. as sb. 1. The number eight *ME.* 2. A set of eight persons or things, as, *the e. of hearts*, *the Oxford e.* *Phr.* *In eights*: in lines of *e.* syllables. 1598. 3. The figure (8); hence anything in the form of an 8. 1607.

Comb. as *e.-sided*, etc.; *e.-day adj.*, *-fold adj.* and *adv.*; *e.-day clock*, one that goes for *e.* days without winding up; *-oar a.* (of a boat) manned by *e.* rowers; also *as sb.*

Eight, obs. *f.* **AIT**.

Eighteen (eɪˈtiːn, ɛˈtiːn), *a.* (*sb.*) [*OE.* *eahhtatene*, *-tine*; see **EIGHT** and **-TEEN**.] 1. The cardinal number next after seventeen; symbols 18 or xviii. 2. *quasi-sb.* = *e.-pounder* 1833. Syke and twelve makyth eyghtene *TASSIA*.

Comb. as *e.-knot a.* (a vessel) going *e.* knots in an hour; *-penny a.*, worth or costing *e.-pence*; also *quasi-sb.* *-pounder*, a gun throwing an eighteen-pound shot.

Eighteenmo. 1858. [Eng. reading of 18mo.] Colloq. for **OCTODECIMO**.

Eighteenth (eɪˈtiːnθ, ɛˈtiːnθ), *a.* [*OE.* *eahhtatodea*, *f. eahhta* **EIGHT** + *todea* tenth. Now taken as *f.* **EIGHTEEN** + **-TH**.] 1. Next in order after the seventeenth. 2. *E. part.*: one of eighteen equal parts of anything. Hence **Eighteenthly** *adv.*

Eightth (ɛɪtθ), [*OE.* *eahhtoth*, repr. *OTeut.* type *ahtoth*-, *f. *ahtau*, **aht* **EIGHT**.]

A. adj. 1. That comes next in order to the seventh. Also *ellipt.*, as *the e. of April*. 2. *E. part.*: one of eight equal parts of anything 1523.

B. sb. 1. = *eighth part* 1577. 2. *Mus.* = **OC-TAVE** -1705. Hence **Eightthly** *adv.* in the *e.* place.

Eightieth (ɛɪˈtiːθ), *a.* (*sb.*) *ME.* [f. **EIGHTY**; see **-TH**.] The ordinal number answering to the cardinal eighty.

Eight-square. *Obs. exc. Naut.* 1538. [f. **EIGHT** + **SQUARE**, after *four-square*.] Having eight equal sides; octagonal.

Eighty (ɛɪtɪ), *a.* (*sb.*) [*OE.* *hundacahatig*, *f. hund-* (see **HUNDRED**) + *eahhta* **EIGHT** + *-tig* -*OTeut.* **tigwiz* *pl.* of **tegas* decade (see **-TY**).] 1. The cardinal number equal to eight tens; symbol 80 or lxxx. Also *ellipt.*, as in *now over e.*

2. *quasi-sb.* 2. The age of eighty years. *b.* *The eighties*: the years between eighty and ninety in a century. 1835.

Eigne (ɛɪn), *a.* 1586. [corrupt *f.* **AYNE**, ad. *Fr. aîné*.] *Law*. First-born, eldest; see **AYNE**. *Phr.* *E. title*: a prior title. *E. estate*: one that is entailed.

Eikon, var. of **ICON**.

Eild (ɪld), *a.* *Sc.* 1822. [? var. of **YELD a.] Of a cow: Not giving milk; dry.**

Eild, var. of **ELD sb.** and *v.*

Eir(e), obs. *f.* **AIR**, **EYRE**, **HEIR**.

Eirenarch (ɛɪˈrɛnɜrk), 1641. [ad *Gr.* *εἰρηναρχος*.] An officer charged with the preservation of the public peace.

Eirenic, **irenic** (ɪrɪˈnɪk), *a.* *rare*. 1878.

[ad *Gr.* *εἰρηνικός*.] Tending to peace.

†Eirenicon (ɪrɪˈnɪkən), 1865. [ad *Gr.* *εἰρηνικόν*, *adj. neut.*] A proposal tending to reconcile differences.

Eiry, var. of **AERY**, **BERIE**.

†Eisell. *OE.* [*a.* *OF.* *aissil*, *aissil*: -late *L.* **acellum*, dim. of *acetum*.] Vinegar -1634. *Woot drinks v. Esile*, *eate a Crocodile SHAKS*.

†Eisteddfod (ɛɪˈstɛdˈfɒd), 1822. [Welsh;

lit. 'session', *f. eistedd* to sit.] A congress of (Welsh) bards.

Either (ɪˈðər, ɪˈðər), *a.* (*pron.*) and *adv.* [*OE.* *eghwæðer* (contracted *egðer*), *f. ð* *Av.* always + *gehwæðer* each of two. See **Y-** and **WHETHER**.]

A. adj. (*pron.*) 1. Each of the two. *b.* with *pl. sb.* = 'both' -1608. 2. *absol.* as *pron* -1759. *b.* Sometimes = each (of more than two) 1588. 3. One or other of the two *ME.* 4. *absol.* as *pron* 1548. *b.* Sometimes = any one (of more than two) 1616.

1. There was a huge fireplace at *e.* end of the 1st *Coloss.* 2. How different has been the fate of *e.* *Coloss.* 3. At *e.* of the three corners *Howells* 3. *Spirits* when they please *Can e.* *Sex* assume *Mit P.L.* I. 124. 4. *E.* causes *loss* *CRUMH.* *b.* The furtherance of all or *e.* of these three *HIERON*.

B. as adv. (*conj.*) 1. In *OE.* and early *ME.* = **BOTH**. 2. Introducing alternatives *ME.* 3. = **OR** -1611. 4. As an alternative, 'which you please'. *b.* In neg. or interrog. sentences 'Any more than the other'. *ME.*

1. I never thought treason to your Highness anyther in woordes or dede *CRONWELL*. 3. *E.* [*R.V.*] *Or* how canst thou say to thy brother *Luke* vi. 42. 4. *Lo* Willt thou set thy foot on my neck? *Am.* *Or* o mine *e.* *Tuel. N.* II. v. 266. *b.* The sex cannot help that *e.* *SCOTT*.

Ejaculate (ɪdʒəˈkjuːlət), *v.* 1578. [f. *L.* *ejaculat*-, *ejaculari*, *f. (ult.) e + jaculum*, *jacere* to cast.] 1. *trans.* To dart forth; to throw out suddenly and swiftly, eject. *Obs. exc. spec.* Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To utter suddenly (a short prayer; now a short exclamation). Also *absol.* 1666.

1. They [*Porcupines*] have... prickles... which they *e.* *LOVELL. spec.* To *e.* *as* venom into the wound 1816. 2. But where can the Prince be? he kept ejaculating *CAULYCE*. Hence **Ejaculative** *a.* of the nature of an ejaculation.

Ejaculation (ɪdʒəˈkjuːləʃən), 1603. [f. *as* *prec.*] 1. The action of ejaculating (missiles water, etc.) -1818. 2. The sudden ejection or emission (of seed, fluids, etc.) 1603. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* 2. The emission of rays, occult influence, etc. *b.* The hasty utterance of prayers emotional exclamations, etc. 1625. 4. *concr.* A short hasty emotional utterance 1624.

3. *a.* There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the Act of Envy an Ejaculation... of the Eye *BACON*. 4. *Lja* ejaculations of welcome *FR. KERVILL*.

†Ejaculator, 1727. [*mod.L.*, *f. as* *prec.*] *Phys.* Applied to two muscles of the genitals, which ejaculate the seminal fluid.

Ejaculatory (ɪdʒəˈkjuːlətəri), *a.* 1644 [f. *as* *prec.* + **-ORY**.] 1. Adapted for, or concerned in, ejection 1655. 2. Given to ejaculation *QUARLES*. 3. Of the nature of or resembling an ejaculation 1644. 4. *quasi-sb.* = **ejaculation** 4 (*rare*) 1883.

1. *E.* ducts 1751. 3. *E.* passages 1644, prayers 1698, petitions *SMOLLETT*.

Eject (ɪdʒekt), *sb.* 1878. [ad *L.* *ejectum*, after *subject*, *object*.] Something (*viz.* an inferred sensation or mental state) which is neither an actual nor a possible object of one's own consciousness.

My neighbour's mind, feelings, motions *e.* *jects* to me; they can never be objects *C. L. MORRAN*.

Eject (ɪdʒekt), *v.* 1555. [ad *L.* *eject*-, *ppl* stem of *ejicere*.] 1. To throw out from within, also *transf.* and *fig.* 1598. 2. To expel, drive out from any place or position 1555. 3. To expel from a dignity or office. Also, To evict from; *esp.* in *Law*. 1570.

1. *a.* Diana ejecting a fountain *EVELYN*. 3. If they can prove their Ministers fit to be ejected, let them there prove it *BAXTER*. Hence **Ejective** *a.* that has the function or power of ejecting; pertaining to an eject. **Ejectively** *adv.*

†Ejectamenta (ɪdʒekˈtəməntə), *sb. pl.* 1863 [pl. of *L.* *ejectamentum*, *f. ejectare*.] *Geol.* Substances ejected by eruptive forces.

Ejection (ɪdʒekˈʃən), 1566. [ad *L.* *ejectionem*; see **EJECT v.**] 1. The action of casting out from within. Formerly *spec.* in *Phys* 1613 *b. concr.* Something ejected; *spec.* by a volcano 1654. 2. Expulsion from a place or position also from office or possessions, *†exile* (*rare*) 1566. 3. = **ECROLE** *a.* 1603.

1. *E.* of ashes 1813, of gas *STOKES*. 2. Exorcism (that is to say, of *e.* of Devils by Conjuraton) *HOBBS*.

Ejectment (ɪdʒekˈtmənt), 1567. [f. **EJECT v.** + **-MENT**.] 1. *Law* The act or process of

ejecting a person from his holding, hence, more widely, = EJECTION 2. 2. 'An action at law whereby a person ousted or removed from an estate for years may recover possession thereof' (Tomlins); the original writ in this action 1697. 3. *pl.* [after L. *ejectamenta*.] Things cast up or out SIR T. BROWNE.

Ejector (ɛdʒɛktər). 1640. [See -OR.] 1. *gen.* One who ejects (*lit.* and *fig.*), *spec.* in Law, one who ejects a person from his holding. 2. Any portion of machinery, etc. which ejects, e.g. an appliance for discharging empty cartridge cases from a fire-arm; etc. Also *attrib.*

3. *E. condenser* (steam-engine), a form of condenser worked by the exhaust steam from the cylinder.

Ejulation. 1619. [ad. L. *ejulationem*.] Wailing, lamentation -1708.

Eke (ɛk), *sb.* Now *dialect.* [OE. *ēaca*: -O. Tent. **auka*, f. same root as ECHE v.] 1. An addition. In OE., A reinforcement (of troops).

2. *spec.* a. A tag to a bell-rope; also *attrib.* 1549. b. A cylinder on which a beehive is placed to add to its capacity 1857.

Eke (ɛk), *v.* ME. [partly f. prec.; partly north. f. ECHE v.] 1. *trans.* To increase, add to. Also *absol.* Now *dialect.* 2. To add. Also *absol.* -1733.

3. Some patch'd dog-hole ek'd with ends of wall POPE. Phr. *To e. out*: to supplement (const. *with*); *asp.* to make to last, or to suffice, by additions, by economy, by makeshifts, or the like.

Eke (ɛk), *adv.* arch. [Com. Tent.: OE. *ēac*, perh. from EKE v.] Also, too, moreover, in addition.

E. therto he was right a mery man CHAUCER.

Ekebergite. 1822. [f. Sw. traveller *Ekeberg* + -ITE.] *Min.* A variety of scapolite.

Eke-name. ME. [f. EKE *sb.* + NAME.] An additional name, a NICKNAME, q. v. -1483.

Eking (ɛkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. EKE v.] 1. The action of EKE v. 2. An augmentation.

Eke. 3. *Naut.* a. 'A piece of wood fitted . . . to make good a deficiency in length, as the end of a knee or the like.' b. 'The carved work under the lower part of the quarter-piece, at the aft part of the gallery' SMYTH.

-el, *suffix* 1, repr. OE. -el, -ela, -ele (O. Tent. **ilo*, etc.); in mod. Eng. retained only after *v*, *th*, *ch*, *n*, as in *hovel*, *brothel*, etc. See -IE.

-el, *suffix* 2, a. OF. -el (mod. F. usu. -eau), -elle, repr. L. -ella, -ella; used to form diminutives, as (from the masc. -el), *tunnel*, etc.; (from the fem. -elle) *chapel*, etc.

2. In Eng. wds. adapted from Fr., -el may also stand for Fr. -el: -L. -alis (see -AL), as in *voisel*; for Fr. -eil: -L. -iculus (see -CLE), as in *apparel*; or for Fr. -il: -L. -ile, as in *kennel*.

Ela (ɛlə). Now *Hist.* 1580. [f. E + L.A.] *Mus.* The highest note of Guido's scale. Often *fig.* as a type of something 'high-flown'.

'Why God-a-mercy . . . this is a note above E La SCORN.

Elaborate (ɛləˈbɒrət). 1581. [ad. L. *elaboratus*; see next.]

1A. as *pa. pple.* = ELABORATED

B. as *adj.* 1. Produced by labour; also = ELABORATED. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1502. 2. Worked out minutely; highly finished 1621. Also *transf.* of persons: Painstaking 1649.

2. An e. letter DAVENANT, contrivance DARWIN, study MONLEY *transf.* An e. Collector 1728.

Hence *Elaborately adv.*, -ness.

Elaborate (ɛləˈbɒrət), *v.* 1607. [f. L. *elaborari*, *elaborare*, f. e. out + *laborare* to LABOUR.] 1. To produce or develop by labour, to work out in detail 1611. 2. *transf.* Of nature, etc.: To produce from elements or sources; to fashion or develop; also, to transmute into a developed product 1607.

3. The objects of landscape may be either elaborated or suggested RUSKIN. 2. Honey . . . is elaborated by the Bee BOYLE. The animal spirits are elaborated from the blood BERKELEY.

Hence *Elaborated ppl.* a. worked up; worked out in detail, finely wrought, etc. *Elaborative a.* that has the property of elaborating. *Elaborator.*

Elaboration (ɛləˈbɒrətʃən). 1578. [ad. late L. *elaborationem*.] 1. The process of elaborating (see ELABORATE v. 1); the state of being elaborated 1612. 2. The production by natural agencies of chemical substances from their elements or sources; *spec.* in *Phys.* the formation of animal or vegetable tissues, or the process of

assimilation of alimentary substances after their reception into the body 1578. 3. *concr.* 1765.

1. The e. of his [Virgil's] verse GLADSTONE. 2. Milk is a chyle which . . . has received but a light E. 1677. 3. Science is an e. DOVE.

Elaboratory (ɛləˈbɒrətəri). 1652. [as if ad. L. **elaboratorium*.] = LABORATORY. Now *Hist.* Also *transf.*

transf. The functions of leaves are to . . . act as elaboratories 1845.

Elao-, comb. f. Gr. *ἐλαον* oil (properly olive-oil), as in *Elaopten* (e. *elip'tin*), also *ela-* (Gr. *ελαρός* volatile), the liquid part of a volatile oil, as *dist.* from *stearoptene*; etc.

Elaeolite (ɛləˈɒlɪt). Also *elao-*. 1816 [f. Gr. *ἐλαον* + -LITE.] *Min.* A variety of nephelite occurring massive, or in large crystals, and having a greasy lustre.

Elaic (ɛləˈɪk), *a.* 1845. [irreg. f. as prec. + -IC.] *Chem.* = OLEIC.

Elaidic (ɛləˈɪdɪk), *a.* 1865. [f. as prec. + -IDIC.] *Chem.* Designation of an acid $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$, derived from *elaic* (oleic) acid. So *Elaidate*, a salt of e. acid. *Elaidin*, a solid isomeric modification of olein, produced by the action of nitrous acid.

Elain (ɛləˈɪn). 1810. [irreg. f. as prec. + -IN.] = OLEIN.

Elamp, *v.* [? f. E- *pref.* + LAMP v.] To shine forth. G. FLETCHER.

Elan. 1880. [Fr.; see next.] An impetuous rush (a. g. of troops); also (*abstr.*), ardour, dash.

Elaunce (ɛləˈnʌs), *v.* 1718. [ad. F. *elancer*, f. L. *ex* + late L. *lanceare*, f. *lancea* LANCE.] *trans.* To launch; to cast or throw (a lance or dart). Also *fig.* Also *intr.* for *refl.*

Thy unerring Hand elanc'd. another Dart PRIOR.

Eland (ɛˈlænd). 1786. [a. Du. *eland* elk, ? ad. Lith. *ēlis*.] A very large S. Afr. Antelope (*Hoselaphus Oryx*), much prized for its flesh. Also *attrib.*

Elalet (ɛˈlænət). 1880. [app. f. mod. L. *elatus* (ad. Fr. *élan*) + -ET.] A species of kite, *Elanus melanoleucus*.

Elao-: see ELAO-

Elaphine (ɛləˈfɪn), *a.* 1835 [f. L. *elaphus*, a. Gr. + -INE.] Belonging to or like the stag.

Elaps (ɛˈlæps). [mod. L. a. Gr. *ἐλαψ* corrupt var. of *ἐλαφ*, see ELLOPS.] A genus of venomous S. African garter snakes.

Elapse (ɛˈlæps), *v.* 1644. [f. L. *elaps*, *elabi*; see LAPSE.] 1. *intr.* Of time: To slip or glide away, expire. (Perfect tenses occur with *be*.) 2. *trans.* To suffer to pass by -1709.

3. *intr.* To lapse -1769

1. Fourteen months were now elapsed 1792

Elapse, *sb. arch.* 1677. [1 prec. vb.] 1. A flowing out or away, also *fig.* 2. Lapse, slipping away 1793. So **Elapsion** (*rare*).

Elargement. [Cf. Fr. *élargir*.] = ENLARGEMENT. H. MORE.

Elasmobranch (ɛləˈzmɒbræŋk). 1872. [Shortened f. mod. L. *elasmobranchii*, f. Gr. *ἐλασπός* metal beaten out + *βράχια* gills.] *Zool.* One of the *Elasmobranchii* or *Chondropterygii*, a class of fishes marked by the cartilaginous nature of the bones, and the absence of sutures in the cranium, as the Shark, Sturgeon, Ray, etc. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* var. *Elasmobranchiate*.

Elastance (ɛləˈstæns). 1890. [irreg. f. ELASTIC + -ANCE.] *Electr.* The capacity of a dielectric for opposing an electric charge or displacement.

Elastic (ɛləˈstɪk). 1653. [ad. mod. L. *elasticus*, a. Gr. *ελαστικός*, f. *ἐλα-* stem of *ἐλαύνειν* to drive.]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, causing, or characterized by, spontaneous expansion. Now merged in 2. -1669. 2. That spontaneously resumes its normal bulk or shape after contraction, dilatation, or distortion by external force. Also of motions, forces, etc.: Characteristic of an elastic body. 1674. b. *fig.* Not permanently or easily depressed; buoyant 1778. 3. *pop.* That can be stretched without permanent alteration of size or shape 1781. b. *fig.* Flexible, accommodating 1859. 4. Propulsive. BLACKMORE.

a. His e. bow COWER. Phr. *E. limit*: the extent to which the particles of a body may be relatively

displaced without fracture or other permanent alteration. *E. fluids* still often used *spec.* for gases, though the mod. definition applies perfectly to liquids b. This e. little urchin CARLYLE. 3. *fig.* A very e. conscience. Phr. *E. tissue* (Anat.): a variety of areolar or connective tissue f. *E. gum* (= Fr. *gomme élastique*); india-rubber. *E. web*: cloth woven with india-rubber threads so as to stretch. *E. boots*: boots with elastic web at the sides.

B. *sb.* Elastic cord or string, usually woven with india-rubber 1663.

Hence **Elastic** a. elastic. **Elastically adv.**

Elastica. 1878. [See -IN.] 'The substance composing the elastic fibres of connective tissue' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Elasticity (ɛˈlæstɪsɪti). 1664. [See -ITY.] 1. The quality of being elastic (see ELASTIC A. 1, 2). 2. *fig.* Capacity for resisting or overcoming depression 1678; flexibility, accommodation 1858.

3. The e. or tension of steam MRS. SONNEVILLE. The e. of the spine DARWIN. 2. Our old men have lost the e. of youth LOWELL. There is no e. in a mathematical fact O. W. HOLMES.

Elastin (ɛləˈstɪn). 1875. = ELASTICIN (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Elate (ɛˈlət), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *elatus*, *pa. pple.* of *efferre*.] 1. Lifted (*rare*) 1730. 2. *fig.* a. Exalted, lofty ME. b. Of persons: In high spirits, exultant, flushed (with success, etc.) 1647.

2. With upper lip e., he grins FENTON. 2. A fortune more e. 1610. Of an e. spirit SELDEN. b. An army e. with victory CLARENDON.

Elate, *v.* 1578. [f. L. *elati*- *ppl. stem*; see prec.] 1. *trans.* To lift on high, elevate -1772. Also *fig.* 2. To exalt the spirits of, to stimulate, excite; also, to make proud. Also *absol.* 1619.

1. Sometimes they e. a finger, smile and pray to Mahomet SIR T. BROWNE. 2. Elated with the glory of Martyredome 1619. The wine. elatech me LONGE.

Hence **Elatedly adv.**, -ness. **Elatement**, elatedness. **Elatist**, one who or that which elates.

Elater (ɛˈlətər). 1653. [a. mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐλατήρ* one who or that which drives.] 1. The expansive property inherent in air or gases, hence, = 'spring', 'elasticity'. Also *fig.* 2. *Zool.* Linnaeus' name for the family *Elaterridae* of beetles, possessing the power of springing upward from a supine position in order to fall on their feet; also, a beetle of this family, a slip-jack 1802. 3. *Bot.* An elastic spiral filament, or elongated cell, serving to disperse the spores when ripe, as in certain Liverworts, Hoise-tails, etc. 1830.

2. Persons . . . having the e. or spring of their own natures to facilitate their inquiries SIR T. BROWNE.

Elaterin (ɛləˈtərɪn). Also *elatine*. 1830 [f. ELATERIUM + -IN.] *Chem.* The active principle of Elaterium ($C_{20}H_{32}O_8$).

Elaterist. 1661. [f. ELATER 2 + -IST.] One who explains certain phenomena as due to ELATERY -1674.

Elaterite (ɛləˈtərɪt). 1826. [f. ELATER 2 + -ITE.] *Min.* A brown hydrocarbon, usually soft and elastic like india-rubber; elastic bitumen.

Elaterium (ɛləˈtərɪəm). 1578. [a. L., ad. Gr. *ἐλατήριον*, f. *ἐλα-* stem of *ἐλαύνειν* to drive.] 1. A purgative. 2. A precipitate from the juice of the Squirting Cucumber (*Ecdialium agreste*, *Momordica Elaterium*), acting as a drastic purgative and emetic 1578. 3. = ELATER 2. (Dicts.)

Elatrometer (ɛləˈtərɪmɪtər). [ad. Fr. *élatromètre*; cf. ELATER 2.] An instrument for indicating the pressure of confined air or steam KNIGHT.

Elate ry. 1653. [f. ELATER 2 + -Y.] The elastic force of the air -1676.

Elation (ɛləˈtʃən). [ME. *elacion*, ad. OF. ad. L. *elationem*; see ELATE a.] 1. (after L.) a. Lifting. b. Carrying out (e.g. of a dead body) (*rare*). -1697. 2. Elevation of mind arising from success, etc., pride, vainglory ME. 3. Elevation of spirits. (The usual current sense) 1750.

b. with *an* and *pl* 1780

2. Riches exposes a Man to . . . a foolish E. of Heart ADDISON. 3. These praises give me but very little E. FOSTER.

Ela-tive, *a. rare*. 1595. [as if ad. L. **elativus*.] That elates (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Elayl (ɛləˈɪl). 1865. [f. Gr. *ἐλαῖς* an olive-tree + *ύλη*.] *Chem.* = ETHYLENE.

Elbow (elboə) [Com. Tent. : OE. *elboga* :—OTent. **alno-bogun*—f. **alno* arm (see ELL) + **bogun* bending = Bow sb.] 1. The bend of the arm, the outer part of the joint at the bend of the arm. 2b. The analogous part in the shoulder or hock of quadrupeds—1739. 2. *transf.* Anything resembling an elbow. a. A sharp bend in the course of a river, road, etc. 1591. b. A forward or outward projection 1626. c. *Mech.* An angle in a tube, etc.; a piece of piping bent at an angle to join two long straight pieces 1777. d. *Arch.* The upright side which flanks any panelled work, as in windows below the shutters, etc. (Gwilt); the projections on the side of stalls (Parker). 3. *transf.* An arm of a chair, made to rest the elbow—1784. 4. A pair of Gloves Up to his Elbows. 1793. 5. a. The elbows of serpentine rivals H. Walpole. 3. A great Chair with elbows 1699. 6. *Phrases.* At the elbows, very near; in close attendance; also *fig.* *Enn. the hawse* (Naut.); a cross in the hawse, when a ship, being moored in a midway, swings twice the wrong way. To be out at elbows, to have a coat worn out at the elbows, to be ragged, poor, in seedy condition.

attric. and *Comb.* as *e-cushion*, etc.; also *e-chair*, a chair with elbows (see 3), *e-grease* (*grease*), vigorous rubbing; hard physical labour of any kind, *joint*, (a) the hinge-joint connecting the fore and the upper arm; (b) = Elbow etc.; *piece*, (a) a piece of armour covering the juncture of the plates meeting at the *e*, (b) a piece of tubing forming an *e*; *room*, room to move one's elbows, hence, free scope.

Elbow (elboə), *v.* 1605 [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To thrust with the elbow, to jostle, also *fig.* Also with *off*, *out*, *to*, *absol.* and *intr.* To push right and left with the elbow, also *fig.*—1885. 3. *quasi-trans.* To make (one's way) by elbowing 1833. 4. *intr.* To go out of the direct way, zigzag 1804. 5. 'To jut out in angles' (J).

1. Must our Sides be elbowed, our Shins broken 1710. They (the Dutch) would e. our own Aldermen of the Royal Exchange Macaulay. 3. To e. his way into the bank 1833.

Elbowed (elboəd), *pp. a.* 1825 [f. ELBOW sb. + -ED.] a. Having elbows or bends. b. Provided with elbow-rests, as a seat. c. Bent into the shape of an elbow.

Elctee (elctē), *Also elchi, eltchi*, 1828. [Turk. *elchi* 'from il' (a nomad) tribe, hence the representative of the il' (V.).] An ambassador.

Eld (eld), *sb.* [OE. *eldo* (abstr. sb. f. *ald*, in WS. *eald*, OLD sb.).] 1. The age of a person. Now dial. 2. Full age, majority—1529. 3. Old age OE. 4b. Old men; senate, aristocracy—1592. 4. Aniquity, the olden time ME. 75. A secular period—1593.

1. Gamelyn, that yong was of elde ME. 3. Who seems at e. peels off his own young hairs 3. Jow 4. Lands that contain the monuments of E. Dyon.

Eld (eld), *a. poet.* and *arch.* 1619. [repr. ME. *ælde*, OE. (WS.) *eald* (see OLD).] = OLD, *q. v.*

Eld, *v. 1* [repr. OE. (WS.) *ealdian* (type **alldjan*), f. *eald*, OLD.] To grow or make old ME. only.

Eld, *v. 2* [OE. *eldan* :—OTent. **alldjan*, f. **alld*—OLD.] *trans.* and *intr.* To defer, delay—ME.

Elder (elɔr), *sb. 1* [OE. *ellern*; cf. MLG *eltern*, *elterne*, *elhorn*, etc.] 1. A low tree or shrub, *Sambucus nigra* (N.O. *Caprifoliaceae*), called, for distinction, the Common or Black-barked Elder; bearing umbel-like corymbs of white flowers. The young branches are full of path. 2. Extended to other species of the genus *Sambucus*; in N. America applied chiefly to *S. canadensis*. b. In names of plants superficially resembling the Elder, as Dwarf E., Goutweed (Egopodium Podagraria), Marsh or Marish E., etc.

1. My heart of E. Merry IV. ii. iii. 30. 2. Dwarf L., Ground E., Dog E. (S. *Ehulus*) = DANEWORT. *attric.* and *Comb.* as *e-berry*, the fruit of the *e*, *gun*, a pop-gun made of a hollow shoot of *e*, *moth*, *Propteryx Sambucata*.

Elder (elɔr), *a. and sb. 2* [OE. *eldra* (fem. and neut. *eldre*) :—OTent. **a-ldron*, regularly f. **alld*, OE. *ald* (WS. *eald*), OLD.]

A. adj. The comparative degree of OLD *a.* formerly = the mod. OLDER, but now differentiated. 1. That has lived or existed longer; senior. Now used without *than*, chiefly as denoting the senior of two, otherwise *arch.* 2a.

ce (man). *a* (pass). *an* (land). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. *chef*). *o* (ever). *ol* (I, eye). *o* (Fr. *eau de vie*). 1 (sit). 2 (Psyché). 3 (what). 4 (got).

Of longer standing, prior; senior—1800.

3. Ancient, earlier, former ME. 1. The said Wil. Rycroft yelder 1478. How much more e. art thou than thy looks *Starch*. P. iv. l. 251. E. statesman, in Japan, one of the *genro* (old men) retired statesmen and nobles who are consulted by the Emperor, also *transf.* 2. Ane tide 1642. Phr. E. hand (Cards) the first player. 3. The giant race of e. times *SOUTHERN*.

B. sb. An elder person (*lit.* and *fig.*). 1. A parent [cf. mod G. *eltern* pl.], a forefather, hence, a predecessor *Usu* in pl. —1557. 2. One who is old or older, a senior. *Usu* in pl. ME. 3. A member of a senate, governing body or class, consisting of men (supposed to be) venerable for age. Now chiefly *Hist.* ME. 4. *Ecl.* = PRESBYTER 1526. b. In the Presbyterian churches, one of a class of lay officers who, with the minister, compose the Session, and manage the church affairs.

2. I know my duty to my elders *Tam Shr* ii. 7. 3. The reverend elders nodded o'er the cave *POPE*. 4. That thou shuldest ordeyne elders in every churche *TINDALE Titus* i. 5.

Elderling, *1 are.* 1606. [See -LING.] 1. Contemptuously for ELDER sb. 2. An elderly person 1863.

Elderly (elɔrli), *a.* 1611. [f. ELDER *a.* + -LY.] 1. Somewhat old, verging on old age. 2. Of or pertaining to an elderly person 1674.

3. E. Pops, and superannuated Coquers *BURGELL*. **Eldern** (elɔrn), *a. 1* ME. [f. ELDER *a.* + -EN.] 1. Elderly—1818. 2. Belonging to earlier times (*arch.*) ME.

Eldern (elɔrn), *a. 2* 1842. [f. ELDER sb. 1 + -EN.] Made of elder.

Eldership (elɔrʃɪp) 1549. [f. ELDER *a.* and sb. 2 + -SHIP.] 1. The position of being elder; seniority. 2. The office of elder in a church; the body of elders; a presbytery 1577. 1. My claim to her by E. I prove *DAVENAM*.

Eldest (elɔst), *a. superl.* [OE. *eldest* (*a.* superl. of OE. *ald* (WS. *eald*), OLD; see ELDER *a.*)] 1. Most aged. Also *absol.* (*quasi-sb.*) Replaced by OLDEST—1611. 2. First-born, or oldest surviving. Also *quasi-sb.* OE. 3. Earliest, most ancient (*arch.*) OE.

2. The Erie of Rutland eldest daughter 1536. 3. The primall e. curse *Haml.* iii. in 37. Phr. E. hand (Cards) the first player; the right of playing first.

Eldfather. [OE. (WS) *ealdfader*, f. *eald*, ELDER *a.* + FATHER; cf. Ger. *altvater* ancestor.] 1. A grandfather; a forefather—1460. 2. A father-in-law—1634.

Elding. Now dial. ME. [a. ON. *elding*, f. *eldr* fire.] Fuel.

Eldmother. Now dial. [OE. (WS.) *ealdmōðer*; see ELDFATHER.] 1. A grandmother—ME. 2. A mother-in-law; also, a stepmother ME.

El Dorado (elɔrɔdo), 1596. [Sp.; = 'the gilded'.] A fictitious country (or city) abounding in gold, believed by the Spaniards to exist upon the Amazon within the province of Guiana. Also *fig.*

Unspoiled Guiana, whose great Cane Geryon's Sons Call El Dorado *Murr. P. L.* xi. 411.

Eldress (elɔres), 1640 [f. ELDER sb. 2] A female ELDER.

Eldritch (elɔdrɪtʃ, eɪntrɪtʃ), *a.* Sc. 1508 [conn. w. ELF.] Weird, unnatural, hideous.

Eleatic (elɛɪtɪk), 1695. [t. L. *Eleaticus*, f. *Elea*, an ancient Greek city in S.W. Italy.]

A. adj. Pertaining to Elea or its inhabitants; *spec.* of the philosophy of Xenophanes, Parmenides, and Zeno, who lived or were born there. The dialectical movement emanated from the E. school *Charm.* Hence *Eleaticism*.

B. sb. An Eleatic philosopher.

Elecampane (elɛkæmpæn), 1533. [corrupt ad mod L. *enula* (= cl. *inula*) *campana*. The adj. *campana* prob. means 'growing in the fields'.] 1. A perennial composite plant (*Inula Helenium*), with large yellow radiate flowers and bitter aromatic leaves and root; formerly used as a tonic and stimulant. 2. A sweetmeat flavoured with the root of this plant 1806. 3. *attrib.* 1610.

2. I don't know how he spent it except in hard-bale and alycampane *THACKERAY*.

Elect (elɛkt) ME. [ad. L. *electus*, *eligere*.] *A. adj.* 1. Picked out, chosen; also, chosen by preference, select. Also *absol.* 2. *spec.* in

Theol. Chosen by God, esp. for eternal life. Often *absol.* 3. Chosen to an office or dignity. Now usually, Chosen, but not installed or elected 1643.

1. The e. of th' Land *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 60. 2. The blessed Spirits e. *Murr. P. L.* ii. 136. 3. The Bishop e. *AVILLER*. So *The words* e. (mod.).

B. sb. 1. One of the elect (see A. 2)—1646. 2. One that has been chosen for an office or function, often *spec.* = bishop e. (see A. 3)—1709. 1. Saul was an e. 1584. 2. John Gualter, e. of Ross 1491.

Elect (elɛkt), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pple.* elected, 1594. [f. *elect*-*pple.* stem, see *proc.*] 1. *trans.* To pick out, choose. Also *absol.*—1802. 2. To choose in preference to an alternative. In legal use often *absol.* 1509. 3. To choose by vote for any office or position 1494. 4. *Theol.* Of God: To choose as recipients of favour, esp. of eternal life. Also *absol.* 1617.

1. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 4. 2. The daughter was in competent to e. to take the estate as land or money *J. POWELL*. He must therefore e. *CRUISE*. 3. They resolved to e. an Inter-Rex *TINDAL*.

Hence *Ele* = *electable*, or qualified to be elected. *Ele* = *elect*, one chosen or elected.

Electant. [ad. L. *electantem*.] One who has power of choosing. *TUCKER*.

Electary, var. of *ELECTUARY*.

Electic, bad f. *ELECTIC*.

Election (elɛkʃən), ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *electionem*.] 1. The action of choosing for an office, dignity, or position, usually by vote. 2. *spec.* The choice by popular vote of members of a representative assembly, e.g. the House of Commons 1618. 3. The exercise of deliberate choice ME, f. the faculty of discriminative selection—1602. 4. *Theol.* The exercise of God's sovereign will in preferring some of His creatures, esp. as recipients of eternal life ME. 5. *trans.* The body of the elect (*pure*) 1611. 6. *absol.* The selection of times as fit for any particular business; a time so selected. Now *Hist.* ME. 75. The choosing of things for special purposes, as samples, etc.—1751.

1. In a large society the e. of a monarch can never devolve to the wisest *CRUISE*. 2. *Phr.* *General e.* a simultaneous e. of representatives all over the country, opp. to *by election*. 3. Discussions of in corporate hereditaments are only at the e. and choice of the party injured *CRUISE*. 4. The e. of God next to the *hephud*, not to the tiller of the ground *DAVON*. 5. The e. hath obtained it *Rom.* xi. 7. 5. An e. of apt words, and a right disposition of them *DAVON*.

attric. and *Comb.* as *e-address*, etc.; also *e-committee*, a committee formed to promote the e. of a particular candidate. Hence *Electoral* *a.* relating to (astrological) e. (*pure*).

Electioneer (elɛkʃənɪr), *v.* 1789. [f. ELECTION + -ER] *intr.* To busy oneself in (political) elections. Hence *Electioneer*.

Elective (elɛktɪv), 1530. [a. L. *electivus*, *v.* see ELECT *v.* and -IVE.]

A. adj. 1. Appointed by election; derived from or dependent on election. 2. Having the power of election 1632. 3. Pertaining to election; based upon the principle of election 1642. 4. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, choice—1775. 5. = *ELECTIVE*. H. More. 6. Of physical forces and agencies: Having a tendency to operate on certain objects in preference to others 1766. Also *fig.*

1. E. Kings *RUSSELL*. An e. sway *MUR*. 2. Ane body *LD. BROUGHAM*. 3. The e. constitution of the new clergy of France *MURDOCH*. 4. The E. Franchise *CARLYLE*. 5. E. actions *HOBBS*. 6. Phr. *E. affinity*, also, formerly, *e. attraction*—a tendency to combine with some things and not with others. Light, which has been said by e. absorption *TENDALL*.

B. sb. An elected representative (*rare*) 1701. Hence *Electively* *adv.* by choice. *Electivity*, the act or property of selection.

Electo, 1609. [Sp.; *pa. ppl.* of *eligir* to ELECT.] A leader chosen by munneers—1650.

Elector (elɛktɔr), 1467. [a. L.] 1. One who has the right to vote in an election. 2. *spec.* In Great Britain and Ireland, one who has the parliamentary vote; in U.S., one of those chosen by the several states to elect the President and Vice-President. 3. One of the Princes of Germany formerly entitled to take part in the election of the Emperor 1529. Hence *Electors*, the state or condition of an e.

Electoral (elɛktɔrəl), 1675. [See -AL.]

A. adv. 1. Relating to, composed of, or holding rank as, electors. ¶ 2. = **ELECTIVE** 1 (rare) 1849.

1. Austria had, friends in the college S. Austria. ¶ 2. = **ELECTOR** -1707.

Hence **Electoral** *adv.* with reference to electors or elections.

Electorate (ĕlĕktōrĕt). 1675. [See -ATE 1.] 1. The dignity of a German Elector. 2. The dominions of an Elector. 3. The whole body of electors 1879. So †**Electoral** (in sense 1) (rare).

Electorial (ĕlĕktōrĭāl) 1790. [See -IAL.] = **ELECTORAL**.

†**Electral**, *a.* 1673. [f. *electrum* amber.] = **ELECTRICAL** -1708.

†**Electre**. Also **electar**. ME. [ad. L. *electrum*, ad Gr. ἤλεκτρον amber, etc.] 1. An alloy of gold and silver, also attrib. -1656. 2. Amber. Also attrib. -1632.

Electress (ĕlĕktrĕs). Also **ele-ctress**. 1618. [See -ESS.] 1. The wife of a German Elector of the Empire. 2. A female elector 1869.

Electric (ĕlĕktrĭk). 1646. [ad. mod. L. *electricus*, f. L. *electrum*, Gr. ἤλεκτρον amber; see IC.]

1. Possessing the property (first observed in amber) of developing electricity. 2. Charged with electricity. 3. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, electricity; producing, produced by, or operating by means of, electricity 1675. 3. fig. 1793.

1. By Electric bodies, I conceive such as conveniently placed unto their objects attract all bodies palpable Sir T. Browne. 2. From a fire (= fluid) spirits may be kindled FRANKLIN. 3. The o. flash, that from the melting eye Darts the fond question COMRADE.

Phr. **e. arc**, the luminous electrified space between the point of two electrodes through which a current of electricity is passing; **e. atmosphere**, the space round electrical bodies within which they manifest their special properties; **e. chair**, a chair used for electrocution; **e. charge**, circuit (see the sb.); **e. current**, the flow of electricity through a conducting body from the positive to the negative pole, or from a high to a low potential; **e. eel** = *Gymnotus*; **e. fishes**, certain fishes that can give electric shocks; **e. fluid**, Franklin's term for a (supposed) all-pervading fluid, the cause of electricity; **e. force**, the force with which electricity tends to move matter; **e. ray** = *Torpedo*; **e. resistance**, opposition to the passage of an e. current; **e. spark**, the luminous discharge from the conductor of an electrical machine to a pointed body presented to it; **e. tension**, the strain or pressure exerted upon a dielectric in the neighborhood of an electrified body.

Also, in names of instruments for developing, measuring, illustrating, or applying electricity, and of machines, etc., actuated or controlled by electricity, as in *a clock, governor, heater, railway, telegraph*, etc. (see these sb.); **e. battery** (see BATTERY); **e. candle**, a form of electric-light apparatus in which the carbon pencils are parallel and separated by a layer of plaster of Paris; **e. chimes**, three bells suspended on a metal rod, rung by electricity; **e. column**, a form of the voltaic pile; **e. harpoon**, one in which a boiling charge is exploded by electricity; **e. indicator**, one indicating magnetic currents; **e. log**, a ship's log registering by electricity; **e. machine**, usu. *spec.* a machine for developing frictional electricity; **e. regulator**, one for stopping or starting a machine by electro-magnetic circuit; **e. switch**, a commutator; **e. wires**, those of the electric telegraph.

B. sb. 1. A substance in which the electric force can be excited and accumulated by friction 1646. 2. *Positive (negative) electric*, = *electro-positive (negative) substances* 1842.

Electrical (ĕlĕktrĭkāl), *a.* 1635. [f. prec. + AL.] 1. = **ELECTRIC** A. 1. 2. Relating to or connected with electricity; also, of the nature of electricity. (The mod. sense.) Also more usual than *electric* in *electrical machines*, *electrical sb.* 1747. 3. fig. 1775.

3. The atmosphere becomes a SHERIDAN. Hence **Electrically** *adv.* (let and fig.)

Electrician (ĕlĕktrĭkĭān). 1751. [See -IAN.] One who studies, or is versed in, electricity; one who deals with electrical apparatus.

Electricity (ĕlĕktrĭsĭtĭ). 1646. [f. **ELECTRIC** + -ITY.] 1. In early use. The property (first observed in amber) of attracting light bodies when excited by friction; also, the state of excitation produced by friction. Subseq., the name given to the common cause of this phenomenon and of many others, e.g. the electric spark, lightning, the galvanic current,

etc. This cause Franklin considered to be a subtle fluid diffused through all bodies, which, when in excess of the normal, constituted 'positive electricity', when in defect, 'negative electricity'. The view now current is that electricity is a peculiar condition of the molecules of a body or of the ether surrounding them, developed by friction, etc. (see below), but the term 'electric fluid' is still in popular use. 2. fig. 1791. 3. The branch of electricity which deals with the nature and phenomena of electrical action 1734.

1. E. may be called into activity by mechanical power (= *frictional e.*), by chemical action (= *galvanic e.*), by heat (= *thermal e.*), and by magnetic influence (= *magnetic e.*) Mrs SOMERVILLE. 2. The natural e. of youth LOWELL.

Phrases. With adjs. denoting (a) the source or mode of production, as *frictional, galvanic, induced, thermal, vital, voltaic*; (b) the place of development, as *animal, atmospheric, organic*; (c) the quality, as *active, constant, free, negative, positive, vitreous, viscous*; e. older synonyms for positive and negative electricity, which were first observed as resulting from the friction of glass and of resinous bodies respectively.

Electricize (ĕlĕktrĭsĭz), *v.* rare. [See -IZE.] = **ELECTRIFY** v. 1.

Electric light. 1843. *a. gen.* Light produced by electrical action. *b. spec.* The same as used for illumination. It is commonly produced by the incandescence of a metallic or carbon filament, or by the arc formed by the passing of electricity between two carbon points.

Electrification (ĕlĕktrĭfĭkĕshĕn) 1748 [f. **ELECTRIFY** v.] The act of electrifying, or the state of being charged with electricity.

Electrify (ĕlĕktrĭfĭ). *v.* 1747. [f. **ELECTRIC** + -IFY.] 1. *trans.* To charge with electricity, or pass the electric current through; to subject to an electric shock or current. 2. To introduce electric power into (railways, etc.) 1900. 2. fig. To startle, rouse, excite, as though with an electric shock 1752.

1. To e. the body 1706, quicksilver Sir J. HESCHL. 2. Those heights of courage which e. an army and ensure victory BURKE. An audience is electrified EMERSON.

†**Electrine**, *a.* 1677. [See **ELECTRUM** + -INE.] 1. Resembling what exists in amber, electric. H. MORE. 2. Made of **ELECTRUM**.

Electrize (ĕlĕktrōiz), *v.* 1746. [f. **ELECTRIC** + -IZE.] = **ELECTRIFY** Hence †**Electrizable** *a.* **Electrization**.

Electro (ĕlĕktro), *sb. or v. coll.* 1864. Short for **a. ELECTRO-PLATE** *v.*, **ELECTRO-PLATING** *vbl. sb.*; **b. ELECTROTYPE** *sb.* and *v.*

Electro- (ĕlĕktro), comb. f. Gr. ἤλεκτρον, taken as meaning 'electricity'; hence:

Electroballistic *a.* relating to the art of timing by electricity the flight of projectiles. **Electrobioscopy** [see **BIO-** + *scopy*], the examination of an animal body by means of a galvanic current, to discover muscular contractions as evidence of life. **Electrocapillary** *a.* having reference to the influence of electricity on capillary tubes under certain conditions. **Electrochemic**, *-al a.*, pertaining to electricity and chemistry jointly. **Electrochronograph**, an instrument for recording electrically exact instants of time. **Electrodeposit** *v.* to deposit by means of electricity; hence *-deposited*, *-deposition*, this process; *-depositor*, one who does this. **Electrofusion**, the fusion of metals by means of electricity. **Electrogenesis** [see **GENESIS**], the state of tetanoid spasm that supervenes in the muscles highly stimulated by galvanism, when the current is withdrawn; so **Electrogenic** *a.*, pertaining to *electro-genesis*. **Electroglid** *v.* to glide by means of an electric current; hence *-gliding* *vbl. sb.*, *-glit ppl. adv.* **Electrokinetic** *a.* [see **KINETIC**], having reference to electricity in motion. **Electromassage**, kneading the body or a limb with a combined roller and small galvanic machine. **Electrometallurgy**, the application of electrolysis to the deposition of thin coatings of metals, hence *-metallurgic*, *-al a.* **Electromuscular** *a.* having reference to the relations between electricity and muscular contraction. **Electro-negative** *a.* pertaining to, or producing, negative electricity. **Electropathology**, the science of morbid conditions as revealed by electricity.

Electropolar *a.* applied to a cylindrical conductor when, on being electrified by induction, the ends become polar. **Electropositive** *a.* pertaining to, or producing, positive electricity. **Electropuncture** = **GALVANOPUNCTURE**. **Electrosynthetic** *a.* causing chemical composition by means of the galvanic current; hence **Electrosynthetically** *adv.* **Electrotelegraphy** = electric telegraphy; hence **Electrotelegraphic** *a.* **Electrotherapeutics**, the treatment of disease by electricity. **Electrotherapy** [Gr. *θεραπεῖα* healing] = *electrotherapeutics*. **Electrothermancy**, also **Electrothermy** [as if ad. Gr. *θερμία*], the science of the electricity developed by heat. **Electrotint** [cf. **AQUATINT**], a mode of engraving, the design being drawn on copper-plate and transferred by means of an electric bath. **Electro-vital** *a.* having reference to the relations of electricity and the vital actions; hence **Electro-vitalism**.

Electrobiology (ĕlĕktrōbĭōlōjĭ), 1849 [f. prec. + **BIOLOGY**]. 1. = **Electrophysiology** (see **ELECTRO-**). 2. A form of hypnotism in which unconsciousness was induced by causing the patient to gaze steadily at a small disk of zinc or copper; also, 'animal magnetism' generally 1850. Hence **Electrobiological** *a.* **Electrobiologist**.

Electrocute (ĕlĕktrōkūt), *v.* 1889. [f. **ELECTRO-**, after **EXECUTE** *v.*] *trans.* To put to death by means of a powerful electric current. Hence **Electrocution**.

Electrode (ĕlĕktrōd), 1834. [f. as prec. + -ode, ad. Gr. *ὁδός*] One of the poles of a galvanic battery. See **ANODE** and **CATHODE**.

Electrodynamics, *-al* (ĕlĕktrōdĭnāms), *a.* 1832. [f. as prec. + **DYNAMIC**] Pertaining to the force exerted by one magnetic current upon another. Hence **Electrodynamics**, the science of the mutual influence of electric currents. **Electrodynamism** = *electrodynamics*. **Electrodynamometer**, an instrument for measuring e. force.

Electrograph (ĕlĕktrōgrāf), 1840. [f. as prec. + Gr. *γράφω* that writes.] 1. An instrument for producing electrotypes. 2. An instrument for registering electrical conditions; the automatic record of an electrometer 1881.

Electrolier (ĕlĕktrōlĭr), 1882. [f. **ELECTRO-**, after *chandelier*] A cluster of electric lamps.

Electrology (ĕlĕktrōlōjĭ), [f. as prec. + -LOGY] The science of electricity. Hence **Electrologic**, *-al a.*

Electrolysis (ĕlĕktrōlĭsĭs), 1839. [f. **ELECTRO-** + Gr. *λύσις*, after **ANALYSIS**]. 1. Chemical decomposition by galvanic action also, the science of this. 2. *Surg.* The breaking up of tumours, also of calculi, by galvanic action 1867.

Electrolyte (ĕlĕktrōlĭt), 1834. [f. as prec. + Gr. *λύσις*, f. *λύω* to loose.] 'A body which can be or is being decomposed by **ELECTROLYSIS**' (Syd. Soc. Lex.) Hence **Electrolytic**, *-al a.* pertaining to, or capable of, electrolysis. **Electrolytically** *adv.*

Electrolyze (ĕlĕktrōlĭz), *v.* 1834. [f. prec. after *analyse*, etc.] *trans.* To treat by **ELECTROLYSIS** (senses 1, 2). Hence **Electrolyzable** *a.* capable of being electrolyzed. **Electrolyzation**, the process of electrolyzing.

Electromagnet (ĕlĕktrōmāgnĕt), 1831 [f. **ELECTRO-** + **MAGNET**]. A piece of soft iron surrounded by a coil of wire, through which a current of electricity may be passed, rendering the iron temporarily magnetic.

The first simple electro-magnet was made by Sturgeon [of Manchester] G. P. SCOTT.

Hence **Electromagnetic**, *-al a.* pertaining to electro-magnetism. **Electromagnetically** *adv.* **Electromagnetics**, the science of electro-magnetism. **Electromagnetism**, the phenomena of the production of magnetism by the electric current, also, the influence of a magnet on the electric current.

Electrometer (ĕlĕktrōmĕtĕr), 1749 [f. as prec. + **METER**]. An instrument for determining the quality and quantity of electricity. Hence **Electrometric**, *-al a.* **Electrometry**, measurement of electricity by the e.

Electromotion (ĕlĕktrōmōshĕn), 1803 [f. as prec. + **MOTION**]. The motion of a galvanic

current, also, recently, mechanical motion produced by electricity.

Electromotive (ēlektro-mō-tiv). 1806. [f. ELECTRO-+MOTIVE *a*.]

A. adj. Pertaining to electromotion. **Phr. E. force:** orig., the force exhibited in the voltaic battery, in mod. use, the difference of potential which is the cause of electric currents.

B. sb. [after locomotive.] A locomotive engine with electricity for its motive power 1887.

Electromotor (ēlektro-mō-tor). 1827. [f. as prec. + MOTOR.]

A. sb. Orig., a metal serving as a voltaic element. In mod. use, a machine for applying electricity as a motive power.

B. attrib. or adj. = ELECTROMOTIVE.

Electron (ēlektro-n). 1856. [a. Gr. ἤλεκτρον.] = ELECTRON 2.

Electron (ēlektro-n). 1891. [f. ELECTRO-+ION.] **Physics** The smallest supposed component of matter, associated with (or consisting of) an invariable charge of negative electricity. Hence **Electronic** *a*.

Electrophorus (ēlek-, elektrophō-ris). 1778. [mod. L., f. ELECTRO-+Gr. φῶρος] An instrument, invented by Volta, for generating statical electricity by induction. Anglicized as **Electrophore**.

Electroplate (ēlektro-plate). *v.* 1870. [f. ELECTRO-+PLATE.] **trans.** To coat with silver by electrolysis. Hence **Electro-plater**, one who electroplates. **Electro-plating** *vbl. sb.* So **Electro-plate** *sb.* the ware produced by electro-plating.

Electroscope (ēlektro-skōp). 1824. [f. as prec. + Gr. -σκόπος.] An instrument for ascertaining the presence and quality of electricity. Hence **Electroscopic** *a*, measured by the *e*.

Electrostatic, -al (ēlektro-statik-, -āl), *a* 1867 [f. as prec. + STATIC.] Pertaining to statical electricity. Hence **Electrostatics**, the theory of statical electricity.

Electrotonus (ēlek-, elektrotō-nis). 1860 [mod. L., f. ELECTRO-+Gr. τόνος tension, see TONE.] The modified condition of a nerve subjected to a constant current of electricity. Anglicized as **Electrotonic**. So **Electrotonic** *a* relating to or characterized by *e*, also applied by Faraday to the peculiar electrical state characteristic of a secondary current in the electro-magnetic field. **Electrotonicity**, the condition produced by electrotonizing. **Electrotonize** *v.* to produce *e*.

Electrotype (ēlektro-tīp). 1840. [f. as prec. + TYPE.] 1. A copy of a thing formed by the deposition of copper on a mould by galvanic action; also *attrib.* 2. The process of electrotyping 1840.

1. An *e* seal 1840. *E* cuts 1880. 2. The *E*. in America 1840.

Electrotype, *v.* 1847. [f. prec. sb.] **trans.** To copy in electrotype. Also *fig.* Hence **Electrotypist**.

Electrum (ēlektro-m). ME. [a. L., ad. Gr. ἤλεκτρον.] 1. Amber -1794; also *fig.* of tears 1591. 2. = ELECTRE 1. Also *attrib.* ME. b. *Mm.* Native argentiferous gold containing from 20 to 50 per cent. of silver 1555. 3. An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel. URB.

1. *fig.* It was her masters death That drew *e*. from her weeping eyes GREENE.

Electuary (ēlektu-āri). ME. [ad. late L. *electuarium*, *electuarium* (5th *e*); cf. Gr. ἐκλεκτόν, *f. ἐκλεγειν* to lick out.] A medicine, consisting of a powder or other ingredient mixed with honey, jam, or syrup. Also *fig.*

Eleedone (ēlēdō-nē). 1835. [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐλεδών a kind of polypus.] A cephalopod of the tribe *Octopoda*.

Eleemosynary (ēlē-mō-sin-āri). 1620. [ad. med. L. *eleemosynarius*, *f. eleemosyna*; see ALMS.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to alms or almsgiving; charitable 1630. 2. Supported by alms 1654. 3. Of the nature of alms; gratuitous 1620.

1. These her eleemosynary acts Rison 2. The flock of *e*. doves HAWTHORNE 3. *E*. relief C. BROWN.

B. sb. 1. One who lives upon alms. Also *fig.* -1673. 2. = ALMONER (*rare*) -1809. 3. = ALMONRY 1688. Hence **Eleemosynarily** *adv.* charitably, by way of charity.

Elegance (elīgāns). 1510. [a. F. *élégance*, ad. L. *elegāntia*, see ELEGANT.] 1. The state or quality of being elegant; refined grace or propriety; tasteful correctness, ingenious simplicity, neatness - said of form, movement, manners, style, formulae, scientific demonstrations, etc. 2. *concr.* That which is elegant, an instance or kind of elegance 1676.

1. With untutored *e*. she dressed CHASSE, *E*, by which I always mean precision and correctness LAMB. 2. A nice contriver of all elegances EVALYV. So **Elegancy** (*esp.* in sense 2).

Elegant (elīgānt), *a*. 1485. [a. F. *élegant*, ad. L. *elegāntem*, 7th pr. pp. of **elegare*, related to *eliger* to select.] 1. Tastefully ornate in dress. 2. Characterized by refinement, grace, or propriety 1653. 3. Of scientific processes, formulae, etc.: Neat 1668. 4. Of persons: Correct and delicate in taste. Now only in *a*.

scholar, 1667. 5. Graceful, polite, appropriate to persons of cultivated taste 1705. 6. U.S. Excellent, first rate 1772.

1. An *e*. poem BURKE 2. An *e*. bedroom 1819. 3. An *e*. Composition for a troublesome Cough FULLER. An *e*. chess problem (*mod.*). 4. Thon art exact of taste, And *e*. MILT. *P.L.* ix 1018 5. *Phr. E. arts*; nearly = 'fine arts'. Eminent for *e*. literature JOHNSON. Hence **Elegantly** *adv.*

|| Elegante (elīgānt). 1806. [Fr. *élégante* fem.] A fashionable lady.

Elegiac (elīg-ā-ik). 1581. [ad. L. *elegiacus*, ad. Gr. ἐλεγιακός, *f. ἐλεγείον* ELEGY.]

A. adj. 1. *Pros* Appropriate to elegies; as, the *e. distich*, consisting of a (dactylic) hexameter and pentameter; *e. vers* (sometimes applied to the pentameter separately) 1586. 2. Of the nature of an elegy, pertaining to elegies; hence, mournful, plaintive, melancholy 1644. var. **Elegiacal** (in both senses).

1. *E*. griefs, and songs of love MRS. BROWNING. *Phr. E. poet*: one who writes *a*. in *e*. metre; *b*. in a pensive strain.

B. sb. 1. *a*. An elegiac poet 1581. *b. pl.* Elegiac verses 1774.

Elegiac [f. ELEGY, after ecclesiast, etc.] A writer of elegies. GOLDSM.

+Elegious, *a*. [f. as prec. + -OUS] Resembling an elegy, hence, lugubrious, mournful. QUARLES.

Elegist (elīg-ist). 1774. [f. as prec. + -IST.] The writer of an elegy.

Elegit (elīg-dzit) 1503. [L.; = 'he has chosen'; from the words in the writ.] *Law*. A writ of execution, issued on the election of a judgement creditor, by which the creditor is put in possession of (formerly half) the goods and lands of a debtor, until his claim is satisfied. Also, the right secured by this writ, as in 'tenant by *elegit*'.

Elegize (elīg-ize), *v.* 1702. [See -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To write an elegy; to write in an elegiac strain. 2. *trans.* To write an elegy upon 1809.

2. The bard who soars to elegize an ass BYRON.

Elegy (elīg-i). 1514. [ad. F. *élogie*, ad. L. *elegia*, ad. Gr. ἐλεγεία, *f. ἐλεος* a lament.] 1. A song of lamentation, *esp.* a funeral ode. 2. Any species of classical poetry written in elegiac verse 1600. 3. Poetry, or a poem, written in elegiacs. 4. An elegiac distich, 1589.

1. Their name, their years. The place of fame and *e*. supply GRAY. 2. They gave the name of *e*. to their pleasures as well as lamentations SHENSTONE.

Eleme (elīm-i). 1879. [a. Turk.; = 'something selected'.] *Comm.* Epithet of a kind of dried figs from Turkey.

Element (elēmēt), *sb.* ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *elementum*; a word employed as tr. Gr. στοιχείον in its various senses.]

1. Component part. 1. One of the simple substances of which all material bodies are compounded: as, *a*. In ancient philosophy, Earth, water, air, and fire. Now *Hist.* 4b. In pre-scientific chemistry, Water, air, oil, salt, earth, or as variously enumerated -1765. *c*. In mod. chemistry, Any of seventy or more substances which are provisionally taken to be simple bodies, as having hitherto resisted analysis 1813. 2. More widely: One of the relatively simple parts of any complex substance; in *pl.* the 'raw material' of anything ME. 3. The bread and wine used in the Eucharist. Chiefly *pl.* 1593. 4. *Phys.* A definite small portion of an organic

structure 1841. *b*. One of the essential parts of any scientific apparatus. *Voltas* *e*: usu = CHLL. *q. v.*, but occas = *electrode*. 1831. 5. A constituent portion of an immaterial whole 1599. 6. One of the facts or conditions necessary to determine the result of a process calculation, deliberation, or inquiry 1812. 7. *Math.* An infinitesimal part of a magnitude of any kind; a differential 1727.

2. The Elements Of whom your swords are temper'd may as well Wound the loud winds Temp. iii. ii. 61. 5. These simple Elements of Magnitude, Figure, Site, and Motion CUDWORTH. The elements of feudalism FREEMAN. It had its usual *e*. of (=consisting of) cant KINGSLEY. 6. The elements of their [comets] orbits PLAYFAIR, of a crystal GURNEV.

II. The four elements. 1. Used as a general name for earth, water, air, and fire (see I. 1), now merely a survival ME. Also *fig.* 1. *a*. The sky; 2. also, the air -1774. 4b. 7. One of the celestial spheres of ancient astronomy, also (rarely) one of the heavenly bodies themselves -1604. 3. *pl.* Atmospheric agencies 1555. 4. That one of the four elements natural to any particular class of living things. Hence *transf.* and *fig.* the surroundings natural to anything, or forming its proper sphere of activity. 1598.

1. The four elements menace alle men that thanke not god CAXTON. Those who drink the pure *e*. G WHITE. Fire as 'the devouring *e*' 1885 2. *b. Oth.* iii. ii. 454. 3. Daunted by the elements PRESCOTT. 4. She works by Charnes, beyond our *e*. MARY W IV. ii. 186. My proper *e* of prose LAMB. *Phr. in*, out of [one's] *e*.

III. Primordial principle, source of origin (rare) 1655.

One God, one law, one *e*. TRIVISON.

IV. *pl.* The letters of the alphabet. Hence the 'A, B, C' of learning, also, the first principles of an art or science ME.

+Element, *v.* ME. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To compound of (the four) elements -1647. Also *fig.* 2. To instruct in the rudiments of learning -1662.

Elemental (elēmētāl), *a*. 1519. [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to the four elements, or to any one of them. 2. Composed of, or produced by, the (four) elements, material, physical -1646. 3. Applied to fire *a*. Material. *b*. As a pure element -1755. 4. Pertaining to the forces of nature 1821. Also *fig.* 5. Pertaining to the sky -1627. 6. Of the nature of an ultimate constituent 1555. 7. Constituent 1639. 8. Relating to rudiments, elementary. Now *rare*. 1577.

1. All subsists by *e*. strife FORZ. 2. The slaying of an elemental life MINT. 4. *E*. worship of the grovelling kind MERIVALE. *fig.* The freedom and *e*. grandeur of Byron MOWLE. 6. The primitive *e*. operations of thought 1863. 8. *E*. truths 1855.

Hence **Elementalism** (*novice-wit*), worship of the elementary powers of nature. 4. **Elementality**, the fact of being an element. 4. **Elementally** *adv.*

Elementaloid (elēmētālōid), *a*. 1885 [f. prec. + -OID.] *Chem.* Like an element; having the appearance of an element.

Elementary (elēmētārī), ME. [ad. L. *elementarius*, *f. elementum*; see -AR-, -ARY.] 1. = ELEMENTAL 1. Now *rare*. 1549. 2. = ELEMENTAL 2. -1750. 3. Applied to air, fire, water, earth *a*. Physical. *b*. As pure elements -1794. 4. = ELEMENTAL 4, which is now more used 1739. Also *fig.* 5. Congenial 1760. 6. = ELEMENTAL 6. 1622. *b. Math.* Of the nature of an element or infinitesimal part 1882. 7. Of the nature of elements, rudimentary, in introductory 1542.

1. *E*. war -deluges and earthquakes 1856. 4. The *e*. god of fire H. WALPOLE. 6. The *e*. substances of which rocks are composed 1813. 7. *Phr. L. book's*, *writers*, *schools*.

Hence **Elementarily** *adv.* **Elementariness**, also 4. **Elementarity**, the quality of being *e*.

+Elementate, *v.* 1650 [f. mod. L. *elementat*-, *elementare*, *f. elementum*.] **trans** *a* To impregnate with an element, to compound out of elements. *b*. To be elements or an element of (a substance). ASHMOLE.

+Elementish, *a*. 1580. [See -ISH.] Material, physical -1646.

Elemi (elīm-i). 1543. [In Fr. *élémi*; ? Oriental.] A resin obtained from various trees as *Canarium commune* (Manilla), *Isora leucariba* (Brazil), *Elaphrium elemiferum* (Mexico), used

in plasters, ointments, and the manufacture of varnishes. More fully GUM ELEM. Also attrib.

Elemia (el'vmin). 1868. [f. prec. + -IN.]
Chem. A crystalline body extracted from elemi; also, a transparent colourless oil obtained from elemi by distilling with water.

†**Elench** (el'enk) 1529 [ad. L. *elenchus*, a Gr. ἔλεγχος]. 1. *Logic* A syllogism in refutation of a syllogistic conclusion; hence, more widely, a logical refutation—1631. b. A sophistical argument; a fallacy—1689. 2. An index 1563. Hence *Elenchic*, -al a. = ELE'NTIC.
 -AL. *Elenchically adv.* †*Elenchize v.* to use the elenchus. B. JONS.

†**Elenchus** (el'enk'us). Pl. *elenchi*. 1663 [L. a. Gr. ἔλεγχος cross-examination.] 1. a. *Logic* = ELENTIC 1. b. *Socratic a.*: the Socratic method of eliciting truth by cross-examination. 2. = ELENTIC 2.

Elenctic, -al (el'entik, -äl), a. 1833 [ad. Gr. ἐλεγκτικός, f. ἐλέγχειν, cf. prec.] Pertaining to elenchus; concerned with cross-examination.

Elenge, a. Now dial. [OE. *ēlenge*, f. *Ēlenge* + **lenge* LONG a.] †1. Very long, tedious -ME. 2. Remote, lonely; weary ME. Hence †*elengeance*.

†**Elenphancy**. 1547. [ad. L. *elephantia*; see next.] = ELEPHANTIASIS -1657.

Elephant (el'fānt). [ME. *olifant*, a. OF. *olifant*, repr. pop. L. **olifantum* (whence also OE. ME. *olifend* camel), alteration of L. *elephantum* (-us), *elephantem* (-phas), a. Gr. ἐλέφας, -vt-; ultimate origin obs.] 1. A huge quadruped of the Pachydermate order, having long curving ivory tusks and a prehensile proboscis. Only two species now exist, the Indian and the African; the former of which (the largest of extant land animals) is often used as a beast of burden. Also fig. 2. a. Ivory [after L. *elephantus*]. b. A horn of ivory [after OF. *olifant*]. -1725. 3. A species of lizard mentioned by Pliny -1608. 4. [after Pg. *elephante*.] = ELEPHANTA -1703. 5. (more fully e. paper): A size of drawing paper measuring 28 x 23 inches. *Double a.*, one measuring 40 x 26½ inches 1702. 6. attrib. 1774.

1. fig. Shall the E. Ajax carry it thus Tr. & Cr. II. 11. 2. Phr. *White e.*: a burdensome or costly possession (given by the kings of Siam to obnoxious courtiers in order to ruin them. To see the e. (U.S.). to see life or the world. 2. a. Polished L. DRYDEN.

Comb. e-bed, a stratum at Brighton containing remains of *Elphas primigenius*, etc.; e-beetle, some S. Amer. beetle, prob. *Dynastes Neptunus*; also applied to the Afr. species *Goliathus gigantus* and *G. caecus*; e-fish, the *Chimaera callorhynchus*, named from the proboscis-like process on its nose; -leg = ELEPHANTIASIS; -paper (see 5); -seal, a species of seal (*Macrorhinus proboscideus*), the males of which have the snout somewhat prolonged; also called Sea elephant; -shrew, *Macrosclerides typicus*, a long-snouted burrower of Southern Africa; -tusk, the tooth-shell.

b. Also in the names of plants, as e-apple, *Feronia elephantum*, of the genus *Antiaris*; e-creper, *Argemone speciosa*; elephant's ear, the Begonia; elephant's foot, a species of Yam (*Pseudindiana elaphantipes*); elephant's grass, a kind of reed-mace (*Typha elephantum*); elephant's-trunk-plant, *Martynia proboscidea*; elephant's vine, *Cissus latifolia*.

Elephanta. Also (erron.) *elephanter*. 1725. [a. Pg. *elephante*] A name, originally Portuguese, for violent storms which attend the termination, or, some say, the setting in, of the Monsoon.

Elephantiac (el'fēntiāk). 1868. [ad. L. *elephantiacus*] One who has elephantiasis.

†**Elephantiasis** (el'fāntai'asis). 1581. [L. a. Gr. f. ἐλέφας ELEPHANT.] Med. One of various skin diseases, which make the part affected resemble an elephant's hide. The best known is *E. Arabum*, called also Elephant, or Barba-does, Leg, which indurates and darkens the skin of the leg.

Elephantic (el'fēntik). 1491. [ad. L. *elephanticus*.] a. adj. = ELEPHANTINE. Now rare. 1598. †b. sb. = prec.

Elephantine (el'fēntin, -tin), a. 1630 [ad. L. a. Gr. ἐλεφάντινος, f. ἐλέφας.] 1. Pertaining to an elephant; resembling an elephant

(usually in size or gait); huge, unwieldy, clumsy.

2. Rom. Antiq. Made of ivory 1751.
 1. Phr. *E. epoch* (Geol.): the period marked by the abundance of huge pachydermata. Missiropen e. bodies 1630. Ungraceful e. play 1850. 2. Phr. *E. books*: books composed of ivory tablets, wherein were recorded the acts of the Roman emperors and of the senate.

Elephantoid, -al (el'fēntoid, -āl), a. 1841. [See -OID.] a. Elephant-like. b. Of or belonging to elephant-like animals.

Elephantry. 1747. [f. ELEPHANT, after *cavalry*.] Troops mounted on elephants.

Eleusinian (el'uzin-ian). 1643 [f. L. *eleusinius*, Gr. ἑλευσίνιος.] Belonging to Eleusis in Attica. *E. mysteries*: the mysteries of Demeter there celebrated, also fig.

Eleu-therarch. rare. 1813. [f. Gr. ἐλευθερος + ἀρχης.] The chief of an (imaginary) secret society, 'the Eleutheri'.

Eleutherian, a rare. 1623. [f. Gr. ἐλευθεριος.] The title of Zeus as protector of political freedom.

Eleuthero- (el'ūthēro), comb. f. Gr. ἐλευθερος free -

Eleutheromania [see MANIA], frantic zeal for freedom. So *Eleutheromaniac* a. Also in botanical compounds, as *Eleuthero-petalous* [Gr. πέταλον], -phyllous [Gr. φύλλον], -sepalous [see SEPAL] adjs., having the petals, leaves, sepals, free, i. e. distinct, not cohering. †**Elevable**, a. [a. F. *élevable*.] That can be elevated. H. MORE.

Elevate (el'evāt), pa. pple. and ppl. a. ME. [ad. L. *elevatus*.] Used as pa. pple. of *ELEVATE v.*; also = *ELEVATED ppl. a.* From 18th c. only poet.

Apart. In thoughts more e. Milt. P. L. II. 559.

Elevate (el'evāt), v. 1497. [f. L. *elevat-*, ppl. stem of *elevare*, f. e + *levare* (related to *levus* light) to lighten, lift up, etc.] 1. *trans.* To lessen the weight of; to depreciate -1788. 2. To raise, lift up higher. Also fig. 1497. b. To hold up to view, as the Host 1637. 3. Of heat: To evaporate or sublime -1715. 3. *transf.* To raise (the voice) 1618. 4. To direct upwards; also fig. 1611. b. *Cannery*. To raise the axis of (a gun, etc.) to an angle with the horizon 1692. 5. To exalt in rank or status 1509. 6. To raise morally or intellectually 1624. 7. To elate, exhilarate (now rare) 1634. 8. *spec.* of the effects of liquor (*joy*, or *slang*) 1704.

2. To e. a bucket LARDNER. b. To e. the Host for adoration 1660. 4. b. The mortar must be more elevated 1769. 5. To e. a plebeian 1835. 6. Books which e. the mind above the World STRONG. 7. b. We were all elevated above the use of our legs 1704.

Elevated (el'evatēd), ppl. a. 1553. [f. the vb.] 1. Raised up; at a high level. Also fig. and *transf.* 2. Exalted in character; lofty, sublime 1604. 3. a. Elated. b. Slightly intoxicated (*joy*, or *slang*) 1624.

1. E. lakes GOLDSM. Phr. *E. railway*: a railway raised on pillars above the street-level; so e. train. 2. One of the most e. passages in Plato JOWETT.

Hence *Elevatedly adv.*, -ness

Elevation (el'evāshn). ME. [ad. L. *elevationem*; see *ELEVATE v.*]

1. The action of lifting up, raising aloft, or directing upwards 1526. Also fig. and *transf.* 2. *concr.* A swelling; an eminence 1543. 3. Sublimation; vaporization by heat -1677. 4. The action of raising in rank or dignity; the being elevated in rank 16...

1. But the land is subject also to local elevations and depressions HUXLEY. The E. [of the Host] 1884. *transf.* E. of voice 1658, of the Pulse 1725, of temperature 1824. 4. A sudden e. in life HARE.

II. 1. Of angular magnitude: a. *Astron.* The altitude of the pole, or of any heavenly body, above the horizon. Also in *Dialling*, the angle made by the gnomon with the horizon (= the latitude of the place). ME. b. The angle made with the horizontal by any line of direction; *spec.* the angle at which a gun is elevated 1692. 3. A particular altitude above a given level 1732. 3. *concr.* A drawing of a building, etc., made in projection on a vertical plane 1731. 4. Height, loftiness (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1639.

2. Snow at the higher elevations TYNDALL. 4. E. of style WORTON (J.), of character LUCKY. A building of imposing e. (mod.).

Elevator (el'evetōr) 1646. [a. L.] One

who or that which elevates. 1. *Anat.* A muscle which raises a limb or an organ 1646. 2. *Surg.* 'An instrument for raising any depressed portions of bone. Also, an instrument used in Dentistry for the removal of stumps of teeth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 3. a. A machine used for raising corn or flour to an upper storey. b. U.S. A large building (containing one or more of these machines) used for the storage of grain. c. A lift, hoist, ascending chamber. 1825. 4. *Aeronautics*. a. An elevating screw. b. A rudder device for lifting or steering an aircraft vertically 1871.

Elevatory (el'evetōrī). 1612. [See -ORY.]

a. adj. Of or pertaining to elevation; that tends to elevate (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1833.

b. sb. = ELEVATOR a.

†**Eleve**. Now only as Fr. 1796. [a. F. *élève*] A pupil -1829.

Eleven (el'ev'n). [Com. Teut. OE. *endli*, *endli*, corresp. to Goth. *ainlif* -OTeut. **ainlif*, f. **ain*- ONE + **lif*- (= Lith. *-lika* remaining)] The cardinal number next after ten, symbols 11 and XI.

a. adj. 1. With sb. expressed. 2. With ellipsis of sb. ME.

2. About a leuen [so. hours] of the clocke UDALL.

b. as sb. 1. The abstract number eleven ML. 2. A set of eleven persons, esp. a side at cricket or football 1800.

Eleventh (el'ev'nth). [OE. *endlyfta*, *ellefta* -OTeut. **ainlif* + *th*, f. **ainlif*- ELEVEN + ordinal suffix f. Oðryan -to-. Reconned (since 14th c.) from ELEVEN + *th* (after FOURTH)]

a. adj. 1. That comes next after the tenth. 2. *E part*: one of eleven equal parts of anything 1797. 3. *Mus.* The interval of an octave and a fourth 1597.

1. Phr. *E. hour*: the latest possible time (see *Matt* 24); though at the e. hour Thou hast come SOUTHEY.

b. sb. = *eleventh part*, see A. 2. 1557.

Hence *Eleventhly adv.*; also quasi-sb.

Elf (elt), sb. [OE. *elf* str. masc. = OHG.

alp nightmare, ON. *elfr* elf -OTeut. **alþoz* (The mod. G. *elf* is prob. from Eng.). 1. *Mythol.* The name of a class of supernatural beings, believed to be of dwarfish form, and to possess magical powers, which they exercised either to the help or the hurt of mankind. Now a mere synonym of FAIRY. 2. Sometimes dist. from faeries: (a) as a subject species; (b) as more malignant; also fig. 1587. 3. *transf.* A diminutive being; a dwarf; a mischievous child 1530.

b. A tricky, sometimes a malicious, creature 1553.

3. A knight of Spenser's 'faerie land'

1. Ye Elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes and

groves TEMPLE v. 1. 33.

Comb. a. appositive, as e-child, a changeling. b. attributive, as e-land, etc. Also e-arrow, -bolt, a flint arrow-head (see *Elf-shot*); also, a bullet, -dart = *Elf-shot* 1; -dock, the *Elecampane*; -fire, *ignis fatuus*; -knot = *Elf-lock*; -stone = *Elf-shot* 2; -wort = *elf-dock*.

†**Elf**, v. rare. [f. *Elf sb.*] To tangle (hair)

as an elf might do. Lear II. iii. 10.

Elfin (el'fīn). 1596. [f. *ELFEN*, q. v.]

a. adj. Pertaining to elves; of elfish nature

or origin. Also *transf.*

An e. storm from fairy land KEATS.

b. sb. 1. An ELF, or urchin 1596. 2. *See*

Elf-land -1802

Elfish (el'fīsh), a. 1542 [See -ISH.] Pertain-

ing to elves; weird, spectral; tricky, mischiev-

ous, intractable.

Thee light COLERIDGE. Our e. rogue MYOIK KANE.

Elf-lock. 1592. [f. *ELF* + *LOCK* (of hair)]

Hair tangled, esp. by Queen Mab: 'which it

was not fortunate to disentangle' (Nares).

Elf-shot. 1681. [f. *ELF* + *SHOT*.] 1. Dis-

ease, supposed to be due to the agency of elves

2. A flint arrow-head; 'supposed to be shot by

fairies at cattle' (Pennant) 1769.

Elasite (el'asīt). 1852. [f. a mine called

Elus at Joachimsthal.] *Min.* Hydrous oxide

of uranium, like gum in appearance.

†**Elicit** (el'isit), a. 1624. [ad. L. *elicatus*, pa-

pple of *elicere* to draw out.] *Philos.* Of an act

Evolved immediately from an active power or

quality; opp. to *imperate* -1693.

Not .. the .. elicit acts of conscience, but the im-

perate, commanded and external acts 1646.

Elicit (el'isit), v. 1641. [f. L. *elicere*- ppl.

sem cape] Toda fo h
a n o p s e a A f a To edu e
(n p e s e) f d a d a ou (n
o m a o n , e o k e (a r e s p o n s e , e t c .) , f r o m a
p e r s o n 1677.

1. They e... the innate sense of right and wrong
J. H. Newman. 2. He could not e a syllable from
him on the subject *idea*. So *†Elicitate* v. (in same
sense) H. More. *Elicitation*. Hence *†Elicitor*
a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, elicit acts
Elicitor.

Elide (elīd), v. 1593. [ad. L. *elidere*, f.
e + *ledere* to strike.] tr. *trans*. To destroy (the
force of evidence) -1688. 2. To strike out, sup-
press 1847. 3. *Gram*. To omit (a vowel, or
syllable) in pronunciation 1796.
3. Some sounds elided, others exaggerated 1651.

†Elegant 1670. [ad. L. *eligen*] =
ELECTOR -1688.

Eligibility (elidjibiliti). 1650. [f. neat,
see -ITY.] 1. The quality of being eligible 2.
concr. in pl. Eligible courses of action, qualities
that render eligible 1660

1. E. to a fellowship 1815.

Eligible (elīgibl), a. 1561. [a. F. *eligible*,
f. L. *eligere* to pick out.] 1. Fit or proper to
be chosen (for an office, etc.) 2. Subject to
appointment by election -1739. 3. That de-
serves to be chosen, desirable, suitable 1663
b. That is a matter of choice 1769 4. quasi-
sb in pl. Eligible persons or things 1844.

3. The most e. names of doubling Cape Horn
Anson E. property 1871. Hence *Eligibly* adv.

Eliminant (elīminant) 1876. [ad. L. *elim-*
inans, see next.] A. *adv*. Expulsive; thron-
ing off by the excretions 1876. B. sb. *Math*.
The result of eliminating *n* variables between
n homogeneous equations of any degree 1881.

Eliminate (elīminat), v. 1568. [f. L. *elim-*
inatus, *eliminare*, f. e + *lumen* threshold.] 1.
trans. To put out of doors, expel. Now *pass*. 2.
a. *Phys*. To get rid of (waste matter, etc.) *exp*.
by excretion. b. *Chem*. To disengage, expel (a
constituent) 1794. 3. *gen*. To expel, get rid of
1714. b. *fig*. To treat as non-existent 1850. 4.
Algebra. To get rid of (one or more quantities)
from an equation 1845. 5. Incorrectly used
for: To disengage, isolate, disentangle; hence,
to elicit, deduce 1843.

3. To e. middle men and intermediate profits
Goschew, the supernatural R. H. Horron *fig*.
Eliminating him from the argument Thackeray 5.
The roots indeed e. nourishment from the soil 1872.
Hence *Eliminable* a. *Eliminative* a. that elimi-
nates or tends to e (*trans*) *Eliminator* *spec*. an
apparatus which eliminates a battery by enabling a
wireless set to be worked from a main current

Elimination (elīminatʃən), 1601. [f. L. *elim-*
inatus, see -ATION] 1. The action of
turning out of doors or expelling -1809. 2. *gen*.
Expulsion, casting out, getting rid of 1627 3.
Phys. The process of throwing off (waste matter,
etc.) from the tissues 1835 4. *transf*. and
fig. 4. *Algebra*. The act or process of eliminat-
ing (one or more quantities) from an equation
or set of equations 1845. 5. *cataphr*. (See
ELIMINATE v. 3.) 1869.

†Elinguate, v. [f. L. *elinguat*-ppl. stem, f.
(ult.) e + *lingua*.] To deprive of the tongue;
J. DAVIES.

†Elingued, a. [as if f. **elingue* v., ad. L. *eling-*
uare (see prec.)] Deprived of the tongue;
hence *fig*. speechless, dumb. FELTHAM.

Eligate (elīkwet), v. 1621. [f. L. *eliquat*,-
ppl. stem of *eliquare* to melt out] 1. *trans*.
a. To melt (by heat), fuse. b. To liquefy. c. To
cause to flow freely -1710. 2. To separate by
fusion, smelt 1879.

Eliguation (elīkwatʃən), 1651. [ad. L. *eli-*
quationem, see prec.] 1. The action or pro-
cess of liquefying; liquefaction -1757. 2.
Metall. The process of separating the different
parts of ores or alloys by the different degrees
of heat required to melt them 1753.

†Eliguidate, v. *rare*. [See E-*pref*.] To
make clear HARRINGTON.

Elision (elīzən), 1581. [ad. L. *elisionem*,
see ELIDE.] 1. The action of dropping out or
suppressing, as a letter or syllable in pronuncia-
tion, a passage in a book, etc. 2. A breaking
(so as to make a gap) by mechanical force 1760.
Phr. *†E. of the air* a cutting, dividing, or attenu-

g f h f me y assgn d e a s s

Elisor (elīzər), sb. ME. [a. OF. *elisor*, i.
stem of *elire*.] 1. = ELECTOR -1529

2. *Law*. One of two persons appointed in cer-
tain cases to select a jury 1628.

†Elite (elīt), sb. 1823. [Fr. *élite*: -med. L.
electa choice, f. L. *eligere*.] The choice part or
flower (of society, etc.)

The é of the Russian nobility 1848.

Elizate (elīk-, elīkset), v. 1623 [f. L.
eluxat, ppl. stem of *eluxare* to boil, stew] 1.

To boil, seethe, to extract by boiling. 2. To

steep (in water); to macerate 1657. Hence

Elization, the action of seething, digestion.

†Elizad, ppl. a. *rare*. 1602 [ad. L. *eluxus*.]

a. Boiled, hence, distilled. b. Macerated. -1665.

Elizir (elīzər), sb. ME. [a. med. L. *elixer*,
ad. Arab. *al-ikṣir* (= sense 1), prob. from Gr.

ἐξήρ dry (residuum).] 1. *Alchemy*. A prepara-

tion by the use of which it was hoped to change

the baser metals into gold. Occas. = 'the

philosopher's stone'. Also *a-stone*. Also

transf. and *fig*. 2. A supposed drug or essence

capable of indefinitely prolonging life. More

fully, *E. of life* (tr. med. L. *elixer vite*). 1605

3. A strong extract or tincture. Now *Heb*.

1557. b. *fig*. The quintessence of a thing 1648

2. To toy with magic, and pursue the e. of life

Dixon. 3. b. A pure elixir of mischief Miln. Hence

†Elizir v. to distil as an e.; to work upon as by an

e. (*rare*). Also *admix*. *†Elizurate* v. to distil;
to refine, purify.

†Elizivate, v. *rare*. 1674. [f. E-*pref*. +

LIXIVATE.] *trans*. To clear from leucum or

lye, to refine -1756.

Elizabethan (elīzəbēān), 1817. [See -AN.]

A. *adv*. Belonging to, or in the style of, the

period of Queen Elizabeth; *esp*. of architecture,

literature, etc.

B. sb. A poet, dramatist, statesman, etc., of

the period of Queen Elizabeth 1881.

Elk (elk), 1486. [prob ad. MHG. *elch*

(=OHG. *elaho*). The Eng. form *alke* was in-

fluenced by L. *alces*, Gr. *ἄλκη* (cf. ALCE). 1.

The largest existing animal of the deer kind

(*Alces americanus*). The American variety is also

called MOOSE. 2. Applied also to the 'Irish

Elk', an extinct species of deer (*Cervus mega-*

cervus); and to the Wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*)

1884. 3. The ELAND or Cape-elk 1731.

Comb: e.-nut, *Hamiltania oleifera*; -wood,
Mingulia macrophylla.

†Elk 2, 1541. A kind of sew, of which bows

were made -1607.

†Elk 3 (elk), 1552 The Wild Swan (*Cygnus*

ferus). Also the Wild Goose (*Anas anser*). -1839.

Ell 1 (el). [Com. Teut. OE *ēll*, str. fem.

=OTeut. **alund*, cogn. w. Gr. *ἄλυν*, L. *alun*.

cf. ELLOW.] 1. A measure of length varying

in different countries. The English ell = 45 in.,

the Scotch = 37.2 in.; the Flemish = 27 in.

Now only *Heb*. 2. = ELL-WAND -1768.

Ell 2 (el). *diat*. and U.S. 1875. [var. of

elē, *ALICE*.] = L. (the letter) l. 1 a.

Ellagic (elāgik), 1810. [ad. Fr. *ellag-*

ique, f. *ellag*, anagram of *galle* gall-nut; see

IC. Cf. GALLIC.] In e. acid: C₆H₂O₆; orig.

obtained from oak-galls, found also in beech-

whence called also *besourthe acid*. Hence

†Ellagat, a salt of ellagic acid.

†Ellan, 1613. [a. F. *ellan*, a. Ger. *elond*; cf.

ELAND.] The Ell -1682.

Elleboro, -bory, obs. f. HELLEBORE

Elleek (elēk), 1862. A fish: the Red Gur-

nard, *Trigla cuculus*.

†Ellinge, var. of ELENCE a.

Ellipse (elīps), 1753. [ad. Gr. *ἔλλειψις* a

coming short; so called because the inclination

of the cutting plane to the base comes short of

the inclination of the side of the cone.] 1. A

plane closed curve in which the sum of the

distances of any point from the two foci is a

constant quantity. 2. *transf*. An object or figure

bounded by an ellipse. Also *fig*. 1857. 3.

Gram. = ELLIPSIS 2 (*rare*) 1843.

1. The dark Earth follows wheed in her e.

TENNISON.

†Ellipsis (elīpsis). Pl. ellipses (-sīz). 1570.

[a. L., ad. Gr. *ἔλλειψις*; see prec.] 1. = EL-

L. *sk*. Now a. 2. *Gram*. The omission of
one or more words in a sentence, which would
be needed to express the sense completely
concr. an instance of this 1612. 3. Formerly
applied to the dash (—) as indicating the omis-
sion of letters in a word 1824.

Ellipsograph (elīpsəgrəf), [See -GRAPH]

An instrument for describing ellipses.

Ellipsoid (elīpsəid), 1721. [See -OID.]

A. sb. A solid of which all the plane sections

through one of the axes are ellipses, and all

other sections ellipses or circles.

Phr. *E. of revolution*: a solid generated by the

revolution of an e. round one of its axes.

B. *adv*. Having the nature or shape of an

ellipse 1867. So *Ellipsoidal* a.

Elliptic (elīptik), 1726 [ad. Gr. *ἑλλειπ-*

τικός; cf. ELLIPSE.] 1. That has the form of

an ellipse; pertaining to ellipses. 2. *Gram*.

Characterized by ELLIPSE (sense 2).

1. *E. chuck*: a chuck for oval or elliptic turning.

E. compasses: an instrument for drawing ellipses.

E. integrals (Math): a class of integrals discovered

by Legendre in 1726, as the result of the investigation

of *e. arcs*. *E. functions* (Math): certain specific

functions of these integrals.

Comb, as *a-benaculate* e., etc., having a form inter-

mediate between e. and imbricate, etc.

Hence *Elliptical* a. *Elliptically* adv.

Ellipticity (elīptisiti), 1753. [See -ITY]

Elliptic form, degree of deviation (of an orbit,

etc.) from circularity, (of a spheroid) from

sphericity.

The e. of the earth has been found to be 1/299

BROWN.

Elliptograph = ELLIPSOGRAPH.

Ellops (eləps), 1601. *Obs*. in actual use. 1601.

[a. Gr. *ἐλλοψ* or *ἐλοψ*.] 1. A kind of serpent.

MILT. P. L. 5. 526. 2. A kind of fish men-

tioned by ancient writers 1601.

Ell-wand (elwənd), Chiefly Sc. and *n dial*.

ME. [f. ELL + WAND.] 1. An ell-measure,

sometimes used for 'yard-measure' 1500. 2.

= ULNA. ME. only. 3. Sc. The group of stars

called Orion's Belt 1513.

Elm (elm), [OE *elm* str. masc. -WGer.

**almoz*, whence also, with difference of accent,

ON *ālmr* etymologically = L. *ulmus*.] 1. Any

of the trees belonging to the genus *Ulmus*, *esp*.

in England, *Ulmus campestris*; in Scotland,

Ulmus montana or *Ulmus suberosa*, in U.S. the

White Elm (*Ulmus americana*) OE. 2. The

wood of these trees 1823.

1. The E. delights in a sound, sweet and fertile

land Evelyn. *Comb*. *Cholly attrib*, as *a-tree*,

wood, etc. e.-balm, the fluid contained in elm-galls;

gall, that produced on elms by the puncture of *Aphis*

ulmi. Hence *Elmen* a. (*now arch*), of or pertain-

ing to elms or elm-wood. *Elmy* a. consisting of or

abounding in elms.

†Elne, e-llen, sb. [Com. Teut., OE *ellen*] 1.

Strength, courage (also, in OE, *weal*). So

†Elne v. to strengthen, comfort.

†Elocation, 1712. 1619. [f. L. *elocare*.] 1.

Removal from a person's control. BP. HALL.

2. *fig*. Alienation (of mind).

Elocular (eləkylər), a. 1864. [f. L. e +

loculus + -AR.] Bot Without partitions or

separate cells.

Elocution (eləkyūʃən), 1509. [ad. L. *elo-*

cutionem, f. *eloqui* to speak out] 1. Oratori-

cal or literary expression; literary style as dist.

from matter -1844. 2. Eloquence, oratory;

in pl. harangues -1791. 3. Oral utterance 1623.

4. The art of public speaking as regards delivery,

pronunciation, tones, and gestures; manner of

style of oral delivery. [- L. *pronuntiatio*.]

Also *attrib*. 1613.

1. Elocution is an applying of apte words and

sentences to the matter 1553. 2. Both e. and address

in arms Cowley. 3. Whose taste. Gave e. to the

mute MILT. P. L. 12. 717. 4. True theatrical e.

Cinna. Hence *Elocutionary* a. of or pertaining

to e. *Elocutionist*, a master of e.

Elocutive (eləkyūʃiv), a. 1627. [f. L. *elo-*

qui, see prec.] Pertaining to utterance or

eloquence. FELTHAM.

Eloge, 1566. [a. F. *loge*, ad. L. *elogium*.

Now only as F. (*elog*).] 1. An encomium

-1802. 2. A funeral oration, a discourse in

honour of a deceased person 1723.

3. Pronouncing the E. of his old master into whose

+ **Elogium** 570 [L. *app. confus. d. w. h.* E. OG. V.] = ne 789.

+ **Elogy** 1605 [Ang. *zed. p. ec.*] 1. A epanaoy nsc pt on on a omb. one. 1663. 2. A characterization, esp. a eulogy. 1740. 3. A biographical notice. 1652. 4. A funeral oration. 1689.

+ **Elohim** (elohim, -him). 1603. [Heb.; = 'gods', but often construed as sing.] One of the Hebrew names of God, or of the gods. Hence **Elohimic** a. using the word **Elohim** instead of **Yahveh** (rare).

+ **Elohist** (elohist). 1862. [f. **ELON** (rm.) + -IST.] A name for the author (or authors) of those parts of the Hexateuch in which **Elohim** is used as the name of God instead of **Yahveh** (pop. **Jehovah**). Hence **Elohist** a. of or pertaining to the E.; using **ELONIM** instead of **Yahveh**.

+ **Eloin**, **eloign** (f'loin), v. 1535. [a. AF., OF. *elaignier* (mod. F. *eloigner*) = late L. *elongare, elongare*; see **ELONG**.] 1. To remove to a distance (lit. and fig.). 1692. 2. *Lat.* To convey or remove out of the jurisdiction 1538. 3. To remove, carry off (property) 1602.

1. From worldly cares himself he did esloine. *Spenser's Q. 1. iv. 30.* 2. The sheriff may return that he is eloined. *Blackstone.* Hence **Eloiner** (Law). + **Eloinment**, **eloinment**, distance; removal to a distance.

+ **Elong**, v. ME. [ad. late L. *elongare, f. e + long, longus*.] 1. *trans.* To make longer; to retard. 1610. 2. To remove, separate from. Also fig. 1609.

+ **Elongate** (f'longet, f'longet), v. 1540. [f. late L. *elongat* - ppl. stem; see prec.] 1. *trans.* and *intr.* To remove from. 1646. 2. *Astron.* (*intr.*) To recede apparently from the sun; said, e. g., of a star or planet 1646. 3. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong 1578. 4. *Bot. (intr.)* To grow in length; to be lengthy 1801.

+ **Elongate** (f'longet), a. 1828. [formed as prec.] Lengthened, extended; e. g., in *Bot.* and *Zool.* long in proportion to its breadth. Lipc. narrowing towards the point. Hence **Elongato**, comb. form, as in *o-conical*, *o-ovate*, *triangular* *adjs.*, having the form of a lengthened cone, egg, triangle.

+ **Elongation** (f'longet'san), ME. [ad. late L. *elongationem*.] 1. *Astron.* The angular distance of a planet from the sun, or of a satellite from its primary. 2. Removal to a distance; hence, remoteness; also fig. 1787. 3. The action or process of elongating 1731. 4. *Surg.* a. An imperfect luxation, when the ligaments are lengthened, but the bone is not displaced 1676. b. 'The extension of a limb for the purpose of reducing a dislocation' (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*).

5. The state of being elongated; that which is elongated 1751. 2. His e, and further removal from Court 1654. 3. E of the boughs on the lee side 1823. 5. The e of the image *WHEEL*.

+ **Elope** (f'lope), v. 1596 [In AF. *aloper*, f. ME. **alopen*, pa. pp. of **alopen* = MDu. *ontlopen*, Ger. *entlaufen* to run away] 1. a. *Law* Of a wife: To run away from her husband with a paramour. b. More frequently said of a woman running away from home with a lover for the purpose of being married. 2. *gen.* To run away, abscond 1596. Also *transf.* and fig.

1. If the wife e, from her husband she shall lose her power. *Coke.* We must e methodically, madam *Corpus.* Hence **Eloper**.

+ **Elopement** (f'lope'ment), 1641. [In AF. *alopement*; see prec.] The action of eloping (see **ELOPE** v.).

+ **Elopa** (f'lope), [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἔλωψ*; see also **ELLOPS**.] *Zool.* A genus of fishes of the Herring family.

+ **Eloquence** (e'lokwens), ME. [a. F. *eloquence*, ad. L. *eloquentia*, f. (ult.) *eloqui* to speak out.] 1. The action, practice, or art of speaking or writing with fluency, force, and appropriateness, so as to appeal to the reason or move the feelings. Also fig. 2. Verbal expression in general. 1659. 3. The quality of being eloquent ME. 4. = **RHETORIC** 1623.

1. His e, was irresistibly impressive. *Goreau.* 2. Her tears her only e. *S. Rogers.* 3. A scantling of Jack's great e. *Swiss.* So **eloquency** (in sense 2).

+ **Eloquent** (e'lokwent), a. ME. [a. F. *eloquent*, ad. L. *eloquentem*; see prec.] 1. Of per-

sons. Possessing or exercising the power of fluency and appropriateness of style: Characterized by forcible and appropriate expression ME.

1. E. speakers are enclined to Ambition. *Hobbes.* 2. Her dark eyes—how e. *S. Rogers.* Hence **Eloquently** *adv.* So **eloquently** a. (rare).

+ **Eloquential** (el'kwensjäl), a. rare. 1711 [See **AL**.] Pertaining to eloquence; rhetorical.

+ **Eloque**, **alge**, **ich**, **itch**, var. ff. **ELDRITCH**.

+ **Eloquite** (el'kwit), 1892. [f. *El Roque*; see **EL**.] *Min.* An apple-green to grey silicate of aluminium and iron.

-els, suffix, common in OE. See **EL**.

+ **Else** (els), *adv.* [OE. *giles*, *adv.* use of genitive of *O'fear* **alga* - other = L. *alius*] 1. A synonym of *other*, used with pronominal words or phrases, which in mod. use it follows. Also uninflected, as in *somebody else's*, etc. (*collog.*) 2. = 'in (some, any, what, etc.) other manner, place, or time' ME. 3. By other means. 1471; = *elsewhere* 1591. 4. In another case; otherwise; if not; also preceded by *or* ME. b. *idiomatically*. = 'If it is not believed'. Now rare or dial. 1590. 16. quasi-*conj.* If only, provided that, so long as. (Cf. *Ger anders*.) ME. only.

1. Shall he needs any thyng elles. 1532. What do they e, but scrape and scramble for these things. *Barrow.* 2. Here more than anywhere e. *Moulton.* 3. Two Cent. iv. n. 125. 4. E. how should any one be saved? *H. Newman.* Speak fair words, or e, be mute. *Shaks.*

Hence **Elsewhat** *adv.* something or anything else.

+ **Elsewhere** (elshw'er), *adv.* OE. [f. **ELSE** + **WHERE**.] 1. At some other point; in some other place. 2. = next 1513. 3. Here as well as e. *Scott.* 4. If ill used we go e. *Golds.*

+ **Elsewhither**, *adv.* ?arch. OE. [f. **ELSE** + **WHITHER**.] To some other place, in some other direction; whithersoever.

Send to the town or e. to buy bread 1616. The dusty fugitives must shrink e. *Cavell.*

+ **Elsewise** (el'swize), *adv.* 1548. [See **WISE**.] Otherwise.

+ **Elsin** (e'lsin), Now *dialect*. ME. [?a. MDu. *elstene*, f. same root as **AWL**.] An awl.

+ **Elucid**, a. [See **E** - *pref.*] That gives out light. *Boyle.*

+ **Elucidate** (f'luksidit), v. 1568. [f. late L. *elucidat* - ppl. stem of *elucidare*, f. e + *lucidus*] To render lucid, now only fig. to throw light upon, explain. Also *adul.*

The merit of elucidating the text. *Macaulay.* Hence **Elucidative** a. tending to e. **Elucidator**. **Elucidatory** a. that elucidates or tends to e.

+ **Elucidation** (f'luksidit'san), 1570 [f. as prec.] 1. The action or process of elucidating. 2. That which serves to elucidate; an explanation, demonstration, illustration 1667. 3. Documents and the notes added for their e. *Froude.*

+ **Elucidate**, v. [f. L. *elucidat*, *elucidari*.] To struggle forth. *Hacker.*

+ **Elucation**, 1627. [ad. L. *elucationem*, see prec.] The action of struggling forth; fig. escape through struggle. 1682.

+ **Elucubrate**, v. 1623 [f. L. *elucubrat*, *elucubrare* to compose by lamplight] To produce by the use of midnight oil. 1656. Hence **Elucubration**.

+ **Elucubration** (f'luksibrit'san), 1643. [See **ATION**.] 1. The action of composing by candle-light. 1697. 2. *concr.* Any literary composition 1664.

+ **Elude** (f'lu'd), v. 1538 [ad. L. *eludere*, f. e + *ludere*.] 1. To befool; also, to baffle. 1656. 2. *trans.* To escape by dexterity or stratagem 1634. 3. To evade compliance with or fulfillment of 1651. 4. To escape adroitly from, to evade 1667.

2. The wary Trojan, bending from the blow Eludes the death. *Pope.* To e an argument. *D'Israeli.* 3. To e a Treaty. *Steele*, the obligation of an oath 1769. 4. The glittering e. ever eludes the grasp 1859. Hence **Eluder**, **Eludible**.

+ **Elul**, [Heb.] The 6th month of the Heb. sacred, the 12th of the civil year, nearly = September.

+ **Elumbated** (f'lumbatted), *ppl. a.* Now only *poet.* 1731. [f. L. *elumbat*, f. e + *lumbus* loin.] Weakened in the loins.

+ **Elusion** (e'lu:zən), 550 [f. L. *eludere*] 1. The action of being hoodwinked, *concr.* an illusion. 1695. 2. The action of escaping dexterously from, evading (now rare) 1624; *adul.* an evasion; *trans.* 1617.

+ **Elusive** (f'lu:ziv), a. 1719. [f. L. *elusus* - ppl. stem of *eludere*] That eludes or seeks to elude also fig.

fig. *Guérin's* e., undulating, impalpable nature. *M. Arnold.* Hence **Elusively** *adv.*, -ness.

+ **Elusory** (f'lu:zari), a. 1646. [ad. late L. *elusorius*, f. as prec.] Tending to elude, evasive; deceptive.

E. tergiversations 1646. An e. problem 1856.

+ **Elute**, v. 1731. [f. L. *elut-*, *elutere*.] To wash out, cleanse.

+ **Elution** (f'lu:zən), 1612. [ad. L. *elutionem*, see prec.] *Chem.* Washing from impurity. All these starches are prepared by e. 1876.

+ **Elutriate** (f'lu:zriet), v. 1731. [f. L. *elutriat* - ppl. stem of *elutriare* to wash out.] *trans.* To decant; to purify by straining; in *Chem.* to separate the lighter from the heavier particles of a mixture by washing.

Hence **Elutriation**, the action of elutriating.

+ **Eluvies** (f'lu:viz), 1710. [L., f. *eluvare*.] a. 'The humour discharged in leucorrhœa; an inordinate discharge of any kind'. b. 'The effluvium from a swampy place' (*Hoope*).

+ **Eluvium** (f'lu:vizm), 1882. [mod. L., f. e + *luere*, after **ALLUVIUM] *Geol.* Accumulations of debris whether atmospheric or carried by wind-draft. Hence **Eluvial** a. pertaining to, or of the nature of, e.**

+ **Eluxate** (f'lu:kset), v. 1731. [f. **E** - *pref.* + *luxat* - ppl. stem.] To put out of joint. Hence **Eluxation**.

+ **Elvan** (e'lvän), 1791. [Referred to Corn. *elvan* spail.] 1. The Cornish name for intrusive rocks of igneous origin, such as quartz-porphry, whinstone, etc. Also *attrib.* 2. A dike of this rock. *MURCHISON.* Hence **Elvanite** (*Min.*) = **ELVAN**. **Elvanitic** a.

+ **Elve**, obs. var. of **ELF**.

+ **Elver** (e'lvor), 1640. [var. of **EEL-FARE**] A young eel, esp. a young conger or sea-eel.

+ **Elves**, pl. of **ELF**.

+ **Elvish** (e'lvif), a. ME. [f. **ELF** + -ISH] 1. Of or pertaining to elves; supernatural, weird. 2. Elf-like in behaviour: 2a. Spiteful. b. Trickster (cf. **ELFISH**). ME.

2. He smeth elvish by his countenance. *Chaucer.*

+ **Elychnious**, a. [f. Gr. *ἐλῆχνιον* lampwick] Of the nature of a wick. *SIR J. BROWNE.*

+ **Elysian** (f'li:zian, -gian), a. 1579. [f. **ELYSIUM** + -AN]

1. Of or pertaining to Elysium. 2. fig. Of the nature of, or resembling, what is in Elysium, beatific, glorious 1750. 3. *E. joys* *MASINGHAM.* *Phr. & fields* = **ELYSIUM**. B. as *ad.* = **ELYSIUM**. *Mariowe.*

+ **Elysium** (f'li:zəm, -zizm), 1599 [a. L., ad. Gr. *ἑλύσιον* (*ἑλίων*) the abode of the blessed] 1. The abode assigned to the blessed after death in Greek mythology. Also *transf.* of other states of the departed. 2. fig. A place or state of ideal happiness 1599.

2. The wretched slave all Night sleeps in Elysium. *Hen. V.* iv. 1. 291.

+ **Elytriform** (e'li:trifəm), a. 1835. [f. as next + -FORM.] That has the form of elytra.

+ **Elytrigerous** (e'li:tridzəros), a. 1877. [f. *elytri-*, comb. f. **ELYTRUM** + L. *-gerous* + -OUS.] That has or bears elytra.

+ **Elytrin** (e'li:trin), [f. **ELYTRON** + -IN.] 'The form of chitin which composes the elytra of insects' (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*).

+ **Elytroid** (e'li:troid), a. 1864. [ad. Gr. *ἐλυτροειδής*.] Resembling an elytron, sheath-like.

+ **Elytron** (e'li:tron), pl. *elytra*, 1774. [a. Gr. *ἐλῦτρον* a sheath.] 1. The outer hard wing-case of a coleopterous insect, pl. *elytra*. 2. One of the shield-like dorsal plates of some annelids 1841. 3. 'A term for the vagina' (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*).

+ **Elytrum**, 1816. [mod. L., ad. prec.] = **ELYTRON**.

+ **Elzevir** (e'lzəvər), 1710. 1. The name (properly *Elsevier*, latinized *Elsevianus*) of a family of printers at Amsterdam, Leyden, etc. (1592-

1680), famous chiefly for their editions of the classics. Used *attrib.* or as *adj.*, e.g. in *E. edition*; also formerly applied to books published in the style of the Elzeviers. Also *absol.* a book printed by one of them. **2. E. letter, type.** **a.** The style of type of the small Elzevir editions of the classics. **b.** Now used for a special type—ELZEVR TYPE.

Hence *Elzevirian*, *a.*, of or pertaining to the Elzeviers; published by or in the style of the Elzeviers; *quasi-sb.*, one who collects or fancies E. editions.

Em (em) The name of the letter M. In *Printing*, the square, formerly of the type 'm', now of a pica 'm', used as the unit for measuring the amount of printed matter in a line, page, etc.

Em (əm), *pron.* ME. Orig. a form of HEM, dat. and accus. 3rd pers. pl. Now regarded as an abbrev. of *them*. Still in colloq. use.

Em-, *prefix*, the form taken by EN- (q.v.) bef. *b*, *p*, and (frequently) *m*. Nearly all the Eng. words with this prefix have (or have had) alternative forms with IM-. Hence:

1. Transitive vbs. **a.** *f. em-+sb.*, as *empanoply*, to array in complete armour; etc. **b.** *f. em-+sb.* or *adj.*, as *embeggar*, to bring into a state of beggary; etc. **2.** Verbs *f. em-+verb*, with intensive force, as *embias*. **3.** Pl. *adj.*, *f. em-+sb +ed*, as *embastioned*, etc.

(For *em-* words not found under E, see IM-.)

†Emacerate, *v. rare*. 1610. [*f. L. emacerat-* ppl. stem, *f. (ult.) e+macrare* to make lean.] *trans.* = EMACIATE -1609. Hence **†Emaceration**. **a.** = EMACIATION. **b.** = MACERATION.

Emaciate (émā'siāt), *ppl. a.* 1675. [*ad. L. emaciatus*, *emaciare*, *f. e+maci-es* leanness.] Emaciated.

Emaciate (émā'siāt), *v.* 1646. [*f. L. emaciatus* ppl. stem, see prec.] To make or to become lean or wasted in flesh.

Consumption may e. the dimpled cheeks HERVEY. Hence *Emaciated* *ppl. a.* made lean, atrophied; also *fig.* *Emaciation*, the action of emaciating; emaciated state.

†Emaculate, *v.* 1623. [*f. L. emaculat-*, *emaculare*, *f. macula* spot.] *trans.* To free from spots or blemishes, amend -1656.

†Emailed, *ppl. a.* 1480. [*f. F. emaille* enamelled, etc.] *†Embossed* (with a raised pattern).

Emanant (emānānt), *ppl. a. arch.* 1614 [*ad. L. emanantem*; see next.] That emanates or issues from a source.

Filling eminent places, with e. poisons 1614.

Emanate (emānēt), *v.* 1788. [*f. L. emanat-*, *emanare*, *f. e+manare* to flow.] **1. intr.** To flow forth, issue from, as a source. **2.** To flow forth, issue, originate, from a source 1818. **3. trans.** To emit, send out (*lit.* and *fig.*) (*rare*) 1797.

1. His destruction emanating from himself LAMB. **2.** Filarses...from which ineptish vapours emanated LAMB.

Emanation (emānā'shən), 1570. [*ad. L. emanationem*; see prec.] **1.** The process of flowing forth, issuing, or proceeding from as a source (*lit.* and *fig.*). **b.** The action of emitting. Cf. *EMANATE* *v.* 3. 1742. **2.** That which emanates; an efflux; *spec.* a beam, flash, ray of light 1646. Also *fig.* **3.** A person or thing produced by emanation from the Divine Essence 1650.

1. The E. of the Son BURNET. The pantheistic doctrine of e. 1880. **2.** The powerful emanations of the loadstone GOLDNEY. Gaseous emanations 1836. A direct e. from the first principles of morals MILT. Hence *Emanational* *a.* pertaining to the theory of e., as dist. from creation.

Emanativist, *rare*. 1838 [*f. L. emanat-* (see *EMANATE* *v.*)] A believer in EMANATION. Hence *Emanativistic* *a.*

Emanative (emānētiv), *a.* 1651. [as if *ad. L. *emanativus*.] **1.** Tending to emanate (see *EMANATE* *v.* 1-3); of the nature of an emanation; due to emanation. **2.** Relating to or connected with the theory of EMANATION 1839. Hence *Emanatively* *adv.*

Ematory (emānātōri), *a.* 1659. [as if *ad. L. *ematorius*.] *a.* Derivative. *b.* Pertaining to the theory of EMANATION.

Emancipate (émānsipāt), *ppl. a.* 1605. [*ad. L. emancipatus*; see next.] = EMANCIPATED.

Now usu. poet.

Emancipate (émānsipāt), *v.* 1625. [*f. L. emancipat-*, ppl. stem of *emancipare*, *f. (ult.) e+manus+capere* 1. *trans.* In Rom. Law. To set free (a child or wife) from the *patria potestas* 1651. **2. gen.** To set free from control, to release from civil, moral, or intellectual restraint 1625. Also *transf.* and *fig.* **†3.** To deliver into subjection, to enslave (because emancipation in Rom. Law was effected by fictitious sale) -1752.

1. The Son discharged from Paternal Power is emancipated MAINE. **2.** Emancipated from our civil disabilities HR. MARTINEAU. Emancipated from modern Puntanism KINGSLEY. Hence *Emancipative* *a.* that has the property of emancipating. *Emancipator*, one who emancipates (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Emancipatory* *a.* that has the function or the effect of emancipating.

Emancipation (émānsipā'shən), 1631. [*a. F.*, *ad. L. emancipationem*; see prec.] **1. Rom. Law.** The action of setting free from the *patria potestas* 1651. **2.** The action of setting free from slavery; and hence, generally, from civil disabilities 1797. Also *transf.* and *fig.* of intellectual, moral, or spiritual fetters 1631.

2. The e. of the Catholics BURKE. The national e. from superstition I. WARTON.

Hence *Emancipationist*, an advocate of the e. of any class, esp. of slaves.

Emancipist (émānsipist), *Australian*. 1834. [*f. EMANCIPATE* + *-IST*.] An ex-convict, who has served his term.

Emandibulate (émāndibūlāt), *ppl. a.* 1825. [*f. E. pref. + L. mandibulum*.] *Entom.* Destitute of mandibles.

†Emanate, *v.* 1656. [*ad. F. émaner*.] = EMANATE *v.* -1817.

Emarcid (émā'sid), *a.* 1661. [*f. L. e+marcidus* withered.] **†1.** Drooping, limp (*rare*). **2. Bot.** Withered, flaccid, wilted. (*Dicts*)

Emarginate (émārdginēt), *a.* 1794. [*ad. L. emarginatus*, see next.] **1.** Notched at the margin, as a leaf, shell, etc. **2. Crystall.** Having the edges of the primitive form cut off.

Emarginate (émārdginēt), *v.* 1656 [*f. L. emarginat-*, *emarginare* to remove the edge.] **1. trans.** To remove the margin of. **2. Optics.** Of the effects of unequal refraction: To double the contour lines of (an object embedded, e.g. in a jelly) 1881. Hence *Emargination*, the state of being emarginate.

Emasculate (émāskūlāt), *a.* (quasi-sb.) 1622. [*ad. L. emasculatus*; see next.] Emascu-

lated.

Emasculate (émāskūlāt), *v.* 1607. [*f. L. emasculat-*, *emasculare*, *f. e+masculus* dim. of *mas* male.] **1. trans.** To deprive of virility, to castrate 1623. **2. transf. and fig.** To deprive of strength and vigour; to weaken, make effeminate; to enfeeble 1607. **b. esp.** To take the vigour out of (literary compositions) by removing what is inessential 1756. **†3.** To turn woman. SIR T. BROWNE.

2. b. I. consented to e. my poems KINGSLEY. Hence *Emasculator*, (*Dicts*) *Emasculatory* *a.* that tends to emasculation.

Emasculation (émāskūlā'shən), 1623. [*f. L. emasculatus*; see prec.] **1.** The action of depriving of virility; the state of impotence. **2. fig.** The depriving of masculine vigour; prudish expurgation of a literary work 1654.

Embase, obs. var. of EMBASE.

Embale (embāl), *v.* 1727. [See EN-. Cf. *F. emballer*.] To do up into bales; also *fig.* So *†Emball* *v.* 1. HAKLUYT.

Emball (embāl), *v.* 2. 1580. [*f. EN-+BALL* sb.] **1. trans.** To encompass with a sphere. **2.** To invest with the ball as an emblem of royalty. (Or *†indecent*.) *Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 47.

Embalm (embālm), *v.* [ME. *embaume*, *a. F. embaumer*, *f. en-* (see EN-) + *baume*.] **1.** To impregnate (a dead body) with spices, to preserve it from decay. **2. fig.** To preserve from oblivion; to keep in honoured remembrance 1675. **3. †2.** To anoint with aromatic spices, oil, etc. **b.** To make balmy. ME.

1. They embalmed him and he was put in a coffin in Egypt Gen. I. 25. **2.** That. elegance of language in which he has embalmed so many BOSWELL. **3.** The buxom air, embalm'd with odours MILT. P. L. II. 842. Hence *Embalmer*, he who or that which embalms;

esp. one who embalms dead bodies. **Embalment**, the act of embalming; a preparation used for this.

Embank (embānk), *v.* Also *im-*. 1649 [*f. EN-+BANK* sb.] **1. trans.** To enclose, confine, or protect by banks 1700. **2. intr.** Of a ship: To run aground 1649. **3.** To cover with embankments 1872.

Embankment (embānkment), 1786. [*f. prec. + -MENT*.] **1.** The action of embanking 1874. **2.** A mound, bank, or the like, for confining a river, etc. within bounds 1786. **3.** A long earthen bank or mound 1810.

3. A vast e., over which the canal is carried 1830. **†Embankment** *2. rare*. 1813. [*f. EM-+BANK* sb.] **3. + -MENT**.] A banking speculation, a bank account.

Embaphium (embā'fium), 1715 [mod. L., *ad. Gr. ἐμβάφιον*.] *Med.* A small vessel in which food or medicine is put or measured, or in which it is dipped.

Embar (embār), *v.* 1480. [*ad. F. embarrer*, *f. en-* (see EN-) + *barre*.] **1. trans.** To enclose within bars; to imprison. Also *fig.* (*arch.*) 1594. **2.** To arrest, stop; to interrupt. *Obs.* 1577. **†b. Law.** = BAR *v.* -1599. **†3.** To debar from an action -1603. **†4.** To lay under embargo -1649. **†5.** To break in the bars of (a helmet) CAXTON.

1. Fast embar'd in mighty brazen wall SPENSER F. Q. I. vii. 44. **2.** To e. all further trade for the future BACON. Hence *†Embarment*.

†Embarcade-ro, *rare*. 1850. [*Sp.*, *f. embarcar*.] A wharf, quay.

Embarcation, var. of EMBARKATION.

†Embarge, sb. 1574. [*ad. Sp. embargo*] = EMBARGO -1656.

†Embarge, *v.* 1600. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To lay under an embargo; to sequester; to arrest -1657. Hence *†Embargement*.

Embargo (embā'go), sb. 1602. [*a. Sp.*, *f. embarcar*, *f. (ult.) in-* (see IN-) + *barra* BAR.] **1.** A prohibitory order, forbidding the ships within a country's ports to sail; generally issued in anticipation of war. **2.** A suspension of commerce, either general or particular, imposed by municipal law 1658. **3. transf. and fig.** A prohibition, impediment 1692.

1. An e. is daily expected 1758. **2.** An e. on the export of provisions MARY.

Embargo (embā'go), *v.* 1650 [*f. prec. sb.*] **1.** To forbid (a vessel) to leave a port; to lay under an embargo 1755. Also *fig.* **2.** To requisition for the service of the state 1755. **3.** To seize, confiscate 1650.

Embarc (embār), *v.* 1550. [*ad. F. embarquer* -late L. *embarcare*, *f. in-* (see IN-) + *barca* BARK sb.] **1. trans. a.** To put on board ship. **b.** Of the ship: To take on board. **2. transf. and fig.** 1584. **3. intr.** (for *emb.*) To go on board ship (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1580. **4.** To engage in a business or undertaking 1649.

1. b. The Osborne will e. the Prince 1885. **2.** To e. money in an ironwork HR. MARTINEAU. **3.** A rest less impulse urged him to e. SHELLEY. **4.** To e. in the most disastrous of wars ROCKES.

Embarcation (embārka'shən), 1645 [*a. F. embarcation*; see prec.] **1.** Embarking. **†2. concn.** A body of troops embarked -1757. **†3.** A vessel, boat [*Cf. F. embarcation*.] -1807.

1. The E. of the Army CLARENDON. **2.** Another and much greater e. followed BURKE. So *†Embarth* age. *Embarthment* (in sense 1), now *rare*.

Embarque, obs. var. of EMBARK.

Embarras, sb. 1664. [*a. F.*, rel. to *F. embarrer*, *f. en-* (see EN-) + *barre*.] **1.** Embarrassment. Now only as *F. (a)bara* in phr. *e. de choix*, *e. de richesse* so much choice, wealth, as to be embarrassing *2. U.S.* A place in a river made difficult by accumulation of driftwood 1874.

Embarass (embārās), *v.* 1672. [*ad. F. embarasser*, *lit.* 'to obstruct'; see prec.] **1.** To encumber, hamper, impede (movements, actions, persons) 1683. **b. pass. Of persons: To be encumbered with debts; to be 'in difficulties'. **2.** To perplex (in thought) 1672. **3.** To render difficult, to complicate (a question, etc.) 1736.**

1. The state of the rivers...will e. the enemy WELLINGTON. **2.** Such a circumstance may e. an operator TRAVERS. **3.** This case will [not] be embarrassed by that decision CAUSE. Hence *Embarrassedly*, *Embarrassingly* *adv.*

æ (man). **a** (pass). **an** (loud). **v** (cut). **e** (Fr. chef). **o** (ever). **ai** (I, eye). **a** (Fr. eau de vie). **i** (sit). **z** (Psyche). **g** (what). **p** (got).

Embar ent embæ as nea 1676
[f. EMBARRASS + MENT. 1. Embarrassed
sta e o cond on p of pe un a yaffa c
cums ances e o B p p ex y con us on of
thought; hesitation; constraint arising from
bashfulness or timidity 1774. 2. Something
which embarrasses. In pl often = 'pecuniary
difficulties'. 1729

1. A state of e. and threatened bankruptcy Bright
2. There was e. on the maiden's part Scott. 3. The
embarrassments of that bumble household Trench.

Embarrel; see EM- prefix and BARREL.
+**Embarren**, v. 1627. [See EN- + TRANS.]
To make barren -1808.

+**Embarra-do**, v. 1603. [f. Sp. *embarrado*
sb.] = BARRICADE v. -1630

+**Embase** (embæ's), v. 1551 [f. EN- + Fr.
bas BASE a.]. 1. To lower in position or direc-
tion -1644. Also fig. 2. To lower in rank,
condition, etc.; to humiliate, to degrade. Also
refl -1820. 3. To depreciate (*lit* and *fig.*) -1698.
4. To debase (coin) by a mixture of alloy (*lit.*
and *fig.*) -1752

1. When God. Embast the Valleys and embost the
Hills SYLVESTER. 2. It is. selfishness that 'embas-
es and embures' L. HUNT 4. It will embas even the
purest metal in man FELTHAM. Hence +Embase-
ment.

Embassade (embāsād), ? Obs. 1480 [Oc-
cas var. of AMBASSADE, q. v.] 1. = AMBAS-
SADE 1-3 2. quasi-adv. On an embassy (*rare*)
1525.

Embassador (embāsādar). Var. of AM-
BASSADOR; now obs. in England, but in U.S.
still preferred. Cf. EMBASSY. So Embassa-
dorial a. ambassadorial. +Embassadress,
ambassadress. +Embassadry, ambassadry.

Embassage (embāsādg). arch. 1526. [var.
(freq. in mod. archaisitic use) of AMBASSAGE,
q. v. In ordinary use repl. by EMBASSY.] =
EMBASSY 1-3.

Cameades the philosopher came in e. to Rome
BACON.

+**Emba-ssiate**. ME. only. [var. of AMBAS-
SIATE, q. v.] = EMBASSY.

Embassy (embāsi). 1579. [A var. (now
the prevailing form) of AMBASSY, q. v.] 1. The
function or position of an ambassador; also, the
sending of ambassadors. 2. Hence *ta*. The
message or business; b. The official residence,
of an ambassador. 1595. 3. The ambassador
and his retinue, with their surroundings 1671.

3. Embassies from regions far remote MILT.

Embastardize, mod. var. of IMBASTARDIZE.

Embathe, imbathe (em-, imbā'th), v. poet.

1593. [f. EN- + BATHE.] To bathe, im-
merse; to bedew, drench.

Embattle (em-, imbæt'l), v. 1 [ME. *em-
bataille*, a. OF. *embataillier*, f. en- (see EN-) +
bataille BATTLE sb.]. 1. *trans.* To set in battle
array. Also (Spenser) to arm (an individual)
for battle ME. Also fig. 2. *refl.* To form in
order of battle 1450 Also *†intr.* for *refl.* 3.
= EMBATTLE v. 2 Also fig. ME.

1. One in bright armes embattelled full strong
SPENSER. P. Q. u. v. 2. As a General, mustereth and
embattelleth his troops BARROW. 3. Fear builds
castles and embattles cities 1830.

Embattle (embæt'l), v. 2 ME. [f. EN- +
BATTLE v. 2; app. not in OF.] *trans.* To fur-
nish with battlements.

Licenses to e. manor-houses 1851. Hence +Em-
batle sb. Embattlement = BATTLEMENT.

Embattled (embæt'ld), ppl. a. 1475 [f.
EMBATTLE v. 1]. 1. Drawn up in battle array,
marshalled for battle Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2.
Covered with troops in battle array. Also fig.
1593. 3. Fortified 1765.

1. Bondage threatened by the e. East WORDSW.
The embattled legions of ignorance HALLAM.
2. Castor glorious on th' e. plain PERK.

Embattled (embæt'ld), ppl. a. 2 ME. [f.
EMBATTLE v. 2]. 1. Arch. Furnished with
battlements, crenellated 2. Having an edge
shaped like a battlement; crenellated, *spec.* in
Her. ME.

1. An embattled Waulle now sere yn ruine LELAND.
2. His comb. Embateas as it were a cnstel wall
CHAUCER.

Embay (embā'), v. 1 1583. [f. EM- + BAY
sb. 2]. 1. *trans.* To lay within a bay. Also, To
force into or detain within a bay. 1600. 2. To
enclose (as in a bay); to shut in; also fig.

1. H ound h m elf embayed w h n a m g h y head
o a d C M THER 2. Embayed by he e Cook.
+**Embay** v. *prec.* 1590 [f. EN p ef +
BAY o ba e] *tan* To ba e ence o
d. ench. Also *fig.* 1762.

fig. In the warme sunne he doth himselfe e. SPENSER.
Embayment (embā'mēt), 1815. [f. EM-
BAY v. 1 + -MENT.] 1. The action of forming
into a bay; *concr.* a bay. 2. A bay-like recess
1848.

2. The deep e. of her favourite window 1848.
+**Embeam** (embē'm), v. 1610. [f. EN- +
BEAM sb.] *trans.* To cast beams upon, ir-
radiate -1652.

Embed, imbed (em-, imbed'), 1778. [f.
EN-, IN- + BED sb. (*Embed* is now usual.)] 1.
trans. To fix firmly in a surrounding mass of
material. Also fig. and *transf.* 2. Said of the
surrounding mass: To enclose firmly. Also
fig. 1853.

1. Insects imbedded in the gum-copal LIVINGSTONE
transf. Nemi, imbedded in wood, Nemi; turned in
the hill CLOUGH. Hence **Embe'dment**, the action
of embedding; embedded state; *concr.* something
which embeds.

+**Embelif**. ME. [a. OF. *phr. en belif* (-late
L. type **bus-izans* = *obliquus*),] a. *adv.* Ob-
liquely. CHAUCER. b. *adj.* Oblique -1413.

Embellish (embel'ish), v. ME [a. OF. *em-
belliss-*, stem of *embellir*, f. en- (see EN-) + *bel*
beautiful.] a. To render beautiful (*obs.* in gen.
sense). b. To beautify with adventitious orna-
ments; to ornament. c. *fig.* Often = to dress
up (a narration) with fictitious additions 1447.
b. Brides. embellished with bits of yellow gold
STURTT. c. Events probably. much..embellished
1801. Hence **Embellisher**.

Embellishment 1623. [f. *prec.* + -MENT.]
1. The action or process of embellishing; deco-
ration, adornment. 2. That which embellishes
or beautifies (*lit.* and *fig.*); an ornament, deco-
ration; also, an exaggeration.

1. They might not tend to the E of my paper
ADDITION. 2. Abatement is made for poetical
embellishments FULLER.

Ember (embar). [OE. *ēmerg* wk. fem.,
corresp. to OHG. *emurra*, ON. *emyrja* (Da.
emmer) ; -Otent. **amuzjōn-*. The *ō* is eupho-
nic.] A small piece of live coal or wood in a
smouldering fire. Chiefly in pl.: The smouldering
ashes of a fire. Also fig.

They heat it [flesh] a little upon imbers of coales
HAKLUYT. Hence **Embered** ppl. a. strewn with, or
burnt to, imbers.

Ember (embar). Now only *attrib.* and in
Comb. [OE. *ymbren* (app. neut.: pl. *ymbren*),
perh. a corruption of OE. *ymbrynmase*, period,
revolution of time, f. *ymb* round + *ryne* running.]
The English name of the four periods of fasting
and prayer (L. *quatuor tempora*) in the four
seasons of the year. Each of these occupies
three days, called *E. days*, and the weeks in
which they occur are called *E. weeks*. The
Council of Placentia (A.D. 1095) appointed for
Ember days the Wednesday, Friday, and Satur-
day next following (1) the first Sunday in Lent,
(2) Whitsunday, (3) 14 Sept., (4) 13 Dec.

1. As sb.; = *E. day* -1573 2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*
as *e. day*, *fast*, *tide*, etc.; e. eve, the vigil of an E.
day OE. var. *Embering*.

Ember 3. Also *imber*, *immer*, *emmer*, etc.
1744. [a. Norw. *emmer* (-gaas).] A variety
(*Colymbus immer*) of the Northern Diver or
Loon (*Colymbus glacialis*) to which the name
is sometimes given. Chiefly in *Comb.*, as *e-
goose*, etc.

+**Embe-tter**, v. 1583. [f. EN- + BETTER a.]
To make better -1680

Embezzle (embe'z'l), v. 1469. [ad. AF.
embesiller, f. en- + *besiller* = OF. *basillier* to de-
stroy; ? f. L. *bas-*, in late L. used as a pejorative
prefix (Paul Meyer). In 16th c. referred to the
L. *imbecillare* to weaken.] 1. *trans.* To make
away with; esp. to carry off secretly for one's
own use -1750. 2. To mutilate, tamper with
(a document, etc.) -1691. 3. To impair, di-
minish -1670; to squander -1770. 4. To divert
to one's own use in violation of trust or official
duty. (The only current sense) 1585.

1. b. To imbezzil or corrupt a Record 1671. 2. He
hath embezzled his estate BURTON. 3. Bellairs, the
English General, embezzled the stores MARAULAY.
Hence **Embezzler**.

Embezzlement (embe'z'l'mēt), 1548. [f.

prec. + MENT. T e ac on o embe ng
ta In senses o EMBEZZLE 1 2 b F audu ent
app opina on of p ope y ent us ed o one
Fraud p u a on and e BURKE.

+**Emblow**, v. *rare*. 1625. [f. EN- + BIL-
LOW.] *trans.* To raise in billows.

Embind (embē'nd), v. Also *im-*. 1628.

[f. EN- + BIND.] *trans.* To confine, hold fast.

Embitter (embī'tar), v. Also *im-*. 1603

[f. EN- + BITTER a.]. 1. *trans.* To make bitter.
Now *rare* in *lit.* sense Also fig. 2. *fig.* To
make more bitter or painful 1642. 3. *fig.* To
render virulent, intensely hostile, or discon-
tented; to exacerbate 1634.

1. Brewers e. their beer with hops 1834. *fig.* It
would e. all the sweets of life SKEELE 2. His actual
misery was embittered by the recollection of past
greatness GIBSON. 3. To e. Peoples minds one
against another BURNET.

Hence **Embitterer**. **Embitterment**, the action
of embittering, embittered state

+**Embladder**, v. *rare*. 1662. [f. EN +
BLADDER] a. To blister. b. To confine in a
bladder 1664.

+**Emblanch**, v. ME. [a. OF. *emblanchir*,
f. en- + *blanc*.] *trans.* To whiten (*fig.*) -1662

Emblaze (emblē'z), v. 1 Also *im-*. 1634
[f. EN- + BLAZE sb. 1]. 1. *trans.* To light up,
cause to glow. 2. To set in a blaze Also *fig.*
1728.

1. Th' unsought Diamonds e. the forehead of the
Deep MILT. COMUS 733. 2. Where nearer suns e
its veins COLLINS.

Emblaze (emblē'z), v. 2 Also *im-*. 1522
[f. EN- + BLAZE v. 2]. 1. *a. trans.* To describe
heraldically. b. To set forth by means of
heraldic devices, -1781. 2. To adorn with
heraldic devices. Hence, to make resplendent.

1522. 3. To inscribe conspicuously 1590. 4.
To celebrate, render famous or infamous 1596.
2. With crowns of gold emblazed SKELTON. 3.
Where stout Hercules Emblaz'd his trophies on two
posts of brass GREENE. Hence **Emblazer**.

Emblazon (emblē'zon), v. 1592. [f. EN-
+ BLAZON v.]. 1. *trans.* To inscribe or portray
conspicuously, as on a heraldic shield; to adorn
with heraldic devices, words, etc (*lit.* and *fig.*)
Occas. influenced by EMBLAZE v. 1 1593. 2. To
celebrate, extol, to render illustrious.

1. God. emblazoned the air with the tokens of his
terror NASHE. 2. Heraulds to emblazen his Progress
GAULLE.

Hence **Emblazoner**. **Emblazonment**, the ac-
tion of EMBLAZON v., *concr.* that which is emblazoned

Emblazonry (emblē'zanrī), 1667. [f. *prec.*
vb. + -RY.] 1. The art of emblazoning; *concr.*
heraldic devices collectively. 2. Display of
gorgeous colours; brilliant representation or
embellishment (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1805

1. With bright emblazonrie, and horrent Arms MILT.

2. The Sun.. with his gold-purple e. CARLYLE.

Emblem (emblēm), sb. Also *emblem*.
ME. [OF. *emblem*, ad L. *emblemata*, a. Gr.
ἐμβλήματα a thing put on, f. *ἐμβάλλειν* to throw
in, on.] 1. An ornament of inland work -1775.
2. A drawing or picture expressing a moral
fable or allegory; a fable or allegory such as
might be expressed pictorially -1736. 3. An
object, or a picture of one, representing sym-
bolically an abstract quality, an action, a class
of persons, etc. 1601. b. In wider sense A
symbol, type 1631. 4. A figured object used
symbolically, as a badge 1616.

2. An E. is but a silent parable QUARLES. 3. His
sacratice an E. of warre here on his sinayer cheek
All's Well II. i. 44. b. The evening is an e. of
autumn JOHNSON. 4. National emblems - a crescent,
a lion, an eagle. on an old rag of bunting EMBROW

Emblem (emblēm), v. 1584. [f. *prec.*] *trans.*
To be the emblem of; to express, sym-
bolize, suggest.

All Christianity. is emblemized here CARLYLE.
Emblematic, -al (emblemæ'tik, -āl), a
1644. [f. Gr. *ἐμβληματικός* (*ἐμβλημα*).] Pertain-
ing to, of the nature of, or serving as, an em-
blem; symbolical, typical.

Clothes.. are Emblematic. of a manifold cunning
Victory over Want CARLYLE. Hence **Emblem-
atically** *adv.* **Emblematize** v. to impart an e
character to (*rare*)

Emblematist (emblemætíst), 1646. [f. as
prec. + -IST.] One who delineates or writes
emblems.

Emblematize (emblemætáiz), v. 1615. [f.

as prec. + *IZE*.] 1. *trans*. To serve as an emblem of. 2. Of persons: To represent by means of an emblem 1830.

1 The goose and little goslings should e. a Quaker poet that has no children LAMA

Emblem (emb'lemnt), 1495. [n. OF. *emblemment*, f. *emblaer* (mod. F. *emblaer*) to sow with corn — med. L. *embellare*, f. *in* + *bladum* (= F. *blé*) *Law*. The profits of sown land; occas. used more largely for grass, fruit, etc.

Emblemish, *v* ME. [f. EN- + BLEMISH.] *trans*. To damage, injure, also, to deface — 1671.

Emblemize (emb'lemaiz), *v*. 1646. [f. EMBLEM + *IZE*.] *trans*. To represent emblematically. So **Emblemist** = EMBLEMATIST

Embliss, *v* rare. ME. [See EN-.] To make happy — 1797.

Embloom, *v* 1528. [See EN-.] To cover with bloom — 1729.

Blossom, *im-* (em-, imbl' s'm), *v* 1766 [See EN-] To load or cover with blossoms.

Embodiment, *im-* (em-, imbd'iment), 1828. [f. EMBODY *v*. + -MENT.] 1. The action of embodying; embodied state (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1858. 2. *concr.* That in which anything is embodied, the 'vesture' of (a soul), the concrete expression (of an idea, a principle, etc.); the incarnation (of a quality, sentiment, etc.).

2 Works of art: the visible e. of the divine Jowett

Embody, *im-* (em-, imbd'iy), *v* 1548. [f. EN, IN- + BODY *sb*. The form *embody* is now usual] 1. *trans*. To put into a body. 2. To give a material or concrete character or form to 1634. 3. To unite into one body; to incorporate 1601. 4. *Chem.*, etc. *a. trans*. To form into one body. 5. *intr.* for *refl.* To draw together, solidify. — 1710. 5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To form or join a body or company 1648.

1 A pale, small person, scarcely embodied at all HAWTHORNE 2 The custom having been embodied in law GROVE 3 Livius embodied the population of the town ARNOLD. The measure embodies the six points of the charter 1860. 5. [He] commanded the Horse to E. within the Lines 1681 Hence **Embo** dier.

Embog (emb'g), *v*. Also **embogue**. 1602 [f. EN- + BOG *sb*.] *trans*. To plunge into a bog.

Embogues, *v*. 1603. [? corrupt ad Sp. *embogar*, f. *em* + *boga* mouth] = DISEMBOGUE. Hence **Emboguing** *vb*. *sb* the place where a lake or river discharges its waters

Emboil, *v*. [f. EN- + BOIL] *trans*. To cause to boil with rage; *intr.* to be in a boil. SPENSER

Emboisement (aubwatman), 1854. [Fr; f. *embolier*, f. *em* + *bolite* box.] 1. *Anat.* The fitting of a bone into another. 2. *Biol.* Buffon's term for the hypothesis that successive generations proceed from germs, and contain the germs of all future generations 3. The closing up of a number of men in order to secure the front rank from injury. (Dicts)

Embolden, *im-* (em-, imbd'iden), *v*. 1571. [f. EN, IN- + BOLD + -EN.] To render bold or more bold; to incite, encourage.

Thus I embold'nd spake Mr. B. L. var 434. So **Embold** *v*. Hence **Emboldener**.

Embole (emb'oliz), 1811. [mod. L., a. Gr. *embole* a putting in.] *Med.* 1. The reducing of a dislocated limb. 2. A plug or wedge (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 3. = EMBOLUS (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Embolie (emb'olik), *a*. 1866. [f. EMBOLUS + *IC*.] *Path.* Relating to or caused by an embolus.

Embolimæal, *a*. rare. 1677. [f. Gr. *embolimaia* (cf. EMBOLISM) + -AL.] Intercalary

So **Embolimæan**, *ar*.

Embolism (emb'olizm), ME. [ad. L. *embolismus*, a late Gr. *embolismos*; cf. EMBOLE, EMBOLUS.] 1. *Chronol.* An intercalation or insertion of a day or days in the calendar, to complete a period. *concr.* The time intercalated.

2 *Path.* The occlusion of a blood-vessel by an embolus 1855

1 The year of the Mahometans consists of twelve lunar months, no e. being employed to adjust it to the solar period MANSBURN

Hence **Embolismal**, **Embolismic** *adjs.* that pertains to e., intercalary

Embolismus (emb'olizmus), ME [L., see prec.] 1. *Chronol.* a. The excess of the solar

year over the lunar year of twelve synodical months.

b. Intercalation — 1796. 2. In the Gr. liturgy. A prayer inserted after the concluding petitions of the Lord's Prayer SHIPLEY.

Embolite (emb'olait), 1850. [f. Gr. *embolite* a thing inserted + -ITE, 'because between the chlorid and bromid of silver' (Dana).] *Min.* A chloro-bromide of silver, Ag₃Br₂Cl₃. Also *atrich.*

Embolon (emb'olon), 1878. [Gr.] *Path.* = EMBOLUS 2.

Embolus (emb'olus), 1669. [L., a Gr. *embolus* peg, stopper.] 1. *Anat.* Something inserted, as a wedge, esp. the piston of a syringe — 1739. 2. *Path.* 'The body which causes EMBOLISM' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) 3. *Anat.* 'The osseous axis of the horns of the *Ruminantia* *capricornia*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Emboly (emb'oli), 1877. [f. stem of Gr. *emballein*.] = INVAGINATION: a. *Surg.* A particular operation for hernia. b. *Phys.* The process of formation of the *gastrula* by invagination of the wall of the single-layered segmented ovum

Embonpoint (a'bonpwan), 1751. [Fr; OF. *en bon point* 'in good condition'.] a. *sb*. Plumpness (*complimentary* or *euphemistic*).

b. *As predicative adj.* Plump, of well-nourished appearance 1806.

Emborder, *v* Also *im-*. 1530. [See EN-] a. To furnish with a border; to edge. b. To set as a border — 1667.

Embosom, *im-* (em-, imbuz'am), *v*. 1590. [f. EN-, IN- + BOSOM.] 1. *trans*. To take to, or place in, the bosom; to cherish, to embrace

Chiefly *fig.* Now rare 2. *transf.* To enclose, conceal, shelter, in the bosom. 3. *refl.* Of a river: To pour itself into the bosom. 1685.

1 Anger rests Embosom'd in foolish breasts QUARLES. 2 My home Which oaks e. SUMSTON. Deep sleep embosometh their jaded limbs SINGLETON.

Emboss, *sb* [f. EMBOSS *v*.] A boss-like projection. EVELYN.

Emboss (emb'os), *v*. 1 ME. [prob a. OF **embocor*; see EN- and BOSS *sb*.] 1. *trans*. To cause to bulge; to cover with protuberances 1460. 2. *spec.* To carve or mould in relief

Also *fig.* (The prevailing mod. sense.) ME. d. To adorn with figures, etc. in relief; to represent in relief. Also of the figures, etc.: To stand out as an ornament upon. ME. 3. To ornament with or as with bosses; hence, to decorate sumptuously 1578

1 Botches and blaines must all his flesh imboss MUR. P. L. XII. 180 2 Flein-de-lis embossed out of the stone EVELYN. b. The rich bronze which embossed its gates PRUSSCOTT 3 Berries that imboss the bramble COWPER

Hence **Emboss'er**. **Embossing** *vb*. *sb* the action of the *vb*, as in *a. press*, etc.

Emboss, *v*. 3 [ME. *embosse*, perh. f. EN- + OF. *bos*, *bous* wood, and (ult.) identical with IMBOSS *v*.] 1. *intr.* To plunge into a wood or thicker — 1680. 2. To drive (a hunted animal) to extremity — 1758. 3. *In pass.* To be exhausted; hence, to foam at the mouth — 1651. 4. *trans*. To cover with foam (*arch.*) 1531

4 Embossed with foam The labouring Stag strained full in view SCOTT

Emboss, *v*. 3 1590. [perh. f. EN- + BOSS *sb*.] *trans*. To encase (in armour), to plunge (a weapon) in an enemy's body Also *fig.* in *pass.* To be wrapped (in ease). — 1621.

Embossed (emb'ost), *ppl.* a ME [f. EMBOSS *v*.] 1. Carved or moulded in relief, etc. (see EMBOSS *v*. 1) 1541. 2. Covered with bosses, richly decorated 1591. 3. Hump-backed, ME. only 4. Bulging, swollen; *fig.* of style — 1646. 5. *Bot.* Projecting in the centre like the boss of a shield (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1 The e. alphabet for the blind 1849 4 *Hen IV*, III. iii. 177

Embossment (emb'osment), 1610. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] 1. The action of embossing 1801. 2. *concr.* A figure carved or moulded in relief; embossed ornament. Now rare. Also *atrich.*, as in *a. map*. 1620. 3. *gen.* A bulging 1610. So **Embossure** (after *sculpture*).

Embottle; see EM- *pref.* and BOTTLE *sb*.

Embouchement (amb'ujman, emb'z'ment), 1844. [Fr.; see next.] a. The mouth (of a

river). b. *Phys.* The point at which one vessel leads into another.

Embouchure (amb'ujur), 1760. [Fr; f. *embouchure* to put in or to the mouth, f. *en* + *bouche*.] 1. The mouth of a river or creek Also *transf.* of a valley. 1792. 2. *Mus.* The mouthpiece of a wind instrument 1834. 3. *Mus.* 'The disposition of the lips, tongue, and other organs necessary for producing a musical tone (Grove).

Embound, *im-* (em-, imbaund), *v*. *poet* *arch.* 1595. [f. EN-, IN- + BOUND *sb*.] *trans*. To set bounds to; to confine.

Embow (embau'), *v*. ME. [f. EN- + BOW *sb*.] 1. To bend or curve into a bow. 2. *Arch.* To arch, vault 1481. 3. To englobe, encircle 1605.

2 The pillared vestibule, the roof embowed WORDSW. Hence **Embow'd** *ppl.* a bent into a bow, *Her*. bent or curved. *Arch.* arched, vaulted also, projecting outward, as in a bow-window. **Embowment**, vaulting BACON

Embowel (embaue'), *v*. 1521. [In sense 1, ad. OF. *emboweler*, var. of OF. *emboueler*, f. *es* (= L. *ex*) + *bowel* BOWEL. In sense 2, f. EN- + BOWEL] 1. *trans*. = DISEMBOWEL. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To put, convey into the bowels. *Usu. transf.* and *fig.* — 1634.

1 Embowel'd will I see thee by and by *Hen IV* v. iv. 109. We made me send for a chirurgeon from York to e. him 1640 2 All was embowelled and enwombed in the waters DONNE. Hence **Emboweller**

Embowelment, the action of disembowelling, the inward parts of a thing

Embower, *im-* (em-, imbaue'r, -bou'er), *v* 1580. [f. EN-, IN- + BOWER *sb*.] 1. To shelter, enclose, as in a bower; also *absol.* 2. *intr.* for *refl.* To lodge as in a bower — 1610

1 Him Whom Sion holds embow'ered SIDNEY 2 Small birds in their wide boughs embow'ring SPENSER. Hence **Embow'ering**, the action of embow'ering

Embow'l, *v* rare. 1580. [f. EN- + BOWL *sb*.] To make, or grow, into the form of a globe — 1886.

Embox (emb'oks), *v*. 1611. [f. EN- + BOX *sb*.] To set in or as in a box.

Embrace (embras'), *sb*. 1592. [f. EMBRACE *v*.] The action of clasping in the arms, pressing to the bosom. (Sometimes *euphem.* of sexual intercourse.) Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Armes, take your last e. *Rom. E. Jul.* v. in 113. Pride, by whose embraces she had two daughters JOHNSON.

Embrace, *v*. 1 rare ME. [f. EN- + Fr. *bras* arm, see BRACE *sb*.] To put (a shield) on the arm — 1592.

Embrace (embras'), *v*. 3 ME. [ad. OF. *embracer* to grasp in the arms: — late L. **imbracchare*, f. *in* + *bracchium* (pl. *braccia*), see BRACE *sb*.] 1. *trans*. To clasp in the arms, usually as a sign of affection. Used also of sexual embraces. Also *absol.* 2. *fig.* 2a. To compass, gain — 1475. 2b. To accept as a friend — 1635. 2c. To accept eagerly; now chiefly to avail oneself of ME. d. To accept, submit to 1591. 2e. To cultivate (a virtue, etc.) — 1623. 3. To adopt (a course of action, a doctrine, etc.) Formerly also, to take (a path) 1639. g. To attach oneself to (a cause, etc.) 1720. 4a. To take in hand — 1818. 3. To encircle, to clasp, enclose (*lit.* and *fig.*) ME. 4. To include, comprise 1697. 5. To take in with the eye or mind also with those as subject 1831

1 The frere, her embrac'h in his armes narwe CAUCHOR. You will say, she did e. me as a husband Much Ado iv. 50. 2 a. c. E. we then this opportunity 1 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 13 d. I thurlo give backe, or else e. thy death *Two Gent.* v. iv. 126. f. To e. the monastic life FREEMAN. g. To e. the Reformed faith SWILES 3 You'll see your Romic embrac'd with first SHAKS. 4 To e. all the cases in a single formula (*mod.*)

Hence **Embraceable** *a*. inviting an embrace. So **Embraceably** *adv.* **Embraced** *ppl.* a. (*Her*) bra'ced or bound together. **Embracive** *a*. given to embracing THACKERAY.

Embrace (embras'), *v*. 3 1475. [app. f. EMBRACE *v*.] *Law*. To attempt to influence (a jury, etc.) corruptly. Also *absol.*

Embrace, *v*. 4 1475. [f. EN- + BRACE *sb*.] To fix with a brace; to fasten, fit close — 1596

Embracement (emb'raz'ment), 1485. [f. EMBRACE *v*. + -MENT.] 1. = EMBRACE *sb*. 2. An undertaking — 1662. 3. A clasping, en-

se (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef), a (ever). ai (L. eye). s (Fr. eau de

vie). 1 (str). i (Psyche). o (what). p (got).

1 (str). i (Psyche). o (what). p (got).

1 (str). i (Psyche). o (what). p (got).

1 (str). i (Psyche). o (what). p (got).

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1 (str). i (Psyche). o (what). p (got).

1 (str). i (Psyche). o (what). p (got).

closure; also *fig.* 1599. 4. *fig.* Willing acceptance 1535.

1. After embracements and tears Murr. 4. The favorable embracement of Gods word 1535.

Embracer ¹ (embrā'ser). 1547. [f. EMBRACE *v.* 2] One who embraces (see EMBRACE *v.* 2 1. 2).

Embracer ² (embrā'ser). 1495. [a. AF, OF *embracer*, *-asor* instigator, f. *embraser* lit. to set on fire.] *Law* One who attempts to influence a jury corruptly.

Embracery (embrā'sen). 1450. [f. asprec.; see *RY.*] *Law*. The offence of influencing a jury illegally and corruptly.

†**Embrai'd**, *v.* 1 1481. [f. EN- + BRAID *v.* 2] *trans.* To upbraid. Also, to taunt one with -1582.

†**Embrai'd**, *v.* 2 1491. [f. EN- + BRAID *v.* 1] *trans.* a. To fasten on like braid. b. To plant, to intertwine. -1596.

Embranchment (embrān'mēt). 1830 [f. EN- + BRANCH *sb.* + MENT.] A branching off or out, as of an arm of a river, etc.; a branch, ramification. Also *fig.*

Embrangle, *im-* (em-, imbrāng'l), *v.* 1664. [f. EN- IN- + BRANGLE *v.*] *trans.* To entangle, perplex.

Embrangled in inextricable difficulties DERKELEY. Hence *Embrangling*.

†**Embrase**, *v.* 1480. [a. F. *embraser*, f. *en- + brase*, *brasse* live coals.] To set on fire. Also *fig.* -1605

†**Embrasure**, *sb.* 1 [f. EMBRACE *v.* 2 + URE] = EMBRACE. Shaks

Embrasure (embrā'siūr), *sb.* 2 Also *embrasure*. 1702. [a. F. *embraser*, f. *em- (= L. in-) + braser* 'to skewer or chamfer off' (Cotgr.)] 1. A bevelling inwards of the sides of an aperture for a window or door 1753. 2. *Mil.* An opening widening from within made in an epaulet or parapet, so that a gun can be fired through it 1702. 3. *attrib.* 1809.

1. They put me in a chair in the e. of the window CARLYLE. Hence *Embrasure* *v.* to furnish with embrasures.

Emrave (embrā'v), *v.* 1579. [f. EN- + BRAVE *a.*] 1. To make brave; to adorn splendidly -1736. 2. To render courageous 1648. The faded flowers her coarse embraue SPANSH.

†**Embreach**, *v.* 1581. [f. EN- + BREACH *sb.*] *intr.* To enter a breach; *trans.* to make a breach in -1610.

Embread, var. of EMERAID *v.* 2

Embreastment. [f. EN- + BREAST + MENT.] A swelling of the ground. COLERIDGE.

Embreath (embrē'th), *v.* 1529 [f. EN- + BREATHE *v.*, cf. IMBREATHE] 1. *trans.* To breathe into; to inspire with. Also, to give breath to. 2. To inhale (*fig.*) M. ARNOLD.

Hence *Embreathement* (*rare*) = INSPIRATION

Embrew, obs. f. IMBREW.

†**Embri'ght**, *v.* 1598. [f. EN- + BRIGHT *a.*] To make bright -1765.

Embri'ghten, *v.* 1610. [f. as prec. + EN-] = BRIGHTEN.

†**Embroca'do**, *v.* [f. EN- + *brocado* = BROCADE, *q. v.*] ? To adorn with or as with brocade. FELTHAM.

Embrocate (embrō'ket), *v.* 1612. [f. med. L. *embrocāt*, *embrocāre*, f. *embrocha*; see EMBROCH.] *Med. trans.* To bathe or foment (a diseased part) with liquid.

Embrocation (embrō'kə'sən). 1543. [f. med. L. *embrocāre*; see prec.] 1. The action of embrocating -1634. 2. A liquid used for embrocating a diseased part; now usu. one applied by rubbing, a liniment 1610.

2. He bathed the doctor's face with an e. SMOLETT.

†**Embri'ch** (e, *sb.* 1585 [ad. med. L. *embrocha*, ad. Gr. ἐμβροχή, f. (ult.) ἐν + βρέχω to wet.] = EMBROCATION 2. -1657. So †*Embro'che* *v.* = EMBROCATE.

Embroglie, bad f. IMBROGLIO. Scott.

Embroider (embrō'idar), *v.* ME. [f. EN- + BROIDER] 1. *trans.* To ornament with, or (†*transf.*) as with, needlework, to work in needlework upon cloth, etc. Also *absol.* 2. *fig.* †To dignify -1667; †to set forth gloriously -1648, to embellish with rhetoric or with exaggerations 1614.

1. The women... for the embellishment of their persons BAKERLEY. 2. He had embroidered his own story with some marvellous legends H. WALFORD. Hence *Embroiderer*, *Embroideress*.

Embroider (embrō'idar). [ME. *embroider*, f. OF. *embroider* EMBROWD *v.*; see -RY.] 1. The art of embroidering; also *attrib.* 2. Embroidered work or material 1570. 3. *fig.* of any showy or adventitious ornamentation 1640. 4. *transf.* Any ornament or marking compared in appearance to needlework 1644. 5. An embroidery manufactory. BURKE.

2. Sapphire, pearls, and rich embroidery Merry W. v. v. 75. 3. All the e. of poetic dreams Cowper. 4. An e. of daisies and wild flowers Scott.

†**Embroi'l**, *sb.* 1636. [f. EMBROIL *v.* 2] = EMBROILMENT -1788

†**Embroi'l**, *v.* 1 *rare*. [f. EN- + BROIL *v.* 1] To burn up -1726.

Embroil (embrō'il), *v.* 2 1603. [ad. F. *embrouiller*, cf. EN- and BROIL *sb.* and *v.*] 1. *trans.* To bring into confusion and disorder; to render unintelligible. 2. To throw into uproar or tumult 1618. 3. To entangle in dissension or hostility with (any one), to bring into a state of discord 1610.

1. The former are so embroil'd with Fable Addison. 2. More to e. the deep Thomson. 3. They embroiled him with the House of Commons 1680. Hence *Embroiler*.

Embroilment (embrō'lmēt). 1609. [f. prec.; cf. F. *embrouillement*] 1. The action of embroiling 1622. 2. A tumult 1609; a state of variance 1667. 3. A state of entanglement or confusion 1856

2. He was not apprehensive of a new e. BURNER.

Embronze; see EM-*pref.* and BRONZE *sb.*

Embrothelled; mod. sp. of IMBROTHERLED.

†**Embro-w-d**, *embraw-d*, *v.* ME. [f. EN- + BROWD *v.*; cf. OF. *embroite*.] *trans.* To embroil -1555.

Embrown (embrā'n), *v.* 1667. [f. EN- + BROWN *a.*; cf. F. *embrouner*, used in sense 1.] 1. To make dusky. Chiefly *poet.* 2. To make brown. Also (occas.) *intr.* for *refl.* 1725.

1. The air, imbrown'd with shadows CAN. 2. The Smith's hardy and embrown'd countenance Scott

Embrue, var. of IMBUE.

Embrute, var. of IMBRITE.

Embryo (embri'o), 1590. [med. L. corruption of EMERYON, *q. v.*]

A. *sb.* 1. The offspring of an animal before its birth (or emergence from the egg); in the case of man, the foetus before the fourth month of pregnancy. 2. *Bot.* 'The rudimentary plant contained in the seed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) 1728.

3. *fig.* A thing in its rudimentary stage, a germ 1601. 4. *attrib.* 1835.

3. The project itself was but an E. 1601. *Phr. In e.* in an undeveloped stage; Thence a chancellor in e. SHAKESPEARE. *Comb.* e. bud, 'an adventurous bud, when enclosed in the bark, as in the cedar of Lebanon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); e. cell, 'the first cell of the fecundated animal ovum' -*sac*, *Bot.* a cavity in the archegonium of a plant, within which the e. is produced.

B. *adj.* [The *sb.* used *attrib.*] That is still in germ; unformed, undeveloped, as e. patriots 1684.

Hence *Embryoi sm*, the state of being an e.

Embryotomy (embri'o'tōmī). [f. Gr. ἐμβρυοτομία.] 'The destruction of the foetus in the womb' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Embryoferous (embri'o'fēras), *a.* 1859. [See -FEROUS] *Biol.* That bears or contains an embryo.

Embryogenesis (embri'o'dzē'nēsis). 1830. [f. EMBRYON + Gr. γένεσις.] *Biol.* The origin and formation of the embryo; and the science thereof' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) Hence *Embryogenetic* *a.* pertaining to e.

Embryogeny (embri'o'dzē'nī). 1835. [f. EMBRYON + Gr. γένεσις + -y.] = prec. Hence *Embryogenic* *a.* embryogenetic.

Embryography (embri'o'grāfī), [f. as prec. + Gr. γράφω.] 'The description of the foetus or embryo' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Embryology (embri'o'lōdʒī). 1859. [f. EMBRYON + -LOGY] *Biol.* The science relating to the embryo and its development

Against the belief in such abrupt changes, e. enters a strong protest DARWIN

1. Hence *Embryologic*, *-al* *a.*; *-ly* *adv.* *Embryologist*, one who studies or is versed in e.

Embryon (e mbrī'ŋn), *sb.* (a.) Pl. *embrya*, *embryons*. 1592. [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐμβρυον, f. ἐν in + βρέω to be full of.] The original form of EMBRYO; now *rare*, and only in techn. use

Hence *Embryonal* *a.* of or pertaining to an e. *Embryonaria* *a.* relating to an e.

Embryonate (e mbrī'ŋnāt), *a.* 1669. [f. prec. + -ATE] 1. = EMBRYONATED -1675 2. = *embryonal* 1693. 3. 'Having an embryo in germ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence in *Bot.* E. plants, plants which possess seeds.

†**Embryonated**, *pph.* *a.* 1652. [f. as prec.] Of chemical and mineral bodies: Found with or embedded (like embryos) in other bodies -1676

Embryonic (embri'o'nīk), *a.* 1849 [See -ic.] Pertaining to, or like, an embryo; *fig.* immature, undeveloped

fig. Every Englishman is an e. chancellor EMERSON. So *Embryotic* *a.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

Embryotomy (embri'o'tōmī). 1721. [ad. Gr. ἐμβρυοτομία, f. ἐμβρυον + -τομία.] 'The cutting up of the foetus in utero into pieces in order to effect its removal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

†**Embryous**, *a.* *rare*. 1677. [f. EMBRYON *sb.* + -ous.] Of or pertaining to an embryo, in germ, undeveloped. (*Dicts.*)

Embulk; see EM-*pref.* and BULK *sb.*

†**Embul**, *v.* 1480. [f. EN- + BULL *sb.* 1] *trans.* To publish in a bull, issue a bull against, to affix the Papal (or other) seal to -1589

Embus (embūs), *v.* 1915. [f. EM- + BUS] To go or take on board a bus.

Embush, obs. f. AMBUSH.

†**Embursy**, *v.* 1484 [f. EN- + BUSY *a.*] To occupy -1693.

Eme, exc. *exc. dial.* [Com. WGer. OE *em*; cf. Du. *om*, Ger. *oheim*, *ohm*.] An uncle also *dial.* a gossip.

Didna his e die.. wi' the name of the Bludy Mackenye Scott.

Emend (emend), *v.* ME. [ad. L. *emendare*, f. *e* + *menda* fault.] 1. *trans.* To free from faults correct. Also *intr.* for *refl.* Now *rare*. b. *esp.* To remove errors from (a text), emendate 1768

2. = MEND -1480.

1. b. PISISTRATUS did.. collect, arrange, and e. poems LYTTON. Hence *Emendable* *a.* *Emender*

†*Emendment* (*rare*) = AMENDMENT.

†**Emendate**, *a.* 1654. [ad. L. *emendatus*] Emended, corrected -1677. Hence †*Emendately* *adv.*

Emendate (emendāt), *v.* 1876. [f. L. *emendat*; see *prec.*] To remove errors and corruptions from (a text).

Hence *Emendator*. *Emendatory* *a.* corrective; pertaining to EMENDATION 2.

Emendation (emendā'shən). 1536. [ad. L. *emendationem*, f. *emendare* to EMEND.] 1. *gen.* Correction, reformation -1677. 2. Improvement by alteration and correction, *esp.* of literary and artistic products, methods, systems, etc.; an instance of this 1586. b. *esp.* The correction (usually by conjecture) of corruptions in a text; an instance of this 1622.

1. The e. of the Church R. COKE. 2. A better E. of the Calendar 1665. 3. The emendations being more often wrong than right DOWDEN.

†**Emendicate**, *v.* 1611. [f. L. *emendicare*, *emendicare* (f. *e* + *mendicare*)] To obtain by begging -1681.

Emerald (emerald), [ME. *emeraude*, a. OF. *emeraude*, *esmerauide*, *esmeralde* - Com. Rom. types **smaralda*, **smaraldo*, repr. L. *smaragdus*, see SMARAGDUS.] 1. A precious stone of bright green colour; in mod. use applied only to a variety of beryl (see BERYL *sb.*)

2. *Her. King*, name for the colour *vert* 1572. 3. *transf.* = *emerald-green*. 4. *Printings*. A size of type intermediate between nonpareil and minion:

Emerald Type.

5. *attrib.* a. Simple *attrib.*, as in an e. ring 1877. b. quasi-*adj.*, as in e. meadow 1598. c. Simulative, as in e.-bright, -green, etc. 1614.

2. The fourth an emeralde (= Heb. נִזְהֶקֶת, LXX ἀνθάκη, Vulg. *carbunculus*) TINDALE Rev. xxi. 19. *Comb.* 1. e. copper (*Mix*) = DIOPHASE, e. green, a vivid light-green pigment, prepared from the arseniate of copper, E. Isle, a name given to Ireland

on account of its verdure; *e. moth* (*Entom.*), a name of certain bright green moths; *e. g.* those of the genus *Hipparchus*; *e. nickel* (*Min.*), a native hydrocarbonate of nickel.

Emeraldine (em'eraldin, -in). 1855. [See -INE.]

A. adj. Like an emerald in colour.

B. sb. A dye formed from aniline treated with hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potassium, aniline-green.

†**Emeras**, 1631. One of a pair of small escutcheons affixed to the shoulders of an armed knight.

Emerge (fm'edz), *v.* 1563. [ad. *L. emergere*, *f. e + mergere* to dip.] †1. *intr.* To rise by virtue of buoyancy from or out of a liquid -1721. 2. To come up out of a liquid in which (the subject) has been immersed. Also *transf.* to rise from (under) the earth. 1640. 3. To come forth into view, issue, appear 1563.

2. The Ocean out of which (Great Britain) emerged EMERSON. 3. To e. from the crowd JOHNSON. The satellite will e. after occultation Sir J. HERSCHELL. *fig.* To e. into distinct notice FROUDE. Here emerges the question as to [etc.] M. PARRISON. Hence †Emergence NORTH.

Emerge, bad sp. of IMMERGE *v.*

Emergence (fm'edzēns), 1649. [ad. late *L. emergentia*; see *prec.*] 1. The rising out of the water 1833. 2. The process of issuing from concealment, confinement, etc. (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1755. 3. An unforeseen occurrence; a sudden occasion (hence *erron.* used for 'urgent want'). Now repl. by EMERGENCY. 1649. 4. *Bot.* An outgrowth on leaves or stems which arises from the sub-epidermic tissue 1882

1. The e. of the land KROLL. 2. The e. of refracted light 1704. A glacier's e. from the valley KANT. **Emergency** (fm'edzēnsi), 1631. [See *prec.* + -ENCY] 1. = EMERGENCY 1. Now rare. 1645. †2. = EMERGENCY 2. -1762. †3. The sudden or unexpected occurrence (of a state of things, etc.) -1776. 4. *concr.* A juncture that arises or 'erups up'; a sudden occasion (hence *erron.* used for 'pressing need') 1631; in *pl.* casual profits (*a* 1662). 5. *attrib.* or *adj.* Used, issued, called upon, or arising in an emergency. *E. man*: *spec.* (in Ireland) a bailiff's officer, recruited for special service, *esp.* in evictions. 3. The e. of war... on the frontiers GIBSON. 4. Relief on sudden emergencies BURK.

Emergent (fm'edzēnt), 1528. [a. *L. emergent*; see EMERGENCY.]

A. adj. 1. Rising out of a surrounding medium, *e. g.* water, also *fig.* 1627. 2. That is in process of issuing forth; also *fig.* 1619. 3. Casually or unexpectedly arising (*arch.*) 1593. †4. Used (*improp.*) for 'urgent', 'pressing' 1706.

1. *fig.* Hope, still e., still contains the wave SHREVE. 2. The e. rays will be collected to a focus LUTON. *fig.* Declining all e. controversies 1619. *E. parties* J. H. NEWMAN. 3. Directions upon e. occasions DICKY.

B. sb. †1. An outcome -1655. †2. = EMERGENCY 3. -1720. 3. *Science*. That which is produced by a combination of causes, but cannot be regarded as the sum of their individual effects. Opp. to *resultant*. 1874.

Hence Emergently *adv.*

Emerick, *emeril* (l, obs. *fl.* EMERY.

†**Emerit**, *v.* [f. *L. emerit*, *emerere*, -ri.]

trans. To earn by service. FAIRFAX.

Emerited (emerited), *ppl. a. arch.* 1664

[f. *L. emeritus*, see next.] = EMERITUS *a*; hence, skilled, experienced.

†**Emeritus** (emeritūs), 1823. [*L.*, pa. *ppl.*

of *emerere* to earn (one's discharge) by service.]

A. adj. Honourably discharged from service; that has retired from an office.

An e. Professor of Moral Philosophy Dr QUINCY.

B. sb. One who has retired from active service or occupation; an e. professor. (Dicts.)

†**Emeroids**, *sb. pl.* M.E. [ad. *L. hæmorrhoides*, *a. Gr.*] = HÆMORRHOID 1. Still

occas. used in allusions to 1 Sam. v. 6, 7.

Emersed (fm'edst), *ppl. a.* 1686. [f. *L.*

emersus pa. *ppl.*; see EMERGE.] Standing

out from a medium, *e. g.* water.

Emersion (fm'edzēn), 1633. [as if ad. *L.*

**emersionem*; see EMERGE.] 1. The appear-

ing (of what has been submerged) above the

surface of the water 1667. 2. The action of

issuing (from concealment, etc.) Somewhat

rare 1763. †3. A coming into notice -1680.

1. The Immersion and E. of the Globe 1667. 2.

The e. of a satellite of Jupiter JOHNSON. 3. The e.

of the New Jerusalem into Baug 1682.

Emery (em'eri), 1481. [a. *F. émeri*, *emeri*, *OF. esmeril* -late *L. smericulum*, *f. Gr. σμῆρις*

(*smῆris*) a powder for rubbing] 1. A coarse

variety of corundum, used for polishing metals,

stones, and glass. 2. *attrib.*, as *e.-stone*.

Comb. *e.-cloth*, -*paper*, *cloth* or *paper* covered

with *e.-powder*, used for polishing or cleaning metals,

etc.; *e.-powder*, ground *e.*, hence a *vb.*, to rub with

e.-powder, -*stick*, 'a stick of wood round which *E.*

paper is glued', -*wheel*, a wheel coated with *e.*, and

used for polishing.

†**Emesis** (em'isis), 1875. [*Gr.*, *f. ἐμέτω* to

vomit.] *Path.* Vomiting.

Emetia (fm'itiā), 1830. [*f. Gr. ἐμετος*

vomiting + -IA.] = EMETINE.

Emetic (fm'etik), 1637. [ad. *Gr. ἐμετικός*, *f. ἐμέτω*

to vomit.]

A. adj. Having power to cause vomiting; *fig.*

sickenning, blawish 1670.

B. sb. A medicine that excites vomiting.

Hence Emetical *a.* = EMETIC *a.*, -*ly adv.*

Emetine (e'mētin), 1819. [*f. Gr. ἐμετος*

vomiting + -INE.] *Chem.* An alkaloid obtained

from the root of *Cephaelis speciosa*.

Emeto-cathartic (e'metokāp'artik), 1879

[*f. Gr. ἐμετος + καθαρτικός*.] *Med. a. adj.* Able

to induce both purging and vomiting. *b. sb.*

[*sc.* substance.]

Emetology (em'etolōjī), 1847. [See

-LOGY.] *Med.* 'The doctrine of, or a treatise

on, vomiting and emetics' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Emeu, *emu* (f'mi). Also *Emew*. 1613.

[a. *Pg. emu*, *ong.* crane, later, ostrich.] †1. =

CASSOWARY 1. -1656. †2. The American

Ostrich, *Rhea americana*. (*Perh.* an error.)

-1796. 3. A genus (*Dromas*) of birds, peculiar

to the Australian continent. The best known

species is *D. novaehollandie*. The Emeu and

Cassowary are closely allied. 1842. *Comb. e.*

wren, an Australian bird, *Stiphodon* (or *Malurus*)

malacurus, of the family *Sylviidae*.

†**Emoute** (emot), 1862. [*Fr.*; *f. émouvoir*

to set in motion.] A popular rising or distur-

bance.

†**Emforth**, M.E. only. [*f. em*, EVEN *adv.* +

FORTH.] *a. adv.* Equally. *b. prep.* 1. Accord-

ing to; in proportion to. 2. Equally with.

†**Emicant**, *a.* [ad. *L. emicantem*; see next.]

That darts or flashes forth. BLACKMORE

†**Emicate**, *v. rare* 1657. [*f. L. emical*, -

emicare to spring forth.] *intr.* To spring forth,

appear. Also *fig.* -1708. Hence †**Emication**,

flying off in small particles, as sparkling liquors,

shining forth.

Emiction (fm'ikshn), 1666. [*f. emict*, -

emictare, *f. e + mungere* to make

water.] 1. The voiding of urine 1847. 2. Urine.

Emictory (fm'iktōri), [*f.* as *prec.*; see -ORY.]

a. adj. Diuretic. *b. sb.* A diuretic. (Dicts.)

Emigrant (em'igrānt), 1754. [ad. *L. emigrans*;

see EMIGRATE.]

A. sb. One who leaves his own country to

settle (permanently) in another. Also *attrib.*,

as in *e.-ship*. *b. spec.* = EMIGRÉ 1792.

The noise of embarking emigrants EMERSON.

B. adj. That emigrates. Also (of birds) mi-

gratory. 1794.

†**Emi-grate**, *a.* [ad. *L. emigratus*; see next.]

That has migrated (from the body) GAYTON.

Emigrate (em'igrēt), *v.* 1778. [*f. ppl.* stem

of *L. emigrare* to wander forth.] 1. *intr.* To

quit one country, etc. to settle in another. 2.

trans. To cause or assist to do this 1870.

1. They don't e., till they could earn their livelihood

at home 1778.

Emigration (emigrā'jōn), 1649. [ad. *L.*

emigrationem, see *prec.*] 1. The action of

departing out of a particular place or set of sur-

roundings. 2. *esp.* The departure of persons

from their native country, to settle permanently

in another. Also *attrib.*, as in *e.-agent*. 1677.

3. Emigrants collectively 1863.

1. The E. of humane Souls from the bodies by

Ecstasy MORE. 2. Those melancholy emigrations,

from the Islands, of Scotland 1741. Hence Emi-

consists of imponderable particles emitted from luminous bodies
†Emissitious, *a.* [f. *L. emissicius* sent out, see *EMIT.*] Prying, inquisitive, as *emissitious* eyes *BP HALL*.

Emissive (em'is-iv), *a.* 1657. [f. *L. emiss-* ppl stem + *-IVE*.] 1. Having power to *EMIT* (sense 1) 1870. 2. That is emitted -1737.
 1. *Phr. E. theory* = *Emission theory*. Hence *Emissivity*, emissive or radiating power of heat or light 1880.

Emissory (em'is-er), 1858. [f. as prec. + *-ORY*.] = *EMISSARY* 1822.

Emitt (em'it), *v.* 1626. [ad. *L. emittre* to send forth.] (Not used with personal obj.) 1. *trans.* To send forth, discharge, exude, give off 2. To throw out as an offshoot -1755. 3. To utter 1753. 4. To issue publish -1847. 5. To issue formally and by authority (now esp. paper currency, bills, etc.) 1649. 6. To discharge (a missile) 1720.

1. To e. effluvia *BENTLEY*, light 1704, threads (as spiders) *TODD*, James *MRS. JAMESON*, fluid 1879. 3. To e. sound *TYNDALL*, thoughts *CARLYLE*.
 So *†Emittent* *a.* that emits. Hence *Emittent*.

Emmantle, var. of *IMMANTLE*.

Emmarble (em'ar-bl), *v.* Also *en-*. 1596 [f. *EN* + *MARBLE*], *trans.* To turn into marble (*fig.*), to sculpture in marble; to adorn with marble.

Emmarvel (em'ar-vel), Also *en-*. 1740. [f. *EN* + *MARVEL*.] *trans.* To fill with wonder.

Emmenagogue (em'men-og), 1702. [f. *Gr. ἐμμηναῖος* menses + *ἀγωγός* drawing forth.] *Med. & A.* *adj.* Having power to promote the menstrual discharge -1830. Hence *Emmenagogue* *a.* (in same sense).

B. sb. Agents which promote the menstrual discharge 1731.

Emmenology (em'men-ol-og-i), 1742. [See prec. and *-LOGY*.] A treatise on, or the doctrine of menstruation. Hence *Emmenological a.* relating to menstruation.

Emmet (em'et) [repr. OE *ēmete* wk. fem. (see *ANT*). The OE. *ē* became in ME. *ē* or *ē*, whence ME. *ēmete* (*ant*, *ANT*), and *ēmete* (*EMMET*) respectively.] *AN. ANT*. Chiefly *distal*. *Comb. e.* hunter (*distal*), the Wryneck.

Emmetrope (em'et-rōp), 1875 [f. as next.] *Phys.* One whose sight is emmetropic.

Emmetropia (em'et-rō-pi-ā), Also *Emmetropy*. 1864. [mod *L.*, f. *Gr. ἐμμετροπία* in measure + *ωπ* (*ωπ*-) the eye + *-ΙΑ*.] *Phys.*

The normal condition of the refractive media of the eye in which parallel rays come to a focus upon the retina when the eye is at rest and passive. So *Emmetropic a.* characterized by *e.*

Emmew, var. of *INMEW* *v.*

Emmove, var. of *ENMOVE* *v.*

Emodin (em'ō-din), 1858. [f. mod *L.* (*Rheum*) *Emodi*, Turkey rhubarb (f. *Gr. ἑμωδός* the Himalaya) + *-IN*.] *Chem.* A constituent of rhubarb root. Its formula is $C_{10}H_{12}O_{12}$.

Emollescence (em'ol-less-ens), 1794. [f. *L. emollescere* + *-ENCE*.] *Chem.*, etc. 1. A state of softening; the softened condition of a melting body before it fuses' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Emolliate (em'ol-li-ate), *v.* 1802. [f. *L. emolliare* + *-ATE*.] To soften, render effeminate. *PINKERTON*. So *†Emolliative a.* that tends to *e.* (*rare*)

Emollient (em'ol-li-ent), 1643. [f. *L. emolliantem*; see prec.] *a. adj.* That can soften or relax. Also *fig. b. sb.* A softening application. Chiefly in *pl.* 1656.

Emolliation. *Obs.* 1619. [as if ad. *L. *emolliationem*; see prec.] The action of softening. Also *fig.*

Emolument (em'ol-i-ment), 1480. [ad. *L. emolūm, emolumentum*; usu. said to be f. *emolire* to work out, but *cf. f. emolire* to grind out.] 1. Profit or gain from station, office, or employment; dues; remuneration, salary. 2. Advantage -1756.

1. Certain. emoluments upon the said benefice due 1480. Hence *†Emolumental (rare)*, *Emolumental adjs.* profitable, advantageous.

†Emong, *prep.* and *adv.* ME. = *AMONG* -1571. Hence *†Emonges(t prep. = AMONGST*.

Emony (em'ō-ni), 1644. [? taken as an *emony*.] = *ANEMONE*.

Emotion (em'ō-shən), 1579. [as if ad. *L. *emotionem*, f. *emovere* to move away or much.] 1. A moving out, migration -1695. 2. A (physical) moving, stirring, agitation -1822. 3. *transf.* A popular movement, tumult -1757. 4. *fig.* Any vehement or excited mental state 1660. *b. Psychology*. A mental feeling or affection (*e. g.* of pain, desire, hope, etc.), as dist. from cognitions or volitions. Also *abstr.* 'feeling', 1808.

4. The emotions of humanity *JER. TAYLOR*. *b.* He almost denounces me... for referring Religion to the region of *E. TYNDALL*. Hence *Emotional ppl. a.* stirred by *e.*

Emotional (em'ō-shən-əl), *a.* 1847 [f. prec. + *-AL*.] 1. Connected with the feelings or passions. 2. Liable to, or easily affected by, emotion, having the capacity for emotion. Also as quasi-*sb.* 1857.

1. The *e. weaknesses* of humanity *FROUDE*. Hence *Emotionality, e. character or temperament* *Emotionally adv.* in an *e. manner*; with reference to the emotions.

Emotionalism (em'ō-shən-āl-iz'm), 1865. [f. prec. + *-ISM*.] Emotional character; esp. the habit of cultivating or of weakly yielding to emotion.

The religion of *e. [is]* represented by the negro 1883.

Emotionalist (em'ō-shən-āl-ist), 1866 [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] *a.* One who bases his theory of conduct on the emotions. *b.* Contemptuously. One who is foolishly emotional, or who appeals (discreditably) to the emotions of others.

a. Mill writes as if he were a mere *e. J. GROTE*.

Emotionalize (em'ō-shən-āl-iz), *v. rare* 1879. [f. *EMOTIONAL* + *-IZE*.] To render emotional; to deal with emotionally.

A pious family, where religion was not... emotionalised *FAUDS*.

Emotive (em'ō-tiv), *a.* 1735. [f. *L. emot-, emovere* + *-IVE*.] 1. *a.* Causing movement. *b.* Tending or able to excite emotion. 2. Pertaining to emotion 1830. Hence *Emotively adv.* emotionally. *Emotiveness*.

Emove (em'ō-v), *v. rare*. ME. [ad. *L. emovere*.] *trans.* *ta.* To move (to an action). *b.* To excite emotion in.

b. Kindly rouses them *e. THOMSON*.

Empacket, *v. rare*. See *EM- pref.* and *PACKET*.

Empæstic (emp'fēstik), *a.* 1850 [ad. *Gr. ἐμπαεστικός* (*τέχνη*), f. *ἐμπαίειν* to beat in, emboss.], in *phr. E. art*: the art of embossing **Empair**, **Empale**, etc.; see *IMP-*.

†Empale, *v.* 1604. [f. *EN* + *PALE a.*] To make pale -1664.

The heart's still perfect; though empaled the face 1604.

†Empanel, *sb.* 1501. [f. next.] A list of jurors; a panel -1775.

Empanel, im- (emp'æn-əl), *v.* 1487. [a. *AF. empaneller*, see *EN* and *PANEL*.] *trans.* To enter (the names of a jury) on a panel or official list, to constitute or enroll (a body of jurors). Jurors duly empanelled and sworn *BURKE*. Hence *Empanelment*, the action of the *vb.*

†Empannel, *v. rare*. 1600. [f. *EN* + *PANEL*.] To put a pack-saddle upon -1881.

Empanoply; see *EM- pref.* and *PANOPLY*.

Emparadise, **Empark**, etc.; see *IMP-*.

†Empasni, *rare*. 1657 [f. *Gr. ἐμπασνέειν* to sprinkle on.] A powder to be sprinkled on the body to mask the smell of sweating, also for other purposes.

Empassion, **Empawn**, etc.; see *IMP-*.

Empathy (em'pā-pi), *Psychol.* 1912. [Rendering of *G. Einfühlung* (f. *ein* in + *fühlen* feeling), after *Gr. ἐμπάθεια*.] The power of projecting one's personality into, and so fully understanding, the object of contemplation.

Empennage (em'pen-edg), 1909 [Fr. f. *empennier* to feather (an arrow).] An arrangement of stabilizing planes at the stern of an aeroplane or airship; also, the tail-surfaces or tail-plane.

†Empeople, *v.* 1582. [f. *EN* + *PEOPLE*.] 1. *trans.* To fill with people -1631. 2. *nonce* -1631. To establish as the population. *SPENSER*.

Emperess (*e.* **Emperice**), *obs.* ff. *EMPRESS*.

†Emperish, *v. rare*. 1530. [app. f. *Fr. em-*

perir; perib., later, assoc. w. *PERISH*.] *trans.*

To make worse, impair -1593.

I deem thy braine emperished be Through rustie

elde *SPENSER*. Hence *†Emperishment*.

†Emperize, *v. rare*. 1598. [f. *EMPERY* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To rule as an emperor -1601.

Emperor (em'per-er), ME. [ad. OF. *empe-reor* = *L. imperatorem*, f. *imperare*, f. *im-* (for *in*) + *parare* to make ready, order.] 1. The sovereign of an Empire: a title considered superior in dignity to that of 'king'. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. In the etymol. sense = 'commander'. *b. Rom. Antig.* As tr. *L. imperator* in its republican sense (now repl. by the *L. word*) -1741. 3. *attrib.*, as *e. king*, etc. *MC*.

1. The great Cham is the greatest Emperor of all the parties beyond MAUNDEV. Otton the emperor 1520. The *E. of Russia* was my father *WALTER'S T.* 111 if 120. Since Buonaparte's time the title of *E.* has ceased to have any particular meaning *FREEMAN*. 2. Cicerio was saluted *E. MIDDLETON*.

Comb. e. moth (*Saturnia pavoniana minor*), Purple *E.*; a butterfly, *Apatura iris*, also called *†E. of the Woods*, and perb. *†E. of Morocco*. Hence *Emperorship*, the office, dignity, or reign of an *e.*

Empery (em'pē-ri), *sb.* Now usu. *poet.* ME.

[a. OF. *empérie*, ad. *L. imperium* EMPIRE.] 1

†The dignity or dominion of an emperor -1588

b. Absolute dominion 1548. 2. Legitimate government (= *L. imperium*) -1642. 3. The territory of an emperor, or of a powerful ruler, also *fig.* 1550.

1. *b.* The only God of emperie and of might *DRAYTON*.

2. *fig.* More than her *e. of joys* *KEATS*.

Empetrous (em'pit-rus), *a.* [f. *Gr. ἐμπετρος* growing on rocks + *-OUS*.] *Zool.* Of seals, and others short-limbed animals: Lying directly upon the ground.

†Empha-se, *v.* [f. *EMPHASIS*.] ? To lay emphasis upon. *B. JONES*.

Emphasis (em'fās-is), Pl. *emphases*. 1573

[a. *L.*, a. *Gr. ἐμφασις*, f. *ἐν* + *φάσις* an appearance, a declaration.] 1. (The *Gr.* and *L.* sense.) A figure of speech in which more is implied than is actually said; a meaning conveyed by implication -1754. 2. Vigour of expression. Now as *transf.* from 1. 1573. 3. Force of feeling, action, etc. 1602. 4. Stress of voice laid on a word or phrase to indicate its implied meaning, or simply to mark its importance 1613

5. *transf.* Stress laid upon, or importance assigned to, a fact or idea 1687. 6. Prominence 1872. 7. A mere appearance. *WHARLON*.

2. Terullian doth add the greater *E.* to his Argument *STURLING*. 3. *Hamlet* v. 1. 278. 4. The *e.* is wrongly placed *Jowett*. 5. My laying *e.* on the previous effect of the vaccine inoculation 1805

6 The bones which mark the features... lose their *e.* *BLACKIE*, var. *†Emphasy*.

Emphasize (em'fā-sīz), *v.* Also *-ise*. 1828

[f. *EMPHASIS* + *-IZE*.] To impart emphasis to

to lay stress upon; to add force to; to bring into special prominence.

Gesticulation goes along with speech. *to e. it* *TYLOR*.

Emphatic (em'fat-ik), *a.* 1708. [ad. *Gr. ἐμφατικός*; see *EMPHASIS*.] 1. Forcibly expressive; bearing the stress in pronunciation

2. Of persons: That expresses himself with emphasis of voice, gesture, or language 1760

3. Of actions, etc.: Strongly marked 1846.

1. The *e.* representation of Scripture 1830. Accented or *e.* syllables *HALLAM*. 2. A little *e.* *NUM DICKENS*

3. Still more *e.* honours *PRESCOTT*. Hence *Emphatical a.* (now *rare*), in senses 1-3; also, *merely* apparent. *Emphatically adv.* in an *e. manner*, forcibly; decisively; *†e.* suggestively, *merely* in appearance. *Emphaticality* (*rare*).

Emphractic, *†-al* (em'frak-tik, *†-āl*). 1678

[ad. *Gr. ἐμφρακτικός*, f. *ἐμφράττειν* to obstruct]

Med. a. adj. Having power to obstruct 1727

b. sb. A medicine which shuts up the pores of the skin.

Emphrensy, *obs.* var. of *ENFRENZY*.

Emphysema (em'fis-mā), 1661. [mod *L.*, a. *Gr. ἐμφύσημα*, f. *ἐμφύσσειν* to puff up]

Med. a. A swelling caused by the presence of air in the connective tissue. So *Emphysematous a.* of the nature of *e.*; pertaining to *e.*

Emphyteusis (em'fit-ū-sis), 1618. [a. *L.*, a. *Gr. ἐμψύτευσις*, lit. 'implanting'] *Law* A perpetual right in a piece of another's land

An *e.* or hereditary lease 1878. Hence *Emphyteutic, -al a.* of the nature of, or held by, *e.*

o (Ger. Köln). o (Fr. *pos*). u (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. *dune*). 3 (curl). ē (ēo) (there). ē (el) (rem). ē (Fr. *saure*). ē (fir, fern, earth)

|| **Emphyteuta** (emfítē-tā). 1708. [a. L., ad. Gr. ἐμψυτεύτης, f. ἐμψυτεύειν.] *Law*. 'A tenant of land which was subject to a fixed perpetual rent' (Maine). So †**Emphyteuticary**, in same sense.

|| **Empicture** (em-píktūr), *v.* Also *em-, im-*. 1520. [f. EN- + PICTURE.] To represent in a picture, portray.

|| **Empierce**, *im-* (em-, impí-), *v.* 1578. [f. EN-, IN- + PIERCE *v.*] *trans.* To pierce through keenly; to transfix (*lit.* and *fig.*).

|| **Empight**, *v.* ME. [pa. t. and pp. of **emphich*, f. EN- + PITCH *v.*] Fixed in, implanted. Also *intr.* for *refl.* -1746.

|| **Empire** (em-pí-ri), *sb.* ME. [a. F. :-L. *imperium*; related to *impero*, whence *imperator* EMPEROR.] 1. Supreme and extensive political dominion. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Absolute sway, supreme control ME. 3. = EMPERORSHIP 1606. 4. Government by an emperor or emperors, and the period during which it existed 1834. 5. An extensive territory (*esp.* an aggregate of many states) ruled over by an emperor, or by a sovereign state ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. *realm*.) 6. A sovereign state 1532.

1. The establishment of the British *c.* in India 1845. 2. Thy blood and virtue Contend for E. in thee *Alb's Well* l. 7. 3. The Consulate and the E. CROWE. 5. The approximate population of the British E. is now 320,000,000 *Whitaker's Almanack* 1887. *Phr. The E.*; often *spec.* (*esp.* before 1804) the 'Holy Roman' or 'Romano-Germanic' empire, (8) Great Britain with its colonies and dependencies, the British Empire.

Order of the British Empire - an order, open to both men and women, instituted by George V. in 1917 to reward services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad.

Comb. E. City, State, in U.S. a name for the City and State of New York. *E. Day*, 24th May.

Hence †**Empire** *v.* to rule as an emperor.

|| **Empiric** (em-pí-rik). 1541. [ad. L. *empiricus*, Gr. ἐμπειρικός, f. ἐμπειρος, f. ἐν + πείρα trial, experiment. In 17th c. usu. (em-pí-rik)]

A. *adj.* = EMPIRICAL (chiefly in senses of the use as *sb.*) 1605.

B. *sb.* 1. One of the sect of ancient physicians called *Empirici* (Ἐμπειρικοί), who drew their rules of practice only from experience 1541. b. One who, in matters of science, relies solely upon observation and experiment. Also *fig.* 1578. 2. One who practises physic or surgery without scientific knowledge, a quack, a charlatan. Also *transf.* 1562.

|| **Empirical** (em-pí-rik-ál), *a.* 1569. [f. prec. + -AL.] 1. *Med.* Based on, or guided by, the results of observation and experiment only. 2. That practises physic or surgery without scientific knowledge; quack 1680. 3. *gen.* That is guided by mere experience, without knowledge of principles. Often *transf.* from 2. Charlatan 1751. 4. Pertaining to, or derived from, experience 1649.

a. A. Tinker *c.* to the Body of Man BUTLER. E. drugs 1839. 3. Hasty and *c.* measures GOSWELL. 4. An *c.* law then, is an observed uniformity, presumed to be resolvable into simpler laws, but not yet resolved into them MILL. Hence *Empirically* *adv.*

|| **Empiricism** (em-pí-rik-iz-m), 1657 [f. EMPIRIC + -ISM.] 1. *Med.* The method or practice of an EMPIRIC, ignorant and unscientific practice; quackery. Also *transf.* 2. The use of empirical methods in any art or science. b. *Philos.* The theory which regards experience as the only source of knowledge 1803. 3. *concr.* An empirical conclusion 1846.

So *Empiricist*, one who upholds philosophical *c.*, or one who follows empirical methods

|| **Empirism** (em-pí-rik-iz-m), 1716. [i. Gr. ἐμπειρισμός + -ISM.] = EMPIRICISM *sb.* Hence *Empiristic* *a.* pertaining to *c.*

|| **Emplacement** (em-plā-s'ment), 1802 [a. F. *emplacement*]. 1. The action of placing in a position; placed condition 1869. 2. Position, site (*rare*) 1802. 3. *Mil.* A platform for guns, with emplacements to protect the gunners 1811.

Hence *Emplace* *v.* (*rare*) to put into position.

|| **Emplane**, *v.* 1923. [f. EM- + PLANE *sb.*] To take or go on board an aeroplane.

|| **Emplaster**, *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *emplastre* (F. *emplâtre*), L. *emplastrum* (also used), ad. Gr. ἐμπλαστρον (used by Galen for ἐμπλαστρον), f. (ult.) ἐν + πλάσσειν to mould.] 1. *Med.* or

Surg. = PLASTER. Also *fig.* -1809. 2. = EMPLASTRATION 1, q. v. -1656.

|| **Emplaster**, *v.* ME. [a. OF. *emplastrer*; see prec.] 1. To cover with a plaster; to plaster over, also *fig.* b. To spread on as a plaster. -1633. 2. To bud trees; see EMPLASTRATION 1. -1656.

1. As far as ye his [Solomon's] name emplastre, He was a lecherous CHAUCER.

|| **Empla-stic**, 1618 [ad. Gr. ἐμπλαστικός; see EMPLASTER *sb.*] *a. c.* f. Fit to be used as a plaster; hence, adhesive, glutinous. Also, that stops up the pores. -1756. b. *sb.* An adhesive or glutinous substance -1751.

|| **Emplastration**, ME. [ad. L. *emplastrationem*, see EMPLASTER *v.*] 1. A mode of budding trees; so called from the piece of bark surrounding the bud, like a plaster on the tree -1745. 2. The application of a plaster -1633.

|| **Emplead**, obs. f. IMPEAD.

|| **Emplection**, bad f. IMPLECTON.

|| **Emplectite** (em-plek'tit), 1857. [f. Gr. ἐμπλεκτός inwoven + -ITE, from its appearance] *Min.* A sulphide of bismuth and copper, occurring in bright tin-white needle-shaped crystals.

|| **Emplecton**, 1708. [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐμπλεκτόν; see prec.] *Arch.* 'A land of masonry, in which the outsides of the wall are ashlar, and the interval filled up with rubble' (Liddell and Scott).

|| **Emplore**, obs. f. IMPLORE.

|| **Employ** (em-ploi), *sb.* 1666. [ad. F. *emploi*, f. *employer*.] 1. = EMPLOYMENT 1. -1829

2. The state or fact of being employed 1709

3. That on which a person or thing is employed, occupation 1678.

2 *Phr. In, out of, e; in the e. of* (the person employing)

|| **Employ** (em-ploi), *v.* 1460. [a. F. *employer* -L. *implicare*, orig. 'to involve', in late L. 'to bend upon something', f. *in-* + *plicare* to fold Cf. IMPLY.] 1. *trans.* To apply to a purpose; to use as a means or instrument, or as material. b. To make use of (time, etc.), 'to fill with business' (J.) 1481. 2. To use the services of for some special business; to have or maintain in one's service 1584. 3. To find work or occupation for, in *pass.* often merely to be occupied. Also *refl.* 1579. 4. = IMPLY in various senses -1626.

1. Employ your chiefest thoughts To courtship *Marck. V. ii. viii* 43. b. Having ten days at my disposal, I was anxious to do them IYNALL.

Lessing was employed by Voltaire in the Hirschfeld case MORLEY. Scott & Co. employing nine men six months RAYMOND. 3. He was employ'd in drinking SWIFT. Speculations to *c.* our curiosity BERNLEY.

|| **Employed** (em-ployed), 1834. [F., pa. pp. of *employer*.] One who is employed; *esp.* one employed for wages or a salary by a business house or by government. Hence also *Employée*, a female *c.*

|| **Employee** (em-ploi-ē, em-ploi-ē), 1854. [See -EE.] = prec. Also in U.S. *Employee*.

|| **Employer** (em-ploi-er), 1599. [f. EMPLOY *v.*] One who employs, *spec.* one who employs servants, workmen, etc. for wages.

|| **Employment** (em-ploi-ment), 1593. [f. EMPLOY *v.* + -MENT.] 1. The action of employing; the state of being employed 1593. 2. *Service* -1603. 3. That on which (one) is employed, business, occupation; a commission 1597. 4. The use to which a thing is put -1658. 5. A position in the public service -1731.

1. The hand of little Employment hath the dancier sense *Hamlet* v. i. 77. b. *John* i. l. 198. 2. The excuse of not finding *c.* HENNESSY. b. *Rich. II.* i. l. 90.

|| **Emplume** (em-plūm), *v.* Also *im-*. 1623. [a. F. *emplumer*] To adorn with or as with plumes. Hence *Emplumed* *pp. a*

|| **Emplunge**, obs. *v.* var. of IMPLUNGE.

|| **Empocket** (em-pok-et), *v.* *arch.* Also *im-*. 1728. [f. EN- + POCKET *sb.*] *trans.* To put into one's pocket.

|| **Empoison** (em-poi-zon, -z'n), *v.* ME. [a. F. *empoisonner*, see EN- and POISON *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To administer poison to. Also *absol.* -1670. 2. Also *transf.* and *fig.* -1667. 3. To put poison into; also, to dip in poison. Now *rhet.* 1602. 3. *fig.* To vitiate as with poison; to envenom; to embitter ME.

3. *fig.* How much an ill word may impoison living SHAKS. Hence *Empoisoner*. *Oss.* or *arch.* *Empoisonment*, the act of poisoning or fact of being poisoned (*Oss.* or *arch.*); the action of tainting with, or as with, poison.

|| **Emporetic** (em-pore-tik), *a.* [ad. L. *emporeticus*, a. Gr. ἐμπορητικός, f. (ult.) ἐμπορος merchant.] *Antiq.* Pertaining to trade. *E. paper* a coarse kind of papyrus used for wrapping up parcels

|| **Emporeu-tic**, 1612. [ad. Gr. ἐμπορευτικός, f. (ult.) as prec.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to trade.

B. *sb.* a. *sing.* The emporetic art. b. *pl.* Articles made for sale.

|| **Emporium** (em-pō-ri-um), *Pl.* -iums, -ia. 1556. [a. L., a. Gr. ἐμπορίον, f. ἐμπορος merchant.] 1. A place in which merchandise is collected or traded in, a principal centre of commerce, a mart. b. A pompous name for a shop 1839. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 12. 'The common sensory of the brain' (Bailey).

1. The *c.*, or general market, for the goods of all the different countries whose trade it carries on ADAM SMITH. b. Emporiums of splendid dresses DICKENS var. *Emporbory*. Hence †**Emporial** *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an *c.*

|| **Emporment**, [a. F. *emporment*.] A fit of passion NORTH.

|| **Empover**, *v.* *rare*. 1474. [a. OF. *empoverir*.] To impoverish -1528.

|| **Empoverish**, obs. f. IMPOVERISH.

|| **Empower** (em-pau-er), *v.* Also *im-*. 1654 [f. EN- + POWER.] 1. *trans.* To invest legally or formally with power, to authorize, license

2. To impart power (to do something); to enable permit 1681. Also *transf.* with *over*

1. To *c.* (a person) to erect a College 1654, to levy troops MORLEY. 2. Much less can he *c.* others to do MIRACLES SCOTT. Hence *Empowerment*, the action of empowering; the state of being empowered.

|| **Emprent**, *v.* Used as *tr. L.* *impetrare* to obtain by request CHAUCER.

|| **Empress** (em-pres), *sb.* 1 [ME. *emperesse*, a. OF. fem. of *empereur* EMPEROR.] 1. The consort of an emperor. Also, a female sovereign of an empire. 2. A female exercising absolute power. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* ME

3. The pale-faced Empress of the night *H. sinetov*

Comb. E. cloth a woollen fabric resembling merino but untwisted (*App.* not an Eng. trade term.)

|| **Empress**, *sb.* 2 1593. [var. of IMPRESS *sb.* 2, ad. It. *impressa*] A motto or significant device. Also *attrib.* -1688.

|| **Empress**, *v.* ME. [a. OF. *empresser*] To press, oppress. Also *intr.* to crowd into. -1475

|| **Empressement** (em-pres-man), 1749. [Fr.] Effusive cordiality.

|| **Empri-me**, *v.* *rare*. 1575. To separate a deer from the herd.

|| **Emprint**, obs. f. IMPRINT *sb.* and *v.*

|| **Emprise**, *emprize* (em-priz), *sb.* *arch.* ME. [a. OF. *emprise*, *emprize* -late L. *emprisa*, f. (ult.) *in-* + *prehendere* to take.] 1. An undertaking, an (adventurous or chivalrous) enterprise. 2. *abstr.* Enterprise, prowess ME

3. Renown -1500; estimation. ME. only.

1. To fight in this *emprise* CHAUCER. Dare first The great *emprise* BROWNING. 2. Giant of mightie Bone and bould *emprise* *Mist. P. L.* vi. 642.

|| **Emprise**, *v.* ME. [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To undertake -1608. Hence *Emprising* *pp. a* enterprising, adventurous.

|| **Emprison**, obs. f. IMPRISON.

|| **Empirostotonos** (em-pri-s-to-tonos), 1657 [mod. L., a. Gr. f. ἐμπρόσθεν + τόνος.] *Path.* 'A condition in tetanus in which the body is drawn forwards by excessive action of the anterior muscles of the trunk' (Syd. Soc. Lex.) Hence *Empirostotonic* *a.* characterized by *c.*

|| **Empt** (empt), *v.* Now *dial.* [OE. *æmptian*, f. *æmta*, *æmteia* leisure; of EMPTY *a.* and *v.*] 1. To be at leisure. Only in OE. 2. To make or become empty (*lit.* and *fig.*) ME. 3. To pour forth or carry out 1606.

|| **Emptiness** (em-pti-ness), 1533. [f. EMPTY *a.* + -NESS.] 1. The condition of being empty or void of contents or of specified contents; *concr.* void space, a vacuum. 2. Want of solidity or substance; inability to satisfy desire, unsatisfactoriness; vacuity, hollowness 1695. 3. Want of knowledge; lack of sense, inanity 1653.

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|| **Emptiness** (em-pti-ness), 1533. [f. EMPTY *a.* + -NESS.] 1. The condition of being empty or void of contents or of specified contents; *concr.* void space, a vacuum. 2. Want of solidity or substance; inability to satisfy desire, unsatisfactoriness; vacuity, hollowness 1695. 3. Want of knowledge; lack of sense, inanity 1653.

1. No idea of the *a.* of London 1747. Neglect and *a.* of form 1875. 2. The *E.* of Ambition 1710.

Emption (em'pʃən). 1461. [ad. L. *emptionem*, f. *emere*]. 1. The action of buying, as in *right of emption*. 2. *Rom. Law*. Purchase (L. *emptio*, as corrol. of *venditio*) 1555. Hence *Emptional a.* that can be purchased.

Emptor (em'ptɔr, -ɔr). 1875. [L.] A purchaser.

Emptory. 1641. [ad. late L. *emporium*.] A mart -1676.

Empty (em'pti). [OE. *ēmitig*, f. *ēmetta* leisure + *-ig*, -y.]

A. adj. 1. At leisure. Also, unmarried. Only in OE. 2. Containing nothing; void of contents or of specified contents; opp. to *full* Also *fig.* OE. 3. *transf.* 1a. Desolate of money (Only contextual.) -1724. b. Wanting food. Now *colloq.* 1593. 1c. Of the body: Emaciated, of the pulse: Weak -1707. 4. Of space, etc.: Unoccupied. Also *fig.* OE. 5. Without anything to bring or carry ME. 6. Lacking knowledge and sense, frivolous, foolish 1611. b. Of things: Wanting solidity and substance, unsatisfactory, vain, meaningless ME.

2. The *e.* vessel makes the greatest sound *Hen. V.* iv. 73. We...are of ourselves empty of all good *Br. Hall.* f. 4. And dead men's cries do fill the empty *2 Hen. VI.* v. ii. 4. Davids place was empty *1 Sam. xii.* 25. 5. *E.* camels Maallowz. Vessels *e.*, or loaded with Masts 1754. *fig.* A hollow form with *e.* hands TENNYSON. 6. A very *e.* and unprepared design CLARENDON. b. Weighs. a solid pudding against *e.* praise POPE. Hence *Emptily adv.*

B. sb. An empty truck or wagon; an empty box, case, etc. which has contained goods 1865

Empty (em'pti), *v.* 1526. [f. *EMPTY a.*] The form *ge-emptig* appears in OE.] 1. *trans.* To make empty, to remove the contents of. Also with *into*, *upon*. b. To drain away, pour off. Also *fig.* 1578. 2. To discharge of. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* 1526. Also *refl.* of persons. 3. *refl.* Of a river, etc.: To discharge itself *into* 1555. Also *intr.* for *refl.* (now chiefly in U.S.). 4. *intr.* To become empty 1633.

1. *E.* the woolly Rack DRYDEN. 2. All The Chambers emptied of delight TENNYSON. 3. The Vain *e.* themselves into the Heart HOBBS. Hence *Emptier*.

Empty-handed, a. 1613 [See *EMPTY a.*] Bringing no gift; carrying nothing away chiefly in phrases, *To come, go, etc. empty-handed*.

Emptying, vbl sb. 1605. [f. *EMPTY v.*] 1. The action of making empty. 2. *concr.* 2. What is emptied out of any vessel; also *fig.* b. *pl.* Yeast U.S. 1850.

Empurple (em'pʃɪp'l), *v.* Also *im-*. 1590 [f. EN- + PURPLE.] *trans.* To make purple; to redden; to robe in purple (*rare*).

The violet *empurple* not the winter DRYDEN or HAWTH.

Empusa (em'pʊs-ā). Also *empuse*. 1603 [a. Gr. *Ἐμψυσα*.] 1. A hobgoblin or spectre *a. Bot.* A genus of the family *Entomophthoraceae*.

Empuzzle, v. [f. EN- + PUZZLE *sb.* or *v.*] To puzzle SIR T. BROWNE.

Empyema (em'pij-ā). 1615. [mod. L. *a.* Gr. *ἐμπύημα*, f. *ἐμπύειν* to suppurate.] *Path.* 1. 'A collection of pus in the cavity of the pleura, the result of pleurisy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 2. More widely: Suppuration (*rare*) 1866 Hence *Empyematous*, *Empyematic adjs.* belonging to or suffering from *e.*

Empyema (em'pij-ā). [mod. L., *a.* Gr. *ἐμπύημα*.] *Path.* A pustular eruption.

Empyrean (em'pi-ri-ān, em'pi-ri-ān). Also *empyrean*. 1614 [f. as *prec.* + -AN, -EAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the sphere of fire or highest heaven. Also *fig.*

Drenched in *e.* light WORDSW.

B. sb. 1. The highest heaven. Anciently, the sphere of pure fire; in Christian use, the abode

of God and the angels. Also *fig.* 1667.

transf. a. The visible heavens 1808. b. Cosmic space 1880.

1. Divine Interpreter sent Down from the *E.* MILT.

Empyreum (em'pi-ri-ūm). Also *empyreum*. 1647. [a. L. (*sc. cælum*).] = EMPYREAN *B.* 1. -1777

Empyreuma (em'pi-ri-mā). *Pl.* -mata. 1641. [a. Gr. *ἐμπύρευμα* a live coal covered with ashes.] 1. 'Heat left by the fire in the burned part' (J. Steer) -1656 2. The burnt smell imparted by fire to organic substances 1641. var. *Empyreum* (*a.* Hence *Empyreumatic*, -al *a.* pertaining to, or having the quality of, *e.*, as *empyreumatic oil*. *Empyreumatic v.* to taint with an *e.*

Empyric (em'pi-ri-kāl), *a.* *rare*. [f. Gr. *ἐμπύριος* + -IC + -AL.] a. Of or pertaining to burning. b. Containing the combustible principle of coal' (Smart 1847).

Empyrosis, *rare*. 1677. [a. Gr. *ἐμπύρωσις*.] A general fire, conflagration.

Emerald (e, obs. var. of EMERALD.

Emu, var. of EMEU.

Emulable, a. *rare*. 1693. [f. L. *emulare* + -ABLE.] Worthy of emulation

Emulate. [ad. L. *emulatus*.] Ambitious *Hamlet* i. 1. 82.

Emulate (em'ul-ē-t), *v.* Also *†em-*. 1589. [f. L. *emulat*, ppl. stem of *emulari*.] 1. *trans.* To strive to equal or rival, to imitate with the object of equaling or excelling; to vie with, rival. 2. *intr.* To strive in a spirit of rivalry. Const. *inf.* -1649. 3. To desire to rival, hence, to be jealous of -1654. 4. To spur (*rare*) 1804.

1. Contemn the bad, and be the best DRYDEN. I see how thine eye would *e.* the diamond SHAKS.

Emulation (em'ul-ā-shən). Also *†em-*. 1552. [ad. L. *emulationem*.] 1. The endeavour to equal or surpass others in actions or qualities; also, the desire to equal or excel. 2. Ambitious rivalry, contention or ill will between rivals -1651. 3. Jealousy; dislike of those who are superior -1771.

1. This Faure emulation, & no envy is B. JONS. 2. The dissension and *e.* that I have seen between private captains for vainglory 1588. 3. For *E.* ever did attend Upon the Great DRYDEN.

Emulative (em'ul-ē-tiv), *a.* 1593 [f. as *EMULATE v.* + -IVE.] Characterized by, or tending to, emulation or rivalry. Const. *of*. Also *fig.* 1748

Noble minds, *e.* of perfection 1748. Hence *Emulatively adv.*

Emulator (em'ul-ē-tor). Also *†em-*. 1589. [a. L.] One who emulates, in good or bad sense.

An envious *e.* of every man's good parts SHAKS. A diligent *e.* of Grocyne was Linacre HALLAM.

†Emulatory, a. *rare*. 1621. [f. *prec.*; see -ORY.] Of the nature of emulation, as *emulatory officiousness* -1627.

†Emulatrix, rare. 1620. [See -ESS.] A female emulator -1741. So *†Emulatrix*.

†Emule, v. rare. Also *em-*. [ad. L. *emulari*.] = EMULATE *v.* SPENSER.

Emulge (im'ul-dj), *v.* 1681. [ad. L. *emulge* to milk out.] *trans.* To drain (secretory organs).

Emulgence (im'ul-dj-ēns) *rare* 1674. [See next and -ENCE.] The action of milking out.

Emulgent (im'ul-dj-ēnt). 1578. [ad. L. *emulgentem*; see EMULGE.]

A. adj. That milks out; *esp.* applied to the vessels of the kidneys.

B. sb. = *Emulgent vessels* 1612.

Emulous (em'ul-ūs), *a.* ME. [f. L. *emulus* + -OUS.] 1. Desirous of rivaling, imitating, obtaining. Also, formerly, of things (*rare*). 2. Filled with emulation 1617. 3. Covetous of praise or power; also, envious -1660. 4. Proceeding from emulation or rivalry 1535.

1. Of other excellence not *e.* MILT. P. L. vi. 822.

2. Emulous the royal robes they have POPE 3. He is not *e.*, as Achilles is *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 243. 4. *E.* extravagance 1782. Hence *E. emulously adv.*, -ness.

Emulsic (im'ul-sik), *a.* [f. EMULSIN + -IC.] *Chem.* Related to EMULSIN.

Emulsify (im'ul-si-fai), *v.* 1859. [f. L. *emuls* ppl. stem, see EMULGE *v.*] To convert into an emulsion. Also *absol.*

To *e.* bromide of silver in liquid gelatine 1881. So

Emulsionize v. Hence *Emulsification*, the action of the *vb.*; *spec.* the last stage of fatty degeneration. *Emulsifier*, an emulsifying agent

Emulsin (im'ul-sin). 1838. [f. EMULSION + -IN.] *Chem.* A neutral substance contained in almonds, called also *synaptase*.

Emulsion (im'ul-sən), 1612. [ad. mod. L. *emulsionem*. In Fr. *émulsion*.] 1. The action of emulsifying (*fig.*) 1658. 2. A milky liquid obtained by bruising almonds, etc. in water. b. *Pharm.* 'A milky liquid, consisting of water holding in suspension minute particles of oil or resin by the aid of some albuminous or gummy substance' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 1612. Also *attrib.*

3. *Photog.* A mixture of light-sensitive silver salts suspended in collodion or gelatin for coating plates, films, etc. 1877

Emulsive, a. 1861. [f. L. *emuls*, ppl. stem + -IVE.] That has the nature of an EMULSION

Emunct, a. *rare*. 1679 [ad. L. *emunctus*, as in L. phrase *emuncta naris homo*.] Of the judgement; Keen -1697. So *†Emunctation* (*rare*), the wiping of the nose; whence *transf.* of clearing any of the passages of the body.

Emunctory (im'ul-ktō-ri), 1547 [ad. mod. L. *emunctorius*, *emunctorium*, f. *emungere* to wipe the nose.] *Phys.* **A. adj.** a. Of or pertaining to the blowing of the nose. b. That conveys waste matters from the body 1858. *B. sb.* A cleansing organ or canal. Also *fig.* 1601.

†Emunge, v. 1664 [ad. L. *emungere* -e] *trans.* To wipe or clean out; *fig.* to cheat -1846

†Emuscation. 1664. [f. L. *emuscare* to cleanse from moss.] The action of cleansing from moss. Also *fig.* -1679.

En (en). 1785. [The name of the letter N.] *Printing*. The half-square, formerly of the type 'n', half the width of an EM.

†En (an) Fr. prep., = in, as (a), used in various phr., many of which are current in Eng., as *en déshabille*, in undress; *en famille*, among one's family; *en garçon*, as a bachelor; *en pension*, as a boarder; *en règle*, in due form; *en route* (see ROUTE *sb.* 4); *en suite* (see SUITE 4). See also EN BLOC.

En-, prefix 1, the form assumed in Fr. (Pr, Sp., Pg.) by L. *in-* (see IN-). In Eng., used chiefly in words adapted from Fr.

A. 1. Before *v.* and *p.*, and occas. before *m.*, it is now (since 17th c.) changed to *em-*. 2. In ME. (as in OF.) *en-*, *em-*, freq. became *an-*, *am-* (cf. AMBUSH), whence *a-* (see APPAIR, AP PRAISE). Conversely, *a-* often became *en-* (*em-*), as in *embrace*. 3. From 14th c. onwards IN- (IM-) has taken the place of *en-* (*em-*); and the converse has also occurred. Hence much difficulty in determining in a particular word whether the prefix *en-* or *in-* is Fr., Lat., or purely Eng. in origin.

B. The applications of the prefix in Fr. (Pr Sp., Pg.), and hence in Eng., are mainly those of the L. *in-*; viz. to form vbs. from sbs., adjs., or from other vbs.

1. Verbs formed by prefixing *en-* to a sb.

a. With sense 'to put into or on what is denoted by the sb.

†Enambush; enchair; enchannel; tencoach; tenguag; tenkennel; enkerchief; enkernel; enamazine; enliche; tenseat; enshadow; enshaw; tensheiter; tenslumber; tensstage, enwall; enzone; etc.

b. With sense 'to put what is denoted by the sb. into or on' (a person or thing):

†Encow; endiadem; enmoss; tensilver; tenspangle; tentackle; enverdure; etc.

2. Verbs formed by prefixing *en-* to a sb. or adj., with sense 'to bring into a certain condition or state':

†Enanger; tencanker; tencinder; tencomon; endiaper; tencrudge (*refl.*); tencavour; tencier; tenfort; enfoul; enfrie; enfriedom; enfroward; tengallant; tengarboul; engloom; engolden; tenglanch; tencipe; tencsafe; tensober; entempest; envineyard; tenwoman; tenwrack; etc.

b. Verbs formed (with sense as above) on adjs. or sbs. with prefix *en-* and suffix -EN, as ENLIVEN, ENLIGHTEN.

3. Verbs, mostly transitive, formed by prefixing *en-* to a verb, with additional sense of *in* or simply intensive; also vbs. formed as in 2 b

†Encheck, tenchequer, to arrange chequer-wise; tenclog; tencamuff; tencart; ten-

dazzle; enfasten; tenfester; tenfreeze; en-gladden; tenhedge; tenlengthen; tenmix; tenquicken; tenrive; tenstrengthen; ten-twist; tenwallow *intr.*; tenwidened; enwrite; tenyoked; etc.

En-, prefix ², the form taken by the Gr *ἐν*. (Before *b, m, p, ph*, it becomes *em-*; before *l, r* it becomes *el-, er-* respectively.)

-en, suffix ¹:—O¹ Tent *-ino(m)*, formally the neut. of *-ino-*, *-EN* ², is used to form dms. from sbs. as in CHICKEN, etc.

-en, suffix ²:—WGer. *-innja*, repr. O¹ Tent. *-inl*, is used to form femines, as in VIXEN, the only surviving instance of this. It is also added to the stem of a vb., or of a verbal-abstract sb., as in BURDEN, etc.

-en, suffix ³, the ME. form of OE. *-an*, the termination of the nom., accus., and dat. pl. of wk sbs. Hence the termination *-en* became a formative of the pl., as in *ox-en*, and was also added to the remains of other old plurals, as in *biethren, children, kine*.

-en, suffix ⁴ (reduced to *-n* after *r* in unstressed syllables):—O¹ Tent. *-ino-*, = Gr. *-ivo-*, L. *-ino-* (see *-INE*), added to noun-stems to form adjs. with sense 'pertaining to, of the nature of'. In literary English the use of these adjs. is largely superseded by the attrib. use of the sb., as in 'a gold watch'. In a few cases (e.g. *wooden, woolen, earthen, wheaten*) they are still familiarly used.

-en, suffix ⁵, forming verbs 1. from adjs., as *darken, deepen*, etc. 2. from sbs. The majority of these (e.g. *heighten, lengthen, strengthen*, etc.) appear first in mod. Eng., and follow the analogy of verbs f. adjs. LISTEN (OE. *hlystan*):—O¹ Tent. **hlysinjan* is an exception. 3. In one or two cases (e.g. *waken*) the suffix *-en* represents O¹ Tent. *-nan*, the formative of the present stem in some strong verbs.

Enable (enə'bəl), *v.* ME. [f. EN-1 + ABLE *v.*; cf. ABLE *v.*] 1. To invest with legal status—1721. 2. To empower; to give legal power or licence to 1526. 3. To make able (to be or to do something); to strengthen; to supply with means, opportunities, or the like 1460. 74. To regard as competent—1596. 75. To make possible; also, to make effective—1675. 76. *intr.* for *refl.* To become able (*rare*) ME.

1. She was restored and enabled in blood STRYKE. 2. Congress cannot e a state to legislate 1824. 3. Exercise to e the body MULCASTER. A solitude... which enabled him to work better these MONTH. Hence tEnablement, the action or means of enabling. **Enabler**, **Enabling** *phl.* a. that enables chiefly of legislative enactments.

Enact, *sb.* 1467. [f. next.] That which is enacted; *fig.* a purpose, resolution (T¹ A. IV. li. 178)—1588.

Enact (enəkt), *v.* ME. [f. EN-1 + ACT *sb.* and *v.*] 1. (from ACT *sb.*) To enter among the acts or public records, or in a chronicle—1641. 2. Of a legislative authority: To make into an act; hence, to ordain, decree 1464. 73. To declare officially—1775. 74. (from ACT *v.*) To enact, influence—1647. 5. To represent on or as on the stage; to act the part of, play, also *fig.* ME. 76. To bring into act, perform—1516. 77. *intr.* To act—1684.

1. Wouldst thou His laws of fasting disannul? E. good cheer G. HERBERT. 5. I did e. Julius Caesar *Hamd.* iii. li. 108 To e the philosopher Dr QUINCEY. Hence tEnact = enacted *pa. pple.* **Enactable** *a.* **Enacting** *phl.* a. that enacts; *spec.* in *enacting clauses* (of a statute), viz. those in which new provisions are enacted (opp. to *declaratory*). **Enactive** *a.* **Enactor**, one who enacts (a law); one who enacts (a part, scene, transaction, etc.). **Enactory** *a.* **Enacting**, tEnacture, tEnactment (*Hamd.* iii. li. 207 Q).

Enaction (enə'kʃən), 1630. [f. prec.] = ENACTMENT 1, 2.

Enactment (enə'ktmənt), 1817. [f. EN-ACT *v.* + -MENT.] 1. The action of enacting (a law); the state of being enacted. 2. That which is enacted; an ordinance, a statute; one of the provisions of a law 1821.

1. The e. of the Six Articles MILMAN. 2. Enactments for the regulation of trade GREEN.

Enage, *v.* 1593. [See EN-1.] To make or cause to look old—1631.

Enaliosaur (enə'li:əsɔɪ), 1863. [f. Gr. *ἐναλίος* of the sea + *σαῦρος* lizard.] A 'marine lizard'; a name for the gigantic fossil reptiles

forming the orders *Sauropsitygia* and *Ichthyositygia*. Hence **Enaliosaurian** *a.* and *sb.*

Enallage (enə'lædʒi), 1583. [a. L., a. Gr. *ἐναλλαγή*, f. *ἐναλλάσσειν* to change.] *Gram.* The substitution of one grammatical form for another, e.g. of sing. for pl., present for past tense, etc.

Ena-luron, 1562. [2^a a. AFr. *phr* **en aluron*.] *Her.* A bordure charged with birds. (According to Pory the word is an adv., = 'orl'd, or in manner of a bordure')—1766.

Enam (enə'm), Also **enauim**, **inam**, 1803. [Pers. (Arab); lit. 'favour'.] In India: A grant of land free of the land-tax due to the State; also, the land so held. So [Ena mda r, one who holds an e.

Enambush; see EN- prefix 1.

Enamel (enə'mel), *sb.* 1463. [f. ENAMEL *v.*; see AMEL *sb.*] 1. A semi-opaque variety of glass, applied by fusion to metallic surfaces, either to ornament them in colours, or to form a surface for encaustic painting; now also as a lining for cooking utensils, etc. b. *fig. esp.* with reference to the hardness and polish of enamel 1680. c. A glassy bead formed by the blowpipe d. In recent use, any composition employed to form a smooth hard coating on any surface 2. *Phys* [after Fr. *email*.] The substance which forms the hard glossy coating of the teeth; the similar substance coating the bony scales of ganoid fishes 1718. 3. A work executed in enamel 1861. 4. *transf.* Any smooth and lustrous surface-colouring 1600. 5. *attrib.*, as *e-colour, -painting*, etc. 1754.

1. b. None of the hard and brilliant e. of Petrarch in the style MACAULAY. 4. On the green e. of the plain Wele showne re the great spiritus CARY. Comb. e. -painting, painting by fusing vitrifiable colours laid on a metal surface, -paper, paper covered with a glazed metallic coating. Also (in dental anatomy), e.-cell, one of the cells of the enamel organ, sometimes called collectively 'enamel-membrane'; -germ, a portion of thickened epithelium, which develops into the e.-organ.

Enamel (enə'mel), *v.* ME. [ad. AFr. *enamayller*, *enamelor*, see EN-1 and AMEL *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To inlay, cover, or portray with ENAMEL. b. *transf.* To variegate like enamelled work; to beautify with varied colours 1650. 7c. *fig.* To adorn magnificently, to impart an additional splendour to—1670. 2. To cover with a glossy coating resembling enamel. b. To make smooth (the skin of the face) with cosmetics 1688.

1. Bredde golde. enamaylle with azer ME. And therein imagery grauen & enamelyd FABYAN. b. Spring ne'er enamel'd fairer meads than thine SHENSTONE. 2. To e cardboard, leather, etc. (*mod.*). Hence **Enameller**, -eler. **Enamelist**, an artist in enamel.

Enamellar, -elar (enə'melār), *a* [f. ENAMEL *sb.* + -AR.] Of or like enamel; smooth, glossy. (*Dicts.*)

Enamelling, -eling (enə'melɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1449. [f. ENAMEL *v.*] The action or process of covering or adorning with enamel; *concr.* anything so treated. Also *fig.* and *attrib.* *fig.* A fair enamelling of a terrible danger LD BURLINGAME.

Enamora-do. [Sp.] = INAMORATO. Sir T. Herbert.

Enamorate, *v. rare* 1591. [f. It. *innamorare*, *innamorare*.] *trans.* To inspire with love—1771. Hence **Ena moration**.

Ena-morate, 1607. [ad. It. *innamorare*.] *a. adj.* Enamoured. *b. sb.* A lover—1711.

Enamour (enə'maɪ), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *enamourer*; see EN-1 and AMOUR] 1. *trans.* To inspire with love. Chiefly *pass.* Also *fig.* 2. To charm, delight, fascinate. Chiefly *pass.* *Const. of, ten, twiſh*, 1590.

1. Me-thought I was enamoured of an Asse *Mids. N. iv. i. 82*. 2. Mine care is much enamored of thy note *Mids. N. iii. i. 141*. Hence **Enamourment**.

Enantiopathy (enənti'ɒpəti), 1852. [f. Gr. *ἐναντιότης* of contrary properties.] *Med.* = ALLOPATHY; the treatment of disease by contraries. Hence **Enantiopa-thic** *a.*

Enantiosis (enənti'ɒsi:s), 1657. [mod. L., a. Gr., f. *ἐναντιόσθαι* to oppose.] *Rhet.* A figure in which the opposite is meant to what is said; irony.

Enarch (enə'ɹʃ), *v.* ME. [f. EN-1 + ARCH

sb.; cf. INARCH.] To build in the form of an arch, to arch in or over; in *Her.* of a chevron: To have an arch within its inner angle—1631. Hence **Enarched** *phl.* *a.*

Enargite (enə'dʒɪt), 1852. [f. Gr. *ἐναργής* clear (from its cleavage being apparent) + -ITE] *Min.* A black sulph-arsenide of copper, of metallic lustre

Enarm, *v.* ME. [a. OF *enarmer* to arm] = ARM *v.*, -1588.

Enarm, var. of INARM, to embrace.

Enarration, 1563 [ad. L. *enarrationem*] 1. An exposition—1647. 2. A description, a detailed narrative—1826

Enarthrodial (enə'θɹɔdiəl), *a.* 1836. [f. mod. L. *enarthrodia* (f. Gr. *ἐν + ἀρθρῶδία*) = next + -AL.] *Anat.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, the ball-and-socket joint.

Enarthrosis (enə'θɹɔsɪs), 1634. [a. Gr., f. *ἐναρθρῶσις* jointed.] *Anat.* The joining of the head of a bone into a socket, the ball-and-socket joint.

Enascent (enə'sent), *a. rare*, 1745. [ad. L. *enascentem*, pr. pple. of *enasci*.] That is just coming into being. Also *fig.*

Enatant, *a. rare*. [ad. L. *enatantem*, pr. pple. of *enaturē*.] Floating up, coming to the top. So tEnatation, a swimming out.

Enate (i'net), *a.* 1666. [ad. L. *enatus*, pa. pple. of *enasci*.] *Phys.* That has grown out, as the apophysis of a bone. So **Enation** (*Bot*) outgrowth.

Enaunter, *conj. rare*. ME. [var. of *en*, *in*, *on*, *aunter*, Fr. *en aventure*.] In case that, lest by chance SPENSER.

Emb, obs. spelling of EMB.

Enbai-ssing, *vbl. sb.* [corrupt var. of *abais-sing*.] Abashment. CHAUCER.

Enbibe, **enbimbing**, obs. ff. IMBIBE, etc.

En bloc (ən'blɒk), *adv. phr.* 1877. [Fr.] In a block, as a whole. Also *attrib.*

Enca-dré, 1817. [F., pa. pple. of *encadrer* to frame.] *Crystall.* Having 'facets which form kinds of squares around the planes of a more simple form already existing in the same species' (R. Jameson).

Encenia (enə'sniə), Also 4 **encenia**. ME [a. L., a. Gr. (rd) *ἐγκαινία*, f. *ἐν + καίνω* new] 1. A renewal; a dedicatory festival ME. only 2. The anniversary festival of the dedication of a temple or church ME. 3. The annual Commemoration of founders and benefactors at Oxford 1691.

Encage, *in-* (en- inkə'dʒ), *v.* 1593. [f. EN-1, IN- + CAGE *sb.*] To confine in, or as in a cage. Hence tEncagement (*rare*).

Encalendar; modernized spelling of tIN-CALENDAR *v.*

Encamp (enkə'mp), *v.* Also t*in-*, 1549 [f. EN-1 + CAMP *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To form into or settle in a camp. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 2. *transf. (intr. and pass.)* To lodge in the open in tents or the like 1725.

1. Bid him encampe his Soldiers where they are SHAKS. 2. We followed up the stream encamping each night Dr FOX. Hence tEncamper (*rare*) **Encampment** (enkə'mpmnt). Also *in-* 1598. [f. prec. + -MENT.] 1. The action of encamping, or state of being encamped 1686 2. The place where troops are encamped in tents, huts, etc.; a CAMP. Also *attrib.* and *fig.* 1598 b. *transf.* The temporary quarters of a body of men on the march, travellers, etc. Also *fig.* 1725. 73. A Masonic meeting—1878.

1. A square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the e. of twenty thousand Romans GIBSON. 2. b. Signs of a small Indian e. 1825

Encanker; see EN- prefix 1.

Encanthis (enkə'nθɪs), 1586. [a. Gr. *ἐγκανθίς*, f. *ἐν + κανθός* corner of the eye.] *Med.* A small red excrescence growing in the inner corner of the eye.

Encapsulate, -ation, var. ff. INCAPSULATE, -ATION.

Encapsule (enkə'psju:l), *v.* 1877. [See EN-1.] *Phys.* To enclose in a capsule, of CAPSULE 2.

Encaptivate; see INCAPTIVATE.

Enca-ptive, *v.* 1592. [f. EN-1 + CAPTIVE *a.*] To make into a captive; to enthrall—1605.

†**Encardion**. [a. Gr. ἐγκάρδιον the heart of wood.] *Bot.* 'The pith of vegetables' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Encarnadine, var. of **INCARNADINE**.

Encarnalize (enkā'mäliz), *v.* Also **in-** 1847. [f. EN- + CARNALIZE.] To put in flesh and blood; also *fig.* Also, to make gross, sensual.

fig. So incarnalise The strong idea H. COLERIDGE. [†**Encarpa**, *sb.* *pl.* 1662. [L., a. Gr. ἐγκάρπια; cf. ENCARPUS.] *Arch.* Festoons of fruit (as an ornament).

Encarpus (enkā'pūs). [ad. Gr. ἐγκάρπος containing fruit, taken as = prec.] *Arch.* 'The festoons on a frieze; consisting of fruit, flowers, leaves, etc.' (Gwilt).

Encase, **in-** (en-, in-, kās), *v.* 1633. [f. EN-1, IN- + CASE *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To put into or enclose within a case 1727. 2. To overlay, surround, hem in; also, to cover, invest 1633.

3. A little soul is encased in a large body JOWETT. Hence **Encasement**, also *in*, that which encases; in *Biol.* = **EMBODIMENT**.

Encash (enkā'sh), *v.* 1861. [f. EN-1 + CASH *sb.*; cf. F. *encaisser*.] 1. To convert into cash; to CASH. 2. To receive in cash, realize 1861.

3. The communication of the revenue encashed 1879. Hence **Encashable** a. **Encasement**, the action of encasing, *en-*, the sum received in cash.

†**Encauma**, 1708. [a. Gr. ἐγκαυμα result of burning in.] 1. 'The scoria of silver' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 2. A deep foul ulceration of the cornea. (Dicts.) 3. The mark, or a vesicle, resulting from a burn.

Encaustic (enkō'stik) 1601. [ad. Gr. ἐγκαυστικός, f. ἐγκαύω.]

A. adj. Pertaining to, or produced by, the process of burning in: a. chiefly with reference to the ancient method of painting with wax colours, and fixing by heat; b. applied occasionally to enamelling, painting on pottery, etc. 1656. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Phr. *E brick, tile* one decorated with patterns in different coloured clays, mixed in the brick, and burnt with it.

B. sb. [ad. Gr. ἐγκαυστική τέχνη.] 1. The art or process of encaustic painting (see A.) 1601. 2. A pigment or glaze applied by burning in 1662.

Hence **Encaustically** *adv.* in c.

Encave, *v.* [a. OF. *encaver*.] To put into a cellar. *Oth.* IV. 1. 82

-ence, *suffix*. [a. F. *-ence*, ad. L. *-entia*, forming abstr. sbs. on ppl. stems in *ent-*, e. g. *sapient-ent*, *sapient-ia*. See also -ANCE. In sense, words in *-ence* are partly nouns of action, as in OFr., partly of state or quality, as in L.]

||**Enceinte** (ānsēnt), *sb.* 1708. [Fr.; f. late L. type **incincta*, f. ppl. stem of *incingere* to gird in.] An enclosure; chiefly in *Fortif.*

The 'enceinte' or 'body of the place' is the main enclosure of the fortress 1879.

||**Enciente** (ānsēnt), *a.* 1602. [Fr. —late L. in *encta* ungirt; or 7 p. ppl. of *incingere* to gird.] Of women: Pregnant.

Encense (e, obs. ff. **INCENSE**).

Encense, var. of **INCENSE**.

||**Encephala** (ensefālā), *sb.* *pl.* 1854 [mod. L., f. Gr. ἐν-κεφαλή.] *Zool.* A division of Mollusca, viz. those which have a distinct brain.

Hence **Encephalous** a. belonging to the E.

Encephalic (ensefālīk), *a.* 1831. [f. Gr. ἐνκεφαλος + IC.] Pertaining to the brain or ENCEPHALON.

Encephalitis (ensefālītis), 1843. [f. as prec. + -ITIS.] *Path.* Inflammation of the brain, now chiefly of the brain-substance, as dist. from its membranes. Hence **Encephalitic** a.

Encephalocoele (ensefālōsīl), 1835. [f. as prec. + Gr. κήλη tumour.] *Med.* Hernia of the brain.

Encephaloid (ensefālōid), *a.* 1846. [a. F. *encephaloide*, f. as prec. + -OID.] *Path.* Resembling the brain or brain-structure; the distinctive epithet of soft cancer.

Encephalon (ensefālōn), 1741. [a. Gr. (τὸ) ἐνέφαλον what is within the head.] *Anat.* What is within the skull; the brain.

Encephalopathy (ensefālōpāpī), 1866 [f.

Gr. ἐνέφαλος + -πάθεια, f. πάθος.] *Path.* Disease of the brain in general. Hence **Encephalopathic** a. pertaining to e.

||**Encephalos** (ensefālōs), *rare.* 1708. [a. Gr.] = ENCEPHALON.

Enchafe (enčā'f), *v.* [ME. *enchafse*, altered form of *eschaffe*, ACHAFFE.] To make or grow hot or warm; also *fig.*

Enchain (enčā'n), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *enchaîner*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *chaîne*.] 1. To put in, or bind with, chains 1491. 2. *fig.* To fetter 1751; to hold fast; to bind 1558. 3. *intr.* for *refl.* To become closely united. ME. only. 73. To link together —1768.

2. Enchained by rules HALLAM. Rachel's acting.. enchained me with interest C. BRONTË.

Hence **Enchainment**, the action of enchaining, enchained state.

Enchain, Enchannel; see EN-*pref.* 1.

Enchant (enčānt), *v.* ME. [a. F. *enchanter* —L. *incantare*, f. *in* upon, against + *cantare*; cf. CHANT *v.*, INCANTATION.] 1.

trans. To exert magical influence upon; to bewitch. Also, to endow with magical powers or properties. Also *fig.* 2. *fig.* To influence as if by a charm; to hold spellbound; in bad sense, to delude —1678. 3. To charm, enrapture 1592.

2. Cackling mothers enchant their sonnets to make them red free FULLER. Enchanted amulets 1772. 3. Bid me discourse, I will e. thine ear SHAKES. Hence **Enchanted** *phl.* a. bewitched; invested with magical powers or properties; charmed. **Enchanting** *phl.* a. that enchants; charming. **Enchantingly** *adv.*

Enchanter (enčānter), ME. [orig. a. OF. *enchanteur* —L. *incantatorum*.] One who enchants, uses magic; formerly also, a conjurer.

By this means I knew the foul e. MILT. *Comus* 645.

Enchanter's nightshade, *Circea lutehana*.

†**Enchantery**, *rare.* ME. [a. OF. *enchanterie*.] Magic —1591.

Enchantment (enčāntment), ME. [a. OF. *enchantment*; see -MENT.] 1. The action of enchanting, or of using magic or sorcery. 2. *fig.* Alluring or overpowering charm, enraptured condition; (delusive) appearance of beauty 1678.

1. With thine enchantment [A.V. sorceries] were deceived all nations TIMPALS *Rev.* xviii. 23. 2. 'Tis distance lends e. to the view CAMPBELL.

Enchantress (enčāntres), ME. [a. OF. *enchantresse*, fem. of *enchanter*, —cor ENCHANTER.] 1. A female who uses magic; a sorceress. Also *fig.* 2. *fig.* A bewitching woman 1713.

2. Endor, famous by reason of the Enchantress RALEIGH

†**Encharge**, *sb.* [a. OF.; see next.] An injunction. COPLEY.

Encharge (enčārdž), *v.* Also **in-**, ME. [a. OF. *encharger*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *charge* CHARGE *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To impose as a charge or duty —1828. 2. To enjoin to do something —1681. 3. To burden, entrust with 1640.

3. Encharging them with the flocks over which Christ hath made them BISHOP B. HALL.

†**Encharm**, *v.* Also **in-**, 1480. [a. OF. *encharmer*.] To throw a charm over; to enchant —1611.

†**Enchase**, *v.* 1 ME. [a. OF. *enchacier*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *chacier* (see CHASE).] To drive away; to hunt, pursue —1741. Hence †**Enchase** *sb.* chase; hunting (*rare*).

Enchase (enčā's), *v.* 1463. [a. F. *enchâsser* 'to encase or set in gold' (Cotgr.), f. *en-* + *châsse* —L. *capsa* CASE *sb.*] 1. To set in; also, to serve as a setting for 1534. 2. To set (gold, etc.) with. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1589.

3. To inlay with 1610. 4. To adorn with figures in relief. Hence, to engrave 1453. 5. *transf.* and *fig.* To adorn as with engraved figures 1590.

6. To enshrine in. [The orig. Fr. sense.] Also *fig.* 1615. 7. To shut in, enclose —1715. 8. To 'let in' to a 'chase' or mortice. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1611.

1. A gold ring with a ruby enchased 1877 2. Whose floor with Stars is gloriously inched DRAVTON. 4. Wherein is enchased many a faire sight SPENSEN. 6. Enchased in a crystal covered with gold EVELYN.

fig. Thy bright idea in my heart E. KEN.

Hence †**Enchassement**, setting, frame. **Enchasser**, one who enchases or engraves metal. So

†**Enchassure** (F) (*rare*), the casing of a relic.

Enchasten, *v.* [See EN-1.] To make chaste. K. WHITE.

†**Encheason**. Also **Anchesoun**, ME. [a.

OF *encheson*, *encheison*, f. *encheoir*, lit. to fall in, hence to be in fault.] Occasion, cause, reason —1612.

†**Encheat**, *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *encheoir*, f. *encheoir*, see prec.] Revenue from escheats or confiscations —1454.

†**Encheck**, **Enchequer**; see EN-*pref.* 3.

Encheer (enčē'ī), *v.* 1605. [f. EN-1 + CHEER *v.*] To cheer

||**Encheiria**. [Gr.] Method of manipulation NEWTON.

Enchesoun, variant of **ENCHEASON**.

†**Enche-st**, *v.* Also **in-**. [See EN-1.] To enclose in, or as in, a chest. VICARS.

Enchridion (enkā'rī'diōn), 1541. [a. Gr. f. *en* + *χρίω* + dim. suff. -ιδιον.] A handbook or manual.

Enchisel; see EN-*pref.* 2.

||**Enchondroma** (enkōndrō'ma), *Pl.* -mata. 1847. [mod. L., f. Gr. ἐν + χόνδρος cartilage.]

Path. A cartilaginous tumour. Hence **Enchondromatous** a.

Enchorial (enkō'riāl), *a.* 1822. [f. Gr. ἐν + χώριος (f. *en* + *χώρα*) + -AL.] That belongs to, or is used in, a particular country, used esp. of the popular (as dist. from the hieroglyphic and the hieratic) writing of the ancient Egyptians, = **DEMOtic**. In general sense now *rare*.

†**Enchornicle**, *v.* 1513. [See EN-1.] To enter in a chronicle —1593.

†**Enchur-ich**, *v.* 1681. [See EN-1.] To form into a church —1702.

Enchyma (enkī'ma). [mod. L., a. Gr. ἐνχυμα.] *Biol.* The formative juice of tissues

Enclature (ensī'ktūr), *v.* 1821. [f. EN-1 + CINCTURE *sb.*] To surround with, or as with a girdle. Also as *sb.* (*rare*), enclosure; an enclosure

Encinder; see EN-*pref.* 2.

Encipher (ensī'fai), *v.* 1577. [f. EN-1 + CIPHER *sb.*] *trans.* To write in cipher, also, to combine in a monogram with.

Encircle (ensō'ikl), *v.* ME. [f. EN-1 + CIRCLE.] 1. To enclose in a circle, surround, also, to surround with. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To make a circling movement round 1598.

3. Great Britaine. encircled by the Sea HOWARD.

fig. Sature and censure encircled his throne GOLDSM.

4. Hermes. Her brows encircled with his serpent rod PARNELL. Hence **Encircled** (*rare*).

†**Enclaret**, *v.* [See EN-1.] To tinge with claret. HERRICK.

Enclasp (enkla'sp), *v.* Also **in-**, 1596. [f. EN-1 + CLASP *sb.* and *v.*] To hold in or as in a clasp.

||**Enclave** (enkla'v, ānkla'v), *sb.* 1868. [Fr., f. (ult.) L. *in* + *clavus* key or *clavus* nail.] A piece of territory entirely shut in by foreign dominions. Also *fig.*

Enclave, *a.* 1661. [a. F. *enclave* dovetailed; see prec.] *Her.* Of the border of an ordinary: Having a contour like that of a dovetail joint.

†**Enclat**, *v.* 1509. [f. EN-1 + CLEAR *a.*] 1. To make clear —1556. 2. To light up (*lit.* and *fig.*) —1580.

Enclitic (enkli'tik), 1656 [ad. L. *encliticus*, a. Gr., f. *en* + *κλίω* to lean.] *Gram.*

A. adj. That 'leans its accent on the preceding word' (Laddell and Scott): in Gr. grammar applied to words which have no accent, and which usually modify the accent of the word they follow. Hence applied analogously to the L. particles *-que*, *-ve*, *-ne*, etc., and to similar unemphatic words in mod. langs.

B. sb. An enclitic word 1663.

C. When we say 'Give me content', the *me* in this case is a perfect enclitic HARRIS.

So †**Enclitic** a. **Enclitically** *adv.* **Encliticism**, accentual leaning on another word.

Enclog; see EN-*pref.* 2.

†**Encloister**, *v.* 1596 [EN-1.] To shut up in or as in a cloister; to immure —1710.

†**Enclose**, *sb.* *rare*, 1484. [f. next.] = ENCLOSURE —1648.

Enclose, **in-** (en-, inklō's), *v.* ME. [f. EN-1 + CLOSE *v.* Eng. usage favours *enclose*.] 1.

trans. To surround so as to bar ingress or egress. b. To fence in (common land) with a

view to appropriation. Also *fig* 1503. 2. To seclude, imprison. *Obs.* ME. 3. To insert within a frame, case, envelope, receptacle, or the like. Also *fig* ME. 4. To surround, bound on all sides; to contain ME. 5. Of an army, etc.: To hem in on all sides 1601.

2 The nuns live in community, but are not enclosed SHIPLEY. 3. Onix stones enclosed in ouches of gold *Ex xxviii. 6*. 4. Two straight lines cannot e. a space 1762. 5. *Jul. C. v. iii. 27*. Hence *†Enclosurement* (*rare*) = ENCLOSURE.

Encloser (enkloʊsər). ME. [*f* prec. + *-ER*.] 1. One who encloses; esp. one who appropriates common land 1597. *†*2. As *tr.* *L. claudor* (Vulg.), for Heb. *masgēr*, a smith ME. only.

Enclosure (enkloʊʒər, -ʒər). Also *in-* 1538. [*a. OF*; see *ENCLOSE* *v* and *-URE*.] 1. The action of enclosing, *spic.* the action of surrounding (land) with a fence, the action of thus appropriating common land. Also *attrib.*, as in *Enclosure Act*. Also *fig.* 2. The state of being enclosed (see *ENCLOSE* *v.* 2) 1816. 3. That which encloses, as a fence, barrier, wall, envelope 1556. 4. That which is enclosed: a. A space included within boundaries 1590. b. Anything enclosed within an envelope (*mod.*).

Enclithe (enkliθə). *v.* 1831. [*f* *EN-1* + *CLOTHE* *v.*] To clothe, invest.

Encloud (enklaʊd), *v.* 1591. [*f* *EN-1* + *CLOUD* *sb*.] To envelop in a cloud; to overshadow.

Encoach; see *EN-1* *pref* 1 12

Encoffin, *v.* Now *rare*. 1598. [*f* *EN-1* + *COFFIN*.] To put in or as in a coffin. Hence *Encoffinement*.

Encolden; see *EN-1* *pref* 1 1, 3.

Encollar; see *EN-1* *pref* 1 2.

Encolour, *v.* 1648 [See *EN-1*.] To colour, tinge.

Encolure (enkloʊr). [*Fr.*; the neck of an animal.] Used by Browning for: The mane (of a horse).

Encomiast (enkōmiˈæst). 1610. [*ad. Gr.* ἐγκωμιστής, *f.* (ult.) ἐγκώμιον ENCOMIUM.] One who composes or utters an encomium; a panegyrist. So *†Encomiaster*.

Encomiastic (enkōmiˈæstɪk). 1599. [*ad. Gr.* ἐγκωμιστικός; see *prec.*] a. *adj.* Commendatory, eulogistic. *b. sb.* A eulogistic discourse—18... So *Encomiastical* a.; *dy. adv.* (*rare*).

Encomium (enkōmiˈjum). *PL.* -iums; (now *rarely*) *ia*. 1589. [*a. L.*, *ad. Gr.* ἐγκώμιον (ἔπος) eulogy.] A formal or high-flown expression of praise; a panegyric.

Many .. encomia of ancient famous men JOWETT. *†*Encomion, *†*Encomy.

Encommon; see *EN-1* *pref* 1 2.

†Encompany, *v.* 1494. [*ad. OF.* *encompanier*; see *EN-1* and *COMPANY*.] 1. *trans* To accompany—1533. 2. To associate. *Const* to LD. BERNERS.

Encompass (enkəmˈpās), *v.* Also *†in-* 1553. [*f* *EN-1* + *COMPASS* *sb.*] 1. To encircle, surround, bound on all sides 1555. 2. Of persons: To form a circle about. Also *fig.* Also *absol.* 1555. *†*3. To go all round (anything)—1784. 4. To surround entirely, to contain 1553. *†*5. To 'get round'. SHAKS.

2 The mountains encompassing Borrowdale 1872. 3 Encompass'd by his faithful guard TENNYSON. 5 *Merry W.* ii. ii 158. Hence *Encompasser* (*rare*). *Encompassment* (*rare*), the action of encompassing encompassed state.

Encombellment (enkəbəlˈment). 1886 [*f* *EN-1* + *CORBEL* + *-MENT*; cf. *F.* *encombellment*.] *Arch.* The continuous projection of each horizontal course over the one immediately below it.

Encore (ænkɔːr, often ɛŋkɔːr). 1712. [*a. F.* *encore* still, yet; usu. taken as:—*L.* (in) *hanc horam* until this hour. Not used abroad in the Eng. sense.]

A. *interj.* Again, once more: used by spectators or auditors to demand the repetition of a song, piece of music, or the like.

B. *sb.* A call for the repetition of a song, etc., the repetition itself. Also *attrib.* 1763.

Encore, *v.* 1748. [*f* *prec.*] To call for a repetition of (a song, etc.), or by (a performer),

They encored it RICHARDSON. The wretches. encored him (Sir Charles) without mercy 1754.

†Encorporate, *v.* ME. [*a. OF.* *encorporare*, *ad. L.* *incorporare*.] 1. *intr.* in *Alchemy*: To amalgamate—1470. 2. To insert in a body of documents. LD. BERNERS.

Encounter (enkəʊntər), *sb.* ME. [*a. OF.* *encontre* masc and fem.; *f.* as next.] 1. A meeting face to face; a meeting in conflict, hence, a battle, skirmish, duel, etc. 2. A coming upon, esp. undesignedly or casually. *Const. of. with.* 1656. *†*b. Anamatory meeting. SHAKS. *†*3. Style of address, behaviour. SHAKS. 4. Occurrence (*rare*) 1870. *†*5. *Rhet.* = ANTITHESIS. PUTtenham.

1. This keene c. of our wittes SHAKS. The c. with death 1853. 2. There was constant risk of an c. which might have produced several duels 1859.

Encounter (enkəʊntər), *v.* ME. [*a. OF.* *encotrre*—late *L.* *incontrare*, *f.* *in* + *contra*.] 1. *trans.* To meet as an adversary; to confront in battle. Also *fig.* Also *†intr.* with *with*. *†*2. *trans.* To go counter to, oppose; to contest. Also *absol.*—1786. *†*3. *trans.* To be opposite in position or direction to 1510. 4. To come upon, esp. casually. *Occas. absol.* Also *fig.* ME. Also *†intr.* with *with*. 5. To meet with, to face resolutely 1814. Also *†intr.* with *with*. *†*6. To go to meet; also *fig.* SHAKS. *†*7. To assault—1590.

1. They challenge, and e. Breast to Breast DRYDEN. 2. To e. his [God's] Word GOLDBING. 4. We never met before, and never may again e. BYRON. 5. The Royal Society encountered herce hostilities D'ISRAELI. 6. I will e. darkness as a bride SHAKS. Hence *†Encounterer*, one who or that which encounters; a 'forward' person (*Tr.* & *Cr.* iv. v. 58).

Encourage (enkəˈrɪdʒ), *v.* 1483. [*ad. OF.* *encorager*, *mod. F.* *encourager*; see *EN-1* and *COURAGE*.] 1. *trans.* To inspire with courage, animate, inspire 1490. 2. To embolden 1538. *b. To incite, instigate; to recommend* 1483. 3. To stimulate; to countenance; in bad sense, to abet 1668. *b. To allow or promote the growth of; to foster* 1677.

1. Jack was encouraged at this success STEELE. 2. To be encouraged to do the like EDEN. *b. To e. individuals to make right or wrong for themselves* JOWETT. 3. Paying them [tradesmen] is only encouraging them SHERIDAN. *b. To e. the Iron Manu-* 1677.

Hence *Encourager*. *Encouraging* *adj.* a. that encourages or tends to e. *Encouragingly* *adv.*

Encouragement (enkəˈrɪdʒmənt). Also *†in-*. [*a. F.*; see *prec.* and *-MENT*.] The action or process of encouraging, the being encouraged; that which serves to encourage. [Plato] gives no e. to individual enthusiasm JOWETT. 1. *e. of saving* (*mod.*).

Encover, *in-* (en-, inkəˈvər), *v.* *rare*. 1520 [*f* *EN-1*, *IN-1* + *COVER* *v.*] To cover completely.

Encowl; see *EN-1* *pref* 1

Encrible (enkriˈbl̩), *v.* 1596. [See *EN-1*.] To lay in a cradle.

Where he encribled was In simple cratch SPENSER.

Encratism (enkɹəˈtɪzəm). 1885 [*f* *Gr.* ἐγκρατής + *-ISM*.] The doctrine and practice of the Enkratites.

Enkratite (enkɹəˈtɪt). *Usu.* in *pl.* 1587 [*ad. late L.* *enkratita*, *f.* as *prec.* + *Gr.* -της; see *-ITE*.] One of an early Christian sect that abstained from flesh, wine, and marriage.

Encrease, etc.; see *INCREASE*.

En crimson (enkɹɪˈmɪzən), *v.* Also *in-*. 1773 [*f* *EN-1* + *CRIMSON*.] To make or dye crimson, also *fig.*

En crinital (enkɹɪˈnɪtəl), *a.* 1847. [*f* *ENCRINITE* + *-AL*.] 1. *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Encrinites. 2. Containing Encrinites 1876. *vars.* Encrinial, Encrinic.

Encrinite (enkɹɪˈnɪt) 1808. [*f* *ENCRINUS* + *-ITE*.] *Geol.*, etc. A fossil crinoid; formerly, occas., any crinoid. Hence *Encrinitic* *a.* containing fossil Encrinites.

†Encrinus (enkɹɪˈnɪs). 1762. [*mod. L.*, *f.* *Gr.* ἐν + κρινος *Illy.*] *Zool.* *†*a. = ENCRINITE. *b.* A particular (extinct) genus of crinoids, the type of the family *Encrinuridae*. *†*c. One of certain extant animals resembling the fossil encrinus, esp. the *Pennatulula Encrinus* of Linnæus. Hence *Encrinoid* *a.* resembling an Encrinite.

†Encrisp, *v.* *rare*. ME. [See *EN-1*.] *trans.* To curl crisply—1523.

†Encroachment, *sb.* *rare*. 1611. [*f* next.] Encroachment—1716.

Encroach (enkɹəʊtʃ), *v.* ME. [*a. OF.* *en crochier* to hook away, catch in a hook, *f.* *en* (see *EN-1*) + *croch* hook.] *†*1. *trans.* To seize, acquire wrongfully. Also *absol.*—1606. 2. *intr.* To trench or intrude usurpingly (esp. by insidious or gradual advances) on the territory or rights of another. Also *transf.* and *fig.* of things To make gradual inroads on. *Const. on, upon*, also *simply*. 1534. 3. *intr.* To intrude beyond natural or conventional limits. Also *freq.* 1555.

2. Be little and little encroched on the southw parts of the Ile 1534. These en encroched upon these cliffs SKEATON. 3. A state which encroaches beyond the boundaries of sleep 1850.

Hence *Encroacher*. *Encroachingly* *adv.* **Encroachment** (enkɹəʊtʃmənt). 1523 [See *-MENT*.] The action of encroaching.

Encroachment, when the Lord hath gotten and seized of more rent or services of his tenant then of right s due 1613. The encroachments of error Sir T. BROWNE, of the waves 1878.

Encrown (enkɹəʊn), *v.* 1486. [*f.* *EN-1* + *CROWN* *sb.*] To put a crown on, to crown. Hence *†Encrownment*.

En crust, *in-* (en-, inkɹʊst), *v.* 1641. [*ad. F.* *incruster*, *ad. L.* *incrustare*, *f.* *in* + *crusta* CRUST. Cf. *F.* *encroûter*.] Actual use favours *en crust*.] 1. *trans.* To ornament by overlaying with a crust of something precious. 2. To cover with a crust or thin coating. Also *fig.* 1733. 3. To form into a crust, as snow 1728. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 4. *intr.* To form or deposit a crust upon 1725. 5. To shut up as within a crust (*rare*) 1711.

1. A staircase encrusted with jasper MACAULAY. 2. Such waters. incrust vessels in which they are contained 1756. 5. Tho' I should. In Alps of ice en crusted, freeze KEN. Hence *En crustment*, that which is deposited as a crust; an outer encrusted layer or shell.

†Encumber, *sb.* ME. [*a. OF.* *encombre*—late *L.* *incumbum*; see next.] The state of being encumbered; an encumbrance—1642

Encumber (enkəmˈbrə), *v.* ME. [*a. OF.* *encombrer*, *a. Com. Rom.* wd. —late *L.* *incombrare*, *f.* *in* + *combrus*, corrupt *f.* *L.* *cumulus* a heap.] 1. *trans* To hamper, embarrass with or as a clog or burden. Also *fig.* *†*1a. To entangle in—1720. *†*3. To cause trouble to—1605. 4. To burden with debts, etc.; esp. to charge (an estate) with a mortgage 1593. 5. To load or fill with what obstructs or is superfluous, to block up; also *fig.* ME.

1. They marched heavily armed and encumbered HOLLAND. To e. branches of trade with high duties 1842. 2. And left his sheep encumbered in the myre CHAUCER. 4. Encumbered with much serving 1503, with debt BERNELLY. Hence *Encumberer*. *Encumberingly* *adv.* *Encumberment* (now *rare*) = ENCUMBRANCE.

Encumbrance (enkəmˈbrəns). ME. [*a. OF.* *encombrance*; see *-ANCE*.] *†*1. Encumbered state or condition; trouble, molestation—1559. 2. *concr.* That which encumbers; a burden clog, a useless addition; an annoyance 1535. 3. A person dependent on another for support 1742. 4. *Law*. 'A claim, lien, liability attached to property; as a mortgage, etc.' (Wharton) 1626.

2. To hire incumbents or rather incumbrances for life-time MUR. 3. *Phr.* *Without e.* = 'having no children'. Hence *Encumbrancer*, one who has a legal claim on an estate.

†Encumbrous, *a.* ME. [*a. OF.* *encombrus*, see *ENCUMBER* *sb.* and *-OUS*.] Cumbersome, distressing—1694.

En curl (enkɹʊl), *v.* Also *in-*. 1647. [See *EN-1*.] To twist, entwine.

Encurtain (enkɹʊˈteɪn, -tɪn), *v.* ME. [*a. OF.* *encurtiner*, *f.* *en* + *cortine* CURTAIN.] 1. To surround with, or as with, a curtain. *†*2. *Fortif.* To flank with a wall 1598.

-ency, *ad. L.* *-entia*, a suffix signifying properly quality or state. Where the same word exists in both the *-ence* and the *-ency* forms, the former is usually restricted to action or process, the latter to quality; cf. *coherence* and *coherency*. See also *-ANCY*.

Encyclic (ensaiˈkɪk). 1824. [*ad. late L.* *encyclicus*, for *encyclus*, *a. Gr.* ἐγκύκλιος, *f.* ἐν + κύκλος.] = ENCYCLICAL.

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). ɛ (Fr. chef). ə (even). əɪ (I, eye). ə (Fr. eau de vie). ɪ (sit). ɪ (Psyche). ʊ (what). ʊ (got).

Encyclical (ensai'klíkál). 1616. [f. late L. *encycloicus* + *-al*, see *prec.*]

A. adj. 1. *Antiq.* Used as tr. Gr. *ἐγκύκλιος* (*paideia*); *i.e.* general (education); cf. *ENCYCLOPEDIA*. 2. Of eccl letters. Circular, intended for many. Now chiefly of letters issued by the pope. 1647.

3. The apostolical vicars put forth an e. letter forbidding the people to take the oath 1805.

B. sb. An encyclical letter; see A. 2. 1837.

Encyclopædia, -pedia (ensai'klöp'ēdiā). Also *-pedy*. 1531. [a. late L. *encyclo-pædia*, a pseudo-Gr. *ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία*, for *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία* circular or complete education (cf. *ENCYCICAL* a. 1)] 1. The circle of learning; a general course of instruction. 2. A work containing information on all branches of knowledge, usually arranged alphabetically 1644. b. *Occas.* applied *spec.* to the French 'Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers' (1751-1765) 1773. 3. A work containing exhaustive information on some one art or branch of knowledge, arranged systematically 1801.

Hence *Encyclopædial*, *-al* a. = *ENCYCLOPÆDIC*. *Encyclopædial* a. pertaining to an encyclopædia.

Encyclopædian (ensai'klöp'ēdiā), a. 1837. [1 *prec.* + *-AN*.] a. Embracing the circle of knowledge, or a wide range of subjects. b. Of the nature of or resembling an encyclopædia.

Encyclopædic, -pedic (ensai'klöp'ēdik), a. 1824. [f. as *prec.* + *-IC*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling an encyclopædia, hence, embracing all branches of learning; full of information, comprehensive.

Affection of e. knowledge *MYSTICAL*. An e. student 1870. So *Encyclopædic*, *-pedic*, *-pedical*.

Encyclopædism, -pedism (ensai'klöp'ēdiz'm). 1833. [f. *prec.* + *-ISM*.] 1. Encyclopædic learning. 2. The doctrines of the Encyclopædists 1835.

Encyclopædist, -pedist (ensai'klöp'ēdist). 1651. [f. as *prec.* + *-IST*.] 1. One who compiles, or writes in, an encyclopædia; *esp.* one of the writers of the French *Encyclopédie* (see *ENCYCLOPEDIA* 2b) 1796. 2. One who takes all knowledge for his province 1871.

1. What Steam-engine did these Encyclopædists invent for mankind CARLYLE.

Encyclopædize, -pedize (ensai'klöp'ēdaiz), v. 1824. [f. as *prec.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To arrange as an encyclopædia. b. To describe in an encyclopædia.

Encyst (ensist), v. 1845. [f. EN-1 + *CYST*.] To enclose in a cyst; only in *pa. ppl.* and *refl.*

Encystation (ensistə'sjən). 1869. [f. *prec.* = *ENCYSTMENT*.]

Encysted (ensistəd), *ppl.* a. 1705 [f. as *prec.*] That is contained in a cyst or sac. Also *fig.*

E Tumors 1705. The e. venom, or poison-bag, beneath the adder's fang COLERIDGE.

Encystment (ensistmənt). 1865. [f. as *prec.*] a. The condition of an encysted tumour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). b. *Biol.* The process of becoming surrounded by a cyst.

End (end), sb. [Com. Teut. OE. *ende* — OTeut. **andjo-* — pre-Teut. **antjo-*, cogn. w. Skr. *dāta* end, boundary, and w. *AND* *prep.*]

1. 1. The extremity or outermost part of a portion of space or of anything extended in space; utmost limit. *Obs.* exc. in *ends of the earth*. b. A limit of multitude OE. 12. A quarter (of the world, of a country or town) — 1450. 3. One of the two extremities of a line or of the length of anything; that part of anything which includes either of its two extremities ME. b. *transf.*

In the game of Bowls: The part of a game which is played from one end of the green 1688. 4. The surface which bounds an object at either of its extremities 1526. 5. A piece broken, cut off, or left; a fragment, remnant 1481. 7. Also *fig.* 6. *techn.* a. *Coal-mining.* The furthest part of a working 1865. b. *Naut.* *Cable's*, or simply *end*: the last length of a cable. *Rope's* e.: a short length of rope, bound at the ends with thread, *Butler* c. (see *BITTER*). c. *A shoe-maker's* e.: = *WAX-END*. d. *Textiles.* (a) *Card-e.*: a sliver or carding. (b) A worsted yarn in a Brussels carpet.

1. The towns e. GREENE. Earth's distant ends POPE. b. There was no e. to the advantages MILL. 2. At the tables end LD BERNERS. Mutton-chops off the worst e. JOHNSON. *Phr.* *From e. to e.* 4. The ends of a case (mod.). 5. A broker's shop that hath ends of everything Bacon. *Phr.* *Odds and ends* (see *ODDS*). 6. b. I beat him, and then went up in to fetch my rope's e. PERVS.

II. 1. Limit of duration; termination, conclusion OE. b. Latter part ME. 2. Termination of existence; destruction, abolition; death, mode or manner of death OE. 3. Ultimate state. Chiefly in Biblical phrases OE. 14. A termination of doubt or debate; a settlement — 1543. 15. Completion of an action, accomplishment of a purpose — 1679. 6. Event, issue, result ME. 7. Intended result, aim, purpose ME. 8. Final cause 1534.

1. To his life's e. ADDISON. From year's e. to year's e. TRABELLIAN. b. In e. of Autumn *Merch.* V. i. iii. 22. 2. A Swan-like e., fading in music *Merch.* V. iii. 44. There would be an e. of all civil government LOCKE. 3. *Ps.* xxviii. 37. 6. The e. still crowns the dead Heywood. 7. I have no e. to serve but truth BRACKLEY. 8. The flower is the e. or proper object of the seed RUSKIN.

Phrases. 1. *At the e.* at last. *In the e.* ultimately. *To an e.* consecutively, all through. b. *On e.* (see also *AN-END*). consecutively, in an upright position. c. *Without e.* (ME. *buten ende*). for ever, also in *adj.* sense, endless. *World without e.*: see *WORLD* 1. 6. d. *E. for e.* each end in place of the other; chiefly *Naut.* to reverse (a rope); to upset (a boat) *E. to e.*: lengthwise. e. *E. on*: with the end directly towards the eye, or towards any object opp. to *broadside on*. *E. up* with the end uppermost. f. *No e.*: a vast quantity or number (*colloq.*). Also (*slang*) *adv.* = 'immensely'.

2. Proverbial phrases. *To have at one's fingers' or tongue's e.*: to know by heart. *At a loose e.*, with no fixed occupation. *To make both, two, ends meet*: to live within one's income. *To come to the e. of one's tether*: see *LETTER* sb. *To keep one's e. up*: to sustain one's part in an undertaking or performance.

Combs., chiefly *attrib.*, with sense 'placed at the e.' or 'last used'; as e. *man*, *parlour*, *recall*, etc.; also e. *bulb*, the terminal expansion of nerve; gatherer, a collector of refuse wool; *grain*, (*attrib.*) (of wood) placed with the e. of the grain turned outwards; *iron*, a movable plate in a kitchen range which enlarges or contracts the grate; *paper* (*Bookbinding*), a sheet of paper folded and pasted to the first or last leaf of a book; *plate*, the extreme fibres of a muscle or nerve; *shake*, a freedom of motion in a spindle at its e.; *stone*, one of the plates of a watch-jewel supporting a pivot; *stopping*, (of blank verse) a division of the lines such that they end with a pause; *so-stopped ppl.* a.; *wool*, refuse wool.

End (end), v. 1 [OE. *endian* — OTeut. **andjojan*, f. **andjo* END sb.]

1. *Trans.* 1. To finish, complete — 1738. 2. To conclude, come to a termination of ME. Also *absol.*; *esp.* with reference to speech. 3. To put an end to OE. 4b. To kill (a person) — 1623. 1. Pray e. what you began POPE. 2. Not then the drudging Hind his Labour ends DAVEN. *absol.* 3. With a motion (mod.). 3. To e. strife 1803. b. This Sword hath ended him 1 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 9.

II. *Intr.* 1. To come to an end. Also with *in* or *by*. OE. 2. To die. Now *rare*. ME. 3. To terminate, have its end or extremity 1611.

1. All's well that ends well, yet *All's Well* v. i. 25. 2. Thus Thisbe ends *Alas.* *Mod. v.* i. 353. 3. The plateau ends in a precipice *Naut.*

End, v. 2 Now *dial.* 1607 [? corrupt f. *INN* v., influenced by *prec.*] *trans.* To put (corn, etc.) into (a barn, etc.); to get in. Also *fig.* 1. *hope* to reap the Fame Which he did e. all his *Cor.* v. vi. 37.

1. **Endable**, a. 1693. [See *-ABLE*.] That can be ended. (*Diets.*)

End-all (end'ə:l), 1605 [f. END v. 1 + *ALL*.] That which ends all. Now *dial.*, exc. as in *Mach.* 1. vii. 5.

Endamage (endæ'medʒ), v. ME. [f. EN-1 + *DAMAGE* sb., ora. OF. **endamiager*.] *trans.* To inflict damage or injury upon, to prejudice, hurt; to spoil (a thing).

Nor was Christianity endamaged by all that fury BURNET. Hence *†Endamageance* (*rare*), injury. *Endamagement*, the action of endamaging, endamaged state; injury.

Endamify; see EN- *pref.* 1 3.

Endanger (endæ'ndʒə), v. 1477. [f. EN-1 + *DANGER* sb.] 1. To subject (a person) to the will of another — 1579. 12 *pass.* To be liable to punishment by another — 1596. 13. To put in peril. *Const. of*, to with *inf.* — 1737. 14. To cause the danger of (something untoward) — 1796.

15. To chance, risk — 1771. 6. To put in danger (the only mod. sense.) 1509.

4. Such all Courses as will e. his Ruin 1716. 5. To e. being beighted ADDISON. 6. To e. the liberties of the country JUNIUS. Hence *Endangerer*. *Endangerment*, the action of putting in danger — endangered condition.

†**Endark**, v. *rare*. ME. [f. EN-1 + *DARK* a.] To render dark, to dim — 1637. So *†Endarken* v.

Endazzle; see EN- *pref.* 1 3.

Endear (endi'eə), v. 1580. [f. EN-1 + *DEAR* a.] 1. *trans.* To enhance the price or value of; also, to exaggerate — 1803. 2. To render dear; to create affection for (a person or thing) (The mod. sense.) 1611. 13. To hold dear — 1711. 14. To win the affection of. Also, to deepen (affection). — 1704.

1. All Virtuals and other Provision endeared 1618. 2. Endear'd by long companionship GARRIE. Hence *Endearance* (*rare*), the action of endearing or state of being endeared. †*Endearedly* *adv.*, *†nears* *Endearing* *ppl.*, a. inspiring or manifesting affection. *Endeareingly* *adv.*

Endearment (endi'eəmənt). 1612. [f. IN-DEAR v. + *-MENT*.] 1. The action of endearing or the fact of being endeared, *concr.* something that endears 1663. 2. An action or utterance expressive of affection; a caress. Also *abstr.* 1702. 13. Affection — 1821.

2. His Indearments and Tenderness to his Lady RICHARDSON. 3. Pledges of conjugal e. HEAVLY.

Endeavour (ende'veə), sb. ME. [app. f. next vb.] 1. The action of endeavouring; effort directed to attain an object; a strenuous attempt. 12. *Philos.* Used by Hobbes = *L. conatus* (see *quot.*) — 1667.

1. On his high e. The light of praise shall shine WORDSW. *Phr.* *To do one's endeavour*: to do all one can; My best endeavours shall be done herein *Merch.* V. ii. 182. 2. These small beginnings of Motion, within the Body of Man.. are commonly called E. HOBBS.

Endeavour (ende'veə), v. ME. [f. EN-1 + *DEVOIR* sb.; cf. F. *se mettre en devoir de faire quelque chose* to make it one's duty to do something; hence, to endeavour.] 1. *refl.* To exert oneself — 1655; *trans.* to exert (one's power, etc.) — 1642. 12. *intr.* for *refl.* To exert oneself, to direct one's efforts — 1624. 3. *intr.* To try, strive, make an effort for a specified object; to attempt strenuously. (The only mod. sense.) 1594. 4. *trans.* To use effort for to attempt (now *arch.*) 1581; *†to* try to fulfil (a law) MILT.

3. To e. to compromise matters FROUDE. To e. at eminence JOHNSON, after more riches MILL. 4. To e. the extirpation of Popery CLARRIBON. Hence *Endeavourer*, one who endeavours; an aspirant; also *spec.* a member of the Christian Endeavour Society founded in U.S. in 1881. †*Endeavourment*, endeavour.

Endeb, -ed; see *IND*.

Endeca-, incorrect f. *HENDECA-*; as in *Endecagon*, a plane figure of eleven sides, *Endecagynous* a. (*Bot.*), having eleven pistils, *Endecaphyllous* a., having eleven leaflets, *Endecasyllabic* a., having eleven syllables, *Endecasyllable*, a verse of eleven syllables.

Ended (endəd), *ppl.* a. 1598. [f. END v and sb.] 1. That has come to an end. 2. [f. END sb.] That has its end (of a certain kind), or (so many) ends.

Endeictic (endæ'ktik), a. 1655. [ad. Gr. *ἐνδεικτικός*, f. (ult.) *ἐν* + *δεικνύειν* to show.] Serving to show or demonstrate: a term used in ancient classifications of the Platonic dialogues.

†**Endei-gn**, v. [ad. OF. (s') *endaigrier* — L. *indignari*.] *intr.* To be indignant. WYCLIF.

Endemial (end'mi:əl), a. 1672. [f. Gr. *ἐνδημιος*.] = *ENDEMIC* a.

Endemic (endemik). 1662. [f. Gr. *ἐν* + *δήμιος* + *-IC*.]

A. adj. Peculiar to a people or to a district *esp.* a. Of plants and animals: Having their habitat in a (specified) district; opp. to *exotic*. b. Of diseases: Habitually prevalent in a certain country, and due to permanent local causes. Famines are periodical or e. in Hindostan 1776.

B. sb. An endemic disease. Also *fig.* Hence *Endemical* a. endemic. *Endemically* *adv.* *Endem'city*, the quality or fact of being e.

o (Ger. Köln). ö (Fr. *petit*). ü (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *duane*). ü (cxrl). ē (ēo) (there). ē (ē) (rein). ē (Fr. *faite*). ē (fir, fern, earth).

+Endenize, *v.* Also in- 1593. [altered f. ENDENIZEN.] 1. *trans.* = ENDENIZEN 1. -1637. 2. To remove into another order of being; to translate. Hence, to metamorphose. -1633. Hence Endenization (*rare*).

Endenizen (endenizen). *v.* 1592. [f. EN-1 + DENIZEN.] 1. *trans.* To make a denizen of; to naturalize, enfranchise. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *intr.* To become a denizen or citizen 1598. Hence Endenization (*rare*).

Endent, -ure; see INDENT, etc.

Endor (endor), *sb.* ME. [f. END *v.* + -ER.] He who or that which ends.

Myn heres lady, e. of my lyf CHAUCER.

Endermatic, *a.* = next.

Endermic, -al (end3r'mik, -3l), *a.* 1831. [f. Gr. *ἐν + δέρμα* + -IC, -AL.] That acts on, or through, the skin.

He administers it by the endermic method; that is, applied in the form of a salve on a part deprived of the epidermis 1831. Hence Endermically *adv.* by the endermic method.

Enderon (ender3n). 1859. [Irreg. f. Gr. *ἐν + δέρος, δέρμα* side.] *Phys.* Huxley's term for the inner derm or true skin, or any homologous structure. Opp. to EDERON. Hence Endermic *a.*

+Endiable, *v.* [ad. F. *endiable*] To put a devil into. NORTH. So +Endiament, diabolical possession (*rare*).

Endiadem, Endiaper; see EN-*pref.* 1

Endict, *obs.* f. INDICT.

Ending (ending), *vbl. sb.* OE. [f. END *v.* 1] 1. The action of END *v.*; termination, conclusion, completion; +death, etc. Also *attrib.* 2. Concluding part; *esp.* that of a word, metrical line, piece of music, etc.; also, an inflexional or formative suffix 1599. 3. Time is our tedious song should here have e. MARR.

Endite, etc., *obs.* f. INDICT, INDITE, etc.

Endive (endiv), ME. [a. Fr. *—late L.* **intyba* adj. fem. f. *intubus* (intubus).] The name of two species of Chicory, *Cichorium intybus* or Wild Endive, and (*esp.*) *C. Endivia*, N.O. *Compositae*. The leaves of the latter are commonly blanched and used as salad, etc.

Endless (endless), [OE. *endeleas*, f. *ende* END *sb.*; see -LESS.]

A. adj. 1. Having no end of duration; unending, eternal. Also *hyperbolically* for: In-terminable; incessant. 2. Having no end in space; boundless, infinite; +bottomless ME. 3. Of immaterial things: Limitless, infinite ME. 4. Fruitless FLETCHER.

1. E. night SHAKS., day STRAUB, fast TENNYSON, platitudes 1879. 2. E. Labyrinth COWLEY, passages 1864, miles of racor BLACK. 3. Edeles wisdom WYMAN.

Phrases. E. band, cable, chain, strap; one whose ends are joined for the purpose of continuous motion E. screw; a short length of screw revolving on an axis, used to give continuous motion to a toothed wheel.

+B. *adv.* a. In an infinite degree. b. Forever. -ME. Hence Endlessly *adv.*, -ness.

Endlong (endlng), ME. [orig. OE. *andlang* prep (see ALONG), replaced by ME. *endlong*, f. *ende* END *sb.* + LONG. Prof. Sievers derives -lang in *andlang* directly from O. Ient. **lingan* to reach, extend.]

A. prep. From end to end of; through or over the length of; along (as opp. to *across*). Chiefly of place.

The rede blood Ran endlong the tree CHAUCER. B. *adv.* 1. At one's whole length; horizontally. Now *n. dial.* ME. 2. Lengthwise, as dist. from *crosswise* or *athwart* (*arch.*) ME. 13. Right along, straight on or through -1700. 4. On end, vertically 1600.

2. Calloping crossways and e. Scott. 3. Spurring at full speed, ran e. on DRYDEN. C. *adv.* fr. Extended lengthwise -1547. 2. (from B. 4.) Set on end, perpendicular (*rare*) 1716.

Endmost, *a.* *rare*. 1775. [f. END *sb.*; cf. *hindmost*.] Nearest to the end, furthest, most distant.

Endo- (endo; bef. two unstressed syllables endo-), also *end-*, *prefix*, comb. f. Gr. *ἐνδον* within; as in:

Endarteritis, Endo-arteritis [see ARTERITIS], *Path.* inflammation of the inner coat of an

artery. Endochorion (see CHORION), *Anat.* the inner layer of the chorion. Endochrome, the colouring matter of vegetable cells except when green. Endocrane (Gr. *κρανίον*; also in L. form *endocranium*), the inner surface of the skull. Endocyst [see also CYST and EC-TOCYST], the body-wall within the cell in Polyzoa. Endognathal *a.* [Gr. *γνάθος*, *Zool.* that is placed within the jaw; *endognathal pulp*, a paliform appendage in certain Crustacea. Endolaryngeal *a.* [cf. LARYNGEAL], pertaining to the interior of the larynx. Endolymph [see LYMPH], *Anat.* the fluid contained in the membranous labyrinth of the ear. Endometrial *a.*, pertaining to Endometritis [Gr. *μήτρα* womb + -ITIS], *Path.* inflammation of the lining membrane of the womb. Endometry [see -METRY], *Med.* the measurement of an internal part. Endomorph [Gr. *μορφή*], *Min.* a mineral enclosed within another. Endoparasite, *Zool.* an animal that lives and finds food in the internal organs of another; hence Endoparasitic *a.* Endophragm [Gr. *φράγμα* partition], *a. Bot.* a transverse diaphragm or septum; b. *Zool.* the chorionic covering of the neural canal in the thorax of some Crustacea; hence Endophragmal *a.* Endophyllous *a.* [Gr. *φύλλον*], evolved from within a sheath, as the young leaves of monocotyledons. Endoplasm [Gr. *πλάσμα* something moulded], the inner soft layer of the body of an Amoeba, or the like (cf. ECYTOPLASM). Endoplast [Gr. *πλαστός* formed], 'a large protoplasmic corpuscle in the external parenchyma of the body of the Infusoria' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence Endoplastic *a.* Endoplastrule [see -ULE], 'a bright rod-like mass lying in the interior or outside of the endoplast of Protozoa; supposed to be a male sexual organ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Endopleura [Gr. *πλευρά* side], *Bot.* the internal covering of a seed. Hence Endopleurite, *Zool.* the portion of the apodeme of the thorax in Crustacea, which arises from the intersegmental membrane connecting each pair of somites. Endopodite [Gr. *πούς, ποδός* + -ITE], 'the innermost of the two processes appended to the basal process of the hinder limbs of some of the Crustacea' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Endorhizis [Gr. *ρίζα* root], *Bot.* 'the sheath-enclosed radicle of an endorhizous plant' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence Endorhizal, -ous *adj.* Endosarc [Gr. *σάρξ, σαρκής* flesh], *Zool.* the inner sarcode-layer of certain rhizopods, as the Amoeba. Endoscope [Gr. *σκόπος*], *Med.* 'an instrument so arranged as to give a view of some internal part of the body through a natural canal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence Endoscopic *a.* Endoscopy. Endoskeletal *a.* of or pertaining to the Endoskeleton [see SKELETON], *Anat.* the interior framework of the Vertebrata, consisting of bone and cartilage. Endosperm [Gr. *σπέρμα*], *Bot.* the nutritive element, or albumen, enclosed with the embryo in many seeds; hence Endospermic *a.* Endospore [Gr. *σπορά* sowing], *Bot.* a. the inner coat of a spore in lichens; b. a spore formed inside a theca; hence Endosporeous *a.* having spores contained in a case. Endosternite [Gr. *στέρνον*], *Zool.* the portion of the apodeme in the thorax of Crustacea which arises from the intersegmental membrane. Endosteum [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὀστέον* bone], *Anat.* the internal periosteum, hence Endosteal *a.*; Endosteally *adv.* Endostoma [Gr. *στόμα*], *Zool.* a plate which supports the labrum in certain Crustacea. Endostoms [see prec.], *Bot.* the orifice in the inner integument of an ovule. Endostosis [Gr. *ὀστέον*], an internal growth of bone. Endostyle [Gr. *στυλός* column], *Zool.* 'a rigid, hollow, rod-like structure on the floor of the ventral groove of *Tunicata*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence Endostylic *a.* Endotheca [Gr. *θήκη* case], *a. Zool.* the inner layer of the wall of the sac of the gonosome of the *Hydræa*; b. *Bot.* the inner membrane of the wall of the cells of the anther. Hence Endothecal *a.* (dissepiments) horizontal plates growing inwards from the septa of a corallite (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Endothelium [Gr. *θήκη* nipple], *Phys.* the layer of cells lining a blood-vessel or serous cavity (cf.

EPITHELIUM); hence Endothelial *a.*; Endotheloid *a.*

Endocardial (end3l-k3rdi3l), *a.* 1847. [f. ENDO- + Gr. *καρδία* + -AL.] *Phys.* a. That is within the heart. b. Relating to the endocardium.

Endocarditis (end3l-k3rdi3tis), 1836. [f. next + -ITIS.] *Med.* inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. Hence Endocarditic *a.* Endocardium (end3l-k3rdi3m), 1872. [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἐνδον* (see ENDO-) + *καρδία*.] *Phys.* The membrane lining the cavities of the heart.

Endocarp (end3l-k3p), 1830. [f. as prec. + Gr. *καρπός*.] *Bot.* The inner layer of a pericarp.

Endocrine (end3l-kri3n), 1913. [orig. *adj.*, f. ENDO- + *κρίνειν* to separate.] *Anat.* A ductless gland. Hence Endocrinology [-ology]. Endodermi (end3l-d3rmi), 1835. [f. Gr. *ἐνδον* (see ENDO-) + *δέρμα*.] 1. *Bot.* a. The cellular face of the fiber. b. The inner layer of the wall of a vegetable cell. 2. *Biol.* a. The inner layer of the blastoderm. b. The lining of the interior cavity of the *Coelenterata* 1861. Hence Endodermal, Endodermic *adj.*; Endodermis [after *epidermis*], *Bot.*

Endogamy (end3l-g3mi), 1865. [f. as prec. + Gr. *γάμος*, after *polygamy*.] The custom of marrying only within the limits of a clan or tribe. Hence Endogamic, Endogamous *adj.* Endogen (end3l-d3n), 1840. [Fr. *endogène* (De Candolle), f. as prec. + Gr. *-γενής* born, produced.] *Bot.* A plant in which new wood is developed in the interior of the stem, which is not differentiated into wood and bark; opp. to EXOGEN. Also *fig.* Hence Endogeneity, the fact of being ENDOGENOUS. (A bad formation.)

Endogenous (end3l-d3nas), *a.* 1830. [f. prec. + -ous.] a. Growing from within. b. *Path.* Of a contagion: Passing direct from the sick body to the sound. c. Of or pertaining to an ENDOGAN. Hence Endogenously *adv.*

Endorse (end3l-3s), *sb.* 1572. [app. f. next.] *Her.* A vertical division of a shield, one-eighth (or one-fourth) of the breadth of a PALIS. Endorse, in- (en-, ind3r3s), *v.* 1547. [Altered f. ME. *endorse* (see ENDORS), commercial and literary use favours endorse, legal endorse.] 1. *trans.* To write on the back of (a document); *esp.* in *Comm.* to sign one's name on the back of (a bill, promissory note, or cheque). 2. *fig.* To confirm, countenance, as by an endorsement 1847. b. To declare one's approval of, 'crack up' (a person or thing). U.S. 1924. 3. To load the back of (an animal) with. (Merely literary.) 1671. 4. *Her.* In pale. c. *Isord.* a. = ADORSED. b. Of a pale: Placed between two endorses. c. Of wings: Thrown backward. 1500.

1. A bundle of letters, indorsed. 'Letters from the Old Gentleman' 1709. 2. To e. a bill ROGERS, a chauntar's licence (1602). 3. This conclusion I unhesitatingly indorse CARPENTER. 3. Elephants indorsed with towers MARY F. R. 111. 329. Hence Endorsable, also in- *a.*, that may or can be endorsed.

Endorsee, also in-, one to whom a note or bill is endorsed, or assigned by endorsement. Endorser, indorser, occas. -or, one who endorses (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Endorsement, in- (en-, ind3r3sm3nt), 1547. [See -MENT.] 1. The action of endorsing, *comm.* a signature, memorandum, or remark endorsed upon a document. 2. *fig.* Confirmation, ratification, approving testimony 1639.

1. By his E. he made it his own BILL 1832. 2. This doctrine... bears the e. of the very highest names 1874. Endosmic (end3l-smik), *a.* 1855. [f. Gr. *ἐνδον* + *σμός* + -IC] Of or pertaining to endosmos. So Endosmotic *a.* (*rare*).

Endosmometer (end3l-sm3m3tr3), 1836 [f. as prec. + -METER] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring endosmosis.

Endosmose (end3l-sm3s), 1829. [a. F., as if ad. mod. L. *endosmosis*; see next.] = next. Hence Endosmotic *a.* of or pertaining to e.

Endosmosis (end3l-sm3s3s), 1836. [mod. L. (quasi-Gr.), f. Gr. *ἐνδον* (see ENDO-) + *σμός* pushing, thrusting.] *Phys.*, etc. The passage of a fluid inwards through a porous septum, to mix with another fluid on the inside of it. So Endosmotic *a.* of or pertaining to e.

Endosperm, -spore, etc.; see ENDO-

3 (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). 3 (Fr. chef). 2 (ever). ai (I, eye). 2 (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). q (what). 2 (get)

†Endo-ss. v. [ME. *endosse*, a. OF. *endosser*, f. (ult.) L. *in + dorsum* (F. *dos*) back.] 1. = ENDORSE v. 1. -1613. 2. To inscribe or portray on any surface -1596. a. Her name in every tree I will endosse SPENSER.

Endoubt; see EN-*pref* 1 2.

Endow (endau'), v. ME. [f. EN-*pref* 1 + F. *douer* -L. *dare*, f. *doren*-dowry] 1. trans. To give or assure (a dowry, or dowry, to. Formerly with *of* 1535. 2. To enrich with property; to provide a permanent income for 1460. 3. *fig* To enrich or furnish with any gift ME.

1 The wife, shall be endowed of the thirds parts of such launders tr. *Littleton's Tenures*. 2. With all my worldly goods I thee e. *Bk. Com. Prayer*. To e. an Hospital BURKE, a parrot (*mod.*). 3 To be endowed with ample privileges 1661; with life and organization YEARS, speech MORTLEY. Hence Endow-er, one who endows. †Endow-ry = DOWRY.

Endowed (endau'd), ppl. a. 1700. [f. *prec.*] In senses of the vb. Chiefly of societies or institutions: Possessing a permanent income from gifts or bequests.

They are schools e. with exhibitions .. for the education of youth Dr. WALLIS.

†Endower, v. 1606. [ad. OF. *endouairier*, see EN-1.] To dower (a woman); also *fig* -1654.

Endowment (endou'ment), 1460. [f. EN-DOW v. + -MENT.] 1. The action of endowing (see ENDOW v.). 2. *concr.* The property or fund with which a society, institution, etc. is endowed 1597. 3. Property, possessions (*rare*) -1816. 4. A gift, power, capacity, or the like, with which a person is endowed 1610.

1. Alms, and endowments, the usual fruits of a late penitence BURKE. 2. These women's worldly endowments SCOTT. 3. The King's rare natural Endowments SH. J. MELVIL.

Endrudge; see EN-*pref* 1 2.

†Endship, 1589. [f. END *sb.*] A small suburb -1701.

Endue, in- (en-, indū'), v. ME. [ad. OF. *enduire* -L. *inducere*, f. *in + ducere*. In 16th and 17th c. the verb *endue* had also all the senses of ENDOW.] 1. To induct into a living, or into a lordship -1460. 2. Of a hawk: To digest. Hence *transf.* Also *fig.* -1618. 3. To lead on; to bring up, educate -1604. 4. To put on as a garment; to clothe; to cover. Also *transf.* ME. 5. To invest, endow, supply with anything; esp. with a power or quality, a spiritual gift, etc. ME.

4. Endu'd with robes of various hue DRYDEN. To e. his heavy mail LYTTON. 5. Learn said, God hath endued me with a good dowry GEN. xxx. 20. We are endued with capacities of action, of happiness, and misery BURKE. Hence †Enduement, the action of enduing; that with which one is endued.

Endungoon (endū'ngūn), v. 1599. [See EN-1 *pref*.] To put into or shut up in a dungeon. Hence *transf.*

Endurable (endū'rāb'l), a. 1607. [f. EN-DURE v. + -ABLE.] 1. That can be endured or put up with 1800. 2. Durable (*rare*). Hence Endurability (*rare*). Endurableness (*rare*).

Endurance (endū'rāns), 1494. [f. EN-DURE v. + -ANCE.] 1. The fact, the habit or the power of enduring; *abstr.* long-suffering, patience 1667. 2. Duration. Also, power of lasting. 1494. 3. That which is endured, a hardship 1555.

1. Ease out of pain Through labour and e. MILT. 3. Heavie Burthens and Endurances BACON.

Endurant (endū'rānt), a. 1866. [f. as *prec.* + -ANT.] That endures or is capable of enduring. *Const. of*.

Doing good, and e. of evil NEALE.

Endure (endū'rē), v. ME. [a. OF. *endurer* -L. *indurare*, f. *in + durare*, f. *durus* hard] 1. To harden. Hence *fig.* to make callous. Also, to strengthen. -1600. 2. *intr.* To last. Also, to persist, hold out. ME. 3. *trans.* To undergo, bear, support, sustain; *prop.* to undergo without giving way. Also *abstr.* ME. 4. To suffer without resistance, submit to, tolerate 1475. 5. Of things: To permit of (*arch.*) -1823. 6. His lordship and power in this world may not long e. EARL RIVERS. Highe wodes and forestes that endured to the cyte of Constance Ld. BERNERS. 7. To e. exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain MILT. 8. L. II. 26. To e. the whole weight of the imperial army De FOE. 4. Brutus, bairn not me, He not e. it SHAKS. For how can I e. to see the evil that shall

come unto my people Esther viii. 6. 5. I have that to say, which will not e. your presence SCOTT. Hence †Endurement, the action of enduring; hardship ENDURER. †Enduring *prop.* = DURING. Enduringly *adv.*, *ness*.

End-way(s), -wise (endwē, -wēz, -wēiz), *adv.* 1575. [f. END *sb.* + -WAY(s), -WISE.] 1. Of position: With the end uppermost, foremost, or towards the spectator. Also *Endways on*. 1557. 2. Of motion: a. End on, continuously. (Now *dial.*) 1575. b. End foremost 1765. c. Lengthwise; also quasi-*adv.*, 1790.

-ene, *suffix*, in Org. Chem. the termination of names of hydrocarbons, e.g. *benzene*, *camphene*, etc. In systematic nomenclature, proper to compounds of the olefine group, with formula C_nH_{2n}, and also more widely used.

†Enecate, v. 1657. [f. L. *enecat*, *enecare*.] To kill outright -1665. Hence †Enecation.

En échelon; see ÉCHELON.

Ened, var. of ENDE.

Eneid, var. of ÆNEID.

Enema (en'mā, en'mā). Pl. *enemas*; (techn.) *enemata*. 1681. [a. Gr. *ἐνema*, f. *ἐν*-*enai* to send in.] 1. *Med.* A liquid or gaseous substance (either medicinal or alimentary) injected into the rectum; a clyster, an injection. Also *abstr.* 2. Short for 'enema-apparatus'.

Enemy (en'mi). ME. [a. OF. *enemi* (mod. F. *ennemi* -L. *inimicus*, f. *in-* + *amicus* friendly, friend.)

A. *sb.* 1. One that hates, and wishes or seeks to injure another; an adversary, opponent. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. One of a hostile army or nation ME. 3. The hostile force. Also, a hostile ship. 1601.

1. The man of the world, that worst e. of the world MORTLEY. *Phr.* The e. the Devil. *fig.* So mak'st thou faith an e. to faith *John* iii. 1. 263. 2. A rebel is not an e. BLACKSTONE. 3. They strike at the e. in his most vulnerable part BURKE.

B. *adj.* 1. Hostile, unfriendly -1726. 2. Of or pertaining to an ENEMY (sense 2), hostile. Now *rare*, ME.

1. I have been shipwreckt, yet am not e. with the sea or winds Sir T. BROWNE. 2. E. goods 1793.

Enemy, *dial.* corruption of ANEMONE.

†Enent, *enentes*, *prop.* ME. [var. of ANENT.] = ANENT -1510.

Enepidermic (enepid'smik), a. [See EN-2 *pref*.] *Med.* Of or pertaining to applications to the skin

Energetic (enardz'etik), a. 1651. [ad. Gr. *ἐνεργητικός* active. Now as if from ENERGY.] 1. Operative, GLEW. 2. Powerfully operative 1651. 3. Characterized by energy 1796.

2. A being eternally energetic 1701. 3. An energetic remedy BIGGS. 3. Active and e. respiration 1843. The world belongs to the e. Emerson. So Energetical. Hence Energetically *adv.*

Enervate (enarv'ēt), a. 1603. [ad. L. *enervatus* pa. pple.; see next.] 1. Wanting in strength or force; debilitated, spiritless, weak. 2. *Bot.* Ribless.

Enervate (enarv'ēt), v. 1610. [f. L. *enervat*-, ppl. stem of *enervare*, f. *e* + *nervus* sinew (see NERVE *sb.*). In 17-18th c. stressed *enervate*.] 1. *trans.* To cut the tendons of; chiefly *spec.* to hamstring, lough (a horse) -1751. 2. To emasculate. J. H. (EARLY). 3. To weaken physically; now only of things that impair nervous tone 1668. 4. To weaken mentally or morally; to destroy the capacity of for action. Also *transf.* of sentiments, expressions, etc. 1614. 75. To render ineffectual -1836.

3. The conquerors were enervated by luxury GIBSON. 4. The tendency of abstract thought .. to e. the will M. PATRISON. 5. To e. the force and vigour of all divine injunctions 1702. Hence Enervator.

Enervation (enarv'ē-shn), 1555. [ad. late L. *enervationem*.] 1. = L. *enervatio*, used as tr. Gr. *ἀνορέπαισις* (see quot.) -1751. 2. The action of enervating; enervated state 1555.

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Enough, enough, Sc. f. ENOUGH.

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Enfeeble (enfē'b'l), v. ME. [a. OF. *enfeblir*, f. *en* + *feble* FEEBLE.] *trans.* To make feeble.

So much bath .. paine Infeebled me MILT. P. L. ix. 488. Hence Enfeeblement. Enfeebler (*rare*).

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Like one enfeolnd or distraught SPENSER.

Enfeoff (enfēf'), v. ME. [a. OF. *enfeoffer*, *enfeoffer*, f. *en* + *feif* FIEF.] 1. *trans.* To invest with a fief; to put in possession of the fee-simple or fee-tail of lands, tenements, etc. Also *abstr.* Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *fig.* To hand over as a fief; to give up entirely 1556.

2. The skipping King. Enfeoff'd himself to Popular SHAKS.

actively and efficiently exerted. Occas. in pl 1665. b. pl. *Acquiesces* 1742. 5. Ability or capacity to produce an effect 1677. 6. *Physics* The power of doing work possessed by a body or system of bodies. (First used by Young to denote *actual*, *kinetic*, or *motive e.* (cf. sense 4), but now including *potential*, *static*, or *latent e.*, or *e. of position*. Also differentiated as *mechanical*, *molecular*, *chemical*, *electrical*, etc.) 1807.

1. The Liturgy, admired for its e. and pathos EMERSON. 2. Naturalization had a retrospective e. 1798. 3. He took his measures with his usual e. MACAULAY. 4. The disturbing e. of the planets MAS. SOMERVILLE. 5. The troublesome energies of Parliament MAY. 6. The e. and power of church music ATTERBURY. 6. 'The term e. may be applied, to the product' (now *half* the product) 'of the mass or weight of a body, into the square of the number expressing its velocity' YOUNG. *Phr.* Conservation of e. (see CONSERVATION). In every case in which e. is lost by resistance, heat is generated THOMSON & TAIT.

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Enfeoffment (enfēf'mēt), 1460. [f. EN-FEOFF + -MENT.] a. The action of enfeoffing. b. The deed or instrument by which a person is enfeoffed. c. The fief. d. The possession of a fief.

1777. Taxes...destroy industry, engendering despair. Home Heat engendered by friction. Tyndall. 3. Thick clouds are spread, and storms & there Devour. Hence Engenderer. Engenderment.

Engendrure (endʒendriʃ). *arch* ME. [a. OF. *engendrure*, f. *engendr*; see *prec.*] 1. The action of engendering -1555. 2. Descent, origin ME. var *Engender* (a bad form).

Engild (engi ld), *v.* ME. [f. EN-1 + GILD *v.*] To gild; also *fig.*

Faire Helena; who more engilds the night Shakes.

Engine (endʒin), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *engin*, f. *ingenium* (whence INGENIOUS), f. *in* + *gen-* root of *generare* to beget.] 1. Mother wit, genius. (Stressed *engi*, *no.*) -1532. 2. Ingenuity; also, artfulness, trickery -1628. 3. An instance or product of ingenuity; a contrivance, plot; a snare, wife (cf. GIN *sb.*); also, an appliance, means -1782. 4. A mechanical contrivance, machine, implement, tool; also short for *beer*, *fire*, *garden*, etc. (see BEER, FIRE, etc.). Also *fig.* of persons and things ME. 5. *spec.* a. A machine or instrument used in warfare ME. 1b. An engine of torture -1689. 16. As tr. L. *machina* (see MACHINE) -1654. 7. = STEAM-ENGINE. (The prevailing sense) 1816. 8. Applied also to analogous machines, including in themselves the means of generating power, as *caloric*, *gas*, etc. (*mod.*).

1. A man hath snaphances three, Memory, *engin*, and intellect also CHAUCER. 2. The hidden engines, and the snares that he so undiscovered Quarles. 4. Our modern e., the microscope Power. An e. to grind knives and scissors ARBUTHNOT. *fig.* Empson and Dudley, the wicked engines of Henry VII Blackstone. Two great engines, punishment and reward BENTHAM. 6. *Phr.* E. of the world (after L. *machina mundi* Lucr.) the 'universal frame'. 7. His iron might the potent e. plus CLOUGH. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. *attrib.*, as e.-room, etc.; b. objective, as e.-drawer, etc.; also e.-lathe, a lathe worked by machinery; e.-ized (paper), sued by a machine, not by hand. -turning, the engraving of symmetrical patterns upon metals by machinery.

Engine (endʒin), *v.* ME. [orig. a. OF. *enginier*; -mod. L. *ingeniare*, f. *ingenium* (see *prec.*); later, f. ENGINE *v.*] 1. *trans.* To contrive, plan. Also *absol.* with inf. -1611. 19. To take by craft, ensnare. Only in ME. 13. To put on the rack ME.; to assault with engines 1613. 4. To supply with engines 1863. 3. Enemies to e. and batter our walls T. ADAMS.

Engineer (endʒiniə), *sb.* [ME *engynconer*, a. OF. *engyneor* (mod. F. *ingenieur*) -late L. *ingeniatorum*, f. *ingeniare*; see *prec.*] The forms in -*er*, *-or* may be ad. It. -L. type **ingeniarius*, or f. ENGINE *sb.* + *-er*, *-or*. 1. One who contrives, designs, or invents, an inventor, a plotter -1702. 2. One who designs and constructs military engines or works. Also *fig.* ME. 3. One who designs and constructs works of public utility. (From 18th c. also *Civil E.*, dist. orig. from 2, but now from 4.) Often specialized, as *electric*, *gas*, *wiring*, *railway*, *telegraph* &c. 1606. 4. A contriver or maker of engines (see ENGINE *sb.*); now *spec. mechanical* &c. 1375. 5. One who manages an engine; now in England only a marine engine; in U.S. often applied to the driver of a locomotive 1839.

Engineer (endʒiniə), *v.* 1681. [f. *prec.* *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To act as an engineer. 2. *trans.* To employ the art of the engineer upon; to construct or manage as an engineer 1843. b. *fig.* To contrive, plan, superintend. Also (U.S.) to carry through a measure or enterprise 1873. 2. The roads are admirably engineered OLMSFORD. b. The corner in grain engineered in Chicago JAY GOULD.

Engineering (endʒiniəri), *ubl. sb.* 1720. [f. *prec.*] 1. The work done by, or the profession of, an engineer. Often specialized as *civil*, *mechanical*, *military* &c.; *agricultural*, *electric*, *gas*, *hydraulic*, *railway*, *sanitary*, *telegraph* &c.; see ENGINEER *sb.* 2-4. 1720. b. *fig.* Contriving, manoeuvring 1780. 2. *attrib.* 1739.

1. b. Party c. and the trickery of elections 1884. 2. E. slang EVRON.

Engineership (endʒiniəriʃip). 1649. [See -SHIP.] The business or position of an engineer

Engineery. [f. ENGINEER *sb.* + *-y*.] The science of engineering. SMEATON.

Engineman (endʒinmæn). 1835. [f. EN-

GINE *sb.* + MAN.] One who works or attends to an engine (see ENGINE *sb.*).

Enginery (endʒinəri, -əri). 1605. [f. ENGINE *sb.* + (-ERY).] 1. The art of constructing engines (see ENGINE *sb.*), or military works. Also *attrib.* -1672. 2. Engines collectively, machinery, engines of war. Often *fig.* 1641. 3. The work of an engine. Also *fig.* 1804.

2. In hollow Cube, framing his devilish Enginrie MILTON P. L. vi. 553

Enginuous, *a.* ME. [a. OF. *enginuous*; -L. *ingenosus*, see ENGINE *sb.*] 1. Clever, crafty, deceitful -1615. 2. Of, or of the nature of, an engine (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1630.

1. Open force, or projects e. CHURCHMAN. 2. Some e. strong words B. JONS.

Engird (engi d), *v.* Pa. *pple.* engirt. 1566. [f. EN-1 + GIRD *v.*] To surround with, or as with, a girdle.

Engirdle (engi d'ld), *v.* 1602. [f. EN-1 + GIRDLE] = *prec.*

Engirt, *v.* 1590. [f. EN-1 + GIRT *v.*] 1. To gird with. Also *simply*. -1634. 2. To surround as a girdle does -1742; to enclose or hem in -1834.

1. The watry zone ingirting Albion W. BROWNE.

Engiscope; see ENGYSOPE.

Engladden; see EN-*pref* 1

England (inglænd). [OE. *Engla land*, lit. 'land of the Angles'; see ENGLISH, ANGLE *sb.*] 1. The territory of the Angles. Only in OE.

2. The southern part of the island of Great Britain. Occas. loosely, Great Britain. Often: The English (or British) nation or state. OE. Also *transf.* 3. Short for *The King of England*, also for the English, or a portion of them, as in 'Young England' (see YOUNG) 1595. Hence *Englander* (*rare*), an Englishman.

Englanté, *a.* 1731. [Fr., f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *gland* -L. *glandem* acorn.] *Her.* Bearing acorns. (Dicts.)

Engle, obs. f. INGLE.

Engleim, *v.* ME. [f. EN-1 + obs. *gleim* slime.] To make slimy; to set fast with, or as with, slime. Also to clog, surfeit -1470.

English (ingliʃ). [OE. *englic*, *anglic*; -OE. **ingliška*, f. **Angli-* (OE. *Engle*) pl., the Angles; see ANGLE 2.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the *Anglecynn* ('Anglo-kin' = *Bæda's gens Anglorum*); or, later, to the pre-Norman inhabitants of England or their descendants. Now only *Hist.* 2. Of or belonging to England or its inhabitants ME. b. *ellipt.* = 'English people, soldiers', etc. 1590. 3. *transf.* Marked by the characteristics of an Englishman 1539. 4. As the designation of a language (see B. 1). Hence: Belonging to, written or spoken in, the English language. OE.

2. *Phr.* *E. Disease* (*Malaria*), *E. Melancholy*: the plague. 3. He will find the design to be truly E., that is, sincere and honest 1695. 4. The E. Classics MACAULAY.

B. *sb.* 1. The English language. Also *attrib.*, as *E. scholar*. OE. b. The 'English' of any special period, distinct, or author ME. 2. Means of expression in English; the English word or equivalent (*for*). 3. *transf.* The plain sense (*of*) 1645. 4. *Printing*. a. A size of type intermediate between Great Primer and Pica.

English Type.

b. *Old E.*: a form of Black Letter, now occas. used for ornamental purposes.

2. Wych I purpose now to declare On (=in) ynglysh ROKFHAM. *Phr.* *The king's*, *the queen's E.* (cf. 'v. deafe the king's coin'). b. The *Old E.* period, that ending about 1100-1150. The *Middle E.* period, that ending about 1500, when the period of *Modern E.* begins. The term *Old E.* is also popularly applied to all obsolete forms of the language. 3. My English eek is insufficient CHAUCER. 3. When they unmask cant, they say, 'The E. of this is', etc. EMERSON.

English (ingliʃ), *v.* ME. [f. *prec.* *adj.*] 1. To translate into English. 1720. 2. To describe in plain English -1671. 3. To make English, to anglicize 1824.

1. I English it thus WYCLIF. 2. Those gracious Acts may be english'd more properly Acts of teare MILTON. 3. Chiva-he. Conquered and annexed Englished 1830. Hence **E-englishable* a. (Dicts.) *Englisher*, one who translates into English

Englishism (ingliʃiz'm). *rare*. 1855. [See -ISM.] The characteristics of the English; English ways or manifestations; attachment to what is English.

Englishly (ingliʃli), *adv.* Now *rare*. 1529 [See -LY 2.] In an English manner, in English; like an Englishman or Englishmen.

Englishman (ingliʃmæn). OE. [f. ENGLISH + MAN.] A man who is English by descent, birth, or naturalization.

Englishry (ingliʃri). 1470. [ad. AF. *englescherie*, f. *englesche*, ad. ME. *englisch*, ENGLISH; see -RY.] 1. The fact of being an Englishman 1620. 2. That part of the population esp. in Ireland, that is of English descent. *Hist.* 1470. b. English people; an English quarter (*rare*) 1867.

2. *Presentment of E* (Law) the offering of proof that a slain person was an Englishman, in order to escape the fine levied (in Norman times) upon the hundred for the murder of a Norman.

Englishwoman. 1530. [f. ENGLISH + WOMAN.] A woman who is English by descent, birth, or naturalization.

Englobe (engləʊb), *v.* Also *tin-*. 1611. [f. EN-1 + GLOBE. Cf. Fr. *englober*.] To form into a globe; also, to enclose in, or as in, a globe. *Usu. fig.*

Engloom; see EN-*pref* 1 a.

Engluer, *v.* ME. [a. F. *engluer*, f. *en-* + *glu* birdlime.] 1. To fasten down with, or as with, glue; *fig.* to connect closely -1475. 2. To ensnare, fascinate. Only in ME.

Englut (englʊt), *v.* *arch*. 1491. [orig. ad. OF. *englotier*, mod. F. *engloutir*; -L. *inglutire*; also f. EN-1 + GLUT *v.*] 1. To swallow; to gulp down. 2. To glut, satiate (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1571.

1. Inveterate wolf! whose gorge ingluts more prey, Than any beast beside CAVE.

Engobe (engəʊb). 1857 [Fr.] A white coating of pipe-clay, used to cover pottery.

Engolden; see EN-*pref* 1

Engore (engəʊə), *v.* 1593. [f. EN-1 + GORE *sb.*] To steep in gore, to make gory.

Engore, *v.* 2 *rare* 1590. [f. EN-1 + GORE *v.*] To gore, wound deeply, *fig.* to infuriate. SPENSER.

Engorge (engəʊdʒ), *v.* 1515. [a. F. *engorger*, f. *en* + *gorge* GORGE.] 1. *trans.* To gorge, feed or fill to excess, chiefly 1661. Also *transf.* in *pass.* 2. To put into the gorge; to devour greedily. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1541.

1. *transf.* These vessels are congested, or engorged with blood 1869. 2. Prepare not to ingorge The eternal Pyramids 1793. Hence *Engorger*.

Engorgement (engəʊdʒmənt). 1611. [f. *prec.*] a. The action of engorging. b. Engorged state; esp. *Path.* congestion (of a tissue or organ) with blood, secretions, etc.

Engouement (angʊmənt). 1848. [Fr.; lit. 'obstruction in the throat'.] Unreasonable fondness.

Engouled (angʊld), *a.* [ad. F. *engouille*, f. *en* + OF. *goule* (mod. F. *goulet*) mouth.] *Her.* An epithet of beads, crosses, salvers, etc.: Entering the mouths of animals. var. (in mod. Dicts.) *engoulée*.

Engrace (engræs), *v.* Also *tin-*. 1610. [f. EN-1 + GRACE *sb.*] 1a. To introduce into favour -1641. b. To put grace into. PUSEY.

Engraft, *in-*, *v.* ME. [f. EN-1, IN- + GRAFF *v.*] = ENGRAFT *v.* 1, 2. -1739. Hence *Engraftment* = ENGRAFTMENT.

Engraft, *in-* (en-, ingraft), *v.* 1583. [f. EN-1, IN- + GRAFT.] 1. *trans.* To insert (a scion of one tree) as a graft into or upon (another). Also *absol.* 1677. b. *transf.* To set firmly in SMEATON. 2. *fig.* To implant; to incorporate; to superadd 1585. 3. To graft (a tree) 1704. 14. = INOCULATE 1717.

2. This word.. would root out vice and ingraft virtue ABB. SANDYS. To e. trade on a national bank BERKELEY. 4. The boy was ingrafted last Tuesday 1717. Hence *Engraftation* (*rare*).

Engraftment (engræftmənt). Also *in-*. 1647 [f. *prec.*] 1. The action of engraving (*lit.* and *fig.*); also *contr.* a graft. 14. = INOCULATION 1722. 13. The issuing of additional stock in a trading company -1776. So

†*Engraiture* also *n* he ac on of eng af ng e graf ad s ate

Engrail *eng* *v* [ME *engraill*, a. OF. *engraill*, mod. F. *engrailler*, f. *en-* + *graill*, *grail* hait.] 1. To indent the edge of with curvilinear notches; *spec* in *Her*. Mainly in pa. pple. 2. *transf.* To give a serrated appearance to; †to render prickly 1576. †3. To indent -1602. †4. †To vanegate -1611. 5. *Occas.* To ornament with (metal) (*poet.*) 1814.

1. They also e. the bend itself *Bourlail*. 2. Hills with peaky tops *engraill* TENNYSON. 5. The car Engrailed with brass *BAYANT*. Hence Engrailed ppl *a*. in the senses of the vb.; *spec* in *Her*. curvilinearly notched, as an ordinary †*Engrailling* *vbl. sb.* the action of the vb.; *concr.* an engrailed edge. *Engraiment*, the state of being engrailed; the engrailed circle round the margin of a coin, etc.

Engrain, in- (en-, ingrē'n), *v*. ME. [*perh. orig.* a. F. *engrainier* to dye, f. *en-* + *graine* the cochineal dye; later, assoc. w. *grain*, a. F. *grain*, the fibre or minute structure of a thing. The form *engrain* is now preferred.] 1. *trans.* To dye with cochineal; hence, to dye in fast colours, dye in grain. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.* or *arch.* 2. To work into the fibre or minute structure of a thing. Chiefly *fig.* of habits, convictions, tastes, etc. 1641. 3. *nonce-use.* To form a granular surface on. *BURTON* *Sh.* Hunter.

1. Hite robe . . of red scarlet engreyned *LANGE*. 2. The scald hath become engrained by time *SCOTT*. *fig.* The feeling . . so deeply engrained in human nature *MAX MÜLLER*. Hence Engrained ppl *a*. in the senses of the vb.; *fig.* incorrigible. †*Engrainier*, in-.

†**Engrandize**, -ise, *v*. 1695. [a. F. *engrandir*, lengthened stem of *engrandir*, f. (ult.) L. *in-* (see *IN-*) + *grandis*.] *trans.* To make great, increase in estimation, etc. -1670.

Engrapple, *obs.* var. of *INGRAPPLE* *v*.

Engrasp, *v*. 1593. [See *EN-1*.] To embrace, grasp; also *fig.*

Engrave (engrāv), *v*. Pa. *ppl.* engraved, engraven, 1509 [f. *EN-1* + *GRAVE* *v*, after F. *engraver*.] 1. *trans.* To sculpture -1614. 2. †To cut into (*vare*). b. To mark by incisions. 1590. 3. To carve upon a surface; hence, to record by incised letters; also *fig.* 1542. b. *fig.* To impress deeply, fix indelibly 1509. 4. To represent by incisions upon wood, metal, stone, etc. with the view of reproducing by printing 1667.

1. Lysippus engraved Vulcan with a straight legge *LIVY*. a. b. This fruit, whose gleaming rind engravin 'For the most fair' TENNYSON. 3. Crimes . . engraven in some Plate of Iron or Brass *BURMAN*. *fig.* To e. them on his memory *OSWELLY*. 4. Maps engraven in Copper *PERRY*. Hence †*Engraving*, the action of engraving; that which is engraved; also *fig.* a record, trace.

Engrave, var. of †*INGRAVE*, to entomb.

†**Engraven**, *v*. 1605. [Altered f. *ENGRAVE*.] = *ENGRAVE* -1713.

Engraver (engrāv'er), 1586. [f. *ENGRAVE* *v*.] 1. One who engraves; *spec.* one who engraves pictures on metal or wood from which to take prints. 2. A graver (*vare*) 1827. So †*Engravery*, the art or work of the e.; also *concr.* engravings, (*rarely*) an engraving.

Engraving (engrāv'ing), *vbl. sb.* 1601. [f. as *prec.*] 1. The action of *ENGRAVE* *v*; the art of the engraver. 2. *concr.* That which is engraved; an engraved figure or inscription (*rare*) 1611. 3. An impression from an engraved plate 1803.

a. The work of an engraver in stone; like the engravings of a signet *Ex. xxviii. 17*.

†**Engreaten**, *v*. 1614. [f. *EN-1* + *GREAT* *a*. + *-EN*.] To make great -1684.

†**Engrege**, *v*. ME. [ad. OF. *engregier*, f. late L. **ingraviare*, f. *in-* + *gravis* heavy. See *AGGREG.*] To make heavy; hence, to harden (the heart, etc.); also, to aggravate -1600.

†**Engrieve**, *v*. ME. [ad. OF. *engriever* = L. *ingravar*, f. *in-* (see *IN-*) + *gravis*.] 1. To cause grief to; also *absol.* -1626. 2. To aggravate -1592. 3. To make a grievance of. *HOLINSHED*.

Engroove, in- (en-, ingrōv), *v*. 1842. [f. *EN-1*, *IN-* + *GROOVE* *s.* or *v*.] *trans.* To work into a groove, or form a groove in.

Let the change which comes be free To ingroove itself with that which rises *TENNYSON*.

Engross (engrōs), *v*. ME. [Two forma-

tions () a. AF *en* *ro* med L. *neg* *a*) o w e n a g e e s, occupy wholly, f. Fr. *phr. engross* in large, f. L. *in-* + *grossus*. (2) a. Fr. *engrosser* = late L. *ingrossare* to make gross, f. *in-* + *grossus* *GROSS*.] 1. To write in large letters; now usually, to write in a large, fair, legal hand. hence, to express in legal form. Also *absol.* †b. To include in a list -1660. 2. To buy up wholesale; *esp.* to buy up the whole, or as much as possible, of (a commodity) for the purpose of regrating'. Now *Hist.* ME. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* †To collect from all quarters (also with *up*); to monopolize 1596. 4. To occupy wholly, absorb 1602. 5. To render gross, dense, or bulky. Also *intr.* for *esp.* 1561. †6. *trans.* To add to the numbers of (an army); also, to draw up (a battalion) in a compact body -1654.

1. For engrossing his will, twice unto paper, after unto parchment 1501. b. †Ingross their names within his Register *QUARLES*. a. Forestalling, regrating, ingrossing of merchandise *CRANMER*. 3. To e. the sovereign powers *AUSTIN*, the conversation *BUCKLE*. 4. If man alone e. not Heaven's high care *Pope*. The degree in which self-love engrosses us *BUTLER*. 5. To e. the body 1877, the mind 1623, a bill 1653. 6. They went on in ingrossing the Militia *HOWELL*. Hence Engrossedly *adv.* Engrossingly *adv.*, *ness*.

Engrosser (engrō'sar), *vbl. sb.* 1460. [f. *prec.*] 1. †One who buys in large quantities; a forestaller; a monopolist. 2. One who copies (a document) in large, fair characters 1607. **Engrossment** (engrō'smēt), 1596. [f. as *prec.* + *-MENT*.] 1. The action of engrossing, also that which is engrossed; also *fig.* 2. The state or fact of being engrossed 1837. 1. An e. of grain 1876, of a charter *Sir F. PALGRAVE*. 2. Amidst the e. of other studies *CAIRNS*.

Enguard; see *EN-* *pref.* 1 3

Engulf, in- (engu'lf), *v*. 1555. [f. *EN-1* + *GULF*; cf. OF. *engouler*.] *trans.* To swallow up in, or as in, a gulf; *transf.* to bury completely. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

They were engulfed by chance in the great sea *ENOS*. Hence Engulfment.

Engyscope (endjiskōp), Also (badly) *engiscope*. 1684. [f. Gr. *ἐνγύσιον* + *-σκόπος*; see *-SCOPE*.] In 17th and 18th c. = *MICROSCOPE*, subset restricted to reflecting microscopes.

Enhalo (enhā'lo), *v*. 1842. [f. *EN-1* + *HALO*.] To surround with, or as with, a halo.

Enhance (enhāns), *v*. ME. [a. AF. *enhancer*, †corrupt f. OF. *enhancer* = late L. **enaliare*, f. *in-* + *allus*.] 1. *trans.* To lift, raise, set up -1611. Also †2. To raise in degree, heighten, intensify 1559; to make to appear greater ME. 3. To raise, increase (prices, charges, etc.) 1542. Also †4. To rise -1671. 4. To raise or increase in price, value, importance, attractiveness, etc. Also †5. *transf.* 1526.

1. Who, nought agast, his mightie hand enhanst *SPENSER*. *fig.* To enhance with favours this thy reign *DAUM*, of *HAWTH*. 2. To an injury *RAY*, delighs *GIBSON*, the infirmity of Philip 1832. 3. Taxes and customs daily enhanced 1649. 4. Base Money, may easily be enhanced, or abased *HOBBS*. Hence Enhanced *ppl. a.* raised, etc. *spec.* in *Her*. put higher in the field, as a band, etc. *Enhancement*, *Enhancer*.

†**Enhappy**, *v*. 1626. [See *EN-1*.] To make happy or prosperous -1742.

†**Enharpour**, *v*. 1596. [f. *EN-1* + *HARBOUR* *s.* or *v*.] To harbour within itself; to dwell in, as in a harbour -1616.

Enharden (enhārd'n), *v*. ? *Obs.* 1503. [f. *EN-1* + *HARDEN* *v*.] To make hard, harden (*fig.*); to embolden (*vare*).

†**Enhardy**, *v*. 1483. [f. *EN-1* + *HARDY* *a*.] To make hardy, embolden -1525.

Enharmonic, -al (enhā'mōnik, -āl), *a*. 1603. [ad. L. *enharmonicus*, a. Gr. f. *ἐν* + *ἁρμονία*; see *HARMONY*.] *Mus.* 1. Pertaining to that scale of Greek music which proceeded by quarter tones and major thirds. 2. Pertaining to, or concerned with, intervals smaller than a semitone; *esp.* with reference to the interval between those notes (belonging to different keys) which in instruments of equal temperament are rendered by the same tone; e. g. between G \sharp and A \flat 1794.

2. *Phr.* *E. change* or *modulation*: that in which 'advantage is taken of the fact that the same notes can be called by different names, which lead . . into

u e p ed key. *PERRY*. Hence *Enharmonically* *adv.* *Enharmonics* *s.* *pl.* *e. music*

†**Enhause**, *v*. [ad. OF. *enhause*, *enhauter*] = *ENHANCE*, *q. v.* *HOLLAND*

†**Enhaut**, *v*. ME. [ad. F. *enhauter*, f. *en* + *hauter* to haunt.] 1. *trans.* To practise *WYCLIF*. 2. To haunt; *intr.* to keep company with -1658.

†**Enha-zard**, *v*. 1562. [f. *EN-1* + *HAZARD* *s.*] To expose to hazard, to risk -1617.

Enhearse, in- (en-, inhē's), *v*. 1600. [f. *EN-1* + *HEARSE*.] To put into, or as into, a hearse.

Enhearten (enhā't'n), *v*. Now *rare*. Also *fin.* 1610. [f. *EN-1* + *HEARTEN* *v*.] To make courageous; to strengthen, cheer.

Enheaven, in-, *v*. 1652. [See *EN-1*.] To place in or as in heaven

Enhedge; see *EN-* *pref.* 1 3

†**Enhort**, *v*. ME. [a. OF. *enhorter* = L. *inhortari*.] *trans.* To encourage, incite. Also with *sb.* as obj.: To recommend -1483. Hence

†**Enhortment**, an exhortation.

†**Enhuile**, *v*. [ad. OF. *enhuiler*.] = *ENOIL*. *HOLLAND*

Enhungered (enhū'gred), *ppl. a*. 1480. [Alteration of *ANHUNGERED*, *ANHUNGERED* by substitution of *EN-* for the prefix *HUNGRY*.

For he was sore enhungred 1480.

Enhydrite (enhī'drait), [f. as next + *-ITE*.] A mineral containing water occluded in its cavities. Hence *Enhydritic* *a.* of the nature of an e., as *enhydritic apatite*.

Enhydrous (enhī'drəs), *a*. 1812. [f. Gr. *ἐνυδρος*.] Containing water or other fluid.

Enhypos-tatize, *v*. *rare*. [f. *EN-2* + *HYPOSTATIZE*.] To unite in one hypostasis or 'person'. *SCHAFF*.

Enigma (enīgmā), 1539. [a. L. *enigma*, Gr. *αἰνίγμα* (pl. *αἰνίγματα*), f. *αἰνίσσεται* to speak allusively or in riddles, f. *αἰνός* apologue, fable, Cf. F. *énigme*.] 1. a. A riddle. †b. An obscure or allusive speech; a parable. (Now only *transf.* from a.) 2. *fig.* Something as puzzling as an enigma 1605.

1. a. Some e., some riddle, come, thy Lenuoy begin *SHAKS*. 2. A person both God and Man, an enigma to all Nations and to all Sciences *JES. TAYLOR*. Hence †*Enigmatist*, one who writes, or speaks in, enigmas. *Enigmatize* *v*, †to symbolize; to render enigmatical; *intr.* to make, or talk in, enigmas

Enigmatic, -al (enīgmā'tik, -āl), *a*. 1576 [ad. late L. *enigmaticus*; see *prec.* Cf. F. *énigmatique*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, an enigma; ambiguous, obscure, perplexing. Of persons: Mysterious

He saw the figure of the enigmatic Jew *Geo. ELIOT*. Hence *Enigmatically* *adv.* ambiguously, obscurely.

Enigmato-, comb. f. *ENIGMA*, as in *Enigmato-grapher* [Gr. *γράφω*], a maker or explainer of enigmas. *Enigmatography* [Gr. *-γραφία*], the making or collecting of enigmas.

Enigmatology [see *-LOGY*], the study of enigmas.

Enisle, in- (en-, insī'l), *v*. 1612. [f. *EN-1*, *IN-* + *ISLE*.] a. To make into an isle 1630. b. To place or settle on an isle; *fig.* to isolate, sever.

a. Mine eyes enisle themselves with floods *DAVID*, or *HAWTH*. b. An insled kingdom of fishfolk 1830.

Enjail, in- (en-, iudjē'l), *v*. 1691. [f. *EN-1*, *IN-* + *JAIL*. See also *ENGAOL*.] To shut up in, or as in, a jail.

†**Enjambe**, *v*. 1600. [ad. F. *enjamber*.] To encroach.

Enjambment (endjāmbmēt), Also *enjambement*. 1837 [ad. F. *enjambement*, see *prec.*] *Pros.* The continuation of a sentence beyond the second line of a couplet

It [the couplet] was turned by enjambements into something very like rhythmic prose *SAINTSBURY*

Enjewel (endjē'el), *v*. 1648. [See *EN-1*.] To adorn with jewels; to adorn as a jewel does.

Faire injewell'd May Blowne out of April *HEAUME*

Enjoin (endjōin), *v*. ME. [a. F. *enjoindre*, stem of *enjoindre* = L. *injungere* to bid, ordain, orig. to join on, f. *in-* + *jungere*.] 1. *trans.* To join together -1684. 2. In early use: To impose (a penalty, duty, etc.); said *esp.* of a spiritual director. Hence: To prescribe authoritatively and with emphasis. ME. †b. To impose rules on (oneself). *BACON*. 3. To prohibit,

forbid. Now only in *Law*: To prohibit or restrain by an INJUNCTION. 1589.

a. The Lords have enjoyed their clerks' secrecy Maxwell. The pope enjoined him to return to his duties Froude. **3.** To e. an action Ld. Elton, a person from inflicting a right Sir C. Bowen. Hence Enjoiner. Enjoinment.

Enjoy (en'zoi), *v.* ME. [*a.* OF. *enjoyer* to give joy to, *enjoy*, *f. en + joye JOY*.] **†1.** *intr.* To be in a joyous state; to rejoice -1549.

†2. *trans.* To put into a joyous condition -1610.

b. *refl.* To experience pleasure, be happy 1656.

3. *trans.* To possess, use, or experience with delight; also, to relish. Also *absol.* 1462.

4. To have the use of, have for one's lot 1460. **†b.** To have one's will of (a woman) -1667.

1. b. Creatures are made to e. themselves, as well as to serve us H. More. To e. oneself at the seaside (Wood). **2.** No one can long Enjoy pleasure Stricker. **4.** To hold and e. the same as a place of inheritance Cause. At best she enjoys poor health 1834. Hence Enjoyable *a.* capable of being enjoyed; affording pleasure Enjoyably *adv.* Enjoyer.

Enjoyment (endzoi'ment), 1553. [*See* -MENT.] **1.** The action or state of enjoying anything. Also, the possession and use of something which affords pleasure or advantage. Const. of. **2.** Gratification, pleasure; *concr.* that which gives pleasure 1665.

2. Enjoyment of many Lands Manley, of one's legal rights Macaulay. **3.** Food, drink, sleep, and the like animal enjoyments Berkeley.

†Enke-nel, *v.* 1577. [*See* EN-1.] To lodge as in a kennel -1603.

Enkindle (enk'indl), *v.* 1548 [*f.* EN-1 + KINDLE *v.*] **1.** *trans.* To cause to blaze up. Chiefly *fig.* (to excite passions, war, etc.) 1583

2. To set on fire. In lit. sense Obs. 1548. **b.** *trans.* To light up 1870. **†3.** *intr.* To take fire; to burst forth in flame -1747.

1. To e. rage Johnson. **2.** Enkindled to an indignour of good Br. Hall. Hence Enkindler.

Enlace (en'laes), *v.* ME. [*a.* F. *enlacer* -late L. **enlacare*, *f. in- + *lacus* -L. *lacus* noose. Now as if *f.* EN-1 + LACE] **1.** *trans.* To lace about, enclose tightly with, or as with lace; *trans.* to unfold, embrace. **2.** To interlace, entangle. Also *fig.* ME.

1. They will e. him in the coils of their red tape Quaker. Hence Enlacement.

†Enlard, *v.* 1556. [*f.* EN-1 + LARD.] *trans.* **a.** To lard -1806. **b. = INTERLARD -1621.**

Enlarge (enl'ardz), *v.* ME. [*a.* OF. *enlarger*, *enlarger*, *f. en + large* (see LARGE).] **1.** *trans.* To make larger; to increase the size of; to extend the limits of; to magnify, exaggerate. **b.** *Photog.* To reproduce on a larger scale. Also *absol.* 1871. **2.** *fig.* To extend the scope of 1553; to widen, to expand 1665; to grant or obtain an extension of time for (an action, a lease, an order, etc.) -1863. **3.** *intr.* for *refl.* To increase or widen in extent, bulk, or scope. Also *refl.* ME. **4.** *intr.* for *refl.* To speak at large, expatiate 1659. **5.** To set at large, release. Now arch. or U.S. 1494. **†6.** To bestow liberally. [*So* OF. *enlarger*; cf. L. *largiri* -1657.

1. That his honour [might be] enlarged K. James. Any Prince willing to enlarge his Territorial Power Report generally enlarges matters 1728. **Phr.** **†7.** *a.* *intr.* to add to (a plan); to amplify (a hint) -1800. **2.** To e. the Christian faith Ewen, the legal operation of an instrument 1834, our conceptions of Time McCosh. **Phr.** **†8.** *a.* *intr.* to increase its capacity for affection To e. an estate (Law) to convert a lease for a life-interest into a fee-tail or fee-simple. **4.** I shall e. upon the point Butler. **5.** He was enlarged upon sureries 1878. Hence Enlargeable *a.* Enlargeableness. Enlarged *phl.* *a.* increased, expanded, set free; also *fig.* liberal. **†Enlargedly** *adv.* **†Enlargedness**. **Enlarger**. **Enlargingly** *adv.*

Enlargement (enl'ardgment), 1540. [*f.* ENLARGE *v.* + -MENT.] **1.** The action of enlarging; an increase in extent, capacity, magnitude, or amount 1564. **b.** *Photog.* (Cf. ENLARGE *v.* 1 b.) 1871. **2.** The widening or expanding of the mind, of a person's sympathies, affections, etc.; the quality of being enlarged in mind, etc. 1806. **3.** Expiation on a subject (arch.) 1659. **4.** Release from confinement, limitation, or bondage 1540, liberty (arch.) 1611. **3.** I restrain my pen from all e. Mallet. **4.** The e. of the deer 1875, of Mr. Parnell from prison 1883.

Enlay; see INLAY.

Enleague (enl'ig), *v.* 1602. [*f.* EN-1 +

LEAGUE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To unite in, or as in, a league.

Enlength, -en; see EN- *pref.* 1, 2, 3.

Enlèvement (enl'ev'ment, anl'ev'man), 1769. [*Fr.*; *f.* *enlever*.] *Sc. Law.* An abduction.

Enle(v)en, -enth, obs. *f.* ELEVEN, -TH.

†Enlight (enl'ait), *v.* [OE. *inlīhtan*, *i. in- + līhtan* to shine (see LIGHT *v.*); subseq. *f.* EN-1 + LIGHT *v.*] To shed light upon, illuminate. Also *fig.* and *absol.* -1709.

Enlighten (enl'aitan), *v.* ME. [*f.* EN-1 + LIGHT *sb.* + -EN-1.] **†1.** *trans.* To put light into, make luminous -1763. **2.** To illuminate; to give light to. Also *absol.* Now *poet.* or *rhét.* 1611. **†3.** To light -1817. **4.** *fig.* To impart knowledge, wisdom, or spiritual light to, to instruct. In mod. colloq. use: To inform. 1577.

5. His lightnings enlightened the world Ps. xcvi. **4.** Shadow and sunshine darkening and enlightening every spot Cowper. **4.** [The Seventies] were enlightened by prophetic grace A. V. Prof. To e. their minds Johnson. Hence Enlightener, one who or that which enlightens (Rare exc. *fig.*)

Enlightened (enl'aitnd), *phl.* *a.* 1611. [*f.* prec.] **†1.** Blazing, light-giving -1803. **2.** Illuminated 1638. **3.** Possessed of mental light; instructed, well-informed; free from superstition or prejudice 1663. Hence Enlightenedness.

Enlightenment (enl'aitn'ment), 1669. [*f.* as prec. + -MENT.] **1.** The action of enlightening, enlightened state. Only in *fig.* sense. **2.** [after Ger. *Aufklärung*.] Shallow and pretentious intellectualism, unreasonable contempt for authority and tradition, etc.; applied esp. to the spirit and aims of the French philosophers of the 18th c. 1865.

3. The individualistic tendencies of the age of E. CARR.

†Enlign, *v.* 1453. [*f.* EN-1 + LIGN.] *trans.* To illuminate (a book); also, to paint in bright colours -1603.

Enlink (enl'ink), *v.* 1560. [*f.* EN-1 + LINK.] *trans.* To fasten as with links; to connect closely (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Enlist (enl'ist), *v.* Also *†in-*. 1698. [*f.* EN-1 + LIST *sb.* or *v.*] **1.** *trans.* To enrol on the list of a military body; to engage as a soldier.

2. *trans.* and *fig.* To secure the support or aid of; to make available for a purpose 1753. **3.** *intr.* for *refl.* To have one's name inscribed in a list of recruits; to engage for military service. Also *trans.* and *fig.* 1776.

2. It was clever to enlist on your side those venerable prejudices 1825. To e. the aunt as his friend Disraeli. **3.** A bounty to induce men to e. 1865.

Enlistment (enl'istment), 1765. [*f.* prec. + -MENT.] **1.** The action of enlisting men for military service; the action of engaging for military service. Also *fig.* and *attrib.* **2.** The document by which a soldier is bound (Webster). ? U.S. only.

†Enlive, *v.* 1593. [*f.* EN-1 + LIVE; cf. the *pl. lives*.] = next -1659.

Enliven (enl'iv'n), *v.* 1693. [*f.* as prec. + -EN-1.] **†1.** *trans.* To give or restore life to; to animate -1732. **2.** To give fuller life to; to inspire, invigorate, to quicken 1644. **3.** To make lively, cheer; to relieve the monotony of; to brighten 1691.

2. To liven Trade 1677, to e. old trees Plot, the circulation Dundas. **3.** To e. Morality with Wit Addison. A sage to consult, rather than a companion to e. Dirdin. Hence Enliver, one who or that which enlives. Enlivenment, the action of enlivening; the being enlivened; that which enlives.

Enlock (enl'ok), *v.* Also *in-*. 1596. [*f.* EN-1 + LOCK *v.*] To lock up, shut in, hold fast. Also *fig.*

†Enlumine, *v.* ME. [*a.* OF. *enluminer*, *ad.* late L. *inluminare*, *f. in- + luminare*, *luminare*. See LUMEN.] **1.** To light up, illuminate; also *fig.* -1596. **2.** To illuminate (MISS.) -1579.

†Enlure, *v.* 1486. [*See* EN-1.] To entice by a lure; also *fig.* -1613.

†Enlute, *v.* ME. [*f.* EN-1 + L. *lutare*, *f. lutum* clay] *Aloch.* To stop or cement with clay -1584.

Enmagazine; see EN- *pref.* 1 a.

†Emma-nché, *emma-nché*, 1586. [*a.* F. *emma-nché*, *f. en- + marche* handle.] *Her.* *1.* Of the field: = *burry-poly*. (Not in Eng. use.)

2. Of a chief: Having 'lines drawn from the upper edge of the chief on the sides' (Bailey)

Emarble, etc.; see EMM-.

En masse (anmas), 1802. [*Fr.*] In a mass or body; all at once.

Enmesh, *emm-*, *imm-* (enme's, eme's, ime's), *v.* 1604. *trans.* To catch or entangle in, or as in, meshes.

†I got enmeshed in a network of toms unknown C Bacon. Hence Enmeshment, entanglement.

Enmew; see INMIEW.

Enmity (en'miti), ME. [*ad.* OF. *enemistit* -late L. **inimicitatem*, *f. inimicus*, see ENEMY.] **1.** The disposition or the feelings of an enemy; ill-will, hatred. **2.** The condition of being an enemy; a state of mutual hostility ME. Also *trans.*

1. For enmity and hate are contrary to friendship and concord Caxton. **2.** An age at e. with all restraint Locke (J.).

Enmoss; see EN- *pref.* 1 b.

Enmove, obs. var. of INMOVE *v.*

†Enmuffle, *v.* [*f.* EN-1 + MUFFLE *v.*] To muffle up FLORIO.

Ennation, 'the ninth segment of insects' is a blunder for *ennation* (*a.* late Gr. *ἐννατον* ninth).

Enneacontahe-dral, *a.* rare. 1817. [*f.* Gr. *ἐννεακοντα* (error. for *ἐννεακοντα*) ninety + *ἑδρα*.] Of a crystal: Having ninety faces.

Ennead (en'nead), 1653. [*ad.* Gr. *ἐννεάς*, *f. ἐννέα* nine.] **†1.** The number nine 1655. **2.** A set of nine; *spec.* one of the six divisions in Porphyry's collection of Plotinus' works, each of which contains nine books. Hence Enneadic *a.* pertaining to an e.

Enneateric (en'fā,te'rik), *a.* [*f.* Gr. *ἐννέα* + *ἑτος* year, after *ἑτηρησις*, etc.] Consisting of nine years. GROTE.

Enneagon (en'neagōn), 1660. [*f.* Gr. *ἐννέα* + *γωνία*.] *Geom.* A plane figure with nine angles. Hence Enneagonal *a.* having nine angles.

Enneagynous (en'neadz'inas), *a.* [*f.* Gr. *ἐννέα* + *γυνή*.] *Bot.* Having nine pistils. (Dicts.)

Enneahedral (en'neah'drāl), *a.* 1802. [*f.* Gr. *ἐννέα* + *ἑδρα* + -AL.] Having nine faces.

Enneandrian, *a.* [*f.* mod. L. *enneandria* (*f.* as next) + -AN.] *Bot.* = next

Enneandrous (en'neand'ras), *a.* 1870 [*f.* Gr. *ἐννέα* + *ἀνδρ-* male + -OUS.] *Bot.* Having nine stamens.

Enneapetalous (en'neape'tāles), *a.* 1847. [*f.* Gr. *ἐννέα* + *πέταλον* + -OUS.] *Bot.* Having nine petals. So Enneaphyllous *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* + *φύλλον*], having nine leaves. Enneasepalous *a.* (see SERIAL), having nine sepals. Enneaspermous *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* + *σπέρμα*], having nine seeds.

Enneatic, -al (en'neatik, -āl), *a.* rare. [*f.* Gr. *ἐννέα* + -ATIK (+-AL).] Occurring once in nine times, days, years, etc.; ninth.

Phr. **†Enneatic day**: every ninth day of a disease. **†Enneatic year**: every ninth year of life.

†Ennew, *v.* 1 ME. [*f.* EN-1 + NEW] To make new or anew -1623.

†Ennew, *v.* 2 ME. [*f.* EN-1 + F. *nuer* to shade.] *trans.* To shade; to graduate (colours). Also *fig.* -1573.

Enniche; see EN- *pref.* 1 a.

Ennoble (en'no'bl), *v.* 1502. [*ad.* F. *ennobler*, *f. en-* (see EN-1) + *noble*.] **1.** To give the rank of nobleman to 1594. **2.** To impart nobility to; to dignify, elevate, refine 1503. **†3.** To render illustrious or conspicuous -1775.

1. His [Columbus'] family were ennobled 1791. **2.** The Son of God, ennobling all that he touches Trench. **3.** Bear Thy death, ennobl'd by Ulysses' spear Pope. Hence Ennoblement, the action of ennobling; the state or fact of being ennobled; that which ennobles. Ennobler. Ennoblingly *adv.* var. **†Ennoblish**, **†Ennoblize**.

†Ennoy, var. of ANNOY *sb.* and *v.*

†Ennuī (annuī), *sb.* 1758. [*a.* F. *ennuī*, OF. *enuī* -L. *in odio*; see ANNOY.] Mental weariness and dissatisfaction arising from want of occupation, or lack of interest.

Ennuī, *v.* 1805. [*f.* prec. *sb.*; only in *pa. pple.*] To affect with ennui; to bore, weary.

They [animals] rejoice, play, are ennuied as we are 1805.

Ennuyé (annuýe), *a.* 1757. [*Fr.*; *pa. pple.*

of *ennuyer*. Affected with ennui. As quasi-*id.* (also *sem.* -ee), one who is troubled with ennui.
Eno-date, *v.* 1656. [f. *L. enodat-, enodare*, f. *e + nodus*.] To free from knots; *fig.* to unravel, make clear -1681. Hence *Enodation*.
Eno-de, *v. rare*. 1623. [ad. *L. enodare*, see *prec.*] To untie (a knot); *fig.* to solve (a riddle) -1684.

Enoil, *v.* ME. [f. *EN-1 + OIL sb.*] To anoint, or mix, with oil -1647.

Enoint, obs. f. *ANOINT*.

Enology; see *ENOLOGY*.

Enomotarch (*enomotark*). 1623. [ad. *Gr. ἐνομοτάρχης*, f. *ἐνομοτάρ* + *ἀρχή*.] *Gr. Antig.* The commander of an ENOMOTY.

Enomoty (*enomoty*). 1623. [ad. *Gr. ἐνομοτία* a band of sworn soldiers, f. *ἐν* + *νόμος*.] *Gr. Antig.* A division in the Spartan army.

Enoptromancy (*enoptromancy*). Also (*erron*). *enopto-*. 1855. [f. *Gr. ἐνοπτρον* + *μαντεία*; see -MANCY.] Divination by means of a mirror.

Enorganic (*enorgānik*). *a.* [See *EN-2*.] Inherent in the organism. *SIR W. HAMILTON*.

Enorm (*inpram*). 1481. [a. *Fr. enorme* - *L. enormis*, f. *e + norma*.] 1. Abnormal, extravagant -1734. 2. Outrageous -1630. 3. Abnormally large (*arch.*) 1581.

Enormous, *a.* 1545. [f. *L. enormis*; see *prec.*] = ENORMOUS -1665.

Enormity (*inpramiti*). 1475. [ad. *F. enormité*, ad. *L. enormitatem*; see *ENORM.*] 1. Deviation from a normal standard or type; esp. from moral or legal rectitude. In later use. Monstrous wickedness. 1538. 2. *concr.* That which is abnormal; an irregularity; a crime; in later use, a monstrous offence 1475. 3. Excess in magnitude. (An incorrect use) -1846. 4. Deeds of peculiar *e* and *ignour* ROBERTSON. 5. Other enormities Catiline had been guilty of FROUDE.

Enormous (*inpramiti*), *a.* 1531. [f. *L. enormis* + *-ous*.] 1. Deviating from ordinary rule or type; abnormal; hence, monstrous -1818. 2. Of persons, deeds, etc.: Disorderly. Hence, excessively wicked, outrageous, -1827. 3. Extraordinary in size or quality; huge, vast, immense. (The only current sense) 1544. 4. *E. appetite* VERNER, *bless* MILN, *both* POPE. 5. Oh great corrector of *e*, times 1612. *E. wickedness*, *gold* SOUTHWELL. 6. *E. wee* POLLOCK, cracks and fissures 1836. Hence *Enormously* *adv.* -ness.

Enorn, *v.* ME. [var. of *ANORN*, *q. v.*] = ANORN -1513.

Enorhithrope. [f. *Gr. ἐν + ῥίθρος + τροπος*.] A toy; a card on which confused objects are transformed into regular figures or pictures, by causing it to revolve rapidly. (Diets)

Enostosis (*enostōsis*). 1874. [f. *Gr. ἐν + ὄστος*, alter *ἐσθός*.] Anat. A bony tumour growing inward into the medullary canal of a bone.

Enough (*inwif*). [OE. *genēg*, later *genōh* ad. 1. -OET. **ganōgo-*, related to the impers. vb. (pret-pres) OE. *gemah* 'it suffices', f. OET. **ga-* (see *Y-*) + **nah*. -Aryan **nah*, Skr. *naç* to reach.]

A. adv. 1. Sufficient in quantity or number: used in concord with sb., which it usually follows, or predicatively. 2. *absol.* in *sing.* That which is sufficient OE. *b. ellipt.* = 'Enough has been said,' etc.; quasi-*interj.*; also with *of* ME. 3. With *payne* and *travayle* enough L.D. BERNERS. Prisoners mo than Inough 1500. It is ynough, holde now thy hande COVERDALE 2 *Sant*, xxiv. 16. 4. I have had *e* of fighting DE FOE.

B. adv. (In mod. Eng. *enough* normally follows the word it qualifies.) 1. Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies or is effectual OE. 2. In *vague* sense. *a.* With *intensive*, or slightly *intensive*, force OE. *b.* Belittling what is conceded 1606. 3. He [David] himselfe was olde, and had yuough COVERDALE 1 *Chrom* xlii. 1. Good *e*, for me JOWETT. 4. *a.* This poynte is metely playn Inough MORE *Phr. Apoc.* i., oddly *c.* *b.* A good *e* man in his way MRS. CARVILLE.

Enounce (*inawns*). *v.* 1805. [ad. *F. enoncer*, ad. *L. enuntiare*, after *ANNOUNCE*.] 1. *trans.* = ENUNCIATE. 2. To state publicly, proclaim 1807. 3. To utter, pronounce; cf. ENUNCIATION 1829

3. The student should be able to *e.* these [sounds] independently A. M. BELL. Hence *Enouncement*. **Enow** (*inaw*), *a* and *adv.* 1. Now only *arch* [See ENOUGH, of which, in many dialects, ENOW served for the pl.] = ENOUGH *a.* and *adv.*

Enow (*inaw*), *adv.* 2. *dialect*. [Short for *e'en* (= *even*) or for *the now*.] Just now (*Sc.*), presently.

Enp-; see *EMP-*.

En passant (*an pasan*), *adv.* 1665. [Fr.] In passing, by the way.

Enquarter, *v.* 1622. [f. *EN-1 + QUARTER sb.*] 1. To put into quarters; to billet. Also *absol.* -1673. 2. *Her.* To quarter -1635.

Enquere, obs. var. of *ENQUIRE*, *INQUIRE*.

Enquicken; see *EN-1* *pref* 3.

Enquire (*enkwaɪ*), *v.* An alternative form of *INQUIRE*; used *esp.* in the sense 'to ask a question'. Hence *Enquirer*, *Enquiry*, etc., for which see *IN-*.

Enrace, *v. rare*. 1577. [f. *EN-1 + RACE sb.*] To introduce into a race; to implant -1596.

Enrage (*enrāɪdʒ*), *v.* 1500. [ad. OF. *enrager*, f. *en-* (see *EN-1*) + *rago*.] 1. *intr.* To be distracted. *Const. for.* -1557. 2. To rage -1782. 3. *Pa. ppl.* Maddened; inspired. Also, affected with rabies. -1719. 4. *trans.* To put into a rage; to exasperate; also *absol.* 1589. 5. *trans.* To cause heat or fever in -1693. 6. His love, perceiving how he is enraged, Grew kinder SHAKS. 7. Question enrages him *Macb* iii. 1. 18. 8. To *e* the blood 1628, a wound 1635. Hence *Enragedly* *adv.* -ness. *Enragement*, the action of *enraging*, enraged state or condition; *frapture*.

Enraid, *v.* 1523. [f. *EN-1 + RAIL sb.* and *v.*] To enclose with, or as with, a railing -1607.

Enrange, *v.* [f. *EN-1 + RANGE sb.* and *v.*] 1. To arrange. 2. To range or ramble in. ? In Spenser only.

Enrank, *v.* 1591. [f. *EN-1 + RANK sb.*] To set in ranks, or in order (of battle).

En rapport (*anrappr*). In relation (*with*), in mesmeric 'rapport', see *RAPPORT*.

Enrapt (*enræpt*), *ppl.* 1606. [f. *EN-1 + RAPPT*.] Carried away in an ecstasy, hence, absorbed in contemplation, enraptured. 1. Sometimes undistinguishable from *enrapt* (*fig.*).

Enrapture (*enræptʃ*), *v.* 1740. [f. *EN-1 + RAPTURE*.] 1. To throw into a poetic rapture 1742. 2. To delight greatly.

Enravis (*enrævis*). Now *rare*. 1596. [f. *EN-1 + RAVISH*.] To transport with delight, to enrapture. Hence *Enravishtly* *adv.*

Enravisment, enravisht condition, ecstasy.

Enregiment (*enrædʒimənt*), *v.* 1831. [ad. *F. enrégimenter*.] To form into, or as into, a regiment; hence, to discipline.

Enregister (*enrædʒistə*), *v.* 1523. [ad. *F. enregistrer*, f. *en-* + *registre*.] 1. *trans.* To enter in a register or official record. Also *trans.* and *fig.* (Revived in recent use as a gallicism) 2. To put on record as law 1651.

Hence *Enregistration*, the registering, on the brain, of previous actions, so that performance becomes automatic or instinctive 1922. **Enre gistry**, the action of *enregistering*.

Enrheum, *v.* 1666. [ad. OF. *enrheumer*, f. *en-* + *rheume*, ad. *Gr. ῥέυμα* RHEUM.] *trans.* To affect with rheum; to give a cold to.

Enrich (*enriʃ*), *v.* ME. [a. *F. enrichir*, f. *en-* + *riche*.] 1. *trans.* To make rich with material, or (*fig.*) mental or spiritual, wealth. Also *absol.* 2. To add to the valuable contents of. Also *fig.* 1579. 3. To make (the soil, etc.) rich; to fertilize 1601. 4. To make rich with (costly) decoration. Also *fig.* 1601. 5. To make richer, to heighten 1622.

1. To enrich the Cowen Fortescue. *fig.* E. them with thy heavenly grace *St. Comm. Prayer*. 2. E. thy colers LVLV. *fig.* The English tongue is mightily enriched 1596. 4. The hilt and scabbard were gold enriched with diamonds SWIFT. Hence *Enricher*. *Enrichingly* *adv.*

Enrichment (*enriʃmənt*). 1626. [f. *prec* + *-MENT*.] 1. The action or process of enriching; the condition of being enriched; *concr.* that which enriches. 2. *spec.* The ornament used for enriching a building, etc. 1664.

Enridged, *ppl.* *a.* Thrown into ridges, ridged. *Leam* iv. vi. 71 *Qo.* 1 & 2.

Enring (*enriŋ*), *v.* *poet.* 1589. [f. *EN-1 + RING sb.*] *trans.* To put within a ring, to encircle.

The female luy so Enrings the barky fingers of the Elme SHAKS.

Enripen (*enrāpən*), *v.* *rare*. 1631. [See *EN-1*.] To mature.

Enrive; see *EN-1* *pref* 3.

Enrobe (*enrəʊb*), *v.* 1593. [f. *EN-1 + ROBE sb.*] To put a robe upon, dress in a robe. Also *trans.* and *fig.*

Enrockment. 1846. [f. *EN-1 + ROCK + -MENT*.] A mass of large stones thrown into water at random to form the bases of piers, breakwaters, etc.

Enrol, *enroll* (*enrəʊl*), *v.* [ME. *enroler*, ad. OF. *enroller* (mod. *F. enrôler*), see *EN-1* and *ROLL*.] 1. To write, inscribe the name of, on a roll, list, or register. 2. To place upon a list; *esp.* to enlist, incorporate in the ranks of an army, to levy (an army) 1576. 3. To enter among the rolls, *i. e.* upon the records of a court 1495. 4. To record (*lit.* and *fig.*); also to celebrate 1530. 5. To form into rolls, to wrap up in or with, also *trans.* and *fig.* 1530.

1. Our Sea-men were carefully enrôled T. HALL. 2. Enrolled among the witnesses BARNOR, as guards to the Calph J. H. NEWMAN. 3. Indentures enrolled in your Courte of the Chancery of recorde 1495. Hence *Enroller*.

Enrolment (*enrəʊlmənt*). 1535. [f. *prec* + *-MENT*.] 1. The action of enrolling, the process of being enrolled 1552. 2. The action of recording in official archives; *esp.* registration 1535. *b. concr.* An official entry; a record 1602.

Enroot (*enrūt*), *v.* Only in *pa. ppl.* 1490. [f. *EN-1 + ROOT*.] 1. To fix by the root, *fig.* to implant deeply in the mind. 2. To entangle root by root 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 1. 207.

Enrough (*enrəʊ*), *v.* 1601. [f. *EN-1 + ROUGH a.*] To make (the sea) rough, also *fig.*

Enround, *v.* ME. [f. *EN-1 + ROUND sb.*] To surround -1600.

En route (*anrut*). [Fr.] On the way; see *ROUTE*.

Ens (*enz*), *sb.* *Pl. entia* (*enzia*). 1581. [Late *L.*, f. *L. esse*, alter *abens*, etc.] 1. *Philos.* *a.* A being, entity, as opp. to an attribute quality, etc. 1614. *b.* An entity as an abstract notion 1581. 2. = *ESSENCE* -1730. 3. *Alch.* 'The most efficacious Part of any natural Mixt Body' (Kersey) -1715.

1. 2. Men have needlessly multiplied *Entia* HALL.

Ensaf; see *EN-1* *pref* 1.

Ensamp (*ensamp*), *sb.* *arch.* ME. [Altered f. obs. *asamp*, *a.* OF. *essample*, see *EXAMPLE sb.*] = *EXAMPLE*.

An *ensampelle* of deseytte ME. As ye haue vs for an *e. Phil.* in. 17. Making them [Sodom and Gomorrah] an *e.* unto those that after should lue vngodly 2 *Peter* ii. 6.

Ensampler, *v.* ME. [f. *prec* *sb.*] 1. To exemplify -1599. 2. To give an *e.* ample to Also, to model (something) by, upon. -1654. Hence *Ensampler*, a copy, pattern.

Ensanguine (*ensæŋgwin*), *v.* 1667. [f. *EN-1 + L. sanguinem*.] To stain with blood. Also *fig.* and *trans.*

The ensanguined Field MUR. P. L. xl. 654. En sanguined fury 1806, hues BARNHAM.

Ensate (*ensæt*), *a.* 1830. [ad. mod. *L. ensatus*, f. *L. ensis*; see -ATE.] *Bol.* Sword shaped.

Ensca, *v.* [? f. *EN-1 + SCALE* (in music)] *trans.* ? To attune. G. DANIEL.

Enschedule, *v.* [f. *EN-1 + SCHEDULE sb.*] To insert in a schedule; to schedule. SHAKS.

Ensonce (*ensæŋs*), *v.* 1590. [f. *EN-1 + SONCE sb.*, prob. ad. OF. *esconce* hiding-place, shelter.] 1. *trans.* To furnish with earthworks -1752. 2. To shelter within or behind a fortification; also *trans.* and *fig.* -1734. Also *trans.* for *ref.* 3. To conceal or place securely. Chiefly *ref.* 1598.

3. I will *e.* mee behinde the Arras SHAKS. Ensoncing themselves in the warm chunney-corner DICKENS.

Enseal (*ensæl*), *v.* *arch.* ME. [a. OF. *en sealer*, f. *en-* (see *EN-1*) + *seal* (mod. *sealer*) SEAL.] *trans.* To put a seal upon; to confirm by sealing. *fig.* For every thing he said there, Seemed as it inscalded were CHAUCER.

+Enseam, *v* 1 1450. [ad. OF. **ensaimier*, altered f. *essaimier*, f. *es-*, L. *ex-* + OF. (**saim*) 'ain grease'—med. L. *sagimen* stuffing.] To cleanse or become clear of superfluous fat: said of a hawk, and later a horse—1774.

+Enseam, *v* 2 1562. [ad. F. *enseimer* (now *nummer*); OF. **ensaimier* (see prec.).] To load with grease.

In the ranke sweat of an enseamed bed STARS.

Enseam (ensē'm), *v* 3 1005. [f. EN-1 + SEAM *sb.* and *v*.] **†**1. To sew or stitch up in. **2**. To mark as with a seam 1611.

+Enseam, *v* 4 are. 1596 [?] **a**. To include. **b**. To introduce to company 1607.

+Ensear, *v* [f. EN-1 + SEAR SEAR *a.*] **trans.** To dry up. *Timon* iv. iii. 187.

Ensearch (ensē'rit), *v*. Obs. or arch. [ME. *ensearchen*, *en*, ad. OF. *enchercher*, *enchercher*, see SEARCH.] **trans.** and **intr.** To search; to seek (for); to inquire (into). Hence *ensearcher*.

+Enseel (ensē'l), *v*. rare. 1486. [f. EN-1 + SEEL *v* 2.] To sutch up the eyelids of (a hawk).

Ensemble (ānsānb'l), ME. [a. F. *ensemble*, f. *en* + *semble*.] **†****1**. *adv.* Together, at the same time—1508 [B *sb.* (Only as Fr.)] All the parts of anything taken together so that each is considered only in relation to the whole; the general effect. Also **Tout ensemble** (*tutānsānb'l*) in same sense. **b**. *Mus.* The united performance of all voices or all instruments in a piece of concerted music, or of a chorus and orchestra; also the manner in which this is done 1844.

+Ensemble, *v*. ME. [a. OF. *ensembler*.] To bring together, assemble—1533.

They ensembled themselves together MORR.

Ensepulchre (ensep'ulchə), *v*. 1820. [f. EN-1 + SEPULCHRE.] To put into a sepulchre. To entomb. Also **transf.**

Cities. *ensepulchred* beneath the flood PULLOCK.

Enshadow, **Enshawl**; see EN-*pref* 1 **a**.

Ensheath (enʃi'p, -ð), *v*. 1593. [f. EN-1 + SHEATH, SHEATHE.] To enclose in, or as in, a sheath.

Enshelter; see EN-*pref* 1 **a**.

+Enshield, *a*. [? f. EN-1 + SHIELD *sb.*] **†**Shielded, concealed.

These blacke Ma-ques Proclaime an e. beauty *Mas* for M. iv. 80.

Enshield (enʃi'ld), *v*. rare. 1855. [f. EN-1 + SHIELD *v*.] To guard as with a shield.

Enshrine (enʃrai'n), *v*. Also **†**in- 1583.

[f. EN-1 + SHRINE.] **1**. *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, a shrine. **2**. To serve as a shrine for. Also *fig.* 1621.

1 We will e. it as a holy relic MASSINGER. **2**. The greatest God of all My breast inshrines 1621.

Enshroud (enʃraʊd), *v*. 1583. [f. EN-1 + SHROUD.] To cover as with a shroud, to envelop, hide completely.

They lurk enshrouded in the vale of night CHURCHILL.

Ensient (ensient), *a*. 1827 *Law*. Later sp of *ensient* = ENCEINTE.

Ensiform (ensifō'm), *a*. 1541. [f. L. *ensis*; see FORM.] *Bwl.* Sword-shaped. (Often said of leaves.)

F. cartilage, a cartilage appended to the sternum.

Ensign (ensē'n). ME. [a. OF. *enseigne*—L. *insignia*, pl. of *insigne*, adj. neut., f. *in* + *signum* sign.] **†****1**. A signal; a battle-cry. Chiefly *Sc.*—1513. **2**. A sign or token (*arch.*) 1474. **3**. An emblem, badge 1579. **4**. *cap* A badge or symbol of office or dignity; chiefly *pl* = L. *insignia*; also, heraldic bearings 1513. **5**. A naval or military standard; a banner, *spec* in British nautical use, a flag with a white, blue or red field, and the union in the corner ME. Also **transf.** **†****6**. A company, troop, serving under one banner—1650. **7**. The soldier who carries the ensign (see ANCIENT *sb.*) Formerly a commissioned officer of the lowest rank in the infantry, now a sub-lieutenant. 1513.

8. **†****a**. Midshipman (tr. F. *enseigne de vaisseau*) 1708. **b**. In the U.S. navy, a commissioned officer of the lowest rank 1886.

1 We see no Ensigns of a Wedding here B. JONS.

3. Those ensigns of authority, the keys MISS MIFORD.

4. Having in his hands the Ensigne meet... A Golden Scepter and a Crown of Bays HOBBS.

5. We are wont to fight cheerfully under this e. abroad BY HALL.

Hence **Ensigncy**, **Ensignship**, the rank or position of an e. *Comb.* **†****E**-bearer = ENSIGN 7.

Ensign (ensē'n), *v*. Obs. exc. *Her.* 1474. [a. OF. *ensigner*, *ensigner*—med. L. *insignare*, f. *in* (see IN-) + *signum* sign.] **†****1**. *trans.* To indicate. Also *absol.*—1576. **2**. To direct to an object; to instruct; to teach—1598. **3**. To mark with a distinctive sign or badge; *cap* in *Her.* with a crown, coronet, or mitre. *Obs.* in gen. sense. 1572.

3. Henry but join'd the roses, that ensign'd Particular families B. JONS. Archbishops e. their Shields with their Mitres BOUTELL.

†**Ensignment**, ME. [a. OF. *enseignement*; cf. ENSIGN *v*, and -MENT.] **1**. Instruction; a lesson, also a means of instruction—1600. **2** = ENSIGN 4.—1611.

Ensilage (ensilē'dʒ), *sb.* 1881. [a. F.; see ENSILE *v*.] **1**. The process of preserving green fodder in a silo or pit, without previously drying it. **2**. The fodder thus preserved 1881. **3**. *attrib.* 1883.

2. About 3 in. of the e. was found to be mouldy 1882.

Ensilage (ensilē'dʒ), *v*. 1883. [f. prec. *sb.*] To subject to the ensilage process. So **Ensilate**.

Ensile (ensē'l), *v*. 1883. [ad. F. *ensiler*, ad. Sp. *ensilar*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + *silo* (see SILO), repr. L. *sirus*, a. Gr. *σίρος*, *σίρος* underground granary.] **trans.** To put into a silo for preservation; to convert into ensilage.

The ensiling of immature fodder 1885. Hence **Ensist**, one who preserves his crops by ensilage.

Ensiver; see EN-*pref* 1 **b**.

+Ensindon, *v*. [See EN-1.] To wrap in a sindon or linen cloth. DAVIES.

Ensisternal (ensistō'māl), *a*. [f. L. *ensis* + mod. L. *sternum* + AL.] 'Relating to the ensiform cartilage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Ensky (enski'), *v*. 1603. [See EN-1.] To place in the sky or in heaven; *pass.* only. *Mas* for M. i. iv. 34.

Enslave (enslāv'), *v*. 1643. [f. EN-1 + SLAVE.] **trans.** To reduce to slavery; to make a slave of. Also **transf.** and *fig.*

Prevent them from enslaving their brethren, of whatever complexion MORSE. *fig.* All spirits are enslaved which serve things evil SHELLEY. Hence **Enslavement**, **Enslaver**.

Enslumber; see EN-*pref* 1 **a**.

Ensnares (ensnē'r), *v*. Also **in-**. 1593. [f. EN-1 + SNARE.] **trans.** To catch in a snare. Chiefly **transf.** and *fig.*

She ensna'd Mankind with her faire looks MUR. P. L. iv. 717. Hence **Ensnaresment**, **Ensnares**.

+Ensnaul, *v*. 1593. [f. EN-1 + SNARE *sb.* 1] To entangle in, or as in, a snarl or ravelled knot—1675.

Ensobar; see EN-*pref* 1 **2**.

+Ensophilic, *a*. 1693. [f. late Heb. *אֵן סֹפֶה* 'no end' + IC.] *Cabbala*. Infinite.

Ensoreil, *v*. 1541. [a. OF. *ensorcelier*.] **trans.** To bewitch.

+Ensorrow, *v*. [ME. *insorwen*, f. IN- + *sorwen* SORROW *v*; later, f. EN-1 + SORROW *sb.*] To sorrow or render sorrowful—1603.

Ensoul, *in-* (en-, insō'l), *v*. 1633. [f. EN-1 + SOUL.] **1**. *trans.* To take into the soul. **2**. To infuse a soul into, to dwell in as a soul 1652.

Ensouple; see EN-*pref* 1 **2**.

Ensphere (ensfē'r), *v*. Also **in-**. 1612. [f. EN-1 + SPHERE.] **1**. To place in, or as in, a sphere; to enclose. **2**. To make into a sphere. Also *fig.* 1640.

1 His ample shoulders in a cloud enspher'd Of fine chrome CHAPMAN. Hence **Enspherement**.

Enstamp (enstāmp), *v*. 1611. [f. EN-1 + STAMP *v*.] To stamp, imprint (marks, etc.) on anything. Also *fig.*

On the other side were enstamped the towers of Zion C. MATHER.

Enstate; see INSTATE.

Enstatite (enstātīt). 1857. [f. Gr. *ἐνστάτης* adversary (from its refractory nature) + ITE.] *Min.* A variety of diallage, varying from greyish-white to olive-green and brown. Hence **Enstatitic**, *a*.

+Ensteep, *v*. [f. EN-1 + STEEP *v*.] To station under water. *Oth.* ii. i. 70.

+Enstore, *v*. ME. [var. of ASTORE; see also EN-1 and STORE.] **1**. *trans.* To repair

(tr. L. *instaurare*). WACLIF. **2**. To store with—1633.

Enstrengthen; see EN-*pref* 1 **3**.

+Enstyle, *v*. 1599. [f. EN-1 + STYLE.] To style, name—1648.

Ensure (ensū'r), *v*. ME. [ad. OF. *ensu-*, stem of *ensuire*—late L. *insequere*, L. *insequi* to follow after.] **†****1**. *trans.* To follow. Also *absol.* and *intr.*—1526. **2**. *fig.* To imitate; to conform to (advice, inclination, etc.)—1599. **3**. **†**To pursue—1569; *fig.* to seek after (*arch.*) 1483.

4. **†***trans.* To succeed, be subsequent to—1649. *intr.* to be (immediately) subsequent; to arise subsequently 1485. **5**. **†**To result from—1754. *intr.* to result 1483. **6**. *intr.* To follow as a conclusion. *Usu. imper.* Now rare. 1581.

3. *fig.* Let him seek peace and e. it COVERDALE Ps. xxviii. 14. **4**. *intr.* Now dreadful deeds might have ensu'd MUR. P. L. iv. 951. **5**. *intr.* From the wound ensu'd no purple FLOOD DAVEN. 6. A. i. L. i. iii. 36.

Hence **Ensurable**, a. following naturally or logically sequent. **†****Ensurance**, **Ensurer**. **Ensuring** *pp* *a* and *transf.* **†****Ensuringly** *adv.*

†**En suite** (ān swī't, Fr. *an sui't*), *adv.* So as to form a suite; see SUITE.

†**Ensurance**; see INSURANCE.

Ensure (ensū'r), *v*. ME. [ad. AF. *enseurer*, f. *en-* (see EN-1) + OF. *seur* (mod. F. *sûr*) sure. See also INSURE.] **†****1**. *trans.* To convince—1674. **2**. To pledge one's credit to—1642.

3. To warrant, to guarantee—1738. **4**. To betroth—1606. **5**. To secure, make safe 1704.

16. *Comm.* TO INSURE—1747. **7**. To make certain, ASSURE 1742. Hence **Ensurer**.

Ensuarthe, *in-* (enswā'ð), *v*. 1597. [f. EN-1 + SWATHE.] To bind or wrap in a swathe or bandage. Also **transf.** and *fig.*

fig. Inswathed sometime in wandering mist TENNYSON. Hence **Ensuarthement**.

Ensweep; see EN-*pref* 1 **3**.

+Ensweeten, *v*. 1607. [f. EN-1 + SWEETEN *v*.] To sweeten. Also *fig.*—1640.

Ensynchronicity (ensinpt'isiti). [f. EN 2 + SYNCHRONICITY.] A capacity for taking a general view of a subject WHATELY.

-ent, *suffix*, a. Fr. *-ent*, ad. L. *-entem*, the ending of pr. ples of vbs. of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th conjugation. In sense the words in *-ent* are primarily adjs., sometimes *pp*., as *coalescent* etc., and some are used as *sbs.*, meaning an agent, personal or material, as *president*, *regent*, *cofficient*, *aperant*, etc.

Entablature (entāblātūr). 1611. [ad. (through F.) lt. *intabulatura*, prop. 'something laid flat', f. *in* + *tabula* table.] **1**. *Arch.* That part of an order which is above the column including the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. **2**. *Mech.* **a**. In the marine steam engine: A strong iron frame supporting the paddle-shaft. **b**. The platform which supports the capstan. 1867. Hence **Entablatured** *pp* *a* furnished with an e.

Entablement (entābl'mēnt). 1664 [a. F. f. *entabler*, f. *en* + *table*.] **a** = prec. **b**. The platform or series of platforms supporting a statue and placed above the dado and the base.

†**Entach**, **entech**, *v*. ME. [a. OF. *entacher*, *entacher*, f. *en* + *tache*, *tache* spot, etc. see ATTACH.] **1**. To stain; to infect—1509. **2**. To imbue with any quality. Only in MF.

Entackle; see EN-*pref* 1 **b**.

†**Entail**, *sb* 1 ME. [a. OF. *entaille*, f. *entailier* ENTAIL *v* 2; cf. lt. *intaglio*.] **1**. Ornamental carving—1530. **2**. *transf.* Cut, fashion of a garment; shape, figure, stature—1570.

3. Carven in Crystal by crafts of Entail ME. *Phr.* (Persons) of *entail* of quality.

Entail (entā'l), *sb* 2 ME. [f. ENTAIL *v* 2] **1**. *Law*. The action of entailing; the state of being entailed. **2**. *transf.* and *fig.* **a**. The securing (an office, etc.) to a predetermined line of successors, a predetermined order of succession ME. **b**. The transmission, as an inheritable inheritance, of qualities, conditions, etc. 1706. **c**. Necessary sequence 1662. **d**. *concl.* That which is entailed 1822.

1 To his heirs male by an especial Entail afore said POWELL. *Phr.* To break out (off) the e. **2** **a**. An e. of dependence is a bad reward of merit BURKE.

+Entail, *v* 1 ME. [a. OF. *entailier*—late L. *intaleare*, f. *in* + *talcare* (F. *tailler*) to cut.] **1**. *trans.* To carve; to ornament with carvings,

to ap ece by carv ng 500. 2 To engrave a n g o (a) 1507 3 To cu nto 100 4 C e ston a eade n a ed to sales 57.

Entail (en tēl), v. ME. [f. EN-1 + AF. *taillē* *TAIL* a. or *taille* sb. entail. See *TAIL* a.]

1. Law. To convert into 'fee tail' (*feudum talliatum*); to settle (land, an estate, etc.) on a number of persons in succession, so that it cannot be dealt with by any one possessor as absolute owner. a. *transf.* and *fig.* To bestow as if by entail 1509. 2. *gen.* To tack on, attach -1713. 3. To impose (labour, expense, etc.) upon a person 1665. 4. *simply.* To necessitate; to involve logically 1829.

1. They cannot sell them [houses], because they are entailed 1856. 2. The benefits of the Gospel are intailed upon them alone 1630. 3. A conquest which brought with it no evil and entailed no regret 1829.

Hence Entailable a. Entailer. Entailment.

†Entailent, v. ME. [a. OF. *entailenter*, f. *ent* + *tailent* (ad. L. *talentum* a weight, that which inclines the balance, hence) inclination.] To inspire with desire or passion; to excite -1616.

†Entally, adv. 1691. [f. med.L. *ent*, stem of *ent*.] Really.

†Entame, v. ME. [a. F. *entamer* = *attamer*; see *ATTAME*.] 1. To make a cut into; also *fig.* -1490. 2. *fig.* To open -1500.

Entame, v. 2. 1600. [f. EN-1 + *TAME*.] To make or become tame. A. Y. L. III. v. 48.

Entangle (entæŋgʷl), v. 1555. [f. EN-1 + *TANGLE* sb. or v.] 1. To catch or impede with a tangle, to involve in coils, network, or the like, or in anything from which extrication is difficult. b. *sp.* To ensnare. Also *fig.* 1568. 2. *intr.* To become entangled -1673. 3. *fig.* To involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to perplex, bewilder 1540. 4. To make tangled; to twist, interlace, or mix up in a tangle; *fig.* to complicate (a subject, etc.) 1555.

2. Let she should e. her Feet in her Petticoat Appear. Entangled in the meshes of political parties D'Israeli, in the deserts of the mountains Parnassus. 3. Entangled in a complimentary speech 1833. 4. The obscure and intangl'd Wood of Antiquity Madox. Hence Entangler.

Entanglement (entæŋgʷlmənt), 1637. [f. *prec.*] 1. The action of entangling; the fact or condition of being entangled, confused medley 1687. 2. That which entangles 1637.

†Entasis (entāsīs), 1753. [mod.L., a. Gr. *ἐντάσις*, f. *ἐντείνω* to strain.] 1. Arch. An almost imperceptible swelling of the shaft of a column 1827. 2. Path. 'Old term for tonic spasm' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Hence †Entastic, also (erron) †Entastic, *adjs.* of or pertaining to e.

Entasement. [ad. F. *entassement*, f. *ent* + *tas* heap.] A heap, accumulation (Dicts.)

Entelechy (entēlēki). Also entelecheia, entelechia. 1603. [ad. Gr. *ἐντελέχεια*, f. *ἐν* + *τέλειος*, dat. of *τέλος* perfection + *ἐχέω*.] 1. In Aristotle's use: The condition in which a potentiality has become an actuality. 2. a. That which gives form or perfection to anything. b. The soul, as opp. to the body. 1603. 3. A monad in the system of Leibnitz.

†Entellus (entēlls), 1843. [Proper name; see *Virg. Æn.* v. 437-472.] Zool. An E. Indian species of monkey of the genus *Simnopithecus*.

Entemple (entēmpʷl), v. 1603. [f. EN-1 + *TEMPLE*.] To enclose as in a temple.

†Entender, v. 1594. [f. EN-1 + *TENDER* a.] To make tender; to weaken -1755.

†Entente (antānti), 1777. [Fr.] An understanding; most freq. used as a shortening of *Entente cordiale* (1844). b. A group of states or powers connected by an entente cordiale.

†Enter, sb. ME. [f. the vb.] 1. The action, power, or right of entering, *concr.* a passage -1588. 2. Grafung EVELYN.

Enter (entər), v. ME. [a. F. *entrer* -I. *intrare*, related to *inter*, *intro*, *infra*.]

1. *intr.* (Often conjugated with *be*.) 1. To go or come into; to pass within the boundaries of. Also *fig.* b. *simply.* To make entry, ME. 2. Law. To make entry (into lands); to take possession 1523. 3. To penetrate into; to be plunged deeply. Also *fig.* ME. 4. To become a member in a society, etc. ME. 5. To

come into a state of cond on 710 6 To make a beg nng engage *Conc.* 12 (ach.), *Mod.* 1450. 7. Of a period, state of things, etc.: To begin -1688.

1. We...entered into a noble forest MARRYAT. b. The Air entering by the Furnace-pipes EVELYN. 3. The iron entered into his soul BIBLE (Great) Ps. cv. 18. 5. Enter thou into the joye of thi lord WYCLIF *Mat.* xxv. 21. 6. E. not into judgement with thy servant Ps. cxlii. 2.

II. *trans.* (formerly occas. conjugated with *be*.) 1. To go or come into or within; to step upon (a path, a bridge) ME. b. To take up one's abode in. *Meas. for M.* i. li. 182. c. To force an entrance into 1586. 2. To pierce, to penetrate 1613. 3. To become a member of (*mod.*). 4. To begin 1515. 5. To come into a state or condition; to embrace (a profession). *Obs.* *etc.* in *To e. religion*. 1563. 6. To turn to a particular place in [a mathematical table]. *Sull in Naut.* use. 1593.

1. To e. a Gool Streets, a carriage DICKENS. 3. *Phr.* To e. the army, the church, a university. 5. To e. wedlock 1576, the profession of a monk SPERD.

III. To cause to enter. 1. *trans.* To put or bring into something (*arch.*); also *fig.* 1523. 2. To instruct initially, to initiate; to train, to put (a young dog) on the scent of 1481. 3. To put into, insert, introduce. Now chiefly *tech.* ME. 4. To put into a list in writing, a description, a record; to write down ME. b. To hand in at the Custom House a statement of the amount and value of (goods exported or imported). Also, to register (a vessel) as arriving or leaving 1634. c. To insert by name on the list of competitors. Also *intr.* 1684. 5. To admit; to engage, to procure admission for. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* 1651.

1. *fig.* Baptism. enters us into covenant with God 1568. 2. To e. children in the Rudiments of the Latin Tongue ELIZWOOD. To e. young hounds to fox STONEHOUSE. 3. To e. shirt or shell and iam home 1850. 4. To e. his answer on the records BAKER. *Phr.* To e. up. 5. To enter in regular form. b. Law. To cause (judgement, etc.) to be written down on the records of a court. *Phr.* an action, caveat, writ, etc. to bring it before the court in due form, *usu.* in writing. To e. a protest. To record a protest on the minutes; hence *gen.* to protest. 5. He was entered into Ch. Ch. Wood. He therefore entered himself as a clerk to a solicitor E. PATERSON.

Comb. (with *preps.*) To e. into (tin): a. To take upon oneself; as, *to e. into matrimony*, etc. b. To become a party to; to bind oneself by; as, *to e. into a treaty*, etc. (See also *RECOGNIZANCE*, *SECURITY*.) c. To consider. 7d. To intermeddle with. e. To take an interest in. f. To form part of; to be a constituent element in. g. In Bible phrase, *To e. into* (another's) labours, to reap where another has sown. To e. on, upon: a. (Law) To make an entry into (land); to assume possession of. b. To take the first steps upon or in; also *fig.* c. To begin to deal with (a subject).

Enter-, entre-, prefix, s. F. *entre* -I. *inter* (see *INTER*), with senses 'between', 'among', 'mutually'. Since e 1650 the compounds in which this prefix occurs are either obs. or have been refashioned with *inter*.

Enteradenography, -ology; see ENTERO-

Enterate (entērat), a. 1877. [ad. mod.L. *enteratus*, f. Gr. *ἐντερά*; see *ATE*.] Zool. Having an intestine distinctly separated from the outer body-wall.

†Enterclose, i-nter-. ME. [a. OF. *entreclos*, f. *entre* + *clos*; see *CLOSE* sb.] 1. A partition. 2. *TEVISA*. 3. Arch. A screen, partition; a space partitioned off -1853.

†Enterfeal, 1614. [ad. F. *entrefaite*] *pl.* Deeds (of arms) on both sides -1666.

Enteric (entērik), a. 1869. [ad. Gr. *ἐντερικός*, f. *ἐντερον*.] Anat., etc. Of or pertaining to the intestines. E. fever: typhoid fever.

b. Pharm. Of or designating a medicinal preparation that becomes disintegrated in the intestines, after passing through the stomach unaltered.

Enterling (entērlɪŋ), vbl sb. ME. [f. ENTER v.] 1. The action of the vb. 2. An entrance; a door, etc.; an opening -1541. 3. *attrib.* esp. Naut. with reference to the means of entrance to a vessel, as *e.-port*, *e.-rope*, etc.; and *Adich.*, as *e.-chisel*, etc.

Enteritis (entērītis), 1808. [f. Gr. *ἐντερον* -itis.] Path. Inflammation of the (small) intestines.

†Entermete, v. ME. [a. OF. *entremetre* (mod. F. *entremettre*); cf. L. *intermittere* and

f. t.] -I. To intermeddle; to have dealings. Also, to undertake to (do something). Also *intr.* for *refl.* -1548. 2. To put (oneself) between 1541.

†Entermise, 1490 [a. F. *entremise*; see *prec.*] a. Business. b. Interposition. -1638

Entero- (entēro, entēr), bef. a vowel some times enter-, comb. f. Gr. *ἐντερον* intestine as in

Enteradenography [see ADENOGRAPHY], Anat. 'a description of the intestinal glands' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Enteradenology [see ADENOLOGY], *dimin.*, etc. 'an account of the intestinal glands' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Enterocele [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], Surg. a hernial tumour whose contents are intestine. Hence Enterocælica. Enterocæplocæle [see EPIPOCÆLE], Surg. a hernia in which portions of intestine and omentum are both protruded. Enterogastricæle, Surg. an abdominal hernia containing intestine. Enterography, 'a description of the intestines' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Enterohydrocele [see HYDROCELE], Surg. intestinal hernia conjoined with hydrocele (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Enterolith, altered f. Enterolith [Gr. *λίθος*, *lithos*, a stony concretion in the intestines. Enterology [+LOGY], Anat. a treatise on, or the science of, the intestines.

Enteropathy [Gr. *πάθος*, f. *πάσχω*, *Path.* intestinal disease. Enteroplasty [Gr. *πλαστικός* fashioner + *-y*], Surg. the restoration by plastic operation of a solution of continuity of the intestine. Enterotomy [Gr. *τομή* cutting], Surg. the opening of the intestine to release its contents, or to remove a foreign body.

Enterodelous (entērodelas), a. 1847. [f. mod.L. *enterodela* sb. *pl.*, f. ENTERO + Gr. *δελος*.] Biol. Having an intestine plainly visible; applied to certain Polygastrica.

†Enteron (entērɔn), 1878. [mod. L. a. Gr. *ἐντερον* intestine.] The alimentary canal. Enteropneustal (entēro pneustāl), a. 1877. [f. Gr. *ἐντερον* + *πνεύω*, f. *πνέω* to breathe + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the *Enteropneustia*, worm-like animals having the breathing apparatus borne on the intestinal canal.

†Enterparlance, 1603. [ad. AF. *entrepoulance*.] A conference -1643. So †Enterparle v. to confer. †Enterparley.

Enterprise (entāprəz), sb. ME. [a. OF. *entreprise*, -*prise*, f. *entreprendre* to take in hand.] 1. A design of which the execution is attempted; a piece of work taken in hand; now only, a bold, arduous, or dangerous undertaking. 2. Disposition to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger; daring spirit 1475

3. Management -1803

1. The enterprises of fancy CHAMBERS. Those enterprises which we call joint-stock undertakings HARRIS. 2. Times of national e. 1783. Contempt for his lack of e. FREEMAN.

Enterprise (e nāprəz), v. arch. 1450. [partly f. *prec.*; partly f. Fr. *entrepris* *pr.* *pp.* a.] 1. *trans.* To take in hand, attempt, run the risk of (*arch.*) 1485. 2. *intr.* To make an attempt, form a design, make an attack (*upon*) -1813

1. This was enterprized by a Prince, who [etc.] LOCKE. To e. a road RUSKIN. 2. Be sure of the court, before you e. any other where UPDILL. Hence Enterpriser, one who attempts an undertaking; a(n) adventurer.

Enterprising (entāprəzɪŋ), *pp.* a. 1611. [f. *prec.*] That undertakes. In early use, foolhardy, also scheming; now, full of enterprise.

An enterprising fool needs little wit 1611. A company of e. Venetian merchants J. H. NEWBIV. Hence Enterprisingly *adv.*

†Entertain, sb. 1591. [f. next; cf. F. *entertainment*.] = ENTERTAINMENT -1686.

Entertain (entārtēn), v. [late ME. *entertene*, ad. F. *entretener* -late L. *intertener*, lit. 'to hold or keep among'.] 1. *trans.* To hold mutually -1578. 2. To keep in a certain state or condition -1714. 3. To keep up, maintain. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1475. 4. To keep in one's service; to be at the charges of; to hire; to retain -1771. 5. To support; to provide sustenance for -1771. 6. To deal with; to treat in a (specified) manner -1662. 7. To engage, keep occupied the attention of. Hence, to discourse to of something. 1598. 7b. To occupy

(time) -1673. 8. To engage agreeably the attention of; to amuse. Now often *ironical*. Also *ref.* and *absol.*, 1626. 9. To accommodate -1721. 10. To receive as a guest; to show hospitality to. Also *absol.* 1490. 11. To give reception to; to receive -1710, to admit to consideration 1614; to harbour; to cherish; to experience 1576. 12. To encounter (*rare*) -1634. 13. To take upon oneself; to engage in -1719.

3 To a. Discourse SOUTHERN, a correspondence M. K. 4. With princely wages and the entertainers 1590. Sweet Lady, entertain him for your servant Two Gent. II. IV. 110. 5. To entertain him with hope Merry W. II. I. 62. 6. The weary time she cannot e. S. 8. My favourite occupations, now cease to e. L. 11. 12. 7. To e. a novel opinion Br. Hall, thoughts of Death B. 11. the Addresses of a Man Stride. To e. resentment L. 11. 12. 8. A purpose Scott. Hence Entertaining a. capable of being received into the mind Entertainer.

Entertaining (entertaining), *pp.* a. 1651. [*f. prec.*] 11. Affording sustenance (*rare*) 1691. 12. Interesting; now chiefly, amusing 1697. 13. Hospitable (*rare*) 1699.

Hence Entertainingly *adv.*, -ness.

Entertainment (entertainment), 1531 [*f. as prec.* + MENT]. 1. The action of taking into service; service, employment -1662. Also *tenor*, pay, wages -1709. 2. Support; sustenance -1761. 3. Treatment -1660. 4. Occupation (of time). Now *rare*, 1551. 5. The action of occupying attention agreeably; that which affords interest or amusement, *esp.* a public performance of a varied character 1612 16. Accommodation -1721. 7. Reception; manner of reception -1692. 8. The action of receiving a guest 1594. 9. *conor*. Hospitable provision for the wants of a guest (now *arch.*) 1540. 10. A meal; *esp.* a banquet. Now *rare*, 1607. 11. The action of receiving, of taking into consideration, or of harbouring 1586.

1. The Saxons, desirous of entertainment to serve in warres HOLMES. 2. The savage e. He met with it [the World] B. 11. 12. 3. L. L. L. V. 1. 126. 4. An Oration, to give the visitors entertainment 1612. Important for dramatic entertainments EMERSON 7. Ant. & Cl. III. 111. 140. 8. Hazekiah's e. of them with gladness 1649. 9. Great deal of company, but poor e. P. 11. 12. 10. Entertainment tax 1918.

Entertain, *v.* [*f. f. entrepreneur.*] *trans.* To entertain SPENSER.

Entertisement; see INTER-

Enthean, *a.* 1635. [*f. Gr. êthēos* (see ENTHEOS) + AN.] Divinely inspired -1632.

Entheasm, 1751. [*f. Gr. êthēos*, *f. êthēos* ENTHEOS.] = ENTHUSIASM. So **Entheistic**, -al *a.* agitated by a divine energy. **Entheistically** *adv.*

Entheate, *a.* Also **entheat**. 1630. [*ad. L. êthēatus*, *f. êthēus*; see next.] Possessed by a god -1640.

Entheos, -us, 1594. [*a. L. êthēos*, -us, *Gr. êthēos*, *f. êthēos*.] An indwelling divinity; inspiration -1782.

Enthetic (enthetik), *a.* 1867. [*ad. Gr. êthētikos*, *f. êthē-* aor. stem of *êthēō* to put in.] *Med.* Put in; introduced from without. Said *esp.* of syphilitic diseases.

Enthrall (enthrall), *v.* Also **in-**. 1576. [*f. EN- + THRALL*]. To hold in thrall; to enslave. Also *fig.* now chiefly in sense 'to hold spellbound by pleasing qualities'.

Ingrateful Caesar who could Rome e. Cowper, *fig.* Soe mine eye enthralled to thy shape *Mids. N. III. I. 142*. Hence **Enthrallment** (*rare*), the condition of being enthralled. **Enthraller**, **Enthrallment**, the action of enthralling; slavery. Chiefly *fig.*

Enthrill, *v.* 1539. [*f. EN- + THRILL*]. *trans.* To pierce -1593.

Enthroned (enthrōn), *v.* Also **in-**. 1606. [*f. EN- + THRONE*]. 1. *trans.* To seat on a throne; *esp.* to set (a king, bishop, etc.) on a throne as a formal induction to office; to invest with regal or episcopal authority. Also *fig.* 2. To set as on a throne; to exalt 1699. 1. [The] Bishop of Norwich was enthroned as Primate 1876. *fig.* There pride, enthroned in misty clouds, dwells 1622. Hence **Enthronement**, the action of enthroning; the fact of being enthroned. **Enthronization**, enthronement. var. **Enthronize** (*obs. exc. arch.*).

Enticement (entīcment), *v.* U. S. slang 1869

[*f. ENTHUSIASM*]. To make or grow enthusiastic.

Enthusiasm (enthusiasm), 1609. [*ad. late L. enthusiasmos*, *Gr. ênthousiasmos*, *f. ênthousia*, *f. ênthousia* the fact of being possessed by a god.] 1. Possession by a god, supernatural inspiration, prophetic or poetic ecstasy -1807. 2. Poetical fervour -1781. 3. Fancied inspiration; a conceit of divine favour or communication. In 18th c. often: ill-regulated religious emotion or speculation (*arch.*) 1660. 4. Rapturous intensity of feeling on behalf of a person, cause, etc.; passionate eagerness in any pursuit. (The current sense) 1716. 1. Doth he think they knew it by E. or Revelation from Heaven B. 11. 12. 2. Everywhere the history of religion betrays a tendency to e. 1841. 3. E. is very catching, especially when it is very eloquent 1811.

Enthusiast (enthusiast), 1609. [*ad. Gr. ênthousiastēs*, see *prec.*] 1. One who is (really or seemingly) possessed by a god. Also *fig.* -1700. 2. *Each. Hist.* One of a set of 4th c. heretics who laid claim to special revelations -1639. 3. One who imagines himself to receive special divine communications 1609. 4. One who is full of enthusiasm (see ENTHUSIASM) 1609. 5. A visionary self-deceived person. 1764. 6. *attrib. or adj.* 1681. 1. b. It is the believing those to be Miracles which are not, that constitutes an E. Wesley. 2. Paracelsus an astrological e. 1793.

Enthusiastic (enthusiastik), 1603. [*ad. Gr. ênthousiastikos*; see *prec.*]

1. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, possession by a deity. Also *fig.* -1849. 2. Characterized by mystical delusions in religion; *transf.* quixotic -1775. 3. Of the nature of, characterized by ENTHUSIASM 3. 1786. 1. *transf.* An e. contempt of interest Johnson. 3. E. admirers of literature Lane. Hence **Enthusiasticity**, *a.* (in same senses). **Enthusiastically** *adv.*

1. *trans.* = ENTHUSIAST 1, 2 b. -1707.

Enthymematic, -al (entymmetik), -al, 1538. [*ad. Gr. ênthymmatikos* (see next).] Of, pertaining to, or containing, an enthymeme; consisting of enthymemes.

Enthymeme (entymma), 1588. [*ad. L. entymema* (also used), *a. Gr.*, *f. ênthymēma*, *f. êv + êthymōs* mind] 1. *Rhet.* An argument based on probable premises, as dist. from a demonstration -1841. 2. *Logic.* A syllogism with one premise unexpressed; as, *Cogito, ergo sum*. (A misapprehension of 'imperfect syllogism' applied to 1.) 1588. 1. The common form of Argumentation is E., which consists of but two propositions B. 11. 12.

Entice (entis), *v.* ME. [*a. OF. enticer*, *enticher*; perh. *f. (ult.) L. ixa-* (see *IN-*) + *itilo* brand, in sense 'to add fuel to (a fire)'; cf. *ATTICE*, and *TICE*.] 1. *trans.* To stir up, instigate -1623. 2. To allure, attract by the hope of pleasure or profit; *esp.* to allure insidiously or adroitly. Also *absol.* ME.

1. My son, if sinners e. thee, consent thou not Prov. I. 10. Beer mingled with Honey, to e. the Wasp. B. 11. 12. Hence **Enticeable** *a.* seductive. **Enticer**, **Enticing**, *pp.* *a.* alluring. **Enticingly** *adv.*

Enticement (entisment), ME. [*a. OF.*; see *prec.* + MENT.] 1. Incitement; *conor.* that which incites -1587. 2. The action of alluring or attracting; attractive quality; *conor.* a means or method of enticing; an allurement 1549.

1. What enticement is there in common profane Swearing B. 11. 12.

Entier, **Entierty**, obs. ff. ENTIRE, etc.

Entify (entifai), *v.* rare. 1882. [*f. anti-*, crude form of *L. ENS* + *fy*] To make into an entity; attribute objective existence to. Hence **Entification**.

Entire (entier), ME. [*a. OF. entier* = *L. integrum*, *f. in-* not + *tag-* root of *tangere* to touch.]

1. *adj.* 1. Whole; with no part excepted. 2. Complete, perfect ME. 7b. Applied about 1722 to 'porter' -1839. 3. Thorough, total ME. 7b. Of persons: Wholly devoted; unreserved -1718. 4. Unbroken, intact; unadorned 1601. 5. *spec.* Not castrated 1831. 6. Of persons: Not fatigued, fresh. (So *L. integer*) [*arch.*] 1590. 5. Of one piece, continuous; in

Bot., etc. without notches or indentations 1590. 7b. Homogeneous; unmixed -1699.

1. A day e. M. 11. The e. Creation Wesley. Ph. E. tenancy (Law): a sole possession in one man. E. control of a business (hand). 2. A farm 1804. 3. E. liberty of conscience MACAULAY. 4. It is best to be courteous to all, e. with few Br. Hall. 5. With all the fortifications e. 1727. Apprehension, Memory, Reason, all e. Butler. 6. Of one entire and perfect Chrysostom Oth. v. 11. 144. Last segment of the abdomen e. or notched STRICK. Ph. Rank e. (M. 11.) 1. e. forming an unbroken body.

1. *adj.* 1. Morally whole, blameless -1779. 2. Of integrity; honest, upright -1707. 3. Of feelings, etc. 1. Unfeigned, sincere -1716. 14. 2. Inward. SPENSER P. Q. IV. VIII. S. 48.

B. 11. 1. The whole. Now *rare*. 1597. 2. Entirely 1622. 3. An entire horse 1881. 4. Short for *entire deer*; see A. 1. 2 b. 1825.

Hence **Entirely** *adv.* in an e. state or manner. **Entireness**, the quality, state, or condition of being e.

Entirety (entieriti), 1548. [*ad. AF. entieritas*, *OF. entierit* = *L. integritatem*, *f. integer*; see *prec.*] 1. The state or condition of being entire; in Law, the entire and undivided possession of an estate. 2. The whole; the sum total 1856.

1. The Christian Church taken in its e. ROBERTSON. They shall not have the land by enities, but by moities royally Sir H. F. 11. 12.

Entitative (entitativ), *a.* 1600. [*ad. med. L. entitativus*, *f. entitatus*; see ENTITY.] 1. Pertaining to the mere existence of anything. 2. Having real existence 1862. Hence **Entitatively** *adv.*

Entitle (entitl), *v.* ME. [*a. AF. entitler*, *OF. entituler*, *mod. F. intituler*, *f. (ult.) L. in + titulus*.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a heading, name, or designation (see TITLE 1b). 7b. To ascribe to an author -1724. 2. To speak of by a title or designation ME. 73. To write down under titles or headings -1582.

1. I will intitle this booke the Golden booke L. B. 11. 12. 2. A booke, entitled to saint Augustine CRANMER.

1. To furnish with a title to an estate. Hence *conor.* to give a rightful claim to anything. 1468. 2. To regard as having a title to something, or as being the agent, cause, or subject of anything -1690. 7b. To impute (something) to -1655.

1. Entitled to any number felled by the tenant for his house. Entitled to complain of neglect Mr. MARTINEAU. 2. b. Intitling the Opinion of Intentional Species to Aristotle CLARKE.

Entitule, obs. var. of INTITULE *v.* (*arch.*).

Entity (entiti), 1596. [*ad. late L. entitatem*, *f. ens, entis*; see ENS.] 1. Being, existence, as opp. to non-existence; the existence, as dist. from the qualities or relations, of anything. 2. That which makes a thing what it is; essence, essential nature 1643. 3. *conor.* An ENS, as dist. from a function, attribute, relation, etc. 1623. 4. 'Being' generally 1604.

1. Both Night and Coldness have real entitie H. MONK. 2. An ideal E., like the Utopian B. 11. 12.

Ento- (ento), prefix (*hef.* a vowel usually *ent-*), repr. *Gr. êntōs* within, inside: as in

Entoblast (*Gr. êntoblastos*), the nucleolus of a cell. **Entocuneiform** *a.* [see CUNEIFORM], the innermost of the three cuneiform bones.

Entocyst [see CYST], 'the inner layer of the cuticular envelope of the Polyzoa' (*Syst. Soc. Lex.*). **Entoderm** (*Gr. êntodermis*), the outer layer of the blastoderm, also called *hypoblast*.

Entogastric *a.* [see GASTRIC], pertaining to the interior of the gastric cavity. **Entoglossal** *a.* [*Gr. êntoglossa* + *-al*], a term applied to one of the bones of the hyoid arch in some fishes, which supports the tongue.

Entometatarse [*mod. L. metatarsus*], the bones between the tarsus and the toes. **Entoperipheral** *a.* [see PERIPHERAL], a term applied to feelings initiated within the body, as hunger.

Entophyte (*Gr. êntophytos*), a plant growing within the substance of other plants or animals; hence **Entophytic** *a.* **Entoprocous** *a.* [*Gr. êntoprocous*], belonging to the *Entoprocta*, a class of Polyzoa, in which the anus lies within the circle of tentacles. **Entopterygoid** *a.* [see PTERYGOID], an oblong and thin bone attached to the inner

bo der of he pa atne and p e ygo d (Gunthe)
Ento plic a [see OPTIC] e at ng o be appear
ance o t e d fferen nte na s ruc u es of e
eye hence Ento plic s. Entosternal a. [see
STERNAL], pertaining to the entosternum or
median piece of the breastbone, very largely
developed in birds. Entotic a. [see OTIC],
pertaining to or occurring in the inner ear.
Entotympanic a. [see TYMPANIC], situated
within the tympanum.

Entoil (entoril), v. arch. 1621. [f. EN-1
+ TOIL sh.] To bring into toils or snares; to
entrap. Chiefly fig.

So mused awhile, entoyled in woofed fantasies
KEATS.

Entomb (entam), v. 1576. [a. OF *en-*
tomber, mod. *entomber*, f. *en* + *tombe*.] 1. To
place in, or as in, a tomb; to bury. 2. To serve
as a tomb for (lit. and fig.) 1631. Hence En-
tombment, the action of entombing.

Entomic (entmik), a. 1862. [f. Gr. *entomo-*
insects + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to insects. So
Entomical. (Diets.)

Entomo- (entomō-, entomō-, entōmō-),
comb. f. Gr. *entomōs* adj. 'cut up', in neut. pl.
'insects'; see INSECT.

Entomogenous a. [Gr. *γενής* + *-ous*], But
having its growth in the body of insects. Ento-
molt [Gr. *ἀλβω*], *Coel* a fossil insect. Ento-
mometer [Gr. *μέτρον*], an instrument for
measuring insects. Entomophagan [Gr. *φα-*
γείν + *-an*], *Zool.* one of the *Entomophaga* or
insect-eaters—in mammals, a division of the
Alarypialia, in insects of the *Hymenoptera*.

Entomophagous a. [Gr. *φαγείν* + *-ous*], insect-
eating. Entomophilous a. [Gr. *φίλος* + *-ous*],
Bot. used of plants in which fertilization is ef-
fected through the agency of insects. Entomo-
stracan a. [Gr. *στράκων* shell + *-an*], *Zool.*,
etc. of or belonging to the *Entomostaca*, one
of the orders of the *Crustacea*; also as sh.

So Entomostacous a. Entomotomy [Gr.
-τομή], *Zool.* the science of the dissection of
insects, hence Entomotomist, one who dis-
sects insects.

Entomoid (entōmoid), a. 1835 [f. as
prec. + *-oid*]. Insect-like. Also quasi-sh.

Entomology (entomōlōgī), 1766. [ad. F.
entomologie, f. (ult.) ENTOMO- + Gr. *λόγος* (see
-LOGY).] That branch of natural history which
deals with insects.

Hence Entomological a. of or pertaining to
c. or insects. Entomologist, one who studies
c. Entomologize v. to study c.; to collect
specimens, or observe the habits, of insects.

Entons (entōn), v. 1485. [a. F. *entonner*.]
= INTONE.

Entonic (entmik), a. [f. Gr. *ἐντονος*
strained + *-ic*.] Med. 'Having exaggerated ac-
tion, or great tension' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

+Entortill, v. 1629. [ad. F. *entortiller*, f.
en + *tortiller* to twist, ad. late L. *tortillare*, f.
(ult.) L. *torguere*.] To entwine, coil -1653.
Hence +Entortillation, the action of twisting.

Entosthoblast (entōstoblast), 1884. [f.
Gr. *ἐνσθόβη* + *-blast*.] A granule within the
nucleolus of a nucleated cell.

Entour, v. 1623. [ad. F. *entourer*.] +1.
To surround (with a halo or the like) -1653.
2. *Her. Said* (in *pa. ppia*) of a shield decorated
with branches 1847.

+Entourage (ānturāg). 1832. [Fr.; f. (ult.)
en + *tour* circuit.] Surroundings, environ-
ment; esp. the set of persons who are in atten-
dence on a superior.

The c. which surrounded Elizabeth Fagnon.
Entozoon (entōzōon), 1834. [f. ENTO- +
Gr. *ζῷον* animal.] *Zool.* A parasitic animal
that lives within another. Also attrib. In pl.
entozoa, an artificial class of animals, taking
their name merely from their mode of existence.

Also Entozoal a. of or pertaining to the
Entozoa; also, caused by the presence of *Ento-*
zoa. So Entozoic a. Entozoologically adv.
with reference to entozoology. Entozoologist.
Entozoology, that part of zoology which treats
of the *Entozoa*.

+Entra'cte (āntrakt). 1863. [Fr., f. *entre-*
acte.] 1. The interval between two acts of a

play. 2. A dance piece of music etc. pe
to med between the acts

+Entrada, 1618. [Sp. *entrada*.] Income,
revenue -1654.

Entrail (entred), sh.1. Chiefly in pl. ME.
[a. OF. *entraille* = Fr. *entraille* :-late L. *in-*
tralis, neut. pl. of *intralis* inward, f. *inter*;
see INTERIOR. Cf. L. *interanea* entrails.] f1.
collect. sing. The intestines or internal parts
-1652. 2. *sing.* An internal organ; = L. *viscus*

1483. 3. *pl.* The internal parts of man or other
animals; spec. the bowels, the intestines ME.
f4. *transf.* = 'heart', 'soul' -1790. 5. The
inner parts of anything. Now rare. 1490.

4. In her entrails all malice was enclosed Lygo
5. The other entrails of the earth; as Puch, Chalke,
lyme FULSCHE. To look into the entrails of this
Sacrament 1655.

+Entrail, sh.2 [f. next.] The action of EN-
TRAIL v.; a coil. SPENSER.

+Entrail, v. 1577. [ad. OF. *entrellier*, f.
en + *treille* trellis-work.] *trans.* To entwine,
interlace -1736.

Entrain (entrain), v.1 1568. [ad. F. *en-*
trainner, f. *en* (L. *in*) away + *trainner* to drag.]
trans. To drag away with or after oneself. Now
rare. Also fig.

Years entrains me if they please, but backward
FLOUO.

Entrain, v.2 1881. [f. EN-1 + TRAIN sh.]
To put into or board a railway-train.

Entrammel (entrammél), v. 1598 [f. EN-1
+ TRAMMEL.] To put into trammels; to en-
tangle, letter.

Entrance (entrāns), sh. 1526. [a. OF., f.
entrer to enter; see -ANCL.] 1. The action of
coming or going in, the coming (of an actor)
upon the stage 1600. b. fig. 1526. c. Short
for entrance money 1681. 2. Power, right, or
opportunity of entering (lit and fig.) 1576. f3.

The beginning or commencement; the first part
-1765. 4. *concr.* A door, gate, avenue, passage,
etc. for entering. Also, the point at which any-
thing enters or is entered. 1535. 5. *Naut.* The
part of a ship that comes first (in the water);
'the bow of a vessel, or form of the fore-body
under the load-water line' (Smyth) 1781. f6.

The action of entering in a record; an entry
-1620. 7. *attrib.*, as entrance-hall, etc 1681

1. The e. of the Royal party 1839. They have their
Exit and their Entrances A. F. L. n. vii. 121. b.
Before they made an e. upon more solemn debates
CLARENDO. 2. Free e. and safe egress LYTON 3.
At the E. of the Spring EVELYN. 4. The e. of a tent
SHAKS., of a harbour 1849.

Entrance (entrāns), v. 1593. [f. EN-1 +
TRANCE.] 1. *trans.* To throw into a trance
1608. 2. To put 'out of oneself'; to overpower
with delight, fear, etc. 1598; to carry away in
or as in a trance (*from*, *to*) 1592.

1. Angel Forms who lay intransit' *MILN. P. L.* 1.
301. 2. So stand the Semites. Entranced with
what this man of God recited QUARLES. Hence En-
trancedly adv. Entrancement, the action of
entrancing; entranced state Entrancement
1611. 2. Transporting. Entranceingly adv.

Entrant (entant), 1633. [a. F. *entrant*,
pr. pple. of *entrer*; cf. INTRANT.]

A sh. One who or that which enters (see
ENTER v.). Also fig.

B. ad. That enters 1646.

Entrap (entrap), v. 1534. [ad. OF. *en-*
traper, *entrapper*, f. *en* + *trapper* TRAP.] 1.
trans. To catch in or as in a trap, to bring un-
aware into difficulties or dangers; to beguile
(to, into). 2. To involve in contradictions 1611.

1. To e. the wild elephant GOSNELL. Manuel... was
entrapped in the straits of Cilicia, and his Army
miserably cut off WALKER. Hence Entrapment.
Entrapper. Entrappingly adv. so as to e.

Entrasure (entrasur), v. 1597. [f. EN-1
+ TREASURE v.] 1. To store up in or as in a
treasury. f2. To stock with treasure. CHAPMAN.

+Entreat, sh. 1485. [f. next.] Entreaty,
supplication -1650.

Entreat (entrit), v. Also in- (arch.) ME
[ad. OF. *entraitier*, f. *en* (see EN-2) + *traitier* to
TREAT.]

1. To treat (a person, etc.) in a (specified)
way. Obs. or arch. f2. To handle -1681. f3.
intr. To treat of or upon -1681. f4. *intr.* To
treat with a person; of, occas. about, for; also
simply -1603.

I 1. To treat (a person, etc.) in a (specified)
way. Obs. or arch. f2. To handle -1681. f3.
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intr. To treat of or upon -1681. f4. *intr.* To
treat with a person; of, occas. about, for; also
simply -1603.

Their autho s P y entreated as mono
man acc 1864. 4. To treat with him of peace
KNOLLES.

II. f1. *intr.* To plead for -1818. 2. *trans.*
To ask earnestly for; chiefly with clause as obj.
1600. 3. To request earnestly; to beseech, im-
plore 1502. f4. To prevail on by supplication
or solicitation; to persuade by pleading. Also
to induce. -1638.

1. The prisoners entreated for their release Jas
MILL. 2. To e. of the gods what they will not give
1878. 3. I e. my reader to think DEARLEY. 4. God
was intreated and Moses prevailed 1638.

Hence +Entreatable, intreatable a. that can
be handled; manageable; placable. Entreatable-
ness. +Entreatance, also in- treatment, inter-
cession. +Entreater. +Entreatful (rare), sup-
plicating. Entreatingly adv. +Entreative a.
of the nature of, or characterized by, entreaty. En-
treatment (now arch.), treatment; negotiation;
+conversational.

Entreaty (entritu), 1523. [f. ENTREAT v.]
f1. Treatment; handling; management -1670.
f2. Negotiation -1667. 3. Earnest request,
solicitation, supplication 1573.

3. The poor vessel intreats *Prov. xviii. 23.*
+Entrecht (ānt'ra). 1775. [Fr., ad. It.
(*capriola*) *entrechtato* a complicated caper.] A
feat in dancing, in which the dancer leaps from
the ground and strikes the heels together a
number of times.

+Entrée (āntre). 1782. [Fr.] 1. The action
or manner of entering, also, privilege of en-
trance; admission. 2. *Cookery* A made dish,
served before the joint 1850. 3. *Mass.* 'The
opening piece (after the overture) of an opera
or ballet' (Grove).

+Entremess, ME. [a. OF. *entremets* (mod. F.
entremets), f. *entre* + *mets* (mod. F. *mets*) :- L.
missum something placed.] Something served
between the courses of a banquet -1708.

+Entremets (ānt'rmē). pl. 1475. [mod. F.,
see prec.] 1. Side dishes. 2. *Acting* A spec-
tacular interlude between the courses of a
banquet 1863.

Entrench, in- (en-, intran's). 1555. [f. EN-1,
IN- + TRENCH sh. and v. In recent use *entrench*
is favoured.] 1. *Milit.* To place within a trench;
to surround or fortify with trenches. Also
transf. and fig. f2. To make by cutting -1601.

3. *intr.* To encroach or trespass; to TRENCH,
q. v. Now rare. 1633.

1. Here he found the enemy strongly entrenched
BURKE. fig. Entrenched within tradition, custom,
authority, and law DISSEY. 2. *All's Well* n. l. 45.
3. To e. upon the privileges of parliament 1831.

Entrenchment, in- (en-, intran'smānt).
1590 [f. prec. + *-ment*.] 1. The action of
entrenching (Diets.); *concr.* a line of trenches,
a post fortified by trenches, *loosely*, a fortifica-
tion. f2. Encroachment, *intrusion* -1654.

1. The 2nd regiment... carried *entrenchment* with the
bajonet WELLINGTON. 2. An e. upon their Prerogative
SELDEN.

+Entrepôt (ānt'r'pōt). 1721. [Fr.; f. L. *inter-*
positum neut. pa. pple. of *ponere*.] 1. Tem-
porary deposit of goods, etc.; chiefly *concr.*
a storehouse, depot. Also fig. 2. A commercial
centre; a place to which goods are brought for
distribution. Also attrib., as in *entrepôt-trade*,
1758. 3. A mart or place where goods are de-
posited, free of duty, for exportation.

+Entrepreneur (ānt'r'prnōr). 1878. [Fr., f.
entreprendre to undertake.] 2. The director or
manager of a public musical institution. b.
One who gets up entertainments. c. *Pol. Econ.*
A contractor acting as intermediary between
capital and labour 1881.

+Entresol (entāspl, f. ānt'r'pl) 1711. [Fr.;
f. *entre* + *sol* the ground.] A low story placed
between the ground floor and the first floor of
a building; a mezzanine.

+Entri'ke, v. ME. [a. OF. *entriquer* :- (ult.)
L. *intricare*, f. *in* + *trix* quirks, tricks. Cf.
INTRICATE, INTRIGUE.] 1. To ensnare, be-
guile -1545. 2. To complicate -1549.

+Entrochilus (ent'rochūs). Pl. entrochi. 1676.
[mod. L., f. Gr. *ἐν* + *τροχός* wheel.] *Paleont.*
A name for the wheel-like plates of which cer-
tain crinoids are composed. Hence Entrochal
or, pertaining to, or containing, entrochi. var.
Entrochite. (Diets.)

+Entropion, entropium (ent'ropiōn, -ōm).

1875 [mod. L. f. G. *ντρ πη f dv + τρ πε v o u n*] *Pa h* int. ove s on of he eye ds
Entropy (en *δρ* 1868 [f. G. *τροπή* *transfo* ma on afc ENERGY F.s. proposed by Clausius (1853) in sense 'transformation-contents' of a system] *Physics* The name given to one of the quantitative elements which determine the thermodynamic condition of a portion of matter.
 A portion of matter at uniform temperature retains its entropy unchanged so long as no heat passes to or from it, but if it receives a quantity of heat without change of temperature, the entropy is increased by an amount equal to the ratio of the mechanical equivalent of the quantity of the heat to the absolute measure of the temperature on the thermodynamic scale. The entropy of a system is always increased by any transport of heat within the system, hence 'the entropy of the universe tends to a maximum' (Clausius).

Entrust, in- (en-, intrust), *v.* 1603. [f. EN- + TRUST *sb.* The form *intrust* is obsolescent.] 1. *trans.* To invest with a trust; to commission or employ (a person) in a manner implying confidence. 2. To confide the care or disposal of, *with* 1618.

1. Those entrusted in the fleet to inform us PERVE. To a new universities with power to confer degrees M. ARNOLD. 2. To e. an errand to a boy DE FOR. one's safety to a boat (mod.). Hence *Entrustment*, the action of entrusting; the fact of being entrusted, *that with which one is entrusted*.
Entry (entri). [ME. *entre*, a. F. *entrée* *late* L. *intrahs*, f. *intrare* (F. *entrer*) to ENTER.] 1. The action of coming or going in or into; the coming (of an actor) upon the stage. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *Law*. a. The actual taking possession of lands and tenements, by entering or setting foot on the same 1497. b. An act essential to complete the offence of burglary 1769. 3. *ta.* A dance introduced between the parts of an entertainment -1675. b. *Mus.* = *ENTRÉE* *g.* 1728. 4. = *ENTRANCE* 2. -1615. 5. *concr.* That by which entrance is made; a door, a gate; a passage; the mouth (of a river). Also *fig.* ME. b. *transf.* A passage common to two or more houses, an alley (now *usual*), also, *tan* avenue ME. 6. The action of entering something in a list, record, account-book, etc. Also *concr.* that which is so entered. 1553. b. The list of competitors entering (for a race, etc.) 1885. c. The entering at the custom-house of the nature and quantity of goods in a ship's cargo 1692. 7. *attrib.*, as in *entry-clerk*, etc. 1477.

1. Since our e. into the ice KANE. *fig.* To find e. into the mind CHAMBERS. 4. Free *entree*, egress, and regress 1574. 5. At the *entree* of which river he stayed his course HADDOCK. 6. A notary made an e. of this act BACON. *Phr. Double E.*: the method of bookkeeping in which every item is entered twice, once to the credit of one account in the ledger, and once to the debit of another. *Single E.*: the method in which each item (as a general rule) is entered only in one account. c. *Port*. *Port of e.*: the port at which imported goods are entered.
Entune, v. ME. [var. of ENTONE, *q. v.*] 1. *trans.* To intone. Also *absol.* -1627. 2. To bring into tune -1530. Hence *Entune sb.* tune; melody (*rare*).

Entwine, in- (en-, intwine), *v.* 1597. [f. EN- + TWINE *v.*] 1. *trans.* To twine, twist, or wreath together or round 1616; to form by twining 1700. Also *intr.* for *refl.* Also *fig.* 2. To clasp; to enfold, embrace. Also *fig.* 1633.

1. Intwine... the flesh-like Columbine With Pinches W. BROWN. For him may Love the myrtle wreath e. LONDON. Hence *Entwinement*.

Entwist, in- (en-, intwist), *v.* 1590. [f. EN- + TWIST *v.*] To clasp with, or form into, a twist, to twist in *with*.
Entwistle, v. 1542. [Altered f. ATWITE; cf. TWIT.] To twist or twit *with* -1609.

Eucleate (iukli^{et}), *v.* 1548. [f. L. *nucleat-*, *nucleare*, f. *nucleus* kernel] 1. *fig.* To extract the kernel from; to lay open, clear, explain. 2. *Surg.* To extract (a tumour, etc.) from its capsule. Also *absol.* 1878.
 1. Eucleating the sense which underlies a difficult construction 1839.

Eucleation (iukli^{et}), *fn.* 1650. [f. L. *nucleare*.] 1. The action of eucleating; unfolding, explanation. 2. *Surg.* The shelling out of a tumour, etc. from its capsule 1874.

Enula campana see E. CAMPANA

Enumerable **Enumerate** *e ron ff* IN U ERABLE INUMERATE.

Enumerate, pa. ppl. 1646. [ad. L. *enumeratus*; see next.] = *ENUMERATED* -1711.
Enumerate (iunim^{et}), *v.* 1547. [f. L. *enumerat-*, *enumerare*, f. *e + numerare* to count.] *trans.* To count, ascertain the number of; more usually, to mention separately, as if for counting; to specify as in a catalogue or list.

The priest pardons no sins but those which are enumerated JAN TAYLOR. The enumerated population of London. was 3,251,804 Census 1871. Hence *Enumerative a.* that enumerates; concerned with enumeration. *Enumerator*, one who enumerates.

Enumeration (iunim^{et}), *fn.* 1551. [a. F., ad. L. *enumerationem*; see prec.] 1. The action of ascertaining the number of something, esp. a census 1577. 2. The action of specifying serially, *concr.* a catalogue, list 1551. 3. *Rehet.* *tr.* L. *enumeratio*. A recapitulation, in the peroration, of the heads of an argument. 4. The e. of these circumstances is not to restrict the generality of the enactment Ld. ST. LEONARDS.

Enunciabile (iunifi^{et}), *a.* 1652. [f. L. *enunciabile*; see next.] That admits of being enunciated.

Enunciate (iunifi^{et}), *v.* 1623. [f. L. *enunciat-*, *enunciare*, f. *e + nuntius* messenger.] 1. *trans.* To give definite expression to (a proposition, etc.). 2. = *ENOUNCE* 2. 1864. 3. = *ENOUNCE* 3. 1759.

1. The dogmas enunciated in the Lambeth articles 1853. 3. Each enunciates with a human voice 1759. Hence *Enunciative a.* that serves to e.; declaratory; pertaining to vocal utterance. *Enunciatively adv.* *Enunciator*, one who or that which enunciates. *Enunciatory a.* enunciative.

Enure (en^{et}), *v.* 1489. [f. EN- + URE, a. OF. *enure* operation. Now *repl.* by *INURE*, *exo.* in sense 3.] 1. = *INURE* *v.* 2. -1612. 2. = *INURE* *v.* 1. 1489. 3. *intr.* Chiefly *Law*. To come into operation, to have effect; to be available; to be applied (to the use of) 1607.

1. Troops enured to toil ADDISON. 3. The dignity equates only to the grantee for life BLACKSTONE. **Enuresis** (enur^{is}), 1800. [mod. L., f. Gr. *enurēsis* to urinate in] *Path.* Incontinence of urine.

Envasal, v. 1605. [f. EN- + VASSAL.] *trans.* To make a vassal of. Also *fig.* -1660. Hence *Envasalage* (*rare*).

Envaunt, v. 1323. [f. EN- + VAULT *sb.*] To arch over; also, to entomb -1745.

Enveil, v. see IN-

Enveil (env^{et}), *v.* 1555. [f. EN- + VEIL *sb.*] To cover with, or as with, a veil.

Envelope (enve^{et}), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *envelopper*, *envelopper* (mod. F. *envelopper*), f. *en-* (see EN-) + **velop*, **velop*, of unkn. origin.] 1. *trans.* To wrap up in, or as in a garment, etc.; to serve as a wrapping or case for 1595. Also *fig.* 2. To wrap, surround on all sides. *Const.* *in, with*. Also *fig.* 1474. b. *Mil.* To effect the surrounding of (the enemy). 73. *sat.* *tr.* To line. SPENSER *P. Q.* II. vi. 4.

1. Enveloped in syrene CHAUCER, in cotton LYAL, by the earth 1870. 2. A cloud of smoke envelops either host DRYDEN. Enveloped in vapours 1762.
Envelope (enve^{et}), *fn.* 1707. [ad. F. *enveloppe*, f. *envelopper*; see prec.] 1. That in which anything is enveloped; 'a wrapper, integument, covering' (J.) 1715. Also *fig.* 2. *spec.* The cover of a letter 1724. 3. *Bot.* The calyx or the corolla, or both together 1830. 4. *Astron.* The nebulous covering of the head of a comet, the coma 1830. 5. *Fortif.* 'A work of earth, sometimes in form of a single parapet, and at others like a small rampart' (Stocqueler). 6. *Math.* The locus of the ultimate intersections of consecutive curves in a system of curves 1871.

Envelopment (enve^{et}), 1763. [f. ENVELOP *v.* + MENT.] The action of enveloping; the state of being enveloped; *concr.* a covering, wrapper. Also *fig.*

Envenom (enve^{et}), *v.* [ME. *envenimen*, ad. OF. *envenimer*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + OF. *venim* (mod. *venin*) = L. *venenum* poison.] 1. *trans.* To poison by contact, bite, inoculation, etc. Also *absol.* -1725. 2. To put venom or poison on; to taint with poison; to render noxious ME. b. To infuse venom or bitterness

no to emb ter nake vulent 1533. 3. *fig.*

To corrupt, vitiate ME.

1. A Toad may envenome outwardly 1665. 2. To e. arrows ENEN. To e. thoughts GRAYTON, a crime 1658, hatred MILL. 3. A universal tetter of impurity had invenom d every part MILTON.

Envenomed, ppl. a. ME. [f. prec.] 1. *Charged* with venom; smeared with venom poisoned -1810. 2. *fig.* Virulent, malignant embittered ME.

1. As when Alcides... felt th' envenom'd robe MILT

Envenomous, a. ME. [ad. OF. *envenimous*.] Poisonous -1624.

Envermeil, v. ME. [ad. OF. *envermeiller*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *vermeil*; see VERMEIL.] *trans.* To tinge as with vermillion, to make ruddy -1822.

Enviab (envi^{et}), *a.* 1602. [See -ABLE.] That is to be envied.

An e. mediocrity of fortune CARSW. Hence *Enviableness*. *Enviably adv.*

Envier (envi^{et}), 1509. [f. ENVY *v.* + -ER.] One who envies.

Never bride had fewer enviers 1762.

Envigor, var. INVIGOUR *v.*

Envined, ppl. a. [ad. F. *envin^{et}*.] Stored with wine, CHAUCER.

Envious (envi^{et}), *a.* ME. [a. AF. *envieux*, OF. *envieux* (mod. F. *envieux*) = L. *invidiosus*, f. *invidia* ENVY.] 1. Full of envy, affected or actuated by envy; vexed at the good fortune or qualities of another. *Const.* *against*, *inf.* 2. Full of ill-will, malicious -1713. 3. Full of emulation -1821.

4. Grudging, excessively careful -1667. 5. Invidious; odious -1640. 6. Envidious -1665.

1. Neither be thou envious at the wicked Prov. xxiv. 19. E. of my diamond LYTON. The e. who but breathe in others' pain BYRON. 3. Foremost in the e. race KEATS. 4. No men are so e. of their health JAN. TAYLOR. 6. So e. a place PERKS. Hence *Enviously adv.* *Enviousness*.

Environ, sb. *Obs.* in sing. ME. [a. OF. sing. *environ* (subseq. a. mod. F. pl. *environs*), f. the adv.] 1. *sing.* Compass, circuit. Only in ME. 2. In mod. Eng. pl. *Environs* (en-voi^{et}, e. nvi^{et}). The outskirts, surrounding districts, of a town 1665.

2. London and its Environs EVELYN. Hence *Environage* (*rare*), surroundings. *Environal a.* arising from relations to the environment.

Environ (envoi^{et}), *v.* ME. [a. F. *environner*, f. *environ* round about; see next.] 1. *trans.* To form a ring round, surround, encircle; to beset; to beleaguer. Also *fig.* of circumstances, dangers, etc. 2. To envelop, enclose ME. 3. To go round in a circle -1647.

1. Hands environed by the sea GOUCE. Colonel Pride... had environed the house with two regiments HOWE. *fig.* What Perils do environ The Man that meddles with cold Iron DUNN Hud. I. iii. 1. 2. Gravelly-gladsome light environed them LONDON.

Environ, ME. [a. F. *environ*, f. *en* + OF. *viron* circuit, related to *vire* to VEEP.]

A. adv. Round about, in the neighbourhood -1600.

B. prep. Round, about -1450.

Environment (envai^{et}), 1603. [f. ENVIRON *v.* + MENT.] 1. The action of enviroving, the state of being environed. 2. That which environs, esp. the conditions or influences under which any person or thing lives or is developed 1827.

2. In such an element with such an e. of circumstances CARLYLE. The organism is continually adapted to its e. 1874.

Environs; see ENVIRON *sb.*

Envisage (envi^{et}), *v.* 1820. [a. F. *envisager*, f. *en-* (see EN-) + *visage* face.] 1. *trans.* To look in the face of; also *fig.* 2. To set before the mind's eye; to contemplate 1837.

1. To e. circumstance, all calm KANE. 2. From the very dawn of existence the infant must e. sell McCAN. Hence *Envisagement*, envisaging.

Envolume (envpl^{et}), *v.* *rare*. 1632. [f. EN- + VOLUME.] To form into, or incorporate with, a volume.

Envelope (en, obs. f. ENVELOPE *v.*

Envoy (envoi^{et}), *sb.* Also (in Fr. form) *l'envoi*. ME. [a. OF. *envoye* (mod. F. *envoy*), f. OF. *envoyer* (mod. *envoyer*) to send, f. *en* voice on the way.] 1. The action of sending forth a poem; hence, a dedication, postscript. Now chiefly the short concluding stanza of a poem

written in certain metrical forms (*arch.*). Also *transf.* 2. The action of dispatching a messenger or parcel, hence, a mission, errand (*arch.*) 1795.

Envoy (en'voi), *sb.* 2 1666. [an altered form of *L. envoye* (previously used unchanged).] 1. A public minister sent by one sovereign or government to another for the transaction of diplomatic business. Now esp. a minister plenipotentiary, ranking below an ambassador, and above a 'chargé d'affaires'. 2. An agent, commissioner, deputy, messenger, representative 1696. Hence *Envoyship*, the office, position, or function of an e.

Envy (envi), *sb.* [ME. *envie*, a F. *envie*, *L. invidia*, f. *invidus*, related to *invidere* to look upon (in a bad sense), *f. in + videre*.] 1. Ill-will, malice, enmity -1707. b. as tr. *L. invidia*. Odium, unpopularity -1679. 2. Harm, mischief -1460. 3. Mortification and ill-will occasioned by the contemplation of another's superior advantages ME, *comer.* the object of envy 1836. 4. *trans.* Emulation -1635. b. A longing for another's advantages 1723. 5. Desire, enthusiasm -1607.

1. No lawful means can come me Out of envies reach *Shewch. V. iv. i. 10.* 2. E. es joye of oþer mens hame and sorowe of oþer mens welfare 1440. All save only bee, Did that they did, in envy of great Cesar *Jul. C. v. v. 70.* Envy striketh most spitefully at the fairest A. V. *Transf. Pref. 2.* The little envies of them [women] to one another *Dryden. 4. b.* Your success excites my e. (*mod.*)

Envy (envi), *v. t.* ME. [ad F. *envier*, -med. *L. invidiare*, f. *L. invidia* ENVY *sb.* The stress (envi) still survives *diac.*, esp. in Sc. 1. *trans.* To feel envy at the superior advantages of; to regard with discontent another's possession of (some superior advantage) Also in more neutral sense: To wish oneself on a level with (another) in some respect, or possessed of (something which another has). 2a. To feel a grudge against -1630. 2b. *trans.* To begrudge; to treat grudgingly. Also *absol.* -1770. 3. *intr.* To have envies, grudging, or malevolent feelings 1477.

1. I owe no man hate, envie no mans happiness A. V. *L. iii. ii. 78.* I e him for walking with you *Middleton. Ah! much I e thee thy boys Crabbe. 3.* But that sweet Cordell, She did to him e. *Stenser P. Q. iii. v. 50.* Antiquity envieth there should be new additions *Bacon. 4. Par. To e. at = senses 1-3.* But now I envie at their liberie *Shaks. 1-3.*

Envy, *v. 2.* ME. [a. OF. *envier* :- *L. invidiare* to challenge, of *VIE*.] a. *intr.* To vie. b. To vie with, seek to rival -1621.

As though the erthe envye wolde To be gayer than the heven *Chaucer.*

Enwall, in- (en-, inwɔl-), *v.* 1523. [f. EN-, IN+ WALL.] To enclose within a wall, also, to serve as a wall to. Also *fig.*

Enwallow; see EN-*pref.* 1 3.

Enwheel, v. *rare.* 1604. [f. EN-1+ WHEEL *sb.*] To encircle -1621.

Enwiden; see EN-*pref.* 1 3.

Enwind, in- (en-, inwɪnd-), *v.* 1850. [f. EN-, IN+ WIND *v.*] *trans.* To wind itself around; to encircle (*lit.* and *fig.*)

Let her great Danube rolling far E. her isles *Tennyson.*

Enwoman; see EN-*pref.* 1 2.

Enwomb (enwɔm), *v.* 1590. [f. EN-1+ WOMB.] 1. *trans.* To make pregnant, also *fig.* 2. To hold in or as in the womb. ? *Obs.* 1601. 3. *transf.* To plunge into, bury in, the womb or bowels of 1591.

Enwrap, in- (en-, inwɹəp-), *v.* ME. [f. EN-1, IN+ WRAP *v.*] 1. *trans.* To wrap, envelop, enfold. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *fig.* a. To contain implicitly 1642. b. To wrap in slumber, engross in thought, etc. 1589. 3c. To involve, implicate (in danger, difficulty, etc.) -1825.

a. b. If such holy song E. cer fancy long *Milton.* Hence **Enwrapment**, also *in-*, *trans.* the action of enwrapping; the being enwrapped; a wrapping, covering.

Enwreathe, in- (en-, inwɹeɪð-), *v.* 1620. [f. EN-1, IN+ WREATH *v.*] To surround or encircle with or as with a wreath.

Enzootic (enzɔʊtɪk), 1880. [f. Gr. *ἐν + ζῷον* + -IC, after *chaotic*, etc.]

A. *adj.* 'Applied to diseases of cattle peculiar

to a district, climate, or season' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). B. *sb.* An enzootic disease.

Enzyme (enzaim), 1881. Also U.S. *enzym*. [ad. G. *enzym*, f. mod. Gr. *ἐνζυμος* leavened.] *Biocen.* Any of a class of complex organic substances that cause chemical transformations of material in plants and animals, formerly called *ferment*. Hence **Enzymic** a.

Eu-, *prefix*, comb. f. Gr. *εὐς* dawn, as in: **Eolithic** a. pertaining to the earliest age of man that is characterized by the use of worked flint instruments. **Eozoic** (i-zo-ik) a. [Gr. *ζῷον* animal], characterized by the earliest appearance of animal life; said of the Laurentian strata and their period.

Euon (i-zu-ān), a. 1619. [f. L. *eonus*, a. Gr. *ἠώς*, f. *ἠός* dawn] Of or pertaining to the dawn; eastern.

Eocene (i-dsin), a. 1833. [f. Gr. *ἠός* (see **Eu-**) + *καινός* new.] *Geol.* 1. The epoch applied to the lowest division of the Tertiary strata, and to the geological period which they represent. Also *fig.* 2. *quasi-sb.*, as *Upper E.*, etc.

Eol-, **Eon**, varr. **EOL-**, **ÆON**.

Eolienne (zōli-ēn), 1902. [a. F. *colonne*, f. Gr. *κόλος* sheeny] A fine dress fabric of silk and wool.

Eosin (i-dsin), 1866. [f. Gr. *ἠός* dawn + -IN.] *Chem.* A red dye-stuff produced by the addition of bromine to a solution of fluorescein in glacial acetic acid. Its potassium salt is used as a rose-coloured dye. Also *attrib.*

-eous, *suffix*, occurring in *adjs.*, is chiefly f. *L. -eus* + -OUS, in the sense 'of the nature of, resembling'.

Eozoic, etc.; see **Eu-** *pref.*

Ep-, *prefix*; see **EPI-**.

Epacrid (epækrɪd), 1881. [ad. mod. L. *epacridum*, f. Gr. *ἐπί + ἄκρῃς* summit; so named by Forster (1776), because 'generally found on mountain tops'. In sense b, f. mod. L. *Epacrideæ*] a. A plant of the genus *Epacris*. b. A plant of the N.O. *Epacridaceæ*, consisting of corolliferous dicotyledons, growing in Australia and the Indian Archipelago, and resembling heaths.

Epact (i-pækt, epækt), 1552. [ad. F. *epacte*, L. *epactis*, Gr. *ἐπακτή*, f. *ἐπακτός*, vbl. *adj.* of *ἐπάγειν* to intercalate.] 1. a. (Also pl. *epacts*.) The number of days by which the solar exceeds the lunar year of 12 months. b. The number of days of the moon's age on the first day of the year (now Jan. 1st, formerly March 1st or 22nd). 2. Any intercalated day or days (*rare*) 1503.

Epactal (i-pæktəl, epæktəl), a. 1878. [f. Gr. *ἐπακτός* (see *prec.*) + -AL.] *Anat.* 'Imported; foreign' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) *E. bone* the Wormian bone at the superior angle of the occipital bone.

Epænetic, a. 1675 [ad. Gr. *ἐπαίνετικός*.] Panegyric -1736.

Epagoge (epāgɔgɪ), [Gr. *ἐπαγωγή*, f. *ἐπάγειν* to bring in.] *Logic.* The bringing forward of particular instances to lead to a general conclusion, argument by induction. Hence **Epagōgic** a. inductive. (*Dicis*)

Epagomenic (e-pāgome-nik), a. 1839. [f. Gr. *ἐπαγομένη* (ἡμέρα).] Intercalary.

Epalpaté (i-pælpæti), a. 1884. [f. *E-pref.* 3 + L. *pālpus*.] *Entom.* Having no palpi or feelers.

Epalpebrate (i-pælpæbrɪt), a. 1884 [f. as *prec.* + L. *pālpēbra*.] Having no eyebrows.

Epāna-, bef. a vowel *epāna-*, comb. of Gr. *ἐπί* upon, in addition + *ἀνά* up, again, occurring in some rhetorical terms, adopted from Gr.

Epānadiplosis [Gr. *ἐπιπλοῖσις*], a figure in which 'a sentence begins and ends with the same word, as Severus to his servants, to his children severe' (Phillips) **Epānalepsis** [Gr. *ἀληψις*], a figure by which the same word or clause is repeated after intervening matter.

Epānaphora [Gr. *ἐπαφή*] = **ANAPHORA**. **Epānastrophe** [Gr. *ἐπαστροφή*], a figure by which the end-word of one sentence begins the next.

Epānodos [Gr. *ἐπῶς*], a. the repetition of a sentence in inverse order; b. a return to the regular thread of discourse after a digression.

Epanorthosis [Gr. *ἐπαρθσις*], a figure in which a word is recalled, in order to substitute a more correct term. Hence **Epanorthotic** a.

Epanthous (epænpəs), a. [f. Gr. *ἐπ(ι) + ἀνθος*] *Bot.* Growing upon flowers, as certain fungi (*Dicis*)

Eparch (i-park), 1656. [a. Gr. *ἐπαρχος*, f. *ἐπ(ι) + ἀρχός*.] 1. a. *Hist.* = L. *praefectus* prefect b. The governor of an eparchy in modern Greece. 2. *Ecol.* A metropolitan (bishop) in the Greek (Russian) Church 1882.

Eparchy (i-parki), 1796. [ad. Gr. *ἐπαρχία*, see *prec.*] 1. A district or province under an eparch; in mod. Greece, a division of a nomarchy 1838. 2. In the Russian (Greek) Church a diocese. Hence **Eparchial** a. **Epaulé** (epōl-), 1702 [a. F. *épaule*, OF *epaulé*] *Fortif.* The shoulder of a bastion, &c. the place where the face and flank meet.

Epaulement (epōl'ment), 1687. [a. F., f. *épauler* to protect by an epaulement, see *prec.*] *Fortif.* 'A covering mass raised to protect from the fire of the enemy' (*Smyth*).

Epaulet, epaulette (i-pglet), 1783. [a. F. *épaulette*, dim. of *épaule*, see **EPALUE**.] The better form is *epaulet*, that in *-ette* is more common. 1. A shoulder-piece; an ornament worn on the shoulder as part of a military, naval or (occas.) civil uniform. 2. *Entom.* The plate that covers the base of the anterior wings in hymenopterous insects 1834. 3. = **PAULDRON**, q. v. 1824. 4. An ornament for the shoulder of a lady's dress 1865.

1. Obligated to borrow from Rothschild, the banker, the epaulettes he wore as Austrian consul 1848. Hence *Epaulet* ited *Spil. a.*

Epaxial (epæksial), a. 1872. [f. *EP-* + L. *axis* + -AL.] *Anat.* On or above the axis (of the body): said of muscles, cartilages, etc. that lie upon or above the vertebral column viewed horizontally. Hence **Epaxially** *adv.* in an e position or direction.

Epencephalon (epense-fālŏn), 1854. [f. *EP-* + *ENCEPHALON*.] *Anat.* The anterior of the two enlargements into which the posterior primary vesicle of the brain divides. Also called *hind-brain*. Hence **Epencephalic** a. pertaining to or covering the e.

Epēndyma (epēndimā), 1872. [a. Gr. *ἐπένδυμα*, f. *ἐπένδυναι*, f. *ἐπι + ἐν + δύναι*] 'Virchow's name for the lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and of the central spinal canal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Epenthesis (epenthɪs), 1657 [late L., a Gr., f. *ἐπι + ἐν + θέσις*.] *Gram.* The insertion of a letter or sound in the middle of a word var. **Epenthesy**.

Epenthetic (epenthetik), a. 1831. [ad. Gr. *ἐπενθητικός*; see *prec.* and -IC.] Pertaining to epenthesis. Of a letter or sound. Inserted in the middle of a word.

Epergne (i-pŕŕn), 1761. [? a corruption of *Epargne* saving. The meaning is not accounted for.] A centre-dish for the dinner table, now often in a branched form, each branch supporting a small dish, or a vase for flowers. Grand *Epergnes* filled with fine *Roches* 1761.

Epexegesis (epexegɪsɪs), 1621. [a. Gr., f. *ἐπεξηγέσθαι*; see **EXEGESIS**.] The addition of a word or words by way of further elucidation, that which is so added. Hence **Epexegetic**, a. a. pertaining to or of the nature of an e. **Epexegetically** *adv.*

Ephah (i-fā) ME. [a. Heb.; ? Egyptian] *Heb. Antig.* A Hebrew dry measure, = BATH *sb.*; variously said to have contained 4½ to 9 gallons. Also *fig.*

Ephebe (efi-b), 1880. [ad. L. *ephebus* (also used), a Gr. *ἐφηβος*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *ἡβη* early manhood.] *Gr. Antig.* A young citizen from eighteen to twenty years of age, which period he spent chiefly in garrison duty. Hence **Ephebic** a.

Ephectic (efe-ktik), a. 1693. [ad. Gr. *ἐφεκτικός*, f. *ἐπέχειν* to hold back, suspend.] Characterized by suspense of judgement. **Ephephera**, a and *sb.* 1 ME. [a. med. L. *ephephera* (sc. *fibræ*), *adj.* fem., a. Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, f. *ἐπ(ι) + ἡμέρα*.]

A. adj. Of a fever: Lasting only for a day.
B. sb. (*sc. fever*)—1813.

Ephemerā (fē mērā), *sb.* ² Pl. **ephemerāe**.
 as 1677. [a. mod. L. *ephemerā* (*sc. musca*),
 see *prec.*] **Zool.** An insect that (in its imago)
 lives only for a day. In mod. entomology, a
 genus of pseudo-neuropterous insects belonging
 to the *Ephemeroidea* (Day-flies, May-flies). Also
transf. and *fig.*

These papers of the day, the Ephemeris of learning
 JOHNSON.

Ephemeral (fē mērāl), 1576. [f. Gr. *ephē-
 meros* (see *prec.*) + -AL.]

A. adj. 1. Beginning and ending in a day;
 existing only for a day, or for a few days. 2.
 Short-lived, transitory 1639.

r. An e. fever 1866. **E. insects** HELPS. 3. There
 liberty Syn. SMITH. May I, the e., ne'er scrutinize
 Who made the heaven and earth BROWNING.

B. sb. in *pl.* Insects which live only for a day
 Also *transf.* of books, persons, etc. 1817.

Hence **Ephemera** *lity*, *e.* quality; in *pl.* *e.*
 matters. var. †**Ephemeran** *a.* (in sense A. 1)
 and *sb.*

Ephemeric, *a.* [f. EPHEMERA + -IC] =
 EPHEMERAL (DICTS)

Ephemerid (fē mērīd), 1872. [ad. mod. L.
Ephemerid, f. *ephemerā*] One of the *Ephie-
 meridae*; see EPHEMERA ².

||Ephemeris (fē mērīs) Pl. **ephemerides**
 (fē mērīdēs), formerly used as *sing.* 1551. [mod.
 L. *ephemeris*, *a.* Gr. *ephēmeris* diary, f. *ephēmeros*
 daily.] †1. A diary, journal—1682. 2. A table
 showing the computed (rarely the observed)
 places of a heavenly body for every day of a
 given period. †Also, in *pl.* the tabulated posi-
 tions of a heavenly body for a series of succes-
 sive days. 1551. †b. *pl.* A collection of such
 tables—1635. 3. A book giving the places of
 the planets and other astronomical matters in
 advance for each day of a certain period; an
 astronomical almanac 1647. †4. An almanac
 or calendar of any kind. (Used in biblio-
 graphical works, in *pl.*, as a general heading
 for Almanacs, Calendars, etc.)—1796. †5.
cat. libr. = EPHEMERA ².

3 Honour is venerable to us because it is no e.
 DUNFON Hence †**Ephemerist**, one who makes
 or uses an e.

Ephemeromorph (fē mērōmōrf), *rare*.
 [f. Gr. *ephēmeros* + *morphē*.] **Zool.** A general
 name for the lowest forms of life, which are not
 definitely either animal or vegetable. BASTIAN.

Ephemeron (fē mērōn), *Pl.* **ephemerā**,
 -ons. 1578. [a. Gr. (*ἔφερον*) *ephēmeron*, neut. of
ephēmeros; see EPHEMERA ².] 1. An insect,
 which, in its winged state, lives only for a day
 Also *fig.* and *attrib.* 1626. †2. A plant de-
 scribed by ancient writers—1661. Hence
 Ephemerous *a.* like an e.; transitory.

Ephesian (fē zān), ME. [f. L. *ephesius*
 (ad. Gr. f. *Ἐφεσος*) + -AN]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Ephesus.

B. sb. 1. An inhabitant of Ephesus ME. †2.
 A boon companion, *Merry W.* IV. v. 19.

Ephesine (efzīn), *a.* 1579. [ad. L. *Ephe-
 sinus* f. *ephesus*.] Of or pertaining to Ephesus,
 chiefly *Ecl.*

†**Ephesian**, *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐφέστιος* of the hearth.]
 Domestic. URQUHART.

Ephete (e'fēt), *rare*, 1839. [ad. Gr. *ἐφέτης*, f.
ἐφέναι to impose, etc.] In *pl.* A body of magis-
 trates at Athens. Moreusu in L. form *ephete*.

Ephialtes (efi'æltēs), 1601. [a. Gr. *ἐπιάλτης*.
 ? agent-n. f. *ἐπιβάλλω* to leap upon.] Night-
 mare

||Ephippium (efi'pīdm), 1841. [L. ad. Gr.
ἐπιππίον adj. 'that is for putting on a horse']
 1. *Anat.* A saddle-shaped depression of the
 sphenoid bone 1842. 2. *Zool.* The envelope
 enclosing the winter ova of the Daphniidae (a
 genus of the Crustaceans). It is probably a
 development from the cerapace.

Ephod (e'fōd), ME. [Heb. f. *ephād* to put
 on] 1. A Jewish priestly garment, without
 sleeves, slit at the sides below the armpits,
 fastened with buckles at the shoulders, and by
 a girdle at the waist. The ephod worn by the
 priests was of linen; that of the high-priest was
 of 'gold, purple, scarlet, and byssus'. 2.

transf. A typical priestly garment; hence, [the
 priestly office, etc. 1603.

2 The holy e. made a cloak for gain DRAYTON.

Ephor (e'fōr), 1586. [ad. Gr. *ἐφορος* over-
 seer, f. *ἐπι* upon + root of *φάω* to see. Also
 in L. form *ephori*.] 1. One of a body of five
 magistrates at Sparta, elected annually by
 popular vote, who exercised control over the
 kings. 2. In mod. Greece: An overseer 1890.

Hence **Ephoral** *a.* of or pertaining to the
 ephors. **Ephorality**, the office of e.; the body
 of ephors. **Ephorship**, term of office as e.

Ephydriad, [ad. Gr. *ἐφυδριάς*, f. *ἐπι* +
ὑδρ.] A water-nymph L. HUNT.

Epi-, *prefix*, repr. Gr. *ἐπι*- (bef., an un-
 aspirated vowel *ē-*, bef. an aspirate *ē-*, in Eng.
EP-, *EPH-*) in senses 'upon, at, or close upon,
 on the ground or occasion of, in addition'.

Epibasal (epi'bāsāl), *a.* 1882. [f. *EPI* +
BASAL *a.*] **Bot.** Epithet of the upper cell in
 the oosphere of certain cryptogams.

Epiblast (epi'blast), 1866. [f. *EPI* + *BLAST*]
 1. **Bot.** A small transverse plate found on the
 embryo of some grasses. 2. **Zool.** The outer-
 most layer of the wall of the blastoderm when
 fully formed 1877.

||Epiblema (epi'blēmā), 1870. [mod. L., a
 Gr. *ἐπιβλημα* that which is thrown over, f. *ἐπι*
 + *βάλλω*.] **Bot.** A modified epidermal tissue
 investing the roots of plants.

Epic (epik), 1589. [ad. L. *epicus*, *a.* Gr.
ἐπικός, f. *ἐπος*.]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to that kind of narrative
 poetry (see *EPOS*) which celebrates the achieve-
 ments of some heroic personage of history or
 tradition. 2. Such as is described in epic poetry
 1847.

3 My poem's E., and is meant to be divided in
 twelve books BYRON *Phr. L. dialect*: that form of
 the Greek language in which the e. poems were
 written

B. sb. †1. An epic poet. B. JONS. 2. An epic
 poem Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1706.

3 *Phr. National e.* (transf.) any imaginative work
 embodying a nation's conception of its own past
 history, or of incidents in it

Hence **Epic** *a.* **Epically** *adv.* **Epicism**,
 the mental habit characteristic of the e. poet. **Epi-
 cist**, a writer of e. poetry.

Epicalyx (epi'kaliks), 1870. [f. *EPI* +
CALYX.] **Bot.** A whorl of leaf-like organs sur-
 rounding the true calyx in some plants

Epicarp (epi'karp), 1835. [f. Gr. *ἐπι* +
καρπός.] **Bot.** In fruits: The outermost layer
 of the pericarp. Cf. ENDOCARP.

Epicede (e'pīdē), *arch.* 1549. Anglicized
 f. EPICEDUM.

||Epicedium (epi'sīdīdm, -sīdēdm), Pl.
epicedia, -ums. 1587. [L., a. Gr. *ἐπιήδειον*
adj. neut., f. *ἐπι* + *ἡδός* care, esp. funeral ob-
 servance.] A funeral ode. Hence **Epicedial**
a. elegiac (*arch.*). **Epicedian** *a.* elegiac, fune-
 rial; †*sb.* an epicedium. var. †**Epicedion**.

Epicene (e'pīcē), 1528 [ad. L. *epicēnus*,
a. Gr. *ἐπικῆνος*, f. *ἐπι* + *κῆνος* common.]

A. adj. *Gram.* In L. and Gr. grammar, said
 of nouns which have but one form to denote
 either sex. Hence (improp.) *epicene gender*.
 Loosely, = *common*. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1601.

fig. In an *Epicene* fuy B. JONS. An e. creature,
 a bundle of languid affections BLACK.

B. sb. One who shares the characteristics of
 both sexes 1609.

E., or The Silent Woman B. JONS. (*title*).

Epiceutral (epi'sētrāl), *a.* 1866. [f. Gr.
ἐπικεντρος (see EPICENTRUM) + -AL.] 1. Situ-
 ated upon a (vertebral) centrum. Also quasi-*sb.*
 2. Pertaining to an epicentrum 1887.

||Epicentrum (epi'sēntdm), 1879. [mod. L.,
 a. Gr. *ἐπικέντρον*, adj. neut., f. *ἐπι* + *κέντρον*
 CENTRE.] The point over the centre: applied
 in *Seismology* to the point of outbreak of earth-
 quake shocks. var. **Epice ntre**.

†**Epicerastic**, *a. rare*, 1684. [ad. Gr. *ἐπι-
 κραστικός*] Emollient Also as *sb.* in *pl.*

Epicerbral (epi'sēbrāl), *a.* [f. *EPI* +
 CEREBRAL.] *Anat.* Situated upon the brain.

||Epicheirema (e'pīchērmā), 1721. [mod. L.,
 a. Gr., f. *ἐπιχειρέω* to undertake, f. *ἐπι* + *χείρ*]

A name given to a syllogism when to either pre-

miss, or to both, is annexed a reason implying
 the existence of a prosyllogism. In Aristotle
 the word denotes a dialectical proof, which is
 something short of a demonstrated conclusion

Epichile (epikālī), [ad. mod. L. *epichilium*,
 f. Gr. *ἐπί* + *χῆλος* lip.] **Bot.** 'The upper half
 of the lid of an orchid, when that organ is once
 jointed or strangulated' (*Treas. Bot.*).

Epichordal (epikōrdāl), *a.* [f. *EPI* +
 CHORD + -AL.] *Anat.* Situated upon or about
 the intercranial part of the notochord; applied
 to certain segments of the brain.

Epichorial (epikōrīāl), *a.* 1840. [f. Gr.
ἐπιχώριος + -AL.] Proper to a country or district
 The local or e. superstitions from every district Dr
 QUINCY.

Epichristian (epikrīstīān), *a.* [f. *EPI* +
 CHRISTIAN. Coined by De QUINCY.] Per-
 taining to the age not long after Christ.

||Epiclesis, -klesis (epiklē'sis), 1878. [Gr.
ἐπίκλησις, f. *ἐπικαλέω* to invoke.] In some
 Christian liturgies, a part of the prayer of con-
 secration in which the Holy Spirit is invoked

Epicalinal (epikālīnāl), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐπι* +
κλινή couch + -AL.] **Bot.** 'Placed upon the disk
 or receptacle of a flower' (*Treas. Bot.*).

Epicoele (episīl), 1877. [f. *EPI* + Gr. *κοιλία*
 the cavity of the belly.] In the Tunicata
 a kind of perivisceral cavity, formed by an in-
 vagination of the ectoderm. **Epicoeleous** *a.*

Epicolic (epikōlik), *a.* [f. *EPI* + Gr. *κόλον*
 COLON.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the region
 over, or beside, the colon.

Epicondyle, 1836. [a. F.: see *EPI*] *Anat.*
 The external CONDYLE of the humerus

Epicoracoid (epikōrākōid), 1839. [f. *EPI* +
 CORACOID.] *Adj.* A bone, or pair of bones,
 found in reptiles, etc., and forming a continua-
 tion of the coracoid. **B. sb.** The epicoracoid
 bone. Hence **Epico racoi dal** *a.*

Epicorolline (epikōrōlin, -āin), *a.* [f. *EPI* +
 COROLLA + -INE.] **Bot.** Inserted in or upon
 the corolla.

Epicotyl (epikōtil), 1880. [f. *EPI* + Gr.
κοτύλη; see COTYLEDON.] **Bot.** The stem
 immediately above the cotyledons.

Epicotyle-donary, *a.* 1884. [f. *EPI* +
 COTYLEDON + -ARY.] **Bot.** Immediately above
 the cotyledons.

Epicranial (epikrānīāl), *a.* 1831. [f. *EPI* +
 CRANIUM + -AL.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the
 epicranium.

||Epicranium (epikrānīdm), 1888. [mod. L.,
 f. Gr. *ἐπί* + *κράνιον* CRANIUM.] *Anat.* All that
 overlies the cranium; the scalp. **b.** In insects
 The upper surface of the head.

†**||Epicrasis**, [mod. L., a. Gr., f. *ἐπικρα-
 νῶναι*; see EPICRATIC.] The use of epicre-
 rastics. G. HAKEWILL

Epicure (e'pikjur), *sb.* 1545. [2 ad. L. *Epī-
 curus*, *a.* Gr. *Ἐπίκουρος* an Athenian philo-
 sopher c. 300 B. C. Or ? ad. late L. *epicurius*
 (= L. *epicurius*) Epicurean, f. *Epīcurus*.] †1.
 A follower of Epicurus; an EPICUREAN—1722

†b. loosely, One who disbelieves in the divine
 government of the world and in a future life
 —1631. †2. One who gives himself up to sen-
 sual pleasures; a glutton, a sybarite—1774

3. One who cultivates a refined taste for the
 pleasures of the table. (The current sense)
 Also *transf.* 1866.

3 *transf.* The little E., the Bee STILLINGF. An e. in
 words 1872. Hence †**Epicure** *v.* to indulge as an e.

Epicurean (e'pikjur'ān), 1572. [f. L. *epi-
 curus*, late L. *epicurius* (ad. Gr. *ἐπίκουριος*, f.
Ἐπίκουρος Epicurus) + -AN.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Epicurus, or to
 his system of philosophy 1586. 2. Devoted to
 the pursuit of pleasure. Now chiefly: Devoted
 to refined sensuous enjoyment 1641.

1. It was no E. speech of an Epicure BURTON. The
 Atomical or E. Hypothesis STILLINGF. 3. The sober
 majesties of E. settled, sweet, E. life Tennyson

B. sb. 1. A disciple of Epicurus 1605. 2. One
 who makes pleasure the object of his life 1572.

1. The very Epicureans allowed the being of gods
 BRYCELEY. 2. A voluptuary and an e. SCOTT.

†**Epīcureous**, -ious, **Epīcurish** (*rare*) *adjs.*

Epicureanism (e'pikjur'āniz'm), 1751. [f.
prec. + -ISM.] 1. The philosophical system of

Epicurus. 2. Adherence to the principles of Epicurus; hence, devotion to a life of ease and luxury. Also *transf.* 1847.

Epicurism (epikuriz'm). 1575. [Two formations: (1) f. *Epicurus*, cf. *F. Epicurisme* (2) f. *EPICURE* + *-ISM*. Stressed in Johnson *epicurism*. In SHAKS. (*Lear* l. iv. 165) *epicurism* 1. The philosophical system of Epicurus, and allied doctrines; attachment to such doctrines. Now usu. *EPICUREANISM*. 1575. 2. The pursuit of pleasure, sensuality, gluttony -1775. 3. The disposition and habits of an epicure. Also *transf.* 1619.

2. *Epicurisme* and *Lust* Make it [our Court] more like a *Tanquer*, or a *Brothel* Than a *grac'd Palace* SHAKS. So *Epicurist* = *EPICUREAN* sb. **Epicurize**, *v.* 1621. [f. *Epicurus* (or *EPICURE*) + *-IZE*.] 1. *intr.* To profess or practise the doctrines of Epicurus -1688. 2. To play the epicure. *Const. on.* Also *fig.* -1711.

Epicycle (episik'l), *sb* M.E. [ad. L. *epicyclus*, a. Gr. *ἐπίκυκλος*, f. *ἐπί* + *κύκλος* circle.] 1. A small circle, having its centre on the circumference of another circle. Chiefly *Astron.* In the Ptolemaic system each of the 'seven planets' was supposed to move in an epicycle, the centre of which moved along a greater circle called a deferent. This conception is still occas. used with reference to the geocentric hypothesis.

2. *Mod. Astron.* The curve described by a planet moving in an epicycle, *i. e.* its geocentric path 1854.

Epicyclic, -al (episi'klik, -äl), *a.* 1837. [f. *prec.* + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to epicycles. *Phr. E. train*: one in which the axes of the wheels revolve around a common centre.

Epicycloid (episi'kloid), 1790. [f. *EPICYCLE* + *-OID*.] A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a movable circle, which revolves on the exterior of a fixed circle, formerly called an *exterior epicycloid*, and dist. from the *interior epicycloid* (now *hypocycloid*). Hence *Epicycloidal* *a.* of the form or nature of an e.

Epidectic, -ctic (epidi'ktik), *a.* Also *epidictic*. 1790. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιδεικτικός*, f. *ἐπί* + *δεικνύειν* to show.] Adapted for display; chiefly of set orations. Hence *Epidictical* *a.*

Epidemic (epide'mik), 1603. [ad. F. *épidémique*, f. *épidémie* (see *EPIDEMY*)]

A. adj. 1. Of a disease: 'Prevalent among a people or a community at a special time, and produced by some special causes not generally present in the affected locality' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 2. Widely prevalent, universal -1745.

1. *E. diseases* Bacon, fever Cowper *fig.* The e. terror of an imaginary danger Scott. 2. A toleration of epidemic whoredom Milton.

B. sb. An epidemic disease; also *fig.* 1757. *fig.* An epidemic of despair BUIE.

var. **Epide'mial** *a.* (in sense *A. 1*). Hence *Epide'micity*, *e. quality*.

Epidemical (epide'mikäl), *a.* 1621. [f. *prec.* + *-AL*.] 1. Epidemic; also, characterized by epidemics. 2. = *EPIDEMIC* *A.* 2. -1813.

Hence *Epide'mical-ly* *adv.*, -ness. **Epidemiography** (epidi'mi'gräfi), [f. Gr. *ἐπιδημιος* + *γραφία*.] A treatise on, or history of, epidemic diseases. Hence *Epide'miographist*, a writer on e.

Epidemiology (epidi'mi'pödzgi) 1873. [f. as *prec.* + Gr. *-λογία* (see *-LOGY*).] That branch of medical science which treats of epidemics. Hence *Epide'miological* *a.* of or pertaining to e. *Epide'miologist*, one who studies e.

Epide'my, 1472. [a. OF. *epidémie*, mod. F. *épidémie*, ad. L. *epidemia*, *epidemia*, Gr. *ἐπιδημία*, f. *ἐπιδημιος*, f. *ἐπί* + *δημιος* people.] An epidemic disease -1809.

Epidendral (epide'ndräl), *a.* 1882. [f. *Epi-* + Gr. *δένδρον* + *-AL*.] *Bot.* That grows upon trees. So *Epide'ndric* *a.*

Epiderm (epidä'm), 1835. [ad. F. *épiderme*.] = *EPIDERMIS*. Hence *Epide'rma* *a.* of or pertaining to the epidermis.

Epide'rma, 1582. [mod. L. *epiderma*.] = *EPIDERMIS*.

Epidermatoid (epidä'mätoid), *a.* [f. as next + *-OID*.] Resembling an epidermis. (*Dicts.*)

Epidermatous (epidä'mätös), *a.* [f. *EPI-*

+ Gr. *δέρμα* (*dermat-*) + *-OUS*.] Pertaining to the epidermis.

Epidermic 1830, f. -ical 1693, *adjs* [f. *EPIDERM* + *-IC*, *-ICAL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epidermis. -ically *adv.*

Epidermis (epidä'mis), 1826. [a mod. L. *epidermis*, a. Gr. f. *ἐπί* + *δέρμα*.] 1. *Anat.* The outer (non-vascular) layer of the skin, the cuticle or scarf-skin. b. = *ECTODERM*. (*Huxley*). 2. *Conch.* The outer animal integument of a shell 1755. 3. *Bot.* 'The true skin of a plant below the cuticle' (*Treas. Bot.*) 1813

Epidermoid (epidä'moid), *a.* 1835. [f. *EPIDERM* + *-OID*.] Of the nature of epidermis. So *Epidermoidal* *a.*

Epidermose, 1847. [f. *EPIDERM* + *-OSE*.] *Chem.* The insoluble matter in the epidermis.

Epidiascope (epidi'asköp), 1903 [f. *EPI-* + *DIAS-* + *-SCOPE*.] A kind of magic lantern for projecting images both of opaque and transparent objects. Hence *Epidiascopic* *a.*

Epidictic, obs. f. *EPIDICTIC*.

Epididymis (epidi'dimis), 1610. [a. Gr. *ἐπιδιδυμῖς*, f. *ἐπί* + *διδυμοί* testicles.] *Anat.* A long narrow structure attached to the dorsal surface of the testicle, and consisting chiefly of coils of the efferent duct. Hence *Epididymal* *a.* pertaining to the e. *Epididymitis*, *Path.* inflammation of the e.

Epidiorite. [f. *EPI-* + *DIORITE*] *Min.* A mineral differing from diorite in that the hornblende it contains is fibrous.

Epidote (epidöt), 1808. [a. F. *épidote*, f. Gr. *ἐπιδότῃ* to superadd, f. *ἐπί* + *διδόναι*.] *Min.* A mineral common in many crystalline rocks, consisting largely of the silicate of iron and lime. It usually takes the form of flattened needles, and has a yellowish-green (pistachio) colour. Hence *Epidotic* *a.* *Epidotiferous* *a.* containing e.

Epigeous, var. of *ENGEOUS*

Epigaster, 1653. [ad. F. *épigastre*] = *EPIGASTRIUM*.

Epigastric (epigä'strik), *a.* 1656. [f. *EPIGASTRIUM* + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to the epigastrium. So *Epigastrical* *a.*

Epigastriocoele (epigä'strios'öl) [f. Gr. *ἐπιγάστριος* + *κῆλη* tumour.] *Path.* An abdominal hernia near the epigastrium.

Epigastrium (epigä'strüm), 1681. [mod. L., ad. Gr. *ἐπιγάστρον*, ad. neut., f. *ἐπί* + *γαστήρ* stomach.] *Anat.* That part of the abdomen which is immediately over the stomach' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Epigeal (epidz'äl) = *EPIGEOUS*. (*Dicts.*)

Epigee (epidz'ä), [ad. Gr. *ἐπιγεῖον*, ad. neut., f. *ἐπί* + *γῆ*.] = *PERIGEE*. (*Dicts.*)

Epigene (epidz'än), *a.* 1823. [a. F. *épigène*, ad. Gr. *ἐπιγενής*, f. *ἐπί* upon, after + *γενής* born.]

1. *Crystall.* Of crystals: Chemically altered in substance subsequently to their formation (*Hauy*). By some used for *pseudomorphous*. 2. *Geol.* Produced on the surface of the earth, opp. to *hypogene*. *BAIKIE*.

Epigenesis (epidz'änisis), 1807. [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *γένεσις*.] *Biol.* The formation of an organic germ as a new product.

Phr. Theory of e. the theory that the germ is brought into existence (by successive accretions), and not merely developed, in the process of reproduction. (The opposite theory is now spoken of variously as the theory of 'preformation', of 'encasement', or of 'emboisement'.)

Hence *Epigenesist*, one who holds the theory of e. *Epigenetic* *a.* of or pertaining to, or of the nature of e. *Epigenetically* *adv.*

Epigenist (epidz'änist), 1875. [f. Gr. *ἐπί* + *γεν-* + *-IST*] = *EPIGENESIST*.

Epigenous (epidz'änäs), *a.* 1866 [f. as *prec.* + *-OUS*.] *Bot.* 'Growing upon the surface of a part, as many fungals on the surface of leaves' (*Treas. Bot.*).

Epigeous (epidz'äs), *a.* 1835 [f. Gr. *ἐπιγεῖος* (f. *ἐπί* + *γῆ*) + *-OUS*.] Of plants: Growing on the ground.

Epiglot, 1547. Anglicized f. *EPIGLOTTIS* -1594

Epiglottis (epiglötis), 1615. [a. Gr. *ἐπιγλωττίς*, f. *ἐπί* + *γλῶττα* (*glōssa*) tongue.]

'The erect, leaf-like carilage at the root of the tongue, which during the act of swallowing is depressed, and forms a lid, or cover for the glottis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence *Epiglottic*, *Epiglottidean* *adjs.* of or pertaining to the e.

Epigone (epigö'n), *rare*. 1865. [In pl. a. F. *épigone*, ad. L. *epigonos* (also used), a. Gr. *ἐπίγονος*, f. *ἐπί* + *γονος*, root of *γενεσθαι*.] One of a succeeding (and less distinguished) generation. Applied *esp.* to the sons of the 'Seven against Thebes', and hence allusively.

Epigone (epigö'n), 1866. [ad. mod. L. *epigonum*, f. Gr. *ἐπί* + *γονή*, *γόνος* seed.] *Bot.* The membranous bag which encloses the sporocarp of a liverwort or scale-moss when young.

Epigram (epigrem), 1538. [f. F. *épigramme*, ad. L. *epigramma*, Gr. *ἐπίγραμμα*, f. *ἐπί* + *γράφειν*.] 1. = *EPIGRAPH* 1. -1699. 2

A short poem leading up to and ending in a witty or ingenious turn of thought 1538. 3

A pointed or antithetical saying 1796. b. *Epigrammatical* expression (*mod.*).

1. The E., that was written upon the public Sepulchre at Athens BENTLEY. 2 The force and virtue of an e. is in the conclusion TORSFLL. 3 He [Bacon] liked to generalise in shrewd and sometimes cynical epigrams CHURCH

Epigrammatic, -al (epigä'mätik, -äl), *a.* 1605 [f. L. *epigrammatic*, Gr. *ἐπιγραμματικός* (see *EPIGRAM*) + *-IC*, + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to epigrams, of the nature, or in the style, of an epigram, concise, pointed

The sting is very e. H. WALPOLE. Smart's speeches EMERSON. E. terseness BANCHOFT. Hence *Epigrammatically* *adv.* So *Epigrammatism*, *e. style*. *Epigrammatist*, a maker of epigrams

Epigrammatize (epigä'mätiz), *v.* 1691 [ad. Gr. *ἐπιγραμματίζειν*, see *EPIGRAM*.] 1

intr. To compose epigrams; to write or speak in an epigrammatic style 1811. 2. *trans.* To express epigrammatically 1691. 3. To make the subject of an epigram 1862.

1. Men do not e. with the bitterness of Voltaire IMPOV. Hence *Epigrammatizer*.

Epigramme (epigram), 1736. [Fr.; app. a use of *epigramme* = *EPIGRAM*.] A small cutlet, dressed in a certain way.

Epigraph (epigraf), 1624. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιγραφή*, f. *ἐπιγράφειν*, f. *ἐπί* + *γράφειν*.] 1 An inscription; *esp.* one placed upon a building, tomb, statue, etc., to indicate its name or purpose; a legend on a coin. 2. The superscription of a letter, book, etc.; the imprint on a title-page -1826. 3. The short quotation or motto placed at the commencement of a book or chapter, etc. 1844.

1. And this E., *Quid me Persequeris* EVLYNS. 2 Geneva was adopted for the e. of the title-page 1812. Hence *Epigraph* *v.* to furnish with an e. *Epigraphic*, -al *a.* *Epigraphically* *adv.*

Epigraphy (epigrah), 1851 [f. *prec.* + *-GRAPHY*.] 1. Inscriptions collectively. 2. The science concerned with the interpretation, classification, etc. of inscriptions. Often the palaeography of inscriptions, 1863. Hence *Epigrapher*, *Epigraphist*, a student of or authority on, inscriptions

Epigynous (epidz'änäs), *a.* 1830 [f. *EPI-* + *gyn-*, a. Gr. *γενή* in sense 'female organ' + *-OUS*.] *Bot.* Placed upon the ovary; growing upon the summit of the ovary. Said of the stamens or corolla. Hence *Epigynous*, *e. character* or quality.

Epiphyal (epihai'äl), *a.* 1854 [f. *EPI* + *HY(OID)* + *-AL*.] *Anat.* That is placed upon the hyoid bone. Applied to the upper part of the hyoid arch; also, to a bone found in certain fishes.

Epiky, 1508. [ad. Gr. *ἐμείκεια*] Reasonableness, equity -1549.

Epilate (epilät), *v.* 1886. [f. F. *épiler* (f. *é-* for *ex-*, L. *ex* + *pilus* hair) + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To pull out (hair). Hence *Epilation*.

Epileny. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιληνιον* (*mélkos*), f. *ἐπί* + *ληνός* wine-vat.] A song in praise of wine or a drinking song. *MORTEUX*.

Epilepsy (epilepsi), 1578. [a. OF. *epilepsie*, ad. L. *epilepsia*, a. Gr. f. *ἐπιλαμβάνειν* to take hold of.] *Path.* A disease of the nervous system

characterized by paroxysms, in which the patient falls to the ground unconscious, with general spasm of the muscles, and foaming at the mouth, the *falling sickness*. var. **†Epilepsy**; whence **†Epileptic** *a.*

Epileptic (epileptik), 1605. [a. F. *épileptique*, ad. L. *epilepticus*, a. Gr., f. *ἐπιλαμβάνειν*; see *prec.*]

A. adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, epilepsy 1608. **2.** Affected with epilepsy 1605.

3. A plague upon your Epilepticke visage SHAKS. **B. sb. 1.** An epileptic person 1651. **2.** In pl. Medicines for epilepsy. (Diets.)

Hence **†Epileptical** *a.* (in sense A. 1), also *fig* **†Epileptiform** *a.* resembling epilepsy. **†Epileptoid** *a.* resembling, or of the nature of, epilepsy.

Epilobe (epilob), 1861. [ad. mod. L. *epilobum* (also used), f. Gr. *ἐπί* + *λόβος* lobe, pod, capsule; named with reference to the position of the corolla.] **Bot.** A plant of the genus *Epilobium* (N. O. *Onagraceae*): e.g. the Willow-herb.

†Epi-logate, *v.* 1652. [f. F. *épiloguer* + *†EPI*.] To speak the epilogue of (a play)

Hence **†Epi-logation**, a final summing up.

†Epi-logism, 1646. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιλογισμός*, f. *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι* to reckon over or in addition; also to *EPILOGIZE*.] **1.** Computation; *concr.* number reckoned; also, excess in reckoning. **2.** Something said by way of epilogue 1671.

Epilogize (epilodgēiz), *v.* 1623. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, f. *ἐπιλογος* *EPILOGUE*.] *intr.* To serve as an epilogue; also, to write or speak an epilogue. *trans.* To put an epilogue to.

Epilogue (epilog), *sb.* 1564. [a. F., ad. L. *epilogus*, a. Gr., f. *ἐπί* in addition + *λόγος* speech.] **1.** *Rhet.* The peroration of a speech; a summary 1644. **2.** The concluding part of a literary work, an appendix 1564. **3.** A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors after a play is over. Also *transf.* and *fig* 1590.

3. No E, I pray you, for your play needs no evocative SHAKS. Hence **†Epi-logic**, *a.* pertaining to, or like, an *e.* **†Epi-logist**, the writer or speaker of an *e.* **†Epi-logistic** *a.* of the nature of an *e.*

†Epi-loguize (epilōgēiz), *v.* 1634. [f. *EPILOGUE* sb + *IZE* Cf. *EPILOGIZE*.] *intr.* To deliver an epilogue, or speak as though delivering one. *trans.* To put an epilogue to -1750.

†Epi-macus, 1830 *Her.* = *OPPINICUS*, an imaginary beast resembling a griffin.

Epimeron (epimēron), *Pl.* **epimera** 1872. [f. Gr. *ἐπί* + *μερὸς* thigh] *Anat.* That part of the lateral wall of a somite of a crustacean which is situated between the articulation of the appendage and the pleuron. Hence **†Epimeral** *a.* of or pertaining to the *e.*

†Epi-myth (epimip), 1866. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιμυθία*.] The moral of a fable.

Epinasty (epināsti), 1880. [f. *EPI* + *Gr.* *νάσσειν* (f. *νάσσειν* to squeeze close) + *-Y*.] *Bot.* (See *quat.*)

The term *e.* implies that the upper surface of an organ grows more quickly than the lower surface, and thus causes it to bend down C. & F. DARWIN. Hence **†Epinastic** *a.* of the nature of, or influenced by, *e.*

†Epi-neural (epinēū-rāl), *a.* 1866. [f. *EPI* + *NEURAL*.] *Anat.* Situated upon a neural arch, as a spine of a fish's backbone. Also *quasi-sb.*

†Epinglette, [F., dim. of *épingle*] 'An iron needle with which the cartridge of any large piece of ordnance is pierced before it is primed' (Stoquer)

Epinićian (epinićian), *a.* 1652. [f. next + *-AN*.] Celebrating victory. vars. **†Epinićial**, **†Epinićian**.

Epinićion (epinićion), Also **epinikion**, *epinikion*, 1613. [a. Gr. *ἐπινίκιον*, adj. neut., f. *ἐπί* + *νίκη*.] In Greece, an ode in honour of a victor in the games; also generally

†Epinićtis (epinićtis), 1676. [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐπινικτίς*, f. *ἐπί* + *νίκη*.] *Med.* A pustule which appears only at night.

†Epiotic (epiōtik), *a.* 1870. [f. Gr. *ἐπί* + *ὠτός*, *ōtós* ear + *-IC*.] *Anat.* Situated above the ear, epithet of one of the three bones which together form the petrotic bone. Also *quasi-sb.*

ε (Ger. Kohn). *o* (Fr. pau). *u* (Ger. Müller). *u* (Fr. dune). *ö* (curl). *ē* (ēo) (there). *z* (A) (rein). *z* (Fr. faire). *z* (fir, fern, earth)

†E pipedo-metry. [f. Gr. *ἐπίπεδος*, in *Geom.* = plane, superficial + *-metry*.] Measurement of plane surfaces Explained in *Diets* as 'The mensuration of figures standing on the same base'.

†Epi-peripheral (epipērī-fērāl), *a.* [f. *EPI* + *PERIPHERY* + *-AL*.] Of sensations. Externally initiated. H. SPENCER.

†Epi-petalous (epipetālōs), *a.* 1845. [f. *EPI* + *PERAL* + *-OUS*.] *Bot.* Of stamens. 'United separately to the corolla' (Bentley)

†Epi-phanous (epiphanēs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἐπιφανής* + *-OUS*, cf. next.] Resplendent LAMB.

†Epi-phany (epipāni), *ME.* [a. OF. *épiphanie*, ad. late L. *epiphania*, neut. pl., a. late Gr. *ἐπιφάνια*, adj. neut. pl., f. *ἐπιφαίνειν*, f. *ἐπί* + *φαίνειν* to show] *Ecol.* The festival commemorating the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles in the persons of the Magi; observed on Jan. 6th, the 12th day after Christmas.

†Epi-phany (epipāni), 1667. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιφάνεια* manifestation (in N.T. applied to the 'appearing' of Christ), f. *ἐπιφανής*, related to *ἐπιφαίνειν*, see *prec.*] A manifestation or appearance of some divine or superhuman being. Also *transf.* and *fig*

An *e.* of V. H. F. HALL. Epiphanies of the Grecian intellect DE QUINCEY.

†Epi-pharyngeal (epipārī-ndžāl), *a.* 1871. [f. Gr. *ἐπί* + *φάρυγξ* + *-AL*.] Situated above the pharynx.

†Epi-phenomenon (epiphēnōmēnōn), 1706. [f. *EPI* + *PHENOMENON*.] *Path.* A secondary appearance or symptom.

†Epi-phonema (epiphōnēmā), 1579. [L., a. Gr. *ἐπιφώνημα*, f. (ult.) *ἐπί* + *φωνή* voice.] **1.** *Rhet.* An exclamatory sentence or striking reflection, which sums up or concludes a discourse or a passage. **2.** Acclamation 1654.

1. The *e.* to the daughters of Jerusalem 1870. Hence **†Epi-pho-nematical** *a.*, *-ly adv.* var. **†Epi-pho-neme**.

†Epi-phora (epipōrā), 1657. [L., a. Gr. *ἐπιφορά* a bringing to or upon.] **1.** A sudden efflux of humours; *esp.* a flow of an aqueous or serous humour from the eyes. **2.** *Rhet.* A figure, in which one word is repeated impressively at the end of several sentences 1678. **3.** *Logic.* The conclusion of a syllogism or consequent of a hypothesis. (Diets.)

†Epi-phragm (epiphrām), 1854 [ad. mod. L. *epiphragma*, a. Gr., f. *ἐπιφράσσειν* to fence up.] **1.** *Zool.* The secretion with which a snail closes the aperture of its shell during hibernation. **2.** *Bot.* A membrane closing the mouth of the spore-case in urn-mosses and fungi 1882.

†Epi-phyllosper-mous, *a.* 1704. [f. *EPI* + *Gr.* *φύλλον* + *σπέρμα* + *-OUS*.] *Bot.* Having the seeds on the back of the leaves. Cf. *DORSIFEROUS* -1760.

†Epi-phyllous (epiphilōs), *a.* 1835. [f. *EPI* + *Gr.* *φύλλον* + *-OUS*.] *Bot.* That grows upon a leaf, as *epiphylloous fungi*

†Epi-physis (epiphysis). Also (in F. form) **epiphysse**. *Pl.* **epiphyses**, 1634. [a. Gr. *ἐπιφύσις*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *φύσις* growth] *Anat.* **1.** An extremity or other portion of a long bone originating in a separate centre of ossification, opp. to *APOPHYSIS*. **2.** *absirr.* The process of developing such a growth 1862. Hence **†Epi-physary**, **†Epi-physial** *adv.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an *e.*

†Epi-phyte (epiphōit), 1847. [f. Gr. *ἐπί* upon + *φυτὸν* plant.] **1.** *Bot.* A plant which grows on another plant; usually restricted to those which do not derive nutrition from other plants 1861. **2.** *Path.* A vegetable parasite on the surface of the animal body 1847.

Hence **†Epi-phytal** *a.* having the distinctive property of an *e.* **†Epi-phytic**, *a.* **†Epi-phytally** *adv.* **†Epi-phytous** *a.* **†Epi-phytally** *adv.*

†Epi-pleural (epiplēū-rāl), *a.* 1866. [f. Gr. *ἐπιπλευρός* + *-AL*.] Situated upon a rib. Also *quasi-sb.*

†Epi-plexis (epipleksis), 1678. [L., a. Gr. *ἐπιπλέξις*, f. *ἐπί* upon + *πλέσσειν* to strike.] *Rhet.* A figure of rhetoric which endeavours to

convince by a kind of upbraiding. Hence

†Epi-plectic *a.* of the nature of *e.* **†Epi-plate** (epiplosē), 1678. [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐπιπλοκή* plating together.] *Rhet.* A figure by which one striking circumstance is added, in due gradation, to another. (Diets.)

†Epi-plate (epiplosē), 1721. [ad. Gr. *ἐπιπλοκή*, f. *ἐπιπλοον* + *κρήνη* rupture] *Path.* A hernia in which a part of the omentum is protruded.

†Epi-plate (epiplosē), 1541 [mod. L., a. Gr., f. *ἐπιπλέειν* to sail or float on.] The caul or omentum, a fatty membrane enwrapping the intestines. Hence **†Epi-plate** *a.* of or pertaining to the *e.*

†Epi-podial (epipōdial), *a.* 1877. [f. *EPI* + *PODIUM* + *-AL*.] Pertaining to or like the epipodium

†Epi-podite (epipōditi), 1869. [f. next + *-ITE*.] *Anat.* A long, curved appendage to the basal joint of the anterior limbs of some Crustacea. Hence **†Epi-poditic** *a.* like an *e.*

†Epi-podium (epipōdium), *Pl.* **a.** 1866 [mod. L., ad. Gr. *ἐπιπόδιον*, adj. neut., f. *ἐπί* + *πούς*.] **1.** *Zool.* A lobe developed from the lateral and upper surfaces of the foot of some molluscs 1877. **2.** *Bot.* A form of disk consisting of glands upon the stipe of an ovary; also, the stalk of the disk.

†Epi-pollic (epipōlik), *a.* 1845 [f. Gr. *ἐπί* πολύ surface + *-IC*.] *Physiol.* **a.** Of, pertaining to, or taking place upon the surface. **b. Of or pertaining to epulosis. Hence **†Epi-politic**, *a.* dispersion; = *FLUORESCENCE*. **†Epi-polyze** *v.* to change into the *e.* condition; to cause to exhibit the phenomena of fluorescence.**

†Epi-pteros (epiptēros), *a.* 1866. [f. Gr. *ἐπί* + *πτερόν* + *-OUS*.] *Bot.* Of seeds. Bearing wings at the summit.

†Epi-rhizous (epirrhizos), *a.* 1866. [f. Gr. *ἐπί* + *ρίζα* + *-OUS*.] *Bot.* Growing on a root

†Epi-rot, [ad. Gr. *ἐπιρώτης*, f. *ἐπιρῶ* to dwell in.] One who dwells inland. JER. TAYLOR

†Epi-scleral (episklē-rāl), *a.* 1861. [f. *EPI* + *Gr.* *σκληρός* hard + *-AL*.] *Anat.* Belonging to or placed upon the sclerotic coat of the eye

†Epi-scleritis (episklēritis) 1861. [f. *a.* *prec.* + *-ITIS*.] Inflammation of the connective tissue covering the sclerotic coat of the eye

†Epi-scopable (episkōpābl), *a.* 1676. [f. L. *episcopus* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being made a bishop.

†Epi-scopacy (episkōpāsi), 1647. [f. late L. *episcopatus*; see *EPISCOPAL* + *-ACY*.] **1.** Super vision 1659. **2.** Government of the church by bishops; the system of church government which comprises three distinct orders, bishops, priests, and deacons 1647. **3.** The office or period of tenure, of a bishop. Now *rare*, 1660. **4.** *concr.* The body of bishops 1757.

3. Aldhelm died in the fifth year of his *e.* LINGARD. **4.** An aggressive *e.* 1885

†Epi-scopal (episkōpāl), 1485 [a. F., ad. late L. *episcopalis*, f. *episcopus* BISHOP.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops, or to episcopacy; advocating episcopacy. **2.** Of a church: Governed by bishops. Often *spec.* (with capital E) of the Anglican Church; also of other bodies, specialized as *Methodist E.*, *Reformed E.*, etc. Hence of buildings: Belonging to such a church 1752. **1.** An *E.* See 1675. **2.** government 1704. **3.** The established clergy were *e.* HUME. The *e.* chapel 1806. **†E. sb.** = *EPISCOPALIAN* -1823.

†Epi-scopally *adv.* **†Epi-scopalian** (episkōpālīān), 1738. [f. late L. *episcopalis*; see *prec.*]

A. adj. 1. Belonging to an episcopal (*esp.* the Anglican) church 1768. **2.** Of an episcopal character (*rare*) 1822.

B. sb. 1. An adherent of episcopacy. **b.** One who belongs to an episcopal church. 1738. Hence **†Epi-scopalianism**, the principles of an *E.* as such

†Epi-scopalism (episkōpālīzm), [f. *EPISCOPAL* + *-ISM*.] That theory of church polity which places the supreme authority in the hands of an episcopal or pastoral order, and regards any recognized head of the church who exercises

Epitomize (ἐπιτομίζω), *v.* 1599. [f. EPITOME + -IZE.] *trans.* To make an epitome of; to abridge; to summarize; to concentrate. *a.* To comprise in brief 1628. *†3.* To reduce to a smaller scale -1713.

1. To a Hooker D'Israeli, a pamphlet 1868. To the evidence of Theism E. CONDER. *a.* A Carpenter, a Pan, and a Platter, epitomizes all their furniture Sir I. HENSLER. Hence **Epitomi** zer.

Epitonic (ἐπιτονικός), 1879 [f. Gr. ἐπιτονός on the stretch.] Overstrained.

Epitrite (ἐπιτρίτη), 1609. [ad. L. *epitritus* containing the unit and one third, *a.* Gr., f. ἐπί in addition + τρίτος the third.]

†A. adj. In the ratio of 4 to 3; *spec.* in ancient music.

B. sb. Pros. A foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one, and called first, second, third, or fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable stands first, second, third, or fourth 1678.

Epitrochoid (ἐπιτροχόειδος), 1800. [f. Gr. ἐπι + τροχός wheel + -OID.] *Math.* The curve described by a point rigidly connected with the centre of a circle which rolls on the outside of another circle. Cf. EPICYCLOID. Hence **Epitrochoidal** *a.*

Epitrope (ἐπιτροπή), 1657. [L., *a.* Gr., f. ἐπιτρέπειν to give up, yield.] *Rhet.* A figure by which permission is granted to an opponent, either seriously or ironically, to do what he proposes to do.

Epitympanic (ἐπιτυμπανικός), *a.* 1849 [f. ἔπι + τύμπανον drum + -IC.] *Anat.* Pertaining to or forming the uppermost subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. Chiefly quasi-*sb.*

Epizeuxis (ἐπιζεύξις), 1589. [mod. L., *a.* Gr., f. ἐπὶ upon + ζεύω to fasten.] *Rhet.* A figure by which a word is repeated with vehemence or emphasis.

Epizoön (ἐπιζῴον), *Pl.* -oä. 1896. [mod. L., f. Gr. ἐπὶ + ζῴον.] *Zool.* A parasite that lives on the exterior of the body of another animal. Opp. to ENZOÖON.

Hence **Epizōal**, **Epizōan** *adjs.* of or pertaining to epizoa. **Epizōic** *a.* of or pertaining to epizoa; living upon animals; *sb.* an epizootic disease.

Epizootic (ἐπιζῴτικ), 1748. [ad. Fr. *épi-zootique*, f. *épi-zootie*, irreg. f. on Gr. ἐπὶ + ζῴον.] *A. adj.* 1. Of diseases: Temporarily prevalent among animals, opp. to *enzootic* 1865. *†2.* *Geol.* Containing animal remains, as *e. strata* -1840.

B. sb. An epizootic disease 1748.

Epizooty (ἐπιζῴωσις), 1781. [ad. F. *épi-zootie*; see *prec.*] An epizootic disease.

Epoch (ἐποχή), 1614. [ad. late L. *epocha*, (also used), ad. Gr. ἐποχή stoppage, pause, fixed date, f. ἐπέρχω to hold, stop. Cf. F. *époque*, It. *epoca*.]

I. A point of time. *1.* *Chron.* The initial point assumed in a system of chronology, or in reckoning a series of years; *e. g.* the date of the birth of Christ; an ERA. Now rare. *2.* The beginning of a new era or distinctive period in the history of anything 1673. *†b.* The date of origin of anything -1824. *3.* A fixed point of time 1661. *4.* *Astron.* An arbitrarily fixed date for which the elements necessary for computing the place of a heavenly body are tabulated. Also, the heliocentric longitude of a planet at such a date. 1726.

† In divers. ages, divers epochs of time were used. USHER The Epochs of the Olympiads 1726. *2.* Men that mark out Epochs 1673. The epochs of our life EMMERSON. *b.* The year 1629 is reckoned the epoch of long perukes E. NAKES. *3.* The precise e on which they [the designs of the court] were to be executed BURKE. Up to the present E. SCRIVENER.

II. A period dated from an epoch in sense *i.* *1.* Later, a period of history defined by the prevalence of some particular state of things. 1628. *b.* A period in the life of an individual, or in the history of a process 1768. *c.* *Geol.* Any distinct portion of geological time 1802.

Two epochs of terrible civil discord STRUSS. The Addisonian *e.* 1883. *b.* Actions unsuitable to the *e.* of the DRAVER. *c.* The glacial *e.* TENDALL. *Comb.* *e. making* *a.* said chiefly of scientific discoveries or

treatises. Hence **Epochal** *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an *e.* *e.-making* **Epochism**, the practice of dividing time into epochs. **Epochist**, *a.* a philosopher of the Ephesian School, also, one who holds the days of creation in Genesis to be epochs.

Epos (ἐπὸς), 1598. [*a.* OF., ad. L. *epodos*, *a.* Gr. ἐπῶδος after-song.] *1. a.* A kind of lyric poem, invented by Archilochus, in which a long line is followed by a shorter one, of metres other than the elegiac; as, the *Epos* of Horace. *b.* An incantation *c.* A grave poem. *2.* The part of a lyric song which follows the strophe and antistrophe 1671. Hence **Epoëic** *a.*

Epoist (ἐποῖστ), [badly f. Gr. ἐπος + -IST.] A writer of epic poetry. BROWNING.

Eponym (ἐπώνυμ), 1846. [ad. Gr. ἐπώνυμος, *f.* ἐπὶ upon + ὄνομα, *Abol.* ὄνομα name.] *1.* One who gives, or is supposed to give, his name to a people, place, or institution. Also in L. form *eponymus*. *b. trans.* One whose name is a synonym of something 1873. *2.* *Assyriology* A functionary who gave his name to his year of office. Cf. EPONYMOUS. *2.* Also *attrib.* 1864. *3.* [ad. Gr. ἐπώνυμον.] A distinguishing title 1863.

1. Pelops is the *a.* or name-giver of Peloponnesus GROTE. *b.* Charles [the Great] had become, so to speak, an *e.* of Empire BAYCE. Hence **Eponymic** *a.* of or pertaining to an *e.*; that is an *e.* **Eponymism**, the practice of referring names of places or peoples to supposed prehistoric eponyms. **Eponymist** = EPONYM *i.* **Eponymize** *v.* to serve as an *e.* to

Eponymous (ἐπώνυμος), *a.* 1846. [See *prec.*] *1.* That gives (his) name to anything. *2.* Giving his name to the year, as did the chief archon at Athens 1857. *1.* The *e.* hero or protagonist of the play SWINBURNE.

Eponymy (ἐπώνυμια), 1865. [ad. Gr. ἐπώνυμια, see EPONYM.] *1. a.* = EPONYMISM. *b.* Eponymic nomenclature. *2.* The year of office of an (Assyrian) eponym 1875.

Epopee (ἐποπεί), Now rare. 1697. [*a.* F. *épopée* (also used), ad. mod. L. *epopœia*; see *next*.] An epic poem; epic poetry. Also *trans.*

trans. A sort of historical *e.* GROTE.

Epopœia (ἐποπῳία), *arch.* 1749. [*a.* mod. L., *a.* Gr. ἐποπῳία, *f.* (ult.) ἔπος (see EPÓS) + -ποιος maker.] = EPOPEE. Hence **Epopœist**, one who writes epic poetry.

Epoet (ἐποῖτ), 1696. [ad. late L. *epoeta*, ad. Gr. ἐπόητης, *f.* ἐπος - (f. ἐπὶ + root ὠ- to see).] A beholder; in Gr. *Antig.* one initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries. Also *trans.* Hence **Epoëtic** *a.* of or pertaining to an *e.* var. **Epoetist**.

Epos (ἐπος), 1835. [L., *a.* Gr. ἔπος, *f.* ἐπιστήμης of *elms*.] *1. a.* *collect.* Early unwritten narrative poetry celebrating incidents of heroic tradition 1839. *b.* = EPIC *B.* *2.* 1855. *c.* Epic poetry 1835. *2.* A series of events worthy of epic treatment 1848.

1. a. The ancient *E.* hardly survived. *b.* Every age expects a modern and claims an *e.* Mrs. BROWNING. *c.* Almost rises into a *CARTER*.

Epota (ἐποτα), 1627. [f. L. *epotare*.] The drinking up or off -1677.

Eprouvette (επρουβέτ), 1781. [F., f. *éprouver* to try.] *1.* An apparatus for testing the strength of gunpowder. *2.* A spoon used in assaying metals 1874.

Epsom (εψόμ), 1770. *1. attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *E.-water*, the water of a mineral spring at Epsom in Surrey. *E.-salt* (*collog.* -salts), *ong.* the salt (chiefly magnesium sulphate) obtained from Epsom-water; now magnesium sulphate however prepared. *2.* Short for Epsom-salt 1803. Hence **Epsomite**, native magnesium sulphate.

Epulary (ἐπυλλάν), *a.* 1678 [ad. L. *epularis*, *f.* *epulum*.] Of or pertaining to a feast or banquet.

Epulation (ἐπυλλάν), Now rare. 1542. [ad. L. *epulationem*.] The action of feasting.

Epulis (ἐπυλλίς), 1859. [mod. L., *a.* Gr. ἐπυλλίς, *f.* ἐπὶ + ὄλλον gum.] *Path.* A tumour of the gums.

Epulotic (ἐπυλλῳτικός), 1634. [ad. Gr. ἐπυλλῳτικός, *f.* (ult.) ἐπὶ + ὄλλω scar.] *Med.*

A. adj. Having power to clearize 1671. *B. sb.* in *pl.* Epulotic medicines or ointments.

Epurate (ἐπιπύρεται), *v.* rare. 1799. [f. F. *épurer* + -ATE *6*] *trans.* To purify (*lit.* and *fig.*). Hence **Epuration**.

Equability (ἐκ-, ἐκβάλλω), 1531. [ad. L. *æquabilitas*, *f.* *æquabilis* EQUABLE.] *1.* The quality of being equable; freedom from fluctuation or variation. *†2.* Capability of being compared on equal terms -1817. *†3.* Well-balanced condition -1605.

1. Such an equability of mind HOLMES. *E.* of the Sun's motion RAY, of the climate HOOKER.

Equable (ἐκ-, ἐκβάλλω), *a.* 1643. [ad. L. *æquabilis*, *f.* *æquare* to make uniform or equal *f.* *æquus*.] *1.* Uniform, free from fluctuation or variation: said of motions, temperature, the feelings, etc. 1677. *2.* Free from inequalities uniform throughout, equally proportioned 1692. *†3.* = **EQUITABLE** Sir T. BROWNE.

1. An *e.* pulse 1799. *E.* climates MAURY. *E.* in style JOWETT. *2.* A more *e.* system of taxation THIRLWALL. Hence **Equableness** = **EQUALITY**.

Equæval (ἐκβάλλω), *a.* Also *equiæval* 1867. [f. L. *æquævalens* (*f.* *æquus* + *ævalis*) + -AL.]

Of equal age; belonging to the same period. So **Equævovous** *a.*

Equal (ἐκβάλλω), *ME.* [ad. L. *æqualis*, *f.* *æquus* even, just.]

A. adj. *1.* Identical in amount, magnitude, number, value, intensity, etc.; neither less nor greater. *2.* Possessing a like degree of a quality or attribute; on the same level in dignity, power, excellence, etc.; having the same rights or privileges. *Const.* to, with. 1526. *3.* Adequate or fit in quantity or degree; adequately fit or qualified. Of persons: Having competent strength, endurance, or ability. *Const.* to 1674. *4.* Evenly proportioned; uniform in effect or operation 1661. *†5.* [= L. *æquus*] Fair, equitable, impartial -1769. *6.* Of surfaces: Level, on the same level (*arch.*) 1649. *7.* Uniform throughout -1793; in *Bot.* symmetrical 1876. *8.* = **EQUABLE** *i.* 1626. *19.* Of numbers. Even (*rare*) 1806. *†10.* quasi-*adv.* Equally -1659.

1. Three hits, not in equal distance GRAFTON. Of equal height DRYDEN. *2.* Equal in glory to the father 1526. He meant his children to be all *e.* CRUISE Phil. *F. voices* (Mus.) voices either all male or all female. *3.* To make my commendations *e.* to your merit DRYDEN. *Phr.* *E. to the occasion*. *4.* The army druded his *e.* and inexorable justice GIBSON. *E. laws* 1836. *Phr.* *It is e. to me (whether)* = 'it makes no difference'. *5.* *E. heaven* hath denied that comfort GREENE. *6.* The *e.* plains of fruitful Sicily Mrs. BROWNING. *8.* Try them by boiling upon an *e.* fire BYRON. An even or *e.* trot 1761. In a firm and *e.* tone GIBSON. To keep an oath with an *e.* mind TENNYSON.

B. sb. *1.* One who is equal to another; as in rank, in power or performance, or in age 1573. *2.* *abstr.* *An e.*: a state of equality. Now dial. 1596.

1. A minister who never had his *e.* for wisdom and integrity 1792. *2.* SPENSER *F. Q.* v. li. 34.

Equal (ἐκβάλλω), *v.* 1586. [*f.* *prec.*; cf. F. *égaler*.]

1. To make equal or level, to equalize 1594. *†2.* To represent as equal; to liken compare -1805. *3.* *trans.* To be or become equal to; to come up to, match 1550. *4.* To produce or achieve something equal to. Also *trans.* To cope on equal terms with (*rare*). 1597.

1. Cities equalled with the ground 1629. Those other two equal'd with me in Fate MARY. *P. L.* iii. 33. *2.* To *e.* robbery with murder JOHNSON. *3.* The gold and the chrysell cannot equal it Job xxviii. 17. *4.* To *e.* art with art W. BROOMS. *intr.* A Body strong enough, to equal with the King *2 Hen IV.* i. m. 67.

Equalist (ἐκβάλλω), *rare*. 1661. [f. **EQUAL** + -IST.] One who asserts the equality of certain (indicated) persons or things.

Equalitarian (ἐκβάλλω), 1799. [f. **EQUALITY**, cf. *humanitarian*, etc.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the doctrine of the equality of mankind.

B. sb. One who holds this doctrine.

Equality (ἐκβάλλω), *ME.* [*a.* OF. *égalité* (mod. F. *égalité*), ad. L. *æqualitatem*, *f.* *æqualis*.]

1. The condition of being equal in quantity, amount, value, intensity, etc.; *esp.* in *Math.* exact correspondence between magnitudes and numbers in respect of quantity (sometimes expressed by the sign =) 1570. *2.* The condition of being equal in dignity, privileges, power,

etc. with others ME. †3. Fairness, impartiality, equity; in things, proportionateness—1845. 4. Evenness, uniformity. Now *rare*. ME. 1. Pleading *e* of years Cowper. 3. *E* is of the essence of such facts McCulloch. 4. *E* of Motion 1664, temper 1762, wear Ht. Martineau.

Equalize (fkwālbiz), *v.* 1590. [f. **EQUAL** + *-IZE*.] †1. = **EQUAL** *v.* 3. —1826. †2. To represent as equal; to place on an equality 1751. 3. To make equal in magnitude or degree 1622. 4. To level—1653. 5. To render uniform 1822. 6. *intr.* Football, etc. To bring the score to an equality with the opponent's.

1. The Scythians . . . do e. the grass in multitude 1595. 2. The Virgin . . . they do at least equalize to Christ H. Morb. 3. Intending to e. it [Babel] with the Statues Sir T. Herbert. Those who attempt to level, never e. Burke. Office of itself does much to e. politicians Macaulay. 5. To e. the motion of a machine Imison. Hence **Equalization**, **Equalizer**, one who, or that which, makes equal.

Equalled, *rare*. 1630. [f. **EQUAL** *v.*] One who, or that which, makes equal.

Equally (fkwāli), *adv.* ME. [f. **EQUAL** *a.*] 1. To an equal degree or extent. Const. *with*. occas. *as*. 1634. 2. In equal shares ME. 3. According to one and the same rule or measure, impartially, justly 1526. †4. On a level; uniformly; in a line *with*—1721. 5. In uniform degree or quantity 1664.

1. And e. of Fear and Forecast void De Fox. 2. To her other sisters e. between them Cauter. 3. To deal e. between man and man Hobbes.

Equalness (fkwālnēs), *Now rare*. 1530. [f. *as* prec. + *-NESS*.] 1. = **EQUALITY** 1, 2. †2. Fairness, equity—1556. †3. Evenness, uniformity—1799.

Equanimity (fkwān'miti), 1607. [ad. L. *equanimitas*, f. *equanimis* having an even mind, f. *aequus* + *animus*.] †1. Fairness of judgement, impartiality—1752. 2. Evenness of mind or temper, the quality of being undisturbed by good or ill fortune 1663.

2. To bear odium *with* e. Burke.

Equanimous (fkwān'mis), *a.* 1656. [f. L. *equanimis* (see prec.) + *-OUS*.] 1. Even-tempered, not easily elated or depressed. †2. Impartial 1670. Hence **Equanimously** *adv.*, *ness*.

Equant (fkwānt), 1621. [ad. L. *equantem*, pr. ppl. of *equare*.] *A. adj.* That equalizes. *E. circle* [med. L. *circulus equans*], in ancient astronomy, a circle imagined in order to reconcile the planetary movements with the hypothesis of the uniform velocity of celestial motion.

B. sb. = *E. circle*.

Equate (fkwāti), *v.* ? ME. [f. L. *equat*, ppl. stem, see prec.] †1. To make bodies equal; to balance (*rare*)—1755. 2. †To take the average of; in *Astr.* to reduce to an average 1633. 3. *Math.* To state the equality of; to put in the form of an equation 1799. 4. *transf.* and *fig.* To treat as equivalent 18.

2. To e. solar days, that is to convert apparent into mean time [etc.] 1751. 4. Boudicca might perhaps be equated . . . with such a Latin name as Victoria J. Rivers.

Equation (fkwā'fjən), ME. [ad. L. *equationem*.] 1. The action of making equal or balancing; equilibrium, equality 1656. *spec.* in *Astr.* Equal partition Only in ME. 2. *Astron.* Reduction to a normal value or position by making compensations for a known cause of irregularity or error. Chiefly *concer* the quantity added or subtracted for this purpose. 1666. †3. *Math.* The act of stating the identity in value of two quantities or expressions—1673. 4. A formula affirming the equivalence of two quantitative expressions, connected by the sign =. Also *transf.* 1570.

1. Again the golden day resum'd its right, And ruled in just e. of the night Rowe. *Phr.* *E. of demand and supply*, *e. of trade*, etc. (*mod.*) 2. The difference between true and mean solar time is called the *e. of time* Mosley. *Phr.* *Annual e.* see **ANNUAL**. *E. of the centre*, the difference between the mean and the true anomaly of a heavenly body. *E. of the equinoxes*, the difference between the mean and the apparent places of the equinoxes. *E. of time*, the difference between the time shown by a clock (mean time) and that shown by a sundial. *Personal e.*: the correction required in astronomical observations in consequence of greater or less inaccuracy habitual to individual observers. Also *transf.* *E. of payments*

the process of finding a mean time for the payment in one amount of sums due at different times. 4. The two chief kinds of equations are (1) Those which contain symbols denoting one or more unknown quantities. . . (2) Those which indicate a constant relation between variables, as *E. to a curve*, an equation expressing a relation between coordinates or the like, which is constant for every point of the curve. *e. of motions*, etc. Equations are distinguished as *single*, *quadratic*, *cubic*, etc. for as of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. degree according to the highest power which they contain of any unknown or variable N. E. D. *Phr.* *To solve an e.* to discover the numerical values of the symbols denoting unknown quantities.

Equational (fkwā'fjənəl), *a.* 1864. [f. prec. + *-AL*.] Pertaining to, or involving the use of, equations. Hence **Equationally** *adv.*

Equator (fkwā'tor), *-ai*. ME. [a. late L. *aequator* one who makes equal, hence (*circulus*) *aequator dies et noctis* 'the equalizer of day and night'.] 1. *Astron.* A great circle of the celestial sphere, whose plane is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. Called also the **EQUINOCTIAL**, *q. v.* 2. *Geog.* A great circle of the earth, in the plane of the celestial equator, and equidistant from the two poles 1612. Also *transf.* 1746.

2. *transf.* The solar e. LOCKYER. *Phr.* *Magnetic e. = Achromatic line* (see **ACHROMATIC**). *E. of the magnet*, the portion of the magnet midway between the two poles, which is apparently less magnetic.

Equatorial (fkwā'tor'jəl), 1664. [f. L. *aequator* (see prec.) + (*-i*) *-AL*.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to an equator, esp. the terrestrial equator.

Phr. *E. instrument or telescope*, a telescope attached by an arm to an axle revolving in a direction parallel to the plane of the equator. By a uniform motion given to this axle the telescope follows the diurnal apparent motion of any point in the heavens to which it is directed. *E. circle*, a graduated circle (also called *hour-circle*, *right-ascension-circle*) revolving in a plane parallel to the equator, forming part of the instrument.

B. sb. = *E. instrument*; see **A.** 1793. Hence **Equatorially** *adv.*

Equerry (ekwēn, ekwēri). Also *aphet*. †*query*. 1526. [ad. F. *écurie*, earlier *escurie* (also *ecuriera*, by assoc. with *esquiere* ESQUIRE), med. L. *scuria* stable, f. OHG. *scūr* shed, shelter. The stress (ekwēri) is favoured, and is due to an imagined connexion with L. *equus* horse.] 1. The stables of a royal or princely household, or the body of officers in charge of them—1731. 2. [Short for 'gentleman of the e.' or 'groom of the e.']. †2. A groom 1708. *b.* An officer charged with the care of the horses of a royal or exalted personage. At the English Court, an officer of the household, in occasional attendance on the sovereign. 1526.

Hence **Equerryship**, the position of an e.

Equestrial (ekwē'striəl), *a.* Now *rare*. 1553. [f. *as* next + *-AL*.] = next.

Equestrian (ekwē'striən), 1656. [f. L. *equestrus* (f. *equus*, f. *equus*) + *-AN*.] *A. adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to horse-riding. Also, skilled in horse-riding. 2. Mounted on a horse. Also, representing a person so mounted. 1711. 3. *Rom. Ant.* Of or pertaining to the order of *Equites* 1696.

1. Candidates for e. glory JOHNSON. 2. An e. lady appeared upon the plains 1711. The Antique *E.* Statue of Marcus Aurelius Addison.

B. sb. One who rides on horseback; also, one who publicly performs on horseback 1791.

Hence **Equestrianism**, the art or practice of riding on horseback. So **Equestrienne**, a female e.

Equi- (fkwī-), repr. L. *aequi-*, comb. f. *aequus*, in sense 'equal', or (adv.) 'equally, in an equal degree'. Hence.

Equianharmonic *a.* *Math.* equally anharmonic. applied when two ranges, each of four points, are projective. *ly adv.* **Equiarticulate** *a.*, having equal joints with another. **Equibalanced** *sb.* = **EQUILIBRIUM**. †**Equibalance** *v.*, to counterpoise. **Equichangeable** *a.*, equally varying. **Equiconvex** *a.*, having two convex surfaces with equal curves. **Equiscent** *a.*, having equal increments. **Equidigonal *a.*, having the diagonals equal. **Equidurnal *a.* *nonce-word*, [tr. Gr. *lonqueparis*], pertaining to the time when days and nights are equal: applied to the equinoctial line. **Equigraphic** *a.* = **HOMOLOGRAPHIC**. **Equibate** *a.*, having****

equal lobes. **Equimomental** *a.* *Physics*, having equal moments of inertia about parallel axes. †**Equimesate** *v.*, to weigh or esteem equally. **Equiperiodic** *a.*, having equal periods. **Equiprobabilism**, the doctrine of the equiprobabilists. **Equiprobabilist**, one of those who hold that of two opinions the less safe may be followed provided it be as probable, or nearly as probable, as the opposite. **Equiradial** *a.*, having equal radii. **Equiradical** *a.*, 'equally radical' (W.). **Equisegmental** *a.*, [Med.] having equal segments. **Equitangential** *a.*, having a tangent equal to a constant line, said of a certain curve. **Equivalue** *v.*, to make or be equal in value. **Equivalued** *a.*, *Couch*, having both valves alike. †**Equivelocit**, equality in velocity. **Equivote** (U.S.), a tie in voting. †**Equiangle**. 1570. [a. F., f. *équi* + *angle* ANGLE.] *A. adj.* = **EQUANGULAR**—1611.

B. sb. pl. **Equiangles**. By *equiangles* at right angles. 1593. So †**Equiangled** *a.*

Equiangular (fkwī'ŋgju'l), *a.* 1660. [f. **EQUI** + **ANGULAR**.] Having equal angles as an *e.* figure, mutually *e.*

Phr. *E. spiral*, a name for the logarithmic spiral, in which the angle between the radius vector and the tangent is constant. Hence **Equiangularity**, the condition or fact of being *e.*

Equiaxe (fkwī'æks), *a.* 1810. [a. F., f. L. *aequis* + *axis*.] *Crystall.* Having equal axes. So **Equiaxed** *a.*

Equicrural (fkwī'krū'rāl), *a.* 1650. [f. L. *aequicrurus* (f. *aequi* + *crus*, *crurus*) + *-AL*.] Having equal legs or sides; isosceles. var. †**Equicrura**.

Equidifferent (fkwī'di'fērent), *a.* 1695. [f. **EQUI** + **DIFFERENT**.] Having equal differences, arithmetically proportional.

Equidistant (fkwī'di'stənt), *a.* 1570. [a. F., ad. late L. *aequidistantem*, f. *aequi* (see **EQUI**) + *distans* standing apart.] 1. Separated by an equal distance. Also *fig.* 1593. 2. Of lines. Parallel.

Hence **Equidistantly** *adv.* at an equal distance.

Equiform (fkwī'fōrm), *a.* [ad. L. *aequiformis*, f. *aequus* + *forma*.] Having one and the same form (Diets.) So **Equiformal *a.* Hence †**Equiformity**, uniformity. Sir T. BROWN.**

Equilateral. 1570. [ad. F. *équilatère*, ad. late L. *aequilaterus*, f. *aequi* (see **EQUI**) + *latus*, lateris.] *A. adj.* Having equal sides—1715.

B. sb. A square or cube, or a square or cube number—1636.

Equilateral (fkwī'lā'tērāl), *a.* 1570. [ad. late L. *aequilateralis*, f. *as* prec. + *-AL*.] Having all the sides equal.

Phr. *E. arch*, an arch in which the chords of the sides form with the base an *e.* triangle. *E. hyperbola*, one whose axes are equal. *E. shell*, one in which a transverse line drawn through the apex of the umbilicus divides the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts. Hence **Equilaterally** *adv.*

Equilibrant (ekwī'brānt), 1883. [a. F. *équilibrant*, f. *équilibrer*.] *Physics* 'Any system of forces which if applied to a rigid body, would balance a given system of forces acting on it' (Thomson & Tait).

Equilibrate (fkwī'lā'brēt), *v.* 1635. [f. ppl. stem of late L. **aequilibrare*, f. *aequi* (see **EQUI**) + *libra* balance.] 1. *trans* To bring into or keep in equipoise or equilibrium to balance. 2. To counterpoise 1829. 3. *absol* and *intr.* To be in a state of equilibrium to balance. Const. *with* 1829.

3. The forces neutralise each other and mutually e. 1830. So †**Equilibrate** *a.* equally balanced. **Equilibratory** *a.* tending to produce equilibrium, var. **Equilibriate** *v.*

Equilibration (ekwī'lā'brē'fjən), 1612. [f. *as* prec. see *-ATION*.] The action of bringing into or keeping in equilibrium, the state of being in equilibrium. Const. *to, with*.

Drowsy equilibrations of undetermined counsel JOHNSON var. †**Equilibre**.

Equilibrist (ekwī'lbrī'st), *a.* 1649. [f. **EQUILIBRIUM** + *-AL*.] = **EQUILIBRATE**.

Equilibrism (ekwī'lbrī'sm, fkwī'lī-), 1760. [a. F. *équilibrisme*, f. *équilibrer*.] One skilled in

æ (man) a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). ç (Fr. chef). ɔ (ever). ai (I, eye). ɛ (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). q (what). p (got).

feats of balancing; *esp.* a rope-dancer. Hence *Equilibristic* *a.*

Equilibrium (ɛkwɪlɪˈbrɪəm). 1644. [ad. *L. æquilibrium*.] The state of being equally balanced; equilibrium.

Equilibrium (ɛkwɪlɪˈbrɪəm). 1608. [a. *L. æquilibrium*, *f. æquus + libra* balance.] 1. *Physics*. The condition of equal balance between opposing forces; that state of a body in which the forces acting upon it are so arranged that their resultant at every point is zero. 2. The state of balance between powers of any kind 1677. 3. The condition of indecision or indifference produced by opposing influences of equal force 1685.

1. The fluids, pressing equally and easily yielding to each other, soon restore the Equilibrium 1697. 2. So to balance their [the Spaniard and the French] Power, as to keep both in an E. 1677. 3. There is an end of the Doubt or Equilibrium 1685.

Hence *Equilibrium* *a.* of or pertaining to *c.*; constructed on the principle of *E. Equilibrium* *a.* that is in a state of *c.* *Equilibrium* *adv.* Equilibrate *v.* to bring to an *e.* var. *Equilibrium* [the *L.* ablative, treated as Eng.]

Equimultiple (ɛkwɪˈmʌltɪplɪ). 1656. [ad. *mod. L. æquimultiplex*; see *EQU-* and *MULTIPLE*.]

1. *Adv.* Produced by multiplying by the same number. HOBBS.

B. sb. One of a set of numbers or quantities which each have a common multiplier. Thus 14 and 28 are equimultiples of 2 and 4. Chiefly *pl.* 1660.

Equine (ɪˈkwɪn), *a.* 1778. [ad. *L. æquinus*, *f. æquus*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a horse.

The mule is apt to forget all but the *e.* side of his ped. *see* LOWELL. So *Equinal* *a.* Hence *Equinity*, LANDOR.

Equinoctial (ek-ɪˈkwɪn kʃjəl). ME. [ad. *L. æquinoctialis*, *f. æquinoctium* EQUINOX.]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to a state of equal day and night. 2. Pertaining to the period or point of the equinox 1570; happening about the time of the equinox 1792. 3. = *EQUATORIAL*; also, pertaining to the regions near the terrestrial equator 1594.

1. *Phr. E. line, circle* (road MILTON), the celestial or terrestrial equator. Cf. *B. 1* and *2. E. point* = EQUINOX 2. Six hours, which is the one half of an Equinoctial day BLUNDELL. The *e.* rains WEST-INGTON, gales LIVINGSTONE. *Phr. E. colour* see *COLOR*. *E. month*: a month which includes one of the equinoxes.

B. sb. 1. The celestial equator: so called because, when the sun is on it, day and night are of equal length ME. 2. The terrestrial equator. Now *rare*. 1584. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 13. = *EQUINOX* -1665 4. An equinoctial gale 1748.

As if, when you have crossed the *e.*, all the virtues die BURKE. Hence *Equinoctially* *adv.* in the direction of the *e.* or equator.

1. *Equinoctium*, *rare*. *Pl.* -ia, -iums. ME. [L. *f. æquus + nox, noctis*.] EQUINOX -1688.

Equinox (ɪˈkwɪnɒks). 1579. [ad. *L. æquinoctium* (in *med. L.* spelt *æquinoxium*; see *prec.*) 1. One of the two periods of the year when day and night are of equal length, owing to the sun's crossing the Equator. Hence, the time of this crossing, that is, the 20 March, and the 22 or 23 September 1588. 2. The condition of equality of day and night. Also *fig.* 1604. 3. One of the two points at which the sun's path crosses the Equator, *viz.* the first points in Aries and Libra 1594. 13. = *EQUINOCTIAL LINE* or *EQUATOR* -1728. 14. An equinoctial gale (*rare*) DRYDEN.

1. Live long, nor feel Our changeful equinoxes TENNYSON.

Equip (ɪˈkwɪp), *v.* 1523. [a. *F. équiper*, *equipar*, prob. ad. ON. *skipa* to man (a vessel), fit up, arrange, *cf. skip* = *SHIP*.] 1. *trans.* To fit out (a ship) 1580. 2. 'To furnish for service' (T), to provide with what is requisite for action, as arms, instruments, or apparatus. Hence *fig.* Const. with *b.* To finance 1690 3. To array; to dress, fit out (for a journey) 1695.

1. Equipping the ship for these two different voyages ANSON. 2. To *e.* Horace 1605, a man as a writer 1793, a new theory 1879. 3. It is Dr. Donne, equipped for the expedition to CALES H. WALFOLF.

Equipage (ɪˈkwɪpɪdʒ), *sb.* 1579 [a. *F. équipage*, *f. équiper*; see *EQUIP* and *-AGE*.] 1. 1.

= *EQUIPMENT* -1684. 2. Furniture, apparatus, or outfit, including all that is needed for an army, a ship, an establishment, a journey or expedition, etc. 1579. 13. Uniform, accoutrements -1818; costume, dress, 'get up' -1823 4. Articles for personal ornament or use; a case of these 1726. 15. Apparatus in general (*lit* and *fig.*) -1734. 16. Formal state or order, ceremonious display -1756. 17. Tram, retinue, following -1731. 8. A carriage with or without horses and the attendant servants 1721. 19. The crew of a ship [*tr. F. équipage*] (*rare*) -1751. 10. [as if *f. L. equi-*] = *EQUIPAGE*; also *fig.* -1655

2. How war may Move. In all her *e.* MILT. Our *e.* for the night 1858. *Phr. Breakfast, tea-e* a breakfast, tea-service (*arch.*) 7 The young Prince of Orange, with a splendid *e.* LUTYNS 8 Here...roll and rumble all kinds of equipages HAWTHORNE. 10. To march in *e.* with better wit W. BROWN.

1. *Equipage*, *v.* 1590 [f. *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To furnish with an equipage, to fit out -1784 2. To rank (*trans.* and *intr.*). HEYWOOD.

1. *Equiparable*, *a.* 1611. [a. *F.*, ad. *L. æquiparabilis*, *f. æquiparare*, *f. (ult.) æquus + par*.] Equal in comparison, equivalent -1695.

1. *Equiparate*, *a.* 1632. [f. *L. æquiparatus*, *ppl. stem*, see *prec.*] To level; to treat as on the same level -1671.

Equiparation (ɪˈkwɪpəˈreɪʃən). 1615. [ad. *L. æquiparationem*; see *prec.*] The action of placing on an equality; the action of comparing; *concr.* a parallel.

Equipedal (ɪˈkwɪpɪdəl), *a.* [f. *L. æquipedus* + *-AL*.] Having equal feet; *Zool.* having the pairs of feet equal. (Dicts.)

Equipede (ɪˈkwɪpɪd), 1835. [f. *L. æquus* + *pes, pedis*.] *Zool.* Having legs of equal length. Also as *sb.* in *pl.*

1. *Equipendent*, *a.* 1640. [f. *EQUI* + *PEN-DENT*] Hanging in equipoise -1681. Hence 1. *Equipendency*.

Equipment (ɪˈkwɪpmənt). 1717. [f. *EQUIP* + *-MENT*.] 1. The action of equipping; the state of being equipped, the manner in which a person or thing is equipped 1748 2. *concr.* Anything used in equipping, furniture, outfit, warlike apparatus; necessities for travelling, etc.; *fig.* intellectual outfit 1717.

1. The *e.* of an expedition 1809, of Arctic ships EMPSON. 2. The *e.* of a female archer STRUTT, of a soldier 1870, a milroad (*mod.*).

Equipoise (ɪˈkwɪpoɪz), *sb.* 1658. [f. *EQUI* + *POISE* *sb.*] 1. Equality or equal distribution of weight; a condition of perfect balance or equilibrium, *esp.* in intellectual, moral, political, or social forces or interests. 2. A counterpoise; an equivalent force. Chiefly *fig.* 1780.

1. To live in a continual *e.* of doubt JOHNSON. 2. The *e.* to the clergy [*i.e.* the aristocracy] being removed, the Church became so powerful LOCKE.

Equipoise (ɪˈkwɪpoɪz), *v.* 1647 [f. *prec.* *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To serve as an equipoise to; to counterbalance 1664. 2. To place or hold in equipoise 1764 13. *intr.* To balance with 1647

Equipollence (ɪˈkwɪpələns). ME. [a. *OF. equipollence* (mod. *F. équilibre*), ad. *L. æquipollentia*.] 1. Equality of force, power, or signification. 2. *Logic*. An equivalence between two or more propositions ME. var. *Equipollency*.

Equipollent (ɪˈkwɪpələnt). ME. [a. *OF. equipollent* (mod. *F. équilibre*), ad. *L. æquipollentem*, *f. æquus + pollentem*, *pr. pple.* of *pollere* to be strong.]

A. adj. 1. Of equal power, weight, importance, or signification. *Obs.* of persons. 2. Identical in meaning or result; equivalent; in *Logic*, said *esp.* of propositions expressing the same thing but differently 1577. Hence *Equipollently* *adv.*

1. A considerable and *e.* muscular force PALSY. 2. *B. sb.* Something that has equal power, weight, etc.; an equivalent 1611.

Equiponderance (ɪˈkwɪpəndərəns). 1775. [f. next; see *-ANCE*.] Equality of weight, equilibrium. var. *Equiponderancy*.

Equiponderant (ɪˈkwɪpəndərənt). 1630 [ad. *L. æquiponderantem*, *pr. pple.* to see next.]

A. adj. Of equal weight; evenly balanced. The quantity of air to a quantity of water *e.* thereto, is as 1300 to 1 BOYLE. *E.* strife 'twixt Good and Evil 1832.

B. sb. pl. Things of equal weight 1852.

Equiponderate (ɪˈkwɪpəndəreɪt), *v.* 1641 [f. *ppl. stem* of *mod. L. æquiponderare*, *f. æquus* + *ponderare* to weigh.] 1. *intr.* To be in equilibrium -1822. 2. *trans.* To counterbalance 1661 3. To make well-balanced 1810.

2. Both *e.* (a pound, suppose) in air 1766. Hence 1. *Equiponderate*, *Equiponderated* *ppl. adjs.* Equiponderation.

1. *Equiponderous*, *a.* 1656. [f. *EQUI* + *L. pondus*, *ponderis* + *-OUS*.] Of equal weight or specific gravity; also *fig.* -1729.

1. *Equipondious*, *a.* [f. *L. æquipondium* (as *prec.*) + *-OUS*.] Of equal weight on both sides; nicely-balanced. GLANVILLE.

Equipotent, *a. rare*. 1875. [f. *EQUI* + *POTENT*.] Of equal power.

Equipotential (ɪˈkwɪpəˈteɪnʃəl), *a.* 1678 [f. *EQUI* + *POTENTIAL*] 1. Of equal authority. 2. Having equality of potential 1880.

2. When a potential function exists, surfaces for which the potential is constant are called *E.* surfaces MAXWELL.

Equirota (ɪˈkwɪrəʊtə), *a.* 1839. [f. *EQUI* + *L. rota* + *-AL*.] 1. Having fore and hind wheels of equal diameter. 2. Having equal rotation'. (Dicts.)

Equisetaceous (ɪˈkwɪsɪtəˈʃəs), *a.* 1867 [See *EQUISETUM* and *-ACEOUS*] *Bot.* Belonging to the order *Equisetaceæ*.

Equisetic (ɪˈkwɪsɪtɪk), *a.* 1838. [f. *EQUISETUM* + *-IC*.] *Chem.* Derived from *Equisetum*. *E. acid* = *ACETIC acid*.

Equisetum (ɪˈkwɪsɪtəm). *Pl.* -ums, -a. 1830. [a. *L. equisetum* (prop. *equisetum*), *f. æquus* + *seta* bristle.] *Bot.* The typical genus of the *N.O. Equisetaceæ*; Horsetail. Hence *Equisetiform* *a.* (Dicts.)

Equison. [ad. *L. equisonem*, *f. æquus*.] *A* groom. LANDOR.

Equisonant (ɪˈkwɪsənənt), *a.* [f. *EQUI* + *SONANT*, after *L. æquisonus*.] *Acoustic* *mus.* Consonant in the octave. Hence *Equisonance*.

Equitable (ɪˈkwɪtəbəl), *a.* 1646. [a. *F.*, *f. équité* *EQUITY*.] 1. Characterized by equity or fairness; now rarely of persons 2. Pertaining to the department of jurisprudence called *EQUITY*, valid in equity as dist. from law 1720.

1. *E. Judges* BURNET. In all literal and *e.* construction CROWLEY. Upon *e.* grounds 1654. 2. A trust estate is good as an *e.* pointure CAUSE. Hence *Equitableness*. *Equitably* *adv.*

Equitant (ɪˈkwɪtənt), *a.* 1830. [ad. *L. equitans*, *pr. pple.* of *equitare* to ride, *f. equitem* horseman, *f. æquus*] *Bot.* Overriding; said of leaves which successively overlap each other according to age, as in the *iris*.

Equitation (ɪˈkwɪtəʃən). 1562. [ad. *L. equitationem*] The action, art, or habit of riding on, or as on, horseback; horsemanship.

Broomsicks, the instruments of their nocturnal *e.* LOWELL.

Equity (ɪˈkwɪti) ME. [a. *OF. équité*, *cf. L. æquitas*, *f. æquus* even, fair.] 1. *gen.* The quality of being equal or fair; impartiality even-handed dealing. 2. That which is fair and right. *rarely* in *pl.* ME. 3. *Jurispr.* The recourse to general principles of justice (= *L. naturalis æquitas*) to correct or supplement the ordinary law 1574 4. In England, Ireland and U.S., a system of law existing side by side with the common and statute law (together called 'law' in a narrower sense), and superseding these, when they conflict with it 1591. Also *transf.* of analogous systems. 5. An equitable right, *i.e.* one recognizable in a court of equity. Often in *pl.* 1626 6. The ordinary shares of a company as opposed to the preference shares 1904 6. *attrib.* 1832.

1. *E.* was my crown's God XIX 14. 2. To do equity and justice CAXTON. 3. Chancellors moderated the rigour of the law according to *e.* LO SR LEONARDS. 4. There are settled and invariable rules of *e.*, which require to be moderated by the rules of good conscience LO SR LEONARDS. In England, *e.* was formerly administered by a special class of tribunals, of which the Court of Chancery was chief, but since 1873 all the branches of the High Court administer both 'law' and 'equity', it being provided that where the two differ, the rules of *e.* are to be followed N.E.D. 5. The wife's *e.* to a suitable provision for the maintenance of herself and her children KENT. *Phr. E. of redemption* the right of a mort

o (Ger. *Köln*). o (Fr. *per*). u (Ger. Müller)

ü (Fr. *dame*). ü (curl). é (è) (there). z (z) (rain). z (Fr. *saïre*). z (fir, fern, earth)

gagor who has in law forfeited his estate to redeem it within a reasonable time by payment of the principal and interest. *E. to a settlement*, a wife's equitable right to have settled upon her any properties coming to her after marriage. *Comb. e.* draftsman, a barrister who draws pleadings in *e.*

†Equivale, *v.* 1608. [*ad. F. équivaloir*, *ad. late L. æquivalere*.] *trans.* To be equivalent to; to provide an equivalent for -1695.

Equivalence (ikwivälens), *sb.* 1541. [*a. F. ad. med. L. æquivalentia*, *f. æquivalentem* EQUIVALENT.] 1. The condition of being equivalent; in *Physics*, equality of energy or effect. 2. *Chem.* The doctrine that differing fixed quantities of different substances are equivalent in chemical combinations 1880.

1. To reduce propositions to identity or *e. Lewis*. *Phr. E of force* the doctrine that force of one kind becomes transformed into force of another kind of the same value. Hence *†Equivalence v. none* - *ad. to balance* Sir T. BROWNE. *Equivalence* [see *equiv*] = EQUIVALENT; *Geol.* correspondence of strata in serial order and characteristics.

Equivalent (ikwivälent), 1460. [*ad. late L. æquivalentem*, *pr. pp. of æquivalere*, *f. æquus + valere* to be worth.]

A. adj. 1. Equal in value, power, efficacy, or import; having equal or corresponding significance. *Obs.* of persons. 2. Tantamount 1539 3. Corresponding 1634. 4. *Chem.* Equal in combining value; having the same degree of quantivalence 1850.

1. No Fair to thine E, or second MILT. P. L. ix. 609. To pay an *e. penalty* Jas. MILL. Here he makes a republic *e.* to a democracy Lewis 2. His presence... would be *e.* to an army of ten thousand men Austen. 3. The Cadi, or some *e. officer* Morse Hence *Equivalence v. ade*

B. sb. 1. Something equal in value or worth, also, something tantamount 1502. 2. A word, expression, sign, etc. of equivalent import 1631 3. *a. Chem.* = *e. proportion* (see *quot.* and *A.* 4) 1827. *b.* That which corresponds in relative position or function; as, (*Biol.*) analogous and homologous structures; (*Geol.*) a stratum or formation in one country answering to one in another 1839. *c. Physics. Mechanical e.* the amount of mechanical effect resulting from the operation of a force. *Mechanical e. of heat*: taken as, the amount of mechanical energy required to raise 1 lb. of water through 1° C. 1842.

1. Belleisle alone was a sufficient *e.* for Minorca 1792. *Phr. The E.* (Eng. Hist.): the sum ordered, by the Act of Union of 1807, to be paid to Scotland as a set-off against additional excise-duties, loss on coinage, etc. 2. *a. The term e.* was subsequently introduced to indicate the proportional weights of analogous substances found to be of equal value in their chemical action WILLIAMSON.

Comb. *e. money* (see *B.* 1, *quot.*); *e. number* (*Chem.*) atomic weight.

Equivalent; see EQUI-*pref.*

†Equivocacy, *rare*. [*f. L. æquivocus* + *-acy*.] Equivocal character. Sir T. BROWNE.

Equivocal (ikwivökäl), 1601. [*f. late L. æquivocus* ambiguous (*f. æquus + vocare*) + *-AL*.]

A. adj. 1. Equal or the same in name but not in reality; nominal -1744. 2. Having two or more significations equally appropriate, capable of double interpretation; ambiguous 1601. 3. Of uncertain nature, undecided (chiefly in neg. sentences) 1658. 4. Of persons, callings, etc.: Doubtful in character; questionable, suspicious 1790.

* Without ambiguous or equivocal terms FURBERCK. *E. sentences* SHAKS., answers 1756, proofs JUNIUS. 3. The sentiments of London were not *e.* BURKE. *Phr. E. generation* the (supposed) production of plants or animals without parents; spontaneous generation. *E. chord* (Mus.) one which may be resolved into different keys without changing any of its tones. 4. A Churchman whose sanctity was *e.* H. WALPOLE. An *e. mode* of life LYTONS.

Hence *Equivocality*, *e. quality*, an equivocal.

Equivocally *adv.* *Equivocalness*, *e. quality*.

†*B. sb.* An equivocal word or term; a homonym -1734.

Equivocate (ikwivökett), *v.* 1590. [*f. low L. æquivocare*, *æquivocare* to call by the same name, *f. late L. æquivocus*; see *prec.*] 1. *intr.* To have the same sound with 1611. 2. To use words of more than one sense; to deal in ambiguities -1686. 3. In bad sense: 'To mean one thing and express another' (J.); to prevaricate 1590. 4. *trans.* To evade (an oath, etc.) by equivocation -1649.

3 The witness shuffled, equivocated, pretended to

misunderstand the questions MACAULAY. Hence *Equivocally* *adv.* *Equivocator*, *Equiv.*

Equivocation (ikwivökett), *ME.* [*ad. late L. æquivocationem*; see *prec.*] 1. The

using (a word) in more than one sense, ambiguity of meaning in words -1810. *b. Logic.* As = *Gr. ὁμωλογία*. The fallacy of using the same term in different senses in a syllogism 1605. 2. The use of words or expressions susceptible of a double signification, in order to mislead. Also *coner* 1605.

2. The Subtle difference Betwixt *Æquivocation* and a Lye 1634.

Equivoque, -*voke* (ikwiv-, ekwivook). *ME.* [*ad. L. æquivocus*; see EQUIVOCAL.]

†*A. adj.* = EQUIVOCAL -1650.

B. sb. 1. A thing which has the same name as something different -1660. 2. An expression capable of more meanings than one; word-play, punning 1614. 3. Ambiguity of speech. Also *transf.* 1809. 4. = EQUIVOCATION 2 (1776) 1616.

Equivorous (ikwivöras), *a. rare* 1828. [*f. L. æquus + vorus* + *-ous*.] Feeding on horseflesh. *Er* (31). 1862. Representing the inarticulate murmur of a hesitant speaker.

-*er* 1, *suffix*, *ME.* -*er(e)*, -*ar(e)*, *OE.* -*ere*, forming *sbs.*, represents *WGer.* -*ärz* = *OTeut.* -*ärjo* -*z*. The relation between *OTeut.* -*ärjo* -*z* and *L.* -*arius* is obscure.

1. In its original sense 'a man who has to do with', it designates persons according to their profession or occupation, as in *halter, slat*, etc. Exceptions to this are *cattager, villager*, and the like; also *header, back-hander, fencer*, etc. In some other words, e.g. *Londoner, foreigner, southerner*, -*er* indicates place of origin or residence.

2. The suffix became also a formative of agent-nouns. These normally denote personal (*orig.* male) agents; but they may be things; e.g. *blotter, poker, roller*, etc.

3. In some words, chiefly of *Fr.* origin, -*er* appears to be a mere extension of earlier words in -*er* denoting trades or offices; e.g. *caterer, fruiterer*, etc.

4. The suffix -*er* is also used to form *sbs.* serving as adaptations of *L.* types in -*logus*, -*graphus*; e.g. *chronologer, biographer*, etc.

-*er* 2, *suffix*, of various origin, occurring in *sbs.* and *adjs.* adopted from *OF.*

1. *ME.* -*er*, repr. *OF.* -*er* = *L.* -*erant*, -*er* see *AL*, and *sample*.

2. *ME.* -*er*, *a. AF.* (*OF.* -*er*) in *sbs.* which descend from *L.* forms in -*arius*, -*arium* (see -*ARI*). The suffix is 'a person or thing connected with', 'a receptacle for', as in *manner, garner*, etc.

3. In *mod. Eng.* -*er* represents occas. other *OF.* suffixes, as *OF.* -*sure* (= *L.* -*aterant*), e.g. *in border*; *OF.* -*ior*, now -*ior* (= *L.* -*atorum*), e.g. *in tower*; and *OF.* nom. forms in -*ere* (= *L.* -*ator*).

-*er* 3, *suffix*, the formative of the comparative degree.

A. In adjs. *ME.* -*er*, -*are* (*-ore*, -*ure*), *OE.* -*ra* (stem, neut. -*re*) represents two different *OTeut.* suffixes; viz. -*son*, and -*son*, *f.* the adverbial -*is*, -*as*; see *B.* In *mod. Eng.* the use of -*er* is almost restricted to words of one or two syllables.

B. In adverbs. The *OE.* form was -*or*, -*OTeut.* -*as*, *f.* *adverbial suffix* + *is*, corresp. to *L.* -*is* in *minus*, *minus*. The inflexional comparison still occurs in poetry, as in *keenier* (Tennyson).

-*er* 4, *suffix*, the ending of certain *AF.* *infs.* used as *sbs.*; e.g. *dinner, supper*; *user, waver*.

-*er* 5, *suffix*, forming frequent and iterative *vbs.*, e.g. *chatter, patter, scatter*.

-*er* 6, *suffix*, in *Oxford Univ.* slang used in joc. formations, as *brekker* (*f. breakfast*), *footer* (*f. football*), *Soccer*.

Era (i-rä), 1615 [*a. late L. æra* fem. sing. 'a number expressed in figures', prob. *f. æra* counters (for calculation), pl. of *as* brass, money.]

1. A system of chronology, numbering years from some particular point of time 1646. 2. = EPOCH I. 1. 1615. 3. A date or an event, which begins a new period in the history of anything; an important date. Cf. EPOCH II. 2. 1703. 4. A period marked by the prevalence of some particular state of things 1741. *b.* = EPOCH II. *b.* *c.* 1796. 5. The approximate date of an event, etc. 1714.

1. Dionysius the Abbot brought in the *Æra* of Christ's Incarnation 1646. In the year 570 of our *E.*... the man Mahomet was born CARLILE 2. Some three centuries before our *e.* HERSCHTEL 3. The landing of this English Governor was an *e.* in their lives DIXON. 4. The polished *æra* of Queen Anne H. WALPOLE. *b.* The worst *e.* of architecture 1870

Eradiate (i-rä-diet), *v.* 1647. [*f. L. e + RADIARE* 2.] 1. *intr.* To shoot forth, as rays of light 172. *trans.* To give forth like or in rays -1794. Hence *Era-dia-tion*, the action of radiating, also *coner*.

Eradicare (i-rä-diket), *v.* 1564. [*f. L. era-dicare*, *eradicare* *e. t. e + radicum* root.] 1. *trans.* To pull or tear up by the roots; to root out 2. To extirpate, get rid of 1647.

1. Oakes eradicated By a prodigious whirlwind 1655 2. In hopes of eradicating mendacity LACKY Hence *Eradicable* *a.* *Eradication*, the action of eradicating; total destruction; extirpation *Eradicator*, one who or that which eradicates. *Eradicatory* *a.* tending to *e.*

Eradicative (i-rä-dikätiv), 1543. [*f. L. eradicat* - *pp. stem* (see *prec.*) + *-ive*.]

A. adj. Tending or serving to root out or extirpate (disease, etc.) *Const. of*

15. *sb.* An eradicated medicine 1654.

Erase (i-rä-z-, s-), *v.* 1605. [*f. L. erare*, *erare*, *f. e + radere* to scrape. (Perh. occas. a var. of *ARACE* to uproot)] 1. *trans.* To scrape or rub out, to efface, expunge. 2. *fig.* To obliterate from the mind or memory 1695. 3. *transf.* To destroy utterly 1728.

1. To *e.* a letter 1778, 1 mark 1858, an obnoxious protestation 1803. 2. To *e.* events from the memory Sir B. J. MORRIS. Hence *Erasable* *a.* *Erasement* *n.* Erasion, the action of erasing; an instance of it *Erasive* *a.* tending to *e.* (*var.*)

Erased (i-rä-zd-, s-), *pp. l.* 1572. [*f. prec.*] 1. In senses of the *vb.* 1848. 2. *For* *OF.* Of the head or other part of an animal: Represented with a jagged edge, as if torn off.

Eraser (i-rä-zä-, s-), 1711. [*f. as prec.*] One who, or that which, erases, anything used to erase writing, blots, etc.

Erasmian (i-rä-zmian), 1758. [*f. Erasmus*, literary name of the eminent Dutch scholar (1466-1536) + *-IAN*.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, *Erasmus* 1881

B. sb. A follower of Erasmus; *spec.* one who follows the system of pronunciation of ancient Greek advocated by him, opp. to *Reuchlinian*

Hence *Erasmianism*, the doctrines of Erasmus

Erastian (i-rä-stian), 1651. [*f. Erastus*, Swiss physician and theologian (1524-1583) + *-IAN*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Erastus or his doctrines 1837.

B. sb. An adherent of the doctrines attributed to Erastus; one who maintains the theory of the supremacy of the State in ecclesiastical affairs.

Many most respectable persons have been *Erastians* CLAUDE. Hence *Erastianism*. *Era-stianize* *v.* to organize (a church) on, or incline to *E.* principles.

Erasure (i-rä-zür), 1734. [*f. as ERASE* + *-URE*] 1. The action of erasing, or an instance of it. 2. The place where a word or letter has been erased (*mod.*) 3. Total destruction 1794

1. The devise to the trustees was not revoked by the *e.* 1817 2. The word was written over an *e.* (*mod.*) 3. *E.* of crimes GILSON.

Erbia (i-rä-biä), 1869. [*mod. L.*, *f. (J.) erby* where gadolinite is found, in which it occurs] *Chem.* One of the three earths formerly called YTTERIA.

Erbium (i-rä-bi-üm), 1843. [*mod. L.*, *f. prec. of solum f. soda*, etc.] The metallic radical of *erbia*.

Erce, **Erche**, obs. ff. ARCH-.

†Erd, *sb.* [*OE. earl* = *OTeut. *ard* - *a. ard*, prob. *f. Wäryan* 'ar to plough'.] 1. Native land; a country -*ME.* 2. In *OE.* 'State condition' Hence (in *ME.*) disposition. So *†Erd* *v.* to dwell, to be or be found; *trans.* to inhabit.

Erd (e, etc., obs. ff. EARTH, etc.

Ere (i-rä). [*OE. ér* = *OTeut. *airiz*, comp. of **air* *adv.*, early.]

A. adv. 1. Early. Now only *Sc.* 2. Earlier -1650. 3. Rather, in preference -1535. 4. Before, formerly, just now -1647.

2. He that cometh after me, was before me be cause he was yet than I TINDALE *Yohn* i. 15. 4 He might not do as he dyd as 1537

B. prep. 1. Before (in time) *OE.* 2. In the *advb* phrases *ere then*, *ere this*, etc., before then,

before this. Also ERELONG, ERENOW, ERE-
WHILE. OE.

1. Ere that time CLARENDON.

2. *Comp.* 1. Of time: Before. Also with *ever*.

OE. 2. Rather than OE.

3. Syr, come downe a my child die John iv. 49
his heart shal breake. Or ero Ile weepe SHAKS.

4. *Adj.* Only in late OE. and ME. = 'early',
former.

Ere, var. of +EAR to plough.

Erebus (eribbds). 1596 [a. L., a. Gr. Ἔρεβος, cf. Goth. *rihts* darkness.] *Myth.* Name
of a place of darkness, between Earth and
Hades (Liddell and Scott), usu. in *darkas E*.

Erect (f'rekt), a. ME. [ad. L. *erectus*, pa-
triple of *erigere* to set up, f. c. out, up + *regere* to
make straight, rule.] 1. Upright, not bending
forward or downward, vertical. Also used *Bot*
and *Her* in general sense. Also *fig.* 2. Chiefly
participial: 1a. Of the face: Uplifted, un-
bashed. b. Of the hair, etc.: Rigid, bristling.

1618 13. *fig.* Of the mind Uplifted; alert

1756
1. The e or vertical diameter of the Luminary 1726.
2. A spirit as e. as the kings nara THIELWALL.

3. *E. dial.* see *DIAL.* 2. Her fronte withmajesty
the bore DAYDYM. With Ears and Tail e. neigheing
the paws the ground SOMERVILLE. 3. It conducteth
much to haue the Sense Intensive and E. B. CON.

Hence Ere-ctly *adv.*, -ness.

Erect (f'rekt), v. ME. [f. L. *erect-* ppl.
tem. see *prec.*]

1. +1. To direct upwards; to lift up -1696.
2. To raise in consideration, to exalt; elevate
o office -1709.

3. E your Heads, eternal Gates 1606 2. We have
seen Monarchs erected and deposed STURLE.

4. 1. To raise, set upright; to prick up (the
ears) also *Phys.* (chiefly in pass.) to render
turgid and rigid any organ containing erectile
tissue 1573 1b. *intr.* for *refl.* To straighten
oneself BACON. 1a. *fig.* To rouse, excite, em-
bolden -1734.

1. Erecting one most like to fall TUSSELL.

III. 1. To set up (a building, etc.); to build
ME. Also *fig.* Also *absol.* 2. *Geom.*, etc. To
set up (a perpendicular, a figure of the heavens,
etc.) 1646. 3. To set up or found (an office,
institution, etc.); to initiate (a project). *Obs.* or
arch. exc. in *Law*. 1565.

4. To e. a statue SHAKS, a stove EVELYN, a House
of Prayer De Fon, an engine 1825. 5. Malebranche
rects this proposition LOCKE (J.). 2. On B e
the perpendicular BA 1828. 3. Two Courts of High
Commission were erected BUCKLER.

Phr. To e. into (cf. F. *eriger en*) to form into, set
up as, To e. the town into a staple for wool SCOTT.

Hence Ere-ctable a Ere-ctor: see *ERECTOR*.

Erectile (f'rektil), a. 1830 [a. F. *erectile*,
f. as *prec.*] Capable of being erected or set up-
right

Ere-tissue a kind of tissue found in animals, capable
of being distended and becoming rigid under excite-
ment also a similar tissue in vegetables. Hence
Ere-tility.

Erection (f'rekfan). 1503. [ad. late L. *erectio*,
of F. *erectio*.] 1. A hitting up;
also an elevated condition -1692. 2a. Advan-
cement in condition; elevation to office
-1661. 3. A setting upright, an upright position
1622 4. *Phys.* The action of making rigid
any organ containing erectile tissue; the condi-
tion of being so erected 1594. 5. Exaltation,
excitement, invigoration -1651. 6. The action
of setting up (a building, column, etc.), *concr*
a building, structure. Also *fig.* 1609 17.

Asirol. The construction of a figure of the
heavens. B. JONS. 8. Constitution (of an office,
institution, etc.). Also with *into*. 1508.

5. It must be a wonderful e. of their spirits, to
know that God will be a father of those fatherless
CLARENDON.

Erective, a. 1611. [See -IVE.] Tending to
erect or set upright.

Erectopotent (f'rekto, pæ'tent, -pæ'tent), a.
1848 [f. *erecto*-as comb. f. L. *erectus* + *PATENT*]

a. *Bot.* Having a position intermediate between
erect and spreading b. *Entom.* Having the
primary wings at rest and the secondary hori-
zontal.

Erector (f'rekta). Also -er. 1538. [f.
ERECT v. + -OR.] 1. One who, or that which,
erects. 2a. One who sets up a candidate or a
pretender -1611. 3. *Optics*. A tube with two

lenses, slipped into the inner end of the draw-
tube of a microscope, serving to erect the in-
verted image; an erecting-glass (*mod.*) 4. A
muscle which causes erection in any part. Also
attrib. as in *erector-muscle*, 1831.

Erelong (eulph), *adv.* Also as two wds.
1577. [f. ERE *prep.* + LONG *adv.*] Before the
lapse of a long time; soon. Of future time;
also (*arch.*) of past.

E. he had not only gotten pity but pardon 1586.

|| Eremacausis (erimākō sis). 1847. [mod. L.,
f. Gr. ἑρέμα quietly + καὶ οὖτος burning, f. καίεν.

Chem. A slow combustion taking place in
presence of air and water, and accompanied by
a kind of fermentation' (Watts).

Eremit (erimait). ME. [ad. late L. *ere-
mita*, ad. eocl Gr ἐρημίτης, f. ἐρημία a desert,
f. ἐρημος uninhabited. Orig. used indiscrimi-
nately with HERMIT, but now mainly poet, or
dilet.] 1. A recluse, an anchorite. Also *transf*
2. A (quasi-religious) mendicant, a vagabond
(see HERMIT) 1495

1. Heremitis. bat flees be seagships of men
HAMPOLE. *transf.* Who ledst this glorious E
(= desert-dweller) into the Desert MILT. P. R. 1. 8

Hence E-remitage, the condition, or dwelling, of
a hermit. Eremitism, the condition of being a
hermit. Eremitism, the state of a hermit. (Dicts.)

Eremitic, -al (erimītik, -āl). a. 1483. [f.
prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an eremite;
characteristic of or habitual to an eremite.

Affecting much an Eremiticall and solitarie life
1601. So E-remitish a. resembling, or befitting, an
eremite.

Erenow (ē'mau'), *adv.* Also as two wds.
ME. [See ERE and NOW.] Before this time

Ereption (f'repən). 1633. [ad. L. *erep-
tionem*, f. *eripere*.] The action of snatching
away

+E-er. OE. [See ERE.]
A. *adj.* Former -ME.

B. *adv.* 1. Formerly -ME. 2. Sooner, in
preference -1566.

Erethism (erī'hiz'm). 1800 [ad. F. *é-
rithisme*, ad. Gr ἐρεθισμός, f. ἐρεθίζω to irritate]

Path. Abnormal excitement of an organ or
tissue; also *transf.* Hence Erethismic a. re-
sembling e. Erethistic a. relating to e.

Erewhile (ē'rhvāl), *adv.* ME. [See ERE
and WHILE.] A while before, some time ago

The faces weeping lay That e. laughed the loudest
MORRIS. So E-erwhiles *adv.* [see WHILEs]

+E-ri. [Com. Tent.: OE. *erfe* : -OTent.
*arþip(m) nent. 'inheritance', related to Gr.
ἐρεπνός, L. *o-bus* bereft.] Cattle -ME.

Erf² (51f). S. Afr. 1887. [a. Dn. *erf*; see
prec.] 'A garden plot, usually containing about
half an acre' (Webster).

Erg (51g). 1873. [ad. Gr. ἔργον (also used
as Eng.)] *Physics*. A unit of work or energy
in the centimetre-gramme-second system.

|| Ergo (51go), *adv.* ME. [L.; = 'therefore'.]
Logic. A word used to introduce the conclusion
of a syllogism. Hence T-ergo sb. a conclusion,
a conclusive authorization Ergoism, pedantic
adherence to logically constructed rules.

Ergometer (ergōmēta). 1879. [f. Gr.
ἔργον + μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring
work or energy.

Ergosterol (ergōstērol). 1906. Earlier er-
gosterin (1889). [f. ERGOT + -sterol as in
CHOLESTEROL: see -OL.] *Biochem.* An inert
alcohol derived orig. from ergot, but now ob-
tained from yeast and other sources.

Ergot (51gāt), sb. 1683. [a. F. OF. *argot*
cock's spur; see ARGOT¹.] 1. A diseased trans-
formation of the seed of rye and other grasses,
being the sclerotium of a fungus (*Claviceps
purpurea*), in colour dark-violet, and in form
resembling a cock's spur. Also, the disease.

b. The diseased seed of rye used as a medicine
1860. 2. *Farriery*. 'A small horny capsule on
each side of the claw' 1. In Ruminants and
Pachyderms' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). 3. *Anat* A
projection in the floor of the posterior extremity
of the lateral ventricle of the brain, the *hippo-
campus minor* 1840.

+E-rgot, v. rare. 1653. [a. F. *argoter* 'to
rise on his toes, wrangle' (Cotgr.), f. *ergot* (cf.
ARGOT¹), but assoc. w. ERGO.] *intr.* To

argue, wrangle -1658. Hence || Ergoteur, a
wrangler.

Ergotic (ərgōtik), a. 1875. [f. ERGOT sb
+ -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or resulting from
ergot.

E. acid: 'a volatile acid said to exist in Ergot of
rye' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Ergotine (51gūtīn). 1851. [f. as *prec* +
-INE.] The active principle of ergot of rye

Hence Ergotinine, 'an unstable alkaloid exist-
ing in very small quantity in ergot' (Watts)

Ergotism¹ (51gūtīz'm). 1853. [f. as *prec*.
+ -ISM.] 1. The formation of ergot in grasses
2. The disease produced by ergotized grain
when eaten 1869. 3. Poisoning by ergot -1884

Ergotism² (51gūtīz'm). 1856. [a. F. *ergo-
tisme*, f. L. *ergo*, assoc. w. *ergoter*; see ERGOT v.]

Arguing, wrangling; also, logical conclusions

Ergotize (51gūtīz), v. 1860. [f. ERGOT
sb. + -IZE] To affect with or transform into
ergot. Hence Ergotization.

Eria (ē'riā). 1868. [Assamese *eriya* ad.,
f. *era* the castor-oil plant.] In *eria silk*: silk
obtained from the cocoons of a silkworm (*Pha-
lœna Cynthia*), which feeds on the leaves of the
castor-oil plant.

|| Eric (erik). 1886. [Ir. *éiric*.] *Hist.* A blood-
fine or pecuniary compensation for the crime of
murdering an Irishman.

|| Erica (ērīk'ā). 1826 [L., ad. Gr. ἑρική
heath.] *Bot* The genus of plants called in Eng.
HEATH

Ericaceous (erikē'šəs), a. 1882. [See *prec*.
and -ACEOUS.] *Bot.* Belonging to the N O
Ericaceæ, of which the *Erica* is the typical
genus. So Ericaceous a. in same sense.

Ericetal (erīkē'tāl), a. 1876. [as if f. I.
*erictum place where *erica* grows + -AL.] *Bot*
Moorland.

Ericolin (erīcōlin). 1876. [f. ERICA + OL
+ -IN.] *Chem.* A resinous substance found in
Ericaceæ.

|| Eri-geron. 1601 [Gr. ἑριγέρων, f. ἑρί early
+ γέρων old man] Gr. name of the Groundsel
-1666

Erigible (erīdžib'l), a. 1803 [f. L. *erigere*
+ -IBLE.] Capable of being erected.

Erinaceous (erīnā'səs), a. [f. L. *erinace-*
hedgehog + -OUS.] *Zool.* Pertaining to the
hedgehog family; of the nature of a hedgehog
(Dicts.)

Eringo, var. of ERYNGO.

Erinite (erīnait). 1828. [f. *Erin* ancient
name of Ireland + -ITE.] *Min.* A green arseni-
ate of copper found in Ireland and in Cornwall

Erinnic, a. [f. L. *Erinnys*, Gr. Ἐρινός
a Fury + -IC.] Characteristic of a Fury, SOUTHEY

Eriometer (erīōmēta). 1829 [f. Gr. ἔριον
wool + μέτρον.] An instrument for measuring
by optical means the diameter of small fibres,
such as wool, cotton, etc.

Eristic (erīstik). 1637. [ad. Gr. ἐριστικός,
f. (ult.) ἔρις strife]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to disputation; con-
troversial.

Polemick and Eristick discourses 1637. So
+Eristical.

B. sb. 1. One given to disputation; a contro-
versialist 1659 2. = Gr. ἡ ἐριστική (τέχνη),
the art of disputation 1866

1. Phr. The *Eristics*: the school of Megara.

Erke, obs. f. IRK.

Erl-king (51rl'kīn). 1797. [tr. Ger. *erl-
könig* (lit. alder-king), Herder's (erron.) tr. *Da
ellerkönige king of the elves*.] 'A goblin that
haunts the Black Forest in Thuringia.'

Erme, v. [OE. *yrman*, *yrman*, f. *earn*
miserable.] To be or make miserable -1481

Ermelin. Now arch. 1555. [? See ER-
MINE.] = ERMINE 1, 2.

Ermine (51rmin), sb. ME. [a. OF. (*h*) *er-
mine* (mod. F. *hermine*), ? ad. OHG. *harmun*
adj. f. *harmo* ermine, stoat, weasel = OE
hearmra, or ? from *Armenius* (*mus*), the mouse
of Armenia.] 1. An animal of the weasel tribe
(*Mustela Ermineæ*), found in northern countries
called in England a stoat, whose fur is reddish
brown in summer, but in winter wholly white,
except the tip of the tail, which is always black

2. The fur of the ermine, often with the black tails adjoined upon it for the sake of effect, also in *pl.*, trimmings, or garments, made of ermine ME. 3. *fig.* With reference to the ermine worn by judges and peers 1794. 4. *Her.* A heraldic fur; white marked with black spots of a triangular shape 1562. 5. *attrib.* 1450, also quasi-*adj.* white as ermine 1610.

1. Fair ermines, spotless as the snows they press 1744. 3. Skillful lawyers... were rewarded with a. 1836. 5. *†E cross* = cross ERMINEE. *E.* snow 1821.

Comb. a. white a., white as e., a. moth (*Hypo. nomenia padellus*), a moth with white wings spotted with black.

Hence Ermine *v.* to clothe with or as with e. Ermined *phl.* a. trimmed with or made to resemble e.; robed in e., i.e. made a judge or a peer.

Erminee (s'miniz), a. 1736 [a. heraldic Fr (*erminé*) erminee, f. ermine.] *Her.* Composed of four ermine spots placed in the form of a cross.

Ermines. 1562 [2a OF. *herminis*, pl. of *hermine*, dim. of *hermine*.] *Her.* A fur forming the reverse of ERMINER, i.e. with white spots on a black ground.

Erminites (s'minites). 1562. [ad. F. *herminite*.] *Her.* A heraldic fur resembling ermine, with the addition of a red hair on each side of the spots.

Erminoise (s'minoiz). 1562. [a. OF. (*herminois*), f. *hermine*.] A heraldic fur, Or with sable spots.

Ermit(e), Ermitage, obs. ff. HERMIT, -AGE. *†Ermit*, v. [ME. *ermit*, OE. *ermita*, by metath. for *ermitan*.] *intr.* To run; to flow -1600.

Ern, dial. f. EARN v. I to glean. So Ernes s*h* pl. gleanings.

Erne (s'm), sb. [OE. *earn* :- OTeut. **arnu*-2. Cf. Gr. *epus* bird.] An eagle; esp. the Sea-Eagle (see EAGLE). *Comb.* e.-stone = AETITES.

Erne, obs. f. EARN v. 2

Ernes/se, -st(e), etc., obs. ff. EARNEST.

Erode (i'rod), v. 1612. [a. F. *eroder*, ad. L. *eroder*, f. *e* + *rodere* to gnaw.] 1. To gnaw away; to destroy by slowly eating out. 2. *Geol.* To wear away; to eat out 1830.

1. The process of ulceration eroding the middle coat [of the vessel] Tonn. 2. The materials through which the channel is eroded LIVEL. Hence Eroded *phl.* a. in senses of the vb.; *Bot.* = EROSI.

Erodent (i'rodent). [ad. L. *erodentem*, see prec.] A. *adj.* 'Applied to medicines which cause erosion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). B. *sb.* A substance which erodes. (*Dicts.*)

†E-rogate, v. 1531. [f. L. *erogare*, *erogare* f. *e* EX-1 + *rogare*] *trans.* To pay out, expend. Also *absol.* -1692. Hence †Eroga-tion, expenditure; in *pl.* money expended.

Eros (i'ros), *erowz*. 1775. Pl. Eroses (i'rozes). *Eroses* (i'rysez, *erowz*). [L. *Eros*, a. Gr. *ēros*.] Love, the god of love = CUPID.

Erose (i'ro-s). 1793. [ad. L. *erodis*, pa. ppl. of *erodere*; see ERODE.] *Bot.*, etc. Having the margin irregularly denticulated, as if bitten by an animal.

Erosion (i'rozən). 1541. [a. F. *erosion*, ad. L. *erosionem*; see ERODE.] 1. The action or process of eroding; the state of being eroded, spec. in *Geol.* Also *transf.* and *fig.* Also *concr.* 2. *attrib.* 1879.

2. *E. theory* - the theory which accounts for the contour of the land by superficial denudation. Hence Erosionist, one who upholds this theory.

Erosive (i'roziv), a. 1830. [f. L. *eros*-, *erodere* + -IVE.] Having the property of eroding.

Eroso- (i'roz-s-), *comb.* f. L. *erosus* (see FROSE) in Eroso-dentate a., toothed irregularly, as if bitten, etc.

Erostrate (i'roztrāt). 1866. [L. *E. prof.* 3 + L. *rostrum* + -ATE.] *Bot.* Without a beak.

†Erote-ma. 1589. [mod.L., a. Gr. f. as next.] = next.

†Erotesis (eroti'sis). 1657. [mod.L., a. Gr. f. *ēpardeiv* to question.] *Rhet.* A figure in which a speaker, in the form of a question, boldly asserts the opposite of what the question asks; as in 'Shall I be fought when a madman stares?' Hence Erote-tic a. interrogatory.

Erotic (eroti'k). 1651. [ad. Gr. *ērotikos*, f. *ēros*, *ēpatros*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sexual passion; treating of love; amatory.

B. *sb.* An erotic poem; also [= *ērotikē* (*tréxyn*)], a doctrine or science of love. Hence †Erotical a. Erotically *adv.* Eroticism, e. spirit or character. So Erotism, *Path.* sexual excitement, eroticism.

Erotomania (erōtōmanīā). 1874. [f. Gr. *ēros* + *mania*] *Path.* Melancholy or madness caused by imaginative love or by sexual excitement.

Erpetology, -ist; see HERP-.

Err (s'i), v. [ME. *erre*, a. F. *errer*, L. *errare* -prehistoric **ersare*, cogn. w. Goth. *atrazjan* trans. to lead astray. Cf. Ger. *irren*.] 1. *intr.* To ramble, roam, stray -1697. 2. To go astray; to miss, fail (*rare*) ME. 3. To go wrong in judgement or opinion; to be incorrect ME. 4. To go astray morally, to sin ME. 15. *trans.* To do or go wrong in -1644.

2. We have erred and strayed from thy ways, lyke loste shepe *Sk. Conn. Prayer*. The arrows e. not from their aim SOUTHW. 3. Possibly the man may e. in his judgement of circumstances *JER. TAYLOR*. 4. So Manasseh made Judah to erre *2 Chron. xxxiv. 9*. Hence †Err sb. an error, fault; also heresy. Erringly *adv.*

Errable (e'rābl), a. arch. 1665. [f. ERR v. + -ABLE.] Failable, liable to err. Hence Errability, liability to err. †Errableness.

Errabund (e'rābūd), a. [ad. L. *errabundus*] Erratic, as, e. guesses. SOUTHEY.

Errancy (e'rānsi). 1621. [f. ERRANT a.; see -ANCY.] The condition of erring or being in error.

Mr. Gladstone's e. 1864.

Errand (e'rānd). [OE. *ārende*, perh. conn. w. Goth. *ārus*, ON. *ār*, OE. *dr* messenger] 1. A message; a verbal communication for a third party -1754. 2. A going with a message or a commission; esp. a short journey on which an inferior is sent to convey a message or do something for the sender OE. 3. The business on which one goes, a purpose, intention ME. 1. Tell your King, from me, thus e. 1583. 2. The Doctor came on a fool's e. 1840. 3. He had another errand to Persia, than buying of Slaves BENTLEY.

Errant (e'rānt), a. (sb.) ME [a. F. *errant*: in branch I, pr. ppl. of OF. *errer*. -vulgar L. *errare* to travel, f. *ier*; in branch III, ad. L. *errantem*; in branch II, *gy*. Cf. ARRANT.]

I. A. *adj.* 1. Itinerant, travelling (in quest of adventure, or like a knight-errant) (*poet.*) 12. In bailiff-errant (see BAILIFF); justice-errant, a justice who travels on circuit -1641. Also *gen.*

B. *sb.* A knight-errant, or the like -1643.

II. 1. In *phr.* errant (arrant) thief: in Chaucer, the leader of a band of thieves; subseq. a notorious thief. Obs. exc. as ARRANT. 12. As an intensive - Unmugated; thorough, downright -1776.

12. An errand grosse hypocrite 1619. So e. a whig 1710.

III. Astray, wandering; straying from the proper course, place, or standard ME.

Planets or s. Stars Sta T. Browne. The famous beauty and e. lady the Duchesse of Mazarine 1676. With e. foot 1861.

Hence †Errant a. of or pertaining to knights errant. Errantly *adv.* at random.

Errantry (e'rāntri). 1654. [f. prec. + -RY.] The condition of being errant; the condition or characteristics of a knight-errant.

Errata; see ERRATUM.

Erratic (ereti'k), ME. [ad. L. *erraticus*, f. *errare*. Cf. F. *erratique*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Wandering; first used of the planets, and of certain diseases, as gout, rheumatism, etc. 12. Vagrant, nomadic -1816. 3. Having no fixed course 1841. 4. Eccentric, irregular 1841.

1. The Erratick [stars] are seven STANLEY. A slow 2. Fever 1725. 3. My erratick industry JOHNSON. *Phr.* E. blocks, boulders (*Geol.*): masses of rock, that have been transported from their original locality, apparently by glacial action. 3. E. puffs of wind 1879. 4. An e. genius 1847.

B. *sb.* 1. †A. A vagabond. b. An eccentric. 1623. 12. An erratic star, a planet (*rare*) 1714.

3. *Geol.* An erratic block 1849.

Hence Erratical a., -ly *adv.* -ness.

Erratum (erā'tūm). Pl. -ta. 1589. [a. L. f. *errare*; see ERR.] 1. An error in writing or printing. Also *transf.* 12. In the forms

errata's, or errataes pl., and errata ang. = 'list of errata', with -es in *pl.* 1635.

2. A page filled with Errata's of the present age QUARLES.

Erhine (erōin), sb. (a.) 1601. [ad. mod. L. *erhinum*, ad. Gr. *ἐρρινον*, f. *ēr* + *pin* nostril Cf. F. *erhin* *adj.*] 1. A medicine to be snuffed up the nose in order to increase the natural secretions and produce sneezing 1626. 12. A plug of lint steeped in this for insertion in the nose -1758. 3. *adj.* Having the action of an erhine 1876.

Erroneous (erō'nēs), a. ME. [f. L. *errōneus*, f. *erronem* vagabond; see -OUS.] 11.

Wandering, roving; moving aimlessly. Also quasi-*adv.* -1777. 12. Straying from the proper course, as an e. circulation 1731. 2. Straying from the moral, or wise course; misguided Obs. or arch 1512. 3. Containing errors of the nature of error, mistaken, wrong ME., faulty in law, vitiated by error (see ERROR) 1495.

2. The Moon, e. in her course 1777. 2. 'Tis difficult getting of good Doctrine in e. Times BUNYAN. That e. clemency JOHNSON. 3. E. opinions 1494, spelling 1711. An e. supposition 1622, impression 1845. Hence Erroneously *adv.* -ness.

Error (e'rai). [ME. *erroure*, a. OF. (mod. F. *erreur*):-L. *errosion*, f. *errare* to ERR. The form *error*, now universal, dates from 1753.] 1. The action of wandering; hence a devious or winding course. Now only *poet.* 1594. 12. Chagrin, fury, extravagance of passion -1460.

3. The condition of erring in opinion; the holding of mistaken beliefs, a mistaken belief false beliefs collectively. Also *personified*. ME.

4. Something incorrectly done through ignorance or inadvertence; a mistake ME. 12. A flaw, malformation; a miscarriage -1791. c.

Law A mistake in matter of law appearing on the proceedings of a court of record 1495. d.

Math. The difference between an approximate result and the true determination 1726. 5. A departure from moral rectitude; a transgression ME.

1. His e. by sea, the sack of Troy B. JONS. 3. In Religion, What damned e., but some sober brow will bless it *MERCH. V. iii. ii. 78*. *Phr.* To be, stand in, lead into e.; *truth* e. = 'debtless'. 4. Errors of the press, 1710. *Phr.* Clerical e. (see CLERICAL). b.

Nature's e. = *Lusus naturæ*; Sure, thou art an error of nature BOWEN. c. *Writ of e.* a writ brought to procure the reversal of a judgement, on the ground of e. (Now, since 1875, limited to criminal cases).

5. The errors of a very wild life BENJAMIN. Hence Errorful a. faulty. Errorist, one who is inclined to e.; one who encourages e. Errorless a. Errorlessness.

†Ers. ? Obs. 1578. [a. F. *ers*, app. cogn. w. It. *eruo* -L. *eruum*.] The Butter Vetch (*Ervum Ervula* L.).

Erse (ās), a. ME. [Early Sc. var. of IRISH.]

11. In early Sc. use: = IRISH. 2. Applied by Sc. Lowlanders to the Highland Gaelic dialect people, customs, etc. In 18th c. literary use, the Gaelic of Scotland, and occas. of Ireland, now, occas., the Irish Gaelic alone. Nearly Obs.

Hence †Erseman, one who is E. by birth or descent.

Ersh; = EARSH *dial.*, eddish.

Erst (s'ist) [OE. *ērest*, superl. of *ēr* (see ERE).]

A. *adj.* 11. First -ME. 12. *absol.* in advb phrases -1595.

2. *Phr.* Now at e. - now and not sooner. (By Spenser taken *er*on as = 'at once'.)

B. *adv.* 11. Earliest, soonest -ME. 12. In the first place. (Occas. pleonastically before *ere*.) -1587. 12. At first, as opp. to afterwards -1605. 14. Sooner, earlier, *adv.* with negs. -1588.

5. a. Of old ME. 12. Not long ago -1791.

5. b. The horrid spectacle, Which e. my eyes beheld, and yet behold *MET. Savas. 1543*.

Erstwhile (s'isthwail), *adv.* arch. 1569 [f. ERST + WHILE.] Some while ago, formerly. Also *adj.* 1901. So †Erstwhiles (see WHILES).

Erubescence (erube'sens), *rare*. 1736. [a. F., ad. late L. *erubescencia*; see next.] Erubescence quality or state.

Erubescant (erube'sēnt), a. 1736. [ad. L. *erubescantem*, *erubescere*, f. *e* + *rubescere* to redden.] Reddening, blushing.

Erubescite (erube'sait). 1850 [f. L. *erubescere* (see prec.) + -ITE.] *Min.* A copper sulphide, purple copper.

||**Eruca** (ērū kă), *rare*. 1609. [L.; = 'a caterpillar'.] The larva of a butterfly or the like; a caterpillar. Hence **Eruciform** *a.* caterpillar-like.

Erucic (ērū sik), *a.* 1869. [f. L. *eruca* a kind of cabbage + -ic.] *Chem.* Of or pertaining to *eruca*.

E acid, 'an acid ($C_2H_2O_2$) obtained by the saponification of the fixed oil of white mustard (Sinapis alba)' (Watts).

Eruct (ērūkt), *v.* 1666. [ad. L. *eructare*, f. *eructare* to belch.] 1. *intr.* To void wind noisily from the stomach through the mouth. 2. To emit by eructation; also *fig.* 1774. Hence **Eruction** (*rare*).

Eructate (ērūktēt), *v.* Now *rare*. 1638 [f. L. *eructat*-ppl. stem; see *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To belch, vomit forth. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *intr.* = **ERUCT** 1.

Eructation (ērūktā'fən), 1533. [ad. L. *eructationem*; see *prec.*] 1. The action of belching wind from the stomach through the mouth; belching. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *concr.* That which is belched forth. Also *fig.* 1607. 3. *transf.* The *Actna*, whose eructations throw whole stones from its depths 1602.

Erudite (ērūdīt), *ME* [ad. L. *eruditus*, *erudire*, f. *eruditus* rude, untrained.] 1. *adj.* 1. Trained. 2. Learned, scholarly (Now chiefly sarcastic.) 2. Of books, etc. Characterized by erudition 1533.

1. An e. Pedant MARSTON. 2. E. theology JEN. TAYLOR. Hence **Eruditely** *adv.*, -ness.

B sb. [So Fr. *erudit*.] An erudite person (*rare*) 1855.

Erudition (ērūdī'fən), *ME*. [ad. L. *eruditionem*; see *prec.*] 1. The action of training or instructing; education -1749. 2. *concr.* Imparted instruction; also, a doctrine, maxim -1574. 3. *ta.* Trained condition. b. Later. Acquired book learning; scholarship. 1530. 4. Of a coin: Perfect workmanship -1747.

3. b. Exhibiting a little e. in such a manner as to make it look like a great deal MACAULAY. Hence **Eruditionally**.

†**Erugate**, *v. rare*. 1656. [f. L. *erugare*, *erugare*, f. *eruga* wrinkle.] *trans.* To take out wrinkles from; to smooth -1657. So †**Erugate** *ppl. a.*, having the wrinkles rubbed out, smooth.

†**Eruginous**, *a.* 1646. [ad. L. *eruginosus*, f. *eruginum* rust of copper.] Partaking of the nature or substance of verdigris, or of copper itself; resembling verdigris -1665. var. †**Eruginary**.

†**Erump**, *v.* 1657. [ad. L. *erumpere*, f. *e* + *rumpere* to break forth.] To break out as an eruption. So **Erumpent** *a.* that bursts forth.

Erupt (ērūpt), *v.* 1657. [f. L. *erupt*-ppl. stem, see *prec.*] 1. *intr.* Of the teeth: To break through the skin of the gums. b. *trans.* To force through the gums 1859. 2. *intr.* To break out in eruption, be in a state of eruption; to burst forth 1770. b. *trans.* To throw out in an eruption 1769.

2. The showers continued to e 1866. The Don. erupts into a large inland lake 1854. b. The volcanic rocks of Tuscany have been chiefly erupted beneath the sea LYELL.

Eruption (ērūpt'fən), 1555. [ad. L. *eruptio*, see *ERUMP*.] 1. A bursting forth from natural or artificial limits; also *concr.* that which bursts forth. Also *fig.* 2. An outbreak of volcanic activity 1740. 3. Of persons: The action of breaking forth from within boundaries, e.g. a hostile movement of armed men from a stronghold, or from their own country, etc. Now *rare*. 1615. 4. *Path.* A breaking out of a rash, or of pimples on the skin; an efflorescence, rash 1596.

1. *concr.* The streets of Naples paved with the matter of eruptions BERKELEY. *fig.* L. L. v. i. 122. 2. Iceland chronicles give a list of 53 eruptions 1794. 3. The eruptions of Barbarians BARROW. Hence **Erupitional** *a.* of or pertaining to volcanic e.

Eruptive (ērūptiv), *a.* 1646. [a. F. *éruptif*, -ive, f. L. *erupt*, *erumpere*; see -IVE.] 1. Bursting forth. 2. Of or pertaining to volcanic eruption. Of rocks: Formed or forced up by eruption, showing traces of eruption. 1799. 3. *Path.* Attended with or producing efflorescence 1790.

1. The sudden glancing [lightning], e. through the cloud THOMSON. 2. Crystalline rock, both e. and metamorphic MURCHISON. 3. Illness of an e. kind

1852. Hence **Eruptively** *adv.*, -ness. **Eruptivity**.

†**Erupt-urient**, *a.* 1664. [f. L. *erupt*-ppl. stem, after *erurent*, and the like.] On the point of bursting forth -1665.

-ery, suffix, *ME*. -erie, forming sbs., orig. in words adopted from Fr., and by extension in other words.

1. The Fr. -erie represents a. Com. Rom. -*eria*, f. the L. suffix -*eria* (Fr. -*erie*, -*erie*) + the suffix -*ia* (Fr. -*ie*, -*ie*); b. the addition of the suffix -*ie* to agent-nouns in OF. -*erie*, -*erie* (mod. F. -*erie*) -L. -*erie*, -*erie*.

2. The derivs. of sbs. in -*erie* and of vbs. denote the place where an employment is carried on, as *bakery*, *brewery*, etc., or classes of goods, as *ironmongery*, etc.; with an extension in a general collective sense (= 'house', '-staff'), as in *machinery*, *senery*. The wds. formed by adding -*erie* to sbs. signify a state or condition, as *slavery*; or 'that which is connected with the sb.', as *poetry*; or often the place where certain animals are kept or plants cultivated, as *swannery*, *vineery*. In the pl. form the suffix has of late given rise to various jocular nonce-wds., e.g. 'the Fisheries' for the Fisheries Exhibition of 1883, and the like. Cf. 'The Dukeries'.

3. See also the contracted form -*ry*.

Eryngo (ērīngō), 1596. [? (ult.) ad. L. *eryngium*, a. Gr. ἑρύγιον, dim. of ἑρύγγος name of the plant.] †The candied root of the Sea Holly (*Eryngium maritimum*), formerly used as an aphrodisiac -1709. Also, the plant itself, or any allied plant. (In this sense in L. form *eryngium*) 1668 var. †**Eryngie**.

Erysipelas (erisip'elās), *ME*. [a. Gr. ἐρύσιπελος, ? f. ἐρύσι- (for ἐρυθρός red) + πέλ- in πέλλα skin.] *Path.* A local febrile disease accompanied by diffused inflammation of the skin, often called St. Anthony's fire, or 'the rose'.

Hence **Erysipelatic** *a.* of the nature of or resembling e. **Erysipelatoid** *a.* resembling e. **Erysipelous**, †**Erysipelatose** *adjs.* = **ERYSIPELATOUS**.

Erysipelatous (erisipe'lātos), *a.* 1646. [f. stem of ἐρύσιπελος (see *prec.*) + -OUS.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, erysipelas.

Erythema (erip'mā), 1766. [a. Gr. ἐρύθημα, f. ἐρύθειν to be red, f. ἐρυθρός.] *Path.* A superficial inflammation of the skin, showing itself in rose-coloured patches. Hence **Erythematic**, **Erythematous** *adjs.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, e.

Erythrean, -ean (erip'rī'an), *a.* [f. L. *erythreus*, a. Gr. ἐρυθραίος, f. ἐρυθρός red + -AN.] Red; as in the E. main. MILTON.

Erythric (erip'rīk), *a.* 1840. [f. Gr. ἐρυθρός + -IC.] *Chem.* In E. acid: = **ERYTHRIN**.

Erythrin (erip'rīn), 1838. [f. as *prec.* + -IN.] *Chem.* 'An acid ($C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$) discovered by Heeren in *Roccella tinctoria*; it appears also to be contained in most of the lichens from which archil is prepared' (Watts).

||**Erythrina** (erip'rī'nā), 1865. [mod. L., f. as *prec.*] *Bot.* The Coral-tree, a tropical genus of leguminous plants bearing clusters of blood-red flowers.

Erythrine (erip'rīn), 1837. [f. as *prec.* + -INE.] = COBALT-BLOOM.

Erythrite (erip'rīt), 1844. [f. as *prec.* + -ITE.] 1. *Min.* *a.* = *prec.* b. 'A flesh-coloured feldspar, containing 3 per cent. magnesia, found in amygdaloid' (Watts). 2. *Chem.* An organic substance obtainable from erythrin 1865.

Erythro- (erip'rō-) (bef. a vowel *erythr-*), comb. f. Gr. ἐρυθρός red, in compounds occurring in *Chem.* and *Min.*, as,

Erythro-benzene, a red dye obtained from nitrobenzene. **Erythro-lein** [see **OLEIN**].

Erythrolitmin [see **LITMUS** and -IN], 'red substances obtained from litmus' (Watts).

Erythrophyll [Gr. φύλλον leaf], the red colouring matter of leaves in autumn; so **Erythrophyllin**. **Erythrophytoscope** [Gr. φυτόν plant + σκοπεω] = **ERYTHROSCOPE**. **Erythro-**

protid [see **PROTEIN** or **PROTIDE**], 'a red extractive matter obtained by Mulder from albumin and allied substances'. **Erythroretin** [see **RETENE** and -IN], 'a resinous constituent of rhubarb-root, soluble with purple-red colours in alkalis' (Watts). **Erythroscop** [Gr. σκο-

πος], an optical contrivance, by which the green of leaves is caused to appear red, while other green objects retain their hue. **Erythroscopite** [Gr. αἰσθησις + -ITE], a hydrous chloride of potassium and iron formed by sublimation in the lavas of Vesuvius. **Erythrozyme** [Gr. ζύμη leaven], 'an azeous substance which exists in madder root, and gives rise to a peculiar transformation of rubian' (Watts).

Erythrogen (erip'rōgen), 1846. [f. **ERYTHRO-** + -GEN 'producer'] 1. *Bot.* A variety of Chromogen, so called because it produces a red colour with acids (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 2. *Chem.* 'A crystalline, fatty substance obtained from diseased bile; so called from the reddish or purple colour of some of its compounds' (Watts).

Erythroid, *a.* [f. Gr. ἐρυθρός + -OID.] Of a red colour. (DICTS)

Es-, prefix, = OF. *es-* = L. *ex-* out, as in *escape*, *eschew*. In a few words refashioned after L., as *example*, now *exchange*, *exchange*, now *exchange*; otherwise obsolete. See also **A-** *pref.* 9.

†**Esbattement**, 1475. [a. OF. (mod. F. *ébattement*) = (ult.) late L. type **exbattere*, f. *ex* + *battere* to beat. Cf. **ABATE**.] Amusement, an amusement -1531.

†**Esbay**, *v.* 1480. [a. OF. *esbaier*, mod. F. *s'ebahir*; see **ABASH**.] *trans.* To dismay -1531. **Escalade** (eskālād), *v.* 1598. [a. F., ad. Sp. *escalada*, f. (ult.) L. *scala* ladder.] The action of scaling the walls of a fortified place by means of ladders; also *transf.* and *fig.*

The wall had been protected against such an e. by old bottles STEVENS. var. **Escalardo** (*arch*). **Escalade** (eskālād), *v.* 1801. [f. *prec.* sb.] To climb up and get over (a wall, etc.) by means of ladders; to scale. Hence **Escalader**.

Escalator (eskālātōr), orig. U.S. 1904 [f. stem of **ESCALADE**, after *elevator*] A moving staircase for carrying passengers up and down. ||**Escalonia** (eskālō'nā), 1882. [mod. L., f. *Escallon* the discoverer.] *Bot.* A genus of flowering shrubs (N.O. *Saxifragaceae*) found in the temperate parts of S. America.

Escallop (eskālōp), 1610. [a. OF. *escalope* shell, of Teut. origin. The var. **SCALLOP** is earlier.] 1. = **SCALLOP** 1. 2. *Her.* = **ESCALLOP-SHELL** 1671. 3. One of a series of segments of circles forming a scalloped edge. **USN SCALLOP**, 1691.

3. The figure of the leaves divided into so many jags or Escallops RAY. Hence **Escalloped** *ppl. a.* = **SCALLOPED** 1, 2.

Escallop-shell, 1610. [See *prec.*] 1. The shell (usu. one valve) of the scallop 1628. 2. An imitation of this for ornamental purposes, e.g. in the collar of the order of St. Michael 1664. 3. *Her.* The figure of an scallop borne as a charge 1610.

1. The scallop-shell, the device of St. James, was adopted as the universal badge of the palmer 1846.

†**Escandalize**, *v.* 1574. [ad. Sp. *escandalizar*.] = **SCANDALIZE**, *q. v.* -1640.

Escapade (eskāpād), 1653. [a. F., ad. Sp. *escapada*; see **ESCAPE** *v.*] 1. An act of escaping from confinement; *fig.* an act in disregard of restraint or rules; a prank. 2. Of a horse. A fit of plunging and rearing (*rare*) DRYDEN. 3. *fig.* Lord R. Churchill's latest e. 1885.

||**Escapado** (eskāpādo), [Sp.] An escaped prisoner. MAYNE REID.

Escape (eskāp), sb. 1. *ME*. [f. **ESCAPE** *v.*, cf. OF. *eschap*.] 1. The action of escaping or fact of having escaped from custody, danger etc.; *spic. in Law* (see *quot.*) 2. *concr.* A garden plant growing wild 1870. 3. A means of escape; also, short for **FIRE-ESCAPE** 1810. 4. Leakage, as of water, gases, etc. 1874. 5. A sally -1796. 6. An inadvertence, mistake a clerical error -1844. 7. A transgression (SHAKS.), a peccadillo -1678.

1. What, has he made an e. which way B. JONES is where one that is arrested cometh to his liberty before that he be delivered by award of any Justice, or by order of Law *Termes de la Ley* 142. 5. *Meas. for M* iv. l. 64. 7. Rome will despise her for this foul e. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 113.

Comb. e-pipe, the pipe through which steam passes from an e-valve; -valve (*Steam-engine*), a relief valve to provide for the exit of steam or water when necessary; -warrant, a process addressed to

sheriffs, etc., to retake an escaped prisoner * wheel, an *escapement-wheel*.

Escape (eskəp), *sb.* 2. 1846. [a. F., ad. L. *scapus*; see **SCAPE**.] *Arch.* Properly, the shaft of a column; occas. = **APOPHEGY**.

Escape (eskəp), *v.* [ME. *escape*, a. ONF. *escaper* :—late L. type **exscape*, f. *ex* + *cappa* cloak.] 1. *intr.* To gain one's liberty by flight. b. Of fluids, etc.: To issue, and egress 1450. 7a. *trans.* To effect one's flight from; to treat oneself from; to get safely out of ~1667. b. To issue unawares from (a person, his lips) ME. 3. *intr.* To flee and get off safely; to avoid any threatened evil; to go unpunished ME. 4. *trans.* To get clear away from; to succeed in avoiding, to elude ME.

1. Such sure watch layd upon him that he cannot escape Moxs. b. Common electricity escapes when the pressure of the atmosphere is removed Mas. Somerville. 2. b. No word of courtesy escaped his lips 1870. 3. They escaped all safe to land Acts xviii. 44. 4. To e. the multitude DANIEL, mistakes 1569, suspicion JORTIN, observation 1822. The name of which escapes me DICKENS.

Hence **Escapable** *a.* that can be escaped. **Escapeless** *a.* that cannot be escaped. **Escaper**. **Escapingly** *adv.*

Escapement (eskəp'ment), 1779. [f. **ESCAPE** + *-MENT*; cf. F. *déshapement*.] 1. The action of escaping (*rare*) 1824; an outlet 1856. 2. In a watch or clock, the mechanism which intervenes between the motive power and regulator, and which alternately checks and releases the train, thus causing an intermittent impulse to be given to the regulator. (So named with reference to the regulated escape of the toothed wheel from its detention by the pallet.) 1779.

2. 'Escapements are of various kinds, as the *anular*, *chronometer*, *crum*, *dead-beat*, *lever*, etc. *escapement*' (N. E. D.). 3. *Met.* In a piano action, the contrivance which causes the hammer to rebound after striking. 4. The mechanism which controls the movement of the carriage in a typewriter.

Escarbuncle (eskə'brʌŋk'l), 1572. [a. OF., see **CARBUNCLE**.] *Her.* = **CARBUNCLE** 2.

Escargatoire. [Misspelling of F. *escargot*.] 1. A place for rearing snails. ADDISON.

Escarmouche, *sb.* 1475. [i. F.; see **SKIRMISH**.] A skirmish; a fit of anger ~1820.

Escarp (eskəp), *sb.* 1688. [a. F. *escarpe*, ad. It. *scarpa*. Cf. **SCARP**.] *Fortif.* 'A steep bank or wall immediately in front of and below the rampart'. generally the inner side of the ditch' (Adm. Smyth). Also *transf.*

Escarp (eskəp), *v.* 1728. [ad. F. *escarper*; see **prec.**] *trans.* To form into a steep slope or escarp; to furnish with scarps.

The Glacis was all escarp'd upon the live Rock 1728

Escarpment (eskəp'ment), 1802. [ad. F. *escarpement*, see **prec.**] 1. Ground cut into the form of an escarp for the purpose of fortification. 2. *Geol.* 'The abrupt face or cliff of a ridge or hill range' (Page). Also *transf.* 1813.

2. *transf.* A naked e. of ice, twelve hundred feet high KANE.

Escarteleed, escartelee. 1688. [ad. and a. OF. *escartelée* pa. pple., f. (ult.) *ex* (—L. *ex*) + med. L. *quartellus*, dim. of *quartus* fourth.] *Her.* 1. Quartered or quarterly. (Diets.) 2. Having a square notch. R. HOLME.

Escant, *suffix*, forming adjs., repr. *escantum*, the ending of pr. pples. of verbs in *-escere*, chiefly inceptive. The general sense is 'beginning', 'beginning to be'. Hence used to form adjs. upon sbs., as in *alkalescent*, etc.

Eschalot (es'kalɒt), 1707. [ad. F. *eschalotte* (now *déchalotte*).] = **SHALLOT**.

Eschar (eskar), 1343. [ad. L. *eschara*, a. Gr. *ἔσχα* lit. 'hearth', hence mark of a burn. Cf. **SCAR**.] *Path.* 'A . . . dry slough, resulting from the destruction of a living part, either by gangrene, by burn, or by caustics' (Syd. Soc. Lex.). Also *transf.* Hence **Escharous** *a.* full of eschars; resembling an *e.* scabby

Escharotic (eskar'ɒtɪk), 1612. [ad. late L. *escharoticus*, a. Gr.; see **prec.**]

A. *adj.* Tending to form an eschar, caustic. B. *sb.* An *e.* drug; a caustic 1655.

Eschatology (eskat'ɒlədʒi), 1844. [f. Gr. *ἔσχατος* last + *-LOGY*.] *Theol.* The science of 'the four last things: death, judgement, heaven, and hell'.

E., the science of the last things, is, as a science,

one of the most baseless BALDWIN. Hence **Eschatological** *a.* of or concerned with *e.* **Eschatologist**, one who treats of *e.*

Eschaufie, *v.* ME. [a. OFr. *eschaufer*; see **ACHAFIE**.] *trans.* To heat, warm; also *fig.* ~1530.

Eschaunge, obs. var. of **EXCHANGE**.

Escheat (es'ʃi:t), *sb.* [ME. *eschete*, a. OF. *eschete*, *eschete* (orig. fem. pa. pple.), f. OF. *eschier* (mod. F. *échou*).] —late L. **escudere*, f. *ex* + *cadere* (vulg. L. *cadere*) to fail.] 1. *Law*. An incident of feudal law, whereby a fief reverted to the lord when the tenant died seized without heir. (See also **ATTAINDER**.) Hence, the lapsing of land to the Crown (in U.S. to the state), or to the lord of the manor, on the death of the owner intestate without heirs. b. In Scotland: Confiscation or forfeiture of property, real or personal 1457. 2. Property falling by *e.* to the lord, king, or state ME. 3. The right of appropriating escheats 1570. 7a. A writ to recover escheats. Now abolished. ~1842. 5. Forced contribution, plunder; in *pl.* booty. ~1609.

1. Escheats were frequent in England, because there was no power of willing away land BUCKLE. 5. To make one great by others' loss is bad escheat SPENCE.

Escheat (es'ʃi:t), *v.* ME. [i. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To make an escheat of, confiscate; *†* *sc.* to forfeit. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *intr.* To become an escheat; to revert by escheat to the lord, king, or state. Also *fig.* 1531.

Hence **Escheatable** *a.* liable to escheat. **Escheatage**, the right of succeeding to an escheat. **Escheator**, an officer formerly appointed to take notice of the escheats in his county, and to certify them into the Exchequer; hence **Escheatorship**, the office of escheator.

Eschele (e'ʃel), 1753. [a. Ger., dim. of *esche* ashes.] A grey substance resembling ashes, used to mix with small when in fusion.

Eschele, ME. [? OF. var. of *eschère* = It. *schiera*; cf. Ger. *schar*.] A troop (of soldiers) ~1460.

Escheve, *v.* ME. [a. OF. *eschever*; see **ACHIEVE**.] = **ACHIEVE** ~1533.

Eschevin, obs. var. of **ECHEVIN**.

Eschew, *a.* ME. only. [a. OF. *eschieu* —Com. Rom. **schio*, of Teut. origin; cf. mod. Ger. *schien*, OE *scōh* SHY.] Loth, unwilling

Eschew (es'ʃju), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *eschier*, *eschier* :—Com. Rom. **schio*, f. **skio* (see **prec.**); cf. SHY *v.*] 1. *trans.* To avoid, shun; to abstain carefully from. 7a. *intr.* To get off, escape ~1560.

1. They must not only *e.* evil but do good in the world BEVERIDGE. 2. I protest. That he shall not *e.* away, nor *e.* 1560. Hence **Eschewal**, a keeping clear of (evil). **Eschewance**, avoidance. **Eschewer**, *Escuwaner*.

Eschoppe. [F. (now *échoppe*) :—L. *scalprum*.] A graver. EVELYN.

Eschscholtzia (es'ʃɒltzi), 1857. [mod. L.; after J. P. v. Eschscholtz, a German botanist] Bot. A Californian genus of herbaceous plants (N.O. *Papaveraceae*); *E. californica*, the best-known species, has large bright yellow flowers, saffron-coloured in the centre.

Esclandre (eskländr), 1855. [F. :—L. *scandalum*; see **SCANDAL** and **SLANDER**.] Unpleasant notoriety; a scandalous occurrence, a scene.

Esclavage (esklavəʒ), 1758. [Fr., used in same sense.] A necklace composed of rows of gold chains, beads, or jewels, so called as resembling the fetters of a slave ~1834.

Escoccheon, obs. f. **ESCUSSION**.

Escopette (eskəpɪt), U.S. 1805. [ad. Sp. *escopeta*, ad. It. *schoppetto*, f. *schoppo* a sort of firearm, L. *sclopus*, *sclopus*.] A sort of carbine. var. **Escopetto**.

Escort (eskɒt), *sb.* 1579. [a. F. *escorte*, ad. It. *scorta*, f. *scorgere* to conduct —L. *ex* + *corrigere* to set right.] 1. *Met.* A body of armed men accompanying a traveller or travellers for protection, surveillance, or as a mark of honour, or serving as a convoy for baggage, provisions, etc. Also *transf.* 2. *abstr.* Attendance in the capacity of an *e.* 1833.

1. The *e.* of the military chest WALLINGTON. *transf.* The courier and his *e.* 1847. 2. To make him desire Cooper's *e.* H. MARTINEAU

Escort (eskɒt), *v.* 1708. [i. prec. sb.]

trans. To act as an escort to; to accompany for the purpose of protection or guidance, or as a civility

Carbaine, escorted by old Henshaw and a groom of the Knight of Kinfauns Scott. **Escot**, *sb.* [AFr. f. **SCOT**.] = **SCOT** (as in *not and lot*) JOHNSON.

Escot, *v.* [a. OF. *escoter*; see **prec.**] To pay a reckoning for, maintain. *Hamlet* II. ii. 362

Escout, *sb.* 1560. [a. OF. *escoute* fem.] Look-out 1630; a SCOUT ~1603. Also as *v.* HOLLAND.

Escribe (eskrɪb), *v.* 1558. [i. E. *pref.* + L. *scribere*.] 1. *trans.* To write or copy out. 2. *Math.* To describe (a circle) so as to touch one side of a triangle exteriorly, and the other two produced 1870.

Esgrime, *rare* 1652. [a. F. f. *escrimer*] Fencing; swordsmanship. So **Esgrimer**, a fencer, a swordsman.

E-script, 1483. [a. OF. *escript* for *escriit* (mod. *écrit*) :—L. *scriptum*] A writing; *spec.* a writ ~1724.

Escritoire (eskrɪwɔr, eskritwɔr), 1706. [a. F. (now *écriture*) :—late L. *scriptorium* apparatus or place for writing.] A writing-desk, a bureau, secretary. Hence **Escritorial** *a.* **COWPER**

Escrod (eskɒd), = **SCROD**. D. Webster

Escroll (eskɒl), 1610. [ad. OF. *escroile*, dim. of *escroie*; see **next** and **SCROLL**.] 1. *Law*. = **ESCROW** ~1736. 2. *Her.* = **SCROLL** 1610.

Escrow (eskɒr), 1598. [a. AF. *escroves*, OF. *escrive*, *escroves* :scap, scroll :—med. L. type **scroda* of Teut. origin; cf. **SHRED**.] *Law*. A deed, bond, or other engagement delivered to a third party to take effect upon a future condition, and not till then to be delivered to the grantee.

Escry, *sb.* 1483. [i. next.] a. Outcry; notoriety. b. Battle-cry (*lit.* and *fig.*). ~1538.

Escry, *v.* 1475. [a. OF. *escrier*, f. *es* (—L. *ex*) + *crier*.] 1. *intr.* To cry out ~1533. 2. *trans.* To call out to, to invoke ~1530. 3. *trans.* = **DESCRY**, ~1625.

Escuage (eskuɪdʒ), Now *Ext.* 1513. [a. F. f. OF. *escu* (mod. *écu*) :—L. *scutum*. Cf. **SCUTAGE**.] 1. A form of feudal tenure (*lit.* shield-service), personal service in the field for forty days in each year. 2. = **SCUTAGE** 1577. **Escudero** (eskudɪrɒ), 1637. [Sp.; f. *escudo* shield.] A shield-bearer, an esquire; hence, an attendant.

Esculapian, var. of **ÆSCULAPIAN**

Esculent (esku'lɒnt), 1625. [ad. L. *esculentus*, f. *esca* food]

A. *adj.* Suitable for food, edible. Also as quasi-*sb.* 1626. Hence **Esculency**, *e.* quality. B. *sb.* Anything fit for food. *v.p.* vegetables. An *e.* something like the cabbage YEATS.

Esculic, *-in(e)*, var. ff. **ÆSCULIC**, *-IN*.

Escuualize, *v.* nonce-wid. 1843 [f. *Escuual* (better *Escuaria*), name of the chief palace of the Spanish kings, about 30 miles from Madrid] *trans.* To subject to influences like those which prevailed at the Escual.

Escutcheon (eskʊtʃən), 1480. [a. ONF. *escutcheon* (mod. *écusson*) :—late L. type **scutcheonem*, f. *scutum* shield.] 1. *Her.* The shield or shield-shaped surface on which a coat of arms is depicted; also, the shield with the bearings; a representation of this. Also *fig.* 7a. A hatchment ~1820. 3. Anything shaped like, or resembling, an *e.* as: a. *Arch.* A shield-shaped ornament, chiefly in Gothic buildings 1875. b. A name-plate, a keyhole-plate, etc. 1855. c. *Naut.* 'The compartment in the middle of a ship's stern, where her name is written' (Smyth). d. *Geol.* An oval depression behind the beaks of certain bivalves 1854.

1. *fig.* A dark blot on the *e.* of the House of God-wine TRAFFARD. *Phr.* *E. of pretence*: the small *e.* bearing the arms of an heiress placed in the centre of her husband's shield. A Mrs. Veal was dead, and her escutcheons were making the Fort

-ese, *suffix*, forming adjs. from names of countries and towns; ad. OF. *-eis* (mod. *-ois*, *-ais*) :—Rom. **-ese* :—L. *-ensem*, with the sense 'belonging to, originating in'. These adjs. may be used as sbs. From the use with authors' names, e.g. *Carlyleses*, arose **JOURNALISE**, etc.

æ (man). a (pass). an (loud). o (cut). ɜ (Fr. chef). ɔ (ever). ɔi (I, eye). ɔ (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). ɪ (Psyche). ɒ (what). ɒ (got).

Ese esement, etc. obs. ff. **EASE** etc.
Esemplastic (esemplæstik) *a.* 1877. [f. *G. e. n. o. v. n. eut. of el. one + πλάσσω s. f. πλάσσω v. o. mould an e. fo. ma. on after Ger. *neuebildung* forming into one.] Moulding into unity; unifying.
 Not I trust will Coleridge's word ever become current **HARE**.*

Eserine (e séroin). 1879. [*a. F. *Esérine*, f. *eser* native name; see -INE.*] *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean, the fruit of *Physalis venenosum*. It is used in ophthalmic surgery to produce contraction in the pupil of the eye.

Esguard. 1616. [*a. OF. *esgard* (mod. *esgard*) lit. 'look, attention'; see **ES** and **GUARD**.]* A tribunal of the Knights of St. John, which settled differences within the order.

Esker (eskér). 1852. [*a. Ir. *esker**.] *Geol.* An Irish name for ridges of post-glacial gravel.

Eslaign, -loin(e, obs. ff. **ELDIN**.

Esmayle, emayle. 1589. [*ad. OF. *esmail* (mod. *email*); see **AMEL**.]* Enamel -1594.

Esna (e-mé). *Now Hist.* [*OE. *esne* :- OTent. **arvjo-s* harvestman, f. **asano-s* harvest. A serf, hireling.*

Theow and E. art thou no longer Scott.

Esneqy. 1607. [*ad. med. L. *esneqia*, repr. OF. *esneqia* (mod. *esneqia*), ad. **antenatitia*, f. *antenatus* one born before another.] A prerogative allowed to the eldest coparcener to choose first after the inheritance is divided (Dicts.)*

Eso- (e-so-), prefix [Gr. *ēso* within], compo. form, as in:

Esenteritis [see **ENTERITIS**], *Path.* inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane. **Esogastritis** [see **GASTRITIS**], *Path.* inflammation of the mucous lining of the stomach. **Esomartex** [see **NARTHEX**], the inner vestibule of a Greek church.

Esodic (esp'dik), *a.* 1850. [f. Gr. *ēso* + *ōdōs* + *-ic*.] Of nerves: Proceeding to or into the spinal marrow; afferent.

Esophageal, **Esophagus**, etc.; see **ES-**.

Esoteric (esoterik). 1655. [*ad. Gr. *ēso-terikos*, f. *ēso-terēos*, compar. of *ēso* within.*]

A. adj. 1. Designed for, or appropriate to, an inner circle of disciples; communicated to, or intelligible by, the initiated only. Hence of disciples. Opp. to **EXOTERIC**, q. v. 2. *transf.* Not openly avowed; pertaining to a select circle 1866. 3. *Pfig.* 'Applied to things which relate to, or have origin within the organism' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1. A hidden stream of e. truth **HALLAM**. *Phr.* *E. Buddhism*: a body of theosophical doctrine handed down by secret tradition among the initiated. 2. An esoteric and an e. motive 1866.

B. sh. 1. *pl.* (after Gr. *ēso-terētika*) Esoteric doctrines or tenets 1711. 2. One initiated in esoteric doctrines 1655.

So **Esoteric** *a.*, *ly. adv.*

Esotericism (esp'teriz'm). 1835. [f. Gr. *ēso-terēos* (see prec.) + *-ism*.] The holding of esoteric doctrines. var. **Esoterism**. So **Esoterize**, to hold esoteric doctrines (*rare*). **Esotery**, esoteric doctrine, secret lore.

Esax (f'saks). 1520. [*L.*; a Gaulish word.] A large fish mentioned by Pliny, = *lax*, i. e. salmon. In mod. Ichthyology, the Pike.

Espace. 1483. [*a. F. *espace* :- L. *spatium**.] = **SPACE** -1490.

Espadon. [*a. F.*, app. *a. Sp. *espadon**, angim. of *espada* sword.] A long two-handed sword used in 15-17th c.

Espagnolette. 1870. [*Fr.*, f. *Espagnol* Spanish.] A bolt for French casements; also attrib.

Espalier (espæ'liar), *sh.* 1662. [*a. F.*, ad. It. *spalliera*, f. *spalla* shoulder.] 1. A kind of framework of stakes upon which fruit-trees or shrubs are trained; also the stakes singly 1741. 2. A fruit-tree or frow of trees so trained 1662. 3. *attrib.* 1717.

2. Plant your fairest Tulips under **Espaliers** **EVERS**.

Espalier (espæ'liar), *v.* 1810. [f. prec. *sh.*] To train as an espalier; also, to furnish with an espalier.

Esparcet 1669 [*a. F.*] A kind of sa nfo

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Esparto (espa'rt). 1868. [*a. Sp. *esparto* :- L. *spartum*, ad. Gr. *σπάρτον* a rope made of σπάρτος.] A kind of rush (*Macrochloa tenacissima*), called by some Spanish grass, of which paper, and, in Spain, cordage, shoes, and other articles are made. Also called **esparto grass**.*

Espathate (espæ'tet), *a.* 1866. [f. *h. pref.* + *L. *spatha* + -ate*.] *Bot.* Not having a spathe

Especial (espæ'sial), *a.* ME. [*a. OF. *especial* (mod. *spécial*), ad. L. *specialis* (see **SPECIAL**), f. *species* SPECIES.] 1. = **SPECIAL** arch. or *Obs.* 2. Pre-eminent, distinguished, exceptional ME. 3. Pertaining chiefly to one particular person or thing 1835.*

1. *Phr.* *f. E. *pleading*, a. *tail**. 2. My most special good friend Sir Peter Hamond **KNOTTES**. 3. I must repeat one thing for your benefit **JOWETT**.

Phr. *In a. in particular; especially.* Hence **Especial** *adv.* in an e. manner or degree; principally. **Especialness**. **Especialty**, an e. degree (of anything); in *Law* = **SPECIALTY**.

Esperance, ME. [*a. F.* :- late *L. *sperantia*, f. *sperare**.] Expectation, hope -1631. Used as a battle-cry 1 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 97.

Esperanto (espéranto). [*Pen-name* (= Hoping-one) of its inventor, Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, 1887.] Name of an artificial language invented for universal use. Hence **Esperantist**.

Espial (espial), ME. [*a. OF. *espialle* the action of spying (in *pl.* 'spies'), f. *espier*, mod. *F. *épier**; see **ESPY** v.] 1. The action of spying or spying; the fact of being espied. *ta. com.* A body of spies; hence (with *pl.*) a spy, scout -1653.*

1. The Captain cut a small hole of e in the wall **DICKENS**. 2. Fulprively beheld his espial **CHAUCER**.

Esplegle (espiggl), *a.* 1816. [*Fr.*, of hist. origin; a corruption of Ger. *Eukenspiegel*.] Frolicsome, roguish. So **Espleglerie**, roguishness.

Espier (espoier), ME. [f. *ESPY* v.] One who spies; a spy. Hence **Espery**, the action or habit of spying.

Espline 1595. [*ad. F. *espinelle**.] = **SPINEL** -1677.

Esplane (esplane), *a.* OF. [*esplane*.] = **SPINET**. *Pepys*.

Espionage (espionidz). 1793. [*ad. F. *espionnage*, f. *espionner*, f. *espion* spy, of Teut. origin.] The practice or employment of spies.*

Esprital, *a.* ME. [*a. OF.* :- *L. *spiritualis**.] = **SPIRITUAL** -1477.

Esplanade (esplanad), 1681. [*a. F.*, ad. *Sp. *esplanada*, f. *esplanar* :- L. *explanare* to level, f. *ex* + *planus**.] 1. *Fortif.* a. The glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country 1696.

b. 'An open, level space of ground, separating the citadel of a fortress from the town' (*Stoquer*) 1708. 2. A levelled piece of ground; *esp.* one used for a public promenade 1682; *transf.* a level open space 1681; a grass-plot 1818.

Esplees (esplēz), *sh. pl.* 1598. [*ad. AF. *esplee*, *esplez*, pl. of OF. *esplet*, *espleit* revenue :- L. *explicitum*. Cf. **EXPLICIT**.]* The products which ground or lands yield; as the hay of meadows, herbage of pasture, corn of arable, rents, services, etc.; also, the lands, etc. themselves (Wharton).

Esponoon. 1772. [*ad. F. *esponoon*, ad. It. *spunoon**.] = **SPONTOON** -1838.

Esposage. 1549. [*a. OF.*, f. *espouser*.] The action of espousing or betrothing; also, spoushood, marriage -1599.

Esposal (espozal), *sh.* Somewhat arch. ME. [*a. OF. *esposailles* :- L. *sponsalia*, neut. pl. of *sponsalis* adj., f. *sponsus*. The sense 'marriage' was prob. the earliest in Eng.] 1. In *pl.*, formerly also in *sng.* a. The celebration of a marriage. b. The formal plighting of troths; betrothal. Also *fig.* 2. [as if f. the vb.] The action of espousing; hence *fig.* the espousing a cause, a principle, etc. Now *rare*. 1674.*

1. An espoused person, a husband or wife -1620. 4. *attrib.* 1598.

2. a. Though it (the child) were borne but one day after the espousals solemnized *Terms de la Ley*

9. a. Po al asons fo b d h open e of h s

u e H W o. m

Esposse, *sh.* 1475. [*a. OF. *esposus*, *esposse* :- L. *sponsus*; see **ESPOUSE** v.] = **SPOUSE** -1654. Hence **Espossee**, a bride.*

Esposer (espoz'er), *v.* 1475. [*a. OF. *esposier* (mod. *épouser*) :- L. *sponsare*, f. *sponsus*, pa. pple. of *spondere* to betroth. Cf. **SPOUSE** v.] 1. *trans.* To contract or betroth (*gen.* a woman). Usually said of the parents, -1626. Also *fig.* 2. To take as spouse; to marry. Of the father: To give in marriage to. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1475. 3. To unite in marriage (*lit.* and *fig.*) **SHAKS**. Also *attrib.* **DRYDEN**. 4. *trans.* To attach oneself to; to take to oneself, make one's own; to adopt, embrace 1622.*

1. To a virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph *Luke* 1. 27. 2. On Ascension Day the Duke [of Venice] solemnly espoused the sea 1615. 3. Espoused to death *Hen. V.* ii. vi. 26. 4. To a. a quarrel **BACON**, a Party **ADDISON**, a cause 1759, a doctrine **FRANKLIN**. Hence **Esposser**.

Espressivo (espressivo), *adv.* [*It.*] *Mus.* A direction: With expression.

Espringal. *Now Hist.* 1605. [*ad. OF. *espringale*, f. Ger. *springen* SPRING v.] A mediæval military engine for throwing stones, bolts, or the like*

Esprise, *v.* 1474. [f. OF. *espris*, pa. pple. of *esprendre*, f. *es-* (-L. *ex*) + *prendre* to take.] *trans.* To enkindle (with love, etc.); also *lit.* -1567.

Esprit (espriz). 1591. [*Fr.*, ad. L. *spiritus* SPIRIT.] Spirit, mind; hence, lively wit, cleverness

Phr. **Esprit de corps** (espriz d'kor) [*corps* body.] A spirit of jealous regard for the corporate honour and interests, and for those of each member of the body as belonging to it. **Esprit fort** (espriz for). *Pl.* *esprit forts*. [*F. fort* strong.] A 'strong-minded' person, esp. a 'freethinker'.

Espry, *sh.* ME. [*a. OF. *espie*, f. *espier*; see **ESPY**, **SPY** vbs.] 1. *Espry*; in *WYCLIF*, 'snare' -1607. 2. A spy -1656.*

Espry (espriz), *v.* ME. [*a. OF. *espier* (mod. *épier*)*.] -*Com.* Rom. **spicare*, ad. OHG. *spichen* (Ger. *spähen*) to spy. Cf. *L. *specere*, Gr. *ἐκ-πνέειν* to look.] 1. *trans.* To act as a spy upon, to watch; to examine closely. Also, to look out for. -1667. Also *absol.* or *intr.* (*arch.*) ME. 2. *trans.* To discover by looking out; to catch sight of; to detect ME. b. To perceive by chance 1483.*

1. Now question me no more, we are espied *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 48. He sends angels to e. us in all our ways *Jea. TAYLOR*. 2. If I could in any place e. a word of promise *BUNYAN*. b. As one of them opened his sack, he espied his money *Gen. xlii. 27*. Hence **Espry** *adv.* insidiously.

Esq., **Esqr.**, abbrevs. of **ESQUIRE**.

Esque, *suffix*, repr. *Fr.* -*esque*, ad. It. -*esca* :- *med. L. -iscus*, forming adjs., with sense 'resembling in style or characteristics', as in *aradesque*, *burlesque*, etc.

Esquire (askwair), *sh.* 1460. [*a. OF. *esquier* (mod. *écuyer*), lit. 'shield-bearer' :- L. *scutarius*, f. *scutum* shield. In *Fr.* assoc. wrongly with *decurio* (OF. *decurie*), see **ECURRY**. See also **SQUIRE**.]* 1. *Chivalry*. A young man of gentle birth, an aspirant to knighthood, who attended on a knight, and carried his shield. Now *arch.* Cf. **ARMIGER**. 1475. 2. A title of dignity next in degree below 'knight' 1460.

Esquires, legally so called, are (1) younger sons of peers and their eldest sons; (2) eldest sons of knights and their eldest sons; (3) chiefs of ancient families (by prescription); (4) esquires by creation or office, as judges, officers, justices of the peace, barristers-at-law; (5) esquires who attend the Knights of the Bath on his installation.

3. A title allowed by courtesy to all who are regarded as gentlemen. In U.S. it belongs officially to lawyers and public officers, and is freely used in the addresses of letters. 1552. 4. [*transf.* use of 1.] A gentleman who attends or escorts a lady in public 1824.

Esquire (askwair), *sh.* 2 1562. [app. *a. OF. *esquire* (mod. *équierre*) square.*] *Her. a. Bowed* *esquire*: the lower of the halves into which a canton is divided diagonally. Hence, b. = **GYRON**.

Esquire (askwair), *v.* *rare*. 1652. [f. **ESQUIRE** *sh.*] To attend (a lady) as a squire.

Esquisse. 1731. [*Fr.*, ad. It. *schizzo*; see

o (Ger. *Köln*). o (Fr. *peu*). ii (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dune*). ð (cur). ē (e) (there). ē (a) (rein). ē (Fr. *faire*). ē (fir, fern, earth).

Sketch The first rough sketch of a picture

Ess Pl **esses** 1340. The name of the letter S; anything S-shaped. See **COLLAR** *sh. l. 2*.
-**ess**, suffix 1, a. F. *-esse* :- Com. Rom. *-essa* :- late L. *-essa*, a. Gr. *-essa* :- *-essa*, forming sbs. denoting female persons or animals; as *authoress*, *actress*, etc. But the agent-nouns in -*er*, and the sbs. indicating profession, etc., are now treated as of common gender, whenever possible.

-**ess**, suffix 2, ME. *-esse*, in sbs. a. Fr. repr. OF. *-esse*, *-esse* :- *-issa*, forming nouns of quality from adjs; as, *duruss*, *largess*, etc.
Essart (es'art), sb. 1851. [a. OF. *essart*.] = **ASSART** *sh. l. 2*. So **Essart** *v.* = **ASSART** *v.*; also *absol.*

Essay (e'say), sb. 1597. [a. OF. *essai*; see **ASSAY** *sh. l.*] 1. The action or process of trying or testing; an **ASSAY** 1598. 2. An attempt or endeavour 1598. 3. A first attempt in learning or practice -1734; a first draft -1793. 4. A short composition on any particular subject, orig. 'an irregular undigested piece' (J.), but now said of a finished treatise 1597.
1. By way of trial and e. *RAYN*. A small e. of my zeal for... your Majesty *CLARNDON*. 2. My second e. at authorship 1865. 3. For Semantics Epistles are but **Essays**—that is dispersed Meditations *BACON*.

Hence **Essayette**, **Essaykin**, **Essaylet**, dima. **Essay** (e'say), *v.* 1489. [refash. f. **ASSAY**, after F. *essayer*.] 1. *trans.* To put to the proof, try; to test the nature, excellence, fitness, etc. of. 2. To **ASSAY** (an ore, etc.) -1886. 3. To attempt (anything difficult) 1641. 4. with *imp.* To set oneself, undertake (*to do something*). Also *absol.* 1530.

1. To e. the world 1593. one's powers *MACAULAN*. 3. To e. a task 1779; a method *LOWELL*. 4. To e. to dissipate the cloud of error *M. ARNOLD*. Hence **Essayer**, one who essays (something); an essayist. **Essayist** (e'say-ist), 1609. [f. **ESSAY** *sh. l.* and *v.*] 1. One who makes trials or experiments *Now rare*. 1736. 2. A writer of essays. 3. Moore **Essays**! a few loose sentences, and that's all *B. JONES*.

Esse (e'se), 1592. [L. inf. of *sum*, used subst.] 1. In phr. *in esse*, in being; opp. to *in posse*, in potentiality. 2. Essence 1642.
1. Persons *in esse* at the time when a will is made *CRUISE*. See also **DE HENR. ISSA**.
†**Essee**. ME. [ad. L. *Essai* pl., Gr. *Essaiōn*.] = **ESSEN** -1613.

Essence (e'sens), sb. ME. [a. F., ad. L. *essentia*, f. *esse*, *essentia*, fictitious pr. pple. of *esse*, after Gr. *oûsia*, f. *oûr-*, *oûia*.] 1. Being viewed as a fact or as a property of something -1688. 2. *concr.* Something that is; an entity. Now only a spiritual entity. 1587. 3. In elements; see **QUINTESSENCE** -1837. 4. 'What a thing is'; nature, character -1664. 5. *Metaph.* Substance; the substratum of phenomena; absolute being 1646. 6. That by which anything subsists 1595. 7. **Essentiality** -1652. 8. That which constitutes the being of a thing, either (a) as a conceptual, or (b) as a real, entity (Locke's *nominal* and *real* e.); that by which it is what it is 1657. 9. *loosely* The specific difference of anything 1655. 10. An extract obtained by distillation or otherwise from a plant or drug, and containing its specific properties in a reduced form. In pharmacy, an alcoholic solution of the volatile elements or essential oil. Also *fig.* 1560. 10. *spec.* A perfume, scent. Somewhat arch. 1627.
2. As far as Gods and Heavenly Essences Can perish *MUR. P. L. l. 138*. Commonwealths are not physical but moral essences *BURKE*. 3. So soft and uncom-pounded is their [Spirits] E. pite *MUR. P. L. l. 425*. 5. *Two Gent. in l. 132*. 7. We may exactly know so their real Nature and E. may be known 1714. The e. of the mind being equally unknown to us with that of external bodies *HUME*. 9. *Fig.* It [a love-letter] was the e. of consensu *MARRAT*. Hence **Essence** *v.* to pour like an e.; to perfume with an e. var. **Essency**.

Essene (e'sen). 1553. [ad. L. *Esseni* pl., a. Gr. *Ἐσσηνοί*; of Heb. origin.] One of an ancient Jewish sect, remarkable for ascetic practices and a cenobitical life.

e (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). a (ever). ai (I, eye). z (Fr. eau de vie). i (sat). z (Psyche). 2 (what). u (got).

Hence **Essen** *man* a. *pe* among to o. *asem* bling f. **Essenes**. **Essence** *mc.*, a. l. or the nature of **Essenism**. **Essenism**, the doctrine and practice of the **Essenes**, or a tendency thereto. **Essential** (e'sen-shl), ME. [ad. late L. *essentials*, f. *essentia* **ESSENCE**.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the essence of anything (see **ESSENCE** *sh. l. 1-4*). 2. Of or pertaining to specific being, or intrinsic nature **ME**. 3. Constituting, or forming part of, the essence of anything, necessarily implied in its definition 1546. 4. Material, important 1770. 5. Indispensably requisite 1526. 6. Of the nature of, or resembling, an essence or extract (see **ESSENCE** 10); in a state of essence 1674.

† Any real and essential presence *Rt. Com. Prayer*. E. poetry *COLERIDGE*. Phr. *E. dissonance* (Path), an idiopathic disease. 2. Phr. *E. difference* (Logic) = 'specific difference'. 3. Phr. *E. character* = 'character'; the marks which distinguish a species, genus, etc. from the others included with it in the next superior division. 4. *Proposition* (Logic) = 'one *E. form* (Metaph.) see **FORM**'. 5. By the Law of Nature as an e. right of Sovereignty *BRANHAM*. 6. You have done e. service to the cause *JENKINS*. 7. *Silica* is an e. ingredient in mortar 1809. Phr. *E. chord* (Mus.), in early use = *common chord*; later, a volatile oil, obtained by distillation, and having the characteristic odour of the plant from which it comes, as the oil of turpentine, etc. Now often = 'volatile oil'.

B. sb. 1. What exists; existence 1667. 2. That which is essential; an indispensable element or adjunct; a leading point. Orig. only in pl. 1513. 3. *pl.* Vitals *SOUTH*. 1. *Mitt. P. L. l. 93*. 2. 'Well, well,' said G'ossin, 'no occasion to be particular, tell the essentials' *SCOTT*.

Hence **Essentiality** *adv.*, -ness. **Essentiality** (e'sen-shl-iti), 1516. [f. prec.] 1. The quality or fact of being essential 1640. 2. Essence 1616. 3. An essential quality (*rare*); also *pl.* essentials 1649.

†**Essentiate**, *v.* 1561. [f. as if on L. **essentia*, ppl. stem of **essentia*, f. *essentia*; see **ESSENCE**.] 1. *trans.* To make into an essence or being; to constitute the essence of -1687. 2. *intr.* To become essence. *B. JONES*.
†**Essera**. 1706 [med L., ad. Arab.; cf. F. *essere*.] *Path.* A variety of nettle-rash -1811.

Essoin, **essoign** (e'soin), sb. ME. [a. OF. *essoin*, *essoin* (mod. *excuse*) vbl. sb. f. *essoiner*, see next. See also **ASSOIN** *sh. l.*] 1. *Law*. The allegation of an excuse for non-appearance in court at the appointed time; the excuse itself 2. *gov.* An excuse, parleying, delay **ME**. 13 = **ESSEINER**. [App. a misunderstanding of *AF. essoin*.] *COWELL*.

2. *Springs R. Q. l. 14*. 20. *Comb. e.-day*, the first general return day of the term, on which the court sat to receive essoins.

Essoin (e'soin), *v.* 1495. [a. OF. *essoinier*, *essoiner*, f. *essoin* :- med. L. *excusare*, f. *ex + sonia*, *sonnis* law's excuse, f. OHG. *sunna*, *sunna*, corresp. to ON. *syn* refusal, denial; cf. Goth. *sunjan* to excuse.] 1. *Law*. *trans.* To offer an excuse for the non-appearance of in court. 2. To excuse, let off. **QUARLES**.
Hence **Essence**, a person excused for non-appearance in court. **Essoiner**, one who essoins another. **Essoinment**, the action of essoining.

Essonite, var. of **HASSONITE**, cinnamon-stone.

Est, obs. var. of **EAST**.
-**est**, suffix, forming the superl. degree of adjs and advbs. repr.: (1) OE. *-est*, *-ust*, *-ost*. -**Otent**, *-ista*, (2) OE. *-est*, *-st*, with are combs. of the two compar. suffixes -*est*, -*ist* with O-Aryan -*ist*; cf. Gr. *-isto*, Skr. *-istha*. The only surviving unaltered forms are *best*, *eldest*.
†**Estable**, *v.* ME. [ad. F. *establi* (mod. F. *établir*) :- L. *stabilis*, f. *stabilis*.] = **ESTABLISH** in various senses -1583.

Establish (e'stā-blsh), *v.* [ME. *establisser*, a. OF. *establi*, stem of *establi*; see prec.] 1. To render stable or firm; to ratify, to confirm, to settle; to restore (health) permanently. 2. To fix, settle, institute or ordain permanently; also with *imp.* *tr.* **ME**. 3. To set up on a secure or permanent position; to set up in

bu ne s. o. se. le (a person) in or at a place up or bring about permanently; to create (a precedent) Also to create for oneself (a reputation, a position) 1597. 6. To place beyond dispute, to prove 1704. 7. To place (a church or a religious body) in the position of a state church 1598.

1. To confer, ratify and establish this my deed 1537. The great Peasener's Health seems to be established 1708. 2. Behold, I e. my convent with you *Gent. iv. 9*. 3. To e. an edict *STRUT*, the longer a manufactory 1863, a throne *FRANKMAN*. 4. To e. Caesar as a king *SINAKS*, the daughters of the house 1579. 5. To e. a price in the market 1801, liberty of worship *MACKINTOSH*, order *DICKENS*. Phr. *To e. a suit* (Cards), to give it the command by drawing all the best cards in it which were against the player. 6. To e. a point *FRANKMAN*, a case 1893. Hence **Establisher**.

Establishment (e'stā-blsh-mēt), 1481. [f. *establisement*.] Cf. OF. *establisement*, mod. F. *établissement*.]

1. The action of establishing, the fact of being established (see the *vb*) 1596. 2. Established or stable condition -1777; organization, footing -1799. 3. That which establishes or strengthens -1646. 4. Settlement in life, (formerly often) marriage 1884; settled income or provision 1727.

1. The e. of Christianity in any place *BUTLER*.
II. 1. That which is established; a settled constitution or government -1793. 2. The ecclesiastical system established by law; the Church *L. 1731*. 3. a. A permanent military, naval, or civil organization. b. The quota of officers and men in a regiment, ship, etc. 1689. 4. An organized staff of employés or servants, including, or occas. limited to, the building in which they are located 1832. b. A household, family residence 1803.

2. To meddle with the Church *E. PITT*. 3. b. Phr. *Peace E.*, the reduced numbers of an army in a time of peace. So *His E.* The usual e. of officers for ships of the same class 1828.
Phr. *E. of a port* [*fr. Establisement d'un port*] the interval between the instant of the moon's transit across the meridian on the day of new or full moon, and the subsequent high water.

Hence **Establishmentarian** a. characterizing the principle of an established church, characteristic of those who advocate this principle, sb. one who belongs to, or supports the principle of an established church. **Establishmentarianism**, **Establishmentism**, the principle of a State Church.

†**Estacade**. 1663. [Fr., ad. Sp. *estacada*, f. *estaca* stake.] *Mit* A dike of piles in the sea, a river, etc., to check the approach of an enemy. Cf. **STOCKADE**.

†**Estafette**. 1792. [Fr., ad. It. *staffetta*, dim. of *staffa* stirrup, f. OHG. *stapha* step.] A mounted courier.

†**Estail**, *v.* 1577. [app. ad. OF. *estaler* to place, fix; cf. **INSTALL**.] *trans.* To arrange the payment of by instalments -1643.

Estamin (e'stāmin), 1701. [a. F. *estamine* (now *diamine*) :- late L. **stamina*, L. *stamina*, f. *stamen* warp, thread.] An open woollen fabric, used for making sieves, etc. In 18th c. also applied to a silk fabric.

†**Estaminet** (e'stāminet), 1848. [Fr.] A café in which smoking is allowed.

Estampede (e'stāmpēd), sb. rare. [ad. Sp. *estampido* a sudden crash.] = **STAMPEDE**. *Martyn*. Hence **Estampede** *v. trans.* to stampede (cattle, etc.). †**Estampede** *ro* [Sp.], a stamped animal. **Estampede** *v. intr.* (of cattle, etc.) to run off in a panic.

†**Estancia** (e'stānsia), in Sp. -*plā* 1704. [Sp.; *lit.* station, f. (ult.) L. *stare*.] A cattle-farm in Spanish America. So †**Estanciero** [Sp.], the keeper of an e.

†**Estang**. 1628. [a. OF.] A pool, fish-pond -1673.

†**Estanion**. 1697. [app. a fusion of Sp. *estacion* and **ESTANCIA**.] A cattle-farm -1707.

Estate (e'stā-tē), sb. ME. [a. OF. *estat*, ad. L. *status*, f. *stare*.] 1. *gov.* State or condition. 2. A special state or condition. *Obs.* exc. in *Man's*, woman's estate. **ME**. 3. Condition as regards worldly prosperity, fortune, etc. (*arch.*) **ME**. 4. Status; degree of rank or dignity **ME**. 5. Display of one's condition; pomp, **STATS**. Now *arch.* **ME**. 7b. *ellipt.* A canopy, chair,

da ec o sae 1607 75 A class or order
na omnia 10 na on 16 3 6 An ode
o ca as p o he body po ue pa pa
u n he gove nment d e o b rep cse n a
on ME.

17. Political constitution, form of government -1670. 18. = STATE -1750. 9. Law. The interest which any one has in lands, tenements, or other effects ME. 10. Property, fortune, capital 1563. b. The collective assets and liabilities of a person (esp. of a deceased person, a bankrupt, or a *cestui que trust*) 1830. 11. A landed property; usually, a considerable one. (Now the commonest sense) 1760.

1. We pray for the good of the Catholic Church. *Sh. Cont. Prayer.* b. *Phr. The (hol) of a man's money.* 2. Distressed in mind, body, or a. *Sh. Cont. Prayer.* 3. The e. of a clerk in the chryse Ceylon Their [Princes] high e. *Sh. Cont. Prayer.* 4. *Phr. Cap of e.* (Her.) 2: see CAP 541. b. Princes, sitting upon their e. *Tosc. L.* 6 *Phr. Third E.*, a designation of the English 'commons', as dist from the Lords Spiritual and the Lords Temporal. *The Fourth E.*, the Press. 9 *Phr. An e. upon condition, in fee, for life, of inheritance, tail, from year to year, at will, etc.* *Real e.*, an interest in realty. *Personal e.*, an interest in personality. 10. They were of no great e. *Ouida.* b. If his [a bankrupt's] e. pay ran in the pound McCulloch. 11. Lord of the broad e. and the Hall Tennyson.

Estate (est'it), v. 1590. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To put into an estate; to endow. Now rare. 1609. 2. To furnish with an estate or property (*lit. and fig.*) -1653. 3. To bestow as an estate on or upon -1669. 4. To put into a certain state -1701.

†**Estate-ly**. [f. as prec. +LY 1 and 2.]

A. *adj.* Stately.

B. *adv.* In a stately manner. Only in ME.

Estatesman (est'it-sman), 1820. [Cf. *bradishman*, etc.] A perversion of STATESMAN, a Cumberland or Westmoreland yeoman.

Esteem (est'im), sb. 1450. [f. next; cf. F. *estime*] 1. Estimate, valuation; estimated value -1680. 2. Estimation, opinion (? *arch.*) 1588. 3. Favourable opinion; regard; respect 1611. 4. Account, reputation -1824.

1. Of the substance of your realme. I will make an esteeme SHALTON. 2. Yourself, held precious in the worlds esteeme L. L. II. 1. 4. 3. What had engaged his manner e. LANA. 4. 1 *Her. VI.* m. 1. 8

Esteem (est'im), v. 1460. [ad. OF. *estimer*, ad. L. *estimare* to ESTIMATE. See also AIM.]

1. *trans.* To estimate the value of; to assess, appraise -1776. 2. To attach value (subjectively) to; to think highly of; to feel regard for, respect 1530. 7b. *intr.* To have a (specified) opinion of -1607. 7c. *trans.* To estimate Const. at. to (an amount); also simply. -1717. 7d. To judge of -1624. 5. To consider, hold 1526.

7b. *intr.* To account of -1633; to be of opinion that 1548. 76. To purpose, aim (*rare*) -1557.

1. What do you esteeme it at. *Cymb.* 1. iv. 85. 2. Have mach and thou shalt be esteemd much SHALTON. 3. Esteeming these virtues to be in me HESSES. b. E of things as they really are BR. HALL. Hence †**Esteemable** a. = ESTIMABLE. *Esteemer*. (Obs. exc. v. of)

Ester (es'ter), 1852. [Coined arbitrarily by L. Gmelin, German chemist, perh. 'to recall the sound of' *Essigather*, at that time the name of the commonest representative of the group. Not in general Eng. use till c. 1880.] Chem. An ethereal salt; a compound of an alcohol radical with an acid.

Esthete, -ic, var. ff. **Æsthete**, -ic.

†**Esthiomene**, 1541. [a. F. *esthiomène*, ad. Gr. *ἑσθίονος* pr. pple. pass. or middle of *ἔσθην*.] Path. A gangrenous sore.

Estimable (estim'bl), 1460. [a. F., ad. L. *estimabilis*, f. *estimare*; see ESTEEM, ESTIMATE vbs.]

A. *adj.* 1. Capable of being estimated or appraised -1803. 2. Valuable; of worth -1803. 3. Worthy of esteem or regard 1698.

2. A pound of mans flesh. Is not so e., profitable neither As flesh of Muttons, Beesles, or Goates *Merch V* 1. u. 167. 3. A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more e. 1668.

7B. sb. pl. Things estimable. Cf. *valuable*. SIR T. BROWNE.

Hence **Estimableness**. **Estimably** *adv.*

Estimate (est'imēt), sb. 1563. [ad. L. *estimatus* (only in abl.), vbl. sb. f. *estimare*, see next and ESTEEM v.] 1. The action of valuing or appraising; a valuation; also *fig.* -1677.

b. *Repu e* 637. 2. An app o ma o ca cu a on ba ed on p obab es he e l of th s 630. b. The sum s ated by a buuder, etc., as ha. fo. which he is prepared to execute a specified piece of work 1796.

1. Of my love he makes no e. *DEKKE*. 2. There is a design of building a Church, which by e. will cost [etc.] 1702. This e. both of interest and fitness varied from day to day FROUDE.

Estimate (est'imēt), v. 1532. [f. L. *estimatus*, ppl. stem of *estimare*. Cf. ESTEEM.] 1. *trans.* To assign a value to; to appraise, assess. Const. at. -1751. b. To value (subjectively); to esteem 1597. 2. To form a notion of (quantities, numbers, magnitudes, etc.) without actual enumeration or measurement, to fix by estimate at 1669. 73. = ESTEEM v. 5 (*rare*) -1794. 4. To gauge; to judge of 1651.

1. It is by the weight of silver, that men e. commodities LOCKE (J.). 2. To e. securities JOHNSON. 3. The difference of declination was only estimated 1765. 4. To e. the amount of injury inflicted Peacock, defalcations 1831. 5. To e. the powers of an author JOHNSON, of Shakespeare LANDOR. Hence **Estimator**. **Estimator** a. for a price or valuation.

Estimation (est'imāsh'n), [ME. *estimacion*, -*ciōne*, a. OF, ad. L. *estimatio*, f. *estimare*, see ESTIMATE.] 1. The action of estimating; valuation -1792; estimated value -1775. 2. Appraisal, esteem 1530; trepate -1828. 3. The process of forming a notion of without using precise data ME. 4. Opinion, judgement ME.; conjecture. 1 *Her. IV.* i. 273.

2. As the estimation of our self MORE. *Phr. To have or hold in e.* How in estimation a chaste life is 1569. *Phr. To grow out of e.* 3. If a ship sail 8 Miles South in an Hour, by Log or E. SURMY. 4. The dearest of men in my e. LAMB.

Estimative (es'timāv), a. ME [ad. late L. *estimativus*; see ESTIMATE and -IVE.] 1. Serving for estimating; having the power of estimating. 72. Based upon approximate calculation -1851.

1. The error is not in the eye, but in the e. faculty POPE.

Estivage. [Fr., f. *estiver*, ad. It. *stivare* -L. *stipare* to pack close.] The practice of pressing or screwing the cargo into a vessel by means of a capstan machinery, as in American and Mediterranean ports.

Estival, **Estivate**, **Estivation**, var. ff. **Æstival**, etc.

Estoc (es'tok), 1830. [Fr.] A kind of short sword. Hence †**Estocade**, a blow with an e.; the weapon itself.

Estoi(e) (es'toi-), 1572. [a. OF., mod. F. *estoi(e)*.] *Her.* A charge in the form of a star with wavy points or rays. So *Estoiées* a. shaped like a star with wavy rays, as a *Cross Estoiée*.

Estop (est'op), v. ME. [a. OF. *estoper*, *estouper*, and AF *estopper*, f. OF. *estoupe* (mod. *bleu*) -L. *stoppa* tow. Cf. STOP v.] 1. *trans.* To stop with or as with a dam, plug, or bar (*arch.*). 2. *Law*. To impede or bar by STOPPEL 1531. 3. *gen.* To stop, prevent (*rare*) 1876.

1. A man may not deny... that whereof he wilfully estopped or excluded himself by deed indented West. Hence **Estop** sb. a stop or stoppage. **Estoppage**, stoppage; in *Law*, the condition of being estopped.

Estoppel (est'opel), 1531. [app. ad. OF. *estouper* bung or cork, f. *estouper*; see prec.] 1. An obstruction (to a watercourse) -1638. 2. *Law*. An impediment or bar to a right of action arising from a man's own act, or where he is forbidden by law to speak against his own deed (Wharton) 1531. 7b. *gen.* Prohibition 1583.

1. No e. can bind the king 1667.

Estovers (es'tōvz), sb. pl. 1523. [a. OF., subst. use of *estovoir* to be necessary.] 'Necessaries allowed by law' (J.); esp. wood for repairs allowed to a tenant from off the landlord's estate; alimony for a widow or for a wife separated from her husband; maintenance for an imprisoned felon. (Cf. BOOR sb.)

Phr. Canton of e.: see COMMON sb. **Estrade** (estrād), 1696. [a. F., ad. Sp. *estrada*, see ESTRADO.] A slightly raised plot-form; a dais.

Estra-diote, 1577. [a. F. = It. *stradiotto*, f. Gr. *στρατιώτης* soldier.] One of a class of light cavalry, originally raised in Greece and Albania,

who served as the *cena* es n the 15th and 16 h cen u es -556.

†**Estrado** (es'trādō), 1588 [Sp.: -L. *stratum* neut., pa. pple. of *struere* to spread (with carpets).] a. In Sp. sense: Drawing-room 1748. b. = ESTRADE.

Estramaze-ne, [var. of SIRAMAZON.] A slashing cut in fencing. SCOTT.

†**Estrange**, *rare*. ME. [a. OF.; see STRANGE.]

A. *adj.* a. Distant, reserved. ME. only. b. Strange -1537; in *Law*, not pury to -1721.

B. sb. A stranger, foreigner. ME. only.

Estrange (es'trānz), v. 1485. [ad. OF. *estranger* (mod. *stranger*) -L. *extraneare*, f. *extraneus*; see STRANGE.] 1. *trans.* To remove from what is accustomed, to keep apart from acquaintance with. Const. from (*arch.*)

2. To render or regard as alien; to remove from the ownership or dominion of any one (*arch.*) 1523. 3. To alienate in feeling or affection. †Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1494. 4. To change from one's usual condition; hence, to put beside oneself, madden -1622. 5. To disguise (*arch.*)

B. JONS.

1. Estranged from politics POPE. The room waits for his master long estranged B. TAYLOR. 2. He should not e. or cut off all the Churches of God which retained the tradition of old customs HANMER. 3. To e. and alienate the Saints from their God FLAVER.

4. Being mad and sodainely estranged and bereft of his wits HANMER.

Hence **Estrangedness**, alienation in feeling or affection. †**Estrangeful** a. foreign in appearance.

†**Estrangelo**, **estranghelo** (es'trānzelo), 1730. [Syriac; ? a. Gr. *εσπαγγέλος* rounded.] An archaic form of the Syriac alphabet. Also *attrib.*

Estrangement (es'trānzment), 1660. [f. *ESTRANGE* v. + -MENT.] The action of estranging; the condition of being estranged; alienation. E. from God's house 1735.

Estranger (es'trānz), 1623. [f. *ESTRANGE* v.] One who or that which estranges. †**Estranger** 2, 1471. [a. OF. *estranger*; see STRANGER.] 1. One belonging to another nation, family, or district -1641. 2. *Law*. = STRANGER. -1714.

†**Estrangle**, v. 1483. [ad. OF. *estrangler*.] = STRANGLE v.

Estrapade (es'trāpād), 1730. [a. F., ad. It. *strappata*, f. *strappare* to pull with violence.] 1. The attempt of a horse to get rid of his rider by rearing and kicking. 2. *Hist.* = STRAPPADO, 1856.

Estray (es'trā), 1581. [a. AF. *estray* vbl. sb., f. *estruer*; see ASTRAY.]

A. sb. *Law*. 'Any beast not wild, found within any Lordship, and not owned by any man' (Cowell) 1594. Also *transf.*

B. *adj.* That is stray (*rare*).

So **Estray** v. to STRAY (*arch.*).

†**Estra**. ME. [a. OF. *estre* (mod. *être*) being, condition.] 1. Condition, way of life. ME. only. 2. *cover*. A place, a region; also pl. apartments; inner rooms, or divisions -1485.

Estreat (es'treit), sb. ME. [a. AF. *estreta*, OF. *estraite* (in law) *extracta*; -L. *extrahere* to EXTRACT.] *Law*. 1. 'The true extract, copy, or note of some original writing or record, esp. of fines, amercements, etc., entered on the rolls of a court to be levied by the bailiff or other officer' (Wharton). 2. *transf.* in pl. The fines, etc., themselves -1640.

Estreat (es'treit), v. 1523. [f. prec.] *trans.* To extract or take out the record of (a recognizance, etc.) and return it to the court of exchequer to be prosecuted.

Estrepe (es'trip), v. 1672. [ad. OF. *estreper* -L. *extrahere* to root up.] *Law*. *trans.* To commit waste in lands or woods, to the prejudice of the reversioner (Dicts.).

Estreperment (es'tripment), 1503. [a. AF, f. *estreper*; see prec.] Wasting of lands; esp. waste committed by a tenant for life to the prejudice of the reversioner; 'also, making land barren by continual ploughing' (Wharton).

Estrich, **estridge**, 1450 [var. of OSTRICH, q. v.] 71. = OSTRICH -1687. 2. *Comm.* The fine down of the ostrich 1842.

- †Estriche**. [OE. *last-ricc*, f. *EAST* + *RICHE*; cf. -*ric*.] 1. An eastern kingdom; in OE. *spec.* the East Frankish kingdom—ME. *†a. attrib.* in *Estrich* board: applied to timber coming from Norway or the Baltic—1514.
- †Estuant**, *a.* ME. only. [ad. L. *estuantem*, f. *estuar* to boil.] Boiling hot. So **†Estuance**, heat, warmth.
- Estuarial** (estū-ri-āl), *a.* [f. L. *estuarium* + -*AL*.] Of or pertaining to an estuary. So **Estuarian**, **Estuarine** *adps.* (in same sense).
- Estuary** (estū-ri-ā), 1538. [ad. L. *estuarium* + -*AL*.] *adj.* 'tidal', used subst., f. *estus* heat, boiling, tide. 1. *gen.* A tidal opening; an arm of the sea. 2. *spec.* The tidal mouth of a great river, where the tide meets the current. *STOW*. 73. A place where liquid boils up—1825. *†4. A* vapour-bath 1657. 5. *attrib.* 1832.
2. La Plata... is rather an *e.* of the sea than a river 1880. 3. Estuaries (a term which we confine to inlets entered both by rivers and tides of the sea) *LYELL*.
- Estuate**, *at-on*, var. f. **ESTUATE**, -*ATION*.
- †Estufa** (estū-fā), 1875. [Sp. corresp. to OF. *estuve* (mod. *étuve*); see *SROVA*.] An underground chamber, in which a fire is kept always burning, used as a place of assembly by the Pueblo Indians.
- †Estuosity**, 1657. [f. L. *estuarius* + -*ITY*.] Heated condition—1730.
- Esture**, var. of **ESTURE**, *Obs.*
- Esurience** (esū-ri-ēns), 1825. [See *ESURIENT* and -*ENCE*.] Hunger; 'neediness and greediness'. So **Esurient**, 'neediness and greediness'. So **Esurient**, *a.* and *sb.* 1672. [ad. L. *esurientem*, pr. ppl. of *esurire*, desiderative vb. f. *edere*.]
- A. adj.* 1. Hungry. Now often in Juvenal's sense 'needy and greedy'. *†2. cutcher*. Gas-ironic 1822.
3. An *a.* unprovided Advocate; Danton by name *CHAMBERLAIN*.
- B. sb.* A greedy person 1692.
- †Esurine**, 1651. [ad. mod. L. *esurinus*, app. irreg. f. *esurire* hunger.]
- A. adj.* Promoting appetite; also, voracious. Of salts: Corrosive—1687.
- B. sb.* A medicine which provokes appetite 1775.
- et*, *suffix*, forming dims. from sbs., repr. OF. *et masc.*, -*ete* (mod. F. -*ette*) fem. —Com. Rom. -*ito*, -*itia*, 7 of non-Latin origin; as in *bullet*, *fillet*, *puillet*, *sonnet*, etc., chiefly Fr. words, the original dim. sense of which is no longer felt.
- Etacism** (ē-tā-si-zm), 1833. [f. Gr. *ἔτασις*, *eta*, the letter η, after LAMPROUSISM.] The Erasmusian pronunciation of the Gr. letter η as (i) or (ē), and not as (ē). So **Etacist**, one who favours *e*.
- †Étagère** (etaz-er), 1838. [Fr. f. *étage* shelf, story.] A piece of furniture having a number of shelves or stages, one above another, for holding ornaments, etc.
- Et cetera**, *etcetera* (et-sē-tē-rā). Also *et cetera*; often abbrev. as *etc.*, &c. ME. [a. L. *et cetera* (cetera).]
1. *et* and so forth, and so on, indicating that other things which can be inferred are included in the statement. 2. *As sb.* Also pl. *etceteras*.
- a.* A number of unspecified things or (improp.) persons 1655. *b. pl. only*: Usual additions, extras, sundries 1817.
- Etch** (etʃ), *sb.* 1573. [contr. f. **EDDISH**.]
- = **EDDISH** 2, 3.
- Etch**, *v.* 1. Now *didl*. 1806. [f. prec.] *intr.* To sow an after-crop.
- Etch** (etʃ), *v.* 2. 1634. [a. Du. *etsen*, *a.* Ger. *ätzen* —(ult.) OTeut. *atjan*, causative of *etan* to EAT.] 1. *trans.* To engrave by eating away the surface of with acids, chiefly to engrave (a metal plate) by this process for the purpose of printing from it. Hence, to copy or represent (figures, designs) by this method. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise the art of etching 1634. 3. To corrode 1664.
1. All the Illustrations, which were formerly etched on copper, have been newly etched on steel *Mrs JAMESON*.
2. The operation of etching upon glass 1824. Hence **Etcher**, one who etches.
- †Etch**, 2, 3. 1682. Var. of *obs.* *etcho* vb., to increase To *etch out*, to etch out. LOCKE. —1698.
- a* (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *u* (cut). *u* (Fr. chef). *u* (var). *ai* (I, eye). *u* (Fr. eau de vie). 1 (sst). 2 (Psyche). 3 (what). 4 (got).
- Etching** (etʃɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* 1634. [f. as prec.]
1. The action of **ETCH** *v.* 2; the art of the etcher.
2. *concr.* A copy or representation produced by etching, an impression from an etched plate 1762. 3. *attrib.*, as *a.-needle*, etc.; *e.-ground*, the composition with which the plate, etc. is covered, preparatory to etching 1790.
1. Prince Rupert... was the inventor of *e. HUME*.
- †Eten**, *e. ttin*. [OE. *etoten*, *etan* :—O Teut. **etuno-s*.] A giant—1611.
- †Eteo-stic**, *eteo-stichon*. [f. Gr. *ἔτεος*, gen. of *ἔτος* year + *στίχος* row.] = **CHRONOGRAM**. *B. Jones*.
- †Eterminable**, *a.* [f. E-*pref.* 3 (= IN-) + **TERMINABLE**.] Without end; eternal, SKELTON.
- Eternal** (et-ē-nāl), ME. [a. OF. *eternal*, -*el* (mod. *eternel*), ad. late L. *eternalis*, f. *eternus*; see **ETERNE** and -*AL*.]
- A. adj.* 1. Without beginning or end; that has always existed and always will exist; *esp.* of God 1470. 2. *Metaph.* Not conditioned by time 1651. 3. Infinite in past duration 1660. 4. Infinite in future duration. Also *met.* ME. 5. *transf.* Pertaining to eternal things; having eternal consequences 1605. 6. *familiar*. Perpetual, incessant, always recurring 1787. 7. Valid through all eternity, immutable 1688. 8. Infernal, damned. Now *vulgar*. 1601. 9. quasi-*adv.* 1611.
1. The eternal God is thy refuge *Deut.* xxxiii 27. Judgment upon the *e.* soul 1824. *Phr.* *E. life*, death, punishment. *Phet.* 1. that eternal city Rome 1609. 2. Things of such *e.* moment *LAW*. 3. Sipping her *e.* tea *THACHERAL*. 4. A Treatise concerning *E.* and Immortal Morality *CAPWORTH (title)*. 6. I will be hang'd, if some eternal Villain have not deus'd this Slender *SHAKS.* 7. To be Boy eternal *SHAKS*.
- B. quasi-sb.* and *sb.* 1. The *E.*: God. 1582. *†2. = ETERNITY*, as in *phr.* from *eternal*—1742.
3. Eternal things 1649.
4. The law whereby the Eternal himselfe doth worke *Hooker*. Hence **†Eternalist**, one who believes in the *e.* duration of the world. **†Eternality**, eterneness. **†Eternalize** *v.* to make *e.*: to perpetuate; to immortalize. **†Eternally** *adv.*, -ness.
- ETERNE** (et-ē-nē), *a.* Now *arch.* (*poet.*) ME. [a. OF. ad. L. *eternus* for *aveternus*, f. *avetum*.] 1. = **ETERNAL** *a.* 2. *absol.* *†2.* In *fr. c.* (= L. *ab æterno*), from eternity. *b. The *e.**: that which is eternal. *c. The *E.**: the Eternal.
1. In them, Natures Coppe's not *e.* *Alaco.* iii. ii. 38. Hence **†Eternity** *v.* to make eternal.
- †Eternish**, *v.* *pa. pple.* *eternest*. 1579. [ad. F. *eterniser*; see -*ISH*.] To make eternal or eternally famous—1594.
- Eternity** (et-ē-ni-ti), [ME. *eternite*, *a.* F. *eternité*, ad. L. *eternitatem*, f. *eternus*; see **ETERNE**.] 1. The quality, condition, or fact of being eternal; eternal existence. 2. Infinite continuance ME. 3. Infinite time: *a.* beginning 1651; *b.* without end ME. 4. Time without beginning or end 1587; *b.* without belief as endless, or indefinitely remote 1703. 5. In contrast with time. *a. Metaph.* (cf. **ETERNAL** 1b): Timelessness 1662. *b.* The condition which begins at death; the future life 1602.
1. He wants nothing of a god but *E. Cor.* v. iv. 25. *HOLLAND*. 2. D. 'Natural' are those which have been Laves from all *E. HOBBS*. 3. Eternity, whose end no eye can reach *MUR P. L.* vii. 556. 4. *a. E.* dye, Passing through Nature to *E. Hamlet* i. ii. 73.
- †Eternize** (et-ē-ni-zē), *v.* 1568. [a. F. *eterniser*, ad. mod. L. *eternizare*, f. *eternus*; see **ETERNE**.] 1. *trans.* To make eternal or everlasting 1580. 2. To make lasting 1568. 3. To make eternally famous; to immortalize 1610.
1. This other [immortality] serv'd but to *e.* wee *MUR P. L.* xi. 60. 2. To *e.* quarrels 1716. 3. great BRIGHT. Hence **†Eternizement**, immortal fame. **†Eternizer**.
- Etlesian** (et-ē-shān), *a.* (sb.). 1601. [f. L. *etlesius*, *a.* Gr. *ἑτλησιος* annual, f. *ἔτος* year + -*AN*.] 1. Epithet of certain winds in the region of the Mediterranean, which blow from the NW. for about 40 days annually in the summer. Hence *transf.* of the trade-winds, monsoons, etc. *†2.*
- †Eth-** (et-). *Chem.* The first syllable of **ETHER**, used to form names for the members of the bi-carbon or **ETHYL** series of hydrocarbons.
- Ethal** (e-ṭāl), 1839. [f. **ETH-** + -*AL*.] *Chem.* The same as **Cetyl** or **Cetyl Alcohol** (see **CET-**). Hence **Ethalic** *a.*
- Ethane** (e-ṭān), 1873. [f. **ETH-** + -*ANE*] *Chem.* The saturated hydrocarbon, C_2H_6 , forming the second member of the series C_nH_{2n+2} , also called **Ethyl hydride** and *di-methyl*; a colourless, odoriferous gas.
- †Ethanum** (e-ṭānum), 1535. [Heb.] The 7th month of the Heb. sacred, and 1st of the civil year, called also *Tisri*.
- Ethel**, *sb.* Now *Hist.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *æthel*, *æthel*.] Ancestral land or estate, patrimony
- †Ethel**, var. of **ATHEL** *a.* Hence **ethelborn** *a.* nobly born.
- Etheling**, *obs.* f. **ATHELING**.
- Ethene** (e-ṭēn), 1873 [f. **ETH-VL** + -*ENE*] *Chem.* A fatty hydrocarbon, C_2H_4 , forming the second member of the series C_nH_{2n} ; known as **Ethylene**, **Olefin Gas**, or **Heavy Carburetted Hydrogen**. Also *attrib.*
- Ether** (ē-ṭēr), Also **æther**. ME. [a. L. *æther*, ad. Gr. *αἰθήρ*, f. root of *αἰθέω* to burn, glow. In the *Chem.* sense, *ether* is the recognized form.] 1. The clear sky; the medium filling the upper regions of space. Now *poet.* or *rhét.* 1587. 2. In ancient cosmology, an element filling all space beyond the sphere of the moon, and constituting the substance of the stars and planets. It was conceived as a purer form of fire or of air, or as a fifth element. *ME* 3. Air 1713. *†4. = AURA* 2, 3. —1791. 5. *Mod. Physics*. An elastic and subtle substance believed to permeate all space; the medium through which the waves of light are propagated. Sometimes called the *luminiferous ether*. Also *fig.* Also *attrib.* 1644. 6. *Chem.* *a.* The colourless, light, volatile liquid (C_2H_5O), resulting from the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol, and hence known as **Sulphuric ether**. In commercial use the term *ether* refers to this substance, which is now called technically **Common ether**, or **Ethyl oxide**. It is an anæsthetic and a powerful solvent of fats, etc. 1757. *b.* Hence, the generic name of a class of compounds, formed by the action of acids upon alcohols, divided into (1) *Simple ethers*, which comprise the oxides, sulphides, chlorides, etc. of alcohol radicals; and (2) *Compound ethers*, in which an acid radical replaces the hydrogen of the hydroxyl of an alcohol 1838.
1. All the unmeasured ether flames with light *FORK A land*. Where every breath even now changes to *a. divine Crown*.
- Hence **†Etheric** *a.* of or pertaining to *e.* So **†Etherical** *a.* **†Etherification**, the process of converting alcohol into *e.* **†Etheriform** *a.* having the form of *e.* **†Etherify** *v.* to convert into an *e.* **†Etherous** *a.* *e.*-like.
- †Ethereal**, -*ial* (ē-ṭēr-i-āl), *a.* 1513. [f. L. *æthereus* or *æthericus* (ad. Gr. *αἰθέριος*) + -*AL*.] 1. Of the nature of the ether, hence, light, airy, attenuated 1598. 2. Celestial. Chiefly *poet.* 1667. 3. Pertaining to the higher region of the atmosphere; also, to the terrestrial atmosphere, relatively to the lower regions 1513. 4. Spirit-like, impalpable 1647. 5. *Physics*. Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of 'ether' (see **ETHER** 5) 1692. 6. *Chem.* Resembling 'ether' (see **ETHER** 6), or its qualities 1800. 7. *absol.* The etherial principle, the spirit or essence 1661. 8. Go, Heavenly Guest, **Ethereal Messenger** *MUR P. L.* viii. 466. 9. Near the Confines of **Ethereal Light**. The unwary Lover cast his Eyes behind *DRYDEN*. 10. Her *e.* nature seemed to shrink from coarse reality *DISRAEL*.
- Phr.* 2 *oil* = Essential or Volatile oil
- Hence **†Etherealism**, *e.* quality or state (*Dicts*). **†Ethereality**, *quality*, the quality of being *e.* or incorporeal; something that is *e.* **†Ethereally**, -*ially* *adv.* **†Etherealness**.
- †Etherealize**, -*ialize* (ē-ṭēr-i-ā-lī-zē), *v.* Also **æthere**. 1829. [f. prec + -*IZE*.] To make or render *etherial* in various senses. Hence **†Etherealization**, -*ialization*, the action or process of *etherializing*.
- †Etherean**, -*ian* (ē-ṭēr-i-ān), *a.* rare. 1651. [f. L. *æthereus* or *ætherius* + -*AN*.] = **ETHEREAL**.
- †Etherene** (ē-ṭēr-ēn), Also *line*. 1850. [f. **ETHER** + -*ENE*.] *Chem.* = **ETHYLENE**.
- †Ethereous**, -*ious* (ē-ṭēr-i-ōs), *a.* 1667. [f. L.

ether + *-ous*] Composed of the name of ether of the unverse
Etherin (jē 883) f. ETHER + IN
Chem. A substance of heavy oil of wine when warmed with water. Both etherin and etherol are polymers with ethylene.

Etherism (ē'pērīzm). [f. ETHER + -ISM; cf. *alcoholism*.] 'The successive phenomena developed in the animal body by the administration of the vapour of ether' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Etherize (ē'pērīz), *v.* 1748. [f. ETHER + -IZE.] 1. To convert (alcohol, etc.) into ether 1828. 2. To mix or compound with ether 1800. 3. To put (a patient) under the influence of ether. Also *transf.* 1864. 4. = ELECTRIFY. 1748. Hence *Etherization*, the administration of ether (also *fig.*); the becoming, or being, etherized. *Etherizer*, an apparatus for administering ether.

Etherol (ē'pērl). 1876. [f. ETHER + -OL.] *Chem.* See ETHERIN.

Ethic (ē'pik). ME [ad. L. *ethicus*, Gr. *ēthikos*, f. *ēthos* character, *pl.* manners. Cf. F. *éthique*.]

A. adj. (Now usu. ETHICAL.) 1. Relating to morals 1581. 2. Treating of moral questions or of moral science 1589. 3. Characterized by 'ethos' (see ETHOS 2) 1848.

1. Ethique precepts 1644, doctrine SAVAGE. 2. E. epistles POPE. Dr. Hucheson is the principal E. writer of this country (Ireland) MORRIS.

B. sb. 1. *fig.* [Gr. *ēthikḗ* (ἠθική).] The or a science of morals ME. 2. *pl.* Ethics (after Gr. *ēthiká*). The science of morals 1602. b. A treatise on the science; *spec.* that of Aristotle ME. 3. a. The moral system of a particular writer or school of thought 1651. b. The rules of conduct recognized in certain limited departments of human life 1789. 4. The science of human duty in its widest extent, including, besides ethics proper, the science of law whether civil, political, or international 1690.

1. An attempt to construct an *e.* apart from theology 1866. 2. a. Christian ethics 1855. The zoological ethics of COMBE MARINEAU. b. Sea ethics BURTON. The ethics of dining 1870. Church ethics MORRIS. Medical ethics 1884.

Ethical (ē'pikál), *a.* 1607. [f. *prec.* + -AL.] 1. = ETHIC *a.* 1, 3. 2. = ETHIC *a.* 2 1665 2. *Gram.* In *ethical dative*: the dative when used to imply that a person, other than the subject or object, has an interest in the fact stated. Hence *Ethically adv.*, *ness*.

Ethician (ē'pikían). *rare*. 1889. [f. L. *ethicus*.] One versed in ethics. So *Ethicist*. (Dicts.)

Ethicize (ē'pízīz), *v.* 1816. [f. as *prec.* + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To discuss ethics; to moralize. COLMAN. 2. *trans.* To make ethical 1885.

1. The idealizing process which... ethicizes nature MARTINEAU.

Ethico- (ē'piko-), *repr.* Gr. *ēthiko-*, comb. f. *ēthikos*; as in *E. physical*, *political*, *religious*, pertaining jointly to ethics, and physics, politics, or religion.

Ethide (ē'píd). 1865. [f. ETH + -IDE.] *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical and the monad radical ethyl.

Ethine (ē'pín). 1877. [f. ETH + -INE.] *Chem.* = ACETYLENE.

Ethionic (ē'píník), *a.* 1838. [f. E(TH)ER + Gr. *ēthion* sulphur + -IC.] (*Chem.*) *E. acid*: $C_2H_2S_2O_7$, produced by the action of water on *E. anhydride*, $C_2H_2SO_3$, formerly called *Sulphate of curyl*, which is obtained by bringing together olefiant gas and vapour of sulphuric anhydride in a tube.

Ethiop (ē'pīp), *arch.* ME. [ad. L. *Æthiops*, *Æthiops*, ad. Gr. *Albīops*, *Albīoxos*, Ethiopian, f. *albēu* to burn + *ōp* face. (In Eng. with initial capital.)]

A. sb. lit. = ETHIOPIAN; hence, a black. To wash an (the) *E.* (white); to attempt the impossible.

B. attrib. and *adj.* 1. = ETHIOPIAN. 1667. 2. Black 1600.

3. E. words, blacker in their effect than in their countenance *A. F. L.* IV. III. 35.

Hence *Ethiopea*, a female Ethiopian.

Ethiopian (ē'pīpīān). 1552. [f. *prec.* or *Æthiopia*; see -IAN, -AN.]

A. ad. 1. Of or belonging to Ethiopia 1861. *B. sb.* Epithet of one of the biological regions 1880.

1. The E. guards LYRROX, serenaders 1861.

2. A native of Ethiopia; f. a negro 1552.

Ethiopic (ē'pīpík), *a.* 1659. [ad. L. *æthiopicus*.] 1. Of or belonging to Ethiopia. Now only with reference to language. 2. *absol.* The Ethiopic language 1867.

1. E. thiops. Also *æ-*. 1706. [a. L. *æthiops* lit. 'ETHIOP, negro'.] A name given formerly to certain black or dark-coloured compounds of metals. *B. martial*: the black oxide of iron. *B. mineral*: the black sulphide of mercury, prepared by triturating mercury with sulphur. -1854.

Ethmo- (ē'pma-), comb. f. Gr. *ēthmós* sieve, with sense 'pertaining to the ethmoid bone and'; as in

Ethmo-turbinal (plates) or **Ethmo-turbinals** [see TURBINAL], the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone, connected horizontally with each other at the upper surface by the cribriform bone. **Ethmo-vomerine** (plate), 'a cartilaginous plate beneath the front of the fetal brain, from which the ethmoid region of the skull is developed' (Webster).

Ethmoid (ē'pmoid). 1741. [ad. Gr. *ēthmōidēs* sieve-like, cribriform; see -OID.]

A. adj. Sieve-like, finely perforated. *E. bone*: a square-shaped cellular bone, situated between the two orbits, at the root of the nose, containing many perforations, through which the olfactory nerves pass to the nose.

B. quasi-sb. or *sb.* = *ethmoid bone*.

Hence *Ethmoidal a.* of or pertaining to the *e.* bone; **ETHMOID**

Ethmose (ē'pmaūs). [f. Gr. *ēthmós* sieve.] *Phys.* Cellular tissue

Ethnarch (ē'pna:k). 1641. [ad. Gr. *ēthnarchēs*, f. *ēthnos* + *-archos*.] A governor of a people or province. So *Ethnarchy*, the office or dominion of, or the province ruled by, an *e.*

Ethnic (ē'pnik). ME. [ad. Gr. *ēthnikós* heathen, f. *ēthnos* nation; in the LXX, etc. *ēthnē* = the (non-Israelitish) nations, Gentiles.]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to nations not Christian or Jewish; Gentile, heathen, pagan 1470. 2. Ethnological 1851.

1. B. sb. A Gentile, heathen, pagan -1728.

Hence *Ethnical a.* theathenish; *†pagan*; *ethnological*. *Ethnically adv.* *Ethnicism*, theathenism, paganism; in mod. use, the religions of the Gentile nations or their common characteristics.

1. E. thnish, a. 1550. [f. Gr. *ēthnos* (see *prec.*) + -ISH.] = HEATHENISH. -1553.

Ethnize (ē'pnaiz), *v.* *rare*. 1847. [f. as *prec.* (see ETHNIC) + -IZE.] To favour Gentile views or practices.

Ethnody (ē'pno'dī). *rare*. 1889. [f. Gr. *ēthnos* + *-dika*, f. *dika* justice.] Comparative jurisprudence as a branch of ethnology.

Ethnogeny (ē'pno'djīnī). [f. as *prec.* + Gr. *-genesis* birth.] The branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races and nations. Hence *Ethnogenic a.* pertaining to *e.*

Ethnography (ē'pno'grāfi). 1834. [f. Gr. *ēthnos* + *-graphia*.] The scientific description of nations or races of men, their customs, habits, and differences.

E. embraces the descriptive details of the human aggregates and organizations *RECTUS*.

Hence *Ethnographer*, one who studies or is versed in *e.* *Ethnographic, -al a.* of or pertaining to *e.* *Ethnographically adv.* *Ethnographist*, ethnographer.

Ethnology (ē'pno'lōdji). 1842. [f. Gr. *ēthnos* + *-logia*; see -LOGY.] The science which treats of races and peoples, their relations, their distinctive characteristics, etc.

General e.; [*vs.*] *ethics*, *ethnology*, and *sociology* 1889. Hence *Ethnologist* = *ETHNOLOGIST*. *Ethnologic, -al a.* of or pertaining to *e.* *Ethnologically adv.* *Ethnologist*, one who studies or is versed in *e.* *Ethnologic v. intr.* to speculate on ethnological questions.

Ethnomaniac (ē'pno'māniāk). 1863. [f. Gr. *ēthnos* + *MANIAC*.] One who is crazy about racial autonomy.

Ethnopsychology (ē'pno'sə'kə'lōdji). 1886 [f. as *prec.* + *PSYCHOLOGY*.] The study of the psychology of races and peoples. Hence *Ethnopsychological a.*

Ethology (ē'pōlōdji). 1656. [ad. L. *ethologia*, *a.* Gr. f. *ēthos* character + *-logia*; see -LOGY.] 1. The portrayal of character by mimicry. (Dicts.) 2. The science of ethics, also, a treatise on morals. (Dicts.) 3. The science of character' (J. S. Mill). Hence *Ethologic, -al a.* pertaining to *e.* *Ethologist*, one who practises, studies, or is versed in *e.*

1. E. thopoeitic, a. [ad. Gr. *ēthopoeitikos*, f. *ēthos* character + *poieitikos*.] Intended to represent character or manners. URQUHART.

1. Ethos (ē'pēs). 1851. [mod. L., *a.* Gr. *ēthos* character.] 1. [After Arist. *Rhet.* II. xii-xiv.] The prevalent tone of sentiment of a people or community; the genius of an institution or system. 2. Gr. *Æsthetic* and *Rhetoric*. Character; ideal excellence; in Gr. *Rhet.* often opposed to *pathos*, emotion 1875.

1. The *e.* of Catholic sacerdotal life 1882. 2. *Bye*, as applied to the paintings of Polygnotus, we understand a dignified bearing in his figures, and a measured movement throughout his compositions A. S. MURRAY.

Ethyl (ē'pīl). Also **1. ethide**. 1840. [f. ETH- (ER) + -YL = Gr. *ēthyl* matter.] The hypothetical radical of the dicarbon series (C_2H_5), the base of common alcohol, ether, and acetic acid, and of a large series of compounds, as *E. hydride* C_2H_6 (= C_2H_5H), *E. chloride* C_2H_5Cl , *E. iodide* C_2H_5I , *E. alcohol* C_2H_5O .

Hence *Ethylamine*, a compound ($NH_2C_2H_5$) of the ammonia type in which one of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia is replaced by ethyl; called also *e. ammoniac*. *Ethylate*, a salt of the radical ethyl, in which ethyl takes the place of the oxygenated group in a metallic salt. *Ethylene*, the diatomic hydrocarbon or olefine of the ethyl series, C_2H_4 ; also known as *Ethene*, *Olefin* gas, or *Heavy Carburetted Hydrogen*, an important constituent of coal gas. *Ethylic a.* of ethyl; = *ETHYL* used attrib., as in *Ethylic cyanate* = *Ethyl cyanate* = *Vinyl cyanate*.

Etiolate (ē'tiolāt). 1791. [f. F. *étioier*, of dial. origin = (ult.) L. *stipula* straw.] 1. *trans.* To blanch or make colourless (a plant) by excluding the light from it. 2. *transf.* To give a pale and sickly hue to (a human being or his skin) 1842. Also *fig.* 3. *intr.* To become white or whiter; to blanch; to be whitened by exclusion of sunlight, as plants 1828.

1. Celery is in this manner blanched or etiolated *WILKINSON*. 2. *fig.* These industries are sickly, nerveless, and etiolated 1879. Hence *Etiolation*, the action of etiolating, or the becoming, or being, etiolated.

Etiolin (ē'tiolīn). 1882. [f. ETIOL(ATE) + -IN.] A yellow modification of chlorophyll formed in plants growing in the dark.

Etiological, var. of **ÆTIOLOGICAL**.

Etiology, var. of **ÆTIOLOGY**. Hence *Etiologist*, one who studies etiology, or the science of causes.

Etiquette (ē'tiket). 1750. [n. F. *étiquette* ticket, label (=OF. *estiquette*) Cf. TICKET.] 1. a. The prescribed ceremonial of a court, the usages of diplomatic intercourse. b. The order of procedure established by custom in the army and navy, in parliament, etc. c. The conventional rules of behaviour and ceremonies observed in polite society. d. The unwritten code of honour which discountenances certain practices in some of the professions. 2. a. A rule of etiquette. Chiefly *pl.* -1816. 3. A label (*rare*) 1867.

c. Man is... a slave... to *e.* ROBERTSON.

Etna (ē'tnā). Also **ætna**. 1832. [f. the name of the volcano.] A vessel for heating liquids by burning some kind of spirit.

Eton (ē'tn). *E. College*, a public school for boys, on the Thames opposite Windsor.

E. collar, a broad stiff collar orig. and esp. worn outside the *st. jacket*, a short black broadcloth jacket pointed at the back (so *E. suit*, also called *Etons*).

E. crop, a fashion of cutting women's hair close to the head all over.

Etonian (ē'tōniān). 1749 [f. *Eton* + -IAN.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to Eton or Eton College. *b. sb.* One educated at Eton College 1770.

Etrurian (ē'trūrīān). 1623. [f. *Etruria*.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Etruria.

B. sb. A native of Etruria.

Etruscan (étruskān). 1706. [f. L. *Etruscus* + *-AN*.] **A. adj.** Of or belonging to ancient Etruria or its people, *absol.* their language.

B. sb. One belonging to the Etruscan people.

Et seq. and the following: see *Si. Q.*

-ette, suffix, forming dims., repr. OF. *-ette* fem.; see *-ET*.

Ettercap (et'erkæp). *Sc.* 1721. [var. f. *ATTERCOP*.] = *ATTERCOP*.

Ettele (et'el). *v.* Now only *n. dial.* ME. [a. ON. *etla* to think, conjecture, purpose, etc.

—*prel.* *st.* *ahitla*, f. *OE.* *ahit* (OE. *caht*, Ger. *acht*) consideration, f. root of Goth. *aha* 'wits', understanding, *ahma* soul.] 1. *trans.*

To purpose, plan; to endeavour. 2. To assign ME. 3. To direct (speech or actions) to an object; *absol.* or *intr.* to take aim (at) ME.

intr. to make an effort at 1725. 4. *trans.* To guess, conjecture ME. Hence *Ettele sb.* aim, intent; opportunity.

Etul, etwee (etw'ē). 1611. [a. F. *étul*, OF. *etui*, f. *estui* (—late L. type *stigare*) to keep, hold in custody. Cf. TWEEZE.] A case for small articles, as bodkins, needles, tooth-picks, etc.; *fr.* case for surgical instruments.

Etymologer (etimp'ldžə). 1630. [f. Gr. *ἐτυμολόγος*, f. *ἐτυμον* ETYMON + *-λογος* one who discourses + *-ER*.] = *ETYMOLOGIST*.

Etymologicon (etimp'ldžikən). 1645 [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἐτυμολογικόν* adj. neut.; see *prec.*] An etymological word-book.

Etymologize (etimp'ldžə). *v.* 1590. [ad. late L. *etymologizare*, f. *etymologia* ETYMOLOGY; see *-IZE*.] 1. *trans.* To give or trace the etymology of; to suggest an etymology for.

2. *intr.* To study etymology; to suggest etymologies for words 1652. Hence *Etymologization*.

Etymology (etimp'ldži). ME. [a. OF. *etimologie* (mod. *etymologie*), ad. L. *etymologia*, a. Gr., f. *ἐτυμολόγος*; see *ETYMOLOGER*.] 1. A process of expounding the elements of a word with their modifications of form and sense. Also with *an* and *pl.* 1588. 2. The facts relating to the formation and derivation (of a word) ME. 3. Etymological sense—1714. 2. The branch of linguistic science which treats of the origin of words 1646. 3. *Gram.* The part of grammar which treats of the parts of speech, their formation and inflections 1592.

4. E. is sometimes a very precarious thing WARR. Cf. This name [widow's], hath received one constant E. 'deprived' or 'desitute' BRATHWAIT.

Hence *Etymologic*, *-al* a. of, pertaining to, or in accordance with *E.* *Etymologically* *adv.*

Etymologist, one who treats of, or is versed in, *E.*

Etymon (etimp'ln). 1570. [L., a. Gr. *ἐτυμον* (orig. neut. of *ἐτυμος* true)] 1. The 'true' or primitive form of a word—1793. 2. The primary word from which a derivative is formed 1630. 3. 'True' or original signification—1834.

4. Blew bath his E. from the high Dutch Blaw PEACHAM. 5. Logic is nothing more than a knowledge of words, as the Greek *e.* implies LAMB.

Eu-, *prefix*, repr. Gr. *eu-*, comb. f. *eus* good, used in neut. *eu* as adv. = well. In Eng. the prefix occurs mostly in words of Gr. derivation, with the senses 'good', 'well', 'easily'.

Euboeic (yubō'ik), a. 1667. [ad. L. *Euboeicus*, a. Gr., f. *Εὐβοία* Euboea.] Belonging to Euboea. MILT. P. L. II. 146.

Eucarite (yūk'arīt, yūkālīt). Also *eutkarite*, 1822. [f. Gr. *εὐκαρπος* opportune + *-ITE*.] *Min.* A mineral, consisting principally of selenium, copper, and silver; so named because found about the time Berzelius discovered selenium.

Eucalyn (yūk'ālūn). 1864. [f. *EUCALYPTUS* + (i)N.]. *Chem.* A saccharine substance, obtained by the decomposition of melitose, under the influence of yeast.

Eucalyptus (yūkālī'ptūs). *Pl.* -i, -uses. 1809. [mod. L., as if f. Gr. *εὐκαλύπτος* for 'well-covered', as the flower before it opens having a sort of cap.] *Bot.* A genus of plants of the N. O. *Myrtaceæ*; the gum-tree of Australia, a tree of this kind. b. = *e. oil*, an antiseptic and disinfectant 1835. Hence *Eucalyptene*, *Eucalyptin*, a product (C₁₂H₁₈), yielded when eucalyptol is

heated with phosphoric anhydride and gives up water. *Eucalyptol*, a compound contained largely in the volatile oil of *E. globulus*.

Eucharis (yūk'ārīs). 1866. [a. Gr. *εὐχαρίς* gracious, f. *eu-* (see *EU-*) + *χάρις*.] *Bot.* A South Amer. bulbous plant (N. O. *Amaryllidaceæ*), bearing white bell-shaped flowers. Also *attrib.*

Eucharist (yūk'ārīst). ME. [a. OF. *euchariste*, ad. late L. *eucharistia*, a. Gr., f. *eu-* (see *EU-*) + *χαρίζεσθαι* to offer willingly.] 1. *Eckl.*

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the Communion. 2. The consecrated elements, *esp.* the bread 1536. 3. The box containing the bread, the pyx—1560. 4. Thanksgiving 1613.

5. The efficacy of the E. in both kinds was more complete S. AUSTIN. 6. The corporal presence of our Lord in the E. HOOK. 7. To pay their *e.* to the Holy Ghost JER. TAYLOR.

Hence *Eucharistic*, *-al* a. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, the E., or of pertaining to thanksgiving. *Eucharistically* *adv.* *Eucharistize* *v.* to affect (the elements) by an act of thanksgiving.

Euchite (yūk'īt). 1585. [ad. late L. *euchita*, *eucheta*, f. (ult.) Gr. *εὐχή* prayer.] One of a 4th c. sect which believed that perpetual prayer was the only means of salvation. Also applied to later sects holding these views.

Euchloric, a. 1811. [f. next + *-IC*.] In *Euchloric gas* = *EUCHLORINE*.

Euchlorine (yūk'klō'rīn). 1812. [f. Gr. *eu-* (see *EU-*) + *χλωρός* green + *-INE*. Coined by Davy after *CHLORINE*.] *Chem.* A gaseous mixture of chlorine and oxide of chlorine, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on chlorate of potassium (Watts).

Euchlorite (yūk'klō'rīt). 1876. [f. as *prec.* + *-ITE*.] *Min.* A deep green variety of magnesite mica, found at Chester (Mass.) in 1876.

Euchologion (yūk'klō'jōn). Also in L. form *-um*. 1651. [ad. Gr., f. *εὐχὴ* prayer + *-λογία* stem of *λέγειν*.] A prayer-book; also, a book of ritual, primarily that of the Greek Church. *vars.* *†Euchologue*, *Euchology*.

Euchre (yūk'kri). *sb.* 1846. [?] 1. A game of cards, of American origin, played by 2, 3, or 4 persons, with a pack of 32 cards (the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 of each suit not being used). A player may 'pass', but if he plays, and fails to take 3 tricks, he or his side is 'euchred' and the other side gains two points.

The highest card is the knave of trumps, called *right deceiver*, and the next highest the other knave of the same colour, called *left deceiver*, but in *Railroad Euchre* an extra blank card called the *joker* is used, which takes any other.

2. An instance of euchreing or being euchred 1880.

3. We had a small game, and Ah Sin took a hand. It was *E.* The same he did not understand B. HARRIS. Hence *Euchreist*, a player at *E.*

Euchre (yūk'kri). *v.* 1866. [f. *prec.* sb.] *trans.* To get the better of (the adversary) by his failure to take three tricks; see the sb. Hence *transf.* to outwit, 'do'.

Euchroite (yūk'krō'īt). 1825. [f. Gr. *εὐχροος* well-coloured, f. *eu-* (see *EU-*) + *χρόα* + *-ITE*.] *Min.* A hydrous arsenate of copper of a bright emerald-green colour.

Euchymous, a. 1651. [f. mod. L. *euchymus*, f. (ult.) Gr. *eu-* (see *EU-*) + *χυμός* CHYME.] Conducive to a good state of the fluids of the body. So *†Euchymy*, a good state of these.

Euchyside-rite. 1823. [f. Gr. *eu-* + *χυσίς* melting + *σίδηρος* iron + *-ITE*.] *Min.* = *Pyroxene*.

Eucrase (yūk'krās). 1804. [a. F., f. Gr. *eu-* (see *EU-*) + *κράσις* breaking; so named from its easy cleavage.] *Min.* A silicate of aluminium and glucinum occurring in light-green, transparent crystals.

Eucleid (yūk'klēd). 1581. [ad. Gr. *Εὐκλείδης*.] A geometer of Alexandria (c. 300 B.C.): hence, his works, *esp.* the *Elements*.

Eucclidean (yūk'klēd'ian, yūk'klēd'ian), a. Also *-ian*. 1660. [f. L. *Eucleidus* (see *prec.*) + *-AN*.] Of or pertaining to Eucleid; that is according to the principles of Eucleid.

Phil. *E. space*, space as known to us, for which the axioms of Eucleid are valid, as opp. to hypothetical kinds of space.

Eucolite (yūk'klēit). 1847. [f. Gr. *εὐκόλος*

easily satisfied (f. *eu* + *κόλος* food) + *-ITE*. So named 'because it contented itself' with iron oxide in default of zirconia' (Scheerer).] *Min.* A variety of eudialyte.

Eucrasia (yūk'krāsī). 1607. [ad. Gr. *εὐκράσια* f. *eu-* (see *EU-*) + *κρα-*, *κεραυνάω* to mix.] Such a due mixture of qualities as constitutes health or soundness.

†Euctical (yūk'ktikāl), a. 1638. [f. Gr. *εὐκτικός* pertaining to prayer + *-AL*.] Pertaining to prayer; supplicatory—1745.

Eudæmon, -dæmon (yūd'ēmōn). 1629. [a. Gr. *εὐδαιμων* fortunate, happy, f. *eu-* + *δαιμων* genius. Sense 2 is of mod. origin.] 1. *Astrolog.* The eleventh house of a celestial figure, so called as the source of many good things 1706.

2. = *AGATHODEMON*.

Eudæmonic, -dæmonic (yūd'ēmōnik), a. 1832. [ad. Gr. *εὐδαιμονικός*, f. *εὐδαιμονία* happiness.] 1. Viewed as conducive to happiness 1865. 2. *pl.* 'The art of applying life to the maximization of wellbeing' (Bentham). So *Eudæmonical* a.

Eudæmonism, -dæmonism (yūd'ēmōniz'm). 1827. [f. Gr. *εὐδαιμονία* + *-ISM*.] That system of ethics which finds the moral standard in the tendency of actions to produce happiness.

Eudemist, -dæmonist (yūd'ēmōnist) 1818 [f. as *prec.* + *-IST*.] One who believes in eudæmonism. Hence *Eudemistic*, *-al* a. of or pertaining to eudæmonism.

Eudemony, -dæmony. *rare*. 1730. [ad. Gr. *εὐδαιμονία*.] Happiness, prosperity.

Eudialyte (yūd'ā'lyt). 1837. [f. Gr. *εὐδίαλυτος* easily dissolved; see *DIALYSE*.] So named because easy to dissolve in hydrochloric acid.] *Min.* A vitreous silicate of zirconium, iron, calcium, sodium, and other elements occurring in rhombohedral crystals, rose pink or brownish red.

Eudiometer (yūd'īō'mītēr). 1777. [f. Gr. *εὐδός* clear (weather), f. *eu-* + *δός* stem of *Zeus*, *Διός* the god of the sky + *μέτρον*.] An instrument for testing the purity of the air, or rather the quantity of oxygen it contains. It is also used, now chiefly, in the analysis of gases.

Hence *Eudiometric*, *-al* a. of, pertaining to, or requiring the use of the *e.* or *eudiometry*.

Eudiometrically *adv.* by the use of the *e.* **Eudiometry**, the art or practice of using the *e.*

Eudipleural (yūd'iplūr'āl), a. 1878. [f. Gr. *eu-* + *δίς* + *πλευρά* the side + *-AL*.] Having two equal and symmetrical halves.

†Euectic. Also *evectic* in *Dicts*. 1574. [ad. Gr. *εὐεκτική* (τέχνη), f. (ult.) *phr.* *εὐ* *εἶναι* to be well; see *EU-* and *HECTIC*.] That part of medical science which teaches how to get a good habit of body. Hence in same sense *Euectics pl.*

Euemermism, etc., obs. f. *EUEMERISM*, etc.

Euge (yūd'zē). 1655. [a. L., a. Gr. *εὖγε* well done.] An exclamation of commendation.

Eugenesia (yūd'zē'nīsī) [f. Gr. *eu-* + *γένεσις*, see *GENESIS*.] The quality of breeding well and freely. Hence *Eugenesic* a. having this quality; applied *esp.* to hybrids that are fertile.

Eugenia (yūd'zē'nīā). 1775. [mod. L., named in honour of *Eugene*, Prince of Savoy.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical trees (N. O. *Myrtaceæ*), of which the most important is *E. Pimenta* or Allspice Tree. Hence *Eugenic* (acid).

C₁₀H₁₂O₂, oxidized essence of cloves. *Eugenin*, clove-camphor, a crystalline substance deposited from water which has been distilled from cloves. *Eugenol* = *eugenic acid*.

Eugenic (yūd'zē'nīk). 1833. [f. Gr. *eu-* + root *γεν-* to produce + *-IC*.] *A. adj.* Pertaining or adapted to the production of fine offspring.

B. sb. in *pl.* The science which treats of this. Hence *Eugenically* *adv.* So *Eugenist*, a student or advocate of eugenics.

†Euhages, eubages, *sb. pl.* 1609. [L. (Ammanius Marcellinus). The form *euhages* is due to a misreading of Gr. *οὐαγῆς*, Strabo's rendering of a Gaulish wd. = L. *vates*. The other form is a scribal error.] *Celt.* *Antiq.* An order of priests, or natural philosophers, among the ancient Celts.

Euharmonic (yūharmōnik), *a.* 1811. [f. Gr. *eu-* + *harmōnia* + *-ic*.] Producing perfect harmony.

Euhemerism (yūhēmeriz'm), 1846. [f. L. *Euhemerus*, Gr. *Εὐήμερος*, a Sicilian (c. 316 B.C.), who maintained that the gods of Greek mythology were deified men and women.] The method of interpretation which regards myths as traditional accounts of real incidents in human history. So **Euhemerist**, one who follows the method of Euhemerus, also *attrib.* **Euhemeristic**, *a.* inclined to *e.*; of the nature of, or like *e.* **Euhemerize** *v.* to subject to or to follow the method of Euhemerus.

Eukairite; see **EUCAIRITE**.

Eulerian (yūlērian), *a.* 1882. [f. *Euler*, the Swiss Mathematician (1707-83) + *-ian*.] Of pertaining to, or discovered by, Euler, as *Eulerian constant, function, integral*.

Eulogia (yūlēd'jia), 1751. [Eccl. L., *a.* Gr. *εὐλογία* in N.T. 'blessing'; see **EULOGY**.] *a.* orig. The Eucharist. *b.* A portion of the consecrated bread reserved for those who were not present at the communion. *c.* In the Greek church, the unconsecrated bread remaining after communion, blessed and given to the non-communicants.

Eulogic, *†-al* (yūlēd'zik, -āl), *a.* 1656. [f. **EULOGY** + *-ic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to eulogy; containing praise. Hence **Eulogically** *adv.*

Eulogism (yūlēd'jiz'm), 1761. [f. **EULOGY** + *-ism*.] A eulogistic speech; eulogistic language.

Eulogist (yūlēd'jist), 1808. [f. as prec. + *-ist*.] One who eulogizes; a panegyrist.

Eulogistic, *-al* (yūlēd'jistik, -āl), *a.* 1825. [f. prec. + *-ic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or conveying eulogy; of the nature of eulogy; commendatory, laudatory; as, *eulogistic inscriptions*. Hence **Eulogistically** *adv.*

Eulogium (yūlēd'jiz'm), *Pl.* *-iums*; also *ia*, 1706. [*a.* med. L. *eulogium*, app. a fusion of *elogium* (see **ELOGIUM**) and *eulogia* (see **EULOGY**).] = **EULOGY** 1 and 1 b.

Eulogize (yūlēd'joiz), *v.* 1810. [f. next + *-ize*.] *trans.* To pronounce a eulogy upon; to speak or write in commendation of, to extol.

Eulogy (yūlēd'ji), 1591. [ad. (ult.) Gr. *εὐλογία* praise, in N.T. blessing (f. *eu-* + *-λογία* speaking). Cf. **EULOGIUM**.] 1. A speech or writing in commendation of the qualities, etc., of a person or thing, *esp.* a set oration in honour of a deceased person. *b.* Commendation, praise 1735. *†a.* Eccl. = **EULOGIA** -1782.

Eulysite (yūlisit), 1868. [f. Gr. *εὐλυσία* easy solubility + *-ite*.] *Min.* A granular mixture of augite, garnet, and nearly 50 per cent. of a mineral allied to olivine (Watts).

Eulytin (yūlitin), 1850 [f. Gr. *εὐλυτος* (f. *eu-* + *λυτός* soluble, f. *λύειν* + *-in*).] *Min.* Native silicate of bismuth, usually occurring in brownish crystals with a resinous lustre. var. **Eulytite** (yūlitit).

Eunomy (yūnōmī), *rare*, 1721. [ad. Gr. *εὐνομία*, f. *eu-* + *νόμος*.] A condition of good law well administered.

Eunuch (yūnūk), *sb.* ME. [ad. L. *eunuchus*, *a.* Gr. *εὐνοχος*, f. *eu-* + *νοχος* stem of *ἐχειν* to keep; thus, one who had charge of the bed-chamber.] 1. A castrated male person; also, such a person employed as a harem attendant, or charged with important affairs of state. *b.* = **CASTRATO** 1732. 2. *attrib.* and *fig.* 1656.

Hence **†Eunuch** *v.* to make a eunuch of, also *fig.* **†Eunuchate** *v.* to castrate; to deprive of virility. SIR T. BROWNE. **Eunuchism**, the custom of making eunuchs; the condition of being a eunuch. **Eunuchize** *v.* to castrate; to emasculate (*sb.* and *fig.*).

Euodid (yūōd'ik), *a.* 1873. [f. Gr. *εὐώδης*, f. *eu-* + *ὀδ-* stem of *ὀζειν* to smell + *-ic*.] Aromatic; as *euodid aldehyde*.

Eunonymus (yūnōnim'us), 1767. [ad. L. *eunonymos* (Plin.), subst. use of Gr., f. *eu-* + *ὄνομα*, in *ἔοικε ὀνόματι* name.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs (N.O. *Celastraceae*), of which the only British species is the Spindle-tree. The bark of an American species (*R. atropurpureus*) is used as a cathartic.

Euosmite (yūōz'mit), 1868. [f. Gr. *εὐοσμος* sweet-smelling + *-ite*.] A fossil resin, giving an aromatic odour when burned.

Eupathy (yūpāthi), 1603. [ad. Gr. *εὐπάθεια* happy condition of the soul, f. *εὐπαθής*] *Stoical Philos.* Good affections of the mind; as, joy, caution, will.

Eupatorine (yūpā'tōrin), Formerly also *-in*, *-ina*, 1838. [f. as next + *-ine*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid existing in the flowers and leaves of the water-hemp (*Eupatorium cannabinum*).

Eupatorium (yūpātō'rīz'm), 1578. [mod. L., *a.* Gr. *εὐπατόριον*, *Agrimonia Eupatorium*, first used by Mithridates *Eupator*, king of Pontus.] *Bot.* A genus of the N.O. *Compositae*, of which the only British species is *E. cannabinum*. Hemp Agrimony. Also, a plant of the same So **†Eupatory**, Hemp Agrimony.

Eupatrid (yūpā'trid, yūpā'trid), *Pl.* *-ids*; also in L. form *-idæ*, 1833 [ad. Gr. *εὐπατριδης*, f. *eu-* + *πατρίς*.] A member of the first of the three orders in the Athenian Constitution. Hence (rarely) *gen.* A patrician. Also *attrib.* **†Eupesiada** (yūpēs'iā), 1706. [mod. L., *a.* Gr., f. *εὐπείσιος* (see **EUPPEPTIC**).] Healthy action of the digestive organs; good digestion. Anglicized as **Eupespy**.

Eupaptic (yūpē'puk), 1699. [f. Gr. *εὐπεπτος* (f. *eu-* + *πέπτειν* to digest) + *-ic*.] *a.* *adj.* *†*1. Promoting digestion. **EVELYN**, 2. Having a good digestion 1831. 3. *Of*, pertaining to, or resulting from, good digestion 1845.

4. Easy of digestion, (Dicts.) *a.* *†*2. *En* after dinner, *e.*, would rush yet again to his reading CLOUGH. 3. *Wrap* in lazy *e.* fat CARLYLE.

*†*3. *sb.* Anything that promotes digestion. (Dicts.) Hence **Eupapticity**, the state of feeling resulting from eupespy (Carlyle).

Euphemious (yūfēmī'us), *a.* *rare*, 1853. [f. Gr. *εὐφώμιος*, f. *eu-* + *φῶμι* speaking, fame) + (*ήμιος*).] *a.* = **EUPHEMISTIC**, *b.* Well reputed **Euphemism** (yūfēm'iz'm), 1656. [ad. Gr. *εὐφημισμός*, f. *εὐφημιζέω*; see prec.] 1. *Rhet.* A figure by which a less distasteful word or expression is substituted for one more exactly descriptive of what is intended. 2. An instance of this figure 1793.

3. A shorn crown, *a.* *e.* for decapitation **FRODOB.** var. **Euphemismus** (now *rare*).

Euphemistic, *-al* (yūfēm'istik, -āl), *a.* 1856 [f. Gr. *εὐφημικός* (see **EUPHEMIOUS**) + *-ist* + *-ic*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to euphemism; of the nature of, or containing, a euphemism. Hence **Euphemistically** *adv.*

Euphemize (yūfēm'iz), *v.* 1857. [ad. Gr. *εὐφημιζέω*, f. *εὐφημος*.] To speak or speak of euphemistically.

Euphonia (yūfō'nīā), 1591. [late L., *a.* Gr.] = **EUPHONY**, *q. v.*

Euphoniad (yūfō'nīād), 1854. [irreg. f. prec.] *Mus.* An instrument said to combine the tones of the organ, clarinet, horn, bassoon, and violin.

Euphonic, *-al* (yūfō'nik, -āl), *a.* 1814. [f. **EUPHONY** + *-ic*, + *-al*.] 1. Euphoniuous. 2. *Of* or pertaining to euphony 1816.

3. Purely *a.* influences WHITNEY. Hence **Euphonically** *adv.*

Euphoniuous (yūfō'nī'us), *a.* 1774. [f. as prec. + *-uous*.] Full of or characterized by euphony; pleasing to the ear. Hence **Euphoniuously** *adv.* var. **Euphoniuous**.

Euphonism (yūfō'niz'm), 1774. [f. as prec. + *-ism*.] The habit of using euphoniuous words; a well-sounding combination or expression.

Euphonium (yūfō'nī'um), 1865. [as if L., f. Gr. *εὐφώνιος*.] *Mus.* A bass instrument of the Saxhorn family, usually tuned in Bb or C.

Euphonia (yūfō'nīā), *v.* 1774. [f. **EUPHONY** + *-ize*.] *trans.* To render euphoniuous; to alter for euphony.

Euphonon (yūfō'nō'n), 1824. [ad. Gr. *εὐφώνον* *adj.* neut.; see **EUPHONY**.] *Mus.* A musical instrument which resembled the upright piano in form and the organ in tone.

Euphony (yūfō'nī), 1623. [*a.* f. *εὐφώνια*, *f.* *εὐφώνος*, f. *eu-* + *φωνή* voice, sound.] *a.* The quality of having a pleasant

sound; the pleasing effect of sounds free from harshness. *b.* *Philol.* The tendency to ease of pronunciation, formerly explained as an endeavour after a pleasing acoustic effect.

E. then is the mother of many lies HAZLIT. **Euphorbia** (yūfō'rbiā), ME. [*a.* L. *euphorbia*, *f.* *Euphorbus*, physician to Juba king of Mauretania.] *Bot.* The name of the Spurge genus (N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*), comprising many species, secreting a viscid milky juice, and having a peculiar inflorescence. Cf. **SPURGE**.

The lofty candelabra-shaped euphorbias towering above the copses of evergreens PRINGLE. Hence **Euphorbiaecous** *a.* of the N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*. **Euphorbial** *a.* (Dicts.).

Euphorbine (yūfō'rbin), 1838 [f. **EUPHORBIA** + *-ine*.] *Chem.* A non-volatile poisonous principle contained in the milky juice of *Euphorbia myrsifolia*.

Euphorbium (yūfō'rbi'um), ME. [*a.* L. *euphorbeum* = *euphorbia*.] *†*1. = **EUPHORBIA** -1767. 2. A gum resin obtained from certain species of *Euphorbia*, and formerly used as an emetic and purgative.

Euphory (yūfō'ri), 1684. [ad. Gr. *εὐφορία*, f. (ult.) *eu-* + *φέρειν* to bear.] Well-bearing or well-being.

Euphotide (yūfō'toid), 1836. [*a.* F, f. Gr. *eu-* + *φῶς*, *φωτός* light.] *Geol.* A crystalline rock consisting essentially of Labrador felspar and d'allage, with subordinate intermixtures of hornblende and augite (Page). Called also **GABBRO**, *q. v.*

Euphrasia (yūf'rā'ziā), 1706. [L. form of next.] 1. *Bot.* = next. 2. Cheerfulness 1882.

Euphrasy (yūf'rā'zi), 1475. [ad. med. L. *euphrasia*, *a.* Gr. *εὐφρασία*, f. *εὐφραίνω* to cheer f. *eu-* + *φρην* mind.] *Bot.* A plant, *Euphrasia officinalis* (N.O. *Scrophulariaceae*), formerly in repute for the treatment of diseases of the eye, = **EYE-BRIGHT**. Also *fig.*

Michael, purg'd with Euphrasy and Rue The visual Nerve MUR. P. L. xi. 474.

Euphroe (yūf'rō), Also **uphroe**, 1815. [*a.* Du. *zufrouwe*, also *zufjer* dead-eye, lit. 'maiden'] *Naut.* A crowfoot dead-eye, a long cylindrical block perforated to receive the cords composing the crowfoot.

Euphues (yūf'huiz), 1578. [Gr. *εὐφῶης* well-grown, f. *eu-* + *φῶς* growth, f. *φύειν*.] Name of the chief character in John Lyly's books *Euphues, The Anatomy of Wit* (1578). and *Euphues and his England* (1580). Hence, the book so named.

Euphuism (yūf'huiz'm), 1592. [f. prec. + *-ism*.] 1. Properly, the type of diction and style of Lyly's *Euphues*, fashionable in literature and polite conversation in the 16th and beginning of the 17th c. Hence, any similar affectation in writing or speech; high-flown language 2. A euphuistic phrase or composition 1871. 3. *Etym.* for **EUPHEMISM** 1865.

1. That Beattie in Court, which could not Parley Euphuism, was as little regarded; as shee which now there, speaks not French E. BLOUNT.

Euphuist (yūf'huiz't), 1820. [f. as prec. + *-ist*.] One whose writing or speech is characterized by **EUPHUISM**.

Elizabeth was the most affected and detestable of Euphuists GREEN. Hence **Euphuistic**, *-al* *a.*, *-ly* *adv.* **†Euphuize** *v.* to talk or make like Euphuist.

Euphyllite (yūf'loit), 1849. [f. Gr. *εὐφυλλος* well-leaved + *-ite*.] *Min.* A white hydrous silicate, micaceous in structure.

Eupione (yūpī'ōn), Also **eupion**, 1838. [*a.* Gr. *εὐπίων* very fat, f. *eu-* + *πίων*; assim. to *deris* in *-ONE*.] *Chem.* A volatile, oily liquid produced by the distillation of wood, tar, etc. **Euplastic** (yūplē'stik), 1847. [f. Gr. *εὐπλαστος* easily moulded + *-ic*.]

a. *adj.* Easily formed into an organic tissue *b.* *sb.* Euplastic matter. (Dicts.)

Eupnoea (yūpnō'ē), 1706. [mod. L., *a.* Gr. *εὐπνοία*, f. *eu-* + *πνέειν* to breathe.] Normal breathing; easy respiration, opp. to *dyspnœa*. Hence **Eupnoic** *a.* relating to *e.*; breathing easily.

Eupractic (yūprækt'ik), *a.* [f. Gr. *εὐπρακ-* + *-ια* to act.] Inclined to act rightly. **CARLYLE**.

o (Ger. *Köln*). δ (Fr. *peu*). ü (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dune*). ẽ (curl). ẽ (ẽ) (there). ẽ (ẽ) (reũ). ẽ (ẽ) (fir, fern, earth)

†Eupyrion. 1827. [f. Gr. *eu-* + *pyrion* fire-suck.] A contrivance for obtaining a light easily. Also fig.

||Euraquilo (yurákwilo). Also Euroaquilo. 1582. [L., f. *Eurus* east-wind + *Aquila* north-wind.] A stormy NE. or NNE. wind, blowing in the Levant. R.V. *Act* xvii. 14.

Eurasian (yuráshán). 1844. [f. *Eur-* + *Asia* + -AN.] A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Europe and Asia considered as one continent. 2. Of mixed European and Asiatic (esp. Indian) parentage. 1844. B. *ss.* A person of mixed European and Asiatic (esp. Indian) blood. 1845. Cf. ANGLO-INDIAN.

So Eurasianic *a.* = EURASIAN A. 1.
†Eure, *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *eure*, *heur*, *alor* = L. *augurium*. Cf. F. *bonheur*] Destiny; luck -1525. Hence †Eure *v.* to destine. †Eurous *a.* lucky, prosperous.

Eureka (yuréká), *interj.* 1603. [Gr.; = 'I have found (it)'.] The exclamation of Archimedes when he found out how to determine (by specific gravity) the proportion of base metal in Hiero's crown. Hence *allusively*, with reference to any discovery. Often *attrib.*

Eurhythmy (yuríthmi). 1624. [ad. L. *eurhythmia* (also used), a. Gr. (f. *eu-* + *rhuthmós* proportion, RHYTHM).] 1. *Arch.* Harmony in the proportions of a building. 2. *Path.* Regularity of the pulse 1701. 3. *a.* Rhythmical order or movement; b. graceful proportion and carriage of the body 1706. Hence *Eurhythmic a.*, in or of harmonious proportion, esp. in architecture. B. *sb. pl.* A system of rhythmical bodily movements, esp. with the aid of music, used with an educational object 1915.

Euripus (yuráipús), *Pl.* -pi. 1601. [L., a. Gr., f. *eu-* + *ráip* rush.] *orig.* The proper name of the channel between Euboea (Negropont) and the mainland, where the currents are violent and uncertain. Hence *gen.* a strait or sea-channel of this character. Also *transf.* var. †Euripe. Hence †Euripize *v. intr.* to be whirled hither and thither' (Sir T. Browne).

Eurite (yuráit). 1844. [a. F., f. Gr. *eu-* + *ráip*, f. *eu-* + *ráip* to flow; so named as 'melting when exposed to fire'.] *Min.* A variety of syenite occurring near Christiania, of a blue colour and stratified' (Watts). Euritic *a.*

†Euro-boreal, *a.* [f. late L. *Eurus* (see EURUS) + BOREAL.] North-easterly. EVELYN.

Euroclydon (yuróklidn). 1611. [a. Gr. *eu-* + *ráip* (only in *Acts* xviii. 14, if genuine), f. *eu-* + *ráip* east wind + *ráip* wave.] = EURAQUILO, *q.v.* Occas., a tempestuous wind. Also *fig.* E. bellows down the chimney LOWELL.

Europeo-, -eo- (yurópeo-), comb. f. L. *Europeus* European in Europeo-Asia-tic, etc. European (yurópeán). 1603. [ad. F. *europeen*, f. L. *Europeus*, f. *Európe*, a. Gr. *Európe* Europe.] A. *adj.* Belonging to Europe or its inhabitants; extending over Europe. B. *sb.* A native of Europe 1612.

A. *E. plan* (U.S.), the practice at a hotel of charging for lodging and service without inclusion of meals (contrasted with *American plan*) 1847. A scholar of E. celebrity 1897.

Europeanism (yurópeániz'm). 1828. [f. prec. + -ISM.] *a.* Tendency to adopt what is European, e.g. ideas, manners, methods, etc. b. Anything peculiar to or characteristic of Europe or Europeans.

Europeanize (yurópeáníz), *v.* 1849. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make European in appearance, habit, mode of life, or extent. The reaction thus originated in Germany was Europeanized by France 1837. Hence Europe *an*ization.

†Eurus (yurús). ME. [L., a. Gr. *Eúros* the east wind.] The east wind, ESE. or SE.; the god of the east wind -1727.

Eurycephalic (yú-risifélik), *a.* 1878 [f. Gr. *eúros* wide + *kephalé* head + -IC.] *Etanol.* Broad-headed; applied to a subdivision of the brachycephalic races of man.

Eurycerous (yuríserús), *a.* 1836. [ad. Gr. *eúros* + *keras* horn + -OUS.] Broad-horned. (Dicts.)

Eurygnathous (yurígnáthús), *a.* 1878. [f.

f. *eurygnathos* (f. Gr. *eúros* + *gnáthos* jaw) + -OUS.] Having a broad upper jaw.

Eurypterid (yuríptérid). 1871. [ad. mod. L. *Eurypterus* pl., f. *Eurypterus* name of the typical genus, f. Gr. *eúros* + *ptérō* feather, wing.] *Palæont.* One of a group of fossil Crustacea, abundant in the Silurian and Devonian periods. So named as having a pair of broad swimming appendages, the hindmost of a series attached to the cephalo-thorax.

Eurystomatous (yurístōmátús), *a.* 1878. [f. Gr. *eúros* broad + *stoma* mouth + -OUS.] Wide-mouthed. Chiefly of serpents; Having a distensible mouth.

Eurhythmic, etc., var. EURHYTHMIC, etc. Eusebian (yuráshíán). 1730. [ad. L. *Eusebianus*, f. *Eusebius*; see -IAN.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, leader of the Arians 1882. b. Pertaining to Eusebius of Caesarea, or his historical works 1860.

B. *E. canon*; an arrangement of the contents of the four Gospels into ten classes of passages, according as they occur in one of the evangelists alone or in any one of the possible combinations of two or three out of the four.

B. *sb.* A member of the Eusebian sect 1730. Euskarian (yúskéshíán), *a* and *sb.* 1864 [f. Basque *Euskara*, *Eskara*, *Uskara*, the Basque language.] Basque; used by some ethnologists to designate a pre-Aryan element in Europeans typified by the Basques.

Eusol (yúshól). 1915. [f. Edinburgh University solution.] A solution of free hypochlorous acid used as an antiseptic and bactericide.

Eustachian (yústéshíán), *a.* 1741. [f. *Eustachius*, an Italian anatomist (died 1574) + -AN.] *Anat.* Of structures discovered by him.

E. tube (occas. *E. canal*): a canal leading from the pharynx to the cavity of the tympanum, hence *E. catheter*, an instrument for infusing the E. tube with air. *E. valve*, a membranous fold at the orifice of the vena cava inferior, which in the fetus directs the current of blood from this vessel to the foramen ovale and left auricle.

Eustyle (yústáil). 1606. [ad. L. *eustyles*, a. Gr. *eúros* with pillars well placed, f. *eu-* + *stýlos*.] *Arch. A. adj.* Of a colonnade, etc. Having the space between each successive pair of columns equal to two diameters of a column and a quarter or half diameter. B. *sb.* This distance itself.

Eutaxite (yutáksít). 1879. [f. Gr. *eu-* + *táxis* arrangement + -ITE.] *Geol.* A rock consisting of layers of different kinds of lava lying regularly one above the other. Hence Eutaxitic *a.* of the nature of *e.*

†Eutaxy. 1614. [a. F. *eutaxie*, ad. Gr. *eutáxia*; see prec.] Good or established order or arrangement -1677.

||Euterpe (yutépé). 1866. [mod. L., a. Gr. *Eúterpē*, the Muse of music, f. *eu-* + *terpē* to delight.] 1. *Bot.* A genus of graceful palms, sometimes of great height. 2. *Astron.* The 27th asteroid. Hence Euterpean *a.* pertaining to E., or to music.

Eutectia (yutéksid). 1884. [a. Gr. *eúrtēia*, f. *eu-* + *tēktō* to melt.] The quality of melting readily, i.e. at a low temperature. Hence Eutectic *a.* melting readily; *sb.* a eutectic substance.

Euthanasia (yúthándí-shá, -ziá). 1646. [a. Gr., f. *eu-* + *thánatos* death.] 1. A quiet and easy death. 2. The means of procuring this. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1742. 3. The action of inducing a quiet and easy death 1869.

4. Not a tortuous death, but a quiet *e. Carlyle* 2. The true *e.* was discovered in the bite of an asp *Merrill*. 3. *As a e.* an abridgment of the pangs of disease *Lacur*. var. (in sense 1) Euthanasy.

†Eurhythmy. 1623. [a. Gr. *eúrythmía*.] Cheerfulness of mind -1671.

Eutopia (yutópia). 1556. [f. Gr. *eu-* (see EU-) + *topos* place. First used by Sir T. More, with a play on *UTOPIA* (f. Gr. *eu* + *topos* = nowhere), the country described in his book with that title.] A place of ideal happiness or good order.

Eutrophy (yutrófi). 1721. [ad. Gr. *eútrophia*, f. *eu-* + *tróphē* to nourish.] *Path.* Good nutrition. Hence Eutrophic *a.* promoting nutrition; *sb.* [sc. *medicines*]. (Dicts.)

Eutychnian (yutíkián). 1556. [f. L. *Eutychnus* + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining, or adhering, to the doctrine of Eutychnes (5th c.), who held that the human nature of Christ was lost in the divine.

B. *sb.* A follower of Eutychnes.

Hence Eutychnianism, the E. heresy.

Euxenite (yúksénit). 1844. [f. Gr. *εὐξένος* hospitable + -ITE. So named as harbouring many rare constituents.] *Min.* A mineral found in Norway, consisting mainly of niobate and titanate of yttrium.

[Evacate: a spurious Dict. word.]

Evacuant (ávákúánt). 1730. [f. pr. pp. of L. *evacuare*; see next.] *Med.*

A. *adj.* That promotes evacuation, cathartic, purgative 1800.

B. *sb.* A purgative, emetic, diaphoretic 1730.

Evacuate (ávákúánt), *v.* 1526. [f. L. *evacuare*, *evacuare* (Pliny), f. *e-* + *vacuus* empty, Cf. F. *evacuer*.] 1. *trans.* To empty, clear out the contents of 1542. Also *fig.* 2. Of an army. To relinquish the occupation of 1710; also *gen.* to quit, withdraw from 1809. Also *absol.* 1607.

3. To make void -1785. 4. To get rid of (a disease or humour). Also *fig.* -1790. 5. To void, discharge, throw off, vent. Also *absol.* 1607. 6. To take out mechanically, leaving a vacuum; to pump out; to exhaust. Also *fig.* *Con.* exc. in surgical use. 1719. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 7. To clear out (inhabitants, troops, etc.) 1639.

1. To *e.* the stomach 1875. 2. To *e.* the mind of all ill thoughts 1893. 3. The garrison, in a panic, evacuated the fort *Macaulay*.

4. To evacuate a marriage *Bacon*. 5. To *e.* the contents of abscesses 1877. Hence *Evacuative a.* that evacuates (the bowels), purgative, *sb.* an evacuant. *Evacuator*, one who or that which evacuates. †*Evacuatory a.* and *sb.* (rare) = EVACUANT A and L.

Evacuation (ávákúántshn). ME. [ad. L. *evacuatio*, *evacuatio*, see prec.] 1. *spec. a. Med.* The action of depleting or of clearing out by medicine or other artificial means. Now rare. b. *Phys.* The process of discharging (waste matter) through the excretory organs (now *esp.* from the bowels) 1532; *concr.* evacuated matter 1625.

2. *gen.* The action of emptying, or of removing so as to make empty. Also *fig.* 1558. 4b. A depleting (of population, etc.) -1755. 8. *Mil.* The withdrawal from occupation of a country, etc.; the removal (of a garrison, inhabitants, etc.) 1710. 4. Cancelling, nullification 1650.

3. *E. day*, the anniversary of the day on which the British army evacuated New York, Nov. 25, 1783.

Evade (ávád), *v.* 1513. [a. F. *evader*, ad. L. *evadere*, f. *e-* out + *vade* to go.] 1. *intr.* To get away, escape. *Const. from*, out of. Now rare. 2. *trans.* To escape by artifice from; to avoid, save oneself from, to elude, avoid encountering 1535. 4. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise evasion 1716. 5. *trans.* Of things: To elude, baffle (efforts, vigilance, etc.) 1716.

2. To *e.* her father's anger *Pope*, payment 1832, enquires 1832, the force of a prohibition *Lo. Bacon* 1832. 5. Some offences *a.* definition *J. Martineau*. Hence *Evadable a.* *Evader*. *Evadingly adv.*

Evagation (ávágéshn). ME. [a. F., ad. L. *evagationem*, f. (ult.) *e-* out + *vagari* to wander.] 1. The action of wandering away, rambling, roving 1691. †Also *fig.* of the mind, thoughts, etc. -1677. 4a. A diversion; an extravagance -1649.

Evaginate (ávágéshnt), *v.* 1656. [f. L. *evaginare*, *evaginare* to unsheath, f. *e-* + *vagina*.]

fa. To unsheath. b. *Phys.* To turn (a tubular organ) inside out; to protrude by eversion. Hence *Evaginable a.* that can be evaginated.

Evagination, the action or result of evaginating.

Eval (ávál), *a.* rare. 1791. [f. L. *evallus* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to age; age-long.

Evaluate (áváluéit), *v.* 1842. [f. F. *évaluer* (see next) + -ATE.] *trans. a. Math.* To work out the value of; to find a numerical expression for. b. *gen.* To reckon up, ascertain the amount of; to express in terms of the known. Hence *Evaluable a.*

Evaluation (áváluéshn). 1755. [a. F., f. *évaluer*, f. *e-* + *val* = -L. *ex* + *valere* VALUE.] 1. = VALUATION. Now rare. 2. The action of evaluating 1779.

Evanesce (évánes), *v.* 1822. [ad. L. *evanescere*, f. *e-* + *vanescere* to vanish, f. *vanus*

α (mau). α (pass). α (loud). α (cut). ε (Fr. chef). ε (ever). ε (eye). ε (Fr. can de vie). i (st). i (Psyche). q (what). q (got).

VAIN. Cf. EVANISH.] *intr.* To fade out of sight, disappear; chiefly fig.

Evanescent (evānēsēnt), *a.* 1751. [f. next; see -ESCE.] 1. The process or fact of vanishing away. 2. Evanescent quality; tendency to vanish away (*mod.*). 3. *concr.* An evanescent thing (*rare*) 1839.

2. This *e.* and labricity of all objects. Let them slip through our fingers EMERSON.

Evanescent (evānēsēnt), *a.* 1717. [a. F., ad. L. *evanescentem* pr. ppl.; see EVANESCE.] 1. That is on the point of vanishing; in *Math.* on the point of becoming zero, infinitesimal. Hence *transf.* Imperceptibly minute. 2. That quickly vanishes; fleeting 1738. in *Bot.* of parts of plants: Not permanent 1776.

1. To tender the crime *e.*, or almost nothing WOLASTON. 2. A scene Of *e.* glory COWPER. Hence *Evanescently adv.*

Evangel, **evangile** (fēv'ndžēl, -il). Now *arch.* or *rhet.* [ME. *evangile*, a. OF. *evangile*, repr. Eccl. L. *evangelium*; see EVANGELIZ.] 1. The GOSPEL (in various senses); esp. the Gospel record; also, one of the Four Gospels. 2. *pl.* Copies of the Gospels; used to impart sanctity to an oath. Also *attrib.* ME. 3. *transf.* †Something 'as true as gospel' -1681, a doctrine or principle of saving efficacy 1831. 4. A message of glad tidings 1842.

1. The spirit of the Evangel R. WILLIAMS, *Lukes Evangel GATE*. 3. That... Merline's prophecies [*are*] *evangels* COLVIL.

Evangel (fēv'ndžēl). 1593. [ad. Gr. *evāγγelos*, f. *eu* + *aggēllēin* to announce.] = EVANGELIST.

Evangelian, *a.* [f. Gr. (rd) *evāγγēliān*.] In *E.* sacrifice tr. Gr. *τὰ εὐαγγέλια*, the sacrifice offered on receipt of good news. MITFORD.

Evangelic (fēv'n-, evāndžēlik). 1460. [ad. late L. *evangelicus*, a. Eccl. Gr. *evāγγēlikos*; see EVANGELY.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the Gospel narrative, to the Four Gospels, or to the Gospel faith, precepts, or dispensation 1502. †b. Pious 1460. 2. = EVANGELICAL 2 a, b. 1583.

B. sb. 1. The *adj.* used *advol.* 1617. †2. = EVANGELICAL 1. 2. -1812.

Evangelical (fēv'n-, evāndžēlikāl). 1531. [f. prec. + -AL.]

A. adj. 1. = EVANGELIC 1. 2. As the designation of a sect or party. *a.* = PROTESTANT. Now only with reference to Germany and Switzerland. 1532. *b.* Applied to those Protestants who hold that the essence of the Gospel consists in the doctrine of salvation by faith in the atoning death of Christ, and deny the saving efficacy of either good works or the sacraments 1791. 3. Of or pertaining to an evangelist (*rare*) 1651.

1. Phr. *E. prophet*: a designation of Isaiah, as prophetically describing the life of Christ and anticipating Gospel doctrines. 2. *b.* The Wesleyans, the orthodox Dissenters of every description, and the Evangelical churches may all be comprehended under the generic name of Methodists SOUTHW.

B. sb. 1. A Protestant; now *esp.* a German Lutheran, or an adherent of the national church of the German Empire 1532. 2. A member of the evangelical party, *esp.* a Low churchman 1804.

Hence *Evangelicalism*, the doctrines peculiar to the *E.* party, or adherence to them. *Evangelicality adv.*, -ness (*rare*). *Evangelicity*, the quality of being *e.* *Evangelicism*, *Evangelicism* (*rare*) = EVANGELICALISM.

Evangelism (fēv'ndžēl'izm). 1626. [f. EVANGEL + -ISM.] 1. The preaching or promulgation of the Gospel. 2. *a.* = EVANGELICALISM (chiefly in hostile use) 1822. *b.* The faith of the Gospel (*rare*) 1842.

Evangelist (fēv'ndžēlist). ME. [a. F. *evāngeliste*, ad. L. *evangelista*, ad. Gr. *evāγγēlistēs*; see EVANGELIZE.] 1. One of the writers of the Four Gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. †2. The book of the Gospels -1713. 3. *a. gen.* One who preaches the, or a, gospel 1535. *b. orig.* One of a class of teachers, mentioned in *Eph.* iv. 11 after 'apostles' and 'prophets'; later, an itinerant preacher having no fixed pastoral charge; now, a layman who does home missionary work ME.

2. We swore on the holy evangelist, by vs corporally

touched LIA BERNERS. 3. The French Revolution found its *E.* in Rousseau CARYLE. *b.* Timothy and Titus were Evangelists, a degree above ordinary ministers J. URBAL.

Hence *Evangelistic a.* of or pertaining to the Four Evangelists, or to preachers of the Gospel. *Evangelistship*, the office or dignity of an *e.*

Evangelistary (fēv'ndžēlist'ari). 1646 [ad. med. L. *evangelistarium* (also used), f. *evangelista* EVANGELIST.] *a.* A book containing the parts of the Gospels used in the liturgy. *b.* A copy of the Four Gospels 1865.

Evangelize (fēv'ndžēl'iz), *v.* ME. [ad. Eccl. L. *evangelizare*, ad. Gr. *evāγγēllēin*, f. *evāγγēlos*; see EVANGEL 2.] *tr.* *intr.* To bring or tell good tidings; *spec.* to preach, proclaim the Gospel -1808. †2. *trans.* To proclaim as glad tidings; to preach -1698. 3. To preach the Gospel to; to win over to the Christian faith 1652. 4. To make evangelic in spirit or sense 1677.

3. His [Messiah's] Apostles, whom he sends to *e.* the Nations MATT. P. L. xii. 499. Hence *Evangelization*, the action or process of evangelizing; the condition of being evangelized. *Evangelizer*.

†Evangelly (fēv'ndžēli). ME. [ad. Eccl. L. *evangelium* (also used), ad. Gr. *evāγγēliov*, f. *evāγγēlos*, f. *eu* + *aggēllēin* to announce.] = EVANGEL 1, 2, 4. -1683.

Evapid (fēv'pid), *a. arch.* 1626. [ad. L. *evapidus* vanishing; see EVANESCE.] 1. Vanishing away; evanescent. 2. Faint, weak 1646. †3. EMPHATICALLY, illusory -1751.

1. These Animal Spirits are of such an *E.* and Subtle Nature BURNET. 2. *E.* colours 1751. Hence *Evapidity*, H. MORE.

Evapish (fēv'niʃ), *v.* ME. [a. OF *evapish*, lengthened stem of *evanir* -pop. L. *evanire* = cl. L. *evanescere*; see EVANESCE.] *intr.* To vanish.

And cares *e.* like a morning dream RANSAY. Hence *†Evapishment*, *Evapition*, disappearance.

Evansite (evānzit). 1864. [1. Brooke Evans who brought it from Hungary + -ITE.] *Min.* A hydrous phosphate of aluminum occurring in white reniform masses.

Evaporable (fēv'pōrəbəl), *a.* 1541. [f. L. *evaporare* to EVAPORATE + -ABLE.] Capable of being evaporated. Hence *Evaporability*.

Evaporate (fēv'pōrēt), *v.* 1545. [f. L. *evaporat*, *evaporare*, f. *e* + *vapor* steam, VAPOUR. Cf. F. *évaporer*.] *x. trans.* To convert or turn into vapour; to drive off in the form of vapour. Also *fig.* 1555. *a. intr.* To become vapour; to pass off in vapour 1567. *b. fig.* To pass off like vapour, to be wasted or dissipated; also *for* of persons, to become missing 1631. 4. *trans.* To subject to evaporation, to drive off the liquid part of. Also *advol.* 1646 5. *intr.* To part with liquid particles by evaporation 1799. †6. *trans.* To emit in the form of vapour; to give vent to, exhale. Also *advol.* and *intr.* -1799.

1. In the lesser much of the water of the sap is evaporated Sir H. DAVY. 3. These hostile menaces evaporated without effect GIBSON. 4. *E.* to the consistence of honey 1799. 6. *fig.* To *e.* the Spleen ANTON.

Hence *Evaporative a.* pertaining to or producing evaporation. *Evaporator*, one who or that which evaporates; *esp.* an apparatus for drying fruits, etc. *var.* *Evaporize v.* (in sense 1).

Evaporation (fēv'pōrēt'shen). ME. [a. F., ad. L. *evaporationem*; see EVAPORATE *v.*] 1. The process of conversion into vapour; the action of passing off in vapour; an instance of this. Also *fig.* 2. The action of driving off the liquid part of a substance by means of heat, an instance of this 1718. 3. The action *a.* of exhaling moisture; †b. of emitting (breath, etc.); †c. of perspiring insensibly. Also *fig.* 1551. 4. *concr.* The product of evaporation; vapour; the amount evaporated 1533. †5. *Med.* Treatment by means of vapour -1610.

1. By *e.*, water is carried up into the air PALRY. 2. *a.* *E.* takes place through the leaves 1827. 4. *fig.* The vain evaporations of his discontentment FULLER. **Evaporimeter**. Also -ometer. 1828. [f. prec. + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of a liquid evaporated in a given time; an atmometer.

Evassible (fēv'əsbəl), *a.* [f. L. *evass*, *evadere* + -IBLE.] That may be evaded. OGILVIE.

Evason (fēv'zən). ME. [a. F., ad. late

L. *evasionem*; see EVADE.] 1. The action of evading or escaping, as by artifice or contrivance; escape (now *rare*); dodging, prevarication 1460. *b.* Means of evading, shuffling excuse, subterfuge ME. 2. Going out, exit (*rare*) 1659.

1. Hope of evasion from Purgatorie 1601. *E.* from the strength of an Argument H. MORE. The king's licence for the *e.* of the act J. H. LUNN. *b.* Evasions and delays 1874.

Evasive (fēv'ə sīv), *a.* 1725. [ad. F. *évasif*, -ive, f. L. *evas* -see EVADE + -IVE.] 1. Seeking to evade; shuffling. 2. Tending to, or characterized by, evasion 1744. 3. Elusive 1881. 4. *as sb.* An evasive expression NORTH.

1. Thus he Answer'd *e.* of the shy request PONY. 2. *E.* promises of future service SHERIDAN. Hence *Evassively adv.*, -ness. So *†Evassorious*. H. MORE.

Eve (iv), *sb.* ME. [Short for EVEN *sb.*; cf. *morrow*.] 1. = EVENING *sb.* 1 *lit.* and *fig.* *poet.* or *rhet.* 2. The evening, hence the day, before a Saint's day or church festival, or *gen.* before any date or event. ME. 3. *transf.* The time immediately preceding some action, event, etc. 1780.

1. From Noon to dewy E. MATT. P. L. i. 743. 2. St. Bartholomewes Eve HANMER. 3. The bull on the *e.* of STINKING DUNCAN. Hence *†Eve v.* to be the Eve (sense 2) of.

Eve-churr. 1658. [f. prec. + CHURR.] *tr.* The Mole-Cricket, or Churr-Worm -1668. 2. The Nightjar 1837.

†E-veck. 1535. [?] A kind of wild goat -1611.

Evectant (fēv'ktant). 1876. [f. L. *evect* -see EVECTOR + -ANT.] *Math.* A contravariant formed by operating upon an invariant or contravariant with an evector.

†Everted, *ppl. a. rare*. 1861. [f. L. *evect* -ppl stem (see EVECTOR).] Of the edge of a tube: Turned outwards, trumpet-shaped.

Evectic, a dictionary spelling of EUECTIC. **Evection** (fēv'ekʃən). 1656. [ad. L. *evectio*, f. *evectere* to carry out.] 1. A lifting up (*rare*) -1659. 2. *Astron.* *a.* An inequality in the moon's longitude (see quot.) 1706. †b. Used for LIBRATION -1796.

2. *a. E.*, an inequality in the motion of the moon, by which, at her quarters, her mean place differs from her true one by about 24 degrees more than at her conjunction and opposition BOWN, CASTLE. Hence *Evectional a.* relating or belonging to the *e.*

Evector. [f. L. *evectere*, f. *e* -out + *vehere* to carry.] *Math.* An operator formed by substituting the differential operators d/dx_0 , d/dx_1 , d/dx_2 , etc. for the coefficients a_0 , a_1 , a_2 , etc. of a binary quantic.

Eve-jar. 1789 [f. *Eve sb.* + JAR] = EVE-CHURR 2.

Even (fēv'n), *sb.* [OE. *efen*, *efen*, cogn. w. *ATER*.] 1. The latter part of the day. 2. = EVE 2. ME. *Comb.* *e.-fall*, the fall or commencement of the evening.

Even (fēv'n), *a.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *efen*, *efu* -OTeut. **ebna-*.] 1. Flat, plane, level; *b.* horizontal (now only *Naut.* in phr. (*On*) *an even keel*) ME. 2. Of surfaces or lines: Uniform, without inequality ME. 3. Uniform throughout (in quality, etc.) 1821 4. Straight, direct -1602. 5. Level with, *to* ME., in the same plane or line with; parallel ME. 6. Accurately coincident, exactly adjusted ME. 7. Exact, precise -1601. 8. Uniform; free from variations; equable OE. 9. Equally balanced 1579. 10. Of accounts, etc.: 'Square' 1551. 11. Medium ME. 12. Equal, just OE. 13. On a par, on equal terms -1754. 14. Equal in magnitude, number, quantity, etc. ME. 15. Divisible integrally by two; opp. to *odd* ME. 16. Expressible in integers; containing no fractions 1638.

2. *E.* ground SHAKS. A fair and a ridge TERNYSON. 3. Cut close and *e.* EVANS. 3. A light *e.* tint 1821. 4. And shall lay thee even with the ground LUTKE. 44. 7. *All's Well* i. iii. 326. 8. At a steady *e.* trot JOHNSON. 9. The two scales hang *e.* BRYTHAM. 10. *E.* reckoning makes lasting friends SOUTH. Phr. *To be e. with*: to be quits with; I will be *e.* with you for this score 1655. 24. Three even parts 1660. Phr. *Of e. date*: of the same date (in Eng. chiefly legal). 15. Death. makes these odds, all even MEAS. *for sb.* iii. l. 41. 16. Down to *e.* money (*word*).

Even (fēv'n), *adv.* [OE. *efus* -OTeut.

e (Ger. Köln). *v* (Fr. *pas*). *ü* (Ger. Müller). *ai* (Fr. *dune*). *ä* (*curl*). *ē* (*ē*) (*there*). *ē* (*a*) (*rein*). *f* (Fr. *saire*). *š* (*fir*, *fern*, *earth*).

**edno* (see *prec.*). The form *een* (in) is now *post. or n. dial.*

†*L. r.* Evenly; regularly, uniformly -1728.
2 In exact agreement -1645. 3. Equally -1577. 4. Directly, straight; due (east, etc.), directly (contrary, etc.) -1550.
2 I rather shuld to go e. with what I heard *Cy. n. l. iv. 47.*

†*ll.* As an intensive or emphatic particle. 1. Exactly, precisely, just: a. of manner OE; b. of time ME; c. of place -1578. 2. Quite, fully (now only *arch.* in *Even to*) OE. 3. Emphasizing identity (now *arch.*), also formerly epexegetical; = 'namely' OE. b (Chiefly *clen.*) Before vbs. in sense 'just', 'nothing else but', also 'forsooth' (*L. scilicet*). Now *arch.* and *dial.* 1553. 4. Introducing an extreme case of something more general implied (= *F. même*). (The prevailing use, not found *e.v.* in Eng.) 1577.

†*E.* thus the warlike god embraced me *SHAKS.* I let your love e. with my life decay *SHAKS.* 3. *E.* she I meane *Two Gent. ii. 1. 49.* b. I let him out Dr. *For.* 4. Makes even his tyrant *Timon: i. 82.* *E.* on that memorable occasion, his stay did not exceed two months *Gibson.*

Even- (in early comb. repr. OTeut. stem **ebno-*, in later use combining directly as *adj.* or *adv.*)

1 Chiefly in parasynthetic derivs, as *e-handed*, *leoparded*, etc. 2 Prefixed to sb's in sense 'fellow-', *l. co-*, as in *e-servant*, etc. 3 In senses of the *adv.* 7a = 'Equally', 'similarly', as in *e-clad*, *highly*, *mightily*, etc. b. = 'Evenly', as in *e-spirit*, etc. 7c. With quasi-*prep.* sense, in *e-deed* *adv.*, indeed. d. Straight, directly; see *Evendown*.

Even (F'v'n), *v.* [OE. *efuan*, f. *efen* *EVEN*.] 1. *trans.* To level, to make even, level, smooth, or straight ME. 2a. To level to, with -1632. 2b. To make (a balance) even -1718. 3a. To make (accounts, etc.) even -1855. 3b. To make, treat, or represent as equal. Const. to, with. Also *absol.* Now chiefly *Sc. ME.* 6. To liken, compare. Now *dial.* OE. 7. *intr.* To be equal, comparable, or fit a line with ME. 8. *trans.* To equal (*rare*) 1583; to act up to *Cymb. iii. v. 184.*

1 And e. the erthe above ME. *E.* your Ranks 1588. 8. A daughter who eveneth thee in beauty *Burton.*

†**E-even-Christian.** OE. [See *EVEN-*] A fellow-Christian -1602.

Even-down. *north.* (Often hyphenated, or as two wds.) ME. [f. *EVEN adv.* (sense 1. 4) + *DOWN adv.*]

A. adv. 1. Straight down. 2. *dial.* Downright; quite 1869.

B. adj. 1. Coming straight down, as rain 1801. 2. Downright; straightforward 1786.

†**Evene, v.** 1654. [ad. *L. evenire*.] *intr.* 10 happen -1702.

Evener (F'v'n), ME. [f. *EVEN v.*] One who or that which makes even. b. An apparatus for equalizing the draught upon two or three horses working abreast.

†**Evenhead, evenhood.** ME. [OE. **efen-hād*, f. *efen* *EVEN* + *hād* rank; see *HEAD, HOOD*.] 1. Equality; equal dignity or rank -1183. Also *concr.* one who or that which is equal -1570. 2. Impartiality, well-balanced state (of mind) -1496.

Evening (F'v'ing), *sb.* [OE. *efung*, f. *efian* to grow towards evening, f. *efen* *EVEN sb.*] 1. The coming on of even; the time about sunset -ME. 2. The close of the day; usu., the time from about sunset to bedtime ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. An evening spent in a particular way Cf *F. soirée*. 1870. 4. *attrib.*, as in *evening-gun*, etc. 1535.

2 I shall fall like a bright exhalation in the Evening *Hon. VIII. iii. 226.* *fig.* The sad e. of a stormy life *Porz.* 3. Occasional 'evenings out' 1870. *Comb.* e. dress; e. flower, a genus of plants (*Hesperantha*, N.O. *Iridaceae*) with flowers which expand in the e.; e. primrose; see *PRIMROSE*; e. star, (with def. art.) Venus, (with indef. art.) Venus, Jupiter, or Mercury, also *fig.*; e.-tide = *Eventide*.

†**Evening, sb.** 2 ME. [f. *EVEN v.*] 1 The action of making even, level, or smooth, or of comparing -1670. 2. Equality ME. 3. **Evenlong.** ME. [f. *EVEN- + LONG a.*]

A. adj. Oblong -1565.

B. adv. Straight along; in an oblong form. Only in ME.

æ (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *ø* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *ə* (ever). *ai* (I. eye). *ø* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sit). *z* (Psyche). *q* (what). *q* (got).

Evenly (F'v'ni), *a.* Now *Sc.* only [OE. *efenlic*, f. *efen*, *EVEN a.* + *-lic*, -LY¹.] 1. Equal -1513. 2. Even; equitable, level ME.

Evenly (F'v'ni), *adv.* [OE. *efenlice*; see -LY².] In an even manner or degree; smoothly, directly; exactly; uniformly, with equanimity; without inclination to either side; equally.

Evenness (F'v'n'nes), [OE. *efenniss*; see -NESS.] The quality or state of being even; smoothness, levelness; uniformity; equability, *tequipoise* (*lit.* and *fig.*) equitableness, *tequidity*.

To carry a full cup with evenness 1646 *E. of Voice and Delivery STREET.* The e. in a beautiful set of teeth 1878.

†**Even-old.** [OE. *efeneald*; see *EVEN-* and *OLD*.]

A. adj. Of the same age

B. sb. One who is of the same age. -1485.

Evensong (F'v'n'sŋ), OE. [f. *EVEN sb.* + *SONG*.] 1. *Eccl.* Before the Reformation, the service (also called *vespers*) celebrated towards sunset. Later, the 'Evening Prayer' of the Church of England, including vespers and compline. 2. The time of evensong (*arch.*) ME.

a. gen. A song sung in the evening ME. 1. b. Let his fast till evensong 1486 = *Thee*, chauntress, off the woods among I woo, to hear thy even-song *Murr.*

†**Even-star.** [OE. *efenstearra*.] Evening-star -1552.

Event (F'vent), *sb.* 1573. [a. OF. *event*, ad. *L. eventus*, f. *evenire* to come out.] 1. The occurrence of. Now chiefly in *phr.* In the event of. 1602. 2. An incident, occurrence; *esp.* (in mod. use) an occurrence of some importance 1588. 3. In the doctrine of chances: Any one of the possible (mutually exclusive) occurrences, one of which must happen under stated conditions, and the relative probability of which may be calculated 1838. 4. One of the items in a programme of sports 1855. 5. The outcome, issue, of a course of proceedings; that which results from the operation of a cause; a consequence 1573. 6. What becomes of (a person or thing); fate -1674.

7. Coming events cast their shadows before *CAMPBELL.* *Phr.* The course of events; see *COURSE*. *Quintan* (colloq.). 3. Causes best friends have the best event *Hawood.* The e. of his enterprise was doubtful *MACAULAY.* 4. There is one e. to the righteous and to the wicked *Eccl. ix. 2.*

†**Event, v.** 1 1590. [f. *L. event-*, *evenire*.] *intr.* To come to pass -1650.

†**Event, v.** 2 1559. [ad. *F. eventer*, f. *es-* -*L. ex + vent*.] a. To expose to the air; hence, to cool. b. *intr.* for *scil.* To find a vent -1606.

†**Eventerate, v.** [irreg. f. *L. e + venter*; cf. *F. eventrer*.] *trans.* To open the bowels of, to disembowel. *SIR T. BROWNE.*

Eventful (F'ventful), *a.* 1600. [see -FUL.] 1. Full of striking events. 2. Fraught with important issues 1773. 3. Eventual. *BENTHAM.* 1. This strange eventful historie *SHAKS.* 2. Thabala .. waited calmly for the e. day *SOUTHEY.*

Eventide (F'v'ntid), *arch.* [OE. *efen-tīd*, f. *efen* *EVEN sb.* + *tīd* time, *TIDE*.] The time of evening; evening. Also *fig.*

†**Eventilate, v.** 1623. [f. *L. eventiliat-*, *eventilare* to fan; see *VENTILATE*.] 1. To expose to the wind or air; to fan; to winnow -1684. 2. *fig.* To discuss, to *VENTILATE* -1669.

2. Copiously, elsewhere eventilated 1669. Hence **Eventilation.**

Eventless (F'ventles), *a.* 1815. [See -LESS; cf. *eventful*.] Without (noteworthy) events.

Eventration (F'ventr'ən), 1836. [a. *F. eventration*, f. *eventrer*, f. *é + ventre*.] 1. The action of opening the belly (of an animal) 1875.

2. a. The condition of a fetus in which the abdominal viscera are extruded 1860. b. 'The condition of a large ventral hernia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) c. The escape of a large amount of intestines from an abdominal wound 1847.

Eventual (F'ventu'al), *a.* 1612. [ad. *F. eventual*, f. *L. eventus*; see *EVENT*.] 1. Of or pertaining to events; of the nature of an event -1684. 2. That happens to exist -1794.

3. That will arise or take effect in a certain contingency 1683. 4. Ultimately resulting 1820.

3. Nothing is provided for it, but an e. surplus to be divided with one class of the private demands *Burke.* 4. An e. denial of God's omnipotence *FABER.*

Eventuality (F'ventu'aliti), 1828. [f. *prec.* + -ITY.] 1. A possible event, a contingency 1852. 2. *Phrenol.* The faculty of observing the order of succession in events the 'organ' of this faculty 1828.

Eventually (F'ventu'al), *adv.* 1660. [f. *as prec.* + -LY².] 1. In a certain event 1830. 2. In result -1729, in the event, ultimately 1680.

2 Other vices e. do much chief this alone aims at it as an end *BUTLER.*

Eventuate (F'ventu'et), *v.* First used in U.S. 1780. [f. *L. eventus* + -ATC, of *actuate*.]

1. To have a (specified) event or issue to turn out; to result in. 2. To be the issue 1834. 3. *trans.* To bring to the issue 1837.

1. Discussions which eventuated in Acts of Parliament *SMITH.* Hence *Eventuation*, the action of eventuating; realization, issue.

†**Ever, sb.** [OE. *cofer* -OTeut. **eburo* allied to *OSlav. vepri*, *L. aper*.] A wild bear -ME. *Comb.* E-fer: a. *Polypodium vulgare* b. *Osmonda regalis*.

Ever (F'v), *adv.* [OE. *æfre*.] 1. Conn with OE *af, Av.*

1. Always, at all times, in all cases. 1 Throughout all time, all past or future time one's life, etc., perpetually (*arch.*) 2. With limiting *adv.*, *prep.*, or *conj.*, as in *ever after* (-ward), *before*, *since* ME. 3. = ALWAYS 1

arch. and *n. dial.* OE. So in *Ever and again* *ever and anon* (see *AGAIN, ANON*) 3. Constantly; with perpetual recurrence (*arch.*) OE

So with comparatives, *esp.* before *the* -the 4. Quasi-*sb.* use of 1, in *phr.* For ever, for ever and ay (*arch.*) ME.

1 He liveth and reigneth e. one God *Bl. Com. Prayer.* 2. b. The Coffee-House have e. since been my chief places of Resort *Adison.* 3. The Prelate of the Garter is e. the Bishop of Winchester *R. Holme.* And e. anon some falling shaft *Proes* his divinity *Dyvon.* 3. *Pedant.* will e. be carrying *Stratton.* 4. It was the fate of Charles, for e. to aim at projects which were impracticable *GOLDEN.*

II. At any time; whence: In any case in any degree 1. At any time OE. 2. On any supposition, at all OE. a. In *Ever, e'er a'n* (vulgar) OE. b. In comparative and relative clauses, introduced by *as*, *than*, by a *si* *per* lative with *that*, or by *all*, *the only*, etc. 1523

c. For emphasis with the *conjs.* as *soon* as *before*, *ere*, or (= *ere*) ME. d. After interrog pronouns, *adv.*, etc. (*noto*, *who*, *what*, *where* *why*) 1595. 3. In any degree a. In *Ever* the with comparatives (*colloq.*), = 'at all', 'any' 1622 b. In *Ever so* = 'in any conceivable degree' 1690; 'vastly' 1838.

1. The first time that e. I remember to have heard the singing men in surplises in my life *FLYNN.* 2. A Man of my Turn enjoys a Holiday with as high a Relish as e'er a Prentice-Boy within the Bills of Mortality 1746. b. As low as e're thou canst, cry 1701 *VI. i. 111. 72.* 3. a. A Mine undiscovered from which neither the Owner of the Ground or any Body else, are e. the Richer *COLLIER.*

Comb. e. being a. that always is; -blessed a. always blessed; to be always adored; -during a everlasting.

Everglade (F'venglād), U.S. 1827. [? *EVER* (= 'interminable') + *GLADE*.] A marshy tract of land mostly under water and covered in places with tall grass; chiefly in *pl.*, as the *everglades* of Florida.

Evergreen (F'vegrēn), 1644. [f. *EVER adv.* + *GREEN*.]

A. adj. 1. Always green; also *fig.* 1796. 2. Having green leaves all the year through; opp. to *deciduous*. Also *transf.* of the leaves 1671

1 *E. valleys* 1746. 2. Shade Of laurel ever green and branching palm *Murr. Sam's* 1735.

B. sb. An evergreen tree or shrub 1644. Also *attrib.*, as in *Evergreen Oak*, the *Holm Oak* (*Quercus ilex*).

Everlasting (F'velāsting) ME. [f. *EVER adv.* + *LASTING*.]

A. adj. 1. Lasting for ever; infinite in future (or, contextually, past) duration. 2. Used hyperbolically or in relative sense; *esp.* as implying weariness or disgust; cf. *ETERNAL* 4 ME. 3. That will never wear out 1590 4. In

pan nam s a R a ng s pe and co o
h n d ed F g f o u r a n a n
g n o c e d e d a o s p e e s o
H y b p e e n n s n E v e . a s a n g
Pea (*Laubyrus latifolius*). 5. quasi-adv. Very,
excessively (*U.S. slang*)? 16.

1. The Primrose way to th' everlasting Bonfire
Hobbs, it, iii, 22. The machine God. The everlasting
Father Sea in 6. 2. See Cromwell, dam'd to a
same Port. The e. Din of Mother-in-law S. Petrov.
3. E. near (loud).

B. absol. (quasi-sb.) and sb. 1. absol. In
phrases For, to, from everlasting ME. 2. The
Everlasting: God, the Eternal ME. 3. sb. a.
= DURANCE 1550. b. = LASTING 1822 4.
= Everlasting Flower. See A 4 1791.
1. Euen from e to e, thou art God Ps xc. 2. a
Hail i. ii. 131. 3. a. Com. E. v. ii. 53
Hence Everlastingly adv. +cess.

Ever-living, a 1547. 1. That lives or
will live for ever. Also fig. 2. quasi-sb. 1601.

Evermore (ev'mōr), adv. Occas. as two
wds. ME [Later form of *evermore*, OE *æfī*
mid; see EVER and MO] Emphatic for EVER.
1. For all future time. Obs. etc. arch. 2. Always,
at all times, constantly ME. 3. With negatives
expressed or implied. a. At any future time
1600. b. Ever again, any longer 1832.

1. Lord, evermore give vs this bread John vi. 34
2. The minds of man desireth evermore to know the
truth Hooker.

†Everse, v. ME. [f. L. *evers*- ppl. stem;
see EVERT] = EVERT -1661.

Eversible (ev'isib'l), a. 1877. [f. as
prec. + ABLE; see EVERT] Capable of being
everted or turned inside out.

Eversion (ev'jən), 1470. [a. OF. ad.
L. *eversionem*; see EVERT] 1. The action of
overthrowing; the condition of being over-
thrown, an overthrow. lit. and fig. -1820. 2.
Path. and Phys. The action of everting or
turning (an organ or structure) inside out, the
condition of being everted; as, *eversion of the*
eyelids = ECTROPION 1751

Eversive (ev'siv), a. 1717. [f. L.
evers- ppl. stem + IVE; see EVERT.] Tending
to eversion or overthrow. Const. of.
A maxim a. . . of all justice and morality Gibbons.

Evert (ev'ēt), v. 1533. [ad. L. *evertēre*
to overturn] 1. *trans*. To turn upside down.
lit. and fig. -1693 2. To overthrow -1509.
Also fig. 3. To turn as de -1650. 4. To turn
inside out or outwards 1804.

1. The very thought Everts my soul with passion
B. Jonk. 4. To e. the eyelid HALLAM.

†Evertbral (ev'ētrāl), a. 1878. [See
E- pref³ and VERTEBRAL.] Anat. Not verte-
bral

The anterior, or e. portion [of the cranium] BELL.
Evertbrate (ev'ētrāt), a. and sb. 1883.
[See E- pref³ and VERTEBRATE.] Zool. = IN-
VERTEBRATE.

Evertbrate (ev'ētrāt), v. 1880. [f. as
prec. + L. *veribrat* + ARE] To deprive of the
backbone.

Every (ev'ri), a. (quasi-pron.). [OE
æfre *ælf*, **æfre* *ylc*; see EVER adv. and EACH
L. As adj. used attrib. 1. Each of a group,
all taken one by one. Occas. with vb. in pl.
2. With plural sb.: All severally -1671. 3.
= 'All possible' (1700). 4. = ANY; in
sentences expressing possibility -1700.

1. In my entire action to be guided by others ex-
periences Cymb. l. iv. 49. Every the least remem-
brance 1822. Phr. *Every no v and then, every once*
in a while [corruption of *ever*, etc.] from time to
time. 2. Temp. v. i. 249. 3. I feel e. respect for
him (mod)

IL absol. (quasi-pron.). 1. Everybody -1502.
2. Each, or every one, of (several) Formerly
often with vb. in pl. Obs. etc. Law. ME. 13.
= EACH -1485

1. E. bath of God a propre est CHAUCEUR. 2. To all
and e. the children and child of the said intended
marriage BENTHAM.

Como 1. Every one. 2. adj. = sense 1. 1.
1508. D. adj. absol. (ev'ri w'n) Distributing a sb
or pron. going before; or followed by of. Often
(1702) w. pl. vb. Occas. = Each (of two) ME. C.
from (e v'ri, w'n). Everybody; occas. written as one
word. The pron. referring to every one is often (if un-
avoidably) pl. ME. [a. The form *ever each* (orig.
ev'riche, *everych*) was corrupted into *every each*, and
has occas. been used arch. by recent writers

Everybody (ev'vri), a. (quasi-pron.). 1. Every
one (Ger. *jeder*). 2. (Fr. *personne*). 3. (Ger. *Müller*). 4. (Fr. *dame*). 5. (Ital. *caval*). 6. (Esp. *de*) (there). 7. (Fr. *rien*). 8. (Fr. *faire*). 9. (Fr. *fer*, *ferm*, *earth*).

530 [EVERY+BODY] E e pe on Occas (no
e y) h p v b o. p. m.
Everyday (ev'ri, ev'ri, det, e v'ri, det). ME.
[f. EVERY+DAY.]

A. sb. Each day in succession; dial a week-
day, as opp. to Sunday

B. attrib. 1. Daily 1647. 2. Worn on ordi-
nary days, as opp. to Sundays or high-days
1630. 3. To be met with every day; common
1753.

2. Of e. occurrence 1850 2. In his every-day gar-
ments Dickens. 3. This was no every-day writer
Johnson.

†E-verydeal. ME. [f. EVERY + DEAL.]

1. as sb. Every part, the whole; also, subjoined
to a sb. or su. pron. for emphasis: Every whit
-1560. 2. as adv. Entirely, wholly -1714.

Every one: see EVERY.

Everything (ev'ri, ev'ri, pig), pron. ME.
[f. EVERY (sense 1) + THING.] 1. = a neut.
absol. use of the adj. A current substitute for
all (absol.), all things. Formerly as two wds
b. as pred. Of supreme importance. colloq. 2.
sb. rare in sing.; in pl. (joc.) Things of every
kind 1797.

2. Patient everythings going of themselves every-
where Ruskin.

Everyway (ev'ri, ev'ri, wai), adv. 1570
[cf. ALWAY, ANYWAY. Occas. as two wds]
In every way, manner, or direction; in every
respect

You wrong me every way: you wrong me Brutus
Jul. C. iv. iii. 53.

Everywhen (ev'ri, ev'ri, hwen), adv.
1843 [f. EVERY + WHEN; after *everywhere*.]
At all times, always.

Everywhere (ev'ri, ev'ri, hwē), adv.
[repr. 1. ME. *Every-where* (OE. *zehwār*) any-
where, everywhere. 2. *Every-where*, f. EVERY
(ME. *ev'ri*) + WHERE. Formerly often as
two wds.] 1. In every place, in every part.
2. quasi-adv. All-pervading 1674. Hence
Everywhereness, omnipresence.

Everywhither (ev'ri, ev'ri, hwi dō),
adv. ME. [f. EVERY + WHITHER.] In every
direction.

Eves (e, obs. f. EAVES.

Eve-star. Obs. exc. poet. ME. [f. EVE sb. 1
+ STAR] = Evening star.

†Evet, e. evett, obs. ff. EFT sb.

†Evvibrate, v. rare. 1583. [f. L. *evibrat*-
ppl. stem; see VIBRATE.] To vibrate. *trans*.
and *intr*. Hence †Evvibration.

Evict (ev'ikt), v. 1503. [f. L. *evict*-, ppl.
stem of *evincere*, f. e- + *vincere* to conquer. See
EVINCER.] 1. Law. To recover by a judicial
process, or in virtue of a superior title. 2. To
expel by legal process; in recent use, to eject
(a tenant) from his holding. Also *trans* 1536.
3. *gen*. To conquer; to overcome -1667. 4.
To extort by force -1648 5. To confute, re-
fute, to convict or convince of -1660. 6. To
prove -1722; to settle by argument -1660
1. If land is evicted, before the time of payment of
rent on a lease (etc.) TOMLIN. 2. Two of the prin-
cipal tenants were evicted 1829. Hence Evicted
ppl. a. 1802. (a farm) from which the tenant has been
evicted. Evictor, also evr, one who evicts.

Eviction (ev'ikshən), 1583. [ad. L. *evic-
tionem*, f. *evincere*; see EVICT, EVINCER.] 1.
Law. The action of recovering lands or property
by legal process. 2. The action of evicting or
dispossessing a person of property, etc. Also
attrib. 1626. 3. *gen*. The action of conquering
-1611; of confuting -1703; of cheating or estab-
lishing by argument -1776.

3. Upon E. I shall freely yield 1703 The sole and
ultimate end of logic is the e. of truth 1775

Evidence (ev'idens), sb. ME. [a. F. *evi-
dence*, ad. L. *evidentia*, f. *evidentem*, see Evi-
DENT.] 1. The quality or condition of being
evident; evidentness 1665. 2. Manifestation
-1611. 3. That which makes evident; an in-
dication, mark, trace ME. 4. Example. Only
in ME. 5. Ground for belief, that which tends
to prove or disprove any conclusion ME. 6.
Law. Information that is given in a legal invest-
igation, to establish the fact or point in question.
Also, *An evidence* = a piece of evidence. 1503
b. Statements or proofs admissible as testimony
in a court of law 1817. 7. One who, or that

h urn b s p o o n . s s . m e - d e e d s
Ob. e. c. Hist. and Law. ME.

1. Phr. *In e* (after F. *en evidence*) - actually present,
conspicuous; The sister . . was in e. (mod). 3. The
evidences of ancient glacier action TYPHILL. 5. Phr.
External, Internal, Moral, Probable E. (see the e
adjs.). 6. Phr. *To call in e.* to call as a witness
Circumstantial, Parole, Presumptive, Prudent facie,
Verbal, etc. E. (see these adjs.). 7. Phr. *To be in e*
King's (Queen's, State's) e. to appear as a witne
for the prosecution against one's accomplices in a
crime 1. *†Evidency* (in senses 1, 3)

Evidence (e videns), v. 1610 [f. prec. sb.]
1. *trans*. To attest, bear witness to 1619. 2.
To make evident, demonstrate, prove -1807
3. *Law*. 1. To give evidence against -1695
2. To relate as a witness -1812. c. *intr*. To
give evidence 1695. 4. To manifest 1610.
1. I invoke Heav'n, earth, and men to e. my truth
1721 3. c. Her maid . . will e. against her LUTHER.
4. Expressions evidencing an intention 1876. Hence
†Evidencible a. that may be evidenced or proved.
†Evidencer, a witness

Evident (ev'idēt), ME. [ad. L. *evidentem*,
f. e- + *videntem*, *videre*.]

A. adj. 1. *ta*. Conspicuous. b. Obvious to
the sight. c. Clear to the understanding or the
judgement; obvious, plain ME. 73. Incon-
futable, certain, conclusive -1653.

1. E. marks of small-pox 1866. 2. Why, this is e.
to any formal capacity Teach. N. v. 118.

B. sb. Something that serves as evidence;
spec. in Sc. Law; usu. in pl. title-deeds ME.
Hence Evidently adv. +ness.

Evidential (evide n'ā), a. 1610 [f. L.
evidentia + AL.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or based
upon evidence; relying on evidence, esp. the Evi-
dences of Christianity 1654. 2. Furnishing evi-
dence; of the nature of evidence 1647. 3. Resting
on documentary evidence. W. FOLKINGHAM.

1. Phr. *E. method, school, system*. Hence Evi-
dentially adv. So Evidentiary a. in senses 1, 2.

†Evigilation. 1720. [ad. late L. *evigila-
tionem*.] Awakening.

Evil (ev'ī), [ME. *uvel* (u), OE. *yfel* :-
OTeut. **ufilo-si*; ?conn. w. root of *up, over*.]

A. adj. The antithesis of GOOD. Now little
used, exc. in literary English.

I. Bad in a positive sense. 1. Morally de-
praved. Also absol. Obs. as applied to persons
OE. 2. Doing or tending to do harm. Of an
omen, etc.: Boding ill. ME. 3. Combining
senses 1 and 2. OE. 4. Causing discomfort,
pain, or trouble OE.; thard, difficult -1551.
5. †Unfortunate, miserable -1614, unlucky,
disastrous ME.

1. Ivel men ME. The imagination of mans heart
is evil from his youth Gen. viii. ar. 2. Evilness a single
Victor. Brill counsel 1584. The Owle shriek'd at
thy birth, an evil signe Shaks. 3. Much evil-will . .
shall happen unto you Coverdale. Phr. *The E. One*
the Devil; Deliver us from the e. one R. V. *Mark* vi.
13. A house of e. repute (mod). 4. Of an evil
savour LUTE. 5. In evil case Ex. v. 10, phigt
RALEIGH. To anticipate the e. day (mod). Phr. *Evil*
eye. a. A look of ill will. b. A malicious or envious
look, popularly supposed to inflict material harm;
also, the supposed faculty of injuring by a look

II. Bad in a privative sense: Not good. 1.
Unsound, corrupt, diseased; unwholesome
-1611. 2. Inferior -1799.

1. The horse had an evil foete 1591. An evil
Diet Shaks. The water whereof was so evil Hax-
lert. 2. Appoint when you come to take an e.
dinner with me GRINDAL. E. workman-ship 1799.

B. sb. The adj. used absol.

1. That which is the reverse of good, physically
or morally; whatever is censurable, painful,
disastrous, or undesirable OE. 2. The evil
portion or element of anything OE. 3. Any
particular thing that causes harm or mischief,
physical or moral ME. 4. A wrong-doing,
sin, crime Usu. pl -1614. 5. A calamity,
disaster, misfortune -1791 6. A disease,
malady -1725

1. All partial E., universal Good POME. E. haunts
The birth, the birth of TENNYSON. The greatest of all
mysteries—the origin of E. TAYL & STARR. 2. I
pray . . that thou shouldst keep them from the evil
7-ken xvii. 15. 3. There are evils to which the
calamities of war are blessings BUNCE. Phr. *The*
social e. prostitution. 4. *Rich. III.* l. ii. 76 (Qo).
5. †The falling e. (= sickness); epilepsy King's
evil; scrofula.

Comb. of the adj., as e- minded, etc.; of the sb., as
e- doer, etc.

Hence Evilily adv. +ness.

†Evil (ev'ī), adv. [ME. *uvels* (ii), *iviele*,

evile, OE. *yfele*, f. *yfel*, see *prec.*] In an evil manner; ill; harmfully, badly -1841.

Phr. To speak *e.* (OE. *be*) of to speak maliciously of now taken as a *sb.* but in OE. and ME. an *adv.*

Comb. *e.* liking, ill-favoured, -sounding, harsh-sounding, -sained, lit. 'ill-blessed', f. *e.* accursed.

†*Evil-favoured*, *a.* 1530. [f. *EVIL* + *FAVOUR*.] = *ILL-FAVOURED* -1612. Hence †*Evil-favouredness*.

Evince (*ivrns*), *v.* 1608. [ad. L. *evincere*; see *EVICT*.] †1. *trans.* To overcome, subdue -1678. †2. To convince -1670; to confute -1672. †3. To extort by argument or persuasive motives -1658. †4. To prove by argument or evidence. Also, *rarely*, To vindicate. Also *absol.* -1767. 5. To indicate, make evident or manifest -1621.

1. Error by his own arms is best evinc'd MHT. P. R. n. 235. 4. The Accuser complains, the Witness evinceth, the Judge sentences BR. HALL. 5. His answers .. evinc'd both wisdom and integrity C. BRYDGE.

Hence †*Evincement*, the action of evincing; proof. *Evincible* *a.*, also *f.*-able, demonstrable; †convincing. *Evincibly* *adv.* *Evincive* *a.* indignant.

Evirate (*evirat*), *v.* 1621. [f. L. *evirare* - ppl. stem of *evirare* to castrate, f. *e* + *vir*.] To deprive of virility or manhood. Hence †*Evirate* *ppl.* *a.* castrated, emasculated. *Evira* *tion*, emasculation.

|| *Evirato* (*evirato*). Pl. -li. 1796. [It., see *prec.*] = *CASTRATO*.

†*Evirtuate*, *v.* 1640 [f. F. (*s*) *evirtuer*, f. *e* (for *e*)]. —L. *ex* + *virtu* + *-ate*². 1. *intr.* To put forth virtue, exert influence, also *refl.* -1675. 2. *trans.* To deprive of virtue, strength, or power -1641.

Eviscerate (*ivrseret*), *v.* 1607. [f. L. *eviscerat*, *eviscerat*, f. *e* + *viscera* VISCERA.] *trans.* To take out the entrails of; to disembowel; to gut. Also *absol.* 1623. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

A Paper-Warehouse eviscerated by axe and fire. CARLILE. Hence *Evisceration*.

Evitable (*evitab*l), *a.* 1502. [ad. L. *evitabilis*; see *EVITE* v.] Avoidable. (Now chiefly with neg. contexts.)

†*Evitate*, *v.* 1588. [f. L. *evital*, *evitare*, see *EVITE* v.] = *EVITE* v. -1603. Hence *Evitation*, avoidance, shirking.

Evite, *sb.* [f. *EVE* + *-ITE*. Cf. *ADAMITE*.] A name for a woman wearing little clothing. ADDISON.

Evite (*ivr't*), *v.* arch. 1503. [ad. F. *éviter*, ad. L. *evitare*.] To avoid, shun. (Now mostly Sc.)

†*Evite-rnal*, *a.* Also *Ævite-rnal*, 1596 [f. L. *æternus* (whence *æternus*) + *-AL*.] = *ETERNAL*; everlasting -1652. Hence †*Evite-rnally* *adv.* So *Evite-rnity*, eternity, everlastingness.

Evittate (*ivr'tt*), *a.* 1866. [f. E-*pref.*³ + *VITTA* + *-ATE*².] Bot. Without vittæ or oil-canal.

Evocable (*e vōkəb*l), *v.* [a. F. *évocable*; see *EOVOKE*.] That may be called forth.

Evocate (*e vōkət*), *v.* 1639. [f. L. *evocat* - ppl. stem, see *EOVOKE*.] †1. *trans.* To call forth -1665. 2. To call up from the dead, from past times 1675. Hence *Evocative* *a.* tending to draw forth. *Evocator*, one who evokes. *Evocatory* *a.* having the function of evoking.

Evocation (*e vōkə'ʃən*). 1612. [ad. L. *evocationem*; see *EOVOKE*.] †1. A calling out or forth. *esp.* of SPIRITS -1656. †2. Avocation -1810. 3. The calling out of a cause from a lower to a higher court 1644. †4. *Grim.* A 'reduction of the third person either to the first or second' -1696.

|| *Evooe*, *interj.* (*sb.*) Also *evoohe*, 1586. [a. L. a. *Gi.* *evōi*.] The Bacchanalian cry 'Evoc!'.

Evoke (*ivrōk*), *v.* 1623. [ad. F. *évoquer*, ad. L. *evocare*, f. *e* + *vocare* to call.] 1. *trans.* To call forth, *esp.* to summon up (spirits, etc.) by the use of magic. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To summon (a cause) from a lower to a higher tribunal 1752.

1. To e. the Queen of the Fairies WARTON. *transf.*

etc. To e. sleeping energies EMERSON, a smite MAX MULLER. 2. Authority to e. causes to Rome HUSSEY.

†*Evolute*, *v.* *rare*. [f. L. *evolūt*-, *evolūt*-.] To fly forth or away. TOMLINSON. Hence †*Evolution*.

Evolute (*ivrōlūt*), *v.* orig. U.S. 1868. [Back-formation from *EVOLUTION*.] 1. *intr.* To develop by evolution. 2. *trans.* To evolve, develop (*journalist*) 1896.

Evolute (*ivrōlūt*), 1730. [ad. L. *evolūtus* pa. pple, see *EVOLVE*.] *A. a.* *Evolute curve* = B. 1. b. Dot Fully developed 1835.

B. *sb.* 1. *Math.* A curve which is the locus of the centres of curvature of another curve (its *involute*), or the envelope of all its normals. (So called because the end of a stretched thread unwound from the evolute will trace the involute.) 1730. 2. The development of a cone or cylinder SNEATON.

Evolutility (*ivrōlūt'lti*), 1884 [f. L. *evolūt*-, ppl. stem of *evolūt*-, cf. *contractility*] *Biol.* Capability of manifesting change as a result of the nutritive processes.

Evolution (*ivrōlū'ʃən*, *ivrōlū'ʃən*), 1622. [ad. L. *evolutio*, f. *evolūt*-, see *EVOLVE*.]

I. 1. The process of evolving, unrolling, opening out, or disengaging from an envelope. Also *concr.* 'the series of things unfolded or unrolled' (J). Also *fig.* 1647. 2. *Math.* a. *Geom.* The unfolding of a curve, so that from it is produced an involute 1700. b. *Arith.* and *Alg.* The extraction of any root from any given power, the reverse of involution 1706. 3. *Biol.*

a. Of animal and vegetable organisms or their parts: The process of developing from a rudimentary to a complete state 1670. b. The hypothesis that the embryo or germ is a development of a pre-existing form, which contains the rudiments of all the parts of the future organism. (Now better called 'the theory of Preformation'.) 1831. c. The origination of species conceived as a process of development from earlier forms, and not as due to 'special creation'. Often in phrases *Doctrine, Theory of Evolution*, 1832. 4. Development or growth as of a living organism (e.g. of a polity, science, language, etc.). Also 'growing' as opp. to 'being made' 1807. 5. The formation of the heavenly bodies by the concentration and consolidation of cosmic matter 1850.

6. In recent speculation used in a more general sense, of which 3a, 3c, 4, 5 are regarded as special applications 1862.

1. The e. of the child 1800, the larva 1817, of light and heat LAMM, of an argument 1870. 2. The e. of this part of the brain 1808. c. The e. of one species out of another 1863. 4. The turdy e. of the British constitution 1807. 6. E. is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion, during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity; and during which the returned motion undergoes a parallel transformation H. SPENCER.

II. *Mil* and *Naut.* The opening out of a body of troops or squadron of ships; hence *gen.* any tactical movement or change of position 1622. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Hence *Evolutional* *a.* of, pertaining to, or produced by e. *Evolutionary* *a.* of, pertaining to, or in accordance with e.; *evolutional*. *Evolutionism*, the theory of e. or development. *Evolutionist*, an adherent of evolutionism, also *attrib.* *Evolutionistic* *a.* tending to support the doctrine of e.; tending to produce e.

Evolute (*ivrōlūt*), *a.* 1874. [f. L. *evolūt* - ppl. stem; see *EVOLVE*.] Pertaining, tending to, or promoting evolution.

Evolve (*ivrōlv*), *v.* 1641. [ad. L. *evolvere* to roll out, f. *e* + *volvere*.] 1. *trans.* To unfold, unroll, to open out, expand. *Usu. fig.* 2. To disengage from wrappings; to disentangle 1664. 3. To give off, emit, as vapours 1800. 4. To bring out (what exists implicitly or potentially) 1831. 5. To give rise to 1851. 6. To produce or modify by evolution (see *EVOLUTION* 3-6). Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1. To e. the powers of the mind 1839. 2. Time. Evolves their secrets, and their guilt proclaims 1744. 4. The new diseases that human life evolves in its progress LONCH. 6. Societies are evolved in structure and function as in growth H. SPENCER.

Hence *Evolvable* *a.*, also *-ible*, that may be

evolved. *Evoivement*, *evolution*. *Evoivent* *a.* that evolves, *sb.* the involute of a curve. *Evolver* || *Evo-lvulus*, 1847. [f. L. *evolvere*. Cf. *CONVOLVULUS*.] Bot. A genus of the N O *Convolvulaceæ*, containing about 60 species. †*Evomit*, *v.* ME. [f. L. *evomere*, *evomere*, see *VOMIT*.] *trans.* To vomit, eject. Also *transf.* and *fig.* -1714. Hence †*Evomition*, the action of vomiting forth.

Evulgate (*ivr'igēt*), *v.* ? Obs. 1869. [f. L. *evulgat*-, *evulgare*, f. *e* + *vulgus*.] To make publicly known, to publish. Hence *Evulgation*, publishing, publication. So †*Evulgate*.

Evulsion (*ivr'ljən*), 1611. [ad. L. *evulsio*, *evulsio*.] The action of pulling out by force.

|| *Evviva* (*evv'v'va*), 1887 [It., f. *e* (-L) + *viva* intensive + *viva* (-L. *vivat*).] The cry 'Long live (the king)'; hence, a shout of applause.

Ew, obs. f. *YEW*.

Ewe (*yū*), *sb.* [Com. Teut. and Aryan OE. *ewu*; -Oleut. **awu* -OArayan *ewu* s. cf. L. *ovis*, Gr. *ὄvis*, Skr. *avi*.] A female sheep. Also *attrib.* *Comb.* *e-neck*, a thin hollow neck (in a horse).

Ewe, *v.* 1579. [f. *prec.*] †1. To give birth to (a lamb) -1660. 2. *trans.* To give a 'ewe-neck' look to 1848.

†*Ewer*¹, ME. [n. OF. *ewer* (Cotgr. *cauer*) = L. *aquarius*.] = *EWERER* -1601.

*Ewer*² (*yū'ri*). ME. [ad. AF. **ewere*, repr. L. type **aquaria*; cf. *prec.*] 'A pitcher with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands' (W.). Now, a bedroom water-jug.

Ewerer, 1450. [f. *EWER*¹.] A servant who supplied guests, etc. at table with water to wash their hands.

Ewery, *ewry* (*yū'ri*), 1460. [f. *EWER* + *-y*.] The apartment or office for ewers, *esp.* in former times, in the royal household.

Ewt (e), obs. f. *EFr*

Ex (*eks*), *prep.* 1845. [a. L. *ex* out of (arch. also *co*). Bef. consonants occas. reduced to *e*.] 1. In L. phrases, as *EX ANIMO*, *EX OFFICIO*, *EX PARTE*, *EX TEMPORE*, *EX VOTO* etc., q. v. 2. *Comm.* a. In sense 'out of' (a ship, the warehouse). b. In sense 'exclusive of'; *esp.* in phr. *Ex dividend* (*ex div*, *e. d.*) So *ex novo* (*ex n*, *x. n*), exclusive of the right to an allotment of new shares or stock.

*Ex-prefix*¹, of L. origin. 1. repr. L. *ex*, the prep. *ex* (see *prec.*) in combination.

a. In L. (and hence in English) the form *ex-* appears before vowels and *ex-* also before *q*, *p* (usually), *g*, *s*, *t*, before *f* it becomes *ef-* (in inscriptions *ex-*), before other consonants (*ex-* in *ex-act*) c. An *s* following the prefix is commonly omitted, *ex-* in some English scientific terms, as *ex-act* (= *exact*), *ex-anguineous*, etc. See also *Ex-*. b. In English, as in Latin *ex* in composition signifies 'out', 'forth', as in *ex-clude* 'upward' as in *ex-clude*, 'thoroughly' as in *ex-clude*; 'to bring into a certain state' as in *ex-asperate*; 'to remove, expel, or relieve from' as in *ex-patriate*, *ex-terminate*; 'to deprive of' as in *ex-coriolate*; 'deprived of' as in *ex-anguineous*. The non-Latin sense 'destitute of', as in *ex-albuminous*, is more usually expressed by *e-* (see *E-prefix*²).

2. *Ex-* (with hyphen) prefixed to English words.

Prefixed to titles of office or dignity, to designate previous holders of the position. Hence in the sense 'former', 'sometimes', 'quondam', with respect to calling, station, character, or the like.

*Ex-prefix*², of Gr. origin

The Gr. *ἐξ* out of, etymologically = L. *ex* (see *prec.*), occurs only bef. vowels, as in *ex-actus*, *ex-actus*, etc. Bef. consonants it is replaced by *ex-* (L. *ex*)

Exacerbate (*egz-*, *eks-ə'sərbət*), *v.* 1660 [f. L. *exacerbare*, *exacerbare*, f. *ex-* intensive + *acerbus*.] To increase the smart or bitterness of, to embitter, aggravate. Also, to irritate, provoke. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

To e. the growing moodiness of his temper POE.

Exacerbation (*egz-*, *eks-ə'sərbə'ʃən*), 1582. [ad. L. *exacerbationem*; see *prec.*] 1. The action of exacerbating; the condition of being exacerbated; embitterment, irritation. 2. In crease in seventy (of disease, sufferings, etc.) Chiefly *Path.*, a paroxysm (of a fever, etc.) also *transf.* 1625. var. †*Exacerbescence* (in sense a).

Exa-cerva-tion 1730. [f. L. *exacervare*.] The action of heaping up. (Dicts.)
Exacinate, *v.* 1636. [f. med. L. *exacinat*, *exacinare*, f. *ex* + *acinus* grape-stone.] *trans.* To remove kernels from. Hence **Exacination**. (Dicts.)
Exact (egzæ'kt), *a.* 1533 [ad. L. *exactus*, pa. pple. of *exigere*, see **EXACT** *v.*]
†L. Consummate, finished, perfect -1727. of persons, accomplished, refined -1725
 The hearing is most *e.* in the hare Lovell. An *e.* philosopher Huxley. *E.* of taste MILT.
†I. Admitting of no deviation 1538. **2.** Accurate in detail, strict 1533 **3.** Perfectly corresponding, strictly correct, accurate 1645
4. Precise; not admitting of vagueness or uncertainty 1601. **†5.** As *adv.* = **EXACTLY**. -1797
1. The troops were kept in such *e.* discipline, that [etc.] Jas. Mill. **2.** Suche *exacte* cyrcumspection MORA. Writing [maketh] an *exacte* man Bacon. Our most *e.* Observer Mr. Flamstead Winstan. **3.** A piece *e.* to the life Cowley. An *e.* translation Priestley. **4.** An *e.* Minute of the Moon Evelyn. *Phr.* *E. sciences* - those which admit of absolute precision in their results; *esp.* the mathematical sciences.
Exact (egzæ'kt), *v.* 1529. [f. L. *exact*, *exigere*, f. *ex* + *agere* to drive. Thus lit. 'to drive or force out'.] **1.** To demand and enforce the payment of; to extort. **2.** To require by force or with authority; to insist upon. Const. *from*, of. 1564. **3.** To call for, demand, require Const. *from*, of. 1592. **†4.** *intr.* To practise exactions. Const. *on*, upon. -1727. **5.** To force out, extract. arch. 1639. **6.** *Law* To call to appear in court 1607.
1. To *e.* from Passengers arbitrary Sums 1703
2. To *e.* an Account of Wealth 1665. To *e.* Obedience from every creature SHERLOCK. **3.** Their gray hairs *e.* of us a particular respect 1683. Hence **Exactor** = **EXACTOR**.
Exacting (egzæ'kŋ), *pple.* *a.* 1583. [f. **EXACT** *v.*] That exacts; *esp.* that requires too great advantages, exertions, or sacrifices. Naturally jealous and *e.* BLACK. Hence **Exactingly** *adv.*, -ness.
Exaction (egzæ'kŋ), *ME.* [a. F., ad. L. *exactionem*, see **EXACT** *v.*] **1.** The action of demanding and enforcing payment, performance, etc. **2.** An illegal or exorbitant demand, extortion 1494. **3.** That which is exacted; an arbitrary or excessive impost ME. **4.** *Law.* A calling to appear in court 1816
1. *E.* of the forfeiture March V. ii. 11, 166, of respect 1674. **2.** Tyrannous *e.* brings on servile concealment 1712.
Exactitude (egzæ'ktitūd), 1734. [a. F., f. *exact*; see -**TUDE**.] The quality of being *ex* *tr.*; exactness.
Exactly (egzæ'ktl), *adv.* 1533. [f. **EXACT** *a.*] **†1.** In a perfect manner; to perfection; completely -1726. **2.** In an exact manner; accurately; with strict conformity to rule, 'just' 1638. **6.** *collog.* expressing agreement 1869.
1. Arm'd at all points *e.* Cap & Pe SHAKS. **2.** Let it be *e.* weighed 1736. *E.* the man for the post (1604).
Exactness (egzæ'ktinēs), 1564. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] **†1.** Consummate skill; perfection of workmanship -1697. **†2.** Strictness, rigour -1747. **†3.** Minute attention to detail; accuracy, precision; **†punctuality** 1645
3. Every writer who aims at *e.* has to begin with definitions WHITNEY.
Exactor (egzæ'ktɔr), *ME.* [a. L., f. *exigere*; see **EXACT** *v.* and -**OR**.] **1.** One who exacts; a tax-collector (arch.). **†an** officer of justice -1582; a taskmaster 1563. **2.** One who makes illegal or extortionate exactions ME. **3.** One who insists upon (something) as a matter of right 1619.
3. Unmerciful exactors of adulation JOHN-ON. So *Exactress*, a female *e.* (rare).
†Exacuate, *v.* 1632. [irreg. f. L. *exacuere* to sharpen.] *trans.* To make keen or sharp -1634. Hence **†Exacuation**.
†Exastuate, *v.* [f. *exastual*, *exastuare*, f. *ex* + *astuare* to boil up.] *trans.* To overhear TOMLINSON. Hence **†Exastuation**, a boiling up fermentation.
Exaggerate (egzæ'dzɛrɛt), *v.* 1533. [f. L. *exaggerare*, *exaggerare*, f. (ult.) *ex* - intensive + *ag-* = *ad* to + *gerere* to bring.] **†1.** *trans.* To heap or pile up; to accumulate -1677. **†2.** To emphasize -1734. **3.** To magnify beyond

the truth. Also *absol.* 1613 **4.** To enlarge abnormally 1850.
1. The water, exaggerating and raising Islands and Continents in other parts. HALE. **3.** A Friend exaggerates a Man's Virtues ADDISON.
 Hence **Exaggeratingly** *adv.* **Exaggerative** *a.* marked by, or prone to exaggeration **Exaggeratively** *adv.*, -ness. **Exaggerator**, one who or that which exaggerates **Exaggeratory** *a.* exaggerative.
Exaggerated (egzæ'dzɛrɛtɛd), *pple.* *a.* 1725. [f. prec.] **1.** Unduly magnified or inflated. **2.** Abnormally enlarged 1860.
1. Heroes were *e.* men BUCKLE. **2.** An *e.* zigzag TYNDALL. Hence **Exaggeratedly** *adv.*, unduly.
Exaggeration (egzæ'dzɛrɛtɛʃən), 1565. [ad. L. *exaggerationem*; see **EXAGGERATE**.] **†1.** The action of heaping or piling up; also *concr.* the result. HALE. **†2.** The action of emphasizing -1745. **3.** The action of magnifying unduly in words, an instance of this 1565
4. *Painting*, etc. A heightened representation of a subject either in design or colouring; *concr.* an exaggerated copy 1734. **5.** Aggravation (of a condition, etc.); also *concr.* 1661
1. Lakes grow by the *e.* of sand by the Sea 1677.
3. Such exaggerations will be reduced to their just value GIBSON.
†Exagitate, *v.* 1532. [f. L. *exagitat*, *exagitare*, f. *ex* + *agitare* to put in motion, **AGITATE**.] **1.** *trans.* To stir up; to AGITATE -1732. **2.** To harass, worry -1677. **3.** To attack violently -1685. **4.** To discuss -1749. Hence **†Exagitation**, excitement; discussion.
Exalbuminous (eksælbiŋ'niŋəs), *a.* 1830. [f. *Ex-* pref. + L. *albumen* + -ous.] *Bot.* Having no albumen in the seed. var. **Exalbuminose**.
Exalt (egzɔlt), *v.* ME. [ad. L. *exaltare*, f. *ex* + *altus*, cf. F. *exalter*] **1.** *trans.* To raise on high; to lift up, elevate. Now *arch.* in physical sense. 1535. **2.** *transf.* To lift up (the voice, etc.) (arch.) 1611. **2.** *fig.* *a.* To raise in rank, honour, estimation, power, or wealth ME. **†b. To date. Also *intr.* for *refl.* -1708
3. To extol. Also *absol.* ME. **4.** To dignify, ennoble 1711 **5.** To stimulate (powers) 1744.
†3. *Alchemy* To raise (a substance, etc.) to a higher 'degree'; hence, to refine, mature; to intensify. Also *fig.* -1813. **4.** To heighten (colours) 1842. **5.** *Asirol.* (in *past.*): To be in the position of greatest influence 1647.
1. *Jul. C.* i. 11. **2.** Against whom hast thou exalted thy voice *2 Kings* xix. 22. **3.** *a.* *E.* him that is low *Luck* xvi. 26. *c.* My tongue shall. Dewly exalt thy justice still 1545. **4.** I-ball not lower but *e.* the Subjects I treat upon STEELE. **3.** *fig.* This is Jacobinism sublimed and exalted into most pure essence BURKE. Hence **Exalter**.
†Exaltate, *pple.* ME. [ad. L. *exaltatus* pa. pple.] Exalted, -1500.
Exaltation (egzɔltɛʃən), ME. [a. F., ad. L. *exaltationem*; see **EXALT**.] **1.** The action of lifting up or raising on high; the state of being lifted up. *lit.* and *fig.* **2.** *Asirol.* The place of a planet in the zodiac in which it was supposed to exert its greatest influence. Also *fig.* ME. **†3.** *Alchemy*, etc. The action or process of refining or subliming, an instance of this -1751.
1. The *E.* of this Pope happen'd upon Ascension day 1670. The *e.* of our best faculties LAW.
Exalted (egzɔltɛd), *pple.* *a.* 1594. [f. **EXALT** *v.*] **1.** Raised or set up on high; elevated; highly placed. **2.** Impassioned 1712. **3.** Intense; sublime, noble 1601. **†4.** *Chem.*, etc. Refined, sublimed, concentrated. Of flavour, etc.: Strong. -1796.
1. The Great King from an *e.* throne beheld the misfortunes of his arms GIBSON. **3.** *E.* piety BOYLF. powers EMERSON. Hence **Exaltedly** *adv.*, -ness.
†Exaltment 1660. [f. as prec.] Exaltation -1677
Exam (egzæ'm), *collog.* 1877. Short for **EXAMINATION**.
Examen (egzɛ'men), 1606. [a. L. *examen* tongue of a balance, *fig.* examination, for **exagmen*, f. **exag-*, *exigere* to weigh accurately; see **EXACT** *v.*] **1.** Examination; investigation. Now; rare. 1618. **†2.** A critical disquisition -1738. **3.** A test, essay -1765. **4.** The tongue of a balance (rare) 1833.
2. An *E.* of Mr. Pope's Essay, &c. JOHNSON.
Exameter, -tron, obs. *f.* **HEXAMETER**.**

Examinable (egzæ'minæbəl), *a.* 1594. [f. **EXAMINE** *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being examined; in *Law*, cognisable.
Examinant (egzæ'minænt), 1588. [ad. L. *examinantem* pr. pple., see **EXAMINE** *v.* and -ANT.]
A. *sb.* **1.** One who examines, an examiner 1620. **†2.** One who is being examined; a deponent; also, an examinee -1812
†B. *adj.* That examines MILT.
Examine (egzæ'minɛt), 1471. [ad. I. *examinatus*; see **EXAMINE** *v.*]
†A. *pple.* Examined -1818.
B. *sb.* A person who undergoes examination 1537.
Examination (egzæ'minɛʃən), ME. [a. F., ad. L. *examinationem*; see **EXAMINE** *v.*] **†1.** A trial, proof, assay. Also *fig.* -1552. **2.** The action of testing or judging by a standard Cf. *Self-examination*. ME. **3.** Investigation by inspection or experiment 1630 **4.** Scrutiny 1538. **5.** The process of testing knowledge or ability by questions 1612. **6.** Formal interrogation, *esp.* of a witness, or an accused person 1555. **b.** The depositions of the witness or accused person 1533.
3. *Phr.* *Post-mortem e.*, autopsy. **4.** Such an account now claims our *e.* 1878 **5.** To day I went through part of my *e.* for Orders 1783 *Phr.* *Honour, Local, Pass, Senate-House Examinations* (see these words). **6.** The party is brought before the magistrate for *e.* 1861. *Phr.* *L. in chief* (Law), that made by the party calling the witness. CROSS, R. - **EXAMINATION** (see CROSS, R.). **b.** *Phr.* *To take the e.* of to interrogate and note down the answers.
 Hence **Examination** *a.* of or pertaining to an *e.* or examinations **Examinationism**, belief in examinations as the test of fitness, knowledge, etc.
Examinator (egzæ'minɛtɔr), 1621. [a. late L.] One who examines; an examiner Mostly *Sc.*
Examine (egzæ'min), *v.* ME. [ad. F. *examiner*, ad. L. *examinare*, f. *examin*; see **EXAMEN**.] **†1.** To try, test, assay. Also *fig.* -1440. **2.** To test judiciously or critically, to try by a standard ME. **3.** To investigate by inspection or manipulation, to inspect in detail, scan, scrutinize ME. **4.** To inquire into, investigate; to discuss critically ME. **5.** To test (a person) by questioning (see **EXAMINATION** 5) ME. **6.** To interrogate formally (*esp.* a witness an accused person) ME. **7.** *intr.* **†a.** To 'see to it' that, etc. (rare) -1712. **b.** To inquire into 1764.
a. *E.* me, O Lord, and prone me; try my reins and my heart Ps. xxvi. **2.** Doss examined the books and found the following entry 1776. **4.** To *e.* whether things be good or evil Hooker, a theory REIN, a plea MORLEY. **5.** I was examined in Hebrew and History Ld. ELDON. Hence **Examinee**, a person under examination. **Examiningly** *adv.* searchingly
Examiner (egzæ'minɔr), 1530. [f. prec.] **1.** One who looks into the nature or condition of, an investigator 1561. **†2.** One who interrogates; one who conducts an official inquiry -1886. **3.** A person appointed to examine pupils, candidates for a degree, etc. 1715 Hence **Examinership**.
Exemplar (egzæ'mplɔr), *sb.* Now rare ME. [a. OF. *exemplaire*, *exemplaire* -late L. *exemplarium*, f. *exemplum*. Now repl. by **EXEMPLAR**.] **1.** A pattern, model. **2.** *†1.* copy, transcript. **b. An exemplar of a book 1475. **†3.** = **SAMPLER** -1583. Hence **†Exemplary** *a.* exemplary.
Example (egzæ'mpl), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *exemple*, *exemple* -late L. *exemplum*, f. *exemplum*.] Thus lit. 'something taken out': see **EXEMPL. **1.** A typical instance; a fact, etc. that forms a particular case of a principle, rule, state of things, or the like, a person or thing that illustrates a quality. **b.** *Math.* A problem framed to illustrate a rule 1674. **c. A specimen (of workmanship). Also, a copy of a (rare) book, etc. 1530
2. *Logic*. = Gr. *παράδειγμα*. (See quot.) 1679
3. A signal instance of punishment; a person whose fate serves as a deterrent; a warning, caution ME. **4.** A parallel case 1530. **5.** A precedent. arch. or Obs. 1509. **6.** Action or conduct that induces imitation ME.
1. The will is to Science the first *e.* of power 1884
c. Examples of the great masters (*mod.*). **2.** The F******

is an argument which proves some thing to be true in a particular case from another particular case. *Ans.* The *analog.* brought to the barre to be punished for a sake 1631. 4. A Discipline and Generosity without a Precedent. 6. Well, you know what e. is able to do WALTON.

Example (egz'amp'l), *v.* ME. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To exemplify; to find or give an instance of. *Obs.* *ex.* in *par.* 7a. To hold forth as an example -1654. 7b. To furnish a precedent or precedents for; to justify -1593. 4. To set an example to 1631. 75. *intr.* a. To serve as a warning 1571. b. To quote an example, R. JONS.

1. Of an interest not in this degree exemplified in recent literature CARVER. 3 That I may e. my digression by some mighty president DRUMS. **Exampleless**, *a. rare* 1603. [See -LESS.] Without a precedent, unexampled -1603.

Exanguin, -guinous, -guous, etc.: see EX-.

Exanimate (egz-'eksee nimate), *pph.* a. 1534 [ad. L. *exanimatus*; see next.] 1. = INANIMATE. 1552. 2. Destitute or deprived of animation; spiritless. 2. Ships struck with carcasses e. SPENSER *J. Q. II.* 3. Out of heart, crest-fallen, e. 1662.

Exanimare (egz-'eksee nimate), *v.* Now *rare*. 1552. [f. L. *exanimat*, *exanimare*, f. *ex-* + *anima* breath of life.] 1. *trans.* To deprive of life, or of animation -1657. 2. To dispirit -1667. Hence *Exanimation*, deprivation of life; apparent death from swooning, disheartenment.

Ex animo (eks æ nimo), 1612 [L.] *lit.* From the soul; hence, heartily, sincerely.

Exannulate (eksæn'nylāt), *a.* 1861 [f. L. *ex-* priv. + *annulus* + -ATE.] *Bot.* Having no annulus or ring round the sporangium, as certain ferns.

Exanthalose (eksæn'pālōs), 1837. [f. Gr. *ἐξανθήειν* (see next) + *θάρ* salt + -OSE.] *Min.* Native sulphate of sodium (Watts).

Exanthema (eksæn'pēmā), *Pl.* -ata. 1657. [late L., a. Gr. *ἐξανθήμα*, f. *ἐξανθήειν*, f. *ἐξ-* + *ανθήειν* to blossom, f. *ἀνθος* blossom.] 1. *Path.* An efflorescence, or rash such as takes place in measles, small-pox, etc. Also, an eruptive disease. *Chiefly pl.* 2. *Bot.* Eruptive excrecences on leaves 1865. var. *Exanthem*. Hence *Exanthematic*, *Exanthematicous* *adjs.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, an *Exanthematology*, the doctrine of the exanthemata, a treatise on eruptive fevers.

Exanthine (eksæn'pēm), 1875. [f. Gr. *ἐξανθήειν* (see prec.) + -INE.] The Puer or Indian yellow of India.

Exantiate, *v.* 1650. [f. L. *exantiat*, *exantiat*, *Pad.* Gr. *ἐξαντίζω*, f. *ἐξ-* + *αντίζω* hold of a ship. But the better attested form of the L. word is *exantlare*.] *trans.* To draw out as from a well; *fig.* to exhaust -1680. Hence *Exantiation* (only *fig.*).

Exappendiculate (eksæpëndik'iklāt), *a.* 1570. [f. EX-priv. + L. *appendicula* (APPENDICULE) + -ATE.] *Bot.* Having no appendices. **Exarate** (eksārāt), *a.* 1870. [ad. L. *exaratus*; see next.] *Entom.* Applied to a variety of pupa in which the larval skin is simply thrown off.

Exarate, *v.* 1656 [f. L. *exarat*, *exarate*, f. *ex-* + *arare* to plough] 1. *trans.* To plough up. 2. To write or note down -1657. Hence *Exaration* (now *rare*).

Exarch (eksark), 1588 [ad. L. *exarchus*; a. Gr., f. *ἐξάρχων*, f. *ἐξ* (see EX-priv. 2) + *ἀρχων*.] 1. Under the Byzantine Emperors, the governor of a distant province, as Africa or Italy. 2. *Eccl.* In the Eastern Church, orig. = 'archbishop', 'metropolitan', 'patriarch'; later, a deputy of the patriarch, entrusted with some special charge or mission.

Exarchate (eksarkēt, eksā'rkēt), 1561 [ad. late L. *exarchatus*, f. *exarchus* EXARCH.] The office, or the province, of an exarch. *var.* **Exarchy**.

Exareolate (eksārī'ōlāt), *a.* 1866. [f. EX-priv. + AREOLA + -ATE.] *Bot.* Not areolate.

Exarillate (eksær'illāt), *a.* 1830. [f. EX-priv. + L. *arillus* + -ATE.] *Bot.* Not arillate. **Exaristate** (eksārī'stāt), *a.* 1866 [f. EX-priv. + ARISTA + -ATE.] *Bot.* Not aristate. **Exarticulate** (eksartik'iklāt), *a.* 1835. [f. EX-priv. + L. *articulus* + -ATE.] *Entom.* Not jointed; not consisting of two parts.

Exarticulate (eksartik'iklāt), *v.* 1656. [f. as prec. + -ATE.] 1. *trans.* To put out of joint. 2. To amputate at a joint 1884. Hence *Exarticulation*, *Idislocation*; amputation at a joint.

Exasperate (egzæ'spērāt), *pa pple.* and *pph.* a. 1540. [ad. L. *exasperatus*, see next.] 1. *pa. pple.* Exasperated -1609. 2. *pph. a.* 1. *Bot.* Covered with short stiff points 1866. 2. In senses of EXASPERATE *v.* 2, 3 (*arch.*) 1601. 2. Swallows which the e. dying year sets spinning in black circles Mrs. BROWNE.

Exasperate (egzæ'spērāt), *v.* 1534. [f. L. *exasperat*, *exasperare*, f. *ex-* + *asper* rough.] 1. To make harsh or rugged -1765. 2. To make more fierce or violent 1811. 3. To make, or represent as, worse -1750. 4. To embitter, intensify 1548. 5. To irritate, to incense 1534. 75. *intr.* To become enraged; of things, diseases, etc.: To become worse -1784. 2. To e. and inflame a sore BARROW. 3. A temper exasperated by disease PARSONS. 4. The poor are exasperated against the rich FRANKLIN. 5. The Dis-temper e. asperated North. Hence *Exasperated* *pph. a.* in same sense; *Her.* depicted in a furious attitude. **Exasperater**, -or. *Exasperatingly* *adv.*

Exasperation (egzæ'spērā'shən), 1547. [ad. L. *exasperatio*; see prec.] 1. *Exacerbation* 1633. 2. The action of exasperating. Also, a cause or means of exasperating 1631. 3. The condition of being exasperated, irritation, violent passion or anger 1547.

1. Judging by the e. of the fits WORTON. 2. Their ill usage and exasperations of him ATTENBURY. 3. The e. of his spirits SOUTH.

Exauctorate, *v.* 1593 [f. L. *exauclorator*, *exauclorare* to dismiss from service, f. *ex-* + *auctor*.] 1. *trans.* To dismiss from service; to deprive of office, authority, or rank 1623. 2. To destroy the authority of (a law, etc.) 1593. 1. They did e. and depose the Protector Richard CROMWELL W. ROW. Hence *Exauclorate* *pph. a.* **Exaucloration, the action of exauclorating.**

Exaugurate, *v.* 1600. [f. L. *exaugurat*, *exaugurare* to profane; see AUGUR.] a. To undo the inauguration of; to make profane -1695. b. To augur evil to 1652. Hence *Exauguration*, the action of unballoving.

Exaun, [repr. (egzān), pronounc. of *fr. exempt*] = EXEMPT *sb.* BUTLER *Hum.*

Exauthorate, -ation, *var.* ff. EXAUCTORATE, etc.

Exauthorize, *v.* 1546. [f. EX- + AUTHORIZEL.] = EXAUCTORATE *v.* Hence **Exauthorization**.

Excalcarate (ekska'lkārēt), *a.* 1884. = EXCALCARATE.

Excalceate, *v.* 1623. [f. L. *excalceat*, *excalcare*, f. *ex-* + *calceus* a shoe.] *trans.* To take off the shoes of. Hence **Excalceation**, the action of taking off the shoes, e.g. as a mark of worship.

Excalfaction, *rare*. 1607. [ad. L. *excalfactionem*, f. (ult.) *ex-* + *calfacere* to heat.] *Calefaction*. Hence **Excalfactive**, **Excalfactory** *adjs.* tending to warm; heating.

Excalibur (ekska'lībūr), [a. OF. *Escalibor*, corrupt f. CALIBURN, in Geoffrey of Monmouth (*c.* 1140) *Caliburnus*. Cf. the name of the Irish sword *Cadabolg* = 'hard-belly', i.e. 'voracious' (Rhys).] The name of King Arthur's sword.

Excamb (ekska'emb), *v.* 1629. [ad. med. L. *excambiare*; see EXCHANGE *v.*] *Sc. Law* To exchange (land). Also *absol.* *var.* **Excambie**. So **Excambion**, exchange, *spec.* of land.

Excandescence (ekskaend'sēns), 1684. [ad. L. *excandescencia*, f. (ult.) *ex-* + *candescere* to grow white-hot.] a. Heat, the state of growing hot. 7b. Anger, passion, *var.* **Excandescency**. So **Excandescence** *a.* white-hot. (Dicts.)

Excantation (ekskaentā'shən), *rare* 1580.

[f. L. *excantare*.] The action of removing (any thing) by enchantment -1863.

Excarnate, *v.* 1648. [f. late L. *excarnat*, *excarnare* to deprive of flesh.] *trans.* To remove the flesh of -1709. Hence *Excarnate* *a.* divested of flesh, or of a human body, opp to *incarnate*.

Excarnation (ekskaentā'shən), 1847. [f. prec., see -ATION.] 1. *Anat.* A method of isolating the blood-vessels after injection, by the agency of putrefaction or immersion in an acid (Craig). 2. Separation from the flesh and from fleshly conditions 1858.

Excarnificate (ekskaentā'fikēt), *v.* 1563 [f. L. *excarnificat*, *excarnificare* to tear to pieces, see CARNIFEX.] *trans.* a. To torture rack. b. To do the office of an executioner upon -1664. Hence *Excarnification*, the action of taking away the flesh.

Ex cathedra: see CATHEDRA. Hence **Ex cathedra**, *a.* authoritative **Ex cathedrate**, *v.* to condemn authoritatively (HERRICK).

Excavate (ekska'veit), *v.* 1599 [f. L. *excavat*, *excavare* to hollow out, see CAVE.] 1. *trans.* To make hollow by removing the inside; to dig out leaving a hollow. 2. To form (a hole, channel, etc.) by hollowing out 1839. 3. To lay bare by digging; to unearth. Also *fig.* 1840. 4. To get out by digging 1848.

1. The ground is excavated in a circular shape, so as to make a pit PHILLIPS. 2. To e. a canal 1573. 3. Copper was excavated in this place 1843. Hence *Excavate* *pph. a.*

Excavation (ekska'veit'shən), 1611. [ad. L. *excavatio*; see prec.] 1. The action of excavating or of digging out a hollow or hollows in; an instance of this. 2. An excavated space a cavity or hollow 1779. 3. The process of laying bare by excavating; an unearthing 1864. 2. The wine-press was an oblong e. in the rock 1848.

Excavator (ekska'veitār), 1815 [f. EXCAVATE + -OR.] 1. One who, or that which excavates. 2. *spec.* A machine for digging out earth, etc.; also, an instrument for removing the carious parts in a tooth 1864. Hence **Excavatorial**, **Excavatory** *adjs.* pertaining to excavation.

Excavo (ekska'veit), *v.* *rare* 1578. [ad. L. *excavo*.] To scoop or hollow out. Also *absol.*

Excavate, *v.* 1540 [f. L. *excavat*, *excavare* to make blind, f. *ex-* + *cavus*.] To make blind, *lit.* and *fig.* -1665. Hence **Excavate** *pph. a.* blinded. **Excavation**, punishment by blinding (*arch.*); also *fig.*

Excudent, *rare*. 1655 [ad. L. *excudent*; see EXCEED.] That which exceeds excess -1811.

Exceed (eksī'd), *v.* [ME. *exceden*, ad. F. *exceder*, ad. L. *excedere* to go out, f. *ex-* + *cedere* 1. *trans.* To pass out of, to transcend the limits of; to go beyond. *Obs.* or *arch.* 2. To be greater than, to be too great for ME. 3. To surpass, outdo ME. 74. *intr.* To pass the bounds of propriety or of truth -1815. 5. To be pre-eminent; to surpass others; to preponderate 1822. 6. *Chiefly* in Cambridge use: To have more, or better fare, than usual. Also of the 'commons': To be in extra quantity 1590. 1. Do not exceed The Prescript of this Scruple *Ant. & C.* III. viii. 4. 2. Such griefe as did exceed all consolation 1655. Each part exceeds the whole *SHAKES.* 3. How much a Chintz exceeds Mohair *POPE.* 4. You cannot possibly e. in your love to him 1758. 5. Punish so, as pity shall e. *DRYDEN.* Hence **Exceedable** *a.* that may be exceeded **Exceeder**.

Exceeding (eksī'ding), *vbl. sb.* 1480. [f. prec.] 1. The action of EXCEED *v.* 2. *conj.* a. *pl.* In Cambridge use: Extra commons allowed on festival occasions. Also *transf.* 1629. 7b. An excess, a surplus -1833.

Exceeding, *pph. a.* and *adv.* 1494. [f. as prec.]

A. *adv.* 1. Going to extremes -1742. 2. Extremely great, excessive 1547. 73. Of surpassing excellence -1599.

3. Christ took e. our nature upon him.. Oh, what an e. thing is this LATIMER.

B. *adv.* = next. Now somewhat *arch.* 1535 My heart is e. heavy *Much Ado* III. iv. 25.

Exceedingly (eksī'ding), *adv.* 1470. [f. as prec.]

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). w (cut). g (fl. chief). e (ever). ai (I, eye). z (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). q (what). p (got)

prec.] **†**1. So as to surpass others. 2. Above measure, extremely 1535.

Excel (eksel), *v.* Also **†Excel**. ME. [ad. F. *exceller*, ad. L. *excellere*, f. *ex- + celerare* to rise high, from the same root as *celer*.] 1. *intr.* To be superior or pre-eminent, usu. in good qualities or praiseworthy actions; to surpass others. 2. *trans.* To be superior to (others) in some respect; usu. in a good sense; to outdo, surpass 1493. b. To surpass (another's qualities or work) (rare) 1611. **†**3. To be too hard or great for -1703.

1. Vastable as water, thou shalt not excell! *Gen. xlv. 4.* 2. To e. at a game 1802. 3. A babe all but e. excell'g Shaks. 4. 3. She op'nd, but toshut Excell'd her strength MILT. P. L. II. 884.

Excellence (ekseléns), ME. [a. F., ad. L. *excellentia*, f. *excellens*.] 1. The state or fact of excelling; the possession chiefly of good qualities in an unusual degree; surpassing merit, virtue, etc., dignity, eminence. 2. That in which a person excels ME. **†**3. a. An excellent personality -1790. b. = EXCELLENCY 3b -1796.

1. Sir, you are not ignorant of what e. Laertes is at his weapon Ham. V. II. 143. 2. The adoration due to your other excellences LOCKE.

Excellency (ekselénsi), ME. [See prec. and -ENCY.] **†**1. = EXCELLENCE 1. -1783. 2. = EXCELLENCE 2. 1601. **†**3. a. = EXCELLENCE 3a. 1688. b. As a title of honour (Applied, formerly, to royal personages, to ladies, and others; now, only to ambassadors, governors (and their wives), and certain other high officers.) 1532.

1. They only consult to cast him downe from his e. Ps. lxx. 4. 2. Cram'd (as he thinks) with excellences Tuck. N. II. 113. 163.

Excellent (ekselént), ME. [a. F., ad. L. *excellentem*; see EXCEL.]

A. as *pr. ppl.* Excelling
B. *adj.* 1. That exceeds or surpasses in any respect; pre-eminent, superior. *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. **†**2. Excelling in rank or dignity; exalted; highly honourable -1702. 3. Extremely good. (The current sense) 1604.

1. The e. brightness of the Sunne BRUNSVIL. 2. Elizabeth was an e. hypocrite HUM. 3. His Name above is P. CALVIN. 13. 3. An e. song SHAKS. 4. Under Evelyn, Drink ARBUTHNOT. The e. of the Earth HERVEY.

†C. *adv.* Excellently -1756
Hence Excellently *adv.* in an e. manner or degree.

†Excelese. 1568. [ad. L. *excellus*; see EXCEL.]

A. *adj.* Lofty, high; *esp.* in fig. sense -1657.
B. *sb.* [tr. L. *excellum*.] A high place (rare) -1609.

Excelsior (eksel'sior), 1778. [L., compar. of *excellus* high.] 1. The Latin motto ('higher') on the seal of the State of New York. (The adverbial meaning is not justified) Hence *attrib.* in *The Excelsior State*, New York. 2. U.S. A trade name for short thin curled shavings of soft wood used for stuffing cushions, mattresses, etc. Also *attrib.* 1863. **†**Excell'situde. 1470. [f. L. *excellus*.] Highness -1599.

Excentral (eksentrál), *a.* 1847. [f. L. *ex- + centrum* + -AL.] *Bot.* Out of the centre; ECCENTRIC. (Diets.)

Excentric, -al, etc.: see ECCENTRIC, -AL.

Except (eksept), *v.* ME. [ad. F. *excepter*, f. L. *exceptare*, f. *ex- + capere* to take, to take or leave out (of any aggregate or whole), to exclude; to omit 1530. 2. *intr.* To object or take exception 1477. **†**3. *trans.* To object. Const. with simple obj. or cl., *against*, to -1753. **†**4. To protest against. SHAKS. **†**5. Error, for ACCEPT -1635.

1. He was excepted from the general pardon BLUNT. The Church excepted, no agent (etc.) BACON. 2. I may be allowed to e. to the witnesses, brought against me BACON. 3. Others excepted, that this a. was nothing worth FULLER.

Except (eksept) ME. [ad. L. *exceptus* pa. *ppl.*; see EXCEPT v.]

†A. *ppl.* = Excepted. (Often in nominative absol. following the sb.; = '(being) excepted'.)

B. *prep.* 1. Excepting, with the exception of, save, but. (Orig. the pa. *ppl.* preceding the sb.)

ME. **†**2. Leaving out of account; hence, in addition to, besides (rare) -1756.

1. The rabble know nothing of liberty e. the name GOLDEN.

C. *conj.* 1. (more fully) *Except that* (the only form now used) 1568. 2. = 'unless', 'if not' ME. *arch.* 3. Otherwise (or elsewhere, etc.) than 1536.

1. Rich. II. i. iv. 6. 2. E my memory fails me, these are all Movon. No drama will be [written] e. it by the same hand SHAKS. 3. The city was strongly fortified on all sides, e. here (mod.).

Exceptant (ekseptánt), 1697. [ad. L. *exceptantem*; see EXCEPT v.]

A. *adj.* That excepts 1846.

B. *sb.* One who excepts; *esp.* in Law, an accused person who excepts to a judge or juror. **†**Excepting (eksepting). 1549 [f. EXCEPT v.]

A. *prep.* 1. quasi-*prep.* = 'If one excepts' 1549. 2. With the exception of, except 1618.

2. All young Persons, e. my self HALES.

B. *conj.* = EXCEPT C. 1-3. 1641.

Exception (eksep'shən), ME. [ult. ad. L. *exceptionem*, see EXCEPT.] 1. The action of excepting from the scope of a proposition, rule, etc.; the state or fact of being so excepted.

Const. *from, to*. 2. Something that is excepted, a person, thing, or case to which the general rule is not applicable. Const. *to, from* 1483.

3. Law. [cf. EXCEPT v. 2.] a. A plea made by a defendant in bar of the plaintiff's action; in *Sc. Law* = DEFENCE, ME. b. An objection made to the ruling of a court in the course of a trial 1715. c. In Courts of Equity (now *Obs.*): An objection by the plaintiff to the defendant's answer as insufficient. **†**4. *trans.* a. A plea tending to evade the force of an opponent's argument -1643. b. A formal objection -1689. 5. Objection, demur, cavil; an instance of this. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1571.

1. Phr. *This e. proves the rule*: orig. a legal maxim, in full 'Exception proves the rule in the cases not excepted'; but now abbreviated and taken in sense 2. 2. Egypt was an e. from the rules of all other countries FULLER. 3. Phr. *Bill of exceptions*: a statement of objections to the ruling or direction of a judge drawn up on behalf of the dissatisfied party, and submitted to a higher Court. 5. To expose themselves to many exceptions and cautions A.V. *Transf.* 4. Phr. *To take e. against, at, to*, to object to; also (chiefly with *at*) to take offence at.

Exceptionable (eksep'shanábl), *a.* 1664. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] 1. Open to exception or objection. **†**2. Occas. misused for EXCEPTIONAL 1801. Hence Exceptionableness. **†**Exceptionably *adv.*

Exceptional (eksep'shənál), *a.* 1846. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of or forming an exception; unusual.
Documents or records of e. value 1775. Hence Exceptionality, e. character. Exceptionally *adv.*, -ness.

Exceptionary, *a.* rare. 1783. [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Of, pertaining to, or indicative of, an exception; EXCEPTIONAL.

†Exceptioneer. One who takes exception; an objector. MILTON.

Exceptionless (eksep'shənles), *a.* 1782. [See -LESS.] Without an exception.

A renewed act of... indispensable, e. disqualification BURKE.

Exceptious (eksep'shəs), *a.* 1602. [f. EXCEPTION + -OUS, after *captious*.] Disposed to make objections; cavilling, captious.

It is the character of Country ladies to be e., and suspicious of slights CHESTERTON. Hence Exceptiousness.

Exceptive (eksep'tiv), 1563. [ad. late L. *exceptivus*; see EXCEPT v.]

A. *adj.* 1. Logic, etc. That excepts something (see *quots*). 2. Of persons, etc.: Disposed to take exception, captious 1621.

1. E. Conjunctions are, if it be not unless that, etc. 1751. E. propositions JEVONS. An e. clause introduced into the act FROUDE. **†**Exceptively *adv.*

B. *sb.* [The *adj.* used absol.] Logic An exceptive word or proposition 1563.

†Exceptless, *a.* [irreg. f. EXCEPT v. + -LESS.] Making no exception. *Timon* IV. iii. 502.

Exceptor (eksep'tór, -ár), 1641. *a.* late L.; see EXCEPT v. **†**1. An objector -1690. 2. **†**a. A shorthand writer -1732. b. *Hist.* A clerk of the Court of Chancery under the later Roman Empire 1728.

†Exce-rebrate, *v.* 1621. [f. L. *excerebrat*, *excerebrare*, f. *ex- + cerebrum*.] 1. *trans.* To clear out from the brain. 2. To beat out the brains of. Hence Excerebration, the action of beating out the brains; also, the removing of the contents of the skull.

†Exce-rn, *v.* 1578. [ad. L. *excernere* f. *ex- +cernere* to sift.] = EXCRETE. -1738. So **†**Ex-cernent *a.* = EXCRETORY.

†Exce-rrp, *v.* 1563. [ad. L. *excerpere*.] = EXCERPT v. 1 -1697.

Excerpt (ek'səpt, ek'səpt), *sb.* L. *pl.* *excerpta*. 1638 [ad. L. *excerptum* pa. *ppl.* neut; see next.] 1. A passage taken out of a book or manuscript, an extract. 2. An article from the 'Transactions' of a society, a periodical, etc. printed off separately. Cf. *off-print*. 1883.

Excerpt (ek'səpt), *v.* 1536 [f. L. *excerpt*, *excerpere*, f. *ex- + capere* to pluck.] 1. *trans.* To take out as an extract; to extract, quote. Also absol. **†**2. To pluck out; to remove. Also *fig.* -1612.

1. He had excerpted many notes and precedents HAYLIN. Hence Excerption, the action of excerpting, that which is excerpted. **†**Excerptive *a.* inclined to e. **†**Excerptor, one who excerpts.

Excess (ek'ses), ME. [ad. F. *exces*, ad. L. *excessus*, f. *excedere* to EXCEED.] **†**1. The action of going out or forth, adjournment -1621. **†**2. *fig.* Departure from custom, reason, etc. -1738.

†2. 'Violence of passion' (J.), extravagant feeling -1742. 3. The action of overstepping (a limit); going beyond (one's rights, decency, moderation, etc.) ME. 4. Intemperance, *esp.* in eating and drinking ME. 5. The fact of exceeding something else in amount or degree 1618. b. The amount by which this is done 1557. **†**6. Usury *Merch.* V. i. iii. 63. 6 The fact or state of being greater in amount or degree than is usual, necessary, or right; an excessive amount or degree (of anything) ME.

1. Phr. *†*e. of mind, ecstasy, trance, stupefaction. 3. The full wrath beside Of vengeful justice bore for our e. Murr. Driven into excesses little short of rebellion JUVEN. E. of jurisdiction on the part of the House 1801. 4. The excesses of the preceding night BARNHAM. 5. When...one or more muscles act in e. of their opponents, a spasm is produced HARRIS. Phr. *Spherical e.* the quantity by which the sum of the degrees in the angles of spherical triangles exceed 180°.

6. So distribution should vndoe excesses, And each man have enough *Leam* iv. l. 73 Parsimony is the more pardonable e. of the two ARBUTHNOT. Hence **†**Exce'ss a, **†**Exce'ssful *a.* = EXCESSIVE.

Excessive (ek'sesiv), ME. [a. F. *excessif*, -ive, f. L. *excess-*, *excedere*; see EXCEED.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by, or exhibiting EXCESS, in various senses.

Excessive griefs [is] the enemy to the living *All's Well* i. l. 65.

†B. *adv.* = EXCESSIVELY *adv.* -1796.

Hence Excessively *adv.* in an e. manner, amount, or degree. Excessiveness.

Exchange (ek'stʃeɪndʒ), *sb.* [ME. *eschange*, a. AF. *eschange* (mod. F. *échange*) — late L. *exambium*; see EXCHANGE v.] 1. The action, or an act, of reciprocal giving and receiving. 2. Law 'A mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other' (Blackstone) 1574. 3. The action of giving or receiving coin for coin of equivalent value for bullion, or for notes or bills; the trade of a money-changer ME. 4. The system of transactions by which the debts of individuals residing at a distance from their creditors are settled without the transmission of money, by the use of 'bills of exchange' 1485. 5. = Bill of Exchange (see BILL sb. 3) 1485. 6. = CHANGE ME. 7 That which is offered or given in exchange, e.g. a newspaper sent in return for another 1490. 8. A place of exchange, *esp.* a building in which the merchants of a town assemble for the transaction of business. Also *fig.* CL BURSE, CHANGE. 1569. b. = telephone EXCHANGE (TELEPHONE sb.).

1. E. of gold for silver 1553, of goods for money. BLACKSTONE, of prisoners SMYTH, of salutations STANLEY, of commissions 1875, of pieces captured (in *Chess*) 1878. 3. Well couthe he in eschange scheeldes [i.e. Fr. *écus*] selle CHAUCER. 4. I have bills for monie by e. from Florence, and must here [at Padua] deliver them *Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 89. Phr. *Par of e.*, the recognized standard value of the coinage of one country in terms of the coinage of another.

1. 6. 6. £ sterling at par = 25 2½ francs French money

Rate or Course of (also simply *exchange*). (a) the price at which foreign bills may be purchased, (b) sometimes, the percentage by which this differs from par. (If the price of a foreign bill is above par, the *exchange is against* the country in which the bill is drawn; if below par, in its favour.) *Arbitration of* see ARBITRATION. 8. Sir Thomas Gresham named it the Bourse, whence afterward Queen Elizabeth gave the name of Royal Exchange. 1593.

Exchange (eks-tʃeɪndʒ), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *eschangier* (mod. *échanger*) —late L. *excambiare*, see CHANGE *v.*] 1. *trans.* To change away; to dispose of by exchange; to give or part with (something) for something in return. Also *absol.* 1484. 2. To give and receive reciprocally; to interchange. *Constr. obj. with* (a person). 1602. 3. *Mil.*, etc. a. To give up a prisoner in return for one taken by the enemy 1726. b. *absol.* To pass, by exchange with another officer, from or out of one regiment into another 1787. 4. *intr.* Chiefly of coin: To be received as an equivalent for 1776. 5. *trans.* TO CHANGE ME.

2. They shall not... nor alienate the first fruits of the land *Ezek.* xlviii. 7. Old money exchanged for new CAMDEN. 2. E. forgiveness with me, Noble Hamlet *Hamlet* v. ii. 340. 4. An English sovereign exchanged a little while ago for thirteen rupees 1890.

Exchangeable (eks-tʃeɪndʒəbəl), *a.* 1575. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] 1. That may be exchanged. *Constr. for* 1651. 2. = COMMUTATIVE 1 (*rare*) 1575.

1. On condition of General Lee being declared a WASHINGTON. *Phr.* *E. value*; value estimated by what will be given for a thing. Hence *Exchangeability*.

Exchanger (eks-tʃeɪndʒər), *n.* Also *tr.* 1531. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who exchanges or makes an exchange; a banker (*Math.* lxxv. 27).

Exchequer (eks-tʃeɪkər), [ME. *escheker*, *v.* OF. *eschiquer* (mod. *échequer*) = med. L. *scaccarum* chess-board; see CHEQUER, CHECK.]

The *ex-* has been mistaken for the OF. *ex-* = L. *ex-*. 1. A chess-board—1474. 2. Under the Norman kings: An office or department of state managed by the Treasurer, the judges of the King's Court, and certain Barons appointed by the King. Its functions, which were both administrative and judicial, were divided later into two distinct branches; see 3, 4. (So called with reference to a table covered with a cloth divided into squares, on which the accounts of the revenue were kept by means of counters.) ME. 3. (More fully *Court of Ex.*, *E. of pleas*.) A court of law, historically representing the Anglo-Norman exchequer in its judicial capacity. Its jurisdiction was extended, by a legal fiction, from matters of revenue to all kinds of cases. Its equitable jurisdiction was abolished in 1841. (Now merged in the King's Bench Division.) 1439. 4. The department of state charged with the receipt and custody of the moneys collected by the revenue departments ME. 5. Pecuniary possessions in general 1555. Also *fig.* and *poet.*

2. *Phr.* *Chancellor of the Ex.*: originally, an assistant to the treasurer; now, the responsible finance minister of the United Kingdom, see CHANCELLOR. 4. The *ex*, being so exhausted with the debts of king James CLARENDO. 5. The impoverished state of my *E. TACKERAY*.

Comb.: *e-bill*, a bill of credit issued by authority of Parliament, bearing interest at the current rate; hence *e-bill-office*, the office where these are issued and received; *bond*, a bond issued by the *E.* at a fixed rate of interest, and for a fixed period; *tallies*, the notched sticks with which the accounts of the *E.* were formerly kept.

Exchequer (eks-tʃeɪkər), *v.* 1705. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To place in an exchequer (*rare*). 2. To proceed against in the Court of Exchequer 1809.

Exchequer-chamber. 1494. 1. The chamber devoted to the business of the royal exchequer. 2. 'A tribunal of error and appeal' (WHARTON), now merged in the Court of Appeal 1528.

Excide (eks-saɪd), *v.* 1758. [ad. L. *excidera*, f. *ex-* + *cidera* to cut.] *trans.* To cut out. Also *fig.*

Excipient. 1726. [ad. L. *excipientem*, *pr.* *ppia*; see EXCEPT *v.*] +A. *adj.* That takes exception.

B. *sb.* 1. One who takes up in succession (*rare*) 1852. 2. That ingredient in a compound medicine which takes up or receives the rest, as the syrup in boluses, etc. 1753. 3. The material

or surface that receives the pigments in painting 1855.

Excipie (e-ksep'i), **Excipule** (e-ksep'ul), *v.* next

Excipulum (eks-i-pi-lum), 1857. [L., = 'a receptacle'; cf. EXCIPIENT.] Bot. A layer of cells partially enclosing, as a cup, the APOTHECIUM in lichens.

Excise (eks-si-z), *sb.* 1494. [app. a MDn. *excys*, also *accys* —late L. type **accensum*, f. *accensare* to tax, f. *ad-* + *census* tax, see CENSUS.] 1. *gen.* Any toll or tax. 2. *spec.* 'A duty charged on home goods, either in the process of their manufacture or before their sale to the home consumers' (*Encycl. Brit.*) 1596. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. Payment or imposition of excise 1710. 4. The government department charged with the collection of the excise. Now known as the Board of Customs and Excise. 1784.

2. *Excise*, a hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom *e.* is paid JOHNSON *Comb. E. duties*, those collected by the Board of Inland Revenue, comprising many improperly so named, *e. g.* the tax for amoral bearings, game licences, etc.

Excise (eks-si-z), *v.* 1578. [f. L. *excis*, *excidera*, f. *ex-* + *cidera* to cut.] +1. *trans.* = CIRCUMCISE 1.—1650. 2. To cut off or out. Also *fig.* 1647. 3. To notch 1578.

2. To *e.* a tumour, a reference (*mod.*). **Excise** (eks-si-z), *v.* 1652. [f. EXCISE *sb.*] +1. *trans.* To impose an excise or tax upon.

Also *transf.* and *fig.*—1765. 2. To force to pay an *exc.* due; hence, to overcharge 1659.

Exciseman (eks-si-zmən), 1647. [f. EXCISE *sb.* + MAN.] An officer who collects excise duties and prevents evasion of the excise laws.

Excision (el-si-zən), 1490. [ad. L. *excisionem*; cf. F. *excision*.] 1. The action or process of cutting off or out; extirpation; destruction. Also *fig.* 2. The action of cutting off from a religious society; excommunication 1647.

1. *E.* of ears had indeed gone out of fashion 1854. The *e.* of a clause (*mod.*).

Excitability (eks-si-tə-bi-lī-ti), 1788 [f. next] 1. The quality of being excitable, or easily excited 1803. 2. *Phys.* Of an organ or tissue: The capacity of being excited to its characteristic activity by the action of a specific stimulus.

1. Remola, shrink, from the shrill *e.* of those ill-natured women Gao, ELIOT

Excitable (eks-si-tə-bəl), *a.* 1609. [ad. L. *excitabilis*; see EXCITE *v.*] Capable of being excited; easily excited. *Const. to.*

Excitant (eks-si-tānt, eks-si-tānt), 1607 [ad. L. *excitans*; see EXCITE *v.*]

A. *adj.* That excites or stimulates (see EXCITE *v.*)

B. *sb.* An agent which excites (organs or tissues) to increased vital activity; a stimulant. Also, an agent for inducing electrical action. 1833

+Excitate, *v.* 1548. *Part. excitate*. [f. L. *excitāre* *pp.* stem of *excitare*] = EXCITE—1660. Hence *Excitatory*, *Excitatory adj.*, able or tending to excite.

Excitation (eks-si-tā-shən), ME. [a. F. ad. L. *excitationem*, see prec.] 1. The action of exciting (see EXCITE *v.*) 2. A means of excitement; a stimulus, instigation (*arch.*) 1627. 3. The state of being excited, excitement. Now *rare*. ME. 4. *Electr.*, etc. The process of inducing an electric or magnetic condition; also, the condition 1656.

+Excita-tor, *rare*. 1688 [a. L.; see EXCITE and -OR] One who, or that which, excites; *spec.* in *Electr.*, an instrument for discharging a Leyden jar, etc., without exposing the operator to the shock

Excite (eks-si-t), *v.* ME. [a. F. *exciter*, ad. L. *excitare*, freq. of *excire* to call forth, f. *ex-* + *cire* *v.*] 1. *trans.* To set in motion, stir up, incite. 2. To rouse up; to call forth or quicken ME. 3. To induce, elicit, occasion ME. 4. To move to strong emotion, stir to passion 1850. 5. a. *Electr.*, etc. To induce electric or magnetic activity in; to set (a current) in motion. b. *Photogr.* To sensitize (a plate). 1646.

2. We *e.* children by praising them WOLLASTON.

[H] excited his attendants to resist JAS. MILL. 2. With Shout, the Coward's Courage they *e.* DARTON. 3. To *e.* an insurrection FROUDE. 4. The only result had been to *e.* the Under-Secretary for India L. STEPHEN. Hence *Excitedly adv.* *Excitative a.* tending to *e.*

Excitement (eks-si-tmənt), 1604. [f. EXCITE *v.* + -MENT] 1. The action of exciting, the fact of or state of being excited, excitation. Somewhat *rare*. 1830. 2. *Path.* A state of abnormal activity in any organ 1788. 3. Something that excites; an incentive to action (*arch.*), an occasion of mental excitement 1604.

1. The *e.* and propagation of motion HANSCRAFT. 2. The *e.* (Tractarianism) caused in England NEWMAN

Exciter (eks-si-tər), ME. [1. as prec. + -ER.] One who, or that which, excites; *spec.* in *Med.* a stimulant.

Exciting (eks-si-tiŋ), *pp.* a. 1811. [f. as prec.] That excites. *Phr.* *E. cause* (chiefly *Path.*) that which immediately causes disease etc., opp. to *predisposing cause*

Excito-motory (eks-si-tō-mō-tər-i), *a.* 1836 [f. EXCITOR + MOTORY.] *Phys.* Of or pertaining to the spinal group of nerves, composed of the excitator and the motor nerves. Often applied to the reflex actions produced by these *v.* *Excito-motor*.

Excitor (eks-si-tōr, -ər), 1816. [f. EXCITE *v.*, after *motor*.] a. = EXCITER b. An afferent nerve belonging to the spinal group.

Exclaim (eks-kleɪm), *v.* 1570. [ad. F. *exclamer*, ad. L. *exclamare*, f. *ex-* + *clare* to call, shout] 1. To cry out with sudden vehemence, to cry out from pain, anger, delight, surprise, etc. Rarely without *out*. 2. *trans.* To proclaim loudly—1782.

2. What makes you thus exclaim? *Hen VI.* iv. 1. 53. 'Spoke like an oracle'; they all exclaimed COWPER. 10 *e.* against inconsistency 1860. Hence *Exclaim sb.* outcry (*rare*) *Exclaimr.*

Exclamation (eks-kleɪ-mā-shən), ME. [a. F. ad. L. *exclamationem*; see EXCLAIM *v.*] 1

The action of exclaiming; emphatic or vehement outcry; clamour, vociferation. Also, an instance of this. 2. A loud complaint or protest, a 'vociferous reproach' (J.) ME. 13. Proclamation—1631. 4. a. *Rhet.* = ECHO-NEBIS 1552. b. *Gram.* = INTERJECTION 1862

1. Huge exclamations burst abruptly out *Stirling* 2. Exclamations against the follies of those things *De Fol.* 4. b. *Note*, part of *e.*, also (U.S.) *E. mark* or *point* = *Note of Admiration*; see ADMIRATION.

Exclamative (eks-kleɪ-mə-tiv), *a.* *rare*. 1730 [f. L. *exclamativus* (see EXCLAIM *v.*) + -IVE.] Exclamatory. Hence *Exclamatively adv.*

Exclamatory (eks-kleɪ-mə-tər-i), *a.* 1593 [f. as prec. + -ORY.] 1. That exclaims, or vents itself in exclamation. 2. Pertaining to exclamation; of the nature of, or containing an exclamation 1710

1. An intemperate and a sorrow DOWNER. 2. An *e.* Gao, ELIOT. Hence *Exclamatorily adv.*

Exclude (eks-kli-d), *v.* ME. [ad. L. *excludere* to shut out, f. *ex-* + *cludere*.] 1. *trans.* To bar or shut out, to prevent the existence, occurrence, or use of, not to admit of. 2. To shut off, debar from, to preclude 1495. 3. To leave out, except ME. 4. To put out, banish, expel ME. 5. *Alter l.* *excludere con.* To draw or put forth from (a receptacle); to hatch; also *fig.* to give birth to ME.

1. To *e.* the power of the female ME, loud noises 1598, all *Pittie* 1604. 2. And none but such from mercy I *e.* MILT. *P. L.* iii. 202. 4. They excluded him out of their counsails ELIOT. 5. The method of excluding the *Fetus* 1754.

Phr. *Law of Excluded Middle*, *Third* (Logic) the principle that between two contradictories, *e. g.* A and not-A, no third or middle term is possible—we must think either the one or the other as existing

Hence *Excluder*, one who or that which excludes

Exclusion (eks-kli-zən), 1614. [ad. L. *exclusionem*; see EXCLUDE.] 1. The action of excluding, in various senses; see the verb 2. The action of putting or thrusting forth from a receptacle (see EXCLUDE *v.* s.) 1646. 13. The action of discharging (excrement). Also *concr.* excrement.—1664.

1. His sad *e.* from the dores of Bliss MILT. The *e.* of the Bishops out of the House of Lords LUDLOW *Phr.* *Method of Exclusion* (s) the process of discovering a cause, or the solution of a problem, by disproving all but one of the conceivable hypotheses.

Hence *Exclusionary a.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by *e.* *Exclusioner*, one who up

æ (man). *a* (pass). *an* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *ə* (ever). *ai* (I, eye). *ə* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (set). *ī* (Psyche). *q* (what). *q* (got).

holds **e** **Exclusionism**, the character, manners, or principles of an exclusionist. **Exclusionist**, one who favours **e**, esp. (*Eng. Hist.*) a supporter of the Exclusion Bill.

Exclusive (eksklū'siv), 1515. [ad. med. L. *exclusus*, *f. exclus-*, *excludere*, see **-IVE**.]

A. adj. 1. That excludes; debarring from participation, not admitting of the existence or presence of, not including. Also quasi-adv. (and *adv.*) So as to exclude. 2. Excluding all but what is specified 1581. 3. Single, sole 1790. 4. Disposed to resist the admission of outsiders to membership of a body, social intercourse, etc. 1822. **b.** Of a pattern exclusively claimed by a particular establishment 1901.

1. An **E.** Voice 1706. On grounds not **e.** of each other Buxke. quasi-adv. From 25th Decemb. last **e.** 16 9. **E.** propositions WATTS. The English **E.** parts are, one, only, alone, exclusively, etc. 1864. **Phr. E.** dealing: the practice of dealing only with certain special tradesmen. 3. The **e.** channel Buxke. 4. The literary class is usually proud and **e.** Emerson **B. sh.** 1. An exclusive proposition or particle. (Cf. A. 2.) 1533. 2. An exclusive person 1825.

Hence **Exclusively** *adv.* in an **e.** sense or manner; solely. **Exclusiveness**. **Exclusivism**, systematic exclusiveness. **Exclusivist**, one who maintains the **e.** validity (of a theory).

Exclursory (eksklū'sori), **a.** 1585. [ad. late L. *exclursorius*; see **EXCLUDE** **v.** and **-ORY**.] = **EXCLUSIVE** **A.** 1. Const. of.

†**Excoct**, **v.** 1563. [f. L. *excoct-*, *excoquere*, *f. ex-coquere* to boil, melt.] 1. To extract by heat -1671. 2. To drive off the moisture of, to elaborate -1710. Hence †**Excoction**, extraction or elaboration by heat.

Excogitate (ekskō'dzītāt), **v.** 1530. [f. L. *excogitat-*, *excogitare* to find out by thinking; see **COGITATE**.] 1. *trans.* To think out; to contrive, devise. 2. *intr.* = **COGITATE** 1630.

1. We here **e.** no new, no occult principle Sir W. Hamilton. Hence **Exco gitation**, the action, or result, of excogitating.

†**Excommunge**, **v.** 1502. [—(ult.) L. *excommunicare*.] To excommunicate -1641. Hence †**Excommungement**.

†**Excommune**, **v.** 1483. [ad. F. *excommunier*, ad. L. *excommunicare*.] To **EXCOMMUNICATE**; *transf.* to exclude from -1654. *transf.* Poets. were excommuni'd Plato's Common Wealth GAYTON.

Excommunicate (ekskō'mūnikāt), **v.** 1526. [f. late L. *excommunicat-*, *excommunicare* lit. 'to put out of the community', *f. ex-communicare*; see **COMMUNICATE**.] **Eccl.** To cut off from communion; to exclude, by an authoritative sentence, from the communion of the Church, or from religious rites. Also *transf.*

transf. He was excommunicated; put out of the pale of the school LAW.

Hence **Excommunicable** **a.** liable, or deserving, to be excommunicated; punishable by excommunication. **Excommunicant**, one who excommunicates or is excommunicated. **Excommunicative** **a.** that excommunicates, disposed to **e.** **Excommunicator**. **Excommunicatory** **a.** of or pertaining to excommunication, excommunicative.

Excommunicate (ekskō'mūnikāt), 1526. [ad. L. *excommunicatus*, see **prec**.]

A. pa. ppl. and **ppl. a.** Excommunicated (*arch.*)

Phr. E. things (tr. Heb. *hērem*): objects devoted to destruction.

B. sh. An excommunicated person 1562. Also *transf.*

Excommunication (ekskō'mūnikā'shən), 1494. [ad. late L. *excommunicationem*; see **EXCOMMUNICATE** **v.**] 1. **Eccl.** The action of excluding an offender from the sacraments (*less excommunication*), or from all communion with the Church or its members (*greater e.*) Also *transf.* 2. Short for 'sentence of excommunication' 1647.

3. The Pope fulminated an **e.** against him KINGSLEY.

4. **Excommunication**. **MILT.**

Excoriate (ekskō'riēt), **v.** 1497. [f. L. *excoriat-*, *excoriare* to strip off the hide, *f. ex-corium*.] 1. *trans.* To flay -1826. 2. To remove parts of the skin, etc., from, *esp. Path.* by the use of corrosives, abrasion, etc. 1497. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. To strip or peel off (the skin) 1547.

3. To prevent the matter from excoriating the

skin Gooch. Hence **Excoriable** **a.** that may be rubbed or stripped off. **Excoriate** *ppl. arch.* having the skin or rind rubbed or stripped off.

Excoriation (ekskō'riē'shən), 1447. [f. **EXCORIATE** **v.**; see **-ATION**.] 1. The action of excoriating, the state of being excoriated. Also *fig.* 2. An excoriated place; a sore 1540. 3. He had a grievous **e.** behind, with riding post 1751.

Excoricate (ekskō'ritikāt), **v.** 1600. [f. L. *ex-cortic-* stem of *cortex* bark + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To pull or strip off the bark or shell from. Also *fig.* Hence **Excorication**.

†**Excreation**, 1556. [ad. L. *ex(s)creationem*, *ex(s)creare*, (*f. ex- + scire* to hawk, hem).] The action of coughing or spitting out; expectoration -1630.

Excrement (ekskrī'mēt), 1533. [a. F. *excrement*, ad. L. *excrementum* what is sifted out, (*f. ult.*) *ex- + cernere*.] 1. That which remains after sifting, the lees, refuse -1698. 2. **Phys.** 'That which is cast out of the body by any of the natural emunctories' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *esp.* the alvine faeces 1533. Also *fig.*

†**Excrement** 2. 1549. [ad. L. *excrementum*, (*f. ult.*) *ex- + cernere* to grow.] 1. That which grows out or forth; an outgrowth. Also *fig.* -1705. 2. *abstr.* Growth, augmentation -1609. 3. It will please his Grace, to dally with my **e.** with my mustachio L. L. L. v. i. 109.

Excremental (ekskrī'mēntāl), **a.** 1574. [f. **EXCREMENT** 1 + **-AL**.] 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, dregs or refuse matter -1662. 2. = **EXCREMENTITIOUS** 2. 1574.

Excremental, **a.** 2. rare 1644. [f. **EXCREMENT** 2 + **-AL**.] Of the nature of an outgrowth or excrement -1656.

Her whiteness is but an excremental whiteness **MILN.**

Excrementitial (ekskrī'mēntī'jāl), **a.** 1620. [f. as next.] = next.

Excrementitious (ekskrī'mēntī'jəs), **a.** 1586. [f. L. *excrementum* **EXCREMENT** 1 + **-OUS**.] 1. Of the nature of dregs or refuse matter -1661. 2. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or arising from excrement 1586. So †**Excrementitious** **a.**

†**Excrementive**, **a.** [f. **EXCREMENT** 1 + **-IVE**.] Fitted to carry off or discharge excrement. **FELTHAM**

†**Excrementize**, **v.** 1670. [f. as **prec.** + **-IZE**.] *intr.* To void excrements.

†**Excre-sce**, **-crea-se**, **v.** 1570. [ad. L. *excre-scere*.] *intr.* To grow out or forth; to constitute an excrement -1691.

Excrecentia (ekskre'sēns), 1533. [ad. L. *excrecentia*, *f. excrecentem*; see **prec.** and **-ENCE**.] 1. †The action of growing out or forth. Also, abnormal increase. -1752. **b.** Exuberance (now rare) 1629. 2. A natural outgrowth or appendage 1633. 3. An abnormal, morbid, or disfiguring outgrowth. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1548.

1. The **e.** of Insects **HALL**. **b.** Excrecences of joy **JEN. TAYLOR**. 3. Tumours, wens, and preternatural excrecences **BARKELEY**. So **Excrecency**, excrement state or condition; excrement.

Excrement (ekskre'sēnt), **a.** 1609. [ad. L. *excrementum* *pr. ppl.*; see **EXCRESCERE** **v.**] 1. That grows out -1843. 2. Growing abnormally, constituting an excrement; redundant 1633. 3. **Gram.** Of a sound in a word: Dues only to euphony, and of no etymological value 1868.

2. We pare off such **e.** blemishes that the body may be perfect **T. ADAMS**. The **e.**, or the superinduced population 1832. So **Excremental** **a.** (in sense 2.)

†**Excre-ssion**, 1610. [irreg. f. L. *excre-scere*.] An outgrowth, = **EXCREMENT** 2 -1647.

†**Excreta** (ekskrī'tā), 1857. [L.; see **EXCRETE**.] Excreted matters; now *esp.* the faeces and urine.

Excrete (ekskrīt), **v.** 1620. [f. L. *excret-*, *excernere*, *f. ex- + cernere* to separate.] 1. *trans.* To separate and expel from the system; to discharge 1668. Also *abstr.* 2. Of drugs, etc. To cause the excretion of -1651.

1. Certain plants **e.** sweet juice **DARWIN**. 2. They loose the belly and **e.** out choler **VENNER**. Hence **Excretive** **a.** having the power of excreting or promoting excretion.

Excretin (ekskrīt'in), Also **-ine**, 1854. [f. as **prec.** + **-IN**.] **Chem.** A crystalline body,

$C_{20}H_{32}O$, obtained by exhausting fresh excrements with boiling alcohol.

Excretion (ekskrī'shən), 1605. [ad. L. *excretionem*; see **EXCRETE**.] 1. The action or process of excreting. 2. *concr.* That which is separated and ejected from the body 1630.

1. **E.** of urine Ray, of the Blood 1732.

†**Excretion** 2. 1612. [f. L. *excre-scere*; see **EXCRESCERE**.] = **EXCREMENT** 2, **EXCRESCENCE** Also *fig.* -1725.

Excretolite (ekskrī'tō'lik), **a.** 1867. [f. **EXCRETIN** + **-OL** + **-IC**.] **Chem.** In *Excretolite acid*: a fatty acid obtained from the alcoholic extract of human excrements.

Excretory (ekskrī'tōri, e kskrī'tōri), 1681. [f. L. *excret-* (see **EXCRETE** **v.**) + **-ORY**.]

A. adj. Having the function of excreting, pertaining to excretion.

B. sh. An excretory vessel or duct 1715.

†**Excrimate**, **v.** rare. 1661. [f. L. *ex- + crimit-* stem of *crimen* charge + **-ATE**.] *trans.* To clear from an imputation -1796.

Excruciate (ekskrū'siēt), **v.** 1570. [f. L. *excruciat-*, *excruciare*, *f. ex-intensive + cruciare* to torment, *f. crucem* cross.] To subject to torture, put on the rack; hence, to cause intense pain or anguish to (often *hyperbolical*).

They, by pining and excruciating their bodies, lie in hell here on earth **NASHE**. To **e.** the mind with cares 1655. Hence **Excruciable** **a.** liable to, or deserving of, torment. †**Excruciate** *ppl. a.* excruciated; excruciating. **Excruciation**, the action of causing or the state of suffering extreme pain.

Excruciating (ekskrū'siēt'ing), *ppl. a.* 1664. [f. **prec.**] That excruciates or causes extreme pain or anguish; agonizing. Often *hyperbolical*. **E.** deaths 1833. An **e.** chorus 1876. Hence **Excruciatingly** *adv.*

Excubant (ekskū'bānt), **a.** [ad. L. *excubantem*, *excubare* to lie on guard, *f. ex- + cubare*.] Keeping watch. **PEACOCK**. So **Excubation**, the action of keeping guard. (**Dicts.**) †**Excubitor**, a sentinel. **G. WHITE**.

Excupate (ekskū'pāt, ekskū'pōt), **v.** 1656. [f. **EX- pref.** + L. *culpa* + **-ATE**.] Cf. med. L. *excupatio*. 1. *trans.* To free from blame to clear from an accusation or blame. 2. Of things: **ta.** To justify 1706. **b.** To furnish ground for excupating 1783.

1. The latter stood excupated on both charges. **GROFF**. 2. **b.** Evidence, which may, tend to **e.** every person **BUM** **e.** Hence **Excupable** **a.** capable of being excupated (*rare*). **Excupate** *ppl. a.* declared guiltless. **Excupation**, the action of excupating from blame, or from a crime; that which excupates; an excuse, a vindication. **Excupative**, **Excupatory** *adjs.* adapted or intended to **e.**

†**Excure** (ekskū'kōr), **v.** rare. 1656. [ad. f. *excurre*.] *intr.* To go out or forth; to digress; to go to an extreme -1672.

Excurrent (ekskū'rēnt), **a.** 1826. [ad. L. *excurrentem*.] 1. That runs out or forth. 2. Affording an exit 1854. 3. **Bot. a.** (See **quot.**) 1835. **b.** Projecting beyond the tip or margin, as when the midrib of a leaf is continued beyond the apex 1847.

1. The residue is carried out by the **e.** water 1887. 3. **a.** Excurrent: in which the axis remains always in the centre, all the other parts being regularly disposed round it; as the stem of abies **LINDLEY**.

Excure (ekskū'z), **v.** 1748. [f. L. *excurs*, see **EXCUR**.] 1. *intr.* To run off, wander digress. 2. To make, or go upon, an excursion 1775. 3. To journey through (**Dicts.**)

Excursion (ekskū'zshən), 1574. [ad. L. *excursionem*, see **EXCUR**.] 1. The action of running out or forth, escape from bounds, hence formerly *concr.* Anything that runs out or projects -1852. 2. *fig.* An outburst; a sally (of wit); an escapade -1793. 3. *Mil.* A sally, sortie, raid -1701. 4. A journey from any place with the intention of returning to it. Also *fig.* 1665. **b.** *transf.* in **Physics**, etc.: One movement of any body or particle in oscillating or alternating motion; the length of such a movement 1799. 5. *spec.* A journey for pleasure or health. Now often. A pleasure-trip taken by a number of persons. 1779. 6. Deviation from a definite path or course; *ta.* digression 1574. 7. *attrib.* (sense 5), as in *e.-train*, etc. 1850.

1. What roaring of flooddes, what **e.** of rivers 1579. 4. A long aeronautic **e.** 1816. *fig.* An **e.** into the historical domain **BYRON**. 5. A delightful **e.** on the

Ex div abb e Lx d v d n see Ex
p p 2

Execu tionee-ring, ppl. a. That executes criminals). LAMB.

Exeat (eks'iat), 1485. [L.: = 'let (nim)
go out'; see EXIRE.]
[A. In L. Use as vb. A stage direction.
= later EXIT. (So also E^xeat, 'let (them)
go out', = later EXEUNT.]

Executioner (eks'kɪʒən). 156r. [[
EXECUTION 16.] 1. One who executes (a plan
law, justice, the duties of an office, etc.) 158
1. *gen.* One who carries out a (capital) sentence
150r. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who put another
to death 159d.

Excursive (ekskū'siv), *a.* 1673. [*f. L. excursus* - ppl. stem (see *EXCUR*) + *-ive*.] 1. Of the nature of an excursion. Of reading, etc.: desultory. 2. Capable of, or addicted to, excursions; also, digressive 1744.

Executive (elkse kityv). 1646. See **EX**
 UTE v. +IVE. Cf. *F. exécutif*.
 1. *adj.* 1. Operative. 2. *†*Active, or (U.S.)
 efficient, in execution 1708. 3. Pertaining to
 execution; having the function of executing,
 as concerned with carrying out the laws,
 decrees, and judicial sentences, opp. to 'judi-
 cial' and 'legislative' 1649
 4. *Of or per-
 taining to the EXECUTIVE* (see **B** 1) 1811.
 The government could...

x. Johnson's & reading SOUTHEY. 2. An intelligence
c. vigorous, and diligent JOHNSON. E. black cattle
cott. Hence EXCURSIVELY adv., -ness.
EXCURSUS (*eksk'us*). Pl. **EXCURSUS**, (now
usually) **EXCURSUSES**. 1803. [*a. L.*: see EXCUR.]
A dissertation appended to a work, in which
some point is discussed at length. 2. A digres-
sion. 1845.

1. The government could undertake nothing great without the support of the Commons MAGDALEN

2. *Exe'cutively ad*

3. *ad. 1.* That branch of the government which is charged with the execution of the laws

4. *ad. 2.* The person or persons in whom the supreme executive magistracy of a country or state is vested. Chiefly U.S. 1789. *a. trans*

5. *ad. 3.* The administrative body 1868.

Excurved (eksksūrvd), *ppī a.* 1884. [*i.* **EXCURVE** + **CURVED**.] Curved outwards.

1. That a national e. to consist of a single person
 constituted *Fed. Pat. Com.* (1819) 86
 2. *Excutor* (elks, egze'kutois in sense 3;
 3. *Excutor* in sense 1. ME. [a. AF, *excutor*,
 a. L. *ex(e)cutorem*; see EXECUTE v.] 1.
 who executes or carries out; an agent.
 Now rare exc. in Law. f2. = EXECU-
 TOR - 1614. 3. A person appointed by a
 will to execute or give effect to his will after
 his decease. Also *transf* and *fig.* ME

Excusable (elskiŭ'záb'l), *a.* ME. [a. F., *L. excusabilis*; see EXCUSE *v.*] That may be excused; deserving to be acquitted; ad-
ding of palliation.

Execution (*eksekúshon*). 1. *Exe.* *utro*, see prec. Cf F. *exécution*.
2. *Exe.* *utro*, see prec. Cf F. *exécution*.
3. *Exe.* *utro*, see prec. Cf F. *exécution*.
4. *Exe.* *utro*, see prec. Cf F. *exécution*.

Excuse (ekski'z). Now rare, 1584. [f

question is only *e*, not declarative 1698. 2
 agents of the British Government 2593. 3
 contract BLACKSTONE, trust J. POWELL.
 17. = *EXECUTORSHIP* (*rare*) 1496. 2.
 executive body [see *EXECUTIVE* B. 2] 1868
EXETER (ek'se:k'ztriks). *PL.* *EXETER*, 1502.
 [L.] A woman appointed by a testator
 to his will. vars. *EXECUTRESS*, *EXECU-*

Excuse (*eks'kūz*). Now rare. 1584. [*Excuse* *v* + *-AL*.] The act or fact of excusing. ME. [*a. F., ad. L. excusatio*; see *Excuse*.] 1. The action of excusing or defending. 1677. 2. Release from a obligation, etc.

e, v. 1669. [L. L. exedens.] trans.
out, corrode -1754. So Exedent a.
up; consuming, ulcerating' (Syn Soc.

3. -1662, 3 = Excuse
 excuse (ekskiñs), s. ME. [a. OF. *excuse*,
 see EXCUSE v.] 1. The action of
 ing; justification, indulgence.

1, exhedra (e ksĕdrā, eksĕdrā). Pl.
oś. [a L. *exedra*, f. Gr. ἐξ- + ἔδρα
L. Ancient *edra*]

ing; justification, indulgence; pardon;
2. That which is offered as a reason
being excused; *occas.*, a (mere) pretext;
3. That which serves to excuse, or to
(a fault or offence); *esp.* in phr. with-

1. *Ancient Archid.* The portico of the
or gymnasium in which disputations
; also, in private houses, the pastas
e. 2. The *Archi*, or bishop's throne
3. A porch or chapel, or a recess in a
projects 1850.

1494. Hence with denial vain and coy e. *MILTON, Lycidas*
play'd e. for mirth broke short Scott. 2. A
is better, they say, then none at all Gossion
Nephewes trespasse, hath the e. of youth
Hence Examine

is (eks'idz'nis) 1619. [a. Gr ἐξ-
lt.) ἐξ- out + ἡγεῖσθαι to guide, lead.]
tion, exposition; esp. the interpreta-
e Scriptures 1823. +2. *Algebra*,
of roots out of adjoined equations.

Hence *Excuseless* *a* without *e*.
use (eksku:z), *v*. [ME. *escusen*, ex-
 ad. OF. *escuser*, excuser, ad. L. *excusare*,
causa CAUSE, charge.]
trans. To offer an apology for (a)

(eks'džgŕ). 1730. [ad. Gr. ἑρμῆς-
 interpreter; see prec.] An expounder,
 var. Exegetist.
 (eks'džgertuk) 1655. [ad. Gr.

trans. To offer an apology for (a person);
to extenuate (a fault). Also *absol*
maintain the innocence of (a person),
y (an action) -1696. 3. To obtain ex-
or release for ME; to decline with

(eksdigetik) 1655. [ad. Gr.
see EXEGESIS
pertaining to, or of the nature of,
interpretation; esp. of the Scrip-
tural. Const. of
Gr. ἐξηγητική (rêxhnh), the art of
1828

14. To screen, exempt-1711.
 15. To be held blameless ME.
 16. a step, which it is not possible to justify
 17. Clarence e me to the King my Dear

ἡ ἐξήγησις (ἐξήγησις), the art of
 1838 a. pl. (after Gr. τὰ ἐξηγη-
 tical of theology which deals with
 of the Scriptures 1838.
 tical a. = EXEGETIC A. Exe-
 gate (eksembri to) 1838

1. v 46. 4. Faults he took upon him to
5. The wife's presence will not e
to accept a plea in exculpation of; to
indulgerly; to overlook condone

nate (ekse'mbri, ðnæt), a. 1866.
z (Psyche). q (what). p (got).

1. The effect; -1852.
 2. The effect; -1852.
 3. To remit; -1852.
 4. To remit; -1852.
 5. To remit; -1852.
 6. To remit; -1852.
 7. To remit; -1852.
 8. To remit; -1852.
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 96. To remit; -1852.
 97. To remit; -1852.
 98. To remit; -1852.
 99. To remit; -1852.
 100. To remit; -1852.

obscure. E. my glove, THOMAS SHERIDAN (colloq.): used parenthetically to carry expression, to indicate politely a difference in addressing a stranger, or in interrupting another. 2. He was excused the entrance. 3. I beg you to e. my waiter.

3. I beg you to e. my waiting on you for its results
1736. Hence E'xcusator, an excuser, perma
officially authorized to present an excu- ing, etc
y a sending, or intended to e; apolo- instrum
tiser, one who excuses; one who ex- sheriff of

1570 [f. L. *excuss*, *excudere*.
To shake] 1. *trans*. To shake
of -1568. 2. To shake out, hence,
1726. 3. *Mod. Civ. Law*. To seize
upon

Mod. Civ. Law. To seize,
1726.
1607. [ad. L. *excussio*; *excussio*.]
The action of shaking off or
-1698. 2. *Mod. Civ. Law.*
Mod. Civ. Law.

goods for debt, etc. - 1725. a man of m
... did great
under which
(pass). au (loss). p (cut). g (Fr. cher).

[See Ex p of] B No containing an em
byo as cryp ogams

Exemplar (egzēmp'la) *n*. [ME. *x*
p. a. O. sē EX'PLAR. A mode
o. m. a. a. on, an example. Formerly also, 72
SAMPLER. 2. An archetype whether real or
ideal 1618. 3. An instance; a parallel 1677.
4. A type, specimen 1656. 5. A copy of a book,
etc. 1539.

2. Intimate converse with the great R. 1744.
3. Thus, the legendary e. of cunning THIRLWALL.
† **Exemplar**, *a*. 1475. [ad. L. *exemplaris*,
f. *exemplum*.] = EXEMPLARY *a*., in various
senses -1739.

Exemplarily (see EXEMPLARY), *adv*. 1611.
[f. EXEMPLARY *a*.] 1. In senses of EXEM-
PLARY 2, 4 -1703. 2. By way of deterrent
example 1627. 3. So as to deserve imitation
1611.

2. Some he punisheth e. in the world HAKENWILL.
3. E. religious DOWN. So Exemplariness
Exemplarity (egzēmp'l'riti) 1619. [f. L.
exemplar + -ITY] 1. Exemplariness. 2. The
quality or fact of acting as a deterrent example
-1659.

Exemplary (egzēmp'l'ri) 1589.
[f. late L. *exemplaris*, f. *exemplum*.]

A. adv. 1. Of or pertaining to an example
or examples -1822. 2. That may serve as a
type or an illustration 1614. 3. Fit to serve as
a deterrent 1603. 4. Serving or fit to serve as
an example or pattern 1589.

2. The two Cat's are e. instances 1633. 3. E.
severity 1809, damages HAVEY. 4. An a. parish priest
MACULAY.

† *B. adv*. In an e. manner or degree -1772.

† **Exemplary**, *sb*. ME. [ad. L. *exemplarium*.]
1. A type; a typical instance, an example
-1583. 2. A copy of a book; a transcript (of a
writing) -1706.

Exemplification (egzēmp'lifik'fan) 1542.
[a. AF. ad. med. L. *exemplificatio*; see EX-
EMPLIFY.] 1. The action of exemplifying;
showing or illustrating by example 1548. 2.
That which exemplifies; an illustration, an
example 1582. 3. An attested copy or tran-
script of a record, etc. 1542.

Exemplificative (egzēmp'lifik'ativ) *a*. 1826
[See next.] Tending to exemplify; furnishing
an example

Exemplify (egzēmp'lifi) *v*. ME. [ad.
med. L. *exemplificare*, f. *exemplum* and *ficare*;
see -FY.] 1. *trans*. To instruct by example
-1513. 2. To make an example of -1642.

3. To set an example of -1673. 4. To fashion
after an example -1681. 5. To adduce as
an example -1794. 6. 2. To illustrate by ex-
amples, to be or serve as an example of. (The
current sense.) ME. *b. intr*. To quote instances
in illustration 1582. 7. † To copy -1709; to
make an attested copy of (a legal document)
under seal 1523.

6. 2. The rules I sent you concerning the hyper-
bola I cannot well e. BARNUM. The roads to the Hig-
lands e. the correctness of this remark McCULLOCH.
Hence **Exemplifiable** *a*. that may be exempli-
fied. **Exemplifier**.

Exempt (egzēmp't) ME. [a. F. ad. L.
exemptus, *eximere* to take out, f. *ex* + *emere*.]
A. pp. and adj. 1. = *exempted* *pa*. *pp. and*
pp. adj. (see EXEMPT *v*.) 2. Not subject to
superior authority, privileged, as an *exempt*
monastery. Now *Hist* 1460. 3. Freed from;
not exposed or subject to ME. 4. Clear, free
from (a defect, stain, etc.) 1586.

1. Blessed Sleep' in which e. From our tired Selves
long hours we lie HOLMAN. 3. To live e. From
Heaven's high jurisdiction MARR. P. L. II. 312. E.
from the first EVELYN, Piousness STREZ. 2. public con-
cerns and duties 1704, from serving in the militia 1852.
4. From custom's evil taint e. and pure SKELLY.

B. sb. 1. An exempted person 1846. 2. *Ecc*.
A person or establishment not subject to epis-
copal jurisdiction. Now *Hist* 1532. 3. † A
q. v. 1700.

Exempt (egzēmp't) *v*. *Pa. pp. exempt*.
ME. [ad. F. *exempter* f. *exempt* *adj*.; see
move; to single out -1648. 72. To omit; to
except -1731. 73. To debar from something
-1639. 4. To grant to (a person, etc.) immu-

nity

n y o cedom foma ab y o ch othe s (o o y n and pa) ML + o (the

a esube ME

2 Ty w bad

4 To e from the

tribune 1773, from the jurisdiction of the bishop

FULLER, from the general law 1829, military service

LANE, the penalties of their crimes FROUDE. So

Exemptible *a*. that may be taken out. † **Exempti-**

ous *a*. separable. **Exemptive** *a*. tending to pro-

hibit exemption

Exemption (egzēmp'shən) ME. [a. F. ad.
L. *exemptionem*; see prec.] 1. The action of
exempting; the state of being exempted. 2.

Immunity from a liability, obligation, penalty,
law, or authority; freedom ME. 3. Freedom,
immunity from a defect, disadvantage, or weak-

ness 1662. 4. We take Liberty, for an e. from Lawes HONORS.
BENTHAM. 3. E. from humane frailty HAVLIN.

† **Exencephalus** (eksēnsēfal'us) *PL*. -II.
1884. [mod. L., f. Gr. *ēx* + *ēnkephalos*

brain.] A term for 'a monstrosity in which
the brain lies wholly or chiefly outside the cranial
cavity at the back of a very flattened head'
(*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Exenterate (eksēntē'ret) *v*. 1607. [f. L.
exenterat, *exenterare*, f. *ex* + Gr. *ēntereōn*

intestine; cf. Gr. *ēntereōn*.] To take out
the entrails or internal parts of; to eviscerate,
disembowel. Now only fig. or *trans*.

trans. They unlawfully e. and eat out the bowels
of poor mens purses J. COTTON. Hence **Exente-**

rate *ph*. a. exenterated. **Exenteration**, the action
or process of exenterating.

Exenteritis (eksēntē'ritis) 1847. [f. Ex-
enterat + ENTERITIS.] *Path*. Inflammation of
the outer coat of the intestines.

Exequatur (eksēkw'atur) 1788. [a. L.;
= 'he may perform'; see EXECUTE.] 1. An
official recognition of a consul or commercial
agent by the government of the country to which
he is accredited, authorizing him to exercise his
functions. 2. An authorization granted by a
sovereign for the publication of Papal bulls, etc.
Hence, the necessity of such authorization. 1859.

Exequy (eksēkw'i) now always in pl.
exequies (eksēkw'iz) ME. [a. OF. a. L.

exsequia, acc. of *exsequere* pl. lit. 'train of
followers', f. *exsequi* to follow out.] Funeral
rites; *occas.*, funeral train, bier. Formerly

sing.; with *pl*. in sense 'funerals'.
The E. of Joan Queen of Spayne Wood. His
Hence **Exequial**, **Exequious** *adv*. of or pertain-

ing to a funeral.

† **Exerce**, *v*. Chiefly *Sc*. ME. [a. OF. *exercer*,
ad. L. *exercere*.] 1. *trans*. To EXERCISE -1578.

2. To employ; to discipline, train -1596. So
† **Exercent** *a*. exercising, practising.

Exercise (eksē'sis) *sb*. ME. [a. OF.
exercitium, f. *exercere* to drive out

of an enclosure, set to work, f. *ex* + *arcere*
to shut up.] 1. The action of exercising; the
condition of being in active operation. 2.

Habitual employment -1738. 3. The practice
(of virtues or vices, or of any particular kind of
conduct); the execution of (functions) ME. 4.

The performance of rites and ceremonies, wor-
ship, etc. 1658. 75. The training or drilling of
scholars, troops, etc. -1819. 6. Practice for

the sake of training or improvement, either
bodily, mental, or spiritual; also, a painful
mental struggle (now rare) ME. 7. Bodily ex-

ertion with a view to its effect on the subject,
esp. in the way of health ME. 8. That which
is done for the sake of attaining proficiency, for

training body or mind, or as a test of pro-
ficiency or skill 1533. 9. A religious observance,
an act of worship, a discourse 1560.

2. Their conversation is merely an e. of the tongue
BUTLER. The e. of the judge's discretion 1800.

The e. of Trades HONORS, of cruelty 1773. 4. The E.
of the Confession of Auroburgh 1652. 5. A Camp of

c. 1819. 6. An army of e. was assembled on the
Gwalior frontier STOUTER. 7. B. v. e. the health

of man is preserved FLOR. 8. The public exercises for a degree
of waiting, etc., e. 8. The public exercises for a degree
of waiting, etc., e. 8. The public exercises for a degree

of waiting, etc., e. 8. The public exercises for a degree
of waiting, etc., e. 8. The public exercises for a degree

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of waiting, etc., e. 8. The public exercises for a degree
of waiting, etc., e. 8. The public exercises for a degree

to drill (soldiers, etc.), to put (the limbs, the body)

through a course of movements for the sake of

strength or health ME; to habituate -1607

4. To give employment to, to tax the attention

feelings, or powers of, *esp.* to harass, vex, worry

1538. 5. To carry on carry out, perform ME

to fulfil (functions), to exert, possess (dominion,
jurisdiction, force, etc.) 1550. 6. *absl.* or *intr*

for 72. 1a. To ply one's calling -1565. 7b. To go
through exercises; to drill 1606. 7d. To take

part in a religious exercise, to expound Scrip-
ture. Now *Hist* 1551.

2. That right of Punishing, which is exercised in
every Commonwealth HONORS. 1. To a trust for sale

1891. 2. A people exercised in arms GIBSON. 3. To

e. the body with some labour 1557. To e. all one's
powers CARLYLE. 4. The situation was calculated to

e. Hindu duplicity and address JAS. MILL. 5. To e.
Heroic Games MILL. 6. To e. Goldsm. 5. To e.

JAS. MILL. 7. Influence on politics SMITH. Hence
as, an office, power, light, etc. **Exerciser**, one who

exercises; *esp.* an apparatus for exer-
cising the limbs, etc.

Exercitation (egzē'sit'fan) ME. [ad. L.
exercitationem, f. *exercitare*, freq. of *exercere*;
see EXERCISE *v*.] 1. EXERCISE, in various

senses; practice. 2. An exercise or display of
skill; *esp.* a written or spoken disquisition, essay,
discourse 1632.

2. Asclepiades [held the soul to be] an e. of the
senses FLORIO. 2. The superb exertions of Bossuet

M. ARNOUD.

† **Exercite**, *sb*. 1485. [a. OF., ad. L. *exerci-*
titus.] An army -1550.

† **Exercite**, *sb*. 1485. [a. OF., f. *exercite* as prec.]
= EXERCISE *sb*., in various senses -1533. So

† **Exercite** *v. trans*. to exercise.

† **Exercitor** (egzē'sit'or) 1950. [L., f. *exerci-*
tor.] *Rom. Law*. The person entitled to the
daily profits of a ship. Hence **Exercitorian** *a*.

Exergue (eksē'g) 1697. [a. F.,
app. f. Gr. *ēx* + *ergon* work; cf. F. *hors-d'œuvre*.]
Numism. A small space on the reverse of a coin

or medal, below the principal device, for the
date, engraver's initials, or the like. Also, what
is there inscribed. Hence **Exergual** *a*.

Exert (egzē't) *v*. 1660. [f. L. *exert*,
ex + *ert*.] 1. *trans*. To put forth, f. *ex* + *ert*
to blind; see EXERT *v*.] 1. *trans*. To thrust
forth; to push out or up; to emit -1708; to

exhibit, reveal -1743. 2. To bring into vigorous
action; to exercise, bring to bear 1681. 73.

To perform, practise -1757.

1. Apple Trees e. themselves in air DEYONS. 2.
I should have exerted every nerve for Mr. Laurens

BURKE. All bodies are capable of exerting electrical
attraction 1816. *Phr*. 2. e. oneself; to employ one's
powers; to use efforts; to strive. Also *faint* (for

effort). Hence **Exertive** *a*. tending to e. or rouse to
action.

Exertion (egzē't'fan) 1668. [as if ad. L.
exertionem; see prec.] 1. The action of
putting forth; manifestation -1796. 2. The
action or habit of exerting, exercising, or putting
into operation. Const. of 1677. 3. The
action of exerting oneself; effort 1777.

1. A proper e. of cheerfulness SPENCER. 2. The full
e. of one's faculties BURKE. 3. A painful e. of strength
and address SCOTT. 3. Unequal to the e. of pleading

1876. var. † **Exertment** (rare).
Exes (eksēz) *pl. colloq.* 1865. [abbrev.]
Expenses.

† **Exesion**. 1646. [f. L. *exedere*.] The action
of eating out -1684.

Exestuate, *-ation*: see EXESTUATE.

† **Exeunt** (eksē'ant) *v*. 1485. [L.; = 'they
go out'; see EXIT.] A stage direction (*orig*.
Exeant) = 'Here two or more actors leave the
stage'. So in *Exeunt omnes* 'all go out'.

Exfation (eksf'at'fan) Also -fēt-, 1858.
[f. EX- pref. + L. *fatare*; see -ATION.] *Med.*
'Imperfect fation in some organ exterior to
the uterus' (Hoblyn).

Exfoliate (eksfoli'at) *v*. 1612. [f. late L.
exfoliat, *exfoliare* to strip of leaves, f. *ex* +
folium.] 1. *trans*. *a. Path*. To cast off in the
form of 'leaves' or scales. *b. Surg.* To re-
move the surface of by exfoliation. 2. *intr*.
To come off in layers or scales; to peel off

o (Ger. Köln). 8 (Fr. peu). u (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. dune). 8 (cml). 8 (6) (there). 8 (a) (rein). 8 (Fr. faire). 8 (fr, fern, earth).

1576. 3. *trans.* To unfold the leaves of; to open out 1808.

2. Down with a frozen heel; the bone exfoliating KANE. Before the blowpipe it [a hydrate] does not exfoliate like gypsum DANA. Hence Exfoliation, the action or process of exfoliating; that which is exfoliated; a coat or layer in the stem of a tree Exfoliative a capable of causing, or favourable to, exfoliation; sh. something that causes exfoliation.

Exh- In words beginning with these letters, the *h* is usually silent. To avoid repetition the more frequent pronunciation is alone indicated.

Exhale, *v.* 1598. [f. L. *exhalat*-ppl. stem; see EXHALE] 1. *trans.* To evaporate; to produce by evaporation -1643 2. *intr.* = EXHALE 2. -1523.

Exhalation (eksalə'sjən). ME. [ad. L. *exhalationem*, see EXHALE.] 1. The action or process of exhaling, breathing forth, or throwing off in the form of a vapour; evaporation. Const. of 2. *concr.* That which is exhaled; a mist, vapour, etc.; an emanation or effluvia ME. 3. A body of (usually enkindled) vapour, a meteor (*arch.*) 1561.

2. Nero's golden house had risen like an e., and like an e. it disappeared METWAL. Pulmonary and cutaneous exhalations 1889. 3. The star of the shepherds was a meteoric e. PARARR.

Exhale (egz-, ekshāl-), *v.* 1 ME. [ad. F. *exhaler*, ad. L. *exhalare* to breathe out, f. *ex-* + *halare*] 1. *trans.* To breathe out; to send up (fumes, vapour, etc.); to give off in vapour. Also fig 1626. 2. *intr.* To pass off into the air; to be given off as vapour; to evaporate. Also fig. ME. 3. *Phys. and Pathol.* Of animal fluids: To ooze through a membrane or blood-vessel. Also in *pass.* ME. 4. *trans.* To draw up or drive off in vapour; to evaporate. Also fig. 1598. 5. To breathe or blow forth from within. Also fig 1589. 6. *intr.* To make an expiration; opp. to INHALE. 1863.

7. Weight exhaled by insensible Transpiration 1664. 8. For off of it [the flood] exalch myst impure ME. 9. His hopes exhal'd in empty Smoke DRYDEN. 4. Yon Light is some Meteor that the Sea exhales ROMAN 4. 7. I could not e. my wrath before his grace 1867.

Hence **Exhalable** *a.* that can be exhaled or evaporated. **Exhalant** *a.* that exhales; sh. an exhalant vessel or organ. **Exhalment**, *e.* exhalation. **Exhale**, *v.* 1594 [f. *EX-* pref. + *HALE* *v.*] To drag out or draw forth or up -1647.

Exhance, *v.* 1450. = ENHANCE. -1667.

Exhaust (egzə'st), *sh.* 1848 [f. EXHAUST *v.*] The process or means of exhausting. 1. *a.* Steam-engine. The exit of steam from the cylinder after propelling the piston; the passage through which it escapes; EJECTION. b. The expulsion of combustion products from the cylinder of a petrol engine; also, the valve by which it escapes. c. The process of exhausting (a vessel) of air; the degree to which exhaustion is carried 1880. 2. The production of an outward current of air by creating a partial vacuum; also, any apparatus for effecting this 1832.

attrib. and Comb. (chiefly in sense 2), as *e.-passage*, *e.-rator*; also *e.-fan*, a fan for producing a current by creating a vacuum; *e.-injector*, an injector for feeding a steam-boiler with water, worked by *e.-steam*; *e.-port*, the opening in the slide-valve of a steam-engine for the escape of *e.-steam* (= *e.-passage*); *e.-steam*, the waste steam discharged from the cylinder of a steam-engine.

Exhaust (egzə'st), *v.* 1533 [f. L. *exhaust*, *exhaustire*, f. *ex-* + *haustire* to draw,] 1. *trans.* To draw off or out (now only, air); *lit.* and *fig.* 1540. 2. To use up completely; to expend or account for all of 1533. 3. To empty by drawing the contents off or out; to drain; to empty of 1614. Also *intr.* of steam. 4. To draw out all that is essential or interesting in (a subject, etc.) 1704. 5. To drain of strength, resources, etc.; to weary out, enfeeble greatly 1631.

2. Whatever relief was given, the same was soon exhausted BURTON. To e. all the possible combinations MILLS. 3. A tube which could be exhausted of air TRYDALE. 4. To e. the history of the Roman Republic M. PARRISON. 5. The Kingdom was much exhausted of men and money GOSCE.

Hence **Exhausted** *pa. pp.* and *pp.* *a.* exhausted. **Exhaustively** *adv.* **Exhauster**, one who, or that which, exhausts; *spec.* In Gas-making, a contrivance for pumping the gas in a continuous flow out of the retorts. **Exhaustible** *a.* that can be exhausted; whence **Exhaustibility**. **Exhaustingly** *adv.*

Exhaustion (egzə'stjən). 1646. [as it ad. L. *exhaustio*; see prec. Cf. F. *exhaustion*.]

1. The action or process of exhausting; the condition of being exhausted. 2. *spec.* [Steam-engine] The discharge of waste steam from the cylinder 1782. 2. *Chem.* Applied to any process, such as percolation, whereby the active constituents of a drug [etc.] are removed in solution, leaving it exhausted (Syd. Soc. Lex.). 3. *a. gen.* A process of proof by exhausting all conceivable hypotheses, except one, relating to the question 1877. b. *Method of Exhaustions* (Math): an application of *a.*, as in proving the equality of two magnitudes, by showing that if one is supposed to be greater or less than the other a *reductio ad absurdum* is involved 1684.

1. The e. of the air incumbent on the water BOVIN. The rapid sale and e. of a work KNOX. E. is an occasional cause of death after severe operations BRIDGES. *vara* Exhaustment (*var.* Exhausture

Exhaustive (egzə'stɪv), *a.* 1786. [f. L. *exhaust*-ppl. stem (see EXHAUST *v.*) + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to exhaust 1818. 2. Characterized by exhausting; complete, comprehensive. 3. *As a survey* GILCHRIST. *Phr.* E. method = EXHAUSTION 3. *Exhaustively* *adv.*, *ness*.

Exhaustless (egzə'stɪləs), *a.* *poet.* and *rhet.* 1712. [f. EXHAUST *v.* + *-less*.] Irrehaustible

Exhedra, *var.* of EXEDRA.

Exheredate (ekshe'reɪt), *v.* Now rare. 1552. [f. L. *exhereditat*, *exhereditat* to disinherit] *trans.* To disinherit. Also fig. Hence

Exheredation, **Exhereditation**, disinheritance
Exhibit (egzɪ'bɪt), *sh.* 1626. [ad. L. *exhibere*, *exhibere*, see EXHIBIT *v.*] 1. *Law.* a. Any writing identified in court, and marked by the Examiner accordingly. b. Any document (or object) produced in court and referred to and identified in written evidence. 2. Anything exhibited or presented to view; *esp.* an object, or collection of objects, in an exhibition 1862. 3. A showing, display 1654.

2. *As a* in the Peruvian section 1875.
Exhibit (egzɪ'bɪt), *v.* 1490. [f. L. *exhibere*, f. *ex-* + *habere* to hold,] *tr. trans.*

To offer, to administer (an oath) -1637; to furnish; hence to defray (expense) -1654; *trans.* to provide maintenance; to give an exhibition -1868. 2. *trans.* (*Med.*) To administer (a remedy, etc.) 1601. 3. To submit for inspection or consideration; *esp.* to produce, put in (a document) in a court of law, to append as an exhibit to written evidence 1529. 4. To expose to view; to show; *esp.* to show publicly for the purpose of amusement or instruction, or in a competition; rarely, to perform in public 1534. 5. To e. *Scammony* for a purgation HOLLEMAN. 3. Accept this Scrowle... Which we do exhibit to your Majesty 1 Hen. VI. in l. 151. To e. a charge of high treason against the duke CLARENDON. 4. To e. a solo on the violin 1845.

Hence **Exhibitor** *pa. pp.* exhibited. **Exhibitable** *a.* **Exhibitor**, or (now more usual)

Exhibition (eksɪ'bɪʃən). ME. [a. OF. *exhibition*, ad. late L. *exhibitionem*, see EXHIBIT *v.*] 1. Maintenance, support -1771. 2. A pension, salary; a gift -1741. 3. An endowment for a term of years given to a student in a school, college, or university. Cf. BURSARY, SCHOLARSHIP, 1505. 4. *Med.* The administration of a remedy 1785. 5. The action of exhibiting, submitting for inspection, displaying, or holding up to view 1533; *concr.* something that is exhibited 1786. 6. A public display (of works of art, manufactures, etc.); also, the place of the display 1761.

5. *An e.* of presumption Mrs. JAMESON. *Phr.* To make an e. of oneself (colloq.): to show oneself in an unfavourable aspect. 7. The examination of the pupils of a school or college; an instance of this (U.S.) 1823.

Hence **Exhibitional** *a.* of or pertaining to an e. **Exhibitioner**, one who holds an e. at a university; one who exhibits **Exhibitionism**, indecent exposure of the person, esp. as a manifestation of sexual perversion; also *fig.* and *gen.* tendency towards display or extravagant behaviour; so **Exhibitionist**.

Exhibitive (egzɪ'bɪtɪv), *a.* 1596. [ad. mod. L. *exhibitus*; see EXHIBIT *v.* and *-ive*.] Having the property of exhibiting or showing forth. Const. of. Hence **Exhibitively** *adv.*

Exhibitory (egzɪ'bɪtəri), 1607. [ad. L. *exhibitorius*; see EXHIBIT and *-ory*.]

A. adv. Intended to exhibit or cause to be exhibited, or of pertaining to exhibition 1772. *†B. sh.* A procedure with regard to the exhibition of remedies.

Exhilarant (egzɪ'lərənt), 1803. [a. *ad.* L. *exhilarantem*; see next.]

A. adv. That exhilarates, exhilarating 1860. *B. sh.* An exhilarating medicine

Exhilarate (egzɪ'ləreɪt), *v.* 1540 [ad. L. *exhilarat*, *exhilarare*, f. *ex-* (see EX- pref.) + *hilarare*, see HILARITY.] 1. *trans.* To make cheerful or merry, to cheer, enliven, gladden *†a. intr.* To become cheerful 1620. 2. To e. the spirits with a glass of wine SMALLER. Hence **Exhilarating** *pa. pp.* *a.* cheering, inspiring **Exhilaratingly** *adv.* **Exhilarative** *a.* tending to e. **Exhilarator**.

Exhilaration (egzɪ'lə'reɪʃən), 1623 [ad. late L. *exhilarationem*; see prec.] 1. The action or means of exhilarating; an enlivening influence 2. Exhilarated condition 1626. 3. E. hath some affinity with Joy BACON.

Exhort (egzɔːt, egzɔːt), *v.* ME. [ad. L. *exhortari*, f. *ex-* intensive + *hortari* to encourage, see HORTATORY, Cf. F. *exhorter*.] 1. *trans.* To admonish earnestly; to urge by words to laudable conduct. Of circumstances, etc. To serve as an incitement. Also *absol.* 2. With obj. a thing: To recommend earnestly 1500. 3. Examples, gross as earth, e. me HAWKIN 14. 4. *absol.* He that exhorteth, to his exhorting R.V. ROM. xii. 8. 2. What I e. horre Net herde is 1500.

Hence **Exhort** *sh.* exhortation. **Exhortative** *a.* of pertaining to, or containing exhortation intended to e. **Exhortatory** *a.* exhortative.

Exhortation (eksɔːtə'sjən). ME. [ad. L. *exhortationem*; see prec.] 1. The action or process of exhorting, of earnestly admonishing or urging to what is good and laudable. 2. A set speech delivered for the purpose of exhorting; a discourse 1450. 3. The E. before the Communion 1704.

Exhorter (egzɔːtər), 1513. [f. EXHORT *v.*]

1. One who exhorts or urges on to action 1552. 2. *spec.* In various churches, a person appointed to give religious exhortation under the direction of his pastor.

Exhume (ek-ˈhjuːm), *v.* 1548 [f. mod. L. *exhumare*, *exhumare*, see EXHUM *v.*] = EXHUME *v.* *lit.* and *fig.* Hence **Exhumation**, the action or process of removing a body from beneath the ground.

Exhume (eksɪˈhjuːm), *v.* 1789. [ad. F. *exhumer*, ad. mod. L. *exhumare*, f. *ex-* out + *humus* ground,] 1. *trans.* To dig out or remove (something buried) from beneath the ground, *transf.* and *fig.* to unearth. 2. To remove the overlying soil from (*var.*) 1872.

Exhulate, *exhucate*, etc.; see EXS-

Exies (e ksɪz), *sh.* *pl.* *Sc.* [? corrupt f. AC-*ces*.] ?Hysteres. SCOTT.

Exigent (eksɪˈdʒənt), *a.* 1803 [Fr. f. d. EXIGENT.] **Exacting**, *Also in fem.* **Exigante** (eksɪˈdʒənt)

Exigence (eksɪˈdʒəns), 1589. [a. F., ad. L. *exigentia*, f. *exigere*, *exigere*; see EXIGENT.] 1. The state or fact of being exigent; urgent want; need, necessity. *†B.* = EXIGENCY 2. -1818. 2. A case demanding immediate action or remedy; an emergency; an extremity 1643. 3. In time of = 1691. 4. Falstaff's equal to any e. Mrs. C. CLARKE.

Exigency (eksɪˈdʒəns), 1581. [ad. L. *exigentia*; see prec.] 1. Pressing state (of circumstances); stringency (of requirements) 1769. 2. Pressing necessity; in *pl.* pressing needs, straits 1630. 3. That which is needed; demands, needs, requirements 1581.

2. The various e. of time and occasion Ed. COLE. *Prayer.* The exigencies of theology 1857.

Exigent (eksɪˈdʒənt), *a.* and *sh.* ME. [ad. L. *exigentem*, *exigere*, f. *ex-* out + *agere* to drive; see EXACT *v.*]

A. adv. 1. Requiring immediate action or aid; pressing, urgent 1670. 2. Requiring too much, exacting 1823.

1. That e. cry for help CLARENDON. 2. A love that clings not, nor is e. Sir H. TAYLOR.

†B. sh. 1. A state of pressing need; an occasion that requires immediate action or remedy; an extremity, strait -1729; end, last extremity -1631. 2. *pl.* Needs, requirements -1677.

3. The duke seeing himself to be driven to such an

ex (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *v* (cm). *g* (Fr. chef). *o* (ever). *ai* (I, eye). *o* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sit). *s* (Psyche). *o* (what). *p* (gar).

g un v ch e between he Ex n and e
n n Syd S (x)

Exon. Bunde. action. 2 Hen. IV.

Exist (egz'ist), v. 1602. [ad. F. *exister*, ad
L. *ex* {*istere* to stand out, f. *ex* + *sistere*, *s*
[*stare*] 1. To be, to have objective being 1605
2. To have as in a specified mode. With
advb. phr or *as*. Also, to subsist, occur 1602
3. To live 1828 4. To continue to be 1790
5. To conceive the world... to have existed from
eternity South. 6. A space of a foot existed between
the ice and the water ISNALL.
7. To continue to be here 1797. 8. How does he
Hence Existence.

Existence (rare). Existability, also
 Existible a. (rare)
 Existence (rare) and a. 176*

ed. L. *existencia*; see EXIST and -ENCE.] **tr.**
 Being; the fact or state of existing ME
 continuance in being 1736; life 1634. 3. A
 state of existing 1763. 4. cover. All that

Matter is not necessary to the Soul's e. GRANVILLE
know not at all upon what the e. of our living
ers depends BUTLER. A wretched e. DICKENS.
an enumeration of Existences, as the basis of
ic Mill. var. Existency (in senses 2, 4)
istent (primary sense)

ing; having being. Also *absol.* 2. Now
There is but one necessarily *e.* Being Jackson
of *e.* Frenchman Ruskin. Hence *Exist-*
e. An existent

Existential (egzisten[sh]al), *a.* 1693. [ad. *L. existentialis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to existence. 2. Logic Of a proposition: Prejudging existence 1857. Existentially *adv.* Estimation. 1598. [ad. *L. estimatio*.] 1. (ult.) *ex* + *estimare*.

3. A going out or forth: liberty to go
 3. A going out or forth: liberty to go

4. An outlet; esp. said of
affording exit from a public building

1. Passage out or forth -1615. a. A
 labseess. [So in OF.] -1657.

out or forth; a departure -1706. 2.
Enolapsus 1811; also, 'the terminauon
 use' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) 1834.
Exo (eks larbriz). Used also as *ph*.
 fit, 'out of the books' (of —) [
 caption, label, or stamp and

book; *ex*, a book-plate or the like.
Exhibitor, one who collects these.
Ex, *exo*, bef. two unstressed syllables
 without, as in:
Exhalant, *Phys.* pertaining to the exterior
 of an animal.

Exocarp [*Gr. κορμός*] = **PERI-**
carpal *a.* [see **COELOM**], pertaining
to the side of the body-cavity. **Exoderm**
[*Gr. δερμα*] = **ECTODERM**, also the external
body of an insect. **Exogenetic**
[*Gr. γένεσις*], that arises from
+ **Exogeny**.

Exophytic [*Gr.* *ἐξ* (outside), *φυτικός* (of plants)], the
 (of disease) originating outside
Exophyllous *a.* [*Gr.* *φύλλον* (leaf)], (of
) having the young leaves naked,
 (of) in a sheath. **Exoplasm** [*Gr.*
 (outermost layer of the plasma membrane)]

the outermost of the two processes of the Crustacea' (Svd. Soc. Lex.);

EXOSCOPIC *a.* [Gr. *εξωστικός*], also **EXORRHIZOUS**, *a.* [Gr. *εξωρριζικός*], viewing from the outside; hence **EXOSCOPICALLY** *adv.* **EXOSKELEAL** *a.* Anal. of or pertaining to the **EXOSKELETON**, the external integument, whether bony, or calcified, or leathery, also *fig.* **EXOSPERM** *Gr.* *εξωσπέρμ*], **EXOSPORE** [see **SPORE**], *Bot.* the outer coat of a spore or oospore.

se], *Zoöl.* the hard exterior wall of the gonosome of the Hydrozoa; hence *Exothecal* or *Exothecium*, *Biol.* 'the cuticular or outer layer of the animal' (*Syn. Syn. Lex.*).

exoculation (eks-ōk'yū-lā'shən). 1630. [f. L. *exoculare* to put out the eyes, f. (*ex-* + *oculus*,) action of putting out the eyes; + *oculus*.] **code** (ē-ſōd), sb.1 Also **exod.** ME. **exodized** f. **EXODUS**.] f. = **EXODUS** f. ME. 2. = **EXODUS** 2 (*rare*) 1751

1. Of or pertaining to an exodus
2. *Phys.* Preceding from the spinal

1. One who makes an exodus 1883.
emigrant 1849.
dium. 1660 [a. L., ad. Gr. ἐξόδος, f.
of or belonging to an exit; see EXODUS.]
Drama. The end or catastrophe of a
2. Rom Drama. A scene of a

following something more serious.
 tus (eksdōs). **OL.** [a. I., a. Gr.
 i. ēg out + dōs way.] **1.** The book of
 which describes the departure of the
 s out of Egypt. **2.** A going out or
 the departure of the Israelites from

discharge of duty in virtue of one's
ence = OFFICIAL.
-y (ekṣa gāmi). 1865. [I. Gr. &c.]

y which a man is bound to take a wife
side his own clan or group; opp to
Hence *Exogamic* *a.* pertaining to
amous *a.* practising, of the nature of,
ing to, *e.*
(eksodzen). 1868 [in Fr. exam]

exogenous, -us adj. [Gr. *exōgenēs*, 'originating from outside', *exō* 'outside' + *gignō* 'to produce'.] Bot. A plant whose stem deposit on the outside; opp. to *endogenous*.
exogenous, -us (s.c. prec.) + -ous] a. Bot.

additions on the outside; of the
in exogen; pertaining to or charac-
the exogens. b *Path.* = EXO-
889 c. *Anat.* (Of a portion of
ing out from a previously ossified
to *autogenous* 1854.
**exogenously* adv.

a. 1611. [ad L. *exoletus*, *exo-*
+ *ol-* to grow; cf. *adollescere*]
tate, insipid; faded -1736.
n. Also *exsolution*. 1615. [ad.
ponem, f. *exsoluere*.] The action of
setting free; relaxation; esp. the

1578. [ad. L. *ex(s)olvere*, f. loosen] *trans* To slacken; also off' (Bailey). *intr.* for *reft* To

(Er sane). $\bar{\Theta}$ (fer, fern, earth).

|| **Exomis** (eksō'mis). 1850. [Gr., f. *ἐξ* + *ὄμος* sho ilder.] A vest without sleeves, leaving the shoulders bare; worn by artisans and slaves. So **Exomion**. Browning.
|| **Exomologesis** (eksō'molōgēs'is). 1592. [Gr., f. *ἐξ* intensive + *ὁμολογέω* to confess.] A full or public confession.

|| **Exomphalos** (eksp m'falos). 1574. [Gr., f. *ἐξ* + *ὀμφαλός* navel.] A rupture or protrusion at the navel.

|| **Exon** (e xōn). 1767. [repr. the pronunc. (egzon) of Fr. *exempl*. Cf. EXAUN.] Title of the four officers of the Yeomen of the Royal Guard, styled *corporals* in their commissions, and ranking below the 'Ensign'.

|| **Exonerate** (egzō'nērēt), *v.* 1524. [f. L. *exonerat*, *exonerare*, f. *ex* + *onus* (onar-) burden (cf. F. *exonier*).] 1. *trans.* To take off a burden from; to relieve of; to unload, lighten. 2. To discharge, get rid of 1512. 3. To free from (a duty, obligation, payment, charge, etc., also, from blame) 1548.

1 Success would certainly e. our finances WILLINGTON. 2 To exonerate the bladder when neds shall 15, jayre BOORDE. Neither did this riser e. itself into any sea HAKILUT. 3 Mr Hastings offered to e. the company from that 'charge' BURKE. To e. myself of a greater crime W. IRVING.

Hence **Exonerate** *pple*, *exonerated*. **Exoneration**, the action of discharging, disburdening, or relieving, or the state of being relieved from a duty, obligation, payment, etc., also, from blame, a formal discharge. **Exonerative**, *a.* tending to give relief (from an obligation). **Exonerator**.

|| **Exoneretur** (egzō'nērēt' tar). 1824. [L.; = let him be discharged; see prec.] *Law*. An entry made upon the bail-piece upon render of a defendant to prison in discharge of his bail' (Wharton).

|| **Exophthalmia**. 1721. [mod. L., f. EXOPHTHALMUS.] = EXOPHTHALMUS.

|| **Exophthalmus**, -os (eksō'p'thal'mūs, -ōs). 1872. [mod. L., a Gr., f. *ἐξ* out + *ὀφθαλμός* eye.] *Path.* Protrusion of the eye-ball. Hence **Exophthalmic**, *a.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by, *e. var.* **Exophthalmic**.

|| **Exopt**, *v.* [ad. L. *exoptare*.] To desire greatly. FORREST. So **Exoptation**, earnest desire.

|| **Exorable** (eksō'rā'b'l), *a.* Now rare 1563. [ad. L. *exorabilis*; see next.] Capable of being moved by entreaty. Hence **Exorableness**.

|| **Exorate**, *v.* 1599. [f. L. *exorat*, *exorare*, f. *ex* + *orare* to pray.] *trans.* To entreat; to prevail upon by entreaty -1654. Hence **Exoration**.

|| **Exorbital**, *a.* 1876. [f. EX-*pref.* + ORBIT + AL.] Outside the orbit.

|| **Exorbitance** (egzō'rib'itāns), 1611. [f. EXORBITANT; see -ANCE.] 1. Aberration from the due or ordinary track; eccentricity, irregularity, anomaly. Also, aberration of mind -1812. 2. Transgression of law or morality, misconduct, lawlessness, criminality (*arch.*) 1611. 3. Excessiveness; now chiefly, of demands, charges, prices, etc. 1646.

2 The Border robbers had committed many exorbitances SCOTT. 3 The e. of the duties on tea and tobacco McCulloch. So **Exorbitancy**.

|| **Exorbitant** (egzō'rib'itānt), 1460. [ad. late L. *exorbitantem*, *exorbitare*, f. *ex* + *orbita* wheel-track; see ORBIT. Cf. F. *exorbitant*.]

A. adj. 1. Leaving a specified track -1674. 2. Deviating from the normal track; *eccentric*, anomalous; abnormal 1460. 3. Forsaking, or apt to forsake, the right path; erring -1716. 4. Exceeding ordinary or proper bounds, excessive; outrageously large 1621.

2 Causes e., and such as their laws had not provided for Hooker. 4 E. appetites BURTON. Imposition R. COKE. tributes CROSOY. influence J. FLETCHER. Hence **Exorbitantly** *adv.*

3B. *sb.* One who or something which exceeds proper limits (*rare*) -1714.

|| **Exorbitate** (egzō'rib'itāt), *v.* ? Obs. 1600 [f. L. *exorbitat*, *exorbitare*; see prec.] *intr.* To deviate from the usual course or orbit. Hence **Exorbitation**.

Exorcise; see EXORCIZE.

|| **Exorcism** (e'ksō'siz'm, egzō'siz'm). ME. [ad. late L. *exorcismus*, *a.* Eccl. Gr. *ἐξορκισμός*, see EXORCIZE. Cf. F. *exorcisme*.] 1. The action

of exorcising or expelling an evil spirit by adjuration, etc. 2. *improp.* conjuration; the ceremonies observed in calling up spirits -1652. 3. A formula employed in exorcising 1550.

|| **Exorcist** (e'ksō'sist, egzō'sist). ME. [ad. late L. *exorcista*, ad. Gr. *ἐξορκιστής*; see EXORCIZE.] 1. One who drives out evil spirits by adjuration, etc.; *spec.* one of the four lesser orders in the R. C. Church. 2. One who calls up spirits by magical rites -1621.

1 Exorcists, that served to dispose such as were possessed by the Devil BELDEN. 2 *Jud. C. n. i.* 393

|| **Exorcize**, -ise (e'ksō'siz, egzō'siz), *v.* 1546. [ad. late L. *exorcizare*, ad. Gr. *ἐξορκίζειν*, f. *ἐξ* + *ὄρκος* oath. The better form *exorcise* is least in use.] 1. *trans.* To drive out (an evil spirit) by the use of a holy name; to call forth, expel. 2. To clear of evil spirits; to purify 1645. 3. To adjure (an evil spirit). Also, to conjure up. Now rare 1584.

1 Touched him on the shoulder with his staff and exorcised the demon MISS JARVIS. 2 Monks budded together as if to e. the land of a demon LYTTON. Hence **Exorcization**, the action of exorcising. **Exorcizer**, one who exorcizes.

|| **Exordium** (egzō'rdi'um). Pl -iums, -ia. 1581. [L., f. *exordium* f. *ex* + *ordium* to begin.] The beginning of anything; *esp.* the introductory part of a discourse, treatise, etc.

I shall consider them jointly, by way of e. to the rest SELDEN. Hence **Exordial**, *a.* introductory. || **Exornate**, *v.* 1539. [f. L. *exornat*, *exornare*.] To adorn, embellish -1589. Hence **Exornation**.

|| **Exortion**. 1657. [f. L. *exorin*.] The action of arising or emerging point of emergence

|| **Exosculation**. 1560. [ad. L. *exosculationem*.] 1. A hearty kiss -1652. 2. *Anat.* Anastomosis 1634.

|| **Exosmosis** (eksō'smō'sis). 1828. [a. F., formed as if ad. mod. L. *exosmosis*; see next.] = next.

|| **Exosmosis** (eksō'smō'sis). 1839. [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἐξω* + *σμός* pushing. Cf. ENDOSMOSIS.] *Phys.*, etc. The passage of a fluid outwards through a porous septum, to mix with external fluid. Hence **Exosmotic**, *a.*

|| **Exossate** (eksō'sāt), *v.* 1721. [f. L. *exossat*, *exossare* to bone, f. *ex* + *os* (oss-).] *trans.* To deprive of bones; to cause (fruits) to grow without stones. Hence **Exossation**.

|| **Exosseous**, *a.* [f. L. *exosus* + -EOSUS.] Boneless SIR T. BROWNE.

|| **Exostosis** (eksō'stō'sis). 1736. [mod. L., a Gr. *ἐξωστῶσις* outgrowth of bone, f. *ἐξ* + *ὄστέον*.] 1. *Path.* The formation of bone on another bone, or on some other structure in the body. Also *concr.* a bony tumour found upon a bone or cartilage. 2. *Bot.* A diseased condition of plants, in which hard woody projections grow from the main stem or roots 1866. Hence **Exostosed** *pple*, *a.* affected with e. **Exostotic**, *a.* pertaining to e.; of the nature of an e.

|| **Exostracize** (eksō'strā'siz), *v.* 1838. [ad. Gr. *ἐξοστρακίζειν*.] To banish by ostracism; also *fig.* Hence **Exostracism**.

|| **Exoteric** (eksō'ter'ik). 1653. [ad. late L., a. Gr. *ἐξωτερικός*, f. *ἐξωτέρος*, compar. of *ἐξω* outside.]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to the outside; external 1662. 2. Suitable to the uninitiated. Hence, of disciples, etc. Belonging to the outer circle. Opp. to **Esoteric**, *q. v.* 1655. 3. *transf.* Current among the outside public; popular 1813

2. Plato like Pythagoras had e. and esoteric opinions LEWES

3B. *sb.* 1. *pl.* (After Gr. *τὰ ἐξωτερικά*) Exoteric doctrines or treatises 1738. 2. One of the uninitiated, an outsider 1697.

Hence **Exoteric-al**, *ly adv.*

|| **Exotery**. 1763. [? a misprint.] Exoteric doctrine or instruction.

|| **Exotic** (egzō'tik) 1599. [ad. L., a Gr. *ἐξωτικός*, f. *ἐξω* outside.]

A. adj. 1. Alien; introduced from abroad, not indigenous. 2. Drawn from outside -1727. 3. Foreign (now rare), hence toutlandish, barbarous 1629

1 An exotick and forain territory 1650. An e. plant 1660. 2 An e. habit and demeanour SWIFT.

3B. *sb.* 1. A plant or animal of foreign ex-

traction; a foreign plant not acclimatized. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1645. 2. A foreigner (*rare*) 1651.

Hence **Exotical**, *a.* **Exotically** *adv.* **Exoticism**, tendency to adopt what is e. character; a foreign idiom or expression

|| **Expand** (ekspā'nd), *v.* ME. [ad. L. *expandere*, f. *ex* + *pandere* to spread; (cf. *pains*)] 1. *trans.* To spread out, to open out, unfold to spread out smooth; also, to display, *lit* and *fig.* b. To develop; to write out in full, in *Alg.* to state at length in a series 1802

2 *intr.* for *refl.* To spread itself out; to unfold open out, to develop 1560 3. *trans.* To spread out every way (J.), to cause to increase in bulk; to dilate, enlarge. Also *refl.* 1645 4 *intr.* for *refl.* To increase in bulk, swell to dilate, also *fig.* 1791

1 E. thy sails POPE. Sicily then lay expanded like a map beneath our eyes L. HUNT 2 Streams expanding to deep green lakes TYNDALL. 3 To e. the Spirits 1707, a volume MACAULEY, the chest (*mod*) 4 When the air is warmed, it expands 1854. Hence **Expander**, one who, or that which, expands.

|| **Expanding**, *pple* *a.* 1776 [f. prec.] 1 That opens out or is opening out. 2. That becomes enlarged 1874.

2. *E. ally*, such as expands in cooling, *E. bit*, a boring-bit whose diameter is adjustable KNIGHT

|| **Expandse**, *a.* ME [ad. L. *expansus* *expandere*.] 1 *Bot.* Expanded, spread out 1819. 2. Separate, opp. to COLLECT (see Skeat in *Chaucer's Astrolabe* (1872) Gloss)

|| **Expanse** (ekspā'ns), *sb.* 1667. [ad. L. *expansum* neut. sb., f. as prec.] 1. That which is expanded or spread out, a wide extent of any thing; *esp.* in *The expansu*, the firmament 2 Enlargement, expansion. Also, the amount or distance of expansion. 1860.

1 Let there be Light High in th' e of Heaven MILT. P. L. vii 340 The broad e. of brow SCOTT

|| **Expandse**, *v.* 1477. [f. L. *expans*, *expandere*] = EXPAND *v.* 1, 3. -1800

|| **Expandible** (ekspā'nsib'l), *a.* 1691. [f. as prec; see -IBLE.] That can be expanded

Readily e. by Heat BOYLE. An e. system of theology 1850. Hence **Expandibility**, *e. quality*

|| **Expandisibility**, *e. quality*

|| **Expandse** (ekspā'nsil, -sil), *a.* 1730. [f. L. *expans* + -ILE.] 1. Capable of expansion 1776.

2. Of, or of the nature of, expansion

1. E. and contractile by heat and cold FORSTER

|| **Expansion** (ekspā'n'ān), 1611. [ad. late L. *expansionem*.] 1. The action or process of expanding or spreading out; the state of being expanded or spread out 1646

b. Development; writing out in full; in *Alg.* the process or result of working out a contracted expression 1858.

2. Anything that is spread out; an expanse 1611

3. Extent, space to which anything is extended; also, pure space -1712

4. Dilatation; an instance of this 1664. b. *Comm.* etc. An extension (of business transactions) also, an increase of the circulating medium 1847.

5. The amount or degree of dilatation 1790

6. *concr.* An expanded portion; what (a thing) is expanded into 1860

7. *Steam-engine*. The increase in bulk of the steam which takes place in a partially filled cylinder after communication with the boiler is cut off 1782

1. The ensien e. of the wing of a bird GREW. 2. All that lies Beneath the stard e. of the skies BRATTE

4. The love of liberty is simply the instinct in man for e. M. ARKOLD

attrib. and *Comb.* as *e. theory*; *e. coupling* one consisting of an e. drum of thin copper between the extremities of two pipes, which, in elongating, press the sides of the drum in, and draw them out in cooling; -*curb*, in *Horology*, a contrivance for counteracting expansion and contraction; -*drum*, an arrangement by which an occasional change of speed may be effected; -*engine*, one in which the piston is propelled, during the latter part of its course, by the expansion of the steam first introduced, -*gear*, an apparatus for cutting off steam from the cylinder at a given point of the stroke, -*joint*, a stuffing box joint connecting the steam pipes, so as to allow one of them to slide within the enlarged end of the other when the length increases by expansion (Wheale); -*slide*, a slide belonging to the e. valve, a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the cylinder

|| **Expansionist** (ekspā'n'fānist). 1862. [f. prec + -IST.] One who advocates expansion

Also *attrib.*

|| **Expansive** (ekspā'nsiv), *a.* 1651. [f. L.

ex (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *a* (ever). *ai* (I, eye). *a* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sit). *i* (Psyche). *o* (what). *o* (got)

expans-, *expandere* + *-IVE*.] 1. Tending or adapted to expand. 2. Of or pertaining to expansion; depending upon the principle of expansion. 1782. 3. Having wide bounds, or a wide range, broad, extensive; comprehensive 1806. 4. E. either 1805, utterance 1858. An e. force 1886. 5. The said new or e. engine *Watt's Patent* No 13 1. 4. 3. An e. intellect D'ISRAELI, forehead 1834. Hence *EXPANSIVE-ly adv.* -ness. *EXPANSIVITY* (rare).

†**EXPANSUM**. 1635. [L.] = *EXPANSE* *sb.* -1794.

†**EXPANSURE**. 1606. [f. L. *expans-* ppl. stem + *URE*.] The process of expanding; also, = *EXPANSE* *sb.* 1. -1611.

†**Ex parte, ex-parte** (ekspā'te), *adv.* 1672. [L.] 1. *Law* On one side only; said of an affidavit, application, etc. 2. *trans.* Of statements, etc.: made by, or in the interest of, one side only 1812.

Expatriate (ekspā'ti-āt), *v.* 1538. [f. L. *ex(p)atriat-*, *ex(p)atriari*, f. *ex* + *spatriari* to walk about, f. *spatrium* space.] 1. *intr.* To walk about at large, wander at will. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To speak or write at some length, to be copious in description or discussion. *Const. on, upon*. 1612. 3. *trans.* To enlarge, extend, to spread abroad; to magnify. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* -1738. 4. To allow to range' (f.). *refl.* only. -1695.

1. Winter-dies. crawl out. to e. in the sun LOWELL. 2. Ancient orators used to e. in praise of their country BARNES. 3. The Jordan. expatriateth itself into the waters of Merom FULLER.

Hence **Expatriator**, -or. **Expatriation**, the action of expatriating. **Expatriative** *a.* expansive. **Expatriatory** *a.* characterized by expatriation.

Expatriate (ekspā'ti-āt), *v.* 1768. [f. ppl. stem of L. *expatriare*, f. *ex* + *patriā* + *-ATE*, Cf. F. *expatrier*.] 1. *trans.* To drive (a person) away from his native country, to banish 1817. 2. *refl.* (rarely *intr.* for *refl.*) To withdraw from one's native country; to renounce one's allegiance 1784.

1. He apologized at length for proposing to e. the negroes 1856. Hence **Expatriate** *phl. a.* expatriated; *sb.* an expatriated person.

Expatriation (ekspā'tri-ā-ti-ōn), 1816. [f. prec., see -ATION.] 1. The action of banishing a person from his own country; the state of being banished. 2. The action of withdrawing from one's country, emigration. Also, renunciation of one's allegiance 1825.

2. The bishops and clergy sought refuge in e. YGOWELL.

Expect (ekspekt), *v.* 1560. [ad. L. *ex(s)pectare* to look out for, f. *ex* + *speciare*, freq. of *specere* to see.] 1. *intr.* To wait -1765. 2. *trans.* To wait for, await -1822. 3. To look for mentally; to look forward to, regard as about to happen; to anticipate the occurrence or the coming of. *Const.* with simple *obj.*, *obj.* and *inf.* or clause as *obj.*; also *absol.* 1601. 4. *a.* with *can* = 'to look for with likelihood' 1650. b. To look for as due from another; to look for and require 1634. 5. To suppose, surmise that. *Now dial. or colloq.* 1592.

1. Heb. x 13. 2. Prisons e. the wicked COWPER. 3. They expected us, and we expected to come DIXON. They did not e. she could ever recover CHERRYWOOD. 4. b. England expects every man to do his duty NELSON.

Hence †**Expect** *sb.* expectation. **Expectable** *a.* to be expected. **Expectedly** *adv.* according to expectation. **Expecter**, -tor, one who expects.

Expectance (ekspektāns), 1602. [f. L. *expectantia*, f. *expectantem*; see **EXPECTANT**.] 1. The action or state of waiting for anything. Somewhat *arch.* 1603. 2. The action of looking for mentally. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1631. 3. The condition of being expected; as, *in expectation* -1640. 4. Ground, reason, or warrant for expecting something -1793. 5. That which is expected 1684.

3. A good estate in possession; fine expectancies besides RICHARDSON. So **Expectancy**.

Expectancy (ekspektāns), 1598. [ad. L. *expectantia*, see prec. and -ANCY.] 1. = **EXPECTANCE** 1 (rare) 1649. 2. = **EXPECTANCE** 2; also, an instance of this 1600. 3. *adv.* The position of being entitled to anything at some future time, either as a remainder, or reversion, or on the death of some one 1811. 4. That from which much is expected (*arch.*) 1602. 3. = **EXPECTANCE** 2 b; also, anything in ex-

pectance 1598. 4. The extent of reasonable expectation 1620.

2. c. Th' expectancie and Rose of the faire State *Haml.* iii. i. 160.

Expectant (ekspektānt) ME. [a. F., or ad. L. *expectantem*; see **EXPECT**.]

A. adj. 1. In a state of expectation; waiting, looking out; *esp.* that expects a succession, appointment, or the like. 2. Existing in expectancy, reversionary 1628.

1. An anxious and e. eye SOUTHEY. An e. occupier 1886. An e. (= pregnant) mother 1882. 2. A fee simple e. COLEGE. Hence **Expectantly** *adv.*

B. *sb.* One who expects an arrival, occurrence, etc.; one who looks to receive something; *esp.* in *Law*, an *expectant heir* 1625.

Expectation (ekspektā-ti-ōn), 1538. [ad. L. *expectationem*; see **EXPECT**.] 1. The action or state of waiting, or of waiting for (something). Now only: **Expectant** waiting, 1550.

b. *Med.* The method of waiting upon the efforts of nature in the treatment of a disease 1628. 2. The action of mentally looking for something to take place; anticipation 1552. 3. Expectancy 1538. 4. Ground or warrant for expecting 1611; *pl.* prospects of inheritance or of testamentary gifts 1669. 5. The condition of being expected, only in *phr.* *in expectation* 1657. 6. That which is expected or looked forward to 1596. 7. The degree of probability of the occurrence of any contingent event 1832.

2. Our expectations that others will act so and so in such circumstances BUTLER. 3. I have what are called expectations LYTTON. 7. *Phr.* *Expectation of life* that duration which may reasonably be expected from a life of a given age.

Expectative (ekspektā-tiv), 1488. [ad. late L. *ex(s)pectativus*.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to expectation; of prospective effect. 2. Characterized by waiting for events 1611.

B. *sb.* 1. Something in expectation; an expectancy -1758. 2. A mandate given by the pope or king conferring the expectation of a benefit; also called *expectative grace* 1563.

†**Expectation**. 1532. [e. *ron.* f. **EXPECT**] = **EXPECTATION**. -1658. So **Expective** *a.* (rare) = **EXPECTATIVE**.

Expectorant (ekspektō-rānt), 1782. [ad. L. *expectorantem*; see next.]

A. adj. That promotes expectation 1811.

B. *sb.* An expectorant medicine.

Expectorate (ekspektō-rēt), *v.* 1601. [f. L. *expectorari*, *expectorare*, f. *ex* + *pector* (pector) the breast.] 1. *trans.* †To clear out from the chest or lungs -1678; to eject (phlegm, etc.) from the chest or lungs by coughing, hawking, or spitting 1656. Also *absol.* = to spit 1827 2. To expel from the breast or mind -1656. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*

Expectoration (ekspektō-rā-ti-ōn), 1672. [f. prec.; see -ATION.] 1. The action of expectorating; discharge of phlegm from the chest by coughing, etc. 2. *concr.* That which is expectorated, as phlegm 1817.

Expectorative (ekspektō-rā-tiv), 1666. [f. as prec.; see -IVE.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to expectoration 1813.

B. *sb.* = **EXPECTORANT** *sb.*

Expede (ekspēd), *v.* Sr. 1513. [ad. L. *expedire*.] = **EXPEDITE** *v.* 4.

†**Expediate** *a.* [f. F. *expédier*, pa. pple. of *expédier*, ad. med. L. *expediare* (= L. *expedire*),] **Expeditious**, **EVELYN**.

[**Expediate** *v.*, prob. error for **EXPEDITE**.]

Expedience (ekspēdi-ēns), 1593. [a. F. *expédience*; see **EXPEDIENT**.] 1. Dispatch; also, that which requires dispatch; an expedition, etc. -1606. 2. = **EXPEDIENT** 1. 3. *Obs.* 1519. 3. = **EXPEDIENT** 2; *pl.* interested motives, etc. 1608.

Expediency (ekspēdi-ēns), 1612. [f. **EXPEDIENT**; see -ENCY.] 1. The quality of being expedient; suitability to the conditions; fitness, advantage; an advantage. 2. The consideration of what is expedient, as a rule of action; what is politic, as dist. from what is just or right 1612. b. *occas.* in *pl.* The requirements of expediency 1843.

1. In some perplexity .. about the e. of the voyage MIDDLETON. 2. Matters of mere e., that affect neither

honor, morality, or religion CHATRAM. Following his duty instead of consulting e. JANE AUSTEN.

Expedient (ekspēdi-ēnt), ME. [a. F. *expédient*, ad. L. *expedientem*; see **EXPEDITE** *v.*]

A. adj. 1. **Expeditious**. **SHAKS.** 2. Advantageous, fit, proper, or suitable to the circumstances of the case ME. 3. Useful, politic, as opp. to just or right. Often *absol.* 1774.

1. *Rich. III.* i. ii. 217. 2. Those things to know for me be full e. 1519. The most e. settlements for a trading company 1866. 3. Too fond of the right to pursue the e. Golds. Hence **Expediently** *adv.*

B. *sb.* 1. That which helps forward, or conduces to an object, a means to an end (rare) -1657. 2. A device adopted in an exigency, a resource, shift 1653.

2. Finding out expedients for shifting from one to another all personal Punishments BRAVINT.

Expediential (ekspēdi-ēn-šāl), *a.* 1850 [see **EXPEDIENT** and -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or having regard to, what is expedient. Hence **Expedientially** *adv.*

Expediment, 1547 [ad. med. L. *expedimentum*; see **EXPEDITE**.] 1. An expedient -1677. 2. 'The whole of a person's goods and chattels, bag and baggage' (Wharton).

Expeditate (ekspēdi-tāt), *v.* 1502 [f. med. L. *expeditat-*, *expeditare*, f. *ex* + *pedem* foot.] To cut off from (a dog) three claws or the ball of the forefoot; to law. Now *Hist.* Hence **Expeditation**.

†**Expedite**, *a.* 1545. [ad. L. *expeditus*; see next.] 1. Free of impediments, unimpeded -1694. 2. Of soldiers, etc.: lightly equipped so as to move quickly -1792. 3. Ready, prompt, expeditious -1792. Hence †**Expeditedly** *adv.* -ness.

Expedite (ekspēdi-tē), *v.* 1471 [f. L. *expedit-*, *expedire*, f. *ex* + *pedem* foot.] 1. *trans.* To clear of difficulties -1681. 2. To help forward, hasten the progress of 1618. 3. To perform quickly, dispatch 1471. 4. To dispatch issue officially; *transf.* to send out (an army, munitions, etc.). Now *rare*. 1606.

1. *Milt. P. L.* x. 474. 2. To e. one's desires RALEIGH, destruction FULLER, a local bill MACAULAY. 3. To e. an order SHERATON. 4. Though such charters be expedited of course BACON. Hence **Expediter**.

Expedition (ekspēdi-ti-ōn), ME. [ad. L. *expeditionem*; see prec.] 1. The action of expediting; the condition of being expedited; prompt execution or supply; dispatch -1649. 2. A sending or setting forth for some definite purpose; *esp.* a warlike enterprise ME. 3. *concr.* What is thus sent out, e. g. a body of persons a fleet, etc. 1693. 4. The quality of being 'expedited'; promptness, haste, speed 1529.

1. A bill against Pluralities is committed. Several other things in a. MARVELL. 2. Mean while the Son On his great E. now appeared *Milt. P. L.* vii. 193. 3. An e. may consist of a single ship CORV. 4. With winged e. Swift as the lightning glance *MILT.*

Hence **Expeditionary** *a.* of, pertaining to, or sent on an e. 1. *sb.* a naval officer who took care of dispatches. †**Expeditioner**, one engaged in an e. **Expeditionist**, one who goes on an e.

Expeditious (ekspēdi-ti-ōs), *a.* 1599. [f. prec.; see -TIOUS.] 1. Characterized by expedition, performed with expedition 1610. 2. Acting or moving with expedition; speedy.

1. E. measures 1832, travelling 1866. 2. An e. set of workmen 1771. **Expeditious-ly** *adv.* -ness.

†**Expeditive**, *a.* [f. **EXPEDITE** + *-IVE*.]

Expeditious, **BACON**.

Expel (ekspe'l), *v.* ME. [ad. L. *expellere* f. *ex* + *pellere* to drive; cf. **COMPEL**.] 1. *trans.* To drive out; to eject by force. *Const.* from (*occas.* out of); also with double *obj.* (*from* omitted). 2. To turn out, eject from a society etc. 1534. 3. To reject from consideration -1742. 4. To keep out. *Haml.* v. i. 239.

1. Power to expel and cast out devils 1577. He sent two knights to e. them the convent *HUME*. To e. an idea from consciousness *H. SPENCER*. 2. To be expelled the University 1648.

Hence **Expellible** *a.* capable of being, or liable to be, expelled. **Expellent** *a.* also -ant, that expels or tends to e; *sb.* an expellent medicine. **Expeller**.

Expend (ekspēnd), *v.* ME. [ad. L. *expendere*, f. *ex* + *pendere* to weigh, pay. Cf. also **SPEND**.] 1. *trans.* To pay away, lay out spend (money); *esp.* for determinate objects. *Const.* *in, upon*. Also *absol.* Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To use up (material or force) in any

o (Ger. Köln). ö (Fr. peu). ü (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. dune). v (Ital). ē (Ea) (there). ē (ē) (rem). ē (Fr. faire). ē (Ir. fern, earth).

operation; also *refl.* 1745. *b. Naut.* To lose (spars, masts, etc.); to pay out (rope) 1801. *†3.* To weigh mentally -1877.

1. To e. money in beer 1867. *transf.* etc. To e. time SHAKS, care 1728, wisdom EMERSON, blood 1854. *2.* The English archers having expended their arrows, drew their swords JEFFSON.

Hence **Expendable** *a.* **Expend.**

Expenditor (eks-pen-dī-tōr). 1499. [*a. mod. L., irreg. f. expendere; see prec.*] *Law.* One who has charge of expenditure, *spec.* formerly an officer appointed to disburse the money collected by tax for the repair of sewers -1847.

Expenditure (eks-pen-dī-tū). 1769. [*f. mod. L. expensitus pa. pple. (irreg. formed after venditus) of expendere + -URE.*] *1.* The action or practice of expending, disbursement; consumption. *2.* The amount expended from time to time 1791.

1. Our e. purchased commerce and conquest BUNYAN. *2.* The Income and E. of Great Britain 1791.

Expense (eks-pens). ME. [*a. AF., ad. late L. expensā, pa. pple. fem. used subst.*] *†1.* The action of expending; the state of being expended; disbursement, consumption; loss -1797. *†2.* Money, or a sum, expended -1765. *3.* Burden of expenditure; the cost or sacrifice involved in any course of action, etc. 1632. *b.* In *pl.* esp. 'Money out of pocket', or its reimbursement ME. *c.* An occasion of expense (*mod.*).

1. All of them dread a woman of expense FORDYCE. The sun is not wasted by e. of light FRANKLIN. *2.* Where a People thrive, there the income is greater than the expense PERRY. *3. b.* There's expenses for thee SHAKS. *c.* His sons are an e. to him (*mod.*).

Comb. e.- magazine, a magazine in which a small portion of ammunition is kept for immediate use.

Hence **Expenseful** *a.* costly; also, extravagant. **Expenseless** *a.* without e.

Expensive (eks-pens-iv), *a.* 1628. [See **EXPEND** and **-IVE**; assoc. early with **EXPENSE**.] *1.* Given to expenditure; lavish; extravagant (now *rare*). *2.* Attended with expense; costly, dear. Also *transf.* 1634.

1. E. of ink BR. HALL, Health and Fortune STEELE, time 1817. Sir Oliver, likewise an e. man CARLYLE. *2.* An e. remedy EVERTY, education FROUDS.

Hence **Expensively** *adv.* **Expensiveness**, the quality of being e.; costliness; extravagance (now *rare*).

Expergefaction (eks-p5-1-dzifæk-shn). Now *rare*. 1638. [*ad. late L. expergefactionem.*] The action of awakening or rousing; the state or fact of being awakened.

Experience (eks-pē-riēns), *sb.* ME. [*a. F. experience, ad. L. experientia, f. experientem, experiri to put to the test.*] *†1.* The action of putting to the test; trial -1668; an experiment -1763. *†2.* Proof by trial, demonstration -1715. *3.* The observation of facts or events, considered as a source of knowledge ME. *4.* The fact of being consciously the subject of a state or condition, or of being consciously affected by an event. Also, an instance of this. ME. *b.* A state of mind or feeling forming part of the inner religious life 1674. *5.* What has been experienced 1607. *6.* Personal knowledge 1553; *†an* experimental fact, maxim, rule, or device -1693. *7.* The state of having been occupied in any study or practice, in affairs, or in the intercourse of life; the duration or extent of such occupation; the qualifications thereby acquired 1843.

1. Make E. of my loyalty, by some service SHIRLEY. *3.* E. informs us only of what has been, but never of what must be REID. *4.* Experiences were enough for me To speak of what that is in marriage CHAUCER. *b.* A repetition of Christiana's e. BUNYAN. *5.* Profound study of Indian e. MILL. *6.* Most men have the generosity to pay for their own e. 1791. *7.* His years but young, but his e. old TWO GENT. II. iv. 69.

Experience (eks-pē-riēns), *v.* 1533. [*f. prec. sb.* *†1. trans.* To make experiment of; to test, *†y* -1780; to prove by experience -1750. *2.* To have experience of; to feel, suffer, undergo 1588; to find by experience 1800. *†3.* To give experience to; to train (soldiers). Also in *passive*: To be taught by experience -1654.

1. What we e. in the present world BUTLER. *Phr. 1. e. religion* (U.S.): to be converted. *3.* The Footmen being experienced to run suddenly with the Horse men, leaped into the battal TOWSEL.

Hence **Experienced** *pp. a.* having experience; wise or skilful through experience; tested; felt;

suffered, undergone. **Experienter**, one who experiences, or makes experiments.

Experient, *a.* ME. [*ad. L. experientem.*] Experienced -1630.

Experiential (eks-pē-riē-nshāl), *a.* 1816. [*f. L. experientia + -AL.*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from, experience or observation.

Phr. E. philosophy, the system which derives all knowledge from experience.

Hence **Experientialism**, the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from experience. **Experientialist**, an adherent of experientialism. **Experientially** *adv.*

Experiment (eks-pē-rī-mēt). ME. [*a. OF., ad. L. experimentum, f. experiri to try.*] *1.* The action of trying anything, a test, trial. Now *arch.* *2.* A procedure adopted in uncertainty whether it will answer the purpose 1594. *3.* An action or operation undertaken in order to discover something unknown, to test a hypothesis, or establish or illustrate some known truth ME. *4.* Experimentation 1678. *†5.* Experience; an instance of this. Const. of. -1741.

†6. Practical proof, an example -1684. *7.* It is good not to try Experiments in States BACON. *4.* This is proved by e. 1678. *5.* I know by some experiments which I have had of you HOWELL. **Experiment** (eks-pē-rī-mēt), *v.* 1481. [*f. prec. sb.*] *†1. trans.* To experience -1727. *†2.* To ascertain or establish by trial -1812. *†3.* To make an experiment upon, test, try -1776. *4. intr.* To make an experiment or experiments. Const. on. 1787.

4. A person who has experimented with a reflector 1837. Hence **Experimentation**, the action or process of experimenting, a series of experiments.

Experimentative *a.* inclined to make an experiment; of the nature of an experiment. **Experimentator** (*rare*), an experimenter, also an empiric. **Experimenter**, or, **Experimentist**, one who makes or tries experiments.

Experimental (eks-pē-rī-mēntāl). ME. [*f. as prec. + -AL.*] *A. adj.* *1.* Based on or derived from experience; founded on experience only. *2.* Based on, derived from, or ascertained by experiment 1570. *3.* Tentative 1818. *4.* Relating to experiments; used in or for making experiments 1792. *5.* *Phr. E. philosophy:* (*a.*) the philosophy which insists on experiment as the necessary foundation of all reasoned conclusions; (*b.*) Physics or 'natural philosophy' as demonstrated by means of experiments (now *rare*). So also, *e. chemistry, physics, science.* Hence *e. philosophers*, etc. Hence **Experimentally** *adv.* by experience by means of experiment.

B. sb. A trial; an experimental proof; a datum of experience; in *pl.* experimental knowledge 1628.

Hence **Experimentalism**, the principles of the e. school in philosophy or science; e. research. **Experimentalist**, one who experiments in some branch of science; one who is fond of trying experiments. **Experimentalize**, *v. intr.* to make or try experiments.

Experimentalian. 1661. [*f. EXPERIMENT sb. + -ARIAN.*] *A. adj.* Relying on experiment -1816.

B. sb. An experimental philosopher 1690.

Experimented (eks-pē-rī-mēnt-d), *pp. a.* 1477. [*f. EXPERIMENT v.*] *1.* Experienced, practised in (an art). Now *rare*. *†2.* Proved or known by experience -1807. *†3.* Met with in experience -1812.

Expererrection. [*f. L. experrect-, expergerisci to wake up.*] The action of waking up. **HOLLAND.**

Expert (eks-p5-ut), *a* ME. [*a. OF., ad. L. expertus, experiri; see EXPERIENCE sb.*] *†1.* Experienced (*sb.*), having experience (*of*) -1672.

2. Trained by practice, skilled. Const. at, in, to, with *inf.* ME. *†3.* Tried, proved by experience -1612.

1. A Militia e. in war PERRY. *2.* Maystres. That were of law e. and curious CHAUCER. An e. Arithmetician DRE. *E. Mariners* 1632. *E. Valour* 1665. *3.* His Pilot Of verie e., and approv'd Allowance Oth. II. i. 49. Hence **Expertly** *adv.*, *ness.*

Expert, *a* ME. [*ad. L. expertem, f. ex- + pars (part-).*] Devoid of, free from -1660.

Expert (eks-p5-ut), *sb.* 1825. [*a. mod. F. expert (the adj. used subst., see EXPERT a.)*]

1. One who is **EXPERT** (sense 2) 1853. *2.* One whose special knowledge or skill causes him to be an authority, a specialist; also *attrib.* 1825.

1. An e. at hurdle-making ROOFS. *2.* My writing was well known, experts swore that the forgery was by me BESANT *attrib.* E. evidence, witness, etc. **Expert**, *v.* ME. [*f. L. expert-, experiri to try.*] To experience; to know by experience -1587.

Expertise (eks-p5-rtz). 1869. [*Fr.*] Expert opinion or knowledge; also, the quality or state of being expert.

Expetible, *a.* 1569. [*ad. L. expetibilis, f. (ult.) ex- + petere to seek.*] To be wished for, desirable -1679.

Expiable (eks-piā-b'l), *a.* 1570. [*a. F. ad. L. expiabilis; see EXPATE v.*] Capable of being expiated, as, an e. wrong.

Expiate, *pp. a.* [*ad. L. expiatus; see next.*] Of an appointed time. Fully come *Rich. III.* III. iii. 23.

Expiate (eks-piāt), *v.* 1594. [*f. L. expiare to atone for fully, f. ex- + piare to propitiate, f. pius devout.*] *1. trans.* To avert by religious ceremonies *Obs. exc. Antiq.* 1611. *†2.* To purify with religious rites -1660. *3.* To extinguish the guilt of 1608. *4.* To pay the penalty of 1665. *5.* To make reparation for 1626. Also *intr.* with *for*. *†6.* To extinguish by suffering to the full; to end by death -1615.

2. To Lustrate and E. a City STANLEY. *3.* An Affront that nothing but Blood can e. ADDISON. *4.* To e. the act with one's life STUBBS. *5.* To e. wrongs by benefits EYMERSON. *6.* SHAKS *Sonn. xxi.* Hence **Expiatist**, **Expiator**, one who atones fully for.

Expiation (eks-piā-shn) 1482. [*ad. L. expiationem, see prec.*] *1.* The action of expiating or making atonement for, etc., also the condition of being expiated. *2.* The means by which atonement is made 1538.

1. I will found masses for his soul, in e. of my guilt SCOTT. *Phr. Fast (or feast) of Expiation*, a Jewish ceremony observed on the 10th day of Tisri, when the High Priest made e. for his own sins and those of the people. *2.* Human victims as an e. for guilt ROBERTSON. Hence **Expiational**, *a.* pertaining to e.

Expiatory (eks-piā-tō-ri), *a.* 1548. [*ad. L. expiatorius, see EXPATOR and -ORY.*] Having the attribute of expiating, serving to expiate. Const. of. So **Expiatorious** *v.* **Expiate**, *v.* [*f. L. expiat-, expiare, f. ex- + piare to plunder.*] *trans.* To plunde plunder. BR. HALL.

Hence **Expilation**, the action of pillaging, *coner.* plunder. **Expiator**, a pillager.

Expirant (eks-pi-rānt), *rare*. 1836. [*ad. L. ex(s)pirantem; see EXPIRE.*] A name for a supposed vessel in plants, which assists in evaporation.

Expiration (eks-pi-rā-shn). 1526. [*ad. L. ex(s)pirationem; see EXPIRE v.*] *1.* The action of breathing out (air, etc.); emission 1642. *2.* The action of breathing out air from the lungs. Also *transf.* of plants. 1603. *†3.* Exhalation that which is expired, an exhalation -1667. *†4.* The action of breathing one's last; death -1807. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *5.* The coming to an end; termination, close 1562.

1. Regular inspirations and expirations of air by caverns and fissures MORSE. *3.* The true Cause of Cold, is an E. from the Globe of the Earth BACON. *4.* The Lord Treasurer had notice of the Clerk's e. 1647. *5.* A fortnight after the e. of the treaty 1647.

Expiratory (eks-pi-rā-tō-ri), *a.* 1847. [*f. L. ex(s)pirare, see EXPIRE v. and -ORY.*] Of or pertaining to expiration.

Expire (eks-pi-rē), *v.* ME. [*ad. F. expirer ad. L. ex(s)pirare to breathe out, f. ex- + spi-rare.*] *1. trans.* To breathe out (air, etc.) from the lungs. Also *absol.* *†2.* To give out, emit, exhale -1608. *†3. intr.* To pass out in, or like breath; hence, of the winds, etc.: To rush forth -1729. *†4. trans.* To breathe out in the article of death -1790. *5. intr.* To breathe one's last, die ME. Also *transf.* *6.* To come to an end; to terminate, to become void to become extinct 1450. *†7.* To cause to expire or cease; to put an end to -1612.

1. absol. [The Whales] expired with a rushing sound, the instant the blow-hole was exposed GOSS. *2.* Every shrub expires perfume CHURCHILL. *3.* The lincks touch, the ponderous ball expires DRYDEN. *5.* God only knows, what becomes of a man's spirit when he expirath HOBBS. *transf.* A lamp that was just expiring GOLDEN. *6.* Until your date e. SHAKS

se (man). *a.* (*pass.*) *au* (*loud*). *v.* (*cut*). *g* (*Fr. chef*). *e* (*ever*). *si* (*I, eye*). *e* (*Fr. eau de vie*). *i* (*sit*). *z* (*Psyche*). *q* (*wh, m*). *p* (*got*).

A truce which expired in 1635. B. HARRIS. The title of the daughters expired on the birth of a son BURKE. 7 Rom. & Jud. i. 10. var. *Expirate* (in sense 1). Hence *Expire* *sob* expir. *Expiree*, an ex-convict. *Expirer*, one who expires, also, an *ex-convict*.

Expiring (eksplɪrɪŋ), *pp. a.* 1609. [f. *prec.*] That expires; breathing out air from the lungs, etc., breathing his or its last, dying, coming to an end.

Thy e breath HAMBURGH. fig. Bubbles in e foam RUSBY. The e year 1705, lease D'ON.

Expire (eksplɪrɪ), 1752. [f. *EXPIRE* v. + *y*] = *EXPIRATION* 4, 5.

The e. of a term 1866, a contract SMITH.

Expiscate (eksplɪskət), *v.* Chiefly *S.*, 1611. [f. *L. expiscat-, expiscari*, f. *ex- + piscari* to fish, f. *piscari*.] *trans.* To fish out; hence, to find out by scrutiny.

To e. intelligible reasons 1864. Hence *Expiscation*, the act of expiscating. *Expiscator*. *Expiscatory a.* tending to fish out (rare).

Explain (eksplɪn), *v.* 1513. [ad. *L. explanare* to make plain, f. *ex- + planus* flat, *PLAN.*] *trans.* To make smooth—1650. *trans.* To open out, spread out flat. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*—1721. 3. To unfold, to make plain or intelligible 1513. 4. To interpret 1608.

5. To account for 1736. 6. *refl.* To make oneself understood, speak plainly 1624. 7. *intr.* a. To say in explanation that 1867. *trans.* To speak one's mind against, upon—1764. 2. The Horse-Chestnut is ready to e. its leaf 1881. 3. To e. what is meant by the nature of man BUTLER. 4. To define fire by heat would be to e. a thing by itself BENNETT. *Phr.* To e. away: to do away with by explanation.

Hence *Explainable a.* capable of explanation. *Explain-er*.

Explain, *v.* Also *explat* (e). [? f. *EX- + PLAT* v.] To unravel. B. JONES.

Explanate, *a.* 1846. [ad. *L. explanatus*; see *EXPLAIN*.] *Entom.* etc. Spread out flat.

Explanation (ekspləˈneɪʃən) *ML.* [ad. *L. explanatio*, see *EXPLAIN*.] 1. The action or process, or an instance, of explaining. 2. That which explains, makes clear, or accounts for, a method of explaining 1610. 3. A mutual declaration of the sense of spoken words, motives of actions, etc., with a view to adjust a misunderstanding and reconcile differences, hence, a mutual understanding or reconciliation 1840.

1. I pass to the E. of the following Table EVERLY. 2. My E. of the Mystery of Godliness H. MORSE. The e. offered proves to be erroneous Sir B. BRODIE. 3. To come to an e. with one's father (mod.).

Explanative (ekspləˈnəʃən), *a.* 1750. [f. *L. explanare*] Explanatory.

Explanato-, comb. f. *L. explanatus* *EXPLANATE*, in sense 'spread, or spreading out, in a plane'.

Explanatory (ekspləˈnəʃən), *a.* 1618. [f. *L. explanatus* + *-ory*.] Serving to explain, containing an explanation; having the function of explaining.

A short essay, accompanied with two e. prints HOGARTH. Hence *Explanatory adv.* *Explanatoriness, a.* quality.

Explesse, obs. f. *EXPLESSE*, *L. av.*

Explesse, *v.* Also *explecat*. *ME.* [f. *L. explet-, expleare*, f. *ex- + plere* to fill.] 1. *trans.* To fill out, to complete (a period of time)—1657. 2. To do fully—1611. Hence *Explesse*, fulfillment.

Explicative (eksplɪkəˈtɪv), 1612. [ad. *L. explicativus* serving to fill out; see *prec.*]

A. adj. 1. Serving to fill out; introduced merely to fill up, *vacat*, redundant 1656. 2. Tending or seeking to supply a loss, compensative HALLAM.

3. He useth them [oaths] as e. phrases to plump his speech BARROW. 4. E. justice HALLAM.

B. sb. 1. An explicative word or phrase; *esp.* an oath 1612. 2. A person or thing that merely serves to fill up space 1638.

1. Explicatives he very early ejected from his verses JOHNSON. 2. A sort of e. at the table, serving to stop gapes 1872.

Hence *Explicative-ly adv.* -ness. So *Explosive* *a.* serving to fill up.

Explicable (eksplɪkəˈbəl), *a.* 1556. [ad. *L. explicabilis*.] That may be explained or accounted for.

Explicate (eksplɪkət), *v.* 1531. [f. *L. explicat-, explicare*, f. *ex- + placare* to fold, *PLV.*] *trans.* To unfold; to expand; to display—1710. *trans.* To disentangle—1713. 3. To bring out what is implicit in 1628. 4. = *EXPLAIN* v. 3. Now rare, 1531. *trans.* = *EXPLAIN* v. 5.—1729.

1. The leaves e. themselves SHARROCK. 4. To e. obscure passages S. CLARKE. 5. Perceptions, which it may not be very easy at first view to e. BUTLER. Hence *Explicate pp. a.* unfolded; fully stated; explained. *Explicator (rare)*.

Explication (eksplɪkəˈtɪv), 1528. [a. *F.*, ad. *L. explicatio*; see *prec.*] 1. The action or process of expanding, developing, or explaining, explanation, interpretation, *tan* exposition, *tan* paraphrase. *trans.* = *EXPLANATION* 3.—1745.

2. A better e. of a controverted line JOHNSON.

Explicative (eksplɪkəˈtɪv), *a.* 1627. *trans.* Tending to unfold (itself). 2. Explanatory; explicit; in *Logic*, = *ESSENTIAL* 1640.

3. The new judgments are all e. or analytic R. CAIRD. Hence *Explicative-ly adv.*

Explicatory (eksplɪkəˈtɪv), *a.* 1625. [See *-ORY*.] Having the function of explaining.

Explicit *ME.* [med. *L.*; app. short for *explicitus* (*est liber*) lit. 'the book is unrolled'.] Also taken as a vb. in 3rd pers. sing., 'Here ends', with *pl.* *explicitant*.] A word used to indicate the end of a book, etc. *b. as sb.* The last words or lines of a volume or section of a book, fig. conclusion, finish 1638.

Explicit (eksplɪˈsɪt), *a.* 1613. [a. *F. explicite*, ad. *L. explicatus*, *explicare*; see *EXPLICARE* v.] *trans.* Free from folds or intricacies—1697. 2. Developed in detail; hence, clear, definite 1651. 3. Of declarations, etc.: Dis-creetly expressing all that is meant; leaving nothing merely implied, express 1613. 4. Of persons, etc.: Speaking out fully all that is meant; having no reserves; outspoken 1726.

1. The plot, whether intricate or e. MUR. 2. *F. faith, belief* (Theol.): acceptance of a doctrine with distinct apprehension of all that it involves; opp. to *implicit faith*. 3. There was an e. consent and an implicit consent CROMWELL. Hence *Explicitly adv.* expressly. *Explicitness*.

Explode (ekspləʊd), *v.* 1538. [ad. *L. explodere*, *explaudere* to drive off the stage by noise, f. *ex- + plaudere* to clap; cf. *APPLAUD*, *PLAUDIR*.] *trans.* To clap and hoot off the stage; hence *gen.* to drive away with expressions of disapprobation. Also *fig.*—1849. 2. To reject with scorn; also, to discard. Still used occas. in *pass.* with sense: To be disused as obsolete. 1538. 3. To cause to be rejected; to discredit, to bring into disuse 1635. 4. To drive forth (air); to drive out with violence and sudden noise—1826. 5. *intr.* To go off with a loud report, or to fly in pieces, under the influence of suddenly developed internal energy. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1790. 6. *trans.* To cause to go off with a loud noise; to blow up. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1794. 7. *Phonetics*. To utter with a puff of breath, as one of the stop consonants *p, b, t, d, k, g*.

1. Virtue and Wisdom were hissed out, and exploded by the common people BURTON. 2. But the court *una voce* exploded this reason, and said [etc.] BACON. 3. To e. a lie LINCOLN, a fallacy 1881. Hence *Explosive* (*Phonetics*) = *EXPLOSIVE* B. 1. Explosive, one who or that which explodes; a contrivance for exploding gunpowder, etc.

Exploit (eksplɔɪt), *sb.* *ME.* [a. *OF. esplotit*, *exploit*—(ult.) *L. explicativus* pple, neut.: see *EXPLICARE*.] *trans.* Advantage; furtherance. Const. of.—1525. *trans.* The endeavour to gain advantage or mastery over; hence, a military or naval enterprise—1755. 8. An act or deed, a brilliant feat 1538. *trans.* A citation or summons; a writ—1682.

2. All's Well in L. 41. 3. For many years it was counted a great e. to pass this strait De For.

Exploit (eksplɔɪt), *v.* *ME.* [ad. *F. exploiter*—*L. *explicare*, freq. of *explicare*; see *EXPLICARE* v.] *trans.* To achieve—1687. *trans.* To act with effect; to get on—1602. 3. To work (a mine, etc.); to turn to account 1838. 4. *transf.* To utilize for selfish purposes; to make capital out of 1847. 5. *intr.* To conduct mining operations for 1887.

1. They knewe wel that they shold no thyng ex-

ployte of their entente CAYTON. 3 To e. mineral resources 1885, the riches of the East 1890.

Hence *Exploitable a.* capable of being exploited.

Exploitative *a.* concerned with exploiting. *Exploitation*. *Exploitive*, the action of exploiting (achieving, or developing).

Exploitation (eksplɔɪtəˈʃən), 1808. [a. *F.* see *prec.*] The action of turning to account the action of utilizing for selfish purposes.

The e. of the credulous public 1868. So *Exploitation*.

Explo-rate, *v.* 1549. [f. *pp. stem* of *L. explorare*.] = *EXPLORE*.—1646. Hence *Explo-rative a.* exploratory, inclined to make explorations. *Explo-ratively adv.*

Exploration (eksplɔɪrəˈʃən), 1549. [ad. *L. exploratio*, see *EXPLORE*.] *trans.* The action of examining, scrutiny—1655. 2. *Med.*, etc. The examination of an organ, a wound, etc. by the use of the finger, a probe, or the like 1860. 3. The action of exploring; an instance of this 1823.

2. E. of the Rectum 1880. 3. E. of the sources of the Nile 1880.

Explorator (eksplɔɪrəˈtɔɪ), 1450. [a. *I.* see *EXPLORE*.] One who or that which explores. *trans.* scout, an 'electrical explorer'.

Exploratory (eksplɔɪrəˈtɔɪ), *a.* 1620. [ad. *L. exploratorius*; see *EXPLORE*.] Of or pertaining to exploration; serving or intended for exploration, bent on exploration.

Explore (eksplɔɪr), *v.* 1585. [ad. *F. explorer*, ad. *L. explorare*, f. *ex- + plorare* to make to flow, f. *plorare* to flow.] 1. *trans.* To seek to find out; to search for; to make proof of (*MILT. P. L.* II. 632). 2. To look into closely, scrutinize, to pry into 1592; to probe (a wound) 1767. 3. *esp.* To search into (a country, etc.), to go into or range over for the purpose of discovery 1616. 4. *intr.* To conduct operations in search for 1823.

1. To e. The city's strength MASSINGHAM, a fit opportunity 1822. 2. To e. a book's last LAMB. 3. He recommended as e. Wapping BOSWELL. Hence *Explorable a.* rare. *Explorément*, exploration.

Explorer (eksplɔɪrəˈtɔɪ), 1684. [1 *prec.*] One who explores (a country, etc.); that which examines or tests; *spec.* an apparatus for exploring a wound or a cavity in a tooth.

Phr. *Electrical e.* an apparatus for detecting a bullet or other metallic substance in the tissues.

Exploring (eksplɔɪrɪŋ), *vb. sb.* 1841. [f. *as prec.*] The action of *EXPLORE* v. Also *attrib.*, as in *exploring needle, trocar*, etc.

Explosible (eksplɔɪzəˈbəl), *a.* 1799. [f. *L. explos-* ppl. stem + *-ible*; see *EXPLODE*] Capable of being exploded.

Explosion (eksplɔɪˈʒən), 1656. [ad. *I. explosio*; see *EXPLORE*.] *trans.* The action of rejecting with scorn—1796. 2. The action of driving out, or of issuing forth, with violence and noise 1667; *spec.* explosive utterance (of a sound) 1879. 3. The action of going off with a loud noise, or of bursting, under the influence of suddenly developed internal energy 1744. the resulting noise 1775. Also *transf.* 4. A bursting forth into sudden activity; an outburst (of anger, laughter, etc.) 1817.

2. Frequent explosions of fire and smoke, emitted from the mountain MORSE. 3. The e. of a bomb 1762, of a glass jar, battery, etc. IMISON, of powder 1816. 4. A desperate conspiracy which threatened an e. Ld. CASTLEBRACH.

Explosive (eksplɔɪˈsɪv), 1667. [f. *L. explodere*; see *EXPLODE* and *-IVE*.] *A. adj.* 1. Tending to drive or burst forth with violence and noise. 2. *spec.* Of a consonant-sound: Produced by explosion of breath stopped 1854. 3. Of pertaining to, or of the nature of, an explosion 1844.

1. E. power 1667, nitre BURKE. 2. The e. consonants *d, g, k, p, t* and *b, c, f, s, z*. 3. E. laughs DICKENS.

B. sb. 1. An explosive consonant (see *A*) 1878. 2. An explosive agent or compound 1874.

2. The principal explosives used in mining are gun powder, nitroglycerin [etc.] RAYMOND.

Hence *Explosive-ly adv.* -ness.

Expollate, -ation: see *EXSPOLIATE*, -ATION.

Expolish, *v.* [ad. *L. expolire*; assim to *polish*.] *trans.* To polish thoroughly. HEYWOOD.

Expone, *v.* *ME.* [ad. *L. exponere*, f. *ex- +*

ponere to put, place Since 16th c. chiefly Sc. 1. *trans.* To expound -1532. 2. To expend (effort, money) -1537. 3. To expose -1651.

Exponent (ekspō'nent). 1581. [ad. L. *exponentem*, see prec.]

A. adj. That sets forth or interprets.

1. *sb.* 1. One who sets forth in words, expounds, or interprets. Also, that which serves to interpret. 1812. 2. *Algebra*. A symbol denoting a power, an index. Now written at the right hand of and above the symbol of the quantity affected by it. 1706. 3. He who or that which sets forth as a representative or index 1825.

2. This form of discontent found its e. in John Wycliffe Froude. 2. *Par. +E. of the Ratio*, the quotient which arises when the antecedent is divided by the consequent. 3. Price is the e. of exchangeable value 1833.

Exponential (ekspō'nēshl). 1704. [f. prec. +(-IAL).]

A. adj. 1. That sets forth or exhibits (*rare*) 1730. 2. *Math.* Involving the unknown quantity or variable as an exponent. So *e. equation*, *function*, *quantity*, etc.

2. *sb.* *Math.* An exponential quantity or function; *spec.* the Napierian base *e* raised to the power denoted by the variable; the Napierian antilogarithm of the variable 1784.

Exponible (ekspō'nib'l). 1569 [ad. med. L. *exponibilis*; see EXPOSE and -BLE.]

A. adj. That admits or requires explanation, *spec.* in *Logic*, of a proposition, that requires restatement for use in a syllogism 1788.

B. sb. An explicable proposition.

Export (ekspō'it), *v.* 1485. [ad. L. *exportare*, f. *ex-* + *portare* to carry.] 1. *trans.* To take away, carry off. Also *fig.* -1691. 2. *Comm.* To send out (commodities) from one country to another. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1665.

1. They e. honor from a man and make him a return in Envy Bacon. 2. To e. Corn MAXLEY, black cattle PERRY, olives 1841. Hence *Exportable* *a.* and *sb.*

Export (ekspō'it), *sb.* 1690. [f. prec.] *Comm.* That which is exported; also, the action of exporting, exportation.

1. Our commerce, the imports and exports of the nation Burke. 2. The e. of arms to Spain 1874. *Comm.* e. bill, a bill drawn against exported goods; e. duty, a duty paid on exported goods.

Exportation (ekspō'tāshn) 1610. [a. F., ad. L. *exportationem*; see EXPORT.] 1. The action of carrying or sending out -1789. 2. *Comm.* The sending out (of commodities) from one country to another 1841. 3. *quasi-concr.* That which is exported; *pl.* exports 1664.

Exporter (ekspō'tar), 1691. [f. as prec.] One who exports, an export trader.

Expose (ekspō'z), *v.* 1474. [a. F. *exposer*, f. L. *ex-* + *ponere*, taken as repr. L. *ponere* in compounds. See COMPOSE.] 1. *trans.* To put out; 'to cast out to chance' (J.); *esp.* to abandon (an infant) 1611. 2. To leave without shelter or defence; *fig.* to imperil 1477. 3. To lay open (to danger, ridicule, etc.); to render accessible or liable to action or influence 1474. 4. To exhibit openly 1623; *Eccl.* to exhibit (the Host, relics, etc.) for adoration or veneration 1644. 5. To put up (for or to) sale. Now chiefly Sc. 1610. 6. To make known, disclose (secrets, etc.) Formerly; To set forth, explain. 1483. 7. To unmask, show up 1693. 7b. In 17-18th c.; To hold up to ridicule (what is not ridiculous) -1772. 8. *Photog.* To subject (a plate, etc.) to the action of actinic rays 1848.

1. This practice of exposing children Hume. 2. To e. the guncrers 1885. 3. Exposed to severe trials 1865, to inhumane influences J. MARTINEAU. 4. The Beggar, who exposes his Sores STEELE. 5. A card 1870, a vein of quartz RAYMOND. 6. The whole truth is not always to be exposed BOSWELL. 7. To e. the follies of Men Davern, an imposture MOZLEY. Hence *Exposal*, *exposure* *Exposedness*, *Exposure*.

Exposé (ekspō'ze), 1803. [Fr., pa. pp. of *exposer*.] 1. A recital of facts and particulars. 2. A showing up of something discreditable 1831. (Also written *Exposure* (ekspō'z) U.S. 1715.)

Exposition (ekspō'zishn). ME [a. F., ad. L. *expositionem*; see EXPOSE.] 1. The action of exposing, or the condition of being exposed 1530. 2a. = EXPOSURE 3 -1834. 3. The

action of putting out to public view; a display, show, exposure 1649; an EXHIBITION 1868. b. *Eccl.* in spec. use see EXPOSE *v.* 4. The action of setting forth, or of explaining, a detailed explanation or interpretation ME. 5. *Logic*. As tr. Gr. *ἐκθεσις*: the selection of some sensible object, in order to prove a general relation apprehended by the intellect 1583.

2. An Easterly E. EVELYN. 3. An e. of the holy wafer Beckford. E. on the pulpit 1836. The World's Columbian E. at Chicago 1891. 4. The exposition of this holy prayer CHAUCER. You know the Law, your e. Hath beene most sound SHAKS. The great expositions of feudal custom STRUPE. Hence *Expositional* *a.* of the nature of an e.

Expositive (ekspō'zitiv), *a.* 1535 [ad. L. *expositivus*, f. *exposit-*, *exponere*.] Descriptive; explanatory.

Expositor (ekspō'zitā), ME [ad. (ult.) L. *expositorum*, see EXFOUND.] One who, or that which, sets forth in detail, explains, or expounds.

Expository (ekspō'zitērī), *a.* 1628. = [ad. med. L. *expositorius* (Boethius); see prec.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, exposition; containing an exposition, explanatory.

A glossary or e. index to the poetical writers JOHNSON.

Ex post facto (eks pōst fæ'ktō), 1649 [med. L., = 'from what is done afterwards' *Post facto* for *postfactum* is erroneous.] From an after act or deed, = 'after the fact'. b. As *quasi-adj.* Done after another thing, and operating retrospectively, *esp.* in *Ex post facto law* 1789.

b. They might have objected to the tax had it been *ex post facto* McCulloch.

Expostulate (ekspō'stūtē), *v.* 1534. [f. L. *expostulat-*, *expostulare*, f. *ex-* + *postulare*; see POSTULATE.] 1. *trans.* To demand -1670. 2a. To complain of, to plead with a person about; to debate (a matter) as an aggrieved person -1789. 2b. *intr.* To complain; to discomfite -1773. 4. To reason earnestly and kindly with (a person), *about*, *for*, *on*, or *upon* (a thing), for the purpose of reprehension or dissuasion 1574.

3. *Hen. I.* L. ii v 135. 4. He expostulated with him on the impropriety of such conduct to strangers LIVINGSTONE. Hence *Expostulator*.

Expostulation (ekspō'stūtēshn), 1586 [ad. L. *expostulationem*; see prec.] 1. The action of expostulating; earnest and kindly protest. 2. An uttered remonstrance, protest, or reproof 1597.

3. That pathetic E. of Ezekiel. Why will ye die! 1748.

Expostulatory (ekspō'stūtētorī), *a.* 1586 [f. EXPOSTULATE + -ORY.] Characterized by, or of the nature of, expostulation.

Mr. Jane wrote me an e. letter BR. WARBURTON.

Exposure (ekspō'zū), 1606. [app. f. EXPOSE, after *enclosure*, or the like; see -URE.] 1. The action of exposing; the fact or state of being exposed (see EXPOSE *v.*). 2. *concr.* A surface laid open to view, or to the operation of any agency 1611. 3. The manner or degree in which anything is exposed; *esp.* situation with regard to sun and wind; aspect 1661.

1. Our naked Frigates. That suffer in e. *Macb.* ii. iii 133. Free e. to cold 1844. The e. of a forgery 1873. *Photog.* Ten seconds of e. 1817 (cf. EXPOSE *v.* 8). 3. The Fruits of the Northern E. ripen last of all 1710.

Expound (ekspō'nd), *v.* [ME *expouner*, *expoune*, ad. OF. *espondre*; -L. *exponere*. The d. is excrement.] 1. *trans.* To set forth in detail. 2. To explain; *esp.* to interpret (Scripture, religious formulations, etc.) ME. 3a. To expose to view -1664.

1. I have an excellent interpretation which I will e. to you Jowett. 2. To e. an Ambiguity 1811, a parable UALL. 3. The Pope was forced to e. himself BRAMHALL. 3. First, he expounded both his Pockets BUTLER *Hud.* ii. iii 1087. Hence *Expounder*, one who or (occass.) that which expounds.

Express (ekspres'), *a.* *adv.* and *sb.* ME. [ad. F. *exprès* (fem. *expresse*), ad. L. *expressus*, *exprimer*; see EXPRESS *v.*]

A. adj. 1. Exactly resembling, exact. Now chiefly with reminiscence of *Eccl.* i. 3. 1513. 2a. Stated -1886. 3. Expressed and not merely implied; definite, explicit, unmistakable in

import ME. Hence of persons, a state of mind etc.: †Explicit, fixed -1778. 4. Done, made, or sent on purpose ME.

1. Hee Created thee, in the Image of God E. Mitr P. L. vii 528. 3. E. testimony 1662, contrains malice BLACKSTONE. Sometimes by e., more often by tacit understanding BRICH. 4. E. laws were made to prevent (J.) PRESTLEY.

Phrases. *E. train*: orig. = 'special train'; later a passenger train running expressly to one particular place; now, a fast train stopping only at important stations. Hence *E. spec. E. delivery* (in the Postal service) immediate delivery by special messenger so *e. spec. messenger, packet*, etc. *E. rifle*: one with a high initial velocity and a low trajectory.

B. adv. 1. Clearly; distinctly -1712. 2a. Directly against; exactly; completely -1513. 3. Specially, on purpose; hence, with speed, now by express messenger or train ME.

3. A piece of news worth sending e. LOWELL.

C. sb. 1. = *messenger*: see A. 4. Hence *transf.* The message sent by an express 1642. 2. Short for *e.-train*, *e. rifle* 1848. 3. U.S. An institution or agency for the transmission of parcels 1858.

Hence *Express* *v.* to send by express. (U.S.) *Expressage*, the sending of a parcel by express; the charge for this. *Expressly adv.* in an e. manner. *Expressness*.

Express (ekspres'), *sb.* 2. 1513. [f. the 1b. Cf. late L. *expressus*.] 1. The action of expressing; an instance of this. Const. of -1716 b. A manifestation. (Revised by Kingsley with stress *e. press*.) -1663. 2. A phrase; an utterance; an injunction -1677. 3. A graphic representation, image; also *fig.* -1616.

1. b. Making all Thy creatures to be expresses of Thy power JER. TAYLOR.

Express (ekspres'), *v.* [ME. *expresse*, a. OF. *expreser*, *expreser*, f. L. *ex-* + *pressare* freq. of *premere* to press. Taken as Eng. repr. of L. *exprimere*.]

1. *trans.* To press or squeeze out; hence *fig.* to extort or elicit by pressure ME. 2. To press out the contents of. Now *rare* 1633.

1. E. the juice and spirit 1757. *fig.* The truth was by torture expressed HOLLAND. So affliction Expresseth virtue fully WURSTER.

II. 1. To portray, represent. *Obj.* or *arch.* in general sense ME. 2b. To be an image of resemble -1697. 2. To represent symbolically 1649. 3. To reveal by external tokens; to betoken. Now chiefly with reference to feelings or personal qualities. 1549. 4. To represent in language; to set forth; to give utterance to (the prevailing use) ME. b. *refl.* To put one's thoughts into words; to state one's opinion 1601.

5. To mention, specify; to describe -1798. 6. To state or mention explicitly, opp. to *imply* 1566.

1. Longan used long strokes in expressing flesh H. WALPOLE. b. Man expresseth God as the child doeth resemble his father or mother UALL. 2. A child to e. coming into the world, an old man for going out of it SMILGERS. *Phr.* To e. a quantity in terms of another. 3. Never did tone e. indifference plainer JANE AUSTIN. 4. A phrase they have got among them, to e. their no-meaning by VILLES (Dr. Buckhm). 5. No words can e. too strongly the caution which should be used BUTLER. 6. Hints and allusions e. pressingly little, insinuating much BERRILL. Hence *Expressedly adv.* statedly; expressly *Expresser*, or. *Expressible*, †able *a.*

Expression (ekspres'shshn), 1460 [a. F. ad. L. *expressionem*; see EXPRESS *v.*] 1. The action of pressing or squeezing out; †an expressed drink, juice, etc. 1594. 2. The action of representing in words or symbols, utterance 1460. b. The action of manifesting by action or other external tokens 1647. 3. *quasi-concr.* An utterance, declaration, representation; a sign, token. (Now only with *of*) 1628. 4. Manner or means of representation in language, diction 1628, a word, phrase, or form of speech 1636; in *Alg.* a collection of symbols together expressing a quantity 1796.

5. Of the countenance, voice, attitude, etc. *Expressive quality* 1774. b. Look, intonation, etc., as indicating a state of feeling 1830. 6. *Fine Arts*. The fact or way of expressing character, sentiment, action, feeling, etc., in a work of art 1715.

1. The crushing of the coco-nut for the e. of the oil TENNENT. 2. To encourage the fullest e. of public feeling FROUDE. *Phr.* Beyond, past e.; to seek, find e. 3. An unguarded e. 1714. 4. A great range of e. 1859. Ambiguous expressions FROUDE. 5. His eyes

ex (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *o* (ever). *ai* (I, eye). *o* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sit). *i* (Psyche). *o* (what). *p* (got).

possessing wonderful. *c.* MEDWIN. 6 Raphael's feeling for *c.* 1816. She played with a 1864.

Hence **Expressional** *a.* of or pertaining to *e.*, esp. in the fine arts. **Expressionism**, the methods, style or attitude of expressionists, esp. in artistic technique. **Expressionist**, an artist whose work aims chiefly at 'expression'; now esp. in reference to artistic technique. **Expressionalistic** *a.* Expressionless *a.*

Expressive (ekspres'iv), *a.* ME. [a. F.; see **EXPRESS** *v.* and -IVE] *†*1. Tending to press out. ME only. *2.* Concerned with expression 1747. *3.* Serving to express 1711. *4.* Full of expression; formerly also, *†*explicit 1690. *5.* Open in expressing (sentiments) Const. of (*rare*). 1601. *†*6. Expressing itself in action -1747.

2. The *e.* arts Rem. powers 1891. *4.* The *e.* term of Buag, as signifying a public-house landlord 1859. *5.* Not enough *e.* of our pleasure LAMB. Hence **Expressively** *adv.* -ness.

Expressless (ekspres'les), *a.* arch. 1586. [*†* **EXPRESS** *a.*] That cannot be expressed.

Expressman (ekspres'mæn), 1847. [*†* **EXPRESS** *v.* 1. *3.*] A man employed in receiving and delivering parcels; esp. an employé of one of the U.S. express companies.

Expressure, 1598. [*†* *L. express-*, *expri-* + -URE.] = **EXPRESS** -ION -1850.

An operation more diuine, Than breath or pen can give *e.* (a description) to SHAKES. Th'e (= image) that it beares Greene let it be Merry W' v. v. 71.

Exprobrate, *v.* Also **exprobate** (app. after *reprobate*). 1543. [*†* *L. exprobrat-*, *exprobrare* to make a matter of reproach, *f. ex- + probrum*.] *1.* To make (a thing) a matter of reproach. Const. *to, unto, or dat.* -1670. *2.* To reproach (a person) Const. *with.* -1638.

Hence **Exprobration** (arch.), the action of upbraiding; reproachful language. **Exprobrative**, **Exprobratory** *adjs.* reproachful.

Ex professo (eks profes'so), 1823. [*†* *L.*] Professedly, by profession

Expromission (ekspromi'shon), 1818. [*†* *ad. mod. L. expromissionem*; see next.] *Civil Law.* The act by which a new debtor undertakes the debt of a former one, who is thereby released.

Expromissor (ekspromi'ssō), 1695. [*†* *a. L.* (*ult.*) *ex- + promittere* to PROMISE.] *Civil Law.* One who promises to pay; *spec.* one who undertakes the debt of another, thereby releasing him; *dist.* from a 'surety' or 'bail'.

Expropriate (eksprō'pri-ēt), *v.* 1611. [*†* *late L. expropriat-*, *expropriare*, *f. ex- + proprium* Cf. *expropriat-*.] *1. trans.* To dispossess of ownership; to deprive of property. (Now chiefly to deprive of property for the public use, generally with compensation.) *†2.* To put out of one's own control. BOYLE.

1. A power to *e.* the owner of the land required 1875. *2.* When you have Consig'd your expropriated will to God 1650.

Expropriation (eksprō'pri-ē'shon), 1449. [See prec.; cf. *F. expropriation*.] *†2.* The action of giving up one's whole property -1648.

b. The action of depriving of property 1848. *c.* The action of taking (property) out of the owner's hands, esp. by public authority 1878.

c. These of the railways 1839. So **Expropriator**.

Expugnare, *v.* ME. [*ad. OF. expugner*, *ad. L. expugnare*, *f. ex- + pugnare*.] *1.* To take by fighting; to storm -1630. *2.* To overcome or expel by force of arms; to vanquish -1699.

Hence **Expugnabile** *a.* that may be taken by force, conquered, or overcome. **Expugnance**, storming, conquest. **Expugnation**, the action of taking by storm; conquest; assault. **Expugnative**, **Expugnatory** *adjs.* tending to *e.*, offensive. **Expugner**.

Expulse (ekspuls), *v.* ME. [*ad. L. expul-*, *f. ex- + pulsare*; see **EXPEL**.] *trans.* = **EXPEL**; sometimes with a stronger notion of violence -1842.

Adam our first parent was expelled paradise STRAUS. Hence **Expulser**.

Expulsion (ekspul'shon), ME. [*ad. L. expulsio-nem*; see **EXPEL**.] The action of expelling, or driving out by force. Also the fact or condition of being expelled.

The *e.* of the Spaniards 1659, of a member from the House of Commons 1816, of air 1835.

Expulsive (ekspuls'iv), *a.* ME. [*a. F.*, *ad. med. L. expulsiuus*; see **EXPULSE** and -IVE.] *1.* Tending or having power to expel. Chiefly of the action of drugs, etc. *†2.* Subject to

expulsion; hence, driven out. HAWES. *†3.* = **REPELLENT** -1662.

1. Of poisons most expulsive RIPLEY. So **Expulsory** *a.* pertaining to expulsion (*rare*). **Expulsive**, expulsion

Expunction (ekspun'kshon), 1606. [*ad. L. expunct-* ppl. stem, see next.] The action of expunging, an erasure; removal.

Expunge (ekspundz), *v.* 1602. [*ad. L. expungere* to mark (a word) for deletion by dots above or below, *f. ex- + pungere* to prick; see **PUNCTURE**, **POINT**.] *1. trans.* To strike out, blot out, erase, omit. *2. fig.* To wipe out, efface, destroy, put an end to 1628. *3.* To get rid of, remove (a person) 1616.

1. Having expunged the Passages which had given him offence ADDISON. *2.* To *e.* an offence 1638. *3.* To *e.* God from Science MARKING.

Expurgate (ekspur'gāt, ekspur'gēt), *v.* 1621. [*†* *L. expurgat-*, *expurgare*, *f. ex- + purgare* to cleanse.] *†1. trans.* To purge or clear out -1652. *2.* To purify or amend (a book, etc.) by removing what is objectionable. Also *absol.* 1678.

The best edition Expurgated by learned men BYRON. Hence **Expurgator**, one who expurgates or purifies. **Expurgatorial** *a.* of or pertaining to an expurgator; tending to *e.* or clear of guilt. **Expurgatory** *a.* of or pertaining to expurgation; tending to *e.* or clear of impurity, guilt, etc.

Expurgation (ekspur'gā'shon), ME. [*ad. L. expurgationem*; see prec.] *1.* The action of expurgating, cleansing, or amending, by removal of what is objectionable; an instance of this. *†2. Astr.* The reappearance of the sun after an eclipse; emersion -1862.

1. Arts and Learning want this *e.* Sir T. BROWNE. The *e.* of the History of the Quakers SOUTHBY, of those members opposed to the Fronde 1839.

Expurge (ekspur'g), *v.* Now *rare*. 1483 [*a. F. expurger*, *refash.* from *espurger* -*L. expurgare*; see **EXPURGATE**.] = **EXPURGATE**. **†Exquire**, *v.* 1607. [*ad. L. exquirere* to search out diligently, *f. ex- + querere*.] To search out, seek for -1652.

Exquisite (ekskwizit), ME. [*ad. L. exquisitus* pa. pple. of *exquirere*; see prec.] *†2.*

A. adj. 1. Sought out, 'recherché'. *†2.* Careful, exact, minute -1757. *3.* Carefully or highly elaborated 1552. *†4.* Of a person: Consummate -1823. *5.* Such as to excite intense delight or admiration. (The prevailing sense.) *6.* Of pain, pleasure, etc.: Keen, intense 1644. *7.* Of the senses, etc.: Keenly sensitive to impressions; delicate, finely-strung 1643.

1. I have no *e.* reason for't, but I have reason good enough SHAKES. With *e.* thanks 1650. The most *e.* morsels 1715, fish GIBSON. *2.* Accuracy or *e.* digestion of their laws BURKE. *3.* *E.* workmanship 1561, torments 1603, cookery HUMPH. ignorance and stupidity J. S. MILL. *4.* A most *e.* sloven Dr FOX. *5.* A babe of *e.* beauty 1632. *7.* A person of an *e.* Palace STREET.

B. sb. One who is over-nice in dress; a dandy, fop 1819.

Hence **Exquisitely** *adv.* in an *e.* manner or degree. **Exquisiteness**. **Exquistism**, dandyism, foppishness.

†Exquisitive, *a. rare*. 1660. [*†* *L. exquisiti-* ppl. stem (see **EXQUISITE**) + -IVE.] Tending to search out; curious. Hence **Exquisitively** *adv.* = **EXQUISITELY** (*rare*). **Exquisitiveness** = **EXQUISITENESS** (*Sterner*).

Exsanguinate (eks'se ngwīn-ēt), *v.* 1800. [*†* *L. exsanguinat-*, *exsanguinare*, *f. ex- + sanguinem*.] To drain of blood.

Exsanguine (eks'se ngwīn), *a.* 1647. [*†* *Ex- pref.* + *L. sanguis* (sanguin-).] Bloodless; anemic. Also *fig.* So **†Exsanguineous** *a.* bloodless. **Exsanguinity**, anemia. **Exsanguinous**, **Exsanguinous**, *-ous* *adj.* bloodless.

Excind (ekskīnd), *v.* Also *erron*, **excind**. 1662. [*†* *L. excindere*, *f. ex- + scindere* to cut.] To cut out, excise (*lit.* and *fig.*); *†*to cut off, destroy

The excinding . of the Amorites BARROW.

†Exscribe, *v.* 1607. [*ad. L. exscribere*, *f. ex- + scribere*.] To copy or write out; to transcribe -1716. Hence **†Exscript**, a copy, written extract. **†Exscription**.

†Exsculp, *v. rare*. 1578 [*ad. L. exsculpere*, *f. ex- + sculpere* to cut, carve.] To cut out. Hence **†Exsculption** (*rare*)

Exsect (eksek't), *v.* 1641. [*†* *L. exsect-*, *exsecare*, *f. ex- + secare* to cut.] To cut out. Also *fig.* **Exsection**, a cutting out or away

Exsert (eks'sert), *v.* 1665. [*†* *L. exsert-*, see **EXERT**.] *†2.* To manifest in action, exercise. *b.* (chiefly *Biol.*) To thrust forth or out 1836. Hence **Exsert** *ppl. a.* exerted.

Exserted (eks'sert-ēd), *ppl. a.* 1816. [*†* *prec.*] *Biol.* Stretched forth or out; thrust out from, or as from, a sheath; projecting

Phr. L. sting: one that cannot be drawn within the body. Hence **Exsertion**, the action of exerting the being exerted.

Exsertile (eks'sert-il), *a.* 1828. [*a. F.* see -ILE] Capable of being exerted.

Ex-service, *a.* 1907. [*Ex-1* *a.*] Having formerly belonged to one of the fighting services

Exsibilate, *v. rare*. 1601. [*†* *L. exsibilat-*, *exsibilare*, *f. ex- + sibilare* to hiss, see **SIBILANT**.] To hiss off the stage. Hence **Exsibilant** (*rare*).

Exsiccant (ekskīk-ānt), 1657. [*ad. L. exsiccatum*; see next.]

A. adj. Drying; having the power of drying up

B. sb. An exsiccant drug or medicine 1676

Exsiccate (ekskīk-ēt, ekskīk-ēt), *v.* 1545.

[*†* *L. exsiccat-*, *exsiccare*, *f. ex- + siccare* dry] To dry up. *trans.* and *intr.* for *ref.*

Bodies . . that have been exsiccated into Mummy HALL. Hence **Exsiccation**, the action of drying what is moist; thoroughly dried condition. **Exsiccator**, an apparatus for exsiccating.

Exsiccative (ekskīk-ē-tiv, ekskīk-ē-tiv), ME [See prec.]

A. adj. Tending to make dry or to produce dryness.

B. sb. An exsiccative medicine or substance

Exsolution; see **EXOLUTION**.

†Exspoliation, 1612. [*ad. L. exspoliationem*, *f. (ult.) ex- + spolium* spoil.] The action of spoiling, a stripping off or removal -1678

Exspuition (ekspu-i'shon), 1650. [*ad. L. exspuitionem*, *f. ex- + spuer* to spit.] The action of spitting out from the mouth. Also *transf.* and *concr.* So **Exsputory** *a.* that is spit out or ejected (*rare*).

†Exstill, *v.* 1651. [*ad. L. exstillare*, *f. ex- + stilla* a drop.] To come or send out in drops -1819.

†Exstimulate, *v.* 1603 [*†* *L. exstimulat-*, *exstimulare*; see **STIMULATE**.] To stimulate to provoke; to spur on, incite -1683. Hence **†Exstimulation**.

Exstipulate (eksstripi'pl-ēt), *a.* 1830. [*†* *Ex- pref.* + *L. stipula* stalk.] *Bot.* Having no stipules.

Extrophy (ekstrō'fī). Also **extrophy** 1835. [*†* *Gr. ἐκ-, ἐκ- + τροφή, τροφείη* to turn.] *Path.* A turning inside out of a part esp. a congenital malformation in which the bladder appears to be turned inside out.

†Exstru-ct, *v.* 1534. [*†* *L. exstru-ct-*, *exstruere*, *f. ex- + struere*.] To build or pile up -1657. Hence **†Exstruction**. **†Exstructive** *a.* (*rare*).

Exsuccous (eks'suk'us), *a.* 1646. [*†* *L. exsuccus* + -OUS.] Without juice, sapless. Also *fig.*

Exsuction (ekspuk'shon), 1660. [*†* *L. exsugere* to suck out. Cf. **SUCTION**.] The action of sucking out.

Exsudate, obs. *f.* **EXUDATE**.

Exsufflate, *v.* Now *Hist.* 1666. [*†* *L. exsufflat-*, *exsufflare*, *f. ex- + sufflare* to blow up, *f. sub- + flare*.] To blow out or away. Hence **Exsufflation** (now *Hist.*), the action of blowing out; *spec. in Eccl.* exorcism, or renunciation of the devil, by the action of blowing

†Exsufflicate, *a. rare*. [*app.* arbitrary *f.* **EXSUFFLATE**.] *†*Puffed up, inflated. *Old* III 11. 182.

†Exsuperance, 1603. [*a. F.*, *ad. L. exsuperantia*; see **EXSUPERATE** *v.*] The condition or fact of exceeding; excess -1682.

†Exsuperate, *v.* 1559. [*†* *L. exsuperat-*, *exsuperare* to rise above, *f. ex- + super*.] To overtop, surpass; to overcome -1708. So **†Exsuperant** *a.* excessive.

Exsurge (eks'sur'g), 1578. [*ad. L. ex-*

surgere] *intr.* To rise up, start out. Hence **Exsurgant** *a.* rising up above the rest.

Exsuscitate, *v.* 1574 [L. *exsuscitare*, *exsuscitare*, *f. ex- + suscitare*] *trans.* To rouse up, awaken. Hence **Exsuscitation**.

Exta (ek'stā), 1663. [L.] The viscera; *spec. (Antiq.)* the entrails of a victim from which auguries were taken by soothsayers.

Extacie, *-cy*, obs. ff. ECSTASY.

Extance, [ad. L. *ex(s)tantia*; see EXTANT.] *mergence*, SIR T. BROWNE.

Extancy, 1644. [f. as prec.] The quality or state of standing out; *concr.* a protuberance -1689.

Extant (ek'stānt, ek'stānt) 1545. [ad. L. *ex(s)stantem*, *f. ex(s)stare*, *f. ex- + stare* to stand.]

A. adj. 1. Standing out or above any surface; projecting, protuberant *arch.* 2. Standing forth to the view, conspicuous. *rare* 1557. 3. In existence, existing 1561, continuing to exist 1581.

1. In St. Paul's it is e. out of the wall. *Extrier*. 2. *Γ* to the eve 1570. 3. In this e. moment SHAKS. None of his letters during those years are e. BOSWELL.

B. sb. An extant copy 1592. *b. pl.* Remains 1659.

Extatic, obs. f. ECSTATIC.

Extemporal (ek'stempōrāl), *a.* Now *rare*. 1570. [ad. L. *extemporalis*, *f. ex- + tempore*, see EXTEMPORE.] **Extemporary**, *impromptu*. var. **Extemporare**.

Extemporaneous (ek'stempōrā'niās), *a.* 1656. [f. late L. *extemporaneus*, *f. as prec.*; see EXTEMPORE.] 1. Not premeditated, off-hand, extempore. Rarely of a person. 2. Made for the occasion 1725.

1. E. pulpiters 1812, prayer MACAULAY. 2. An e. supper 1847. var. **Extemporanean**. Hence **Extemporaneously** *adv.*, -ness.

Extemporary (ek'stempōrān), 1610. [f. EXTEMPORE + *-ARY*.]

A. adj. 1. Unpremeditated; EXTEMPORE. 2. *Of* a speaker. 3. Arising at the moment -1758. 4. Made for the occasion; hastily provided; makeshift 1631.

1. I have never known a truly e. preacher Lb. COLEMAN. 3. An E. Collation EVELYN.

B. sb. An extemporary speech or action. FULLER

Hence **Extemporarily** *adv.* **Extemporariness**.

Extempore (ek'stempōrē), 1553. [a. L. *extempore* lit. 'out of the time']

A. adv. 1. At the moment, without preparation, off-hand. 2. On the instant; at once -1662.

1. *Phr.* To speak, pray e. **†To live e.** to live from hand to mouth. 2. I'd yield e. my breath 1663.

B. adj. 1. Arising out of the moment; casual, sudden 1639. 2. Made or done at the moment, without preparation. *Ocas.* of a speaker, etc 1637. 3. Makeshift 1694.

1. Such a slight e. business SOUTH. 2. E. translation into English STANLEY. An e. preacher 1886. 3. An e. sofa 1886.

†C. sb. Extempore speech, writing, or performance, an impromptu -1815.

Extemporize (ek'stempōrīz), *v.* 1717. [f. prec. + *-IZE*.] 1. *intr.* To speak, compose, or perform extempore. 2. *trans.* To compose off-hand 1817. 3. To invent for the occasion 1858. 4. To leave half of the dialogue to be extemporized 1880. 5. Gunners cannot be extemporized 1858. Hence **Extemporization**, *improvisation*; an extempore performance. **Extemporizer**.

Extempory, *adv.* and *a.* Var. of EXTENPORE -1775.

Extend (ek'stēnd), *v.* [ME. *extendēn*, ad. L. *extendere*, *f. ex- + tendere* to stretch.]

1. *trans.* To stretch, pull, or straighten out to strain; to expand 1639. 2. To stretch, draw in a specified direction, or for a specified distance. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* 1481. 3. To tend -1605. 4. *trans.* To lengthen; to carry further 1659. 5. To spread out in area 1675. 6. *Metaph.* To possess extension 1666. 7. *intr.* To cover an area, to have a certain range or scope 1481. 8. *trans.* To enlarge in area, range, or scope. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1580. 9. To exaggerate. *Cymb.* 1. i 25.

1. To a. a vine ME, one's nerves POPE, a horse's stride 1753. Hector's Corps extended on a Bier CONGREVE. To e. shorthand notes 1826, contractions 1874. b. esp. *pass.* and *refl.* of a horse 'To evert itself to the full, to go 'all out'; hence *gen.* 1856. 3. To e. a Sermon DOWN, a railway line 1854. 5. To e. the bounds BAKER, the law of reason HOOKER, the Sight ADDISON.

1. To stretch forth, hold out; to accord 1601. 2. To display (malice), inflict (vengeance), issue (process) *against*, *upon* -1597. b. *Law*. To present (a protest) 1869.

1. Let there be none to e. mercy to him *Ps.* cix. 12.

1. To assess, value ME. 2. *Law*. To take possession of by a writ of extent; to levy upon 1855; *transf.* to take possession of by force 1606.

Hence **†Extendant** *a.* amounting to, *Her.* = DISPLAYED. **Extendible** *a.* extensible; in *Law*, subject to seizure under a writ of extent. **Extendibility** *f.* **Extendure**, extension, extent.

Extended (ek'stēndēd), *pp. a.* 1450. [f. prec.] 1. Stretched or spread out; *†*strained 1552. 2. Continued, prolonged 1450. 3. Enlarged in area, comprehension, or scope, extensive 1700. 4. Having extension 1666. 5. *Law*. Valued; seized upon and held in satisfaction of a debt 1625. Hence **Extendedly** *adv.*, -ness.

Extender (ek'stēndər), Also -*OR*. ME. [f. as prec.] 1. One who or that which extends, *†*see the EXTENSOR muscle 1611. 2. A surveyor or valuer -15..

†Extendlessness. *App.* in sense 'boundlessness'. **HALL**.

Extense. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1614. [ad. L. *extensus*, *f. extendere*.]

A. adj. Having 'extension' (H. MORE); extensive 1614.

†B. sb. What is extended, an expanse 1614.

Extensible (ek'stēnsib'l), *a.* 1611. [a. F. ad. L. **extensibilis*; see EXTEND.] 1. Capable of being extended in any dimension or direction; capable of being protruded. 2. Capable of being enlarged in scope or meaning 1654.

1. An artery is an e., elastic tube GOOCH. Hence **Extensibility**, *a. quality*. **Extensibleness**.

Extensile (ek'stēnsil), *a.* 1744. [f. L. *extensus*, *extendere* + *-ILE*.] 1. Capable of being stretched out. 2. Of a tentacle, etc.: Capable of being protruded 1802.

Extension (ek'stēn'shən), ME. [ad. L. *extensionem*] 1. The action of extending, extended state or condition. 2. *Law*. The extending of a protest (see EXTEND II. 2. b) 1889. 3. The action or process of spreading out in area; the condition of being so spread out. Also *concr.* An expanse. 1684. 4. Extent -1708. 5. *Physics and Metaph.* The property of being extended; spatial magnitude 1624. 6. An extended body or space 1739. 7. The range over which anything extends 1604. 8. *Logic*. The range of a term as measured by the number of objects to which it applies; opp. to *intension* or *comprehension* 1725. 9. Enlargement in length, duration, area, or scope 1590; *concr.* an extended portion 1854.

1. Extension of the Synnaes 1599. You must use Extension almost to every Dislocation WOODALL. Fullness of Meat... causeth an E. of the Stomacke BACON. 4. b. Our perceptions of the specific e. of the body—its size and shape H. SPENCER. 6. A Bowl, in its E., includes a wooden Bowl, a brass Bowl, etc. WATTS. 7. *University E.* the extending of the scope and work of the universities, *e.g.* to non-resident students.

Hence **Extensional** *a.* of, pertaining to, or possessed of e. **Extensionist**, one who advocates the e. of anything, *e.g.* of University Teaching; also *colloq.* one who attends the meetings of the University E. Association.

Extensivity (ek'stēns'itv), 1834. [f. L. *extensus* + *-ITV*.] The quality of having (a certain) extension, in *Psychol.* of the breadth of sensation, as opp. to *intensity*.

Extensive (ek'stēns'iv), *a.* 1605. [ad. late L. *extensus*; see EXTEND and -IVE.] 1. Extensible -1601. 2. That enlarges in scope AUSTIN. 3. Having a wide extent, comprehension, or scope. Of purchases, etc.: Large in amount. 1705. 4. Of, pertaining to, or possessed of extension; occupying space 1624.

5. *Logic*. Denoting a large number of objects opp. to *intensive* 1686.

1. Silver beaters chuse the finest coin, as i. most e. under the hammer BOYLE. 2. E. plantations PENNAANT markets ADAM SMITH, capital ADAM SMITH, quotation 1846. Hence **Extensively** *adv.*, -ness.

Extensor (ek'stēnsər), 1713. [n. late L. *f. extendere*] 1. A muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, opp. to *flexor*. 2. *attrib.* 1830.

†Extensum. [L.; nent. of *extensus*.] A body possessed of extension CUDWORTH.

†Extensure. 1594. [L. *extensus*-*pp.* stem (see EXTEND) + *-URE*.] The condition of being extended; the action of extending; extent -1631.

Extent (ek'stēnt), *sb.* [ME. *extente*, a. AF. *extente*, *extente*, *f. estendre* (F. *étendre*) = L. *extendere*; see EXTEND.] 1. *Hist.* The valuation of land or other property, assessment, also assessed value; = STENT. ME. 2. *Law*. A writ to recover debts of record due to the Crown under which the body, lands, and goods of the debtor may be seized to compel payment 1630. 3. Seizure of lands, etc., in execution of a writ of sequestration; also, the right of seizure, also execution 1592. 4. *transf.* An assault -1601. 5. Rents, etc., arising from extended lands -1626. 6. 'Space or degree to which anything is extended' (J.); thus, dimensions, compass size 1624; breadth of comprehension, scope 1594. 7. *concr.* An extended space 1627. 8. The action of extending -1719.

4. The Serpent Of huge e. MILT. P. L. vii 406. The e. of the power which was to be exercised by the Sovereign MACAULAY. 5. *Ham.* ii. ii 390.

†Extent, *a.* ME. [ad. L. *extensus*] = EXTENDED -1664.

Extenuate (ek'stēnu'et), *v.* 1529. [f. L. *extenuat*, *extenuare*, *f. ex- + tenuis* thin.] 1. To make thin or lean. Somewhat *arch.* 1533. 2. To thin out, render thinner 1559. 3. To lessen in size, number, amount, or degree to weaken the force of, mitigate -1773. 4. To disparage -1705. 5. To estimate or state at a low figure; to understate. Somewhat *arch.* 1529. 6. Hence: To lessen, or seem to lessen, the seeming magnitude of (guilt or offence) by partial excuses. Also of circumstances: To serve as an extenuation of, 1570. 7. *Improp.* To extenuate the guilt of 1741.

1. To e. the body by fasting SOUTHWY. 2. To e. gold into plates HALLUY. To e. humours MARK HAM, the air VINER. 4. Just are thy ways Who can e. thee MILT. P. L. x. 645. 5. Caffe extenuated both the Danger and Difficulty 1625. 6. Fortune, there, extenuates the Crime What's Vile in me, is o' b' Mirth in him CONGREVE.

Hence **†Extenuate** *pp. a.* and *a.* extenuated. **Extenuative** *a.* tending to e. *sb.* something serving to e. guilt, or to enacuate. **Extenuator**. **Extenuatory** *a.* characterized by extenuation.

Extenuating, *pp. a.* 1607. [f. prec.] That extenuates. Chiefly in *extenuating circumstances*: circumstances that tend to diminish culpability. Hence **Extenuatingly** *adv.*

Extenuation (ek'stēnu'et'shən), 1542. [ad. L. *extenuationem*; cf. F. *exténuation*.] 1. The action of extenuating, extenuated condition. 2. The action of lessening the guilt of (an offence) by partial excuses, a plea in mitigation of censure 1651.

2. In e. of a noble error MACINTOSH.

Exterior (ek'stēri'et), 1533. [a. L., compar. of *exterus* outside.]

A. adj. 1. Outer, pertaining to or connected with the outside; visible on the outside 1570. 2. Situated outside (an object); coming from without; concerned with what is without external, extrinsic. *Const. iv.* 1533. 3. *Foreign* (rare) 1540.

1. Not th' e., nor the inward man. Resembles that it was *Ham.* ii. ii. 6. *Phr.* *E. angle* (Geom.) the angle included between any side of a triangle or polygon and the production of the adjacent side also, an angle included between a straight line falling upon two parallel lines and either of the latter on the outside. 2. Without e. help sustain MILT. P. L. ix 336. 3. Other exterior potentates 1540.

B. sb. (Not in Johnson.) 1. An exterior thing (rare); in *pl.* = EXTERNALS 1591. 2. The outside, outward aspect or demeanour 1695. 3. The engaging e. of urbanity HAM. MORZ. The most pious e. MOZLEY.

Hence **Exteriority**, outwardness, devotion to

se (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *v* (cut). *e* (Fr. chef). *o* (ver). *ai* (I, eye). *s* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sit). *z* (Psyche). *o* (what). *p* (got)

the external instead of to the spiritual; 'the psychical act by which sensations are referred to the external world' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Exteriorize** *v.* to attribute an external existence to (states of consciousness); hence **Exteriorization**. **Exteriorly** *adv.* on the outside or surface, as regards externals; in an e. position or direction.

Exterminate (ekstə'minēt'), *v.* 1541 [f. L. *exterminat*, *exterminare* to drive beyond the boundaries, f. *ex* + *terminus*]. 1. *trans.* To drive, force *from*, *of*, *out of* the boundaries or limits of; to banish, put to flight ~1692. 2. To destroy utterly, to root out, extirpate 1649 3. To get rid of, destroy; in *Muth*, to ELIMINATE ~1827.

1. To e. rank Atheism out of the world BENTLEY. 2. The Holy League was to e. heresy MORELEY. 3. A remorse that exterminated his peace GOOWIN. Hence **Exterminable** *a.* that may be exterminated; ultimate (SHELLEY) (rare). **Exterminator** *a.* tending to e. **Exterminatory**. **Exterminatory** *a.* tending to e.; characterized by attempts at extermination.

Extermination (ekstə'minā'shən). 1549 [ad L. *exterminationem*; see prec.] 1. Expulsion from the bounds or limits of a country, banishment, excommunication ~1664. 2. Total extirpation; utter destruction 1549. 3. *Muth*. = ELIMINATION. ~1827.

2. The e. of religion 1799, of the Small-pox 1803, the Talmud 1867.

Exterminate, *v.* 1539. [ad F. *exterminer*.] = EXTERMINATE. ~1637.

Extern (ekstə'n). Also **externe**. 1533. [ad L. *externus* outward; cf. F. *externe*.]

A. *adj.* = EXTERNAL A. 1-4

B. *sb.* 1. Outward appearance, exterior (rare) 1600. 2. An outsider; esp. a day-pupil in a school (F. *externe*) 1610

External (ekstə'nāl). 1556. [f. L. *externus* + -AL.]

A. *adj.* (Opp to *internal*) 1. Situated outside; pertaining to, connected with, or lying towards, the outside 1591. 2. Outwardly visible or perceptible 1556. 3. Situated outside the object under consideration (const. to) 1595; foreign ~1599; in *Misoph.*, belonging to the world of phenomena, as opp to the 'ego' 1667

4. Arising or acting from without 1631. 5. Having an outside, or foreign, object or sphere of operation 1770

1. Her virtues graced with external gifts: *Hen. VI.* v. 3. E. warmth 1799. The e. meats 1878. *Phr. E. angle*: one made by producing outwardly a side of a figure. 2. The e. worship of God BURLIN. 3. The e. air 1801. The e. world LOVE. 4. Not by external violence, but intestine disorder HENNES. *Phr. E. evidence*: evidence derived from circumstances outside of the thing discussed. 5. *Phr. E. perception, senses*. The e. debt of the Republic of Chi li 1891. Hence **Externally** *adv.*

B. *sb.* 1. *img.* The outside 1792. 2. That which is external. In *pl.* a. Outward aspect, bodily qualifications; outward observances 1635. b. External circumstances or conditions, also, non essentials 1652.

2. a. Adam was glorious in his externals .. he had a beautiful body SOUTH. The Externals of religion JORDAN. b. The subordination of externals to essentials 1883.

Externalism. 1856. [L. prec. + -ISM.] 1. Excessive regard for non-essentials, esp. in religion. 2. The worship of the external world 1874.

1. Pharisaic formalities and externalisms 1874. So **Externalist**, one who has undue regard for externals.

Externality (ekstə'næl'itē). 1673. [L. as prec. + -ITY.] 1. The quality of being EXTERNAL. 2. *Metaph.* The quality or fact of being external to a conscious subject 1790. 3. An external object or characteristic; collect. outward things in general 1839. 4. Absorption in externals 1833.

2. While looking at a solid object they cannot help having the conception of its e. MINT. 4. Enchained hopelessly in the grovelling fetters of e. LAMU.

Externalize (ekstə'nāl'ize). *v.* Also **-ise**. 1852. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make external; to embody in outward form; to attribute external existence to.

The universe is the process whereby spirit externalizes itself R. CAIRD. Hence **Externalization**, the action of externalizing; *concr.* an embodiment, var. **Externalize** *v.*; whence **Externalization**.

Externat (ekstə'nāt). 1853. [F., f. *externe*; see EXTERN.] A day-school

Externate (ekstə'nāt'), *v.* rare. 1890. [EXTERN + -ATE.] To embody in outward form. Hence **Externation**.

Externity (ekstə'n'itē). 1713. [f. med. L. *externare* to make external + -ITY.] Outwardness; also, the external part | **Exterous**, *a.* rare. 1570. [f. L. *exter* + -OUS.] Outside ~1647.

Exterrestrial (ekstə're'striāl), *a.* [f. EX- + TERRESTRIAL.] Originating or located outside the earth. PROCTOR.

Exterritorial (ekstəritō'riāl), *a.* 1880. [f. EX- + TERRITORY.] Of or pertaining to extraterritoriality

Exterritoriality (ekstəritō'riāl'itē). 1836 [ad F. *extraterritorialité*; see prec. + -ITY.] The privilege accorded by the *Law of Nations* to ambassadors and their families, of being considered outside the territory, and therefore the jurisdiction, of the state to which they are sent. Also EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

Extensive, *a.* rare. 1657. [f. L. *extens-*, *extendere* + -IVE.] Cleansing ~1661.

Extil, -ation, -ationous, var. ff. EXSTILL, etc.

Exstimulate, -ation, -atory, obs. ff. EXSTIMULATE, etc.

Extinct (ekst'inkt). ME. [ad L. *ex(s)tingctus*; see EXTINGUISH.]

A. *pple.* Extinguished. Now *rare*. It took fire but was quickly e. 1631

B. *adj.* 1. Of a fire, etc.: Extinguished. Of a volcano: No longer in eruption ME. 2. fig. Quenched; that has ceased to burn or shine 1494. 3. Of a person: Cut off, dead, vanished ~1675. 4. That has died out or come to an end 1581.

1. A spark or two not yet e. COWPER. 2. Young Arthurs eyes are blinded and e. 1591. 3. My dayes are e. Job xvii. 1. 4. All the family e. Dz Fon. *Phr.* After possibility of issue e.

Extinct, *v.* 1483. [f. L. *ex(s)tingct-*, *ex(s)tinguere* to EXTINGUISH.] = EXTINGUISH *v.* in various senses ~1631.

Extracteur (ekstəktō'r, ekst'ingktō'r). 1878 [F., ad L. *ex(s)tingctor*.] An apparatus for extinguishing fire.

Extinction (ekst'ingks'ən). 1494. [ad L. *ex(s)tingctionem*; cf. F. *extinction*.] 1. The quenching, putting out (of anything); also fig.; the process of becoming, or fact of being, extinct. b. *spec.* The slaking (of lime) 1646. 2. Suppression, abolition; the complete wiping out (of a debt) 1651. 3. Destruction, annihilation, utter disgrace 1542. 4. Of a race, etc.: A coming to an end or dying out; the condition of being extinct 1602.

1. E. of heat 1692, of volcanoes 1843, of a lamp CARLYLE. 2. The gradual e. of the national debt McCULLOCH. 4. The e. of the male line BAYCE. var. **Extincture**. SHAKS.

Extinctive (ekst'ingktiv), *a.* 1600. [f. L. *ex(s)tinguere*; cf. F. *extinctif*.] Tending, or able, to extinguish.

Extine (ekst'ın, -toin). 1835. [f. L. *ex(s)tinguere*, f. *ex* + -INE.] Bot. The outer membrane of the pollen grain. Also EXINE.

Extinguish (ekst'ingwiʃ). *v.* 1545. [ad L. *ex(s)tinguere*, f. *ex* + -INGUERE + *stinguere* to quench; see -ISH.] 1. *trans.* To put out, quench. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To put a total end to, blot out of existence 1548. 3. *intr.* for *self*. in various senses: To die out ~1797.

1. They would e. the very light of nature BERKELEY. Extinguishing his reason, instead of putting out his eyes LAW. 2. To e. all memory thereof MARVELL. To e. a tide, right, action, instrument (LAW) To e. a debt 1777, a bishopric 1839, the Red man 1837. 3. His alacrity suddenly extinguishes HUME. Hence **Extinguishable** *a.* able to be extinguished.

Extinguisher (ekst'ingwiʃər). 1560. [f. prec.] One who or that which extinguishes, esp. a hollow conical cap for extinguishing the light of a candle or lamp. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Extinguishment (ekst'ingwiʃmənt). 1503 [f. as prec. + -MENT.] 1. The quenching (of fire, etc.); also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. The putting a total end to, blotting out of existence. Cf. EXTINGUISH *v.* 2, and quotes. 1535.

1. An e. of love WHATELY. 2. The e. of a house 2612, of Ambiguities and doubts 1648, of a contract, right, etc. (LAW), of a debt MORSE.

Extirp (ekstə'p), *v.* Obs. or arch. 1483 [ad F. *extirper*, ad L. *ex(s)tirpare*, see EX- + IRPARE.] = EXTERPATE *v.* Hence **Extirpable** *a.* that may be extirpated. **Extirper**

Extirpate (ekstə'pæt, ekstə'pēt'), *v.* 1539 [f. L. *ex(s)tirpat-*, *ex(s)tirpare*, f. *ex* + *stirps* stem, stock] 1. To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root up, eradicate 1650. 2. To root out, exterminate; to render extinct. *Const. out of, from*. 1586. 3. *fig.* 1539.

1. E. noxious and unprofitable Herbs RAY. To e. a tumor GOUGH. 2. The breed ought to be extirpated out of the island LOCKE (J). To e. gangs of thieves MACAULAY. 3. To e. superstition LATIMER, drunkenness BENTHAM, heresy SCOTT.

Hence **Extirpative** *a.* tending to e. **Extirpator**, one who, or that which, extirpates.

Extirpation (ekstə'pə'shən). 1526. [ad L. *ex(s)tirpationem*; see prec.; cf. F. *extirpation*.] The action of extirpating or rooting up or out total destruction, extermination.

The joint e. of woods and men MORSE. The e. of heresy 1602, of the smallpox 1846, of the buffalo 1871

Extispex (ekstis'pek), *pl.* extispices 1727. [L., f. *extis* (see EXTA) + -spex, f. *specere* to look at.] A HARUSPEX, *q. v.* So **Extispicious** *a.* of or pertaining to extispicy (rare)

Extispicy, haruspicy.

Extol (ekstə'l), *v.* 1494. [ad L. *extollere* f. *ex* + *tollere*.] 1. *trans.* To lift up, elevate ~1650. 2. To lift up with pride, joy, etc ~1664; to raise too high; to exaggerate, boast of ~1796. 3. To praise highly, to magnify 1509

1. A beggar from the dunghill once extold, Foretells him selfe 1601. 2. The Hors and Foot and the Sea Souldiers .. extold every one their own hazards 1652. 3. John extollth charitie in his Epistle BENTLEY. Hence **Extoller**, one who extols. **Extolment**, the action of extolling; eulogy

Extorsive (ekstə'siv), *a.* rare. 1669. [f. L. *extorsus* rare form of *ppl.* stem of *extorquere* + -IVE.] Serving or tending to extort; obtained by extortion. Hence **Extorsively** *adv.*

Extort (ekstə't), *v.* 1529. [f. L. *extor-t-*, *extorquere*, f. *ex* + *torquere* to twist.] 1. *trans.* To wrest from a reluctant person by force, violence, torture, intimidation, or abuse of legal authority, or by importunity, argument, or the like. 2. To extract forcibly (a sense or conclusion) from (a passage, etc.) 1601. 3. To practise extortion on (a person), to strain (a law) ~1681.

1. To e. treasure 1529, Tribute SHAKS, taxes 1800, compassion Jas MITT, power 1865. 2. Do not e. thy reasons from this clause TRAIL N. III. 1. 165

Hence **Extort** *pple.* a. extorted; extortionate. **Extort** *sb.* extortion, torture. **Extortier**, or

Extortion (ekstə'shən). ME. [ad L. *extortionem*; see prec. Cf. F. *extorsion*.] 1. The action or practice of extorting or wresting any thing, esp. money, from a person by force or by undue exercise of authority or power, an act of illegal exaction. b. *Lew.* The act of any officer 'unlawfully taking, by colour of his office, any money or thing of value, that is not due to him, or more than his due, or before it is due' (Blackstone) 1607. 12. A wresting of the sense of a word or phrase 1652, a straining (of the nerves) 1725

Hence **Extortion** *v.* to practise extortion *trans.* to overcharge. **Extortionable** *a.* extortionate (rare). **Extortionary** *a.* given to or marked by e. **Extortionate** *a.* characterized by e., oppressive; exorbitant. **Extortioner**, one who practises e. **Extortious** *a.* characterized, or gained, by e.

Extortive (ekstə'tiv), *a.* 1646. [f. L. *extort-* *ppl.* stem (see EXTORT) + -IVE.] Of extortion, disposed to extort.

Extra (ek'strā). 1776. [? short for EXTRAORDINARY. So in F.]

A. *adj.* Beyond or more than the usual agreed, or stated amount or number; additional.

Money for any e. wants 1780. E. pay LACKY. B. *adv.* Unusually, in excess of the usual or specified amount. 1823.

E. strong binding. E. special edition. Is there any thing e. special for tea? Three maps e. (good)

C. *sb.* What is extra or additional, anything given in addition or for which an extra charge is made; the extra charge itself; an extra fee; an additional issue of a newspaper; *spec.* at

o (Ger. Köln). ð (Fr. pen). ü (Ger. Müller). ñ (Fr. dune). ē (curl). ē (ēa) (there). ē (ē) (rein). ē (Fr. faire). ē (fir, fern, earth)

cricket, a run scored otherwise than off the bat 1803.

With extras? 'Yes we learned French and music' L. CARROLL. Hourly extras were issued 1888. The builder hoped to recoup himself by extras (*mod.*) || **Extra** (e'kstrā), *prep.* *rare*. 1852. [L.; contr. f. *extēd*, abl. fem. of *extēd*.] Outside, externally to, as, *extra* the voltaic circuit.

Extra- (e'kstrā), *prefix*, forming *ads* (in L. from phrases, as *extraordinarius* f. *extra ordinem*) with general sense 'situated outside something', 'lying outside the province or scope of'.

Extra-acinous, *Anat.* outside the ACINUS or mucous gland. **Extra-alimentary**, situated outside the alimentary canal. **Extra-analogical**, outside the range of analogy. **Extra-artistic**, out of the range of art. **Extra-atmospheric**, of or pertaining to space beyond the atmosphere. **Extra-axillar**, **Extra-axillary**, *Bot.* growing from above or below the axils. **Extra-britannic**. **Extra-canonical**, not classed among the canonical books. **Extra-capsular**, 'outside a capsule, having special reference to the articular capsules' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Extra-cellular**, *Bot.* situated or taking place outside the walls of a cell. **Extra-christian**, outside the province of Christian thought. **Extra-constellary**, *Astron.* not classed under any constellation. **Extra-cortical** [*L. corium* hide], pertaining to the outside skin or epidermis. **Extra-corporeal**, outside the body. **Extra-cosmical**, acting outside the cosmos or universe. **Extra-cutaneous**, outside the true skin as opp. to the epidermis. **Extra-decretal**, not included in the Decretals. **Extra-dural** (see DURAL). **Extra-folia-ceous**, *Bot.* external to the leaf. **Extra-galactic**, *Astron.* outside the Milky Way. **Extra-governmental**. **Extra-grammatical**. **Extra-historic**, -al. **Extra-human**. **Extra-humeral**, not included in any hundred. **Extra-judicial**, outside the conditions of the Jewish dispensation. **Extra-jural**, 'outside the court' (*Posto*). **Extra-legal**. **Extra-limital** [*L. limex*, limit-], beyond the limits of a country or district. **Extra-liminary**, situated beyond the limit or bounds. **Extra-logical**, lying outside the domain of logic, hence, **Extra-logically** *adv.* **Extra-marine**, from beyond the sea. **Extra-matrical** [*L. matrix*, *matris*-], situated outside the MATRIX of a parasitical plant. **Extra-matrimonial**. **Extra-medial**, lying outside or beyond the middle line. **Extra-modulary**. **Extra-meridional**, *Astron.* of or pertaining to deviation from the meridian. **Extra-metaphysical**. **Extra-metrical** = **HYPERMETRICAL**. **Extra-national**, outside the limits of a nation. **Extra-nuclear**, placed outside the nucleus of a cell. **Extra-ocular**, situated or occurring outside the eyes. **Extra-official**, outside the legitimate duties or emoluments of an office. **Extra-orbital**, *Zool.* situated outside the eye-cavity (of a crustacean). **Extra-patristical**, outside the conceptions of the patristical dispensation. **Extra-peritoneal**, 'outside the peritoneum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Extra-physical**, not subject to physical laws or methods. **Extra-planetary**, beyond the region of the planets' movement. **Extra-polar**. **Extra-professional**, outside the ranks of a profession; outside the course of professional duties. **Extra-red**, said of rays outside the visible spectrum at its red extremity. **Extra-regular**, outside of, or transgressing, the rule. **Extra-sacerdotal**. **Extra-scientific**, beyond the scope of science. **Extra-scriptural**, drawn from sources outside the Scriptures, hence **Extra-scriptural**. **Extra-sensible**. **Extra-sensuous**, beyond the reach of sensuous perception. **Extra-spectral**, lying outside the visible spectrum. **Extra-stomachal**, taking place outside the stomach. **Extra-sylogistic**. **Extra-terrene**. **Extra-terrestrial**. **Extra-theical**, *Zool.*, etc. situated outside the theca. **Extra-torrid**, existing outside the torrid zone. **Extra-university**. **Extra-urban**. **Extra-uterine**, existing, formed, or taking place outside the uterus. **Extra-violet**, said of rays outside the visible spectrum at its violet extremity. **Extra-zodiacal**, *Astron.* situated outside the zodiac. See also MAIN words.

Extract (e'kstrækt), *sb* 1549. [partly ad *L. extracta*, *extractus*; partly repr. *L. extracta* pa. pple. form (= *AF. extirpe*)] 1. *gen* Something extracted or drawn out; *fig.* the path -1651 2. 'The substance extracted' (J.), in mod. use 'applied to the tough or viscid matter obtained by treating any matter with solvents and then evaporating the solvent' (Watts). Also loosely, any preparation containing the essential principle of a substance in a concentrated form. 1550. Also *fig.* 1. **EXTRACTIVE** B. 2. -1813. 1. A summary; an outline -1681 4. An excerpt, quotation 1606. 5. *Law*, 1. **EXTRACT** *sb*. 2. *Law* The warrant on which execution on a judicial decree may issue; also, a properly authenticated copy of a deed or other writing of record 1606. 75. **EXTRACTION**, descent -1796 6. Every Soul, who gets to be rich, immediately enquires into his *EXTRACT*.

Extract (e'kstrækt), *v* 1489. [f. *L. extract*, *extrahere*, f. *ex* + *trahere*. Cf. *F. extraire* 1. *trans* 'To draw out of any containing body or cavity' (J.) 1570. 2. 'To take from something of which the thing taken was a part' (J.), *esp.* to copy out, make extracts from 1607. 3. To get out by force, effort, or contrivance, to draw forth against a person's will 1599. 4. To obtain (elements, juices, etc.) from a thing or substance by any chemical or mechanical operation. Also *fig.* 1594. 75. Only in *passive*. To be derived or descended -1678. 1. To put the hand in the pocket, and *c.* it clutch'd *Mosses* for *Mr. N.* ii 50. 2. To c. falsehoods out of a Pamphlet *Swift*. 3. To c. an arrow 1767, consent H. WATSON, teeth 1878. 4. Extracting of the oils out of the harts *Plat.* *fig.* To c. happiness out of ill Young, pleasure out of life *Geo. Elmer*. *Phr.* To c. the root of a number or quantity (*Math.*), to obtain the root by a mathematical operation. Hence **Extract** *adj.* a. extracted. **Extractable** *a.*, also -ible. **Extracting** *pp.* a. that extracts; also, *distilling* (*Twel. N.* v. 1. 283)

Extraction (e'kstrækshn), 1477. [a. F., ad. med. *L. extractionem*; see *prec*] 1. The action or process of extracting 1530 1. 2. That which is extracted; extract -1698. 3. *Math.* The process or method of extracting (a root) 1557. 4. Origin, descent; source 1477. 1. The c. of gold from mines *Mosses*, of corn from Sicily *Nelson*, of a fetus 1791. *Phr.* *Spirit of the first c.* that which comes off at the first distillation. 2. This rare c. hath power to disperse all malignant humors *B. Jones*. 4. The memory of their common c. *Shakspeare*.

Extractive (e'kstræktiv), 1599. [f. *L. extractus*, see *EXTRACT* v. Cf. *F. extractif*, -ive.]

A. *adj.* 1. Tending to draw out. 2. Capable of being extracted, of the nature of an extract 1789.

1. *Phr.* *The industry* 'an industry (*a. c.* agriculture, mining, &c.) that is concerned with extracting natural productions. 2. Separating the c. acid from wine 1816.

B. *sb.* 1. An extractive substance 1844. 2. 'The brown insoluble mass of doubtful composition, left after the preparation of vegetable extracts' (*Wagstaffe*) 1807.

1. The separation [of the viscous liquor] into albumen, aqueous c., and alcoholic c. *Town*

Extractor (e'kstræktōr), 1611. [f. as *prec* + *OR*.] One who, or that which, extracts; *esp.* that part of a breech-loading gun which removes the cartridge

Extradictionary *a. rare*. [f. *L. extradi* *dictum* + *ARY*.] Of fallacies. Not consisting in expression; real. *Sir T. Browne*.

Extradite (e'kstrādīt), *v*. 1864. [f. next.]

1. To give up (a fugitive foreign criminal) to the proper authorities, in pursuance of a treaty. 2. To obtain the extradition of 1833. 2. *Psychol.* To localize (a sensation) at a distance from the centre of sensation (*rare*) 1887.

1. b. The effort of England to c. Sheridan, of the Irish World, New York 1882. Hence **Extraditable** *a.* liable, or rendering liable, to extradition.

Extradition (e'kstrādīshn), 1809. [a. F., f. *ex* + *traditionem* the action of delivering up; see *TRADITION*.] 1. The action of giving up a fugitive criminal to the authorities of the state in which the crime was committed. Hence *gen.*: Surrender (of a prisoner) by one authority to another. 2. The process of localising a sensation at a distance from the centre of sensa-

tion 1874. 3. *attrib.*, as in **Extradition treaty**, a treaty by which two nations mutually agree to surrender any fugitive criminal who has committed in the other's territory any of certain specified offences 1852.

Extrados (e'kstrādōs), 1772. [a. F., f. *L. extra* outside + *F. dos* the back.] *Archit.* The upper or exterior curve of an arch, *esp.* the upper curve of the voussours or stones which immediately form the arch. Cf. **INTRADOS**. Hence **Extradosed** *a.* having an e. (of a certain kind); used of an arch in which the curves of the intrados and e. are concentric and parallel

Extradotal (e'kstrādōtāl), *a*. 1827. [f. *L. extra* + *dotum* + *-AL*.] *Law*. Forming no part of the dowry.

Extra-foraneous (e'kstrā'fōrē'āns), *a*. 1781. [f. *EXTRA* + *med. L. foraneous* (f. *foris* door) + *-OUS*.] Outdoor

Extrajudicial (e'kstrā'jūdi'āl), *a*. 1630. [f. *L. extra* + *iudicium* + *-AL*.] 1. Forming no part of the case before the court, not delivered from the bench, informal. 2. Outside the ordinary course of justice; unwarranted 1641.

1. The opinion of the judge is considered e. *MARKER*. Hence **Extrajudicially** *adv.*

Extrality (e'kstrālītē), 1926. Syncope of *EXTRA* + *territoriality* (in its extended use).

Extramission 1630 [See *EXTRA* and *MISSION*.] Emission -1674

Extramundane (e'kstrāmūdnē), *a*. 1665. [ad. late *L. extramundanus*, f. *extra* *mundum* see *EXTRA* and *MUNDANE*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a region outside of our world; *fig.* remote, not of this world. 2. Of or pertaining to what is outside the universe 1706.

1. Aiolites were proved to be of e. origin 1899

Extramural (e'kstrāmūrāl), *a*. 1854. [f. *L. extra* *murus* + *-AL*; see *EXTRA* and *MURAL*.] Outside the walls of a city or town; *esp.* in *extramural* interment.

Extranety (e'kstrānētē), *rare*. [f. *L. extraneus* + *-ITY*.] The quality of being extraneous. *AMP. THOMSON*.

Extraneous (e'kstrē'āns), *a*. 1638. [f. *L. extraneus* (f. *extra*) + *-OUS* Cf. *STRANGE*.] 1. Of external origin; foreign. 2. External to something specified 1655.

1. E. interference *BURKE*, circumstances *HARRIS*. *LIVET*. 2. Points clearly e. to religion *PALM*. *Peterson* e. to the church *ROBERTSON*. Hence **Extraneously** *adv.*, -ness.

Extraordinary (e'kstrā'udīnārē, e'kstrā'pūdnārē), 1460. [ad. *L. extraordinarius*, f. *extra ordinem* outside (the usual) order. Cf. *F. extraordinaire*.]

A. *adj.* Out of the usual course or order often opp. to *ordinary*, in *Mus.* 1. ACCIDENTAL q. v. -1731. 2. Out of or additional to the regular staff; supernumerary. Formerly with the notion of being specially employed for a temporary purpose. 1585. 3. Of a kind amount, degree, or measure not usually met with; exceptional. Now with emotional sense expressing astonishment, etc. 1572 75 = *EXTRA*. Often following the sb. -1812.

1. E. judgement 1553, occasions *FULLER*, measures 1745. 2. The first audience of the Russian E. Embasador, at which he made his Imperial Presents *BOYLE*. 3. These signs have mark me extraordinary 1 *New II*, iii 1. 41. The e. influence of divine Grace 1656. An e. note 1708. 5. A glass e. after dinner 1812. Hence **Extraordinarily** *adv.*

Extraordinariness.

B. *adv.* = **EXTRAORDINARILY** *adv.* -1778

C. *sb.* 1. That which is extraordinary -1754

in *pl.* *esp.* extraordinary receipts or payments (now *arch.*) 1599. 2. = *EXTRA* sb 1660. 73

An extraordinary envoy; a supernumerary official -1677.

1. Not only the King's ordinary revenues, but the extraordinary *CARLYLE*. 2. A few extraordinaries for the house *PERCY*

Extra-parochial (e'kstrā'pārō'kiāl), *a*. 1674. [f. *EXTRA* + *Ecdl. L. parochia* (see *PARISH*) + *-AL*.] Outside the parish, or parish obligations. Hence **Extra-parochially** *adv.*, -ness.

Extrapolation (e'kstrāpōlā'shēn), 1878 [f.

e (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). a (ever). ai (I, eye). w (Fr. eau de vie) i (sit). i (Psyche). q (what). p (got).

EXTRA + (INTER)POLATION. The action or method of finding by a calculation based on the known terms of a series, other terms, whether preceding or following. Also *transf.*

Extraprovincial (ekstrə'prɒvɪnʃ(ə)l), *a.* 1685. [ad. med. L. *extraprovincialis*, *f. extra provinciam*.] Outside the limits of a province.

Extraterritoriality 1896. [*f. mod. L. phrase* *extraterritorialum* outside the territory + *-AL + -ITY*.] = **EXTRATERRITORIALITY**; extended later to denote the right or jurisdiction of a country over all its nationals abroad. So **Extraterritorial** *a.*

†Extraught, *pa. pp.* 1523. [var. of **EXTRACT** *ppl. a.*, cf. *distraught*.] 1. Extracted, descended -1593. 2. Distraught -1575.

1. 3 *Hen. VI.* 11. ii. 142
Extravagance (ekstrə'vægəns). 1643. [*a. F.*, see **EXTRAVAGANT** and **-ANCE**.] *†i. A* going out of the usual path, an excursion, digression -1656. 2. The quality of being extravagant or of exceeding just or prescribed limits, esp. those of decorum, probability, or truth; unrestrained excess, also, an instance of this 1650. 3. Excessive prodigality in expenditure, household management, etc. 1727.

2. You will accuse me of *e.* in this description *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE*. The extravagances of ignorance and credulity *COLERIDGE*. 3. The *e.* of cooks (*mod.*).

Extravagancy (ekstrə'vægənsi). 1601. [*f. EXTRAVAGANT*; see **-ANCY**.] = **EXTRAVAGANCE** 2, 3 1625; also *†vagrancy* -1669.

Extravagant (ekstrə'vægənt). *ME.* [*ad. med. L. extravaganter, extravagari* (or *extra vagari*), infl. later by *F. extravagant*, and *It. stravagante*.]

A. adj. †i. That wanders out of bounds, vagrant; keeping no fixed place -1672. 2. *Canon Law* Applied to certain 'stray' decrees not originally codified or collected in the decrees *ME.* *†3.* Straggling -1669. *†4.* Widely divergent (*from*), remote *from*, irrelevant to a purpose or subject -1665. *†5.* Unusual, abnormal; unsuitable -1701. 6. 'Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods' (*J.*); excessive, irregular, fantastically absurd. Now. Astonishingly or flagrantly excessive or extreme. 1538. 7. Prodigal, wasteful 1707.

1. At his [the cock's] warning... Th'e, and erring Spirit byes to his Confiner *HAMILT. i.* 154. 3. Too thick and *e.* Roots *EVELYN*. 6. *E.* in their accounts of themselves *STURGEON*. *E.* demands 1709, opinions 1809, *e.* whimsies about dress *MACAULAY*. 7. An *e.* interest of 20 per cent *FRIEND*. *E.* of time 1739. Hence **Extravagantly** *adv.*

B. sb. 1. Canon Law An 'extravagant' decree; see *A.* 2. 1502. *†2.* A vagrant -1650. *†3.* An eccentric -1768, a spendthrift -1825. *†4.* An extravagancy -1700.

Extravaganza (ekstrə'vægənzə). 1789 [*ad. It. extravaganza*, refresh after *L.*] 1. A composition, literary, musical, or dramatic, of a fantastic character 1794. 2. Bombastic extravagance of language or behaviour.

Extravagate (ekstrə'væɡət), *v.* 1600 [*f. med. L. extravagat, extravagari* (or *extra vagari*), *f. extra* outside + *vagari* to wander.] 1. *intr.* To stray from, into. 2. To wander at will 1766. 3. To exceed what is proper or reasonable 1829. Hence **†Extravagation**.

Extravasate (ekstrə'væseɪt), *v.* 1669. [*f. L. extra + vas vessel + -ATE*; cf. *F. extravaser*.] 1. To let or force out (*esp.* blood) from its proper vessel. 2. *intr.* for *refl.* To flow out; to escape 1686.

* Blood sometimes extravasates into the arachnoid sac *TOPP*. Hence **†Extravasate** *a.* extravasated, formed by extravasation. *var. †Extravase*.

Extravasation (ekstrə'væseɪʃən). 1676. [*f. prec., cf. F. extravasation*.] 1. *Path.* The escape of an organic fluid from its proper vessels; a mass or spot of extravasated blood.

2. *Geol.* Effusion (of molten rock) from a subterranean reservoir 1842.

Extravascular (ekstrə'væskjə'l), *a.* 1804 [*f. EXTRA + VASCULAR*.] Outside the vascular system; not vascular.

†Extravate, *v. rare* 1650 [*f. L. extra + vena + -ATE*.] To let (blood) out of the veins -1663. Hence **†Extravate** *a.* extravasated. **Extravention**.

†Extraversion, *rare* 1691. [*ad. mod. L. extraversionem, f. L. extra + versionem, f. vertere* to turn.] A turning out; a rendering manifest -1732. So **†Extravert** *v.* to turn out so as to be visible.

†Extreacat, *sb.* 1489. [var. of **ESTREAT**, *q. v.*] 1. = **ESTREAT** *sb.* -1631. 2. **EXTRACTION**. *SPENSER F. Q. v. x. i.* Hence **†Extreacat** *v.* to estreat; to eliminate.

Extreme (ekstrɪ'm). 1460 [*a. OF., ad. L. extremus*, superl. of *exterius* (see **EXTERIOR**)]. The adj. is not always equivalent to a superlative; hence, it is properly compared.]

A. adj. 1. Outermost; endmost, situated at either of the ends (opp. to *mean*) 1503. 2. Farthest, or very far advanced in any direction; utmost, uttermost 1600. 3. Last, latest *Obs* or *arch.*, exc. in *Extreme unction* (see *quots.*) 1477. 4. Going to great lengths; opp. to moderate 1460. 5. *Mus.* Augmented, as in *extreme interval* 1876.

1. The fruitful continent's extreme bound *PORR. E. and man ratio* (*Math.*) the relation of a line and its parts, when the whole is to the greater part, as the greater part is to the less. 2. The Sea's extreme Borders *ADDISON*. The *e.* point reached 1860. 3. The *e.* day 1513. *Phr. Extreme unction* in the R. C. Church, 'a sacrament in which the sick in danger of death are anointed by a priest for the health of soul and body, the anointing being accompanied by a set form of words' (*Calh. Dict.*). 4. The most *e.* Poverty 1460. *E.* necessity 1552. *E.* Idolaters 1634. In dress *E. Cover*. *E.* cases *JOHNSON*.

†B. adv. In an extreme degree; extremely -1816.

C. sb. 1. quasi-*sb.*, as *In (the) extreme*: extremely 1604. *†2.* *sb.* The extreme point or verge; an end, extremity -1803. 3. One of two things removed as far as possible from each other, in position, nature, or condition 1555. *b. Logic.* In a proposition the subject or predicate, as distinct from the copula, in a syllogism the major or minor term, as distinct from the middle 1628. *c. Math.* The first or last term of a ratio, series, or set of numbers 1571. 4. A very high degree of anything 1593. *†5.* *extremities*, straits, hardships -1667. 5. An excessive degree, also, something carried to excess, an extreme measure 1588.

1. Of one. Perplex'd in the *e.* *OTH. v. ii.* 347. 3. Two extremes of passion, joy and griefs *LEAR. v. iii.* 168. *Phr. Extremes meet.* 4. Enthusiastic to an *e.* 1791. 5. To go to the *e.* of a lock-out 1867.

Hence **Extremeless** *a.* having no extremities; infinite (*rare*). **Extremely** *adv.* to the uttermost degree; in an *e.* degree; very much. **Extremeness**. **Extremist**, one who goes to extremes, or who holds *e.* opinion, or advocates *e.* measures; also as *adj.*; so **Extremism**. **Extremist** *a.*

Extremity (ekstrɪ'mɪti). *ME.* [*ad. F. extrémité, ad. L. extremitatem*; see **EXTREME** *a.*] 1. The extreme point or portion of anything, the end; in *pl.* the hands and feet 1460. *†2.* The 'extremes' as opp. to the 'mean' -1598. 3. The extreme or utmost degree, = **EXTREME** *sb.* 4. 1543. *†4.* Extreme intensity of anything -1797. *†5.* Extravagance -1712. *†6.* Extreme severity or rigour -1639. 7. A condition of extreme urgency or need *ME.* 8. A person's last moments (*arch.*) 1602. 9. An extreme measure. Chiefly in *pl.* 1639. 10. **Extremeness**. Somewhat *rare* 1818.

1. Antennae thickening towards their *e.* *STARKE*. 3. Extremities of Penury and Want 1638. 4. The *e.* of the weather *BREWICK*. 6. *Conn. Err.* v. i. 307. 7. *Phr. To drive, reduce to (the last) e.* or *extremities*. 9. To push matters to the *e.* of a civil war 1862.

Extricable (ek'strɪkə'bəl), *a.* 1623. [See next and **-ABLE**.] That can or may be extricated, unravelled, or got out.

Extricate (ek'strɪkət), *v.* 1614. [*f. L. extricare, extricare, f. ex + tricare* perplexities.] 1. *trans.* To unravel; *fig.* to clear of intricacies or perplexities. Now *rare*. 2. To disentangle, to set free from, out of (anything that entangles, confines, or perplexes) 1631. *b. Chem.* To disengage (gas, etc.) from a state of combination 1790.

1. Some method of extricating public affairs *ARISON*. 2. A thicket, out of which he knows not how to *e.* himself 1732. *b.* To *e.* water from an acid 1838. Hence **Extrication**, the action of extricating; disentanglement; disengagement (of gas, etc.) from something containing it.

Extrinsic (ek'strɪnsɪk), *a.* 1541. [*ad. F. extrinsèque, f. (ult.) L. extrinsecus* adv., *f. ex*ter outside + *-in* suffix of locality + *secus* prep. 'be-

side', *f. root of sequi* to follow, thus = 'on the outside'. The ending is assim. to **-IC**.] 1. **†Exterior**; external. 2. Pertaining to an object in its external relations. Now *rare* 1617. 3. Lying outside the object under consideration 1666; operating from without 1613. 4. Not inherent or essential; adventitious; opp. to *intrinsic* 1622.

1. *E.* ornaments *JOHNSON*. 2. The *e.* muscles which serve to move the whole external ear *DARWIN*. 3. Things extrinsic from... the main matter 1678. *E.* stimuli 1878. 4. *E.* advantages of birth *HAZLITT*. Hence **Extrinsic** *a.* extrinsic; *†sb.* something that is *e.* **Extrinsic** *adv.* *-ness*. **Extrinsic** *ate* *v.* to exhibit outwardly; to express (*rare*).

Extro-, a quasi-*L.* prefix, an altered form of *L. extra*, with the sense 'outwards'. Used only in compounds, by way of antithesis to *intro-*.

Extroitive (ekstrɔ'vɪtɪv), *a. rare*. [*f. prec. + L. -it-, -ive + -IVE*; cf. *introitive*.] Directed to external objects. *COLERIDGE*.

†Extromit, *v.* [*f. as prec. + L. mittere*.] To send out. *KEN.* Hence **†Extromission**.

Extrorsal (ekstrɔ'səl), *a.* 1842. [*f. next + -AL*.] *Bot.* = next.

Extrorse (ekstrɔ's), *a.* 1858 [*a. F. f. L. extrorsus, f. extra* adv. + *versus*.] *Bot.* Turned or opening outwards, said of anthers that look away from the pistils.

Extroversion (ekstrɔ'vɜːʃən). 1656. [*f. EXTRO + L. vertere* to turn; cf. *introversion*.] The action of turning, or the condition of being turned, outwards; as, *extroversion* of the bladder. So **Extrovert** *v.* to turn outwards (*rare*).

Extruct, *-ion, -ive, -or*: see **EXTRACT**, etc.

Extrude (ekstru'd), *v.* 1566. [*ad. L. extrudere, f. ex + trudere* to thrust] *trans.* To thrust forth; to urge out; to expel, also, *occas.* to protrude out. Also *intr.* for *refl.* (*rare*).

Presbyterianism was only extruded gradually *M. ARNOLD*. Hence **Extrusive** *a.* tending to *e.* characterized by extrusion.

Extrusion (ekstru'ʒən). 1540. [*f. L. extrudere, see prec.*] The action of extruding, the fact of being extruded.

Exuberance (ekstju'bərəns). ? *Obs.* 1607 [*f. EXUBERANT*; see **-ANCE**.] The quality of being exuberant; *concr.* a swelling, projection protuberance. *lit.* and *fig.* So **†Exuberancy**.

Exuberant (ekstju'bérənt), *a.* Now *rare* 1578 [*ad. L. exuberantem, exuberare, f. ex + uber* a swelling] Swelling out, protuberant. **†Exuberate**, *v. rare* 1623. [*f. L. exuberat* *ppl. stem*; see *prec.*] To swell, or make to swell, out or up -1768. Hence **†Exuberation**, protuberance.

Exumescence 1611. [*a. F. f. (ult.) L. ex + tumere* to swell.] A swelling up or out. So **†Exumescency** (*rare*).

Extund (ekstʊ'nd), *v.* 1610. [*f. L. extundere*.] To beat or hammer out, only *fig.* **†Extypal**, *a.* Var. of **ECTYPAL**. *Cndworth*.

Exuberance (egzju'bərəns). 1638. [*a. F.*, *ad. L. exuberantia*, see **EXUBERANT** and **-ANCE**.] 1. The quality or condition of being **EXUBERANT**; abundant productiveness; luxuriance; copiousness; redundancy 1664. 2. An overflowing quantity; a superabundance 1638. *†3. concr.* An overflow; an excrescence, protuberance -1825.

1. A happy *e.* of animal spirits *SCOTT*. An *e.* of the metaphysical imagination *JOHNSON*. 2. An *e.* of life 1863. So **Exuberancy**.

Exuberant (egzju'bérənt), *a.* 1503. [*ad. L. exuberantem, exuberare, f. ex + uberare* to be fertile, *f. uber* adj., *conn. w. uber* udder.] 1. Luxuriantly fertile or prolific, abundantly productive. Also *fig.* 1645. 2. Growing or produced in superabundance 1513. 3. Overflowing as a fountain, etc. 1678. Also *fig.* 1503.

1. *E.* vines *EVELYN*, fancy 1788. 2. *E.* branches *EVELYN*. An *e.* population *BUCKLE*. 3. *fig.* *E.* good ness *BOYLE*, eloquence *FULLER*, narrative *GEO. ELIOT*, charities *LECKY*. Hence **Exuberantly** *adv.*

Exuberate (egzju'bérət), *v.* 1471. [*f. L. exuberat* *ppl. stem*; see *prec.*] 1. *intr.* To be exuberant; to abound, overflow 1623. *†2. trans.* *Alchem.* ? To render fruitful (mercury the alkahest) -1671. Hence **Exuberation**

o (Ger. Köln). δ (Fr. peu). u (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. dune). v (cmil). ē (ēo) (there). z (z) (reïn). z (Fr. faire). z (zr, zem, earth)

Exuviate eoz y

1855 f ec o a pe t e b c n o ed pa e
s ed ex æ n a So much unt e 1876

Exuviate *ex* v
+ ARE] n To c off 1855 f
as o off as a vice o s ed ex
The young crayfish e. two or three times in the
course of the first year HALEY. Hence Exu via.
|| Ex-voto (*ex* v. to v. o.)

5. a. So much wit. As will stop the e. of Heles
needle Tr. & Cr. n. 1: 87 d. Bad cheese, full of
Eyes, not well prest 1668
Phrases. Eyes of

An offering made in pursuance of a vow. Hence **Ex-votive** *α.*, pertaining to, or performed by, ex-voto offerings.
Ey, obs. f. **AY**; see also **Egg**.
Eyalet (*evā-let*)

of the bay, or in the bows of a ship; (Sanskrit, *In the*
Glass *c.* a glass imitation of the natural eye, also
p. a pair of spectacles; also = Bull's-eye.
Could *c.* baby, the image of the sweetest
 another's *c.* *has*.

Eyas (*yās*). 1486. [Altered f. NYAS, a F.
—L. **nid(z)sem*, f. *nidas* nest; a *nyas*
the eyas; the spelling being infl. in form by
EGG and EYR, see ADD.] r. A
hawk from the nest, or one incompletely
grown. a. *altrū*, as a hawk, in sense ‘un-
derthought,’ wings. Also *muclet*

either end, *rod*, a metal bar with all *e* or hole *e* round the *e*, *tub*, in bridge, *-bone*, the bony *arc* *-dotter*, a small bush used in graining wood by *e* imitation of bud *-eye* *maple*, *-drop*, a tear, *-flip* having an eyelet or hole, *-lens*, the lens nearest the eye in an optical instrument; *-lune*, the *lens* nearest the range of vision (*in pl.* the lines above and below the *e* of a bud; *-memory*, the impressing by will *on* memory things which we have seen; *-opener*, *U.S.* a draw *off* one taking *in* some *of* the

E. *au*, whence n. dial. *au*. The original pl. was in *-au*.
 E. *au*, whence n. dial. *au*. The original pl. was in *-au*.

something that throws light on what was dark or
pedicel, -peduncle, *Zoot* a pedicel or peduncle
supporting an e, -point = *Exposition*, -probe, *Swg*
a probe having an e or small blunt end, -shade, *Swg*

The organ of sight, sometimes including surrounding parts; a. in man and vertebrate animals, b. in invertebrate animals.

single speck, a rudimentary e, on e consisting of a
stone, (a) a stone resembling a stalk = *peduncle*
body which being put into the an e, (b) a calcareous
stone.

2. The eye as possessing the power of vision. Often used pleonastically for emphasis
b. *fig.*, esp. as applied to a city, country, 1599
3. Used in *arg.* and *pl.* for: The eye or function of the eyes, the sense of sight; 'ocular knowledge' (J.), sight ME.
Range of vision, view, sight - 1711 c. *fig.*
4. With reference to the direction of the Look, glance, gaze OF

Eye, *sb.* 2 Mb [error. for NYE, *nye*; *ny* = *an eye* Cf ADDER, etc.] A broad lot
(*vb.*) = *an eye* Cf ADDER, etc.] A broad lot
(*vb.*) = *an eye* Cf ADDER, etc.] A broad lot

non, regard ME. 6. (in sing. only) The
y of perception or discrimination of visual
s 1657. 7. *fig.* Point of view; estimation,
non, judgement ME

pure two eyn will sle me suddenly, I may the
of them not sustene CHAUCER. The pyrites
his handes and iove his

YE (a). *ye*. 1566. [f. *Eye* *sb* 1] †1. To
look at or upon, behold, observe 1566. 2. To
keep an eye on, to observe narrowly 1566.
To have or keep in view -1771. †5. *entr.*
look or appear to the eye 1566.

and eye . consists essentially of a series of
rent cone-like bodies, arranged in a radiate
against the inner surface of the cornea 1898
To cry and's eyes out (colloq.) To weep the
other shiner (Sporing) to hit game that he
used. All my e (slang) all hunting My
in exclaim of astonishment, etc. 2. I have
... with my eyes, etc. 2. I have

1. *trans.*
 They eyed the prisoners with curiosity 1797. 3
 Saal eyed David from that day 1 Saal with g
 of 62 1 in 97. Hence Eyeable a. that
 be seen by the eye; sightly
 e-ball (or-bāl). 1590 [f EYE sb. +
 a. The apple or pupil of the eye]

1. *My own eyes take off his seal* 1796.
 2. *freq. = to become blind of one eye.* To
 3. *the eyes, freq. = to deprive of sight.* The
 4. *see NAKED.* b. *Dorrows eye* SHAKS.
 5. *the e. of Grace MILT. P. R. iv 240.* The
 6. *1687 3. Is this face Heron's?* are our eyes
 7. *2 Much Ado iv. 1. 72. The well*

e-beam (ai bīm). 1588. [*f. L* *EXE* *sōl* + *ai*.] A beam or glance of the eye.
e-bolt (ai'bōlt) 1769 [*f. L* *EXE* *sōl* + *ai*.] A bolt or bar eyed to receive a hook, etc.

3. I see my father. In my
 4. Phrases. Place to a.
 5. The glad, an amorous
 6. Phrases. To give a to.
 7. To have a to. With a to. To take
 8. To estimate a.

bright (əˈbraɪt). 1553. [*t.* EYE *sə.1* +
T.]
ad. Bright to the eye (*rare*) 1607.
I. *sə.1* + BREE *sə.1* = †EYE-LID, †LASH,

to be or become able to judge distance
7. Phr. *In the c. of (the) buzz, log, eu-*
light shade, tinge (Cf F. *œil*).—1699.
An object resembling the eye in
size, shape, or position, as : a. the
bud on plants; the leaf-bud of a potato;
the mounds of the calyx of a flower.
b. the eye of a needle.

BROW (*brou*). 1885 [*f.* *Eye sōl + Not in OE*] 1 The brow or arch of the upper orbit of the eye.

flower, d. one of the spots near the
tail-feathers of a peacock; e. a small
n in the eggs of a fish and insects while
ME 2. The opening through which
of a fountain wells up 2857
es; (the brightest spot (of light) 186.
ire of rain.

A moulding over a window; also, the fillet 1703
(and). *cf.* a. ME. [*f* EYE *sl*] L. ed with eyes; often with *ady* prefix, as *blue-*, etc. 2. Furnished with an eye, *cf.* 1804. 3 Marked as with eyes.

2. in a needle OE, b, in a tool or
for the insertion of some other
c. in the upper stone of a mill, in
also for exit or ingress, as in a
mine, etc. 1686, d. in bread or
(now *dia*) 1508

draught. 1773. [f. *EYE* *s* +
T.] A drawing or plan made by eye,
measurement.
eye-s, 1832. [f. *EYE* *s* + -*ful*.]
as *s* of the eye. So *Eye-ful* *a.* con-
servant (now *fool*).

in a 'hook and eye'. Also a
for holding a rod or bolt, or for
to pass through 1599. b. A loop
rope, esp. 'the circular loop of a
day, where it goes over the mast'
4. 7. *Arch.* The centre of any
of a dome.

1. The crystalline lens of the eye.
2. A microscope.
3. The eyepiece of any optical instrument.
4. A glass for looking

727. 8. *Typog.* $\tau\alpha$ = the FACE | Eyehole | HOLE. | τ

the eye 1842. (ai hōul). 1537. [f. EYE sōl +
the cavity containing the orbit of the
]. s (Psyche). q (what). p (got).

ee a hoe o ook o h 8 6 o e of e
depe ons n a po a a f om wh h he bud
ping (d a) 884

Eye-lash (a əf) 752 [IYE 6.]
LASH. The row of hairs fringing the edge of
the eyelid; also, a single one of these

Eyeless (a'ies), a. 1570. [f. EYE sb.1 +
-LESS.] 1. Without eyes (in various senses).
2. Deprived of the eyes 1592. 3. Blind; undis-
criminating 1627.

2. Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him E
in GARA MUR. Sams. 38. 3. An e destiny MORTLEY.

Eyelet (ai let), sb. [ME. *oilet*, a. F. *oilet*,
dim. of *œil* eye.] 1. A small round hole in cloth,
sail-cloth, etc., worked like a button-hole, for
the passage of a lace, ring, or rope, an EYELET-
HOLE; also, a short metal tube, having its
ends fluted for the same purpose. 2. An
aperture or loop-hole, usually for observation
ME. 3. A small eye. *lit.* and *fig.* 1799. 4.
attrib. 1864

4. *E-ring*, a small metal ring, inserted in an e, to
prevent wearing. *E-punch*, a device for punching
e-holes and attaching papers together. Hence
Eyelet v. to make eyelets in. Eyeleteer, a stab-
bing instrument for piercing e-holes.

Eyelet-hole (ai let, hūl), sb. 1497. [f.
EYELET sb. + HOLE.] = EYELET 1, 2.

Eyelid (ai lid), ME. [f. EYE sb.1 + LID.]
One of the covers of the eye, dist. as *upper* and
lower; one of the movable folds of skin with
which an animal covers or uncovers the eye at
pleasure

Phr. To hang by the eyelids: to be in a dangerous
position.

Eye-piece (ai piēs) 1790 [f. EYE sb.1 +
PIECE.] Optics. The lens or combination of
lenses at the eye-end of a telescope or other
optical instrument, by which the image, formed
by the mirror or object-glass, is viewed and
magnified. Also *attrib.*

The principal kinds of eyepieces are (a) the *Huy-
ghenian*, or so-called *negative* from the fact of its
forming the image between the lenses; (b) the *Ram-
den*, or common astronomical, called *positive* because
the image is formed outside the field-glass; (c) the
erecting or *terrestrial* for ordinary telescopes, which
presents the object in an erect position

attrib. E. *micrometer*, a graduated slip of glass
introduced through this in the eyepiece tube, so as
to occupy the centre of the field.

Eye-pit, ME. [f. EYE sb.1 + PIT.] The
socket of the eye; also, the depression between
the eye and the orbit.

Eyer (ai er), sb. rare. ME. [f. EYE v.]
One who eyes or observes.

Eyer, obs. f. *HEIR*.

Eyer(e), obs. f. *AIR*.

†**Ey(e)rer**, ME. [f. *eyre*, var. of *AYRE* sb.2]
A brood falcon -1494

Eye-salve, Obs. exc. *fig.* OE. [f. EYE sb.1
+ SALVE.] Eye-ointment.

Eye-servant (ai sɛvənt) Arch. 1552.
[f. EYE sb.1 + SERVANT.] One who serves the
eye, one who does his duty only when under
the eye of his master.

Eye-service, 1526. [f. EYE sb.1 + SER-
VICE.] a. The conduct of an eye-servant. †b.
Service seen by the eye MILT. c. The homage
of the eye 1869

Eyeshot, 1599. [f. EYE sb.1 + SHOT.] 1.
The range of the eye, seeing distance, view.
2. A 'shot' or glance from the eye, prospect
1615

1. Phr. To come within e. of.

Eye-sight, ME. [f. EYE sb.1 + SIGHT.] 1.
The power of seeing; sight. 2. The action
of looking; a look. Obs. exc. in *By, from, in*
(a person's) e. ME. 3. The range of the eye
ME.

2. That in Josephus which he sets down from his
own e 1842.

Eyesore (ai sɔr). ME. [f. EYE sb.1 +
SORE.] 1. A soreness of the eyes -1562 2.
Something offensive to the eye, a blemish; a
defect 1530 3. A cause or object of dislike or
disgust 1548.

3. Not an E in his whole body DRYDEN 3. Thou
shalt be a burthen, and an Eye sore to thy friends
RALEIGH.

Eye-splice, 1769. [f. EYE sb.1 + SPLICE
sb.] A splice made by turning up the end of
a rope, and interlacing its strands with those of
the upper part.

Eye spot 180 [LYE 61 SPOT 6]
a. A spot emb ng an eye 1879 b. A
dim n a y e e 877 -- A kind of my having

a red spot in the middle of a violet leaf. Hence
Eye-spotted a. having spots resembling eyes

Eye-string, 1601. [f. EYE sb.1 + STRING
sb.] In pl. The strings (i. e. tendons, etc.) of
the eye. *Cymb* 1, iii. 17.

Eye-tooth, 1580. [f. EYE sb.1 + TOOTH.]
A tooth immediately under or next to the eye,
a canine tooth.

Phr. To cut one's eye-teeth; to get out of babyhood.

Eye-water (ai wātə) 1590. [f. EYE sb.1
+ WATER sb.] a. Water flowing from the eye.
Rare in pl. b. A lotion for the eye 1679. c.
The humours of the eye 1874. d. *Slang* =
Gin 1869.

Eye-wink, 1598. [f. EYE sb.1 + WINK sb.]
A wink or motion of the eye, a glance; an
instant. So Eye-winker, eyelash or eyelid.

Eye-witness, 1539. [f. EYE sb.1 + WIT-
NESS.] 1. One whose evidence is of what he
has seen with his own eyes -1591. 2. One who
has seen a thing done or happen 1590. †3.
The result of actual observation -1671.

2. We were eye witnesses of his Maistie a Pet i
15. 3 Give us. Eye-witness of what first or last
was done MILT.

Eyght (e, obs. f. *AIT*, EIGHT.

Eyl(e), obs. f. *AIL* sb.2; also of *AIL* v.

Eyne: see *EYE* sb.1

Eyot, more usual var. of *AIT*, q.v.

Eyr, obs. f. *AIR*; also of *EAR* v.1

Eyrant (ai rānt). [f. *eyre*, var. of *AIRE* v.
+ ANT.] Her. Applied to birds in their nests.

†**Ey-rar**, 1551. [f. *eyre* = *ADRIE*.] A brood
(of swans).

Eyre (ai r). Now Hist [ME. *eyre*, a. OF.
eyre, *eyre*, f. *eyre* -late L. *iterare* to journey.]

1. Itineration, circuit: in *Justices in eyre* (=L.
in itinere on a journey) 2. The circuit
court held by these officers. Also *E. of justice*,
Justice e, *Commission of R. ME.* b. The re-
cord of such a court 1614.

Eyre, -ron(e), -roun, obs. pl. f. EGG.

Eyrie, commoner spelling of *AERIE*.

Eyst, Eyster, obs. ff. YEAST, OYSTER.

†**Ezan**, 1753 [Arab.] The formula chanted
by the Muezzin at the hour of prayer.

Ezod, obs. var. of *IZZARD*, the letter Z.

F

F (ef), the sixth letter of the Roman alpha-
bet, repr. Semitic *waw*, which expressed the
sounds of *w* (approximately) and *u*. In early
Greek writing the form *F* (retaining the 6th
place in the alphabet) came to be appropriated
to the consonantal use, while *V* or *Y* served for
the vowel. Later, in the classical period, both
the sound and its sign *F* (called the *DIGAMMA*
from its form) were lost. In the Roman adop-
tion of the Gr. alphabet, and thence in OE,
the sound given to the sixth letter was the
voiceless labiodental spirant (f), or, between
two vowels, the corresponding voiced spirant
(v). In mod Eng. *F* is always sounded (f),
exc. in *of*, where it is voiced to (v) through
absence of stress.

In MSS a capital *F* was often written as *FF*. Hence,
by a misunderstanding, the spelling of certain family
names, e.g. *Ffieness*, *Ffoulkes*, etc.

II. As a symbol. 1. *F*, *f*, signifies 6th in verbal
order. 2. *Mus.* *F* is the 4th note of the diatonic
scale of *C* major. Also, the scale or key which has
that note for its tonic. *F* clef: the bass clef (see
Clef).

III. Abbreviations. 1. *F* = Fellow in F.G.S.,
F.R.S., etc. 2. = *FATHER*, as a title of R.C. priests.
3. *F* = Fahrenheit (thermometer). 4. *Comm.* *F.A.A.*
or *f.a.a.* = *free of all average*; *f.o.b.* = *free on board*.
5. In Music *f* = *forte* (loud), *ff* = *fortissimo* (very
loud), or *acc.* *sub. forte* (louder) with *fff* for *fortis-
simo*. 6. *F* (on a black-lead pencil) = 'fine'; also
attrib. 7. *Chem.* *F* = fluorine.

Fa (ā), sb. ME. [f. L. *fa(muli)*; see
GAMUT.] Name of the fourth note in Guido's
(hexachords, retained in solmisation as the 4th
note of the octave. Hence as vb. SHAKS.

Fabaceous (abə səs a 727. [-. lae L.
fabax, f. *fabax* + -OUS] 'Of or belonging to
a bean' (Blount).

†**Fabella** (fab'elā). Pl. -ae. 1854. [mod. L.
dim. of *fabax* bean] 'A name for the sesamoid
bones in the tendon of the gastrocnemius
muscle of the dog and other animals' (*Syd. Soc.*
Lex.).

Fabian (fə'biən). 1598. [ad. L. *Fabianus*]
A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the Roman gens
Fabia 1842. 2. Pertaining to, or after the
manner of, Q. Fabius Maximus, surnamed
Cunctator ('Delayer'), who, in the Second
Punic War, foiled Hannibal by dilatory tactics
and avoidance of direct engagements 1808.

2. *F. Society*, a society of Socialists, founded in
1884, who deprecate immediate attempts at revolu-
tionary action.
B. sb. 1. In *Flaunting Fabian* (= L. *licens*
Fabius), a swashbuckler, a roysterer -1599 2.
One who belongs to, or holds the doctrines of,
the Fabian Society 1891. Hence *Fabianism*.

Fabiform (fə'bi:fɔm), a. 1852 [f. L. *fabā*]
Bean-shaped.

Fable (fə'bl), sb. ME. [a. F., ad. L. *fabula*
discourse, etc., f. *fabr* to speak, see *FATE*.]

1. A narrative or statement not founded on
fact; a myth or legend (now rare); a foolish
story; a fabrication, falsehood. 2. A short
story devised to convey some useful lesson; an
apologue. (The most common sense.) ME.
3. The plot or story of a play or poem, occas.,
a play 1678. 4. Talk; discourse, narration
(rare) -1598 5. The subject of common talk;
a byword 1535.

1. It seems a F., tho' the Fact I saw DRYDEN. The
old f. of Seth's pillars 1756. The fables of Oates
MACAULAY. Phr. *Old wives' (women's) fables*. 2.
His F. of the Belly and its Members 1796. 3. The
intricacy and Disposition of the F. *ADAMSON*. 3. He
was the f. of the place THACKERAY.

Fable (fə'bl), v. ME. [a. OF. *fabler* -L.
fabulari to talk; see *prec.*] 1. *intr.* To talk,
converse (A Latinism.) -1570. 2. To ro-
mance -1814; to talk idly -1653. 3. To talk
falsehoods, lie 1530 4. *trans.* To say or talk
about fictitiously, to relate as in a fable, to
fabricate, invent 1553

2. Let Aescop f in a Winters Night 3 *Hem.* VI, v. 1.
25. Fabling about moods and figures 1653. 3. To
say venty, and not to f. 1612. 4. Turn this Heav'n
itself into the Hell Thou fablest MILT. P.L. vi. 352.
Hence *Fabler*, one who fables.

†**Fabliu** (fabli'o). Pl. -aux. 1804. [f.
fabliu, assumed sing. to OF. *fabliaux*, pl. of
fabli, dim. of *fabla*.] A metrical tale, belong-
ing to early French poetry.

The interesting *fabliaux* of the Anglo-Norman
romancers SCOTT

Fabric (fə'brɪk, fə'brɪk), sb. 1483. [a. F.
fabrique, ad. L. *fabrica*, f. *faber* a worker in
metal, etc. See *FORGE* sb.] 1. A product of
skilled workmanship, as: 2. A edifice, a build-
ing (also *fig.*); 3. An engine or appliance
-1657; 4. A frame, structure (also *fig.*) 1633;
5. A manufactured material (now only a 'textile
fabric') 1753. 2. The action or process of
framing or constructing (something specified)
1611. 3. Kind or method of construction or
formation; style; texture; also *fig.* 1644. 4.

caner Tissue, fibre (also *fig.*) 1823; occas., struc-
tural material 1849. 5. A place where work is
carried on; a factory, manufactory 1656.

1. The august fabriq of Christ Church EVELYN. c.
The wonderful f of the human body 1848 *fig.* The
f. of knowledge REID. d. Woollen fabrics GREEN

2. The fabricke, reparation, or maintenance of a
Church 1611. 3. The f. of the Church is Gothic
EVELYN *fig.* He used almost always the same f. of
verse JOHNSON 4. *fig.* The very f. of our nature
COVING. Hence †*Fabric* v. to construct, fashion,
frame make.

Fabricant (fə'brɪkənt), Now rare. 1757.
[a. F., ad. L. *fabricantem*, *fabricare*.] A maker
or manufacturer.

Fabricate (fə'brɪkət), v. 1598. [f. L.
fabricat, *fabricare*, f. *fabrica* *FABRIC* sb.] 1.

trans. To make anything that requires skill;
to construct, manufacture. Now rare. 2. To
'make up'; to frame or invent (a legend, lie,
etc.), to forge 1779

1. To f. hinges PENNANT, clocks WHEWELL, silk
YFATS, words WHITNEY. 2. Numerous lies, fabricated
by the priests, were already in circulation 1855.
Hence *Fabricative* a. tending to fabrication.

used price

Phrases. *Lige of h* (Naut.) 'the foremost part of the bay, or in the bow of a ship' (Smith). *In the wind's e.* (Naut.) in the direction of the wind. *Glass* a glass imitation of the natural eye. *At a pin of spectacles* at a pin of spectacles.

Comb e-baby, the image of the spectator seen in another's e, -bar, a metal bar with an e or hole at either end, used in bridges, -bone, the bony circle round the e, the orbit, -copy, a copy, -dotter, a dotter.

water, a small bush used in gardening work in
Lithuanian, *q*, *y*, *handle* of a blade, *a*, *te*, *h*, *flap*
having an eyelet or hole, *te*, *lens*, the lens nearest the
eye in an optical instrument, *line*, *let* the field or
range of vision, *po*, *the* lines above and below
the *a* of a bud, *memory*, 'the impressing by will
on memory things which we have seen' by will
in U.S., *a*, *draw*, *let* one take in the morning, *ts*
something that throws forth.

pedicel, peduncle, *look* a pedicel or peduncle
probe having an e or small hook at one end, *strong*

stone, (a) a stone resembling
body which brings out the

works its way out at the outward corner and brings
at any strange substance with it, - trap, something
catch or deceive the e; - tube, the tube of the e-
see in a telescope, - wages, the e-

voice calls for -w^hiter. For *g^hat*, with *w^hat* as a correction for the *e*, also /*g^h*/. -w^hise, *wise*, *wise* in appearance, etc., -worship, adoration performed by the *e*.

Eye, *sb* 2 ME [error. for NY1, *seye*; *a* *seye* = an eye. Cf. *ADOLE*, etc.] A brood [of

ye (ay, z. 1566 [if eye sō I] 4L To
 2L and fig. -1779 2. To direct the eyes
 look at or upon, behold, observe 1566. 3.
 keep an eye on, to observe narrowly 1590.
 To have or keep in view -1721 4. To
 look on, to observe 1566.

look or appear to the eye 106 78. 1810
furnish with eyes 1851 6. trans
I bay eyed the prisoners with amity 1767. 3
Saul eyed D and from that day a sure sign 3
of C. L. m. 97 Hence Eyerable α. that
the wear by the eye; nightly
a bold look

2-beam (ər'bi:m) 1590. {t. lxx. sō.l +
z.} A beam or glance of the eye
the eye itself.

etc. -bree. Now Se. and also OE. [*f.* 61 + BREE 61] - †FIB LAD, †-LASH,

1. Bright (or pink) 1533. [t. XVI. vol. 1 +
1. Bright to the eye (rare) 1607
1. - EUPURASY; also often prepared
aphrasy 1533. 2. 2. 2. kind of phras

row (orbital). 1585 [L. *orbita*] +
Not in OE. } 2. The brow or arch of
the upper orbit of the eye. 2.
A moulding.

he fillet 1703
(ind), *Appl. a.* ME. [*I. Eye w-1*] I.
ed with eyes; often with *ad-* prefix, as
ulau-, etc. 2. I washed with an eye.
1804 3. Marked with eyes.

1815
 taught. 1773 [f. EYE sh +
 r.] A drawing or plan made by eye,
 measurement.
 sh. 1832. [f. EYE sh + -FUL.]
 as full as the eye.

1. *a.* 268. 2. *a.* A microscope. *b.* ns of glass or crystal.

3. The eye of any optical
1664. 4. A glass for applying
the eye 1842.
(*hēu*). 1637. (*f. Eye 101 +*
the cavity containing the orbit of the

z (Psyche). ϕ (what). ρ (got).

e e a o c to ook o g 8 6 one of e
depos ons n a po a o f om h h the buds
p ng (a) 884

Eye-lash (ai-lash), *sh.* [f. *EYE* + *LASH*.] The row of hairs fringing the edge of the eyelid; also, a single one of these.

Eyeless (ai-lés), *a.* 1570. [f. *EYE* + *LESS*.] 1. Without eyes (in various senses). 2. Deprived of the eyes 1592. 3. Blind, undiscerning 1627.

Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him E in *Gaza Milt. Sans* 38. 3. An e. destiny MORLEY.

Eyelet (ai-let), *sh.* [ME *oilet*, *a.* F. *oilet*, dim. of *œil* eye.] 1. A small round hole in cloth, sail-cloth, etc., worked like a button-hole, for the passage of a lace, ring, or rope, an *EYELET-HOLE*; also, a short metal tube, having its ends flattened for the same purpose. 2. An aperture or loop-hole, usually for observation ME. 3. A small eye. *lit.* and *fig.* 1799. 4. *attrib.* 1864.

4. *E-ring*, a small metal ring, inserted in an e. to prevent wearing. *E-punch*, a device for punching e-holes and attaching papers together. Hence *Eyelet v.* to make eyelets in. *Eyeletter*, a stamping instrument for piercing e-holes.

Eyelet-hole (ai-let-houl), *sh.* 1497 [f. *EYELET* + *HOLE*.] = *EYELET* 1, 2.

Eyelid (ai-lid), ME. [f. *EYE* + *LID*.] One of the covers of the eye, dist. as *upper* and *lower*; one of the movable folds of skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eye at pleasure.

Phr. To hang by the eyelids to be in a dangerous position.

Eyepiece (ai-pis), 1790. [f. *EYE* + *PIECE*.] *Optics*. The lens or combination of lenses at the eye-end of a telescope or other optical instrument, by which the image, formed by the mirror or object-glass, is viewed and magnified. Also *attrib.*

The principal kinds of eyepieces are (a) the *Huyghenian*, or so-called *negative* from the fact of its forming the image between the lenses; (b) the *Ramsden*, or common astronomical, called *positive* because the image is formed outside the field-glass; (c) the *erecting* or *terrestrial* for ordinary telescopes, which presents the object in an erect position *attrib.* *E. micrometer*, a graduated slip of glass, introduced through slits in the eyepiece tube, so as to occupy the centre of the field.

Eye-pit, ME. [f. *EYE* + *PIT*.] The socket of the eye; also, the depression between the eye and the orbit.

Eyer (ai-er), *sh.* rare. ME. [f. *EYE* + *ER*.] One who eyes or observes.

Eyer, *obs.* f. HEIR.

Eyer, *obs.* f. AIR.

†Eyerer, ME. [f. *eyre*, var. of *AYRE* + *ER*.] A brood falcon -1494.

Eyesalve, *Obs.* exc. *fig.* OE. [f. *EYE* + *SALVE*.] Eye-ointment.

Eye-servant (ai-servant), *Arch.* 1552. [f. *EYE* + *SERVANT*.] One who serves the eye, one who does his duty only when under the eye of his master.

Eye-service, 1526. [f. *EYE* + *SERV*.] 1. The conduct of an eye-servant. 2. Service seen by the eye MILT. 3. The homage of the eye 1869.

Eye-shot, 1599 [f. *EYE* + *SHOT*.] 1. The range of the eye, seeing distance, view. 2. A 'shot' or glance from the eye, prospect 1615.

1. *Phr.* To come within e. of. **Eye-sight**, ME. [f. *EYE* + *SIGHT*.] 1. The power of seeing; sight. 2. The action of looking; a look. *Obs.* exc. in *Py.* from, in (a person's) e. ME. 3. The range of the eye ME.

3. That in Josephus which he sets down from his own e. 1641. **Eyesore** (ai-sou), ME. [f. *EYE* + *SORE*.] 1. A soreness of the eyes -1562. 2. Something offensive to the eye; a blemish; a defect 1530. 3. A cause or object of dislike or disgust 1548.

2. Not an E in his whole body Drayton. 3. Thou shalt be a burthen, and an Eye sore to thy friends RALEIGH.

Eye-splice, 1769. [f. *EYE* + *SPLICE*.] A splice made by turning up the end of a rope, and interlacing its strands with those of the upper part.

Eye-spot 80 [f. *EYE* + *SPOT*.] 1. A spot or emb. ng an eye 1879. 2. A kind of hly having a red spot in the middle of a violet leaf. Hence

Eye-spotted a. having spots resembling eyes. **Eye-string**, 1601. [f. *EYE* + *STRING*.] In pl. The strings (i. e. tendons, etc.) of the eye. *Cymb.* I, iii. 17.

Eye-tooth, 1580. [f. *EYE* + *TOOTH*.] A tooth immediately under or next to the eye, a canine tooth.

Phr. To cut one's eye-teeth, to get out of babyhood. **Eye-water** (ai-wō-tar), 1590 [f. *EYE* + *WATER*.] 1. Water flowing from the eye. Rare in pl. 2. A lotion for the eye 1679. 3. The humours of the eye 1874. 4. *Slang.* = *Gin* 1869.

Eye-wink, 1598. [f. *EYE* + *WINK*.] 1. A wink or motion of the eye, a glance, an instant. So *Eye-winker*, eyelash or eyelid.

Eye-witness, 1539. [f. *EYE* + *WITNESS*.] 1. One whose evidence is of what he has seen with his own eyes -1591. 2. One who has seen a thing done or happen 1590. 3. The result of actual observation -1671.

2. Wee were eye witnesses of his Making 2 *Pet.* 1. 16. 3. Give us. Eye-witness of what first or last was done MILT.

Eyght, *obs.* f. AIT, EIGHT. **Eyle**, *obs.* f. AIT, EYLE; also of AIT v. **Eyne**; see *EYE* + *Y*.

Eyot, more usual var. of AIT, q.v. **Eyr**, *obs.* f. AIT; also of EAR v. 1.

Eyrant (ē-rant), [f. *eire*, var. of *AIRE* + *ANT*.] *Her.* Applied to birds in their nests. **†Eyrar**, 1551. [f. *eyre* = *AERIE*.] A brood (of swans).

Eyre (ē-ir), Now *Hist.* [ME *eire*, *a.* OF. *eire*, *err*, *f.* *errir* -late L. *iterare* to journey.] 1. Itineration, circuit: in *Justices in eyre* (= L. *in itinere* on a journey). 2. The circuit court held by these officers. Also *E. of justice*, *Justice*, *Commission* of E. ME. 3. The record of such a court 1614.

Eyren, -ron(e, -roun, *obs.* pl. f. EGG. **Eyrie**, commoner spelling of *AERIE*.

Eyst, *Eyster*, *obs.* f. YEAST, OYSTER. **†Ezan**, 1753 [Arab.] The formula chanted by the Muezzin at the hour of prayer.

Ezod, *obs.* var. of IZZARD, the letter Z.

F

F (ef), the sixth letter of the Roman alphabet, repr. Semitic *waw*, which expressed the sounds of *w* (approximately) and *v*. In early Greek writing the form *F* (retaining the 6th place in the alphabet) came to be appropriated to the consonantal use, while *V* or *Y* served for the vowel. Later, in the classical period, both the sound *w* and its sign *F* (called the *DIACRIMA* from its form) were lost. In the Roman adoption of the Gr. alphabet, and thence in OE., the sound given to the sixth letter was the voiceless labiodental spirant (f), or, between two vowels, the corresponding voiced spirant (v). In mod. Eng. *F* is always sounded (f), exc. in *of*, where it is voiced to (v) through absence of stress.

In MSS. a capital *F* was often written as *ff*. Hence, by a misunderstanding, the spelling of certain family names, e.g. *Ffiennes*, *Ffoulkes*, etc.

II. As a symbol. 1. *F*, *f*, signifies 6th in serial order. 2. *Mus.* *F* is the 4th note of the diatonic scale of *C* major. Also, the scale or key which has that note for its tonic. *F* *clef*, the bass clef (see *Clef*).

III. Abbreviations. 1. *F* = Fellow in F.G.S., F.R.S., etc. 2. = *FATHER*, as a title of F.C. priests. 3. *F* = *Fahrenheit* (thermometer). 4. *Comm.* F.A.A. or *f.a.a.* = *free of all average*; to *b.* = *free on board*. 5. In *Mus.* *f* = *forte* (loud), *ff* = *fortissimo* (very loud), or *cresc.* *piu forte* (louder) with *dim.* for *fortissimo*. 6. *F* (on a black-leaved pencil) = 'fine'; also *attrib.* 7. *Chem.* *F* = *fluorine*.

Fa (ā), *sh.* ME. [f. L. *fa* (multi), see *GAMUT*.] Name of the fourth note in Guido's hexachords, retained in solmisation as the 4th note of the octave. Hence as vb. *SHAKS*.

Fabaceous fabz fō, *a.* 1747. [f. late L. *fabaceus* (faba) + *OUS*.] 'Of or belonging to a bean' (Blount).

Fabeila (fabe-lā), *Pl.* -ae. 1854 [mod. L. dim. of *faba* bean.] 'A name for the sesamoid bones in the tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle of the dog and other animals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Fabian (fā-biān), 1598. [ad. L. *Fabianus*.]

A. ady. 1. Of or belonging to the Roman gens *Fabia* 1842. 2. Pertaining to, or after the manner of, Q. Fabius Maximus, surnamed *Cunctator* ('Delayer'), who, in the Second Punic War, foiled Hannibal by dilatory tactics and avoidance of direct engagements 1808.

2. *F. Society* a society of Socialists, founded in 1884, who deprecate immediate attempts at revolutionary action.

B. sh. 1. In *Flaunting Fabian* (= L. *Incens Fabius*), a swashbuckler, a roysterer -1599. 2. One who belongs to, or holds the doctrines of, the Fabian Society 1891. Hence *Fabianism*.

Fabiform (fā-bi-fōrm), *a.* 1852. [f. *L. faba*.] Bean-shaped.

Fable (fā-b'l), *sh.* ME. [a. F. ad. L. *fabula* discourse, etc., f. *fabr* to speak; see *FATE*.] 1. A narrative or statement not founded on fact; a myth or legend (now rare); a foolish story; a fabrication, falsehood. 2. A short story devised to convey some useful lesson; an apologue. (The most common sense.) ME.

3. The plot or story of a play or poem; *occas.* a play 1678. 4. Talk; discourse, narration (*rare*) -1598. 5. The subject of common talk; a byword 1535.

1. It seems a f., tho' the Fact I saw Drayton. The old f. of Seth's pillars 1756. The fables of Oates MACAULAY. *Phr.* Old wives' fables. 2. His F. of the Belly and its Members 1796. 3. The Intricacy and Disposition of the F. Addison. 5. He was the f. of the place THACKERAY.

Fable (fā-b'l), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *fabler* -L. *fabulari* to talk; see *prec.*] 1. *intr.* To talk, converse. [A Latinism.] -1570. 2. To romance -1811; to talk idly -1653. 3. To talk falsehoods, lie 1530. 4. *trans.* To say or talk about fictitiously; to relate as in a fable; to fabricate, invent 1553.

2. Let Æsop f. in a Winters Night 5 *Hen. VI.* v. v. 25. Fabling about moods and figures 1653. 3. To say verily, and not to f. 1612. 4. Turn this Heav'n's self into the Hell Thoa fablest MILT. *P.L.* vi. 292. Hence *Fablier*, one who fables.

†Fablau (fā-blō), *Pl.* -aux. 1804 [f. *fabliu*, assumed sing. to OF. *fabliaux*, pl. of *fablet*, dim. of *fable*.] A metrical tale, belonging to early French poetry.

The interesting *fabliaux* of the Anglo-Norman *trouvères* SCOTT.

Fabric (fæ-brik, fēi-brik), *sh.* 1483 [f. F. *fabrique*, ad. L. *fabrica*, f. *faber* a worker in metal, etc. See *FORGE* + *sh.*] 1. A product of skilled workmanship; as a. An edifice, a building (also *fig.*); 4b. An engine or appliance -1657; c. A frame, structure (also *fig.*) 1633; d. A manufactured material (now only a 'textile fabric') 1753.

2. The action or process of framing or constructing (something specified) 1611. 3. Kind or method of construction or formation; style, texture; also *fig.* 1644. 4. *cancer* Tissue, fibre (also *fig.*) 1823; *crusts*, structural material 1849. 5. A place where work is carried on; a factory, manufactory 1636.

1. The august fabric of Christ Church EVELYN. c. The wonderful f. of the human body 1846. *fig.* The f. of knowledge RICH. d. Woollen fabrics GREEN.

2. The fabricke, reparation, or maintenance of a Church 1611. 3. The f. of the Church is Gothic EVELYN. *fig.* He used almost always the same f. of verse JOHNSON. 4. *fig.* The very f. of our nature CONDER. Hence *fā-b'ric v.* to construct, fashion, frame make.

Fabricant (fæ-brik-ant), Now rare. 1757. [a. F. ad. L. *fabricantem*, *fabricare*] A maker or manufacturer.

Fabricate (fæ-brik-et), *v.* 1598. [f. L. *fabricat*, *fabricare*, f. *fabrica* FABRIC + *sh.*] 1. *trans.* To make anything that requires skill; to construct, manufacture. Now rare. 2. To 'make up'; to frame or invent (a legend, lie, etc.), to forge 1779.

1. To f. hinges PENNANT, clocks WHEWELL, silk YATES, words WHITNEY. 2. Numerous lies, fabricated by the priests, were already in circulation 1855. Hence *Fabricative* a. tending to fabrication.

Fabricator. *fābrīkātūr*, construction, method or style of construction.

Fabrication (*fābrīkājən*). 1677. [ad. L. *fabricationem*; see *prec*] 1. The action or process of fabricating; construction, manufacture. Now rare. 2. The action of 'making up'; cover, an invention; a forgery 1790.

1. The f. of the body *Hall* of a government bureau, of implements *Lxxlii*. 2. The common account... is a mere f. 1846.

†**Fabrile**, *a*. 1611. [a. OF., ad. L. *fabrilis*, f. *faber*.] Of or belonging to a craftsman or his craft -1678.

Fabular (*fābrulār*), *a*. 1634. [ad. L. *fabularis*.] Fabulous.

Fabulate (*fābrulāt*), *v*. 1616. [f. L. *fabulatus*, *fabulari*.] 1. *trans*. To relate as a fable; *intr*. to talk in fables -1634. 2. *trans*. To concoct, fabricate 1836. Hence **Fabulator**, a story-teller.

Fabulist (*fābrulīst*), 1593. [ad. F. *fabuliste*, f. L. *fabula*.] 1. One who relates fables, a story-teller. 2. One who invents falsehoods 1625.

†**Fabulize**, *v*. 1612. [f. L. *fabula* + *-ize*.] *a. intr*. To invent fables. *b. trans*. To concoct, invent; to dress up as a fable; also, to relate as legend that [etc.], -1810.

Fabulosity (*fābrulōsītī*), 1599. [ad. F. *fabulosité*, ad. L. *fabulatus*, see *FABLE* sb.] 1. The quality of being fabulous; fabulousness. 2. *quasi-conc*. A fabulous statement, fable -1807.

Fabulous (*fābrulōs*), *a*. 1546. [ad. L. *fabulosus*, f. *fabula*; see *FABLE* sb. and *-ous*.] 1. Of persons: Fond of fabling, or of listening to fables. 2. Of the nature of, or belonging to fable, full of fables, mythical, legendary, unhistorical 1555. 3. Spoken of in fable, fabled. [So in L.] 1602. 4. Resembling a fable (*trans*) 1561; astonishing, incredible 1609.

1. As old wives f. Coward. 2. The dark and f. Ages 1712. Dragons and other f. monsters Jowett 4. Houses let it f. rents 1857.

Hence **Fabulously**, *adv*, *ness*.
Faburden. Now *lost*. ME. [a. F. *fauxbourdon*, i. e. *faux* false + *bourdon* BOURDON sb.] *Mus*. 1. A sort of counterpoint, 'a term for a sort of harmony consisting of thirds and sixths, added to a canto fermo' (Stainer and Barrett). 2. The undersong 1587; the refrain 1580. 3. A legend, motto, *NASHE*.

Facade (*fāsād*), 1656. [a. F., f. *face*, after It. *facciata*.] The face or front of a building, esp. the principal front. Also *transf* and *fig*. The f. of the palace is unequalled 1639.

Face (*fēs*), sb. ME. [a. F. -pop. L. *facies*, altered form of *facies*, referred to *facere* to make, or, by some, to the root *fas*, to shine (cf. *facem* torch).]

1. The front part of the head, from the forehead to the chin, the visage, countenance. Also *transf*. 2. With reference to its position, often without any reference to the lit. sense ME. 3. = Sight, presence ME. 4. The countenance as expressive of feeling or character, a countenance having a specified expression ME. Hence *colloq* A grimace 1590. 5. Command of countenance; esp. a bold face, impudence, effrontery 1537. 6. *Lacrosse* (Also *f. off*). The action of *facings* (see *FACE* v I. 3b), corresponding to the bully in hockey 1900.

1. The f. of a head, and, the f. of an eagle *Ezek*. x 12. His f. Deep scars of Thunder and intrencht *Murr* P. L. i. 600. *transf* Grotesque marks or faces W. Iwano. *Phr*. To have two faces. To look a person in the f.; to confront. To show one's f. to appear (lit. and fig.). *R. to f.* To show in a person's f. (lit. and fig.). To set one's f. to give a settled expression to the countenance. To save one's f. (fig.) to save appearances; to escape a manifest 'slap in the f.' 2. *Phr*. To have the wind in one's f. (lit. and fig.). To fly in the f. of (lit. and fig.). 3. Thou feedest from the f. of *Fad* *Cen*. xxv. 1. Thy very children curse thee to thy f. *Cowper*. 4. They wear their faces to the bent of the kings looks *Cymb*. i. i. 13. Leave thy damnable faces, and begin *Hamlet*. iii. i. 263. 5. With what f. thou shalt have these words *Bk. Com. Prayer*.

II. 1. External appearance, look, also semblance of. Now rare, exc. of immaterial objects. ME. 2. = *PHASE*. 1646. 3. Visible state or condition; aspect, configuration (of a country) 1587. 3. Outward show; disguise, pretence; a pretext ME. 1. A plan which has a very good f. *Scott*. The problems of the world are always putting on new faces *Brace*. 2. The arrival of many ships caused a new f. of affairs 1761. 3. *Phr*. To put a good f. on (a matter). They set a f. of civil authority on Tyranny *Butler*. *Phr*. To see a person's f. see *SAVE* v. 1. 6. To lose f. (fr. Chinese *tsu* *tsen*) to lose one's credit, good name, or reputation.

III. 1. The surface or one of the surfaces of anything ME. 2. *As*. *Astrol*. The third part of a sign of the zodiac, extending over 10 degrees in longitude -1819. 2. The principal side presented by an object, as: a. The front or slope (of a cliff, a fault, etc.) 1632; b. *Arch*. The facade of a building; the exposed surface of a stone in a wall; the front of an arch 1611. 3. The side of anything usually presented outwards or upwards 1611; the obverse (of a coin or medal) 1515; the inscribed side (of a document) 1632; the dial-plate (of a clock or watch) 1787. 4. Each of the surfaces of a solid 1625. 5. The working surface or edge (of implements, tools, etc.) 1703. 6. An even or polished surface 1982.

1. *Phrases* (*orig* Hebrews). The f. of the earth, the deep, the waters. 2. The f. of a steep incline in snow *Tyndale*. b. The face of the building is narrow, and the flank deep *Wotton*. 3. The carpet's velvet f. *Keats*. The f. of an old Roman came *L. L.* v. ii. 617. It ought to appear on the f. of the plea that [etc.] *W. Selwyn*.

IV. Technical

1. *Ferri*. a. Face of a place, the front that is comprehended between the flanked angles of two neighbouring bastions 1484. b. Faces of a work, those parts which form a salient angle projecting towards the country 1676. 2. a. *Mil*. Each of the sides of a battalion when formed into a square 1853. b. *Ordinance*. Face of a gun, the surface of metal at its muzzle 1727. 3. *Mining*. a. The end of any adit, tunnel, slope, etc., at which work is progressing, or was last done 1903. b. 'The principal cleaving place at right angles to the stratification' (Raymond) 1667. 4. *Steam-engine*. The flat part of a slide-valve; also, the corresponding flat part on a cylinder, on which the slide-valve travels 1838. 5. *Typog*. That part of a type (or punch) which has the form of the letter. Also, the printing surface of type 1833.

1. General: as f. -*charge*, *levelling*, *flatterer*, etc. 2. Special: as f. -*ache*, pain in the facial nerves; -*agut*, an acute form of face-ache, i.e. *douloureux*; -*bone* = *CHERNOG*; -*bread* (Heb.) = *SUGAR-BREAD*; -*ward*, = *COAT-CARD*; -*cloth*, a cloth laid over the f. of a corpse; -*guard*, a contrivance for protecting the f. esp. in fencing, etc.; -*hammer*, one with a flat f.; -*joint*, that joint of a vassour which appears on the f. of the arch; -*lathe*, one mainly used for surfacing; -*lifting*, a form of face-massage; -*monid*, a mould for drawing the proper figure of a hand-rail on both sides of the plank; -*painter*, (a) a painter of portraits, (b) one who applies rouge, etc., to the f.; -*painting* *old*, portrait-painting; -*plan*, the front or principal elevation; -*plate* (*Mech.*), an enlargement of the end of the mandrel (of a lathe), to which work may be attached in order to be faced, also *attrib*; -*stone* (*Archit.*), the slab of stone forming the f. or front, esp. in a cornice, entablature, etc.; -*value*, the amount stated on the f. (of a note, etc.) the apparent value, also *fig*; -*wall* (*Building*), front wall; -*wheel* (*Mech.*) = *contrate wheel* (see *CONTRATE*); also, a wheel whose disk-face is adapted for guiding and polishing.

Face (*fēs*), *v*. ME. [f. *prec* sb.] 1. *trans*. To show a bold or a false face -1601. 2. *trans*. To confront with assurance or impudence -1632. 3. To meet face to face, to oppose with confidence; to stand fronting 1632. b. *Lacrosse*. To put (the ball) in play by placing it between the crosses of two opposing players 1867. 4. To look steadily at 1795.

2. *Phr*. To f. down, cut (a person, a matter). 3. Facing fearful odds *Macaulay*. 4. The need for external supplies of food must be faced 1883.

II. 1. *intr*. To look, front, in a certain direction, also *fig* 1594. 2. *trans*. To look or front towards 1632; of letterpress, etc. 3. To stand on the opposite page to 1765. 3. *intr*. Chiefly *Mil*. To turn the face in a stated direction 1634. 4. *trans* (*Mil.*) To cause (soldiers) to face 1630. 5. To turn face upwards 1674.

1. The little chapel that faced eastwards *TRACERAY*. *fig*. He steadfastly faced towards peace *KING*. 2. Stand facing the light *Johnson*.

III. 1. To cover a certain breadth of (a garment) with another material; to trim, turn up. Also *transf* and *fig* 1561. 2. To cover the surface with some specified material 1670. 3. To dress the surface of 1828. 4. To coat (tea) with some colouring substance 1850.

1. Blue cloth, trimmed and faced with white 1753. 2. *Rebellion*, faced with public Good *Dryden*. **Faced** (*fēst*), *pp*. a. 1500. [f. *FACE* sb.] 1. Furnished with or having a face, often in comb., as *butt-faced*, etc. 2. *Arch*. 'Faced work, thus stone, otherwise called bastard ashlar, used to imitate squared stone work. In painting, the rubbing down each coat with pumice before the next is laid on' Used also of superior plastering' (*Arch* *Dict*. 1892).

Facer (*fēsər*), 1515. [f. *FACE* v and sb.] 1. One who puts on a bold face; a braggart bully -1611. 2. A blow in the face 1890.

2. *fig*. I've had a good many facers in my life 1872. **Facet**, sb. 1. ME. [ad. L. *facet* used as a proper name.] The book *Facetiae Morales*, formerly used in schools for instruction in manners -1485.

Facet (*fāset*), sb. 2. Also *facetite*. 1625. [a. F. *facette*, dim. of *face* fac.] 1. A little face; *orig* one of the small cut and polished faces of a diamond. Often in comb., as *scarf*, etc. 2. *Arch*. a. A small flat and smooth arched surface of a bone 1876. b. One of the segments (*ovelli*) of a compound eye 1834. Hence **Faceted** (also *facetted*) *pp* a. cut into, or furnished with, facets.

Facete (*fāset*), *a*. Now *lost*. 1603 [ad. L. *facetus* graceful, pleasant witty; 1. = *FACITIOUS* *arch*. 2. Eloquent, graceful, polished -1602]

1. A man of a f. and agreeable countenance *Wagon*. Hence **Facetiously**, *adv*, *ness*.

Facetiae (*fāseti*), sb. pl. 1529 [a. L., f. *facetus* *FACITE*] Humorous sayings or writings, pleasanties, whistlers.

Facetious (*fāseti*), *a*. 1590. [ad. F. *facetieux*, f. *facile*, ad. L. *facilis* + *-ous*.] 1. Of manners, etc.: Poshed, urbane. 2. Characterized by, or given to, pleasantry, joke, waggish. Formerly also witty, humorous, amusing, gay, 1599.

2. I am to say I am disposed for the mirth of Company *Sir J. Browne*. A *facetious* designed to be immensely f. *Mrs. Frow*. Hence **Facetiously**, *adv*, *ness*.

Facia (*fēs*), 1900. [var. *FACIA*] The tablet over a shop-front with the occupant's name, etc.

Facia, var. of *FACIA*, q. v.

Facial (*fēsīāl*), *adj*, *a*. 1609. [a. F., ad. med. L. *facialis*, f. *facies* *FACE*] Of or pertaining to the face; as in f. artery, *nerve*, etc. *Phr*. *F. nerve*, the angle formed by two lines, one horizontal from the nostrils to the ear, the other (called the f. line) more or less vertical from the nostrils to the forehead. Hence **Facially**, *adv* face to face; with reference to the face.

Faciated, *Faciated*. [a. and ad. It. *faciata*.] A *facade*. *lost*.

Facient (*fēsīent*), sb. *pl*. 1670 [ad. L. *facientem*, *pp*. of *facere*.] One who does anything; a doer.

Facient, formative element repr. L. *facientem* 'making', as in *interfacient*, etc., and in similar words not formed in L., as *adefacient*, *facient*, etc.; also in *cofacient*, and the like, for which the L. vbs. would have been in *facere*, and *adjs*. in *facis*.

Facies (*fēsīs*), 1611. [L.; see *FACE*] 1. *loc*. Face. 2. *Nat. Hist.* General appearance 1727.

Facile (*fēsīl*), *a*. 1483. [a. F., ad. L. *facilis* easy to do, easy of access, f. *facere*.] 1. That can be accomplished with little effort. [Now somewhat disparaging.] 2. Presenting few difficulties, easy to understand or to use 1531. 3. Moving without effort fluent readily 1605. 4. Easy of access, affable, courteous; characterized by ease of behaviour 1690; not harsh or severe 1511. 5. Easily led or wrought upon 1511. 6. *quasi-adv*. Easily -1560.

2. It is facile to escape out of the hands of the *dyna* *Caxton*. 3. Thick and ready as *Tussock*. 4. f. and useful machine 1076. 5. A f. and ready expression 1657. Deaths with f. feet *perpetrated* *Warton*. 6. F. and debonair in all his deeds *Greene*. A Princess most facile to forgive injuries *Forster*. 7. Adam and his fall *concord* *Two Lost Paradise* *Mittr*. P. R. L. 57. *transf*. The facial gates of hell too slightly barred P. L. iv 967. Hence **Facilely**, *adv*, *ness*.

Facilitate (*fāsīlītāt*), *v*. 1611 [f. F. *facile*].

te (man). *a* (pass). *du* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (fr. chef). *a* (ever). *ai* (f. *eye*). *s* (fr. *cau de vie*). *i* (str). *f* (Psych). *q* (what). *p* (got).

a f ja a e L d b
i a To de case
p o d 12 fo e sen be
c on 646

Facility (fasi-lit'). 1519. [a. f., ad. L. *facilitatem*, see FACILE and -ITY.] 1. The fact or condition of being easy or easily performed; freedom from difficulty, ease 1531 2. Opportunity for the easy or easier performance of anything; usu. in pl. opportunities 1519. 3. In action, etc.: Ease, readiness; aptitude, dexterity. Of style: Fluency, 1532. 4. Easiness of access or converse; affability, courtesy -1793. 5. Easiness to be led or persuaded to good or bad, pliancy. Also *travsf* of things (rare), 1534. 6. Indolent ease, indifference 1615.

FACE (*feytſing*), *vbl. so.* 1523. [*f* FACE *v.*]
The action of FACE *v.* 1. The action of
boasting, swaggering, or brow-beating; a de-
fiance—1647. 2. *Mil.* The action of turning in
another direction. Also *transf.* 1635 3. *concr.*
(chiefly in *pl.*) : Something with which a gar-
ment is faced; *esp.* the cuffs and collar of a
military jacket, when of a different colour from
the rest of the coat. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1566.
4. The action of putting a new face on or of
covering or protecting the face of (anything)
1549. 5. *concr.* a. A superficial coating or layer;
also the material of this 1586. b. *esp.* The external
layer of stone, etc., which forms the face of
a wall, bank, etc. 1823. c. An external cover or
protection 1849. d. *Powdering.* Powder, as
charcoal etc., applied to the face of a mould,
or mixed in with sands for heavy casting, to
give a fine smooth surface to the casting 1874.
2. *Phr. To set face through (his) facings (cf. and*
figs. 5. a. Of Facing Timber-buildings with Bricks
1703. The f of len 1875. (comb. f-loam, -sand,
that used to form the face of the mould.

Hence *Facinorously* adv., -ness.
Faconde, -ound, var. of **FACUND**.

2. A fac simile might easily be taken 1691. Hence Facsimile *n.* to make or (partly) serve as a f Facsimilist, one who makes facsimiles.

dealing 174b.

1. a. Gracious in f, if not in word *JANE AUSTEN*.
b. He who must exult in f. of *ARMY MINT. P.L.Z.*
124. c. Accessories after the f. *BLACKSTONE*. 2 I
caught him in the f. *GOLDEN*. 3 One f. destroys this
fiction *THURLOW*. The f. of resemblance *MILL*. 4
The writer's facts are untrustworthy (*mad*). 5.
Imagination is often at war with reason and f. *JOHN*
PUR. Matter of f. in f. - in reality. *In point of*
in fact. 6. A very close inter. all the pieces of f. 182.

o (Ger. Käln), ø (Fr. pen), u (Ger. Müller)

aces n e c u s 606 ꝑ a p a y n he
ae c n any commun y o as o a on
a a s h m p u a o . o . scilicet or mischievous
and or unscrupulous methods. Also *transf.*
and *fig* 1509. 4. Factious spirit or action;
party strife or inuigue; dissension 1538, tan
instance of this - 1662.

Faction (fækʃən), *n.* 1532 [ad. L. *factiosus*; see *Faction* and -ous] 1. Given to faction; inclined to form parties or to act for party purposes; seditious 1535 2. Pertaining to or proceeding from faction; characterized by party spirit.

Factitious (fak'ti-jos), *a.* 1646. [*f. facti-*
cius made by art (*f. facere*) + *-ous*.] +*z*. Made
 by or resulting from art; artificial -1801. +*z*.
 Of soil, etc.: Produced by special causes -1808.
 -*g*. Got up; not natural or spontaneous; arti-
 ficial, conventional 1678.

Factive (fæktiv), *a.* 1846. [ad. mod. L. *factitivus*, irreg. f. *fact-*, *facere*.] *Gram. a.*
Of a verb: Expressing the notion of making a thing to be of a certain character in deed, word, or thought; taking a complementary object.
b. Causative.

Factive (fæk-tiv), *a.* 1612. [*f. L. facere.*]
tr. Tending or able to make; concerned with

facere, *facere* 1. *facere* makes 3. *facere* does [anything]. Ods. or arch. 1563. 72. A partisan, adherent, approver [Cf. L. *facere* *aliquid* to side with any one.] -1715. 3. One who acts for another; an agent, deputy. Now rare. 1485. 4. *Comm.* One who buys or sells for another; a commission merchant 1491

7. *Math.* = GARNISHEE, 1878. 7. *Math.* One of the numbers, expressions, etc., which when multiplied together produce a given number, expression, etc. 1673. 8. *transf.* One of the circumstances, facts, or influences which produce a result 1816. 9. *Biol.* = GENE, 1907.

Factorial (fæktō'ri-əl), *a.* and *sb.* 1816.
[*prec.* + -IAL.] *A. adj.* 1. *Math.* Pertaining to a factorial or factorials 1837. 2. Of or pertaining to a factor (sense 4) 1881.

B. 6 Math. a. *gen.* The product of a series of factors in arithmetical progression. Also, a later usage: The product of a series of factors which are similar functions of a variable that changes by a constant difference in passing from any factor to the next. 1876 b. *spec.* The product of an integer multiplied into all the lower integers; e.g. the *factorial* of 6 (written 6! or 6!) is $6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 = 720$.

Factorize (fæ-'ktōrə'z), *v.* 1864. [*f.* as prec.

+ ZE I an US Law, GARNISH. 2.
A. A. To break up into factors

Factory (fæktōri). 1566. [repr. med. L
factoria, f. *factor*, also parly f. *factorium*.] 1
An establishment for trade or commerce.

Vancouver, the man f. of the Hudson's Bay Com
pany W. IRVING, a Chaplain to the British f at
St Petersburg MAD D'ARBEY, Ag Oxford is a
Greek f EMERSON Comb f-cotton (U.S.), un
bleached cotton cloth of home manufacture.

Factotum (fak-tō'tū-m). 1866. [ad. med.L. *factotum* (f. *fac*, imper. of *facere*+*totum*) in phrases *Johannes Factotum*, etc. Source unkn.] A man of all-work; also, a servant who manages all his master's affairs. Also formerly, a busybody. Hence **Factotumship**, the office of a f.

Factual (fæk tiʃl), *a.* 1834. [*f.* **FACT**, after **ACTUAL**.] Concerned with facts, of the nature of fact, actual, real.

Factum (fak'tūm). 1748. [a. L.; see FACT.] 1. *Civil Law*. 'A person's act or deed; anything stated or made certain' (Wharton). 2. A memorial, or statement of facts. [After F. legal use] 1773. 3. *Math*. The product of two or more factors -1817. var. †**Factus** (in sense 3). NEWTON.

Facture (*fa-kture*). Now rare. ME. [*a. F.* *ad. L. factura, f. facere*. See also **FEATURE**.]
1. The action, manner, or style of making (a thing); also, the thing made. {2. *Comm.* = **INVOICE** (*F.*, *perh.* never used in Eng.)

1. The f. or framing of the inward parts Bacon.
 || **Facula** (fæ-knīlā). Chiefly *f* -fæ. 1706

[*L.* dim of *fax* (*fac-*) a torch } *Astron.* One of the bright spots on the surface of the sun, as dist from the dark spots or *maculae*. Hence *Facular* *a.* of or pertaining to faculae.

Facultate (fak'ūltat), *v* 1772 1648 [See FACULTY and -AIE^s.] To empower, to authorize.

Facultative (fæk'ultetiv), *a.* 1820. [*a.* F. *facultatif*, -ive, *f. L. facultatem*; see FACULTY and -ATIVE.] *1. a.* Of enactments, etc. Con-

veying a faculty or permission, permissive, hence of actions, etc. : Optional b *transf.* In scientific use. That may or may not take place, or have a specified character 1874. 2. Of or proceeding from a faculty 1866.

1. a. Creating what is called 'occasional', 'accidental' or 'facultative' contraband 1839. Hence *Facultatively contraband*.

Faculty (fæ kŭlŭ). [ME. *faculte*, a. F. *faculté*, ad. L. *facultatem*, f. *facilis*, easy (cf. early L. *facul* adv.)]

1. 'The power of doing anything' (J.). 1. An ability or aptitude, whether natural or acquired, for any special kind of action, formerly also, ability in general. Occas. limited to a natural aptitude. 1450 1b. Disposition -1613. c. General executive ability (Chiefly

U.S.) 1839. †2. Of things: A power or capacity -1707.
 3. A physical capacity or function 1500.
 4. One of the powers of the mind: as, the will, the reason, memory, etc.

mind; e. g. the will, the reason, memory, etc.
1583. †5. Means, pecuniary resources; prop-
erty -1797.

1 Excelling in Poetical faculties CAMDEN. I devoted all my faculties to [etc.] JOHNSON 3 Sight and hearing, for example, I should call faculties LOWETT 4. The Moral F. MACKINTOSH.

II. 41. A department of knowledge - 1757.
2. *spec.* One of the departments of learning at a University. Hence *Dean of a F. M.E.* 3.

An art, trade, occupation, profession. Now *Hist. ME.* 4. The whole body of Masters, Doctors (and, occas., students), in any one of the studies: Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts

the studies, Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts
ME. 5. *transf.* The members of a profession
regarded as one body, e.g. of the medical pro-
fession (called pop. 'The Faculty') 1511.

1. The greater learned clerics in all faculties 1953.
2. At Bonn there is a Protestant f of theology

o (Ger. Käln), o (Fr. pou), u (Ger. Müller), u (Fr. duple), ə (earl), ē (ēo) (there), ē (ē) (rein), ē (Fr. tane), ē (la, tern, earth).

M. ARNOLD. 4. b The whole teaching staff of a college or university (U.S.) 1890.

III. 1. Power, liberty, or right of doing some thing, conferred by law or favour 1534. b. A dispensation, licence; esp. *Ecc.* a licence granted by an eccl. superior to some one to do something which otherwise he could not legally do 1533.

1. Duncane Hath borne his Faculties so meeke *Nach.* 1. vii 17. b. Private rights to particular sects, conferred by a f., i.e. a licence from the ordinary PHILMOR.

Comb. f. *pew*, -*seat*, a pew or seat in a church appropriated to a particular person by a f.; -*tax*, a property or income tax (BURKS).

†*Facund*, sb. ME. [ad. F. *facunde*, semi-pop. ad. L. *facundia*.] Eloquent 1483.

Facund (fæ'kʌnd, fæ'kʌnd), a. arch. [ME. *facunde*, ad. OF. *facund*, ad. L. *facundus*, f. *fari* to speak.] Eloquent, also fig. of beauty, etc. So †*Facundious* a. (in same sense) †*Facundity*, eloquence.

Facy (fæ'si), Now dial. [f. FACE sb.] Impudent. B. JONS.

Fad (fæd), sb. Chiefly dial. 1834. [?] A crotchety notion; a pet project, esp. of social or political reform; a craze.

Slojd... the last new 'fad' 1884. Hence *Faddish* a. given to fads; of the nature of a f. *Faddist*, one who has a f. *Faddy* a.

Fad (fæd), v. 1847. [Cf. prec. sb.] intr. To be busy about trifles; hence *nonsense-usc*, to advocate fads.

Faddle (fæ'dl), v. Now dial. 1688 [Cf. *FAD v.* and *FONDLE*, etc.] 1. *trans.* To make much of, fondle, pet. 2. *intr.* To trifle, to play 1755. Hence *Faddish* sb. nonsense, trifling, usu. *FIDDLE-FADDLE*.

Fade (fæd), a. ME. [a. F. *fade*; repr. L. *capudum* (Gaston Paris).] 1. Of colour, etc.: Dull, wan, sombre. Obs. exc. arch. †2. Faded, languishing 1752. †3. [F. *fade*] In-sipid, commonplace 1715.

3. F. and feeble sentimentality 1862.

Fade (fæd), v. ME. [a. OF. *fader*, f. *fade* FADE a.] 1. *intr.* To lose freshness and vigour; to droop, wither. †2. To grow small or weak; to decline, decay; to shrink. *lit.* and *fig.* 1385. †3. *trans.* To weaken; to corrupt, taint 1775. 4. *intr.* To grow dim, faint, or pale ME. 5. *trans.* To dim, dull, wither. Now rare 1559. 6. *intr.* To pass away gradually; vanish, die out 1590. 7. *Cinematogr.* *trans.* To cause (a picture, etc.) to pass gradually in or out of view on the screen 1918. b. *transf.* of sound-films and broadcasting 1927. Also *intr.*

1. Elisian Flowers... that never f. *MILN. P. L.* iii 360. 4. Thy eternal summer shall not f. *SHAKS. Sonn.* xviii. 6. Like this insubstantial Pageant faded *TEMP.* iv. i. 155. Religious animosity... would of itself f. away *MACAULAY*. Hence *Faded* sb. (also f. in or f. out); cf. sense 7 above. *Faded* ppl. a. that has lost its freshness; withered, decayed, worn out. *Fadedly* adv. *Fadeless* a., unfading. *Fadelessly* adv. *Fadingly* adv., -ness.

Fader, obs. and dial. f. FATHER.

Fadge (fædʒ), sb. 1. dial. and techn. 1588. [?] A bundle of leather, sticks, wool, etc.; a bale of goods.

Fadge, sb. 2. Sc. 1609. A large flat loaf.

Fadge (fædʒ), v. 1573. [f. *FAY v.*, after some word ending in -*edge*.] †1. *intr.* To fit, suit, be suitable 1711. †2. To put up with (a thing); to agree, rub on (with a person) 1678. †3. *trans.* To fit (the parts of) together *N. FAIRFAX*. †4. *intr.* To succeed 1809. 5. To trudge (rare exc. dial.) 1658.

3. *MILN. Dances* Pref.

†*Fa-ding*, *fa-ding*, sb. 1611. [?] The name of a dance, app. *Insul.* 'With a fading' was the burden of a song 1672.

Fadme, -om, etc., obs. ff. FATHOM.

Fady (fædi), a. 1730. [f. *FADR v.*] Tending to fade.

Fæces (fæ'si:z), so. pl. Also *feces*. 1460. [a. L. *feces* pl. of *fecer* dregs.] 1. Sediment; dregs. 2. Excrement 1639. Hence *Fæcal*, *fe-* (fæ'kæl) a., of the nature of or containing f.

Fæcula, *fecula* (fæ'kylä), Pl. -æ. 1684. [a. L. *fecula* crust of wine, dim. of *fer*. Cf. *F. fæcula*.] The error. spelling *fecula* is usual.

æ (man). a (pass). ou (loud). v (out). g (Fr. chef). æ (ever). oi (I, eye). æ (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). z (Psyche). p (what). p (got).

1. 'The sediment or lees which subsides from the infusion of many vegetable substances, esp. applied to starch' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 2. *g. u.* Sediment, dregs. *sing.* and *pl.* (rare). 1816.

Fæculence, -ency, -ent: see Fæc.

Færie, *faery* (fæ'ri), sb. (a.) arch. 1590. [A var. of *FAIRY*, first employed arch. by Spenser.] = *FAIRY*, esp. the imaginary world of Spenser's *Færie Queene*. Also attrib.

Fælle, v. Obs. or dial. 1570. [Echoic.] To stutter, to flap idly in the wind, as a sail.

Fag (fæg), sb. 1. 1780. [f. the vb.] 1. That which causes weariness (*colloq.*). 2. In Eng. schools, a junior who performs certain duties for a senior. Also *transf.* a drudge.

1. Not worth the f. of going and coming Mrs. CARLYLE. 2. *transf.* The diminutive f. of the studio (JACOBSON).

Fag (fæg), sb. 2. 1485 [See *FAG v.*] = *FAG-END*. b. A cigarette (*slang*) 1883.

Fag (fæg), sb. 3. 1464. [?] L. A knot in cloth. 2. [? a different word] A sheep tick, hence, a disease of sheep 1759.

Fag (fæg), v. 1530 [Said to be a corruption of *FLAG v.*] 1. *intr.* To flag, droop (*lit.* and *fig.*). Obs. exc. dial. 2. To do something that wears one; to toil 1772. 3. *trans.* To make fatigued; to tire 1826. 4. In Eng. schools, *intr.* To be, or act as, a fag 1806, also *trans.* to make a fag of 1824. 5. *trans.* To untwist or wear out the end of a rope or the edge of canvas 1841.

2. All day I am fagging at business 1772. 3. Correcting manuscript flags me exceedingly SCOTT. 4. *Phr.* *to fag out*: to go as fag, esp. in cricket, to field.

Fage, v. Now dial. ME. [?] To coax.

Fatter, *trans.* and *absol.* or *intr.*

Fag-end (fæg'end), 1613 [f. *FAG sb. 2* + *END*.] 1. The last part of a piece of cloth, the coarser part that hangs loose; an untwisted end of rope 1721. 2. *transf.* The last and poorest part of anything; the extreme end.

2. The fag-ends of cigars C. BAX.

Faggot, *fagot* (fæg'gɒt), sb. ME. [a. F. *fagot*, origin unkn.] 1. A bundle of sticks, twigs, or small branches of trees bound together for use as fuel, in fascines, or the like. 2. *fig.* The punishment of burning alive, as heretics 1555. 3. A bundle in general; *fig.* a collection 1489. 4. A bundle of iron or steel rods bound together 1590. 5. A term of abuse applied to a woman (*dial.*) 1591. †6. A person hired to supply a deficiency at the muster; a dummy 1802. 7. = *FAGGOT-VOICE*, 1817.

3. My faggot of compliments H. WALPOLE.

Faggot (fæg'gɒt), v. 1543. [f. prec. sb. Cf. *F. fagoter*.] 1. *trans.* To make a faggot of; to bind up in or as in a faggot 1593. 2. *Metaph.* To fasten together bars or rods of iron to be reheated and welded 1861. 3. To set (a person) on the faggots to be burnt alive, also *fig.* 1443. 4. *intr.* To make or bind faggots 1874.

Faggotting, *vb.* sb. [f. prec.] 1. The action of *FAGGOT v.* 2. *Embroidery*. The process by which a number of threads in the material are drawn out and cross threads tied together in the middle. Hence, the work done thus.

Faggot-vote (fæg'gɒt'vəʊt), 1817. [App. a *transf.* use of *FAGGOT sb. 6*, but taken as referring to the primary sense.] A vote manufactured for party purposes, by the transfer to persons not otherwise qualified of sufficient property to qualify them as electors. Hence *Faggot-voter*.

[*Fagotto* (fæg'tto) 1724. [It] = *BASSOON*, q. v.]

Fahlband (fä'lband), 1880. [Ger.; f. *fahl* nsh-coloured + *band* stripe.] *Geol.* A stratum in crystalline rocks.

Fahlerz (fä'lɛrts), 1796 [Ger.; f. *as* prec. + *err* ore.] *Min.* Grey copper or copper ore, tetrahedrite. So *Fahlore* (in same sense).

Fahlnite (fä'l'nait), 1814. [f. *Fahln* in Sweden + *-ite*.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of aluminum and iron, resulting from the alteration of feldspar.

Fahrenheit (fä'ranhoit, fæ'rənait), 1753. The name of a Prussian physicist (1686-1736), inventor of the mercurial thermometer. Used attrib. and ellipt. to denote the scale introduced

by him and still in use in England and U.S., which gives the freezing-point of water as 32° and the boiling-point as 212°. Often abbreviated *F.*, *fah.*, or *fahr.*

†*Faience* (fai'jans), 1714. [a. F. *faience*, prob. f. *faïence*, Faenza in Italy, where much ceramic ware was made.] A general term for all kinds of glazed earthenware and porcelain.

Faikes (fæ'iks), Also *fakes*. 1865. *Geol.* A Scotch miner's term for friable sandy shales, or shaly sandstones (Page).

†*Fail*, sb. 1. Sc. 1513. [a. Gael. *fàil* a sod.] A turf, a sod. Also turf, as a material. 1816. Comb. f.-*dyke*, a wall built of sods. SCOT.

Fail (fæil), sb. 2. ME. [a. OI. *faile* *faillir*, f. *fallir* to FAIL.] 1. = *FAILURE* 1; now only in *without f.* = certainly †2. *FAILURE* 2, 3. 1732. †b. Death. *Ham.* 1. iii. 1. n. 145. *Fail* (fæil), v. ME. [a. OI. *faillir* to be wanting, miss. -vulgar f. **fallire* (for L. *fallere* to deceive), used *trans.*]

1. *intr.* To be absent or wanting; to be insufficient. 2. To become exhausted, come to an end, run short, die out ME. 3. To lose power or strength, to break down ME. †b. To die. *Ham.* 1. iii. 1. n. 141. 4. To prove deficient on trial ME. 5. To be wanting at need. Chiefly with *dat.* of the person, rarely with *to*. *quasi-trans.* To disappoint ME.

2. If such heires shuld faile 1513. *ailing* proof then becoming. *Phr.* *come own f. me* (etc.). 2. Neither shall the cause of one faile 1 *Ames* xvii. 14. Thy veres shall not faile *Heb.* i. 12. The eldest line failing 1647. 3. My voice suddenly failed *Winst.* vi. The wind failed 1633. *fig.* Her heart within her did not fail *Chaucer*. Loop and button failing both *Cornew.* 5. Here again chronology fails us *Freeman*.

II. 1. *intr.* To be wanting or deficient in ME. 2. *trans.* To lack, want. Now rare. ME. 3. *To fail of*: to lack; also, to miss, escape ME.

1. Men but fullen in charite *Wyclif*. The Dialogue fails in unity *Jowett*. 2. I f. words to express my utter contempt *J. B. Ford*. 3. A weak point, seldom fails of having his authority discredited *Carson*.

III. 1. *intr.* To fall short in performance or attainment; to make default; to miss the mark, err ME. 2. *trans.* To make default in, to disappoint; to miss. Obs. exc. with *intr.* as object ME. 3. *intr.* To become insolvent or bankrupt 1682.

1. Their bull gendereth, and fadeth *Job* xli. 10. Our civills For hath fail'd *Miln. P. L.* vii. 150. The year in which our civills failed *Traverser*. His action would f. *Dir N. Ingham*. 2. To f. trust *Goose*, expectation 1606. He failed to keep his word 1685. 3. It that Endorser f. and be usefull *Scampt.* Twelve capital houses have failed 1796.

IV. *trans.* To deceive, cheat (1. *failere*). *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vi. 46.

†*Faillance*, 1612. [f. prec. -ANCE 1] The quality or fact of failing; failure, neglect, falling off 1686.

Failing (fæ'ling), *vb.* sb. ME. [f. *FAIL v.*] 1. The action of *FAIL v.*; a failure. 2. A defect, fault, weakness 1590.

2. En his failings leand to virtue *W. de Gortm.* *Failing* (fæ'ling), *pr. a.* 1810. [The pr. pple of *FAIL v.*, used either *intr.* or *trans.*] In default of.

F. all else, what gossip about one another *Carlyle*. *Faillie* (fai, fæil), 1530. [a. F. in same senses.] 1. A kind of head dress 1694. 2. A light ribbed silk 1869.

Failure (fæ'li:z), 1643. [Orig. in form *failer*, a. *AF. failer*, for *F. failir*, cf. *cover* *trouver*, etc. The ending was subseq. confused with -OR, -OUR, -URE.] 1. A failing to occur, be performed, or be produced; non-performance; default; also, *fr. lapse*; *fr. infirmity*. 2. The fact of failing, becoming exhausted, giving way under trial, etc. (see *FAIL v.*) 1605. 3. Want of success, *concr.* a thing or person that fails of success 1643. 4. The fact of failing in business; bankruptcy, insolvency 1702.

2. A failure of full performance 1642. Failures of the press R. Carr. 2. Utter f. of intellect 1841. 3. Efforts ending in f. *Ser. Lev.* Educated failures 1889.

Fain (fæin), [OE. *fagen*, *fagan*; allied to OE. *sefan* (pa. t. *fash*) to rejoice.]

A. adj. 1. Glad, rejoiced, well-pleased; content ME; hence: *Necessitated*, obliged 1513

2 Disposed, willing, eager (*arch.* or *dialect*) ME.
 23 Well-disposed -ME.
 1 Glad and faine by flight to save themselves
 SHAKS. Men were faine to eat horse-flesh Gough
 He was f to acknowledge [etc.] 1884. 3. I saw
 Love coming toward me, fair and f ROSSART.
 B. *adv.* Gladly, willingly, with pleasure Obs.
 or *arch.* ME.
 1 I would faine dye a dry death Temp. 1. 1. 7.
 Hence Fainly *adv.* (*rare*).
 1 Fain, v. 1 [OE *fāgan* (f. prec.)] 1 *intr.*
 To be glad, rejoice -1596. 2 *trans.* To make
 glad -1440. 3 To rejoice in, enjoy -1606.
 1 [She] faynes to weave false tales SVENSSON.
 Fain (*fāin*), v. 2 1870. orig. *dialect*. [var. FEN
 v.] In *fain(s)* I, etc., expressing intention to
 decline participation in a task, etc.
 1 Fainéant (*fāne-an*) 1619 [F; f *fair* he
 does + *inert* nothing] A. *sh.* A do-nothing,
 an idler B. *adv.* That does nothing, idle,
 sluggard 1855
 Hence Fainéance, -cy, f. quality or condition.
 1 Fainéantise, 'do-nothing-ness'; indifference
 Faint (*fāint*), *sb.* ME. [f. FAINT *a* and *v.*]
 1 Faintness -1600. 2 A swoon -1803.
 2 The Saint, who propped the Virgin in her f
 SCOTT
 Faint (*fāint*), *a* [ME *feint*, a. OF. *feint*,
 pp. pp. of *feindre* to FEIGN, q.v.] 1. Feigned
 -1568. 2 Sluggish -1680. 3. Wanting in
 courage, spiritless. Now chiefly in f. heart.
 ME. 4. Wanting in strength or vigour; lan-
 guid, feeble ME. 5 Striking the senses or
 the mind feebly; dim, indistinct, hardly per-
 ceptible 1552. b. *F. lines*, pale or indistinct
 lines to guide writing. 6. Feeble through in-
 quition, fear, or exhaustion, inclined to swoon
 ME. 7. Producing faintness; sickly; oppres-
 sive 1525.
 3 F. heart ne'er won fair lady PROSE. 4. Damn
 u th f, praise FORT. 5. F. reflections Hooker, odours
 SHREVE. Not the faintest chance 1834. 7. The
 Weather was very wet, hot, and f. 1712
 Hence Faintish *a.* somewhat f. -ness. Faintly
adv. Faintness. Faintly *a.* faintish
 Faint (*fāint*), *v.* ME. [f. FAINT *a*] 1. *intr.*
 To lose heart or courage, become depressed,
 give way. Now only *arch.* after Biblical uses
 2 To become faint, grow weak, decline. Obs.
 exc. poet. ME. 3. To swoon. Also with *away*.
 ME. b. To droop, sink *into* *let* and *fig* (*rare*)
 1712. 4. To lose colour or brightness, to
 fade, die away Now *rare* ME. 5. *trans.*
 To make faint, depress, weaken. Now *rare*.
 ME.
 1 As we have received mercy, we f not a Cor. iv. 1.
 2 To f, in courage 1623. 3. Oh, I shall f. F. H. 1.
 4. He fainted away GORE. b. There Affec-
 tion Faints into air, PONS. 5. It faints me 'to
 think what follows Her VIII. 11. 103
 Faint-heart (*fāint-hārt*), 1580. [f. FAINT
a + HEART.] A. *sh.* 1. The condition of
 having a faint heart. NORRIS. 2. One who has
 a faint heart; a coward 1870.
 B. *adv.* Faint-hearted, spiritless 1590.
 So Faint-hearted *a.* wanting energy, courage,
 or will to do anything; timid, cowardly. Faint-
 heartedly *adv.* Faint-heartedness.
 Fainting (*fāinting*), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. FAINT
v.] The action of FAINT *v.*; *asp.* swooning
 Also *attrib.* in f. *fig.* So Faintly *adv.*
 1 Faintise. ME. [a. OF. *feintise*, f. *feint*
 feigned, etc.; see FAINT] Decent, hypocrisy;
 feebleness, cowardice -1470.
 1 Fainting. 1614. [f. FAINT *sb.* + -LING.]
 A. *sb.* One who is faint or faint-hearted
 B. *adv.* Faint-hearted 1712.
 Faints (*fāints*), *sb. pl.* 1743. [pl. of FAINT
a (quasi-*sb.*)] The impure spirit which comes
 over first and last in the process of dissolution.
 Also *attrib.*
 Fair (*fāir*), *sb.* 1 ME. [a. OF. *feire* (mod. F.
faire) = L. *feria* holiday.] A periodical gather-
 ing of buyers and sellers, in a place and at
 a time ordained by charter or statute or by
 ancient custom. Often specialized, as *cattle*,
horse, *ram*, etc., f., *liaster-f.* Also (*fancy-f.*)
 applied *trans.* to a bazaar or sale of fancy goods
 for a charitable purpose. Also *attrib.*
 1 *Phr.* A day after the f.; too late.
 Fair (*fāir*), *a.* and *sb.* 2 [Com. Teut. OE.
feger.]

A. *adv.* (No longer opp. to *foul* exc. with the
sb. *weather*, *mean*.)
 I. 1. Beautiful to the eye; of pleasing form or
 appearance. 1b Used as a term of address
 -1588. 2. 1 Desirable, reputable -1676; con-
 siderable ME. 3. Of language, etc. Eleg-
 ant Hence f. *speaker* -1477. 4. Attractive at
 first sight or hearing; specious, flattering OE.
 1. The fairest of her Daughters Eye MUR. P.L.
 iv. 324. Two f. eyes GOWER. Tweed's f. river SCOTT
Phr. Th. f. ser. b. Faire sir, God save you L.L.L.
 v. 1. 310. 2. A f. fortune 1654, heritage 1850. 4. A
 fayre speaker, and a deepe descender GRAFTON.
 II. Of complexion, etc.; Light as opp. to
 dark 1551.
 Are Violets not sweet, because not f. DAVEN
 III. 1. Free from blemish or disfigurement;
 clean, clear Of a line, curve, or surface Free
 from irregularities, smooth, even (now chiefly
Naut.) ME. 2. Free from moral stain, un-
 blemished ME. 3. Free from bias, fraud, or
 injustice, equitable, legitimate ME. 4. Toler-
 able, passable, average 1860
 1. A fayre white linnen clothe 1552. A faire clear
 water GOWER. A very f. hand 1897. 2. My f. fame
 SHREVE. *Phr.* To stand f. 3. A f. subject of pre-
 sumption PALRY. F. game for ridicule BENTHAM
Phr. A f. field and no favour. F. play. 4. A per-
 son in f. health 1875
 IV. 1 Favourable ME. 2. 'Likely to suc-
 ceed' (J.); promising, advantageous, suitable
 ME. 3. Gentle, peaceable, not violent ME.
 4. Free from obstacles; unobstructed, open
 1523. 5. Clear, distinct, plainly to be seen.
 Now chiefly *dialect*. 1577.
 1. Faire weather Math. xvi. 2 The f. season 1671.
 To proceed with the first f. wind 1990. 2. So faire
 an opportunitie KNOLLES. F. pretensions BURKE.
 3. By f. means or foul 1699. 4. The fairest though
 farthest way about FORD. 5. F. on the face [God]
 wrote the index of the mind P. FLITCHER.
 Comb. Fair-haired, etc.; f.-curve (*Naut.*); in
 delineating ships; a winding line which varies accord-
 ing to the part of the ship it is intended to describe;
 -world, a state of prosperity (MUR).
 B. *sb.* 2 [The adj. used *absol.* or *ellipt.*] 1.
 That which is fair (in senses of the adj.) ME.
 2. One of the fair sex; *c. p.* a beloved woman.
 Now *arch.* or *poet.* ME. 3. Beauty, also *pl.*
 points of beauty -1633.
 1 Can we not purrion make. Twixt faire and
 foule? CYMB. i. vi. 37. To see f. (*colloq.*) to see fair
 play. 2. O happy faire! Your eyes are loadstones
 HINDS N. 1. 182.
 Fair (*fāir*), *adv.* [OE. *fæge*, f. *fæger* FAIR
a.] In a fair manner or degree; beautifully;
 civilly (now only in *to speak* (a person) f.)
 OE.; clearly, legibly 1513; equitably, impar-
 tially ME; 1b becomingly -1665; favourably,
 as in f. *bestall*, etc. OE.; 1c gently -1804. 1d due
 (north, etc.) -1720; 'clean', 'full' ME.
 Fair (*fāir*), *v.* [ME. *feiren*, OE. *fægian*,
 f. *fæger* FAIR *a.*; also, later, f. FAIR *a.*] 1.
intr. To appear or become fair. 2. *trans.* To
 make fair -1600. 3. *Ship-building* To make
 fair or level, to ascertain the correctness of cur-
 vature in the parts of a ship. Also, to fit
 according to the curvature. 1867. Also of an
 aeroplane (cf. FAIRING *vbl. sb.* 2).
 2. Fairing the foul with art's false borrow'd face
 SHAKS. Sonn. cxviii.
 Fair and square. 1604.
 A. *adv.* Honest, just, straightforward 1649.
 B. *adv.* In a just or straightforward manner.
 Fair-copy, *sb.* 1840. A copy of a docu-
 ment, etc. after final correction. Hence Fair-
 copy *v.* to write out in fair-copy
 Fair-faced, *a.* 1588. 1. Having a blonde,
 or a beautiful, countenance. 2. Having a fair
 appearance, in bad sense, specious 1595.
 Fairfieldite (*fāir-fildait*). 1879. [f. *Fair-*
field (in Connecticut) where found; see -ITE.]
 Min. A hydrous phosphate of calcium, man-
 ganese, and iron
 Fair-head. ME. [f. FAIR *a.* + -HEAD]
 Beauty -1560. var. Fairhood.
 Fairing (*fāiring*), (*vbl.*) *sb.* 1 1574. [f. FAIR
sb.] A complimentary gift; *orig.* one given at
 or brought from a fair. Also *fig.*
 Fairing, *vbl. sb.* 2 1916. [f. FAIR *v.* + -ING.]
 The making of a flying machine's surface
 smooth and stream-like; the structure added
 for this purpose.
 Fairish (*fāirish*). 1611. [f. FAIR *a* and

adv. + -ISH.] A. *adj.* Somewhat fair, passable,
 fairly large (*colloq.*). B. *adv.* In a fair manner,
 to a fair degree (*colloq.*) 1836.
 Fair Isle (*fāir-ail*). 1851. Name of one of
 the Shetland islands used *attrib.* to designate
 woollen articles knitted in certain designs
 characteristic of the island.
 Fair-lead (*fāir-lid*). 1860 *Naut.* a. Such
 leading of a rope through the block or sheave
 aloft, that it does not cut or chafe any of the
 rigging or cross any other ropes. b. (Also
 Fair-leader.) A strip of board, with holes in it
 for running rigging, to lead through, also, a
 block or thimble for the same purpose.
 Fairly (*fāirli*), *adv.* ME [f. FAIR *a.*] 1.
 Beautifully; in bad sense, speciously -1819
 2. Equitably, candidly, impartially 1676. 3.
 Becomingly, proportionately 1596; legitimately
 opp. to *foully* 1632. 4. Gently -1634. 5.
 Clearly, distinctly 1661. 6. Completely, 'clean',
 actually, really 1596. 7. Moderately 1805
 1. Raiment. Most f. woven MORRIS. 2. Treated f.
 1851. f. considered 1852. 3. His time will be f. em
 played 1820. She came f. by her death Mrs RAD
 CRUICK. 4. I f. step aside, And barked MUR. 6 We
 was f. in the trap 1873. 7. F. safe WORDSW.
 Fair-maid. 1776. 1. = FUMAGE, q.v.
 1848. 2. In various names of plants, as Fair
 maid's of February, the Snowdrop; etc.
 Fairness (*fāirnes*) OE. [f. FAIR *a.* +
 -NESS.] The quality or condition of being
 fair; beauty; lightness of colour, as of the skin
 etc.; fair dealing; etc.
 Fair-spoken, *a.* 1460. Of persons: Cour-
 teous, smooth-tongued; of words: Bland
 F. sword-men. whose words are softer than butter
 1647.
 Fair-trade. 1774. 1. Trade carried on
 legally, as opp. to *contraband*. Also, in the
 18th c., euphemistic for smuggling. 2. The
 principle that reciprocity should be the principle
 of free-trade 1881.
 Hence Fair-trader.
 Fairway. Also fare-way. 1584. [See
 FAIR *a.* IV. 4.] A navigable channel in a river
 or between rocks, sandbanks, etc. b. *Golf*. The
 smooth (trimmed) part of a golf-course between
 tee and putting-green (cf. ROUGH *sb.* 1. c) 1910
 Fair-weather, *a.* 1736. L. Fit or suitable
 only for fair weather 1810. *c.* *fig.* 1736.
 1. F. craft 1833. 2. A f. service of God E. IAVING
 Fair (*fāir*), *ME.* [a. OF. *fæire* (mod. F.
faire), f. *fae* (mod. F. *fae*) FAY *sb.* 2]
 A. *sb.* 1. Fairy-land; see FAIRIE. -1610. 2. The
 fays collectively -1603. 3. Enchantment
 magic, an illusion -1533. 4. One of a class of
 supernatural beings of diminutive size, popu-
 larly supposed to have magical powers, and to
 meddle for good or evil in the affairs of man.
 See ELF and FAY *sb.* 2 ME. 5. *trans.* An en-
 chantress Ant. & Cl. iv. viii. 12; a small
 graceful woman or child 1838.
 1. The Queene of Faerie B. JONS. 3. Hit nis but
 fantom and feir ME. 4. Twilight faires tread the
 circled Green COLLINS. P. of the mine (MUR)
 a goblin supposed to inhabit mines; used later as = Ger
hobdli or gnom
 B. *adv.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature
 of fairies, enchanted, illusory 1840. 2. Fairy-
 like, delicate, finely formed or woven 1788.
 3. F. pains f. pines TENNYSON. F. textures 1883
 Comb. Fairies-arrow = ELF SHOT; f.-bird, the
 Little Tern; -cheeses, *Alaba retundifolia* a from the
 shape of the seeds; -circle, (a) = FAIRY-RING, (b) a
 fairy-dance, (c) a circle of fairies dancing; hence
 -circled *a.* -cups, *Primula vers*; hence -cupped
a. -dart = ELF-SHOT. -flax, *Linum catharticum*
 -grass, *Briaz medius* -lights, small coloured lights
 used esp. for outside illumination; -loaf, a fossil sea
 urchin said to be made by the fairies, -martin,
 Australian name for *Hirundo arde*; -money, money
 given by fairies, said to crumble away rapidly,
 -mushroom, a toadstool; -shrimp = *Chirocephalus*
diaphanus, a British freshwater crustacean, -stone,
 (a) a fossil sea-urchin, (b) a fint arrow-head; fairies'-
 table, various fungi, -treasure, -wealth = *fairy-*
money; + walk = FAIRY-RING
 Hence Fairly *adv.* Fairyhood.
 Fairyism (*fāirizim*). 1715. [f. prec. +
 -ISM.] a Fairy power. Hence *trans.* of a
 poet. b. The conditions of fairy existence;
 fairyland 1763. c. Belief in fairies, fairy-lore
 1835.
 Fairyland (*fāiriland*). 1590. [f. as prec.

not unen hence o enpe a e and of he
n ume 806 7 A o go e
no o o e cadence 60 A o go e
down n p e va e c d p e on 553
1 he d f . b. spring-back LYM. 553
The f. of Venice ORWAY, of day Blackmore. 1
Po before his F. into the Gulf Adonisov. 1
the falls of Clyde 1806 4. The f. of the hills Scott. 1
the shoulders 1847 5. The f. of the hills Scott. 1
1881. 7. That strange agent, it had a dyng f. Tael
N. 1. 1. 4. 8. The f. of the market Be Hall, of
Interest PERRY, of rents MACULAY.

III. 1. A falling to the ground, also fig. of an
institution ME. 2. *Wrestling*. The fact of
being thrown by one's opponent, hence, a bout
at wrestling 1533. 3. A falling of trees; *caner*
the timber fell at one time 1572. 4. The
capture or surrender of a city, fortress, etc.
1586. 5. fig. A succumbing to temptation,
moral ruin ME. 6. Death, destruction, over-
throw ME.

1. [The house] fell - and great was the f. of it Matt
v. 17. The hero's f. W. IRVING. 2. You shall see
but one f. J. L. L. 1. 11. 216. 3. The f. of London.
1740. 4. The sudden lapse into a sinful state pro-
duced by Adam's transgression. 5. Now happened
the f. of Oliver Cromwell B. HARRIS.

IV. As a measure (orig. = *perch, pole, rod*),
the 40th part of a furlong 1597.
+V. What befalls a person - 1553.
Black be your fa Burns.

VI. 1. a. A band or collar worn falling flat
round the neck 1599. b. A kind of veil worn
by women 1611. 2. *Mech.* The loose end of
the tackle, to which the power is applied in
hoisting 1641; an apparatus for lowering bales,
etc.; also *Vant* in fl 1832.
+Cord. f.-board, a shutter hinged at the bottom;
-trap = FALL 182.

Fall (fāl), *sb. 2* [OE (*mis-*) *fealle* w. fem.,
f. *fallen* to FALL] Something that falls, a
trap-door, trap. Cf. PITFALL.

Fall (fāl), *sb. 3* 1694. [Local Sc. pronunc
of *Whale*.] a. The cry given when a whale is
sighted or harpooned. b. The chase of a
whale or school of whales 1820.

Fall (fāl), *v* Pa t fell (fel); pn. p. ple.
fallen (fāl n). [Com. Trut. OE. *fallian* - pre-
Tent. **phal-* cogn. w. L. *fallere* to deceive,
the Gr. *σφάλειν* is prob. unconnected. In the
intr. senses often conjug. with *be*.]

I. 1. *intr.* To descend (primarily by gravity),
to drop from a high or relatively high position;
also fig. 2. To become detached and drop off;
also fig. 3. Of the young of animals: To
be dropped or born ME. 4. Of speech, etc.:
To issue or proceed from 1605.
2. The Priest let f. the book *Tam. Shr.* in ii. 163.
What if heaven f. say you Br. Hall. 3. *fig.* *Fall*
from his first perfection *Quarora*. Mort' fiercely fell
their fury on the Dutch *FULLER*. The evening fell
Scott. Prov. *f. back, f. edge* come what may. 4.
fig. My fevered mood fell from me 1860. 5. The
lamb should f. in May 1801. 6. Wisdom falling
from his *FORQUE* 1770.

II. 1. To descend, sink *into*, *to*, to decline
ME. 2. Offhand: To slope 1573. 3. Of a
river, etc.: To discharge itself, issue *into*. Also
transf. of a road ME. 4. To subside; also
fig. ME. 5. Of the countenance: To lose
animation; to assume a look of dismay or dis-
appointment. [Orig. a Hebraism.] ME. 6.
To be lowered in direction 1586. 7. To shrink;
to become lean - 17... 8. To sink to a lower
point, as the mercury in a barometer; to be re-
duced, as temperature 1658. 9. *Mus.* To sound
a lower note 1597. 10. To decrease; to be
diminished in price or value 1580.

1. The obsequious billows f. ORWAY. We f. below
our position *GREY*. 3. Rivers that f. into Lake
Huron 1825. 4. It fell calm 1870. *fig.* What though
wit, like ocean, rove and fell *SHAKLEY*. 6. Can was
very wrath, and his countenance fell *Gen.* iv. 6.
His eyes fell 1881. 7. A good leg will f. *SHARS*
The Rents of Land are generally fall'n *PERRY*
The exchange fell below par 1872.

III. 1. *intr.* To lose the erect position, to be-
come suddenly prostrate; also *fig.* ME. 2. To
prostrate oneself (Hebr. idiom.) OE. 3. To
yield to temptation, esp. of a woman: To sur-
render her chastity ME. 4. To drop down
wounded or dead; to die by violence; rarely,
by disease; also *fig.* ME. 5. Of a building,
etc.: To come down in fragments ME.
1. Starting aside I slipped and fell *DICKENS*. *fig.*

dede as any stoonc CHAUCER. Seven lions fell to his
victoria. To f. in a snare, into danger, error, etc.
3. Babylon is fallen, is fallen *Isa.* xli. 1. Phr. To
fall in or to pieces, powder. 1. *Isa.* xli. 1. Phr. To
IV. To move precipitately or with violence;
to rush ME.

His master fell about his ears and beat him *PERRY*.
V. 1. To have or take its direction, to be
directed; to settle or impinge 1570. 2. Of a
3. To come as a lot, portion, or possession,
rarely *impers.* ME. 4. To come as a burden
or duty 1599. 5. To appear or belong,
also *impers.* - 1563.

1. The rays falling on the pupil *BERRILEY*. His
eye fell upon *CLISSY* 1886. 2. The lot fell upon
Matthias *Acts* i. 26. 3. The whole fighting fell to
Sir Horace *CAMPBELL*. 4. The expense must f. upon
the purchaser 1885.

VI. 1. To come by chance or casually ME.
2. To come naturally ME., to be naturally
disincline *into* 1641.

1. As for riches, if they f. in my way, I refuse them
not Br. Hall. You f. amongst Friends *SHAKES*. The
degenerate days on which he had fallen *DISRAELI*.
2. The subject falls into four divisions 1882.

VII. 1. To pass (suddenly) *trans. into, fto*
some specified condition or relation ME. 2.
With compl.: To become (what the comple-
ment signifies) ME. 3. To lapse, as a Bene-
fice, etc. 4. To become vacant, as a living
1530. 5. To change *into, into* (something
worse) - 1586.

1. To f. into the travail of child-birth *LAMBARDE*.
My way of life is false into the Seate, the yellow
leaf *Jack*, v. iii. 23. Phr. To f. in *Lord*. a. His
horse fell lame *SOUTHWY*. To f. heir to an estate 1891.
3. When the living fell, it was given elsewhere 1796.

VIII. To occur, come to pass, befall, result
ME.
The 25th day of March fell upon a Saturday *CHAUCER*.
Off sorrows f. *GOLDEN*. *impers.* As it fell an elder
can tell the story *MORRIS*. Phr. *Fair f.*, *Foul*
may good or evil befall.

IX. Transitive senses. 1. To let fall, drop
Obs. etc. in *Beltringing*. 1475. 2. To lower
- 1795. 3. To bring or throw to the ground
intr. and *fig.* - 1625; to cut down (trees). *Obs.*
etc. *intr.* or U.S. ME. 4. To direct (upon)
GOLDEN. 5. To fall from' *SIR T. HER-*
BERT. 6. To have as one's share, come in for.
Now *intr.* ME.

1. To f. an axe *SHAKES*, an argument *DAVIDEN*, a
drawbridge 1708. 2. To f. a Gun 1692, the voice 1748.
the value of land *HURKE*. 3. To f. the under wode
FRANKS. 5. To f. the precipice 1665.

Special Combs. 1. With prep. (and preposi-
tional phrases).
F. a. To set about, begin. Now only *arch.* with *abl.*
F. behind - To be outstripped or left behind by.
F. down - To be outstripped or left behind by.
(*intr.* etc.) F. for - To be captivated or carried
away by; to yield to the attractions of (orig. U.S.
disagree with. F. from - a. See simple senses. b. To
renounce one's allegiance to, to. To drop down
of, give up (a practice, etc.). To drop out
(ment). F. in (= *into*) - a. = *F. into*. b. To f. in
hand to: see HAND. F. into - a. To drop into
(one's place), take one's place in (*intr.* and *fig.*). d.
To enter upon (*fig.* talk), to begin the discussion of.
te. To come within (the range of). ff. To be in-
cluded among. g. To take up with, accommodate
oneself to. h. To drop into (a habit, etc.). To f.
off - a. Of an animal. To lose appetite for; to
refuse. b. Of a vessel: To deviate from (her course),
F. on - a. To break out into, set about (an
action or statel. b. *Mil.* To make a descent or
attack upon; to rush upon, assault. c. To come
across; to hit upon (an expedient). d. To have
recourse to. e. To f. on one's feet: *fig.* to fare
also, to make one's peace with. f. To agree with,
accede to (a proposal, etc.). g. To apply or betake
oneself to, to begin. F. under - a. To come or
be classed under. b. To be subjected to. F. unto
- = *F. to*, in various senses. F. upon - a. = *F.*
on *ta*, b. c. *th.* To begin upon, set about. c. To
come (casually) to, take up with. d. *Geom.* Of a
line, point, etc.: To cover, come exactly upon. te.
To become chargeable to the parish. +F with -
To come upon in due course; *esp.* *Naut.* to make
within the operation or scope of.
2. With adverbs

F aboard a
th To make a beginning. F. astern. See VI 2.
and ASTRON. F. away. a. See simple senses and
AWAY. b. To draw off, desert, revolt. c. To become
a backslider, to apostatize (*from*). d. To lose flesh
e. To decay, pine away, perish, vanish. F. back.
a. See simple senses and BACK. b. To step back
give way; to retreat. te. To fall into arrears (in
payments, etc.). F. back on, upon. a. *Mil.* To
reire to. b. *fig.* To have recourse to (something)
when other things fail. F. down. a. See simple
senses and DOWN. b. Of a ship, etc. To drop down
towards the sea. te. To swoop down. td. To
sicken. F. foul. a. To come into collision. b. *fig.*
To clash, come into conflict (with), to quarrel. +F
To make an attack. F. in. a. See simple sense-
ing; also *transf.* of a cliff. te. To make one's way
in. Of a ship To take a course (to land). d. To
get into line, take one's place in the ranks. f. To
form (troops) in line; to parade. g. To agree, fit in
th. To make up a quarrel. Cf. F. out. th. To give
way. j. To come to an end, terminate, to become
due, as a debt; to become available. To f. in with.
a. To come upon by chance, meet with. Also, +F
arrive at (land). b. To drop into the views of, agree
to (a proposal), join in (a project). d. To harmonize,
match. Of a point, etc., of time. To coincide with
e. To concur with; to conform to; to humour. F.
off. a. See simple senses and OFF. b. To drop off
in position; to step aside or back, withdraw. c.
wind. d. *Naut.* To part company; to move away.
Of a coast-line. To trend away. e. To become
estranged, draw off; to revolt. f. To decrease in
amount, intensity, or number. g. To decline; to
degenerate. F. on. ta. To come on, as night. b.
To make an attack, join battle. c. To set to work,
begin. Now *rare*. F. out. a. *intr.* See simple
senses and OUT. b. *Mil.* To drop out of the ranks;
to drop behind. c. To disagree, quarrel. Also with
with. d. To come about by chance (*rare*). e. To
happen, occur, arise. Now chiefly *impers.* f. To
prove to be, turn out. F. out of. a. See simple
senses and OUT. b. *Mil.* To drop out of the ranks.
F. over. a. See simple senses and OVER. b. To
go over to (the enemy). F. short. a. To give out,
fail. b. Of a shot, etc.: Not to reach the mark.
F. short of. a. To fall to obtain; to fail in perform-
ing. b. To fail of attaining to; not to reach the
same amount, degree, etc. as. F. through. To
break down, come to naught, miscarry. F. to. a.
Of a gate, etc.: To shut automatically. b. To set to
work, begin; *esp.* to begin eating; also, to come to
blows. +F. together. a. Of the eyes. To close.
b. To collapse, contract. c. +F. together by the
ears. To quarrel.

+Fallace. ME. [a. F. *fallacia*, ad. L. *fal-*
lacia] = FALLACY 1-3. - 1634.

Fallacious (fāl'is) a. 1509. [f. L. *fal-*
lacia + *-ous*.] 1. Containing a fallacy. 2.

+Deceitful - 1769; deceptive, misleading 1651.
3. Disappointing expectation, delusive 1667.

1. F. syllogisms *REID*. 2. F. Muse *COWLEY*, vii
denice *FRANKE*. 3. That f. fruit *MILT. P. L.* in 1045
Hence Fallaciously *adv.* - *ness*.

Fallacy (fāl'is) 1481. [ad. L. *fallacia*, f
fallax deceptive, see also FALLACE.] +1.

Deception, trickery; a deception; a lie - 1749
2. +Deceitfulness - 1654; deceptiveness, unie-
liability 1800. 3. A deceptive argument, a
sophism. In Logic *esp.* a saw which vitates
a syllogism; any of the types of such flaws.

Also, sophistry 1562. 4. An error, *esp.* one
founded on false reasoning. Also, error 1590.

5. Unsoundness (of arguments); delusiveness
(of opinions, etc.). ffallibility (*rare*) 1651.

1. Warring by Conquest what the first man lost By
friendship K. WHITE. 2. The f. of human
fallacies. *Sym. SMITH*. 3. The f. of expectations 1890
vars +Fallax. +Fallacity.

Fal-lal (fāl'lal) 1706. [? suggested by
FALBALA.] A. 16. 1. A piece of finery or frip-
pery. Chiefly *pl.* 2. = FA-LA. 1864.

+B. *adv.* Affected, finicking, foppish - 1818.
Hence Fallalery, tawdry finery.

+Fallation. [? f. FALLACY.] = FALLACY 3.
ASCHAM.

Fallen (fāl'n), *pp. a* ME. [See FALL *o*.]
1. That has come or dropped down. 2. Of
the sun: Having set. TANNYSON. 3. Shrunk,
emaciated, as flesh 1722. 4. Laid low, or
brought to the ground (*intr.* and *fig.*) 1631.

1. *absol.* with the: Those who have died in battle
1914. 5. *fig.* a. Morally ruined. b. That has
come down in fortune. 1628.

4. Midst f. palaces 1835. The f. king *FRANKLIN*.

o (Ger. *Kohn*). ð (Fr. *peru*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dane*). ð (curi). é (è) (there). z (ā) (zean). z (Fr. *laere*). z (lar, fern, earth).

†Fallency 1603 ad m d L fa e a f
fa e y An ne of e ue
of a ue a excep on 660.

Faller (fāl'ar). ME. [f FALL v.] One who
or that which falls; esp. any of various appli-
ances in spinning machines.

Fallible (fāl'ib'l), a. ME. [ad. late L.
fallibilis, f. fallere; see -BLE. Cf. F. fallible.]
1. Liable to be deceived or to err. 2. Liable
to be erroneous, unreliable LIE.

1. A f. being will fail somewhere JOHNSON. 2. Hopes
that are f. ideas for M. in L. 1790. Hence Fallibi-
lity, liability to err or to mislead. Fallibly adv.

Falling (fāl'ing), vbl. sb. ME. [f. FALL v.]
1. The action of FALL v. 2. Fall, in F. of
the womb: a pop. term for prolapsus uteri (Syn.
Soc. Lex.). 3. A depression; a hollow, de-
clivity -1772. 4. conc. That which falls or has
fallen; also fig. ME.

Comb. as f. off, decadence, defection, diminution;
f. out, disagreement, quarrel; tending.

Falling (fāl'ing), fpl. a. ME. [f as prec.]
That falls, in various senses of the vb.

Comb. a. F. adisease, +evil, +ill, sickness (now
rare) = EPILEPSY. b. f. band = FALL sb. v. 1; 1;
+door = folding-door; +thing, one by which a
door, etc. rises vertically when opened; +moulds
(Arch.), the two moulds applied to the vertical sides
of the tail-piece, in order to form the back and under
surface of the tail and finish the squaring (Gwilt);
+stunce, a flood gate which opens automatically in
the event of a flood; +star, a meteor; a shooting
star.

Falloppian (fāl'ō-pi'an), a. 1706. [f. Fallo-
pius (Latinized name of an Italian anatomist
1523-1562) + -AN.] Anat. Discovered by, or
named after, Fallopius; as F. tubes, 'two canals
inclosed in the peritoneum, communicating
from the sides of the Fundus Uteri to the
ovaries' (MAYNE), F. canal, etc.

Fallow (fāl'ou), sb. ME. [f OE *feallu
harrow, or f. *fealligan (= FALLOW v.); 1. A
piece of ploughed land; also collect. -1713.
2. Ground ploughed and harrowed, but left
uncropped for a year or more 1523. 3. The
state, or interval, of being fallow, also fig. 1523.
4. attrib. 1678.

1. All our vineyards, fallows, meads, and hedges
grow to wilderness Hen. V. v. iii. 51. 2. Phr.
Summer f., so called because summer is chosen for
the sake of killing the weeds. Green, cropped, or
pastured f. one from which a green crop is taken.
3. fig. Your f. add to your fertility Bunyan. 4. f.
chat, fresh, the Wheat ear (Sax. olo anan the).

Fallow (fāl'ou), a. 1. [OE. fallu, fenla, feallu
+ OTeut *faluwa, prob. cogn. w. Gr. phallos
grey, L. pallens.] 1. Pale brownish or reddish
yellow. Now chiefly in FALLOW-DEER. 2.
absol. Name of a colour 1741.

1. Many a deer both red and fallow FAIRY.

Fallow (fāl'ou), a. 2. 1460. [See FALLOW
sb.] Of land. a. That is uncropped for the
current year. b. Uncultivated, etc. Ploughed
ready for sowing. Also transf. and fig.

a. Herf. lens Spinks. b. Break up your f. ground
Jer. 14. 3. Hence Fallowness, f. condition; iden-
tity.

†Fallow, v. 1 [OE. feallorian, f. feallu; see
FALLOW a. 1.] To become pale or yellow;
hence, to wither. Of the face: To blanch,
grow pale. -1584.

Fallow (fāl'ou), v. 2 ME. [? OE *fealligan,
see FALLOW sb. 1.] 1. trans. To plough or break
up; to prepare for sowing. 2. To lay fallow,
for the purpose of destroying weeds, and for
mellowing the soil; also fig. ME.

2. Scarce any f., a few now clover A. Young.
Hence Fallowist (noun and), one who favours the
practice of fallowing land.

Fallow-deer (fāl'ou-di'), 1500. [f FALLOW
a. 1 + DEER.] A species of deer (Cervus dama
or Dama vulgaris) smaller than the stag or
red deer. So called from its colour.

†Falsary. ME. [ad. late L. falsarius, f.
falsus FALSE.] 1. One who falsifies (a docu-
ment) -1828; a forger -1697. 2. A deceitful per-
son -1659.

2. The ground for our f. to forge this Epistle
BENTLEY.

False (fōls, fōls). [late OE. fals adj., and sb.,
ad. L. falsus (neut. falsum used subst.), orig.
pa. pp. of fallere to deceive, cf. ON. fals sb.
cf. OF. fals, faus (mod. F. faux)]

A. a. I. Enoneous 2 No a o dng
o ue p e o. la... wrong ME. 3. In-
correct, unfair ME. 4. Defective 1523

2. Phr. F. concord (Gram.), a breach of any rule for
the agreement of words in a sentence. F. cadence
(Mus.): an interrupted or deceptive cadence. F. rela-
tion (Mus.) the separation of a chromatic semitone
between two parts. F. imprisonment (Law) the tres-
pass committed against a person by imprisoning him
contrary to law. b. Mus. Inaccurate in pitch, out of
tune 1597. c. Her. Vain 1864. 3. F. dice 1551. A
f. ballance 1700 xx 23. F. play Downe. A f. step
(= F. faux pas) 1700. F. start (in a race) a wrong
start; often through and fig. 4. F. bearing (Arch.)
'any bearing which is not directly upon a vertical
support' (Webster).

II. 1. Purposely untrue; mendacious ME.
2. Deceitful, treacherous. Formerly often
placematically, as in f. traitor, etc. ME. 3.
Fallacious, deceptive, distorting 1531.

1. And they said, It is f. a Kings 12. 12. F. Accusa-
tion SHAKS, Prophets STILLINGF. 2. F. as hell, and
cruel as the grave South. The Ground is f. under
us 1692. 3. The Devil makes us f. spectacles 1641.
Looking through a f. medium Macaulay. Phr. f.
down, poster 2.

III. 1. Counterfeit, sham OE.; pretended
ME.; artificial 1591; spurious 1600. 2. Narr.
and Mil. Counterfeited to deceive an enemy.
feigned ME. 3. Improperly so called 1578.
4. In f. dyes, colours (= F. bent faux): fugi-
tive dyes. 5. (Chiefly Mech.) Subsidiary, sup-
plementary 1552.

1. F. charter parties 1558, writs 1600, f. prophets
Hulot; f. learning Pore. Phr. f. key a skeleton
key. 2. Phr. Underf. colours, To hang out f. colours.
F. alarm an alarm without foundation. F. attack, a
feigned movement, intended to divert the attention
of the enemy from the real attack. F. fire: 1. a
blank discharge of firearms; 2. a fire made to deceive
an enemy, or as a signal by night. 3. f. rags: the
five inferior ribs on each side. F. topaz, i.e. Yellow
Quartz 1776. F. paca 1801. 5. Phr. F. bottom:
a horizontal partition in a vessel. F. keel, heelson,
post, rail, stay, stem, stern, stern post (Shipbuilding).
F. deck: a grating or the like supported above the
main deck by the 'close stumps'. F. pillar, roof
(Arch.). Hence Falsely adv. Falseness.

B. adv. 1. Untruly -1621. 2. Improperly;
in the wrong direction; incorrectly 1591. 3.
Faithlessly, perfidiously; chiefly in To play (a
person) f. 1590.

1. Hen. VIII. ii. iv. 136. 2. The Musitian plays
f. Two Gent. iv. ii. 59. 3. His mother plaid f. with
a Smyth Merck. V. i. 48.

C. sb. 1. Fraud, falsehood, treachery -ME.
2. One who or that which is false ALB. 3.
Fencing. = FEINT. 1637.

1. My f., one weighs your true SHAKS.
Comb. 1. Of the adj., as f. corner, etc.; f. faced
hearted (whence -heartedness), etc. 2. Of the adv.,
as f. bidding, -promising, etc.; f. -drived, -vagabond,
etc.; f. colour, play vbs., etc.

†False, v. ME. [a. OF. falser (mod. F.
fausser) -late L. falsare, f. falsus FALSE a.]
1. To fail, or cause to fail, or give way. Only
in ME. 2. trans. To counterfeit (money); to
forge (a document) -1553. 3. To falsify;
to corrupt -1598. 4. To be or prove false to. Also
absol. -1624. 5. To maintain to be false,
impugn -1708.

2. All that falsen the popes lettres 1450. 4. He
hath his trouthe falsed CHAUCER. absol. All that
falsen or use false measures 1450. 5. f. of a prin-
ciple ME. Hence Falsar, So th'arsery, falsi-
fication, deception.

Falshood (fōl'shud), late ME.; earlier +
-head. [f. FALSE a. + -HEAD, -HOOD.] 1.
Falseness, deceitfulness, mendacity, faithless-
ness -1534. 2. Want of conformity to fact or
truth; (intentional) falsity, an untrue proposi-
tion, doctrine, etc.; untrue propositions, etc.
generally ME. 3. Deception, falsification, im-
posture, a forgery, counterfeit (Obs. or arch.)

ME. 4. Intentional assertion of what is false;
lying 1602. 5. Lie. Also, lies in general ME.
2. In your answers there remaineth falshood Job
xli. 34. Each age has to fight with its own false-
hoods HELEN. 3. No falshood can endure Touch
of Celestiall temper Milt. P. L. iv. 122. 4. Herodotus
was suspected of falshood STILLINGF. 5. To tell a
f. RUSKIN. An edifice off f. 1856.

†Falsitto (fōls'itō). 1774. [It, dim of falso
FALSE; cf. F. fausset.] 1. A forced voice of a
register above the natural; the head voice; also
fig. 2. One who sings with a falsitto voice
1789. 3. attrib. 1826.

1. fig. The mock heruick f. of stupid tragedy BURKE,
var. (anglicized) †Falsit.

Falsification (fōls'ifika'shon). 1565 [late
L. falsificare; see -ATION.] 1. The action
of making (something) false, fraudulent altera-
tion; perversion (of facts); counterfeiting. 2.
The showing (something) to be groundless or
wrong, as assurances, an item of charge in an
account, etc. 1645.

2. B. f. of the wordes, wittingly to endeavour that
anything may seeme diuine which is not Hooker. 2.
Their manifest falsifications both of manners and
history 1772.

Falsificator (fōls'ifika'tōr) 1609 [f. late
L. falsificator] One who deals in falsification,
a falsifier.

Falsify (fōls'ifai, fōl'-), v. 1449. [ad. F.
falsifier, ad. late L. falsificare, f. L. falsificus
making false, f. falsus, see -IFY.] 1. trans. To
make false or incorrect 1702. 2. To counter-
feit -1699. 3. To declare or prove to be false;
esp. in Law 1449. b. To fail in fulfilling, or
prevent the fulfilment of (a prediction, expecta-
tion, etc.) 1596. 4. To deal in false-
hoods -1777. 5. trans. To prove false to
(one's oath, word, etc.) -1670; to give
way (Ferry). 6. trans. To taint (a blow);
to make (a blow) under cover of a feat. Also
absol. -1800.

1. To falsifie the Scriptures Hemmings, facts and dates
Emerson, our standard, 1838, the relation between
James M. Patterson. 3. No man can't any natural
act here stated T. Jefferson. Conclusive evidence
to f. the warranty W. Sewall. b. f. so much-bail
falsified mens of res 1 Hen. II. i. 11. 35. 6. As th'
are wont to f. a blow 1816.

Hence Falsifiable a. that may be falsified.
Falsifier, one who falsifies. †Falsify sb. a feat
(or Perryng).

Falsism (fōls'iz'm, fōl'-). 1810. [f. FALSE
a. + -ISM.] a. A statement which is evidently
false. b. A platitude which is not even true.
(Opp. to truism in both senses.)

Falsity (fōls'iti, fōl'-). ME. [a. OF. falsel
(mod. F. fausset), ad. L. falsitas, f. falsus; see
-ITY.] 1. The quality or condition of being
false: a. Contrariety or want of conformity to
truth or fact 1576; b. Deceitfulness, insincerity
1603. 2. That which is false 1557. 3. False
conduct; treachery, fraud -1581.

1. a. Between verities & fusties there is no meane
Trotter. b. (trans) falsity 1603. 2. Every f. that
could be devised Marston.

Falstaffian (fōls'taf'ian), a. 1808. Charac-
teristic of or resembling Falstaff in SHAKS
Hen. IV. Hen. V. and Merry Wives, fat, jovial,
humorous. Also, resembling his 'ragged regim-
ent' (Hen. V. iii. ii).

Falter (fāl'tar, fōl'-), v. 1 ME. [? freq. of
ME. falter, fold v., 'to give way, fail, falter',
after falter, weaker, etc. The deriv. from falit
is untenable.] 1. To stumble, stagger; of
the limbs, to give way ME. of the tongue, to
speak unsteadily 1531. 2. To stumble in
one's speech; to stammer. Of the voice, etc.:
To come forth incoherently. Also trans., with
quoted words as obj. ME. 3. To waver; to
flinch, hesitate in action; to give way 1521.
Also transf. of inanimate things (U.S.) 1745.

2. Which [mare] now suddenly faltering under him
Knollys. Wee find the towne more apt to f. 1671.
2. Her speech falterd Marston. Even in the middle
of his song He falter'd JENNINGS. trans. Faltering;
'I am thine' Tennyson. The Dean faltered out that
he meant no harm MILMAN. 3. A part of the army
faltered considerably J. W. Milt. His hopes began
to f. 1802. Hence Falter sb. a faltering, a faltering
sound. Falteringly adv.

Falter (fāl'tar), v. 2 1601 [? a. OF. *falter
(falter) to strike, beat.] trans. To thrash
(corn) clean; hence, to cleanse.

†Falon (fāl'on). Usu in pl. 1833. [f. F.]
Geol. 'A French provincial term for the shelly
Tertiary strata of Touraine and the Loire'
(Page). Hence Falonian a Upper Miocene.

†Fals (fōls). Pl. falces. 1706. [L.;
= 'sickle'.] Anat. A process of the dura
mater, sometimes called F. cerebri.

Famatinite (fām'atīnīt). 1875. [Named
from the Famatina mountains in the Argentine
Republic; see -ITE.] Min. An autominal
variety of enargite.

Famble (fām'b'l), sb. slang 1567. [? f.
next.] 1. A hand. 2. A ung-1691. Hence

†*Fa* ubler *g* ove a o one who goes about
ng ounc e ng

Famble *v* ME [*o* FUMBLE to grope]
1 *n* To amble No *d* a 2. To eat
w on an appetite (*dist*) 1877.

Famble-crop *dia*l. 1805. [Cf. **FAMBLE**
2. 2.] The first stomach in ruminating
animals.

Fame (*fām*), *sb* 1 ME. [a. F. *fame*, ad. L.
fama report = Gr. *φήμη*, f root *fā-*, *phā-*
(O-Aryan **h₂d-*) in L. *fari*, Gr. *φάω* to speak.]
1. That which people say; public report com-
mon talk; a rumour. 2. Reputation. *Usu*, in
good sense. ME. 3. The condition of being
much talked about. Chiefly in good sense:
Celebrity, honour, renown ME. 4. Evil re-
pute -1594.

1. As the f. runneth MORE. A mischefe f. That
mouing growes, and sitting gethers force SURRY. 2.
His virtues passed his f. Tennyson. *Phr. House of ill*
f.; see *HOUSE*. 3. The f. of Achilles EDWARDS, of Eng-
lish valour MACAULAY. Hence *Fameful* a. re-
nowned. *Fameless* a. undistinguished; -ly *adv.*
†**Fame**, *sb* 2 [ad. F. *faim* - L. *famem*.]
Hunger. LD BERNERS.

Fame (*fām*), *v*. Now *vare*. ME [a. OF.
famer, f. *fame* FAME *sb* 1] 1. *trans*. To tell
abroad, report 2. To make famous ME 3.
Short for DEFAME, DIFAME. ME

1. His pray-e to f. Asb. PARKER. Thou art famed
To have wrought... wonders with an a-v jaw MILT.
Sims 1091. 2. His name on every shore Is famed
and feared BYRON.

†**Fame-lic**, *a*. 1514. [ad. L. *famelicus*
hungry, f. *fimes*.] Pertaining to hunger; ap-
petizing -1633

Familiar (*fāmī* hāt, -lyār). ME. [a. OF.
familiar, ad. L. *familiaris*, f. *familia*; see
FAMILY.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a family or
household; domestic. Now *rare*. 2. On a
family footing, intimate; in bad sense, unduly
intimate. Const. with ME. 3. Of animals:
Domesticated; also *fig.* 1433. 4. Of food,
etc.: Suitable -1661. 5. Well or habitually
acquainted Const. with. 1508. 6. Known
from constant association; well known 1490,
common, current, usual. Const. *in*. 1599. 7.
Affable, courteous, sociable -1751. 8. Free,
unceremonious with; *peccat*, too free ME.

1. Nothing is worse... than... a familiar enemy
ME. 2. A f. and privileged guest 1817. *Phr. P*
tdes 2, *spit* 2. a demon suppo-ed to attend at a evil
3. *fig.* Good wine, is a good familiar Creature, if it
be well vs'd O'D 11 iii 313. 5. Men f. with all
ancient and modern learning MACAULAY. 6. An
experiment f. to nurses 1756. An article of general
and f. supply ROGERS. 7. Be thou f.; but by no
meanes vulgar *Famil* 1 iii 61. Hence *Familiarly*
adv. Familiarness.

B. sb. 1. A member of a person's family or
household (*Obs.* in gen. sense); in R. C. Ch., a
person who belongs to the household of the
Pope or a bishop, and renders domestic services
1460; an officer of the Inquisition, chiefly em-
ployed in arresting and imprisoning the accused
1560. 2. An intimate friend or associate ME
3. A familiar spirit (see A. 2, quot.) 1584. Also
trans and *fig.*

1. Hugh Capet... was his famulyer and chief
counselor FASMAN. 3. A f., otherwise called a
divell or f. 1584. Hence *Familiarist*, an authority
on f. spirits DE FOX.

Familiarity (*fāmiliariti*). ME. [a. F.
familiarit, ad. L. *familiaritatem*; see *prec.*
and *-ITY*.] 1. The quality proper to a member
of a family; hence, devotion, fidelity -1576. 2.
Suitableness (of food, etc.) -1546. 3. The state
of being familiar; intimacy 1450; undue inti-
macy ME. 4. *concr.* A familiar person or
persons. Also *collect.* -1665. 5. Close or
habitual acquaintance with (a thing); habitua-
tion 1601. 6. Absence of ceremony, free inter-
course, esp. with inferiors ME. 7. Something
allowed or justified only by intimacy. *Usu* in
pl. 1641. 8. *As* *trof*. An aspect 1819.

3. The old f. and kindness between the two kings
MARVELL. 4. The leaving of Parents, or other f.
whatsoever MARR. 5. Familiaritie bringeth contempt
UNDA. 6. Guilty of a f. 1875.

Familiarize (*fāmiliariz*), *v*. 1608. [f.
FAMILIAR a. + *-IZE*.] 1. *trans*. To make (a
thing, rarely a person) familiar or well known.
2. a. To put (a person) on a footing of intimacy

1754 b. r. f. (and o. f.) To adopt a
i m ar demeanour also to make oneself
c eap Now a. -1685. 3. To accustom (to,
+ *into*, to *do*). Now *rare* 1646. b. To make
well acquainted, at home with 1687. 4. To
domesticate (an animal) -1682.

1. Shakespeare 'familiarizes the wonderful John-
son. 3. b. Familiarized with Hardships and Hazards
PERRY. Hence *Familiarization*, the action of
familiarizing; an instance of this. *Familiarizer*,
Familiarizingly *adv.*

†**Familiary**, *a*. [See FAMILY and -ARY 2]
Pertaining to the control of a family; domestic.
MILT.

†**Familiaric**, *a*. 1660. [f. FAMILY + *-IC*.] Per-
taining to a family; also, domestic, familiar
-1684.

Familism (*fāmiliz'm*). 1642. [f. L. *familia*
+ *-ISM*.] 1. The doctrine and practice of the
Familists. 2. In Fourier: The tendency to
form a group existing among members of a
family 1848.

Familist (*fāmilist*). 1592. [f. as *prec.* +
-IST.] 1. The head of a family, a family-man
-1558. 2. One of the same household -1638.
3. A member of the sect called the *Family of*
Love; see FAMILY. 1592. Hence *Familistic*,
-al, pertaining to the Familists or Familism,
or to a family.

Familistery (*fāmilistēry*). *rare*. 1865. [ad.
F. *familistère*, f. *famille*, f. L. *familia*, after
phalantère.] The abode of a community living
together as one family.

Family (*fē mili*), *sb*. ME. [ad. L. *familia*
household, f. *familus* servant.] 1. The ser-
vants of a house; the household. *Obs.* exc. in
f. of servants -1794. 2. The staff of a military
officer, or (in India) state official 1808. 3.
The body of persons who live in one house or
under one head, including parents, children,
servants, etc. 1545. 4. The group consisting
of parents and their children, whether living
together or not; in wider sense, all those who
are nearly connected by blood or affinity 1667.

b. A person's children regarded collectively 1732.
4. Those descended or claiming descent from
a common ancestor; a house, kindred, lineage
ME; a race; a people or group of peoples
1583. 5. *transf.* and *fig.* (with mixed notion
of 3 and 4) 1611. 6. A group of objects, con-
nected together and distinguished by the pos-
session of some common features or properties
1626. b. In scientific classification: A group
of allied genera. (Usually, a 'family' is a sub-
division of an 'order'; but in botany 'family'
is synonymous with 'order'.) 1753. 7. *F. of*
Love a sect which originated in Holland, and
found a footing in England about 1530; they
held that religion consisted chiefly in love, and
that absolute obedience was due to all estab-
lished governments 1579. 8. *attrib.*, as in *f*
life, butcher, plane, etc. 1602.

1. b. The Staff Officers of Sir John Moore's f. 1809.
2. *Phr. Happy f.*: a collection of birds and animals
of different natures living together peaceably in one
cage. 3. We pass through the joys of our f. to
love MANKIND 1795. *Phr. The Holy f.*: a group
usually consisting of Joseph, Mary, and the child Jesus
4. Let vs assaile the Family of York 3 *Her. VI*, u
ii. 129. People of no family BENTHAM. The great
Teutonic f. MACAULAY. 5. Of all the Families and
Societies of Christians, they are most hated 1650.
6. The classification of simple minerals into families
1813. *Phr. F. of curves*: a group of curves of
different kinds, all defined by the same equation of
an indeterminate degree.

Phrases. a. *In a f. way*: without ceremony. b.
(*To be*) *in the f. way*: pregnant.

Comb.: f. Bible, a large Bible for use at f. prayers
(often containing on its fly-leaves a f. record or register
of births, etc.); f.-compact, a treaty made in the
18th c. between the Bourbon dynasties of France,
Spain, and the Two Sicilies, for common action, esp.
against England and Austria; -tree, a genealogical
tree.

Famine (*fāmīn*). ME. [a. F. *famine* =
Fr. *famine*, f. late L. type **famīna*, f. *famēs*
hunger.] 1. Extreme and general scarcity of
food, an instance of this. Also *transf.* 2.
Hunger; hence, starvation ME. Also *fig.*

1. By reason wherof ensued a great famyne FARVAN.
transf. The threatened water f. 1838. 2. To die of
f. 1773. *Comb.* f.-fever, (a) typhus; (b) relapsing
fever. Hence *Famine* *v*. to starve.

Famish (*fāmif*), *v*. ME. [f. L. *fimes*

hunge a c bs n. SH. Cl. AFFAMISH]
1. *trans*. To reduce to the extremities of hunger,
to starve; also *fig.* 2. To kill with hunger,
starve to death ME. 4b. To deprive of any-
thing necessary to life. MILT. 3. *intr.* To suffer
the extremity of want of food; to be intensely
hungry. Const. *for*. 1535. 4b. To perish from
want of food -1796.

1. Till Paris was besieg'd, famisht, and lost SHAKS
fig. To i. affection HOWELL. 2. b. Milt. P. L. xii.
76. 3. Resolv'd rather to dy then to f. Cor. i. 5.
b. Now none f. wuo deserve to eat DRYDEN.

Hence *Famishment* (now *rare*), the state, con-
dition, or process of being famished; general dearth
†**Famose**, *a*. ME. [ad. L. *famosus*.] =
FAMOUS -1625.

Famose, *v*. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* 1590. [f.
prec.] To make famous.

Famous (*fāmōs*), *a*. ME [a. AF. *famous*,
OF. *fameus*, (mod. F. *fameux*), ad. L. *famosus*
f. *fama*; see FAME and -OUS.] 1. Celebrated
in fame or public report; much talked about,
renowned. Const. *for*. 2. In bad or neutral
sense: Notorious. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* ME. 3.
Common, ordinary -1744. 4. As a strong ex-
pression of approval (chiefly *collog.*): Excellent,
'capital' 1798.

1. His f. laude of famous memory 1512. Of f.
London town COWPER. 2. That f. infamous English
Rebel Stuckley 1680. 4. 'Twasa f. victory DOWNEY.
Hence *Famously* *v*. to make f. *Famously* *adv.*
fopealy; *notoriously*; excellently, capitally (*collog.*)
Famousness, the state of being f.

Famp (*fāmp*). 1836. [Of unkn. etym.;
orig. *n. dial.*] *Geol.* 'An indurated wavy calca-
reous shale' (Phillips) found among limestone
rocks. Also *attrib.*

Famulary (*fāmūlārī*), *a*. *rare*. 1840. [ad.
L. *famularis*, f. *famulus*.] Of or belonging to
servants.

†**Famulative**, *a*. [f. L. *famulāt-*, *famulari*
to be a servant.] Having the attribute of
serving. CUDWORTH.

|| **Famulus** (*fāmūlūs*) *Pl.* -li. 1837. [L.;
= 'servant'.] An attendant; esp. on a scholar
or a magician.

Fan (*fān*), *sb* 1 [OE. *fann*, str. fem., ad. L.
fanus, fem. Cl. F. *van*] 1. An instrument
for winnowing grain; orig. a basket of special
form (also, earlier, a wooden shovel) used for
separating the corn from the chaff by throw-
ing it into the air; now, a fanning-machine
1669. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (*collog.* with allusion
to *Matt.* iii. 12) 1559. 2b. A quintain.
CHAUCER. 2. An instrument for agitating the
air, to cool the face, etc. with an artificial
breeze; esp. one constructed so as to fold up in
small compass and to take, when expanded, the
form of a sector of a circle 1555. 3. *poet.* A
wing [? After *l. penni*.] 1640. 4. Anything
spread out in the shape of a fan (sense 2), e.g.
a leaf, the tail of a bird, a window, etc. 1599.

5. A rotating apparatus, usu. consisting of an
axle or spindle, with arms bearing flat or curved
blades: a. for producing a current of air for
ventilation, etc. 1835; b. for regulating the
throttle-valve of a steam-engine 1887; c. in a
windmill 1825, etc. 6. a. The flukes of the
whale's tail. b. *Naut.* The screw (or a blade
of the screw) of a propeller. c. *Angling*. A
similar device on spinning-bait. 1785. 7.
Confused with FANE *sb* 1 -1650. 8. [f. the
vb] The action or result of fanning. 7r. &
Cr. v. iii. 41

1. The oxen... shall eat clean provender, which hath
been winnowed with the shovel and with the f. Isa
xxx 24. *fig.* The fire and f. of judgment and dis-
cretion LAMBARDE. 3. The fans Of careless butter-
flies KEATS

Combs. 1. General, as f.-stick, shell, painter,
-shaped, etc. 2. A special f.-fly (Mech.) an instru-
ment to decrease speed by its action on the air.
governor = FAN 5b. -groining (*Arch.*) = fan-tracery;
-mount (= F. *monture d'ornement*) the frame
upon which a f. is mounted; -palm, any palm having
f.-shaped leaves; -plant, the palmetto, -tracery
(*Arch.*), a kind of vaulting composed of pendent
semi-cones covered with foliated panel-work, -vanit-
ing = fan-tracery; -window, a semicircular win-
dow with radial sash (Knight), -work = fan-tracery.

Fan (*fān*), *sb* 2 orig. U.S. 1889. (In earlier
use *fanna*, 1582.) [abbrev. of FANATIC.] An en-
thusiast (orig. a keen spectator of a sport, in
early use esp. baseball).

Fan (fæn), *v.* OE. [*f. prec. Cf. F. *faner*.*] 1. *trans.* To winnow (corn, etc.); to drive away by or as by the action of a fan ME. 2. *intr.* To make a fan-like movement; to flap. Of the wind: To blow. Now *rare*. ME. 3. *trans.* To move or drive with or as with a fan ME. 4. To drive a current of air upon, with or as with a fan 1607. 5. To blow or breathe gently upon 1590. 6. To spread out like a fan. Also, *To f. out*, 1592.

1. To f. *corne* Gough. As chaff, which, fanned. The wind drives MILT. 2. Fanning in his face with a Peacock's feather *Hem*, IV, iv. 1. 212. 3. Fanning their joyous leaves to thy soft lays MILT. *Lyonesse* 40. 4. A fanned into Slumbers STEELE. By slow Degrees he fans the gentle Fire 1709. 5. High Taurus snow, fanned with the Easterne wind *Mids N.* iii. li. 142.

Fanal (fə'næl). *Obs. exc. arch.* 1471. [*a. F. fanal*, med. L. *fanale*, *fanalis*, f. Gr. *fanos* lantern; f. *fan-* stem of *phainew* to show.] A beacon, a lighthouse; a ship's lantern. || **Fanam** (fə'nəm). 1555. [Corrupt f. Malayalam *panam*, f. Skr. *pana* wealth.] A small coin, formerly the usual money of account in South India.

Fanatic (fə'næt-ik). 1533. [*ad. L. fanaticus*, f. *fanum* temple; see -ATIC. Cf. F. *fanatique*.]

A. adj. 1. Of an action or speech: Such as might result from possession by a deity or demon; fanatic. Of a person: Frenzied. -1660. 2. Of persons, etc.: Affected by excessive and mistaken enthusiasm, *esp.* in religious matters 1647.

1. Persons Divinely inspired, and Fanatick STANLEY. 2. All our fanatic f. Secus BUTLER.

B. sb. 1. A (religious) maniac -1806. 2. A fanatic person; an unreasoning enthusiast; applied about 1650 to Nonconformists. Also with of 1644.

2. A new word coined, within few months, called fanatics seemeth well proportioned to signify... the sectaries of our age FULLER.

Fanatical (fə'næt-ik-əl), *a.* 1550. [*f. prec. + -AL*] 1. Possessed by a deity or by a deity; fanatic, mad -1633. 2. = FANATIC *a.* 2. 1550. 3. Extravagant. *L. L. V.* i. 20. 4. Of or pertaining to the Nonconformists -1703.

Hence Fanatically *adv.*, *ness*.

Fanaticism (fə'næt-iz-əm) 1652. [*f. FANATIC + -ISM*.] 1. The condition of being possessed, SHAFTESBURY. 2. Excessive enthusiasm, *esp.* in religious matters, frenzy; an instance or form of this 1652.

2. Dark F. rent Altar, and screen, and ornament SCOTT.

Fanaticize (fə'næt-iz-əz), *v.* Also -ize. 1715. [*f. as prec. + -IZE*.] To make, or become, fanatical.

Fanatism 1680. [*ad. F. fanatisme*.] = FANATICISM. -1800.

Fancied (fæ'n-sid), *pp. l. a.* 1568. [*f. FANCY v.*] 1. Formed or portrayed by the fancy, imaginary. 2. Artistically designed -1782. 3. Favourite 1589.

2. The prettiest f. [buckles] I ever saw 1782.

Fancier (fæ'n-si-əz), 1765. [*f. as prec.*] 1. One who fancies; a dreamer 1828. 2. One who makes artistic designs 1856. 3. One who fancies, and has a critical knowledge of, some class of curiosities, plants, animals, etc.; as in *dog*, *flower*, *pigeon*-f. 1765.

Fanciful (fæ'n-si-fəl), *a.* 1627. [*f. FANCY sb + -FUL*.] 1. *a.* Endowed with fancy (*rare*). 2. Disposed to indulge in fancies; whimsical. 1695. 3. Displaying fancy in design; fantastic, odd 1627. 4. Imaginary, unreal 1697.

1. *a.* A careful and f. pattern-drawer FORGE. 2. Cowley [had] a very f. mind COTTEGRICE. 3. A petticoat of a f. pattern SCOTT. 4. F. claims 1868. Hence Fancifully *adv.*, *ness*.

Fanciless (fæ'n-si-ləs), *a.* 1753. [*f. FANCY sb + -LESS*.] Destitute of fancy; as, *f. compositions*.

Fancy (fæ'n-si). 1465. [*A contr. of FANTASY, q. v.*]

A. sb. 1. = FANTASY *sb.* 1. -1722. 2. = FANTASY *sb.* 2. -1659. 3. Delusive imagination; an instance of this 1597. 4. In early use = IMAGINATION (see FANTASY 4). In later use, *fancy* signifies aptitude for the invention of illustrative or decorative imagery, while *imagination* is the power of giving the con-

sistency of reality to ideal creations. Often *personified*. 1581. *b.* A mental image 1663. 5. Inventive design; an invention 1665; *esp.* in Music, a composition in an impromptu style -1789. 6. An arbitrary notion 1471. 7. Caprice; a caprice, a whim, a whimsical thing 1579; *fantasticness* -1828. 8. Capricious preference; an inclination 1465; *esp.* *amorous inclination*, love -1712. 9. Taste, critical judgment in matters of art or elegance 1665. 10. 'Something that pleases or entertains' (J.). -1721. 11. *The fancy*: all who fancy a particular amusement or pursuit; *esp.* the prize-ringer or its frequenters 1811; also, pugilism; sporting in general 1820. 12. The art or practice of breeding animals so as to develop particular points; also, one of these points; also *attrib* 1862.

3. Phancies of a deluded mind 1693. 4. Pleasures of the Imagination or F. (which I shall use promiscuously) ADDISON. The f. sees the outside. The imagination sees the heart and inner nature, and makes them felt. RUSKIN. 6. As wild a f. as [etc.] COLERIDGE. 7. The fancies of patients 1860. 8. The tune... caught the f. of the nation MACAULAY. Phr. *To have, take a f. for, to. spec.* Tell me where is fancy bred *Bl. ch.* V. iii. li. 65. 9. They possess f. for form RUSKIN. 10. London-Fride is a pretty F. for borders 1732. 11. A great book sale. had congregated all the F. DE QUINCEY.

Comb. 1. *f.-free*, free from the power of love; sick *a.*, love-sick; -woman, a kept mistress. *B. adj.* [The sb. used *attrib.*; rarely predicative.] 1. Fine, ornamental, opp. to *plain* 1761. 2. Of flowers, etc.: Part-coloured 1793. 3. *ellipt.* That deals in fancy goods 1821. 4. Added for ornament or extraordinary use 1794. 5. Calling forth or resulting from the exercise of fancy or caprice 1646. 6. Based upon conceptions of the FANCY (*sb.* 3) 1800.

1. F. breads 1853, stitches 1866, types 1888. 2. Webb's F. Pansy 1892. 3. F. roller. See FAIR *sb.* 1. *F. ball* = F. dress ball (see FANCY DRESS *sb.*). 2. F. stops [in an organ] 1874. Phr. *F. roller* (in Cotton Spinning): a roller that overruns the periphery of the cylinder, and thereby admits heavy carding. 3. F. shooting DICKENS, prices MACAULAY, pigeons 1881. Phr. *F. franchise*: one based on an arbitrary qualification. *F. stocks*: stocks estimated by caprice. 4. A f. portrait 1873.

Fancy (fæ'n-si), *v.* 1545. [*f. prec. sb.*] 1. *trans.* To frame in fancy; to portray in the mind, to conceive, imagine. Also, to suppose oneself to perceive. 1546. 2. To believe without being able to prove; to have an idea that 1672. 3. To contrive, devise, design, plan -1759. 4. To have a good conceit of (oneself, etc.), *colloq.* 1866. 5. To take a fancy to; to like 1545. 6. To breed (animals or birds), to grow (plants) so as to develop in them particular points 1851.

1. She fancies music in his tongue SWIFT. We read Bingham, and f. we are studying ecclesiastical history M. PATTERSON. F., now! 1881. 2. The estate is, I f., theirs yet COBBETT. 4. I fancied my game at whist 1886. 5. I never yet beheld that special face, which I could fancy *Fanc. Sh.* n. l. 12. The patient may eat anything that he fancies (*med.*).

Fancy dress. 1770. A costume arranged fancifully, usually representing some fictitious or historical character. *attrib.*, in *f. d. ball*. **Fancy man**. *a.* A man who is fancied; a sweetheart 1835. *b. pl.* = *The fancy* (see FANCY *sb.* 11) 1847. *c. slang.* A man who lives on the earnings of a prostitute 1821. **Fancy work**. 1842. Ornamental, as opp. to plain, work, *esp.* in needlework, etc.; rarely, a piece of such work.

Fandangle, *colloq.* 1880. [*? f. next.*] Fantastic ornament; tomfoolery. Also as *adv.* **Fandango** (fændə'ngo). 17... [*a. Sp. fandango*, perh. of negro origin.] 1. A lively dance in 2 time; also, the tune for this. 2. A social assembly for dancing; a ball. Now U.S. 1760.

Fane, *sb.* 1. [Com. Teut. OE. *fana* wk. maso.] 1. A flag, banner; pennant -1806. 2. A weathercock. See VANE. -1773.

Fane (fæ'n), *sb.* 2 *poet.* ME. [*ad. L. fanum*.] A temple. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Old Iona's holy f. SCOTT.

Fanega (fændə'gə). 1502. [*Sp. fanega*, also *haneaga*.] A Spanish dry measure, usually equal to a bushel or a bushel and a half.

Fanfare (fændə'fə, fænd'fə). 1605. [*Fr.*] ? *echoic*.] A flourish, call, or short tune,

sounded by trumpets, bugles, or hunting-horns. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

fig. After all his fanfares about a separate Peace TEMPLE.

Fanfaron (fændə'fən), *sb.* (a.) 1622. [*Fr.* *f. fanfare*] 1. A blusterer, boaster, braggart, *attrib* or *adj.* braggart 1670. 2. = FANFARE. 1848.

1. An excellent f., a Major Washington H. WALFOLF. **Fanfaronade** (fændə'fənə'di, fændə'fənəd), *sb.* 1652 [*ad. F. fanfaronnade*, f. *fanfaron* Cf. *Sp. fanfaronada*.] 1. Horstous or arrogant language, brag; ostentation; an instance of this. 2. = FANFARE. 1812.

1. The Gasconade of France, Rodemontade of Spain, Fanfaronade of Italy URQUHART. Hence Fanfaronade *v.* to bluster, swagger.

Fang (fæŋ), *sb.* [*OE. fang*, repr. OE. *ŋeant* fango-, f. root of *fanhan* (see FANG *v.*)]

1. *tr.* A capture, catch, also, a grip -1600. 2. *concr.* That which is caught or taken, plunder, spoils. (*OE.* exc. *Sc.*) OE.

1. The lcu phangk of the winters winde SHARS. II. An instrument for catching or holding

1. A noose, trap; also *fig.* -1704. 2. A canine tooth, a tusk. In *pl.* teeth (of dogs, etc.). Also *fig.* and *transf.* 1555. 3. The venom-tooth of a serpent, also the claws, provided with poison-teeth, which terminate the chelicere of a spider 1800. 4. A claw or talon (Dict.).; in *Bot.* the shoots or tendrils by which hold is taken 1763. 5. A spike; the tang of a tool 1769. 6. The root of a tooth, or one of its prongs 1666. 7. A prong of a divided root -1727.

1. The lcu f. drove deep within his thigh. DAY DEM. 2. The venic phangs of malice *Free N.* i. 190. *transf.* 1. Kings of broken ice KANE. 2. L. cu horn is tubular, like an adder's f. DARWIN.

III. Technical. 1. *Naut.* *a.* = VANG. 1513. 2. *Mining.* An air-channel 1661.

Fang (fæŋ), *v.* Now *arch.* or *dial.* [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *fān*, redupl. str. vb. -OE. *ŋeant* *fanhan*, *pn.* ppl. *fangan*], whence, later the present stem *fange* (*int.* *fangen*), which gradually superseded the older form. 1. *trans.* To lay hold of, grasp, hold, seize; to clasp. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* 2. To receive, accept. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* OE. 3. = TAKE in various uses; *esp.* with obj. *arms* *counsel*, *leave*, *a name*, *one's way* OE. 4. *intr.* To seize, lay hold on; to take to; to set upon OE. 5. To begin on OE. 6. *intr.* To take one's way, go; also, to swerve from -1536. 1. Hee's in the lawes clutches, you see hee's lunge! DYKER & WEAVER. 2. Phr. *To f. extendend* to receive baptism, become Christian.

Fang (fæŋ), *v.* 2 1808. [*f. FANG sb.*] 1. *trans.* To strike one's fang or fangs into (*tr.*) 2. *To f. a pump*: to give it a grip of the wheel to prime 1819.

Fanged (fæŋd), *a.* 1602. [*f. FANG sb.*] Furnished with fangs.

Whom I will trust as I will adders fang'd SHAKS.

Fanger. ME. [*f. FANG v.*] One who takes another under his protection, a guard; one who catches or captures; that with which one catches hold (e.g. a tooth) -1763.

Fangling (fæŋŋ), *vb. l.* 1493. [*f. 14 prec.*] 1. The action of *FANG v.* 2. *Mining.* (A man of) air-pipes used for ventilation in mines 1747.

Fangle (fæŋg'l), *sb.* 1548. [Erron. f. NEW FANGLED, later form of *newfangle* 'eager for novelty'.] 1. *New fangle*: a new fashion or crotchety; a novelty. (Always contemptuous) Now *rare*. 2. A fantastic, soppyish, or silly contrivance; a piece of finery; foppery, fuss -1695. So *Fangle v.* to fashion, fabricate to trick out. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* **Fanglement**, the action of fangling, hence, a contrivance.

Fangled, *pp. l. a.* 1587. [*f. prec.*] Characterized by fopperies -1611.

Our f. world *Cymb.* v. iv. 134.

Fangless (fæŋl-əs), *a.* 1597. [*f. FANG sb + -LESS*.] Without a fang or fangs. Like to a Fangless Lion SHAKS.

Fangot (fæŋg'ot). 1673 [*ad. It. fangotto*, var. of *fangotto* FANGOT.] A quantity of wares *esp.* raw silk, from x to 3 cwt.

Fanion (fæŋyən). 1706. [*a. F.*, f. as *fanon* (see FANON)] A banner carried at the head of the baggage of horse brigades; also, a small

flag used in surveying stations, named after these.

Fan-light. 1819 A fan-shaped, or (*loosely*) any, window over a door.

Fannell (fæ'nəl). Now *Hist.* 1590. [ad. med.L. *fanula* or *fanonellus*, dim. of *fano* (see 1 ANON)] = FANON.

Fanner (fæ'nɜː). 1515. [f. FAN sb. or v.] 1. One who fans. 2. Any kind of contrivance to blow away the chaff (*lat.* and *fig.*) 1788. 3. A ventilating or cooling apparatus 1874. 4. A kind of hawk so called from the motion of its wings. Also *vanner-hawk*. 1875.

Fanning (fæ'nɪŋ). *vbl. sb.* 1577 [f. FAN v.] 1. The action of FAN v in various senses. 2. = *Fan-lacey*. RUSKIN. Comb. *f.-machine*. -*mill* (= FANNER 2).

Fanon (fæ'nɒn). ME. [F. *fanon*, ad. med.L. *fanonem*, *fano* banner, napkin, a. OHG. *fano*; see FANE sb.] 1. A mantle. 2. A veil of four colours in stripes, worn by the Pope, formerly called the 'orale' 1844.

Fan-tail (fæ'n'teɪl). *sb.* 1728. [f. FAN sb. 1 + TAIL.] 1. A tail or lower end in the shape of a fan. 2. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from the shape of its tail 1735. 3. A genus (*Rhipidura*) of Birds found in Australia 1848. 4. *Mich.* A kind of joint. Cf. *dove-tail*. 1858. 5. 'A form of gas-burner in which the burning jet has an arched form' (Knight). 6. *attrib.*, as *fan-tail-hat*, also *fantail*, a sou'-wester 1850. Hence *Fan-tail v.* to work its tail like a fan: said of a whale. *Fan-tailed a.*

Fan-tan (fæ'n'tæn). 1878. [Chinese *fan* a repeated divisions.] A Chinese gambling game, in which the number of coins, etc. placed in a bowl has to be guessed after a large nandful has been counted off in fours; also, a gambling game of cards.

Fantasia (fantə'zɪə, fæn'tāzɪə). 1724. [a. It. *fantasia* (see FANTASY).] 1. *Music* 'A composition in a style in which form is subservient to fancy' (Stainer and Barrett). [2. In the Levant and N Africa: a. Pomp, self-importance; b. An Arab dance, also, a set of evolutions on horseback by a troop of Arabs. 1838.]

Fantasied, phantasied (fæ'n'tasɪd), *pp. a. arch.* 1561. [f. FANTASY sb and v.] Framed by the fancy; full of (strange, new) fancies; imaginative; whimsical.

I find the people strangely f. *John iv. ii. 144.*

Fantasm, a. etc.: see PHANTASM(A. etc.).

Fantasque (fæntə'sk). 1698. [a. F. *fantasque* = I. *fantastiques*.] A. *adj.* Fanciful, fantastic (*rare*) 1701. *†B. sb.* Fancy, whim -1703.

Fantassin (fæntə'sɪn). 1835. [a. F., ad. It. *fantassino*, dim. of *fante* foot-soldier] A foot-soldier.

Fantast, phantast (fæ'n'tæst). 1588 [ad. med.L. *phantasta*, Gr. *φανταστής* a boaster.] 1. A visionary, a flighty, impulsive person. 2. A fantastic writer 1873.

Fantastic (fæntə'stɪk). ME. [ad. med.L. *fantasticus*, late L. *phantasticus*, a. Gr. *φανταστικός*, f. *φαντάζω* to make visible; see FANTASY. Cf. F. *fantastique* The form *phantastique* is now obs.]

A. *adj.* 1. Existing only in imagination, unreal (*Obs*); perversely or irrationally imagined. 2. Of the nature of a phantasm -1716. 3. Of or pertaining to phantasy (see FANTASY sb. 1, 4), imaginative -1793. 4. Of persons, etc.: 1. Imaginative -1847, fanciful, capricious; 2. Popish in dress -1702. Now Extravagantly fanciful, odd in behaviour. 3. Arbitrarily devised Now *rare* 1558. 6. Eccentric, quaint, or grotesque in design or conception 1616. b. Making fantastic movements (in the dance). An arbitrary sense. 1632.

B. *sb.* 1. One who has fanciful or wild ideas. *Obs. exc. arch.* 1598. 2. A fop -1680

1. A F., whose brain was turned with monkish fancies 1824. Hence *Fantastical a.* and *†sb.* (in same senses). *Fantasticality*, *fantasticness*; *concr.* a whim, crotchet. *Fantastically adv.* *Fantasticness*, the condition or fact of being fantastic; whimsicality. *Fantasticate v.* *trans.* to fancy; *intr.* to frame fantastic notions (*rare*). *Fantasticism*, *subjectivism* (CUDWORTH); the following of caprice in art or speculation. *†Fan-*

†astically adv. *Fantasticness* (now *rare*). *†Fan-tastico*, an absurd or irrational person.

†Fantasy. 1656. [f. FANTASTIC + -RY.] a. Fantastic display or show; showy trappings. b. Visionary delusion. c. Deceptiveness. -1710.

c. The Phantasy of Sense CUDWORTH.

Fantasy, phantasy (fæ'n'tasi), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *fantasie*, ad. L. *phantasia*, a. Gr. *φαντασία* lit. 'a making visible', f. (ult.) *φαίνω* to show. The shortened form FANCY soon became differentiated in sense.] 1. Mental apprehension of an object of perception -1669. 2. A phantom; an illusory appearance -1583. 3. Delusive imagination, hallucination? *Obs* ME. 4. Imagination, the process, the faculty, or the result of forming representations of things not actually present. (Cf. FANCY sb. 4.) Also *personified*. Now usually Visionary fancy, 1553. b. *esp.* in *Music*; a fantasia 1597. 5. A supposition resting on no solid grounds (Now emphatically contemptuous) ME. 6. Caprice; a caprice, a whim 1450. 7. Inclination, liking, desire -1618.

2. All is but fantasy and enchantment Lb BERNERS. 3. You tremble and look pale: Is not this something more than Fantasie Hamlet i. i. 54. 4. By the power of phantasy we see Colours in a Dream Newton. A monstrous f. of rusty iron Dickens. 5. Less than fancy -mere f. WHITEHEAD.

Fantasy (fæ'n'tasi), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *fantasie*, f. *fantasie*.] 1. *trans* = FANCY v. 1. Now *arch.* with sense: To imagine in a visionary manner. Also *absol.* 2. To take a fancy or liking to. Also with *inf.*, to 'take it into one's head' -1641. 3. *intr.* To play fantasias. CARLYLE.

Fantee (fæ'n'ti). 1819. Also *Fanti*. A member, or the language, of a negro tribe inhabiting the Gold Coast. b. *Phr.* To go f.: to join the natives or a district and conform to their habits 1886.

†Fanterie, 1557 [a. OF., ad. It. *fanteria*, f. *fante* = *infante*; see INFANTRY.] Infantry -1601.

†Fantoccini (fæntə'tʃɪni). 1771. [It., pl. of *fantoccino*, dim. of *fanciocco* puppet, f. *fante* boy; see prec.] 1. *pl.* Puppets (see PUPPET sb. 3). 2. A puppet show.

Fantom, Faquir; see PHANTOM, FAKIR.

†Far, sb. ME. [L.] A coarse kind of wheat; spelt -1624.

Far (fɑː), *adv.* [OE. *fær* (r) - OE. **ferr*, f. OTeut. root *fer* - OARYAN *per*, whence Gr. *πέραι*, Skr. *parā* beyond. Comp. orig. *ferrer*, -or, *farrer*, -est; now *further*, *farthest*; see FARTHER.] 1. At a great distance: a. in space, b. in past time ME. Also *fig.* 2. To a great distance; widely OE. 3. To or at an advanced point of progress: a. in space; also *fig.* ME; b. in time ME. 4. By a great interval, widely OE. 5. Preceded by *as*, *how*, so, *thus*, with the notion of definite quantity ME. 6. quasi-sb. ME.

1. a. Sum *ferrer* and *sum nerrer* WYCLIF. Things near seem further off; *farst* off, the nearest at hand H. MORE. *Phr.* *F* and *near* or *nigh*; *f* or *near*. *fig.* In a f. from unfriendly fashion BLACK. 2. He removed his Tent far off MILT. P. L. xi. 727. 3. a. We travel'd fast and f. SOUTHEY. *fig.* This was going too f. CHAUSSE. b. With genitive: It is f. nights (= Gr. *πόσος τις πόρος*) HOLINSHED. But the day is far spent 1602. 4. Following not f. after himself KNOTTES. They were not f. wrong JOWETT. *Phr.* *F* (and) *away*; *f* *other* 5. Thus f. Josephus CRUICE. To decide how f. he deserved it THIRLWALL. 6. *From f.*, at a distance *By f.* by a great interval. *In so f.* to such an extent.

Comb. as *f.-bearing*, *withdrawing*, *back a.*, ancient; *eastern a.*, belonging to the extreme east; *gone a.*, advanced to a great extent; *northern a.*, lying in the extreme north; *seeing a.*, far-sighted; *seen a.*, seen at a distance; *southern a.*, at the extreme south; so *western a.*

Far (fɑː), *a.* [OE. *færr*; prob. f. the adv.] 1. Remote: a. in space, b. *fig.* 1531. 2. Extending to a distance, long ME. 3. The remoter of two; in early use also in the comparative ME.

1. a. Folke cam .. from fære ways for to seke hym CANTON. A f. whisper SHELLEY. *Phr.* *The f. West* now *esp.* the western parts of U. S. or of N. America. b. A vice farthest from humanity ELYOT. His own f. blood TENNYSON. F. landmarks of time HAWTHORNE. 3. Her grete & ferre Journey FISHER. As one fære in elde SPENSER. 3. The fære end of high holborn 1540

Far, v. Now *dial.* [OE. *færran*, *fyrnan* - OTeut. type **ferrjan*, f. **ferr*, FAR a.]

trans. To put far off, remove.

Pooch, wench! latter days be færed! MRS GASKELL.

Far, *obs* var. of FARROW, young pig.

Far-about.

A. *adv.* 1. To a great distance around; 2. at a great distance, far astray, by far, very much (*dial.*) ME.

†B. *sb.* A digression, wandering 1639.

Farad (fæ'rəd). 1881. [Short f. *Faraday* the electrician.] *Electr.* The capacity of a conductor in which the electrical pressure is raised one volt by the addition of one coulomb

Faradaic (fæ'rədəɪk), *a.* 1875. [f. *Faraday* (see prec.) + IC.] Distinctive epithet of inductive electricity and of the phenomena pertaining to it var. *Faradic*.

Faradism (fæ'rədɪzəm) 1876. [a. F. *faradisme*, f. *Faraday*; see -ISM.] Inductive electricity; also, its therapeutic application, var. *Faradaism*.

Faradization (fæ'rədəɪzɪ'sən). 1867. [f. next.] The application of induced currents of electricity to the body.

Faradize (fæ'rədəɪz), *v.* 1864. [ad. F. *faradiser*, f. *Faraday*, see -IZE.] *trans* To stimulate by means of faradaic currents. Hence *Faradizer*.

Farand, etc.: see FARRAND.

†Farandine, 1663. [a. F. *ferrandine*, f. *Ferrand* the inventor c 1630] A fabric of silk, wool, and hair, also, a dress made of this Also *attrib.* -1673.

†Farandole (fæ'rændəl). 1863. [Fr., ad. Pr.] A Provençal dance in 3 time.

Far-away (fæ'rəweɪ, fæ'rəweɪ), ME. [f. FAR *adv.* and AWAY.] A. *adj.* 1. Remote in space, time, or relationship 1816. 2. Of a look etc.: Absent, dreamy 1881.

1. 'Pale's a far-awa causin o' mine' SCOTT.

B. *adv.* A long way off ME.

C. *sb.* What is far away; the distance 1823

Far-between, *a.* 1743. Occurring at long intervals.

Like angel-visits, few and far between CAMPBELL.

†Farce, sb. 1 ME. [a. OF. *farce*, f. *farcir* - L. *farcire* to stuff.] Force-meat, stuffing -1823.

Farce (fɑːs), *sb.* 2 1530. [a. F. *farce*, app an application of prec.] 1. A dramatic work (usually short) intended only to excite laughter, the species of the drama constituted by these 2. Anything fit only to laugh at; a hollow pretence, a mockery 1696.

1. Suche as writte farcis and contrefait the vulgare speche PATISC. Those Nauseous Harlequins in F may pass Dryden. 2. The f. of fashion W. IRVING.

Farce (fɑːs), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. [ad. OF. *farcir* - L. *farcire* to stuff.] To stuff

Const. with. 1. *trans* To stuff with force meat, herbs, spices, etc. -1736. 2. To cram with food, also, to fill out -1669. 3. *gen.* To cram full of; also, to overlay thickly -1634. 4. *fig.*, *esp.* to season, spice (a speech, etc.) ME.

1. To f. Cucumbers 1735 2. If thou wold'st f thy leane ribbes with it too B. JONS. 3. A Helmet full farsed with Mayle SWEET. 4. Stale apothegmes to f. their Scenes withall B. JONS. Hence *†Farcer*, one who writes or acts a farce.

†Farceur (fɑːsɔːr). 1828. [F., f. *farcer*.] A joker, wag.

Farical (fɑːsɪkəl), *a.* 1 1716. [f. FARCE sb. 2 + -IAL.] 1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of farce. 2. That is fit only to be laughed at extremely ludicrous or futile 1739

1. The Comedy of Errors is Shakespeare's one f play DOWNEN. Hence *Faricality* *adv.*, *ness*.

Faricality, *f* quality

Farical (fɑːsɪkəl), *a.* 2 1762. [f. FARCY + IC + -AL.] Pertaining to the farcy. STERNE

†Farclite, 1799. [f. FARCE sb. 1 + -LITE.] *Min.* Pudding-stone -1811.

Farcin. Now *dial.* ME. [a. F. - L. *far* cimumum farcy.] = FARCY 1.

Farcing (fɑːʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1532. [f. FARCE v. 1] 1. The action of FARCE v. 1510. 2. *concr.* Force-meat.

Farctate (fɑːktet), *a.* 1832. [f. L. *farctus*,

farciare + -ATE².] *Dot* 'Stuffed, crammed or full, without vacuities' (Webster).

Farcy (fārsi), *sb.* 1481. [var. of FARCIN.] 1. A disease, esp. of horses, closely allied to glanders. 2. The same disease as communicated to man 1752.

Comb. *f. bud*, one of the small tumours which occur during the progress of *f.*, *f. button* = *f. bud*. **Fard** (fārd), *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.* 1540. [a. *f. fard*; etym. unkn.] Paint (esp. white paint) for the face. Also *fig.*

Rouge and f. 1766. *fig.* The *f.* of Eloquence 1665. **†Fard** (fārd), *v.* 1450. [*sd.* *f. farder*, *f. fird*, see *prec.*] *trans.* To paint (the face) with fard, *transf.* and *fig.* to embellish or gloss over anything -1816.

†Fardage, 1578 [a. *F.*, *f. fardé*; see FARDEL.] 1. Impedimenta, baggage -1600. 2. = DUNNAGE -1860.

Fardel (fārdel), *sb.* 1 ME. [a. OF *fardel* (later *fardeau*), dim. of *far de* burden, *fl.* Amb. *firdah*.] 1. A bundle, a little pack. Also *collect.* 2. *fig.*; esp. a burden of sin, sorrow, etc. ME. 3. A wrapping -1649.

2. None sees the *f.* of his faults behind HEAUC. **†Fardel**, *sb.* 2. Also *Sc.* FARL ME [repr. OE. *forða del* fourth part.] A fourth part of anything. Also in *pl.* Fragments. -1883.

†Fardel, *sb.* 3 1523. [a. Du. *voordeel*.] Profit -1569.

†Fardel, *v.* 1582. [*f.* the *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To make into a bundle -1701. 2. *Naut.* = FURL *v.* -1704.

Fare (fear), *sb.* 1 [Orig. two wds.: OE. *far* str. neut., and OE. *faru* str. fem.; both *f.* root of FARE *v.*] 1. A going, journeying; way; voyage -1751; an expedition, as in *herring-f* -1530. 2. A road, track; esp. the track of a hare or rabbit (now *diat*) 1509. 3. A number of persons prepared for a journey; also *transf.* -1634. 4. A passage for which a price is paid, hence, cost of conveyance (now only of persons) ME. Also *transf.* of the person or (now rarely) persons conveyed 1562. 5. A load or catch of fish. *U.S.* 6. Bearing; aspect -1540; doings -1548; display, commotion -1475. 7. Condition, state of things, success -1611. 7. Food; supply of food, also *fig.* ME.

1. Nought the morrow next more stay his *f.* SPENSER *J. C. v. 16*. 4. Making the whole *f.* (or passage) worth four shillings LAMBARDE. What's your *f.* Foote *transf.* The *f.* was taken up in Grivell Street 1636. 6. Phr. *What's (of) What cheer?* How now faire Lords? What faire? What newes abroad SHAKS. 7. After such delicious *f.* Murr. *P. L.* ix 1028 *Bill off* see *Bill*.

Comb. *f. indicator*, a device for registering fares paid in a public conveyance.

Fare (fear), *sb.* 2 Now *diat.* 1557. [*f.* FARE *v.*] A litter of pigs.

†Fare, *sb.* 3 1628 [ad. *It.* *farò*, ad. *L.* *pharus*, Gr. *pharos* PHAROS.] A promontory (marked by a lighthouse) at the entrance of the Strait of Messina. Hence, the strait itself. -1739.

Fare (fear), *v.* 1 Pa. *t.* and *pple.* **†fare**. [*Com.* Teut. str. vb.: OE. *faran* : -OTeut. **faran*, *fōr*, *farano*, *f.* pre-Teut. **for*, *pōr*, *f.* Aryan root **for*, *for* to pass through; cf. Skr. *par*, *pr* to carry through or across, Gr. *pōpos*, *L.* *portare*.] 1. *intr.* To make one's way, travel. Now *arch.* or *poet.* 2. In wider sense = GO. OE. *f.* rarely *trans.* Of a horse. To take along. CARLYLE. 4. *†To* 'go on', act -1697, to bid fair (*diat*) 1849. 5. *impers.* To 'go'; to turn out ME. 6. To 'get on' OE. 7. *spec.* To 'get on' in respect of food, to feed (*well*, *ill*, etc.) ME. 8. Used in imperative with *well*; a. with the person as *subj.*; b. *impers.*; = FAREWELL *interj.* (*arch.*) ME.

1. Sadly they fared along the seaboard shore POPE. 2. One . . . in would *f.* SPENSER. Phr. *To f.* *astray*. 3. The good pony 'Larry' fared us 1867. 4. He fared as one out of his wits FOXE. To *f.* angrily with anyone RALEIGH. 5. How fares it with the happy dead TENNISON. 6. *ill* fares the traveller now CAWVER. Phr. *To go farther and f. worse*. 7. A certain rich man . . . fared sumptuously every day LUTHELV. 8. a. *f.* ye well Acts xv. 29. b. For ever, *f.* thee well BYRON.

†Fare, *v.* 2 [var. of FARROW *v.*] *intr.* Of a sow: To litter. TUSSEER.

Farewell (fearwel), *interj.* Also *sb.* (a)

and *adv.* ME. [*Fare* (see FARE *v.* 8) + *well* as one word.]

A. interj. 1. An expression of good wishes at parting, originally addressed to the one setting forth, but now = Good-bye! Adieu! *poet.* or *rhet.* ME. 2. *fig.* = Good-bye to, no more of (anything) ME.

2. And now farewell DARDEN. 2. Farewell my book and my devocioun CHAUCER.

B. sb. 1. a. The *interj.* used subst., as a name for itself. So now in *To bid f.*, where *farewell* was orig. the *infinitive*. b. An utterance of the word 'farewell'; a parting salutation, adieu. ME. 2. a. A payment on quitting a tenancy. FITZHERB. 3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Pertaining to or signifying a farewell. (In this use commonly stressed *fa-rewell*) 1771.

1. a. I take my farewell of this subject ADDISON. b. I cannot think the thing *f.* TENNISON. A few final or *f.* farewells DE QUINCY.

†C. adv. *To go f.* : to go away. CHAUCER.

Farewell (fearwel), *v.* 1580. [*f.* *prec.*] To bid or say good-bye to; also *intr.*

Fare-famed (fā-fāmd), *a.* 1624. [*f.* FAR *adv.* + FAMED.] Famed to a great distance; well known, celebrated.

†Far-fet, *a.* 1533. [*f.* FAR *adv.* + *fel*, pa. *pple.* of FET *t.*] 1. = FAR-FETCHED -1680. 2. as *sb.* The figure *Metalepsis* (*rare*) 1589.

†Far-fetch, *sb.* 1562. [*f.* FAR-FETCHED.] 1. A deeply-laid stratagem -1678. 2. Fondness for far-fetched ideas 1813. So *†Far-fetch* *v.* to derive in a far-fetched manner (*rare*).

Far-fetched (fā-fetst, fā-fetst), *pple.* a. 1583. [*f.* FAR *adv.* + FETCHED.] 1. Brought from far. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* 2. Studiously sought out; not easily or naturally introduced, strained 1607.

2. A far fetch'd Pedigree, through so many hundred years CLAVENDON. 3. Some far-fetched conceit 1844.

Far-forth, *adv.* Now *usu.* as two wds. ME. [See FAR and FORTH.] 1. Far, far on -1590. 2. To a definite degree or distance. *Obs.* exc. in *So far forth* ME.

2. The humid night was farforth spent SPENSER. 3. Soffre ye thus fare forthe TINDALE Luke xvii 31. Know thus far forth SHAKS. Hence *Far-forthly* *adv.* to a great or definite extent; entirely.

Fargite (fārgait), 1868 [*f.* (Glen) *Fargin* Fife-shire + -ITE.] *Min.* A red natroite, containing about 4 p. c. of lime, DANA.

Farina (fāri-nā, fāri-nū), 1707. [a. *L.*, *f. far* corn.] 1. The flour or meal of any species of corn, nut, or starchy root 1800; a powdery substance, dust 1707. 2. A preparation of maize used for puddings (*mod.*). 2. a. *Bot.* = Pollen 1721. b. *Chem.* Starch 1813. c. *Entom.* A mealy powder found on some insects 1828.

d. *Fossil f.* 'a white infusorial or microphytal earth—the Berg-mahl of the Swedes and Laplanders' (Page) 1816.

Farinaceous (fāri-nā-s), *a.* 1656. [*f.* *L.* *farinaceus*, *f. farina* (see *prec.*) + -OUS.] 1. Consisting or made of flour or meal. 2. Yielding flour or starch; starchy 1667. 3. Of a mealy nature 1664. 4. Having a mealy appearance 1646.

1. A mild *f.* diet 1607. 2. *F.* vegetables 1732, seeds 1873. 3. Cotyledons thick, fleshy or *f.* Hooker. 4. All *f.* or mealy winged animals, as Butter-Flies, and Moths Str. T. BACON. *Farinaceously* *adv.*

†Farinha (fāri-nā), 1726. [*Pg.* — *L.* *farina*.] = CASSAVA 2.

Farinose (fāri-nōs), 1727. [*ad.* *L.* *farinosus*.] *A. adj.* Mealy; *spec.* in *Bot.*, *Zool.*, etc. (See FARINA) *B. sb.* *Chem.* One of the constituents of a starch grain 1882.

†Fario (fāri-ō), 1753. [*L.*] A salmon when about half-grown.

Farl (fārl), *sb.* *Sc.* 1724. [*Contr.* *f.* FARDEL *sb.* 2.] A thin cake made of flour or oatmeal; orig., the fourth part of such a cake.

†Farl, *v.* 1622. [*Contr.* *f.* FARDEL *v.*; cf. FURL.] = FARDEL *v.*

Fareieu (fāri-iu), 1670. [*? Law.*] A money payment in lieu of a heriot; also, 'the best good' as dist. from 'the best beast'.

Farley, -i(e, -ik, -y(e); see FERLY.

†Farm, *sb.* 1 [OE. *ferm* str. fem. — prehistoric **fermā*] Food, provision; hence, a banquet -1500.

Farm (fārm), *sb.* 2 ME. [a. *F. ferme* : — med. *L.* *firma* fixed payment, *f. firmare*, *f. firmus*. See also FIRM *sb.*] 1. A fixed yearly amount (whether in money or in kind) payable as rent tax, or the like. Also *Rent and f.* -1767. 2. A fixed yearly sum accepted as a composition for taxes or other moneys to be collected, also, a fixed charge imposed on a town, county, etc. to be collected as taxes within its limits. Now *Hist.* ME. b. The letting out of a tax or taxes to a 'farmer', the privilege thus conferred. Now *Hist.* 1667. 3. Hence: The condition of being 'farmed out' ME. 4. A lease -1647.

5. A tract of land held (orig. on lease) for the purpose of cultivation; sometimes specialized as *dairy*, *grain*, *poultry* -*f.* 1523. Also a tract of water used as a preserve, a *fish*, *oyster-f.*, etc. 1805. 6. A farm-house 1506. 7. A place where children are 'farmed' 1809.

2. The usual form of rent BACKSLIDE. 2. b. The first *f.* of postal income was made in 1672 PARSONS. 3. Distinct which were in a condition to be let to BURKE. 4. To refuse to make any longer farms unto Tenants SPENSER. 5. The pleasant Villages and Farms Murr. *P. L.* ix 148. 6. *a. ferme* or manor house HORTON.

Comb. *f. crossing*, a railway-crossing from one part of a *f.* to another, -hand, any person that works on a *f.*, -stock, the cattle, etc., implements, and produce of a *f.*, -store, farm-produce.

Farm, v. 1 Now *diat.* [OE. *fermian*, *clm.* unkn.] To cleanse, empty.

Farm (fārm), *v.* 2 ME. [*f.* FARM *sb.* 2.] *L. trans.* To take or hold for a term at a fixed payment. 2. To let to another for a fixed payment; as, land to a tenant (now *rare*) 1593, the proceeds of customs, taxes, tithes, etc. 1602; labour 1607. 3. To contract for the maintenance and care of (persons, an institution, etc.) at a stipulated price. Also *To f. out*, 1666. 4. To cultivate, till 1806. 5. *intr.* To be a farmer, to till the soil 1719.

1. Abram . . . farmed . . . some ground of them B. PATRICK. To *f.* a lottery JOHNSON, tin-mines M. PATRICKSON. 2. We are inter'd to farm our royal Realm SHAKS. If I be minded to *f.* out my Tythes 1724. They farmed out the Indians KENTON. 5. I farmed upon my own land in *low*. Hence *†Farmage*, the system of farming, leasehold tenure, the profits from a farm, cost of cultivation.

Farmer (fārmā), ME. [a. *AF. fermier*, *f. fermier* — med. *L.* *fermarus*, *f. firma* (see FARM *sb.* 2), also partly *f.* FARM *v.* 1.] 1. One who undertakes the collection of taxes, revenues, etc., paying a fixed sum for the proceeds. 2. *Mining.* The lessee of 'the lot and cope of the king' (see COVE *sb.* 3) 1653. 3. *gen.* One who has a lease of anything 1523. 3. *spec.* One who rents land for the purpose of cultivation 1487.

4. One who 'farms' land, whether as tenant or owner 1599. 5. One who undertakes to perform (a work or service) at a fixed price 1838. 6. A farm-bailiff -1880.

1. Speculators, farmers of revenues, and others 1864. 2. I eat like a *f.* 1771. 5. The *f.* of infants 1838.

Farmeress, 1672. [See -RESS.] A woman who farms land; also, a farmer's wife.

Farmer-general, 1711. [*tr.* *F. fermier général*.] One who, under the old French monarchy, farmed the taxes of a district.

†Farmerly, *a.* 1674 [*f.* FARMER + -LY.] Like a farmer -1793.

†Farmership, 1551. [*f.* as *prec.* + -SHIP.] The state or occupation of being a farmer, stewardship -1624.

Farmery (fārm-eri), *sb.* 1656 [*f.* FARM *sb.* + -ERY.] The buildings, yards, etc., belonging to a farm.

Farmhold (fārm-hould), 1449. [*f.* FARM *sb.* 2 + HOLD *v.*] A quantity of land held as a farm.

Farm-house, 1598. [*f.* FARM *sb.* 2 + HOUSE.] The chief dwelling-house attached to a farm.

Farming (fārm-ing), *vb.* *sb.* 1591. [*f.* FARM *v.* 2.] 1. The action or system of farming (out) or letting out to farm (the revenue, etc.). 2. The business of cultivating land, raising stock etc. 1733. 3. *attrib.* 1764.

2. When I am told that *f.* answers to gentlemen I never believe it A. YOUNG.

†Farmost, *a.* 1618. [*f.* FAR + MOST.] Irreg. superl. of FAR -1700.

Farm-stead (fārm'sted). 1807. [f. FARM sb. + STEAD.] A farm with the buildings upon it, a homestead. So **Farm-stead** ding.

Farm-yard. 1748. The yard or enclosure attached to a farm-house or surrounded by farm-buildings. Also attrib.

Farness (fārnēs). ME. [See -NESS.] The state of being far (or, occas., far-reaching), concr. distant parts.

F of sight and fixedness of purpose BANCROFT.

Faro (fā'ro). 1735 [f. PHARAOH, after F. pharaon, It. *farao*, according to mod. Dicts., from a picture of Pharaoh formerly borne on one of the cards.] A gambling game at cards, in which the players bet on the order in which certain cards will appear when taken singly from the top of the pack.

Comb. f. bank, (n) a gambling-house where f. is played. (2) the money staked by the banker against the other players.

Faröelite (fā'ro'elīt). 1858. [f. *Faröe* + LITE.] *Min.* A variety of Thomsonite occurring in spherical concretions, consisting of lamellar radiated individuals, pearly in cleavage' (Dana).

Far-off (fā'ō'f). a. 1590. [f. FAR adv. + OFF adv., orig. as two words.] Far distant, remote.

The far-off Curfew MILT. Those far-off days 1877.

Farouche (fā'ru:f). 1765. [Fr., said to be f. *ferocem*.] Sullen, shy and repellent in manner.

Farraginous (fā'rā'dzīnēs). a. 1615. [f. L. *farrago*, (*farragin-*), FARRAGO.] Hotchpotch. A f. concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sea, and ages. SIR T. BROWN.

Farrago (fā'rā'go). 1632. [a. L. *farrago* mixed fodder for cattle, hence *fig.* a medley, f. *far* spelt, corn.] A confused group; a medley, mixture, hotchpotch.

This f. of cowardice, cunning, and cant CANNING.

Farrant, farrant, a. *Sc* and *n* dial ME [an application of *farandē*, north. pr. ppl. of FARE v.1.] +1. Of a person well favoured, comely; of things: Becoming. Only in ME.

2. Having a specified appearance, disposition, or temperament, as, *audent, fighting, foul-f.* Hence *Farrantly*, *farrantly adv.*

Farreation (fā'rā'shēn). 1656. [ad. L. *farreatio* = CONFEARREATION.]

Farrier (fā'rīr), sb. 1562. [a. OF. *ferrier* —L. *ferriarius*, f. *ferrum*, in med. L. horse-shoe.] 1. One who shoes horses; a shoeing smith; hence, one who treats the ailments of horses. 2. An official who has care of the horses in a cavalry regiment 1832.

Hence **Farrier v.** (*rare*), to treat (an animal) as a f. does, *intr.* to practise farriery. **Farriery**, the art of the f., now = veterinary surgery.

Farrow (fā'rou), sb. [OE. *farh* = OTeut. **farh* = Gr. *φόρος* = L. *porcus*; see PORK.] +1. A young pig —ME. 2. An act of farrowing. [Prop. f. the vb.] 1601. 3. Hence *coner*. A litter of pigs; occas. in sing. with numeral (after Shaks.) 1577.

2. That hath eaten Her mine F. *Macb.* iv. 1. 63

Farrow (fā'rou), a. Chiefly Sc. 1494 [? Cf. Flem. *verroder*, a cow that has ceased to bear offspring.] Of a cow: That is not with calf. Also in *To be, go, or run f.*

Farrow (fā'rou), v. ME [f. FARROW sb.] 1. *trans.* Of a sow: To bring forth (young). 2. *intr.* To produce a litter ME.

Farsang (fā'sāng). 1613. [Pers.; see PARASANG.] A Persian measure of distance—the *Parasang* of the ancients—about four miles' (H. H. Wilson).

Farse (fā'sē), sb. 1842. [ad. med. L. *farsa* (see FARCE sb.2.)] *Eccl. Antiq.* An amplification inserted into a liturgical formula; also, each of the hortatory or other passages in the vernacular interpolated between the Latin sentences in chanting the lesson or epistle. So *Farse v.* to amplify by the insertion of certain words; to provide (an epistle) with a f. Also *transf.*

Far-sighted (fā'sāitēd), a. 1641. [f. FAR adv. + SIGHT.] 1. *fig.* Looking far before one; forecasting, shrewd. 2. *lit.* Hypermetropic 1878.

1. The fair and far-sighted eye of his natural div-

o (Ger. *Köln*). ö (Fr. *peu*). ü (Ger. *Müller*).

u (Fr. *dune*). ü (curl). ē (ēo) (there). ē (ēi) (rain). ē (ēr, fern, earth).

cerning MILT. Hence **Far-sightedly** adv., -ness. So **Far-sight**, ability to see far, also attrib.

Fart (fārt), sb. Not in decent use. ME. [f. the vb.] A breaking wind.

Fart (fārt), v. Not in decent use. ME. [Com. Teut. and Indo-Germ.; OE. **ferthan* —OTeut. **ferthan* —OARYAN **ferd* (Skrt. *pard*, Gr. *πέρδω*, etc.)] 1. *intr.* To break wind. 2. *trans.* To send forth as wind from the anus 1632.

Farther (fā'rðər). [ME. *ferþer* (whence *further*) is a mere var. of FURTHER. The primary sense of these, 'more forward, more onward', being coincident with that of the comparative of *far*, the forms *further*, *farther*, ultimately displaced the regular comparative *farrior*. The form *farther* is now preferred as the comparative of *far*, while *further* is used where the notion of *far* is absent.]

A. adv. 1. More forward; to or at a more advanced point; 2. in space, a course of procedure, etc.; 3. in time 1548. 2. To a greater extent 1513. 3. In addition ME. 4. To or at a greater distance; by a greater interval ME.

1. a. To walk f. 1462. b. To argue f. MILT. EDGEWORTH 2. To know f. *Temp.* i. 11. 33. 3. Nay f. [etc.] Dr. FOR. 4. Phil. *To wish any one f.*

B. adj. +1. = FURTHER a. 1. —1534. 2. More extended, additional, more 1520. 3. More distant 1568.

2. Down he sat without f. bidding DICKENS. 3. The f. side of London GRAFTON

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Farther (fā'rðər). v. Now rare. [—ME. *ferþer*; see FURTHER v.] *trans.* = FURTHER v.

Fartherance. rare. 1785. [See -ANCE.] = FURTHERANCE.

Fartherer. 1494. [See -ER¹.] = FURTHERER —1655.

Farthermore. ME. [See -MORE.] A. adv. = FURTHERMORE —1535. B. adj. More remote 1610.

Farthermost (fā'rðə'məʊst), a. 1618. [var. of FURTHERMOST.] farthest, most remote or distant.

Farthest (fā'rðəst). ME. [var. of FURTHEST, used as superl. of FAR, see FARTHER.]

A. adj. 1. Most distant or remote. Also with off 2. Longest 1633 3. *absol.* of space, future time, or degree 1556

3. At the f. by the clock *Merch. V* ii. 122. B. adv. To or at the greatest distance. Also with off 1598.

Farthing (fā'rðɪŋ), sb. [OE. *feorðing*, *feorðung*, f. *feorða* FOURTH.] 1. The fourth part of a penny; the coin of this value. In N T used for the two Roman coins *as* and *quadrans*.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A very little, a bit ME. +3. The fourth a. of an acre; b. of a hide —1630.

3. In lure cuppe was no ferthing sene Of grees CHAUCER. *Comb. f. land*, 'commonly thirte acres' (Carew); 'the fourth part of an Acre' (Worldge).

Farthingale (fā'rðɪŋgəl). 1552. [ad. OF. *verdugale*, *vertugallie*, corruption of Sp. *verdugado* a farthingale, f. *verdugo* rod, stick.] A frame-work of hoops, usually of whalebone, formerly used for extending the skirts of women's dresses, a hooped petticoat.

The Women wear great Vardingales, standing . . . far out at each side RAY.

Farthingdeal. ME. [repr. OE. *feorðan dēl*, accus. of *feorða dēl* fourth part. 1. *gen.* A fourth part. ME. only. 2. *spec.* The fourth part of an acre; a rood —1607. b. A quarter of a yard of land 1640. var. *Far(r)-undell*.

Fascēs (fā'sēz), sb. pl. 1598. [L., pl. of *fascis* bundle.] 1. A bundle of rods bound up with an axe in the middle, its blade projecting. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* The ensigns of authority or power, hence, authority 1619.

The sent proctor . . . laid down the f. of his authority WOOD.

Fascet (fā'sēt). 1662. [?] A tool used to introduce glass bottles into the annealing oven.

Fascia (fā'siā). Pl. *fāsē*; in *Arch.* —as. 1563. [a. L.] +1. in *Lat* sense: A band, fillet —1606. 2. *Arch.* Any long flat surface of wood, stone, or marble, esp. in the Ionic and Corinthian orders, each of the three surfaces which make up the architrave. (Cf. *FACIA*.) 1563. 3. *Anat.* A thin sheath of fibrous tissue

investing a muscle or some special tissue or organ; an aponeurosis 1788. 4. Anything resembling a band or stripe: a. *Astron.* The belt of a planet 1704; b. *Conchol.* A row of perforations 1877; c. *Bot.* *Zool.*, etc. A band of colour 1752; d. *Her.* = FESSE. 1880.

Fascial (fā'siāl), a. 1832. [f. FASCES.] Of or pertaining to the (Roman) fascēs.

Fascial (fā'siāl), a. 2 [ad. L. *fascialis*; see FASCIA and AL.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the fasciæ; aponeurotic.

Fasciate (fā'siāt), a. [ad. late L. *fasciatus*, *fasciare*.] *Bot.* = FASCIATED.

Fasciate (fā'siāt), v. 1658 [f. late L. *fasciat* ppl. stem, see prec.] To bind with or as with a fascia.

Fasciated (fā'siātēd), ppl. a. 1715. [f. prec.] 1. *Bot.*, etc. Compressed or massed together 1811. +2. Of a roof: Coved on two opposite sides only 1715. 3. Marked with bands or stripes 1752.

Fasciation (fā'siātēn). 1650. [a. F.; see FASCIA and -ATION.] 1. The binding up of a limb, etc., with bandages; +a bandage —1658. 2. The process of becoming fasciated; also fasciated condition (see FASCIATED v.) 1677.

Fascicle (fā'sikl), 1622. [ad. L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*; see FASCES.] 1. A bunch, bundle. Now only in scientific use. b. *Bot.* A number of leaves, flowers, roots, etc. growing or occurring in a bunch, bundle, or tuft 1794. c. *Anat.* A bundle of fibres, chiefly p. p. to nerve structures 1738. 2. A part number, instalment (of a printed work) 1647.

Hence **Fascicled** ppl. a. (*Bot.*), growing in a f.

Fascicular (fā'sikjūlə), a. 1656. [f. FASCICULUS + -AR.] 1. Belonging to a bundle (Dicts) 2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of a FASCICLE, as, f. tissue, fibres 1805. Hence **Fascicularly** adv.

Fasciculate (fā'sikjūlət), a. 1794 [f. as prec. + -ATE².] Arranged in a FASCICLE fascicle-like. So **Fasciculated** ppl. a.

Fasciculation (fā'sikjūlətēn). [See -ATION.] The state of being fasciculate; that which is fasciculated.

Fascicule (fā'sikjūlə), 1609. [a. F., ad L. *fasciculus*] +1. A handful. EVELYN. 2. = FASCICLE 2. 1880. 3. = FASCICLE 1 c. 1745.

Fasciculite (fā'sikjūlət), 1823. [f. prec. + -ITE.] *Min.* Tufted fibrous hornblende

Fasciculus (fā'sikjūləs). Pl. -ili. 1713 [L., dim. of *fascis*; see FASCES.] 1. = FASCICLE 1, chiefly in scientific use. 2. = FASCICLE 2. 1844.

Fascinate (fā'sinēt), v. 1598. [f. L. *fascinat*, *fascinare*, f. *fascinum* spell, witchcraft] +1. *trans.* To affect by witchcraft to enchant, lay under a spell —1657. 2. To cast a spell over by a look (said esp. of serpents), to render unable to move or resist 1641. 3. *fig.* To attract and hold the attention of by an irresistible influence 1651.

1. To f. and cure stinking breaths 1657. 2. The serpent fascinates its prey, apparently by the power of its eyes 1845. 3. A wit that would f. sages MOORE

The eye of the Ancient Manner fascinated the wedding guest BURTON. Hence **Fascinating** ppl. a. irresistibly attractive, charming **Fascinatingly** adv. **Fascinative** a. tending to **Fascinator**.

Fascination (fā'sinētēn). 1605. [ad. L. *fascinatio* = see prec.] 1. The casting of a spell; sorcery, enchantment, an instance of this. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* +b. The state of being under a spell —1767. 2. The action or faculty of fascinating, as serpents are said to do 1796. 3. Fascinating quality, irresistibly attractive influence; an instance or mode of this 1697.

2. The f. of the serpent on the bird held her mute and frozen LYTTON. 3. That perilous f. which baunts the brow of peepholes HAWTHORNE.

Fascine (fā'si:n), sb. 1688. [a. F., ad L. *fascina*, f. *fascis* a bundle.] 1. *Mil.* A long cylindrical faggot of brushwood or the like, firmly bound together, used in filling up ditches constructing batteries, etc. *Usu.* in pl. 2. *transf.* in non-military uses 1712.

2. A large Dike or Peer made of Fascines and Earth 1723. *Comb. f.* -dwelling, a lacustrine habi-

on supp ed asc n H Fascine

Fascist (fæ'st) 1921. [ad. *It. fascista*, *f. fascio* group.] One of a body of Italian nationalists organized in 1919 under Benito Mussolini to oppose Bolshevism. Hence **Fascism**, their principles and organization.

Fash (fæʃ), *sb.* Sc. and *n. dial.* 1794. [f. the *th*.] Trouble, vexation; bother. So **Fashery** (in same senses).

Fash (fæʃ), *v.* Chiefly Sc. and *n. dial.* 1533. [a. *OF. fasher* (*F. facher*).] 1. *trans.* To trouble, vex, bother, weary. 2. *intr.* for *refl.* To weary; to bother oneself; to take trouble 1585.

3. Never f. yourself 'wi' me, but look to yourself Scott.

Fashion (fæʃən), *sb.* ME. [a. *OF. fapon*, *fapon* (mod. *F. fapon*) = *L. factionem*; see **Faction** *sb.*] 1. The action or process of making -1762. 2. Make, build, shape; hence, appearance (*arch.*) ME. 7b. Form as opp. to matter -1614. 3. A particular make, shape, cut, etc. ME. 4. Kind, sort. Now *rare*. 1562. 5. Manner, mode, way (*rare* in pl.) ME. 6. Mode of action, behaviour, demeanour, air (now *rare*) ME.; pl. actions, gestures, ways (now *rare*) 1569. 7. Outward action; pretence -1816. 8. A current usage 1489; *thin pl.* often = 'manners and customs', ways -1721. 9. Conventional usage in dress, mode of life, etc., esp. as observed in the upper circles of society; conformity to this. Often *personified*. 1602. b. Fashionable people 1807.

1. They judge ife f. to be worth about 5s. per oz. more PERIN. 2. The f. of his countenance was altered LUKES ix. 23. 3. I do not like the f. of your garments LUKES iii. vi. 24. 4. Phr. *Th. f. v.* of a sort to (*March* V. i. ii. 23) 5. After quite another f. De Foe. Phr. *After, in, a, or some f.* not too well. 6. With such a grace, with such a f. THACKERAY. 8. The mind still turns where shuffling f. draws GORDON. Dressed in country f. 1859. 9. The glass of F., and the mould of *Forme d'Amant*, in L. 161.

Phrases. *The f.* a. The mode of dress, etiquette, style of speech, etc., adopted in society for the time being. b. The person or thing that is fashionable to admire or discuss. *In, out of (the) f.* in, out of, vogue; according or contrary to the customary rule. (*Man, woman*) *off.* 1a. Of high quality, breeding, or repute. b. *Now*, That moves in good society, and conforms to its rules.

Comb. f. paper, a journal of the fashions or of fashionable life; f. piece (*Naut.*), one of the 'two timbers' which describe the breadth of the ship at the Stern (*Harris*); f. plate, 'a pictorial design showing the prevailing style or new style of dress' (W.). Hence **Fashionless** a. without f. or shape.

Fashion (fæʃən), *v.* ME. [f. prec. *sb.*; cf. *F. fashonner*.] 1. *trans.* To give fashion or shape to; to form, mould, shape. Also with *out*. 2. a. To frame, make (*rare*) 1549. 7b. To contrive, manage 1604. 7c. To change the fashion of; to transform -1753; 7d. to counterfeit, pervert SHAKS. 4. To accommodate, adapt to. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* Now *rare*. 1526.

1. Did not one f. vs in the womb Job xxv. 15. A smith to f. his steel into pikes and awis ROGERS. 2. b. His going thence, which I will f. to fall out between twelve and one Oth iv. ii. 242. 3. F. thyself to Paul 1592. Much Ado i. iii. 31. 4. Doctrines fashioned to the varying hour GORDON.

Fashionable (fæʃənəbəl), 1606. [f. **Fashion** *v.* and *sb.* + *-ABLE*.] 1. *adj.* 1a. Capable of being fashioned, shaped, or moulded -1656. 1b. Pertaining to the outward form; merely formal -1616. 1c. Of a good fashion or appearance, stylish -1720. 4. a. Of persons: Observant of or conforming to the fashion 1606. b. Of things: Conformable to fashion; in accordance with prevailing usage; current (now in depreciatory sense) 1608. 5. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the world of fashion; patronized by people of fashion 1712.

4. Like a f. Hoste, That slightly shakes his parting Guest by th' hand Tr. & Cr. iii. 165. b. His attire more f. FULMER. 5. In f. or political saloons EMBERSOY.

B. *sb.* A fashionable person. *Usu.* in pl. 1800.

Our fair fashionables 1800. Hence **Fashionableness**, f. quality **Fashionably** *adv.* in a f. manner.

Fashionable, *v.* 1617. [f. **Fashion** *sb.* + *-AL*.] = **FASHIONABLE** a. 2, 3. -1623.

Fashioned (fæʃənd), *pp.* a. 1577. [f. **Fashion** *v.* and *sb.* + *-ED*.]

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FASH ON *v.* Having a fash on of a spe. ched nd, as *lit. f.*, etc.

Fashioner (fæʃənər), 1548. [f. **FASHION** *v.*] One that fashions; esp. a tailor, costumer, modiste (now *arch.*).

A f. of doublets Scott.

Fashionist (fæʃənɪst), 1616. [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] 1. A follower of the fashions. 2. One who sets the fashions. MILMAN

Fashion-monger, 1599. [f. **FASHION** + **MONGER**.] One who studies and follows the fashions. Hence **Fashion-monging** *pp.* a.

Fashionous (fæʃənəs), a. Sc. and *n. dial.* 1536. [ad. *OF. facheux* (*F. facheux*), f. *facher* (*F. facher*) to **FASH**.] Causing anxiety or trouble; unseemly, vexatious.

Fassaitte (fæʃaɪt), 1814. [f. *Russa* (in the Tyrol) + *-ITE*.] *Min.* ta. Foliated zeolite.

b. A variety of pyroxene, containing a little alumina.

Fast (fast), *sb.* 1. Early ME. *faste*, prob. a ON. *fasta*, f. *OTent. fastenjan* to **FAST**. Cf. **FASTEN** *sb.* 1. An act of fasting: a. as a religious observance, or as an expression of grief; b. in general ME; 7c. Abstinence from food; also *personified* -1795. 2. A day or season appointed for fasting ME.

1. b. To break (one's) f. see **BRACE** *v.* c. Suffer is the father of much f. *Mass* for *St. i. ii. 130*. 2. The people of Nirsouch proclaimed a f. *Jonah* iii. 5. *Comb.* f. day, a day to be observed as a f. mass, Shrove-tide.

Fast (fast), *sb.* 2. [ME. *fest*, a. ON. *festr*, f. *fasta* to fasten, f. *fast* *FAST* *v.*] *Naut.* A rope, etc. by which a ship or boat is fastened to a wharf.

Fast (fast), *sb.* 3. 1836. [The *adj.* used *ad.*] That which is fast or fixed, esp. shore or land ice.

Fast, *sb.* 4. [ad. *F. faste*, ad. *L. fastus*.] Arrogance, pompousness. H. WALPOLE.

Fast (fast), a. [Com. Teut. OE. *fast*, prob. repr. *OTent. *fastu-*, cogn. w. Goth. *fastan* to keep, observe, guard.]

1. Firm. 1. Firmly fixed; not easily moved or shaken; settled, stable. *Obs.* or *arch.*, exc. as in sense 4. b. Not easily turned aside, constant, steadfast. Now only in *f. for* (*arch.*), f. friend. OE. c. Of sleep: Deep, sound, unbroken. OE. exc. *dial.* 1592. d. Of a colour: Permanent 1658. 2. Firmly or closely knit together, compact, dense, solid. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* OE. 7a. Strong; secure against attack or access. Cf. **FASTNESS** -1633. 4. Firmly attached to something else, that cannot easily escape or be extricated; fixed to the spot. *lit.* and *fig.* ME. b. Of a knot, band, etc.: Not easily loosed. Also *fig.* 1553. 5. Of a door, etc.: Close shut, bolted, or locked ME. 6. Tenacious. *Obs.* exc. in *f. hold of*. -1724.

1. b. England must be the f. friend, or the determined enemy, of France BURKE. c. All this while in a most f. sleep *Macb.* v. i. 9. Phr. *f. ground, ashore, asleep*: fixed on the ground, the shore, in sleep. 2. In close array and f. Scott. 4. f. in prison 1535. F. with the goat Scott. Phr. *To make f.* to connect or fix firmly; also *ad.* (*Naut.*).

6. Roses Damask & Red are f. Flowers of their Smell's Bacon.

II. Rapid. [App. a sense developed first in the *adv.*] 1. Of action, motion, etc.: Quick, swift. Hence of an agent: Moving, or causing to move, rapidly. ME. b. Coming in quick succession. SHELLY. c. Of a watch, etc.: Ahead of the true time 1840; also of scales: indicating more than the actual weight 1908. 2. Adapted to, or productive of, quick movement; spec. in *Cricket, Football, and Billiards* 1857. 3. Living too fast, dissipated; dissolute. Often applied to women in milder sense: Disregardful of restraint. Also *transf.* 1745.

2. Idle Weeds are f. in growth *Rich.* III. iii. L. 104. A good f. bowler 1886. 2. A f. line of railway (*mod.*). The ground for a football match was very f. *Quod*. 3. All the f. men were anxious to make their acquaintance 1847. Lucknow is a f. place L. OLIPHANT.

Comb. f. pulley, also in *f. and loose pulley*, a contrivance for disengaging and re-engaging machinery, consisting of two pulleys, one fixed on an axle, the other, having a bush, loose, so that the band conveying the motion may be shifted from one pulley to the other at pleasure; f. shot, in *Mining*, a shot that has discharged without disturbing the coal.

Fast (fast), *adv.* [OE. *faste*; - *OTent. *fast*, f. *fastu-* to fasten, f. *fast* *FAST* *v.*] 1. In a fast manner, so as not to be moved or shaken; *lit.* and *fig.*; firmly, fixedly. 2. With firm grasp, attachment, or adhesion; tightly, securely *lit.* and *fig.* OE. 3. In a close-fitting manner, so as to leave no opening ME. 4. Of proximity: Close, hard, very near. Now only in *f. beside*, f. by (*arch.* or poet) ME. 7c. Closely, at once -1783. 6. Quickly, rapidly, swiftly ME; in quick succession 1591.

1. Stand f. in the faith 1 Cor. xvi. 13. Phr. *To sleep fast*, i. e. soundly. 2. f. hand, f. find *Macb.* I. ii. v. 53. Phr. *To f. f.* often *fig.* to be non-played. 3. Substantial doers, cross-hand and bolted f. *Macb.* I. iv. 102. 4. f. by Hell (one *Macb.* I. iii. 725. 6. His health was breaking f. *Tal. vixen*. My thought, come f. *Shakespeare*. Phr. *To f. f.* a. to expend quickly one's vital energy; b. to live a dissipated life.

Fast, *n.* 1. [OE. *fasten* (*rare*); - *OTent. *fastjan*, f. **fastu-* *FAST* a.] 1. To make fast to something, to bind together. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* -1665. 2. To fix in something else, to fix firmly -1664. 3. To confirm (a covenant); to pledge (faith, etc.) -1470.

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Fastidiousity. [*f. L. fastidiosus + -ITY.*]

Fastidiousness. SWIFF.

Fastidious (*fæstid-i-ſi-ſ*), *a.* ME. [*ad. L. fastidiosus, f. fastidium; see -OUS.*] 1. That creates disgust—1734. 2. That feels disgust—1678; full of pride; disdainful—1796. 3. Easily disgusted, squeamish; over-nice 1622. 4. Polly is *f.* to society BARROW. 5. Proud youth *f.* of the lower world YOUNG. 6. A *f.* age, and one of false refinement TRANCU. Hence **Fastidiously** *adv.*, -ness.

Fastidium (*fæstid-i-ſi-ſm*), *n.* rare. 1734. [*a. L.*] Disgust; ennui.

Fastigate (*fæstid-i-ſi-ſt*), *a.* 1662. [*f. L. fastigium* summit of a gable, top, vertex + *-ATE* 2.] 1. Sloping up to a point like a cone or pyramid; in *Bot.* having flowers or branches whose extremities form a cone-like outline. 2. *fa. Bot.* Formerly (after *F. fastigiat*): Having a horizontal surface at the top, as in an umbel or corymb—1794. b. Hence, of a zoophyte: = **CORYMBED** 1846.

Fastigate (*fæstid-i-ſi-ſt*), *v.* 1647. [*f. as prec. + -ATE* 2.] *trans.* To make pointed at the top like a gable; *intr.* to taper to a point. Hence **Fastigiate** *pp.* *a.* 'roofed, narrowed up to the top' (J.).

Fastigiosus, *a.* 1670. [*f. next + -OUS.*] With gables; *fig.* pretentious—1697.

Fastigium (*fæstid-i-ſi-ſm*), 1677. [*L.*] 1. Apex, summit; in *Arch.* the ridge of a house. 2. The gable end (of a roof); a pediment 1849. 3. The acme of intensity (of a disease) 1876.

Fasting (*fæsting*), *ſb.* ME. [*f. FAST v.*] 1. The action of **FAST** *v.* 2. A season of abstinence from food—1656. 3. *attitud.* as in *f.-spittle*, the saliva that is in the mouth before one's fast is broken 1460. Hence **Fasting-day** = **FAST-DAY**.

Fastish (*fæstish*), *a.* 1854. [*See -ISH.*] Somewhat fast.

Fa-land, 1883. [*f. FAST + LAND*; after Ger. *festland*.] The mainland, as dist. from the islands; the continent.

Fastly (*fæstli*), *adv.* arch. OE. [*f. FAST a. + -LY* 2. Now repl. by **FAST** *adv.*] 1. = **FAST** *adv.*—1817. 2. Rapidly; hence, readily, Now rare, ME.

Fastness (*fæstnes*), OE. [*f. as prec.*] 1. The quality or state of being **FAST**, in various senses. 2. *Of style*: Conciseness, pithiness, ASCHAM. 3. That which fastens or keeps fast—1676. 4. A place not easily forced; a stronghold OE.

4. They would rather tempt us to attempt them in their *f.* CROSWELL.

Fa-uous (*fæstius*), *a.* Now rare. 1638. [*ad. L. fastuosus, f. fastus* arrogance; see *-OUS.*] Haughty, arrogant, pretentious, ostentatious. Hence **Fa-uousity**, *f.* quality. **Fa-uously** *adv.*, -ness.

Fat (*fæt*), *ſb.* 1 [OE. *fæt* str. neut.:—*OTent.* **fatom*. *f.* Teut. root **fat-* to hold, contain.] 1. A vessel; *esp.* a large vessel for liquids—1755. 3. A cask or barrel to contain dry things—1812. 4. A measure of capacity—1706.

1. In thy *Fatties* our *Cares* be drown'd SHAKS. **Fat** (*fæt*), *a.* and *ſb.* 2 [OE. *fæt*:—*OTent.* **fæstido*, *pa.* pple. of **fæstian* to fatten, *f.* **fæstid-adj.* fat.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of an animal used for food: Fatted, ready to kill. 2. In well-fed condition, plump; well supplied with fat; in bad sense, corpulent, obese. Also *fig.* OE. 3. *transf.* Of things: Thick, full-bodied; *spec.* of printing types ME.

1. A fette of fatte bestes WYCLIF *Isa.* xlv. 6. 2. A *f.* baby 1864. So *f.* a man one rarely sees 1856. 3. *f.* Letter is a letter with a broad stem 1841.

II. 1. Containing much fat, greasy, oily, unctuous OE. Of wood, etc.; Resinous (*U.S.*) 1831. Of coal: Bituminous 1883. 2. Of mould, clay, etc.: Containing much plastic matter: sticky. Of limestone. Pure. 1502. 3. Of fluids: Charged with solid or extraneous particles ME.

1. Cloud with *F.* Mente SHAKS. *F.* Amber DRYDEN. 2. A *f.* Lamb full of Allom Moxon. 3. *F.* standing water 1587. A *f.* mist 1639. *F.* ale Scott.

III. 1. Yielding rich returns ME. 2. Well supplied with what is needful or desirable 1563. 3. The broad *f.* fields of Kent 1851. A *f.* Lawsuit

1854. *F.* jobs, livings (*mod.*). 2. In a *f.* pasture Ezek. xxxiv. 14. A *f.* Cit 1764. *Phr.* *f.* work (1790), work especially paying to the compositor who works by the piece. *F. page*: one having many blanks. A *f.* lot (*colloq.*): a great deal (*often iron.*). IV. Like a fat animal; slow-witted, inert, self-complacent 1588.

Make the heart of this people *f.* *Isa.* vi. 10. *Comp.*: *f.* bird, (*ſe*) the Pectoral Sandpiper (*U.S.*); (*ſe*) the Guacharo; -trained (*sense* *f.* or IV); -headed *a.*, having a *f.* head; dull, stupid. -lute, a mixture of pipeclay and linseed oil for filling joints. Hence **Fatly** *adv.* *transf.*; largely; clumsily. **Fatish** *a.*, somewhat *f.*, somewhat greasy.

B. *ſb.* 1. The *adj.* used *absol.* The fat part of anything ME. *b. transf.* The richest part of anything. Hence, Plenty, superabundance. *Obs.* exc. in *The f. of the land*, 1570. 2. *a.* The oily concrete substance of which the fat parts of animal bodies are chiefly composed. Often specialized as *beef*, *mutton*, etc. *f.* b. *Chem.* Any of a class of organic compounds of which animal fat is the type, 1539. 3. Corpulence, obesity 1726. 4. In various trades, etc., applied to especially paying kinds of work 1700.

4. *Fat* among printers means void spaces GROSS. A piece of 'fat' (that is, a good piece of exclusive news) 1890. *Phr.* (*Ad*) *the f.* is in the fire, in early use, the design has irremediably failed; now used when something has been said or done which is sure to provoke an explosion of anger.

Fat (*fæt*), *v.* [OE. *fættian*, *f.* *fætt* *FAT a.*] 1. *trans.* As *tr.* Heb. *dushshān*: To anoint (the head); to load (an altar) with fat—1696. 2. *intr.* To become fat. Also *fig.* ME. 3. *trans.* To make fat, fatten; to fertilize (the soil) ME.

2. The hogs which have been fattening 1704. 3. Numbers of black cattle are fatted here GRAY. This *f.* fatted the sheep 1829. Which with the ashes left after the burning fatted the ground CAGE.

Fatal (*fætäl*), *a.* ME. [*ad. L. fatalis, f. fatum* *FATE*. Cf. *F. fatal*] 1. Allotted or decreed by fate; destined, fated—1713. 2. Doomed to—1668. 3. Of the nature of fate; inevitable, necessary 1605. 4. Concerned or dealing with destiny ME.; prophetic—1635. 5. *Fatal* ME. 6. Deadly, destructive, ruinous, Const. *in*, 1514. 7. Hence, in a weakened sense: Disastrous, gravely mischievous 1631.

3. Nature is a blind and *f.* Agent 1663. 4. The Parca (or fatal Goddesses) are three 1624. The *f.* thread of life 1704. 5. The *f.* spot Scott. 6. A *f.* instrument GOLDSM., stroke COWPER, disease 1803, error H. SPENCER, accident (*mod.*). 7. Wars had also a *f.* influence on population 1794. Hence **Fatally** *adv.*

Fatalism (*fætälizm*), 1678. [*f. -ISM*. Cf. *F. fatalisme*.] 1. The doctrine that all things are determined or arbitrarily decreed by fate. (In early use not distinguished from 'necessitarianism'.) 2. Submission to the decree of fate 1734.

Fatalist (*fætälist*), 1650. [*f. as prec. + -IST*. Cf. *F. fataliste*.] 1. One who holds the doctrine of fatalism. 2. One whose conduct is regulated by fatalism 1734. 3. *attrib.* or *adj.* = next 1843.

Fatalistic (*fætälistik*), *a.* 1832. [*f. prec. + -IC*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fatalism.

Fatality (*fætäliti*), 1490. [*ad. F. fatalit*, *ad. late L. fatalitatem, f. fatalis; see -ITY.*] 1. The condition of being predetermined by or subject to fate or destiny; the agency of fate or necessity; also *fig.* 1631. 2. That which a person or thing is fated to 1589. 3. Predetermined liability to disaster 1634. 4. Fatalness; a fatal influence 1490. 5. A calamity 1628; a disaster resulting in death 1840.

2. The blind impulses of *F.* and Fortune BENTLEY. 3. The *f.* attending an accused house SYMONDS. 4. Fatalities to which the human race is liable 1813.

Fatalness (*fætälness*), 1651. [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] 1. 'Inevitable necessity' (J. and mod. Dicts.). 2. Disastrous nature; deadly quality.

Fata Morgana (*fätä morgänä*), 1818. [*It. fata* fairy; *Morgana*, sister of the legendary Arthur, app. located in Calabria by Norman settlers.] A kind of mirage most frequently seen in the Strait of Messina, attributed formerly to fairy agency. Also *fig.* *attrib.* Cloud mountains, and fatamorgana cities CARLYLE.

Fate (*fæt*), *ſb.* ME. [*ad. L. fatum* lit. 'that which has been spoken', *pa.* pple. neut. of *fari*. The *L.* sense was, primarily, a sentence of the gods (= Gr. *θεσφατος*); subseq., 'lot' or 'portion' (= Gr. *μοίρα*), and hence as in sense 1. See also *FAY*.] 1. The principle, power, or agency by which events are unalterably predetermined from eternity. Often personified. 2. *Mythol.* *a.* The goddess of Fate, in Homer *Moira*. *b. pl.* In Gr. and Rom. mythol., the three goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, supposed to determine the course of human life (Gr. *Μοῖραι*, *L. Parcae, Fata*) 1590. 3. That which is fated to happen; in *pl.* Predestined events 1667. *b. An oracle*. MKS. BROWNING. 4. What will become of, or has become of (a person or thing), ultimate condition, destiny 1768. *b.* Death, destruction, ruin ME. *c.* An instrument of death or destruction (*poet.*) 1700.

1. *F.* was something that even the gods often endeavoured to resist PRIESTLEY. 2. We three Sat muffled like the Fates TRANSMON. 3. What I will is *F.* So spoke th' Almighty MILLR. He deserves a better *f.* 1868. 4. Anxiety for the *f.* of the Edystone SARGENT. The *f.* of a minister who had thwarted the popular will FRASER. *Phr.* To decide *f.*, seal one's *f.* *c.* Having fly the feather'd fates POPE.

Fated (*fætəd*), *pp.* *a.* 1601. [*f. prec. sb.*] 1. Appointed by fate 1715. 2. Doomed to destruction 1817. 3. *Fateful*. SHAKS. 4. Guided or driven on by fate 1801. 5. Of armour: Made proof by spells, DRYDEN. 2. Cavalry were fast approaching the *f.* city MACAULAY.

Fateful (*fætful*), *a.* 1715. [*f. as prec. + -FUL*.] 1. Prophetic of destiny. 2. Fought with destiny; decisive 1800. 3. Controlled as if by fate 1876. 4. = **FATAL** 6, 1764. 5. Of eventful history 1885.

1. That *f.* Hebrew Prophecy CARLYLE. 2. Each minute seemed *f.* to her 1867. 3. The soldier's *f.* steel 1808. Hence **Fatefully** *adv.*, -ness.

Fat-faced, *a.* 1632. [*f. FAT a. + FACE*.] Having a fat face; *spec.* in *Printing*, as *fat-faced Egyptian*.

Fat-head, 1842. [*f. FAT a. + HEAD*.] 1. A stupid dolt. 2. *a.* A labroid fish, *Semilabrid* or *Pomelomeloides pulcher*. *b.* The Black-headed Minnow, *Pimephales promelas*.

Fat-hen (*fæt-hen*), 1795. A name for certain plants of the Goosefoot tribe, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus* and *Atriplex patula*.

Father (*fä-ſä*), *ſb.* [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *fader*:—*OTent.* *fader*, *2 fader*:—*OÄryan* *pater*, whence Skt. *pitr*, Gr. *pater*, *L. pater*, etc.] 1. One who has begotten a child, a male parent, the nearest male ancestor. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 2. A male ancestor more remote than a parent, *esp.* the founder of a race or family, a progenitor. In *pl.* ancestors. Also loosely for 'a man of old', 'a patriarch'. OE. 3. One who institutes, originates, calls into being; a designer, framer, originator. Also, the first or a distinguished example of (an immaterial thing) ME. 4. One who performs the offices of a father by protecting care, etc.; one to whom filial reverence and obedience are due OE. 5. *a.* Applied to God, expressing His relation to Jesus, to mankind in general, or to Christians (as His children by regeneration or adoption) OE. *b.* Theol. *The F.*: the First Person of the Trinity OE. 6. *Eccl.* *a.* A confessor or spiritual director ME. *b.* A priest; a superior of a monastic house 1571. *c.* Applied to bishops 1508. *d.* *The Holy F.*: the Pope ME. *e.* Prefixed to the name of a priest. Also abbrev. (chiefly in R.C. use) *F.*, *Fr.* 1529. 7. A respectful title given to an old man; also in personifications, as *F. Christmas*, *F. Thames*, *F. Time* (cf. *TIME sb.* III. 2) 1559. 8. The oldest member of a society, etc. 1705; the leading individual of a number 1600. 9. *pl.* The leading men or elders of a city or an assembly 1790.

1. His Fathers own Son 1670. *fig.* Thy wish was *F.* (Harry) to that thought *2 Hen.* IV. i. l. 8. The child is *f.* of the man WORSW. 2. One man alone, the *f.* of us all, drew not his life from woman COWPER. *Phr.* To be gathered to or sleep with one's fathers 3. Abraham the *f.* of sayth EOW. The *F.* of Las himself (cf. *John* viii. 44) 1826. Plato as the *f.* of Idealism JOWETT. *Phr.* *F.* of Lights, etc.: God. *The Fathers* (of the Church): the early Christian writers. *The Fathers* (*U.S.*): the framers of the

8 (Ger. *Kohn*). 9 (Fr. *peu*). 10 (Ger. *Müller*). 11 (Fr. *dame*). 12 (*cant*). 13 (*é*). 14 (*there*). 15 (*20*). 16 (*rain*). 17 (Fr. *laire*). 18 (*ſir*, *ſern*, *earth*).

coal rende ed o th ess b cond on n he
eams as a of d f e c 88 o T
An n p e f dsu on a e k e 863
2 Ph V f F ans fa n u
3 G a men e b - g euer faults than little
men can find room for LAMBO. An essential f. of the
Pythagorean theory 1884. Phr To a f (qualifying
an adj.) so much so that it becomes a f.; excessively.
With all faults (occas. abbrev. 'A F.'): with all
defects, i. e. the seller will not make them good. 4.
John iv. ii. 33. 5. a. The f. of telling a lie JOWETT.
b. A f. in the deduction WATTS. 7 Lay the f. on me
Du FOE. Phr To be in fault, to be to blame. Voice-
less through the f. of birth TENNYSON. 8. Bad hounds
never hit off a f. (= recover a lost scent) themselves
FIELDING. The wisest antiquarians were at f. 1886.
Phrases. To find (a) f.: to discover or perceive a f.
(series 3-5) in a person or thing. Hence, idiomati-
cally, To find fault (with, +at), to express dissatisfaction
(with), censure.

Comb. f-finder sb.; f-reader, one who can
trace the correspondence of strata interrupted by a f.,
-rock, -stuff, the fragmentary rock, formed into a
belt or wall-like mass, which marks the line of frac-
ture; -slip, the smooth surface of the fractured rocks
in some types of faults.

Fault (fôlt, fôlt), v. ME. [f. prec. sb.; cf.
OF. *faulter*.] 1. *intr.* To be wanting or
absent -1525. 2. To be lacking in -1806.
3. *trans.* To stand in need of -1475. 4. *intr.*
To come short of a standard; to make default,
fail -1677. 5. *intr.* To do or go wrong; hence,
sometimes, to sin. Obs. etc. arch. ME. 76.
To make a mistake, err, blunder -1765. 7.
trans. To find fault with, to blame or censure
(rare) 1559; to impugn or mark as faulty
(rare) 1885. 8. *Hunting* To put (a hound) at
fault; to throw off the scent (rare) 1873. 9.
Geol., etc. To cause a fault in, dislocate (chiefly
pass.) 1849.

2. He faulted in common civilite Horatio. 5. Had
I died for thee I had faulted more Browning. 9. Phr.
To f. down or through: to cause a fault by driving
(part of a stratum) through (another).
+Faulter. 1535. [f. prec.] One who com-
mits a fault -1840.

Faultful (fôlt, fôltful), a. 1591. [f. FAULT
sb. +FUL.] Faulty, culpable. Hence Fault-
fully adv.

Faulting (fôlt, fôltng), vbl. sb. 1450. [f.
FAULT v.] 1. The action of FAULT v. -1679.
2. *Geol.* Dislocation of strata, an instance of
this 1840.

Faultless (fôlt, fôltless), a. ME. [f.
FAULT sb. +LESS.] 1. Without defect. 2.
That has committed no fault 1519; *transf.* not
caused by any fault -1752.

1. A piece of Porc. The f. model of a ruler FRU-
MAN. 2. For our sinnes he faultlesse suffered paine
FAIRBAX. b. F. garden, a garden for an alleged
offence never committed. Hence Faultless-ly
adv., -ness.

Faulty (fôlt, fôlti), a. ME. [f. as prec.
+Y.] 1. Containing faults; defective, imper-
fect, unsound. 2. Of persons, etc.: Having
imperfections; apt to come short of duty 1574.
3. That has committed a fault; also, that is
in fault or to blame -1614. 4. Of the nature of
a fault; censurable 1548.

1. He [the colt] came of a f. Mare Dryden. A f.
digestion BRERLEY. 2. F. morals RICHARDSON. 4.
A f. habit of mind GOUTSOUR.
Hence Faultily adv., Faultiness.

Faun (fôn). ME. [ad. L. *Faunus*, a god
or demigod worshipped by shepherds and
farmers = Gr. Pan; also in pl. *fauni* (Chaucer's
faunny).] *Myth.* One of a class of rural deities;
represented as men with horns and the tail of a
goat, and, later, with goats' legs, and lustful,
like the Satyrs.

The reeling f., the sensual fiast FRAYSON
Fauna (fônâ) Pl. -ae; also -as. 1771
(mod. L.; an application of the name of *Fauna*,
sister of *Pan* (see prec.). Cf. *Flora*.) 1.
A collective name for the animals or animal life
of any particular region or epoch. 2. A treatise
upon these animals 1885.

1. The f. of tropical America 1845. The carboni-
ferous f. 1831. Hence *Faunal* a. of or pertaining to
the f. of a country. *Faunist*, one who studies or
treats of the f. of a district. *Faunistic*, -al, a. of
or pertaining to a faunist; hence, relating to a f.
*Fauno*logy, that branch of zoology which treats of
the geographical distribution of animals; hence,
Faunological.

Faun, Sc. pronunc. of *favoured*, as in
wilt-f.

Fause Sc. and d. a f. FALSE a
Fause house, S. [f. prec. HOUSE] A
o o made n a o n-stuck, with an opening
on the most windy side, for the purpose of
drying the corn. BURNS.

Fausen. 1547. A kind of eel; variously
applied. Now dial.

Faussebraie, -braye (fôzbrâ), 1489. [a.
F., f. *fauste* fem. of *faux* + *braye*; see BRAYE.]
Fortif. An artificial mound or wall thrown up
in front of the main rampart. In early use, a
covered way.

Fauter (fôter), 1662. [f. *fauter* for
FAUTOR.] = FAUTOR.

Fauteuil (fôty). 1744. [a. F., f. OF.
fauteuil, *faldstool*; see FALDSTOOL] An
arm-chair. b. pop. (fôtil). A seat in a theatre,
omnibus, etc. designed to resemble an arm-
chair 1901.

Fautor (fôtor, -at). ME. [ad. F. *fautour*,
ad. L. *fautor*, f. *favere* to favour.] 1. A par-
tisan, abettor. 2. A patron -1691.

1. Apologists and fautors of tyrannical Austria. So
+Fautress, +Fautrix, a female f.

Fauvette (fôvet). 1797. [F., f. *faux*
fallow.] A warbler, esp. the garden warbler.

Faux (fôks). rare. 1828. [Assumed nom.
sing. to L. *faucis*.] = FAUCUS.

Faux pas (fôpâ), 1676. [F.] A false step
(fig.), a slip, a trip, esp. a woman's lapse from
virtue.

Fava-ginous, a. 1648. [f. L. *favus* honey-
comb.] Resembling a honeycomb -1686.

Fa-vel, ME. [a. OF. *faugel*, f. *faune* fallow,
a. Teut. **faina* -; see FOLLOW v.]

A. adj. Of a horse: = FALLOW a. 1489.

B. sb. 1. As the proper name of a horse. Only
ME. 2. The fallow horse proverbial as the
type of cunning or duplicity. Only in *To curry*
F.; see CURRY v. 3. Hence, a personification
of duplicity -1576.

Favella (fâvêlâ). Pl. -ae. 1857. [mod. L.;
prob. an incorrect dim. of L. *fabu* bean, infl.
by F. *favu*.] Bot. See quot.

F., a form of the conopsea fruit of floridous
Algae in which the spores are collected into spheri-
cal masses which lie on the outer surface of the frond
Soc. Soc. Lex. Hence Favellidium, a com-
pound f.

Faveolate (fâvôlêit), a. 1866 [f. mod. L.
faveolatus, dim. of *favus* + -ATE] Honey-
combed, cellular.

Faverel (fâvêrel). 1597. [var. of next.]
a. An onion. b. Whitlow-grass 1770. c. *Ver-
onica Anagallis* 1884.

Faverole, ME. [a. OF. *faverolle* (in Nor-
mandy the broad bean).] A name of various
plants; esp. Water Dragons.

Faviform (fâvifôrm), a. 1753. [f. L. *favus*
+FORM.] Formed like a honeycomb; *spec.* in
Surf. of certain ulcers.

Favillous (fâvilôs), a. [f. L. *favilla* hot
ashes + -OUS.] Consisting of or resembling
ashes. SIR T. BROWNE.

Favonian (fâvônîân), a. 1656. [ad. L.
favonianus, f. *Favonius* the west wind.] Of
or pertaining to the west wind, hence, gentle,
propitious.

Favosites (fâvosaitêz). Also in Eng. form
favosite, 1832. [mod. L., f. (ult.) L. *favus*.]
Geol. A genus of fossil zoophytes, resembling
a honeycomb.

Favour, favor (fâvôr), sb. [ME. *favor*,
-our, a. OF. -L. *favorem*, f. *favere*, to be-
friend. In U.S. *favoris* usual; in Eng. *favour*.]

1. Propitious or friendly regard, goodwill, esp.
on the part of a superior or a multitude; ap-
proving disposition towards a thing 1827. 2b.
The object of favour -1667. 2. Exceptional
kindness; an instance of this ME. b. *Comm.*,
etc. Communication, letter 1645. 3. Kind in-
dulgence: a. Leave, permission, pardon 1580;
tb. 'Lenity, mitigation of punishment' (J.);
a lenient act -1780; tc. An indulgence, privi-
lege -1737. 4. Partiality, bias ME. 6. Aid,
support, furtherance ME. 6. (concr. of 1)

Something given as a mark of favour; esp. a
knot of ribbons, a glove, a ribbon, cockade,
etc. 1388. 7. That which wins goodwill, attrac-
tiveness, comeliness; an attraction, charm. Obs.

c c a MC 8 Appea ance, aspect, look
now arch. or dial.) 1450; countenance, face
(now arch.) 1525; fa feature -1655.

1. Is he inconstant, sir, in his favours Twel. IV. i.
iv. 7. To look with f. on an enterprise 1884. Phr.
To curry f.: corruption of *to curry favour*, see CURRY
v. and FAVEL sb. b. Man, His chief delight and f.
MUR. P. L. in. 664. 2. I have a friend who will
do me so much f. SCOTT. I came to ask a f. of you
TENNYSON. b. Your favor of June the 14th T. J. K.
PERSON. 3. a. Phr. By, with (your, etc.) f. Unanf.
I say it's an Anapast BENTLEY. 4. Without favour
judge the truths Lydo Phr. Challenge to the f.
(Law) see CHALLENGE sb. 5. Under favor of the
night, to surprise the Bellerophon 1854. 6. This f.
shalt thou wear L. L. L. v. ii. 130. A f. of blue,
green, and white ribbons 1859. 7. Thine eye deserveth
favour and beauty LEECHER xl. 22. 8. In thy Face,
one f. from the rest I singled forth DAYTON.

Phr. In f. of (= F. in favour of), used as a prep
with senses a. On the side of, b. To the advantage
of; in Comm. so as to be payable to; c. Out of a
preference for.

Hence +Favourize v. = next. +Favourless a.
without bias or beauty. +Favourous a. obliging,
pleasing. +Favoursome a. acceptable.

Favour, favor (fâvôr), v. ME. [a. OF.
favore, med. L. *favore* are, f. *favorem*; see prec.]
1. *trans.* To regard with favour or kindness; to
approve. 2. To countenance, encourage; to
oblige (a person) with something ME. 2. To
treat with partiality, also, to side with ME.
in Comm. to be at prices favourable to (mod.).
4. To aid, support; to point out the direction of
1526. 5. To prove advantageous to; to facili-
tate 1634. 6. To deal gently with; to ease,
save, spare. Now colloq. and dial. 1526. 7.
To resemble in features. Now colloq. 1609.

1. Men favour Wonders BACON. 2. To f. a deceit
BUTLER. 3. Oats favoured buyers (mod.). 4. If
Providence should... the allied arms buckle To f.
a Suspicion STELLER. 5. The Wind favours them 1699
6. Walking in the dark, in the garden, to f. my eyes
PERRIS. 7. He favours you in the face 1626.

Hence Favourer, one who favours. +Favour-
ess (rare) Favouringly adv.

Favourable, favorable (fâvôrâbl), a.
ME. [ad. F. *favorable*, ad. L. *favorabilis*, see
FAVOUR and -ABLE.] 1. Winning favour;
hence, pleasing, comely -1590. 2. Well-dis-
posed, propitious ME.; gracious (now arch.)
1502. 3. Partial -1460. 4. Approving, com-
mendatory 1655; palliative -1772. 5. Of an
answer, etc.: That concedes what is desired.
Of appearances: Promising 1734. 6. Facili-
tating one's purpose or wishes 1450.

2. See favourable to thy people 1548. 4. Giving a
f. account of the place Dr. Foe. F. circumstances...
may justify a doubt [etc.] JUNIUS. 5. A f. oracle
GIBSON, v. poet SCOTT. 6. A f. breeze 1774.
Hence Favourableness, Favourably, favor-
ably adv.

Favoured (fâvôrd), ppl. a. 1725. [f.
FAVOUR v.] In senses of the vb.

Most f. nation: that to which the greatest privileges
are granted by the terms of a treaty 1758, also attrib.

Favoured (fâvôrd), ppl. a. 2. [f. FAVOUR
sb.] 1. Having an appearance or features of
a specified kind; as, evil-, hard-, ill-, well-, etc. f.

2. Provided with roses, or the like. Only in
comb. 1850. Hence Favoured-ly adv., -ness.

Favourite, favorite. 1568. [a. OF. *favoriti*,
var. of *favore*, pa. ppl. of *favore* to favour.]

A. sb. 1. A person or thing regarded with
peculiar favour, one preferred above others 1583,
in *Racing*, etc. the competitor or competing
animal 'fancied', as being most likely to win
1813. 2. One who stands unduly high in the
favour of a prince, etc. 1599. 3. A curl or lock
of hair hanging loose upon the temple: worn
in the 17th and 18th centuries. [Cf. F. *favoris*
whiskers.] 1690. 4. = FAVOURER -1591.

1. This new Favorite Of Heav'n, this Man of Clay
MUR. P. L. ix. 175. 2. Like favourites, Made proud
by Princes Much Ado in. i. 9.

B. adv. Regarded with especial favour, liking,
or preference 1711.

(Fortune's) spoiled and favorite child BYRON.
Phr. Favorite son (U.S.), a politician admired in
his own State, but little regarded beyond it.

Favouritism (fâvôrîtiz'm), 1769. [f. prec.
+ISM.] 1. A disposition to show, or the
practice of showing, undue partiality to an indi-
vidual or class. 2. The condition of being a
favourite; favour 1803.

1. We conduct war upon the principles of f. BURKE.
|| Favus (fâvûs), 1706. [L.] Path. A con-
tagious disease of the skin, characterized by

vie), 1 (art), 2 (Psychol) a (math) a (nat)

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). ɔ (cat). (Fr chef). ə (ever). ɛs (I, eye). ɛ (Fr. eau de vie). ɪ (sit). i (Psychic). ɔ (what). ɒ (got).

Ph T *nao on ru p d fa*
one equa m y T un how the w e o e
per h w s of cowa d wh e
a gan b d ta u gam kof e d e
Tuckervay Phr. In fine, good, leg., etc. f. in
good health, spirits, etc. b. I am not of that f. to
shake off My friend when he must needs me *Tinon*
1. 1. too. Prov. Birds of a flock together. 3. Set
feathers to thy heels John iv. 174. 4. Like the
feathers at every f. Twil. N. iii. 174.

II. 1. Simply, or pl. as a commodity OE. 2.
A portion, or (sing. and pl.) portions, of a feather
attached to the base of an arrow. Also collect.
1631. 3. A plume, esp. in ostrich-f. 1473. 4.
As a type of an object weighing little, and easily
moved, hence, a trifle 1562. b. = FEATHER-
WEIGHT 1750.

3. Phr. *A f. in the cap, hat* a mark of honour (lit.
and fig.). *Prince of Wales's feathers*, also *The f.*
the plume of three ostrich feathers, first adopted as
a crest by the Black Prince. 4. I am a f. for each
Wind that blows *Wint. T. iii. 154.*

III. Something resembling a feather 1. A
tuft or ridge of hair standing more or less up-
right: a. on human beings 1530; b. on horses
1580. 2. A flaw having a feather-like appear-
ance in a precious stone 1663. 3. In techn-
uses: a. A longitudinal rib added to a shaft,
etc. to increase its strength 1823. b. Mining,
etc. One of two slightly curved pieces of iron,
placed in a hole drilled in a stone, with the con-
cave surfaces towards each other, which are
forced apart with an iron punch, and thus break
the stone asunder 1865. c. A projection on a
board, implement, or piece of machinery: esp.
one intended to fit into some other part 1765
IV. [f. the vb.] *Rowing*. The action of
feathering 1865.

atrob and Comb. 1. General, as *f. holder, beater*.
lashed, leaped, moved, -ar adv., etc. 2.
Special, f. alum, see *Alum*; brain, a person with
a light or weak brain, whence *-brained a. -cloth*,
f. driver, (a) = *QUILT-driver*, (b) one who cleanses
feathers by whisking them about (f.) *-duster*, a
brush made of feathers, for dusting; *-heeled a.* =
-rooted; *-joint*, a mode of joining the edges of
boards by a fin or f. let into opposite mortises on
the edges of the boards (Knights); *-mail*, the dress of
feathers resembling a coat of mail formerly worn by
the Indians of Mexico; *-maker*, one who dresses or
deals in feathers; *-man*, one who deals in feathers;
-ore, the capillary form of native sulphur monite of
feathers; *-pated a.* = *feather-brained*; *-poke*, (a) a bag of
tailed Titmouse, and the Wren, perh. from the appear-
ance of their nests; *-pulp*, the pulp or matrix from
which the f. is formed; *-shot copper*, that made by
pouring melted copper into cold water; *-spray*, the
water of fast steamers; *-spring*, the spring in a gun-
lock which causes the *sear* to catch in the notch of
the tumbler; *-star*, a starfish (*Comatulæ ruscada*);
-top, nickname of a parrot (also *atrob*, = next);
-topped a. (of a wig) fringed at the top; *-stuffed*, an
edible mushroom, *Clavaria cristata*
b. In plant-names, as *F. bow* = *F. virens*; *-fern*,
Spiraea japonica; *-grass*, a perennial feathery
grass (*Stipa pennata*); *-top grass*, *Calamagrostis*
Epigejos; etc.

Feather (fe-ðər), v. [OE. *gefeðrian*, f. the
sb.] 1. *trans.* To give wings to. lit. and fig.
-1825. 2. To fit, clothe, or provide with or as
with a feather or feathers, as an arrow, a hat,
etc. ME. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* (now
atol) 1450. 3. To cover with feathers: a.
internally, in phr. *To f. one's nest*: to enrich
oneself 1583; b. externally, in phr. *To tar and*
f. 1774. 4. Of a cock: *To f. to tar and*
spread feathers; to tread -1700 5. *intr.* To
move, grow, extend, etc. in a feathery form
surface of tea, etc. like small flakes or feathers
1850 6. To be marked with feather-like lines,
as tulips, etc. 1833 7. *trans.* To cut (wood,
etc.) down gradually to a thin edge 1782. 8.
To turn (an ear) as it leaves the water so that
it may cut the air edgewise 1740. 9. *Shooting*
To knock a few feathers from (a bird) without
killing 1890. 10. *Hunting*. a. Of a hound To
make a quivering movement with the tail and
body, while searching for the trail 1803. b. Of
the huntsman: To set the hounds direct on
the trail 1884.

2. An arrow feathered with his own wing *ABUTER*.
3. A craggy hill, feathered with birch *SOUTHERY*.
5. The snow came feathering down G. COLMAN. The
purple feathering from her brows *TEENYSON* 9 a. See

o (Ger. Köln). ð (Fr. pen). u (Ger. Müller). u (Fr. dune). v (curi). ē (Eo) (there). ē (Ei) (rain). ē (Fr. faire). ē (iz, sein, earth).

Feather be d. OE. I. A bed stuffed with
also the Whitechroat 1854.

Feathered (fe-ðəd), ppl. a. OE. [f.
FEATHER sb. and v.] 1. Provided with feathers.
Also in comb. as *black-, well-*, etc. f. ME. 2.
Winged, feet 1587. 3. Of an arrow: Fitted
with a feather. Of a wound: Inflicted by an
arrow. OE. 4. Adorned with a feather or
something feather-like 1624. 5. Furnished with
something feather-like 1636. 6. Of an ear:
That is or has been turned so as to feather 1812

1. A f. wanderer *SMILES*. 2. I saw young Harry
rise from the ground like f. Mercury *f. f. iv*
wound *DRYDEN*. 5. The f. grass *KRATS*. The arch
is richly feathered (cf. *FEATHERING* vbl. sb.) *RICHMAN*
Feather-edge, sb. 1785 [f. as prec. +
EDGE.] The fine edge of a board, etc. that
thins off to one side, so as to resemble a wedge
in section. Hence *Feather-edge v.* to cut to
a feather-edge. Also *trans.* to turn (oneself)
sideways. *Feather-edged* ppl. a.

Featherfew, ME. [Corrupt var. of *FEVER*-
FEW.] = *FEVERFEW*.

Feather-footed, a. 1565. Having feet
covered with feathers 1580. b. *fig.* Moving
silently and swiftly.

Feather-head, 1831. An empty or light
head; an empty-headed person. Hence
Feather-headed a.

Featheriness (fe-ðər-ines), 1689. [See
-NESS.] Feathery state or condition; *fig.* light-
ness, fickleness.

Feathering (fe-ðər-ing), vbl. sb. 1530.
[+ING 1.] 1. The action of FEATHER v. 1640.
2. *concr.* The plumage of birds; the feather of
an arrow; feather-like structure or marking
1530; *Arch.* tracery consisting chiefly of small
arcs and foils 1816.

Feathering (fe-ðər-ing), ppl. a. 1740.
[+ING 2.] That feathers; in senses of the vb.
1789. b. Of an ear, paddle-wheel, float, etc.:
see FEATHER v. 8
b. f. *Paddle-wheel*, a wheel whose floats have a
monon on an axis, so as to descend nearly vertically
into the water and ascend the same way, avoiding
beating on the water in the descent and lifting water
in the ascent. KNIGHT.

Featherless (fe-ðər-less), a. ME. [See
-LESS.] Without feathers, in various senses.

Feather-stitch, 1882. A kind of stitch in
needlework, producing an ornamental zigzag
line. Hence as vb.

Feather-weight, 1812. 1. A weight no
greater than that of a feather; hence, a very
small thing 1838. 2. *Racing*. The lightest
weight a horse may carry in a handicap: a
jockey not over 4st. 7. 1812. 3. *Boxing*. A
boxer whose weight is from 9st. to 10st. 6, as dist.
from a *heavy-, middle-, or light-weight* 1889.

Feather-work, 1665. [f. FEATHER sb. +
WORK.] The art of working in feathers; also
concr.; also = FEATHERSTITCH.

Feathery (fe-ðər-i), a. 1580. [f. as prec. +
-y.] 1. Of birds: Feathered 1634. 2. Fringed,
tipped, or flecked with something feather-like
1792. 3. Resembling feathers or plumes 1580.
1. His [the cock's] L. dames *MILN.* 2. The f. canes
1826, pre-branches 1876 3. The f. snows *COWPER*.

Featly (fi-tli), adv. (a.) arch. ME. [f.
FEAT a. + -ly 2.] 1. Fitly; neatly; feactively.
2. Cleverly, dextrously; nimbly ME. 3. *adv.* Gracefully;
neat 1801.

2. She dances f. *Wint. T. iv. iv* 176. 3. In f. cloak
-1822. So *Featness*, elegance, trimness.

Featous, a. [ME. *feys*, a. OF. *feis*, *feitis*,
faicis, f. L. *factitius*, see *FACTITIOUS*.] In
15-17th c. apprehended as a deriv. of FEAT a.,
and variously ended -ist, -ous, -eous, -uous.
1. Well-formed, handsome, becoming. Often
of dress: Artistically fashioned. -1648. 2.
Dexterous (J.).

1. Ye think it fine and f. to be called roses. and
Lilies 1579. Hence *Featously* adv.

Feature (fi-tʃər), sb. ME. [a. OF. *feiture*,
feiture; -L. *factura*; see *FACTURE*.] 1. Make,
form, fashion, shape; proportions. Now arch.
2. Good form or shape; comeliness -1594.
3. *concr.* Something formed or shaped. Cf.

CREATURE 667. 1. In pl. and distrib-
utively: The build or make of the various parts
of the body. b. *concr.* A part of the body; a limb
-1752. 3. a. In pl. and in sing. with distrib-
utively: The lineaments of the face, the form
or mould of its parts. Also *collect.* in sing. ME
b. *concr.* Any one part of the face 1828 4.
trans. A distinctive part of anything 1692.

1. Horses of fine f. 1620. An image, huge off as a
cloud *KRATS*. b. Cheated of f. by dissembling
Nature *SHAKS*. c. So sented the gram f. and up-
turned His Nostril wide *Blair P. L. x* 179. 3. Under
such simple and homely lay, a most subtil...
KNOWLES. *fig.* The Features of the Mind *BUTLER*
4. Anything exhibited or advertised as particularly
attractive. *spec.* the principal attraction in a cinema
programme; a prominent article, etc. in a newspaper.

Feature (fi-tʃər), v. 1755. [f. prec. sb.]
1. *trans.* = FAVOUR v. 7. 2. To affect or mould
the features of; to stand as a feature upon 1810.
3. To sketch the features of 1791. 4. To make
a special feature of; *spec.* to exhibit as a
prominent feature in a dramatic piece 1888.

Featured (fi-tʃəd), ppl. a. 1500. [f.
FEATURE sb. and v.] 1. Fashioned, formed,
shaped, well-formed, comely -1774. 2. Shaped
into or expressed by features 1742. 3. Fur-
nished with features of a specified cast 1790.
3. That hard-f. old forester 1861.

Featureless (fi-tʃə-less), a. 1600 [See
-LESS.] Without (good) features; having no
marked feature. Of business: Uneventful.

Featurely (fi-tʃər-ly), a. 1819 [See -LY 1.]
Having marked features; characteristic.

Feaze (fi-z), v. *Obs.* exc. *Nam.* 1568. [? f.
MDU *veze*, *veze* fringe, frayed edge.] *trans.* To
unravel (a rope, etc.), *intr.* of a rope or thread:
To unravel at the end. Hence *Feazings* vbl.
sb. pl. the fagging out of an unwhipped rope
Feaze, var. of *FEAZE* sb. and v.

Febricitant (fi-bri-si-tant), Now rare. 1541
[ad. L. *febris* *variantem*, *febricitans* to have a fever,
f. *febris*.] A. *adj.* Affected with fever; feverish
1509. 4. B. sb. One affected with fever -1630.
+Febricitant. 1584 [f. L. *febricitans*.
see prec. and -ATION.] The state of being
in a fever, feverishness. So *Febricity*

BROWNING

Febricula (fi-bri-kū-lā), 1746. [a. L., d.m.
of *febris*.] A slight fever, soon over. Hence
Febriculose, *Febriculous* *adjs.* having a slight
fever. *Febriculosity*, feverishness.

Febrifacient (fi-bri-fə-si-ent), 1803. [f. L.
febris (*febris*) + FACIENT.] A. *adj.* Fever-pro-
ducing. B. sb. Something that produces fever.

Febriferous (fi-bri-fə-rəs), a. 1874. [f. as
prec. + -EROUS.] Producing fever, as a f.
locality.

Febrific (fi-bri-fik), a. 1710. [ad. F. *febrif-*
ique, f. as prec. + *ficus* making.] Producing
fever; also, FEVERISH.

Febrifuge (fi-bri-fū-dʒ), 1686. [a. F. *febrif-*
uge, f. as prec. + *ugere* to drive away.]
A. *adj.* Anti-febrile 1707.

B. sb. An anti-febrile medicine; hence, a
cooling drink. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Hence
Febrifugal, *febrifugal* a. + *Febrifugous* a.

Febrile (fi-brīl, fi-brīl), a. 1651. [a. F.,
ad. L. *febrilis*, f. *febris*.] Of or pertaining to
fever, produced by or indicative of fever. 4. Of
a person: Suffering from fever.
F. heat 1666, irritation *KINGLAKE*. Hence *Febril-*
ity, *feverishness*.

Febronian (fe-brō-ni-ān), a. 1856. [f. *Fe-*
bronius + -AN.] Of or pertaining to (Justus)
Febronius; a pseudonym of J. N. von Hontheim
of Treves (18th c.), who wrote maintaining the
independence of national churches. Hence
Febronianism, the doctrine itself.

February (fe-bru-ār-i), Also abbrev. *Feb.*
[ME. *februari*, ad. OF. *fevrier*; -pop. L.
februarius, L. *februarius*, f. *februa* pl. a festival
of purification held on Feb. 15th.] 1. The
second month of the year, containing twenty-
eight days, except in bissextile or leap-year,
when it has twenty-nine. 2. *alt. sb.* 1599.

3. You have such a *Februarie* face *SHAKS*.

Februation, Now rare 1652. [ad. L.
februationem, f. *februarie* to purify, see prec.]
A ceremonial purification.

Fecal, *feces*, etc.: see *FÆCAL*, etc.

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persons on only a *q* Al of ME. 4
ndf ME. 5 To ou h cau e o g ow.
 suppo sus a n OL. 6 To fill with food, to
 pumper; to fatten; occurs. of the food (*dial.*)
 1552; *intr.* to grow fat (*dial.*) 1727. Also *fig.*
 7. *trans.* To keep supplied 1582; to supply (a
 machine, a workman) continuously with material
 to work upon. Also *intr.* of the material. 1660.
 8. To cause to be eaten by cattle; to use (land)
 as pasture. Often *to f* bare, close, down, off. 1651.
 Also *transf.* To supply continuously (material
 to be consumed, etc.) 1860. b. To deal out
 (food) to animals, etc. (*U.S.*) 1893. g. Of cattle:
 To eat, eat off. feed upon 1725.

1. Fede your hawke and sey not geve here mete
 1450. Pallas was fed by a maie 1821. He is too
 weak to f himself (*mod.*). 2. *pe soule* is fedde wip
 charite Wyclif. To f my humour *Arch. III*, iv. 1 65
 Phr. To f the eye, sight, ear. 3. *fig.* Cholera feeds
 on impurities of every sort 1853. 4. Phr. To f the
 Ashes (*lang.*) to be drowned. 5. A mountain spring
 that feeds a dale *Shaks*. 6. *Spott.* To pass the ball,
 etc. to a player. *Theatre*. To supply an actor with a
 cue. Phr. To f off to futen for sale or slaughter.
 7. The warm springs that f the Bath's Addison.
 She fed the turning spindle with the twisting thread
 1808. 8. b. Mangel wurzel. It fed to the cows in
 winter 1883. 9. The sheep have fed it too close for a
 gyp of the hand *J. R. S. 1818*.

Feed (*fid*), *pp.* a. 1460. [*f. FEED v.*] *ti.*
 Bound to feudal service. Only in *f. man*; see
 FREEDMAN. 2. Paid by fees; hired; bribed;
Sc. employed for wages 1579.

Feeder (*fidar*). ME [*f. FEED v.* + *-ER* I.]
 1. One who feeds or supplies food to; one who
 maintains (a parasite, etc.). Also *transf.* and
fig. 1579. 2. One who or that which eats or
 takes food; also *transf.* of a plant, a flame
 1562; *pl.* cattle for fattening 1796. 3. An organ
 or appliance for feeding (senses 1 and 2); *spec.*
 in *Entom.* 1811. 4. One who feeds up cattle
 for slaughter ME. 5. A stream which flows
 into another body of water; a tributary; also
transf. and *fig.* 1795. b. *spec.* A water course
 which supplies a canal or reservoir by gravitation
 or natural flow (W.) 1825. 6. *fig.* *Living.*
 a. A smaller lode falling into the main lode or
 vein 1728. b. An underground spring 1702
 c. A stream of gas escaping from a fissure in
 the ground; a blower 1881. 7. One who or that
 which supplies material for consumption or
 elaboration; *esp.* one who or that which sup-
 plies material to a machine 1669. 8. *Electr.*
Engin. A wire bearing a subsidiary current;
 a branch-wire to supply a house, etc. 1892.

1. The horse remembers his f 1816. *fig.* The
 Tutor and the F. of my Roots *Shaks*. a. He (the
 barbell) is a curious f. *Warren*. 5. The Kennet...
 is one of the main feeders of the Thames 1878.

Feeding (*fidin*), *vb.* sb. OE. [*f. as prec.*]
 1. The action of FEED *v.* 2. *concr.* That which
 is eaten; food. Now *rare*. ME. 3. Grazing-
 ground; pasture. Now *dial.* ME.
 1. The f. of singing-birds *Ray*. 2. His (the Pike's)
 f. is usually fish or frogs *Ray*. 3. Lands or feedings,
 apt for milch kine 1554.

Comb. 1. *f.* bottle, a bottle for supplying milk or the
 like to infants; also *attrib.* in *fig.* sense; -cloth =
feed-cloth; -tube, 'an elastic tube... which is passed
 into the stomach' (*Sp. Soc. Lex.*)

1. Fee-dman. 1460. [*f. FEED pp.* a. + *MAN*.]
 1. One holding a FEE (*sb.*), a vassal-1565. 2.
 A soldier serving for pay-1722.

Fee-farm (*f-farm*). ME. [*a. AF. fee-ferme*.
OF. feufirme, fofferme; see *FER* *sb.* and *FARM*
sb.] *Law*. 1. The tenure by which land is held
 in fee-simple subject to a perpetual fixed rent,
 without other services; the estate of the tenant
 in land so held; *rarely*, the land itself. Also
fig. 2. The rent paid for an estate so held
 ME. 3. *attrib.*, *esp.* in *fee-farm-rent* 1638.
 Hence Fee-farmer.

Fee-faw-fum (*f-f-fum*). 1605. 1. Doggerel
 spoken by the giant in 'Jack the giant killer'
 upon discovering the presence of Jack. 2. a.
 An exclamation indicating a murderous intention
 1690. b. Nonsense, fit only to scare children.
 Also *attrib.* 1811. 3. A term for 'a blood-
 thirsty person' 1678

1. *Learn.* in. iv. 188. 2. b. This is all fee-faw-fum
 (*mod.*)

Feel (*fid*), *sb.* ME. [*f. next vb.*] 1. The
 action of feeling (see *FEEL v.*), an instance of
 this 1467. 2. The sense of touch. Now only

n o h f ME. 3 A ee ng or sensa on
 men al o p cal 1737 4. Ascribed as a
 quality to a material object: The kind of sensa-
 tion which it produces 1739.

2. A rough texture to the f. 1874. 3. With all sorts
 of queer feels about me H. Wai. 1808. 4. The general
 f. of the air is very mild Mrs. Piozzi

Feel (*fid*), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pple.* felt (*felt*)
 [*Com. WGer.*: OE. *fehan*: *WGer.* type
**fehan*, *f.* root *fel-*: *OE.* *fehan*, *pl.*, oc-
 ccurring in OE., *Gr. palámp, L. palma, Skr.*
phani, etc.]

1. *trans.* To handle in order to experience
 a tactual sensation; to examine by touching;
 hence, to try by touching 1833. 2. *absol.*
 and *intr.* a. To touch with the hand or finger.
 Const. *at.* of (now *dial.* and *U.S.*), *to*. 1599.

b. To search, try to ascertain, by handling or
 touch; to grope. Const. *after, for*. Also *fig.*
 ME. 3. *Alth. trans.* To examine by cautious

trial the nature of (ground), the strength of (an
 enemy) 1793. Also *intr.* with *for*: To try to
 locate (the enemy) 1839.

2. *Suffer* me, that I may feel the pillars *Yndr.* xvi.
 26. To f. the bit gently with the bridle-hand 1833
 Phr. To f. one's way: to find it by groping; also *fig.*
 2. b. If haply they might feel after him, and find
 him *Acts* xvii. 27. Come nearer... that I may feel
 thee. whether thou bee my very sonne *Isau.* or not
Gen. xxvii. 21.

II. *trans.* To perceive by the sense of touch
 ME.; more widely, to perceive through those
 senses which are not referred to any special
 organs; to have a sensation of (heat or cold, a
 blow, a wound, etc.) OE. b. *absol.* and *intr.*

To have sensations of touch, etc. ME. 2. To
 perceive by smell or taste (now *dial.*) ME. 13.
 To perceive mentally-1483. 4. To be con-
 scious of; to experience ME. b. *intr.* (for
 earlier *refl.*) with complement: To be consciously,

to regard oneself as 1816. 5. To undergo con-
 sciously. *Also intr.* const. of ME. 6. To
 be sensibly affected by. Also *transf.* and *fig.*
 of inanimate objects. ME. 7. *intr.* To have
 sympathy with, compassion for, or the like

1605. 8. *to*. To think, hold as an opinion (after
L. sentire)-1544. b. To believe on grounds not
 distinctly perceived; to have a conviction of (a
 fact) 1613.

2. The lawyer can not understand the matter t^h he
 fele his money 1545. We felt not the cold 1662. Phr.
 To f. one's legs. b. The nearest thing that feels
 Wicliffe. 4. He best can paint 'em [woes] who shall
 f. 'em most *Pope*. b. I don't f. myself Mrs. H. Wood
 Phr. To f. up in (one's work, etc.); see *Un. To f.*
like (doing something): to have an inclination for
 (*orig. U.S.* now common). 5. To f. inconvenience
 from heat 1767. 6. I was too young to f. my love
 1724. Phr. To f. the helm, said of a ship when she
 begins to obey the helm. 7. No man can see his
 army peril, by want without feeling for them *Wyclif*
tractat. 8. b. Legislation felt to be ineffectual
 (*mod.*)

III. In quasi-passive sense with complement:
 To be felt as having a specified quality; to seem
 1881.

Hence *felt* chilly 1825.
 Hence *feelable* a. that may or can be felt

Feeler (*fidar*). 1526. [*f. FEEL v.*] 1. One
 who or that which feels. 2. *Dial.* One of the
 organs with which certain animals are furnished,
 for trying objects by the touch or for searching
 for food; a palp 1665. Also *transf.* and *fig.*
 3. One sent out to feel the enemy; *transf.*
 a proposal or hint put forth or thrown out in
 order to ascertain the opinions of others 1830.

2. Her ships were the feelers with which she touched
 on Greece and Italy *Mervale*.

Feeling (*fidin*), *vb.* sb. ME. [*f. FEEL v.*]
 1. The action of FEEL *v.* in various senses.
 Chiefly *gerundial*. 2. The faculty or power by
 which one feels (in sense II. 1 of the *vb.*); the
 general sensibility of the body, as dist. from the
 special senses ME.; a physical sensation or
 perception due to this ME. 3. The condition
 of being emotionally affected; an emotion

ME.; *pl.* emotions, susceptibilities, sympathies
 1771. 4. Capacity or readiness to feel; suscep-
 tibility to the higher emotions; *esp.* tenderness
 for the sufferings of others 1858. 5. Pleasur-
 able or painful consciousness ME. 6. What
 one feels in regard to something; also, the
 objective quality occasioning this. Also *transf.*
 of a language, 1449. 7. *Psychol.* a. A fact or
 state of consciousness (J. S. Mill and others).

b. As a generic term comprising sensation,
 desire, and emotion only. c. (After Kant's
gefühl) The element of pleasure or pain in any
 state. d. An intuitive cognition or belief, 1739

8. In *Fine Art*: cf. senses 3-5. a. *Painting*.
 That quality in a work of art which depicts the
 mental emotion of the painter 1854. b. *Arch.*
 The general tone of a building or style of archi-
 tecture; the impression produced on a spectator
 1859.

1. The first f. of a febrile attack 1805. 2. There is
 not a living creature... but hath the sense of f., although
 it have none else *Hort* 1840. 3. All classes were agreed
 in one common f. of displeasure *Proctor*. 4. She has
 not one grain of f. *Swift*. 6. The apprehension of
 the good, Gives but the greater f. to the worse
Rich. II, i. iii. 301.

Feeling (*fidin*), *pp.* a. ME. [*f. as prec.*]
 That feels. 1. Sentient: capable of sensation.
 2. Accessible to emotion; sympathetic, com-
 passionate 1618; of language. Indicating emo-
 tion 1568. 3. That is deeply or sensibly felt or
 realized, heart-felt, vivid 1530.

2. His f. words *Spenser*. 3. *A f. sense* Of all your
 royal favours 1721. Hence *Feelingly* *adv.*
Feer (e, var. of *FEEL sb.*, *Obs.* companion;
 also *obs.* f. *FEAR*.

Fee-simple. 1463. [*a. AF.*: see *FEEL sb.* and
 SIMPLE.] *Law*. An estate in land, etc.
 belonging to the owner and his heirs for ever,
 without limitation to any class of heirs. *In*
fee-simple: in absolute possession. Also *transf.*
 and *fig.*

fig. He will sell the fee-simple of his salvation *All's*
Well in. iii. 312.

Feet, *pl.* of Foot.

Fee-tail. 1495 [*a. AF. fee tail* = Anglo-
L. feudum tailatum; *tail* is from *OF. tailier*
 (*mod. f. tailler*) to cut, to limit.] *Law*. An
 estate of inheritance entailed or limited to some
 particular class of heirs; a limited fee. *Fee-tail*
expectant: see *EXPECTANT a.*

Feeless (*fidles*), *a.* 1605. [*See -LESS*.]
 Without feet.

Feeze (*fidz*), *sb.* ME. [*f. next vb*] 1. A rash;
 hence, a violent impact. Also, a rub. Now
dial. and *U.S.* 2. *U.S. colloq.* A state of per-
 turbation 1846.

1. Phr. To fetch or take (one's) f.: to take a short
 run before leaping.

Feeze (*fidz*), *v.* 1. Now *dial.* [*OE. fisan*,
fisan to drive = *ON. *feyja*.] *ti. trans.* To
 drive; to drive off or away-1869. 2. To frighten
 ME. 3. a. *vaguely*, To 'do for' (a person) 1596.
 b. To beat, *fig.* 1610.

3. a. He feeze you in faith *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 1
 Feeze (*fidz*), *v.* *dial.* 1711. 1. *trans.* To
 turn, as a screw; also *fig.* 1806. 2. *intr.* for
refl. To wind in and out, to hang off and on

Feff, Feffment: see *PROFF*.

Fegary (*fidgari*). 1600. A corruption of
 VAGARY, *q. v.*

Fegs (*fidz*). Now *Sc.* and *dial.* 1598. [*Dis-*
torcion of *FAY sb.*, *FAITH*, ? + *-KIN* (s.)] An
 exclam., expressing asseveration or astonish-
 ment. Also as an (unmeaning) *sb.*

Feign (*fidin*), *v.* [*ME. feignen, feignen*, *ad.*
OF. feindre (pr. *pple. feignant*) = *L. fingere*,
 whence *FICTION*, *FIGMENT*.] 1. *trans.* To
 fashion, form, shape. Now only after *L.* 2.
 To invent; to forge ME. 3. To relate in
 fiction; to fable. Now *rare*. ME. 4. *absol.*
 and *intr.* To indulge in fiction-1636. 5. To
 suppose arbitrarily or erroneously. Now *rare*.
 ME. 6. *trans.* To assert or maintain ficti-
 tiously; to pretend ME. 7. To practise dis-
 simulation, dissimulation (*refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*)
 -1559. Also *trans.* To conceal *Spenser*. 7.
trans. To make a show of, pretend, simulate,
 sham; also *absol.* ME. 8. *refl.* and *intr.* To
 pretend, make oneself appear ME. 9. To
 counterfeit 1484. 10. To make a feint-1632.
 11. *Mod.* To sing softly; also, to sing with
 due regard to the 'accidentals'-1553. 12.
 To shirk (*trans.* and *intr.*) -1535.

2. Thou hast feigned This tale *Gower*. 3. Things
 worse Than Fables yet have feign'd *Milt. P. L.* xi.
 607. 4. The *Stratagems*, where they feined Hercules
 his pillars to be *Strutinger*. 7. Escaped death, only
 by feigning it 1741. *absol.* She cannot f. C. *Brown*.
 8. Faine thy selfe to be a mourner *Shaks* xiv. 2. 12.
 There they made a great assaut *The Englyshmen*
byed nat *Ld. Brians*. Feigned *pl.* Feigned-
 ly *adv.* -ness. Feigner. Feigningly *adv.*

without a fellow; †solitary; peerless (poet.).
e. i (sit). i (Psyche) q (whorl) r (got).

se (man). a (pass). au (loud). o (cut). e (Fr. chef). a (ever). oi (I, eye). a (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche) o (when) o (got).

†**Fellowlike**. 156 [f as p e + l. E.]
A d j. L e a o m p o n e m a e c o m
p a n e n a b 5 B a d l e o n e s e o
m a y 569 s o b 678

Fellowly. ME. (Revived in poet. and rhet. use.) [f as prec + -LY.] A. d j. 1. Like or pertaining to a fellow; social -1578. 2. Companionable -1688.

3. Mine eyes ev'n sociable to the shew of thine Fall f. drops *Temp* v. l. 64.

B. adv. On equal terms; socially, hence, familiarly -1637.

†**Fellowred**. Only ME. [f. **FELLOW** so.; see -RED.] 1. Company, fellowship. 2. Intercourse. 3. A company of fellows.

Fellowship (fe low' ship), sb. ME. [f. **FELLOW** sb. + -SHIP.] 1. Partnership -1623; participation, community of interest, sentiment, nature, etc. ME. 2. Companionship, company, society ME. 3. Dealing -1613; intercourse, esp. spiritual ME. 4. = COMMUNION 3. ME. 5. The spirit of comradeship ME. 6. A body of fellows or equals; a company. Now arch. ME. 7. A guild, corporation, company; also *collect*. ME.; an association of any kind 1547. 8. The position, or the emoluments, of a fellow in a college, university, learned society, etc. 1536; *collect* the body of fellows in a college, etc.; the society constituted by them -1756. 9. *Arith.* The process, by which gain or loss is divided among partners 1551. 10. pl. = *Fellowship porters* (see *Comb.*) DICKENS.

1. A f in a crie of Players *Hamil.* ii. 289. I feel by proof That f in pain divides not smart *Milt.* P. R. i. 401. 2. To renounce f with anyone *Maculay*. 3. F with the Saints *A. V. Travel* *Prif* 3. 4. Phr To give the right hand of f (after Gal. ii. 9) to acknowledge as entitled to communion (a literal giving 'the right hand of f' being in some Protestant denominations a part of the ceremony); also *transf.* 5. A point of good f. 1551. 6. The goodly fellowship [L. *confraternitas*] of the Prophets *Ble Com. Prayer* 1549. 7. Land is sometimes leased to a small f. *Johnson*. *Comb* F. porter, a member of the f of the Porters of Billingsgate, a guild having certain monopolies in the City of London.

Fellowship (fe low' ship), v. ME. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To unite in fellowship. Also *refl.* -1561. 2. To accompany -1483. 3. To admit to fellowship. Now only in religious use. ME. 4. *intr.* To join in (religious) fellowship. Chiefly U. S. ME.

Fellow-soldier. 1526. A companion-in-arms.

Felly (fe li), adv. ME. [f. **FELL** a.] In a fell manner, fiercely, cruelly, malignantly; terribly, hence (dialect) exceedingly, feraciously, cunningly -1530.

Felly: see **FELLOR**.

Felo-de-se (fe lo de se). PL. *felones*, *felos-de-se*. 1551. [Anglo-L. *felo FELON*, *de se* of himself.] 1. One who 'deliberately puts an end to his own existence, or commits any unlawful malicious act, the consequence of which is his own death' (Blackstone). Also fig. 2. Hence, Self-murder, suicide 1777.

Felon (fe lōn), a. and sb. 1. ME. [a. OF. *felon* adj. and sb.; -vulgar L. **felonem*; prob. a deriv. of L. *fel* (*fell*) gall, with sense 'one who, or that which, is full of bitterness or venom'. See N. E. D.]

A. adj. 1. Cruel, fierce, terrible; wicked, base. Now *poet.* Also *transf.* of things and places. 2. Courageous -1596. 3. 'Terribly' great. *Scr.* -1605. 4. Stolen. *FUTLER*.

1. Courtesies. No gratitude in f. minds *dege* *Dayden*. *transf.* The f. winds *Milt.* *Lyndis* 91.

B. sb. 1. A vile or wicked person. Sometimes applied to the Devil. -1814. 2. Law. One who has committed felony. Also *attrib.* as f. *blow* ME. 3. Villany, baseness, perfidy. ME. only.

1. He, the King of Heav'n. Down to the deep abysses the flaming f. strook *Dayden*.

Hence **Feloness**, a female f. *Brown*. 4. **Felonly** adv. in a f. manner. **Felonry**, the whole class of felons. (Applied orig. to the convict population of Australia.)

Felon (fe lōn), sb. 2. ME. [Perh. a. OF. *felon*; see prec.] 1. A small abscess or boil, an inflamed sore; esp. a whitlow under or near the nail of a finger or toe. 2. *attrib.* in names of plants, herbs, etc., as **F-wort**, (a) *Solanum*

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Felonous (fel o nəs), a. 1575. [f. **FELONY** + -OUS.] 1. Wicked, atrociously criminal. Now chiefly *poet.* 2. Law. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, felony. Hence *poet.*: Thievish. 1634. Of a person: That has committed felony 1857.

1. F. outrages *HOLLAND*. 2. O thievish night! Why should'st thou, but for some f. end. In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars *Milt.* *Comus* 195.

Hence **Feloniously** adv., -ness.

†**Felonous**, a. ME. [f. **FELON** + -OUS.] Of the nature of a felon; like a felon -1596. Hence

†**Felonously** adv.

Felony (fe lōni), ME. [ad. F. *felonie*; -Com. Rom. **fellonia*, f. *fellone* **FELON**; see -Y.]

1. Wickedness, baseness -1489; wrath (after OF.) -1523. 2. Guile, perfidy -1533. 3. A crime, misdeed, sin -1523. 4. *Randal Law*.

An act on the part of a vassal which involved the forfeiture of his fee ME. 5. *Common and Statute Law*. Any of a class of crimes regarded by the law as of a graver character than misdemeanours. (Including, besides statutable offences, those which formerly involved forfeiture of lands and goods, and corruption of blood; sometimes also, misprision of treason, which is a misdemeanour.) ME.

Felsite (fel'sait), 1794. [f. **FELS** (PAR) + -ITE.] *Min.* = **FELSTONE**; also *attrib.* Hence

Felsitic a. consisting of or containing f.

Felspar, **Felspath**: see **FELDS**.

Felstone (fel'ston), 1838. [ad. Ger. *felsstein*, f. *fels* rock + *stein* stone. First used vaguely for amorphous rocks; now = **FELSITE**.] *Min.* A designation of compact felspar occurring in amorphous rock-masses.

Felt (felt), sb. 1. [OE. *felt*; -O. *felt*; -*feltor*; -*felt*; -pre-Tent. **felto*; -*fel*. Cf. **FILTER**.]

1. A kind of cloth or stuff made of wool, or of wool and fur or hair, tulle or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure, with fees or size. Also pl. 2. A piece of this, something made of this, esp. a felt hat (whence *transf.* a hat of any material) 1450. 3. A thickly matted mass of hair or other fibrous substance ME.

1. Mute Silence with her feet in f. *Wolcott*. 2. The bed of rugs and f. *M. Arnold*. *Comb* f.-grain, 'the grain of wood whose direction is from the pith to the bark; the direction of the medullary rays in oak and some other timber' (*Knight*).

Felt (felt), sb. 2. *dialect*. 1708. [? a confusion of **FELL** sb. 1, **FELT** sb. 1, **FELT** sb.] A skin or hide.

Felt (felt), v. p. pp. of **FELL** v.

Felt (felt), v. ME. [f. **FELT** sb. 1] 1. *trans.*

To make into felt; to mat or press together into a felt-like consistency 1513; to make of felt ME. 2. *intr.* for *refl.* To form into felt-like masses, to become matted together 1791. 3. To cover with felt (*wood*).

1. They fail to beat, to f., and thicken it close with their feet *HOLLAND*. 3. To f. the cylinder of a steam-engine (*wood*).

Feltter, v. Now *dialect*. ME. [ad. OF. *feltter*, f. *feltre* felt = It. *feltro* -med L. *feltreum*; see **FILTER** sb.] 1. *trans.* To tangle; to mat together. 2. To entangle 1567. 3. = **FILTER** v. B. JONS.

Felting (fel'ing), vbl. sb. 1686. [f. **FELT** v.]

1. The action or process of making felt 2. *concr.* Felted cloth 1849. 3. *attrib.* 1805.

Felucca (fel'uka), 1628. [a. It. *felucca*, f. (ult.) Arab. root *f-l-k* to be round.] A small

coasting vessel propelled by oars or lateen sails, or both, used chiefly in the Mediterranean.

Branchen... f. in a f. (a boat about as big as a Gravesend barge) J. BARGRAVE. Hence **Feluc** etc. v. to put on board a f. *De Foe*.

Felwort (fel'wort), [OE. *feldwyr*, f. *feld* field + *wyr* root.] a. *Centasia lutea*, and other species of gentian. b. *Succisa praevenis*.

Female (fi'me), [ME. *femelle*, a. OF. -L. *femella*, dim. of *femina*.]

A. adj. 1. Belonging to the sex which bears offspring. 2. Bot. a. Of the parts of a plant:

Fruit-bearing; resulting in a new individual 1793. b. Of a blossom or flower: Having a pistil and no stamens; pistillate; fruit-bearing 1796. c. Of plants, trees: Applied arbitrarily,

n Female hemp - *Andromeda* (see **FEMBLE** sb.) 1543. 3. Consist ng of females 1552. 4.

Of or pertaining to a woman or women 1635

5. Characteristic of womankind 1632. 76.

Womanish -1771. 7. Epithet of various material and immaterial things, denoting simplicity

inferiority, weakness, or the like ME. 8.

Applied, esp. in *Medic.*, to that part of an instrument or contrivance which receives the corresponding or male part 1666.

1. Who is this, what thing of Sea or Land? Female of sex it seems *Milt.* *Sams* 711. The Female Bee - *P. L.* vii. 490. 2. c. The male (pygmaei) hath a

crumpled flour, and the f. hath a blewie *Turner*. The f. luy so brings the barley fingers of the Elme

Milt. *N. iv* l. 45. 3. Heifers from his f. Store he took *Dayden*. 4. The force of f. lungs *Pope*. A f. reign *Gibson*. 5. Female charm *Milt.* *P. L.* ix. 999

7. The ancient called sopphees male and f., the pale blue, approaching the white, (was) the f. *EMANUEL*.

L. rime: = *feminine rime*, see **FEMININE**. 8. *P. screw, socket*, a circular hole or socket having a spiral thread adapted to receive the thread of the male screw.

B. sb. 1. A female animal ME. 2. A female person; as a synonym for 'woman' now only contemptuous ME. 3. *attrib.* 1599.

1. Conception and Parturition. In the Human f. *CARPENTER*. 2. The females... incapable of performing any military service *Crusoe*. They are no ladies. The only word good enough for them is the word of opprobrium - *females* 1826. 3. A f. see **HOWELL**.

†**Femalist**. [See -IST.] One devoted to the female sex. *MARSTON*.

Femality (fi'mæ'li-ti), 16. [f. **FEMALE** a. + -ITY.] 1. Female nature, pl. females 1754.

2. Unmanliness.

Femalize (fi'mæ'li-z), v. 1674. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To become effeminate. 2.

trans. To give a feminine ending to 1709.

3. The following feminized Christian names: Alexandrina, Andrewina, and Williamina 1887.

Feme (fem) Also (exc. techn.) *femme* ME. [a. OF. *feme* Fr. *femme*.] 1. Law.

(Chiefly conjoined with *baron*) Wife. 2. In 16th c. often playfully for Woman -1653.

1. The feme is entitled to dower *Bacon*.

Phr. **Law Feme covert** (*femā kōvert*), a woman under cover or protection of her husband; a married woman. **Feme sole** (*femā sōl*), an unmarried woman, a spinster, a widow. Also, a married woman who with respect to property is as if she were unmarried. Also *attrib.* as *feme sole merchant, trader*.

Femerell (fe mērel). ME. [ad. OF. *fumerelle* altered f. *funerole* -L. *funerarium*, dim. of *funerium*, f. *funus*] A lantern, leave, or covering placed on the roof of a

kitchen, hall, etc., for ventilation or escape of smoke

Femicide (fer'misaid), 1801. [See -CIDE a]

The killing of a woman.

†**Feminal**, a. ME. [a. OF. f. L. *femina*.]

Of or pertaining to a woman -17..

Feminality (fem'inæ-li-ti), 1846. [f. prec. + -ITY.] 1. The quality of a female; female nature. Now rare. 2. pl. only *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* A female trait or peculiarity; also, a knock-knock such as women like 1825.

†**Feminate**, a. rare. 1533 [ad. L. *feminatus*, f. *femina*.] Effeminate; feminine -1633

Femininity (fem'in-i-ti), 1820 [f. L. *femineus* + -ITY.] Womanliness; womanishness. So **Femininity**.

Feminie (fem'ini), arch. ME. [a. OF. f. L. *femina*.] Womankind; a set of women, esp. the Amazons.

He conquered all the regne of F. *CHAUCER*.

Feminine (fer'min), ME. [a. OF. *femina*, -ine, ad. L. *femininus*, f. *femina*.]

A. adj. 1. Belonging to the female sex; female. Now rare. 2. Hence *transf.* of objects to which sex is attributed 1601. 3. Cf or pertaining to a woman or to women; carried on by women 1489. 4. Characteristic of women, womanlike, womanly ME. 5. Deceptively 'Womanish, effeminate. ? *Obs* ME. 6. Gram.

Of the gender to which appellations of females belong ME.

2. Those Male, These F. *Milt.* *P. L.* i. 423. 2.

They say that the Moone is a planet *Feminine* *HOLLAND*. 3. *Fr. society* *DISKANT*, discussion 1865

4. Of a feminine and delicate body *HOLLAND* 5. He was of so unhappy a f. temper, that he was always in a terrible fright *CLARENDON*. 6. Every noun denoting a female animal is f. 1845. Phr. *f. rime* in French verse, one ending in a mute e (as being the feminine suffix); hence, a rime of two syllables, of which the

second is unstressed. So *fending*; *f. casura*, one which does not immediately follow the ictus.

B. 13. *f.* The adj. used absol. ME. **2.** Gram.

A word of the feminine gender 1607.

1. The fond F. GLANVILLE. The eternal f. 1892. **2.** Seamstress and songstress are double feminines 1885. Hence *feminine-ly* adv., *femine*, *feminism*, the state of being f.; a woman's expression.

Femininity (femini'niti). [ME. *femininité*, f. FEMININE + -ITY.] **1.** Feminine quality; in early use also, female nature. **2.** Womanishness 1863. **3.** *concr.* Womanhood 1855.

Feminism (femini'z'm). 1830. [f. L. *femina* + -ISM; cf. *f. feminisme*.] **1.** The qualities and rights of women 1893. **2.** So *Feminist*.

Feminity (femini'ti). [ME. *feminité*, a. OF. *feminite*, f. L. *femina*.] = FEMININITY. The murder of feminine SPANZA.

Feminize (femini'z), *v.* 1652. [f. L. *femina* + -IZE.] To make or become feminine. **||** *Femme de chambre* (fam d'z'janbr). 1762. [Fr.] **1.** A lady's maid. **2.** A chambermaid 1890.

Femoral (femorāl). 1782. [f. L. *femur* (femor-) thigh + -AL.] **A. adj.** Of or pertaining to the femur or thigh. Chiefly Anat., as *f. artery*, etc. **B. 13.** [sc. artery] 1859.

Femur (fēmūr). Pl. *femurs* (fēmūz). *femora* (fēmōrā). 1563. [a. L.; see prec.] **1.** Anat. The thigh-bone in vertebrata 1799. **2.** Entom. The analogous part in an insect; the third articulation of the foot 1834. **3.** Arch. The space between the channels [of the Trigliph] (Gwilt) 1563.

Fen (fēn). *sb.* 1 [OE. *fenn*, *fenn* = OHG. *fenna* fem., *fenn* neut., marsh, ON. *fenn* neut., quagmire. Goth. *fani* neut., mud = OTEUT. **fannom*.] **1.** Low land covered wholly or partially with shallow water, or frequently inundated; a tract of such land, a marsh. **12.** Mud, clay, mire, filth = 1535.

1. The margin of the broad reedy f. STEVENSON. The *fens*: certain low-lying districts in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and adjoining counties. *attrib.* and *concr.*, as *f.-boat*, *duck*, *fowl*, *grass*, *land* (whence *lander*, etc.; also *f.-berry*, the cranberry (*Vaccinium Oxycoccus*); *-cricket*, the mole cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*); *-fire* = *LOUIS FATUUS*; *-goose*, usually the Gray-Lag Goose (*Anser cinereus*); *-man*, an inhabitant of the fens; *-reeve*, an officer having charge of f. lands; etc.

Fen (fēn), *sb.* 2 *dial.* [OE. *fenne* mildew, cf. VINEWED.] A mould that attacks the hop-plant.

|| *Fen*, *sb.* 3 ME [ad. Arab. *fann* species. class.] A section in Avicenna's Canon. CHAUCER.

Fen (fēn), *v.* 1823. [? Corrupt f. FEND *v.*] *trans.* To forbid. Used chiefly by boys at marbles, etc.

'I'm fly,' says Jo. 'But f. larks, you know!' DICKENS.

Fence, *sb.* ME. [aphet. f. DEFENCE.] **1.** DEFENCE = 1664. **2.** The action, practice, or art of fencing, or use of the sword. Also *trans.* 1533. **12.** Means or method of defence; protection, security = 1755. **4.** *concr.* That which serves as a defence; a bulwark, defence (arch.). ME. **5.** An enclosure or barrier (e.g. a hedge, wall, railing, etc.) along the boundary of any place which it is desired to defend from intruders. Often qualified, as *gun*-, *ring*-, *wire*-, etc. f. (see these words). Also *trans.* and *fig.* 1512. **8.** *Metaph.* A guard, guide, or gauge designed to regulate the movements of a tool or machine 1703. **7.** A state of prohibition (cf. L. *in defensor*). STUBBS. **8.** *Thieves' slang.* A receiver of stolen goods; a house where they are received 1700.

1. *Capt. coat of f.*: see COAT *sb.* **2.** The wager at f. with Laertes 1803. *trans.* The Sophists were cunning masters off. BLACKER. **3.** Deer-hides, made a rude f. against the blast SCOTT. **4.** The fold DRYDEN. *fig.* The strong fences of the nightly awkwardness LAMB. *Phr.* *Stink f.*: one placed along the bottom of a depression in the ground; also, a opinion, or neutral in action. To make a Virginia f. (U.S.); to walk like a drunken man.

Concr.: f. lizard, the common small lizard or swift of the United States; *f.-man*, a gladiator; *-month*, (a) orig. the fawning-time of deer, a period of about 30 days, during which hunting was forbidden; (b) the

so (man). a (pass). ou (loud). v (cut). e (Fr. chef). o (ever). oi (I, eye). o (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). q (what). p (get).

close season for fishing, etc., not restricted to one month; *-play*, ta gladiatorial combat; *trans.* discussion; *-roof*, a roof for defence (= L. *testudo*); *-season*, time, a close season or time for fish, swans, etc.; *-shop*, a shop at which stolen goods are sold. Hence *Fenceful* a. affording defence. *Fenceless* a. unenclosed, defenceless.

Fence (fēns), *v.* ME. [f. the *sb.*] **1.** *intr.* To practise the use of the foil or sword; to use the sword scientifically. Also *fig.* of a witness, etc. 1598. **2.** *trans.* To screen, shield, protect. *Const. against*, from 1510. **13.** *intr.* To provide protection against = 1759. **4.** *trans.* To keep out, ward off, repel (arch.) 1592. **5.** To surround with or as with a fence; to enclose, fortify. Also *fig.* ME. **6.** *intr.* Of a horse - To leap a fence 1834. **7.** *trans.* To close for hunting or fishing. BLACKSTONE. **8.** *slang.* To purchase or sell with guilty knowledge (stolen goods). Also absol. 1610.

1. Alas sir, I cannot f. *Merry IV.* ii. iii 14. *fig.* For several months, diplomatists fenced among themselves MONTY. **2.** A place well fenced from the wind HAKLUYT. He fenced his royal promise with an *of* TERNYSON. **3.** To f. against the infirmities of ill health SPANZA. **4.** A cup of sack shall f. the cold Dr. FOS. **5.** Well fenced either with hedge or pale Fenced by etiquette EMERSON. *Phr.* *To f. the tables* (in Sc. Presbyterian Churches) to deliver an exhortation calculated to deter unworthy persons from communicating.

Hence *Fencer*, one who fences; a swordsman; a horse that jumps fences; a receiver of stolen goods (slang).

Fencible (fensibl'). ME. [Short for *defensible*, DEFENSIBLE.]

A. adj. **1.** Fit and liable for defensive military service. Chiefly Sc. **2.** Capable of being defended 1550. **3.** The *sb.* used *attrib.*: Belonging to the *Fencibles* 1795.

1. Let men keep watch and ward CARVILLE. **2.** Houses fencible against the Arabs LUTICOM. **B. sb.** A soldier liable only for service at home. Also *land*-, *river*-, *sea*-f. 1796.

Fencing (fensin), *sb.* 1849. [f. FENCE *v.*] **1.** The action or art of using the sword scientifically; the practice of this art with a blunted sword, foil, or stick. Also *fig.* 1531. **2.** The action of protecting, or of setting up a defence against 1489. **3.** The action of putting up fences or enclosing with a fence 1623; *concr.* an enclosure or railing; fences collectively; also (U.S.) the materials for these 1855. **4.** The action of leaping a fence 1827. **5.** *slang.* The receiving of stolen goods 1851. **1.** F. is warre without anger FULLER. *fig.* A piece of diplomatic f. FAYENAN.

Fend (fēnd), *sb.* Sc. and *dial.* 1658 [f. next vb.] **1.** A shift or venture 1724. **2.** Fare 1804. **13.** *Naut.* = FENDER.

Fend (fēnd), *v.* ME. [Shortened from DEFEND.] **1.** *trans.* = DEFEND *v.* (arch. or poet). Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* **2.** *intr.* In *To f. and prove*: To argue 1575. **3.** *trans.* To ward or keep off; esp. with off ME. **4.** *intr.* To make a shift (Sc. and *dial.*) 15.. **b.** = FARE. **1.** Freedom. shall. f. you with his wing EMERSON. To f. off the weather SCOTT.

Fende, obs. f. FIEND.

Fender (fēndər). ME. [f. FEND *v.* + -ER.] **1.** = DEFENDER. Now *dial.* **2.** Something that tends or wards off something else: *spec.* a. *Naut.* A piece of old cable, or other device, hung over or fixed on a vessel's side to preserve it from damage, e.g. by collision with another vessel or with a wharf 1626. **b. A large piece of timber placed as a guard in front of a pier, carriage-step 1884. **3.** A metal frame placed in front of a fire to keep falling coals from rolling into the room 1688. **4.** A sluice-gate; *occas.*, that shuts f. beam, (a) a beam = ascended over a vessel's side to ward off, etc. (b) = f. stop. - pile = a line of rails to stop the carriages and prevent their running off.**

Fendy, a. *dial.* 1782 [f. FEND *v.*] Resourceful; managing.

+Fenerate, *v.* [f. L. *fenerat*-, *fenerare*, f. *fenu* interest; see -ATE.] To lend on interest. (Dicts.) Hence **+Feneration**, the action or practice of fenerating; usury.

Fenestella (feneste'lā). 1797. [a. L., dim. of *fenestra* window.] **1.** Arch. A small window-like niche on the south side of the altar, containing the piscina and often the credence. **b.** A small window 1848. **2.** Zool. A polyzoan known by many fossil remains in Devonian limestones and other rocks' (Rossiter) 1894.

Fenestellid (feneste'l'id). 1862 [f. L. *fenestella* + -ID.] *Palaeont.* One of the *Fenestellidae* a family of palaeozoic polyzoans.

+Fenster, ME. [a. OF. *fenestre*: = L. *fenestra* (see next)] A window = 1548

|| *Fenestra* (fene'strā). 17 *trans.* 1844. [L. f. root of Gr. *phaino* to show.] **1.** Anat. A small hole or opening in a bone, etc. **2.** Bot. A small mark or scar, indicating the part at which the seed has separated from the ovary (Stark) 1828. Also, 'an opening through a membrane' 1856.

1. The f. ovalis or opening into the vestibule [of the ear] and the f. rotunda or opening into the cochlea BARK.

+Fenestral, *sb.* ME. [a. OF. f. *fenestre* (see FENESTER)] A window-frame or lattice, often fitted with cloth or paper instead of glass; rarely, a window-pane = 1530

Fenestral (fene'strāl). a. 1674. [ad. L. *fenestralis*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a window. **2.** Anat., etc. 'Having small openings like windows' (Wagstaffe).

Fenestrate (fene'strāt), a. 1835. [ad. L. *fenestratus*, *fenestratus*, f. *fenestra*.] **1.** Having small window-like openings or perforations. Chiefly Bot. and Zool. **2.** Entom. = FENESTRATED 3. 1842.

Fenestrated (fene'strēted), *pp.* a. 1826. [f. L. *fenestratus* (see prec.) + -ED.] **1.** Arch. Furnished with windows 1829. **2.** = FENESTRATE 1. 1849. **3.** Entom. Having transparent spots 1826.

Fenestration (fene'strā'tion). 1846. [f. L. *fenestratio*.] **1.** Arch. The arrangement of windows in a building. **2.** Anat. The becoming, or the being, fenestrated 1870

Fenestrule (fene'strūl). 1872 [ad. L. *fenestrule*, dim. of *fenestra*.] **1.** Zool. One of the openings in the zoarium of *Fenestella*, *Polydora*, and allied species.

Fengite see FENGITE.

Fennian (fēniān). 1816. [f. OIr. *fēnn* 'one of the names of the ancient population of Ireland' (Windisch), confused in mod times with *fian* fem. collect., a body of warriors who defended Ireland in the time of Finn, a legendary Irish king.]

A. sb. **1.** Applied to mercenary tribes acting as a permanent force for the support of the Anti Rig, or king of Ruic. **2.** One of a 'brotherhood' formed among the U.S. Irish for the overthrow of English rule in Ireland 1864. **B. sb.** Of or pertaining to the Fennians or to FENIANISM 1851.

Hence **Fenianism**, the principles, purposes, and methods of the Fennians.

Fenks (fēnks), *pl.* 1820. The fibrous parts of the blubber of a whale, which contain the oil, the refuse of the blubber when melted.

|| *Fennec* (fēnek) 1790. [Arab. *fēnek*.] Zool. A small African fox-like animal (*Canis zerda*) having very long ears.

Fennel (fēnēl) [OE. *fennel*, *fennel*, *fenol*, *fennel*, ad. pop. l. *fennel*, *fennel* (for L. *fenniculum*, dim. of *fennum* hay).] Bot. **1.** A fragrant perennial umbellifer (*Fenniculum cul-gare*) having yellow flowers, made use of in sauces, etc. **2.** Applied to plants resembling fennel 1523.

1. There's F for you *Hamlet* iv. iv. 182. Sweet F., *Fenniculum dulce* or *officinale*, grown in kitchen gardens for the sake of its leaves. **2.** Dog or Dog's F., *Anthemum Catula*. Hog's F., *Pimpinella officinale*. F.-flower, a herb of the genus *Nigella*. *Concr.*: f. oil, the oil of common fennel containing anethol and a terpene (Watts); f. water, a spirituous liquor prepared from fennel seed.

Fennish (fēnif), a. 1574. [f. FEN *sb.* 1 + -ISH.] **1.** = FENNY a. 1. 1577. **2.** Belonging to or produced from a fen 1574.

Fenny (fēni), a. 1 [OE. *fennig*, f. *fenn* FEN.] **1.** Of the nature of fen; boggy, swampy.

Fenny *a* Nov *d* a [OE. *fynig*, *f. fynne*]
FEN *sb*. Mouldy.

Fenouille-tte. 1706. [a. F., *f. fenouil*]

Fennel. Fennel water -1758.

Fensive, shortened *f.* DEFENSIVE.

Fent (*sent*), *sb.* ME. [ad. F. *fente*, *f. fendre*]

Also a placket-hole. Now chiefly dial

Fenugreek (*fenugreek*). [OE. *fenugrecum*,

L. fenug. xanthi for *fenug. Græcum* Greek hay,

so called by the Romans] A leguminous

plant (*Trigonella Fœnum Græcum*), the seeds

of which are used by farmers. Also attrib

Feodary, **Feodatory**: see FEU-

Feoff, var. of FIEF *sb.*

Feoff (*feff*), *v.* P. t. and *pple*. **feoffed**.

[Early ME *feoffen*, ad. AF. *feoffer*, OF. *feuffer*,

feffer, *f. fier*, *see* FLE *sb.*, FIEF *sb.*]

Law = ENFEOFF *v.* P. OES. Also *fig.* -1636.

to. To confer (a heritable possession) upon.

Chiefly *fig.* -1649.

Feoffee (*feff*), ME. [ad. OF. *feoffe*, *pa. pple*

of *feoffer*] **Law** 1. The person to whom a

feoffment is made 1542. 2. *see* One of a board

of trustees holding land for charitable or other

public purposes

Feoffment (*feffment*). ME. [a. AF. *feoffment*,

see FIEF *v.* **Law** 1. The action of

investing with a fief or fee. Applied *esp.* to

conveyance by livery of seisin (at common law

usually evidenced by a deed) 2. The deed

or instrument by which corporeal heredita-

ments are conveyed -1672. 3. The fief con-

ferred ME.

Phr. *F. in, of, upon trust, f. to uses*: a grant of

land in trust for another, or for certain uses.

Feoffor, **feoffor** (*feffor*). ME. [ad. AF. *feoffor*,

see FIEF *v.* 1. One who makes a

feoffment to another. 2. Misused for FIEFEE

-1603.

Fer, *v.* App. meaningless. See context of

Her *v.* IV, IV, 29

Fer, obs. *f.* FAR; FEAR *sb.*; FIRE.

Feracious (*feriſiſ*), *a.* 1637 [f. *L. ferax*

(*ferre*), *f. ferre* to bear + *-OUS*.] Bearing

abundantly; fruitful.

Feracity (*ferasiti*) *1606*. ME. [ad. *L.*

feracitatem; see *prec.* and *-ACITY*] The quality

of being feracious

Feral (*feral*), *a.* 1621. [ad. *L. ferale* per-

taining to funeral rites or to the dead] 1.

Deadly, fatal. *Phr.* *in feral*. 2. Funereal,

gloomy 1640.

Phr. *F. diseases* Burton, *Signes* LILLY. 2. Feral

birds that love Darkness GAUDIN

Feral (*feral*), *a.* 1604 [f. *L. fera* wild

beast + *-AL*] 1. Wild, untamed; uncultivated

Often of animals and plants that have run wild

1659. 2. Of pertaining to, or resembling a wild

beast; brutal, savage

Ferash (*ferash*). *Anglo-Ind.* 1600. [Urdu

from Arab *farash* spreader.] A menial servant

who spreads carpets, pitches tents, etc.

Ferberite (*ferberite*). 1811. [f. *Ferber*

proper name + *-ITE*] 1. (After J. F. Ferber.)

A variety of gneiss. 2. (After R. Ferber.)

A variety of wolfram from Southern Spain 1868.

Ferd, obs. *f.* FLARE *pple*.

Fer-de-lance (*fer de lāns*, *fer de lāns*).

1880. [Fr. *fer* = head (*lit.* iron) of a lance.] 1.

Her. A lance-head used as a charge 1892. 2.

A venomous serpent (*Trigonoccephalus lanceo-*

latus) of Brazil 1888.

Fer-de-moline (*fer de molin*). 1741. [Fr. *fer*

= iron of a mill.] *Her*. A bearing: The

iron support for the moving mill-stone.

Fere, *sb.* 1. Now arch. [ME. *fore*, *aphet* *f.*

OE. *forera* (*Y-FERE*) = (*ult.*) pre-Eng *for* (*Y-*

+ *for*) going, *f.* ablaut-root of *faran*.] 1. A

comparison, mate, whether male or female.

2. A husband or wife ME. 3. An equal ME.

2. The nuptial *f.* Of famous Vulcan CHAMMAN.

Fere, *sb.* 2 ME. [aphet. *f.* OE. *forer* neut.,

f. = *prec.*] Companionship; chiefly *concr.* a

company. Only ME

o (Ger. Kān). o (Fr. per). u (Ger. Müller).

u (Fr. dune). o (curl) e (ē) (there). e (ē) (rein). f (Fr. farre). f (fr, fern, earth).

Fere *a* Now *Sc.* ME. [a. ON. *ferr*, *f.*

(*ult.*) OTeut. **fard* (OE. *for*, ME. *FORE* *sb.*)

going *f.* *faran* FARE *v.*] Able to go, in

health, hence *gen.* able; sound, whole.

Fere, *v.* 1 [OE. *firan* wk. vb. = OTeut

**fōrjan*, *f. fōra*, *f.* ablaut-root of *faran* FARE

v.] *intr.* = FARE *v.* (exc. in senses 3, 5)

Fere, *v.* 2 ME. [aphet. *f.* APPEIR, EFFEIR.]

intr. To fall by night, appertain, become.

Chiefly *impers.* -1513

Fere, obs. *f.* FAR, FEAR, FEER, FIRE.

Feratory (*feritōri*) ME. [A perversion of

ME. *ferre*, a. OF. *ferre* = *L. feretrum*, ad. Gr.

φερετρον, *f. φερε* to bear.] 1. A portable or

stationary shrine, often richly adorned, in which

were kept the relics of saints; a tomb. 2. A

hier ME. 3. The part of an abbey or a church

in which shrines were deposited 1449.

1. Porphyry stones for Edward the Confessor's *f.*

H. WALPOLE. var. **Feretrum** (in sense 1).

Ferforth, obs. *f.* FAR-FORTH.

Fergusonite (*fērgūssənait*). 1827. [f. *Fer-*

guson (of Raith) + *-ITE*.] *Mtn.* A metamobate

(and tantalate) of yttrium with erbium, cerium,

uranium, iron, calcium, etc. (Dana).

Feria (*feriā*). 1853. [L.; see FAIR *sb.*]

Eccl. A week-day, *esp.* an ordinary week-day as

opp. to a festival.

Ferial (*feriāl*). ME. [a. F. *feriāl*, ad.

med. *L. ferialis*, *f. feria*; see *prec.*]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to the days of the week,

or to a week-day as dist. from a festival 2.

Pertaining to a holiday 1500.

Phr. *F. day, time* (Sc. Law); in which the courts

were closed and legal process was invalid.

B. sb. A week-day not a feast or festival 1877.

Feriation. 1612. [f. *L. feriari*, *f. feria*.]

Holiday keeping; cessation of work -1822

Ferie, *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *ferie*, ad. *L. feria*]

1. A festival, holiday. Also attrib. -1616. 2.

= FERIA. -1588.

Ferine (*ferin*). 1640. [ad. *L. ferinus*, *f.*

fera wild beast]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of,

wild animals; wild, untamed 1577. 2. Of

human beings, etc.; bestial, beast-like 1640

3. Of a disease: Malignant (*rare*) 1666

1. Some in *f.* Venation take delight Morreau.

B. sb. A wild beast (Dicts.).

Hence *Ferinely* *adv.*, *-ness*.

Feringhee (*feringhi*). 1634. [Oriental ad

FRANK, with Arab ethnic suffix *-i*; in Arab.

farangi, in Pers. *farangi*] Formerly, the

Indian term for a European; now used chiefly

of the Indian-born Portuguese, and contemptu-

ously of other Europeans.

Ferio (*ferio*). 1551. *Logic*. A mnemonic

word representing the fourth mood of the first

sylogistic figure, in which a universal negative

major premiss and a particular affirmative minor

yield a particular negative conclusion.

Ferison (*ferison*). 1509. *Logic*. A mne-

monic word representing the sixth mood of the

third sylogistic figure, in which a universal

negative major premiss and a particular affirma-

tive minor yield a particular negative conclusion

Ferity (*feriti*). 1534. [ad. *L. feritatem*, *f.*

ferus; see *-ITY*.] 1. The quality of being wild

or savage

1646. 2. Savage or barbarous condition

1646. 3. Barbant, savage cruelty -1718

2. The ancient Rudeness and *f.* of our Country

STANNOP.

Ferling. Now *Hist.* [OE. *ferling*, *f.*

farða FOURTH + *-LING*] = FARTHING

Ferly (*ferli*). [OE. *ferlic* sudden, *f.* *for*

(see *FEAR*) + *-lic*, *-ly*] 1.

A. adj. 1. Sudden -ME 2. Terrible -1577

-1450

3. Furies of *f.* bestes 1460 Hence **Ferly** *adv.*

B. sb. Now *Sc.* and *dial* 1. A marvel ME.

2. Wonder, astonishment ME.

Fermacy, obs. *f.* PHARMACY.

Fermage, **Ferm** (e, etc., var. of FARMAGE,

FARM etc

Fermail (*fermail*). 1480. [a. OF. *fermaille*

med. *L. fermailum*, *f. fermare* to fix.] *Her*,

etc. A buckle or clasp; a setting.

Ferment (*ferment*), *sb.* ME. [a. F., ad. *L.*

fermentum, *f.* root of *fervere* to boil.] 1. *orig.*

Leaven or yeast, hence *gen.* that which causes

fermentation. Also *fig.* 2 = FERMENTATION

1. 1605. 3. *fig.* Agitation, tumult 1672.

1. Pasteur, proved the real 'ferments', to be

organised beings TINDALL. *fig.* Ishyphosis lays

af for frequent rebellion LOCKE. 2. The first *f.* of

new wine 1741. 3. To allay the general *f.* 1761.

Ferment (*ferment*), *v.* ME. [a. F. *fer-*

menter, ad. *L. fermentare*, *f. fermentum*; see

prec.] 1. *intr.* To undergo the action of a fer-

ment; to suffer fermentation, to 'work'. (In

early use primarily of dough or saccharine fluids.)

Also *fig.* 2. *trans.* To subject to fermentation

to cause fermentation in 1672. 3. *trans* and

fig. To work up into an agitation; to excite, stir

up 1660.

1. *fig.* My griefs *f.* and rage Milt. *Sam* 619. 2.

fig. Fanaticism, fermented with the leaven of earthly

avarice HUBB. 3. Ye vigorous swains, while youth

ferments your blood POPE.

Hence **Fermentable** *a.* capable of fermentation

Fermentable, (also *error*, *iscible*), *a.* capable

of causing or of undergoing fermentation.

Fermental, *a.* 1650. [f. *FERMENT* *sb.* +

-AL] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a

ferment or fermentation -1694.

Fermentarian (*fermentarian*). 1775. [f.

L. fermentarius, *f. fermentum* + *-ARIUS*.] A term

of reproach applied by Latin to Greek Christians,

as using fermented bread in the Eucharist.

Fermentate, *v.* 1599. [f. *L. fermentat-*

fermentare, *v.* *trans.* To cause to ferment; to

leaven -1670.

Fermentation (*fermentatōn*). ME. [ad.

L. fermentatōnem; see *prec.*] The action or

process of fermenting. 1. A process of the

second is unstressed. So *fending*; *f. casura*, one which does not immediately follow the ictus.

B. sb. 1. The adj. used absol. ME. **2. Gram.** A word of the feminine gender 1607.

1. The fond F. GLANVILLE. The eternal f. 1892. **2.** Seamstress and songstress are double feminines 1885. Hence *Feminine-ly* adv., *ness*. *Femininism*, the state of being f.; a woman's expression.

Femininity (femini'niti). [ME. *femininité*, f. FEMININE + -ITY.] **1.** Feminine quality; in early use also, female nature. **2.** Womanishness 1863. **3. concr.** Womankind 1865.

Feminism (femini'z'm). 1850. [f. L. *femina* + -ISM; cf. *f. femininus*.] **1.** The qualities of women (*rare*). **2.** Advocacy of the claims and rights of women 1895. So *Feminist*.

Feminity (femini'ti). [ME. *femininité*, a. OF. *feminité*, f. L. *femina*.] = FEMININITY. The mirror of feminine STERN.

Feminize (femini'z), v. 1652. [f. L. *femina* + -IZE.] To make or become feminine.

Femme de chambre (fam də'ʃɑbr). 1762 [Fr.] **1.** A lady's maid. **2.** A chambermaid 1890.

Femoral (fem'orāl). 1782. [f. L. *femur* (femor-) thigh + -AL.] **A. adj.** Of or pertaining to the femur or thigh. Chiefly Anat., as *f. artery*, etc. **B. sb.** (sc. artery) 1859.

Femur (fem'ur). Pl. *femurs* (fem'uriz). *femora* (fem'orā), 1563. [a. L.; see prec.] **1.** Anat. The thigh-bone in vertebrate 1799. **2. Entom.** The analogous part in insect; the third articulation of the foot 1834. **3. Arch.** The space between the channels [of the Trigliph] (Gwilt) 1563.

Fen (fen), sb. 1 [OE. *fen*, *fenn* = OHG. *fenna* fem., *fenni* neut., marsh, ON. *fen* neut., quagmire, Goth. *fenu* neut., mud. — OTeut. **fannom*.] **1.** Low land covered wholly or partially with shallow water, or frequently inundated; a tract of such land, a marsh. **2.** Mud, clay, mire, fihh 1535.

1. The margin of the broad reedy f. Stevenson. The *fens*: certain low-lying districts in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and adjoining counties. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *f. boat*, *duck*, *fowl*, *grass*, *land* (whence *lander*), etc.; also *f. berry*, the cranberry (*Vaccinium Oxycoccus*); *cricket*, the male cricket (*Gryllotalpa vulgaris*); *fire* = *LOUS FATUUS*; *goose*, usually the Gray-Lag Goose (*Anser cinereus*); *man*, an inhabitant of the *fens*; *reeve*, an officer having charge of f. lands; etc.

Fen (fen), sb. 2 *dia.* [OE. *fyns* mildew; cf. VINEWED.] A mould that attacks the hop-plant.

[Fen, sb. 3 ME.] [ad. Arab. *fann* species, class.] A section in Avicenna's Canon.

CHAUCER

Fen (fen), v. 1823. [? Corrupt f. FEND v.] *trans.* To forbid. Used chiefly by boys at marbles, etc.

'I'm fly,' says Jo. 'But f. larks, you know!'

DICKENS.

Defence, sb. ME. [aphet. f. DEFENCE.] + L. = FENCE - 1664. **1.** The action, practice, or art of fencing, or use of the sword. Also *transf.* 1533. **2.** Means or method of defence; protection, security - 1756. **3. concr.** That which serves as a defence, a bulwark, defence. (*arch.*) **4.** An enclosure or barrier (e.g. a hedge, wall, railing, etc.) along the boundary of any place which it is desired to defend from intruders. Often qualified, as *gun*, *ring*, *wire*, etc. *f.* (see these words). Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1512. **5. Mech.** A guard, guide, or gauge designed to regulate the movements of a tool or machine 1703. **6.** A state of prohibition (cf. L. *in defensione*). STUBBS. **7.** *Thever's slang*, a receiver of stolen goods; a house where they are received 1700.

2. Cap. coat of f. see CAP sb., COAT sb. **3.** The wagger at f. with Laertes 1863. *transf.* The Sophists made a trade f. against the blast Scott. **4.** Deer-hides furnished hon. Overleaps the fences of the nightly awkwardness LAMB. *Phr.* *Swat f.* one placed along the bottom of a depression in the ground; also, in opinion, or neutral in action. To make a Virginia f. (f. s.) to walk like a drunken man.

Comb. *F. lizard*, the common small lizard or swift of the United States; *f. man*, a gladiator; *month*, (a) orig. the fawning-time of deer, a period of about 30 days, during which hunting was forbidden; (b) the

close season for fishing, etc., not restricted to one month; *play*, a gladiatorial combat; *transf.* discussion; *roof*, a roof for defence (= L. *testudo*); *season*, time, a close season or time for fish, swans, etc.; *shop*, a shop at which stolen goods are sold. Hence *Fenceful* a. affording defence. *Fenceless* a. unenclosed; defenceless.

Fence (fens), v. ME. [f. the sb.] **1. intr.** To practise the use of the foil or sword; to use the sword scientifically. Also *fig.* of a witness, etc. 1598. **2. trans.** To screen, shield, protect. *Const. against*, from. 1510. **3. intr.** To provide protection against - 1759. **4. trans.** To keep out, ward off, repel (*arch.*) 1592. **5.** To surround with or as with a fence; to enclose, fortify. Also *fig.* ME. **6. intr.** Of a horse. To leap a fence 1884. **7. trans.** To close for hunting or fishing. BLACKSTONE. **8. slang.** To purchase or sell with guilty knowledge (stolen goods). Also absol. 1610.

2. Also str. I cannot f. *Merry W.* 11. iii 14. *fig.* For several months .. diplomatists fenced among themselves MOTLEY. **2.** A place well fenced from the wind HANLUTY. He fenced his royal promise with an *iron* TENNISON. **3.** To f. against the infirmities of ill health STERN. **4.** A cup of sack shall f. the cold De For. Fenced round by traces B. CORNWALL. *fig.* *Phr.* To f. the tables (in Sc. Presbyterian Churches) to deliver an exhortation calculated to deter unworthy persons from communicating.

Hence *Fencer*, one who fences; a swordsman; a horse that jumps fences; a receiver of stolen goods (*slang*).

Fencible (fensib'l). ME. [Short for *defensible*, DEFENSIBLE.] **A. adj.** **1.** Fit and liable for defensive military service. Chiefly Sc. **2.** Capable of being defended 1590. **3.** The sb. used *attrib.*: Belonging to the Fencibles 1795.

1. Lot f. men. keep watch and ward CARLYLE. **2. House.** fencible against the Arabs LITTON. **B. sb.** A soldier liable only for service at home Also *land*, *river*, *sea*; 1796.

Fencing (fens'ing), vbl. sb. 1489. [f. FENCE v.] **1.** The action or art of using the sword scientifically; the practice of this art with a blunted sword, foil, or stick. Also *fig.* 1581. **2.** The action of protecting, or of setting up a defence against 1489. **3.** The action of putting up fences or enclosing with a fence 1628; *concr.* an enclosure or railing; fences collectively; also (U.S.) the materials for these 1855. **4.** The action of leaping a fence 1827. **5. slang.** The receiving of stolen goods 1851.

1. F. is warre without anger FULLER. *fig.* A piece of diplomatic f. FREEMAN.

Fend (fend), sb. Sc. and *dia.* 1658. [f. next vb.] **1.** A shift or venture 1724. **2. Fore** 1804. **3. Naut.** = FENDER.

Fend (fend), v. ME. [Shortened from DEFEND] **1. trans.** = DEFEND v. (*arch.* or *poet.*) Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* **2. intr.** In *To f. and prove*: To argue 1575. **3. trans.** To ward or keep off; *esp.* with *off* ME. **4. intr.** To make a shift (*Sc.* and *dia.*) 15.. **b.** = FARE. **1. Freedom** shall. f you with his wing EMERSON. To f. off the weather SCOTT.

Fend(e, obs. f. FIEND.

Fender (fender), ME. [f. FEND v. + -FR.] **1.** = DEFENDER. Now *dia.* **2.** Something that fends or wards off something else: *spec. a.* Naut. A piece of old cable, or other device, hung over or fixed on a vessel's side to preserve it from damage, e.g. by collision with another vessel or with a wharf 1626. **b. A large piece of timber placed as a guard in front of a pier, dock-wall, etc. 1739. **c. A mud-guard on a carriage-step 1884. **3.** A metal frame placed in front of a fire to keep falling coals from rolling into the room 1688. **4.** A sluice-gate; *occas.*, the whole sluice 1847.****

Comb. *f. beam*, (a) a beam suspended over a vessel's side to ward off ice, etc.; (b) *f. stop*, -pile = a line of rails to stop the carriages at the end of running off.

Fendy, a. *dia.* 1782. [f. FEND v.] Resourceful; managing.

Fenerate, v. [f. L. *fererat*, *fererare*, f. *ferus* interest; see -ATE.] To lend on interest. (Diets.) Hence *Feneration*, the action or practice of fermenting, usury.

Fen (fen), sb. 1 [OE. *fennig*, f. *fenn* *fen*.] **1.** Of the nature of fen; boggy, swampy.

Fen (fen), sb. 2 [OE. *fennig*, f. *fenn* *fen*.] **1.** Of the nature of fen; boggy, swampy.

Fen (fen), sb. 3 [OE. *fennig*, f. *fenn* *fen*.] **1.** Of the nature of fen; boggy, swampy.

Fen (fen), sb. 4 [OE. *fennig*, f. *fenn* *fen*.] **1.** Of the nature of fen; boggy, swampy.

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Fen (fen), sb. 77 [OE. *fennig*, f. *fenn* *fen*.] **1.** Of the nature of fen; boggy, swampy.

Fen (fen), sb. 78 [OE. *fennig*, f. *fenn* *fen*.] **1.</**

Comb. f.-bracken = BRACKEN; -brake = prec.; also, a thicket of f., schaffer, a beetle (*Scarabaeus* or *Amphimallia solstitialis*); -gale, the Sweet F. (*Myrica Complanata*); -tree = tree; -web, a beetle (*Scarabaeus* or *Melolontha horticola*).

+Fernambuck. 1595. [Corruptly f. *Pernambuco*.] = BRAZIL *sb.* 1. Also *attrib.* -1722.

Fernery (fēr'nērī). 1840. [f. FERN *sb.* + -ERY.] A place or a glass case in which ferns are grown.

Fern-owl. [f. FERN *sb.* + OWL.] *a.* The Nightjar or Goatsucker 1678; *b.* the Short-eared owl 1885.

Fern-seed. 1596. [f. as prec. + SEED.] The seed of the fern, once popularly supposed to be an invisible seed and to confer invisibility upon its possessor.

Ferretle (fēr'ntikl'). Now *dialect*. 1483. 'A freckle on the skin, resembling the seed of fern' (Webst.).

Ferny (fēr'nī), *a.* 1523. [f. FERN *sb.* + -Y.] 1. Abounding in fern. 2. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of fern 1710. 3. Resembling fern 1791.

+Fern-year, fern year. [OE. *fyrnġear*; see FERN *a.* and YEAR.]

a. sb. 1. A past year -1562. 2. Last year -1737.

2. Farwel of the snow of fernere CHAUCER. *B. adv.* In past years, in the course of last year -1806.

Ferocious (fēr'ōsh), *a.* 1546. [f. L. *ferox* (*feroci*) + -OUS.] 1. Fierce, savage; savagely cruel or destructive. 2. Indicating ferocity 1728. 1. The Lyon f. animal Sir T. Browne. 2. F. eyes 1863. Hence Ferocious-ly *adv.*, -ness.

Ferocity (fēr'ōshī), 1506. [ad. F. *ferocité*, ad. L. *ferocitatem*, see prec.] The quality or state of being ferocious; habitual fierceness or savageness.

1. [fer] is always joined with f. RUSKIN.

+Ferous, a. rare. 1653 [f. L. *ferus* + -OUS.] Wild, savage.

-ferous, in use always -iferous (fēr'ōsh), an adjectival suffix f. L. *fer* producing (f. *ferre* to bear) + -OUS; as, *aureiferous*, *frugiferous*, *luciferous*, etc.

Ferox (fēr'ōks). 1867. [a. L. (*salmo*) *ferox*, the scientific name.] A fish (*Salmo ferax*), the great Lake Trout.

+Ferrament. ME. [a. OF. *ferrement*, rd. L. *ferramentum* implement of iron.] *pl.* Articles of iron, e.g. instruments, tools, irons, shackles, fittings, etc. -1660.

Ferrandin, var. of +FARANDINE.

+Ferrara, rare. 1762. A broadsword; an Andrea Ferrara. Cf. ANDREW *i.* -1785.

+Ferrary. 1609 [ad. L. (*ars*) *ferraria*.] The smith's art -1611.

Ferrate (fēr'it). 1854. [f. L. *ferrum* + -ATE.] *Chem.* A salt of ferric acid.

Ferrateen, rare. Cf. FERRETING *sb.* Scott.

Ferrite, obs. ff. of FAR *sb.*, *a.* and *v.*

+Ferren, adv. and *a.* [OE. *feorran*, f. O'Eng. *ferr* - FAR *adv.*]

A. adv. 1. From far -ME. 2. Afar -ME. 3. With preps. *of*, *on* (*o*), *from* *ferren*. from or at a distance -1470.

B. adj. Distant, far -1548.

Ferrous (fēr'ōsh), *a.* 1646. [f. L. *ferreus* + -OUS.] 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing iron. 2. Like iron: *a.* in hardness 1822, *b.* in colour (*mod*).

+Ferrer, ferroure. ME. [a. OF. *ferroure* -med L. *ferratorum*; see FARRIER.] 1. A worker in iron -1609. 2. = FARRIER -1798.

Ferret (fēr'ēt), *sb.* 1576. [f. OF. *fiere*, *furet* -late L. *furionem*, said to be f. L. *fur* thief.] A half-tamed variety of the common polecat (*Putorius feldicus*), kept for driving rabbits from their burrows, destroying rats, etc. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Comb. f.-eye, 'the spur-winged goose, so called from the red circle around the eyes' (Webst.).

Hence Ferretty *a.* like a f. or a ferret's.

Ferret (fēr'ēt), *sb.* 1576. [f. It. *fioretti* floss-silk, and F. *fleur*.] 1. attrib. *F.-silk* = floss silk -1612. 2. *A.* stout cotton (or silk) tape. Also *attrib.* 1649.

+Ferret, sb. 1662. [a. F. *ferret*, *feret*,

dim. of *fer iron*.] *Glass-making.* An iron used for trying whether the melted glass is fit to work, also, an iron for forming the ring at the mouth of bottles. (Now only in Diets.)

Ferret (fēr'ēt), *v.* 1450. [f. FERRET *sb.* 1, cf. F. *fureter*.] 1. *intr.* To hunt with ferrets; *trans.* to clear out by means of a ferret.

2. *trans.* To take (rabbits, etc.) with ferrets. Also, to drive forth by means of a ferret 1577. 3. To hunt after; to worry 1599, to drive from, off, out of 1601; to search (a place) 1583. 4. *intr.* To rummage, search about 1580. 5. *trans.* With out, up: To search out, bring to light 1577.

3. And you'd held f. him, lurk where he would BUTLER *Hum.* 1.11.235. To f. this vermin brood out of the colonies W. IRVING. 5. I have ferreted out evidence, got up cases DICKENS. Hence Ferreter.

Ferretting (fēr'ētīng), *sb.* 1670. [f. FERRET *sb.* 2 = FERRET *sb.* 2]

Ferretto (fēr'ētō). Also feretto. 1662. [a. It. *ferretto* (*di Spagna*), dim. of *ferro* iron -L. *ferrum*.] Copper calcined with brimstone or white vitriol, used to colour glass.

Ferri- (fēr'ī), formerly ferrid-, comb. f., indicating the presence of iron in the 'ferrie' state (cf. FERRO-) Ferricyanhydric or Ferricyanic acid, an acid, H_2FeCy_4 , procured from various ferricyanides, and crystallizing in lustrous brownish-green needles. Ferricyanide, a salt of ferricyanide, e.g. *potassium ferricyanide*, red prussiate of potash; *ferrous ferricyanide*, Turnbull's blue. Ferricyanogen, the hypothetical radical $FeCy_2$, supposed to exist in ferricyanhydric acid.

Ferriage (fēr'ijedz), ME. [f. FEPRY *sb.* and *v.* + -AGE.] 1. The action or business of ferrying; conveyance over a ferry 1450. 2. The fare or price paid for the use of a ferry. 1. We were detained, waiting f. 1880.

Ferric (fēr'ik), *a.* 1799. [f. L. *ferrum* + -IC.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or extracted from iron. 2. *Chem.* Applied to compounds in which iron exists in its higher valency, as *ferric acid*, a hypothetical acid H_2FeO_4 , assumed to exist in the salts called ferrates.

Ferrier (fēr'īer), ME. [f. FERRY *v.* = FERRYMAN.]

Ferriferous (fēr'īfērōsh), *a.* 1811. [f. L. *ferrum* + (-)FEROUS.] Producing iron, as f. rocks.

Ferris (fēr'is), 1893. [if the name of G.W.G. Ferris, U.S. engineer.] *F. wheel*, an amusement device consisting of an enormous revolving vertical wheel supporting passenger cars on its periphery.

Ferrite (fēr'it), 1879. [f. L. *ferrum* + -ITE.] 1. *Min.* Amorphous hydrous oxide of iron of undetermined composition. 2. *Chem.* A combination of ferric oxide with a metallic oxide more basic than itself, as *barium ferrite*, $BaFe_2O_4$, etc. (Murr.)

Ferro- (fēr'ō), *i.* Used as comb. f. of L. *ferrum* iron, chiefly *Min.* in the names of species containing iron, as *ferro-calcite*, a variety of calcite which contains carbonate of iron and turns brown on exposure; *ferromagnetic a.* = PARAMAGNETIC, ferromagnetism, = PARAMAGNETISM, ferromanganese, an alloy of iron and manganese (containing 15 per cent and upward of manganese), *ferro-tungsten*, iron containing a certain percentage of tungsten.

2. *Chem.* Now applied to designate 'ferrous' as opp. to 'ferric' compounds of iron (cf. FERRI-) Ferricyanhydric or ferrocyanic acid, a tetrabasic acid, H_4FeCy_4 , forming a white crystalline powder. Ferrocyanide, a salt of ferrocyanhydric acid, as *potassium ferrocyanide*, popularly yellow prussiate of potash. Ferrocyanogen, the hypothetical radical $FeCy_2$, supposed to exist in ferrocyanides. +Ferropurissate = Ferrovanadic + ferropurissic acid = Ferrocyanhydric acid.

Ferro-concrete. 1900. = REINFORCED *c.*

Ferroso- (fēr'ōso), comb. f. of mod. L. *ferrosus* FERROUS, in *ferroso-ferric oxide*, Fe_2O_4 .

Ferrotyp (fēr'ōtip), 1879. [f. FERRO- + -TYPE.] A process by which positive photographs are taken on thin iron plates; a photograph so taken. Also *attrib.*

Ferrous (fēr'ōsh), *a.* 1865. [f. L. *ferrum* + -OUS.] *Chem.* A term applied to compounds in

which iron combines as a divalent, e.g. *ferrous oxide*, FeO .

Ferruginate (fēr'ūdgīnēt), *v.* [f. L. *ferugo* (*ferugineus*) + -ATE.] To give the colour or properties of iron just to. Hence Ferruginate *pl. a.* (Diets.).

Ferrugineous (fēr'ūdgīnēōsh), *a.* = next

Ferruginous (fēr'ūdgīnēs), *a.* 1656. [f. 18 FERROGINATE + -OUS.] 1. *orig.* Of the nature of, or containing, iron just; *rare.* Of the nature of iron; containing iron 1661. 2. Of the colour of iron rust, reddish brown.

Ferrule, ferrel (fēr'ūl), *sb.* 1611. [Corrupted spelling (as if dim. of L. *ferrum*) of the older form *verrel*, *veril*, ad. OF. *verelle*, *verel*, med. L. *verula* -L. *verula*, dim. of *verix*, pl. bracelets.] 1. A ring or cap of metal put round the end of a stick, tube, etc. to strengthen it or prevent splitting and wearing. 2. A ring or band for strengthening anything, or holding the parts of anything together 1632. 3. *Steam-Engine.* A bushing for extending the end of a flue' (Webst.).

Hence Ferrule, ferrel *v.* to fit or furnish with a f. Ferruled *pl. a.* provided with a f.

Ferruminate (fēr'ūmīnēt), *v.* 1623. [f. L. *ferruminate*, *ferruminate*, f. *ferrum* iron, cement, f. *ferrum*.] To cement, solder, unite. Hence Ferrumination.

Ferry (fēr'ī), *sb.* ME. [f. the vb. Cf. ON *ferja*.] 1. A passage or crossing. ME. only

2. *esp.* A place where boats pass over a river etc. to transport passengers and goods 1411. 3. Provision for conveyance by boat from one shore to the other 1489. 4. *b.* FERRY-BOAT. -1798. 4. *Law.* The right of ferrying men and animals across a river, etc., and of levying toll for so doing 1721.

3. A f. was established where London Bridge now stands GARNIER. *b.* The French had sunk divers ferries and other boats in the River 1701.

Comb. f.-bridge, a form of ferry-boat in which a railway-train is transported across a river or by -railway, 'one whose track is on the bottom of the watercourse and whose carriage has an elevated deck which supports the train' (Knight).

Ferry (fēr'ī), *v.* [OF. *ferian* = O'Eng. *ferjan*, f. *ferum*, see FARI *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To convey from one place to another -1583. 2. *intr.* To transport over water (formerly incl. dim. the sea) in a boat or ship, etc. OE. *b.* To work (a boat, etc.) across or over 1771. 3. *intr.* for *pass*. To go; now only, to pass over water in a boat or by a ferry; of a boat To pass to and fro OE.

2. Chavon is ty'd, with ferryng scoules to hell HAYWOOD. 3. Crut aside to hem wrie we over be water WYCHUR. Upon these waters doe f. fiftie thousand boats 1630.

Ferry-boat. ME. [f. FERRY *sb.* + BOAT.] A boat for conveying passengers, etc. across a ferry.

Ferryman 1464. [f. FERRY *sb.* + MAN.]

One who keeps or looks after a ferry.

+Fers. ME. [a. OF. *fierce*, *fierche*, etc., rd. (ult.) Pers. *farsen* 'counsellor'.] *Chauc.* 1. The queen -1726. 2. A pawn which has passed to the eighth square. CAXTON.

Phr. The ferses twelke: all the men exc. the king (Seat).

Fers, obs. f. FIERCE *a.* VERSE.

Ferter, v. ME. [f. ME. *fertre*; see FERTILE.] To put in a shrine.

Ferth, obs. f. FOURTH.

Ferther, obs. f. FURTHER.

Fertile (fēr'tīl), *a.* 1460. [a. OF. *fertel*, ad. L. *fertilis*, f. *ferre*.] 1. Producing in abundance; fruitful, prolific. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Causing or promoting fertility 1597.

3. Copiously produced, abundant -1667. 1. A soil f. of weeds 1785. F. plains C. BERNARD. 2. F. in resources 1. JEREMY BENTHAM. A land f. in warriors FEREMAN. 2. F. slime LEMMON. 3. With adoration, fertile tears Paul N. v. 271. Hence Fertilely *adv.* Fertility = FERTILITY (*saic*).

+Fertilite, *v.* 1624. [f. next, after *delitescere*.] To render fertile, fertilize -1650.

Fertility (fēr'tīlī), 1490. [a. F. *fertilité* ad. L. *fertilitatem*, f. *fertilis* FERTILE.] The quality of being FERTILE; fecundity, fruitfulness, productiveness; *pl.* productive powers. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Thy waste More rich than other climes' f. BRYAN.

a. (man). *a.* (pass). *au* (loud). *o* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *o* (ever). *ai* (f. eye). *o* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sit). *z* (Psyche). *o* (what). *p* (got).

The f. of this clover absolutely depends [etc.] DARWIN fig. I found some f. of fancy JOHNSON. F. of invention PLAYFAIR, thought MACAULAY, resource 1878. **Fertilization** (fertilizā'shən). Also -isa-tion. 1857. [f. FERTILIZE + -ATION.] The action or process of rendering fertile; spec. in Biol. fecundation (see FERTILIZE 2).

These species require the aid of insects for their f. DARWIN.

Fertilize (fertilīz), v. 1648. [f. FERTILE + ICE.] 1. *trans.* To make fertile; to enrich (the soil). 2. *gen.* To render productive. [Lit. and fig.] 1828. 2. *Biol.* To make (an ovum, an oospore, a female individual or organ) fruitful by the introduction of the male element; to fecundate. Chiefly Biol. 1859.

1. He. fertilized bogs, and cultivated barren sands DERRICK. Intense religious conviction fertilizes intellect LUDLOW. 2. I have not found a single terrestrial animal that can f. itself DARWIN.

Hence **Fertilizable** (also -isable), a. that can be fertilized or fecundated.

Fertilizer (fertilīzə) 1661. [f. prec.] 1. One who or that which fertilizes land; said esp. of manures. 2. An agent of fertilization in plants 1844.

1. Flies are good fertilizers DARWIN.

Ferula (ferulā), ME. [a. L.; = giant fennel, a rod.] 1. *Bot.* The giant fennel. 2. A rod, cane, or other instrument of punishment, esp. a flint ruler; fig. school discipline 1580. 3. *Surg.* A long splint 1688.

Hence **Ferulaceous** a. resembling a f.; having a stalk like a f.

Ferulaic, ferulic, a. 1876. [f. FERULA + IC.] *Chem.* In *Ferulic acid*. C₁₀H₁₀O₄, contained in *Assafoetida*.

Ferular, 1594. [ad. L. *ferularis* belonging to the giant fennel.] = FERULA 2. -1593.

Ferule (ferul), sb. ME. [ad. L. *ferula*; see FERULA.] 1. = FERULA 1. 2. = FERULA 2. 1599. Hence **Ferule** v. to beat, strike with a f.

Fervence, ME. [a. OF., f. L. *ferventem*; see -ENCE.] 1. Boiling or glowing heat. Also. Violent ebullition. -1634. 2. *fig.* Warmth of the emotions, fervency ME.

2. My f. of love HEN. VIII.

Fervency (fervēnsi). 1554. [f. as prec.; see -ENCY.] 1. The state or quality of being FERVENT; intensity of heat. Now rare. 1598. 2. *fig.* Heat of mind; warmth of devotion, zeal, ardour, eagerness.

2. Peter in a fervency first left his bote KNOX.

Fervent (fervēnt), a. ME. [a. F. *fervent*, ad. L. *ferventem*, f. *ferre* to boil, glow.] 1. Hot, burning, glowing, boiling. 2. *fig.* Of cold: Intense -1634. 2. *fig.* Of persons, etc.: Ardent, intensely earnest ME. 3. *fig.* Of conflict, uproar, etc.: Hot fierce, raging. Now rare. 1465.

2. The Elements shall melt with fervent heat 2 Pet. iii. 10. b. The f. frost so bitter was 1535. 2. Fervent to fight ME. My Heart in f. Wishes burns WESLEY. b. A moment ends the f. din WOODSW. Hence **Fervently** adv., -ness.

Fervescence (fervēsēnt), a. 1683. [ad. L. *fervescentem*, *fervere*, inceptive verb f. *ferre*.] Growing hot.

Fervid (fervīd), a. 1599. [ad. L. *fervidus*, f. *fervere*.] 1. Burning, glowing, hot. Now poet. or rhet. 2. *fig.* Glowing, impassioned 1656.

2. The mounted Sun Shot down direct his f. Raies MILT. P. L. v. 301. 2. He is warm rather than f. JOHNSON. F. loyalty MACAULAY. A f. preacher 1874. Hence **Fervidly**, intense heat (lit. and fig.). **Fervidly** adv., -ness.

Fervour, fervor (fervur), [ME. *servor*, -our, a. OF., ad. L. *feruorem*, f. *fervere*. In U.S. *servor* is usual; in Eng. *fervour*.] 1. Glowing condition, intense heat. 2. Warmth or glow of feeling, passion, vehemence, zeal ME.

2. The f. of an African climate 1794. 2. She..had more fervor of devotion CATTON.

Fesapo. *Logic*. A mnemonic word representing the fourth mood of the fourth syllogistic figure, in which a universal negative major premiss and a universal affirmative minor yield a particular negative conclusion.

Fescennine (fesēni) 1601. [ad. L. *Fescenninus* pertaining to *Fescennia* in Etruria, famous for scurrilous dialogues in verse.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Fescennia; usually, licentious, obscene, scurrilous.

B. sb. A song or verses of a licentious or scurrilous character -1660.

Fescue (fesku), sb. ME. [a. OF. *festu* (F. *festu*) a straw - pop L. **fistucum* = L. *festuca*.] 1. A straw, rush, twig; hence, a thing of little importance -1610. 2. A small stick, pin, etc. used as a pointer in teaching children their letters 1513. 3. *trans.* a. The shadow on a sun-dial 1607. b. A plectrum for use with the harp 1616. 4. More fully *Fescue-grass*. A genus (*Festuca*) of grasses. *Hard, Sheep's, Meadow F.*: tr. *F. duriuscula, ovina, pratensis*, botanical names of species. 1794.

1. Thin straws and fescues small HOLLAND. 2. Play schoolmaster, point as with a f. BROWNING. Hence **Fescue** v. to direct or assist in reading with a f.

Fesels, var. of FASELS.

Fesse (fes), 1486. [a. OF. *fesse* :- L. *fascia* band; mod. F. has *fascia*.] *Her.* An ordinary formed by two horizontal lines drawn across the middle of the field, and containing between them one third of it.

Phr. *Partly perf.*: (of the shield) divided by a horizontal line through the middle. *Comb.* f-point, the exact centre of the escutcheon: -ways, -wise adv. horizontally.

Fesse, Now dial. 1577. A pale blue colour.

Fest, fest-, obs. ff. FAST, FAST-, FEAST, FIST.

Festa (festā), 1818. [It. -*festā* (see FEAST sb.).] A feast, festival, holy day.

Festal (festāl), a. (sb.) 1479. [a. OF., f. L. *festum*; see FEAST and -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to a feast or festivity, festive, joyous.

2. Behitting a feast 1749. 3. sb. A feast, festivity 1818.

1. A f. Day 1749, dress 1823. F. people HAWTHORNE. 2. F. mirth 1749. Hence **Festally** adv.

Fester (festə), sb. ME. [a. OF. *festre* :- L. *fistula*; see FISTULA.] 1. *orig.* = FISTULA, later, a ranking sore, an ulcer. In mod. use 'A superficial suppurat. resulting from irritation of the skin' (Quain). 2. A scar -1541.

3. [from the vb.] = FESTERING ppl. a. 1850.

3. Used to the f. of the chain upon their necks I. TAYLOR.

Fester (festə), v. ME. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *intr.* Of a wound or sore: To become a fester, to gather or generate pus, to ulcerate. Of an arrow, poison, etc.: To envenom the surrounding parts; to rankle. Hence *fig.* of grief, etc.

2. To putrefy, rot 1540. 3. *trans.* To cause festering in (lit. and fig.): to allow to rankle 1579. 4. = CICATRIZE 1. -1541.

2. A prick or cut that festers WESLEY. The troubles of Suopie were already festering in silence FREEMAN. 3. Lilies that f. smell far worse than weeds SHAFER. 3. That will heal, instead of festering, the wounds of our minds MRS. SHREVELEY. Hence **Festerment**, the process or state of festering; dial. a rotting mass.

Festilogy (festilōjī), f. L. *festum*.] A treatise on ecclesiastical festivals.

Festinate, a. rare. 1605. [ad. L. *festinatus*; see next.] Hasty, hurried -1822.

Learn vii. 10. Hence **Festinately** adv.

Festinate (festinēt), v. 1652. [f. L. *festinatus*, *festinare*.] To hasten (*trans.* and *intr.*). Hence **Festination**, haste, speed. ? Obs.

Festin(e), 1520 [ad. Sp. or Fr. and It.; see next.] = next. -1819.

Festino (festino), 1741. [a. It. *festino*, dim. of *festā* FEAST sb. Hence Fr. and Sp. *festin*.] An entertainment or feast -1855.

How obliging to go to Madame Grifoni's f. H. WALPOLE.

Festino (festino), 1551. *Logic*. A mnemonic word, representing the third mood of the second syllogistic figure, in which a universal negative major premiss and a particular affirmative minor yield a particular negative conclusion.

Festival (festivāl), ME. [a. OF., ad. med. L. *festivus*, f. L. *festum* FESTIVE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a feast, befitting a feast-day. (Now felt as the sb. used attrib.) 2. Glad, joyful, merry -1886.

1. Such dayes are festival to those Saincts, that

[etc.] FULKE. 2. Our most f. and freest joys JAM. TAYLOR.

B. sb. A time of festive celebration, a festival day; also, occas., a merry-making 1589. b. A musical performance, or series of performances, at recurring periods, e.g. the *Handel Festival*; also in extended use, e.g. a *Shakespeare F.*

The morning trumpets f. proclaimed Through each high street MILT. *Sans* 1598.

Hence **Festively** adv. joyously, gaily; in a f. or holiday manner.

Festive (festiv), a. 1651. [ad. I. *festivus*; see FEAST and -IVE.] 1. Pertaining to, or befitting, a feast, mirthful, glad, cheerful.

2. Convivial, jovial, devoted to feasting 1735.

1. The glad Circle..yield their Souls To f. mirth THOMSON. The f. board PRATT. 2. The f. season = Christmas-tide. Hence **Festively** adv. So **Festivous** a. (in all senses).

Festivity (festiviti) ME. [a. OF. *festivité*, ad. L. *festivitate*; see prec.] 1. Festive quality, condition, or nature; [of writing, etc.] agreeable elegance -1681; rejoicing, mirth, gaiety 1756. 2. A festive celebration, an occasion of feasting. 3. Festive proceedings. ME.

1. The f. of his poems FULKE. A time of general f. 1756. 2. To share in the festivities of the day LYRRO.

Festoon (festūn), sb. 1676. [ad. F. *feston*, ad. It. *festone*, ? f. *festā* FEAST, with sense 'decoration for a feast'.] 1. A chain or garland of flowers, leaves, etc. hanging in a curve between two points. Also *transf.* 1886. 2. Arch. A carved or moulded ornament representing this 1676. 3. Ornith. A loche on the cutting edge of a hawk's beak 1855.

1. Here see. vines, trained in festoons, from tree to tree A. YOUNG. 2. Flora and boys in alto-relievo supporting festoons H. WAGNOLR. Hence **Festoon** cry, a group of objects arranged in festoons.

Festoon (festūn), v. 1789. [f. prec.] 1. *intr.* To hang in festoons. 2. *trans.* To adorn with or as with festoons 1800. 3. To form into festoons. Also with up. 1801. 4. To connect by festoons 1832.

4. Growths of yamaine turn. Their humid arms festooning tree to tree LEXYSON.

Festucine (festūsi), a. 1646. [f. L. *festuca* stalk + -INE.] 1. Straw-coloured. 2. *Min.* Epithet for a splintery fracture 1823.

1. A little insect of a f. or pale green SIR T. BROWNE. 2. **Festucous**, a. [f. as prec + -OUS.] Straw-like. SIR T. BROWNE.

Festy, v. ME. [ad. OF. *festier*, *festuer* :- vulg. L. **festicare*, f. *festum* FEAST sb.] = FEAST v. in various senses -1500.

Fet, v. Now dial. [OE. *festian*, of obscure affinities. See FETCH v.] A synonym of FETCH v. in various senses.

David sent, and fet her to his house 2 Sam. vi. 27.

Fet, obs. f. FAT.

Fetch (fetʃ), sb. 1530. [f. FETCH v.] 1. The action of fetching (lit. and fig.), a long stretch, a far-reaching effort 1549. 2. A contrivance, dodge, trick 1530. 3. *Naut.* a. An act of tacking 1555. b. The line of continuous extent from point to point, e.g. of a bay or of open sea 1867. 4. *dial.* An drawn breath, also, a difficulty in breathing 1832.

2. The crafty fetches of the willie Prince 1635.

Fetch (fetʃ), sb. 2. 1787. [?] The apparition, double, or wraith of a living person.

Fetch, obs. f. VETCH.

Fetch (fetʃ), v. [OE. *fecce* (e)an, said to be an altered form of *feitan* (see FET v.). Cf. OE. *orcedan* orchard from *ori-gard*.] 1. *trans.* To go in quest of, and bring back. 2. To cause to come, to succeed in bringing; to draw forth, elicit. Now rare ME. 3. To restore to consciousness -1744. 3. Of a commodity To bring in, sell for. 4. Also *rarely* of money To purchase. 1605. 4. To move to interest attract irresistibly. Also *absol.* Not in dignified use. 1605. 5. To go and receive; to get 'come by' -1656. 6. To draw from a (remote) source (now rare) 1552; to derive as from a cause or origin; to infer -1691. 7. To draw (breath); hence, to heave (a sigh); to utter (a groan); to drain (a draught) 1552. 8. To deal (a blow); to make (a stroke). Now *collog.* ME. 9. Hence, To 'have at', reach (a person) -1625. 9. To make or perform (a movement etc.) Now arch. 1530. 10. *Naut.* a. To arrive

at reach; to come up with 1556. b. To get into (Obs.) 1630. c. *intr.* To take a course; to bring one's vessel up 1586.

1. He goes if thy sonnet To backe thy quarrell *Tri* A. n. lit. 53. Goe f. me Wine Litheow. *Phr.* To *fetch* and carry *lit.* chiefly of dogs; f. to run to and fro with news, tales, etc. 2. Thy hounds shall f. shrill echoes from the hollow earth *Tam. Shr. Induct.* 11. 48. To f. butter in a churn 1844. *Phr.* To f. the water, and (hence) to f. the pump. To obtain a flow of water by 'priming'. b. She. then fainted againe, and againe they fetched her 1621. 3. The Guido, what did that f. Foote. 6. To f. a fashion from the French 1631, a parallel case out of Roman history 1806. 7. Fetching such dreadful Groans 1707. 8. His hand fetcheth a stroke with the axe *Deut* xix 5. 9. Colts, Fetching mad bounds *Mech. V* v. 1. 73. *Phr.* To f. a circuit, compass: see *Circuit*, *Compass* 30 to a. To f. the bridges 1835. b. To f. the wind 1630, the wake of a vessel *Sruay*. *Phr.* To f. *headway* or *sternway*, to gather motion ahead or astern. To f. away, to break loose. c. To f. to windward 1836. *Comb.* with *adv.* F. away. *intr.* To get loose. F. down, *trans.* = *bring down* (see *Bring* v.). F. off. 1a. To bring out of a difficulty. 1b. To do or do for to make an end of. 1c. To drink off. F. out. To draw forth; to develop and display. F. up. 1a. To raise. b. To vomit or promote expectoration of. c. To recall. d. To make up (see-way, lost ground, time, etc.) 1e. To come up with. F. Naut. To come or get to (a place). g. *intr.* for *refl.* To 'pull up' to stop.

Fetch, the vb.-stem in *comb.*, as in *f.-water*, a water-carrier, etc.

Fetch-candle. = **FETCH-LIGHT**. (Dicts.)

Fetcher (fe'tʃər). 1552. [*f.* **FETCH** v.] One who or that which fetches.

Fetching (fe'tʃɪŋ), *phl.* a. 1581. [*f.* as *prec.*] 1a. That contrives; crafty, designing -1583. 2. Fascinating, 'taking' 1880.

Fetch-light. 1692. [*f.* **FETCH** sb 2, or *f.* **FETCH** v.] A name for the 'corpse-candle' supposed to be seen before a person's death travelling from his house to his grave.

Fête (fɛt, fɛt), sb. 1754. [*a. F.*; see **FEAST** sb 1]. 1. A festival, an entertainment on a large scale. 2. The festival of the saint after whom a person is named; in R. C. countries observed as a birthday is in England 1840. Also *attrib.*, as *f.-day*.

Fête (fɛt), v. 1819. [*ad. F. fêter, f. fête*; see *prec.*] *trans.* To entertain at a fête; to feast; to give a fête in honour of.

Fete, obs. f. **FEET**.

Fête-champêtre. 1774. [*F.*; *f. fête* (see **FÊTE** sb) + *champêtre*. — *L. campestris, f. campus* field.] An outdoor entertainment, a rural festival.

Fetial, fecial (fɛʃiəl). 1533. [*ad. L. fetialis* (erron. *fec*): origin unk.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *fetiales* (see **B**) heraldic, ambassadorial 1553.

B. sb. One of the *fetiales*, a Roman college of priests or heralds, who performed the rites connected with the declaration of war and the conclusion of peace.

Feticide: see **FE-**.

Fetid, foetid (fɛtɪd, fɛtɪd). 1599. [*ad. L. fetidus* (often erron. *fetidus*), *f. fetere* to stink.] A. *adj.* Having an offensive smell, stinking. 1b. sb. pl. Fetid drugs -1748. Hence *Fetid*, f. quality, state, or condition; foulness, offensiveness. *Fetidly* *adv.*, -ness.

Fetiferous: see **FE-**.

Fetis'e, obs. var. of **FEATOUS** a.

Fetish, fetich'e (fɛtɪʃ, fɛtɪʃ). 1613. [*a. F. fetiche*, *ad. Pg. feticho* sb charm, sorcery, a subst. use of *fetico* *adj.* — *L. factitius* FACITIOUS.] 1. a. *orig.* Any object used by the negroes of the Guinea coast and neighbourhood as an amulet or means of enchantment, or regarded by them with dread. b. *Anthropol.* An inanimate object worshipped by savages as having magical powers or as being animated by a spirit. c. *fig.* Something irrationally revered 1837. 2. Incantation, a magical or religious rite or observance, an oath -1828.

1. a. The chief fetiche is the snake 1761. c. Public opinion, the fetish even of the nineteenth century LOWELL. *Comb.* F.-man, woman, (a) one who claims to have power over fetiches, (b) a fetish-worshipper.

Hence **†Fetish** v. to provide or adorn with a f.; *intr.* for *refl.* to dress up. *Fetisheer*, *fetusher*, a medicine-man, a priest; also = **FETISH** sb.

æ (man). **a** (pass). **au** (loud). **v** (cut). **z** (Fr. chef). **ə** (ever). **ai** (I, eye). **ə** (Fr. enu de vie). **i** (art). **z** (Psyche). **y** (what). **p** (let)

Fetishism, fetichism, the worship of fetiches, or the superstition of which this is the feature. **Fetishist, fetichist**, one who worships a f.; also quasi-*adj.* **Fetichistic, fetichistic** a. of, pertaining to, characterized by, or resembling fetishism.

Fetlock (fɛt'lɒk), sb. [*ME. fetlak, fytlok*, of unk. formation. Popularly taken as *f. FOOT* sb. and *LOCK* (of hair)] 1. That part of a horse's leg where the tuft of hair grows behind the pastern-joint; the tuft itself. 2. = **FETTER-LOCK** 1695.

1. Fetlocks shag and long *SHAGS*. Steeds fetlocke deep in gore *Hen* V, iv. vii. 82. Hence **Fetlocked** a. having a f.; hobbled by the f., hampered, shackled.

Fetor, foetor (fɛ'tɔr). 1450. [*a. L. fetor* (erron. *faetor*), *f. fetere*; see **FETID**.] An offensive smell, a stench.

Fetter (fɛ'tər), sb. [*OE. feter* fem., *f. (ult.)* *OTeut. fet-* (—*Aryan ped-*) ablaut-form of *foð* *FOOT*. Cf. *L. pedica*, *Gr. πῆδη*] 1. A chain or shackle for the feet of a man or animal; hence *gzw.* a bond, shackle (rare in *ang.*). In *pl.* = *Captivity* 1704. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything that confines or impedes, a check, restraint OE.

1. His fetters that were on his fete *CANTON*. To escape fetters and the sword *ADDISON*. 2. Passion's too fierce to be in Fetters bound *DRYDEN*. Hence **Fetterless** a. that is not or cannot be fettered

Fetter (fɛ'tər), v. *ME.* [*f. prec. sb.*] 1. *trans.* To bind with or as with fetters; to chain, fasten, shackle. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To impose restraint upon; to confine, impede 1526

1. Elles had I dweld. I-fettered in his prison for ever moe *CHAUCER*. 2. The generality of the World are fettered by Rules *STEELE*. Fettered by superstition 1788. Hence **Fettered** *phl.* a. in senses of the vb; *spec.* in *Biol.* 'applied to the limbs of animals when, by their retention within the integuments, or by their backward stretched position, they are unfit for walking' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Fetterer**.

Fetterlock (fɛ'tɒlk). *ME.* [*f. FETTER* sb. + *LOCK*.] 1. As a corruption of **FETLOCK** (sense 1) 1587. 2. An apparatus fixed to the foot of a horse to prevent his running away *ME.* b. *Hir.* A representation of this 1605.

Fettle (fɛ'tl), sb. 1750. [*f. next vb.*] 1. Condition. 2. The material used for fettleing a furnace 1894.

1. A Shetland pony in good f. *E. WAUGH*.

Fettle (fɛ'tl), v. *ME.* [*cf. OE. fetil, f. (ult.)* *OTeut. fai-* to hold, thus primarily 'to gird up'] 1. *trans.* To make ready, put in order. Now only *diab.* b. *techn.* To line (a pudding furnace, etc.); to scour (rough castings) 1881. 2a. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To get (oneself) ready, to address oneself to battle -1674. b. To busy oneself 1745. Hence **Fettler**, *diab.* and *techn.*

Fettstein (fɛtstɛɪn). 1815. [*Gen., f. fett* fat + *stein* stone.] *Min.* = **ELÆOLITE**.

Feture, Fetus: see **FETURE, FŒTUS**.

Fetwa (fɛ'twə). 1625. [*Arab* (pronounced by the Turks *fetfa*)] A decision given (usually in writing) by a Mufti

Feu (fju), sb. 1497. [*a. OF.*; see **FEE** sb 2] *Sc. Law* 1. = **FEE** sb 2 1; also a tract of land held in fee 1609. 2. A feudal tenure of land in which the vassal makes a return of grain or money (opp. to **WARD** and **BLANCH**, see these words), a grant of land on these conditions; in mod. use, = **FEU-FARM** 1497. b. A piece of land held in f. 1797. Hence **Feu** v. to grant upon f. **Feuar**, one who holds land upon f. **†Feu-age**, *rare*. 1618. [*a. OF., f. feu* fire.] A tax upon chimneys or hearths -1706.

Feud (fju), [*ME. fede, a. OF. fide, feide, fide* = *OE. fakh* (u) enmity, *f. (ult.)* *OTeut. fakh* *adj.*, see **FOE**. The change of form to *foode*, *feod*, *fuid*, *feud* (whence *feud*) is unexplained. **Feud** sb 2 occurs too late to account for it] 1. Active hatred, hostility, ill will -1787. 2. A state of bitter and lasting mutual hostility, esp. such a state existing between two families, tribes, or individuals, marked by murderous assaults in revenge for some previous insult or wrong. More fully *deadly f.* 1568. 3. A quarrel, contention, bickering 1505. 4. He [Argyle] was at F with all his Superiors in Scotland 1661. A tribe which was at deadly f. with the Joasims H. H. Wilson *Comb.* f.-bote [*ad. OE. fakh-bōt*] a recompense for engaging in a feud, a compensation for homicide.

Feud 2, feod (fju), 1614. [*ad. med. L. feudum, feodum*; see **FEE** sb 2] = **FEE** sb 2 1 3

His Majesty conferred on him the title of Duke of Bronte, annexing to it the f. of that name 1860

Feudal (fju'dæl), a. 1. Also **feodal**. 1614

[*ad. med. L. feudalís, feodalis, f. feudum, feudum* *FEUD* Cf. *F. feodal*.] 1. *Of*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a feud or fief. 2. *Of* or pertaining to the holding of land in feud 1639. 3. *Of* or pertaining to the feudal system; existing or such as existed under that system 1665.

1. The conversion of allodial into f. estates *KYND*. 2. The feudal polity *BLACKSTONE*. *F. tenures* *GIBSON*. *Phr.* *F. system* the system of polity which prevailed in Europe during the Middle Ages, based on the relation of lord and vassal arising out of the holding of lands in feud. 3. Two ancient f. castles 1840. Hence **Feudally** *adv.* in a f. manner or under f. conditions. **Feudalism**, the f. system or its principles. **Feudalist**, a representative, or an adherent, of the f. system. **Feudalistic** a. of the nature of feudalism; inclined to feudalism.

Feudal (fju'dæl), a. 2. *rare*. [*f. FEUD* 1 + *-AL*] *Of* or pertaining to a (deadly) feud *SCOTT*

Feudality (fju'dælɪtɪ), a. 1700. [*ad. F. feudalité, feodalité*; see **FEUDAL** a 1 and *-ITY*] 1. Feudal quality or state, the principles and practice of the feudal system; *pl.* feudal principles. 2. A feudal regime, a feudal-like power, a fief 1800. 3. *Law*. Fealty. (Dicts.)

2. Capital in Great Britain has become a f. 1821

Feudalize (fju'dalaɪz, v. 1828. [*f. FLUDAL* a 1 + *-IZE*] *trans.* To bring under the feudal system; to convert (lands) into feudal holdings also, to reduce (persons) to the condition of feudal vassals. Hence **Feudalization**.

Feudary, feodary. Now *arch.* *ME.* [*ad. med. L. feudarius, f. feudum, feodum*; see **FEUD** sb 2 and *-ARY*.]

A. sb 1. One who holds lands of an overlord on condition of homage and service; a feudal tenant, a vassal. b. A subject, dependant servant 1620. 2. An officer of the ancient Court of Wards, who received the rents of the wards' lands -1736. 3. A confederate. (see **FEDARIE**.)

B. *adj.* Feudally subject. *Const.* to 1577

†Feudatary. 1586 [*ad. med. L. feudatarius, f. feudat-*, *feudare* to enfeoff] 1

A. *adj.* = **FLUDATORY** A. 1 -1674.

B. sb = **FEUDATORY** B. -1818

Feudatory (fju'datɔri). Also **†Feodatory** 1592. [*f. med. L. feudat-*, see *prec.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Owing feudal allegiance to; subject. 2. *Of* or pertaining to vassals or retainers 1861.

B. He is F. to the Pope 1680

1. sb. 1. One who holds his lands by feudal tenure; a feudal vassal 1765. 2. A feud, fief, fee; a dependent lordship 1644.

Feu de joie (fju'dɔ ʒwa). 1609. [*Fr.* 'fire of joy'] 1. A bonfire; also *fig.* -1771. 2. A salute fired by musketry on occasions of public rejoicing, so that it passes from man to man rapidly and steadily, giving one continuous sound 1801

Feudist (fju'dɪst). 1607. [*f. FEUD* 2 + *-IST*] 1. A writer on feuds, one versed in feudal law. 2. One living under the feudal system. **BLACKSTONE**.

Feu-dist 2. *U.S.* 1901. [*f. FEUD* 1 + *-IST*] A person who has a feud with another.

Feu-farm (fju'fɑ:m). *ME.* [*ad. OF. feu* *ferme*, see **FEE-FARM**] *Sc. Law*. That kind of tenure by which land is held of a superior on payment of an annual rent. Hence, the annual rent itself.

†Feuille (fju). [*Fr.*] A thin plate, a leaf *PETRY*.

†Feuille morte (foymort), a. 1690. [*Fr.* = 'dead leaf'. See **FILLOMOT**.] Of the color of a dead leaf, brown or yellowish brown.

†Feuillet 1. [*a. F. feuillet* — *med. L. foliella* a measure of wine] A half-hogshead. **BURAL**

†Feuillet 2 (foye). 1845. [*F.*, dim. of *feuille* leaf.] *Diamond-cutting*. 'The projecting points of the triangular facets in a rose cut diamond, whose bases join those of the triangles of the central pyramid' (Knight)

†Feuilleton (foytɔn) 1845. [*F.*, *f. feuillet*, see *prec.*] In French (and other) newspapers

the part of one or more pages (usually at the bottom) appropriated to light literature, criticism, etc., an article or work printed in that part.

Hence *Feuilletonist*, a writer of feuilletons.

+Feute, fewte. ME. [ad OF. *fuite*, f. *fuir* = L. *fugere*.] The traces or track (of an animal) -1485.

Fewterer: see FEWT.

Fever (fī'vər), *sb.* [OE. *fīfor* str. masc., ad L. *febris*, of obscure etym.] 1. *Path.* A morbid condition of the system, characterized by increased heat, and excessive change and destruction of the tissues. Often specialized as *intermittent*, *puerperal*, *scarlet*, *typhoid*, *yellow*, etc. f. (see these words) 2. In pl. with sing. sense -1605. 3. A state of intense nervous excitement, agitation, heat 1886.

1. Have a cure of coming near those that have the fever 1678. 3. An envious Fever Of pale and bloodless Emulation Tr. & Cr. 1. 111. 133. A mode of life free from f. of mind J. H. NEWMAN.

Comb. f. blister, the herpes of the lips often produced by f. or catarrh; -bush, the *Benzoin odoriferum*, also the *Pinus verticalis*; -fly, the *Diphtheria vulgaris*; -heat, the high temperature of the body in f.; also f.; -nut, the seeds of *Cassia alba Bonducella*; -root, the *Pteropora andromeda*; also the *Tricestum perfoliatum*; -sore, name of a species of cancrs or necrosis; -tree, the *Eucalyptus globulus*; also the *Pinus yubensis*; -twig, the *Celastrus scandens*; -weed, a plant of the genus *Eryngium*; -wort, the *Tricestum perfoliatum*.

Fever (fī'vər), *v.* 1606. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To throw into a fever; also fig. 2. *intr.* 1. To be seized with a fever; also fig. 1754.

1. The white hand of a Lady Fever thro' And. & Cl. 111. viii. 128. 2. She fevered and died 1754.

Feveret (fī'verət), 1712. [f. as prec. + -ET.] A slight fever.

Feverfew (fī'verfū, fēv-). [OE. *fīferfuge*, *fugie*, ad. late L. *fībrisfuga*, L. *fībrisfuga*, f. L. *fībris* (febris) + *fugere* to drive away.] Bot. a. The plant *Pyrethrum Parthenium*. b. dial. The *Brylhaea Centaurium*.

Feverish (fī'verīsh), *a.* ME. [f. FEVER sb. + -ISH.] 1. Having the symptoms constituting fever; till of a fever 1647. 2. fig. Excited, fitful, restless 1634. 3. Of the nature of fever; pertaining to or resembling fever ME. 4. Apt to cause fever. Of a country: Infested by f. ver. 1669.

1. [I] have had a restless f. night PENN. 2. Men.. Strive to keep up a fruit and f. being MIXT. *Comus* 8. 3. Thirst 1605. Rigor 1732. exacerbations 1802. 4. The f. shore of St. Domingo 1803. Hence *Fe verish ly adv.*, -ness.

Feverous (fī'verəs), *a.* ME. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 1. = FEVERISH f. 1, 2, 3. 2. Apt to cause fever 1626. Hence *Feverously adv.*

[Fevery a.] [f. as prec. + -Y.] Affected by fever. B. JONS.

Few (hū), *a.* compar. Fewer. *superl.* Fewest. [Com. Teut.: OE. *flawo* pl. (usu. *fawa*), contracted *fla*; repr. OTeut. **flawo*, cogn. w. L. *pau-cus*, Gr. *paŭ-ſos*, L. *pau-illus*, *pau-per*, and perh. w. Gr. *naŭ-ſos* to stop.] 1. Not many; amounting to a small number. (In a few, some few opp. to 'none at all') *absol.* = *f. w. persons*. OE. b. Followed by a partitive genitive, and later by of OE. c. Used with a pl. sb. to form a virtual collective noun, preceded by a, every, (rarely) that, but construed with pl. verb ME. 2. Of a company or number: Small -1828. 4. Of quantity Not much ME.

1. Man that is borne of a woman, is of f. daves *Job* xiv. 1. F. espied him *HALL*. b. Ye were the fewest of all people *Deut.* vii. 7. Phr. *Some f.* an inconsiderable number of. Also *clipt.*, *absol.*, and with of *the f.* a specified company small in number. Now often = 'the minority': opp. to *the many*. *†In f.* in few words, in short. c. Thieves, of which, it seems, there were not a f. *De Fox*. Phr. *A faithful, select etc. f.* A good j.: a fair number. *Every f. hours, miles, etc.* 3. So f. company, that [etc.] *SWIFT*. 4. A f. broth, gruel, porridge (now dial.). A f.: 'a good bit' (*coll.*, or *slang*).

Hence *Fewness*, the quality or fact of being f.

Fewnets: see Fu-

+Few-terer. [ME. *veutier*, corrupt ad. AF. *veutrier*, f. OF. *veutre*, *vaudre*, *veltre* = pop. L. **veltrum*, corruption of L. *vertragum* (nom

-us) greyhound, a Gaulish word.] A keeper of greyhounds; hence, an attendant -1801.

Fewtrils (hū'trīlz), *sb.* pl. dial. 1750. Little things, trifles.

Fey (fī), *a.* Chiefly Sc. [Com. Teut.: OE. *fāga* = OTeut. **faiſgo*, of unkn. etym.] 1. Fated to die, doomed, also, dying. 2. Pressing death -1799. 3. Accursed, unlucky -1513. 4. Feeble, timid; weak -1513.

Fey, Feyn(e:n) see FAY, FEIGN v

Fez (fēz) 1802. [a. Turk. *fas, fēs*, said to be so called from the town *Fes* (in Morocco).] A skull-cap in the form of a truncated cone, of a dull crimson colour, with a black tassel; the national head-dress of the Turks.

ff. = and the following, *et seq.*; also abbrev. of *FORTISSIMO*.

Fiacre (fi'akr). 1699. [Fr.: so named from the Hôtel de St. *Fiacre*, where these carriages were first stationed.] A small four-wheeled carriage for hire, a French hackney-coach

+Fiançailles, sb. pl. 1477 [a. F., f. *fiancer*.] A betrothal -1655.

+Fiance, v. 1450. [f. F. *fiancer*, f. *fiance* a promise.] 1. a. = AFFIANCE v. 2. -1618 b. To take as one's betrothed -1537. 2. 1.0 put on one's parole 1592

+Fiancee masc., Fiancee fem. (fi'ānsē). 1853 [F.; see prec.] A betrothed person.

Fiant (fi'ant). 1534. [L.: the first word in the formula *fiant littere patentes* 'let letters patent be made out'.] A warrant addressed to the Irish Chancery for a grant under the Great Seal.

+Fiants, sb. 1576. [a. OF. *fient*, *fiente* dung, repr. (ult.) L. *finus*.] The dung of certain animals, e. g. the badger, fox, etc. -1741.

Fiar (fi'ar), *sb.* Sc. 1597. [f. FEE sb.] The owner of the fee-simple of a property, as opp. to the life-renter.

Fiasco (fi'asko). 1855. [a. It. (see FLASK)] 1. A bottle, flask 1887. 2. A failure or breakdown, esp. in a dramatic or musical performance

Fiat (fi'at) 1631. [a. L.; = 'let it be done', 'let there be made'; 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *fieri*.] 1. orig. The word 'fiat', alone or in a formula, by which a competent authority sanctioned the doing of something, hence, an authorization 1636. b. *gen.* An authoritative pronouncement 1750. 2. With reference to 'Fiat lux' (let there be light) Gen. x. 3 in the Vulgate: A command having for its object the creation of something 1631.

1. Nothing can be concluded without the King's F. 1547. b. Whose f. in matters of fashion was law 1883. 2. If it be a Spirit that immediately produces every effect by a fiat or act of his will *BERKELEY*. **Comb.** f. money, U. S. money (such as an inconvertible paper currency) which is made legal tender by a f. of the government. *Fiat w.* to attach a f. to; to sanction (rare). *Fiatist* U. S. an advocate of f. money

Fiaunt, obs. var. of FIANT.

Fib (fīb), *sb.* 1. *coll.*, 1568. [? Shortened f. FIBLE-FABLE] 1. A trivial falsehood; often euphem. for 'a lie' 1611. 2. A fibber.

1. No one was used to telling polite fibs H. JAMES

Fib (fīb), *sb.* 2 1814. [f. FIB v.] A blow.

Fib (fīb), *v.* 1 1690. [f. FIB sb.] *intr.* To tell a fib; to lie.

I do not say he lies, but his Lordship fibs most abominably *DAVIDEN* Hence *Fibbar*.

Fib (fīb), *v.* 2 *slang.* 1665. *trans.* To deliver blows in quick succession upon, as in pugilism. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1. I have fibbed the Edinburgh (as the 'fancy' say) most completely *SOUTHEY*

Fible-fable. Now dial. 1581. [Redupl. of FABLE.] Nonsense

+Fibra. Pl. -ræ, -ra's. 1641. [L.] A fibre, filament -1661.

Fibre (fī'bər), *sb.* ME. [a. F., ad L. *fībra*; of unkn. origin. Formerly spelt *fiber* in England, as still in U.S.] 1. After L. a. A lobe or portion of the liver. b. pl. The entrails -1601. 2. *Phys.* One of the thread-like bodies or filaments, that in part compose animal and vegetable tissue 1607. 3. One of the thread-like filaments which form a textile or other material substance 1827. 4. *collect.* A substance consisting of fibres. Also, Fibrous structure.

1810. 5. A subdivision of a root, occas. of a twig 1656

2. The optic nerve might contain as many as a million of fibres. *BAIN*. The fibres of the cocoa-nut *LUSBOCK*. *Fibres of Cortex*; see *CORTIAN a.* Every f. of him is Philistine *CARLYLE*. 3. A silk f. *PARADY*. Fibres of glass 1832. 4. Bone and f. *EVERSON*. *fig.* There is an improvement in our f. moral if not political *BAGSHOT*.

Comb. f. gun, 'a device for disintegrating vegetable fiber' (*knignt*).

Hence *Fibred* *adj.* a, furnished with fibres; chiefly in comp. *Fibreless a.* without fibres or strength

Fibrifrom, Fibrine, adjs. f-like.

Fibril (fī'brīl). 1664. [ad. mod. L. *fibrilla* see next.] 1. *Phys.* A small fibre, the subdivision of a FIBRE in a nerve, muscle, etc 1681. 2. Bot. The ultimate subdivision of a root.

Fibrilla (fī'brī-lā) *PL.* -læ (-lī). 1665 [mod. L., dim. of L. *fība* a FIBRE] = prec.

The ultimate fibrillæ of muscles J. HOGG Hence *Fibrillar a.* of, pertaining to, composed of, or characteristic of, a f. or fibrillæ. *Fibrillary a.* fibrillar. *Fibrillate v. intr.* (of the blood, to turn into fibrillæ. *Fibrillated* *adj.* a having a fibrillar structure *Fibrillation*, the becoming, or the being fibrillated; *concr.* a fibrillated mass *Fibriliform a.* Fibrillose a. supplied with, or composed of, fibrils; finely striate. *†Fibrilous a.* full of fibrils pertaining to a f.

Fibrin (fī'brīn). Formerly also *fibrine*, *fibrina*. 1800. [f. FIBRE + -IN.] An albuminoid or protein compound substance found in animal matter; coagulable lymph. Also, a similar substance found in vegetable matter.

The f. of flesh appears to differ from that of blood *HUXLEY*. Hence *Fibrination*, the action or process of adding f. to the blood. *Fibrinous a.* composed of, pertaining to, or of the nature of f.

Fibrino- (fī'brīnō), *comb.* form of FIBRIN, as in -

Fibrino-albuminous a., consisting of fibrin and albumen. *Fibrinogen* [see -GEN], a proteid substance, entering into the composition of fibrin. *Fibrino-genetic, -genic, Fibrino-genous adjs.*, producing fibrin. *Fibrino-plastic a.*, concerned in the formation of fibrin *Fibrino-plastin* = GLOBULIN *Fibrino-purulent a.*, containing a mixture of fibrin and pus

Fibro- (fī'brō), *comb.* form of FIBRE, indicating a fibrous condition.

Fibro-areolar a., consisting of fibrous and areolar or connective tissue. *Fibro-blast* [see -BLAST], one of the cells in which fibrous tissue is immediately formed. *Fibro-calcareous a.* consisting of fibrous tissue and containing calcareous bodies. *Fibro-cartilage*, a firm elastic material partaking of the structure and character of fibrous tissue and cartilage, hence *Fibro-cartilaginous a.* *Fibro-cellular a.* composed of fibrous and cellular tissue. *Fibro-chondritis*, 'inflammation of a fibro-cartilage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Fibro-cystic a.*, consisting of fibrous tissue and cysts. *Fibro-cystoma*, a tumour containing fibrous tissue and cysts *Fibro-ferrite*, *Min.* ferrous sulphate occurring in fibrous silky tufts and masses of a yellow colour. *Fibro-intestinal a.*, in 'fibro-intestinal layer', the innermost of the two layers into which the mesoderm of some Invertebrata divides' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Fibro-myoma*, 'a myoma in which the tumour contains a large proportion of fibrous connective tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence *Fibro-myomatous a.* *Fibro-neuroma*, 'the form of neuroma which consists chiefly of fibrous connective tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Fibro-nucleated a.*, composed of fibrous tissue mixed with elongated nuclei. *Fibro-plastic a.*, fibre-forming, said esp. of a tissue organized from the lymph exuded on wounds. *Fibro-sarcoma*, a tumour intermediate between a fibroma and a sarcoma *Fibro-serous a.*, possessing the nature of both fibrous and serous membranes. *Fibro-vascular a.*, Bot. composed of a mixture of fibrous tissue and vascular tissue.

Fibroid (fī'broid). 1852. [f. FIBRE + -OID] **A. adj.** Resembling fibre or fibrous tissue, f. change, degeneration, a morbid change into fibre or fibrous tissue

B. sb. *Path.* A fibroid tumour 1872.

Fibroin (fī'brōīn). 1861. [f. FIBRO- + -IN.] A chemical substance which is the chief

cons u of s ob eb a d he hon y
sk s on o spo ge

Fibrolite (fibrōlīt) 1802 [f. FIBRO +
L. *lithos* 'stone' + *fibro* 'fibrous']
A fibrous variety of aluminium silicate.
Hence **Fibrolitic** *a*.

Fibroma (fibrōmā). Pl. -mata (-mātā).
1817. [mod. L., f. L. *fibra* + *-oma*, cf. *CYSTOMA*.] A fibrous tumour. var. **Fibrome**.

Fibrosis (fibrōsis). 1873. [mod. L., f. L.
fibra FIBRE: see -OSIS.] Path. Fibroid degenera-
tion. Hence **Fibrotic** *a*.

Fibrous (fai brəs). *a*. 1626. [ad. mod. L.
fibrosus; see FIBRE and -OUS.] 1. Full of
fibres; formed of fibres. 2. Fibre-like 1707
1. F. flesh 1677, gypsum 1813, bark 1845. Hence
Fibrously adv. -ness. var. **Fibrose** *a*.

Fibster (fībster). 1848. [f. FIB + -STER.]
One who fibs.

Fibula (fībūlā). Pl. -lae, -las. 1673. [a.
L., f. *fibula* to fix.] 1. *Antiq.* A clasp, buckle,
or brooch. 2. *Anat.* The long or splint bone
on the outer side of the leg (app. as resembling
the tongue of a clasp) 1706.

1. The F., whose shape... Still in the Highland
brooch is seen Wordsworth. Hence **Fibular** *a*, of
pertaining to, or resembling the f.

-fic, suffix, repr. L. *-ficius* 'making, -doing'
(f. weakened root of *facere*), forming adjs. (1)
from sbs, with sense 'making, causing, pro-
ducing', as in *pacificus*, or 'performing', as
sacrificus; (2) from adjs., with sense 'perform-
ing actions of a specified kind', as *magnificus*,
also, later, 'bringing into a specified state', as
benefic; (3) from vbs., with sense 'causing to
be', as *horrific*; (4) from advs., only in *benefi-*
cius, *maleficius*, from the phrases *beneficere*, *male-*
ficere.

-fication (fikē'fən), suffix, repr. L. *-ficia-*
tionem, the regular formative of nouns of action
from vbs. in *-ficare*: see -FY. In scientific
language the suffix forms many sbs., some of
which have no corresponding vo.; as, *acclifica-*
tion, *deification*, etc.

Ficelle (fise'l). 1882. [a. F.; = 'pack-
thread'.] Only in comb., as *ficelle*, string-
coloured lace.

Fichu (fīshū, fī'jū). 1803. [a. F.; app. *f. hū*
adj. used subst.] A triangular piece of muslin,
lace, or the like, worn by ladies to cover the
neck, throat, and shoulders, formerly also the
head.

Fickle (fīkl). *a*. [OE. *ficol*, f. **fician* to de-
ceive, cogn. w. *gēf* 'deceit'] fr. False, deceitful.
-1533. 2. Changeable, changeful, inconst-
ant, uncertain, unreliable ME.

1. O Fortune, Fortune, all men call thee f. *Rom. &*
Jul. iii. v. 60. The f. heart of man Scott. F. health
Ure. Hence **Fickleness**. **Fickly** adv. (now
rare), in a f. manner, f. deceitfully.

Fico (fīko). 1577. [It. :-L. *ficus* FIG sb.]
fr. = FIG sb. 1. a. -1650. 2. = FIG sb. 4. arch.
1598. 3. = FIG sb. 2. -1602

1. A f. for the phrase *Mercury W.* i. in 33.

Ficoid (fīkōid). 1741. [ad. mod. L. *ficoi-*
der, f. L. *ficus*, see -OID.] *a*. adj. Related to or
resembling the genus *Ficus*; also, fig-like 1884.

B. sb A plant of the N. O. *Mesembriaceae*.

Ficoid (fīkōid). 1846. [f. as prec. + -AL.]
A *adj.* 1. Related to or resembling the genus
Ficus 1884. 2. Pertaining to, or of the nature
of, the N. O. *Ficoideae* or *Mesembriaceae* 1846.

2. *R. albaea* a group containing the *Mesembria-*
ceae and three other orders. (Lindley)

B. sb A plant belonging to the *Ficoid* *Alli-*
aceae 1846

Ficoides (fīkōidēz). 1753. [mod. L. *ficoi-*
der; see FICOID.] A botanical name applied to
various plants, e.g. the loc-plant (*Mesembrian-*
themum crystallinum).

Fictile (fīktīl). *a*. 1626. [ad. L. *fictilem*,
f. *figere*; see -ILE.] 1. Capable of being
moulded. Now rare 1675. 2. Moulded into
form by art; made of earth, clay, etc. by a pot-
ter 1626. 3. Having to do with pottery 1834.

1. The several F. clays Evelyn. 2. A f. deity 1655.
F. coffins 1825. 3. F. Craft 1888. Hence **Fictile-**
ness, **Fictility**, *f. quality*; *concr.* an article of f.
ware.

Fiction (fīkshən). ME [a. F. ad L. *fictio-*
nem, f. *figere*; see FEIGN.] 1. The action
or product of fashioning or imitating -1784.

ta Feign dece ds mra on pee e
609 3 The ono feign n o nen g

magn y see e s a soft n e
-1603. b. That which is feigned or invented;
invention as opposed to fact ME. c. A state-
ment proceeding from mere invention, such
statements collectively 1611. 4. Fictitious com-
position. Now usually, prose novels and stories
collectively, or the composition of such works
1599. 5. A supposition known to be at vari-
ance with fact, but conventionally accepted: a.
in Law 1590, b. *gr.* (chiefly *transf.*) 1828

1. *concr.* The unascertained fictions of the loom Cowper
3 To be pleased in the f. of that, which would please
a man if it were real, is a Passion, adherent to the
Nature of man Houss. F and Fraud Hartley.

b. The fictions of the Virgilian age Glaston. c.
Let us cast away all f. 1655. 2. A f. of our law
that all real property was originally granted by the
king Cruise. b. To reduce debt by borrowing is a
manifest f. in finance L. GREENVILLE.

Hence **Fictional** *a*, pertaining to, or of the nature
of f. **Fictionally** adv. by means of a work of f.
Fictioneer, **Fictioner**, **Fictionist**, a writer of f.
Fictitious, *a*. 1641. [f. L. *fictitious*.] 1.
= FICTITIOUS. -1813. 2. Characterized by
fiction -1813.

Fictitious (fīktīsh). *a*. 1615 [f. L. *ficti-*
cius, (f. *figere*) + -OUS, see -TIOUS.] 1. *Arti-*
ficial; counterfeit, sham, not genuine. 2. *Fign-*
ed, assumed; not real 1633. 3. *Feigned to exist*;
imaginary 1621. 4. Of the nature of fiction
1773. 5. Created by a fiction (legal or con-
ventional) 1827.

1. By shedding f. tears 1734. 2. A f. character
Scott, name Dickens. 3. A company of f. Saints
Burton. 4. A f. narrative Trollope. 5. Adoption,
as a method of obtaining a f. son Maine.

Hence **Fictitiously** adv. -ness.

Fictive (fīktīv). *a*. 1491. [a. F. *fictif*, -ive,
f. (ult.) L. *figere*.] 1. *Given to feigning*;
imaginatively creative 1865. 2. *Fictitious*;
feigned, sham 1612

1. Doubling in the fount of f. tears TENNYSON.

Fictor (fīktar, -or) 1665. [a. L., f. *figere*.]
One who frames or fashions; esp. an artist or
modeller in clay, etc. -1677

Ficus (fīkus) ME [a. L. *ficus* fig, fig-tree.]
Path. A fleshy substance or kind of Condyloma
resembling a fig (Mayne).

Fid (fid). sb. chiefly Naut. 1515. [? 1. A
conical pin of hard wood, used to open the
strands of a rope in splicing. 2. A square bar
of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end,
used to support the weight of the topmast 1644
3. A plug of oakum for the vent of a gun; also
(*transf.*) a plug or quid of tobacco 1623. 4.
dist. A small thick piece of anything 1838. 5.
A wooden or metal bar or pin, used to support
or steady anything (Webster). Hence **Fid** *v*. to
fix (a topmast, etc.) with a f.

Fidalg (fīdālg). 1638. [Pg., *confr.* for
fido de algo sort of something.] A Portuguese
noble.

Fiddle (fīdl), sb. [ME. *fijele*, OE. **fidele*
wk form, of obscure origin. Cf. mod. L. *vitula*,
vitula, whence VIOL.] 1. A stringed musical
instrument of the viol kind; usu. a violin. 2.
One who plays the fiddle; a fiddler; hence
transf. a mirth-maker, jester 1600. 3. Some-
thing resembling a fiddle: a. *Naut.* A rack or
frame to prevent things from rolling off the table
in bad weather 1865; b. *Agrie.* A long wooden
bar, attached by ropes at its ends to the traces
of a horse, and used to drag loose straw or hay
on the ground, [etc.] 1874. c. *Slang.* a. A writ
to arrest 1700. b. *Scotch* (f. *Welsh*) f. the itch
1700. c. *Stock Exch.* A sixteenth (of a pound)
1825. 5. As an exclam. = FIDDLESTICK. 1695

3. A heavy sea, which. caused the production of
'fiddles' on the saloon tables at lunch time 1865.

4. c. To do business with me at a f. 1825

Phrases *As fit as a f.* in good form. *To play*
first (or second) f. to take a leading (or inferior)
position, so *to play third f.*

Comb. *fiddle-back*, a back (of a chair) shaped like a f.,
also *attrib.* -*block*, *Naut.* a block with two cheeks,
one over the other, the smaller one underneath; -*bow*
= FIDDLESTICK; -*cock*, the *Rumex* pulcher of Lin-
naeus; -*fish*, (a) the Angel-fish or Monk-fish; (b) the
king-crab (*Limulus polyphemus*); -*pattern*, the
pattern of fiddle-headed spoons and forks; -*patterned*
a. = FIDDLE-HEADED b; -*wood*, (a) the *Cithare*.
xylo; (b) *Scrophularia aquatica*.

Fiddle 6d [f. *MI* e s]

Top y he dde no f ... a. or contemptu-
ous. Also *fig.* b. quasi-*trans.* ME. 2. lo
make aimless or frivolous movements; to act
idly or frivolously. Also with *about*, 1530. 3
trans. To cheat. Now only *slang* 1604

1. Others 'Teach King, to f. and make Venetian,
dance Poppr. 2. He took a pipe in his hand, and
fiddled with it till he broke it Swinn. Fiddling with
Franchise Buis 1844

Fiddlededee (fīdlēdē). 1784. [f. FIDDLE
sb. or v. with a nonsensical addition.] *a. intr.*
Nonsense! *B. sb.* Nonsense (*mod.*).

Fiddle-faddle (fīdlēdē). 1577. [Re-
dupl. of FIDDLE or FIDDLE.]

A. sb. 1. Trifling talk or action; in pl. trivial
matters. 2. A trifle, a chatteringbox 1102.

B. adv. Trifling, fussy 1517.

C. *intr.* Nonsense! Nonsense! 1671. Hence
Fiddle-faddle *v. intr.* to fuss, mess about

Fiddle-head. 1799 [f. FIDDLE sb. +
HEAD.] 1. *Naut.* The ornamental carving at
the bows of a vessel, which ends in a scroll turn-
ing inward like the head of a violin. 2. A head
as empty as a fiddle 1887. Hence **Fiddle-**
headed *a*. *Naut.* Having a fiddle-head. b.
Having the handle made after the pattern of a
fiddle, as a fork, spoon. c. Empty-headed.

Fiddler (fīdlar) [OE. *fīdlere* = ON. *fīd-*
lira; see FIDDLE sb.] 1. One who plays on the
fiddle, esp. for hire. 2. A trifle -1735. 3.
slang A siren 1885. 4. a. A f. resembling
a cockroach 1750. b. The angel or shark-ray
1837. c. The sandpiper (*Leucophaea*) 1885. d. A
small crab of the genus *Gelasimus*, also called
fiddler-crab 1714.

1. *Fiddler's Green* (Naut.) 'a sailor's cismum, in
which wine, women, and song figure prominently'
(Barmer). 4. d. A 'fiddler Crab' as it is sometimes
called from the rapidity with which it works its
elbows! W. B. LEWIS

Fiddlestick (fīdlēstīk), sb. ME [f. FID-
DLER sb. + STICK sb.] 1. The bow string with
horsehair with which the fiddle is played. 2.
pro Something insignificant or absurd. Often
substituted for another word in derision. 1621.

3. *a. intr.* Nonsense! Often in pl. 1600.

Fiddle-string. 1728. [f. as prec. + STRING.]
One of the strings on a fiddle. Also *fig.*
I do but 'set myself to fiddlestringing' Mac. CARVER.

Fiddling (fīdlīng), *pp.* a. 1580. 1. That
plays the fiddle. 2. Of persons: Busy about
trifles. Of things: Petty, futile. 1652

Fidei-commisum (fīdēi'kōmī'shūm)
1727 [a. L., f. *fides* faith + *commisum* en-
trusted] *Rom. Law* A bequest which a per-
son made by bequeathing his land or legacies to
transfer something to a third person.

Fideism (fīdēi'zīm). 1885. [f. L. *fides*
faith + -ISM.] A mode of thought according to
which knowledge is based on a fundamental
act of faith.

Fidejussor (fīdēi'jūs'sor, -or) 1539 [a. L.,
f. *fide-jurare*, f. *fide*, abl. of *fides* faith + *jurare*
to order.] *Civil* *law*. One who authorizes the
debtor or goes bail for another, a surety. So

Fidejussion 1657. **Fidejussory** *a*.

Fidelity (fīdēlītē), 1494. [a. F. *fidelitē*,
ad. L. *fidelitatem*.] 1. The quality of being un-
failing; faithfulness, loyalty to a person, party, etc.
1508. b. Conjugal faithfulness 1694. *fc.* Word
of honour -1598. 2. Strict conformity to truth
or fact; fervency; exact correspondence 1534

1. F. to engagements BURNHAM. *f. to make f.*
to take an oath of fealty. c. By my f. the i. not well
Merry W. iv. f. 160. d. The principal thing re-
quired in a witness is *fidelity* Housh. The F. of
the Translation Power

Fidepromissum (fīdēiprōmī'shūm). 1875.
[a. L., f. *fides* faith + *promissum* promise.]
Rom. Law. One who pledges himself as secu-
rity for another; a bail, surety.

Fidge (fīdg), sb. *colloq.* or *dialect* 1731. [f.
next vb.] 1. The action or habit of fidgeting;
the state of being fidgety; also, a commotion,
fuss. 2. A restless person 1884.

Fidge (fīdg), *v.* Now *dialect*. 1575 [? *intr.*
and *trans.* To fidget, to twitch.

Fidget (fīdgēt), sb. 1674. [f. FRIDGE *v*.]
1. A condition of vague ph. sical uneasiness,
seeking relief in irregular bodily movements.
App first used in the *fadgēt* (now always pl.)

æ (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). e (ever). ai (I, eye). z (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). z (Psyche). q (what). p (got).

as the name of a maady Hence *anfu*
esne *cs* *esne* *s* [from *hevb* On
 of *so* *ogve* *cs* *d* 837

2. [from *evb*] The *a* of *d* n 1860

Fidget *fɪdʒɪt*, *v.* 1754. [f. *PREC. sb.*]
 1. *intr.* To move restlessly, impatiently, or un-
 easily to and fro; also, to worry. 2. *trans.*
 To cause to fidget; to trouble, worry 1785.

3. She says I fear to death JANE AUSTEN

Fidgety (*fɪdʒɪtɪ*), *a.* 1730. [f. *FIDGET* +
 -y.] Inclined to fidget, uneasy, restless. Hence
Fidgettily adv. *Fidgettiness.*

Fidibus (*fɪdɪbʊz*). 1829. [G.] A paper
 spill for lighting a pipe, etc.

Fiducinal, *a.* [f. *L. fiducian* (*fiducian*) + -AL.]
 Of or pertaining to a player on stringed instru-
 ments. *SIR J. HAWKINS.*

Fiducial (*fɪdʒiəl* [f. *fiduciā*]), *a.* 1571. [ad.
L. fiduciā, *f. fiducia* trust; see -AL.] 1.
Theol. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of,
 trust or reliance. 2. Trusted, trusty. *II.*
More. 3. In *Surveying*, *Astron.* etc. Of a line,
 point, etc.: Assumed as a fixed basis of com-
 parison 1571. 4. = *FIDUCIARY* (Webster).

1. Faith. 2. fiducial assent to divine Promises 1625.
 Hence *Fiducially adv.*

Fiduciary (*fɪdʒiəri*). 1593. [See *prec.*
 and -ARY.]

A. adj. 1. *a.* Of a person: Holding something
 in trust. *Obs.* exc. in *Rom. Law* 1647. *b.* Of or
 pertaining to a trustee or a trusteeship 1795. 2.
 Of a thing: Held or given in trust 1647. 3. Of
 the nature of, proceeding from, or founded on
 trust or confidence 1640

2. Uses of land, were considered as *f. deposits*
Blackstone. 3. The *f. currency* of the United States
 1892.

B. sb. 1. One who holds anything in trust; a
 trustee 1637. 2. One who identifies justifying
 faith with assurance of one's own salvation
 1684. 3. *Credentials.* *ARR. BANCROFT.*

1. Persuade. 2. Sir Hugh to make me his... f. in this
Scott. Hence *Fiducially adv.*

Fie (*fi*), *interj.* [ME. *fi*, *fy*, app. *a.* OF: *—*
L. fi.] 1. An exclamation expressing disgust or re-
 proach. Not now in dignified use. 2. quasi-*sb.*
 or *sb.* 1550.

Fief (*fi*), *sb.* 1611. [a *F.*; see *FEE sb.*]
 = *FEE sb.* 1. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Male f. *f. masculine*: one that could be held by
 males only. Hence *Fief w.* to grant as a *f*

1. *Fief*, *a.* *Sc.* [?] Comfortable BURNS.

Field (*fi*), *sb.* [Com. WGer.: OE. *feld*:—
 OText **fildu*.]

1. Ground. 2. Open land as opp. to woodland,
 a plain 1697. 3. The country as opp. to a town
 or village. *Obs.* exc. *a. ch.* ME. 3. Land or a
 piece of land appropriated to pasture or tillage
 OE. 4. A piece of ground put to a particular
 use; as, a *black field* (see *BLACK*). 5. An
 extent of ground containing some special natu-
 ral production, as *coal*, *o.*, etc. *fields* 1859. 6.

The ground on which a battle is fought; a battle-
 field. Also *fig.* ME. 7. More widely: The
 scene of military operations 1612. 8. A battle;
 as a *hard-fought field* ME; border of battle
 1678. 9. The ground on which some outdoor
 games are played 1788; in *Baseball*, the ground
 in which the fielders stand 1875. 10. *collect.*

Those who take part in any outdoor contest or
 sport. *a. Sporting.* All the competitors except
 the favourite 1771. *b. Cricket.* The side who are
 in the field; also the players on both sides 1850.

11. *Cricket* and *Baseball*: = *FIELDSMAN*. 1830.
 12. *Mids. N. i.* 238. 3. The fields *i.* All spring
 and summer is in them *Russet.* Common, *OVEN field*,
 see these words. 6. They have vs'd Their dearest
 action, in the Tented *F. Oth. i.* 11. 85. *fig.* To drive
 the sophists from the field 1848. *Phr.* To keep, main-
 tain the *f.*; to continue the fight. To hold the *f.*; to
 hold its ground; to remain in possession. 7. Esmond
 took the field under Webb's orders THACKERAY

8. *Phr.* To pitch, set *a. f.*, to choose one's battle-
 ground, order one's men for fighting. 10. *a. Phr.*
 To bet, back, lay against the *f.*

II. An extended surface. 1. A large stretch;
 an expanse 1577. 2. *a. Her.* The surface of a
 shield, or of one of its divisions ME. *b.* The
 groundwork of a picture, etc. 1634. *c. Numism.*
 The plain part of a coin 1876. *d.* Of a flag:

The ground of each division 1867.
 1. *Yon f. of stars Per. i.* 37. *Field of Air Dryden*,
 of ice 1873. The whole *f.* of English history 1867

2. *a. S.* *Labeosane* *ons* Ramp *a. h. f.*
 1. *Ann.* *a. ca.* *orp* *e* *eo* *ac* *on*, *ope*, *ac*, *on*,
o. n. *a. on* *M.* *a. Phryx.* The area or
 space under the influence of, or within the range
 of, some agent 1869.

2. As for the increase of *Virtus* generally, it is a
 large *F. Bacon*. [A] wide *f.* for trade 1750. The *f.*
 of a telescope 1765. *Phr.* *F. of view*: the space to
 which observation is limited. 2. *Magnetic f.*: any
 space possessing magnetic properties, either on account
 of magnets in its vicinity or on account of currents of
 electricity passing through or round it.

Comb. 1. General: as *f. d.* *drover*, *fortifica-*
tion, *hazardry*, *supplements*, *service*, etc.
 2. Special. *a.* *F. d.* *to* names of animals, birds,
 insects, etc., often with sense 'wild'; and opp. to *house*
 or *town*, as *f. cricket*, *mouse*, *spider*; *f. duck*, the
 little bustard (*Olis tetrax*); *dark* (*Alauda arvensis*);
martin (*Tyrannus carolinensis*); *plover* (*U.S.*),
 a name for two species of plover, and for a sandpiper
 (*Bartramia longicauda*); *sparrow* (*U.S.*) (*Sporus*
pusilla or *S. agrestis*); *titling*, the Tree Pipit
 (*Anthus arboreus*); *vole* (*Arvicola arvensis*).

b. In names of plants growing in the fields, as
f. ash (*Pyrus aucuparia*); *basil*: see *Basil*;
crabtree, (*a.*) *rosemary*, (*m.*) book-name for *Silvestris*
arvensis; *southernwood* (*Aritemisia canariensis*);
c. *f. allowance*, an allowance to officers and
 (formerly) privates, when in the field, to meet extra ex-
 penses: *artillery*, light ordnance fitted for travel
 and use in active operations; *battery*, a battery of
 guns; *carriage*, the carriage for a *f. gun*, its am-
 munition, etc.; *club*, a society for the outdoor study
 of Natural History; *colours* (*Mil.*), small flags for
 marking out the ground for the squadrons and bat-
 talions; also the colours used by an army when in
 the field; *cornet*, the magistrate of a township in
 Cape Colony; *driver* (*U.S.*), a civil
 officer whose duty it is to take up and impound stray
 cattle; *events*, athletic events, such as weight-put-
 ting, etc. as distinguished from events on the running
 track; *gun* = *f. piece*; *hand*, (*a.*) a slave who works
 on a plantation; (*b.*) a farm-labourer; *hospital*, (*a.*)
 an ambulance; (*b.*) a temporary hospital erected near
 a field of battle; *ice*, ice that floats in large tracts;
leas = *FIELD-CLASS* 3; *magnet*, part of a dynamo,
 usually a massive stationary structure of iron sur-
 rounded by coils of insulated copper wire, the func-
 tion of which is to provide the magnetic field;
naturalist, one who studies out of doors; *park*,
 the spare carriages, reserved supplies of ammunition,
 tools, etc., for the service of an army in the field;
 (*Will.*) *piece*, a light cannon for use on a field of
 battle; *practice*, military practice in the open
 field (*Ogilvie*); *show* = *f. trial*; *sports*, outdoor
 sports, esp. hunting; *telegraph*, one used in military
 operations; *train*, a body of men consisting chiefly
 of commissaries and conductors of stores, which belong
 to the Royal Artillery; *trial*, a trial in the open
 field, esp. of hunting-dogs.

Field (*fi*), *v.* 1529. [f. *prec. sb.*] 1. *intr.*
 To go into the FIELD (sense 1. *a.*) 1858. 2.
trans. To expose (coin, malt, etc.) to the action
 of the air 1844. 3. *intr.* To take the field
 (see *FIELD sb.* 1. 7) 1590. 4. *intr.* To back
 the field against the favourite 1886. 5. *intr.*
 To act as fielder in cricket, etc., *trans.* to stop
 and return the ball 1824. 6. *Sports.* To put
 into the field 1922.

3. Who, soon prepared to *f.*, his sword forth drew
SPENSER.

Field-bed. 1580. 1. A bedstead for use in
 the field. 2. A bed upon the ground 1592.

Field-book. 1616. A book for use in the
 field, as by a land-surveyor for taking notes, or
 by a naturalist for preserving collected speci-
 mens.

Field-conventicle. 1678. An open-air
 religious meeting.

Field-day. 1747. 1. *Mil.* A day on which
 troops are drawn up for exercise in field evolu-
 tions; a military review; hence *transf.* and *fig.*
 a day occupied with brilliant or exciting events.
 2. A day spent in the field, e.g. by the hunt, or
 by field-naturalists, etc. 1823.

Fielded (*fi*), *pp.* *a.* 1607. [f. *FIELD v.*]
 1. Engaged in a field of battle. *Cor. i.* iv. 12
 2. Of a ball, in *Cricket*: Stopped and returned
 1884.

Fielden. 1604. [f. *FIELD sb.*] *A. adj.*
 Open; consisting of fields; rural, rustic 1669.
B. sb. Field hand 1712.

Fieldier (*fi*), *ME.* [f. *FIELD sb.* and *v.*]
 1. One who works in the field. *ME.* only. 2.
FIELDSMAN. 1853.

Fieldfare (*fi*), *ME.* *feldfare* (4
 syll. in Chaucer): — ? OE. **feldfare*; app. =
 'field-goer', *f. field* + *far* (see *FARE v.*).] *A*

spe es of Th ush (*Turdus phalaris*) which
 pends the winter in the British Islands.

Holies. with scarlet berries gemm'd, the fell-fares
 food *M. Arr.* *sub.*

Field-glass. 1831. [f. *FIELD sb.* + *GLASS*]

1. A binocular telescope for use in the field 1836

2. 'A small achromatic telescope, usually from
 20 to 24 inches long, and having from three to
 six joints' (*Ogilvie*) *a.* That one of the two
 lenses forming the eye-piece of an astronomical
 telescope or compound microscope, which is the
 nearer to the object glass 1837.

Field-marshal. 1614. [After *G. feld-*
marshall.] The title of a military officer of the
 highest rank in German-speaking and other
 armies. (First conferred in the British army in
 1736.)

Field-meeting. 1603. [f. *FIELD sb.* +
MEETING.] 1. A duel. 2. *Hunt.* A religious
 meeting in the open air 1649.

Field officer. 1656. 'An officer above the
 rank of captain, and under that of general'
 (*Stocquer*).

Field preaching. 1739. [f. *FIELD sb.* +
PREACHING.] The practice of preaching in the
 open air.

Fieldsman (*fi*), *sb.* 1823. [f. *FIELD*
sb. + *MAN*] *a. Cricket.* One of the *sides* which
 is fielding; a fielder 1824. *b. Sporting.* One
 who habitually backs the field.

Field-work. 1777. [f. *FIELD sb.* + *WORK*]
 1. Work done in the field, or in the fields. 2.
Mil. A temporary fortification thrown up by
 troops operating in the field 1819.

Fieldy, *a.* *M.* [f. *FIELD sb.* + *y*.] Level,
 open; exposed; that grows in the fields 1598.

Fiend (*fi*), [Com. Teut.: OE. *fēond*;
 orig. the pr. pple. of OE. **fēgan* (OE.
fegian) to hate. Cf. *FRIEND*.] 1. An enemy,
 foe, *M.* only. 2. *spec.* The arch-enemy of
 mankind, the devil OE. 3. An evil spirit gen-
 erally; a demon, devil OE. 4. *transf.* A person
 of superhuman wickedness or cruelty *ME.* *b.*
 A grisly monster (e.g. a dragon). Also ap-
 plied to baleful agencies personified, or hyper-
 bolically. *ME.* *c.* With qualifying word: A
 devotee or addict, esp. to something injurious,
 as *dope f.*, *opium f.* (orig. *U.S. slang*) 1889.

2. The Gates, belching outrageous flame since the
F. pass'd through *MIL. P.L.* 2. 233. 3. Goethe's
 scoffing *f. Macaulay*. 4. Where human fiends
 on midnight errands walk CAMPBELL. 5. The botany-
 cyclist, interviewer *f. (mod.)*

Hence *Fiendful a.* wrought by fiends (*rare*).
Fiendlike a. resembling, or characteristic of, a *f.*
Fiendly a. hostile; fiendish.

Fiendish (*fi*), *a.* 1529. [f. *prec. + -ISH*.]
 Resembling, or characteristic of, a fiend, super-
 humanly cruel or malignant.

F. brutalities FREEMAN. *Fiendish-ly adv.*, *ness.*

Fierce (*fi*), *a.* *ME.* [a. *OF. fers*, *fiers*,
 old nom. of *fer*, *fier* = *L. ferus* wild, untamed.]
 1. Violent and intractable in temper; vehement
 and merciless in anger or hostility. (Less em-
 phatic than *FEROCIOUS*, *q.v.*) 2. High-spirited,
 valiant 1533. 3. Proud, haughty 1593. 4.
 Of natural agents, disease, passions, etc.: Ve-
 hemently raging *ME.* 5. Ardent; furiously zealous
 or active *ME.* 6. *quasi-adv.* Fiercely *ME.*

1. Moloch, the fiercest Spirit that fought in Heaven
 now fiercer by despair *MIL. P.L.* ii. 44. *F. tigers*
 couched around *Dryden*. 4. The fier anger of the Lord
Jer. xiv 37. *F. cold* 1863; discussion 1874. 5.
 Vengeful slaughter, *f.* for human blood *Pope*.

Hence *Fierce-ly adv.*, *ness.*

Fie-riding, *pseudo-arch.* 1768. [a *Sw. fjerd-*
ing = *ON. fjerðungr*; see *FARTHING*.] An al-
 leged name for a quarter of a hundred or a shire.

Fieri (*fi*), 1640. [*L. inf.* = 'to be
 made, come into being'.] In *med. L. phr. in*
fieri: in process of being made or coming into
 being.

The contract is still *in fieri* *Austin*.

Fieri facias (*fi*), *1663*. [*L.*;
 = 'cause to be made', *f. fieri* (see *prec.*) + *facias*,
 2nd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *facere* to do, make.]
I. law. A writ wherein the sheriff is command-
 ed that he cause to be made out of the goods
 and chattels of the defendant, the sum for which
 judgement was given' (*Blackstone*), the com-
 mon process for executing a judgement. Often
 abbrev. *Fi. fa.* (*fi*).

æ (man). ʌ (pass). ɑn (loud). ɒ (cut). ʒ (Fr. chef). ə (ever). aɪ (I, eye). ə (Fr. au de vie). ɪ (sit). ɪ (Psyche). ɒ (what). ʊ (got).

Figurate *figura* *ne* *P* *ti* *o* *as*
tes 78 pec. r. A o an f
Figurate *figura* 530 [a. *L. figura*
tu *figura* f. *figura*]

A. 1. a. 1. Based on, or involving the use of figures or metaphors, metaphorical—1728.
2. Having definite form or shape. Now only *Med.* 1626. 3. *Math.* 12. = **FIGURAL** 2. —1674.
b. *F. numbers*: numbers, or series of numbers, formed from any arithmetical progression in which the first term is a unit, and the difference a whole number, by taking the first term, and the sums of the first two, first three, first four, etc., terms as the successive terms of a new series, from which a third series may be formed in the same manner, and so on. So *F. arithmetic*, the science of such numbers.

Thus, from the series 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., a second series 1, 3, 6, 10, etc., ('triangular' numbers) may be formed, and from this a third series, 1, 4, 9, 16, etc., ('pyramidal' numbers).

4. *Mus.* a. Involving passing discords by the free melodic movement of one or more voice parts. b. = **FLORIO** 3 a. 1708.

B. sb. That which is figurate; esp. a figurate number 1610.

Hence **†Figurately** *adv.* in a *f* manner.

†Figurate, *v.* 1450 [f. *L. figurat-*, *figurare*]. 1. *trans.* To give shape to—1623. 2. To represent by a figure—1654, to treat as figurative 1806.

Figuration (*figūrāʃən*). *ME.* [a. *F.* ad. *L. figuratio*]. 1. The action or process of giving shape to; determination to a certain form, also quasi-*concr.* the resulting form or shape. 2. *Mus.* Employment of florid counterpoint; alteration by the introduction of passing-notes, rapid figures, etc. 1597.

Figurative (*figūrātiv*), *a.* *ME.* [a. *F. figurativus*, *adv.* ad. *L. figurativus*, f. *figurare*]. 1. Representing by a figure or emblem; symbolic, typical. 2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pictorial or plastic representation 1607. 3. Of speech; based on figures or metaphors, metaphorical, not literal *ME.* b. Metaphorically so called *ME.* 4. Abounding in figures of speech 1589. 5. *Mus.* = **FIGURATE** a. 4. 1744.

1. *F.* and mystic ceremonial 1853. 2. Both geometric as well as animal and f. deities forms 1869. 3. By a f. and borrowed speech he declareth the honor of the damned CONROULE. b. To confound real with f. sovereignty LEWIS. 4. *F.* expressions DRYDEN, authors 1740. Hence **Figuratively** *adv.* *ness*.

Figure (*figūr*, *-iūr*), *sb.* *ME.* [a. *F.* ad. *L. figura*, f. *fig-* stem of *figere*; see **FEIGN**. The ordinary tr. of *Gr. σχῆμα*]

I. Form, shape. 1. The form of anything as determined by the outline; shape generally *ME.*; hence, posture—1684. 2. *Geom.* A definite form constituted by a line or lines so arranged as to enclose a superficial space, or by a surface or surfaces enclosing a space of three dimensions; any of the classes of such forms, as the triangle, cube, sphere, etc. *ME.* 3. Of persons, etc.: Bodily shape; the bodily frame *ME.* 4. A person as seen or (*trans.*) thought of *ME.* 5. Conspicuous appearance 1691. 6. Importance, mark (now only in *man, woman, off.*) 1692. b. Style of living, *arch.* 1602.

1. The *F.* of a Bell partaketh of the Pyramid BACON Solidity and Extension, and the Termination of it, *F. LOCKE*. 3. What Nestor then his reverend f. rear'd FORD. 4. What a f. of a man is there! DRYDEN. *Phr.* *F. of sin* (colloq.): an oddity. The disappearance of this brilliant f. (Hamilton) BAYNE. 5. *Phr.* To make (colloq. *curr. aff.*) 6. b. He obliged her not to increase her f., but to live private DE FOE.

II. Represented form. 1. The image, likeness, or representation of something; esp. of the human form in sculpture, painting, etc. *ME.* 2. Represented character; part; hence, position, capacity—1702. 3. An emblem, type *ME.*

1. A playne f. of idleness ELIOT. Carved figures of Cherubims & Kings v. 29. Pourtraictures and Figures of those who had been Travellers 1676. 2. Brauely the f. of this Harpie, hast thou Perform'd *Scalp.* iii. iii. 83. 3. The Rock was a Type and *F.* of Christ 1652.

III. Devised form. 1. A diagram, an illustration. Abbrev. *fig.* *ME.* 2. *Astro.* A diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses; a

ho ocoop *ME.* 3. An a noemen of lines e to ming n o namen a devce one of the devce comb n d into a decorative pattern; also *trans.* of natural markings. Also *collect.* 1597. 4. *Dancing.* Any of the evolutions or movements of a dance or dancer; also, a set of evolutions 1636. 5. *Skating.* 'A movement, or series of movements, beginning and ending at the centre' (*Badm. Libr.*) 1869.

1. For the more declaracion, lo here the f. CHAUCER. 2. *Phr.* To cast, erect, set a f.; see the vbs. 3. His lonnet sedge, lawrought with figures dum MILT.

IV. 1. A written character; e.g. a letter, etc. —1660. 2. A character or symbol representing a number *ME.* 3. Hence, An amount, number, sum of money expressed in figures 1842.

2. *Phr.* Two (or double), three, four, etc. figures ten or more, a hundred or more, a thousand or more, etc., a sum of money so expressed. *F. of eight*: see EIGHT. 3. An uncommonly stiff f. THACKERAY.

V. Repr. Gr. σχῆμα. 1. *Rhet.* Any form of expression which deviates from the normal; e.g. Apostrophe, Hyperbole, Metaphor, etc. *ME.* b. Less widely: A metaphor or metaphorical expression *ME.* 2. *Grammar.* Any permitted deviation from the normal form of words (e.g. Aphæresis, Syncope, Elision), or from the ordinary rules of construction (e.g. Ellipsis) 1669. 3. *Logic.* The form of a syllogism as determined by the position of the middle term in the premisses 1557. 4. *Mus.* 'Any short succession of notes, either as a melody or a group of chords, which produces a single, complete, and distinct impression' (*Grove*).

1. Your termes, your colours, and your figures, kepe hem in store, til [etc.] CHAUCER. b. That destroyer of fine figures common sense PORE. *Cont.* 1. General: as, f. painting, drawing, weaving, etc.

2. Special. f.-servant, *nonce-wit*, a commercial clerk; -skaling, the art or practice of skaling in figures (see sense III. 5); -stone (*dist.*) = ACALMATOLITE. See also Main Words.

Figure (*figūr*, *-iūr*), *v.* *ME.* [f. *prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To give figure to; to shape—1790. 2. To represent in a diagram or picture *ME.* 3. To picture in the mind, imagine 1603. 4. To represent by speech or action 1475. 5. 'To prefigure, foreshow' (J.) 3 *Mem.* IV, ii. i.

32. 6. To represent typically *ME.* 7. To resemble in form—1779. 78. To represent as resembling—1523. 9. To express by a metaphor or image *ME.* 10. To adorn or mark with figures 1480. 11. a. *trans.* To mark with (numerical) figures 1683. b. *intr.* To use figures in arithmetic 1854. c. *trans.* (*Mus.*) To write figures over or under (the bass) in order to indicate the intended harmony 1674. 12. *intr.* (*Dancing*). To perform a figure or set of evolutions 1744. 13. *intr.* To appear; often with *as* 1603; also to make a distinguished appearance 1736. 14. *U.S.* To reckon, calculate 1865.

2. The sacred Cross; and figured there The five dear wounds our Lord did bear WORDSW. 3. You cannot a duller reason H. WALTON. 4. *Kich. III*, i. ii. 194. 6. Soft Fence they follow! DRYDEN. 10. Blue velvet figured with tawny 1480. 11. a. Your draft is worded for twenty pounds, and figured for twenty-one COWPER. b. *Phr.* To f. up; to reckon up with figures. 10 f. out: to work out by means of figures; also, more widely, to estimate or calculate (chiefly *U.S.*). 13. Persons who figured. in the rebellion 1736.

Figure-caster. 1584. 1. One who casts figures (see **FIGURE** sb. III. 2); a pretender to astrology' (J.)—1612. 2. One who casts up figures 1831. So **Figure-casting** *adv.* *sb.*

Figured (*figūr'd*, *-iūr'd*), *pp.* *a.* *ME.* [f. **FIGURE** *v.* and *sb.*]. 1. In senses of the vb. 1552. 2. Having a particular shape *ME.* 73. Having definite shape; also, formed into patterns—1789. 4. Adorned with patterns or designs 1489. 5. Adorned with rhetorical figures; figurative 1500. 6. *Mus.* a. = **FIGURATE** a. 4 a. b. *F. bass* = THOROUGHBASS 1879.

3. Geese and cranes move in f. flights G. WHITE. 4. *F. satin* 1611. *F. lava* = COURT CLOTH. 5. The f. language of which he is a master M. ARNOLD.

Figure-finger. 1587. Contemptions for **FIGURE-CASTER** I.

Figure-head. 1765. 1. A piece of carving, usually a bust or figure, placed over the cut-water of a ship. 2. Said depreciatingly of one who is the nominal but not the real head of an

e e p se c c. A so a t. d. 1883. 3. *Arch.* A corbel-head 1874.

Figurine (*figūrīn*) 1854. [a. *F.*, ad. *It. figurina*, dim. of *figura*, see **FIGURE** and *-INE*] A small carved or sculptured figure.

Figuring (*figūrīng*, *-iūrīng*), *vb.* *sb.* *ML.* [f. **FIGURE** *v.*]. 1. The action of **FIGURE** *v.* Also with *out*. 1534. 2. Configuration, form (or perh. emblematic significance). CHAUCER

†**Figurist** 1585. [f. as *prec.* + *-IST*] One who explains something as figurative (e.g. the presence of Christ in the Eucharist)—1737.

Fig-wort 1548. [See **FIG** sb. 3 a.] The name of plants reputed to cure the 'fig'. a. The pilewort. b. The genus *Scrophularia*. 1557.

Fike (*faik*), *sb.* *Sc.* 1605. [f. **FIKE** *v.*] 1. The itch, or anything that causes one to fidget. Also, the fiber = the fidgets. —1753. 2. Anxiety about trifles, fuss, trouble 1719. 3. Flirtation 1808.

Fike (*faik*), *v.* *Sc.* and *n. dial.* *ME.* [? a. *ON.* *ffika* to move briskly or restlessly.] 1. *intr.* To move restlessly, fidget; also *fig.* Also, to flinch. b. To flirt 1804. 2. *trans.* To vex, trouble 1572. Hence **Fikery**, fidgetiness; fuss

†**Filace**, *ME.* [a. *AF.* *filaz*, ad. *med. L. filacium*, ? f. *L. filum* thread.] *Law.* = **FILE** sb. 1. 3 b. —1537. var. **Filaze**.

†**Fila-ceous**, *a.* 1626. [f. *L. filum* thread + *-ACEOUS*] Consisting of thread-like parts —1894.

Filacer, **Filazer** (*filāzər*, *-zər*). 1512. [f. **FILACE**] *Law.* A former officer of the superior courts at Westminster, who filed original writs, etc., and issued processes thereon

Filament (*filāment*). 1594. [ad. *mod. L. filamentum*, f. late *L. filare* to spin, f. *filum* thread.] 1. A tenuous thread or thread-like body; a minute fibre; also *transf.* b. *spec.* The infusible conductor placed in the glass bulb of an incandescent electric lamp 1887. 2. *Bot.* That part of the stamen which supports the anther 1756.

1. *transf.* Slender as a f. of air DE QUINCY. Hence **Filamentary** *a.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a f. or filaments. **Filamentiferous** *a.* provided with filaments. **Filamentoid** *a.* like a f. **Filamento-se**, **Filamentous** *adv.* composed of or containing filaments; thread-like; bearing filaments. **Filamentule**, a small f. (*var.*)

Filander (*filāndər*). Chiefly *pl* 1486 [a. *OF.* *filandre*; —pop. *L. *filandula*, dim. of (*lana*) *filanda* wool to be spun] In *pl* Thread-like intestinal worms causing a disease in hawks; also, the disease.

†**Filander**: 1737 A name given to a species of *Macropus* (M. *Brunni*). Also *F. Kangaroo*.

Filander, *v.*: see **PHILANDER**

Filar (*filār*), *a.* 1874 [f. *L. filum* thread + *-AR*]. Of or pertaining to a thread; esp. in *f. micrometer*, *microscope*, one having threads across its field of view.

Filarial (*filārīāl*), *a.* 1881. [f. *mod. L. filaria*, f. as *prec.* + *-AL*]. Of or pertaining to the genus *Filaria* of parasitic worms. Hence **Filariform** *a.* of the form of *Filaria*. **Filarious** *a.* infected with *Filaria*

Filate (*faīlēt*), *a.* 1826. [f. *L. filum* thread + *-ATE*]. *Entom.* Of insect antennæ; Having neither a terminal nor a lateral bristle

Filatory (*filātōrī*). [ad. *med. L. filatorium*.] A machine for forming or spinning threads. TOOLE.

Filature (*filātūr*). 1759. [a. *F.*, f. late *L. filare* to spin, of *It. filatura*]. 1. The action of spinning into threads, the reeling of silk from cocoons 1783. 2. An establishment for reeling silk

1. Buying up the cocoons for the Italian f. BURKE.

Filaze, **Filazer**: see **FILACE**, **FILACER**.

Filbert (*filbər*). *ME.* [prob short for *filbert* (i.e. *Philbert*)—*nut*, from being ripe near St. Philbert's day, Aug. 22 (O.S.). Cf. *dial. F. noix de filbert*]. 1. The fruit or nut of the cultivated hazel (*Corylus avellana*). 2. The tree bearing the nut *ME.*

1. Something bigger, and more oval than a **FIL**-beard 1712. *attrib.* *F.* nails TROLLOPE.

Filch (fil) fi [b 1622 [next vb]
† A *filch* a book a one end used o
eal hngs om ledges op n ndo s e
700. 2 Tha. which is filched 1627. T3.
A filcher - 1810.

Filch (fil) filt, v 1561. [? Orig. slang.]
1. *trans.* To steal, esp. things of small value;
to pilfer; *occas.* to carry off furtively. 2. To
rob (of something) 1567.

1. Or els filch Poultry, carrying them to the Ale-
house 1711. To f a book out of a Library Paley.
Hence *Filcher*, a petty thief †Filchingly,
stealthily, surreptitiously.

File (fai), sb. 1 [OE. *fil*, with Tent. cog-
nates] 1. A metal (usually steel) instrument,
having one or more of its faces covered with
small cutting edges or teeth, for abrading, re-
ducing, or smoothing surfaces. Also *fig.* OE.
2. *slang.* An artful or shrewd person. Also,
a 'cove'. 1812.

1. She [the serpent] fond a fyle which she beganne
to gnawe with her teethe Cayton. *fig.* The crunch f
Aensid. 2. Old Blow hard was a dry old f Hoghes
Combs. 1 General; as *f. chisel*, *cleaner*, *cutler*,
cutting, *grinder*, *grinding*, etc.

2. Special; as *f. blank*, a piece of soft steel, ready
for cutting, to form a f.; also *attrib.*; *shell*, a species
of *Pholas*, so named from the roughness of its shell.
File (fai), sb. 2 1525. [Two wds.: (1) a. f.
fil; (2) a. f. *file*; both f. (ult.) L. *filum* thread]
L. Senses repr. *F. fil* 11. A thread; also
fig. and *trans.* - 1567. 12. The thread, course,
or tenor (of a story, etc.) - 1647. 3. A string,
wire, or other contrivance, on which papers are
placed for preservation and reference 1525. b.
esp. one in a court of law to hold proceedings
or documents in a cause, etc.; the list of docu-
ments, etc., in a cause 1607. 13. A list or roll
- 1795 4. A collection of papers placed on a
file, or merely arranged in order of date or sub-
ject for reference 1566. 5. *Her.* = Label 1562.
2. Let me resume the F of my Relation Wotton.
3. Keep the tradesmen's notes upon a f. 1732.
4. Causes unjustly disgrace the loaded f. Pkion. c.
Our present Musters grow upon the f. SHAKS. 4 A f.
of the *Times* Ld. Houghton.

II. Senses repr. *F. file*. 1. *Mil.* The num-
ber of men (in mod. Eng. formation of infantry
now only two) constituting the depth of a forma-
tion in line. Also *trans.* and *fig.* 1598. b.
A small body of men, formerly from two to
twelve or more, but now usually two. Also,
when 'marching in files', two soldiers abreast.
1616. 2. A row of persons, animals, or things
placed one behind another 1603. 3. *Chess.*
One of the eight lines of squares extending
from player to player 1614. 4. The run or
track of a hare 1815.

1. *Phr.* In f. one behind the other. INDIAN.
SINGLES f (see the *adj.*). *Rank* and f. see *RANK*.
To close their files; see *Close* v. b. I shall send a
sergeant and a f. of marines to fetch you MARRIAT
2. *Phr.* The common f. = 'the common herd'. Cor.
1 vi. 43. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* as *f. leader*, the soldier
at the front of a f. Also, *f. file*, -firing, firing by
files, now called independent (opp. to volley) firing.
-marching, marching in files, by turning from a
formation in line to the right or left, so that the line
becomes a series of files facing to the right or left
flank.

†**File** (fai), sb. 3 *slang.* 1673. [?] A pick-
pocket - 1743. So †*File* v.

File (fai), v. 1 ME. [f. *FILE* sb. 1] 1. *trans.*
To rub smooth, reduce the surface of, with a
file; (contextually) to sharpen. 2. *fig.* To
smooth or polish, as with a file ME.

1. To f the edges of new shillings LUTTRELL. 2.
Precious phrase by all the Muses fild SHAKS. And
f. your tongue to a little more courtesy SCOTT.

File (fai), v. 2 [OE. *fylian* : - OTeut.
**fuljan*, f. **fuljo*-FOUL a.] 1. *trans.* To ren-
der foul; to DIRTY ME. 2. To charge with
a crime, accuse - 1759.

1. For Banquo's Isac haue I fild my Minde Macb
m. i. 65. To f my hands in villan's blood 1611.

File (fai), v. 3 1450. [f. *FILE* sb. 2] 1. *trans.*
†To string upon a thread; to place on a file;
to place in consecutive order for preservation
and reference. Also *trans.* and *fig.* 1601. b.
spec. To place in due manner among the records
of a court or public office 1511. 12. To arrange
in consecutive order - 1676. 13. To arrange
(men, etc.) in a file or files - 1643. 4. *intr.* To
march or move in file. Also with *away*, etc.
1616. 5. *trans.* To cause to file off 1831.
1. Miss Abbey filed her receipts DICKENS *fig.* Dan

Co cer On fa b ad o he be
y d S EN ER b Ph T / a C arc
an n r a n I w and haue my several courses
and dishes well filed FLETCHER. 4. *Phr.* To f off: 'to
wheel off by files from moving on a spacious front,
and march in length' (Stoquerel). The Enemy filed
off towards the Thickets 1702. †To f with, to
march in line with.

File-fish. 1774. [f. *FILE* sb. 1 + *FISH* sb.]
A fish of the genus *Balistes*, having its skin
granulated like a file.

Filemot (fi'li'ngt). 1617. [corrupt f. FEUIL-
LE-MORTE] A. *adj.* = FEUILLE-MORTE a. B. sh.
The name of a colour, viz. that of a dead or
faded leaf 1655.

Filer (fai'lar). 1598. [f. *FILE* v. 1, 2.] One
who files or works with a file.

Filet (fai'let). 1904. [a. f. *filet* (thread, lace).]
A land of net or lace with a square mesh. Also
attrib.

Filial (fi'li'al), a. ME. [ad. late L. *filialis*,
f. *filius*, *filia*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a son or
daughter; due from a child to a parent. 2.
'Bearing the character or relation of a son or
daughter' (J.). Now only *trans.* and *fig.* of a
thing: That is the offspring of something else
1667.

1. F. respect 1759. 2. Thus the f. Godhead answer-
ing spake MILT. P. L. v. 722. Hence *Filiality*,
f. quality or relation. *Filiality* *adv.*, *ness*.

Filiate (fi'li-ate), v. 1791. [f. med. L. *filia-*,
filare to have a child, f. *filius*; see -ATE².]
trans. = AFFILIATE v.

Filiation (fi'li-ā-shn), 1529. [a. f., ad. med.
L. *filiationem*, f. *filare*; see *prec*] 1. *Theol.*
The becoming, or the being, a son. 2. Son-
ship 1659. 3. A person's parentage, 'whose
son one is' 1611. 4. Descent, transmission
from 1799 5. Genealogical relationship 1794
6. Formation of branches or offshoots, chiefly
concr. an offshoot of a society or language 1777.
7. = AFFILIATION 3. 1561.

2. Mr. Cast's reasoning, with respect to the f. of
Richard Savage 1799. 5. The true f. of the sciences
H. SPENCER 7 *fig.* The f. of a literary performance
is difficult of proof Boswell.

Filibeg (fi'libeg). Sc. 1746. [ad. Gael.
feileadh-beag, f. *feileadh* a fold + *beag* little, as
dist. from *feileadh-mor* the large kilt of primi-
tive form.] A kilt.

Filibuster (fi'libuster), sb. 1587. [Earlier
fibular, ad. Du. *vrifibuster* (see FREEBOOTER)]
The F. form *fibustier*, adopted about 1790,
was superseded about 1850 by *filibuster*, ad.
Sp. *filibustero*.] 1. *gen.* = FREEBOOTER (*rare*).
1587. 2. *spec.* One of a class of piratical ad-
venturers who pillaged the Spanish colonies in
the West Indies in the 17th c. 1792. b. Applied
to the lawless adventurers from the United States
who between 1850 and 1860 followed Lopez in
his expedition to Cuba, and Walker in his ex-
pedition to Nicaragua. 1854. 3. Hence, One
who engages in unauthorized and irregular war
against foreign states 1860. 4. *nonce-use*. A
pirate craft. MOTLEY. 5. U.S. One who
practises obstruction in a legislative assembly
1889.

Filibuster (fi'libuster), v. 1853. [f. *prec.*
sb.] 1. *intr.* To act as a filibuster. Also *trans.*
To subject to the methods of a filibuster 1862
2. U.S. To obstruct progress in a legislative
assembly 1882.

2. The objectionable practices of 'filibustering' and
'stone-walling' SIR M. H. BEACH

Filibusterism (fi'libusteriz'm), 1862. [see
-ISM] The practice of filibustering; inchna-
tion to filibustering.

Filical (fi'li-kal), a. 1835. [f. L. *filix* (*filic*-)
fern + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ferns.

Filicide (fi'li-sid). 1823. [f. L. *filius*,
filia; see -CID² 2.] One who kills a son or a
daughter.

Filicide (fi'li-sid). 1665. [f. as *prec.*;
see -CID² 2.] The action of killing a son or a
daughter.

Filiciform (fi'li-si-fm), a. 1846. [f. as
FILICAL + -IFORM.] Fern-shaped.

Filicoid (fi'li-koid). 1847 [f. as *prec.* +
-OID.] A. *adj.* Resembling a fern. B. sb. A
fern-like plant 1847.

Filiety (fi'li-eti). [ad. late L. *filietatem*
sonship.] = FILIATION 2 J. S. MILL.

Filiferous (fi'li-fe-as a 184 [f. L. *filum*
thread + -IFEROUS.] Having thread-like
parts.

Filiform (fi'li-form), a. 1757. [f. as *prec.*
+ -IFORM; cf. F. *filiforme*.] Having the
form of a thread.

f. crystals of felspar 1811.

Filigrane (fi'li-grēn), sb. 1668. [a. f., ad
It. *filigrano*, f. L. *filum* thread + *granum* grain]
1. = FILIGREE sb. 1. Also *trans.* of archi-
tectural ornament, etc. 2. *attrib.* = FILIGREE
2. 1680

1. For airy towers of almost filigrane we have none
to be compared with those of Rheims, R. WALPOLE
Hence †*Filigraned* *ppa* a. made of f

Filigree, **filagree** (fi'li-grē, -grē), sb. 1693
[Abbrev. f. *filigran*, var. of *prec*] 1. 'Jewel
work of a delicate kind made with threads and
beads, usually of gold and silver' (Lingel.
Brit.). 2. *attrib.* Made of, or worked in, fil-
gree 1747.

2. Gold f. baskets containing flowers 1886. Hence
Filigreed *ppa* a. ornamented with, or worked in, f

Filing (fai'li'ng), sb. ME. [f. *FILE* v. 1]
1. The action of *FILE* v. 1. 2. *concr.* usu. pl.
One of the particles rubbed off by the action of
the file, as *iron filings* ME

Filioque (fi'li-ō-kwē), 1876. [L. ; = 'and
from the Son'] The word inserted in the
Western version of the Nicene Creed to assert
the doctrine of the procession of the Holy
Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father.
Also *attrib.*, as *filioque clause*, etc.

Filipendula (fi'li-pen-dulā) Obs. exc. Bot
1540 [mod. L, fem. of *philipendulus* hanging
by a thread, f. *filum* + *pendulus* Cf. F. *filipen-
dula*.] The drop-wort (*Syringa Filipendula*)
So *Filipendulous* a hanging by or as by a
thread

Fill (fil), sb. 1 [OE. *fylla*, *fylla* fem. -
OTeut. **fullan*, f. **fulla* FULL a. But in
Eng. assoc. w. *FILL* v.] 1. A full supply,
enough to satisfy want. 2. A filling, charge,
etc. and *fig.* 1555. 13. Of a river: The head-
waters, opp. to *fall* DRAYTON

1. Thou mayest eate grapes thy f. *Deut.* xviii. 24.
Talk your f. home GRAY 2. A full tobacco SHAKESPEARE

Fill (fil), sb. 2 Now dial. 1566. [var. of
THILL] 1. pl. = THILLS. *slang.* The space
between the shafts (J.). *Comb.* f.-horse -
shaft-horse.

Fill (fil), v. *Pa. t.* and *pple* filled (fid)
[ME. *fullen* (v) - OE. *fullan* - OTeut.
**fulljan*, f. **fulla*-FULL a.]

I. To make full. 1. To supply with as much
as can be held or contained; to put or pour
into till no more can be received. 12. To
impregnate - 1645 3. *intr.* To become full
Of the bosom: - *fill out* 1607 4. *Naut.*
trans. Of the wind: To distend (the sail) 1610
b. *intr.* Of a sail: To become full of wind
1835. Also *absol.* 5. To stock abundantly (OE
6. To make up with some foreign material, to
adulterate 1887.

1. A vessel filled to the lip 1642. Elly. Song, who
fill'd with lust and violence the house of wood SHAK.
3. In a few weeks, when the town fill, 1711. 4. a.
South winds filling the sails BOWEN. *Phr.* To f. the
sails: 'to brace the yards, so that the wind strikes the
after side of the sails' (Sam. B.). 5. Be fruitful, and
multiply, and f. the waters of the seas Gen. i. 22.

II. 1. To occupy the whole capacity or ex-
tent of; also, to pervade ME. 2. To hold or
occupy; to discharge the duties of ME. 3. To
put a person or thing into (a vacant place)
1593

1. Glaciers which once filled the valley TAYLOR.
Their fame filled Europe (mod.). *Phr.* To f. the but
(*slang.*) (a) *Threat.* To excel in conspicuousness,
as a star actor whose name is 'lilled' to the exclusion
of the rest of the company' (Farmer). (b) U.S. To
meet all the requirements of the case 2. f. a place,
I know't. *All's Well*, i. ii. 67. †To f. the time to
meet the needs of the moment 1610 m. vii. 33 3.
To f. an episcopal chair I REMARK.

III. 1. To produce a sense of fullness in; to
satisfy ME. Also *intr.* 2. To execute, per-
form; to fulfil (a prophecy, engagement, etc.);
to complete (a period of time, etc.).

1. To see wiate f. Knaues, and wite heat footes
Timon i. i. 971. 2. To f. an order (mod.). An old
man, that hath not filled his days. *Jan.* i. vi. 20.

IV. 1. To put into a vessel to fill it; hence,
to pour out. Obs. exc. arch. - 1710 Also *absol.*

2 (man). a (pass). au (loud). 2 (cut). 2 (Fr. chef). 2 (ever). 21 (f, eye). 2 (Fr. eau de vie). 1 (sit). 2 (Psyche). 2 (what). 2 (get).

2 To fill a cecropia h o pu o take a
load of on board s p ME.
a f In h p h sh h h f d h
d ub l v p a He c w f ed wa e., and
a r sa 5.

Filler (fī-lar), *v.* *trans.* To complete
(an outline). b. To put in what will fill a vacancy or
blank space. *F. out.* a. *trans.* To enlarge or extend
to the desired limit. b. *intr.* To become distended
or rounded in outline. c. *trans.* To pour out. *F.*
up. a. *trans.* To fill to repletion. b. To complete
the filling of. c. To supply (a deficiency, a vacancy)
d. = *fill in* b. e. To stop up; to do away with by
filling. *f. full.* 'To grow full' (f).
2. Special. Prefixed to *sub.* with 'ense' 'he who or
that which fills something', as *f.-basket*, a name of
certain large or public kinds of pens, etc., -belly, a
giltion; -like, -dike a. epithet of February; etc.

Filler (fī-lar), 1496. [f. *FILL* v.] 1. One
who or that which fills (see *FILL* v.). 2. Some-
thing used for filling 1591.

3. It (in epithet) is a mere f., to stop a vacancy in
the Hexameter Driven.

Filler (fī-lar), 1692. [f. *FILL* v.] A fill-
or shaft-horse. Also *attrib.* as f.-horse.

Fillet (fī-lit), *sb.* ME. [a. *F. fillet*, dim. of
fil — *L. filum* thread] 1. A head-band of
any material, used for binding the hair, for
keeping the head-dress in position, or for orna-
ment. Also *fig.* with reference to the *vitta* with
which in antiquity the heads of sacrificial vic-
tims were adorned. 2. A strip of any material
suitable for binding; a band or bandage 1601.
3. A thin narrow strip of any material, e.g.
of metal in *Coining*, of card-cloth in the *Card-
ing-engine*; a curb to confine the curds in mak-
ing cheese; etc. 1663. 4. (after *F. fillet*) A
thread or string. *lit.* and *fig.* -1735 5. A
band of fibre; a flap of flesh: 7a. A muscle
-1543. b. 'A tract of obliquely-curved white
nervous-fibres seen on the surface of the pons
Varoli' (*Syst. Soc. Lex.*), 7c. Alobe of the liver
-1692; d. *pl.* The louts (of an animal, rarely
of a man) ME. 6. *Cookery*. a. A fleshy portion
of meat, easily detachable; esp. the undercut
of a sirloin, one of the thick slices into which a
fish is easily divided ME. b. The middle part
of a leg of ven, boned, rolled, and tied with a
string or 'fillet'; a piece of beef, fish, etc.
similarly treated 1700 7. Any object re-
sembling a fillet or band 1611. 8. *Arch.* a. A
narrow flat band separating two mouldings; a
fascia. b. A small band between the flutes of
a column. 1473. 9. *Her.* A horizontal division
of a shield, one-third or one-fourth of the depth
of a CHIEF 1572. 10. *Entom.* and *Ornith.*
a. A coloured band or stripe. b. In a spider.
The space between the eyes and the base of the
mandibles or chelicere 1568. 11. In techn-
iques a. A raised rim or ridge on any surface,
esp. 'a ring on the muzzle and encasement of a
gun' (Smyth), also, the thread of a screw 1703.
b. *Carpentry*. A narrow strip of wood fastened
upon any surface to serve as a support, etc., or
to strengthen an angle formed by two surfaces
1779 c. *Bookbinding*. A plain line impressed
upon the cover of a book. Also, a tool for do-
ing this. 1641.

Fillet (fī-lit), *v.* *Pres.* filleted, filleting.
1604. [f. *FILLET* sb.] 1. *trans.* To bind with or
as with a fillet. 2. *Cookery*. To divide into fillets
1846. 3. To mark or ornament with fillets;
now chiefly in *Bookbinding* 1621.

Filleting (fī-lit-ing), *vbil. sb.* 1598 [f. *prec.*]
1. The action of *FILLET* v. 2. *concr.* a. Tape
for binding; a band or bandage 1639 b. A
head-band 1648. c. Fillets or ornamental
lines 1747.

2. b. Put on thy holy fillings *Hymn*.
Filli- see also *FILL*.

Filling (fī-ling), *vbil. sb.* ME. [f. *FILL* v.]
1. The action of *FILL* v. 2. *concr.* Also *pl.*
That which fills or is used to fill a cavity or va-
cant space, to stop a hole, to make up a bank
or road, the interior of a wall, etc. ME. b.
Something of inferior quality put in to occupy
space 1640 3. *Brewing*. In *pl.*: Prepared
wort, added to casks of ale to cleanse it 1858.

Filip (fī-lip), *sb.* 1530. [app. echoic.] 1.
A movement made by bending the last joint of
a finger against the thumb and suddenly releas-
ing it; a smart stroke or tap given by this
means. b. A infle; a moment 1621. 2. A

sma boy h h fi e No r
1543 3 Tha w ch se ves as a stimulus
700

1. The Prince.. by a f., made some of it [wine] fly in
Oglethorpe's face Boswell. b. Not worth a f. Byron
3. The filp of a little scandal 1847.

Filip (fī-lip), *v.* 1543. [See *prec. sb.*] 1.
trans. To put into motion by a filip; hence, to
stimulate. 2. To strike with a filip 1580. 3.
gen. To strike smartly 1577. 4. *intr.* To make
a filip with the fingers 1577.

2. To f. off crumbs from a muff *Mad. D'Arslay*.
3. If you f. a Lute-string, it sheweth double or treble
Bacon. 3. If I do, filip me with a three-man-
Beetle a *Hen. IV.* i. 1. 255.

Fillippen, var. of *PHILIPPINE*.

Fillister (fī-lis-tar), 1819. [?] A rabbeting
plane used in making window-sashes, etc.;
also, 'the rabbet on the outer edge of a sash-
bar, to hold the glass and the putty' (Knight).

Filly (fī-lī), *sb.* ME. [? a. ON. *fylya* :-
**fuljan*, *f. fulfal*; see *FOAL*.] 1. A young
mare, a female foal. 2. *transf.* A young lively
girl 1616. 3. *attrib.* 1503.

2. I believe nobody will be very fond of a Hide-park
f. for a wife *Senlev.* Hence *Filly* v. to give birth
to a f.

Film (film), *sb.* [OE. *filmen*, f. the same
root as *FILL* sb.] 1. A membrane -1764.

2. A thin pellicle or lamina of any material
1653. 3. *Photogr.* A thin pellicle or coating
of collodion, gelatin, etc., spread on photogra-
phic paper or plates, or used by itself instead
of a plate 1845. 4. A morbid growth upon the
eye. Also *fig.* 1601. b. A celluloid roll of film
used for a cinema picture 1897. c. A cinema
performance; *pl.* the cinema 1911. 5. *transf.*
A slight veil of haze, mist, or the like. *lit.* and
fig. 1839. 6. A fine thread or filament 1592.

7. *Comb.* as *f. actress*, -camera, -puck, star.
2. An icy gale, o'er the pool breathes a blue f.
Mansel 4. He from thick films shall purge the
visual ray *Pope.* *Phr.* *The f. of death.* 6. When
floating films envelope every thorn *Cowper.*

Film (film), *v.* 1602. [f. *prec. sb.*] 1.
trans. To cover with or as with a film. 2. *intr.*
for *refl.* To become covered with a film; to grow
dim as if covered with a film 1844. 3. *trans.*
To make a cinema film of, put on the films 1915.

1. It will but skin and filme the Vicerous place
Shaks.
Filmy (fī-lī-mī), *a.* 1604. [f. *FILM* sb. + -y] 1.
Of membranous structure -1665 2. Form-
ing a thin pellicle or coating 1628 3. Gauze-
or gossamer-like 1604. 4. Covered with or as
with a film 1825.

1. The area of f. ice *Kane.* 3. A veil of f. lawn
Scott 4. The f. orb of the moon *Hr. Martineau*.
Hence *Filmy* *adv.* *Filminess*.

Filoplume (fī-lō-plū-m), 1884. [ad. mod.
L. filopluma, badly f. *L. filum* thread + *pluma*
feather. Better **filipiluma*.] *Ornith.* A thread-
feather; the nearest approach to hairs that birds
have. Hence *Filoplumaceous* a.

Filose (fī-lō-s), *a.* 1823. [as if ad. *L. *filo-
sus*, f. *filum* thread.] *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having a
thread-like termination.

Filoselle (fī-lō-sel), 1612. [a. Fr.] A silk
thread less glossy than floss silk.

Filosofe, -phie, obs. ff. *PHILOSOPHE*, -y

Filter (fī-lar), *sb.* [ME. *filtre*, a. OF., ad.
med *L. filtrum*; see *FELT*.] 1. = *FELT* sb.

2. A piece of felt, woollen cloth, paper, or other
porous substance, through which liquids are
passed to free them from matter held in suspen-
sion. Now only *Chem.* 1563. b. Any contri-
vance for freeing liquids from suspended impu-
rities, esp. a vessel in which the liquid is made
to pass through sand, charcoal, or some por-
ous substance. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1791. 3.
A material for filtering *rare.* 1823.

2. *Capillary f.* 'a mode of freeing water of its
larger impurities by means of a cord of loose fiber'
(Knight).

Comb. f.-bed, a pond or tank with a false bottom
covered with sand or gravel, serving as a large filter;
also *fig.* -faucet, 'one having a chamber containing
sand, sponge, or other material to arrest impurities'
(Knight); -paper, porous paper for filtering; -press,
(a) a filter in which the liquid is forced through by
pressure; (b) a machine for extracting oil from fish.

Filter (fī-lar), *v.* 1576. [ad. mod. *L. filtrare*,
f. *filtrum* *FILTER* sb. Cf. *F. filtrer*.] 1. *trans.*
To pass (a liquid) through a filter in order to

free it from impurities. Also *adist.* Also *transf.*
and *fig.* b. Said of the filtering material 1854
2. To cause to percolate through a porous
medium (now only in *pass.*) 1583. 3. *intr.* To
pass as through a filter, to percolate 1798. 4.
To obtain by filtering. Also *transf. rare* 1794
3. *transf.* Filtration. When you are held up at a
road junction by a person regulating traffic, do not
turn to the left—that is, filter—unless [etc.] *Highway
Code* (Ministry of Transport) § 85. 1935.

Filter, var. of *PHILTRE*.

Filtering (fī-lar-ing), *vbil. sb.* 1830. [f. *FILTER*
v.] The action of *FILTER* v.

Comb.: f.-basin, the chamber in which water from
the reservoir is received and filtered before entering
the mains; -cup, a cup of porous wood used to illustrate
the pressure of the atmosphere; -press = *filter-press*;
-stone, any porous stone used in filtering water; -tank
= *f.-basin*.

Filth (fīlth), [OE. *filth* — *OTent. *falipth*,
f. **filto* FOUL a.] 1. The quality or state of
being foul; in *pl.* indignities -1579. 2. *concr.*
Foul matter; rottenness; trash -1696; dirt.
Now only: Loathsome dirt. Rarely in *pl.* ME.
3. *fig.* Moral defilement; corruption; pollu-
tion; obscenity OE. 4. Said of a person: A
vile creature; a scoundrel; a drab. *Obs. exc.*
dialect. ME.

4. *Leor* (Qo. r) iv. ff. 39.

Filthy (fīlthī), *a.* ME. [f. *FILTH* + -y.]
1. Full of filth; besmeared with filth; dirty,
foul, nasty, unclean. Now *rare* in polite speech.
2. Fond of filth 1525. 3. Morally foul; ob-
scene 1535. 4. Low, mean, scurvy, disgust-
ing -1828. 5. *quasi-adv.* 1616.

2. Stinking streets and lanes 1581. The fogge and
filthy ayre *Shaks.* i. 1. 12 3. He which is f., let him
bef. still; and he that is righteous, let him be righteous
still *Rev. xxii.* 11. 4. Douglas, f. Douglas *Rev. IV.*
iii. 79. *Phr.* *F. sure*: dishonourable gain = *Gr.*
ἀνόμιον κέρδος (lit. i. 11). Also *for* 'money'.
Hence *Filthily* v. to make f. (*lit.* and *fig.*).
Filthily *adv.* *Filthiness*.

Filtrate (fī-lar-it), *sb.* 1845. [ad. mod. *L.*
filtratum; see *FILTER* v. and -ATE.] The
liquor which has been passed through a filter.

Filtrate (fī-lar-it), *v.* 1612. [ad. mod. *L.*
filtrat, *filtrare*.] 1. *trans.* = *FILTER* v. 1.
2. = *FILTER* v. 2. 1661. 3. *intr.* = *FILTER* v.
3. 1725.

Filtration (fī-lar-tā-shan), 1695. [a. *F.*, f. *fil-
trare*.] 1. The action or process of filtering.
Also *fig.* 2. Percolation 1664.

1. *transf.* See *av. FILTER* v. *quor.*
Fimble (fī-mbl), 1484. [a. Du. *femel*, a. *F.*
(*chanvre*) *funelle*, lit. 'female hemp', now used
as a name for what botanists call the male
plant.] 1. The male plant of hemp. More
fully *f. hemp*. 2. *attrib.* 1519.

Fimbria (fī-mbrī-ā), 1752. [*L.*; = thread,
fibre, fringe.] A fringe: *spec.* a. *Anat.* the
fringed end of the Fallopian tube; b. *Bot.* the
fringe-like ring of the operculum of mosses.
Hence *Fimbrial* a. (*Dicts.*)

Fimbriate (fī-mbrī-āt), *a.* 1829 [ad. *L.*
fimbriatus.] a. *Her.* = *FIMBRIATED*. b. *Bot.*
and *Zool.* Fringed.

Fimbriate (fī-mbrī-āt), *v.* 1826. [f. *L. fim-
bria* + -ATE.] *trans.* To finish with a border
of any kind.

Fimbriated (fī-mbrī-āt-ed), *ppl. a.* 1826.
[f. *prec.*] a. *Her.* Of a bearing: Bordered with
a narrow band or edge. b. *gen.* Having a
fringe; fringed 1698.

Fimbriation (fī-mbrī-āt-shan), 1864. [f. as
prec.; see -ATION.] The condition or fact of
being fimbriated; *concr.* a fringe or border.

Fimbriate a. *erron.* var. of *FIMBRIATE* a.

Fimeticarius (fī-mē-tī-ā-rī-us), a. 1866. [f. *L.*
fimetum dung-hill + -ic] Growing on or amidst
dung. So *Fimetic* a. pertaining to or con-
cerned with dung. *RUSKIN*.

Fin (fin), *sb.* [OE. *finn*, cogn. w. *MDu*
vinne, *MLG. finne*; and prob. the same word
with *L. pinnā*.] 1. An organ attached to vari-
ous parts of the body in fishes and cetaceans,
which serves for propelling and steering in the
water. Qualified as *anal*, *caudal*, *dorsal*, *pecto-
ral*, *ventral*, etc., according to position. Ap-
plied also to analogous organs in other ani-
mals, as seals, penguins, etc. 2. Something
resembling a fish's fin a. *poet.* The arm and
hand (of a man), or simply the hand 1785. 4b.

The lid (of the eye) -1623. c. The baleen of a whale; hence, a strip of whalebone 1634. 3. A projecting part: *fin*. A lobe of the liver or lungs 1615. b. A lateral projection on the counter of a plough 1653. c. *Mech.* 'A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and left projecting' (Knight). Also, 'a tongue on the edge of a board' (Knight). d. An additional keel-surface in aircraft 1835. 4. *diat.* The herb rest-harrow. Also *fin-rueed*, 1649.

1. All fish of shell or f. *Mult.* Fish of every f. (= of every species) *Pore.* a. a. Tip your f. (*slang*) *Comd.* f. back = *finner*; also *atrick*; *fish* = *finner*. -*foot*, (a) a swimming-foot; a plectonod; (b) a name for birds of the genera *Helodermis* or *Pedicia*; -*footed* a *Crust.* (a) web-footed; (b) lobate-footed, (c) 'in Mollusca, pteropod' (*Cent. Diat.*); -*keel*, a keel shaped like a dorsal f. inverted; -*ray*, one of the processes which support the skin of the fins; -*spine*, a spine or spiny ray of a fish's f.; -*spined* a., acanthopterygious. -*toed* a. = *footed*, -*weed* (see sense 4); -*whale* = *finner*.

Fin (*fin*), *v.* 1513. [*f. prec.*] To cut off the fins from (a fish); to cut up (a chub).

Fin, obs. f. *FINNE*.

Finable, fineable (*fin'ab'l*), *a.* 1485. [*f. FINE* + -*ABLE*.] 1. Liable to a fine. 2. Of a tenure: Subject to a fine on renewal 1600. 3. A f. offence 1866, offender (*mod.*) a. F. Copyhold 1641.

Finable (*fin'ab'l*), *a.* 2 [*f. FINE* + -*ABLE*.] That can be clarified, refined, or purified. (*Mod. Dicts.*)

Final (*fin'al*), *a.* ME. [*a. F.* ad. *L. finalis*, *f. finis*.]

A. adj. 2. Coming at the end; marking the last stage; ultimate. 2. Putting an end to something; conclusive ME. 3. Having regard to end or purpose; chiefly in *Final Cause* (see *CAUSE* *sb.*) ME.

1. The f. debt to Nature *Mult.* chapter 1865. *Phr.* *F. process* (*Law*); process of execution; opp. to *mesne process*. 2. Examples, where Sea-fights have been *final* to the war *Bacon*.

B. sb. 1. The adj. used *adverb.* Completion, end, finish. Now *rare* 1582. 2. The adj. used *adverb.*: e. g. a. The final letter of a word 1627. b. *Athletics*. The deciding game, heat, or trial 1830. c. The last of a series of examinations, also *pl.* (*Oxford colloq.*) 1894.

Hence *Finalism*, the belief that the end has been reached. *Finalist*, one who holds this belief; also, a competitor left in for the final contest.

Finale (*fin'ale*), 1783. [*It. finale* *adj.* (used *subst.*) ~ *L. finalis*; see *prec.*] 1. *Mus.* a. The last movement of a symphony, sonata, concerto, or other instrumental composition. b. 'The piece of music with which any of the acts of an opera are brought to a close' (Grove). 2. The closing part of a drama or any other public entertainment 1814. 3. The end, the final catastrophe 1783.

3. In the real battle, we are most pleased with the *finale* 1816.

Finality (*fin'ali-ti*), 1541. [*ad. F. finalit* *ad. late L. finalitatem*; see *FINAL* and -*ITY*.] 1. An end in view. *rare* 1541. 2. The relation of being an end or final cause; the principle of final cause viewed as operative in the universe 1859. 3. The quality, condition, or fact of being final; also, the belief that something is final (first used in this sense of the Reform Bill of 1832) 1833. *concr.* something that is final 1833. 4. *attrib.* 1839.

3. Althorp's explanations as to the f. of the Bill *Crook*. 4. John Russell. He is our own F. John 1839.

Finally (*fin'ali*), *adv.* ME. [*f. FINAL* + -*LY*.] 1. In the end, lastly, at last, ultimately. 2. So as to make an end; decisively, conclusively ME.

1. Evil prevailing f. over good *Butler*. 2. Many men are f. lost *South*.

Finance (*fin*, *fin'ans*), *sb.* 1 ME. [*a. OF. finance*, *f. fin* to end, to settle a debt, pay ransom, furnish, procure, etc., *f. fin*; see *FIN* + *Stressed finance* by Johnson.] 1. *Endng.* 1472-1616. 2. Payment of a debt, or of compensation; esp. a ransom -1597. 3. Supply (of goods), stock of money; substance -1502. 4. Borrowing of money at interest -1721. 5. A tax; taxation; crown or state revenues -1670. 6. *pl.* The pecuniary resources of a sovereign or state; hence, of a company or individual 1739. 7. The management of money; esp. the

science of levying and applying revenue in a state, corporation, etc. 1770. 8. *attrib.*, as *f. committee*, etc. 1487.

5. All the finances or revenues of the imperial crown... be either extraordinary or ordinary *Bacon*. 7. No scheme of f. can be bottomed on sound principles which [etc.] *McCulloch*. Hence *f. financier*.

Finance, *sb.* 2 *St.* 1473 [*a. F.*, *f. fin* to refine] Fineness (of gold, etc.) -1553.

Finance (*fin*, *fin'ans*), *v.* 1478. [*f. FINANCE* *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To put to ransom; *intr.* to pay ransom -1494. 2. *trans.* To furnish with finances, to find capital for 1866. 3. *intr.* To engage in financial operations; to provide oneself with capital 1827.

Financial (*fin'anshal*), *a.* 1769 [*f. as prec.* + -*IAL*.] Of or pertaining to finance or money matters.

Phr. *F. year* the annual period for which accounts are made up. Hence *Financially adv.* from a f. point of view.

Financier (*fin'anshar*), 1618 [*a. F.*, *f. finance*; see *FINANCE* *sb.* 1] 1. *Fr. Hist.* An administrator, collector, or farmer of taxes before the Revolution -1755. 2. One who is skilled in levying and managing public money 1618. 3. A capitalist concerned in financial operations 1867.

2. The objects of a f. are, to secure an ample revenue, to impose it with judgment, to employ it economically [etc.] *Boswell*.

Finary, obs. f. *FINERY* 2 a puddling furnace.

Finch (*fin*), [*OE. finc*; possibly *ecnoia*. Cf. *MDu. finke*, *OHG. fincho*; also *SPINK*, the chaffinch = *Gr. σπινγος* and *σπινγ*.] A name for many birds of the order *Passeres*, esp. those of the genus *Fringilla* or family *Fringillidae*.

Phr. *f. pull a f.* = 'to pluck a pigeon'. *Chaucer*, *Comh. fl.* egg, a contemptuous epithet *SHAKS*.

Finch-backed, *a.* ? *Obs.* 1796 = next.

Finched (*fin*), *pp.* *a.* 1786. [*f. FINCH* + -*ED*.] Of cattle: streaked with white along the back.

Find (*find*), *sb.* 1825. [*f. next vb.*] 1. An act or instance of finding; e. g. the finding of a fox, of minerals, treasure, etc. Somewhat *colloq.* 2. *concr.* That which is found 1847.

1. *Phr.* *A sure f.* in *Sporting*, a place where a f. is sure to be made; *colloq.* one who is sure to be found.

Find (*find*), *v.* *Lat.* *to find* and *pp.* *found* (*found*). [*Com. Teut.*: *OE. findan*; *f. Teut.* root **fin-*, -pre-*Teut.* **font-*, ? a nasalized form of the root *pet-* of *L. petere*.]

I. 1. *trans.* To come across, fall in with, light upon. Primarily of persons; hence of things viewed as agents. 2. To discover the whereabouts of (something hidden or not previously observed) ME. 3. To come to have, receive, get *OE.* 4. To gain or recover the use of 1535. 5. To discover on inspection or consideration (cf. *F. traver*). Also *refl.* ME. 6. To learn by experience or trial; also to feel to be (cf. *F. traver*) ME.

1. Which impels the water it finds in its way *Boyle*. Affliction never leaves us as it finds us *Br. Hall*. 2. A curse on him who found the Oaro Coward. 3. *Phr.* *To f. favour, grace, mercy* (see the *sb.*). *To f. one's account* i. to experience to be profitable. 4. *Phr.* *To find one's feet* - lit. of a child. To be able to stand; *fig.* to develop or feel one's powers. 5. *Phr.* *To f. fault* (see *FAULT* *sb.*). I f. no sense in what you say *Bracegirdle*. *refl.* To f. oneself perplexed 1633. *Phr.* *How d'ye f.* your self 1692. 6. *Qu.* *v. 27.* *Phr.* *To f. it unsensible*, etc., *to do so and so*.

II. 1. To discover or attain by search or effort *OE.*; also *refl.* 1547. 2. To succeed in obtaining ME. 3. Of things: To obtain as if by effort 1810; to arrive at ME; to come home to the understanding or conscience of 1834. 4. To contrive, devise, invent; to discover -1660. 5. *Law.* To determine and declare to be ME; to agree upon and bring in (a verdict) 1574; to ascertain the validity of (an instrument) 1512.

1. To f. a hole in a Lease 1553, the centre of a circle *Whiston*. *refl.* *Browning* may be said almost to have found himself in [etc.] 1889. 2. To f. Security for Expenses 1868, time to read a book 1868, courage to speak (*mod.*). *Phr.* *To f. in one's heart*, to be inclined; now used, to be hard-hearted enough. 3. *Phr.* *To f. expression, aggress, outlet, place*, etc. *Whit- ever finds me*, bears witness for itself that it has proceeded from a Holy Spirit *Coleridge*. *To f. one's*

way: to go or be brought to a place in spite of difficulties, or not quite as a matter of course. 5. The *Crowner*, finds it *Chrism* burial *SHAKS*. Is he found guilty *SHAKS*. The jury found a verdict of guilty *Macaulay*. *Phr.* *To f. a truth* *but* see *But* *so*.

III. 1. To supply ME. 2. To support, provide for (a person) ME.

1. The hotels do not f. breakfast 1814. Wages f. 18 all found but beer 1831. 2. *Phr.* *To f. in* to supply with. *To f. oneself* to provide for one's own living or needs. *Also* *trans.* of a war. The war in continuation will find it self *Bacon*. *Conch* with *adv.* *F. out*, a. To discover; to invent; to unravel, sol. c. b. To come upon by searching. c. To detect; to penetrate the disguise of. Hence *Findable* a. that may be found. *Find-fault* (*diat.*), a contentious person.

Finder (*fin'der*) ME. [*f. FIND* + -*ER*] 1. One who or that which finds. 2. *spec.* A small telescope attached to the large one for the purpose of finding an object more readily 1784. b. A microscopic slide divided by cross, d. lines, so that any point in the field can be identified readily 1867. c. *Photogr.* A supplementary lens attached to a camera, to locate the object in the field of view 1894.

Fin de siècle (*fin d'zykl'*), 1890 [*Fr.*] A phrase used as an *adv.* Characteristic of the end of the (nineteenth) century; advanced, modern; also, decadent.

Findhorn: see *FINNAN*.

Finding (*find'ing*), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [*f. FIND* + -*ING*.]

1. The action of *FIND* *v.*; that which is found; also, a find. 2. The action of maintaining or supporting ME; upkeep, provision, support -1573. b. in *pl.* Tools, materials, accessories, etc. used by shoemakers, dressmakers, and jewellers 1846. 3. The result of a judicial enquiry; the verdict of a jury 1873.

2. When a man, in the deep mines of knowledge, hath furnish out his findings *Milt.* 3. The court-martial still adheres, to its f. of murder 1859.

Findon: see *FINNAN*.

Findy *a.* [*ME. findig, fundi* (*u*); cf. *Da fyndig*, *f. fynd* strength, substance.] *firm*, solid, weighty -1677. A May cold and windy maketh the larn full and fyndie 1677.

Fine (*fin*), *sb.* 1 [*ME. fin*, *a. OF.* -*L. finem* (*finis*) end. With *synonym* in branch II of the *med. L.* and *OE.* senses 'ending of a dispute, settlement, payment by way of con; cession'.]

I. *End.* (*Obs. exc. in in fin*) 1. Cessation, end, conclusion -1859. 2. End of life, death -1556. 3. End in view, aim -1603. 4. Final issue, result -1607.

3. Still the fine's the *Crowne All's Well* *iv. 15.* *Phr.* *In f.* *fin* at last, (b) to conclude; also, in short. 3. To what f. is *spoke here*, I can not see *Cham.*

II. *Law.* A 'final agreement', 'an amicable composition or agreement of a suit, either actual or fictitious, by leave of the king or his justices' (*Blackstone*) ME. b. *spec.* The compromise of a fictitious or collusive suit for the possession of lands; formerly in use as a mode of conveyance ME. 4. Hence *gen.* A contract, agreement. ME. only.

b. The cognitor (= the defendant who acknowledged the right of the plaintiff to the land) was said to acknowledge or lay a fine. Also to sue a fine. N. E. D.

III. A composition paid. 1. a. *Final Law.*

A fee (as dist. from rent) paid by the tenant or vassal to the lord on the transfer or alienation of the tenant-right, etc. ME. b. *Mod. Law.* A sum of money paid by the tenant on the commencement of his tenancy in order that his rent may be small or nominal 1593. 2. A sum of money paid to make one's peace, settle a matter, obtain one's release, etc. ME. b. A certain sum of money imposed as the penalty for an offence; hence, a penalty of any kind (*arch.*) 1503. 4. A fee paid for any privilege, probate duty on a will -1714.

a. b. Fines to the amount of £25,000, were imposed on the Covenanters *HALLAM*.

Comb. f. rolls (= *rotuli*, *clatorem* or *finium*) the rolls on which were entered the sums of money, etc., offered to the king by way of oblation or fine for the passing of charters or grants, etc.

Fine (*fin*), *sb.* 2 1873. [*Irish.*] An Old Irish family or sept.

Fine (*fin*), *a.* ME. [*a. F. fin* -*Com. Rom. fino* (*med. L. finis*), prob. *f. finire* (*pa. pple. finito*) to FINISH]

ae (*mzu*). a (*pass*). au (*loud*) v (*cut*). g (*Fr. chef*). o (*ever*). ai (*f. eye*). o (*Fr. eau de vie*). i (*sit*). i (*Psyche*). o (*what*). p (*got*).

I r O uperior qua y 2 Free om
d oss o mpany ce pue edined ME
O god o s ve Co an ng so many ca ats
(see CARAT) o oun es (pe b oy) of
p e me a 594 73. Pure, sheer, absolute;
perfect -1706. 74. Consummate -1604. 5.
Admirably skilful ME.

1. With pelure be finest upon erthe LANGL. 2. The
air subtle and f. 1567. Two vessels of f. copper,
precious as gold *Esra* viii. 27. The purest gold, 21
carats f. 1852. 5. Pope was a really f. judge of
literature L. STEPHEN.

II. 1. Elaguistely fashioned; delicate ME. 2.
Not COARSE; delicate in structure or texture
ME.; comminuted 1557; attenuated, subtle, rare
1526; very thin or slender ME.; in *Abbot's*,
reduced in fat to the proper point by training
1875. 3. Sharp-pointed, keen-edged, as a
weapon, etc ME. 4. Of reasoning, etc.
Subtle, refined. Of senses, instruments, etc.,
Capable of delicate discrimination; sensitive
1567. 75. Ingenious. In bad sense, cunning,
artful -1706

1. They .. with f. fingers cropt. The tender stalks
SPENSER. A moment of finer joy 1797. 2. F. linen
1721. F. feathery snow SHELLEY. The exudation of
a f. fluid PORT. Long f. lashes SHELLEY. Fig. F.
margins of profit (mod) Trained too f. R. L. STEVEN-
SON. 4. F. Raillery DRYDEN. A f. balance 1879. 5.
Some of the finer leasuts 1610.

III. Eng. senses (chiefly = F. *beau*) 1. Ex-
cellent; admirable. Often *ironical*, ME. 2.
Handsome ME.; of the features, etc. 'Beau-
tiful with dignity' (J.) 1801. 3. Of handsome
size 1590. 4. Of the weather, a day, etc.,
Bright or cloudless. Often merely. Free from
rain. 1794. 5. Of dress: Smart. Free from
persons: Smartly dressed 1526. 6. Polished,
refined, fastidious, etc. 1545. 7. Of speech,
writing, etc.: Affectedly ornate or elegant 1773.
complimentary 1848

1. Saying f. Things STEELE. F. lessons CHATHAM.
times KINGSLEY. Your f. going-on 1890. 2. A
magnificent f. woman 1867. A man of f. presence 1798
3. A f. slice of bread 1833. A f. child 1870. 4. Was
ever a May so f. TENNYSON. *Phr* One of these f. days
(= F. *un des beaux jours*), often playful or deri-
sive. 5. F. feathers make f. birds *Provb*. F. as a
col'nel of the guards SWIFT. 6. Soft Adonis, so per-
fumed and f. POPE. 7. A f. name for self-indulgence
MORLEY.

B. sb. (The adj. used absol.) That which is
fine, e. g. fine weather, etc.
C. adv. = Finely ME.

Conds 1. General f.-looking, *featuring*, *grained*,
spirited, *timber* f. *smooth*, etc.
2. Special f.-arch. (the smaller fitting-furnace of
a glass-house (Knight); *boron* *mol. sb.*, the process
of giving a f. bore to a gun; *cut* a. (a) delicately
chiselled, (b) cut so as to be f. as tobacco, etc.,
-*stuff*, finely sifted lime and sand mixed with hair,
to form the second coat of plaster for a room,
-*world* = *BEAU-MONDE*.

†Fine, v. 1 ME. [ad. OF. *finer* = Com. Rom.
finare, f. L. *finis*.] To come or bring to an
end; to finish -1593.

Time's office is to f. the hate of foes SHAKS.

Fine (fin), v. 2 ME. [f. FINE sb. 1] †1.
trans. To pay as a fine or composition -1599.

2. *intr.* To pay a fine or sum of money ME
3. *trans.* To punish by a fine; to mulct.
Hence simply, to punish 1559.

2. Mr. Crow, hath fined for (i.e. to escape the
dues of) Alderman PERKS. In England, women
fined to the crown for leave to marry whom they
would HALLAM. 3. He was fined five talents 1652,
fined in 400 Pound BURNET.

Phrase. To f. down or off to arrange for a reduc-
tion of (rent) upon payment of a fine.

Fine (fin), v. 3 ME. [f. FINE a.] To make
or become fine. 1. To make fine or pure, to
clarify, refine. Now only of beer. Also with
down. 2. *intr.* To grow or become fine. *lit.* and
fig. Also with down. 1552. 73. To make beau-
tiful or handsome -1664. 4. To make small,
thin, or slender 1548. 5. *intr.* To become
fine, thin, etc.; esp. with away, down, off 1838.

1. To f. and thin the blood DOWNING. To f. down
SPIRITS 1823. 2. (The ale) hadn't had quite time to f.
down HUGHES.

Fine art. 1767. (Orig. in pl. as tr. F.
beaux-arts; cf. FINE a. III.) 1. In pl. The
arts which are concerned with 'the beautiful',
or which appeal to taste. Often restricted to
the arts of design, as painting, sculpture, archi-
tecture. Hence in sing. one of these arts; also
transf., e. g. of poaching, parliamentary obstruc-

o (Ger. Köln). o (Fr. *peu*). u (Ger. *Müller*). u (Fr. *dane*). d (curl). e (ēo) (there). z (e) (rein). z (Fr. *faire*). s (fr, fern, earth).

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depa ment of study or pa e (m d)
FINE draw v 755. [f. FINE a. and adv
+ DRAW v] 1. *trans.* To draw and sew to-
gether so finely that the join is not noticed; to
mend neatly. 2. To draw out to minute fine-
ness. *lit.* and *fig.* rare. 1761. Hence Fine-
drawn ppl. a. drawn fine, drawn out to ex-
treme fineness. Also in *Spinning*: Reduced in
weight or fat by exercise or training.
†Finner, v. 1 1708. [early form of VENEER.]
= VENEER. -1832.

†Finner, v. 2 [app. ad. Du. *finieren*, *finieren*
to collect riches, ad. OF *finier*; cf. FINE v.]
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such a fashion as to be unfit for every other
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neh ME b U S arg. A nip of liquor
[So F. *doigt*.] 1888. c. In U.S., the length of
a finger (about 4½ inches). 5. The part of a
glove which receives a finger 1565. 6. Skill in
fingering (a musical instrument); touch 1741.

2. The fingers are 5 in number in each hand; they
are named thumb, index, middle, ring, and little f.
1861. *Prov.* the index f. 2. This is the f. (= 'in
strument of work') of God. *Ex. viii. 19* Phrases as
To lay or put one's f. upon to indicate with pre-
cision To twist (a person) round one's (little) f. in
thumbs he is extremely clumsy. With a wit f.
Burn v. To have a f. to take some part in; to
to have a f. in the f. See also FINGER-MAN. 6
An admirable f. upon the harpichord RICHARDSON

II. 1. A finger-like projection 1702. 2. A
short and narrow piece of anything; also, short
for f.-discut 1845. 3. Something that does the
work of a finger: the 'hand' of a clock (now
dial); in *Mech.*, any small projecting rod, wire,
or piece which is brought into contact with an
object to initiate, direct, or arrest motion, or to
separate materials 1406. 4. *Printing*. A grip-
per to hold the paper in a printing-machine
1869. 5. In a reaping machine, the pointed
sheaths through which the knife passes in cut-
ting laid corn 1860.

1. Our fir tree... has furred her five fingers BROWN-
ING. 2. Fingers of toast 1865. 3. Fancy, like the f.
of a clock. Runs the great circuit COWPER.

Conds 1. General as f.-ring, tip, etc.; -discut,
prayer-book; -shaded, adj.

2. Special: f.-alphabet (of *actylogogy*); -bar, =
cutter-bar (b). -board, (a) 'the flat or slightly rounded
piece of wood attached to the neck of instruments of
the violin and guitar class, on to which the strings are
pressed when stopped by the fingers' (Stanier and
Barrett); (b) a key-board, manual; -bowl = f.-glass;
-brush, a brush of stiff hairs cut square at the ends,
which bookbinders draw across the fingers, so as to jerk
colour off in spots; -coral, a mallepiece (*Millepora
albicornis*); -cymbals, castanets; fern, a kind of
fish; -flower, the foveolae; -glass, a glass vessel to
hold water, for dipping the fingers after dessert; -grass,
grass of the genus *Digitaria* (N.O. *Grimmiaceae*);
-guard, the quillons of a sword recurved towards
the pommel as a protection to the fingers; -hole, (a)
one of a series of holes in a wind-instrument, which
are opened and closed by the fingers in playing; (b)
Bowls, either of two holes in a bowling ball, to give
players a hold; (c) any of the small holes in the disk
of a dial telephone; -mark, the mark left upon a sur-
face where a f. has touched it; -mark-w, to mark with
an identity f.; -mirror, a dentist's mouth-mirror fitted
with an attachment to the f. -nut (cf. *fescer*);
-orchis, *Palma Christi*; -parted a. *Bot.* divided
into finger-like lobes; -plate, a plate of metal or
porcelain on a door, above and below the handle, to
prevent f.-marks; -print = f.-mark, also fig.; with
specific reference to the recording by the police of un-
suspects; also *attrib.*; hence -print v. *trans.* to take
the finger prints of; fingers-and-thumbs, *Lotus
corniculatus*; fingers-and-toes, (a) = prec.; (b) =
ANBURY a.; -screw, one made with wings so that it
may be turned with the fingers; a thumb-screw;
-shield, a silver appliance worn on the first f. of the
left hand, to protect it from the needle; -sponge,
one with finger-shaped branches; -steel, a steel for
whetting a carrier's knife; -watch, a watch that can
be set forwards or backwards by the f. See also
Main Words.

Finger (fingə), v. 1450. [f. prec. sb. Cf.
Ger. *fingern*.] 1. *trans.* To point at with the
finger -1483. 2. To hold or turn about in one's
fingers; also, to do this repeatedly 1590; to re-
ceive or handle (money) with unworthy motives
1581. 3. *intr.* To make restless or trifling
movements with the fingers 1655. 4. *trans.*
To touch thievishly; to pilfer, filch. Also with
from. 1530. 5. To play upon (an instrument)
with the fingers 1515. b. To mark (a piece of
music) with figures indicating the fingers with
which the notes are to be played 1816. 6. *fig.*
To elaborate, rare. 1816.

2. To f. the fine needle and nyce thread SHAKS.
The Cardinals have finger'd Henry's gold TANNYSON.
Hence Fingerer, one who fingers; esp. a thief.

Fingered (fingəd), a. 1529. [f. FINGER
sb.] 1. Having or provided with fingers; as
light, *ray*, *three-f*. 2. *Bot.* of a leaf or plant;
Digitate. Of the fruit or root: Shaped like a
finger. 1668.

Finger-end, finger's end. Pl. finger-
ends, fingers' ends. ME. The end or tip of the
fingers.

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Phr. At one's fingers' ends ready at hand. *To have at one's fingers' ends or tips* to be thoroughly familiar with.

Fingering (fing'ing), *sb.* 1681. [Earlier *fingram*, etc.; a corruption of *F. fin grain*, lit. 'fine grain' (cf. *gram* from *grain*).] 1. A kind of wool or yarn used chiefly in knitting stockings. 2. A kind of woollen cloth. *Sc.* -1733.

Fingering (fing'ing), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [f. *FINGER* v.] 1. The action of *FINGER* v. 2. *Mus.* a. The action or method of using the fingers in playing upon an instrument ME. b. The indication, by figures set against the notes of a piece of music, of the fingers to be used in playing them 1879. 3. *attrib.* 1603. 4. The Directors had expected the f. of the money *JAS. MILL.*

Fingering (fing'ing), ME. [f. *FINGER* sb. + *-LING*.] 1. A finger-stall -1530. 2. A name for the part (*Salmo salmulus*) 1705.

Finger-post 1785. A post set up at the parting of roads, often with a pointing finger, to indicate the directions of the roads. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

F. post (slang). a parson, so called, because like the finger post, he points out a way he probably will never go, i.e. the way to heaven *Grass.*

Finger-stall 1483. A cover or protection for the finger, usually of leather, used when the finger is hurt, in dissections, etc.

Finger-stone 1773. A cylindrical stone, convexly tapering to a point; a belemnite

Fingle-fangle 1652. [redupl. of *FANGLE*.] A triflic; something whimsical. Also *attrib.* -1710.

Fingram, obs. var. of *FINGERING* sb.

Fingrigo (fing'igo), 1707. [Jamaican name.] A prickly climbing shrub. *Passiflora aculeata*.

Finial (fī'niāl), ME. [A var. of *FINAL*, app. of Eng. origin.]

A. *adj.* 1. = *FINAL*. -1486. 2. Crowning.

B. *sb.* *Arch.* An ornament placed upon the apex of a roof, pediment, or gable, or upon each corner of a tower, etc. Also *fig.* 1448.

fig. The absolute perfection and final of many noble and excellent Actions *HOLLAND.*

Finical (fī'nikāl), a. 1592. [prob. f. (ult.) *FINE* a.] Over-nice, or particular, affectedly fastidious or precise; of things, over-scrupulously finished.

R. *Style*. consists of the most curious, affected, musing metaphors *Pope*. Such a pretty, little, delicate, ladylike, f. gentleman *Mrs. Mitford*. Hence *Finically* *adv.* Finicalness, f. quality; also, a f. thing. Finicality, finicalness.

Finnicking, *Finikin* (fī'niking, -in), 1661. [?] A. *adj.* Finical; dainty, fastidious, mincing; excessively precise in trifles; of things, over-delicately finished; also, trifling. var. *Finicky*, *dial.* and *U.S.*

†B. *sb.* 1. A finicking person 1744. 2. A variety of pigeon -1867.

Finific (fī'nikfik), a. [f. *L. finis* + *-fic*.] Putting a limit to. *COLERIDGE*.

†**Finify**, v. 1586. [f. *FINE* a + *-(i)fy*.] *trans.* To make fine; to trick up -1708.

Finikin, var. of *FINICKING*.

Fining (fī'ning), *vb.* *sb.* 1502. [f. *FIN* v.] 1. The operation or process of refining (metals), esp. that of converting cast iron into wrought iron by heating it in contact with charcoal. 2. The operation or process of clarifying (a liquid, esp. beer, wine, etc.) 1607; *coner*; anything used for this purpose (usu. *ph.*) 1772.

Camd. f. pot, a crucible in which metals are refined.

Finis (fā'nīs), 1460. [a. *L.*] The L word for 'end', often placed at the end of a book. Hence, end of life, death 1682.

Finish (fī'nīs), *sb.* 1790. [f. next vb.] 1. The conclusion, end; *elipt.* in *Sporting*. 2. That which finishes, completes, or perfects 1793; in *Building*, the last coat of paint or plaster 1823. 3. Finished condition or quality 1805. 4. *slang*. A house of entertainment, where the night is finished. *THACKERAY*.

1. *Phr.* To be in at the f. (i.e. the death of the fox). 2. To put an American f. to her education 1890. 3. A want of f. in the manufacture 1805.

me (man). a (pass). *cu* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (fr. chest). *a* (ver). *ai* (f. eye). *o* (fr. eau de vie). 1 (srt). 2 (Psyche). 3 (what). 4 (got).

Finish (fī'nīs), v. [ME. *fenys*, *finisch*, a. OF. *feniss* (F. *finiss*) lengthened stem of *finir* (*finir*) :- *L. finire*, f. *finis*.] 1. *trans.* To bring to an end; to go through the last stage of. Often: To make an end of, cease (doing something). 2. To bring to completion; to complete ME. 3. To deal with or dispose of the whole or the remainder of 1525; to dispatch, kill, also, to complete the discomfiture of; to reduce to exhaustion (now chiefly *collog.*) 1611. 4. To perfect finally or in detail 1551. 5. *intr.* To come to an end, to cease, leave off 1450; *Phr.* die *Cymb.* V. v. 36.

2. His Griefs with Day begun, Nor were they finish'd with the setting Sun *Dryden*. 3. F. sowing green-house plants 1814. 4. To f. the plastering 1703; a pretty woman *JANE AUSTEN*. 5. Exeter doth wish his dayes may f., ere the hapless time *Shaks.*

Finished (fī'nīst), *pp.* a. 1583. [f. *prec.*] 1. In senses of the vb. 2. Consummate, perfect, accomplished 1709.

2. A f. naturalist *Henslow*, gentleman *Disraeli*.

Finisher (fī'nīsh), 1526. [f. as *prec.*] 1. One who or that which finishes (see the vb.).

2. a. In various trades: The workman, or machine, that performs the final operation in manufacture 1691. b. *collog.* Something that 'does for' any one, 'a settler'; in *Pugilism*, a blow that ends a fight; also one who gives this.

1. O Prophet of glad tidings, f. Of utmost hope *Milt.* 2. *Phr.* F. of the law (joc.) the bargman.

Finishing (fī'nīshing), *vb.* *sb.* 1535. [f. as *prec.*] 1. The action of *FINISH* v. 2. *coner*. That which completes or gives a finish to anything 1663.

alt. *sb.* and *Conch.* as f. *governor*, etc.; also f. cloth, calico prepared for f.; -coat, in *Building*, the last coat of plaster; -press, in *Bookbinding*, a small press used in 'finishing'; -rolls, i.e. in a rolling-mill; -school, a school where young ladies are 'finished'.

Finishing, *pp.* a. 1705. [f. as *prec.*] That finishes, esp. in the f. stroke or touch.

Finite (fī'nīt), 1493. [ad. *L. finitus*, *finire*, f. *finis*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Fixed, definite -1680. 2. Having bounds, ends, or limits; bounded, limited; opp. to *infinite* 1587. 3. *Math.* Of a line. Terminated. Of a quantity, number, distance. Limited. Of a solution: Resulting in a finite quantity. 1570. 4. *Gram.* Of a verb: Limited by number and person 1795.

2. Whatever we imagine, is F. *Hobbes*. F. *Durand*. *Bentley*. A f. nature *JOHNSON*.

B. *quasi-sb.* 1. The adj. used absol. 1637. 2. A finite thing; a finite being 1619.

Hence *Finite* c. to make f.; to subject to limitations. *Finite* *adv.*, -ness.

Finiteless: a spurious Dict. wd.; a misreading of 'fruitless' in *SIR T. BROWNE*.

Finitiesimal (fī'nītēsmāl), a. [f. *FINITE* a, after *millesimal*, etc.] *Math.* Denoted by the ordinal of a finite number. H. J. S. SMITH.

Finitude (fī'nītūd), 1644. [f. *FINITE* + *-tude*.] Finiteness.

Finless (fī'nīs), a. 1596. [see *LESS*.] Without fins.

Finlet (fī'nlet), 1874. [dim. of *FIN*.] A small fin.

Finn, *Fin* (fīn). [OE. *Finna* pl.; prob. Teut.] One of a people in North-Eastern Europe and Scandinavia, calling themselves *Suomi*, and speaking a Ural-Altaic language. Also applied to peoples allied to the Finns proper.

Finnan (fī'nān). Also *findhorn*, *findon*, *finnon*. 1774. [app. *findhorn* used *attrib.*, but confused with *findon* in *Kincardineshire*. A haddock cured with the smoke of green wood, turf, or peat earth. More fully *f-haddock* (-haddock).]

Finned (fīnd), a. ME. [f. *FIN* sb.] Having a fin or fins; as *prickly-f.*, etc.

Finner (fī'nar), 1793. [f. *FIN* sb.] 1. A whale of the genus *Balenoptera*, esp. the Rorqual, so named as having a dorsal fin. 2. A white trout, called also *finnor*, 1803.

Finnic (fī'nik), a. 1668. [f. *FINN* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Finns, or to the group of peoples ethnically allied to the Finns; Finnish. Also *Fiano*, as in *Fiano-UGRIAN*.

Finnicking, *Finnikin*: see *FINICKING*.

Finnish (fī'nīsh), a. 1789. [f. *FINN* + *-ish*.] Pertaining to the Finns, or (rarely) to the Finnish group. Also *adob.* the Finnish language.

Finny (fī'ni), a. 1590. [f. *FIN* sb.] 1. Having fins. 2. Of the nature of a fin, fin like 1048. 3. Of or pertaining to fish, also, teeming with fish 1764.

3. He. With patient angle, trolls the f. deep *Goldson*. **Finocchio** (fī'nōkiu), 1723. [It. *finocchio* - pop. *L. feniculum*; see *FINNELL*.] The sweet fennel (*Faniculum dulce*); also called the dwarf or French fennel.

Fjord, *fjord* (fjōrd), 1674. [a Norw.] A long narrow arm of the sea, running up between high banks or cliffs, as on the coast of Norway.

Fiorin (fī'orin), 1809. [Corruption of *Ir fior* this long coarse grass. A species of grass (*Igrostis alba*). Also *f. grass*.]

Florite (fī'orait), 1808. [f. *Santa Fiora*, its locality; see *-ite*.] *Min.* An incrustation formed from the decomposition of the siliceous minerals of volcanic rocks about fumaroles, or from the siliceous waters of hot springs.

Fioritura (fī'oriturā), *pl.* -re. 1841. [It. *f. fiorire* to flower.] A fluid ornament or embellishment in music. *U.S. pl.*

Fip (fīp). U.S. 1814. [short for *fipenny* bit.] See *quat.*

Fippenny *bit*, or contracted, *fip*, fivepence. In Pennsylvania, the vulgar name for the Spanish half-real *BARTLET*. Hence *Fipsworth*.

Fippence 1607. [Corruption of *five pence*] = Five pence *collog.*

Fipple (fī'pl), [cf. *Icel.* *flipa* lip of a horse.] The plug at the mouth of a wind-instrument, by which its volume was contracted.

Fir (fīr). [ME. *fir*, *firre*, perh. repr. OE. **fyr* or ON *fyr*-, prob. cogn. w. *L. quercus* oak.] 1. The name given to a number of coniferous trees, of different genera. Scotch *F.* (*Pinus sylvestris*), a native of arctic Europe and Asia; called also *Scotch Pine*. Silver *F.* (*Abies pectinata*), a native of middle and southern Europe. Silver *F.* of Canada (*Abies balsamea*), a small tree which furnishes 'Canada balsam'. Spruce *F.* (*Picea canadensis*), called also *Norway Spruce*. 2. The wood of any of these trees *MIL.*

2. *Phr.* *Fir-bond*: a name given to all timbers built in walls.

Fire (fīr), *sb.* [Com. WGer. - OE. *fyr*. The OE. **fyr* (com. stem) corresponds to *Gr.* *πῦρ*, *pyr*; cf. *Skr.* *pa*, *paraka* fire.] 1. The active principle operative in combustion, popularly conceived as a substance visible in the form of flame or of suddy glow or incandescence. b. as one of the four elements ME. c. Volcanic heat, flame, or glowing lava 1582. 4. *Errory*. - *Cutery* -1737. 2. State of ignition or combustion *MIL.* 3. Fuel in a state of combustion, e.g. on a hearth or altar, in a furnace, etc. Also *transf.* and *fig.* OE. 4. The means of lighting a fire; fuel -1793. 5. Destructive burning, esp. of a building, forest, etc.; a conflagration. Also *fig.* ME. b. As an exclam. 1682. 6. Torture or death by burning 1646. 7. Lightning. a thunderbolt *OL.* 8. A combustible composition for producing a conflagration; a fireworks 1602. 9. *Coal Min.* *fig.* = *Fire damp* 1823. 10. Luminosity, fire-like glow 1591. 11. Heat-ing quality (in liquors) 1737. 12. Fever, inflammation; disease as a consuming agency ME. 13. *fig.* (sense 1). a. Ardour of passion, esp. of love or rage *MIL.* b. Ardour of temperament; courage; zeal, enthusiasm, spirit 1601. c. Glowing imagination, brightness of fancy; genius; inspiration 1630. 14. The action of firing guns, etc. 1500. 15. As red as the f. *ME.* b. The force of f. as-terced first. Then he succeeds *Dryden*. *Phr.* *f. of Hell* (Alchem.) = *ALKALIES*. *Phr.* *f. to apply f. to*, ignite. *There is no smoke without f.* 2. *Phr.* *On f.* ignited, burning, also *fig.* To set the *Thames* on f.; to make a brilliant reputation. *To catch, take f.* (see the vb.) 3. Cold weather; forced to have a f. *Brenton*. *A f. child* dreads the f.

*P o b T e f t * f see Fa 62 5 A n a*
ra of h a dread f n lo d n 66 Ph
P and sw d T go o g f a d a a c o a c e
he g e a d a n g 6 P and f a g g e F a g o
8 G k f a c m b s e c o m p o n f u s u s e d i n
a a b y t h e G r e e k s o f C o n s t a n t i n o p l e . W i l d f .
see W i l d f i r e . 10 . S t a r r e s , h i d e y o u r f i r e s A l a b .
1 . i v . 51 . F i r e s o f S t . E l m o . s e e C o r r o s a n t . F i r e s
o f h e a v e n . (p o e t .) t h e s t a r s . 12 . S t . A n t h o n y ' s f .
c r y s t e l l a s . 13 . a . T h e w i c k e d f . o f l u s t M a r r y W .
11 . 68 . b . F u l l o f f . a n d c o u a g e 1814 . c . C o r
n e i l l e ' s n o b l e f . P o e t . 14 . P h r . T o u p e n f . : t o b e g i n
f i r i n g . B e t w e e n t w o f i r e s l i t a n d l i g . U n d e r f .
w i t h i n t h e r a n g e o f a n e n e m y ' s g u n s . F a l s e f . R u n
n i n g f . (s e e t h e a d j s .) . K e n t i s h f . s e e K e n t i s h .

Fire- in Comb.

1 . General : a s , f . o r d i a l , e t c . ; - b e n c o n , - s i g n a l , e t c . ;
- b a s k e t , a p o r t a b l e g r a t e ; - b e l l o w s , - c l a c k , - g r a t e ,
- s t o v e , e t c . ; - b e l l , - m a i n , e t c . ; - d a r t i n g , e t c . ; - h u n
d l e r , e t c . ; - e x t i n g u i s h e r , e t c . ; - e x t i n g u i s h i n g , e t c . ; - b a p
h i s m , - c r o w n e d , - u t , - s c a r r e d , - s e a m e d , e t c . ; - h u n
d l o w i n g , e t c .

2 . Special : f . a c t i o n , t h e a c t i o n o f f i r i n g , e s p .
s k i m m i n g i n l i n e ; - a l a r m , a n a u t o m a t i c a r r a n g e
m e n t b y w h i c h n o t i c e o f f i s g i v e n , a l s o a t t r i b . ;
- a n t , o n e o f c e r t a i n s m a l l e m m e t s , w h o s e b i t e i s
p a i n f u l . - b a c k , a p h e n a n t o f t h e g e n u s E n p l o
c a n t u s (E . a g r i t u s) . - b a l l o o n , o n e w h o s e b u o y a n c y
i s d e r i v e d f r o m a f l a m i n g c o m b u s t i b l e s u s p e n d e d a t
i t s m o u t h ; - b a r , a b a r o f a g r a t e o r o f a b o i l e r f u r n a c e ;
- b a r r e l , a c y l i n d e r f i l l e d w i t h c o m b u s t i b l e s , u s e d i n
f . s h i p s ; - b l a s t , a d i s e a s e o f c e r t a i n p l a n t s , g i v i n g
t h e m a s c o r c h e d a p p e a r a n c e ; - b l i g h t , a d i s e a s e o f
h o p s ; - b o a r d , a b o a r d u s e d t o c l o s e u p a f i r e p l a c e i n
s u m m e r , a c h i m n e y - b o a r d ; - b o a t = F i r e - s h i p 13 ;
- b o o m (V a u d .) , o n e o f t h e l o n g s p a r s s w a n g o u t f r o m
a s h i p ' s s i d e t o p r e v e n t t h e a p p r o a c h o f f . s h i p s , o r
o f v e s s e l s o n f . ; - b r i c k , o n e c a p a b l e o f r e s i s t i n g g r e a t
h e a t w i t h o u t f u s i o n . - b r i d g e , a p l a t e o r w a l l a t t h e
b a c k o f t h e f u r n a c e t o p r e v e n t t h e f u e l b e i n g c a r r i e d
o v e r (K n i g h t) . - b r i g a d e , a n o r g a n i z e d b o d y o f f i r e
m e n ; - c l a y , a c l a y c a p a b l e o f r e s i s t i n g g r e a t h e a t ,
u s e d f o r f . b r i c k s , e t c . - c o m p a n y , (a) a f . b r i g a d e ;
(b) a f . i n s u r a n c e c o m p a n y . - d o g = A n d r o n ; - d r i l l ,
(a) d n l p r a c t i c e d b y f i r e m e n a n d o t h e r s i n v i e w o f
f i r e s ; (b) a p r i m i t i v e c o n t r i v a n c e , c o n s i s t i n g o f a n
o b t u s e - p o i n t e d s t i c k w h i c h i s t w i s t e d b e t w e e n t h e
h a n d s w i t h t h e p o i n t i n a h o l e i n a f l a t p i e c e o f s o f t
w o o d t i l l f i s p r o d u c e d ; - e s c a p e , a n a p p a r a t u s f o r
f a c i l i t a t i n g e s c a p e f r o m b u r n i n g b u i l d i n g s ; - f l a g , (a)
a m e t e o r i c f l a m e ; (b) a f l a g o f d i s t r e s s , w h e n a s h i p
i s o n f . ; - f l a i r , t h e s i n g - r a y , T r i g o n P a s t i v a c a ;
- g u a r d , a w i r e f r a m e , o r t h e l i k e , p u t i n f r o n t o f a
h e a t p l a c e f o r t h e p r o t e c t i o n o f c h i l d r e n o r o t h e r s ;
a l s o a g r a t i n g t o k e e p t h e c o a l s f r o m c o m i n g o u t o f
t h e b a r s o f a f . ; - h o s e , a h o s e - p i p e f o r c o n v e y i n g
w a t e r t o a f . ; - i n s u r a n c e , i n s u r a n c e a g a i n s t l o s s e s b y
f . ; a l s o a t t r i b . ; - o f f i c e , a n o f f i c e f o r u s i n g f . - p o l i c i e s ;
a f . i n s u r a n c e c o m p a n y ; - o p a l , a v a r i e t y o f o p a l
s h o w i n g f l a m e - c o l o u r e d i n t e r n a l r e f l e c t i o n s ; - p i e c e ,
(a) = F i r e - a l r ; (b) a p i c t u r e o f a c o n f l a g r a t i o n ;
- p l u g , a c o n t r i v a n c e f o r c o n n e c t i n g a h o s e w i t h a
w a t e r - m a i n , i n c a s e o f f . ; - p o l i c y , t h e i n s t r u m e n t
r e c e i v e d f r o m a n i n s u r a n c e o f f i c e , g u a r a n t e e i n g t h e
i n s u r e r a g a i n s t l o s s b y f . ; - r a f t , a r a f t f o r s e t t i n g a n
e n e m y ' s s h i p p i n g o n f . ; - r o l l (V a u t .) , a p e c u l i a r
b e a t o f t h e d r u m o n a d r u m o f f . ; - s e t t i n g , t h e
s o f t e n i n g o r c r a c k i n g o f t h e w o r k i n g - f a c e o f a l o d e ,
t o f a c i l i t a t e e x c a v a t i o n , b y e x p o s i n g i t t o t h e a c t i o n o f
f . ; - s h o v e l , a s h o v e l f o r p l a c i n g c o a l s o n a f . , e t c .
- s t i c k , (a) a b u r n i n g b r a n d ; (b) = f . d r i l l ; - s t i n k
(A f f i n i n g) , t h e s t e n c h f r o m d e c o m p o s i n g i r o n p y r i t e s ,
c a u s e d b y t h e f o r m a t i o n o f s u l p h u r e t e d h y d r o g e n ;
- s w a b (V a u t .) , t h e w e t b u n c h o f r o p e - y a r n u s e d t o
c o o l a g e m i n a c t i o n a n d s w a b u p a n y g r a i n s o f p o w
d e r ; - t e a z e r , a s t o k e r ; - t r a p , a p l a c e d i f f i c u l t t o
g e t o u t o f i n c a s e o f f . ; - t r e e , (a) a k i n d o f f i r e w o r k ;
(b) = f l a m e - t r e e ; (c) i n N e w Z e a l a n d t h e M e t r o s i d e r o s
t e n u c i o s a ; - t u b e , a p i p e - f l u e ; - w a t e r , (a) = A i r -
h e a t ; (b) a r d e n t s p i r i t s ; - w o o d , w o o d f o r b u r n i n g ,
f u e l ; - w o r s h i p , t h e a d o r a t i o n o f f . ; h e n c e - w o r
s h i p p e r .

b . I n v a r i o u s p l a n t - n a m e s , a s f . - b u s h , E m b o l o t r i u m
c o c c i n e u m , e t c . , a n d i n l o c a l n a m e s o f b i r d s a n d
i n s e c t s , a s f . - c r e s t , t h e g o l d e n - c r e s t e d w r e n ; - t a i l ,
(a) t h e r e d s t a r t ; (b) o n e o f t h e i n s e c t s t e r m e d
C h r y s i d u l a , e t c .

Fire (fai), *v.* OE. [f. FIRE sb.] *†1. trans.*
To supply with firing. OE. only 2. trans
To set on fire, so as to destroy ; to ignite, kin
dle Also trans. ME. 3. fig. to inflame, heat,
kindle (a person ; also a passion, etc.) ME 4.
intr. To catch fire, to be kindled or ignited ;
also fig. and trans. 1568. 5. To drive out,
out of, from, etc. by fire. Also fig. rare. 1530
6. To subject to the action of fire, as pottery,
bricks, etc. 1652. 7. Farriery. To cauterize
1607. 8. To supply with fuel, to attend to
the fire of ; also absol. 1760. 9. To apply fire
to, so as to explode, to let off 1530. 10. intr.
or absol. To discharge a gun or other fire-arm
1643. 11. intr. Of a gun, etc. : To go off.
Also fig. 1668. 12. To propel (a missile) from,
or as from, a gun. Also fig. 1588. 13. U.S.

lan. To eject, expel or dismiss peremptory
O t e n w h i t 1885

4. He f i e d h i c a m p T r a n s . w . l . They, fire
the H o c k e y . F i r e d w a s e a c h e y S c o r r . 4.
fig. W o m e n a r e f a x , a n d w i l l f i n a m o m e n t . P h r .
T o f u p , t o s h o w s u d d e n h e a t . t r a n s . [T h e s u n]
f i r e s t h e p r o w d t o p s o f t h e E a s t e r n F i n e s S h a r k s .
8 . L e a r v . i i i . 23 . 8 . P h r . T o f u p , t o l i g h t u p t h e
f i r e o f a f u r n a c e ; h e n c e c o l l o q . t o l i g h t o n e ' s p i p e
9 . T o f , a b r o a d i t e , t o f a l l t h e g u n s o n o n e s i d e o f a
s h i p ; a l s o f i g . 10 . H e f i r e d , a n d h i t t w o D e F o e .
P h r . T o f a w a y (f i g .) , t o g o a h e a d , c o l l o q .

Fire-arm. *Usn. pl. 1646.* [f. FIRE sb. +
 ARM sb.] A weapon from which missiles are
 propelled by an explosive, e.g. gunpowder.
 (The sing. is rare and rare.)

Fire-ball. 1553. [f. FIRE sb. + BALL sb.]
 1. A ball of fire or flame ; esp. a large luminous
 meteor, or lightning in a globular form. 2.

Msl. A ball filled with combustibles or explo
sives, used as a projectile, to damage an enemy
or set fire to his works 1595. 3. Her. A ball
represented with fire issuing from the top 1830.
4. A ball of coal-dust and clay, used for kind
ling fires.

Fire-bird. 1593. The Baltimore oriole,
Icterus galbula.

Fire-boot, -bote. Now *Hist.* 1484. [f.
 FIRE sb. + BOOT sb.] *Law.* The mending of
 a fire ; wood used for this purpose ; the right
 of a tenant to take fire-wood from the landlord's
 estate.

Fire-box. 1555. [BOX sb.] *†1. A tin*
der-box -1840. 2. The chamber of a steam
boiler in which the fuel is burnt. 1830.

Fire-brand. ME. [f. FIRE sb. + BRAND
 sb.] 1. A piece of wood kindled at the fire.
 2. fig. One who or that which, kindles strife or
 mischief, inflames the passions, etc. ME. *†3.*
= BRAND-MARK -1704.

Fire-cross, fiery-cross. 1547. A cross
 or piece of wood burnt at one end and dipped
 in blood at the other—symbolical of fire and
 sword—used anciently in Scotland to summon
 the clans for war.

Fire-damp. 1677. [See DAMP sb.] Carbu

Fire-drake. [OE. *fyr-draca* fire-dragon.]
 1. A 'fiery dragon' ; a creature of Germanic
 mythology. *†2. A fiery meteor ; also, a*
will-o'-the-wisp -1851. †3. A kind of fire
work -1634. †4. trans. a. An alchemist's as
stant B. JONS. b. A man with a fiery nose
SHAKS. c. = FIRE-EATER 2. 1626.

Fire-eater. 1672. 1. A juggler who eats
 fire. 2. One who is fond of fighting ; a duel

Fire-engine. 1680. [f. FIRE sb. + EN

Fire-eyed. a. 1596. Having eyes glowing
 as with fire.

The fire-eyed Maid of smokele Warr SHAKS.

Fire-fang. *v.* Now *dial.* 1513. [f. FIRE
 sb. + FANG v.] *trans.* To lay hold of with fire
 to singe, scorch. Hence *Fire-fanged ppl. a.*
†(a) caught by the fire, singed, scorched ; (b)
spec. of barley, etc. ; also of cheese : Having a
scorched or singed appearance, smell, or taste,
as if overheated.

Fire-flaught. *Orig. Sr. ME.* [f. FIRE
 sb. + FLAUGHT.] Lightning ; a flash of light

Fire-fly. 1658. [f. FIRE sb.] A lampyrid
 or elaterid insect which has the property of

Fire-hook. 1467. [f. as prec.] A hook
 used in pulling down burning buildings ; also,
 one used for raking and stirring the furnace fire.

Fire-hot. a. OE. [f. as prec.] Hot as
 fire ; also fig. -1678.

Fire-iron. ME. *†1. An iron (or steel)*
for striking a light -1530. 2. pl. Implements
for tending the fire, usu. shovel, tongs and
poker 1812.

Fireless. (fai'zles). a. 1598. [see -LESS.]
†1. Unlit 1649 2. Devoid of fire ; with
out a fire ; also fig. 1598.

Fire-light. OE. The lgh. given by a
 fire, lighting.

Firelock. 1547. [See LOCK sb.] 1. A gun

Fireman. (fai'man). 1626. *†1. One who*
uses fire-arms -1727. 2. One who attends to
the fire of a steam-engine, etc., a stoker 1657
3. One who is employed to extinguish fires
1714. 4. One who examines the workings of
a mine for fire-damp, attends to the blasting
etc. 1866

Fire-master. 1622. An officer of artillery
 who superintended the manufacture of explosives
 or fireworks -1821.

Fire-new. a. arch 1594. [Cf. Ger. *feuer*

neu.] *†Fresh from the fire or furnace ; hence,*
brand-new.

Your stamp of Honor is scarce current SHAKS.

Fire-pan. [OE. *fyrpanne*, f. *fyr* FIRE +
panne PAN.] 1. A pan for holding or carry

Fire-place. 1700. A place for a fire, esp
 the open recess at the base of the chimney ap

Fire-pot. 1627. a. *Hist.* An earthen pot
 filled with combustibles used as a missile b.

Fire-proof. a. 1638. [f. FIRE sb. + PROOF
 a.] Proof against fire ; incombustible. Hence

Fire-proofing. *sb.* the process of rendering
 f. ; also, material for use in making anything f. ;
 also *attrib.*

Firer. (fai'ra). 1602. One who, or that
 which, FIRES : an incendiary (now only with

Fire-raising. *sb.* *Orig. techn. in St.*
Law. 1685. [f. FIRE sb. + RAISING sb. sb.]
Arson, incendiarism.

Fire-screen. 1738. 1. A screen to inter

Fireside. (fai'said, *attrib.* fai'said). 1563
 [f. FIRE sb. + SIDE.] The side of a fire-place ;
 hence, the space about the fire ; the hearth.

Fire-ship. 1588. 1. A vessel filled with
 combustibles, and sent adrift among ships, etc.

Fire-stone. [OE. *fyrstān*, f. *fyr* FIRE +
stān STONE.] *†1. Iron pyrites, formerly used*
in striking fire ; also, a flint -1865. 2. A stone
that resists the action of fire ; one used for lin
ing furnaces and ovens 1475. b. A local name
for the soft calcareous sandstone sold under the
name of hearthstone 1707.

Fire-work, firework. 1560. *†1. Work*
done by, in, or with fire -1686. †2. An ap
paratus for working with fire, a furnace -1674.
3. †A combustible or explosive composition
for use in war ; a projectile or the like charged
with this 1560. 4. Any contrivance for pro
ducing with fire a pleasing or scenic effect ; esp
a rocket, squib, etc. 1611 ; pl. (formerly also
sing.) a pyrotechnic display 1588 Also fig
5. attrib. 1885.

3. The construction of all fireworks is understood at
the ordnance-office Buxton 4. fig. He has neither
squibs nor fireworks, the curst carrier lost his best
book of phrases 1670.

Fire-worker. 1626. *†1. An artillery*
officer, or other person, who has to do with
explosives in war -1800. 2. A pyrotechnist
1772.

Firing. (fai'rin), *sb.* 1483. [f. FIRE v.]
 1. The action of setting or (rarely) of becoming

on fire 1548. 2. The action of subjecting to
the operation of fire 1782. 3. Farriery. Cauter
izing 1644. 4. Name of a disease in tobacco
and in flax 1688 5. The feeding and tending

of a fire or furnace 1892. 6 The d scha ging
of fire arms a m n e c 1603. 7. 7. Fue
1555. The q n y off b n g u e 1485.
The ga d f. of poetry 1885. The 'firing'
of tea is a kind of roasting 1888. 6 Night coming
on, the f on both sides ceased 1790.
Combs. As f-*line*, *party*, etc., also f-point, the
temperature at which an inflammable oil is liable to
spontaneous combustion.

†**Firk**, **ferk**, *sō* 1611 [f. next vb.] 1. A
flick, flip -1679. 2. A truck, dodge; also, a
prank -1682.

Firk, **ferk** (*firk*), *v* [OE. *fercian*, *fercian*,
prob. f. *fer* (see FARE *sō* 1).] †1. *trans.* To
bring, conduct -ME. 2. To drive, force, or
move sharply and suddenly off, out, up ME.
fb. To contrive to get; also, to cheat, rob (any
one) -1709. †3. *refl.* and *intr.* To move quickly,
hasten; also (*intr.*) to move about briskly -1679.
4. *trans.* To beat, trounce, dub 1367.
5. b. As from poor clients lawyers f. money DRINKER
3. How would he f. up and about B. Jones. 4.
M Fer: He for him, and firk him *Hen* 12 iv. 20.

Firkin (*fīrkin*), *sō*, ME. [In 15th c. *forde-
kyn*, app. a. MDn. **werdekijs*, d. m. of *verde-
fourth part*; see -KIN.] 1. A small cask for
liquids, fish, butter, etc. orig. holding a quar-
ter of a barrel. Also applied joc. to a person.
2. As a measure of capacity. Half a kilderkin
(varying according to the commodity) 1465.
Comb. ale-f: see ALE.

Firiot (*fīrjet*), *sō*, ME. [First in L. *ferthe-
lota*, app. repr. ON. *förþe* 4th part; see LOT.]
1. A measure of capacity for corn,
etc., the fourth part of a boll; also, a great
quantity. 2. A vessel used to measure a firiot
1573.

3. The old castle, where the family lived, in their
deceadence, as a moose lives under a f Scott.

Firm (*fīrm*), *sō*, 1574. [ad. L. *Sp.* and *Pr.*
firma, f. L. *firma* to confirm, f. *firmus* FIRM
a.] †1. Signature -1753. 2. The style or
name under which a commercial house transacts
business; hence, a partnership of two or more
persons for carrying on a business. Also *transf.*
(chiefly in sarcastic use) 1744.

1. The Grand Signior's F. or Name 1633. 2.
Trading under the f. of 'Grant & Co.' 1864. A f of
solutions 1832.

Firm (*fīrm*), *a.* and *adv.* [ME. *ferme*, a.
OF. *f. -L. firmus*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having a close consistence; solid; not
readily yielding to pressure or impact 1611. 2.
Securely fixed, not easily moved, stable 1597.
3. Steady in motion or action, not relaxed or
nervous 1593. 4. Healthy; sound. ? *Obs.*
1577. 5. Fixed, settled, established; immu-
table; †secure; †sure, well-founded ME. 6.
Constant, steadfast; unwavering; resolute
ME.; indicating steadfastness 1802. 7. *Comm.*
Of prices: Not dropping. Of commodities:
Not depressed in market value. Also *transf.*
of the market, season, etc. 1833.

1. Down they light On the f. brunstone Mitr. 2. As
possible, as the earth is firme SHAKS. 3. Moving
high, in slow But f. Battalion Mitr. So f. a touch on
the piano 1834. 4. Firms and irreducible is my
doom A V L. 5. 6. F. Roman Catholics
1650. A f. friendship 1751, belief 1873. F. eyes 1878
7. *Phr.* A f. offer, one which the offerer will not im-
prove upon.

Phr. f. land, f. land: dry land, solid earth; the
mainland (opp. to an island).

B. *adv.* and *quasi-adv.* Chiefly in *phr.* to
stand f. (lit. and fig.), and to hold f. (to) ME.

Firm (*fīrm*), *v.* Now rare exc. techn. ME.
[Partly ad. L. *firma*, partly f. FIRM a.]

1. *trans.* To make firm or solid; †to establish, con-
firm -1682, †to make (a title, etc.) secure -1669.

2. To make (a document) valid by seal, signa-
ture, or the like -1690; †to affix (one's name) to a
document -1620. 3. *intr.* To become firm 1882.

1. As pilot. Upon his card and compass firmes his
eye SNEASER. Jove has firm'd it with an Awful Nod
Dryden. 2. He. firm'd thereunto his name 1582.

Firmament (*fīrmāment*), ME. [ad. L.
fīrmamentum, f. *fīrmare*, f. *fīrmus*. Adopted
in the Vulgate, in imitation of the *orephoua* of
the LXX (prop. 'firm or solid structure'), as = a
Heb. word probably meaning 'expanse'.]

1. The arch or vault of heaven; the sky.
Now only *poet.* or *rhet.* Also *transf.* and *fig.*
73. Old Astron. The sphere containing the
fixed stars; the eighth heaven of the Ptolemaic
system -1665. 4b. Hence, *occur*, any of the

2e (man). a (pass). au (loud). v (can). 2 (Fr. chef). 2 (ever). 3 (I, eye). 2 (Fr. eau de vie). i (bat). i (Psyche). 2 (what). 2 (get).

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o

or p y puse o e Empe o b An e
cheque Now a 599 a S Law The
pub c ea u y o Cown o wh e es es
pse by esch + ten e nco eo y. The
g o he Cown to the estate of a rebel 1680
3. [after It. *fisco*.] = FISCAL sb. (BROWNING)

Fiscal (fiskäl). 1539. [a. F., Sp *fiscal*,
It. *fiscale*, ad. late L. *fiscalis*, f. *fiscus* FISC.
A. adp. 1. Of or pertaining to the treasury of
a state or prince 1562. 2. Of or pertaining to
financial matters. (Chiefly U.S.) 1865.
1 The king's f. prerogatives, or such as regard his
revenue Blackstone. 2 The work of the past f.
year 1880.

B. sb. fr. = FISC r. h. 1590. 2. fa. A treas-
urer -1676. b. In Italy, Spain, etc., a legal
official, having the function of public prosecu-
tor; under the Holy Roman Empire, the high-
est law officer of the crown 1539. c. In Hol-
land, etc.: A magistrate who takes cognizance
of offences against the revenue 1653 d. Sc
Short for PROCURATOR FISCAL, 1681. 3. In
Cape Colony, the name of a shrink (*Lanius col-
laris*) 1822.

Hence **Fiscality**, exclusive regard to f. con-
siderations. **Fiscally** adv.

|| **Fiscus** (fisküs). 1650. [L] = FISC 1.

Fish (fif), sb.1 [Com. Text.: OE. *fisc* :-
O. Teut. **fiskaz* :- pre-Teut. **fiskos*, cogn. w.
L. *pisces*.] 1. In pop. language, any animal
living exclusively in the water, including cetac-
eans, crustaceans, molluscs, etc. In scientific
language any vertebrate animal provided with
gills throughout life, and cold-blooded, the
limbs, if present, being modified into fins. (The
collect. sing. is often used as pl.) OE. 2. fig.
1722. 3. The flesh of fish, esp. as used for food;
opp. to *meat* (f. e. of land-animals) and *fruit*
ME. 4. Astron. The F. or Fishes (L. *Pisces*), a
zodiacal constellation, between Aquarius and
Aries ME.

1. The whale, the humpet, the tortoise, and the oyster
as men have been willing to give them all the name
of fishes, it is wisest for us to conform. GOSWOLD Phr.
A pretty kettle of f. (colloq.) a fine muddle. To feel
like a f. out of water. To drink like a f. to be
always drinking. All as f. that comes to (his) net
he turns everything to account. Royal F. : whale
and surgeon. 2. The f. (a rich young fool) is
brother poor. He was an odd f. FRANKLIN. 3. Phr.
Neither f. nor fish (nor good nor herring, also
neither f. nor food: neither one thing nor
another. To have other f. to fry: to have other
things in hand.

attrib. and **Comb.** 1. General: as f.-bone; ball;
-cur; -dinner; -shaker; -woman, etc.
2. Special. f.-backed a, swelling upwards, like a
fish's back; -bed, a deposit containing the fossil
remains of fishes; -belly, curved underneath, like
a fish's belly; -bone-thistle = f.-thistle; -carver,
a carving knife for f.; pl. a carving knife and fork for
f.; -crow (U.S.), a crow (*Corvus ossifragus*) that
feeds mainly on f.; -culture, the artificial breeding
of f.; hence, -cultural a, -culturist; -eagle,
an eagle that preys upon f.; -ears, gills; -eater,
(a) one who lives chiefly on f.; (b) pl. a knife and fork
to eat f. with; -egg, a fishwife; -farm, a place
where f.-culture is carried on; hence -farmer,
-farming; -flour, (a) = f.-meal; (b) a dry inodorous
fertilizer made from fishes; -gaff, a pole with an iron
hook at the end for securing heavy f. when caught
f. are kept; -glue, glue obtained from the bladders
and sounds of f., isinglass; -guano = f.-manure;
-hawk, the osprey, or bald buzzard (*Pandion hys-
patrius*); -kettle, a long oval vessel for boiling f.;
-knife, a broad knife for carving f. at table; also,
a knife for eating f. with; -ladder, a series of steps
to enable f. to ascend a fall or dam; -liquor, the
liquid in which a fish has been boiled; -lock = f.-
manure; a fertilizer composed of f.; -maw, the
sound or air-bladder of a f.; -meal, dried f. ground to
a meal; -oil, oil obtained from fishes and marine
animals, spec. cod-liver oil and whale oil; -owl, an
eared fishing owl, of the genus *Asio*, with rough
feathers; -pass = f.-way; -pearl, an artificial pearl,
used as a fertilizer; -pool, a fishpond; -pot, a wicker
basket for catching f., esp. eels, crabs, lobsters, etc.;
-room, a place parted off in the after-hold of a man-
of-war, formerly used for stowing salt-fish; -sauce,
a sauce to be eaten with fish; -scrap = f.-pomace;
-slice, a f.-carving knife; also, an instrument for
turning f. in the pan; -slide, a f.-trap for shallow
rivers and low waterfalls (Cent. Dict.); -sound, the
swimming-bladder of a f.; -story, an incredible yarn;
-strainer, (a) a metal cullender with handles for tak-
ing f. from a boiler; (b) an earthenware slab with
holes, placed at the bottom of a dish to drain the water

from it. 3. Phr. *area* f., an exclusive right of fishing in
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Fission (fən) 184. [d L f one
x Theac o o sp god d gno ee
1865. a B o Ted son of c o o an
sm n o c ce so. o. gnuisms, as a mode of
reproduction.

Fissiparous (fisi'pəras). 1835. [f. FISSI- +
I. *parere* to bring forth (infig. after *viviparus*)
+OUS.] Producing new individuals by fission;
relating to reproduction by fission.

Hence **Fissipation**, **Fissiparism**, the pro-
cess of f. reproduction. **Fissiparity**, the at-
tribute of being f.

Fissiped, **fissipede** (fisi'ped, -pēd). 1646.
[ad. late L. *fissipedem*, f. *fissus* split + *pedem*
(pes).]

A. *adj.* Having the toes separated 1656.
B. *sb.* An animal having its toes divided.

Hence **Fissipedal** a., **Fissipedate** v. = **FIS-**
SIPED a.

Fissive (fisi've), a. 1875. [f. L. *fissus*, *fis-*
deri.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, fis-
sion.

Fissuration (fisi'urā-shən). 1864 [f. F.]; see
FISSURE v. and -ATION. 1. The action of
fissuring; the being fissured. 2. *Biol.* = **FIS-**
SION, 1867.

Fissure (fisi'ū), sb. ME. [u. F., ad. L. *fis-*
sura, f. *fissus* (fissus).] 1. A cleft or open-
ing (usu. long and narrow) made by splitting,
cleaving, or separation of parts; 'a narrow
chasm where a breach has been made' (J)
1606. Also fig. 2. *spec.* a. *Path.* A narrow
solution of continuity produced by injury or
ulceration; also, an incomplete fracture of a
bone, without separation of parts ME. b. *Anat.*
Bol., etc. A natural cleft in an organ or
part; e.g. one of the *sulci* which separate the
convolutions of the brain 1656. c. *Her.* A di-
minutive of the bend sinister 1886. 3. = **FIS-**
SURATION 1. 1863.

1. The gaping fissures to receive the rain THOMSON.
Cov. L. needle, a spiral needle for catching to-
gether the gaping lips of wounds; f. veta, a f in the
ear's crust filled with mineral (KAYMOR).

Hence **Fissural** a., of or pertaining to a f.; in-
clined to form fissures.

Fissure (fisi'ū), v. 1656. [f. prec. sb.] 1.
To make a fissure or fissures in; to cleave,
split. 2. *intr.* To become cleft or split.

Fist (fist), sb. [OE. *fist* = WGer. **fasti*.]
1. The hand clenched or closed tightly, with
the fingers doubled into the palm, esp. for
the purpose of striking a blow. b. Hence,
grasp, grip, clutches. Now chiefly *for* ME.
2. The hand. Obs. exc. *for* ME. b. *Printer's*
slang. An index mark 1488. 3. Handwriting
Now only *for* 1553.

1. The Queen, brule the glasse windowes with her
fiste 1626. b. More light then Culver in the Faulcons
f. SERRASER F.O. in vii. 34. Phr. *Hand over f.*: see
HAND. 2. Give us your f., old fellow (collog.). 3
To write a tolerable f. 1864

Hence **Fisted** *adj.* a., having f-*er*, as *close f.*, etc.
Fistful sb., a handful. **Fistiana** (foc), matters
relating to boxing. **Fistic** a. (*ougar*), pugilistic

Fist (fist), v. ME. [f. F. *fist* sb.] 1. *intr.*
To fight with the fists -1705. 2. *trans.* To
strike with the fist 1597. 3. To grasp with the
fist; to handle. Now esp. NAUT. 1607.

2. To the cholerick fisting of every rogue Thy ear is
liable *For* iv. vi. 177

†**Fistic**, sb. 1548. [ad. (through med. L.)
Arab. *fistug* a. Pers. *pistak*, whence (ult.)
PISTACHIO.] = PISTACHIO. -1708. Also f. *nat.*

Fisticuff (fisti'kuf), sb. Also **fisty**-. 1605.
[f. FIST sb. + CUFF sb.] In pl. Blows or fight-
ing with the fists. Also *attrib.* Hence **Fisti-**
cuff v. *trans.* To cuff with the fists (also fig.);
intr. to fight or spar with the fists.

†**Fistinut**. 1676. [corrupt f. *fistic nut*; see
FISTIC sb.] -1775.

†**Fistula** (fisi'ulā), sb. 1481. [a. L.; = 'pipe',
flute'; in OF. *fistire* FISTER sb.] 1. *Path.*
A long, narrow, suppurating canal of morbid
origin in some part of the body; a long, sinu-
ous, pipe-like ulcer with a narrow orifice. Also
fig. and *transf.* 2. A natural pipe or spout in
cetaceous animals, insects, etc. 1646. 3. *Bot.*
A tube through which in early times communi-
cants received the consecrated wine; now used
by the Pope only 1670. 4. *Mus.* A reed in-
strument or pipe of the ancient Romans 1717.

H y w h d h d h e *
be o a ho eba k G 2 Th. f. o apou
he S. I. BROWN.

Hence **Fistular** a. *Bot.* hollow or cylindrical like
a pipe or reed; *Path.* pertaining to, or of the nature
of, a f. So †**Fistulary** a. **Fistuliform** a. of the
form of a reed or tube. **Fistulose**, **Fistulous**
adj. fistular; resembling a pipe or tube in form.
†**Fistulate**, v. 1607. [f. L. *fistulatus*, *fistu-*
lare; see **FISTULA** sb. and -ATE.] 1. *intr.*
To form or grow to a fistula. 2. *trans.* To
make tubular 1751.

Fit, **fyte** (fit), sb. 1. Obs. exc. *arch.* [OE.
fit = OS **fitta*; see next] 1. A part or
section of a poem or song; a canto. 2. A
strain of music, stave 1500.

1. Lo, lordes, heer is a fyt CHAUCER.

Fit (fit), sb. 2. [OE. *fit* *confect*; ? cogn. w.
prec. with primitive sense 'junction', 'meet-
ing'. Cf. Ice. *fitta* to knit, early mod. Du.
villen to accommodate, etc.] 1. *Confect*.
Only in OE. 2. A position of hardship or
danger; an exciting experience; in 16th c. oc-
cas., a mortal crisis -1601. 3. a. A paroxysm;
also, later, a sudden and severe but transi-
tory attack (of illness) 1547. 4. *spec.* A
paroxysm of lunacy -1722. c. A sudden seiz-
ure, such as fainting, hysteria, apoplexy, para-
lysis, or epilepsy; in recent use, esp. an epilep-
tic or convulsive fit. 1621. 4. Hence *transf.*

a. A sudden and transitory state of activity, in-
action, etc. 1886. b. A spell, a short period.
Obs. exc. *arch.* 1583. c. A mood, humour 1680.
d. A violent access of laughter, rage, etc. 1654.
2. Feeling the f. that him forward to die 1591.
3. He had a fever, and when the F. was on him, I
did marke How he did shake *Jul. C.* ii. 120. A f.
of rheumatism or gout BAUN. b. *Fit* a. iv. i. 17.
c. Fits are a mighty help in the Government of a
good-natured Man STURGE. Phr. *To beat into fits*
(collog.): to 'beat hollow'. *To give* (a person) *fits*:
to inflict humiliating defeat on; also, to scold vigor-
ously. 4. & We have our hot and cold fits alternately
FLAVEL. Phr. *By fits and starts*: fitfully, spas-
modically. d. A prolonged f. of grumbling 1874.

Fit (fit), sb. 3. 1688. [f. F. *fit* a.] 1. The
process of fitting or rendering fit. 2. A fitting
or adaptation of one thing to another, e.g. the
adjustment of dress to the body; *coner.* a gar-
ment that fits 1823. 3. *Soap-making*. The
condition of the liquid soap in the operation of
fitting (see **FIT** v.) 1885.

1. Phr. *†Out of f.*: fited out, settled in life; Till
my children are out of F. BUVAN. 2. *coner.* It's
rather a tight f. 1831. *Comb* f. rod, a small iron rod
with a hook at the end, used in *Supercilium* to
raise, take the length of the bolts or screws to be
driven in.

Fit (fit), a. ME. [Of unkn. origin. Partly
influenced by **FEAR** a.] 1. Suited to the cir-
cumstances of the case, answering the purpose,
proper or appropriate. *Const.* *for*, or to with
inf. Also *absol.* 2. Becoming, convenient,
proper, right. Now only in predicative use.
ME. 3. Of the right measure or size -1703.

4. Properly qualified 1573. 5. In a suitable
condition; prepared, ready. *Const.* *for* or to
with *inf.*; otherwise Obs. exc. *arch.* 1569. b
Inclined, disposed. Now chiefly *collog.* and
dialect: Angry enough to; ready to. 1580. 6.
Sport. In good form or condition; hence
collog. perfectly well 1866. 7. *quasi-adv.* =
FITLY ME.

1. Piethce call Gardiner to me, my new Secretary;
I find him a f. fellow *Hen. VIII.* ii. ii. 117. A f.
opportunity 1832. *absol.* Survival of the fittest 1867.
2. What is settled by Custome, though it be not good,
yet at least it is f. *Law* *Par.* *To think, w. f.* 4
F. to command TEMPLE. Phr. *F. to hold a candle to*.
see CANDLE. 5. F. for treasons SHAKS, for service
1823. b. Standing till you are f. to sink J. H. NEW-
MAN. 6. Phr. *As f. as a fiddle*: see **FIDDLER** sb.

Fit (fit), v. 1 ME. [Exc. in sense 1, which is
of unkn. etym., app. f. **FIT** a.]
1. *trans.* To array, marshal (soldiers). *Morte*
Arth.

II. 1. *intr.* To be fit, or suitable. Chiefly
impers. -1725. b. To harmonize with -1594.

2. *trans.* To besit. Chiefly *impers.* 1586. 3.
To answer suit -1749. 4. To be correctly
shaped or adjusted to. Said esp. of dress; also
fig. Often *absol.* 1581. b. *intr.* with *in* (adv.
and prep.) *into*, *in* with 1604.

a. b. Why dost thou laugh? It fits not with this
houre SHAKS. 2. This insolence other kind of answer
fits Murr. 3. Phr. *†To f.* (= serve) *one's turn*. 4.
Euerie true mans apparell fits your Theefe SHAKS.

P. *off*. - *Cap. sh.* *To f.* to a T. see T
turn. A statement which curiously fits in with
our story FLEMING.

III. *trans.* 1. To make fit or suitable, to a-
dapt to the object in view, to qualify, to make
ready. *Const.* *for*, to with *sb.* or *inf.*; otherwise
dialect. Only. 1600. 2. To arrange so as to con-
form or correspond 1580. 3. To fix, apply,
adjust, or insert exactly 1611. 4. *Soap-mak-*
ing. To bring (liquid soap) into such a condition
that it will separate into two strata, the upper
purer than the lower. 1866.

2. The vessels of wrath fitted to destruction *Rom*
ix. 20. To f. a man for a punishment calling 1647. 2
10 f. words to a thought BOWEN. 3. Let each...
well his Helme Murr P. L. vi. 543. Phr. *To f.* on
to try on (a garment, etc.). *To f. the cap on*: to take
an illusion as applying to one's self.

IV. 1. To supply with what is fit or suitable

1591. 2. To visit with a fit penalty, to pun-
ish. Obs. exc. *arch.* 1625.

2. I will f. him to morrow with a f. for his break
face WALTON. Phr. *To f. out*: to equip, rig out. Obs.
exc. *arch.* or *transf.* *To f. up*: to supply with
necessary fitting or stores.

3. With a look that im-
plied—*Will* you for this Miss H. SHAKS.
†**Fit**, v. 2. [f. **FIT** sb. 2.] To force by fits or
paroxysms out of (the usual place) SHAKS.
John. *emix.*

Fitch (fitʃ), sb. 1. Now *dialect*. ME. [var. of
VECH.] = **VECH**; the plant *Ficus sativa*, or
its seed. Also *attrib.*

Fitch (fitʃ), sb. 2. 1502. [a. med. Du. *vusse*,
fisc, whence OF *fisch* FISH v.] 1. = **FIT-**
CH v. 1550. 2. The fur of a polecat 1502.

3. A brush made of the hair of a polecat; also,
a small hog's-brush 1873.

Fitché, -ée (fitʃe), a. Also **Fitchy**. 1572.
[ad. F. *ficht*, *fichté* fixed.] *Her.* Fixed; applied
to a cross, the lower extremity of which is
sharpened to a point. Also **Fitched** a.

Fitchet (fitʃet), 1535 [dim. of **FITCH** sb. 2.]
1. = **FITCH** v. 2. 2. *error*: The weasel,
Obs. exc. *arch.* 1603.

Fitchew (fitʃe), ME. [a. OF. *fisch* (pl.
fiscula), later *fiscum*, dim. formed on MDu.
fisc.] 1. A fennel, polecat. 2. The fur
of the polecat ME. var. †**Fitchock**.

†**Fitchy**, a. 1610. [f. **FITCH** sb. 1.] Resem-
bling a weasel.

Fitchy (fitʃi), a. 2 1650. *Her.* Anglicized f.
FITCHÉ, q. v.

Fitful (fit'ful), a. 1605 [f. **FIT** sb. 2 + -FUL].
A word used once by SHAKS.; popularized since
1800. 1. Characterized by paroxysms. Obs.
exc. in SHAKS. 2. Coming and going by fits
and starts, irregularly changeable, spasmodic,
shifting, capricious 1810.

1. Life's fitful Fear *Macb.* iii. ii. 23. 2. The f.
breeze SCOTT. Hence **Fitful-ly** *adv.* -ness.

Fifty (fifti), *adv.* 1550. [f. **FIT** a.] In a
way that is fit; properly, becomingly, suitably;
opportunately.

A word f. spoken *Par.* xxv. 11.

Fitment (fit'ment), 1608. [f. **FIT** v. +
-MENT.] 1. A making fit. *sym.* v. v. 409.
2. That which is fitting. *Per.* iv. vi. 6. 3.
A piece of furniture. *Usu* pl. **Fittings**. 1851.

Fitness (fit'nes), 1580. [f. **FIT** a. + -NESS.]
1. The quality or state of being fit, or of being
fitted. 2. The quality of fitting exactly -1793.

3. Readiness. *Ham.* v. ii. 209.

1. Haue you, I say, an answer of such f. for all
questions SHAKS. To insist on a mere moral f. 1858
Phr. *The letter and f. of things*: 'fin est' or conform-
ity to the relations inherent in the nature of things;
an 18th c. phrase referring to Clarke's ethical theory.
Hence pop.: What is fitting or appropriate.

Fitted (fited), *adj.* a. 1736. [f. **FIT** v. 1.]
In the senses of the vb.; also *fitted-up*. Often
predicatively: Adapted, calculated, likely.
Const. to with *inf.*

Circumstances f. to be, to them, a state of discipline
1716. Hence **Fittedness**.

†**Fitten**, sb. ME. [?] An untruth, an in-
vention -1825. Hence †**Fitten** v. *intr.* to fib,
tell lies.

Fitter (fiter), sb. 1 1660 [f. **FIT** v. 1.] 1.
One who or that which fits (see the vb.). 2.
spec. in various trades. Also in *Comb.*, as *gas-*
hot-water, etc. f. 1858.

Fitter (fiter), sb. 2 local. 1678. [?] A coal-
broker who vends and loads coals.

Fitters, *sb. pl.* Now *dialect*. 1532. [?] Fragments, pieces.

Which image was with Fire from Heaven broken into f. RALEIGH.

Fitting (*fī'tin*), *vbl sb.* 1607. [f. *FIT* v.1.] 1. The action of *FIT* v.1. 2. *concr.* Anything used in fitting. *Usu. in pl.*: Fixtures, apparatus, furniture, 1823. 3. *Mech. Engin.* The bringing together and adjusting of the parts of engines, machines, etc. 1878.

2 All the roofs, floors, and fittings were burnt FREEMAN.

Fitting (*fī'tin*), *ppl. a.* 1535. [f. *as prec.*] That fits; becoming, proper, suitable; that fits exactly. Hence *Fittingly adv.*, -ness.

Fitz (*fīts*). ME. [AF. spelling of OF. *fiz* pronounced *fīs*] — earlier *fīz* — L. *fixus*.] The AF word for 'son'; chiefly *Hist.* in patronymic designations, e.g. *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzwilliam*, etc., which survive as surnames. In later times new surnames of the kind have been given to the illegitimate sons of princes. Used by Macaulay to designate an Irishman of Anglo-Norman extraction.

Fiumara (*fī'mā'ra*) 1820. [It.] A mountain torrent, also the dry bed left by it.

Five (*fīv*). [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE *fif* (ME. *five*) — OTeut. **fimf* — pre-Teut. **hempa*, modified from OAr. *penge*, whence Skr. *pañca*, Gr. *πέντε*, *pente*, L. *quinque*, etc.] The cardinal number next after four; symbols 5 V.

A. as *adj.* 1. With *sb.* expressed. 2. With ellipsis of *sb.* OE.

1 Lord Warden of the five (= Cinque) ports 1631. Phr. *The five senses*, with. see the *sb.* 2 Nations (Amer. Hist.), the five confederated tribes of Indians. 2 *Five* of the clock, *hora quinta* HUOT. Let me hate Claudius head sent me by five SHAKS.

B. as *sb.* 1. The abstract number five ME. 2 A set of five things 1764. 3. *pl. a.* The five fingers 1825. b. Gloves, shoes, etc., of the fifth size 16. c. Short for *five-pound note* 1837. d. Short for *five-per-cent* 1848. e. (See *FIVE*.) 2 *Cards* A f. of spades 1870. (*Crickets*) To hit a ball for f. 1859. 3. C. Ten to one in fives 1860.

Conds. 1. General: as *f-act*, *guinea*, *year-old*, etc. *barred*, *foiled*, *toiled*, *rayed*, etc.; *-left*. 2. Special: as *f-acre*, a plot consisting of five acres; *finger exercise*, a piece of music to practise the fingers in pianoforte playing; *-lined a.*, consisting of or marked with five lines, esp. of an urgent parliamentary whip; *-mile Act*, an act passed in 1865 forbidding Non-conformist teachers who refused to take the non-resistance oath to come within five miles of any town, etc.; *-per-cent*, stock or shares paying five per cent. on their nominal value; *-stroke* (*St. Bernard*), a stroke by which five points are scored. Also, f. o'clock (see A. 2, *quots*), used *attrib.* in *f. o'clock tea* (colloq. *af-o'clock*).

Five-finger. [OE. *fifingre*, f. *fif* *FIVE* + *FINGER*.] 1. A name of plants: A. the cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*, etc.). b. The oxlip (*Prymula elatior*). c. *Lotus corniculatus*. 2. A species of star-fish 1678. 3. *Cards*. The five of trumps—1674. *Comb.* *five-finger-grass* = 12.

Fivefold (*fīv'fōld*). [OE. *fifteald*, f. *fif* *FIVE* + *-feald* *-FOLD*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Consisting of five together. 2. Five times as great or numerous; quintuple 1557.

1 Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, actions, and spirit, Do give thee five-fold blazon *Tuch. N. i. v. 312*. B. *adv.* In fivefold proportion 1371.

Five-leaf. [OE. *fiflæfe*, f. *fif* *FIVE* + *læf* *LEAF*.] The plant cinquefoil (*Potentilla reptans*).

Fiveving (*fīv'vīŋ*). [-LING, dim. suffix.] 'A twin crystal consisting of five individuals' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Fivepence (*fīv'pēns*). Also *colloq.* *FIP-PENCE*. [f. *FIVE* + *PENCE*.] The value of five pence. In U.S. the value of 5 cents or 2½d.

Fivepenny (*fīv'pēni*), *a. Mod.* [f. *FIVE* + *PENNY*.] Valued at fivepence. A *fivepenny rate*: one at fivepence in the pound.

Fiver (*fīv'vā*). *colloq.* 1853. [f. *FIVE* + *-PR*.] 1. A five-pound note. In U.S. a five-dollar note. 2. Anything that counts as five, as a hit for five at cricket.

Fives 1. 1596. [corrupt f. *AVIVES*.] The strangles. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 54.

Fives 2 (*fāivz*). 1636. [pl. of *FIVE sb.*, used as *sing.* The reason for the name is obscure.] A game in which a ball is struck by the hand against a wall of a prepared court. The number of 'points' in the game is variously 11, 15, 20, or 25.

Comb. *f-court*, a prepared court where fives is played.

Five-twenty. U.S. Used *attrib.* in *Five-twenty bonds* (or *five-twenties*), certain bonds issued by the U.S. government in 1862, 1864, and 1865; so called from being redeemable at any time after *five* years from date of issue and payable in full at the end of *twenty* years.

Fix (*fīks*), *sb.* 1839 [f. the vb.] 1. orig. U.S. A position from which it is difficult to move, a 'tight place', a predicament. 2. The material used for lining a puddling-furnace 1871.

Fix, *a. ME.* [ad. L. *fixus*, *figere*, perh. through OF. *fix*.] = *FIXED* in various senses—1673.

Fix (*fīks*), *v. Pa. t. and ppl. fixed* (*fīkst*). ME. [f. (ult.) L. *fixus*, *figere* to fix, fasten.]

L. 1. *trans.* To fasten, make firm or stable; to set or place and secure against displacement. In immaterial sense: To attach firmly, to implant securely (principles, etc.) 1533. 2.

To give stability or constancy to 1604. 3. To direct steadily and unwaveringly, fasten, set (one's eyes, attention, etc.) *on, upon, 'tō* ME. Also *absol.*, and *intr.* for *refl.* b. Of an object of vision or thought. To rivet (the eye, the attention, etc.) 1752. c. To make immobile or rigid. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1664. 4. *trans.* To deprive of volatility or fluidity. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1450. 5. *trans.* To make (a colour, a drawing, etc.) fast or permanent 1665. 6. To 'corner' 1736, to hold (a person) occupied 1668.

1. His head to be fixed on a poole HALL. I resolved to f. his face in my memory BUNSELL. To f. an imputation on a person BLACKLEY. 2. To f. fluctuating opinions 1793. 3. Why are thine eyes fixt to the sullen earth? SHAKS. To f. the mind upon Heaven 1665. *absol.* Nothing on which attention can f. JOHNSON. c. Ere death her charms should f. 1842.

II. 1. To place definitely and permanently 1568; to establish; to locate 1638. 2. *intr.* for *refl.* To settle permanently 1638. 3. To take up one's position mentally (*Philos.*) 1623; to decide, determine to 1788. 4. To determine the place, time, incidence, etc. of 1833. 5. To settle or assign definitely; to determine 1660. 6. To give a permanent form to 1712. 7. To adjust, make ready for use 1663. 8. To line with a fix (see *FIX sb.* 2) 1881.

1. Phr. *To fix a person up* (colloq.): to provide him with quarters. We are fixed here for some time SOUTHEY. 2. I had... thoughts of fixing in town JANE AUSTEN. 3. Phr. *To f. on or upon*: to decide upon, choose. 4. Here will f. the limits of transgression JOHNSON. Phr. *To f. (a person) with costs, liability*, etc.: to put upon him the obligation of meeting them. 5. The opening of the session... is fixed for next Tuesday FRANKLIN. 6. It [Wycliffe's Translation of the Bible] has fixed the language MAURICE. 7. To f. the press for copying WASHINGTON.

Hence *FIXABLE a.* *Fixer*, one who or that which fixes.

Fixation (*fīks'et[ən]*). ME. [ad. med. L. *fixationem* (used in *Alchemy*), f. *fixare* to *FIX*.] 1. The action of fixing (see *FIX v.*) 1652; the fact or condition of being fixed 1631; a fixed location, proportion or standard 1614. 2. *esp.* in scientific uses: The action of depriving of volatility or fluidity. In mod. use The process of rendering solid a liquid or semi-liquid substance; also, the process of causing (a gas) to combine with a solid. ME. *fb.* The condition of being non-volatile or able to resist the action of fire—1721.

1. The f. of the Popes in the Metropolis HAYLIN. The F. of Colours 1671. The f. of the punishment BENTHAM, of Thought 1864. On locomotion and f. in plants and animals 1894.

Fixative (*fīks'etiv*). 1644. [f. *FIX v.* + *-ATIVE* Cf. *F. fixatif*.]

A. *adj.* Tending to fix.

B. *sb.* That which serves to set or fix colours, charcoal drawings, etc. 1870.

Fixature (*fīks'etjur*). 1860. [f. *as prec.*]

A gummy preparation for fixing the hair.

A stick of f. for the moustachios 1860.

Fixed (*fīkst*), *ppl. a.* ME. [i. *Fix v.*]

1. Placed or attached firmly 1577. b. *Her. Of a cross* = *FIRME*. 1688. 2. In immaterial sense: Firmly attached or implanted. Now rarely of persons: Firmly resolved; constant 1580. 3. Made rigid or immobile 1608. 4. a. Deprived of volatility 1766. b. Not easily volatilized 1641. c. Of acids and oils: That cannot be evaporated or distilled without decomposition 1800. 5. Fast, permanent as a colour, etc. 1791. 6. Stationary or unchanging in relative position ME. 7. Not fluctuating; definite, permanent 1698. 8. Prepared, put in order 1638.

1 Where the firm or f. Ice lies 1694. 2 *Fixed idea* an idea unduly dominant in the brain [*F. idee fixe*]. *Fixed fact* a well-established fact. U.S. A man of no fix Resolution HEARNE. 3. Her eyes... were f. and staring W. BLACK. 4. a. *Fixed air* Black's name for carbonic dioxide (carbonic acid), see *Air sb.* b. *Fixed alkali* see *ALKALI*. 6. *Fixed point*: a place where a policeman is permanently stationed. *Fixed star*: a star which appears always to occupy the same position in the heavens (cf. *planet*). *Fixed capital*: see *CAPITAL sb.* 7. One loves f. Laws, and the other arbitrary Power Sir W. TEMPLE. 8. *Fixed ammunition*, a charge of powder and shot enclosed together in a wrapper or case ready for loading (Knight).

Hence *Fixedly adv.* *Fixedness*, the quality or condition of being f.; the quality of being non-volatile.

Fixidity (*fīks'itidi*). Now *rare*. 1762. [badly f. *FIXED ppl. a.*, after *fluidity*.] = *FIXITY*.

Fixing (*fīks'ŋ*), *vbl sb.* 1605. [f. *FIX v.*]

1. The action of *FIX v.* in various senses; *concr.* that which fixes. 2. *concr.* In *pl.* (orig. U.S.) Apparatus, equipment; trimmings; garnishing 1827. b. = *FIX sb.* 2. 1874. *Comb.* 1. *bath* (*Photogr.*), the bath in which a developed negative or positive is plunged in order to fix it.

Fixion. 1555. [ad. med. L. *fixionem*] = *FIXATION* 2.—1631.

Fixity (*fīks'iti*). 1666. [f. L. *fixus*; see *FIX a.* and *-ITY*.] 1. Orig. *spec.*: The property of enduring heat without volatilization or loss of weight. 2. *gen.* The quality or condition of being fixed (see *FIXED*) 1791.

2. *Fixity of Tenure*: the condition of having a permanent tenure.

Fixive (*fīks'iv*), *a. rare*. [L. type **fixivus*] Adapted or tending to fix. COLERIDGE.

Fixure (*fīks'tjur*). 1598. [Altered f. *FIXURE*, after *mixture*.] 1. The action of fixing, the process of becoming fixed; fixedness. 2.

Anything fixed, or made firm, stable, or immobile; U.S. in *pl.* 'fixings' 1812. 3. *Law in pl.* Things of an accessory character annexed to houses or lands, which become, immediately on annexation, part of the reality itself (Wharton) 1758. 4. A person or thing permanently established in a particular place or position 1788. 5. *Sports*, rarely *Comm.* An appointment or date for a meet, race, etc.; hence, the meet, race, etc. itself. 1825.

1. The firm f. of thy foot Merry W. III. iii. 67 [*F* 1 and *Q*, of 1630]. 2. There are no fixures in nature The universe is fluid and volatile. EMERSON. 4. Miss Goldworthy was a f. at her side MAN. D'ARBLAY. 5. Fixures of the principal... yachting clubs 1869.

Fixure (*fīks'tjur*). *Obs.* or *arch.* See *prec.* 1603. [ad. late L. *fixura*, f. *figere* to *FIX*.] Fixed condition, position, or attitude; fixedness, stability.

Fizgig, **fizgig** (*fīz'gig*). 1529. [f. ? + *GIG*. Sense 3 is app. f. *FIZZ* only; sense 4 f. *Sp. fiza* harpoon.] 1. A frivolous gadabout woman, = *GIG*. 2. A whipping-top 1656. 3. A kind of firework; a squib 1644. 4. A kind of harpoon. Also *FISH-GIG*. 1565. 5. A gimcrack, a crotchety 1822.

Fizz, **fiz** (*fīz*), *sb. colloq.* 1734. [f. next vb.] 1. A hissing sound 1842. 2. A fuss 1734; 'go' 1856. 3. Something that fizzes, esp. champagne 1864.

Fizz, **fiz** (*fīz*), *v.* 1665. [Echoic.] To make a hissing or sputtering sound; to move with a hissing sound. Hence *Fizzy a.*, effervescent 1855.

Fizzle (*fīz'l*), *sb.* 1598. [f. next vb.] L. The action of breaking wind quietly; the action of hissing or sputtering. 2. A failure or fiasco 1846.

Fizzle (*fīz'l*), *v.* 1532. [See *-LE*. Cf. *FIZZ*] 1. *intr.* To break wind quietly—1739. 2. *intr.*

To nass or spu e 859 3 f₄ (ch efly L S
c / To f m lo 2 f s o 847

a 1b b k o h 83
Fjeld (191d). 1860 [a Norw. fjeld — ON.
fall, see FELL sb.²] An elevated rocky plateau,
almost bare.

Fjord, var. of FIORD.

Flabbergast (flæ'ba:gst), v. collq. 1772.
[? An arbitrary formation suggested by FLABBY
and AGHAST.] trans. To put to confusion and
embarrassment; to astonish utterly, confound.
Hence Flabbergast n. gnc made (rare).

Flabby (flæ bi), a. 1598. [A modification
of FLAPPY with a feebler sound.] 1. Hanging
loose by its own weight, yielding to the touch
and easily moved or shaken, flaccid, limp. 2.
Weak, wanting back-bone; nerveless 1791. 3.
Clammy 1780

1 His f. Flanks decrease DRYDEN. 2 An indolent
kind of creature CAMVLE. 3 F weather 1780.
Hence Flabbily adv. Flabbiness.

Flabell 1550. [ad. L. *flabellum* fan, f. (ult.)
here to blow.] A fan — 1681.

Flabellate (flæbel'it), a. 1819 [f. L. *fla-
bellum* (see prec) + -ATE²] Bot. and Zool.
Fan-shaped.

Flabellation (flæbél'atshn), 1658. [a. F., f.
L. *flabellare*.] Surg. The action of fanning.

Flabellum, comb. f. L. *flabellum* fan, indi-
cating a fan-like form or arrangement, as in
flabellifoliate, *flabellinerved* adjs.

Flabelliform (flæbél'ifm), a. 1777. [f. L.
flabellum + -IFORM.] Fan-like

Flabellum (flæbél'm), Pl. -la (error. -i).
1667. [L.; see FLABEL.] 1. A fan; esp. used
of a fan carried in religious ceremonies 1875.
2. Science. A fan-shaped part of anything.

Flabille, a. rare. 1727. [ad. L. *flabilis*, f.
here to blow.] Of musical instruments: Wind-
Also trans.

Flaccid (flæksid), a. 1620. [a. F. *flaccide*,
ad. L. *flaccidus*, f. *flaccus* flabby.] 1. Wanting
in stiffness, hanging or lying loose in wrinkles;
limp, flabby; relaxed. Chiefly of flesh. 2.
Wanting vigour and energy, limp, feeble 1647.
1 His double chin over his f. white-brown shirt
collar THACKERAY. 2 A scheme that has left us f.
and drained TENNISON. Hence Flaccidly adv.
-ness.

Flaccidity (flæksid'it), 1676. [f. prec. Cf.
F. *flaccidité*.] 1. The quality or condition of
being flaccid. 2. A disease of silkworms. [tr.
It *flaccidesca*, f. *flaccidus*.] KILBY.

Flacherie (flæ'færi), 1885. [F] = FLAC-
CIDITY 2.

Flacian (flæ'shän), 1565 [f. *Flavius* + -AN.]
A. adj. Of or pertaining to Flavius Illyricus,
a Protestant divine of the 16th c., who opposed
the adaphonist views of Melancthon.

B. sb. A follower of Flavius Illyricus, an
anti-Adaphonist. Hence Flacianism, the doc-
trine of the Flacians.

Flacker (flæ'kæ), v. Now dial. [ME.
flakeren; a frequentative f the echoic stem
flæ-; intr. To flap, flutter, throb. Also trans.
To flap (the wings). ME.

Flacket (flæ'ket), Now dial. ME. [a. ONF.
**flaquet*, *flaspert*, dim. of *flaque*; see FLASK.]
A flask, or bottle; now, a barrel-shaped vessel
for holding liquor.

Flacon (flæ'kən), 1824. [F.; see FLAGON.]
A small stoppered bottle; esp. a smelling-bottle.

Flag (flægi), sb. 1 ME. [Of obscure origin;
cf. Du *flag*, also mod. Da *flag*.] 1. One of
various endogenous plants, with a bladed or
ensiform leaf, mostly growing in moist places.
Now properly, a member of the genus *Iris* (esp.
f. *pseudacorus*). b. In pl. or collect. sing. A
kind of coarse grass 1577. 2. The blade of a
plant, e. g. of *Iris* and of cereals 1578.

1. The green flagge (will) smoke in the flame Lo.
BENNETT. 2 The wheat was then showing a beauti-
ful f. JEFFERSON.

Comb. f. basket (dial), a basket made of reeds;
broom, a broom commonly made of birch-wigs, or
of the leaves of the dwarf palm; leaf, an iris;
worm, a worm found in the roots of flags and used
by anglers.

Flag (flægi), sb. 2 ME. [Cf. Icel. *flag* the
spot where a turf has been cut out, ON. *flaga*
slab of stone; also FLAKA sb.²] 1. A turf,
sod. Also collect. Now dial. 2. A flat slab

of any flagra d o ch may be s.
no f. 3000, a flagstone 1604. In pl. A
flagged foot-pavement 1802.

Flag (flægi), sb. 3 1486. [? subst. use of
FLAG a.] a. pl. The quill-feathers of a bird's
wing. b. The cruel feathers of a hawk 1890.

Flag (flægi), sb. 4 1481. [First found in Eng.,
prob. onomatopoeic. Cf. Da. *flag*, Sw. *flagg*,
Flgge, Du. *flag*, Ger. *flodge* (17th c.).] 1. A
piece of stuff (usually bunting), varying in size,
colour, and device, but usu. oblong or square,
attached by one edge to a staff or to a halyard,
used as a standard, ensign or signal, and also
for display. Also trans. and fig. a. Naut.
A flag carried by a flagship, as an admiral's em-
blem of rank about 1665. b. A flagship 1652
c. Applied to the admiral 1665. 3. *Flags*. An
apron 1851. 4. *Sporting*. The tail of a setter
or Newfoundland dog. Also occurs of a horse.
1839. 5. *Printing*. A mark indicating an
omission by the compositor; an 'out'.

1. Black, red, white, yellow f., see the eds. *fig.*
Beaumont's enigma yet f. Crysmen in thy lips. And
Deaths pale f. is not advanced there *Howe's f. 1*,
ut. 66. *Pr. P. (of true)* a white flag, carried or
displayed by an enemy, to express a wish for a parley.
Hence, the person or the ship dispatched with it.
To lower or strike the ensign, to take it down, esp.
in token of respect, submission, or surrender. 2. *To*
hoist or strike the ensign, (of the admiral) to enter upon
or relinquish command.

Comb. f. boat, a mark-boat in sailing or rowing
matches; -captain, the captain of a flagship; -day,
a day on which money is raised for a cause by the sale
of small flags or other tokens as evidence of having
given; -lieutenant, an officer acting as aide-de-camp
to an admiral; -list, the roll of flag-officers or ad-
mirals; -pay, the pay of a flag-officer or admiral;
-rank, the rank of admiral; -share, an admiral's
share (one-eighth) of prize-money; -station (*Rail-*
ways), a place where trains stop only when signalled
to do so; -wagging (*Mit. slough*), signaling with
flags held in the hand.

Flag, a. 1591. [a. OF. *flac* (= L. *flaccus*).]
Hanging down, drooping, pendulous — 1765.

Flag (flægi), v. 1 1545. [? f. prec.; cf. OF.
flagur to become flaccid. But prob. partly
onomatopoeic.] 1. intr. To hang down; to
slap about loosely. 1b. trans. To allow to
droop; to drop — 1757. 2. intr. To become
flaccid. Now only of plants: To droop, fade.

1611. 7g. intr. Of wings. To move feebly or
ineffectually. Of a bird. To move its wings
feebly. Also fig. — 1764. 4. trans. To lag
through fatigue; to lose vigour or energy 1639.

b. Of an author, a game, conversation, etc.
To grow dull or languid 1678. 7g. trans. a.
lit. Of a bird, etc. To cease to ply vigorously
(its wings) from fatigue. Of conditions, etc.
To clog, impede — 1775. b. Hence To depress,
enfeeble — 1757.

1. Its sail, were flagging in the breathless ocean
SHALLY. 2 The white crops f. and the turnip-
leaves turn yellow 1846. 3 The Wings of Time
flagged dully after it Cowley.

Flag (flægi), v. 2 1685. [f. FLAG sb. 1] + *tr.*
trans. To plant about with reeds, EVELYN.
2. To tighten (the seams of a barrel) with rushes
1757. 3. To cut off the blade of (wheat) 1846.

Flag (flægi), v. 3 1615. [f. FLAG sb. 2] trans.
To pave with or as with flagstones.

Flag (flægi), v. 4 1875. [f. FLAG sb. 4] 1.
To place a flag over or upon; to decorate with
flags. 2. a. To inform, communicate, or warn
by flag-signals 1885. b. To decoy (game, esp.
deer) by waving a flag or the like 1884.

Flagellant (flædzel'ant, flædzel'ant), 1563.
[ad. L. *flagellans*, *flagellare*, f. *flagellum*.]
A. sb. 1. One of a 13th c. sect of fanatics
(L. *flagellantes*) who scourged themselves by
way of religious discipline or penance. Usu.
pl. 2. trans. One who flagellates (himself or
others). Also fig. 1785.

B. adj. Given to flagellation. Also fig. 1880.
The f. head-master of Eton SWINBURNE.
Hence Flagellantism.

Flagellate (flædzel'it), a. 1877. [f. FLA-
GELLUM + -ATE².] 1. Biol. Furnished with
vibratile flagella, also, = FLAGELLIFORM. 2.
Bot. Having runners or runner-like branches 1882.

Flagellate (flædzel'it), v. 1623. [f. L.
flagellat, *flagellare*, f. *flagellum*] trans. To
scourge, whip. Also fig.

[That] the angels were created only to f. and burn
us LAMPSON.

Flagellated (flædzel'it), a. 1887. [f.
FLAGELLATE a.] Zool. and Biol. Provided
with flagella.

Flagellation (flædzel'atshn), ME. [ad. L.
flagellatio, *flagellare*.] The action of scourging; esp.
the scourging of Christ or a picture of this.

Flagellator (flædzel'atsh), 1691. [f. L.
flagellare.] One who scourges or flogs; 1
FLAGELLANT. Hence Flagellatory a., per-
taining to flagellation.

Flagelliform (flædzel'ifm), a. 1826. [f.
FLAGELLUM + -IFORM.] Zool. and Bot. Hav-
ing the form of a FLAGELLUM.

Flagellum (flædzel'itm), Pl. -la. 1807
[L.; = 'scourge']. 1. Bot. A whip, scourge.
2. Bot. A runner 1887; Zool. and Anat. a lash
like appendage 1850.

Flagolet (flædzel'it, flædzel'it), 1650.
[a. F., dim. of OF. *flagel*.] 1. A small wind
instrument, having a mouthpiece at one end,
six principal holes, and sometimes keys. 2.
An organ-stop with the tone of a flagolet 1824.

Mr. J. Jones, the natural humours of stringed in-
struments, so called from the quality of their tone.

Flagolet (flædzel'it, flædzel'it), 1885. [F.,
corruption of *flagolet*, dim. of *flagel* — L.
flagellus.] A species of honey-bee.

Flagging (flæ'gig), vbl. sb. 1 1611. [f. FLAG
v. 1] The action of FLAG v. 1

Flagging, vbl. sb. 2 1622. [f. FLAG v. 2] 1.
The action of paving with flagstones 1656. 2.
a. *ner*. The material used in paving; hence, the
pavement.

Flagging (flæ'gig), ppl. a. 1545. [f. FLAG
v. 1] That flags, drooping; failing. Hence
Flaggingly adv.

Flaggy (flæ'gi), a. 1 ME. [f. FLAG sb. 1]
1. Abounding in flags or reeds; made of flags
or reeds; flag-like. 2. Of corn, straw, etc.
Having a large FLAG. 1842

1 Old Chaucer f. lunkes G. FLETCHER
Flaggy (flæ'gi), a. 2 Now dial. 1565. [f.
FLAG v. 1] 1. Hanging down lumpy, droop-
ing 1576. 2. Flaccid flabby

1 His f. wages when forth he did de ply. Were
like two sayes. SHAKESPEARE. Hence Flaggyly adv.

Flaggy (flæ'gi), a. 3 1847. [f. FLAG v. 2]
Readily split into flags, laminate.

Flagitate (flædzel'it), a. 1623 [f. L. *flagi-
tat* -pphæstem, f. (ult.) *flagellare* see FLAGRANT.]
trans. To entreat earnestly; to importune
(rare).

Canst thou himself shall go and f. the Dutch CARVER.
Hence Flagitation, earnest or passionate importu-
nity.

Flagitious (flædzel'itsh), a. MF. [ad. L.
flagitiosus, f. *flagitium* shameful act; related to
flagitare.] 1. Of persons: Guilty of or ad-
dicted to atrocious crimes; heinous, infamous.

2. Of actions, character, etc.: Extremely wicked,
heinous, villainous 1550

1 Comes shall. when in ruin you f. town Paris.
2 The f. life of the Pontiff Naves.
Hence Flagitiously adv. Flagitiousness.

Flag-man, 1666. [f. FLAG sb. 4 + MAN.]
1. An admiral, a flag-officer — 1713. 2. One
who carries or signals with a flag 1832.

Flag-officer, 1665. [f. FLAG sb. 4 + OFFI-
CER.] Naut. An officer who carries a flag. a.
An admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral. b.
In U.S. navy 1837-1862, an officer in actual
command of a squadron.

Flagon (flæ'gən), [ME. *flakon*, ad. OF.
flacon — earlier *flacon* — mod. l. *flaconem*;
see FLASK sb.] 1. A large bottle for holding
wine or other liquors; now often, a glass bottle
of flattened globular shape with a neck 1470

2. A large vessel containing a supply of drink
for use at table, now esp. one with a handle
and spout 1512. 3. As much as a flagon will
hold, also, a flagon and its contents 1602.

1 He set the f. on the table, and sat down SEDDT.
3 He had drank many a flaggon JOHNSON.

Flagrance (flæ'græns), rare. 1612. [ad. L.
flagrantia, f. *flagrans* FLAGRANT.] = next.

Flagrancy (flæ'græns), 1599. [See prec.
and -ANCY.] 1. lit. Glowing or blazing con-
dition. Obs. or arch. Also fig. 2. Of an of-
fence, evil, etc.: Heinousness, enormity 1714

1 Lust causeth a Flagrancy in the eyes BACON.
2 The f. of the provocation H. WALPOLE

07

o (Ger. Kohn), o (Fr. peu), ü (Ger. Müller).

2. General: as *f.-banner*: *-breathing*; *-bred*; *-coked*, *-upfired*, *-rinsed*; *-shaped*; *-proof*, etc.
3. Special: *f.-bearer*, a humming-bird of the genus *Selasphorus*; *-bed* (*Steam-engine*), the fire-brick floor of a *f.-chamber*; *-bridge*, 'a wall rising from the floor of a furnace to cause the flame to impinge upon the bottom of the boiler' (Knight); *-chamber* (*Stemmerine*), 'the space immediately behind the

Flan (flan). 1868. [a *F. flan*, orig. a round cake.] *Corning*. A disk of metal before stamping; a blank. **b.** (Also ||flan) An open tart containing fruit, etc. (cf. **FLAWN**) 1845

o (Ger. Köln), o (Fr. par), ü (Ger. Müller).

ei (Fr. *dame*). ē (cirl). ē (ēo) (there). ẽ

[*r*] (*rein*). *ē* (*En faire*). *ǣ* (*fir, fern, earth*).

Flanch (flaŋʃ), *sb* 1 Also **flanche**. 1562. [*pa* OF. *flanche* fem., = *flanc* masc., FLANK.] *Her*. A sub-ordinary formed on each side of the shield by a line convex towards the centre, always borne double. Hence **Flanché** *ppl* *a*.

Flanch (flaŋʃ), *sb* 2 Also **flanch**. 1726. [*prob* f. FLANCH 1.] = FLANGE 2.

Flanch (flaŋʃ), *v*. Also **flannch**. 1776 [*with* primary sense 'to extend laterally', f. FLANC FLANK.] *intr*. To spread, widen out; to slope outwards towards the top. Also with *out*, *off*.

Flanconade (flaŋkɔnəd), 1664. [*a* F. f. *flanc*.] *Fencing*. A thrust in the side.

Flanderkin. 1694. [*f* next -KIN.] A Fleming. Also *attrib*. = Flemish. -1821.

Flanders (flaŋdɜz), 1460. [*ad* Du. *Vlaanderen* pl.; an ancient countship now broken up.] *Short* for: *a*. *Flanders-lee*; *b*. *Flanders-horse*. 1718.

Flâneur (flaŋœr), 1872. [*f* f. *flâner* to stroll.] A lounge or saunterer, an idle man about town. Hence **Flânerie** (flaŋ'ri), the disposition or practice of a *f*.

Flang (flæŋ), 1538. A miner's two-pointed pick.

Flange (flændʒ), *sb*. 1688. [*f* FLANCH *sb* 2.] 1. A widening or branching out, as of a vein of ore; the part that widens out. 2. A projecting flat rim, collar, or rib, used to strengthen an object, to guide it, to keep it in place, to facilitate its attachment to another object, etc. 1735. 3. Hence, any rim or projecting surface; also, a flattened-out disk for covering the end of a pipe or cylinder. Also *flang* *f*. 1876.

attrib. and *Comb*. as *f*-joint, a joint in pipes, etc., made by two flanges bolted together; -pipe (U.S.), pipe in sections with flanges for fitting together; -rail, (a) U.S. a rail having on one side a flange to keep wheels, etc., from running off; (b) a rail with a flanged base.

Flange (flændʒ), *v*. 1820. [See FLANCH *v*., and *prec*. *sb*.] 1. *intr*. To widen out. Also with *out*. 2. *trans*. To supply with a flange, form a flange upon 1873. Hence **Flanged** *ppl*. *a*. made or fitted with a flange.

Flank (flæŋk), *sb*. ME. [*a* F. *flanc* — pop. L. **flancum*, (according to *Dier*) a nasalized form of L. *flaccus*; hence, lit. 'the weak part of the body'.] 1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal or a man between the ribs and the hip. 2. The belly; the womb -1481. 3. *Ferriery*. *pl*. A wrench or other grief in the back of a horse 1706. 4. The side or lateral part of anything, e.g. of a building, etc. 1624. 5. *Arm*. The extreme left or right side of an army or body of men in military formation; a wing 1548. 6. *Fortif*. Any part of a work so disposed as to defend another by a flanking fire; esp. the part of a bastion reaching from the curtain to the face and defending the opposite face 1590. 7. *Mech*. The straight part of the tooth of a wheel which receives the impulse 1842.

1. *Marking-iron* to brand the flanks of colts and cattle 1608. 4. *Mountains*. With cities on their flanks 1659. 5. He scarce had ended, when to Right and Left the Front Divided, and to either F. reared Murr. *Phr*. To turn the *f*. of: see TURN.

attrib. and *Comb*. (senses 5, 6), as *f*. attack, company, defiance, file, fire, march, movement, etc., *f*-wise *adv*. Also, *f*-bone, the ilium; -wall, a side wall.

Flank (flæŋk), *v*. 1548. [*f* *prec*. *sb*.] 1. *intr*. To shoot on the flank or sideways. 2. *trans*. To strengthen or protect on the flank. Also *fig*. 1596. 3. To menace or attack the flank of; to take in flank 1599. 4. To be placed or situated at the flank of. Also *pass*. To be flanked by or with: to have on the flanks. 1651. 5. *intr*. To border on or upon -1828. 6. *trans*. To march past or go round the flank of; U.S. slang, to dodge, etc. 1872. 7. Of a ship: To present the broadside to (a gale) 1762.

2. A strong intrenchment, flanked with bastions 1785. 3. The ball (of one of our guns) flanked our own trenches 1782. 4. A mountain, flanked by real precipices 1. STRIPPAN.

Flanker (flæŋkɜ), *sb*. 1550. [*f* FLANK *v*.] 1. Anything which flanks; esp. a fortification placed so as to command the flank of an enemy. 2. One posted on either flank; esp. Mil. one of a body of skirmishers thrown out upon the flanks of an army, to guard the line of march 1827.

2. Their services as scouts and flankers proved invaluable 1863.

Flanker (flæŋkɜ), *v*. 1598. [*f* *prec*. *sb*.] 1. *trans*. To support or protect on the flanks; to defend or command from a flanker; to strengthen with flankers. 2. *intr*. To make an attack on the flank 1603.

Flannel (flænnəl), *sb*. 1503. [First recorded in Eng. Orig. *flannen*; a corruption of Welsh *gwlanen*, f. *gwlan* wool.] 1. An open woollen stuff, of loose texture, usually without a nap. 2. *pec*. A Welshman. *Merry IV*. v. v. 172. 3. *pl*. Underclothing, bandages, or garments of flannel 1722. 3. *attrib*. Made of, or resembling, flannel 1835.

2. *Phr*. To get or receive one's flannels (flannel slaug) to get into the school cricket or football eleven. *Comb*. *f*-cake, a thin griddle-cake. Hence **Flannellet**, *f*. (a) a very soft flannel measuring 28 inches in width; (b) an imitation flannel made of cotton. *Flannelly* *a*. *f*-like; also *fig*.

Flannel (flænnəl), *v*. 1784. [*f* *prec*. *sb*.] *trans*. To wrap in flannel; to rub with flannel. Hence **Flannelled** *ppl* *a*.

Flanning (flænnɪŋ), 1849. [*?* Cf FLANGE *v*.] The internal flare or splay of a window-jamb or fireplace.

Flap (flæp), *sb*. ME. [*f* next *vb*.; cf. Du. *flap* blow, lid of a can, etc.] 1. The action of FLAP *v*.; esp. the motion of something broad and loose, or a blow given with it; also the resulting noise. 2. Something broad to strike with; e.g. a fly-flapper -1726. 3. 'Anything that hangs broad and loose, fastened only on one side' (J.) 1522. 4. Something broad and flat, hanging or working (vertically) on or as on a hinge; e.g. a valve 1565. *b*. *Anat*. (a) The epiglottis -1802; (b) in fishes: The operculum or gill-cover 1881. 5. A broad and loose piece of anything 1603. 6. *Surg*. A portion of skin or flesh, separated from the underlying part, but remaining attached at the base 1807. 7. *pl*. *Farr*. A disease in the mouth of horses 1587.

1. The *f*. of a swan's wing would break a man's leg 1608. 3. Thou greene Sarcenet *f*. for a sore eye *Ph*. *a* *Cr* v. 1. 36 The flaps of a hat 1892. 4. One Table, the *f*. broken 1751. *Tide* *f*. a valve used to shut off the tide water from a sewer. 5. The damp'd flat flaps of a shoulder of mutton 1608. *Comb*.: *f*. fracture = compound fracture; -month, one with broad dring lips; -sight, in a rifle, one that turns up or down on a hinge, -wing (*dia*), the swift.

Flap (flæp), *v*. ME. [*prob*. echoic; cf. *clap*. *slap*, etc.] 1. *trans*. To strike with a sudden blow. *Obs*. *exc*. *dia*. 2. To strike with something flexible and broad ME. *b*. *intr*. To make a flap or stroke 1581. 3. *trans*. To toss smartly (now *dia*) ME.; *intr*. To flap down (*colloq*.) 1650. 4. *intr*. To swing or sway about loosely, to flutter 1529. *b*. *trans*. (causal) To cause to flap 1565. 5. *intr*. Of a hat: To have the flaps swaying up and down 1679. *trans*. to pull down the flaps of 1751. 6. *trans*. To move up and down, beat (the wings) 1567. Also *absol*, and *intr*. Also of wings. 7. *intr*. (with *adv*.) To make way by flapping 1775.

1. To *f*. in the mouth (with a lie) to tell a barefaced falsehood to. 2. They flapp'd my light out as I read TANNISON. 3. The cheery deep-red curtains flapped and fluttered idly in the wind 1608. 5. *trans*. They had flapped their hat over their eyes 1802. 7. A slate-blue heron flapped fifty yards up the creek 1802.

Flapdoodle (flæp'du:dl), *sb*. *colloq*. 1833. [*Arbitrary*.] 1. 'The stuff they feed fools on'. MARRYAT. 2. Nonsense; 'boon'; also, a gawdaw 1878. Hence **Flapdoodle** *v*. *intr*. to talk nonsense.

Flap-dragon (flæp'dræŋ), *sb*. 1588. [*f* FLAP *v*. + DRAGON.] 'A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them' (J.). Also, that which is thus caught and eaten -1622.

1. Thou art easier swallowed than a *f* SHARK. Hence **Flapdragon** *v*. to swallow, as a *f* SHARK.

Flapjack (flæp'dʒæk), *now* *dia*. or U.S. 1600. [*f* FLAP *v*. (sense 3) + JACK.] 1. A pancake; also, an apple turnover. 2. *dia*. The lapwing 1847.

Flapper (flæpɜ), *sb*. 1570 [*f* FLAP *v*. + ER.] 1. One who flaps or strikes another. Hence (after Swift): One who arouses the attention or jogs the memory; a remembrancer.

Also, a reminder 1726. 2. That which flaps 1570. 3. A young wild duck 1773. 4. A broad fin or flipper; the tail of a crustacean 1836. 5. Applied to young girls who have not yet 'put their hair up': sometimes with implication of flightiness, or lack of decorum (*flang*, or *collog*) 1903.

1. (The absent-minded philosophers of Laputa) always keep a *f*. in their family. And the business of this Officer is, gen'y to strike with his bladder the mouth of him who is to speak, and the Right Ear of him, to whom the speaker addresseth himself Swift, *Gulliver*, III. 11, 17. *Comb*. *f*-skate, *flang*, *flang*.

Flare (flɛə), *sb* 1 Also in sense 4) *flair* 1814. [*f*. FLARE *v*.] 1. A dazzling but unstable light; a sudden outburst of flame. Also *fig*. *Oriental* *on*. 2. *Acad*. - FLARE-UP 3. Also *trans*. 1883. 3. *Photo*. *v*. An indistinct image of the diaphragm in the camera 1868. 4. *Ship-building*. Gradual swelling or bulging outwards and upwards 1853. *trans*. of a skirt, etc.

Flare (flɛə), *sb* 2 *dia* 1847. [*?*] The fat about a pig's kidney. Also *attrib*.

Flare (flɛə), *v*. 1550 [*?*] Some compare mod Norw. *flara* 'to blaze'. 1. *trans*. To spread out, display. Hence, To wave to and fro. 1550. 2. *intr*. To spread out conspicuously -1837. 3. To spread or cause to spread gradually outwards 1644. 4. *intr*. To burn with a spreading, unstable flame, to shine as such a flame does: to glow with or as with flame. Also *trans*, and *fig*. 1632. *b*. *trans*. To light up with a flare 1715.

2. *Merry IV*. vi. 42. 3. *Th*. a gunwale *f*. outwards W. *brave*. A skirt slightly flared about the hem 1930. 4. *Phr*. *flay* up to burst into a sudden blaze; hence, to break out into sudden anger.

Flare-up (flɛə'ʌp), 1837. [*f*. the *phr*.; see *prec*. *Usu*. stressed on first syll.] 1. A sudden breaking out into flame 1839. 2. *fig*. A violent commotion 1837. 3. *Acad*. A night-signal made by burning something highly inflammable 1858.

2. Some of our young citizens... got into a flare-up with a party of boatmen... a desperate row it was too 114; *reunion*.

Flaring (flɛəɪɪŋ), *ppl* *a*. 1593. [*f* FLARE *v*.] 1. That flares, spreading out conspicuously -1641; glaring, showy, gaudy 1600. 2. Of a vessel, etc.: That has its sides curving gradually outwards from the base 1627. 3. Blazing irregularly, shining brightly and fitfully 1632.

3. *F*. tapers brightening as they waste 1608. Hence **Flaringly** *adv*. (thats)

Flash (flæʃ), *sb* 1 *Mil*. [*Of* echoic origin. Cf. *PLASH*.] A pool, a marshy place. Now *local*.

Flash (flæʃ), *sb* 2 1566. [*f* FLASH *v*.]

1. 1. A sudden outburst of flame or light; a sudden, quick, transitory blaze. 2. *trans*. The brief period during which a flash is visible 1625. 3. A brief outburst of something regarded as resembling a flash 1602. 4. Superficial brilliancy; ostentation 1605 *fig*. A brilliant or showy person, usually, a coxcomb, 1607-1808. 6. A preparation of cayenne pepper or capsicum with burnt sugar, for colouring spirits 1820. 7. U.S. A brief telegraphic news dispatch.

2. Three flashes of blue lightning 1608. *Phr*. *f*. in the pan. *lit*. an explosion of gunpowder without any communication beyond the touch-hole; *fig*. an abortive effort or outbreak. 2. *In a* *f*. 'instantaneously'. 3. Flashes of Merman's Hand *v*. 211.

II. (cf. FLASH *v*. 1.) 1. A sudden movement of water; a splash; a breaker -1713. 2. A sudden rush of water, let down from a weir, to take a boat over shallow places 1677. 3. *trans*. A sudden burst of rain, wind, etc. -1806. 3. A contrivance for producing a 'flash' (senses II. 1, 2 *b*.) 1708.

Comb.: *f*-flue, the flue underneath an engine-end or similar externally fired boiler; -lamp, (a) *flashing*, a lamp used to give a *f*-light; (b) an electric torch (see TORCH *sb*); -light, (a) a light so arranged as to give forth sudden flashes, used for signals and in light-houses; (b) *Photogr*. a sudden light, usually made by blowing magnesium powder through a small flame; -pan, (a) the pan for holding the priming in an old flint-lock; (b) a pan in which powder is flashed as a signal; -point = *flashing-point*; -test, a test to determine the *flashing-point* of kerosene, etc.; -wheel, a sort of paddle-wheel revolving in a *flange* or curved water-way, by which the water is raised from the lower to the higher level.

2. (man). a (pass). an (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). 2 (ever). 2 (f. eye). 2 (Fr. can de vie). 1 (set). 2 (Psyche). 2 (what). 2 (go).

size of writing paper, 14 x 17 inches 1875.

Flated *d a* 1837 [*s f* ppl
o **fla* *f* *F* *us*] *Ph* Of con o
nan sounds Prod ced by *fla* *a b* bre
hou *b a* on of *e* vowels chords

Flat fish, *fla-t-fish*. 1710. Fish of the
family *Pleuronectidae*, which includes the sole,
turbot, plaice, etc.

Flat-foot. 1870. A condition of the foot in
which the tarsus possesses little or no arch.

Flat-footed, *a*. 1601. [Stress variable.]
1. Having flat feet (see *prec.*); splay-footed.
2. *U.S. colloq.* Downright, plain and positive
1846.

Flat-head. 1832. 1. One who has a flat
head, *slang*, a member of a tribe of N. American
Indians erroneously supposed to flatten their
children's heads artificially 1837. 2. *Australian*.
A fish of the genus *Caranx* 1832. 3. *U.S.*
'A snake which flattens its head, as a species
of *Heterodon*' (*Cent. Dict.*) 1883. 4. *Arch.* An
ornament of an archivol with a flat uncarved
surface 1883. Hence **Flat-headed** *a*.

Flat-iron, *sb*. 1810. An iron with a flat
face for smoothing linen, etc. Also *attr.*
Hence **Flat-iron** *v*. to smooth with a flat-iron.
†**Flat-ive**, *a*. 1599. [*f. L. flare* to blow.]
Flutient -1607.

Flatland. 1884. An imaginary land in
space of two dimensions.

Flatlings. *Now arch. or dial.* ME. [*f.*
FLAT *v*. + *LINGS*.]

A. adv. 1. At full length, flat. 2. With the
flat side 1470. 3. Of motion: Horizontal
1598. 4. *dial.* Plainly, peremptorily 1847.

2. So that the blade struck me flatlings Scott.
B. adv. [*flatling*] Of a blow. Dealt with the
flat side of a weapon -1609.

†**Flat-long**, *adv* 1570. [*var. of prec.*] 1.
In or into a prostrate position -1632. 2. With
the flat side; with the flat sides in contact
-1648.

Flatly (*flath*), *adv.* ME. [*f. FLAT* *a*. +
-*ly*]. 1. In a prostrate position. ? *Obs.* 2. *a*.
with small curvature 1797. *b*. Without relief
1883. 3. Plainly, bluntly; decisively 1562,
absolutely, completely, 1577. 4. Spiritlessly;
without zest 1644.

3. *F.* against Scripture *Mt.* 4. We shall but f.
relish the most poignant meats *Disser.*

Flatness (*fla-tness*), ME. [*See -NESS*.] 1.
The quality or condition of being flat. 2. The
quality of having a small curvature 1683. 3.
'Want of relief or prominence' [*f*] 1702. 4.
Plainness (of speech) 1807, absoluteness 1611
5. Want of interest or incident 1822. 6. Dead-
ness 1625. 7. Want of spirit or energy 1641.
8. Of an author, etc.: Prosaic dullness 1649.

2. The f. of the Earth at the Poles 1796. 4. The
flatness of my misery *1792*. 7. *in n.* 273. 6. Flat-
ness of Sound *Bacon*. *F.* in *Cyber* 1707. 7. The
f. of being content with common reasons *FALEY*.

Flat-nose. 1636. *A. sb.* One who has a
flat nose. *B. adj.* - Flat-nosed *a*. (1590) hav-
ing a flat nose.

Flatten (*fla-t'n*), *v*. 1630. [*f. FLAT* *a*. +
-*EN*]. 1. *trans.* To lay flat on the ground.
1712. 2. = *FLAT* *v*. 3. 1630. 3. *intr.*
(for *refl.*) To become flat or more flat. Also
with *out*. 1721. Of a wind or storm: To de-
crease in force 1718. 4. = *FLAT* *v*. 5. 1631.
5. To lower (a note) in pitch; also *absol.* 1824
6. To deprive (paint) of its lustre 1823. 7.
Aviation. To *flout* (*intr.*), to bring an aeroplane
into a position parallel with the ground; also,
of the aeroplane, to assume such a position 1913.

Phr. To *f* in a sail (*Naut.*): to extend it more
nearly fore-and-aft of the vessel.
Hence **Flattener**, one who flattens; something
used for flattening.

Flattening, *vbl sb*. 1726. [*f. prec.*] The
action or process of making, or of becoming
flat. In *Glass-making*, the process of laying
out (sheet-glass) flat 1879. *b*. Flattened condi-
tion.

attrib. and Comb. (chiefly in *Glass-making*), as *f.*
a *h. furnace*, *iron*, *skin*, *outlet*, *stone*, *tool*.

Flatter (*fla-t'r*), *sb*. 1714. [*f. FLAT* *v*.] 1.
A workman who makes something flat. 2.
A tool used in making things flat, e.g. a very
broad-faced hammer used by stonemasons 1874.

Flatter (*fla-t'r*), *v*. 1. ME. *flatteren*, in the
earliest instance a various reading for *flakeren*.

a (man). *a* (pass). *au* (loud). *v* (cut). *g* (Fr. chef). *a* (ever). *ai* (*I, eye*). *a* (Fr. eau de vie). *i* (sit). *z* (Psyche). *g* (what). *g* (got).

OF ON *fla* *a* *ma* *fl* *a* *fla* *a* *of* *e*

p ob o onom opo: co gn] *†* *1* - To know
de g to fondness, e.g. as a dog does by wag-
ging its tail -1607. 2. *trans.* To try to please
or win the favour of by obsequiousness; to
court, fawn upon ME. 3. To praise or com-
pliment unduly or insincerely. Also *absol.* ME.

4. To gratify the vanity or self-esteem of; to
cruse to feel honoured ME. 5. To play upon
the vanity of; to beguile with useful blandish-
ments; to coax, wheedle 1500. 6 To beguile
(sorrow, etc.); also with *to*. Now *arch.* 1580.

7. To inspire with hope, usually on insufficient
grounds. Also, to foster (hopes) ME. *b*. To
please with the idea *that*. Now *chiefly* *†* *1*.
1592. 8. To gratify (the eye, ear, etc.) 1625.

9. To represent too favourably; to exaggerate
the good points of. Also *absol.* 1581.

1. Lye to the scorpion. That laterest with thin head
when thou wilt stynge Chaucer. 2. To f. kings; or
court the great Golden. 4. When I tell him, he
hates flatterers, He says, he does; being then most
flattered Shaks. 5. Priests and women must be
flattered 1551. 6. *F.* my sorrows with report of it
Shaks. 7. Hope, doth f. thee in thought, unlikely;
Shaks. 9. Yet the Power flattered her a little
Shaks. Hence **Flatterer**, one who flatters; esp.
one who employs false praise to serve his own purposes.

†**Flatter** *v*. 2 ME. [*Onomatopoeic.*] *intr.*
To float, flutter -1803.

Flattering, *vbl a* ME. [*f. FLATTER* *v*.]
That flatters, in senses of the vb.

That f. tongue of your woman A. P. L. v. 1. 188
A flattering dream Shaks. Opinion f. to national
vanity Burns. A f. painter Goldsm. Hence
Flatteringly *adv*.

Flattery (*fla-t'r*), ME. [*ad. F. flatterie*, *f.*
flatter, 1. *flatter* to smooth down, to caress.]
1. The action or practice of flattering; false or
insincere praise; adulation; blandishment. 2.
fig. Gratifying delusion 1600.

3. *F.* is the destruction of all good fellowship Dis-
sert. 2. My friend and I are one: Sweet f. Shaks.

Flattig (*fla-tig*), *vbl sb*. 1611. [*f. FLAT*
v.] 1. The action or process of making flat,
spec. the process of rolling metal into plates, in
Glass-making, the process of flattening a split
glass cylinder. 2. The process of becoming
flat -1075. 3. *Gilding and House-painting*. The
action of *FLAT* *v*. 7. Also *concr.* The overlaid
coat. 1823.

attrib. and Comb. as *f. furnace*, *hammer*, *last*,
stone, *tool* (chiefly in *Glass-making*; see *1*); *f. coat*,
colour, *white* (sense 3); *f. mill*, a mill for flattening
esp. one for rolling metal into sheets and forming the
ribbons from which the planchets are cut in coining.

Flatfish (*fla-tish*), *a*. 1611. [*See -ish*.]
Somewhat flat.

Flatulence (*fla-tul-ens*), 1711. [*a. F.*; see
FLATULENT and *-ENCE*.] 1. The condition
of being charged with gas 1815. 2. The state of
having the alimentary canal charged with gas;
also, the tendency in foods to produce this state
1838. 3. *fig.* Windiness, vanity; pomposity
1711. So **Flatulency** (in senses 2, 3).

Flatulent (*fla-tulent*), *a*. 1599. [*a. F.*, *ad.*
mod. L. flatulentus, *f. flatus* a blowing; see
-ULENT.] 1. Of a windy nature. Of a tumour
Turgid with air -1745. 2. Generating or apt
to generate gas in the alimentary canal 1599.

3. Attended with or caused by the accumulation
of gases in the alimentary canal. Of persons:
troubled with flatulence. 1655. 4. *fig.* Puffed
up, windy; empty, vain, pretentious 1658.

5. Peas and Beans are f. meat Blount 3 A f.
Asthma 1635. 6. *F.* with fumes of self-applause
Youke. Hence **Flatulently** *adv.*, -ness.

Flatulosity (*fla-tul-si-ti*), 1597. [*ad. F.*
flatulosity; see *FLATULOUS* and *-ITY*.] 1. =
FLATULENCE 2. -1727. 2. *concr.* A quantity
of wind, air, or gas -1601.

†**Flatulous**, *a*. 1580. [*ad. F. flatulosus*, *f. L.*
flatus a blowing; see *-OUS*.] 1. = *FLATULENT*
1. -1720. 2. Caused by inflation. Sir T.
Browne. Hence **Flatulosity**.

Flatus (*fla-tus*), *Pl. flatuses*. 1669. [*a.*
L. f. flare.] 1. A blowing; a breath, a puff
of wind 1692. 2. *Path.* Wind accumulated or
developed in the stomach or bowels 1669. 3.
A morbid inflation *intr.* and *fig.* 1702.

Flat-ways, -wise (*fla-twāz, wāz*), 1601. [*f.*
FLAT *a*. + *WAYS, -WISE*.] With the flat side
uppermost, foremost, or applied to another sur-
face; not *EDGEWAYS*.

Flaw (*flaw*), *sb*. 1. ME. [*Perh. a. ON. flaga*,
recorded in sense 'slab of stone'. Cf. *FLAKE*
sb.] 1. A crack (of snow), a flake or spark (of
fire) -1597. 2. A fragment *Obs. exc. Sc.* 1605.

3. *a*. A turf, or *collec.* turf 1811. *†b*. A slab of
stone 1570.

2. *a. Flan. IV, iv* in 35. 2. But this beart shal
break into a hundred thousand flaws *Leir* *iv* 288.

II. 1. A crack, breach, fissure, rent, rift.

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Also f 2606 a A defect fa 586 b p
An a a da ng defect n a lega dument o
p oedue a e e e 6r6
z O one a Chn ja e e a f P pe a
Tho has a C a k F f P p m h y Skull Butler
He... without a f. C. Beonre. D. A f. in the in-
dictment 1883.

Hence Flawless a. Flawlessly adv., mess.

Flaw (flaw), sb. 2 1518. [? — OE. *flagu = MDu *vlaghe*, Sw. *flaga*, of same meaning, ? primary sense 'stroke' (Aryan root **plak* : see FLAY v.).] 1. A sudden blast or gust, usually of short duration. Also fig. b. A short spell of rough weather 1791. *ja. fig.* A sudden onset; a burst of feeling or passion; a sudden uproar or tumult — 1676.

z. It blew, not only by squalls and flaws but a settled terrible tempest Dr Fca. z. O, these flaws and starts... would well become A woman's story Macb. iii. iv. 63.

Flaw (flaw), v. 1 1613. [f. FLAW sb. 1.] 1. *trans.* To make a flaw in; to crack. Also fig. 2. *intr.* To become cracked. Also, to break off in flakes. 1648

z. The Brazen Cauldrons with the Frost are flaw'd Dryden. *fig.* France hath flaw'd the League SHAKS.

Flaw (flaw), v. 2 1805. [f. FLAW sb. 2.] *intr.* To blow in gusts, *trans.* to ruffle as a flaw of wind does. *rare.*

Flaw, obs. f. FLAY.

Flawn (flawn), arch. ME. [a. OF. *flawn* (Fr. *flan*) : med. L. *fladonem*, a. OHG. *fladu* flat cake : — W. Ger. **flapron*; cf. Gr. *πλαθρον*, *πλατύς*.] A kind of custard or cheese-cake. Also, a pancake.

Flawy (flaw), a. 1712. [f. FLAW sb. 1 and 2 + -y.] 1. Full of defects. 2. Gusty 1828.

Flax (flaks), sb. [Com. W. Ger. : OE. *flax* : — OTeut. **flahs* : ? f. OTeut. root **flah*, to plait — OArvan **plah*, *flah*; cf. Gr. *πλαχέν*, *πλαχέν*, Gr. *πλαχέν*.] Some make the root *flah* : — OArvan **plah* as in FLAY v. 1.

1. The plant *Linum catharticum* bearing blue flowers which are succeeded by pods containing the seeds known as linseed. It is cultivated for its textile fibre and for its seed. 2. The fibres of the plant whether dressed or undressed. Also *transf.* ME. *ja.* As a material of which a candle or lamp wick is made; the wick itself — 1632. 4. Cloth made of flax; linen OE.

z. F. is called of the Northern men Lyn Turner Mountain F. (1) *Linum catharticum*; (2) *Erythraea Centaureum*. New Zealand F. *Phormium tenax* (also called *f-bush*, *flax*, *plant*), a native of New Zealand, the leaves of which yield a textile fibre. 3. The smoking f. shall he not quench Isa. xlii. 3. *flax* and *comb*. 1. General: as in *f-culture*, *flax*, *mill*, *sandal*, *thread*, etc. 2. Special: as *f-brake*, a toothed instrument for braising f. stalks; *comb*, *fl-hackle*; *cotton*, *cottonized flax*; *hackle*, an instrument for hackling or straightening the fibres of the flax, *wench*, *wife*, *woman*, a female f. worker.

b. In plant names, as *f-weed*, *Linaria vulgaris*, *toad flax*; etc.

Flaxen (flaksen, flaks'n), 1520. [f. as prec.] 1. *adj.* 1. Made of flax 1521. 2. Of the colour of dressed flax 1523. 3. Of or pertaining to flax 1707

z. A f thread 1825. a. All F. was his Pole Hunt iv. v 196. 3. The f. trades of the United Kingdom 1875. *flax*, sb. Material made of flax; linen; a linen cloth — 1696

Flax-seed, **flaxseed**, 1562. 1. The seed of flax, linseed. b. The plant *Radiola Millegriana* 1848.

Flaxy (flaks), a. 1634. [f. FLAX sb. + -y.] Like flax; made of flax.

Flay (flay), v. Pa. t. and pp. *flayed*. [Com. Teut. : OE. *flagan* — OTeut. **flahan*, f. Aryan root **plah*, whence Gr. *πλαχέν* to strike. Cf. FLAKE sb. 2, FLAW sb. 1 and 2.] 1. *trans.* To strip off the skin of; to skin. b. To exco-cerate ME. 2. *fig.* and *transf.* 1584. 3. To strip or peel off (skin); also *transf.* ME.

z. No doubt, they would have flayed me alive Con- greve. b. With a back flayed and an eye knocked out Macaulay. z. To f. the people with requisitions Froome. To f. an author 1884. 3. It [the frost] flayed the very skin of my face Evelyn.

Hence Flayer, one who flays or fleeces. Flay-skin, a skin flint.

Flea (flay), sb. [Com. Teut. : OE. *flah*, *fla*; repr. OTeut. **flauh*, or more prob. **flau* (cons-stem) cogn. w. FLEE v.] A small wing-

ess in ec o genus o insects Pu x he com mon fle being P (x) w kno n fo s b ng p open s and s agly n leaping; .. feeds on the blood of man and of other animals. b. = *flea-beetle* (see Comb.) 1805. c. *transf.* of small crustaceans which leap like a flea 1888.

A f. Hath smaller fleas that on him prey; And these have smaller still to bite 'em Swift. c. SAND-F, WATER-F. (see those vds.)

Phr. *A f. in one's ear*: a stinging or mortifying re-proof, rebuff, or repulse; chiefly in *phr.* to go (sland, etc.) away with a f. in one's ear.

Comb. : f.-beetle, a small leaping beetle of the genus *Haltica*, destructive to hops, grape-vines, turnips, etc.; *Jouse*, a leaping plant-louse of the genus *Psyllida*; f.-seed, *Plantago Psyllium*; -wood, bog myrtle, *Myrica Gale*.

Flea (flay), v. Also *flay*. Heck. 1610. [f. prec.] To rid of fleas.

Flea-bane, 1548. [See BANE.] A name of plants: esp. a. the genus *Inula* (or *Pulsatilla*); b. the genus *Erigeron*; c. *Plantago Psyllium* (from the appearance of the seed).

Flea-bite, 1570. [f. FLEA sb. + BITE sb.] 1. The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by it. 2. *fig.* A trifling inconvenience or discomfort 1582.

Flea-bitten, a. 1570. [f. as prec. + BITTEN ppl. a.] 1. Bitten by (or full of) fleas 1621. 2. Of the colour of a horse, etc.: Having bay or sorrel spots or streaks, upon a lighter ground.

z. [Pointers] of a flea-bitten blue or grey E. Jesse.

Flake, obs. or dial. f. FLAKE.

Fleam, obs. and dial. var. of PHLEGM.

Fleam (flam), sb. 1552. [a. OF. *flame* (Fr. *flamme*), from late L. *flabotomum*, ad. Gr. *φλεβοτομή*; see PHLEBOTOMY.] 1. A surgical instrument for letting blood or for lancing the gums; a lancet. Obs. or arch. exc. in U.S. 2. A lancet for bleeding horses 1616

Comb. f.-tooth, a beam shaped tooth of a saw.

Fleamy, obs. and dial. var. of PHLEGM.

Fleat, obs. f. FLIER.

Fleawort (flawort). [OE. *flawort*, f. FLEA sb. + WORT.] A name of plants: esp. a. *Inula Conyza*, and some species of *Onoseris* and *Erigeron*, supposed to destroy fleas; b. *Plantago Psyllium*, the seeds of which resemble fleas. Cf. FLEABANE.

Flebotomy: see PHLE.

Flèche (flay), 1710. [Fr., primarily 'arrow'] 1. *Fortif.* = ARROW 7. 2. *Arch.* A slender spire 1848.

Fleck (flek), sb. 1 1598. [Cogn. w. ON. *flekkr* blow, spot — OTeut. **flekko*, -kon-, Cf. L. *plangu* a blow.] 1. A blemish, freckle, spot. Also fig. 2. A flake, speck 1750.

z. *fig.* Flecks of sin TENNYSON. 3. Flecks and scraps of snow EMERSON.

Hence Fleckless a. without spot or blemish.

Fleck, sb. 2 Now dial. 1575. = FLARE sb. 2

Fleck, (flek), v. 1 ME. [f. FLECK sb. 1.] To spot, streak, or stripe; to dapple, variegate.

Two Kids Both fleck'd with white Dryden.

Fleck, v. 2 Now dial. 1565. [? var. of FLAG v.] *intr.* To fly low; to flit, flutter about.

Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Flecker (flek-er), v. 1828. [f. FLECK v. + -ER.] To mark with flecks; to scatter like flakes.

Flect, v. *rare.* 1546. [ad. L. *flectere*.] *trans.* To bend. *lit.* and *fig.* — 1578.

Flection, -al, -less: see FLEX.

Flector, (flek-tor, -ar), 1666. [f. FLECT v. + -OR.] = FLEXOR

Fled (fed), ppl. a. 1621. [f. FLEE v.] In senses of the vb.

Fledge, a. Now dial. [OE. **flyge*, — WGer. *fluggio*, f. **flug*-root of **fleugan* to FLY.] 1. Fit to fly; having the feathers developed, fledged ME. 2. Furnished for flight. Const. with. Also fig. 1632.

z. All the fond hopes, which forward Youth and Vanitie are f. with Mitr. Hence Fledgeless a.

Fledge (fledg), v. 1566. [f. prec.] 1. *intr.* Of a young bird: To become fully plumed. Also fig. 2. *trans.* To bring up (a young bird) until its feathers are grown. Also fig. 1589

3. To furnish or adorn with or as with feathers or down 1597. 4. To feather (an arrow) 1766.

z. Shylocke knew the bird was fledg'd Merch V.

d dgd a Hen... Th usual whose Ch n s no. yet minutes fledged with music TENNYSON.

Fledgeling, **fledgling** (fledgling), 1830. [f. FLEDGE a. + -LING.] 1. A young bird just fledged. Also fig. 1846. 2. *attrib.*, as *f. poet*

Fledgy (fledgi), a. [f. as prec.] Covered with feathers. KEATS.

Flee (flay), v. Pa. t. and pp. *fled* (fled). [Com. Teut. : OE. *flēon* : — OTeut. **flēnhan*, Already in OE. confused with FLY.]

1. *intr.* 1. To run away from or as from danger; to take flight. 2. To withdraw hastily, take oneself off, go away. Const. from, out of. OE. 3. To make one's escape ME. 4. To disappear, vanish. Also with away. ME. 5. Occas. used for FLY (= L. *volare*) OE.

z. The Rogue fled from me like Quick-silver SHAKS in vain for Life He to the Altar fled ERIC. z. Two years later he fled from society 1848. 4. As I approached, the morning's golden mist fled SHELLEY. 5. Looses golden arrow at him should have fled SHAKS.

II. *trans.* 1. To run away from; to avoid, shun OE. 2. To continue to avoid, escape from, evade. Now *rare*. ME.

z. So fled his Enemies my Warlike Father SHAKS. F. fornication 1 Cor. vi. 18.

Fleece (flis), sb. [Com. W. Ger. : OE. *flōs*; prob. conn. w. root of L. *pluma* feather, PLUME.] 1. The woolly covering of a sheep or similar animal. 2. The quantity of wool shorn from a sheep at one time 1460. 3. Anything resembling a fleece 1513. 4. *spec.* The thin sheet of cotton or wool fibre that is taken from the breaking-card 1855.

z. Its [the Alpaca's] f. is superior to that of the sheep in length and softness SIMMONDS. *Order of the Golden F.*: an order of knighthood instituted at Bruges in 1430 by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy. 3. Witness this snow-white f. upon my head 2600. Soft as the fleeces of descending snows FORD.

Comb. f.-wool, that shorn from the living animal. Hence Fleeced ppl. a. furnished with a f. Fleeceless a.

Fleece (flis), v. 1537. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To strip of the fleece; to clip off the wool from. *lit.* and *fig.* 1628. 2. To pluck or shear (the wool) from a sheep. Hence fig. Now *rare*. 1537. 3. To strip completely of money, property, etc.; to exact money from; to rob heartlessly; to victimize 1577. 4. To overspread as with a fleece or with fleeces 1730.

z. A Clergy, that shall more cease to f., Then feed the flock WINNIE. 3. In had inn you are fleeced and starved GOSWAM. 4. Stones fleeced with moss WOODS.

Fleecy (flisi), a. 1567. [f. FLEECE sb. + -y.] 1. Fleece-bearing; having a fleecelike nap 1590. 2. Consisting of or derived from fleeces, resembling a fleece, woolly 1567.

z. *F. star* = Aries; The fleecy Starr that bears Andromeda Murr. P. L. iii. 538. z. *F. wealth* Murr, skies, snows DRYDEN, waves LONGE.

Fleer (flay), sb. 1 Now *rare*. ME. [f. FLEE v.] One who flees.

Fleer (flay), sb. 2 1604. [f. FLEER v.] 1. A mocking look or speech. *ja.* 'A deceitful grin of civility' (J.) — 1727.

z. Marke the Fleers, the Gybes *Off* iv. i. 83. z. Such a sly, treacherous f. upon their face SORTIN.

Fleer (flay), v. ME. [? Scand.; cf. Norw. dial. *flira*, Da. dial. *flure* to grin, titter.] *ft.*

intr. To make a wry face; to grin, grimace — 1790. 2. To laugh coarsely 1553. 3. To smile obsequiously on, upon — 1673. 4. To smile or grin contemptuously; hence, to gibe, jeer, sneer ME. 5. *trans.* To laugh in derision at 1622.

z. Let her fleers, and looke a sow B. Joss. z. He whispered to me, 'This is a Tyne-goose'; and then fled 1747. Hence Fleerer. Fleeringly adv.

Fleet (flit), sb. 1 [OE. *flōt*, f. *flotan* FLEET v.] 1. A sea force, or naval armament; in mod. use, a number of ships under the orders of the admiral in chief, or of the flag-officer in command of a division. b. A number of ships or boats sailing in company 1637. c. *transf.* of persons, birds, or other objects (now *rare*) ME.; a number of vehicles or aircraft forming a definite group or unit 1889. 2. Fisheries. A row of herring nets fastened together end to end 1879.

z. Phr. To go round or theough the f., to be fogged on board each vessel in the fleet

Fleet (flit), *sb.* Now local. [OE. *flot*, *f.* *flotan*; see **FLEET** *v.* 1.] A place where water flows; a creek, inlet, run of water.

The *Fleet*; a run of water flowing into the Thames between Ludgate Hill and Fleet Street, now a covered sewer; hence, the prison which stood near it. attr. *F. books*, the records of Fleet marriages. *F. marriage*, one performed clandestinely by a Fleet parson in the Fleet; also *Fleet-Street marriage*. *F. parson*, one of the disreputable clergymen who were to be found about the Fleet ready to perform clandestine marriages. *F. register* = *Fleet book*.

Fleet (flit), *a.* 1529. [cogn. w. ON. *flodir* swift, *f.* root of **FLEET** *v.* 1.] 1. Swift onward movement; nimble. Said primarily of living beings, their movements, etc.; hence of things viewed as self-moving, thoughts, etc. Not in colloq. use. 2. Evanescent, shifting; not lasting. *poet.* 1812.

3. Their concaves have wings, Fleetier than arrows, bullets, and L. L. L. v. n. 267. Their horses *f.* and strong *Mitt.* *Comb.* *f.-foot* a *poet.* *f.* of foot; also *fig.* Hence *Fleetly adv.* Fleetness, swiftness, transitoriness.

Fleet (flit), *a.* 2 *dial.* and *Agric.* 1621 (Perb. ult.) *f.* root of **FLEET** *v.* 1.] Shallow.

Fleet (flit), *v.* 1. [Com. Tent.: OE. *flotan* to float — OTeut. **flotan*, *f.* pre-Teut. root **pleud-*, *ploud-*, *plud-*, an extended form of OAvan **pleu-*, *plu-* (cf. Gr. *πλέω*, L. *pluo*, etc.).]

1. *i.* *intr.* To float; †to sail. †2. To drift. Also *transf.* — 1744. †3. To swim — 1600. †4. Of a person: To be about, to travel by water; to sail — 1725. †5. To fluctuate, waver — 1638.

7. Oil doth naturally *f.* above French.

II. *trans.* 1. To flow — 1630. †2. To overflow, abound — 1526. 3. *trans.* To waste away; to fall to pieces — 1557. 4. To fade or die out. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1576. 4. To glide away like a stream; to slip away; hence, to flit, migrate, remove, vanish *ME.* 5. *trans.* To pass, while away (time). *rare.* 1600. 5. *intr.* To move swiftly, to flit, fly *ME.*

1. Still gliding forth, altho' it *f.* full slow 1630. 3. b. How all the other passions *f.* to aye *Shaks.* 4. Our souls are fleetings hence *Marlowe* b. Many young Gentlemen, *f.* the time carelessly *Shaks.*

III. *Naut. trans.* To chance the position of, shift (a block, rope, etc.). Also *absol.* 1769.

Fleet (flit), *v.* 2 *ME.* [prob. *f.* OE. *flit* cream, *f.* root of *flotan* **FLEET** *v.* 1; or †a use of **FLEET** *v.* 1] *trans.* To take off that which floats upon the surface of a liquid; esp. to skim (milk, the cream from milk). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Fleeten, *a.* 1618. [Altered *f.* **FLOTTEN**.] 1. (See **FLOTTEN**.) 2. Of the colour of skimmed milk 1618. 3. quasi-*sb.* Skimmed milk. *WESTER.*

Fleeting (flit), *adj.* *sb.* Now *dial.* *ME.* [1. **FLEET** *v.* 2] The action of skimming a liquid, esp. milk. *b.* *conv.* in *pl.* Skimmings, curds 1611. *Comb.* *f.-milk*, skim milk.

Fleeting (flit), *adj.* *a.* OE. [1. **FLEET** *v.* 1] That fleets; shifting, unstable; changeable, inconstant — 1650; passing swiftly by 1600, gliding swiftly away 1697, transitory 1593.

The *f.* Moore No Planet is of mine *And* *Cl.* v. ii. 240. The *f.* years *Shaks.* Pleasure, the most *f.* of all things *Joan.* Hence *Fleetingly adv.* — *ness.*

Flegm, **Flegm-**: see **Phlegm**, **Phlegm-**. **Fleme**, *v.* [OE. *flēman*, *f.* *flām* — OTeut. type **flankmo-*, *f.* *flank* — ablaut-var. of *pleth* — to **FLEE**.] 1. *trans.* To cause to flee; hence, to banish, expel — 1814. 2. *intr.* To flee, run away. *rare.* *ME.* only.

1. Love is nye fledde out of this countree *Hocclave*. Hence *†Flemer*, one who puts to flight.

Fleming (flēm), *ME.* [a. *MDu.* *Vlāning*, *f.* *Flām* (whence *Flanders*) — *ING.*] 1. A native or inhabitant of Flanders. †2. A Flemish vessel. *DRAKE.*

Flemish (flēm), *a.* 1488. [ad. *MDu.* *Vlaemisch*; see **FLEMING** and **ISH**.] 1. Of or belonging to Flanders or the Flemings. *absol.* The Flemish language 1727. 2. Resembling a Fleming 1598.

3. This *F.* drunkard *Merry W.* ii. i. 23. *Comb.* *F.* account, one showing a deficit; *F.* bond (see *Bond* *sb.*); *F.* brick, a hard yellowish brick, used for paving; *F.* eye (*Naut.*), a kind of eye-splice in which the ends are scraped down, tapered, passed oppositely, marled, and scraped over with spun yarn (*Smyth*); *F.* horse (*Naut.*), a foot-rope at the

yard-arms of topsail yards; *F.* point, 'a Guipure lace, also known as Point de Brabant' (*Caulfield*); *F.* sitch, 'one of the Fillings in Honiton Lace' (*Ibid.*).

Flench, **finch**, **fense** (fēn), *fin*, *fens*, *n.* 1814. [a. *Du.* *fense* of same meaning.] 1. *trans.* To cut up and slice the fat from [a whale or seal]. 2. To flay or skin (a seal) 1874.

Flesh (flesh), *sb.* [Com. WGer. and Scand. OE. *fleisc*, corresp. to OS. *flesh*, OHG. *fleisch* (Ger. *Fleisch*), of the same meaning. SW. *flesh*, Da. *flesh* bacon.]

1. The soft substance, esp. the muscular parts, of an animal body; that which covers the framework of bones. 2. *transf.* The soft pulpy substance of fruit, or a plant; that part which encloses the core or kernel, esp. when edible. So Gr. *σάρξ*, L. *caro*, *F. charis*. 1573. 3. Put for: Quantity or excess of flesh; hence, embonpoint 1548. 4. Animal food; in recent use, butchers' meat, to the exclusion of poultry, etc., as well as of fish (see *FISH* *sb.*) Somewhat *arch.* OE. 5. The visible surface of the body 1606.

1. *Phr.* *Raw f.*: that exposed by removal of the skin. *F. and fell*: the whole substance of the body; hence, as quasi-*adob.* *phr.* entirely. *Prodd.*: the overgrowth of the granulations which spring up on a wound; also *fig.* To go after or follow strange *f.* a Biblical expression referring to unnatural crime. 3. A beautiful Prince, beginning a little to growe in *f.* *HALL*. 4. No matter of person shall ente any *Fleshe* on the same [*fleshe*] daye 1562. 5. Although my *f.* be tawny 1637.

II. *Fig.*, etc. uses (chiefly Biblical). 1. That which has corporal life OE. 2. The physical frame of man, the body OE. 3. The body (of Christ), as spiritually eaten by believers; also, the bread in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper OE. 4. Human nature with its corporeal necessities and limitations OE. 4. The sensual appetites and inclinations. In theol. language, the depraved nature of man in its conflict with the promptings of the Spirit ME.

1. What *f.*, what person could be saved *PRYNN*. *Phr.* *Alc.* *f.* *omnis caro*, Vulg. = Hebraistic Gr. *πᾶσα σὰρξ*: all animals; in narrower sense, all mankind. 2. In my *flesch* y schal se god *ME.* *Phr.* *In (the) f.*: in a bodily form; also, in life, living. After the *f.*: in bodily likeness. 3. The thousand Natural shocks That *f.* heyre too *Hamil.* iii. i. 62. 4. I know what *F.* will object *POPE*. *Sins of the f.*: esp. those of unchastity.

Phr. *One's (man's) f.*: one's near kindred or descendants. Now *rare* *etc.*, in *EU* and *WOOD*. *One's* said (after *Gen.* ii. 24) of husband and wife to express the closeness of the marriage tie.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1. General: as *f.-diet*, *f.-market*, *f.-and*, *f.-akers*, *f.-formers*, *f.-singed*, *f.-ish*, *f.-rad*, etc. 2. Special: *f.-bird*, a carnivorous bird; *-brush*, a brush used for rubbing the body, in order to excite the circulation; *-flea*, the chigger, *Scolecophylla pennsylv.*; *-glove*, a glove used to stimulate the circulation by rubbing the *f.*; *-hook*, a hook for removing meat from the pot; *-juice*, 'the reddish acid liquid which is contained in dead muscle' (*Syst. Soc. Lex.*); *-knife* = *fleshing-knife*; *-meat*, flesh as an article of food; *-quake* (after *EARTHQUAKE*), a trembling of the body; *f. side*, the side of a skin that was nearest the *f.*, opp. to *grain side*; *-taster*, an officer who tests the wholesomeness of meat; *-traffic*, 'the slave trade' (*Smyth*); *-worm*, a worm that feeds on *f.*; also the *Trichina spiralis*; *-wound*, a wound that does not extend beyond the *f.*

Flesh (flesh), *v.* 1530. [1. *prec.* *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To give a taste of the flesh of the game killed to (a hawk or hound), in order to incite it to the chase. Hence, to render (an animal) eager for prey by the taste of blood. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To incite to or inure to bloodshed or warfare; to render inveterate, harden 1530; to incite, animate (*2 Obs.*) 1573. 3. To plunge (a weapon) in the flesh, esp. for the first time. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1592. 4. To clothe with flesh (chiefly *fig.*) 1661; †to fatten — 1682. 5. *Leather-manuf.* To remove the adhering flesh from (a skin or hide) 1777.

1. An old bitten car fleshed to the game T. ADAMS. 2. Fleshed and blooded in the slaughter of many thousands of the English nation 1546. *Fleshing* men in leanness and wickedness H. MORE. 3. Impatient strait to *f.* his virgin-sword POPE.

Flesh and blood, OE. [See *prec.* and **BLOOD**.] 1. The body. 2. Mankind, an individual man or men OE. 3. Humanity 1450. 2. (One's) near kindred *ME.* 3. The plant *Potentilla Tormentilla* 1853.

2. *In flesh and blood*: in a bodily form. To take *flesh and blood*: to become incarnate. b. To be *flesh and blood*: to have human feelings and weaknesses. c. Things which flesh and blood cannot bear *DICKENS*.

Flesh-colour, 1611. [1. **FLESH** *sb.* + **COLOUR**.] The colour of the flesh (of a 'white human being' as seen through the skin; 'a light pink with a little yellow' (O'Neill) Hence *Flesh-coloured a*

Fleshed (flesh), *pph.* *a.* *ME.* [1. **FLESH** *sb.* and *v.*] 1. Clothed or furnished with flesh. 2. [Of *F. achard*.] Inured to bloodshed, initiated; animated by hatred 1591.

2. *Flesh Villains*, bloody Douglas *Rich.* III. iv. iii. 6. **Flesher** (fesh), *Chiefly S.* *ME.* [1. **FLESH** *sb.* + *ER*.] 1. A butcher. 2. U.S. *A fleshing-knife* 1885.

Flesh-fly, *ME.* [1. **FLESH** *sb.* + *FLY*.] 1. A fly which deposits its eggs (or larvae) in dead flesh; a blow-fly. 2. *fig.* of persons 1532. 3. These flesh-flies of the land, who fasten without mercy on the fair Coward.

Fleshhood, *arch.* *ME.* [1. **FLESH** *sb.* + *HOOD*.] The condition of being in the flesh, incarnation.

God... who last thyself Endured this *f.* *Mrs Browning*

Fleshiness (feshines), *ME.* [1. **FLESHY** *a.* + *NESS*.] The state of being fleshy, fullness of flesh; *conv.* a fleshy growth.

Fleshing (feshing), *arch.* *sb.* 1576. [1. **FLESH** *v.* and *sb.*] 1. The action of **FLESH** *v.* (sense 1). 2. *Leather-manuf.* The action of scraping off the adhering flesh from a skin; also *pl.* that which is scraped off 1777. 3. *pl.* *Flesh-coloured* tights, as worn upon the stage 1838. *Comb.* *f.-knife*, a large two-handled implement with a blunt edge, used in fleshing skins.

Fleshless (feshles), *a.* 1586. [*-LESS*.] Without flesh, lean.

Fleshliness (feshlines), [OE. *fleshlines*, see **FLESHLY** and *-NESS*.] 1. *fa.* In *Obs.* In carnate condition. 2. *Canndy* *ME.* 72. *Fleshliness* — 1611.

Fleshling, *rare.* 1548. [see *-LING*.] A fleshly-minded person.

Fleshly (feshli), [OE. *fleshlic*, *f.* *flesh*, *FLESH* + *-lic*, *-al*.]

A. ad. 1. Of or pertaining to the flesh, i. e. the body; — *CARNAL*. 2. — *FLESHY* 1, 2. *ME.* 13. Of a hound: Fond of flesh *rare* 1576. 1. The fleshly arm *WYATT*. *F. senses* 1559, *litharge* 1609, *reasonings* *Crowley* 111. 2. To fatten and fleshly 1562. The *f.* heart of man *Maklov* 1. *F. integuments* *KANE*.

FB. ad. 1. Corporeally; materially as opp. to spiritually — 1635. 2. Carnally, sensually — 1612.

Fleshment (feshment), [see *-MENT*.] The action of 'fleshing'; hence, the excitement resulting from a first success (167, ii. ii. 130)

Fleshmonger, OE. [see *MONGER*.] 1. A butcher — 1597. 2. A fornicator, a pandur — 1624.

Flesh-pot, 1535. A pot in which flesh is boiled. Hence *pl.* Luxuries or advantages regarded with regret or envy.

When we sat by *y^o* flesh pottes, and had bred ynough to eate *COWLEY* *Ex.* vii. 3.

Fleshy (feshi), *a.* *ME.* [1. **FLESH** *sb.* + *-Y*.] 1. Well furnished with flesh, fat, plump. 2. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of flesh; without bone *ME.* 3. Of a plant, leaf, fruit, etc.: Pulpy, not fibrous 1577. 73. — *CARNAL* 1, 3. — 1668. 4. Resembling flesh 1555.

1. A fine, *f.*, comfortable dame W. IRVING. 2. *F.* morsels *DICKENS*. The *f.* tabernacle *HAWTHORNE*. b. The whole body of the figure in *Hebbs* 1577. 3. *F.* desires 1668. 4. A fleshy taste 1665.

Fletcher (fletch), *v.* 1635. [? corrupt *f.* **FLEDGE** *v.*] *trans.* To fit (an arrow) with a feather. Also *fig.*

He... fletches them (his curses) with a prophane classical parody *WABSTON*.

Fletcher (fletch), *ME.* [ad. OF. *fletcher*, *fletcher*, *f. fletche*; see **FLECH**.] 1. One who makes or deals in (bows and) arrows. *Obs.* exc. *hist.* or *arch.* 72. A bowman *MORE*.

Fleur (flor), 1841. [F.] An ornamental flower. Hence *Fleured pph.* *a.* adorned with *a.* or *fleurs*.

Fleur-de-lis (flor dē lī, līs), flower-de-luce (flaur dē līs). *Pl.* *fleurs-de-lis*, *lucis*, *flower de lices*. [The *F.* form (= 'lily-flower') is scarcely found in Eng. before the 19th c. The form *flower-de-lis* now survives only as a poetical archaism and in U.S. It is prob. of

fanciful origin.] 1. The flower of a plant of the genus *Iris* (esp. *I. pseudacorus*), also, the plant. 2. The heraldicly; a device supposed by some to have represented an iris, by others the top of a sceptre, or that of a battle-axe, or other weapon ME. b. The royal arms of France; hence the French royal family, the French flag (before 1789), the French nation or government ME. 3. The representation of a heraldic fleur-de-lis on any art etc. Also (*Fr. Hist.*) a brand-mark on a criminal 1475.

Fleuret (*fli-ur-et*), *flurette* (*flor-et*) 1811. [ad *F. fleur*, dim. of *fleur*.] An ornament like a small flower.

Fleuret 2, 1648. [a. *F. fleur* = It. *fiore*, d. m. of *fiore* flower; so called from the button (cf. **Button** 2) at the point.] *Fencing*. A fencing-foil.

Fleurion (*flor-ion*). ME. [a. *F. fleur*.] 1. A flower-shaped ornament, used esp. in architecture or printing, on coins, etc. 2. Puffs of pinstrip-work for garnishing 1724. Hence *Fleurion* = **Botone**.

Fleury (*fli-ur-i*), *flory* (*fli-ur-i*), a. ME. [ad *F. fleur*, -*ie*, OF *flor*, f. *fleur*.] *Her.* Decorated with fleurs-de-lis; esp. of a cross. Having its arms tipped with fleurs-de-lis.

Flew (*fli*). 1575. [?] *Usu. pl.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound (e.g. the bloodhound). Hence *Flew* *apl.* a. having flews (of a stated kind).

Flew, pa. t. of **FLY** v.

Flex (*fleks*), sb. 1907 [abbrev. of **FLEXIBLE**.] Flexible insulated wire.

Flex (*fleks*), v. 1521. [f. *L. flex*, ppl. stem of *flectere*.] *trans.* To bend. Now scientific.

A single muscle, flexes the thigh 1845. Hence **Flexed** (*flek-t*) *apl.* a. bent, now only *Her.* and in scientific use.

Flex (e, obs. form of **FLAX**).

Flexanimous, a. 1621. [f. *L. flexanimus*, f. *flex* (see **FLAX** v.) + *animus* + *-ous*.] Having power to bend or influence the mind—1672.

Flexibility (*fleks-i-bi-liti*), 1616 [a. *F. flexibilitas*, ad *L. flexibilitas*, see **FLEXIBLE** and *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being flexible; pliancy 1616, adaptability, freedom from stiffness or rigidity 1783. 2. Of the voice or fingers. Capacity for rapid and varied execution or delivery. Also *pl.* 1795.

1. The f. and instability of that gentleman's nature CHAMBERLAIN. F. of limb 1839, of intelligence 1863. 2. F. of throat 1795.

Flexible (*fleks-i-bil*), a. ME. [a. *F.*, ad *L. flexibilis*, f. *flex*-ppl. stem of *flectere* to bend.] 1. Capable of being bent, admitting of change in figure without breaking; yielding to pressure, pliable,pliant 1548. 2. Willing or disposed to yield to influence or persuasion; easily led, tractable ME. 3. Capable of modification or adaptation; pliant, supple 1643.

1. When the splitting winds makes f. the knees of knotted Oakes SHAKS. 2. Our judge, therefore, must not be partial, f. nor ignorant 1533. The tender and f. age of her son 1642. 3. A more f. rule of judgement MYERS. F. politics S. D. SMITH. Hence *Flexibility*, *flexibly* *adv.*

Flexile (*fleks-il*), a. Now *rare*. 1633 [ad *L. flexilem*.] 1. Easily bending or bent, pliant, supple, flexible. Of the features: Mobile. 2. *trans.* and *fig.* a. Yielding, tractable 1651. b. Versatile 1744.

Flexion, flection (*flek-shen*). 1603. [ad *L. flexionem*. Orig. spelt *flexion* in Eng; *flection* (first in 18th c.) follows *direction*, etc.] 1. The action of bending, curvature; bent condition; an instance of this 1656. b. *esp.* The bending of a limb or joint by the action of the flexor muscles Cf. **EXTENSION**. 1575. 2. Alteration, change, modification—1655, inflexion 1758. 3. *concr.* A bend, curve. Also, a joint 1670. 4. *Gram.* Modification of the form of a word, esp. inflexion 1605.

2. Flexions and intonations of the voice GROTE. 4. The f. or conjugation of the verb DE FOR. Hence *Flexional*, *flect-* a. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, *esp.* in *Grammar*. Also, of a language possessed of, or based upon flexions. *Flexionless*, *flect-* a. devoid of f. or flexions; only in grammatical sense.

Flexive, a. 1629. [f. *L. flex-*, *flectere* + *-iv-*.] Tending to bend, flexible—1791.

Flexor (*fleks-or*). 1615. [a. mod. *L. flexor*.]

A muscle whose function it is to produce flexion in any part of the body; as, the *flexors* of the abdomen. Opp. to *extensor*.

Flexuose (*fleksiu-ous*), a. 1727. [ad *L. flexuosus*, f. *flexus* sb. a bending.] *Bot.* Winding in and out, undulating, crooked. Hence *Flexuosity*, f. quality, a winding.

Flexuoso-, comb. f. form of **FLEXUOSE** or **FLEXUOUS**, indicating a flexuous form or arrangement.

Flexuous (*fleksiu-ous*), a. 1605. [ad *L. flexuosus*.] 1. Full of bends or curves, winding, sinuous. Now chiefly of animal and vegetable structures. 2. Moving in bends or waves. *rare* 1626.

2. The F. Burning of Flames BACON.

Flexure (*fleks-ur*). 1592. [ad *L. flexura*; see *-URE*.] 1. The action of flexing or bending, curvature, an instance of this. 2. Flexed or bent condition; bent figure or posture; bending, or winding form 1628. 3. Flexibility 1657. 4. *concr.* Anything of bent shape; a bend, curve, turn, winding 1607. 5. *Math.* The bending or curving of a line, surface, or solid 1672. 6. *Geol.* A bending of strata under pressure 1833.

1. There's those are made For f, let them stoop 1592. 2. The details of giving f to the rivers, etc. 1826. 3. Now the last f of our way we reach d. LAY. 5. *f. of a curve*: its bending towards or from a straight line. Hence *Flexural* a. of or relating to f.

Flibbertigibbet (*fli-bert-i-gi-bet*) 1549. [orig. *flibbertig*; prob. echoic of unmeaning chatter.] 1. A gossip; a flighty woman. 2. The name of a fiend (*Leav. III. iv. 120*), applied in Scott's *Kentworth* to a mischievous and flighty witch 1603.

Flibustier, var. of **FILIBUSTER** sb.

Flicflac [*Fr.*; echoic of a succession of sharp sounds.] A kind of step in dancing CHACKERAY.

Flick (*flik*), sb. 1 ME. [Echoic; cf. *prec.*]

1. A light blow, e.g. one given with a whip; also, a jerk. 2. The sound of this; hence, any slight, sharp sound 1841. 3. *concr.* Something thrown off with a jerk, a dash, splash 1843. 4. *pl.* The cinema (*slang*) 1926.

Flick, sb. 2 dial = **FLICK** sb. 2

Flick, (*flik*), v. 1 *Canl.* 1677. [? dial var. of **FLITCH** v.] To cut.

Flick (*flik*), v. 2 1816. [f. **FLICK** sb. 1.] 1. *trans.* To strike lightly with something flexible, as a whip 1838. 2. To remove with a smart stroke of something flexible 1847. b. To jerk (*off*, etc.) 1816. 3. *intr.* To move with quick vibrations; to flutter 1853. 4. *trans.* To move or shake with a flick 1844.

1. Flicking each other with our towels 1875. 2. b. Spots of ink flicked at random out of a pen T. L. PEACOCK. 4. I was afraid of flicking my line into my host's eye 1877.

Flicker (*fli-ker*), sb. 1 1849. [f. **FLICKER** v.]

1. A flickering movement 1857. 2. A wavering unsteady light or flame. Also *fig.* 3. The last cold f. of twilight 1862. *fig.* This little f. of enthusiasm KANE.

Flicker (*fli-ker*), sb. 2 U.S. 1849. [Echoic of the bird's note.] A name of various species of woodpecker; esp. the yellow-shafted woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*).

The flicker's cackle is heard in the clearing THORAU.

Flicker (*fli-ker*), v. [OE. *flicorian*, an onomatopoeic formation expressing quick movement.] 1. *intr.* Of a bird: To flutter or hover; *occas.*, to flap the wings. 2. To caress; hence, to dally, hanker, look longingly (after)—1806. 3. To woe to and fro; to flutter; to quiver, vibrate, undulate 1450. 4. To flash up and die away by turns. Of a flame: To burn fitfully. (The prevailing sense) Also *trans.* and *fig.* 1605.

1. Above his head her doves flickering CHAUCER. 3. The high masts flickered as they lay aloft. TENNYSON. 4. Sheet lightning, flickering harmlessly in the distance FROUDE. The fire .. flickers low 1871. Hence *Flickeringly* *adv.*

Flic-flackerously. 1630. [var. of **FLITTER-MOUSE**.] A bat—1708.

Fledge, obs. f. **FLEDGE**.

Flier, alternative f. **FLYER**.

Flight (*flait*), sb. 1 [OE. *flyht* = *OTent* f. *flyht*, f. *flug*-root of **flegan* to **FLY**.] 1.

The action or manner of flying or moving through the air with or as with wings. b. *Falconry*. Pursuit of game, etc. by a hawk, also, the quarry flown at 1530. 2. Swift movement, e.g. of a projectile ME. 3. *fig.* A mounting or soaring, an excursion or rally (of the imagination, wit, ambition, caprice, etc.) 1668.

4. The flight feathers 1735. 5. The distance which a bird can or does fly; also *fig.* and *transf.* 1600. 6. The series of stairs between any two landings; also *transf.* of terraces, locks, etc. 1703. 7. A number of terrors or things flying in or passing through the air together ME. 8. The young birds that take wing at one time 1577. 9. A flight-arrow (see **Comb**) 1464. also = **FLIGHT-SHOOTING** 1557. 10. The husk or glume of oats 1831. 11. *Naut.* = **FLY-BOAT**. 1769. 12. *Auging*. The set of fish-hooks in a spinning-urce 1805.

1. c. A Royal Air Force unit consisting of about five or six machines 1914. 2. The f. of a Jewish Port of years YOUNG, of ships SHRELEY, of clouds RUSKIN. 3. Old Pindar's flights DENHAM. Speculative flights LAW. 5. Within an eagle's f. S. ROSSAS. *Phr.* *F. of a shot* 'the trajectory formed between the muzzle of a gun and the first grace' (Smith). 7. A f. of flies 1556, of angels HAWTHORNS, of arrows, LENNYSON. *Phr.* *In the first f.* (colloq.) in the van. 8. The March f. of pigeons (*mod.*). 9. *Much Ado* 1. 40.

Comb. In titles of officers of various ranks in the Royal Air Force, as *F. Commander*, *F. Lieutenant*, *f.-arrow*, a light and well feathered arrow for long distance shooting, -feather, one of the wing-feathers on which power of f. depends.

Flight (*flait*), sb. 2 [OE. **flyht* = *OTent* f. *flyht* = f. root *bleht* to **FLIE**.] The action of fleeing or running away from or as from danger, etc.; hasty departure ME.

Pray ye that your f. be not in the winter *Math.* xiv. 20. To seek safety, in f. 1760. *Phr.* *To put to f.*

Flight, a. 1581. [f. **FLIGHT** sb. 1.] Swift, fleet—1642.

Flight (*flait*), v. 1571. [f. **FLIGHT** sb. 1 and 2.] 1. *trans.* To put to flight; hence to frighten. 2. To migrate; = **FLIT**—1752; also, to fly in flights 1879. 3. To feather (an arrow) 1869.

Lighted (*fli-ted*), *apl.* a. 1634. [f. **FLIGHT** sb. 1.] 1. Having a certain flight. Only in *droozy-f.* MILT. 2. Feathered 1735.

Flighter (*fli-tar*), 1825 [? f. **FLIGHT** + *-ER*.] ? *Orig.* = 'wing'. *Brewing*. 'A horizontal vane revolving over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor' (Knight).

Flight-shooting, *obl. sb.* 1801 [f. **FLIGHT** sb. 1 + **SHOOTING** *vbl. sb.*] 1. *Archery*. Distance shooting with flight-arrows. 2. Shooting wild-fowl as they fly over 1840.

Flight-shot. 1455 [f. **FLIGHT** sb. 1 + **SHOT** sb. 1.] 1. The distance to which a flight-arrow is shot, a bow-shot. 2. A shot taken at wildfowl in flight 1887.

2. Some two flight-shoot to the' Alchouse J. TAYLOR.

Flighty (*fli-ti*), a. 1552. [f. **FLIGHT** sb. 1 + *-Y*.] 1. Swift, fleet. *rare* 2. Given to flights of imagination, humour, caprice, etc., guided by whim or fancy; fickle, frivolous. Of a horse Skitish. 1768. 3. Light-headed. Also *ab. ol.* 1802.

1. The f. purpose never is o're tool e. Unless the deed go with it *Alack*. iv. 1. 145. 2. A f. gossiping dame 1878. Hence *Flightily* *adv.* *Flightiness*.

Flim-flam (*fli-mflam*). 1538. [Echoic; expressive of contempt. Cf. *whurr-whurr*, etc.]

a. sb. 1. A piece of nonsense 1546. 2. A paltry trick or pretence 1538. 3. *collect.* Nonsense; humbug, deception 1570. 3. I tell thee us all flim-flam *FILMING*.

b. *adv.* Frivolous, nonsensical; also deceptive, sham 1577.

Flimsy (*fli-mzi*). 1702. [? onomatopoeic, suggested by *film*.]

a. *adj.* 1. Without strength or solidity, easily destroyed; slight, unsubstantial. + Of persons, etc.: Frail, delicate—1753. 2. Without solid value, slight, trivial; frivolous, trifling, superficial 1827.

1. As fine As bloated spiders draw the f. line *Cow PER.* 1. I have a very f. constitution H. WALPOLE. 2. A f. hypothesis learnt from Bolingbroke L. STEPHEN.

b. sb. 1. *slang*. A bank-note 1824. 2. Thin or transfer paper; hence, reporters' copy 1859. Hence *Flimsily* *adv.* *Flimsiness*.

FLITCH

æ (man), a (pass), au (loud), v (cut), ɛ (Fr. chef), ə (ever), ai (I, eye), ɔ (Fl. eau de vie), i (sit), i (Psyche), o (what), o (got).

no on yofa hog s ed nd ued a sde of
bacon a a A s c p e o bubbe
foma h e 787 b A s e l u f o m h a
but 884 a A l u c e, cut lengthways from the
trunk of a tree 1823. b. One of several planks
fastened side by side to form a compound
beam 1874.

Comb. f.-beam, 'a beam made in layers of material
pinned together' (Knight).

Flitch (flitch), *v.* 1875 [f. prec.] *trans.* To
cut into flitches; to cut as a flitch is cut.

Flite, flyte (flite), *v.* Now dial. [Com.
WGer.: OE. *flitan* (cf. mod. Ger. *schöpfen*,
to busy oneself)] *tr. intr.* To contend, strive,
to wrangle—1725. a. To scold. Const. *ut.* 1500
Also *trans.* 3. *intr.* To debate ME. 14. To
complain—1585.

Flitter (flitter), *sb.* 1820 [f. FLITTER *v.*]
A flitting motion. **Comb. f.-winged** a. having
wings that flutter.

Flitter (flitter), *sb.* 18. [a. Ger. *flitter*.]
A minute square of thin metal, used in decoration.
Also collect.

Flitter (flitter), *v.* 1542. [f. FLIT *v.* + -ER *sb.*]
1. *intr.* Of birds, etc.: To flit about; to flutter
1563. 2. Of a flower: To fade, wither—1847.
3. To fly all about—1677. 4. *trans.* To make
to flit; to shuffle (cards). *rare* 1864.

Flitter-mouse (flittermouse), 1547. [f. FLIT-
TER *v.* + MOUSE, after Ger. *flittermaus*. Cf.
FLICKER, FLINDERMOUSE.] A bat.

Flittern, 1682. A young oak tree; also,
a strip of its wood. **Comb. f.-bark**, the bark of
young oak trees.

Flitters, *sb. pl.* Now dial. 1620. [Altered
f. FITTERS.] Fragments; splinters, tatters.

Flitting (flitting), *vb. sb.* ME. [f. FLIT *v.*]
1. The action of FLIT *v.* 2. *esp.* A removal from
one abode to another. Chiefly north, and S. ME.
3. *Phr. Moonlight*: removal by moonlight, i.e.
by night or by stealth.

Flitty, *a.* [f. FLIT *v.* + -Y *sb.*] Unstable,
flighty. HENRY MORE.

Flivver (flivver), orig. U.S. slang. 1920. [?]
A cheap motor car or aeroplane.

Flitz (flitz), 1666. [?] Fur; the down of a
beaver.

Flux, obs. f. FLUX.

†Flo. Pl. flo. [OE. *fla*.] An arrow—1430

Float (float), *sb.* [(1) OE. *flot* action or state
of floating; (2) OE. *flota* ship; f. (ult.) Teut.
root *flaut*, *flaut*, *flot* (see FLEET *v.*)]

I. 1. The action or condition of floating;
esp. in *phr.* *on* (rarely *at*) f. = AFOAT. Now
rare. 2. The flux of the tide, *lit.* and *fig.*
1797. 3. A wave, billow, *lit.* and *fig.*
Also, the sea, —1655. 4. An overflow; a
flood, *lit.* and *fig.*—1763.

1. And now the sharp keel of his little boat comes
up with ripple and with easy KEATS. 2. Hee being
now in F. (= at high water) for Treasure BAY 3
TEMPLE, i. 11, 234.

II. A floating object. 1. A mass of weeds,
ice, etc. floating on the water 1600. 2. A raft
or raft-like construction 1535; a flat-bottomed
boat 1557. 3. Any floating appliance for sup-
porting something in the water; e.g. the cork
or quill attached to a fishing-line to show by
its movement when a fish bites ME.; the cork
used to support a fishing net, etc. in the water
1577; a hollow or inflated part or organ that
supports an animal in the water 1832; an in-
flated bag or pillow to sustain a person in the
water 1874; a structure fitted to a flying machine
to enable it to float on water 1897. 4. A hollow
metallic ball, or the like, used to regulate the
water-level in a boiler or tank 1752. 5. *Theat.*
pl. The footlights; *img.* a row of footlights
1862. 6. A float-board (see Comb.) 1611.

III. 1. Something broad, level, and shallow,
esp. a low-bodied cart for carrying heavy articles,
live stock, etc. 1866. 2. A unit of measure-
ment for embanking work 1707.

3. (Banks) are measured by the F. or Floor, which
is eighteen foot square, and one deep NORMAN.

IV. 1. A tool for floating or making level;
e.g. in *Plastering*, a trowel or rule for giving
a plane surface to the plaster 1703; a single-
cut file 1750; a polishing-block used in marble-
working; the serrated plate used by shoemakers
for rasping off the ends of the pegs inside the

boot sole 74. 2. A dock or place where a
ship is floated—land 1785. 3. One of the trenches
used in floating—land 1785. 4. *Geol.* and
Mining. Loose rock brought down by water from
its original formation. Also short for *f.-ore*
(see Comb.). Chiefly U.S. 1814. 5. *Weaving*.
The passing of weft-threads over a portion of
the warp without being interwoven with it; also,
the mass of thread so passed 1863.

Comb. f.-ball, the ball of a ball-cock; **-board**, one
of the boards of an undershot water-wheel, one of the
paddles of a paddle wheel; **-case**, a Caisson or
Camel; **-copper** (see float-mineral); **-die**, a single-
cut file; **-gauge**, a water gauge, where the output of
water in a steam-boiler is registered by means of a f.;
-gold (see float-mineral); **-ironed**, ironed by a
machine having springs and resilient padding to the
rollers; **-mineral**, fragments of ore detached and
carried away by the action of water or by erosion;
also, fine particles of metal which are detached in the
process of stamping and do not readily settle in water;
-ore, **-quartz** (see prec.); **-valve**, a valve actuated
by a f.

Float (float), *v.* Pa. t. and *pple.* floated.
[OE. *flotan* = OTeut. **flōtan*, f. **flōt*-root
of **flōtan* to float or flow; see FLEET *v.*]

I. *intr.* 1. To rest on the surface of any
liquid; to be buoyed up; to be or become
buoyant. 2. To move quietly and gently
on the surface of a liquid, participating in its
motion ME. 3. To be suspended in a liquid with
freedom to move; to swim 1506. 4. To move
freely and gently in or through the air, as if
buoyed up or carried along by it. Also *fig.*
1634. 5. *Weaving*. Of a thread: To pass over
or under several threads either of the warp or
weft, instead of being interwoven with them
1878. 6. *Comm.* Of an acceptance: To be in
circulation 1778. b. Of a company, etc.: To
get floated (see II. 3) 1834.

1. Her timbers yet are sound, And she may f. again
Cowper. 2. The boat floating near to him, he seized
hold of it W. Irving. 3. The vulgar f. as passion
drives Younge. 4. The clouds that fit, or slowly f.
away Cowper. 5. Here floated the latest anecdote
of Bolivar Disraeli.

II. *trans.* 1. To cover or flood with a liquid;
also *transf.* and *fig.* 1586. 2. To cause to
float; to cause to rest or move on the surface
of a fluid; also *fig.* 1606. 3. To get (a com-
pany, scheme, etc.) afloat or fully started; to
procure public support for 1833. 4. To convey
by or along the surface of water 1749. 5. *techn.*
a. To levigate (pigments) by causing them to
float in a stream of water 1883. b. *Electrotyp-
ing and Stereotyping*. To cover (a forme, a page
of type) with fluid plaster of Paris, either to fill
up spaces, or to form a plaster mould 1820. 6.
To render smooth and level. a. *Plastering*.
To level (the surface of plaster) with a float
1703. b. *Barriery*. To file the teeth of (a horse)
1885. 7. *Weaving*. To form (a figure) with
floating threads (see I. 5) 1894.

1. The field was floated with blood Jas. Mill. To
f. meadows at five pounds an acre 1851. 2. For want
of water to f. them over some flats in the Lagoon
DAMPER. 3. To f. loans 1872, rumours 1883. 4. The
treasures of Africa were floated on rafts to the mouth
of the Euphrates Gibbon.

Hence **floatable** a. that can f., or (U.S.) be floated
on; *also*, something that floats.

Floatage (floatidz), 1626. [f. FLOAT *sb.* +
-AGE. Cf. F. *flottage*.] 1. The action or state
of floating. 2. *concr.* Anything that floats;
e.g. FLOISAM; also the right to flotsam 1672
3. Buoyancy 1877. 4. The part of a ship above
the water-line 1839.

Floatation, flotation (floati'ʃən), 1806.
[f. FLOAT *v.* + -ATION = F. *flotation*. The
form *flotation*, though unjustifiable, is the more
usual.] 1. The action, fact, or process of float-
ing; the condition of keeping afloat. 2. The
action of floating a company, etc. 1889.

1. *Centre of f.* the centre of gravity in a floating
body. *Plane or line of f.* = F. *flottaison*, *ligne de
flottaison*, the plane or line in which the horizontal
surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it. *Stable
f.* the position of equilibrium in a floating body.

Float-boat. ME. [f. FLOAT *sb.* or *v.* +
BOAT; so called because it was towed astern.]
†A ship's long-boat—1659. b. A raft 1600.

Floator (floator), 1777. [f. as prec.] 1.
One who or that which floats; *esp.* 'a contri-
vance indicating the height of level of a fluid in
a vessel, whose depth we cannot at the time
directly examine' (Nichol). 2. *Stock-Exch.*

A government stock certificate, a railway-bond
etc. accepted as a recognized security 1871. 3
U.S. Politics. One who casts a vote at an elec-
tion to which he is not entitled.

Floating (floatin), *vb. sb.* 1562. [f. FLOAT
v. + -ING *sb.*] 1. The action of FLOAT *v.* 2
concr. in *Plastering*. 'The second coat in three
coat work' (P. Nicholson) 1823.

Floating (floatin), *pple. a.* 1578. [f. as
prec. + -ING *sb.*] 1. That floats (see the vb.)
2. *Comm.* Of a cargo: At sea. Of trades, rates
etc.: Of or pertaining to cargoes at sea. 1848.
3. Having less than the usual attachment 1806
4. Fluctuating 1594. 5. *Poet.* Not fixed
or permanently invested; unfunded 1816. b
Of an insurance policy. Variable 1839.

1. The sun-beams trembling on the f. tides Pope
2. F. ribs, 'the last two of the false ribs, whose an-
terior extremities are not connected to the rest or to
each other' MAYNE. F. kidney 1899. 4. The f.
population of the city 1876. 5. Variations in the
amount of f. capital McCulloch. The f. debt 1893.
Comb. f.-anchor, 'a frame of spars and sails
dragging overboard, to lessen the drift of a ship to
leeward in a gale' (Knight); f. battery, a vessel
fitted up and used as a battery; f. dock, a large
(usually rectangular) vessel made with water-tight
compartments, and used as a graving-dock; f. har-
bour, 'a breakwater composed of large masses of
timber, anchored and chained together, which rise
and fall with the tide' (Brees); f. lever (Railway),
a name applied to the horizontal brake-levers beneath
the car-body; f. pier, a landing-stage which rises
and falls with the tide; f. plate (Stereotyping), a flat
cast-iron plate, upon which the mould is laid, with
the impression downwards.

Floating bridge, 1706. [f. FLOATING *pple.*
a.] a. A bridge in the form of a redoubt, con-
sisting of two boats covered with planks. b.
One made of two small bridges, laid one over
the other in such a manner that the uppermost
can be run out by the help of cords and pulleys
placed along the sides of the under-bridge 1727.

c. A collection of beams of timber, floating on
the surface of a river, and reaching across it.
d. A flat-bottomed ferry steamboat in harbours
or rivers, running on chains laid across the bot-
tom 1858. e. A passage formed across a river
or creek by means of bridges of boats 1867.

Floating island, 1638. [f. as prec.] 1.
An island that floats. 2. *Cookery*. (U.S.) A
custard with floating masses of whipped cream
or white of eggs 1771.

Floating light, 1793. [f. as prec.] a. A
lightship. b. A life-buoy with a lantern, for
use at night.

Floatingly (floatinli), *adv.* 1660. [f. as
prec.] In a floating manner.

Float-stone, 1703. [f. FLOAT *sb.* + STONE.]
1. A rubbing-stone upon which bricks with
curved surfaces are rubbed. 2. A stone so light
as to float upon water, e.g. a spongy variety of
opals 1805.

Floaty (floati), *a.* ME. [f. FLOAT *sb.*
or *v.* + -Y.] 1. Watery. ME. only. 2. Capa-
ble of floating; hence, of a ship: Drawing
little water 1603.

Floccillation (flokili'si'ʃən), 1842. [f. L.
**flocculus* dim. of *floccus* + -ATION.] = CARPHO-
LOGY.

Flocci-nau-ci-ni-hilli-pli-fication. *joy.*
1741. [f. L. *flocci*, *nauci*, *nihili*, *plii* words
signifying 'at little' or 'at nothing' (see Eton
Latin Grammar) + -IFICATION.] The action or
habit of estimating as worthless.

Floccose (flok'ʊs, flok'ʊs), *a.* 1752. [ad.
late L. *floccosus*; see -OSE.] 1. Furnished with
a tuft or tufts of woolly hair. 2. *Bot.* Covered
with or composed of flocci 1830.

Floccular (flok'ʊlari), *a.* 1870. [f. FLOC-
CULUS + -AR.] *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the
flocculus of the cerebellum.

Flocculate (flok'ʊləti), *a.* 1826. [f. FLOC-
CULUS + -ATE *sb.*] *Entom.* Furnished with a
curling lock of hair.

Flocculate (flok'ʊləti), *v.* 1877. [f. as prec.
+ -ATE *sb.*] *trans.* To aggregate into flocculent
masses. Hence **Flocculation**, the process of
flocculating.

Flocculence (flok'ʊləns), 1847. [f. FLOC-
CULENT; see -ENCE.] The condition of being
flocculent. So **Flocculency**.

Flocculent (*flocculent*), *a.* 1800. [*f. l.* *floccus* + *-ULENT*] 1. Resembling flocks or tufts of wool; woolly. 2. Of the atmosphere: Holding particles of aqueous vapour in suspension 1878. 3. Downy 1870.

Flocculus (*flocculus*), *pl. -i.* 1799. [*mod. l., dim. of l. floccus.*] A small flock or tuft. 1. A small quantity of loosely-aggregated matter resembling a flock of wool, held in suspension in, or precipitated from, a fluid. 2. Anat. A small lobe in the under surface of the cerebellum; the subpeduncular lobe 1810.

Floccus (*floccus*), *pl. -i.* 1842. [*L.*] Something resembling a flock of wool. 2. Bot. A tuft of woolly hairs, also *pl.* the *hyphae*, or thread-like cells, which form the mycelium of a fungus. 3. Zool. The tuft of hairs which terminate the tail in mammals 1812. 4. 'A tuft of feathers on the head of young birds' (Webster). 5. 'The down of unfledged birds' (Worcester).

Flock (*flok*), *sb.* 1 [OE *floc* = ON. *flokkr* (Sw. *flock*, Da. *flok*); ? a var. of *FOLK*. Not found in the other Teut. langs.] 1. A band, body, or company (of persons). Now only as *transf.* from 2 or 3. 2. A number of animals of one kind, feeding or travelling in company. Now chiefly of birds (*esp.* geese) or as in sense 3. Also *transf.* ME. 3. *esp.* A number of sheep or goats kept together under the charge of one or more persons. Also *transf.* and *fig.* ME. 4. *fig.* A body, or the whole body of Christians, in relation to Christ; a congregation in relation to its pastor ME; a family of children in relation to their parents.

1. A flock of men of arms Lxx. *Bravans* 2. Sixteen Elephants together in one flock R. *Union*. 3. A coat, the pattern of the f. Scott. 4. Feeds the flocks of God which is among you 1 Pet. v. 2.

Flock (*flok*), *sb.* 2 ME. [*prob. a. OF. flocc* flock of wool, etc. = *L. floccus*.] 1. A flock, tuft, particle (of wool, cotton, etc.); thence, anything of no account. 2. *pl.* A material consisting of the coarse tufts and refuse of wool or cotton, or of cloth torn to pieces by machinery, used for stuffing beds, cushions, mattresses, etc. ME. 3. *pl.* (later *collec. sing.*) Powdered wool or cloth, or cloth-shearing, used formerly for thickening cloth and now in making flock-paper 1823. 4. *pl.* Of chemical precipitates, etc.: Light and loose masses, resembling tufts of wool 1892.

1. I will never care these flocks for his ambition Lxx. 2. Their flocks [are] for flocks, not cloath 1580. *Comb.* f.-bed, one stuffed with f.; -paper, paper prepared for walls by being sized in the first instance, and then powdering over it f., which has been previously dyed (Brande); -powder = sense 3.

Flock (*flok*), *v.* 1 ME. [*f. FLOCK sb.*] 1. *trans.* To gather together into a company -1586. 2. To lead away in a flock -1672. 3. *intr.* To gather in a company or crowd; to come or go in great numbers, to troop ME. 4. *trans.* To crowd upon 1609.

3. Many young Gentlemen flocked to him every day Spens. 4. Good fellows trooping, flock, d. me so 1609.

Flock (*flok*), *v.* 2 1530. [*f. FLOCK sb.*] 1. *trans.* a. To stuff with flocks. b. To cover with flock or wool-dust (see *FLOCK sb.* 3) 18.. 2. To treat with contempt; also *absol.* -1575.

Flockling. [*see -LING.*] One of a flock. Brome.

Flock-meal, *adv.* [OE. *flocmælum*, *f. flocc* FLOCK *sb.* 1 + *mælum*, dat. pl. of *mæl* measure; cf. *piecemeal*.] By companies, troops, or heaps -1611.

Floky (*floki*), *a.* 1597. [*f. FLOCK sb.* 2 + *-y*.] 2. Flock-like. *b.* Floccose.

Floe (*floe*), 1817. [*perh. a. Norse flo* layer -ON. *flo*.] A sheet of floating ice; a detached portion of a field of ice. Also *ice-f.*

Comb. floeberg, a berg of f.-ice; f.-flat, a seal = *floe rat*; ice, undulating ice forming a vast plain; f. rat, the small ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*).

Flog (*flog*), *v.* 1676 [*school abbrev. of flagellate*.] 1. To beat, whip; to chastise with repeated blows of a rod or whip. 2. *gen.* To beat, lash, strike. *Fishing* To cast the fly line over (a stream) repeatedly. *Crickets*. To punish (a bowler). 1801. *b. intr.* Of a sail: To flap heavily 1839.

1. A salmon bullied into rising by a customer who..

kept flogging on 1807. Hence *Flogger*, one who or that which flogs; also, a kind of tool, a lung-starter. **Flogging** (*flogging*), *vb.* *sb.* 1758 [*f. prec.*] The action of FLOG *v.*

Comb. f.-chisel, a large cold chisel used in chipping castings; -hammer, a small sledge-hammer used for striking a f.-chisel.

Flon, flone, *vars. of f. flane*, arrow.

Flong, *obs. pa. t. and pp. of FLING v.*

Flood (*flood*), *sb.* [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *flood*; -*OTeut. *flobu*; -*pre-Teut. flutis*, *f. Aryan* *vb.* stem **flob*, whence *Flow v.* The primary sense is 'action of flowing'.] 1. The flowing in of the tide; as in *ebb and f.*, etc. Also *fig.*

2. A body of flowing water; a river, stream, usually a large river. Now only *post. OE.*

3. Water as opp. to land, often contrasted with *field and fire*. Also *pl.* Now *post. or rhet. OE.* 4. An overflowing or irruption of a great body of water over land not usually submerged, an inundation, a deluge OE. 5. A profuse and violent outpouring of water; a swollen stream, a violent downpour of rain. ME. Also *fig.* ME. *b. transf.* of tears, flame, light, lava, a concourse or influx of persons, etc. 1589. 6. *pl.* = FLOODING *v.* (Dicts.)

1. *fig.* There is a Tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the F., leads on to Fortune SHAKS. 2. The water of the f. Jordan 1603. 3. Through f., through fire, I do wander ever where SHAKS. The accidents of f. and field f. *Q. J.* i. in 1351 1857. 4. The f. the deluge in the time of Noah; hence often *Noah's f.* SHAKS. *fire*, and f. Cowen. *transf.* His eyes in f. with laughter SHAKS.

Comb. f.-anchor, 'that which the ship rides by during the flood-tide' (Smyth); -banking (*Hydraulic Engin.*), a mode of embanking with stiff moist clay; -light, artificial light projected from different directions so that shadows are eliminated; hence as *vb.*; so f.-lit *a.*; -loam = ALLUVIUM; -mark, the high-water mark.

Flood (*flood*), *v.* ME. [*f. prec. sb.*] 1. *trans.* To cover with a flood; to inundate. 2. To cover or fill with water. Of rain, etc. 3. To fill (a river) to overflowing. 1831. 4. To pour in a flood. *vars.* 1829. 5. *intr.* To come in a flood or floods. *lit.* and *fig.* 1755. 6. To suffer from uterine hæmorrhage 1770.

1. The streets in Oxon were all flooded with water Wood. 2. To f. grass lands London, a colliery 1823. 4. Far back, through creeks and inlet-making, Comes silent, flooding in, the main Crouch. Hence *Flooder*.

Flood-gate, floodgate, ME. [*f. FLOOD sb.* + *GATE*] 1. *sing* and *pl.* A gate or gates that may be opened or closed, to admit or exclude water, *esp.* the water of a flood, *spec.* the lower gates of a lock. *b. transf.* and *fig.* ME. 2. A sluice 1559. 3. The stream that is closed by or passes through a flood-gate; a strong stream, a torrent. Also *transf.* and *fig.* -1631.

1. b. The floodgates were opened, and mother and daughter wept SHAKS. 3. Of her gored wound He did the floodgate stop With his fure garment Spenser.

Flood-hatch, 1587. [*see HATCH.*] A framework of boards sliding in grooves, to be raised in time of flood; a sluice, floodgate, *lit.* and *fig.*

Flooding (*flooding*), *vb.* *sb.* 1674. [*f. FLOOD v.* + *-ING*.] 1. The action of FLOOD *v.*; *pl.* floods; *fig.* fullness. 2. Uterine hæmorrhage, *esp.* in connexion with parturition 1710.

Flood-tide, 1719. [*f. FLOOD sb.* + *TIDE.*] = FLOOD *sb.* 1.

Flook: see FLUKE.

Flookin, flookin (*flookin*, -*ig*). 1728. [*?*] *Mining*. A cross-course or transverse vein composed of clay; also, a sort of clayey substance, often found against the walls of a quartz reef, and accompanying cross-spurs and slides.

Floor (*floo*), *sb.* [OE. *flor*, corresp. to Du. *vloer*, MHG. *vloer* (mod. Ger. *flur*), ON. *flor* -*OTeut. *florus*; -*pre-Teut. *flarus* or **florn*-s, Cf. Old Ir. *flur*, Welsh *flawr*.]

1. The layer of boards, brick, stone, etc. in an apartment, on which people tread, the under surface of the interior of a room. Hence, any analogous surface. 2. The structure of joists, etc. supporting the flooring of a room 1703. Hence, the ceiling of a room. Also *transf.* of the sky. 1556. 3. *Naut.* a. 'The bottom of a vessel on each side of the keelson' (Smyth). *fb.* The deck -1683. *c. pl.* = *floor*.

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Flooring (*flooring*), *vb.* *sb.* 1624. [*f. as prec.*] 1. The action of FLOOR *v.* 1632. 2. *intr.* The floor of a room, etc.; also, the materials of which it is made 1624, a natural floor 1697. 3. *Mining*. The operation of spreading the grain on the mill-floor, and treating it 1839. *Comb.* f.-clamp, an implement for closing up the joints of flooring boards.

Floorless (*floorless*), *a.* 1847. [*see -LESS.*] Having no floor.

Flop (*flop*), *sb.* *collog.* and *dial.* 1662. [*See the vb.*] 1. An act of flopping; the resulting sound 1823. 2. = FLAP *sb.* 1. *b.* 1662.

Flop (*flop*), *adv.* and *interj.* *collog.* 1728 [The *vb.* stem.] With a flop, or flopping noise.

Flop (*flop*), *v.* *collog.* and *dial.* 1602. [*var. of FLAP v.*, indicating a heavier sound.] 1. *intr.* To swing or sway about heavily and loosely; to FLAP. 2. To move clumsily and heavily; to move with a sudden bump or thud 1692. 3. *trans.* To throw suddenly, usually with a flop 1823. 4. To move (wings) heavily and loosely up and down 1859.

1. A grey sea flopping up on our weather bow 1887.

timbers 1805. 4. In legislative assemblies, the part of the house where the members sit, and from which they speak. Hence *fig.* The right of speaking. 1774. 5. A set of rooms and landings in a house on the same level, a story. See *FIRST-FLOOR*, 1585.

2. The floors of heaven SHAKS. 4. *Phi* To take the f. to get up to address a meeting; to take part in a debate; said also of taking part in a dance. Chiefly U.S. 5. Old footstep, from the upper floor SHAKS.

II. 1. An artificial platform or levelled space for the carrying on of some industry, *esp.* threshing OE. 2. A naturally level surface. Also = the ground (now *dial.*). ME.

2. Sunk though he be beneath the watery f. Milt.

III. 1. A foundation. 7 Obi. 1556. 2. The stratum on which a seam of coal, etc. immediately lies 1859.

IV. 1. A layer, a stratum; a horizontal course 1692. 2. A unit of measurement used for embankment work (= 400 cubic feet) 1707. 3. = FLOAT *sb.* III, 2, *q.v.* 1707.

Comb. f.-arch, an arch with a flat extrados; -frame, (a) the framework of the f. in a vessel; (b) U.S., the main frame of the body of a railway carriage underneath the f.; -head, (a) the upper end of one of the timbers in a vessel; (b) the third diagonal, terminating the length of the floor near the bulge of the ship (Smyth); -hollow, 'the inflected curve that terminates the f. near the keel, and to which the f.-hollow mould is made'.

-light, a frame with glass pane, in a f.; -plan, (a) *Shipw. dig.*, a longitudinal section, wherein are represented the water-lines and riband-lines (Smyth) *ib. Arch.*, a horizontal section, showing the thickness of the walls and partitions, the arrangement of the passages, apartments, and openings at the level of the principal f. of the house; -riband, the riband next below the f.-heads which supports the floor; -timber, those parts of the ship's timbers which are placed immediately across the keel; -walker, L.S. = *SHOP-WALKER*.

Floor (*floo*), *v.* ME. [*f. prec.*] 1. *trans.* To cover or furnish with a floor or floors; to form the floor of. 2. To bring to the floor or ground; to knock down 1632. 3. *fig.* (*collog.*)

2. To nonplus 1830. *b.* To overcome in any way 1827. *c.* To do thoroughly; to finish 1836. *d. intr.* ? To get a hull. J. H. NEWMAN. 4.

To place *u/m* (something) as a floor 1871.

2. *trans.* floored with high-green moss B. Tylor. 3. Crib floored him with a flow of great strength 1830. 3. b. I was the only man who could f. O'Connell Lxx. *Blackburn*. *c.* To f. a paper 1850, a bottle 1891.

Floorage (*floorage*), *rate*. 1734 [*f. as prec.* + *-AGE*.] Floors collectively, amount of flooring.

Floor-cloth, floorcloth, 1746. [*f. as prec.* + *CLOTH*.] 1. A fabric for covering floors; e.g. oilcloth, linoleum, etc. 2. A housemaid's cloth for washing floors 1831.

Floorer (*flooer*), 1795. [*f. FLOOR v.*] One who or that which floors (*lit.* and *fig.*), e.g. a knock-down blow, a piece of bad news, a decisive argument or riot. Also in university slang, a question or paper too hard to be mastered.

Flooring (*flooring*), *vb.* *sb.* 1624. [*f. as prec.*] 1. The action of FLOOR *v.* 1632. 2. *intr.* The floor of a room, etc.; also, the materials of which it is made 1624, a natural floor 1697. 3. *Mining*. The operation of spreading the grain on the mill-floor, and treating it 1839. *Comb.* f.-clamp, an implement for closing up the joints of flooring boards.

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16. A grey sea flopping up on our weather bow 1887.

17. A grey sea flopping up on our weather bow 1887.

Floppy (flop-pi), *a. colloq.* 1858. [f. *FLOP* v + -y.] Having a tendency to flop about.

Flora (flō-rā), *Pl. -æ; also -as.* 1508 [a. L. *Flora* the goddess of flowers, f. *flor-, flos* flower.] 1. In Latin mythology, the goddess of flowers; hence, the personification of nature's power in producing flowers. 2. A descriptive catalogue of the plants of any area, period, etc. 1777. 3. The plants or plant life of a region or epoch 1778.

1. With voice *Milde*, as when Zephyrus or F. breathes Mar.

Floral (flō-rāl), *a.* 1647. [ad. L. *floralis* of or pertaining to *Flora*. Cf. *F. floralis*.] 1. *Hist.* Pertaining to or in honour of *Flora*. 2. Pertaining to a flora or floras 1870. 3. [f. L. *flor-, flor-*.] Of or pertaining to a flower or flowers 1753.

1. Phr. *F. shows* = L. *Floralis*. 2. Phr. *F. zone* one of the tracts into which the earth's surface may be divided with reference to vegetable life. 3. *F. Leaf* expresses one found near the flower, and which never appears but with the flower CHAMBERS.

F. en clove (see ENVELOPE sb.). Hence *Florally* adv. in the manner of a flower

Floramour. Also *-amor*. 1548. [a. OF. *flor amour* lit. 'flower of love'] A name given to various species of *Amaranthus* -1676.

Floreal (flō-rēāl), *sb.* 1827. [F. *Floral*, f. L. *flor-, flos* + -AL.] The eighth month of the year in the French Republican calendar, extending from April 20 to May 19.

Florence (flō-rēns), *ME.* [The chief city of Tuscany (early It. *Fiorenze*, now *Firenze*, F. *Florence*).] 1. A gold florin -1598. 2. A woven fabric: a. of wool (*Obs.* exc. *Hist.*) 1483; b. of silk 1882. 13. A kind of wine brought from Florence -1757.

Comb. -F. *flask* (see FLASK sb.); -off, a superior kind of olive oil.

Florentine (flō-rēntain), 1545. [ad. L. *Florentinus* of or pertaining to *Florentia* Florence.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Florence; esp. in F. mosaic, a kind of mosaic made by inlaying precious stones in marble or the like 1603.

B. *sb.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Florence 1591. 2. A textile fabric of silk or t'wood 1545. 3. A kind of pie or tart; esp. a meat pie 1567. 4. The Florentine dialect of Italian. MILMAN.

3. A Florentine of a kidney of Veal 1750

Flores (flō-rēs), 1858. [Sp.; pl. of *flor* FLOWER.] The best quality of indigo dye

Florescence (flō-rēs-ns), 1793. [See next and -ENCE.] The process of bursting into flower; the period or state of flowering; *concr.* flowers collectively.

Florescent (flō-rēs-nt), *a.* 1821. [ad. L. *florescentem*, pr. pple. of *florescere*, inceptive of *florere*; see FLOURISH.] Bursting into flower, flowering. *lit.* and *fig.*

Floret (flō-rēt), 1671. [ad. OF. *florete*, F. *fleurette*, dim. of *flour* flower.] 1. *Bot.* One of the little flowers that make up a composite flower or the spikelet in grasses. 2. A floweret 1791.

1. The *florets* of the disk occupy the centre of the head of a composite; while *florets* of the ray occupy the circumference 1866.

Floret, obs. var. of FLEURET 2.

Floriage. [badly f. L. *flor-, flos*, after *foli-agi*.] 1. Bloom, blossom. J. SCOTT. 2. 'The leaves of flowers' (Webster).

Floriated (flō-rī-ētēd), *pph. a.* [f. L. *flor(i)-*, *flos* + -ED.] Decorated with floral ornaments, as, a *floriated coronet*. var. *Florreated*.

Floricomous (flō-rī-kō-mōs), *a. rare.* 1727. [f. as prec. + *coma* hair + -OUS.] 1. Having the top adorned with flowers. 2. *Zool.* Epithet of certain sponges, the rays of which end in a bunch of curved branches.

Floriculture (flō-rī, flō-rī-kūltūr), 1822. [f. as prec. + CULTURE.] The cultivation of flowering plants. Hence *Floricultural a.* *Floriculturist*, one devoted to or skilled in f.

Florid (flō-rīd), *a.* 1642. [ad. L. *floridus*, f. *flor-, flos* flower; see -ID.] 1. Abounding in or covered with flowers; flowery -1882. 2. *fig.* Profusely adorned as with flowers, elaborately, or excessively ornate 1656. 3. *a. Mus.* Running in rapid figures, divisions, or passages; also, = FIGURATE *a.* 4. 1879. *b. Arch.*

Enriched with decorative details 1704. 14. Of blooming appearance; brilliant. Of colour. Bright -1770. 5. Of the complexion, etc. Rosy, flushed with red 1650. 10. Of the blood. Bright red (i.e. arterial) -1797. 6. In the bloom of health. Now *rare.* 1656.

1. This f. Earth *Mirr.* The f. glories of the Spring VAUGHAN. 2. A f. speech 1658. In f. impotence he speaks POPE. A f. apparel THACKERAY. 3. A f. style of Jacobean architecture 1886. 5. A f. face 1805. 6. Vigorous and f. Health HUMPH.

Hence *Floridity*, f. quality or state. *Florid-ly* adv. -ness.

Florida (flō-rīdā), *The name of a State in the extreme south-east of the United States, used attrib., as in F. water, a perfume similar to eau-de-Cologne, largely used in the United States, etc.*

Florideous (flō-rī-dē-ōs), *a.* 1884. [f. mod. L. *florideus* (f. L. *floridus* FLORID) + -OUS.] *Bot.* Belonging to the *Florideae*, an order of Algae, or having the characters of that group.

Floriferous (flō-rī-fēr-ōs), *a.* 1656. [f. L. *florifer* + -OUS.] Producing flowers.

Florification (flō-rī-fī-kā-shən), 1796. [a. F.; see -IFICATION.] The action or process of flowering.

Floriform (flō-rī-fōrm), *a.* 1805. [f. L. *flor(i)-*, *flos* + -FORM.] Having the form of a flower.

Florikan, floriken (flō-rī-kān, -kēn). Also *-can, -kin.* 1780. [?] Either of two species of small bustard, the Bengal Florikan (*Syphocaudus bengalensis*), or the Lesser Florikan (*S. auritus*).

Florilege. 1651. [a. F. *florilège*; see next.] = next. -1665

Florilegium (flō-rī-lē-djū-m), 1647. [mod. L., f. *florilegus* flower-cutting, Gr. *ἀνθολόγιον* ANTHOLOGY.] 1. A collection or selection of flowers; hence *transf.* an anthology

Florin (flō-rīn), *ME.* [a. F. *florin* = It. *florino*, f. *florē* = L. *florē*, *flos*; the coin orig. so called having the figure of a lily stamped upon it. Cf. FLORENCE 1.] 1. The English name of a gold coin weighing about 54 grs., first issued at Florence in 1252. 2. An English gold coin of the value of six shillings and eightpence, issued by Edward III. *New Hist.* 1480. 3. The English name of various continental coins 1611. 4. An English silver coin of the value of two shillings, first minted in 1849.

Florist (flō-rīst), 1623. [f. L. *flor-, flos* + -IST.] One who cultivates flowers; one skilled in knowledge of flowering plants; also, one who deals in flowers.

Floroun, var. of FLEURON.

Floruit (flō-rī-ūt), 1843. [L., 3rd sing. perf. indic. of *florere*. Cf. *habitat*.] Used for: The period during which a person 'flourished'.

Florula (flō-rī-lū-lā), 1847. [as if dim. of L. *flora* (see FLORA).] A small flora or collection of plants.

Florulent (flō-rī, flō-rī-lēnt), *a.* 1592 [ad. L. *florulentus*] Abounding in flowers, flowery.

Flory, a. fler. = FLEURY.

Floscular (flō-skū-lār), *a.* 1793. [f. L. *flosculus* + -AR.] Composed of floscules or flowerets.

Floscule (flō-skū-l), 1669. [a. F., ad. L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*.] *Bot.* A floret. Also *fig.*

Flo-sculet. [f. as prec. + -ET.] A little flower. HERRICK.

Flosculus (flō-skū-lūs), *a.* 1646. [f. L. *flosculus* + -OUS.] 1. Of the nature, or having the savour, of flowers -1682. 2. *Bot.* Composed of floscules or florets. Of a floret: Tubular. 1830. So *Flosculose a.* (Dicts.)

Flos-ferri (flō-sfēr-ī), 1748. [L., = 'flower of iron'.] *Min.* A coralloid variety of aragonite, often found with iron ore.

Flosh (flō-sh), *sb.* 1874. *Metallurgy.* 'A hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps' (Knight).

Floss (flōs) 1759. [Cf. OF. *flosche* down, pile of velvet, also as *adj.* in *soye flosche* (mod. F. *soie flosche*) floss-silk (= It. *scia floscia*).] 1. The rough silk which envelops the cocoon of the silk-worm 1759; *transf.* the silk of maize and other plants 1846. 2. = FLOSS-SILK. 1871.

3. A flossy surface, also, *fluff* 1784. 4. *attrib.* as in *f. thread*, etc. 1864. Hence *Flossy a.* floss-like.

Floss 2 (flōs), 1839. [a. Ger. *floss*, cogn. w. *FLOAT sb.*] *Metallurgy.* 1. The fluid glass floating upon the iron in the puddling furnace produced by the vitrification of the oxides and earths which are present. 2. White cast iron as employed for the manufacture of steel 1839.

Comb. f.-hole, (a) a hole at the back of a puddling furnace, at which the slags of the iron pass out, (b) 'the tap-hole of a melting-furnace' (Knight).

Floss 3 (flōs). [Cf. Ger. *floss* in same sense (In *The Mill on the Floss* the word *Floss* is a proper name).] A stream. CARLYLE.

Floss-silk. Also *flox-, flosch-silk.* 1759. [f. FLOSS 1.] a. The rough silk broken off in the winding of cocoons. b. Twisted filaments of silk used in embroidery and crewel-work 1863.

Floata (flō-rā), 1690. [a. Sp.; = 'fleet'] The name given to the Spanish fleet which used to bring back to Spain the products of America and the W. Indies.

Flotage, Flotation, etc. see FLOAT-

Flotant (flō-rānt), *a.* 1610. [ad. Fr., f. *flotter* to float.] *Her.* A term applied to anything flying in the air, or displayed, or swimming.

Flote, sb. 1 [OE. *flota*; see *FLOAT sb.*] 1. A fleet or flotilla -1577. 2. = FLOTA. 1673

Flote, sb. 2 ME. [a. OF. *flote* company, multitude -pop. L. type **flotta*, prob. f. Teut. **flot-*, **flutan* FLEET v. in sense 'to flow'] A company, troop; also, a herd (of cattle) a shoal (of fish) -1647.

Flote, v. 1573 [? back-formation f. *floten* FLOTTEN.] *trans.* = FLEET v. 2. 1. -1669.

Floter, obs. f. FLUTTER.

Flotilla (flō-rī-lā), 1711. [a. Sp., dim. of *flota*; see FLOTA.] A small fleet; a fleet of boats or small vessels.

Flotsam (flōt-sām), 1607. [ad. AF. *flotesom* (= mod. F. *flottaison*) -late L. type **flo-tationem*.] 1. *Lau.* Wreckage found floating on the surface of the sea. Usually assoc. w. *JETSAM*. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Newly ejected oyster-spawn 1879.

Flotten, ppl. a. Also *floten*. 1600. [pr. pple. of *Fleet v.* 1 and 2.] 1. Flooded with water 1601. 2. Skimmed. F. milk, skim-milk. -1661.

Flounce (flauns), *sb.* 1 1583. [f. FLOUNCE v.] The action of flouncing; a sudden fling or jerk; a plunging or flopping movement; occas. expressing impatience or disdain.

Flounce (flauns), *sb.* 2 1713. [Later form of FROUNCE.] 1. A strip gathered and sewed on by its upper edge around the skirt of a lady's dress, and left hanging and waving. 2. *Mil.* The leather flap closing the holster-pipe 1833.

Flounce (flauns), *v.* 1 1542. [Cf. Norw. *floansa* to hurry, Sw. dial. *fumsa* to plunge.] 1. *intr.* To dash, flop, plunge, rush. 2. To make abrupt and jerky movements with the limbs or body; to throw the body about, to plunge, flounder, struggle. *Usu.* said of bulls, horses, or aquatic animals. 1609. 13. To express displeasure by agitated movements -1756

14. *trans.* To dash or drive with violence -1794.

1. He flounced from the water like a carp 1784. 2. When one hath struck a great fish, he plungeth and flounceth 1641. 3. If you f. l fly f. more.

Flounce (flauns), *v.* 2 1672. [Altered f. FROUNCE v.] 1. *trans.* To curl, frizz. 2. To adorn or trim with a flounce or flouncess, also *transf.* 1711.

2. Flounced and farbelowed from Head to Foot ADDISON.

Flouncing (flaun-sin), *vb. sb.* 1766. [f. FLOUNCE v.] a. The action of the vb. b. *concr.* A flounce; also, material for flouncing.

Flounder (flaun-dər), *sb.* 1 1450. [Cf. ON. *flydra*, Sw. *fjundra*, Da. *fjynder*.] 1. A small flat-fish, *Pleuronectes Fletus*. In U.S. applied to other species of flat-fish. 2. *a. dial.* = FLUKE 2. 1853. b. *Bootsmaking* A tool used 'to stretch leather for a boot front in a blocking or crimping board' (Knight) 1874.

Flounder *fla dō dā* 867 [ne
b The ac on of FLOUNDER
Flounder *fla dō* 1992 ? Nasa 2ed
to m of Du. *flodder* to splash through mire,
to flop about } 1. *intr.* In early use, to stum-
ble; later, to struggle violently and clumsily;
to plunge, to roll and tumble about in or as in
mire. Also with *on*, *along*, etc. Also *transf.*
and *fig.* 12. *trans.* To cause to flounder; to
confound -1685.
1. You f in mud at every step TRACKERAIL. *fig.*
They f. about between fustian in expression, and
baths in sentiment HAZLITT.

Flour (*flou*), *sb.* ME. [A specific use of
FLOWER; cf. *F. fleur de farine* the 'flower' or
finest part of the meal; hence, the finer portion of
meal (wheat or other) which is separated by
bolting. Also, in mod. use, the meal of wheat
as opp. to that from other grain. 2. Hence,
the fine soft powder of any substance ME. 3.
intr. as *f-dredge*, -*mill*, etc. 1806.
a. F. of mustard 1855; of sulphur 1872.
Comb. 1. *f-beetle*, a beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*) which
feeds on f. 2. *bol*, a flour-sieve; -*dresser*,
a cylinder for dressing f. instead of passing it through
bolting cloths; -*emery*, emery reduced to a fine
powder; -*gold*, the finest alluvial drift-gold; -*mite*,
one of several acarids which are found in f.; -*moth*,
a moth which feeds on f., esp. *Pyralis farinalis*.

Flour (*flou*), *v.* 1651. [f. prec. sb.] 1.
trans. To sprinkle with flour; to powder (a
wig). 2. U.S. To grind (grain) into flour
1828. 3. *intr.* *flouring*. Of mercury: To break
up into dull particles coated with some sulphide
and incapable of coalescing with other metals
1882. Hence *Floured* *pp.* a. [in senses 1, 3].

Flourish (*flor*), *sb.* 1500. [f. next vb.]
1. The blossom on a fruit-tree. *Sc.* and *n.*
dia. 2. The condition of being in blossom
-1818; *fig.* prosperity, vigour; perfection,
pride (now rare) 1597. 3. Ostentatious em-
bellishment; gloss -1692. 4. *Penmanship*, a
decoration executed with a sweep of the pen
1652. 5. Literary or rhetorical embellishment;
parade of fine words or phrases; a florid ex-
pression 1603. 6. A boast, brag -1705. 7.
An ostentatious waving about of a weapon or
anything else; a showy movement 1601. 8.
Mus. a. A fanfare of horns, trumpets, etc.)
1594. b. A florid passage; a florid style of
composition; a decorative addition introduced
by player or singer 1546.

9. *fig.* The Court Circular remains in full f. TRACK-
ERAIL. 3. Time duth transitive flourish set on
youth SHAKS. 5. He commenced with a f. about his
sufferings for the Plot SCOTT. 6. Like seeming fan-
cers we are meet for a f., then defence 1601. 7. a.
They...received him (Waverley) with a triumphant f.
upon the bagpipes SCOTT.

Flourish (*flor*), *v.* Pa t. and *pp.*
flourished. ME. [a. OF. *florir* lengthened
stem of *florir* (mod. *F. fleurir*) -vulgar L.
**florire*, f. *flor*, *flas* flower.]

1. *intr.* 1. Of a plant or tree: +To blossom
-1758; to grow vigorously and luxuriantly; to
thrive ME. 2. *gen.* To thrive ME. Of things:
To attain full development; to be prosperous
or successful, be in vogue ME. 3. To be at
the height of fame or excellence; to be in one's
prime. Also used in pa. t. of a person to indi-
cate the date of his activity (cf. FLORUIT).
ME

1. To smelle the sote savour of the vyne whanne it
flourisheth CHAUCER. 1. The Lord have made the
dry tree to f. *Eccl.* xvii. 24. 2. The poor law system
...has flourished for over three centuries 1885. 3.
Spenser and Fairfax both flourished in the reign of
Queen Elizabeth DAYMAN.

II. 1. *trans.* To adorn with flowers or ver-
dure; to cause to thrive -1814. 2. *gen.* To
adorn, embellish, ornament -1716; to embellish
with flourishes (see FLOURISH sb.) -1660. 3.
+To embellish with flowers of speech -1691;
intr. to use florid language 1700. 4. *trans.*
To work up ornamentally. BACON.
3. You have...wanted no art to your warm passion
SHAKS.

III. 1. To brandish (a weapon, etc.); to
wave about by way of show or triumph. Also
intr. of the weapon, etc. ME. Also *trans.* 2.
a. *trans.* To display ME. b. *intr.* To boast,
brag (J.); to 'show off' 1674. 3. To move
with a flourish -1735. 4. *Mus.* and *Fencing*.
To give a short fanciful exhibition by way of

exe cse b o e he ea pe mance Top y
w h flou sh Of tumpes To sound a
flou.sh. -1810.

1. Old Montague flourishes his Blade in spight
of me SHAKS. 2. a. He flourishes his colours in signe
of victory 1618. 4. Why do the Emperors trumpets
thus SHAKS.

Hence **Flourisher**, one who or that which flour-
ishes. **Flourishingly** *adv.* in a flourishing
manner; festantly.

Floury (*flou*), *a.* 1591. [f. FLOUR sb.
+ -y.] Of or resembling flour; yielding
flour; covered with flour or powder.

Flout (*flout*), *sb.* 1570. [f. FLOUT v.] A
mocking speech or action.

Flout (*flout*), *v.* 1551. [? special use of
floute, ME. form of *FLUTE v.* Cf. Du. *fluiten*
to play the flute, also to mock.] 1. *trans.* To
mock, jeer, insult; to express contempt for.
2. *intr.* To behave with contumely, to mock,
jeer, scoff; to express contempt by action or
speech. Const. at. 1575.

1. Where the Norwegian Banners flout the Skie
Macb. i. ii. 49. Philida flouts me WALTON. 2. Ah,
you may f. and turn up your faces BROWNING.
Hence **Floutage**, mockery B. JONS. **Flouter**,
Flourishingly *adv.* in a flouting manner. **Flouting**,
stock, (a) a butt for flouting; (b) = *Flout sb.* (*flouty*
if, iv. v. 83.)

Flow (*flō*), *sb.* 1430. [f. FLOW v.] 1.
The action or fact of flowing; an instance or
mode of this. Orig. said of liquids, now of
air, electricity, etc. Also 'The course or direc-
tion of running waters' (Smyth). 2. The
quantity that flows 1807. 3. *concr.* That
which flows 1802. 4. *transf.* and *fig.* Any
movement resembling the flow of a river and
connoting a copious supply; an outpouring
or stream; esp. of speech. Hence, of dress,
outline, etc. 1641. 5. The incoming of the
flood -1579; an overflowing 1605. 6. *Parcellain*
Monny. A flux for causing the colours to flow
or blend in firing 1872. 7. A full-bottomed
wig -1756.

1. The f. of a brook 1836, of a current of air Tyn-
ball. c. The f. Of Isar, rolling rapidly CAMPBELL.
Flows of lava LULL. 2. The Feast of Reason and
the F. of Soul POME. 3. Of callers 1872, of talk 1873.
Phr. *F. of spirits*: in early use, a sudden access of
exaltation; now, a state of habitual cheerfulness.
3. Ocean's ebb and ocean's f. DUSSA.

Flow (*flō*), *sb.* 2 Also *flōwe*. 16... [? a.
ON. **flōwe* (icel. *flō*) of same meaning.] 1.
A watery moss, a morass' (Jam) Also, a
low-lying piece of watery land. 2. A quick-
sand 1818. 3. *attrib.* as in *f-dog* or *f. moss*,
a peat bog, the surface of which rises and falls
with every increase or diminution of the water
1831.

Flow (*flō*), *v.* Pa. t. and *pp.* flowed
(*flōd*). [OE. *flōwan*, a redupl. str. vb. occur-
ring as such only in Eng., f. root **flō*. Not
connected with L. *fluere*, Cf. Gr. *fluō* to
swim, L. *plorare* to weep. See also FLOOD
sb.]

1. *intr.* Of fluids, a stream, etc.: To move
with a continual change of place among the
particles or parts; to move along in a current;
to circulate. 2. To become liquid; to melt.
lit. and *fig.* -1737. b. *Ceram.* To work or
blend freely; said of a glaze (*Cent. Dict.*). c.
Of a metal: To change its form under impact
or tensile or compressive strain 1888. 3. To
come, go, move or pass as a stream ME. 4.
Of a garment, hair, etc.: To hang loose and
continuously by infinitesimal quantities. See
FLUENT. 1715. 5. *trans.* To make to flow
-1579.

1. Silca's Brook that flow'd Fast by the Oracle of
God Murr. P. L. L. 1. Trade, which like blood should
circulate f. DAYMAN. 2. Oh that the mountains
might f. down at thy presence Isa. lxxv. 3. 3. As fast
1870. 4. Her bright bayne loose flowing B. JONS.

II. 1. To stream from OE.; to issue or pro-
ceed from, out of. Also *transf.* and *fig.* ME.
2. Of the menstrual discharge. Said also of
the person. 1754.
1. Endless tears f. down in streams SWIFT. *fig.*
This rule flows... from the nature of a remainder
CAUSE.

III. 1. Of be se e lo... and advance
OE. 12. To rise and overflow. Also *fig.*
-1625. (The obs. pa. *pple. flōwan* was orig.
used in this sense.) 13. Of the eyes: To be
come overfull -1710. 4. Of wine, etc.: To be
poured out abundantly; also *fig.* OE. 5. *trans.*
To flood ME.; hence, to cover with varnish,
glaze, or the like, by allowing it to flow over
the surface 1864.

1. Thus were the Thamys did flōwe three times in
one daye 1568. *fig.* Doth it (price) not f. as hugely
as the Sea SHAKS. 2. Let Nylus f. BRAUM. & FL.
fig. The Sons of Balaah, flōwn with insolence and
wine MILT. P. L. i. 501.

Hence **Flōwage**, the act of flowing; flooded state.
Flōwe (*flō*), obs. pa. t. and *pple.* of *FLV.*

Flower (*flau*, *flaur*), *sb.* [ME. *flour*,
flur, a. OF. (mod. *F. fleur*) -L. *flōrem*,
flōs, f. Aryan root **h₂lō-*: see BLOW sb.] 1.
A complex organ in phenogamous plants,
comprising a group of reproductive organs and
its envelopes. In pop. use, the characteristic
feature of a flower is the coloured (not green)
envelope; in botanical use, a flower consists
normally of one or more stamens or pistils (or
both), a corolla, and a calyx. b. In *Bryology*,
the growth comprising the reproductive organs
in mosses. 2. *transf.* 2. The down of the
dandelion and thistle. 3. 1530. 4. *pl* =
CATAMENIA. [After *F. fleur*.] -1741. c. *anc.*
Chem. (*pl.*, earlier *stag*): The pulverulent form
of any substance, esp. as condensed after sub-
limation ME. d. Applied to various fungoid
growths; a scum formed on wine, vinegar, etc.
in fermentation 1548. 3. A blossom considered
independently of the plant; also *fig.* ME. 4.
A flowering plant 1500. 5. The representation
of a flower; esp. the *FLUTER-DE-LIS* (senses 2,
3) ME. 6. An adornment or ornament, esp.
an ornament of speech (*rare in sing.*) 1508. 7.
'The pick' of a number of persons or things
ME. 8. The best, choicest most attractive
part of anything; also the gist (of a matter)
1568. 9. The brightest example of any quality
ME. 10. The condition of being in bloom,
1697. 11. The period or state of bloom, vigour,
or prosperity ME.

1. *fig.* This bud of Love May prove a heautious
F. when next we meete SHAKS. 3. *fig.* May have a
f. in faith a very f. SHAKS. 5. Flowers were the first
Ornaments that were used at the head of... Pages
LUTKEMER. Phr. *F. of the winds* (Naut.): 'the
mariner's compass on maps and charts' (Smyth). 6.
That's *flōres*... hee's out of the flōres of Tray SHAKS.
7. The flōre of the bleat TOMSON. 8. Thru-
happy days! The f. of each, those moments when
we met TENNYSON. 9. He is not the f. of curi-
ous in the f. of life, about thirty SCOTT.

Comb. 1. *f-animals*, the *Anthozoa*; -*cap*, (a) the
calyx; (b) the cup-shaped receptacle formed by a f.;
-*fence*, the plant *Poinciana pulcherrima*; -*head*,
an inflorescence consisting of a close cluster of sessile
flōres; -*pecker*, (a) any bird of the family *Troglodytes*;
(b) an American honey-creepers or parrot; -*piece*,
(a) a picture with flōres for its subject; (b) an ar-
rangement of flōres; -*stalk*, the peduncle supporting
the flōre-head.

Flower (*flau*), *v.* ME. [f. prec. sb.] 1.
intr. To bloom or blossom; to produce flowers.
Of a flower: To expand. Also *fig.* b. *trans.*
To bring into flower 1850. 2. *transf.* Of
beer, etc.: To froth, mantle -1750. 3. *intr.*
To flourish -1531. 4. *trans.* To adorn or
cover with or as with flowers or a flower -1791.
5. To embellish with figures of flowers 16...
2. A rose, but flōwed and fayled ME. *fig.* Whose
drooping phantse never flōwed out MORSE. 3. It
makes beer to mantle, f. and smile at you 1694. 5.
The waistcoat I am flōwing RICHARDSON.
Hence **Flōwered** *pp.* a. covered or adorned with
flōres; bearing flōres (of a speckled kind or num-
ber). **Flōwerer**, a person or thing that flowers.

Flowerage (*flau*), 1688 [f. FLOWER
sb. and v. + -AGE.] a. Flowers collectively,
blossom; a display of flowers; floral decoration.
lit. and *fig.* b. The process or result of flower-
ing *lit.* and *fig.*

Floweret (*flau*), *sb.* Chiefly *poet.* ME.
[f. FLOWER sb. and -ET] A small flower.

Flowerful (*flau*), *a.* 1848. [See -FUL.]
Abounding in or filled with flowers.

Flōwer-gentle. 1561. [f. FLOWER sb. +
GENTLE v.; app. after *F. fleur noble*.] = FLOZ-
AMOUR. -1783.

ae (man). a (pass), an (loud), v (cut), g (Fr. chef). o (ever), ai (f, eye), o (Fr. can de vie), i (sit), i (Psyche), o (what), p (got)

o (Ger. Köln.), ø (Fr. *per*), u (Ger. Müller), u (Fr. *dame*), ɔ (cawl), ē (ē*) (there), ē (ē) (sein), ē (Fr. *faire*), ɔ (fir, fern, earth).

z. A. b. he m. g. o. hap
hom h. y. e. dd. e. g. l. e.
H. e. t. Flu. m. m. e. o. umb. g.

FlummoX (flum-mox), *v.* *collog.* 1890. [Echoic.]
1837. [prob. of Eng. dial. origin.] 1. *trans.*
To bring to confusion; to 'do for', to bewilder,
nonplus. 2. *intr. U.S.* To give up, collapse
1847. Hence **FlummoX** *sb.* any failure.

Flump (flump), *v.* *collog.* 1790. [Echoic.]
1. *intr.* To fall or move heavily with a dull
noise 1816. 2. *trans.* To set or throw down
with a dump 1830. 3. Used *advb.* With a
flump 1790. Hence **Flump** *sb.* the action or
sound of flumping.

Flung (flung), *pa. pple.* of **FLING** *v.*

Flunk (flunk), *v.* *U.S.* 1823. [cf. **FLINK**,
PUNK.] 1. *intr.* To give up, back out, fail
utterly. Also quasi-*trans.* To shirk (a recita-
tion). 2. *trans.* To cause to flunk, to pinck.
Hence **Flunk** *sb.* a total failure, *esp.* in a college
examination.

Flunkkey (flunk-ki), *sb.* 1782. [? a dim. cor-
ruption of FLUNKER Orig. Sc.] 1. A male
servant, usu. in livery, *esp.* a footman, lackey;
often contempt. Hence 2. One who behaves
obsequiously to his superiors in rank or posi-
tion, a toady, snob 1835. Hence **Flunkkeydom**,
the domain of flunkkeys; flunkkeys collectively;
the spirit of a fl. Flunkkeyism, the manners,
speech, etc. of a fl.

Flunkkey (flunk-ki), *sb.* *U.S.* 1841. [cf.
FLUNK *v.* or *sb.* + -Y.] One who 'flunks' or
fals; *esp.* an ignorant person who dabbles in
financial speculation.

Fluo- (fluo-) *Chem. and Min.* Abbrev. of
FLUOR, used as comb. form in compounds
containing fluorine.

Fluoborate, a salt of fluoboric acid. **Fluoboric acid**, orig. the gas (terfluoride of boron (BF₃),
now applied to the compound (H₂BO₃, 6HF) ob-
tained by saturating water with this. **Fluocerine**,
Fluocerite, a native fluoride of cerium and the
allied metals. **Fluo-hydric acid** = **Fluohydric**
Also in the names of other acids, of which fluorine is
a component, and in the names of salts as **Fluo-**
phosphate, -silicate, etc.

Fluor (fluor), *sb.* 1621. [a L., f. *fluere*
cf. OF. *fluor*.] 1. A flow or flowing; a flux,
stream -1671. 2. *spec. in Path.* 1. *fl.* =
FLOWERS, 1621. 2. *fl.* = **Fluor albus** = **LEUCO-**
ARUMEA, 1754. 3. A fluid state; *concr.* a fluid
mass; in *pl.* the humours of the body -1721.
4. *Min.* 1. A generic name for a class of
minerals resembling gems, but readily fusible,
and useful as fluxes in smelting 1661. b. Since
1777 applied *spec.* to such of these minerals as
contain fluorine, chiefly (now only) to calcium
fluoride or **FLUOR-SPAR**. 5. *attrib.* *ff.* acid,
hydrofluoric acid 1791.

Fluor- (fluor-), comb. f. **FLUORINE** bef.
vowels. **Fluorhydric** [+ **HYDR**-(OGEN) + -IC]
acid, *Chem.* hydrofluoric acid (HF).

Fluorated (fluorated), *ppl. a.* 1796. [f.
FLUOR + -ATE + -ED.] Combined with hy-
drofluoric acid.

Fluorene (fluorene), 1883. [f. FLUOR +
-ENE.] *Chem.* A hydro-carbon extracted from
coal-tar (C₁₂H₁₀); when impure it is fluorescent,
whence the name.

Fluoresce (fluoresce), *v.* 1874. [f. **FLUOR-**
ESCENCE.] To be or become fluorescent.

Fluorescein (fluorescein), 1876. [f. *prec.*
+ -IN.] *Chem.* A product fluorescent in solu-
tion obtained by heating phthalic anhydride
with resorcin.

Fluorescence (fluorescens), 1852. [f.
FLUOR-(SPAR), after *opalescence*.] The coloured
luminescence produced in some transparent bodies
by the direct action of light, *esp.* of the violet
and ultra-violet rays; the property, in certain
substances, of rendering the ultra-violet rays
visible, so as to produce this phenomenon.

Fluorescent (fluorescent), *a.* 1853. [f.
FLUORESC- + -ENT.] Possessing or proceed-
ing from fluorescence.

Fluoric (fluoric), *a.* 1790. [ad. F. *fluorique*;
see FLUOR and -IC.] Pertaining to or obtained
from fluor or fluor-spar.

Fluoride (fluorid-, -id), Also -*id*. 1826.
[f. FLUOR-INE + -IDE.] *Chem.* A binary com-
pound of fluorine with another element.

Fluorine (fluorine), *sb.* 1833. [f. OR
+ -INE.] (symbol F), forming, with bromine,
chlorine, and iodine, the halogen group.

Fluorite (fluorite), 1868. [f. FLUOR +
-ITE.] *Min.* = **FLUOR-SPAR**.

Fluoroid (fluoroid), [f. FLUOR + -OID.]
Crystallogr. A solid bounded by twenty-four
triangular planes; occurring frequently in fluor-
spar.

Fluor-spar (fluor-spär), 1794. [f. FLUOR +
SPAR.] *Min.* Native fluoride of calcium (CaF₂);
found abundantly in Derbyshire, and often
called *Derbyshire spar*.

Flurry (flurry), *sb.* 1698. [Echoic.] 1.
A sudden agitation of the air, a gust or squall
b. Chiefly *U.S.* A sharp and sudden shower,
a sudden rush (of birds) 1838. a. A sudden
commotion; nervous agitation, flutter, hurry
1720. b. The death-throes of a whale 1823.

1. Flurries from the Hills Fevers. b. Flurries of
snow W. Irving. 2. In a flight and a f. Tuckers.

Flurry (flurry), *v.* 1757. [f. *prec.* sb.] 1.
trans. To agitate, 'put out'. 2. *intr.* To
flutter down in sudden or gusty showers. ? *U.S.*
1833. Hence **Flurried** *ppl. a.*; -ly *adv.*

Flurt, obs. f. FLIRT.

Flush (flush), *sb.* 1556 [f. FLUSH *v.* 1.] A
flight of birds suddenly started up.

Flush (flush), *sb.* 2 ME. [f. FLUSH *v.* 2.] 1.
A pool or puddle -1513. 2. A sudden flow,
a rush of water coming or let down suddenly
1539. b. A sudden abundance of anything
1592. 3. A rush of emotion or passion; elation
or excitement arising from this, or from
success, etc. 1614. 4. A fresh growth (of grass,
leaves, or flowers) 1773. 5. The act of clean-
ing a drain by flushing 1833. 6. A glow of
light or colour, *esp.* the reddening in the face
caused by a rush of blood; the rush of blood
itself 1650. 7. Glow, freshness, vigour (of
beauty, health, life) 1735.

a. b. The great f. of cold Bacon. 3. Unreasonable
flushes of pride and vanity RALEIGH. Phr. by the
(first, full) f. 4. The young shoots, now in full f.
after a heavy shower 1893. 6. Hectic flushes 1803.

Flush (flush), *sb.* 3 1529. [f. (ult.) L. *fluxus*
flow (cf. *ruv*), *assoc. w. prec.*] *Cards.* A hand
consisting of cards all of one suit.

Flush (flush), *a.* 1 1550. [f. FLUSH *v.* 2.] 1.
Abundantly full; in flood. 2. Full of life or
spirit. Hence, self-confident. Now rare.
1604. 3. Pleasantly supplied (*esp.* with money).
Const. *cf.* Of money; plentiful. 1609. 4. Of
a high colour; blushing; flushed 1594. 5.
Even, level, in the same plane (*with*) 1626.
even or level with the adjacent surface 1823.

x In the f. moment of joy DISCARLE. 2. F. youth
rejoice SHAKES. 3. Tom. is always very f. or very hard
up 1671. 4. Thy Cheek, now f. with Roses DAVEN.
Hence **Flushness**, f. condition.

Flush (flush), *a.* 2 1591. [f. FLUSH *sb.* 3.]
Cards 1. Holding a flush. Of a hand or
sequence: Forming or including a flush.

Flush (flush), *v.* 1 ME. [perh. echoic; cf.
fl. *fluter*, and *rush*.] 1. *intr.* To fly up
quickly and suddenly; to take wing. 2. Also, to
fly with a whirr. 3. Also *fig.* of persons -1642.
2. *trans.* To cause to fly or take wing; to put
up 1450.

1. Let the spangell flush up the covey 1452.

Flush (flush), *v.* 2 1548. [? same wd. as *prec.*;
infl. by **FLASH** *v.* 2 and **BLUSH** *v.*]

1. Expressing sudden movement. 1. *intr.*
To rush out suddenly and copiously; to flow
with force. Also *fig.* 2. *trans.* To cause (water)
to flow, to draw off water from 1815. 3. To
cleanse (a drain, etc.) by means of a rush of
water 1789; to inundate (a meadow) 1861. 4.
intr. Of a plant: To shoot. Also *trans.* to
cause to shoot. 1810. 5. *intr.* 'To become
flushed or fluid' (*Cent. Dict.*)

1. The Well-head, whence first flushed forth this
muddy Nyctus 1644. 2. To f. a pond 1594. 3. Sewer
pipes should be flushed from time to time 1871. *fig.*
F. out your sins with tears 1884.

2. With reference to light or colour. 1.
intr. To glow with sudden brilliance. Cf.
FLASH *v.* 2 1809. 2. Of the blood, etc.: To
come with a rush, produce a heightened colour
1667. 3. Of the face, etc.: To become sud-
denly red or hot 1709. 4. *trans.* To make red

o. ad. b9. o. suffu. e. o. ado. with glo-
ing colour 1746. 5. To animate 1633.

1. As I have seen the rosy red flushing in the north
on night TANNISON. 2. In her Check discompe-
flushing glowd Murr P. L. 1850. 4. How faintly
flush'd, how phantom-fair Was Monte Rosa TANNY-
SON. 5. Armes flush'd with conquest ADDISON.

Flush (flush), *v.* 3 1842. [f. FLUSH *a.* 1 5.]
1. *trans.* To make flush; to fill in (a joint)
level with the surface, to point. 2. *Weaving*
To throw (a thread) on the surface over several
threads without inter-section. Also *intr.* of the
thread. 1878

Flush (flush), *intr.* [f. FLUSH *a.* 1] Directly,
straight. FARQUHAR.

Flusher (flusher), *sb.* Also **flusher**. 1674
[cf. FLUSH *v.* 2] The Red-backed Shrike,
Lanius collurio.

Flushing (flushing), *sb.* 1833. [Name of a
port in Holland (Du. *Flushing*).] A kind of
rough and thick woollen cloth, first made at
Flushing.

Flushing, *whl. sb.* 1573. [f. FLUSH *v.* 2 +
-ING.] The action of FLUSH *v.* 2 in various
senses; *esp.* the cleaning (of a sewer, etc.) by
a rush of water.

Fluster (fluster), *sb.* 1676 [see next wh.]
1. *ta.* Heat from drinking 1710. b. A confused
or agitated state of mind, a flurry, flutter 1728.
2. ? Pomp, splendour -1716.

Fluster (fluster), *v.* ME. [cf. mod. *fool*
fluster hurry, bustle, *fluster* to bustle. Cf.
FLUSTER *v.* 1.] 1. To excite, stimulate, ME
only. 2. *trans.* To flush or excite with drink
1604. 3. *intr.* To be excited or eager; to
bustle 1613. 4. *trans.* To hurry, confuse 1724.
2. His head is flustered with humors Thackeray.
3. The *luch* (cumbra) came flustering up KINGS.
Hence **Flustered** *ppl. a.* fluster-up, confused,
flurried.

Flustrate (flustrate), *v.* *enigar*. 1712. [f.
FLUSTER *v.* + -ATE.] = **FLUSTER** *v.* 2 and 4.
Hence **Flustration**, fluster, agitation.

Flute (flute), *sb.* 1 ME. *floute*, later *fluit*,
a OF. *flute*, *floute*, *floute* (also written
floute), mod. F. *flûte* - Fr. *flûte* fem., of
unkn. origin.] 1. A musical wind instrument,
consisting of a hollow cylinder or pipe, with
holes along its length, stopped by the fingers,
or by keys which are opened by the fingers.

The flute of the ancients was blown through a
mouthpiece at the end. The modern flute, which is
the *transverse* or *Germ. flute*, is blown through an
orifice at the side near the top end.

2. A flute-player 1542. 3. An organ-stop hav-
ing a flute-like tone; also *f. stop* 1613. 4. Any-
thing resembling a flute in shape, e.g. a long
thin French breakfast-roll; a tall, slender
wine-glass; etc. 1649. 5. *Arch.* A channel or
furnow in a pillar, resembling the hall of a flute
split lengthwise, with the concave side outwards
1660. 6. Hence any similar groove or channel
1727.

2. Indians met us on the way, playing upon Flutes,
which is a token that they come in peace. PIERCE.

Comb. 1. *bird* *flute* the piping crow (*Cyn-
norhina fluta*), -bit, a boring tool, used in boring
hard woods, -glass, see 4 above: -stop = sense 3
above.

Flute (flute), *sb.* 3 1567. [perh. a *transf.* use
of *fluit* = *prec.*] *Naut.* 1. 'A pink-rigged
fly-boat, the after part of which is round-ribbed'
(Smyth). 2. A vessel of war, carrying only
part of her armament, to serve as a transport
1666. Hence **Armed in f.** (Fr. *armé en flûte*),
said of such a vessel.

Flute (flute), *v.* ME. [f. **FLUTE** *sb.* 1] 1.
intr. To play upon a flute or pipe; also, to
whistle or sing in flute-like tones. 2. *trans.*
To play (an air, etc.) on a flute; to sing in
flute-like notes 1842. 3. To form flutes (see
FLUTE *sb.* 1 5, 6) in; to arrange a dress, etc. in
flutes 1578

1. quasi-*trans.* And f. his friend, like Orpheus, from
the dead M. ARNOLD. 2. Some swan fluting a wild
carol ere her death TANNISON. The redning flutes
his o-kalee EMERSON.

Fluted (fluted), *ppl. a.* 1611. [f. FLUTE
sb. 1 and 2.] 1. Having, furnished, or orna-
mented with flutes. 2. *Mar.* Of a thin and
flute-like tone 1787.

1. *F. spectrum*, one in which the spectrum lines
appear to be grouped in flutes. F. pillars BEAUFORT.
2. A f. falsetto BECCARA.

se (man). o (pass). an (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). e (ever). ei (I, eye). e (Fr. can de vis). i (sit). i (Psyche). o (what). p (got).

fly ooe y oflu e 69 b an
lo e flyng to carry a he ma head o
os ocs h 655 7 n lo mo e
o e exp. of time ME. 8. To
move with a start or rush 1590. 9. Of things:
To be forced or driven off suddenly or with a
jerk ME. Of money: To 'go' rapidly 1632.
b. To break up suddenly, shiver, split up 1470.
c. Naut. Of the wind: To shift or veer sud-
denly 1699.

1. Phr. *As the crow flies*: see CROW sb. 1. *fig.* To
fly high, low: to aim at, avoid, distinction, notoriety,
etc. b. The black cat night, has flown TENNYSON.
2. He flies my hawk with yours 1607. 4. You leaden
messengers . . . with false syme SHAKES. To fly over a
gate 1791. 5. O Madam, You fly your thoughts like
kites TENNYSON. To fly a kite (colloq. or slang) to
raise money by an accommodation bill; hence to fly a
dull. 6. To . . . march with drums beating and colours
flying 1660. b. The steamship . . . flying signals of
distress 1885. 7. The velocity with which the earth
flies through space TYNDALL. 8. In a violent com-
motion, they had flown to arms 1847. She flew upstairs
1854. Phr. *To fly in the face of*, see FACE sb. 1. *fig.*
ad. on, upon: to spring with violence upon, attack
with fury, rush upon; *fig.* and *fig.* To fly in or into
(a passion, etc.); to pass suddenly into. To fly off
his, to start away; to revolt; *fig.* to take another
course; to break away (from an agreement, etc.). To
fly out: (a) to rush out; (b) to explode or burst out into
violent action, language, or temper. 9. From the
could stone sparks of fire does fly SHAKES. I shall
certainly make his money for LADY C. BURY Phr. *To fly
open, to fly*. b. The clucking faggot fly. GORDON.
c. The Winds fly in amongst quite round the Compass
DAMPYER. To fly up in the wind, when a ship's head
comes suddenly to windward, by carelessness of the
helmsman SMITH.

Phrase. *To fly* a. To discharge (missiles); *absol.*
to fire, shoot. Also *fig.* b. Naut. To allow (a sail
or sheet) to fly loose; rarely to set (a sail), to carry,
hoist (colours).

II. In senses of FLEE (exo. II. a) OE.
M' make him fly the land B. JON. Unless . . . one fly
into the Poris for shelter 1633. He (Hermes) grasps
the wand that causes sleep to fly. PONS. True pity . . .
flies the rich PARSON.

Fly (flai), v. 2 Pa. t. and ppl. *fled, flyed.*
1836. [f. FLY sb. 1 and 2.] To travel by, or
convey in, a fly.

Fly-away. 1775. [f. vbl. phr.]
A. *adj.* Ready or apt to fly away. Of articles
of dress. Streaming, loose. Of persons
flighty, extravagant.

Servants with flyaway caps on their heads 1871.
B. sb. One that flies away. Cf. *runaway*.
1838. b. Naut. A delusive appearance of land,
a mirage. Also quasi-proper name, *Cape Fly-
away*, 1857.

Truth is such a flyaway ENGLISH.

Fly-bane. 1597. [f. FLY sb. 1 + BANE.]
1. A pop. name of plants: (a) = CATCHWY;
(b) the ploughman's spikenard (*Inula Comyza*);
(c) *Agaricus muscarius*. 2. Poison for flies.
SWIFT.

Fly-bitten, ppl. a. 1597. [f. as prec. + BIT-
TEN.] Bitten by flies: fa. Fly-specked; fb.
FLY-BLOWN 1598; c. Stung by flies 1884.

a. These Fly-bitten Tapstries a Hen. IV. ii. l. 159.

Fly-blow, sb. 1556. [f. FLY sb. 1 + BLOW
sb. 2.] The egg or young larva of a blow-fly.
Also collect.

Fly-blow, v. 1603. [f. FLY sb. 1 + BLOW
v. 1.] 1. *trans.* Of the fly. To deposit eggs in
(meat, etc.); hence, to corrupt secretly, taint.
Chiefly *fig.* 2. *intr.* Of flies. To deposit their
eggs. POPE.

Fly-blown (flai bloun), ppl. a. 1529. [f. as
prec. + BLOWN ppl. a.] 1. Full of fly-blows;
tainted, putrid, impure. Also *fig.* 2. *slang.*
Drunk 1887.

Fly-boat (flai boat). 1577. [app. ad. Du.
vlieboot, orig. one of the small boats used on
the Vlie, afterwards applied in ridicule to the
small war-vessels of the *Gruene de mar* (1572).
In Eng. assoc. w. FLY v. 1.] 1. A fast-sailing
vessel used: a. esp. in the coasting trade (*Obs.*
spec. a Dutch flat-bottomed boat) -1577;
b. for warlike purposes, voyages of discovery,
etc. (*Obs.* exc. *Hist.*) 1590. 2. A small boat,
esp. a ship's boat -1820. 3. A Suetland her-
ding buss -1794. 4. A swift passage boat used
on canals 1841.

Fly-catcher. 1600. [f. FLY sb. 1 + CATCH-
ER.] 1. One who, or that which, catches
flies. 2. A bird that catches flies; in England,

ep Ca a n T p p 1078. 3. a. A
spider snat catches flies 1750. b. = FLY-TRAP
2. 1863.

1. 'The fly-catcher', as he (Darwin) was known to
the crew, was a prime favourite 1867.
Fly-dung, v. 1860. [f. FLY sb. 1 + DUNG
v.] *Dysing*. In the process of dyeing with
madder. To subject for the first time to the
process of dunging (see DUNG v.).

Flyer, fier. ME. [f. FLY v. 1 + -ER 1. Both
forms are in good mod. use.] 1. That which flies
or is carried by the air. b. An airman. 2. One
who or that which moves with exceptional
speed, e.g. a fish, horse, ship, etc. 1795. 3.
Applied to parts of a machine that have a quick
revolution; e.g. an appliance for regulating the
motion of a roasting-jack; a sail of a windmill,
that part of a spinning machine which twists
the thread as it conducts it to and winds it upon
the bobbin; etc. 1674. 4. a. pl. Steps forming
a straight flight; opp. to *winders* 1867. b. U.S.
A small handbill or fly-sheet 1889. c. *Printing*.
'A vibratory rod with fingers which take the
sheet of paper from the tapes and carry it
to the delivery table' (Knight). 5. A flying
jump or leap 1883. b. Hence, U.S., A specu-
lative purchase of stock by one not a regular
buyer in hope of immediate profit 1886. 6. =
FLEER sb. 1 1460.

Fly-fish, v. 1755. [f. FLY-FISHING vbl
sb.] *intr.* To fish with a fly as bait. Hence
Fly-fisher.

Fly-fishing, vbl. sb. 1653. [f. FLY sb. 1]
Fishing with a fly.

Fly-flap. ME. [f. FLY sb. 1 + FLAP sb.]
1. An instrument for driving away flies. 2.
A stroke with a fly-flap 1735. Hence Fly-flap
c, to strike with a fly-flap; to beat, whip.
Fly-flapper, one who drives away flies with a
fly-flap; a FLY-FLAP (sense 1).

Flying (flai ing), vbl. sb. 1548 [f. FLY v. 1
+ -ING 1.] 1. The action of FLY v. 1 a. *attrib.*,
as *fly-machine*; also *f. country, county* (*Hunt-*
ing), one that affords long unbroken runs; f.
fence, one to be taken at a flying leap; f. time,
the time when a hawk is in cond. uca to be
flown.

Flying (flai ing), ppl. a. OE. [f. FLY v. 1 +
-ING 2.] 1. That moves through the air with
wings. b. In names of insects, as *f. glow-worm*.
Also of fish, reptiles, quadrupeds, etc., which by
means of special appendages make movements
resembling flight; as *f. frog, gurnard, herring,*
lemur, lizard, phalanger, squid. Also *f. dog*,
a kind of vampire-bat; f. hart, stag = F. *cerf-
volant*, a stag-beetle, 1626. 2. That passes
(quickly) through the air 1535. 3. Floating
loosely, fluttering; hanging loose 1607. 4.
That passes or travels swiftly; rapid 1658 fb.
exp in *f. post*, a post travelling by relays of
horses -1705. c. Passing; hasty, transient.
Also, Rapidly constructed, temporary. 1769.
5. That flies about; used esp. of a tale, rumour,
etc. circulating without definite authority ME.
6. That flies 1594.

1. So seem'd Farr off the f. Fiend Miter. Phr. *f. f.*
person (*fig.*): a person to commence if the personer
loses his place H. WATSON. 2. A f. shunting, or falling
star 1562. 3. Phr. *F. f. f.*, 'a light sail set before the
jib, on the flying jib-boom'. With *f. colours* (*fig.*):
with outward signs of success. 4. *Under or with
f. seal*: said of a letter with seal attached but not
closed; I enclose the letter which I have written to
the Prince Regent under a f. seal WELLINGTON. 5.
The f. Hours Row. Phr. *f. leap*: a running jump.
f. hand-off, rule: one in which the starting post is
passed at full speed. c. A f. trip to London 1805.
To lay down a f. line to Lucknow 1857. Phr. (*Mil.*
and *Nautal*) *f. brigade, column, hospital, party,*
squadron. *f. artillery*: a corps trained to rapid
evolutions. *f. camp*: see CAMP. *f. snp.*: a sap
formed by placing and filling several gabions at the
same time. 5. *f. sheet*: a leaflet printed for dis-
tribution broadcast. F. pains 1805. 6. To persecute
from far the f. Doe DRYDEN.

Flying bridge. 1489 [f. FLYING ppl. a.]
1. As *fr. pont-levis* (drawbridge) CAXTON
fb. = FLOATING BRIDGE. -1726. c. A tem-
porary bridge for military purposes 1876.

Flying buttress. 1669. A prop or stay
(usually carried by a segment of an arch),
springing from a pier or other support, and

bu g n . . . structure, for the purpose of
res. sung GURST.

Flying fish. 1571. [f. FLYING ppl. a. +
FISH.] Either of two kinds of fish (*Dactylo-
pterus* and *Exocoetis*), which are able to rise in
the air by means of enlarged wing-like pectoral
fins. b. A constellation 1868.

Flying fox. 1759. [f. as prec. + FOX.]
A family of fruit-eating bats (*Pteropidae*), found
in the tropical East and in Australia.

Flying machine. 1736. 1. A kind of tra-
peze. 2. A machine capable of being controlled
in the air; usu. a heavier-than-air machine
dependent on motor power 1848.

Flying squirrel. 1613. [f. as prec. +
SQUIRREL.] A name for two genera (*Pteropus*
and *Sciuropus*) of *Sauvage*, which can float
through the air by means of an extension of the
skin connecting their fore and hind limbs.

Fly-leaf. 1850. [f. FLY sb. 2.] A blank leaf
at the beginning or end, but esp. at the begin-
ning, of a book, the blank leaf of a circular, etc.

Fly-man. 1845 [f. FLY sb. 2 + MAN sb.] 1.
One who drives a fly. 2. *Theat.* A man sta-
tioned in the flies, to work the ropes, etc.

Fly-net. [f. FLY sb. 1 OE. *flaimet*.] A
net to keep away flies.

Flysch (flis). 1853. [Swiss dial.] *Cent.*
An Alpine series of tertiary strata, consisting of
slates, marls, and fossiliferous sandstones.

Fly-sheet. 1875 [f. FLY v. 1] = *flying*
sheet: see FLYING ppl. a.

Fly-trap. 1774. [f. FLY sb. 1 + TRAP.] 1.
A trap for flies 1859. 2. A fly-catching plant,
esp. *Apocynum androsaefolium*. Venus's fly-
trap = *Dionaea muscipula*.

Fly-wheel. 1784. [f. FLY sb. 2 + WHEEL.]
A wheel with a heavy rim, attached to a revol-
ving shaft, in order either to regulate the motion
of the machinery, or to accumulate power.

†Fnese, v. [OE. **folsian*, cogn. w. Du.
fuizen, ON. *fuia*.] *intr.* To sneeze; also, to
puff, snort -ME.

Foal (foal), sb. [Com. Tent.: OE. *folā* :—
OTeut. **fōlan*, cogn. w. Gr. *πῆλος*, L. *pullus*.]
1. The young of the equine genus of quadru-
peds; properly, a colt; but also, a filly. 2.
attrib., as *f. teeth*, the first teeth of a horse 1660.
Phr. *Inf.*, *with f.*, (of a mare) pregnant.

Foal (foal), v. ME. [1. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.*
To bring forth (a foal); said of a mare, she-ass,
etc. 2. *absol.* or *intr.* 1521.

Foalfoot (foal fūt). Also foal's foot. ME.
[Named from the shape of the leaves.] = CANTS-
FOOT 1.

Foam (fōm), sb. [OE. *fōm* :—WGer.
**fōma* :—pro-Teut. **fōma* or **fōma*.] 1.
The aggregation of minute bubbles formed in
water or other liquid by agitation, fermentation,
effervescence, etc. b. *spec.* The foaming saliva
issuing from the mouth in epilepsy, rabies, etc.
OE. Also *fig.* 2. Foaming water, the sea. arch.
OE. 3. *fig.* = APHROITE.

Comb. f. bow, a bow similar to a rainbow, formed
by daylight upon f.; -cock (*Steam-engine*), a cock at
the water level, to blow off steam; -spar, -stone, see
APPHARE and APHROITE.

Foam (fōm), v. ME. [New formation on
FOAM sb. superseding OE. *fōman*.] 1. *intr.* To
emit foam; esp. to froth at the mouth. Often
used hyperbolically. Of a horse, etc.: To be
covered with foam. 2. To froth, gather foam.
Also *fig.* ME. 3. a. *intr.* Of a goblet, etc.: To
be filled with foaming liquor. b. *trans.* To fill
or brim with foaming liquor 1725. 4. *trans.*
To send forth or emit in or like foam. Chiefly
fig. ME. 5. *naut. use*. To draw (a chaiot)
along amid foam. KLAIS.

1. He (Cæsar) foam'd at mouth, and was speech-
less SHAKES. 2. The anger'd Ocean fumes Anti. &
Cl. ii. vi. 21. 4. Fanning out their own outrage Cow-
per. Hence *Foamingly adv.*

Foamless (fōmless), a. 1821. [see -LESS.]
Free from foam.

Foamy (fōmī), a. [OE. *fōmig*, *fēmig*, f.
fōm, *fōm*.] 1. Covered with foam, frothy.
2. Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling
foam ME.

3. The f. surf Cowper. F. hicc-blossom MALLOCK.

æ (man). a (pass). an (loud). v (cut). g (Fr. chef). a (ever). ai (I, eye). a (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). o (what). p (got).

Fob *ph* *b*¹ ML. [*f*] A cheat n
po e 1E only a A t ck an a fle
No on y a 62

Fob *ph* *b* 1553 [*f*] A. If po k
fo m de n e a.s.band or the breeches
and used for carrying a watch, money, etc. a.
U.S. = *fob-chain* 1889. 3. *attrib.* as *f.-chain*
the chain attached to a watch carried in the fob.

Fob (*ph*), *v.*¹ 1583. [Cogn. w. or f. *FOR*
*sb.*¹ 1. Cf. *Gen. foppen* to befool.] 1. *trans.*
To cheat, deceive, 'take in'. 2. To procure,
or promote by trickery. Also with *in*, *into*,
upon. 3. *Obs.* 1853. 3. *foff* off. To put off
deceitfully; to baffle, cajole, to put off with
something inferior 1597. 4. To put off or get
rid of by a trick -1642.

1. While every one else he is fobbing, He still may
be honest to me FISHING

Fob (*ph*), *v.*² 1818. [*f*. *FOR sb.*²] To put
into one's fob, to pocket.

Focal (*ph*), *a.* 1693. [*ad.* mod. L.
focalis, f. *FOCUS*; see -AL.] Of or pertaining
to a focus; collected or situated at a focus.
Also *fig.* 1713.

Phr. *f. distance or length* (of a lens or mirror): the
distance between the centre and the focus. *f. plane*
the locus of the foci of different systems of parallel
rays refracted through a lens. *f. plane shutter*
(Photogr.) a blind with (usu. adjustable) slit that
moves across the front of the plate or film. *f. point*:
the intersection of a *f. plane* with the axis of the lens.
Hence *Focally* *adv.* at a focus

Focalize (*ph*), *v.* 1845. [*f* *FOCAL a.*
+ *IZE*] 1. *trans.* To bring to a focal point,
to focus. Also *fig.* 2. To adjust the focus of
(the eye); also *absol.* (of the eye) 1878.

1. Light is focalized in the eye, sound in the ear Dr
Quincy. Hence *Focalization*.

Focimeter (*ph*), *n.* Also *foco-*. 1853
[*f*. *FOCUS* + *-METER*.] *Photogr.* An instrument
for finding the chemical focus of a lens which
has not been properly achromatized.

Focimetry (*ph*), *n.* Also *foco-*. 1881.
[*Gr.* -*metria*.] Measurement of focal distance.

Fo'c'sle: see *FORECASTLE*.

Focus (*ph*), *sb.* Pl. *foci*; also *focuses*,
irreg. *focusses*. 1644. [*a. L.* *focus* hearth, fire-
place.] 1. *Geom.* a. In plane geometry: One
of the points from which the distances to any
point of a given curve are connected by a linear
relation 1656. b. In solid geometry (see *quot.*)
1874. 2. *Optics*, *Heat*, etc. The point at which
rays meet after being reflected or refracted;
also, the point from which the rays appear to
proceed (= *virtual f.*) 1685. Also *transf.* and
fig. b. That point or position at which an
object must be situated, in order that the image
produced by the lens may be clear and well-
defined. Hence *in*, or *out of f.* (lit. and *fig.*)
1713. c. The focal length (of a lens); also,
the adjustment (of the eye, or an eyeglass)
necessary to produce a clear image 1693. 3.
Acoustics. The point or space towards which
the sound waves converge 1644. 4. Of a dis-
ease: The, or a, principal seat 1684. 5. The
centre of activity, or area of greatest energy, of
a storm, eruption, etc. Also *fig.* 1795.

1. The ellipse and hyperbola have each two foci;
but the parabola only one HUTTON. b. A point
through which can be drawn two lines, each touching
the surface and the imaginary circle at infinity and
such that the tangent plane to the surface through
either also touches the circle at infinity SALMON.
2. *Conjugate foci*: see *CONJUGATE a.* *Principal f.*,
the point at which parallel rays meet after passing
through a convergent lens. *Subf.* = *prec.* *Axis*
or *chemical f.* (of a lens), the point to which the actu-
al rays converge. b. *Fig.* The bringing of all these
scattered counsels into a *f. FAVOUR*. 5. The centre
or f. of the West Indian hurricanes BRYDGE. *fig.*
The principal f. of scientific activity HUXLEY.

Focus (*ph*), *v.* Pples. *focused*, -ing;
irreg. *focused*, -ing. 1775. [*f*. *prec. sb.*] 1.
trans. To cause to converge to or as to a focus
1807. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 2. To adjust the
focus of (the eye, a lens, etc.) 1874. 3. To
bring into focus 1775.

3. The usage... is focused... by adjusting the lens
1853.
Fodder (*ph*), *sb.* [OE. *fōdor*, extended
form of *fōda* FOOD, q. v.] 1. Food in general
-1634. 2. Food for cattle; now only dried
food, as hay, straw, etc., for stall-feeding OE.
Fodder (*ph*), *v.* ME. [*f*. *prec. sb.*] *trans.*

to give odde o ca e o feed w h (ome
n) as fodd Al o f and fōg Hence
Fodderer one no f dde o feeds (value).

Fodient (*ph*), *n.* 1676. [*a. L.* *fodientem*,
fodere.]

A. *adj.* Digging; burrowing.

B. *sb.* [*sc.* animal.] 1879.

Foe (*ph*), *a.* and *sb.* [*repr.*: (1) OE. *fūh*,
fāg *adj.* (-OE. **fōh*); (2) the compound
gūf *sb.* which lost the prefix *ge-*, *i-* in early
ME. Alliance with *FIEND* is doubtful.]

1. At feud *with*; inimical (*to*) -1603.

2. Hindering progress, rough. ME. only.

1. An enemy-country and f.-land FLORIO.

B. *sb.* (Now usu. repl. by *ENEMY*, etc. **het*)

1. In early use, an adversary in deadly feud or
mortal combat; now, one who hates and seeks
to injure another OE. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

2. One belonging to a hostile army or nation,
an enemy in battle or war ME. 3. *collect.* A
hostile force 1592.

1. He makes no friend who never made a f. TRIN-
SON. *transf.* and *fig.* A f. to the publick Weale
SHAKS. *Quint.* is a f. CRABBE. 2. Give thy brave foe
their due ADDISON. 3. Whispering with white lips—
‘The f. they come! they come!’ BYRON.

Hence **Foe* to set at enmity, to make or treat
as an enemy. **Foe* hood, enmity, a state of mutual
hostility.

Federal, -ly, *Foedity*: see *FED*.

Foeman (*ph*), *n.* arch. and poet. [OE.
fōhman, f. *fūh*, *FOE a.* + *MAN*.] An enemy in
war.

Fœtal, *fœtal* (*ph*), *a.* 1811. [*f*. *FŒTUS* +
-AL.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of
a fœtus; in the condition of a fœtus.

Fœtation, *fœtation*, 1669 [*f*. L. *fœtare*
to produce offspring.] The formation of a
fœtus or embryo.

Fœticide, *fœticide* (*ph*), 1844. [*f*.
FŒTUS, see -*CIDE* 2.] The action of destroy-
ing a fœtus or causing abortion.

Hence *Fœtidal a.* of or pertaining to f.

Fœtid, *fœtid*, var. f. *FETID*, *FETOR*.

Fœtus, *fœtus* (*ph*), ME. [*a. L.* *fœtus*, f.
root **fē-* to produce offspring. — *Aryan* **bhū-*,
extension of **bhū-*, *bhū-* to come into being;
see *B* 2.] The better form with *e* is almost un-
known in use.] The young of viviparous ani-
mals in the womb, and of oviparous animals
in the egg, when fully developed.

Fog (*ph*), *sb.*¹ ME. [of unkn. origin;
Welsh *fog* ‘dry grass’ is from Eng.] 1. a.
The aftermath. b. The long grass left stand-
ing through the winter; rank grass. 2. *Sc.*
and *north.* = *Moss* 1450

1. b. *(to leave) underf.* with the long grass standing.

Fog (*ph*), *sb.*² 1544. [prob. from *FOGGY*
a.]

1. Flabby substance (in the body), unwhole-
some fat; waste flesh 1586.

II. 1. Thick mist or watery vapour suspended
in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface;
an obscured condition of the atmosphere due to
this 1544. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* 1601. 3. *Photogr.*
A cloud or coating obscuring a developed plate
1853.

1. Drooping foggy as black as Acheron SHAKS.

2. *Phr.* *In a fog* at a loss to know what to do. More
puzzled than the Egyptians in their foggy SHAKS.

Combs. 1. General **esp.* in the names of instruments
used for giving warning in foggy weather, as *f.-alarm*,
-bell, *-gun*, *-horn*, *-trumpet*, *-whistle*. Also *F.-signal*.

2. Special. *f.-bow*, a bow, similar to the rainbow,
produced by the action of light on the particles of f.;
-*circle* = *prec.*; -*ring*, a bank of f. arranged in a cir-
cular form.

Fog (*ph*), *v.*¹ 1715. [*f*. *FOG sb.*¹] 1. *intr.*
To become overgrown with moss. *Sc.* 2.

Agric. trans. a. To leave land under fog (see
*FOG sb.*¹) 1814. b. To feed (cattle) on fog
1828.

Fog (*ph*), *v.*² 1599. [*f*. *FOG sb.*²] 1.
trans. To envelop with or as with fog; to smite
with fog. Also *fig.* 2. *intr.* To become covered
or filled with fog. (*Dicts.*) 3. *Photogr.*
trans. To cloud or cover with an obscuring
coating 1854.

Phr. *To f. off*: to perish from damp, as cuttings.

Fog, *v.*³ rare. 1588. [*f*. *FOGGER* 1] *intr.*
To act in a pettifoggish manner -1641.

Where would'st thou f. to get a fee 1623.

Fog-bank 1659 [*f*. *FOG sb.*² + *BANK sb.*¹]

A d nse naze presen ng the appearance of a
th l coud resting upon the horizon' (Smyth).

Foge (*ph*), *n.* 1778. [*? local*
pronunc. of *FORGE*.] *Min.* A forge or blow-
ing-house for smelting tin.

Foggage (*ph*), *n.* 1500. [*ad.* *Sc.*
Law-Lat. foggagium prob. f. *FOG sb.*¹] 1. *Law*
The pasturing of cattle on fog; the privilege of
doing this. 2. = *FOG sb.*¹ 2. 1786.

Fogger (*ph*), *n.* 1576 [prob. f. *Fugger*,
surname of the Augsburg family of merchants
and financiers.] 1. A person given to under-
hand practices for the sake of gain; *esp.* a low-
class lawyer. Usually preceded by *city*. -1600.

2. *diut.* A huckster 1800. 3. A middleman in
the nail and chain trade 1868.

Fogger (*ph*), *n.* 1851. [*f*. *FOG v.*
+ *-ER*.] A farm-hand chiefly engaged in feed-
ing cattle.

Foggy (*ph*), *a.* 1529 [*f*. *FOG sb.*¹ + *-y*.]

1. Resembling, consisting of, or covered with
fog 1635. 2. Boggy, marshy -1661. 3. Of
flesh, etc.: Flabby or spongy in consistency;
= *BOGGY a.* Hence of persons or animals:

Unwholesomely bloated, puffy. -1828. 4. [*Cf.*
L. pinguis aer.] Of air, mist, cloud, etc.:
Thick, murky. Hence (through *FOG sb.*²): Of
the nature of, or resembling, fog or thick mist;

full of fog. 1544. b. *fig.* Obscure, dull, bemud-
dled 1603. 5. Beclouded, d.m., indistinct 1840

6. *Photogr.* Fogged, indistinct 1859.

4. The f. asthmatic town of Glasgow COL. HAWKER.

Hence *Foggily* *adv.* Fogginess.

Fogle (*ph*), *n.* 1811. A (silk) hard-
kerchief.

Fogless (*ph*), *a.* 1853. [*f*. *FOG sb.*² +
-LESS.] Without fog, clear.

Fog-signal. 1759. [*f*. *FOG sb.*² + *SIGNAL*
sb.] 1. *Naut.* Any sound made in fogs as a
warning to other vessels. 2. *Railways*. A
detector placed on the metals in foggy wea-
ther to guide drivers of trains 1856.

Fogy, *fogey* (*ph*), 1780. [*? FOGGY a.* in
sense 2, moss-grown, or in sense 3, bloated,
used subst.] 1. *Sc.* An invalid or garrison
soldier 1785. 2. (Orig. *Sc.*) A man advanced
in life; *esp.* one with antiquated notions, an
old-fashioned fellow. *Usu.* preceded by *old*.
1780

2. The honest rosy old fogies THACKERAY.

Hence *Fogydom*, *fogydom*, the state or condi-
tion of a f.; *fogies* as a class. *Fogyish a.* somewhat
antiquated. *Fogyism*, the state of being a f.; the
characteristic behaviour of fogies.

Foh, var. of *FAUGH*.

Föhn (*ph*), 1865. [*Ger.*; acc. to Grimm
a. Rumanssch *favogh* — *L. Favonius*.] A warm
dry south wind which blows down the valleys
on the north side of the Alps.

Foible (*ph*), 1648. [*a. F. foible*, obs. f.
faible, see *FEBLE*.]

1. A weak point; a falling or moral
weakness 1673. 2. *Fencing*. The portion of a
sword from the middle to the point. 1648.

2. A f. of Mr. Holt's... was omniscience THACKERAY

Foiblesse. ? *Obs.* 1685 [*a. F.* obs. sp. of
faiblesse, f. as *prec.*] A failing; a weakness
for (something).

Foil (*ph*), *sb.*¹ ME. [*a.* OF. *foil* mace.
(= *L. folium* leaf, cogn. w. *Gr. φύλλον*), and
OF. *feuille* fem. (mod. F. *feuille* = *L. folia*,
pl. of *folium*).] 1. A leaf -1450. 3. The
representation of a leaf: a. *Her.* 1562; b. *Arch.*

One of the small arcs or spaces between the
cusps of a window 1835. 4. Anything flat
and thin; as a layer, a paring, a counterfoil
-1738. 5. Metal hammered or rolled into a
thin sheet; as *gold*, *silver*, *tin*. M.E. b. An
amalgam of unfoil and mercury placed behind
the glass of a mirror, to produce a reflection
1583. c. A backing 1684. 6. A thin leaf
of some metal placed under a precious stone to
increase its brilliancy or under some transparent
substance to make it appear to be a precious
stone 1592. 7. The setting (of a jewel) -1650.

6. Anything that serves by contrast of colour
or quality to adorn or set off another thing
1581.

5. b. A foyle wherein thou art to set The precious
Jewell of thy home returne SHAKS. 6. I need no

foile, nor shall I think I'me white only between two Moors 1639. *Comm. f.-stone*, an imitation jewel.

Foil (foil), *sb.* 1478. [f. *FOIL v.1* II. 1.]
1. Wrestling A throw which is almost a fall -1687. 2. A repulse, defeat; a baffling check. *arch.* 1478.

3. It may give a man many a. f. and many a disheartening blow South.

Foil (foil), *sb.* 1576. [f. *FOIL v.1* I. 2.]
 The track of a hunted animal. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Phr. To run (upon) the f.: to run over the same track a second time (thus baffling the hounds)

Foil (foil), *sb.* 1594 [? altered form of *FOIL sb.*; or ? *transf.* use of *FOIL sb.* a leaf (cf. *f. fleur* fencing foil, lit. 'floweret')] 1. A light weapon used in fencing; a kind of small sword with a blunt edge and a button at the point. 2. *pl.* The exercise of fencing with foils 1600.

3. They would have most willingly taken the buttons off the foils DRUM OF HAWTH.

Foil (foil), *v.1* ME [irreg. repr. of OF. *fouir*, *fouler*, *fouler*, to full cloth, to tread, trample down, etc. —(ult.) *L. fullo* a fuller; cf. *FULL v.*]

1. In sense of *F. fouler*. **1. trans.** To tread under foot, trample down -1603. 2. *Hunting*. Of animals: To run over or cross (the ground, scent, or track) with the effect of baffling the hounds 1651.

2. 1. To overthrow, defeat; to beat off, repulse, discomfit. **1. In Wrestling**: To inflict a foil upon: see *FOIL sb.2* 1. Also *fig.* 1548. 2. To frustrate, render nugatory; to balk; to baffle 1564.

3. The Wrestler That did but lately foile the synowie Charles SHAKES. Those Armies, bright, which but th' Omnipotent none could have foil'd MARY. 2. Faith shall be easily shaken, hope quickly foiled 1612.

III. Influenced by *FOUL a* and *v.* 1. To foul, defile, pollute. Now *dash* ME. **1.2.** To dishonour; to violate -1552.

Hence *Forler*, one who foils.
1.3. *FOIL v.2* 1616. [perh. ad. *F. fouiller* to grub up] *trans.* To subject (land) to the third ploughing in preparing it for sowing -1669.

Foil (foil), *v.3* 1611. [f. *FOIL sb.1*] *trans.* To apply foil or a foil to.

Foiling (foiling), *vb. sb.1* 1533 [f. *FOIL v.1* + -ING¹]. The action of *FOIL v.1*; esp. the treading of a deer or other animal. Hence the slot or trail 1576.

Foiling (foiling), *vb. sb.2* 1583. [f. *FOIL v.2* + -ING¹]. 1. The action or process of backing (glass) with foil. 2. *Arch.* Ornamentation by foils; a foil ornament 1849.

Foin, *sb.1* ME. [a. OF. *foine* (F. *fouine*), altered f. *foine* —late *L. fagina*, f. *figum* acus] The beech-marten (*Mustela foina*), or its fur -1718.

Foin (foin), *sb.2* 1450. [f. *FOIN v.*] 1. A thrust or push with a pointed weapon. *Obs* or *arch.* Also *fig.* **1.2.** = *FOIL sb.1* -1701.

Foin (foin), *v.* ME. [app. f. OF. *foine*, *fouine*, *fouine* (F. *fouine*), a three-pronged fish-spear —*L. fuscina*.] 1. *intr.* To make a thrust with a pointed weapon; to lunge, push. Also *transf.* and *fig.* **1.2.** *trans.* To thrust at, pierce, prick -1548.

2. Ye foin only at your owne shadow JEWEL. *transf.* The boare continually foining at him with his great tuskes 1362. Hence *foinerny*, thrusting with the foyn, fencing with the point. *Foiningly afo.*

Foison (foison), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *foison*, *fouison* —pop. *L. *fisonem*, for *L. fisonem*, a pouring, f. *funder*.] 1. Plenty; a great quantity or number. *arch.* 2. Plentiful crop or harvest 1567. 3. Inherent vitality, power, strength, capacity. *pl.* Resources. Now chiefly *Sc* ME.

4. B. Earths increase, foyzon plentie, Barnes and Garner, neuer empty SHAKES. Hence *Foisonless a* (chiefly *Sc*), wanting substance, strength, or sap. **1.3.** *Foist*, *subst.* *sb.1* 1485 [a. OF. *fuste*, ad. *it. fusta*, f. *L. fustis* cudgel.] 1. A light galley propelled by oars and sails -1777. 2. A barge -1616.

Foist, *sb.2* 1533. [a. OF. *fust* (F. *fût*) cask; —*L. fustum*, *fustus* cudgel.] **1.1.** A cask for wine. 2. Hence, *fustiness* 1819.

Foist, *sb.3* 1591. [f. *FOIST v.1*] 1. A cheat, a

rogue; a pickpocket -1700. 2. A piece of roguery -1677. 3. Something foisted in. NORTH.

Foist (foist), *v.1* 1545 [prob. ad. Du dial *vuisten* to take in the hand, f. *vuist* fist.] **1.1.** *trans.* To palm (a 'flat' or false die), so as to be able to introduce it when required. Also *intr.* to cheat by this means. -1565. **1.2.** *intr.* To cheat. Cf. *COG v.2* -1611. **1.3.** To put forth fraudulently -1678. 2. To introduce surreptitiously or unwarrantably into, also with *adv.* 1563. 3. To palm off; to hawk stealthily or unwarrantably on or upon 1599.

4. Through Foisting and Cogging their Die, and other false play 1565. **Phr.** To *foist* to introduce (the flat) surreptitiously when palmed. 3. b. Interpolations foisted into the Odyssey LYTTON. c. To attempt to f. himself upon a borough which he had no connexion S. WARRIN. Hence *foister*.

Foist (foist), *v.2* 1563 *Obs* exc. dial. [f. *FOIST sb.2*] *intr.* To smell or grow musty.

Foisty (foisty), *a.* See also *FUSTY*. 1519 [f. *FOIST sb.2* + -Y¹]. Fusty, musty, mouldy lit. and *fig.* So *Foistied* *phl.* a. become f. *Foistness*, f. quality or condition

Fokker (fokker), 1913. [f. the name of A. H. G. Fokker, Dutch inventor] A German tractor monoplane.

Fold (fold), *sb.1* [OE. *fold*, *fald*, *salud*, *fald*; cf. EFris. *folt* enclosure, dunghill.] A pen or enclosure for domestic animals. 2. The sheep in a fold 1669.

3. Thee-langht we watch'd the fauld Burns f. There shall be one f. and one shepherd *John* x. 26. 4. The bleating f. DRYDEN

Fold (fold), *sb.2* [ME. *fald*, f. *fald* *FOLD v.1*] 1. A bend or ply in or as in anything flexible; either, or both together, of the parts brought together in folding. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 2. Something that is or may be folded; e.g. one of the leaves of a folding door ME. 3. The action of folding; *1.2.* clasp 1666.

4. The mark made by folding 1840. 5. By an etron. analysis *manifold*, *threefold*, etc. (see *FOLD suffix*): Times, repetitions ME.

6. 1. The f. of a mantle SCOTT. *fig.* The folds and doubles of Sylla's disposition DRYDEN *transf.* The folds (= coils) of an adder SHAKES. of the mountains W. WATTS. of the alimentary canal 1841.

Fold (fold), *v.1* Pa. t. and pple. *folded* (*folded*). (Com. Text: OE. *faldan* — O.Eut. **faldan*, f. **fald* —pre-Tent. **falt*, found in Gr. *διπλάν*, also *διπλάνος* double, Allied to Gr. *πλέκεν*, *L. plicare* to plait, fold.)

1. *trans.* To arrange (a piece of cloth, etc.) so that one part lies reversed over or alongside another, to bend over upon itself. Also with *adv.* over, together. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1857.

2. *trans.* To coil, wind (about, round, etc.). Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1579. 3. *intr.* To give way; to fail, falter -1596. 4. *trans.* To lay (the arms, etc.) together, so as to overlap; to clasp (the hands) together. Also *intr.* for *refl.* OE.

5. To enclose in or as in a fold or folds, to wrap up, to swathe, envelop. Now only with *in* ME. 6. To clasp (in one's arms, to one's breast), embrace ME

7. *fig.* When death hath folded up thy dayes EARL MACH. 3. When I feel about my feet the buried briony f. TENNYSON. 3. I feel my wits to fule, and tongue to f. SPENSER. 4. Fold thine handes together yet a lile, that thou mayest sleepe COVERDALE *Prov* vi. 10. 6. The mountain isles.. Folded in shadows GRAY B. TAYLOR

Fold (fold), *v.2* OE. [f. *FOLD sb.1*] 1. *trans.* To shut up (sheep, etc.) in a fold; also *absol.* Also *fig.* 2. To place sheep in a fold upon (ground) for the purpose of manuring it 1671.

3. The star that bids the shepherd fold. *SHAKES.* 93. Hence *foldier*, a shepherd.

-fold, suffix (OE. *fald*, ME. *-fald*, *-fold*), cogn. w. *FOLD v.1*, and with the Gr. *-πλῆτος*, *-πλῆτος*, also with *πλῆ* in *ἀπλῆτος*, and prob. with the *L. (sim-)plex*. Appended to cardinal numerals (and adjs. meaning 'many'), forming adjs. which serve chiefly as arithmetical multipliers. In educated use this multiplicative sense survives chiefly in the adv. and quasi-adv. the adjs. express rather a plurality of things more or less different, as in 'a two-fold charm'.

Foldage (fouldédz), 1533. [f. *FOLD sb.2* + -AGE. Cf. *FALDAGE*.] a. = *FALDAGE*

-1638. b. The practice of feeding sheep in movable folds -1657.

Folder (foulder), *sb.* 1552. [f. *FOLD v.1* + -ER¹.] One who or that which folds; esp. an instrument for folding paper, etc.; *U.S.* a small folded but unsutured pamphlet.

Folderol, *v.* 1847. To sing folderol.

Folding (fouldig), *phl.* a. 1611. [f. *FOID v.1* + -ING²]. That folds; that is or can be folded; as *f.-bed*, *f.-sheet*, *f.-screen*, *f.-table*, etc.

Folding door, 1611. [f. *piece* + *DOOR*] A door consisting of two parts hung on opposite jambs, so that their edges come into contact when the door is closed. Now *usu.* *pl.*

Foldless (fouldles), *a* 1822. [f. *FOLD sb.1* + -LESS] Having no fold or pen.

Foldless (fouldles), *a* 1845. [f. *FOID sb.2* + -LESS] Without a fold or crease.

†Foley, *v.* [ad. OF. *foler*, f. *fol* foolish.] **1.1.** To play the fool. CHAMBER.

Folia (fouliá), *sb.* *pl.* 1730. [L., pl. of *folium* leaf] 1. Bot. Leaves (of a plant). 2. Laminæ 1796.

Foliaceous (fouliáz), *a.* 1658. [f. *I. foliaceus* leafy, f. *folium*, see -ACEOUS.] 1. Having the appearance or nature of a leaf. Or cryptogamous plants. Having organs resembling leaves. 2. Of or pertaining to a leaf or leaves 1816. 3. Consisting of or having the character of thin leaf-like plates or laminæ 1728. 4. *Arch.* and *Entom.* Shaped or arranged like leaves 1803.

5. Teeth of the culcy f. 1806. 6. A f. or farinaceous diet 1806. a. A f. spai 1728. 3. Valves f. WoodWARD

Foliage (fouliáz), *sb.* 1598. [altered f. *foliage*, a. F. *foilage* (earlier *foillage*) f. *feuille* leaf; see *FOIN sb.1* and *AGE* 1. 1. Lenns (of a plant or tree) collectively; leafage 1601.

2. In *Art*: The representation of leaves, or of a cluster of leaves, sprays, or branches, used for decoration or ornament.

3. These naked shoots. Shall put their graceful f. or again COVERE.

Comb. f. leaf, a leaf in the restricted sense of 1. word, excluding petals and other modified leaves. 1. plant, one cultivated for its f., and not for its blossom. Hence *Foliage v.* to adorn with f. or with a representation of leaves and flowers.

Foliaged (fouliédz), *phl.* a. 1751. [f. *FOLIAGE sb.* and *v.*] 1. Decorated or ornamented with the representation of foliage. 2. Covered or furnished with (natural) foliage 1815.

3. F. velvet SHAKES. 4. A f. lattice SHILLY.

Foliar (fouliáz), *a.* 1875. [ad. mod. f. *foliar*, f. *L. folium*, Cf. *F. foliare*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a leaf.

In many Ferns the original axile bundle widens out into a tube, which has a relatively small slit or *foliar gap* from the margin of which one or several bundles pass into the leaf BOWEN & SCOTT. So *Foliar a.* in same sense

Foliate (fouliáz), *a.* 1626. [ad. *L. foliatus* leaved; see -ATE.] **1.1.** Pendent out into a thin sheet or foil -1819. 2. Leaf-like 1658. 3. *bc*

a. Furnished with leaves 1677. b. Having (so many) leaflets 1840.

3. *Phr.* *f. curve* (Geom.): a curve of the second order, consisting of two infinite legs crossing each other, forming a kind of leaf HUTTON. 3. *b.* 1610 1840

Foliately (fouliát), *phl.* 1665 [f. *L. folium* + -ATE.] 1. **1.1.** *trans.* To bear to a leaf or foil 1721; *intr.* to split into leaves or laminæ 1798.

2. *trans.* To foil (glass) 1665. 3. *intr.* To put forth leaves 1775. 4. *trans.* To decorate with foils (see *FOIL sb.2* b) 1812. 5. *trans.* To mark the folios or leaves of (a volume, etc.) with consecutive numbers 1846.

6. The Arabs painted and foliated the arch Rust. 2. **Foliated** (fouliát), *phl.* a. 1650. [f. *prec.* + -ED.] **1.1.** = *FOLIATE a.* 1. BOYER.

2. Silvered 1665. 3. Composed of laminæ. Chiefly *Geol.* and *Min.* 1650. 3. Shaped like a leaf or leaves 1846. 4. *Arch.*, etc. 2. Ornamented with foils 1840. 5. Consisting of or ornamented with leaf-work 1849. 6. Furnished with or consisting of leaves 1721.

7. Mica schist and gneiss f. 1666. 4. *a.* *F. Arer* an arch with a trefoil, cinquefoil, or multifol under it PARKER.

Foliation (fouliáz), 1623. [f. *FOLIATE a.*; see -ATION.] 1. The leafing (of a plant), the state of being in leaf. 2. *trans.* Something

resembling a leaf 1658. 2. *Bot* fa. The assemblage of leaves or petals forming a corolla -1747 b. = VERNATION 1794. 3. The action of beating (metal) into foil 1755. 4. *Geol.* The process and the property of splitting up into leaf-like layers; also the laminae or plates into which crystalline rocks are divided 1851. 5. *Arch.* Tracery consisting chiefly of small arcs or foils 1816. 6. The consecutive numbering of the folios (or leaves) of a book or MS. 1845. 7. The application of foil to glass. (Diets) 2 a. The f. of a tulip HARRY. b. Flowers regular, with gyrate f. INADRY. 5. Foliations hanging free like lace-work FERRIAM.

Foliate-to, comb. f. *L. foliatus*, in sense 'formed like a leaf'.

Foliate, 1848. [f. FOLIATE v. + -OR.] One who foliates the leaves of a book.

Foliation (*fō'liāshn*). 1676. [ad. late L. *foliatura*.] 1. A cluster of leaves; also, leaf-ornamentation. 2. 'The state of being harnessed into leaves' (J.).

Follicolous (*fō'likŭləs*), a. 1874. [f. *L. folia* + *col-* (stem of *colere*) + -ous.] Growing parasitically on leaves. So *Folliciferous* a., also *erous*, folliciferous, bearing leaves. *Folliciform* a. leaf-shaped. *Folliciparous* a. 'producing leaves only' (*Trcas. Bot*).

Folly, cf. **FOLFUL**, **FOLLIFUL** a.

Folio (*fō'liŭ*). 1533 [a. L. *folio*, abl. of *folium* leaf, in L. plur. *in folio*.]

A. sb. 1. With reference to pagination. 1. A leaf of paper, parchment, etc. which is numbered only on the front. 2. *Bookkeeping*. The two opposite pages of an account-book when used concurrently; also one page when used for both sides of an account 1588. 3. *Printing*. The page-number of a printed book 1683. 4. *Law*. A certain number of words (in England 72 or 90, in U.S. generally 100) taken as a unit in reckoning the length of a document 1836.

II. With reference to size. 1. *In folio*, i.e. in the form of a full-sized sheet folded once. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1882. 2. A sheet of paper when folded once 1616. 3. A volume made up of sheets of paper folded once; a volume of the largest size 1628. Also *attrib.* 1. I am for whole volumes in f. L.L.L. 1. ii. 192. 2. Several folios of dried plants EMERY.

B. *adv.* Formed of sheets or a sheet folded once; folio-sized. Often following the sb. 1597.

A history in ten volumes. f. (*mod.*).

Folio (*fō'liŭ*), v. [f. prec. sb.] = FOLIATE v.

Foliate (*fō'liāt*), v. a. 1866. [See FOLIATE and -ATE.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of folios or leaflets; as in '3-foliate,' etc.

Foliate (*fō'liāt*), 1794. [a. F., ad. L. *foliolium*, dim. of *folium*.] 1. *Bot.* One of the divisions of a compound leaf; a leaflet. 2. *Zool.* A small leaf-like appendage 1849.

Foliose (*fō'liŭs*), a. 1727. [ad. L. *foliosus*, see -OUS.] Having, or abounding in, leaves, leafy. Hence *Folio-sity*, f. condition.

Folious (*fō'liŭs*), a. 1658. [ad. L. *foliosus*, f. *folium*; see -OUS.] Abounding in, or of the nature of, leaves; foliose.

Folium (*fō'liŭm*), 1848. [L.] 1. = FOLIO sb. II. 2. 1886. 2. *Geom.* a. A finite loop of a nodal curve terminated at both ends by the same node. b. *F. of Descartes*, a plane nodal cubic curve with real nodal tangents, and one real inflexion at infinity. 1848.

Folk (*fōk*), [OE. *folc* = ON. *folk* people, army, detachment (Sw., Da. *folk*) :-OTcut *folkm*.] 1. A people, nation, race, tribe. Now *arch.* 2. *transf.* of animals. (After Heb.) ME. 2. An aggregation of people in relation to a superior, e.g. God, a king or priest; the mass; the people; the vulgar. *Obs. exc. arch.* OE. 3. Men, people indefinitely; often qualified by an adj. or phr. (Now chiefly *colloq.*) OE. 4. *pl.* The people of one's family, parents, children, relatives 1715.

1. b. The conies are but a feeble f. *Prov.* xxx. 26. 2. The said host of the Hebrews were all folk of God CAYTON. 3. Upon the steedes. Ther seeten f. CAYTON. I have heard wise folks say [etc.] SAFF. Unkind to the poor f. 1845. 4. Your young folks are flourishing H. MARTINIAU.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1. General *esp.* with the sense 'of, pertaining to, current or existing among, the people': as *f.-belief*, *-custom*, *-dance*, *-law*, *-literature*, *-name*, *-play*, *-song*, *-speech*, *-tale*, etc. 2. Special. 1. *etymology*, usu. the popular perversion of the form of words in order to give it a meaning; -free a., having the rights of a freeman; -leaving (OE. *Law*), public lying, slander.

Folkland. *Obs. exc. Hist.* A term of OE. law, designating land held by a certain kind of tenure, opp. to **BOOKLAND**.

The prevailing view of the antithesis has been that *folkland* was land belonging to the state, which the king or the witan might grant to a person for his life, but which did not descend to heirs, while *bookland* was land held by charter or deed. Another view is that *folkland* was land heritable by *folk* right or common law, while the estate in *bookland* was conferred by deed, and could be alienated freely. See *Eng. Hist. Rev.* viii. (1893).

Folk-lore (*fōk'lŭr*). 1846. [f. **FOLK** + **LORE**.] The beliefs, legends, and customs, current among the common people; the study of these.

Folkmoot, folk-mote. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *folc-mōt*, *-mōt*, *-mōt*, f. *folc* **FOLK** + *mōt*, *gemōt* meeting.] A general assembly of the people of a town, city, or shire. Hence *Folk-mooter*, ? a parochial politician. MILT.

Folkmoot. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *folc-mōt*, f. *folc* **FOLK** + *mōt* **RIGHT**.] Common law, public right, the understood compact by which every freeman enjoys his rights as a freeman (Bosw.).

Follicle (*fō'likl*). 1646. [ad. L. *folliculus* little bag, dim. of *folius* bellows.] 1. *Anat.* A small sac. Chiefly, 'a simple lymphatic gland, consisting of lymphoid tissue arranged in the form of a sac' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) 2. *Bot.* 'A kind of fruit, consisting of a single carpel, dehiscing by the ventral suture only' (Lindley); formerly, any capsular fruit 1705. b. A small bag or vesicle distended with air 1793. 3. *Entom.* A cocoon 1856.

Hence *Follicular* a. of the nature of, or resembling, a f.; composed or consisting of follicles; *Path.* affecting the follicles of a particular organ. *Folliculated*, *fol.* a. provided with a f. or follicles; contained in a cocoon. *Folliculitis*, *Path.* inflammation of a f. or follicles. *Folliculose*, *Folliculosis* *adv.* full of or containing follicles; of the nature of or appearance of a f.

Folliculose, a. Also *follicul* 1549. [f. **FOLLY** sb. + -FUL.] Full of foolishness -1763.

Follow (*fō'lŭ*), sb. 1870. [f. next vb.] 1. The action of FOLLOW v. 2. *Billiards* A stroke which causes the player's ball to follow the object-ball after impact. Also, the impulse given to the ball by this stroke. 3. *Cricket* (also *follow-on*) 1881; *Golf*, etc. (follow-through) 1897; see FOLLOW v.

Follow (*fō'lŭ*), v. [Two types: (1) OE. *folgjan* (a-stem); (2) OE. *fyrgan* (fo-stem), not recorded in Goth.]

I. *trans* 1. To go or come after; to move behind in the same direction. 2. To go forward along, keep in (a path, track, etc.). *lit.* and *fig.* ME. 2. *fig.* To come after in sequence or series, order of time, etc.; to succeed ME. 3. To go after as an attendant, or as an admirer, auditor, or the like OE. 4. *fig.* To go with; to be consequent upon OE. 5. To go in pursuit of, try to come up with; to pursue, chase OE. 6. *fig.* To follow up prosecute; to enforce (law) -1693. 6. *fig.* (Cf. sense 3.) To treat or take as a guide, leader, or master; to accept the authority or example of; to espouse the opinions or cause of OE. 7. To act upon or in accordance with (advice, example, etc.); to take as a model, 'walk after' OE. 8. To walk in, pursue, or practise (a way of life, etc.); *esp.* to practise (a calling) for a livelihood OE. 9. To watch the progress or course of (a moving object, etc.); to keep up with (an argument, train of thought, etc.); also a person as he reasons or recounts 1697.

1. As any kyde or calf folwgyve his dame CHAUCER. b. To f. the turnpike road CORRIE. Phr. *To f. the drum*: to be a soldier. *To f. the hounds*: to hunt with dogs. 2. One misfortune follows another 1650. Punishment must f. conviction 1817. 3. Thou for wages followest thy master SHAKS. 4. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life Ps. cxiii. 6. 5. To f. pleasure CHATTAM; knowledge TENNYSON. b. Since I have ever followed thee with

hate SHAKS. 6 With pure hate and wynde to follow thee Bk. Com. Prayer. 7. Most men admire Virtue, who f. not her lore MUR P.R. 1. 483. 8. Phr. *To f. the sea*: to practise the calling of a sailor. 9. The argument is too difficult for them to f. JOWETT.

II. *intr.* 1. To go or come after a person or thing; also, to go as an attendant, etc. *Const. after*. Also *fig.* ME. 2. To result; to be, or occur as, a consequent. *Const. from* ME. 3. To go in pursuit. *Const. after*. Also *fig.* of things. ME.

1. For still temptation follows where thou art SHAKS Phr. *As follows* a prefatory formula, *impers.* in const., and therefore to be always used in the sing. *F.-my-leader*, game in which each player must do as the leader does. 3. Vp. f. after the men Gen. xlv. 4. Phr. *To f. after*: to strive to compass; Ps. cxlv. 150.

Comb. (with *advbs.*) *F. on*, a. *intr.* To continue following. b. *intr.* Of a side at *Cricket*: To go in again at once after the first innings, in consequence of having made a prescribed number of runs less than the other side in the first innings. *F. through* *Golf*, etc. (*intr.*), to carry the ball through to the full extent after striking the ball, *F. up* *hans*. a. To go after or pursue closely. b. To prosecute with energy.

Follower (*fō'lŭr*). [OE. *folgere*, f. as prec. + -ER.] 1. One who follows; a pursuer 1503; an attendant or servant OE.; an adherent or disciple ME. 2. *colloq.* One who courts a maid-servant 1838. 3. Something that succeeds something else 1450. 3. *Sc.* and *n.* *dist.* The young of cattle 1834. 4. *Arch.*

a. In various kinds of presses: The plate or block by which the pressure is applied 1676. b. *Steam engine*. The cover or plug of a stuffing-box, which rests upon and compresses the packing, a gland 1874. 5. *Stationery*. A sheet of parchment, which is added to the first or indenture, etc. sheet 1858.

Following (*fō'lŭŋ*), *adv.* sb. ME. [f. as prec. + -ING.] 1. The action of FOLLOW v. a. *concr.* A body of followers; followers collectively 1450.

Following, *pp.* a. ME. [f. as prec. + -ING.] 1. That follows 1626. 2. That comes next or after; succeeding, ensuing ME. Also *absol.* (the f.) ME. 3. Of wind or tide: ? Moving in the direction of the ship's course 1807. 4. *Billiards*, etc. *F. stroke* = FOLLOW sb. 2. 1867.

Folly (*fō'li*), sb. Pl. *folies*. [ME. *folie*, a. OF *folie*, f. *fol*, *fool*ish, mad (see **FOOL**).] 1. The quality or state of being foolish; want of good sense, weakness or derangement of mind; also, unwise conduct. b. With *a* and *pl.* ME. 2. Wickedness, evils, mischief, harm. Also with *a* and *pl.* -1535. 3. Lewdness wantonness. Also with *a* and *pl.* -1634. 4. Madness, mania (= F. *folie*); hence, rage -1670. 5. A name given to any costly structure considered to have shown folly in the builder (But cf. F. *folie*, 'delight', 'favourite abode'.)

1654. 1. Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis f. to be wise GRAY. b. The folies of the town GOLDM. 2. Because he hath committed folie in Israel COVERDALE Yesh. vi. 23. 3. *Old* v. ii. 132. Hence *Folly* v. to commit f.

Fomalhaut (*fō'māl'hoŭt*). 1594. [Arab; = 'mouth of the fish', Sp. *fomahaut*.] *Astron.* A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Southern Fish (*Piscus Australis*).

Foment, sb. Now rare. 1540. [ad. L. *fomentum*, contr. of **fouvmentum*, f. *fovere* to cherish, warm.] 1. = FOMENTATION 1b + 2a *fig.* Fomentation, encouragement; also, stimulus -1704.

Foment (*fō'ment*), v. 1611. [ad. F. *fomentier*, ad. late L. *fomentare*; see prec.] 1. *trans* To bathe with warm or medicated lotions; to apply fomentations to. 2a. 'To cherish with heat, to warm' (J.) -1667. 2b. To rouse or stir up; to excite, irritate. Also *intr.* for *ryſt* -1724. 4. To promote the growth or spread of; to cherish, to stimulate, encourage, instigate; *esp.* in a bad sense 1622.

2. All things these soft fires, f. and warm MUR P.L. iv. 660. 4. That humour which foments thy malady CHARLES. 2. f. extravagance M. PATRISON var. +Fomentate v. (in sense 1). Hence **Fomenter**.

Fomentation (*fō'mentā'shun*). ME. [ad. late L. *fomentationem*; see prec.] 1. *Med.* The application to the surface of the body of flannels, etc. soaked in hot water, whether simple or medicated, or of any other warm soft, medicinal substance. Also *concr.* that

6 (Ger. *Kahn*). 7 (Fr. *peu*). 8 (Ger. *Müller*). 9 (Fr. *dune*). 10 (curl). 11 (2a)-(there). 12 (2b) (rein). 13 (Fr. *faire*). 14 (fir, fern, earth)

with s so app ed 2 /s Enco u gemen
nsta gion a s milus 16 2

2 bef of Hunga a d n en 86
Fomes (fo'm 2 /f fomites o mi
16 8. L. t de.] 1a. The morbid
matter of (a disease). b. 'Any porous sub-
stance capable of absorbing and retaining con-
tagious effluvia' (Mayne) Also fig. 1803.

The most important fomites are bed-clothes, bedding,
woollen garments, carpet, curtains, letters, etc. 1882.
†Fon. ME. [Belong- to FON v.] A. sh.
A fool -1595. B. ad/ Foolish, silly -1538.
†Fon. v. ME. [prob. the source of prec. Cf.
FUN v. (whence FUN sh.)] 1. intr. To lose
savour. Only in pa. ppl.; see FOND a. 2.
To be or become foolish or infatuated -1570.
3. trans. To befool -1460.

Fond, sh. †Also fonda. Now only as F.,
pronounced (fon), 1664. [a. F. *fond*, *fonds*. -
OF. *font*, *fons*; -ult. L. *fundus*. In 18th c.
repl. by FUND, exc. as Fr.] 1. Foundation,
ground, groundwork. (In Fr. now *fond*.) 2.
A source of supply. (In Fr. now *fonds*.) 1685.
3a. A stock of money; pecuniary means, re-
venues. (In Fr. now *fonds*.) -1691. 3b. A
sum of money, stock of goods, or the like,
serving as a security for specified payments.
(In Fr. now *fonds*.) 1677. 3c. Printing. -
FOUNT. 1678.

1. The present Prizes being a better fond of credit
1665.

Fond (fɒnd), a. and sh. [ME. *founded*, f.
FON v. + ED.]

A. adj. 1. That has lost its savour; insipid.
Ols. exc. dial. 2. Infatuated, foolish; now,
foolishly credulous or sanguine ME. 3.
Idiotic, imbecile; also, dazed Now dial. ME.
14. Of things: Valued only by fools -1645. 5.
a. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Foolishly
tender; doting. Now in good sense: Affec-
tionate, loving. Also with of, fon. 1579. b.
Of opinions, etc.: Cherished with unreasoning
affection 1635. 6. †Eager for, desirous of
(const. of) -1779; also with to and inf. 1546.
2. His own f. ineptitude CARLYLE. 3. Not with f.
Sickles of the tested good SHAKS. 5. a. I called up
the many f. things I had to say GOSW. E. of the
sports of the field STUART. b. Edward's... f. opinion
of his own capacity CARLE.

†B. *adul*, and sh. A foolish person -1575.
†Fond, v. 1530. [f. FOND a.] 1. intr. To
play the fool -1541. 2. To dote. Const. on,
over, upon. -1601. 3. trans. To make a fool
of -1567. 4. To fondle; also, to beguile
-1697.

4. The Tyrian hugs, and fonda thee on her breast
DEYMER.

Fond, v. [OE. *Fandian*.] To attempt, try.
Fond, obs. pa. t. FOND: obs. f. FOUND v.
etc.

†Fondaco (fɒndako). 1632. [It., ad. Arab.]
An inn.

Fondant (fɒndənt). 1877. [a. F. *fondant*
to melt.] A name for sweetmeats that melt in
the mouth.

Fondle (fɒndl), v. 1694. [freq. of FOND
v.] 1. trans. To caress, pamper -1789. 2.
To handle or treat with fondness. Also, to
press fondly to (the heart). 1796. 3. intr. To
behave fondly; to toy 1720.

2. The prince fondled it [the bird] to his heart
W. JARVIS. Hence Fondler, one who fondles.
Fondle sh. an act of fondling.

Fondling (fɒndlɪŋ), sb. sh. 1714. [see
-ING.] Affectionate handling; a fond gesture.

Fondling (fɒndlɪŋ), ME. [f. FOND a. +
-LING.] 1. A fond or foolish person. Also
transf. of animals. -1781. 2. One who is much
fondled or caressed; a pet. Also fig. Now
rare. 1640.

Fondly (fɒndli), adv. ME. [f. FOND a. +
-LY.] 1. Foolishly -1643. 2. With fond
credulity 1762. 3. Affectionately, lovingly,
tenderly. Also, caressingly. 1593.

2. You would f. persuade me that [etc.] GOSW.

3. My heart untravell'd f. turns to thee GOSW.

Fondness (fɒndnəs), ME. [f. FOND a. +
-NESS.] 1. Foolishness; 'weakness; want of
sense or judgement' (J.). Now dial. 2. Fool-
ish affection; unreasoning tenderness 1579. 3.
Affectionateness, tenderness 1603. 4. Instinct-
ive liking 1654.

1. The fondness of this opinion 1609. 3. Another's

18. h a H N MORE. 4. The f o
en o aces fab es 88
Fondou 1881 M. A I ge oppe
e n the amagamauon is prauced.

RAYMOND.
Fondou (fɒndu). Also -us. 1848. [a. F.
fondou sing., *fondus* pl., f. *fondre* to melt.]
That kind of painting on calico in which the
colours melt into each other.

†Fondue (fɒndu). 1878. [ad. F., f. as prec.]
A dish of melted cheese with eggs, etc.

Fone, obs. pl. of FON.

Fonly: see FON sh. and a.

Font (fɒnt), sb. [OE. *font*, *font*, ad. eccl.
L. *fontem* or *fontis* (daptism).] In sense 3, 1
var. of FOUNT.] 1. A receptacle, usu. of
stone, for the water used in baptism. 2.
transf. a. A receptacle for holy water 1542. b.
The reservoir for oil in a lamp 1891. 3. =
FOUNT. post. 1611.

1. Crystalline I was in a font of stoon BOKENHAM.

2. Near f or stream SHENS ONE.

Font (fɒnt), sb. 1578. [ad. F. *fonte*, f.
fondre to melt.] 1. The process of casting or
pouring, rare. 2. Printing. = FOUNT, q.v.

Fontal (fɒntəl), 1656. [ad. med. L. *fonta-*
lis, f. *font*, *fons* FOUNT, FON r.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a fountain,
spring, or source, original, primary. 2. Bap-
tismal 1797.

1. Codhead F. and Deriv'd Ken.

B. sh. 1. Source, well-spring (fig.) 1711.

2. Her. A water-pot 'from whence issues water
all proper' 1688.

Fontanelle, fontanel (fɒntənel). 1541.
[a. F. *fontanelle*, dim. of *fontaine* FOUNTAIN.]

1. Anat. 1a. The hollow between two muscles.
R. COPLAND. b. One of several membranous
spaces in the head of an infant which lie at the
adjacent angles of the parietal bones 1741. 1b.
Med. An artificial ulcer or a natural issue for
the discharge of humours from the body -1779

b. Hence, Any outlet 1649

2. b. This narrow fontanel of perforated rock 1848.

Fontange (fɒntaɪŋ). 1689. [Fr., f. *Font-*
ange the territorial title of a mistress of Louis
XIV.] A tall head-dress formerly worn.

Food (fu:d), sb. [OE. *foða*, f. (ult.) O Aryan
root **ph₂t*, whence Gr. *phōtēō* to feed. Cf.
FODDER.] 1. What one takes into the system to
maintain life and growth, and to supply
waste; aliment, nourishment, victuals. b.
What one eats, as opp. to 'drink' 1610. c.
An article, or kind of food ME. 2. With ref.
to plants: That which they absorb from the
earth and air; nutriment 1759. 3. fig.; esp.
in sense: Matter to discuss or dwell upon O.L.

1. Phr. To be f. for fishes - to be drowned. N. for
fowls - fit only to be shot at or so du in battle. 3.
Chewing the f. of sweet and bitter fancies SHAKS. F.
for thought SOUTHW.

Conch. f. rent in kind; yolk, the non-ger-
minative part of the yolk of an egg, which nourishes
the embryo. Hence †Food v. to supply f. to; to
feed, support.

Foodful (fu:dfəl), a. Chiefly post. 1638.
[see -FUL.] Abounding with or supplying food
or nutriment.

The f. Earth 1638. fig. The f. nurse of ambition
SHAKS.

Foodless (fu:dləs), a. ME. [see -LESS.]
Without food; (of a country, etc.) barren.

Foody (fu:di), a. [see -Y.] Full of, or
supplying food. CHAPMAN.

Fool (fu:l), sb. 1 and a. [ME. *ful* sb. and
adj., ad. OF. *fol* sb. and adj. (mod. F. *fole*) -
L. *follem*, *foli*, lit. 'bellows', hence, in late
pop. L., 'wind-bag', 'fool'.]

A. sb. 1. One deficient in judgement or sense,
a silly person, a simpleton. (In Biblical use
applied to vicious or impious persons.) 2.
One who professionally counterfeits folly for
the entertainment of others, a jester, clown ME.

3. One who is made to appear a fool; a dupe
Now somewhat arch ME. 4. One who has
little or no reason or intellect; a weak-minded
or idiotic person. Ols. exc. in natural or born
f. 1640.

1. There ben more foolen than Wysemen CAXTON.

The f. hath said in his heart, There is no God Pr
xiv. 1. Phr. To be a f. to be as nothing compared
to. 2. Phr. To play the f. to act the part of a jester;
hence gen. to act like a f. (sense 2). 3. Phr. To make

foolery (fu:ləri), 1552. [f. FOOL sb. +
-ERY.] 1. The practice of fooling or acting
foolishly 1579. 2. A ridiculous action, perform-
ance, or thing 1552. 3. Fools as a class.
SYD. SMITH.

1. But sake fancies weren foolerie SHAKS. 2. The
pleasing levities, and agreeable fooleries of a girl 1772.

Foolhardiness. ME. [f. FOOLHARDY +
-NESS.] The quality of being foolhardy. So
†Foolhardice, †Foolhardiment.

Foolhardy (fu:lhɑ:di), a. ME. [a. OF.
fol hardi, comb. of *fol* foolish with *hardi* bold.]

Daring without judgement, foolishly adventur-
ous or bold. Hence Foolhardily adv. Also
Foolhardihood, foolhardiness.

†Fool-hasty, a. ME. [a. OF. *fol hastif*,
comb. of *fol* FOOL a. and *hastif* HASTY.]

Foolishly hasty, precipitant -1600.

†Fool-ly, v. 1581. [f. FOOL sb. + (-I)FY.]
To make a fool of, render foolish -1641.

Fooling (fu:lɪŋ), sb. sh. 1601. [f. FOOL v.
+ -ING.] The action of FOOL v. 1609. b.
Preceded by an adj. - Condition or humour
for fooling.

b. Put me into good f. Tuck. V. i. v. 36.

Foolish (fu:lɪʃ), a. ME. [f. FOOL sb. +
-ISH.] 1. Fool-like, wanting in sense or judge-
ment. 2. Believing a fool; proceeding from,
or indicative of folly ME. 3. Ridiculous 1514.

4. Humble, paltry, poor, mean, trifling, arch,
or dial. 1592.

1. Women are so very f. Mr. Squeers DICKENS. 2.
Where Wins, wonder with a f. face of prairie FOR.

3. A figure he must make PRIOR. 4. We have a
trifling Banquet towards SHAKS. Hence Foolishly
adv.

Foolishness (fu:lɪʃnəs). 1470. [f. prec. +
-NESS.] 1. The quality or condition of being
foolish. 2. A foolish act or thing.

2. They deysed another foolishness COVERDALE
1534. 3.

†Fool-large. ME. [a. OF. *foillarge*, f. *fol*
FOOL a. + *large* liberal, see LARGEL.] A. adj.

Foolishly liberal, prodigal -1603. B. sh. 1. A
spendthrift -late ME. 2. = next, CAXTON.

A. In spengyng he was fol large R. CLERIC

Fool-proof (fu:lpru:f), a. orig. U. S. 1902.
[PROOF a. + b.] Proof against even the incom-
petence of a fool, safeguarded against all acci-
dents.

Fool's-cap, foolscap. 1632. 1. A cap,
usually garnished with bells, formerly worn by
fools or jesters. 2. The device of a fool's cap
used as a watermark for paper 1705. 3. A long
folio writing- or printing-paper, 16 to 17 inches
by 13 inches in size 1700.

attrib. as foolscap folio, octavo, quarto, said
of a volume consisting of sheets of foolscap size folded
in the manner specified.

Fool's coat 1589 i Temo e coa o
a bu oon Aso n f and g a nam
for he god n h 158 3 1 b a emolus
I a d a o C i D

h h h
em of he v y dm Sm
C b r Gene a
f. car, etc.; party, etc.;
-tailor, -latch, -press, etc.; -shar, -vial, etc.;
-and-mouth-disease, a febrile affection of horned
cattle, etc., communicable also to man; -bank (for
ty) = Bankrupt; -base (Arch.) the moulding above
a plinth; -bath, (a) the act of bathing the feet; (b) a
(a) a badge for passengers only; (b) an arched
bridge which carries a footstep bearing; -cushion,
-pavillus; -fault (Law) a failure, or by failure
to maintain contact with the ground, while serving;
sheep, -hill, a hill lying at the base of a mountain;
-hole, a hole in which to place the foot (in climbing);
-iron, (a) an iron fastened to the foot, (b) a step for a car-
riage; -jaw, one of the anterior limbs of crinacea, etc.,
which are modified so as to assist in mastication; -key,
an organ pedal; -level, an instrument which serves as
a level; -square, and a foot-rule; -licker, a tondy,
-line, (a) a pulley, the bottom line in a page; (b) Fish
-line, the lead-line or lower line of a net or seine (Cent.
Dial.); -pad, spec. (Enlon) = f. cushion; -page,
a boy attendant on servant; -plate, (a) a carriage
the driver and steepleman, a locomotive engine for
seager who travels on it; postal delivery by their
means; -pound, (Arch.) the quantity of energy
required to raise a pound weight one foot; -poundal,
a unit consisting of the energy of a pound weight
moving at the rate of one foot per second; -race,
a race run by persons on foot; -rail, (a) a rail (e.g.
of a table or seat) upon which the feet are rested;
(b) a railroad rail having wide-spreading foot flanges;
(c) a narrow moulding raised on a vessel's stern,
edge of a sail is sewed; (d) a rope extended be-
tween a yard upon which the sailors stand when fur-
ling of cattle and sheep; whence f. resting (vbl. sb.) treat-
ing sheep that have the foot-rot; -rule, a measuring rule;
one foot long; -screw, a supporting foot, for giving a
machine or table a level standing on an uneven floor;
-space-rail (Arch.), the rail that terminates the foot
of the balcony, and in which balusters step; -stick
or paces to quoin up against; -stove, a stove to warm
the feet; -sugar = foot; see Foot-sb. V. 4; -ton, the
foot; -trench, a shallow trench; -tubercle, one of
the lateral processes on each segment of some of the
Annelida; also called Parapodia; -valve (in a steam-
engine), the valve between the air-pump and the con-
denser; -waling (Arch.), the inside planking or lining
of a ship over the floor-boards; -wall (in masonry), the
wall or side of rock which is under a vein or ledge;
-washing, the washing of another's feet, esp. as a
religious observance; -work, (a) a work to protect
the foot of a structure; (b) football, dribbling, etc.;
-worm, (a) worn by the feet; (b) footsore.

Foot (fūt), sb. Pl. feet (fēt). [Com. Teut.:
OE. fōt, pl. fēt. The OTeut. *fōt represents
OArvan *fōd-, *fōt-, *fōt-; cf. Skt. pād (gen.
pādīs) foot, Gr. pous, gen. podēs; L. pes, accus.
pedem, etc. See also FETTER sb., and perh
FET v., FETTER v., FETLOCK.]

I. 1. The lowest part of the leg beyond the
ankle-joint. 2. The whole limb from the
hip-joint to the toes. Also great f. -1661. 3.
Viewed as the organ of locomotion OE. 4.
Hence, a person as walking Obs. exc. dial. in
first f. ME. 3. elipt. Foot-soldiers 1558. 4.
The end of a bed, a grave, etc. towards which
the feet are placed. Formerly often pl. ME
b. The part of a stocking, etc. which covers
the foot 1577

1. The fore to go, and hand to hold and reach 1538
a. Death, Which I did think, with slower f came on
Shaks. Ag. Unless I lame the f. Of our design Co-
in. vii. 7. 3. The Forty-Fourth Foot 1738. 4. In a
coffe at my beddes feet Hoccleve.

II. From. (tr. of L. pes, Gr. pous; said to be
with reference to the movement of the foot in
beating time.) A division of a verse, consist-
ing of a number of syllables one of which has
the lotus or principal stress OE.

III. 1. A lineal measure originally based on
the length of a man's foot. (The English foot
consists of 12 inches. Hence square or cubic f.,
equal to the content respectively of a square
and a cube the side of which measures one foot.
Often in sing. when preceded by numerals. OE.
2. (See quot.) 1602.

1. A doore in brede of fote standard 1450. He
starke ere I rob a fote further Shaks. Phr. Florry
f. (and anem): necessarily. 2. Foot, an ancient
measure for black Lin, two gallons; now a nominal
measure, but in weight 60 lb. Parva.

IV. Analogous uses. 1. The lower part, on
which an object rests; the base ME. 2. a.
Zool. Applied to various organs of locomotion
or attachment in invertebrate animals 1835.
b. Dial. The part (of a penail) by which it is at-
tached, the part (of a hawk) below the epidermis;
etc. 1671. 3. The extremity of the leg (of a
pair of compasses, a chair, etc.) 1551. 4. Pl.
The commercial name for the small plates of
tortoise-shell which line the carapace
1. A Laner of brass, and his fote also of brass
Erad. xxx. 18.

V. 1. The lowest part or bottom, as of an
eminence, a wall, ladder, staircase, etc. ME.
b. The beginning or end of the slope (of a
bridge) 1450. 2. The lower end, bottom (of a
page, a list, a table, etc.) 1656. 3. What is
written at the foot; as, the sum (of an account)
-1712; the refrain (of a song) -1621. 4. (Pl.
foots.) Bottoms, drugs, as of oil, sugar, etc.
1560.

1. At the f. of the hills Mount Olympus Travels
The f. of a Mar 1815. 2. At f. at the bottom (of
a page). Placing the correction at f. 1835.
Phr. f. of a fine (Law): that one of the parts of a
tripartite indenture recording the particulars of a fine
(see Fine sb.), which remained with the court. It
was actually at the foot of the undivided sheet, and
had its indentation at the top.

VI. 1. Standing-ground -1662. 2. =
FOOTING vbl. sb. 6-1827. 73. Standard rate of
calculation or value -1734.
2. I wish all correspond: nice was on the f. of writing
and answering when one can FRANKLIN 3. Under
f. below standard value, Not deem'd a pen'worth
under f. Quazus.

Phrases.
a. To have one f. in the grave to be near death.
b. f. to f.: in close combat. Feet foremost: lit.
hence also 'as a corpse'. c. To find or know the
length of (a person's) f.: to discover or know his weak-
nesses. d. To set (a person) on his feet: to make his
position or means of living secure. To drop or fall
on one's feet: see Fall v. To keep one's feet: to
stand or walk upright. e. To put one's f. down: to
take up a firm position. To put one's f. in: or in-
to get into difficulties; to blunder (colloq). f. To
one's best f. foremost: see Best v. h. At (a pen-
son's) feet: low on the ground close to him; also fig.
in the attitude of supplication, homage, subjection, or
discipleship. i. On foot: walking or running;
asir; in active existence, employment, or operation.
j. Under foot: beneath one's feet; Naut.: Under
the ship's bottom; said of an anchor which is dropped

a. the back of a carriage on which the footman
stands; the foot-rest of a driving-box, in U.S.
the foot-plate of a locomotive engine. b. A
treadle 1874. 2. An upright board set across
the foot of a bedstead 1843.

Footboy. 1590. 1. A boy-attendant
b. A page-boy.
Foot-breadth, f-brede, ME. [See
BREADTH and BREDE sb.] The breadth of a
foot (as a measure).
No, not so much as a foot breadth [of their land]
Dial. ii. 5

Foot-cloth. 1280. 1. A large richly-
ornamented cloth laid over the back of a horse
and hanging down to the ground on either side
-1805. 2. A cloth to set the feet upon, a car-
pet 1639

1. A foot-cloth for your majesty's chief room of state
Swift
Footed (futed), ppl. a. 1453. [f. FOOT sb.
and v. + -ED.] Furnished with or having feet
(rarely a foot). 1. Furnished with feet; having
feet like (a dog, etc.) 1529. 2. Having, or pro-
vided with, a foot or feet; also, mended with
a (new) foot 1453. 3. Archery. Of an arrow:
Having a different and harder wood dovetailed
on at the pile end 1856.

1. An animal. f. like 2 goat 1727. Brasen., cat.,
clam-f.: see those words. 2. New-f. boots and shoes
1844.
Footer (futer), sb. 1. 1608. [f. FOOT sb. or
v. + -ER.] 1. One who goes on foot. rare.
2. Falconry. Of the hawk: One good at seizing
the quarry with its talons 1879. 3. With a num-
ber prefixed: A person or thing of that num-
ber of feet in height or length; as six-f., etc. 1844.

Footer (futer), sb. 2. dial. or slang. 1753.
[var. of FOUTER.] One who potters about.
Footer, sb. 3: see -ER 6.
Foot-fall, foot-fall. 1610. The fall of the
foot on the ground in walking; a footstep, tread.
Her footfall was so light 1872.

Foot-guards, footguards. 1675. A body
of picked foot-soldiers for special service as a
guard. Now the proper name of five infantry
regiments, the Coldstream, Grenadier, Irish,
Scots, and Welsh Fusilier Guards.

Foothold (futhold). 1623. [See HOLD
sb.] A hold or support for the feet, a surface
(secure or otherwise) for standing or walking
on; stable position of the feet. Also transf.
and fig.

Foot-hook: see PUTLOCK.
Foot-hot, adv. 1 Obs. ME. [f. FOOT sb.
+ HOT a. or adv.; cf. footsore.] a. In hot haste,
without pause. b. Occas. = 'closely', as in to
follow foot-hot.

Footing (futing), vbl. sb. ME. [f. FOOT v.
+ -ING.] 1. The act of walking; a step or
tread. Now rare. 1583. b. Dancing 1561.
2. A footprint, or footprints collectively, a trace,
trail. Also fig. Now rare 1572. 3. The action
of placing the feet securely; stable position of the
feet, foothold ME. 4. Surface for walking or
standing upon 1596. 5. fig. Firm or secure
position; established place; foothold, establish-
ment 1586. 6. The agreed or understood basis,
conditions or arrangements on which a matter
is established; the position assigned to a person,
etc. in estimation or treatment 1657. b. Relative
status (as an equal, etc.) 1742. 7. Entrance on
a new position, etc.; hence, a fee demanded on
the occasion of such entrance, etc. 1710. 8. The
action of putting a foot to anything 1805; also
concr. that with which something is footed 1591.
9. Arch. A projecting course or courses at the
foundation of a wall, etc. 1703. 10. Whale-
fishing. The refuse whale blubber, not wholly
deprived of oil 1820.

3. Stands sure, and take good footyng SKELTON.
4. Where scarce was f. for the goat SCOTT. 5. In
former times, when England had a f. in France WAL-
SINGHAM. 6. b. I was admitted to his table upon the
f. of half friend, half underling GOSWAM. Comb.: f.
beam, f. dormant, the tie-beam of a roof.

Footle (fute), v. slang. 1892. [?] intr. To
talk or act foolishly. Hence Footle sb., twaddle.
Footling ppl. a., 'drivelling', 'blithering'.
Footless (futeles), a. ME. [-LESS.] Having
no foot or feet. Also transf. and fig.

o (Ger. Köln). 5 (Fr. pen). i (Ger. Müller). ii (Fr. dame). 3 (cuzl). 4 (ow) (there). 5 (ā) (rein). 6 (Fr. l'ane) 7 (fir, fern, earth).

h S E These da of 6 ticks

V. 1. With the purpose or result of benefiting or gratifying; as a service to OE. Also *trans.* *adv.* 2. As affecting the interests or condition of (a person or thing) 1537. 3. Governing a sb. or pers. pron. followed by an inf., with sense 'that he, etc. may, might, should', etc. 1508. 4. Dangers. Which he & us did freely undergo *Mut* 'to shut i. my selfe' 1531. 5. This bodie ill & the peace of Europe 1853. 3. What a condition it is to be

VI. Of attributed or assumed character); as
OE. *I know f trowth that. god loueth sayth Ld. BERNERS*
I know f a fact that [etc.] 1843. Phr. I's late f
granted, to learn f dead, etc. f embold, surm-
these adjs. (f etc.) f etc.

VIL 1. By reason of (a feeling, etc.) OE. 2. On account of OE. 3. In adjurations = for the sake of. Also in exclams. OE. 4. Of an operative cause: As the effect of. (Now chiefly after company.)

4. Of a preventive
cause or obstacle. a. In spite of, notwith-
standing OE. b. Indicating the presence or
operation of an obstacle. In neg. sentences;
also after if it were not, were it not,
as of. OE. 1c. Against, occas. = for

Our men raised a shout of joy DE FOE. Phr
fear of, that, etc., see FEAR sb. N. Notorious
th f. covetousness and f. jealousy. N. MACAULAY.
f. cause see CAUSE sb. f. Alas! f. my master
So. f. shame! BYRON. f. Far because see BECAUSE.
To die f. thrust standing in the sun.

4. a. This Alexander the Great f. all his great-
ness died H. Move. F. all her feelings are so fine
b. Unhabitable f. heat RAY. Spare not f.
tiding of thy steed Scott.

2. Preceded and followed by the same sb. without article or defining word), in idiomatic expressions indicating equality in number or ratio between others.

ed ME. *Objects compared or con-*
tains *f. one inch of lean four or five of*
fat 1806. *a. Bulk t. bulk heavier than a fluid*
lev.
1. As regards ME. *a. In proportion to,*
dering, consider the

the king's condition f. money Pays. Phr † f.
as f. me; f. way, f. us, etc. *part.* see *PART* if the
= *f. du vent*) see *First id.* As f. see As.
or *anglic f. know*, I know nothing to the cor
(He may do it) f. me it is a

1. Marking actual or intended duration.
long, *f. the time, f. life, f. day, ever* 1450.
2. *f. the nonce*: see (1) above.

producing the ground or reason for some-
previously said: Seeing that, since OE
order that ~1593. †4. *E.* and: = 'and
~1617.

good type F. al England prauth f. vs. CANTON
Vt. m. i 9 4. A Spade f and a shroding.
land. v. i 103.
pref¹ [OG. for-, fœr-; app. repr.
*fer, fœr, fœr; see For and Fœr.]

primary notion of the prefix is that of 'for-
-ward'. A prefix used to form vbs and
adjs, but now obsolete as a living formation
in English. 1. Prefixed to vbs, with
the sense of 'off', as in FORECAST -ME

off, as in FORBID; forsay, to renounce, by command -1579. 3. With the notion of, abstaining from, or neglecting. BEAR, FORGO -ALE 4. implying

in pieces', as in *forhale*, *fig.* to dis-
Expressing the notion of something
cess, or so as to overwhelm or over-
ba. pples.; as *forfrighted*, *greatly terr-*

1990. b. Prefixed to intr. vbs., with weary or exhaust (oneself) by 'doing' b denotes, as in FORWANDER, FOR- so in pa. pples and ppl. adjs.: *forren*; *forwake*, *-waked*, *wearied with*

z (Psyche). q (what). p (Got).

3. Of a Falkner's
 Tassell gentle back again SHAKS.
 ye out f, to see *Luke* vii. 25. 3. a. We
 hence directly f. Genoa ADDISON. b. I
 f, four (*mark*).
 A fireproof chamber f, the
 chamber f, the

7. A fireproof chamber f. the mun-
 PATTISON. d. a. Very fit f. a wife JANE
 important enough f. separate treatment
 b. By no means a match f. his enemies
 8. The signature was good f. more than
 9 (ever) of L.

a (ever). *ai* (I, eye). *a* (Fr. can de vie). *i* (set)

wak'ng o ac'ng 6 W e se u o e
thoug' ad oug' as forcratch to
c'nal ov r 7 e'ed o an evbs
n'ns e o'ce o o as w hou mod'f-
ng he en-e, in FONDREAD. S. Forming
factive vbs from adjs or sbs. of quality; as in
formeagre, to make lean; forsatted pa pple,
fattened.

II. In adjs. [Cf L. *per-*, Gr. *περι-*.] Giving
to an adj. the sense of an absolute superlative,
'very', 'extremely'; as *for-black*, -dry, -hoar-
-old, -heavy.

For-, *pref.* OE. *for-*; freq. in OE. and ME.
as a var. of *FORE-*; cf. ME. *for-ganger* and *FOR-
GANGER*.

For-, *pref.* occurring only in wds. adopted
from Fr. as *FORFEIT*; repr. OE. *for-*, *furs-*,
identical with *for* adv. (mod. F. *hors*):—L. *foris*,
foras.

Forage (*fɔrɪdʒ*), *sb.* ME. [a F. *fouirage*,
f. OF. *fouirre* fodder.—Com. Rom. **fodru-*,
of Teut. origin; see *FODDER* and *AGE*.] 1. Food
for horses and cattle, in early use, esp.
dry winter food, as opp. to grass. Also *transf.*
and *fig.* 2. The act of foraging or providing
forage 1481. 3. In pl. Foragers—1603.

2. A detachment for LYTTON *transf.* And he [the
lion] from forage will incline to play L. L. L. v. 1. 91.
Comd. L. cap, the undress Glengarry cap worn by
infantry soldiers.

Forage (*fɔrɪdʒ*), *v.* ME. [ad. F. *fouager*;
see *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To collect forage from, to
overrun (a country) for the purpose of obtaining
or destroying supplies. Also, to plunder, ravage.
2. *intr.* To rove in search of forage or pro-
visions; also, to raid 1530. 3. To make a roving
search *for*, to rummage 1768. 4. To raven,
lit. and *fig.*—1698. 5. *trans.* To supply with
forage or food 1552. 6. To obtain by foraging
1650.

1. To F. whole Country—1702. 2. Oxen and bulls
taken in foraging Egypt. 3. Foraging among the
old manuscripts W. L. v. 1. 91. 4. Whiles his Father
stood smiling to behold his Lyons Whelpes F. in
blood of French Nobilitie Strakes.

Forager (*fɔrɪdʒər*), *ME.* [ad. OF. *foragier*;
also a. OF. *foragier*; see *FORAGE sb.* and *v.*] 1. A harbinger—1616. 2. One who
forages 1839. 3. A foraging ant (*Eciton*) 1863.

Foralite (*fɔrəlɪt*), 1839. [f. L. *foralite* to
bore + *-LITE*.] *Geol.* A name for certain tube-
like markings which occur in sandstones, etc.

Foramen (*fɔrəˈmɛn*), *PL. foramina*
(*fɔrəˈmɪnə*), 1671. [L. f. *forare* to bore.] An
opening or orifice, a hole or short passage.
Applied variously in *Anat.*, *Zool.*, etc.

The f. of an *ovule* is an aperture through the in-
teguments, allowing the passage of the pollen tubes
to the nucleus *PLANT. Bot.* 4 v.

Foraminate (*fɔrəˈmɪnət*), *a.* [ad. L. *fora-
minatus*.] = *FORAMINATED*.

Foraminate (*fɔrəˈmɪnət*), *v.* 1599 [f. L.
foramin-, *FORAMEN* + *-ATE*.] To bore, pierce,
perforate.

Foraminated (*fɔrəˈmɪnət*), *pp. a.* 1599.
[f. L. *foraminatus* + *-ED*.] Bored, pierced,
perforated.

Foraminifer (*fɔrəˈmɪnɪfər*), 1841. [f. L.
foramin-, *FORAMEN* + *-fer* bearing.] A rhizopod
of the order *Foraminifera*.

Foraminifera (*fɔrəˈmɪnɪfərə*), *sb. pl.* 1835
[mod. L. neut. pl. of *prec.*] *Zool.* An order of
Rhizopoda, furnished with a shell or test, usually
perforated by pores (*foramina*). So *Foramini-
feral a.* pertaining to the *foraminifera*; consist-
ing of or containing *foraminifera*. *Foramini-
ferous a.* furnished with *foramina*; said of the
Foraminifera and their shells; also (less cor-
rectly), consisting of or containing *foraminifera*.
†*Foraminous a.* full of holes, perforated,
porous.

Forasmuch (*fɔrəsmʌtʃ*), *adv.* ME. [Orig.
for as much.] Only in *Forasmuch as*; 2. In
consideration that, seeing that. Now *formal*
or *arch.* †b. *Occas*: So far as—1634.

Foray (*fɔrɪ*), *sb.* ME. [see next vb.]
1. A hostile or predatory incursion, a raid. Also
transf. and *fig.* †a. Booty taken in a foray
—1598. †3. The advance-guard of an army
—1587.

1. Red hand in the C, How scold is thy slumber
Scott.

Foray (*fɔrɪ*) *v.* ME. A back to ma on
on *FORAYER* and on *cs* of *p e*] — *trans.*
To s on o a ge in search of forage or booty;
to pillage. (Revived by Sir W. Scott.) 2. *intr.*
To make a raid; to pillage ME.

1. When Roderick foray'd Devanside Scott.
Forayer (*fɔrɪər*), [two forms: (1) ME
forrier, a. OF. — med. L. type **forarius*, f.
**fodro* fodder (see *FORAGE, sb.*); (2) ME. *for-
rour*, *forrour*, a. OF. *forreor*, agent-n. f. *for-*
rer to forage, † 1. One who forays, a forager,
a raider † 2. A foregoer, harbinger, or courier
—1549.

1. Sending with forayers certain guides HOLLAND.
†**Forbar**, *forebar*, *v.* ME. [ad. AF. *for-
barer*, f. *for-*, *FOR-* *pref.* + *barre* to bar.] 1.
trans. To hinder—1450. 2. To shut out;
to bar, deprive, or exclude (a person), esp. in *Law*
—1672.

Forbear, *forebear* (*fɔrbɛər*, *fɔrˈbɛər*), *sb.*
Orig. Sa. 1470. [f. *FOR-* *pref.* + *FOR-* *pref.*
+ *BER* *sb.*, lit. one who exists before.] An
ancestor, progenitor (usu. more remote than a
grandfather).

Forbear (*fɔrbɛər*), *v.* Pa. t. -bore (-bɔr-),
pa. pple. -borne (-bɔrn) [OE. *forberan*; see
FOR *pref.* and *BEAR v.*] 1. *trans.* To bear,
to tolerate, endure—1585. 2. To bear up
against, control. Also *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.*
—ME. 3. To do without, spare—1667; †to part
with or from—1550; †to avoid, shun; to leave
alone—1673. 4. To abstain or desist from ME.

5. *absol.* and *intr.* To abstain, refrain. *Const.* to
with *inf.*, also from ME. 6. *trans.* To with-
hold, keep back ME.; *refl.* to refrain (*rare*) 1535.
7. To spare, show mercy or indulgence to.
Now *rare* OE. 8. *intr.* To show forbearance,
Const. with 1591. 8. *trans.* To abstain from
enforcing (what is due), esp. the payment of (a
debt). Now *rare* 1590.

3. Mult. P. L. ix. 747. 4. I forbore pressing them
further 1675. 5. The lovers of Hampden cannot f.
to avoid humar Falkland's expense M. ARNOLD. 6. F.
thy bloody hand MANLOWE. *refl.* Forbear thee from
meddling with God. 2. L. ix. 22 v. 21. 7. The quicke
fire doth not forbore the wod be it wet or drye Ld.
BURNES. *Phr.* To bear and f. (now *intr.* but orig.
trans.) 8. Money lent, or forbore HURTON. Hence
Forbearant a. forbearing. *Forbearer*, one
who or that which forbears. *Forbearing-ly adv.*,
-ness.

Forbearance (*fɔrbɛərəns*), 1576. [f. *prec.*
+ *-ANCE*.] 1. The action or habit of forbearing.
Const. to, from, to with *inf.* 1591. 2. Forbear-
ing conduct or spirit; long-suffering, lenity
1599. 3. Abstinence from enforcing what is
due, esp. the payment of a debt 1576.

1. True Noblesse would Learne him f. from so
foul a wrong SHAKS. 2. The vertue of patience or
f. 1599. 3. F. is no quittance *Prov.* He...soon shall
find F. no acquittance *MUR.*

Forbecause: see *BECAUSE A. 1* and *B. 1*.
†**Forbid**, *sb.* 1602. [f. next vb.] A for-
bidding—1740.

Forbid (*fɔrbɪd*), *v.* Pa. t. *forbad*, -bade
(-bɛd); pa. pple. *forbidden* (-bɪd'n). [OE.
forbiddan, f. *FOR-* *pref.* + *biidan* to BID; =
Du. *verbieden*, Ger. *verboten*.] 1. *trans.* To
command not to; to prohibit. Also *absol.*
2. a. *fig.* To exclude, keep back, hinder, re-
strain. Now chiefly: To render impossible or
undesirable. OE. *fb.* To defy, challenge. Br.
ANDREWES. *tc.* To lay under a ban—1819.

1. Forbode us thing, and that desire we CHAUCER. F.
the Sea for to obey the Moone SHAKS. The governor
of the Castle forbad the Church Service to be per-
formed 1864. 2. For bade bi tongue fra ill HAMPOLY.
Th' Applause of us'ning Senates to command Their
Lot forbad GRAY. *God, Heaven, the Lord f.*, a
deprecatory *phr.*; also *absol.* as an exclamation. c. He
shall tise a man forbid *MAK* i. iii. 21.

Hence †*Forbid* *pp. a.* forbidden. *Forbiddance*,
the action of forbidding; prohibition, interdiction.
Forbiddan.

Forbidden (*fɔrbɪd'n*), *pp. a.* ME. [pa.
pple of *prec.*] In senses of the vb.

Phr. F. degrees, certain degrees of relationship with-
in which people are forbidden to marry. *f. fruit*,
(a) that forbidden to Adam (*Gen.* ii. 17), also *fig.*; (b)
hence, a name for varieties of *Citrus*, esp. *C. decu-
mans*.

Hence *Forbidden-ly adv.*, -ness.

Forbidding (*fɔrbɪdɪŋ*), *pp. a.* 1573. [see
-ING.] 1. That forbids (see the vb.). 2. *esp.*
Repellent, repulsive, uninviting 1712

* A d m n m baby had features and
—DICKENS. The morning looked f. enough
T. HARDY. Hence *Forbidding-ly adv.*, -ness.

Forblack: see *FOR-* *pref.* 11.

†**Forbo-de**, *sb.* Obs. exc. *arch.* [OE. *forbod*,
see *FORBID*] A forbidding; a prohibition.
Hence †*Forbo-de v.* to forbid.

†**Forbrui-se**, *v.* ME. [f. *FOR-* *pref.* 1 +
BRUISE] To bruise severely, to break to
pieces—1450.

Forby (*fɔrbɪ*), *ME.* [f. *FOR-* *adv.* or
prep. + *By*. Cf. Ger. *vorbei*.]

A. *prep.* 1. Of position: Hard by. Obs. exc.
Sc. 1596. 2. Of motion: Close by, past. Obs.
exc. *arch.*, ME. 3. Besides; not to mention.
Only *north.* or *arch.* 1536.

2. They passed forby the frenchmens busshment
Ld. BERNERS.

B. *adv.* 1. Of motion: Aside ME.; along,
past (now *rare*) ME. 2. Besides, in addition
1590.

1. He salut'd them in passyng forby Ld. BERNERS.
†**Forcar-ve**, *v.* [OE. *forceorfan*, f. *FOR-*
pref. + *eorfan* to CARVE.] *trans.* To carve or
cut asunder, down, out, through, to cut in two,
to piece—1460.

Force (*fɔrs*), *sb.* ME. [a. F. —pop. L.
**fortia*, n. of quality f. L. *fortis* strong.]

1. †1. Physical strength. Rarely in pl. (= F.
forces).—1816. 2. Strength, impetus, violence,
or intensity of effect ME. 3. Power or might;
esp. military power ME. 4. In early use, the
strength (of a defensive work, etc.). Subseq.,
the fighting strength (of a ship) 1577. 5. A
body of armed men, an army. In pl. the troops
or soldiers composing the fighting strength of a
kingdom or of a commander ME. 6. A body
of police; often *absol.* the force = policemen col-
lectively 1851. 7. Physical strength or power
exerted upon an object; *esp.* violence or physical
coercion ME. 8. *spec.* in *Law*: Unlawful vio-
lence offered to persons or things 1480. 9.
Mental or moral strength. Now only, power
of effective action, or of overcoming resistance.
ME. 7. Of things: Power to influence, affect,
or control 1582; virtue, efficacy 1590. 8. Of
a law, etc.: Binding power, validity 1594. 9.
The real import or significance of a document,
word, sentence, symbol, etc.) 1555. 10. †a.
(Without article prefixed): A large quantity or
number; *const.* of—1570. b. A force: a large
number or quantity. The f. of the majority.
Obs. exc. *diat.* 1722. 11. *Physics*, etc. (Cf.
mod. scientific uses of L. *vis*.) a. (= Newton's
vis impressa: cf. sense 5). An influence op-
erating on a body so as to produce an alteration
or tendency to alteration in its state of rest or
of uniform motion in a straight line, the inten-
sity of such an influence as a measurable quan-
tity. (Now merely the name for a measure of
change of motion.) 1665. b. Formerly used for
kinetic (often including potential) energy: see
ENERGY. 1847. c. The cause of motion, heat,
electricity, etc., conceived as consisting in prin-
ciple or power inherent in, or coexisting with,
matter; such principles or powers viewed gen-
erically (This sense is no longer recognized.
Force is now generic.) 1842. d. *transf.* and *fig.*
An agency, influence, or source of power likened
to a physical force 1785.

1. His eye was not dimme, nor his naturall f. abated
Dout. xxiv. 7. *Phr.* With all one's f. 2. They
break the f. of the fall GOLDEN. 3. Inferior in fight-
ing f. 1888. 4. Ships of good f. DAMPER. 5. The
valour and achievements of our forces by sea and
land SWIFT. 6. F. can accomplish many things which
would be beyond the reach of cunning BENTHAM.
Phr. By force = by employing violence, also *under
compulsion*. b. By f. and arms, tr. *Law* L. 12 of
armis. It seems I broke a close with f. and arms
TENNYSON. A f., an act of unlawful violence. 6.
A task which is infinitely above his f. DENNIS. 7.
It [learning] teacheth men the f. of circumstances
BACON. Beauty loses its f., if not accompanied with
modesty STEELE. In these two reasons there is f.
GEORGE. 8. Hath not his edict the f. of a law HOOKER.
Phr. †*Of force*: of binding power; For a Testament
is of f. after men are dead *Heb.* ix. 17. *Inf.* opera-
tive at the time. So to put in f.: to come into f.
9. The f. of a Sacrament BOWSER, of the Particle *For*
STEELE, of a fine BLACKSTONE. 10. a. With f. law-
berks, swerdes and knyves ME. 11. a. Tacit f.
of gravity 1871. b. *Phr.* *Conservation of f.*: see *CON-
SERVATION*. d. To be a f. in the Legal Profession 1801.

II. Senses derived from *FORCE v.* 1. The

FORE AND AFT

for H S wh h is no d--po one, re
n on, - be named MULT. Hence Fordable
a that may be forded, Fordableness.

Fordo, fordo (*fôr-, forâr-*), *v.* Pa. t. **-did** (-*doz*). Pa. ppic. **-done** (-*down*). [*Ol. forôan* & *for- pref* + *don* to Do. 1. *to ns.* To put an end to *Obs. ecc. arch.* OE. 2. To destroy ruin, lay waste. *arch.* OE. 3. To undo (a person) -1647. 4. To do away with ME. 5 Pa. ppic. only: Exhausted, worn out. *arch.* 1547. 1. She for display fordoke hire self CHAUCER. 16. rtes foredone, us guardians dead WHITCROFT. 4. To wipe away and foredoe the shameful blot HOLLAND. 5. With Indian boats at last foredone M. AKKOFF. Hence *Foredone* *ppic. a.* exhausted, overdone, tired

†*Fordrive*, *v* [OE. *fordrifan*, f. *FOR-* pref. 1 + *drifan* to DRIVE.] *trans.* To drive forth, drive about -1513

†Fodrūnken, *apl. a.* [OE *fodrūnacti*, f. FOR- *pref.*¹ + DRUNKEN.] Drunk, overcome with drink -1513

†Fordry, *v.* [OE. *futurūgian* (intr.), f. *for-*
pres¹ + *drūgian* to DRY.] *intr.* To dry up
-1494.

†Fordwine, v. OE. [*f* FOR- *pref.* + DWINE.] *intr.* To fade away, wither, to vanish
-ME.

**Fōre*, so. {OE. *fōr*;—Otent. **fōrd-*, i. **fōr*,
ablaut-var. of **fār-* to go; see FARE v.] i. A
journey, expedition. Also, an expeditionary
force. ME. *a fōr*. *A fōr*.

Fore (fōr), a. 1490. {t. sb. like *forepart*,
etc. written as two words }

I. As adj. *in concord.* 1. Situated or appearing in front, or in front of something else, usually opp. to *back*, *nind*. 1900. 2a. Anterior pre-

2. The alimentary canal may therefore be distinguished into a *st* and a hind gut *Hux.* 11.

b. *At the f.* means at the [fore-]total mast-head

Phr To the f. a. Of a person. On the spot, within call. b. Alive. c Of money, etc.: forthcoming; available. d. In view, conspicuous, to be

Fore (fōr), *adv.* and *prep.* (Cain. Teut.
OE. *fore*, f. the same root as in I. *pro*, *per*, *per*,

†A. *adv.* 1. Before, previously - 1600. 2. In

1. The eyes (f. dubious) now .. looke an other way
 1448.

F. these witnesses *Wm. T. v. n. 401.* F God I
 ninke so SHAKS. Priest him fore me SHAKS.
 Fore (fore), *ill. 1678.* [prob. short for BE-
 fore]

Fore-, prefix. In OE. used as a prefix (*r*) to verbs, adding the sense of 'before' or 'in front of'.

... (1) to prs., adding the sense of 'before' (either in time, position, order, or rank), and (2) to sbs., either forming designations of objects or parts occupying a front position, or expressing anteriority.

Consts.

a. With reference to place: f-action, the movement of a horse's front legs; f-beak, the prow of a vessel; f-burtock (jock), the breast (of a woman) with; -flank, (a) the front part of the flank: (b) a

projection of fat upon the ribs, immediately behind the shoulder; -**hearth**, a projecting bay in the front of a blast-furnace; -**hooks** (*Newt.*) = *breast-hooks*; -**page**, the first page (in a printed work).

piece (Saddlery), the flap attached to the fore-part of a side-saddle, to guard the rider's dress; -step, a step forward; (3) pl. steps in front, tracks; thwart the seat of the bowman in a boat; -winning

b. With reference to time: †*f.-eatage*, the opportunity of pasturing one's cattle before others; †*f.-tittle*, pre-emptive title.

Fore-act, *v.* 1618. [*f.* **FORE-** + **ACT** *v.*]
trans. and *intr.* To act beforehand (see **ACT** *v.*).
Fore-adant, *advise*, etc.: see **FORE-** and

Fore-alleged, *ppl. a.* 1587. [see **FORE-**.]
Previously alleged or quoted — 1807.

A. adv. 1. Of position: In or at both bow

e), l (sit), i (Psych), o (what), o (got).

and stern; hence, along the length of or all over the ship 1627. 2. Of motion or direction: Alternately towards the bow and stern, backwards and forwards 1725. 3. From stem to stern 1618.

3. He, raked her fore and aft with his cannon 1709. **B. adj.** (usu. with hyphens). Placed or directed in the line of the vessel's length. Of sails: Applied to all sails which are not set to yards. 1822.

Fore-appoint, v. arch. 1561. [see FORE-] To appoint beforehand. Hence Fore-appointment, previous appointment, preordination.

Forearm (fōr'ārm), *sb.* 1741. [f. FORE- + ARM *sb.*] The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist. Also *transf.*

Forearm [fōr'ārm], *v.* 1592. [f. as prec. + ARM *v.*] *trans.* To arm beforehand. *lit.* and *fig.*

Forewarned, forewarned GREENE

Fore-axle, -beam: see FORE- and AXLE, BEAM.

Forebode (fōr'bōd), *v.* 1603. [f. FORE- + BODE *v.*] 1. *trans.* To announce beforehand 1664; of things, to betoken, portend 1656. 2. To have a presentiment of (usually evil); to anticipate, to apprehend beforehand 1603. *b. intr. or absol.* To forecast 1711.

1. Old men foreboded evil days to come 1879. Long fights & a fall COME. 2. I foreboded mischief the moment I heard (etc.) 1793. *b. if I f. aught W. (saw).* Hence **Forebode sb.**, **Foreboding**, a foreboding. **Foreboder**, one who or that which forebodes. **Forebodingly**, *adv.*

Foreboding (fōr'bōd'ing), *adv. sb.* ME. [f. prec. + -ING.] 1. The action of FOREBODE *v.*; hence, a prediction, a presage. Now only of evil. *b. A portent, omen* ME. 2. A presentiment of coming evil 1503.

Fore-body (fōr'bōd'ī), 1890. [f. FORE-] *Naut.* That part of a ship before the dead flat. **Fore-cabin.** 1816. [f. FORE- + CABIN.] A cabin in the fore-part of the vessel, *spec.* one for second-class passengers with inferior accommodation.

Forecast (fōr'kast), *sb.* 1535. [f. next vb.] 1. The action, habit, or faculty of forecasting, foresight of consequences and provision against them. Now *rare*. 1541. *b. A forecasting or anticipation, esp. with regard to the weather* 1673. *fr.* A plan, scheme, or device made beforehand -1754.

1. Evils which no f could avert PARSONS. *b. The 'wet or dry' part of our forecasts* TENN. 2. That f or decree by the power of which the world was 1674.

Forecast (fōr'kast), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. -cast, -casted. ME. [f. FORE- + CAST *v.*] 1. *trans.* To contrive or plan beforehand; to foreordain, predestine. *b. To consider of beforehand* 1534. 2. To estimate, or conjecture beforehand 1494. 3. (f. from the *sb.*) To take a forecast of, to forecast 1883.

1. At the first sight the thing which was forecast by good order, seemeth to happen by adventure GOSWOLD. 2. Queen Margaret level forecasting and counting, the chance that might happen HALL. *absol.* If it happen as I did f. MARR. Hence **Forecastster**, one who forecasts.

Forecastle. Also fōr'c'sle, after sailors' pronounc. (fōr'ks'), ME. [f. FORE- + CASTLE.] 1. *Naut.* A short raised deck forward; in early use raised like a castle to command the enemy's decks. Now *arch. or hist.* 2. The fore-part of a ship 1490. 3. In merchant vessels, the forward part, under the deck, where the sailors live 1840. 4. *attrib.*, as f. -deck, etc. 1726.

Forechoose, v. ME. [see FORE-] *trans.* To choose beforehand, pre-elect -1580. Hence **Forechosen** *pp. a.*

Fore-cited, pp. a. 1576. [f. FORE- + CITED.] Previously cited.

Foreclose (fōr'klōz), *v.* [ME. *foreclose*, f. *foreclōs*, stem of OF. *foreclorre*, f. *for*, *fore* + *clorre* to CLOSE.] 1. *trans.* To bar, shut out completely. 2. To close fast, stop up (an opening, way, etc.) -1751. 3. To hinder the action, working, or activity of 1536. 4. *Law of Mortgage.* To bar or exclude (the person entitled to redeem) upon non-payment of money due, to deprive of the equity of redemption. Const. from 1728. *b. To bar (a right of redemption), to take away the power of redeeming* 1704. 5. To close or settle by anticipation 1722. 6. To establish an exclusive claim to 1599.

1. The Puritans being thus foreclosed and shut out of the Church NEAL. 3. The Imbargo with Spain foreclosed this trade CANNON. 4. To f. the mortgage W. LEVING. 6. Binding, even virtue and truth foreclosed and monopolized EVERSON.

Foreclosure (fōr'klōz'jur), 1728 [f. prec. + -URE.] The action of foreclosing (a mortgage); a proceeding to bar the right of redeeming mortgaged property.

Foreconceive, v. 1553. [f. FORE-] *trans.* To conceive beforehand, to preconceive -1662.

Fore-court (fōr'kōrt), 1535. [f. FORE- + COURT *sb.*] The court or enclosed space in front of a building, the outer court.

Fore-dated, -day: see FORE- and the simple words.

Fore-deck. 1565. [f. FORE- + DECK *sb.*] The deck at the fore-part of a ship; the fore-part of the deck -1747.

Fore-deem, v. 1542. [f. FORE- + DEEM.] 1. *trans.* To judge beforehand; to forecast. Also *intr.* with *of*. -1660. 2. To deem in advance 1612.

1. To foredeem the worsts UDALL.

Foredestine, v. ME. [f. FORE- + DESTINE *v.*] To destine beforehand, predestine. So **Foredestiny**, *prediction; destiny.*

Foredoom (fōr'dōm), *sb.* 1503. [f. FORE- + DOOM *sb.*] A judgement pronounced beforehand; destiny.

Foredoom (fōr'dōm), *v.* 1592. [f. FORE- + DOOM *v.*] 1. *trans.* To doom beforehand (to or to do); to foreordain (a thing) 1608. 2. To forecast, foreshadow 1592.

1. Efforts, foredoomed to failure 1878. Foredooming that which is to be N. FAIRFAX.

Fore-edge (fōr'edj), 1665. [f. as prec. + EDGE.] The front or outer edge; *esp.* of a book, or of a leaf in a book.

Fore-elders (fōr'eldəz), *pl.* Chiefly *North.* ME. [f. FORE- + ELDER (s).] Ancestors, progenitors.

Fore-end (fōr'end), ME. [f. as prec. + END.] 1. Of place: The fore-part, front. Now chiefly *Naut.* *b. The fore-part of the stock of a gun* 1881. 2. Of time: The beginning. Now *dialect*; chiefly = *spring* 1611.

In all the fore-end of my time CYNTH. III. III. 73.

Forefather (fōr'fāthə), ME. [f. as prec. + FATHER.] An ancestor, a progenitor. Chiefly *pl.*

The rude Forefathers of the Hamlet GRAY. *Phr. Forefathers' day* (U.S.); the anniversary of the day on which the first settlers landed at Plymouth, Mass.

Forefeel (fōr'fi:l), *v.* 1580. [f. FORE- + FEEL *v.*] To feel beforehand, have a presentiment of.

With unwisely waves the great sea forefeels wind. That both ways murmur CHAMMAN. Hence **Forefeel sb.** *fo. reflecting* *vb. sb.* a presentiment.

Forefence, sb. 1609. [f. as prec. + FENCE *sb.*] A first or front defence; a bulwark -1677.

Forefend: see FOREFEND.

Forefield (fōr'fi:ld), 1681. [f. FORE- + FIELD *sb.*] *Alimng.* The face of the workings.

Forefinger (fōr'fingə), 1450. [f. FORE- + FINGER.] The finger next the thumb; the *first* or *index* finger.

Foreflow, v., 'to flow before', *Dryden*, in *Dicts.* is a mistake for *foreslow*.

Fore-foot (fōr'fūt), *sb.* 1481 [f. FORE- + FOOT.] 1. One of the front feet of a quadruped. *fr. soc.* The hand. *Ham. V. II. i. 71.* 2. *Naut.* 'A timber which terminates the keel at the forward extremity, and forms a rest for the stem's lower end' (Adm. Smyth) 1770.

Forefront (fōr'frʌnt), 1470. [f. FORE- + FRONT.] 1. The principal face or foremost part. Now *rare*. Now usually *fig.* 2. The front of the body as opp. to the 'back' 1880.

1. Set ye Uriah in the f. of the hottest battle - SAM. XI. 15. Hence **Forefront v.** to build a (new) f. to STEPHEN.

Fore-game. 1594. [f. FORE-] A preliminary game.

Foreganger (fōr'gæŋə), ME. [f. FORE- + GANGER.] 1. A fore-runner; also, a predecessor -1460. 2. *Naut.* 'A short piece of rope immediately connecting the line with the shank of the harpoon, when spanned for lolling' (Adm. Smyth) 1794.

Foregate (fōr'gæt), 1503. [f. FORE- + GATE.] The front gate or principal entrance.

Foregather: see FORGATHER.

Foregift (fōr'gɪft), 1744. [f. FORE- + GIFT] *Law.* 'A premium for a lease' (Wharton).

Forego (fōr'gō), *v.* Pa. t. forewent; pa. pple. foregone. [OE. *fore-gān*, f. FORE- + *gān* to GO.] *trans.* To go before, precede, in place or time. Also *intr.* Also quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj. OE. See also FORGO.

The cause doth always h. effect fore-goe 1610 *intr.* And now they bene to becomen forewent BRASSER. Hence **Foregoing pp. a.** preceding (in place or time); also *absol.* (quasi-*sb.*)

Foregoer (fōr'gō-ə), ME. [f. FORE- + GOER.] 1. A forerunner, a harbinge; *spec.* a purveyor -1745. 2. One who or that which goes in front; a leader; hence, an example, pattern ME. 3. A predecessor 1553. 4. *Naut.* = FOREGANGER 2 1694.

3. He, in knowledge clerely exceeded all his foregoers 1553.

Foregone (fōr'gōn), *pp. a.* 1600. [pa. pple. of FOREGO *v.*] That has gone before or gone by, (of time) past.

Foregone conclusion: a Shakesperian phrase (see CONCLUSION). Now used for a decision or opinion formed before the case is argued or the full evidence known; also, a result that might have been foreseen as inevitable.

Foreground (fōr'grʌund), 1695. [f. FORE- + GROUND] 1. That part of a view which is in front and nearest the spectator; *esp.* as represented in a picture. 2. *fig.* The most conspicuous position 1816. 3. *attrib.* 1827.

1. White can subist on the f. of the picture DRYDEN. 3. F. studies in colour RUSKIN.

Foreguess (fōr'gess), *v.* ME. [f. as prec. + GUESS.] *trans.* To forecast, conjecture.

Fore-hammer. *Sc. and n. dial.* 1543. [f. as prec. + HAMMER.] The large hammer which strikes first, a sledge-hammer.

Forehand (fōr'hænd), 1545. [f. FORE- + HAND]

A. adj. 1. *Archery.* F. (*shaft*): an arrow for shooting straight before one. Opp. to *underhand*. -1597. 2. Done or given at some earlier time. Of payments, etc. Made in advance.

1. Obs. exc. *dial.* 1599. 3. Foremost 1614. 4. *Law.* *fr. f. f. f.* Of a stroke or court. Not back-handed (cf. BACK-HAND *sb.* 1) 1889.

2. F. notice of a trial 1778. To pay a f. rent 1799. 3. Our aid f. or SCOTT.

B. sb. 1. The position in front or above 1557. *b. That which holds the front position; the vanguard, hence the mainstay.* *Tr. & Cr. I. III. 143.* 2. That part of a horse which is in front of the saddle 1617.

1. But for Ceremonie, such a Wretch Had the f. and vantage of a King *Ham. V. IV. 1. 297.*

Fore-handed. 1591. [f. as prec. + -ED.] 1. Having a forehead; 'formed in the fore-parts' (J.). Said of horses, and *transf.* -1680.

2. Looking to the forehead, prudent, thrifty; hence, well-to-do. Now only U.S. 1650. 3. *Law.* *fr. f. f. f.* Played forehead 1889.

2. An early and f. care *ISA. TAYLOR.* The wives of f. farmers... were apt to be somewhat exalted 1883.

Forehead (fōr'hed), [OE. *forhēafod*, f. *FOR*, *fore* + *hēafod* HEAD.] 1. That part of the face between the eyebrows and the natural line of the hair. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1602. *fr.* (Cl. *L. frons*). a. Capacity of blushing; modesty.

b. Command of countenance; assurance. -1775. 3. The front part, forefront; *spec.* in *Mining*, = FOREFIELD. 1525. 4. A leader -1641.

1. *fig.* The forehead of the morning *Cor. II. i. 37.* 2. *b. With what f. Darest thou call me so DRYDEN.* 4. Pretending to be a f. of Divinity *SIR E. DRYPING.*

Hence **Foreheadless** a. without sense of shame; destitute of confidence.

Forehear, v. 1599. [f. FORE- + HEAR *v.*] To hear beforehand. *trans.* and *intr.*

Fore-hearth, etc.: see FORE-*pref.*

Forehent, v. [f. FORE- + HENT.] *trans.* To seize beforehand, cut off (in flight). SPANZER.

Forehew, v. *erron. f. obs.* *forhew*, to hew in pieces. (*Dicts.*)

Forehold (fōr'hōld), 1641. [f. FORE- + HOLD *sb.*] 1. Advance. 2. *Naut.* 'The part of the hold before the fore hatchway' (Adm. Smyth) 1790.

[Foreholdings, quoted by Johnson from L'Estrange, is a mistake for *Foreholdings*.]

Forehook 1867. [f. FORE- + HOOK.]

Naut. = breast-hook.

Forehorse 1483 [f. FORE- + HORSE.] The foremost horse in a team, leader. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Foreign (fō'ren). [ME. *forēin* (s. *forēyn*), a. OF. *forain* = pop. L. type **foranus*, f. *foras*, *foris*; see FOR- *pref.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Out of doors; outside -1619. 2. Excluded (from court, etc.) 1613. 3. Not one's own; = L. *alienus*. Now rare. ME. 3. Proceeding from other persons or things ME. 4. Alien in character; irrelevant, dissimilar, inappropriate. Now only with *from*, 16. ME. 5. Introduced from outside; esp. in surgical use, of substances embedded in tissues of the body 1621. 6. Situated outside an estate, district, province, etc. 1495; belonging to or coming from another district, society, etc. 1460. 7. Not in one's own land ME. 8. Not domestic nor native ME. 9. Carried on or taking place abroad, into or with other countries 1548. 10. Dealing with matters concerning other countries. Also intended for use in transactions, etc. with other countries, as in *foreign bill*, etc. 1655. 11. Used as in L. *forensis*: Made in open court, CHURCH.

x. [The steward] is to see into all offices, see well foraine, as at home 1605. b. *Her. VIII*, ii. 1. 129. 3. Foreyne helpe CHURCH. A f. impulse 1712, cause 1344. 4. F. to people's thoughts SWIFT, to the argument BARKLEY. A purpose f. from his pursuits HATTE. 7. Foreign universities 1700. They [in U.S.] usually talk of corporations belonging to other States as 'foreign' BRYCE. 9. F. trade 1810. 10. The f. policy of England EMERSON. *Foreign Office*: the department of the 'Secretary of State for F. Affairs'; also, the buildings.

Phrases F. *attachment*, see ATTACHMENT. 4. *intend*: a constructive sense not implied in the wording of the instrument; opp. to *common intent*.

Comb. Chiefly locative and parasynthetic, as f. *built*, *going*, *looking*, *made*, *manned*, *owned*, *adjs.*

B. *sb.* 1. = FOREIGNER 1. Also, a foreign vessel -1643. 2. Short for *chambre foreine*, i.e. a privy. CHAUCER. 3. That part of a town which lies outside the parish proper. Now *local*, 1668. b. *pl.* The outer court of a monastery 1668.

Hence *Foreignism*, the imitation of what is foreign; a f. idiom, phrase, or term. *Foreignize* v. to become, or render, f. Foreignness.

Foreigner (fō'renə). ME. [f. FOREIGN a. + ER¹.] 1. A person born in another country; an alien. [Chiefly applied to those whose native language is a foreign one.] b. *transf.* Something produced or brought from abroad; esp. a foreign vessel 1677. 2. One of another country, parish, etc.; an outsider. Now *dial.* 4. Also *fig.* ME.

x. Horse and Foot, as well English as Foreigners 1703. 2. No F, as men of Bolton, Blackburne, or any other places 1665. *fig.* Joy is such a forainer, So means a stranger to my thoughts DENHAM.

Fore-intend, v. 1580. [f. FORE- + INTEND.] To intend beforehand.

Fore-judge (fōr'dʒʌdʒ), v. 1561. [f. FORE- + JUDGE v.] 1. *trans.* To determine beforehand or without a fair trial; to prejudge. Also *absol.* 2. To form an opinion of beforehand. Also *intr.* with *of*. -1772. So *Fore-judgement*, judgement formed beforehand; 7a judicial precedent.

Foreknow (fōr'knə), v. 1450. [f. FORE- + KNOW v.] 1. *trans.* To know beforehand, have previous knowledge of. 2. *intr.* To have previous knowledge of 1703.

1. St. Paul. fore-knew there would be Heresies among them 1660.

Hence *Foreknowingly adv.* Also *Foreknow-able* a. that may be foreknown. 4. *Foreknow-er*.

Foreknowledge (fōr'knəʊlɪdʒ), 1535. [f. FORE- + KNOW v.] Knowledge of an event, before it exists or happens; prescience.

If I foreknew, F. had no influence on their fault MUR. P. L. iii. 222.

Forel, forel (fō'rel). ME. [s. OF. *forel*, *fourrel* (f. *fourreau*), dim. f. *forre*, *fourre* case, sheath, etc. (see FUR sb.).] 1. A sheath, ME. only. b. A case or covering for a book or manuscript. Now *dial.* ME. 2. A kind of parchment resembling vellum, used for covering

(account-) books 1549. 3. A sledge or border 1691. Hence *Forel*, *forrel* v. to cover with f. or a f.

Foreland (fō'land). ME. [f. FORE- + LAND.] 1. A cape, headland, or promontory. 2. A strip of land in front of something; e.g. a space left between the base of a canal bank, and an adjacent drainage cut or river, so as to favour the stability of the bank 1867. b. *Forlef* = BERM. q. v. 1704. 3. Land or territory lying in front 1851.

1. Unim foreland vocat le Holybede BOTONNE.

Forelay (fōr'leɪ), v. 1548. [f. FORE- + LAY v.] 1. *trans.* To lie in wait for, waylay. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* b. *fig.* To lay obstacles in the way of. Now rare. 1571. 2. To lay down or plan beforehand. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* 1605.

x. b. The Lord. forelayeth their craftynesse GOLDING.

2. I leuell at the man with a forelayd designe 1640.

Foreleader. ME. [f. FORE- + LEADER.] One who leads the advance; a chief leader -1648.

Foreleg (fōr'leg), 1483. [f. FORE- + LEG sb.] One of the front legs of a quadruped.

Fore-lie, -lift, etc.: see FORE- and LIE, LIST, etc.

Forelive (fōr'lɪv), v. 1599. [f. FORE- + LIVE.] To live before another.

Forelock (fōr'lək), sb. 1467 [f. FORE- + LOCK sb.] 1. a. ? Some piece of horse-harness. b. In medieval armour, a clasp or catch to hold the helm (*Cont. Dict.*). 2. A wedge (usu. of iron) thrust through a hole in the end of a bolt in order to keep it in its place. Now chiefly *Naut.* 1514.

Comb. f. *bolt*, a bolt fitted to receive a f. -hook (*Rope-making*), a winch in the tackle-block by which a bunch of three yards is twisted into a strand.

Hence *Forelock* v. *trans.* to fasten with a f.

Forelock (fōr'lək), sb. 2. OE. [f. FORE- + LOCK sb.] 1. A lock of hair growing from the fore-part of the head. a. *fig.* 1589.

2. *Phr.* To take time, opportunity, etc. by the f. (Suggested by Phaedrus *fab.* v. vii) The occasion was held behind, and must be grasped by the f. MONTREY.

Forelook (fōr'luk), sb. ME. [f. as *prec.* + LOOK sb.] a. A look forward (*Obs.* exc. U.S.).

7b. Foresight, providence.

Forelook (fōr'luk), v. Also *for-*. ME. [f. as *prec.* + LOOK v.] 1. *trans.* To look at or see beforehand. 2. *intr.* To look ahead or forward 1494. 73. To bewitch -1011. Hence *Forelooker*.

Forelooper, -loper (fōr'ləʊpə, -lɒpə). S. Afr. 1863. [ad. Du. *voorlooper*.] A boy who walks with the foremost pair of a team of oxen

Foreman (fōr'mən). Pl. *foremen*. ME. [f. FORE- + MAN.] 1. One who goes in front -1674.

2. The principal juror who acts as spokesman of the jury, and communicates their verdict to the court 1538.

3. One who takes the most prominent part. *Obs.* exc. *locally* in municipal use. 1603.

4. The principal workman; *spec.* one who has charge of a department of work 1574. 15. As in Du. *voorman*, carrier 1641.

2. I will looke greatly. Like the fore-man of a Jury DICKENS.

3. The f. of the Apostles, Peter POISSON.

4. *Working*: one who both supervises and works himself.

Foremast (fōr'məst), 1580. [f. FORE- (and FORE *prep.*) + MAST.] 1. The forward lower-mast in all vessels. 2. ? The station of being 'before the mast'; hence, quasi-*adj.* characteristic of a foremast man 1666.

2. Foremast man, *seaman*, a sailor below the rank of petty officer. His f. air, and somewhat rolling gait BROWN.

Fore-mean: see FORE- and MEAN v.

Fore-mention, v. 1537. [f. FORE- + MENTION.] To mention beforehand. Hence *Fore-mentioned ppl. a.*; also *ellipt.*

Foremost (fōr'məʊst, -məst). [OE. *formost*, *formest*, f. OTeut. **formo-* (FORME a.) with additional superl. suffix (see -EST). Afterwards written as if f. FORE a. + MOST *adv.*]

A. *adj.* 1. First in time -1537, in serial order -1542, or position ME. 2. Most notable or prominent, best, chief OE.

3. Our foremost fader Adam CAXTON. The f. finger 1542. Foremost to stand against the Thunderers alme MUR. P. L. ii. 28.

2. Men ever famous, and foremost in the achievements of liberty MUR.

B. *adv.* First in position or rank; formerly also, in time, serial order, etc. Also in *first* and f. OE.

Hence *Foremostly adv.* in front.

Foremother (fōr'məðə), 1580 [f. FORE, after *forefather*.] A female ancestor.

Forename (fōr'nəm), sb. 1533 [f. FORE- + NAME sb.] First or Christian name; in *Rom. Antiq.* = PR. *GNOMEN*.

Forename, v. 1490. [f. FORE- + NAME v.] *trans.* To name beforehand -1655. Hence *Forenamed ppl. a.* named or mentioned before

Forenight (fōr'nait), 1513. [f. FOR- and FORE *prep.*] 1. The previous night 1583.

2. Sc. The interval between twilight and bed time.

Forenoon (fōr'nʊn), 1506. [f. as *prec.* + NOON.] The part of the day before noon. Also *attrib.*

Fore-notice: see FORE- and NOTICE.

Forensal, a. [f. as *next*.] = next. H. MORE.

Forensic (fōr'ensɪk), 1659. [f. L. *forensis* + IC.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, connected with, or used in courts of law; suitable or analogous to pleadings in court.

A f. term Locke, manner *Dicere* F. *medicines* medicine in its relation to law, medical jurisprudence.

B. *sb.* U.S. A speech or written thesis maintaining one side or the other of a given question. Hence *Forensical a.*, -ly *adv.*

Foreordain (fōr'ɔːdeɪn), v. ME. [f. FORE- + ORDAIN.] *trans.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predestinate.

Fore-ordinate, v. [f. FORE- + ORDINATE.] *trans.* To foreordain. Hence *Foreordination*, previous ordination or appointment, predestination.

Fore-part, forepart (fōr'pɑːt), ME. [f. FORE- + PART.] 1. The foremost, first, or most advanced part; the front. 2. A stomacher -1640. 3. The earlier part 1614.

Forepassed, -past (fōr'pɑːst), *ppl. a.* 1557. [f. FORE- + PASSED, PASS.] That has previously passed, or been passed. Now only of time.

Forepeak, 1693 [f. FORE- + PEAK.] *Naut.* The extreme end of the forehold in the angle of the bows.

Fore-piece (fōr'piːs), 1788 [f. FORE- + PIECE.] The foremost, first, or front piece.

b. *Theat.* A 'curtain-raiser' 1814. c. *Saddlery*. The flap attached to the fore-part of a saddle, to guard the rider's dress 1874.

Fore-posse, v. 1579 [f. FORE- + POSSESS.] *trans.* To possess beforehand with -1635.

Foreprise, -prize, v. 1577. [f. FORE- + PRISE, after *apprize*, etc.] *trans.* To take beforehand; to take for granted; to allow for; to forestall, anticipate -1693.

Fore-purpose, sb. 1551. [f. FORE- + PURPOSE.] A purpose settled beforehand. Hence *Forepurpose* v.

Fore-quote, v. 1598. [f. FORE- + QUOTE.] *trans.* To quote or cite beforehand -1670.

Fore-rank, etc.: see FORE- and RANK, etc.

Fore-reach, v. 1644. [f. FORE- + REACH v.] Chiefly *Naut.* 1. *intr.* To shoot ahead.

2. *trans.* To reach beyond, pass. Also *fig.* 1803. 3. To anticipate, WHITTIER.

2. *fig.* The general coming back by a different route, had fore-reached them in such a scheme NARR.

Fore-read, v. 1591. [f. FORE- + READ.] *trans.* To read beforehand 1620; to signify beforehand -1612; to predestine 1636.

Fore-recited, etc.: see FORE-.

Fore-rider (fōr'raɪdər), 1470. [f. FORE- + RIDER.] One who rides in front; esp. 7a scout; an outrider; 7a harbinger.

Foreright (fōr'raɪt), rarely -rights. ME. [f. FORE- + RIGHT *adv.* and *adj.*]

7A. *adv.* Directly forward, straight ahead -1796. No less fore-right the rapid chase they held FOR.

B. *prep.* 1. Straight along. FULLER. 2. Opposite. *dial.* 1858.

C. *adj.* 1. Straight forward -1748. 2. Of a branch, etc.: Shooting straight out 1741. 3. *dial.* Of persons: Headstrong; straightforward; plain spoken 1736.

æ (man). a (pass). an (loud). v (cut). 2 (Fr. chef). 3 (ever). ai (I, eye). 2 (Fr. eau de vie). i (sit). i (Psyche). 2 (what). 2 (get).

H saye B gfi d ad p o s p d h a f e
igh Gae Qu RLES
D h e ad us d ad] Some h ng h
s o en h 1754

Fore-run (fōr'w'n), v. OE. [f. FORE- + RUN v.] 1. *intr.* To run on in front. OE. only. 2. *trans.* To outrun. Obs. exc. fig. 1513. 3. To run in front of; hence, to act as harbingers of. Also *transf.* to precede. -1730. 4. To be the precursor of 1590. 5. To fore-

4 These signs f. the death of Kings SHAKS. 5 By anticipating and forwarding false reports RALEIGH.
Forerunner (fōr'w'n nōl), ME. [f. prec. + -ER.] 1. One who runs before, esp. one sent to prepare the way and herald a great man's approach, a harbinger; also, a guide. Also *transf.* and fig. 2. A predecessor, also, an ancestor 1595. 3. A prognostic or sign of something to follow 1589. 4. Naut. a. = FOREGANGER. 1691. b. A piece of rag, terminating the stray-line of the log-line 1815. 1. John the baptist, which was the fore-runner of Christ COVERDALE. Death our Fore-runner is, and guides to Sion KEN. 2. Arthur, that great fore-runner of thy blood JONAS II. 1. 2.

Fore-said (fōr'said), a. OE. [f. FORE- + SAID.] = AFORESAID.

Fore-sail (fōr'sail), 1481. [f. FORE- + SAIL.] The principal sail set on the foremast, in square-rigged vessels, the lowest square sail on the foremast; in fore-and-aft rigged, the triangular sail before the mast.

Fore-say (fōr'say), v. [OE. *forseggan*, f. FORE- + *seggan* to SAY.] *trans.* To foretell, predict. Now rare.

Foresee (fōr'si), v. [OE. *forseon*, f. FORE- + *seon* to SEE.] 1. *trans.* To see beforehand, have prescience of. 2. To provide -1637; to see to beforehand -1626. 3. *intr.* To exercise foresight, make provision -1626. 1. A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himselfe Prov. xxviii. 12. 2. He plots, complots, foresees, prevents, directs QUARLES. Phil. (Always) foresees or foreseeth that provided that; Foresee alway, that if my daughter dye [etc.] ME. Hence Foresee able a. Foreseer, Foreseeingly adv.

Foreshadow (fōr'shadow), sb. 1831. [f. FORE- + SHADOW sb.] fig. A shadow cast before; an indication of something to come.

Foreshadow (fōr'shadow), v. 1577. [f. FORE- + SHADOW v.] *trans.* To serve as the shadow thrown before (an object); hence, to represent imperfectly beforehand, prefigure. Occas. (of a person), to have a foreboding of. Hence Foresha-dower.

Fore-sheet (fōr'shit), 1667. [f. FORE- + SHEET.] Naut. 1. The rope by which the lee corner of the fore-sail is kept in place. 2. pl. The inner part of the bows of a boat, fitted with gratings upon which the bow-man stands (Adm. Smyth) 1719.

Foreship (fōr'ship), [OE. *forscip*, f. FORE- + *scip*, SHIP.] The fore-part of a ship; the prow.

Foreshore (fōr'shōr), 1764. [f. FORE- + SHORE.] 1. The fore-part of the shore; that part which lies between the high- and low-water marks. Also *transf.* 2. Hydraulic Engng. a. A bank a little distance from a seawall to break the force of the surf. b. The seaward projecting, slightly inclined portion of a breakwater. 1841.

Foreshorten (fōr'shōrt'n), v. 1606. [f. FORE- + SHORTEN v.] *trans.* To cause to be apparently shortened in the directions not lying in a plane perpendicular to the line of sight. Also, to delineate so as to represent this effect. Also *transf.* and fig. fig. Lives that lie Fore-shorten'd in the tract of time TANNISON.

Foreshot (fōr'shot), 1839. [f. FORE- + SHOT.] 1. A projecting part of a building. 2. In distilling: The spirits which first come over 1893.

Foreshow (fōr'shō), v. [OE. *forsecāwian*, f. FORE- + *secāwian* to SHOW.] 1. *trans.* To look out for; to provide. OE. and early ME. only. 2. To show beforehand; to foretell; to prefigure 1561. 3. To show forth -1608.

o (Ger. Kōln). ð (Fr. pen). ù (Ger. Müller).

z A o c g tha f re fa fo snow P z. lba
y u ke e h w y - h a u e a g e n t l e h e a r t S H A K S
Hence f. Foreshow sb. a manifestation beforehand.

Foreside (fōr'said), ME. [f. FORE- + SIDE.] 1. The fore-part; the front or upper edge 1703. 2. The front side

Foresight (fōr'sait), ME. [f. FORE- + SIGHT.] 1. The action or faculty of foreseeing; prevision. 2. The action of looking forward (lit. and fig.) 1591; perception gained by look-vision for the future ME. 3. Care or providing for the leveling-rod, after the first taken at a given station. 4. Surveying. Any muzzle-sight of a gun 1859. 1. Want of f. makes thee more merry Br. HALL. 2. Let Eve. Here sleep below, while thou to f. wak'st MUR. 3. Shap'd in the glass of the divine F. COWLEY. Hence Foresighted sb. a. having f. characterized or controlled by f. Foresightful a. full of f.

Foresignify (fōr'signī), v. 1565. [f. FORE- + SIGNIFY v.] *trans.* To signify beforehand; to prefigure; 1 to foretell. Hence Fore-signification, a premonition (rare).

Foreskin (fōr'skin), 1535. [f. FORE- + SKIN sb.] The prepuce.

Fore-skirt: see FORE- and SKIRT.

Foreslack: see FORSLACK.

Foresleeve (fōr'slīv), ME. [f. FORE- + SLEEVE.] a. The fore part of a sleeve. b. That part of a dress-sleeve which covers the fore-arm.

Foreslow: see FORSLOW.

Forespeak (fōr'spēk), v. Also for- ME. [FORE- + SPEAK v.] 1. *trans.* To speak or speak of beforehand; to foretell, predict. Now rare. 2. *intr.* To speak beforehand; to prophesy -1566. 3. *trans.* To speak forth or 1 To f. fair weather 1654. 2. These are the days fore-spoken of 1616. 4. To f. impunity for so strange boldness L'ESTRANGE. Hence Forespeaking sb.

Forespeak: see FORSPEAK, to bewitch, etc.

Forespeech [f. FORE- + SPEECH; in OE. *forspēc*, -spēc.] An introductory speech, a preface -1628.

Forespent, ppl. a. 1578. [f. FORE- + SPENT, SPEND.] Spent previously -1641.

Forest (fōr'est), sb. ME. [a. OF. *forest* (f. *forêt*), ad. med. L. *forestem* (silvan) the outside wood (i.e. that not fenced in), f. *foris* out of doors.] 1. An extensive tract of land covered with trees and undergrowth, sometimes intermingled with pasture. Also *transf.* and formerly covered with trees, as *Ashtown, Et-trick, Sherwood, Wychnowod F.* 2. Law. A woodland district, usually belonging to the king, set apart for hunting wild beasts and game, etc., having its own laws and officers ME. 3. A wild, uncultivated waste -1659.

Forest (fōr'est), v. 1818. [f. prec.] *trans.* 1. To place in a forest. KEATS. b. To plant with trees 1865. 2. O Haunter of woods. Where Art thou now forested KEATS.

Forestaff 1669. [f. FORE- + STAFF.] Naut. = CROSS-STAFF 2. -1769.

Fore-stage, ME. [f. FORE- + STAGE.] Naut. = FORECASTLE 1; hence a ship with a forecastle -1481.

Foretell (fōr'tel), sb. [In sense 1, OE. *for-foresteall*, f. FORE- + *steall*, (app.) 'position taken up'. In sense 2, f. FORE- + *STELL*.] 1. In OE.: An ambush, plot. Hence in Law, 'waylaying' or 'intercepting in the highway'.

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Forester (fōr'estr), ME. [ad. OF. *forestier*, f. *forest* FOREST.] 1. An officer having charge of a forest (see quot.); also, one who looks after the growing timber on an estate. Occas. (poet.). 2. One who lives in a forest 1513. b. A bird or beast of the forest 1630. c. A name of some moths of the family *Ygmauidæ* 1819. d. = *forest-tree* 1664. 4. A member of the 'friendly society' called the 'Ancient Order of Foresters' 1851.

1. A Forester is an officer of a forest of the King (or of an other man) that is sworn to preserve the Vert and Venison of the same forest, and to attend upon the wild beasts within his Bailiwick, and to attach offenders there, and the same to present at the courts ridge. Where foresters and shepherds dwell WOODROW. Hence Forestership.

Fore-stick (fōr'stik), U.S. 1872. [f. FORE- + STICK.] The front stick lying on the andirons in a wood fire.

Forestry (fōr'estrī), 1823. [f. FOREST sb. + -RY.] 1. Wooded country; a vast extent of trees. 2. The science and art of forming and cultivating forests, management of growing timber 1859.

1. Lost amid the f. of masts BYRON.

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Foretaste (fōr'test), v. 1450. [f. FORE- + TASTE v.] 1. *trans.* To taste beforehand, have a foretaste of. 2. 'To taste before another' (J.) 1667.

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Foretell (fōr'tel), v. ME. [f. FORE- + TELL v.] 1. To tell of beforehand; to predict, prophesy; to foreshow. 2. To inform or enjoin beforehand -1679. 3. *intr.* To prophesy of -1667.

1. These Magi. foretold things to come Dr. FOR. 2. One Greater, of whose day he shall f. MUR. P. L. XII. 242. Hence Foreteller.

1. A. Suffer not these rich men to be up al to ingrosse and forstalle 1531. b. fig. To f. the market of honour FULLER. 4. b. May this night f. him of the coming day CYND. in v. 69. 6. What need a man f. his date of grief MUR. CORUS 362. And this he did to forestall any tidings BURMAN. Hence Fore-staller, one who forestalls; esp. one who forestalls the market. Forestallment.

Foretelling (fōr'tel'ing), vol. sb. ME. [f. prec. + -ING.] 1. The action of obstructing a person in the highway or a deer on its way back to the forest -1594. 2. The buying up of goods beforehand, etc. 1543. 3. The action of appropriating beforehand FULLER.

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- Forethink** fo p h [OE *forþen* an] **WORD** A o d s d b e o e s o m e h n g e s e.
 f. *FORE* *þen* a to T V c] *þi* a To
 t n ou b e o h a n d, c o n t i n u e, p l a n -1715. 2.
 To c o n t e m p l a t e b e f o r e h a n d; t o p r e s a g e (e v i l).
 N o w r a r e. 1547. †Also *forþen* with of. -1701.
 3. Rather of a friend (to) hope the best, then fore-
 thinks the worst 1547.
- Forethought** (fōr'þɔt), *sb.* ME. [f. *FORE-*
 + *THOUGHT* *sb.*] 1. A thinking out or con-
 triving beforehand; previous consideration;
 anticipation. 2. A pre-conceived idea or
 design, an anticipation -1739. 3. Thought for
 the future 1719.
1. (*Crime, evil, etc.*) of *f.*: premeditated; we urge
 no crimes, that were not crimes of *f.* Burns. 3. Just
 so much *f.* as is necessary to provide for the morrow
 Jowett. Hence Forethoughtful *a.* having *f.*
- Forethought** (fōr'þɔt), *pl. a* ME. [pa.
 pple. of *FORETHINK* v.] 1. Thought out
 or contrived beforehand; premeditated. Cf.
FORETHOUGHT. 2. Anticipated 1656.
1. *Slaine*, with malice premeditated or *f.* Cook.
- Foretime** (fōr'taim), *sb.* 1540. [f. *FORE-*
 + *TIME* *sb.*] Former time; a former time; the
 past. Also *attrib.* and *as adv.*
- It was called in *f.* Norton Dany Holland.
- Foretoken** (fōr'tɔk'n), *sb.* [OE *forðtōcn*,
 f. *FORE* + *idon* *TOKEN*.] A premonitory
 token; a prognostic.
- Foretoken** (fōr'tɔk'n), *v.* ME. [f. prec.
sb.] *trans.* To be a foretoken of; to betoken
 beforehand.
- A dolefull chance, but yet... foretokening good lack
 1508
- Foretooth** (fōr'tuð), OE. [f. *FORE* +
TOOTH.] 1. One of the front teeth. *rare* in
sing. †*a. pl.* The first or milk-teeth -1651.
- Foretop** (fōr'tɒp), ME. [f. *FORE* + *TOP*.]
 †1. The fore-part of the crown of the head;
 loosely, the top of the head -1781. 2. The
 lock of hair upon the fore-part of the head; the
 similar part of a wig -1814. 3. The tuft of
 hair hanging between the ears of a horse, etc.
 1607. 4. The top of a foremast 1509. 5.
 Short for *fore-topgallant-masthead* 1800. 6.
 U.S. The front seat on the top of a vehicle 1850.
4. *Military*: an armed *f.* of a war vessel.
- Foretopgallant** (fōr'tɒpgæl'ənt), *a.* 1647.
 [f. *FORE* + *TOPGALLANT*.] *Naut.* In fore-
 mast, the mast above the fore-top-
 mast, hence with sense of or belonging to the
 fore-topgallant-mast; as *f.-sail*, etc.
- Foretopmast** (fōr'tɒpmast), 1626. [f.
FORE + *TOPMAST*.] *Naut.* The mast above
 the foremast; also *attrib.*
- Foretopsail** (fōr'tɒpsel, -s'l), 1582. [f.
FORE + *TOPSAIL*.] *Naut.* The sail above the
 fore-sail; also *attrib.*
- Forever** (fɔr'ver), *adv.* Now chiefly U.S.
 1570. 1. *For ever* (see *EVER*), written as one
 word. 2. quasi-*adv.* Eternity 1859.
 3. Life, death, and that vast forever KINGSLEY.
 So *forevermore* *adv.*; see *EVERMORE* 1.
- Forevouched**: see *FORE*- and the second
 element.
- Foreward**, ME. [f. *FORE* + *WARD* *sb.*]
 1. The first line of an army, vanguard, front
 -1664. 2. The command of, or a position in,
 the van -1576.
- Forewarn** (fōr'wɔrn), *v.* ME. [f. *FORE* +
WARN v.] *trans.* To warn, caution, or ad-
 monish beforehand; also, to give previous
 notice to.
- We were forewarned of your coming SHARS.
- Forewind**, 1561. [f. *FORE* + *WIND* *sb.*]
 A wind that blows a ship forward on her course
 -1682.
- Forewit**, *sb.* ME. [f. *FORE* + *WIT*.] 1.
 Foresight, prudence -1631. 2. A leading wit,
 a leader in matters of taste and literature,
 B. JONS.
1. Yet is one good *f.* worth two after wits 1546.
- Forewit**, *v.* Pres. 1st, 3rd *sing.* -*wot*.
 [OE *forwitan*, f. *FORE* + *witan*, *WIT* v.]
trans. To know beforehand -ME. Hence
Forewittier.
- Forewoman** (fōr'wumən), *pl* -women
 (wimən), 1709. [f. *FORE* + *WOMAN*.] A
 woman who acts as chief: a. in a jury of
 matrons; b. in a shop or department
- Foreword** (fōr'wɔrd), 1842. [f. *FORE* +
WORD.] a (man), a (pass), an (loud), v (cut), g (Fr. chef), a (ever), si (J, eye), s (Fr. eau de vie), i (st), i (Psyche), p (what), p (got)-
- Fore-yard** (fōr'jard), ME. [f. *FORE* +
YARD.] The yard or court in front of a build-
 ing.
- Fore-yard** (fōr'jard), 1627 [f. *FORE* +
YARD.] *Naut.* The lowest yard on the fore-
 mast.
- Forfait**, -fault, -faute: see *FORFEIT*.
- Forfare**, *v.*: see *FOR*-pref. and *FARE* v.
- Forfear**, *v.* ME. only. [f. *FOR*-pref. +
FEAR v.] To terrify. Only in pa. pple.
- Forfeit** (fɔr'feit), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *forfet*,
 f. *for* + *for* + *factum* trespass, fine,
 neut. pa. pple. of *foris facere* to transgress, *f.*
foris outside + *facere* to do] 1. A misdeed,
 crime, transgression; hence, wilful injury. Also
 with of: Breach or violation of. -1668. 2.
 Something to which the right is lost by the
 commission of a crime or fault; hence, a penal
 fine, a penalty 1450. 3. A trivial mulct or
 fine for breach of a rule or by-law, or the like.
 Also, in certain games, an article given up by
 a player for making some mistake, and after-
 wards redeemed by performing some ludicrous
 task. 1603. 4. [f. the vb.] = *FORFEITURE*.
1. The Censure, dayly toke heds to the forfeytes
 dona 1533. 2. I craue the Law, The penaltie, and
 forfeite of my head SHARS. 3 And here I took
 pleasure to take forfeits of the ladies Perys.
 Debris they could clear no other way but by the *f.* of
 their honour 1716.
- Forfeit** (fɔr'feit), *a.* ME. [ad. OF. *forfait*,
 pa. pple.; see prec.] Lost or to be given up as
 the penalty of a crime or fault or breach of an
 engagement. Const. *to, into*.
 His braines are forfeite to the next tile that falls
 SHARS. The wish to tread the *f.* Paradise LUTHERSON.
- Forfeit** (fɔr'feit), *v.* ME. [f. prec. *sb.*] 1.
trans. To do amiss, sin, transgress -1530. 2.
trans. To lose, lose the right to; to render one-
 self liable to be deprived of; also, to have to
 pay in consequence of a crime, offence, breach
 of duty, or engagement. Const. *to*. 1466. 3.
gen. To lose by misconduct ME. 4. To lose
 or give up, as a necessary consequence ME.
d. absol. 1727. 5. To subject to forfeiture, to
 confiscate. Obs. *exc. Hist.* ME. 6. To exact
 a forfeit from -1736. 7. To cause the forfeit-
 ure, loss, or ruin of -1705.
2. My life and effects were all forfeited to the
 English Government Da For. b. He had done no-
 thing to *f.* her love Thor ton. c. The moral senti-
 ment never forfeit its supremacy EVANSON. 3. All
 his substance shall be forfeited *Evans* 4. 8
 1. Another forgetfulness Forfeits your life 1611. Hence
 Forfeitable *a.* subject to forfeiture. Forfeiter,
 an evil-doer; one who forfeits or incurs forfeiture.
- Forfeiture** (fɔr'feitʃr), ME. [a. OF. *for-
 feiture*, *forfeiture*.] 1. Transgression or viola-
 tion of a law; crime, sin -1628. 2. The fact
 of losing or becoming liable to lose (an estate,
 goods, life, an office, right, etc.) in consequence
 of a crime, offence, or breach of engagement.
 Const. *of, ton*. ME. 3. The penalty of the
 forfeiture; a penalty, a fine. 1 Obs. ME.
 4. Upon payne of forfeiture of *sh* 1457. b. My
 former COBART.
- Forefind**, *forefend* (fɔr'fend, fɔr'fend), *v.*
 ME. [f. *FOR*-pref. + *FEND* v.] 1. *trans.* To
 forbid, prohibit -1823. 2. To avert, *esp.* in
 God (etc.) *forfend*; also *absol.* as an exclaim.
 arch. ME. 3. To secure or protect by pre-
 cautionary measures. Now chiefly U.S. 1592.
1. *F* the sight FIELDING.
- Forefix** (fɔr'fiks), 1712. [a. L.] 1. A pair
 of scissors. 2. *Entom.* A pair of anal organs
 which open or shut transversely, and cross each
 other 1826. So *Forfixate* *a.* shaped like a pair
 of scissors.
- Forficulate** (fɔr'fikjʊlet), *v.* [f. mod. L.
forficula, dim. of *forfix*] *intr.* To 'creep', as
 slugs. LYTTON
- Forfoughten**, *pple.* and *pl.* *a.* Obs. *exc.*
 So ME. [f. *FOR*-pref. + *FOUGHTEN*.] Worn-
 out with fighting. Also *transf.*
 We are *f.* and much blood have we loste MALORY.
- Forgather**, *foregather* (fɔr'gæθr), *v.*
 1. *intr.* To gather together. 2. To encounter
 meet (accidentally); *esp.* to meet with 1600
 b. To associate with 1782
1. The Scots his forgathered in Argyle 1535.
 Two dogs Forgatherd aunc upon a time Burns.
- Forge** (fɔr'dʒ), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *forge*,
 f. *for* + *gera* = *L. fabrica*; see
 FABRIC.] 1. Manufacture, construction
 make, workmanship -1601. 2. A smithy
 or fireplace with a bellows attached, used by
 blacksmiths for heating iron to render it malle-
 able; a similar apparatus on wheels for military
 use. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1481. 3. A hearth
 or furnace for melting or refining metals. Also,
 the workshop, etc., where this work is carried
 on. 1601. 4. *Cowry*. Short for *forge iron* 1800.
 5. In the greater Bodies the *f.* was cast, the matter
 being ductile and sequacious RAY. 6. *fig.* The brain
 is the *f.* in which all the speculations of the under-
 standing are hammered-out COLEMAN. 7. *fig.* Come
 to the *f.* with it, then shape it. I would not have
 things come *starry* II. IV. II. 230
- Comp.* 1. *Cart* (1711), a travelling *f.* for service in
 the field; -cinder, the slag from a *f.* or bloomery;
 -fire, (a) a smith's fire; (b) a puddling furnace; -man,
 a forger or smith. *sp.* a superior class of coach-
 smith, having a hump-man under him; -pig, a pig
 of forge-iron, also *absol.* -rolls, the train of rolls
 by which the slab or bloom is converted into puddled
 bars; -wagon = *forge-cart*, -water, water in which
 heated iron have been dipped, formerly in use as
 a medicine
- Forge** (fɔr'dʒ), *v.* 1 ME. [nd. OF. *forger*,
 f. *forger*] = *L. fabricare*; see FABRICATE.]
 1. *trans.* = FABRICATE v. 1. Now only as
transf. use of 2. 2. To shape by heating in a
 forge and hammering; to beat into shape; to
 coin (money). Also *fig.* ME. b. *absol.* or *intr.*
 To work at the forge ME. 73. To fame or
 fashion -1562; *ho coin* (a word, etc.) -1600.
 4. *esp.* To fabricate, invent (a false story, lie,
 etc.); to devise (evil) Also to fabric. ME. 5.
 To make (something) in fraudulent imitation of
 something else; to make or devise in order to
 pass off as genuine ME; to counterfeit 1535.
 6. *intr.* To commit forgery 1591.
1. Of weve be fowd an image GOWER. 2. Cursyd
 be he that forged thy word I. b. Burns. Phc
 1720 *f.* and *fig.* to fashion completely, make ready.
 3 To *f.* newe English words 1571. 4. In which deit
 they wol *f.* a long tale Chaucer. 5. To *f.* a wall 1605.
 Friend, that cannot write Forc.
- Forge** (fɔr'dʒ), *v.* 2 1796. [? *transf.* use of
 prec.] *intr.* Of a vessel: To make way,
 'shoot ahead' (Adm. Smyth), *esp.* by mere
 momentum, or the pressure of tide.
 She forged on without any sail FORREST.
- Forger** (fɔr'dʒr), ME. [f. *FORGE* v. 1 +
 -ER.] 1. One who forges, makes, or fakes;
 now only, a fabricator (of false stories, etc.).
 2. One who forges (metal) or works at a forge;
 a smith; in coinage of money ME. 3. One
 who makes fraudulent imitations (of documents,
 coins, etc.) 1552.
- Forgery** (fɔr'dʒrɪ), 1574. [f. *FORGE* v. 1
 + -ERY.] 1. The act or craft of forging
 metal -1671. 2. Invention; fictitious inven-
 tion, fiction. Now only *part.* 1583. 3. The
 making of a thing in fraudulent imitation of
 something, *esp.* the forging, counterfeiting, or
 falsifying of a document 1593. 4. The being
 forged, counterfeited, or fabricated 1574.
1. Unless the *f.* Of brassen shield and spear Murr.
 2 I in *f.* of shapes and trickes, Come short of what he
 old SHARS. 3. *f.* or the *crimen falsi*, 'the fraudulent
 making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of
 another man's right' BLACKSTONE. c. A manifest
f. GIBSON.
- Forget** (fɔr'get), *v.* Pa. 1. forgot (-gɔt),
 arch. forgot (-gret). Pa. pple. forgotten
 (gɔr'tn) arch. and poet. forgot (-gɔt). (OE.
forgetum, f. OTeut. **gahan* (see GET v) in
 sense 'to hold, grasp' + *FOR*-pref. 3.] 1.
trans. To lose remembrance of; to cease to
 retain in one's memory; to fail to recall to
 mind 1787. Also *absol.* 2. To omit or neglect
 through inadvertence. Chiefly with infinitive
 as obj. In poetry occas. *fig.* of things. OE.
 3. To cease or omit to think of. OE. 4. To
 neglect wilfully, disregard, overlook, slight ME.
 1. And a fourth whose name I have forgot 1676.
absol. Hee hath said in his heart, God hath forgotten

FORMER

fortis [strong.] In early use = FORTRESS; now chiefly used for: A small fort. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Nought feared their force, that fortilage to win SPENSER.

Fortē (*fōtē*), *sb.* 1648. [a. F. *fort*: see FORT a. The fem. form of the Fr. adj. has been ignorantly substituted for the masc.; cf. *locale*, etc.] 1. The strong point, that in which one excels 1682. 2. *Fencing*. The strongest part of a sword-blade. Also *fig.* 1648.

1. Those things are not our f. at Covent Garden GOLDSB. 2. *fig.* Acquainted with his 'forte' and his 'foible' De QUINCEY.

Fortē (*fōtē*), 1724. [It. = 'strong, loud'.] *Mus.*

A. *adj.* (*adv.*) A direction: Strong, loud. Also *forte forte* very loud. (Abbrev. *f. f.*)

B. *sb.* 'Fortē' tone; a 'forte' passage 1759. **Fortē-piano** (*fōtēpiāno*). 1769. [It.; see FORT and PIANO.]

A. *adj.* (*adv.*) *Mus.* A direction: Loud, then suddenly soft. (Abbrev. *fp.*)

B. *sb.* The original name of the PIANOFORTE.

Forth (*fōrth*). [OE. *forð*. — OTeut. **furþo-* — pre-Teut. **þrto-*, f. root of FORT *adv.* + suffix -*th*.]

A. *adv.* 1. Forwards; opp. to backwards. †Also with ellipsis of *go*. †a. Onwards from a specified point — 1535. †b. In ME. *forth mid*, with = 'along with'. 8. Onwards in time. Now only in *from this time* (*day*, etc.) *f.* (somewhat arch.) OE. †b. Joined to a vb., with sense 'to go on doing' what the vb. denotes. Cf. *on*, 1808. †4. At or to an advanced point — 1485. 5. Forward, into view. Only with *bring*, *come*, *show*, and the like. Now often repl. by *out*. OE. 6. Away or out from a place of origin, residence, or sojourn. Also with ellipsis of *go* (now arch.). Now often repl. by *out*. OE. 17. Abroad — 1507.

1. Then f., deare Countreymen *Hen V.*, II. ii. 189. 2. *Right f.* (see RIGHT a.) 5. Stretch f. your Hand 1692. 6. In form of Battel drawn, they issue f. DRYDEN. Maternity must f. to the streets CARLYLL. 7. Sny he dines f. SHAKS.

Phrases. F. of = out of in various senses. Now only *poet.* or *rhét.* And so f. (†a) And then in regular sequence. †(b) And similarly. (c) Now only (like *and so on*) And the like, etcetera. †As or so f. as or so far (as, that).

B. *prep.* (†1. Forward to, up to. Chiefly with *even*. Also in *F. that*: until — 1449. 2. Forward, out or away from; out of, from out of. Now rare. 1566.

1. See 'em f. the gates OTWAY. Poor Troy. From f. her ashes shall advance her head 1592.

†C. *sb.* In *To have one's f.*: to have outlet; *fig.* to have free course, to have one's fling — 1611.

D. **Forth-** in composition. In mod Eng. *forth-* is often used as a prefix in the formation of nouns of agent and action, and ppl. adjs. corresponding to the verbal phrases in which the *adv.* follows the vb. Compound vbs. formed with *forth-* are rare. See Main Words.

Forth(e), obs. f. FORD.

For that, *conj.* ME. [See FORT *prep.* VII. a.] 1. For the reason that, because. arch. †Distinguish the mod. use of *for that* in reported speech (where both words are conjs). †2. For the purpose that; in order that — 1572.

1. For that I love your daughter I must advance the colours of my love MERRY W. in. iv. 82. †He had told them to go to supper for that nothing more would be done that day MACAULAY.

†**Forthby**, *adv.* ME. = FORBY *adv.* 1 — 1489.

Forthcome (*fōrthkʊm*), *v.* OE. [f. FORTH *adv.* + COME *v.*] *intr.* To come forth. Now only as a back-formation from the ppl. a.

Forthcoming (*fōrthkʊmɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 1521. [f. FORTH *adv.* + COMING *ppl. a.*] 1. About or likely to come forth; also *simply*, coming or approaching (in time), *esp.* ready to appear or be produced when required. 2. Ready to make or meet advances 1835.

1. Possible but never f. claimants 1893.

†**Forthgo**, *v.* [OE. *forþgān*: see FORTH *adv.* and GO.] 1. *intr.* To go forth. Occas. w. cogn. obj. Of day, night, etc. To pass away, pass — 1600. 2. To come forth as from a source — ME.

Forthgoing (*fōrþgəʊɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. FORTH *adv.* + GOING *vbl. sb.*] A going forth.

Forthgoing (*fōrþgəʊɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* rare. 1851. [f. as prec. + GOING *ppl. a.*] That goes forth, *esp.* disposed to make advances; enthusiastic.

†**Forthink**, *v.* [Two words: a. OE. *forþencan* (f. FOR- *pref.* + *þencan* to THINK), b. f. FOR- *pref.* + OE. *þyncan* to seem.]

1. f. OE. *þyncan*. 1. *trans.* To displease — 1535. 2. *impers.* and quasi-*impers.* (†) *for thinks* (me, him, etc.): I, etc., feel regret, repent. Const. *of*, *for*, or *that*. — 1588.

1. A thing that might the forthenke CHAUCKER. 2. It forthlikes me sore that I have sinned 1588.

II. f. OE. *þencan*. 1. a. *trans.* To despise or neglect. OE. only. b. *intr.* To be reluctant — ME. 2. *trans.* To think upon with pain; to regret — 1704. 3. *refl.* To change one's mind, to repent, be sorry. Also *intr.* for *refl.* — 1599.

Forthputting (*fōrþputɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1640.

[f. FORTH *adv.* + PUTTING *vbl. sb.*] 1. The action of putting forth. 2. U.S. Obtrusive behaviour 1851.

Forthputting (*fōrþputɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 1570.

[f. FORTH *adv.* + PUTTING, *pr. pple.* of PUT *v.*] That puts forth, *esp.* that puts oneself forward, forward, obtrusive. (Now chiefly U.S.)

Forthright (*fōrþraɪt*, *fōrþraɪt*), rarely *rights*. OE. [f. FORTH *adv.* + RIGHT *a.* and *adv.*]

A. *adv.* 1. Directly forward. 2. Straightway ME.

2. F. upon his steed [he] leapt SWINBURNE.

B. *adj.* 1. Proceeding in a straight course, straight forward OE. 2. *fig.* Going straight to the point; also, unhesitating 1855.

2. The home-thrust of a f. word LOWELL.

C. *sb.* A straight course or path (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Chiefly after SHAKESPEARE.

Here's a maze trod indeede Through fourth rights and meanders Temp. III. in. 3.

Hence Forthrightness, straightforwardness.

Forthward, -wards. Obs. exc. arch. [OE. *forþward*, f. FORTH *adv.* + -WARD.]

A. *adv.* 1. Of place: Onward(s), forward ME.

2. Of time: †a. Continually, prospectively. OE. only. b. For the future onwards OE.

B. *adj.* = FORWARD a. 1470.

Forthwith (*fōrþwɪθ*, -wɪθ), *adv.* 1450

[For *forth with* (*prep.*) = earlier *forth mid*, along with, see FORTH *adv.* 2b.] Immediately, at once, without delay or interval.

When a defendant is ordered to plead f., he must plead within twenty-four hours WHARTON. So †**Forthwithal** *adv.* (in same sense)

†**For-thy**, *conj.* [OE. *forþi*, *forðy*, f. FOR *prep.* + *þy*, instr. of THE] For this reason, therefore — 1647. Hence F. that, earlier f. the, because.

Fortieth (*fōrtiɪθ*), *a.* (*sb.*) [OE. *fourtiēgoda*, f. FORTY on the analogy of TENTH.] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal forty

Phr. *The f. man* one man in forty F. part: one of forty equal parts of anything. Also *absol.* and quasi-*absol.*

Fortifiable (*fōrtɪfəɪbəl*), *a.* 1609. [f. FORTIFY *v.* + -ABLE; cf. F. *fortifiable*.] That may be fortified.

Fortification (*fōrtɪfɪkəɪʃən*). 1489. [a. F., ad. L. *fortificationem*.] 1. The action of fortifying in senses of the vb. 1530. 2. *Mil.* A defensive work; a wall, earthwork, tower, etc. Chiefly *collec. pl.* 1489 b. *transf.* and *fig.* A means of defence 1586.

2. To make Bulwerkes. Brayer, and all other fortifications 1512. Comb. E.g. a variety of agate showing, when polished, markings well described by the name.

Fortifier (*fōrtɪfəɪzər*) 1552 [f. next + -ER¹.] One who or that which fortifies; one who constructs fortifications; a supporter, upholder.

Fortify (*fōrtɪfəɪ*), *v.* ME. [ad. F. *fortifier*, ad. L. *fortificare*, f. *fortis* strong; see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To strengthen structurally 1450; to impart strength or vigour to ME. †2. To render more powerful or effective — 1725. 3. To strengthen mentally or morally 1477; to confirm, add support to ME. †4. *intr.* To grow strong — 1660.

1. To f. a Fabrick with Pitch 1697, a ship with additional timbers 1820 To f. the stomach 1849. 2. He fortified Bordeaux with Englishmen and artillery

HALL. 3. Timidity was fortified by pride GRAYSON.

A charge, fortified by particulars H. MARTINEAU.

II. To strengthen against attack. 1. *trans.*

To provide with defensive works ME. Also *transf.* 2. To put in a position of defence 1548. 3. *intr.* To establish a position of defence. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1570

1. The houses have been broken downe to fortifie the wall *Sam. xxii. 30* 3. For such a time do I now for us Against confounding Ages: cruel knife SHAKS.

Fortilage, *fortiless*, obs. ff. FORTALICK

†**Fortin**, 1706 [a. F., dim. of *fort*] A small fort; a field-fort — 1744

|| **Fortissimo**, *adv.* 1724. [It., superl. of *forte*, see FORT e.] *Mus.* Very loud (Abbrev. *ff.*, *fort.*, or *fortiss.*) Also quasi-*adv.*, and as *sf*

Fortition, a spurious word see SORTITION

Fortitude (*fōrtɪtʊd*), 1500. [a. F., ad. L. *fortitudo*, see FORT a.] †1. Physical or structural strength — 1703. 2. Moral strength or courage. Now only in passive sense: Firmness in the endurance of pain or adversity. (One of the cardinal virtues.) 1500.

1. The F. of the place is best knowne to you Oth. I. iii. 272 2. She could bear the disappointments of other people with tolerable f. DICKENS. So *Fortitudo* a. endowed with or characterized by f.

Fortlet (*fōrtlɪt*). ME. [f. FORT *sb.* + -LL¹.]

A small fort.

Fortnight (*fōrtnaɪt*). [Contr. f. OE. *fourte-tyne* night fourteen nights. Cf. SENNIGHT, and see Tacitus Germania xi for the ancient Germanic method of reckoning by nights.]

A period of fourteen nights; two weeks

Phr. *This day, Monday, Thursday was* (a), etc. f. a fortnight from (this day, etc.)

Fortnightly (*fōrtnaɪtli*). 1800. [f. prec. + -LY.]

A. *adj.* Happening or appearing once in a fortnight

B. *adv.* Once in a fortnight.

†**Fortread**, *v.* [OE. *fortrēdan*; see FORT *pref.* and TRIAD *v.*] *trans.* To tread down

to destroy by trampling — 1450.

In helle schulle paye all fortrode of denesles CHAUCKER.

Fortress (*fōrtres*), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *forteresse* strength, a strong place, f. *fort* strong, a var. of FORTALICE.] A military stronghold, fortified place; now chiefly, one capable of receiving a large force, often applied to a strongly fortified town. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Fortress (*fōrtres*), *v.* 1542 [f. prec. sb.]

To furnish with a fortress or fortifications, to protect with or as with a fortress. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

Fortuitous (*fōrtɪtʊs*), *a.* 1653. [f. L. *fortuitus*, f. *forte* by chance, f. *fortis* + -OUS.]

That happens or is produced by fortune or chance; accidental, casual.

A f. rencontre SCOTT. Phr. *f. concurrence of atoms* see CONCURRENCE. F. event (LW). 'a term in the civil law applied to denote that which happens by a cause which cannot be resisted. Or it is that which neither of the parties has occasioned or could prevent' BOUVIER.

Hence **Fortuitously** *adv.*, -ness.

Fortuity (*fōrtɪtɪ*), 1747. [inreg. f. I.]

fortuitus; see prec. and -ITY.] Fortuitous

character; accident, chance; an accidental occurrence.

Fortunate (*fōrtʊnət*), *a.* (*sb.*) ME. [ad. L. *fortunatus*; see FORTUNE *v.*] 1. Favoured by

fortune; possessed of or receiving good fortune, lucky, prosperous. Const. *to* and *inf.* 1. Bringing or presaging good fortune, auspicious, favourable, lucky ME. 3. *absol.* or sb. A fortunate person or thing; *esp.* in *Astrol.* a fortunate planet, sign, etc. 1614.

1. Burleigh (f. to serve the best of Queens) 1705.

Fortunate Islands (= L. *Fortunata Insulae*), fabulous

isles of the Western Ocean, the abode of the blessed dead. Also *fig.* 2. A f. omen 1741, day 1841, circum-

stance 1849. 3. The f. are satisfied with the possession of this world GRAYSON. Hence **Fortunate ly**

adv., -ness.

†**Fortunate**, *v.* ME. [f. L. *fortunatus*, *fortuna*;

see FORTUNE *v.* and -ATE¹.] *trans.* To make fortunate, prosper. Also *absol.* — 1792

Fortune (*fōrtʊn*), *sb.* ME. [a. F., ad. L. *fortuna*, related to *fortis*, chance, and *ferre* to BEAR.]

1. Chance, hap, or luck, regarded as a cause of events and changes in men's

affairs. Often (after L.) personified as a goddess, having for emblem a wheel betokening viciss-

tude. **fz.** A chance, hap, accident, an adventure -1726; a mishap, disaster -1627. **3.** The chance or luck (good or bad) which falls or is to fall to any one. Also in *pl.* ME. **b.** Attributed to things, purposes, undertakings 1665. **4. absol.** (= good fortune) ME. **5.** One's condition or standing in life; often *absol.* a prosperous condition. Also *pl.* 1600. **6.** Amount of wealth; *concr.* wealth, substance; formerly also *pl.* Also (with *a* and *pl.*) an ample stock of wealth 1596. **7.** Short for. A woman of fortune; an heiress -1823. **8.** *Astrol.* A name for the planets Jupiter and Venus 1671.

1. The chances of the world also, That we f clepe to GOWRE. You have f. on your side JUNIUS *Phr. The f. of war.* Soldier *off.* one who fought for pay in any country or state that would employ him; also, one who has risen from the ranks by merit **3.** Chiefly the mould of a Man's f. is in himself BACON. *Phr. To try one's f.* To tell a person his f. To tell fortunes. **4.** Your f., and Merit both, have been Eminent BACON **5.** My pride fell with my fort. *nes* A.P.L. i. 263. *Phr. To make one's f.* **6.** He paid much too dear for his Wife's f., by taking her Person into the bargain CLARENDON. *Phr. To make a one's f.* Men of rank and f. BERRIERY.

Comb. *f.-book*, 'a book consulted to know f. or future events' (J), -*hunter*, one who seeks to win a f., esp. by marriage, -*tell v.* to tell fortunes, -*teller*, one who tells fortunes, -*telling* *abl. sb.*, the practice of telling fortunes.

Fortune (*fɔːtʃuːn*), *v.* ME. [*a.* OF. *fortunier*, ad. L. *fortunare* to make fortunate, *f. fortuna*; see *prec.*] **1.** *trans.* To assign a (certain) fortune to -1606. **2.** To endow with a fortune; to dower, *rare*, 1748. **3.** *intr.* Of events, etc.: To happen, chance, occur -1739. **b. imper.** 1462. **4.** With person or thing as subject: To happen or chance to be or to do (something) -1798.

3. b. It so fortune, that he was taken by pirates at sea BACON. Hence *f* Fortune *adv.* haply, perchance.

Fortuned (*fɔːtʃuːnd*), *pp.* *a.* Now *rare* ME. [*f.* FORTUNE *sb.* and *v* + *-ED*.] Having fortune (of a specified kind), also, possessed of a fortune.

The full Fortun'd Caesar *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xv. 24.

Fortuneless, *a.* 1596. [*See* -LESS.] Without (good) fortune, luckless. Also, destitute of a fortune.

Fortunize, *v. rare*, 1596. [*f.* FORTUNE *sb* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To regulate the fortunes of, to make fortunate -1652.

Fortunous, *a.* ME. [*a.* OF. *fortunatus*; see -OUS.] **1.** Fortuitous CHAUCER. **2.** Successful 1470.

Forty (*fɔːti*). [OE. *fōrtwertig*; see *FOUR* and -TY.]

A. adj. The cardinal number equal to four tens. Symbols 40, xl, or XL. Also used indefinitely to express a large number.

On fairie ground I could beat fortie of them SHAKS **B. sb.** **1.** The age of 40 years 1732. **2.** A yacht of forty tons burden 1894.

Phrases. *The forties*: the years between forty and fifty of a century or of one's life. *The forty*: a designation applied to certain bodies from the number of their members; e.g. to several courts of justice in the Venetian republic; to the French Academy, and (occas.) to the Royal Academy of Arts in London. *The roaring forties*: the rough part of the Atlantic Ocean between 40° and 50° north latitude; more freq., the part of the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans between 40° and 50° south latitude.

Comb. *f.-spot*, the Tasmanian name for a bird, *Paradaleus quadragintus* (Gould); -*tonner* = B. **2.** **Forty-five**. *The Forty-five*: the year 1745; and the Jacobite rebellion of that year.

Forum (*fɔːrəm*), 1460. **1.** The public place or market-place of a city. In ancient Rome the place of assembly for judicial and other public business. Also *fig.* **2.** A court, tribunal 1848. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1690.

1. *Renz.* The forum's champion, and the people's chief BYRON. **2.** *Phr. Law of the f.*: the legal rules of a particular court or jurisdiction; Limitation and prescription are applied only according to the law of the f. PAXSONS. *fig.* In the f. of conscience (= L. *in foro conscientie*) 1874.

Forwaker(d): see *FOR-* *pref.* 6 b.

Forwander, *v.* Now *arch.* or *Sc.* ME. [*f.* *FOR-* *pref.* 1 + *WANDER*.] To weary oneself with wandering; to wander far and wide.

Forward (*fɔːrwəd*). [OE. *fōr(e)ward* *adj.* and *adv.*: see *FOR* *adv.* and -WARD.]

A. adj. **1.** In OE. The front, first, or earli- est part of (anything). **2.** Near, at, or be- longing to the fore-part 1601; that lies in front 1643. **3.** Onward, also 'outward' as opp. to 'return' 1603. **4. Comm.** Prospective, relating to future produce 1823. **5.** That is in an advanced state or condition; early. Chiefly *predicative*. 1526. **6.** Ready, prompt, eager, esp. with const. to 1523. **b. trans and *fig.* of things. ? *Obs.* 1605. **7.** Precocious 1591. **8.** In bad sense: Presumptuous; bold, immodest 1561. **9.** Of persons: Advanced, extreme; in mod. use, aggressive 1608.**

2. Let's take the instant by the f. top SHAKS. The f. horizon KINGLAKE. The f. sight of a gun 1876. **3.** The f. path CARY. *F. play* (in Cricket), the method of playing *f.* see the *adv.* 3 (quod). **5.** As the most f. Bud is eaten by the Canker ere it blow SHAKS. **6.** How fondly dost thou spur a f. Horse SHAKS. **f.** to give C. MATHER. A wood very f. to grow DE FOR. **7.** It will be a f. cock that groweth in the shell LYLE. **8.** A f. prating cockcomb T. BROWN. **9.** Out- rage and dynamite, and what are generally known as f. measures 1887.

B. adv. **1.** Towards the future. Now only in phrases from *this day* (time, etc.) *f.* OE. **b. Comm.** For future delivery or payment 1822. **1.** Onward or farther in a series -1663. **2.** Towards the front 1513. **3.** Towards what is in front; (moving) onwards, on. Also with ellipsis of some part of the vb. *go.* ME. **b.** Ahead 1838. **5.** To the front or to a prominent position, into view 1611. **6.** At a point or position which is beyond or farther than another 1523. *Of time*: In advance 1571. **7. Naut.** At or towards the fore-part of a vessel 1630. **8. fig.** Onward, so as to progress or advance 1513.

1. *Phr. To look f.* **b.** Maize still dear, but cheaper *f.* (*mod.*) **2.** *Phr. And so f.* = and so forth, et cetera. **3.** *Phr. To play f.* (in Cricket): to reach f. so as to play short-pitched ball. **5.** *Phr. To bring f. To come f.* **6.** *To put f.* **8.** Now f. with your tale Temp. ii. 92. *Phr. To ref.* to be going on.

C. sb. [*The adj.* used *absol.*] **1.** The fore, front, or first part -ME. **2.** *Wrestling.* A throw which causes the opponent to fall forward -1612. **3. Football, Hockey, etc. One who plays in the front line; one of the 'forwards', as opp. to 'backs' (see *BACK sb.*) 1879.**

Hence *Forwardly adv.* (and *a.*), -ness.

Forward (*fɔːrwəd*), *v.* 1596. [*f.* *FOR-* *WARD* *adv.*] **1. trans.** To help forward, to advance, hasten, promote, urge on. Also, 'to set on foot' (*rare*). **2.** To accelerate the growth of (plants) 1626. **3.** To send to an ulterior destination. In *Comm.* often loosely, to dispatch 1757. **4. Bookbinding.** To get (a sewed book) ready for the finisher by putting a plain cover on 1892.

1. To f. its interests FREEMAN. **2.** Of Efficacy to f. the Flowers 1707. **3.** Forwarded this day to your address per S.W.R. three boxes marked [etc.] (*mod.*)

Hence *Forwarder*, one who or that which for- wards; *spec.* in sense 4.

Forwarding, *abl. sb.* 1635. [*f.* *prec.* + -ING.] **1.** The action of FORWARD *v.* in various senses. **2. Bookbinding.** The operation of putting a plain cover on a book previously sewn, and preparing it for the 'finisher' 1893. **3. attrib.**, as *f. room*, etc.; *f. agent*, merchant, one whose business is the receiving and ship- ment or transmission of goods.

Forwards (*fɔːrwərdz*). ME. [*f.* FORWARD; see -WARDS.]

A. adv. = FORWARD *adv.* (As *dist.* from *forward*, the form *forwards* expresses a definite direction in contrast with other directions. But in some contexts either form may be used.) He was backwards and f. constantly DICKENS.

1. *Adv.* = FORWARD *a. rare*, -1626. **2.** *FORWARD*, *foreward*, *v.* [OE. *forwærnan*; see *FOR-* *pref.* 1 and *WARN v.*] *trans.* To prohibit, forbid -1820.

He did not know that the thing had been fore- warned LAMB.

3. *FORWARD*, *v.* 1563. [*f.* *FOR-* *pref.* 1 + *WASTE v.*] = WASTE *v.* -1630.

4. *FORWARD*, *v.* 1563. [*f.* *FOR-* *pref.* 1 + *WEARY v.*] *trans.* To weary, tire out.

5. *FORWARD*, *v.* ME. [*f.* *FOR-* *pref.* 1 + *WEEP v.*] *intr.* To exhaust oneself with weeping. Of a vine. To bleed excessively. -1500.

6. *FORWARD*, *v.* ME. [*f.* *FOR-* *pref.* 1 + *WELK v.*] *trans.* To wither -1616.

7. *FORWARD*, *v.* [OE. *for-wærn*, *f.* *FOR* *pref.* + *weat*, WHY, instr. of *hwæt*, neut. of *hwa* WHO.]

A. adv. **1.** For what reason, why. **2.** With connective force: For which cause, where fore ME.

B. conj. **1.** Because; = FOR *conj.* **1.** ME **2.** = FOR *conj.* **2.** ME.

Forworn (*fɔːwɔːrn*), *pp.* *a.* 1508. [*f.* *FOR-* *pref.* 1 + *worn* *pa.* *pp.* of *WEAR v.*] Worn out, decayed, grown old.

A silly man, in simple weeds forworne SPENSER

Forwrap, *v.* ME. [*f.* *FOR-* *pref.* 1 + *WRAP v.*] *trans.* To wrap up. Also *fig.* -1571.

Al moot be seyd, and no thyng excused, be for wrapped CHAUCER.

Foryield, *v.* OE. [*f.* *FOR-* *pref.* 1 + *YIELD v.*, = *mod. Ger. vergeilen*] *trans.* To repay recompense, requite. Also *intr.* with *of*. *Phr. God*, etc. *foryield* (it.) -1560.

Forzando (*fɔːrʒəndə*), *adv.* 1828. [*It.* *f.* *forzare* to force.] *Mus.* = SPORZANDO.

Fossa (*fɔːsə*). *Pl.* *fossae*. 1830. [*L.* = 'ditch'; fem *pa.* *pp.* (with *terra* understood) of *fodere* to dig.] *Anat.* A shallow depression, pit, or cavity.

Fossane (*fɔːsə*). 1781. [*a.* *F.*; the native name is given as *fossana*] A species of weasel or genet, found in Madagascar, etc.

Fosse (*fɔːs*). ME. [*a.* *F.*, ad. *L.* *fossa* (see *Fossa*)] **1.** An excavation narrow in proportion to its length; a canal, ditch, or trench in *Fortif.*, etc., a moat. **2.** A pit -1855. **3.** *Anat.* = FOSSA. 1730.

Hence *Fossed a.* encircled with or as with a f. **4.** *Fossé* (*fɔːse*). 1708. [*F.* = late *L.* *fossatum*, neut. *pa.* *pp.* of *fossare*, freq. of *fodere*] A fosse, ditch, or sunk fence.

Fosset, *obs.* *f.* FACET, FAUCET, FORCET.

Fossette (*fɔːset*). 1848. [*a.* *F.* *fossette* dimple, dim. of *fosse*; see *FOSSE*.] A little hollow, depression, or dimple. **a.** *Zool* 1856. **b. Path.** 'A small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the centre of which is deep' (Ogilvie).

Fossick (*fɔːsɪk*), *v.* *Austral.* 1852. [*Cf.* *Fossick*, a troublesome person, *fossicking*, troublesome. *Warw.* (Halliwell)] **1. intr. in *Mining*. To search for gold by digging out crevices with knife or pick, or by working in washing-places and abandoned workings. **2. gen.** To rummage or hunt about 1887. **3. trans.** To dig out, to hunt up 1870. Hence *Fossicker*, one who fossicks, esp. a pocket-miner or a prospector for gold.**

Fossil (*fɔːsɪl*). 1569. [*a.* *F.* *fossile*, ad. *L.* *fossilis* dug up, *f.* *fodere*]

A. adj. **1.** Obtained by digging; found buried in the earth 1654. **2.** Now applied to the remains of animals and plants, belonging to past ages, and found embedded in the strata of the earth. (Commonly taken as the *sb.* used attrib.) Also *fig.* 1665. **b.** Used in names of certain mineral substances supposed to resemble organic products, as *f. copal*, *coral*, *farina* (see the *sbs.*), *f. flax*, *paper*, *wood*, *wool*, varieties of asbestos; etc. **3.** Belonging to the past, out of date; 'petrified' 1859.

1. *F. coal*, and *bitumen* 1816. **2.** The fossil Bones of an Alligator found near Whitby 1758. *fig.* Lan- guage is *f.* poetry EMERSON. **3.** *F. politicians* 1894.

B. sb. **1.** Any rock, mineral, or mineral substance dug out of the earth -1814. **2.** Now only: The remains of a plant or animal of a former geological period found in the strata of the earth 1736. **3. fig.** Something 'petrified', or incapable of growth or progress 1844.

3. When a man endures what ought to be unendur- able, he is a *f.* C. BRONTE.

Comb. *f.-ore*, fossiliferous red hematite.

Hence *Fossiliferous a.* bearing or containing fos- sils or organic remains. *Fossilism*, the scientific study of fossils (*rare*); also, the state of being a *f.* *Fossilist* (now *rare*), an authority on fossils, a palae- ontologist.

Fossilize (*fɔːsɪlaɪz*), *v.* 1794. [*f.* FOSSIL *sb.* + *-IZE*] **1.** To turn into a fossil, *trans.* and *intr.* **2. fig.** To cause to become antiquated, rigid, or fixed; rarely, to preserve as if in fos- sil form. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1856. **3. intr.** To search for fossils. LYLELL.

1. Petrifying wells do not... f. the things put into them 1854. **2.** Ten layers of birthdays on a woman's head Are apt to f. her girlish mirth Mrs. BROWNING. Hence *Fossilization*.

fortis strong.] In early use = FORTRESS, now chiefly used for 'A small fort. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Nought feared their force, that fortilage to win SPENSER.

Forté (*fɔːt*), *sb.* 1648. [a. F. *fort*: see FORT a. The fem. form of the Fr. adj. has been ignorantly substituted for the masc., cf. *locale*, etc.] 1. The strong point, that in which one excels 1682. 2. *Fencing*. The strongest part of a sword-blade. Also *fig.* 1548.

Those things are not our *f.* at Covent Garden GOLDSM. 3. *fig.* Acquainted with his 'forte' and his 'foible' DE QUINCEY.

Forté (*fɔːt*), 1724. [It. = 'strong, loud'.] *Mus.*

A. *adj.* (adv.) A direction: Strong, loud. Also *forte forte* very loud. (Abbrev. *f.*, *ff*)

B. *sb.* 'Forté' tone; a 'forte' passage 1759.

Forté-piano (*fɔːtɪpiˈano*). 1769. [It.; see FORTÉ and PIANO.]

A. *adj.* (adv.) *Mus.* A direction: Loud, then suddenly soft. (Abbrev. *fp*.)

B. *sb.* The original name of the PIANOFORTE.

Forth (*fɔːθ*). [OE. *forð*:—OTent. **furpo-*—pre-Teut. **phlo-*, f. root of FORE *adv.* + suffix *-to-*.]

A. *adv.* 1. Forwards; opp. to backwards. Also with ellipsis of *go*. 2. Onwards from a specified point—1535. 3. In ME. *forth mid*, with = 'along with'. 3. Onwards in time. Now only in *from this time* (*day*, etc.)

f. (somewhat arch.) OE. 4. Joined to a vb. with sense 'to go on doing' what the vb. denotes. Cf. *on* 1808. 4. At or to an advanced point—1485. 5. Forward, into view. Only with *bring*, *come*, *show*, and the like. Now often repl. by *out* OE. 6. Away or out from a place of origin, residence, or sojourn. Also with ellipsis of *go* (now arch.). Now often repl. by *out* OE. 7. Abroad—1507.

1. Then f. dear Countrymen *Hen. V.* II. ii. 189. 2. *Right f.* (see RIGHT a.) 3. Stretch f. hand 1602. 6. In form of Battel drawn, they issue f. DAYDEN. Maternity must f. to the streets CARLYLE.

7. Say he dines f. SHAKS.

Phrases F. of. = out of in various senses. Now only *past* or *ret.* And so f. *that* And then in regular sequence. 4. And similarly (c) Now only (like *and so on*) And the like, etcetera. 4. As or so f. as or so far (as, that).

B. *prep.* 1. Forward to, up to. Chiefly with *even*. Also in *F. that*: until—1449. 2. Forward, out or away from, out of, from out of Now rare. 1566.

See 'em f. the gates OTWAY. Poor Troy From f. her ashes shall advance her head 1592.

†C. *sb.* In *To have one's f.*: to have outlet; *fig.* to have free course, to have one's fling—1611.

D. **Forth-** in composition. In mod Eng. *forth-* is often used as a prefix in the formation of nouns of agent and action, and ppl. adjs. corresponding to the verbal phrases in which the *adv.* follows the vb. Compound vbs. formed with *forth-* are rare. See Main Words.

Forth(e), obs. f. FORD.

For that, *conj.* ME. [See FORT *prep.* VII. 2.] 1. For the reason that, because. *arch.* Distinguish the mod use of *for that* in reported speech (where both words are conjs).

2. For the purpose that; in order that—1572.

3. For that I love your daughter: I must advance the colours of my love *Merry W.* III. iv. 82. 4. He had told them to go to supper for that nothing more would be done that day MACAULAY.

†**Forthby**, *adv.* ME = FORBY *adv.* 1.—1489.

Forthcome (*fɔːθkʊm*), *v.* OE. [f. FORTH *adv.* + COME *v.*] *intr.* To come forth. Now only as a back-formation from the ppl. a.

Forthcoming (*fɔːθkʊmɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 1521. [f. FORTH *adv.* + COMING *ppl. a.*] 1. About or likely to come forth; also *simply*, coming or approaching (in time), esp. ready to appear or be produced when required. 2. Ready to make or meet advances 1835.

1. Possible but never f. claimants 1893.

†**Forthgo**, *v.* [OE. *forþgān*: see FORTH *adv.* and GO.] 1. *intr.* To go forth. Occas. w. cogn. obj. Of day, night, etc.: To pass away, pass.—1600. 2. To come forth as from a source—ME.

Forthgoing (*fɔːθgəʊɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. FORTH *adv.* + GOING *vbl. sb.*] A going forth.

Forthgoing (*fɔːθgəʊɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* rare. 1851. [f. as prec. + GOING *ppl. a.*] That goes forth, esp. disposed to make advances, enthusiastic.

†**Forthink**, *v.* [Two words: a. OE. *forþencan* (f. FOR- *pref.* + *þencan* to THINK), b. f. FOR- *pref.* + OE. *þyncan* to seem.]

1. f. OE. *þyncan*. 1. *trans.* To displease—1535. 2. *impers.* and quasi-*impers.* (It) for thinks (me, him, etc.): I, etc., feel regret, repent. Const. *of*, *for*, or *that*.—1588.

1. A thing that might the forthenke CHAUCER. 2. It forthenke me sore that I have sinned 1588.

II. f. OE. *þencan*. 1. a. *trans.* To despise or neglect. OE. only. b. *intr.* To be reluctant—ME. 2. *trans.* To think upon with pain; to regret—1704. 3. *refl.* To change one's mind, to repent, be sorry. Also *intr.* for *refl.*—1599.

Forthputting (*fɔːθpʊtɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1640. [f. FORTH *adv.* + PUTTING *vbl. sb.*] 1. The action of putting forth. 2. U.S. Obtrusive behaviour 1851.

Forthputting (*fɔːθpʊtɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 1570. [f. FORTH *adv.* + PUTTING, *pr. pple.* of PUT *v.*] That puts forth; esp. that puts oneself forward, forward, obtrusive. (Now chiefly U.S.)

Forthright (*fɔːθraɪt*, *fɔːθpɹaɪt*), rarely *rights*. OE. [f. FORTH *adv.* + RIGHT *a.* and *adv.*]

A. *adv.* 1. Directly forward. a. Straightway ME.

1. F. upon his steed [he] Leapt SWINBURNE.

B. *adj.* 1. Proceeding in a straight course, straight forward OE. 2. *fig.* Going straight to the point; also, unhesitating 1855.

2. The home-thrust of a f. word LOWELL.

C. *sb.* A straight course or path (*lit* and *fig.*). Chiefly after Shakespeare.

Here's a maze road indeede Through fourth rights and meanders *Temp.* III. iii. 3.

Hence **Forthrightness**, straightforwardness.

Forward, *wards*. Obs. exc. arch. [OE. *forþweard*, f. FORTH *adv.* + *WARD*.]

A. *adv.* 1. Of place: Onward(s), forward ME. 2. Of time: 1a. Continually, prospectively. OE. only. b. For the future onwards OE.

B. *adj.* = FORWARD a. 1470.

Forthwith (*fɔːθwɪð*, *wɪð*), *adv.* 1450. [For *forth with* (*prep.*) = earlier *forth mid*, along with, see FORTH *adv.* 2.b.] Immediately, at once, without delay or interval.

When a defendant is ordered to plead f., he must plead within twenty-four hours WHARTON. So †**Forthwithal** *adv.* (in same sense)

†**For-thy**, *conj.* [OE. *forþi*, *forðy*, f. FOR *prep.* + *þy*, instr. of THE] For this reason, therefore—1647. Hence *F. that*, earlier *f. the*, because.

Fortieth (*fɔːtɪəθ*), *a.* (sb.) [OE. *fēortigoda*, f. FORTY on the analogy of TENTH] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal forty

Phr *The f. man*: one man in forty *F. part*: one of forty equal parts of anything. Also *absol.* and quasi-*sb.*

Fortifiable (*fɔːtɪfəbəl*), *a.* 1609. [f. FORTIFY *v.* + *-ABLE*; cf. *F. fortifiable*.] That may be fortified

Fortification (*fɔːtɪfɪkəˈʃən*). 1489. [a. F., ad. L. *fortificationem*.] 1. The action of fortifying in senses of the vb. 1530. 2. *Milit.* A defensive work; a wall, earthwork, tower, etc. Chiefly collect. pl. 1489. b. *transf.* and *fig.* A means of defence 1586.

2. To make Bulwerkes Bayes, and all other fortifications 1532. Comb. f. *agate*, a variety of agate showing, when polished, markings well described by the name.

Fortifier (*fɔːtɪfaɪə*). 1552. [f. next + *-ER*.] One who or that which fortifies; one who constructs fortifications; a supporter, upholder.

Fortify (*fɔːtɪfaɪ*), *v.* ME. [ad. F. *fortifier*, ad. L. *fortificare*, f. *fortis* strong; see *-FY*.]

1. *trans.* To strengthen structurally 1450; to impart strength or vigour to ME. 2. To render more powerful or effective—1725. 3. To strengthen mentally or morally 1477; to confirm, add support to ME. 4. *intr.* To grow strong—1660.

1. To f. a Fabrick with Pitch 1697, a ship with additional timbers 1820. To f. the stomach 1849. 2. He fortified Bordeaux with Englishmen and victuals

HALL. 3. Timidity was fortified by pride GIBSON. A charge, fortified by particulars H. MARTINEAU.

II. To strengthen against attack. 1. *trans.* To provide with defensive works ME. Also *transf.* 2. To put in a position of defence 1548. 3. *intr.* To establish a position of defence Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1570.

1. The houses have yec broken downe to fortifie the wall *Ist.* xxii. 10. 3. For such a time do I now for tise Against confounding Ages cruell knife SHAKS.

Fortilage, *fortilless*, obs. f. FORTALICE.

†**Fortin**, 1706 [a. F., dim of *fort*.] A small fort, a field-fort—1744

†**Fortissimo**, *adv.* 1724. [It., superl. of *forte*; see FORTÉ.] *Mus.* Very loud. (Abbrev. *ff.*, *fort.*, or *fortiss.*) Also quasi-*adv.* and as *s.*

Fortition, a spurious word see SORTITION.]

Fortitude (*fɔːtɪtʊd*). 1500. [a. F., ad. L. *fortitudo*; see FORT a.] 1. Physical or structural strength—1703. 2. Moral strength or courage. Now only in passive sense Firmness in the endurance of pain or adversity. (One of the cardinal virtues.) 1500.

1. The F. of the place is best knowne to you *Oth.* I. iii. 222. 2. She could bear the disappointments of other people with tolerable f. DICKENS. So **Fortitudinous** a. endowed with or characterized by f.

Fortlet (*fɔːrtlɪt*) ME. [f. FORT *sb.* + *-LET*.] A small fort.

Fortnight (*fɔːtnaɪt*). [Contr. f. OE. *fourte-niht* vbl. fourteen nights. Cf. SENNIGHT, and see *Tacitus Germania* xi for the ancient Germanic method of reckoning by nights.]

A period of fourteen nights; two weeks Phr. *This day, Monday, f. Monday was* (a), etc. f. a fortnight from (this day), etc.]

Fortnightly (*fɔːtnaɪθli*) 1800. [f. prec. + *-LY*.]

A. *adj.* Happening or appearing once in a fortnight.

B. *adv.* Once in a fortnight

†**Fortread**, *v.* [OE. *fortredan*; see FORT *pref.* and TREAD *v.*] *trans.* To tread down to destroy by trampling—1450.

In belle schulle hay be allorture of deucle, CHAUCER.

Fortress (*fɔːtrɪs*), *sb.* ME [a. OF. *forteresse* strength, a strong place, f. *fort* strong a var. of FORTALICE.] A military stronghold fortified place; now chiefly, one capable of receiving a large force; often applied to a strongly fortified town. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Fortress (*fɔːtrɪs*), *v.* 1542. [f. prec. *sb.*] To furnish with a fortress or fortifications, to protect with or as with a fortress. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

Fortuitous (*fɔːtʃʊəs*), *a.* 1653. [f. L. *fortuitus*, f. *forte* by chance, f. *fort* + *-OUS*] That happens or is produced by fortune or chance; accidental, casual.

A f. rencontre SCOTT. Phr. *F. concourse* of atoms see CONCOURSE *f. event* (Law) 'a term in the civil law applied to denote that which happens by a cause which cannot be resisted. Or it is that which neither of the parties has occasioned or could prevent' BOUVIER.

Hence **Fortuitously** *adv.*, *-ness*.

Fortuity (*fɔːtʃʊɪti*). 1747 [neg. f. L. *fortuitus*; see prec. and *-ITY*.] Fortuitous character; accident, chance; an accidental occurrence.

Fortunate (*fɔːtʃʊnət*), *a.* (sb.) ME. [ad. L. *fortunatus*; see FORTUNE *v.*] 1. Favoured by fortune; possessed of or receiving good fortune. lucky, prosperous. Const. *to* and *inf.* 2. Bringing or presaging good fortune; auspicious, favourable, lucky ME. 3. *absol.* or *sb.* A fortunate person or thing; esp. in *Astrol.* a fortunate planet, sign, etc. 1614

1. Burleigh (f. to save the best of Queens) 1705 *Fortunate Islands* (= L. *Fortunate Insulae*), fabulous isles of the Western Ocean, the abode of the blessed dead. Also *fig.* 2. A f. omen 1741, day 1841, circumstance 1849. 3. The f. are satisfied with the position of this world GIBSON. Hence **Fortunate ly** *adv.*, *-ness*.

†**Fortunate**, *v.* ME. [f. L. *fortunatus*, *fortunare*; see FORTUNE *v.* and *-ATE*.] *trans.* To make fortunate, prosper. Also *absol.*—1792.

Fortune (*fɔːtʃʊn*), *sb.* ME. [a. F., ad. L. *fortuna*, related to *fortis*, *fortis* chance, and *ferre* to BEAR.] 1. Chance, hap, or luck, regarded as a cause of events and changes in men's affairs. Often (after L.) personified as a goddess, having for emblem a wheel; betokening vicissitude.

tude. †2. A chance, hap, accident, an adventure -1726; a mishap, disaster -1627. 3. The chance or luck (good or bad) which falls or is to fall to any one. Also in *pl. ME*. b. Attributed to things, purposes, undertakings 1665. 4. *absol.* (= good fortune) *ME*. 5. One's condition or standing in life; often *absol.* a prosperous condition. Also *pl.* 1600. 6. Amount of wealth; *concr.* wealth, substance, formerly also *pl.* Also (with *a* and *pl*) an ample stock of wealth. 1596. †7 Short for. A woman of fortune; an heiress -1823. 8. *Astrol.* A name for the planets Jupiter and Venus 1671.

1 The chances of the world also, That we f. clepen o Gower. You have f on yours de JUNIOR Phr. *The f. of war.* Soldier of f. one who fought for pay in any country or state that would employ him; also, one who has risen from the ranks by merit. 3 Chiefie the mould of a Mans f. is in himself Bacon. Phr. *To try one's f.* To tell a person his f. To tell fortunes. 4 Your f., and Merit both, have been Eminent Bacon. 5 My pride fell with my fortunes A.P.L. i. ii. 253. Phr. *To make one's f.* 6 He paid much too dear for his Wife's f., by taking her Person into the bargain CLARENDON. Phr. *To make a one's f.* Men of rank and f. BERKELEY.

Comb. f-book, 'a book consulted to know f. or future events' (f); -hunter, one who seeks to win a f. esp. by marriage; -tell v., to tell fortunes, -teller, one who tells fortunes; -telling *abl. sb.*, the practice of telling fortunes.

Fortune (fɔːtʃən), *v.* *ME*. [a. OF. *fortunare*, ad. L. *fortunare* to make fortunate, f. *fortuna*; see *piec.*] †1. *trans.* To assign a (certain) fortune to -1606. 2. To endow with a fortune; to dower, *rare*, 1748. †3. *intr.* Of events, etc.: To happen, chance, occur -1739. b. *impers.* 1462. †4. With person or thing as subject: To happen or chance to be or to do (something) -1798.

3 b. It so fortune, that he was taken by pirates at sea BACON. Hence †**Fortune** *adv.* haply, perchance.

Fortuned (fɔːtʃənd), *pp. a.* Now *rare*. *ME*. [f. FORTUNE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Having fortune (of a specified kind); also, possessed of a fortune.

The full Fortun'd Caesar Ant. & Cl. iv. xv. 24. **Fortuneless**, *a.* 1596. [See -LESS.] Without (good) fortune, luckless. Also, destitute of a fortune.

†**Fortunize**, *v. rare* 1596. [f. FORTUNE *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To regulate the fortunes of; to make fortunate -1652.

†**Fortunous**, *a.* *ME*. [a. OF. *fortunus*; see -OUS.] 1. Fortuitous. CHAUCER. 2. Successful 1470.

Forty (fɔːti). [OE *fīrwertig*; see FOUR and -TY.]

A. adj. The cardinal number equal to four tens. Symbols 40, xl, or XL. Also used indefinitely to express a large number.

On faire ground I could beat fortie of them SHAKS. B. sb. 1. The age of 40 years 1732. 2. A yacht of forty tons burden 1894.

Phrases. *The forties*: the years between forty and fifty of a century or of one's life. *The forty*, a designation applied to certain bodies from the number of their members; e.g. to several courts of justice in the Venetian republic; to the French Academy, and (occas.) to the Royal Academy of Arts in London. *The running forties*: the rough part of the Atlantic Ocean between 40° and 50° north latitude; more freq., the part of the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans between 40° and 50° south latitude.

Comb. *F. spot*, the Tasmanian name for a bird, *Pezodolus quadrangulus* (Gould); -tonner = B. 2. **Forty-five**, *the Forty-five*: the year 1745, and the Jacobite rebellion of that year.

Forum (fɔːrəm). 1460. 1. The public place or market-place of a city. In ancient Rome the place of assembly for judicial and other public business. Also *fig.* 2. A court, tribunal 1848. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1690.

1. Rienzi. The forum's champion, and the people's chief BYRON. 2. Phr. *Law of the f.* the legal rules of a particular court or jurisdiction. Limitation and prescription are applied only according to the law of the f. PARSONS. *fig.* In the f. of conscience (= L. *in foro conscientie*) 1874.

Forwaker (d): see FOR-*pref.* 1 b b.

Forwader, *v.* Now *arch.* or *Sc.* *ME*. [f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + WANDER.] To weary oneself with wandering; to wander far and wide.

Forward (fɔːrwəd). [OE *for(e)ward* *adj.* and *adv.* - see FOR-*adv.* and -WARD.]

A. adj. †1. In OE. The front, first, or earliest part of (anything). 2. Near, at, or belonging to the fore-part 1601; that lies in front 1643. 3. Onward, also 'outward' as opp. to 'return' 1603. 4. *Comm.* Prospective, relating to future produce 1883. 5. That is in an advanced state or condition; early. Chiefly *predicative*. 1526. 6. Ready, prompt, eager, esp. with const. to 1523. b. *transf.* and *fig.* of things. ? Obs. 1605. 7. Precocious 1591. 8. In bad sense: Presumptuous; bold, unmodest 1561. 9. Of persons: Advanced, extreme; in mod. use, aggressive 1608.

2. Let's take the instant by the f. top SHAKS. The f. horizon KINGLAKE. The f. sight of a gun 1876. 3. The f. path CARY. *F. play* (in Cricket) the method of playing f. see the *adv.* 3 (quot.) 5 As the most f. Bud is eaten by the Canker ere it blow SHAKS. 6 How fondly dost thou spur a f. Horse SHAKS. F to give C. MATHEW. A wood very f. to grow De Foe. 7 It will be a f. cock that croweth in the shell LVLV. 8. A f. prating corcomb T. BROWNE. 9. Outrage and dynamite, and what are generally known as f. measures 1887.

B. adv. 1. Towards the future. Now only in phrases from this day (time, etc.) f. OE b. *Comm.* For future delivery or payment 1882

†2. Onward or farther in a series -1663. 3. Towards the front 1513. 4. Towards what is in front; (moving) onwards, on. Also with ellipsis of some part of the vb. go *ME*. b. Ahead 1838. 5. To the front or to a prominent position, into view 1611. 6. At a point or position which is beyond or farther than another 1523. Of time: In advance 1571. 7. *Naut.* At or towards the fore-part of a vessel 1630. 8. *fig.* Onward, so as to progress or advance 1513.

1. Phr. *To look f.* b. Maize still a dear, but cheaper f. (mod.) 2. Phr. *And so f.* = and so forth, et cetera 3. Phr. *To play f.* (in Cricket) to reach f. so as to play short-pitched balls. 5. Phr. *To bring f. To come f. To put f.* 6. Now f. with your tale Lenz iii. ii. 91. Phr. *To go f.* to be going on.

C. sb. [The *adj.* used *absol.*] †1. The fore, front, or first part -*ME*. †2. *Wrestling*. A throw which causes the opponent to fall forward -1612. 3. *Football, Hockey*, etc. One who plays in the front line; one of the 'forwards', as opp. to 'backs' (see BACK *sb.*) 1879.

Hence **Forwardly** *adv.* (and a), -ness.

Forward (fɔːrwəd), *v.* 1596 [f. FORWARD *adv.*] 1. *trans.* To help forward, to advance, hasten, promote, urge on. Also, 'to set on foot' (*rare*). 2. To accelerate the growth of (plants) 1626. 3. To send to an ulterior destination. In *Comm.* often loosely, to dispatch. 1757. 4. *Bookbinding*. To get (a sewed book) ready for the finisher by putting a plain cover on 1892

1. To f. its interests FREEMAN. 2. Of Efficacy to f. the Flowers 1707. 3. Forwarded this day to your address per S.W.R. three boxes marked [etc.] (mod.) Hence **Forwarder**, one who or that which forwards; *spec.* in sense 4. **Forwarding**, *abl. sb.* 1635. [f. *prec.* + -ING.] 1. The action of FORWARD *v.* in various senses. 2. *Bookbinding*. The operation of putting a plain cover on a book previously sewn, and preparing it for the 'finisher' 1893. 3. *attrib.*, as f. room, etc.; f. agent, merchant, one whose business is the receiving and shipment or transmission of goods.

Forwards (fɔːrwərdz). *ME*. [f. FORWARD; see -WARDS.]

A. adv. = FORWARD *adv.* (As dist. from *forward*, the form *forwards* expresses a definite direction in contrast with other directions. But in some contexts either form may be used.) He was backwards and f. constantly DICKENS. †*B. adj.* = FORWARD *a. rare*. -1626. †**Forwa-rn**, *forewa-rn*, *v.* [OE. *forwærnan*; see FOR-*pref.* 1 and WARN *v.*] *trans.* To prohibit, forbid -1820.

He did not know that the thing had been forewa-rn LAMB.

†**Forwa-ste**, *v.* 1563. [f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + WASTE *v.*] = WASTE *v.* -1630

Forewary (fɔːwəri), *v.* Obs. or *arch.* Also *fore*. *ME*. [f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + WEARY *v.*] *trans.* To weary, tire out.

†**Forewee-p**, *v.* *ME*. [f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + WEEP *v.*] *intr.* To exhaust oneself with weeping. Of a vine: To bleed excessively. -1500.

†**Forwelk**, *v.* *ME*. [f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + WELK *v.*] *trans.* To weather -1616.

†**Forwhy**. [OE. *for-hwyl*, f. FOR-*pref.* + *hwyl*, WHY, instr. of *hwæt*, neut. of *hwā* WHO.]

A. adv. 1. For what reason, why. 2. With connective force: For which cause, wherefore *ME*.

B. conj. 1. Because; = FOR *conj.* 1. *ME* 2. = FOR *conj.* 2. *ME*.

Forworn (fɔːwɔːn), *pp. a.* 1508. [f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + *worn* *pa.* pp. of WEAR *v.*] Worn out, decayed, grown old.

A silly man, in simple weedes forworne SPENSER.

†**Forwra-p**, *v.* *ME*. [f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + WRAP *v.*] *trans.* To wrap up. Also *fig.* -1571.

Al moot be seyd, and no thynge excused, ne for wrapped CHAUCER.

†**Foryield**, *v.* OE [f. FOR-*pref.* 1 + YIELD *v.*; = mod. Ger. *vergeilen*] *trans.* To repay recompense, requite. Also *intr.* with *of*. Phr. *God, etc. foryield* (it.) -1560.

†**Forzando** (fɔːtsaːndo), *adv.* 1828. [It. f. *forzare* to force.] *Mus.* = SFORZANDO.

†**Fossa** (fɔːsə). *Pl. fossae*. 1830. [L. = 'ditch'; fem. pa. pp. (with *terra* understood) of *fodere* to dig.] *Anat.* A shallow depression, pit, or cavity.

Fossane (fɔːsən). 1781. [a. F.; the native name is given as *foussa*] A species of weasel or genet, found in Madagascar, etc.

Fosse (fɔːs). *ME*. [a. F., ad. L. *fossa* (see FOSSA).] 1. An excavation narrow in proportion to its length; a canal, ditch, or trench, in *Fortif.*, etc., a moat. †2. A pit -1855. 3. *Anat.* = FOSSA. 1730.

Hence **Fossed** *a.* encircled with or as with a f. †**Fosse** (fo se). 1708. [F. :-late L. *fissatum*, neut. pa. pp. of *fossare*, freq. of *fodere*] A fosse, ditch, or sunk fence.

Fosset, obs. f. FACET, FAUCET, FORCET.

Fossette (fɔːse t). 1848. [a. F. *fossette* dimple, dim. of *fosse*; see FOSSE] A little hollow, depression, or dimple a. *Zool.* 1856. b. *Path.* 'A small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the centre of which is deep' (Ogilvie).

Fossick (fɔːsɪk), *v.* *Austral.* 1852. [cf. *Fossick*, a troublesome person, *fossicking* troublesome. *Warw.* (Halliwell).] 1. *intr.* in *Mining*. To search for gold by digging out crevices with knife or pick, or by working in washing-places and abandoned workings. 2. *gen.* To rummage or hunt about 1887. 3. *trans.* To dig out, to hunt up 1870. Hence **Fossicker**, one who fossicks, esp. a pocket-miner or a prospector for gold.

Fossil (fɔːsɪl). 1569. [a. F. *fossile*, ad. L. *fossilis* dug up, f. *fodere*]

A. adj. 1. Obtained by digging; found buried in the earth 1654. 2. Now applied to the remains of animals and plants, belonging to past ages, and found embedded in the strata of the earth. (Commonly taken as the *sb.* used *attrib.*) Also *fig.* 1665. b. Used in names of certain mineral substances supposed to resemble organic products, as f. *copal*, *coke*, *farina* (see the *sbs.*); f. *flax*, *paper*, *wood*, *wool*, varieties of asbestos, etc. 3. Belonging to the past, out of date; 'petrified' 1839.

2 F coal, and bitumen 1816. 2 The fossil Bones of an Alligator found near Whitby 1758. *fig.* Language is f. poetry EMERSON. 3. F politicians 1894.

B. sb. 1. Any rock, mineral, or mineral substance dug out of the earth -1814. 2. Now only: The remains of a plant or animal of a former geological period found in the strata of the earth 1736. 3. *fig.* Something 'petrified', or incapable of growth or progress 1844.

3. When a man endures what ought to be unendurable, he is a f. C. BRONTE.

Comb. f-ore, fossiliferous red hematite. Hence **Fossiliferous** *a.* bearing or containing fossils or organic remains. **Fossilism**, the scientific study of fossils (*rare*); also, the state of being a f. **Fossilist** (now *rare*), an authority on fossils, a palaeontologist.

Fossilize (fɔːsɪlaɪz), *v.* 1794. [f. FOSSIL *sb.* + -IZE.] 1. To turn into a fossil. *trans.* and *intr.* 2. *fig.* To cause to become antiquated, rigid, or fixed; rarely, to preserve as if in fossil form. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1856. 3. *intr.* To search for fossils. LVELL.

1. 'Petrifying walls' do not... f. the things put into them 1834. 2. Ten layers of birthdays on a woman's head Are apt to f. her girlish mirth Mrs. BROWNING. Hence **Fossilization**.

Fossiology. 1776. [Incorrectly f. FOSSIL sb. + LOGY.] That branch of sciences which treats of fossils, palaeontology; also, a treatise on this -1812. So **Fossilologist**, one who studies f. vars. **Fossiology** (*rare*), **Fossilological**, **Fossilologist**.

Fossor (*fōsōr*). 1854. [L.] An officer of the early Church charged with the burial of the dead.

Fossorial (*fōsōriāl*). 1836. [f. L. *fossorius*, f. *fossor*, *fodere* + AL.]

A. adj. 1. Having a faculty of digging, burrowing, fodicent. 2. Of or pertaining to fodicent animals, adapted for burrowing 1845.

F. Hymenoptera, a family of insects called *Fossorata*.

B. sb. A fossorial animal 1855.

var. **Fossorivorous a.**

Fossula (*fōsilā*). 1843. [L., dim. of *fossa*. see FOSSA.] A small fossa; *spec.* in *Anat.* and *Zool.* (see next).

Fossulate (*fōsilāt*), *a* 1839. [f. L. *fossula* (see prec.) + -ATE.] *Anat.* and *Zool.* Having one or more long narrow grooves or depressions.

Foster (*fōstar*), *sb.* 1. *Obs.* exc. in *Comb.* [OE. *fōstar*, f. (*ult.*) root **fōt-* (see FOOD) + instr. suffix -*st-*.] 1. Food, nourishment -1670.

2. Guardianship, keeping *At f.* at nurse (with a foster-parent) -1861. 3. Offspring -1513; also, a foster-child, nursing -1855.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as F-BROTHER, -SISTER; CHILD, -SON. Also F-FATHER, -MOTHER, hence, *f-city*, -*earth*. 1582.

Foster, sb. 2. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [OE. (*cilt-*) *fōt* in nurse; see prec.] A foster-parent, nurse.

Foster, sb. 3. ME. [contr. f. FORESTER] - FORESTER. -1607.

Foster (*fōstar*), *v.* [OE. *fōstrian*, f. *fōstar*, *Foster sb. 1.*] *tr.* *trans.* To supply with food; to nourish, feed, support -1719. Also *fig.* +2.

To bring up with parental care; often, to be a foster-parent to -1697. 3. To nurse, tend with care; to cherish ME. 4. To encourage, help to grow; to promote the development of ME.

1. One, bred but of Almes, and foster'd with cold dyes *Cymb.* II. II. 119. 2. Some say, that Ravens f. forlorne children *SNAPS*. 3. Her idle poore fader fostered she *CHAUCER*. 4. To f. a system of concealment *BURNS*, an insurrection 1844, enemies *DICKENS*, superstitions 1885.

Hence **Fosterage**, the action, also the office or charge, of fostering (another's child); the condition of being a foster-child; the custom of putting (a child) under a foster-mother; the action of encouraging **Fosterer**, a nurse, foster-parent; one who cherishes, favours, or promotes the growth of (anything); in *Anglo-Irish*, a foster-brother. **Fosterling** *adv.* **Fosterment**, food, nourishment, subsistence.

Foster-brother. [OE. *fōster-brōðor*, f. *Foster sb. 1.*] A male child nursed at the same breast as, or reared with, another of different parentage.

Foster-child. [OE. *fōsterchild*.] A nursing.

Foster-father. [OE. *fōsterfeder*, f. *Foster sb. 1.*] a. One who performs the duty of a father to another's child. b. The husband of a nurse.

Fosterling (*fōstərling*). [OE. *fōsturling*, see *Foster sb. 1.* and -LING.] A foster-child.

Foster-mother. [OE. *fōster-mōðor*, f. *Foster sb. 1.*] A woman who nurses and brings up another's child, either as an adoptive mother or as a nurse.

Foster-nurse. 1607. [f. *Foster sb. 1.*] A nurse who brings up another's child as her own.

Foster-sister. 1649. [f. as prec.] A female child nursed at the same breast as, or reared with, another of different parentage.

Foster-son. 1450. [f. as prec.] One brought up as a son though not a son by birth.

Fostress (*fōstres*). 1603. [see -ESS.] A female who fosters (see *Foster v.*).

Fother (*fōðar*), *sb.* [OE. *fōðer* - WGer. **fōþr(o)*.] The root is taken to be an ablaut var. of *fap-* to stretch out; see *FATHOM*. 1. A load; a cart-load, hence, a mass, a lot. 2. *pec.* A definite weight a. of lead - 9 cwt. ME. b. of coals 7½ cwt. 607

Fother (*fōðar*), *v.* Also **fodder**. 1789 [prob. ad. Du. *voedern* (now *voeren*), or L.G. *fodern* = Ger. *futtern* to line.] *Naut.* 1. *trans.*

To cover (a sail) thickly with oakum, rope yarn, or the like, with the view of getting some of it sucked into a leak, over which the sail is drawn.

2. To stop a leak by this method 1800. Hence **Fother** (*fodder*) *sb.* the material used for fothering.

Fotive a. [f. L. *fot-*, ppl. stem of *fovere* + -IVE.] Cherishing, warming. T. CARREW.

Fotmal. ME. only. [app. a use of OE *fotmāl*, foot measure.] A weight used for lead, app. about 70 lb.

Fout (*fū*), *a.* Sc. 1535. [var. of FULL *a.*] Drink.

Foudroyant (*fudrō'ant*, Fr. *foudre*), *a.* 1840 [a. F., f. *foudroyer* to strike with or as with lightning.] 1. Thundering, stunning; also, dazzling. 2. *spec.* in *Path.* of a disease: Beginning suddenly in a very severe form.

Fouga-de. 1643. [a. F., ad. It. *jugala*] = **FOUGASSE**; also *fig.* -1827

Fougasse (*fuga*), 1832. [a. F.] 'A small mine from 6 to 12 feet underground, charged either with powder or loaded shells' (Voyle)

Fought (*fōt*), *ppl. a.* 1550. [pa. pple. of FIGHT *v.*] in senses of the vb. in attrib. use usually with advs, as *well-f.* var. **Foughten.** *arch.*

Fougue (*fōg*). Also **fogue**. 1660. [a. F., ad. It. *foga*.] Fury; ardour, impetuosity -1583.

Foul (*foul*). [OE. *fūll* - OE. *fūll*, f. root **fou-* - Aryan **ph-* (in Skr. *pā* to stink, Gr. *πνέω*, L. *pus*, etc.)]

A. adj. 1. Grossly offensive to the senses, physically loathsome. 2. Charged with offensive matter; (of a carcass) tainted with disease ME.

Thy place of doom obscure and foule *MILN.*

The f. disease or evil: (a) epilepsy, (b) syphilis.

II. Opp. to CLEAN a. II. 1. Dirty, soiled, 'covered with or full of dirt or mire. Now chiefly: Disgustingly dirty, filthy. OE. 2. **†**Of handwriting: Blotted, illegible. *F. copy:* a first copy, defaced by corrections (now *rare*). *F. proof:* one marked with many faults. 1467

3. Charged with debasing or noxious matter, discoloured 1535. 4. Of food: Coarse, gross, rank; unclean, putrid. Hence applied to the eating, or the eaters, of such food. 1713.

5. Clogged, choked, or encumbered with something foreign 1470. 6. *Path.* Of the tongue: Furred 1800.

6. Morally or spiritually polluted, abominable, wicked OE. 7. Of speech: Obscene; also, disgustingly abusive OE. 8. Applied to fish immediately after spawning (*mod.*).

1. *pe* way was foule 1450. 2. By cause of the foule wrytyn and interlynynge 1467. *F. bill of health* see *BILL sb.*

3. The deime is f. and turbid as the Avon 1756. Workings charged with f. gas 1885. 5. *F. bottom* (*Naut.*), the bottom of the sea if rocky, or unsafe from wrecks. Also of a ship. Having the bottom overgrown with seaweed, shell-fish, etc. *F. coast*, one beset by reefs and breakers. *F. ground*, synonymous with *f. bottom*. 6. Babylon the great is become . . . the hold of every f. spirit *Rev.* viii. 2

A count f. with all the vices of the Restoration *MACAULAY* *F. friend*, see *FRIEND* *F. thief*, the devil

7. Foule speech deserves a double hate 1530. *F. songs* 1833. *A. f. mouth* 1834, tongue 1852.

III. Opp. to FAIR a. 1. Ugly. Now *rare* in literary use. ME. 2. Disgraceful, ignominious, shameful ME. 3. *Sporting* and *Games*.

Contrary to rule, irregular, unfair; said also of the player 4. Of the weather, etc.: Unfavourable, wet and stormy ME. 5. Of the wind. Contrary 1726

6. Of a means or procedure, language, etc.: Harsh, rough, violent ME. 7. *Naut.* (opp. to *clear*): 'Entangled, embarrassed, or contrary to' (Adm Smyth). *Const.* of *vim*. 1627.

1. My face is foule with weeping *Job* xvi. 16. A foule noyse *HOLLAND*. 2. A f. charge 1755, deed *SCOTT* 3. A f. blow 1797. *F. riding* 1892. *Phr. F. ball* (*Baseball*), a ball that falls outside the lines drawn from the home base through the first and third bases. *F. play* unfair conduct in a game; *transf.* unfair or treacherous (and often violent) dealing. 4. In foule weather at my books to sit *WATTS*. 5. In the teeth of a f. wind 1883. 6. War is a f. game *BYRON*.

- *Ph-* *To fall*, - *f-* *f-* *see* *two* - *ba*. *F. birth* when a litter in the ha. *f. another* she f. on the latter a *L. birth* *Sm* *f. anchor* *ti*

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anchor when it hooks some other anchor, wreck, or cable, or when the slack cable is entangled about the upper fluke of it. Also, the badge of the British Admiralty.

B. sb. [The adj. used *absol.* or *ellipt.*] 1. That which is foul; something foul OE. 2. A disease in the feet of cattle and sheep. Also in dogs. 1523. 3. (Partly f. FOUL *v.*) A collision or entanglement, *esp.* in riding, rowing, running, etc. In *Baseball*. A foul hit. 1754

1. *F. default* (see *FAIR sb.*) 3. To claim a f. to allege unfair action on the part of an opponent, and claim the penalty.

C. adv. In a foul manner, in various senses (see the adj.) ME

Foul (*foul*), *v.* 1. [In form repr. OE. *fūhan* *Intr.* In the trans. use, prob. a new formation.] 1. *intr.* To be or become foul. 2. *trans.* To render filthy or dirty; to defile ME. 3

fig. To pollute (with guilt); to dishonour, disgrace ME 4. To make ugly; to deface, disfigure ME. 5. Chiefly *Naut.* To cause to become entangled. Also, to jam or block to make (a sea bottom) foul or obstructed. 17 6

b. *intr.* To get foul 1857. c. *trans.* To run foul of 1839. 6. *Sporting* and *Games*. To handle or strike an opponent in a foul manner *Baseball* To hit a foul ball

1. Prince's brush-loader fouls in the propert on [etc.] 1883. 2. To f. a snook *SWIN*. 3. With hands not fouled with confiscation *BENKE*. 5. A ship fouled her propeller 1892

6. The chain fouled on the windlass 1800 c. She fouled the pier 1859.

†Foul fowle. *v.* 2 ME. [a. F. *fouler* to tread] *trans.* To trample, tread, tread down -1043

Foulard (*foulard*, *intr.*), 1864. [a. F.] 1. A thin flexible material of silk, or of silk and cotton. 2. A handkerchief of this 1879.

Foulder, v. 1559. [ad. OF. *foullir*, f. *foullir*; see next.] *trans.* To flash or thunder forth. Also *absol.* -1594.

Fouly (*fau lī*), *adv.* OE. [f. FOUL *a* + -LY, in OE. *fūllice*.] In a foul manner; filthily ME., hideously ME., abominably, cruelly, treacherously ME.; obscenely OL, insultingly ME.; + grievously -1635.

F. murdered Miss BRADSHAW, slandered *MACAULAY*

Foul-mouthed (*fau lmu d*), *a* 1596 [f. FOUL *a.* + MOUTH + -ED.] Using obscene, profane, or scurrilous language. Hence *Foul-mouthedness*.

Foulness (*fau lnes*). ME. [f. FOUL *a* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being foul (see FOUL *a.*). Also *comb.* Foul matter.

The f. of the linen Perves, of the Ways and Weather *PENN.* *coner* Foulnesses without number 1790

Foumart. [ME. *fūmart* - OH. **fūl* *meard* (*fūl*, FOUL *a.* + *meard* marten).] 1. The polecat (*Putorius putorius*) ME. 2. *attrib.* as *f.-skin*; *f.-dog*, a dog used for hunting the

Found (*faund*), *v.* 1540. [f. FOUND *v.*] The process of founding (metal, etc.)

†of f (Sc) = of cast metal; Crown-bow, bagbut of f. SCOTT.

Found: *pa. pple.* of FIND *v.*

Found (*faund*), *v.* 1. *Pa. t.* and *ppl.* **found**-ed. ME. [a. F. *founder* - L. *fundare*, f. *fundus* bottom, foundation.] 1. *trans.* To lay the base or substructure of; to set on a firm ground or base; to base, ground. Also *refl.* and *intr.* (for *refl.*)

b. To serve as the base of 1690 2. To begin the building of, be the first builder of ME 3. *fig.* To originate, create, initiate ML

†b. To endow -1612. †4. To fasten or attach to. Also *fig.* -1641.

1. It fell not, for it was founded upon a rock *Matt* vii. 25. Our understanding cannot in this body

1. itself but on sensible things. *MILN.* 1. upon the evidence of his senses 1882. b. A folio Common-place

Found the whole pile of all his works the *INSE PUIS*

2. I founded palaces, and planted bowers *PRIOR* 3 To f. a school of novelists L. STRATHAN.

Found (*faund*), *v.* 2 ME. [ad. F. *fondre* - L. *fundere* to pour, melt, *FUND*] + *trans.* To mix together 2. To melt (metal) and run it into a mould; to form (an article) by running molten metal into a mould; to cast 1562. b

To melt or fuse (the materials for making glass), to make (glass) by melting the materials in a furnace 1782

2. Veins of mineral. Whereof to f. their balls Of massive run *MILN.* Hence **Founding** *vb. sb.*

Found (*faund*), *vb. sb.* ME. ad I

f. nd *unum* see **FOUND** The action

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of founding or building upon a firm substructure; the state or fact of being founded. Also *fig.* 2. *esp.* The establishing of an institution, together with provision for its perpetual maintenance ME. 1b. The charter of establishment or incorporation -1546. 3. That which is founded or established by endowment, an endowed institution (e.g. a monastery, college, or hospital) 1573 b. The endowment ME. 4. The solid ground, basis, or principle, on which anything (material or immaterial) is founded ME. 5. *transf.* That upon which any structure is built up; e.g. in *Dress-making*, an underskirt over which the outer skirt is hung or draped; stiffening for a garment; etc. 1874. 1. The f of the world *John viii* 24, of the Empire of Baghdad LANE. 2. The f of religious houses 1859. 3. Corpus is a very small establishment, twenty fellows and twenty scholars, with four exhibitioners, form the f. COLLEGE. *Phr.* On the f. said of the members of an endowed college, etc.

Comb. 1. *f. school*, an endowed school, -stone, one of the stones forming the f. of a building, also, a stone laid to celebrate the founding of the edifice, also *fig.* 2. *f. stop*, (a) an organ-stop whose pipe is in unison with, or one or more octaves higher or lower than, the piano strings sounded by the corresponding key, opp. to *mutation stop*; (b) any one of the fundamental due stops, as contrasted with the reed stop, etc.

Hence *Foundational* a. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a f.; *fundamental*. *Founditioner*, one who is on the f. of an endowed school or college. *Founditionless* a. without f., baseless.

Founded (faundəd), *pph.* a. 1605. [*f. FOUND v* 1] Based, having a (specified) base (with qualifying adv.). †Also without adv. = 'well founded', etc.

Macb. iii. iv. 22. Thy hopes are not ill founded *MIL. Sams.* 1504.

Founder (faundər), *sb* 1 ME. [*f. FOUND v* 1 + -ER 1] 1. 'One who raises an edifice, one who presides at the erection of a city' (J). 2. One who institutes for the first time; tan originator (of a custom, etc.) ME. 3. One who founds and endows (an institution) ME. 4. One who maintains another -1613.

Phr. *Founders'-shares*, (-parts), *pl.*, shares issued to the so-called founders of a public company, as part of the consideration for the concession, scheme, etc., which is taken over, and not forming a part of the ordinary capital. Founders' shares are now somewhat discredited. Hence *Foundress*, a female f.

Founder (faundər), *sb* 2 ME. [*f. FOUND v* 2] 1. One who casts metal, or makes articles of cast metal. Often specialized as *bell*-, *iron*-, *type*-f. 2. One who founds glass 1853.

Comb. 1. *founder's dust*, charcoal powder and coke and coal dust ground fine and sifted for casting purposes; 2. *founder's sand*, a species of sand obtained from Lewisham, Kent, and elsewhere, for making foundry moulds.

Founder (faundər), *sb* 3 1577. [*app. f. found*, *pa. pple.* of *FIND v.* + -ER 1] †1. = *FINDER*. 2. *Lead-mining.* (*Derbysh.*) The first finder of a vein; hence, a miner 1601. 3. That portion of a lead-mine which is given to the first finder of a vein; hence, the part first worked 1653.

Founder (faundər), *sb* 4 1547. [*f. FOUNDER v*] 1. Inflammation of the laminar structures of a horse's foot, usually caused by overwork; a similar disease in dogs. 2. A rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest in horses. Called also *body*-, *chest*-f. 1737.

Founder (faundər), *v.* ME. [*a. OF. fonderer* to plunge to the bottom, *f. L. fundus*.] †1. *trans.* To burst or smash in, ME. only. †2. To send to the bottom -1490. 3. *intr.* Of earth, a building, etc.: To fall down, give way 1489. †Also *causal*. -1656. 4. *intr.* To stumble violently, collapse; to fall lame; *occass.*, to sink or stuck fast (in mire or bog). (Chiefly of a horse or its rider.) ME. 5. *trans.* To cause to break down or go lame; *esp.* to cause to have the founder; also *fig.* 1589. 6. *intr.* Of a vessel. To fill with water and sink 1600. Also *fig.* 7. *trans.* To cause to fill with water and sink 1659. 8. *erron.* = *F. fondre*: To burst (into tears) 1477.

4. For which his hors for feere gan to turne, And leep asyde, and founded as he leep CHAUCER. To f in a quicksand 1875. 5. O stumbling jade. Plague f. thee 1603. 6. *fig.* But in this point all his trickes f. SHAKS.

F- ----- *f. fundere* a. 767 [*f.*

FOUNDER v. + -OUS.] Causing or likely to cause to founder; full of ruts and holes.

Founding (faundɪŋ). [*ME. fundeling*, *f. funden*, *pa. pple.* of *FIND v.* + -ING.] A deserted infant; a child whom there is no one to claim. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Comb. 1. *f. hospital*, -house, an institution for the reception of foundlings, -stone, an erratic boulder.

Foundry (faundri). 1601. [*a. F. foundrie*, *f. fondre*; see *FOUND v.* 3] 1. The art or business of casting metal; *concr.* castings. 2. An establishment in which founding of metal or glass is carried on. Also *fig.* 1645.

Comb. 1. *f. iron*, iron containing sufficient carbon to make it suitable for castings; 2. *proof*, the final proof before stereotyping or electrotyping.

Font (faunt). Chiefly *poet.* 1593. [*ad. F. font* or *L. fontem* after *mont*, *fountain*, etc.] A spring, source, FOUNTAIN.

As clear as Founts in July SHAKS. Hence *Fonting* *pph.* a. welling up like a spring HOOO.

Font (faunt), *font* (font). Also **found**: cf. *FUND* 1683. [*see FONT sb.* 2] *Printing.* A complete set of type of a particular face and size. Also fully, *f. of letter* or *type*.

Fountain (fauntən). [*late ME. fontayne*, *a. OF. fontaine*; -late *L. fontana*, fem. of *L. fontanus*, *f. font*, -fins *FOUNT sb.* 1] 1. A spring of water issuing from the earth; also, the head-spring or source of a stream or river. Now *arch*, or *post*. 1450. 2. *fig.* A spring, source, well. (Often in *pl.*) ME. 2. A jet or stream of water made to rise or spout up artificially, the structure built for such a jet or stream to rise and fall in, also, an erection in a public place for a constant supply of water for drinking 1506.

b. A metal vessel or box for aerated water (cf. *water* 1873). 3. *Her.* A roundel, barry wavy of six, argent and azure 1610. 4. A reservoir or compartment for holding oil, ink, etc., in a printing press, an Argand lamp, etc. 5. *attrib.*, as in *f. light*, etc. 1645.

1. Making Rivers to ascend to their Fountains RAY. b. The Crown is the f. of honour LD. BROUGHAM. 2. Like a Fountaine, with a hundred spouts SHAKS. Modern drinking fountains 1882.

Comb. 1. *f. fish*, a ctenophoran; -pen, a pen furnished with an ink-reservoir; -pipe, one which supplies a f. with water; -tree, the decodary alga, 'a tree in the Canary Isles which distills water from its leaves' (W); -water, spring-water.

Hence *Fontained* *pph.* a. having a f. or fountains. *Fontainless* a. without fountains. *Fontainlet*, a little f. *Fontana*, *Fontanous* a. of the nature of a f. (*lit.* and *fig.*); containing springs of water.

Fontain-head, 1585. 1. The head-spring or source of a stream. 2. *fig.* The chief or prime source of anything, *esp.* of information, news, etc. 1606.

a. To trace an error to its fountain-head is to refute it BENTHAM.

Fontful (fauntful), *a. poet.* 1611. [*f. FOUNT 1* + -FUL.] Full of founts or springs.

Four (fɔːr). [*Com. Teut. and Aryan*: OE. *flower*. The Oldryan type is *getwer*-, *wtōr*-, *getur*-, regularly represented by Skr. *catur*-, *catur*-, Gr. *tétrapēs*, *L. quatuor*, etc.] The cardinal number next after three. Symbols 4, iv, or IV.

a. as *adj.* 1. In concord with the sb. expressed. 2. With ellipsis of sb. ME.

1. *Phr.* *Within the f. seas*: within the boundaries of Great Britain. *The f. corners* (of the earth, etc.) the uttermost parts. 2. Be sure to come at f. (sc. hours of the clock) SWIFF. A barouche and f. (sc. horses) 1858. *Phr.* *40n* (upon, etc.) *all f.* (sc. feet); now on ALL-FOURS.

b. as *sb.* 1. The abstract number four ME.

2. A set of four persons or things; e.g. a four-oared boat or a crew of four oarsmen (whence *Four*, races for four-oared boats); (*Cricket*) a hit for which four runs are scored, etc. 1599.

2. *Phr.* *In fours*: arranged in groups of f.; *spec.* in *Bibliography*, the number of leaves in a sheet or gathering.

Comb. 1. *f. ale*, ale sold at fourpence a quart; -centred arch (*Arch*), one described from f. centres, -corner, -cornered *adjs.* square; -course (*Agric.*), a f. years series of crops in rotation; -dimensional a. (*Math.*), of or belonging to a fourth dimension; -dimensioned a., having f. dimensions; -field course (*Agric.*), a series of crops grown in f. fields in rotation; f. figures, one thousand pounds or over; -foot (way), the space (really 4 ft. 8½ in.) between the rails on which the train runs; f. hundred (U.S.) the

exclusive social set of any p. wt. f. in h. a. ha

measures f. inches, also *ellipt.* = four inch rope; -oar, a boat rowed with f. oars, -oared a., propelled by f. oars or oarsmen; -part a. (*Music*), composed for f. parts or voices; -post, -posted *adjs.* (of a bedstead) having f. posts (to support a canopy and curtains); -poster, a f.-posted bedstead; -pounder, (a) a gun to carry a four pound shot, (b) something weighing f. pounds, as a loaf; -stroke *attrib.* (of internal combustion engine) having a cycle of four strokes in take, compression, combustion, and exhaust; -ways, the place where two roads cross or f. roads meet; -way a. (in *four-way cock* or *valve*), having communication with four pipes.

†**Fourbe**, *sb* 1654. [*a. F. fourbe* masc. and fem., *f. fourbir* to FURBISH, taken *fig.*] 1. A cheat, an impostor -1761. 2. A trick, an imposture -1691.

Fourchée (surje), *a* 1706. [*a. F. fourchee*. *Her.* Divided into two parts towards the extremity.

Fourchette (fœʃet). 1754. [*a. F.* dim. of *fourche*; see *FORK sb.*] A fork, something forked or fork-like. a. *Anal.* The thin commissure, by which the labia majora of the pudendum unite together. b. *Surg.* A forked instrument formerly used to divide the frenum of the tongue when short 1854. c. *Ornith.* The furcula of a bird 1854.

Fourfold (fɔːrfɔld). OE. [*f. FOUR* + -FOLD.]

a. *adj.* 1. Consisting of four things; made up of four parts ME. 2. Quadruple OE.

1. A f. advantage BOYLE. *Comb.* *f. vsaged* *adj.*

b. *adv.* In fourfold proportion 1535. And he shall restore the lamb f. 2 *Sams.* iii. 6.

c. *sb.* A fourfold amount ME. [restore him four fold *Lu* to *xxx*. 8. Hence *Fou* r. fold v. to assess in a f. ratio, U.S.]

Four-foot, *a.* Obs. exc. *poet.* ME. [*f. FOUR* a. + *FOOT sb.*] = *neat*.

Four-footed, *a.* ME. [*f. as prec.* + -ED 2.] Having four feet, quadruped; pertaining to quadrupeds.

Buds and four-footed beasts BERKELEY

†**Fourgon** (furgon). 1848. [*a. F.*] A baggage-wagon, a van.

Four-handed, *a.* 1774. 1. Having four feet which resemble hands; quadrumanous. 2. Suitable for four persons 1824.

1. The four-handed mole TENNYSON. 2. four-handed crabbage 1824.

Fourierism (furiəriz'm). 1841. [*f. the name Fourier*, see -ISM.] A system invented by the French socialist Charles Fourier for the reorganization of society; phalansterianism. So *Fourtierist*, *Fourtierite*, an adherent of Fourierism; also *attrib.*

Four-in-hand, 1793. 1. A vehicle with four horses driven by one person. 2. quasi-*adv.* With a four-in-hand 1812. a. *attrib.*, as *four-in-hand club*, etc. 1849. quasi-*adj.* 1799.

2. The four-in-hands of the York-hire squires DICKENS. 3. quasi-*adv.* The tobacco-smoking, four in hand Miss Coventry WHITE MALVILLE.

Four-leaved, *a.* 1450. [*f. FOUR* + *LEAF* + -ED 3.] Having four leaves.

Four-leaved grass, *ta.* a four-leaved variety of *Trifolium repens*, b. the plant *Paris quadrifolia*

Fourling (fɔːlɪŋ). 1855. [*f. FOUR sb* + -LING.] 1. One of four children born at the same time (Dicts.). 2. *Min.* A twin crystal made up of four independent individuals (*Cent. Dict.*)

†**Fourneau**, 1678. [*a. F.*, OF *fournel* - late *L.* type *furnellus*, dim. of *furnus* (F. *four*) oven.] *Mil.* A cavity in which powder is placed for blasting.

Four o'clock, 1756. 1. (More fully *four o'clock flower*.) The plant *Nicotiana glauca* or *Marvel* of Peru. (Its flowers open in the afternoon, hence the name.) 2. The Australian finch-bird, *Philemon corniculatus*, so called from its cry 1848. 3. A seed-head of the dandelion 1883. 4. A light meal taken by workmen about four o'clock in the afternoon 1825.

Fourpence (fɔːpəns). 1722 [*f. FOUR* a. + *PENCE*] A sum of money or coin equal to four pennies.

Fourpence-halfpenny: *app.* the Irish sixpence of Elizabeth; the Irish shilling of the same period was called and valued at minpence. The (Spanish) half real is called in New England, f. ha'penny, or sum p y f B

3 (Ger. Köln) o (F. *pen*). 5 (Ger. *Müller*)

u (F. *dame*) 8 cu) e (e) there) c (2) n f (F. *latic*) o f. *fern* earth)

Fourpenny (fōr-pēni), *a.* 1481. [f. **FOUR** *a.* + **PENNY**.] 1. That costs or is valued at fourpence; quasi-*sb.* a fourpenny piece. 2. *F. nail*, a nail 1½ in. long, of which 4 lbs. go to the thousand (i. e. to nominal hundreds or 1120).

Fourrier, *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1481. [a. *F.*, var. of *OF. forrier*; see **FORAYER**.] 1. = **FORAYER**. 2. A quartermaster 1678.

Fourscore (fōr-skōr), *a. ME.* [f. **FOUR** *a.* + **SCORE sb.**] Four times twenty, eighty. Now arch. or rhet.

Foursome (fōr-isdm), 15.. [f. **FOUR** *a.* + **SOME**.]

A. adj. 1. Four (together). Also *absol.* 2. Performed by four persons together 1814.

B. sb. *Golf*. A match in which four players take part, two against two, the partners on each side playing alternately 1867.

Four-square, *ME.* [f. **FOUR** *a.* + **SQUARE**.] *A. adj.* Having four equal sides, square. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *b.* quasi-*adv.* In a square form or position *ME.*

b. That tower of strength which stood four-square to all the winds that blew *TENNISON*.

B. sb. A figure having four equal sides 1587.

Fourteen (fōr-tēn, fōr-tēn), [OE. *fower-tēne*; see **FOUR** and **-TEEN**.] The cardinal number composed of ten and four. Symbols 14, xiv, or XIV.

A. as adj. 1. In concord with the sb. expressed. 2. With ellipsis of sb. 1480. 13.

— *f. (A) f. night*, a fortnight. 2. There's not four-teen *SHAKES.* *Comb. f.-gun* *a.* (a vessel) carrying 14 guns.

B. as sb. 1. The abstract number fourteen *OE.*

2. *pl.* Candles fourteen to the pound 1883.

Hence **Fourteener**, a poem of 14 lines; also, a line of 14 syllables.

Fourteenth (fōr-tēn p fōr-tēn), [OE. *fōrtiend*, *f. fower-tēne* *FOURTEEN* after *tēda* tenth. Cf. **FIFTEENTH**.] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal fourteen.

A. adj. in concord with sb. expressed; also *ellipt.*

F. part: one of 14 equal parts of any whole.

B. sb. A fourteenth part. *b. Mus.* The octave or replicate of the seventh 1597.

Hence **Fourteenthly** *adv.* in the 14. place.

Fourth (fōrth), [OE. *fōrt*, *f. fōrt*.] The *Com.* Aryan term is **geturto* or *geturto*, whence *Skr. caturthā*, Gr. *tetartos*, *L. quartus*.] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal four.

A. adj. 1. In concord with sb. expressed. 2. With ellipsis of sb.; esp. of 'day' *ME.*

3. *F. estate*; see **ESTATE** *sb.* 2. *The f. (of July)* *U.S.*, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence; also *attrib.* Also quasi-*sb.* in *pl.*

Phr. f. part, *f. part* one of four equal parts of any whole.

B. sb. 1. The fraction indicated by a unit in the fourth place in any system of notation having a constant modulus 1594. 2. = *F. part*. 1741.

3. *Mus.* A tone four diatonic degrees above or below any given tone; the interval between any tone and a tone four degrees distant from it; the harmonic combination of two such tones 1597.

4. *pl.* Articles of the fourth degree in quality 1832.

Hence **Fourthly** *adv.* in the 4. place, *f* for the 4. time.

Four-wheeled, *a.* 1622. [f. **FOUR** *a.* + **WHEEL** *sb.* + **-ED**.] Having or running upon four wheels.

Four-wheeler, 1846. [f. as prec. + **-ER**.] 1. A vehicle with four wheels; esp. a four-wheeled hackney carriage.

Foutre, **fouter** (fōr-tai) 1597. [a. *OF. foutre*; — *L. futurus* (the inf. used subst.).] A term of contempt.

A *foutre* [Q. *foutre*] for the World, and Worldlings base *SHAKES.* A cowardly *foutre* *MARRIAT*.

Fovea (fōv-ā) 1849. [a. *L.*] *Anat., Zool.* But a small depression or pit; esp. a depression of the retina of the eye. Hence **Foveal** *a.* of or pertaining to or situated in a f. (*Diets.*)

Foveate, **Foveated** *adjs.* marked with foveae, *pt. ed.*

[**Foveola** (fōv-ō-lā) 1849. [*L.*, dim. of **FOVEA**.] A small fovea. Hence **Foveolate**, **Foveolated** *adjs.* marked with small foveae *pt. ed.* *Fo* 1c.

fo () *a* (pass) *an* (loud) *v* *cu* *f* *F* *chaf* *o* (over) *o* (I eye) *o* (I can de vie) *o* (at) *Psyche* *q* (what) *o* (go).

Fovilla (fōv-ī-lā). 1793 [mod. *L.*, used by Linnaeus in 1765; ? an alteration of *fovilla*.] *Bot.* The substance contained in the pollen-cells.

Fowage, var. of **FEUDGE**

Fowl (faul), *sb.* [*Com. Teut.*: *OE. fugel*, *fugol*, *fugul*; — *OTeut.* **fuglo-a*, *fuglo-a*; believed to be ultimately *f. fag- to fly*] 1. Any feathered vertebrate animal, = **BIRD** *a.* Now *rare exc. collect.* 2. Winged creatures. Also *collect.* in *pl.* sense — 1638. 3. A barn-door fowl, a domestic cock or hen; a bird of the genus *Gallus*. Often specialized as *barn-door*, *game*, etc. *f.* In U.S. applied also to a domestic duck or turkey (The prevailing sense) 1580. 4. The flesh of birds used for food. Now only in *fish, flesh, fowl*, etc. In narrower sense: The flesh of the domestic fowl 1673.

5. Behold the fowls of the air your heavenly Father feedeth them *Matt. vi. 26. collect.* All the f. of heaven were flocking to the feast *KINGSLEY*. 2. Batten, or Rear-mice and other fowls *GAGE*.

Comb. *f.-cholera* = *chicken-cholera* (see **CHOLERA**); *foot*, the plant *Ornithopus perpusillus*; *grass*, *meadow-grass*, *Poa trivialis*; *run*, a place where fowls may run.

Fowl (faul), *v.* [*OE. fug(e)lian*, *f. fugel* *FOWL*.] *intr.* To catch, hunt, shoot, or snare wildfowl. 2. *b.* quasi-*trans.* To hunt over, beat (a bush). *B. JONS.*

Such persons as may lawfully hunt, fish, or f. *BLACKSTONE*.

Fowler (fau-lar), [*OE. fugelere*; see prec.] 1. One who hunts wild birds, whether for sport or food, esp. with nets. Now *rare*. 2. A kind of light cannon, esp. for use on board ship — 1642.

Fowlerite (fau-lar-ite), 1832 [named after Dr. S. Fowler; see **-ITE**.] *Min.* A flesh-red variety of rhodonite containing zinc.

Fowling-piece, 1596. [f. **FOWL** *v.* + **PIECE** *sb.*] 1. A light gun for shooting wild fowl. 2. A picture of game 1888.

Fox (foks), *sb.* [*Com. Teut.*: *OE. fox*, *f.* (*ult.*) *OTeut.* **fukh* — pre-*Teut.* **fukh*, connected by some scholars with *Skr. puccha* tail.] 1. An animal of the genus *Vulpes*, having an elongated pointed muzzle and long bushy tail. Usually *V. vulgaria*, preserved in England and elsewhere as a beast of the chase. 2. *fig.* A crafty man *OE.* 3. The fur of the fox 1591.

4. The constellation *Vulpes* 1868. 5. Some beast or fish likened to a fox, esp. the gummy dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*), called also *f.-fish*. *Flying-fox*, *Sea-fox*: see those words. 1611.

6. The wily *F.* remain'd A subtle pilfering *FOE* *SONNETS*. 7. Go ye, and tell that *f.* (*H. rod*), Behold, I cast out devils *LUKE* xii. 32. 8. Furd with Foxe and Lamb-skins too *MEAS. for M.* iii. 9.

II. Obscure senses. 1. A kind of sword; perhaps so called from the figure of a wolf, on certain sword-blades, being mistaken for a fox — 1821. 2. *Naut.* A sort of strand, formed by twisting several rope-yarns together, and used as a seizing, or for mats, etc. 1769. 3. A wedge driven into a split in the end of a bolt called a *fox-bolt* 1874. 4. In U.S. Colleges: A freshman. Cf. *Ger. fuchs*. 1839.

5. Put up your f., and let us be jogging *SCOTT* *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* General: as *f.-bitch*, *burrow*, *corner*, *cub*, *earth*, *gun*, *trap*, etc.

2. Special. *f.-beagle*, a beagle used for f.-hunting. *-bolt* (see sense II. 3); *-brush*, the tail of a f.; *-chase*, = *fox-hunt*; *-colour*, a reddish-yellow colour, whence *f.-coloured* *adj.*; *-evil*, a disease in which the hair falls off, alopecia; *-hound*, a superior variety of hound trained and used for f.-hunting; *-key*, 'a splinter with a thin wedge of steel driven into the end to prevent its working back'; *-sleep*, a pretended sleep; *-terrier*, one of a breed of short-haired terriers, used for unearthing foxes, but kept chiefly as pets; *-tro*, a pace with short steps, as in changing from trotting to walking, as an American dance, also as *vb.*; *-wedge*, a long wedge driven between two other wedges with their thick ends placed in the opposite direction; *-whelp*, a cub of the f. (used also as a term of contempt); *-wood*, decayed wood, esp. such as emits a phosphorescent light (U.S.).

b. Names of animals, etc., more or less resembling the f. *-bat* = *Flying-Fox*; *-fish*, see **FOX** I. 5; *-lynx*, a variety of lynx; *-moth*, a greyish-brown European bombycid moth (*Lasioampa rubi*); *-shark*, the sea-fox (*Alopius vulpinus*); *-snake*, a large harmless snake of the United States (*Coluber vulpinus*); *-sparrow*, a N. Amer. sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*); *-squirrel*, a N. Amer. squirrel (*Sciurus cinereus*, *S. niger*, etc.).

c. In plant names: *f.-bane*, *Aconitum vulpinum*; *-berry* = *Strawberry*; *-grape*, a U.S. fox

al of wild grapes.

d. in names of games in which one of the players acts as a f. *f.* and *geese*, a game played on a board with pawns, draughtsmen, or the like; *f. and hounds*, a boys' game in which the 'hounds' chase the 'fox' *f.* in or to the or thy hole, a boys' game in which they lift up one leg and hop on the other.

Fox (foks), *v.* 1567. [f. prec. *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To play the fox for; *intr.* to play the fox, sham

Now *dial.* and *slang*. 1602. 2. *trans.* To in toxicate 1611. 3. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. *trans.* To pierce with a fox (see **FOX** *sb.* II. 1) — 1580.

4. *trans.* To discolour (the leaves of a book) 1848. 5. *intr.* Of beer. To turn sour in fermenting, also *trans.* (causatively) 1744. 6. To repair (boots or shoes) by renewing the upper leather 1796. 7. *intr.* To hunt the fox. *U.S.* 1887.

8. The last of whom I did almost f. with Margate ale *PERCY*. Hence **Foxed** *adj.* *a.* intoxicated repaired by fowling; discoloured by decay; stained with brownish-yellow spots; etc.

Foxy (fok-si), *ME.* [f. **FOX** *sb.* + **-RY**.] The character or behaviour of a fox, wiliness, cunning.

Fox-fire. Now only *U.S.* 1483. The phosphorescent light emitted by decayed timber.

Fox-fur, 1599. The fur of the fox, a gown trimmed with fox-fur. Hence **Fox-furred**, *a.* trimmed with fox-fur; wearing fox-fur, or a fox-furred gown.

Fox-glove (foks-glov), [*OE. foxes glōfa* see **FOX** *sb.* and **GLOVE**.] ? Why assoc. w. the fox.] 1. The popular name of *Digitalis purpurea*, a common ornamental flowering plant.

6. Used in medicine: see **DIGITALIS**. 1801.

2. Applied to plants of other genera; e.g. formerly to the Mullen 1587. 3. *attrib.* 1811.

1. Fox-glove and nightshade, side by side, Lm blems of punishment and pride *SCOTT*.

Fox-hunt, 1816. The chase of a fox with hounds. So **Fox-hunting** *vb.* *sb.* the sport of hunting the fox. **Fox-hunter**, *-huntsman*, etc.

Foxish, *a. ME.* [see **-ISH**.] Fox-like, also *fig.* — 1699.

Foxite (fok-seit), 1782. [see **-ITE**.] A political follower of Charles James Fox. Also *attrib.*

Fox-like (foks-līk), *a.* 1577. [f. **FOX** *sb.* + **LIKE** *a.*] Like a fox; esp. crafty.

Foxly, *ME.* [f. as prec. + **-LY** and 2.] *A. adj.* Crafty, cunning — 1594.

B. adv. Craftily.

Foxship (foks-ship), [see **-SHIP**.] The character or qualities of a fox. *Cor.* ii. 3. 18.

Foxtail, *ML.* [f. **FOX** *sb.* + **TAIL** *sb.*] 1. The tail of a fox, a fox's brush. Formerly 1 jester's badge. 2. *a.* One of various species of grass with soft brush-like spikes of flowers, esp. *Alopecurus pratensis* 1552. *b.* A club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*) 1866. 3. *Metall.* The cinder obtained in the last stage of the charcoal-furnace process 1873.

Comb.: *f.-saw*, a dovetail saw; *-wedging*, a method of fixing a tenon in a mortise by splitting the end of the tenon and inserting a projecting wedge then entering the tenon into the mortise and driving it home.

Foxy (fok-si), *a.* 1528. [f. **FOX** *sb.* + **-Y**.] 1. Fox-like; crafty. 2. Fox-coloured, reddish brown or yellow 1850; in *Painting*, over-hot in colouring 1783. 3. Used to denote various defects of colour and quality resulting from age, damp, improper treatment, etc. 1805. 4. Of beer, wine, etc.: Turned sour, not properly fermented 1847. 5. Of grapes: Having the coarse flavour of the fox-grape (Webster).

1. Modred's narrow face *TENNISON*. 2. In some of the England series there is a violent f. tone, very hot and oppressive *THORNBURY Turner* ii. 322. Hence **Foxiness**.

Foxy, *sb.* 1590. [a. *F. fōi*, later form of *fai* *FAY* *sb.*] Faith, allegiance, fealty. Also is an exclamation. — 1694.

Foy (foi), *sb.* 2. Now *dial.* 1496. [a. *Du foy*, prob. a. *F. voie* way, journey.] A parting entertainment, present, etc., given by or to one setting out on a journey.

He did at the Dog give me, and some other friends of his, his f., he being to set sail to-day *PERCY*.

Foyer (fwaye), 1859. [*F. foyer*. — *L. focarium*, *f. focus*.] 1. = **FOCUS** 4. 1878. 2. *Org.* the green-room in French theatres; now usually a large room — a theatre etc. to which the audience may retire during the intervals.

Foyesen, -so(u)n, -zon, etc., obs. ff. FOISON.
Fozy (fō'zi), *a.* Sc. and dial. 1821. [Cf. Du *voos* spongy.] Spongy, loose-textured; also of flesh = FOGGY. Also *fig.* 'fat-witted'. Hence **Foziness**.

Frab (fræb), *v. dial.* 1848. [Onomatopoeic.] *trans.* To harass, worry.

Fracas (fraka; in U.S. frākās), 1727 [a F., ad. It. *fracasso*, vbl. sb. f. *fraccassare* to make an uproar.] A disturbance, uproar, brawl.

Frache, ? *Obs.* 166a. A metal tray for holding glass-ware in the annealing process.
Fracid, *a.* 1655. [ad. L. *fraculus*, f. *frac-*, *frac* lees of oil.] Rotten from over-ripeness.
Fracted, *pp.* *a.* 1547. [f. L. *fract-*, *frangere* + -ED.] *Her.* Having a part displaced as if broken 1828.

Fraction (frækʃən), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *fractio* (F. *fraction*), ad. eccl. L. *fractio*, f. *frangere*.] 1. The action of breaking 1504. 2. The result of breaking; the state of being broken; a broken place, breach, fissure, rupture; *spec. in Surg.* a fracture -1798. 3. Discord, dissension; a rupture; brawling -1721. 4. Something broken off; a portion; a fragment 1605. 5. *Arith.* and *Alg.* One or more aliquot parts of a unit or whole number; an expression for a definite portion of a unit or magnitude ME.

1. Though it may be said that he suffereth f. or breaking in the Sacrament when it is broken yet [etc.] 1602. 4. Crumbling into Fractions and Fractious 1657. 5. *Common or vulgar fractions*: those in which the numerator and denominator are represented by numbers placed the one above, the other below, a horizontal line. *Complete, compound, continued, decimal, proper, improper fractions*: see those words. Hence **Fraction** *v.* to break into fractions CARLYLE.

Fractional (frækʃənl), *a.* 1675. [f. prec. + AL.] Of, pertaining to, or dealing with a fraction or fractions; comprising or constituting a fraction; of the nature of a fraction. Hence, Incomplete, partial, insignificant.

P. currency. small coin, or paper notes, in circulation of less value than the monetary unit (Webster). *F. distillation*: see DISTILLATION. Hence **Fractionally** *adv.*

Fractionary (frækʃənəri), *a.* 1674. [f. as prec. + -ARY.] *a.* = prec. *b.* Dealing with or carried on by fractions or fragments 1840. *c.* Tending to divide into fractions 1867.

Fractionate (frækʃəneɪt), *v.* 1867. [f. as prec. + -ATE.] *trans.* To separate (a mixture) by distillation or otherwise into portions of differing properties. Hence **Fractionation**, the action of fractionating.

Fractionize (frækʃənaɪz), *v.* 1675. [f. FRACTION + -IZE.] *trans.* (and *absol.*) To break up into fractions.

Fractious (frækʃəs), *a.* 1725. [f. FRACTION (sense 3), after *captious*, etc.] Refractory, unruly; now chiefly, cross, spiteful; *esp.* of children.

A terribly peevish f. fellow W. IRVING *F. cows* 1880. Hence **Fractiously** *adv.*, -ness.

Fracture (frækʃʊr), *sb.* 1525. [a F., ad. L. *fractura*, f. *fract-*, *frangere*.] 1. The action of breaking or fact of being broken; breakage; *spec. in Surg.* the breaking of a bone, etc. 1541. 2. The result of breaking; a crack, division, split; *fr. splinter* 1641. 3. The appearance of the fresh surface in a mineral, when broken irregularly by the blow of a hammer 1794. 4. *Phonology.* Diphthongization of a vowel before a consonant group 1897.

Fracture (frækʃʊr), *v.* 1612. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To cause a fracture in, *esp.* a bone, etc., to break; to crack. 2. *intr.* for *refl.* To suffer fracture; to break 18... 1. To f. a rib 1830, parts of a machine 1858.

Frænum (frænʌm), 1706. [dim. of FRÆNUM.] *Anat.* A small frænum; a frænum. **Frænum**, frænum (frænʌm). *Pl. -na.* 1741. [L. = 'a bridle'.] 1. *Anat.* A small ligament or membranous fold which restrains the motion of the organ to which it is attached.

2. One of two minute folds of skin, in some arthropods, which serve, through the means of a sticky solution, to retain the eggs until they are hatched. DARWIN

Fragile (fræ'djil), *a.* 1513. [a F., ad. L. *fragilis*, f. *frag-*, *frangere*.] 1. Liable to break or be broken, brittle; easily destroyed. Also *fig.* Of persons, etc. = FRAIL. 1607. 2. Liable to err or fall into sin; frail -1548.

1. Of Bodies, some are F.; and some are Tough, but not F. Bacon. A single f. life Froude. Hence **Fragilely** *adv.*, -ness.

Fragility (fræ'djiliti), ME. [a F., ad. L. *fragilitatem*; see FRAILTY.] 1. The quality of being fragile or easily broken; hence, weakness, delicacy 1474. Also *fig.* 2. Moral weakness, folly -1624.

1. An appearance of delicacy, and even of f., is almost essential to it [beauty] BURKE. *fig.* The f. of life, of beauty JOHNSON, of popular government MAINE. 2. The fragility [of Adam and Eve] LD BERNERS.

Fragment (frægmənt), 1531. [a F., or ad. L. *fragmentum*.] 1. A piece broken off; a (compactly) small portion of anything 1583. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* A detached, isolated, or incomplete part, e.g. of a writing or composition 1531.

1. John vi 13. Fragments of old walls LITTON. 2. Howo fragments or partes of a Globe are measured 1571. He converses much in fragments and *Desunt multa's* E-RLE. The 'New Atlantis' is but a f. JOWETT.

Hence **Fragmental**, **fragmental** *a.* fragmentary; *Geol.* consisting of the debris of older rocks, or of the aggregated remains of plants or animals. **Fragmentally** *adv.*

Fragmentary (frægməntəri), *a.* 1611. [f. FRAGMENT + -ARY. Cf. F. *fragmentaire*.] Of the nature of, or composed of, fragments; not complete or entire, disconnected; in *Geol.* composed of fragments of previously-existing rocks, etc. Hence **Fragmentarily** *adv.*, **Fragmentariness**, var. **Fragmentitious** *a.* rare.

Fragmentation (frægməntəriʃən), 1881. [f. as prec. + -ATION.] A breaking or separation into fragments; in *Geol.* separation into parts which form new individuals.

Fragmented (frægməntəd), *pa. pp.* and *pp.* *a.* 1830 [f. FRAGMENT + -ED.] Cf. F. *fragmenté*. Broken into fragments, made fragmentary.

Fragmentist (frægməntist), 1874. [f. as prec. + -IST.] A writer of fragments or of works which survive only in fragments. So **Fragmentize** *v.* to break into fragments.

Frageur, rare. 1605. [a L., f. *frag-*, *frangere*] A loud harsh noise, a crash, a din -1702.

Franchise (fræ'grāns), 1667. [a. OF., ad. L. *franchia*; see FRAGRANT.] Sweetness of smell; sweet or pleasing scent.

Eve separate he spies, Veiled in a cloud off. Milt. **Frangency** (fræ'grānsi). Now rare 1578. [see prec. and -ANCY.] The quality of being FRAGRANT. Also with *pl.*

The goblet crown'd Breath'd aromatic fragrances around Pora.

Fragrant (fræ'grānt), *a.* 1500. [a F., or ad. L. *fragrant-*, f. *fragrare* to smell sweetly.] Emitting a pleasant odour; sweet-smelling. F the fertile earth After soft showers Milt. P. L. iv. 645. Hence **Fragrantly** *adv.*, -ness.

Frail (fræil), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *frayel*, of unkn. origin.] 1. A basket made of rushes, used for packing figs, raisins, etc.; the quantity (30 to 75 lb.) contained in this. 2. 'A rush for weaving baskets' (J.) 1755.

Frail (fræil), *a.* ME. [ad. OF. *frêle*, *frêle* (Fr. *frêle*) = L. *fragilis*.] 1. Liable to break or be broken; easily destroyed. Of immaterial things: Subject to casualties, transient. 2. Weak, easily overcome ME. 3. Morally weak; unable to resist temptation; *occas.* that lives unchastely ME. 4. Tender. SPENSER.

1. In that f. bark the lovers sit 1822. A profounder but a frailer bliss J. MARTINEAU. 2. That I may know how frail I am P. xxiv. 4. 3. Our most frail affections HOOPER. Most likely a child of the f. Abbess of Leominster FARMAN. Hence **Frailly** *adv.*, **Frailness**.

Frailty (fræilɪti), ME. [ad. OF. *frailtē* = L. *fragilitatem*; see FRAGILE.] 1. Liability to be crushed or to decay; perishableness, weakness; an instance of this; also, a flaw. Now rare. 2. Moral weakness; instability of mind, liability to err or yield to temptation; also, a weakness ME.

1. The works of man inherit Their author's f., and return to dust Cowper. 2. No further seek, to draw his frailties from their dread abode Gray.

Fraischeur, rare. 1599. [F. (now *fraicheur*), f. *fraiss*, *fraiche* fresh.] Freshness -1661.

Fraise (fræiz), *sb.* 1775. [a F. *fraise* fem., app. a *transf.* use of *fraisse* mesentery of a calf.] 1. A ruff 1801. 2. *Fortif.* A palisade, made horizontal or slightly inclining to the horizon, placed for defence round a work near the berm.

Fraise (fræiz), *sb.* 1874. [a F., f. *fraiser*, *fraser*, to enlarge a circular hole, f. *frasse* (see prec.).] A tool for enlarging a circular hole, also, in Watchmaking, for cutting teeth in a wheel.

Fraise (fræiz), *v.* 1706. [ad. F. *fraiser* (see FRAISE *sb.*).] *trans.* To fence or defend with or as with a fraise.

Fraken, -yn(e, var. ff. FRECKEN.

Framable, **frameable** (fræ'məb'l), *a.* 1577. [f. FRAME *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being framed; +conformable.

Framboesia (fræmbɪziə), 1803. [mod. L., f. F. *framboise*; see next.] *Path.* The yaws. Hence **Framboesoid** *a.* like f.

Framboise, 1578. [a F., *framboise*, a corruption of Du. *brambles*, lit. bramble-berry, see BRAMBLE, BROOM, BERRY.] The rasp berry (*Rubus idaeus*).

Frame (fræm), *sb.* ME. [In sense 1, perh. repr. OE. *fram* adj., forward (see FROM *prep.*), in other senses, f. the vb.]

1. Advantage, benefit, ME. only.

II. 1. The action of framing, fashioning, or constructing; a contrivance -1645. 2. The manner or method of framing; construction, structure; constitution, nature 1590. 3. An established order, plan, scheme, system, *esp.* of government 1599. 4. A form of words, a formula; a type of syllogism -1739. 5. Adapted or adjusted condition; order, regularity, shape -1810. 6. Mental or emotional disposition or state (more explicitly f. of mind, soul, etc.) 1665. 6. *P. up* (cf. FRAME *v.* 8e) 1907. 1. John the bastard, Whose spirits toiled in f. of villainies SHAKS. 2. We have in our inward f. various affections BUTLER. 3. But let the f. of things disjoyn, Both the worlds suffer SHAKS. 4. Put your discourse into some f. Hamlet, iii. 1. 327. 5. I am a Fellow of a very odd f. of mind STEELE. In this thankful f. I continued DE FOE.

III. 1. A structure, fabric, or engine constructed of parts fitted together. Now *obs.* or *arch.* *exc.* as applied to the heaven, earth, etc., regarded as a structure, or to the animal, *esp.* the human body, with ref. to its build, etc. ME. 2. A structure of timber, joists, etc. forming the skeleton of a building ME., a building; in later use, one composed chiefly or entirely of wood (*Obs. exc. U.S.*) MF. 3. A skeleton structure or support; e.g. the ribs or stretchers for an umbrella or parasol; (*Print. ing*) a desk containing type cases for the use of a compositor, or the stand supporting them, (*Naut.*) the bends of timbers, or the corresponding parts of an ironclad, constituting the shape of the ship's body; etc. 1536. 4. That in which something, *esp.* a picture, pane of glass, etc., is set or let in, as in a border or case 1600. 5. Hence applied to utensils of which the frame or border is an important part; as a. (*Bound.*) a kind of ledge enclosing a board, which being filled with sand, serves as a mould for castings 1724; b. (*En. broderie* and *Weaving*) a loom; now short for *lace*, *stocking*, etc. etc. 1523; c. (*Horticulture*) a glazed structure for protecting seeds and young plants from frost etc. 1664.

1. The starry f. 1594. This goodly f. the Earth. SHAKS. 4. *fig.* A grass-plat set in the heavy f. of the forest. C. BROWNE

Comb. (sense III. 2) as f. *building*, *cottage*, *house*; f. *breaker*, one of those who resisted with violence the introduction of frames for weaving stockings, etc.; -*bridge*, a bridge constructed of pieces of timber framed together, -*dam*, a dam formed of bauls of fir wood, placed endwise against the pressure; -*level*, a mason's level; -*saw*, a saw stretched in a f. to make it rigid; -*stud* (see STUD *sb.* 1); -*studding*, solid wood tubbing.

Frame (fræm), *v.* [OE. *framian* to farther, f. *fram* forward *adv.* and *adv.* (see FROM)] + - - - - to profit; be of service ME. 12

To gain ground; to get on (*with*); to succeed -1669. **†3.** To make ready for use; also, to furnish *with*. ME. only. **†4.** To prepare (number) for use in building; to perform the carpenter's work for (a building) ME. **†5.** To shape; to give shape, expression, or direction to 1543. **†6.** *refl.* and *absol.* To shape one's course; to resort. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* = 'go'. 1576. **c.** *intr.* for *refl.*, now chiefly *dial.* 1602. **6.** *trans.* To adapt, adjust, fit *to* or *into* 1550. **†Also** *intr.* for *refl.* To conform, fit -1542. **7.** *trans.* To make, construct. Now always implying the combination and fitting together of parts, and adaptation to a design 1555. **8.** **a.** To contrive (a plot, etc.); to fabricate; to compose; to put into words 1514. **b.** To articulate 1609. **c.** To form in the mind 1597. **†d.** To bring to pass -1597. **e.** *To f. up* (orig. *U.S. slang*): to pre-arrange (an event) with sinister intent; to fake the result of (a race, etc.); also (*to f.*), to concoct a false charge against 1910. **9.** [*f. the sb.*] To enclose in or as in a frame; to serve as a frame for 1705. **a.** It framed not according to expectation WORLIDGE. **5.** The iron is softened and framed 1678. Why I can't face to all occasions SHAKS. God knows how, after that, my life was framed CARY. **b.** The beauty of this sinful dame Made many princes thither f. SHAKS. **6.** Unto this he frames his song WARDEN. **7.** The sovran Planter, when he fram'd All things to mans delightful use MILT. The fieldfare framed her lowly nest SCOTT. **8.** a. This was a Story framed long after BURNET. d. Which Heaven so f. SHAKS. **Frame-house.** 1817. [*f. FRAME sb.* and *v.* + *HOUSE*.] A house constructed with a wooden framework covered with boards. **Framer** (frá'mar), 1561. [*f. FRAME v.* + *-ER*.] One who frames. **The f.** of the government LOCKE, of an objection 1741, of a picture 1870. **Framework.** 1644. [*f. FRAME sb.* + *WORK sb.*] **1.** A structure composed of parts framed together; a frame or skeleton. Also *transf.* and *fig.* **2.** (As two words or hyphenated) Work done in or with a frame 1819. **†** The f. of vertebrate animals. 1885. *fig.* The outward f. of law and government FREEMAN. **Framing** (frá'ming), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [*f. FRAME v.* + *-ING*.] **1.** The action, method, or process of constructing, making, or shaping anything. **2.** *concr.* Framed work; a frame or set or system of frames 1703. **Comb. f.-chisel,** a heavy chisel for making mortises. **Frampold, a.** Also *frample*, etc. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* 1598. [*?*] **1.** Sour-tempered, disagreeable, peevish. **2.** Of a horse: fiery, mettlesome 1603. **1.** She leads a very f. life with him MERRY IV. II. II. 94. **2.** Good frampoll iades MIDDLETON & DEKKER. **Franc** (fræŋk), ME. [*a. F. franc*, said to be derived from the legend *Francorum rex* 'king of the Franks', on the first coins so called. The name of a French coin or money of account. **a.** A gold coin, in the 14th c., weighing about 60 grs. **b.** A silver coin, first struck in 1575, valued in the 18th c. at 9d. or 10d. **c.** Since 1795, a silver coin, the monetary unit of the decimal system, worth nearly 10d. **†Franco-archer** (frankarʃe). Pl. *franc(s)-archers*. 1675. [*Fr.*: *franc* free + *archer* archer.] *Fr. Hist.* One of a body of archers established by Charles VII. and exempted from taxes in consideration of their service. **Franchise** (frántsiz, -tʃaiz), *sb.* ME. [*a. OF. franchise* freedom, frankness, *f. franc* free, *FRANK a.*] **1.** **†1.** Freedom; exemption from servitude or subjection -1648. **2.** **a.** A legal immunity or exemption from a particular burden, or from the jurisdiction of a particular tribunal, granted to an individual, a corporation, etc. In early use also *collect.* or in generalized sense: The immunities, etc., belonging to a municipality, etc. ME. **b.** More widely: A privilege granted by the sovereign power to any person or body of persons. In England now chiefly *Hist.*; in U.S. applied *esp.* to the powers conferred on a company for some purpose of public utility. ME. **†3.** Freedom from arrest, secured to fugitives in certain privileged places; right of asylum or sanctuary. Hence *concr.* an asylum, sanctuary. -1601. **4.** The freedom of a body corporate or public citizenship p 579. **†5.**

The district over which a particular privilege extends -1774. **6.** The right of voting at public elections, *esp.* for members of the legislative body. (The prevailing sense.) 1790. **b.** In recent use: One of the various qualifications for the elective franchise. *Fancy f.*: see *FANCY*. 1884. **2.** **a.** All franchises and liberties of the bishops -1671. **b.** The f. of waite and gray COLS. Fairs, Markets, and other franchises 16. The form which corruption takes in the populous cities [of the U.S.] is the sale of 'franchises' (especially monopolies in the use of public thoroughfares) BAYCE. **5.** *Phr.* *†to go on ride the franchises* to beat the bounds. **†II. 1.** Nobility of mind; liberality, magnanimity -1658. **2.** Freedom or licence of speech or manners 1567. **†Franchise, v.** ME. [*a. OF. franchiss-*, *franchir*, *f. franc* free, see *FRANK a.*] = *ENFRANCHISE v.* *Const. from, of.* -1793. Hence **†franchisement** = *ENFRANCHISEMENT*. **Francic** (frænsik), *a.* ? *Obs.* 1698. [*ad. med.L. Franciscus, f. Francus FRANK sb.*] = *FRANKISH*. **Francisc** (fransik), *Also -esque, -isque.* 1801. [*ad. med.L. franciscus.*] A kind of battle-axe used by the Franks. **Franciscan** (fransískan) 1592. [*f. med.L. Franciscus Francus* + *-AN*.] **A. adj.** Of or belonging to the order of St. Francis; pertaining to the Franciscans. The long F. controversy about poverty PURVEY. **B. sb.** A friar of the order founded by St. Francis of Assisi in 1209. **Francize** (fránsaiz), *v.* 1661. [*ad. F. franciser, f. français* French] *trans.* To make French. Hence *Francization*, the making French; the status thus conferred. **Francó-** (fræŋkə), *orig. med.L., comb. f. Francus the Franks or French; chiefly in combs. as F.-American, etc.* **Francolin** (fræŋkəlín), 1653. [*a. F., ad. It. francolino.*] A bird of the genus *Francolinus* (sub-family *Perdix* or *Partridge*), somewhat resembling a pheasant. Also *f. partridge*. **Francolite** (fræŋkəlít), 1650. [*f. Franco* + *-LITE*.] *Min.* A variety of apatite found at Wheel Franco in Devonshire in stalactitic masses. **Francophil(e)** (fræŋkəfil), 1889. [*f. FRANCO-* + *Gr. φίλος* friend. A newspaper word.] **A. adj.** Characterized by partiality to the French. **B. sb.** One who is affected. **†Franc tireur** (frántsior), 1870 [*F.*; *f. franc* free + *tirer* shooter.] One of a corps of light infantry, originating in the wars of the French Revolution, and having an organization distinct from that of the regular army. **Frangent** (frænzənt), *a.* [*ad. L. frangere, frangere.*] Causing fractures. H. WALPOLE. **Frangible** (frænzəbəl), *a.* 1440. [*a. OF., f. L. frangere.*] Capable of being broken. Hence *Frangibility*, *f. quality*. **Frangipane** (frænzəpæn), 1676. [*a. F., said to be from Frangipani, name of the inventor.*] **1.** A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odour of, the flower of the red jasmine. **2.** The red jasmine tree (*Plumiera rubra*) 1866. **3.** A kind of pastry, containing cream, almonds, spice, etc. 1858. var. *Frangipani* (in sense 2). **Frangulin** (frænzəlín), 1864 [*f. the name of the tree (Rhamnus) Frangula* + *-IN*.] *Chem.* A yellow crystallisable colouring matter, contained in the bark of the berry-bearing alder (Watts). Hence *Frangulinic (acid) a*. **†Frannon.** 1571. [*?*] A gallant, paramour. Also, in Spenser, a loose woman. -1810. **Frank** (fræŋk), *sb.* **1** and *a.* [*ad. L. Francus, F. Francus*, a name of Teut. origin, repr. OHG. *Franko* = OE. *Francia* = prehistoric **Frankon-*. The Franks were supposed to be named from their national weapon, OE. *franca* javelin.] **A. sb.** **1.** A person belonging to the Germanic nation, or coalition of nations, that conquered Gaul in the 6th c. and from whom the country received the name of France. **2.** A name

given in the Levant to an individual of Western nationality. Cf. *FERINGHEE*. 1687. **†3.** With ellipsis of 'language'. A *lingua franca* or mixed tongue. NEVILLE. **†B. adj.** Belonging to, characteristic of, or customary among the Western nations of Europe -1688. **†Frank, sb.** **2** ME. [*a. OF. franc.*] An enclosure, *esp.* a sty. Also, the process of fattening animals. -1736. Hence *f.-fed a.* fed in a f., fatted. **†Frank, sb.** **3** 1578. [*f. FRANK v.*] A name given to the plant Spurry, from its property of fattening cattle; also *f. spurry* -1659. **Frank** (fræŋk), *sb.* **1** 1713. [*f. FRANK v.*] **1.** The signature of a person entitled to send letters post free. **2.** A letter or envelope bearing such a signature 1755. **1** I must send this scrawl into town to get a f. it is not worthy of postage SCOTT. **Frank** (fræŋk), *sb.* **2** *dial.* 1823. [*from its note.*] A heron. **Frank, a.** **1**: see after *FRANK sb.* **Frank** (fræŋk), *a.* **2** ME. [*a. OF. franc* — *med. L. francus* free; orig. identical with the ethnic name *Francus* (see *FRANK sb.*)] **1.** — *FREE* in various applications (see *quots*) **2** Liberal, bounteous, generous, lavish 1484. **3** Not practising concealment, ingenuous, open 1555; unreserved, outspoken 1548; avowed, downright 1752. **†4.** Of plants, trees, etc. Of superior quality; producing good and abundant fruit or the like. Of drugs, etc.: Of high quality. Cf. *FRANKINCENSE* -1648. **†5.** Lusty, vigorous -1626. **1** F. and free borne in a free cyte 1470. Heshulde goot f. and quite 1475. Desyrouse of f. liberty 1536. Landes. frankes and free simpliciter and without any condition MORF. It is of frank gift SPANLER. **2** In such f. style the people lived HARRIS. **3** In their conversation f. and open BURKE. To be f. with any one 1870. **5** The sap is not so f. as to rise all to the boughs HARRIS. **†Frank, v.** **1** ME. [*f. FRANK sb.*] **1.** *trans.* To shut up and feed in a frank -1600. **2.** To feed high; to cram -1633. Also *fig.* Hence **†Franked ppl.** *a.* fattened in a frank or pen. **Frank** (fræŋk), *v.* **2** 1708. [*f. FRANK a.*] **1.** *trans.* To sign (a letter, etc.), so as to ensure its being sent free of charge; to send or cause to be sent free of charge. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* **b.** *fig.* To facilitate the coming and going of (a person) 1801. **2.** To convey gratuitously 1809. **3.** To exempt. *Const. against, from* 1876. **2** He got an opportunity of being franked to Poland BURTON. **Frank-almoign, -almoign.** [*a. AF. frankle almoigne*, see *FRANK a.* and *ALMOIGN*.] *Law* See *ALMOIGN* **2**. **Frank chase.** 1587. [*f. FRANK a.* + *CHASE sb.*] *Law.* Free chase. None but the King can have a forest; If he chance to passe one over to a Subject, tis no more Forest, but frank Chase HOWELL. **Frank-fee.** 1531. [*f. FRANK a.* + *111E sb.*] A tenure of lands in fee-simple, *esp.* as opp. to *ancient demesne*, also, land so held. **†Frank-ferm.** [*a. AF. frankle ferme*; see *FRANK a.* and *FERM sb.*] *Law.* Free old tenure at a fixed rent. BLACKSTONE. **Frankfold.** 1609. [*f. FRANK a.* + *FOLD v.*] *Law.* = *FALD-GE*. **Frankfort** (fræŋkfórt), 1823 The name of a German city. Frankfort black, a fine black pigment used in copper-plate engraving. **Frankincense** (fræŋkínsens), ME. [*a. Ol. franc encens*; see *FRANK a.* and *INCENSE*] **1.** An aromatic gum resin, yielded by trees of the genus *Boswellia*, used for burning as incense oblation; *accas.* the smoke from the same *a.* Resin resembling this, obtained from firs and pines. Also, the tree itself, 1577. **1** Curling f. ascends to Baal PRIOR. **Frankish** (fræŋkíʃ), *a.* (*sb.*) 1594. [*f. FRANK sb.* + *-ISH*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Franks 1802. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Western nations 1594. **3.** *sb.* The language of the Franks 1863. **†Frank-law.** 1607. [*f. FRANK a.* + *LAW*] *Law.* The condition of a full freeman (*liber et legalis homo*) *esp.* the liberty of being sworn in courts as juror or witness 1641

Franklin (fræŋkln). ME. [First recorded as Anglo-L. *franco-colanus*, *francolanus*, *franchelanus*; f. (ult.) med.L. *francus*, OF. *franc* FRANK *a*; but the suffix is obscure.] f. A freeman. ME. only. 2. A freeholder; in 14-15th c. the designation of a class of landowners ranking next below the gentry ME. f. Applied to a liberal host ~1727.

3. Ful well beloved and famulifer was he With frankleyns over al in his cuntrie CHAUCER

Franklinian (fræŋklɪnɪən). 1767. [f. *Franklin* proper name + -IAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Benjamin Franklin following Franklin (in politics).

B. sb. A follower of Franklin 1794.

So **Franklinic** *a*, an epithet applied to electricity produced by friction; **Franklinism**, electrostatic electricity, **Franklinist**, one who follows Franklin in his theory of electricity.

Frankinite (fræŋklɪnɪt). 1820. [f. *Franklin*, New Jersey + -ITE.] *Min.* A compound of oxides of iron, manganese, and zinc, found in brilliant black crystals.

Frankly (fræŋkli). adv. 1540 [f. FRANK *a* + -LY.] In a frank manner, freely.

Kindness so f. offered C. BROWNE

Frank-marriage. OE. [a. AF. *franc* marriage; see FRANK *a* and MARRIAGE.]

Law. A tenure in virtue of which a man and his wife held lands granted to them by the father or other near relative of the wife, the estate being heritable to the fourth generation of heirs of their bodies, without any service other than fealty.

Frankness (fræŋknes). 1553. [f. FRANK *a* + -NESS.] The quality of being FRANK; liberality ~1771; candour, ingenuousness, openness, esp. in speech 1553; freedom of artistic treatment 1784.

2. That happy union of f. and reserve HELMS Military f. GIBSON.

Frank-pledge. Obs. exc. Hist. 1502

[a. AF. *franc-plege*, f. *franc* FRANK *a* + *plege* PLEDGE; app. a Norman mistranslation of OE. *frēþ-borh* (see FRITHBORH).] OE. *Law.* 1. The system by which every member of a tithing was answerable for the good conduct of, or the damage done by, any one of the other members 16.. 2. One of the mutually responsible members of a tithing, etc. *Occas.*, the tithing itself.

3. *transf.* The servants of the Crown were not, as now, bound in f. for each other MACAULAY. Phr. [View of *frankpledge*: a court held periodically for the production of the members of a tithing, later of a hundred or manor. Cf. COURT-LEET. ME.

Frank-tenement. 1523. [a. AFr.; see FRANK *a* and TENEMENT.] *Law.* = FREEHOLD. So **Frank-tenure**.

Frantic (fræntɪk). [ME. *frēntik*, *frantik*, a OF. *frēntique* (mod. *frénétique*), ad. late L. *phreneticus* delirious (see PHRENETIC). See FRENZY.]

A. adj. 1. Affected with mental disease, lunatic, insane; in later use, ragingly mad. Now rare. b. *transf.* and fig. 1547. 2. Attended by frenzy ~1594; delirious, wild, insanely foolish 1533. f. quasi-adv. *Frantically*, rare. ~1652.

3. I have observed .. in phrenetic persons the strength doubled upon them 1586. b. fig. A heart. Raging more wilde then is this frantick sea MARSHTON. 4. She displayed a f. and impotent rage GIBSON. Hence **Frantically**, **Frantically** adv. in a f. manner. **Franticness**, f. state or condition.

5. *sb.* One who is frantic; a lunatic, a delirious patient ~1758.

Frapp (fræp). v. ME. [a. OF. *frapper* (mod. *frapper*); perh. f. the Teut. root *flap*; see FLAP.] 1. *trans.* and *intr.* To strike; to beat. 2. *Naut.* To bind tightly. [So in Fr.] 1548. b. To brace the cords of a drum by pulling them together 1874.

3. **Frappe**. ME. [a. OF. *frap*, f. *frapper*; see prec.] 1. A crowd; a mob, the rabble ~1710. 2. ? *fumit*, R. BRUNNE.

4. **Frapple**, v. 1595. [Cf. FRAP v.] *intr.* To dispute, wrangle, bluster ~1609. Hence **Frappier** *sb.* arch. a blusterer.

5. **Frappé** (fræpe). *a*. 1848. [Fr.; pa. pple. of *f. apprer*.] Iced, cooled.

Frass (fræs). 1854. [a. Ger. *frass*, f. root of *frassen* to devour.] The excrement of larvae, also, the refuse left behind by boring insects.

6. **Frater** (fræte). Pl. -ti (-tē). 1722. [It.; = 'brother'.] A friar.

Frater (fræte). Now Hist. ME. [a. OF. *fratru*, short for *refrator*, repr. med.L. *refectorium* REFECTORY.] The eating room of a monastery; a refectory.

7. **Frater** (fræte). 1561. [L.; = 'brother'.] 1. A friar ~1639. 2. *Cant.* = ABRAM-MAN. ~1673. 3. A brother, comrade. Also attrib 1794.

Fraternal (frætərnəl). *a*. 1494. [f. L. *fraternus* + -AL. Cf. F. *fraternel*.] Of or pertaining to brothers or a brother; brotherly.

The old F. quarrel of the Race COWLEY. A f. affection for Addison L. STEPHEN. **Fraternalism** *adv.*

Fraternal, v. U.S. rare. 1846. [f. L. *fraternus* + -ATE.] To fraternize. Hence **Fraternation** (U.S. rare), fraternization. So **Fraternism** (U.S. rare), in same sense.

Fraternity (frætərnɪti). ME. [a. OF. *fraternitas*, ad. L. *fraternitas*; see FRATERNAL and -ITY.] 1. The relation of a brother or brothers; brotherhood. 2. The state or quality of being fraternal; brotherliness 1470. 3. A family of brothers. rare. 1635. 4. A body or order of men organized for religious or devout purposes ME. 5. A body of men associated by some common interest; a company, guild ME. 6. A body of men of the same class, occupation, pursuits, etc. 1561.

7. To substitute the principles of f. in the room of that salutary prejudice called our country BURKE. 8. I William Caxton of the fraternite and fellowship of the mercery Caxton. 9. U.S. A literary or social association of the alumni of a college or university; a 'Greek-Letter' Society 1777.

Fraternization (frætərnɪzɪʃən). 1792. [a. F. *fraternisation*; see FRATERNIZE and -ATION.] The action of fraternizing or uniting as brothers, fraternal association.

They give the kiss of f. to negroes 1792.

Fraternize (frætərnɪz, frætərnɪz), v. 1611. [ad. F. *fraterniser*, ad. med.L. *fraternizare*, f. *fraternus*, f. *frater*; see -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To associate or sympathize with as a brother or as brothers; to form a fraternal friendship. 2. *trans.* To bring into fraternal association or sympathy. Now rare. 1656.

3. We fraternized on the spot BAKER. 4. A regular correspondence for fraternizing the two nations BURKE. Hence **Fraternizer**, one who fraternizes.

Fratriage (frætɪrɪdʒ). Also **fratrage**. 1730. [ad. med.L. *fratragium*, f. L. *frater* (-); see -AGE.] *Law.* A younger brother's inheritance.

Fratricide (frætɪrɪsɪd, frætɪrɪ). 1450.

[a. F., ad. L. *fratricida*, f. *frater* + *-cida*; see -CIDE.] One who kills his (or her) brother. Hence **Fratricidal** *a*. that kills or has killed his brother, concerned with the slaughter of brothers.

Fratricide (frætɪrɪsɪd, frætɪrɪ). 1568. [a. F., ad. L. *fratricidium*, f. *frater* + *-cida*; see -CIDE.] The action of killing one's brother. (In *Law* also the killing of one's sister.)

Fraternity, **fratry** (frætɪrɪ, -lɪrɪ). 1538. [app. f. FRATER + -Y.] = FRATER¹.

Fraternity, 1532. [ad. med.L. *fratria*, *fratritia*, f. *frater*, app. infl. by Gr. *φρατρία*. Cf. FRATRY.] a. A fraternity. b. A convent of friars.

Frau, var. of FROW.

Fraud (frɔd). *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *fraude*, ad. L. *fraudem*.]

1. The quality of being deceitful. Now rare. 2. Criminal deception; the using of false representations to obtain an unjust advantage or to injure the rights or interests of another ME. 3. An act or instance of deception, a dishonest trick ME. 4. A fraudulent contrivance; in mod. colloq. use, a spurious or deceptive thing 1658. b. *colloq.* of a person. An impostor, a humbug 1850. 5. State of being defrauded or deluded. MILT.

6. They look upon f. as a greater crime than theft SWIFT. In *fraud* of, to the *fraud* of (Law): so as to defraud; to the detriment or hindrance of. 7. *Statute of Frauds* (Law): the statute 29 Chas. II, c. 3, by which written memoranda were in many cases required to give validity to a contract. Phr. *Pro-*

fraud a deceit practised for the advancement of religion, or the like. 6. *Comb. f. order U.S.*, an official order prohibiting the use of the mails to a person suspected of using them fraudulently.

Hence **Fraudful** *a*. full of f., treacherous; -ly *adv.* **Fraudless** *a*. free from f., -ly *adv.* -ness

Fraudulence (frɔdʊləns). 1610. [a. OF. see FRUDULENT and -ENCE.] The quality or fact of being fraudulent. So **Fraudulency**.

Fraudulent (frɔdʊlənt), *a*. ME. [a. OF. ad. L. *fraudulentus*; see FRAUD *sb.* and -ULENT.] 1. Guilty of or addicted to fraud; deceitful, dishonest. 2. Characterized by or of the nature of, fraud, serving the purpose of or accomplished by means of, fraud ME. f. 3. *Path.* (After the L. transl. of Avicenna.) Deceptive ~1615.

4. Agayne is the servaunt fals and fraudelet BARCLAY. 5. A f. balance 1833, prospectus 1891. F. misrepresentation SIX J. W. CHITTY.

Hence **Fraudulently** *adv.*

Fraught (frɔt), *sb.* Obs. exc. Sc. ME. [prob. a. MDu. or MLG. *vracht* (also *vrecht*): see FREIGHT *sb.*]; origin uncertain.] = FREIGHT *sb.* 1, 2.

Fraught (frɔt), *v.* Obs. exc. in pa. pple ME. [1. prec. *sb.*] = FREIGHT v. 1, 2.

Fraught (frɔt), *pple.* and *pple. a*. ME. [pa. pple. of FRAUGHT v.] 1. Of a vessel laden. Also full f. 2. *transf.* Stored, turmished, filled, equipped with ME.

3. Ships wyth riches full yfraught GASCOIGNE. 4. Wisedome (whereof I know you are f.) LEAR 1. IV. 241. Phr. *Fraught with*: a. attended with; b. destined to produce.

Fraughtage (frɔtɪdʒ). arch. ME. [f. FRAUGHT v. + -AGE.] = FREIGHTAGE 1, 2.

Fraxin (fræksɪn). 1864. [f. L. *fraxinus* ash + -IN.] *Chem.* A substance, C₁₀H₁₆O₁₀, occurring in the bark of the common ash, and also, together with *æsculin*, in the bark of the horse-chestnut.

Fraxinella. 1664. [mod. L., dim. of L. *fraxinus* ash.] A name for cultivated species of dittany, esp. *Dictamnus Fraxinella*.

Fray (frɪ), *sb.* ME. [aphetic f. AFFRAY.] 1. A feeling of fear; fright, terror. 2. An assault, attack ~1575. 3. A disturbance, a brawl; a fight ME.

4. Fleete-street fraies, when Prentices with Clubs did knocke thee downe 1609.

Fray, *sb.* 1630. [f. FRAY v.] A frayed place.

Fray (frɪ), v. ME. [aphetic f. AFFRAY, EFFRAY v.] 1. *trans.* To make afraid, frighten. 2. To frighten or drive away. Obs. exc. arch. 1526. 3. To assault, attack ~1575. 4. *intr.* To quarrel or fight. Obs. exc. arch. 1460.

5. A Puritan is a Protestant fray'd out of his Wits 1604. 6. Can he f. off the vultur from his breast SOUTH.

Fray (frɪ), v. 1450. [ad. F. *frayer* — OF. *frayer* — L. *fricare* to rub; see FRICTION.] 1. *intr.* Of deer: To rub (against trees). Also *trans.* in f. of their heads. 1576. 2. *trans.* To rub away; to ravel out the edge or end of. *Occas.*, to chafe by friction 1710. b. *intr.* Of material: To become frayed, to ravel out 1721.

3. *trans.* To deflower 1565. 4. *intr.* To clash ~1483. 5. [from Fr.] *trans.* To clear, force (a path, way) 1849.

6. The bell-rope .. was traved into a fringe DICKENS. A suit of fray'd magnificence TENNISON. 7. Paths, frayed by the elephant and rhinoceros 1849. Hence **Fraying** *vb.* *sb.*

8. **Fray**, v. 1450. = DEFRAY v. ~1631.

Frazzle (fræzəl), v. orig. dial. and U.S. 1825. [?] *trans.* To fray, wear out. Hence **Frazzle** *sb.*, esp. in phr. *to a f.*, to a condition of exhaustion 1865.

Freak (frɪk), *sb.* 1563. [? cogn. w. OE *fracan* to dance.] 1. A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a capricious humour, notion, whim, or vagary. 2. Capriciousness 1678. 3. A prank, a caper 1648. 4. A product of irregular fancy 1784. b. (more fully f. of nature = *lusus naturæ*): A monstrosity of any species; in recent use, a living curiosity exhibited in a show 1847. 5. *quasi-adj.* denoting something abnormal or capriciously irregular 1898.

Freak (frɪk), *sb.* 1870. [f. FREAK v.] A flick or streak of colour.

Freak (*frik*), *v.* 1637. [*f.* FREAK *sbl*; app. coined by Milton.] 1. *trans.* To fleck or streak capriciously; to variegate, usu. in pa. ppl. 2. *intr.* To practise freaks, to frolic 1653.

1. The pensive flecked with jet MILN. *Lycaidas* 144.
Freakish (*frik'ish*), *a.* 1653. [*f.* FREAK *sbl* + *ISH*.] 1. Full of, or characterized by freaks, capricious, whimsical. 2. Of the nature of a freak, curious 1805.

1. An ill-conceived, ugly, fool WYCHERLEY. Our climate Lowell. **Freakish-ly** *adv.*, -ness.

Freck, **frack** (*frek*, *frack*), *a.* Obs. exc. Sc. [*Com. Tent*: OE. *frec*, *fric*, *frac*] 1. Desirous, eager, quick, ready. 2. Lusty, strong, vigorous 1500. Hence **frackly**, **frackly**, *adv.*

Freck (*frek*), *v.* 1621. [*f.* *var.* of FREAK *v.* *trans.* To mark with spots or freckles; to dimple.

Frecken. Now *dial* ME. [*a.* ON. *frenn* *pl*] A freckle.

A few freckles in his face y-spreynd CHAUCER.

Freckle (*frek'el*), *sb.* ME. [altered *f.* *prec*.] 1. A yellowish or lighish-brown spot in the skn. 2. Any small spot or discoloration 1547.

Freckle (*frek'el*), *v.* 1613. [*f.* the *sb*]

1. *trans.* To cover with freckles or spots; *intr.* to appear in spots or patches. 2. *intr.* To become marked with freckles 1832. Hence **Freckling** *vb* *sb*. a mark like a freckle; a marking with freckles.

Freckled (*frek'ld*), *ppl. a.* ME. [*f.* FRECKLE *sb* + *-ED*.] 1. Marked with freckles. 2. Spotted ME. 13. Resembling a freckle. *Lev.* xiii. 39

1. A f. face MARSTON. 2. F. trout 1614 cowslips 1821.

Fred-stole: see FRITH-STOOL.

Free (*fri*), *a.* [*Com. Tent*: OE. *fréo*, *frío*, *fri*; -OEut. **frip* free -OArvan **pryo*], represented by Skr *príyá* dear, f. 1007 **pri* to love (OE. *frón* to love, whence FRIEND)]

1. Not subject as a slave is to his master, enjoying personal rights and liberty of action. Also *fig.* 2. Of a state, its citizens, institutions, etc.: Enjoying civil liberty; existing under a government which is not arbitrary or despotic, and does not encroach upon individual rights. Also, not subject to foreign domination. ME. 13. Noble, honourable, of gentle birth and breeding. In ME an epithet of courtesy. -1632 14. Hence: Noble, honourable, generous, magnanimous -1804.

1. Delicate Ariel, I'll set thee f. for this SHAKS. 2. Till the inhuman Romans did extort This Tribute from vs, we were f. *Cymb.* iii. 1. 49. 3. Mirth, that is so fair and f. CHAUCER. 4. *Oth.* iii. iii. 199.

1. At liberty; allowed to go anywhere; not kept in confinement. Also, liberated. 1483

2. Released from ties, obligations, etc. 1566; exempt from work or duty 1637. 3. Guiltless, innocent, acquitted. Const. *from*, of. ? *Obs.* 1602.

4. Unimpeded, unrestricted, unhampered ME. b. with *to* and *inf.*: At liberty, feeling it right, to do something ME. 5. Of composition, etc.: Not observing strict laws of form; (of a translation, etc.) not adhering strictly to the original 1813. 6. Allowable or allowed (*to* or *for* a person *to* do), open *to* 1576; open *for* all 1870. 7. Clear, unobstructed ME. 8. Clear of or from ME. 9. *Naut.* Of the wind: Not adverse 1810. 10. Not fixed or fastened 1590. 11. Disengaged from contact or connection with anything else; relieved from the pressure of anything adjacent or superincumbent. In *Bot.* not adnate to other organs. 1715.

12. Chem., etc. Uncombined 1800. 13. Of power or energy: Disengaged 1825. 14. Of a material: Easily worked, loose and soft in structure 1573.

1. We would let them go f. De Fon. Deer, as f. as in an American forest MACULAY. 2. A fortnight hence I shall be f. as air Sir R. PERL. 3. My hands are guilty, but my heart is f. DRYDEN & LEE. 4. F. admission of the light of Heaven RUSKIN. *Phr.* (To live or give) a f. hand complete liberty of action.

b. I made him. Sufficient to have stood, though f. to fall MILN. 5. The limits between f. translation and paraphrase 1813. 6. What God's commands to some, leaves f. to all MILN. *A f. fight*: one in which all and sundry engage. 7. Are not the streets as f. for me as for you SHAKS. 8. Ice, f. from air-bubbles TWYDAL. 10. *Phr.* To get f. to get loose, to extricate.

III. 1. Acting of one's own will or choice: not determined from without. See *so* FREE WILL. OF. 2. Read acting with ng y or

spontaneously, (of an act) spontaneous; (of an offer, assent, etc.) readily given or made ME. Of a horse: willing 1477. 3. Ready in giving, liberal. Const. *of*. Said also of the gift. ME. 4. Acting without restriction or limitation 1578. b. Abundant, copious 1635. 5. Frank and open, ingenious, unreserved; also, in bad sense = forward, ready to 'take liberties' 1635. 6. Of speech Frank, plain-spoken 1611; licentious 1852.

1. A man is said to be f. so far forth as he can do what he will BIRKBEY. F. choice FREEMAN. 2. His noble f. offers left us nothing to ask BACON. F. to confess BYRON. Horses that be f. do need no spur GOSWELL. 3. I was not very f. of it, for my store was not great De Fon. A f. gift 1717. 4. Too f. feeding hath occasioned you this dream 1632. How f. the present age is in laying taxes on the next Pope. b. A f. bloomer 1867. 5. His Grace is very f. and open 1693. Not so f. fellow SHERIDAN. *Phr.* To make (or be) f. with: to treat unceremoniously; also *Naut.* to approach boldly. 6. Where she, listened to much f. talk THACKERAY.

IV. 1. Exempt from, not subject or liable to OE. 2. a. Exempt from, or not subject to, some particular jurisdiction or lordship. b. Possessed of certain exclusive rights or privileges. ME. 3. Of land: Held without obligation of rent or service ME. 4. Invested with the rights or immunities of, admitted to the privileges of (a corporation, city, etc.). Usd with *off*, also simply. 1496. b. Hence: Allowed the enjoyment of 1687. 5. Said of non-unionist workmen and their labour 1890. 6. Exempt from restrictions in regard to trade; open to all traders; also, not subject to tax, toll, or duty 1631. 7. Without payment, gratuitous 1583.

1. F. from all tax and imposition 1630, from pulmonary consumption 1836, from real difficulty 1804. 2. a. The f. towns of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg M. PATTISON. b. *F. chapel* (see CHAPEL *sb*). *F. chase* = FRANK CHASE. *F. fishery* (see FISHERY). *F. marriage* = FRANK-MARRIAGE. *F. warren* (see WARREN). 4. F. of the Grocers B. Jovs., of the city ENRICK. b. F. of the house DICKENS. 6. F. markets 1631. A f. port SHUTTES. 7. F. tickets, 1830, seats MACULAY. a. F. pass over a line of railway 1894. *Phr.* *I see school*: 'a school in which learning is given without pay' (J.). (This meaning has been denied, but on inconclusive grounds. See N.E.D.) 1494.

1. The adj. used *absol.* ME. only. 2. A person of noble birth or breeding, a knight or lady -1549.

C. *adv.* In a free manner, freely. Now only *techn.* or *arch.* 1559. b. Without cost or payment. Often with *gratis*. *Scot free*: see SCOT. 1558. c. *Naut.* (To sail, go, etc.) f.: i.e. with bow-lines slackened and sheets eased, opp. to *close-hauled* 1812.

Comb. a. in derivative combs based upon some phrase in which the adj. is used, as *f.-agency*, *freedom*, *ship*, etc. (after *f. agent*, *citizen*, etc.)

b. In comb. with a verbal or agent noun (where *free* seems partly adverbial), as *f.-liver*, *thinker*, etc.

c. In spec. phrases, etc.: *f. aims* = *frank-aim* (see ALMOIGN); *f. companion*, a men enemy belonging to no particular nation, but attached for the time to any prince who paid him; *f. company*; *f. grace*, the unmerited favour of God; *f. love*, the doctrine of the right of free choice in sexual relations without the restraint of marriage or other legal obligation, *f.-miling* a. (*Minning*, (of oars) easily reducible; *f.-stuff* (*Building*), timber which is quite clean or without knots. *f. tutor*, one of the tenants entitled to attend a manorial court; *f. ward*, detention not involving close or ignominious restraint; *f. wheel*, the driving-wheel of a bicycle able to rotate while the pedals are at rest, also is *wh*.

Free (*fri*), *v.* Pa. t. and ppl. **freed**. [OE. *fríon*, *freogan*: -OEut. **frijjan*, f. **frip* -FREE a.] 1. *trans.* To make free, to set at liberty; to release from bondage or constraint

2. To relieve; to deliver, or exempt *from*, *nd* or *ease of*; to confer immunity upon OE. 3. To clear, disengage, or disentangle (a thing) from some obstruction or encumbrance. Const. *from*, of. 1613. Also *refl.* 16. To open so as to allow free passage -1700

14. To remove so as to leave the place clear, get rid of -1638. 15. To frank (a letter) -1823

6. *Lead-mining* To register (a new mine, vein, etc.) by making the proper payment to the bar-master 1601.

2. They freed the cities, and upheld the laws a *Macc.* ii. 22. Freed from the restraints of fear BUTLER. 2. Freed from feudal services CHURCH, from stamp duty CROWE. 3. *Free* To f. If one a

2. 4. *Free* those to men D

Free and easy. 1699.

A. *adjectival pr.* Unconstrained, natural; also, careless, slipshod. Also *quasi-adv.*

A free-and-easy way of carrying things on NEWMAN.

B. *sb.* A convivial gathering for singing, at which one may drink, smoke, etc. 1823.

Free bench. Also **free bank**. 1670. *Law*

That estate in copyhold lands which the wife, being espoused a virgin, hath, after the death of her husband, for her dower, according to the custom of the manor.

Free-board (*112 bōrd*). 1676 [= *AF. franc bord*, see FREE a. and BOARD *sb*] 1. *Law*. The right of claiming a certain quantity of land outside the fence of a park or forest also, the land thus claimed. 2. *Naut.* The space between the plank-sheer and the line of flotation 1726.

Free-boot, *v.* 1592. [*f.* FREEROOTER]

intr. To act as a freebooter, plunder. Hence **Free-booting** *vb* *sb*, and *ppl. a.*

Freebooter (*fri bōtər*). 1570. [*ad. Du. vrijbouter*, i. the equivalents of FREE a., BOOY or BOOR *sb*, -ER. See also FILIBUSTER]

One who goes about in search of plunder, esp. a pirate or practical adventurer. Also *trans* and *fig.*

The Danites were Free-booters and did all by force 1659. Hence **Free-bootery**, the practice of freebooting

Free-booty. 1623. [*f.* FREE a. + BOOY, after *prec.*] Spoil (to be) taken by force -1749

Free-born, *a.* ME. [*f.* FREE a. + BORN *ppl. a.*] 1. Born free, born to the conditions and privileges of citizenship, inheriting liberty. 2. Of or befitting a free-born man 1510.

1. The f. and moral virtues of the desert GIBSON.

Free Church. 1843. 1. *gen.* A church free from state control. In *pl.* a Nonconformist name for the Congregationalists, Baptists, etc., as dist. from the established Church, 1869. Hence **Freechurchman**. 2. *The Free Church of Scotland*: the organization formed by the ministers who seceded from the established Presbyterian Church in 1813.

Free cost. 1563. In *phr.* *at, of, on, upon* *free cost* = cost-free, gratis -1761. Also is *advb.* *phr.* without prep. -1720.

Nothing comes free-cost here HERRICK.

Free-denizen, *sb.* 1576. = DENIZEN 2 -1653. So **Free-denizen** *v.* = DENIZEN 1

Free-dman. 1601. [*f.* *freed* pa. ppl. + MAN *sb.*] A man who has been a slave and is manumitted or emancipated.

Freedom (*fri'dəm*). [OE. *frīdom*; see FREE a. and -DOM.] 1. Exemption or release from slavery or imprisonment; personal liberty ME. 2. Exemption from arbitrary control

independence, civil liberty ME. 3. The state of being FREE; generosity, liberality -1530, liberty of action M.E. 4. The quality of being free from the control of fate or necessity, the power of self-determination OE. 15. Readiness -1697. 6. Frankness, openness, familiarity; outspokenness 1699; undue familiarity 1618. 7. Ease, facility 1613. 8. Boldness of conception or execution 1643. 9. *Physics* Capability of motion 1870. 10. An immunity privilege ME; a franchise (cf. FRANCHISE *sb* 2 a) 1596. 11. The right of participating in the privileges of: a. membership of a company or trade 1744; b. citizenship of a town or city 1579; often conferred *honoris causa* upon eminent persons. Also the diploma conferring such freedom. c. The liberty or right to practice a trade; also, the 'fine' paid for this 1712 d. *transf.* Unrestricted use of 1652.

2. They died for the Liberty and Free-dom of their Citye HOLLAND. F. of the press BYRON. 3. He av of Knyghthod and of freedom flour CHAUCER. 1 of Thought is like F in Actions 1718. 6. Those many cent Freedoms I allow her OWEN. 10. F. from 11 d life 1711, from arrest KENNEDY. 11. b. They presented me with the f. of the city WATSON. d. The f. of the library BURNOP

Comb. f.-fine, a payment made on being admitted to the f. of a city, guild, or corporation

Freedom: see FRITH-STOOL.

Free-hand (*fri'hænd*), *a.* 1862. Of drawing: Done with a free hand. i.e. without restraints or official aid. Also *advb.* or *qua.* b

Free-handed, *a.* 1656 [f. FREE *a.* + HAND *sb.* + -ED².] Open-handed, generous.
Free-hearted, *a.* ME. [f. FREE *a.* + HEART + -ED².] Having a free heart; frank, open, unreserved; impulsive; generous, liberal. The bond of freehearted and willing love GOLDING. Hence **Free-heartedly** *adv.* -ness.

Freehold (frī'hōld), 1467. [= AF. *franc tenement*: f. FREE *a.* + HOLD *sb.*] 1. A tenure by which an estate (or office or dignity) is held in fee-simple, fee-tail, or for term of life 1523. 2. An estate or office held by this tenure 1467. 3. *attrib.* or *adv.* Held by, relating to, or of the nature of, freehold 1527.

Freeholder (frī'hōldr), ME. [= AF. *franc tenant*: f. FREE *a.* + HOLDER.] One who possesses a freehold estate.

Free lance, 1820. A term used by recent writers to denote one of those military adventurers who in the Middle Ages offered their services as mercenaries, or with a view to plunder, to belligerent states; a condottiere, a free companion. Hence *fig.* of politicians, etc.

Free-liver, 1711. One who gives free indulgence to his appetites. So **Free-living** *a.*

Freely (frī'h), *adv.* [OE. *frēolice*, ME. *freliche*, *freliche*, *frely*, f. FREE *a.* + -LY².] 1. In a free manner; unreservedly; readily, spontaneously. 2. Frankly, openly, plainly 1596. 3. Without let, hindrance, or interference ME. b. Loosely 1869. 4. Without stint ME. 75. In freedom; with absolute possession -1647. 76. Nobly; excellently, ME. only. 77. = FREE *adv.* -1759.

1. Graces... given to us freely 1536. F. we serve, Because we f. love, as in our will To love or not. MIZR. 2. To speak one's mind f. BAKERLY. 3. To breathe more f. 1695. 4. Of every tree of the garden thou mayest f. eat Gen. ii. 16.

Freeman (frī'mæn), [OE. *frēoman*; see FREE *a.* and MAN *sb.*] 1. One who is not a slave or serf; also later, one who is politically free. 2. One who possesses the freedom of a city, borough, company, etc. ME. 1. A coloured free-man LITTLE. 2. The electors are citizens, burgesses, or freemen H. Cox.

Freemartin (frī'mā'tin), 1681. [?] An imperfect female of the ox kind, twin-born with a male.

Freemason (frī'mæsn, -s'n), ME. [f. FREE *a.* + MASON.] 1. A member of a certain class of skilled workers in stone, who travelled from place to place, working wherever any great building was being erected, and recognizing each other by a system of secret signs and passwords. In later use (16-18th c.) a term used merely as a more complimentary synonym of 'mason' -1723. 2. A member of the fraternity called *Free and Accepted Masons* 1646.

Early in the 17th c., the societies of freemasons (sense 1) began to admit honorary members, who were initiated in the secret signs and in the legendary history of the craft. These were called *accepted masons*, and the distinction of being an 'accepted mason' became a fashionable object of ambition. In 1717 four of these societies or 'lodges' in London united to form a 'grand lodge', with a new constitution and ritual, and a system of secret signs; the object of the society as reconstituted being mutual help and the promotion of brotherly feeling among its members. The London 'grand lodge' has been the parent of other lodges in Great Britain and in most parts of the world.

3. *attrib.* (of or pertaining to freemasons, as f. knock, etc.) 1807.

Freemasonry (frī'mæz'nri), ME. [see -RY.] 1. The craft or occupation of a freemason. ME. only. 2. The principles, practices, and institutions of freemasons 1802. 3. *fig.* Secret or tacit brotherhood, insinuating sympathy 1810.

3. The wonderful f. of childhood 1886.

Freeness (frī'nēs), Now rare. ME. [f. FREE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being FREE; freedom; readiness; liberality, openness, frankness.

Free-quarter, *hist.* 1648. The obligation of having to provide free board and lodging for troops; also, the right to be billeted in free quarters.

Freer (frī'r), 1610. [f. FREE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who frees or sets free.

Freesia (frī'ziā), 1882. [mod.L.] *Bot.* A genus of iridaceous bulbous plants of the Cape of Good Hope, allied to *Gladiolus*.

Free soil, U.S. 1848 *A. sb.* Territory in which slaveholding was prohibited 1850.

B. adv. Epithet of a political party in 1846-56, which opposed the extension of slavery into its territories, pertaining to this party on its principles.

I went to a free soil meetin' once LOWELL. Hence **Free-soiler**, **Free-soilism**.

Free-spoken, *a.* 1625. [cf. *plain-spoken*.] Accustomed to speak plainly and openly. Hence **Free-spokenness**.

Free state, 1646. 1. Occas. = REPUBLIC. Now rare. 2. U.S. Before the Civil War of 1861-5, a state of the Union in which slavery did not exist 1861. 3. *Irish F. S.*, the part of Ireland separated from the U.K. and established as a Dominion 1922.

Free-stone, **freestone** 1. ME [f. FREE *a.* + STONE *sb.*, = OF. *franche pierre*, 'stone of excellent quality'] Any fine-grained sandstone or limestone that can be cut or sawn easily; a slab of such stone. Also *attrib.*

Free-stone 2. 1866. A variety of the peach (or nectarine) in which the flesh parts freely from the stone when ripe. Also *fig. peach*.

Free-thinker (frī'pɪŋkər), 1692. One who refuses to submit his reason to the control of authority in matters of religious belief; a designation claimed *esp.* by the deistic and other rejectors of Christianity in the early 18th c. Also *transf.* So **Free-thinking** *vbl. sb.*, the principles or practice of a free-thinker; *pl.* *a.* holding the principles of a free-thinker; pertaining to free-thinkers or free-thought. **Free-thought** = *Free-thinking* *vbl. sb.*

Free trade, **free-trade**, 1606. 1. An open and unrestricted trade. 2. Trade or commerce left to follow its natural course, i.e. without the interference of customs duties or of bounties. Also, the principles of those who advocate this state of things. Also *transf.* 1823. 3. Smuggling 1834. 4. *attrib.* 1829. 2. To 'inculcate in the mind of the Bourbons wise principles of free trade' COBBETT

Free-trader, 1698. 1. One allowed to trade without restriction. 2. A smuggler; also, a smuggling vessel 1815. 3. An advocate of free trade 1849.

Free will, **free-will**, **free will**. ME. [see FREE *a.*] 1. (Best as two words) Spontaneous will, unconstrained choice (to do or act). 2. 'The power of directing our actions without constraint by necessity or fate' (J.) ME. 3. *attrib.* (in *free-will offerings*) = given spontaneously 1535.

1. To wander at their own free will JOWETT. 2. The third way of bringing things to pass, distinct from necessity and chance, namely, free-will HOBBES. Hence **Free-willer**, a contemptuous term for one who believes in the doctrine of free will, an Arminian.

Freeze (frīz), *sb.* ME. [f. FREEZE *v.*] The action of FREEZE *v.* (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Freeze (frīz), *v.* Pa. t. *froze* (frōz). Pa. pple. *frozen* (frōz'n). [Com. Tent.: OE. *frozan*, pa. pple. *froren*: -O. *leut. *frosan*, f. root **fros-*, *frous-*, *frus-*: -pre-Teut. **preus-*, *preus-*, *prus-*, cf. L. *pruinā*, Skr. *prusna* hoar-frost; also Skr. *plus* to burn.]

I. intr. uses. 1. *impers.* It freezes: the cold is such that water becomes ice. 2. To be converted into, or covered with, ice ME; to become hard or rigid as the result of cold ME. 3. To become fixed to (something) or together by the action of frost 1460. 4. To feel very chill; to die by frost ME; to be utterly devoid of heat 1613. Also *fig.*

1. Still it f. HALL. 2. Port wine froze solid 1748. Our ropes were now froze 1743. *fig.* The smile on his lips froze C. BROKE. 3. Phr. *To f. (on)* to (U.S. and Austral.) to hold on to; also, to 'take to' 4. The north-west, where Davies froze to his rest COLVIL. *fig.* To f. with fear POPE.

II. trans. uses. 1. To change to a solid form by the action of cold; to congeal; to form ice on the surface of (a river, etc.) Also causatively. 1494. b. To congeal as if by frost ME c. *fig.* To chill (feelings, etc.); to paralyse (powers, etc.) 1595. 2. To affect with frost, to stiffen, harden, injure, kill, etc. by chilling 1596. 3. *T f. out* a. see FROZEN b

fig. To exclude from business, society, etc. by chilling behaviour, severe competition, etc (U.S.) 1890.

1. A frosse that .froze y^e Thamys FAYYAK. Phr. *To f. over*: to cover with ice. *To f. in, up*. b. A tale whose lightest word would f. thy young blood HAMM. i. v. 16. c. Chill Penury .froze the genial current of the soul GRAY. Hence **Freezer**, one who or that which freezes, or keeps extremely cold.

Freeze, obs. 1. FRIZZE.

Freezing (frī'zɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of FREEZE *v.* *At f.* - at freezing-point.

Comb. f.-mixture, a mixture, e.g. of salt and snow, which, while remaining liquid, is cold enough to f. some other liquid within its influence, -point, the point on the thermometer, viz. 32° Fahrenheit Centigrade, marking the temperature at which a liquid, *esp.* water, freezes.

Freezing (frī'zɪŋ), *pl.* *a.* 1611. [f. as prec. + -ING².] 1. That freezes (see the *vbl.*). 2. *fig.*; *esp.* of manners: Chilling 1813.

2. The f. reason's colder part TANNISON. Free z. ingly, *adv.*

Freeles-benite, 1850. [f. *Freiesleben* proper name + -ITE.] *Min.* A sulph-antimonide of lead and silver, which crystallizes in striated prisms. Cf. DIAPHORITE.

Freight (frī't), *sb.* 1463. [prob. a. MDu or MLG. *vrecht*, var. of *vacht*, see FRAUGHT *sb.* Cf. F. *fret* hire of a ship, Sp. *flete*, Pg. *frete*.] 1. Hire of a vessel for the transport of goods; the service of transporting goods (orig. by water; now, *esp.* in U.S., by land also), the sum paid for this. †Formerly also: Passage-money. 2. The cargo or lading (of a ship); a ship-load. In U.S.: Anything carried by sea or land. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1502.

1. Phr. *To take f.*: to take passage DE FOE. 2. A f. of sea-coals 1719. b. U.S. = *f. train* (see below) *attrib.* and *comb.* (*esp.* U.S.), as f. car (= goods truck or van), f. train (= goods train), f. handler, etc.

Freight (frī't), *v.* 1485 [i. prec. *sb.*; cf. FRAUGHT *v.*] 1. *trans.* To furnish or load (a vessel) with a cargo, to hire or let out (a vessel) for the carriage of goods and passengers. Also *transf.* 2. To carry as freight 1540.

1. Donco, where the marchantes.. freight theyr shippes 1555.

Freight, *pple.* and *pl.* *a.* 1494. [Contracted pn. *pple.* of prec.] 1. Freightened, laden-1649. Also *transf.* and *fig.* -1711. 2. Freight, abounding with -1623.

Freightage (frī'tedʒ), 1694. [f. FREIGHT *v.* + -AGE.] 1. Hire of a vessel for the transport of goods; cost of conveyance of goods. 2. Freight, cargo, quantity of cargo conveyed, also *transf.* and *fig.* 1803. 3. Transport of goods. U.S. 1885.

Freighter (frī'tər), 1622. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] 1. 'One who loads a ship, or one who charts and loads a ship' (W.). b. One who consigns goods for carriage inland 1872. 2. One whose business it is to receive and forward freight 1714. 3. A cargo vessel 1873.

Freightless, *a. rare*. 1791. [see -LESS] Without freight or load.

Fremd (fremd), *a.* Obs. exc. Sc. and N. [Com. Tent.: OE. *frēmede*, *fremde*, *frempe* f. (ult.) root **fram-*; see FROM.] 1. Foreign. 2. Strange OE; wild, as opp. to tame ME. 3. Unfriendly OE. 4. Not related; opp. to *sub* or *am* ME.

Fremescent (frē'mesənt), *a. rare*. 1837. [as if from L. **frēmescere*, freq. of *frēmere* to roar.] Murmuring, growing noisy. CARLYLE. Hence **Fremescent** (*rare*), an incipient roaring. †Fremitus (frē'mitūs), 1820. [f. L. *frēmere*] A dull roaring noise; in *Path.*, a palpable vibration, e.g. of the walls of the chest.

Fren: see FRENNE.

French (frenʃ), [OE. *frēncisc*, f. *francia* FRANK *sb.* + -isc, -ish; the suffix produces umlaut. Cf. *Scotch* from *Scottish*.]

a. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to France or its inhabitants. 2. French-like ME.

Phrases, etc. *a.* In names of things of attributed French origin, as F. barley (see BARLEY); F. blue artificial ultramarine; F. bread, a kind of fancy bread; F. casements, windows turning upon two vertical edges attached to the jamb; F. chalk, a variety of stearite, used for making marks on cloth etc.; F. drain, a rubble drain; †F. eaves, eave provided with a gut or carry off the water F

fake, a variety of the Flemish fake; **F. grey**, a tint composed of white with ivory black, Indian red and Chinese blue; **F. hem**, a kind of hem employed for the finishing of flounces; **F. horn**, a metal wind-instrument (see HORN); **F. paste**, a kind of glass into which a certain quantity of oxide of lead is introduced; **F. purple**, a beautiful dye prepared from lichens; **F. red** or **rouge**, genuine carmine; **F. rice** = AMEL-CORN; **F. roll** (see ROLL); **F. roof**, a mansard roof; **F. tub**, a mixture used by dyers, of the protochloride of tin and logwood; **F. window**, a long window opening like a folding door, and serving for exit and entrance.

b. In names of trees and plants, as **F. bean** (see BEAN); **F. berry** = AVIGNON BERRY; **F. cowslip** (see COWSLIP); **F. plum**, the fruit of a variety of *Prunus domestica*, dried and exported from France.

c. In names of venereal diseases; as **F. disease**, etc. **B. absol.** and **sb.** 1. The French language **ME.** 2. The French (pl.): the French people. Also (rarely) without article = French persons 1595.

1. For French of Paris was to his unknown CHAUCER. *Phr Pedlar's F.* - cant, thieves' slang. 2. *Phr F. and English:* a children's game.

French (frenʃ), *v. rare*. 1639. [*f. prec. adj.*] 1. To French it. to speak French. FULLER. 2. To render into French or give a French form to 1887.

†**French crown**. 1599. The English name for the French coin called ECU, ESCU - 1608. **b.** Punningly, with reference to the baldness produced by the 'French disease'. *Mids. N.* 11. 99.

Frenchify (frenʃɪfaɪ), *v.* 1592. [*f. FRENCH a + -FY.*] 1. *trans.* To make French, imbue with French qualities. 2. *intr.* To become French in ideas, manners, etc.; to have French sympathies 1775.

1. For our English solidity into Froth and Whip-syl-labus 1741. Hence Frenchified *phl. a.* French-like (*contemptuous*); having the 'French disease'.

Frenchism (frenʃɪzəm). 1750. A French custom, idiom, or characteristic; a Gallicism.

French leave. 1771. Originally, the custom (in the 18th c. prevalent in France) of going away from a reception, etc. without taking leave of the host or hostess. Hence, *joc.*, to take French leave: to go away, or do anything, without permission or notice.

French-like. 1550. [*f. FRENCH sb. + -LIKE.*]

A. adv. After the manner of the French; in French fashion.

B. adj. Like the French 1848

Frenchman (frenʃmæn). OE. [*f. FRENCH a + MAN;* orig. two words.] 1. A man of French birth or nationality. 2. A (good, etc.) French scholar, *collog.* 1670. 3. A French ship 1889. Hence Frenchmanlike *a.* and *adv.*

French polish. 1819. 1. A polish for wood-work; a solution of resin or gum resin in alcohol or wood naphtha. 2. The smooth glossy surface produced on wood-work by the application of this. Also *gunningly*. Hence French-polish *v. trans.* to make smooth and glossy with French-polish (*lit.* and *fig.*). French-polisher.

Frenetic, etc.: see PHRENETIC, etc.

†**Frenne**, *fren.* 1553. [corrupt var. of *frend*, *FREMD*, infl. by *forrenne*, *FOREIGN.*]

A. adj. Strange, not related, 1511.

B. sb. A foreigner, stranger, enemy - 1614.

Frenum: see FRENUM.

†**Frenzie**, -al, *a.* 1547 [*f. FRENZY sb. + -IC + AL.*] Affected with frenzy; crazy, mad; wildly enthusiastic - 1748.

Frenzied (frenziəd), *phl. a.* 1796. [*f. FRENZY v. + -ED.*] Affected with frenzy, crazy; distracted, frantic; wildly enthusiastic. *F. dreams* SCOTT, enthusiasts L. STEPHEN. Hence Frenziedly *adv.*

Frenzy, phrenzy (frenzi). [*ME. frenesie, a OF. f. late L. phrenesis, a pseudo-Gr. formation after phreneticus, corruption of Gr. phrenikos; see FRANTIC.* The sp. *phrenzy* is now rare.]

A. sb. 1. Mental derangement; delirium, or temporary insanity; now chiefly, the rage or excitement of a paroxysm of mania. Now rare in lit. sense. Also *fig.* 2. A wild idea: also *for something* 632.

1. f And

2. (a (pass) au (loud) v cart) f F chet) 3 (ever) 21 (I eye) 2 F cau de vie) 21. (Psyche 9 (what) 9 got)

struck madness *MILT. fig.* The Poets eye in a fine f rolling SHAKS. 2. The Frenzy of Travelling 1707

B. adj. [*? sb. used attrib.*] 1. Mad, insane, crazy - 1647. 2. *dist.* Angry, passionate 1859.

Hence Frenzy *v.* to drive to f., infuriate.

Frequency (frɪkwənsi). 1535. [*a. F. frequent, ad. L. frequētia, see FREQUENT and -ENCE.*] 1. An assembling in large numbers; a crowded state or condition; also *concr.* concourse, crowd. Now *arch.* 2. Constant use of (something); familiarity - 1624. 3. Frequent occurrence or repetition 1603.

1. The Most High, who, in full f. bright: Of angels spake *MILT.*

Frequency (frɪkwənsi). 1553. [*see prec. and -ENCY.*] 1. The state or condition of being crowded; also *concr.* a concourse - 1723. 2. The constant use or repetition of - 1785, familiarity with - 1680. 3. The fact of occurring often or being repeated at short intervals 1641. **b.** *Physics*, etc. Rate of recurrence, e.g. of a vibration 1831. *Electr.* The number of complete cycles per second of an alternating current 1891. **c.** *Statistics.* The ratio of the actual to the number of possible occurrences of an event 1897

3. The Strength and P. of the Pulse ARBUTHNOT. The diminished f. of wars 1836. 6. Alternating currents of high f. 1893.

Frequent (frɪkwənt), *a.* 1531. [*ad. L. frequentem pr. pple. of *frequere; cogn. w. frequentare to cram (see LARCE 21).*] 1. Crowded, full - 1746. 2. Found at short distances apart; numerous. Somewhat *arch.* 1605. 3. Commonly used or practised, well known. Now rare. 1531. 4. Of a report, etc. Widely current - 1831. 5. Happening at short intervals; often recurring. Of the pulse: Faster than normal. (The prevailing sense.) 1604. 6. Addicted to; accustomed to do; given to repetition 1560. 7. That is often at or in (a place) - 1624. **b.** Constant, habitual 1628. 7c. That is often with (a person), familiar, conversant 17 (a subject) - 1632. 7. quasi-adv. 1614.

1. In a full and f. assemble *HOLLAND* 2. Populous clues f. Hospitals [etc.] CAMDEN. 4. You may expect frequent letters MARVELL. F. forgeries 1750, blights 1795. 5. Less f. to his princely exercises than formerly SHAKS. 6. a. In prisons more f. in death of a *Cor.* 11. 23. b. A f. Communicant 1628.

Frequent (frɪkwənt), *v.* 1477. [*ad. L. frequentare; see prec.*] 1. *trans.* To visit often, to resort to habitually 1555. 2. To use habitually, to practise; to attend (a meeting) - 1667, to honour with observances - 1581. 3. *intr.* To resort to or unto, to associate with, to be often in or about - 1810. 4. *trans.* To crowd, fill - 1667.

2. A Coffee-house which I myself f. STEFFLE. To f. good company BERNIER. 3. Far from all the ways where men f. POPE. 4. *MILT. P.L.* x 1091.

Hence **Frequentable** *a.* that may be frequented, easily accessible. **Frequentation**, the action or habit of frequenting or resorting to; habitual visiting. **Frequentier**, one who frequents or resorts to.

Frequentage. 1824. *rare.* [*f. prec. + -AGE.*] The practice or habit of frequenting.

Frequentative (frɪkwəntatɪv). 1530 [*ad. L. frequentativus; see FREQUENT v. and -IVE.* Cf. *F. frequentatīv. -ive.*] **A. adj.** 1. Versed in. *Obs. Sc. ROLLAND.* 2. *Gram.* Of a verb or verbal form. Expressive of the frequent repetition of an action 1533

B. sb. A frequentative verb, verbal form, or conjugation 1530.

Frequently (frɪkwəntli), *adv.* 1531. [*f. FREQUENT a. + -LY.*] At frequent or short intervals, often, repeatedly, 11 numerously - 1638.

Frere, *obs. f. FRIAR*

Frescade (freskād). 1656. [*a. F., ad. It. frescata, f. fresco cool, FRESH.*] A cool walk; a shady alley.

Fresco (fresko), *sb.* Pl. frescos, -oes 1598. [*ad. It. fresco cool, FRESH.*] 1. Cool, fresh air, occas. a fresh breeze - 1785. 2. A kind of painting executed in water-colour on mortar or plaster which is not quite dry; a painting so executed 1598. Also *attrib.* 2. The grand sibyls painted in f. by Michel Angelo EMERSON. Hence Fresco *v.* to paint in f.

Fresh (fres). [*OE. fersc (opp. to 'salt'), ME. fresche. frache. frusche. etc. Ultimate etym.*

A. ad. L. New novel **ME.** additional

other, further **ME.** 2. Recent; newly made, received, or taken in **ME.** 3. Raw, inexperienced; 'green' 1595. Also (*Univ. slang*) characteristic of a freshman. **b.** [*cf. G. frisch impudent.*] Forward, impudent, free in behaviour (*orig. U.S.*) 1848

1. *MILT. Lycidas* 193. 3. *SHAKS. John III. iv.* 145

II. n. New; not artificially preserved, not salted, pickled, or smoked **OE.** 2. Of water Not salt or bitter, 1 (of a marsh) containing fresh as opp. to salt water **OE.** **b.** Of or pertaining to such water **ME.** 3. Untainted pure; hence, invigorating, refreshing. Said *esp.* of air and water **ME.** 4. Cool (*rare*) - 1697. 5. Retaining its original qualities, not stale, musty, or vapid. Also *transf.* of immaterial things. **ME.** 6. Not faded or worn **ML.** 7. Not sullied or tarnished; blooming **ME.** 8. Not exhausted or fatigued **ME.** 9. Of the wind Strong. Hence of the way of a ship: Speedy, steady. 1533 **g. a.** Sober. Now only *Sc. ME.* **b.** Partially intoxicated 1812.

1. F. meat 1648, butter 1864. 2. He always found the ice f. that floated up n the sea-water *BOULR.* 3. F. dew and flowers *MILT.* The dew of f. air SCOTT. 4. F. eggs 1632. Burton also - f. or stale *DIBDIN News f.* and *ADLSON.* 5. My glory was f. in mee *Job xxiv.* 20. When the memory of things was f. *BERKELEY.* 6. The freshe daisy CHAUCER. Hast thou beheld a fresher Gentlewoman SHAKS. 7. I never felt fresher in my life 1863. 8. If it comes on to blow f. I shall make the signal for Boats to repair on board NELSON. *Comb. ff.-new a.* unpractised.

B. adv. In a fresh manner, freshly (see **A**) **ME.** *Comb. f.-run a.* (a salmon, etc.) that has been freshly run up from the sea.

C. sb. [*The adj. used absol.*] 1. The fresh part or period 1715. 2. A freshet, flood 1538, also, a gust, squall 1719. 3. A pool, spring or stream of fresh water 1571. 4. The part of a tidal river next above the salt water, also, the lands adjoining this part. *Freq. in pl.* Now *U.S.* 1634.

1. The f. of the morning NORTH. 2. Sometimes there are great freshes in the River of Tyne 1622. 3. He not shew him Where the quicke Freshes are *Temp.* iii. 12. 75

Fresh, *v.* **ME.** [*f. FRESH a.*] To trouble or become fresh or lively.

Freshen (fresʃən, fresʃən), *v.* 1697. [*f. 15 prec. + -EN.*] 1. *intr.* To become FRESH, to increase in strength; also with *up*. **b.** To become bright 1819. **c.** To lose salt or saltness (Webst.) 1864. 2. *trans.* To make FRESH, *esp.* to renew, revive, give freshness to; to remove salt or saltness from 1749. 3. *Naut.* To relieve (a rope) of its strain, or danger of chafing by shifting or removing its place of nip' (*Adm. Smyth*) 1855.

1. The wind now freshened fast MARSHALL. To f. into smiles W. IRVING. 2. Air to f. the room 1801. To f. up my Italian LOWELL, their memory 1874. 3. To f. houses, the ship: to pay out more cable so as to change the part exposed to friction. *To f. ballast* to divide or separate it, so as to alter its position. *To f. way* to increase the speed.

Hence **Freshener**, something that freshens; *esp.* a spell of exercise for freshening a horse.

Fresher (fresʃə). 1882. [*f. FRESH a. + -ER.*] **a.** *Univ. slang.* = FRESHMAN. **b.** A fresh breeze.

Freshet (fresʃət). Also *etym.* fresh shot. 1596. [*f. FRESH sb. + -ET.*] 1. A small stream of fresh water. *Obs. exc. poet.* 1598. 2. A stream or rush of fresh water flowing into the sea 1596. 3. A flood or overflowing of a river caused by heavy rains or melted snow 1654.

3. The f. in the river was so sudden that cattle were in danger of being drowned 1784. Hence Freshet *v.* to flood as with a f.

Freshly (fresʃli), *adv.* **ME.** [*f. FRESH a. + -LY.*] In a fresh manner; newly, recently with renewed or unabated vigour, briskly with undiminished strength, purity, distinctness, etc.; with fresh appearance, odour, etc.; 1791 - 1523.

F. torn BYRON, pursued STOW. Looks he as f., as he did the day he wrestled *A.Y.L.* iii. 223.

Freshman (fresʃmæn). 1550. [*f. FRESH a. + MAN.*] 1. A new-comer, a novice. 2. A student during his first year *esp.* his first term at a Univ. *U.S.* a school 96

2. He be et a in Cambridge NASHE.

Comb. f.-class U.S., 'the lowest of the four classes in an American college' (Webst.). Hence **Freshman-ship**, the condition of being a f.; the period during which it lasts, also *year*, the personality of a f. **†Freshment**. [f. FRESH *v.* + -MENT.] Refreshing influence. J. CARTWRIGHT.

Freshness (frē'sh-nes). ME. [f. FRESH *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being FRESH. Also *concr.* a fresh stream (KEATS).

Jollity, pleasance, and freshness 1300. The f. of the Aire Bacon, of Waters Boyls, of the Evening 1712. The glory and the f. of a dream WORDSW.

Freshwater, *a.* 1528. [f. FRESH *a.* + WATER *sb.*] 1. Of or pertaining to, yielding, produced by, or living in water that is not salt. 2. Unaccustomed to salt water, new to the sea 1621; hence, unskilled, raw, insignificant. 1. F. fish 1765. Jakes GOLDMAN, flowers 1823, shells 1871. 2. A f. sailor De FOE. *fig.* Ignorant, unlearned, and f. critics FIELDING. Hence **†Freshwatered**, *a.* unskilled, raw.

Fretion (frī'si-ōn). 1827. *Logic*. A mnemonic word designating the fifth mood of the fourth syllogistic figure, in which a universal negative major premiss and a particular affirmative minor yield a particular negative conclusion.

Fret (fret), *sb.* ME. [app. *a.* OF. *frate* trellis-work.] 1. Ornamental interlaced work, a net; an ornament consisting of jewels or flowers in a network. 2. *Her.* Orig. a figure formed by two bendlets, dexter and sinister, intersecting; = F. *frette*. Later, 'a figure formed by two narrow bands in saltire, interlaced with a masole' (Cussans). 1572. 3. *fa.* Arch. Carved ornament, *esp.* in ceilings, consisting of intersecting lines in relief -1664. 4. An ornamental pattern composed of continuous combinations of straight lines, joined usually at right angles. Also *attrib.* 1664.

1. A fette of goold sche hadde next hyre her CHURCH. 2. b. The f. or herring-bone is of common occurrence on vases of the oldest style BIRCH.

Comb. f.-cutting *sb.* *sb.*, the cutting of wood with a fret-saw into ornamental designs; also *attrib.*, saw, a saw used for cutting frets, scrolls, etc.

Fret (fret), *sb.* 1545. [f. FRET *v.* 1.] 1. A gnawing or wearing away, erosion. Now *rare*. Also *concr.* †a fretting sore, a decayed spot. 2. Pain in the bowels, gripes, colic. Also *pl.* Now *dialect*. 1600. 3. Agitation of mind; irritation; vexation; also, querulous utterance 1556. 4. A gust, squall (of wind) -1734. 5. Secondary fermentation in liquors 1664.

3. My lord was in as great a f. as I De FOE. *Phr.* *I and fever, f. and fume.* On or upon the f.: in a state of agitation, in irritation, ill humour, or impatience.

Fret (fret), *sb.* 1500. [?] In musical instruments like the guitar, formerly a ring of gut (Stainer), now a bar or ridge of wood, metal, etc. placed on the finger-board, to regulate the fingering.

Fret, *sb.* 1587. [ad. OF. *frate*, *frette*, *fiancte* breach.] A breach or passage made by the sea.

†Fret, *sb.* 1576. [ad. L. *fretum*.] A strait -1661.

Fret (fret), *v.* 1. Pa. t. and pple. **fretted**. Pr. pple. **fretting**. [OE. *fretan*, f. OTEUT. *fra* (see FOR- *pref.*) + *etan* to EAT.] 1. *trans.* To eat, devour -ME. 2. To gnaw; to consume, torture or wear away by gnawing. Now only of small animals. Also *intr.* ME. 3.

transf. of slow and gradual destructive action, as of frost, rust, disease, corrosives, etc. Const. *into, to* (the result). Also *fig.* Also *absol.* ME. 4. To form or make by wearing away 1593. 5. *intr.* To make a way by gnawing or corrosion (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1676. 6. *intr.* for *rest*. To become eaten, corroded, or worn, to waste away; to decay -1804. 7. *trans.* To chafe, irritate ME. 8. *intr.* To distress oneself with constant regret or discontent; to chafe, worry. Often with additional notion of querulous utterances. 1551. Also *quasi-trans.* with *away, out* 1605. 9. *intr.* Of liquor: To undergo secondary fermentation. Now *dialect*. 1664.

b. *trans.* (causatively) 1742. 10. *intr.* Of a stream, etc.: To move in agitation or turmoil, to chafe 1727. 11. *trans.* (causatively). To cause to rise in waves; to ruffle 1794.

2. Like as it were a moth fretting a garment 1557. 3. The river frets away the rocks along its banks H. WALKER. *Phr.* To fret the heart 1621. 4. With cadent

Teares f. channels in her cheekes LAR. 1. iv. 308. 7. Horsey... fretted into a foam W. IRVING. 8. He only frets to keep himself employed GOLDMAN. *quasi-trans.* A poor player, 1. bat struts and frets his hour upon the Stage MACH. v. 25. Hence **Fretter**, *frēt-ting* *vb.* *sb.* and *pl.* *a.*

Fret (fret), *v.* 2 ME. [In part *a.* OF. *frētor*, f. *frate*; see FRET *sb.* 1] In sense 2, the word agrees with FRETISH *v.* 3; ? ad. OF. *frattir*.] 1. *trans.* To adorn with interlaced work; to adorn richly with gold, silver, or jewels -1658. 2. *transf.* To variegate 1601. 3. *Arch.* To adorn (*esp.* a ceiling) with carved or embossed work in patterns 1611. 3. *Her.* To interlace 1572.

1. Frenyeis of fyne silk, fretit ful fre 1450. b. Von grey Lines That f. the Clouds SHAKS. 2. This Maibucall Roofe, fretted with golden fire SHAKS.

†Fret, *v.* 3 ME. [?] 1. *trans.* To rub, chafe. Causatively: To make pass by rubbing. 2. *intr.* To rub, produce friction; to fray out 1643. (Merged in FRET *v.* 1)

Fret (fret), *v.* 4 1600. [f. FRET *sb.* 3] *trans.* To furnish (a guitar, etc.) with frets.

Fretful (frēt'fūl), *a.* 1593. [f. FRET *v.* 1 + -FUL.] 1. Corrosive, irritating (*lit.* and *fig.*), also, inflamed -1804. 2. Disposed to fret, irritable, peevish; impatient 1602. 3. Of water, etc.: Agitated, broken into waves. Of the wind: Blowing in frets; gusty 1613. 4. Characterized by or productive of fretting 1737.

1. 2. *Her.* VI. iii. 403. 2. The fretful Porpoise SHAKS. 4. The f. stir Unprofitable and the fever of the world WORDSW. **Fretfully** *adv.* -ness.

†Fretish, *frē-tize*, *v.* 1521. [f. *frediss*-lengthened stem of OF *frēir* (F. *froidir*).] *trans.* To chill, benumb. Only in *pass.* -1639. **†Fretish**, *frē-tize*, *v.* 2 In 7 frettish 1579. [ad. OF. **frattiss*, **frattir*. Cf. FRET *sb.* 1, *v.* 2] = FRET *v.* 2 -1703.

Frette, *var.* of FRET *sb.* 1

Fretted (frē'ted), *pl.* *a.* 1545. [f. FRET *v.* 1 + -ED.] 1. Eaten or worn into holes, chafed. 2. Worned, veved, distressed 1756.

Fretted (frē'ted), *pl.* *a.* ME. [f. FRET *v.* 2 + -ED.] 1. Adorned with fretwork, carved or wrought into frets. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1552. 2. *Her.* Interlaced 1886.

Fretty (frē'ti), *a.* 1562. [ad. OF. *fretlé*, f. *frate*; see FRET *sb.* 1] *Her.* 'Covered with a number of narrow bars or sticks, usually eight, lying in the directions of the bend and bend-sinister, interlacing each other' (Cussans). †Of a charge: Fretted or interlaced with.

†Fretwise, -ways, *adv.* ME. [f. FRET *sb.* 1 + -WISE.] In the form of a fret; so as to interlace -1717.

Fretwork. 1601. [f. FRET *sb.* 1 + WORK *sb.*] 1. *Arch.* Carved work in decorative patterns consisting largely of intersecting lines, *esp.* as used for ceilings. Also *attrib.* 2. Woodwork cut with a fret-saw into ornamental designs 1881. 3. The ornamental part of lead-light work 1859.

Freudian (frōi'diān), *a.* and *sb.* 1910. (A disciple) of Dr Sigmund Freud or his doctrines of PSYCHOANALYSIS, *q.v.* Hence **Freudianism**, **Freudian**.

Friable (frī'āb'l), *a.* 1563. [a. F., ad. L. *friabilis*, f. *fricare* to crumble into small pieces.] Capable of being easily crumbled or reduced to powder; pulverizable, crumbly.

A f. substance like rust of iron G. WHATE. Hence **Friability**, **Friableness**, the quality of being f. **†Friand**. 1598. [a. F., f. *friant*, pr. pple. of *frir*.] *A. adj.* Dainty; delicious to the palate; fond of delicate food -1813. *B. sb.* An epicure.

Friar (frī'ar, frī'ar), *sb.* [ME *frere*, *a.* OF. *frere* (mod. *frère*), earlier *frēre* = L. *fratrem* brother.] 1. = BROTHER, in *fig.* uses -1821. 2. In the R. C. Ch.: A brother or member of any religious order, but *esp.* of one of the four mendicant orders: the Franciscans (†*Friars* *minors*, *Minorites*, or *Grey Friars*); the Augustines (*Austin Friars*); the Dominicans (*Friars* *Preachers*, *Black Friars*); and the Carmelites (*White Friars*) ME. *b. pl.* The quarters or convent of a particular order; hence often a name for the part of a town where the convent was ME. 3. A name of various fishes; *e.g.* the silversides, a N. American fish 1603. 4. An Australian bird of the genus *Philemon*;

now usu. *f.-bird* 1798. 5. *Print*. A white or light place on a printed page 1683. 6. *White friars*: 'a small flake of light-coloured sediment floating in wine' 1745.

Comb. *friar's* balsam, tincture of benzoïn compound used as an application for ulcers and wounds, *f.-bird*: see sense 4; *friar's* cap, the Monkhood, *Acacium Napellus*; *friar's* cowl, the Cuckoo pit or Wake Robin, *Arum maculatum*; *friar's* crown, *Candarus erophorus*; *friar's* lantern = *Ignis fatuus*; *f.-skate*, the *Rosa alba*.

Hence **†Friar** *v.* *intr.* to play the f. **Friarly** *a.* of or pertaining to friars; friar-like; *adv.* in friarly fashion

†Friar Rush. 1603. The proper name (Ger. *Rausch*) of the hero of a popular story, which tells of the adventures of a demon disguised as a friar. †Confused by Scott with *Ignis fatuus*

Friary (frī'ar-i), *sb.* 1538. [f. *FRIAR* *sb.* + -Y.] 1. A convent of friars. 2. A fraternity of friars 1631. 3. The institution of friars -1661. 4. *attrib.* (of or pertaining to a friary or friaries) 1598.

†Friary *a.* 1589. [f. *FRIAR* *sb.* + -Y.] Of or pertaining to friars -1605.

†Friation. 1656 [f. L. *fricare* to rub into small pieces.] The action of rubbing or crumbling into small pieces -1743.

Fribble (frī'b'l), 1664. [f. next *vb.*]

A. sb. 1. A trifler. 2. A trifling thing or idea 1832. 3. Frivolity 1881.

1. The top, the f., and the beau 1777. *B. adj.* Trifling, frivolous, ridiculous 1798

Fribble (frī'b'l), *v.* 1627. [echoic, ? infl. by FRIVOL.] 1. *trans.* To falter, stammer *intr.* to totter in walking -1709. 2. *intr.* In early use, to act aimlessly or feebly; to fiddle. Now only: To behave frivolously. 1640.

2. Not as you treat those fools that are fribbling round about you THACKERAY. Hence **Fribbler**, a trifler. **Fribbling** *vb.* *sb.* **Fribbly**, frivolity

Friborgh, -burgh; see FRITHBORH.

†Fricace *sb.* 1533. [ad. L. *fricatio*.] = FRICATION. -1643.

Fricandeau (frīkändō'), *PL. -deaux*. 1706 [a. F.] A slice of veal or other meat dried or stewed and served with sauce; a fricassee of veal.

Fricandel, -elle (frīkändel). 1872. [quasi-Fr. var. of prec.] Hashed meat made into balls and fried.

Fricassee (frīkāsē'), *sb.* 1568. [a. F. *fricassee*, f. *fricasser* to mince and cook in sauce, of unkn. origin.] Meat sliced and fried or stewed and served with sauce. Now usually a ragout of small animals or birds cut in pieces. Also *fig.*

Fricassee (frīkāsē'), *v.* 1657 [f. prec.] To make a fricassee of; to dress as a fricassee. Also *transf.*

†Frication. 1533. [ad. L. *fricationem* f. *fricare* to rub.] 1. The action of chafing or rubbing -1594. 2. Friction -1725.

Fricative (frīkätiv). 1860. [ad. mod. L. *fricativus*; see -ATIVE.]

A. adj. 1. Of a consonant-sound: Produced by the friction of the breath through a narrow opening between two of the mouth-organs. 2. 'Sounded by friction, as certain musical instruments' (Cent. Dict.).

B. sb. A fricative consonant 1863.

Fricatrice (frīkättris). 1605. [ad. L. **fricatricem*, f. *fricare*.] A lewd woman.

†Frickle. 1681. A basket (for fruit) that holds a bushel. (Diets.)

Friction (frīk'shən). 1581. [a. F., ad. L. *frictionem*, f. *fricare* to rub.] 1. The action of chafing or rubbing (the body or limbs). 2. The rubbing of one body against another; attrition 1704. 3. *Physics* and *Mech.* The resistance which any body meets with in moving over another body 1722. 4. *fig.* *esp.* of opinions, temperaments, etc. 1761.

1. A cold bath, with f. and a little exercise HAMERTON. 3. *Phr.* *Angle of f.* the maximum slope at which one body will rest upon another without sliding down. *F. at rest*, the amount of f. between two touching bodies that are relatively at rest. 4. The f. between parent and child 1884.

Comb. chiefly *Mech.* *f.-ball*, one of the balls used to lessen the f. bearings, etc.; -block, a block which is pressed against a revolving body to arrest its motion by f.; -brake, a form of dynamometer in

wh p o lock e ed a ou n a o
 tang u a given speed, a --, a brake wh. me su v
 the amount of work performed by any prime mover,
 by allowing it during the time of trial to waste all its
 work on f; a measurer of the lubricity of oils; a
 brake operating by means of f.; *abreucia* (Ger.) =
fault-rack (see FAULT); -clutch, -cone, -coupling,
 -disc, contrivances for transmitting motion by fric-
 tional contact; -fremitus (Path.) = f. sound; -fuse
 = f. tube; -gear, -gearing, gear or gearing for trans-
 mitting motion by frictional contact; -machine, an
 electrical machine, generating electricity by contact
 with amalgamated silk; -powder, a composition of
 chlorate of potash and antimony, which readily ignites
 by f.; -primer, US name for f. tube; -roller, a
 roller placed so as to lessen the f. of anything passing
 over it; also, = f. wheel (b); -sound (Path.), the
 auscultatory sound heard when the pleura or pericard-
 ium are roughened by inflammation and effused
 ly ph; -tube, a tube used for firing cannon by means
 of ignition; -wheel, (a) see friction-roller; (b) one of
 the small rollers which revolve in bearings, and sus-
 tain an axle in the depression formed by the con-
 tiguity of the upper portion of their peripheries.
 Hence Friction v. trans. to chafe or rub (the
 body, etc.). Frictionless a., -ly adv.

Frictional (frik'shənəl), a. 1850. [f. prec. +
 -AL.] Of or pertaining to friction, moved or
 produced by friction.
 Fr. F. electricity, electricity developed by friction.
 F. gearing (wheels), wheels which transmit motion
 by friction instead of by teeth. Hence Frictionally
 adv.

Friday (frī'deɪ, -di). [OE. *frīgedæg* 'day
 of (the goddess) Frigg'; a Com. WGer. trans.
 of the late L. *die Venus*, day of (the planet)
 Venus. The OE. name *Frige* corresponds to
 ON. *Frigg*, name of the wife of Odin (not to
 Freya), and is the fem. of the OTeut. adj.
 **frījo-* 'beloved, loving'; see FREE.] 1. The
 sixth day of the week. 2. A reception or enter-
 tainment given on that day 1836. 3. attrib.
 as F. morning. 1592.

1. Black F.: applied to various historic dates of
 disastrous events which took place on Friday, as
 May 11, 1866, when a panic ensued on the failure of
 Overend, Gurney, & Co.; etc. God F.: the Friday
 before Easter Day, observed in commemoration of
 Christ's crucifixion.

Fridge (fridge), v. 1550. [app. echoic.] 1.
 intr. To fidget -1681. 2. To chafe, rub,
 scrape (upon, etc.) -1681. 3. trans. To rub,
 fray, chafe. Now chiefly dial. 1871.

Fried (frīd), ppl. a. ME. [f. FRY v.]
 Cooked by frying.

Friend (frend). [Com. Tent.: OE. *frīond*,
 pr. ppl. of OTeut. **frījan* to love (OE.
frīogan), f. pre-Teut. **frījo-* dear; see FREE a.]
 A sb. 1. 'One joined to another in mutual
 benevolence and intimacy' (J.). Not ordina-
 rily used of lovers or relatives. 2. Applied
 loosely, e.g. to a mere acquaintance, or to a
 stranger; also, used by members of the
 'Society of Friends' as the ordinary mode of
 address. Also often ironically. ME. 3. A
 kinsman or near relation. Now only in pl.
 OE. 4. A lover or paramour of either sex
 -1765. 5. One who wishes (another, a cause,
 etc.) well, a sympathizer, patron, or supporter.
 Const. of, to, ME. b. trans. Anything helpful
 ME. 6. One not an enemy; one who is on
 good terms with another, not hostile or at
 variance; one who is on the same side in war-
 fare, politics, etc. OE. 7. A Quaker 1679.

1. And night as welcome as a f. would fall M. Ar-
 nold. Phr. F. of God one eminent for piety, and
 enjoying God's special favour. See *Genesis* i. 23. 2.
 Nay, keep it, f. keep it, said Dinah Plant Mar-
 Engleworth. My learned f. (mod). 3. Friends agree
 best at a distance Sc. Prov. 4. *News for M. i. v.*
 29. 5. Friends to marriage 1782; of order 1878. Phr.
 F. in or at court one influential in high quarters
 who is disposed to help another.
 Phr. To be, keep, make friends with: to be or get
 on good terms with, also absol. to be friends.
 1B. adv. Well-disposed, friendly, not hostile.
 (Cf. ENEMY a.) -1690.

Friend (frend), v. ME. [f. FRIEND sb.]
 1. trans. To make (persons) friends or friend-
 ly; to join in friendship -1604. 2. To act as
 a friend to, befriend; to assist, help. arch. or
 poet. 1592. Also fig. of things.
 3. Well, the Gods are above, time must f. or end
 SHAKS. Hence Friendend ppl. a. having a f. or
 friends; befriended (rare).

Friendless (frendlēs), a. OE. [f. FRIEND
 sb. + -less] Destitute of friends. 2. =
 Unfriendly SHILLAY

Frindlessness
 Friendlike (frendlīk), a. 1559. [f. FRIEND
 + LIKE.] Like a friend or friends, friendly.
 Friendly (frendli). [OE. *frīondlic* adj.,
 -lice adv.; see -LY 1, 2.]

A. adj. 1. Having the qualities or disposi-
 tion of a friend, disposed to act as a friend
 kind. 2. Characteristic of or befitting a friend
 or friends, manifesting friendship ME. 3.
 Not hostile, on amicable terms. Const. to.
 with. 1595. 4. Well-wishing; disposed to
 help or support 1535. 5. Kindly, propitious,
 favourable; convenient. Const. to, unto.
 ME. 76. Of things: Not jarring or conflict-
 ing -1793.

2. A f. mod 1868. Phr. F. lead, an entertainment
 given, among the poorer classes in London, for the
 benefit of a friend in distress, etc. 3. The King's
 flag is insulted at every F. Port we look at NELSON.
 A f. match (at *Patience*, etc.): one not played in
 competition for a cup, etc. 4. The Gods to day stand
 f. *Jul. C. v. i. 94*. 5. Trees with f. shade DEVEREUX.
 6. F. colours FORD.

Phr. Friendly Society. Orig., the name of a
 particular fire-insurance company. Later, one of
 various associations, the members of which pay fixed
 contributions to insure help in sickness and old age,
 and provision for their families in the event of death.
 B. sb. A friendly native; also, a friendly
 match 1870.

C. adv. In a friendly manner or spirit OE.
 Hence Friendlily adv. in a f. manner. Friend-
 liness, the quality or condition of being f.,
 occas. pl. manifestations of friendliness.

Friendship (frendʃɪp). [OE. *frīondscipe*;
 see -SHIP.] 1. The state of being a friend,
 association of persons as friends; a friendly
 intimacy. 2. Friendly feeling or disposi-
 tion felt or shown; friendliness ME. 73. A
 friendly act; friendly aid -1613. 4. 'Con-
 formity, affinity, correspondence, aptness to
 unite' (J.) 1695.

1. Without f. society is but meeting DEACON. My
 college friendships THOMSON. 2. Christ's f. to his
 disciples SOUTH. 3. *Learn vi. 62*. 4. Colours which
 have a f. with each other DEVEREUX
 Friese, a. and sb. 1481 [The native name.]
 = FRISIAN, q. v. Hence Friesic a., f. Friesish
 a. = FRISIAN.

Frieze (frīz), sb. 1 ME. [a. F. *frise*, f. *friser*
 to curl; see FRIZZ v.] 1. A kind of coarse
 woollen cloth, with a nap, usually on one side
 only; now esp. of Irish make. 2. The nap
 or down on a plant -1657. 3. An abrasion of
 the grain in leather 1885.

1. An old calash lined with green frieze STREANE.
 Frieze (frīz), sb. 2 1563 [a. F. *frise* fem.,
 prob. related to it. *frigo* mase. = L. *Phrygi-
 um* (sc. *opus*) a Phrygian work (cf. *Phrygiæ
 vestes* embroidered garments).] Arch. 1. That
 member in the entablature of an order which
 comes between the architrave and cornice. b.
 A band of painted or sculptured decoration
 1847. 2. In a column = HYPOTRACHILUM.
 1569. 3. attrib., as f. work. Also f. panel,
 one of the uppermost panels of a six-panelled
 door. 1678.

1. The f. adorned in stucco with sea-monsters H.
 WALPOLE. 2. The freezes gold, and gold the capitals
 ROSE.

Hence Friezed ppl. a. furnished with a f.
 Frieze (frīz), v. 1 1509. [ad. F. *friser* or
 Sp. *frisar*; see FRIZZ v.] 1. trans. To cover
 with a nap. Hist. 2. = FRIZZ v. 1. Hence
 Friezing ppl. sb.; also attrib.

Frieze (frīz), v. 2 1577. [ad. F. *friser*, re-
 lated to *frise* FRIEZE sb.] 1. trans. To em-
 broider with gold. Now rare. 2. *Naut.* (See
 quot.) 1769. 3. To cover (a silver plate) with
 chased patterns 1678.

2. Friezing, ornamental carving or painting above
 the door-lights, and likewise round the stern or bow of
 a ship 1850.

Friezed (frīzd), ppl. a. Now Hist. 1509.
 [f. FRIEZE v. 1 and sb.] 1. Of cloth: Having
 a nap. 2. Of a plant: Downy 1578.

Friezer (frīzə). 1557. [f. FRIEZE v. 1 +
 -ER.] One who freezes cloth.

Frigate (frīgət). 1585 [ad. F. *frigate*, ad.
 It. *fragata*. Etym. unkn.] 1. A light and
 swift vessel, orig. built for rowing, afterwards
 for sailing Obs. exc. poet. 2. f. A merchant-
 man 800. b. A war-vessel. In the Royal
 Navy a vessel of the class next to size

and equipmen o s ps of e ne c ng
 fom 8 o 60 g ns on e man deck and a
 raised quarter-deck and fo eca e No now
 applied to a distinct class of vessel. 1630. 3. A
 large swift-flying raptorial bird (*Fregata aquila*),
 found near land in the tropical and warmer
 temperate seas. Also f-bird, -petrel. 1738. 4.
 attrib. 1657.

Comb. f-built a. having 'a descent of some steps
 from the quarter-deck, and forecaste into the waist
 (Adm. Smyth): -bird, -petrel (see 3).

Frigatoon (frīgātūn) 1721. [ad. It. *fre-
 gatone*, augm. of *fragata* FRIGATE.] A Vene-
 tian vessel, with a square stern, having only a
 mainmast, mizen-mast, and bowsprit 'Also
 applied to a ship sloop-of-war' (Adm. Smyth)

†Frigefact, v. rare. 1599 [ad. L. *frige-
 factare*, f. *friger* to be cold + *fact-*, *facere*.]
 trans. To chill -1656. So †Frigefaction, the
 action or process of chilling. †Frigefactive
 a. chilling.

Fright (frait), sb. [OE. *fyht*, a metathetic
 form of *fyhto*, -u = OTeut. **furhtin*, f.
 **furhto*, -to adj. afraid.] 1. In OE.
 Fear in general. Obs. In ME. and in mod
 use: Sudden fear, violent terror, alarm. An
 instance of this. 2. †Anything that causes
 terror. Hence (colloq.) a person or thing of a
 shocking, grotesque, or ridiculous appearance
 1634.

1. Least by his clamour. The Towne might fall in
 f. SHAKS. Hence Frightless a. without fear.

Fright (frait), v. [OE. *fyhtian*, metathetic
 var. of *fyhtian* = OTeut. **furhtian* to fear
 f. **furhto* -afraid.] 1. intr. To be afraid
 -ME. 2. trans. To affect with fright; to
 scare, terrify Repl by *frighten*, exc. poet. OI.
 3. Frighting the moids GOSSE. Hence Frighted
 ppl. a. affected with fright; pervaded with fear (MUR
 P. L. II. 994). Frightedly adv. †Frighter, one
 who or that which causes fright or scares away.

Frighten (frītən), v. 1666. [f. FRIGHT
 sb. + -EN.] Replacing FRIGHT v. = FRIGHT
 v. 2.

Frightened by a shadow FROUD.

Frightful (frītful), a. ME. [f. FRIGHT
 sb. + -FUL.] 1. Full of terror; timid; alarmed
 -1802. 2. Alarming (const. to), shocking
 dreadful, revolting 1700.

1. The wild and frightful Heards DEVEREUX. 2. The
 f. effects of jealousy HEAT. A f. scandal FROUD.
 Hence Frightfully adv. (often a mere intensifier).
 Frightfulness, the quality or state of being f. c o
 terrifying of non-combatants a. a salutary re-
 count.

Frightment (frītment), rare. 1607 [f.
 FRIGHT v. + -MENT.] The state of being in
 a fright; that causes fright.

Frigid (frīgid), a. 1622. [ad. L. *frigidus*,
 f. *friger*, f. *frigus*.] 1. Intensely cold, devoid
 of heat or warmth, of a low temperature 1639.
 2. trans. Wanting in sexual heat; impotent
 -1732. 3. fig. Desperate of ardour or warmth
 of feeling, lacking enthusiasm or zeal, cold
 apathetic; formal, stiff 1658 Of things: Chil-
 ling, depressing 1844. b. Dull, flat, insipid
 1713, lacking force or point -1699.

1. Nuns in f. cells 1691. 2. *Friend zone*: each of the
 two regions which lie within the north and south
 polar circles respectively. 3. Our reception was f.
 JOHNSON. A f. adieu T. HARVEY. b. F. splendours
 1888. Hence Frigidly adv. -ness.

†Frigidarium (frīgidəriəm), 1706. [L. f.
frigidus.] The cooling-room in a Roman bath.
 Also trans.

Frigrity (frīgrīdī), ME. [a. F. *frigidula*,
 see FRIGID and -ITY.] 1. The state or quality
 of being frigid; intense coldness. 2. trans.
 Want of generative heat; impotence 1566. 3.
 fig. Want of warmth of feeling or zeal; apathy
 coldness 1631, lack of fire or spirit; flatness,
 insipidity; also quasi-coner. 1642.

1. The benumbing frigrity of Greenland 1630.
 The f. of a decrepit Age GLANVILLE. 3. To write with
 f. JOHNSON. The f. of the French drama 1763.

Frigoric (frīgrīk). 1812. [f. L. *frigor*,
frigoris + -IC.]

1. A sb. An imagined imponderable cause of
 cold.

B. adj. 'Pertaining to or consisting in the
 application of cold' (Cent. Dict.). rare. 1887.

Frigorific (frīgōrīfīk), a. 1667. [f. L.
frigoris, ad. L. *frigoris* cooling; see
 prec and RIC.] Producing cold freezing
 -oo ng

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Frizz, friz (friz), *sb.* 1546. [f. next vb.] The state of being frizzed or curled, frizzed hair, a row or wig of crisp curls. Also *attrib.* *fig.* A similar full-bottomed well-curved friz of words H. GR.

Frizz, friz (friz), *v.* 1620 [ad. F. *friser* to curl, make a nap on. Orig. pronounced (friz).] 1. *trans.* To curl or crisp (the hair); to form into small crisp curls. 2. *intr.* Of hair: To stand up in short crisp curls. Also *trans.* To set up (hair) on end 1695. 3. *trans.* = **FRIZZLE** *v.* 1806. 4. In *Leather-dressing*: To rub (wash-leather, etc.) with pumice-stone or a blunt kn'ce, so as to soften the surface, and make uniform in thickness 1697.

1. Dressing of herself with her hair frized short up to her ears PERS.

Frizz (friz), *v.* 1835 [f. FRY *v.*; echoic.] To make a sputtering noise in frying.

Frizzle (friz'l), *sb.* 1565. [See FRIZZLE] 1. Frizzled hair; a short crisp curl 1613. 2. [f. the vb.] The state of being frizzled 1850. 3. *attrib.* 1565.

Frizzle (friz'l), *sb.* 2 *dial.* 1629. [? corruption of FUSIL.] In flint and steel guns the piece of iron acted on by the flint to produce the explosion.

Frizzle (friz'l), *v.* 1565 [? freq. of FRIEZE *v.* 1. Much earlier than FRIZZ *v.* 1. *trans.* To curl in small crisp curls. 2. *intr.* For *refl.* To form into crisp curls; to curl or twist up 1607. 3. *trans.* To touch lightly -1652.

1. Lockes with bodkins frised fine 1573. Hence *Frizzler*, one who frizzles.

Frizzle (friz'l), *v.* 1839 [f. FRIZZ *v.* 2, see -LE] a. *intr.* = FRIZZ *v.* 2. b. *trans.* To fry or grill (with a sputter) 1858. Hence *Frizzler* *sb.* the action of the vb.

Frizzly (frizli), *a.* 1707. [f. FRIZZLE *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Full of frizzles or crisp curls.

Frizzy (frizi), *a.* 1870. [f. FRIZZ *sb.* + -Y.] Of pertaining to, or resembling a frizz.

Pro (frō), *Sc.* FRAE (frē). ME. [a. ON. *frō* corresp. to OE. *fram*, FROM] A. *prep.* (Now only *Sc.* and *dial.*) = FROM in all its senses.

B. *adv.* In a direction or position that is remote or apart; away. Now only in *to and fro* (see TO). ME.

+C. *conj.* (Chiefly *north*) 1. From the time that; as soon as, when -1513. 2. Since, seeing that -1609.

Frock (frpk), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *frōc*. Cf. Pr. *frōc* med. L. *frōcus*, *frōcur*. 'Prob. so called because woollen' (Skeat).] 1. A long habit with large open sleeves, the outer dress of a monk. *Ravely*, a cassock. Hence, the priestly office. Cf. UNFROCK *v.* 2. An upper garment worn chiefly by men; a long coat, tunic, or mantle ME. 3. An overall; a *smock-frock* 1668. b. A woollen guernsey or jersey worn by sailors 1811. 4. The outer garment, for indoor wear, of women and children, consisting of a bodice and skirt; a gown, dress 1538. 5. A coat with long skirts, a FROCK-COAT 1719; a similar coat used as a military uniform 1753. 6. *Phr.* *P. of mail*, a defensive garment, armour (Mitt. Sams. 133). 7. A light blue f with silver frogs RICHARDSON. *Frock*, in the British service, the undress regimental coat of the guards, artillery, and royal marines WILKINS.

Frock (frpk), *v.* 1828 [f. FROCK *sb.*] *trans.* To provide with or dress in a frock (*lit.* and *fig.*); to invest with priestly office or privilege. **Frock-coat**. 1823. A double-breasted coat with long skirts which are of the same length in front as behind.

Frocked (frpkt), *pple.* and *ppl.* a 1550. [f. FROCK *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Dressed in a frock.

Froe, frow (frō). Now chiefly U.S. 1573. [Orig. *flower*, ? a subst. use of FORWARD *a.* 'turned away'.] A wedge-shaped tool used for cleaving and riving staves, shingles, etc. It has a handle in the plane of the blade, set at right angles to the back, hence the name.

Froe, obs. f. FROW, Dutchwoman.

Frog (frg), [OE. *frogga* wk. masc.; a hypocoristic formation, peculiar to Eng. The root of the various Teut. synonyms is not settled.] 1. A 'little amphibious animal of the

genus *Rana*, or of the family *Ranidae*. 2. A name of frog-like animals, e.g. the FROG-FISH or ANGLER 2. 1769. 3. A name given to certain diseases of the throat or mouth 1656. 4. *attrib.* 1836

1. The Pike will eat venereous things (as some kind of Frogs are) WALTON.

Conb. 1. *-crab*, a member of the crustacean genus *Ranina*; -*eater*, one who eats frogs, a term vulgarly applied to Frenchmen; -*hopper*, a group of homopterous insects of the family *Cercopidae*, so called from their shape and leaping powers; -*pecker*, a heron; -*plate*, a plate for viewing the circulation of the blood in the web of a frog's foot; -*shell*, a name of various species of shells of the genus *Ranella*; -*spit*, -*spittle*, (a) = Cuckoo-spit; (b) = *frog-spawn*, -*tongue*, a tumour under the tongue. b. In plant-names: 1. *-bit*, (a) *Hydricharis florosa-rana*, an aquatic plant; (b) *Limonium spongia*, a similar plant of America; -*cheese*, (a) one of the larger puff-balls when young; (b) *Malva sylvestris*; frog's-foot, duckweed (*Lemna*); -*grass*, (a) = CRAB-GRASS 1; (b) *Juncus inflexus*; -*stool* = LOUSTOOL; -*wort*, a name of species of *Orchis*.

Frog (frg), 1610. [? a use of *prec.*, infl. by *forchetta*, the It. name.] An elastic horny substance growing in the middle of the sole of a horse's hoof.

Frog (frg), 1719. [? ad. Pg. *franco* (repr. L. *foecus* FLOCK *sb.*)] 1. An attachment to the waistbelt for carrying a sword or bayonet or hatchet. 2. A fastening for the front of a military coat or cloak, consisting of a button, covered with silk, etc., which passes through a corresponding loop on the opposite side of the front of a coat or cloak 1745.

Frog (frg), 1860. *Railroads*. A grooved piece of iron placed at the junction of the rails where one track crosses another

Frog-fish, 1646. A name of fishes; esp. of the Angler or Fishing-frog (*Lophius piscatorius*), also of varieties of the genera *Batrachus* and *Chironomus*.

Frogged (frgd), *ppl.* a 1774. [f. FROG + -ED.] Of a coat, etc.: Fastened or ornamented with frogs.

Froggy (frgi), *sb.* 1840. [f. FROG + -Y.] 1. A playful designation of a frog. 2. *slang*. A vulgar term for a Frenchman, from their reputed habit of eating frogs 1872.

Froggy (frgi), *a.* 1611. [f. as *prec.* + -Y.] 1. Having or abounding in frogs. 2. Frog-like 1837.

Frogland (frg'länd), 1721. [f. FROG + LAND *sb.*] Marshy land in which frogs abound, as the Fens, Holland, etc. Also *attrib.* So *Froglander* (*slang*), a Dutchman

Frog-march, frog's-march. *slang*. 1871. The method of carrying a drunken or refractory prisoner face downwards between four men, each holding a limb.

Frog-mouth, frog's mouth. 1851. 1. The great Snapper (*Auricularium majus*). 2. A bird of the family *Podargidae* 1888.

Frog-spawn, frog's spawn. 1621. 1. The ova, spawn, or young of frogs. 2. Certain freshwater algae, which form green and slimy masses on the surface of ponds and ditches 1864. 3. *Sugar-mann*, a fungus destructive to saccharine solutions 1887.

Froise, fraise (froiz, frēz). ME. [? f. (ult.) pop. L. **frixum*, -a, var. of *fixum*, -a, f. *frigere* to FRY] A kind of pancake or omelette, often containing slices of bacon.

Frolie (frlik), *sb.* 1616. [f. FROLIC *v.* or *a.*] 1. An outburst of fun, gaiety, or mirth, a prank 1635; fun, merriment 1676. 2. A merry-making; a party 1645. 3. ? Humorous verses sent round at a feast -1631. 4. A toy. FULLER.

2. There's mirth and frolic in't D'UVER.

Frolie (frlik), *a.* 1538. [a. Du. *vrolijk*, f. MDu. *vro* glad, joyous.] 1. In early use: joyous, merry, mirthful. In later use: Frolicsome, sportive, full of pranks. 2. *transf.* of colours, wine, etc. -1648. 3. Free, liberal (of) 1593.

1. The f wind that breathes the spring Murr. *absol.* Lamb. the f. and the gentle Womans. b. And yet, each Verse of thine Out-did the next, out-did the frolic wind HERCK. Hence *frolie*, frolicke, frolicke *adv.*

Frolic (frlik), *v.* Inflected frolicked, frolicking 583. [f. the ad'] 1. *intrans.* To

make merry; later, to play pranks, gambol caper about. 2. *trans.* To make joyous or merry -1677.

1. 'Tis Whitsontide, and we must frolic it Marston. Hence *Frolicker*, one who frolics

Frolicsome (frlik'səm), *a.* Also *frollicksome* (e. 1699 [f. FROLIC *v.* or *sb.* + -some]) Full of frolic; gay, merry, mirthful.

In their frolicsome make the fates had ordered [etc.] W. IRVING. *Frolicsome* *adv.*, -ness

From (frəm). [OE. *fram*, *fīrm* (see FRO)] The primary sense is 'forward', hence 'onward', 'on the way', 'away', whence the transition to the prepositional use.]

A. *prep.* 1. Denoting departure or moving away; indicating a starting-point a. in space, b. in defining an extent in space OE.; c. in a series or statement of limits OE.; d. in time OE. 2. Indicating a place or object which is left at a distance, behind, or on one side, by an object which withdraws or turns away OE. 3. Denoting (statically) distance, absence, remoteness OE.; also used *simply* - away from, apart from, absent from, etc. (now only in *from home*) ME. 4. Denoting removal, abstraction, separation, expulsion, exclusion or the like; also, privation, separation, abstention, freedom, deliverance, etc. (*from* a state condition, action, etc.) OE. 5. Indicating a state, condition, etc., which is abandoned or changed for another. Often as if with ellipsis of *being*, ME. 6. Used after words which signify distinction, difference, unlikeness, etc. ME. 7b. used *simply*: - away from, apart or aside from, out of, alien to -1637. 7. Indicating the place, quarter, etc. whence something comes or is brought or fetched; often = out of also after words denoting choice, etc. out of a number 1621. b. with ellipsis of vb. or ppl. coming from, taken from, etc. 1715. 8. Indicating a place or position where action or motion is originated which goes thence, while the originator remains there. Similarly after words which express 'hanging', 'depending', etc. 1592. 9. Indicating a person as a more or less distant source of action. In OE. = by OE. 10. Denoting derivation, descent, or the like; esp. 'noting progress from premises to inferences' (J.) ME. 11. Indicating a model, rule, copy; also, a person or thing after which another is named 1596. 12. Denoting ground, reason, cause, or motive. Now repl. in some uses by *for*, 1611.

1. She leet no morsel f. her lippen fülle CHAUCER. *Phr.* *P. post* to pillar, f. door to door. b. F. the up rising to the setting sunne SHAKS. c. F. to to 20 or 24 Ours DAMPIER. d. I knew him f. a buy C. BROWNE. *Phr.* *A. time to time*. 2. We will not f. the Helme, to sit and weepe SHAKS. Why speak'st thou f. me BRAUN. & P. 3. *Phr.* *Away, absent, apart* Far apart F. wicked men lie these KEATS. 4. Re- lense me f. my bands TROTT. *Epl.* 5. To refra f. laughing BENTLEY. 5. F. a slave he became to be a Princess 1647. Temples, which tremblingly grew blink f. bright BROWNING. 6. You can't tell one flower f. another L. CARROLL. b. *Phr.* *f. oneself* beside oneself, out of one's wits. 7. She drew a knife f. her bosom ARNOLD. He came f. Cambridge 1871. b. Cavaliers f. the country MACAULAY. 8. God f. the mount of Sinai will himself. Ord in them laws MILT. *fig.* F. their point of view they are perfectly right L. CARROLL. 9. He had me f. him, all that Thane of Cawdor SHAKS. You shall hear f. my it to-morrow 1843. 10. Eve, who, anomalously proceeded f. Adam Sir T. BROWNE. Cuts f. a snore 1870 To draw a conclusion f. premises 1887. 11. Enos, nam'd f. me DRYDEN. To colour f. nature 1611 12. To speak out and act f. principle 1797. Return- able f. the neatness of its architecture DISRAELI. F. your silence I fear [etc.] 1855.

Phrases. a. With obj. an adv., as f. above, afar, etc. Also, pleonastically, before *hence*, *thence*, etc. see those words. b. *P. against, beneath*, etc., indicating a static condition. c. Followed, pleonasti- cally, by out, out of, forth, off, where each prep. strengthens or supplements the sense of the other. 18. quasi-*adv.* = away. Only in *to and f.*, *f. and back*, -1608.

19. quasi-*conj.* = from the time when -1602

+Fromward. OE. [f. FROM + -WARD.]

A. *adv.* = Turned from or away -1576.

B. *adv.* In a direction which leads from or is turned from, a given place or object. Also, of time, -1711.

C. *prep.* Away from -1713.

So F. o. *dis adv.* and *prep.*

Fron (*frond*), *sb.* 1785. [ad. L. *frond-*, *frons* leaf, applied *spec.* by Linnaeus.] 1. *Bot.* The leaf-like organ formed by the union of stem and foliage in certain flowerless plants. Formerly (and still loosely) applied also to the large compound leaves, e.g. of the palm, banana, etc. 2. *Zool.* A leaf-like expansion found in certain animal organisms 1846. Hence **Fron** *v. intr.* to wave with fronds. **Fron***age*, fronds collectively; also, erron., foliage.

Fronda*tion*, *rare* [ad. late L. *frondationem*.] The act of stripping trees of some of the luxuriant branches and sprays. EVELYN. **Fronda** (*frond*), 1798. [F.; = 'sling'.] *Fr Hist.* The name given to the party which rose against Mazzini and the Court during the minority of Louis XIV; hence, a malcontent party; also, violent political opposition.

Was there ever a mixed constitution without a *f*? 1803. **Fronded**, *ppl. a* 1 1640. [ad. L. *frondatus*.] Having leaves or foliage. HOWELL.

Fronded (*fronded*), *ppl. a* 2 1882. [f. **FROND** *sb* 1 + -ED 2.] Having fronds

Frondent (*frondent*), *a.* 1677. [ad. L. *frondentem*, *frondere* to put forth leaves.] Full of fronds, leafy.

Frondescence (*frondescens*), *v.* 1816 [ad. L. *frondescere*, freq. of *frondere*.] *intr.* To put forth leaves. So **Frondescence** *a.* springing into leaf; expanding into fronds. **Frondescence** *adv.*

Frondescence (*frondescens*), 1841. [ad. mod. L. *frondescencia*, f. *frondescens*; see ENCE.] The process or period of coming into leaf; the conversion of other organs into leaves, fronds or leaves collectively.

Frondier (*frondier*), 1798. [F., f. *fronde* (see **FRONDE**).] 1. *Fr Hist.* A member of the Fronde. 2. *transf.* A malcontent, an irreconcilable 1847.

Frondiferous (*frondiferous*), *a.* 1599. [f. L. *frondifer*, see -(i)FEROUS.] Bearing leaves or fronds

Frondlet (*frondlet*), 1862. [f. **FROND** *sb* 1 + LET.] A little frond.

Frondose (*frondosus*), *a.* 1721. [ad. L. *frondosus*.] Covered with fronds, resembling a frond. In early use, leafy, leaf-like.

Frondous (*frondosus*), *a.* 1828. [ad. L. *frondosus*; see -OUS.] Leafy; having branches bearing both leaves and flowers.

Frons (*franz*), 1856. [L.] *Entom.* The middle part of the face of insects, between the eyes.

Front (*front*), *sb.* (and *a.*) ME. [a. OF. and F. *front*, ad. L. *frontem*, *frons* the forehead.]

I. *a.* = FOREHEAD 1. Now only *poet.* or *slang*. 2. Hence: 'The whole face' ME. 3. *fa.* The face as expressive of emotion or character; expression of countenance. b. Bearing or demeanour in confronting anything. Also *transf.* ME. 4. Effrontery, impudence. Now *rare*. 1553.

1. The f of Iour himself SHAKS. The mark of fool set on his f. Milt. *Sams*. 496. *fig.* The verie head, and f. of my offending SHAKS. 2. F. to F., Bring thou this friend of Scotland and my self SHAKS. 3. b. Who, patient in adversity, still bear the firmest f. FALCONER. The unclouded f. of an accomplished courtier SCOTT.

II. *a.* *Arch.* The foremost line or part of an army or battalion. Also, in words of command; e.g. *files to the f.* ME. b. Line of battle ME. c. The foremost part of the ground occupied, or of the field of operations; the part next the enemy. Also, the foremost part of a position, as opposed to *rear*. 1665. d. The direction towards which the line faces when formed 1832. 2. *Arch.* 'Any side or face of a building, but more commonly... the entrance side' (Gwilt), occas. *collect.* in *sing.* and *pl.* = 'the four sides' (of a mansion) ME. 3. *gen.* The part or side of an object which seems to look out or be presented to the eye; the foremost part of anything. Opp. to *back* ME. b. *transf.* With reference to time: The first period; the beginning (*poet.*) 1600. c. A frontage 1766. d. *Theat.* The audience 1810. *fa.* The first part or line of anything written or

printed -1697. 5. False hair, or false curls worn by women over the forehead 1687. b. That part of a man's shirt which covers the chest; a shirt-front; also, a 'dicky', or the like 1844. 6. Forward position or situation 1609. 7. [f. the vb.] Encounter, onset. L.D. BERNERS. 8. *attrib.* 1600.

1. a. Both our powers, with smiling Fronts encountering SHAKS. b. Preserving an even and unbroken f. THIRNALL. c. British Regiments were wanted at the f. Kipling. d. *Phr.* *Change of f.* see CHANCE v. *f.* of fortification, two half bastions, and a curtain. 3. Had he his hurts before? 1. on the f. SHAKS. b. In summer's f. SHAKS. 4. *Phr.* *In the f.* (of a page, etc.) at the head. 6. *To come to the f.* to emerge into publicity. 8. *At the Play*, in a f. Row 1718

Comb. etc. f. *bench*, the foremost bench on either side of the Houses of Lords and Commons, occupied by ministers and ex-ministers respectively; f. *door*, the principal entrance-door of a house, f. *stall*, an appendage to the bridle covering the horse's forehead. -ways, -wise *adv.* in a position or direction facing to the front.

Front (*front*), *v.* 1523. [ad. OF. *fronter*, f. *front* **FRONT** *sb*.] 1. *intr.* To have the front in a specified direction; to face, look. 2. *trans.* To have the front towards; to face, stand opposite to 1606. 3. To stand face to face with, face, confront, esp. in defiance or hostility. *lit* and *fig.* Said also of things. 1583. 4. To set face to face with 1617. 5. To adorn in front, to furnish with a front. Also, to face (with some material). 1635. 76. To preface -1732. 7. To be in front of, serve as a front to 1591. 8. Chiefly *Mil.* a. To turn the front or face in a specified direction. Also, as a word of command. 1635. b. To form a front 1802. c. *trans.* (causatively, from *Front* 1): To cause to form a front 1796.

1. Philip's dwelling fronted on the street TENNYSON. 2. Like a gate of steel, Fronting the Sunne SHAKS. The church - was to have fronted the Plaza 1847. 3. He dare now to fronte princes SPENSER. Those Warres Which fronted mine owne peace SHAKS. 5. To new front a house H. WALPOLE. 7. Yonder walls that perily f. your Towne. Must kisse their owne feet SHAKS. 8. *Phr.* *To f. about*: to turn round so as to face in another direction. **Frontingly** *adv.*

Frontage (*frontidz*), 1622. [f. **FRONT** *sb* + -AGE.] 1. Land which abuts on a river or piece of water, or on a road. 2. Extent of front 1844. 3. The front face or part of a building. Also *collect.* 1861. 4. The action of fronting in a certain direction; exposure, outlook 1859.

Hence **Frontager**, an owner of f. (sense 1) **Frontal** (*frontäl*), *sb.* [ME. *frontel*, a. OF. *frontel*: late L. *frontale*, f. *front-*, *frons*, see **FRONT** *sb.* and -AL.] 1. Something applied to the forehead: a. A band or ornament -1611; b. *Med.* a medicament to cure headache -1753. 2. A movable covering for the front of an altar, generally of embroidered cloth, silk, etc., but occas. of metal ME. 3. The façade of a building 1784. 74. *Arch.* A little pediment occas. placed over a little door or window -1736.

Frontal (*frontäl*), *a.* 1656. [ad. mod. L. *frontalis*; see **FRONT** and -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to the forehead, or to the corresponding part in the lower animals. 2. Of or pertaining to the fore-part or foremost edge 1860. b. Of an attack, etc.: Directed against the front 1834. 3. *quasi-sb.* = f. *bone* 1854.

1. *Phr.* *F. artery, bone, sinus, vein*, etc. 2. *F. hammer* or *F. helve*, a forge-hammer lifted by a cam, acting upon a tongue immediately in front of the hammer-head.

Frontate (*frö- fröntelt*), *a.* 1855. [ad. mod. L. *frontatus*, f. *front-*, *frons*; see **FRONT** and -ATE 2.] *Bot.* Of the leaf of a flower: Growing broader and broader, and at last terminating in a right line. So **Frontated** *a.*

Fronted (*frönted*), *ppl. a.* 1615. [f. **FRONT** *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Having, or formed with, a front. Milt. *P. L.* II. 532.

Frontier (*frö- fröntiär*), ME. [a. OF. *frontier* masc., *frontiere* fem. (mod. *frontière*), f. *front* **FRONT** *sb*.]

A. *sb.* 1. The front side, the fore-part -1551. 2. The front line or foremost part of an army. Hence, 'attack resistance' -1523. 3. *Sing.* and *pl.* The part of a country which fronts, faces, or borders on another country - the marches

Also *transf.* and *fig.* ME. b. U.S. 'That part of a country which forms the border of its settled or inhabited regions' (*Cent. Dict.*) 1870. 74. A fortress on the frontier, a frontier town -1796; a barrier against attack -1600. 4. His Navies do carry a moveable Fronture to all the habitable world MARVELL.

B. *adj.* 1. Of, belonging to, or situated on the frontier; bordering 1523. 72. *Fronting* opposite, HOLLAND.

Frontier (*frö- fröntiär*), *v.* 1579. [f. prec. *sb*.] 1. *intr.* To be a frontier, or as a frontier; to border on -1652. 2. *trans.* To look upon the boundary or coast of; to face (now *rare*); to stand in front of; to oppose 1579.

Frontierman, **frontiersman**, 1813. [f. **FRONTIER** *sb.* + MAN.] One who lives on the frontier, or on the outlying districts of civilization.

Frontignac (*fröntinyak*), *sb.* Often *attrib.* 1629. [erron. form of next.] 1. A muscat wine made at Frontignan, France. 2. The grape from which this is made 1641.

Frontignan, 1756. = prec. -1777.

Frontispiece (*fröntispis*), *sb.* 1597. [a. F. *frontispice*, ad. med. L. *frontispicium* lit. 'looking at the forehead', f. L. *frons* (f.) + *picum*, f. early L. *specare* to look.] 1. The principal face or front of a building; more usually, the decorated entrance. 2. The pediment over a door, gate, etc. Also, a decorated panel. 1601. 73. The first page of a book or pamphlet, or what is printed on it; the title-page including illustrations and table of contents; hence, an introduction or preface. Also *fig.* -1721. 4. An illustration facing the title-page of a book or division of a book. (The current sense.) 1682. 5. The front part of anything 1625.

2. A Kingly Palace Gate, With Frontispiece of Diamond and Gold Embellish Milt. *P. L.* III. 506. Hence **Frontispiece** *v. trans.* to furnish with as a f., to represent on the f.; to put as a f.

Frontless (*fröntless*), *a.* 1605. [f. **FRONT** *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no front; esp. *fig.* unblushing, shameless, audacious (now *rare*) The most frontless piece of solid impudence B. JONH. Hence **Frontlessly** *adv.*, *ness*.

Frontlet (*fröntlet*), 1478. [a. OF. *frontelet*, dim. of *frontel*, *fronteau* **FRONTAL** *sb.*, see -LET.] 1. Something worn on the forehead a. an ornament or band; also *fig.* b. = **PHYLACTERY** 1578. c. = *front-stall* 1805. 2 = FOREHEAD 1. Now only of animals. 1659 b. *Ornith.* The margin of the head, behind the bill, of birds, usu. clothed with rigid bristles 1874. 3 = **FRONT** *sb.* II 2, also *transf.* 1808 4. A superfrontal; also, an ornamental border to an altar-cloth 1536.

1. a. *fig.* What makes that F. on? You are too much of late 17th *fröntne* Lark I. iv. 208 b. It shall be as frontlets between thine eyes BIBLE (Genev.) *Ex.* xiii. 16.

Fronto- (*frönto-*), used for *fronti-*, comb. f. L. *frontem*, *frons* **FRONT**, with sense 'pertaining to the front or forehead and to something else', as f. *nasal*, *occipital*, *parietal*, etc.

Fronton (*fröntön*), 1698. [a. F., ad. It. *frontone*, f. *fronte* **FRONT**.] 1. *Arch.* A pediment. 2 = **FRONTAL** *sb.* 2. 1740. 73. A building where pelota is played. [Sp.] 1896

Frontward, -wards (*fröntwärd*), *adv.* (sb.) 1553 [f. **FRONT** *sb.* + -WARD(s).] 1. Towards the front, also with *of* 1865. 7b. *quasi-sb.* The direction towards the front 1553. 2 With the face in a specified direction. Mrs BROWNING.

Fröppish, *a.* 1659. [? f. *fröpp*, var. of *FRAP* *v.* + -ISH.] Forward, fretful, peevish -1784. Hence **Fröppishness**.

Fröre (*frö-är*), **frören**, **frören(e, pa. pple and ppl. a.** ME [pa. pple. of *FRÖZE* *v.*] 1. With ppl. sense: FROZEN *Obs.* exc. *dial* 2. Intensely cold, frosty, frost-like. Now only *poet.* in form *fröre* (after Milton) 1483.

2. The parching Air Burns fröre, and cold performs th' effect of Fire Milt. Hence *Fröry a.* (in sense 2); also, *floamy*.

Frost (*fröst*), *sb.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *frost*, usu. *forst*, str. masc. = -Otent. **frasto-*, f. **frasan* to FREEZE.] 1. The act or state of

freezing or becoming frozen; the temperature of the air when it is below the freezing-point of water; extreme cold. Also personified in Jack Frost. 2. Frozen dew or vapour. More fully hoar(y, rime, or white f. OE. 3. fig. esp. of a person: Coldness of behaviour or temperament, frigidity; (slang) a 'coolness' 1645. 4. slang (orig. Theatr.). A failure 1886. 5. A colour like that of hoar-frost; silver-grey; also, gold or silver frost-work -1702.

2. Black f. frost unaccompanied by rime opp. to white f. (see sensu 2). When rigorous Winter winds you [river] up with F. COWLEY. F will penetrate eight inches, sometimes more 1891. 2. Seed-time and Harvest, Heat and hoary F. shall hold their course BLAIR, P. L. 899. 3. Renaissance frosts came, and all perished RUSKIN

Comb. f. bearer = CLYONORUS: bird, the American Golden Plover. -blite, the plant *Chenopodium album*, -dew, hoar-frost, rime, -fern, a fern-like figure produced by the freezing of a moist surface: -fish, (a) the Tomcod, *Micogadus tomcod*, which appears on the coast of N. America as the first sets in; (b) the scabbard-fish, *Lepidoplatea caudatus*; -fog = f. mist; -grape, an American species of *Vitis cordifolia* or *parvifolia*; -lamp, an oil-lamp placed beneath the oil-tube of an Argand lamp to keep the oil in a flowing condition, -mist, must caused by the freezing of vapour in the atmosphere; -nail sb., a nail driven into the shoe to prevent slipping on frosty weather; so -nail v.; -rime = f. smoke, -smoke, a thick mist in high latitudes, arising from the surface of the sea when exposed to a temperature much below freezing; -valve, a valve which opens to allow water to escape from the portion of the pipe or pump where it is liable to be frozen; -weed, wort, the plant *Helianthemum canadense*; so called because, late in autumn, crystals of ice shoot from the cracked bark at the root.

Frost (frɒst), v. 1572. [f. prec. sb.] 1. trans. To freeze, frost-bite, nip with frost 1807. 2. To cover with or as with rime. Chiefly fig. 1635. 3. To give a frosted surface to (glass or metal) 1832. 4. To treat by the insertion of frost-nails, roughing, etc., as a protection against slipping in frosty weather; to shoe (a horse) in this way 1872. 5. The rising moon, while with a hoary light she f. o'ers the ground WORDSW.

Frost-bit, pp. and ppl. a. rare. 1749. = FROST-BITTEN.

Frost-bite, sb. 1813. The inflamed or gangrenous condition of the skin and adjacent parts produced by exposure to severe cold.

Frost-bite, v. 1593. trans. +To injure with intense cold, also fig.; +to invigorate by exposure to the frost; to get (oneself or one's limbs) frost-bitten.

My wife up, and with Mrs Pen to walk in the fields to f. themselves PARS.

Frost-bitten, pp. and ppl. a. 1593. Injured by exposure to frost.

Frosted (frɒstəd), ppl. a. 1645. [f. FROST sb. and v. +ED] 1. Frozen, frost-bitten 1807. 2. Covered with rime or hoar-frost 1720. 3. Covered as with rime; hoary, white 1645. 4. Of glass, silver, etc. Having a surface made to resemble a coating of hoar-frost 1689. 5. Made to resemble rough ice 1790.

3. F. cake, cake covered with 'rime'. When I, with f. hairs, Should look at what I was G. DANIEL. 4. F. Buttons 1721, tumbled 1852.

Frosting (frɒstɪŋ), ppl. sb. 1617 [f. FROST v.] 1. The action of FROST v. 2. conc. a. A substance powdered and used for frosting purposes; esp. pulverized white sugar used for icing cake 1736. b. A frosted surface 1892.

Frostless, a. 1711. [see -LESS.] Without frost.

Frost-nip, v. 1642. To nip or injure with frost FULLER. Hence Frost-nipped pp. and ppl. a. = FROST-BITTEN.

Frost-work, 1648. 1. Work produced by frost; esp. the tracery formed on the surface of glass, etc. by frost 1729. Also attrib. 2. Ornamentation in imitation of this.

Frosty (frɒsti), a. [f. FROST sb. +Y1; OE. had *frystig*] 1. Affected with or characterized by frost, at or below freezing-point; ice-cold OE; +belonging to the season of frost ME. 2. trans. and fig. Cold as frost; without ardour or warmth of feeling, frigid ME. 3. Covered with hoar-frost 1577. 4. Covered as with frost; of the hair. Hoary, white ME; hence, Characteristic of old age 1888. b. spec

in *Batom*. Of a glistening white colour 1698.

1. The noise of f. woodland TENNYSON. The f. feldfare CHAUCER. 2. He red for shame, but f. in desire SHAKS. 4. Blessings on your f. pow BURNS.

Hence Frostily adv. Frostiness. Frost (frɒt), v. Also +frote, etc. ME. [a. OF. *froier* (mod. *frotier*), of unkn. etym.] 1. trans. To rub, chafe; in early use, to stroke (an animal) -1688. 2. Tanning. To work or render supple by rubbing 1853. Hence Froter.

Froth (frɒθ), sb. [ME. *frothe*, perh. a. ON. *fróða* wk. fem. related to ON. *fróðr* neut. Cf. OE. *froðan* to froth] 1. = FOAM sb. 1. Also trans. and fig. b. spec. Foaming saliva -suing from the mouth ME. c. Scum 1533. 2. Something unsubstantial or of little worth 1593. 3. Applied contemptuously to persons. Cf. SCUM 1593.

1. fig. Society is f. above and dress below LONDON. 2. The thing I seek...a f. of fleeting joy SHAKS. 3. F. and scum thou list Merry W. 1. 1. 167.

Comb. f. spit = Cuckoo-spit v.; -stick, a stick for whipping cream, etc. Also in names given to the frog-hopper, as f. fly, frog-hopper, insect, -worm

Hence Frothy (nonce-rod), mere f., triviality (CARLYLE). Frothless a. Frothsome a. frothy

Frothy (frɒθi), a. 1533 [f. FROTH sb. +Y1] 1. Full of, covered with, or accompanied by froth or foam; foamy. 2. Consisting of, or resembling, froth, spumous 1605, foilt, not firm or solid, flabby -1658. 3. fig. Vain, empty, unsubstantial 1593.

3. A f. mob orator 1884. F. fine writing 1885. Hence Frothily adv. Frothiness.

Frou-frou (frɒf rɒf), 1870. [Fr.: echoic.] A rustling, esp. that of a dress.

Frounce (frɒns), sb. 1 ME. [a. OF. *fronce*, *fronche*] 1. A wrinkle -1721. 2. A fold, crease, a pleat; fig. duplicity, ME. only. 3. = FLOUNCE sb. 1. 1619. 4. A piece of tuppish display. (Cf. MILT. PENS. 123.) 1881. Hence Frounceless a. unwrinkled. CHAUCER

Frounce, sb. 2 1450. [?] 1. A canker or sore in the mouth of a hawk -1820. 2. A disease in the mouth of a horse -1725.

Frounce (frɒns), v. ME. [ad. OF. *froncier*, *froncu* (mod. *froncer*), f. *fronce* FROUNCE sb.] 1. trans. To gather in folds or wrinkles; to knit, purse, occas. to knit the brows of -1628

2. intrans. To knit the brows; to look angry. Also of the face or forehead. To become wrinkled, -1600. 2. trans. To fizzle, curl; also, to curl the hairs of 1526. 3. To gather into creases or pleats; to pleat -1805.

1. b. They frowned and rooke on most insolently HOLLAND. 2. Not tricked and frowned as she was wont MILT. 3. Their shurts frowned Ld. BERNERS

Frouzy: see FROWZY.

Frow (frɒ), sb. ME. [ad. Du. *wrouw*.] 1. A Dutchwoman. 2. A woman, a lady, a wife. Chiefly with reference to Dutch or German women. 1537. 3. Applied to the Maenads or Bacchantes of paganism; also trans. -1616. 4. dial. An idle, dirty woman 1781.

Frow: see FROW.

Froward (frɒwəd), [Early ME. f. *f. a.* FRO + -WARD.]

A. adj. (Not now in colloq. use.) 1. Disposed to go counter to what is demanded or is reasonable, perverse, refractory; also, +bad, evilly-disposed, 'naughty'. (The opposite of forward.) 2. Of things: +a. Adverse, untoward; refractory. +Of shape: ill-formed b. in later use only as fig. of sense 1. ME.

1. A. F. Retention of Customs BACON. A f. child 1348. 2. The f. chinos of luxury WORDSW. b. To take his fortune with patience 1576.

[B. adv. 1. = FROMWARD -1596. 2. fig. Untowardly, perversely -1580.

C. prep. = FORWARD. Obs. (or arch.) ME. Hence Frowardly adv., -ness.

Frower: see FROW sb.

Frown (fraʊn), sb. 1581. [f. next.] 1. A wrinkled aspect of the brow, expressive of disapprobation or severity, occas. of deep thought or perplexity. Also, the habit of frowning. 1605. 2. A manifestation of disapprobation.

1. You are too much of late i' th' frowne SHAKS. fig. The f. of angry Heav'n 1783. 2. To this no answer was given, but frowns WORDSW. Hence Frownful a. full of frowns. Frowny a. habitually frowning.

Frown (fraʊn), v. [ME. *froune*, ad. OF. *frouner*, *froumer* (cf. mod. *refrigner*), of obscure origin.] 1. intr. To knit the brows in displeasure or (less frequently) in concentration of thought; to look sternly. Said also of the brow. Of inanimate things: To look gloomy or threatening 1642. 2. To express disapprobation or unkindness by a look. Const. at, on, upon. 1570. 3. quasi-trans. To enforce, express, produce, etc. by a frown; also with away, back, down, off, etc. 1678.

1. He ended frowning, and his look denounc'd Desperate revenge BLAIR. They saw the times to frowne and trouble to come ROBERTS. 2. I frowne upon him yet he lous me still SHAKS. The heavens are angry And frowne upon SHAKS. 3. She smiles prelerment, or she frowne disgrace SHERRIDAN. Hence Frowner.

Frowningly adv.

Frowst (fraʊst), sb. colloq. 1880. Also froust. [?] Fusty heat in a room; hence as vb. to stay in or enjoy this. So Frowsty a. 1895

Frowzy (fraʊzi), a. 1631. [? cogn. w. FROWSTY] 1. ill-smelling, fusty, musty. 2. Dingy, rusty, slatternly, unkempt. Of the complexion: Red and coarse, blowsy 1770.

1. My study was so f. I couldn't sit in it HICGERS. 2. A f. dirty-colour'd red Sit on her cloudy wrinkle I face SWIFT. fig. A drowzy f. point BLAIR. Hence Frowziness.

Frozen (frɒzn), ppl. a. ME. [pa. ppl. of FREEZE v.] 1. Congealed by extreme cold, subjected to extreme cold. Also fig. and of immaterial things. b. Of credits, assets, etc. Impossible to liquidate or realize at maturity or other given time (opp. to LIQUID a. 11.5) 1922

2. F. out, -up: cut off, stopped, by frost 1895. 3. The Naughtion by the frozen sea EVELIN. F. limbs 1698, meat 1872. fig. A f. stare 1807.

Hence Frozily adv. in a f. manner; with a cold look or action; (U.S.) stubbornly. Frozenness, f. condition

Fru-bbish, v. Also +frobish. 1570. [var. of FURBISH.] To furbish. +Fru-bbisher.

Fructed (frʊktəd), a. 1610. [f. L. *fructus* +ED] Her. Of a tree or plant: Having fruit (of a specified tincture)

Frutescent (frʊktəsənt), a. 1862. [ad. mod. L. *frutescentem*, *frutescere*, f. *fructus*] Beginning to bear fruit. Hence Frutescence, the fruiting season, when vegetables scatter their seeds.

Fructulose, a. spurious wd.; see FRUIT CLOS.

Fructidor (frʊktɪdɔr), 1793. [Fr.: f. I. *fructus* + Gt. *idépore*.] The twelfth month of the French revolutionary calendar (Aug. 18 to Sept. 16), the revolution which took place on 18th

Fructidor (Sept. 4), 1797.

Fructiferous (frʊktɪfərəs), a. 1632. [f. I. *fructifer* (f. *fructus* + -fer bearing) + -ous] Bearing or producing fruit. Hence Fructiferously adv.

Fructification (frʊktɪfɪkəʃən), 1615. [ad. L. *fructificationem*.] 1. The action or process of fructifying or producing fruit (now rare, exc. Bot.). Also, fecundation. 2. conc. in Bot. a. The fruit of a plant. b. collect. The organs of fruiting or reproduction, esp. the reproductive parts of ferns and mosses. 1764.

Fructify (frʊktɪfaɪ), v. ME. [a. F. *fructifera*, ad. L. *fructificare*, f. *fructus*; see -FY] 1. intr. To bear fruit, become fruitful. Also fig. 2. trans. To make fruitful; to fecundate 1583

1. Hy. land shall fructify 1578. 2. To fructify and increase the earth WORDSW. Hence +Fructifiable a. capable of bearing fruit. Fructifier.

Fructose (frʊktʊs), 1864. [f. L. *fructus* + -ose.] Chem. Fruit sugar or levulose. Also applied to the sugar found in fruit (Hyd. Soc. Lex.).

Fructuary (frʊktʊəri), 1643. [ad. L. *fructuarius*, see -ARY.]

A. adj. in Rom. Law. Of or belonging to usufruct. Only in f. stipulation. POSTE. 18

sb. 1. A usufructuary -1887. 2. Something enjoyed by usufruct 1651.

+Fructuate, v. rare 1663. [f. L. *fructus* + -ATE.] intr. To bear fruit; to fructify 1663

Hence Fructuation, the action of the vb., +teener a crop of fruit

Fructuous (frʊktʊəs), a. ME. [a. OF. *fructuosus* (mod. F. *fructueux*), ad. L. *fructuosus*; see -OUS.] 1. Full of, abounding with

or producing fruit. 2. *fig.* Productive of results, advantageous, profitable ME.

1 An olive pteous, fair, f. *Wycup* Jer. xi. 16. Hence Fructuous-ly *adv.*, -ness.

†Fructure. [a. OF., ad. L. *fructura*, f. *fructus* (fruit) to enjoy.] The use or enjoyment (of something). *COTGR.*

Frugal (frūgāl), a. 1598. [ad. L. *frugalis*, f. *frugis* used as indecl. adj., orig. dat. of *frux* (chiefly in pl. *fruges* fruits); see -AL. Cf. F. *frugal*.] 1. Careful or sparing in the use of food, goods, etc.; economical. *Const. of.* 2. Of things: Sparingly supplied or used; of small cost; opp. to *luxurious* 1603.

2 This now the cheap and f. fashion, Rather to Hide than Pay the Obligation *COV. xv.* 2. A f. meal, which consisted of roots and tea *GOLDEN.* Hence Frugally *adv.*

Frugality (frūgə-lī-ti), 1531. [a. F. *frugalité*, ad. L. *frugalitatem*; see prec. and -ITY.] 1. The quality of being frugal; moderate or sparing expenditure or use of provisions, goods, etc. 2. The product of frugality, wealth amassed by economy; also in pl. frugal ways of living, frugal fare 1725.

1 Riches are gotten with industry, and kept by f. *HOBBS.* 2. Wastes the wise f. of kings *POR.*

Frugiferous (frūdzī-fērəs), a. 1633. [f. L. *frugifer* (f. *frugis*, *frux* fruit + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Fruit-bearing, fruitful.

Frugivorous (frūdzī-vōrəs), a. 1713. [f. L. *frugis* (see prec.) + -vorus devouring + -OUS.] Eating or feeding on fruit.

Fruit (frūt), sb. ME. [a. OF. *fruit* (later often *fruct*):—L. *fructus*, f. **frugis*-root of *frux* to enjoy.] 1. Vegetable products in general, that are fit to be used as food by men and animals. Now usu. in pl. 2. The edible product of a plant or tree, consisting of the seed and its envelope, *esp.* the latter when juicy and pulpy, as in the apple, orange, plum, etc. ME. 3. A fruit-tree; also a food-plant. *rare*. -1767. 4. A course of fruit; the dessert -1602. 5. The seed of a plant or tree, regarded as the means of reproduction, together with its envelope; *spec.* in Bot. 'the ripe pistil containing the ovules, arrived at the state of seeds' (Lindley); also, the spore of cryptogams 1794. 6. Offspring, progeny. Also, an embryo, foetus *QUI.* a Helianthus. Now *rare*. ME. 7. Anything accruing, produced, or resulting from an action or fact, the operation of a cause, etc.: a. material produce, increase; pl. products, revenues ME.; b. a result, issue, consequence (*sing.* and pl.) ME.; c. advantage, enjoyment, profit ME.

1 To give and preserve to our use the kindly fruits of the earth *Bk Com. Prayer.* 2. The only f, which he could reap from a victory 1783. 3. We take Branches from a Tree, to add to the F. *POR.* 4. The glow of ripe fruits 1795. 5. *Hamil.* ii. 52. 6. Blessed shall be the fute of thy body *COV. xvi. 4.* 7. a Milke, which is the f of the breasts 2 *Esther* viii. 10. b. Riches and Plenty are the natural Fruits of Liberty *ADDISON.* c. She took the Fruits of my Aduce *HAMIL.* ii. 145.

Comp.: f.-bat (see *PIVING*-BOX); -bud, a bud containing a fruit germ, dist. from *leaf-bud*; -dot (Bot.), the sorus of fern; -fly, a gardener's name for a sort of small black fly, found in numbers among fruit-trees in spring; -frame, a trellis or espalier; -mill, a mill for grinding grapes for must or apples for cider; -piece, 'a pictured or sculptured representation of fruit' (*Cent. Dict.*); -pigeon, a general name for pigeons of the genus *Carpophaga* and *Trogon*; -press, an apparatus for extracting the juice from fruit by pressure; -spur, a small branch whose growth is stopped to ensure the development of fruit-buds; -stalk, a stalk that bears fruit; *spec.* = *Peduncle*; also *cocc.* = *Carpophore*; -sugar = *Glucose* or *Lavulose*; -tree, a tree cultivated for its fruit; -wall, a wall against which fruit-trees are trained; -yard, an orchard.

Fruit (frūt), v. ME. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *intr.* To bear fruit. 2. *trans.* (causatively) To make bear fruit; to cultivate to the point of bearing fruit *lit.* and *fig.* 1640. Hence Fruited *pph.* a. having fruit upon it; fruit-laden.

Fruitage (frūt-ēdz), 1578. [a. OF., f. *fruit* FRUIT.] 1. The process, season, or state of bearing fruit. 2. Fruit collectively; also *fig.* 1600. 3. A decorative arrangement of fruits, a representation of this -1719.

1 In full f. *COLEMAN.* 2. Greedily they pluck'd the Fruitage fair to sight *MUR.*

Fruitarian (frūtē-ri-ān), 1893. [f. FRUIT sb. + -ARIAN, after *vegetarian*.] One who adopts a fruit diet. Also as adj.

Fruiter (frū-tēr), 1483. [orig. a F. *fruitier*; later f. FRUIT sb. or v + -ER.] A dealer in fruit, also, a vessel engaged in the fruit-trade; a tree that produces fruit, a fruit-grower.

Fruiterer (frū-tēr-er), ME. [f. as prec. + -ER.] 1. A dealer in fruit. 2. A fruit-grower -1813. Fruitress, a female f.

Fruiterie (frū-tēr-ē), 1609 [ad. F. *fruiterie*, f. *fruit*.] 1. A place for growing or storing fruit -1816. 2. Fruit collectively -1600.

†Fruitester. [f. FRUIT sb. + -STER.] = FRUITERESS. *CHAUCER.*

Fruitful (frūt-fūl), a. ME. [f. FRUIT sb. + -FUL.] 1. Productive of fruit; bearing fruit abundantly. Of soils, etc.: Fertile. Of rain, etc.: Causing fertility. 2. Productive of offspring; not barren; prolific 1520. 3. Abundant, copious. Chiefly in *Shaks.* -1697. 4. *transf.* and *fig.* 1535. 5. Productive of good results ME.

1 Your Summer Fields, and fruitful Vines *SHAKS.* 2. God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful and multiply *Gen. i. 22.* 3. One f. Meale *SHAKS.* 4. Golden days, f. golden deeds *MUR.* 5. Fruitful occupancy *ME.* Hence Fruitfully *adv.*, -ness.

Fruition (frūt-ī-ſhən), ME. [a. OF. *fruition*, *fruition*, ad. L. *fruitionem*, f. *frui*; see FRUIT sb.] The action of enjoying; enjoyment, pleasurable possession, the pleasure arising from possession. 1. *Erron.* assoc. w. FRUIT.

1 The f. of our books *HAKLUY.* All desire is for f. A. *SIDNEY.* Repaid by such a brief f. *THACKERAY.*

Fruitive (frūt-iv), a. 1635. [ad. med. L. *fruitivus*, f. L. *frui*; see prec.] Consisting of, arising from, or producing fruition; having the faculty or function of enjoying 1635.

Fruitless (frūt-les), a. ME. [f. FRUIT sb. + -LESS.] 1. Not producing fruit; barren, sterile. 2. Rarely: Not producing offspring 1513. 3. Yielding no profit or advantage; producing no result; ineffectual, unprofitable, useless; idle, vain ME. 3. Of persons: unsuccessful 1843.

1. Rotten and fruitless trees 1546. 2. The fruitless of all passions *SIDNEY.* A fruitless vision *SHAKS.* Our search was f. *DAMPIER.* F. regrets *JORTIN.* Hence Fruitlessly *adv.*, -ness.

Fruitlet (frūt-let), 1882. [see -LET.] A little fruit; in Bot. a single member of an aggregate fruit (see *AGGREGATE* a.).

Fruity (frūt-i), a. 1657. [f. FRUIT sb. + -Y.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling fruit. 2. Of wine: Tasting of the grape 1851. 3. *collog.* Full of rough humour (usu. scandalous) interest 1900. Hence Fruitness.

Frumentaceous (frūmēt-ā-shəs), a. 1668. [f. late L. *frumentaceus* + -OUS.] Of the nature of or resembling wheat or other cereals.

Frumentarious, a. *rare* 1670. [f. L. *frumentarius* + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to corn. **Frumentation** (frūmēt-ā-tī-ſhən), 1623. [ad. L. *frumentationem*.] *Rom. Antig.* A public largesse of corn.

Frumenty (frūmēt-i), **Furmety** (fūrmēt-i), [ME. *frumentee*, *furmentee*, a. OF. *frumentée*, *furmentee*, f. *frument*, *furment* (mod. *froment*).] -late pop. L. **frumentum* = late cl. L. *frumentum* corn.] 1. A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned with cinnamon, sugar, etc. 2. A kind of wheat or spelt -1601.

Frump (frūmp), sb. 1553. [?] 1. A derivative snort -1650. 2. A flout, jeer -1700. 3. A hoax -1791. 4. pl. Sulk, ill humour. Now *dialect*. 1668. 5. A cross, old-fashioned, dowdily-dressed woman. Also, *rarely*, of a man. 1817. 6. They voted me a prig, a f., a fogram *GOODWIN.* Hence †Frumpery, abuse; also, a flout, mock. Frumprish a. disposed to mock or flout, ill-tempered, cross. Frumpy a. cross-tempered; also, dowdy.

Frump (frūmp), v. 1566 [Conn. w. prec.] 1. *trans.* To mock, flout, jeer; to taunt, insult, snub. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1577. 2. *intr.* To scoff, mock. *Const.* at. -1662. 3. To sulk 1693. Hence Frumper, one who frumps.

Frush (frūf), sb. 1. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* ME. [a. OF. *fruis*, *fruis*, f. *fruisser*, *fruisser*; see FRUSH v.] 1. A rush, charge, collision -1533.

b. The noise of this ME. 2. *collog.* Fragments, splinters 1583.

Frush (frūf), sb. 2. Now *dialect* 1607. [? sho t for F. *fourchette* (Topsell).] = *FROG sb.* 2. Also, thrush.

Frush (frūf), a. *Sc.* and *n. dialect*. 1802 [? f. FRUSH v.] 1. Liable to break; brittle, dry, fragile. 2. Soft, not firm in substance 1848.

Frush (frūf), v. ME. [a. OF. *fruisser*, *fruisser* (mod. *frousser*).] -pop. L. **frustare* to shiver in pieces, f. L. *frustum*; see FRUSTUM.] 1. *trans.* To strike violently so as to crush, bruise, or smash; also *fig.* -1609. 2. *intr.* To rush violently -1450. 3. *trans.* The term of art for. a. To carve (a chicken) -1708. b. To dress (a club) -1787. 4. To straighten (the feathers of an arrow). *Hist.* 1548.

1. High Cedars are frushed with tempests, when low shrubs are not touched with the wind *GREENE.* †Frust (frūst), 1765. [ad. L. *frustum*.] A fragment, -1820.

†Frustable, a. *rare*. 1674. [ad. late L. *frustabilis*; see FRUSTRATE v.] Capable of being frustrated -1677.

†Frustaneous, a. 1643. [f. L. type **frustaneus* + -OUS.] Vain, ineffectual, unprofitable -1720.

Frustrate (frūstrēt), pa. *pple.* and *ppl.* a. *arch.* ME. [ad. L. *frustratus*, *frustrari*, *frustrare*; see next.]

1. a. *pa. pple.* In senses of the vb. -1693. Bid him yield, Being so f. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 2.

b. *pph.* a. 1. Bereft or deprived of; destitute of. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* 1576. 2. Failing of effect 1520. 3. Of a legal document: Invalid, null -1664. 3. Of a hope, etc.: Balked, defeated, futile 1588. 4. Idle, purposeless -1535.

1 The f. dart *POR.* 2. And multitude makes f. the design *DRAWM.*

Frustrate (frūstrēt), v. 1. *Pa. pple.* frustrated, †frustrate. ME. [f. L. *frustrat-*, *frustrari*, f. *frustra* in vain.] 1. *trans.* To balk, disappoint. *Const.* of (now *rare*). 2. To render ineffectual; to neutralize, counteract 1471, to make null and void; to do away with 1528. 3. To render vain; to baffle, defeat, foil. (The current use.) 1500.

1. They were frustrated in their designs *WOOD.* Frustrated of his end 1754. 2. To f. the operation (of poisons) *EDEN.* To f. the Laws and Statutes of the Realm *R. COKE.* 3. To f. a villainy *BLACKSTONE.* 4. motion 1820, a negotiation 1844.

2. So Frustrative a. tending to f., balk, or defeat, disappointing. †Frustratory a. Frustrative.

Frustration (frūstrēt-ī-ſhən), 1555. [ad. L. *frustrationem*.] The action of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.

An entire f. of the main object of the deed 1884.

Frustule (frūstūl), 1857. [a. F., ad. late L. *frustulum*, dim. of FRUSTUM.] The siliceous two-valved shell of a diatom, with its contents.

†Fru-stulum. *Pl.* -la. 1700 [L.] a. A fragment, an atom. b. *Math.* A small frustum -1785. So Frustulese a. consisting of small fragments.

Frustum (frūstūm), *Pl.* -a, -ums. 1658 [a. L. = 'piece broken off'] 1. *Math.* The portion of a regular solid left after cutting off the upper part by a plane parallel to the base or the portion intercepted between two planes either parallel or inclined to each other. b. Applied to the sections of the shaft of a column 1855. 2. *gen.* A portion or fragment. *rare*. 1721.

Frutage, obs. f. FRUITAGE.

Frutescent (frūtēs-sēnt), a. 1709. [Incorr. f. FRUTEX + -ESCENT; better **fruticescens*.] Bot. Becoming shrubby, having the appearance or habit of a shrub. Hence Frutescence, shrubbiness.

Frutex (frūtēks), 1664. [a. L.] Bot. A plant having a woody stem, but smaller than a tree; a shrub.

What is meant by trees, frutices, etc. *EVELYN.* †Fru-ticant, a. [ad. L. *fruticantem*, *fruticare* to sprout.] Putting forth shoots, sprouting. *EVELYN.*

†Fruticeous, a. [f. L. *frutic-* FRUTEX + -EUS.] Shrubby, bushy. *SIR T. BROWNE.*

Fruticose (frū'tikō's), *a.* 1668. [ad. L. *fruticulosus*; see FRUTEX.] 1. Of the nature of a shrub; having woody stalks. 2. Shrublike, said *e.g.* of minerals, etc. 1805.
1 The f. Robt Hooker. 2 The f. Lichens Vines. var. Fruticose.

Fruticulous (frū'tikūlō's), *a.* 1830. [as if ad. L. **fruticulosus*, *f.* *fruticulosus*, dim. of FRUTEX.] Resembling a small shrub. Also in comb. form Fruticulous.

Frutify, *v.* *nonce-wd.* A comic blunder put into the mouth of an illiterate person, *notify*, the word meant, is confused with *frutify*. *Merch.* V. II, li. 142.

Fruzy, *sb.* [onomatopœic.] A collection of small branches, producing a fuzzy appearance. EVELYN.

Fry (frī), *sb.* ME. [a. ON. *frīð*, *frēð*, *frē* neut., seed.] 1. Offspring, young (of human beings); a man's children or family; rarely, a child. Now only as transf. from sense 3. ME. 2. The roe (of a female fish) ME. 3. Young fishes just produced from the spawn; *spec.* the young of salmon in the second year, more fully *salmon fry* ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 4. Hence, a collective term for: a. the smaller kinds of fish or other animals 1666; b. young or insignificant persons 1577; c. a heap of inanimate things 1587.

1 What you Eggel? Yong f. of Treachery SHAKS. 4 a Not only Pike and Carp, but lesser F N Cor. b That indigested heap, and life of Authors MUR. c The smaller f. of Christmas Books 1861

Fry (frī), *sb.* 1834. [f. FRY *v.*] 1. Excessive heat 1634. 2. Food cooked in a frying-pan 1639. b. Applied locally to internal parts of animals, usually eaten fried, as *lamb's f.* etc. 1847.

Fry (frī), *v.* Inflected, fried, frying. MF. [a. F. *frīre* — L. *frigere* to roast, fry, cogn. w. Gr. *φρῖναι*, Skr. *bhraj*, to fry.] 1. *trans.* To cook with fat in a shallow pan over the fire. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To torture by fire; to burn or scorch — 1667. 3. *intr.* To undergo the operation of cooking with fat in a pan (*rare* in lit. sense) ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 4. Of water: To be agitated, boil, seethe, foam — 1637. b. To ferment; to seethe (in the stomach) — 1647.

1 Phr. To have other fish to fry (see FISH *sb.*). 2. Raging Sinus fries the thirty Land Blackmoor. Phr. To fry a jaggot (see FAGGOT *sb.*). 3. Phr. To fry one's own grease orig. transf. *e.g.* of persons burning alive, and *fig.* now only, to suffer the consequences of one's own folly. In his own grease I make him frye For anger, and for veray Idolousye Cauterem. *fig.* What kindling motions in their breasts do f. FAIRFAX. 4. b. To keep the Oyle from frying in the Stomach Bacon. Hence Fryer, frier, one who fries (fish); a vessel for frying; *pl.* fish for frying. Frying oyl *sb.*

Frying-pan. ME. [f. prec.] A shallow pan, usually of iron, with a long handle, in which food is fried.

Phr. (To jump, etc.) out of the frying pan into the fire, to escape from one evil only to fall into a greater one

Fuage, var. of FEUAGE, hearth-tax.

Fub, var. of FOB *v.*

Fub(b), *fub(b)s*, 1614 [onomatopœic.] A small chubby person (a term of endearment) — 1694.

Fubby, *rare*. [f. FUB *v.* + -ERY.] Cheating deception. MARSTON.

Fubby (fū'bi), *a. rare*. 1790. [f. FUB *sb.* + -Y¹] = next.

Fubsy (fū'bzī), *a.* 1780. [f. FUB(s) + -Y¹.] Fat and squat.

1 It and f fellows of colleges 1826.

Fucaceous (fū'kē's), *a.* 1891. [f. mod. L. *fucaceæ* (f. L. *fucus*; see FUCUS) + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the group *Fucaceæ* of seaweeds. **Fucate**, *a.* 1531. [ad. L. *fucatus*, *fucare* to paint, rouge, f. *fucus* FUCUS.] Artificially coloured; hence, falsified, disguised counterfeited — 1621. So **Fucated** *ppl a.* **Fucation**, the action of painting the face; counterfeiting.

Fuchsia (fū'zhi), 1753. [mod. L. f. Leonhard Fuchs (16th c.).] A genus of ornamental shrubs (N.O. *Onagraceæ*) with drooping flowers; a plant of this genus. Also *attrib.*

Fuchsine (fū'ksin). 1865. [f. prec. + -INE. Named from its resemblance to the colour of

the flower.] A salt of rosaniline, crystallizing in indescend green tablets, soluble in water and forming a deep red liquid; used as a dye.

Fucivorous (fū'si vō's), *a.* 1860. [f. L. *fucus* + -vorus devouring + -OUS.] Eating, or subsisting on, seaweed.

Fucoid (fū'koid) 1839 [f. FUCUS + -OID]

a. adj. a. Resembling or belonging to seaweeds, *esp.* those of the group *Fucaceæ*. b. Characterized by impressions of such seaweeds or markings similar to them.

b. sb. a. A seaweed of the group *Fucaceæ* 1848. b. A fossil marine plant resembling these 1857.

So Fucoid-al (in sense A b).

Fucus (fū'kūs), *Pl.* **fuci** (fū'si); also **fucus**(s), **fucus**(s), **fucos**, **fucus**(s). 1599. [a. L.; cf. Gr. *φύκος* neut.] 1. Paint or cosmetic for beautifying the skin; a wash or colouring for the face — 1757. **Also fig.** — 1742.

2. A genus of sea-weeds with flat leathery fronds. Formerly applied more widely. 1716.

Fud (fūd), *Sc* and *n. dial.* 1785. [?] 1. 'The backside or buttocks' (Jam). 2. The tail or scut of a hare or rabbit 1787. 3. *Woolen-mann*. Woolen waste 1873

Fudder (fū'der), 1679. [ad. Ger. *fuder* (= FOTHER)] A tun (of wine).

Fudder, obs. f. FODDER, FOTHER.

Fuddle (fū'dl), *sb. slang or colloq.* 1680.

[f. next vb.] 1. Drunk, liquor, 'booze' — 1706

2. A drinking bout 1813. 3. Intoxication; an intoxicated state 1764. 4. *transf.* The state of being muddled, or the like 1827.

Fuddle (fū'dl), *v.* 1588 [?] 1. *intr.* To have a drinking bout; to tipple, booze. Also quasi-*trans.* with *away*. 2. *trans.* To confuse with or as with drink 1600 3. *transf.* and *fig.* To stupefy, muddle, confuse. Formerly also of joy, etc. To intoxicate. 1617.

2. A Cup of Ale — under a Pint, yet it almost fuddled him 1706. 3. He is fuddled with animal spirits 1803. Hence Fuddler, a uppler.

Fudge (fūdz), 1766. [?] *a. interj.* Stuff and nonsense! Bosh! *b. sb.* 1. Contemptible nonsense, stuff, bosh 1791. 2. A made-up story, a deceit 1797. 3. A piece of stop-press news inserted in a newspaper page at the last minute 1899. 4. A soft-grained sweetmeat made from milk, sugar, chocolate, etc. 1897.

Fudge (fūdz), *v.* 1615. [app. an onomatopœic var. of FADGE *v.*] 1. *trans.* To put together clumsily or dishonestly; to patch or fudge up; to cook accounts 1674; to foist in 1776. 2. *intr.* To fit in with what is anticipated, come off; also, to turn out 1615 3. [f. prec. sb.] To talk nonsense, tell 'crams'. Also quasi-*trans.* 1834.

1. To f. accounts 1879. That last suppose is fudged in FORTS. To f. a day's work (Naut.). to work a dead reckoning by 'rule of thumb' methods. 2. We will see how this will f. SCOTT.

Fuel (fū'el), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *fewaille*, *fewaile* — pop. L. *foecalis*, neut. pl. of *foecalis* adj. f. *foeus*; see FOCUS.] 1. Material for burning, combustible matter for fires, etc.; *fig.* something that serves to feed or inflame passion, excitement, etc. 1580. 3. (With *a.* and *pl.*) A kind of fuel. **Also pl.** articles serving as fuel. 1826.

1. *fig.* F. for Dissention STRALL. 2. Turf, and Peat, and Cow-sheards are cheap Fewels, and last long Bacon.

Comb.: f. economizer, a contrivance for saving fuel in an engine or furnace; -gas, gas for use as fuel.

Fuel (fū'el), *v.* 1592. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To feed or furnish with fuel. *lit.* and *fig.* 2. *intr.* To get fuel 1880.

1. Wealth fuel'd Sin KEN. 2. The right of fuelling in the park DIXON. Hence Fuel'er (now *rare*), one who or that which supplies fuel for fires; also *fig.*

Puff (fūf), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* 1535. [f. next vb.] 1. A puff of wind; the 'spit' of a cat; a whiff. 2. A huff, fume 1834.

Puff (fūf), *v.* *Sc.* and *dial.* 1513. [echoic.] 1. *intr.* To puff. 2. Of a cat or tiger: To 'spit' 1693. 3. *trans.* To puff (a tobacco-pipe) 1787.

Puffy (fūfi), *a.* *Sc* and *n. dial.* 1824 [f. FUFF *sb.* + -Y¹.] 1. Light and soft. 2. 'Huffy' 1858

Fug (fū), *sb. colloq., orig. dial. and school slang.* 1888. [etym. obs.] A close stuffy atmosphere. Hence *Fug* *v. intr.* to stay indoors in this. *Fuggy* *a.* close and stuffy.

Fugacious (fūg'ā's), *a.* 1634. [f. I. *fugaci*, *fugax* (f. *fugere* to flee) + -OUS.] 1. Apt to flee away or flit; evanescent, fugit ve., volatile. 2. Bot. and Zool. Failing or fading early, soon cast off. Cf. CADUCOUS. 1750.

1. The f. nature of life and time Ht. MARSHALL. Hence **Fugaciously** *adv.* -ness

Fugacity (fūg'ā'si), 1656. [f. as prec.] The quality of being fugacious; instability, transiency, volatility.

The f. of pleasure, the fragility of beauty JOHNSON. **Fugacy**. 1600. [as if ad. L. **fugacia* f. *fugax*] Flight; also, the fact of being a fugitive slave — 1661.

Fugal (fū'gāl), *a.* 1854. [f. FUGUE + -AL]

Mus. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fugues

Fugato (fūg'ā to), *adv.* 1866. [It. *fugato* fugued, f. *fuga* FUGUE.] In the fugue style but not in strict fugue form. Also *sb.* *Mus.* composed in this style.

-fuge (fūdz), *suffix*, occurring in words (adj. and sb.) f. mod. L. types in *fugus*. In the medical words *fibrifugus*, etc., the ending takes its sense from L. *fugare* to put to flight, not from *fugere* to flee.

Fugle. *Sc.* Now *Hst.* 1777 [?] *f. fugu* in the Law L. phr. *in meditatione fugu*.] A cock that will not fight; a runaway. Hence, a coward.

Comb. f.-warrant, a warrant granted against a debtor on sworn information that he intends to flee

Fugitive (fūg'itiv), *ML.* [a. F. *fugitivus*, -ive, ad. L. *fugitivus*, f. *fugit* - ppl. stem of *fugare* to flee]

a. adj. 1. Apt or tending to flee; given to or in the act of running away, also *fig.* 1606. b. That has taken flight. **Also**, of a debtor Meditating flight. 1467. 2. Driven out, banished, exiled. Const. *from*, of. — 1598. 3. Moving from place to place; vagabond; *fig.* fickle 1481. 4. Evanescent, fleeting 1510 quickly fading or becoming effaced, perishable 1678; volatile (*rare*) 1666. 5. Of compositions (occurs of writers): Ephemeral, occasional 1716. 1. The Fugitive Partisan. SHAKS. *fig.* A f. and cloister'd virtue, that never sallies out and sees her adversary MUR. b. Felons fugitiv 1495. A f. daughter RICHARDSON, slave 1880. 3. F. preachers make f. congregations 1833. F. securities 1890. 4. F. folks 1815, flowers 1830, days 1842. 5. You're a f. writer, I think, sir, of rhymes BROWN.

b. sb. 1. One who flees from danger an enemy, justice, or an owner ME; a deserter — 1659, an exile, refugee 1591. 2. One who shifts about from place to place, a vagabond, wanderer. Also of the lower animals. 1563 3. Something fleeting, or that eludes the grasp 1683.

1. Ranke me. A Master leaver and a fugitive Ant. & Cl. iv. 12. The fugitives from Rome MURRAY.

2. That airy f. called wit 1774.

Hence **Fugitiveness**, the quality or condition of being f. **Fugitivism**, the condition of a f.

Fugle (fū'gl), *v.* 1837. [f. FUGLEMAN] *intr.* To do the duty of a fugleman; to act as guide or director; to make signals, *lit.* and *fig.*

1. Wooden arms with elbow-joints are jerking and fugling in the air, in the most rapid mysterious manner CARLYLE.

Fugleman (fū'gl'män) 1804. [ad. Ger. *Fügelmann* leader of the file, f. *Fügel* wing + *mann* MAN.] A soldier especially expert and well-drilled, formerly placed in front of a regiment or company as an example and model to the others. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

This Hohman was now *Fügelmann* ('fugleman' as we have named it, leader of the file) CARLYLE.

Fugue (fūgz), *sb.* 1597 [a. F., ad. It. *fuga* lit. 'flight' — L. *fuga*.] *Mus.* A polyphonic composition constructed on one or more short subjects or themes, which are harmonized according to the laws of counterpoint, and introduced from time to time with various contrapuntal devices' (Stainer and Barrett).

Double f., a common term for a f. on two subjects in which the two start together GROSS. Hence **Fugue** *v. intr.* to compose, or perform, a f. **Fugulist**, a composer of f.

-ful, suffix, orig. identical with FULL *a.* I. Forming adjs., in composition with a preceding sb., orig. with sense 'having', 'characterized by' (the attribute denoted by the sb.). In the 14th c., in a few forms, the suffix had the force of 'possessing the qualities of'; e.g. in *masterful*, *manful*. In mod. Eng. adjs. in *-ful* are sometimes formed directly on verb-stems, the sense of the suffix being 'apt to', 'able or accustomed to', as in *distractful*, *mournful*. See also *bashful*.

2. Forming sbs., orig. not only with its proper sense, but in the transf. sense of 'quantity that fills or would fill' (a receptacle). In mod. Eng. *-ful* forms derivatives with the general sense 'quantity that fills or would fill' (something). The pl. forms *spoonful*, *cupful*, etc., though historically justifiable, are ambiguous, and contrary to good modern usage.

+Fulcriment, 1648. [ad. late L. *fulcrimentum*, f. *fulcire*.] A prop or support; usu. *spec.* a fulcrum - 1796

Fulcrum, pl. of FULCRUM

Fulcraceous (fɒlkrɪˈʃəs), *a.* 1866. [F. FULCRUM + ACEOUS.] Bot. Of or pertaining to the fulcra of plants.

Fulcrate (fɒlkrɪt), *a.* 1760 [f. FULCRUM + ARE ².] Bot. Supported by or provided with fulcra.

Fulcrum (fɒlkrəm). Pl. -ra. 1674. [a. L. (in cl. L. 'the post or foot of a couch'), f. root of *fulcare* to prop.] 1. A prop or support; now only *spec.* in *biol.* the point on which a lever is placed to get purchase or upon which it turns. Also fig. 2. (Chiefly pl.) *a.* Bot. Accessory organs or appendages of a plant; e.g. bracts, stipules, etc. 1785. b. *Sciith* (pl.) The small osseous scales arranged in a row and situated on the anterior ray of the fins of many ganoid fishes 1880. var. *Fulcre*.

Fulfil (fʊlˈfɪl), *v.* Pa. t. and pples. **fulfilled** (fʊlˈfɪld). [OE *fulfillan*, f. FULL *a.* + *fyllan* to fill.] 1. *trans.* To fill up, make full. Const. of, with, *arch.* 2. To satisfy the appetite or desire of - 1601. 3. To make complete; to supply what is lacking in. Also, to supply the place of (something); to compensate for. Obs. exc. *arch.* ME. 4. To carry out (a prophecy, promise, etc.); to satisfy (a desire, prayer). Orig. a Hebraism. ME. 5. To perform, execute, do, to obey or follow ME.; to answer (a purpose), comply with (conditions) 1784. 6. To bring to an end, complete ME.

1. All Beasts I byd yow multiply the earth to fulfill 1500 He fulfilled both heaven and earth with his presence 1563. 4. To fulfill the Prophecies. 1633. Full of bright promise never fulfilled Bayce. 5. The Law of God exte be shall f. Murr. Every stone fulfils its place inside and out Smeaton. 6. When thy tyme is fulfilled yf thou shalt slepe with thy father COVERDALE 2 Sam. vii. 12. Hence *Fulfil-ler*, one who fulfils.

Fulfillment (fʊlˈfɪlmənt). 1775. [f. prec. + -MENT] The action or an act or process of fulfilling; accomplishment, performance, completion

The f. of a condition 1891.

Fulgent (fʊlˈdʒənt), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *fulgentem*, *fulgere*; see -ENT.] Shining brightly; brilliant, glittering, resplendent. Now poet. or rhet.

His head And shape Starre-bright Murr. Hence **+Fulgence**, **+Fulgency**, f. quality; brightness, splendour *Fulgently adv.* *ness.*

Fulgid (fʊlˈdʒɪd), *a.* 1656. [ad. L. *fulgidus*, f. *fulgere*.] 1. Flashing, glittering, shining. 2. Nat. Hist. A bright, fiery red. Hence *Fulgidity*, f. state or condition.

Fulgor, **fulgour** (fʊlˈɡɔːr, -ɔːr). *arch.* 1602 [a. L. *fulgor*.] A brilliant or flashing light; dazzling brightness, splendour. Also fig. Hence **Fulgorous** *a.* rare, flashing, brilliant, lustrous (*lit* and fig.).

Fulgurant (fʊlˈɡʊrənt), *a.* 1647. [ad. L. *fulgurantem*, *fulgurare*.] Flashing like lightning.

Fulgurate, *v.* 1677. [f. L. *fulgurat*-ppl. stem; see prec. and -ATE ².] To emit flashes like lightning. Hence *Fulgurating* *pph.* *a.*; also *transf.* (of pains) darting like lightning through the body.

Fulguration (fʊlˈɡʊrɪʃən). 1633. [ad. L.

fulgurationem; see prec. and -ATION.] 1. The action of lightening or flashing like lightning, chiefly in pl. flashes of lightning. Now usu. fig. 2. *Assaying*. = BLICK, q. v. 1676.

Fulgurite (fʊlˈɡʊrɪt). 1834. [L. *fulgur* + -ITE] 1. *Geol.* Any rocky substance that has been fused or vitrified by lightning. Also (less correctly) *fulgurite*. 2. An explosive, consisting of nitro-glycerine mixed with some coarsely ground farinaceous substance 1882.

Fulgurous (fʊlˈɡʊrɪs), *a.* 1616. [f. L. *fulgur* + -OUS.] Resembling, full of, or charged with lightning. Also fig.

Fulham (fʊlˈhəm). *slang.* 1550. [? f. the place-name *Fulham*, once a haunt of gamblers.] A die loaded at the corner. (A *high f* was loaded so as to ensure a throw of 4, 5, or 6, a *low f* one of 1, 2, or 3.) See *Merry W.* i. m. 94.

Fuliginosity (fʊlˈdʒɪnəsɪti). 1758. [ad. F. *fuliginosité*, f. L. *fuliginosus* + -ITY.] The condition or quality of being fuliginous or sooty; sooty matter, soot. Also fig.

Fuliginous (fʊlˈdʒɪnəs), *a.* 1574. [ad. L. *fuliginosus*, f. *fuligo*; see -OUS. Cf. F. *fuligineux*, *ense*.] 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or resembling soot; sooty 1621; blackened with soot (*pec*) 1763. 2. In old physiology applied to certain thick vapours or exhalations said to be formed by organic combustion, and noxious to the head and vital parts - 1725. 3. (Chiefly Nat. Hist.) Soot-coloured, dusky 1822.

2. It is not amiss to bore the scull with an instrument to let out their vapours BURTON. Hence *Fuliginously adv.* *ness.*

Fuligo (fʊlˈɪɡo). 1646. [L.] Soot.

Fulimart, obs. f. FOMMART.

Full (fʊl). [Com. Tent.: OE. *full*; -OTent. **follo*, *fulla*; -OAr. *an* **fol*-*no*. Akin to Skr. *phuru*, Gr. *πολύς*, *πυμλάναι*, *πλήρης*, *πλήθος*, L. *plenus*, *plus*, etc.]

a. *adj.* 1. Having within its limits all it will hold; having no space empty; replete. Const. of, f. fig.; esp. of the heart: Overcharged with emotion ME. 2. a. Containing abundance of; charged, crowded OE. *fb.* Of a surface: Covered (with) - 1657. *c.* In non-material sense: Abounding (in). Const. of, occas. *twelfth*. OE. 3. Engrossed with or absorbed in. Now only with *of*. 1607. 4. Having eaten or drunk to repletion. Now *arch.* (or *vulgar*). OE. *b.* Having had one's fill of anything. Obs. exc. in Hebraisms *f. of days, years, children*. ME. *c.* + Sated, weary of. Similarly in *full up* (colloquial slang). ME. 75. Amply supplied with means - 1683. 6. Abundant, copious, satisfying, satisfactory OE.; complete or abundant in detail 1656. 7. Complete, entire, perfect; answering in every respect to a description OE. 8. Complete in number, quantity, magnitude, or extent. Of the moon: Having the disk completely illuminated. Of the face or front: Entirely visible to the spectator. OE. *b.* Of an assembly, etc.: One from which none or few are absent 1557. 9. Possessed of, delivered with, or exerting the utmost force ME. 10. Having a rounded outline; large, swelling, plump, protuberant OE. *b.* Of portions of dress: Containing plenty of material which is arranged in gathers or folds 1789. 11. *Naut.* Of a sail: Filled. Of the ship: Having her sails filled with wind. 1627.

1. A f stomach 1590. *Phr. F.* as an egg, f. to the brim (see BRIM *s.*), f. to overflowing, f. up (colloq.). *b.* Speake, for my heart is f. *Oth.* i. v. 175. 2. As f. of spite and ill nature as a Spider with poison 1621. *b.* The rind f. of wrinkles 1637. *c.* Of. of all subtlety and all mischief *Acts* xiii. 10. *Phr. f. man*. One whose mind is richly stored: Reading maketh a f. man BACON. 3. The king seemed mighty f. that we should have money to do all that we desired PERRY. *F.* of business 1853. 4. The f. soule loneth an houle combe *Prov.* xxvii. 7. *c.* I am f. of the burnt offerings of rammes *Isa.* i. 11. 5. I have all, and abound. I am f. *Phil.* iv. 18. 6. Af Repast DAYTON. Experience 1707. The fullest report of a case 1866. 7. *Phr. F.* point, stop (see those words). When it was f. Day 1717. At f. liberty to speak his mind BERRILEY. In f. possession of his faculties MACCULLAY. *Phr. F.* brother, sister: born of the same father and mother (opp. to HALF-BROTHER). The man commands like a f. soldier *Oth.* ii. i. 34. 8. The ful ordir of preesthod 1463. A f. yeere SHAKS, regiment PUR-

CHAS. Age 1655. The head of a Roman Emperour drawn with a f. face ADDISON. *b.* *Oth.* iv. i. 275. *Phr. F.* flood, sea, tide (*lit.* and fig.), indicating the greatest height of the water, or the time when it is highest. 9. A f. gale of wind 1634. Huzza 1700, pulse 1783. *Phr. F.* butt, cry, gallop, sail, speed, etc. (see those words). 10. A f. black eye 1688. *F.* round Faces. f. Lips, and short Chins DAMPPIE. *b.* Sleeves full and high on the shoulders 1891. 11. *Phr. Keep her* (i.e. the ship) f. *F.* and by. see BY *adv.*

Comb. 1. General: *a.* f. draught, power, etc. *f. fed*, *flowing*, etc.; *f. banked*, *blossomed*, *fortuned*, *rigged*, *sized*, *statured*, *throated*, etc.

2. Special: *f.-back* (*football*), position in the field behind the other backs, a player in this position, also *attrib.*; *o.-bodied* *a.*, having a f. body (*esp.* of wine: see BODY); also fig.; *o.-breasted* *a.*, having a f. breast: also *transf.*; *o.-brimmed* *a.*, f. to the brim - centre arch [F. *arc a plan entire*], a semicircular arch; one describing the f. amount of 180°; *o.-circle* *adv.*, with the form of a f. circle or disc; *o.-eyed* *a.*, (1) perfectly visible; seen in the front; (2) having f. eyes; *o.-flavoured* *a.*, having a f. or strong flavour (*esp.* of cigars); also fig.; *o.-front* *v.*, to present a f. front to; *o.-mouth*, a chatterer; also *attrib.* = FULL MOUTHED; *o.-orb* *a.* poet. (of the moon), having its disk completely illuminated; also fig.

B. *quasi-sb.* and *sb.* 1. The *adj.* used *absol.*, passing into *sb.* ME. 2. = FILL *s.* 1. Now rare. ME. 3. Complete scope; entire amount, completeness, fullness. Now rare. ME. 4. The period, point, or state of the greatest fullness or strength ME.; of a month or season, the height, the middle 1658.

1. *Phr.* At (the) f. *fully*, completely; at the position or moment of fullness; in the state of fullness. In (the) f.: at f. length, in extenso; to the f. amount. In f. of, in f. discharge or satisfaction of To the f.: to the utmost extent, completely, fully 3. With my opinions, to the f. of which I dare not confess J. H. NEWMAN. 4. June was not over Though past the f. BROWNING. *Phr. The f. of the moon* (also ellipt. *the f.* and in *phr. at f.*), the period or state of complete illumination of the moon's disk.

C. *adv.* 1. Simply intensive: Very, exceedingly: *a.* with *adjs.* of quality (now only poet.) OE.; *b.* with *adjs.* of quantity or indef. numerals (now *arch.*) ME.; *c.* with *advs.* (now *arch.*) OE. 2. Completely, entirely, fully: quite: *a.* with *advs.*, *esp.* numerals OE.; *b.* with *advs.* (now rare) ME.; *c.* with *advs.* phrases 1520. 3. Of position or direction: Exactly, directly, straight 1582; due (f. Obs.) 1559 74. With *vbs.* or *pples.*: Fully, completely, quite, thoroughly - 1807.

1. *a.* Anger is like a f. hot horse SHAKS. *b.* Fulle many a tale 1450. *c.* F. early lost WORDSW. 2. *a.* F. fadom fine Temp. i. ii. 466. *c.* Butter, does f. as well Mrs. GLASSER. 3. Winds, f. in our teeth 1658 The... Wind is f. East 1708.

Comb. with *pres.* and *pa. pples.*, as *f.-acorned* f. blown i, filled with wind, puffed out (*lit.* and fig.) see BLOW *v.* 1; *o.-blown* 2, in full bloom (*lit.* and fig.), see BLOW *v.* 2

Full (fʊl), *v.* 1 [ME. *fullen*, f. FULL *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make full - 1647; *intr.* to be or become full (now only dial. and in U.S. of the moon) ME. 2. *trans.* To fulfil, complete - 1640. 3. *Dressmaking*. To make full, to gather or pleat 1831.

1. The moon falls at midnight WENSTRA.

Full (fʊl), *v.* 2 ME. [ad. OF. *fulier* (mod. *fourier*); see FOIL *v.* 1] 1. *trans.* To tread or beat (cloth) for the purpose of cleansing and thickening it; hence, to cleanse and thicken (cloth, etc.). 2. *gen.* To beat or trample down; also, to destroy - 1641.

Fulilage, 1611. [a. OF. *foilage* (mod. *foilage*), f. *foiler* to FULL.] 1. Money paid for the fulling of cloth. (Dicts.) 2. Refuse, street-sweepings - 1780.

Fullage, 1622 Adult or mature age, *esp.* (as opp. to *nonage*) the age of 21 years. Hence **+Fullaged** *pph.* *a.*; *spec.* of a horse: Exceeding the age of 6 years (now simply *aged*).

Full-blood, *a.* 1882. *a.* Of a brother or sister Born of the same parents. *b.* Of pure or unmixed race. So *Full-blooded* *a.* = FULL BLOOD (*lit.* and fig.), also, having plenty of blood. Hence *Full-bloodedness*.

Full-bottom, 1713. [f. FULL *a.* + BOTTOM *s.*] A full-bottomed wig.

Full-bottomed, *a.* 1711. [f. as prec. + -ED ².] 1. Of a wig: Having a full or large bottom. 2. *Naut.* Epithet of vessels designed to carry large cargoes. 1867.

Full dress, 1790. See DRESS *s.* Also fig. Also *attrib.*, as in *full-dress dinner*, *rehear-*

at etc also fi as n ful d d bat a
to mal deba e n b h mpo a speeches a e
d ve ed on h s de

Fuller (fu'lar), sb. 1. [OE. *fullere*, ad. L. *fullo* (of unkn. origin).] One whose occupation is to full cloth.

Comb. *Fuller's clay* = FULLER'S EARTH; *Fuller's grass*, herb, weed, *Saponaria officinalis*; *Fuller's thistle*, *Dipsacus fullonum*; *Fuller's thorn*? = prec.

Fuller, sb. 2. 1855. [f. FULL v. 1.3 + -ER 1.] 1. *Blacksmithing*, etc. A grooved tool on which iron is shaped by being driven into the grooves 1864. 2. A groove made by a fuller 1855. Hence *Fuller v.* to stamp with a f.; to groove by stamping; *diat.* to goffer (linen).

Fuller's earth, 1523. A hydrous silicate of alumina, used in cleansing cloth; also *Geol.* a group of strata containing this. Also *fig.*

Full-faced, a. 1610. [f. FULL a. + FACE + -ED 2.] 1. Having a full face; esp. of persons 1622. 2. Having the face turned fully on the spectator or in some specified direction.

Full-grown, a. 1667. [f. FULL adv. + GROWN.] Fully grown; having attained full size or maturity.

Full-hearted, a. 1611. [f. FULL a. + HEART + -ED 2.] a. Full of courage and confidence; hence of a work: Carried on with zeal. b. Full of feeling.

Fulling (fu'ling), vbl sb. 1688. [f. FULL v. 2 + -ING 1.] The process of cleansing and thickening cloth by beating and washing; also called *milling*.

Comb. *Full-mill*, a mill in which cloth is fullied or milled (now) by being pressed between rollers and cleansed with soap or fuller's earth

Full length, 1709. The entire length or extension of any object. 1. In advb. phr. (at) full length. 2. *attrib.*, as full-length figure, etc. Also *elbpt.* a full-length, 1850.

Full moon, OE. 1. The moon with its entire disk illuminated. 2. The period at which this occurs (L. *plenilunium*) ME. 3. *attrib.* 1730.

Full-mouthed, a. 1577. [f. FULL a. + MOUTH sb. + -ED 2.] 1. Of cattle: Having the full number of teeth. 2. Having the mouth filled with food; hence, festive. Also *in transf.* and *fig.* -1701. 3. a. Sounding or talking loud 1648. b. Produced or uttered with a loud voice or with violence 1605.

2. Full-mouth'd Easter's neare QUARLES.

Fullness, fulness (fu'lnes), ME. [f. FULL a. + -NESS. The spelling *fulness* is more in accordance with analogy.] 1. The quality or condition of being FULL, in various senses. 2. The condition of containing in abundance, or of abounding in; *concr.* all that is contained in (the world, etc.) ME.

1. Fullness of joy Ps. xvi. 11. Phr. *The f. of time* (= Gr. *πληρωμα του χρόνου*) in Bibl. language, the proper or destined time. F. of diet 1682, of Body 1693, of colour, sound, etc. 1851. 2. *pe world and pe fulnes of it* is myn ME

Full-summed, a. 1486. 1. *Falconry*. In full plumage. 2. *nonce-usc.* Fully developed or accomplished. TENNYSON.

Full-timer, 1870. [f. phr. *full time* + -ER 1.] A child that attends school during the full school hours; opp. to HALF-TIMER.

Fully (fu'li), adv. [OE. *fullice*, f. FULL a. + *lice* -LY 2.] In a full manner or degree; completely, entirely; thoroughly, exactly, quite. I satisfied him f. GOLDSM. Day had f. dawned C. BRONTE. *To eat f.* = to satisfy

Fullymart, obs. f. FOURMART.

Fulmar (fu'lmar) 1698. [orig. Hebridean, and so prob. Norse; ? f. ON. *fúl-l* FOUL (in odour) + *már* MEW, gull.] A sea-bird of the petrel kind (*Fulmarus glacialis*), about the size of the common gull. Also called *f. petrel*.

Fulminant (fu'lminant), 1602. [a. F., or ad L. *fulminantem*; see FULMINATE v.] A. *adj.* 1. = FULMINATING. 2. *Path.* Developing suddenly 1876.

1. Thus F. Gold 1693. 2. The f. forms of anthrax 1876.

B. sb. Something that fulminates; a thunderbolt; an explosive *rare*, 1808

"ence fu" f. CAR LE

Fulminate (fu'lm-ne) b. 1826. [f. FULL v. N C) + -E.] Ch. A compound of fu m n c a d v h a base de ona g by pe us sion, friction, or heat

Fulminate (fu'lm-nelt), v. Pa. pple fulminate. 1450. [f. L. *fulminare*, *fulminare* to lighten, strike with lightning, f. *fulmen*] 1. *intr.* To thunder and lighten (*rare*) 1610. 2. To issue as a thunderbolt 1861. 3. *Metall.* Of gold: To become suddenly bright and uniform in colour 1727. 4. To flash forth like lightning 1630. 5. † To cause to explode, or (intr.) to explode with a loud report 1667.

II. *fig.* [Ong. a rendering of mod L. *fulminare* to issue eccl. censures, etc., afterwards used more widely.] 1. *trans.* To thunder forth; to utter or publish (a condemnation or censure) upon a person 1450. 2. To strike with the thunderbolts of eccl. censure; hence *gen.* to condemn vehemently 1687. 3. *intr.* Of the pope, etc. To issue censures or condemnations (*against*), *gen.* to inveigh violently *against* 1639

1. The pope fulminated a bull *against* him, for having hanged an archbishop 1832. 2. To f. such vain and impious wretches BURKE. 3. Pulpits fulminated, presses *granted* SIR J. STEPHENS.

Fulminating (fu'lmin-ēt), ppl. a. 1626. [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That fulminates (*lit.* and *fig.*); spec. detonating, violently explosive. F. gold, mercury, platinum, silver, various fulminate, or salts of fulminic acid. F. powder, formerly, a mixture of nitre, potash, and sulphur; now occas. applied to other explosive powders, chiefly containing fulminate of mercury.

Fulmination (fu'lmin-ē-shn), 1502. [ad. L. *fulminationem*; see FULMINATE v.] 1. The bursting forth of thunder and lightning. *Usu.* *fig.* 1623. 2. The action of fulminating or detonating; loud explosion 1667. 3. *Metall.* See FULMINATE v. 1. 3. 1612. 4. The formal emission of an ecclesiastical condemnation or censure. Subseq.: Violent denunciation or threatening; an instance of this. 1502.

1. The f. of divine Anger 1650. 4. These Fulminations from the Vatican were turn'd into Ridicule AYLIFER.

Fulminatory (fu'lmin-ā-tō-rī), a. 1611. [ad. F. *fulminatoire*; see FULMINATE v. and -ORY.] Sending forth fulminations, thundering.

Fulmine (fu'lmin), v. 1590. [ad. L. *fulminare*; see FULMINATE v.] 1. *trans.* To send forth (lightning or thunder); *fig.* to flash out 1847. 2. *intr.* To thunder, speak out fiercely or energetically. (Now chiefly after Milton.) 1623.

2. Whose resistless eloquence. Shook the Arsenal and fulmin'd over Greece MILT.

Fulmineous (fu'lmin-ē-ōs), a. ? Obs. 1727. [f. L. *fulmineus*.] Pertaining to thunder or lightning.

Fulminic (fu'lmin-ik), a. 1825. [f. L. *fulmin-* + -IC.] *Chem.* In F. acid. $C_2H_2N_2O_4$, nitro-acetonitril, an acid (not yet isolated) forming explosive salts with some metals.

Fulminous (fu'lmin-ē-ōs), a. 1835. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to thunder and lightning; fulminating.

Fulminurate (fu'lmin-ū-rēt), 1864. [f. as next + -ATE; see URATE.] *Chem.* A salt of fulminic acid.

Fulminuric (fu'lmin-ū-rīk), a. 1864. [f. FULMIN(URIC) + URIC.] *Chem.* Only in F. acid. $C_2H_2N_2O_4$ Isocyanuric acid. An acid isomeric with cyanuric acid (Watts).

Fulness: see FULLNESS.

+Fulsa-mic, a. [? corruptly f. next + -IC.] = FULSOME. Congreve.

Fulsome (fu'lsom), a. ME. [f. FULL a. + -SOME.] 1. Abundant, plentiful, full -1583. 2. Full and plump, fat, well-grown; also, over-grown -1678. 3. *App.*: Lustful, rank. *Merch. V. i. iii.* 87. 4. Of food: Satiating, filling; also *fig.*: coarse, gross -1770; † sickly in taste -1745. 5. Strong- or foul-smelling -1725. 6. Offensive to the senses; disgusting, foul, or loathsome -1720. 7. Offensive to normal sensibilities; repulsive, odious ME.; morally foul, obscene -1725. 8. Of language, style, behaviour, etc.: Offensive to good taste, esp. to excess or want of measure. Now

ch edly of fla ov d mon a ve affect on ec 1663

F des so. S he f pa ue mad h ma do, be ... -5-5- 3. 1 d n ... -h ... d ...

We had two turtles, and a f. great dunner WILKES. 4. A rank and f. smell BACON. 5. SHAKES. *John iv.* 19. 32. 6. b. *Old iv.* 1. 37. 7. This fawning and f. court-historian J. WARTON. F. publicity HELPS, Hence Fulsome-ly adv., -ness.

Fulvid (fu'lvīd), a. *Now rare*. 1599. [ad. med. L. *fulvidus*, f. L. *fulvus*.] = FULVOUS

Fulvous (fu'lvōs), a. 1664. [f. L. *fulvus*.] Reddish-yellow + -OUS | Reddish-yellow, dil. yellowish-brown or tawny.

|| **Fulwa** (fu'lwā), 1835 [corruptly ad. Bengali *fulwara*, the native name of *Bassia latifolia*.] A solid buttery oil obtained from *Bassia butyrosa*.

† **Fum**, v. 1607. [echoic.] *intr.* To p. n (on a guitar) with the fingers -1672.

Follow me, and f. as you goe DEKINER & WEBSTER

Fumacious, a. [f. L. *fumare*; see A CROUS | Fond of smoking. (Dicks)]

Fumade (fu'mād), Also † **fumado**, † **fumatho**, and, corruptly, **FAIR MANN** 1500 [app. ad. Sp. *fumado* (fumar) ppl., smoked | A smoked pilchard.

Fumage, *Hist.* 1755. [ad. med. L. *fumagium*, f. *fumus*.] Hearth-money

As early as the conquest mention is made in dome day book of f. or fuage, vulgarly called smoke farthings BLACKSTONE.

Fumant (fū māt), a. 1828. [a. F, f. *fumer*.] *It.* Emitting vapour or smoke.

Fumarin (fū mārīn), 1864. [f. mod I. *fumarina* FUMIGORY.] *Chem.* An organic b. c contained in fumitory. So Fumaric acid, $C_4H_4O_4$, an acid produced by the dehydration of malic acid. Fumarate, a salt of this acid.

Fumarole (fū mārōl), 1811. [ad. F. *fumarole* (fumarole); see FUMERELLE.] A hole or vent through which vapour issues from a volcano; a smoke-hole.

Fumatory (fū mātōrī). Also *erron* **fumitory**, 1530. [ad. L. type **fumatorium* f. *fumaris*; see -ORY.] 1. A censer 1530. 2. A place set apart for smoking or fumigating purposes 1704.

Fumble (fu'mbl), v. 1508. [prob. onomatopoeic. Perh. † due to the sb. appearing as A. S. *fōlm*, the palm of the hand, f. *fulma* (Skeat)] 1. *intr.* To use one's hands or fingers awkwardly or ineffectually; to grope about 1531. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *trans.* To handle awkwardly or nervously. Also with *on*, *it* over. 1606. 3. To wrap up clumsily, huddle together. Also with *up*. 1572. 4. *slang.* (cf. FUMBLING ppl. a. c.) Also *absol.* and *intr.* 1508. 5. *intr.* To hesitate in speaking to mumble, mutter. Also *trans* 1563.

1. I saw him with the shoes, and play with flowers SHAKES. 2. Fumbling two large kid gloves THACKERAY. Phr. *To f. the ball* (e.g. in *Cricket*): to fail to take it cleanly. 3. So many f. this, live and not work devaluation all in a prayer FULKE. 4. Never lose time fumbling and prating about it STOUT. Hence Fumble sb. a piece of fumbling. Fumbler.

Fumbling, ppl. a. 1530. [f. FUMBLE v. + -ING 1.] a. That gropes about; characterized by fumbling 1847. b. *fig.* That does something clumsily or awkwardly; also, hesitating in speech 1532. c. Sexually impotent 1576. Hence Fumblyngly adv.

Fume (fūm), sb. ME. [a. OF. *fum* masc. = L. *fumus* smoke; also OF. *fume* fem. f. *fumer*.]

1. I. The volatile matter produced by and usually accompanying combustion; smoke. Also with *a* and *pl.* Obs. or arch. 2. Something for producing aromatic vapour -1722. 3. Odour or odorous exhalation (either fragrant or offensive) ME. 3. Vapour or steam, esp. the vapour given off by acids and volatile substances ME. 4. A vapour or exhalation produced as an excrement of the body; esp. a noxious vapour supposed formerly to rise to the brain from the stomach ME.

1. In fiery flames and f. 1549. The fumes of choce tobacco DEKINER. 2. Aromatic hyssop, fragrant of f. HAWES. The fumes of the table 1728. 3. The inhalation of acid fumes 1734. 4. The wine, raised (d) disagreeable fumes from the stomach into the head DE FOR.

II. *fig.* Someth. ug unsuvsz antia

α () . α (para) αα (lowd) α (cst) f F chd) α (ever) α (f ye) α (F can de vie) αα . α (Psychic) q (what) p got).

imaginary, etc. 1531. 2. Something which goes to the head and clouds the faculties 1574. 3. A fit of anger or irritation 1522.

Fume (*fūm*), *v.* ME. [a. F. *fumer* — *L. fumare, f. fumus*.] 1. *trans.* To apply smokes or fumes to; to fumigate; to perfume with incense 1641; *to* perfume — 1740; *to* smoke-dry (provisions) — 1651. 2. *intr.* To emit fumes, smoke, or vapour; also *fig* 1532. 3. *intr.* Of smoke, etc.: To issue, rise, pass off 1593. Also with *away*. 4. *trans.* To send forth or emit as vapour, disperse in vapour. Also with *away*, *out* etc. — 1707. 5. *intr.* Of the brain: To be clouded with fumes (of liquor). *Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 24. 6. *fig.* To give way to or exhibit anger or irritation 1522.

1. To f. a ship or house in time of infectious air 1621. She fumed the temples with an odorous flame. *DAVIDEN*. *fig.* They demit-deify and fume to Cowper. *I* a vine sheetes fumed with Violets. *MARSTON*. 2. A Censer — fuming all the day and night. *PURCHAS*. 3. Incense Clouds Fuming from Golden Censers, hid the Mount Mitr. 6. To fret and f. about trifles 1878.

Fumé (*fūmē*), *a.* 1883. [F.] Of glass: Having a smoky tint. Of oak: Treated with fumes of ammonia.

Fumer (*fūmēr*), 1611. [f. FUME *v.* + -ER¹.] 1. A perfumer 1611. 2. One who fumes or gets into a fume 1894.

Fumerel (*l*-, *fil*-, obs. ff. FEMERELL.

Fumet¹. *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. [app. a. AF. **fumets* (**fumet*) pl., f. *fumer* (repr. *L. fumare*).] The excrement (of a deer).

Fumet², **fumette**. 1723. [a. F. *fumet*, f. *fumer*.] The scent or smell of game when high, game flavour — 1795.

Fumid, *a.* 1597 [ad. *L. fumidus*.] Fuming vaporous — 1797. Hence **fumidity**, **fumidness**, *f.* condition or quality.

Fumiferous, *a. rare.* 1656. [f. *L. fumifer* (*f. fumus* + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing or producing smoke — 1742.

Fumify (*fūmifai*), *v.* [ad. *L. fumificare*.] *trans.* (*occ.*) To fumigate. T. BROWN.

Fumigant (*fūmigānt*), 1727. [ad. *L. fumigantem*.] 1. *adj.* That fumes.

F. sb. That which fumigates (*rare*) 1850.

Fumigate (*fūmigāt*), *v.* 1530. [f. *L. fumigat*-, *fumigare*, f. *fumus* FUME *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To apply smoke or fumes to; *esp.* to disinfect or purify by exposure to smoke or fumes 1781. 2. To perfume 1530. 3. To darken (oak) by the process of fuming. See FUMING *vbl.* *sb.* 18. Hence **Fumigator**.

Fumigation (*fūmigāshn*), ME. [ad. *L. fumigationem*; see *prec.*] 1. The action of generating odorous smoke or flames, *esp.* in incantations; the action of perfuming with herbs, etc. Also *concr.* the preparation used to produce this, or the fumes resulting from it. 2. The action or process of fumigating 1572. 3. *Med.* Exposure to fumes, *esp.* in order to produce a therapeutic effect. Also *concr.* the fumes generated for this purpose. ME.

Fumigatory (*fūmigātōri*), *rare.* 1799 [See FUMIGATE *v.* and -ORY.]

A. adj. Having the quality of fumigating.

B. sb. 'A room or an apparatus used for fumigation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Fuming (*fūmīn*), *vbl.* *sb.* 1529 [f. FUME + -ING¹.] 1. The action of FUME *v.* 2. The treatment of oak with fumes of ammonia to give it an antique appearance 1893. 3. *Photogr.* The process of subjecting albuminized paper to the fumes of ammonia 1889.

Fuming (*fūmīn*), *ppl.* *a.* 1575. [f. as *prec.* + -ING².] That fumes (see FUME *v.*).

f. liquor of Boyle: hydrogureted sulphuret of ammonia, first described by Boyle. **Fumingly** *adv.*

Fumish, *a.* 1519. [f. FUME *sb.* + -ISH.] 1. Emitting smoke or vapour; smoky; seething — 1599. 2. Of the nature of fumes; causing or emitting fumes — 1693. 3. *fig.* Inclined to fume; exhibiting anger or irascibility — 1608. Hence **Fumishly** *adv.*

Fumishing. 1527. [app. f. OF. *femer*, *fumer* to dung.] = FUMET¹. — 1726.

Fumitory (*fūmītōri*), ME. [OF. *a fumeterre*, ad. med. *L. fumus terre* lit. 'smoke of the earth'.] A plant of the genus *Fumaria* (or the related *Corydalis*), usually *f. officinalis*.

Fumitory, incorrect f. FUMATORY.

Fummel: see FUNNEL², sort of mule.

Fumose (*fūmōs*), *a.* ME. [ad. *L. fumosus*, f. *fumus*.] 1. Full of fumes, vaporous, flatulent. 2. Smoky, like smoke ME. 3. *Bot.* Smoke-coloured 1865.

Fumosity, ME. [ad. F. *fumosité*, see *prec.* and -ITY.] 1. The quality of being full of fumes or vapours — 1652. 2. The flatulent quality of various foods; the heady quality of wine, etc. — 1512. 3. Vaporous humour rising into the head from the stomach — 1678. 4. The state of giving off fumes; *concr.* a fume; the volatile part given off from a mineral or the like — 1750.

Fumous (*fūmōs*), *a.* ME. [f. *L. fumosus* + -OUS. Cf. F. *fumeux*.] 1. Giving off fumes; *esp.* flatulent — 1706. 2. Consisting of fumes; vaporous, windy — 1678. 3. Pertaining to smoke or smoking. Now *occ.* 1661. 4. Full of passion, angry, furious — 1884. 5. *Bot.* = FUMOSE 3. 1866.

1. Abstains from Garlic, Onion, and such like f. things 1610. Hence **Fumously** *adv.*

Fumy (*fūmī*), *a.* 1570. [f. FUME *sb.* + -Y.] Composed of, or full of, fumes, vapours, or smoke; of the nature of fume or fumes. This fume Cite [London] Sir H. Wotton. Hence **Fumingly** *adv.*

Fun (*fūn*), *sb.* 1700. [prob. f. FUN *v.*] 1. A cheat or trick, a hoax — 1719. 2. Diversion, sport; also, boisterous gaiety, drollery 1727. 3. The mirth and f. grew fast and furious Burns. *Phr. To make f. of, to joke f. at* to ridicule. *For or in f.* as a joke, not seriously.

Fun (*fūn*), *v.* 1685. [Perh. a dial. pronunc. of FUN *v.*] 1. *trans.* To cheat, hoax; also, to cajole. *Const. of, out of.* Now *dial.* 2. [f. the *sb.*] *intr.* To make fun or sport; to fool, joke 1723.

Funambulant, 1606. [as if ad. *L. *funambulantem*, f. (*ult.*) *funambulus* (see FUNAMBULE) or its clements.] A rope-walker, a funambulist. So **Funambulate** *v.* to walk on a stretched rope (in Diets.). **Funambulation**, the action of walking on a rope. **Funambulator**, a rope-walker. **Funambulatory** *a.* pertaining to rope-walking, that walks on a rope.

Funambule, *sb.* [ad. *L. funambulus* (also used), f. *funis* rope + *ambulare* to walk. Cf. F. *funambule*.] A rope-walker. EVELYN.

Funambulist (*fūnambūlist*), 1793. [f. *prec.* + -IST.] A rope-walker, a rope-dancer. So **Funambulism**, rope-walking.

Funambulo, *arch.* 1605. [Sp. or It.] A funambulist.

Function (*fʊŋkʃən*), *sb.* 1533 [a. OF. *functio* (mod. F. *fonction*), ad. *L. functionem*, f. *fungi* (*fungor*) to perform.] 1. The action of performing; discharge or performance of — 1701. 2. Activity; action in general, physical or mental; also, bearing — 1605. 3. The special kind of activity proper to anything; the mode of action by which it fulfils its purpose: a. of a physical organ (often specialized as *animal, organic, vital*, etc.) 1590; b. of the intellectual and moral powers, etc. 1604; c. of things in general 1541. 4. The kind of action proper to a person as belonging to a class, *esp.* to the holder of any office, hence, the office itself, an employment, calling, trade 1533. 5. *collect.* The persons following a profession or trade; an order, class — 1732. c. *pl.* Official duties 1550. 5. A religious ceremony; orig in the R. C. Ch. 1640. b. A public ceremony, a social or festive meeting conducted with ceremony 1864. 6. *Math.* A variable quantity regarded in its relation to one or more other variables in terms of which it may be expressed, or on the value of which its own value depends 1779.

1. His hand, his eye, his wits all present, wrought The f. of the glorious Part he bears DANIEL. 2. *Hamlet* II. ii. 582. 3. A Dark night, that from the eye his f. shames. b. The first f. of the

1868. c. The f. of money ADAM SMITH. 4. The quill, which is the badge of the f. LAMB. Our f. as ministers 1878. 5. The Christmas functions were showy Mrs. Piozzi. b. A. F. of some kind — a Launch — a Reception — a Royal Visit 1878. 6. Let us take a f. a little more complicated, $u = ax^2$ BARBAG. Hence **Functioned** *ppl.* *a.* furnished with a f.

Function (*fʊŋkʃən*), *v.* 1856. [f. *prec.* sb. Cf. F. *fonctionner*.] 1. *trans.* To fulfil a function, to perform one's part; to act.

Functional (*fʊŋkʃənəl*), *a.* 1631. [f. FUNCTION *sb.* + -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to a function or office; official; formal. 2. *Phys.* Of or pertaining to the functions of an organ, affecting the functions only, not structural, serving a function (opp. to *rudimentary*) 1843. 3. *Math.* Of or pertaining to a FUNCTION (sense 6) 1805.

2. So-called f. diseases, such as epilepsy, chorea, neuralgia MAUSLEY. Hence **Functionality**, *f.* character; in *Math.* the condition of being a function. **Functionalize** *v.* to place or assign to some function or office (Webst.). **Functionally** *adv.* with respect to the functions; in the discharge of the functions.

Functionary (*fʊŋkʃənəri*), *sb.* 1791. [f. FUNCTION *sb.* + -ARY¹, after F. *fonctionnaire*.] One who has certain functions to perform, an official.

Their republic is to have a first f. (as they call him) under the name of king or not, as they think fit BURKE. Hence **Functionarism**, officialism.

Functionary, *a.* 1822 [f. as *prec.* + -ARY².] 1. = FUNCTIONAL 2. 2. Official, = FUNCTIONAL 1. 1862.

Functionate (*fʊŋkʃənət*), *v.* 1816. 1856 [f. as *prec.* + -ATE¹.] *intr.* To perform one's function; to work; to officiate.

Functionless (*fʊŋkʃənles*), *a.* 1836. [see -LESS.] Having no function; chiefly in physiological sense.

Fund (*fʊnd*), *sb.* 1677. [ad. *L. fundus* the bottom; also, a piece of land. Cf. FOND *sb.* The senses represent those of F. *fund*, *funds*, rather than those of *L. fundus*.] 1. The bottom; in various applications; *occas.* *Phys.* = FUNDUS. — 1761. 2. = FOND *sb.* 1. — 1748. 3. Source of supply; a permanent stock that can be drawn upon 1695. 4. *a. sing.* A stock or sum of money, *esp.* one set apart for a particular purpose 1694. b. *pl.* Pecuniary resources 1728. 5. *ta.* A portion of revenue set apart as a security for specified payments — 1776. b. *The (public) funds*: the stock of the national debt, considered as a mode of investment 1713. 6. *Printing.* = FOUNT². Also *attrib.* 1683.

1. The British product, being the f. of its island trade DE FOE. 3. b. There is a f. of good sense in this country, which cannot be deceived JUNIUS. 4. *a. Phr.* *Sinking fund*. see SINKING *vbl.* *sb.* The f. for decayed musicians 1795. b. *(To be in funds)* in possession of money; When he was in funds he purchased a handsome Miss BRADON. 5. *a.* The 500,000 lately proposed without F. or Period 1740. 6. Look what the funds were on the 1st of March THACKERAY.

Comb. 1. *f.-holder*, one who has money invested in the funds; *Jord* (coined by Cobbett after *landlord*), a magnate whose position is due to money in the funds; *monger*, one who speculates in the public funds. Hence **Fundless** *a.* without funds.

Fund (*fʊnd*), *v.* 1776. [f. *prec.* sb.] 1. *trans.* Orig., to provide a fund (see FUND *sb.* 5) for the regular payment of the interest on (a public debt); hence, to convert (a floating debt) into a more or less permanent debt at a fixed rate of interest. 2. To put into a fund or store (see FUND *sb.* 3); to collect; to store 1806. 3. To put (money) in the funds (see FUND *sb.* 5 b), to invest 1855.

1. Exchequer bill, which he says he shall f. ADDINGTON. Hence **Fundable** *a.* capable of being funded.

Fundal (*fʊndəl*), *a.* 1889. [f. FUNDUS + -AL.] Relating to the fundus or base of an organ.

Fundament (*fʊndəmənt*). Also **fundament**. [ME. *fundement*, a. OF. *-L. fundamentum*, f. *fundare* (see FOUND *v.* 2), f. *fundus* bottom; see FUND *sb.*] 1. = FOUNDATION 4. 2. The lower part of the body, on which one sits, the buttocks; also, the anus. In birds, the vent. ME.

Fundamental (*fʊndəmentəl*), ME. [See *prec.* and -AL.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the foundation base or groundwork. 2. Serving as the

foundation or base. Now only in immaterial applications. Const. *to* (rarely *of*). 1601. **b.** Primary, original; from which others are derived. ME. 3. Of strata: lying at the bottom. 1799. 4. *Mus.* Applied to the lowest or root note of a chord; also to the tone produced by the vibration of the whole of a sonorous body, as dist. from the HARMONICS produced by that of its parts 1752.

1. The f. analogy of sound and light TYNDALL. 2. A f. truth 1835. 3. The f. rock is a black slate LYTEL. 4. *R. bass*, a low note, or series of notes, forming the root or roots of a chord or succession of chords. *F. chord*, an old name for the common chord; now, any chord formed of harmonics of the fundamental tone.

B. sb. 1. A leading or primary principle, rule, law or article, which serves as the groundwork of a system; an essential part. Chiefly in *pl.* 1637. 2. *Mus.* Short for *f. tone* or *note*: see A. 4. (Formerly = *key-note*) 1727.

3. There is an odd tenacity in the fundamentals of legends BURTON.

Hence **Fundamentality**, the quality or state of being f. **Fundamentally** *adv.*

Fundamentalism, 1923 [f. *prec.* + *-ISM*.] Strict adherence to traditional orthodox tenets (e.g. the literal inerrancy of Scripture) held to be fundamental to the Christian faith: opposed to *liberalism* and *modernism*. Hence **Fundamentalist**, an adherent of f.; also *adj.*

Fundatorial (fʌndə'tɔːriəl), *a.* [f. L. type *fundatorius (f. fundare) + *-AL*.] Pertaining to a founder. FREEMAN.

Funded (fʌndəd), *pp.* *a.* 1776. [f. FUND v. + *-ED*.] 1. Made part of the permanent debt of the state (cf. FUND v. 1). 2. Invested in the funds 1848. 3. Stored up 1841.

4. The public debts of Great Britain f. and unfunded ADAM SMITH. **b.** F. property MUR.

Funding (fʌndɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* 1776. [f. FUND v. + *-ING*.] Conversion of a floating debt into a permanent one. Also *attrib.*

The famous expedient of perpetual f. ADAM SMITH. **Fundus** (fʌndəs), 1754. [L.; = 'bottom'.] *Anat.* The base or bottom of an organ; the part remote from the external aperture.

f. of the eye, 'the back part of the globe of the eye behind the crystalline lens' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Funereal (fʌnɪəriəl), *a.* Now rare.

Also **funeral** 1604. [f. L. *funerarius* f. *funus* funeral] + *-AL*.] = FUNERAL. So **Funerarius**.

Funeral (fʌnəriəl), ME. [The *adj.* is *a.* OF *funeral*, *ad. med. L.* *funerarius*, f. *funer*, *funus*, funeral, death, dead body. The *sb.* is *ad. OF.* *funeraille*, collect. fem. sing., *ad. med. L.* *funeralia*, neut. pl. of the *adj.* Used in the pl. with the same sense as in the sing., till c. 1700, after the F. usage.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the ceremonial burial (or cremation) of the dead, used etc. at a burial. Now felt as the *sb.* used *attrib.* 2. = FUNERAL, 1651.

3. Funerally griefful DEKKER. *F. pile, pyre*, the pile of wood, etc. on which a dead body is burned. The F. Pyre was out and the last Valediction over Sir T. BROWNE.

B. sb. 1. The ceremonies connected with the burial (or cremation) of the body of a dead person; obsequies, a burial (or its equivalent) with the attendant observances 1512. Also *fig.* 7b pl. with sing. sense -1711. 2. *pl.* The expenses attending a funeral -1625. 3. A funeral sermon or service (now U.S.) 1641. 4. A burial procession 1745. 5. Indefinitely: a. death, b. grave; c. monument 1575.

6. Went to Mr Cowley's f. whose corpse was conveyed to Westminster Abbey in a hearse with six horses BURTON. 3. Mr Giles Laurence preached his Funerals FULTON. 4. There is no f. so sad to follow as the f. of our own youth LAMBON.

Hence **Funerally** *adv.* with f. ceremonies.

Funerary (fʌnəriəri), *a.* 1693 [ad. late L. *funerarius*; see FUNERAL.] Of or pertaining to a funeral or burial.

Funerate, *v.* 1548 [f. L. *funeratus*, *funeratus*; see FUNERAL.] To bury with funeral rites -1563. So **Funeration**, the performance of funeral rites.

Funereal (fʌnəriəriəl), *a.* 1725. [f. L. *funerarius* + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to a funeral. Hence, dark, dismal, melancholy, mournful.

Near some lane fane, or view's f. green SHENSTONE. Hence **Fun** *y adv.*

Funest (fʌneɪst), *a.* Now rare. 1654. [ad. F. *funeste*, *ad. L.* *funestus*, f. *funus*.] Causing or portending death or evil; fatal, disastrous; deeply deplorable.

The execution was one of the funeste effects of the war 1691.

Fungaceous (fʌŋɡeɪs), *a.* 1874. [f. L. *fungus* + *-ACEOUS*.] Of the nature of a fungus or fungi.

Fungal (fʌŋɡəl), 1835. [ad. mod. L. *fungalis*, f. L. *fungus*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a fungus; of the nature of a fungus.

B. sb. A fungus 1845.

Fungate, *sb.* 1821. [f. FUNGUS + *-ATE*.] Cf. F. *fungate*.] *Chem.* A salt formed by the combination of fungic acid with a base.

Fungate (fʌŋɡeɪt), *v.* 1847. [f. FUNGUS + *-ATE*.] *Path.* To grow up with a fungous appearance; to grow rapidly like a fungus. See FUNGUS *sb.* 2.

Funge, ME. [n. OF. **funga*, *fonge*, *ad. L.* *fungus*.] 1. A mushroom or fungus. ME. only. 2. A soft-headed fellow. [After L. *fungus*.] 1621.

Fungible (fʌndʒɪbəl), 1765. [ad. med. L. *fungibilis* (f. *res fungibiles* 'Du Cange) f. *fungi*, (with sense as in *fungi vice* to fulfil the office of)] *Law*.

A. adj. Said of a thing which is the subject of an obligation when another thing of the same or another class may be delivered in lieu of it 1818.

B. sb. A fungible thing.

Fungic, *a.* 1819. [f. FUNGUS + *-IC*. Cf. F. *fungique*] Of or pertaining to fungi or mushrooms.

F. acid, 'a mixture of citric, malic, and phosphoric acids'.

Fungicide (fʌndʒɪsaɪd), 1889. [f. *fungi* FUNGUS + *-CIDES*.] Something used for destroying fungi.

Fungiform (fʌndʒɪfɔːm), *a.* 1823 [f. *fungi* FUNGUS + *-FORM*. Cf. F. *fungiforme*.] Having the form of a fungus or mushroom. Said esp. of papillae on the tongue.

Fungillus (fʌndʒɪləs), 1830. [mod. L., dim. of L. *fungus*.] A little fungus. Hence *Fungi* *pl.* = FUNGIFORM.

Fungin (fʌndʒɪn), (erron. *fungine*) 1819. [f. FUNGUS + *-IN*.] The substance which forms the cell-walls of a mushroom or fungus.

Fungite, 1691. [f. FUNGUS + *-ITE*.] A kind of fossil coral -1756.

Fungivorous (fʌndʒɪvɔːrəs), *a.* 1826. [f. L. *fungi*, *fungus* + *-VORUS* devouring + *-OUS*.] Feeding on mushrooms or fungi.

Fungoid (fʌŋɡɔɪd), 1836. [f. FUNGUS + *-OID*. Cf. F. *fungoide*.]

A. adj. Resembling, or of the nature of, a fungus; *spec.* in *Path.* (see FUNGUS 2).

B. sb. A fungoid plant. Also *attrib.* 1861.

Fungology (fʌŋɡɒlədʒɪ), 1860. [f. FUNGUS + *-OLOGY*.] The science or study of fungi. Hence **Fungological** *a.* **Fungologist**.

Fungose, *a.* 1713. [ad. L. *fungosus*, f. *fungus*.] = FUNGOUS 1. Hence **Fungosity**, the quality or condition of being fungous; *concr.* a fungous growth.

Fungous (fʌŋɡəs), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *fungosus*; see FUNGUS and *-OUS*. Cf. F. *fungueux*.] 1. Of or pertaining to fungi; having the nature of a fungus; *tspongy*. *spec.* in *Path.* (see FUNGUS 2). 2. Growing suddenly like a mushroom, not durable or substantial 1751.

Fungus (fʌŋɡəs), *sb.* Pl. *fungi* (fʌndʒəɪ), *funguses*, 1527 [a L. *fungus*, *congr.* w. Gr. *σπόγγος*, *σπόγγος* SPONGE]. 1. A mushroom, toadstool, or one of the allied plants, including the various forms of mould. In *Bot.*, a cryptogamous plant, characterized by the absence of chlorophyll, and deriving its sustenance from dead or living organic matter. Also *collect.* in *sing.* Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *Path.* A spongy morbid growth or excrescence, such as exuberant granulation in a wound 1674. 3. An excrescence of lamp-black or charred fibre on the wick of a candle or lamp. Also *fig.* (So in L.) -1813. 4. The vegetable growth employed as

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Funic (fʌnɪk), *a.* 1857. [f. FUNIS + *-IC*.] Pertaining to the funis or umbilical cord.

Funicle (fʌnɪkəl), 1664. [Anglicized f. FUNICULUS.] = FUNICULUS, *esp.* senses 2, 3.

Funicular (fʌnɪkʊlə), *a.* 1664. [f. L. *funiculus* + *-AR*. Cf. F. *funiculaire*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a FUNICULUS. 2. Of or pertaining to a rope or its tension 1828. 3. Resembling a cord, *spec.* in *Anat.* and *Bot.* 1835.

1. *†F. hypothesis* see FUNICULUS 2. 2. *F. machine* an arrangement of a cord, pulleys, and suspended weights, designed to illustrate statical principles. *F. polygon* the figure assumed by a cord supported at its extremities, and having weights suspended from it at various points. *F. railway* (1) simply *funicular*: a cable railway, esp. one for the ascent of a mountain; (2) one in which the weight of an ascending car is partly or wholly counterbalanced by the weight of a descending car.

Funiculate (fʌnɪkʊlət), *a.* 1826. [f. FUNICULUS + *-ATE*.] *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having a funiculus.

Funiculus (fʌnɪkʊləs), 1662. (L. dim. of *funis* rope.) 1. A little rope (*var.*) 1706. 2. A hypothetical string or filament of extremely stretched matter, imagined to be the agent in the Torricellian experiment 1662. 3. The umbilical cord; = FUNIS. Hence *funis* in *Bot.* A little stalk by which a seed or ovule is attached to the placenta 1830. 4. *Zoöl.* 'A term for the part of the antenna which lies between the scape and the club in certain insects' (Syd. Soc. Lex.) 1877. 5. *Anat.* 'Applied to the primitive cord or bundle of nerve fibres, bound together in a sheath of connective tissue, called the perineurium or neurilemma' (Syd. Soc. Lex.) 1877.

Funifform (fʌnɪfɔːm), *a.* 1865. [f. L. *funis* rope + *-FORM*.] Having the form of a cord or rope.

Funiliform (fʌnɪlɪfɔːm), *a.* 1856. [as if f. L. *funilis* *adj.* (f. *funis* rope) + *-FORM*.] 1. 'Tough, cylindrical, and flexible, like a chord' HENSLOW.

Fundependulous (fʌndɪpɛndʊləs), *a.* 1706 [f. L. *funis* + *pendulus* hanging + *-OUS*.] Hanging from a rope; connected with a hanging rope.

Funis (fʌnɪs), ME. [L.; = 'rope'.] *Anat.* *†a.* Short for *funis brachii*, 'an old name for the median vein' (Syd. Soc. Lex.) *b.* The umbilical cord.

Funk, *sb.* 1. ME. [? *ad. MDu.* *wande* (Du. *ronce*, *spark*).] 2. A spark. ME. only. 3. Touch-wood -1825.

Funk, *sb.* 1623. [f. FUNK v. 1.] A strong smell or stink -1725.

Funk (fʌŋk), *sb.* 3. *slang.* 1743. [First quoted as Oxford slang; ? *a.* Flemish *frack*.] 1. Cowring fear; a state of panic. *Blief* see BLUE *a.* 2. One who funks 1800.

1. *Comb. F-hole* (*sl.* *swear*), a trench dug out and employed used as a refuge for evading military service. Hence *Funky* *a.* in a state of f.

Funk (fʌŋk), *v.* 1. *slang.* 1699. [? *a.* F. dial. *funken* = L. **fumigare*, *fumigare*, f. *funis* smoke.] 1. *trans.* To blow smoke upon (a person) 1699; to smoke (a pipe, tobacco) 1704; *intr.* to smoke 1829. 2. To cause an offensive smell 1708.

Funk (fʌŋk), *v.* 2. *slang.* 1737. [Conn. w. FUNK *sb.* 3.] 1. *intr.* To flinch or shrink through fear; to try to back out of anything. 2. *trans.* To fight shy of, wish or try to shrink or evade 1857. 3. To be afraid of (a person) 1836. 4. To scare 1819.

1. To F. right out of 'plittal strife and thought to be the thing' LOWELL. 2. 'I rather f. the power' 1845. 3. The jury, funk'd by the Anarchists, returned [etc.] 1892. Hence **Funker**.

Funnel (fʌnəl), *sb.* 1. [ME. *funel*, *app.* a OF **funil* (whence Breton *funnil*).] Mod. Pl. dialects have *funil*, *enfunil*, prob. corrupted adoptions of L. *infundibulum*, f. *infundere* to pour in. 1. A cone-shaped vessel usually fitted at the apex with a short tube, by means of which a liquid, powder, etc. may be conducted through a small opening. *b.* *spec.* in *Castng.* The hole through which the metal is poured into the mould 1874. *c.* *Anat.* and *Zool.* A funnel-shaped organ or limb, an *infundibulum* 1712. 2. A tube or shaft for lighting or e. *Latin*, purposes also he meta

chimney of an engine, steamboat, etc. 1555. b. The flue of a chimney 1688. 3. Applied to a funnel-shaped opening, shaft, or channel in rocks, etc. 1774. 4. A cylindrical band of metal; esp. that fitted on to the head of a mast, to which the rigging is attached 1664.

Comes. f.-form = *f.-shaped*; *-shaped* a. shaped like a funnel, infundibuliform, esp. in Bot.; -stays, ropes or chains leading from eye-plates near the top of the funnel to the ship's sides.

Hence *Funnelled ppl.* a. funnel-shaped; also *fig.*, in Bot. infundibuliform.

Funnel (fʌnəl), sb.² dial. 1835. [?] A mule whose sire is an ass.

Funny (fʌni), a. 1756. [f. FUN sb. + -y.] 1. Affording fun, comical, facetious. 2. Queer, odd, strange. *colloq.* 1806. 3. *slang.* Tipsy 1756. *Comb. f.-bone*, that part of the elbow over which the ulnar nerve passes, so called from the peculiar sensation experienced when it is struck. Hence *Funny adv.* in a f. manner. *Funnyment ppl.*, drollery, humour; also, a joke. *Funnyness*, the quality or state of being f., a f. saying or joke.

Fur (fɜː), sb. ME. [f. FUR v.] 1. A trimming or lining for a garment, made of the dressed coat of certain animals; hence, the coat of such animals as material for such use. Also, a garment made of, or trimmed or lined with, this material, now chiefly pl. 2. The short, fine, soft hair of the sable, ermine, beaver, otter, bear, etc. growing thick upon the skin, and dist. from the ordinary hair ME. 3. pl. Skins of such animals with the fur on them 1555. 4. *Her.* A tincture representing tufts upon a plain ground, or patches of different colours supposed to be sewn together. (The eight principal furs are ermine, ermines, erminois, pean, vair, countervair, potent, and counterpotent.) 1610. 5. *collect.* Furred animals 1827. 6. Anything resembling fur, or coating a surface like fur; e.g. a coat or crust of mould, of deposit from wine, etc. 1843. b. *esp.* A coating formed on the tongue in certain diseased conditions of the body 1693. c. A crust formed by the deposit of carbonate of lime on the interior surface of a kettle, boiler, etc. 1805. 7. *Carpentry.* A piece nailed upon a rafter to strengthen it when decayed 1703. 8. *attrib.* 1597.

1. Furred with no invertebrate. But with a furred rough of here, Of lambes skinnis CHAUCER. 2. To want the triumph of Bulls, the f. of Bears POPE. *Phr. To strike the f. the wrong way (fig.)*: to cause irritation. *To make the f. fly* (U.S. slang): to claw, scratch, wound severely. 3. Baileys for hides and furs SCOTT. 5. *1hr F. and feather*, see *FATHER sb.*

Comb. 1. General as f.-trade; f.-dressing; f.-clad; f. collared, etc.

2. Special: f.-puller, one who scrapes the loose down off rabbit and other skins; seal, the seal which affords the fur known as seal-skin. **Fur** (fɜː), v. ME. [a. OF. *forer* (mod. *fourre*) to line, encase, sheathe, a Com. Rom. vb f. **fu(e)ra* case, a. Tent **fu(e)ra* (OE. *fuldor*, mod. Ger. *futter*). Cf. *FOURER v.* Usually felt as a derivative of FUR sb.] 1. *trans.* To line, or serve to line, trim, or cover with fur. 2. To clothe or adorn with fur ME. 3. To coat or cover with or as with fur or morbid matter 1593. 4. *intr.* To become furred or coated with morbid matter. Also, to collect as fur. 1550. 5. *trans.* To clean off the fur of (a boiler) 1867. 6. *Carpentry.* To fix strips of wood to (floor-timbers, rafters, etc.) in order to bring them to a level, or the like 1678. 7. (After F. *fourrer*). To fust or thrust in. BACON.

1. A mantell furred with ermyns LD BERNERS. 3. In (the water) furs everything in which it is kept 1833. 4. *leuth* Which though they furre, will neither take nor rot BURTON.

Furacious (fʌrɪʃəs), a. Now *pedantic* or *joc* 1676 [f. L. *furac-* (nom. *furax*), f. *furari* to steal + -OUS.] Given to thieving, thievish. Hence *Furacity*, the quality of being f., tendency to steal.

Furbelow (fɜːbləʊ), sb. 1680. [altered f. FALBALA.] 1. A flounce; the pleated border of a petticoat or gown. Now often in pl. as a contemptuous term for showy ornaments or trimmings. 1706. 2. Anything resembling a flounce 1742. 3. A name for *Laminaria bulbosa*, a seaweed with a large wrinkled frond 1846. 4. *attrib.* = 'having furbelows' 1680. 5. The d. of the fl. of the sea f. T. 1807

Furbelow (fɜːbləʊ), v. 1701. [f. prec. sb.] To ornament with or as with a furbelow.

Furbish (fɜːbɪʃ), v. ME. [ad. OF. *forbiss-* lengthened stem of *forbir*, ad. OHG. *furban* in same sense.] 1. *trans.* To remove rust from, to brighten by rubbing, burnish. Also *fig.* 2. To brush or clean up; to do up afresh, renovate, revive. Chiefly with *up*. 1587.

1. The sword is whetted and furnished with *each* xvi. 9. *fig.* F. new the name of John a Gaunt SHAKES. 2. To f. up old barones DISRAELI Hence *Furbisher*.

Furcate (fɜːkeɪt), -et), a. 1819. [ad. med. L. *furcatus* (of a hoot) cloven, f. L. *furca* fork.] Formed like a fork; forked and branched; as, a furcate tail. Hence *Furcately adv.* Also *Furcato-* = forkedly-. So *Furcated ppl.* a.

Furcation (fɜːkeɪʃən), 1646 [f. L. *furca* fork; see -ATION.] A forking, hence, a fork-like division or branch.

Furciferous (fɜːsɪfərəs), a. 1823. [f. L. *furcifer* fork-bearer, hence (with rel. to the 'fork' or yoke placed on the necks of criminals) rascal, jail-bird + -OUS.] 1. *Entom.* Bearing a forked process; said of the larvae of some butterflies. 2. Rascally. DE QUINCEY.

Furcula (fɜːkɪlə), 1859. [L., dim. of *furca*.] 1. *Ornith.* A forked bone below the neck of a bird, consisting of the two clavicles and an interclavicle, the merry-thought or wish-bone. Hence *Furcular* a. of or pertaining to the f., in early use, to the collar-bone.

Furculum (fɜːkɪləm), 1833 [mod. L., badly formed dim. of *furca*.] = FURCULA. **Furdel, furdle**, v. 1594. [var. of FARDEL v.] *trans.* To furl or fold. Also with *up*. -1682.

Furfur (fɜːfɜː), pl. *furfures*. 1621. [a. L. *furfur* bran.] Dandruff, scurf; pl. particles of epidermis or scurf. Hence *Furfuraceous* a. resembling bran; scurfy; in Bot. covered with bran-like scales. *Furfuration* (rare), 'the shedding of the skin in small branny particles' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Furfurine (fɜːfɜːrɪn), 1845. [f. L. *furfur* + -INE.] Chem. An organic base, isomeric with furfuramide, and produced therefrom under the influence of caustic potash, or of heat.

Furfural (fɜːfɜːrəl), 1845. [f. L. *furfur* + -OL.] A volatile oil obtained by distilling bran with dilute sulphuric acid.

Furfurous (fɜːfɜːrəs), a. 1547. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Resembling or containing bran; made of bran.

Furial, a. ME. [a. OF. ad. L. *furialis*, f. *furia* FURY.] Furious, raging -1610.

Furibund (fɜːrɪbʌnd), a. 1490. [ad. L. *furibundus*, f. *furere* to rage.] Furious, raging, mad. So **Furibundal**.

Furiosity (fɜːrɪəʃɪti), ME. [ad. L. *furiositas*, f. *furiosus*; see -ITY.] 1. The quality or state of being FURIOUS, fury. Now rare. 1509. 2. Madness, esp. in *Sc. Law*.

Furioso (fɜːrɪəʊsə), 1670. [It.; = L. *furiosus*; see FURIOUS a.]

A. *adj.* (Mus.) A direction: With vehemence 1823.

B. sb. A furious person. (Also *furiosa fem.*) **Furious** (fɜːrɪəs), a. ME. [a. OF. *furiosus* (mod. *furieux*), ad. L. *furiosus*, f. *furia* FURY.] 1. Full of fury or fierce passion; proceeding from or exhibiting fury; hence, raging, frantic. Also *transf.* of the elements; also of pains, diseases, etc. 2. *Hyperbolically* (after F. use); Excessive, extravagant. rare. 1668. 3. Mad, insane. Obs. exc. in *Sc. Law*. 1475.

1. Parties of religion are more f. HOME. *transf.* The f. Winters rages CYMB. II. ii. 259. F. agues GERARD. Hence *Furiously adv.*, -ness.

Furl (fɜːl), sb. 1643. [f. next vb.] 1. A roll, coil, or curl of any furled body. 2. The action of furling or state of being furled, the manner in which a sail is furled 1836. **Furl** (fɜːl), v. 1556. [prob. an alteration of FURDIE v.] 1. *trans.* To roll up and bind (a sail) neatly upon its respective yard or boom' (Adm. Smyth); to roll up (a flag) into small compass. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To furl, wrinkle (a surface) -1763. 3. *intr.* To become furled: to curl up 1676.

1. The bard flags were d. T.

Furlong (fɜːlɒŋ), [OE *furlang* str. neut., f. *furh*, FURROW + *lang*, LONG a.] 1. Orig., the length of the furrow in the common field, usually understood to be equal to 40 poles (rods, perches). Early regarded as = the Roman *stadium*, which was $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Roman mile, and hence always used as a name for the eighth part of an English mile. The present statute furlong is 220 yards, and is equal both to the eighth part of a statute mile, and to the side of a square of 10 statute acres. 2. An area of land a 'furlong' each way, containing ten acres 1819. 3. The headland of a common field. Obs. exc. dial. OE. 4. An indefinite division of an unenclosed field ME. 5. 'The line of direction of plowed lands' (Marshall) 187.

1. *f.* way a short distance, hence a brief space, They sitte stille wel a f. way CHAUCER.

Furlough (fɜːləʊ), sb. 1625. [a. Du. *verlof*, app. formed after Ger. *verlaub*, f. *ver-* FOR *pref.* + root *laub*; see LEAVE sb.] 1. Leave of absence, esp. a permit given to a soldier to be absent from duty for a stated time. Also *attrib.* 2. A passport; a licence, or permit -1826.

1. Like a Low-Country *verloffe*, or Welsh-briefe B. JONS. Hence *Furlough v.* (chiefly U.S.), to grant (a person) a f.; to give leave of absence to.

Furment, -fy, *furmety*, -ity: vars. of FRUMENTY.

Furnace (fɜːnəs), sb. [ME. *forneis*, a. OF. *formas* masc., repr. L. *formacum*, *formax*, f. *formus*, *furnus*, oven.] 1. An apparatus consisting essentially of a chamber to contain combustibles for the purpose of subjecting minerals, metals, etc. to the continuous action of intense heat. 2. *transf.* A volcano 1660. 3. *fig.*, esp. used to express any severe test or trial. Also, a place of excessive heat; a hot-bed ME. 4. Used of an incubating chamber -1853. 5. A closed fireplace for heating a building by means of hot-air or hot-water pipes; also, 'the fireplace of a marine boiler' (Smyth) 1691. 6. A boiler, cauldron, crucible. Obs. exc. dial. ME. 5. *attrib.*, as f. *air-pipe*, etc. 1664.

1. The Louer, Sighing like a f. SHAKES. c. I have chosen thee in the furnace of affliction ISA. xlviii. 10. The very f. of Mahometan bigotry KILGILK.

Comb. f.-bar = *fire-bar* (see FIRE sb.); -bridge, 'a barrier of iron-rods or of iron plates containing water thrown across the furnace at the extreme end of the fire-bars, to prevent the fuel being carried into the flues, and to quicken the draft' (Knight); f. *cadmia* or *cadmium*, the oxide of zinc which accumulates in the chimneys of furnaces smelting zinciferous ores, -tube, the tube within which the fuel is enclosed in an internally fired boiler.

Furnace (fɜːnəs), v. 1598. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To exhale like a furnace; *intr.* to issue as from a furnace. 2. *trans.* To subject to the heat of a furnace 1612.

1. He furnaces the thicke sighes from him SHAKES. **Furnage**, Now Hist. 1468. [a. OF. *formage* (mod. *fournage*), f. OF. *form* (mod. *four*) = L. *furnus* oven.] The process of baking, the price paid for baking; in *Feudal Law* the fee paid to the lord by tenants, bound to bake in the lord's oven, for permission to use their own.

Furniment, 1553. [ad. OF. *fourniment*, f. *fournir*.] The condition of being furnished, pl. accoutrements, decorations, fittings -1596.

Furnish (fɜːnɪʃ), sb. 1500. [f. next vb.] 1. A furnishing or providing; *concr.* a provision of anything, *colloq.* a setting off or embellishing.

Furnish (fɜːnɪʃ), v. 1477. [a. OF. *furniss-* lengthened stem of *furnir* = Fr. *fournir* (F. *fournir*), app. a Com. Rom. alteration of an earlier **fournire*, *fournire* to further, f. **furn-* ablut var. of **fram-* forward; see FROM.] 1. *trans.* To accomplish; to ensure that -1551. 2. To fill, occupy -1692. 3. To supply, provide for (needs, etc.) -1666. 4. To provide or supply with (something necessary, useful, or desirable) 1. Also *const.* 2. *of.* 1529. 3. *simply* To supply with what is necessary -1743; to decorate, embellish -1690. 6. To fit up (an apartment, a house) with all that is requisite, including movable furniture (see FURNITURE), which is now the predominant notion 1650. 7. To provide, contribute, afford, supply, yield (Part. due to mod. F. -*fournir*.) 54.

1. To f. a message *Lo, Bepreps*. 2. To f. his Majesty's present occasions *Marvell*. 3. Let your wines... furnish thee selous with al pines of honest housewifery 1550. He (Plato) has furnished us with the instruments of thought *Jowett*. 5. We have two horses To f. vs *Shaks*. Six led Horses, all nobly furnish'd 1703. 6. He had taken more pains to f. his house, than his mind *Thirwell*. 7. The idea of inheritance furnishes a sure principle of conservation *Burke*.

Furnish with advs. **F. forth**. Used by *Shaks*. with the sense = 4 above; by *Scott* in sense 7. **F. out**. (a) To supply what is lacking in, to complete. (b) To supply adequate provision for.

Hence **Furnishable**. **Furnisher** *spec.* one who supplies furniture. **Furnishing** *rel. in spec.* pl. furniture, fixtures, apparatus, etc. **Furnishment**, the action of furnishing; *spec. pl.* supplies; mutations of war (now rare).

Furniture (*furnitū*), 1529. [ad. F. *fourniture*, f. *fournir* to furnish.] 1. The action of furnishing (see **FURNISH** v. 1, 5, 7) -1699. 2. The condition of being equipped; preparedness for action; mental cultivation, culture. *Obs. exc. arch.* 1560. 3. That with which one is provided; a provision of anything (whether material or immaterial); stores in general; necessities -1787. 4. Something to fill or occupy (a receptacle, etc.), contents. Now rare. 1612. 5. Means of equipment; *esp.* the harness, housings, etc. of a horse or other draught animal (rarely in pl.) 1553. 6. Apparatus, appliances, or instruments for work; a. material (now chiefly *Naut.*) 1577; b. immaterial (now only with *mental* or the like) 1561. 7. Accessories, appendages (formerly also pl.). Now only *techn.*; used, e.g., for the finger-plates, handles, locks, etc. of a door; the plates and handles, etc. of a coffin, and the like 1568. 7b. *pl.* Adjuncts of a salad -1727. c. *Printing*.

The wooden inclosing strips and quoins which surround the matter in the chase' (Knight) 1683. 7. Movable articles in a dwelling-house, place of business, or a public building. (The prevailing sense,) 1573. 8. *Mus.* 'The name of one of the mixture stops in an organ' (Stainer and Barrett) 1690.

1. Exercises, apt to the f. of a gentleman's personage *Eryor*. They stop all f. of food and vic-tuals *Drum of Hawth*. 2. Great defect of inward f. and Worth *Hales*. 3. A noble f. of Divine Learning 1683. 4. Rachel had taken the images, and put them in the camels f. *Gen. xxv. 34*. The saddles and rich f. of the cavalry *Gibson*. 5. 2. Ladders, bridges, shot, powder, and other furniture 1601. **Furniture**, the rigging, sails, spars, anchors, cables, boats, tackle, provisions, and every article with which a ship is fitted out: *Smith*. b. The statesmanlike f. of his mind *Lowell*.

Comb. **F. pad**, a piece of india-rubber or the like attached to a piece of furniture to prevent rubbing or striking against objects. **picture**, one painted for the trade; a 'pot-boiler'; stop (*obs.*), see 8.

Furor (*fū-ror*), 1477. [orig. a. f. *furor*, v. d. L. *furor*; now only occas. as L.] 1. Fury, rage, mania. 2. The inspired frenzy of poets and prophets; an excited mood 1589. 3. A rage or craze 1704.

2. Risen into f. almost Pythic *Carlyle*. 3. The athletic f. 1888.

Furore (*fū-re*), 1851. [It. form of *prec.*] Enthusiastic popular admiration; a rage, craze.

Furred (*furd*), *pp.* a. ME. [f. *FUR* sb. and v. + *-ED*.] 1. In the senses of *FUR* v. 1; *esp.* covered or coated with morbid matter, encrusted. 2. Of an animal: Provided with or having fur 1545.

1. Teeth f. and throat sore 1803. A f. tongue 1878.

2. Thou must know a fove by his f. *Lytle* 1545.

Furrier. See also **FORAYER**. 1525. [ad. F. *fourrier*, OF. *fortier*, f. *fourre* *FORAGE*.] One who went in advance of an army, etc., to secure accommodation, etc.; hence also a courier, harbinger -1704.

Furrier (*fū-ri-er*). ME. [f. *FUR* sb. + *-IER*; cf. *clothing*.] A dealer in or dresser of fur or furs. Hence **Furriery**, furs collectively; the business of a furrier.

Furring (*fū-ri-ng*), *vb.* sb. ME. [f. *FUR* v. + *-ING*.] 1. The action of clothing or adorning with fur; *concr.* a lining or trimming of fur. Also *collect.* 2. The process of becoming furred or encrusted; furred state; also, a coating of fur 1601. 3. a. *Shipbuilding*. The action or process of double planking a ship's side; also, a piece of timber used for this 1622. b. *Building*. The nailing on of thin strips of board

in order to level or raise a surface for lathing, boarding, etc. Also, the strips laid on. 1678. c. *Building*. 'A lining of scantling and plaster-work on a brick wall, to prevent the dampness of the latter reaching the room' (*Cassell*).

Furrow (*fū-roo*), *sb.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *furh* sb. fem. :-OTeut. **furh* :-pre-Teut. **furh*; cf. L. *furca* ridge between furrows.] 1.

A narrow trench made in the earth with a plough, esp. for the reception of seed. Also *transf.* and *fig.* b. *post.* Used loosely for ploughed land, the cornfields ME. 2. A trench, drain; *spec.* a water-furrow. 3. Anything resembling a furrow; e.g. a rut or track, a groove, indentation, or depression narrow in proportion to its length ME; a deep wrinkle 1589; etc.

1. *fig.* When in three times furrow, I beheld *Shaks*. b. What time the labourer cut In f. loose traces from the f. came *Milton*. 3. They make furrows in the cheeks of the sufferer *Hilke*.

Comb. **f. board** = *Mould-board*; **weed**, a weed that grows on the furrow or ploughed land.

Hence **Furrowy** a., full of furrows or wrinkles.

Furrow (*fū-roo*), v. ME. [f. *prec.* sb.] 1. *trans.* To make furrows in with a plough; to plough; also *transf.* 2. To make furrow-like depressions, channels, or wrinkles in 1593. 3. *intr.* To make furrows or grooves; to make wrinkles 1576. b. *quasi-trans.*, as in to f. (*out*), *up* one's way 1613.

1. *transf.* To f. large space of stormy seas *Sperry*. 2. Thou canst help time to f. me with age *Shaks*. Fur cheeks were furrowed with hot tears *Dryden*.

Furry (*fū-ri*), a. 1674. [f. *FUR* sb. + *-y*.]

1. Consisting of fur; composed of furs. 2. Covered with fur; wearing fur 1687. 3. Made of fur, lined or trimmed with fur. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1691. 4. Resembling fur 1576. 5. Of the nature of, or coated with, fur or morbid matter 1739.

1. F. spoils of beasts *Pope*. 2. His [the Czar's] F. Troops 1717. 4. A sort of f. moss *T. Hardy*.

Furry (*fū-ri*), sb. *dia.* 1790. [? conn. w. *FAIR* sb., L. *feria*.] A festival observed at Helston, Cornwall, on the eighth of May; also, a dance used on that occasion. (Also called *Flora*.) Also *attrib.*

Further (*fū-dā*), a. [OE. *furdra* :-OTeut. **furþeron* -wk. f. **furdra* -str. (the acc. neut. of which appears in **FURTHER** *adv.*) :-pre-Teut. **furþer* -v. f. root of *FOR* *adv.*, + compar. suffix as in *after*, *other* Cf. **FARTHER** B.] 1. That is before another in position, order, or rank; front -1609.

2. More extended, going beyond; additional, more ME. 3. More distant, remoter, esp. the remoter of two Of a horse: The off (*side*) 1578.

2. Without f. ambiguity 1614. Preface *Annouv*. 3. They would... go into a f. country a *Latin* 1511.

Further (*fū-dā*), *adv.* [OE. *furdor*, see **FURTHER** a. For the cases of **FARTHER** A.]

1. To or at a more advanced point. a. of space (*lit.* and *fig.*); b. of time ME. 2. To a greater extent, more OE. 3. In addition; moreover ME. 4. At a greater distance in space ME.

1. a. Hitherto shalt thou come, but no f. *Job xxxviii. 11*. Proverb, To go f. and f. worse. 2. Men who pretend to believe no f. than they can see *Berkley*.

4. Your best Friends shall wish I had been f. *Shaks*.

Further (*fū-dā*), v. [OE. *furdrian*, f. *fur* *FOR*, -*dā* *FURTHER* *adv.* and *adj.*] 1. *trans.*

To help forward, assist (*usu.* things); to promote, favour. 2. To honour ME. only.

3. *intr.* To go on, continue; to make progress. *Obs. exc. Sc. ME.* 4. *trans.* To put further, defer. *Wolsey*

1. Ire furthereth all evil 1777. To f. a general system of school training 1809. Hence **Furtherer**, a promoter; an aid

Furtherance (*fū-dā-rāns*) ME. [f. **FURTHER** v. + *-ANCE*.] The fact or state of being helped forward; the action of helping forward; advancement, aid. Also *concr.* a means or source of help.

The pompes of the funerals are rather solaces to the living than furtherances to the dead *Healey*. Some few furtherances have been shown *Hilke*.

Furthermore (*fū-dā-mō-r*), *adv.* See also **FARTHERMORE**. ME. [f. **FURTHER** *adv.* + *MORE* *adv.*] 1. Still further; = **FURTHER** *adv.* 1a. -1552 2. = **FURTHER** *adv.* 2. -1450. 3. = **FURTHER** *adv.* 3. ME.

Furthermore (*fū-dā-mō-r*), a. ME. [f. **FURTHER** a. + *-MOST*.] 1. Foremost, first ME. only. 2. Most distant 1765.

Furthermost (*fū-dā-mō-r*), a. 1626. [f. **FURTHER** v. or *adv.* + *-SOME*.] Adapted to further or help forward, advantageous, helpful. Const. to.

F. to the interests of the drama 1800.

Furthest (*fū-dā-est*). ME. [formed as superl. to **FURTHER**.]

A. *adv.* 1. Most advanced in any direction. Also as superl. of **FAR** a. (now *usu.* repl. by **FARTHEST**): Most remote (*lit.* and *fig.*). 2. Most remote in time, earliest; latest. *Obs. exc. absol. in (the) f.* 1552.

1. The f. corner of N. doth's vineyard *Swinn*.

B. *adv.* To or at the greatest distance, farthest ME.

Furtive (*fū-tiv*), a. 1490. [a. F. *furtif*, -ive, ad. L. *furtivus*, f. *fur* thief; of *furtum* by stealth.] 1. Done by stealth; clandestine, surreptitious, secret. 2. Of a person, etc. Stealthy, sly 1858. 3. Stolen; also, taken by stealth or secretly 1718. 4. Thievish 1816. 1. A glance W. *Lynde*. 2. That f. men M. *Arnold*. 3. Columbia's copy from St. Francis's painter 1894. 4. The f. Indian 1816. Hence **Furtively** *adv.*, -ness.

Furuncle (*fū-rū-n-k'l*). 1676 [ad. L. *furunculus*, orig. 'little thief', dim. of *fur*. Cf. *F. furecula*.] A boil or inflammatory tumour. Hence **Furunculæ**, **Furunculosis** *adv.* of pertaining to, or characterized by boils.

Fury (*fū-ri*), sb. ME. [a. F. *furie*, ad. I. *furia*, related to *furere* to rage, be mad.] 1.

Fierce passion, disorder or tumult of mind approaching madness; *esp.* wild anger, frenzied rage. Also, a fit of this. 2. Hence impetuosity or violence. 3. Rarely, fierce cruelty. 1534

b. Hist. *The (Spanish) Fury*, the massacre perpetrated by the Spaniards at Antwerp in Oct.-Nov. 1576. 3. *transf.* (e.g. of a tempest a wind, etc.) 1585. 4. Inspired frenzy; *esp.* poetic 'rage'. Now rare. 1516. 5. One of the avenging deities (L. *Furax*, *Diræ*, or *Ephoræ*, *Euphoræ*), sent from Tartarus to

avenge wrong and punish crime in later accounts, three in number (Typhon, Megera, Alecto). Hence *gen.* An avenging or tormenting infernal spirit, ME. b. One of the three 'Fates' or *Furæ*. *Mult.* *Idylls* 75. 6. *transf.* One like an infernal spirit; *esp.* a fiercely angry or malignant woman ME.

1. Such folk as fall in fury *Spa*. The unreasonable Fury of a beast *Shaks*. 2. The furies of the Border war *Scott*. 3. The F. of the Heat, 1698, of the storm 1726. 4. What object they write, proceeds of a diune f. *Smith*. 5. The furies three with all her mortal brood *Claudian*. 6. Remember sir, your f. of a wife *Dryden*.

Fury, v. [f. *prec.*] *refl.* To drive oneself to fury, *Elizabeth*. So **Furying** *pp.* a. raging. **CLOUGH**.

Furze (*fū-z*). [OE. *furs* str. masc.; no connections are known.] 1. The name of *Ulex europæus*, a spiny evergreen shrub with yellow flowers, growing abundantly on waste lands throughout Europe. Also named *gorse whin*. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. In pop. names of other plants, as *Dwarf furze* (*Ulex nanus*), etc. 1578. 3. *attrib.* *esp.* in f. -*brush*, also (*v.* and *dead*) *furzen* bushes; also in pop. names of birds, as *furze-chat*, the whinchat (*Pratincola rubecula*); -*chucker*, the mountain finch or brambling; -*lark*, the tit-lark; -*wren* - **FURZE** **LINC**.

Hence **Furzeling**, the Dartford Warbler (*Melospiza undata*).

Furzy (*fū-z*), a. 1613. [f. **FURZE** sb. + *-y*.] 1. Composed of furze, overgrown with furze, of or pertaining to furze. 2. *Furzy* 1719.

Fusain (*fū-sā-in*). 1870. [F.; = 'Spindle-tree'.] A charcoal crayon made of the wood of the Spindle Tree; also *attrib.* as f. *drawn*, b. A drawing executed with this.

Fusarole (*fū-zā-rō-l*) 1664. [a. F. *fusarolle*, ad. It. *fusarola*, f. (ult.) L. *fusus* spindle.] *Arch.* 'A member whose section is that of a semicircle carved into beads. It is generally placed under the echinus... in the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders' (*Gault*).

Fuscin (fŭ'sm). Also **-ine**. 1864. [f. L. *fuscus* (see FUSCIOUS) + -IN-]. *Chem.* A dark-coloured substance obtained from various animal oils when they are decomposed by heat.

Fusco- (fŭ'sko), comb. f. L. *fuscus* 'dusky', as in fusco-ferruginous *a.* dull rust-coloured; etc.

Fuscous (fŭ'skus), *a.* 1662. [f. L. *fuscus* dark, dusky + -OUS]. Of a dark or sombre hue; dusky, swarthy. (Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*)

Fuse, sb.¹ 1611. [perh. ad. OF. *fuses*, pl. of *fuit* — L. *fuga*.] The track of an animal. Also *fig.*

Fuse, fuze (fūz), sb.² 1644. [ad. It. *fuso* (— L. *fusus*) spindle, hence applied to a spindle-shaped tube. Cf. FUSEE².] 1. A tube, casing, cord, etc., filled or saturated with combustible material, by means of which a military shell, the blast of a mine, etc. is ignited and exploded. 2. *attrib.*, as *f-hole*, etc. 1692.

+Fuse, fuze, sb.³, *are*. 1674. [var. of FUSEE², assim. to prec.] = FUSEE² 2. — 1701.

Fuse, sb.⁴ 1884. [f. FUSE v.¹] *Electr.* A wire or strip of fusible metal inserted in an electric circuit; it melts when the current increases beyond a certain safe strength.

Fuse (fūz), v.¹ 1681. [f. L. *fus-* ppl. stem of *fundere* to pour, melt, FOUND v.] 1. *trans.* To make fluid by means of intense heat; to liquefy, melt. Also *transf.* b. *fig.* Often with the sense: To blend, unite into one whole, as by melting together 1817. 2. *intr.* To become fluid or liquefied with heat; to melt, also *fig.* 1800 b. Of an electric light: To be extinguished owing to the melting of a fuse (*coll.*) 1930. 3. *Anat.* Of contiguous vessels, bones, etc.: To coalesce 1870.

Fuse, fuze, v.² 1802. [f. FUSE sb.²] To furnish with a fuse.

Fusee, fuze¹ (fūzē). Now *list.* 1661. [a. F. *fusi* (pronounced *fuzi*).] = FUSIL² 2

Fusee, fuze² (fūzē). 1589. [a. F. *fusée* spindle of tow (— med. L. *fusata*, f. L. *fusus* spindle).] 1. A spindle-shaped figure, PUTTENHAM. 2. A conical pulley or wheel, esp. the wheel of a watch or clock upon which the chain is wound and by which the power of the mainspring is equalized 1622. 3. = FUSE sb.² 1. 1704. 4. *Fairyry*. An exostosis upon one of the cannon-bones 1720. 5. A kind of match with a large head of combustible material; a lucifer, vesuvian 1832

Fusel (fū zēl). 1850. [a. Ger. *fusel* bad spirits.] *attrib.* in *Fusel oil*, an acid oily liquid accompanying various alcoholic liquids, and consisting of several alcohols, chiefly amyl alcohol, to which the name is esp. applied.

Fuselage (fū-zelāz, -edz). 1909. [Fr. f. *fuseler* to make spindle-shaped.] The body of an aeroplane, containing the cockpit, engine, etc.; so called from its shape.

Fusible (fū-zib'l), *a.* ME. [a. F., f. L. *fus* = see FUSE v.¹] Capable of being fused. The fusible metal consisting of 8 parts of bismuth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin, melts at the heat of boiling water or 212° Fahr. URK. *Fusible plug*, one placed in the skin of a steam-boiler, so as to be melted and allow the discharge of the contents when a dangerous heat is reached. Hence *Fusibility*. **Fusibleness**.

Fusiform (fū-zūf'ŏm), *a.* 1746. [f. L. *fusus* spindle + -(i)FORM.] Spindle-shaped; esp. in *Bot.*, *Entom.*, and *Zool.*

Fusil (fūzil). 1886 [ad. OF. *fu(z)sel* (mod. *fuscan*) :— pop. L. *fusellus*, dim. of *fusus* spindle.] *Her.* A bearing in the form of an elongated lozenge; orng. a representation of a spindle covered with tow.

Fusil (fūzil). 1880. [a. F. — late I. **focile*, f. *focus* hearth (in pop. L. fire).] 1. A fire steel for a tinder-box. HOLLYBAND. 2. A light musket or firelock 1680.

Fusile (fūzil), *a.* Also **FUSIL**, ME. [ad. L. *fusilis*; see FUSE v.¹ and -ILE.] 1. Capable of being melted. Now *rare*. 1605. 2. Running or flowing by the force of heat. Now *rare*. 1631. 3. Formed by melting or casting. Also *fig.* ME.

o (Ger Kōln) 5 (Fr peu) d (Ger Mā ler)

2 And o'er the silver pours the fusil gold Porz. 3 What else might be wrought Fusil or grav'n in mettlic MURROX.

Fusilier (fūzilē-ŕ). 1680. [a. F., f. *fusil* FUSIL².] Orig., a soldier armed with a fusil (see FUSIL² 2). The designation 'Fusiliers' is still retained by certain regiments in the British army which are distinguished from other regiments of the line only by some small peculiarities of costume. Also *attrib.*

Fusillade (fūzilē-d), sb. Also **fusillade**. 1801. [a. F., f. *fusiller* to shoot, f. *fusil* FUSIL².] A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms; a wholesale execution by this means. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Hence **Fusillade** v. to assault (a place), to shoot down (persons) by a simultaneous discharge of fire-arms

Fusing (fūz'ing), vbl. sb. 1832. [f. FUSE v.² + -ING¹.] The action or process of fusing (see FUSE v.²).

Phr. **Fusing point** or **temperature**, the point or temperature at which fusion takes place

Fusion (fūz'ən). 1555. [ad. L. *fusionem*, f. *fundere*. Cf. FOISON and F. *fusum*.] 1. The action or operation of fusing or rendering fluid by heat, the state of flowing or fluidity in consequence of heat. 2. *Path.* and *Phys.* Thinning, attenuation of the blood — 1725. 3. The union or blending together of different things as if by melting; the result or state of being so blended. *Const. info.* with. 1776. b. *Politics*. The coalition of parties 1845. Also *attrib.*

1. *†Vatery f.*: the melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization 3. Everything English is a f. of distinct and antagonistic elements EMERSON. b. The f. of parties [became] the babble of the clubs DISRAEL.

Fusionless: see FOISONLESS.

Fusk, *a. rare*. Also **fusc**. 1599. [ad. L. *fuscus*.] Dark brown, fuscous.

Fusoid (fūz'oid), *a.* 1889 [f. L. *fusus* + -OID.] = FUSIFORM.

Fuss (fŭs), sb. 1701. [Perh. echoic.] 1. A bustle or commotion out of proportion to the occasion; ostentatious or officious activity. 2. A state of (more or less ludicrous) consternation or anxiety 1705. 3. [f. the vb.] One who fusses 1875.

1. She got under weigh with very little f. R. H. DANA. 2. Madame Legoux, has been in a fine f. about us 1813

Fuss (fŭs), v. 1792. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *intr.* To make a fuss, to be in a bustle; to busy oneself restlessly about trifles. Also *transf.* 2. *trans.* To put into a fuss; to worry; to bother about trifles 1816.

Fussy (fŭ'si), *a.* 1831. [f. FUS sb. + -Y.] 1. Fond of fuss; habitually busy about trifles. 2. Of places: Full of bustle. *dial.* and *U.S.* 1848 3. Of dress, etc. Full of petty details 1858.

1. No f. visiting of the poor JESSOP. *transf.* The f. little Conservancy tug 1865. Hence **Fussily** *adv.* in a f. manner. **Fussiness**, f. quality or habit.

Fust, sb.¹ 1481. [a. OF. *fust* (mod. *fût*); see FOIST sb.²] 1. A wine-cask — 1601. 2. A strong, musty smell 1755. 3. *Arch.* The shaft of a column, or trunk of a pilaster — 1819.

Fust, sb.² Now *dial.* 1703. [var. of FIRST sb.] The ridge of the roof of a house.

Fust (fŭst), v. 1592. [f. FUST sb.¹ 1, 2.] *intr.* To become mouldy or stale-smelling; esp. OF wine: To taste of the cask; also *fig.*

Fustanella (fŭstānē-lā). 1849. [a. It. *lingua franca fustanella* dim.: mod. Gr. *φουστάνη*, Albanian *fustan*, perh. a. It. *fustagno* FUSTIAN.] A stuff full petticoat of white cotton or linen worn by men in Modern Greece.

Fusteric (fŭstērik), 1860. [f. FUST-ET; after *thermic*.] The colouring matter of fustet

Fustet (fŭstet), 1841. [a. F. *fustet*, ad Fr. *fustet* = Sp. *fustete*, an etymologizing corruption (as if dim. of Fr. *fust*, Sp. *fuste* stick) of the Arab. source of FUSTIC.] A small European shrub (*Rhus cotinus*), from which a yellow dye is extracted; called also *young fustic*.

Fustian (fŭstian), ME. [a. OF. *fustaigne*, -aine (mod. *fustaine* fern.), repr. med. L. (*pannus*) *fustaneus*, (*tela*) *fustanea*; derived from *Fustal*, a suburb of Cairo, whence the stuff first came.]

(Fr dōne v curl) e c (here).

A. sb. 1. Formerly, a coarse cloth made of cotton and flax. Now, a thick, twilled, cotton cloth with a short pile or nap, usually dyed of a dark colour. 2. Also, a blanket of this material. 3. *fig.* Inflated, turgid, or inappropriately lofty language; bombast, rant; in early use also *†jargon*, gibberish 1590.

2 With humble service, and such other f. 1651. Between f. in expression, and bathos in sentiment HAZLITT.

B. adv. 1. [The sb. used *attrib.*] Made of fustian 1537. Also *fig.* 2. Of language. Ridiculously lofty in expression; bombastic inflated, pompous 1592. 3. Hence of a writer or speaker — 1782. 4. Worthless, sorry, pretentious 1523; 3. Imaginary B. JONS.

2. Then comes he out, with hisf eloquence GREYNE 3. Such a F. Rascall 2 Hen. IV, II iv 203.

Hence **Fustianist**, one who writes f.

Fustic (fŭstik), 1545 [a. F. *fustoc*, a. Sp. a. Arab. *fustag*, ad. Gr. *φύσταν* PISTACHIO] 1. The name of two kinds of wood, both used for dyeing yellow. a. The wood of the Venetian sumach (*Rhus Cotinus*). Now only as *young* or *Zante f.* b. The wood of the *Cladrastis* (*Chlorophora*, *Alaclaira*) tinctoria of America and the West Indies. Occas called *old f.* 2. A yellow dye extracted from the wood of these trees 1858. 3. *attrib.*, as *f-tree*, -wood 1630.

Fustigate (fŭstigēt), v. Now *jac.* 1658 [f. L. *fustigat*, *fustigare* to cudgel to death, f. *fustis* stick.] *trans.* To cudgel, beat. Hence **Fustigation**, the action of cudgelling or beating. **Fustigator**.

+Fustilarian. (? *nonce-wd.*) [? Comic formation on next.] ? = next. 2 Hen. IV, II. i. 66 (Qo. 1600)

Fustilugs (fŭstilŭgz), 1607. [? f. FUSRY a. + LUG something heavy or slow.] A person esp. a woman, of gross or corpulent habit, a fat, frowzy woman.

Fusty (fŭ'sti), *a.* ME. [f. FUST sb.¹ a.] 1. Stale-smelling, musty; smelling of mould or damp. 2. *fig.* That has lost its freshness and interest; foggyish 1606; 1. peevish PEYVS.

1. As good cracke a fusty nut with no kernell SHAKS. 2. f. Latin and Greek 1842. Hence **Fustily** *adv.* **Fustiness**.

+Fut, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise. MARSTON. Also, variant of PHUT

Futchel (fŭtʃel), 1794. [?] One of the pieces of timber carrying or supporting the shafts, or poles, or splinter-bar of a carriage

Futhorc (fŭ'thŭrk). Also -ark, -ork. 1851. [Named from the first six letters, f, u, þ, g or a, r, k.] The Runic alphabet

Futile (fū-tēl, -il), *a.* 1555. [a. F., or ad L. *futiles* (for **fudilis*), f. *fud-* stem of *fudere* to pour out.] 1. Incapable of producing any result; useless, ineffectual, vain. 2. Ad dicted to trifling; lacking in purpose. ? Ob. 1736. 3. Unable to hold one's tongue, loquacious. [from the etymological sense, 'leaky'] BACON.

1. As f. in its effects, as it is feeble in its principle BURKE. 2. 'Davy' 'tis a f. fellow' BOSWELL. 3. Talkers and F. Persons BACON. Hence **Futiley** *adv.* -ness. 4. *†Futillous* a [irreg. f. *Futuriv* + -OUS] STERNE.

Futility (fū-tīl'itē), 1623 [ad. F. *futilité*, see FUTILE and -ITY.] 1. The quality of being futile; want of weight or importance; ineffectiveness, uselessness. 2. Lack of purpose, frivolousness 1692. 3. Loquacity, inability to hold one's tongue — 1692. 4. Something that is futile 1667.

1. The f. of a reply 1777, of contending against the most rooted of prejudices M. ARNOLD. 4. His mouth full of loud futilities CARLYLE. Hence **Futillarian** *a.* devoted to f., sb. one who is devoted to f. (A humorous conage.) SOUTHEY.

+Futillous, 1607. [irreg. f. L. *futi* - FUTILE + -OUS.] = FUTILE. — 1703

Futtock (fŭtŭk), 1611. [prob. a pronunciation of *foot-hook*.] 1. One of the middle timbers of the frame of a ship, between the floor and the top timbers

Comb.: f.-hoop, a hoop encircling the mast at a point below the head, and serving for the attachment of the shackles of the f.-shrouds; -plate, one of the iron plates crossing the sides of the top-rim perpendicularly, to which the f.-shrouds are secured; -shroud, one of the small shrouds which secure the

(a) (em) f F far e. 3 fern arth).

lower dead-eyes and f. plates of topmast rigging to a ball round a lower mast.

+Futurable, a. [f. FUTURE + -ABLE.] That may happen in the future. FULLER.

Future (hū'ūri, hū'tjōi). ME. [a. OF. and F. *future*, *future*, ad. L. *futurus*, fut. pple. of *esse*, f. stem *fu-* (see BE).]

A. adj. 1. That is to be, or will be, hereafter. Often qualifying a sb., with sense: The person or thing that is to be (what the sb. denotes). Also *absol.* or *ellipt.*, esp. in plr. in *future*. 2. Of or pertaining to time to come; esp. in *gram.* of a tense. Relating to time to come; describing an event yet to happen. Also *ellipt.* (= *future tense*) 1530. 3. Loosely used for: Subsequent 1600.

1. I wish I were the f. Lady Vargrave LYTON. *Phr. A f. state, life* existence after death.

B. sb. 1. f. Future events—1654. 2. *The future, a.* 1. Time to come ME. b. What will happen in the future 1607. 3. a. A condition in time to come different from the present 1852. b. The prospective condition (of a person, country, etc.) 1858. 4. *Gram.* = *future tense*: see A. 2. 1881. 5. One's betrothed 1827. 6. *Comm.* in pl. Goods and stocks sold for future delivery. Also contracts to sell or buy on these terms. 1830.

2. b. The f. comes apace *Timon* II. i. 157. 6. American futures in better demand 1880.

Hence **+Future v.** to make f., put off to a f. day *Futureless* a. without a f. **+Futurately** *adv.* in f. at a f. time, hereafter. Also *loosely*, thereafter.

Futurism (hū'tjūniz'm, -tjōi-) 1909. [cf. It. *futurismo*, F. *futurisme*.] A movement in art literature, etc., orig. in Italy, marked by violent departure from traditional forms and by the use of arbitrary symbols in the expression of emotion. So *Futurist* [cf. It. *futurista*, F. *futuriste*]. a. *Techn.* one who believes that the Scripture prophecies are still to be fulfilled in the future. b. an adherent of futurism, also *attrib.* Hence *Futurist* a.

Futurition (hū'tjūritjōn). 1641 [ad. med. L. *futuritionem*, inog. f. *futurus* FUTURE.] *Philos.* 1. Existence or occurrence in the future. Now *rare*. b. A future event or existence 1668. 2. The quality or fact of being future; the fact that (something spoken) will be 1666.

1. The f. of salvation *PEARSON*. b. Some mere f., metaphysicians love to speak, some even in futurity 1840. So **Futurital** a. relating to what is to come. (DIDEROT)

Futurity (hū'tjūriti). 1604. [f. FUTURE + -ITY.] 1. = FUTUREITION 2. *rare* 1637. 2. Future time 1604. 3. Future condition; also, existence after death 1651.

2. Purpose'd merit in f. *Orin* II. iv. 117. Futurity's black page *S. ROGERS*. 3. A secret dread off. *W. M. L. L.* The f. of representative governments *MILL*.

Fuzil: see FUSIL.

Fuzz (fuz), sb. 1601. [cf. FOZY.] 1. Loose volatile matter 1674. 2. = FUZZ-BALL. —1702. 3. *Photogr.* = FUZZINESS 1889. *Comb.* f. wig, a wig of crisp curls. **+Fuzz, sb.** 2 [cf. FUZZ v. 1] A fuddled or muddled state. SWIFT.

+Fuzz, v. 1 [Perh. conn. w. next through the notion of blurring or confusing] *trans.* To make drunk, fuddle. WOOD.

Fuzz (fuz), v. 2 1702. [f. FUZZ sb. 1] 1. *intr.* To fly out in light particles. 2. *trans.* To cover with fine particles 1857.

Fuzz-ball (fuzbɔ:l). 1597. [f. FUZZ sb. 1 + BALL.] A pop. name of the fungus *Lycoperdon bovista*, puff-ball. Also *transf.* and *fig.* **+Fuzzle** (w. z'), v. 1621. [cf. FUZZ v. 1, FUDGLE.] *trans.* To make drunk, confuse, muddle; = FUZZ v. 1—1632.

Fuzzy (fuzi), a. 1616. [f. FUZZ sb. 1 + -y.] Cf. FOZY. 1. Not firm or sound in substance; spongy. 2. Frayed into loose fibres; covered with fuzz; fluffy 1713. 3. Blurred 1778. 4. Of hair; Fluffy, fluffy 1825.

1. A f. sort of Earth, that we call Moss 1725. 3. It makes the picture more f. 1871. *Comb.* f. wuzzy a nickname for the Soudanese warrior, from his method of dressing his hair. **Fuzzily** *adv.* **Fuzziness.**

Fy, obs. f. FIE. **Fy-:** see also FI-.

-fy, suffix, forming verbs. The older Eng. vbs in -fy are adoptions from Fr. vbs. in -ficar (—L. *ficare*). In med. L. *ficare* was often substituted for *facere* in I. vbs. so ending and

hence Fr. and Eng. vbs. in -ficar, -fy sometimes correspond to L. vbs. in -facere, e.g. F. *liquéfier* liquify, etc. Exce. in the case of these vbs. the ending has normally the form -ify (see -IFY).

Fyke (fɔ:k). U.S. 1860. [a. Du. *fynk*.] A bag-net used for catching hsl, esp. shad. called also *f-net*.

Fylfot (fɪl'fɒt). 1500 [Perh. simply *fill-foot*, a pattern for filling the foot of a painted window.] A name for the figure called also a cross crampoon (see CRAMPONNIE), and identified with the SWASTIKA of India, the *gamma-dion* of Byzantine ornament. Also *f. cross*.

Fyrd (fɪrd, fɪrd). 1832. [OL *fyrd*, see FERD.] The military array of the whole country before the Conquest; also the obligation to military service.

Fytte: see FIT sb. 1 Obs

G

G (dʒ), the seventh letter of the Roman alphabet, was orig. a differentiated form of C, q v. In Latin G represented the voiced guttural stop; but in the later period of the language it was probably pronounced before front vowels as a palatal.

In OE. the letter stood for four different sounds, viz. the voiced guttural and palatal stop (g, g), and the voiced guttural and palatal spirant (g, g). In early ME the palatal stop developed into the complex sound (dʒ).

The form ʒ, here employed for ME. words, was commonly used in ME. for the sound of (y) initial and final, for the guttural and palatal unvoiced spirant final or before t (as in *mozg*, *auzt*, *mezg*), and, so long as the sound was in use, for the guttural voiced spirant. From the 13th c., however, the ʒ was by some scribes wholly or partly discarded for y or gh; a few texts have yh.

See also KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

II. 1. G, g, g is used to denote anything occupying the seventh place in a series. 2. *Mrs. G* is the name of the 6th note of the diatonic scale of C major; called *sol* in France and Italy. Also the scale or key which has that note for its tonic. *G-clef* the treble clef (see CLEF) placed on the line in the stave appropriated to the note G.

III. *Abbreviations.* 1. In *Physics* g is the symbol for acceleration by gravity = about 32 ft. per second. 2. *Math.* G.C.F. or G.C.M. = Greatest Common Factor or Measure. 3. In *Freemasonry*, G.M. = Grand Master. 4. G.B.E. = (Knight, or Dame) Grand (Cross of the Order of the) British Empire.

Gab (gæb), sb. 1 ME. [a. OF. *gab*, *gabe*, mockery; cf. It. *gabbio* jest, and ON. *gab* mockery. See GAB v. 1] 1. Mockery, deception; a deceit. ME. only. 2. A piece of brag; a gaseonade 1737.

Gab (gæb), sb. 2 *colloq.* or *vulgar.* 1681. [See GAB v. 2] The action of gabbing; conversation, prattle, twaddle 1790.

Phr. *The gift of the gab* a turn for speaking.

Gab, sb. 3 Sc. 1724. Var. of GOB sb. 2

Gab (gæb), sb. 4 1792. [cf. Flem. *gabbe* notch, *gash*.] A hook, or open notch, in a rod or lever, which drops over a spindle, and forms a temporary connexion between valve or other motions. *Comb.* g-lever, the lever which forms the connexion between the slide valve spindle and the eccentric rod in some forms of marine engine valve; also *gen.*

Gab (gæb), v. 1 ME. [app. a. OF. *gab* (her) to mock. Cf. GAB sb. 1] 1. *intr.* To speak mockingly—1573. 2. To tell lies—1475; also (*trans.*) to deceive—1460. 3. *intr.* To brag (quasi-*trans.* and *Hist.*) 1825.

Gab (gæb), v. 2 [He] gabbed, and his boast was [etc.] WRIGHT. **Gab** (gæb), v. 3 1786. [app. onomatopoeic; cf. GABBLE.] *intr.* To talk much or glibly.

+Gab, v. 3 [cf. dial. *gabber-tooth*; also GAG-TOOTH.] *intr.* Of teeth. To project. HOLLAND.

Gabardine (gæbɑ:dɪn). 1904. [Var. GABERDINE, q.v.] A dress material of cotton or silk with a wool lining.

Gabber (gæbər), sb. 1 ME. [f. GAR v. 1 + -ER.] 1. A mocker; a deceiver—1450. 2. A v. after 869

Gabber (gæbər), sb. 2 1793. [f. GAR v. 2 + -ER.] A chatterer.

+Gabbler, v. 1706. [cf. JABBER, GIBBER, GAB sb. 2 and v. 2] *trans.* To talk volubly to jabber—1808. Hence *Gabbler* sb. jabber.

Gabble (gæbəl), sb. 1601. [f. the vb.] 1. Voluble, noisy, incoherent talk 1602. 2. Inarticulate noises made by animals.

1. *Mitt. P. L.* XII. 56. 2. Choughs language, g enough, and good enough *All's Well* IV. i. 22

Gabble (gæbəl), v. 1577. [onomatopoeic; cf. GABBER.] 1. *intr.* To talk volubly in articulately and incoherently, to chatter, jabber, prattle. 2. *trans.* To utter rapidly and unintelligibly 1758. 3. Of geese, etc. To GAGGLE 1697.

1. To g. like Tinkers Snaps. 3. I g. like a Goose, amidst the Swan-like Quire Daffers. Hence *Gabbler* a. one who gabbles.

Gabbro (gæbrə). 1837. [a. It.] *Geol.* A name given by Italian artists to a rock essentially composed of felspar and diallage. Hence *Gabbroic* a.

Gabelle (gæbəl). Also **+gabel** 1, **+gable** ME. [a. F. *gabelle*, ad. med. L. *gabell* 1. deriv. from *gabium*, *gabulum*, a tax, impost see GAVEL.] 1. A tax; *spec.* the salt-tax imposed in France before the Revolution. 2. *attrib.* as *g.-man*, etc. 1650.

The three estates ordered. that the gabell of salt shalbe rought through the realm *L. BURNES*. Hence *Gabbelled* *ppt.* a. liable to a tax. **+Gabelle** 1. a tax-gatherer.

Gaberdine (gæbɑ:dɪn). 1520. [orig. *gabardine*, a. OF. *gabardine*, *gabard* ne *gabellardine*, perh. a deriv. of MHG. *garb* with *garb* pilgrimage; hence Sp. *gabardina* 1. A loose upper garment or cloak of coarse material, worn formerly by Jews, almshouses and beggars. 2. *trans.* and *fig.* Dress, covering; also (see *Temp.* II. ii. 40), protection 1594.

1. You spit upon my Jewish g. *March* II. ii. 11. **Gabernunzie** (gæbəʊnzi, -yi). Sc. 1508. [Of unk. origin; -*unzie* = -*lunzie*, which would be pronounced (-*lunzi*).] A strolling beggar. Also, a BLADSMAN.

Barking at a Scott.

Gabion (gæbiən). 1579 [a. F., ad. It. *gabione*, augm. of *gabba* cage—*i. e. a cage* See CAGE.] 1. A wicker basket, of cylindrical form, usually open at both ends, to be filled with earth, for use in fortification and engineering. 2. Used *fig.* by Scott for a cunost, of small value 1832. 3. *attrib.* 1833.

Gabionade (gæbiənədi). Also **+gabionade** 1706. [ad. F. *gabionade*, see prec. and -ADE.] A work formed of gabions.

Gabionage (gæbiənəʒ). 1864. [see GABION and -AGE] Gabions collectively.

Gabioned (gæbiənəd), *ppt.* a. 1589. [f. GABION + -ED.] Having gabions; protected with or as with gabions.

Gable (gæbəl), sb. 1 ME. [a. OF. *gale*, *gable*, prob. a. ON. *gaf*, of the same meaning.] 1. The vertical triangular piece of wall at the end of a ridged roof, from the level of the eaves to the summit. 2. Any architectural member having the form of a gable 1857. 3. The triangular-topped end wall of a building, a gable-end ME. 4. *attrib.* ME. *Comb.* g-roof (hence *roofed* adj.), *g-wall*: g-window, a window in the gable or gable end of a building.

+Gable, sb. 2 ME. Var. of GABLE v. 2, frequent in the 15-16th c. Also *fig.* Also *attrib.* v. 1615.

Gable (gæbəl), v. 1848. [f. GABLE sb. 1] *trans.* To make (a roof) end in a gable. 1. To form gables.

Gabled (gæbəl), *ppt.* a. 1849. [f. GABLE sb. 1 or v.] Furnished with a gable or gables.

Gable-end ME. L. An end-wall that is surmounted by a gable. 2. = GABLE sb. 1, 1. b. —1703.

Gablet (gæbəlɪt). ME [a. AF. *gablet* see GABLE sb. 1 and -ET.] A little gable, esp. one constructed as an ornament over a tabernacle or the like.

Gablock (gæ'blɒk). Now *dial.* 1688. [var. of GAVELOCK] *†* *x*. An artificial metallic spur for a fighting cock (Dicts.). *a. dial.* An iron crowbar 1746.

Gaby (gæ'bi; *dial.* gɒ'bi). *colloq.* and *dial.* 1796. [*?*] A simpleton.

Gad (gæd), *sb* 1 ME. [*a. ON. gaddr* spike, nail:—O*Teut. *gaddo-* (cf. *L. hastu*). Influenced by OE *gād* GOAD.] 1. A sharp spike of metal. Now *Hist.* *†* *b*. Applied to a stylus—1588. 2. A bar of metal; also, an logot. *Obs* ME. *b. Mung.* A pointed tool of iron or steel; e.g. a wedge, or a small iron punch with a wooden handle 1671. 3. A spear *Hist.* 1538. 4. A good ME. *g. dial.* A rod or wand, esp. a fishing rod. Also, a stake. 1535. 6. A measuring rod for land; hence, a measure of length ME. *b*. A division of an open pasture; = SWATH 1593.

1 *b*. I will goe get a leafe of brasse, And with a G. of Steele will write these words SHAKS. 2. Flemish steel is made—some in Bars and some in Gads. MOXON. 4. Phr *†* Upon the g. as if pricked with a g. suddenly. *Lez.* 1. 26.

Gad (gæd), *sb* 2 1815. [*f. GAD v* 2] The action of gadding. Only in phr. *On, upon the g.*

Gad (gæd), *sb* 3 1728. [*a. Ir. and Gael. gad*] *Mil.*, etc. A band or rope made of twisted fibres of rough twigs.

Gad (gæd), *sb* 4 Now *arch.* 1611. [Mimicron pronoun, of Gop. Cf. EGAD.] 1. Substituted for *God*; esp. in *By Gad*! 2. quasi-intej (*†* 'by' omitted) 1608. 3. In *Gadswoods*, *Gadswoks*, etc. 1695.

1 Phr *Gads me, Gads my life*. *†* God save me, my life. 2 G., that's exceeding foolish. *DRYDEN.*
Gad (gæd), *v* 1 18.. [*f. GAD sb* 1] *a. trans.* To furnish with a gad or gads. *b. (Mining) intr.* To use a gad; *trans.* to break up (rock) by means of a gad. *c. trans.* To furnish with a gad-nail.

Gad (gæd), *v* 2 1460 [*†* from GADLING 2.] 1 *intr.* To go from one place to another, to wander about; *†* rarely, to rush madly about. 2. *fig.* To go wandering, in desire or thought. *Now rare.* 1579. 3. Of a plant, tree, etc.: To straggle in growth (*arch.*) 1637.

1 He was always gadding up and downe the world CAMDEN. 2. Yet, idle eye, wilt thou be gadding still Heywood. 3. Wild thyme and the gadding vine Murr. Hence *Gadgingly adv.*

Gadabout (gæd'about). 1817. [*f. prec. + ABOUT*.]

A. adj. Given to gadding, wandering.

B. sb One who gads about 1837.

Gad-bee. 1530. [*f. GAD sb* 1] = GADFLY 1.

Gadder 1 (gæd'ɛr). 1887. [*f. GAD v* 1 + -ER 1.] An instrument for splitting rock.

Gadder 2 (gæd'ɛr). 1550. [*f. GAD v* 2 + -ER 1.] One who gads.

Gadding (gæd'ɪŋ). *vbl. sb.* 1753. [*f. GAD v* 1 + -ING 1.] The action or process of splitting rock with gads.

Comb. g.-car (Quarrying), one which carries a drilling machine so arranged as to drill a series of holes in line.

Gade (gæd). 1836. [*ad. mod.L. gadus*, *ad. G. γάδος* codfish.] A fish of the genus *Gadus*; a codfish.

Gadean (gæd'ɛn). 1854. [*f. mod.L. gadus* (see *prec.*) + -(E)AN.] A fish of the family *Gadidae*, of which the typical genus is *Gadus* (cod).

Gader, *obs.* *f. GATHER.*

Gad-fly. 1591 [*f. GAD sb* 1] 1. The pop. name of a fly which bites and gads cattle, esp. a fly of the genus *Tabanus* or of the genus *Cestrus*; a bot-fly, breeze 1626. 2. *fig.* One who torments or worries another. Also (after *L. astrus*), an irresistible impulse 1649.

Gadget (gæd'zɛt). *colloq.* 1886. [Origin obs.; orig. in nautical use.] A small tool or piece of mechanism. *b. gen.* An accessory or adjunct, esp. of a trivial character 1915.

Gadhelic (gæd'hɛlɪk), *a* and *sb*. Cf. GORDELIC. 1796. [Literary formation from *Ir. Gadhelic*, *Oir. Gáidil*, *Gáidil*, the original form of GAEL.] Pertaining to the Gaels (in the widest sense).

Gadid (gæd'id). 1889 [*f. mod.L. gadus* cod + -ID.] = GADOID *sb*. So *Gadine*.

Gadinic (gæd'ɪnɪk), *a*. 1864 [*f. as prec. + -INE + -IC*.] *Chem.* In *Gadmic acid*: a crystalline fatty acid, obtained from cod-liver oil.

Gaditan. 1607. [*ad. L. Gaditanus*, *f. Gades* Cadiz.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Cadiz—1626.

B. sb pl. The inhabitants of Cadiz, var. *Gaditanian a.* and *sb*.

Gadite (gæd'ɪt), *a*. [*f. L. Gades* + -ITE.] Belonging to Cadiz. SCOTT.

Gadling 1 (gæd'ɪŋ). 1592. [*f. GAD sb* 1 + -LING.] One of the metal spikes on the knuckles of a gauntlet.

Gadling 2. [OE. *gædelling*—O*Teut. *gadduligo-*, *f. root *gad-* (in OE. *gād* fellowship) + -LING.] 1. Orig., a companion or fellow—ME. 2. In bad sense: A 'fellow' ME. 3. A vagabond—1565. 4. Hence *attrib.* (in sense of 'wandering'); also as *vbl. sb.* 1594.

Gadman. Chiefly *Sc.* 1450. [*f. GAD sb* 1] A gadman—1827.

Gadoid (gæd'ɔɪd). 1842. [*f. mod.L. gadus* cod + -OID.] *A. sb.* A fish of the family *Gadidae*, of which the cod is the type. *B. adj.* Of, belonging to, or resembling the *Gadidae*.

Gadolinite (gæd'ɒlɪnɪt). 1802. [Named from *Gadolín*, a mineralogist; see -ITE.] *Min.* Silicate of yttrium, found in black crystals. So *Gadolinitic a.* derived from *g*.

Gadroon (gæd'rūn). Also in mod. Dicts. *gadroon*. 1723. [*ad. F. gadron* (OF. *gaderon*, *gaderon*), of unkn. origin.] One of a set of convex curves or arcs joined at their extremities, to form a decorative pattern used in ornamenting plate, in architecture, costume, etc. Chiefly in *pl.* Also *attrib.* Hence *Gadrooned*, *godrooned ppl.* *a.* ornamented with gadroons.

Gadso (gæd'so), *interj.* 1687. [var. of *CAISO*, infl. by *GAD*.] An exclam. of asseveration.

Gaduin (gæd'ɪzɪn). 1861. [Irreg. *f. mod.L. gadus* cod + -IN.] A fatty substance found in cod-liver oil.

Gadwall (gæd'wɒl). 1666. A freshwater duck, *Anas strepera* or *Chaulestasus streperus*, of the north of Europe and America; the grey duck or grey.

Gaedellan, *a. rare*. [*f. OIr. Gaedel* + -IAN; see GAELIC.] Belonging to the Gaelic branch of the Celtic race. MORSE.

Gael (gæɪ). 1810. [*a. Sc. Gael. Gaidheal*, a member of the Gaelic race = OIr. *Gaidel*, *Goidel*.] A Scottish Highlander or Celt; also, in more recent use, an Irish Celt.

Gaelic (gæɪ'ɪk). 1774. [*f. GAEL + -IC*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the Gaels or Celtic Highlanders of Scotland; occas. in wider sense, including the Irish and Manx.

B. sb. The Gaelic language 1775.

Gaff (gæf), *sb* 1 ME. [*a. F. gaffe* boat-hook.] 1. *a.* An iron hook; a staff armed with this. Now *dial.* *b. spec.* A barbed fishing spear; also, a stick with an iron hook for landing salmon, etc. 1656. 2. *Naut.* A spar used in ships to extend the heads of fore-and-aft sails which are not set on stays (Adm. Smyth) 1769. 3. *a.* = GABLOCK 1. 1688. *b.* The spike of a spur 1808.

Gaff (gæf), *sb* 2 *slang* 1812. [Cf. *GAB sb* 1] 1. Stuff and nonsense 1877. 2. In phr *To blow the g.* (*fig.*) to reveal a secret or a plot.

Gaff (gæf), *sb* 3 *slang* 1753. [*?*] *L.* A fair. 2. Any public place of amusement. Hence, a low-class theatre or music hall. Also *penny-gaff*.

Gaff (gæf), *v* 1 1837. [*f. GAFF sb* 1] To strike or to draw out with a gaff.

Gaff (gæf) *v* 2 *slang* and *colloq.* 1812. *intr.* To gamble; *esp.* to toss up.

Gaffe (gæf). 1909. Also *gaff*. [Fr.] A blunder, an indiscreet act or remark, a 'faux pas'.

Gaffer (gæ'fə). 1575. [contr. *f. grand-father*.] 1. A term of respect prefixed to a proper name, the designation of a calling, office, etc. In 17-18th c. = GOODMAN. *b.* = *My good fellow* 1590. 2. An elderly rustic.

Also, a fellow. 1589. 3. A master. Now *dial.* 1659. *b.* A foreman, a headman 1841.

2. G. Bishops 1633, Phoebeus 1651, Homer 1806, Glover Scott. *b.* I pray your blessing, g. 1628. 2. Go to each g. and each goody 17..

Gaffie. 1497. [prob. *a. Du. gaffel* = OE. *geafol* fork; see GABLE.] 1. A steel lever for bending the cross-bow—1672. 2. A steel spur for fighting cocks 1755.

Gaff-topsail. 1794. 1. 'A light triangular or quadrilateral sail, the head being extended on a small gaff which hoists on the topmast and the foot on the lower gaff' (Smyth). Also *attrib.* 2. *U.S.* A kind of sea-catfish, *Aeluichthys marinus* (Cent. Dict.).

Gag (gæg), *sb* 1 1553. [app. *f. GAG v* 1] 1. Something thrust into the mouth to keep it open and prevent speech or outcry. *b. fig.* (Now often applied to the 'closure' in parliamentary proceedings) 1623. *c. School slang* (See quot.) 1820. 2. *Theat.* Matter interpolated in a written piece by the actor 1847.

3. *c.* The repugnance of the school to gags, or the fat of fresh beef boiled Lams. 2. The performance consisted of all g. MAYHAW.

Comb. g.-bit, a powerful bit, used for breaking horses, etc.; -law (*U.S.*), 'a law or regulation made or enforced for the purpose of preventing or restricting discussion (Cent. Dict.); -rein (*Saddlery*), a rein passing through a g.-runner, so as to draw the bit up ward in the horse's mouth; -runner, a loop depending from the throat-latch, through which the g. rein passes to the bit.

Gag (gæg), *sb* 2 *slang*. 1805. [*fig.* uses of *prec.*; or *onomatopœic*.] A made-up story, an imposture, a lie. *b. U.S.* A laughing-stock 1840.

Gag (gæg), *v* 1 ME [app. imitative of the sound made in choking.] *†* *trans.* To strangle. ME only. *b. intr.* To choke (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also, to retch. Also *trans.* (*causative*) Now *dial.* 1707. 2. *trans.* To stop up the mouth of (a person) with a gag in order to prevent speech or outcry; *spec.* in *Surg.* 1509. *b. trans.* and *fig.*, esp. to deprive of power or freedom of speech 1601. 3. To apply a gag-bit to (a horse), to obstruct the working of (a valve); to stop up the valves of (an engine) 1833. 4. *Theat.* *intr.* To introduce gag into a piece 1852; *trans.* to fill up with gag 1861.

2. G. him, we may have his silence B. JONS. *b* The time was not yet come when eloquence was to be gagged, and reason to be hoodwinked MACAULAY.

Gag, *v* 2 1570. [*onomatopœic*.] *†* *trans.* To jerk (also, to toss up (the head)).—1617. *†* *intr.* To make thrusts or pricks (*at*) 1622. *trans.* To prick 1570. 3. *intr.* To stick out [Cf. *GAG-TOOTH*.] 1599.

Gag (gæg), *v* 3 *slang*. 1777. [See *GAG sb* 2] *trans.* To impose upon (a person) to 'stuff'; *intr.* to practise imposture.

Gagate. OE. [*ad. L. gagatus*, *G. γαγάτης*, from *Gage* and *Gages* a town and river in Lycia. Hence (through OF.) JET.] 1. Jet—1708. 2. Occas. used for AGATE (*Achatis*) FULLER.

Gage (gædʒ), *sb* 1 ME. [*a. OF. gage* (mod. *gage*).—Rom. **gadijo*, *a. Teut. *gadijo*; see WED, and WAGE.] 1. Something deposited to ensure the performance of some action, and liable to forfeiture in case of non-performance; a pawn, pledge 1457. 2. *spec.* A pledge (usu. a glove thrown down) of a person's appearance to do battle in support of his assertions. Hence, a challenge. Also *g* of *barile*. ME.

1. He also left Philip for the g. of his promises to Pelopidas RALPH. 2. Caste downe your g. in that quarrell, and ye shall lynde him that shall take it up 1523.

Gage, *sb* 2 *slang*. ME. [*?* *f. prec.*, or *?* val. of GAUGE, a measure.] A quart pot; a quart pot full.

Gage (gædʒ), *sb* 3 = GREENGAGE.

Gage (gædʒ), *v*. 1489. [*ad. F. gager*, *on* aphet. *f. ENGAGE*.] *†* *trans.* = ENGAGE *v* 1—1592. 2. To stake, wager; to risk or bet *Obs.* or *arch.* 1599. Also *fig.* to pledge 1540.

3. To bind as by a formal promise—1606. 4. *intr.* for *refl.* To assert on one's own responsibility that 1811. 5. *trans.* To fix in or upon MOXON.

6. To bind or entangle in 1596. 1. Phr. *†* To g. battle, to pledge oneself to judicial combat. 2. Against the which a Moity competent

sort of gauntlet -1500. ¶2. Explained after Fr. dict., as 'The sword of a hired soldier. Not in Eng. use. (Dicts.)

Gainsay (gæ'nsə), *sb.* 1559. [† next.] †a. A moot question 1559. *b.* Contradiction 1601

Gainsay (gæ'nsə, gæ'nsə), *v.* Infl. -say-ing, -said (rarely -sayed). ME. [f. GAIN-*pref.* + SAY *v.* Now only literary. In *gainsaid* the last syllable is usually (-səid), not (-səd)]

1. *trans.* To deny. 2. To contradict ME. 3. To speak or act against, oppose, hinder MF. 4. To refuse (*rare*) ME

1. Facts which cannot be gainsayed BERNARD. 2. Evidence that can scarcely be gainsaid 1874. 3. Thou saidst then thou didst not much g., Nay, didst permit P. L. N. 1758.

Gainsayer (gæ'nsəjə), ME. [f. *prec.* + -ER.] One who gainsays.

Such proofs, as may satisfie gainsayers, Hooker

Gainsome, a. 1 *rare*. 1569 [f. GAIN + -SOME] Literative, advantageous -1646

Gainsome, a. 2 Now *dialect*. [f. GAIN + -SOME.] Ready, prompt, †willing to assist MASSINGER.

Gainst, *prep.* Also 'gainst. 1590 Aphet. f. AGAINST, *poet.*

Gainstand (gæn'stænd), *v.* Obs. or arch. ME. [f. GAIN-*pref.* + STAND *v.*] *trans.* To withstand, resist

Vitally to impugn & g. the scripture FOR.

Gainstrive, *v.* 1549 [f. GAIN- + STRIVE *v.*] *trans.* To strive against, oppose, -1590 *intr.* to make resistance -1566.

Gairfish, obs. f. GARFISH.

Gairfowl, **Gairish**; see GARFOWI, GARISH.

Gait (gæit), *sb.* Also |gate, †gaite. 1509 [A spec. use of GAIT *sb.*, q.v. The spelling *gait* was orig. Sc.] Manner of walking or stepping, carriage. *b.* *pl.*, esp. of a horse Paces 1684. *c.* U.S. Rate of movement; pace Scarcely thy legs uphold thy feeble gait DENHAM Hence *Gaited pl.*, a. having a (specified) g., as *a stately gaited* (SWAN).

Gaiter (gæitə), *sb.* 1775. [a. F. *gaitte* of unkn. origin.] 1. A covering of cloth, leather etc. for the ankle, or ankle and lower leg. 2. U.S. A kind of shoe of similar form 1864. 3. *pl.* 1862. Hence *Gaiter v.* to dress or furnish with gaiters.

Gaiter, *sb.* 2 Now *dialect*. OE. [OE *gite* *trans.* = *gōt's* tree, corrupted.] Prop. the log wood (*Cornus sanguinea*); also, the Spindle tree (*Limonium carolinianum*) etc. Also *alt. b.*

Gala (gæilə) 1625 [a. F. *gala*, a. It.] 1. Gala dress. Now only in phr. *in gala*. †2. Festivity, rejoicing -1809. 3. A festive occasion 1800

Comb. *g.* day, a day of festivity, finer and slow *g. dress*, a dress (as a *g.*, fine or showy dress) meet, a (hunting) meet attended with festivities

Galactic (gælæktik), *a.* 1839 [ad. Gr. γαλακτικός, *f.* γάλακτι, *γῆλα milk*.] 1. Of or pertaining to milk; - LACTIC. 1844. 2. *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the Galaxy or Milky Way 1839.

2. *Galactic circle*, the mean or centre line of the Galaxy, or Milky Way zone. *G. pole*, the two opposite points of the heavens, situated at poles from the *g.* circle.

Galactin (gælæktin). 1838 [f. Gr. γάλακτι, *γῆλα milk* + -IN.] *a.* A vegetable substance obtained from the sap of the Cow-tree (*Galactia dendron utile*) of S. America, and used as cream. *b.* 'The coagulating principle of milk (Mayne) 1854. *c.* A gelatin-yielding substance said to exist in milk (WATTS) 1864. *d.* LACTIN (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) 1885.

Galacto- (gælaktō), *pref.* a vowel *galact-*, *comb.* f. Gr. γάλα, γάλακτι, *milk*.

galactagogue [f. Gr. γαλακτικός] *a.* inducing a flow of milk, also *sb.* anything that does this. *galactometer* [Gr. μέτρον] = LACTOMETER; *galactophagist* [Gr. γαλακτοφάγος + -ιστῆς] *a.*, milk fed *galactophorous* [Gr. γαλακτοφόρος + -ουσ] *a.* conveying milk, as the excretory ducts of the mammary gland; *galactopoeitic*, *poietic* [f. Gr. ποιητικός] *a.*, that tends to produce milk, also *sb.* anything that does this; *galactorrhœa* [f. Gr. ροή], an excessive flow of milk.

Galactose (gælæktōs), 1869. [f. as *prec.* + -OSE². Cf. DEXTROSE.] See *quot.*

Dilute acids convert lactose into a peculiar glucose called *β. D-glucose*.

Galago (gāl'gō). 1848. [a. mod.L.] A genus of *Lemuridae*, of nocturnal habits, found in parts of Africa.

Galam butter. 1855. [f. *Galani*, on the Senegal.] A solid oil or fat which is expressed from the seeds of *Bassia butyrosa*; much used as food.

Galanga (gāl'ngā). 1485. [a. med.L. *galanga*; see GALINGALE.] = GALINGALE.

Galantine (gāl'āntin) ME. [a. F. *galantine*, altered f. *galatine* a sauce for fish; infl. by the adj. *galant*.] †1. A kind of sauce for fish or fowl—1558. 2. A dish of white meat, freed from bones, tied up, boiled, and served cold 1725.

1. Pyk walked in galantyne CHAUCER.

Galanty show (gāl'ānti, shō) 1821 [? a. It *galanti*, pl. of *galante*; see GALLANT.] A shadow pantomime produced by throwing shadows of miniature figures on a wall or screen. || **Galapee**. 1756. A W. Indian tree, *Scadophyllum Brownei*.

Galatea (gāl'ātiā). 1882. [From H.M.S. *Galatea*; the material was used for children's sailor suits.] A cotton material striped in blue on a white ground.

Galaxy (gāl'āksi), sb. ME. [ad. OF. and F. *galaxie*, ad. L. *galaxias*, Gr. *γαλαξίας*, f. *γαλακτ-, gala-*] 1. A luminous band or track, encircling the heavens irregularly, consisting of innumerable stars, perceptible only by the telescope, the Milky Way. Also extended to other groups of stars of similar extent. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* now chiefly a brilliant crowd of beautiful women or distinguished persons 1590.

1. Lo, the Galaxy Which men clepe the Milky Way, For hit is whyt CHAUCER. 2. Those beauties, who form a g. around the throne of England SCOTT Hence *Galaxy v. trans.* to gather like a g. into (something). C. MATHEW.

Galbanum (gāl'bānūm). ME. [a. L. *galbanum* = Gr. *χαλβάνη*, prob. the Hebr. *chelebēth*] 1. A gum resin obtained from certain Persian species of *Ferula*. 2. *fig.* after Fr. usage: Bosh, humbug 1764. var. †*Galbane*; also †*Galban*.

Galbulus (gāl'būlūs). 1706. [a. L.; = 'the fruit of the cypress'.] Bot. 'A cone when spherical, and of thickened scales with narrow base, as that of Cyresses' (Gray).

Gale (gāl), sb.¹ [OE. *gagel*, *gagol*.] The bog-myrtle, *Myrica Gale*, also *Sweet gale*.

†**Gale**, sb.² ME only. [? repr. two wds.: (1) ME. *gal* (f. *galen*, OE. *galan* to sing); (2) OF. *gale* gaiety = f. *gala*.] 1. Singing, a song, mirth. 2. Speech, talk.

Gale (gāl), sb.³ 1547. [? ellipt. for *gale* (or *gall*) wind.] 1. a. A wind of considerable strength, implying, in naut. use, 'what on shore is called a storm' (Smyth); in pop. lit. use, 'a wind not tempestuous, but stronger than a breeze' (J.). b. *poet.* and *rhét.* A gentle breeze 1728. c. *transf.* and *fig.* 1623. 2. *fig.* A state of excitement or hilarity. U.S. 18.

1. A calme, a brese, a fresh gale, a pleasant gayle, and a stiffe gayle CART SMITH. A common brisk g. is about 15 miles an hour 1772. *Equinoctial g.* (see EQUINOCTIAL). b. While every g. is peace, and every grove is melody THOMSON. c. Some unexpected gale of opportunity MARVELL. The music 'Storm'd in orbs of song, a growing g. TENNYSON.

Gale (gāl), sb.⁴ 1630. [? contr. f. GAVEL.] 1. A periodical payment of rent, the amount paid periodically 1672. 2. An instalment (*rare* exc. local U.S.) 1845. 3. In the Forest of Dean. The royalty paid for a plot of land, with the right to dig for coal, iron, or stone; a licence or grant of land for this purpose; the area granted 1775. 4. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *g-day*; (sense 3) *g-book*, *see* 1832.

Hence *Gal league* (sense 3), *gallage*, royalty paid for a g.

†**Gale**, v.¹ [OE. *galan*; cogn. w. GALE sb.², *gale* (singer) in NIGHTINGALE.] 1. *intr.* and *trans.* To sing—1480. 2. *intr.* Of a dog: To bark, yelp. Of a bird: To utter its note—1560. 3. *transf.* To make an outcry. ME. only.

D. *labia ga* he crye and g. 48a. 3. Though that be soune our g. Ch. 100. 2.

o Ger. *Kohn* 5 (1st pers.) u (Ger. Müller) 2 (Fr. *dame*) o (curr.) c (e. (there) c (c. (em), f (Fr. *laine*) 5 (for *lern*, earth)

Gale (gāl), v.² 1692. [f. GALE sb.³] Naut. To sail away before a gale.

Gale (gāl), v.³ 1832. [f. GALE sb.⁴] To grant or take the gale of a mine.

Galea (gāl'fā). 1706. [a. L.; = 'helmet'.] 1. Bot., Zool., etc. Any structure resembling a helmet in shape, function, or position; e.g. the upper part of a labiate flower, the membrane covering the jaws of the Orthoptera and some other insects; etc. 1834. 2. Med. a. A headache which 'takes in the whole Head like a helmet' (Phillips) 1706. b. A kind of bandage for the head 1854.

Galeas(s(e, obs. ff. GALLIASS.

Galeate (gāl'fēt), a. 1706. [ad. L. *galeatus*, f. *galea*.] = GALEATED 1 and 2.

Galicated (gāl'fēted), ppl. a. 1686 [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] 1. Shaped like a helmet. 2. Zool. Covered as with a helmet 1728. 3. Furnished with a helmet, wearing a helmet 1760. Also *fig.*

3. The g. head of Minerva 1879

Galeeny (gāl'ni) 1796. [a. Sp. *gallina morisca*, lit. 'Moonish hen'.] A guinea-fowl.

Galeid (gāl'fid). [ad. mod. L. *Galeidae*, f. *Galeus* = Gr. *γαλέος*, name of the typical genus.] A shark of the family *Galeidae* (Cent. Dict.). Hence *Galeidan* = prec.

Galen (gāl'en). Also †**Galien**. 1598. [ad. L. *Galenus*, Gr. *Γαλῆνός*.] A celebrated physician of the 2nd century A.D., born at Pergamus in Asia Minor. Hence *galen.*: A physician.

What saies my Esculapius? my Galien *Merry W.* II. iii. 29. Hence *Galenian* a. = *GALENIC* a.

Galenism, the medical principles or system of G.

Galena (gāl'nā). Also †**galāna**. 1671. [a. L. *galena*, dross that remains after melting lead; identified, perh. errone., with Gr. *γαλῆνη* a calum.] Min. Native lead sulphide; the common lead ore. *Paleo* or *pseudog.* = BLACK JACK 2. Also called *lead glance*.

Galenic (gāl'nik), a.¹ 1668. [f. GALEN + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Galen, to his followers, to his principles and practice; esp. pertaining to vegetable preparations, as dist. from chemical remedies. Also *galen.*: Medical. *G figure* (Logic): see *GALENICAL*.

Galenic (gāl'nik), a.² 1828. [f. GALENA + -IC.] Pertaining to or containing galena. (Dicts.)

Galenical (gāl'nikāl). 1652. [f. GALENIC a.¹ + -AL.]

A. *adj.* = *GALENIC* a.¹
G. *figure* (Logic): the fourth syllogistic figure, added by Galen. Hence *Galenically* *adv.* with g. or vegetable remedies.

B. sb. A galenic or vegetable remedy, a simple 1768.

Galenist (gāl'ēnist). 1594. [f. GALEN + -IST.] A follower of Galen. So †*Galenite* 1.

Galenite 2 (gāl'ēnit). 1868. [f. GALENA + -ITE.] Min. = *GALENA*.

Galenoid (gāl'ēnoid). 1882. [f. GALENA + -OID.]

A. *adj.* Resembling galena 1884.

B. sb. *Crystall.* The Trigonal Trisoctahedron. (The form occurs most freq. in galena, hence the name.)

Galeod (gāl'ēpd). 1868. [ad. Gr. *γαλεόδης*; see next.] Ichth. A shark.

Galeoid (gāl'ēoid), a. 1847. [ad. Gr. *γαλεοειδής*, f. *γαλέος* a kind of shark; see -OID.] a. Ichth. Resembling a shark or dogfish. b. Entom. Belonging to the arachnidans of the family *Galeodidae*.

Galeopithecus (gāl'ōpīthēkūs). 1835. [mod. L., f. Gr. *γαλέη* marten-cat + *πίθηκος* ape.] A flying lemur.

Galericulate (gāl'ērī-kūlēt), a. 1706. [f. L. *galericulum* (dim. of *galerum* cap) + -ATE².] Bot. = *GALEATE*.

Galerite (gāl'ērīt). 1828. [ad. mod. L. *galerites*, f. *galerum* cap; see -ITE.] A fossil sea-urchin of the genus *Galerites*. (Dicts.)

†**Galianes**, sb. pl. [f. *Galien* GALEN.] Drinks named after Galen. CHAUCER.

(gāl'fān), a.¹ and b. 6 x [f. I. *Ga xa* + AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Galilee, in Palestine 1637.

The pilot of the G lake Murr.

B. sb. A native or inhabitant of Galilee; used by pagans as a contemptuous designation of Christ, and hence as 'Christian'. Also a member of a fanatical sect which arose in Galilee in the 1st c.

Are not all these which speak, Galileans Acts i. 7 And dying, *Thou hast conquered*, he said, *Galilean* SWINBURNE.

Galilean (gāl'ilēan), a.² 1727. [f. *Galilee* the astronomer + -AN.] Epithet of the form of telescope invented by Galileo.

Galilee (gāl'ilī). 1593. [a. OF. *galilee*, a med. L. *galilee*, a use of the proper name. Cf. 'Galilee of the Gentiles' (Matt. iv. 15).] A porch or chapel at the entrance of a church. Also *attrib.*

Galimatias (gāl'mæ tiās, gāl'mē'fās) 1653. [a. F.; origin unkn.] Confused language, meaningless talk, gibberish. Also *transf.*

transf. Her dress, like her language, is a g. of several countries H. WALPOLE.

Galingale (gāl'ingəl). OE. [ad. OF. *galingal* (*guringal*), a. Arab. *khālānjān*, said to be a. (through Pers.) Chinese *Ko-liang-kiang*, lit. 'mild ginger from Ko'.] 1. The aromatic root of certain East Indian plants of the genera *Alpinia* and *Kaempferia*, formerly used in medicine and cookery. Hence, †a dish seasoned with galingale. BEAUM. & FL. 2. An English species of sedge, *Cyperus longus*, sometimes dist. as 'English galingale', the root of which is also aromatic 1578.

2. Many a... meadow, set with slender g. TENNYSON

Galliot: see GALLIOT.

Galipot (gāl'ippt). Also **gallipot**. 1791 [a. F. *galipot*, *galipo*. See *Littre Suppl.*] The turpentine or resin which exudes from, and hardens upon, the stem of certain pines.

Galipot, obs. f. GALLIOT.

Galium (gāl'liūm). 1548. [a. mod. L., ad. Gr. *γάλιον*.] Bot. = *BEESSTRAW* 2.

Gall (gāl), sb.¹ [OE. *gealla* = OTent. types **gallō*, *gallōn*, -du = pre-Tent. **gholno-* represented in Gr. *γάλη*, *χόλος*, and in L. *fel*.]

I. 1. The secretion of the liver, bile. Now applied only to that of the lower animals, esp. to ox g. (see OX). Used as the type of an intensely bitter substance. Also *fig.* 2. The gall-bladder and its contents ME. 3. Bitterness of spirit, asperity, rancour (supposed to have its seat in the gall) ME. †b. Spint to resent injury or insult—1680. 4. U.S. slang Assurance, impudence 1890.

1. *fig.* For I perceive that thou art in the g. of bitterness Acts vii. 23. 2. The drie color with his heta, By wey of kinde his propre site Hath in the galle, where he dwelleth GOWER. 3. Full of mirth without g. HOLMES. b. †To break one's g. to break the spirit, cow.

II. *transf.* †1. Poison, venom—1450. 2. G. of the earth [L. *fel terre*], the Lesser Centaury, from its bitterness 1567. 3. The scum of melted glass [F. *fiel de verre*]; see GLASS-GALL.

Comb.: g.-bladder, the vessel in the animal system which contains the g. or bile, -duct, -pipe, the tube through which the g. passes. †sickness, a form of intermittent fever, common in the Netherlands.

Gall (gāl), sb.² [OE. *gealla* a sore on a horse; perh. identical with GALL sb.¹.] 1. Orig. A painful swelling, pustule, or blister, esp. in a horse (cf. WINDGALL). Later, a sore produced by rubbing or chafing. 2. *fig.* Something galling; a state of mental soreness or irritation 1591. †3. A person or thing that harasses, SPENSER. †b. Galling effect. HALL.

4. A place rubbed bare; an unsound spot, fault or flaw. Now only *techn.* 1545. 5. A bare spot in a field or coppice 1573. †6. Filthy impurity; *fig.* refuse. ME. only.

2. They did great hurt unto his side, and have left a perpetual g. in the minds of that people SPENSER.

3. b. The smart, and gales of the arrows 1548.

Gall (gāl), sb.³ ME. [a. F. *galle* = L. *galla* the oak-apple, gall-nut.] 1. An excrescence produced on trees, esp. the oak, by the action of insects, chiefly of the genus *Cynips*. Oak-galls are largely used in the man. of ink and tannin as well as in dyeing and in medicine.

gall *gals* *a g ba* *gaa* *n c ec* 1759
C b g appe *e leaf a a on wh*
a g om d oak + tree *he oak* *Qu as*
feolion upon which are produced the galls of commerce; *steep*, 'a bath of nugsals, for the process of dyeing in Turkey-red dyeing' (Cassell).

Gall (gāl), *v* 1. ME. [app. f. GALLED *ppl.* *a* 2, *q* v.] 1. *trans.* To make sore by rubbing or chafing. 2. To fret or injure (inanimate objects) by rubbing or contact 1600. 3. To break the surface of (ground, soil); to fret or wash away -1691. 4. *fig.* To vex, harass, oppress 1614. 5. To harass or annoy in warfare 1548. 6. *intr.* To become sore or chafed 1614.

1. My Horse, gall'd under the Saddle-Bow 1696.
 2. The Gabriell had her Cable galled asunder with a piece of drunzyze HAKLUYER. 4. Neckles gawled with the yoke of foraine dominion RALEIGH. Gall'd by narrow circumstances BOSWELL. 1. To g. at (intr.) To scoff at *Hen. V.* v. i. 77. 5. With shot of the English archers were so carried and galled that they were driven to retire HOLMSHER.

Gall (gāl), *v* 2 1581. [f. GALL *sb* 3] *Dyeing*. To impregnate with a decoction of galls.
Gallant (gæl'ant, gæ'nt). ME. [a. F. *gallant*, *pr. pp.* of OF. *galer* to make merry (conn. w. *gale* merrymaking, see *GALE sb* 3 and *GALA*).]
A. adj. 1. Showy in appearance, finely-dressed, smart (*arch.*). 12. Of women: Fine-looking -1650. 13. Suted to fashionable society; polished, courtier-like -1645. 4. *loosely*: Excellent, splendid, fine, grand. Now rare 1539. b. Of a ship: Noble, stately 1583. 5. Chivalrously brave, nobly daring 1596. b. A conventional epithet of a military or naval officer 1875. 6. (Usu. *gallant*.) Markedly polite and attentive to ladies 1680. 7. (Usu. *gallant*.) Of or pertaining to love, amorous, amatory. Now rare 1673.

1. Garments of Cotten exceeding 5 1578. 2. Such g pastyme SUBBINS. 4. A stabl. of horses Du. Fox. b. Our royall, good, and g. Ship *Temp.* v. i. 237. 5. Our gallant countryman, Sir Philip Sidney STEELE. b. The lion and g gentleman 1875. 6. Th' antique Sage, that was g. t' a Goove BUTLER. *Comb.* 12. *springing*, 'growing up in beauty' (Schmidt).
B. sb. 1. A man of fashion and pleasure; a fine gentleman. (Occas. with added notion of *A* 5) *arch.* ME. 1. Of a woman: A fashionably dressed beauty -1662. 12. As a courteous mode of address, *esp.* in pl.; = 'Gentlemen'. Also used playfully. -1810. 3. (Occas. *gallant*.) A ladies' man (now rare). Also, a lover; (in bad sense) a paramour. 1450. 14. *Naut.* A name formerly applied to 'all flags borne on the mizen-mast' (Smyth).

1. She would fain be a g. *PERRA*. 3. How few nowadays use the word 'gallant' to describe a lady's man M. ARNOLD.
 Hence **Gallantness**, the state or quality of being g.
Gallant (gæl'ant, gæ'lant), *v*. 1608. [f. the *adj.*]

I (stressed *gallant*). 1. *intr.* To play the gallant, 'cut a dash'. 12. To make gallant or fine 1654.
II (usu. *gallant*). 1. *intr.* To play the gallant, flirt 1744. 2. *trans.* To play the gallant to flirt with 1672. 3. *esp.* To act as cavalier or escort to (a lady) 1690; to conduct, escort, convey 1806. 14. *To g a fan*: To handle or manipulate it 1711.
 3. Young Renter talks to her, gallants to her coach, and follows her home 1690. The little black steamer sometimes gallanting a tall ship in and out Hawthorne.

Gallantly (gæl'antly, gæ'ntli), *adv.* 1552. [f. GALLANT *a* + *LY* 2] In a gallant manner: showily 1552, splendidly, finely 1552, bravely, heroically 1590; with courtesy or politeness (now only as regards women) 1611.
Gallantry (gæl'antri), 1606. [ad. F. *gallanterie*, f. *gallant* GALLANT *a*, see *ERY*.]
 1. Gallants collectively -1688. 12. Splendour, magnificence -1801. 13. An elegant practice or habit -1720. 14. *contr.* in pl. Knick-knacks -1720. 3. Bravery, heroic bearing 1647. 14. A brave deed -1711. 14. Excellence -1657. 5. Courtness or polite attention to ladies 1675. 6. A courtesy 1673. 7. The occupation or behaviour of a gallant 1632. 8. Amorous intercourse or intrigue 1678; fan intrigue -1750.

1. Hector... and all the g. of Troy. SHAKS. 2. The old who could call to mind the and g. of the [Temple FULMER. 3. The expressed

dgo a od J n 6 *Thep e da*
h u a d g a n *DR DEN 8* *She as n w h*
ou a b e f g *Hu n s o n*

Gallate (gæl'te) 1794. [f. GALLIC *a* + *ATE*] *Chem.* A salt of gallic acid.
Gallature. [ad. It. *gallatura*, f. *gallare* to seclude (an egg), f. *gallio* cock.] The germ in an egg SIR I. BROWNE.

Galleass: see **Gallias**.
Galled, *ppl.* *a* 1 *nouns-wd.* 1604. [f. GALL *sb* 1 + *ED* 2] Mixed with gall, made bitter.

Galled (gæld), *ppl.* *a* 2 OE. [orig. f. GALL *sb* 1 + *ED* 2, but later as if f. GALL *v* 1 + *ED* 1.]
 1. *a*. Affected with galls or painful swellings b. Sore from chafing. Often with defining word, as *saddle-g.*, etc. 2 *fig* Irritated, unquiet, distressed 1601. 3. Of land. Having bare patches 1831.

Gallein (gæl'in). 1885. [f. GALLIC *a* 2 + (*EN*).] A brown-red powder, or small green crystals, obtained by heating pyrogallol and phthalic anhydride. Used as a dye.

Galleon (gæl'lon). 1509. [a. F. *galion*, and Sp. *galoon*, med. L. *galionem*, *galionem*, from *galea* a galley.] A kind of vessel, shorter but higher than the galley; a ship of war, esp. Spanish; also, the large traders used by the Spaniards. b. *fig* A great prize or catch 1706. We took a Galleon, And the Crew touch'd the Agent for cash to some tune DIMON.

Gallery (gæl'eri), *sb*. 1500. [ad. F. *galerie* = med. L. *galena*, of unkn. origin] 1. A covered space for walking in, partly open at the side, or having the roof supported by pillars; a piazza, portico, colonnade. 2. A long, narrow platform or balcony, constructed on the outside of a building, at some elevation from the ground, and open in front except as having a balustrade 1509. b. A similar passage on the roof of a house 1535. *c. Arch.* A long narrow passage either made in the thickness of a wall, or supported on corbels, open towards the interior of a building 1756. d. *Naut.* A balcony built outside the body of a ship, at the stern (*stern-gallery*), or at the quarters (*quarter-gallery*) 1627. 3. A platform, supported by columns or brackets, projecting from the interior wall of a building; esp. a, in churches 1630. b, in a theatre (now *spec.* of the highest of such platforms, containing the cheapest seats) 1690. 4. *transf.* *a*. The occupants of the gallery portion of a theatre, the 'gods'; formerly often in pl. Hence *fig.* the less instructed portion of the public. 1649. b. The body of persons who occupy a public gallery in a senatorial chamber 1817. 5. A long narrow corridor 1541. 6. An apartment or building for the exhibition of works of art 1591. 7. *Mit.* and *Mining*. An underground passage; a level or drift 1631. b. *Mit.* 'A covered walk, the sides whereof are musket-proof' 1704. 8. A passage made by a deer, etc. through brushwood 1674; also, a passage made by an animal underground, or through a rock 1849. 9. *Tennis*. *Winning-gallery*, the opening most remote from the dedans 1699. 10. An ornamental parapet or railing running along the edge of a table, shelf, or the like 1853. 11. *att.* *sb*. 1480.

2. Our old coaching inns, with their roomy yards and railed galleries 1891. 3. *Phr.* *Latitudes*, 'members', *press*, *strangers*-g. (in a senatorial chamber) b. The people were cracking nut in the g. DICKENS. 4. *a. Phr.* To play to (or for) the gallery, to address oneself to those in the g. (also *fig.*) 6. For in my G. thy Picture hangs *z Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 37. 8. The galleries made by Crustaceans MURCHISON.

Comb. *g*-hit, a piece of showy ply (primarily in *Cricket*), intended to gain applause from the uncritical, -shot, -stroke (cf. *g*-hit).
 Hence **Gallery** *v* to furnish with a g. or balcony, *Mit.* to make an underground passage.

Galley (gæl'i), *sb*. [ME. *galei* (e, ad. OF. *galea*, *galles*, med. L. *galea*, *galicia*, late Gr. *γαλῆα*, *γαλῆα*. Ult. etym. unkn.)] 1. A low flat-built sea-going vessel with one deck, propelled by sails and oars, formerly in common use in the Mediterranean. Cf. **GALLIAS**. The rowers were mostly slaves or condemned criminals. 2. Applied to the Greek or Roman warships, large vessels with one or more banks of oars 1513. 3. A large open row-boat e.g. one formerly used on the Thames by custom house officers, and by the press gang (Sm. h

aso r g p s ebo 570 4 *I ecook*
ing oom o k c en on a s p *As o a sh ps*
oo ng oge 7 o 5 *g [F gæ]*
An obong ay o b *ood o znc,*

which the type is transferred from the composing-stick 1652. 6. [= F. *galère*] An oblong furnace, used to heat stone-ware bottles in the distillation of aqua fortis 1789. 7. *att.* *sb*. 1599

1. *Phr.* To condemn, or send, to the galleys, also simply the galleys, the punishment of a galley-slave. *Comb.* *g*-arch, a covered structure in Mediterranean ports for the reception of galleys, -house *g*-arch, -packet, a made-up story, lie, yarn, -press, a small hand-press for pulling proofs in ship form (Jacobi): -proof, a proof in ship form so t. len -ship = *g* proof; -stick, one of the long side-sucks used for quoining up galleys.

Galley-man. ME. [f. GALLEY *sb* + *MAN*] 1. One who rows in a galley. 12. A name formerly given to traders, esp. Genoese, from beyond the sea, who 'usually arrived in galleys' -1706.

Galley-pot, obs. f. **GALLIPOT**.

Galley-slave. 1507. [f. GALLEY *sb* + *SLAVE sb*] 1. One condemned to row in a galley. Often *fig* 12. *Printing*. A nickname for a compositor 1683.

Galley-tile. 1610. [f. GALLEY *sb* + *TILE sb*, see **GALLIPOT**.] A glazed tile used for wall-decoration. Also *collec.* the material of which these are made. -1708

It is to be known of what stuff gallery is made Bacon.

Galleyworm, **galleyworm** (gæl'wɔrm) 1658. [f. GALLEY *sb* + *WORM sb*, from the resemblance to an oared galley.] An insect of the class *Myriapoda*, an ulian.

Gall-fly (gæl'flai). 1822 [f. GALL *sb* 1] An insect (esp. of the genus *Cynips*) which produces galls on trees.

Gallimambic (gæl'immbik) 1846. [f. *I gallimambos* a song of the *Gallia* or priests of Cybele (f. *Gallus* + *IAMBUS*) + *IC*.]

A. adj. Epithet of a lyric metre (founded on the Ionic a minore tetrameter catlectic, with anacalasts), supposed to have been used by the priests of the Phrygian Cybele in their songs 1876.

B. sb. The gallimambic metre; a verse written in this metre 1846.

The G. of Catullus may be a relic of Phrygian poetry LUNDON.

Gallian (gæl'ian), *a*. 1591. [f. L. *Callia* + *AN*.] Gallic, French. Also as *se. M.* -1630

Galliard (gæl'iard), *a* and *sb* 1 *Mit.* [ad. OF. and F. *galliard*, -art, of unkn. origin] *sb* 1. *ARD* for the suffix. The *sb*. R. 2, 3 is a *l* *galliarde* *adj.* *fem.* used subst.]

A. adj. 1. Valiant, 'stout', sturdy (*arch.*) 2. Iively, brisk, gay (*arch.*) *ML.* 13. Spru 1 -1005

2. There lives not a more frank, galliard, misupine people *EVAN State drama*. Hence **Galliardness**.

B. sb. 1. A man of courage and spirit -1638, a man of fashion (*arch.*) 1768. 2. *Hut* A quick and lively dance in triple time 1533. 13. The music for this dance -1674.

1. Why dost thou not goe to Church in a G. SHAKS. Never a hall such a g. did I dance SCOTT.

Galliard (gæl'iard), *sb* 2 1875. [?] *Geol.* A name for very siliceous sandstones with an even close grain.

Galliardise (gæl'iardi:z). Also -ize. *arch.* 1570. [ad. F. *galliardise*; see **GALLIARD sb** 1] Gaiety, mirth, revelry, a mirthy trick.

No way. disposed for the mirth and g. of company 1613

Gallias, **galleas** (gæl'liæ:z). Now *Hut* 1544. [ad. OF. *galeas*, *galeasse*, *galeasse* also *gall*, ad. It. *galassia*, augm. of *galea* GALLEY *sb*.] A heavy, low-built vessel, larger than a galley, impelled both by sail and oars chiefly employed in war.

A first-rate galley, otherwise called a galleasse FALCONER.

Gallic (gæl'ik), *a* 1 and *sb*. 1672. [ad. L. *Gallicus* Gaulish (in mod. L. 'French'), f. *Gallus* GALL.]

A. adj. *a*. Of or pertaining to the Gauls or Gaul: Gaulish 1796. b. Often used rhet. or oc. o. French

B. sb A F. en hwan J AD 115

ae () *a* (*pass*) *au* (*loud*) *v* (*cut*) *f* (*Fr chaf*) *o* (*ever*) *ol* (*I eye*) *o* (*Fl. can de vic*) (*set*) *s* *Psyche* *q* (*what*) *q* (*got*)

Gallie (gæ'lik), *a.* 1791. [ad. F. *gallique*; see GALL sb. and -IC.] *Chem.* In *g. acid*: a crystalline acid prepared from the oak-gall, etc.

Gallican (gæ'likən), 1598 [ad. L. *Gallicanus*, f. *Gallia* GALLIC *a.* Cf. F. *gallican* in eccl. sense.]

A. adj. a. gen. = GALLIC *a.* *b. Eccl.* (= med. L. *Gallicanus*), distinctive epithet of the ancient Church of Gaul or France, and of its characteristic usages, liturgies, etc. Hence applied to that school of French Roman Catholics which maintains the right of the French Church to be in certain respects free from papal control; opp. to *Ultramontane*, 1633.

b. This more correct Psalter obtained first in Gaul about 580. From which circumstance it came to have the name of G, in contradistinction to the Roman WATERLAND.

B. sb. A member of the Gallican party in the French Church 1882.

Hence *Gallicanism*, one who favours Gallicanism. *Gallicanism*, the principles and practice of the G. party.

Gallicism (gæ'lisizəm), 1656 [a. F. *gallicisme*; see GALLIC *a.* and -ISM.] 1. A French idiom or mode of expression, esp. one used by a speaker or writer in some other language, also, free use of French idiom. 2. A French characteristic, custom, mode of thought, or the like 1775.

x. His [H. Walpole's] style is deeply tainted with Gallicisms MACAULEY.

Gallicize (gæ'lisəiz), *v.* 1773. [f. L. *Gallicus* + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To become Gallic or French in habits, speech, etc. 1775. 2. *trans.* To render French-like 1773.

Galliform (gæ'liŋəm), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *galliformis*, f. L. *gallus* cock + *forma* form.] *Ornith.* Belonging to the *Galliformes*, an order of birds, including ostriches, gallinaceous birds, rails, cuckoos, and parrots (*etc.*).

Galligaskin (gæ'liŋgəskən), Now chiefly in *pl.* 1577. [app. a corruption of F. *garguesque*, a metathetic var. of *garguesque*, ad. It. *grecchesa* sb., orig. fem. of *greccheso* Greek (this kind of hose being in 16th c. described as *alla grecchesa* = Fr. *à la grecque* in the Greek fashion). Prob. in pop. etym. assoc. w. GALLEY.] 1. A kind of wide hose or breeches worn in the 16th and 17th c., later, a jocosely term for loose breeches in general. Also *attrib.* 2. Leggings, garters (*dial.*) 1859. 3. A variety of the Cowslip (*Primula veris*) 1829.

Gallimatias (s. obs. f. GALIMATIAS).

Gallimaufry (gæ'liməufri), *sb.* 1551. [ad. f. *gallimaufre*, of unkn. origin.] 1. A hash of odds and ends of food; a hodge-podge, a ragout (*rare ex. dial.*) 1591. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* A ridiculous medley 1551. 3. *attrib.* 1630.

x. Latin whole-metres are now minced, and serude in for English Gallimaufries DICKENS. 2. That G. of Prophecies 1668. A compound of Player, Soldier, Stroller, Sailor, and Tinker! An odd g. 1681.

Gallinacean (gæ'lini:ʃən) 1842. [f. as next + -AN.]

A. adj. = next.

B. sb. A bird of the order *Gallinacæ* or *Gallinæ*.

Gallinaceous (gæ'lini:ʃəs), *a.* 1783. [f. L. *gallinaceus* (f. *gallina*) + -OUS.] 1. Of or belonging to the order *Gallinæ*, which comprises the ordinary domestic fowls, pheasants, partridges, etc. 2. *loc.* 'Cocky' 1879; consisting of fowls 1885. So *Galline a.* (*rare*).

Gallinaginous (gæ'lini:ʃinəs), *a.* 1876. [f. mod. L. *gallinaginum*, *gallinago* woodcock (f. *gallina* hen) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a woodcock.

Gallinaginous crest, transl. of L. *cabut gallinaginus*, lit. 'woodcock's head'; the prominent fold of the lining membrane in the prostatic portion of the urethra.

Gallinazo (gæ'lini:ʒo), 1760. [corruptly a Sp. *gallinaza* a vulture, f. *gallina* hen + augm. suffix -aza.] An American vulture (*Cathartes aura* or *Catharista atrata*).

Galling (gæ'liŋ), *phl. a.* 1583. [f. GALL *v.* 1 + -ING.] Chafing, irritating, harassing (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Between two g fires MCCARTHY *fig.* G. mortifications 1820. Hence *Galling-ly adv.*, -ness.

Gallinipper. U.S. 1818. [?] A large osqu. o

Gallinule (gæ'linul), 1776. [ad. mod. L. *gallinula*, the name of the genus, dim. of L. *gallina* hen.] Book-name for a genus of birds, typified by the moor-hen (*Gallinula chloropus*). Also used of allied genera.

Galliot (gæ'liot), Also †*galliot*. See also GALLIVAT. ME. [a. F. *galliot*, OF. *galliot*, dim. of Com. Rom. *galea* GALLEY sb.] 1. A small galley or boat, propelled by sails and oars, used for swift navigation; in Eng. applied specially to Mediterranean vessels. 2. [Du. *galjoet*.] A Dutch cargo-boat or fishing-vessel 1794. 3. Used of ancient Roman vessels (f. Ods.) 1718.

Gallipot (gæ'lipet), 1465. [Cf. GALLEY-TILE, etc. The first part is perh. identical with GALLEY sb. Thus etymologically = pottery brought in galleys, i.e. from the Mediterranean. The Du. synonym *galipot* is a century later, and by some *glei* is taken as a var. of *galei* GALLEY sb.] 1. A small earthen glazed pot, esp. one used by apothecaries for ointments, etc. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Hence *joa*. An apothecary 1785.

Gallium (gæ'liəm), 1875. [mod. L.; said to be f. L. *gallus* cock, a tr. of *Leag*] *Min.* A soft, tough, bluish-white metal, easily melted, discovered by M. *Leag* de Boisbaudran in a zinc-blende from the Pyrenees.

Gallivant (gæ'livæ nt), *v.* 1823. [? a jocosely perversion of GALLANT *v.*] *intr.* To gad about, esp. with persons of the other sex. Also = FLIRT.

†**Gallivat**. 1613. [ad. Pg. *galeata*; cf. GALLIOT.] A large boat used in Eastern seas, having oars and a triangular sail -1862.

Galliwasp (gæ'liwəsp), 1725 [?] A small W. Indian lizard (*Colestus occidentalis*).

Gallize (gæ'laiz), *v.* Also *gallisize*. 1888. [From Dr. L. *Gall* of Treves, who invented the process.] *trans.* To treat (unfermented grape-juice) with water and sugar, so as to increase the quantity of wine produced.

Gall-nut (gæ'linət), 1572. [f. GALL sb. 3.] = GALL sb. 1.

Gallo- (gæ'lo), comb. f. L. *Gallus*, a Gaul. *x.* In cl. Latin only in *Gallo-græci*, Gauls who went east and settled in Asia Minor; also *Gallio-græci*, Galatia. 2. Used with the sense 'Gallic' (i.e. French), as in *Gallo-Celtic a.*, belonging to the Celts of France; also in *Galloman* [ad. F. *Gallomane*] = *Gallomaniac*; *Gallomani* [Gr. *μανία*], unreasoning attachment to France or to what is French; whence *Gallomaniac*; *Gallophil* [Gr. *φίλος*], a friend of France and of what is French; *Gallophilism*; *Gallophobia* [Gr. *φόβος*], one affected with Gallophobia; *Gallophobia* [Gr. *φόβος*], morbid dread of the French, or of what is French.

Galloglass (gæ'lɒŋlɒs). Also †*gallo-*. Now *Hist.* 1515. [a. Ir. and Gael. *galldáich*, f. *gall* foreigner, stranger + *daíoch* youth, servant, warrior.] 1. One of a particular class of soldiers or retainers formerly maintained by Irish chiefs. 2. In the Highlands: = HENCHMAN 2. 1793.

Gallon (gæ'lən). [ME. *galun*, *galon*, a. ONF., app. cogn. w. F. *gale* bowl. Uti. origin unkn.] An English cubic measure of capacity. The imperial gallon contains 277 cubic inches; the wine-gallon of 231 inches is the standard in U.S. B. As a dry measure for corn, bread, etc. 1684.

Me were leuere siepe, Than the beste galon wyn in Chepe CHAUCER.

Galloon (gæ'lɒn). 1604. [ad. F. *galon*, f. *galonner*. Of unkn. origin.] A kind of narrow, close-woven ribbon or braid, of gold, silver, or silk thread, used for trimming articles of apparel; a trimming of this.

A Negro Boy, with a broad brim'd white Hat, edged with Silver G. 1682. Hence *Galloon'ed a.*

Gallop (gæ'lɒp), sb. 1523. [a. OF. *galop* (app. f. *galoper* to GALLOP). See also WALLOP sb. and GALOP.] 1. The most rapid movement of a horse, etc., in which in each stride the animal is entirely off the ground, with the legs flexed under the body. Hence, a ride at this pace. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* 1651.

x. Horace is always on the amble, Juvenal on the g. DRYDEN. Phr. *False g.* orig. a canter; now only *fig.* Full g.; the extreme pace of a horse; also used *trb.* also *fig.*

Gallop (gæ'lɒp), *v.* 1523. [a. F. *galoper* Replacing *wallope*, WALLOP.] 1. *intr.* Of a horse, etc.: To go at a gallop (see GALLOP sb. 1) 1533. 2. *intr.* Of a horseman: To ride at full speed 1523. 3. *trans.* To make (a horse, etc.) go at full speed 1533. 4. To traverse (a space) rapidly by means of horses *Trst A* II. 1. 7. 5. *transf.* and *fig.* (from senses 1 & 2) 1583. 6. To dance a GALOP -1826 7. *trans.* To convey rapidly by means of galloping horses 1882.

2. Up the hill Gallopt the gallant three hundred TRIVISON 3. Never g. Pegasus to death POPE. 5. They g. fast that deils and lasses drive RAMSAY. Phr. *To g. away* to talk fast. *To g. over or through* to hurry over, read cursorily. 7. We galloped the left gun at it 1882.

Gallopade (gæ'lɒpədi), sb. Also *galopade*. 1753. [a. F. *galopade*, f. *galoper*; cf. GALOP.] 1. A lively dance, of Hungarian origin. 1831. 2. *Manège*. A sidelong or curveting kind of gallop. Hence *Gallopade v. rare*, to dance a g.

Galopper (gæ'lɒpə), 1576 [f. GALLOP *v.* + -ER.] 1. One who, or that which, gallops, esp. a galloping horse. 2. *Mil.* An aide de camp, or orderly officer 1871. 3. *fig.* One who proceeds at great speed. Also, a gadabout 1671. 4. A light field-gun, formerly attached to regiments; also *attrib.* in *g. carriage*, -gun 1746.

Galloping (gæ'lɒpɪŋ), *phl. a.* 1641. [f. GALLOP *v.* + -ING.] That gallops, in sense of the *vb.*

Phrases. *Galloping consumption*: a consumptive disease that makes rapid progress. *G. man*: a temporal religious pensioner, without any vows. *G. carriage* (*Mil.*) = 'galloper carriage'; see GALLOPER 4.

Gallo-tannate (gæ'lɒtænət), 1864. [f. next + -ATE.] *Chem.* A compound of gallo tannic acid with a base.

Gallo-tannic (gæ'lɒtænɪk), *a.* 1858. [f. *gallo*, taken as comb. f. L. *galla* GALL sb. 3 + TANNIC.] *Chem.* In *gallo-tannic acid*, tannic acid prepared from nut-galls.

Gallow, obs. f. GALLY *v.*, to frighten.

Galloway (gæ'ləweɪ), 1597. [A district in the SW. of Scotland.] 1. One of a small but strong breed of horses peculiar to Galloway. Also *g.-mare*, -*rag*. Also *attrib.* 2. One of a breed of cattle peculiar to Galloway 1805.

Gallows (gæ'ləʊz), [OE. *galga*, *gealga* - OTeut. **galgon-*.] 1. An apparatus for execution by hanging, usually two uprights and a cross-piece, from which the criminal is suspended by the neck. (Orig. both sing. and pl. were used for 'a gallows'; later, the pl. *gal lows* became the prevailing form, and is now used as a sing., with pl. *gallowses*.) OE. 2. The punishment itself 1483. 3. One deserving of the gallows 1588. 4. Anything consisting of two or more supports and a cross-piece, e.g. in *Printing*, 'a frame used for supporting the tympan of the old wooden presses when turned up' (Jacobi) -1833. 5. 'Suspenders for trousers'; braces. Now *dial.* 1730.

x. Let them make a galowe of fifty cubites he COVERDALE *Esther* v. 14. Who doth he [Time] gallop withal? With a theefe to the gallowses SHAKES.

Make bonfires of the gallowses 1673. 2. Phr. *To have the gallows in one's face*: to have the look of one predestined to be hung. His complexion is perfect Gallowses SHAKES. 3. 'Now, young g.' DICKENS.

Comb. *g.-bits*, a strong frame of oak about eight inches square, made in the form of a gallows, and fixed at the fore and main hatchway, to support spare top masts, yards, etc.; also called *galloes*; *top-mast* = *G.-mast*; *-foot*, the space immediately in front of the gallows; *-ripe a.*, ready to be hanged. *-top* = *gallows-bits*.

Gallows (gæ'ləʊz, gæ'les), *a. ME.* [f. the sb. used *attrib.*] 1. Fit for the gallows; villainous, wicked. Now only *dial.*: Impish wild. 2. *dial.* and *slang*. As an intensive. Very great, 'fine', etc. 1789.

x. *Gallows air* = *hangdog air*: see HANGDOG 4.

Gallows-bird (gæ'ləʊzbɜ:d), 1785. [f. GALLOWS sb. + BIRD.] One who deserves to be hanged.

Gallows-tree. [OE. *galg-tréow*.] 1. = **Gallows** *sb.* 1. OE. †2. An iron support for a pot over a kitchen fire 1590.

Gall-stone (gɔːlˈstɒn). 1758. [f. **GALL** *sb* 1 + **STONE**] A morbid calculeous formation in the gall-bladder.

Gally, *adl* or *sb.* used attrib. 1567. [? attrib. use of **GALLEY** *sb.*] In *g. breeches, hose, slops*, app. = **GALLIGASKINS**. -1622.

Gally (gɔːli), *a*? 2 *Obs.* 1530. [f. **GALL** *sb* 1 + *y*.] Gall-like, bitter. Chiefly *fig.*

Gally (gɔːli), *a*? 3 *Now dial.* ME. [f. **GALL** *sb* 2 + *y*.] 1. Having galls or sores. ME. only. 2. Full of bare or wet places 1602.

Gally (gɔːli), *v.* Also †**gallow**. 1605 [OE. *a-gallian* to alarm.] *trans.* To frighten, daze, scare. Now only *dial.* and in the whale fishery. *Comb.* *g-* (also *galli-*) *crow*, a scare-crow.

Galoch(e), *obs.* f. **GALOSH**.

Galoot (gælūt), *slang* 1812. 1. *Naut.* 'A soubriquet for the young or "green" marine' (Smyth). 2. *U.S.* An awkward or uncouth fellow: often used playfully 1866.

Galop (gælɒp). 1837. [a. F. *galop*; see **GALLOP** *sb.*] A lively dance in 2 time.

Galopin. Also *gall-*. 1567. [a. F., f. *galoper*.] A turnspit; an errand-boy; a page -1824.

Galore (gældɔːr). 1675. [ad Ir. *go leór*, f. *go* to + *leór* sufficiency, sufficient.]

A. adv. In plenty.

B. sb. Abundance.

Galosh, golosh (gælɒʃ, gøʊʃ), *sb.* Also †**galoch**. ME. [a. F. *galoch*: -pop. L. **galopia*, f. **galopus*, a. Gr. *καλόπους* shoemaker's last, f. *καλόν* wood (only pl. logs) + *πούς* foot (Hatz-Darm.).] 1. *a.* In early use: A patten or clog. *b.* In later use: An over-shoe worn in wet or dirty weather. 2. A piece of leather running round the lower part of a boot or shoe above the sole 1853.

1. *a.* Ne were worthy to unbokel his galoches *CHAUCER*. Hence *Galo'sh*, *golosh* *v.* to furnish with a *g*.

Galp, *v.* ME. [Cogn. w. **YELP**; or ? an onomatopoeic var. of **GAPE**] 1. *intr.* To gape, yawn -1532. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *trans.* To vomit forth -1558. 3. Of an animal: To yelp. **CANTON**.

Galt (*Geol.*): see **GAULT**.

Galumph (gælʊmf), *v.* 1872. [Coined by 'L. Carroll' (perh. a fusion of *gallop* and *triumph*). Cf. **CHORTLE** *v.*] *intr.* To march exultingly with irregular bounding movements. Hence *Galumphing* *ppl.* *a.* (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Galvanic (gælvənik), *a.* 1797. [f. **GALVANISM** + *-ic*. Cf. F. *galvanique*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by galvanism. Also *fig.* with allusion to the effects produced by galvanism.

fig. A sort of *g. grin* **HAWTHORNE**. *Phr.* *G. battery*, an apparatus for the production of galvanic electricity. *G. belt*, a belt containing a galvanic apparatus to be worn round the body. *G. electricity* = **GALVANISM**. *G. pile*, a pile consisting of thirty pieces of silver, and as many of zinc, with pieces of cloth that were dipped in a saturated solution of common salt. Hence *Galvanical*, *a.* -ly, *adv.*

Galvanism (gælvənizəm). 1797 [a. F. *galvanisme*, after L. *Galvani* who first described it, see -ISM.] Electricity developed by chemical action. Also, the use of this therapeutically. Hence *Galvanist*, one versed in *g.* *Galvanist's* *ical*, *a.* of, pertaining to, or versed in *g.*

Galvanization (gælvənaɪzəʃən). 1860. [f. **GALVANIZE** *v.* + *-ATION*.] 1. The process of applying galvanism to. 2. The being galvanized. Also *fig.* 1875.

Galvanize (gælvənaɪz), *v.* Also -ize. 1802. [ad. F. *galvaniser*; see **GALVANISM** and -ize.] 1. *trans.* To apply galvanism to; to stimulate by means of a galvanic current. Also *fig.* 2. To cover with a coating of metal by means of galvanic electricity. Commonly but incorrectly applied to the coating of iron with zinc, 1839.

1. *fig.* Her approach always galvanized him to new and spasmodic life C. BROWNE.

Phr. *Galvanized iron*, trade name of iron coated with zinc. Hence *Galv*

Galvano- (gælvəno), *comb.* f. **GALVANIC** or **GALVANISM**.

galvano-caustic *a.*, relating to the use of galvanic heat as a caustic; -**cauterization**, cauterization by means of the galvanic caustic; -**cautery**, a cautery heated by galvanism, -**magnetic** *a.*, pertaining to galvanism; -**magnetism**, magnetism produced by galvanic electricity; -**puncture**, the introduction into the tissues of fine needles, connected with the poles of a galvanic battery; -**therapeutics**, the use of galvanism for the treatment of disease, -**thermometer**, 'an instrument for measuring the heating effect of a galvanic current' (Cassell).

Galvanograph (gælvənoɡrəf). [f. **GALVANO-** + *-GRAPH*.] 'A plate formed by the galvanographic process; an impression taken from such a plate' (Ogilvie). Hence *Galvano-graphic* *a.* pertaining to galvanography.

Galvanography (gælvənoɡrəfi). 1854. [f. as prec. + Gr. *-γραφία*.] *a.* 'A method of producing plates for copperplate engraving by the galvanoplastic process without etching' (Ogilvie). *b.* A process by means of which plastic objects may be exactly copied in copper, and bronzed or gilt 1854.

Galvanology (gælvənolədʒi). 1848. [f. **GALVANO-** + *-LOGY*.] A treatise on galvanism, or a description of its phenomena. So *Galvano-logist*, one who describes the phenomena of galvanism.

Galvanometer (gælvənoʊmɪtə). 1802. [f. as prec. + *METER*.] An apparatus for determining the direction and intensity of a galvanic current. Hence *Galvanometric*, *-al* *a.* pertaining to the *g.*, or to galvanometry. *Galvanometry*, the measurement of galvanic currents.

Galvanoplasty (gælvənoʊplæsti). 1870. [f. as prec. + Gr. *-πλαστός* moulded + *-y*.] The process of coating any substance with metal by galvanism. Hence *Galvanoplastic* *a.* of or pertaining to *g.*

Galvanoscope (gælvənoʊskəʊp). 1832. [f. **GALVANO-** + Gr. *-σκόπος* looker.] An instrument for ascertaining the presence of galvanic electricity. Hence *Galvanoscopic* *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a *g.* *Galvanoscopy*, the employment of galvanism in physiological experiment. Also, the use of the *g.* **Galvanotropism**. 1885. [f. **GALVANO-** + Gr. *-τροπός* + *-ISM*.] *Bot.* The phenomenon of curvature produced in growing plant-organs by the passage of electric currents through them.

Galwegian (gælwɛdʒiən). 1774. [f. *Gal-loway*; cf. *Norwegian*, *Norwegian*.]

A. adj. Belonging to Galloway.

B. sb. An inhabitant or native of Galloway.

Gam (gæm), *sb.* 1850. [? dial. var. of **GAMB** *sb.*] A herd or school of whales; also, a social meeting of whalers at sea.

Gam (gæm), *v.* 1851. [Cf. prec.] 1. *intr.* Of whales: To gather together and form a school 1839. 2. *trans.* Of whalers: To meet and gossip with (another ship). Also *intr.*

Gama grass (gæməˈgrɑːs). Also *gamma*. 1858. [? Altered f. **GRAMA**.] A tall and strong fodder grass, the *Tripsacum dactyloides* of Linnaeus, native of the south-eastern coasts of N. America.

Gamash (gæməʃ), *arch.* and *dial.*; chiefly in *pl.* 1596. [a. F. *gamache*; identified with Sp. *guadamac* a kind of leather, perh. a. Arab *ghadamas*, f. the name of Ghadāmas in Tripoli, where a special kind of leather was made.] A kind of leggings or garters, worn to protect the legs from mud and wet.

Gamba (gæmbə). [L.; see **JAMB**.] *anat.* The elongated metacarpus or metatarsus of the Ruminants or Solipeds. **BRANDE**.

Gamba 2 (gæmbə). 1598. [Short for **VIOL DA GAMBA**.] 1. = **VIOL DA GAMBA**. Also *gamba viol*. 2. An organ-stop, resembling a violoncello in tone 1869.

Gambade (gæmbəˈd). 1821. [A readoption (by Scott) of F. *gambade*: see **GAMBOL**.] A leap or bound of a horse; also *fig.* a prank, frolic.

Gambado (gæmbəˈdɔ). Chiefly in *pl.* -oes, -os. 1656. [f. It. *gamba* leg + *-ADO*.] A kind of large boot or gaiter attached to the saddle, or p the rider's legs and feet

His thin legs tenanted a pair of gambadoes, fastened at the side with rusty clasps Scott.

Gambado 2 (gæmbəˈdɔ). Chiefly in *pl.* -os, -oes. Also more correctly **gambadas** 1820. [a. Sp. *gambada* = F. *gambade*; see **GAMBOL**.] 1. = **GAMBADE**. 2. A fantastic movement; a caper 1859. 3. *fig.* Any sudden or fantastic action 1857. Hence *Gambado*, *intr.* to prance, caper.

Gambeson (gæmbɪsən). *Now Hist* MJ [a. OF *gambison, gambison, gambison*, etc. prob. f. (ult.) O. Fr. *wambé* belly (see **WOMB**).] A military tunic of leather or thick cloth, sometimes padded; worn esp. in the 14th c., under the habergeon, but sometimes without other body-armour.

Gambet (gæmbɪt). 1776. Anglicized f. next.

Gambetta (gæmbɪˈtə). 1678 [mod. L. 1. It. f. *gamba* leg.] *Ornith.* The name of a bird somewhat resembling the Redshank. Now used for the Ruff.

Gambier (gæmbiə). Also *gambeer*, *gambir*. 1830. [Malay *gambir*, the plant.] An astringent extract prepared from an Eastern plant (*Uncaria Gambir*), and largely used for tanning and dyeing.

Gambist (gæmbɪst). 1823 [f. **GAMBA** 2 + *-IST*.] *Mus.* A performer on the viola da gamba

Gambit (gæmbɪt). 1656. [Ult. ad. It. *gambetto* (= OF *gambet, gambet*) tripping up the heels (in wrestling), f. *gamba* leg.] *Chess* A method of opening the game, in which a pawn or piece is sacrificed for position. Also *fig.*

fig. The widow's *g.* was played, and she had not won the game 1660.

Gamble (gæmbəl), *sb.* Chiefly *collog* 1823. [f. **GAMBLE** *v.*] 1. An act of gambling 1879. 2. Any course involving risk and uncertainty.

Gamble (gæmbəl), *v.* 1775. [Prob. a dual survival of an altered form of ME. *gamen* or OE. *gamenan* to sport, play.] 1. *intr.* To play games of chance for money, to stake money on some chance. Also *fig.* *b.* To spend one's time idly 1884. 2. *trans.* To stake 1883, with *away*: To lose by gambling 1808.

1. *fig.* Gambling against the world for life or death *CHATELAIN*. 2. Bankrupts and -ets, who have gambled or slept away their estate, 1821. Hence *Gambler*, a fraudulent gambler, a shaver; one who habitually plays for money.

Gamboge (gæmbəʊdʒ, -iˈdʒ), 1712. [ad. mod. L. *gambogium* (now in pharmacy *gambogia*), f. *Cambodia*, in Annam, whence obtained.] 1. A gum-resin obtained from trees of the genus *Goriscia*, natives of Cambodia, Siam etc. It is largely used as a pigment, giving a bright yellow colour, and also as a drastic purgative. 2. *attrib.* as *g.-yellow*, etc. 1877. Hence *Gambogian* *a.* *g.-coloured*.

Gambogic (gæmbəʊdʒɪk), *a.* Also *gambodic*, *gambogic*. 1830. [f. **GAMBOGE** + *-ic*.] Only in *gambogic acid*, a resin which is the chief constituent of gamboge.

Gambol (gæmbəl), *sb.* 1503. [orig. *gambad*, -*bau*le, -*ba*le, a F. *gambade* leap or spring, ad. It. *gambata*, f. *gamba* leg. Subseq. the *d* was dropped in *gambald*; cf. *curial*.] 1. The bound or curvet of a horse (*rare*) -1533. 2. A leap or spring in dancing or sport -1534; a caper, frisk. Now chiefly *pl.*, of the sportive movements of children or animals 1513. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* in *pl.* Frolicsome movements or proceedings. Rarely *v.*, a frolic. 1556. 4. A plaything -1630. 5. *attrib.* Playful -1664.

2. *b.* These crisped snake golden lock, which makes such wanton gambols with the wind SHAKESPEARE

Gambol (gæmbəl), *v.* Infl. *gambolled* (-böld), *gambolling* (in U.S. often with single *l*) 1507. [ad. F. *gambader*; cf. prec.] 1. *intr.* Of a horse: To bound or curvet (*rare*) -1533. 2. To leap or spring, in dancing or sport -1534. Now chiefly of animals or children 1508. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1508.

2. *fig.* A nation, gambolling in an ocean of superfluity BURKE

Gambrel. *Now dial.* See also **CAMBREL**. 1547 perh. *a.* Of (No **gambrel* (

α (man) α (poss), an (loud) ε (f chaf) α (ετα α (l eye) α (Fr can de vie) (sā) 1 (Psyche), q (what) p (gen)

sense 1). 1547. 1. = CAMBREL 1. 2. = CAMBREL 2. 1601. 3. U.S. Short for *gambrel roof* 1859. *Comb* g. roof, a curved or hipped roof, so called from its resemblance to the shape of a horse's hind leg; hence *g.-roofed* adj.

Gambroon (gæmbrʊn). 1831. [? after *Gambroon*, a town on the Persian Gulf.] 'A kind of twilled cloth for linings' (Simmonds).

Game (gæm), *sb.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *gamen*, *gaman* str. neut., identified by some with Goth. *gaman* neut., f. *ga-* prefix, together, 'com-' (see *Y-* prefix) + root of *MAN*.] 1. Amusement, fun, sport *Obs. exc. dial.* 2. Jest, as opp. to *earnest*. Also (with *a*), a jest -1625. 3. An amusement, diversion. 4. Also *collect.*, play, ME. 5. *fb. spec.* Amorous play. *Tr. & Cr.* IV v. 63. *c. colloq.* A 'lark' 1838. 6. A diversion of the nature of a contest, played according to rules, and decided by superior skill, strength, or good fortune ME. *b. Gr. and Rom. Antig.* Usu. *pl.* (= *L. ludi*) 7. Athletic, dramatic, and musical contests; gladiatorial and other shows ME. *c. The game:* the proper method of play 1889. 8. *fig.* A proceeding, scheme, intrigue, undertaking, followed up like a game ME. *b.* A person's policy; also, the course best suited to one's interests 1698. *c. pl.* Tricks, dodges 1660. 6. A definite portion of play in any GAME (sense 4); 'a match at play' (J.) ME. *b.* Position or advantage in play 1677. *c.* The course or event of a game. Also *fig.* 1827. 7. The winning position, the victory, the mastery; also, the prize -1621. 8. *a.* A 'set' of players 1741. *b. pl.* In trade use: Apparatus for games 1895. *c.* The number of points required for winning. *d.* The state of the game (*mod.*). 79. Sport derived from the chase -1719. 10. The quarry ME. *b. transf.* and *fig.* An object of pursuit; an object in view 1573. 11. *collect.* Wild animals or birds such as are pursued, caught or killed in the chase ME. *b.* The flesh of such animals used for food 1848. 12. A flock or herd of animals kept for pleasure. *Obs. exc. in a g. of swans* 1482. 13. The characteristics of a game-fowl; spirit for fighting, pluck, endurance. Also predicatively of a person possessing these qualities. 1747. 14. Short for *game-fowl* 1857.

1. *L. L. v. i. 360*. 2. *Mids. N. i. 240*. *Phr. To make (fa) g. of* to make fun of, turn into ridicule. 3. A wide piece of sumeres gamenes WYCLIF. *c.* 'Oh, here's a g.', whispered the rest of us HUGHES. 4. A g. in which there was an agreeable mingling of skill and chance GEO. ELIOT. *Phr. Round, square g.* (see *ROUND, SQUARE*) *c.* He is not playing the g. 1889. 5. *Alva*, resolved to play his wily 1650. No man ever knew better how to play a waiting g. WOLSELEY. *b.* In the present state of things, it [a battle] is more Buonaparte's g. than mine SIR J. MOORE. *Phr. The game is lost*. 6. A Rubber is two games won out of three 1862. *Phr. The game is up* = is lost. 10. *To force the g.* (see *FORCE* v.). *G. and g.* one g. to each side. (*To play*) a good, a poor, etc. *g.* to be a good, a poor, etc. player. *c.* France held the g. in her hands HALLAM. 9. *3 Hen. VI. iv. v. 11*. 10. Hearke, the G. is row'd. The G. is v. *Cymb.* III iii, 98, 107. *b.* *Phr. Fair g.* a legitimate object of pursuit, attack, etc.; also forbidden *g.* 1 fly at higher g. MARRIAT 11. Sanguinary laws were enacted to preserve the g. GOLDSM. *b.* G every day THACKRAY. 13. *Phr. Cock of the g.* = see *Cock sb.* The fifth died all g. and bottom BYRON

Comb. 1. General: as *g.-bird*, *g.-p.*, etc.; *g.-preserver*, *stealer*, etc.

2. Special: *g.-act*, an Act of Parliament regulating the killing of g.; *g.-bag*, a bag for holding the g. killed by a sportsman; *gameball* (Tennis), the position in which one side requires a single point to win; *g. bantam*, a bantam of a fighting breed; *cast (dove)*, a ball played so as to make sure of the g.; *certificate* = *game licence*, a hole, the last hole on a cribbage-board; *licence*, a licence to kill or deal in g.; *tenant*, one who rents the shooting or fishing on an estate; *trespass*, trespassing in pursuit of g.

Game (gæm), *a.* 1727. [f. the *sb.* (sense 13)] Having the spirit of a game-cock; full of pluck, showing fight; spirited. *b.* Having the spirit or will for or to do (something) 1856. She [the mare] was evidently g. to the backbone MAYNE REID. *Phr. To die g.* to meet death resolutely; *fig.* to maintain one's pluck to the last. The ruffian lay perfectly still and silent. 'He's gaun to die g., only how', said Diamond Scott.

Game (gæm), *a.* 1787. [?] Of a leg or arm: Lame. Also *transf.*

Game (gæm) *v.* [OL. *gamēnīan* ME.

gam(m)en, f. *gamen* GAME *sb.* 1. *intr.* To play, sport, jest; to amuse oneself; *occas.* to indulge in amorous play. Now *dial.* 2. *trans.* To amuse, please. ME. only. 3. *intr.* To play at games of chance for a prize, stake, or wager; to gamble 1510. *b.* With *away*, etc.: To get rid of (money, etc.) by gambling 1634.

3. 'Tis a great pity he games so deep SHERIDAN.

Game-cock. 1677. [f. GAME *sb.* + COCK *sb.* 1] A cock of the breed used in cock-fighting.

Game-fowl. 1784. [f. GAME *sb.* + FOWL *sb.* 1] *a.* A fowl of some species regarded as game. *b.* A domestic fowl of the species used in cock-fighting 1867.

Gameful, *a.* ME. [f. GAME *sb.* + -FUL.] 1. Joyful, playful, sportive, jesting -1725. 2. Fond of field sports 1704. 3. Abounding in game -1704. Hence *Gamefully adv.*

Gamekeeper. 1670. [f. GAME *sb.* + KEEPER.] A servant employed to take care of game, prevent poaching, etc.

Game-law. 1714. [f. GAME + LAW.] Usu. *pl.* Laws enacted for the preservation of game.

Gameless (gæmləs), *a.* 1848. [see -LESS.] Destitute of game

Gamely (gæmli), *adv.* 1861. [f. GAME *a.* 1 + -LY 2.] With spirit, pluckily.

Gameness (gæmnes). 1810. [f. GAME *a.* 1 + -NESS.] Game quality; endurance, pluck.

Gamesome (gæmsəm), *a.* ME. [f. GAME *sb.* + -SOME.] Full of play; frolicsome, sportive. The Shepherd piping to his Flocks and c. Kids THOMSON. Hence *Gamesomely adv.* -ness.

Gamester (gæmstər). 1553. [f. GAME *sb.* + -STER.] 1. A player at any game; also, an athlete -1775. *b. dial.* (Berks.) A player at backsword or wrestling 1857. 2. A gambler. Also *fig.* 1553. 3. A merry, frolicsome person -1613. 4. One addicted to amorous sport, a lewd person -1668. 5. The keeper of a 'game' of swans. *Hist.* 1880.

3. The G... Off risks his fortune on one desperate throw GOLDSM. 3. *Hen. VIII. i. iv. 45*. 4. *All's Well*, v. ii. 188. Hence *Gamestress*, a female g.

Gamete (gæmɪt). 1886. [ad. mod. L. *gameta*, ad. Gr. *γαμετή* a wife, *γαμετή* a husband, f. *γαμειν*, f. *γάμος*.] *Biol.* A sexual protoplasmic body which on conjugation with another gives rise to a body called zygote. Also in comb. f. *gamete*, as *gametophyte*, the sexual form of a thallophyte, as dist. from the sporophyte, or asexual form.

Hence *Gametel a.* of or pertaining to a g. conjugating, reproductive. *Gametange* [Gr. *ἀγγετον* vessel], the cell or organ in which gametes are produced.

Gamgee (gæmʤi). 1895. The name of S. Gamgee (1828-86) used *attrib.* in *Gamgee tissue*, or *wool*, to designate an absorbent cotton-wool for dressing wounds.

Gamic (gæmɪk), *a.* 1856. [ad. Gr. *γαμικός*, f. *γάμος* marriage.] 1. *Biol.* Having a sexual character; sexual 1864. 2. *Geom.* G. edges, corresponding edges of an autopolar polyhedron. Also as *sb.*

Gamin (gæmɪn). 1840. [a. F. *gamin*] A neglected boy, left to run about the streets; a street Arab

There are the little gamins mocking him THACKRAY.

Gaming (gæmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1501. [f. GAME *v.* + -ING 1.] 1. Gambling. 2. *Gr. and Rom. Antig.* The celebration of games (see GAME *sb.* 4 b) -1606. 3. *attrib.* 1589.

Gamma (gæmə). ME. [Gr. *γάμμα*.] 1. The third letter of the Greek alphabet, Γ, γ. 2. = GAMUT. -1825. 3. A common moth, *Plusia gamma*. In full g. moth. 1869. 4. *Comb.* gamma rays (or γ-rays), specially penetrating rays emitted by radioactive substances.

Gammadion (gæmədɪən). Also *gammation*. 1848. [a. late Gr., f. *γάμμα* = FYL-FOR.]

Gammarid (gæmərid). 1852. [ad. mod. L. *Gammaridæ*, f. L. *gammarus* (*cammarus*), a. Gr. *γάμματος* a sea-crab or lobster; see -ID.] *Zool.* An individual of the family *Gammaridæ* of amphipodous of wh. ch. the typical

genus is *Gammarus*. So *Gammarolite* a fossil crustacean of the genus *Gammarus* or some allied genus.

Gammer (gæmər), *sb.* 1575. [contr. f. *grandmother*.] A rustic title for an old woman, corresponding to GAFFER for a man.

Gammion (gæmən), *sb.* 1486. [a. ONF *gambon* (mod. F. *jambon*) ham, f. *gambe* (mod. F. *jambe*) leg.] 1. The ham or haunch of a swine. Also *transf.* -1613. 2. The bottom piece of a flitch of bacon; also, a smoked or cured ham 1529.

Gammion (gæmən), *sb.* 2 1689. [?] *Naut.* The lashing of the bowsprit. Now usu. GAMMONING.

Gammion (gæmən), *sb.* 3 1730. [app. a survival of ME. *gaman* GAME *sb.* 1] 1. The game of backgammon. Now *rare*. 2. A term of backgammon, denoting a victory in which the winner removes all his men before the loser has removed any; it scores equal to two 'games' 1735.

Gammion (gæmən), *sb.* 4 *slang* or *collog.* 1720. [app. orig. thieves' slang, with allusion to prec. or *sb.* 2] 1. *Thieves' slang*. In phrases *To give g.*: 'to side, shoulder, or stand close to a man or a woman, whilst another picks his or her pocket.' *To keep in g.*: to engage (a person's) attention while a confederate is robbing him. 2. Talk, chatter 1781. 3. Humbug, rubbish, ridiculous nonsense 1805. 4. *quasi-intery* 1825.

Gammion (gæmən), *v.* 1 1694. [f. GAMMON *sb.* 2] 1. *trans.* To beat at backgammon by a gammion. 2. *intr.* To cheat at play in some particular way 1700.

Gammion (gæmən), *v.* 2 [f. GAMMON *sb.* 1] To cure (bacon) by salting and smoking.

Gammion (gæmən), *v.* 3 1711. [f. GAMMON *sb.* 2] To lash (the bowsprit) with ropes to the stem of a ship. Said also of the rope.

Gammion (gæmən), *v.* 4 *slang* or *collog.* 1789. [f. GAMMON *sb.* 4] 1. *intr.* To talk (plausibly). 2. To pretend 1812. 3. *trans.* To stuff with nonsense, to humbug, hoax. *Const. into, out of*, 1812. Hence *Gammioner*, one who gammions; one who gives gammion to an accomplice.

Gammioning (gæmənɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1833 [f. GAMMON *v.* 3 + -ING 1.] The lashing of ropes by which the bowsprit is made fast to the stem or outwater.

Gamo (gæmə), *comb.* f. Gr. *γάμος* marriage.

gammomania (MANIA), a form of insanity characterized by strange and extravagant proposals for marriage; *gammomorphism* [Gr. *μορφή*], that stage of development of organized beings in which the spermatid and germinal elements are formed, matured, and generated, in preparation for another act of fecundation. Chiefly in *advs.* used in Botany describing plants or organs in which certain specified parts are united together, as *gamogastrous* [Gr. *γαστήρ*], having the ovaries united; said of the pistil *gamopetalous* [Gr. *πέταλον*], having the petals united, *gamophyllous* [Gr. *φύλλον*], having the leaves united, *gamosepalous* [Gr. *σέπalon*], having the sepals united.

Gamogenesis (gæmədʒenəsɪs). 1861 [See GAMO- and GENESIS.] *Biol.* Generation by the conjunction of structures from different individuals; sexual reproduction. Hence *Gamogenetic a.* of or pertaining to g., producing or produced by g. *Gamogenetically adv.* in a gamogenetic manner.

Gamp (gæmp). 1864. [after Mrs. Sarah Gamp, a monthly nurse in *Martin Chuzzlewit*, who carried a large cotton umbrella.] 1. A monthly nurse or sick nurse of a disreputable type. 2. An umbrella, esp. one tied up in a loose, bulky fashion 1864. Hence *Gampish a.* (in sense 2).

Gamat (gæmət). 1529. [Contr. of med. I. *gamma ut*; f. GAMMA the name of the symbol Γ (repr. in the Middle Ages a note one tone lower than A) + UT, q. v., first of the six notes forming a hexachord.] 1. The first or lowest note in the mediæval scale of music, answering to the modern G on the lowest line of the bass staff. Now *Hist.* 1530. 2. The 'Great Scale' (ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo). Now *H.* 529. 3. H. The whole of

no es th ar ed by mus cans Occas so
l e majo d a onc s a e o any sp c f d
ca c. 1709. b. The ... range of no es o
a voice or instrument 1639. 4. *transf.* and fig.
The whole scale, range, or compass of a thing
1626.

3 b. The gammouth of every municipal fidler Milt.
4. The painter's g. HOGARTH. The whole g. of
Crime Dickens.

Gamy (gæmi), *a.* Also **gamey** 1844 [f.
GAME sb. + y-]. 1. Abounding in game;
bent upon game 1848. 2. Spirited, plucky;
showing fight to the last 1844. 3. Having the
flavour of game, esp. when it is 'lugh' 1863.
1. Any gamey district 1892. 2. The g. bass 1883

Gan, pa. t. of GIN; obs. inf. of GO.

Ganch, sb. Also **gaunch**, 1625. [related
to next.] 1. The apparatus employed in exe-
cution by ganching; the punishment itself. 2.
A gash made by a wild boar's tusk 1818.

Gancher, *v.* Also **gauncher**, 1614. [ad. F.
*gancher (in pa. pple. *ganché*), ad. It. *gau-
c are, f. *gancio* hook.] 1. *trans.* To impale
upon sharp hooks or stakes as a mode of exe-
cution - 1783. 2. Of a boar: To tear or gash
with the tusk - 1783

1 G. him, impale him, rid the world of such a
monster Dryden.

Gander (gænda), sb. [OE. *gan(d)ra*, the
d being evocative as in *thunder* - Used as the
masculine of GOOSE (OE. *gōs* :- OTeut. **gans*),
but perh. not cogn. with it.] 1. The male
of the goose. 2. fig. A dull or stupid person
1553. b. *slang*. 'A married man; in America
one not living with his wife' (Farmer)

Comb. g.-month, -moon, the month after a wife's
confinement.

Gane, *v.* [OE. *gānian* - OTeut. **ganiþ*
jan] *intr.* To open the mouth wide, to gape
or yawn - 1570

See how he ganeth lo this drunken wight CHAUCER.
Gang (gæŋ), sb. [OE. *gang*, *geng* - OTeut.
**gungō* - related to **gungjan* GANG v. 1 to
GO]

1. *tr.* pl. Steps, goings, journeyings OE
only. 12. The power of going - ME; gait or
carriage - 1626. 13. A journey - ME. 4. A
way, road, or passage. Now *dialect*. OE. b. A
walk or pasture for cattle. *Sc.* and *OE.* *diul*.
1808.

II. 1. A set of articles ME; *esp.* a set of tools
so arranged as to work simultaneously 1806
2. A company of workmen 1627; a company of
slaves or prisoners 1790. 3. Any company of
persons who go about together or act in con-
cert (in mod. use mainly for criminal purposes)
1632

1. A g. of extremely light harrows A. Young. 2.
A g. of coopers 1863. 3. Nutt the pirate, with all
his g. of varlets 1832. This company, both the ladies
and all, are of a g. *Phryns*.

attrib. and *Comb.* as (sense II. 1) *g.-cultivator*,
drill, *plough*, *press*, *saw*, etc.; (senses II. 2, 3)
g. driver, *master*, *robber*, *system*, *work*. Also
g. mill, a saw-mill in which g.-saws are used; *rider*,
one who rides on mine-cars or trams; *road (local)*,
a road between a harbour and the buildings.

Gang, *v.* 1. Now *Sc.* and *dialect*. [Com. Teut.
OE. *gangan*, *gangan* - OTeut. **gangan*. See
GO.] *intr.* To walk, go. Also quasi-*trans.*
1. *tr.* To go, to go. 2. *tr.* To go. 3. *tr.* To go. 4. *tr.* To go.

Gang (gæŋ), *v.* 2. 1856. [f. GANG sb. II. 2.]
1. *trans.* To arrange in a gang. 2. *intr.* With
in to come in a gang 1891. 3. U.S. To go in
company with 1928.

Gang-board, 1748. [f. GANG sb.] Chiefly
Naut. 1. A narrow platform on deep-waisted
ships, leading from the quarter-deck to the
forecastle. 2. A plank, usu. with cleats or
steps nailed on it, for walking upon. *esp.* into
or out of a boat 1777.

Gang-cask, 1779 [f. GANG sb. + CASK.]
Naut. A water-cask used on board ships for
bringing water on board in boats.

Gang-days. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* OE [f. GANG
sb. + DAY; so called from the processions held
on these days] The three days preceding
Ascension-day or Holy Thursday; also called
Rogation-days.

Gange (gændʒ), *v.* 1861. [?] 1. *trans.*
To protect (a fish-hook, etc.) with fine wire.
Now *dialect* or *arch.* 2. To fasten (a fish-hook)
to the *GANGING* (*Cent. Dict.*)

comb. a (pass) an (low) o cut) f F chel) o (ever) o (eye) o (k) cau de vie) u) lsy he q u art) (got)

Ganger kæŋə b ME [f. GANG v. 1 +
ER] 1. One who averages 00 2. A
a. gong ho e 8 8

Ganger (gæŋə), sb. 2. 1849 [f. GANG sb.
or v. 2 + ER.] An overseer in charge of a
gang of workmen.

Ganger (gæŋə), sb. 3. 1860. [?] Short f.
FORGANGER.] *Naut.* Two or more lengths
of chain cable shackled to the sheet anchor.

Gangetic (gændʒetɪk), *a.* 1677. [ad. L.
Gangeticus, f. *Ganges*, a Gr.] Belonging to
the river Ganges. 1. Also sb. pl. Those who live
on the banks of the Ganges.

Gang-flower, 1597. [f. GANG sb. +
FLOWER.] The milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*),
so called because it blossoms in the Gang or
Rogation week.

Ganging (gændʒɪŋ), *vb.* sb. 1883. [f.
GANG v. + -ING.] 1. 'The act of fastening
a fish-hook to the line'. 2. 'A section or part
of a fishing-line to the free end of which a
hook is ganged' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Gangliac (gæŋɡlɪəl), *a.* 1848. [f. GAN-
GLION + -AC.] Relating to a ganglion. So
Gangliac a., Gangliar a. pertaining to, or re-
sembling a ganglion.

Gangliated (gæŋɡlɪətɪd), *pp.* *a.* 1804
[f. GANGLION + -ATE + -ED.] Furnished
with ganglia

Gangliform (gæŋɡlɪfɔrm), *a.* Also gan-
glioform 1681. [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Hav-
ing the form of a ganglion.

Ganglion (gæŋɡlɪən, -ən), *pl.* ganglia;
also -as, -ons. 1681. [a. Gr. γάγγλιον a tu-
mour under the skin, on or near tendons or
sinews, used by Galen to denote the complex
nerve-centres.] 1. *Path.* A tumour or swelling
of the sheath of a tendon. 'Also ... an en-
larged bursa mucosa' (*Syl. Soc. Lev.*). 2. *Phys.*
An enlargement or knot on a nerve, forming a
centre from which nerve-fibres radiate 1732.
b. A collection of grey matter (neurine) in the
central nervous system, forming a nerve nu-
cleus 1855. c. *fig.* A centre of force, activity,
or interest 1828. 3. *Phys.* A lymphatic gland
1831. 4. 'Applied to the class of organs to
which the spleen, the thymus gland, the thy-
roid body, and the adrenals belong' (*Syl. Soc.*
Lex) 1885. 5. *Bot.* A swelling on the myce-
lium of certain fungi 1866

2. c. A little g. or nervous centre, in the great vital
system of immensity CAMBR.

Comb. g.-cell, -corpuscle, -globule, a nerve-cell
in the grey matter of the central nervous system.
Hence *Ganglionary* a. furnished with ganglia.
Ganglionate *pp.* a. = *Gangliated* *Ganglio-*
*n*ic a. relating to, composed of, or furnished with
ganglia.

Gang-plank, U.S. 1861. [f. GANG sb. +
PLANK.] A landing-plank; a gang-board.

Gangrel (gæŋɡrɛl), *dialect* and *arch.* 1530.
[app. f. GANG sb. or v. 1; cf. *haverel*, *wastrel*,
etc.] 1. A vagabond, a wandering beggar
b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Vagabond, vagrant 1538 2.
A lanky, loose-jointed person 1585. Also
attrib. as *adj.* 1650.

Gangrenate, *v.* 1582 [f. GANGRENE sb.
+ -ATE.] To make, or become, gangrenous
- 1758.

Gangrene (gæŋɡrɪn), sb. 1543. [ad. L.
gangrena (-*grene*), a. Gr. γάγγραινα an eating
sore.] 1. A necrosis of part of the body, ex-
tending over some considerable area in a visi-
ble mass. Occas., the first stage of mortifica-
tion. 2. *fig.* 1602.

2. To the community corruption is a g. JOHNSON.
Hence *Gangrenous* a. having the nature of g.,
or affected with it.

Gangrene (gæŋɡrɪn), *v.* 1607. [f. prec.
sb.] To become or cause to become mortified.
Also *fig.* Hence *Gangrene'scent* a. becoming
gangrenous.

Gangsmen (gæŋɡzmən), 1793 [f. GANG
sb. + MAN.] 1. A dock-porter. 2. One who
has charge of a gang of workmen 1803

Gangster (gæŋɡstə), *orig.* U.S. 1896. [f.
GANG sb. + -STER] A member of a gang of
criminals or toughs.

Gangue (gæŋɡ), Also **gang**, 1809 [a. F.
gangue, ad. Ger. *gang* a vein or lode, f. as
GANG sb.] The earth or stony matter in a

m ne d po n w anoes
fo d

Gangway æŋɡweɪ (L. a g f
GANG sb. + way WAY] 1. A road, thorough-
fare, or passage of any kind. Now *dialect*.
2. A passage in a building; *esp.* one between
rows of seats in a public edifice 1702.

b In the House of Commons, the cross-passage
about half-way down the House, giving access
to the rear-benches (rarely *pl.*) 1875. 3. *Naut.*
a. = GANG-BOARD 1888. b. A narrow pas-
sage left in the hold of a laden ship 1780. c.
The opening in the bulwarks by which persons
enter or leave a vessel, now more commonly
= GANG-BOARD 2. 1780. 4. *Metallurg.* 'A main
level, applied chiefly to coal mines' (Raymond)
1776.

Phr. To bring to the g. 'to punish a seaman by
seizing him up to a railing, there to undergo flogging
(*Smith*).

Comb. g.-ladder, a ladder over the side by which
the ship is entered, g. netting, in war-ships the
netting with which the g. between quarter-deck and
forecastle is fitted.

Gang-week. [OE. *gangwice*, f. GANG sb.
+ *wice* WEEK.] Rogation week, in which
the GANG-DAYS fell - 1607.

Ganister (gæŋɪstə), Also **gann**, 1811
[?] A close-grained siliceous stone from the
lower coal-measures in Yorkshire, used to form
furnace-hearths, also in lining Domesday con-
verters.

Ganja (gæŋdʒə), 1800. [Hindi *ganja*] A
preparation of Indian hemp (*Cannabis sa-
tiva*, variety *indica*), strongly intoxicating and
narcotic.

Gannet (gæŋnet) [OE. *gannet*, f. (ult.) the
same root as GANDER.] The Solan goose
(*Sula bassana*).

Gaucocephalus (gæŋkəʊˈsefələs) 1865. [f.
mod. L. *gaucocephalus* (f. Gr. γάυος brightness
+ κεφαλή head) + -ALUS.] A fish of the extinct
order *Gaucocephala* (so called because their
heads were covered with shining bony plates).
So *Gaucocephalus* a. belonging to this order.

Ganoid (gæŋɔɪd) 1839. [a. F. *ganoin*,
f. Gr. γάυνος - εἶδος; see -OID.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of a fish-scale: Having a smooth
shining surface, from being covered with a
layer of enamel 1854. 2. Covered with po-
lished bony plates; distinctive epithet of an
order of fishes (mod. L. *Ganoides*) 1847.

B. sb. A ganoid fish 1839
Hence *Ganoidian* a. = *Ganoid* A. 2. Ga-
noidian a. and sb. *Ganoidian* a. and sb.
GANOID A. 2 and B.

Ganoin (gæŋɔɪn), Also *gan* 1859 [f.
Gr. γάυνος + -IN.] The hard polished enamel
which forms the superficial layer of ganoid
scales.

Gansa, *gansaw*, obs. ff. GANZA.

Gantlet, obs. t. GAUNTLET.

Gantline, *erron.* f. GIRTLINE.

Gantlope (gæŋtləʊp), Now rare exc. as
GAUNTLET 2. 1646 [corruptly a Sw. *gantlop*
(f. *gant* lane, *GANT* sb. 2 + *lop* course)]

A military punishment in which the culprit had
to run stilled in the waist between two rows
of men who struck at him with a stick or a
knotted cord. rare exc. in to run the g. Also
transf. and *fig.*

Gantry, *gantry* (gæŋtri, gæŋtri), 1574.
[app. f. GAWN + TREE; or p. a perversion of
OF. *ganter*, var. of *chanter* (= med. L. *can-*
tarium) *gantry*] 1. A four-footed wooden
stand for lanterns. 2. A frame or platform for
carrying a crane or similar structure 1810.

Ganymede (gæŋɪmɪd), 1591. [ad. I.
Ganymedes, a Gr. Ganymēdes, cupbearer to
Zeus.] 1. A cupbearer, *pro.* a pot boy 1608.
2. A catamite 1591. 3. The largest satellite of
the planet Jupiter 1863.

Ganza (gæŋzə), 1633. [Reading of the
old edd. of Phryg. A. H. x. xiv.] One of the
birds (called elsewhere 'wild swans') which
drew Domingo Gonsales to the moon in Bp
Godwin's romance.

Gaol (dʒeɪl), *Gaoler* (dʒeɪlə), variant
spellings of JAIL, JAILER. Both forms are
correct, but recent lexicographers prefer the J
form.

comb. a (pass) an (low) o cut) f F chel) o (ever) o (eye) o (k) cau de vie) u) lsy he q u art) (got)

Gap (gæp), *sb.* ME. [a. ON. *gap*, chasm; so related to ON. and Sw. *gapa*, Da. *gæbe* to GAPE.] 1. A breach in a wall or hedge; also fig. 2. A notch (now rare) 1530. 3. A mountain pass (common in U.S.) 1555. 4. An unfilled space or interval; a hiatus 1523.

1. A gappe in the churchyard wall 1534. Phr. *To stand in the g., to open a g.* 3. Two great Gaps that led thro' this Circuit of Mountains Addison. 4. *Spec.* The distance between the upper and lower planes of a biplane, or between the spiral courses of the blades of an aeroplane propeller b. *Electr.* = *spark-gap* (SPARK *sb.*).

Comb. g.-bed-lathe, g.-lathe, one with an opening in the bed or shears to allow a larger object to be turned, -window, a long and narrow window.

Gap (gæp), *v.* rare. 1847. [f. prec.] To become, or make, jagged or notched.

Gape (gæp), *sb.* 1535. [f. GAPE *v.*] 1. The act of gaping; a yawn. 2. An open-mouthed stare; also fig. 1660. 3. The expanse of an open mouth or beak 1766; the part of the beak which can be opened 1833. 4. A rent or opening of any kind 1658.

Phr. *The gapes:* a. A disease in poultry, etc., of which frequent gaping is the symptom. b. A fit of yawning or staring (*voc.*)

Gape (gæp), *v.* ME. [a. ON. *gapa* to open the mouth, gape, Sw. *gäpa*, Da. *gæbe*. Not found in Gothic. Cf. GALE *v.*] 1. *intr.* To open the mouth wide, esp. to bite or swallow anything. Suid also of the mouth. Also *transf.* of earth, hell, etc. ME. 2. *intr.* To open as a mouth; to split, crack, part asunder 1577. 3. *absol.* To stare in wonder or admiration ME. 4. With *for*, *after*, *that*: To be eager to obtain, to long for (something) ME. 75. To gasp from pain, heat, etc. -1572. 6. To yawn, esp. from weariness ME.

1. Opening their Mouths as wide as they could g. 1710. 2. When the ground gapes with the heats of the Sunne 1577. A wouid it that gapeth 1628. The seams g., or let in water SMITH. 3. And ever he gaped upward into the eere CHALCER. 4. A munde that gapeth for nothing but money 1638. 6. She stretches, gapes, unglues her eyes, And asks if it be time to rise SWIFT.

Comb. g.-eyed *a.*, in *Herpetology*, naked-eyed, having apparently no eyelids. Hence *Gapingly* *ad.*

Gaper (gæpə), 1539 [f. prec. + -ER 1.] 1. One that gapes 1537; one who gapes for a thing -1628. 2. *Ornith.* a. The open-bill (*Anastomus oscitans*) 1871. b. One of the *Eurymedusa*; a broad-bill 1884. 3. A fish, the *Serranus Cabrilla*, also called *comber* 1828. 4. A bivalve mollusc of the family *Myidae*; also *g-shell* 1833.

Gap-seed (gæpsɪd), 1600. [f. GAPE *sb.* or *v.* + SEED *sb.*] Something stared at by a gaping crowd; also, the act of staring.

Phr. *To seek, buy, or sell gap-seed* to stare gapingly at a fair or market, instead of doing business.

Gaping (gæpɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [f. GAPE *v.* + -ING 1.] 1. The action of GAPE *v.* 2. An opening or chasm in the earth. ?Obs. 1539. 3. *attrib.* as *g.-stock*, an object of open-mouthed wonder 1817.

Gapped (gæpt), *pp.* a. 1562. [f. GAP *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] 1. Having the edge notched. 2. Full of holes or breaches 1854.

Gap-toothed (gæptɪθ), *a.* 1567. [f. GAP *sb.* + TOOTHED.] Having the teeth set wide apart.

Gar (gær), *sb.* Also *garr*, *guard*. 1765. [Short f. GARFISH] a. A fish of the Pike or Esox family of the genus *Belone*, having long bill-like jaws; the gar-fish or gar-pike. b. A gano d fish of the genus *Lepidosteus*, having rhombic scales. *Alligator-gar*, a gar (*L. tristychus*) with a head like that of an alligator. 1813.

Gar (gær), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *n.* *dial.* ME. [a. ON. *garva* (Sw. *gåra*, Da. *gåre*) to make, do etc. -OTeut **garujan*, f. the adj. **garuun*-YARE.] 1. *trans.* To do, perform; to make. rare. -1662. 2. To make, to cause ME.

Garage (gæræʒ, gærɜʒ), 1902. [F., f. *garer* to shelter.] A building for the storage or refitting of motor vehicles. Also as *vb.*

Garancin (gærænsɪn). Also -line. 1843. [a. F. *vinc*, f. *garance* madder, see -IN.] Chem. A dyeing substance obtained from madder.

Garb (gærb), *sb.* 1502. [a. ONF. *garbe*; of Teut. origin.] A wheat-sheaf. Obs. exc. *Her.*

o (Ger *hœn* o (Fr *peu*) d Ger Müller) = (F *dune*) f (cur) e (e there).

Garb (gærb), *sb.* 1591. [ad. It. *garbo* grace, elegance; of Teut. origin] 1. Grace, elegance -1670. 2. A person's outward bearing -1703. 3. Style, manner, fashion -1694. 4. Fashion of dress, esp. official or other distinctive dress; hence *concr.* dress, costume. Also *transf.* and fig. 1622.

3. You thought, because he could not speak English in the native g., he could not therefore handle an English Cudgel *Hen. V.* v. i. 80. 4. Hose and doublet, The horse-buys g. FLETCHER.

Garb (gærb), *v.* 1599. [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with a garb, to clothe, dress. Also fig. These black dog-Dons G. themselves bravely Tennyson.

Garbage (gærbɪdʒ), *sb.* ME. [prob. adopted from AF. Cf. OF. *garbe* sheaf with sense 3.] 1. The offal of an animal used for food; esp. the entrails. 2. Refuse in general (in U.S. esp. kitchen, etc. refuse); filth. Also fig. of literary matter 1583. 3. Wheat straw and the ears, chopped small as food for horses -1617.

1. *trans.* To remove the offal from; to gut (fish) -1672. 2. *intr.* To feed on offal 1650. 3. Pilechards . . . are there taken, garbaged, salted, hanged in the smoke HOLLAND.

Garbell, obs. f. GARBOARD.

Garble (gæbl), *sb.* 1502. [prob. ad. It. *garbello*, f. *garbellare* to GARBLE.] 1. Refuse (of spices); extraneous matter -1809. 2. Goods containing dross or waste -1638. 3. The process of garbling 1808.

Garble (gæbl), *v.* Also *garbel*. 1483. [App. ad. It. *garbellare*, ad. Arab. *gnarbala* (also *kurbala*) to sift, select; perh. f. late L. *cribellare*, f. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum* sieve.] 1. *trans.* To sift, cleanse (const. off); also with *out* -1812. 2. To select or sort out the best in. Now rare. Also with *out* 1483. 3. To make selections from with a purpose; to mutilate with a view to misrepresentation 1689.

1. To g red pepper 1657. 2. Phr. *To g the coinage*. 3. To g correspondence MILIT. evidence PERL.

Garbler (gæblə), 1592. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] 1. An official who garbles spaces, etc. Obs. exc. *Hist.* 2. One who garbles or mutilates (statements, etc.) 1693.

Garbling (gæblɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* 1483. [f. GARBLE *v.* + -ING 1.] 1. The action of GARBLE *v.* 2. *concr. pl.* The refuse or remainder of a commodity after selection of the best 1881.

Garboard (gæbɔəd), Also *garbeil*, *tbl.* 1626. [app. a. Du. *gaarboord*, f. *gar* to short for *gaderen* to GATHER + *board* BOARD *sb.*] The first range of planks laid upon a ship's bottom, near the keel. Also *transf.* of iron vessels. Also *attrib.*, as *g.-strake* = *garboard*.

Garboil (gæbɔɪl), *sb.* Obs. exc. *arch.* 1548. [ad. OF. *garboul*, *garbouille*, ad. It. *garbuglio*, conn. w. L. *bullire* to BOIL; the origin of *gar* is disputed.] Confusion, disturbance, tumult; an instance of this. Hence *garboil* *v.* to confuse, agitate, disturb. (Also *error*, for GARBLE *v.*)

Garçon (gærsoŋ), 1839. [Fr.] A boy, serving-man, waiter; in Eng. use a waiter in a French hotel or restaurant.

Guard, gard-: see GUARD, GUARD-

Guardant, obs. f. GUARDANT.

Garde-du-corps (gærdədu:kɔr), 165r. [Fr.; lit. 'guard of the body'] A body-guard, a member of a body-guard.

Garden (gærdn), *sb.* ME [a. ONF. *gardin* -pop.L. **gardinum*, f. **gardum*, a. Teut. **gardo-* (see GARTH and YARD.)] 1. An enclosed piece of ground devoted to the cultivation of flowers, fruit, or vegetables; often with defining word, as *flower-, fruit-, kitchen-*, etc. g. b. *pl.* Ornamental grounds, used as a place of public resort 1838. c. *transf.* of a region of great fertility 1595. 2. a. Short for *Covent Garden*, *Hilton Garden*, localities in London 1763. b. *pl.* In names of squares and streets 1848. 3. A name for the school of Epicurus (who taught in a garden) 1857.

1. He feich a turne about the G. *Cymb.* 1. i. 81. c. Fruitful Lombardy. The pleasant g. of great Italy *Tam. Shr.* 1. i. 4. *The G. of England* a name assumed by various counties. 3. [Neither] the Porch, the G. nor the Academy M. PARRISON.

Comb. 2. General: a. with sense 'of or belonging

to a garden, for use in a garden', as *g.-alley*, *bed-mound*, *walk*, *well*, etc. b. with sense 'cultivated or growing in a garden', as *g.-creeper*, *flower*, etc.; *g.-honesty*, *mint*, *pea*, *poppy*, etc.; fig. *balsam*, *Trifolium odoratum*. c. with sense 'having the garden as its habitat', as *g.-ant*, *g.-moss*, etc.; -warbler, the bird *Sylvia hortensis*; -white, a white cabbage butterfly of the genus *Pieris*. d. in the slang plur common or g. = 'common', 'ordinary'.

2. Special. g. city, a real estate development combining the advantages of town and country life as by providing open spaces and garden plots; -o g. suburb; -engine, a portable force-pump used for watering gardens. -frame (see FRAME *sb.*); -glass, (1) a bell glass used for covering plants in a g., (2) a round globe of dark-coloured glass, placed on a pedestal, in which the surrounding objects are reflected—much used as an ornament of gardens in Germany; -party, one held on a lawn or in a g.; -plot, a plot of land used as a g.; -spot, a watering pot; a flower-pot, -roller, a heavy cylinder fitted with a handle or shafts, for smoothing a lawn or path, g. seat, a seat for use in a g.; a similar seat fixed on the roof of an omnibus, etc.; hence -seated a, -stuff, vegetables raised in a g.; -wall-bond (*Brick-laying*), a bond consisting of three stretchers and one header in nine-inch walls.

Garden (gærdn), *v.* 1577. [f. the *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To cultivate a garden, to work as a gardener; +also, to lay out a garden. 2. *trans.* To cultivate as a garden 1862.

2. When Ages grow to Ciuility. Men come to Build Stately, sooner then to G. Finely BACON.

Gardener (gærdnər), *ME.* [a. OF. **gardiner*, (mod. *jardinier*), f. *garden*; see GARDEN *sb.* and -ER 2.] One who tends, lays out, or cultivates a garden; *spec.* a servant who does this.

Comb. gardener's delight, eye, *Lycinis coronaria*; gardener's garters, the striped garden variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*. Hence *Gar-den-ership*.

Gardenesque (gærdn'esk), *a.* 1838. [f. GARDEN *sb.* + -ESQUE; after *picturesque*.] Partaking of the character of a garden.

Garden-gate, *ME.* [f. as prec. + GATE *sb.*] A gate leading into a garden. Also used *dial.* as a name for Herb Robert, the Pansy, and London Pride.

Gardenhood, [f. as prec. + HOOD.] Garden-like character. H. WALPOLE.

Garden-house, 1603. [f. GARDEN *sb.* + HOUSE *v.*] 1. Any small building in a garden. 2. A dwelling-house situated in a garden 1607. 3. A brothel -1525.

Gardenia (gærdɪniə), 1760. [mod. L. f. the name of Dr. Alex. Garden (died 1791).] A genus of trees and shrubs, often spiny (N O Rubiaceae), natives of the Cape of Good Hope etc.

Gardening (gærdɪnɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* 1577. [f. GARDEN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action or occupation of laying out or cultivating a garden, horticulture. Also *attrib.*

Gardenless (gærdɪnles), *a.* 1834. [f. GARDEN *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of gardens or of a garden.

Gardenly (gærdɪnlɪ), *a.* rare. 1819 [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] Befitting a garden.

Gardrobe (gærdroʊb), Now *Hist.* ME. [a. F., f. *garder* to keep + *robe* ROBE. See WARDROBE.] Prop., a store-room, armoury, wardrobe (occas. also the contents of this), by extension, a private room, a bedchamber.

Gardon, 1611. [a. F.] A kind of roach (*Leuciscus idus*).

Gardyloo (gærdɪluː), 1771. [app. f. *gare de l'eau*, pseudo-Fr. for *gare l'eau*.] An old Edinburgh cry before throwing slops, etc. from the windows into the street.

Gare, *sb.* 1542. [a. AF. *gare* = OF. *gard*, *part*.] Coarse wool such as grows about the shanks of a sheep -1607.

Gare (gær), *v.* *imp.* 1653. [a. F.] A cry. Look out! Take care!

Gare-fowl (gærfəʊl). Also *garfowl*. 1698. [ad. ON. *garf-fugl*. The meaning of *garf* is unkn.] The great auk (*Aquila impennis*).

Garfish (gærfɪʃ), ME. [app. f. OE. *gār spear* + FISH, in allusion to its long sharp nose.] A fish (*Belone vulgaris*) with a long spear-like snout, called also green-bone, horn-fish, sea-pike, etc. In America and Australia a name for other fishes of similar form, e. g. various species of *Lepidosteus* and *Hemirhamphus*.

(a) (em) f (f faire o (f fern earth)

†Gargalize, *v. rare*. 1605. [var. of GARGARIZE, prob. affected by GARGLE.] To gargle -1611.

Garganey (gārgāni). 1668. [Given by Gesner as the It. name used about Bellunzone.] A species of teal (*Anas querquedula*).
†Gargantua. 1571. [Name of the large-mouthed voracious giant in Rabelais.] A giant. Also *attrib.* -1651.

You must borrow me Gargantua's mouth first SHAKES. Hence †Gargantuan *a.* enormous, monstrous.
†Gargarism (gārgariz m). ? Obs. ME. [ad. L. *gargarisma*, *a.* Gr. *gargara* (see to gargle).]
1. A gargle. 2. A disease of the throat which attacks swine -1688. var. (sense 1) †Gargarise.
Gargarize (gārgarize), *v.* ? Obs. 1533. [ad. L. *gargarizare*, ad. Gr. *gargara* (see to gargle).]
Repl. by GARGLE.] 1. *trans.* To wash or cleanse (the mouth or throat) with a gargle. 2. To gargle (a liquid) 1578. 3. *intr.* To gargle 1569.

†Garget¹. *rare*. ME. only. [a. OF. *gar-gite*, *garguette*; see GARGIL¹, GARGOYLE.] The throat.

Garget² (gārgēt). 1587. [? spec. use of prec.] 1. An inflamed condition of the head or throat in cattle and pigs. 2. Inflammation in a cow's or ewe's udder 1725. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* A distemper, plague 1615. 4. Short for *g.* plant (*U.S.*), the Virginian poke-weed 1788.
†Gargil¹. *rare*. 1558. [ad. OF. *garguille*, perh. conn. w. L. *gurgulio*.] The gullet -1632.

Gargil². Now dial 1601. [f. prec.] 1. A disease in cattle and pigs, also in geese, attacking the head and throat. 2. = GARGET² 2. 1760.

Gargil (l'e, obs. ff. GARGOYLE.

Gargie (gārg'i), *sb.* 1657. [f. GARGLE *v.*] Any liquid used for gargling.

Gargle (gārg'l), *v.* 1527. [ad. F. *garguiller*, f. *gargouille* throat; cf. GARGIL¹.]
1. *trans.* To hold (a liquid) suspended and rattling in the throat. ? Obs. 2. To wash (the throat or mouth) with a liquid held suspended in the throat 1616. 3. *fig.* To utter with a sound as of gargling 1635. 4. *intr.* To perform the act of gargling 1601.

Gargol, obs. f. GARGIL², GARGLE.

Gargoyle (gārgoil). Also †gurgoyle, etc. ME. [a. OF. *gargouille*, *gargouille*; app. a spec. sense of *gargouille* throat. With *gargoyle* cf. med. L. *gurgulio*.] A grotesque spout, representing some animal or human figure, projecting from the gutter of a building, in order to carry the rain-water clear of the walls. Also *attrib.*

Garibaldi (garibald'i). 1862. [Name of an Italian general (1807-82).] 1. A kind of blouse worn by women, in imitation of the red shirt worn by Garibaldi and his followers. Orig. *attrib.* as *G. jacket*. b. *Garibaldi's biscuits*, a sandwich biscuit containing a paste of currants 1898. 2. A red pomacentroid fish (*Hyporhamphus rubicundus*) of the Californian coast 1885.

Garish (gār'ish), *a.* 1545. [Orig. *gaush*, perh. f. GAURE *v.* to stare.] 1. Obtrusively or vulgarly bright in colour, showy, gaudy. 2. Of colour, light, etc.: Excessively bright, glaring 1568. 3. †Wanting in self-restraint; flighty -1678.

1. The *g.* service of the Masse 1635. The *g.* scene W. IRVING. 2. Som. *g.* garnish in colour ASCHAM. The *g.* Sun SHAKES. Day's *g.* eye MUR. The *g.* day NEWMAN. 3. Fame and glory make the mind loose and *g.* SOUTH. Garishly *adv.* -ness.

Garland (gārlānd), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *garlande*, *gerlande*. Also found as F. *guirlande*, lit. *gharlande*. Of unkn. origin.] 1. A wreath made of flowers, leaves, etc., worn on the head like a crown, or hung about an object for decoration. Also *fig.* 2. A wreath, chaplet, or coronet of gold or silver work, or the like ME. 3. *ta.* A royal crown or diadem -1615. b. The wreath conferred upon the victor in the Greek and Roman games, etc. 1502. *ta.* *fig.* The principal ornament, 'glory' -1637. 4. *fig.* An anthology, a miscellany 1612. 5. Her A wreath of laurel or of oak leaves, interspersed with acorns 1828. 6. Something that resembles a garland: e.g. a. *Arch.* an ornamental band surrounding a spire etc. 1490. *tb.* a

ring-like marking or band -1673; c. the ring in a target in which the mark was set 1847. 7. *Musng.* 'A spiral groove, made behind and in the stoning or ginging of a shaft, for collecting the water which oozes out of the different strata' (Rees) 1819. 8. *Naut.* a. A band or collar of rope (or iron) used for various purposes; b. (also *Mil.*) a receptacle for shot; c. a kind of net used by sailors as a locker or cupboard for provisions 1769.

1. The horned Sacrifice, mantled with Ghirlands 1652. 3. a. *Rick. Ill.*, iii. 1. 40. b. *To gaur, get, win, etc.* the *g.* c. You call Him vild, that was your *G. Cor.* i. 1. 188.

Comb. *g.-flower*, (a) a flower suited for making garlands; (b) a common name for *Hedychium*; also applied to *Daphne Cneorum*, etc.

Hence Garlandage (*vare*), display of garlands. Garlandless *a.* Garlandry, garlands collectively. Garland (gārlānd), *v.* ME. [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To form (flowers) into a garland (rare). 2. To deck with or as with a garland

1593. 2. Their hair gyrlanded with sea grass B. JONS. Garlic (gārl'ik). [OE. *gārlic* (f. *gār* spear + *leac* LEAK).] 1. A plant of the genus *Allium* (usu. *A. sativum*) having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acrid, pungent taste. 2. Name of a pig or farce -1630.

1. *Clove of g.* (see CLOVE *sb.* 1). *Oil of g.*, an essential oil obtained from the bulb and stem of *g.*

Comb. *g.-pear* (tree, the American plant *Crataeva gynandra*; -shrub, *Bignonia alliacea*; also *Petiovera alliacea*; *g.* (treacle)-mustard, *fig.* treaclewort, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (*Alliaria officinalis*), -wort = *g.-mustard*

Hence Garlicy *a.* savouring or smelling of *g.*

Garment (gā'mēt), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *garmentum*, *garmentum* (pl. *garmentis*) equipment, etc., f. Rom. **garnire*, *OF.* and mod. *garnir* to furnish; see GARNISH.] Any article of dress; in *mg.* esp. an outer vestment; in *pl.* = clothes. Now somewhat *rhet.* Also *fig.* I do not like the fashion of your garments *Learn* in vi 81. Hence Garmentless *a.* Garmenture, *a way, attire*

Garment (gā'mēt), *v.* 1547. [f. prec.] *trans.* To dress or clothe; chiefly in *pl.* ppl. *garmented*. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

And thus were they garmented CANTON.

Garner (gā'mar), *sb.* [ME. *garnier*, a. OF. *gerner*, *garnier*, *gremier* -L. *granarium*, f. *granum* grain. Now *granary* is usual, *exc. rhet.*] A storehouse for corn, granary. Also *attrib.* var. †Garnery.

Garner (gā'mar), *v.* ME. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To store or deposit in or as in a garner 2. *intr.* To accumulate. TENNYSON.

1. But there where I have garner'd up my heart *Old* iv. 57.

Garret¹ (gā'rēt). ME. [a. OF. **garnat*, *grenat*, ad. med. L. *granatum*, ? *transf.* use of L. *granatum* POMEGRANATE (cf. next), so called from its resemblance in colour to the pulp of the fruit, or ? a deriv. of L. *granum*, *grana* GRAIN, cochineal. See also GRANATE².] A vitreous mineral, commonly found as a distinct crystal, and in the form of a rhomboidal dodecahedron, but also occurring in other shapes. The precious garnet is of a deep transparent red. Also *attrib.* as *g.-red* adj.

Comb. *g.-berry*, the red currant, *Ribes rubrum*; -blende, a sulphide of zinc; -rock, a rock consisting mainly of *g.* Hence Garnetiferous *a.* producing garnets.

†Garret². ME. [a. OF. (*pome*) *garnelle*, *garnelle* POMEGRANATE.] The pomegranate; also *g.-apple* -1673.

Garret³ (gā'rēt). 1485. [cf. *den. granaat*, *kranaat*.] *Naut.* A tackle for hoisting light goods into a ship. Comb. *clew-garnets*, 2 sort of tackle wove through a *g.-block* (Smyth)

Garnierite (gā'miērit). 1875. [After Jules Garnier, its discoverer; see -ITE.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium.

Garnish (gā'm'ish), *sb.* ME. [f. GARNISH *v.*] 1. A set of vessels for table use, esp. of pewter -1674. 2. Dress. *Merch.* V. II. vi. 45. 3. Embellishment, decoration. Also *coner.* an ornament, *lit.* and *fig.* ? Obs. 1615. 4. Things added to a dish for ornament; also *fig.* of literary 'dishes' 1673. 5. *slang.* Money extorted from a new prisoner as a jailer's fee, or as drink money for other prisoners abashed by

4 Geo. IV. c. 43, § 12) 1592. b. A similar payment among workmen, also *maiden-g.* 1759. 3. To put on some *g.* and dress of virtue to impose on the world CLARIBSON. 5. [Gilder, to a prisoner] You know the custom, Sir. G. Captain, G. Beggar's *Obera* ii. vii (1728) 17.

Comb. *g.-bolt*, a bolt having a chamfered or faceted head, -money = sense 5.

Garnish (gā'm'ish), *v.* Pa. t. and ppl. *garnished* (-nist). ME. [ad. OF. *garnis*, *garnis*, *garnier*, *warmer* to fortify, defend (oneself) provide (mod. *f. garnir*), ? ad. Teut. **warnjan* represented by OE *warnian* refl. to take warning, beware (ME *warnen* *trans.* - WARN *v.* 1).] 1. *trans.* To furnish with means of defence -1786. 2. To equip or arm (oneself) -1750. 3. To fit out with anything that beautifies; to decorate, embellish (*with*, *up*). Now somewhat *rhet.* ME. 4. To decorate (a dish) for the table 1693. 5. Of trees: To cover (a wall, etc.). Also *absol.* -1712. 6. *slang.* To fit with fetters [] 1755. 7. *Law.* a. To serve notice on (a person), for the purpose of attaching money belonging to a debtor 1577. b. To serve (any one) with notice of payments to be made before he can be returned as an heir (abol. 6 Geo. IV. c. 105) 1585. c. To summon as party to a litigation already in process.

3. When he is come he findeth it [the house] empty swept, and garnished *Matth.* xii. 14. 4. G the dish with lemon, and send it to table Mrs. GRASS.

Hence Garnished *adj.* a. *spec.* in *her* provided with appendages of different (specified) tincture

Garnishy, adornment. BROWNE. Garnishee (gā'm'ishē), 1627. [f. GARNISH *v.* + -EE.] *Law.* One in whose hands money belonging to a debtor is attached at the suit of the creditor. Also *attrib.*, as *garnisher*, etc. Hence Garnishee *v.* to attach a debtors money thus.

Garnisher (gā'm'ishē), 1515. [f. GARNISH *v.* + -ER.] One who garnishes (GARNISH *v.*)

Garnishment (gā'm'ishmēt), 1550. [f. GARNISH *v.* + -MENT.] 1. Adornment. 2. *Law.* A notice, either general, or for (a) summoning a third party to appear in a suit, (c) attaching money in the hands of a third per on 1585.

†Garrison, *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *garrison* (ONE, *warnison*: see WARNISON), f. *garnir* to GARNISH. Repl. in 16th c. by GARRISON]

1. Defence; means of defence -149. 2. 1. *revisions* for an army, a besieged place, etc. -1500. 3. A body of men stationed in a place for defence -1609. Hence †Garrison *a.* (rare), to garrison (a place).

Garniture (gā'm'itū), 1532. [a. F. f. *garnir*.] 1. Furniture, appointments. 2. Ornament, added to dress 1667, or generally 1685. 3. Apparel 1827. 4. Dressing of a dish Also *fig.* 1725.

2. A man of *g.* and feathers DIXON. That tra of female *g.* which passeth by the name of accomplish h ments LAMAR.

†Garookuh, garrooka. 1855. 'A fishing craft of the Gulf of Persia' (Smyth).

Garotte: see GARROTT.

†Garous, *a.* [f. L. *garum* + -ous.] Of or resembling GARUM. Sir T. Browne.

Gar-pike (gā'poi k) 1776. [see PIKE] = GARFISH.

Garra: see CARRON.

Garret (gā'rēt), *sb.* [ME. *garite*, a. OF. *garite*, *guerte* (mod. *guerte*) watch-tower, of Teut. origin, conn. w. OF. *guerrir*, *warir* to preserve, ad. Teut. **warian* to defend.] 1. A turret, a watch-tower -1568. 2. A room within the roof of a house; an attic 1483. 3. *slang.* The head 1766.

2. She puts her in a garret to see the King's J. *see* pass. 1450. 3. A dissertation upon the advantage of living in garrets L. STERN.

Comb. *g.-lock*, an interior lock, made by a man who work in a *g.-master*, a cabinet maker, but smith, etc., who work on his own account, supplying both capital and labour

Garret (gā'rēt), *v.* 1845. [? *Build* To insert small pieces of stone into the joints of (coarse masonry).

Garreted (gā'rētēd), *ppl.* a. 1531. [f. GARRER *sb.* + -ED.] 1. Provided with garrets (see GARRET *sb.* 1). 2. Lodged in a garret (-are) 1637.

2. G m his tal palace VORDON

Garreteer (gæ'ret-i-er) 1720. [f. GARRET sb + -ER.] One who lives in a garret, esp. a literary hack.

Garrison (gæ'rɪsən), sb. [ME. *garison*, a. OF *garison*, *garison*, *guarison* (ONF. *warison* WARISON), f. *garir*, *garur*, ad. OHG. *warjan* to defend. In the later senses confused with F. *garisson* GARRISON.] 1. Store; gift. ME. only. 2. Protection; means of defence -1561. 3. fa. A fortress -1494. b. (from sense 4) A garrisoned place 1568. 4. A troop -1535; hence, a body of soldiers stationed in a place for its defence. Also fig. 1542.

4 fig. A g. of empty precepts Murr. Phrases, 149. (*To go or be sent into g.* Comb.: g.-artillery, g.-gun, etc.; g.-hack, slang, a woman who flirts with the officers of a g.; -hold, occupation by means of a g.; -town.

Garrison (gæ'rɪsən), v. 1569 [f. prec.] 1. To place troops in for defence. Also fig. 2. To occupy as a garrison. Also *transf.* and fig. 1545. 3. To put 'in garrison' or on garrison duty. Also fig. 1596.

1 fig. Garrisoned against fears Geo. Eliot. 3 fig. Garrisoned round about him like a camp Or faithful soldiery Murr

Garron, -an (gæ'rən). 1540. [a. Gael. *gearran*.] A small and inferior kind of Irish or Scotch horse.

Garrooka: see GAROOKUH.

Garrot (gæ'rət). 1829. [a. F.] A sea-duck; esp. the Golden-eye (*Clangula glaucion*).

Garrot (gæ'rət). 1824. [a. F.; see next.] 1. *Ant g.* A lever for winding a cross-bow. 2. *Surg.* A tourniquet 1845.

Garrotte, **garotte** (gæ'rət), sb. 1622. [n. Sp. *garrote* = F. *garrot* stick. Cf. prec.] 1. A rickpin to tighten cords in packing (*rare*) 1629. 2. Execution by strangulation, as in Spain; the instrument of this 1622. 3. Highway-robbery by throttling 1852. Phr. *To t. p. the g. (slang)*: to rob thus.

Garrotte, **garotte** (gæ'rət), v. 1851. [ad. Sp. *garrotar*, f. *garrote*; see prec.] 1. *trans.* To execute by means of the garrotte. 2. To throttle in order to rob 1858. 3. *transf.* and fig. To strangle 1878. Hence *Garrotter*, *garrotter*.

Garrulity (gæ'rū-lɪ-ti). 1581. [a. F. *garrulité* ad. L. *garrulitatem*.] The quality of being garrulous.

My crime, Shameful g. Murr.

Garrulous (gæ'rū-ləs), a. 1611. [f. L. *garrulus* (f. *garrire* to chatter) + -OUS.] 1. Loquacious; *transf.* of birds, etc.: Chattering, babbling 1854. 2. Of speech: Wordy 1838.

1 Age g., recounts the feats of youth Thomson. *transf.* Birds grew g. PATMORE. 2 G. comments DUFFELL, history FREEMAN. Hence *Garrulously* adv., -ness.

Garter (gæ'tər), sb. Sc. *GARTER*, -en. ME. [a. OF. *gartier*, *gartier*, f. OF. *gart*, *gart* (mod. *garret*) the bend of the knee. The n in the Sc. forms is obscure.] 1. A band worn round the leg to keep the stocking in place. b. *As it slang*. Fetters 1769. 2. The Garter, the badge of the highest order of English Knighthood, instituted c. 1344; membership of this order; the order itself ME. 3. *Her. a.* = BENDLET. 1658. b. A strap or ribbon buckled in a circle, with the free end hanging down 1882. 4. *transf.* Anything resembling a garter in function or in shape; esp. a. *techn.* a semi-circular plate, fitting into a groove in the screw of a bench vice 1874; b. the band used in prick the g.; whence, the game itself 1827. c. tapes for a circus-performer to leap over 1854. 5. Short for: a. *G. King of Arms* (see KING); b. *g.-snake* 1880.

1 Record the Garter's glory; A badge for heroes and for kings to bear Dryden. As well ask for the next vacant g. THACKERAY. 4. Item, for a g. for the syll. (of cuckooing) 1514 1556. 5 b. The g. and the copperhead 1880.

Phrases: *To cast one's g. (Sc.)*: to secure a husband. *In the catching up of a g.*: in a moment. *Pricking in the g. (also prick-the-g.)*: a swindling game (see FANT-AND-LOOSE).

Comb.: g.-blue, dark blue, the colour of the G. ribbon; -fish, the scablar-fish (*Lepidopus caudatus*); -knee, the left knee; -robes; -snake U.S., a name of grass or ribbon-snakes of the genus *Equisetum*; -webbing, elastic webbing for garters

Garter (gæ'tər), v. ME. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.*

To tie with a garter. Also with *on*, *up*. Also *absol.* Also *transf.* 2. *Her.* To surround with a GARTER (sense 3b) 1864. Hence *Gartered ppl. a.*; *spec.* wearing the Garter. *Gartering vbl. sb.*; *spec.* the material of garters; in *pl.* = garters.

Garth (gæ'θ). ME. [a. ON. *garð* = OE. *geard* YARD. Still dial.] 1. A piece of enclosed ground, usu. beside a building, a yard, garden, or paddock; freq. with defining word, as *cloister*, *willow-g.*, etc. b. Short for: *Cloister-g. (rec)*. 2. = FISHGARTH. 1609.

1. A garden for potatoes. called a g. A Youke. b. The central grass-plot of the cloisters - the g. 1890.

Garth (gæ'θ). n. dial. ME. [North. form of *garth* (see GIRTH).] 1. A saddle-girth. 2. A wooden hoop 1843. 3. Girth 1683.

|| **Garum** (gæ'rūm) 1587. [a. L., Gr. γάρυον.] A Roman sauce made of fermented fish.

Garvie (gæ'vi). Sc. 1742. [?] A sprat.

Gas (gæs), sb. 1. *Pl. gases* (gæ'séz). 1658. [A word invented by Van Helmont (1577-1644), modelled on Gr. γᾶς, Du. *g* representing Gr. γ.] 1. A supposed occult principle in all bodies, regarded as an ultra-rarefied condition of water -1743. 2. Any aeriform or completely elastic fluid 1779. *spec.* a. Gas for lighting or heating; orig. = COAL-GAS, now including oil-gas, etc. 1794. b. *Coal-mining*. Fire-damp mixed with air 1853. c. Coal-gas used to fill a balloon or airship 1792

d. = LAUGHING GAS 1894. e. Stomachic vapours 1882. f. = POISON-GAS 1915. 3. A gas jet 1872. 4. *slang*. Empty talk, bombast 1847. 5. The three gases which compose the atmosphere Huxley. c. *fig.* Politicians Swell'd by the g. of Courage to Balloons Wolcott.

Comb. 1. General: as *g.-globe* (GLOBE sb. 6), *range* (RANGE sb. 111), *store*, *works* (WORK sb. 11), etc. 2. Special: *g.-alarm*, (a) one to warn of; (b) one to alarm by explosion of *g.*; -*bath*, a bath heated by *g.*; -*battery*, a voltaic battery operating by the generation of gases; -*bill*, (a) one granting powers to make and supply *g.*; (b) a bill for *g.* consumed; -*bleaching*, 'bleaching by means of sulphur dioxide' (Cent. Dict.); -*blower*, a stream of *g.* from a coal-seam; -*bottle*, (a) a retort; (b) *Med.* a vessel to hold compressed *g.*; -*buoy*, one with chambers filled with *g.* to supply the lamp; -*burner* (see BURNER); -*chandelier* = GASOLIER; -*check*, a device in guns to prevent an escape of *g.* at the breach; -*coal*, bituminous coal used in making *g.*; -*cock*, a tap fitted to the *g.*-pipe; -*coke*, residuum of coal used in *g.*-making; -*condenser*, an apparatus for freeing coal-*g.* from its tar; -*drain* (Coal-mining), a heading for carrying off fire-damp; -*drugs*, the refuse of *g.*-making; -*engine*, one in which the power is obtained by the production or the rhythmical combustion and explosion of *g.* in a closed cylinder; -*firing*, firing a furnace so that the gaseous products of combustion are utilized as fuel; -*fixture*, a bracket or gaselier for *g.*; -*furnace*, (a) one for making *g.*; (b) one heated by *g.*; -*helmet* = *g.-mask*; -*holder*, a gasometer; -*indicator*, one for showing the pressure of *g.*; -*lime*, lime which has been used to purify coal-*g.*; -*mask*, a mask worn as a protection against poison-gas; -*microscope*, one lit by oxyhydrogen light; -*motor*, a *g.*-engine; -*pendant*, a *g.*-pipe hung from the ceiling and fitted with burners; -*pipe*, (a) one for conveying *g.*; (b) *loc. term* for an inferior gun; (c) = *gas-drian*; -*plate*, a steel disk, in Krupp guns, to receive the direct force of the powder-gases; -*retort*, a vessel for holding the material of which *g.* is to be made; -*ring*, (a) a thin perforated plate of metal used as a *g.*-check; (b) a hollow iron ring with jets burning *g.* for heating purposes; -*sand*, sandstone yielding *g.*; -*shell*, one charged with poison-gas; -*spectrum*, one formed from the rays of an incandescent *g.*; -*stoker*, -*stoking*, the heating of *g.*-retorts; -*tar*, Coal-tar produced in the manufacture of coal *g.*; -*tar v.* to coat with *g.*-tar; *g.* thermometer, one in which *g.* is the expanding medium; -*washer*, one for removing the ammonia from *g.*; -*water*, water through which coal-*g.* has passed; -*well*, a boring in the earth, tapping natural *g.*

Gas, sb. 2. U.S. 1905. Colloq. abbrev. of GASOLINE b.

Phr. *To step or tread on the g.* (orig. U.S.) to accelerate a motor engine by pressing down the accelerator-pedal with the foot; *gen.* to put on speed.

Gas (gæs), v. Infl. gassing, gassed. 1847. [f. GAS sb. 1.] 1. To supply or light up with gas (colloq.) 1886. 2. To pass through a gas-flame, to remove fibres, as in gassing lace 1859.

3. To impregnate (slaked lime) with chlorine, in making bleaching-powder 1880. 4. To affect by or attack with (poison-) gas 1889. 5. *slang* To deceive by talking gas (U.S.) 1847; *intr.* to vapour, talk idly 1875.

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Gasalier, var. of GASELIER.

Gas-bag. 1827. 1. A bag in which gas is kept, *spec.* an airship's gas-container. 2. An inflated bag for plugging a gas-main during repairs 1884. 3. A 'windbag' 1889.

Gascolign, obs. f. GASKIN.

Gascon (gæ'skən), sb. ME. [a. F. *Gascon*] 1. A native of Gascony. 2. Hence, a braggart 1771. 3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Pertaining to Gascony 1488. 4. *ellipt.* 1. A Gascon wine 1630. b. Gascon dialect 1813.

a. They [the Irish] are the Gascons of Britain Scott.

Gasconade (gæ'skənə'de), sb. 1709. [See prec. and -ADE.] Extravagant boasting. Hence *Gasconade v. intr.* to indulge in gasconades. *Gasconader*, a braggart.

Gasconism (gæ'skənɪz'm), 1807 [See -ISM.] A spirit of vaunting.

Gascoyne, obs. f. GASKIN. GASKIN.

Gaseity (gæ'si-ti), 1852. [1. GASE-OUS + -ITY.] The state of being a gas.

Gaselier (gæ'sel-er), Also *gasalier*. 1849. [f. GAS sb. 1.] A frame to hold gas-burners.

Gaseous (gæ'si-əs, gæ'si-əs), a. 1799. [f. GAS sb. 1 + -EOUS.] 1. Having the nature, or in the form, of gas. Also fig. 2. Relating to gases 1805.

1 fig. His *g.*, illimitably expansive conceit Geo. Eliot.

Gas-fitter. 1858. One who fits up buildings with gas-appliances.

Gas-fitting. 1865. 1. *pl.* Pipes, brackets, etc. for the use of gas. 2. Fixing gas-appliances. Also *attrib.*

Gash (gæʃ), sb. 1548. [(ult.) a. OF. **g. rse*, f. *garser*.] 1. A long and deep cut or slash, made in the flesh, or in any object. Also fig. b. The act of making such a cut 1829. 2. U.S. slang The mouth 1852. 3. *attrib.* as *g.-vein* (*Austral. Mining*), a V-shaped vein 1869.

1. He received a mortal *g.* 1807. To heal the sloe-tree's *g.* BROWNING

Gash (gæʃ), a. 1. Now only Sc. 1589. [?] Dismal to look at.

His *g.* looks and his abrupt answers GREENE

Gash (gæʃ), a. 2. Sc. 1706. [?] 1. Sagacious

2. Wise-looking 1825. 3. Well-dressed 1785

Gash (gæʃ), v. 1562. [For earlier *garsh*, f. ON. *garser*, *garsher* (Palsgr.).] 1. *trans.* To cut or slash; also *absol.* b. With *asunder* TENNYSON. 2. *intr.* To open in a gash (*rare*) 1750

1. With barbarous blows they *g.* the dead Byron

Gashful, a. Now dial 1620. [cf. GASHLY.]

Ghastly.

Gashly, a. Now dial 1633. [?] altered f. GHASTLY. Also *adv.* Hence *Gashliness*.

By all that is hirsute and *g.* I cry STERNE

Gasification. 1812 [f. GAS sb. 1 + (-I)FICATION.] The process of making into gas.

Gasiform (gæ'si-fɪm), a. 1800. [1. GAS sb. 1 + (-I)FORM.] In a gaseous state.

Gasify (gæ'si-fai), v. 1828. [f. GAS sb. 1 + (-I)FY.] To make or become gaseous. Hence *Gasifiable* a.

Gasket (gæ'skət). 1622. [?] 1. A small rope for securing a furled sail to the yard. Chiefly in *pl.* 2. Tow, plaited hemp, etc. for packing a piston or caulking a joint 1829. Hence *Gasket v.* to tie with gaskets.

Gaskin (gæ'skin). 1573. [?] *spec.* use of GASKIN.] 1. A kind of breech or hose. Chiefly *pl.* -1511. 2. The hinder thigh of a horse 1632.

Gaskin 2. *rare.* = GASKET.

Gas-light. 1808. a. The light of gas. b. A jet of lighted gas; chiefly *pl.* Also *attrib.* as *g.-l. paper*, *plate*, *print* (in Photography)

Gasman. 1821. 1. One who makes or supplies gas. b. A collector of gas-accounts. 2. One who attends to the gas-lights in a theatre 1865. 3. *Coal-mining*. (U.S.) One who examines the workings for fire-damp 1883.

Gasogene, var. of GAZOGENE.

Gasolene, **gasoline** (gæ'sə-lɪn). 1871. [f. GASOLINE + -OL + -ENE, -INE.] A volatile inflammable liquid, produced in distilling crude petroleum, and used for heating, etc. b. U.S. The petrol used for motor engines (cf. GAS sb. 1) 1895.

Gasometer (gæ'sə-mi-tər), *gazometer*. 1790 [ad. F. *gazomètre*, f. *gaz* GAS sb. 1 + *mètre*, ad

Gr. μέτρον measure.] 1. An apparatus for holding and measuring gas. 2. A tank in which gas is stored for distribution 1808.

Gasometry (gæsp'metrī). 1790 [f. GAS sb¹, see -METRY.] The science of measuring gases. Hence **Gasometric** *a.* relating to g.

Gasoscope (gæskōskōp). 1858 [f. GAS sb¹; see SCOPE.] An apparatus for indicating the presence of gas.

Gasp (gæsp), *sb* 1577. [f. GASP *v.*] A convulsive catching of the breath from exertion, the lessening of vital action, etc. Also *transf.* Phr. (One's) last g. the last attempt to breathe before death. At the last g.; at the point of death.

Gasp (gæsp), *v.* ME. [a. ON. *gæspa* to yawn (Sw. *gaspa*).] 1. *intr.* To catch the breath with open mouth, as from exhaustion or astonishment. 2. *trans.* To exhale (occasionally) with convulsive breathings 1534.

1. Names. That would have made Quintilian stare and g. Milt. Phr. To g. for (occasionally) to pant for (air); also fig. The sick, for Air before the Portal g. Dayken. 2. He lay gasping life away Cowper Phr. To g. one's last. To g. out: to utter with gasps.

Gaspar (gæspær) 1914. *colloq.* [f. prec.] A cheap cigarette.

Gas-plat *n.* 1. Bastard Dittany. (U.S. Dicts.) 2. The apparatus in a gas-works 1889.

Gassendist (gæsendist). 1821. [f. *Gassendi* + -IST.] A follower of Gassendi.

Gasserian (gæsser'riān), *a.* Also **Casserian**, 1831. [f. Johann Laurentius Gasser; see 14V.] Distinguishing epithet of the ganglion on the sensory trunk of the fifth cranial nerve.

Gassy (gæsi), *a.* 1757 [f. GAS sb¹ + -Y.] 1. Full of gas; of the nature of gas. 2. *slang* Characterized by 'gas' (see GAS sb¹ 4), given to 'gassing' 1803. Hence **Gassiness**, *rare*. †**Gast**, *v.* [OE. *gæstan*; -Otent. type **gastjan*. See GHOST.] *trans.* To scare, terrify -1616.

Gasted by the noise I made Lear II. i. 57. Hence †**Gast** *pp.* *a.* terrified.

†**Gaster**, *v.* 1593. [freq. of **GAST** *v.*; see ER².] *trans.* To scare, terrify -1737.

Gasteromycetous (gæstērōmīsītōs), *a* 1861. [f. Gr. *γαστέρο-*, *γαστήρ* + *μύκητες* (pl. of *μύκης* fungus) + -OUS.] Bot. Of, belonging or relating to the *Gasteromycetes*, one of the orders of Fungi.

Gasteropod, **gastropod** (gæstērōpōd, gæstrōpōd). Also + *pōde*. 1826. [ad. mod.L. *gasteropoda*, *gastropoda*; see next.]

A. *sb.* One of the Gasteropoda.

B. *adj.* Gasteropodous 1836.

|| **Gasteropoda**, **gastropoda** (gæstērōpōdā, gæstrōpōdā), *sb.* pl. 1828. [mod.L. f. Gr. *γαστέρο-*, *γαστήρ* stomach + *πῶς*, *πῶς* foot] Zool. A class or group of molluscs (including the snails, limpets, etc.) so called from the ventral position of the locomotive organ. Hence **Gasteropodous**, **gastropodous** *a.* belonging to the G.; pertaining to or marking a gasteropod.

Gastful: see GHAFTFUL.

Gastly, *obs.* f. GHAFTLY.

†**Gastness**, ME. [f. *GAST* *pp.* *a.* + -NESS.] Terrified condition; terror, dread -1604.

Gastræa (gæstr'æ). 1877. [mod.L. f. Gr. *γαστήρ*, *γαστήρ*] 1. = **GASTRUL** *a.* Huxley. 2. A primitive sac-like animal, whose existence Haeckel assumes, consisting of two layers of cells, an ectoderm and an endoderm.

Gastræa theory, the theory which makes this the ancestral form of the whole animal kingdom. So **Gastræa** *ad.*, one of the *Gastræades*, a division of sponges which does not develop beyond the gastrula stage.

|| **Gastralgia** (gæstræ'ldžiā) 1822. [mod.L. f. as prec. + *ἀλγος* pain.] Path. Pain in the stomach. Hence **Gastralgic** *a.* and *sb.*

Gastric (gæstr'ik), *a.* 1656. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the stomach; situated in the stomach; of the nature of a stomach.

The g. cavity 1830, artery 1842. Phr. *Gastric fever*: now usually, enteric or typhoid fever. *G. juice* (formerly also *g. acid*, *liquor*): thin, clear, almost colourless fluid, of an acid nature, secreted by certain glands in the stomach, where it is the chief agent in digestion. Hence **Gastricism**, 'stomach diseases generally' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

Gastroliquist (gæstri'likwist). 1731. [f. *gastri* comb. f. G- *γαστήρ*, *γαστήρ* after

ventriloquist.] = **VENTRILOQUIST**. So **Gastroliquous** *a.*, **Gastroliquy**, *etc.*

|| **Gastritis** (gæstr'itis), 1806. [mod.L. f. Gr. *γαστέρ*, *γαστήρ* + -ITIS.] Med. Inflammation of the coats of the stomach.

Gastro- (gæ'stro), *occas.* bef. a vowel *gastro-*, comb. f. Gr. *γαστέρ*, *γαστήρ* belly.

gastro-catarthral *a.*, connected with gastric catarrh; **gastro-colic** (Gr. *κόλον* the colon) *a.*, pertaining to the stomach and the colon; **gastro-duodenal** *a.*, pertaining to the stomach and the duodenum; **gastro-enteric** *a.*, pertaining to the stomach and intestines; **gastro-enteritis**, inflammation of the stomach and intestines; hence **enteritic** *a.*; **epiploic** *a.*, pertaining to the stomach and the epiploic; **hepatic** *a.*, pertaining to the stomach and the liver; **hystero-tomy**, the Cesarean operation (see CÆSARIAN *a.*); **intestinal** *a.* = **gastro-enteric**; **gastro-phrenic** *a.*, pertaining to the stomach and to the diaphragm; **gastro-pneumonic** *a.*, pertaining to the stomach and to the lungs; **pulmonary** *a.*, **pulmonic** *a.* = prec.; **splenic** *a.*, pertaining to the stomach and to the spleen; **vascular** *a.*, pertaining jointly to the abdominal cavity and to a vessel.

|| **Gastrocnemius** (gæstrōknēm'īs). Pl. *cnemii* (knēm'iai). 1676. [mod.L. f. Gr. *γαστροκνήμια* (the calf of the leg)] The muscle which gives a 'bellying' form to the calf of the leg. Hence **Gastrocnemial**, *ian* *adjs.* of or pertaining to the g.

Gastrodisc (gæstrōd'isk). 1881. [See GASTRO- and DISK.] Embryol. The germinal area of a mammal.

Gastrolith (gæstrōl'ith). 1854. [f. GASTRO- + Gr. *λίθος*.] A calculus in the stomach; *spec.* = **CRAB'S-EYE**.

Gastrology (gæstrōlōd'ji). 1810. [ad. Gr. *γαστρολογία*, f. *γαστρο-*, *γαστήρ* + *λόγος*.] The science of catering for the stomach; hence, cookery, good eating. So **Gastrologer**. **Gastrological** *a.*

|| **Gastromalacia** (gæstrōmāl'ia). 1855 [mod.L. f. GASTRO- + Gr. *μαλακία* softness.] Path. Softening of the coats of the stomach.

Gastromancy (gæstrōmāns'i). Now *Hist.* 1610. [f. Gr. *γαστρο-*, *γαστήρ* + *μαντεία*.] Divination by the belly, i.e. either by figures seen in bellied glass vessels full of water, or by ventriloquism.

Gastronomie (gæstrōnō'mi). 1823. [a. F. f. *gastronomie*.] One versed in good eating.

So **Gastronomer**. **Gastronomist**.

Gastronomic, *-al* (gæstrōnō'mik, -āl), *a.* 1828. [ad. f. *gastronomie*, f. as prec.] Of or pertaining to gastronomy. Hence **Gastronomically** *adv.*

Gastronomy (gæstrōnō'mi). 1814. [ad. F. *gastronomie*, a. Gr. *γαστρονομία*, f. *γαστρο-*, *γαστήρ*, after *ἀστρονομία*.] The art and science of good eating.

Gastropod, **Gastropodous**: see **GASTER-GASTRORHAPHY** (gæstrōrā'fi). Also **Gastrotraphy**. 1735. [ad. F. *gastrotraphie*, ad. Gr. *γαστρορραφία*, f. Gr. *γαστρο-*, *γαστήρ* + root of *ράπτω* to sew.] Suture of wounds in the abdomen.

Gastroscopy (gæstrōskōpi). 1855. [f. Gr. *γαστρο-*, *γαστήρ* + *σκοπία*; see -SCOPY.] Examination of the abdomen for disease.

Gastrostomy (gæstrōstōmi) 1854. [f. GASTRO- + Gr. *στόμα* + -Y².] Surg. The operation of opening the stomach for the introduction of food.

Gastrotomy (gæstrōtōmi). 1656. [f. GASTRO- + Gr. *-τομία*.] The opening of the abdomen by incision, or of the stomach through the abdominal walls.

Gastrula (gæstr'ulā). 1877. [mod.L. dim., f. Gr. *γαστήρ*.] Embryol. That form of the metazoic germ which consists of a cup with two layers of cells in the wall. Also *attrib.* Hence **Gastrular** *a.* pertaining to a g., or to gastrulation. **Gastrulation**, the formation of a g.

Gastruran (gæstr'urān). [f. mod.L. *Gastrura* neut. pl., f. Gr. *γαστέρ*, *γαστήρ* + *οὐρά* + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Gastrura* or stomatopodous crust

B. *sb.* [sc. animal.] In recent Dicts. So **Gastrurous** *a.*

Gat (gæt). Also **gate**. 1723. [app. a. OV, *gat* opening, passage, see **GATE** sb¹.] An opening between sandbanks, a channel, strait, in Kent, an opening in the cliffs.

Gat, *pa.* t. of **GET** *v.*

Gate (gæt), *sb* 1 [OE. *geat*, -Otent. type **geatm*.] Perh. not allied either to **GET** or to **GATE** sb².

1. An opening in a wall for entrance and exit, with a movable barrier for closing it; said with reference to a city or other enclosure, or the enclosure-wall of a large building.

2. *ellipt.* For *gate(s) of the city* as a place of judicial assembly. [A Hebrewism] OE.

3. *trans.* A mountain-pass. Also pl. 1601. 4. *fig.* A means of entrance or exit M.L. 5. The barrier itself; a framework of wood or iron, either of open-work or solid, turning on pivots or hinges, or sliding in a groove, and used either in a pair or singly OE.

b. A contrivance for stopping or regulating the passage of water. (Ch. flood-, lock-, sluice-g.) 1495.

6. *techn. a.* (Locksmithing) One of the apertures in the tumblers for the passage of the stub 1874 b. = **SASH** sb². 2. 1874 c. An H-shaped arrangement of slots through which a gear-lever is pushed 1906. 7. The number of persons who pay at the gates to see an athletic contest, etc., also, the *gate-money* thus received 1888.

1. The Ladies Coach who stopp'd the G., that it the Dukes could not possibly pass Cowper Phr. The gates of heaven, hell, purgatory, perh. up orig. apprehended in a material sense. Also the *gates of death*, a new approach to death. Most like the struggle at the gates of death Keats. 2. Then went Boaz up to the gates and sat him down there Ruth iv. 2. 4. They [the senses] use the gates and windows of it [the soul] knowledge Daumen of Haworth Phr. The wares, the g. of horn in Greek legend, those through which false and true dreams respectively come.

Comb. *g.*-bill (at Oxford and Cambridge, a record of the time at which a man returns to college (i. lodgings) after hours; also, the account of fines charged against a man for staying out late, -boot, the right of cutting wood for gates; -chamber, a recess in the side wall of a clock, which recoils the g. -crasher, an unwelcome intruder at a reception, etc. (colloq., orig. U.S.). -leg, legged *a.* designating a table with legs in a gate-like frame swinging back to allow the leaves to be shut down -money, money paid at the gates for admission to an athletic meeting, etc. -saw, a mill, or wh. is turned in a g. of ash to prevent buckling, -vein, the *Vena porta* (Obs. *vein* *f.* -works, a tube in it at the g. of a town, etc. Hence **Gated** *pp.* *a.* furnished with a g. or gates.

Gate (gæt), *sb* 2 Now only Sc. ad. n. an *i.* ME. [a. ON. *gata*. See also **GAIT** sb.] 1. A way, road, or path. 2. A street, as in *Gaiting*, etc. 1470. 3. A going, journey, course (lit. and fig.) -1677. 4. Manner of going. Obs. exc. *phr.* (see **GATE** sb¹) 1637. 5. Way, manner, or method of doing or behaving a peculiar habit ME.

1. Phrases. To come, go, ride *a.*, the, his, her, etc. g. This (that) g. used *adv.* this (that) way in this (that) direction. Some, any g. somewhere anywhere

Gate (gæt), *sb* 3 1677. [Cf. OE. *gæte* sb, pouring out.] Founding. 1. *fa.* The little spout in the brim of casting ladles 1683. 2. The opening or channel through which the molten metal flows into a mould 1677. 3. The waste piece of metal cast in the gate 1839.

Gate (gæt), *v.* 1831. [f. **GATE** sb¹.] *trans.* At Oxford and Cambridge: To confine (in undergraduate) to college.

Gate, *obs.* f. **GOAT**.

Gatehouse (gæt'həus). ME [f. **GATE** sb¹ + *house* sb.] 1. A house (for a servant) at or over a gate. 2. The apartment over the gate of a city or palace, often used as a prison; *spec.* that over the gate of the palace at Westminster 1587.

2. [The king's] messenger, was committed to the G. 1647.

Gate-keeper. 1572 [f. **GATE** sb¹ + **KEPPER**.] 1. One who has charge of a gate. 2. A species of butterfly 1819.

Gateless (gæt'les), *a.* 1608. [See -LESS.] Without a gate.

Gate-post. 1522. [f. **GATE** sb¹ + **POST** sb.] A post belonging to a gate, either that on which hangs or that against which shuts

Gateway. 1707. [f. GATE sb.¹ + WAY.]
1. An opening through a fence or wall. ? *Obs.*
2. A frame or arch in which a gate is hung; a structure built at or over a gate, for ornament or defence. Also *attrib.* 1702. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A means of egress or ingress 1842. b. = GATE sb.¹. 1884.

3. a. At the gateways of the day TENNYSON.
Gather (gæðər), sb. 1555. [f. GATHER v.]
1. The amount gathered, crop. 2. *The gathers* (pl.), that part, esp. of a dress, which is gathered or drawn in 1663. 3. *techn.* 'The inclination forward of an axle journal, or spindle, usually one-tenth of its diameter' (Knight) 1874.

Gather (gæðəs), v. [OE. *gaderian* —WGer. type **gaderujan*. The OE. root is **gad-*.]
1. *trans.* †1. (Only with prefixed *ge-*) To join; to put together. *Obs.* since early ME. 2. To bring together; to collect OE. 3. To collect (flowers, etc.) from the place of growth; to cull, pick, pluck; to collect as harvest (also *to g. in*) OE.; to pick up 1715. †4. To compile (literary matter) —1677. 5. To be the means of bringing together or accumulating ME. 6. To collect (contributions). Also *absol.* to make a collection. Now *rare*, ME. 7. To collect or acquire by way of increase; to gain 1590. 8. To collect (knowledge) by observation and reasoning; to infer, deduce, conclude. (= *L. colligere*.) 1535. 9. To draw into smaller compass, contract 1677; *spec.* to draw together or pucker (part of a dress) by means of a thread 1576. b. *Arch.* To contract or make narrower (a drain, chimney, etc.) 1703. 10. *techn.* a. *Glass-making* To collect (melted glass) on the end of the blowing-tube 1839. b. To collect and place in order according to signatures (the printed sheets of a book). Also *absol.* 1683.

2. Up roots our host. And gadered us together, alle in a flok CHAUCER. To g. the materials for nests. GOLDSM. *Phr.* To be gathered to one's fathers; to one's people; to be buried with one's ancestors; hence, to die. 3. But they that have gathered it [the corn] shall eat it ISA. LVII. 9. A Rose just gathered from the stalk DAYDEN. 5. Standing streames gather fith GOSSEN. To g. rust 1687. 7. *Phr.* To g. breath, etc. to gain or recover breath. To g. oneself (gatherer). †To g. grounds: to gain ground. As Evening Mist. gathers ground fast at the Labourer's heel MILT. To g. head: to acquire strength, also to swell as a festering sore. To g. way (Naut.). 'to begin to feel the impulse of the wind on the sails, so as to obey the helm' (Synthl). 8. Pliny supposed amber to be a resin, 'which he gathered from its smell' BIRKBECK. 9. Golden the clasp that gathers her shining robe to her side BOWEN.

II. *intr.* (Chiefly = refl. uses of I). 1. To congregate, assemble OE. 2. Of things: To collect; to form or increase by the coming together of material ME. b. To accumulate and come to a head. Hence, of a sore, etc.: To develop a purulent swelling. OE. 3. To contract; to form folds or wrinkles (*rare*) 1577. 4. *Naut.* To make way (towards an object) 1577.

1. There gathered vnto him .a. very great multitude 1. *Lazarus* viii. 91. 2. One knows how a story gathers like a snowball MRS. CARLYLE. b. *fig.* Now do's my Protect g. to a head SHAKS. 3. As fast years flow away, The smooth brow gathers SHAKSLEY. To g. into the wind (Naut.): to sail nearer to the wind.

Hence *gatherable* a. capable of being inferred.

Gatherer (gæðərə), sb. [f. *prec.* + -ER.]
1. One who gathers or collects (see *GATHER* v.); often with defining word, as *rent-, tax-g.* (now usu. -*collector*). 2. One of the front teeth of a horse 1606.

Gathering, *vbl. sb.* OE. [f. as *prec.* + -ING.]
1. The action of *GATHER* v., in various transitive senses. Also with *in, out, up*. b. The action, also the result, of drawing in or contracting 1580. 2. The action of coming together; the result of this; union, accumulation OE. 3. *spec.* A suppurated swelling OE. 4. An assembly or meeting OE.; a signal (by beat of drum, etc.) 1653. 5. That which is gathered or brought together; esp. a collection in money (now *diat.*) ME. 6. *Bookbinding.* The arrangement of the loose sheets of a book in proper order 1683.

Comb. g.-board (*Bookbinding*), a horseshoe-shaped table on which signatures are laid to be gathered; -coal, a large piece of coal, laid on the fire to keep it burning during the night; -cry, a cry —bis for war —ground, from

which the feeding waters of a river, etc., are collected; -hoop, one used by coopers to draw in the ends of the staves so as to allow the hoop to be slipped on them; -peat, a fiery peat which was sent round by the borderers to alarm the country in time of danger, also, a peat put into the kitchen-fire at night, to keep it alive till the morning.

Gatling (gætlɪŋ), 1870. [The inventor's name, Dr. R. J. Gatling] *attrib.* in *Gatling gun*, a form of machine gun, with a cluster of barrels into which the cartridges are automatically loaded at the breach. Also *Gatling* simply.

Gatten, var. of *GAITER* sb.²
†**Gat-toothed**, a. *rare*. = GAP-TOOTHED, f. *GAT* sb. opening.] Having the teeth wide apart (pop. regarded as a sign of luck and of much travelling). CHAUCER.

|| **Gauche** (gɔʃ), a. 1751. [F.] 1. Awkward, clumsy. 2. *Math.* Skew, not plane 1879.

2. If various points of the line do not lie in one plane, we have in one case a curve of double curvature, in the other a g. polygon THOMSON & TAIT

|| **Gaucherie** (gɔʃəri), 1798. [F., f. *prec.*] Want of tact or manner, awkwardness; a gauche proceeding.

Gaucha (gauʃə), gɔʃə. Also *erron.* **Guacho**, 1824. [Sp., prob. f. native S. Amer.] One of a mixed European and Indian race of equestrian herdsmen

Gaud, sb.¹ Also *gaude*. *Obs.* exc. *Hist. ME.* [Prob. f. *L. gaudia*.] One of the larger beads placed between the decades of 'aves' in a rosary.

Gaud (gɔd), sb.² [ME. *gaude*, f. (ult.) *L. gaudere* to rejoice.] †1. A trick, prank; often, a pretence; also a pastime —1796; a scoff, a laughing-stock —1650. 2. *canon.* A plaything, toy. Also, something gaudy; a gewgaw; a piece of finery. Now *rhet.* Also *fig.* ME. 3. pl. Fine doings, gaudes. Now *rhet.* 1650. 4. *sing.* Idle display 1800.

2. Solomon. giveth us gaudes to play withal 1591.

†**Gaud**, v.¹ ME. [f. GAUD sb.¹ and 2.] 1. *trans.* To furnish with gauds (see *GAUD* sb.¹) —1552. 2. To ornament —1607

3. Their nicely gawded Cheekes *Cor.* II. i. 233

†**Gaud**, v.² 1532. [perh. f. GAUD sb.²] *intr.* To make merry; to jest; to scoff (at) —1580

He was sporting and gauding with his familiars NORTH.

|| **Gaudeamus** (gɔdæmʌs). 1823. [First word of a mod. L. students' song] A college-students' merry-making.

Gandery (gɔdəri), 1597. [f. GAUD sb.² + -ERY] Gaudy decoration; finery, fine clothes; a piece of finery.

Vice. trickt up with its alluring gauderies 1663.

†**Gaudish**, a. 1538. [f. GAUD sb.² + -ISH.] Trivial; gaudy, showy —1587. Hence *Gaudishly adv.*, *ness*.

Gaudy (gɔdi), sb. ME. [ad. *L. gaudium*.] †1. = GAUD sb.¹ —1560. †2. A taper (one of five, burnt to commemorate the Virgin's five joys) —1852. †3. = GAUD sb.² 2. 1555. †4. Rejoicing; a merry-making —1647. 5. A grand feast or entertainment; esp. an annual college dinner 1651. †Hence pl. 'Commons' for gaudy-days —1706.

†**Gaudy**, a.¹ [ME. *gaude* app. a. OF. *gaude* weld + -y.] Only in *gaudy-green*, green dyed with weld, yellowish green —1590.

Gaudy (gɔdi), a.² 1529. [Cf. GAUDY sb. 4, also GAUD sb.², and -y.] †1. Of rare: Luxurious —1601. 2. Brilliantly (now chiefly glaringly) fine or gay, showy 1583. b. *slang.* In neg. sentences: Very good 1884.

1. Where they make reuel and g. chere 1550. 2. Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy; But not exprest in fancy: rich, not gaudie *Hamlet*, I. iii. 71. A late notable gaudy Orator BAXTER. G. Dreams SEDLEY. b. Not a g. lot ASKLEY. Hence *Gaudyly adv.*, *Gaudiness*.

Gaudy, v. 1482. [f. GAUDY sb. and a.2] †1. *trans.* To furnish (a rosary) with gaudies —1542. 2. To make gaudy. SOUTHEY.

Gaudy-day, 1567. [f. GAUDY sb. + DAY.] A day of rejoicing; esp. the day of a college gaudy. So *Gaudy-night* (*Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 183).

Gaudy-green: see *GAUDY* a.¹

Gaufer, *gauffre*: see *GOFFER*.

Gauge, *gago* (gædʒ), sb. 1-*te* ME. [f.

ONF. *gauge* (mod. *jauge*), of unkn. origin. Not in other Rom. langs. The spelling *gauge* prevails in Eng., exc. in sense I. 5. American Dicts. prefer *gag.*]

I. 1. A standard measure or scale of measurement; esp. a measure of the capacity of a barrel, the diameter of a bullet, or the thickness of sheet iron. b. *transf.* and *fig.* Capacity, extent; dimensions, proportions 1655. †2. A limit of distance or extent. Also *fig.* HOLLAND.

3. *spec.* The distance between the rails of a railway, tramway, etc., also, between the opposite wheels of a carriage 1841. 4. *techn.* a. The length of projection or margin of a slate or tile beyond that which overlaps it 1703. b. A measure of slate, one yard square 1847. 5. *Naut.* (Usually *gag.*) a. The position of one vessel with reference to another and the wind 1591. b. The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water with a full cargo 1644. 6. *Plastering.* The greater or less quantity of plaster of Paris used with common plaster to accelerate its setting 1842.

1. The gadge of Hering 1595. A bullet of 50-gauge 1858. b. He [Howard] has visited all Europe to take the gage and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt BURKE. 3. *Mixed g.*: a broad and narrow g. laid down together. See also *BROAD GAUGE*, *NARROW GAUGE*. 5. *Phr.* To have or keep the weather gage of: to be to windward of; also *fig.* to get the better of. Also *see* *gag.*

II. †1. A gauging-rod —1706. 2. A graduated instrument or vessel for gauging the force or quantity of a fluctuating object, as wind, etc. Also *rain-, wind-gauge*, etc.: see *RAIN*, etc. 1688. 3. A contrivance attached to a boiler, etc., to show the height or condition of its contents; more fully *g.-cock*, *-glass*. Of an air-pump: An instrument which indicates the degree of exhaustion in the receiver; usu. defined, as *barometer*, *siphon g.* (see those words) 1794. 4. An instrument for ascertaining and verifying dimensions 1677. 5. A carpenter's tool for marking lines parallel to the edge of a board 1678. 6. A contrivance to regulate the penetration of a cutting tool, as *auger*, *boring-g.* 7. *fig.* A test 1691.

Comb. g.-cock, one of two or three small cocks for ascertaining the height of the water in a steam boiler, -*conclusion*, 'the lateral rocking of railway carriages against the rails' (Ogilvie); -*door*, a wooden door fixed in a mine airway for regulating the ventilator on -*glass*, a glass tube attached to a boiler to show the height of the water; -*knife*, a knife with a contrivance for regulating the amount cut off; -*jadder*, a horsing-block for raising the ends of wheeling planks in excavating; -*lath*, a lath for turning work to pattern or size; -*pin* (*Prutting*), a small steel pin with teeth, for securing the lay on small flat machines; -*point*, a point marked to indicate the diameter of a cylinder one inch high containing a unit of a given liquid measure; -*rod*, a graduated rod for measuring with great accuracy the internal diameters of portions of work; -*saw*, a saw with a frame or clamp to determine the depth of kerf; -*stuff*, mortar containing three-fifths of fine-stuff and one of plaster of Paris; -*weir*, a weir fitted with movable shutters; -*wheel*, one attached to the forward end of a plough beam, to gauge the depth of furrow.

Gauge, *gag* (gædʒ), v. ME. [a. ONT. *gauger*, related to *gauge*; see *prec.*] †1. *trans.* To measure or measure off. ME. only. 2. To measure the dimensions, proportions, or amount of ME. 3. To ascertain the capacity or content of (a cask, etc.) by combined measurement and calculation 1483. 4. *fig.*; esp. to 'take the measure' of (a person, etc.) 1583. 5. To render conformable to a given standard, also *to g. up*. Hence *fig.* to limit, 1600. 6. To mark off (a measurement) 1678. 7. *Plastering.* To mix plaster in the right proportions for any purpose 1686. 8. *Dressmaking.* To draw up in parallel gatherings 1881.

2. To g. a foord NORTH, the mind CARLYLE, *wire* 1833. a river PHILLIPS. 3. To g. beer barrels MACAULAY. 4. You shall not gage me by what we do to night *Mereh* V. II. 208. 5. The stones are gauged and dressed by the hammer GUILT.

Gaugeable (gædʒəbəl), a. 1768. [f. *prec.* + -ABLE.] That may be gauged.

Gauged, *gaged* (gædʒd), *ppl.* a. 1678 [f. GAUGE v. + -ED.] 1. Marked or measured with a gauge. 2. *Bricklaying.* Of bricks Cut or rubbed accurately to size 1823. 3. *Plastering.* Mixed in the proper proportions for quick drying 1848.

3. *to stuff* up-a # (see G. or 15)

x () a pass- an loud n (cast) f (I chief) a ver n (I eye) o (F can vie) (sit) i (Psyche) o (what) p (got

Gazement. rare. 1596. [f. GAZE + -MENT.] Stare, observation.

Gazer (gā'zar). 1548. [f. GAZE v. + -ER.]

1. One who gazes. 2. A fish (*Polyprosopus macror*) 1861.

Gazet (t. 1605. [a. F. *gazette*, a. It. *gazetta*] A Venetian coin -1682.

Gazette (gā'zet), sb. 1605. [a. F., ad. It. *gazetta*, pl. *gazette*, app. from the coin of that name (see GAZET), paid for the paper or for a perusal of it, or ? from *gazetta*, dim. of *gazza* mspie. At one time stressed on the first syllable.] 1. A news-sheet, a periodical publication giving an account of current events. Now only Hist. 1605. 2. *spec.* One of the three official journals entitled *The London G.*, *The Edinburgh G.*, and *The Belfast G.*, issued by authority twice a week, and containing legal and government notices. Hence *grm* the official journal of any government. 1665.

3. *Phr.* To be in the *g.* to be published a bankrupt. The first issues of the *London G.*, published at Oxford while the Court was resident there in 1665, were entitled *The Oxford G.* The official record of the acts and agenda of the university is entitled *The Oxford University G.* In recent times *Westminster G.*, *Pall Mall G.*, are examples of the use for general newspapers.

Gazette (gā'zet), v. 1678. [f. *prec.*] To publish in a gazette. Chiefly pass *To be gazetted* to be announced in the official gazette as appointed to a command, or the like.

Phr. To be gazetted out said of an officer whose resignation is announced in the gazette.

Gazetteer (gā'zē-tēr) 1611. [a. F. *gazetier* (now *gazetier*); see GAZETTE and -ER.] 1. One who writes in a gazette; a journalist, *spec.* one appointed and paid by Government. 2. A newspaper, gazette -1769. 3. A geographical index or dictionary 1704.

Gazetteer, being usually applied to vetches who were hired to vindicate the court Jonsson.

Gazing-stock 1535. [f. GAZING vbl. sb. + STOCK.] One on whom others gaze or stare.

Gazogene (gā'zō-jēn). Also **gasō-** 1853. [f. F. *gas* sb. 1 + *gène*; see -GEN.] A gas-producer; *spec.* an apparatus for the production of aerated waters.

Gazolyte (gā'zō-līt) 1842. [a. F., f. *gas* + *Cr.* *λύτος* soluble.] a. A name given by Berzelius to such simple gases as are permanently elastic. These are oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen. b. Ampère's term for a body which is resolvable into a gas 1885.

Gazometer, obs. f. GASOMETER.

Gazon 1704. [a. F. *gazon* grass; pl. pieces of turf, a. ORG. *waaso* (G. *wasen*) sod, turf, etc.] A sod or piece of turf, cut wedge-shaped, used to line parapets, etc., in fortification -1768.

Geal (džī), v. Now dual. ME [a. F. *geler* - L. *gelare*] To congeal trans and intr.

Gean (gīn) Now chiefly Sc. 1533. [a. F. *guigne*; of unk. origin.] The wild cherry (*Prunus avium*); also, its fruit.

Geanticlinal (džī-antī-kli-nāl). 1879. [f. Gr. γῆ earth + ANTICLINAL.] A. *adj.* Of the nature of a general upward flexure of the earth's crust. B. *sb.* The flexure itself.

Gear (gīr), sb. [ME *gere*, ad. ON. *gerri* = OE. **geru* (poet. in pl. *gearwe*) : -OTeui. **garwīn*, f. **garwou* - ready, YARE.] I. Equip-

ment. 1. *collect. sing.* Apparel, dress, vestments. Now rare. 2. Armour, arms, accoutrements. Rarely pl. Obs. exc. arch. ME. 3. a. Riding equipment (Now always *riding-g.*) ME. b. Harness for draught animals. Till 18th c. chiefly pl. †Also *fig* ME.

2. My Lady's gear alone filld four portmantel trunks 1727.

II. Apparatus. 1. Appliances, tackle, tools, ME. †b. *Weaving.* A leaf of heddles -1839. 2. *Machinery.* a. A combination of wheels, levers, etc. for a given purpose. Often specialized as *expansion*, *hand*, *steering*, *winding-g.* 1523. b. Wheels working one upon another, by means of teeth, or otherwise. Often specialized as *bevel*, *crown*, *spur-g.* 1829. 3. *Machinery.* = *GEARING* vbl. sb. 3. 1814. b. The relation of the diameter of a wheel of a cycle or motor vehicle to the gearing, indicative of speed capacity; hence *loosely*, speed 1897. 4. *Naut.* Rigging 1669.

3. *Phr.* In, out of *g.* in, out of connexion with the motor. So to *gel* (*put, set, throw*) in, into, out of *g.* High, low *g.*; so *top, bottom g.* *fig.* The whole organization of labour was thrown out of *g.* GREEN.

III. Stuff. 1. Goods, movable property, household necessities ME. †b. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* Possessions 1535. †a. A material stuff; in depreciatory sense, rubbish -1805; †foul matter, pus -1653. 2. *fig.* = MATTER, STUFF, in various uses (see *quots.*) ME.

1. Some harmlesse Villager, Whom Thilft keeps up about his Countrie Gear ME. 2. Discourse, talk; stuff, nonsense. Priests with prayers and other godly *g.* DEVO. 3. Doings (*arch. or dial.*) Our gambols, and our boyish gear K. WHITE. †A matter, business. Whilst this gear was a brewing NORTH.

attrib. and *Comb.*, as (*sense* II a b) *g.-cutter*; *g.-box*, -case, the case enclosing the gearing of a bicycle, etc.; -wheel, (a) a cog-wheel; (b) in a bicycle, etc. the cog-wheel by means of which the motion of the pedals is transmitted to the axle.

Gear (gīr), v. [ME. *giren*, f. *gere* GEAR sb.] †1. *trans.* To array; to dress -1691. 2. To equip (*arch.*) ME. 3. To harness 1638.

4. To put (machinery) into gear; to connect by gearing 1851. b. *intr.* Of a toothed wheel, or its teeth: To fit exactly into; to be in gear, so as to work smoothly with 1734.

4. *Phr.* To *g. up* to make the driving wheels go round faster than the pedals. So *to g. down, level.*

Gearing (gīr-īng), vbl. sb. 1825 [f. GEAR sb. and *v.* + -ING.] 1. Harness (*dial.*) 1863. 2. 'Plant' 1825. 3. The action of fitting a machine with gear; the manner in which a machine is geared; *concr.* apparatus for the transmission of motion or power, e.g. a train of toothed wheels = GEAR sb. II. 3. Often specialized, as *bevel*, *spur*, etc. *g.*; also with *adv.*, as in *g.-down*, -up. 1833.

Comb., as *g.-chain*, an endless chain transmitting motion from one toothed wheel to another.

Geason. [OE. *gāsne*, *gāsne* barren. Cf. OHG. *gāsnī* barrenness.]

A. *adj.* 1. Producing scantily -ME. 2. Scantily produced; scarce -1674. 3. Extraordinary -1583.

B. *sb.* Rarity, scarcity (*rare*) -1557.

Geat (ge), obs. f. GATE, GET, JET.

Gebur (gebūr). [OE. *gebūr*; see NEIGHBOUR.] Hist. A tenant-farmer (in the early English community).

Gecarcinian (džī-kar-sī-ni-ān). 1838. [f. mod. L. *Gecarcinus* (Gr. γῆ earth + *καρκίνος* crab) + -IAN.] A land-crab.

Geck (gek), sb. 1. Now *dial.* 1515. [app. a LG. *geck*; related to *gecken* GECK v.] A fool, simpleton; a dupe.

The most notorious gecke and gull Twel. N. v. i 351.

Geck (gek), sb. 2. Chiefly Sc. 1500 [= Du. *gek*, G. *geck* vbl. sb.] A gesture of derision, an expression of scorn or contempt.

Geck (gek), v. Sc. and *n. dial.* 1583. [app. a LG. *gecken*.] 1. *trans.* To mock, cheat. 2. *intr.* To *g. at*: to scoff at 1603. 3. To toss the head, as in scorn 1724.

Gecko (ge'ko). Pl. -oes, -oes. 1774. [a. Mal. *gēko*, echoing the animal's cry.] A house-lizard, found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres, remarkable for its cry, and for its power of climbing walls.

Ged (ged). *n.* and *Sc.* ME. [a. ON. *gedia*, app. f. ON. *gaddr* spike, GAD. (Cf. PIKE.)] The fish *Esox lucius*; the pike

Gee (džī), sb. *collog.* 1887 [f. *GEE* interj.] A horse (orig. a child's word).

Gee (džī), v. *slang* 1700. [? f. next.] *intr.* To go; to fit, suit (only in neg. phrases). Of persons: To agree, get on well (*together*).

Gee (džī), *interj.* 1628. A word of command to a horse, variously used to bid it turn to the right, go forward, or move faster.

Geebung (džī-bvŋ). Also *gibong*, *jibong*. 1827. [Native Austral.] The fruit of species of *Persoonia*, an Australian tree.

Gee-gee (džī džī). *collog.* 1869. [Redupl. of *GEE* interj.] A horse. Cf. *GEE* sb.

Geer, obs. f. GEAR.

Geese, pl. of GOOSE.

Geest (gīst). 1847. [a. Da. *geest* dry or sandy soil.] *Geol.* Old alluvial matter on the surface of land; coarse drift or gravel.

Geet, obs. f. JET

Gee-up (džī'w-p), *interj.* Also *gee-hup*. 1733. [f. *GEE* interj. + *HUP* interj. (confused with UP *adv.*)] = *GEE* interj. Hence *Gee-hup* v. to say 'gee-up' to; to obey this call.

Gehenna (gē'nā). 1594. [a. eccl. L. *gehenna*, a. Hellenistic Gr. γέεννα, ad. post-Biblical Heb. *gēhennām* hell, place of fire v torment for the dead.] 1. The place of future torment; hell. 2. *transf.* A place of torture, a prison 1594.

1. [Moloch] made his Grove The pleasant Valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence And black G. call'd the Type of Hell MILN.

Geic (džī'ik), a. 1844. [f. Gr. γῆ earth + -ic.] In *g. acid*, a product of the conversion of wood into vegetable mould. Also called *humic* or *ulmic acid*.

Gein (džī'īn). Also *geine*. 1844. [f. Gr. γῆ + -IN.] *Chem.* A brown precipitate obtained by boiling mould or decayed vegetable matter with alkalis.

Geir. Also *geier*. 1567. [a. Du. *geir*] A vulture -1615.

Comb. *G.-eagle* (= *G. geier-adler*), used in A.V. to render Heb. *raḥam*, a species of vulture. See Lc vi. 12.

Geisha (gā'ā). Pl. *geisha*, -as. 1891. [Japanese.] A Japanese dancing-girl.

Geitonogamy (gē'tō-nō-gā-mī). 1880. [f. Gr. γῆτονος, γῆτονος neighbour + γαμή marriage.] *Bot.* Fertilization by pollen of other flowers of the same plant.

Geist 1871. [Ger.] Mind; reason; intelligence.

I do exhort England to get 'Geist'; to search and not rest till it sees things more as they really are VL. ARNOLD.

Gel (džel) 1904 [The first syllable of *gelatin*.] A jelly-like material formed by the coagulation of a colloidal liquid. Also as vb.

Gelastie (džē-lās-tīk), a. rare. 1704. [ad. Gr. γελᾶσθαι, f. γελᾶν.] Serving the function of laughter, risible. Also (*nonce-use*) as sb. pl. remedies operating by causing laughter (SOUTHEY).

Gelatification (džē-lātī-fī-kā-shŋ). 1860 [f. GELATIN + -IFICATION.] The production of, or conversion into, gelatin or jelly.

Gelatigenous (džē-lātī-džē-nŋs), a. 1854 [f. GELATIN + -GEN + -OUS.] Producing or developing gelatin, as, *g. tissues*.

Gelatin, *gelatine* (džē-lātīn) 1800. [a. F. *gelatine*, ad. It. *gelatina*, f. *gelata* jelly. In medical L. *gelatina* was orig. 'any sort of clear gummy juice'; its present use is due to scientific chemistry. The pop. spelling is *gelatine* often pronounced (džē-lātīn); the scientific form is *gelatin*.] 1. The basis of the jellies into which certain animal tissues (skin, tendons, ligaments, etc.) are converted by prolonged boiling. It is amorphous, brittle, without taste or smell, transparent, and of a faint yellow tint; and is composed of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur. b. *Vegetable g.*: one of the constituents of gluten, identical with animal gelatin 1852. 2. An explosive compound (more fully *blasting* or *explosive g.*) made by dissolving collodion-cotton in about nine times its weight of nitroglycerine 1878.

1. Soup thickened by gelatine 1878.

attrib. and *Comb.*, as (*sense* 1) *g. capsule*, *pellicle*, *g.-coated* *adj.*; (*sense* 2) *g.-shell*. Also *g. dry-plate*, a plate, usually of glass coated with a film of *g.*, containing sensitive silver bromide; *g. dynamite*, an explosive intermediate between blasting *g.* and dynamite; it consists of a thin blasting *g.* mixed with other substances; *g. emulsion*, 'an emulsion of *g.* containing a sensitive silver compound'; also *attrib.* *g. paper* (*Photogr.*), paper coated with sensitized *g.* *g. picture*, a photograph produced by the action of light on bichromated *g.* *g. process*, any photographic process in which *g.* is employed, *g. sugar* = *Glycolol*. Hence *Gelatinated* a. coated with *g.*

Gelatinate (džē-lātī-nāt), v. 1795. [f. GELATIN + -ATE] = GELATINIZE 1, 2. Hence *Gelatination*.

Ge-latine. 1713. [f. L. type **gelatinus*] A. *adj.* Of the nature of jelly, gelatinous DERHAM. B. *sb.* *Zool.* Kirby's name for the Acanthophae of Cuvier, from the gelatinous consistency of their bodies -1855.

Gelatiniferous (džē-lātī-nī-fē-rŋs), a. 1878 [f. GELATIN + (-IFEROUS)] Yielding galatun.

Gelatiniform (dzelätinif'orm), *a.* 1830. [*f* as prec. + (-)FORM.] Having the form of gelatin.

Gelatinize (dzelæ'tinəiz), *v.* 1809. [*f*. GELATIN + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To become gelatinous. 2. To render gelatinous or jelly-like 1843. 3. To coat with gelatin 1890. Hence **Gelatinization**, conversion into a gelatinous state.

Gelatinous (dzelätin'ous), *comb. f.* GELATIN, in words denoting its association with other chemical substances, as *g-aluminous*, etc.; also in *g-bromide*, *-chloride*, etc. used attrib. to signify the use of gelatin as a vehicle.

Gelatinoid (dzelæ'tinoid), 1866. [*f*. GELATIN + -OID]

A. adj. Resembling gelatin, gelatinous.

B. sb. [*sc. substance.*] 1882

Gelatinous (dzelæ'tin'ous), *a.* 1724. [*ad. f.* *gelatinus*, *f. gelatine*, see GELATIN.] 1. Having the character or consistency of a jelly; jelly-like. Also *fig.* 2. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of gelatin 1708.

Gelation (dzelæ'tən), 1854. [*ad. l. gelationem, f. gelare* to freeze.] Solidification by cold, freezing.

Geld (geld), *sb.* Also *erron* gelt, 1610. [*ad. med. l. geldum* (in Domesday Book), *ad. OE. geld, geld, gylt* payment, tribute, also GUILD—*OEut. *geldōn*, *f. root of *gelpan*; see YIELD *v.*] *Hist.* The tax paid to the crown by English landholders before the Conquest, and continued under the Norman kings.

Comb. *g-acre*, *-hide* (Domesday *acra*, *hida* *ad. geldum*), an acre or a hide as reckoned for the purposes of *g*

Geld (geld), *a.* Now *dial.* See also YIELD. ME. [*a. ON. geldr*—*OEut. *galdun*—Barren; also, sexually impotent.

Geld (geld), *v.* 1. *Inf.* gelt and gelled. ME. [*a. ON. gelda, f. geldr* GELD *a.*] 1. *trans.* To castrate or emasculate, also, to pay. 2. *trans.* and *fig.* To deprive of some essential part; to mutilate; to expurgate—1729. 3. *trans.* To cut superfluous shoots, etc. from (a plant or tree)—1664. 4. To cut out the old comb from (a bee-hive)—1657.

2. *Bereft* and gelled of his patrimony SHAKS. To *g* the text [of a book] 1693. 3. *a. g.* and prune Strawberries EVERARD. Hence **Gelder**.

Geld (geld), *v.* 2. Also *erron* gelt, 1630 [*f* GELD *sb.*] *Hist.* To charge with, or pay, geld. So **Geldable** *a.* liable to pay geld.

Gelder (*s* rose, obs. *f.* GELDER ROSE.

Gelding (ge'lding), *sb.* ME. [*a. ON. geldingr, f. geldr* GELD *a.*] 1. A gelded person, a eunuch—1785. 2. A gelded animal, esp. a horse ME.

1. *Putphar*, the gelding of Pharaoh WILKIE Gen. xxxvii. 36.

Gelding (ge'lding), *vbl. sb.* ME. [See -ING 1.] The action of GELD *v.* 1

Gelid (dzelid), *a.* 1606. [*ad. l. gelidus, f. gelum* (*gelus, gelu*) frost; see COLD *a.*] Extremely cold, ice-cold, frosty. Also *fig.*

The Brightness of the G Moon 1695. *G.* founts THOMSON. Hence **Gelidity** ('*ôdr*), extreme cold. *Ge'ldly adv.*, *ness*.

Gelignite (dzelignait), 1889. [*? f.* GELATIN + *l. ignis* + -ITE.] A variety of gelatin dynamite

Gelly, obs. *f.* JELLY.

+Geloscropy. Better GELOTOSCROPY. 1730. [*f* Gr. *gêlōs, gêlōr* + -*scropia*.] Divination by laughter.

Gelose (dzelō's), 1864. [*f.* GELATIN + -OSE.] *Chem.* An amorphous gelatinous substance obtained from Japan moss and seaweeds

Gelosie, obs. *f.* JEALOUSY.

+Gelotocropy. Better form of GELOSOCOPY. Evelyn.

+Gelsemium (dzel'sē'miſm), 1875 [*mod. l. f. l. gelsemium* JASMINE.] *a.* A genus of twining shrubs of the N.O. Loganiaceæ. *b.* The roots of a plant of this genus (*G. sempervirens*), or a preparation of them, used as a medicine; also called **gelseminum**. Hence **Gelsemine** (also **Gelseminiine**), a colourless, inodorous, bitter alkaloidal substance obtained from the root of *G. sempervirens*. **Gelsemic acid**, a crystalline substance obtained from the root of *G. sempervirens*

Gelt (gelt), *sb.* 1. *rare.* [*a. Ir. gelt* a frenzied person.] A lunatic. SPENSER.

Gelt (gelt), *sb.* 2. 1529. [*a. Ger.*; see also GELD *sb.*] Money; now only *dial.* 1 In Spenser perh. = *gold*.

His whole army cried out for *g.* USHER.

Gelt (gelt), *pl.* *a.* ME. [*pl.* ppl. of GELD *v.*] Gelded *lit.* and *fig.*

Gelt, obs. *f.* GELD *sb.*, GILLI.

Gelt, var. GILT, young sow

Gem (džem), *sb.* [*OE. gim, a. l. gemma* bud, hence jewel, *f. root gem-* to produce. In ME. refresh. after *F. gemme*.] 1. A precious stone of any kind, esp. when cut and polished; a jewel. 2. *trans.* and *fig.*, esp. an object of rare beauty or worth; the choicest part of (anything). Now playfully Something greatly prized, a 'treasure' 1560. 3. A precious stone, bearing an engraved design in relief or in intaglio 1791. 4. A bud, esp. a leaf-bud—1813

5. *Zool.* = GEMMA 2. 1832. 6. *Printing*. A size of type intermediate between Brilliant and Diamond 1888. 7. *U.S.* A light muffin. 8. Delitful dames and gemmes of jolite GASCONE A little cabinet picture which will be quite a *g.* W. IRVING. 3. Antique Gems, their Origin, Uses, and Value (*title*) C. W. KING.

Gem (džem), *v.* *Inf.* gemmed, gemming. *OE* [*f. prec.*] 1. *intr.* To bud; *trans.* to put forth (a blossom, a fruit)—1747. 2. To adorn with or as with gems 1610. 3. *trans.* To excavate for gems 1889.

1. *MILIT. P. L.* vii. 325. 2. Gemmed with rubies 1877. A coppice gemm'd with green and red TENNYSON.

Gemara (gēmārā), 1613. [*Aramaic*; = 'completion'.] The later portion of the Talmud, consisting of a commentary on the older part (the Mishna). Hence **Gemaraic** *a.* pertaining to the *G.*

Gematria (gēmātrīā), 1686. [*Rabbinical* Heb., *a. Gr. γεωμετρία* GEOMETRY.] A cabalistic method of interpreting the Hebrew Scriptures by interchanging words whose letters have the same numerical value when added.

Gemel (džemēl), ME [*a. OF. gemel* (*mod. jumeau*) = *l. gemellus*, dim. of *geminus* twin] 1. *pl.* Twins; pairs—1603. 2. *attr.* or *adj.* Twin—1657. 3. *Her.* in *pl.* Bars, or barretts, placed together as a couple 1592. 4. A kind of double ring. Now *Hist.* Also *gerring* Cf. GIMMAL. 1572. 4. A hinge. Now only in *g-hinge*. 1536.

Comb. *g-hinge* (*Locksmithing*), a hinge consisting of an eye or loop and a hook (var. in all senses)

+Gemew, gemow.

[Geminal; a spurious word.]

Geminate (džē'minēt), 1598. [*ad. l. geminatus, geminatus, f. geminus* twin] 1. *adj.* Duplicated, combined in pairs, twin, binate, as, *g. leaves*. Hence **Geminately** *adv.*

B. sb. A doubled consonant (*see*)

Geminate (džē'minēt), *v.* 1637. [*f. l. geminatus* ppl. stem; see prec.] *trans.* To double.

Gemination (džē'minā'shen), 1597 [*ad. l. geminationem*.] 1. A doubling, duplication, repetition. 2. The union of contiguous teeth 1859. 3. *Rhet.* The repetition of a word, phrase, or the like, for effect—1665. 4. *Gram.* a. The doubling of a consonant sound 1877. b. The doubling of a letter 1875.

Gemini (džē'minī), ME. [*a. l. gemini* (*pl.* of *geminus*) twins.] 1. *Astron.* A constellation, otherwise 'Castor and Pollux'; also the third sign of the zodiac, anciently identified with this. 2. *a.* A couple, a pair; esp. in *pl.* form, a pair of eyes—1700. 3. A mild oath or exclamation. *vulgar.* 1664.

1. When the starry G hang like glorious crowns Over Orion's grave TENNYSON. 2. *Merry W.* ii. 118 Hence **Geminids** *pl.* the meteoric bodies forming the star-shower that has its radiant point in *G.* var. **Geminy**.

Geminiflorous (džē'minīflō'ras), *a.* 1866. [*f. l. gemini, geminus* + *flor-, flos* + -OUS] Having flowers in pairs

Geminous (džē'min'as), *a. rare.* 1646. [*f. l. geminus*.] Double; occurring in pairs.

Gemma 'džē'mā' *pl.* **gemmæ** 1770 *l.* see GEM *Ro* A cal bud as *d. st.* from a flower bud. *n.* mosses *e.* A sm.

cellular bulb. 1830. 2. *Zool.* A bud like growth upon animals of low organization, which becomes detached and develops into a new individual 1841. Hence **Gemma'ceous** *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, leaf-buds.

Gemman (džē'mān), *vulgar* pronunc. of GENTLEMAN

Gemmary, ME. [*ad. late l. gemmarius, f. gemma* GEM.]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with gems—1682.

B. sb. An engraver of gems, a jeweller. *MI* only.

Gemmary; see GLEMMERY.

Gemmate (džē'māt), *a.* 1846 [*ad. l. gemmatus*; see next.] *Bot.* and *Zool.* Furnished with buds, reproducing by buds.

Gemmate (džē'māt), *v.* 1623. [*f. l. gemmat-, gemmare, f. gemma* GEM.] 1. *trans.* To deck with gems—1697. 2. *intr.* To put forth buds; to propagate itself by buds 1840

Gemmation (džē'mā'shen), 1700. [*a. l. f. l. gemmare, see prec.*] 1. *Bot.* a. The action of budding. b. The time when leaf-buds are put forth. c. The arrangement of buds on the stalk, also, of leaves in the bud. 2. *Zool.* Reproduction by gemmæ; the formation of a new individual by the protrusion and complete or partial separation of a part of the parent budding 1836

Gemmeous (džē'mē'as), *a.* 1605. [*f. l. gemmeus* (*f. gemma* GEM) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, or resembling a gem. *G. Dragonet*: the fish *Callionymus lyra*. 1710. 1. **Gemmery** (džē'mērī). Also **gemmary**. 1656 [*f* GEM *sb.* + -LRY; see also -ARY.] A jewel-house—1721.

Gemmiferous (džē'mīf'ō's), *a.* 1656. [*f. l. gemmifer* + -OUS.] 1. Producing gems. 2. Producing a gemma or bud 1804.

Gemmparous (džē'mīp'ar'ous), *a.* 1793 [*f. mod. l. gemmiparus* + -OUS.] 1. Producing offspring by gemmation. 2. Of or pertaining to gemmation. Hence **Gemmparously** *adv.* 1. Also **Gemmparity**, the attribute of being *g.*

Gemmule (džē'mūl), 1845 [*a. f. *ad. l. gemmula*, dim. of *gemma* a bud, GEM.] 1. *Bot.* a. PLUMULE 1844. b. One of the reproductive cells of cryptogams 1874. 2. *Zool.* A small GEM (gemme) or gemma; esp. a ciliated embryo of one of the *catelesterites*, an encysted mass of sponge-particles, from which new ones are produced 1845. Hence **Gemmiferous** *a.* bearing gemmule.*

Gemmy (džē'mī), *a.* ME. [*l. GEM* *pl.* + -Y.] 1. Abounding in gems, covered or set with or as with gems. 2. Gem-like; glittering 1580.

1. The *g.* bridle glister'd free THOMSON. Hence **Gemmy** *adj.* **Gemminess**.

+Gemonies, 1598. [*ad. l. (*sc. a.*) Gemonia*, of unk. origin.] *Rom. Antig.* Sings on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber, to which the bodies of criminals were dragged to be thrown into the river. 1. Misapplied *pl.* for 'tortures'—1683

Gemotie (gēmō'tī), [*repr. OE. gemōt* 1. *go* together (see *Y*) + *mal* MOURN.] *Eng. Hist.* A meeting; an assembly (in England before the Norman Conquest) for judicial or legislative purposes. See also WITNAGEMOT.

Gemsbok (gēmz'bpk), 1777 [*l. Gensbok* (prop. chamois), *a. Ger. gemsbok, f. gemse* sem chamois + *bock* buck.] 1. African name for a large antelope (*Oryx capensis*).

Gemshorn (gēmz'hōrn), 1825 [*a. Ger.* = 'chamois horn'.] An organ stop with tuning metal pipes, yielding a tone like that of a horn in quality.

-gen (džen), *suffix*, forming *sbs.*; *ad. f. -genē*, repr. (*ult.*) Gr. *γενής* (*f. γέν-* root of *γενέσθαι* to be born, become, *γένος* kind, etc.; see KIN) an adjective suffix meaning (1) 'born in a certain place or condition', as in *οικογενής* born in the house; (2) 'of a (specified) kind', as in *δμογενής* of the same kind. The *F. gène* has two applications, both of which have been dropped in Eng.

Chen *v. l.* *l. a. d. Ch. m. 780* *e. t. mon* *o. h. uff* *e. v. d. o. b. e. G.*

se (man) *a* (pass), *an* *end* *v. cu*) *g* (F che). *o* (evr). *z* (I ofe) (f can d v e) *z* (Psyche *q* what *p* (gri

γενέωμαι, j'engendre'. Hence the sense 'that which produces'. In Eng. -*gène* became -*gene*, and later -*gen*, as in *nitrogen*, etc.

2. *Bot.* The botanical use of -*gène* is due to De Candolle, and is merely a different application of the -*gènes* used in chemical terms, referred vaguely to a Gr. root meaning 'to produce, to grow'. The adjs. *endogène*, *exogène* (De Candolle) became in Eng. *endogenous*, *exogenous*; from these Lindley c 1845 formed the sbs. *endogen*, *exogen*; hence many analogous terms denoting classes of plants.

Genappe (dʒenæp). 1858. [f. *Genappe* in Belgium, where first made.] A worsted yarn or cord of exceptional smoothness, used in the manufacture of braids, fringes, etc.

Gendarme (ʒɑ̃dɑ̃ʁm, dʒendɑ̃ʁm). Pl. *gens d'armes*, *gendarmes*, *gendarmes*. 1550. [F. *gendarme*, a sing. formed from the pl. *gens d'armes* men of arms; hence a fresh pl. *gendarmes*. In mod. F. the form *gens d'armes* has only the historic sense.] 1. (Chiefly pl.) In the older French army, a horseman in full armour, having others under him; later, a mounted trooper. Now *Hist.* 2. A soldier, who is employed on police duties, esp. in France. Also *fig.* 1796. 3. *attrib.* in *g. blue* 1884.

4. *fig.* Projecting pieces of rock, which are called gendarmes, apparently from their stopping travellers. 1883. Hence *Gendarmery*, -erie, gendarmes as a body; also *attrib.*

Gender (dʒendə), sb. [ME *gendre*, a. OF *gen(d)re* (mod. *genre*), ad. L. *genus*, *genus* = Gr. γένος, f. root γεν- to produce; the *d* is excrement; cf. KIN.] 1. Kind, sort -1784. 2. *Gram.* Each of the three (or two) grammatical 'kinds', corresponding more or less to distinctions of sex (or absence of sex), into which sbs are discriminated according to the nature of the modifications they require in words syntactically associated with them; the property (in a sb.) of belonging to, or (in other parts of speech) of having the form appropriate to concord with, a specified one of these kinds. Also, the distinction of words into 'genders'. ME Mod. Eng. has 'natural' as opposed to 'grammatical' gender; i.e. nouns are masculine, feminine, or neuter according as the objects they denote are male, female, or of neither sex. For *conjunction*, *epitaph* g., see those wds.

3. *transf.* Sex. Now only *po.* ME. 4. Offspring -1662.

Gender (dʒendə), v. [ME *gendren*, a. OF *gendrer*, *gendrer*, ad. L. *generare* to beget, f. *genus*, *genus*; see GENDER sb.] 1. *trans.* To beget, engender (*arch.*) ME. 2. *intr.* To copulate -1634. 3. *trans.* To generate (heat, etc.) -1653; to engender (a feeling, etc.) (*arch.*) 1450.

Genderless (dʒendərləs), a. 1887. [See GENDER.] Without distinction of gender.

Gene (dʒiːn) 1913. Also *gen*, [irreg. f. Gr. γεν- to produce] *Bot.* One of the factors or elements concerned with the development in the offspring of hereditary characters.

Genealogic, -al (dʒenəˈlɒdʒɪk, -əl, dʒɪ-), a. 1577. [ad. F. *généalogique*, ad. med. L. *genealogicus*, a. Gr., + -AL, see GENEALOGY.] That belongs to genealogy, or that traces family descent.

Genealogical tree: a table of family descent under the form of a tree with branches. Hence *Genealogically* *adv.*

Genealogist (dʒenəˈlɒdʒɪst, dʒɪ-), 1605. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who traces genealogies, or one interested in the study of them.

Genealogize (dʒenəˈlɒdʒaɪz, dʒɪ-), v. 1602. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To draw up a genealogy of; *intr.* To make out genealogies.

Genealogy (dʒenəˈlɒdʒɪ, dʒɪ-) ME. [a. OF. *genealogie* (mod. *généalogie*), ad. late L. *genealogia*, a. Gr., f. γενεαλογία, f. γενεά race + λόγος; see -LOGY.] 1. An account of a person's descent from an ancestor or ancestors, by enumeration of the intermediate ancestors; a pedigree. Also *transf.* 2. Lineage, pedigree, family stock -1549. 3. Progeny. 4. The investigation of pedigrees as a branch of study or knowledge. TUCKER.

Genera, pl. of GENUS

Generable (dʒenərəb'l), a. 1450. [ad. L. *generabilis*; see -ABLE.] That may be generated or produced.

General (dʒenərəl), ME. [a. OF. *general* (mod. *général*), ad. L. *generalis*, f. *genus*, *genus*, class, kind, race.]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to all, or most, of the parts of a whole; completely or approximately universal within implied limits; opp. to *partial* or *particular*. 2. Pertaining in common to various persons or things -1657. c. With collect. or pl. sb. All, whole. *Obs.* exc. in *g. body*. 1591. 3. Concerned with the whole; opp. to *local*, *sectional*, etc. ME. 4. Catholic, addressed to all 1611. 5. Prevalent, widespread, usual ME. 6. Not specifically limited in application; applicable to a whole class of objects, cases, or occasions ME. b. True for a variety of cases; in later use, true in most instances, but not without exceptions (opp. to *universal*) ME. c. Of a word, name, etc.: Applicable to each member of a class or genus, COMMON. Of a concept, notion, etc.: Including only what is common to the individuals of a class. 1551. 6. Not restricted to one department. 7. Also formerly: Widely accomplished. 1552. 7b. Open, affable to all -1630. 7. Not belonging to, or confined to, a class; miscellaneous 1639. 8. Comprising, dealing with, or directed to the main elements, features, etc. 1563, hence, wanting in details; indefinite, vague (opp. to *precise*) 1601. 9. *Mil.* Epithet indicating superior rank and extended command 1576. b. Applied also to civil and legal functionaries, as *attorney*, *postmaster*-g., etc. (see those wds.) 1591.

1. A g. Battal 1650, Request 1665, peace Annisov. Phr. *G. average*; see AVERAGE sb. 2. *G. paralysis*; see PARALYSIS. b. So spoke out g. Mother MILT. c. The *g. sen* shall suffer in her shame POET. 2. Phr. *G. chapter*, *council* (see COUNCIL sb.), *election* (opp. to *by-election*). *G. ticket* (U.S.): the system by which the whole list of candidates for the representation, e.g. of a state or city, is voted upon by the undivided body of electors (= F. *scrutin de liste*). *G. Post*: formerly, the post or mail that was sent from the G.P.O. in London on certain days (opp. to the local 'penny' or 'two-penny' post); hence the first delivery in the morning is still officially called the *G.P. or General Post delivery*. Also the name of a game. Also *attrib.* *G. orders*, the orders issued by the commander-in-chief. 3. The General Epistle of James BIBLE 1611. 4. The g. taste 1752. A g. opinion PALBY. The theme of g. remark 1885. 5. After we had answered the g. questions, they began to be more particular De Fon. The *g. costs* of the action BOWEN. Phr. *G. confession*, *pardon* (sometimes also in sense 1). *G. issue* (Law): a plea or pleas importing an absolute and general denial of what is alleged in the declaration. b. I guess you are right there, as a g. rule LYTON. c. The g. term. *Majolica* FORTNUM. 6. Phr. *G. dealer*, *merchant*, *agent*, etc. *G. practitioner*, *G. servant*: a maid-of-all-work. Taking away such a g. and only man as Mr. Cheeke is ASCHAM. 7. Not very intelligible to the g. reader 1662. The g. public TYNDALL. Phr. *General ship*, where persons unconnected with each other load goods on board SHUTE. 8. A g. knowledge was all that could be expected 1866.

Phrases. In *g.*: 1. *g.* collectively, universally; 2. *g.* in all respects; 3. *g.* generally; opp. to *in special*, *in particular*; 4. *g.* as a general rule, usually. In the *g.*: generally; on a general view; in the main.

B. sb. 1. The adj. used *absol.*: The total, the whole, or in weaker sense, the most part -1771. 2. The public; the multitude (*arch.*) 1601. 3. Something that is general; chiefly pl. Now *rare* (chiefly in antithesis to *particulars*, etc.) 1566. 7b. That which is common to all. Phr. *G. Cr.* 1 iii. 180. 7c. pl. *Oxford Univ.* = Responses -1841. 73. *Logic*. = GENUS, -1705. 74. *Painting*. Name of a neutral colour -1662. 5. *Mil.* Also as F. *générale*, *generale*. The first beat of the drum for the assembly of all the troops 1706.

1. The g. of people at his time of life MAD D'ARLAY. b. The Play... pleased not the Million, 'twas Cauter to the General HAMILTON 11 457. 2. The deceitful and wrangler walketh in generalities 1566. To whom I refer thee for general and common news PENN. 5 The general was beat at half-past four, the assembly at half-past five WESTMINSTER.

II. 1. *Ecc.* The chief of a religious order 1561. 2. *Mil.* A general officer (see A 9), orig. the commander of the whole army, subseq. also any divisional commander. In mod. use, designating an officer as holding definite military rank = the rank next below

that of a field-marshal, untechnically extended to those of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL and MAJOR-GENERAL 1576. Also *transf.* and *fig.* b. A tactician, strategist 1615. c. The head of the Salvation Army 1882. 73. *Naut.* = ADMIRAL -1717. 4. *colloq.* A maid-of-all-work 1834. 3. Successes into our valiant General SHAKES. [Waterloo] was perhaps on both sides rather a soldiers' than a general's battle SEELEY *fig. Rom.* 4 *Jul.* v. iii. 219. b. Cortez was certainly a great g. PRESCOTT.

Generale: see GENERAL B. I. 5 sb. **Generalia** (dʒenərəˈliə), sb. pl. 1832. [L., neut. pl. of *generalis*.] General principles.

Generalism (dʒenərəˈlɪzəm), 1809. [f. GENERAL sb. + -ISM.] A general statement. **Generalissimo** (dʒenərəˈlɪsɪmo), 1621 [a. It., superl. of *generale*] The supreme commander of a combined naval and military force, or of several armies in the field. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Hence **Generalissima**, a female g. **Generality** (dʒenərəˈlɪti), 1482. [ad. F. *généralité*, a. L. *generalitas*, f. *generalis*.]

I. 1. The quality or fact of being general (see GENERAL a.); now chiefly, applicability to a whole class; also, vagueness. 2. Formerly also, prevalence. 3. *quasi-concr.* Something that is general; 4a general class; a general proposition or statement; a general point, chiefly in pl. 1551. 3. The main body, the bulk of. (Now only with sb. pl. or collect.) 4a, people in general 1563.

1. A method of great g. and power BREWSTER. The g. of a conclusion TYNDALL. 2. Keep to your sound ing generalities, your tinkling phrases HAZLITT. 3. Some were good scholars, but the g. dunces WOOD.

II. Special senses. 1. The dignity or office of general 1685. 2. The general staff of an army -1676. 3. *Fr. Hist.* A fiscal and administrative division of the kingdom of France, under an officer called *général des finances* or *intendant* 1630.

Generalization (dʒenərəˈlaɪzəʃən), 1761 [f. next vb. + -ATION. Cf. F. *généralisation*] 1. The action or process of generalizing, i.e. of forming general notions or propositions from particulars. 2. *quasi-concr.* A general inference 1794. 3. The process of spreading over every part 1807.

1. Hasty g. is the bane of all science TAIT. 3. The g. of an infective disease ALLBUTT.

Generalize (dʒenərəˈlaɪz), v. 1751. [f. GENERAL a. + -IZE. Cf. F. *généraliser*.] To make general. 1. *trans.* To reduce to general laws; also, to form a general concept. 2. *trans.* To infer inductively from particulars 1795. 3. To draw general inferences from 1828. b. *Math.* and *Philos.* To throw (a proposition, etc.) into a general form, including the particular case 1812. 4. *intr.* To form general notions by abstraction from particular instances; to arrive at general inferences 1785. 5. *trans.* To render indefinite; to soften down the special features of 1809. 6. To make general; to popularize. Also, to spread over a system or surface in general. 1818.

1. Generalizing those names, so as to make them represent a class JAS MILT. Causes which do not admit of being generalized G. C. LEWIS. 2. A mere conclusion generalized from a great multitude of facts COLERIDGE. 3. Copernicus generalized the celestial motions. Newton generalized them still more 1828. Knowledge is experience generalized MILL. 5. Traveling tends to generalise and rub off local habits, prejudices, etc. 1835. 6. To g. the use of the potatoe 1824.

Hence **Generalizable** a., capable of being generalized. **Generalized** ppl. a.; *spec.* of a disease. That has extended itself to the system in general. **Generalizer**.

Generally (dʒenərəˈli), *adv.* ME. [f. GENERAL a. + -LY.] 1. So as to include all as a whole, collectively -1613. 2. Universally with respect to all or nearly all. With neg. = *at all* -1655. Hence b. For the most part extensively ME. 3. In a general sense or way opp. to *specifically* ME. 4. As a general rule commonly 1654.

1. *Tam. Shr.* 1. ii. 274. 2. Two [sacraments] only as g. necessary to salvation Bk. *Prayer*. b. A fact now g. received 1820. 3. He gave all his land to Richard, g. Cruise. Phr. *G. speaking* = 'in general'. 4. [Winds] from the land are g. dry GRIKIN.

Generalness (dʒenərəˈlɪnəs), 1561 [f. a prec. + -NESS.] The state, quality, or fact of being GENERAL. Now *rare*.

Generalship (dʒenərəlʃɪp). 1591. [f. GENERAL *sb.* + *SHIP*.] 1. The functions of a general, also, conduct in command. 2. The office, or tenure of the office, of general. 1610. 3. Skill in the management of an army; strategy 1788; *transf.* skilful management 1768. 1. Cicero laughs, indeed, at his g. BOURBOURNE. 2. Hannibal gave great proofs of g. LANGHORNE. 3. An artful stroke of g. in Trim to raise a dust STARR. **Generality**. ME. [a. OF. **generalit*, f. *general* GENERAL.] = GENERALITY, in all senses -1676.

Generant (dʒenərənt). 1665 [ad. L. *generantem*, *generare*.] A *sb.* That which generates; in *Math.* = GENERATRIX 1842.

Generate (dʒenərət). *v.* 1509 [ad. L. *generatus*, see next.] Generated.

Generate (dʒenərət). *v.* 1509. [f. L. *generat*, ppl stem of *generare* to beget, etc., f. *gener*, *genus*; cf. *GENUS* *sb.*, GENUS.] *tr.* *trans.* To beget, procreate, engender -1697. *b. absol.* or *intr.* To produce offspring. (Now *rare*) 1626. 2. To bring into existence (substances, animals, etc.). Chiefly in *pass.* 1563. *b. esp.* To produce, evolve (steam, gas, etc.); also heat, friction, etc.) 1791. *c. Math.* To produce or evolve (a line or figure); said chiefly of a point, line, or surface doing this by its own motion 1698. 3. To bring about, give rise to, produce 1626.

1. b. Some Living Creatures g. but at certain Seasons of the Year BACON. 2. A region where rain was generated TYNDALE. *c.* We know how a circle is generated BOWEN. 3. The love of killing game generates a sincere wish to preserve it KINGLAKE. Hence *Generating ppl.* a. that generates; esp. (in mod. use) of electrical apparatus.

Generation (dʒenərəʃən). ME. [a. L. *generatio* -*em*; cf. F. *génération*.]

1. The act or process of generating or begetting; procreation; propagation of species. *b.* The fact or manner of being begotten ME. *c.* Manner of descent; genealogy (*rare*) ME. *d. Theol.* The origin of the Son from the Father 1639. 2. Production by natural or artificial processes; often opposed to corruption (Aristotle's *φύσις*) ME.

1. *Phr.* *Epimetheus*, *spontaneous* g., see the *adj.* *c.* The book of the g. of Jesus Christ *Math.* 1. 1. Strange G. this? Father and Son Co-eval, two distinct and yet but one KEM. 2. Of the generation and cause of stone and metal, and of plants and herbs 1519. The g. of happiness Godwin, of heat 1863.

II. That which is generated. *tr.* Offspring -1674; descendants -1704; produce (of the vine) -1565. 2. Offspring of the same parent regarded as a step in a line of descent from an ancestor; = DEGREE. ME. 3. The whole body of individuals born about the same period, also, the time covered by the lives of these. (A generation is usually computed at thirty years.) ME. *tr.* 4. Family, breed, race; class, kind, or set of persons -1727.

1. A family party, consisting of three generations 1834. 2. Why doth this g. seek after a sign *Mark* vi. 12. The hopes of the rising g. JOHNSON. 4. Thy Mothers of my g.: what's she, if I be a Dogge *Tytus* 1. 205. They could not brook the fighting in conjunction with this wicked g. [the Irish] DE FOE. **Generationism** (dʒenərəʃənɪzəm). 1864. [f. *prec.* + *ISM*.] The doctrine that not only the body but the soul comes from the parents; called also *triducanism*.

Generative (dʒenərətɪv), *a.* ME. [f. *GENERATE* *v.* + *IVE*. Cf. F. *génératif*.] Pertaining to generation; having the power or function of generating (see the *vb.*); productive. Causes, generative of sedition SPENCER.

Generator (dʒenərətə). 1646. [a. L.] 1. One who generates or begets. 2. That which generates or produces; esp. an apparatus for producing gases, steam, or electricity 1794. 3. *Music.* The fundamental tone of a series of harmonics or of a chord 1825.

Generatrix (dʒenərətrɪks). 1657. [a. L., fem. of *prec.*] *tr.* A female parent -1813. *a. Math.* A point, line, or surface conceived as producing by its motion a line, a superficial or a solid figure respectively 1840. 3. = GENERATOR 2.

Generic (dʒenərɪk), *a.* 1676. [f. L. *genus*, *genus* + *-IC*; cf. F. *générique*.] Belonging to a genus or class, applied to a large group or class of objects, general (opp. to *SPECIAL* or *SPECIFIC*); esp. in g. *character, name, term*. Also *absol.* So *Generic* a generic, general. **Generically** *adv.* with reference to genus. **Genericalness** (*rare*).

Generification (dʒenərɪfɪkəʃən). 1837 [f. as *prec.* + *-ATION*.] *Logic* (See *quot.*) The abstraction which carries up species into genera, is called G., or, more loosely, Generalisation SIR W. HAMILTON.

Generosity (dʒenərəsɪti). ME. [ad. L. *generositas*.] 1. Nobility of birth or lineage. Now only *arch.* 2. High spirit, nobility of conduct. Now only. Willingness to forgive injuries; magnanimity. 1623. 3. Liberality in giving; munificence 1677. 4. *pl.* Instances of generosity (senses 2, 3). *rare*. 1647. 1. The Virginians especially lay claim to this g. of lineage LOWELL. 2. G. is never a characteristic of political party warfare SIR T. MARTIN.

Generous (dʒenərəs), *a.* 1588 [ad. F. *généreux*, ad. L. *generosus*, f. *genus*, *genus* stock, race; cf. It. *generoso*.] 1. Of noble lineage; high-born. Now only *arch.* *tr.* b. Of animals; Of good breed -1781. 2. Of actions, character, etc.: Appropriate or natural to one of noble birth or spirit; hence, gallant; magnanimous 1588. *b.* Of persons: High-spirited, gallant; magnanimous 1623. *tr.* *c.* Of animals. Spirited (*rare*) -1661. 3. Liberal in giving, munificent 1696; *transf.* of land: Rich 1853. 4. Furnished liberally; hence, abundant, ample 1615. *b.* Of diet: Ample and rich, strengthening. Also of colour: Rich, full 1833. 5. Of wine, etc.: Rich and full of strength; invigorating 1630. *tr.* 6. Of remedies: Vigorous -1677.

1. Most g. sir SHAKES. *b.* A g. race of horses GIBSON. 2. This is not g., not gentle SHAKES. This g. disposition to defy control SCOTT. *b.* So g. a conqueror GIBSON. *c.* A g. creature a horse is FULLER. 3. He was himself g. as a giver, parting, indeed, with that which did not altogether belong to himself 1882. 4. Strong liquors, in g. portions 1790. *b.* The glow of a colour KINGLAKE. 5. It [in the gin] is a most g. liquor FULLER. Hence *Generously* *adv.*, *ness*.

Genesial (dʒenɪəl), *a.* 1882 [f. *GENESIS* + *-AL*.] Pertaining to generation; as, *genesial cycle*. So *Genesiology*, the science of generation.

Genesis (dʒenɪsɪs). OE. [a. L., a. Gr. *γένεσις* origin, creation, generation, f. *γεννέω* to come into being.] 1. The first of the books of the Old Testament, containing the account of the creation of the world. (So named by the Gr. translators.) *tr.* 2. *Astrol.* Nativity, horoscope -1652. *tr.* 3. = *SYNTHESIS* (orig. with reference to geometry, opp. to *analysis*; see *Eth. Nic.* III. iii) -1674. 4. Origin, mode of formation or production (freq. in mod. usage) 1604. *tr.* *Math.* = GENERATION -1726.

4. The g. of our Clothes-Philosopher CARTLÉ. *-genesis*, repr. Gr. *γένεσις* (see *GENESIS*), in compounds denoting modes of generation, as *abiogenesis*, *biogenesis*, *parthenogenesis*, etc.

Genet (dʒenet). ME. [a. OF. *gen(n)ete*, *-ette* (mod. *genette*), a. Arab. *jarnat*.] 1. A kind of civet-cat, a native of Southern Europe, Western Asia, and Africa. The common species (*Genetta vulgaris* or *Viverra Genetta*) is found in the south of France. 1481. *tr.* 2. *pl.* Genet skins as fur for garments -1694. *b.* The fur of the genet; also, any imitation of this 1882.

Genet, obs. f. JENNET

+Genethliac. 1584 [Ult. ad. Gr. *γενεθλιακός* belonging to one's birth or birthday (= *γενεθλιος*, f. *γενέσθαι*, f. *γεν-* to bear, bring forth).]

A. *adv.* Relating to the casting of nativities; also, to a birthday -1693.

B. *sb.* 1. One who calculates nativities (so in L. and Gr.) -1844. 2. *pl.* = GENETHLIOLOGY; also, horoscopes -1735. 3. A birthday ode 1687.

Genethliacal (dʒenethliækəl), *a.* 1613. [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*.] = GENETHLIAC 2. Hence *Genethliacally* *adv.*

Genethliacon (dʒenethliækən) 1589. [L., f. Gr.] A birthday ode.

Genethliology (dʒenethliədʒi). Also *-ology*. 1656 [See GENETHLIAC and *-LOGY*] The science of casting nativities.

+Genethliatic. [f. Gr. *γενεθλια* neut. pl., see *-ATIC*.] = GENETHLIAC *sb.* 1. DRUMM OR HAWTH.

Genetic (dʒenetɪk), *a.* See also GENETICS 1831. [f. GENESIS, cf. *antithesis*, *antithetic*, etc.] 1. Pertaining to, or having reference to, origin. *tr.* 2. Occas. misused for 'Generative, productive' (= Gr. *γεννητικός*) 1838. 3. quasi-*sb.* (*pl.*) The principles or laws of origination 1872.

1. *Phr.* G. affinity, connection, relation (But) one that results from a common origin. G. determinate (Logic) one which defines a thing 'as in the progress to be, as becoming'. *var.* Genetical *a.* (in son et 1, 2); also = *SYNTHETIC*. Hence *Genetically* *adv.* with respect to genesis or origin.

-genetic (see *prec.*), *uffix* forming *adjs.* corresp. to *sbs.* in *-genus* and *-gony*, as *genetic*, etc.

Genetics. [*pl.* of *GENETIC* used as *sb.*, after *politics*, etc.; see *-ICS*] That part of biological science which is concerned with the study of heredity and variation. DARWIN.

Genetrix, *genitrix* (dʒenetrɪks). Now *rare*. 1500 [a. L. (cf. *GENITOR*).] A female parent, a mother. Also *fig.*

Geneva (dʒinəvə) 1706 [ad. Du. *geneve*, *genève*, ad. OF. *genève* (mod. *genève*) = *juniperus juniper*.] A spirit distilled from grain, and flavoured with juniper berries, made in Holland, and also called *Hollands*, formerly *Holland's Geneva*. (Often with capital G by confusion with next.)

Geneva (dʒinəvə) Name of a town in Switzerland, used *attrib.* or quasi-*adv.* with sense 'belonging to, made or originated at Geneva'; often with reference to Calvinism.

Geneva bands, clerical band, resembling those worn by the Swiss Calvinist clergy. **Geneva bible**, the Eng. translation of the Bible first printed at G. in 1560. **Geneva convention** (see *CONVENTION*).

Geneva cross, a red Greek cross on a white ground, used in war time as a badge under the Convention. **Geneva gown**, a black gown such as was worn by the Calvinist clergy when preaching. **+Genevahat**, a hat of the style distinctive of the Puritan clergy.

Genevan (dʒinəvən), **+Genevian** 1564 [f. *prec.* + *-AN*, *-IAN*.]

A. *adv.* Of or pertaining to Geneva, *e. p.* Calvinist 1573.

B. *sb.* A native of Geneva; also, one who adheres to the doctrines of Geneva. Hence **+Genevanism**, Calvinism.

Genevese (dʒinəvɪz). 1650. [f. as *prec.* + *-ESE*.]

A. *adv.* Pertaining to Geneva 1800.

B. *sb.* A native of Geneva. (Not now inflected in *pl.*) *var.* **+Genevois** *sb.*

Genial (dʒɪniəl), *a.* 1566. [ad. I. *genialis*, see *GENIUS*. Cf. OF. *genial*.] 1. Of or pertaining to marriage, nuptial, also, generative. Now *rare* 1566. *tr.* 2. Of or pertaining to a feast, festive -1762. 3. Conducive to growth (const. *to*); now chiefly, pleasantly warm, mild 1647. Also *fig.* 4. Cheering 1746. 5. Symptomatically cheerful, jovial, kindly 1740. *tr.* 6. Pertaining to 'genius' or natural disposition, natural -1850. 7. Of, pertaining to, or marked by genius (see *GENIUS* 5, and cf. Ger. *genial*, *genialisch*) 1827.

1. *Phr.* G. bird = L. *lectus genialis*. The bird is bower and genial bed SPENCER. The g. Angel is the angel presiding over marriage or generation MUR. 2. G. cups MUR. 3. The Soil was not G. to the Seed 1705. To seek a more g. climate 1834. 5. A great broad-shoulder'd g. Englishman THACKERAY. 6. So much I feel my g. spirits droop MUR.

Genial (dʒɪniəl), *a.* 2 1831. [f. Gr. *γενναίος* chin (f. *γεννέω* jaw = L. *gena*) + *-AL*.] *As* *adv.* Of or pertaining to the chin, = *MENTAL* 1 *as*, *g. process*, *tubercle*.

Geniality (dʒɪniəlɪti). 1609. [f. *GENIAL* *a.* + *-ITY*.] The quality of being GENIAL, sympathetic cheerfulness, good-nature; mildness (of air, etc.).

Genialize (dʒɪniəlaɪz), *v.* 1849 [f. *GENIAL* *a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To impart geniality to.

Genially (dʒɪˈniəlɪ), *adv.* 1661. [f. as prec. + *LY*².] *fr.* By genius or nature; naturally. **GLANVILLE**. 2. In a genial manner; pleasantly, kindly 1751.

3. This g. garrulous Fellow of Onel LOWELL. So **Genialness** = **GENIALITY**.

Genial (dʒɪˈniəl), *a.* 1885 [f. as **GENIAL** + *-AN*]. *Anat.* = **GENIAL** *a.*²

Geniculate (dʒɛnɪˈkjuːlət), *a.* 1668. [ad. *L. geniculatus*, f. *geniculum* (see prec.).] *Nat. Hist.* Having knots or joints like a knee; bent like a knee, as, a *g. ganglion*.

Geniculate (dʒɛnɪˈkjuːlət), *v.* 1623. [f. *L. geniculat*, *geniculare* to bend the knee; see prec.] To bend like a knee; to form or be formed into joints. *trans.* and *intr.* Hence **Geni culation**, *geniculation*, the state of being geniculated; *concr.* a knotted part or process.

Genie (dʒɪˈni), 1655. [a. *F. génie*, ad. *L. genius*] 1. *fr.* A tutelary spirit - 1702. *b.* A *INNÉE* (see **GENIUS**) 1748. 2. *a.* Natural bent. (Common in A. Wood.) 1662. *fb.* A person of genius - 1687.

2. *a.* But his g. led him in the pleasant paths of Poetry Woon.

Genii, *pl.* of **GENIUS**.

+Genio. 1609 [a. *It.*, ad. *L. genius*.] = **GENIUS** 2, 3, 4, and 6. - 1710

Genio- (dʒɛnɪoʊ), *comb.* f. *Gr. γένειος* (see **GENIAL** *a.*²), with sense 'pertaining to the chin or lower jaw and the -'

genio-glossal (see **Glossal**) *a.* = next; -*hyo-glossal* *a.*, pertaining to the chin, the hyoid bone, & the tongue; -*hyoid* (see **Hyoid**) *a.*, pertaining to the chin and to the hyoid bone; also *absol.* quasi-*sb.* = *genio-hyoid muscle*; -*mental* (see **MENTAL**) *a.* pertaining to the lower jaw and the chin.

Genip (dʒɛnɪp), *W. Indian*. 1756. [short f. next.] *attrib.* in *gemp-tree*, a name of *Genipa americana*, N.O. *Rubaceae*; also applied to similar trees of the N.O. *Sapindaceae*, esp. *Melicocca bijuga* and *puniculata*.

Genipap (dʒɛnɪpæp), 1613. [app. a native name.] The fruit of *Genipa americana*.

Genista (dʒɛnɪˈstɑː), 1625 [L.; = 'broom'.] *Bot.* A plant of the genus (N.O. *Leguminosae*) represented by Dyer's Broom or *G. tinctoria* (*G. tinctoria*); including, according to some, the Common Broom (*Cytisus scoparia*).

Genital (dʒɛnɪˈtæl), *M.E.* [ad. *L. genitalem*, f. *genit*, ppl stem of *gignere* to beget; see -*AL*. Cf. *F. génital*.]

a. adj. Pertaining to animal generation.

B. sb. The forgan or (*pl.*) organs of generation, usually of the male *M.E.*

Genitalia (dʒɛnɪˈtælɪə), *sb. pl.* 1876. [L.] = **GENITALS** (see prec. *B.*)

Geniting, *obs.* f. **JENNETING**.

Genitival (dʒɛnɪˈtɪvəl), *a.* 1818. [f. next + *-AL*.] Belonging to the genitive case; as, a *g. termination*.

Genitive (dʒɛnɪˈtɪv), *ME* [ad. *L. genitivum*, *genitivum* belonging to birth or generation (f. **gen-* root of *gignere* to beget), *genitivus* (*casus*) is a mistranslation of *Gr. γενική (ἁρσῆς)* = 'generic case'.]

A. adj. 1. *G. case*: a grammatical form of *sbs.* etc., used to denote that the person or thing signified by the word is related to another as source, possessor, or the like. *†2.* Pertaining to generation - 1656.

1. There is no *g. case* in the Persian Sir W. Jones

B. sb. = *genitive case*, also, a part of speech in this case 1620.

The Cumulative or Double *G.* a peculiarly English combination, where both the *g.* and the *v.* are retained, as 'that boy of Norcott's' EARL 2.

Genito- (dʒɛnɪtoʊ), *mod. comb.* f. *L. genitilis* genital, used in terms which refer to the genital organs in conjunction with other parts of the body, as *g.-crural*, *-urinary*, etc.

+Genitor¹, **genitory**. Chiefly *pl.* *ME*. [a. *OF genitor*, app. f. *L. type *genitorium*.] A testicle; *pl.* the testicles, but in later use = **genitals** - 1708

Genitor² (dʒɛnɪtɔːr). Now rare. 1447 [a. *L.*, f. **gen-* root of *gignere* to beget, bear.] A male parent, father; in *pl.* = parents

+Geniture. 1548. [ad. *L. genituram* begetting, etc. Cf. *OF. geniture* 1. Begetting, *g.* upon birth 750. 2. 4. *N. tv.*

horoscope - 1819. 3. Offspring, product - 1698

4. The generative seed of animals - 1683. 5. *pl.* = **Genitals** 1548.

Genius (dʒɪˈniʊs). *Pl.* -ii (-iɪ), -iuses.

1513 [a. *L.*, f. **gen-* root of *gignere*, *Gr. γίγνεται*.] 1. The tutelary god or attendant spirit allotted to every person at his birth, to preside over his destiny in life; also, the tutelary spirit of a place, institution, etc. (Now only in *sing.*) *fb.* After *L.* use: This spirit as propitiated by festivities; hence, one's appetite - 1693. *c.* The personification of something immaterial, e.g. of a virtue, a custom, etc. Hence *transf.* a person or thing fit to be this

1597. 2. A demon or spirit in general. Now chiefly in *pl.* *genii*, as *transl. Arab. jinn* (see **INN**). (In *sing.* repl. by **GENIE**.) 1590 3.

1a. Characteristic disposition; inclination, bent - 1804. *b.* Prevailing character or spirit (of a nation, age, language, law, etc.) 1639. *c.* The associations or suggestions (of a place) 1823. *†d.* Of material things, diseases, etc.: The natural character, inherent tendency - 1747

4. Natural ability; quality of mind 1649; natural aptitude (and inclination) *†to*, for 1643. 5. (Only in *sing.*) Native intellectual power of an exalted type; extraordinary capacity for imaginative creation, original thought, invention, or discovery. Often contrasted with *talent* 1749.

6. One who has great, little, etc. 'genius' (sense 4), one who has a 'genius' (sense 3); one endowed with 'genius' (sense 5) (now only *geniuses* in *pl.*) 1647.

1. Under him My *G.* is rebuk'd, as it is said Mark Anthony was by Caesar SHAKES. *Phr.* (A person's) good, evil *g.*, the two spirits (also *angels*), good and evil, attendant on every person throughout life. Hence *transf.* of a person who powerfully influences another for good or evil. *c.* He was the very *G.* of Famine SHAKES. 2. They mock even the *G.* of Socrates as a feigned thing STANLEY. 3. *a.* My *G.* is always in extremes JOHNSON. *b.* The *G.* of the Age BOYLE, of Tragedy BENTLEY, of the British Constitution ADAM SMITH. 4. The Squire whose active *g.* [etc.] LYTTON. Walton had a *g.* for friendships

LOWELL. 5. *G.* always imports something inventive or creative BLAKE. *g.* means transcendent capacity for taking trouble, first of all CARLYLE. 6. That *g.* [Inigo Jones] H. WALLACE. Phrase *genius loci* [L. = 'genius of the place'], the presiding deity or spirit (see sense 1); but often in sense 3 *c.*

Genoa (dʒɛnəʊ), 1615 The name of a city of Italy. Used *attrib.* in *G. cake*, a rich currant cake with almonds on the top; *G. treacle* (see **TREACLE**). Also *absol.* = *G.-velvet*.

Genoblast (dʒɛnəˈblɑːst), 1877. [f. *Gr. γένος* offspring + *-BLAST*.] The bisexual nucleus of the impregnated ovum. Hence **Genoblastic** *a.*

Genoese (dʒɛnəʊˈiːz), 1553. [f. **GENOA** + *-ESE*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Genoa 1756. *var.* **Genoan**.

B. absol. and sb. The *G.* (*pl.*): the Genoese people. *var.* **Genovese** *a.* and *sb.*

Genouillère (ʒənuˈijɛr), *ME* [a. *F. genouillère*, f. *OF. genouil* (mod. *genou*) knee. - *pop. L. *geniculum*, f. *genu*.] 1. A flexible piece of armour for covering the knees. 2. *Portsf.* That part of the interior slope of the parapet immediately below the embrasures 1802.

Genre (ʒɑnr), 1816 [F.; see **GENDER**.]

1. Kind; sort; style. 2. A style of painting which depicts scenes and subjects of common life 1873. 3. *attrib.*, as *g.-puc.*, etc. 1849

Gens (dʒɛnz), *Pl.* **gentes** (dʒɛnˈtɛz) 1847. [a. *L.*, f. root **gen-* of *gignere*, *Gr. γίγνεται*.] *Rom. Antiq.* A clan or sept; a number of families having a supposed common origin, a common name, and common religious rites. Hence as *transl. Gr. γένος*, and applied to any similar group of families.

Gens d'armes, **Gens d'armes**, *var. fl.* **GENDARMERY**, **GENDARMES**.

Gent (dʒɛnt), *sb.* 1564. [Short for **GENTLEMAN**.] = **GENTLEMAN**; now *vulgar*, exc. as applied derisively to men of the class who use the word; now frequent in tradesmen's notices.

London audiences of shop-boys and flashy gents 1878.

+Gent (dʒɛnt), *a.* *ME*. [a. *OF. gent* : - *pop. L. *gentium* for cl. *L. gentium* born, hence, well-born, noble, etc. Cf. **GENTLE**.] 1. Noble, *hg.* born having the qualities attaching o

high birth - 1672 2. Graceful, elegant, shapely, neat - 1824.

1. Jesu so gente *ME*. 2. He lov'd, a Lady *g.* SPENSER.

Genteel (dʒɛntiˈl), 1599. [A re-adoption of *F. gentil*, which had become **GENTLE**. In educated use, slightly sarcastic or playful.]

A. adj. 1. Belonging to the gentry. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1628. 2. Appropriate to persons of quality 1599; suited to the station of a gentleman or gentlewoman 1602 3. Having the habits characteristic of superior station; in early use, *fb.* polished, well-bred (Now chiefly touched with sarcasm) 1648 *fb.* Of behaviour: Polite, obliging - 1814. 4. Of persons Gentlemanly or ladylike in appearance; well dressed. (Now *vulgar*, exc. as deprecatory) 1629. 5. Elegant, graceful *Obs.* of immaterial things 1678.

1. Thomas Wyatt, of an ancient and gentle family WOOD. 2. The genteelst dinner I have seen Prynne *G. Conversation* 1666, accomplishments 1801. *A g. maintenance* V. KNOW. 3. Zimri and Cosbi *g.* Sinners M. HENRY. The straits of *g. poverty* 1885 5. His countenance beautiful; his limbs *g.* and slender HUMPH.

B. sb. A genteel person; a gentleman. *Obs.* exc. *occas.* 1675. Hence **Gentee'-lish** *a.* some what *g.* **Gentee'-ly** *adv.* -ness.

Gentian (dʒɛnˈʃɪən), *OE.* 1. ad. *L. gentiana*, f. *Genius*, king of Illyria (Phny) 1. Any plant belonging to the genus *Gentiana* (cf. **FELWORT**), esp. *G. lutea*, the official gentian which yields the gentian-root of the pharma-

copoeia. *Fringed g.* = *G. crinita* Also *transf.* of other orders and genera. 2. *attrib.*, as in *g.-blue*, etc.; *g.-bitter*, the tonic principle extracted from *g.-root*; *g.-worts*, Lindley's name for N.O. *Gentianaceae*.

Hence **Gentianaceous** *a.* of or belonging to the N.O. *Gentianaceae*; **Gentianic** *a.* pertaining to or derived from the *g.*, as *gentianic acid*; **Gentianin** (also *†-ine*) = *gentianic acid*

Gentianal (dʒɛnˈʃɪənəl), *a.* 1846 Of or pertaining to the gentians

Gentianella (dʒɛnˈʃɪənələ), 1658. [mod. *L.*, dim. of *L. gentiana*.] A name for species of gentian, esp. *Gentiana acaulis*, bearing flowers of an intense blue colour.

Gentil, *obs.* f. **GENTLE**, **GENTLE**.

Gentile (dʒɛntiˈl), *ME*. [a. or ad. *F. gentil*, ad. *L. gentilis*, f. *gent*, *gens* nation, *GENS*.]

A. adj. I. Senses derived from the Vulgate (dʒɛntil). *Usu.* with capital *G.* 1. Of or pertaining to any or all of the non-Jewish nations. *†2.* Heathen, pagan - 1789

II. Senses derived from cl. *L.* (*Usu.* dʒɛntil) 1. Pertaining to or indicating a nation or tribe Now rare 1513. 2. Of or pertaining to a gens or to gentes 1846.

2. There were in every gens or family special *g.* denies GORE.

B. sb. I. From A. I. (dʒɛntil). (*Usu.* with capital *G.*) 1. One of any non-Jewish nation *ME.* (Similarly by Mormons opposed to 'Sant') 2. A heathen, a pagan. Now rare *ME.* *fb. spec.* Of a Hindoo, as dist. from a Mohammedan - 1727.

1. No more shalt thou by crailing abuse The Gents MUR.

II. From A. II. (dʒɛntil) 1. *Gram.* A part of speech indicating the locality or nation to which anything belongs 1612. 2. *Rom. Law* A member of the same gens 1875.

2. The words Italian, American, are gentiles 1889

Gentlesse (dʒɛntɪˈles), Now arch. *ME* [ad. *F. gentillesse*, f. *gentil*; see **GENTLE**.]

1. Courtesy, politeness, good breeding. 2. Elegance. **CHAUCER**.

Gentile (dʒɛntiˈlik), *a.* 1604. [f. *L. gentilis* + *-IC*.] *†a.* Heathen; *var.* **Gentilical**. *b.* Tribal, national.

+Gentilish, *a.* 1550 [f. **GENTILE** + *-ISH*.] Of Gentile nature, origin, or character; heathenish - 1651.

Gentilism (dʒɛntɪˈlɪzəm), 1577. [f. as prec. + *-ISM*.] 1. Heathenism, paganism; a heathen belief or practice. Now only *occas.* as opp. to *Judaism*. *fb. concr.* Heathendom - 1654. 2. The bond uniting the members of a gens (*var.*)

8 7

Gentilitial (dʒentɪlɪˈʃəl), *a.* 1611. [f. *L. gentilitas* (f. *gentilis*) + *-AL*] 1. Peculiar to a nation; national 1650. 2. Of or pertaining to a gens or family 1611. 3. Of or pertaining to gentle birth. [? f. med *L. gentilitia* = *GENTILESSE*.] 1816. var. **Gentilitian** (in sense 1).

Gentilious (dʒentɪlɪˈʃəs), *a.* 1613. [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.] 1. Pagan (*rare*) 1613. 2. = **GENTILIAL** 1. 1546. 3. = **GENTILIAL** 2, hence, hereditary (? *Obs.*) 1645.

Gentility (dʒentɪlɪˈtɪ) *ME.* [ad. OF. and F. *gentilité*, ad. *L. gentilitas*; see **GENTILE**, **GENTILE**.] 1. In relation to **GENTILE**, **GENTEEL**. 1. Gentle birth, honourable extraction. Also quasi-personified 'fb. *concr.* Gentilefolies. Also *the g.* -1622. c. The heraldic status of a gentleman 1642. 2. The quality of being gentle (in manners, status, etc.) or genteel 1588. b. quasi-personified. Also in *pl.* Gentle people; also, marks of gentility. 1840.

1. G. has long since confused Job's Aphorism, Man is born to labour 1640. 2. There is nothing so vulgar as g. 1872. b. Shabby g. O. W. HOLMES

II. In relation to **GENTILE**. 1. Heathenism, paganism -1650; *†concr.* heathendom, heathen people -1582. 2. Relationship between members of the same gens; *†the gens* itself 1577.

Gentilize (dʒentɪlaɪz), *v* 1 *arch.* 1581. [f. F. *gentiliser* **GENTILE** + *-IZE*.] 1. *trans.* To make gentle or gentlemanly. 2. *intr.* To g. it: to act the gentleman -1613. 2. *trans.* To lady 1679.

Gentilize (dʒentɪlaɪz, dʒentɪlaɪz), *v* 2 1593. [f. **GENTILE** + *-IZE*] 1. *intr.* To live like a Gentle or heathen. 2. *trans.* To make gentle, paganize 1827.

Gentill-: see **GENTEEL**, **GENTIL-**, **GENTILE**, etc.

Gentiopiecin (dʒentɪpɪˈkɪn). 1875. [f. *gentio-* comb. f. **GENTIAN** + Gr. *μυκός* + *-IN*] *Chem.* The bitter principle of gentian, a colourless crystalline glycoside (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Gentisic (dʒentɪˈsɪk), *a.* 1838. [1838; f. **GENTIAN**; see *-IC*.] *Chem.* In *g. acid* = gentronic acid. So **Gentissate** [*-ATE*], a salt of this acid. **Gentisin** [*-IN*], a synonym of *g. or gentronic acid*.

Gentle (dʒentl), [*ME. gentil* (*l*, *-yl*, a OF. *gentilis* of the same gens or race, f. *gentis*, *gens*). The sense 'of a good family' is Rom., not L. See also **GENTILE**]

a. *adj.* 1. Well-born; belonging to a family of position; orig. = *noble*, but afterwards designating a lower degree of rank. Also in *Her.*: Having the rank of 'gentleman', and therefore entitled to bear arms. *Obs. exc. in gentle and simple*, and in *Comb.* b. Of excellent breed or spirit, now only in *gentle* (also *gentil*) *falcon* ML. 2. Of things: Noble, excellent (*rare*) -1556. 2. Of birth, etc.: Honourable, belonging to the class of 'gentleman' ME. b. Of occupations, etc.: Suitable for one of gentle birth 1592. 3. Noble, generous, courteous, polite. Now only *arch.* ME. b. Used in polite or conciliatory address, or in compliment. *Obs. exc. arch.* in 'Gentle Reader'. 1500. 4. Of a tree, etc.: Cultivated (opp. to *wild*). Now *rare*. ME. Of an animal: Tame, easily managed 1532. 5. Not harsh or irritating to the touch; soft, tender; pliant, supple -1769. 6. Not violent or severe 1565; not rough 1593; not harsh 1605; mild 1576. 7. Of a slope: Gradual; not steep 1697. 8. Used *adv.* = **GENTLY** (esp. in *compar.*) 1601.

1. Noble men and gentle ne bechout packes ME. G and Simple, Squire and Groom BAHAM. b. A lion saw I late. Upon the g. beast to give it pleased me SURRY. c. That gentle ever CHAUCER. 2. His birth being admitted as g., gave him access to the best society in the county SCOTT. b. The g. craft (see) 7. (a) shoemaking; (b) angling; similarly the g. 2, now often used *trans.* 3. (Robin Hood) The gentlest thief that ever was FULLER. b. You g. Romans SHAKS. 4. We marry A gentler sien to the wildest stock SHAKS. 6. As when the Woods by g. Winds are stirred DRYDEN. The g. voice of Peace COLLINS. A g. River 1791. A g. heat 1816. G methods SCOTT. A g. apartment 1835. You have grown g. 2, and have late left olden g. JENNINGS. 8. How put it by thine, even in the bet be o bet JALC.

B. *sb.* 1. One who is of gentle birth or rank (*rare in sing.*; *Obs. in pl. exc. arch.*) ME. 2. Used in polite address -1641. 2. = **FALCON-GENTLE**. 1776. 3. A maggot, the larva of the flesh-fly or blue-bottle, used as bait by anglers 1578. 1. b. Gentles I would entreat you a courtesie MARRION. **Gentle** (dʒentl), *v* ME. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To enoble -1630. 2. To render mild or pleasant (*rare*) 1651; to break in (a horse, etc.) 1735; to mollify (a person) 1795. 1. Be he ne're so vile, This day shall g. his Condition SHAKS.

Gentlefolk, -folks (dʒentlˈfɒlk, -fɒlks) 1594. [f. as **GENTILE** *a.* + **FOLK**. The sing. is recent.] Persons of good position and family 'The Queens kindred are made gentle Folkes SHAKS.

Gentlehood (dʒentlˈhʊd). 1860. [See **-HOOD**.] Position or character attaching to gentle birth.

Gentleman (dʒentlˈmæn), ME. [f. **GENTILE** + **MAN**, after OF. *gentilis hom* (mod. *gentil-homme*).] 1. A man of gentle birth; prop. one entitled to bear arms, though not noble, but also applied to any person of distinction. Now chiefly *Hist.* b. Used as a complimentary designation of a member of certain societies or professions 1537. 2. *sp. c.* A man of gentle birth attached to the household of the sovereign or of a person of rank 1463. 3. A man of chivalrous instincts and fine feelings ME. 4. A man of superior position in society; often, a man of money and leisure. In recent use often a courteous synonym for 'man'. 1583. b. In *pl.* (false in *sing.*) a polite term of address without reference to rank 1579. c. In legal documents, a person who has no occupation 1862. 5. In contemptuous or joc. uses; esp. *old g.* = old fellow, *spec.* the devil, *my g.* = 'the fellow' 1622.

1. Early in the 11th century the order of 'gentlemen' as a separate class seems to be forming as something new FRAZER. b. A gentleman of the Inner Temple 1577. Gentlemen of the faculty 1708. 2. The gentlemen of the King's household and the gentleman of the Erles household 1520. 3. *†Gentlemen*, now *Gentlemen*: one of forty gentlemen who act as guards or attendants to the sovereign on state occasions. *G. at large*, *7a g.* attached to the court but without specific duties, hence *pro.* one who is out of work. 3. Who so is virtuous, he is gentil, because he doth as longeth to a gentleman ME. 4. The rich ladiesman, laid the ladiesman down and commended G. De For. b. Your name, honest G. SHAKS. 5. But afterwards the copy of my Gentlemen's countenance was quickly altered MARRION. *Young gentlemen's gentlemen* (= valets) are so hasty SHAKS.

Phrases. *This g. in black velvet*: a mole (a Jacobite phrase, referring to the belief that the death of William III was caused by his horse's stumbling over a mole-hill. *G. of fortune*: a pirate. *Gentleman's (word) agreement*: an agreement binding in honour, but not enforceable at law (orig. U.S.).

Hence **Gentlemanhood**, the position or character of a g. **Gentlemanism**, the state of being a g., the affection of gentlemanliness. **Gentlemanize**, to make into a g. **Gentlemanship**, gentlemanhood; the office of a g. (in waiting, etc.).

Gentleman-commoner. 1687. [See **COMMONER**.] One of a privileged class of undergraduates formerly recognized in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Gentleman-farmer. 1749. A country gentleman engaged in farming, usually on his own estate.

Gentlemanlike (dʒentlˈmænlɪk), 1542. [f. **GENTILEMAN** + **LIKE**.]

a. *adj.* Appropriate or natural to a gentleman 1557; resembling a gentleman 1591. 1. *adv.* After the fashion of a gentleman -1606.

Gentlemanly. ME. [See *-LY*.] *a.* *adj.* 1. Having the character, behaviour, or appearance of a gentleman 1454. 2. Natural or appropriate to a gentleman 1581.

b. *adv.* As befits a gentleman. Now *rare*. ME. Hence **Gentlemanliness**, the attribute of being g.

Gentleman-usher. 1485. A gentleman acting as usher to a person of superior rank. *G-usher of the Black Rod* (see **BLACK ROD**)

Gent (dʒent), ME. [f. **GENTILE** + **NE**.] The cond. noun be

GENTLE *a.* (sense 1) -1671. 2. Good breeding, courtesy, affability, kindness, mildness ME. 3. The condition of being gentle (in other senses of the *adj.*); freedom from harshness or violence, etc. 1614.

Gentleship (dʒentlˈʃɪp). [*-SHIP*.] The condition or quality of being a gentleman ASCHAM.

Gentlewoman (dʒentlˈwʊmən), ME. [f. **GENTLE** *a.* + **WOMAN**.] 1. A woman of good birth or breeding. 2. A female attendant (on a gentleman or by birth) upon a lady of rank. Now only *Hist.* ME.

Gently (dʒentlɪ), *adv.* ME. [f. **GENTLY** *a.* + *-LY*.] In a gentle manner (see **GENTILE** *a.*); also used as an expression of remembrance. G. born and bred TISSOTON. G. M. Lesty 1800.

Gentoo (dʒentʊ), *sb* 1 and *a.* 1838 [Anglo-Indian *ad. Pg. gentio* **GENTIL**.] *a.* *sb.* 1. A Hindoo, opp. to a Mohammedan. 2. The language of the Gentoos 1869.

b. *attrib.* (*adj.*) Of or pertaining to the Gentoos 1869.

Gentoo (dʒentʊ), *sb* 2 1800. [? a use of prec.] A kind of penguin frequenting the Falkland Islands. Also *G. Penguin*.

Gentrice. (*Obs. exc. arch.*) ME. [ad. OF. *gentrice*, var. of *gentile*, f. *gentil*.] 1. Gentle birth. 2. Gentle or honourable feeling ME. 3. Gentility. SCOTT.

Gentry (dʒentri), ME. [app. an altered form of *prec.*, taken as *pl.*] 1. Rank by birth (*usu.*, high birth). *Obs. exc. arch.* b. The quality or rank of gentleman (*arch.*) 1417. To Good breeding, also, courtesy, generosity -1695. 2. People of gentle birth and breeding; the class to which they belong, now *gen.* the class immediately below the nobility 1585. 3. Fully or contemptuously: People, folks 1717.

1. To presume upon, birth and G. 1647. b. His g. sits as ill upon him, as if he had bought it with his penny Gentry. c. True gentrie they have put to flight 1595. 2. Grave g. of estate and name WOODS. 3. These crusty g. W. HAVES.

Genty (dʒenti), *a.* *Obs. exc. Sc.* 1721 [var. of **GENTILE**.] *Scot.* graceful; gentled

Genu (dʒɪnu), 1854. [*L.*, 'knee'] *Anat.* Name for a knee-like bend in various organs of the body. Hence **Genual** *a.* of or pertaining to the g. **Genual** *a.* (*Her.*) kneeling. **Genual** (*Scot.*) *in* instrument for breaking down adhesions in the knee joint.

Genuect (dʒɪnuˈekt), *v.* 1630. [*mod. L. genuflectere*, f. *L. genu* + *flexere* to bend] *intr.* To lend the knee, esp. in worship. Hence **Genuectory** *a.* of or pertaining to genuflection or kneeling. var. **Genuectex**.

Genuflexion, **genuflection** (dʒɪnuˈfleksjən, dʒɪnuˈfleksjən), 1520. [*ad. mod. L. genuflexio*, *gen.* see prec.] The act of kneeling or bending the knee, esp. in worship, also *Sacr.* as a circumlocution in popular anatomy.

Genuine (dʒɪˈnjuːn), *a.* 1506 [*ad. I. genuinus*, f. pre-L. *genuus*, f. Aryan root *genu-* to beget, be born, etc. see **KIN**.] 1. *gen.* A class or kind of thing, which includes subordinate kinds (called **SPECIES**) as having certain attributes in common, a general concept (One of the five **PREDICABLES**, *qv*) 2. *mod. and Bot.* A classificatory group comprehending (one or) a number of species possessing certain common structural characters distinct from those of any other group. Also *trunc* 1608.

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Gentle *a.* (sense 1) -1671. 2. Good breeding, courtesy, affability, kindness, mildness ME. 3. The condition of being gentle (in other senses of the *adj.*); freedom from harshness or violence, etc. 1614.

Gentleship (dʒentlˈʃɪp). [*-SHIP*.] The condition or quality of being a gentleman ASCHAM.

Gentlewoman (dʒentlˈwʊmən), ME. [f. **GENTLE** *a.* + **WOMAN**.] 1. A woman of good birth or breeding. 2. A female attendant (on a gentleman or by birth) upon a lady of rank. Now only *Hist.* ME.

Gently (dʒentlɪ), *adv.* ME. [f. **GENTLY** *a.* + *-LY*.] In a gentle manner (see **GENTILE** *a.*); also used as an expression of remembrance. G. born and bred TISSOTON. G. M. Lesty 1800.

Gentoo (dʒentʊ), *sb* 1 and *a.* 1838 [Anglo-Indian *ad. Pg. gentio* **GENTIL**.] *a.* *sb.* 1. A Hindoo, opp. to a Mohammedan. 2. The language of the Gentoos 1869.

b. *attrib.* (*adj.*) Of or pertaining to the Gentoos 1869.

Gentoo (dʒentʊ), *sb* 2 1800. [? a use of prec.] A kind of penguin frequenting the Falkland Islands. Also *G. Penguin*.

Gentrice. (*Obs. exc. arch.*) ME. [ad. OF. *gentrice*, var. of *gentile*, f. *gentil*.] 1. Gentle birth. 2. Gentle or honourable feeling ME. 3. Gentility. SCOTT.

Gentry (dʒentri), ME. [app. an altered form of *prec.*, taken as *pl.*] 1. Rank by birth (*usu.*, high birth). *Obs. exc. arch.* b. The quality or rank of gentleman (*arch.*) 1417. To Good breeding, also, courtesy, generosity -1695.

2. People of gentle birth and breeding; the class to which they belong, now *gen.* the class immediately below the nobility 1585. 3. Fully or contemptuously: People, folks 1717.

1. To presume upon, birth and G. 1647. b. His g. sits as ill upon him, as if he had bought it with his penny Gentry. c. True gentrie they have put to flight 1595. 2. Grave g. of estate and name WOODS. 3. These crusty g. W. HAVES.

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1. This g. bluish 1644. 2. [A full-dress] of a pure and g. breed T. M. J. 1870. 3. Two volumes more indubitably g. JOHNSON. 4. Natural Religion is g. simplicity BUTLER. b. A g. of the sea SCOTT. Hence **Genuine** *adv.*, *ness*.

Genus (dʒɪˈnʊs), *pl.* **genera** (dʒɪˈnɛrə) 1551. [*L.* = Gr. *γενος*, f. Aryan root *genu-* to beget, be born, etc. see **KIN**.] 1. *gen.* A class or kind of thing, which includes subordinate kinds (called **SPECIES**) as having certain attributes in common, a general concept (One of the five **PREDICABLES**, *qv*) 2. *mod. and Bot.* A classificatory group comprehending (one or) a number of species possessing certain common structural characters distinct from those of any other group. Also *trunc* 1608.

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() a (poss), au lo d v cr) g f chrf a (ever) a qra) f exude) s) i sy le) q w at f gr

generic name standing first and being written with an initial capital.

3. *Mus*. Each of the three scales in ancient Greek music 1763. 4. *gen*. A kind, class, order, tribe, etc. 1649.

1. *Highest g*. (L. *summus genus*), one which does not become a species of a higher *g*; opp. to *subaltern g*. The Highest *G*. in any special science is the general class, comprehending all the objects whose properties that science investigates MANSEL.

-*geny*, suffix = mod. F. -*gène*, added to Gr stems to form sbs. with sense 'mode of production (of something specified)' as in *anthropogeny*, etc.

Genyplasty (dʒɛˈniplæsti). 1857. [f. Gr. *γένυς* jaw, cheek + *πλαστός* moulded + -*ν* s.] *Mod.* An operation for restoring the cheek.

Geo- (dʒiə-, dʒiəp-), repr. Gr. *γῆ*, comb. f. Gr. *γῆ* earth. **geoblast** [-BLAST], 'a plume which in germination rises from underground, such as that of the Pea' (GRAY); **geobotanical a.**, of or pertaining to geographical botany; **geochronical a.**, of or pertaining to geological time; **geocyclic a.**, of or pertaining to the revolutions of the earth; also, circling the earth periodically; **geodynamic, -al a.**, of or pertaining to the (latent) forces of the earth; **geoisotherm**, an underground isotherm; **geonavigation**, navigation by dead reckoning —opp. to *Calo-navigation*; **geomomy**, the science of the physical laws relating to the earth; **geophysical a.**, relating to the physics of the earth; **geophysics pl.**, the physics of the earth; **geoseismic a.**, relating to the earth and the moon; **geostatic** [Gr. *στατικός*] *a.*, suited to bear the pressure of earth, as a *geostatic arch*; **geostatics pl.**, 'the statics of rigid bodies' (Cent. Dict.); **geotectonic, -al a.** of or pertaining to the structure of the earth; **structural**; **geothermal a.**, of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth, so **geothermic a.**; **geothermometer**, an instrument for measuring terrestrial heat, esp. in mines and artesian wells.

Geocentric (dʒiəˈsɛntrɪk), *a. (sb.)* 1667. [f. GEO-; see CENTRIC. Cf. F. *géocentrique*. Opp. to *HELIOCENTRIC*.] 1. Referred to the earth as a centre; considered as viewed from the centre of the earth; as, the *g. latitude, longitude, place*, etc. of a planet 1686. 2. Having, or representing, the earth as centre; also *fig.* 1696. 3. *sb.* An adherent of the geocentric theory 1667.

2. In the universe of being the difference between a heliocentric and a *g.* theory is of small moment M. PARRISON. Hence *Geocentrically adv.* **Geocriticism**, the *g.* theory.

Geocrone (dʒiəˈkrɒnɪt). 1844. [f. GEO- + Gr. *κρόνος* Saturn (in alchemy assoc. with lead) + -*ITE*.] *Min.* A sulphide of lead and antimony.

Geodæsia: see GEODESY.

Geode (dʒiəʊd). 1676. [a. F. *géode*, ad. L. *geodes* = Gr. *γῆδοις* earthy, f. *γῆ*] A nodular stone, containing a cavity usually lined with crystals or mineral matter. b. The cavity itself, also, any similar formation 1849. Hence **Geodic a.** of, pertaining to, or resembling a *g.* **Geodiferous a.**

Geodesy (dʒiəˈdesi). 1570 [ad. F. *géodésie*, ad. mod. L. *geodesia* (also used), Gr. *γεωδαισία*, f. *γῆ*, *γῆ* earth + *δαίειν* to divide.] 1. Land surveying—1855. b. In mod. use. That branch of applied mathematics which determines the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, and the figure of the earth as a whole 1853. So **Geodesian**, a land-surveyor. Hence **Geodesic a.** of or pertaining to *g*; *sb.* a geodesic line. **Geodesical a.** = prec. adj. **Geodesist**, one versed in *g*.

Geodetic (dʒiəˈdɛtɪk). 1674. [as if ad. L. *geodeticus*, a. Gr. f. *γῆ* + *δαίειν*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to geodesy 1834. Phr *Geodetic line* the shortest possible line that can be drawn from one point of a surface to another, the plane of curvature of which will be everywhere perpendicular to the surface.

B. *sb.* 1. A geodetic line (see A. quot.) 1879. 2. in pl. form *Geodetics* = GEODESY. (Dicts.)

Hence **Geodetical a.** of or pertaining to geodesy. **Geodetically ad.**

Geoduck (dʒiəˈdʌk). 1883. [? Amer. Indian.] A large edible clam (*Glycymeris georosa*) from the Pacific coast of the U. S.

Geogeny (dʒiəˈdʒɛni). 1855. [See GEO- and -GENY.] That branch of geology which treats of the formation of the earth's crust. Hence **Geogenic a.** pertaining to *g*; earth-forming.

Geognost (dʒiəˈɡnɒst). 1804. [ad. F. *géognoste*, f. Gr. *γῆ* + *γνώστης* one who knows.] One versed in geognosy. Hence **Geognostic, -al a.** of or pertaining to geognosy. **Geognostically adv.**

Geognosy (dʒiəˈɡnɒsi). 1791. [ad. F. *géognosie*, f. as prec. + *γῆ*.] 1. A knowledge of the structure of the earth, its strata, and their relative position. Often = GEOLOGY. 2. a. A knowledge of the natural position of minerals in particular rocks, and of the grouping, distribution, and relations of those rocks 1811. b. Local geology 1839. var. **Geognosis**.

Geogony (dʒiəˈɡɒni). 1828. [f. Gr. *γῆ* + *γονία* production.] The theory of the formation of the earth. Also, an account of this. Hence **Geogonic, -al a.** of or pertaining to *g*.

Geographer (dʒiəˈɡræfər). 1542. [f. med. L. *geographus*; see -ER suffix 14.] One who is versed in, or writes upon, geography. var. **Geograph**.

Geographic (dʒiəˈɡræfɪk). 1610. [ad. Gr. *γεωγραφικός*, f. *γεωγραφία*. Cf. F. *géographique*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to geography, of the nature of geography. Now *rare*.

Phr *Geographic latitude*, the angle made with the plane of the equator by a perpendicular to the surface of the earth at any point.

B. *sb.* pl. **Geographics** (*rare*), geographical science; *ta* treatise on this 1610.

Geographical (dʒiəˈɡræfɪkəl), *a.* 1559. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = GEOGRAPHIC a.

Geographical mile: a measure of length = r' of longitude on the equator. Hence **Geographically adv.**

Geography (dʒiəˈɡræfi). 1542. [a. F. *géographie*, ad. L. a. Gr. *γεωγραφία*, f. *γῆ* + *γραφία* writing.] 1. The science that describes the earth's surface, its form and physical features, its natural and political divisions, its climates, productions, etc. Also *transf.* b. The subject-matter of geography; the range or extent of what is known geographically 1737. 2. A treatise on this science 1559.

1. Phr. *Mathematical, physical, political g.* + *Subterranean g.* = GEOLOGY. *transf.* The *g.* of Mars (mod.). b. The islands added to the *g.* of the globe COOK.

Geoid (dʒiəˈɔɪd). 1881. [ad. Gr. *γεοειδής* adj. earth-like; see -OID.] A geometrical solid, nearly identical with the terrestrial spheroid, but having the surface at every point perpendicular to the direction of gravity. Hence **Geoidal a.**

Geolatriy (dʒiəˈlætri). *rare*. 1860. [f. GEO- + -LATRY.] Earth-worship.

Geologic (dʒiəˈlɒdʒɪk). *a.* 1799. [f. GEOLOGY + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from geology (now used mainly as an epithet of things forming part of the subject-matter of the science, e. g. a *geologic epoch*, as dist. from *geological*). Also *transf.* So **Geological a.** Hence **Geologically adv.**

Geologist (dʒiəˈlɒdʒɪst). 1795. [f. GEOLOGY + -IST.] One versed in geology. var. **Geologer** (now *rare*), **Geologian** (now *rare*).

Geologize (dʒiəˈlɒdʒaɪz), *v.* 1831. [f. GEOLOGY + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To make geological researches. 2. *trans.* To examine geologically 1834.

1. During Midsummer geologized a little in Shropshire DARWIN.

Geology (dʒiəˈlɒdʒi). 1735 [ad. med. L. *geologia*, orig. 'science of earthly things', as law, etc., f. Gr. *γῆ* + *λογία*; see -LOGY.] 1. The science which treats of the earth in general—1755. 2. The science which investigates the earth's crust, the strata which compose it, with their mutual relations, and the changes which their pr

condition and positions are due 1795. b. The geological features of a district 1816.

Geomalism (dʒiəˈmælizm). 1884. [f. Gr. *γῆ* + *μαλίζω* level + -ISM.] *Bot.* The tendency of an organism to grow symmetrically in a horizontal plane. So **Geomally**.

Geomancy (dʒiəˈmænsi). M.E. [a. F. *geomancie*, ad. L. *geomantia*, a. late Gr. f. *γῆ* + *μαντεία*.] The art of divination by means of lines and figures, formed on, by throwing earth on some surface, and later by jotting down on paper dots at random. Hence **Geomancer**, also **Geomant** (*rare*), one who practises *g*.

Geomantic (dʒiəˈmæntɪk). 1590. [ad. med. L. *geomanticus*, f. *geomantia*; see prec. Cf. F. *geomantique*.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to geomancy; var. **Geomantical**.

B. *sb.* A geomancer—1652. Hence **Geomantically adv.**

Geometer (dʒiəˈmɪtər). 1483. [ad. L. *geometra*, -*metres*, a. Gr. f. *γῆ* + *μετρον* -*μέτρος* measurer. Cf. F. *géomètre*.] 1. One who studies, or is skilled in, geometry. 2. The name of a class of caterpillars (so called from their walk) 1816.

Geometric, -al (dʒiəˈmɛtrɪk, -əl), *a.* 1552. [ad. L. *geometricus*, a. Gr. f. *γεωμετρίας* GEO-METER, + -AL.] 1. Belonging to geometry, determined or constructed according to the methods of geometry. 2. That works by the methods of geometry (*rare*) 1682.

1. *Geometrical cubit, foot, mile, pace* measures of length, some of which are app. fixed by geographical computation (2 degree = 60 miles, 1 mile = 1,000 paces, 1 pace = 5 feet). *Geometrical figures* formerly restricted to those whose construction involved only the straight line and circle, all other curves being called mechanical. **Geometrical ratio** (now usually *ratio* simply) that kind of relation between two quantities which is expressed by dividing the first by the second; the quotient expressing this. *G. proportion*, a proportion which involves an equality of geometrical ratio in its two parts, as 1:3 :: 4:12. *G. progression*, a series in which the ratio between the successive quantities is constant, as 1 3 9 27 81, etc. *Geometrical spider*, a spider which constructs a web of a geometrical form. *Geometrical staircase*, one whose opening is down its centre, in which each step is supported by one end being fixed in the wall or partition (Gwilt). *Geometrical tracery*, tracery in which the openings are of geometrical form (circles, trefoils, etc.). 2. The *g.* artist of Laputa KANT. Hence **Geometrically adv.** var. **Geometrical, Geometrician**.

Geometrician (dʒiəˈmɛtrɪˈʃən). 1483. [f. L. *geometricus* + -AN.] 1. One who studies geometry. Now *rare*. 2. One who measures the earth or land—1676. var. **Geometrian** (*rare*).

Geometrid (dʒiəˈmɛtrɪd). 1865. [f. I. *Geometra* mod. name for a genus of moths + -ID.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the family of moths of which *Geometra* is the typical genus, see GEOMETRER.

B. *sb.* A moth of this family. So **Geometri-form a.** 'resembling in form a moth of the family *Geometridæ*' (Cent. Dict.).

Geometrize (dʒiəˈmɛtraɪz), *v.* 1658. [f. GEOMETRICAL + -IZE.] *intr.* To work by geometrical methods; *trans.* to form geometrically (Cf. Plato's phrase *ἀεὶ γεωμετρῶν τὸν θεόν*.)

Knowing that God geometrizes eternally DE QUINCEY.

Geometry (dʒiəˈmɛtri). M.E. [a. F. *géométrie*, a. L. *geometria*, a. Gr. f. *γῆ* + *μετρον* -*μέτρος* measuring.] 1. The science which investigates the properties and relations of magnitudes in space, as lines, surfaces, and solids (At first regarded as a practical art and mainly assoc. with Architecture). 2. The art of measuring ground—1621.

Geophagy (dʒiəˈfædʒi). 1850 [ad. Gr. *γεωφαγία* the eating of earth, f. *γῆ* + *φαγείν*.] The practice of eating earth, also **Geophagism**. So **Geophagist**, one that eats earth.

Geophilous (dʒiəˈfɪləs), *a.* 1854. [f. mod. L. *Geophilus* + -OUS.] *Zool.* and *Bot.* Belonging to one of the genera named *Geophilus* or *Ceph* la

Geoponic (dʒiˈɒpənɪk). 1608 [ad. Gr. γεωπονικός, f. γεωπώνος husbandman, f. γεω-, γῆ + πων-, νέεσθαι to labour. Cf. F. *géoponique*.]

A. adj. Relating to the cultivation of the ground. Also *po.* countrified. 1653.

B. sb. †1. A writer on agriculture. SELDEN. 2. *pl.* The science of agriculture or husbandry, a treatise on this 1608.

Hence **Geoponical** *a.* So **Geopony**, *agrculture*.

Georama (dʒiˈɒrə mɑː). ? Obs. 1847. [n. F., f. Gr. γῆ + ὄραμα.] A French invention, in the shape of a hollow sphere, exhibiting a complete view of the seas, lakes, rivers, and mountains on the earth's surface.

Geordie (dʒɔːdi). *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1786. [dim. of *GEORGE*.] †1. (Yellow) *G. a. guinea* -1893. 2. a. A coal-pitman 1876. b. A collier-boat 1884. c. Miner's name for George Stephenson's safety-lamp 1881.

George (dʒɔːrdʒ). [ad. L. *Georgius*, a Gr. Γεώργιος, a saint who suffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocletian. Adopted as patron of the Order of the Garter, and recognized as patron saint of England from the time of Edward III.]

I Saint George. 1. A cry formerly used by English soldiery 1594. 2. *St. George's day* April 23. *St. George's Cross*: an upright and a horizontal bar of red, crossing each other in the centre 1611.

3. God, and Saint George, Richmond and Victory SHAKS.

II. George. 1. The jewel of the Order of the Garter, with a figure of St. George armed, on horseback, encountering the dragon 1506. †2. *sing.* A coin bearing the image of St. George; a half-crown, also, (*yellow G.*) a guinea -1812. 3. A brown loaf. ? Obs. 1755. 4. *By George* (*therefore, for, fore G.*) an exclamation or mild oath 1598.

Comb. †**George-noble**, a gold coin worth 6s. 3d. **Georgette** (dʒɔːrdʒet). 1920. [Fr., f. the name of Mme *Georgette*, a French modiste.] A thin silk dress-material. Also *g. cloth*.

Georgian (dʒɔːrdʒiən), *a* 1 1787. [f. *George* + -IAN.] 1. Belonging to the time of the four Georges, Kings of Great Britain 1855. †2. *G. planet* = *GEORGIUM SIDUS* -1812.

Georgian (dʒɔːrdʒiən), *a* 2 and *sb.* ME. [f. *Georgia* + -AN.]

A. adj. 1. Belonging to Georgia, in the Caucasus, its inhabitants, or their language 1607. 2. Belonging to Georgia, one of the United States of America 1752.

B. sb. 1. A native, or the language, of Georgia in Asia ME. 2. An inhabitant of the State of Georgia 1741.

Georgic (dʒɔːrdʒɪk). 1513 [ad. L. *georgicus*, a. Gr., f. γεωργός husbandman, f. γεω-, γῆ + root *ἔργω* of ἔργον work. Cf. F. *georgique*.]

A. adj. Relating to agriculture. Obs. exc. semi-*po.* 1711.

B. sb. †1. A husbandman (*rare*) 1703. 2. *pl.* a. The science of land-culture 1802. b. The title of Virgil's poem on husbandry, in four books; hence occas. in *sing.* a poem dealing with rural occupations 1513. So **Georgical** *a.* (now *rare*), agricultural.

Georgium Sidus (dʒɔːrdʒiəm sɪdˈɪdʌs). 1783. [mod. L.] One of the greater planets (now called Uranus), so named by its discoverer, Sir W. Herschel, in honour of George III.

Geoselenic, -*static*, etc. - see **GEO**.

Geosynclinal (dʒiˈɒsɪnklɪnəl). 1873 [f. *GEO* + *SYNCLINAL*.] *Geol.*

A. adj. Forming a large depression in the surface of the earth, from the lowest point of which there is a gradual rise to either side. The opposite is *geanticlinal*. 1879.

B. sb. A geosynclinal depression.

Geotic: see **GOETIC**, a *Spurious Word*.

Geotropic (dʒiˈɒtrɒpɪk), *a.* 1875 [f. Gr. γεω- *GEO* + τροπικός, f. τροπή turning.]. *Bot.* Pertaining to, marked by, or of the nature of, geotropism. Hence **Geotropically** *adv.*

dʒiˈɒtrɒpɪk 875 [f. as *geotropism*] *So* A germ so he phen

of irritability shown by various parts of plants in relation to the action of gravity.

Positive g. the tendency (of roots, etc.) to grow towards the centre of the earth. **Negative g.** the tendency (of stems, etc.) to grow away from the centre of the earth. So also **Geotropy**.

Gephyrean (dʒɛfɪrɪˈæn). 1881 [f. mod. L. *Gephyrea* sb. pl. (f. Gr. γέφυρα bridge) + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the *Gephyrea*, a class or group of the *Vermes* or worms.

B. sb. A worm of this class.

†**Gepoun**, var. of †**GIPON**.

Gerah (gɪˈrɑːh). 1534. [n. Heb.] *Heb.* *Antiq.* A Hebrew coin and weight, the twentieth part of a shekel. *Exod.* xxx. 13

Geranin (dʒɛrənɪn). Also -*in*. 1864 [f. next + -IN] An astringent principle obtained from *Geranium maculatum*.

Geranium (dʒɛrənɪˈnɪəm). 1548. [n. L., a. Gr. γέρανιον, f. γέρων crane.] 1. A genus of herbaceous plants (N. O. *Geraniaceae*), growing wild in temperate regions, and bearing a fruit similar in shape to the bill of a crane; a plant of this genus or its flower. 2. A plant of the genus *Polygonum* (N. O. *Geraniaceae*), natives of S. Africa, of which many varieties are cultivated in Great Britain 1760. 3. *U.S. Pharm.* The rhizome of *G. maculatum* used as an astringent 1854.

Geratology (dʒɛrəˈlɒdʒɪ). 1884. [f. Gr. γήρας, γήρας old age; see -LOGY] The science of the phenomena of decadence, esp. in a species of animals approaching extinction.

Gerbe (dʒɛrb). 1698. [n. F. *gerbe*.] †1. A wheat-sheaf 1808. 2. Something resembling a sheaf of wheat; esp. a kind of firework. Also *transf.*

Gerbill (dʒɪbɪl). Also **gerbil**. 1849. [a. F., ad. mod. L. *gerbillus*, dim. of *gerbus* JERBOA] Any animal belonging to the genus *Gerbillus*.

Gerbo, obs. f. **JERBOA**.

†**Gere**. See also **CARE** sb.¹ ME. [?] A transient fit of passion, feeling, fancy, or the like -1609.

These lovers in his queynte *geres* CHAUCER.

Gere, obs. f. **GEAR**

Gerent (dʒɪˈrɛnt). *rare*. 1576. [ad. L. *gerentem*, *gerere*.]

A. sb. A manager, ruler. Also *attrib.*

B. adj. Bearing, carrying. (*Diets*)

Gerfalcon (dʒɜːfəˈlɒkən, -fɒkˈn). Also *Ger-falcon*, *Ger-falcon*, etc. ME. [a. OF. *gerfalcon* also *ger-fauc* (mod. *gerfaul*), f. (ult.) the root **gerin* OHG *giri*, *giri* greedy; see **FALCON** Others derive from L. *gryu*, with the sense 'a bird that circles in its flight'.] Orig., a large falcon, esp. one used to fly at herons; now, any large falcon of the northern regions; esp. the white gerfalcon of Iceland (*Falco islandicus*)

†**Gerful**, *a.* [f. *GERF* + -FUL] Changeeful, fiftful; wayward. CHAUCER. So †**Ger-ish**.

Gerland, **Gerlund**, obs. f. **GARLAND**.

Germ (dʒɜːm), *sb.* 1644. [n. F. *germe* = L. *germen* sprout, ? f. root **gen-* of *gignere*, or root *ger-* of *gerere*.] 1. That portion of an organic being which is capable of development into a new individual; a rudiment of a new organism. (In mod. use, *germ* often signifies the female reproductive element, as opp. to *sperm*.) 2. *ta* The ovary -1829. 3. The seed (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1823. 4. In early use, vaguely, the 'seed' of a disease. In mod. use, a micro-organism or microbe, esp. one which causes disease 1803. 5. *fig.* That from which anything springs or may spring. *In g.*: in a rudimentary form 1777

1. Mr. Bonnet supposes... that all the germs of future plants... were really contained in the first *g.* PATERSON. The germs of existence contained in the earth. MALTHEUS. 4. Thereby to eradicate every germ of liberty 1777.

Comb. *g.-cell*, the first nucleated cell that appears in the impregnated ovum, after the reception of the spermatozoon and the disappearance of the germinal vesicle; also *g.-cellula*; -*cup*, a gastrula; -*gland*, one that produces germs; -*layer* = *germinal layer*; -*membrane* = *BLASTODELM*; -*plasm*, the protoplasm peculiar to a *g.* or ovum; -*polyp*, a polyp produced by germination; -*spore*, the place of exit for the tubular outgrowth on the spot at which of *g.* arion -*shield* the shield-shaped spot which is the first rudiment of the *d.* portion

the embryo, called by Haeckel the *notochord*, -*stock*, the part of the body from which budding takes place in certain animals; -*theory*, 'the theory of the origin of many diseases in the morbid influence of certain fungi, which are introduced into the organism by means of their germs or spores' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); -*tube*, the tube-like growth emitted from a spore in germination; -*vesicle* = *germinal vesicle*

Germ (dʒɜːm), *v.* 1483. [orig., ad. F. *germer*, f. *germe*; now, f. GERM sb.] *intr.* To put forth germs or buds. Now only *fig.*

German(e), obs. f. **GERMAN** *a.*

German (dʒɜːmən), **germane** (dʒɜːmən dʒɜːmən), *a* 1 and *sb.* 1 ME. [n. OF. *german*, ad. L. *germanus* (sense 1, also 'genuine, real').]

A. adj. 1. Closely akin. 1. 'Own (brother or sister) Obs. exc. in BROTHER-SISTER-GERMAN. 2. 'First' or 'own (cousin) Obs. exc. in COUSIN-GERMAN. ME. 13. Closely related, akin -1657. 4. Closely connected; relevant 1602.

3. *Timon* iv. m. 44. 4. The phrase would be *more* Germane to the matter. If we could carry Cann a by our sides *Frank* v. m. 183

II. Genuine, true, thorough. Obs. or *arch* ME.

Since *e.* *germane* and true learning 1419 Hence **Germanely** *adv.*

†**Ger** *sb.* One sprung from the same stock a brother, a near relative -1664

Cousins for Cousins, and Connets for Germanes SHAKS

German (dʒɜːmən), *a* 2 and *sb.* 2 1550 [ad. L. *Germanus*, said to be of Celtic origin, formerly pronounced (dʒɜːmən)]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Germany or its inhabitants. 2. *transf.* German-like 1861. 3. Belonging to, written or spoken in, the German language 1748

Comb. etc. a. In names of things of attributed German origin (sometimes, especially, as *G.* bit a wood-boring tool for use in a brace, *G.* clock, in 16-17th c., chiefly one of elaborate construction, often containing automatic figures etc.; †*G.* devil, a sort of screw-jack, *G.* flute (see *FLUTE* sb.), *G.* mule, a distance of between 4 and 6 English miles; *G.* paste, a food for cage birds, made of pease, hemp seed, lard, etc.; *G.* process, in copper-plate printing, the process of reduction in a shaft furnace for roasting, if necessary, *G.* sarsaparilla, a substitute for sarsaparilla; *G.* sarsaparilla, a plow, a cloth gut stuffed with meat partly cooked, *G.* sixth (infus), a chord consisting of a note with its 11th, 12th, 13th, and augmented sixth, *G.* steel, a steel made of charcoal iron obtained from the log men or the sparry carbonate; *G.* text, a thick letter printed in Old English or modern G.; also *a. after*; *G.* tinder = *Ammon*, *G.* wood. *See* *Ammon* and *Wood*

b. In names of plants, as *G.* millet, *G.* *german*, *g.* orig. imported from India, *G.* wallflower (see *WALLFLOWER*); etc.

c. *G. measles*, a contagious disease, resembling measles in a mild form.

B. sb. 1. A native of Germany 1730. 2. *He* German language 1748. 3. *a.* Short for *German* (see *GERMAN*); also, a party for dancing thus 1879. *b.* - *G.* *wasage* 1882. *c.* *Coal-mining*. A straw filled with gunpowder to act as a fuse in blasting operations -1823

2. *High G.* the variety, orig. confined to High or southern Germany, but now the accepted literary language of Germany. *Low G.* *prop.* - 'Hut deutsch', i.e. all dialects of Germany which are not High G.; applied by philologists to all West Germanic dialects except High G., and formerly to including Gothic and Scandinavian.

Germaner (dʒɜːmənˈdɜːr), ME. [ad. mod. L. *germanior*, -*dior* (F. *germanior*) altered f. *germanior*, -*ior*, corruptly ad. late Gr. γερμανιός, itself a corruption of Gr. γερμανός, lit. 'ground-ak', f. γηραιά + ἔπος] The name of plants of the genus *Tenax* esp. *T. Chamædrys*, the Common or Wall Germ (under. Also *attr.*

Garlic or Water G. = *T. Germanica*. Wood G. = *T. Scorodonia*. In the U.S. applied to *T. Canadensis* G. Chickweed, *Trinia arvensis*. G. Speedwell or Wild G. = *Veronica Chamædrys*

Germane: see **GERMAN** *a* 1

Germanic (dʒɜːmæˈnɪk). 1633. [ad. I. *Germanicus*, f. *Germanus* German. Cf. F. *germanique*.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Germany or to the Germans. Now chiefly *H. of N. G.* *Confid.* - on *Eup.* 2. *a.* *Of or pertaining to the Teu on r. or a. of the en on peoples* 84

1. a (pass) on loud 2 cut 3 F chel) 4 ever) 5 I eye 6 F caude 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

East G. designation of the group of langs. including Gothic, Burgundian, Vandal, etc. *North G.* = Scandinavian. *West G.*, epithet of the group including High and Low German, English, Frisian, Dutch, etc.

B. sb. The language of the Germanic people, Teutonic; see A. 2. 1892

Germanism (dʒəˈmɪnɪzəm). 1611. [f. GERMAN a. 2 + -ISM.] 1. A German idiom; esp. one used in a non-German language. 2. German ideas, German modes of thought or action 1841; attachment to these 1864. 3. Affiliation of what is German 1807.

Germanist (dʒəˈmɪnɪst). 1831. [f. GERMAN a. 2 + -IST.] One versed in the German language, or in Teutonic philology; one influenced by German thought.

Germanium (dʒəˈmɪniəm). 1886. [mod. L. f. *Germanus* GERMAN a. 2.] Chem. An element, found in a mineral named Argyrodite, app. intermediate between antimony and bismuth.

Germanize (dʒəˈmɪnaɪz). v. 1598. [f. GERMAN a. 2 + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To translate into German. 2. To make German in character, etc. 1609. 3. *intr.* To become German (in style, tastes, habits, sympathies, etc.) 1665. Hence *Germanization*, the act on of Germanizing.

Germano-, comb. f. 'German', as in *Germanomania*, a mania for things German, *Germanophobia*, a morbid dread of Germany and things German; etc.

German silver. 1830. A white alloy consisting of nickel, zinc, and copper, ong. obtained from an ore found at Hildburghausen. Also *attrib.*

Germen (dʒəˈmɪn). Also *†germain* (e, *†germin*. 1605 [a. L., see GERM sb.] 1. A germ. Now only fig. 2. A shoot or sprout -1786. 3. Bot. The rudiment of a seed-vessel, an ovary 1749.

1. Cracks. Nature's moulds, all germanes spill at once That makes ingrateful man *Learn* iii. li. 8.

Germicide (dʒəˈmɪsɪd). sb. (a) 1880. [f. GERM sb. + -CIDE.] 1. That which kills germs, *spec.* an agent used to destroy disease-germs 1881. 2. *quasi-adv.* Destructive to germs. So *Germicidal* a. (in sense 2).

Germiculture (dʒəˈmɪkʌltʃər). 18.. [f. GERM sb. + CULTURE; after *horticulture*, etc.] The artificial cultivation of the bacteria connected with certain diseases. Hence *Germiculturist*, a bacteriologist.

Germigene (dʒəˈmɪdʒɪn). 1859 [f. GERM sb. + -GENE, -GEN.] Biol. The gland of the female generative apparatus of cestod and Trematode worms in which the germinal vesicles are formed († *Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Germin (dʒəˈmɪn), v. ME. [ad. L. *germinare*; see GERMINATE v.] *intr.* To put forth shoots; also, to begin to produce vegetation. Also *trans.* To bud or shoot forth into.

Germin, var. of GERMEN.

Germinial (dʒəˈmɪniəl), sb. 1833 [F. f. L. *germen*; see GERM sb.] The seventh month of the French Revolutionary calendar (Mar. 21-Apr. 19).

Germinal (dʒəˈmɪniəl), a. 1808. [ad. mod. L. *germinalis*; see GERM sb.] Of or belonging to a germ or to germs; of the nature of a germ; *transf.* that is in the germ.

G cell = *germ cell*. *G layer*, each of the three layers of cells into which the blastoderm divides. *G matter*, Baelo's term for vitally active matter. *G membrane* = BLASTODERM. *G pole*, the part or pole of the egg where lies the germinal spot († *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *G spot*, the nucleolus of the permanent ovum, situated in the g. vesicle. *G vesicle*, the nucleus of the permanent ovum of animals.

Germinant (dʒəˈmɪnənt), a. 1605. [ad. L. *germinans*; see next.] That develops like a germ, germinating, sprouting (*rare* in lit. sense). Also *fig.* of the ground.

Germinate (dʒəˈmɪnɪt), v. 1610. [f. ppl stem of L. *germinare*, f. *germin-*, *germen*; see GERM sb.] 1. *intr.* To sprout, put forth shoots, begin to vegetate. Of a plant: To bud and develop shoots and branches. Also *fig.* 1647. 2. *trans.* To cause to shoot or sprout. Also *fig.* 1610. 3. *intr.* Of a salt, etc.. To effloresce? *Obs.* 1626

Germination (dʒəˈmɪnɪʃən). 1594. [ad. L. *germinationem*; cf. F. *germination*.] 1. The action or process of germinating, sprouting, or putting forth shoots. Used properly of seeds; hence of plants, and of spores in cryptogams. Also *fig.* 2. *transf.* Efflorescence, ebullition 1665.

1. *fig.* A time of g. in religious history STUBBS.

Germinative (dʒəˈmɪnɪtɪv), a. 1707 [See GERMINATE v. and -IVE.] Of or belonging to germination; also, having power to bud or sprout, or to develop.

fig. Any vital or g. truth 1865.

Germiniparous, a. [f. GERMIN + L. *parere* + -OUS.] Producing offspring through seeds. H. T. COLEBROOKE.

Germlless (dʒəˈmɪlɪs), a. 1833. [See -LESS.] Containing no germs (see GERM sb. 3).

Germinative, a. [f. *germ* GERM v. + -ATIVE.] 1. Addicted to grumbling. MIDDLETON.

Gerocomy (dʒɪəˈrɒkəmi). *rare.* 1818. [ad. Gr. *γερκομία*, f. *γερρ-*, *γῆρας* + *-νομία* tending.] The science of the treatment of the aged. Hence *†Gerocomical* a.

Geronomite (dʒɪəˈrɒnəmi). 1754. [a. Sp. or It. *geronomista*.] = HIERONYMITE.

Gerontic (dʒɪəˈrɒntɪk, *gér-*), a. 1885. [f. Gr. *γερωντ-*, *γέρων* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to old age, senile.

Gerontocracy (dʒɪəˈrɒŋkəˈkrəsi, *ger-*). 1830. [f. as prec. + *-κρατία* government.] Government by old men; a governing body of old men.

Geropigia (dʒɪəˈrɒpiɡiə). Also *geru-* and (in Diets) *gero-*, *jeropigia*. 1838. [a. Pg. *geropiga* = *HIERAPIGRA*.] A mixture of grape-juice, brandy, sugar, and red colouring-matter, used to adulterate port-wine.

-gerous, in use always **-igerous** (i.dʒərəs), an adjectival suffix f. L. *-ger* bearing (f. root of *gerere*) + -OUS. In mod. scientific language added freely to L. stems, as in *frondigerous*, etc.

Gerrymander (dʒɪəˈmændər), sb. U.S. 1868 [f. the surname *Gerry*.] A method of arranging electoral districts so that one party will be enabled to elect more representatives than they could on a fair system. This was done in Massachusetts, in 1812, while Elbridge Gerry was Governor, hence the name.

Gerrymander (dʒɪəˈmændər), v. Also *erron*. (in England) *jerry-*. 1859. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To subject (a state, a constituency) to a gerrymander. Also *transf.* to manipulate in order to gain an unfair advantage.

To g. a bench of magistrates 1893.

Gerund (dʒɪəˈrʌnd). 1513. [ad. L. *gerundum*, app. f. *gerundum* = *gerendum*, gerund of *gerere* to carry on.] A form of the Latin vb. capable of being construed as a sb., but retaining the regimen of the vb. Hence applied to equivalent forms in other langs., e.g. to the Eng. verbal noun in -ing.

Comb.: g.-grinder, derivative name for one who instructs in Latin grammar; a pedantic teacher.

Gerundial (dʒɪəˈrʌndiəl), a. 1846. [f. L. *gerundium* (see prec.) + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a gerund. Also *ellipt.* = *g infinitive*.

Gerundival (dʒɪəˈrʌndiəl), a. [f. L. *gerundivus* (see next) + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a gerundive. WHITNEY.

Gerundive (dʒɪəˈrʌndɪv), 1483 [ad. late L. *gerundivus* (*modus*), f. *gerundium* GERUND.]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, akin to, or of the nature of, a gerund 1612. 2. *po.* Crammed with gerunds 1616

2. That G. maw of yours, that without *Do* will end in *Di* and *Dum* instantly BRAUN & FL.

B. sb. 1. = GERUND. 1483. 2. In Latin grammar, a verbal *adj.* of the nature of a passive ppl., expressing the idea of necessity or fitness; its suffix is the same as that of the gerund. Hence *transf.*

Hence *Gerundively adv.* as, or in place of, a gerund.

Gerusia (dʒɪəˈziə). 1838. [a. L. Gr. *γερουσία*, f. *γερωντ-*.] An assembly of elders, *spec.* the senate in Dorian cities.

†Gery, a. ME. [f. GERE + -Y.] Changeable, fickle -1529.

Gesling, -lyng, obs. ff. GOSLING.

Gess, e, obs. f. GUESS, and of *guesses* pl. of GUESS

Gesso (dʒe so). 1596. [a. It. —L. *gypsum*, see GYPSUM.] 1. Plaster of Paris; gypsum. b. A prepared surface of plaster as a ground for painting 1860. 2. A work of art in plaster 1758. 3. *attrib.* as g. work 1745

1. No colour is so noble as the colour of a good painting on canvas or g. RUSKIN.

Gest (dʒest), sb. 1 ME. [a. OF. *geste*, *jeste* (fem.), acution, exploit (chiefly pl.), romance ad. L. *gestis*, neut. pl. of pa. ppl. of *gerere*, to carry on.] 1. pl. Notable deeds, exploits (later also sing.); esp. the deeds of a person or people as narrated, history. *Obs.* e.c. arch. 2. A romance in verse; also simply, a story tale. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* ME. 3. A lampoon b. An idle tale; now JEST -1470

1. The Gestes of the great Charles FAYAN. a. Phr *In g.* = in verse. *The English g.*, the French g. metrical chronicles of England, of France.

Gest (dʒest), sb. 2 *Obs.* exc. arch. 1509 [ad. F. *geste*, ad. L. *gestus* (masc.) *gestu* e, bearing, f. *gerere*.] 1. Bearing, carriage, mien 2. A gesture 1521

1. Look and geste Of buried saint, in risen rest Mrs. BROWNING.

†Gest, sb. 8 pl. **Gesses**. 1550 [Later form of GIST 1.] The various stages of a journey esp. of a royal progress; the route planned and followed. b. *sing.* The time allotted for a halt. *Wint.* T. I. ii. 47.

†Gest, v. 1 ME. [f. GIST sb. 1.] *intr.* To tell a tale -1508.

†Gest, v. 2 1523. [f. L. *gest-*, *gerere*.] To perform; only in phr. *gested and done* -1541.

Gest, e, obs. f. GUEST, JEST.

Gestant (dʒeˈstənt), a. *rare.* 1851. [ad. L. *gestantem*, *gestare* to go with young.] Pregnant (*fig.*)

Storm-clouds g. with the heat Of undeveloped lightnings Mrs. BROWNING.

Gestation (dʒeˈstəʃən). 1533. [ad. I. *gestationem* (f. *gestare* to carry), found esp. in sense 1. Cf. F. *gestation*.] 1. A carrying or being carried, e.g. on horseback, or in a carriage, by way of exercise. Now *rare*. 2. The wearing (of rings) SIR T. BROWNE. 8. The action or process of carrying young, the condition of being carried in the womb from conception to birth. Also *fig.* 1615.

Gestatorial (dʒeˈstəʃiəl), a. 1864. [f. as next + -AL.] *G. chair*: a chair in which the Pope is carried on certain occasions.

Gestatory (dʒeˈstəri), a. *rare.* 1682. [ad. L. *gestatorius*, f. (ult.) *gestare* to carry.]

2a. Adapted for carrying or wearing. SIR T. BROWNE. b. Of or pertaining to carrying as a form of exercise 1804.

†Gester, ME. [f. GIST v. 1 + -ER 1.] A professional reciter of romances -1496.

Gestic (dʒeˈstɪk), a. 1764 [f. GIST sb. 2 + -IC.] Of or pertaining to bodily movement, esp. dancing.

The gay grandee, skilled in g. lore GOLDSM.

Gesticulant (dʒeˈstɪkʌlənt), a. *rare.* 1877 [ad. L. *gesticulantem*, *gesticulari*.] Exhibiting gestures.

The poor g. orator RUSKIN.

Gesticulate (dʒeˈstɪkʌlət), v. 1601. [f. L. *gesticulat-*, *gesticulari*, f. *gesticulus*, dim. of *gestus* (see GEST sb. 2).] 1. *intr.* To make lively or energetic motions with the limbs or body; *esp.* in speaking or in lieu of speech 1613. 2. *trans.* To convey by gestures 1601

1. A Frenchman gesticulates while he speaks, much more than an Englishman BLAKE. Hence *Gesticulative* a. given to gesticulation *Gesticulator*, *Gesticulatory* a. full of, consisting in, or of the nature of, gesticulation.

Gesticulation (dʒeˈstɪkʌləʃən). 1603. [ad. L. *gesticulationem*; see prec.] The action or process of gesticulating. Also, an instance of this (chiefly in pl.).

Persons skilled in g. can communicate by it a long series of facts and even complicated trains of thought 1876.

Gestion (dʒeˈstɪʃən, dʒeˈstʃən). 1599. [ad. L. *gestionem*, f. *gerere*.] Conduct, management.

Gestor, -our (e. var. of GESTER.

Gesture (dʒestʃər), *s.* ME. [ad. med. L. *gestura*, *f. gerere*.] 1. Bearing, carriage, deportment (rarely in pl.) -1880. 2. *Posture*, attitude, esp. in prayer or worship -1729. 3. In early use: The employment of bodily movements, attitudes, looks, etc., as a means of giving effect to oratory -1791. 4. Now only: Movement of the body or limbs as an expression of feeling 1804. 5. A movement of the body or any part of it; now only as expressive of thought or feeling 1851. 6. *Transf.* A (friendly) move or course of action 1916. 7. A. P. L. v. ii. 69. 2. As for their g. or position, the men lay down leaning on their left elbow Sir T. Brown. 3. To put life into words by countenance, voice, and g. Hooker. G. is the imitation of words Jowett. 4. The Shaking of the Head is a G. of slight refusal Bacon. Hence *Gesture* a. of or pertaining to g.; consisting of gestures. *Gestureless* *a.*

Gesture (dʒestʃər), *v.* 1542. [f. the sb.] 1. *Intr.* To make gestures, to gesticulate. 2. *Trans.* To express by gestures 1589. 3. The Mayor speaking and gesturing his parastrophes CARLISLE. 2. It is not only read nor gestured as becometh Hooker. Hence *Gesturement* = *Gesture* *s.* 3. 5.

Get (get), *s.* ME. [f. GET *v.*] 1. What is got or begotten; gain, earnings (now dial.), an offspring; collect, progeny. 2. Begetting. Now only in sporting use. ME.

Get (get), *v.* Pa. t. got (arch. gat), Pa. pple. got (gotten). Pres. pple. getting. [ME. *geten*, a. ON. *geta* = OE. *gētan* (only in Comb.; see BEGET, FORGEI) - OTeut. **gētan*, *gāt*, etc. The Old Norse root **gēdan*, **gēdan* 'to seize', 'take hold of' is found also in L. *prehendere* 'to lay hold of, Gr. *χράναι* (aor. *ἐχράναι*) 'to hold, contain, be able']

1. *Trans.* 1. To obtain possession of; *absol.* to acquire wealth or property. 2. To earn ME. 3. To obtain by way of profit 1490. 4. Also *absol.* 15. To capture (a fortress, etc.) -1676. 5. To gain (a victory, etc.) ME. 6. To win, acquire ME. 7. To learn, commit to memory 1582. 8. To find out, obtain as a result, by calculation or experiment 1559. 9. To become possessed of; to receive ME. 10. To obtain, come to have, attain ME. 11. To catch, contract (an illness) 1610. 12. To receive, meet with, suffer ME. 13. To procure or obtain in any way ME. 14. To get hold of, capture (a person); also *colloq.* to 'corner' 1596. 15. The perfect tense is used familiarly as = the present tense of *have* or *possess* 1607.

1. Get Money, Pore. 2. I get that I wear Shaks. 3. Alas, he gets nothing by that Shaks. 4. Phr. To get the upper hand (of); to get the start, the advantage, etc. (of); to get the wind of; to get the better of. 5. I am, Sir, in 120. Reason is not gotten by Experience only Honnes. Phr. To get wind of; to hear of. 7. Phr. To get by heart (see HEART sb.); to get by rote. 8. Dividing men by three was three (read). 9. As to salaries, an officer usually gets sixty pounds 1802. Phr. To get the name of; to have the reputation of (being so-and-so). To get mercy, forgiveness, leave, etc.; to get an answer, information, etc. 10. When I had gotten my liberty RALEIGH. Phr. To get one's own way. To get (a) sight, etc. of; to get (a) hold of. To get religion (U.S. vulgar); to be converted. 11. To get a Cold STREZEM. 12. To get a Fall SWIN. Phr. To get the worst of it (cf. sb.). To get six months 1889. To get it (colloq. or slang) to 'catch it'. 13. The thing has got to be fought; out 1889.

III. To gain, reach, arrive at (a place) -1712. III. To beget, procreate, now only of animals, esp. horses ME.

IV. With complement, indicating some change effected in the position or state of the object. 1. With prep. or adv. of place; as, to, from, into, out of, through, over, etc. 1450. Also *refl.* 2. With pa. pple. as compl. (see *quots.*) 1500. 3. With adj.; esp. in to g. ready 1590. 4. With an infinitive 1460.

1. To g. luggage through the custom-house 1839. Phr. To g. with child. To g. (a person) upon (a subject). 2. Difficulty. In getting laws obeyed 1877. I got my right wrist dislocated T. JEFFERSON. 4. To g. them to listen to reason 1771.

V. *Intr.* 1. To succeed in coming or going to, from, into, out of, etc.; also, to come in the course or at the end of a journey to. Formerly conjugated with *be* ME. 2. To come to an end aimed at, a condition a state -1626. 2.

With infinitive: To come (to be or do); to acquire a habit of (doing) 1583. 3. With pr. pple.: To come to be (doing something) 1727. 3. With adj., etc. as compl.: To make oneself, to become, to grow (with comparatives) 1596. 4. a. With pa. pple.: To complete an action Now only *colloq.* (rare). 1716. b. With passive pple.: To cause oneself to be treated in a certain way or to undergo a certain action, also, to come to be the object of a certain action. Often = *be* as an auxiliary. 1852.

1. Hercules that year got into Italy NEWTON. b. Phr. To g. to blows. To g. there (U.S. slang) to succeed. To g. also (U.S. colloq. or slang) to 'clear out'. 2. To go to friends 1891. b. Phr. To g. better, well. To g. drunk. To g. clear, quit of, rid of, shirk of. 4. b. I got caught in the storm 1869. Phr. To g. done with = to have done with.

VI. *Intr.* With preps., in specialized senses. G. at - a. To come at, reach. b. To find out c. *colloq.* and *slang.* To tamper with (a horse), to bribe. d. *slang.* To assault; also, to make game of. G. off - a. To dismount from (a horse). b. To obtain release from (a contract). G. on - a. To mount (a horse). b. To enter upon (a subject), esp. by chance. G. over - a. To overcome (a difficulty); to evade the force of (evidence), to cause to be surprised or troubled by. b. To recover from (a shock, etc.). c. To cover (a distance). d. To finish (an action). e. To circumvent. G. round - To circumvent, evade. G. through - a. To reach the end of. b. To be passed by (Parliament, etc.). c. To find occupation for (a period of time).

VII. With adverbs. G. (it) across or over - to reach the audience or the public. G. along = *get on*. G. away, a. *Intr.* To escape. Also, in *flouting*, etc.: To start. b. *Infer.* = *be off*. c. To g. away with it: to succeed in what one tries; to escape punishment or retribution. G. back, a. *Intr.* To return. b. *Trans.* To recover. G. in, a. *Intr.* To be elected to represent a constituency in Parliament. b. *Trans.* To gather in (harvest produce). c. To collect (contributions of money, esp. sums due). d. To sow (seed). e. To succeed in planting (a blow). G. in with, a. *Intr.* To become familiar with. b. *Naut.* To come close up to. G. off, a. *Intr.* To escape; to start. b. To escape from punishment or defeat; to be acquitted. c. *Trans.* To deliver from punishment. d. To commit to memory. G. on, a. *Intr.* To advance; to make haste. b. To prosper, succeed. Also, to fare. c. To manage (without, *with*). d. To agree with, together. G. out, a. *Infer.* = 'Go away' (a *colloq.*). b. *Stock Exchange.* To get rid of one's shares. c. To clear by inquiry. G. out of, a. *Intr.* To succeed in issuing from; to escape from; to quit. b. To get beyond. c. To evade, avoid. d. To elude; also, to succeed in obtaining. G. round, *Intr.* To recover from illness. G. through, a. *Intr.* To reach a destination. b. Of a bill; to pass in Parliament. c. To pass in an examination. G. under, *Trans.* To subdue, esp. a fire. G. up, a. To rise; esp. to rise from bed or to one's feet. b. To mount; esp. to mount on horseback; also *fig.* c. To come close to. d. Of fire, wind, the sea. To increase in force or violence. e. *Cricket.* Of the ball: To rise off the pitch higher than usual. f. To organize, set on foot, make ready. To dress (silent). h. To dress or 'turn out' in a (specified) way. Chiefly in pa. pple. got up. Also *Intr.* for *set*. 1780. i. To cause to rise; also, to improve (one's health). j. To work up.

Get-a-table, a. 1799. Reachable, accessible.

Get-away, 1852. a. Breaking cover (of a fox). b. Escape (as of a thief with booty) 1890.

Get-table, a. 1555. That can be got.

Getter (gettar), ME. [f. GET *v.* + -ER *s.*] 1. One who gets, obtains, acquires, begets, or procreates. 2. With advs., as with *g-up* 1820.

Getting (gettin), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. GET *v.* + -ING *s.*] 1. The action of GET *v.*, in various senses. 2. *Concr.* (usually in pl.) That which is got; gains, earnings. Now arch. ME.

1. He had not the genius for g. THACKERAY

Get-up, 1847. [See GET *v.*] 1. Style of equipment or costume. 2. Style of production or finish, esp. of a book 1865.

Geum (dʒiʊm), 1548 [mod L. use of L. *geum*.] A genus of rosaceous plants, including *G. ussuriense*, Avenas or Herb Bennet, and *G. rivale*, Water Avenas.

Gewgaw, gew-gaw (giʊ-gə), ME. [A reduplicated formation. Commonly referred to the root of GIVE *v.*, but see N.E.D.] 1. A gaudy trifle, a toy or bauble. Also *fig.* In pl. also, 'vanities'. ME. 2. *Attrib.* Of the nature of a gewgaw; hence *fig.* 'splendidly trifling, showy without value' (j.) 1631.

A heavy Gewgaw called a Crown Diamond. 2. person 590. 4. An incorporeal being 68

Seeing his g. Castle shine, New as his title TENNISOR Hence Gewgawed ppl. a. dressed out with gewgaws.

Gey (gi), *a.* and *adv.* Sc. 1725. [var. of GAY.] 1. *adj.* Considerable 1815. b. *quasi adv.* in g. and - 1725. 2. *adv.* Very; pretty 1810.

Geyser (gə'saɪ, gə'saɪ, gə'saɪ) 1780. [a local *geysir* (also used), proper name of a hot spring in Iceland, lit. 'gusher'; akin to *geysa* 'to gush'.] 1. An intermittent hot spring throwing up water, etc. in a column. Also *fig.* 2. An apparatus for rapidly heating water for a bath 1891.

1. The Azores abound in geysers, Lady BRASSEY. Hence *Geyseric* *a.* pertaining to or of the nature of a geyserite (*Min.*), a concretionary variety of opal, found deposited about the orifices of geysers. 2. *Harry* (gə'ti, gə'ti), *Anglo-Ind* 1810 [Hindi *ghari*]. A horsed vehicle resembling a bathing-machine.

Ghast (gəst), *a.* arch. or poet 1622. [f. GHASTLY.] - GHASTLY *a.*

Ghast, var. of GAST 7. Ghastful, ghastful (gəstfʊl), *a.* Obs. or arch. ME. [f. GAST *v.* + -FUL *s.*] 1. Full of fear. 2. Dreadful, frightful ME.

1. Here will I dwell amid In g. (ghastly) grouse Sir ARNOLD. Hence *Ghastfully* *adv.*, *ness*.

Ghastly, ghastly (gəstli), *a.* ME. [f. GAST *v.* + -LY *s.*] 1. *fig.* Causing terror. Now (cf. 2). Attracting like the sight of death or carnage; horrible, frightful, shocking. Also used *hyperbolically*. 2. (Influenced by GHOST) Spectre-like, death-like, wan. Of light 1. *Ind.* 1581. 73. Full of fear -1634. 1. The g. dreams, I have had the pining soul 1812. A g. failure (with 7). 2. G. with wounds PIERCE. A g. grin LYTON. 3. *Imp.* n. l. 20. Hence *Ghastly* (*adv.*), *Ghastly*, *Ghastly* *adv.* 1. a g. manner, fearfully.

1. Ghaut, ghaut (gəʊt), *Anglo-Ind.* 1603 [Hindi *ghāt*. Sense 3 is the primary sense.] 1. The Ghauts: the name given by Europeans to the mountain ranges parallel to the east and west coasts of India. 2. A mountain pass or defile 1608. 3. A passage or steps leading down to a river; hence, a landing-place, the place of a ford or ferry 1783.

1. Ghazal (gəzəl), *Also gazel, ghazel*, etc. 1800. [Pers. Arab.] A species of Oriental lyric poetry, usually erotic, having a limited number of verses and a recurrent rhyme.

1. Ghazi (gəzi), 1753. [Arab, f. *ghāzī* 'to fight'.] A champion, esp. against infidels, also as a title of honour. Now used chiefly of Mohammedan fanatics who devote themselves to the destruction of infidels.

Gheber, -bre, vars. of GUBBER. 1. Ghee (gi), 1665. [Hindi *ghī*, f. *ghr* 'to sprinkle'.] Butter made from buffaloes' milk clarified by boiling, so as to resemble oil in consistency. Also *attrib.*

Gherkin (gə'kɪn), 1661, [a. early mod Du. **gurekijn*, **gurekijn* (now *gurke*, *an gurke*), dim. of *gurk*, *an gurk* (also *gur*) cucumber; prob. of Slav. origin.] The primary form appears in late Gr. *δρυκολίον*; see AN GURIA. A young green cucumber, or one of a small kind, used for pickling.

Ghess, e, Ghest, obs. f. GLESS, GHOST. 1. Ghetto (ge'to), 1611. [It. *g* abbrev. of *borghetto*, dim. of *borgo* BOROUGH.] The quarter in a city, chiefly in Italy, to which the Jews were restricted.

The place where the whole fraternity of the Jews dwelt together, which is called the G. CONYER. 1. Ghibelline (gi'bɛlɪn, -ɪn), 1573. [ad. It. *Ghibellino*, corrupt f. Ger. *Wälfingen*, 1 Hohenstaufen estate in Germany.] 1. *s.* One of the Emperor's faction in the Italian states; opp. to GUELPH.

2. *adj.* Of or adhering to the Ghibellines 1826. Hence *Ghibellinism*. 1. Ghole, var. of GHOL. 1. Ghost (gəʊst), *s.* [Common WGer.: OE *gāst*, *gēst*, ME. *gostle*, *gostle* = OHG. *geist* - OTeut. type **gastio-*. Prob. of pre-Teut. formation, meaning 'fury, anger'. The *gh*-form appears first in Caeson.] 1. The soul or spirit. 2. Breath a *bird* - 625. 73. A

1. A heavy Gewgaw called a Crown Diamond. 2. person 590. 4. An incorporeal being 68

a good spirit -1485; an evil spirit -1539. 5. Formerly used in the sense of SPIRIT (of God). Now only in HOLY GHOST, the Third Person of the Trinity. OE. †6. The soul of a deceased person, spoken of as inhabiting the unseen world. Later only = MANES, sometimes *pl.* -1674. 7. The soul of a deceased person, spoken of as appearing to the living. (The prevailing sense) ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* b. An apparition; a spectre 1592. †8. A corpse. 2 *Hen VII.* iii. ii. 161. 9. An unsubstantial image, hence, a slight trace or vestige 1590. 10. *Optic.*, etc. a. A bright spot or secondary image appearing in the field of a telescope, produced by a defect in a lens 1867. b. *Photogr.* = FLARE *sb.* 3 1864. 11. One who secretly does artistic or literary work of which his employer takes the credit 1884.

† He gasped thyself, and gave away the g. 1574. Whose fair immortal beams Hath darted fire into my feeble g. SPENSER. 6. Rainsborough, to whose G he design'd an ample sacrifice CLARENDON. 7. There needs no G. come from the Graue, to tell vs this SHAKS. *Phr.* To lay a g. to cause it to cease appearing. To raise a g. to cause it to appear. b. Death -'Grim-grinning g' SHAKS. 9. Pitiful ghosts, or rather shadows of men 1590. Not the g. of a chance (mod.).

Comb. g.-bird (U.S. local), 'the American yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*)', -candle, one of several kept burning round a corpse to scare away ghosts; -dance, a fanatical observance among the N. American Indians, -moth, a nocturnal moth (*Hepialus h. nubi*); -plant, the tumble-weed (*Amarantus albus*); -word, a word which does not really exist.

Ghost (gōst), *v.* 1586. [*f. prec. sb.*] †1. *intr.* To give up the ghost, expire -1689. 2. *trans.* To haunt as an apparition 1606. 3. To prowl as a ghost 1833. †Ghostless (gōstless), *a.* OE. [See -LESS.] Without life or spirit; without strength or virtue -1651.

Ghostlike (gōstlīk). 1611 [See -LIKE] 1. *adj.* Like a ghost or a place haunted by ghosts. 2. *adv.* In the manner of a ghost 1859.

Ghostly (gōstli), *a.* [OE. *gostlic*, *f. gōst* GHOST + *-lic*, -LY².] 1. Pertaining to the spirit or soul; spiritual. Opp. to *bodily* or *fleshy*; occas. to *natural*. Now *lit.* and *arch.* †2. Of persons, etc.: Spiritual, devout -1483. 3. Concerned with sacred things, or with the church; *spiritual* as opp. to *lay*, *secular*, or *temporal*. Now *arch.* OE. 4. Of, pertaining to or issuing from a ghost; resembling a ghost; occas. haunted by ghosts OE.

1. Both worldly and g. comfort SCOTT. *Phr.* G. enemy. The Devil. G. father: a father confessor. 2. His chism and his rood, his g. weapons FREEMAN. 4. G. legends LONGE. Hence *Gho stillness*, the condition or quality of being g.

Ghostly (gōstli), *adv.* Now rare. [OE. *gostlice*; see -LY².] 1. In a spiritual manner or sense; opp. to *bodily* or *carnally*; in spirit, as a saint -1642. Now rarely: As a ghost.

Ghostology (gōstōlōjī). 1824. [badly f. GHOST + *-ology*.] Ghostlore.

Ghoul (gūl) 1786. [*a. Arab. ghūl*, from a root meaning 'to seize'.] An evil spirit supposed (in Mohammedan countries) to rob graves and prey on human corpses.

fig. Ghouls feasting on the fresh corpse of a reputation THACKERAY. Hence *Ghoul-ish*, *a.* resembling, or characteristic of ghouls.

Ghyll: see GILL *sb.* 2

Giallo antico (dʒalˌlɒntɪkə). 1741. [*It.* = ancient yellow.] A rich yellow marble found among ruins in Italy; identified by some with the *marmor Numidicum*. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

Giallino (dʒalˌlɪnə). †Obs. 1728. [*It.* old dim. of *giallo* yellow.] A fine yellow pigment, much used as Naples yellow.

Giambeux, Spenser's sp. of JAMBEUX.

Giant (dʒaɪənt). [ME. *geant*, *ad.* OF. *geant* (mod. *giant*).] -pop. L. **gigantem*, corrupted f. cl. L. *gigantes* (nom. *gigēs*), *a. Gr.* γίγας, *γίγας*, of unkn. etym.]

a. sb. 1. A supposed being of human form but superhuman stature. In Gr. mythology, used *spec.* (chiefly in *pl.*, with initial capital) as = Gr. γίγας, one of the *Giants*, a savage race of men who were destroyed by the Gods. b. *fig.* Applied to an agency of enormous power, and prefixed as a title to names of

personified qualities 1631. 2. A human being of abnormally high stature, often *hyperbolic* 1559. Also *transf.* 3. A person of extraordinary powers, mental or bodily 1533.

1. The Gyaute Atlas beareth the world on his shoulders 1553. 2. The choosmen were mental giants 1868. Giants of Faith 1871

Comb. Giant's causeway, a collection of basaltic columns in County Antrim, Ireland, *g.-cell*, (a) one of the large protoplasmic masses, without cell wall, and containing many roundish nuclei, found in tubercle, (b) one of certain large ganglionic cells found in the frontal and the ascending parietal convolutions of the brain; hence -celled *a.* Giant's kettle, one of the very large pot-holes (moulin) on the coast of Norway, *g.-powder*, also simply *giant*, a form of dynamite, consisting of infusorial earth saturated with nitro-glycerine.

B. adj. [the *sb.* used attrib., or appositively] Of extraordinary size, extent, or force, gigantic, huge, monstrous 1480. b. In the names of plants and animals 1578

Hence *Gi'antess*, a she-giant. *Gi'antize v.* (rare), to give the appearance of a g. to. *Gi'ant-like*, *a.* resembling a g. or what belongs to a g. *Gi'antly* *a.* giantlike (now rare), *adv.* in a giantlike manner. *Gi'antry* (rare), giants collectively; *g.-mythology*. *Gi'antship*, the state of being a g.; the personality of a g.

|| *Giaour* (dʒaʊr). 1564. [*Pers. gaur, gūr*, pronounced by the Turks (gyaur), var. *gūr*, see GURER.] A term of reproach applied by Turks to non-Mussulmans, esp. Christians

Gib (gib), *sb.* 1 ME. [Short for *Gilbert*.] 1. A familiar name for a cat. 2. A cat, esp. a male cat; later, a castrated cat (*diab.*) 1561. 3. A term of reproach, esp. for an old woman 1529. 4. *Gib-cat* = sense 2. 1596.

Gib (gib), *sb.* 2 1564. [?] 1. †A hook 1567; a hooked stick 1788. 2. The hooked ginsle which grows at the end of the lower jaw of a male salmon after spawning. Also *g.-fish*, a salmon with a g. 1818. *Comb.* *g.-staff*, a staff to gauge water, or to push a boat.

Gib (dʒɪb, gib), *sb.* 3 1794. [?] A piece of wood or metal used to keep some part of a machine, etc. in place. Also as *vb.*

†**Gib**, *v.* 1 [*f. Gib sb.* 1] *intr.* To behave like a cat. BEAUM. & FL.

Gib (gib), *v.* 2 1883. [*var. of GIP.*] = GIP. Hence *Gibber*, one who disembowels fish.

Gib, *var. of JIB sb.* and *v.*

Gibbed cat. 1633. [*orig. var. of gib-cat* (GIB *sb.* 4); later taken as *f.* an assumed *vb.* *gib* to geld.] = *Gib-cat*

Gibber (dʒɪbər, gɪˈbər), *sb.* 1 1832. [*f. GIBBER v.* 1] Rapid inarticulate utterance.

|| **Gibber** (gɪbər), *sb.* 2 1857. [*L.*] Bot. A pouch-like swelling at the base of a calyx, corolla, etc.; *gen.* a hump.

Gibber (dʒɪbər, gɪˈbər), *v.* Occas. *jibber*. 1604. [Echoic.] *intr.* To speak rapidly and inarticulately; to chatter. Said also of an ape. *Haml.* i. i. 116

Gibberish (gɪˈbərɪʃ). 1554. [? *f. GIBBER v.* + *-ish*.] *a. sb.* Unintelligible speech, inarticulate chatter, jargon.

He repeated some g, which by the sound seemed to be Irish SHOULDER.

†*B. adj.* Of or pertaining to gibberish, expressed in gibberish; unintelligible -1821.

That old entanglement of inquiry, their gibberish LAUREN MURTON.

Gibbet (dʒɪˈbet), *sb.* [ME. *gibbet*, *a. OF.* *gibet* gallows, in early use, cudgel, dim. of *gibe* staff; see *JIB*.] 1. *Orig.* = GALLOWES; later, an upright post with projecting arm from which the bodies of criminals were hung in chains after execution. Also *fig.* ME. 2. The punishment of death by hanging 1751. 3. The projecting arm of a crane; also called *JIB* 1729. †4. A cudgel -1691.

Gibbet (dʒɪˈbet), *v.* 1646. [*f. GIBBET sb.* 1] †1. *intr.* To hang as on a gibbet. SHAKS. 2. *trans.* To put to death by hanging 1726; to hang on a gibbet by way of exposure. Also with *up* 1752. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* 1646

3. *fig.* I mean to hang and g up thy Name OLDHAM.

Gibbier, *var. of GIBBER*.

Gibble-gabble (gɪˈbəl, gæˈbəl). 1600 [Redupl. of GABBLE.] Senseless chatter. †Also as *vb.*

Gibbon (gɪˈbən). 1774. [*a. F. gibbon* (Buf-

fon).] *Nat. Hist.* Any long-armed ape of the genus *Hylobates*, esp. one of the species *Hylobates* (ar) which inhabits the islands of the Indian Archipelago.

Gibbose (gɪbˈɒs), *a.* 1674. [*ad. L. gibbosus, f. gibbus hump*] 1. = GIBBOUS *a.* 1. 2. = GIBBOUS *a.* 2 1721.

Gibbosity (gɪbˈɒsɪtɪ). ME [*ad. F. gibbosité*; see *prec.*] 1. The state or quality of being gibbose or gibbous 1547 2. A swelling or protuberance.

Gibboso- (gɪbˈɒsə), *comb. f.* L. *gibbosus* GIBBOUS, with sense 'gibbous and -'.

Gibbous (gɪbˈɒs), *a.* ME. [*f. L. gibbus hump* + *-ous*.] 1. Convex, rounded, protuberant. b. *Astron.* Said of the moon or a planet when the illuminated portion is more than a semicircle, but less than a circle 1690 2. Hunch-backed; having a hump, hump shaped. 1646.

2. He (William de Longchamp) had a g chest 1879. Hence *Gibbous-ly* *adv.*, -ness.

Gibbsite (gɪbˈsaɪt). 1822. [*f. George Gibbs*, American mineralogist, see -ITE.] *Min.* Aluminium hydrate found in stalactitic forms, often as an incrustation.

Gibe, *jibe* (dʒɪb), *sb.* 1573. [*f. the vb.*] A sneering speech; a taunt, flout, or jeer.

A great master of gibes, and flouts, and jeers DISRAELI.

Gibe, *jibe* (dʒaɪb), *v.* 1567. [? *ad. OF. giber*, app. meaning 'to handle roughly in sport'. Cf. *JIB v.*] 1. *intr.* To speak sneeringly, to utter taunts; to jeer, flout, scoff. *Const. at*, *with*. 2. *trans.* To address with scoffs and sneers 1582.

1. Richardson is always gibing at Fielding L. SIMMONS. 2. The deane would be alwaies gibing him at meales Wood. Hence *Gibingly* *adv.*

Gibel (gɪˈbəl). 1841. [*a. Ger. gibel, gibel*] The Prussian or Crucian Carp, *Carassius* (formerly *Cyprinus*) *gibelio* (see *CARP sb.* 1). Also *g. carp*.

Gibeonite (gɪˈbeɪnɪt). 1798. [*f. Gibeon* + -ITE] A mineral, a drudge (see *Josh. ix* 27)

Giber, *jiber* (dʒɪˈbaɪ) 1563. [*f. GIBBE v.* + *-er* 1.] One who utters gibes and taunts

|| **Gibler** (dʒɪˈbɪr). Also †*gibbler*. Now rare 1514. [*Fr.*] Game, wild-fowl.

Giblet (dʒɪˈblɪt). [ML. *giblet*, *te.* *a. OF. giblet*, app. a stew of game; cf. mod. F. *giblette* rabbit-stew.] 1. *fa.* Entrails. ME. only b. *pl.* rarely *sing.* The portions of a goose that are separated before cooking, the liver, gizzard etc., with the pinions and feet 1539. c. *fig.* Odds and ends. Now chiefly *diab.* 1638 2

attrib., as *g.-pie* 1693.

Gibraltar (dʒɪˈbrɪltər) 1592. 1. A fortified town on the south coast of Spain, since 1704 a British possession. *fig.* An impregnable stronghold. 1856 †2. ? A Gibraltar monkey -1608. 3. A sweetmeat; a piece of this. Also *G. rock*. 1831. 4. *attrib.* 1707.

Gibus (dʒɪˈbʊs). 1848. [Name of the first maker.] An opera or crush hat. Also *g.-hat*

Gid 1 (ɡɪd) 1601. [short *f.* GIDDY *sb.*] Giddiness; *spec.* a brain-disease of sheep caused by the hydatid *Cœnurus cerebralis*

Also *Giddy*

Gid 2. ?Obs. 1674. Local name for the Jack Snipe.

Gid 3, obs. *f.* GED.

Giddy (ɡɪˈdɪ), *a.* [OE. *gīdig* insane, var. of **gydig* ← prehistoric **gudigo*, app. *f.* O'Ent. **gudom* GON. 'I thus primarily god-possessed, 'giddy'.] 1. Insane, stupid -ME. 2. Having a sensation of swimming or whirling in the head, with proneness to fall; affected with vertigo, dizzy ME. †b. *transf.* Of a ship Staggering as if giddy -1725 c. Rendering dizzy 1585. d. Whirling or circling round with bewildering rapidity 1593 3. Mentally intoxicated, 'elated to thoughtlessness' (J) light-headed, frivolous, flighty, inconstant 1547

4. *Comb.*, as *g.-head*, -headed, -paced 1652.

2. His brains having been a little g (like one looking from a great height) DRYDEN. OF HAWTH. c. The g footing of the Hatches *Rich. III.* i. iv. 27. d. The strong tempestuous treble ran into its giddy whirl of sound TENNYSON. 3. She said twenty g things that looked like joy GOLDSM. Hence *Giddily* *adv.* Giddiness. Giddyish *a.* somewhat g

Giddy *d v* 602 [f he dj] To become giddy. See **GIER**.
Gier eagle see **GIER**.
Gierfalcon, obs. f. **GERFALCON**.
Gieseckite (gî'sêk'it). 1821. [f. Sir Charles Giesecke, who brought it from Greenland see **ITE**.] *Min.* A variety of pinites, believed to be a pseudomorph after nephelinite.
Gif (gîf), *conj.* Sc. and *n. dial.* [An alteration of ME. *gîf*, *if*.] = **IF**. Also *gif* that. Now rare. ME. *ȝa* = **WHETHER**. Also *gif* that -1567.

Gif-gaff (gîf-gaf). Sc. and *n. dial.* 1549. [redupl. of **GIVE** v.] 1. Give and take. 2. Interchange of remarks 1787.

Gift (gîft), *sb.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *gift*. — OTeut. **gîfta*, f. root **geb-* **GIVE** v.]

1. Giving. 1. The action of giving; a giving. Also, the power or right of giving. 2. *Law*. a. A transfer of property in a thing, voluntarily and without any valuable consideration 1471. b. The conveyance of an estate tail 1828.

1. The rich living was in the g. of the Herberts **DURRILL** *At a g.* (colloq.); for nothing. 2. a. To complete a g. of goods and chattels delivery is absolutely necessary 1838.

1. The thing given. 1. Something, the property in which is voluntarily transferred to another without the expectation or receipt of an equivalent ME. Also *transf.* 2. An offering to God or to a heathen deity ME. 3. Something given to corrupt; a bribe ME. 4. A faculty, power, or quality miraculously bestowed, occas. in sense of inspiration OE. b. A natural endowment, faculty, ability, or talent ME. 5. A white speck on the finger-nails, supposed to portend a gift 1708.

1. When we seek, as now, thy g. of sleep **MILN** 3. For gifts the wyldest will devalue 1594. 4. *Phr.* The g. of tongues - see **TONGUE**. We have not the g. of miracles **BARRETT**. The g. of holiness **NEWMAN** Faith is an excellent g. **MOZLEY**. b. Endowed with highest gifts, the vision and the faculty divine **OWEN**. The gifts of the wise lawgiver and firm administrator **KEELMAN**.

Comb.: g-book; -horse, a horse given as a present; see also **HOUSE sb.** Hence **Giftling**, a small g.

Gift (gîft), *v.* 15. [f. GIFT sb.] 1. *trans.* To endow with gifts (see **sp.** GIFT sb. II. 4); to endow or present with. 2. To make a present of. Chiefly Sc. 1619.

1. See how the Lord gîfted him above his brethren 1668. Hence **Gîfted ppl.** a. endowed with gifts; given (**MILN**). **Gîftedness**, the quality of being gîfted; also, a gift.

Giftless (gîftl's), *a. ME.* [see -LESS.] 1. That has no gift to offer. 2. That receives no gift ME. 3. Untalented 1894.

1. G. gifts = gifts that are no gifts (after Gr. *δωρεα δωρεα*).

Gîft-rope, 1704. [? a spurious word.] **Naut.** = **GUEST-ROPE**.

Gig (gîg), *sb.* 1. ME. [Perh. onomatopœic.] 1. Something that whirls. 1. A whipping-top -1793. 2. = **GIO-MILL**. 1842.

1. Thou dost rattle like an infant: goe whip thy Gigge **L. L. V.** 1. 70.

1. A. A flighty, giddy girl -1780. 2. An oddity; *dial.* a fool. Chiefly *Etton sh.* 1777.

1. The little g. told all the quarrels she led in her family **MAR. D'ARLAV**. 2. What Mr. Daly... called uncommon gîgs **HOOK**.

1. A joke -1821; fun, glee 1777.

Phr. On the (high) g., in a state of hilarity; *dial.* eager.

Gig (gîg), *sb.* 2. 1790. [Transf. sense of **GIG sb. I.] 1. A light two-wheeled one-horse carriage 1791. 2. *Naut.* A light, narrow, clinker-built ship's boat. Also *cutter*-, *whaler*-gig 1790. b. A form of this, used as a rowing boat, for racing purposes 1865. 3. A wooden box, with two compartments, one above the other, used by miners in ascending and descending a pit-shaft. Also = **KIBBLE**. 1881.**

Comb.: **gigsman** (also simply **gig**), one of the crew of a ship's g.; **g-pair**, a g. for two rowers; **-work**, practice in rowing in a g.

Gig (gîg), *sb.* 3. 1722. [Short for **FISHGIG** or **FIZGIG**.] A kind of fish-spear.

Gig (gîg), *v.* 1. 1651. [f. **GIG sb.** I.] To throw out (a smaller gig); *app.* referring to a whipping-top of peculiar construction which does this. *H* *f* *g* *ans* and *π* *r* 650

D is de ve fom L *g* *re* with sen e o e gende See **DRYDEN** A *ph* *ry* P o 21

G g l g v 693 [pe h o om opce] *tr.* ... To move backwards and forwards Chiefly U.S. 1875.

Comb.: **g-saw**, a thin saw to which a rapid vertical reciprocation is imparted (Knight).

Gig (gîg), *v.* 1789. [f. **GIG-MILL**.] *trans.* To raise the nap of (cloth) with a gig. Also in *Comb.*, as **g-machine**, a machine for dressing woolen cloth by subjecting it to the action of teasels (Knight). Hence **Gigger**, one who works a g-machine.

Gig (gîg), *v.* 1816. [f. **GIG sb.** 3.] To fish, also to spear (fish), with a gig.

Gig, *v.* 1807. [f. **GIG sb.** 2.] *intr.* To travel in a gig.

Gig: see **JIG**.

Gigantean (dʒɪgəntiˈeɪn), *a.* 1611. [f. L. *giganteus* + **-AN**.] = **GIGANTIC** a.

Gigantesque (dʒɪgəntiˈesk), *a.* 1821. [a F. ad. It. *gigantesco*, f. *gigante*, ad. L. *gigantem* **GIANT**.] Having the characteristics of a giant; befitting a giant.

How g. the campanie is in its mass and height **HAWTHORNE**.

Gigantic (dʒɪgəntɪk), *a.* 1612. [f. L. *gigant-*, *gigas* (see **GIANT**) + **-IC**.] 1. Of pertaining to, or characteristic of, a giant or giants -1774. 2. Having the proportions of a giant 1651. 3. Hence: Extraordinary; huge, enormous 1757.

1. On each hand slaughter and g. deeds **MILN**. 3. This g. telescope 1812. var. **Gigantal**. Hence **Gigantical** a = **GIGANTIC**, **Gigantically** *adv.*

Giganticide (dʒɪgəntɪˈsaɪd), 1806. [f. L. *giganti-* + **-CIDE**.] A giant-killer.

Giganticide 1860. [f. as prec. + **-CIDE**.] The killing of giants.

Gigantine, *a.* 1605. [a. F. *gigantun*, f. L. *gigant-*, *gigas*.] = **Gigante**. -1696. So **Gigantive**.

Gigantology (dʒɪgəntɪˈɒlədʒi), 1773. [a. F. *gigantologie*, f. Gr. *γίγανς* (o-), *γίγας*; see **-LOGY**.] Discussions or treatises about giants.

Gigantomachy (dʒɪgəntɒˈmæki), Also in Gr. form *machia*. 1606. [a. and ad. Gr. *γίγαντομαχία*, f. as prec. + *μάχη* battle.] The war of the giants against the gods; hence, any similar contest.

Gigge, *v.* [f. *gigge*, **GUIGE**.] *trans.* To fit the **GUIGE** or arm-strap to (a shield). **CHAUCER**.

Gigget, *t.* **giggot**, obs. f. **GIGOT**.

Giggish (gɪɡɪʃ), *a.* 1523. [f. **GIG sb.** 1. III. + **-ISH**.] Lively, flighty, wanton. Hence **Giggishness**.

Giggle (gɪɡl), *sb.* 1611. [f. the vb.] 1. A mink, a **GIGLET**. 2. A giggling laugh 1677.

Giggle (gɪɡl), *v.* 1509. [Echoic. cf. *gaggle*, *cackle*.] *intr.* To laugh continuously in a manner suggestive of foolish levity or of uncontrollable amusement. Also quasi-*trans.* to utter with a giggle.

A quiet day...giggling and making g. among the kind and frank-hearted young people **SCOTT**. Hence **Giggler**. **Giggly** a addicted to giggling.

Gig-lamp, 1853. [f. **GIG sb.** 2 + **LAMP**.] 1. One of the lamps at either side of a gig 1888.

2. *pl.* Spectacles (*slang*) 1853.

Giglet, **giglot** (gɪɡlɪt, -ɒl). ME. [? conn. w. **GIG sb.** II. 1, and later assoc. w. **GIGGLE** v.] 1. A wanton woman -1632. b. A giddy, romping girl 1725.

attrib and *Comb.*, as in *g-fortune*, *swench*. Also *g-fair*, a statute fair for hiring servant-girls.

Gigman (gɪɡmən), 1830. [f. **GIG sb.** 2 + **MAN**.] One who keeps a gig: used by Carlyle as one whose respectability is measured by his keeping a gig: a 'Philistine'.

Gigman 2. U.S. 1889. [f. **GIG sb.** 3.] One who fishes with a gig.

Gig-mill, 1551. [f. **GIG sb.** 1 + **MILL**.] A machine for raising a nap on cloth by the use of teasels; also, a building in which these machines are used.

Gigolo (dʒɪɡlə), 1927. [Fr. masc. cor. of *gigolo* tall thin woman, etc.] A professional male dancing-partner.

Gigot (dʒɪɡɪt), 1526. a. F. of unkn.

Gilbertian (dʒɪlbɜːrtiən), *a.* 1881. [f. the name of W. S. Gilbert (1836-1911), librettist + **-IAN**.] Of the ludicrously incongruous kind characteristic of Gilbert and Sullivan opera.

Gilbertine (dʒɪlbɜːrtɪn), *adj.* Only *Hist* 1540 [ad. med. L. *Gilbertinus*, f. *Gilbertus* see **-INE**.] *A. adj.* Of or belonging to Gilbert of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, or to the religious order founded by him (c. 1140). **B** 1. A canon or nun of this order.

Gild (gɪld), *sb.* *Hist.* Also **guld**. 1656. ad. med. L. *gildum*; cf. **GILD sb.** 2.] A payment or tax.

Gild (gɪld), *v.* 1. *Intr.* gild and gilded, ME [repr. OE. *gildan* - ON. *gilda* - OTeut. **gildan*, f. **gildom* **GOLD**.] 1. *trans.* To cover in whole or part with a thin layer of gold. **b** *transf.* To smear (with blood) 1595. 2. *Used* To impregnate (a liquid) with gold. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) -1685. 3. *fig.* To supply with gold or money; *app.* to make attractive by this means 1581. 4. To cover or adorn with a golden colour 1588. 5. *fig.* To adorn with a fair appearance; to give a specious lustre to 1596. 16. To impart a flush to (the face) -1685.

1. To gild a Crown of Silver 1624. **b.** *John* 1. 1. 310. 3. I will gild my self with some in c. **ducat** **SHAKS**. 4. Eternal sun mer gilds them (the Isles of Greece) yet **Byron**. 5. I will gild my **Demetrius** 1660. 6. This grand Liquor that I with gilded em **SWAN**.

Gild, *v.* 2. Also **guld**. 1645 [var. of **GILD v.** 2.] *intr.* To pay taxes, *Hist.* 1596. -1746.

Gilded, *ppl.* a. OE. [f. **GILD v.** 1 + **-ED**.] See also **GILT ppl. a.] In senses of **GILD v.** 1.**

Phr. *G. chamber*; the House of Lords. *G. ships* an emblem of knighthood. *G. with*: *F. jeunesse d'or* fashionable young men of wealthy families.

Gilden, *a.* [Ob. *gilden*, f. *gilt*.] OTeut. **gildom* **GOLD**, see **-AN**.] 1. Golden -1592.

2. *a.* *Occas.* used instead of **GILD v.** 1. 5.0.

Gilder (dʒɪldə), *sb.* 1550 [f. **GILD v.** 1 + **-ER**.] One who gilds, one whose occupation is gilding.

Gilder, obs. f. **GUILDER**, **GILDLER** (-ROSE).

Gilding (dʒɪldɪŋ), *sb.* ME. [f. **GILD v.** 1 + **-ING**.] 1. The action of **GILD v.** 2. 2. The golden surface produced by gilding. *Al* *o* *transf.* and *fig.* 1634.

1. It was a spacious building full of barbaric carving, painting, g. **Byron**. *Comb.* **g-metal**, an alloy composed of 4 parts of copper, 1 part of British gold 1711, and 12 ounces of tin, to every pound of copper (**FRANK**).

Gille, obs. f. **GUILLE**, **GILL**, and *v*.

Gill (gɪl), *sb.* 1. Chiefly *pl.* ME. [Of obscure origin; Sw. *gill*, Dan. *gille*, account for the meaning, but not for the form.] 1. The organ of respiration in water-breathing animals, which is so arranged that the venous blood is exposed to the aerating influence of the water. In fishes the gills are on each side of the neck; in other aquatic animals their position and structure is varied. 2. Applied to organs, etc. resembling the gills of a fish. a. The wattles or dewlap of a fowl 1626. b. The radiating plates arranged vertically in the under side of the cup or pileus of fungi 1715. 3. Attributed to persons: The flesh under the jaws and ears 1626. 4. *slang*. Only in *pl.* The corners of a stand-up collar 1826.

1. The gills or *branchie*. There are delicate processes of skin richly supplied with blood, and cap. of absorbing oxygen **MILNE**. 3. *Phr.* To be *red, white, blue, yellow* about the gills: to look well, dejected, ill.

Comb.: **g-arch**, **-bar**, one of the cartilaginous arches to which the gills of fishes are attached; **-cavity**, chamber, the cavity or compartment in which the g. is contained; **-cleft**, *gill-open* *g* **-comb** = **CERATOM**, -cover, the bony case covering the gills of fish; **-footed** *a* = **BRANCHIOPOD**; **-lamella**, **-leaf**, **-leaflet** = *gill-plate*; **-lid**, the covering of the gills; **-net**, a fishing-net so constructed that the fish are caught by the gills; **-opening**, the aperture by which water is admitted to the gills; **-plate**, one of the vascular lamellae forming part of the gills of fishes, molluscs, etc.; **-plume** = *gill-comb*; **-raker**, one of a line of cartilaginous or bony processes on the side of a g. arch.

æ () *a* (*pass*) *an* (*loud*) *v* (*cut*) *g* (*F chef*) *o* (*e ar*) *ɪ* (*J eye*) *ʊ* (*Fr can de vic*) (*str*). (*Psyche*) *ɔ* (*what*) *o* (*go*)

Gill (gil), *sb* 2. Also **ghyll**. ME. [a. ON. *gyl* a deep glen. The sp. *ghyll* is app. due to Wordsworth.] 1. A deep rocky cleft or ravine, usually wooded and forming the course of a stream. 2. A brook or rivulet 1625.

Gill (dʒil), *sb* 3 ME. [a. OF. *gille*, *gelle*, a vessel or measure used for wine.] 1. A measure for liquids, containing one-fourth (or locally one-half) of a standard pint. 2. A vessel holding a gill ME. 3. *attrib.*, as *g-house* 1673.

Gill, *jill* (dʒil), *sb* 4 1460. [Abbrev. of GILLIAN.] 1. A lass, wench -1665. 2. *dial* Short for *Gill-go-by-ground* (see *Comb.*). ? *Obs.* 1727. b. Short for *g-ale* or *g-beer* 1755. 1. *Phr.* *Jack and G.* = *lad and lass*. Our woeing doth not end like an old Play. *Jacke bath not G.* SHAKS.

Comb. *G-creech* (or *go-*) *by-ground*, *dial*. name for Ground Ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*), *attrib.* (sense 2) *g-ale*, *beer*, *sea*.

Gill (gil), *sb* 5 1839. [? *transf.* use of GILL *sb* 1] A flax-comb, used for preparing, drawing and roving flax and hemp, and for combing and spinning long wool. Also *attrib.*

Gill (gil), *v* 1 ME. [f. GILL *sb* 1] 1. *trans* To gut or clean (fish). 2. To cut away the gills of a mushroom 1728. 3. To catch (fish) by the gills in a gill-net. Said also of the net. 1884.

Gill (gil), *v* 2 1882. [f. GILL *sb* 5] *trans*. To dress (flax or wool) by means of a gill.

Gill-flirt (dʒil flɪrt). Also **Jil** (jɪl). 1632. [f. GILL *sb* 4 + FLIRT *sb* 1] A wanton; a giddy young woman or girl. Now only *arch*.

Gillian. 1573. [a. F. *Juliane*, a. L. *Juliana*, f. *Julius*, a Roman gentile name] A girl, wench -1685

Comb. *G-flirt* = *prec.* *G-spend-all*, an unthriftly woman.

Gillie (gi'li). Also **tgilli**. 1681. [a. Gael. *gille* lad, servant.] 1. *Hist.* An attendant on a Highland chief. 2. *G.-roetfoot* = Gael. *gille-caislich*; Lowlanders' name for a Highland chief's follower; spec. the servant who carried the chief across streams. 2. One who attends a sportsman in the Scottish Highlands 1848

Girling (gi'liŋ). *dial*. 1640. [? *var* of GIRLING.] A salmon on his second return from the sea.

Gillyflower (dʒilɪ'flaʊə). Also **tgilli**, **tgilly**. ME. [a. OF. *gilloffe*, *gilloffe* clove; see CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER.] 1. A clove -1513. 2. Applied to native plants having clove-scented flowers, esp. to the clove-scented pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*), and *dial*. to the wallflower (see *Wall-gillyflower*) or to the white stock (see *Stock-gillyflower*) ME. 3. A variety of apple; also *g-apple* 1657. 4. *attrib.*, as *tg-glass* -1685.

Comb. *dame's g.* (see *DAME'S-VIOLET*); English *g.*, the carnation, feathered *g.*, *Dianthus plumarius*; mock *g.*, soap-wort (*Saponaria officinalis*), single *g.*, *Dianthus plumarius*; striped *g.*, a variety of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, yellow *g.*, wallflower. See also *water*, *winter*, etc. *g.*

Gilour (e, var. of GUILER.

Gilra-vage, *v*. north. and *Sc.* 1818. [? *intr* To feast or make merry in an excessive or riotous manner. Hence *Gilra-vager*.

Gils (e, var. of GRILSE.

Gilt (gilt), *sb* 1 1492. [f. GILT *ppl* a. in *silver* and *gilt*, etc.] 1. Gilt plate 1492. 2. Gilding. Also *fig.* 1593. 3. Gold, money (cf. GELD, GELT *sbs.*). Now only *slang* 1598.

1. *Phr.* To take the *g.* off the gingerbread (see GINGERBREAD). 3. So that some guilt may grease his greedy list MIDDLETON.

Gilt (gilt), *sb* 2 Now *dial*. Late ME. [a. ON. *gilt*-a young sow -O'Leut. type *gultig*, related to ON. *gilt-r* boar] A young sow or female pig.

Gilt (gilt), *ppl* a ME. [f. GILD *v* 1] 1. = GILDED *ppl* a. 2. *G youth* (fig.) : a transl. of F. *jeunesse d'or*, applied first to the dandies who assisted in the downfall of Robespierre in 1794.

1. As a parrot turns Up thro' g wires a crafty loving eye L'ENVOY. *Comb.* *g-edged*, *lit* of writing paper or books; applied *fig.* (also *g-edge*) in commercial slang to 'paper' (i.e. bills) of the best quality; also *absol.* *g-c*.

+**Gilt**, *v*. ME. [By extension from *prec.*] = GILD *v* 1 -1641. Hence *Gilted ppl* a.

Gilt-head. ? *Obs.* 1555. [f. GILT *ppl* a. + HEAD.] A name of fishes which have the head marked with golden spots or lines: The striped tunny or bonito; the dorado or dolphin (*Coryphæna hippurus*); the cunner or golden wrasse (*Crenilabrus melops* or *tinca*).

Gilt-tail. 1651 [f. GILT *ppl* a. + TAIL.] A little short worm.

Gilty (f, obs. f. GUILTY.

Gim (dʒim), *a*. Now *dial*. 1513 [? *var* of JIMP a.] Smart, spruce.

Gimbal (dʒɪ'mbəl). 1577. [altered f. GIMMAL.] 1. = GIMMAL 1. -1711. 2. *pl.* = GIMMAL 2. -1652. 3. *pl.* A contrivance by means of which articles for use at sea (e.g. the compass, the chronometer) are suspended so as to keep a horizontal position. It usually consists of a pair of rings moving on pivots in such a way as to have a free motion in two directions at right angles, so as to counteract the motion of the vessel. 4. *attrib.*, as *g-joint*. Also *g-ring*, a single *g.* by which the cock-eye of the upper mill-stone is supported on the spindle to permit vibration. Hence *Gimballed ppl* a. fitted with a *g.*

Gimcrack (dʒɪ'mkræk). [ME. *gibecrake*, *perh.* conn. w. OF. *giber* to shake (see JIB v), and in some way with CRACK *sb.* or *v.* Sense 3 is *perh.* infl. by GIM a.]

A. *sb* 1. App. some kind of mind work in wood. ME. only. 2. A fanciful notion; also, a 'dodge' -1639. b. A mechanical contrivance; also *pl.* scientific apparatus 1712. c. Now usually applied to anything showy and useless, a trumpery article, a knick-knack 1676. 2. A top; in later use applied to women. A term of contempt. -1785. 4. A 'jack of all trades'. Now only *dial* 1766.

B. *adj.* Trivial; showy but worthless; trumpery 1750. Hence *Gimcrackery*, *gimcracks* collectively.

Gimlet (gɪ'mlɪt), *sb* ME. [a. OF. *gumbellet*, *gumbellet*, a dim. of the word which appears in Eng. as WIMPLE.] A kind of boring-tool; it has a grooved steel body, a cross handle at one end, and a worm or screw at the other.

Comb. *g-eye*, (a) a squint-eye, (b) a piercing eye; hence *eyed a.*; *hole*, a hole made by a *g.*

Gimlet (gɪ'mlɪt), *v*. 1828. [f. *prec.* *sb.*] 1. *trans*. To pierce with or as with a gimlet 1840. 2. *Naut.* To turn round (an anchor) by the stock, with a motion like turning a gimlet (Webst.).

Gimmel (dʒɪ'məl) 1596 [altered f. GEMEL.] 1. *Antiq.* A finger-ring so made as to divide into two (or three) rings. Also *g-rings*. 1607. 2. *pl.* Joints, links, connecting parts (in machinery) -1867. 3. *pl.* The voussoirs of an arch (*rare*) 1639. 4. = GIMBAL 3. -1793. 5. ? A hinge; = GIMMER 1 2. 1605. Hence *Gimmelled ppl* a. made with gimmals.

Gimmer 1 (dʒɪ'mər). Now *dial*. 1520 [Corrupt f. GIMMAL, GEMEW.] 1. = GIMMAL 1. *rare*. 1570. 2. A hinge. *Obs.* exc. *dial*. 1520. 3. = GIMMAL 2. (*Kare in sing*) -1668.

Gimmer 2 (gɪ'mər). *Sc.* and *n dial*. ME. [a. ON. *gimbr* a ewe lamb one year old. *Ult.* connexions unkn.] 1. A ewe between the first and second shearing. 2. 'A contemptuous term for a woman' (Jam.) 1774. 3. *attrib.* 1546.

Gimp, **gymp** (gimp), *sb* 1 1664. [Du. *gimp* in the same sense is earlier than the Eng. word. Cf. F. *guspire*, f. *guiper* to 'whip' or wrap (a cord, etc.) with thread or silk. Recent Fr. has *gusimpe*.] 1. Silk, worsted, or cotton twist with a cord or wire running through it. Now chiefly, a kind of trimming made of this. 2. A fishing-line composed of silk, etc., similarly strengthened 1827. 3. In *Lace-making*: The coarser thread which forms the outline of the design 1839. 4. *attrib.*, as *g-naul* -1661

Gimp (gimp), *sb* 2 1747 [a. F. *gusimpe*, repr. OF. *gusimpe*, WIMPLE.] A neckerchief (worn by a nun).

Gimp (dʒɪmp), *v* 1 *rare* in lit. use. 1697. [? *trans*. To give a scalloped or indented outline to

Gimp (gimp), *v* 2 1755. [f. GIMP *sb* 1] 1. *trans* To trim with gimp. 2. To 'whip' or twine (wire, etc.) into a plait or twist of some thing softer. 3. To give a ribbed surface to 1902

Gimp: see JIMP a.

Gin (dʒɪn), *sb* 1 ME. [Aphetic f. OF. *engin*, ENGINE, q.v.] 1. Skill, ingenuity. Also in bad sense, craft -1470. 2. A scheme, device. Also, an artifice, trick. -1723. 3. A mechanical contrivance; a machine; 4. a tool, 4. a spring ME. 4. *spec.* A snare, net, trap, or the like. Also *fig.* ME. 15. An engine of torture; the rack -1592. 16. A machine used in warfare for casting missiles -1650. 17. A bolt, bar, or the like -1710. 8. An apparatus for hoisting heavy weights; now usually a tripod, with a winch or drum round which the rope is wound ME. b. *Mining*. A drum or windlass for hoisting, pumping, etc. 1686. 9. A machine for driving piles 1682. 10. A machine for separating cotton from its seeds, also *cotton g* 1796. 11. *Naut.* A small iron frame, having a swivel-hook, furnished with an iron sheave, to serve as a pulley for the use of chain in discharging cargo, etc. 1860. 12. *attrib.*, as *g-block*, *jackle*, etc. 1497.

Comb. *g-horse*, a horse that works a *g.* (sense 8 b); *house*, a house where cotton is ginned. 1. *apt*, a shallow mine or pit shaft, worked by a *g.*; *race*, *ring*, the circle or track in which a *g.* horse moves -*saw*, one used in a cotton-*g.* for drawing the fibres through the grid, leaving the seed in the hopper -*wheel*, (a) the wheel or drum of a *g.* for hoisting, etc.; (b) a wheel in a cotton *g.*

Gin (dʒɪn), *sb* 2 1714 [Abbrev. of GENEVA 1.] An ardent spirit distilled from grain or malt; see GENEVA 1. Also *attrib*

In the form *Gin*, the name chiefly denotes a spirit of British manufacture, usually flavoured not with juniper but with some substitute; but sometimes *Gin* and *GENEVA* are used indiscriminately.

Comb. *g-drinker's liver*, 'atrophic cirrhosis of the liver', frequently caused by *g.*; also *liver*, *trap* (*slang*), the mouth.

Gin (gɪn), *v* 1 *Obs.* exc. *arch*. ME. [Aphetic f. BEGIN (or ONGIN), in ME. chiefly in the pa. t. *gan*. Now sometimes written *gin*] 1. *intr*. To begin. In ME. poetry *gin* is usually a mere auxiliary (= mod. *did*), and periphrastic. 2. *absol* To begin, commence ME. 3. *trans* To begin (something) ME.

1. *Phobus* *gin* arise *Cymb.* ii. iii. 23. 3. Whence the Sunne *gin* his reflection *Macb.* i. ii. 25.

Gin (dʒɪn), *v* 2 1625. [f. GIN *sb* 1; cf. ENGINE v.] 1. *trans*. To catch in a gin or trap. 2. To remove the seeds of (cotton) with a gin 1789.

Gin (gɪn), *prep.* *Sc.* 17.. [= GAIN *prep* 3.] Against or by (a certain time).

Gin (gɪn), *conj.* *Sc.* and *dial* 1674 [App. in some way related to GIE.] If, whether

+**Ging**, *sb*. [OE. *genga* troop, company, f. root of GANG v.] 1. A company or host of armed men ME. only. 2. A family, household, train of servants. Also *pl.* One's 'people' people in general. -1626. 3. *gen* A gang, pack, train -1653. b. *spec.* The crew of a ship or boat -1670. c. A crew, rabble; rout -1659

3. *trans* f. A whole *g.* of words and phrases *Miln.*

Gingall, **jingall** (dʒɪŋɡəl). 1818. [ad Hindi *junjāl*.] A heavy musket fired from a rest; a light swivel-gun. Used in China and India. Also *attrib*.

Ginger (dʒɪŋɡər), *sb.* and a 1 [OE. *gingiber*, *gingifer*, a. late L. *gingiber* = *zingiber* (i. a. Gr. *ζινγίβερ*, app. a. Prakrit; -Skr. *erigavāra*, a compound of *eriga* horn and *vera* body. Yule thinks the Skr. word a perversion of the Malayalam synonym *inchi-ver* (f. *inchi* root)]

A. *sb.* The rhizome of the tropical plant *Zingiber officinale*, characterized by its hot spicy taste, used in cookery and medicine, and as a sweetmeat. 2. The plant *Zingiber officinale* ME.; also similar plants 1838. 3. *slang*. Mettle, spirit (fig.) 1843. 4. *dial*. and *slang*. A light sandy colour 1865; also, a sandy-haired person 1885.

Comb. *g-ale*, an effervescent drink flavoured with *g.*; *cordial*, a liqueur made from raisins, lemon rind, *g.* and water, occas. strengthened with brandy or whisky; *grass*, (a) *Andropogon Nardus*, an East Indian grass, yielding an essential oil with a strong smell of *g.* (b) *Panicum g.* *arvum*, a

grass of Jamaica; -nut = GINGERBREAD-NUT; -snap, (a) a thin brittle cake flavoured with g. (b) a hot-tempered person (U.S.). -spice = GINGER sb. 1; -wine, a wine made by the fermentation of sugar, water, and bruised g.; -wort, Lindley's name for the order *Zingiberaceae*.

B. adj. *dial.* Of the colour of ginger. Of a person: Sandy-haired. Of a cock: Having red plumage. 1825.

Ginger, a. *Now dial.* 1600. [f. GINGER-ly] = GINGERLY a.

Ginger (dʒɪndʒəʊ), v. 1823 [f. the sb] 1. *trans.* To put ginger into (a drink) 1825 2. To treat (a horse) with ginger, *fig.* to put mettle into, spirit up.

Ginger-beer. 1809. [f. GINGER + BEER.] An aerated drink, flavoured with ginger. Also *attrib.*

Gingerbread (dʒɪndʒəbreɪd). [ME. *gingembrais*, *gingimbrat* preserved ginger, ad med L. **gingi(m)bratum*, neut. ppl. a., f. med L. *gingiber* GINGER. The 3rd syllable was early confounded with *bread*.] 1. *†a.* Ong: Preserved ginger. 2. *Later:* A kind of plain cake, highly flavoured with ginger, and formerly made into fanciful shapes, which were often gilded. 2. *fig.* Anything showy and unsubstantial 1605. 3. *slang.* Money 1700. 4. *attrib.* 1748.

1. Royal spicery and Gyngebreed CHAUCER. 2. To take the gilt off the g. to strip something of its attractive qualities. 4. *G. work*, gaudy and tasteless decorations, orig. of a ship.

Comb. *g.-nut*, a small round button-like cake of g.-tree, (a) = DOUR-PALM; (b) *Parinarium macrophyllum*, a West African fruit tree with a farinaceous fruit; -*plum*, the fruit of *Parinarium macrophyllum*.

Gingerly (dʒɪndʒəli). 1519. [f. **ginger* (of unkn. origin) + -ly²]

A. adv. *†a.* Ong: Elegantly, daintily, later, mimically -1607. *b.* Cautiously, also, timidly, fastidiously 1607.

b. But Lord! How g. he answered it PRYNE. **B. adj.** *†a.* Dainty, delicate. *b.* Extremely cautious or wary. 1533.

Hence Gingerliness, the quality of being g.

Ginger-po p. 1827. [f. GINGER + PO v.]

1. *colloq.* = GINGER-BEER. 2. *slang.* A policeman 1887.

Gingery (dʒɪndʒəri), a 1832 [See -y¹]. Ginger-coloured, sandy; also spiced with or as with ginger.

Gingham (ɡɪŋəmə). 1615 [a. F. *gingham*, *gingamp*, ult. a. Malay *gunggang*, 'striped', used subst.] 1. A kind of cotton or linen cloth, woven of dyed yarn, often in stripes or checks. In pl. fabrics of this kind. 2. *colloq.* An umbrella (prop. of gingham) 1861. 3. *attrib.* 1793.

Gingival (dʒɪndʒɪvəl), a 1669. [f. L. *gingiva* gum, see -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to the gums. 2. quasi-b. Sounds, in uttering which the tongue is pressed against the gums 1874. So *Gingivitis*, inflammation of the gums.

Gingle, obs. f. JINGLE.

Gingles, var. of SHINGLES. Fuller.

Ginglyform (ɡɪŋ-ˌdʒɪŋɡlɪfɔrm), a 1847. [f. GINGLYMUS + -FORM.] *Anat.* Hinge-shaped.

So *Ginglymate* v. *intr.* to form a hinge. *Ginglimoid*, *Ginglymoi dai* *adjs.* resembling a hinge; hinge-like.

Ginglymus (ɡɪŋ-ˌdʒɪŋɡlɪməs). 1657. [mod L., a. Gr. *γίγγλυμος* hinge.] *Anat.*

A diarthrodial joint having some likeness to a hinge, in that its motion is only in two directions, as the elbow-joint (Syn. Soc. Lex.).

Ginkgo (ɡɪŋɡo). Also *†gingo*, *†ginko*, *gingko* 1808. A Japanese tree (*Ginkgo biloba* or *Salisburia adianthifolia*) cultivated for its handsome foliage. Also *attrib.*

Ginn, var. of JINN.

Ginnet, obs. f. JENNET.

Ginney, *ginnie*, obs. fl. GUINEA.

Ginning, *vbl* sb. ME. [f. GIN v¹ + -ING¹] = BEGINNING -1463.

Ginny-carriage (dʒɪnɪˌkærɪdʒ). *dial.* 1824. A stout carriage for conveying materials along a railroad.

Gin-palace. 1834. [f. GIN sb.²] A gaudily decorated public-house.

Ginseng (dʒɪnsɛŋ). -654 [a. Chinese] 1. A plant of two of the genus *A. a. a.* or *Panax* found in Northern China the

United States, and elsewhere 1691. 2. The root of the plant; a preparation of this as a medicine 1654. 3. *attrib.*, as *g.-farm*, etc. 1758.

Gin-shop. 1714. [f. GIN sb.²] A dram-shop where gin is retailed.

Gin-sling. 1839. [f. GIN sb.² + SLING sb.²] A U.S. cold drink, made of gin, etc. flavoured and sweetened.

Giottesque (dʒɔtˈesk). 1854. [f. *Giotto* + -ESQUE] *A. adv.* Resembling the style of Giotto (13-14th c.). *B. sb.* The style founded by Giotto; also, an artist of the school, or imitating the style, of Giotto.

Gip, sb. see GYP.

Gip (ɡɪp), v. 1603. [?] To clean (fish) for curing.

†Gip, *interj.* 1530. [Prob an involuntary exclamation; cf. GEE-(h)up and GUP.] *a.* An exclamation of anger or remonstrance addressed to a horse. *b.* Addressed to a person = 'get out' -1660.

Gipon. Obs. exc. *arch.* ME. [a. OF. *gip* (*gipon*, *gip(p)on*, f. *gipe*, *jube*] A tunic, frequently worn under the hauberk.

Gippo (dʒɪpə) *Army slang*. 1914 [Alteration of dial. *zipper*.] Gravy, soup, stew.

Gipsier (dʒɪpsɪə) Also *gipsire* (ɡɪpsɪə). Obs. exc. *arch.* ME. [ad. OF. *gibeciere* (*gibeciere*, etc. purse, pouch (mod.F. *gibecière* game-bag), of unkn. origin.] A purse, pouch, or wallet, hung from a belt or girdle.

Gipsies. *†gips*, sb. pl. 1644. [Proper name of springs near Bridlington, now called the *Gipsy race*] Intermitting springs.

Gipsy, *gypsy* (dʒɪpsi), sb. Pl. *gipsies*, *gypsies*. 1537. [Early form *gipsyan*, *apbet* for EGYPTIAN (B. 2). Skelton has 'By Mary Gipsy', by St. Mary of Egypt. The form *gypsy* in the sing. is rarer than *gypsies* in the pl.] 1. A member of a wandering race (by themselves called *Romany*), of Hindu origin, formerly believed to have come from Egypt. 2. *Gipsy* language, *Romany*. (Recent Lists) 2. *transf.* 1a. A cunning rogue -1635. 2. Applied to a woman, as being cunning, deceitful, hickie, or the like. Now merely playful, and applied esp. to a brunette. 1632. 3. Short for *g.-boudat*, -*hat*, -*moth*, -*vench* 1808. 4. *attrib.* or *adj.* Resembling what is customary among gipsies 1630.

1. Both in a tune like two gipsies on a horse A J.L. v. in. 16. *Ant & Cl.* iv. in. 28. More ignorant in his art of divining than any G. Murr. 2. D. Cursing her (his mother-in-law) for a dissembling hypocritical Gypsy 1673. 3. A g. sent 1749, breakfast 1850.

Comb. *g.-boudnet*, one with large side-flaps; so -*hat*; -*herring*, the pilchard; -*moth*, *Ucnema dispar*; -*ring*, a flat gold ring, with stones (orig. Egyptian pebbles) set into it, at given distances; -*rose*, the wild and garden scabious; -*winch*, a small winch having a drum, ratchet, and pawl, and attachable to a post; -*wort*, *Lycopodium europaeum*.

Hence *Gipsydom*, *gipsies* collectively, also, their way of life (*rare*). *Gipsyfy*, *gipsify* v. to make or (*rarely*) become g.-like. *Gipsysm*, the life and pursuits of gipsies, or what resembles this.

Gipsy (dʒɪpsi), v. 1627. [f. the sb.] *intr.* To live or act like gipsies; esp. to camp out, picnic, etc.

Giraffe (dʒɪˈrɑːf). 1594 [Ult. ad. Arab *zarīfah*, through F. *girafe*.] 1. A ruminant quadruped found in Africa, remarkable for its long neck and legs, and for its skin, which is spotted like a panther's; also called CAMELO-PARD. 2. *†Astron.* The constellation CAMELO-PARD 2. 1836. 3. *Mining.* A form of cage or truck used on inclines 1881. 4. A kind of upright spinet STAINER & BARRETT. Hence *Giraffid*, one of the *Giraffidae*, the animal family of which the g. is the only living representative.

†Girandola (dʒɪˈrændlə). 1644. [a. It. f. (ult.) L. *gyrare*, f. *gyras*, a Gr. *γύρος* a circle.] 1. A kind of revolving firework 1670. 2. A revolving fountain-jet.

Girandole (dʒɪˈrændəl). 1634. [a. F., ad It., see prec.] 1. = GIRANDOLA 1 2. = GIRANDOLA 2. 1833. 3. A branched support for candles or lights 769. 4. An ear ring or pendant esp. one with a central stone rounded by smaller stones 1825. 5. *attrib.* 709.

Girasol (dʒɪˈrɑːsəl, -soul). 1586. [a. It. *girasole*, f. *girare* to turn + *sol* the sun Cf. HELIOCOPE.] 1. A sunflower SIDNEY. 2. A variety of opal which reflects a reddish glow in a bright light; a *fire-opal* 1588.

Gird (ɡɪəd), sb. ME. [f. GIRD v²] 1. A sharp stroke or blow (*rare*) -1579. 2. A sudden movement or jerk, a spurt of action Obs. exc. *dial.* 1545. 3. A spasm of pain Now *dial.* 1614. 4. A sharp or biting remark; a gibe, 'dig' Somewhat *arch.* 1566.

3. My heart relieved, and gave me several Girds, and Twitches STRAUS. 4. For his girds were oblique, and touched to the quick NORMAN.

Gird (ɡɪəd), v. 1. *Inf.* girded and girt [OE. *gyrdan*, -OTent. **gyrdjan* See GIRT GARTH¹] 1. *trans.* To surround, encircle with a belt or girdle. Chiefly *refl.* or *pass.* 2. *fig.* To prepare (oneself) for action 1450. 1c. To bind (a horse) with a saddle-girth -1677

2. *fig.* To invest or endue with attributes O1 3. To equip with a sword suspended from a belt fastened round the body OE. 4. To fasten by means of a belt, a girdle, etc. O1

to put (a cord, etc.) round something (*rare*) 1726. 5. *transf.* and *fig.* 1a. To tie firmly or confine -1674. 2. To besiege, blockade 1548 6. Said of that which surrounds: To encircle, enclose, confine ME.

1. Let your loins be girded about Luke vii. 5. Leaves. To g. thir waste MATT. 2. To g. oneself for one's life's work MONTG. 3. The one Girt with Omnipotence MATT. 3 Upon Easter day he was girded with the sword of the Duke of Rutland R. GRANTON. 4. He dyd on his helme and gyfte on his sword L. BERNERS. So they girded sackcloth on their loynes R. KINGS vi. 32. 5. Downe greene all girded up in shalows SHAKS. 6. Girt with the ring of Fate CARLEILL. *Boadicea* Girt by half the tribes of Britain PENNYMAN.

Gird (ɡɪəd), v. 2. ME. [?] 1. *trans.* To strike, smite. Also of pain: To touch sharply (*rare*) -1618. 1a. To impel or move hastily or rudely -1650. 3. *intr.* To move suddenly or rapidly; to rush, start, spring. Obs. exc. *dial.* ME. 4. *fig.* a. *absol.* To just or gibe at (*rarely* against, upon). The current sense 1546. 2. *trans.* To sneer or scoff at ? O1 1573.

4. a. I wonder why many men g. so at the law MIDDLETON. b. Hee is still girding the ages v. any EARLE.

Girdler (ɡɪədər). 1617. [f. GIRD v¹ + -ER¹.] 1. a. A main beam in a framed floor supporting the system of joisting that carries the flooring. 2. A non or steel longitudinal beam used for the same purpose, esp., a flattened plate, or other compound structure used to form the spine of a bridge 1853. 2a. In masonry. a. A bond-stone b. A bond ng-course. LEONI. 3. *attrib.*, as *g.-bridge*, a bridge whose superstructure consists of longitudinal girders carrying the platform or roadway; -*rail*, a form of tramway rail, resembling in its section that of the ordinary iron girder, used in construction. 1854. Hence *Girdlerage*, girders collectively.

†**Girdler**², *rare*. 1584. [f. GIRD v² + -ER¹] One who sneers or carols -1611.

Girding (ɡɪədɪŋ), *vbl* sb. ME. [f. GIRD v¹ + -ING¹] 1. The action of GIRD v¹ and 2. That which girds, esp. *†a* girdle ME.

2. Instead of a stomacher 2 g. of sackcloth Isa. vi. 24.

Girdle (ɡɪədəl), sb. 1 [OE. *gyrdel*, f. *gyrdan* to GIRD; see -LE.] 1. A belt worn round the waist to secure or confine the garments; also used to carry a weapon, a purse, etc. 1c. The part of the body round which the girdle is worn -732. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. *transf.* uses of 1. a. That which surrounds as a girdle, *†a* zone OE. b. That which confines; a restraint, limit 1516. 4. *spec. a.* *Anat.* In mod. use applied chiefly to the bony supports for the upper and lower limbs, the *shoulder* (or *pectoral*) and *pelvis* (or *hip*) g. 1601. b. The line or rim dividing the two faces of a brilliant 1819 c. *Arch.* A small circular band round the shaft of a column 1727. d. A belt or ring made round the trunk of a tree by the removal of the bark 1836. e. *Mining.* A term applied locally to a vein bed of stone 8 g.

By him girded being a part o le her CH. W. PR. To have hold) *infer* ne g. in subaction,

κ () α (pass) α (loud) π (cur) ε

Fr chef. 3 evr) 3 (f g) 3 (Fr eau de vie)

(srt) (Ps che) q (what) p (gr)

under one's control. 3. *a. The g. of the world:* the ecliptic, the equator. The bulwarks roll, From the world's g. to the frozen pole. Cowper. *†To put (make, cast) a g. (round) about* to go round, make the circuit of. He put a g. about the earth, in forty minutes. SHAKS. b. The iron g. of a solemn oath 1833. *Comb.* g.-beds, alternations of thin sandstones and sandy shales; -bone, the sphenethmoid bone; -wheel, a spinning wheel small enough to be hung at the g.

Girdle (gɜːld), *sb.* ² *north and Sc.* ME. [var. of GRIDDLE by metathesis of r.] A circular plate of iron which is suspended over a fire and upon which cakes are baked.

Girdle (gɜːld), *v.* 1582. [f. GIRDLE *sb.* 1.] 1. *trans.* To surround with a girdle. Also with *about, in, round.* (Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*) 2. To cut through or remove the bark of a tree in a circle extending round the trunk, either to kill it, or to render it more fruitful. Also with *round.* 1662.

1. The Noble Talbot, Who now is girdled with a waste of Iron, And hem'd about with grim destruction. *Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 20.

Girdler (gɜːldɪə), ME. [f. GIRDLE *sb.* 1 + -ER 1.] 1. A maker of girdles. 2. One that encompasses 1879.

Girdlestead (gɜːldsteɪd), *arch.* ME. [f. as *prec* + *STEAD sb.*] That part round which the girdle passes; the waist. b. Used for 'lap' 1882.

Smash in the girdlestead CHAUCER.

Gire, var. of GYRE.

Girkin, obs. f. GHERKIN.

Girl (gɜːl), *sb.* [ME. *gürle, gerle, girle*; of obscure etym.; see N.E.D.] 1. A child or young person of either sex. Chiefly in *p.* ME only. 2. A female child; applied to all young unmarried women 1530. b. A maid-servant 1668. c. A sweetheart. Also (U.S. *colloq.*) *best g.* 1791. 3. A foal in its second year -1726. 4. *attrib.* 1839.

1. *Knave g.* a boy. 2. *G. Guide* see GUIDE *sb.* 2d. *Old g.* applied *colloq.* to a woman of any age, either disrespectfully or by way of endearment; also to a mare.

Girland, -ond, obs. f. GARLAND.

Girly, [See -ERY.] Girls collectively. LAMB.

Girlihood (gɜːlɪhʊd), 1785. [f. GIRL *sb.* + -HOOD.] The state or time of being a girl, *compr.* girls collectively.

Girlic (gɜːlɪʃ), 1860. [See -IE, -Y 4.] A little girl.

Girlish (gɜːlɪʃ), *a.* 1565. [See -ISH 1.] Of or pertaining to a girl or to girlihood; characteristic of or like a girl.

G. laughter DRAYTON. *Girlishly adv.* -ness.

Girn (gɜːm), *v.* ME. [var. of GRIN *v.* with metathesis of r.] 1. *intr.* To show the teeth in rage, pain, disappointment, etc.; to be fretful or peevish. Now only *north and Sc.* 2. To show the teeth in laughing; to grin -1711.

Hence *Girn sb.* a snarl; *†also (rare)* = GRIN *sb.* 2

|| **Giro** (dʒɪrə), 1607. [It.; = a circuit -L.]

girus, a. Gr γῶρος circle.] A tour, circuit; a turn.

Gironde (dʒɪrənd), 1876. [see next.] The Girondist party.

Girondist (dʒɪrəndɪst), *sb.* (a) 1801. [ad. F. *Girondiste* (now *Girondin*), f. *Gironde* + -iste, -ist.] A member of the moderate republican party (in the French assembly 1791-1793); its leaders were the deputies from the department of the Gironde. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

|| **Girouette** (dʒɪruːt), 1822. [Fr.] A weathercock. Also *fig.*

Girrock, *Obs.* A sea-fish, *Acus major*. RAY.

Girt (gɜːt), *sb.* 1563. [var. of GIRTH *sb.* 1.]

= GIRTH *sb.* 1, 2, 6. Also *attrib.*

Girt (gɜːt), *v.* Now rare ME. [Two formations: (1) Altered f. GIRD *v.* 1 (2) f. GIRT *sb.* 1.] 1. *trans.* = GIRD *v.* 1. 2. To measure the girth of; also *intr.* 1663. 3. Of trees, etc. to measure (so much) in girth or girt 1750.

1. The Ceremony consisted in Girting the

Grav Signior with a Sword 1688. 3. The tree

'girts' eighteen and a half feet, and spreads over a

hundred O. W. HOLMES. *Phr.* To g. against: to

press against (said of a ship's cable).

Girt (gɜːt), *pple.* a 1627. [pa. *pple.* of

GIRD *v.* 1.] In senses of GIRD *v.* 1, 2.

Naut. Said of a ship which is moored so rigidly

by her cables, extending from the hawse to two

distant anchors, as to be prevented from swing-

ing or turning about.

Girth (gɜːθ), *sb.* [ME. *gerthe*, a. ON. *gǫrð*

girdle, girth, hoop: -*OTent.* **gerdā*. Cf. GARTH 1, GIRD *v.* 1, GIRDLE *sb.* 1.] 1. A belt or

band of leather or cloth, placed round the body

of a horse, etc. and drawn tight, so as to secure

a saddle, pack, etc. upon its back. 2. Measure-

ment round the human body, the trunk of

a tree, or any object which is more or less

circular 1664. 3. *Mining.* 'A horizontal brace

in the direction of the drift' (Raymond) 1881.

4. *transf.* That part of a horse where the girth

is fastened 1846. 5. *fig.* Something that encir-

cles 1871. 6. U.S. 'A small horizontal beam

or girder' (Webster) 1864.

2. A leafy olive pillar-like in g. Cowper. 5.

Girdled about with the round sea's g. As a town with

its wall SWINBURNE.

Girth (gɜːθ), *v.* 1450. [f. GIRTH *sb.* 1.] 1.

trans. To gird, surround, encompass. 2. To

fit or bind with a girth 1580. 3. To secure by

means of a girth 1819. 4. To draw (a string)

close round a surface which is being measured.

Also *absol.* 1825. 5. *intr.* To measure in girth

1848.

Girth-web, ME. [f. GIRTH *sb.* + WEB

sb.] Woven material of which girths are made,

a band made of this.

Girt-line, 1769. *Naut.* A rope taken up

to the mast-head from which the stay leads,

and rove through a block, to hoist up the rig-

ging. Also (erron.) Gauntlet.

Girtonian (dʒɪrtənɪən), 1887. [f. *Girton*

+ -IAN.] One who is, or has been, a student

at Girton, a Cambridge college for women.

|| **Gis, jis**, 1528. [Munited f. *Jesus*] An oath

or exclamation. *By Gis!* see *Haml.* iv. v. 58.

Gisarme (dʒɪzɑːm), *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* ME. [a. OF. *gismarme*, of unkn. origin.] A kind

of battle-axe, bill, or halberd, having a long

blade in line with the shaft, sharpened on both

sides and ending in a point.

Gise (dʒɪs), *v.* *dial.* 1695. [var. of GIST *v.*]

To put cattle out to grass at so much per head.

Gise, obs. f. GUISE.

|| **Gisel**, ME only. [a. ON. *gisel* = YISEL.]

A hostage.

Gisement (dʒɪzɪmənt), 1695. [var. of

GISTMENT.] Cattle taken in to graze at a

certain price; also, the money received for this.

Gismondine, gismondite (dʒɪsmɒndɪn, -aɪt), 1823. [f. Prof. *Gismond*, who first

described it; see -INE, -ITE.] *Min.* A hydrous

silicate of aluminum and calcium, found near

Rome.

|| **Gist, sb. 1 ME. [a. OF. *giste* (mod. *gite*)**

resting-place, etc., related to *gisir* to lie. Cf. GIST *sb.* 2.] A halting-place or lodging. Also

pl. a list of stages in a royal progress -1706.

These Qualities have their set gists, to wit, ordinarie

resting and halting places HOLLAND.

|| **Gist, sb. 2 1493 [f. GIST *v.*] = AGISTMENT.**

1641.

Gist (dʒɪst), *sb.* 3 Also (sense 1 only) in

later F. form *†gīt*, corruptly *gite, †gite, †jet*

1726. [a. OF. *gist* (mod. *gīt*), 3 sing. pres. ind. of

gisir to lie, *gisir en* to consist in, depend on.]

1. *Law* The real ground or point (of an action,

etc.). 2. The substance or pith of a matter,

the essence 1823.

2. This is the g. Here lies the whole of it COBBETT.

Gist (dʒɪst), *v.* Now *dial.* 1483. [Aphet.

f. AGIST; cf. also GISE *v.*] = AGIST *v.* 1, 2.

Git, var. of GATE *sb.* 3

|| **Gitano** (dʒɪtɑːno; in Sp. *gitano*). 1834.

[Sp. repr. pop. L. **Ægyptianus* Egyptian.]

A male (Spanish) gipsy. So *Gitana*, a female

gipsy.

|| **Gite**, *gide*, ME. [app. a. OF. *guite*] A

dress or gown -1614. ¶ Used by Peele for

Splendour.

She cam after in a gite of reed CHAUCER.

|| **Gite** 2 (*git*). Also *gite*, *rare*. 1798. [F.;

see GIST *sb.* 1.] A halting-place, lodging.

Gite, gite: see GIST *sb.* 3

Gith (gɪθ), ME. [a. L.] Any plant of the

genus *Nigella*, esp. *N. arvensis*. b. The Corn-

cockle. *Lychnis viscaria* 1797

Gitter (gɪtər), 1876. [Ger.; = lattice,

grating.] *Optics.* A diffraction grating.

Gittern (gɪtər), *sb.* *arch.* ME. [a. OF

guitern, ult. f. Gr. *κithára* CITHARA. Cf. GUITAR, CITHERN.] A cithern.

Of harp, lute, and geturns ME. Hence *†Gittern* to play on the g.

|| **Giunta** (dʒunta), *Hist.* See also JUNTA. [It. f. *giungere* to JOIN.] In the Venetian

republic, a number of patricians chosen to act

as assessors to the Council of Ten in emergen-

cies; later, the name of the 60 co-opted mem-

bers of the council of *pregadi*, by whom the

affairs of the state were administered.

|| **Giust**, Spenser's quasi-It. sp. of JOUST.

Give (gɪv), *sb.* 1887. [f. GIVE *v.*] A

yielding, giving way.

The apparent 'give' in the weather 1893.

Give (gɪv), *v.* *Infl.* gave (gəv), given

(gɪvən), giving (gɪvɪŋ). [Com. Teut. str. *vb.*: OE. *giefan* (= *OTeut.* **gevan*), whence ME. *geve, give*, which was superseded by *geve, give*, under Scand. influence.]

1. *trans.* To bestow gratuitously. 1. To

hand over as a present; to confer gratuitously

the ownership of on another person b. To

render (a service) without payment 1719. 2.

To confer, grant, or bestow OE. 3. To le-

queath or devise ME. 4. To sanction the

marriage of (a daughter or female ward) OE

SHAKS. *absol.* When Maidens sue Men give like gods

SHAKS. b. We gave him his passage, that is to say,

bore his charges DE FOK. 2. To g. a Lordship

1834, one's heart (see HEART *sb.*), true love TENNYSON

Hee takes pleasure in those gifts, hee gave QUARLES

Phr. God, Christ g., etc. *Give me* = 'what I would

have is -'. G. me the good old times LYTON. 4.

Take not a wife of another Law nor g. your daughters

to men of another Law PURCHAS.

II. To deliver, hand over 1. To deliver or

hand (something) to a person; to put (food and

drink) before a person ME; to deliver (a mes-

sage, etc.) 1611. 2. To commit, consign,

entrust OE. 3. To hand over as a pledge

Also *fig.* to pledge (one's word, etc.) ME.

1. Glue me some Sack SHAKS. To g. to eat, drink

etc. (now only *literary*) G. my love to Clive

THACKERAY. 2. We gaf hem the savorate LYND

Phr. To g. into custody: in recent use, to direct a

policeman to take as a prisoner. 3. I gave them the

word of a sailor DOYLE

III. 1. To make over to another in exchange

for something else; to pay (a sum of money)

to sell for a price ME. 2. To hand over to a

superior, to pay (taxes, tithes, etc.) *Obs.* exc

with Biblical reference OE.

1. For as much money as it is worth he shall g. it

me GEN. xxiii. 9. *Phr.* To g. (one) as good as to

bring, to g. (one) his due (see DUE *sb.*), a Roland for

an Oliver. 2. To g. the world, etc., one's ears (see EAR)

2. Is it lawful to g. tribute unto Caesar MATTH. xxii. 17

IV. 1. To sacrifice for some object. Also

refl. ME. 2. To devote, dedicate. Also to

consign to, to commend to ME. 3. To addict,

devote oneself to ME.

1. The Abbots of Peterborough. had given their

lives in the cause of England FREEMAN. 2. Thus I

let you go, And give you to the Gods *Ant. & Cl.* iii. 64. 3. To my great task. I gave me wholly CARV

V. 1. To put forth from oneself ME. b. *absol.* or *intr.* To deal a blow, make an attack

or charge (at, on, upon). *Obs.* exc. in *Pugilism*

ME. 2. To make, esp. suddenly; to put

forth, emit ME. 3. To put forth in words, to

address (words) to; to impose and make known,

to pronounce (a blessing, curse) ME. 4. To

deliver authoritatively; to award (costs, etc.)

to, against ME. 5. *pa. pple.* (cf. DATE *sb.* 2):

Dated ME. 6. To provide as host 1523.

1. *Phr.* To g. a kiss, a blow, lash, push, etc.; also

a scolding, etc. To g. the point (sword) even use

to make a direct thrust. To g. a broadside, a volley,

a shot (see the *sb.*) To g. fire (see FIRE *sb.*) 2.

They gave three cheers 1812. Some bitter notes

my harp would g. TENNYSON 3. G. them good words

DE FOK. To g. the word of command 1800. *Phr.*

To g. (= to wish) good day, a merry Christmas, etc.

(now

etc. To suggest (to one) *that*; also, to mis-
give. Also, to prompt (one) to do something.
-1820. 3. To propose or offer to view or observa-
-tion; to mention, include in a list, etc. ME.
b. To indicate; to state at 1665. 4. To dis-
play as an armorial bearing; to bear -1640.
5. To represent. 6. To read, recite, sing, act in the
presence of auditors or spectators 1460. 7. To
offer as a sentiment or toast 1728.

1. To g. the breast to a child PURCHAS, sails to the
wind ROGERS. He holds out his hand; she gives her
own HAWTHORNE. 3. So can I give no reason SHAKS.
The far-off farms gave no sign of life 1886. b. He
gives the average... at 8 1/2 lbs 1856. 4. Tear the
Lyons out of England's Coat, give Sheeps in Lyons
stead SHAKS. 6. Who will g. us a song THACKERAY.

VII. To communicate, impart 1470; to sup-
ply 1639.

The broom which gives their title to the Planta-
genets M. PARISON. Phr. To g. (a person) a piece of
one's mind (colloq.); usually, to express emphatically
one's disapprobation. To g. to the world, to the
public, to publish. To g. (a person) to believe, un-
derstand, etc.: to impart to him that which will lead
him to believe, etc.

VIII. 1. To allot, apportion OE.; to assign
(a name) ME. 2. To ascribe, assign 1559
3. In pa. ppl. (cf. GIVEN ppl. a.): Posited as
a basis of calculation or reasoning 1667

1. He was given the contract 1891. 2. To give a child
a name PURCHAS. 2. They gave it [a pamphlet] to
Lord Camden BURKE. 4. To g. for: to set down as
all gave her for a Papist MARVELL.

IX. 1. To yield as a product or result ME
2. To fetch (a price) -1799. 3. Of experi-
ence, reasoning, etc.: To yield the conclusion
that. Of a name: To import -1677.

1. The lamps gave an uncertain light 1891. [His]
name in Hebrew characters gives us 666—the mystic
number of the Antichrist 1890.

X. 1. To cause to have; to produce in a
person or thing. Said both of persons and
things. ME. 2. To give to a vessel, think: to
supply material for reflection or thought. (A
Gallicism.) 1890.

1. Finding the Army a mere Chaos, he had given it
forme MORISON. 2. We ought not to g. ourselves
airs LOWELL.

XI. 1. To concede, yield 1548. 2. intr. To
yield, give way. 3. To yield to pressure or
strain 1577. b. Of a joint, the nerves, etc.:
To lose tension, become relaxed, fail 1892. c.
(Of persons) To accommodate one's attitude
to (of a dress) to adjust itself to. Also,
to allow free play to. Also, to give ground, 1823.
d. To be affected by atmospheric influences;
(2) of colours, to fade 1546; (3) to deliquesce,
effloresce, soften, etc. from damp 1677; (4) to
become damp, exude moisture 1590; (5) of
umber, to shrink from dryness 1627. e. Of
frosty weather. To become mild, to thaw
1678.

1. They never gave their enemies one day to re-
pose HALL. She said she would never g. the gas to
a tradesman's daughter THACKERAY. 2. a. My boots
had begun to g. 1872. b. Rendered, useless by his
knee giving 1890. c. Dare we to this fancy?
LEWISON. d. fig. Flinty mankind; whose eyes do
never give But throw Lust and Laughter SHAKS.

XII. intr. 1. Of the sun: To direct its rays
1616. 2. To look, open, lead. (A Gallicism.)
1840.

2. No window giving on to the Street 1885.

XIII. Phrases.

1. G. birth to. a. To bear; bring forth. b. fig.
To produce; result in. 2. G. ground. a. To retire
before a superior force. b. fig. To yield; to relax
effort. 3. G. it. a. With *that* or *to*. To make an
attack. Also colloq. *to g. it hot*. b. *to g. tongue*
(see TONGUE). 4. G. place (const. to). 5. To give
ground. b. To yield precedence. 6. To defer (to
advice). d. To be succeeded or superseded (by
another person or thing). 5. G. rise to. To be the
origin of, to produce. 6. G. way. a. Of fighting
men; = g. ground. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Const. to
7b. To make way. c. To be superseded by. Const.
to 7d. To allow free scope or liberty of action to
e. Of things. To yield, break down, fail. f. Of per-
sons. To make concessions, to defer to the will of
another. Const. to g. To abandon oneself to. h.
To allow one's self-control or fortitude to be broken
down. i. Of stocks and shares. To fall in price. j.
Naut. The order to renew rowing, or to row harder.

XIV. Used intr. with preps. in specialized
senses.

1. G. against. —. To impinge against; to attack,
run. 2. G. into. After F. *donner*
dans. I enter into fall in with. 3. G. deep y
in. To fall into. Now repl. by *g. in*.

XV. Idiomatically combined with adverbs.

1. G. about. 2. G. trans. To encompass (L. *circum-*
-dare). b. To distribute, to spread (a rumour).
2. G. again. a. trans. To g. back or in return. b.
intr. To soften; to yield. 3. G. away. a. trans.
To alienate from oneself by gift; to dispose
of gratuitously. b. To hand (a bride) to the bride-
groom at a marriage. 4. G. to. To sacrifice (another's
interests or rights). d. slang. To betray, expose to
detection or ridicule; to let slip (a secret). e. To
distribute. f. = g. way (now U.S.). 4. G. back. a.
trans. To restore; to surrender again; to reciprocate,
to reflect, to echo, etc. 7b. intr. To retreat. 7c.
To yield to pressure. 5. G. forth. 2. G. trans. To
hold out. b. To emit. c. To spread abroad; to
report, rumour. 6. G. in. a. intr. To yield; to
acknowledge oneself beaten. b. To yield (to a habit,
opinion, etc.) [Prob. due to a false analysis of *give*
into (see XIV. a.)] 7c. To intervene. Also, to rush
into conflict. d. trans. To hand in, deliver to the
proper person. To g. in one's adhesion to. To notify
formally one's acceptance of. c. To bestow in addition.
7. G. off. 2. G. trans. To relinquish; to leave
off. 7b. intr. To cease; to withdraw. c. trans.
To emit. d. To send off as a branch. 7d. G. on.
intr. To make an assault. 9. G. out. a. trans. To
utter, publish; to report, proclaim. b. To announce
(a hymn) to be sung; to read out for the congregation
to sing. c. To emit. 10. To put forth, utter
(prayers). d. To issue; to distribute. e. intr. Of
persons. To desert (now, to desert through exhaustion
of strength or patience). Of a limb, a machine, etc.
To break down, fail. Of a supply: To fail. 10. G.
over. a. trans. To leave off, finish; to give up.
b. absol. or intr. To cease; desist. 7c. trans. To
abandon, desert. d. To devote, resign, surrender, hand
over. e. To pronounce incurable so far as concerns
the speaker. f. To abandon the hope of seeing, finding;
overtaking, etc. Also, To g. over for (dead, lost). see
FOR. 11. G. up. a. trans. To resign, surrender;
to hand over. 12. Also ellipt. to yield (precedence) to.
b. To forsake, relinquish, desert from, relinquish the
prospect of; to cease to have to do with (a person),
to sacrifice (one's life). c. intr. To leave off; to
cease from effort; to stop. Also, to succumb. d.
trans. To devote entirely to; to abandon, addict to.
7e. To give in (an account, etc.); to prevent (a peti-
tion, etc.). f. To emit; to utter (a cry). Obs. etc. in
To g. up the ghost. g. To divulge. h. (a) To pro-
nounce incurable, insoluble as far as concerns the
speaker. (b) To renounce the hope of seeing. To g.
up for (lost). see FOR.

Give and take, sb. 1769. [See GIVE v.]

1. Sporting. a. In give and take plate, a prize
for a race in which horses above a standard
height carry more, and those under it less, than
the standard weight. b. Implying the alterna-
tion of favourable and unfavourable conditions
1759. 2. Compromise, exchange of equiva-
lents. Also attrib. 1816. 3. Exchange of
talk, esp. of repartee, jest, or rally 1870.

Give, obs. f. GIVE.

Given (giv'n), ppl. a. ME. [pa. ppl. of
GIVE v.] 1. Bestowed as a gift. 2. Used predi-
cately: Inclined, addicted, prone. Const. to
ME. 3. Granted as a basis of calculation,
reasoning, etc., definitely stated, fixed, specifi-
cally 1570.

1. G. goods never prosper 1892. Phr. Given name
the name given at baptism, the Christian name
? Chiefly Sc. and U.S. 2. I'm not g. that way myself
1835.

Giver (gi'və) ME. [f. GIVE v. + -ER 1.]
One who gives. Often specialized as *alms-*
law, etc. g.

Giving (gi'vin), vbl. sb. ME. [f. GIVE v.
and -ING 1.] The action of GIVE v. 1. In
trans. senses. Occurs, pl. 2. In intr. senses
1710 3. With adverbs, as *giving in*, *over*,
out, etc. Also *giving way*, 1530. 74. *concr.*
That which is given; a gift -1667.

1. His gains were sure; his givings rare FORD. 2.
Upon the first G. of the Weather AMMONSON. 4. Murr.
F. L. vii. 730.

Gizzard (gi'zəd), [ME. *gisier*, a OF *gi-*
ser, etc., also *gusser* (mod. *gisier*) gizzard,
explained as —pop. L. *gigerium* = L. *gigeria*
neut. pl., cooked entrails of a fowl. The *d* is
added.] 1. The second or muscular stomach
of birds, in which the food is ground, after
being mixed with gastric juice in the proventri-
culus or first stomach. b. The stomach of
the red Irish trout 1776. c. Entom. The pro-
ventriculus of certain insects 1826. d. Zool.
The thickened muscular stomach of certain
molluscs 1841. 2. Attributed joc. to persons
1668 72. Used to translate L. *giger* 1767

CHAUCKER 4 attrib. as g. trait etc. 765.

1. Phr. T. *first one's g.* worry or self. To g.

in one's g. to remain as something unpleasant or
distasteful. Don't let that stick in your g. SWIFT
|| Glabella (glā'bē-lā), glabellum (glābēl
-m) 1823. [mod. L., orig. fem. and neut.
of L. *glabellus* adj., dim. of *glaber*. Cf. F. *glā-*
belle.] 1. Anat. The space between the eye-
brows and immediately above a line from one
to the other. 2. 'The smooth median portion
of the cephalic shield of a Trilobite' (Syd. Soc.
Lex.) 1849. Hence Glabellar a pertaining to
the g. Glabellous, comb. f. GLABELLULA, 'per-
taining to the g. and —'.

Glabrate (glā'b-rāt), ppl. a. 1857. [ad F. *glā-*
bratus, *glabrate* to make bald or smooth f.
glaber GLABROUS.] Bot. and Zool. Smooth
bald, glabrous; having no hair or other appen-
dages.

Glabreity (glābrē-ī-tē) 1885. [ad F. *glā-*
brité.] Smoothness; baldness. var. +Gla-
brity. (Diets.)

Glabrescent (glābrē-sēnt), a. 1857. [ad I.
glabrescentem, *glabrescere* to grow smooth]
Bot. Used of a surface, hairy when young, but
smooth when mature.

Glabrous (glā'b-rūs), a. 1640 [f. L. *glaber*
(see GLAD) + -OUS.] Free from hair, down or
the like; smooth. Now only as a scientific
term.

|| Glacé (glā'se), a. 1850. [Fr., pa. ppl. of
glacer, f. *glace* ice.] 1. Having a smooth sur-
face with a high polish. Also absol. - g. silk,
and attrib. as g. finish. 2. Of fruits. Covered
with icing 1882.

+Glaciable. [f. L. *glaciare* + -BLE.] That
may be frozen. SIR T. BROWNE.

Glacial (glā'shāl, -shāl), a. 1656. [a I.,
ad L. *glaciatus*, f. *glacies* ice.] 1. Full of or
having the nature of, ice, icy. 1795. b. Con-
sisting of ice 1794. 2. Glass-like; crystallized
(Obs. exc. as in quot.) 1081. 3. Geol.
Characterized by the presence of ice 1846. b.
Produced by glaciation, or by its action; per-
taining to glaciers or ice-sheets, 1858.

2. fig. His manner g. and sepulchral MORRIS. b.
Enormous g. masses 1794. 3. L. *acetic acid*, pure
acetic acid in crystals; g. *phosphoric acid*, neta
phosphoric acid (HPO₃); g. *sulphuric acid*, 70 oil of
vitriol, pure sulphuric acid in crystals. 3. G. epoch,
era, period (called also in U.S. *drift epoch*, *ice age*,
etc.), a geological period during which the northern
hemisphere was largely covered by an ice sheet. G.
sea, the sea of the g. epoch. b. G. denudation
MORRIS.

Hence Glaciation, the theory of the action of ice
upon the earth's surface. Glaciation, a student of
g. phenomena; one who explains certain geological
phenomena as due to g. action. Glaciously ad. by
means of g. action, duly (art. and fig.).

Glaciate (glā'shāt), v. 1623 [f. L. *glaciare*,
glaciare, f. *glacies* ice.] 1. To freeze *trans.*
and *intr.* 2. Geol. In pass. ppl. *glaciated*.
a. Rubbed or polished by glacial action 1865.
b. Furnished with glaciers 1880. 3. Techn. To
give an ice-like or frosted appearance to 1887.
Hence Glaciation, freezing; a result of this.
Geol. the condition of being covered by an ice
sheet or by glaciers, glacial action or its
result.

Glacier (glā'shā, glā'shār), 1714. [a F. *glacier*
(earlier *glacière*), f. *glace*; a Savoyard
wd. Cf. GLETSCHER.] An immense mass or
river of ice in a high mountain valley, formed
by the descent and consolidation of the snow
that falls on the higher ground. Also attrib.
as g. drift, -mountain, -water, etc.

Comb. g-mull = Moulton, -mud, an unstratified
mass of coarse-gritty mud, containing pebbles, boulder
and stony particles, found resting on the surface of
ice-worn rocks; -silt = glacier-mud; -snow, the
snow at the upper end of a g., not yet hardened to
ice by pressure; -table, a flat mass of rock, raised
high upon a column of ice.

Hence Glaciated ppl. a. covered with glaciers
Glaciation, one who studies glaciers. Whewell
+Glaciously, a [ad F. *glaciously* (obs.).] Re-
sembling ice. SIR T. BROWNE.

Glacis (glā'sh, glā'sh), 1672. [a F. *glacis*,
orig. 'a place made slippery by frozen rain']
1. A gently sloping bank. 2. Fortif. The
parapet of the covered way extended in a long
slope to meet the natural surface of the ground
so that very part of it shall be swept by the
fire of the ramparts (Voye 1688)

g. man a (pass) au (loud) v (cut) g Fr chef 2 (ever) 2 (I ey) 2 (F can de vie (set) I sy he) 2 (what) 2 (got).

†**Glad**, *sb.* OE. [*f.* the adj.] Gladness, joy -1608.

Glad (glæd), *a.* [OE. *glæd*. The orig. sense of the word is found in OHG. *glat* smooth. The OE. type **glado* is cogn. w. L. *glaber* smooth.] *tr.* Bright, shining, beautiful -1500. *z* †Cheerful in disposition, joyful, happy (*arch*) OE. *g.* = FAIN *a.*; pleased. Now only *predicative*. OE. *4.* Of feelings, looks, etc.: Filled with, marked by, or expressive of joy or delight OE. *†b.* Acceptable -1690. *5.* Full of brightness or beauty; suggesting feelings of delight 1667. *6.* quasi-*adv.* = GLADLY *adv.* (*poet.*) ME.

a. Be merry and glad, honest and vertuous DUNBAR. Often, *g.* no more. We wear a face of joy, because We have been *g.* of yore WORDSW. *3.* A wise son maketh a *g.* father *Prov.* *v.* *1.* *Phr. G.* of *(a)* made happy, pleased with (a thing possessed), (*b*) = *g.* to have or get; (*c*) joyful on account of (an event, etc.) Also const. *at, for, in, twith*. When his heart is *g.* Of the full harvest TENNYSON. I am *g.* I came 1835. I was *g.* to see the mangrove-belt 1897. *4.* So you *g.* so lusty with hire, eyeen glade CRAUCER. *Luke viii 2.* *c.* *G. eye.* see *EYE sb. 1.* *4.* *G. rags* (U.S. slang), (one's) best or ceremonial clothes; e.g. evening dress. *5.* *G. Evening* and *g. Morn* crown the fourth day MITT.

Glad (glæd), *v.* Pa. t. and ppl. **gladdened**. [OE. *gladian* v. -OTEUT. **gladjan*, *f.* **glado* *Gr. ad.* The intr. sense 'to be glad' is the orig. one.] *tr.* *intr.* To become or to be glad -1622. *2.* *trans.* To make glad OE. Also *transf.* and *refl.* (now *arch.*)

z They were greatly gladdened thereat BURTON. *†a.* Now bright Arcturus glads the teeming grain POPE.

Gladden (glæd'n), *v.* ME. [*f.* GLAD *a.*, see -EN *3.*] *1.* *intr.* To be glad; to rejoice, *?Obs.* *2.* *trans.* To make glad, joyous, or bright 1558.

z As we climb Hills and *g.* as we climb BLOOMFIELD. *z* [An orchard] gladdened by flushes of almond and double peach blossom RUSKIN

†**Gladder**, ME. [*f.* GLAD *v.* + -ER *1.*] *1.* One who rejoices. ME. only. *2.* One who makes glad -1700.

Gladdon (glæd'n). Now chiefly *dial.* OE. [*a.* pop. L. **gladina*, altered *f.* L. *gladiolus* 'sword-lily', dim. of *gladius*.] Pop. name of the iris (*Iris pseudacorus* and *Iris pseudosinensis*). Corn-g. = CORN-FLAG. Also *attrib.*

Glade, *sb.* ME. [*Perh.* Scandinavian.] *To go to g.:* to set, sink to rest (said of the sun) -1738.

Glade (glæd), *sb.* 2. 1529. [*? conn.* w. GLAD *a.* (sense 1).] *1.* A clear open space or passage in a wood or forest. *2.* U.S. *a.* An everglade 1796. *b.* An opening in the ice of rivers or lakes, or a place left unfrozen. (*Local*, U.S.) 1828. *3.* A clear or bright space in the sky; a flash -1741.

Comb. *g.-net*, a net hung across an opening in a wood, for the purpose of snaring birds.

Gladden (e, var. of GLADDON.

Gladful (glæd'ful), *a.* ME. [*f.* GLAD *sb.* + FUL.] Full of gladness or joy. Now only *arch.* Hence *Gladfully adv.*, -ness.

Gladiat (glæd'iat), *a.* 1793 [*f.* L. *gladius* + -AT *2.*] Bot. Sword-shaped, as the leaves of an iris.

Gladiator (glæd'iatōr). 1541. [*a.* L. *f.* *gladius*.] *1.* Roman Hist. One who fought with a sword or other weapon at public shows. Also *fig.* *2.* A professional swordsman or fencer -1769.

z *fig.* The gladiators in the lists of power feel the pre-ence of worth EMERSON. Hence *Gladiatorial*, *Gladiatorian adjs.* of or pertaining to gladiators; also *fig.* *Gladiatorism*, the practice of fighting after the fashion of gladiator; also *fig.* *Gladiatorship*, the occupation or skill of a *g.* So *†Gladia-ture*, gladiatorship

†**Gladiatory**, 1602. [*ad.* L. *gladiatorius*.]

A. adj. Gladiatorial -1730.

B. sb. Gladiatorial art or practice Also *fig.* 1653.

Gladiole (glæd'iol). ME. [*ad.* L. *gladiolus*; see next.] = next.

|| **Gladiolus** (glæd'ioləs, glæd'ioləs). Pl. *1.* *uses.* OE. [*L.* dim. of *gladius*. Cf. F. *glaioul*.] *1.* *†a.* The corn-flag or GLADDON. *b.* An iridaceous plant having sword-shaped leaves and spikes of brilliant flowers. *2.* *Anat.*

'The second piece or body of the sternum' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) 1885.

|| **Gladius** (glæd'ioləs), 1520. [*L.*] *1.* A sword (*nonce-use*) 1873. *2.* The sword-fish. *3.* *Anat.* 'The horny endoskeleton or pen of cuttle-fishes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) 1872.

Gladless (glæd'les), *a.* rare. 1590. [*f.* GLAD *sb.* + -LESS] Devoid of gladness or joy

Gladly (glæd'li), *a.* *Obs. exc. arch.* OE. [*f.* as *prec.* + -LY *1.*] *†a.* Bright, beautiful, precious. OE. only. *b.* Glad, joyous.

Gladly (glæd'li), *adv.* Compared *glad-lier*, *glad-liest*; also (now usually) with *more*, *most*. OE. [*f.* GLAD *a.* + -LY *2.*] *1.* With gladness or joy. Also, willingly, with alacrity. *2.* Aptly, naturally -1483.

z Will you doe this *g.* and willingly *Bl. Com. Prayer*. So *Gladdness*, joy, rejoicing; false, alacrity (in action). †*Gladsnip*, gladness.

Gladsome (glæd'səm), *a.* ME. [*f.* GLAD *sb.* + -SOME.] *1.* Productive of gladness; cheering, pleasant. *2.* Expressive of, or characterized by, gladness. Also *transf.* of nature, etc. ME. *3.* Having a glad or joyous nature or mood, filled with gladness ME.

z *G. tidings* SPENCER. *z* *G. countenances* 1832. The *g. sunshine* 1868. *3.* Like *g. birds* in May WORDSW. Hence *Gladsomely adv.*, -ness.

Gladstone (glæd'stən), 1864. [*f.* W. E. Gladstone (1808-98).] *a.* Gladstone (claret), a jocular name for the light French wines which Gladstone sought to popularize by a reduction of the Customs duty in 1860. *b.* *G. (bag)*: a light kind of travelling-bag 1882. *c.* 'A roomy four-wheeled pleasure carriage with two inside seats, calash top, and seats for driver and footman' (Webster) 1864.

Gladstonian (glæd'stəniən), 1847. [*f.* *prec.* + -IAN.]

A. adj. Belonging to or characteristic of W. E. Gladstone; *spec.* (since 1886) the designation of the party which supported Gladstone's proposals for establishing Home Rule in Ireland 1861.

B. sb. *1.* A supporter of Gladstone; a member of the Gladstonian party 1847. *2.* = GLADSTONE *a.* 1864.

Gladwin (e, -wyn, vars. of GLADDON.

Gladly, *a.* rare. 1837. [*f.* GLADE *sb.* 2 + -LY] Gladlike, full of glades.

Glaire (glæ'r), *sb.* 1 ME. [*a.* F. *glair*, *f.* L. *clara*, fem. of *clarus* bright, clear] *1.* The white of an egg. Also a technical term for preparations made from the whites of eggs. *2.* *transf.* Anything viscid or slimy 1529. Hence *Glaireous a.* glairy. *Glairegenous a.* producing slime, mucus, or glairn.

|| **Glaire**, *sb.* 2 [*a.* OF. *glair* -L. *glarea*.]

Gravel. CAXTON.

Glaire (glæ'r), *v.* 1563. [*f.* GLAIR *sb.* 1] *trans.* To smear with glair, also *gen.* to daub.

Glairein (glæ'r'in). Also -ine. 1838 [*f.* GLAIR *sb.* 1 + -IN.] A glairy organic substance found in many mineral waters after exposure to the air.

Glairey (glæ'r'i), *a.* 1662. [*f.* GLAIR *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Of the nature of glair; viscid, slimy. Chiefly *Path.* Hence *Glaireiness*, viscosity.

Glaive (glæ'v), *sb.* ME. [*a.* OF. *glaiue*, *glaiue* lance (mod.F. *glaiue* poet. = sword)] *†1.* A lance or spear -1592. *†b.* A lance set up as winning-post in a race, and given as a prize to the winner; hence, a prize -1555. *†2.* A weapon consisting of a blade fastened to a long handle; a soldier armed with a glaive -1678. *3.* A sword; esp. a broadsword, *arch.* and *poet.* -1470.

z The *g.* and brown-bill, the good old weapons of his country SCOTT.

Glamour (glæ'mor), *sb.* Also †*glamer*. 17 [*Corrupt f.* GRAMMAR. Orig. Sc. introduced by Scott.] *1.* Magic, enchantment, spell. *2.* A magical or fictitious beauty attaching to any person or object; a delusive or alluring charm 1840. *3.* *attrib.*, as *g.-gift*, -might 1805.

z When devils, wizards or jugglers deceive the sight, they are said to cast *g.* over the eyes of the spectator RAMSAY. *z* That scene of *g.* Hood. Hence *Glamorous a.* full of *g.* Glamorously *adv.* Glamour *v.* to affect with *g.* var. Glamoury, *16.*

Glance (glæns), *sb.* 1 1503 [*f.* GLANCE *v.*

1. A swift oblique movement or impact. Also *fig.* *2.* *Obs.* 1570. *†2.* *fig.* *a.* A satirical hit a jest at (or upon) something 1602. *b.* Allusion, reference 1665. *3.* A sudden movement producing a flash or gleam; also, the flash or gleam 1593. *4.* A brief or hurried look 1591.

z The stroke (in Cricket), best described as the leg *g.* 1892. *2.* *a.* This was but the glance of Diogenes, who made more account of his scoffs than his state FULBROKE. *3.* The ruby *g.* DUNNAR. Fish sporting with quick *g.* MITT. *4.* *G.* or toy of amorous intent MITT.

Comb. *g.-pitch*, a substance of the nature of petroleum in a bituminous form; wood, a hard wood grown in Cuba, and used for carpenters' rules, etc.

Glance (glæns), *sb.* 2 1828. [*ad.* Ger. *glanz* lustre, also *glance-ore*.] A variety of ore having a lustre which indicates its metallic nature. *Obs. exc.* in *antimony*, *bismuth*, *copper*, *iron*, *lead*, *silver*, *z.* *q. v.*

Comb. *g.-coal*, a variety of anthracite.

Glance (glæns), *v.* 1 1450. [*? a.* nasalized form of OF. *glancier* to slip, slide.] *1.* *intr.* To strike and glide off an object. *2.* To move rapidly, esp. in an oblique or transverse direction; to dart, shoot; to spring *as, de* -1785. *3.* With reference to discourse: To pass quickly over, glide from, off 1570. *4.* To cause a flash of light by rapid movement. Of light: To dart, flash, gleam. 1568. *5.* Of the eye: To move quickly, to cast a momentary look to flash 1583. *6.* *trans.* *a.* To catch a glimpse of 1535. *b.* To convey with a glance (of the eye) 1717. *7.* To touch obliquely; to graze; also *fig.* -1651. *8.* *a.* To direct obliquely (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1566. *b.* To emit with a flash or gleam 1746.

z The blow only glanced on the bone, and scarce drew blood SCOTT. *z* The warre glanced into Asia BOUTON. *3.* Verses wherein he glanced at a certain reverend doctor SWIFT. *4.* In these [Sion] fresh brooks and soft streams *g.* MITT. *5.* *Phr.* *To g. one's eye*, look: (*1*) to turn aside one's gaze; (*2*) to give a quick look; also, to look quickly at or upon. *7.* In company I often glanced it *Com. Err.* *v.* 1. 66. *8.* *a.* *10* *g.* an Innuendo SWIFT, a census at the General CARLYLE. *b.* The *g.* power and earthenware, glanced back the flame of the lamp merrily, SCOTT. Hence *Glancer* (*nonce word*). *Glancingly adv.* in a glancing fashion.

Glance, *v.* 2 U.S. 1894. [*? ad.* Du. *glansen*, *f.* *glans* lustre.] To polish (metals).

Gland 1 (glænd), 1631. [*ad.* L. *glandem*, *glans* acorn.] *1.* An acorn. *Obs. exc.* (occas.) Bot. = GLANS *2.* *2.* = GLANS *1* 1854.

Gland 2 (glænd), 1692 [*ad.* F. *glande*, altered *f.* OF. *glandre* (see GLANDER)] *1.* *Phys.* An organ, composed of nucleated cells, and either simple or complex in structure, which separates from the blood certain constituents for use in the body, or for ejection from it.

Certain organs, such as the spleen, thymus, thyroid and adrenal, which perform the function of glands but have no excretory duct, are known as DUCTLESS (also *aporia*) glands.

2. Bot. A secreting cell or group of cells on the surface of a plant-structure 1785. *3.* *attrib.* as *g.-cell*, -*cyst*, etc. 1849. Hence *Glandless a.*

Gland 3 (glænd), 1825. [*Cf.* Sc. *glauud* 'a clamp of iron or wood'.] *Mech.* *1.* A sleeve employed to press a packing tight on a piston-rod (cf. FOLLOWER) 1839. *2.* A cross-piece or clutch made fast to a shaft, and communicating motion to a machine by engaging with part of the gearing 1825. *3.* *Founding.* *a.* A hooked bar for clamping together the parts of a moulder's flask. *b.* A chip-plate 1875.

Glander (glænd'ər), 1483 [*a.* OF. *glandre*, **gländic* GLAND 2, *ad.* L. *glandula* GLANDULE.] *†1.* A glandular swelling about the neck -1523. *2.* *pl.* (const. as *sing.*) (*The*) *glanders*: a contagious disease in horses, marked by swellings beneath the jaw and discharge of mucous matter from the nostrils 1523.

b. The same disease given to man 1871. Hence *Glandered ppl.* *a.* affected with glanders. *Glandorous a.* affected with, or of the nature of, glanders

Glandiferous (glændi'fēəs), *a.* 1647. [*f.* L. *glandifer* acorn-bearing + -OUS] Bearing acorns or similar fruit.

Glandiform (glændi'fɔrm), *a.* 1822. [*f.* L. *glandi-*, *glans* + -FORM.] Acorn-shaped; also, resembling a gland.

Glandular (glændi'jāl), *a.* 1740. [ad. F. *glandulaire*; see GLANDULE and -AR.] Of or pertaining to a gland; of the nature of a gland, containing, bearing, or consisting of, a gland or glands.

Glandulation (glændi'zāl fən), 1760 [f. as prec. + -ATION.] 'The mode of occurrence or presence of glands in plants' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) 1760.

Glandule (glændi'jul), chiefly *pl.* ME. [a. F., ad. L. *glandula*, dim. of *gland-*, *glands* acorn; cf. GLAND¹.] 1. A gland -1748. 2. A small gland 1751. 3. *pl.* A swelling of the glands in the throat or neck (so L. *glandula*) 1711. -1816. 3. A morbid swelling or growth in the body 1836. So **Glanduiferous** *a.* bearing glands or glandules. **Glanduiform** *a.* having the appearance of a gland or g.

Glandulous (glændi'jūləs), *a.* ? Obs. ME. [ad. F. *glanduleux*, ad. L. *glandulosus*, f. *glandula*.] Of or pertaining to a gland or glandule, having the nature of a gland; containing, or consisting of, glands. So **Glandulose** *a.* 1. **Glandulosity** (*rare*), a gland-like formation. || **Glans** (glænz), 1650. [L. *glans* acorn.] 1. Anat. The *glans penis*. 2. Bot. A name for nuts enclosed or surrounded by a cupule, as the acorn, etc. 1704.

Glare (glē'z), *sb.* 1 ME. [f. GLARE *v.*] 1. Dazzling brilliance (of a light, etc.); a strong fierce light. Also *absol.* dazzling or oppressive sunshine, esp. when reflected and unrelieved. 2. The glistening of some surface 1658. 3. *f.* 1706. 3. A fierce or piercing look 1867.

1. The malad negro, panting at the line. Bask in the g. GOLDEN. 2. The pomp and g. of rhetoric 1856. 3. About them round a Lion now he [Saturn] stalks with fierce g. MARR.

Glare (glē'z), *sb.* 2 1567. [1] †Frost, icy condition; also *U.S.* a sheet of ice.

Glare (glē'z), *a.* *U.S.* Also *glair*, 1856 [prec. used attrib.] Smooth and translucent, glassy. Chiefly of ice.

Glare (glē'z), *v.* [ME. *glaren* = MDu., MLG. *glaren* to gleam, glare. Prob. conn. w. GLASS.] 1. *intr.* To shine with a brilliant or dazzling light. Also of the light. Also *fig.* 2. To look fixedly and fiercely (at, on, upon) 1609. Also *fig.* 3. *trans.* To give out or reflect with a glare 1667.

1. Hyt is not al gode that glareth CHAUCER. The morning light glured strangely TYNDALE. *fig.* She glares in Bails, front Boxes, and the Ring POPE. 2. And each upon his rival glared SCOTT. 3. Every eye Glard lightning MARR.

Glaresous (glē'rē's), *a.* 1 ME. [ad. L. *glareosus*, f. *glarea* gravel.] 1. *a.* Of soil. Gravelly -1675. 2. Bot. Growing in gravel 1880. var. **Glaresose**.

Glaresous, *a.* 2: cf. GLAIRY.

Glaring (glē'rij), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [see GLARE.] 1. Of the eyes. Staring fiercely and wildly. 2. That gives out or reflects a dazzling light; excessively bright 1515. 3. Obtrusively conspicuous. Now chiefly with *sbs.* like *fault*, *filshood*, etc. 1706.

3. This g. absurdity 1822. Hence **Glaringly** *adv.* -ness.

Glary (glē'ri), *a.* 1632. [f. GLARE *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Full of glare; dazzling, glaring. Hence **Glarity**.

Glass (glas), *sb.* [OE. *glas*:—O.Tent. **glā-sa*.]

1. As a substance. 1. A substance, in its ordinary forms transparent, lustrous, hard, and brittle, produced by fusing sand (silica) with soda or potash (or both), usually with the addition of lime, alumina, or lead oxide. 2. Applied to similar substances 1579. 3. The substance as made into thing. Hence as collect *sing.* = things made of glass; e.g. vessels of glass, window-panes, etc. 1625. *b.* esp. as used for greenhouses, frames, etc. Hence, greenhouses, etc., collectively. 1838.

1. CROWN, FLINT, PLATE, WATER-G.; also *bottle*, *crystal*, *cut*, etc. (see the different words). 2. *G. of Antimony*, a vitreous oxy-sulphide fused. 3. *G. of Borax*, a vitreous transparent substance obtained by exposing to heat the crystals of sodium borate. 4. *G. of lead*, a g. made with the addition of a large quantity of lead, and used in making counterfeiter goms. 5. *G. of phosphorus*, a transparent substance consisting of p. acid, with phosphate, and a little sulphate

of lime. 3. The g. blew in TENNYSON. *b.* Fruit Culture under g. (*little*) 1873.

II. Something made of glass. 1. A glass vessel or receptacle. (Now usu. *spec.* as in 2.) Also, its contents, ME. 2. *spec.* A drinking-vessel made of glass, hence, its contents, and *fig.* drunk ME. 3. A SAND-GLASS for measuring time, esp. an HOUR-GLASS, and *Naut.* the half-hour glass, the half-minute and quarter-minute glasses 1557. 4. The time taken by the sand of these to run out. *Naut.* Usually said of the half-hour glass, hence, a glass = half an hour. 1599. 5. *fig.* 1638. 6. A pane of glass, esp. the window of a coach, a glazed frame or case (e.g. for protecting plants) ME. 7. A glass mirror. Also *transf.* and *fig.* ME. 8. A magic mirror, a crystal, etc. 1566. 9. A piece of glass shaped for a purpose, a lens, a watch-glass, a burning-glass 1545. 10. An optical instrument used as an aid to sight; a telescope (more explicitly SPY-GLASS, FIELD-GLASS, OPERA-GLASS) 1613; a microscope or magnifying-g. 1646; an EYE-GLASS; also in *pl.* spectacles 1660. 11. *transf.* The eye-ball, the eye (*poet.*) -1621. 12. A WEATHER-GLASS, a barometre 1688.

3. A deep g. of Reinish wine SHAKS. 3. The g. that bids man mark the fleeting hour COWPER. 4. Our Ship, which but three glasses since, we gauged out split is tyne SHAKS. 5. A bang went the door, up went the g. T. HOOK. 6. A Pop who admires his Person in a G. ADMIRER. *poet.* The clear Sun in his wide wat'rie G. Gaze'd hot MARR. 7. *March* IV. 1. 110. 7. My eyes were so dim that no glasses would help me WYSELY. 8. Even in the glasses of thine eyes I see thy greened heart SHAKS.

III. [Another word] = GLASS *sb.* 1 -1622. *attrib.* and *Conn.* 1. *simple attrib.* 2. Made of glass; as a g. vessel, g. head factory, etc. 3. Glazed, having pieces of glass set in a frame; as G. CASE, -COACH, -HOUSE, etc.

2. Special comb: g.-artist, one who designs coloured or stained g. windows; -bell = Bell-Glass; -blower, one who blows and fashions g.; -crab, the larva of a palinuroid or scyllaroid shrimp; -culture, culture of fruit, etc. under g.; -dust, powdered g.; -enamel, an opaque g., which owes its milkiness to the addition of binoxide of tin; -faced *a.*, reflecting, like a mirror, the looks of another; -furnace; -gall, a whitish salt scum cast up from g. in a state of fusion; -gazing *a.*, given to contemplating oneself in a mirror; -glazed *a.*, (of pottery) having a glaze of substantial thickness; -grenade, one made with a case of g.; -height-gauge, an instrument for measuring the height of watch-glasses; -metal, g. in a state of fusion; -mosaic, a mosaic formed of small squares of coloured g.; -mould, a metallic shaping-box in which g. is pressed or blown to form; -oven, a heated chamber for cooling gradually new-made articles of g.; -paper, paper covered with finely powdered g. for polishing, bone, etc.; -paper *v.* -pock, -pox, an eruptive disease, *Vaccinia confusum*; -pot, a pot or crucible used for fusing the materials of g. in a g.-furnace; -press, a device to apply pressure to g. in a mould while plastic; -rope (sponge), the genus *HYALOXENA*; -sand, sand used in making g.; -shell, a name of certain molluscs, species of *Hyaler*, whose shells look like the thinnest g.; -shrimp, a larval form of stomatopodous crustaceans; -slag, refuse of g.-manufacture; -snail, one of the genus *Vitrina*, having a translucent shell; -snake, (a) a lizard, *Ophisaurus ventralis*, with a very brittle tail; (b) a lizard of the genus *Pseudopus*; -sponge = glass-sponge; -tinner, the workman who applies tin-foil to g. -ware, articles made of g.; -wool, g. spun out to a very fine fibre; used in the filtration of acids; -worm, the glow-worm.

Glass (glas), *v.* 1540. [f. GLASS *sb.*; cf. GLAZE *v.* 1.] 1. *trans.* = GLAZE *v.* 1. Now *rare*. 2. To protect by a covering of glass, to enclose in glass 1588. 3. = GLAZE *v.* 2. -1661. 4. To set (an object, oneself) before a mirror; also to see as in a mirror 1586; (of a mirror), to reflect 1628. 5. *techn.* To dress (leather) with a glassing-machine 1825.

4. Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form Glasses itself in tempests BYRON. Never more Shall the lake g. her, flying over it M. ARNOLD.

Glass-cloth, 1851. 1. A linen cloth used for drying glass-ware, etc. 2. A woven fabric made of fine-spun glass thread (Only as two wds.) 1875. 3. Cloth covered with powdered glass, used like sand-paper 1873.

Glass-coach, 1667. Original name of a coach with glass windows; esp. applied to a 'private' coach let out for hire, as dist. from those on public stands

Glass-cutter, 1703. 1. One whose occupation is to cut glass e.g. o o o orna

ment glass-ware by grinding. 2. A glazier's diamond 1881.

Glassen, glæ'zen, *a.* Now *dial.* or *arch.* [OE. *glazen*, f. *glas* GLASS *sb.* 1 + -EN.] 1. Made of glass. Also *fig.* 2. Resembling glass. Of eyes: Glassy, glazed ME. 3. (The palmed gamester) pursues The Dice with glassen eyes B. JONAS.

Glass eye, 1605. 1. An eye-glass; usu. *pl.* -1721. 2. A false eye made of glass 1687. 3. *Farriary*. A species of blindness in horses 1831. 4. *a.* A Jamaican thrush (*Turdus jamaicensis*), so called from its glass-like iris 1847. 5. *U.S.* The wall-eyed pike (*Stizostedion vitreum*) 1884.

1. Get thee glass-eyes, and like a werry Politician seeme to see the things thou dost not see! *Ham.* IV. 1. 174

Glassful (glæs'fūl), *sb.* *pl.* -fuls. 1603 [f. GLASS *sb.* 1 + -FUL 2.] As much as fills a glass.

†**Glassful**, *a.* *rare*. [f. GLASS *sb.* 1 + -FUL 1.] 1. Mirror-like. MARSTON.

Glass-house, ME. 1. The building where glass is made. 2. A building made chiefly of glass, esp. a greenhouse 1838.

Glassing (glæs'ij), *vb.* *sb.* 1541. The action of GLASS *v.* 1017. *b.* *attrib.* and *Conn.* as g. effect; g.-jack, -machine, machines used in dressing leather

Glassite (glæs'it), 1772. [f. the name *Glas* + -ITE.] A member of the religious sect founded by the Rev. John Glas, a minister of the Established Church of Scotland (deposed in 1728). The Glasites are also called *Sande manians*.

Glass-man, 1597. 1. A dealer in glass-ware. 2. A man engaged in glass-making 1510

Glass-work, 1611. 1. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) The works where glass is made 1626. 2. The manufacture of glass and glass-ware. Also *glazing*. 3. Articles made of glass, glass as manufactured 1725. Hence **Glass-worker**, one who works in glass

Glasswort (glæs'wɔ:t), 1597. A name for plants containing much alkali, and on that account formerly used in glass-making. 1. A plant of the genus *Salsola*, esp. *S. verba et* called also *portul glasswort*. 2. *Salsola Kali*, called also *portul glasswort*.

Glassy (glæs'ij), *a.* ME. [f. GLASS *sb.* 1 + -Y.] 1. Having the nature or properties of glass, vitreous; resembling glass in its properties; appearing as if made of glass. 2. *fb.* 3. Brittle and frail as glass -1785. 2. Of the eye looking fire or life, dull M.L. 3. Of glass made of glass -1807.

1. *G.* (now usu. *vitreous*) *Lampro* of the eye so called as resembling melted glass. The clear eye is the g. sea MARR. *A.* *g.* (1772). 2. *G.* and dippy youth 1637. 3. His eyes have an old g. stare MARR. 1717. 3. The g. globe that Methu made BROWNE. Hence **Glassily** *adv.* **Glassiness**.

Glastonbury (glæs'tɒnbəri), 1697. [A town in Somersetshire, famous for its abbey.] Used *attrib.* in **Glastonbury chair**, a kind of arm chair, designed after that of the Abbot of Glastonbury; *G.* thorn, a variety of hawthorn

Glauber, 1799. Short for GLAUBER'S SALT.

Glauberite (glē'z, glæ'berit), 1809. [f. *Glauber* (see next) + -ITE.] *Min.* Sulphate of calcium and sodium.

Glauber's salt, -s. Also **Glauber salt**, -s. 1730. [f. Johann Rudolf *Glauber*, German chemist (1604-1668)] Sulphate of sodium (first artificially made by Glauber).

Glaucous (glē'və's), *a.* 1849 [f. I. *glaucus* + -OUS.] Somewhat glaucous. Hence **Glaucousness**, *g.* condition. var. **Glaucine**.

Glaucic (glē'vik), *a.* 1844 [f. mod. L. *Glaucium* a genus of papaveraceous plants + -IC.] *Chem.* In *Glaucic acid*, an acid obtained from *Glaucium luteum*, identical with *Fumaryl acid* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Glaucodot (glē'kɔ:pt), Also **-dote**, **glaucodot**, 1850. [Said to be f. Gr. *γλαυκός* (see GLAUCOUS) + *δοτῆρ* giver, the mineral being used in making small? *Min.* A sulphate-arsenide of cobalt and iron occurring in a white ortho rhombic cry. in s.

Glaucoma (glōkō'mā). 1643. [a. Gr. γλαυκωμα; see GLAUCCUS.] A disease of the eye, characterized by increased tension of the globe and gradual impairment or loss of sight. Formerly used for cataract. Hence **Glaucoma** tic *a.* of or pertaining to *g.* **Glaucomatous**, **Glaucomatose** *adjs.* glaucomatic; affected with *g.*

Glauconite (glōkō'nait). 1836. [f. Gr. γλαυκόνιτ adj. neut. + -ITE.] *Min.* Hydrous silicate of iron, potassium, and other bases, commonly called green earth. Hence **Glauconitic** *a.* containing or resembling *g.*

Glaucothane (glōkō'thain). 1849. [f. Gr. γλαυκός + φανής shining.] *Min.* A mineral closely resembling Amphibole.

Glaucosis (glōkō'sis). 1706. [a. Gr. f. γλαυκός; see next and -OSIS.] 'The origination of *Glaucoma*. Also, blindness from *Glaucoma*.'

Glaucons (glōkō's). a. 1671. [f. L. *glaucons* bluish-green or grey + -OUS.] Of a dull green colour passing into greyish blue, *spec.* in *Bot.* covered with 'bloom'.

Glaucons (glōkō's). 1530 [mod. L.; prob. subst. use of *glaucons* adj. (see prec.)] 1. Some kind of fish -1706. 2. The burgomaster gull (*Larus glaucons*) 1785. 3. A genus of nudibranchiate molluscs, found in the warmer seas, beautifully coloured with blue 1847.

Glaucon (glōkō'n). *v.* *Sc.* Also **glam**. 1715. *sub.* To snatch at. Also, to make threatening movements.

Glave, var. of GLAIVE.

Glaver, *v.* ME. [?] 1. *trans.* To flatter, deceive with flattery -1591. 2. *intr.* To talk plausibly and deceitfully; to flatter -1681. Hence **Glaverer**.

Glavmore, var. of CLAYMORE.

Glaze (glāz), *sb.* 1700. [f. GLAZE *v.* 1 Not in J.] 1. The vitreous composition used for glazing pottery, etc. 1807. 2. *gen.* Any coating used to produce a glazed or lustrous surface; *spec.* in *Cookery* 1784. 3. A smooth and glossy surface 1797. 4. *U.S.* A coating of ice; also, a stretch of ice 1752. 5. *Painting.* A thin coat of transparent colour laid over another colour 1860. 6. *slang.* A window 1700.

a. Glaze is made from clear stock, boiled down until it forms a sort of meat varnish or strong jelly CASSELL.

Comb. *g.-kiln*, a kiln in which glazed ware is placed for firing, -wheel, a wooden wheel used by cutlers for polishing knives, etc.; -worm, a glow-worm.

Glaze (glāz), *v.* 1 [ME. *glasen*, f. *glas* GLASS *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To furnish or fill in with glass or windows of glass, to cover with glass, 2. To cover (pottery, etc.) with a vitreous substance which is fixed by fusion. Also, to vitrify the surface of, ME. *b.* *fig.* To gloss over 1605. 3. To overlay or cover with a smooth and lustrous coating. Also, to cover (the eyes) with a film. 1593. 4. *Painting.* To cover (a painted surface) with a thin coat of a different transparent colour. Also, to lay (a transparent colour) over another. 1622. 5. To make to shine like glass; to polish, render brilliant ME. 6. *intr.* To become glazed 1747.

1. A portrait framed and glazed 1878. 3. Sorrows eye glazed with blinding tears SHAKS. Where winter doth g. the Scythian seas 1647.

Glaze, *v.* 2 Now *dial.* [cf. GAZE, GLARE.] *intr.* To stare. *ful.* C. I. in. 21.

Glazen, var. of GLASSEN.

Glazier (glā'ziar), *sb.* ME. [f. GLAZE *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] 1. = GLAZIER. -1466. 2. A polisher or burnisher; one who applies glaze to pottery, etc. 1586. 3. An implement for glazing; *esp.* a wheel used in roughly polishing knives, etc. 1812.

Glazier (glā'ziar, glā'ziar). ME. [f. GLASS *sb.* + -ER 1, after wds. in -IER, q.v.] 1. A glass-maker -1477. 2. One whose trade is to glaze windows, etc. ME. 3. = GLAZER 3. 1688. 4. *old slang.* *pl.* The eyes -1785. Hence **Glazery**, glazier's work, also *attrib.*

Glazing (glā'zing), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [f. GLAZE *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] 1. The action of furnishing a building with windows or filling windows with glass; the trade of a glazier. *concr.* Glazier's

work. 2. The action of polishing or burnishing ME. 3. The action of coating with a glaze 1677. *b.* *concr.* = GLAZE *sb.* 2, 3. 1694. 4. *Painting.* The application of a thin coat of transparent colour over another colour in order to modify the tone, the colour thus applied 1706.

Comb. *g.-wheel*, a wooden wheel charged with emery and used for polishing

Glazy (glā'zi), *a.* 1724. [f. GLAZE *sb.* 01 *v.* + -Y 1.] 1. *a.* Glass-like, glassy. *b.* Having the appearance of a glaze or glazed surface 1768. 2. Of the eye, etc. = GLASSY *a.* 2. 1838. Hence **Glazily** *adv.* **Glaziness**.

Glead, obs. f. GLEED *sb.*

Gleam (glām), *gl.* [OE. *glēm*, f. (ult.) root **glsm-*; see GLIM, GLIMMER, GLIMPSE.] 1. *img.* a brilliant light (e.g. of the sun). Now, a subdued or transient appearance of light. *b.* *fig.* ME. 1. *trans.* Brightness, radiance; radiant beauty -1683. *b.* A bright look 1769.

2. The dying lamp feebly emits a yellow *g.* GOLDSM. *b.* A *g.* of hope MACAULAY. of good fortune L. STEPHEN. 2. *b.* His black visage lighted up with a curious, mischievous *g.* 1852.

Gleam (glām), *v.* 1 ME. [f. prec.] 1. *intr.* To emit gleams; in mod. use chiefly, to shine with a subdued brightness. Also *fig.* Also *quasi-trans.* 1593. 1. *trans.* To glance, look (rare) -1508.

1. The palace gleams with shining swords DAYDEN. There *g.* the columns of Capua LYRON. *quasi-trans.* Dying eyes gleam'd forth their ashie lights SHAKS. Hence **Gleamingly** *adv.*

Gleam, *v.* 2 *Obs.* 1575 [Later f. obs. *gleim* *v.*] *Falconry.* Of a hawk: To cast filth from her gorge.

Gleamy (glā'mi), *a.* 1593. [f. GLEAM *sb.* + -Y 1.] 1. That gleams or sends forth gleams (of light). 2. That is lighted up by gleams, e.g. of intermittent sunshine. Now *rare*. 1681. 3. Of light or colour: Having the nature of a gleam 1700.

1. Fish, *g.* with prismatic hues DISRAELI. 2. Antique castles seen through *g.* showers WORDSW.

Glean (glān), *sb.* 1 Now *dial.* ME. [a. OF. *glēne*, *glane* = med. L. *glana*, *glana*, *sb.* related to late L. *glanare* to GLEAN.] Something gleaned or gathered; e.g. a handful of corn, a sheaf of hemp, etc.

trans. The Gleans of yellow Thyme distend his Thighs DAYDEN.

Glean, *sb.* 2 1601. [? var. of *cleave* (?) f. CLEAN *v.*.] The placenta or after-birth, esp. of a cow -1750.

Glean (glān), *v.* [ME. *glēnen*, a. OF. *glēner*, *glāner* (mod. *glāner*) = late L. *glanare*, of unkn. origin.] 1. *intr.* To gather ears of corn left by the reapers. 2. *trans.* To pick up (ears of corn, etc.) after the reapers, etc. ME. *b.* To strip (a field, vineyard, etc.) of what is left 1533. 3. *trans.* and *fig.* To gather or pick up in small quantities. Now chiefly with immaterial object. ME. 1. *trans.* To cut off (a remnant or stragglers) in warfare -1726.

1. I pray you, let mee glean and gather after the reapers amongst the sheaves RUSH u. 7. 2. To glean the broken ears after the man that the maine harvest reapes SHAKS. *b.* Lev. xix. 10. 3. To *g.* materials for history 1759 a joy BYRON. *b.* Judges xx. 45. Hence **Gleanable** *a.* **Gleaner**, one that gleans.

Glean, var. of GLEEN.

Gleaning (glā'ning), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [f. prec. + -ING 1.] The action of GLEAN *v.*; also (chiefly *pl.*) that which is or may be gleaned. Humble gleanings in Divinity B. Joss.

Glebe (glēb), *sb.* ME. [ad. L. *gleba*, *glēba* clod; land, soil.] 1. The soil of the earth, as the source of vegetable products; land. Now only *poet.* or *rhet.* 2. A piece of cultivated land, a field. Now *poet.* ME. *b.* *spec.* A portion of land assigned to a clergyman as part of his benefice ME. 1. *a.* A clod or piece of earth, ore, etc. -1766. *b.* A small grain or speck -1765. 1. *a.* An earth, earthy mineral -1723.

1. Howses he raseth, To make the common glebe, his private land 1598. 2. *b.* This parish is a rectory; it has a *g.* and a good solid house CORBETT.

Comb. *g.-house*, a parsonage, manse (now only in Ireland); -lands = *a.* *b.* above. Hence **Glebe** *v.* (rare) to furnish with a *g.* **Glebeless** *a.*

Glebosus (glē'bōs), *a.* rare. 1671. [ad. L. *glebosus*, f. *gleba*.] Earthy, abounding in clods

Gleby (glē'bi), *a.* ? *Obs.* 1566. [f. GLEBF *sb.* + -Y 1.] Of soil. Full of clods; rich, fertile

Glede, **gled** (glād, glēd). [OE. *glāda*, f. (ult.) root *glād-* of **gladan* to GLIDE.] The kite (*Milvus regalis*). Now chiefly *north.* and *Sc.* (in form *gled*). Also applied locally to the buzzard, osprey, and peregrine falcon.

Glede, obs. f. GLEED

Gledy, *a.* [f. *glede* GLEED + -Y 1.] Glowing hot, CHAUCER

Glee (glē), *sb.* [OE. *glīan*, *glīo* neut. = ON *glj* (rare).] 1. Entertainment, play; *occas.* scornful jesting -1607. 2. Musical entertainment; music, melody. Also *fig.* of other sounds -1523. *b.* A musical composition, grave or gay, for three or more voices (one voice to each part), (in strict use) without accompaniment 1659. 3. Mirth, joy, rejoicing; in mod. use a lively feeling of delight caused by special circumstances ME. 1. *b.* A state of exaltation -1588. 1. *b.* Bright colour, beauty -1580. *Comb.* *g.-club*.

Glee *v.*, var. of GLEY.

Gleed (glēd), *sb.* [Com. Tent.: OE. *glēd*, *glīd* = OFent. **glōdri-*, related to GLOW 1] 1. A live coal, an ember. Now only *dial.* exc. *arch.* Also *fig.* 1. *a.* A fire -1755. 1. *a.* A beam (of light) -1566. 4. *local.* *pl.* Cinders, coals used as fuel 1853.

Gleeful (glē'ful), *a.* 1586. [f. GLEE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of glee; feeling or showing glee. Hence **Gleefully** *adv.*

Gleek (glēk), *sb.* 1 1533. [a. OF. *gluc*, earlier *gialuque*, perh. ad. MDu. *gheluc* (Du. *gelyc*, Ger. *glick*) LIKE (see sense 2).] 1. A game at cards, played by three persons. *Hist.* 1. *a.* A set of three court cards of the same rank in one hand, in this game -1670, hence, three of anything, a trio -1710.

1. *a.* 1550 [?] 1. A gibe, jest, gird -1819. 2. A coquettish glance (rare) -1623. 2. A pretty *g.* coming from Pallas' eye 1623.

Gleek, *v.* 1534 [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To tick, circumvent -1653. 2. *intr.* To make a jest or gibe (at a person) -1687.

2. Nay, I can gleek upon occasion SHAKS. **Gleeman** (glē'mān). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* OL [f. GLEE *sb.* + MAN.] A professional entertainer, esp. a singer, musician, or minstrel.

Gleen (glēn), *sb.* Also **glean**. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* 1856. [cf. Sw. (dial.) *glēna*, Du. (dial.) *glēne* a clear strip of sky.] A gleam of light, a warm blaze of sunlight.

Gleen, *v.* rare. 1547. [See prec.] = GLIAM *v.* 1-1709

Gleesome (glē'sōm), *a.* 1603. [f. GLEE *sb.* + -SOME.] = GLEEFUL. Hence **Gleesome**ly *adv.*, *ness*.

Gleet (glēt), *sb.* [ME. *glette*, a. OF. *glette* slime, filth, etc.] 1. Slimy matter. Also *fig.* *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* 2. Phlegm collected in the stomach, esp. of a hawk. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* ME. 3. A morbid discharge of thin liquid from a wound, ulcer, etc. Now *rare*. 1535. *b.* *spec.* A morbid discharge from the urethra 1718. Hence **Gleetous** *a.* (of a hawk), afflicted with phlegm. **Gleety** *a.* slimy (now *Sc.* and *north.*), of the nature of *g.*

Gleet, *v.* 1527. [f. prec.] 1. *intr.* Of a morbid discharge, also of water: To ooze, flow slowly -1725. 2. To discharge a thin purulent matter. Also *quasi-trans.* 1676.

Gleg (glēg), *a.* *north.* and *Sc.* ME. [? ON. *glēgg* clear, clear-sighted = OFent. **glawun-*.] 1. Quick in perception by the senses; esp. sharp-sighted. 2. Quick in action, sharp, smart 1755. 3. Sprightly 1818. 2. Phr. *G.* at the mistake, quick in understanding a thing. Hence **Glegly** *adv.* **Glegness**.

Gleir(e), obs. f. GLAIR *sb.* 1

Glen (glēn). 1489. [a. Gael. *gleann*, earlier *glenn*, mountain-valley.] A mountain-valley, usually narrow, and forming the course of a stream.

Our lowly gleas o'erhung with spreading broom COLINS.

Glendoveer (glēndōvēr). 1810. [Altered f. *grandover* in Sonnerat *Voy. aux Indes*

Globe (glōb), *sb.* 1551. [a. F., ad. L. *globus*.] 1. A body having a spherical form. *b. fig.* A complete or perfect body, a 'full-orbed' combination 1607. 2. *The (or this) globe:* the earth 1553. *b.* Any planetary or celestial body 1566. 3. A spherical structure showing the geographical configuration of the earth (*terrestrial globe*), or the arrangement of the stars (*celestial globe*) 1553. 4. The golden ball borne along with the sceptre as an emblem of sovereignty (cf. *BALL sb.* 1614). 5. *Globe of the eye*, the eye-ball 1774. 6. A glass vessel of approximately spherical shape; esp. a lamp-shade 1665. 7. A compact body (of persons). After L. use. 1610.

1. *b.* In the discharge of this place, set before thee the best Examples; For Imitation is a G. of Precepts *BAACON*. 2. We the G can compass soone *SHAKS*. 4. With crown, with sceptre, and with g. Emblems of empery *SCOTT*. 7. Him round A G. of fierce Scrimphim inclosed *MILT*. Phrase. *G. of compression* (= *F. globe de compression*) an overcharged mine, the explosion of which produces a crater of greater radius than depth.

Comb. g.-amaranthus (see *AMARANTH*); *g.-animal*, *g.-animalcule*, a minute globular locomotive organism (*Polyoe globator*); *g.-artichoke* = *ARTICHOKE*; *g.-crown* = *GLOBE-CROWN*; *g.-daisy*, *Globularia vulgaris*; *g.-fish*, a fish of globular form, esp. one of the *Tetradontidae* or *Diadontidae*, which assume this form by inflation; *g.-flower*, *Trollius europaeus*, a ranunculaceous plant with yellow flowers; *g.-ranunculus* = *GLOBE-RANUNCULUS*; *g.-sight*, a sight for a rifle, etc., consisting of a ball or disk; *g.-slater*, a sessile-eyed crustacean of the genus *Spharoma*; *g.-thistle*, a name for species of the genus *Echinops*; *g.-trotter*, *g.-trotting*, extensive and hurried travelling over the g.; *g.-valve*, (a) a ball-valve; (b) a valve enclosed in a spherical chamber.

Globe (glōb), *v.* 1641. [f. prec.] To form into, or have the form of, a globe. Hence *Globed ppl. a.*; *spec.* furnished with a globe.

Globical (glōb-ikāl, glōb-ikāl), *a.* 1612. [f. *GLOBE sb.* + *-IC* + *-AL*.] 1. Globular -1698. 2. *Her.* Having the general outline circular 1698.

Globiferous (glōb-iferōs), *a.* 1826. [f. L. *globus* - *GLOBE sb.* + *-FEROUS*.] *Entom.* Having a globe or bulb at the end of the antennae.

Globigerina (glōb-ig-ēr-ai-nā), *Pl. n.* 1847. [mod. L., f. L. *globus* - *GLOBE sb.* + *-GER* carrying + *-IN*.] A foraminiferous rhizopod, found in numbers in deep parts of the ocean. Also *atirōs*, as *g.-mud*, *-ooze*, deep-sea mud or chalky ooze, consisting of decayed globigerinae. Hence *Globigerinae a.*

Globin (glōb-in), 1877. [f. L. *globus* + *-IN*.] The protid which is precipitated when a solution of hæmoglobin is exposed to the air.

Globoid (glōb-oid), 1875. [f. *GLOBE sb.* + *-OID*.]

A. adj. Somewhat globular in form 1887. *B. sb.* Non-crystalline, roundish, or clustered granules, consisting of a double calcium and magnesium phosphate, the latter base greatly in excess.

Globose (glōb-ōs), *a.* 1475. [ad. L. *globosus*, f. *globus*.] Having the form of a globe; spherical, or nearly so. Now only in scientific use. Hence *Globosely adv.*, *ness*.

Globosity (glōb-ōs-ī-ti), 1657. [See *GLOBOSE* and *-ITY*.] The condition of being globose; roundness. Also a rounded part.

Globous (glōb-ōs), *a.* 1610. [ad. L. *globosus*.] = *GLOBOSE*. Now *rare*.

Globular (glōb-ū-lār), *a.* 1656. [f. L. *globulus* - *GLOBULE*.] Commonly used in senses corresp. to those of *GLOBE*. 1. Having the form of a globe; spherical, round. 2. Composed of globules 1733.

1. In this station two g. hills appeared *COOK*. *Phr. Globular projection*, that method of map-making in which the sphere is represented as it would appear if viewed from a distance = half the chord of 90°. *G. chart*, a chart on this projection. *G. sailing*, sailing over an arc of a great circle, or the shortest distance between two places. Hence *Globularity*, *Globularness*, the property of being g. *Globularly adv.*

Globule (glōb-ū-l), 1664. [a. F., ad. L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus*.] 1. A small globe; a round drop (of water, etc.). *Biol.* Applied to many minute spherical structures, e.g. the corpuscles of the blood. 2. *Bot.* The antheridium of *Characeæ* 1830. 3. A small pill or pulule, such as homœopaths use 1849.

1. Exceedingly minute globules of water *BREWSTER*. 3. Prescribe sometimes for myself the globules 1876. Hence *Globulet (rare)*, a minute g. *Globuliferous a.* that bears or produces globules. *Globulimeter* = *HÆMATOMETER*. *b.* *Globulism*, occas. term for homœopathy.

Globulin (glōb-ū-lin), Also *-ine*. 1845. [f. prec. + *-IN*, *-INE*.] *Biochem.* Any of a group of proteins, as fibrinogen, etc., insoluble in pure water, but soluble in dilute solutions of neutral salts.

Globulite (glōb-ū-līt), 1879. [f. *GLOBULE* + *-ITE*.] *Min. (pl.)* Minute rounded bodies developed in the process of devitrification. Hence *Globulitic a.*

Globulous (glōb-ū-lūs), *a.* Now *rare*. 1668. [a. F. *globuleux*.] Globular in form; consisting of globules. var. *Globulose*. Hence *g.-bulousness*.

Globus (glōb-ūs), 1794. [L.] *Path.* Short for *globus hystericus*, a choking sensation, as of a lump in the throat, to which hysterical persons are subject.

Glorby, *a.* 1600. [-v^l] Globular.

Glochidiæ (glōk-hī-dī-ē), *a.* Also *-date*. 1829. [ad. mod. L. *gluchidium* barbed hair of a plant (a. Gr. *γλαχιδιον, dim. of γλαχis point of an arrow) + *-ATE*.] *Bot.* Barbed at the tip.

Glockenspiel (glōk-en-spīl, spīl), 1876. [G., lit. bell-play.] 1. = *CARILLON*. 2. A musical instrument consisting of a series of metal bars which are struck with two hammers. *b.* A similar instrument with tubes or bells instead of bars. 3. An organ stop 1898.

Glod, glode, obs. str. pa. t. of *GLIDE*.

Glome (glōm), 1643. [ad. L. *glomus* ball, clue.] 1. A ball or clue of yarn, etc. -1656. 2. *Bot.* = *GLOMERULE* 1. 1793.

Glons of frog: name for the two rounded, elastic eminences, separated by a cleft, which form the posterior extremity of the frog of the horse's foot.

Glomerate (glōm-er-āt), *a.* 1793. [ad. L. *glomeratus*; see next.] Compactly clustered, having the form of a rounded mass or cluster. Chiefly *Bot.*; also *Anat.*

Glomerate, *v.* 1634. [f. L. *glomerat-*, *glomerare*, f. *glomer-* - *glomus*.] *a. trans.* To roll or wind up into a ball; to gather into a rounded mass. *b. intr.* To wind or twist about. -1798.

Glomeration (glōm-er-ā-ti-ōn), *rare*. 1626. [ad. L. *glomerationem*; see prec.] The process of forming into a ball or rounded mass; more widely, a heaping together, agglomeration; also quasi-*concr.*

Glomerule (glōm-er-ū-l), 1793. [a. F. *glomerule*, ad. mod. L. *glomerulus* (also used), dim. of *glomer-*, *glomus*.] 1. *Bot. a.* A cluster or head of flowers. *b.* A soredium 1855. 2. A compact cluster of small organisms, animal tissues, etc.; esp. a plexus of capillary blood-vessels, as those in the Malpighian corpuscles of the kidney 1856. Hence *Glomerulitis*, inflammation of the glomerules of Malpighi and their capsule. *Glomerulose a.* gathered in small clusters.

Glonoin(e) (glōn-ō-in), 1860. [app. f. *GLYCERINE* + *O* (oxygen) + *NO₂* (nitric anhydride) + *-IN*.] A name for nitroglycerine, esp. as used in medicine.

Glood(e), obs. pa. t. of *GLIDE*.

Gloom (glōm), *sb.* 1596. [In sense 1 f. *GLOOM v.*; in senses 2-3 f. *GLOOMY*; app. not conn. w. OE. *glōm* twilight.] 1. (Only *Sc.*) A sullen look, frown, scowl. 2. *Obs.* An indefinite degree of darkness or obscurity. In recent use: A painful or depressing darkness. Sometimes *pl.* 1629. *b.* A deeply shaded or darkened place 1706. 3. A state of melancholy or depression; a despondent look. Also in *pl.* fits of melancholy. 1744.

2. This mournful g. For that celestial light *MUR.* A g. unbroken, except by a lamp burning feebly *Geo. ELIOT*. *b.* Through glades and glooms the mingled measure stole *COLLINS*. 3. A comet aggravated the general g. 1786. A fit of the glooms *MARY LAMB*. Hence *Gloomful a.*

Gloom, *sb.* 1577. [? repr. OE. *glōm*; see *GLOAMING*.] *Hot gloom*, excessive heat (of the sun). *Comb. g.-stove* (also *gloom* simply), a

drying-oven used in the manufacture of gunpowder.

Gloom (glōm), *v.* [ME. *gloum* (*b*)e (**glumen* - OE. *glūman*) = MG. *glāmen*, ? to be savage. See also *GLUM v.* App. not cogn. w. OE. *glōm* twilight.] 1. *intr.* To look sullen or displeased; to frown, scowl, lower. In recent use (infl. by *GLOOMY*): To look dismal or dejected. 2. Of the sky, etc.: To lower, look dark or threatening; to be or become dull and cloudy. Also *fig. ME.* *b.* = *GLOAM v.* 1595. 3. To have a dark or sombre appearance 1770. 4. *trans.* To make dark or sombre 1576; *fig.* to make dark, dismal, or melancholy 1745.

1. He gloomed from beneath his Eyes, bit his Lips [etc.] 1720. Her father, sitting glooming in his place at the other end of the table *TRACKERAY*. 2. The sky gloomed through the dusky garret windows *HAWTHORNE*. *b.* This long weary day, at last I see it gloome *SPENSER*. 3. The black gibbet glooms beside the way *GOLDEN*. 4. A black yew gloom'd the stagnant air *TENNYSON*. *fig.* Such a mood as that, which lately gloom'd Your fancy *TENNYSON*. Hence *Gloomingly adv.*

Glooming (glōm-īng), *vbl. sb.* 1572. [f. prec. + *-ING*.] 1. Frowning, etc.; a frown, scowl; a fit of sullenness. 2. *poet.* Twilight, gloaming; also, early dawn 1842.

2. Or while the balmy g., crescent lit, Spread the light haze along the river-shores *TENNYSON*.

Gloom-mth. [See -*TH*.] Gloom, *H. W. W. FOLE*.

Gloomy (glōm-ī), *a.* 1588. [f. *GLOOM sb.* 1 + *-Y*.] 1. Full of gloom; dark, shaded obscure. 2. Affected with gloom or depression of spirits; having dark or sullen looks 1590. 3. Causing gloom; dismal, disheartening 1710. 2. The ruthless, vast, and g. woods *Lt. A. IV.* 1. 53. Gloomy clouds *MARSTON*. 3. His countenance being dark, bilious, and g. *EARL OXFORD*. 3. G. apprehensions *GIBSON*, reflections *TRIBWALL*. The gloomyest view of the position 1873. Hence *Gloomily adv.*, *Gloominess*.

Gloppen (glōp-p'n), *v.* Now *dial.* [ME. *glōppen*, *glōpen*, a. ON. *glōpna* to be downcast.] 1. *intr. a.* To be downcast. *b.* To be startled or frightened. ME. only. 2. *trans.* To startle, frighten, astound ME.

Glore, *v.* Now *dial.* [ME. *glōren* to glow, stare; app. f. the root *glō*; see *GLOW v.* 1.] 1. *intr.* = *GLARE v.* 1. -1540. 2. = *GLARE v.* 2, *GLOWER v.* ME.

Gloria (glō-ri-ā), *Pl. occas. glorias*. ME [L.] 1. *a.* A name for: (a) *Gloria Patri*, the doxology beginning 'Glory be to the Father', which follows the recitation of the psalms, etc. (b) *Gloria tibi*, the response 'Glory be to Thee, O Lord', which follows the announcement of the gospel in the communion mass or service. (c) *Gloria in excelsis*, the hymn 'Glory be to God on high' (*Luke* ii. 14), forming part of the communion service or mass. *b.* The music to which the last-mentioned is set. 2. An aureole or nimbus 1784.

Gloriation (glō-ri-ā-ti-ōn), 1504. [ad. L. *gloriationem*, f. *gloriari*.] The action of glorying; boasting; triumphing.

But all this g. is vain *GALE*.

Glorification (glō-ri-fik-ā-ti-ōn), 1460. [ad. late L. *glorificationem*, f. *glorificare*.] 1. *A. lch.* The action of refining; the state of being refined -1470. 2. The action of glorifying; the condition of being glorified 1549. *b. esp.* The exaltation (of Christ) to the glory of heaven 1502. *c. joc.* A festive occasion 1843. 3. The ascription of glory to 1850; a doxology 1660. 3. The g. of Labour 1862, of 'science' *HUMER*.

Glorify (glō-ri-fai), *v.* ME. [ad. F. *glorifier*, ad. late L. *glorificare*, f. *glorificus*, f. *gloria* + *facere* to make.] 1. *trans.* To render glorious, to invest with glory or radiance. 2. *a.* To advance the glory of (God, His name) by faithful action or suffering. *b.* To ascribe glory in adoration to (God). ME. 3. To extol, honour magnify with praise 1557. 4. *refl.* To make one's boast, exult. Now *rare*. ME. 5. *A. lch.* To sublimize 1657.

1. Jesus was not yet glorified *John* vii. 39. As the bright sunne glorifies the skie *SHAKS*. To g. common life 1880. 2. *b.* I bless and glorify thy name *JER. TAYLOR*. Hence *Glorified ppl. a.* in senses of the vb.; *collog.* transformed into something glorious (often used sarcastically). *Glorifier*.

Gloriole (glō-ri-ol). 1813. [a. F., ad. L. *gloriosa*, dim. of *gloria*.] †A scrap of glory; an aureole, a halo.

†**Glorio-so**. 1589. [a. It., ad. L. *gloriosus*.] A boaster—1661. Hence †**Glorio-ser**.

Glorious (glō-ri-ous), a. ME. [a. AF. *glorieu* = OF. *gloriosus*, ad. L. *gloriosus*; see -OUS.] 1. Boastful; ostentatious, haughty; vainglorious—1734. †2. Eager for glory—1704. 3. a. Possessing glory, illustrious. (Now somewhat rare.) ME. b. Of an action, state of things, etc.: Conferring glory; entitling to brilliant and lofty renown. Const. to. 1548. 4. Splendid in beauty or adornment. Now only with emotional connotation. †Formerly also brilliant, shining, lustrous ME. 5. Vaguely. Splendid, magnificent, intensely delightful. Often with jocular hyperbole. 1623. 6. *joc.* Ecstatically drunk 1790.

3. a. Her late g. majesty SWAN. By nothing is England so g. as by her poetry M. ARNOULT. b. The g. Battel (but with small fruit) of Lepanto 1699. 4. The sunshine is a g. birth WORDSW. 5. G. John (d. c. Dryden) touches them at a little sharply Scott. The g. uncertainty of the law 1759, of cricket (mod.). 6. I am not to be blest, but Tam was g. BURNS. Hence **Gloriously** adv., -ness.

Glory (glō-ri). [ME. *glorie*, a. OF. *glorie* (also in semi-pop. form *glō-ri-ā*), ad. L. *gloria*.] 1. Boastful spirit. Obs. exc. in VAINGLORY. 2. Exalted (and, in mod. use, merited) praise, honour, or admiration accorded by common consent to a person or thing; honourable fame, renown ME. 3. Something that brings honour or renown; a subject for boasting, a distinguished ornament; a special distinction; a 'boast and pride'. Also *pl.* ME. 4. Praise, honour, and thanksgiving offered in adoration ME. 5. The glory of God: the majesty and splendour attendant upon a manifestation of God ME. 6. Resplendent beauty or magnificence (now often with a tinge of sense 5 or 7). Also *pl.* splendours ME. 7. The splendour and bliss of heaven ME. 8. A state of exaltation and splendour 1613. 9. The circle of light represented as surrounding the head, or the whole figure, of the Saviour, the Virgin, or Saints; an AUREOLE or NIMBUS 1646. b. *transf.* Any circle or ring of light 1693. 10. In names of insects and plants 1819.

1. G., or internal glorification or triumph of the mind HOMER. 2. What abatements of the glorie of a kynge FORRESCUE The g. of Malebranche HUMS. *Phr.* I he g. of God: the honour of God, considered as the final cause of creation, and as the highest moral aim of intelligent creatures. 3. Are all thy Conquests, Glories, Triumphs, Spoils, Shrunk to this little Measure *Yul. C. m. l. 149*. The glories of Mr. Pitt's administration 1792. 4. G. to God in the highest Luke 11. 14. 6. There hath p. away a g. from the earth WORDSW. *pl.* I have seen The glories of the world 1693. 7. Thou, bright Saint, high sit'st in g. MUR. *To go to g.* (colloq.): to die. 8. *Phr.* In one's g. in one's highest state, also *colloq.* in a state of unbounded gratification.

Comb. g.-pear, a name for the Australasian genus *Clematis*; -tree, a shrub of the genus *Clematis*.

Glory (glō-ri), v. ME. [ad. L. *gloriari*, i. *gloria*.] 1. *intr.* To exult with triumph, rejoice proudly. †2. To boast—1673. †3. *trans.* To give glory to; also, to make glorious, adorn—1661. †4. *intr.* Of light: To spread like a glory'. N. BACON.

1. Let 'em looke they g. not in mischief SHAKS. 2. Gal vi 14. 3. The troop That gloried Venus at her wedding-day 1594.

Glory-hole. 1845. [Cf. Sc. *gloury* adj.] 1. *dial.* A receptacle (as a drawer, room, etc.) in which things are heaped together without order or tidiness. 2. *Glass-making*. An opening in the wall of a blast-furnace, disclosing the white light of the interior 1849.

Glos(e), Glos-: see GLOZE, GLOZ-

Gloss (glōs), sb.¹ 1548. [var. of *glossa*, GLOZ sb., refash after L. *glossa*, Gr. γλῶσσα.] 1. A word inserted between the lines or in the margin as an explanatory rendering of a word in the text; hence, a similar rendering in a glossary or dictionary. Also, a comment, explanation, interpretation. Often in bad sense: A sophistical or disingenuous interpretation. (Cf. GLOZ sb.¹) 2. A collection of such explanations a glossary also an *ex* *5* *9* *9* *c.* sense o

Gr. γλῶσσα: A foreign or obscure word, requiring explanation OBI 1603. 2. *attrib.* 1624. 1. Malicious Glosses made upon all he had said CLARENDON. A parenthesis or g. slipped into the text COLERIDGE. b. Mostly obscure words, only found in glosses 1894.

Gloss (glōs), sb.² 1538. [Cf. Du. (obs.) *gloos* a glowing, gleaming, Sw (dial) *glossa*, *glōsa* to gleam, glow (of coals), *icel* *glossi* a blaze.] 1. Superficial lustre. Also *pl.* b. *fig.* A deceptive appearance, fair semblance, plausible pretext 1548. 2. A layer of glowing matter (rare) 1762. 3. = GLAZE sb.¹ 1835. 1. G. of satin TERNYSON. b. Yet all his vertices. Doe in our eyes, begin to loose their gloss SHAKS. Art, that sets a G. on what's amiss BUTLER The g. of novelty GOLDSM.

Gloss (glōs), v.¹ 1579. [f. GLOSS sb.¹] 1. *trans.* = GLOZE v.¹ 1603. 2. *trans.* To veil with glosses; to explain away, to read a different sense into 1638.

1. The Celts seem to have had a special habit of glossing MAINE. 2. Who have gloss'd and warp'd all the severe Rules of the Gospel about Chastity BENTLEY.

Gloss (glōs), v.² 1656. [f. GLOSS sb.²] 1. *trans.* To put a gloss upon a. To veil in specious language. b. To render bright and glossy; to glaze 1762.

a. His friends g. over his fable, by calling him an agreeable novelist FOURT. b. Back black, glossed with blue BROWNS.

Glossal (glōs-āl), a. 1860 [f. Gr. γλῶσσα + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the tongue.

Glossanthrax (glōs-ān-thraks). 1849. [f. Gr. γλῶσσα + ANTHRAX.] A disease of the tongue and mouth in horses and cattle, attended by ulceration.

Glossary (glōs-ā-ri). 1483. [ad. L. *glossari-um*, f. *glossa* GLOSS sb.¹; see -ARY.] A collection of glosses, a list with explanations of abstruse, antiquated, dialectal, or technical terms; a partial dictionary. Hence **Glossarial** a. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a g. **Glossarian**, **Glossarist**, one who writes a gloss or commentary; one who compiles a g. **Glossator** (glōs-ā-tor). ME. [a. med. L. *glossator*, f. *glossare*, f. *glossa* GLOSS sb.¹] A writer of glosses; a commentator, esp. on the texts of Civil and Canon Law.

Glosssem. [ad. Gr. γλῶσσημα, f. γλῶσσα GLOSS sb.¹] A gloss, comment, *IP. HALL*.

Glosser (glōs-er). 1603. [f. GLOSS v.¹ + -ER.] = GLOSSATOR.

Glosser (glōs-er). 1828. [f. GLOSS v.² + -ER.] One who puts on a gloss.

Glossic (glōs-ik), a. and sb. 1871. [f. Gr. γλῶσσα + -IC.] Applied by A. J. Ellis to a phonetic system of spelling in which each letter or digraph represents the sound it most commonly expresses in English. *Usu absol.* as sb.

Glossist (glōs-ist). 1641. [f. GLOSS sb.¹ + -IST.] A commentator.

Glossitis (glōs-itis). Also **Glottitis**. 1822 [f. Gr. γλῶσσα + -ITIS.] Path. Inflammation of the tongue. Hence **Glossitic** a. pertaining to, or affected with g.

Glosso- (glōs-), rarely **glotto-** (glōt-), occas. **gloss-**, bef. vowels, comb. f. Gr. γλῶσσα γλῶττα tongue. **Gloss(o)-epiglottic** (also **glotto-**), -epiglottid, -epiglottidean adj., pertaining to the tongue and to the epiglottis. **Glossopharyngeal** (glōs-ō-far-īng-e-āl) [HY(oid) + -AL] a. pertaining to the tongue and to the hyoid bone; sb. a bone or cartilage extending forward from the basihyal, and constituting the hard basis of the tongue. **Glossolaryngeal** a., pertaining to the tongue and to the larynx. **Glossopharyngeal** a., pertaining to the tongue and to the pharynx or gullet.

†**Glossocomium**. 1676. [mod. L., ad. Gr. γλῶσσικομοίον a case for the reeds or tongues of musical instruments, f. γλῶσσα + κομῆν.] A case or frame for reducing a fractured or dislocated limb.

Glossograph (glōs-ō-graf). 1883. [(1) f. GLOSSO- + -GRAPH; (2) ad. Gr. γλωσσογράφος.] 1. A contrivance for reproducing speech automatically by electric action. 2 = next, -805

phier (glōs-ō-grā-fai) Also **Glottographer** 607 [f. Gr. γλῶσσα

(f. γλῶσσο- + -γραφος) + -ER.] A writer of glosses or commentaries.

Glossography (glōs-ō-grā-fī). 1623. [ad. F. *glossographie*, f. GLOSSO- + Gr. -γραφία.] 1. The writing of glosses or commentaries the compiling of glossaries. 2. A description of the tongue 1842. 3. A description or grouping of languages 1829. Hence **Glossogra** phical a.

Glossolalia (glōs-ō-lā-lī). Also -laly. 1879 [f. Gr. γλῶσσο- + -λαλῖα.] The gift of speaking with tongues.

Glossology (glōs-ō-lō-jī) 1716 [f. GLOSSO- + Gr. -λογία; see -LOGY.] 1. *ta.* The study of a language or languages—1877. b. The science of language (f. GLOTTOLOGY) 1874. 2. = TERMINOLOGY 1832. 3. *lit.* The study of the tongue (rare) 1844. Hence **Glossolo** gist a. of or pertaining to g. **Glossologist**, one who defines and explains terms; one versed in g.

Glossotomy (glōs-ō-tō-mī). 1842 [f. GLOSSO- + -τομία.] Incision, amputation or excision of the tongue.

Glossotype, earlier f. **Glossic**, q. v.

Glossy (glōs-ī), a. 1556. [f. GLOSS sb.² + -Y.] Having a gloss, smooth and shining polished, lustrous, *spec.* in Path., designating morbid symptoms, as *g. skin*, *g. tongue*. Also *fig.* He [Ed. Chesterfield], however, with that g. duplicity which was his constant study, affected to be quite uninterested BOSWELL. Hence **Glossy** a., **Glossiness**.

Glost (glōt-). 1875. [app. a dial. alterat. of GLOSS sb.² 3.] *Colloq.* The lead glove used for pottery. In g.-fireman, the man who attends to a g.-oven, -oven, the oven in which glazed ware is fired.

Glottal (glōt-āl), a. 1846. [f. GLOTIS + -AL.] Pertaining to, or produced in, the glottis.

The most familiar example of this 'glottal catch' is an ordinary cough SMITH.

Glottic (glōt-ik), a.¹ 1802. [ad. Gr. γλωττικός.] Linguistic.

Glottic (glōt-ik), a.² 1830. [f. GLOTIS + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the glottis. So **Glottidean** a.

Glottid (glōt-id). 1830. [a. (G). γλωττιδ γλωττις.] A vocal sound produced by the glottis.

Glottis (glōt-is). 1578 [a. mod. L. *glottis*, a. Gr. f. γλῶττα var. of γλῶσσα.] The opening at the upper part of the trachea, or wind pipe, and between the vocal chords.

Glottitis. Path. GLOSSITIS.

Glotto-: see GLOTTO-

Glottology (glōt-ō-lō-jī) 1841. [f. GLOTTO (see GLOSSO-) + -LOGY.] The science of language. Hence **Glottologic**, -al. **Glottolo** gist.

Gloucester (glōs-tor). 1802 Name of an English county; hence *single*, *double*, the name of a cheese made there, seldom in full *Gloucester cheese*.

Glout (glout), v. Now rare ME. [? ablut var. of GLOUT v.] *intr.* To look sullen brown. Also *transf.*

transf. Heavy clouds that hang glouting H. WAT FOLE. Hence **Glout sb.** (rare), a brown; a sullen look.

Glove (glōv), sb. [OE. *glōf* = ON. *glōf* 2f. *ga-* prefix (see V-) + *lof-* root of Goth. *lōf* ON. *lofe*, hand (see LOOF sb.)] 1. A covering for the hand, usu. one with a separate sheath for each finger. 2. *fig.* *fig.* *fig.* 1725. 3. In *Hat-making*, a smooth piece of wood, fastened to the hand by a string, employed in rubbing the sheets of felt at the 'battery' 1875.

1. *Phr.* To take up, throw (down) the c. (as a pledge or challenge to battle). Hence's my Glove' Come meet another of thine SHAKS. To flit like a g. - to fly perfectly. To handle without gloves to treat with our mercy. Also HAND and GLOVE.

Comb. g.-finger (see FINGER sb.); -money, (a) a gratuity given to servants ostensibly to buy gloves with (b) *fig.* extraordinary -wards farmer' g. on to officers of F. gush *fig.* *fig.* only given by the sheriff of county in which no war left for uon, o the clerk of and be adges'

α (mao) α (pam), α (loud), α (cu) α (F chel) α (en) α (I eye) α (F cau de vie) α (Psych) α (what) α (not)

Glutæal, glutæal (glūz-, glūt-*al*); *a.* 1884
[*f.* next + -*AL.*] Of or belonging to the glutæa
So Glutæan *a.*

Gluteus, glutens (glu-, glūt-ēs). *Pl.* tēi, tēi (-tēi). 1681. [mod.L., f. Gr. γλῡτός rump, buttock.] One of the three large muscles (dist. as *g. maximus, medius, minimus*) which form the buttock, and serve to move the thigh in man; occas. the analogous muscle in the lower animals. Also *attrib.*, in *g. muscle, glutæ muscles*.

Gluten (glū-, glūt-en). 1597. [a. L., perh. through F.] 1. Any sticky substance (*rare*) 1639. 2. The albuminous element of animal tissues, now called **FIBRIN** -1834. 3. The nitrogenous part of the flour of wheat or other grain, which remains behind as a viscid substance when the starch is removed by kneading the flour in a current of water 1803.

Comb. *g.-bread*, bread containing a large proportion of *g.*, prescribed in cases of diabetes; -*casein*, fibrin, the vegetable casein and fibrin which form constituents of *g.*

Glutin (glū-, glūt-in). Also -*ine*. 1825. [a. F. *glutine* (obs.), prob. f. L. *gluten* + -*ine*, see IN.] 1. = GLUTEN 1 and 3. 2. = GLIADIN 1838. 3. A distinct form of gelatin obtained from skin, hoof, bone, etc. 1845.

Glutinate, v. 1564. [f. L. *glutinatus*, *glutinaris*, f. *glutin* glue.] 1. *trans. Med.* To close up (a wound); to constipate (the bowels, veins, etc.). Also *absol.* -1748. 2. To glue together. (Dicts.) Hence **Glutination**, **Glutinative** *a.* constictive; *sb. pl.* medical preparations which serve to close up or bind together.

Glutinosity (glū-, glūtīnōs-ī-tē). *ME.* [f. L. *glutinosus* + -*ity*.] The quality of being glutinous.

Glutinous (glū-, glūtīn-ūs), *a.* 1576. [ad. L. *glutinosus*, f. *glutin* - GLUTEN. Cf. F. *glutineux*.] Of the nature of glue or gluten; viscid, sticky, gluey. var. **Glutnose**. Hence **Glutinosely** *adv.*, -ness.

Glutton (glūt-n). [ME. *glutun*, *gloton*, *oun*, a. OF *glutun*, *gluton* (mod. *gloton*) - L. *glutinem*, *glutinent*, *sb.* related to *glutire* to swallow.]

A. sb. 1. One who eats to excess, a gormandizer. Also of animals. 2. *fig.* One who is inordinately fond of some specified object or pursuit, esp. a *g. of books*, L. *helluo librorum* 1704. b. *Sporting slang.* 'One who takes a deal of punishment before he is satisfied' 1809. 13. As a general term of reproach or contempt -1523. 4. A voracious animal, *Gulo luscus* or *uticulus*, belonging to the *Mustelidae* or weasels and martens, but much larger than other members of that family. The American variety is called **WOLVERENE** or **CARCAJOU**. 1674.

F. fig. Such a greedy glutton is avarice HALL. 2. Foes alike to Gool, Gluttons in Murder, wanton to destroy GRANVILLE.

B. adj. = GLUTTONOUS; also (see A. 3) *vil-lainous ME.*

In pirasure some their *g.* souls would steep DRYDEN + **Gluttony**, *v.* 1600. [f. the *sb.*] *intr.* To feed voraciously or to excess -1781.

Glutton'd at last, [you] return at home to pine LOVELOCK.

Gluttonish (glūt-nish), *a. rare*. 1586. [f. GLUTTON *sb.* + -*ish*.] Glutton-like, voracious.

Gluttonize (glūt-nīz), *v.* 1656. [f. as prec. + -*ize*] *intr.* To feast gluttonously.

Gluttonous (glūt-nūs), *a. ME.* [f. GLUTTON *sb.* + -*ous*.] Given to excess in eating, characterized by, or of the nature of, gluttony. Also *transf.* Hence **Gluttonously** *adv.*

Gluttony (glūt-nē). [ME. *glutunie*, *glotonie*, a. OF *glutunie*, *glutonie*, etc., abstr. *sb.* related to GLUTTON, in mod. F. repl. by *glotonnerie*] The vice of excessive eating. (One of the seven deadly sins.) Also *personified*.

Their sumptuous gluttonies MILL. Swinshg. MILL.

Glyceral (glī-sēr-āl). 1872. [f. GLYCER(INE) + AL(DHYDE).] *Chem.* A compound obtained by heating glycerine with an aldehyde.

Glycerate (glī-sēr-āt). 1864. [f. GLYCER(INE) + -*ate*.] 1. *Chem.* A salt of glyceric acid. 2. 'A solution of some substance in glycerine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) 1885.

Glyceric (glī-sēr-ik, glī-sēr-ik), *a.* 1864. [f. GLYCER(INE) + -*ic*.] *Chem.* Of, derived from, or relating to glycerine.

G. acid, an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on glycerine.

Glyceride (glī-sēr-īd). 1864. [f. GLYCER(INE) + -*ide*.] *Chem.* A compound ether of glycerine.

Glycerine, glycerin (glī-sēr-in). 1838. [f. Gr. γλῡκερός sweet + -*in*, -*ine*.] 1. A colourless, sweet, syrupy liquid obtained from animal and vegetable oils and fats by saponification. Chemically it is a triatomic alcohol, the hydrate of glyceryl. The name GLYCEROL is now preferred. 2. Formerly a general name for the group of alcohols of which glycerine is a member 1866. 3. *Pharm.* Any preparation consisting of a specified substance dissolved or suspended in glycerine 1879.

Glycerite (glī-sēr-īt). 1875. [f. GLYCER(INE) + -*ite*.] *Pharm.* A preparation dissolved or suspended in glycerine

Glycero- (glī-sēr-o), *comb.* f. GLYCERINE. **Glycerophosphate**, a salt of glycerophosphoric acid. **Glycerophosphoric acid**, an acid produced by the action of phosphoric acid or phosphoric anhydride on glycerine.

Glycerol (glī-sēr-pl). 1884. [f. GLYCER(INE) + -*ol*.] *Chem.* = GLYCERINE 1.

Glycerole (glī-sēr-ol). 1861. [f. GLYCERINE + -*ole* (used arbitrarily).] *Pharm.* A preparation in which glycerine is the vehicle.

Glyceryl (glī-sēr-īl). Also -*yle*. 1845. [f. GLYCER(INE) + -*yl*.] *Chem.* The triatomic radical of glycerine and the glycerides.

Glycic (glī-sīk), *a. Chem.* Corrected form of GLUCIC (acid).

Glycide (glī-sīd). 1864. [f. GLYCERINE + -*ide*.] *Chem.* C₃H₅O₂, the hypothetical radical corresponding to the glycidic ethers. Hence **Glycidic** *a.* pertaining to, or derived from *g.* **Glycidic ethers**, a class of diatomic ethers, produced from the glycerides by the action of alkalis.

Glycin (glī-sin). Also -*ine*. 1881. [f. Gr. γλῡκίς + -*in*.] *Chem.* = GLYCOCOLL.

Glyco- (glīko, glī-ko), irregularly used (instead of *glycy-*) as *comb.* f. Gr. γλῡκός sweet, and in names of chemical compounds to indicate the presence of *glycerol* or some other substance with a name beginning with *glyc-*, as in **Glycogelatin**, a combination of glycerine and gelatin used in the making of lozenges and pastilles.

Glycocholate (glīkōkōl-āt, glīk-). 1872. [f. as next + -*ate*.] *Chem.* A salt of glycocholic acid.

Glycocholic (glīkōkōl-ik, glīkō-), *a.* 1864. [f. GLYCO- + CHOLIC *a.*] *Chem.* **Glycocholic acid**, the principal acid in ox-gall.

Glycodia (glīkōdī-ā, glī-). 1852. [app. after prec.; see -*in*.] *Chem.* = GLYCOCOLL. Now little used.

Glycocoll (glīkōkōl, glī-). 1840. [f. GLYCO- + Gr. κόλλα glue.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance contained in bile and formed when glycocholic acid and hydrochloric acid are boiled together. Also called **gelatin-sugar**.

Glycogen (glīkōjēn, glī-kō-). Also glu-. 1860. [f. GLYCO- + -*gen*; the substance being the source of the sugar in animal tissues.] *Chem.* A white, amorphous, tasteless, inodorous, starch-like substance found in animal tissues, esp. the liver; it is converted into dextrose by boiling in dilute acid.

Glycogenic (glīkōjēn-ik, glīkō-), *a.* Also glu-. 1859. [f. as prec. + -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to the formation of sugar, esp. in the animal body. So **Glycogenesis**, the formation of sugar, esp. in the animal body. **Glyco-gene-tic**, **Glyco-genous** *adj.* = GLYCOGENIC. **Glyco-geny** = *glycogenesis*.

Glycol (glīkōl, glī-). 1858. [f. GLYCER(INE) + -*ol*; orig. meant as a name for a substance intermediate between glycerine and alcohol.] *Chem.* *a.* Formerly applied to the compound now called *ethyl glycol* or *ethylene alcohol* C₂H₄(OH)₂, a sweetish, colourless, inodorous viscid liquid obtained from the decomposition of ethylene dibromide. *b.* A general name for the group of fatty diatomic alcohols of which this is the type, having the general structure C_nH_{2n+2}(OH)₂. Hence **Glycolate**, a salt of glycollic acid.

Glycollic, glycolic (glīkōl-ik, glī-), *a.* 1852. [f. GLYCOL + -*ic*.] Of or containing glycol. **Glycollic acid**, an acid obtained by the oxidation of glycol.

Glycollide. [f. GLYCOL + -*ide*.] *Chem.* C₂H₂O₂, a compound isomeric with glyoxal and differing from glycollic acid by 1 at water WATTS.

Glycolytic (glīkōl-īk, glīkō-), *a.* 1897. [f. GLYCO- + Gr. λυτικός, f. λύω.] Having the property of decomposing sugar

Glycone-an, glyconian, *a. rare*. 1727. [f. L. *Glyconius*, -*cus*, Gr. Γλυκωνεύς (see next) + -*an*.] = next.

Glyconic (glīkōn-ik). 1670. [f. Γλῡκων, Greek lyric poet + -*ic*.]

A. adj. Epithet of a lyric metre or verse essentially a logacædic tetrapody consisting of three trochees and a dactyl; also, composed or consisting of such verses -1779.

B. sb. A glyconic verse.

Glycosuria (glīkōsūr-ī-ā, glīkō-). 1860. [quasi-L., f. F. *glycose* GLUCOSE + Gr. ούρον urine + L. suffix -*ia*.] *Path.* A condition in which sugar appears in the urine. Hence **Glycosuric** *a.* relating to or affected with *g.*

†Glycyrrize. 1599. [ad. L. *glycyrrhiza* (see next).] *Liquorice* -1661

Glycyrrhizin (glīkūr-rī-zin). 1838. [f. Gr. γλῡκίρριζα LIQUORICE + -*in*.] *Chem.* The glucoside contained in the root of liquorice (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*).

Glyco(n, obs. f. GLEN.

Glyoxal (glīkōksāl). 1858. [f. GLYCOL + ON(ALIC + -*al* (in CHLORAL, etc.).] *Chem.* A white amorphous solid, called also *oxalic aldehyde*. Hence **Gloxalic** *a.*, in *gloxalic acid*, an acid obtained by treating ethylic alcohol with nitric acid.

Glyoxilin (glīkōksāl-in). Also -*ylene*. 1875. [? after *glyoxalic* (see prec.).] An explosive, gun-cotton saturated with nitroglycerine.

Glyph (glīf). 1775. [ad. Gr. γλῡφή carving f. γλῡφειν.] 1. A sculptured mark or symbol (*rare*) 1825. 2. *Arch.* A groove or channel usually vertical, used esp. in the Doric frieze Cf. TRIGLYPH. Hence **Glyphic** *a.* carved sculptured; *sb.* - GLYPH 1.

Glyphograph (glīf-ōgrāf), *sb.* 1855. [1 next.] A plate made by glyigraphy, or an impression taken from such a plate. So **Glyphographer**, one who practises glyigraphy. **Glyphographic** *a.* relating to or produced by glyigraphy.

Glyphography (glīf-ōgrāf-ī). 1843. [f. Gr. γλῡφειν, γλῡφειν carving + -*γραφία*, f. γράφειν to write.] An electrotype process by which a copy of an engraved plate is obtained with a raised surface, suited for letter-press printing.

Glyptic (glīp-tīk). 1818. [ad. Gr. γλῡπτικός, f. γλῡφειν to carve. Cf. F. *glyptique*.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to carving or engraving, esp. on gems. 1817. 2. *Min.* Figured (Webster) 1864.

B. sb. The art of carving or engraving, esp. on gems. Also *pl.* Hence **Glyptical** *a.* = prec. A. 1.

Glyptodon (glīp-tōdōn). Also -*dont*. 1838. [mod.L., f. Gr. γλῡπτός + -*δων*, -*δούς*.] An extinct S. American quadruped allied to the armadillos, of the size of an ox, covered with a solid carapace, and having fluted teeth. Hence **Glyptodontoid** *a.* resembling (that of) a *g.*

Glyptography (glīp-tōgrāf-ī). 1797. [f. Gr. γλῡπτός + -*γραφία*; cf. F. *glyptographie*.] The art of engraving upon gems; the descriptive science of engraved gems. So **Glyptograph**, an engraving on a gem. **Glyptographer** *a.* pertaining to *g.*

Glyster(e: see CLYSTER.

Gmelinite (gmē-līnīt). 1825. [f. Prof. C. A. Gmelin; see -*ite*.] *Min.* Hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, found in colourless, yellow, and flesh-coloured crystals

Gnapweed, Gnar, var. ff. KNAPWLD, KNAE.

Gnar (na v Also **Gnarr** 1496 [Echo c of MLG *gnar* ncc] n. To snarl go 1. A h u and w is Gnarr a hee o m Tenny.

Gnarl (nāl), sb.¹ 1824. [f. **GNARLED**.] A contorted knotty protuberance, esp. on a tree. Hence **Gnarly** a.

Gnarl, sb.² [f. **GNARL** v¹] A snarl. E. BRONTE.
†**Gnarl** (nāl), v.¹ 1593. [freq. of **GNAR** v.] *intr.* To snarl -1814.

Wolves are gnarling, who shall gnaw thee first SHAKS.

Gnarl (nāl), v.² Chiefly in pa. pple. 1814. [f. **GNARLED**.] *trans.* To contort, twist, make knotted and rugged like an old tree. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Her lean large hands, So gnarl'd with bone 1814.
Gnarled (nāld), ppl. a. 1603. [var. of **KNURLED**; occurs first in SHAKS.] Of a tree: Covered with protuberances; distorted, twisted, rugged, knotted.

The vn-wedgable and g. Oke Meas. for M. II. ii 116
Gnash (næf), sb. *rare*. 1804. [f. **GNASH** v.] A gnashing or snap of the teeth.

Gnash (næf), v. 1496. [app. a var. of **GNAST** v.] 1. *intr.* To strike together or grind the teeth, esp. from rage or anguish. Also said of the teeth. 2. *trans.* To strike (the teeth) together, as in rage or anguish 1590. 3. To bite upon, grind the teeth upon 1812.

1 There they him laid, Gnashing for anguish and despite and shame M. II. 3. I strove. To rend and g my bonds in vain BYRON

†**Gnast**, v. [ME. *gnaist* (e, ? ad. ON. **gnaista*, ablaut-var. of *gnista* to gnash the teeth. Prob. (ult) echoic.] 1. *intr.* = **GNASH** v. 1. -1530. 2. *trans.* = **GNASH** v. 2. -1460.

Gnat¹ (næt). [OE. *gnat* (f, cogn. w. Ger. dial. *gnatse*).] 1. A small two-winged fly of the genus *Culex*, esp. *Culex pipiens*, the female of which has a sharp pointed proboscis, by means of which it punctures the skins of animals and sucks their blood. In U.S., the common mosquito, *Culex mosquito*. 2. Applied to insects resembling this; in U.S., to a small stinging fly of the genus *Simulium* 1787.

1 Her waggoner, a small gray-coated G. SHAKS.
Comb.: g.-catcher, an American bird of the genus *Polyptila*, esp. *P. carolinæ*; -flower, *Ophrys apifera*; -snap, -snapper, a name of various small birds; see also **GNAT**²; also *fig.*, as a term of contempt; -strainer, one who places too much importance on little things (after Matt. xxiii. 24); -worm, the larva of a g.

Gnat² (næt). *Obs. exc. dial.* 1616 [Corruption of **KNOT** sb.²] A kind of Sandpiper (*Tringa canutus*); also, local name for the Lesser Tern (*Sterna minuta*).

Gnathic (næ'pik, næ'pik), a. 1882. [f. Gr. *gnathos* jaw + IC.] Of or pertaining to the jaws; *spec. alveolar*.

Skulls with a g. indent below 98 are orthognathous 1882. So **Gnathic** a.

Gnathite (næ'pait). 1870. [f. as prec. + -ITE.] *Zool.* One of the mouth-appendages of Arthropoda.

||**Gnathitis** (næ'paitis). 1847 [mod. L., f. as prec. + -ITIS.] *Med.* Inflammation of the cheek or upper jaw.

†**Gnatho**, 1533. [a. L. *Gnatho*, ad. Gr. *gnathos*, used as the proper name of a parasite, (f. *gnathos* jaw).] A person resembling the Gnatho of Terence; a parasite, sycophant -1704

Hence **Gnathonic**, f-al a. parasitical, toad-eating. **Gnathonism**, sycophancy (COLERIDGE). †**Gnathonize** v. *rare*, to behave as a sycophant.

Gnathopod (næ'pɒd). 1887. [f. Gr. *gnathos* + *pōd*, *pois* foot.] *Zool.* = next.

Gnathopodite (næ'pɒdaɪt). 1882. [f. as prec. + -ITE.] *Zool.* 'One of those limbs which, in crustaceans, have been modified into accessory organs of mastication' (Ogilvie).

Gnathostegite (næ'pɒstɛdaɪt). 1877. [f. as prec. + *stegite* to cover + -ITE.] *Zool.* (See quot.)

A broad plate, which, with its fellow, covers over the other organs, and hence receives the name of the g. Huxley.

Gnatling (næ'tlɪŋ). 1614. [See -LING.] A small gnat; also *fig.*

||**Gnatoo** (nætū; prop. gæ'tu). 1817. [Polyne-

san no pī tu g ŋ] The substance p epr d f om he bak of e Ch nese pape n berry ee used for clo h ng

Gnaw (ng). Pa. t. **gnawed**. Pa. pple **gnawed**, **gnawn**. [OE. *gnagan* (ME. *gnawen*, pa. t. *gnaw*, *gnaw*); corresp. to OHG. *gnagan*, ON. *gnaga*.] 1. *trans.* To bite persistently so as to injure or remove portions; to wear away by a continued biting or nibbling. Also *absol.* or *intr.* ME. 2. To corrode, waste away, consume 1530. 3. *fig.* Said esp. of passion, remorse, etc. ME. Also *absol.* and *intr.* 1558.

1 They gnawed their tongues for pain Rev. xvi. 10. [He] gnaw'd his pen, then dash'd it on the ground POPE. 2. When eating Time shall g. the proudest towers P. FLETCHER. 3. As the flower is gnawed by frost, so every human heart is gnawed by faithlessness RUSKIN. Hence **Gnawed** ppl. a; *spec. in Bot.* having the margin irregularly toothed, as if bitten by some animal. **Gnawer**, one that gnaws; a rodent. Chiefly *Zool.* **Gnawing** vol. sb. a persistent fretting pain (in the bowels); pl. pangs of hunger. **Gnawingly** adv. **Gnawn** ppl. a. bitten away, corroded.

Gneiss (nois, gnais). 1757. [a. Ger.] *Geol.* A metamorphic rock, composed, like granite, of quartz, feldspar or orthoclase, and mica, but dist. from it by its foliated or laminated structure. Hence **Gneissic** a. of the nature of g. So **Gneissitic** a. **Gneissoid** a. resembling g.; imperfectly gneissic. **Gneissose** a. = **gneissic**; also quasi-sb. = gneissic rock. **Gneissy** a. = **gneissic**.

Gnew, **gnaw** (e, obs. pa. t. of **GNAW** v.

†**Gnide**, v. [OE. *gnidan* = OHG. *gnittan*, *gnittan*, etc.] *trans.* To rub with or between the hands; to bruise, crush. Also *intr.* to crumble away. -ME.

†**Gnof**. Also **gnof**. ME. [Cf. East Fms. *knufe* lump.] A churl, boor, lout -1610.

Gnome¹ (nōm, nō'm). 1577. [a. Gr. *gnōmē*; pl. *gnōmai* sayings, maxims, f. *gnō*-root of *γνῶσκω*.] A general maxim; proverb, aphorism, or apophthegm.

Gnome² (nōm). 1712. [a. F., ad. mod. L. *gnomus*, used by Ptolemaeus as a synonym of *Pygmaeus*.] 1. One of a race of diminutive spirits fabled to inhabit the interior of the earth and to be the guardians of its treasures; a goblin, dwarf. 2. U.S. A name of hummingbirds, as the Giant Gnome (*Patagona g. g.*) 1839. *Comb.* g.-owl U.S., a small owl of the genus *Glaucidium*. Hence **Gnomed** ppl. a. inhabited by gnomes.

Gnomic (nō'mɪk). 1815. [ad. Gr. *γνομικός*, f. *γνώμη* **GNOME**¹, cf. F. *gnomique*.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of, or consisting of, gnomes or general maxims.

In Euripides (the poetical faculty developed itself in g. wisdom 1898. *G. poet.* a composer of verses. *G. poetist* (Gram.), the poetist used in proverbs, etc. to express what once happened FARRAR. So **Gnomic** a.

B. sb. pl. *The gnomics* (= F. *les gnomiques*), the older Greek g. poets 1821. So **Gnomist** (*rare*), a g. poet or writer.

Gnomology (nō'mɒlədʒi). 1645. [ad. Gr. *γνομολογία*, f. *γνώμη* **GNOME**¹; see -LOGY.] 1. A collection of general maxims or precepts. 2. **GNOMIC** discourse; the sententious element in writing 1806.

1. Gnomologies, or collections of moral sentences from the poets HALLAM. Hence **Gnomologic**, -al a. of the nature of general maxims, sententious **Gnomologist** (*rare*), a gnomie writer.

Gnomon (nō'mɒn). 1546. [a. Gr. *γνῶμων* inspector, indicator (*spec.* the gnomon of a dial, a carpenter's square), f. *gnō*, *γινῶσκω* to perceive, judge, KNOW.] 1. A pillar, rod, etc. which by its shadow indicates the time of day; esp. the pin or triangular plate in an ordinary sun-dial. 2. A column or style employed in observing the meridian altitude of the sun 1625. *fc. joc.* The nose -1803. 3. A rule, canon of belief or action -1698.

4. *Gnom.* That part of a parallelogram which remains after a similar parallelogram is taken away from one of its corners. (So Gr. *γνῶμων*, from the resemblance to a carpenter's square.) 1570. 4. Something shaped like a carpenter's square; an L-shaped bar, etc. -1777.

Gnomonic (nō'mɒnɪk). 1601. [ad. L. *gnomonicus*, a. Gr., f. *γνῶμων* **GNOMON**.] A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the gnomon

or und or to the meas g of me e c by means of h s 2 a f lha nd c es like a gnomon CO ER LGE

3 G n n a ynd o wh h beh u of h day is represented by the shadow of a style G. *projection* a projection in which the point of sight is the centre of a sphere So called from its relation to the art of dialling. So **Gnomonic** a. Hence **Gnomonically** adv

B. sb. Pl. **Gnomonius** (rarely sing *gnomonius*) the art of dialling *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1656

Hence †**Gnomonist**, one skilled in gnomonics.

||**Gnosis** (nō'sɪs). Pl. (rare) **gnoses** (nō'sɪz) 1703. [a. Gr. *γνῶσις*, f. *γνῶ*, *γινῶσκω* to KNOW] A special knowledge of spiritual mysteries. Often: Gnostic philosophy, Gnosticism.

Gnostic (np stɪk). 1585. [ad. Gr. *γνωστικός* pertaining to knowledge, f. *γνῶ*; see prec.]

A. *adj.* 1. Relating to knowledge; cognitive, intellectual 1656. 2. Possessing esoteric spiritual knowledge 1800 c. *for* Clever, knowing 1819. 2. Pertaining to the Gnostics; occult 1838 1. c. I said you were a d-d g fellow SCOTT.

B. sb. 1. *Hist.* Chiefly pl. The name of certain heretical sects among the early Christians who claimed to have superior knowledge of spiritual things, and interpreted the sacred writings by a mystic philosophy (cf. **GNOSIS**) 1585. 2. †One skilled or learned in any subject 1641; 'a knowing one', an adept in dishonest acts 1819.

1. The ghastly dream of G. and Manichæan TRENCH. Hence **Gnostical** a. = **GNOSTIC** a. **Gnostically** adv. **Gnosticism**, the system or principles professed by the Gnostics. **Gnosticide** v. *intr.* to adopt or expand G. views; *trans.* to interpret on G principles.

Gnow (3) e, obs. pa. t. of **GNAW** v.

Gnu (nɒ). 1777 [Hottentot ad.] A S African quadruped (*Catoblepas gnu*) belonging to the antelope family, but resembling an ox or buffalo in shape; also known as *wildbeest*. The brindled *gnu* (*C. gorgon*) is a distinct species.

Go (gō), sb. Pl. **goes**. 1680. [f. the vb.]

x. The action of going, in various senses. Also *gait* (*rare*). 1727. 2. *collog.* Orig. of a horse Power of going, mettle. Hence: Dash, energy, animation, 'swing' 1825. 3. *collog.* or *vulgar* A proceeding; an (awkward) turn of affairs 1796 4. *collog.* A turn (at doing something), an attempt at 1835. 5. A quantity of anything supplied at one time 1799. 6. *Cribbage*. A cry uttered by the player if he cannot play a card in his turn; the position thus disclosed (for which the adversary scores one point) 1821. 7. *collog.* Something that 'goes'; a success. U 1877

1. Phr *Come and go*. see *Come* sb.¹ 2 A queen man..full of 'go', but never getting on 1864 The 'swing' and 'go' of ballads 1884 3 It must have been a pretty go 1833. 4 I sat down, and they had a go 1880. 5 The goes of stout..passed round merrily THACKERAY.

Phrases. (1) *no go* (*collog.*): the attempt is hopeless. *The go* (now only *all o' quite the go*): the height of fashion; the 'correct thing', the 'rage' (*collog.*) *Near go*: a 'close shave'. *On the go*. in constant motion, in a restless state. *Great go*, *Little go* see the *adjs.*

Go (gō), v. Pa. t. **went** (went); pa. pple **gone** (gɒn). [Com. Teut. defective vb.: OE inf. *gan*; pa. t. *bode*, ME. *gede*, *yede*, *yode*, superseded in the 15th c. by *went*, pa. t. of **WEND** in the south, and by *gaud*, formed on the present-stem *gā*, *gā*, in Sc. and n. dial.]

gen. Intransitive verb of motion, expressing a movement (I) irrespective of the point of departure or destination; (II) *away from* the position occupied by the speaker; and (III) *to or towards* a point not occupied by the speaker either in fact or in thought. *spec.* In addition, it had formerly the special sense of *walking*. The movement may be either self-originated or impressed.

I. Of movement, irrespective of the point of departure or destination.

†1. = To walk (opp. to *crawl*, *ride*, etc.), to walk at an ordinary pace (opp. to *run*, etc.) -1826

b. *To go upon the earth* (also simply): to live and move -1579. c. To walk or step in a certain manner; esp. of a horse: *to go narrow*, *wide* (see *adjs.*); *to go above his ground* = to step high -1838. 2. To move along, travel.

δ (Ger *Köln*) δ (Fr *pen*) ù (Ger) # (Fr *dame*) v (curl) ε (es) (there), ε (el) (rain) ‡ (Fr *farre*) 2 fr frn earth).

po c 184 e b d Top c o n o b e
 To go o e n o J
 ee 1. 85 7 o
 Also *adrol*. *To go better*, at cards, to stake more.
 Also to go *one better*: hence *fig* to outbid or
 outdo. 1805.
 1. That he do appoint a fleet to go to the North
 ward Parts. b. 'She may go to Lunbridge, or she
 may go to Bath, or she may go to Jericho for me
 THACKRAY. 2. C. I. advise you to go upon the
 road the only post of honour left you SWIFT d.
 I should like to go to see with Uncle MURK
 NELSON 3. a. Your Stratham and my Bookham
 may go hinc JANE AUSTIN c. Wouldst it be
 laime me go and buy my food SHAKS. d. When
 they were all gone one day to dinner SMITH. e. I
 was resolved not to go making to the lower pro-
 ceeders GOLDM. f. He won't marry her now, I'll
 bail RIVER HURGARD 4. You must go to Ainst
 for that BRACKN. 5. He that goes to Lew to be
 relieved is siller than a scotch chews BERRY. 6.
 The generality want either force or inclination to go
 to the bottom and try the merits COTTELL b. Lewis
 consented to go as high as twenty-five thousand
 crowns MACALEY. 7. Men that would go forty
 guineas on a game of Urubage GOSMAN.
 1. *Of passive movement, change of state, etc*
 8. To be carried, moved, etc. *to, towards, inf*
 etc. (*lit.* and *figs*) OE. *To go to the bottom* (see
 BOTTOM *s*o). b. *fig.* *To go to one's heart*
 to cause one great sorrow 1481. 9. a. To be
 capable of passing *into, through*, etc. Of 1
 number, to be contained in, also *impf* ('won't
 go') in division or abstraction 1680 b. To be
 usually or properly placed 1729. 10. To pass
by, to be allotted to 1607. b. To pass by in
 heritance, or succession 1818. 11. To be
 applied or appropriated to. *Const. to, towards* 1,
 to with *imp.* ME 12 To contribute to a result
Const. to, towards, to with *imp* 1607. b. To
 amount to 1841. 13. To conduce, tend *to*
 with *so.* or *in inf.* † To have a result amount-
 ing *to*, 1781. 14. To reach, extend, with
 advb. *phr.* 1586 b. *It (for us) far as it goes*
 a phrase of limitation ME c. *To go a good*
great, a long way (to or towards): to have a great
 little effect; to have great influence *with* 1607
 d. With *far, as or so far, further, a long way*
 etc. Of provisions, etc.: To hold out Of
 clothing: To last. Of money: To have pur-
 chasing power. ME. 15. To pass into a
 condition. a. With *adj.* To become, get to
 be. (Cf CONS. III. 5.) 1583. b. To turn *to*,
 to be reduced *to* 1591 c. *Count. to with*
 in *phr.* *to go to pieces, to rack, to run, to smash*, etc
 (see *s*o).
 8. I am further of opinion that there was evidence
 of negligence to go to the jury LIA SHAND 9. a.
 Elzevins go readily into the pocket A. J. 1801. I fear
 from three won't go—borrow one 1810 10. Ameri-
 ships divide the troughs which formerly went to the
 British shipowner 1800. 11. All the Revenue goes
 to the keeping up of the Magnificence of the Court
 1688. 12. Whole gardens of roses go to one drop 1
 the altar 1800 13. The bill, there it, went to
 the confiscation of the whole of the Company's property
 JAS. MILL. It goes to show that the Dutch met
 the equals of the English 1800 14. That the difference
 goes still further DUNSTON b. The poor law system
 is, so far as it goes, Socialism put to bed simple 185
 d. 24 a year in those days would go as far as forty
 would do now M. J. GOSW. 15. a. He went bankrupt
 1861. b. The devil's corn all goes to brain Mrs. BAR
 IV. Quasi-trans, with pronoun as obj.
 1. With pleonastic refl. pron. *arch.* (Cf F
sen aller.) ME. 2. Go it. 3a. To direct one's
 course. 1689. 3b. *imp.* = Be off! 1797. c. *adj.*
 and *slang*. To go along at great speed, to en-
 gage recklessly in dissipation. *To go it with*
 without regarding the consequences. 1821.
 V. Special uses of the pples.
 Of going. a. *Going on*, or of — about to attain
 (a specified age), also without prep. b. *Going to* (with
 inf.) on the way to, preparing to. Now *about to*
 Cf F *je vais*. (To be) just going, &c. Of gone. a.
 To be gone. to take oneself off. Cf. ARCHAIC. *So to*
get oneself gone (see GIE *s*o). b. In ARCHAIC, beyond
 the mark. In *Bowls*, beyond the jack (*trans*) of a
 player. c. Dead. *Dead and gone* (see DEAD), d. In
 a swoon. Dead drunk. e. Infatuated *Got in*
 (colloc. or vulg.) infatuated about f. *Far gone* in
 disease; deeply entangled; exhausted, etc. g. Lost,
 ruined, undone. Of a battle, game, etc. *th.* = *Ac-
 SING* 1. = reckoned from a past date. *th.* = *over*

disciple. **Go against, against** — *fa*. To go to meet. *b*. Of an enterprise, etc. To result unfavourably to. *c*. To enter counter to. *d*. **To go against the Grain, Hair, Flavour** (also *against me* = against my feelings). To be uncongenial (see AGAINST). **Go at** — To attack; take in hand vigorously. **To go at it**: to enter upon with energy. **Go before** — *a*. To precede in time or order. *fb*. To take precedence of. **Go behind** — To reopen a question previously closed. **Go by** — *fa*. To pass without notice. (Cf. *Go-by sb*) *fb*. *To go by the worse, worse*. To be worsted. **Go for** — *fa*. To start for *b*. To go to fetch. *c*. To pass as; to be valued as. *d*. **To go for nothing, little, something**. *e*. To have for one's aim; *falso* = *to go in for*; to exert oneself to attain. *g*. **Collog.** To assail, attack. **Go into** — *a*. See simple senses and *IN*. *fb* **To go into the field**. *c*. To fight a duel. *d*. **To go into (a cabinet, Parliament)**. *e*. **To go into society**. *f*. To take part in. *fb*. *To accede to*. *d*. To enter upon a state, condition, or process; to take up an attitude. *e*. To pass into (ecstasies, hysterics, etc.) *f*. To enter as a profession, etc. *g*. **To go into (a style of dress, to dress in (esp. mourning))**. *h*. **To go into (a committee (see COMMITTEE))**. *i*. Said also of a bill. *j*. To examine minutely. **To go into details** (see *DETAILS*). **Go off** — *a*. See simple senses and *OFF*. *fb* **To go off one's seat or clump** (see *HEAD* *sb*, *CHUMPS*). *c*. **To go off one's mind** (of a cow) to cease to yield. *d*. To fail to fulfil. **Go on** — *a*. See simple senses and *ON*. *fb* **To go on a ward**: to avail oneself of it for sailing. *c*. **To go on board** (see *BOARD* *sb*). *d*. **To go on one's knees** (see *KNEE*). *fb*. To approach (a point of time). *fb*. *U.S. collog.*: To care for. *d*. To become chargeable to (the Parish, etc.). **Go over** — *a*. To cross. *b*. To visit and inspect. *c*. To admit of being laid over. *d*. To consider seriatim. *e*. To rehearse. *f*. To repeat. *g*. To examine in detail; to revise and retouch throughout. **Go through** — *a*. To deal in succession with all the stages of (a business, etc.). *b*. To examine seriatim. *c*. To declaim, recite, etc. at length; to perform in detail. *d*. To experience, undergo. *e*. Of a book: To have all the copies sold of (an edition), now, to be published successively in (so many editions). (Cf. *pass, press through*) *fb* **Go upon** — (See simple senses and *UPON*). *a*. To take in hand. *b*. To proceed upon as a foundation. *c*. **Go with** — *a*. To accompany; to 'keep company with' (vulg.). *b*. To be associated with. *c*. To side with. *d*. To match. *e*. To follow intelligently. **Go without** — *a*. Not to have; put up with the want of. *Also absol. or ellipt.*

VII. Combined with adverbs.

Go about. *a*. To go to and fro, travel; to be current; also *to* complete a cycle. *b*. *Mut*. To turn round. *fb*. To use circumlocution. *c*. *Naut.* (See *ABOUT* A). *e*. **To go about to** (see *ABOUT* A). **Go abroad**. (See simple senses and *ABROAD*). *a*. Of a report, etc. To circulate (arch.). *b*. To go out of doors (obs. exc. dial.). *c*. To go to a foreign country. **Go ahead**. (See *ABROAD*). To make one's way to the front in a race, etc. Also (chiefly U.S.), to make rapid progress. **Go along**. *a*. See simple senses and *ALONG*. *fb* **Go along!** *fb* **To go along with you** = 'Be off'; also = *Go on*. *b*. **To go along with**: to proceed in company with; *fb* to follow intelligently; to approve of (up to a point); to attend upon; to be the regular concomitant of; *fb* to be classed with. **Go away**. (See simple senses and *AWAY*). *a*. To depart from. *fb* **To go away**. *b*. **To go away with**: to carry off. *c*. To go freely. **Go back**. (See simple senses and *BACK* *adv*). *a*. To return; *fb* to revert to a former state or mode of action; *fb* to lose ground. *b*. To carry one's view backward in time. *c*. **To go back from** (collog. of *on, upon*): to withdraw from an engagement, etc. *d*. **To go back on**: to betray (collog.); orig. U.S. *e*. To extend backwards (in space or time). **Go backwards**. *a*. See simple senses and *BACKWARD*, *BACKWARDS*. *fb* **To go back for the worse**. **Go before**. (See simple senses and *BEFORE*). *a*. *fb*. To go in advance. *b*. To precede in time or order. **Go by**. *a*. *fb* **To go past** (see *BY* *adv*). *fb* **To go unregarded, etc.** **Go down**. (See simple senses and *DOWN* *adv*). *a*. To proceed to a lower place or condition; to descend (*from, to*). *b*. *Transf.* (of a road, etc.) to lead downwards. *c*. Of a vessel: *To go down on one's knees* (see *KNEES*). *d*. To be continued down to. *e*. To be overthrown. *f*. To be set down in writing. *g*. Of waves, wind, etc. *fb* **To subside**. *f*. To be swallowed. *g*. *fig.* To find acceptance with. **Go forth**. (Now arch. or rhet.) *a*. See simple senses and *FORTH*. (Cf. *FORWARD*). *b*. Of a decree, etc.: To be issued. **Go forward**: see *FORWARD* *adv*. **Go in**. *a*. See simple senses and *IN*. *b*. To enter as a competitor. *Phr.* *Go in the end run*. *In Poker* = to play for the pool. *c*. *Cricket*. To take the batting. Also *to go in to bat*. *d*. Of the sun, etc.: To be obscured. *e*. *To go into or unto* (O.T. after Heb.): To have carnal knowledge of. *f*. *To go in at*: To assail vigorously (collog.). *Go in for* (*Rhet.* and *collog.*). *a*. To make one's object; select as one's 'line', style, or fashion; commit oneself to (a principle, etc.); to venture on acquiring or wearing; to indulge in. *b*. To offer oneself for examination in; as a candidate for. (Cf. *to be in for*). *Go in with*. *fb*. To agree with. *b*. To join. **Go off**. (See simple senses and *OFF*). *a*. To depart (suddenly) *c* set out *Of an*

stage. At cards = to lead. *To go off at score* (see *SCORE*). *To go off at a tangent* (see *TANGENT*). *b*. To be taken off (esp. quickly). *c*. Of firearms, etc. To be discharged, explode. *d*. To pass away, die. *e*. Of a sensation. To pass away. *f*. To deteriorate. *g*. To start into sudden action; to break into a fit of laughter, etc. *h*. To pass into unconsciousness; *to go off to sleep, in or into a fit, etc.* *i*. To fall through. *j*. To be disposed of by sale. Of daughters, to be married (collog.). *k*. Of a performance, etc.: To succeed. **Go on**. (See simple senses and *ON*). *a*. To continue a journey. *b*. To continue in a course of action; in speech. *Const. in with, to with inf.*; also *simply*. Also with *pr. ppie.* *c*. To proceed to, as the next step. *d*. To get on; to 'manage'. *e*. To continue further; also: to be in progress. *Of time*. To pass. *f*. To behave (reprehensibly). *g*. *collog.* To talk volubly; to talk at. *h*. Of dress: To admit of being put on. *i*. *Cricket*. To take up the bowling. *Theatre*. To appear in a part. *j*. *imp.* = Go your ways (collog.). *k*. *Going on for*: approaching (an age or period). Also = 'nearly'. *fb*. To make an attack. *Go out*. *a*. *lit.* To go from within; *esp.* from one's house (See simple senses and *OUT*). *b*. To take the field (chiefly *Ellist.* with reference to 1715 and 1745); to fight a duel. *To go out to fight*. *c*. Of a fire, etc. To be extinguished. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *d*. In University use. *fb* **To go out to the degree** (of doctor, etc.). *fb* **At Cambridge**: To take the degree of B.A. in a subject, or in honour. *e*. To die. *To go out of the world*. *f*. Of the tide: To recede. *g*. To retire from office. *h*. *ellipt.* for *to go out of date, fashion, etc.* *i*. Of a year: To terminate. *j*. To go to another country as a colonist, ambassador, etc. *k*. Chiefly of girls and women. To find work away from home. *Const. to*. *l*. To mix in general society. *m*. To be published. *n*. To abandon work. *In full, to go out on strike*. *o*. To be drawn to, by affection or sympathy. Also of the feeling. *To go forth to*. **Go out of**. See simple senses and *OUT*. *To go out of the stable*: to be entered for a race. *To go out of hand* (see *HAND*). *b*. *To go out of cultivation, fashion, etc.*: to cease to be cultivated, fashionable. *To go out of print*. Of a book, etc., when all the printed copies are sold off. *To go out of gear or order*: to become disarranged. *To go out of one's mind or senses*: to become deranged. **Go over**. See simple senses and *OVER*; often, to cross a piece of water, a hill, etc. *b*. To pay a visit at some distance. *c*. To pass to another owner. *d*. To change one's party. *To go over (to Rome)*: to become Roman Catholic. *To go over to the majority* (= *L. ad rem at plures*) to die (see *MAJORITY*). *e*. Of a vehicle. To be upset. *So of driver, or passengers*. **Go round**. *a*. To rotate. Of the head. *fb* *To 'swim'*. *b*. To complete a revolution. *c*. To make a circuit; to visit various places in succession. *d*. To pass from one to another in a company. *e*. To make a detour. Also *collog.* to visit informally. *f*. To be long enough to encompass. *g*. Of food, etc.: To be sufficient to supply every one. *In cards*, when all the players can follow suit. **Go through**. *a*. See simple senses and *THROUGH*. *fb*. To complete what is begun. *c*. Of a proposition. To be carried. **Go through with**. *a*. To carry to completion. *Go to, to go till*. *fb*. To set to work. *In imp.* = Come on! *L. age*. *b*. *In imp.*, to express disapprobation or the like = Come, come! **Go together**. *a*. See simple senses and *TOGETHER*. *fb* **To go together by the ears** (see *EARS* *sb*). *b*. To be mutually concomitant. **Go under**. Of persons. *To fail*; to disappear from society; in U.S. slang, to die. Of a literary work: To drop out of sight. **Go up**. *a*. To pass to a higher place or position; to rise. *fb* *Of a sword*: To be put up (into the sheath). *b*. Chiefly U.S. To go to ruin; become bankrupt. *c*. Of a cry, etc. = *ASCEND* I. *c*. *d*. To be put up. *e*. To increase in number, price, or value. *f*. *To go up and down* (see *UP*)

VIII. Phrasological combs. (collog. or techn.)

serving as *sb.* or *adj.*
Go-ashore (*a* *adv.*), characteristic of a sailor when ashore; (*b*) *sb. pl.*, clothes worn by him when ashore. (*c*) *New Zealand*, an iron cauldron with three feet and attachments for hanging it over a fire: *go-ash-yon-please* *a*, unfettered by regulations; *go-getter* (*U.S. collog.*), an enterprising, pushing person, so getting *phl.* *a*; *go-no-further*, a kind of apple, go-out, a sluice for allowing water to escape from tidal lands, go-slow *a* (cf. *CA'ANNY*); go-to-bed, one who is sleepy; go-to-bed-at-noon = *GOAT-SHEARD*; go-to-meeting *a*; go-within-each-other *a*, of boxes.

Goa (gō'ā). 1846. [Corruptly a Tibetan *dgoba*.] A Tibetan antelope, *Procapra picticauda*.

Goad (gōd). [OE. *gād*, corresp. to Lombard *gada* arrow-head: —OTeut. type **gādā*] *x*. A stick, pointed at one end, for driving cattle, esp. oxen used in ploughing. *a*. *fig.* Anything that pricks or wounds like a goad 1561. *g*. *fb*. A cloth-measure = 4½ feet — 1727. *b*. A land-measure = 15, or (locally) 9, feet 1587. *4*. = *GAD* *sb*.¹ *x*. 1855.

Goad (gōd), *v*. 1579. [i. prec.] *1. trans.* To prick with a goad — *to drive* *o* *urge* *on* *to*

something by such means 1619. *a*. *fig.* To assail or prick as with a goad; to instigate or impel by mental pain or annoyance 1579.

2. Thus [mutiny] shall seeme their owne, Which we have goaded on-ward Cor. ii. in 271. Hence *Goader*, a driver who uses a goad. *CARLVE*.

Goaf (gōf). Also *goave*. 1839. [? Cf. *GON* *sb*.¹] *Coal-mining*. The empty space from which the coal has been extracted. Hence *Goafing* (in same sense); also, the refuse left behind in working coal.

Go-ahead (gō'ā'he d), *a*, *collog* (orig. *U.S.*) 1840. [orig. *phr.* *go ahead*.] Forward and energetic; pushing, enterprising

What a go-ahead place France is! *C. KINGSLEY*.

Goal (gōl), *sb*. [ME. *gol*, of difficult etym. Usually taken as *ad. F. gaulle* pole, stick, but see *N.E.D.*] *fb*. A boundary, limit. *SHORHAM*.

2. The terminal point of a race, any object by which this is marked; a winning-post, or the like 1531. Also *fig.* of the object of effort or ambition, or the destination of a (difficult) journey 1608. *3*. In football, and similar games, the posts between which the ball is driven to win a point in the game. Also the winning of a goal, the point scored for this 1748. *4*. *a*. *Rom. Antig.* As *tr. L. meta*, the conical column marking each of the two turning-points in a chariot-race. Also *fig.* 1634. *fb*. The starting-point of a race. Also *fig.* rare. 1607

2. *fig.* Then Honour be but a Goale to my Will, This day Ile rise SHAKS. *3*. *Phr.* To get, take, win *a*. (see *fig.*) *To make, score* *u* *g*. *To do* *g*. *see* *DRAP* *v*. *4*. A part curb that fierce Steeds or shun the G. With rapid wheels MILN. *b*. Hast thou beheld, when from the G. they start DRYDEN

Combs. *g*-keeper, a player whose special duty is to protect the *g*, *line*, the line which bounds each end of the field of play, and in the centre of which the *g* is placed; -post.

Goat, obs. *f*. *GORE*.

Goat (gōt). *Pl.* goats. [Com. Teut.: OE. *gāt* fem. —OTeut. **gait-*, cogn. w. *L. haidus* kid —Aryan **ghaidos*.] In ME., north. dialects have *gāt*, *gait*, *pl. gait* (= ON. *geit*); southern *goot* (*pl. geet*). OE. *gāt* denoted only the female goat; the male was called *bucca* BUCK *sb*.¹ The terms *he-goat* and *she-goat* appear about the end of the 14th c.] *1*. A ruminant quadruped of the genus *Capra*. Occas. used with reference to *Matt.* xxv. 32, 33. *b*. Used *Zool.* in *pl.* = mod. *L. Caprinæ*, the name of the sub-family to which the genus *Capra* belongs. Also applied to certain antelopes 1731. *2* *transf.* *a*. The zodiacal sign Capricorn ME. *fb* The star Capella (Alpha Aurigæ) —1674. *fb*. [tr. *Gr. aîs*.] A fiery meteor. STANLEY. *3*. *fig.* A licentious man 1675. *4*. *To play or act the (giddy) g*: To play the fool 1879. *5*. *To get* (a person's) *g*, to annoy him 1912.

1. A jet-black, white-horned, white-hooved TERNI-SOM. *fb* Blue *g* = BLAUWBOEK. Rocky Mountain *g*, *Haploceros montanus*. Yellow *g* = DUFFEN

Combs. *a*. *g*-antelope, an antelope of the genus *Nemorhaedus*; -chafer, a capricorn beetle; -fig (= *L. caprificus*), the fig-tree in its wild state, -fish, the *Balistes capricornis* and the *Physus furcatus* of Europe, the *Upeneus maculatus* of America, etc. -leap = *goat-leap*; -moth, *Cossus ligniperda* -owl = *GOAT-SUCKER*; -root, the plant *Oenitis Natrix*; -rue = *goat's rue*; -singing, -song, renderings of *Gr. γαυγία* TRACRYN; -star = *GOAT* *2* *b*. -weed, a name for the *W. Indian* plants *Capriaria biflora* and *Sisymbria durantifolia*; -willow, *Salix caprea*.

b. *Comb.* with *goat's*: *goat's bane*, *Aconitum tragacolonum*; *goat's foot*, a name for the *S. African* plant *Oxalis caprina*; *goat's leaf*, the foliage of the Woodbine; *goat's leap* = *CANYON*; *goat's rue*, *Galega officinalis*; *goat's thorn*, a name for *Astragalus Trugacanthus* and other species; *goat's wheat*, the genus *Tragopyrum*, allied to the bulk wheat; *goat's wool*, (*a*), something non-existent (*b*) the fine wool mingled with the hair of some species of goats.

Goatee (gōtē). 1856. [See -EE *2*.] A beard trimmed in the form of a tuft hanging from the chin, resembling that of a he-goat.

Goat-herd, goatherd (gō't-herd). OE [f. *GOAT* + *HERD* *sb*.²] One who tends goats.

Goatish (gō'tish), *a*. 1529. [See -ISH] Characteristic of, or resembling, a goat; *spec* lascivious.

A *g*. ram-faced rascal SKOLLERT. Hence *Goat-ish-ly* *adv.*, -ness.

Goatling (gō'tling). 1870. [See -LING.] *A* *goat* also *c* 12 months and under 2 years old.

Goat's-beard. 1548. A name of plants. 1. *Spiraea Ulmaria*, meadow-sweet 1578. 2. *Tragopogon pratensis*; also *T. porrifolius*, sals ly. 3. Some species of mushroom. ? *Ols* 1688

Goatskin (gō't,skin). ME. The skin of a goat esp. one used for a garment, a wine-bottle, etc. Also attrib.

Goatsucker. 1611. [transl. of L. *caprimulgus* (f. *capra* + *mulgere* to milk), Gr. *αίγος* (f. *αίγος*, αἶγ + *θηλάω* to suck).] The bird *Caprimulgus europæus*, supposed to suck the udders of goats. Also applied to other birds of the same genus, or of the family *Caprimulgidae*.

Goaty (gō'ti), *a*. 1600. [See -y.] Goat-like goathsh.

Gob (gob), *sb.* 1 ME. [App. a. OF. *gobe*, *goube* (mod. *gobbe*), a mouthful, lump, count. w. *gobler* to swallow; see GOBLET.] A mass or lump (now dial.); a lump, clot of some slimy substance (now dial. or vulgar) 1555.

Gob (gob), *sb.* 2 *n.* dial. and slang. 1550 [? a Gael. and Ir. *gob* beak, mouth.] The mouth.

Gob (gob), *sb.* 3 dial. 1695 [= GAB *sb.* 2] Talk, language.

Gob (gob), *sb.* 4 1839. [? altered f. GOAF, infl. by GOB *sb.* 1] Coal-mining. The empty space from which the coal has been extracted in the 'long-wall' system of mining (cf. GOAF), also, the rubbish used for packing such a space. Also attrib.

Gob (gob), *v.* 1863. [? f. GOB *sb.* 1] trans. To choke up (a furnace) intr. Of a furnace To become choked.

Gobang (gō'bang). 1886. [Corruptly a Jap. *goban*, said to be ad. Chinese *k'ei pan* chess-board.] A game played on a chequer-board, each player endeavouring to be the first to get five pieces into line.

Gobbet (gō'bet). Now rare or arch. ME. [a. OF. *gobet*, dim. of *gobe* GOB *sb.* 1] 1. A piece or fragment of anything that is divided, cut, or broken -1878; *spec.* a piece of raw flesh ME. Also fig. 2. A lump or mass -1712. 3. A large lump or mouthful of food; *spec.* a ball of flour, etc. used in feeding poultry [= F. *gobbe*] -1862. b. A lump of half-digested food. Also fig. 1553

1. Gobettes of wodge vnder y^e name of percelles of the holy crosse 1538. *spec.* an extract from a text set for translation or comment 3. b. Belching raw goblets from his maw, o'ercharged Anderson Hence f. Gobbetmeal *adv.*, in gobblers, piecemeal.

[Gobbet, *v.* 1450. [a. OF. *gobeter*, or f. GOBBET *sb.* 1] *trans.* To swallow as a gobbet or in gobblings -1692. 2. To divide into portions or gobblings -1726.

Gobbing (gō'bing), *vb.* *sb.* 1839. [f. GOB *sb.* 1] Coal-mining. Packing with waste rock; the material used for this. var. (dial.) Go'bbin.

Gobble (gō'b'l), *sb.* 1878. [prob. f. next.] *Golf*. A rapid straight putt into the hole.

Gobble (gō'b'l), *v.* 1601. [prob. f. GOB *sb.* 1 or 2, and partly echoic.] 1. *trans.* To swallow hurriedly in large mouthfuls, esp. in a noisy fashion. 2. *U.S. slang.* To snatch up, lay hold of, 'collar' 1825

1. The Supper gobbled up in haste Swift.

Gobble (gō'b'l), *v.* 1680 [Imitative.] intr. Of a turkey-cock: To make its characteristic noise in the throat; also (rarely) *trans.* *trans.* A tiny geyser gobbled R. Kipling. Hence *Gobble* *sb.* the noise made by a turkey-cock. Go'blier, a turkey-cock.

Gobelin (gō'belin, gō'bolin). Also Gobelins. 1823. [1. *Gobelins*, the state-factory of tapestry in Paris, so named after its founders.] 1. Used attrib., as in *G. tapestry*, a tapestry made at Gobelin, and imitations of this. 2. *absol.* 'A variety of damask used for upholstery, made of silk and wool or silk and cotton' (*Cent. Dict.*)

[Gobemouche (gō'bēmuʃ). 1818. [a. F. *gobemouche* (sing. and pl.).] One who credulously accepts all news. Also attrib.

The g. expression of countenance with which he is swallowing an article in the National Kinglake.

Gobet, obs. f. GOBBET.

cent. 1598 [f. GO *v.* + BE

1 WHEN.] 1. One who passes to and fro between parties, with messages, proposals, etc., an intermediary. 2. Anything that goes between or connects two other things. Also attrib 1862.

Gobiid (gō'bi'id). 1884. [f. L. *gobius* GOBY + -ID.]

A. adj. Belonging to the Gobiidae or gobies proper

B. sb. One of these; a goby.

Gobioid (gō'bi'oid). 1854. [f. as prec. + -OID.]

A. adj. Belonging to the family Gobioides of Cuvier or to the Gobioidae, comprising fishes allied to the goby.

B. sb. A fish of this kind

Goblet (gō'blet). [ME. *goblet*, a. OF. f. *goblet*, *gobeleu* cup, of unkn. origin] 1. A drinking-cup, properly bowl-shaped and without handles, sometimes mounted on a foot and fitted with a cover. Later, a wine-cup. Now only arch. 2. A glass with a foot and stem, as dist. from a tumbler. 3. A conical cup or thimble used by conjurers -1692.

1. I doe thinke him as concaue as a couered g, or a Worme eaten out SHAKS.

†Goblet². 1530. = GOBBET *sb.* -1742.

Goblin (gō'blin). [ME. *gobelin*, a. F.; perh. f. med. L. *gobalus*, *covalus*, a. Gr. *γόβαλος* a rogue, goblin.] 1. A mischievous and ugly demon. 2. attrib. (or arch.) 1649.

1. To whom the G. [Death] full of wrath replied MUR 2. The affrightment of this G. word, Demagogue MUR. Hence Goblinize *v.* to convert into a G. Goblinry, the acts or practices of goblins.

Gob-line. 1841. *Naut.* A rope leading from the martingale inboard (R. H. Dana).

Goby (gō'bi). 1769. [ad. L. *gobius*, *cobius*, a. Gr. *γόβιός* (usually rendered GUDGEON).] One of a genus (*Gobius*) of small acanthopterygian fishes having the ventral fins joined into a disk or sucker. Also, a member of the family Gobiidae.

Go-by (gō'bi). 1611. [f. GO *v.* + BY *adv.*]

1. The action of going by. Obs. exc. in *nonce-uses*. 1673. 2. *Acrony*, etc. The action of getting in front of another dog or horse 1611.

1. For To give the go-by to. a. To outstrip. †Also, to leave. b. To give the slip to, elude. c. To pass without notice; to 'cut'; to evade.

Go-cart. 1676 [f. GO *v.* + CART] 1. A light framework, moving on castors, in which a child may learn to walk without falling. Also fig. 1689. 2. A child's carriage drawn by hand 1854. 3. A litter, palanquin, or the like 1676 3. A hand-cart 1759. 4. A kind of light open carriage 1828.

Goclenian (gōklē'nian), *a.* Epithet of a variety of the sorites due to Rudolf Goclenius (1547-1628) See SORTES.

God (gōd). [Com. Teut.: OE. *god* :—O' Teut. type **gudm*. The primary meaning has been given as 'what is invoked' and as 'what is worshipped by sacrifice'.]

I. Pre-Christian senses. 1. A superhuman person (regarded as masc.: see GODDESS) who is worshipped as having power over nature and the fortunes of mankind; a deity. (Chiefly of heathen divinities, but often with a Christian colouring.) 2. An image or other object which is worshipped, an idol OE. 3. *trans.* of persons OE.; of things 1586. 4. *Thral. pl.* The occupants of the gallery, so called because seated on high. Also rarely in sing. 1752.

1. They contemne the wicked actes and whoredomes of the goddes 1577. Come, let us go—to a land wherein gods of the old time wandered CLOUGH. *Phr.* The g. of day. the Sun. The g. of war. Mars (Ares). The g. of love. the blind g.: Amor (Eros), or Cupid The g. of wine. Bacchus. A feast, sight, etc. fit for the gods. 2. Thou shalt make thee no molten gods REXD xxiv 17 3. Swears by thy grations selfe, Which is the G. of my Idolatry SHAKS. The old mans g. his gold, his worne upon her Flutebox.

II. In the Christian and monotheistic sense The One object of supreme adoration; the Creator and Ruler of the Universe. (Now always with capital G.) OE. *fb.* In ME. often used for Christ. So, in 16th c., in the year of G. = Anno Domini. (Cf. *Mother of God*: see MOTHER.) -1565.

Phrases. With G. in heaven. *Act of God* (Law). See ACT *sb.* *God's truth*: the absolute truth *God* *God's earth* emphatic for on earth *God yield* (dial) you *God yield* you (see Y *yield*). *God* *God*

church, *God knows*. b. By God that for us deysde CHAUCER.

Comb. a. g-bote, a fine for crimes and offences against God; also an ecc. fine, -home *house* 22 the home of God, heaven; also as transl. of *ON* *Godheim*, the abode of the gods (W. Morris)

b. possessive, as f. God's body, the sacramental bread; f. God's book, the Bible; f. God's house, (a) a church, (b) an almshouse (f. f. *marion* *Phr.*), God's image, the human body (*Gen* 1-9). God's service worship, an act of worship; God's Sunday, Easter day

God (gōd), *v.* Now rare 1576 [f. the sb.] *a. trans.* To deify. b. *quasi trans.* To god st to play the god. 1595.

God-almighty (gōd'almi'ti). Also (*collog.* and dial.) God-a-mighty. OE. a. *God* *sb.* II. b. In deictive use (with *a* and in *pl.*) One who poses, or is regarded, as omnipotent 1682.

†God-a-mercy, *int. per* ME. [= *God have mercy*, i. e. 'God reward you' (see MILK *cy*), hence used as an expression of thanks] 1. An exclamation of applause or thanks. *Const. of* -1828. 2. quasi sb. 'thank you' -1692

2. It would not be worth God ha mercy 1686.

God-child. ME [f. *God* *sb.* + *CHILD* (see GODFATHER).] A person considered in relation to his or her god-parent or god-parents a godson or god-daughter

God-da-mn-me. ME. [f. *God* *sb.* and DAMN *v.*] 1. The utterance of this as a profane oath. Also attrib. 1630. 2. One who is addicted to swearing. Also attrib. -1713. 3. (After F. *goddam*.) An Englishman ME.

God-daughter. OE. [See GODFATHER] A female considered in relation to her sponsors

Goddess (gō'des) ME. [f. *God* *sb.* + -ESS] 1. A female deity. 2. Applied to a woman 1579 1. A Goddess that was clept Dame ME. *Ph.* *of love*, might, etc. 2. He could ber his G. she could ber an AUS 1720

Gode, obs. f. GOOD.

Godelich, godely, obs. f. GODLY, GOODLY

Godet (gō'det, ||gōdē). 1580. [a. f. *godit*]

1. A drinking-cup -1629 2. A triangular piece of stuff inserted in a dress, glove, etc. 183

Godfather, *sb.* OE. [f. *God* *sb.* + FATHER *sb.*] 1. A male sponsor considered in relation to his god-child.

The sponsors, in making profession of the Christian faith on behalf of the person baptized, and guaranteeing his or her religious education, were held to enter into a spiritual relationship with the person baptized and with each other, and were in OE. denoted by designations formed by prefixing *god* to the words expressing natural relationship, as *godfather*, *godmother*, *godbrother*, etc.

b. A male sponsor at Confirmation 1549 c. A sponsor at the consecration of a bell 1568

2. *trans.* and fig. 1588. *fb.* *pl.* (joc.) juryman -1634

1. Right so as he that engend'reth a child is his fleshy lader right so is his g. his lader spirituall CHAUCER. 2. These earthly Godfathers of beaus lights, That give a name to every kind of starr SHAKS. b. *Merch* IV. iv. 1. 398

Godfather, *v.* 1780. [f. prec.] *trans.* To act as godfather to; to take under one's care to give a name to.

God-fear ring, *pp.* *a.* 1835. That fears God, deeply religious.

A grave and stout God-fearing man TENNYSON

Godhead (gō'dhed). ME. [f. *God* *sb.* see -HEAD.] 1. The quality of being God or a god; divine nature or essence; deity 2. *The Godhead* = *God* *sb.* II. ME. b. A deity (now rare) 1586.

1. Man's sinns Against the high Supreme of Heaven, Affecting God-head MUR 2. a. 'Is true I am alone; so was the G., ere he made the world DRYDEN

Godhood (gō'dhud). ME. [See -HOOD] 1. = *GOHEAD* 1. 2. = *GOHEAD* 2. b. 1562

Godkin. 1803 [See -KIN.] = *GODLIN*

Godless (gō'dles), *a.* 1528. [f. *God* *sb.* + -LESS.] Without God or a god; irreligious, ungodly; impious, wicked. *Godlessness*.

Godlike (gō'dlik), *a.* 1513. [See -LIKE] 1. Resembling God (or a god); divine. 2. *quasi-adv.* After the fashion of a god 1667

2. Appropriate to a god, resembling (that of) God or a god 1555. b. *absol.* CARLYLE.

1. The G. A real M. 2. The Godlike faculty of the mind. Hence *Godlike*

a (pass) *an* (loud) *v* (cut) *g* (F chf) *o* (ever) *o* (f eye) *o* (F can de vie) *u* (Psyche) *o* (what) *p* (got)

Godling (gɒdliŋ). 1500. [See -LING.] A little god. [Chiefly joc.]

Godly (gɒdli), *a.* ME. [f. *God sb.* + -LY¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to God; coming from God, divine; spiritual. *Obs.*, exc. *arch.* 2. Observant of the laws of God; religious, pious. Also *absol.* 1526.

3. For *g.* sorrow causeth repentance TINDALE 2 Cor vii 9. *absol.* The *g.* are not better than other men MACAULAY. Hence *God-dilly adv.* *God-diness.*

Godly (gɒdli), *adv.* Now rare. 1530. [See prec. and -LY².] In a godly fashion. *Comb.*: *fg* learned *a.*, learned in divinity; *†wise a.*, wise in divine things.

God-mamma. 1828. Childish or fam. for GODMOTHER.

God-man. 1559 [1r. Gr *θεῖος ἀνθρωπίνος*, *θεῖος ἀνθρωπίνος*] One who is both God and man; said of Christ.

God-mother. OE. [Cf. GODFATHER.] A female sponsor in relation to her god-child.

God-down. 1647. [f. *phr. go down*; see *Go v.*] 1. A draught, gulp. ? *Obs.* 2. *Sc.* A drinking match. SCOTT. 3. *U.S.* (Western). 'A cutting in the bank of a stream for enabling cattle to . . . get to the water' (Cent. Dict.).

Godown (gɒdaʊn). Anglo-Ind. 1588. [ad. Malay *godong*, *godang*.] A warehouse or store for goods in the East.

God-papa. 1826. Childish or fam. for GODFATHER.

God-parent. 1865. A godfather or god-mother.

†God-phere. [? for rustic *godfer*.] A godfather. B. JONS.

Godroom, mod. var. of GADROOM.

God's acre. 1617. [ad. Ger. *Gottesacker* Properly, 'God's seed-field', in which the bodies of the departed are 'sown' (1 Cor. xv. 36-44).] A churchyard.

Godsend (gɒdsend). 1814. [Altered f. *God's send*.] 1. Something sent by God, esp. something unexpected of which the recipient is greatly in want. *b. spec.* A wreck (*dialect*) 1814. 2. A welcome event; a happy chance 1831. 3. M. Telford has left me £500. This is truly a G. Sounhey.

Godship (gɒdʃɪp). 1553. [f. *God sb.* + -SHIP.] The position or personality of a god, esp. as a joc. title.

I beg his British godship's humble pardon BYRON

Godsib, -sip, *obs.* ff. GOSSIP *sb.*

Godson (gɒdʒn). OE. [Cf. GODFATHER.] A male god-child.

God-speed. 1526. [See *God sb.* and SPLED *v.*] 1. *To bid (wish) one God-speed*, to utter the words 'God speed (you)'; *esp.* to wish one success in an enterprise, etc. 2. In subst. use, a *God-speed*, a parting wish for one's success 1856. Also *attrib.* 3. *fig.* 1605.

1. A brace of Draymen bid God speed him well SHAKS. 2. *attrib.* A Godspeed dinner 1867. 3. †The Godspeed (of a thing), the finish.

God's-pe ny. ME. [Cf. *God's earth* (see *God sb.*).] *Cf. F. denier à Dieu*.] 1. A small sum paid as earnest-money on striking a bargain (cf. ARLES-, EARNEST-PENNY). Now only *dialect*. 2. A penny given in charity 1550.

Godward (gɒdwɔəd). ME. [f. *God sb.* + -WARD.]

A. adv. 1. Towards God; in the direction of God. 2. In relation or with reference to God ME. So *Godwards adv.*

B. adj. Tending or directed towards God 1861.

Godwit (gɒdwɪt). 1552. [?] A marsh-bird (genus *Limosa*) resembling a curlew, but having the bill slightly curled upwards. The black-tailed godwit (*L. xanthopygia*) and the bar-tailed godwit (*L. lapponica* or *rufa*) are British species; others are natives of northern Europe and America. Formerly in great repute for the table.

Godwits accounted the daintiest dish in England, and I think, for the bigness, of the biggest price Sir T. BROWNE.

Goen, *obs.* f. *gone*: see *Go v.*

Goer (gɔər). ME. [f. *Go v.* + -ER¹.] 1. One who or that which goes (see *Go v.*). 2. A foot, CHAPMAN.

1. A g. to tawneys LANGE. Goers betwene SHAKS. A light grey Nag... a very good G. 1592.

Goethian (gəʊtiən). Also -ean. 1840. [f. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749-1832) + -IAN.]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Goethe, his writings, opinions, etc.

The G. paganism 1856

B. sb. An admirer or follower of Goethe 1850.

Goety (gəʊti). *Obs.*, exc. *arch.* 1569. [ad. Gr *γοητεία*, f. *γοητ*, *γῶης* sorcerer, through *F. goetia*.] Witchcraft or magic performed by the invocation and employment of evil spirits, necromancy. Hence *Goetic a.* of or pertaining to *g*; *sb.* a magician, sorcerer.

Goff (gɒf). *Obs.*, exc. *dialect*. 1570. [app. *a. F. goffe*, ad. It. *goffo* (of unkn. origin).] A dolt, a stupid fellow.

Goff, var. of GOLF.

Goffer (gɒfər). *sb.* 1865. [ad. *F. gaufrer*.] 1. A goffering-tool. 2. 'An ornamental plaiting used for the frills and borders of women's caps, etc.' (Ogilvie).

Goffer (gɒfər, gəʊfər), *gaufrer* (gəʊfər), *v.* 1705. [ad. *F. gaufrer*, f. *gaufrer* honeycomb.] *trans.* To make wavy by means of heated goffering-irons; to flute or crimp (lace, etc.). Hence *Gofferer*.

Goffered (gɒfəd), *pp. a.* 1706. [f. prec. + -ED¹.] 1. Of frills, etc.: fluted, crimped. 2. *Bookbinding and Printing*. Embossed or impressed with ornamental figures, esp. *goffered edges* 1866. 3. *Entom.* Of the elytra of certain beetles: Having very prominent longitudinal lines or carinae, which in many cases diverge from the base and converge towards the tip (Cent. Dict.).

Goffering (gɒfərɪŋ), *vbl sb.* 1848. [f. *a. prec.* + -ING¹.] The action of GOFFER *v.*, also its result; goffered lace, frills, etc.

Comb.: *g.-iron*, *tongs*, an iron tool used for goffering lace, frills, etc.; *†press*, a press for crimping the material used in making artificial flowers.

†Gog. ME. Corrupt f. *GOD* in oaths, etc. 1602.

†Gog 2. 1573. [app. *f. on gog*, substituted for earlier *AGOG* (q.v.).] *To set on g.*, to excite, make eager 1673.

Goggle (gɒɡl), *sb.* 1616. [f. the *vb.*] 1. One who goggles (*rare*). 2. A goggling look; a squint, leer, stare 1688. 3. *slang*. In *pl.*: The eyes 1710. 4. *pl.* (rarely *sing*) A kind of spectacles, having glasses (usually coloured) or fine wire-netting, fixed in short tubes, and worn to protect the eyes from dust, excess of light, etc.; formerly also to correct squinting. Also (*colloq.* and *joc.*) Spectacles with round glasses. 1715. *b.* Blinds for horses 1808.

Phr. The goggles, a disease of sheep; the staggers 1793.

Goggle (gɒɡl), *a.* 1540. [Prop. the *vb.* -stem in *comb.*] Of the eye: Protuberant, full and rolling; also, squinting.

His *g* eyes were always rolling about wildly THACKERAY.

Goggle (gɒɡl), *v.* ME. [? freq. of **gog*, expressing oscillating movement (cf. *gog*, *goggle*).] 1. *intr.* To turn the eyes to one side or other, to look obliquely, to squint. In later use, to roll the eyes about. Now *rare*. 2. Of the eyes: To squint. In mod. use, to project and move unsteadily, to roll. 1540. 3. *trans.* To turn (one's eye) to one side, or (now) from side to side with an unsteady motion 1583. 3. *intr.* To sway or roll about ME.

1. *b.* The frog's hideous large eyes were goggling out of his head THACKERAY. Hence *Go-ggled pp. a.* (now *rare*) = *GOGGLE a.*

Goggle-eye (gɒɡlɪ), ME. [See *GOGGLE a.* and *v.*] 1. One who squints. 2. Squinting. 3. *U.S.* = *GOGGLER 2*. 4. 'One of two or more species of American fresh-water fishes of the family *Centrarchidae*' (Webster).

Goggle-eyed (gɒɡlɪd), *a.* ME. [f. *goggle-eye* (see *GOGGLE a.*) + -ED².] Having prominent, staring or rolling eyes; also, squint-eyed.

Goggler (gɒɡlɪ), 1821. [f. *GOGGLE v.* + -ER¹.] 1. *slang*. An eye. 2. *U.S.* The big-eyed eel, *Trachurus crumenophthalmus* 1864.

Goglet (gɒɡlɪt), *gugglet* (gɒɡlɪt), Anglo-Ind. Also †*gurglet*. 1698. [ad. *Pg. gorgoleta*.] A long-necked vessel of porous earthenware for keeping water cool by evaporation.

†Gogmagog. ME. [f. *Goemagot*, a British giant; altered after the names *Gog* and *Magog* (Ezek. xxxviii-xxxix).] A giant, a man of immense stature and strength 1630.

Goidel (gɔɪdɪl). Hist. 1882. [a. Oir *Góidél* (pl. *Góidil*), a GAEL. See GADHELIC.] A GAEL in the widest sense, including the Irish and the Highlanders of Scotland. Hence *Goidelic a.* of or pertaining to the Goidels, *sb.* the language of the Goidels.

Going (gəʊɪŋ), *vbl sb.* ME. [f. *Go v.* + -ING¹.] 1. The action of *Go v.*; *esp.* departure ME.; the faculty of walking 1635. 2. Manner of going, gait 1805. 3. *Building*. Width of passage (of a stair) 1712. 4. Condition of the ground for walking, driving, hunting, etc. 1859.

1. Stand not upon the order of your *g.* SHAKS. The day is placed in its *g.* WORKSW. 4. The fences are fair, and the *g.* pretty good 1837.

Phrases. *Going down*; setting (of the sun) *Gongs on*; proceedings, actions, doings (usu. with implied censure). *†Gongs-out* expenses, outgoings. *To set g.* (or *a-gong*); to set in motion.

Comb.: *g.-barrel*, the barrel of a watch or clock round which are teeth for driving the train direct without the intervention of a fusee; also *attrib.*, in *g. order* (primarily of a clock), in a condition for going properly; *†train*, a train of wheels in a clock, answering the same purpose as the *g.-barrel* in a watch; *†wheel*, an arrangement for keeping a clock in motion while it is being wound up.

Going (gəʊɪŋ), *pp. a.* ME. [-ING².] That goes; departing; current; working.

Phr. *A g. concern*: one in actual operation.

Goitre (gɔɪtrɪ). Also *goitre*, *U.S. goiter*. 1625. [a. *F. goitre*, *goître*, f. *goitreux*, ad. Prov. *goitros*—pop. *L. gutturosus*, f. *guttur* throat.] Path. A morbid (often enormous) enlargement of the thyroid gland of the neck; bronchocele. 2. A swelling of the neck in some lizards 1834. *Goitral*, *Goitred adj.* = next.

Goitrous (gɔɪtrɪs), *a.* 1796. [ad. *F. goitreux*; see prec. and -ous.] Affected with, like, or pertaining to, goitre. Of a locality: Characterized by the prevalence of goitre.

Golconda (gɒlkɒndə). 1780. Old name of Hyderabad, formerly celebrated for its diamonds, used as = 'a mine of wealth'.

Gold (gəʊld). [Com. Teut.: OE. *gold*—OTeut. **gulþom*—pre-Teut. **ghelto*, app. f. root **ghel*-yellow (see GALL *sb.*), with suffix -to-.] 1. The most precious metal, characterized by its yellow colour, non-liability to rust, high specific gravity, and great malleability and ductility. Chemical symbol Au. 2. The metal as a valuable possession or as a medium of exchange; hence, gold coin; also, in rhet. use, wealth OE. 3. *fig.* Something brilliant, beautiful, or precious 1553. 4. Gilding. *Mercat V. ii. vii. 35.* 5. *pl.* Kinds of gold (*rare*) 1683. 6. The metal as used to ornament textile fabrics; gold thread; as in *g. of Venice*, etc. Hence textile materials embroidered with or partly made of this. ME. 5. Used with defining words in the names of kinds of gold, alloys, imitations of gold, etc. 1839. 6. The colour of the metal ME. 7. *Arclery*. The gilt centre or bull's-eye of a target 1876. 8. *attrib.* or *adj.* a. Made or consisting of gold ME. b. Gold-coloured, golden yellow 1550. c. With reference to the use of gold for coinage and as a standard of value, as *g. standard*; also, of sums in depreciated currencies: reckoned at par 1776. 1. The roof was fretted *g.* MILN. 2. Where *g.* makes way there is no interruption 1616. 3. *Heart of g.*, a noble-hearted person (= *F. un cœur d'or*) The King's. 4. A heart of *G. SHAKS*. Time will run back and fetch the Age of *G. MILN*. 5. Vallens of Venice *g.* in needle work SHAKS. 5. ANGEL, DUTCH, FULMINATING, etc. *G.*: see these words. *Dead g.*, unburnished or *g. without lustre*; *jeweller's g.*, an alloy containing three parts of *g.* to one of copper (Webster); *red g.*, *g.* alloyed with copper. *Fairy g.* = fairy money (see FAIRY). 6. Many a coloured plume sprinkled with *G. MILN*. 7. *To make a g.*: to hit the bull's-eye. 8. a. That Booke. That in *G.* clasps, Lockes in the Golden storie SHAKS. b. *Old g.*, of a dulled golden yellow with a brownish tinge. Gowns of old *g.* saten 1882.

Comb.: 1. General: as *g.-coat*, *-ore*, *-pan*, etc., *bearing*, *broker*, etc.; *embroidered*, *inlaid*, *mounted*, etc.; *red*, etc.; *hatted*, *striped*, etc. 2. Special. *g.-amalgam*, *g.* combined with mercury in a soft or plastic state (found native in 1848); *†beat*, *†beaten pp. adjs.*, adorned with beaten *g.*; *†beating*, the process of beating out *g.* into a leaf *g.*

beetle *U.S.*, any of various beetles of the family Chrysomelidae and Cassididae; *g. beryl* = *Chrysomelid*, *bug U.S.*, (a) = *gold-beetle*; (b) a plutoerat, also, an advocate of a single (gold) standard; *-carp* = *Goldfish*; *-cloth*, cloth of *g.* (see *CLORIN sb.*); *-digging*, (a) digging for *g.*; (b) *pl.* the place where *g.*-digging is carried on; *-driver* = *GOLD-BEATER 1*; *-end-man*, one who buys up broken pieces of *g.*; *-fever*, the rage for going in search of *g.*; *goldfinny*, a fish of the wrasse family; *-flint*, flint containing *g.*; *-flux* = *Aventurine 1*; *-fringe*, a moth, *Pyralis castalis*; *-mill*, a mill in which *g.* ore is crushed, also *fig.*; *-mouthed a.*, whose speech is golden; *note U.S.*, one payable only in *g.*; *g. plate*, vessels made of *g.*; *-plating*, *g.* in thin sheets; *-purple*, the compound oxide which is precipitated upon mixing the solutions of *g.* and tin; *-rush*, a rush to the gold-fields; *-sand*, and containing particles of *g.*; also *fig.*; *-shell*, a shell on which powdered *g.* mixed with gum water is spread for painters' use; *goldsinny* = *goldfinny*; *-size*, a size laid on as a surface on which to apply *g.*-lent; *-solder*, (a) = *Chrysocolla 1*; (b) an alloy for soldering *g.*; *-spangle*, a moth, *Noctua fraxinea*; *-spot*, a moth, *Noctua fuscus*; *-stone*, (a) the yellow topaz; (b) a piece of *g.* ore; (c) pop. name of brocius; (d) = *Aventurine 1*; *g. swift*, a moth, *Heptamelus hactus*; *-tail* (moth), *Portesia chrysorrhoea*; *-thread*, spun *g.*, a flatted *g.* wrapped or laid over a thread of silk, by twisting it with a wheel, etc.; *-web*, (a) cloth of *g.*; a covering for sweetmeats made of melted sugar, spun with a knife; *-worm*, a glow-worm.

b in names of plants, as *g.*-balls, old name for buttercups; *-bloom*, the marigold; *-flower*, (a) *Helichrysum Stachas*; (b) the S. African genus *Gorteria*; *g. of pleasure*, *Camelina sativa*; *-shrub*, *Palicourea speciosa*; *-thread*, *Copias trifolia*, so called from its fibrous yellow roots.

c in names of birds, as *g.*-breasted trampeter, *Propheta crepitans*; *-capped weaver bird*, *Ploceus intercedens*; *goldcrest* = *golden-crowned wren* (see *WREN*); *-hammer*, the yellow-hammer; *-head*, the peacock, *Fulgula ferrug.*; *g. robin*, the Baltimore oriole.

Gold-beater. ME. 1. One who beats out gold into gold leaf. 2. *pl.* A genus of Coleopterous insects remarkable for their golden-green and copper colours.

Goldbeater's skin, a prepared animal membrane used to separate the leaves of gold-foil during the process of beating; also, occas., to cover wounds.

Gold dust, gold-dust. 1703. 1. Gold in very fine particles, as commonly obtained in a natural state. 2. *Bot.* A pop. name of *Alyssum saxatile*. Also of *Sedum acre*, 1856.

Golden (gōld'n), *a.* ME. [f. *GOLD* + *-EN*, repl. *GILDEN* (q. v.).] 1. Made of, consisting of gold. 2. Containing gold; auriferous. Of a district: Abounding in gold. ME. 3. Of the colour of gold. Also *fig.* ME. 4. Most excellent, important, or precious 1498. 5. Of rules, precepts, etc.: Of inestimable utility; often *spec.* with reference to Matt. vii. 12 1542. 6. Of a time or epoch: Flourishing, joyous 1530. 7. Pertaining to gold (as the object of desire, pursuit, etc.) -1720.

2 The *g. fleece*, the fabulous fleece of gold in search of which Jason went to Colchis; (*Order of the G. Fleece* (see *FLEECE sb.*)). *g. ball*, the apple of discord (see *APPLE*). *G. gates*, the gates of Heaven. 2. Some bound for Guinea, *g. Sand* to find Dryden. 3. *G. corn Pope*, (*fig.*) promises *SHAKS.* 4. I have bought *G.* Opinions from all sorts of people *SHAKS.* 5. *The g. mean*, the avoidance of excess and defect [in *L. aurea medicatrix*]. *G. number* (tr med. *L. aureus numerus*); so called from its importance in calculating the date of Easter; the number of any year in the Metonic lunar cycle of 19 years. The number for a year *n* of the Christian era is the remainder of the operation (*n*+1)-19.

Combs., etc. *g. book*, a register of the nobility of the state of Venice; *g. ear*, a moth, *Hydracca nectans*; *g. earth*, yellow arsenic or pigment; *g. maid*, the fish *Cremulobus melops* or *linca*; *-mouth*, used to render the name *Chrysostom* (see *GILDEN 2*); *-mouthed a.*, whose speech is *g.* (used chiefly as prec.); *g. perch*, a fresh-water fish of Australia, *Ctenolabrus armatus* (Morris); *g. rain*, a kind of firework; *-ring*, a worm that gnaws the vine and wraps itself up in its leaves; *g. spur*, a papal order, the order of St. Sylvester; *g. star*, a kind of monstrance or ciborium used at Rome in the Papal High Mass on Easter-day (Lee); *g. sulphide*, sulphuret, persulphide of antimony or antimony pentasulphide, Sb₂S₅ (Watts); *g. syrup* (see *SYRUP*); *-wasp*, a brightly-coloured hymenopterous insect of the family Chrysididae, esp. *Chrysis ignita*; *g. wedding* (see *WEDDING*); *g. wrasse* = *golden maid*.

b in names of plants, as *fig.* apple, the tomato; *-club*, the American plant *Oreocarya aquaticum*; *-crown*, the American genus *Chrysosplenium*; *g. cudweed*, *Helichrysum orientale*; also *Pterocaulon virgatum*; *-cup*, pop. name of species of *Ranunculus*; *Calika*, *T* *g.* *the* *g. leaved*

Pyrethrum; *g. flower*, the corn marigold; *g. flower of Peru*, the sunflower; *-hair*, *Chrysocoma canaura*; *g. herb*, the orchid; *locks*, the fern *Polypodium vulgare*; also *Pterocaulon argutum*; *g. moss*, (a) the moss *Polytrichum commune*; (b) the Stonewort, *Sedum acre*; *g. nugget*, *Halimolobos grandiflora*; *g. oat*, the yellow oat grass; *g. osier*, (a) *Salix virens*; (b) *Myrica Gale*; *g. samphire*, *Isaria crithmoides*; *g. saxifrage*, the genus *Chrysosplenium*; *-seal*, *Hydrastis Canadensis* of N. America; *g. spur*, a variety of daffodil; *g. thistle*, the composite genus *Scorpius*, esp. *S. Injunctus*; *g. trefoil*, *Hepatica triloba*; *g. tuft*, *Pterocaulon argatum*; *-withy*, *Myrica Gale*.

c in names of birds, as *g. back*, 'the American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*' (*Cent. Dict.*); *-wing*, the *g.*-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*), etc.

Golden (gōld'n), *v. rare*. 1850. [f. the adj.] To make or become golden.

Golden age. 1555. [i. *L. aurea aetas*; see *GOLDEN a.* 6 and *AGE sb.*] The first and best age of the world, in which, according to the Greek and Roman poets, mankind lived in a state of ideal prosperity and happiness, free from all trouble or crime. Hence, the period in which a nation, literature, etc., is at its acme.

With Ovid ended the *g. age* of the Roman tongue Dryden. The *g. age* of Roman law LOCKY.

Goldeney. 1552. [f. *GOLDEN a.* + *-Y 4*.] The name of some fish, perh. the golden wrasse, but commonly = *L. aurata* or *saratus* -1661.

Golden-eye. 1678. 1. *a.* A sea-duck of the genus *Clangula*, esp. *C. glaucron*. *b.* 'The bird *Melithreptus lunulatus*' (Morris) 1827. *c.* The Tufted Duck, *Fuligula cristata* (Newton). *d.* A fish, *Hyodon chrysops* (*Cent. Dict.*). 3. A neuropterous insect of the genus *Chrysopa* 1753.

Goldenly (gōld'nli), *adv.* 1600. [f. *GOLDEN a.* + *-LY 2*.] 1. Excellently, splendidly. 2. Like gold 1827. 3. As with gold 1825.

Golden-rod. 1568. A plant of the genus *Solidago*, esp. *S. Virgaurea*, having a rod-like stem and a spike of bright yellow flowers. *b.* Goldenrod-tree, a shrub (*Bosca Yervumora*), a native of the Canary Isles 1829.

Gold-field. 1852. A district in which gold is found. Also *attrib.*

Goldfinch (gōld'fīnch). [OE *goldfinc*; f. *GOLD* + *FINC*.] 1. A bright-coloured singing-bird (*Carduelis elegans*) of the family *Fringillidae*, with a patch of yellow on its wings *b.* *U.S.* Applied to other yellow finches, esp. *Spinus tristis*, the thistle-bird 1832. 2. A kind of artificial salmon-fly 1867. 3. *lang* *ta.* One who has gold -1700. *b.* A guinea or sovereign 1602.

Gold-finder. 1611. 1. One whose occupation is to find gold 1631. 2. A scavenger -1755.

Gold-fish. 1698. 1. *a.* A fish with gold markings found in the South Seas. *b.* A small golden-red fish (*Cyprinus auratus*) of the carp family, a native of China, commonly bred and kept for ornament in tanks, glasses, etc. *c.* -GARIBALDI 2.

Gold-foil. ME. Gold beaten out into a thin sheet. (Techn. *gold leaf* is thinner than *gold-foil*.)

Goldilocks (gōld'loiks) 1550. [f. *GOLDY a.* + *LOCK sb.*] 1. Golden hair; woman's hair in general -1596. 2. One who has golden hair -1687. 3. A name of plants, esp. *a.* *Ranunculus auricomus*, a kind of buttercup; *b.* *Chrysocoma lanosus*; *c.* *Helichrysum Stachas*; *d.* *Trollius europaeus*.

Golding. 1580. [f. *GOLD* + *-ING 3*.] Still used locally as a name of the marigold, and in Kent of the ladybird. 1. A gold coin. 2. A kind of apple -1660.

Goldish. *a.* ME. [See *-ISH*.] Somewhat golden.

Gold-laced. *a.* 1630. Ornamented with gold lace.

Gold leaf. (Often *hyphenated*) 1727. *a.* (with *pl.*) A minute quantity of gold, beaten out into an extremely thin sheet, from 3 to 3½ inches square. *b.* (*sing* only.) Gold in this form for gilding, etc.

Gold leaf electrometer, electroscope, galvanoscope, appliances in which gold leaf is used as a detector.

Goldless. *a.* rare ME. [See *-LESS*.] Without gold.

Gold-mine. 1483. A mine from which gold is obtained. Also *fig.* a source of wealth. **Goldney, -nie, -ny**: var. of *GOLDENEY*. **Goldsmith** (gōld'smith). OE. 1. One who fashions gold into jewels, ornaments, etc. 2. Down to the 18th c. goldsmiths acted as bankers. 3. Short for *goldsmith-beetle* 1863. *Comb.* *g.-beetle*, a large scarabæid beetle (*Coltalia lanigera*) having wing-covers of golden lustre, also *Cetonia aurata* or other species. Hence *Goldsmith (e)ry*, the art or trade of a *g.*; *goldsmith's work*; articles made by a *g.*

Gold stick, gold-stick. 1804. *a.* The gilt rod carried on occasions of state by the colonel of the Life-guards or the captain of the Gentle men-at-arms. *b.* The bearer of this, also *gold stick* in *carriage*.

Gold-washer. 1515. 1. *a.* One who sweats gold coins. *b.* One who washes auriferous soil to separate the gold. *c.* An appliance for gold washing. 2. *No Gold-wash*, a place where gold washing is carried on. *Gold-washing*, (a) the process of obtaining gold by washing; (b) -*gold-wash* (chiefly in *pl.*)

Gold-weight. 1500. *a.* *pl.* Scales for weighing gold -1683. *b.* *lang.* Exact weight such as is sought in weighing gold -1727.

Gold-work, -works. 1683. *a.* *sing.* The art or process of working in gold. *b.* Goldsmith's work. *c.* *pl.* A place where gold is washed, mined, or smelted. 2. *Gold-worker*, one engaged in the obtaining or working of gold. *Gold-workings*, a place or places where gold is mined or washed.

Goldy, sh. *dialect*. 1802. [f. *GOLD* + *-Y 4*.] *a.* The goldsmith. *b.* The yellow-hammer

Goldy (gōld'i), *a.* 1605. [f. *GOLD* + *-Y 1*] Gold-like, resembling gold in colour and sheen. *Comb.* *g.-stone* = *AMSTURINE*.

Goldyllocks: see *GOLDILOCKS*.

Golee. *rare*. Also *gole*. ME. only. [a. OF. *gole*, *gules*, etc., f. (ult.) *L. gula* mouth throat + *-ula*, see *-ADE*.] A mouthful, throatful (of words). CHAUCER.

Goliet, te. obs. f. *GOLIT*.

Golf (gōlf, gōf), *sb.* 1457. [Said to be ad. Du. *golf*, *kul* = 'club', but golf is mentioned earlier than any of the Du. sports. See *N.F.D.*] A game in which a small hard ball is struck with various clubs into a series of small cylindrical holes made at intervals on the surface of a moor, field, etc.

Comb. *g.-club* (see *CLUB 1*); *-links*, the ground on which *g.* is played. Hence *Golf r.* *Golfer*

Golgotha (gōlgəthə). 1593. [*a.* *L. Vulg.* *golgotha*, Gr. *γολγοθᾶ*, ad. *gōlgōthā*, Aramaic form of Heb. *gulgoleth* skull; see *CALVARY*.] 1. A place of interment, a graveyard, a charnel house. 2. *U.S.* *lang.* (See *quot.*) -1803.

a. Golgotha, that is, the place of skulls or heads of colleges and halls, where they meet and debate AMBROS.

Goliard (gōli'ard). Now *Hist.* 1483. [1. OF. *goliard*, *-art*, *-ar* glutton, f. *gole* (mod. *guelle*) = *L. gula* gluttony.] One of the class of educated jesters, buffoons, and authors of ribald Latin verse, who flourished chiefly in the 12th and 13th c. Hence *Goliardery*, the practices of a *g.*

Goliardeys. ME. [nd. OF. *goliardais*, see *prec*] = *GOLIARD* -1643

Goliath (gōli'ath). Often *erron.* *Golah.* 1501. [*a.* *L. (Vulg.) Goliath*, Heb. *golyath* the giant slain by David, 1 Sam. xvii.] 1. A giant, often allusively. 2. A very large immelinicorn beetle of the genus *Goliathus* 1826. 3. (Also *g. crane*) A powerful travelling crane 1888. 1. The *G.* of English literature 1845.

Goll. 1586. [?] A hand -1690.

Golly (gō'h), *interj.* 1848. Substituted for *God* in oaths, etc.

Gollywog (gōl'wog). 1895. Also *gollywog*. *a.* A black (male) grotesque doll, with staring eyes and fuzzy hair.

Golosh, goloshoe, etc.: see *GALOSH*.

Goluptious (gōl'psh), *a.* *poet.* 1856. [Arbitrary, perh. after *VOLUPTUOUS*.] Luscious delightful.

Gomarist (gōmārist). 1674. [f. *Gomar* + -IST.] A follower of Francis Gomar (1563-1641), Professor of Divinity at Leyden, who defended Calvinism as against Arminianism So Gomarist.

Gombein (gombēin). *Anglo-Br.* 1862. [a. mod. Ir. *gaibhēn*, conn. w. med. L. *cambium*; see CHANGE.] Usury. Chiefly attrib., as *g-man*, a usurer. Hence *Gombeism*, borrowing or lending at usury.

Gombroon, gomroon (gombroon, gomroon). 1698. [Name of a town on the Persian Gulf Cf. GAMBROON.] A kind of Persian pottery, imitated in Chelsea ware.

Gome. [Com. Teut.: OE. *guma*:—pre-Teut. **ghmon*—cogn. w. L. *homo*, *hominis*. Cf. BRIDEGROOM.] A man—1515.

Gome. 1611. [Cf. COOM sb.] The black and only grease on the axle of a cart wheel.

Gomer. OE. [a. L. *gomor*, Gr. γομώρ, transliteration of Heb., see OMER.] A Heb. measure; = OMER—1631.

Gomer (gōmēr). 1828. [f. the inventor's name.] *Gomer chamber*, a conical chamber with spherical bottom used in smooth-bore guns and mortars.

Gomerel (gōmērēl). sb. Sc. and north 1814. [See -REL.] A fool, a simpleton.

Gomorra (hōmōrā). 1522. [f. *Gomorrhā*. *Gomorrhā*, after names in -can.]

A. Of or pertaining to Gomorrhā (see *Gen. xlviii*, xxi)—1593.

B. sb. An inhabitant of Gomorrhā; hence, one who follows the practices of its inhabitants—1631.

Gomphiasis (gōmfē-āsīs). 1706. [a. Gr., f. γομφίος molar tooth.] Path. Disease of the (molar) teeth, causing them to become loose in their sockets.

Gomphodont (gōmfōdōnt), a. 1889. [f. Gr. γομφος bolt + δόντι- (dōnti) tooth.] Path. Having the teeth inserted by gomphosis.

Gomphosis (gōmfōsīs). 1578. [mod. L., a. Gr., f. γομφέω to bolt together, f. γομφός.] Anat. A form of immovable articulation, in which one hard part (e.g. a tooth) is received into the cavity of another.

Gon, obs. inf. (etc.) of *Go v*.

-gon (gōn), suffix. The second element (repr. Gr. γωνία, -on, angled) of HEPTAGON, etc., sometimes used with algebraic symbols (as *m gon*, *n-gon*).

Gonad (gōnād). 1880. [f. Gr. γονή, γόνος generation, seed, etc. + -AD, after mod. L. *gonas*, pl. *gonades*.] Biol. An undifferentiated germ-plant, serving both as ovary and sperm-ary. Hence *Gonaduct* (for *gonad-duct*).

Gonangium (gōnāngiūm). Pl. -ia. 1871. [mod. L., f. Gr. γόνος generation + ἀγγείον vessel.] Zool. An external chitinous receptacle within which, in the calyptoblastic genera of Hydrozoa, the sporosacs or planoblasts are developed. Hence *Gonangial a.*

Gondola (gōndōlā). 1549. [ad. It. *gondola* of obscure origin; see Diez, Körtig, etc.] 1. A light flat-bottomed boat in use on the Venetian canals, having a cabin amidships and rising to a sharp point at either end; it is usually propelled by one man at the stern with a single oar. Also *transf.* 2. A ship's boat 1626. 3. U.S. A large flat-bottomed river boat for freight; used also as a gun-boat 1774. 4. = *gondola car* 1875. b. [cf. G. Du. *gonde*] A car attached to the under side of a dirigible balloon or airship 1914.

1. The farlights of skimming gondolas Byron. *transf.* In cabs, those gondolas on wheels 1827. Comb. *g-car* U.S., a railway car having a platform body with low sides.

Gondolet (gōndōlēt). 1602. [ad. It. *gondolotto*, dim. of *gondola*.] A small gondola.

Gondolier (gōndōliēr). 1603. [a. F., ad. It. *gondoliere*.] One who rows a gondola.

And silent rows the songless *g* Byron.

Gone (gōn), ppl. a. 1598. [pa. ppl. of *Go v*] 1. Lost, ruined, undone. 2. That has departed or passed away 1820.

1. A *g* case, a hopeless case. A *g* sensation (feel-
ing) a feeling of *g* or *g*

(U.S.): see COON. 2. Past and *g*. Dead and *g*. (see DEAD a.) Hence *Go'ner* (slang), one who is dead or undone.

Goneness (gōnēnes). 1853. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Faintness; lassitude; exhaustion.

Gonfalon (gōnfālōn). 1595. [ad. It. *gonfalone* (also used), later form of GONFALON.] A banner or ensign, frequently with tails or streamers, suspended from a cross-bar instead of being fastened to the pole, esp. as used by the Italian republics or in ecc. processions.

Gonfalonier (gōnfālōniēr). 1586. [a. F., or ad. It. *gonfaloniere* (also used), f. prec.] The bearer of a gonfalon, a standard-bearer; *spec.* (a) the title of the chief magistrate in several Italian republics; (b) the Pope's standard-bearer, an office claimed as hereditary by the Dukes of Parma. Hence *Gonfaloniership*.

Gonfanon (gōnfānōn). Now Hist. ME. [a. OF. *gonfanon*, *gonfanon*, etc., f. *gund-* (OE. *gūþ*):—OTeut. **gunþā* war + *fano* banner, FANON.] 1. = GONFALON. In the middle ages chiefly applied to the small pennon immediately beneath the steel head of a knight's lance. Also *fig.* 2. A lance carrying a gonfalon. CAXTON.

Gong. [Special use of OE. *gang*, *gung*; see GANG sb.] A privy—1576.

Gong (gōng). 1600. [a. Malay *gōng*: echoic.] A metallic disk with upturned rim (usu. made of an alloy of four parts copper to one of tin) which produces resonant musical notes when suspended and struck with a soft mallet. b. A saucer-shaped bell, struck by a hammer or tongue moved by some mechanical device; used chiefly as an alarm or a call-bell 1864. Comb. *g-bell* = b. Hence *Gōng-gong*, a name given to various analogous instruments in use among barbarous peoples. ? Obs.

Gongorism (gōngōrizm). 1813. [f. *Gongora* + -ISM.] An affected type of diction and style introduced into Spanish literature by the poet Gongora y Argote (1561-1627). So *Gongorist*. Also *Gōngoresque*.

Goniatite (gōniātītē). 1838. [ad. mod. L. *goniatites*, f. Gr. γωνία angle.] Palæont. A genus of fossil cephalopods with angular markings.

Gonidium (gōnidīūm). Pl. -ia. 1845. [mod. L., dim. on Gr. type of γόνος child, produce.] Bot. 1. One of the cells filled with chlorophyll which are formed beneath the cortical layer in the thallus of lichens; now known to be imprisoned algæ. 2. a. A reproductive cell produced asexually in algæ. b. The conidium in fungi. 1882. Hence *Gonidial*, *Gonidic* adjs. of or pertaining to gonidia.

Gonidiogenous a. producing or having the power to produce gonidia. **Gonidoid** a. resembling the gonidia of lichens. **Gonidiocoe** a. containing or provided with gonidia. Also **Gonidiophore** = CONIDIOPHORE.

Gonimic (gōnimik), a. 1857. [f. mod. L. *gonimon* adj. neut. producing offspring + -IC.] In *g. layer*, *stratum*, orig. = 'gonidial layer'. The adj. is now taken to mean 'relating to gonimia; containing gonimia. var. *Gonimous* a. (in the orig. sense).

Goninium (gōniniūm). Pl. -ia. 1882. [mod. L., f. *gonimon* (see prec.).] Bot. A gonidium which is not of an absolutely green (grass-green) colour.

B. sb. A fish of this family.

Goniometer (gōnīōmētēr). 1766. [ad. F. *goniometre*, f. Gr. γωνία + μέτρον.] An instrument used for measuring angles. (In measuring the angles of crystals two kinds are used, the old *contact- or hand-goniometer*, and the more accurate *reflecting goniometer* invented by Wollaston.) So *Goniometry*, measurement of angles. Hence *Goniometric*, -al a. of or pertaining to goniometry.

Gono- (gōnō), prefix, bef. a vowel *gon-*, repr. Gr. γονο-, comb. f. γόνος, γονή generation, offspring, semen, etc.

Gonoblast [see -BLAST]. Biol. a cell which takes part in reproduction; hence *Gonoblastic* a. **Gonoblastidium** (pl. -idia) [f. GONOBlast + Gr. -ιδιον dim. suffix.] Zool. = BLASTOSTYLE; hence *Gonoblastidial* a. **Gonocalyx** [see CALYX sb.] Zool. the bell-shaped disk forming the swimming of a

calycine a. **Gonochoeme** [Gr. ὄχημα vehicle.] Zool. a medusiform planoblast which gives origin directly to the generative elements. **Gonococcus** [see COCCUS]. Path. the micrococcus found in the discharge of gonorrhoea. **Gonosome** [Gr. σῶμα, Zool. name for the collective body of reproductive zooids of a hydrozoan; hence *Gonosomal* a. **Gonosphere** (SPHERE). Bot. the irregular globule formed by the condensation of the protoplasm of the oogonium in certain fungi; also **Gonosphaerium** (pl. -ia). **Gonotheca** [Gr. θῆκη case]. Zool. = GONANGIUM; hence *Gonothecal* a. **Gonozo** old [Zootic]. Zool. one of the sexual zooids enclosed in certain of the gonophores of the *Hydrozoa*; also attrib.

Gonoph (gōnōf). slang. 1852. [a. Heb. *ganndh* thief.] A pick-pocket.

Gonophore (gōnōfōr). 1835. [f. Gr. γόνω- GONO- + φῶρος. Cf. F. *gonophore*.] 1. Bot. The short stalk which bears the stamens and carpels in *Anonaceae*, etc., due to the elongation of the receptacle above the corolla. 2. One of the medusoid buds which contain the reproductive elements in *Hydrozoa* 1859.

Gonorrhoea (gōnōrēā). Also *+-rhea*, etc. 1547 [med. L., ad. Gr. γονόρροια, f. γόνος seed + ῥοία flux; so called because it was supposed to be a discharge of semen.] An inflammatory discharge of mucus from the membrane of the urethra or vagina. Hence *Gonorrhoeal*, -eal, *+-Gonorrhoean* adjs. of, pertaining to, or affected with *g*.

Gonosome, -sphere, etc.: see GONO-

Gonys (gōnis). 1836. [app. a mistake for *gerys* = Gr. γένυς under-jaw.] Ornith. The keel of a bird's bill; the inferior margin of the symphysis of the lower jaw. Hence *Gonydeal* a. of or pertaining to the *g*.

Goobar (gōbār). U.S. 1885. The peanut, *Arachis hypogæa*.

Good (gud), a., adv., and sb. [Com. Teut. OE. *gōd*, root *gōþ-* (see GATHER v.), hence orig. = fitting, suitable. Compared BETTER, BEST; *goodest* (sense II. 3) is playful. Adv. WELL.]

A. adj. 1. A term of general or indefinite commendation. 1. Of things: Being what they are called or ought to be. 2. Of persons: (originally) Of high rank or valour OE. 3. Of personal qualities: Commendable in the person OE. 4. Of a state of things, a purpose, etc. Right, sound OE. Chiefly predicative. Also *absol.* as an exclam., expressing satisfaction

1. Plates of silver *god* (= 'pure' obs.) ME. A right *g* dyer CAXTON. To *g*. wine they do use *g* bushes SHAKS. Phr. *That's a good 'un*: used ironically to characterize a statement that is incredibly mendacious or absurdly exaggerated (slang). *G*. towns, *G*. shoppes ME. (now conventional, as in 'the *g*. ship A—', 'the *g*. town of B—'). A Rare in orig. sense, exc. in phr. *g*. men and true, as *g*. as. 1710 forms of address, or courtesy, as, *God* sirs 1520 She's my *g*. Lady SHAKS. *G*. your Ladyship 1743 (*Obs.* exc. in jocular use) 'My *g*. friend', 'the *g*. woman of the house', and euphemistically in 'the *g*. people' = fairies. 3. An evaluator of every man's *g*. parts SHAKS. *G*. qualities (*mod.*) Of a *g*. family De For. Of *g*. birth (*mod.*) Take *g*. herte CHAUCER *G. cheer* (see CHEER sb.). *G*. name in man and woman SHAKS. *G*. fame, *A*. *g*. face SHAKS. *A*. *g*. leg THACKERAY 4. Hell is full of *g*. meanings HERBERT. It was *g*. that they should be respected MACAULAY. *absol.* It is a promise, *g*. DISRAELI. Very *g*. my lord 1829 Phr. *It is (seems) g. to, to think g. to*.

II. 1. Morally excellent. 2. of persons. ME b. of conduct. OE. 3. Applied to God, and in exclams. *G. God!* 'gracious' etc. OE. 3. Kind OE. Constr. to. OE. 4. Pious, holy OE.

1. a. The hand that hath made you faire hath made you *g*. SHAKS. b. *God* *deada*, *opp* to *misdeada* O E Chron. A *g*. conscience CLARENDON. Be *g*. sweet girl, and let who will be clever KINGSTEV. Be a *g*. girl (= well-behaved) 1695. 2. It was a wicked woman's curse—*God's* *g*. and what care I COLERIDGE 'G. Lord! What Fools!' said the Physician 1890 3. Be *g*. to Rome SHAKS. *G*. to me (*mod.*) It is the gooddest soule B. JONS. To do *g*. enough (or so *g*. as) to (do something) 1652. *G*. offices, turn (see TURN). 4. *G*. words (= bona verba)—1592. *G*. words are worth much and cost little HERBERT. To say a *g*. word for (*mod.*) Good (= simple) easie Man SHAKS. 4. Reading *g*. books and drinking tea (*mod.*) GOOD FRIDAY.

III. 1. Agreeable OE. 2. Amusing 1530 3. Salutory, wholesome OE. 4. Favourable laudatory 1601. 1. Give us alle *god* endyng ME. *G*. fortune 1481, news 1573. *G*. wynd and wheydr ME. Wine, and *g*. fare 55. So *g*. *g*. *g*. etc. with ellipse of

to you ME; to have a good time of it (now an Americanism); had as g. a time as heart could wish PERVS; to have a g. night 1701. A g. smell 1684. 2. G. Company (see COMPANY) 1530. As g. as a play. 3. Godne mete OE. G. for the short winded 1590, for a cold still, also *teguant*. 4. Purchase is a g. opinion *Phil. C. II. 145*. God is in a g. sense jealous 1617. The Apostles were Fishers of men in a g. sense 1665. To take in g. part (see PART 16).

IV. Useful, reliable for a purpose, or efficient in a function, pursuit, creed, etc. (either specified or understood) OE. Const. *for*, *to*, *to with* 127.

Which of the Goods d'ye mean, g. for something, or g. for nothing SWIFT. He was not now g. for much CARLYLE *My Time (see TIME)*. G. fighting men 1548. G. Saracens PURCHAS. G. Shepherds after Sheering dronch their Sheep DRYDEN. G. Latin scholars MACAULAY. A g. writer, later, shot (*mod.*) *FG. under sail* -1561. Good at, e.g. the needle 1617. descriptions THACKERAY. G. men of their hands MACAULAY. He is called a G. Man upon the exchange who hath a responsible estate FULLER (cf. SHAKS *Merch. V. i. iii. 15*). A g. life (for purposes of insurance) 1823. G. debts (= debts good as assets); hence Good-for sh. S. Afr. = IOU. G. for twenty years, for a ten miles walk (*mod.*). We had seven minutes g. (= available) 1711.

V. 1. Adequate ME., effectual, thorough, valid (esp. in Law) OE. 2. Used as an intensive, before another adj. or with statements of quantity, etc. OE.

1. G. heed, g. speed (see sb.). In g. earnest, faith, worth (see sb.). (He) made a very g. stand 1617. My Lord will give a very g. account of them 1617. I gave him a g. blow SWIFT. Administering a g. beating to his wife S. WALPOLE. I have taken g. care that shall not be SUELLY. Licenses g. only for one year 1562. It is g. in Law too MASSINGER. G. claim, prize, reason, cause, excuse (*mod.*). To have a g. mind to (see MIND). 2. A g. smart cut 1787. He writes a g. bold hand (*mod.*). A g. deal, few, many (see those words). Gode hand fulle OE. Gave to everyone three spoonfulles g. 1370. We have three quarters g. to a voyage of half an hour, & two miles off, he played a g. hour on the violoncello (*mod.*).

VI. Phrases

1. As good. Orig. *as*. Me had been as g. to good ME. To be as g. as one's word 1577. Later, *semi-adv.*. I were as g. (= I might as well); or *adv.*. We had as g. make tracks (*mod.*). As g. as adv. phr. = Practically. As g. as good ME. 2. Make good. To make up for (a deficiency) ME. To perform (a promise); to effect (a purpose) 1535. To substantiate (a charge), esp. make g. on any one, on his person 1523. To make secure (a kingdom, walls, prisoners) 1566. To repair (a building) 1568. To succeed (orig. U.S.) 1901. B. *adv.* a. qualifying a vb.: Well. Now vulgar or slang. Also in *as good as* = 'as well as'. b. qualifying an adj. or adv., with intensive force: In a high degree. c. In *as good* (see A. VI) the adj. occurs, becomes an adv.

C. quasi-sh. and sh. 1. The adj. used *absol.* as pl. Good persons. Now only with the (exc. in good and bad) ME. 2. The neut. adj. used *absol.* That which is good: a. gen. OE. b. The good portion, side, or aspect 1670. c. Well-being, profit, benefit, advantage OE. 3. A particular thing that is good: a. That which it is good to attain or possess OE.; *th. occas.* A good quality, virtue, grace -1563; b. pl. Property; now movable property; also *sing.* (*obs. exc. arch.*) OE.; *pl. sing.* Money -1548; c. pl. Live stock (now *disal.*) 1485. 4. *spec.* (Now only pl.) Merchandise, wares (now chiefly manufactured articles) 1460. Also *attrib.* as goods agent, engine, train, etc. 1858.

a. To know G. from Evil 1688. b. The g. and bad of an affair 1670. c. Zeal to promote the common g. Bate *Transl. Pref.* To drink for the g. of the house GOLDSM. As much as he can see the g. of E. Iving. Phr. To do g. much g. may it do you, to do any g. To the g.: as a balance on the right side. To come to g. orig. of a dream, to come true; later, to yield a g. result. *For g. (and adv.)* as a valid conclusion; hence, finally. To be any, some, no g. (colloq.) 3. a. The goods of the mind Sir T. Browne, of fortune BUNYAN. Life is a doubtful g. to many G. ELIOT. b. The goods and graces wherewith they were indured *Himilth*. c. Misers will as easily part with their blood, as with their g. TRAPP. d. (*A great g.*) a great sum of money. *Marriage g.* a marriage portion. 4. Phr. To deliver the goods. To supply the objects contracted for; to carry out one's part of the agreement; to come up to expectations (chiefly U.S.). The goods: what is supplied or provided; what is expected or required; the real thing; the genuine article (chiefly U.S.).

Comb. x. *fa* denoting a grandparent, as good-dame, sire; b. denoting a relation by marriage, = in-law, or step-, as GOOD-FATHER, -MOTHER, -brother, -sister, -son, -u

2. Special: as *tg-deed adv.*, in very deed, enough a., that has a quality in a sufficient degree; -face, one that carries a fair or smooth face; -for-little a., of little use, insignificant; -for-something, one who is of some use; cf. GOOD-FOR-NOTHING, -wooled a. (of a sheep) having a g. fleece, (of persons) having plenty of pluck and go (*deed*, or *slang*). +Good, v. OE. [f. the adj.] 1. *intr.* To improve -ME. 2. *trans.* To endow (a church, etc.). OE. only. 3. To improve; to manure (land) -18.. 4. To benefit (a person). Also *absol.* -1620.

Good-bye (gūd-bōi). 1573. [A contr. of *God be with you* (or *ye*), *peih.* affected by *good morning*, etc.] 1. As an exclamation: Farewell. 2. sb. A saying 'good-bye' 1573. Also *attrib.* 3. He hurried through his good-bye 1870.

Good-daughter. *Sc.* and *north.* 1513. [See GOOD.] A daughter-in-law.

Good day. ME. [See GOOD a III 1.] 1. A phrase of salutation at meeting or parting. The salutation expressed by this phrase ME. 2. God so save you god day CHAUCER. A good day, thou, and thou 1460. 3. To end, give (a person) good day.

Good-den: see GOOD EVEN.

Good-do-er. ME. [f. GOOD so. + DOER.] 1. Now commonly a *doer of good*; a benefactor. 2. *dial.* An animal or plant that thrives well 1877.

Good even. *Obs exc dial.* ME. [See GOOD a III. 1.] A form of salutation; = Good evening (but used at any time after noon: see *Rom. & Jul. II. iv. 116 ff.*) 1481.

Oh, glue ye good-ly'n Two Gent. II. i. 104. Gooden to your Worships Cor. II. i. 103.

Good-father. *Sc.* 1533. [See GOOD.] A father-in-law; also, a step-father.

Good-fellow, sb. ME. [See FELLOW sb.] 1. An agreeable companion; esp. a boon companion, a convivial person. 2. A thief or robber -1633. Hence +Goodfellow v. (*rare*).

to call (a person) a good fellow. Good-fellowship, the spirit or habits of a good fellow, conviviality; now also, the spirit of true friendship or companionship.

Good-for-no thing. 1711. [The phr. *good for nothing* used *attrib.* or as sb.: see GOOD a. IV.]

A. *adj.* Of no service or use; worthless. Wherefore him here a good-for-nothing fellow SWIFT. B. sb. One who is good for nothing; a worthless person (for thing). So Good-for-nothing a and sb.

Good Friday. ME. [See GOOD a II 4.] The Friday before Easter-day, observed as the anniversary of the death of Christ.

Goodhap (gūd-hæp). *arch.* 1557. [See GOOD a. and HAP sb. 1; = *good hap*.] Good fortune.

Good humour. 1616. The condition of being in a cheerful and amiable mood; also, the disposition or habit of amiable cheerfulness. Her good humour made her willing to divert me 1718. Hence Good-humoured a. possessed of or characterized by good humour; indicative of good humour. Goodhumouredly *adv.*

Goodish (gūdʃ), a. 1756. [See -ISH.] Somewhat good.

A g. sort of woman Mrs. DELANY. A g. sum 1894. +Good-less, a. OE. [See -LESS.] Devoid of good, or of goods -1581.

Goodlihead. ME. [f. GOODLY a. + HEAD.] 1. Comeliness (*arch.*). 2. Excellence, goodness -1503. 3. The personality of one who is goodly. SPENSER.

Good-like, a. Now *dial.* 1573 [f. GOOD a. + LIKE.] a. Goodly; good-looking. b. Resembling what is good.

Good-liking. ? *Obs.* 1583. [See GOOD a. I. 4 and LIKING sb. 1.] 1. Kindly feeling towards a person 1586. 2. Good-will; satisfaction 1583. 3. Personal fancy LOCKE.

4. Good condition, embourgeoisment -1656. 1. A match of prudence and common good-liking SWIFT. 4. Their yong ones are in good liking *Job xxxix. 4*.

Goodliness (gūd-līnēs). ME. [f. GOODLY a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being goodly; comeliness; kindness -1555; excellence, value (*rare*) 1822.

Har goodly was full f ha y o his eyes

Good-looking, a. 1780. Having a good appearance; esp. with reference to beauty of countenance. So Good-looking (chiefly U.S.)

Goodly (gūdli), a. [OE. *gōdlic*, see GOOD and -LY.] 1. Of good appearance, well favoured or proportioned; comely, fair, hard some. 2. Considerable in size, quantity or number (req. with mixture of sense 1) ME. 3. Of good quality. Also, good for a purpose proper, convenient (often with mixture of sense 1). Often *romant.* ME. 4. Gracious, kind ME. only.

1. *pe* goodlieste mayde in al *pe* town CHAUCER. 2. Surely a g. stature, most majestic & brave. 3. b. Come h. Good. Here's a g. Watch indeed SHAKS. Phrase G. and grace is 1 (see CHAUCER).

Goodly (gu dli), *adv.* [ME. *gōdliker*.] 1. Beautifully, gracefully -1550. 2. Graciously kindly; courteously -1677. 3. In a goodly fashion; excellently. Also *romant.* Now *rare.* ME. 4. Conveniently -1513. 5. In neg. clauses: Easily, readily -1652.

Goodman (gūmān). ME. [GOOD a + MAN.] 1. *Sc.* *Good man*. *Perh.* really two wds. ME. only. 2. The male head of a house hold; the host (of an inn), the keeper (of a prison) ME. b. Hence, a husband (now only *Sc.* or *arch.*) 1513. 3. Preb. to designations of occupation -1638. 4. A man of substance not of gentle birth, a yeoman, etc. *Obs. exc Hist or poet.* 1587. 5. b. The lord or tenant of a specified estate or farm -1824.

3. When the g. mends his armour MACAULAY. 3. Nay, but hear you, g. deliver *Hamlet V. i. 13*. 4. He is called a Good Man in common discourse, who is not dignified with Gentile title FULLER. b. The G of Prudence KNOWE 1637.

Good morrow, good-mo-rraw. ME. 1. A salutation equiv. to the later *good morning* (see GOOD a III. 1). Now *arch.* 2. Something as empty as 'good-morrow'; a trivial saying or matter -1704.

1. Give you good-morrow, sir SHAKS. Good-mother. *Sc.* 1536. [See GOOD.] A mother-in-law; also, a step-mother.

Good nature, good-na-ture. 1450. 1. Pleasant or kindly disposition; chiefly denoting undue easiness of disposition. 2. Natural goodness of character; virtue (*rare*) 1677.

Good-natured. (The stress varies.) 1577 [f. *proc* + -ED.] Characterized by good nature (see *proc.*).

If it is abuse - why, one is always sure to hear of it from one damn'd good nature'd friend or another SHAKS. Hence Good-naturedly *adv.* -ness

Good-neighbourhood. 1817. [f. *good neighbour* + -HOOD.] The disposition and behaviour characteristic of a good neighbour friendly feeling and intercourse. So Good neighbourliness.

Goodness (gūd-nēs). [OE. *gōdnes*.] 1. The quality or condition of being good, in various senses; esp. moral excellence; benevolence; also beneficence OE., kindly feeling OE. 2. Advantage, profit -1583. 3. *Quasi-adv.* A good act or deed -1568. 4. In exclams. orig. with reference to the goodness of God 1613.

1. Virtue is bold, and goodness never fearful SHAKS. The g. of the Lord WALKER, of a custom SAMPSON, of a cause 1870. Phr. *Have the g. to*, a form of polite request. 4. G. gracious! G (only) know! For goodness sake! I wish to go! Surely to go! Thank g. Goodness!

Good night. (Also *hyphenated*.) ME. [See GOOD a III. 1.] 1. A customary phrase used at parting at night or going to sleep; *for* have good night, (God) give you good night, etc. Also *fig.* Also *attrib.* 2. *transf.* Any parting salutation at night 1587.

1. *fig.* When our beauty fades, goodnight with vs MASTON. *attrib.* One good-night (and one more) lives.

Good now, good-d-now. *Obs exc dial* 1579 [See GOOD a. I. 4 and NOW.] An exclamation of acquiescence, entreaty, expostulation, or surprise.

Goods. See GOOD C. quasi-sh. and sb.

Good sense. 1688. [Cf. F. *bien sens*.] Native soundness of judgement.

+Good-ship. OE. [See -SHIP.] Goodness pl. Kindnesses -ME.

666 [See GOOD] A

a law So Good Sc a son in-law

(Psyche) q (what) p (let)

666 [See GOOD] A

a law So Good Sc a son in-law

(Psyche) q (what) p (let)

666 [See GOOD] A

a law So Good Sc a son in-law

(Psyche) q (what) p (let)

666 [See GOOD] A

a law So Good Sc a son in-law

(Psyche) q (what) p (let)

666 [See GOOD] A

a law So Good Sc a son in-law

(Psyche) q (what) p (let)

666 [See GOOD] A

a law So Good Sc a son in-law

(Psyche) q (what) p (let)

Good-tempered, *a*. (The stress varies.) 1768. [f. *good temper* (see TEMPER sb.) + -ED².] Having a good temper; not easily vexed.

Good Templar. 1874. One of an order of total abstainers established in the U.S. in 1857, and introduced into England in 1868.

Good thing. 1694. [See **GOOD a.**] A successful act or speculation; a witty saying; *pl* dainties.

Goodwife (gud'wif). ME. [Cf. GOODMAN] 1. The mistress of a house, etc. Now chiefly S. 2. = Mrs. Also, a civil form of address. -1824.

Goodwill (gudwrl). OE [Orig. two wds (still often so written exc. in sense 4) = *GOOD a.* 11. 1. 2.] 1. Virtuous, pious, upright disposition or intention. (In Luke ii. 14, *good will* has this sense in the pre-Reformation versions, in 16th c. versions and in A.V. it has sense 2 while R.V. renders 'On earth peace among men in whom he is well pleased'.) -1602 2. The state of wishing well to a person, a cause, etc. OL 3. Cheerful acquiescence or consent; readiness, zeal ME. 4. Comm. The privilege, granted by the seller of a business to the purchaser, of trading as his recognized successor, the possession of a ready-formed connexion of customers, considered as a separate element in the saleable value of a business 1571.

2. Peace upon earth, and unto men a good will COVERDALE. 3. And, though my portion is but scant, I give it with good will GOLDING.

Goody (gud'i), sb.¹ 1559. [Short for **GOODWIFE**; cf. *hussy*.] A term of civility formerly applied to a (married) woman in humble life. Hence such a woman. b. U.S. A woman who looks after students' rooms 1827.

G. Blake and Harry Gill Wordsw.

Goody (gud'i), sb.² 1745. [f. **GOOD a.** + -Y.⁶] A sweetener.

Goody, sb.³ 1859. U.S. = LAFAYETTE 1. **Goody**, *a.* and sb.⁴ 1810. [-Y.⁶.]

a. adj. 1. Cosy. T. MOORE. 2. Weakly or sentimentally good. Also, to *talk g.* 1830. *B sb.* U.S. A goody person 1878. Hence **Goodyness**, *goodyness*, the quality of being *g.* 1. **Goodyear**. Also in pseudo-etym. form *goujeres*, *goujeers*. 1555. [GOOD *a.* + YEAR. Perh. elliptical = 'as I hope for a good year'.] 2. A meaningless expletive, chiefly in *What a (or the) good year*. b. Some malefic power or agency (app. from its equivalence with *what the plague, what the fox*, etc.) 1591.

b. The good years shall denounce them, flesh and fell Year v. iii. 24.

Goody-goody, *a.* (and sb.) 1871. Reduplic. **Goody** *a.* and sb.⁴ **Goody-goody** *a.* 1851.

Goof (güf). slang. [cf. dial. *goof*, *GOFF*] A silly stupid person. Hence **Goofy** *a.*, silly.

Go-off, *colloq.* 1851. [f. phr. *go off*; see *Go v.*] 1. The action or time of going off; commencement. 2. *Banking*. The amount of loans falling due (and therefore going off the books) in a certain period 1900.

Googly (gü gli). 1904. [?] *Cricket*. An off-break ball bowled with leg-break action. Hence **Googly** *v.* of the ball or the bowler. **Googler**.

Gooroo, *guru* (gü'ru, gürü). 1613. [a Hindi *guru* teacher, priest.] A Hindu spiritual teacher or head of a sect. Hence **Guruship**.

Goosander (gü'sendz). 1622. [? f. **GOOSE**; for -ander cf. BERGANDER and ON. *gnd* (pl. *ander*).] The bird *Mergus merganser*, allied to the ducks but having a sharply serrated bill.

Goose (güs), sb. Pl. *geese* (güs). [Com. 1ent.: OE. *gos* (pl. *gäs*): -OEut. **gans* -> Aryan **ghans*, whence L. *anser* (for **hanser*). Gr. *χην*, etc.] 1. Any large web-footed bird of the sub-family *Anserinae* (family *Anatidae*), including *Anser* and allied genera. The word is applied without addition to the common tame goose (*Anser domesticus*), which is descended from the wild or greylag goose (*A. ferus* or *anser*). The other species are dist. by adjuncts, as *black*, *blue*, etc. *g.*; *fen*, *marsh-g.*; *American* (*wild*), etc. *g.* b. *spec.* The female bird; the male being the **GANDER**, the young **GOSLINGS** ME. c. *fig.* A simploton 1547. d. Hissing; sibilation; esp. *Theatr. slang*. 1805. a. Applied to other birds of the same or a related family or resembling him true goose as Cape g. *Corcorax*

novae-hollandiae, Egyptian or Nile g. (*Chenalo- pex aegyptiaca*), Spur-winged g. (the African genus *Plectropterus*), etc.; also the SOLAN GOOSE 1772. 3. Winchester goose: a venerable disorder; also, a prostitute -1778. 4. (*Game of*) *goose*: A game played with counters on a board divided into compartments, in some of which a goose was depicted -1801. 5. A tailor's smoothing-iron, Pl. *gooses*. [The handle resembles in shape a goose's neck.] 1605.

1. Phr. *All (its) geese are swans*, he always overestimates. To cook one's g. to do for a person or thing, to ruin or kill (*slang*). To kill the g. that laid or lays the golden eggs: to sacrifice future advantage to present necessities. To say do to a g. (see *BOAT* entry). 5. Come in Taylor, here you may rest your G. SHAKES.

Comb g.-barnacle = BARNACLE sb.² 2; -bone, a bone of a g., esp. one used as a weather-guide; -chase (see **WILD-GOOSE-CHASE**); -club, -dung-ore, *Min* an impure iron sinter containing silver, -file = single or Indian file; -fish U.S., the fishing-frog, *Lophius piscatorius*; -pen, (a) a pen or enclosure for geese (b) a quill-pen; -silver-ore = *goose-dung-ore* (above); -teal, 'the English name for a very small goose of the genus *Nettion*' (Morris), -trap, a trap for a g., a quibble, sophism; Mother Carey's g., the largest of the petrels.

Goose (güs), *v.* 1808. [f. the sb.] 1. *trans.* To press or iron with a tailor's goose. 2. *Theatr. slang*. To hiss, to express disapproval of by hissing 1853.

Gooseberry (gü-zbäri). 1532. [Prob. f. **GOOSE sb.** + **BERRY sb.**] 1. 'The edible berry of any of the thorny species of the genus *Ribes*; also the shrub itself. 2. Applied to shrubs resembling the gooseberry in some way 1847. 3. Short for *gooseberry-wine* 1766. 4. A chaparon, esp. in to play g. 1837.

1. Not worth a Gooseberry SHAKES. 2. Barbados g., *Pereskia aculeata*; Cape g., *Physalis vitellus* or *P. peruviana*; Coromandel g., *Averrhoa Caran-bola* Phr. *Old g.* (slang) = the deuce (see *DEUCE* 2), esp. to play old g. to make havoc

Comb: g.-caterpillar, the caterpillar of the g. moth; -louse = HARVEST-BUG; -moth, the magpie-moth (*Abaxas grossularioides*); -season, the time when gooseberries are ripe, esp. in big g. season, the time of year when the newspapers record marvels.

Gooseberry fool 1. 1719. [FOOL sb.²] 1. A dish made of gooseberries stewed or scalded and pounded with cream. 2. A plant-name: a. Willow-herb (*Eupatorium hirsutum*), also called *gooseberry-pie*; b. Lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) 1794.

Goose-bill. 1597. [From the resemblance.] 1. The plant *Galium Aparine*; = **GOOSE-GRASS** 2. 2. A kind of forceps for extracting bullets, etc. -1823

Goose-egg. ME. The egg of a goose, hence U.S. the score zero or 'O'. (Cf. *Duck's* LGG.)

Goose-flesh, *gooseflesh*. ME. 1. The flesh of a goose. 2. A rough pimply condition of the skin, produced by cold, fear, etc.; horripilation. (Cf. **GOOSE-SKIN**.) 1810.

Goose-foot. 1516. [From the resemblance.] 1. A plant of any of various species of the genus *Chenopodium*; so called from the shape of the leaves. Pl. *goosefoots*. 1548 2. Anything suggesting the shape of a goose's foot; e.g. a three-branched hinge, or roads diverging from a common point. Pl. *goose-foot*.

Goose-grass. Also *erron*, *goose-grease*. ME. [See **GOOSE** and **GRASS**.] A name of plants, mostly used at some time as food for geese. 1. Silver-weed (*Potentilla Anserina*). 2. Cleavers (*Galium Aparine*) 1530. 3. Purple goose-grass, field-madder or spur-wort (*Sherardia arvensis*) 1548. 4. The wild grass, *Bromus mollis* 1853. 5. U.S. a. *Polygonum aviculare*. b. *Poa annua*.

Goose-grease. ME. The melted fat of the goose.

Goose-neck. 1688. Anything shaped like the neck of a goose; e.g. *Mech.* a pipe or piece of iron; *Naut.* a curved iron, fitted outside the after-chains, to receive a spare spar; etc.

Goose-quill. 1552. One of the wing-leathers of a goose; hence, a pen made of this.

Goosery (gü'säri). 1642. [f. **GOOSE sb.** + -ERY] 1. Silliness as attributed to the goose (*rare*). 2. A place in which geese are kept; a collection of geese -1828

1. The *finch* g. of your nest *Serm* cior *MIL* ON

Goose-skin. 1700. 1. The skin of a goose FLOYER. 2. = **GOOSE-FLESH** 2. 1785. 3. A thin soft kind of leather. Also *attrib* 1826. 4. The impression made upon copal by sand 1859

Goose-step. 1806. *Mil.* An elementary drill in which the recruit balances his body on either leg alternately, and swings the other also, the German stiff-legged paradesstep. Also as *v. intr.*, to perform this step.

Goose-wing. ME. 1. The wing of a goose 2. *Naut.* One of the clues or lower corners of a ship's main-sail or fore-sail, when the middle part is furled or tied up to the yard 1626 Hence **Goose-winged a.**

Goosish, *a.* ME. [See -ISH.] Goose-lil e, silly. So **Goosy a.**; also, like 'goose-flesh' (1857).

Gopher (gü'fär), sb.¹ U.S. Also †*gophir*. 1791. [? ad. colonial F. *gouffe*, *trans.* use of *gouffe* honeycomb (see **GOFFER**).] 1. A burrowing rodent of the genera *Geomys* and *Thomomys*; a pocket gopher or pouched rat 1812 2. A burrowing or ground squirrel of the genus *Spermophilus*, a spermophile 1874. 3. A burrowing land-tortoise (*Testudo carolina*) of nocturnal habits 1791. 4. A large burrowing snake of the southern U.S. Also *g.-inale* 1884. 5. *Mining* A *gopher-drift*, q.v. 1881

Comb g.-drift, an irregular prospecting drift, following the ore without regard to maintenance of a regular grade or section; -hole, (a) the opening of a gopher's burrow; (b) a mine-opening begun without any reference to future permanent development, -plum, the Ogechee lime (*Nyssa capitata*).

Gopher (gü'fär), sb.² 1611. [a. Heb.] The tree of the wood of which the ark was made. Chiefly in *comb.* g.-wood: applied in U.S. to the yellow-wood (*Cladrastis tinctoria*). Make thee an Ark of Gopher-wood Gen. vi. 14

Gopher (gü'fär), *v.* U.S. 1893. [f. **GOFFER sb.**] 1. *intr.* To burrow. 2. *Mining*. To mine without any reference to future permanent development (*mod.*).

Goral (gü'äl). Also **gooral**. 1834. *Zool.* An Indian antelope (*Cemas goral*).

Gor-belly, sb. (and *a.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial* 1519. [? f. *gor*, **GORE sb.** (sense 1) + **BELLY**] 1. A protuberant belly -1790. 2. A per on with a protuberant belly 1530. 3. *attrib* -1603. Hence †**Gor-bellied a.** corpulent.

†Gorce. 1480. [f. AF. *gor*, pl. of *gort* (OF. *gord*, *gourt*) = L. *gurgitem*, *gurgis* whirlpool] 1. A whirlpool. b. Any stop in a river, such as weirs, mills, stakes -1741.

Gorcock (gü'køk). *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1620 [f. *gor* of obscure origin + *Cock*.] The male of the Red Grouse.

Gorcrow (gü'kröw). 1605. [f. *gor*, **GORE sb.** + *Crow*.] The Carrion Crow.

Gordian (gü'diän). 1561. [f. L. *Gordius* or *Gordium* (see sense 1) + -AN.]

a. adj. 1. Gordian knot: an intricate knot tied by Gordius, king of Gordium in Phrygia. The oracle declared that whoever should loosen it should rule Asia, and Alexander the Great cut it through with his sword 1611. Also *fig* or allusively 1579. 2. Resembling the Gordian knot; intricate, involved 1606.

1 *fig.* Turne him to any Cause of Policy, The Gordian Knot of it he will vnloose SHAKES 2. Tedious and G. difficulties MILTON.

†*B. sb.* 1. = **Gordian knot** -1709. 2. An inhabitant of Gordium; one who ties intricate knots 1606.

Hence †**Gordian v.** *trans.* to tie in a Gordian knot KEATS.

Gore (gü'r), sb.¹ [OE. *gor* dung, dirt, cf. Sw. *gorr* dirt, etc.] 1. Dung, faeces; filth of any kind. *Obs.* exc. *dial* 2. Blood in the thickened state that follows effusion. Often *poet.* Blood shed in carnage. 1563

2. Phr. *†All (in) a g. of blood*, bathed in or be smeared with blood *Parus*

Gore (gü'r), sb.² [OE. *gdra*, app. related to OE. *gdr* spear, the reference being to the shape of the spear-head.] 1. A triangular piece of land. 2. *poet.* The front section of a skirt, wider at the bottom than at the top; the lap of a gown, an apron. Hence, a skirt, petticoat or gown -1570. 3. Any wedge-shaped or angular piece of cloth forming part of a garment, sail etc. and ng to produce diff ce

of width at different points ME. 4. *Her.* A charge formed by two curved lines meeting in the fesse-point, the one drawn from the sinister or dexter chief and the other from the lowest angle of the base 1562. 5. Any triangular or lune shaped piece forming part of the surface of a globe, a balloon, the covering of an umbrella, a dome, etc. 1796.

Gore (gōr), *v.* ME. [?] 1. *trans.* To pierce or stab deeply, with a sharp weapon, spike, spur, or the like. *Obs.* exc. as in sense 2. 2. *spec.* To pierce, or wound, as with horns, or (rarely) the tusk. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Also *absol.* 1523.

3. It is the nature of bulls to g. each other 1865. *fig.* Aquinas was called *bos mutus*, a dumb Ox; and with two horns gored all unbelievers 1641. **Gore**, *v.* Only in Gored, Goring. 1566. 1. *trans.* To cover with or as with gore. Only in pa. ppie. -1655. 2. *intr.* To lie soaking in blood. STANYHURST.

Gore (gōr), *v.* 1548. [f. GORE sb. 2.] 1. *trans.* To cut into a gore or gores; to furnish with gores. 2. *Naut. intr.* To swell or put out 1527.

Gorebill, *local.* 1862 [?] *f. gore*, GARE sb. 1 + BILL sb. 1] The garfish.

Gore-fish, 1839 [?] *obs. gore*, a spear or javelin.] = GARFISH.

Gorge (gōrdz), sb. ME. [a. OF. and F. *gorge* :- pop. L. **gorga*, of unkn. origin.]

1. *L.* The external throat; the front of the neck. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* 2. The internal throat. Now only *rhét.* ME. 3. *Falconry.* The crop of a hawk. Hence, opprobriously, of the maw, devouring capacity, of a monster, a person, etc. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* Also *fig.* 1450. 4. A meal for a hawk -1677. 5. What has been swallowed, in phrases (primarily of *Falconry*) *to eat up, have, etc.* *obs.* and *s. g.* *Froq.* used, *fig.* to express disgust or violent resentment. 1532.

3. *fig.* The first are in destruction's g. Scott. *Phr.* A *fill g.* (often taken error. in sense 4) 5. How abhorred my Imagination is, my g. rises at it SHAKS.

II. 1. *Fortif.* The neck of a bastion or other outwork; the entrance from the rear to the platform or body of a work 1669. 2. A narrow opening between hills; a ravine, esp. one that gives passage to a stream 1769. 3. *Arch.* The neck of a column; also, a kind of moulding, hollow on the inside 1706. 4. *Mech.* The groove of a pulley 1812. 5. *Angling.* A solid object, intended to be swallowed by the fish 1883. 6. *U.S.* A mass choking up a narrow passage; esp. in *ice-g.* (see ICE sb.) 1884. 7. *Pottery.* pl. Pitchers. [?] a distinct wd.; cf. BROWN GEORGE.] 1684.

2. Through the g. of this glen they found access to a black bog Scott.

Comb. as (sense II. 5) *g-hooks*; also *g-circle*, in *gearing*, 'the outline of the smallest cross-section of a hyperboloid of revolution' (Webster).

Gorge (gōrdz), sb. 2 1854. [f. next vb.] An act of gorging oneself; a glut (of food, etc.).

Gorge (gōrdz), *v.* ME. [ad. OF. and F. *gorger*, *f. gorge* GORGE sb. 1] 1. *intr.* To fill the gorge; to feed greedily. *Const.* on *upon*. 2. *trans.* To fill the gorge of; to glut, satiate. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1486. 3. To swallow; to devour greedily 1614. 4. To fill full, distend; to choke, choke up. Chiefly in *pa. ppie.* 1508.

1. To *g.* upon the Church Milr. 2. Messes To *g.* his appetite Lear i. i. 120. *fig.* Gorged with wealth 1639. 3. You must let him have time to g. your hook WATSON. 4. During excessive laughter the head and face become gorged with blood DARWIN.

Gorged (gōrdz), *pple.* a. 1610. [f. GORGE sb. 1 + -ED.] *Her.* Having the gorge or neck encircled (with a coronet, etc.).

Gorget (gōrdz), 1872. [f. as prec. + IET.] A patch of colour on the throat of a bird.

Gorgeous (gōrdz), *a.* 1495. [ad. OF. *gorgeus* elegantly or finely dressed; of uncertain origin.] 1. Adorned with rich or brilliant colours; showy, magnificent. 2. *transf.* of literary phraseology, etc.: Dazzling 1561. 3. *collog.* As an epithet of approbation. (Cf. *splendid*) 1883.

2. I am not gorgeous in attire DARWIN. The land of g. sunsets BLACK. *transf.* G. and fine wordes 1561. 2. A g. time 1883. Hence Gorgeously *adv.*

Gorget, 1758. [a. F., *f. gorge* throat, from its tubular shape.] *Surg.* = GORGET.]

Gorgetin (gōrdz), 1664. [a. F., *f. gorge* throat.] 1. *Arch.* = HYPOTRACHELIUM. 2. = GORGET 1. 1849.

Gorget (gōrdz), 1470. [a. OF. *gorgete* (mod. dial. *gorgette* a collar), dim. of *gorge* throat.] 1. A piece of armour for the throat. Now *Hist.* 2. *transf.* A collar 1629. 3. An article of female dress, covering the neck and breast; a wimple. Now *Hist.* 1575. 4. An ornament for the neck; a necklace 1570. 5. *Mil.* A gilt crescent-shaped badge suspended from the neck, formerly worn by officers on duty 1786. 6. *Zool.* A patch of colour on the throat of a bird, etc. 1801.

1. Cavaliers with ruff, rapier, buff-coat, and g. THACHERAY. 2. Goodly dames in ruff and g. Scott. **Gorget** (gōrdz), 1740. [Corruption of GORGET.] *Surg.* A steel instrument having the form of a channel, used in operations for the stone, etc.

Gorgio (gōrdz), 1851. [Romany.] Gipsy term for a non-gipsy.

Gorgon (gōrdz), sb. (and *a.*) 1529. [ad. L. *Gorgonem*, *Gorgo*, a. Gr. *Gorgō* (pl. *Gorgōnes*), *f. gorgōs* terrible.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* One of three mythical sisters, with snakes for hair, whose look turned the beholder into stone. Medusa, the only one mortal, was slain by Perseus, and her head fixed on Athena's shield. 1614. 2. Short for *Gorgon's head*. BURKE. 3. An African quadruped; ? the gnu TORSELL. 4. A very terrible or very ugly person 1529. 5. *attrib.* Petrifying, terrible 1575.

1. Gorgons and Hydra's, and Chimera's dire Milt. 4. Your G. looks Turn me to stone MASSINGER. *Comb.* *Gorgon's head*, (a) the head of Medusa; (b) 'a kind of basket-fish' (Cent. Dict.).

Gorgoneion (gōrdz), 1842. [a. Gr. neut. of *gorgōneios*, of or pertaining to a GORGON.] A representation of a Gorgon's head.

Gorgonia (gōrdz), Pl. -ia, -ias, 1567 [a. mod. L., fem. of *gorgonius*, *f. gorgonem* GORGON.] The name refers to its petrified character. 2. *Zool.* A genus of polyps (family *Gorgoniaceae*), one of these; a sea-fan, sea-plume. Hence *Gorgonian* *a.* pertaining to the gorgonias or their family; *sb.* a polyp of the family.

Gorgonian (gōrdz), *a.* 1616. [f. GORGON + -IAN; cf. L. *gorgonius*.] Of or pertaining to the Gorgon; Gorgon-like, terrible. Of a shield: Bearing the Gorgon's head.

The rest his look Bound with G. rigor not to move Milt.

Gorgonize (gōrdz), *v.* 1609. [f. GORGON + -IZE.] *trans.* To petrify as by the glance of a Gorgon; to render hard or stony.

Gorgonzola (gōrdz), 1885. A ewe-milk cheese made at Gorgonzola, near Milan, Italy. *G.-Hall* (loc.), the Stock Exchange.

Gorilla (gōrila), 1853. [An alleged African word, found (in acc. pl. *gorillās*) in the Greek account of the voyage of the Carthaginian Hanno, adopted as the specific name of the ape *Troglodytes gorilla* by Dr. Savage in 1847.] The largest of anthropoid apes, a native of western equatorial Africa; it closely resembles man in its structure, is very powerful and ferocious, and arboreal in its habits.

Goring (gōr), *vb.* sb. 1626. [f. GORE *v.* 2 + -ING.] 1. The action of GORE *v.* 2; the act of cutting out, or fitting with, gores. 2. A piece of cloth used as a gore; esp. *Naut.* Also *g.-cloth*.

Gorman, *gorman*(e) see GORMAND.

Gormandize (gōrmāndz), sb. 1450. [ad. F. *gourmandise*.] 1. Gluttony. b. Indulgence or connoisseurship in good eating. Now chiefly as F. (spelt *gourmandise*).

Gormandize (gōrmāndz), *v.* 1548. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *intr.* To eat like a glutton. 2. *trans.* To devour greedily, gobble up (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1603. Hence *Gormandizer*, a glutton.

Gorse (gōrs), [OE. *gorst* :- Indogermanic type **ghr̥sdo*, whence L. *hordeum* barley.] 1. Common furze or whin. 2. = JUNIPER. OE. *Comb.* *g.-bird*, -linnet, the common linnet, -chat, -hatch, -hatcher, -thatcher, local names for the whinchat, stonechat, wheatear, and linnet, -duck, the landrail; -kid, a bundle of g. Hence *Gorsy* *a.* bounding in g. of - - - - -

Gory (gōr), *a.* 1480 [f. GORF sb. 1 + -Y.] 1. Of blood: Gore-like, clotted -1590. 2. Covered with gore 1480. 3. = BLOODY 4 1586. 4. Blood-red (*rare*) 1822.

1. Neuer shake Thy gory locks at me SHAKS. 2. Garlic blows 1585. 4. *G. d. w.* a minute freshwater alga, *Palmella cruciata*.

Gos, short for GOSHAWK. Burns.

Gosh (gōsh), 1757. [Mined f. Gosh.] An exclamation. (*By*) g'.

Goshawk (gōshōk), [OE. *gōs-hafoc*, *f. gōs* GOOSE + *hafoc* HAWK; cf. ON. *gōshauk*.] A large short-winged hawk (*distur palumbarius* and other species).

Shrill As goshawk's whistle on the hill Scott.

Goshen (gōshēn), 1611. [Heb., the fertile land allotted to the Israelites in Egypt in which there was light during the plague of darkness.] Allusively: A place of plenty or of light.

Goslet, U.S. 1884 [f. GOOSE + -LET.] One of a few diminutive species of geese of the genus *Nettion*.

Gos-lettuce, var. of *Los lettuce*; see COS.

Gosling (gōzlin), [ME. *gōsling*, a. ON. *gōslingr*, *f. gōs* GOOSE sb., see -LING.] 1. A young goose. 2. *fig.* One who is young and 'green' 1707. 3. A cuckoo 1706.

Comb. *g.-colour*, -green, a pale yellowish green -grass, -weed, local names for GOOSE-GRASS 2.

Gospel (gōspēl), sb. [OE. *gōdspell*, = *gōd* *spell* (GOOD *a.*, SPELL sb.) good tidings, transl. med. L. *bonus nuntius*, Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον* EVANGEL; later assoc. w. *God*.] 1. 'The glad tidings (of the kingdom of God)'; see Matt iv 23. Hence, the Christian revelation, religion or dispensation. Often contrasted with the Law, i.e. the O.T. dispensation. 2. *gr.* Any revelation from heaven 1481. 3. The record of Christ's life and teaching, contained in the books written by the four evangelists OF. 4. One of these books. Also applied to certain apocryphal lives of Christ, as the *G. of Nicodemus*, etc. ME. 3. Each *The g. (f.) of the day*: the portion from one of the four Gospels read at the Communion Service OL.

4. Something as 'true as the gospe' ME. 5. a. Something that serves as a guide to human action 1652. b. A doctrine preached with truth as a means of social or political salvation 1790. 6. *attrib.* 1538.

1. The Jews saw Christ in the Law, the Christians see Christ in the *G. of Jesus* 2. b. The four gospels are particularly mentioned by Julian PEARSON.

Phr. *To take for g.* And all was g. that a monk could dream CHAUCER. 5. a. Biting waves, wh. se. is their maw Milt. b. The g. of the intellect in the kitchen HAMMON.

Comb. *g.-oath*, an oath sworn upon the Gospels, or one equally binding. -shop, den. i.e. name for a Methodist chapel. -side, the side of the altar at which the g. is read, the north side, -truth *a.*, -truth Hence *Gospelists* 2.

Gospel, *v.* [f. prec.; in OF. *gōdspellm*] 1. *trans.* to EVANGELIZE *v.* 3. -1659. 2. *intr.* To preach the gospel (*rare*) 1565.

Gospelize (gōspēliz), *v.* 1643. [f. GOSPEL sb. + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To modify according to the spirit of the gospel -1658. 2. to EVANGELIZE 3. Now *rare*, 1645.

1. This command thus Gospellizd us as Milt. 2. To fetch the Jew to Gospellize his child 1704.

Gospeller (gōspēlōr), Also *gospeler* OE. [f. GOSPEL sb. and *v.* + -ER.] 1. One of the four evangelists -1674. 2. A missionary (*rare*) 1673. 3. One who reads the Gospel in the Communion Service 1806. 4. A book containing the Gospels (see GOSPEL sb. 3). 5. One who identifies the gospel with himself and his party 1532.

1. Marke the *G.*, who followed Peter for instruction 1623. 3. I was g. at my Ordination S. MONTAGU. Phr. *Hot g.*: a zealous Protestant or Puritan.

Goss (gōss), 1906. A kind of crest china invented by W. H. Goss of Stoke-on-Trent.

Goss, var. of GORCE, GORSE.

Gossamer (gōsāmor), [ME. *gōs e)somer*, *e* app. f. GOOSE sb. + SUMMER sb. Perhaps primarily 'St Martin's summer, when geese are in season; hence, gossamer, which is then chiefly observed. Cf. *G. madchen-sommer*, *altwädersommer*, which also have these meanings.]

A. sb. A fine filmy substance consisting of

cobwebs, spun by small spiders, which is seen floating in the air, esp. in autumn, or spread over a grassy surface. Occas. with *a* and *pl.*, a thread or web of gossamer. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. A very delicate kind of gauze 1872. 3. *a.* In England: A very light silk hat (so named by a hatter) 1837. *b.* U.S. A very light kind of waterproof 1888. 4. *attrib.* 1802.

1. All the silvery gossamers that twinkle into green and gold TRIVYSON. *fig.* A decent *g* of conventional phraseology MOTLEY.

B. adv. Light, flimsy; (of persons) frivolous, volatile 1806. Hence *Go'ssamer'd ppl.* *a* coated with *g.*, *g.*-like. *Go'ssamery a.* = GOSSAMER 2.

Gossan (gō'sān). 1776. [Cornish dial.] *Min.* Decomposed rock, of a reddish or ferruginous colour (due to oxidized iron pyrites), forming a part of the outcrop of a metallic vein. Also *transf.* of a rusty wig. Hence *Gossamerous a.* producing *g.*

Gossep (pe, obs. forms of GOSSIP.

Gossip (gō'sip), *sb.* [OE. *godsibb* (f. *god* GOD + *sibb* adj. related: see *SIB* 2.)] 1. A godfather or godmother; a sponsor. Now only *arch.* and *diab.* 2. A familiar acquaintance, friend, chum. Now only (somewhat *arch.*) of women. ME. 3. A person, mostly a woman, who delights in idle talk; a tattler 1566. 4. The tattler of such a person; idle talk; trifling or groundless rumour 1811. 5. Some kind of game. THACKERAY.

1. Fully designed to come and stand *g.* in person to Dr. Hudson's child HEARNE. 2. She is to her Gossypes gone to make merry 1566. All the gossips present at their mothers' labours FULLER. 3. A negligent, busy, prating *G.* HEARNE. 4. All this *g* about their neighbours H. MARTINEAU.

Gossip (gō'sip), *v.* 1590. [f. prec.] +*I. trans.* To give a name to -1716. *1a. intr.* To act as a gossip; to take part; to make oneself at home -1645. 3. To talk idly, mostly about other people's affairs; to go about tattling 1627. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1627. 4. *trans.* To tell like a gossip 1611.

1. *All's Well* 1. i. 189. 2. *Ile G.* at this feast SHAKS. 3. You *g.* everywhere, of every thing 1846. 4. It is so Gossip in the Queen's chamber HERWOOD. Hence *Gossiper*.

Gossiped (gō'sipid), ME. [f. GOSSIP *sb.* + -ED.] 1. The relation of gossips (see GOSSIP *sb.* 1, 2); spiritual affinity. Now only *Hist.* 2. In some mod. writers = GOSSIP *sb.* 4. 1828.

Gossipy (gō'sipi), 1550. [f. GOSSIP *sb.* + -Y.] 1. = GOSSIPED 1. *b. concr.* A relative in general. BROWNING. 2. Small talk, gossip; also, a gossiping conversation 1818. *b. concr.* A body of gossips 1853.

Gossipy (gō'sipi), *a.* 1818. [See -y 1.] Full of, or devoted to, gossip.

Gossoon (gō'sūn). Chiefly *Anglo-Ir.* 1684. [Altered f. *garson*, GARCON.] A boy; a servant-boy, lackey.

Gossypine (gō'sipin), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Gossypium* the generic cotton-plant + -INE.] Cottony, flocculent.

Got (gēt), *ppl.* *a.* 1593. [Shortened *pp.* of GET *v.*] Gained, acquired; gathered as a crop. Now only with *adv.*, as *ill got*, etc.

Gote (gōt), Chiefly *n. dial.* ME. [f. *got-*, wk. root of OE. *gōtan* to pour (see YET *v.*)] 1. A channel for water; a stream. 2. A sluice 1531.

Goter (e, obs. f. GUTTER.

Goth (gōth). [OE. *Gothan* pl. (*Gota* sing.), ad. late L. *Gothi*, Gr. *Γόθοι* pl., ad. Goth. **Gutis* or **Gutans* pl.] 1. One of a Germanic tribe, who in the third, fourth, and fifth centuries, invaded both the Eastern and Western empires, and founded kingdoms in Italy, France, and Spain. 2. *transf.* One who behaves like a barbarian; a rude, uncivilized, or ignorant person. Often with *Vandal*. 1663.

1. Till Goths and Vandals, a rude northern race, Did all the matchless monuments deface DRYDEN. *Gotha* (gō'tā). 1919. [A town in Germany.] A large German aeroplane.

Gotham (gō'tām; often errone. gō'pām). 1460. 1. The name of a village, proverbial for the folly of its inhabitants ('wise men of Gotham') (There is a village so named in

Notts.) 2. A 'man of Gotham', a simpleton. CROWNE. 3. *attrib.* (or *adv.*). Of or pertaining to Gotham; foolish, stupid -1694. Hence 1. *Gothamite*, (a) = *Gothamist*; (b) a New-Yorker. *Gothic* (gō'tik). 1611. [ad. L. *gothicus*, f. *Gothi*, see *GOTH*.]

A. adv. 1. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the Goths or their language. 2 = TEUTONIC or GERMANIC -1685. 3. 1. *Mediæval*, romantic, as opp. to classical. In early use: Belonging to the dark ages. -1782. *b.* Applied to the style of architecture prevalent in Western Europe from the 12th to the 15th c., of which the chief characteristic is the pointed arch. Applied also to buildings, architectural details, and ornamentation. 1641. 4. Barbarous, rude, uncouth, in bad taste. Of temper: Savage 1695. 5. *Writing and Printing*. *a.* In England, the name of the type used for printing German, as dist. from roman and italic characters. (Formerly = *black letter*.) 1781. *b.* In U.S., applied to the type called in English GROTESQUE (formerly *stone letter*).

1. *Vipilas* is reported... to have translated the Scriptures into the Gothic tongue BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2. He raised up the *G.* or Teutonic race MAURICE. 3. *a.* The Castle of Otranto, a *G.* story H. WALPOLE (*little*). *b.* The Gothic manner of Architecture (so the Italians called what was not after the Roman style) WATTS. 4. The *G.* crime of duelling BRANLEY. Hence *Gothically ad.* in a *g.* manner.

B. quasi-sb. or *sb.* *a.* The Gothic language. *b.* Gothic architecture or ornamentation. 1644. *Gothicism* (gō'tisiz'm). 1710. [f. *GOTHIC a* + -ISM.] 1. Rudeness, barbarism; absence of polish. 2. Conformity to the Gothic style of architecture 1754. 3. *a.* Conformity to Teutonic notions 1847. *b.* A Gothic idiom 1818. So *Gothicist*, one who affects what is Gothic, esp. in architecture.

Gothicize (gō'tisiz), *v.* 1750 [f. *GOTHIC a* + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To indulge one's taste for what is Gothic or mediæval. H. WALPOLE. 2. *trans.* *a.* To render mediæval 1808. *b.* To give an architecturally Gothic character to 1798.

2. *b.* Arabic forms of parapet, more or less Gothicised RUSKIN.

Gothish (gō'tiʃ), *a.* 1602. [f. *GOTH + -ISH*.] 1. 1. *a.* = *Gothic a.* 1. *b.* Looking Gothic, or like a Goth. 1605. 2. Goth-like, barbarous, tasteless 1602. 3. = *GOTHIC a.* 3. -1663.

Gotten (gō'tn), *ppl.* *a.* ME. [pa. *ppl.* of GET *v.*] 1. Obtained, acquired, won (usu. with *adv.*). Now *rarer*, exc. in ILL-GOTTEN. 2. = BEGOTTEN -1637.

Gou-: see GOV-.

Gouache (gnaf). 1882. [F., ad. It. *guazzo*.] A method of painting with opaque colours ground in water, and mixed with gum and honey. Also, a painting thus executed, and the pigment it. -11.

Gouge (gou-ʒ, gūdz), *sb.* 1. 1495. [a. F. -late L. *gubia*, *gubia* (Isidore). Prob. of Celtic origin.] 1. A chisel with a concave blade for cutting rounded grooves or holes in wood. In *Surgery*, a similarly-shaped tool for removing portions of bone, etc. *b.* A stamping tool for cutting out forms in leather, paper, etc. 1875. *c.* *Book-binding*. An instrument for impressing curved lines or segments of a circle upon leather 1885. 2. *Mining*. A layer of soft material along the wall of a vein, which the miner can gouge out with a pick 1877. 3. U.S. *colloq.* *a.* A scooping out. *b.* A swindle. Also, an impostor. 1845.

Comb g. -bit, a bit shaped at the end like a *g.*

+*Gouge*, *sb.* 2 [a. OF.] A wench. SCOTT.

Gouge (gandz, gūdz), *v.* 1570. [f. *GOUGE sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To make or cut holes in, with or as with a gouge. Also *intr.* 2. *trans.* To cut out, hollow or scoop out, with or as with a gouge. Also, to hollow into (a certain form). 1616. 3. To cut or force out with or as with a gouge; to push out (a person's eye) with the thumb. 1800. *b.* To force out the eye of (a person). Also *absol.* 1785. 4. U.S. To cheat, impose upon. Also *absol.* 1875.

3. *b.* When they had gotten him on his back, one gouged him like a Yankee 1827. 4. He's regularly gouged me in that horsehair speculation B. HARTZ. Hence *Gouger*, one who gouges (senses 3, 4)

|| *Goujat* (guza). 1776. [F.] A soldier's boy [Goujeers, goujeres: see GOODYEAR.]

Goulard (d: var. *gollan* (d): see GOWAN

Goulard (gū'lārd). 1806. [f. Thomas Goulard, a French surgeon.] In full, *Goulard's extract* or *G. water*: a solution of subacetate of lead, used as a lotion in cases of inflammation.

Goulash (gū'laf). 1900. [Magyar *gulyás* (hús), f. *gulyás* herdsman + *hús* meat.] 1. A highly-seasoned stew of beef or veal and vegetables. 2. *Contract Bridge*. A re-deal where each player arranges his cards in suits and order of value 1927.

Gour, var. of GAUR; obs. f. GIAOUR.

Goura (gū'rā). 1855. [Native name.] A genus of large crested pigeons inhabiting New Guinea and adjacent islands; one of these.

Gourd (gōrd, gūrd). ME. [ad. F. *gourde*, repr. L. *cucurbita*.] 1. The large fleshy fruit of the trailing or climbing plants of the N.O. *Cucurbitaceæ*; spec. the fruit of *Lagenaria vulgaris*, used as a vessel when dried and hollowed out 17b. *Wild g.* = COLOCYNTH -1560. 2. A plant of this order; esp. *Lagenaria vulgaris*, the bottle-gourd. *Bitter g.* = COLOCYNTH. ME. Also *transf.* 3. The shell of the fruit dried and excavated, used as a water-bottle, float, rattle, etc. 1624. 4. *transf.* 1a. A bottle or cup -1583. *b.* = CUCURBIT 1. -1683.

1. And the Lord God prepared a gourd, and made it to come up over Jonah BIBLE (Gen. v. *Jonah* iv 6. 4. *b.* Distill this liquor in a glass *g.* FRENCH *Comb.* *g.* -pear, a pear shaped like a *g.* (L. *pyram* cucurbitarum); -shell = sense 3; -tree, the calabash tree (see CALABASH); -worm, a name for the *sil* c and for the segments of the tapeworm, from the likeness to the seeds of the *g.*

+*Gourd* 2. 1545. [cf. OF. *gourd* a swindle] A kind of false dice -1610.

Gourdy, *a.* 1540. [? a. OF. *gourdi*, *pp.* of *gourdir* to swell, benumb.] 1. Stuffed out. PALSGR. 2. *Farriery*. Swollen in the legs ? Obs. 1704. Hence *Gourddiness*.

Gourmand (gū'mānd, ||gurmañ). 1491. [a. F., of unkn. origin.]

A. adj. Gluttonous; fond of eating 1530

The insatiable and gourmand throat NORTH.

B. sb. 1. A glutton; also *fig.* -1692. 2. A judge or devotee of good eating. In this sense often as *Fr.* 1758.

1. That great gourmand, fat Apicius B. JONS. 2. Their table is always good, for the Landgrave is a *G.* CHESTERF. So 1. *Gourmand v.* to eat greedily *Gou* rmandism, love of good fare.

|| *Gourmet* (gū'met). 1820. [Fr., repr. of OF. *gourmet*, *groumet*, a wine-taster's assistant] A connoisseur in eating and drinking.

Gournard, *gournit*, obs. fl. GURNARD

Gout (gout), *sb.* 1. ME. [a. OF. *goute* (mod. *goutte*) drop, gout -1. *gutta* drop, in med. L. applied to diseases attributed to a defluxion of humours.]

I. 1. A constitutional disease occurring in paroxysms, usually hereditary and in male subjects; characterized by painful inflammation of the smaller joints, esp. that of the great toe, and the deposition of sodium urate in the form of chalk-stones; it often spreads to the larger joints and the internal organs. *a.* With *a* and *pl*: orig. perh. an affection of a particular joint, later = a fit of the disease, or simply, the disease itself. *b.* *sing.* only (often the *g.*) ME. 2. A disease in hawks, etc., esp. a hard swelling on the feet -1600. 3. A disease in wheat, caused by the larva of the gout-fly (see *g.-fly*) 1828. 1. *a.* In foot and hand A grievous *g.* tormented him full sore SRENSH. II. 1. A drop, esp. of blood. Later, usually A large splash or clot. 1503. 2. A spot of colour resembling a drop. (cf. GOUTTE *Her*) R. MUDIE.

1. On thy Blade, and Dudgeon, Gouts of Blood SHAKS. *Comb.* 1. *g.-fly*, the fly (*Chlorops tanipus* or *linicola*) whose larva causes the *g.* in wheat. -stone = CHALK-STONE; -weed, -wort, the plant *Agropodium Podagraria*.

Gout (gout), *sb.* 2. ME. [? var. of GOTE, but cf. F. *gout*.] 1. 1. A flow of water. Only ME. 2. A channel for water; a sluice, a culvert 1598.

|| *Gout* (gū). 1586. [F., earlier *goust* -L. *gustus* taste Cf. GUST, GUSTO.] = TASTE, in various senses.

Goutify (gou'ti-fai). *v.* 1749. [f. GOUT *sb.* + (-i)FY.] To make gouty, afflict with gout.

Goutish (gou'ti-fai). *a.* ME. [f. GOUT *sb.* + -ISH] a. Somewhat gouty; predisposed to gout. b. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, gout 1700.

Goutte (güt). ME. [Fr.] *Her.* A small drop-shaped figure (of specified tincture), used as a charge.

Goutte, gouty, *Her.*: see GUTTÉ.

Gouty (gou'ti). *a.* ME. [f. GOUT *sb.* + -Y 1.] 1. Affected with, or subject to, gout. Also fig. 2. Of a horse's legs: Swollen—1577. 3. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, gout 1615. 4. Used during a fit of gout 1733. 5. Having a tendency to produce gout 1802. 6. *transf.* and fig. Swollen or bulging; knotty 1595. 7. A land: Boggy—1790.

1. A man aged and gouty 1881. 2. G. Matter 1724, concretions—1846. A g. diathesis M. PARRISON. b. My g. shoes BENKLEY. c. G. wines 1897. *Comb.* g. stem (tree), the Australian baobab (*Adansonia digitata*). Hence Goutyish *adv.* Goutiness, tendency to gout (*lit.* and fig.). Goutyish *a.* somewhat g.

Gouv-: see Gov-.

Gouvernante (gouv'mänt). 1716. [Fr., fem. pr. pp. of *gouverner*.] 1. A female ruler—1772. 2. a. A housekeeper (*rare*) 1772. b. A chaperon or duenna 1716. c. A governess 1781.

2. a. Rousseau.. crossed the country with his g. H. WALPOLE.

Govern (gov'ern). *v.* ME. [a. OF. *gouverner* (mod. *gouverner*) —L. *gubernare* to steer, ad Gr κυβερνᾶν.] 1. *trans.* To rule with authority, esp. with that of a sovereign, to direct and control the actions and affairs of (a people, etc.), whether despotically or constitutionally, to regulate the affairs of (a body of men). Also *absol.* 2. To sway, influence; to direct, guide, or regulate ME. 3. To prevail over. SHAKS. 4. *intr.* To hold sway, prevail, have decisive influence 1596. 5. *trans.* To administer, manage, order—1741. 6. To attend to, 7. To tend in respect to health—1680. 8. To work or manage (a ship, etc.)—1697. 9. To control the working of, to regulate—1807. 10. To hold in check, curb, bridle 1513. 11. To constitute a law or rule for; esp. in Law, to serve in determining or deciding (a case) 1818. 12. *Grammar.* To require (a noun or pronoun) to be in a particular case, or a verb to be in a certain mood; to be necessarily followed by (a particular case or mood) 1530.

1. She must governe the maides, and keepe them at their worke B. GOODE. Those that thinke must g. those that toil GOLDSM. *absol.* The king reigned, but his ministers governed M. V. 2. Ordinary Minds are wholly governed by their Eyes and Ears STREETER He really helped to g. the events KINGLAKE. 3. Let it be as humors and conceits shall gouerne SHAKS. 4. To g. the tongue SHAKS, the temper DICKENS. 5. The law there stated clearly governs this case SIR H. C. LOPES. 6. Prepositions governing the dative 1821.

Hence **Governable** *a.* capable of being governed (in various senses). **Governability**, **Governableness**, the state or quality of being governable. **Governably** *adv.* in a governable manner.

Governail. ME. [a. OF. *gouvernail* (mod. *gouvernail*) —L. *gubernaculum*, pl. *gubernacula* rudder, f. *gubernare*; see *prec.*] 1. A rudder, also, steering—1565. 2. Government; authority. (In early use often pl.)—1597. 3. Management; also, tending (of plants, wounds)—1590. 4. Behaviour; rule of conduct—1598.

Governance (gov'ernäns). ME. [a. OF. *gouvernance*; see GOVERN and -ANCE] 1. The action or manner of governing (see the vb.); the fact that (a person, etc.) governs. 2. Control ME. 3. The state of being governed—1590. 4. The office, function, or power of governing ME.; governing person or body—1643. 5. Method of management, system of regulations—1660. 6. Mode of living, behaviour, demeanour. 7. Wise self-command—1600.

1. Goddesses gouernance UDALL. 2. An intractable spirit under no great g. BURNBY. 3. To han the gouernance of hoas and lond CHAUCER. 4. Of the F. Erection, and G. of Hospitals R. COKE. 5. b. n. h. n. s. wisdom, gouernance CHAUCER. 6. To Gov. cy in

Governante. 1639. Anglicized f. GOVERNANTE, *q.v.*—1823.

Governess. ME. [ad. OF. *gouvernesse*] A female governor: = GOVERNESS, in various senses—1652.

Governess (gov'ernes), *sb.* 1483. [shortened f. *prec.*] 1. A woman who governs, a female ruler. *Obs.* exc. as *nouveau-usage*. Also fig.—1706. 2. A woman who has charge of a person, esp. of a child—1771, a female teacher; now chiefly, one so employed in a private household. (The current use) 1712. 3. The wife of a Governor. *Obs.* exc. *prec.* 1697. *Comb.* g.-car, -cart, a light two-wheeled vehicle with seats at the sides only. Hence **Governess** *v.* to earn one's living as a g.

Governing (gov'ernin), *pp. a.* 1635 [See -ING².] That governs, in senses of the vb. 2. *sb.* the body of managers of a hospital, public school, etc. Hence **Governingly** *adv.*

Governessless, *a.* 1821. [See -LESS.] Without government—1679.

The sad ends of many dissolute and g. persons SIR T. BROWNE.

Government (gov'ernmēt). 1483. [a. OF.; see GOVERN *v.* and -MENT. Repl. GOVERNANCE.] 1. The action of governing (see the vb.); spec. the action of ruling and directing the affairs of a state 1566. 2. The manner in which one's action is governed; movements, demeanour; regimen—1612; conduct; discretion—1639. 3. The office or function of governing; authority to govern 1584; an appointment as governor—1769. 4. Period of rule, tenure of office—1664. 5. The portion of country ruled over by a governor. Also, *occas.*, the territory united under a common rule, as a kingdom, etc. 1603. 6. Form or kind of polity 1553. 7. The governing power in a state; the body of persons charged with the duty of governing; in England esp. the *ministry* or *administration* 1702. 8. *Grammar.* The influence of one word over another in determining the case of a noun or pronoun or the mood of a verb 1755.

1. The g. of the tongue BUTLER. The business of g. is to promote the happiness of the society by punishing and rewarding BENTHAM. 2. The G. I cast upon my brother SHAKS. 3. *Phil. Crit. or political, church or ecclesiastical g.; monarchical, oligarchical, republican g.; episcopal, presbyterian g.* 4. The Liberal G. G. DUNN. The United States G. JEWES. In America people usually speak of the President and his ministers as the 'administration', not as the 'government' BURCE. 5. Adverbs have no g. 1762.

Comb. 1. *g.-general*, the territory under a governor-general, -house, a governor's official residence; -man, (a) a man connected with the g.; (b) *Austral.* a convict; -paper, bonds, exchequer bills, etc. issued by a g.; -securities, (a) = *prec.* (b) *slang*, fetters; -valve = SAFETY-VALVE.

Hence **Governmental** *a.* of or pertaining to g., or to the g. of a country, etc. **Governmentally** *adv.*

Governor (gov'ernoi). ME. [ad. OF. *gouverneur* (mod. *gouverneur*) —L. *gubernatorum*.] 1. A steersman, pilot, captain—1611. 2. One who governs ME. 3. An official appointed to govern a province, country, town, etc. Now the official title of the representative of the Crown in a colony or dependency; also of the executive head of each of the United States, ME. 4. The commander of a fortress or garrison 1647. 5. One who bears rule in an establishment, institution, society, etc. Now chiefly as an official title. ME. 6. The commander of a company, esp. an armed force—1625. 7. A tutor, esp. of a prince or young noble—1788. 8. *collog.* or *slang* a. An employer 1802. b. Applied by sons to their fathers 1827. c. A vulgar form of address to a man 1866. 9. *Machinery.* A self-acting contrivance for regulating the passage of gas, steam, water, etc., esp. in order to ensure an even and regular motion in a machine 1819. 10. *Angling.* A particular fly 1867.

1. *Jar.* iii. 4. 2. History is full, down to this day, of the inability of kings and governors EMERSON. The moral G. of the world BONAR. 3. Wm Penn. Governor of Pennsylvania 1683. 4. The g. of Portsmouth CLARENDON. 5. My hopes do shape him for the Governor Oth. ii. 1. 65.

Gov- general. 586. A governor who has under him deputy or lieutenant

governors, as, the Governor-General of India. Hence Governor-generalship.

Governorship (gov'ernorship). 1644. [See -SHIP.] 1. The office of a governor 1658. 2. The exercise or tenure of this office.

Gowan (gou'än). *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1570. 'app. a var. of obs. *golum* (d. related to Gold). A name for various yellow or white field flowers, esp. the Common Daisy (*Helianthus perennis*). Where rowans grew, the white and bonie Br. AS. Hence Gowaned f. a. Gowanly a. covered with gowans.

Gowdie. *Sc. dial.* 1810 [Local pronunciation of GOLDIE.] The fish *Callinectes Lysia*.

Gowk (gou'k), *sb.* Orig. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* ME. [a. ON. *gouk* (G. *gouk*—G. *gouk*—G. *gouk*)] 1. The cuckoo. 2. A half-witted person; a fool 1605.

Gowk, *v. intr.* 1513 [f. *prec.*] *intr.* To stare foolishly.

Gowl (goul), *v.* Chaffly *Sc.* and *n. dial.* ME. [a. ON. *gaula*, perh. a. root **gaul-* to bark. But cf. *Yowl*.] *intr.* To howl, yell, also to whine. Also *transf.* of the wind. Hence Gowl a. howl, a yell, a loud cry.

Gown (gaun), *sb.* [ME. *goun* (a. OI. *goun*, *gon*, *goun* fem., a *Com. Rom.* wd. —med. L. *ganna*, a garment of fur for infirm monks. The *Rom.* wd. is prob. not of Celtic origin)] 1. A loose flowing upper garment, esp. in mod. use, a woman's garment fitting close to the upper part of the body with flowing skirts; a *rock* ME. 2. A dress. 3. A night gown—1778. 4. Used as the name of the Roman toga. Hence: 'The dress of peace' (J.). ME. 5. A more or less flowing robe worn by an Alderman, a judge or magistrate also called the magistracy ME.; b. by members of the legal or clerical profession, hence the profession itself, and select the members of it 1564; c. by members of a University 1605. 5. *collec. sing.* The resident members of a University; opp. to *sen* (now only without article) 1659.

1. The Queen. hath bespoken herself a new p. gowne. 2. I came down in my g. and upper. 3. He was dressed, and arms to gowans. 4. yield DAVIES. 5. a. The Maure and Alderman. 6. I in long gowans of scarlet 1746. b. The Cut-throat: Sword and clamorous G. shall put DAVIES. I have now taken the G. (i. e. holy orders) 1744. *Comb.* 1. boy, a boy belonging to a school. 2. foundation (i. e. that of the Charterhouse). Hence Gown-street (i. e. dress in a g.; *intr.* (for *off*) to put on a g. Gowned f. a. dressed in a g.; *g. wear*, warfare waged in the law courts (GOWLS).

Gownsmān. 1579. [f. GOWN + MAN; cf. *cray* (i. man, etc.)] 1. An adult Roman NORTH. 2. One wearing the gown, or 'dress of peace' a civilian 1607. 3. One who wears a gown as a lawyer, barrister, or judge 1627; b. 1511 clergyman (now *rare*) 1641; c. as a member of a University (often opp. to *scholar*) 1605. 4. It was rather a military pur than that of the gownsmān BURCE. 5. A gownsmān in 1735.

Gozzard (gou'zard) ME. [1519. OE. **gōz hield*.] One who takes care of geese.

Graafian (grā'fiān), *a.* 1841. [f. R. de Graaf, a Dutch anatomist (1641-75) + -IAN] In G. follicles, *ovula*, one of the small sacs in the ovary of mammals in which the ova are matured.

Grab (grab), *sb.* 1 Anglo-Ind. 1680 [a. Arab. *gharib*, lit. 'poor'] A large coasting vessel, built with a prow and usually two masted; used in the East.

Grab (grab), *sb.* 2 1777 [f. GRAB *v.*] 1. A quick sudden clutch, grasp, or attempt to seize 1824. 2. The action or practice of grabbing 1883. 3. The thing grabbed. 4. 1777. 5. One who grabs; a resurrectionist, a catchpoll, etc. ? Oth. 1823. 6. A mechanical device for clutching or gripping objects; esp. one for withdrawing drills, etc. from artesian and other wells 1875. 7. A children's game of cards.

Comb. 1. *grab-bag* (U.S. at fancy fairs), a bag containing various articles, into which one may dip on payment of a small sum also / *grab* a mode of stealing in which one of several confederates grabs the more at a time.

* (man) a (poss) an (loud) v (ed) g (Fr chef) v (ever) v I (eye) v (F can de) v (set) (is) (yche) g (what) g (get)

Grab (græb), *v.* 1589. [Cf. MDn., MLG *graben*, mod. Sw. *gräba*; perh. a modification of the root of GRIP.] 1. *trans.* To grasp or seize suddenly and eagerly; hence, to appropriate unscrupulously. 2. To capture or arrest. 1800. 3. *intr.* To make a grab at (U.S.). 1852. Hence **Grabber**, one who or that which grabs; esp. in (or short for) land-grabber, used chiefly in Ireland for one who takes a holding from which another has been evicted.

Grabble (græb'l), *v.* 1579. [Corresp. to Du *grabbelen*, freq. of *grabben* GRAB *v.*] 1. *intr.* To feel or search with the hands, to grope about. Also *trans.* 2. *intr.* To sprawl or tumble about on all-fours 1736. 3. *trans.* To handle rudely or roughly -1790. 4. To seize 1796.

1 Thou must stoop And g for't [gold] in ground SHIRLEY

Grabby, *slang.* 1868. An infantryman. **Grace** (grās), *sb.* ME. [A. F. *grācia*, a. L. *gratia*, f. *gratus* pleasing, GRATEFUL.]

1. Attractiveness, charm; now usually, the charm belonging to elegance of proportions, or (esp.) ease and refinement of movement, action, or expression. 2. Becomingness, creditable aspect. Hence, *a bad, an ill g.*, an unbecoming appearance. 1585. 3. Hence, with *a good g.*, with a show of willingness; *with a bid or ill g.*, ungraciously 1754. 2. An attractive or pleasing quality or feature ME. 3b. An ornament -1700. 4. An attitude, etc. adopted with a view to grace 1607. 3. *Mus.* An embellishment consisting of additional notes introduced into vocal or instrumental music, not essential to the harmony or melody 1657. 4. *Myth.* One of the sister goddesses (= L. *Gratiæ*, Gr. *Χάριτες*) regarded as the bestowers of beauty and charm, and portrayed as women of exquisite beauty. Usually spoken of (after Hesiod) as three in number, Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne, 1579. 5. *The graces*: a game played with hoops and pairs of slender rods 1822.

1 G., indeed, is beauty in action DISRAELI. b. Henry, retired with a good g. from an impossible position FROUDE. 2. Graces of Mind and Person RICHARDS. c. Old Sir Pitt, chuckled at her *airs and graces* TRICKERAY. 4. Euphrosyne, Whom lovely Venus, at a birth, With two sister Graces more, To ivy-crowned Bacchus bore MILT.

II. Favour. 1. Favour or its manifestation (now only on the part of a superior); favour or goodwill, as dist. from right or obligation, as the ground of a concession. Rather arch. ME. 2. The condition or fact of being favoured 1463. 3. An instance of favour; an exceptional favour, a privilege, a dispensation (now only Hist.) ME. 4. In University use. a. +Orig., a dispensation from some of the statutable conditions required for a degree. Hence b. Leave of Congregation to take a degree. c. Other decrees of the Governing Body, being very often dispensations from the permanent statutes. d. In mod. use, the permission which a candidate for a degree is required to obtain from his College or Hall ME. 45. Hap, luck, or fortune (good or bad) -1591. 6. *Theol.*, etc. a. The free and unmerited favour of God ME. Hence, The source of grace, God. *All's Well* 1. iii. 226. b. The divine influence which operates in men to regenerate and sanctify, and to impart strength to endure trial and resist temptation ME. c. The conduion of one who is under such influence ME. d. An individual virtue or excellence, divine in its origin ME. Also *transf.* 7. Favour shown by granting a delay, or immunity from penalty during a specified period 1711. b. Comm. *Days of grace*, the period (in England 3 days) allowed by law for the payment of a bill of exchange, after the expiration of the term for which it is drawn. Similarly, the period allowed for payment of a premium of insurance or the like, after the date at which it is said to be due. 1731. 8. Mercy, clemency; hence, pardon. Now rare or arch. ME. 9. A courtesy-title now given only to a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop. Formerly used in addressing a king or queen. (Usu. written with capital) 1500.

1 The marks of g which Elizabeth shewed to young Raleigh SCOTT. Phr. *By the g. of God* (tr. L. *Dei gratia*), appended to the formal statement of the

leave'. +*Hard g.*, displeasure, ill will (CHAUDRON). 2. Till all graces be in one woman, one woman shall not come in my g. SHAKS. Phr. *A person's good graces*, his favour and good opinion. 3. But, to return and view the cheerful Skies, To few great Jupiter imparts this G. DRYDEN. *Expectative g.* (see EXPECTATIVE a.). 5. *Two Gent.* iii. l. 146. 6. 2. *Doctrines of g.*, by Calvinists applied esp. to the doctrines of election, predestination, etc. b. *Prevenient g.*: that which produces the repentance and faith without which the g. of justification cannot be received. *Sufficient g.*: that which (merely) renders the soul capable of performing a supernatural act, as dist. from *efficacious g.*, that which really effects the end for which it is given. c. Phr. *To fall from g.* (see FALL *v.*). *transf.* I think the Boy hath g. in him, he blushes SHAKS. The powerful g. that lies in Plants SHAKS. Phr. *transf.* *To have the g.* (to do something) 7. Phr. *Year of G.*, orig., a year as reckoned from the birth of Christ (arch.); (at the Universities), a year allowed to the person chosen to succeed to a college living, at the end of which he must resign either his living or his fellowship. *Time of g.*, a close time (for beasts of the chase). *Day of g.* (Theol.) the time allowed for repentance. 8. [Thou] Stand'st at our G., a captive HENWOOD. Phr. *Act of g.*: a formal pardon, *spec.* a free and general pardon, granted by Act of Parliament.

III. 1. pl. Thanks, thanksgiving -1533. 2. [Till] 16th c. usu. pl. in sing. sense; now only sing.) A short prayer either asking a blessing before, or rendering thanks after, a meal ME.

2 A youth came forward, and pronounced the ancient form of g. before meals EMMERSON. *Comb.*: g.-hoop, 'a hoop used in playing the game called graces'; -note = sense 1, 3. 4-term, a term of the period required for a degree, in which residence was customarily dispensed with.

Grace (grās), *v.* ME. [In sense 1, a. OF. *gracier*, in other senses, f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To thank. ME. only. 12. To show favour to; to countenance -1625. 13. To endow with (heavenly) grace -1701. 14. To adorn, embellish, set off 1585. *Mus.* to add grace-notes, cadenzas, etc., to 1659. 5. To confer honour or dignity upon; also, to do honour or credit to 1585. 6. To name honourably. MILT. 7. To gratify, delight -1703. 7. To address by the title 'your Grace' 1610.

4 He left nothing unassayed, to g his friend STONEY. 5. Pleas't your Highness, To g vs with your Royal Company SHAKS.

Grace-cup, 1593. The cup of liquor passed round after grace is said; the last cup drunk before retiring, a parting draught. Also fig. **Graced** (grāst), *pp.* a. 1593. [f. GRACE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Endowed with grace; favoured, having a grace or graces; embellished, etc.

A well graced Actor SHAKS. Their well g. sources of speech BACON.

Graceful (grās'fūl), *a.* ME. [See -FUL.] 1. Full of divine grace -1611. 12. Favourable. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 60. 3. Possessed of pleasing or attractive qualities; now usually, elegant in form, proportions, action, etc. (see GRACE *sb.*) 1585.

1. *Wint. T.* v. i. 171. 3. A fine quaint graceful and excellent fashion SHAKS. A g. speaker on any subject CLARENDON. A g. dome STANLEY. Hence **Gracefully** *adv.*, -ness.

Graceless (grās'les), *a.* ME. [See -LESS.] 1. Not in a state of grace, unregenerate; hence depraved, wicked ME.; wanting sense of propriety 1508. Also *absol.* 12. Lacking favour -1579. 13. Merciless, unfeeling -1658. 4. Wanting grace, charm, or elegance, unlovely 1638.

1. G. zealous PORT. The g. Youth ADDISON. 3. Asking grace of a graceless face 1638. 4. The composition is g. 1884. **Gracelessly** *adv.*, -ness.

Gracile (grās'il), *a.* 1623. [ad. L. *gracilis* slender.] Slender, thin, lean. 1. Recently misused (through association w. *grace*) for: Gracefully slender. Hence **Gracility**, *g. state*; slenderness, leanness.

Graciousness (grās'fū sīti), 1477. [Late ME. *graciously*, ad. F. *gracieusement*; subseq. refash. after L.] Graciousness.

Gracioso (grās'io'so; in Sp. *grajio'so*), 1650. [Sp.; = GRACIOUS a.] 1. A court favourite -1670. 2. The buffoon of Sp. comedy 1749.

Gracious (grās'fəs), *a.* ME. [a. OF. *gracius* (mod. *gracieux*), ad. L. *gratiosus*, f. *gratia*.] 1. Enjoying favour; acceptable, popular. Const. *to, with*. -1821. 2. Having

ME 1b. Attractive; also, graceful, elegant -1649. 3. Characterized by or exhibiting kindness or courtesy. Now rare (chiefly poet.) ME. 4. Condescendingly kind, indulgent and beneficent to inferiors. Now only of exalted personages, or playful or sarcastic. ME. 5. Of the Deity, Christ, the Virgin Mary: Disposed to show grace, merciful, benignant ME. b. *ellipt.* for God (in exclams.) 1713. 46. Godly pious, regenerate -1757. 47. Happy, fortunate -1611. 78. Given by way of indulgence or mercy -1726.

1. A Cite, to the sight most gracious 1601. G herbs HAWTHORNE. 3. Sir Lancelot Was g. to all lad es TENNYSON. 4. The g. intentions of his sovereign BURKE. A g. master MACAULAY. 5. Under the shadow of Thy gracious Wing 1935. b. *Gracius* 'Good gracious! Gracious me! 7. Goe fre h Horses, And g. be the issue SHAKS. Hence **Graciously** *adv.*, -ness.

Grackle (græk'l), 1772. [Anglicized f. *Gracula* generic name, a mod. L. fem. corresp. to L. *graculus* jackdaw] 1. A name for various birds included in the genus *Gracula*. 2. *Angling*. Name of an artificial fly 1894.

1. *Grackle*, a word restricted to members of the families *Sturnidae* (starlings) belonging to the Old World, and *Icteridae* belonging to the New. In the New World the name G. has been applied to several species of the genera *Scolecophagus* and *Quiscalus*. The best known are the Rusty G., *S. ferrugineus* and *Q. purpuraceus*, the Purple G. or Crow-Blackbird NEWTON.

Gradate (grādāt), *v.* 1753. [f. GRADATION.] 1. To pass or cause to pass by imperceptible grades from one tone or shade to another; to shade off. Also *absol.* 2. *trans.* To arrange in steps or grades. ? Only in *pass.* 1869. 3. *Chem.* (? U.S. only). 'To bring to a certain strength or grade of concentration (Webster); 'to concentrate as by evaporation (Funk).

1. Retiring shades, which g. or go off by degrees HOGARTH.

Gradatim (grādāt'īm), *adv.* 1583 [L] Step by step, gradually.

Gradation (grādā'jən) 1538. [ad. L. *gradatio*, see GRADE *sb.* and -ATION.] 1. The process of advancing step by step -1750.

2. A series of successive stages in a process or course. ? *Obs.* 1549. 3. pl. Steps, progressive movements; stages of transition 1599. 4. Arrangements resembling a flight of steps -1802. 5. A scale or series of degrees; the fact or condition of including or being arranged in a series of degrees 1677. 6. pl. Degrees of rank, merit, intensity, etc. 1605. 7. The action of arranging in steps or grades. WHEWELL. 8. a. *Rhet.* = CLIMAX 1. ? *Obs.* 1538. 1b. *Logic.* = SORTES (rare) 1727. 19. *Aleth.* Exaltation -1641. 10. *Fine Arts.* a. *Painting* An insensible passing from one colour or shade to another 1727. b. *Mus.* 'A diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords' (Brandes) 1842. 11. *Philol.* = ABLAUT; also, a modification resulting from ablaut 1870.

2. The regular g. of civil honours GIBSON. 5. A g. of ranks in society H. MARTINEAU. 6. Who shall enumerate the gradations between insect and man 1703. 10. a. What curvature is to lines, g. is to shades and colours RUSKIN. Hence **Gradational** a pertaining to, or characterized by, g.

Gradatory (grādātōrī), *sb.* 1670. [as if ad. L. **gradatorium*.] A flight of steps, esp. from the cloisters to the choir of a church.

Gradatory (grādātōrī), *a.* 1793. [as if ad. L. **gradatorius*.] 1. Proceeding by steps or grades (rare) 2. Adapted for stepping; said of the extremities of a quadruped which are adapted for ordinary progression on dry land 1842.

Grade (grād), *sb.* 1511. [a. F., ad. L. *gradus*. See also GRADE *sb.*] 1. *Math.* A degree; the 90th part of a right angle or quadrant -1593. 2. A step or stage in a process; rarely *spec.* a step in preferment 1796. 3. A degree in the scale of rank, dignity, proficiency, etc. 1808. 4. A number of persons holding the same position in the scale, a class 1827. 4. A degree of comparative quality or value; a class of things of the same quality or value 1833. 5. *Path.* Degree or intensity (of a disease) 1803. 6. A result of cross-breeding, a hybrid. Also

a rib 796 7 *Zool.* A group of animals

presumed to have branched from the common stem at about the same point of its development 1877. 8. *Philol.* The position occupied in an ablaut-series by a particular vowel or form of a root 1891. 9. *U.S.* = GRADIENT sb. 1835. b. An inclined portion of a railway or road. Also DOWN G., UP G. 1883. c. *U.S. local.* In mining districts: A portion of road 1877. 11. Of a surface: Degree of altitude; level (*rare*) 1851.

a. Grades of depreciation 1796. 3. Teachers of every grade BUCKLE. All grades of railway employes 1897. 4. Low grades of cotton 1880. One of low g. *Serious* b. (*U.S.*) A class at school in relation to advancement 1852.

Comb. g-crossing (*U.S.*), a place where a road and a railway, or two railways cross each other at the same level, g. school = *graded school* (see GRADED sb. a.).

Grade (grād), v. 1563. [f. GRADE sb.] 1. *trans.* To admit to a (specified) degree. FOXE. 2. To arrange in grades or classes; to class; to sort; to determine the grades or degrees of 1659. b. To blend so as to affect the grade of 1889. 3. *trans.* To reduce (the line of a road, railway, or canal) to levels or practicable gradients 1835. 4. *Stock-breeding.* To cross with some better breed 1887. 5. *Philol.* In *pass.*: To be altered by gradation or ablaut 1887. 6. To cut (steps) at regular intervals 1896. 7. *intr.* To pass imperceptibly from one grade into another. Also down, up, off. 1903.

Graded (grād-ed), ppl. a. 1840. [f. GRADE sb. and v. + -ED] 1. Formed like a flight of steps 1850. 2. Divided according to grades of rank, quality, etc. 1859. 3. Of a road, etc. See GRADE v. 3. 4. Of cattle: Improved by crossing 1887.

a. *Graded school* (chiefly U.S.): a school divided into departments in which the children pass from the lower departments to the higher as they advance in education (*Cent. Dict.*).

Gradelly (grād-lli), a. Now only *dial.* [ME. *greðlic*, a. ON, *greðlig-r*, f. *greð-r* GRATH a. + *-lig-r* -ly¹.] 1. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Decent, respectable, worthy; *occas.* of a girl comely. Also 'regular', thorough (*dial.*) 1746. b. *predicatively.* Well in health 1851. 2. Of things: Excellent, suitable, handsome ME; real, proper (*dial.*) 18. So *Gradelly adv.* promptly; carefully, exactly; properly; really; well.

Grader (grād-er), 1868 [f. GRADE v. + -ER¹.] 1. One who grades 1870. 2. A machine for grading 1868.

Gradient (grād-iēnt), 1641. [ad. L. *gradientem* pp. pl. of *gradi*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of animals: Walking, ambulant. 2. Of a railway line: Rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination (Only in *Dicts*).

B. *sb.* Of a road or railway. Amount of inclination to the horizontal 1835. b. A portion of a way not level (Webster). 2. *transf.* The proportional amount of rise or fall of the barometer or thermometer in passing from one region to another 1870. 3. *Math.* A rational integral function of a number of quantities of assigned weights, which is of one degree and one weight throughout (Prof. Elliott) 1887.

a. A g. of 4 means that over a distance of 40 nautical miles, the barometer rises $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch Huxley.

Gradin, **gradine**¹ (grād-in, grād-īn), 1834. [a. or ad. F. *gradin*, ad. It. *gradino*, f. *grado* GRADE sb.] 1. One of a series of low steps or seats raised one above the other. 2. A shelf or ledge at the back of an altar 1877.

Gradine² (grād-īn), 1860. [a. F.] A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

Grading (grād-ing), *vb.* sb. 1835. [f. GRADE v. + -ING¹.] The action of GRADE v.; *spec.* the action or process of reducing a road to practicable gradients.

|| **Gradino** (grād-īno), 1883 [It.; see GRADIN] a. = GRADIN 2. b. A work of painting or sculpture to ornament the gradin of an altar.

Gradual (græ-diu-āl), sb. 1563. [ad. med. L. *graduale* sb., ong. adj. neut.; see next.] 1. An antiphon sung between the Epistle and the Gospel at the Eucharist: "was sung at the steps of the altar" while he was singing the steps of the ambo a. A book

of such antiphons; = GRAIL¹ 1619. 13. The steps of an altar. DRYDEN.

Gradual (græ-diu-āl), a. 1541. [ad. med. L. *gradualis*, f. *gradus* step.] 1. Of or pertaining to degree; only in g. *difference* = difference in degree -1658. 2. Arranged in, or admitting of, degrees or gradation -1712. 3. Of a process: Taking place by degrees; advancing step by step. Of a slope: Gentle 1692. b. *poet.* Tapering; sloping gradually, moving or changing gradually 1739. c. *quasi-adv.* (*poet.*) 1736.

3. Isabel By g. decay from beauty fell KEATS. b. Thy dewy fingers draw The g. dusky veil COLLINS. c. The distant view, That g. fades GILF WHITT. Phr. G. psalms fifteen psalms (xxx-cxxiv) each of which is entitled in the A.V. 'Song of Degrees', in R.V. 'Song of Ascents', in the Vulgate *Canticum graduum*, in LXX *ᾠδὴ ἀναβιβάντων*. The sense of the Heb. is disputed. Hence *Gradualness*.

Gradualism (græ-diu-āl-izm), 1835. [f. *prec.* + -ISM.] The principle or method of gradual as opp. to immediate change, e.g. in the abolition of slavery.

Graduality (græ-diu-āl-iti), 1646. [f. as *prec.* + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being gradual.

Gradually (græ-diu-āl-i, græ-diu-āl-i), *adv.* 1646. [f. GRADUAL a. + -LY².] 1. In respect of degree -1701. 2. In a graduated scale; by degrees of rank, etc. -1755. 3. Little by little 1646.

3. You must understand it g...a little at a time De Fon.

Graduate (græ-diu-ēt), 1479. [ad. med. L. *graduatus*, pa. ppl. of *graduare* to GRADUATE.]

A. *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.* 1. Admitted to or holding a University degree. *Obs.* exc. as attrib. use of the sb. 1494. 2. Arranged by steps or degrees (now *rare*) 1628.

2. The starry ranks. In g. scale of might 1855.

B. *sb. 1.* One who has obtained a degree from a University, college, etc. In U.S. *occas.*: A pupil who has completed a school course. 1479. 2. *transf.* A proficient in an art, etc. (now *rare*) 1582. 3. A graduated cup, tube, or flask; a measuring glass used by apothecaries and chemists; the quantity this holds 1883.

4. *attrib.* 1895.

2. Your graduate in the schools of warre 1642. 4. G. members of the University (*mod.*).

Graduate (græ-diu-ēt), v. 1588. [f. med. L. *graduāt* -ppl. stem; see *prec.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To admit to a University degree. Now *rare* exc. U.S. Also *fig.* 12. Of an acquirement, etc.: To qualify (a person) for a degree or as a proficient in an art, etc. -1829. 3. *intr.* To take a University degree 1807; also *transf.* to qualify (*as*), also, to train in order to qualify 1829.

1. Thence to Oxford, to be graduated HOWELL. 3. He (Mandeville) graduated at Leyden 1808. *transf.* To g. as a saint Southey.

II. *gen. 1. trans.* To divide into degrees 1594. b. To arrange in gradations; to adapt to by graduating. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1610.

12. To improve the scale or quality of; *spec.* in *Alch.* to transmute (a metal, an essence) into one of a higher grade -1669. b. To concentrate (a solution) by evaporation. So F. *graduier* (Littre). 1828. 3. *intr.* To pass by degrees or gradations; to change gradually. *spec.* in *Geol.*, *Bot.*, and *Zool.* 1786.

1. The thermometer graduated according to the scale of Fahrenheit 1748. b. The proposal to g. the Income-tax Fawcett. a. Dyrus advance and g. their colours with Salts Sir T. Browns. 3. This sandstone graduates into the inferior conglomerates DE LA BECHE. Carriers...g. into the rock-pigeon DARWIN.

Graduated (græ-diu-ēt-ēd), *ppl. a.* 1555. [f. *prec.* + -ED.] In senses of the vb.; esp.: a. Qualified 1828. b. Marked with lines to indicate degrees, grades, or quantities 1762. c. Arranged in grades or gradations; advancing or proceeding by degrees 1678.

b. A g. measure 1805. c. G. taxation MILL, privilege 1896. *Graduated*, in Ornithology, when the quill-feathers of the tail increase in length by regular gradations BRAND.

Graduateship (græ-diu-ēt-ship), 1644. [f. GRADUATE sb. + -SHIP.] The period during which one is a graduate the n. of being a graduate.

A topic folio, the gatherings and savings of a scholar's graduation MURTON.

Graduation (græ-diu-ā-shən), 1477. [f. GRADUATE v.; see -ATION.] The action of graduating. 1. a. The action of dividing into degrees, etc. on a graduated scale 1833. b. *pl.* Lines to indicate degrees of latitude and longitude, quantity, etc. 1594. c. The manner in which something is graduated 1653. 2. Arrangement in degrees or gradations; 'regular progression by succession of degrees' (J.) 1658. b. An elevation by degrees into a higher condition; also *quasi-adv.* a degree 1643. 12. *Alch.*, *Chem.*, etc. The process of tempering the composition of a substance, or of refining an element, a metal -1683. b. Concentration by evaporation. Also *attrib.* 1830. 14. *U.S. Anthropol.* Formerly used for GRADIENT. 5. The action of receiving or conferring a University degree, or the like. Also, the ceremony of conferring degrees. Chiefly *Sc.* and U.S. 1639. 2. b. [Justice] Silence (*in a Hen II*) is an embryo of a man a g. from nonentity towards intellectual being Mrs. C. CLARKE.

Graduator (græ-diu-ēt-er), 1828. [f. GRADUATE v. + -OR.] One who or that which graduates. a. One who graduates glasses, instruments, etc. b. An instrument for dividing any line, straight or curved, into small regular portions. c. A contrivance for concentrating a solution by rapid evaporation. || **Gradus** (grād-dūs), 1704. Short for *Gradus ad Parnassum* 'a step to Parnassus', the L. title of a dictionary of prosody until recently used in public schools as an aid in writing Latin verses. Hence applied to other similar works.

attrib. A commonplace or g. epithet 1857.

Græcian, *obs.* f. GRÆCIAN.

Græcism, **Græcism** (græ-siz-m), 1450. [ad. F. *grécisme*, ad. med. L. *Græcismus*, f. *Græcus*.] 1. The *Græcismus*, a 12th c. grammatical treatise (*rare*). 2. An idiom, or other feature, belonging to the Greek language; esp. as used by a speaker or writer in another language 1570. 2. The Greek spirit or style in art, mode of thought, etc.; adoption or imitation of these 1609.

1. Milton has infused a great many Græcisms into the language of his poem ADAMS. 2. The angular Græcism in Shakespeare's mind RUSKIN.

Græcize, **Grecize** (græ-sīz), v. 1692. [ad. I. *Græcizare*; see -ize.] 1. *trans.* To give a Greek cast, character, or form to. 2. *intr.* To become Greek-like; to adopt Greek expressions, idioms, modes of life, etc. 1840.

Græco-, **Greco-** (græ-ko), *comb. f.* I. *Græcus* GREEK, with sense 'relating to the Greek settlements or states established in certain regions abroad', as in *Græco-Asiatic*, etc. or 'partly Greek and partly —', as in *Græco-Latin*, etc.

Græcomania (græ-kom-ā-ni-ā), 1800. [f. GRÆCO- + Gr. *mania*.] A mania for things Greek. Hence *Græcomaniac*.

Græcophil (græ-kō-fil), 1889 [f. as *prec.* + Gr. *philos*. A newspaper wd.] A lover of Greece or of what is Greek.

|| **Gräf** (gräf), 1630. [Ger.; see GRAVE sb.] German equivalent of COUNT and EARL.

Graff (gräf), sb.¹ *arch.* ME. [a. OF. *grafe*, *greffe* (mod. *greffe*), ad. into L. *graphium* ad Gr. *γραφίον*, *γραφειν* stylus, f. *γραφειν*. The sense 'graff' was suggested by the similarity of shape.] = (and repl. by) GRAFT sb.¹ 1, 2.

Graff (gräf), sb.² Now *Hist.* 1637. [prob. ad. MDu. *grave* GRAVE sb.¹.] A trench serving as a fortification; a foss or moat *rarely*, a canal (in Holland).

Graff (gräf), sb.³ 1523 [2 var. of GRAIT sb.².] 1. = GRAFT sb.² 1. 2. *dial.* — GRAFT sb.² 2. 1875.

Graff (gräf), v. *arch.* ME. [f. GRAFF sb.¹] Superseded by GRAFT v., q.v.

Graffage (græ-fedz), *dial.* 1798. [f. 1. GRAFF sb.² + HEDGE.] A railed fence at the junction of two ditches, or where a ditch abuts on a road at right angles.

5 3. ad F e ffer] A notary

|| **Graffito** (graf;fī to). *Pl.* -ti. 1851. [It, f. *graffio* a scratch.] A drawing or writing scratched on a wall or other surface, as at Pompeii and Rome. Also, a method of decoration by scratches through a superficial layer of plaster, glazing, etc. on a ground of different colour; chiefly attrib., as in *g.-pottery*, etc.

Graft (graft), *sb.* 1. 1483. [A modification of **GRAFF** *sb.* 1. The nature of the *-t* is uncertain.] 1. A shoot or scion inserted in a groove or slit made in another stock, so as to allow the sap of the latter to circulate through the former. 2. A twig fit for use in grafting; a scion, a sucker; hence *gen.* a branch, plant. Also *fig.* -1624. 3. *Surg.* A portion of living tissue transplanted from one place to another on the same or another organism, with a view to its adhesion or growth (Billings); also, the operation or its result 1886. 4. [f. the vb.] a. The process or product of grafting. b. The place where the scion is inserted in the stock. 1802.

Comb. *g.-hybrid*, a plant produced by the union of the cellular tissue of two distinct species, bearing leaves and sterile flowers intermediate in character between the scion and the stock; -*hybridism*, -*hybridization*, hybridizing by means of a *g.*

Graft (graft), *sb.* 2. 1620. [? a. ON. *græft-r* action of digging, f. (ult.) **græb*-GRAVE *v.* to dig.] 1. A 'spit' of earth. Often *spade's g.* 2. A kind of spade for digging drains 1894.

Graft (graft), *sb.* 3. orig. *U.S. slang.* 1889. [Origin uncertain.] A means of making illicit profit; dishonest gains or illicit profits, esp. in connexion with political or municipal business.

Graft (graft), *v.* 1. 1483. [var. of **GRAFF** *v.* 1. *trans.* To insert (a shoot from one tree) as a graft into another tree. Const. *in, into, on, upon*. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *absol.* and *intr.* To insert a graft or grafts 1626. 3. *trans.* To fix a graft or grafts upon (a stock). Also *vaguely*, to perform the operation of grafting on (a tree), to produce (fruits) by grafting 1624. 4. *transf.* To plant, implant 1562. 5. *Naut.* To cover (a ring-bolt, block-strop, etc.) with a weaving of small cord or rope-yarns 1860. 6. *Surg.* To transplant (skin, tissue, etc.): cf. **GRAFT** *sb.* 1. 3. 1868.

1. *fig.* No Art can be grafted with success on another art. S. J. REYNOLDS. 3. *G. thy pears, O Daphnis, the fruit thy sons shall enjoy* BOWEN.

Graft (graft), *v.* 2. orig. *U.S. slang.* 1903. [f. **GRAFT** *sb.* 1. *intr.* To practise or make 'graft'. Hence *Grafter*. *Grafting* *vb.* *sb.* and *pl.* a.]

Grafter (graftar). 1599. [f. **GRAFT** *v.* 1. + *LR* 1.] 1. One who grafts trees 1616. 2. The original tree from which a scion has been taken for grafting on another -1770. 3. A kind of hand-saw used in grafting 1884.

2. *Hen. V.* iii. v. 9.

Grafting (grafting), *vb.* *sb.* 1483. [f. **GRAFT** *v.* 1. + *ING* 1.] 1. The action of **GRAFT** *v.* 1. 2. In techn. senses: a. *Naut.* An ornamental weaving of fine yarns, etc., over the strop of a block; or applied to the tapered ends of the ropes, and termed *pointing* (Smyth). b. *Surg.* The transference of a portion of skin, etc. to another part of the body or to another body 1896. c. *Carpentry*. A scarfing or endwise attachment of one timber to another (Knight) d. Knitting new feet to stockings 1858.

1. *Cleft, crown, saddle, tongue, whip*, etc. *g.* see the *sb.* **CLEFT**, etc. *Comb.* *g. clay, wax*, a mixture of clay or wax and other ingredients, forming a composition with which to cover the united parts of a scion and stock in grafting.

Grahamism (græ'amiz'm). *U.S.* 1845. [f. *Graham* + *-ISM*.] The vegetarian principles advocated by Sylvester Graham (1794-1851). So *Grahamite*, a follower of Graham.

Grail (grail). [ME. *graell*, ad. OF. *grail* -Ecc. *L. gradale*, var. of *graduale* **GRADUAL**.] = **GRADUAL** *sb.* 1. 2.

Grail (grail). Also +*greal*, +*graal*. ME. [ad. OF. *grail*, *grail*, etc. -med. *L. gradalis* a cup or platter, of uncertain origin; commonly referred (ult.) to *L. crater* cup.] *The (Holy) Grail, the Saint Grail or SANGREAL*: in medieval legend, the platter used by our Saviour at the Last Supper, in which Joseph of Arimathea received the Saviour's blood at the cross. According to one story it was brought

by Joseph of Arimathea to Glastonbury. ¶ Sometimes supposed erroneously to be the cup or chalice used at the Last Supper.

Three angels bear the Holy Grail **TENNISON**. **Grail** (grail). *poet.* 1590. [? short for **GRAVEL**.]

Grail (grail). Also +*graille*. 1688. [a. F. *grêle*, f. *grêler* to make slender, *spec.* to taper and smooth (the teeth of a comb).] A comb-maker's file.

Grain (grain), *sb.* 1. ME. [(1) a. OF. *grain*, *grain* (mod. *grain*): -*L. granum* a grain, seed; (2) a. OF. *grain*(ne) (mod. *graine*): -pop. *L. grana* fem., orig. pl. of *granum*.]

1. Seed; corn. 2. A single seed, esp. one which is small, hard, and roundish. (After 15th c. usually: The stone or pip of a fruit) -1823. Also *fig.* 2. *spec.* A seed or corn of a cereal plant ME. 3. *collect. sing.* The fruit or seed of wheat and the allied fruit-plants or grasses (rarely of beans, etc.); the plants themselves ME. b. A particular species of corn. 4. Also *pl.* Crops of grain. ME. 4. *Spec.* uses of the *pl.* a. (in full *grains of Paradise*): The capsules of *Amomum Melleguetia*; called also *Guinea grains* (see **GUINEA**) ME. b. Refuse malt after brewing or distilling 1583. *fc.* = **DUCKWEED** -1597. 5. 1a. A berry, grape -1693. b. One part of a collective fruit 1674. c. *Bot.* A tubercle (see **GRAINED** *pl.* a. 2) 1829.

1. The G. of a Grape 1684. *fig.* No greine of pite Gower. *Phr* *in the g.* in the stage of forming seed 2. A Caryopsis or G. Grain. 3. The labring Swan Scratch'd with a Rake, a Furrow for his G. Dryden. b. Barley is a summer g. 1704.

II. Senses orig. transf. from I and 2. 1. A bead, esp. a bead of a rosary; also, a pearl -1664. 2. A small, round, usually hardish particle (e.g. of sand, salt, etc.) ME. b. *spec.* Of gunpowder: A particle of definite size. Also *attrib.* in *large, small*, etc. *g. powder*. 1667. 3. The smallest English and U.S. unit of weight (orig. the weight of a grain of wheat taken out of the middle of the ear); now = 1/7000 of a lb. Troy, 1/4800 of a lb. avoirdupois 1542. 4. *fig.* (from 2 *prec.* senses): The smallest possible quantity; esp. in neg. contexts ME.

2. A g. of Mustard-seed Honors. *With a g. of salt* (see **SALT**). 3. From eight to twelve Grains of Calomel Wesley. A diamond g. is but .7925 of a true g. A. H. CHURCH. *Fine* (see **FINE** a.). 4. A stupid blockhead, without one G. of Learning HERBERT.

III. With reference to dyeing. [OF. *graine*.] 1. a. *Hist.* The Kermes or Scarlet Grain (see **ALKERMES**); later also Cochineal. Also the dye from either of these. ME. b. Dye in general, esp. a fast dye; colour, hue. Now only *poet.* ME.

1. The chief reds were scarlet and g. 1883. *Phr* *To dye in g.* orig. to dye in scarlet g.; subseq. to dye in any fast colour, to dye in the fibre, or thoroughly. *In g.* [short for *died in g.*], adjectival *phr.* = dyed scarlet or crimson, fast dyed; hence in *fig. use*, esp. with *ass, fool*, etc. Downright, by nature, thorough. Also as *predicative*, ineradicable, ingrained. ME. a. All in a robe of darkest g. MILN. *fig.* Sins of so deep a graine 1560.

IV. 1. Granular texture; hence in an engraving, etc. a granular appearance produced by dots or lines ME. 2. *spec.* Of leather: a. The rough surface resulting from the growth of papillæ 1607. Also *transf.* b. = *grain-side* 1851. 3. The arrangement and size of the constituent particles of any substance, determining its texture 1600. b. *concr.* Internal substance 1579. 4. The longitudinal arrangement of fibres or particles in wood 1565; the plane of cleavage in coal, stone, etc. 1664. 5. *fig.* (from 2 *prec.* senses): Quality, nature, temper; inclination, tendency 1641. 6. *pl.* A preparation used in graining leather, (Recent Dicts.).

3. Coarse complexions, and cheeks of sorry g. MILN. The clouded olive's easy g. Pope. A. stone, of a close g. SWEATON. b. The grain of the bone is somewhat more yellow than the Ivory HAKLUYT. 4. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 8. As the gun-flint makers observe, 'flint has no g.' It has not in fact the slightest cleavage. J. PRESWICH. 5. Crossing the G. of our Nature and Desires BARROW. *Phr.* Against (also, contrary to) the g. Cut Prejudice against the g. TENNISON.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 1. General: as *g.-farm*, *mercant.*, etc.; *g.-weight*, *g.-dye*; *g.-eating*, etc.; *g.-fed* adj.

General *g.-colour* (a) let dye 5 a fast

colour; also a cloth dyed with this; -*cut*, a. (*Ship building*), of timber, cut athwart the g.; -*founder* = *grain-sick*; -*gold*, gold formed into grains by heat after parting; -*intoxication*, that arising from the use of musty g.; -*leather*, leather dressed with the g. side outwards; -*moth*, a moth (esp. *Trana granella*) whose larva devours storehouses; -*poisoning*, see *grain* *intoxication*; -*process* (*Photogr.*), a process in which a granular texture is given to the plate; -*sick*, a disease in cattle, consisting of an excessive distension of the rumen with food. -*side*, the side of a skin on which the hair grew, opp. to *flesh-side*; -*soap*, in soap-making, soap that has become solid; *g. tin* (see **TIN**); -*tree* (*Her.*), an imaginary plant bearing kermes grains; -*weevil*, a small weevil which injures stored g.; -*whisky*, whisky made of barley in the g. state.

Grain (grain), *sb.* 2. [ME. *greyn* (e. ad. ON. *grain* division, branch) 1. *pl.* The fork of the body -1612. 2. A bough or branch. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1502. 3. 1a. An arm (of the sea), a branch (of a stream) -1533. b. A valley branching out of another (*dial.*) 1542. 4. A prong of a fork. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1486. *pl.* (formerly also *grainse* constr. as *sing.*): A fish-spear or harpoon with two or more prongs 1815.

Grain (grain), *v.* 1. ME. [f. **GRAIN** *sb.* 1] 1. *intr.* To yield grain. Of corn: To form its grains. -1604. 2. a. *trans.* To cause to deposit grains; to form into grains. b. *intr.* for *refl.* Of salt, etc.: To form into grains. 1706. 3. *Brewing*. To free from grain 1882. 4. To dye in grain (see **GRAIN** *sb.* 1) 1530. 5. To give a granular surface to 1868. 6. *Leather-dressing*. a. To remove the hair from (skins) b. To soften or raise the grain of (leather, etc.) 1530. 7. To paint in imitation of the grain of woods or of marble. Also *absol.* 1798.

† **Grain**, *v.* 2. rare. [f. **GRAIN** *sb.* 2] To divide POWER.

Grainage (grain'edg). 1610. [f. **GRAIN** *sb.* 1 + *-AGE*.] 1. Crop of grain. W. FOLKINGHAM. 2. *Farricry*. Mangy tumours on the legs of horses 1847.

Grained (grain'd), *pl.* a. 1. ME. [f. **GRAIN** *v.* 1 + *-ED* 1.] 1. Dyed in grain. Also *fig.* 2. Formed into grains 1800. 3. Of leather (see **GRAIN** *v.* 1) 1714. 4. Painted to imitate the grain of woods or of marble 1798.

2. *fig.* Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul, And there I see such blacke and g. spots, As will not leue the Tinct SNAKS.

Grained (grain'd), *pl.* a. 2. 1529. [f. **GRAIN** *sb.* 1 + *-ED* 2.] 1. Having grains, seeds, or particles. *Obs. exc.* in *large, small-g.*, etc. 1611. 2. Of wood, stone, leather, flesh, etc. Having a grain, or granular structure or surface (see **GRAIN** *sb.* 1. N. 1-4) 1529. 3. *Bot.* Having tubercles, as the segments of the flowers of the *Rumex* 1818.

Grained (grain'd), *pl.* a. 3. 1513. [f. **GRAIN** *sb.* 2 + *-ED* 2.] Having lines or prongs, forked.

Grainer (grainar). 1813. [f. **GRAIN** *v.* 1 + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which grains. 1.

Leather-dressing. a. An alkaline lye consisting of water impregnated with pigeon's or hen's dung; also, the pit or vessel containing it. Cf. **BATE** *sb.* b. A tool for graining skins 1859. 2. A house-painter's graining-tool 1858. 3. One who paints in imitation of the grain of woods or of marble 1837.

Graining (grain'ing), *vb.* *sb.* 1664. [f. **GRAIN** *v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] 1. The action of **GRAIN** *v.* 1 1823; quasi-*concr.* the result of this action, esp. in house-painting 1834. 2. *Coinage*. 1a. A ring of grain-like protuberances on the face of a coin, close to its edge (= *F. g. nœuds*) EVELYN b. = **MILLING** 1691. *Comb.* *g.-comb*, a tool resembling a comb, used by house-painters in graining.

Graining (grain'ing), *sb.* 1772. [?] A small freshwater fish, *Leuciscus Lancastrensis*.

Grainy (graini), *a.* 1611. [f. **GRAIN** *sb.* 1 + *-Y* 1.] 1. Granular; grain-like. 2. Full of grain or corn 1755.

Graip (gräip). *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1459. [a. ON. *græip* corresp. to OE. *grāp* grasp; see **GRIP**, **GROPE**.] A three- or four-pronged fork used as a dungfork, etc.

Graith (gräip), *sb.* In later use only *Sc.* ME. [a. ON. *græide*, f. (ult.) OTent **ga* pref. (see *Y-*) + **rad-*; see **READY**.] 1. A state of preparation -1450. 2. Equipment, dress articles of dress -ME.

o (Ger Käin) o (H pœ) ü (Ger Mülle

u (F dunc) v (cail) c (ce) (there) c (ä (an) f (f laire) 3 (x fern earth)

1663. 3. Apparatus, gear, tackle, a contrivance ME. 4. Wealth, money -1786. 5. Material, stuff (for a purpose) 1513.

1. *Ing.* in proper order; also, without delay *Out of* 'out of order.' I will sleep like a sentinel, with my g. about me Scott.

† **Graith**, *a* and *adv.* ME. [a. ON. *græðr* = OE. *græde*; see **READY**.]

a *adj.* 1. Ready -1475. 2. Of a road. Direct. Of a measure. Exact. Of a sign, truth, etc. Plain. ME. only.

B. adv. Readily; clearly, plainly -1450.

Graith (græp), *v.* Obs. exc. dial. ME. [a. ON. *græðr*, f. *græðr* ready; see prec.] 1. *trans.* To make ready; also, to procure. 2. To equip, furnish; to array; to bedeck ME. f3 = MAKE in various senses ME. only. Hence **Graithing** *vbl. sh.* (now dial.), preparation; furnishing; furniture, attire.

Grakle, var. of **GRACKLE**.

Grallatorial (grælätōrīāl), *a.* 1835 [f. mod.L. *grallatorius* (f. L. *grallator* one who walks on stilts) + *-AL*.] Ornith. Pertaining to the order *Grallatores*, which consists of long-legged wading birds, such as the crane, heron, etc. So *Grallatoria*.

Grallie (grælik), *a. rare.* 1828. [f. L. *grallie* stilts + *-IC*.] Ornith. Of or pertaining to the *Grallie* or wading birds. So **Gralline**.

Gralloch (grælɔx), *sb.* 1882. [a. Gael. *grualach* intestines.] The viscera of a dead deer. Hence **Gralloch** *v.* to disembowel (prop. a deer).

Gram (græm) 1702. [ad. Pg. *grão* — L. *granum* grain.] The chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*. Hence, any kind of pulse used as food for horses. Also *attrib.*

Gram 2; see **GRAMME**.

-gram (græm), repr. (chiefly) Gr. *γράμμα* something written, letter (of the alphabet). The older Eng. sus. with this ending are: (1) adaptations of Gr. sbs. in *-γραμμά*, derived from vbs. f. prop. + *γράφειν*, as *anagram*, *diagram*, etc.; (2) compounds of a Gr. sb. with *γραμμά*, as *chronogram*, etc.; (3) compounds of a numeral with *γράμμα*, or *γραμμῆ* line, of which the Gr. type is a neut. *adj.* in *-γραμμον*, as *monogram*, *hexagram*, etc. In 1857 *telegram*, which violates Gr. analogy, was introduced as a shorter term for 'telegraphic message'. Similar formations are *cablegram* for 'cable telegram', *postogram* for an instantaneous photograph.

Grama, **gramma** (grāmā, grēmā). See **GRAM GRASS** 1851. [a. Sp. *grama* a sort of grass.] A name for several low pasture grasses found in the western U.S., esp. *Bouteloua oligostachya*.

Gramarye (grēmāri). Obs. exc. arch. ME. [a. OF. **gramarye*; see **GRAMMAR**]. 1. Grammar; learning -1183. 2. Occult learning, magic, necromancy (Revived by Scott.) 1470.

Gramash (grāmæʃ). 1681. [Sc. var. of **GAMASH**.] = **GAMASH**.

Grame (grām), *sb.* Obs. exc. arch. [OE. *grima*, related to *gram* **GRAMME** 2.] 1. Anger, wrath, ire -1621. 2. Grief, sorrow; harm. In pl. Troubles. OE. So †**Grame** *a.* angry; vexed; furious; of heat, fierce †**Grame** *v.* to be vexed or displeased; also *trans.* to vex.

Gramercy (grāmēri), *interj. phr.* Obs. exc. arch. ME. [a. OF. *grāt merce*; *grāt* great + *merce*; see **MERCY**.] Primarily = 'God reward you greatly.' 1. = Thanks, thank you. 2. b. with *dth*, or *to*; = Thanks to; by the instrumentality of -1734. 2. ? As an exclamation of surprise, etc. = 'mercy on us!' 1607. 3. quasi-*sb.* The salutation 'thanks' or 'thank you' -1670.

1. G. for thy caution Scott. b. Gramercy God, and that good Man 1450. c. G. they for joy did grin Coleridge. 2. Worth g., worth a 'thank you', of some value. What g. (= what special merit) to be sober, just, or content Milton.

Gramineous (grāmīnēs), *a.* 1658. [ad. L. *gramineus* (f. *gramen*, *gramen*) + *-OUS*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling grass; grassy; *pec* belonging to the NO *Gramineæ*. So **Gramineaceous**, **Gramineal** *adps* in same sense var. **Graminious** ? Ob.

g man *a* (pass) *au* (loud) *v* cut *f*

Graminiferous (grāmīnīfērōs), *a.* 1834 [f. L. *gramin-*, *gramen* + *-fer* bearing + *-OUS*.]

Producing grass.

Graminivorous (grāmīnīvōriōs), *a.* 1739 [f. as prec. + *-(i)vorus* devouring + *-OUS*.] Eating or feeding on grass.

Grammologue (græmälög), 1845 [f. Gr. *γράμμα* + *λόγος* word.] *Shorthand*. A letter-word; a word represented by a single sign, also, a letter or character representing a word (more correctly **LOGOGRAM**).

Grammar (græmār), *sb.* [ME. *gram-* (*mere*, ad. OF. *gramaire* (mod. *grammaire*), an irregular semi-pop. adoption of L. *grammatica*, ad. Gr. *γραμματική* (sc. *τεχνη*), f. (ult.) root of *γραφειν* to write] 1. That department of the study of a language which deals with its inflexional forms or their equivalents, and with the rules for employing these correctly; usually treating also of the phonetic system of the language and its representation in writing. (Till the 16th c. *grammar* in Eng. use meant only Latin grammar.) 2. A treatise or book on grammar 1530. 3. An individual's manner of using grammatical forms, speech or writing as it conforms to or violates grammatical rules; also speech or writing that is correct according to these rules 1580. 4. The system of inflexions and syntactical usages characteristic of a language 1846. 5. Used for *LATIN*, or the Latin language. *By g.* in Latin. (Cl. **GRAMMAR-SCHOOL**) -1576. 6. *trans.* a. The fundamental principles or rules of an art or science. b. A book presenting these methodically (now *rare*) 1642.

1. Concerning speech and words, the consideration of them hath produced the science of G. Bacon. *Historical G.*: the study of the historical development of the inflexional forms and syntactical usages of a language. *Comparative G.*: the comparative treatment of the phenomena of two or more related languages, with reference to the nature and degree of their relationship. *General, Philosophical or Universal G.*: the science concerned with the general principles which underlie the grammatical phenomena of all languages. a. I read it in the Grammar long ago Shakespeare. 3. He had German enough to scold his servants. But his g. and pronunciation were very bad Macaulay. 6. a. Manly sports are the Grammar of Military performance Fuller.

Grammar (græmār), *v. rare.* 1593 [f. the sb.] *ta. intr.* To discuss grammar Br. 1591 & Fl. b. To ground in something, as in the rudiments of grammar. BUNYAN. c. To classify, as the parts of speech in grammar 1883.

Grammarians (græmārīān). [ME. *grammarien*, a. OF. f. *gramaire* **GRAMMAR**; see *-IAN*.] 1. One versed in the knowledge of grammar, or of language; a philologist, a writer upon, or teacher of grammar. 2a. A grammar-school boy -1607. 1. I have seen a G. touze, and plume himself over a single line in Horace Sir T. Browne. Hence **Grammarianship**, the principles or practice of a G.

Grammarless (græmārīs), *a.* 1823. [See *-LESS*.] Having no grammar; said of a language, also of persons, speech, etc.

Grammar-school. ME. A school for teaching grammar. 1. In England a class of schools founded in the 16th c. or earlier for the teaching of Latin grammar. They are now secondary schools of various degrees of importance. Also *attrib.* 2. U.S. In the system of graded common schools in the United States, the grade or department in which English grammar is taught 1860.

1. Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the Realm, in erecting a Grammar School Shakespeare.

†**Grammates**, *sb. pl.* [?ad. Gr. *γράμμαται*.] Rudiments, FORD.

Grammatic (græmātīk), *a.* 1599. [ad. L. *grammaticus*, see *-IC*.] = **GRAMMATICAL** *a.* 1.

Grammatical (græmātīkāl), *a.* 1546. [f. as prec. + *-IC*.] 1. Of or pertaining to grammar 1530. 2. Conforming to the rules of grammar 1752. 3. *transf.* of the grammar of an art 1846. 4. *absol.* as *sb. pl.* The subjects taught in a grammar-school -1716.

1. *Grammatical gender*: gender which is not determined by the real or attributed sex; opp. to *natural gender*. *G. sense*: the sense obtained by the simple appl.

of the rules of gram 2 text

So *g.* *interpretation*, *etc.* 3 The

of the of Turner R. 1811. 6

g. *chief* 2 (ever) 21 (I eye 2 h and crie)

(art) (Psyche 2 (what) 2 (get)

Now chiefly 2 with 2 of reign

2 In titles. Chief highest in rank or office

2 Now chiefly 2 with 2 of reign

2 Now chiefly 2 with 2 of reign

accent (Mus.) the accent regularly occurring at the beats of a bar, opp. to *oratorical accent*. Hence

Grammatically *adv.*

Grammaticaster (grāmātikāstər), 1661 [med. L., see **GRAMMATIC** and *-ASTER*.] A petty grammarian. (Contemptuous)

†**Grammatication**. 1582. [f. **GRAMMATIC** + *-ATION*.] A discussion of points in grammar -1680.

Grammaticism. Now *rare* 1610. [f. *g.* prec. + *-ISM*.] A point or principle of grammar, a grammatical delusion.

Grammaticize (grāmātikīz), *v.* 1673 [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] 1. *trans.* To render grammatical 1780. 2. *intr.* To discuss grammatical points. BR. WARD.

Grammatist (grāmātīst), 1589. [ad. f. *grammatist*, ad. med. L. *grammatista*, ad. Gr. *γραμματιστής*, f. *γράμμα*.] a. A grammarian (Usu. disparaging.) b. A teacher of letters 1830. Hence **Grammatistical**, befitting a **Grammatist** (f. *grammatist*).

Grammatology (grāmātīlōjī), 1847 [f. Gr. *γραμματο-* comb. form + *λογία*; see *-LOGY*.] The worship of letters; adherence to the letter (of Scripture).

Gramme, **gram** (grām) 1797. [a. F. *gramme*, ad. late L. *gramma*, Gr. *γράμμα* a small weight.] In the Metre system, the unit of weight; the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water at the maximum density, weighed in vacuo. -1542 Troy grains. Also *attrib.* Comb. g.-centimetre, a unit equivalent to the work done in raising one gramme vertically one centimetre, -degree, the quantity of heat required to raise a gramme of water 1° (centigrade); equivalent (to *calorie*), that quantity of the metal which will replace one gramme of hydrogen.

Gramophone (græmōfōn). Also **grammophone**. 1889 [app. formed by inversion of **PHONOGRAM**.] The *gramophone* is an attempt to correct the formation.] An instrument for recording and reproducing vocal, instrumental and other sounds, *app.* a reproducing instrument consisting essentially of a revolving turn-table capable of carrying disks on which are impressed, in a spiral track, wave forms corresponding to sound vibrations, to reproduce which a stylus attached to an acoustic device or electric system, travels along the track.

Grampus (græmʌp), 1590. [Early 16th c. *grampus*, app. an etymologizing alteration (after **GRAND** *a.*) of *GRAYS*.] One of various kinds of blowing, spouting, blunt-headed dolphinoid cetacean. b. *trans.* A person who breathes loud 1836.

1. Coughing like a g. Dickens. b. The burden of old g. of a governor 1874.

Grenada, -ade, obs. f. **GRINADO**, -ADE.

Grenadilla, **grenadilla** (grænā-, grēnādīlā), 1613. [a. Sp. dim. of *granada* pomegranate.] A name of tropical species of the passion-flower; esp. of *Passiflora quadrangularis* or its fruit, which is esteemed as a dessert fruit. Also *attrib.*

†**Grenado**. 1582. [app. a corrupt var. of *Granada*, cf. *-ADO*.] Only in *G. vik*, 17th of G. -1618.

†**Grana**. In mod. Dicts. **grainage** 1582. [AF. f. F. *grain*; see **GRAIN** *a.* and *-AGE*.] A duty in London on salt imported by an alien -1820.

Granary (grēmārī), 1570. [ad. L. *granarium*, f. *granum*.] A storehouse for grain after it is threshed. b. *trans.* and *fig.* 1570 Also *attrib.*

1. Sicily, when twice styled the G. of Great Home 1632.

†**Grana**. [a. Du. *granaat*.] = **GRANAD** 1. B. Jons.

†**Grana**, *sb.* 1. ME. [ad. med. L. *granatum*.] = **GARNET**.

†**Grana**, *sb.* 2. 1568. [a. L. *granum* pomegranate; see **POMEGRANATE**. Cf. **GRINAD** 2.] 1. The pomegranate -1698. 2. Short for 'granate-colour' -1805.

Granatite (grēmātī), var. of **GRENATITE**.

Grand (grænd). ME. [a. OF. *grand* — L. *grandis* great.]

A. a. 1. Th. G. and the G. 2. 1594

2 In titles. Chief highest in rank or office

2 Now chiefly 2 with 2 of reign

countries. 1609. 3. [Orig. transl. of 2, of ARCH-*pref* 2.] Pre-eminent, chief; most properly so called. 7. *Obs.* 1584. 4. *Law.* Great, principal, chief; opp. to *petty* or *common* 1562. 5. Of things, events, etc.: Specially great or important, chief, main 1597. 6. With 2 or with sb in pl.: Of first-rate magnitude, scale, or importance 1611. 6. Used to designate a comprehensive unity in relation to its constituent portions. Now only in *grand total* 1776. 7. Main, principal 1601. 8. = GREAT in various senses 1650. 9. Characterized by great solemnity, splendour, or display; conducted with great form and on a great scale 1735. 10. Of persons, their belongings, etc. Fine, splendid, gorgeously arrayed. Also more widely: Giving evidence of wealth or high social position. 1765. 10. a. Of natural objects, architecture, etc.: Imposing by reason of beauty coupled with magnitude 1712. b. Of ideas, style, design, etc.: Lofly and dignified in conception, treatment, or expression 1755. c. Of persons: Imposing morally or intellectually; also, stately, noble, dignified 1832. d. In recent use, coupled with sb. qualified by *old* 1833. 11. As a general term of admiration (*collog.*) 1816.

2. *G. Almoner, Falconer* (see the sb.) *G. Pensionary*, the prime minister or president of the Council of Holland, when a republic. *G. Pasha*, the chief minister of the Turkish empire. *G. Turk*, the Sultan of Turkey. 3. Sin and Death, the two g. foes MUR. 4. *G. assist, compounder, distress, larceny*, etc. (see the sb.). *Grand* (or *Gandy*) *days*, Ascension day, St. John Baptist's day, All Saints' day, and Candlemas, four days, one in every time, which are observed as holidays in the Inns of Court and Chancery. 'And these are no days in Court.' 5. The g. rebellion SWIFT. The g. article of my expense is food WESTLEY. b. A g. imposture 1842. 7. The g. entrance 1855, staircase 1860. 8. A g. sonata or a g. concerto meant one in complete classical form 1879. *G. Opera*, a French term, denoting a lyric drama in which spoken dialogue is excluded 1879. 9. G. wedding festivities 1893. *G. company* 1880. A very g. lady on state occasions BRACKERAY. 10. b. *G. style*: a style fitted to the expression of lofty ideas and great subjects in literature and art. In what used to be called the g. style, at once noble and natural LOWELL. d. Since, 'gainst the classes. He heard, of late, the Grand Old Man (= W. E. Gladstone) incite the masses M. ARNOLD.

Comb. g. action, the action of a g. pianoforte; g. committee (*Parliament*), (a) *Hist.* each of the four committees (for religion, for grievances, for courts of justice, and for trade) annually appointed by the House of Commons until 1832; also, in 17th c., 'committee of the whole house' (b) now, applied to the two 'standing committees' (each of 60 to 80 members) since 1832 appointed every session to consider bills relating to matters of Law and Trade; *G. Fleet*, the main part of the British fleet in the war of 1814-18; *g. lodge* (see *Lodge*); *g. pianoforte*, *piano*, a large pianoforte, usually harp-shaped and horizontal, whose size admits of the most effective arrangement of the mechanism (see also *Upright a.*); *g. stand*, the principal stand for spectators at a race-course, etc.; also *fig.* and *attrib.* (U.S.).

b. used (after F.) to denote the second degree removed in ascent or descent of relationship, as GRANDFATHER, GRANDSON, etc.

B. quasi-sb. and sb. 1. quasi-sb. *The grand*: that which is grand 1742. 2. sb. = GRANDEE 1669. 3. a. Among Freemasons, any officer whose title contains the adj. b. In some clubs, the title of the chairman. Also *Noble Grand*, *Vice Grand*, the chairman and vice-chairman of a lodge of Odd Fellows. 1747. 4. A grand pianoforte 1840. 5. *Sugar Manuf.* The largest evaporating pan of a battery 1839. 6. U.S. A thousand dollars 1930.

Grand air. 1775. [prop Fr., but pronounced as Eng.] An air of distinction; also (in bad sense) an affected loftiness of manner.

Grandam, grandame (græ'ndām, -dām). ME. [a. AF. *grand dame*; see GRAND a. and DAME.] 1. = GRANDMOTHER 1. 2. a. An old woman; a gossip 1550. 3. *fig.* 1602. 4. *attrib.* (quasi-adj.) 1598.

Grand-aunt. 18... [See GRAND a.] One's father's or mother's aunt; a great-aunt.

Grandchild (græ'nd-, græ'n'tʃild). 1587. [See GRAND a.] The child of one's son or daughter. Also *fig.*

Grand-dad, grandad (græ'nd-, dæd, græ'ndæd). 1819. [See GRAND a.] Childish or affectionate for GRANDFATHER.

Grand-daughter. 1611. [See GRAND a.] The daughter of one's son or daughter.

Grand duchess. 1757. a. The wife or widow of a Grand Duke. b. A lady holding in her own right the sovereignty of a duchy. c. A daughter of the Czar of Russia. So *Grand duchy*, the territory ruled by a Grand Duke or Duchess.

Grand duke. 1693. [a. F. *grand-duc*; see DUKE.] 1. a. The title of the sovereigns of Grand Duchies, who rank one degree below kings. b. In Russia, any son of an emperor. 2. The Great Eagle Owl (*Bubo ignavus*) 1855. Hence *Grand-ducal a.* or of belonging to a Grand Duke. *Grand-dukedom*.

Grantee (græ'ndi-). 1598. [a. Sp., Pg. *grande* great (person), see GRAND a.] A Sp or Pg. nobleman of the highest rank. Also *transf.* and *gen.* Hence *Grantee'ship*, the position or dignity of a g.

Grandeur (græ'ndiū). 1500. [a. F., f. *grand* great; see GRAND a.] 1. a. Height, tall stature. b. Greatness (in amount or degree). -1658. 2. Greatness of power or rank. Now somewhat rare. 1616. 3. Transcendent greatness or nobility of intrinsic character 1669. 4. The quality of being GRAND; sublimity, majesty. Also an instance of this. 1662. 5. Conscious greatness, lofty dignity. Also, arrogance. 1644. 6. Magnificence of appearance, style of living, trappings, etc. Also pl. 1652.

4. The Majesty and Grandure of Tragedy BENTLEY. 5. The English go to their estates for g. The French live at court, and exile themselves to their estates for economy EMERSON.

Grandeval (græ'ndi-väl), a rare. 1650. [f. L. *grandævus* + -AL.] Of a great age, old, ancient.

Grande-vity. 1623. [ad. L. *grandævitas*; see next and -ITY.] Great or old age -1688.

Grande-vous, a. [f. L. *grandævus*, f. *grandis* great + *vivum* age; see -OUS.] Aged, old. H. MORE.

Grande-zza, grande-za. 1642. [It. *grandezza*, Sp. *grandeza*: -pop. L. type *granditia*, f. *grandis*; see GRAND a.] Grandeur, greatness, magnificence; also, an instance of this -1675.

Grandfather (græ'nd-, græ'n-fāðər). ME. [f. GRAND a. + FATHER; after F. *grand-père*.] 1. The father of one's father or mother. Also *fig.* 2. A male ancestor 1613.

1. Who begot thee? Marry, the son of my G. SHAKES. 2. Our g. Adam HIERON. *Comb.* g. long-legs = DADDY-LONG-LEGS; grandfather's clock (suggested by a popular song about 1850), the weight-and-pendulum eight-day clock in a tall case formerly in common use. Hence *Grandfatherly a.* of, befitting, or resembling a g.

Grandfather, v. rare. 1748 [f. the sb.] To g. (a thing) on: i. *fig.* [after FATHER v.] to impute to (a person) as its mediate originator.

Grand Guignol (grah'gin'ol). 1920. [Fr.] A dramatic entertainment consisting of a succession of short sensational pieces.

Grandiloquent (græ'ndi-lōkwent), a. 1593. [f. L. *grandiloquus*, f. *grandis* + *-loquus*, f. *loqui* to speak; after *eloquent*, etc.] Characterized by swelling or pompous expression. Hence *Grandiloquence*, the quality of being g. *Grandiloquently adv.* So *Grandiloquous a.*

Grandiose (græ'ndi-ōs), a. 1840. [a. F. *grandiose*, ad. It. *grandioso*, f. L. *grandis*; see -OSE, -OUS.] 1. Producing an effect of grandeur; characterized by largeness of plan or nobility of design 1843. 2. Of speech, style, etc.: Characterized by formal stateliness; in bad sense, pompous.

1. Things painted by a Rubens all more g. than the life BROWNING. 2. With a strut more than usually g. 1847. Hence *Grandiosely adv.* *Grandiosity*, g. quality.

Grandisonant (græ'ndi-shānt), a. rare 1684. [f. L. *grandis* + *sonantem*.] Stately-sounding. So *Grandisonous a.*

Grandisonian (græ'ndi-sō-niān), a. 1829. [f. *Grandison* (see below) + -IAN.] Of deportment, manner, etc.: Of or resembling that of Sir Charles Grandison in Richardson's novel of that name.

Grandity. 1589. [ad. L. *granditas*; see GRAND and -ITY.] Grandeur, stateliness. Also, a mark of greatness. -1839.

Grandly (græ'ndli), *adv.* 1654 [f. GRAND a. + -LY 2.] In a grand manner; magnificently, grandiosely, etc.

A mind that is g. simple EMERSON.

Grandmamma (græ'nd-, græ'n-māmā) 1763. [See GRAND a.] = GRANDMOTHER *collog.*

Grand master. 1549. 1. The chief officer of a royal household -1748. 2. The head of one of the military orders of knighthood, e.g. the Hospitallers, Templars, etc. 1553. b. The head of the order of Freemasons, or of the Odd Fellows, etc. 1724. Hence *Grandmaster-ship*.

Grandmaternal (græ'ndmāt-ē-nāl), a. 1790. [f. GRAND a. + MATERNAL a.] = GRANDMOTHERLY. Somewhat *poet.*

Grandmother (græ'nd-, græ'n-mōðər). ME. [See GRAND a.] 1. The mother of one's father or mother. Also *fig.* 2. A female ancestor 1526. 3. *attrib.* 1649. Also as vb.

Grandmotherly (græ'nd-, græ'n-mōðərli) a. 1842. [f. *prec.* + -LY 1.] Pertaining to or befitting a grandmother. Now often *fig.* of government, legislation, etc.

Grand-nephew. 1639. [See GRAND a.] The son of a nephew or niece.

Grandness (græ'ndnes). 1722. [See -NESS.] The state or quality of being grand. Also, a grand action (BROWNING).

Grand-niece. 1830. [See GRAND a.] The daughter of a nephew or niece.

Grandpapa (græ'nd-, græ'n-pāpā). 1753 [See GRAND a.] = GRANDFATHER. *collog.* Also *Grandpa*.

Grandparent (græ'ndpē-rēnt). 1830. [See GRAND a.] The parent of a parent. So *Grand parentage*.

Grandpaternal (græ'ndpāt-ē-nāl), a. 1844 [f. GRAND a. + PATERNAL a.] = GRAND FATHERLY. Somewhat *poet.*

Grand signior. 1592. [ad. It. *gran signore*, 'great lord'.] 1. The *Grand Signior*: the Sultan of Turkey. 2. A great noble. HOL LAND.

Grandsire (græ'nd-, græ'n-siər). ME. [1. AF. *graunt sire*; see GRAND a. and SIRE.] 1. = GRANDFATHER 1. (*arch.* and *dialect*). Also *transf.* of a house, etc. 1881. 2. A forefather (*arch.*) ME. 3. An old man (*arch.*) 1596. 4. *attrib.* 1592. 5. *Ball-ringing*. A particular method of ringing the changes on a peal of bells 1671.

1. By Woden wild, (my grandsire's oath) SCOTT. 2. Our Grand-sire Adam 1939. 3. *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 50. 4. I am proud of a Grandsire Phrase SHAKES.

Grandson (græ'nd-, græ'n-sən). 1586. [See GRAND a.] A son's or daughter's son. Also *transf.* of a horse.

Grand tour. 1748. [Orig. Fr. = 'great circuit'.] A tour of the principal cities and places of Europe, formerly supposed to be necessary to complete the education of young men of position.

Grand-uncle. 1475. [See GRAND a.] One's father's or mother's uncle.

Grane, north. f. GROAN.

Grange (grændg), sb. ME. [a. AF. *grauunge* (mod. *grange*): -med. L. *granea*, *grunica*, f. *granum*.] 1. A repository for grain; a granary. 2. An establishment where farming is carried on. Now, A country house with farm buildings attached, usually the residence of a gentleman farmer. ME. b. *esp.* An outlying farm-house with barns, etc. belonging to a monastery or a feudal lord, for storing tithes in kind, etc. ME. 13. A country house -1633. 4. U.S. A lodge of the order of 'Patrons of Husbandry', an association for promoting the interests of agriculture 1875.

1. The thousand waves of wheat, That ripple round the lonely g. TENNYSON. b. A g. of the monks of Abingdon GREEN.

Granger (grændgər). ME. [a. AF. *graunger* (F. *grangier*), f. *grange* GRANGE sb.] 1. A farm-bailiff. 2. U.S. a. A member of a grange (see GRANGE a.) 1875. b. A farmer 1887

c. pl. Short for *granger shaves* 1885. 3. *attrib.* (sense 2), as *g. road* (U.S.), one of the railways which convey grain from the Western States; *g. shares*, shares in the *g. roads* 1892.

Grangerize (grā'ndjəraɪz), *v.* 1882. [*f.* James Granger who in 1769 published a 'Biographical History of England', with blank leaves for engraved portraits, etc.] To illustrate (a book) by the addition of prints, engravings, etc., usually cut out of other books. Hence **Grangerism**, the practice of grangerizing. **Grangerite**, one who grangerizes.

Granterious (grān'īərəs), *a.* 1656 [*f.* *L. granifer* (f. *gran-*, *granum* + *-fer* bearing) + *-ous*.] Bearing grain or seed like grain.

Graniform (grā'nīfɔrm), *a.* 1778. [*f.* *L. granum* + *-(i)form*.] Formed like grains of corn; *spec. in Anat. and Bot.*

Granilla (grān'īlə), 1812. [*Sp.* dim. of *grana*; see **GRAIN** *sb.*] The refuse of cochineal, consisting of the dried bodies of small or half-grown cochineal insects.

Granite (grā'nīt), 1646. [*ad. It. granito* (orig. a ppl. adj. = 'grained'), *f. grano*.] 1. A granular crystalline rock, consisting essentially of quartz, orthoclase-feldspar, and mica, and usually light grey, white, or light red in colour. 2. *attrib.* Consisting of or made of granite 1703.

3. The tremendous granites of the Grimsel Rostin. 4. *The g. City*, Aberdeen. *The g. State*, New Hampshire, U.S. *Comb. g.-quartz*, *a.* intermediate between *g.* and *quartz*; *g. ware*, (*a*) pottery with a colouring imitating that of *g.*; (*b*) a kind of enamelled ironware. Hence **Granitic**, *al. a* pertaining to, or of the nature of *g.*; composed of, or containing *g.*; (of water) obtained from *g. soils*; also *fig.* **Graniticoline** *a.* growing upon *g.*, as a lichen. **Granitiferous** *a.* *g.*-bearing. **Granitiform** *a.* resembling *g.*. **Granitoid** *a.* resembling, or having the structure of *g.*; *sb.* (see *rock*).

Granivorous (grā'nīvɔərəs), *a.* 1646. [*f.* mod. *L. granivorus* (f. *L. gran-* comb. form + *-vorus* + *-ous*.)] That feeds on grain.

Grannam (grā'nəm), 1597. Colloq. pronunciation of **GRANDAM**.

Granny, **grannie** (grām), 1663. [See *re*, *-y* and *prec.*] A grandmother, also, an old woman, a gossip.

Comb. **granny's bend** (*Naut.*), a slippery hitch made by a lubber; **granny's knot** (*Naut.*), a reef-knot crossed the wrong way, which cannot be untied when it is jammed.

Granolithic (grānol'īthīk), *a.* 1883. [*f.* *L. grano-* irreg. comb. form of *L. granum* + *Gr. lithos* stone + *-ic*.] A kind of concrete. Hence, of buildings, etc.: Made of granolithic concrete.

Granose (grā'nɔs), *a.* rare. 1889. [*ad. L. granosus*; see *-osus*.] Entom. Having the form of a string of grains, as the antennae of many insects.

Grant (grānt), *sb.* ME. [*f.* the vb.] The action of granting; the thing granted. 1. *a.* Consent—1648. 2. Promise—1575. 3. Admission—1700. Also, what is agreed to, promised, etc. 4. The action of according (a request, etc.) ME. 5. An authoritative bestowal or conferring of a right, etc.; a gift or assignment of money, etc. out of a fund ME. 6. The thing which is the subject of the grant 1875.

7. *Law.* *a.* A conveyance by deed. 1. *b.* Formerly: A conveyance of such property (viz. incorporated hereditaments) as can pass only by deed. 1596. 5. Chiefly U.S. The name given to a portion of land in the occupation of specified persons. *The Hampshire Grants*; now the State of Vermont, 1779.

3. The *g.* of a patent 1824, of certain Customs duties 1874. 4. I am an enemy of the present system of what are called *grants in aid* Gladstone. *Capitation-grant* (see *CAPITATION*). 4. *b.* A thing is said to be in *grant* which cannot be assigned with out deed COWLEY.

Grant (grānt), *v.* Pa. t. and pp. **granted**. ME. [*a.* AF. *grautier*, *grauter*, OF. *grautier*, *grautier*, altered f. *crantier*, *crantier* — pop. *L.* type **credentare*, f. *credentis*, *credere*.] 1. *tr.* To agree, consent—1593. 2. *trans.* To agree to, promise, undertake. *Obs.* exc. in legal documents, ME. 3. To accede to, consent to fulfil ME. 4. To allow as an indulgence; to bestow as a favour, or in answer to a request ME. 1. *tr.* To permit an

5. To bestow by a formal act. Also in *Law*, to transfer (property), esp. by deed. ME. 1. *tr.* To give up—1613. 7. To admit, confess, acknowledge. Now only of conceding a proposition to be used as a basis of argument ME.

2. *a.* A. covenanted, granted, and agreed that [etc.] *Crus.* 3. Jesus *g.* him his prayer ME. 4. To *g.* better conditions to a garrison 1711. 5. They granted charters to the towns and privileges to the inhabitants *Evangel.* 7. If thus much be granted, how is not our principle conceded *Kest.* 1 *g.* him brave, But wild Scott. *Par.* To take for granted, to regard as not requiring proof, or as likely to be generally admitted. Hence **Grantable** *a.* capable of being granted.

Grantee (grāntē), 1491. [*f.* *prec.* + *-EE*.] *Law.* The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

Grantor (grāntɔr), 1626. [*a.* AF. *grantor*, see *-OR*.] *Law.* One who makes a conveyance in legal form.

Granula (grā'nulā), *Pl.* -læ; also *†-laes*. 1653. [*mod. L.* irreg. dim. of *granum* = late *L. granulum*.] = **GRANULE**.

Granular (grā'nulār), *a.* 1794. [*f.* late *L. granulum* (see *prec.*) + *-AR*.] 1. Consisting of grains or granules. 2. Having a granulated surface or structure 1833. 3. Of the nature of a granule or granules 1834.

1. Dynamite is a solid *g.* explosive 1868. Hence **Granularly** *adv.* So **Granularly** *a.*

Granulate (grā'nulāt), *v.* 1793. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ATE* 2.] = **GRANULATED** *pl.* *a.* 2.

1. Also in pseudo-*L.* comb. form **granulato-**.

Granulate (grā'nulēt), *v.* 1666. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ATE* 2.] 1. *trans.* To form into granules or grains, *intr.* for *refl.* to become granular 2. *trans.* To raise in granules or small asperities; to roughen the surface of 1691. 3. *intr.* in *Path.* Of a wound, etc.: To develop small prominences, producing a roughened surface, as if sprinkled with granules 1737.

Granulated (grā'nulēted), *pl.* *a.* 1677 [*f.* *GRANULATE* *v.* + *-ED* 1.] 1. Formed into, or consisting of, granules, or grain-like bodies 1694. 2. Having the surface raised in granules or small prominences. 3. *Path.* = **GRANULAR** *a.* 2. 1835.

2. *G. glass*, a kind of roughened glass used in stained windows

Granulation (grā'nulā'shən), 1612. [*f.* as *prec.*; see *-ATION*.] 1. *gen.* The act or process of forming into granules or grains; the being so formed; *concr.* a granular formation. 2. *Path.* The formation of grain-like prominences on sores when healing 1786; *concr.* in *pl.* the grain-like bodies so formed 1739. 3. *Bot. and Zool.* *a.* The formation of granular bodies on the surface of a plant, a crustacean, etc. *b.* *concr.* The granular structure, or (*pl.*) the granules, so formed. 1796. 4. *attrib.*, as *g.-tissue*, etc. 1873.

2. *b.* Granulations formed, and a cicatrix took place *Angerstein*.

Granulator (grā'nulātɔr), 1839. [*See -OR*.] One who or that which granulates, *spec.* a granulating-machine.

Granule (grā'nul), 1652. [*ad. late L. granulum*, perh. through *F.*] A small grain; a small compact particle; a pellet. Also *attrib.* *G.* is the best word to describe the luminous particles on the Sun's surface *G. P. Chambers*

Granuliferous (grā'nulīfərəs), *a.* 1840. [*f.* late *L. granulum* + *-(i)fer* + *-ous*.] Bearing granules or granulations.

Granuliform (grā'nulīfɔrm), *a.* 1847. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-(i)form*.] Having a granular structure.

Granulite (grā'nulīt), 1849. [*f.* **GRANULE** + *-ITE*.] *Geol.* A rock consisting of feldspar and quartz intimately mixed. Hence **Granulitic** *a.*

Granulo- (grā'nulō), comb. f. *L. granulum* **GRANULO-**, with sense 'granular and —', as in *g.-adipose*, etc.

Granulose (grā'nulōs), 1852. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-OSE*.]

1. *a.* *sb.* The main constituent (the other being cellulose) of the starch granule, which gives a blue colour with iodine, and is converted into sugar by the *saliva* 1875.

2. *adj.* = **GRANULAR**

Granulous (grā'nuləs), *a.* 1547 [*f.* **GRANULE** + *-OUS*.] = **GRANULAR**, in various senses.

Grape (grāp), *sb.* ME. [*a.* OF. *grape* *grappe* bunch of grapes (mod. *grappe*, prob. a vbl. *sb.* *f. grafer* to gather grapes with a vine hook, *f. grape* hook.) 1. One of the berries growing in clusters on a vine, from the juice of which wine is made. Chiefly *pl.* 2. Put for wine 1636. 1. *a.* *trans.* The berry of other plants—1601. 3. The plant that produces grapes, the vine, chiefly with some word prefixed, as *Brantignea*, *Muscadel*, etc. *g.* ML 4. *Mil.* = **GRAPH-SHOT**. Now only *collected* sing. 1887. 5. *Barriery*. *pl.* A diseased growth resembling a bunch of grapes on the pastern of a horse, mule, etc.; also on the pleura 1600. 6. The knob or pommel at the rear end of a cannon, formerly called the **CASCABEL** 1864.

1. Do men gather grapes of thorns *Matth.* vi 16. He had me taste of it, and 'twas—the Grape *Litz-Gerald*. 2. *Scars* *g.* = *scars* (*g.* *v.*).

Comb. g.-berry-moth (U.S.). *grape-moth*, *cure* treatment by a diet of grapes: *entom.* the Australian bird *Zosterops chloronotus*; fern, a plant of the genus *Batrachium*, from the appearance of its frondification; *†-flower* = *grape-flower*; *fruit* (U.S.) the pomelo; *fungus*, a mould (*Oidium Tuckeri*) on vines, vine-mildew; *g. hop*, a variety of hop, so called because the cones hang in clusters like bunches of grapes; *hopper* (U.S.), an insect destructive to vine-leaves; *hyacinth* (see *Hyacinth*); *house* (U.S.), the phylloera; *moth* (U.S.), *Euania botanica*, the larva of which devours grapes; *pear*, *Amelanchier botryfolia*; *sugar* = *Hydrocotyle* or *Glucosa*; *tree*, (*a*) in W. Indies, a tree of the genus *Coccoloba*, (*b*) *grape vine*; *weevil* (U.S.), a weevil (*Celetes* or *Leptanthus vagans*) which destroys green grapes; *worm* (U.S.), the larva of the *g.-moth*.

Hence **Grapeless** *a.* having no grapes; wanting the flavour of grapes. **Grapelet**, *†* **grapelet** a small *g.*; also *trans.*

Grapery (grā'pəri), 1812 [*f.* **GRAPE** *sb.*] A building in which grapes are grown, a plantation of vines; a vineery

Grape-shot, 1747. [*f.* as *prec.*] Small cast-iron balls, strongly connected together, so as to form a charge for cannon

Grape-stone, 1589. [*f.* **GRAPE** *sb.* + **STONE**.] 1. The seed of a grape. 2. *Mil.* Occas. used for **BOTRYOLITH**, 1800.

Grape-vine. Now chiefly U.S. and Austral. 1736

1. The vine which bears grapes; any species of the genus *Vitis*, esp. *V. vinifera*. 2. *a.* A canard; current during the American Civil War, and short for 'a de-putch by grape-vine telegraph' 1867. *b.* A figure in skating 1868.

Grapeys. ME. [*a.* OF. *grapeis*, *grapeis* (also *crasps*) — med. *L. crassum* *p. sem.* fat fish. Hence **GRAMPEIS**.] The flesh of the giampus

Graph (grāf), *sb.* 1778. [*orig.* short for 'graphic formula'; see **GRAPHIC**.] 1. A symbolic diagram expressing a system of chemical or mathematical connexions. 2. *fig.* A graphical representation of the locus of a function, the traced curve of an equation 1886. 3. A line or system of lines symbolizing variations of occurrence or intensity.

Graph (grāf), *v.* 1898. [*ad. Gr. γράφω*] *Math.* To trace (a curve) from its equation; to trace the curve corresponding to (a given equation)

-graph (grāf), repr. *F.* *-graphie*, *L.* *-graphus*, *Gr.* *-γραφος*. The Greek termination was chiefly used in the sense 'written', whence *autograph*, *holograph*, *photograph*, etc.; sometimes in the active sense 'that writes'. The bulk of the words in *-graph* are of very recent invention, and have the general sense of 'that which writes, portrays, or records', as *helio-graph*, *cosmograph*, *telegraph*, etc.

-grapher (grāfɔr), an ending first found early in the 16th c. The normal mode of anglicizing a real or assumed *Gr.* word in *-γραφος* denoting a personal agent, and of providing a personal designation correlative to *sb.* in *-GRAPHY* denoting an art or science

Graphic (grā'fīk), *a.* 1637. [*ad. L. graphicus*, *Gr.* *γραφικός*, f. *γραφῆ* drawing or writing] 1. Drawn with a pencil or pen. *H. Jones* 2. Of or ng to draw or painting 1756 3. Vividly *c.* life-like 669 4. Of or

pertaining to writing 1774. b. Of a mineral: Presenting an appearance of written or printed characters 1814. 5. Pertaining to the use of diagrams, linear figures, or symbolic curves 1866. b. Concerned with position and form; opp. to *metric*. CLIFFORD. 6. quasi-sb. in **Graphics**: the use of diagrams as a means of calculation 1889.

a. *G. arts*. drawing, painting, engraving, etching, etc. G. representations **LAKES**. 4. b. *G. gravide*. a binary compound of feldspar and quartz—the quartz being disposed through the feldspar matrix like lines of Arabic writing **PAGA**. *G. gold, ore, or tellurium*: = **SILVANITE**. 5. *G. formula* in **Chem**, a formula in which lines are employed to indicate the connexions of the elements represented by the symbols. *G. method, solution*: a method of solving problems (e.g. in **Statics**) by the construction of a diagram from which the result is obtained by direct measurement instead of calculation. *G. method*: the method of recording movements of a part of the body by some automatic instrument, e.g. those of the pulse by the sphygmograph. Hence **Graphicalness**, vividness of description.

-graphic (græ'fik), repr. Gr. -γραφικός, as in *historiographic*. In Eng. adjs. prob. formed on sbs. in -graphy (or -graph) + IC. The prevailing sense is 'of or pertaining to—graphy.'

Graphical (græ'fikəl), a. 1610. [f. **GRAPHIC** a. + AL.] = **GRAPHIC** a. 1-5. Hence **Graphically** adv., -ness.

Graphiology (græ'fi'ldʒi). 1854. [irreg. f. Gr. γραφήν + (-O)LOGY.] = **GRAPHOLOGY**.

-graphist, sometimes used instead of -**GRAPHER** in anglicized Gr. wds. in -γράφος or forming denvs. from sbs. in -graphy; as in *telegraphist*, etc.

Graphite (græ'fɔit). 1796. [Ger. *graphit*, f. Gr. γραφίτη + ITE.] A crystalline allotropic form of carbon (see **CARBON**), called also **BLACK LEAD** and **PLUMBAGO**. Hence **Graphitoid**, **Graphitoid-like** adjs. having the appearance of graphite.

Graphitic (græ'fik), a. 1864. [f. prec. + IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of graphite.

Graphitic acid, an acid produced from graphite by the repeated action of chlorate of potassium and nitric acid. *G. carbon*, that portion of the carbon in iron and steel which is present as graphite.

Graphitoid (græ'fɔitɔid), a. 1858. (f. **GRAPHITE** + OID.) Having the appearance of graphite. Also **Graphitoid-like** a.

Grapholite (græ'fɔlɪt). 1796. [f. Gr. γραφολίτης, comb. f. γραφή + LITE.] Any species of slate suitable for writing on.

Graphology (græ'fɔlɔdʒi). 1878. [f. as prec. + A-logy; see -LOGY.] 1. The study of handwriting 1882. 2. esp. The art or science of inferring character, disposition, and aptitudes from handwriting 1886. 3. The system of graphic formulæ 1878. Hence **Graphologic**, -al a. of or pertaining to g.

Graphometer (græ'fɔmɪtɜr). 1696. [ad F. *graphomètre*, f. as prec. + μέτρον.] A semi-circle, used for measuring angles in surveying. + Also, a goniometer used in crystallography.

Graphoscope (græ'fɔskəʊp). 1879. [f. Gr. γραφω, γραφή + σκοπος; see -SCOPE.] An apparatus containing a magnifying lens arranged for viewing engravings, photographs, etc.

Graphotype (græ'fɔtɪp), sb. 1866. [f. as prec. + TYPE.] A process for producing a design in relief for surface-printing; also, the block or plate so produced. Hence **Graphotype v. trans.** to print by means of the g.

-graphy (græ'fi) = F. G. -graphie, L. *graphia*, repr. Gr. -γραφία in Gr. or quasi-Gr. sbs. Some of the sbs. with this ending denote processes or styles of writing, drawing, or graphic representation, as *stenography*, *lithography*, *photography*, etc. More commonly they are names of descriptive sciences, as *geography*, *bibliography*, etc.

Grapple (græ'pnəl), sb. ME. [a. AF. **grapnel*, dim. of *grapon*, of the same meaning; cf. F. *grapin*, *grappin*.] 1. An instrument with iron claws for throwing in order to seize and hold an object, esp. an enemy's ship. 2. A small anchor with three or more flukes, used esp. for boats, and for securing a balloon on its descent MF. 3. Any of various:

for grasping or clutching 1875. Hence **Grapple v.** to catch or seize with a g.

Grapple (græ'pl), sb. 1530. [In I, prob. a. OF. **grapelle*, dim. of *grape* hook; in II, f. the vb.]

I. 1. = **GRAPNEL** 1. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. = **GRAPNEL** 2. -1807. 3. = **GRAPNEL** 3. 1593. 1. The end of the lever, with an iron g. affixed to it, was lowered upon the Roman ships **ARNOLD**.

II. [f. the vb.] The action of grappling, or grappling *with*; the state of being grappled; the grip of a wrestler; a contest in which the combatants grip one another. Said also of immaterial contests. 1601.

In the G. I boorded them *Hamd.* iv. vi. 18. Comb.: g.-plant, a S. Afr. herb, *Uncaria procumbens*, the fruit of which has many projecting claw-like hooks; -shot, a projectile attached to a cable, with hinged flukes which catch in the rigging of a ship in distress.

Grapple (græ'pl), v. 1530. [f. the sb.; inf. by GROPE, GRIP, GRASP.] 1. *trans.* To seize or hold (a ship, etc.) with a grapple; to fasten to something with grappling-irons. Also *fig.* 2. *intr.* for *refl.* To fasten oneself firmly (to an object) by means of a grapple. Also *fig.* 1563. 3. *trans.* To take hold of with the hands, to seize; to grip firmly; hence, to come to close quarters with 1583. 4. *intr.* To take a firm hold, as with a grapple, esp. in wrestling; to get a tight grip; to contend in close fight. Also *with together*. 1583. 5. To grope (rare). ? Obs. 1596.

1. *fig.* The friends thou hast, and their adoption trade, G. them to thy Soule, with hoopes of Steele *Hamd.* i. iii. 6a. 3. Man grapples man *COWPER*. 4. To tug or g., and to close **MILT**.

Phr. To g. with —. a. To make fast one's ship to (an enemy) with grappling-irons; to come to close quarters with. b. To grip as in wrestling; to close with bodily. c. To encounter hand to hand; also *fig.* d. esp. To try to overcome (a difficulty); to take in hand (a task, etc.).

+**Grapplement**, rare. [See -MENT.] A grappling. SPENSER.

Grappler (græ'plɜr). 1628. [f. **GRAPPLE** v. + ER.] One who or that which grapples; a grappling-iron, a grapple; slang, a hand.

Grappling (græ'plɪŋ), sb. sb. 1598. [f. as prec. + -ING.] 1. The action of **GRAPPLE** v. 1601. 2. A place where one may grapple a vessel -1784. 3. *concr.* = **GRAPPLE** sb. I. 1. 2. 1598.

a. To come, bring to a g.: to come to anchor. 3. The crooked Grappling's steely Hold they cast *Rowe*. Comb. g.-hook, -iron = **GRAPNEL**.

Grapsoid (græ'psɔid), a. 1852. [f. mod. L. *grapsus* + OID.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Grapsus* of crabs, or the family *Grapsidae*.

Graptolite (græ'ptɔlɪt). 1838. [f. Gr. γραπτός painted or marked with letters + LITE; in 1. ad. mod. L. *graptolithus* (Linn.)] 1. Any stone showing a resemblance to a drawing -1847. 2. A fossil zoophyte of the genus *Graptolites* (or *Graptolithus*), or of the family of which this genus is the type 1847. Hence **Graptolitic** a. of, pertaining to, or containing graptolites.

Grapy (græ'pi), a. ME. [f. **GRAPE** sb. + -y.] 1. Of or pertaining to grapes or to the vine; composed or savouring of grapes 1594. 2. Epithet of the **CHOROID** coat of the eye. (Cf. **UVEA**) -1696.

1. His soul quite soured lay in g. blood P. **FLETCHER**. **Grasp** (græsp), sb. 1561. [f. the vb.] 1. That which grasps or is grasped; the fluke of an anchor, a handle. Now only *Naut.* the handle of an oar. 2. The action of grasping; the grip of the hand; an embrace 1606. 3. *fig.* a. Firm hold or control; mastery 1605. b. Intellectual hold; esp. mastery of the whole of a subject; hence, mental comprehensiveness 1683.

a. Beslew the witch 1. she, flies the grasps of love **SHAKS**. Phr. *Within, beyond (one's) g.* 3. a. To rescue liberty from the g. of executive power **WEAVER**. b. Men of immense mental g. **RUSKIN**.

Grasp (græsp), v. [ME. *graspen*, metaphorical of *grapsen*, verb. repr. OE. **græpsan*, f. (ult.) **grapt*-GROPE v.] 1. *intr.* To make clutches with the hand; often = **GROPE**. Obs. etc. in *to grasp at*. 2. To grapple *with* -1766. 3. To clutch at; to seize greedily 1642. 4. To seize and hold firmly (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1586. 5. To clasp in the arms embrace 1766. 6. To

grip 1774. 6. To lay hold of with the mind, to become completely cognizant of or acquainted with; to comprehend 1680.

1. a. *Hen.* VI, iii. l. 172. Like quicksilver [which] grasped at, steps away *COWPER*. To g. at a proposal *W. LIVING.* 2. *Prov.* G. all, lose all. 3. Thy Hand is made to grapple a Palmers staffe **SHAKS**. To g. the nettle: *fig.* to attack a difficulty boldly To g. an argument *JOHNSON*. 6. To g. the eternal and unchangeable *JOHNSON*. Hence **Graspable** a. that may be grasped. **Grasper**, one who or that which grasps; esp. a grasping person.

Grasping (græ'spɪŋ), ppl. a. 1577. [-ING.] 1. That grasps; tenacious. 2. *fig.* Eager for gain, greedy, avaricious 1748.

a. The corrupt, g. and ambitious part of human nature **MACAULAY**. Hence **Graspingly** adv., -ness.

Graspleless (græ'spəls), a. 1794. [See -LESS.] Without grip; relaxed.

In its g. hold her hand *Felt* that the sceptre shivered 1826.

Grass (græs), sb. [Com. Teut.: OE. *græs*, *græs* — OTeut. **grasom*, f. root **gra-*: *grō* — OArvan **ghrā-* to grow, whence L. *gramen*] 1. Herbage in general, the blades or leaves and stalks of which are eaten by horses, cattle, etc. Also, in a narrower sense = 2 b. Now only *collect. sing.* 2. A kind of grass. 3a. (medicinal) herb -1587. b. One of the non-cereals *Gramineæ*, or other similar plants. Often defined as *blue-, bunch-, dog-, etc. g.* (see those wds.). *Grass of the Andes*: an oat-grass *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*. *G. of Parnassus* a name for *Parnassia palustris*. 1548. c. Any species of plants grown for pasture 1677. d. *Bot.* Any plant belonging to the order *Gramineæ* (*Graminaceæ*), which includes grass (sense 1) together with the cereals (barley, oats, rye, wheat, etc.), the reeds, bamboos, etc. 1611. 3.

An individual plant of grass or *poaceum*; a blade or spike of grass. Now only in *pl.* and *rare* ME. 4. The blade stage of growth; corn in the blade -1733. 5. Pasture; the condition of an animal at pasture 1471. b. *fig.* of persons rusticated, or going away for a holiday, etc. 1589. 6. Grazing OE. 7. Pasture-land 1609. 8. The yearly growth of grass; hence, spring and early summer, when the grass grows 1485. 9. Grass-covered ground ME.; the earth's surface above a mine 1776; slang, the ground 1625. 10. Short for *sparrow-grass*, corrupt f. **ASPARAGUS**. Now *vulgar*. 1747.

1. Her treading would not bend a blade of grasse *B. JONS*. *fig.* All flesh is grasse *ISA.* xl. 6. Phr. *To cut the g. from under a person's feet* to thwart, trip him up. *To let no g. grow under one's feet* to make the most of one's time. 3. Strange grasses were sometimes perceived in her hair *DICKENS*. 4. *fig.* Our faith is yet in the grasse 1579. 5. In Cheap side shall my Palfrey go to grasse **SHAKS**. *fig.* If to g. sent from Oxon or Granta 1801. 6. Not as much as the g. of a goat 1830. 7. Half the lands of a farm ought to be g. a. Young. 8. Six years old last G. 1635. 9. About 70 tons [of quartz] are now at g. awaiting crushing 1890.

Comb.: g.-bass, a freshwater edible fish (*Pomoxys sparoides*) of the U.S.; -beef, the flesh of g.-fed oxen -bird, (a) a name for *Tringa maculata*, and other American sandpipers; (b) in Australasia, one or more species of *Sphenocercus*; -bleached sb. a. bleached by exposure on g.; so g.-bleaching vbl. sb., -butter, that made from the milk of cows at g.; -chat = **WHINCHAT**; -comber, a sailor's term for one who has been a farm-labourer, -drake = **CORN-CRACKER**; -finch, (a) a common American sparrow (*Poæetes gramineus*); (b) any Australian finch of the genus *Poephila*; -flesh, the flesh gained by an animal at g. -hand, (a) a compositor temporarily engaged (b) an irregular cursive hand used by the Chinese and Japanese in business and private writing; -ill, a disease of lambs; -lamb, (a) a lamb suckled by a dam which is running on pasture land; (b) the flesh of the same; -lawn, a fine gauze-like material, the colour of unbleached linen; -moth, one of many small moths of the genus *Crambus* or family *Crambidae*, found in dry meadows; -oil, one of several fragrant essential oils, obtained in India by distillation from grasses (*Andropogon* and other genera); -parakeet, an Australian parakeet of the genus *Euphemia* or *Melospiza*; -polly, *Lythrum Hyssopifolia*; -quit, one of several fuchs of tropical America, esp. species of *Phenipara*; -rope (*Naut.*), a rope made of cor; -snake, (a) the common ringed snake (*Trochidonotus natrix*); (b) the common green snake of U.S.; -snipe U.S. = *grass-bird* (a); -sparrow = *grass-bird* (a); -sponge, an inferior kind of sponge from Florida and the Bahamas; -table (*Arch.*) = **EARTH-TABLE**; -warbler *Austral.* a bird of the genus *Cisticola*; -wrack, a seaweed (*Zostera* with g.-like leaves).

Grass (gras), *v.* 1460. [*f. prec. sb.*] 1. *trans.* To plunge or sink in grass -1670. 2. *rans. fa.* To GRAVE (cattle). *b.* To supply (cattle) with grass. 1500. 3. To cover, or (*intr.*) become covered, with grass or turf 1573. 4. To lay or stretch on the grass or on the ground (see *quots.*) 1765. 5. *intr. Printing.* To do casual or jobbing work 1894. 6. *Mining.* To bring to the surface 1890.

3. The graves being levelled and grassed over J. Brown. 4. To g. flax for bleaching 1765. A blow which floored or grassed him 1814. To g. a fish 1850. 6. Stone grassed from the 50 foot shaft 1890.

†**Grassant**, *a.* 1659. [*ad. L. grassantem, g. vari.*] Roaming about, or lying in wait, with evil intent -1734.

†**Grassation**, 1610. [*ad. L. grassationem*; see *prec.*] The action of making violent assaults, also, lying in wait to attack -1680. So †**Grassator**, a footpad, violent assailant.

Grass-cloth, 1857. *a.* A fine light cloth, resembling linen, woven from the fibres of the inner bark of the grass-cloth plant (*Bahama nitida*). *b.* A thick fabric made in the Canary Islands from vegetable fibre.

Grassed (grdst), *pp. a.* 1731. [*f. Grass sb* and *v.* + *-ED.*] 1. Grown or covered with grass. 2. *Golf.* Of a driver, etc.: Having a slightly filed-back face 1878.

Grass-green, *a.* (Stress variable.) OE. 1. Of the colour of grass. Also *ad. a.* 2. Green with grass 1602.

2. At his head a grass-green Turf *Hunt. iv. v. 31.* †**Grasshop**. [*OE. gers-hoppa, -hoppa, f. gers GRASS sb. + hoppa, related to hoppian [top v.]*] A grasshopper, locust -1607.

Grasshopper (grashop), ME. [*f. GRASS sb. + HOPPER v.*] 1. Any orthopterous insect of the families *Aceridae* and *Locustidae*, remarkable for their powers of leaping, and the chirping sound produced by the males. 2. In a pianoforte: = *HOPPER*. 1807. 3. An artificial bait for fish 1867.

1. The grasshopper shall be a burden *Ecc. i. 12.* *Cono* g.-beam, a form of working-beam in steam-engines, pivoted at one end instead of in the centre (the *con*-engine, from *con*, -bark = *grass-warbler*, sparrow, a small U.S. sparrow of the genus *Coturniculus*, named from its note: -warbler, a small warbler, *Locustella naevia*, named from its note.

Grassland, 1689. Pasture or grazing land.

Grassless, *a.* 1591. Without grass.

Grass-plot, *plot*, 1610. [*f. GRASS sb. + PLAT, PLOT* *Grass-plot* is the older form.]

A piece of ground covered with turf, sometimes ornamented with flower-beds.

Here on this grass-plot. To come and sport *SHAKS.*

Grass-tree, 1802. A name of several Australian trees. The lilaceous genus *Xanthorrhoea*; *Rhusa dracophylla* and *R. pandanifolia* of Tasmania; the *Pseudopanax crassifolium* of N. Zealand, the cabbage-tree of N. Zealand, *Cordyline australis*; the juncaceous plant *Kingia australis*.

Grass widow, 1528. [*f. GRASS + WIDOW*, of *G. strabus* (lit. 'straw-widow').] 1. An unmarried woman who has cohabited with one or more men. 2. *Obs.* 3. A married woman whose husband is absent from her 1850.

1. I have made more matches in my time than a grass widow *GOLMAN*. Hence *Grass-widowhood*. 3. *Grass-widower*, a man living apart from his wife.

Grassy (grasi), *a.* 1573. [*f. GRASS sb. + -Y.*] 1. Covered with or abounding in grass. 2. Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing grass 1697. 3. Resembling grass 1567.

1. The grassy ground with dainty Dayies dight *STENSER*. 2. *G. Fare* *DAYDEN*. 3. Grassie colour 1567. Hence *Grassiness* (*rare*).

Grate (grät), *sb.* ME. [*app. a. med. L. grata*, *ad. It. grata* grate, gridiron, hurdle, altered *f. grate* — *L. craticula*, *cratus* hurdle.] 1. A framework of bars or laths, parallel to or crossing each other, fixed in a door, etc., to permit communication while preventing ingress. Now somewhat *rare*. 2. A similar framework for other purposes; *rarely*, *fa. gridiron* ME. 3. The railing round a monument, building, etc. -1645. 4. A frame of metal bars for holding the fuel in a fireplace or furnace. Hence, the fireplace itself. 1605. 5. *Mining.* A screen used when stamping ores -1776. 6. A barred

place of confinement, a prison or cage -1777. 7. One of the spaces between the bars of a grate (*1814*) -1849.

1. But in the same [door] a little g was pight, Through which he sent his voice *SPENSER*. 4. An old-fashioned G. consumes Quail, but gives no Heat *STEELE*. 6. Else had you look'd through the g, like a Gemmy of Baboons *SHAKS.* *Cono* g.-arsa, -surface, the area in square feet covered by the fire-bars of a furnace or boiler.

†**Grate**, *a.* 1523 [*ad. L. gratus*]. 1. Pleasing, acceptable -1665. 2. Grateful -1590. Hence †*Gratefully* *adv.*

Grate (grät), *v.* 1 ME. [*a. OF. grater* (mod. *gratter*); *Com. Rom. ad. Teut. *krattjan*] 1. *trans.* To scrape, file, abrade; to rub harshly -1660. 2. To reduce to small particles by rasping or rubbing against a rough or indented surface. Often with *in*, *into*, *over*. ME. 3. *fig.* To fret, harass, irritate. Now *rare*. 1555.

4. *intr.* To grate on or upon. 5. *trans.* To oppress, with exactions or importunities -1705. 6. To have an irritating effect on or upon 1635. 7. *trans.* To obtain by oppression or importunity -1542. 76. *trans.* To make (a weapon) strike or bite. *intr.* Of a weapon: To strike or bite -1700. 7. *trans.* To rub harshly against (something) 1555. 8. *intr.* To rub against with a harsh, grinding noise; to sound harshly; to move creakingly 1596. 9. *trans.* To produce by jarring movement. *MILIT.* 79. *intr.* To dwell querulously upon a subject -1698.

1. *Tr. & Cr. m. n.* 195. 2. To g. a Nutmeg 1732. 3. This outrageous merchant grated my spirits 1820. 4. *A Merry W. in w.* 6. 5. To choose. What grates upon the sense *GEO. ELIOT*. 7. His gully now Grated the quay-stones *KEATS*. 8. Their lean and flashy songs G. on their scranall pipes of wretched straw *MILN*. A key grated in the lock 1797. 9. The infernal dross... on their hinges g. Harsh Thunder *MILN*.

Grate (grät), *v.* 1528. [*f. GRATE sb.*] 1. *trans.* To confine within grates or bars. *MORE*. 2. To fit or furnish with a grate or grating 1547.

2. The windows grated with non *MASSINGER*.

Grateful (grätful), *a.* 1552. [*f. GRATE a. + -FUL* (q.v.)] 1. Pleasing to the mind or the senses, agreeable, acceptable. Now only of things. 1553. 2. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Feeling gratitude; actuated by or manifesting gratitude; thankful 1552. 3. Of land: Responsive to labour, fertile 1832.

1. The g. and cooling shade *SCOTT*. 2. I cannot give thee less to be call'd grateful *SHAKS*. 3. A g. Sacrifice *WESTER*. 4. Gratefully *ad. -ness*.

Grater (grät), ME. [*a. OF. grator*, *grator*, *f. grater* to *GRATE v.*] 1. An instrument with a rough indented surface used for grating or rasping; *esp.* a kitchen utensil for grating ginger, nutmegs, etc. 2. One who or that which grates; chiefly *fig.* -1628.

2. He is to have G. of his lyches, and will not wrangle for the odd leg *KEATS*.

†**Gratia Dei** (grätia dēi). ME. [*L. = 'grace of God'*] The Hedge Hyssop (*Gratiola officinalis*); formerly also the Lesser Centaury (*Erythraea Centaureum*) and *Geranium pratense*.

Gratification (grätifikä'shon), 1724. [*ad. F. f. gratuler*, *f. gratuler* (see next).] The division of a design or plan into squares with the object of reproducing it accurately on a different scale, *concr.* a surface so divided.

Graticule (grätikül), 1887. [*a. F. ad med. L. graticula* for *craticula* gridiron, dim. of *cratus* hurdle.] A design or plan divided into squares to facilitate its reproduction on other scales; the style or pattern of such division.

Gratification (grätifikä'shon), 1576. [*ad. L. gratificationem*, *f. gratificari* to *GRATIFY v.*] 1. The act of gratifying 1598. 2. The state or fact of being gratified or pleased; enjoyment, satisfaction 1712. 3. With *a.* and *pl.* An instance of this; a thing that gratifies or pleases 1711.

3. A reward, recompense, gratuity; a bribe 1576. 1. The g. of his love of domineering *MILN*. 2. G. is of the mind when receiving wisdom and knowledge *JOWETT*. 3. Giving the g. of two thousand pounds 1644.

Gratify (grätifi), *v.* 1540. [*ad. F. gratifier*, or *L. gratificari*, *f. gratus*; see *-FY.*] 1. *trans.* To show gratitude to; to reward, requite -1655. 2. To make a present (usually of

money) or give a gratuity to, *esp.* as a recompense, or as a bribe. Now *arch.* 1550. 3. To express pleasure at -1612. 4. To give pleasure to; to please; oblige; to do a favour to 1568. 5. To please by compliance; to humour indulge 1695. 6. To comply with; to concede (an objection) -1855. 7. To render acceptable -1698.

1. It remains To gratify his Noble service *SHAKS*. 2. The Messenger he richly gratifies *1812*. 4. That himself (to gratify the Jews) delivered him to be crucified *HOBBS*. 5. Mankind have ungoverned passions which they will g. at any rate *ROUSSEAU*. 6. *L. L. L.* iv. n. 100. Hence *Gratifiedly* *adv.* 7. pleasure or satisfaction *Gratifier*. *Gratifyingly* *adv.* 8. affording pleasure *Gratifyingly* *adv.*

Gratuity (grätiti), *loc. perversion of gratia* in *Faet. V. H. m.* 27

†**Gratin** (gratin), 1816. [*F. f. gratter*, earlier *grater* *GRATE v.*] 1. *Concoct.* A manner of preparing viands by treating them with rasps of bread and cooking them between two fires so as to produce a light crust; hence the dish so cooked.

Grating (grätin), *sb.* 1 ME. [*f. GRATE v. + -ING v.*] 1. The action of *GRATE v.* 2. The discordant sound made by rubbing harshly against something 1612. 3. *fig.* Irritation, fluctuating *SOUTH*.

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ment, retirement, or discharge 1804. $\dagger 4$ = GRATITUDE 1. -1660. $\dagger 5$. Gratuitousness (*rare*) -1858.

$\dagger 1$. I had a small g. above my wages JOHNSON. $\dagger 2$. A large hundred marks annuity. To be given me in gratitude for done service and to come B. JONS.

Gratulant (græ'tiulânt), *a.* 1471. [ad. L. *gratulantem, gratulari*.] Expressing joy or satisfaction; congratulatory.

\dagger **Gratulate**, *a.* [ad. L. *gratulus*.] To be rejoiced at, SHAKS.

There's more behind that is more g. *Meas. for M.* v. 3. 538.

Gratulate (græ'tiulêit), *v.* Now *arch.* and *poet.* 1556. [f. L. *gratulat-, gratulari, f. gratus* pleasing, thankful.] $\dagger 1$. *trans.* To express joy at the appearance of; to welcome; to greet.

$\dagger 2$. = CONGRATULATE 2. 1584. $\dagger 3$. = CONGRATULATE 4. *Const. on, upon, &c.* 1598. Also *adverb.* $\dagger 4$. To be grateful or show gratitude for; to thank -1673. $\dagger 5$. To recompense (a service, etc.) -1633. $\dagger 6$. To gratify, please -1809.

$\dagger 1$ To g. the sweet return of morn. *MILL.* $\dagger 2$ I g. the news B. JONS.

Gratulation (græ'tiulâ'jôn), 1482. [ad. L. *gratulationem*; see *prec.*] $\dagger 1$. A feeling of gratification, joy, or exultation. (Now only with mixture of sense 3.) $\dagger 2$. Manifestation, or a manifestation, of joy 1549. $\dagger 3$. The expression of pleasure at a person's success, good fortune, or the like; compliment, congratulation 1542; a complimentary or congratulatory speech 1614. $\dagger 4$. A welcome -1638. $\dagger 5$. Thanksgiving; also, an instance of this -1677. $\dagger 6$ = GRATIFICATION 3. -1628.

$\dagger 1$ With great joy of hart and godlie g. 1577. $\dagger 3$ After this Complement, and some g. for the Kings victorie BACON.

Gratulatory (græ'tiulêlari), *a.* (*sb.*) 1555 [f. L. *gratulari*; see -ORY.] $\dagger 1$. Expressing joy for the good fortune, etc. of another; congratulatory, complimentary. $\dagger 2$. Expressing gratitude or thanks -1739. $\dagger 3$. *sb.* A congratulatory speech NORTH.

$\dagger 1$ G. poems 1763, cries 1867. $\dagger 2$ No propitiatory sacrifice but a gratulatory sacrifice 1555. Hence *Gratulatoryly* *adv.*

Grant, *obs.* f. GRANT.

Grauwacke (grau wakô), 1794. [Ger., f. *grau* GREY + *wacke* WACKE.] *Geol.* = GREY-WACKE.

Gravamen (grävâ'men), *Pl.* *gravamina* (grävâ'minâ), 1602. [a. late L. *gravamen, f. gravare* to load, f. *gravis*.] $\dagger 1$. A grievance 1617. $\dagger 2$. A formal complaint or accusation -1880. $\dagger 3$. *Eccl.* A memorial presented by the Lower House of Convocation to the Upper representing the existence of disorders or grievances in the church 1602. $\dagger 4$. The part of an accusation that bears most heavily on the person or thing accused 1832.

$\dagger 3$ The g. of the charge against the principle of utility MILL. So *Gravament* (in sense 1).

Grave (gräv), *sb.* 1 [OE. *græf*, f. root of OE. *grafan* to dig, GRAVE *v.* 1.] $\dagger 1$. A place of burial; an excavation in the earth for the reception of a corpse; formerly, $\dagger 2$ a mausoleum or the like. $\dagger 3$. A grave-mound 1868. $\dagger 4$. *occas.* The condition or state of being buried, death ME. $\dagger 5$. *rhét.* Anything that is, or may become, the receptacle of what is dead 1559. $\dagger 6$. A pit or trench. *Obs.* exc. in sense of a trench for earthing up potatoes, etc. 1526.

$\dagger 1$ Phr. *Secret as the g.* Enough to make a person turn in his g. said hyperbolically of something which was abhorrent to the person in his lifetime. $\dagger 2$ Both Rich and Poor are equal in the g. QUARLES. $\dagger 3$ The path of glory leads but to the g. GRAY. $\dagger 4$ His vast and wandering g. TENNYSON. *Comb.* g.-mound, a hillock, or a barrow or tumulus, indicating the site of an interment; -plant, *Datura sanguinea*; -wax = AUTOCERA.

Grave (gräv), *sb.* 2 *local.* ME. [a. ON. *grufe*, of obscure origin; prob. = G. *gräf* GRAVE *sb.* 3.] $\dagger 1$. A steward, a person placed in charge of property. $\dagger 2$. In parts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, each of a number of administrative officials formerly elected by the inhabitants of a township.

\dagger **Grave**, *sb.* 3 1605. [ad. MDu. *grave* (mod. *graaf*) = GRAF. Now only as in *landgrave*, etc.] $\dagger 1$. A foreign title = COUNT 1; chiefly used of the counts of Nassau -1718.

Grave (gräv), *a.* 1 (*sb.*) 1541. [a. F. *grave*, ad. L. *gravem, gravis* heavy, important.]

\dagger *adj.* $\dagger 1$. Of persons: Having weight or importance; influential; authoritative -1749. $\dagger 2$. Of works, employments, etc.: Weighty, important; requiring serious thought 1592. $\dagger 3$. Now *esp.* of faults, evils, difficulties, etc.: Highly serious. Of diseases or symptoms: Threatening a fatal result, serious. 1824. $\dagger 4$. Marked by dignity and weight; in later use, serious, not mirthful or jocular; opp. to *gay* 1549. $\dagger 5$. Of colour, dress, etc.: Dull, sombre, not gay or showy 1611. $\dagger 6$. Physically ponderous, heavy. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1570. $\dagger 7$. Of sounds: Low in pitch, deep in tone; opp. to *acute* 1609.

$\dagger 1$ Most reverend and grave Elders SHAKS. $\dagger 2$. When our council is assembled, we will treat of graver matters SCOTT. $\dagger 3$. G. errors 1858, doubts 1866, news from the front (mod.). $\dagger 4$ With g. Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd A Pillar of State MILL. $\dagger 5$. G. accent (see ACCENT 1, 2). $\dagger 6$. *G. harmonic* (see HARMONIC B 2).

$\dagger 2$. *sb.* A grave accent; $\dagger 3$ a grave note. 1609. \dagger **Grave** (gräv, grävê), *a.* 2 1683. [F. or It. *grave* = GRAVE *a.* 1.] *Mus.* A term indicating a slow and solemn movement.

Grave (gräv), *v.* 1 [Com. Tent. str. vb.: OE. *grafan* to dig, to engrave, f. O'Eng. root **grab-, grôb-* (whence GRAVE *sb.* 1, GROOVE *sb.* 1) -pre-Tent. **ghrôb-*. Not conn. w. Gr. *γράφειν* to write. The str. pa. t. *grove* is obs; the str. pa. pple. *graven* is still usual.]

$\dagger 1$. *intr.* To dig. *Obs.* exc. *dialect.* $\dagger 2$. *trans.* To dig, form by digging; to excavate. Also with *out, up*. Now *rare* exc. *dialect.* OE. $\dagger 3$. And next the shryne a pit thaun doth she g. CHAUCER.

$\dagger 2$. To deposit (a corpse) in the ground, in a tomb; to bury ME; $\dagger 3$ to hide under ground (ME. only); $\dagger 4$ to swallow up in or as in a grave -1611.

Ditches graue you all *Timon* iv. iii. 116. $\dagger 1$. To form by carving, to carve, sculpture (*lit.* and *fig.*); also *absol.* *Obs.* exc. *poet.* OE. $\dagger 2$. $\dagger 3$. To cut into (a hard material). $\dagger 4$. = ENGRAVE *v.* 2 -1677. $\dagger 5$. To engrave (letters, etc.) upon a surface, (a surface) with letters. Hence, to record by engraved or incised letters. *arch.* ME. $\dagger 6$. *fig.* = ENGRAVE *v.* 3. ME. $\dagger 7$. = ENGRAVE *v.* 4. -1818.

$\dagger 1$. Ymages craftely grauen ME. $\dagger 2$. Hard was it your herte for to graue CHAUCER. $\dagger 3$. These graving our names in the trees CAPT. SMITH. $\dagger 4$. His wrinkles and furrows were inscriptions that Time had graven HAWTHORNE.

Grave (gräv), *v.* 2 1461. [? f. F. *grave* = *grève* shore] *trans.* To clean (a ship's bottom) by burning off the accretions, and paying it over with tar, while aground on a beach, or placed in a dock.

Grave-clothes, *sb.* *pl.* 1535 The clothes or wrappings in which a corpse is laid out for burial.

Grave-digger (gräv'diggu), 1593. [f. GRAVE *sb.* 1.] $\dagger 1$. One who digs graves. $\dagger 2$. A name given to insects that bury the bodies of small animals and insects, for the use of their larvae on quitting the egg; *esp.* a beetle of the genus *Necrophorus*; also, a digger-wasp, e.g. one of the genus *Sphex*.

\dagger **Gravedo** (gräv'do), 1706. [L.; = heaviness (in the limbs or head).] A cold in the head; coryza.

Gravel (grävêl), *sb.* ME. [a. or ad. OF. *gravelle, gravelle* (in sense 4 mod. F. *gravellé*), dim. of OF. *grave* (mod. *grève*) coarse sand, also, sea-shore; of Celtic origin.] $\dagger 1$. Sand -1712. $\dagger 2$. Coarse sand and water-worn stones, often slightly intermixed with clay, much used for laying roads and paths ME. Also *fig.* $\dagger 3$. *Geol.* and *mining.* A stratum of this material, *esp.* one that contains gold 1849. $\dagger 4$. U.S. Ballast 1868. $\dagger 5$. *Path.* An aggregation of urinary crystals which can be recognized as masses (as dist. from sand); also, the disease of which these are characteristic. Also, *pop.* pain or difficulty in passing urine with or without any deposit. ME. $\dagger 6$. *Financial slang.* A term used when the supply of money in the market is growing bare 1884. $\dagger 7$. *attrib.* 1603.

$\dagger 1$. *Quick g.*: quicksand. *Golden g.* (see GOLDEN). $\dagger 2$. *Proofes as cleare as Founts in July.* when Wee see

each graine of grauell SHAKS. $\dagger 3$. *Fay g.*: g. containing gold enough to yield a profit *Comb.* *g.-grass, Galium verum*; -plant, *Epizoa repens*, powder, coarse gunpowder, pebble-powder, -root, *Eupatorium purpureum*.

Gravel (grävêl), *v.* 1543 [f. *prec.* *sb.*] $\dagger 1$. *trans.* To cover (a path, etc.) with gravel or sand. Also with *up*. $\dagger 2$. To bury in gravel or sand; to overwhelm with gravel; hence *fig.* to suppress, stifle -1686. $\dagger 3$. To run (a ship) aground on the gravel or beach, mud, etc. Also in *pass.*, of a person. Also *fig.* -1682. $\dagger 4$. *fig.* $\dagger 5$. To set fast, non-plus, perplex 1548. $\dagger 6$. Of a question, etc.: To confound, perplex, puzzle. Also U.S. To go against the grain with. 1601.

$\dagger 1$. *Farriery*, in *pass.* and *intr.* Of a horse or its feet: To be injured by gravel lodged between the shoe and the hoof 1593. $\dagger 2$. When we were fallen into a place between two seas, they graveled the ship N.T. (Rhem.) *Act's* xxvii. 41. *fig.* I was gravel'd, like a ship that is grounded WITHER. $\dagger 3$. $\dagger 4$. a. When you were gravel'd for lacke of matter SHAKS. b. It will perhaps g. even a philosopher to comprehend it BERKELEY.

Gravel-blind, *a.* 1596. *Orig.* *high-gravel-blind*, in *Merch. V.* ii. 38, an intensive synonym for SAND-BLIND. Hence, in later writers, 'nearly stone-blind'. Also *fig.*

Graveless (gräv'les), *a.* 1606 [See -LESS] Having no grave or graves.

Gravelling (gräv'velli), Also *gravelling*. 1587. [\dagger] The part or young salmon. **Gravelling** (gräv'velli), *vb.* *sb.* 1523. [f. GRAVEL *v.* + -ING 1.] $\dagger 1$. The action of laying down gravel. Also, a gravelled surface. 1577. $\dagger 2$. *Farriery*. A disease in a horse's foot (see GRAVEL *v.* 5) -1639.

Gravelly (gräv'velli), *a.* ME. [f. GRAVEL *sb.* + -Y 1.] $\dagger 1$. $\dagger 2$ Sandy; full of or abounding in gravel; consisting of gravel, strewn with gravel. Also, resembling gravel. $\dagger 3$. *Path.* Of the nature of gravel (see GRAVEL *sb.* 4); characterized by or arising from, the presence of gravel 1607. $\dagger 4$. Containing gritty particles -1727.

\dagger **Gravelous**, *a.* ME. [a. F. *graveleux*; see GRAVEL *sb.* and -OUS.] $\dagger 1$. Gravelly. $\dagger 2$. Granular -1758.

Gravel-pit, ME. An excavation from which gravel (or sand) is or has been obtained.

Gravel-stone, ME. [f. GRAVEL *sb.* and STONE *sb.* 1.] A pebble. Also *fig.* $\dagger 2$. = CALCULUS 1. Holland.

Gravel-walk, 1663. An alley or path laid with gravel.

Gravelly (gräv'velli), *adv.* 1553. [f. GRAVE *a.* 1 + -LY 2.] In a grave manner (see GRAVE *a.* 1) **Gravely** (gräv'velli), *pp.* *a.* ME. [pa. pple of GRAVE *v.* 1.] $\dagger 1$. Sculptured, hewn. $\dagger 2$. Quasi-*sb.* A graven image BIBLE (Douay) *Ps* lxxvii. 58. $\dagger 3$. Carved on a surface, engraved 1821.

$\dagger 1$. Thou shalt not make unto thee any g. image *Exod* xx. 4.

Graveness (gräv'vnês), 1577. [f. GRAVE *a.* 1 + -NESS.] The quality or state of being grave (see GRAVE *a.* 1).

Had put off levity and put g. on TENNYSON.

Graveolent (gräv'vêlênt), *a.* 1657. [ad. L. *graveolentem, f. grave* *advb.* neut. + *olentem, olens* to smell.] Having a rank smell; fetid. So *Graveolence*, -ency, a rank offensive smell (*Dicts.*)

Graver (gräv'vêl), ME. [f. GRAVE *v.* 1 + -ER 1. Cf. F. *graveur*.] $\dagger 1$. One who carves or engraves; $\dagger 2$ a sculptor -1628; an ENGRAVER (sense 1) (now *rare*) ME. $\dagger 3$. A cutting or shaving tool; an engraver's tool, a burin (now the principal use) 1548.

\dagger **Gravery**, 1601. [f. GRAVE *v.* 1 + -ERY] The employment of an engraver; engraving -1695.

Graves, *obs.* f. GRAVES

Graves's disease 1868. [f. Dr R. J. Graves of Dublin.] *Med.* Exophthalmic goitre, also called Basedow's disease.

Gravestone, *grave-stone* (gräv'vstôun), ME. [f. GRAVE *sb.* 1 + STONE *sb.* 1.] A stone placed over or at the head or foot of a grave, or at the entrance of a tomb.

Graveyard (gräv'v.yard), 1825. [f. GRAVE *sb.* 1 + YARD.] A burial-ground. The. desolate g. of Donore MACAULAY

1. June 1941 - 1942

far advanced in pregnancy. Chiefly with *with* (*child*, etc.). *arch.* and *dial.* ME. †Also *fig.* -1654. †4. Full or big with courage, emotion, etc.; angry, grieved; proud, arrogant -1830. 5. Of the sea, a river: In high flood 1670. 6. Hyr body is greta, and she with child 1460. *fig.* 1 am g. with woe, and shall deliver weeping SHAKS. 4. My harte is g. but it must break with silence SHAKS.

II. Having a high position in a scale of measurement. (Opp to *small*, *little*.) 1. Of material objects, with reference to size (see *quots*) ME. †2. Grown up; full-grown. Chiefly in *Hunting* language. -1774. 3. Of collective unities, numbers, quantities, dimensions, etc. OE. 4. Of qualities, emotions, conditions, actions, or occurrences; with reference to degree or extent ME.

1. The g. Globe it selfe SHAKS. A g. big Man 1766. A g. oak stump SHELLEY. Of letters = CAPITAL, as g. A, capital A. Thus makes she her g. P's SHAKS. Of animal and vegetable species of larger size than others so named: The g. Horn-Owl RAY. The black or g. ostrich 1802. In names of constellations, as G. (formerly *Greater*) Bear, G. Dog; of anatomical structures, as G. artery, pelvis, etc. (See the sb.) G. Malvern (opp. to Little Malvern), G. Ouse, G. Portland Street, etc. = Main, principal; William Rufus builded the g. hall there [Westminster] about 1067 Stow. 2. 11 hennes, or a grette goos CARVER. 3. G. deal, many (see those words). Grette possessions 1460 G. Dust they raised HOBBS. G. gross, twelve gross, 1720 G. hundred, a long hundred, 1200. 4. The g. heates are abated 1573. I will take g. care of them HEARN. G. agitation 1849, ignorance, poverty BUCKLEY.

III. In *fig.* extensions of II. 1. Important, elevated, distinguished ME. 2. Of persons: Eminent by reason of birth, rank, wealth, power, or position. b. Applied (more or less conventionally) to the Deity, or deities; also to saints ME. c. = GRAND a. 2. 1532. 3. Of things: Pertaining to or occupied by persons of high place or rank ME. †4. 'Of elevated men' (J) -1697. 5. (usually qualifying *man*) Eminent in point of attainments or achievement; exhibiting signal excellence in some important work. In recent use, often with an implication of more or less loftiness and integrity of character. 1709. b. Lofly, magnanimous, noble 1726. 6. Hence: a. *predicatively*. Having considerable knowledge (of a subject) or skill (in doing something); const. *at*, *in* 1784. b. Of surpassing excellence; hence, Magnificent, splendid, grand, immense U.S. and *colloq.* 1809. 7. Qualifying a descriptive sb (see *quots*) ME. 8. Favourite; high in favour *with* ME. 9. Intimate, familiar, friendly, 'thick' *with* 1483.

1. G. matters... could not be full of g. difficulties 1655. A name g. in story BYRON. The g. day of the Exclusion Bill MACAULAY. The g. attraction was [etc.] DICKENS. The g. sin of g. cities HELPS. 2. The g. man, at whose frown, a few days before, the whole kingdom had trembled MACAULAY. The g. world [= F. *le grand monde*], aristocratic society. The Great (following a proper name): (a) as merely honorific (*obs* or *arch.*); (b) implying both that the person so designated is the most famous person of the name, and that he ranks among the great men of history. The G. King, in *Gr. Hist.*, the King of Persia. The G. Cham, *Mocul*, *Turk*, see CHAM, etc. c. The Lord Great Chamberlain 1707. 3. Of G. Place BYRON (*title*). 4. Dido. Amidst the Crowd, she walks serenely g. DRYDEN. 5. He is a g. man, eloquent in conception and in language BURKE. 6. Nothing can be g. which is not right JOHNSON. 6 a. He is very 'great' on dogs JEFFERIES. b. Phr. To run a g. filly, dog, etc. = said of one that runs a fine race. 7. With sense: Eminently entitled to the designation, A g. scoundrel 1828. With sense. That is much in the habit of performing the action; also, that is on a large scale. I am a g. eater of loafe SHAKS. The g. Dealers in Wit POPE. 9. The Duchess of York and the Duke of York are mighty g. with her PRIVY.

Combs. 1. With sb., and normally preceded by the definite article. Great Bible, usually applied to the version by Coverdale in 1539, occas. also to revised versions of this, esp. to Cranmer's Bible of 1540. G. day, (a) the Day of Judgement; (b) Easter Day; (c) a feast- or fast-day of high importance. G. fast, the season of Lent. G. organ, one of the divisions of a large organ, having the pipes of largest scale and to least tone; G. week = HOLY WEEK. See also *Great Assize*, etc.

2. Prefixed to terms denoting kinship, to form designations for persons one degree further removed in ascending or descending relationship. [After F. *grand*, which follows L. *avunculus magnus*, etc.] a. Great-niece, -aunt, a father's or mother's uncle,

aunt; -nephew, -niece, a son's or daughter's nephew, niece, etc. b. Great-grandfather, -grandmother, a grandfather's or grandmother's father, mother (also *transf.* a remote male or female ancestor); -grandchild, grandchild's child, -grandson, -granddaughter, a grandson's or granddaughter's son, daughter; etc. Similarly with repetition of *great*.

3. In parasynthetic adjs., as g.-belied, having a big belly, pregnant; *fig.* big with events, etc.; -eyed, *lit.* having large or prominent eyes; *fig.* far seeing, taking a large view, -mouthed, *fig.* loud-voiced, boastful, bragging, -stomached, high-spirited.

B. *adv.* In a great degree, to a great extent, greatly, exceedingly, highly; much; very *Obs.* exc. *dial.* ME.

Say that he thrive, as 'tis g. like he will SHAKS. C. As quasi-sb. and sb.

I. The adj. used *absol.* 1. a. As *pl.*: Great persons, freq. in *g.* and *small*. Now usually *the g.* ME. b. (With *the*) That which is great, great things, aspects, qualities, etc. collectively 1557. 2. By the g., *thy g.* a. Of work done. At a fixed price for the whole amount, by task; by the piece. Now *dial.* 1523. †b. In gross, wholesale -1640. †c. *transf.* and *fig.* In the mass; by wholesale -1755. †3. In *g.* [Cf. F. *en grand*, *en gros*.] a. In the mass, in the bulk, in the gross, wholesale, by the piece ME. b. On a large scale 1652.

II. As sb. †1. A great person -1649. †2. The chief part; the main point; the sum and substance; the general drift or gist. ME only. †3. a. Thickness. b. Greatness, magnitude (*rare*) -1629. 4. Greats (*Oxford Univ. colloq.*) The final examination for the degree of B.A., esp. the examination for Honours in Literæ Humaniores. Formerly GREAT GO. 1853.

Great-coat, greatcoat (*grɛɪtkəʊt*). 1661. A large heavy overcoat, a top-coat. Hence Great-coated a. dressed in or wearing a g.

Greaten (*grɛɪtən*), *v.* Now *arch.* ME. [f. GREAT a.; see -EN ⁵.] †1. *intr.* To become pregnant. ME. only. 2. *trans.* To render great or greater in size or amount 1626. 3. To render eminent, prominent, distinguished, or important; to exalt, aggrandize. Also *absol.* 1612. b. To exalt mentally or spiritually, chiefly in good sense 1647. 4. *intr.* To become great or greater 1716.

2. Everything concurred to g. the five Pains. 3. So much doth the means of facilitating carriage g. a city PERRY. 4. My blue eyes greatening in the looking-glass Mrs. BROWNING.

Greater (*grɛɪtə*). [OE. *grȳttra* : O.Tent. **gratizon*, comp. of **grauto* - GREAT a.; but now mostly *refash.* on the positive; see -ER ³.]

A. *adj.* 1. The comparative of GREAT. †2. Older, elder. [A Latinism.] -1535. 3. In special or technical use, opp. to *lesser* 1557. 1. Lesser than Macbeth, and g. SHAKS. 3. In names of constellations, as *the G. Dog*, etc. Also *fig.* circle = 'great circle'; see CIRCLE. *Mus.* Applied to intervals now used Major. In names of plants, as G. Knapweed, of birds, etc., and in *Anat.* †B. *adv.* In a greater degree 1496.

C. quasi-sb. and sb. The adj. used *absol.* and *ellipt.*

The g. scores the lesser SHAKS. Thou Sun, of this great World both Eye and Soule, Acknowledge him thy G. MUR.

Greatest (*grɛɪtɪst*). ME. [f. GREAT a. + -EST.]

A. *adj.* The superlative of GREAT. †2. Eldest 1535. 3. *absol.* and *ellipt.* (quasi-sb.) ME.

1. The world knows nothing of its g. men SIR H. TAYLOR. G. happiness of the g. number (see HAPPINESS). G. common measure (see MEASURE). 3. Our g. yet with least pretence TENNYSON.

†B. *adv.* Most greatly or highly; most 1553. Greatgo. 1820. [See GREAT a. and Go sb.] *Univ. slang.* The final examination for the degree of B.A. (At Oxford now called *Greats*.)

Great-grandfather, etc.: see GREAT a.

Great-great: see GREAT a.

Great-head (*grɛɪthɛd*). U.S. 1844. [f. GREAT a. + HEAD sb.] U.S. name for the golden-eye, *Changula glaucion*.

Great-hearted, a. (Stress variable.) ME. [f. GREAT a.; see HEARTED.] †a. High-spirited; proud -1647. b. Having a noble or generous heart or spirit; magnanimous. Hence Greatheartedness.

Greatly (*grɛɪtli*). *adv.* ME. [f. GREAT a.

+LY ².] 1. To a great extent, in a great degree; much, very. 2. Largely 1670, mainly, chiefly (*rare*) 1742. 3. In a great manner, magnanimously, nobly, illustriously; with brilliant success ME. 4. In or to a high rank or position (*rare*) 1800.

1. To hear Musicke, the Generall do's not g. care *Obs.* int. i. 18. It is g. probable H. WALTON. 3. Small time, but in that small, most g. lived Ths. Starre of England SHAKS. 4. G. born 1800. To expect to marry g. JANE ALSTON.

Greatness (*grɛɪtnɪs*). [f. GREAT a. + -NESS; in OE. *grētnys*.] †1. Thickness, coarseness, stoutness -1536; pregnancy -1634. 2. The attribute of being great in size, extent or degree ME. †3. Magnitude -1765. 4. Eminence, distinction, importance. *Occas.* in *pl.* ME. 5. Inherent nobility or dignity, grandeur 1597. 6. Intimacy *with*. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1625.

3. An Elephant exceedeth in greatnes three wilde beest. 4. Some atcheeves greatnesse SHAKS. 5. This Language, has a Natural G. in it DRYDEN.

†Greave ¹. [OE. *grēfa* -prehist. **grāþjon* f. **grāido* GROVE.] 1. a. Brushwood. (OE only) b. *pl.* Branches, twigs -1612. 2. A thicket -1609.

Greave ² (*grɛɪv*). Chiefly *pl.* ME. [a. OF *greve* shin, armour for the legs, of unkn. origin. 1. Armour for the leg below the knee. †2. The shin 1600. Hence Greaved *ppl.* a. furnished with greaves

Greaves, graves (*grɛɪvz*, *grɛɪvz*), *sb.* *pl.* 1612. [app. orig. a term of the whale fisheries ad. I.G. *greven* pl.; cf. OE. *greowa* (= **grolōfa*) 'olla'.] The fibrous matter or skin found in animal fat, which forms a sediment on melting and is pressed into cakes for dogs' food, fish bait, etc., the refuse of tallow; cracklings

Grebe (*grɛɪb*). 1766 [a. F. *grèbe*, of unkn. origin.] 1. The name for the diving birds of the genus *Podiceps* or family *Podicipedidae* characterized by a short body, flattened and lobed feet set far behind, and the virtual absence of tail. 2. The plumage of the grebe 1859. *Comb.* g.-cloth, a cotton cloth with a downy surface on one side.

Grece (*grɛɪs*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [ME. *grese*, a. OF. *gres*, *grysz*, *greis*, pl. of *grd* GREE sb. 1; deduced from a double pl. *greces*, *grasses* with the meaning 'flight of steps' and 'steps in a flight'.] 1. A flight of stairs or steps; a stairway ME. 2. a. *pl.* Steps or stairs collectively = sense 1. ME. b. *pl.* Steps or stairs (in a flight); *spec.* in *Hor.* with spelling *grieces* (whence GRIECED a.) ME. c. *sing.* A single step or stair 1448.

Grecian (*grɛɪʃiən*). 1547. [f. L. *Græcia* + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks, Greek. Now *rare* exc. with reference to architecture and facial outline 1577.

Comb. G. bend, an affected carriage of the body, in which it is bent forward from the hips; †G. calends (see CALENDERS). G. fire, (a) = Greek fire (see FIRE sb.); (b) a kind of fireworks; G. horse, the woollen horse by means of which Troy was captured

B. sb. 1. A Greek. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1547. b. [tr. Gr. *Ἑλληνοιστής*.] = HELLENIST 1. 1611. 2. One learned in the Greek language, a Greek scholar 1557. b. A boy in the highest class at Christ's Hospital 1820. †3. A member of the Greek Church -1766. 4. *slang.* An Irishman 1853.

1. Was this faire face the cause, quoth she, Why the Grecians sacked Troy SHAKS. b. There arose a murmuring of the Grecians [A.V. *Grecian Jews*] against the Hebrews Acts vi. 1.

Grecing (*grɛɪsɪŋ*). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* ME. [f. GREECE sb. + -ING ¹.] Chiefly *pl.* Steps in a flight; flights of steps; stairs. Rarely *sing.* A step.

Grecism, Grecize, Greco-: see GRÆC- || Grecque (*grɛk*, as Fr. *grèk*). 1836. [Fr. fem. of *grec* GREEK.] *Arch.* A Greek fret

Gree (*grɪ*), sb. 1 *Obs.* exc. Sc. ME. [a. OF. *grd* (see GREECE) -L. *gradum* step.] †1. -DEGREE 1. -1693. †2. *fig.* = DEGREE 2. -1589. †3. = DEGREE 3. -1617. †4. = DEGREE 4. -1590. 5. Pre-eminence, superiority, mastery, victory in battle; hence, the prize for a victory. Now Sc. ME. †6. = DEGREE 6. 7. 9. -1563.

Gree (grē), *sb.* ² Now *arch.* ME. [a OF *grē* *grēd*, *grēd* (mod *grē*) pleasure, goodwill, will. —L. *gritium* *adj.* neut. used subst.] 1. Favour, goodwill. —1590. 2. To do or make *grē*: to give satisfaction for an injury ME. 73. (One's) good pleasure; will, desire; consent. —1734.

1 In *grē*: with goodwill or favour, in good part. Accept in g. the words I spoke FAIRFAX.

Gree, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. [aphet. f. *AGREE* *v.*, or f. *GREER* *sb.* ² Cf., however, OF. *grer*.] = *AGREE* *v.*

Greed (grēd), *sb.* *Orig. Sc.* 1609. [f. *GREEDY*.] Inordinate or insatiate longing, esp. for wealth; covetous desire. *Const. of.*

Greedily (grēdli), *adv.* [Coalescence of. (1) OE. *grādellec*, f. **grād* (n-stem, = ON *grāð-r*) + *-lic* -LY²; (2) OE. *grādi(g)lice*, f. *grāti* *GREEDY* + *-lic* -LY².] In a greedy manner; hungrily; rapaciously OE.; eagerly, zealously ME.

Greediness (grēdīnēs), OE. [f. *GREEDY* + *-NESS*.] The attribute of being greedy; gluttony ME.; avarice, rapacity OE.; excessive longing or desire in general 1553.

The greediness of the Wolfe 1611. The g. and extortion of the Court of Rome 1661. A G. of Knowledge, that is impatient of being confuted Boyle.

Greedy (grēdī), *a.* [OE. *grādīg* :—OTeut. **grādago-*, *-ugo-*, f. **grādū-*, cogn. w. Skr. *grādh* to be greedy.] 1. Having an intense desire or inordinate appetite for food or drink; ravenous, voracious, gluttonous. †In early use. Hungry *Const. of* (OE. *grādīg*). Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Eager for gain, wealth, and the like; avaricious, covetous, rapacious OE. 3. Eager, keen; †zealous ME. 4. *transf.* Of spoil, prey. Greedily pursued—1648.

1 Two greedy sowes LANGE. *fig.* The noise of a. Acherson CARLYLE *transf.* Air g. of moisture 1800. 2 A wolfish g., and covetous heart GAGE. 3. With g. hope to find His wish MUR. G. of novelty 1734. 4. Running headlong after g. spoils MARLOWE.

Greedy-gut(s). Now *dial.* and *vulgar*. 1550. [See *GUT*.] A voracious eater; a glutton.

Greengree (grēgrī). Also †griggory, †grigri 1698. [? of African origin; in F. *grigris* (Littre)] 1. An African charm, amulet, or fetich. 2. The ordinal tree of Guinea, *Erythraea phlegma guineensis* 1847 3. *attrib.*, as greengree man, a 'medicine man' 1788.

Greek (grīk), *sb.* [In I: OE. *Crēcas* pl. —**Krēko-*, early Teut. ad. L. *Græcus*, pl. *Græci*, the Roman name for the Έλληνες. *Ult. refash.* after L. In II the *sb.* is an absolute use of GREEK *a.* The L. *Græci* is ad. Gr. Γραικοί (see Aristotle *Meteor.* I. xiv), app. an adjectival deriv. of *Græus*, a poet. synonym of *Græcus*.]

I 1. A native of Greece; a member of the Greek race OE. 2. A member or adherent of the Greek Church ME. 73. A Hellenized Jew —1635 4. A cheat, sharper, esp. one who cheats at cards. (Cf. F. *grēc*) 1528 5. Qualified by merry, mad, gay: A merry fellow; a roysterer; a person of loose habits 1536. 6. *slang.* An Irishman 1823.

1 Come worthy Greeke, Ulysses, come DANIEL. When Greeks joynd Greeks, then was the tug of War LEE. 4. In cards playe he is a good greke 1528.

II [the *adj.* used *absol.*] 1. The Greek language ME. 2. Unintelligible speech, gibberish 1600.

1 Though thou hadst small Latine, and lesse Greeke B. Jons in *Shaks. Wks.* Pref. verses. 2 I knew this was heathen G. to them WESLEY St. Giles's G. *slang*

Greek (grīk), *a.* ME. [f. GREEK *sb.*, inf. by L. *Græcus* and F. *gréce* *adjs.*] 1. Of or pertaining to Greece or its people; Hellenic, Grecian. 2. As the designation of a language (see GREEK *sb.* II. 1). Hence: Belonging to, or written in, the Greek language. 1548. 3. Distinctive epithet of the Eastern or (Holy) Orthodox Church, now representing the Christianity of Greece, Russia, and the Turkish Empire, which acknowledges the primacy of the Patriarch of Constantinople and which formally renounced communion with the Roman see in the ninth A.D. Also applied to its clergy rules buildings etc. 1560. 1. These noble greeks C. The straight

G nose 1888. 2. This small packet of Greeke and Latine bookes SHAKES. *G fathers* those early Christian fathers (see FATHER *sb.*) who wrote in G. 3. The Romanists called the G church the G. schism CHAMBERS.

Comb., etc.: G. braid (ornament), ornament arranged in the pattern of a fret (see FRET *sb.*); G. Calends (see CALENDS); G. cross (see CROSS *sb.*); G. gift, a gift covering some act of trenchery (see VIRGIL *Æn.* II. 49); G. masonry, that in which every alternate stone is made of the whole thickness of the wall; †G. pitch (L. *pit* *Græca*) = COLOPHONY; G. point, a kind of needle-made lace; G. rose (fr. L. *rosa græca*), a book name for the Campion †Greek, *v.* 1615. [f. GREEK *sb.* Cf. L. *Græcarum*.]

1. To *Greek* it: to follow the practice of the Greeks; to play the Greek scholar —1799. 2. Only in *Greeking*: To cheat at cards —1825. So *Gree'kery*, card-sharpping.

Greekish (grīkīsh), *a.* [In I, repr. OE. *crēcise*, *grēcise*, f. *Crēcas*, *Grēcas* (see GREEK *sb.*) + *-isc*, -ISH. In II, f. GREEK *sb.* or *a.* + *-ISH*.]

I 1. Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks; Greek, Grecian (*arch.*) ME. 72. = GREEK *a.* 2. —1647 †3. = GREEK *a.* 3. —1639.

1 The famous light of all the G. boxes SPENSER. II. Somewhat Greek; resembling Greek persons or things; characteristic of a Greek or Greeks 1568. b. Pagan CARLYLE. Hence *Gree'kishly* *adv.* after the Greek fashion.

Greekize (grīkīz), *v.* rare 1796 [see *-IZE*.] = GRACIZE *v.* So *Gree'kism* = GRACISM 2. *Gree'kist*, a student of Greek.

Greeklings (grīklīng). 1636. [f. GREEK *sb.* + *-LING*, after L. *Græcalis*.] A little Greek; a degenerate, contemptible Greek.

Green (grīn). [OE. *grēne* :—OTeut. **grōn-*, f. OTeut. root **grō-*, whence *GROW* *v.* Cf. GRASS.]

A. adj.

I 1. Of the colour which in the spectrum is intermediate between blue and yellow; in nature chiefly conspicuous as the colour of growing herbage and leaves 2. Covered with a growth of herbage or foliage; verdant; (of trees) in leaf OE. b. Of a season of the year: Characterized by verdure; hence, of a winter or Christmas: Mild, temperate ME. 3. Of the complexion: Having a pale, sickly, or bilious hue, indicative of fear, jealousy, ill-humour, or sickness. (Cf. Gr. *χλωρός* green, pale.) ME. 4. Consisting of green herbs, plants, or vegetables 1460. 5. When applied to fruits or plants, often implying some additional sense: (a) Unripe; (b) young and tender; (c) vigorous, flourishing; (d) retaining the natural moisture, not dried OE.

1. How lush and lusty the grass looks? How greene SHAKES. The g. Wave MUR. Wing-coverts g. STARK. Meat g. (i.e. putrid from long keeping) before cooking (*mod.*) Phr. *Let's give a woman a g. gown* to roll her, in sport, on the grass so that her dress is stained with g.; hence *euphem.* to deflower her. 2. Yonder Allis g. MUR. The broad way and the g. (cf. *primrose path*) MUR. b. A g. Christmas is neither handsome nor healthful FOUNTAIN. 3. The duke waxed pale and grene as a leafe L. BERNERS. 4. G. food for cattle 1804 5. Hurte the grene blade, & you shall have no whete there 1526. *Green corn* (U.S.), the unripe and tender ears of maize, commonly cooked as a table vegetable.

II. *transf.* and *fig.* 1. Full of vitality; not withered or worn out OE. 72. Of tender age, youthful —1818. 3. Unripe, immature, undeveloped. Often with mixture of sense 4 below. ME. b. Raw, untrained, inexperienced 1548. c. Simple, glibble 1605. 4. That has not been prepared by drying; hence, not ready for use or consumption 1460. 5. Unaltered by time or natural processes; fresh, new ME.

1. The example is fresh and greene FAYTON. He is yet in g. and vigorous senility LAMB. In the g. (i.e. after Luke xxiii. 31) under conditions not involving pressure or hardship 2. In that new world and greene age of the Church A.V. *Transl. Pref.* 4. 3. The Regency was still g. and raw BURKE. G. probationers in mischief LAMB. Another young fellow almost as g. as myself 1871. G. hand (cf. HAND).

4. Like greene timber SHAKES. Fish-Cod dry Ditto G. 1714. A g. ham wants no soaking Mrs. GLASSE. The g. hide of an eland bull SCLYUS G. sand: 'sand used for moulds without previous drying or mixture' (Raymond) 5. A Man that studieth Revenge, keeps his owne Wounds greene B. G. M. 776. 1 (Port) strengthens the greenish g. Wines of any land can do STERNE Ph. G. in *arid* just baned Rome & Jael re. pl. 421. *Comb.* L. 15 f. —*comb.* d, etc.

g. dropping, *g. glimmering*, etc. *g. -bluish*, *blue*, *yellow* *adjs.* (occas. *sbcs*)

2. Special. *g.-book*, a book with a g. cover, *spec.* an official publication of the Indian Government. *-charge*, gunpowder of which the ingredients have been mixed but have not yet undergone the incorporating process; *g. crop*, a crop used for food while in an unripe state, as opp. to a grain crop, hay crop, etc. *g. ebony*, the wood of the W. Indian tree *Jacaranda ovalifolia*; also of *J. caracana glabra* *g. fat*, the g. gelatinous portion of the turtle, highly esteemed by epicures. *g. fire*, a pyrotechnical composition, consisting of sulphur, potassium chlorate and a salt of barium, which turns with a g. flame. *g. gill* (U.S.), the condition of oysters when tinged g. by feeding on confervæ; so *g.-gill*, *-gilled* *adjs.* affected with g. gill; *g. gland*, 'one of a pair of large glands in Crustacea, supposed to serve as kidneys' (Webster); *g. glass*, bottle-glass, *g. goods* pl., counterfeit piebucks (see COUNTERMARK *sb.* 1); also *attrib.* 1. Jerkin, one who wears a g. jerkin, a forester. *g. manure*, a mass of growing plants ploughed while g. into the soil, to enrich it, *g. oak*, the wood of oak branches stained g. by a parasitic fungus (used in making 'Lunbridge ware'); *g. oyster*, an oyster coloured g. (see GREEN *v.*), formerly regarded as a delicacy; *g. ribbon*, a ribbon of a colour worn (as) as the badge of the King's Head Club, consisting of supporters of the Duke of Monmouth (1679-83) (b) as part of the insignia of the Order of the Thistle 78. *rushes*, fresh rushes spread on the floor of a house in honour of a guest who is a great stranger hence used as an evilm. of surprise or welcome. *-salted a.*, salted down without tanning. *-soil*, soil in which g. crops are raised, hence *-soil* *v.*, to provide with such a soil. *-stick* *cut*, a form of fracture of a long bone in which whilst one side of the bone is broken the other is only bent. *-stuff*, vegetation, herbage; *pl.* a commercial term for g. vegetables. *g. syrup* (*Syrup-making*), the syrup which flows off from the leaves; *g. table*, a table covered with g. cloth; hence (a) *flut.* the board of governing notables which ruled Scotland in 1638-41; (b) a gaming-table; *-ware*, (1a) *greenstuffs*; (b) *ceramics*, articles just moulded or otherwise shaped, before drying and baking; *g. water*, (1a) some remedy for venereal disease, (b) *slang.* a name for locust in the later stage; (c) the condition of the Nile when the water is low and unwholesome. *For g. apron, ginger*, etc., see the *sb.*

b. In names of animals. *g. bass*, the black bass (see BASS *sb.*); *g. blights*, plants, aphides, *g. bone*, (a) the girth, (b) the vitiparous blenny, *-bottle*, a fly, *Musa C. ar.*; *-cod*, (a) *Gadus fish*; (b) the Coal fish, *Gadus trutta*; (c) the Cuck fish, *Cyphodon elongatus*; *g. cornucopia*, the shag *Phalacrocorax granulosus*; *g. crab*, the common shore crab, *Carcinus pinnatus*; *g. drake*, the common May-day, *Ephemera vulgata*; *g. grosbeak*—*Grosbeak*; *g. jack*, an Australian parakeet, *Fregata L.*; *g. linnets* (*Grossbeak*); *g. mouse*, a plant loose or upon, *g. plover*, the lapwing, *pol* black, the coal fish, *-tail* (*fig.*), the ground fly, *-wing*, the green-winged teal, *Querquedula erythr.* of Europe, *Q. carolinensis* of America. *For g. grass* *hopper*, *tarb.*, etc., see the *sb.*

c. In names of plants and fruits. *g. ash*, a variety of the ash tree, so called from the colour of the young shoots; *g. briar*, American name for *Sinclair*; *g. broom*, the common broom, *Sarothamnus c.* *g. chrysanthemum*; *g. dragon*, (a) the plant *raunculus vulgaris* (formerly *Stium* *Pl.*); (b) the U.S. plant *Arisæma Dracontium*, dragon-root (Webster); *g. laver*, an edible seaweed, *Ulva lactuca* and *U. latissima*, also called locally *g. laver*; *g. wort*, *scree* wort, *Achillea Ptarmica*. *For g. allspice, rose*, etc., see the *sb.*

d. In names of mineral and chemical substances. *g. brass* *Vermilion*; *g. duallage*, (a) *Duallage*, a variety of pyroxene; (b) *pyroxene*, a variety of amphibole. *g. earth*—*malachite*; *g. gold* (*fig.*), an alloy of gold and silver; *g. iron ore*, *Durres*; *g. lead ore*—*Plumbum*; *g. marble*—*Serpentine*; *g. mineral*—*Malachite*. *For g. blue*, *copper*, etc., see the *sb.*

B. sb. 1. The *adj.* used *absol.* That which is green; the green part of anything OE. 2. Green colour. In pl. —different tints of green ME. 3. A green dye or pigment, usu. defined as *Brum* *w.*, *emerald*, etc. 1611. 4. Green clothing or dress (*cf.* *g. p.*) ME. 5. *Antiq.* As the distinctive colour of one of the factions in the circus. Also pl. the adherents of this faction. 1693. 6. The emblematic colour of Ireland; hence adopted as the colour of the 'nationalist' party 1797. 7. Greenness as indicative of vigour, youthfulness, virility 1586. 8. Verdure, vegetation, *g. emery* ME. 79. A tree, herb, or plant, (Mostly in pl.) —1719 10. *pl.* A freshly cut greenery used for decoration. Now U.S. —697. b. Green vegetables such as are boiled in the *sb.* (e.g.) 725.

Grass ground a *grass* spot. Now rare. 3. E. b. A piece of grass y. l. and a watered in or

near a town or village 1477. c. A piece of grassy land used for some particular purpose, as BOWLING-GREEN. In *Golf*, the putting-ground; sometimes = the whole links. 1636. 12. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a bowling-green or golf-links, as *g-keeper* 1705.

4. A hunter all in green ME. 6. They are hanging men and women for the wearing of the green 1798. 7. *Phr. In the g.* in the period of youthful vigour. Thy leaf has perished in the g. TENNYSON. 10. b. Bacon and Greens WESTLEY. 11. Goodly gardens and pleasant greens KNOLLES. b. Every Holiday, she danced upon the g. 1718.

Green (*grin*), *v.* [OE. *grēnian*, *f. grēne* (see *prec.*)] 1. *intr.* To become green, as growing herbage; *occas.* to appear or look green. 2. *trans.* To impart a green colour to; to clothe with green 1570. b. *Oyster-culture.* To turn oysters green in the gills by putting them in pits. Also *absol.* 1611. 3. *slang.* To make to appear green; to hoax, take in 1884.

a. Have not rains Green'd over April's lap KEATS. 3. To g. a visitor 1884.

Greenback (*grinbæk*), *sb.* 1778. [f. GREEN *a.* + BACK *sb.*] 1. One of the legal-tender notes of the U.S., first issued in 1862 and so called from the devices printed in green ink on the back. Hence, 'any note issued by a national bank in the U.S.' (Funk). Also *attrib.*, as in *Greenback party*, a party in U.S. politics, which advocated that greenbacks should be made the sole currency of the country. 2. a. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*. b. The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*. c. *slang.* A frog. 1778. Hence *Greenbacker*, a member of the g. party.

Green bag, green-bag. 1677. A bag made of green material used formerly by barristers and lawyers for documents and papers. Also *attrib.*

Green-blind, a. 1881. Suffering from colour-blindness in respect of green light-rays. Hence *Green-blindness*.

Green cheese. ME. a. New or fresh cheese. b. An inferior kind of cheese made from skim milk or whey. c. Cheese coloured green with sage; also called *sage cheese*.

Green cloth, greencloth. 1536. 1. In full, *Board of Green Cloth*: A department of the Royal Household, consisting of the Lord Steward and his subordinates, which has control of various matters of expenditure, and legal and judicial authority within the sovereign's court-royal, with power to correct offenders, and to maintain the peace of the verge of the court-royal, which extends every way two hundred yards from the gate of the palace. (So called from the green-coloured table at which its business was originally transacted.) Also *attrib.* 2. *colloq.* The green baize covering of a billiard, etc. table; hence, the table itself 1871.

Greenery (*grinəri*). 1797. [f. GREEN *a.* or *sb.* + -ERY] 1. Green foliage or vegetation, verdure. 2. Green branches or leaves for decoration. (Rarely *pl*) 1867. 3. A place where plants are reared or kept 1847.

Green-eyed (*grinaid*), *a.* (Stress variable.) 1596. [f. GREEN *a.* + EYE *sb.* + -ED².] Having green eyes. The *green-eyed monster* (Shaks.): jealousy. Hence *fig.* Viewing everything with jealousy.

Oh, beware my Lord, of jealousy, It is the green-eyed Monster *Old*. 11. iii. 166.

Greenfinch (*grinfins*). 1532. [See GREEN *a.* and FINCH.] 1. A common European bird of the family *Fringillidae*, *Coccothraustes* or *Ligurinus chloris*, so called from its green and gold plumage. Called also *green linnet*. 2. The Texas sparrow (*Embernagra rufivirgata*) 1883. 3. *slang.* One of the Pope's Irish guard 1865.

Green-fish (*grinfis*). 1460. [See GREEN *a.* II. 4.] 1. Fresh, unsalted fish; *spec.* applied to cod -1867. 2. a. *local.* The coal-fish 1880. b. U.S. The blue-fish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*) 1884.

Green-fly. 1686. 1. *Angling* A particular kind of fly 2. An aphid on plant from its colour Usually *colle* *ring* 1744.

Greengage (*gringadz*). 1759. [f. GREEN *a.* and the surname of Sir William Gage.] A variety of plum of roundish shape, green colour, and fine flavour. Also *attrib.*

Green goose. 1564. [See GREEN *a.* or *sb.*] 1. A young goose, a gosling. ? Now *dialect*. (See also *quot.*) 2. A simpleton (*rare*) 1768.

1. The greene goose is better than the stubble goose COGAN.

Greengrocer (*gringroisai*). 1723. [See GREEN and GROCER.] A retail dealer in vegetables and fruit. Hence *Greengrocery*, the business of a g.; the articles retailed by a g.; also *attrib.*

Green head, greenhead. 1569. [f. GREEN *a.* + HEAD *sb.*] 1. A young, immature, or untrained intellect -1694. 2. A simpleton, an ignoramus. ? *Obs.* 1589. 3. One entitled to wear the green turban, a descendant of Mahomet -1625. Hence *†Green-headed a.* *raw*.

Greenheart (*grinhart*). 1756. [See GREEN *a.* and HEART *sb.*] 1. The name of several W. Indian trees. a. A large lauraceous tree of Guiana, *Nectandra Rodnei*, which furnishes very hard timber. b. The cog-wood tree, *Ceanothus Chloraxylon*. c. A small rhamnacous tree, the *Colubrina ferruginosa* of Jamaica. d. *Bastard* or *False Greenheart*, a small myrtaceous tree, *Calyptranthes Chytraculia*. a. The timber of 1. a, used in shipbuilding, for fishing-rods, etc. Also *attrib.* 1794. b. A fishing-rod of this wood 1884.

Greenhew. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1598. [? f. GREEN *a.* + HEW *v.*] 1. = VERT. Also *attrib.* 2. The right to cut greenery for fodder; payment for this right 1809.

Greenhorn (*grinhorn*). 1650. [GREEN *a.*] 1. A raw recruit -1682. 2. A raw, inexperienced person; an ignoramus; hence, a simpleton 1832. Hence *Greenhornism*, inexperience.

Greenhouse, greenhouse (*grinhous*) 1664. 1. [f. GREEN *sb.*] A glass-house in which delicate and tender plants are reared and preserved. Also *attrib.* 2. *Pottery.* A house in which 'green ware' (see GREEN *a.*) is left to dry, before being placed in the kiln 1875.

Greening (*grinij*), *sb.* 1600. [f. GREEN *a.* + -ING³.] 1. 1a. A variety of pear -1652. b. An apple, which is green when ripe 1664.

Greenish (*grinif*), *a.* ME. [See -ISH.] Somewhat green. b. Qualifying adjs. or subs. of colour, as *g-blue* 1644.

Greenland (*grinland*). 1678. [f. GREEN *a.* + LAND *sb.*, ult. after ON. *Grænland*. So named by its discoverer, 'because it would induce settlers to go there, if the land had a good name'.] 1. A large island or small continent to the north-east of N. America. Also *attrib.* 2. *slang.* The country of greenhorns. DICKENS. Hence *Greenlander*, a native or inhabitant of G. Greenlandic *a.* of or pertaining to G., its language and its inhabitants; *sb.* the language of G.

Greenless (*grinlés*), *a.* 1618. [f. GREEN *sb.* + -LESS.] Without greenness or verdure.

Greenlet (*grinlet*). 1831. [f. GREEN *a.* + -LET; app. = L. *viridis*.] A name for the numerous species of small greenish American singing-birds of the genus *Vireo* or family *Vireonidae*.

Greenling (*grinlij*). *rare.* 1440. [f. GREEN *a.* + -LING.] = GREEN-FISH 1 and 2.

Greenly (*grinli*), *adv.* 1583. [See -LY 2.] 1. With a green colour; with green vegetation. 2. *fig.* Freshly, vigorously, youthfully 1633. 3. In an inexperienced or unskilful manner (*arch.*) 1599.

3. We have done but g. SHAKES.

Green man, greenman. 1638. 1. A man dressed up with greenery to represent a wild man of the woods; a Jack-in-the-green -1810. 2. A fresh, raw, or inexperienced man; *spec.* in whale-fishing, one who had not been to sea before. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1682. 3. A name for *Aceras anthrophora* 1829.

Greenness (*grinnes*). [OE. *grēnnes* *f. grēne* GREEN *sec*] 1. The quality or condition of being green or -ness 2. Unn 1744.

inexperience; gullibility ME. 3. The freshness or freshness of growth; vitality 1649 Freshness, newness. ? *Obs.* 1533.

1. The g. of fields LAMB, of the sea TANDALI The g. of his years FENTON, of his troops 1875 **Greenockite** (*grinskelt*). 1844. [N after Lord Greenock, see -ITE.] *Min.* A sulphide of cadmium, found usually in coatings, rarely in crystals.

Green-peak (*grinpiik*). Also -p 1598. [tr. It *puchio verde* or F. **pi* (now *puent*).] The Green Woodpecker, *nus viridis*.

Green-room. 1701. 1. A room in which for actors and actresses when not require the stage, perh. orig. painted green 11 The players who frequent the green-room A room in a warehouse or factory for the ception of goods in a 'green' state, sul fresh cloth, undried pottery, etc. (Recent D

Green-sand, greensand. 1796. 1. and *Geol.* a. = GLAUCONITE. b. A vari sandstone, usually imperfectly consolidated consisting largely of glauconite. c. A fo tion consisting largely of this sandstone nominated *Upper* or *Lower Greensand* from position of the stratum relatively to the g 2. See GREEN *a.* II. 4.

Greenshank (*grinshenk*). 1766. A l sandpiper, *Totanus glottis*; prob. so c from its olive-coloured legs.

Green sickness, green-sickness (s si knés). 1583. [See GREEN *a.* I. 3.] anæmic disease which mostly affects y women about the age of puberty and gi pale or greenish tinge to the complex chlorosis. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (often reference to the morbid appetite which characterizes chlorosis). Also *attrib.*

attrib. Out you greene sickness carrion, ou baggage, You follow face SHAKS

Green-sleeves. 1580. A woman was green sleeves; the name given to an inco lady love in a ballad published in 1580; h the ballad and the tune themselv.

Let it thunder to the tune of Greene-leaves 8 **Green snake.** U.S. 1791. 1. One of green harmless snakes of the U.S. 2. A plant resembling the snake 1889.

Green-stone, greenstone. 1772. GREEN *a.* + STONE *sb.* 1. *Geol.* A wide t usually comprising the greenish-coloured t ive rocks containing feldspar and hornbl (or augite), such as diorite, melaphyre 1805. Also *attrib.* 2. *Min.* = NEPHRI variety of jade 1772. 3. A hard and c textured stone used for putting the last ed delicate surgical instruments (*Cont. Diet*)

Greensward (*grinward*). 1600. 1. u which grass is growing. Also *attrib.*

Greenth (*grinþ*). 1753. [f. GREEN -TH; coined by H. Walpole.] Verdict.

Green wax, greenwax. *Obs.* exc ME. Sealing-wax of a green colour; hence A seal of green wax as affixed to docum delivered by the Exchequer to sheriffs c estreat, etc. bearing this seal; also *prose green wax*. d. The fines or amercen exacted in accordance with such a docum

Greenweed (*grinwid*). 1599. [f. GR *a.* + WEED] 1. The plant *Genista tinet* used for dyeing. 2. A green sea-weed 181

Greenwich (*grinidz*). A town on south bank of the Thames adjoining Lon on the east, famous for its astronomical ob vatory and its hospital; used *attrib.* in G st 'those used for lunar computations in nautical ephemeris' (Smyth); *Greenwich t* mean time for the meridian of Greenwich standard time for English astronomers

Greenwood (*grinwud*). ME. [See GR *a.* I. 2.] A wood or forest when in leaf *attrib.*

Phr. To go to the g. = to become an outlaw I r too The grene wode goo Alone a bannished 1500.

Greeny (*grini*), *a.* 1593. [See -Y 1.] Green, verdant. Also *fig.* Vigorous. -1674. = GREENISH *a.* 1826.

yard, greenyard (*grinyaid*) 1 An en with grass or art

pa ed / a po nd o s a an m a s e c
a o a grass y a d i o n d s to a l e e e r s e n
+Greet *grē* 59 [f. GREET *v.*] Ageet
ng 1634.

Greet (*grē*), *sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. Sc.* ME. [f. GREET *v.*] Weeping, lamentation; a cry of sorrow.

Greet (*grē*), *v.* 1. [Com. WGer.: OE *grētan* of uncertain etym.] *tr. trans.* To approach, come up to; to begin upon. OE. only *tr.* To assail, attack -ME. 3. To address with expressions of goodwill or courtesy; to offer in speech or writing to (a person) the expression of one's own or another's friendly or polite regard. Now only *literary*. Also *absol.* OE. *b.* To salute with words or gestures; also *transf.* OE. *tc.* In Spenser: to offer congratulations on (an achievement, etc.); *const. into or dativ.* *td.* To gratify. *Per.* iv. iii. 38. 4. To receive or meet with demonstrations of welcome 1605. 5. Of a thing (now only of sights or sounds): To meet 1638.

3. There's others of our friends Will g vs here anon SHAKS. *awak.* There greet in silence as the dead as a wont SHAKS. *b.* To g. the strangers with a nod DICKENS. 4. We will g. the time SHAKS. 5. A wide extent of sea greets the eye 1872.

Greet (*grē*), *v.* 2. Now *Sc.* and *n. dial.* [Coalescence of (1) OE. *grētan* to weep, etc. -OEut. **grētan*, f. OARY root **ghrēd-*: *ghrēd-* found also in Skr. *hrād* to resound, (2) OE. *grētan*, of conjectural etym.] 1. *intr.* To weep, cry, lament, grieve. *tr.* To cry or call out in supplication or in anger -1513.

Greet (*e*, obs. f. GRAT *a*).

Greeter 1 (*grētar*), 1552. [f. GREET *v.* 1 + *r.*] One who greets or salutes.

Greeter 2 (*grētar*), *Sc.* 17.. [f. GREET *v.* 2 + *r.*] One who greets or ones.

Greeting (*grēfing*), *vb.* *sb.* OE. [f. GREET *v.* 1 + -ING *1*] The action of GREET *v.* 1, a salutation.

Health, and faire g from our Generall SHAKS
1 *tr. Sendeth g*: a transl. (now arch.) of L. *salutem* (*hail*, Gr. *χαίρειν*; also with ellipsis of the vb.)

Greeve, obs. f. GRIEVE.

Greffier (*grēfiar*, f. *grēfyar*), 1590. [a. F., f. *greffe*; see GRAFF *sb.*] 1. A registrar, clerk, or notary. 2. A white hunting dog. TURBERV.

Gregal (*grēgāl*), *a.* 1540 [ad. L. *gregalis*, f. *greg-*, *grēx*]. 1. Pertaining to a flock, or to the multitude (*rare*). *tr.* 2. = GREGARIOUS -1638.

Gregale (*grēgāl*), *a.* Also *grigale*, *grecale*. 1804. [It.; app. repr. a late L. **grēgalem*, f. L. *grēvus*.] The north-east wind in the Mediterranean.

Gregarian (*grēgēriān*), *a.* *rare*. 1632 [f. L. *gregarius* (see GREGARIOUS) + -AN.] Belonging to the herd or common sort. Of a soldier: Common, private.

Gregarine (*grēgārin*), 1867. [f. mod. L. *Gregarina* (f. L. *gregarius*: see next), the typical genus of the *Gregarinidae*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the genus *Gregarina* or class *Gregarinida* of protozoans, parasitic chiefly in insects, molluscs, and crustacea (see Dicts.).

B. sb. One of the *Gregarinida*.

Gregarious (*grēgēriōs*), *a.* 1668. [f. L. *gregarius* (f. *greg-*, *grēx* flock, herd) + -OUS.] 1. *Nat. Hist.* Of animals: Living in flocks or communities, given to association with others of the same species. *b. transf.* Of persons 1789. 2. *Bot.* Growing in open clusters 1829. 3. *Path.* Clustered 1822. 4. Of or pertaining to a flock or community; characteristic of persons gathered together in crowds 1833.

1. Stares are g. birds, living and flying together in great flocks RAY. 4. Mere religious zeal is a g. thing MOZLEY. Hence *Gregarious-ly* *adv.*, *ness*.

Grege (*grēg*). Also *greige*. 1927. [ad. f. *grège* raw (silk).] (Of) a colour between beige and grey.

Greg(g)e, *v.* ME. = *agregre*, AGGREGATE.

Grego (*grēgō*). Also *grēiko*. 1747 [a. some Rom. form of L. *Græcus* GREEK *a.*] A coarse jacket with a hood, worn in the Levant. Also *slang*, a rough great-coat.

Gregorian (*grēgōriān*), 1641 [ad. mod. L. *gregorianus* (f. late L. *Gregorius* a. Gr. Γρηγόριος

am n s me n s o m e s e n s e s s e d e c c e n c e
o h e D n g u n a m e G e g o r y s e n N N
A d j. O f o p e a n g o p p e G g o y

(o e, ned 590-600) chiefly app. ed o
ancient system of ritual music, also known as
plain-chant or *plain-song* (characterized by free
rhythm, a limited scale, etc.), which is founded
on the *Antiphonarium* ascribed to Pope Gregory.
So *G. chant*, music, tones, etc. 1653. 2. Of,
pertaining to, or established by Pope Gregory
XIII. 3. Distinctive epithet of the reflecting
telescope invented by J. Gregory (died 1675)
1761. 4. *G. bee*, the gallows, so named from
Gregory Brandon, a hangman -1785
5. *G. calendar*. see CALENDAR 1; so *G. style* =
‘new style’. *G. epoch*, the time from which the G.
calendar dates (1582).

B. sb. 1. A variety of wig, named after one
Gregory, a Strand barber 1598. 2. A member
of an 18th c. society (often classed with the
Freemasons) 1742. 3. A Gregorian chant,
false, one versed in Gregorian music 1609
4. A quaint G. to thy head to bind HARRINGTON.
Hence *Gregorianist*, one who advocates the use of
G. chants.

Gregory-powder. Also *Gregory*. 1886.
[f. James Gregory, a Scottish physician (1758-
1822)] The ‘compound powder of rhubarb’
(*Pulvis rhei compositus*) of the British Pharmacopoeia. Usually called *Gregory's powder*.

Greisen (*grēizēn*) 1878. [Ger.; a dial.
var. of *greus*, f. *greissen* to split.] *Min.* A
granitic rock with crystalline granular texture,
consisting chiefly of quartz and mica.

Greit, obs. f. GREET *sb.* 2, *v.* 2.

Greith (*e*, obs. form of GRAITH).

Gremial (*grēmīāl*), 1563. [ad. late L.
gremialis, f. *gremium* lap, bosom.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the bosom or
lap. Of a friend: Intimate (cf. *bosom-friend*). *Obs.*
exc. ing. *tail* = *B.* 2. 1631. 2. Dwelling within
the bosom of a University or society, resident.
Also opp. to *honorary*. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1730.

B. sb. 1. A resident member (of a University,
etc.). *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1563. 2. *Rich.* A silken
apron placed on the bishop's lap when celebrat-
ing Mass or conferring orders 1811.

Grenade 1 (*grēnād*), 1532. [f. F. *grenade*,
a. Sp. *granada* pomegranate (see GARNET),
hence transl. See also GRENADO.] *tr.* A
pomegranate -1664. 2. A small explosive
shell, usually of metal, thrown or shot into the
trenches or among clusters of the enemy 1591.
See HAND-GRENADE, RIFLE-grenade. *b.* A
glass receptacle to be thrown in order to burst
and disperse its contents 1891.

a. b. Drum g., one filled with a strong-smelling
fluid, to be used in detecting a leakage in a drain.
Progs. = HAND-GRENADE 2.

Grenade 2 (*grēnād*), 1706. [Alleged to be
Fr.; perh. f. *grain* GRAIN *sb.* 1, with sense
‘something specked’. Cf. GRENADINE 1.] *Cook-*
ery. A dish of larded veal-collops, with six
pigeons and a ragout in the middle, and covered
above and below with thin slices of bacon.

Grenadier (*grēnādīar*), 1676. [a. F., f.
grenade GRENADO *sb.* 1 a.] 1. Orig., a soldier
who threw grenades. At first four or five were
attached to each company, but, later, each
battalion or regiment had a company of them.
When grenades went out of general use, the
name of ‘grenadiers’ was retained for a com-
pany of the finest and tallest men in the regi-
ment. Now, in the British army, the word is
retained only in the name of the Grenadier
Guards (*collog.* Grenadiers), the first regiment
of household infantry. Also *attrib.* 2. a. A
S. African weaver-bird, *Pyrenelana* (or *Ploceus*)
oryx, with vivid red and black plumage. Also
g. grosbeak, *g. waxbill*. 1751. *b.* The fish
Macrurus fabricii or *M. rufipetris* 1839.

1. Now were brought into service a new sort of
soldiers call'd Grenadiers, who were dextrous in
slinging hand grenades Evelyn.

Grenadilla: see GRANADILLA.

Grenadine 1 (*grēnādīn*), 1706. [a. F.
grenadin; cf. GRENADO 2.] *Cookery.* A dish
of veal or of filets of poultry, etc., smoothly
trimmed, larded, and brightly glazed.

Grenadine 2 (*grēnādīn*), 1865. [a. F.;? f.
Grenada 'n Spain.] An open silk or silk and
wool textile used for d

Grenado (g n e l o a 6 Sp
a z s e G R E D and DO GRE

Grenat te g n a Al o granatite
1804. [f. F. *grenat* garnet + -ite.] *Min.*
STAUROLITE

Gres, obs. f. GRAIN, GREFN.

Gres, obs. f. GRASS, GREASH.

Gressible, *a.* 1600. [f. L. *gress-*, *grad-*,
see -BLE.] Able to walk -1010

A two legged living creature, g, unfeathered Timon
v. iv. 80. So *Gressible a (bird)*.

Gressorial (*grēsōriāl*), *a.* 1642. [f. mod.
L. *gressorius* (f. *gress-*, f. L. *grāvis*) + -IAL.]
Adapted for stepping or walking, ambulatory.
Gressorial, in Ornithology, is applied to the feet of
birds which have their toes forward, two of which
are connected, and one behind LAMART. So *Gres-*
sorial *a.*

Gret, obs. f. GREAT, GREFET *sb.* 2; obs. p. t.
of GREET *v.* 1 and 2.

Grete, obs. f. GREAT, GREFET.

Grew, p. t. of GROW, *v.*

Growsome, obs. f. GROWSOME.

Grey, gray (*grē*). [OE. *græg*, repr. two
OEut. types **grēg-* and **grāg-*, with variable
accent. Not conn. w. OLG. *gr* (Ger. *gr* *a*)
whence F. *gris*. In Great Britain the form
grey is the more frequent.]

A. adj. 1. Of the colour intermediate between
black and white, or composed of a mixture of
black and white with little or no positive blue,
ash-coloured, lead-coloured. Also *fig.* 1 *b.*
(See quot.) 1875. 2. *1* epithet of (a) the Cister-
cian monks, (b) the Franciscan friars, (c) the
sisters of the third order of St. Francis on
account of the colour of their habits. See also
GREY FRIAR, ME. 3. Of the eyes: Having a
grey iris ME. 4. Of a horse: Having a grey
coat ME. 5. Of the hair or beard: That is
turning white (with age or grief) ME. *b.* Of a
person: Grey-haired 1483. *c. fig.* Ancient
old 1662. *d.* Belonging to old age, hence (cf.
experience, etc.) mature 1601.

1. The night is chill, the cloud is gray CORNWALL
The grass with grey with dew BOWEN. *b.* Grey
is composed only of black and white; the term *gr* is
applied to any broken colour of a cool hue, and
therefore belongs to the class of chromatic col-
ours. 2. It was the Frier of Orders gray SHAKS
3. With kamuse nose and eyen pryeyes glas CHATEL
4. My horse, gray Capulet SHAKS. Proverb: *The*
grey mare is the better horse: the wife rules the h's
house. 5. I. with grey hairs and white of many
dyes, Do challenge thee SHAKS. *c.* Mac Kien
chief, in warfare grey SHAKS. *d.* Eye of grey
honour, and sweet red RUSKIN

Comb. 1. General: *grey black*, *blue*, etc. *grey*
eyed, *haired*, etc.

2. Special: as *grey band*, a grey lustrated quirt
or sandstone; *grey goat*, emphatic for *grey* at
also a type of something of little value; *grey matter*,
the grey-coloured matter of which the active part of
the brain is composed; also *fig.*; *grey millet*
(GROUNDEL, q.v.); *grey powder*, a powder consisting
of mercury and chalk; *grey russet*, coarse cloth of
a dull grey colour; *grey wethers*, detached or in
sandstones of various sizes applied also in Devonshire
to two circles of stones which are laid touch each other,
and look like sheep, when seen from a distance.

b. In names of animals, as *grey bass*, a sea fish
of the perch family, but resembling the mullet in taste;
grey crow, the Hooded Crow, *Corvus cornix*
grey duck, the gadwall, *grey falcon*, (a) the hen
harrier, (b) the common or Peregrine Falcon, *grey*
fly, perh. a der-herder; *grey fowl*, grouse in winter
plumage; *grey mullet* (see MULLET); *grey owl*,
parrot (see the *owl*); *grey pike*, HERRING
grey plover, sandpiper, etc. (see the *bird*); *grey*
snipe, the dowitcher in winter plumage (Webster)
grey trout (see TROUT); *grey whale*, *Rachia*
nalis gladius.

c. In names of minerals, as *grey antimony*,
cobalt (see the *metal*); *grey copper* (ore), tetrahy-
drite; *grey ore*, chalcocite.

B. sb. 1. Grey material or clothing ME.
techn. unbleached material 1884. *tr.* *spec.*
Grey fur; usu. of badger skin -1702. 3. *A*
grey or subdued light; esp. in phr. *the g. of the*
morning 1592. 4. *Grey colour*. In *pl.* = shades
of this 1825. *b. Gunmaking.* A grey spot in
indicating a flaw 1881. *c.* A grey-coloured pig-
ment 1888. *tr.* 5. A grey-haired person -1513
16. A badger -1686. 7. A grey horse. Chiefly
pl. 1760. 8. *pl.* (in full *Scott's Grey*). A regiment
of dragoons now he and Dragg 175. 9.
A kind of fish GRAY 1646.

1. A Gown of gray 1640. 3. Von gray is not the mornings eye SHAKS. 7. Mrs. Mantrap drives her greys in the Park THACKERAY.

Grey (grē), *v.* Also **gray**. ME. [f. GREY *a.*] 1. *intr.* To become or grow grey. 2. *trans.* To make grey 1879.

Grey-back, greyback (grē'bak). 1864. 1. *U.S. colloq.* A Confederate soldier in the American civil war. 2. *dial.* and *U.S. colloq.* A house 1864. 3. A name of birds. a. The Hooded Crow, *Corvus cornix*. Also *g. crow*. b. *U.S.* The N. American Knot, *Trigla canutus*. c. *dial.* and *U.S.* The scaup duck, *Fuligula marila*. 1888. 4. *U.S.* The grey whale 1884. **Greybeard** (grē'biard). Also **graybeard**. 1879. 1. A man with a grey beard; hence, an old man. 2. A large earthenware or stoneware jug or jar, used for holding spirits 1788. 3. A hydroid polyp which infests oyster-beds, *Sertularia argentea*. (Rec. Dicts.) 4. *attrib.* Greybeard lichen, *Usnea barbata*. Hence **Greybearded a.**

Grey-coat. 1644. One who wears grey clothing; *spec.* a Cumberland yeoman. b. *attrib.*: Grey-coat Hospital, a charity school, where the scholars were clothed in grey; grey-coat parson, an unproprietor; a holder of lay tithes. Hence **Grey-coated a.**

Grey friar. ME. [See GREY *a.*] A member of the order of Franciscan or Minor friars, founded by St. Francis of Assisi in 1210. *Grey Friars*, a convent of this order.

Grey goose. OE. The greylag goose.

Grey-hen (grē'hen). late ME. Female of the black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*), the heath-hen. (The male is called the Blackcock.)

Greyhound (grē'hound). [OE. *grighund*, **grigehund*, f. **grig* (of unkn. etym.) + *hund* dog, HOUND.] 1. A variety of dog used in the chase, characterized by its long slender body and long legs, its keenness of sight, and its great speed in running. 2. *transf.* An ocean steamship specially built for speed. Also *ocean g.* 1887. *Comb.* *g. fox*, a name given to the largest and boldest variety of the fox kind; *g. racing* (contr. greycing), a sport in which a mechanical hare is chased by greyhounds.

Greyish (grē'ish), *a.* Also **grayish**. 1562. [See -ISH.] Somewhat grey.

Grey lag goose, grey-lag (goose). 1713. [Orig. three words. The bird remains longer in England than the other migratory species; hence the use of LAG *a.*] The common wild goose of Europe, *Anser cinereus* or *ferus*.

Greyling, obs. f. GRAYLING.

Greyness, grayness (grē'nēs). 1483. [See NESS.] The state or quality of being grey; grey colour. Also *fig.*

Greystone, graystone (grā'stōn). 1815 [f. GREY *a.* + STONE *sb.*] *Min.* A grey volcanic rock, composed of feldspar (sometimes replaced by leucite or melinite), augite, or hornblende, and iron.

Greywacke (grē'wæke). Also **graywacke, greywack**. 1811. [Anglicized f. GRAUWACKE.] *Geol.* A conglomerate or grit rock consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together; orig. applied to various strata of the Silurian series; now little used. Rarely *pl.*

Gribble (grī'b'l). 1838 [? cogn. w. GRUB *v.*] A small marine boring crustacean, *Limnoria terebrans*, resembling a wood-louse.

Grice (grīs). *Obs. exc. Sc. and arch.* ME. [a. ON. *grīs* young pig, pig.] A pig, *esp.* a young pig, a sucking pig; *occas.* and *spec.* in *Her.*, a wild boar.

Provrb. Bring the head of the sow to the tail of the balance your loss with your gain.

Grice, obs. f. GRECE, steps.

Grid (grīd). 1839 [f. GRIDIRON.] 1. A grating. 2. = GRIDIRON 1. 1875. 3. = GRIDIRON 3. *Naut.* 1867. 4. The wire spiral between the filament and the plate of a wireless valve 1922. 5. A network of lines on a map 1918. 6. A network of electric lines, etc. 1925.

Griddle (grī'd'l), *sb.* [ME. *gredille*, app. a. early OF. **gredil* = *gredil* (mod. *gril*) or **gredille* (mod. *grille*); see GRILL *sb.*] 1. = GRIDIRON 1. 1746. 2. = GRIDLE *sb.* 2. ME. 3. *Min.* A w. o-b. tomed stone 776

Comb.: *g.-bread*, -cake, bread or cake baked on a *g.*; *†iron* = sense 2.

Griddle (grī'd'l), *v.* ME. [f. the *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To cook on a griddle 2. *Mining.* To *g. out*: to screen ore with a griddle 1776.

Gride (grīd), *sb.* 1830. [f. GRIDE *v.*] A strident or grating sound.

Gride (grīd), *v.* Chiefly *poet.* ME. [metathetic f. GIRD *v.*, adopted by Spenser from Lydgate.] 1. *trans.* To pierce with a weapon; to wound; *†also*, to inflict (a wound) by piercing. Also *fig.* 2. *intr.* To pierce through. Now usually, To cut, scrape, or graze along, etc., with a strident, grating, or whizzing sound, or so as to cause rasping pain 1590. 3. *trans.* To clash or graze against with a strident sound; to cause to grate 1821.

2. Through his thigh the mortal steel did gryde SHAKS. 3. The wood which grides and clangs his leafless ribs and iron horns Together TENNYSON.

Gridelin (grī'dēlin). Also *†gridaline*, *†grizelin*. 1640. [ad. F. *gridelin*, *gris-de-lin* 'grey of flax', flax-grey.]

a. sb. The name of a colour, a pale purple or grey violet; *occas.*, a pale red.

b. adj. Having this colour

Gridiron (grī'dīron), *sb.* [ME. *gredīre*, appearing in the same text with *gredīle* GRIDLE. The *-ire* was early identified with ME. *ire* = *iron* IRON. See also ANDIRON.] 1. A framework of parallel metal bars, used for broiling flesh or fish over a fire. *†Also* formerly, a griddle. 2. A similar structure used in torture by fire. (The first sense in Eng.) ME. 2. *fig.* 1590. 3. Any object resembling or likened to a gridiron; *esp.* *Naut.*, a heavy framework of beams in parallel open order used to support a ship in dock. (So F. *gril*.) 1846.

3. *b.* A football field (U.S.) 1895. *Comb.*: *g. pendulum*, a compensation pendulum composed of parallel rods of different metals, *g. valve*, a sliding valve in which the cover and seat are both composed of parallel bars with spaces between them.

Gridiron, *v.* 1857. [f. the *sb.*] *trans.* To mark with parallel lines suggesting the form of a gridiron, said *esp.* of railways as they appear on a map.

Grieced (grī'st), *a.* [f. *griece*, var of GRECE + -ED²] *Her.* = DEGRADED *a.*

Grief (grīf), *sb.* Pl. **griefs**. [ME. *grēf*, *greve*, a. OF. *grēf*, *grēf*, vbl. *sb.* f. *greuer* to GRIEVE.] 1. Hardship, suffering; a kind, or cause, of these -1722. 2. Hurt, harm, mischief inflicted or suffered; molestation, trouble, offence -1584. 3. A wrong or injury which is the subject of formal complaint or demand for redress. Also, a document stating the grievance. -1651. 4. Feeling of offence; displeasure, anger -1573. 5. A sore, wound; a blemish of the skin; a disease, sickness -1727. 6. The seat of this -1624. 7. Physical pain or discomfort -1621. 8. Mental pain, distress, or sorrow. In mod. use: Deep or violent sorrow caused by loss or trouble; keen or bitter regret or remorse ME. 9. A cause or subject of grief 1535.

6. Grief of my Sommes exile bath stopt her breath SHAKS. Their father died of *g.* for his eldest son 1883. 7. The one *g.* of having no children RUSKIN.

Phr. To come to *g.*: to meet with disaster; (*Sport.*) to have a fall; to fail. So to bring to *g.* Chiefly *colloq.*

Comb. *g.-muscles*, Darwin's name for certain muscles concerned in the facial expression of *g.*

Hence **Griefful** *a.* painful, sorrowful; *†grievous*. **Griefless**, *a.* free from *g.* **Grieflessness**, griefless condition.

Grieko, var. of GREGO.

Grievable, *a.* ME. [a. OF. *grevable*, f. *greuer* to GRIEVE.] Causing grief or pain -1500

Grievance (grī'vāns). [ME. *grevance*, a. OF. *grevance*, *grievance*, f. *greuer* to harm, GRIEVE; see -ANCE.] 1. The infliction of wrong or hardship on a person; injury, oppression; a cause or source of injury -1768. 2. = GRIEF *a.* 3. The state or fact of being oppressed, injured, or distressed; distress; suffering, pain -1592. 4. A circumstance or state of things felt to be oppressive. In mod. use, something (real or supposed) which is considered a legitimate ground of complaint. 1481. 5. A disease, ailment, hurt -1761. 6. Disproportionate indignation offence 1523.

3. *†noble* and *g.* adding courts, the grief

ances MILT. The length of Chancery suits real public *g.* 1882. Hence *†Grievancer*, on gives ground for complaint FULLER.

Grieve (grīv), *sb.* [OE. *grēfa* = WS *g* (see REEVE).] 1. A governor of a province, town, etc. Now only *Hist.* = SHERIFF *Sc.* and *north.* The overseer, manager, or workman on a farm; a farm-bailiff 1480.

2. He has got a ploughman from Scotland wh as *g.* Scott *Diary*. Hence **Grieve-ship**, a d under charge of a *g.*

Grieve (grīv), *v.* [ME. *greve*, a. F. *g* :-pop. L. **gruare* = cl. L. *gruare*, f. *g* heavy, GRAVE *a.*] 1. *trans.* To press he upon. Only in *pass.* ME. only. 2. To be trouble; to oppress -1651. to cause dama -1574. 3. To hurt, injure -1810. 4. *absol.* 4. To affect with pain or di -1592. 5. To affect with grief or deep so -1651. 6. Formerly, To cause pain, anxiety, or vex to annoy. ME. 7. To make angr incense, offend -1535. 7. *intr.* To feel g to sorrow deeply. *Const. ad. for, over* 1 with *inf.* ME. 8. *trans.* To feel or show at or for; to regret deeply (*pass.*) 1598.

2. The whiche garyson hadde greuyed sore the 1 of Cambray LD BLERNAIS. 5. It greveth me hym in this case PALSGR. Grief'd at his heart looking down he saw The whole Earth fill'd violence MILT. 6. How oft did they. grieve the desert Ps lxxviii 40. 7. Grieving, if aught mate e'er grieves, Over the unreturning braye B. 8. Sorrow doth utter what it still doth *g.* DRA Hence **Grievedly adv.** *†Grievement*, a injury.

Griever (grī'ver). 1598. [See -ER 1.] One who molests or troubles another -166 A person or thing that grieves or distr 1641. 3. One who feels or shows grief 18

Grieving (grī'vīn), *pp. a.* 1450. [f. GR *v.* + -ING².] *a.* That causes grief, pain annoyance. *b.* That feels or expresses 1 Hence **Grievingly adv.**

Grievous (grī'ves), *a.* [ME. *grevous* OF. *grevus*, -*ous*, f. *greuer* to GRIEVE.] Burdensome, oppressive; in later use on public grievances -1765. 2. Of penalties, Heavy, severe -1659. 3. Bringing su trouble or discomfort; having injurious eff -causing hurt or pain. (Now only with m of sense 3 - grievous to think of.) ME. Of a disease, wound, or pain: Acute se Now *rare*. ME. 4. Of a fault, crime, Deserving heavy penalties. Later: Atroc flagrant, heinous. Now only *arch.* ME. Causing mental pain or distress. Now widely: Exciting grief or intense sorrow. 5. Full of grief (*rare*) ME.

1. Thy father made our joke grievous 1 *Kings* 2. A *g.* delusion 1864. 3. A Raynoud and Gre Crime 1883. 4. The Loss (of sight) must be ve STEILL. 5. A deep *g.* expression of counted HAWTHORNE. Hence **Grievously adv.**, *ness*

Griff (grīf), *sb.* 1. *Anglo-Ind.* 1820 [f. short f. GRIFFIN, q.v.] = GRIFFIN². H Griff *v.* to take in (anyone).

Griff (grīf), *sb.* 2. *rare*. 1820. [a. F. *g* (also used).] A claw.

Griff (grīf), *sb.* 3. Also **Griffe, griffin** (n), 1850. [?] The offspring of a mulatto ar negro, three parts black.

Griff (grīf), *sb.* 4. 1860. [?] Weaving frame composed of horizontal bars empli in pattern-weaving. Also *g.-frame*.

Griffe, obs. f. GRAFF *sb.* 1, *sb.* 2, *v.* 1

Griffin 1 (grī'fin), griffon, gryphon (f. fan). ME. [a. OF. *grifon* (mod. *griffon*) f. *gryphus* = *gryps* (gen. *grypnus*), a. Gr *γ* (gen. *γρῦνός*). Now usually spelt *griffin* in sense 2; *griffon* is supposed to be dignifi 1. A fabulous animal having the head wings of an eagle and the body and hind qu ters of a lion. (Believed by the Greeks inhabit Scythia and to guard its gold.) 2. representation or figure of a griffin ME A culture, now = griffin-culture (see 3) 3. *attrib.*, as *griffin's foot*, a surgical instrument, so called from its shape, griffin-culture a culture of the genus *Gyps*, *esp.* *G. ful* 1621.

1. As when a Gryphon through the Wilderness Pursues the Arimaspean, who by stealth Had h b at custody parkoned The Gold M b Grinnoc griffon cent ha trpa

Griffin ² (grī-fīn). *Anglo-Ind.* 1793. [?] A European newly arrived in India, and unaccustomed to Indian ways; a novice, newcomer, greenhorn. Hence **Griffinage**, the state of being a g.; one's first year in India.

Griffin ³ *U.S.* A mulatto; see **GRIFF** ³ *sb*. **Griffon** (grī-fən). 1882. [a. F. *griffon* 'chien anglais'.] A species of coarse-haired dog, resembling a terrier.

Griffon-vulture: see **GRIFFIN** ¹ *3*.

Grig (grig), *sb.* ¹ *ME.* [?] ¹ *1*. A dwarf -1629. ² A short-legged hen. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1589. ³ A species of eel; a small or young eel. Also *g-eel*. 1611. ⁴ A merry (or *mad*) *g* an extravagantly lively person. Also in *phr* as *merry as a g.* [?] from sense 3 or 2.] 1566. ⁵ *slang.* A farthing; *pl.* cash, 'dibs' 1656.

Grig (grig), *sb.* ² *dial.* 1674. [a. W. *grug*, Cornish *grig*.] The common heath or heather, *Calluna vulgaris*; also, cross-leaved heath, *Erica Tetralix*.

Grill, *sb.* ¹ *rare.* 1597. [After Spenser's *Gryll*, which is ad. Gr. γρύλλος a pig.] Quasi-proper name for a low or lazy person -1644. Grains are fitter for G, than Pearles Quarles.

Grill (gril), *sb.* ² 1766. [f. **GRIFF** ² *v.* ¹ *1*. Meat, fish, etc. broiled on a gridiron. Also *fig* ² *2*. Short for *g-room* 1896. ³ A spell of grilling 1842. ⁴ *attrib.* as *grill-room*, a room in a restaurant, etc., in which grills are served 1883.

Grill (gril), *sb.* ³ 1685. [a. F. *gril*, *peith.* -pop. L. **graticulum*.] A gridiron.

Grill, *sb.* ⁴ see **GRIFF** ² *sb*. **Grill**, *a.* *ME.* [Cf. Du. *gril* (*gril*) angry, rough, etc., L.G. *gril*, *grill*.] ¹ Of persons: Fierce, harsh, cruel -1529. ² Of things, etc.: Cruel, painful, bitter, severe, terrible -1570.

Grill (gril), *v.* 1668. [a. F. *griller*, f. *gril* (*grille*) **GRIFF** ² *sb.* ¹ *trans.* To broil on a gridiron or the like over or before a fire. ² To scald (oysters or shrimps) 1727. ³ *trans.* To torment with heat 1825. ⁴ To subject to severe questioning (*U.S.*) 1923. ⁵ *intr.* To undergo broiling. Chiefly *fig.* 1842.

¹ c. Oh, Barton man! but I am grilled here Fitz-GRIFF. ² The spleen which was grilling within him 1885.

Grilla-de, *sb.* 1656. [a. F.] ¹ Something grilled, a broiled dish -1727. ² *Cookery.* The browning of any dish with a hot iron. **CHAMBERS.** Hence **Grilla-de** *v.* *trans.* to grill.

Grillage (grilidz). 1776. [a. F., f. *grille* **GRIFF** ² *sb.*] *Engineering.* A heavy framework of cross-timbering, sometimes resting on piles serving as a foundation on treacherous soil.

Grille, *grill* (gril), *sb.* 1661. [a. F. *grille* OF *grille* -pop. L. **graticula*, cl. L. *craticula*, f. *cratis* a hurdle, cf. **GRIDDLE**.] ¹ A grating; an arrangement of parallel or cross bars, or structure of open metal-work, used to close an opening or separate one part of a room, etc. from another 1686. ² One of the bars in the visor of a helmet 1661. ³ *Tennis.* The square opening in the end wall on the hazard side of the court, adjacent to the main wall 1727. ⁴ *Fusiculture.* A wooden frame fitted with glass tubes, between which the fish-eggs lie during incubation 1883. ⁵ A rectangular pattern of small dots impressed on postage stamps 1898. Hence **Grille** *v.* to fit or impress with a g.

Grilly, *v.* *rare.* [a. F. *griller*.] = **GRIFF** ² *v.* BUTLER *Hud.*

Grilse (grils). *ME.* [?] The name given to a young salmon on its first return to the river from the sea and retained for the year.

Grim (grim). [OE. *grim(m)*. The OE. *grim* is an ablaut-var. of **gram*-; see **GRAM** ¹ *a.*]

¹ *adv.* ¹ Of persons and animals: Fierce, cruel, savage, or harsh. Also, daring, determined, bold. (Now merged in sense 4.) ² Of actions, character, feelings, etc. a. Fierce, furious, cruel. (*Obs. or arch.*) b. In mod. use: Stern, merciless; resolute, uncompromising. OE. ³ Of pain, wounds, conditions, etc.: Cruel, terribly severe OE. ⁴ Of weapons, etc.: Cruel. 1485. ⁵ Of stern or harsh aspect. ⁶ Also hard featured *fig.* *ME.* ⁷ *trans.* Of things

scenes, etc.: Harsh or repellent of aspect; uninviting 1820. ⁸ Of laughter, jests, etc.: Stern, implying no softening. In recent use often: Dealing with ghastly or painful subjects. 1641.

¹ The g. Woolf with privy paw MILN. ² The ridges of a War MILN. G. earnestness 1853. ³ Wind and weather wad so g. SCOTT. ⁴ The g. face of law DENHAM. *Phr.* To hold on, cling, etc. like g. death. A g. and crabbed look EVFYN. ⁵ One of those g. pleasures in which Oliver took delight MILMAN.

⁶ *adv.* (OE. *grimme*) or quasi-*adv.* In a grim manner or mood, fiercely, savagely, horribly.

Thus chides she Death, Grim-grinning ghost SHAKS.

Grim (grim), *v.* *ME.* [In 1, ad. Du. *grimen*, f. *grim(m)* adj. **GRIM**. In 2, f. **GRIM** ¹ *a.*] ¹ *intr.* To be angry, look fierce -1843. ² *trans.* To make grim or fierce, to give a grim look to 1710.

³ The sculptured effigies that g. the silence of chivalric asles GALT.

Grimace (grim'as), *sb.* 1651. [a. F. *grimace*, of uncertain origin.] ¹ A distortion of the countenance whether spontaneous or involuntary, expressive of some feeling or tending to excite laughter; a wry face. ² An affected look or gesture 1678. ³ *fig.* Affectation, pretence, sham. ? Now *rare*. 1655.

¹ I tried to laugh, but could only make a g. W. IRVING. ² Our conferences go no further than a Bow and a G. ADDISON. ³ All this my parade and g. of philosophy CHAMBERS. Hence **Grimace** *v.* *intr.* To distort the countenance; to make a wry face; to put on an affected air. **Grimaced** *pt.* a. affected (*rare*). **Grimacer**.

Grimalkin (grim'alkin, -mōl'kin). 1630. [prob. f. **GREY** ¹ *a.* + **MALKIN**.] A name given to a cat; hence, a cat, *esp.* an old she-cat; contemptuously applied to a jealous or impetuous old woman.

Grime (grām), *sb.* 1590. [= mod. Flemish *grim*; cf. **GRIME** ¹ *v.*] Soot, smut, coal-dust, or other black particles, deposited upon or ingrained in some surface.

fig. The dirt and g. of human affairs DE FOX.

Grime (grām), *v.* 1470. [Cf. mod. Flemish *grimen*, Fns. *grimen*, L.G. *gremen* to blacken, dirty.] *trans.* To cover with grime, to blacken, befoul. Also *fig.*

Grimgrubber (grim'grub'ber). 1786. In Steele the name of an imaginary estate, extemporized in a discussion between two sham counsel respecting a marriage settlement. Hence: Legal or other technical jargon, learned gibberish. Also *attrib.*

Griminess (grim'iness). 1650. [f. **GRIMY** ¹ *a.* + **-NESS**.] The quality or state of being grimy.

Grimly (grim'li), *a.* *Obs. or arch.* [OE. *grimlic*; see **GRIM** ¹ *a.* and **-LY** ¹.] Grim-looking; grim in nature. Hence **Grimliness**, the state of being g.

Grimly (grim'li), *adv.* [OE. *grimlice*; see **GRIM** ¹ *a.* and **-LY** ².] ¹ In a grim fashion, fiercely, cruelly; also, in mod. use, austere, rigidly. ² Dreadfully -1470. ³ With a grim look or air *ME.*

³ The Auguries look g. SHAKS.

Grimme (grim), 1834. [a. F. *grimme* (Buffon), ad. mod. L. (*Capra*) *grimmia*, the name given by Linnæus to a S. African antelope described by Herm. Nic. Grimm (1641-1711).] A West African antelope, the coque-ton.

Grimness (grim'nēs). OE. [f. **GRIM** ¹ *a.* + **-NESS**.] The quality or condition of being grim; fierceness; sternness, formidable aspect. **Grimsir(e)**. 1450. [f. **GRIM** ¹ *a.* + **-SIR**, **SIRE**.] An austere, stern, morose, or overbearing person -1621.

Grimy (grim'i), *a.* 1612. [f. **GRIME** ¹ *sb.* + **-Y**.] Covered with grime; begrimed, dirty. Also, swarthy.

Grin, *sb.* ¹ [OE. *grin*, *gryn*.] ¹ A snare for catching birds or animals, made of cord, etc., with a running noose. *Obs. exc. dial. or arch.* Also *fig.* ² A noose; also, a halter -1559.

Grin (grin), *sb.* ² 1635. [f. **GRIN** ² *v.*] An act of grinning.

On the (broad or high) g.: grinning (openly).

Grin, *sb.* ³ *Obs. exc. dial.* OE. [f. **GRIN** ² *v.*] *trans.* To catch in a w c to choke, strangle.

Grin (grin), *v.* ¹ [OE. *gremian* (-OI ent type **granjian*), cogn. w. OHG. *gremian* to mutter -] OE. **granjian*; possibly related to *grand* moustache.] ¹ *intr.* Of persons and animals: To draw back the lips and show the teeth. a. generally, or as an indication of pun or tanger, b. by way of a forced or unnatural smile, or of a broad smile 1480. ² *a. trans.* To express by grinning 1681. ³ *intr.* Of a feeling: To find expression by grinning **KIELDING**.

¹ a. As the wolfe doth g. before he barketh SHAKS. b. They often grinned and capered with heavy hearts W. IRVING. ² a. The surgeon grinned approbation SMOLLETT.

³ *Phr.* To g. and bear it: to submit with no other sign of impatience than a grin. To g. like a Cheshire cat (see **CAT** ² *sb.*).

Grind (grānd), *sb.* *ME.* [f. **GRIND** ¹ *v.*]

¹ The action of grinding (*lit.* and *fig.*). a. *coll.* Steady hard work; *cp.* close and hard study; a dull and laborious task 1851. ³ *Univ. slang.* a. A steep chase, also, a 'con' *institutional* 1857. b. *U.S.* A hard student 1896.

Grind (grānd), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. ground [OE. *grindan*, f. pre Teut. root **grandh* perh. represented in L. *fricare* to gnash the teeth, to bruise, pound.] ¹ *trans.* To reduce to small particles or powder by crushing between two hard surfaces; *esp.* to make (gr. n) into meal or flour in a mill. b. Denoting the action of teeth; - to masticate *ME.* c. *trans.* and *fig.* 1535. d. *intr.* To admit of being ground (fine, etc.). ² *fig.* To crush to oppress to harass with exactions 1626. ³ *fig.* To torment. Also *absol.* Now only *U.S.* to annoy, vex. *ME.* ⁴ To produce by grinding *ME.*

⁵ To wear down by friction so as to make sharp or smooth (a tool, a weapon, glass, etc.) *ME.* ⁶ *intr.* or *absol.* To perform the operation of grinding OE. ⁷ *a. intr.* To work as if grinding with a hand-mill 1840. b. quasi-*trans.* To produce (music) on a barrel-organ in etc. 1784. ⁸ *intr.* To work laboriously and steadily; *esp.* to study hard. Const. *at*. Also with *away*, *on*. 1855. b. *trans.* To teach (a subj. ct) in a steady laborious manner; also to prepare (a pupil) in a subject 1815. ⁹ *intr.* To scrape or rub on or against something, to make a grating noise OE. b. *trans.* To rub gratingly against or upon; to force into by grinding; also quasi-*trans.* to make (one's way) by grinding 1644. ¹⁰ *ph.* *intr.* To gnash with the teeth. Const. *at*. -1581. b. *trans.* To rub the teeth together with a grating sound Const. *at*. *ME.*

¹ Any cone or meale, ground or to be ground 1668. b. *And, cf.* *Cl* in v. *sb.* c. He grinds divinity of other days Down into modern use Cowley. ² Laws g. the poor, and rich men rule the law CORNW. ³ *Phr.* To g. the faces (or feet) of (a Hebrews) ⁴ The bristled Bear. New grinds his arming Lark DENNEN. ⁵ Though the mills of God g. slowly, yet they g. exceeding small LONGER. ⁶ So Ground he at gram mir Browning. ⁷ The villainous centre-bits G. on the wretched ear TENNYSON.

Grinded (grānded), *pt.* *a.* 1613. [f. **GRIND** ¹ *v.* + **-ED**.] = **GROUND** *pt.* *a.*

Grinder (grāndar). *ME.* [f. **GRIND** ¹ *v.* + **-ER**.]

¹ *1*. That which grinds; e g. a miller tooth, hence *jac.* in *pl.*, the teeth generally. ² The upper millstone or runner, *†* a muller or pestle 1688.

² *1*. A person who grinds 1483. ² A crammer 1813. ³ One who swears workmen 1851. ⁴ A bird that makes a grinding noise: a. The flycatcher (*Sitta iniqua*) of Australia 1848. b. The nightjar or goat-sucker.

Comb. **grinder's** asthma, phthisis, rot (*Path.*), a lung disease produced by the mechanical irritation of the particles of steel and stone given off in the operation of grinding (Webster).

Grindery (grāndari). 1805. [f. **GRIND** ¹ *v.* + **-ERY**.] ¹ Materials, tools, etc. used by shoemakers and other workers in leather (Ong. applied only to the whetstone.) Also *attrib.* ² A place for grinding tools, weapons etc. 1884.

Grinding (grānding), *vb.* *sb.* *ME.* [f. **GRIND** ¹ *v.* ¹ *1*. The action of GRIND ¹ *v.* ² *a. a. rub* ³ *a. Ad. pted for* ⁴ *connected with, grinding as g-clamp much n etc b*

Suitable for being ground, as *g.-barley*, etc. *Comb. g.-wheel*, (a) a wheel for grinding or polishing; (b) a building fitted up with water or steam power for grinding cutlery or tools.

Grinding, *pp. a.* Obs. [f. GRIND *v* 1 + -ING².] That grinds. Hence *Grindingly* *adv.* in a g. manner.

Grindle (grindl) *U.S.* 1884. [a. G. *grindel*, f. *gründ* GROUND, bottom.] The mud-fish, called also 'John A. Grindle', or law yer.

Grindle stone. Obs. exc. *dial.* ME. [prob. repr. OE. **grindelstān*, f. **grindel* (instrumental n, f. *grundan* to grind) + *stān* STONE.] A grindstone; = falso, a piece, or kind, of stone suitable for making grindstones.

Grindstone (grændstōn). ME. [f. GRIND *v* + STONE.] 1. A millstone. Obs. exc. in *nonce-use*. 2. A disk of stone revolving on an axle, and used for grinding, sharpening, and polishing ME. 3. A kind of stone suitable for making grindstones. Also *g. grist* 1703.

2. Phr. *To hold (keep, bring, put) one's nose to the s.* to grind down or oppress, also, in mod. use, to keep continually engaged in hard and monotonous labour.

Gringo (gringo). 1884. [Mexican Sp.] Among Spanish Americans, a contemptuous name for an Englishman or an Anglo-American.

Grinner (grinər). 1440. [f. GRIN *v* 2 + -ER¹.] One who grins.

Gripping (grɪpɪŋ), *pp. a.* ME. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That grins. Hence *Grippingly* *adv.* in a g. manner.

Grip, *v.* ME. [app. onomatopoeic, after GRIND, GRUNT, etc.] *intr.* To grind or gnash the teeth. Said also of the teeth -1491.

He grynne with his teeth, so was he wrooth Chaucer.

Grip (grɪp), *sb. 1* [Two formations: (1) OE. *gripan*, clutched, consp. to OHG. *grif*; (2) OE. *gripa* handful; both f. root of GRIP.] 1. Firm hold or grasp; the action of gripping, grasping, or clutching; also, grasping power b. Sometimes used with reference to the mode of grasping the hand by which members of a secret society, e.g. Freemasons, recognize one another 1783. 2. *fig.* Firm or tenacious hold, grasp, or control; power, mastery (esp. now assoc. with the idea of irresistible force) 1150. b. Power to apprehend or master a subject 1861. 3. A seizure or twinge of pain; a spasm ME. 4. A handful OE. 5. Something which grips or clings 1800. 6. That which is gripped or clasped; e.g. the handle of a sword, a golf-club, etc. 1867. 7. *U.S.* = GRIPSACK 1883.

1. The horrors of the bear's g. 1283. b. Mason's mystic word and g. DUNN. Phr. *At grips*: in close combat. 2. The g. of poverty 1894, of malarial fever 1897. b. A g. of the essential facts 1894. 4. Phr. *To be in g.* (of corn) to lie as left by the reapers (*dial.*) *Comb.* *g.-brake*, a brake worked by gripping with the hand; *-car* (*U.S.*), a tramcar worked on an endless cable to which the car is attached by a g. (sense 5); a cable-car; *-man*, the man who manipulates the g. of a cable-car.

Grip (grɪp), *sb. 2* Now only *Hunting* or *dial.* [ME. *grip*, OE. *grype* (or -a), cogn. w. *griph* burrow.] 1. A small open furrow or ditch; a trench, drain. 2. The gutter in a cowhouse 1825.

Grip (grɪp), *v. 1* OE. [ONorthumb. *grippa* -WGER. type **griþpan*, f. **griþa*-s GRIP *sb. 1*.] 1. *trans.* To grasp or seize firmly or tightly with the hand; to seize with the mouth, claw, beak, etc. Also *transf.* of a disease. 2. *absol.* and *intr.* To take firm hold, to get a grip (*lit.* and *fig.*) ME. 3. *trans.* To join firmly to something, as with a grip, etc. 1886. 4. *fig.* To take hold upon (the mind, the emotion) 1801.

1. The gout grips him by both legs DICKENS. 2. *Grip* to hold, as 'the anchor grips' SMITH.

Grip (grɪp), *v. 2* Now *dial.* 1597 [f. GRIP *sb. 2*.] *trans.* To make grips in; to ditch, trench.

Gripe (grɪp), *sb. 1* ME. [f. GRIP *v. 1*.] 1. The action of gripping, clutching, or seizing tenaciously, esp. with the hands, arms, claws, and the like. 2. *fig.* Grasp, hold, control, grip ME. c. *Surg.* An act of compressing (e.g. an artery) with the fingers 1676. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. The clutch or pinch of something painful. F. y o t e n i n p l Spasms pangz 2 Ob 547 b. An in n e n t spasmotic

pain in the bowels. *Usu. pl.*, colic pains 1601. 73. The hand held in the position for grasping or clutching -1791. 4. A handful 1570. 5. = GRIP *sb. 1* 6. 1610. 76. *slang.* A covetous person, a usurer. Also *Gripes* (as quasi-proper name), -1700. 7. Something which grips or clutches; esp. a BRAKE 1578. 8. *Naut. pl.* Lashings formed by an assemblage of ropes, etc., to secure a boat in its place on the deck, also, two broad bands passed respectively round the stem and stern of a boat hung in davits, to prevent swinging 1762. 9. *attr. v.*, as *g. mixture* 1891.

1. All the Locks and Gripes of Wrestling MILT. b. I take my cause Out of the gripes of cruel men SHAKS.

2. a. Heart-stroke with chilling g. of sorrow MILT. **Gripe** (grɪp), *sb. 2* 1674. *Dial. var.* of GRIP *sb. 2*.

Gripe, *sb. 3* ME. [ad. L. *gryphem*, *gryps* GRIFFIN, in mod. L. also 'vulture'.] 1. A griffin -1592. 2. A vulture -1767.

2. Like a white hand under the gripe's sharp claws SHAKS. *Comb. g.-shell* = GRIP'S EGG.

Gripe, *sb. 4* Also *grype*. 1506 [ad. obs. F. *grip* a piate ship (Diez).] A vessel used in the Levant -1599.

Gripe (grɪp), *sb. 5* 1580. [Orig. *gripe*, ad. Du. *griep*, but later assim. to GRIP *sb. 1*.] *Naut.* The piece of timber terminating the keel at the forward extremity, occas. taken as = FOREFOOT 2.

Gripe (grɪp), *v. 1* [Com. Tent. OE. *gripan* -pre-Tent **griþib* - *griþib* (see GROPE *v.*)] *tr. intr.* To make a grasp or clutch, to seek to get a hold (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1820. 2. *trans.* To lay hold of, seize; to get into one's power or possession Obs. exc. *arch.* OE. 3. To grip ME. 4. To encircle tightly -1758. c. *absol.* 1597. 74. To clench (the fist, etc.) (rare) -1728. 75. *fig.* To apprehend; to comprehend (rare) -1742. 6. To pinch, squeeze. (Said also of poverty.) 1645. 7. To grieve, afflict, distress. Now rare. 1559. 8. To affect with gripes. Now chiefly in *pa. ppl.* 1611. b. *absol.* To produce pain in the bowels as if by constriction or contraction; to cause gripes 1702. 9. *Naut. a. trans.* To secure (a boat) with gripes. (In *pa. ppl.* only.) 1840. b. *intr.* Said of a ship which has a tendency to come up into the wind in spite of the helm 1627.

1. Upon whose heart may all the Furies g. MARLOWE. 2. Woldest thou g. both game and pleasure 1532. 3. Let each g. fast his orbed Shuld MILT. 6. For this, he grip'd the Poor, and Alms denied SAVAGE. 7. How my Sorrow gripes his Soule SHAKS. *Comb. g.-all*, a grasping, avaricious person; *g.-money*, penny, a miser, niggard. Hence *Grippingly* *adv.*, *necess.* **Gripe**, *v. 2* 1597. *Dial. var.* of GRIP *v. 2*.

Gripeful (grɪpʃʊl), *sb. rare.* 1727 [f. GRIP *sb. 1* + -FUL.] As much as can be grasped in the hand. **Gripeful** (grɪpʃʊl), *a. rare.* 1864. [f. GRIP *v. 1* + -FUL.] Apt to gripe; gripy. **Griper** (grɪpər). 1573. [f. GRIP *v. 1* + -ER¹.] One who, or that which, gripes; an extortioner (now rare); *tan* instrument of torture.

Gripe's egg. ME. [GRIP *sb. 3*.] A large egg supposed to be that of a gripe; a vessel shaped like this; an oval-shaped cup. **Griph**. 1652. [ad. L. *griphus* (also used), a Gr. *grýphos* creel; an enigma.] A puzzling question; a riddle, enigma -1796.

Grippe (grɪp). Also (anglicized) *grip*. 1776. [Fr., *vbl. sb. f. gripper* to seize.] = INFLUENZA.

Grippe, obs. f. GRIP. **Gripper** (grɪpər). 1570. [f. GRIP *v. 1* + -ER¹.] 1. = GRIPER 1. 2. *spec. a.* 'In Ireland, a sheriff's officer; a bailiff' (Cassell) 1884. b. *Austrian. slang.* One who catches sheep for the shearers 1886. 3. Any contrivance for gripping, clutching, or grasping tightly 1857. 4. *attr. b.*, as *g. mechanism* 1871.

Grippe, *sb. rare.* 1530. [f. root of GRIP, GRIPES; cf. GRAPPLE.] 1. A hook to seize things with. 2. Grasp. SPENSER.

Grippe, *a.* Now only *dial.* or *arch.* [OE. *gripan* f. *grip* w. k. root of *gripan* GRIP *v.*

Gripping niggardly obs. 2 *Gripping* enaction 5 3

1. While g. owners still refuse To others who cannot use SCOTT.

Grippe, *v.* 1591. Altered f. GRAPP -1630.

Gripsack (grɪpsæk). *U.S. colloq.* [f. GRIP *v. 1* + SACK.] A traveller's handbag. **Gris**, *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *gris* adj. used (see next).] A kind of grey fur -1575. **Gris**, *a. rare.* ME. [a. F. *gris*, a C. *gris* (mod. *gris*), of unkn. origin.] -1513.

Grissaille (grɪsəl), as F. *grizay*. 1846. F. f. *gris* grey (see prec.) *Painting* D. *Grissaille* painting in grey monotone to represent objects in relief. b. *attr. b.* or *adj.* Executed grissaille 1860.

Gris-amber: see AMBERGRIS.

Grisard (grɪsəd). *rare.* 1607. [a. *grisard*, f. *gris*, see -ARD.]

Gris, *adj.* Greyish. TOPSELL.

Gris, *sb.* A grey-haired man. BROWNING.

Grise, var. of GRIS Obs.; obs. f. GRE.

Griseous (grɪsɪəs), *a.* 1819. [f. m. *griseus* + -OUS.] Grey; *spec. in Zool.* and bluish grey, pearl-grey.

Grissette (grɪsɪt). 1700. [a. F., f. *gris*, see -ETTE.] 1. A cheap grey fabric, formerly worn by working girls in France. 2. A French girl or young woman the working class e.g. a shop assistant seamstress 1723. 3. A noctuid moth, *Acro strigosa* 1869.

Griskin (grɪskɪn). 1700. [? f. *gris*, G a pig + -KIN.] The lean part of the loin bacon pig.

Grissled, var. of GRIZZLED 2.

Grisly (grɪzli), *a.* Now *arch.* or *liter.* [Late OE. *grislīc*; ult. f. root *gris* + -lic, of unkn. history.] 1. Causing horror, or extreme fear; horrible to behold or Now: Causing uneasiness or unpleasant feeling, ghastly. 2. Ugly (*dial.*) 1674. 73. Spied by fear -1698.

1. A man of grislie and sterne grauitie. Grisslie ghost, night SELLNER. G. Grisslie St. oaths SCOTT. 3. G. dride CHAUCER. Hence G. fitness, g. quality or condition. Grisly *adv.* exc. *arch.*

Grisly, obs. f. GRIZZLY 2. and *sb. 1*.

Grisson (grɪzən), *sb.* 1796. [a. F.; the same word as next. (Both animals grey.)] 1. A carnivorous quadruped of America, of the family *Mustelidae*, allied to glutton and marten. 2. A S. American mo (Lagotrix canis), said to be a remark glutton 1840.

Grisson, *a.* 1438. [a. F., f. *gris* G. Grey.]

Grist (grɪst), *sb. 1* [OE. *grist* -OT type **gristin*, f. *grind*- GRIND *v.*] 1. *tr.* action or an act of grinding -1676. 2. Corn be ground; also (with *pl.*) a batch of this. Also *fig.* b. *U.S.* A lot, number, quantity 1840. 3. Corn that has been ground 1. 4. Malt crushed or ground for brewing 1. 5. *attr. b.*, as *g.-car* 1602.

1. Phr. *To bring g. to the (one's) mill*: to bring business or advantage. *All is g. that comes to mill*: he turns everything to account. b. There onaccountable g. on 'em (bees) J. F. COOPER. C. *g.-mill*, a mill for grinding corn.

Grist (grɪst), *sb. 2* 1733. [? conn. w. G. *v. 1*.] The size or thickness of yarn or rope. Common g. is a rope 3 inches in circumference. twenty yards in each of the three strands KNOWN.

Grist, *v.* 1825. [f. GRIST *sb. 1*.] *trans.* grind (corn). Hence *Gristing* *vbl. sb.* action of grinding corn, or its result.

Gristle (grɪsl), *sb.* [OE. *gristle*; cogn. OE. *grist* gristle. Of obscure etym.] 1. CARTILAGE 1. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 72. A tender or delicate person -1652. 3. *att. ME.*

1. *fig. in the g.* in an initiatory, or unformed state of existence BURKE.

Gristly (grɪsli), *a.* ME. [f. GRISTLE + -Y¹.] 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of gristle, consisting of full of gristle; cartilaginous. 2. Having a texture resembling that of gristle m o g etc. 60.

Grit (grɪt) *sb. 1* OE. *grit* OT. **g. rōm* perh. assim. o GRIT *sb. 2* q v.]

inuepa *eso so eo sand* *spod ed*
by *unon o. dsnteg a on* *b A pa eo*
sand (*rare*) 1601. 2. Coarse sandstone, esp.
of the kinds used for millstones and grind-
stones; griststone ME. 3. Earth, soil, mould;
the ground. *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. 4. The
grain or texture of a stone 1529. 5. *collog.*
orig. *U.S. slang*. Firmness or solidity of charac-
ter, indomitable pluck or spirit; stamina 1825.
b. In Canadian politics, a Radical or Liberal.
Formerly *clear g.* 1884.

4. These stones at Stonehenge be all of one gryt, with-
out change of colour, or waye 1529. 5. If you were
a chip of the old block you would be just what he
called 'the grit' (= the right sort) THACKERAY.

Comb. g-berry, the genus *Comarostaphylis*;
board, the heart-board of a plough, *emery*, coarse
emery, *rock* = Griststone.

Grit (grit), *sb.* Now only *pl.* and *dial.*
[OE. *grytt* (usu. in *pl.* *gryttas*), *f.* (ult.) Teut.
root **gryut*, *grut*, whence also GROAT, and
GRIT *sb.* 1. Bran, chaff, mill-dust -ME.
2. Oats husked but not ground (or only coarse-
ly), coarse oatmeal 1579.

Grit (grit), *v.* 1762. [*f.* GRIT *sb.* 1] *L.*
intr. To produce a grating sound, as of the
crushing of grit; to move with such a sound.
a. *trans.* To cover with grit or sand 1842. 3.
To grind or grate (the teeth) 1843.

1. The sanded floor that grinds beneath the tread
GOLDEN.

Grith (grip). Now *Hist.* [OE. *griz*, a
ON. *grith* neut., orig. domicile, home, in *pl.*
truce, peace, pardon.] 1. Protection, defence;
safe conduct -1650. 2. *spec. in OE. Law*.
Security, peace, or protection guaranteed
under limitations OE. 3. *concr.* A sanctuary,
asylum ME. 4. Peace -1250. 5. Quarter
(a battle) -1475. 6. *attrib.* ME.

a. *Church-g.* (OE. *grith*), security within the
precincts of a church. To ask the privilege of *g.* and
sanctuary SCOTT. Hence *Grithbreach*, breach of
the peace, or its penalty.

Griststone (grist-ston). 1555. [*f.* GRIT *sb.* 1
+ STONE *sb.*] = GRIT *sb.* 1. 2.

Gritty (grit), *a.* 1598. [*f.* GRIT *sb.* 1 +
y.] 1. Of the nature of or resembling grit;
containing, consisting of, or full of grit; sandy.
2. Full of or containing minute hard particles,
also *fig.* of literary style, with allusion to the
quality of gritty bread 1822. 3. *U.S. collog.*
Having grit (see GRIT *sb.* 5) 1847.

Grivet (griv-ét). 1859. [Of unkn. origin.]
A small greenish-grey monkey of north-east
Africa (*Cercopithecus griseiviridis*); the tota.

Grise, rare obs. form of GRACE, stairs.

Grizel (griz-el). 1565. Later form of *Gris-
silde* (= *Griseldis*, *Griselda*) in Chaucer's
Clerk's Tale, the proverbial type of a meek,
patient wife.

For patience shee will proue a second Grissell *Tam
Shr.* 11. l. 297.

Grizelin, obs. *f.* GRIDELIN

Grizzle (griz-l). [ME. *grisel*, *a.* OF *grisel*.
f. *gris*; see GRIS *a.*]

A. *adj.* Of grey colour, grey, grizzled. 1. Of
a horse: Roan.

B. *sb.* 1. A grey-haired old man. ME. only.

2. A grey horse or other animal 1620. 3.

Grey hair; a sprinkling of grey hair 1601; a
grey wig 1755. 4. Grey colour; the colour
grey; flight roan 1611. 5. A second-class
stock brick, so called from its colour 1843.

3. O thou dissembling Cub: what wilt thou be
When time hath sow'd a g on thy case SHAKS.

Grizzle (griz-l), *v.* 1740. [*f.* GRIZZLE *a.*]
1. *trans.* To render grey or grey-haired. 2.
intr. To become grey, etc. 1875.

Grizzled (griz-ld), *a.* 1458. [*f.* GRIZZLE
a. + ED.] 1. Grey, grizzly; roan-coloured
(*dial.*). 2. Having grey hair 1606.

2. To the Boy Caesar send this grizzled head SHAKS.

Grizzly (griz-li), *a.* and *sb.* 1594. [*f.*
GRIZZLE *a.* + y.]

A. *adj.* Grey; greyish, grey-haired; grizzled.
Old Squirrels, that turne Grizzly Bacon

Grizzly
bear: a large and ferocious bear, *Ursus horribilis*,
peculiar to the mountainous districts of western North
America.

B. *sb.* The grizzly bear 1808.

Grizzly (griz-li), *sb.* 2 1877 *Mining U.S.*
A grating of parallel iron bars whl in

be een o o efin m a o fa n
th es eo e elage soe ae d nk co s n b o
sc ened off

Grizzly, var. of GRISLY *a.*

Groan (grōan), *sb.* ME. [*f.* GROAN *v.*]

An act of groaning; a low vocal murmur
emitted involuntarily in pain or great distress;
moan, an expression of strong disapprobation

b. attributed to inanimate things 1605.

b. Such groanes of roaring Winde *Learn* in ii. 47.

Groan (grōan), *v.* [OE. *grōman*, *i.* (ult.)
Teut. root **grau*, *grē*, whence OHG. *grōman*
to distort the countenance, etc.] 1. *intr.* To
breathe with a deep-toned murmur; to utter a
low deep sound expressive of grief or pain.

Also quasi-*trans.* Also *fig.* 1642. b. attributed
to inanimate things 1602. 2. *spec.* Of the
back: To utter its cry at rutting-time -1686

3. *trans.* To utter with groans 1606; to
bemoan (*rare*) -1765. 4. *intr.* To be oppressed
to the point of groaning. Const. *beneath*,
under, *with*, 1613. Also *fig.* and *trans.* 1513.

5. To express earnest longing by groans; to
yearn, as if with groans; hence *fig.* of things
Const. *for*, *to* with *int.* 1560. 6. *trans.* To ex-
press disapproval by means of groans 1799.

1. *fig.* Beshrew that heart that makes my heart to
groane SHAKS. quasi-*trans.* He fell, and deadly pale,
Groand out his Soul MILT. 2. 'No trifle', ground
the husband *THE WIVES*. 4. Modest merit. Is left in
poverty to *G. CHURCHILL*. The press groans with pro-
ductions JEFFERSON. The door upon its hinges groans
KEATS. 5. *Yul C.* in i. 275. Hence *Groaner*, one
who groans; also *clerk*, a thief who attends taverns,
etc. Groaningly, in a groaning manner.

Groanful (grōan-fūl), *a.* *rare*. 1590. [*f.*
GROAN *sb.* + FUL.] Full of groans or groan-
ing; lugubrious.

Groat (grōat, grōt), [ME. *groat*, *a.* MDu.
groat, prop. an elipt. use of the *adj.* = *great* (in
the sense 'thick'). The pronunc. (grōt) is now
old-fashioned.] 1. *Hist.* A denomination of
coin (med. L. *grossus*, *F. gros*, *It. grosso*, MDu.
groot), recognized from the 13th c. in various
countries of Europe. Its standard was theo-
retically one-eighth of an ounce of silver.

2. The English groat coined in 1351-2 was
made equal to four pence. The groat ceased
to be issued for circulation in 1692. 3. *attrib.*
as *g.-silver*, a customary gratuity of a *g.* ME.

1. A Pin a Day, says our frugal Proverb, is a *G.*
A Year After. I do not care a whit it is CHURCHILL.
A cracked or *slit g.*, a type of something worthless.

Groats (grōats, grōts), *sb. pl.* [OE. **groatan*
wk. pl., cogn. w. *groat* neut., fragment, particle,
and with GRIT *sb.* 2, *q. v.*] 1. Hulled, or hulled
and crushed grain, chiefly oats, but also wheat,
barley, and maize. *Evidence* groats; crushed
barley or oats. 2. Naked oats -1725. *Comb.*
1. *g.-sugar*, coarse sugar.

2. *Groat-tsworth*. 1562. [*f.* *groat's*, genitive
of GROAT *sb.* + WORTH.] As much as a groat
will buy; *fig.* a small amount -1678.

Groblian (grōb-li-an). 1609. [*a.* Ger., *ad.*
med. L. *Groblianus*, name for a typical boor, *f.*
G. grob coarse, rude; see GRUFF.] A clownish
slovenly person. Also as *adj.*

Groblians and sluts, if once they be in lous, they will
be most neat and spruce BURTON.

Grocer (grō-sar). [ME. *grossier*, *ad.* OF.
grossier = med. L. *grossarius*, *f.* *grossus* GROSS.]

1. One who buys and sells in the gross, a
wholesale dealer or merchant. (The company
of Grocers consisted of wholesale dealers in
spices and foreign produce; hence prob. sense
2) 1689. 2. A trader who deals in spices,
dried fruits, sugar, etc. 1465.

2. What should an Irenmonger meddle with Grocer's
wire BARCLAY. Grocer's itch, eczema caused by
handling sugar.

Grocery (grō-səri). ME. [*f.* prec. + y.]

1. *collect sing.* The goods sold by a grocer; *pl.*
various sorts of such goods. 2. The trade of
a grocer 1639. 3. *U.S.* A grocer's shop 1828;
a dram-shop 1845. 4. *attrib.*, as *g.-warehouse*
1554

1. A deal box to bring home groceries in GOLDEN
A parcel of *g.* 1865. *Comb.* *g.-captain*, the captain
of an East Indiaman.

Grog (grēg), *sb.* 1770. [Said to be short for
GROGRAM; applied first as a nickname to
Admiral Vernon, who wore a program cloak
and of the mixture wh h he ordered

o b se d o t ns ead of n t sp] A
d nk co s n b o s g um nd
a S o s o s m o v e y

eak g -
Comb. *g.-blossom*, a redness or pimple on the
nose caused by excessive drinking; *-shop*, a dram
shop; also (*figurative slang*) the mouth.

Grog (grēg), *v.* 1833. [*f.* the *sb.*] 1. *intr.*
To drink grog 2. *trans.* To extract spirit
from (an empty cask) by pouring hot water
into it, and letting it stand 1878.

Groggery (grēg-eri). *U.S.* 1855. [*f.* GROG
sb. + -ERY.] A grog-shop.

Groggy (grēg-i), *a.* 1770 [*f.* GROG *sb.* +
-y.] 1. Intoxicated; also, bilious. 2.

Farriery. Of a horse: Having a weakness in
the forelegs, which causes a hobbling or totter-
ing movement 1828. 3. *slang*. Weakened in
a light, so as to stagger; hence *gen.* shaky
1832. Hence Grogginess, *g.* condition or
state.

Program (grō-grām). 1562. [Earlier *gro-
gram* (ad. *F. program* a large or coarse gram)]

1. A coarse fabric of silk, of mohair and wool
or of these mixed with silk, often stiffened
with gum. 2. A garment made of program
1633. 3. *attrib.*, as *g.-cloak*, etc. 1582.

Groin (grōin), *sb.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* ME.
[ad. OF. *grogn* (mod. *grogn*) = pop. L. **grum*
nam *f.* L. *grunare* to grunt like a swine]

1. A grunting, grumble CHAUCER. 2. The
snout, *esp.* of a swine ME. 13. *Naut.* The
groin (of Spain) [an etymological perversion of
Sp. Coruña]: a sailor's name for Coruña
-1719.

Groin (grōin), *sb.* 2 ME. [orig. *grynai*,
grinda, of uncertain origin. Not conn. w.
GRAIN *sb.* 2] 1. The fold or depression on
either side of the body between the abdomen
and the upper thigh. 1725. The seat of lust
B. JON'S 72. A deep trench -1587 2. *Arch.*
The edge formed by the intersection of two
vaults. Also, the rib or fillet of stone or wood
with which this is usually covered 1725.

2. *fig.* To see the fury of men's gullets, and their
groines B. JON'S.

Groin, *v.* 1 ME. [ad. OF. *grognir* (also
grognier) = L. *grunare*.] 1. *intr.* Of animals
to grunt, to growl -1556. *esp.* of the back: To
utter its cry at rutting-time (cf. GROAN)

-1711. 2. *trans.* Of persons: To grumble
murmur -1583.

Groin (grōin), *v.* 2 1805 [*f.* GROIN *sb.* 2]
Arch. 1. To form into or furnish with groins
to build with groins 1812. 2. *intr.* Of an
arch, etc.: To spring as a groin.

Groin: see GROIN *sb.* and 2.

Groined (grōind), *pph.* *a.* 1789. [*f.* GROIN
sb. 2 and *v.* 2 + ED.] Built or furnished with
groins.

Gromet, -it: see GRIMMET.

Gromil, -ill, -ille, obs. *f.* GROMWELL

Gromwell (grōm-wēl). [ME. *gromyille*,
-ille, *a.* OF. *gromil*, *gromil* (mod. *gromil*) of
doubtful origin. Affected by *spindewill*.] Any
of the plants of the genus *Lithospermum* (N O
Borraginac.), characterized by hard stony
seeds; formerly used in the cure of gravel.
Also *attrib.*

Grond, obs. *pa. t.* of GRIND *v.* 1

Gront (e): see GRUNT.

Groof, *grufe* (grūf), *adv.* ME. [*a.* ON
grūfa, in *phr.* *ā grūfu* face downwards.] On
the face, on the belly, prone -1567.

She on here armes two ful gruf, and gan to wepe
CHAUCER.

Groo-groo, *gru-gru* (grū-grū) 1796. [*?*
Native name.] 1. In the W. Indies and S.
America, a name for two species of palm
Astrocaryum aculeatum and *Astrocaryum seleri*
carpa. 2. *Usu.* *groo-groo* worm: The grub of
the coleopterous insect *Calandria palmarum*
1796.

Groom (grām), *sb.* ME. [Of unkn. etym.
'Boy, male child' seems to be the orig. sense.]

1. A man-chila, boy -1675. 2. A man, male
person. Sometimes contemptuous = 'fellow'
Obs. exc. arch. ME. 3. A man-servant; a male
attendant. *Obs. exc. arch.* ME. 4. The speci-
fic designation of several officers of the English
Roy Household chiefly in the Lord Cham

berlain's department, as *Groom of the Chamber*, of *the Stole*, in waiting, etc. 1464. 5. A servant who attends to horses. (Only a contextual use of 3; now the current sense) 1667. 6. Short for BRIDEGROOM. (Usu. in context with *bride*.) 1604. 7. *attrib.* 1483.

2. *Att. d. iv. n. 164.* 3. You logger-headed and vainglorious groom, what, no attendance SHAKS. 5. Horses led, and Grooms besmeared with Gold MULT. 6. Drinking health to bride and G. TENNYSON.

Groom (grūm), *v.* 1809. [*f.* GROOM *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To curry, feed, and generally attend to (a horse); to 'fettle'. 2. *trans.* To tend or attend to carefully, to give a smart appearance to 1843. 3. *pass.* To be made a bridegroom. BYRON. 4. *U. S.* To prepare as a political candidate 1839.

Groomer 1884. [*f.* prec. + -ER¹.] A brush rotated by a flexible or jointed revolving shaft, for the mechanical grooming of horses.

Groom-porter. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1502. An officer of the English Royal Household, abolished under George III, whose principal functions were to regulate gaming within the precincts of the court, to furnish cards and dice, and to decide disputes arising at play.

Groomsman (grūmzmən). 1698. [*f.* *groom's* + MAN, after BRIDESMAID, *q. v.*] A young man acting as friend or attendant on the bridegroom at a marriage, either alone (as 'best man') or as one of a company.

Grooper, *obs. f.* GROOPER.

Groove (grūv), *sb.* ME. [*ad.* early mod. Du. *groef* 'sulcus, fossa, scrobs', Du. *groef*, *f.* O'Leut. root **grōb-*, *grāb-* (see GRAVE *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1).] 1. A mining shaft; a mine, pit. Now *dial.* 2. A channel or hollow, cut by artificial means, in metal, wood, etc. 1659. 3. A channel or furrow of natural formation; *spec.* in Anat. and Zool. 1787. 4. *trans.* and *fig.* A channel or routine of action or life. Often, in bad sense: A rut. 1842. 5. A gardener's transplanting tool - 1726.

4. His ideas were wont to travel rather in a *g. Hous. Comb.* *g.-board* (in an organ), a second upper board in which grooves are cut to supply room for the larger pipes, etc.

Groove (grūv), *v.* 1483. [*f.* GROOVE *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To sink a mining shaft; to mine (*dial.*) 2. *trans.* To cut a groove or grooves in; to provide with grooves 1886. 3. To cut in the form of a groove or channel, to excavate (a channel) 1886. 4. *pass.* and *intr.* To fit or be fitted as into a groove (*rare*) 1854.

Groover (grūvər). 1610. [*f.* GROOVE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which grooves; a miner (now *dial.*); a gouge (*rare*) 1885.

Grooving (grūvɪŋ), *vb. sb.* 1678. [*f.* GROOVE *v.* + -ING¹.] 1. The action of GROOVE *v.*, mining (*dial.*) 1892. 2. The making or forming of grooves or channels; a groove or set of grooves. Also *fig.* 1728. 3. *attrib.*, as *g.-plane*, etc. 1678.

Grope (grūp), *sb.* 1500. [*f.* GROPE *v.*] The action or an act of groping (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Grope (grūp), *v.* [OE. *grāpian*, *f.* (ult.) O'Leut. root **grāp-*, ablaut-var. of **grīp-*, whence GRIP *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1.] 1. *intr.* To use the hands in feeling, touching, or grasping, to handle or feel something - 1568. 2. To attempt to find something by feeling about as in the dark or as a blind person; to feel about in order to find one's way OE. Also *fig.* 173. *trans.* To touch with the hands, to handle, feel; to probe (a wound). Also, to take hold of grasp, seize - 1738. b. To search, rummage. *Obs. exc. Sc.* 1526. 4. *fig.* a. To apprehend as something palpable - 1642. 4b. To examine, sound, probe; to investigate - 1651.

a. She gropeth away further with her hand And found the bed CHAUCER. Fish must be grop't for, and be tickled too BUNYAN. *fig.* As blindly groped they for a future state DRYDEN. *Phr.* To *grop* one's way to find one's way by groping (*lit.* and *fig.*). b. Felix gopeth him, thinking to have a bribe N. T. (Genev) Acts xiv. *Contexts.* Hence Gropingly *adv.* in a groping manner.

Groreolite (grōrōlīt). 1844. [*f.* *Groroi* in France + -LITE.] *Min.* Earthy manganese, occurring in roundish of a brownish-black color with reddish-brown streaks.

Grosbeak (grō'sbēk). Also †*gross-beak*. 1678. [*ad.* *F.* *gros-bec*, *f.* *gros* + *bec*.] Any of various small birds having a large stout bill, chiefly of the families *Fringillidae* and *Ploceidae*. The common grosbeak is the hawfinch (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*). Other species are: green g. = GREENFINCH 1, pine g., *Pinticola canescens*; cardinal g. (see CARDINAL *sb.*); grenadier g. (see GRENADIER 2); also (in U.S.) blue g. (*Guiraca caerulea*), evening g. (*Hesperophona vespertina*), rose-breasted g. (*Heodymelus ludovicianus*).

|| **Groschen** (grō'shēn). 1617. [*Ger.*, altered form (not dim.) of MHG. *gros*, *grasse* = *F.* *gros*; see GROSS *sb.* 2.] A small silver coin and money of account variously = $\frac{1}{2}$ s., $\frac{3}{4}$ s., or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a thaler. Not a part of the present German monetary system.

|| **Gros de Naples** (grō dē nap'li). 1799 [*F.* *gros* GROSS *a.*, used subst.] A heavy silk fabric, made originally at Naples. Also *attrib.* So || *Gros de Tours*.

|| **Gros grain**. [See PROGRAM.] Commercial name of a strong corded silk fabric. (Recent.) 1. **Gross**, *sb.* 1638. [*repr.* *F.* *gros*, *It.* *grosso*] A name for various foreign coins; e.g. the German GROSCHEN, and the Italian *grosso*, worth about $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Cf. GROAT. - 1705.

Gross (grō's), *sb.* 2 ME. [*a.* *F.* *grosse*, orig. the fem. of *gros* big GROSS *a.*] Twelve dozen. Not found in *pl.* Also *small g.*, in opposition to *great g.* = 12 gross.

Bowen's images, xl *gross* 1549.

Gross (grō's), *a.* and *sb.* 3 ME. [*a.* *F.* *gros*, fem. *grosse*. - late L. *grossus* thick (freq. in the Vulgate)]

A. ad.

I. 1. Thick, stout, massive, big - 1794. 2. Big-bodied, corpulent, burly. (Now only *dial.*) Hence, Overfed, unwholesomely fat and corpulent. Hence said also of the habit of body. 1577. 3. Of conspicuous magnitude, palpable, striking, plain, evident - 1793. 4. Glaring, flagrant, monstrous 1581.

1. The Foo Approaching g. and huge MULT. In a strong g. hand BLACKSTONE. *Phr.* To fly g. (Hawking), i. e. at great birds. 2. One of them is well-known - a grosse fat man SHAKS. A full g. Habit of Body ARBUTHNOT. 3. Lyes grosse as a Mountaine, open, palpable SHAKS. 4. G. Folly and Stupidity BENTLEY, sophistry 1781, impostors 1817, perfidy GROE, credulity CHURCH.

II. 1. Of a denomination of value or weight: Relatively large; containing lower denominations - 1801. 2. Entire, total, whole. Now only as opp. to *net*. 1523. 4b. Mann, the great majority of - 1793. 3. Concerned with large masses or outlines; general, opp. to *particular* ME.

1. *Phr.* A hundred g. = 112 lb. or 1 cwt. 2. The g. personal estate sworn at £37,405 the net at £29,389. 3. *10. average* = general average (see AVERAGE).

III. 1. Dense, thick 1460. 2. Solid; having three dimensions. DIGGES. 3. Of a body of armed men: Compact, solid - 1670.

1. Darkness so g. that it might be felt 1592. Spirits of purest light, purest at first, now g. by sinning grown MULT.

IV. 1. Consisting of comparatively large parts or particles. Hence, Wanting in fineness or delicacy. - 1793. 2. Of commodities, etc.: Coarse, inferior, common - 1763. b. Of diet: (a) In early use, plain, not delicate; (b) in recent use, repulsive in quality. *G. feeder*, one who feeds grossly; said *trans.* of plants. 1599. 3. Lacking in delicacy of perception; dull, stupid. *Obs.* of persons, their opinions, etc.; *arch.* of faculties, after Matt. xiii. 15. 1526. 4b. Rough, rough and ready, clumsy - 1675; approximate, general, indefinite - 1818. 4. Rude, uneducated (now *rare*) 1561; uneducated; unlearned, untechnical - 1781. 5. Extremely coarse in behaviour or morals 1532.

2. Fish and oil, and such g. commodities De For. 3. Men g. of ear, of vision dim WHITTIER. *G.* and confused Conceptions LOCKE. 4. Peter and John.. grosse vulgner men 1561. The vulgar dialect of the city was a g. and barbarous GIBSON. 5. Agamemnon's Wife was a g. Butcher DRYDEN. Terms of the grossest abuse 1850.

B. quasi-*sb.* (the adj. used *absol.*) and *sb.* 1. By gross: in large quantities, wholesale 560. 2. In gross, in the gross. *F. en gros* a. n a general way generally n the manu

(now *arch.*) ME. 4b. 'En masse' - 1647. In bulk, wholesale; opp. to *by retail* - 18 1d. Nothing being omitted or withheld - 17 e. *Lavo.* [*med. L.* in *grosso*.] Said of that which is absolute and independent, belonging to person, and not to a manor; esp. in *adversus villan* m. g. 1626. 3. 4. The greater part, majority, the bulk - 1766. 5. *esp.* of an army et The main body (now *arch.*) 1600; the su the whole - 1728. 4a. Chiefly *dial.* A lu body; a mass - 1700.

2. a. You cannot refuse in the g., what you have often acknowledged in detail BURKE. 3. The g. an audience STIFFS, of Mankind BUTLER.

Gross-beak, *obs. f.* GROSBEAK.

|| **Gross-head**, 1580. [*f.* GROSS *a.* + HEAD] A thick-headed person, a dullard - 1506.

Grossification (grō'sifikā'shən). 1835

GROSS *a.* + -IFICATION. *Bot.* The swelling of the ovary after fertilization.

Grossly (grō'sli), *adv.* 1526 [*f.* GROSS + -LY².] In a gross manner; plainly - 177 excessively, flagrantly 1594; coarsely - 182 4. materially - 1601, 4. stupidly, 4. awkwardly roughly 1526, indelicately, indecently 1547

Grossness (grō'snes). 1494. [See GROSS *a.*] The quality or condition of being gross (s GROSS *a.*)

The G. of a City Feast DRYDEN. That chastity honour, under which vice itself lost half its evil, losing all its g. BURKE. The very g. of this flatter DICKENS.

Grossular (grō'sjūlar). Also -are. 181

[*ad.* mod. L. *grossularia*, an application of t specific name of the gooseberry.] *Min.* pale-green variety of garnet from Siberia, oft called the gooseberry garnet. So *Grossular* ous, *Grossular* *adjs.* of the nature of, resembling, the gooseberry.

|| **Grot** 1. [OE. *grot*, related to GRIT *sb.* GRIT *sb.* 2, GROUT; see also GROATS.] fragment, particle, atom - ME.

Grot 2 (grt). Now only *poet.* 1506. [*ad.* *grotte*, see GROTTA.] = GROTTA.

Grote, *obs. f.* GROAT, GROATS.

Grotesque (grō'tesk). 1561. [Earlier *cr tesque*, a early mod. *F.* *crotesque*, *ad.* *It.* *grotesca* (= *opera* or *pittura grotesca*) *adj.* *len* used ellipt., *f.* *grotta*; see GROTTA and -ESQUE.]

A. *sb.* 1. A kind of decorative painting (sculpture, in which portions of human animal forms are fantastically interwoven with foliage and flowers. b. A work of art in the style. Chiefly *pl.* in pop. use, figures (designs comically distorted or exaggerated) 1643. 2. A clown, buffoon, or merry-andre 1804. 3. *Printing.* A square-cut letter without serif, THUS; formerly called *stone-letter* 187

B. *adj.* 1. *Arch.* Having the character of t work described in A. 1. 1603. 2. More widely Characterized by distortion or unnatural combinations; fantastically extravagant, bizarre, quaint. Also *trans.* of literary style et 1653. 4b. Of landscape: Romantic, picturesque irregular - 1764. 3. Ludicrous from incongruity 1747.

2. Those G. monsters with which the spouts of ancient buildings are decorated H. WALPOLZ 1 MULT P. L. iv. 136. 3. But what added most to d g. expression of his face, was a ghastly smile DICKENS. Hence *Grotesque* *v.* to caricature, travesty. *Grot tesque-ly* *adv.*, *ness.* *Grotesquerie*, g. object collectively; g. quality; a piece of grotesqueness

Grotto (grō'tō). *Pl.* -os, -oes. 1617 [*ac* 1. *grotta* : -pop. *L.* *crypta*, *grypta* (= *litar* *L.* *crypta*), *ad.* *Gr.* *κρυπτή* vault, *f.* *κρυπτή*, 1. A cave or cavern, esp. one which is picturesque or an agreeable retreat. 2. An excavation or structure made to imitate a rocky cave, often adorned with shell-work, etc. 1625. *Comb.* g work = sense 2.

Grouch (graut), *sb.* U.S. 1903. [*Var.* GRUTCH *sb.*] Grumbling, a fit of the sulks a grumbler. Hence *Grouch* *v.* *Growthy* *a.*

Ground (graund), *sb.* [Com. Teut. *Ok. grund* : -O'Leut. **grund-* : -pre-Teut **ghrūt-*. No cognates outside Teut.]

I. 1. The bottom; the lowest part or downward limit of anything - 1824. 2. The solid bottom or earth underlying the sea 'to the bottom wa et Now only *Nas.* OE. 3. *pl.* Th

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grounds (see GROUND *v.*). 2. *colloq.* a. A catching the ground (in angling) 1837. b. A knock-down blow 1839. c. in *Cricket*, etc. A ball sent along the ground.

Ground-floor. 1601. The floor in a building which is more or less on a level with the ground outside. Also *att. sb.*

Phr. To get (or to let) in on the ground-floor (U.S.) to be allowed to share in a speculation on the same terms as the original promoters.

Ground-hog. 1840. 1. = AARD-VARK. 2. The American marmot (*Arctomys*) 1843.

Ground-ice. 1694. [Du. *grondijs*, Ger. *gründis*.] Ice formed at the bottom of the water; anchor-ice.

Grounding (grounding), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. GROUND *v.* and *-ing*.] 1. The action of founding or establishing; chiefly in immaterial sense. Also quasi-*cover*. That on which something is grounded (now rare). 2. Elementary instruction 1644. 3. The preparation on or laying of a ground in arts and manufactures. Also *grounding-n*, the application of the secondary colours in colour-printing 1466. 4. The action of laying, or of running, a ship aground 1691. 5. *attrib.* 1790.

Comb.: g.-machine, a machine for grounding in the manufacture of wall-paper, -tool, in mezzotint engraving, the tool with which the plate is roughened.

Ground-ivy. ME. 1. a. The herb *he-hoof*, *Nicta Glechoma* or *Glechoma hederacea*, a common labiate plant having bluish-purple flowers and kidney-shaped leaves. b. The put-winkle, *Vinca minor* (rare). (These plants were classed as *hedera* solely on account of their creeping stems.) 2. The barren trailing ivy (*Hedera Helix*). GERARD. 3. The ground-pine (*Ipuga Chamæpitys*). PARKINSON.

Groundless (groundless), a. [OE. *grund-les* f. *grund* GROUND *sb.* + *-less*.] 1. Bottomless, unfathomable (*lit.* and *fig.*)—1605. 2. Destitute of foundation, authority, or support; having no real cause or reason; unfounded 1670.

1. Ground less gulfs SWELTER. 2. A fiction that cannot be proved BAXTER. Hence Groundless-ly *adv.*, -ness.

Ground-line. 1450. [Cf. Du. *grondlijn*, G and Sw. *grundlinje* (in senses 2 and 3).] 1. A line used for bottom-fishing. 2. *Geom.* 7a. The base upon which a diagram is constructed—1659. b. The intersecting line of the vertical and horizontal planes of projection 1857. 3. *pl.* Outlines (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1624.

Groundling (groundling), 1601. [f. GROUND *sb.* + *-ling*.] 1. A name for various small fishes which live at the bottom of the water, esp. a gudgeon or loach. 2. A creeping plant, or one of low growth 1822. 3. A frequenter of the ground or pit of a theatre, hence, an uncritical or unrefined person. (Only in literary use after *Haml.* III. ii. 12.) 1603. 4. One of humble rank (rare)—1630. 5. *attrib.* or *adj.* 1825.

3. But how do you like sharing the mirth of the groundlings LYTTON

Groundly, *adv.* ME. [f. GROUND *sb.* + *-ly*.] Firmly established; in relation to the ground or root, profoundly—1602. 4. Also as *adj.*

Ground-man. Also groundsman. 1785. a. A labourer employed to dig or work on the ground. b. (Now always *groundsman*) One who is employed to keep a cricket, etc. ground in order 1886.

Ground-nut. 1636 [With 1. cf. Du. *grondnot*.] 1. One of the small farinaceous edible tubers of the wild bean (*Apis litchera*), a climbing plant of N. America; also, the plant. 2. The pea-nut or ground-pea (*Arachis hypogæa*), the fruit of which is a pod ripening under ground 1769. Also *attrib.* 3. The earth-nut (*Bumum flexuosum*) 1653.

Ground-pine. 1551. 1. The plant *Ajuga Chamæpitys*, said to be named from its resinous smell. 2. The club moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*), or other species of *Lycopodium* 1847.

Ground-plan. 1731. [Cf. Du. *grondplan*.] 1. The representation on a plane of the arrangements, divisions, etc. of a building or other structure, at the ground-level. 2. *fig.* The or the general plan or basis upon which any work constructed or composed 83

Ground-plate. 1663. [Cf. Du. *grondplaat*.] 1. The lowest horizontal timber in a framing; a ground-sill. 2. a. A bed-plate carrying railway sleepers or ties (Knight) 1875. b. A piece of flattened metal on which anything is fixed 1871. c. *Electr.* A metal plate sunk in the ground and connecting an electric current with the earth 1875.

Ground-plot. 1563. 1. The portion of ground covered by a building, etc., foundation. 2. *Obs.* 12. = GROUND-PLAN 1. 2. —1794.

Ground-rent. 1667. [Cf. Du. *grondrente*.] The rent paid to the owner of land which is let for building upon. Also *U.S.*

Ground-sea. 1642. A heavy sea in which large waves rise and dash upon the coast without apparent cause.

Groundsel (groundsel), *sb.* 1 [OE. *grundswelt* (gen. *grundsweltig*; of difficult etym.)] Any plant belonging to the genus *Senecio* (N.O. *Compositæ*), esp. *S. vulgaris* ('common groundsel'), given as food to cage-birds and formerly largely used for medicinal purposes.

Comb. g.-tree, a N. American shrub, *Baccharis halimifolia*.

Groundsel (groundsel), *sb.* 2, ground-sill (-sill). ME. [app. f. GROUND *sb.* + *SILL*, but the second element early became a mere termination.] 1. A timber serving as a foundation to carry a superstructure, esp. a wooden building; the lowest member of a wooden framework; a ground-plate; hence, the foundation of any structure. Now chiefly *techn.* b. *fig.* An underlying principle 1604. 2. The lower framing-member of a door; a door-sill, threshold. 3. Also, a window-sill. 1523. 3. *attrib.* 1625. Hence 4. Groundsel, ground-sill *v. trans.* to lay the foundation or threshold of.

Groundsman: see Ground-man.

Ground-squirrel. 1772. 1. A terrestrial squirrel-like rodent. a. of the genus *Tamias*, esp. the chipmunk (*T. striatus*) of the U.S.; b. = Gopher *sb.* 2. 2. An African squirrel of the genus *Meris* 1807.

Ground-swell. 1818. A deep swell or heavy rolling of the sea, the result of a distant storm or seismic disturbance. Also *fig.* 3. *fig.* The deep rolling of passion, as we see it in the sarcasm of Lear LOWELL.

Ground-tackle. 1556. [Cf. Du. *grond-takel*.] A general name for all tackle made use of in anchoring, mooring, or kedging a vessel.

Groundward. 1562. [See -WARD.]

A *adv.* Towards the ground. Now rare.

B. *adj.* Turned or inclined towards the ground 1878.

Groundwork (groundwork), 1550. [Cf. MDu. *gront-werk* (mod. *grondwerk*).] 1. The solid base on which a structure is built; foundation. Now rare. Also *fig.* 2. The body or foundation on which other parts are overlaid, or on which they rest for display, as in painting, etc. 1655. b. The principal ingredient (rare) 1822.

1. *fig.* No Thought can be valuable, of which good Sense is not the G. ANDERSON. 2. Cushions of flower'd Satin, the g. thereof Gold and Silver 1604.

Group (grûp), *sb.* Also 4. *groupe*. 1686. [ad. F. *groupe*, ad. It. *gruppo* group; prob. adapted from Teut. **hroppa*—see CROP. The etymological sense is app. 'lump' or 'mass'.] 1. *spec.* a. *Fine Art.* An assemblage of figures, or objects forming together either a complete design, or a distinct portion of one. b. *Mus.* (a) A series of notes, of small time-value, grouped together; a division or run. (b) The method of setting out band parts in score 1797. 2. *gen.* An assemblage of objects standing near together, and forming a collective unity; a knot (of people), a cluster (of things). In early use there is often a notion of confused aggregation, 1736. 3. A number of persons or things in a certain relation, or having a certain degree of similarity 1729. 4. *esp.* in scientific classification. Chiefly used as an indefinite term for any classificatory division whatever in its relative rank (so, e.g., in *Zoology*) 1826. 5. *Math.* A set or system of operations so constituted that the product of any number of these operations is always itself a member of the group 854

1. The beautiful Groupe of Figures in the Cor of the Temple STREET. 2. They stood, clustered a dark and savage G. J. F. COOPER. A fine group of crystals HARRISON. 3. Man can only make progress in co-operative groups. BACHOF. Natural group languages 1892. (*Oxford*) g. movement a movement characterized by the 'sharing' of religious experience by groups of persons. 4. The forms of life become divided into groups subordinate to groups DARWIN. 5. g. captain, a rank in the Royal Air Force equivalent to colonel in the army.

Group (grûp), *v.* 1718. [f. the *sb.* Cf. *grouper*.] 1. *trans.* To make a group of, to join into a group, to place in a group 1718. 2. *intr.* for *refl.* To form a group, part of a group; to gather in a group or group 1801. 2. *trans.* To dispose (colours, figure etc.) so as to form a harmonious whole. Also with *about*, *together*. 1718. Also *intr.* for 1. 3. *trans.* To arrange in groups with reference to some common feature or property 1862.

1. Scattered huts or cells grouped around a church or oratory 1894. 2. Six figures will form too many for a sculptor to g. to advantage LOCKHART. Hence Groupage, arrangement in a g. or groups.

Grouped (grûpt), *pp. a.* 1702 [f. *prec.* -ED.] Arranged or forming a group or group. *Grouped columns*: three, four, or more columns placed upon the same pedestal.

Grouper (grûp), 1697 [ad. Pg. *garupa* ? repr. some S. American name] 1. One of several species of the genus *Euphrasius* or serranoid fishes, inhabiting W. Indian waters and the Mexican gulf. The chief species are the Red G. (*E. morio*) and Black G. (*E. niger*). In California, a name of the rock-fish (*Sebastes*). 2. *Austral.* A percoid fish, the genus *Oligoriscus* 1865. *Blue grouper*, labroid fish, *Cystophorus guildii* 1880.

Grouping (grûp), *vbl. sb.* 1748. [GROUP *v.* + *-ing*.] The action of placing in groups, a manner in which things are grouped.

Grouse (graus), *sb.* 1531. [?] 1. a. Any of the gallinaceous birds having feathered feet (the family *Tetraonidae* of many naturalists, in which the largest genera are *Tetrax* and *Lagopus*). b. In pop. use, restricted to *Lagopus* (formerly *Tetrao*) *scoticus*, more particularly called Red Grouse, and also Moor Fowl c. Moor Game. c. Applied to birds of the genera *Syrhaptes* and *Pterocles*, the SAND GROUSE, q. v. 1772. d. The flesh of the bird 1786. 2a. As a term of contempt. B. JON. 3. *attrib.* as g.-drive, etc. 1814.

1. a. Besides the Red Grouse, the most important British varieties are, Black G., *Tetrao tetrix*, Blue Game or Heath Fowl, the male being called Blue cock and the female Grey Hen. Wood or Green G., the capercailzie, *Tetrao urogælus*. White G. *Lagopus mutus*, the ptarmigan, locally called also Rock Grouse. Other varieties are: Canada G. *Canace* or *Dendragapus canadensis*, called also Spotted Grouse. Dusky G., *Canace* or *Dendragapus obscurus*. Pinnated G., *Cypripedium cupido*. Ruffed G., *Bonasa umbellus*, another species is the HAZEL Grouse, *B. stricklandi*. Sage G., *Centrocercus urophasianus*. Sharp-tailed G., a g. of the genus *Pentactes*. *Comb.* g.-pigeon, the sand-grouse.

Grouse (graus), *v.* 1798. [f. *prec.*] *with* To shoot grouse. Also *transv.* (cf. *snipe v.*)

Grouse (graus, grûs), *v.* 2 orig. *Army slang*, 1892. [?] *intr.* To grumble. Also as *sb.*

Grouser (grausar) 1876. [?] *Hydraulic* An iron-pointed pile or timber attached to boat, etc. as a means of anchorage or of keeping it in position.

Grout (graut), *sb.* 1 [OE. *grût*; related to GRIT *sb.*, GRIT *sb.*, GROATS.] 1. Coars meal, peeled grain. In *pl.* = GROATS. Now rare. 2. The infusion of malt before and during fermentation. Also, small beer. *Obs.* *ex dial.* OE. 4b. (= Du. *grute*) app. some plant formerly used for flavouring beer—1671. 2. Whole meal porridge. ? *Obs.* 1587. 4. Sediment; drugs; lees, grounds 1697.

4. Wherefore should we turn the g. In a draught ROBERTSON.

Grout (graut), *sb.* 2 1638. [? a use of *prec.*] Thin fluid mortar, which is poured into the interstices of masonry and wood-work. Also *attrib.* **Grout** (graut), *v.* 1838 [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To fill up or finish with grout or liquid mortar 'o cement'. Also with *in*. Hence Grout in b. *sb.* fill g. o ch. ks. e. c. w. h. g. out. chell. once. the material used in this o. n.

Grudge (grɒdʒ), *sb.* 1477. [*f.* GRUDGE *v.*, or var. of GRUTCH *sb.*] **1.** Murmur, grumbling; discontent; reluctance—1611. **2.** Murmuring of the conscience; scruple, doubt, misgiving—1598. **3.** Ill will or resentment due to some special cause (*Obs.* exc. as in *b.*) 1477. **b.** An instance of this, const. *against* (a person) 1531. **4.** = GRUDGING *vol. sb.* 2. —1678. **5.** Injury (*rare*)—1641.

3. Queen Elizabeth bare secret *g.* against her 1635. **b.** Public affairs were mingled with private grudges Sidney *Phr.* To have a *v.* against, to bear, owe (a person) *ag.*, etc. **5.** Struggling against the grudges of more dreadful calamities Milton Hence Grudgeful *a.* resentful, *ly* *adv.*

Grudge (grɒdʒ), *v.* 1450 [Altered *f.* GRUTCH *v.*] **1.** *intr.* To murmur; to grumble, complain; to be discontented—1632. **2.** *trans.* To be unwilling to give, grant, or allow, to begrudge 1500. **3.** *trans.* To envy (a person); *intr.* to be envious (*rare*)—1661. **4.** *trans.* To trouble or vex mentally. Also *imper.*—1558. **5.** *pass.* and *intr.* To be seized with a disease, to have the first touch or access of a fever—1549. **6.** To cram [*p.* for *grudge*]. ROGERS

1. To *g.* or complain of injustice Hooker *Phr.* To *g.* a thought, to think an envious thought *1 Hen. VI.* iii. 176. **2.** The English are very good Sea men, never grudging their labour 1687 Long the Gods Have grudge'd thee, Caesar, to the World below Dryden Hence Grudger, one who grudges. Grudgingly *adv.*, *ness*.

Grudgeons, *obs.* *f.* GURGONS.

Grudging (grɒdʒɪŋ), *vol. sb.* ME. [See ING 1.] **1.** The action of GRUDGE *v.* **2.** A slight symptom or trace of an illness; a touch—1796. **3.** A secret longing or inclination—1694.

2. The *g.* of my ague yet remains Dryden.

Gruel (gruːl), *sb.* ME. [*a.* OF. *gruel* (*mod. gruan*) ground grain, flour, gruel, for **grueau*, *gruyan*;—*med. L.* **grutellum*, *dim.* of *grutum* of Teut. origin, cf. *OL.* *grūt* GROUT.] **1.** Fine flour, meal, or the like. *Obs.* or *dia.* **2.** A light, liquid food made by boiling oatmeal or other farinaceous substance in water or milk. ME. **3.** Broth or pottage of oatmeal in which chopped meat has been boiled—1601.

Phr. To have or get one's *g.* to receive one's punishment Hence Gruel *v.* *trans.* to exhaust or weary; to punish; also (*numerus*) to feed with *g.* Gruelly *a.* of the nature of or resembling *g.*

Grueller (gruːlɪə), 1691. [See ER 1.] **1.** One who feeds on gruel; a name given to a set of Oxford students in the 17th c. —1708 *a. colloq.* A posser, settler. KINGSLEY.

Gruesome (gruːsəm), *a. dial.* Also +*grewsome*. 1570. [= *Da.* *grusom* cruel, = *f.* *gru* horror + *-som* SOME (Skeat). App. brought into literary use by Scott.] **1.** Inspiring fear, awe, or horror; fearful, horrible; grisly *2.* Full of or inspired by fear (*rare*) 1869.

1. As grave and gruesome an aid Dutchman as ever I saw Scott. Gruesome-ly *adv.*, *ness*.

Gruff, *obs.* *f.* GROOF.

Gruff (grʌf), 1533. [app. *a.* Du. or LG **gruf* = *mod. G.* *grub*, of uncertain origin.]

A. adv. **1.** Coarse, coarse-grained (now only *techn.*); of immaterial things, rude, gross, unpolished 1681. **2.** Rough of aspect, voice, or manner, surly, sour 1690.

1. The purchase of sugar and other *g.* goods Wellesley. **2.** Ag. religionist 1862. Hence Gruffish *a.* somewhat *g.* Gruffly *adv.* in a *g.* manner, with a *g.* voice. Gruffness, *g.* condition or quality.

B. sb. **1.** Pharmacy. The coarse residue, which will not pass through the sieve in pulverization 1853. **2.** A quarrel, iff. ? *local U.S.* 1857.

Gruff (grʌf), *local.* 1803. Particles of soil which are washed up by rain among the grass. Hence Gruffed *pp.* *a.* begrimed, dirty. TENNYSON.

Grugru: see GROO-GROO.

Grum (grʌm), *a.* 1640. [Cf. *grim*, *glum*, *gruff*, etc.; also *Da.* *grum* cruel] = GLUM *a.* **1.** *fb.* *dia.* Of the voice: Gruff, harsh, and deep in tone ALMOND.

The King replied nothing but Look'd very *g.* 1640. Hence Grum *adv.*, *g.* quality

Grumble (grʌmbəl), *b.* 623 [f. GRUMBLE *v.*] An act of grumb *g.* a subdued utterance [compl. n] **2.** The grumb *for*

as if a malady): ill humour, vented in grumbling 1861.

Grumble (grʌmbəl), *v.* 1586. [Cf. *F.* *grumeler*, Du. (*grummelen*, *G.* (*grummeln*, etc.)] **1.** *intr.* To utter dull inarticulate sounds; to mutter, mumble; to grow faintly 1596. Of thunder, a drum, etc. **10.** rumble, esp. faintly 1621. **2.** To utter murmurs of discontent; hence *gen.* to complain 1586. **3.** *trans.* To express or utter with mumbling, muttering, or complaining 1824.

1. Who art thou that dost *g.* there I th' straw SHAKS. The Lion, with sullen pleasure, grumbled o'er his prey Dryden **2.** He was always grumbling about his food Trollope **3.** Grumbler, one who grumbles; a name for the GURNARD. Grumbly *adv.*

Grumbletonian (grʌmbəl-tō-ni-ən), 1690. [*f.* GRUMBLE *v.*, after *i.* *aggletonian*, etc.] **1.**

A nickname for the members of the 'Country Party' in English politics after the Revolution, who were accused by the 'Court Party' of being actuated by dissatisfied personal ambition. Also *attrib.*—1855 **2.** A grumbler. GOLDSM **3.** No more of your *g.* morals, brother; there's pre-ferment coming Dryden.

Grume (grʌm), 1555. [ad. late *L.* *grumus* little heap, hillock; cf. *obs.* *F.* *grum*, *mod. F.* *grumeau* clot, It. *grumo*] **1.** A lump. LDEN **2.** *Med.* A clot of blood; blood in a viscous condition. Also, any viscous fluid. 1619.

Grummet, *grummet* (grʌm-et), 1626 [ad. *F.* *gromette*, now *gourmette* curb of a bridle, *f.* *gourmer* to curb, of unkn. origin.] A ring or wreath of rope, *succ.* one consisting of a single strand laid three times round **a.** One of those used to secure the upper edge of a sail to its stay. **b.** A ring of rope or an ewlet of metal used for a rowlock. 1802. **c.** A wad for keeping the shot steady in the bore when firing at a depression 1828.

Grumose (grʌm-ō-s), *a.* rare. 1753 [See next and -OSE.] = GRUMOUS **3.**

Grumous (grʌm-ō-s), *a.* 1665. [ad. *mod. L.* **grumosus*, *f.* *grumus* GRUME; see -OUS.] **1.** Containing, consisting of, or resembling grume, clotted; thick, viscid. **2. *trans.* Of diseases, etc.: Characterized or caused by grume 1779 **3. *Bot.* Of roots, etc.: Consisting or formed of clustered *g.* 1638.****

2. A small *g.* tumour PALEY. Grumousness.

Grump (grʌmp), *sb.* 1727. [? Suggested by GRUNT.] **1.** *Humps and grumps*: slights and snubs—1760. **2. *pl.* The sulks. W. CORY. Hence Grumpish, Grumpy *adjs.* surly, ill-tempered.**

Grundel (grʌndəl), ME [f. *grundi* GROUND *sb.* + -EL.] A fish, = GROUNDLING **1.**

Grundsil 1, *obs.* *f.* GROUNDSEL *sb.* **3**

Grundy (grʌndi), 1798. The surname of an imaginary personage (*Mrs. Grundy*), proverbially referred to as a personification of the tyranny of social opinion in matters of conventional propriety.

'If shame should come to the poor child—I say, Tummas, what would Mrs. Grundy say then?' T. MORRIS.

Grunswel 1, *obs.* *f.* GROUNDSEL *sb.* **1**

Grunt (grʌnt), *sb.* 1553. [f. GRUNT *v.*] **1.** The characteristic low gruff sound made by a hog; a similar sound made by other animals 1615. **2.** A similar sound made by a man. In early use, a groan. 1553. **3.** A name for American fishes of the genus *Hemulon* and allied species (as *Orthopristis chrysopterus*) So called from the noise they make when taken. 1713. **b.** An Eng. fish, ? the perch 1851.

Grunt (grʌnt), *v.* [OE. *grunngian*, freq. of *gruman* to grunt (echoic).] **1.** *intr.* Of a hog: To utter its characteristic low gruff sound. Also of other animals and of persons: To utter a sound like this. **fb.** To groan—1602. **2.** To grumble, murmur ME.; *trans.* to utter or express with a grunt 1613 **3.** *trans.* To grind (the teeth)—1483.

1. Sneak with the scoundrel fox, or *g.* with glutton swine BRATTLE **b.** Ham. iii. i 77. Hence Gruntingly *adv.*

Grunter (grʌntə), MF f. GRUNT *v.* + -ER **1.** An animal or *n.* that grunts *up* *pg* **2.** A *c.* o fishes making a grunting (cf GRUNT *b.* 3 **6**

x. Jerome has no name for him but the 'grunter' FARNSAR.

Grunter (grʌntə), 1858. An iron rod bent like a hook, used by mechanics.

Grunting, *pp.* *a.* 1567. [-ING 2.] That grunts.

Comb. *g.-ox*, the yak, *Poephagus grunniens* (Cent. Diet.); *-peck slang*, pork.

Gruntle (grʌntl), *v.* ME. [f. GRUNT *v.* + -LE (*dim.* or *fieg*)] **1.** *intr.* To utter a little or low grunt. *Rarely* of persons. *Obs.* exc. *dia.* **2.** To grumble, murmur, complain 1589.

Gruntling (grʌntlɪŋ), *sb.* 1686. [f. GRUNT *v.* + -LING.] A young pig.

Grutch, *sb.* ME. [f. GRUTCH *v.*] = GRUDGE *sb.* 1-3. —1687.

Grutch (grʌtʃ), *v.* Now *dia.* or *arch* [ME. *gruce*, *gruche*, etc., *a.* OF. *grouce*, *groucher*, etc., to murmur, grumble (whence *med. L.* *groussare*) of unkn. origin.] **1.** = GRUDGE *v.* 1, 2. **2.** To make a jarring or grating sound—1509.

Gruyère (gruːjɛr; Fr. gruyère), 1826 [Name of a town in Switzerland, used *attrib.* in 'Gruyère cheese', also with 'cheese' omitted.] A cheese made of cow's milk, of firm consistence, containing numerous cavities.

Gry, 1679. [*a.* *L.* *gry* (in *Plantus Most.* i. iii. 67), *a.* Gr. γρύψ in the *phr.* οὐδὲ γρύψ, and explained as meaning (1) the grunt of a pig (2) the dirt under the nail; hence the veriest trifle.] The smallest unit in Locke's proposed decimal system of linear measurement, being the tenth of a line—1813.

Gry-: see GRI-

Grylle, *rare*. [ad. *L.* *gryllus*, *a.* Gr. γρύλλος.] A cricket. EDEN.

Gryllotalpa (grɪl-ə-tə-lpə), 1791. [f. *I.* *gryllo*, comb. *f.* *gryllus* + *talpa*] The mole cricket.

Grype: see GRIPE.

Gryph(e), ME. [A perversion of GRIPE, after *L.* *gryphus*; see GRIFFIN.] **1.** A griffin—1599. **2.** A culture. Also *fig.*—1586.

Gryphite (grɪ-faɪt), 1796. [f. *L.* *gryphus*, see GRIFFIN and -ITE.] *Min.* A fossil oyster shell of the genus *Gryphæa*. (Cf. CROWSTONE)

Gryphon: see GRIFFIN.

Grysbok (grɪ-sbɒk), Also +*greisbok* 1786. [ad. Du. *grysbok*, *f.* *grys* GREY + *bok* BUCK.] A small grey *b.* African antelope (*Antelope melanotis*).

Guacharo (gwɑ-tʃə-ro), 1830. [Sp., of S. Amer. origin.] A nocturnal bat, *Stenotis caripensis*, of S. America and Trinidad, valued for its oil; the oil-bird. Also *attrib.*

Guacho, *erron.* sp. of GAUCHO.

Guaco (gwɑ-ko), 1822. [Sp.-Amer.] The name given to *Mikania Guaco*, *Aristolochia angustata*, and other plants used as an antidote to snake-bites. Also, the substance obtained from these. Hence Guacalize *v.* *trans.* to treat with *g.*

Guaiac (gwai-āk), 1558. [ad. *mod. L.* *guaiacum*.] = GUAIACUM **2**, **3** Also *attrib.*, as *g.-resin*, etc.

Guaiacum (gwai-āk-əm), 1533. [mod. *L.*, ad. Sp. *guayaco*, *guayacan*, of native Haytian origin.] **1.** A genus of trees and shrubs (*N O Zygophyllaceæ*), native to the W. Indies and tropical America; a tree of this genus, esp. *Guaiacum officinale* and *G. sanctum*, used in medicine *legum* *vicia* 1533 **2.** The hard and heavy brownish-green wood of *G. officinale* and *G. sanctum*, used in medicine *legum* *vicia* 1533 **3.** A resin obtained from the tree; also, the drug made from it. Also *gum* *g.* 1553. **4.** *attrib.* 1596.

Hence Guaiacene, *Chem.* a light colourless oil, obtained by the dry distillation of *g.* resin. Guaiacic *a.*, in *Guaiacic acid* C₆H₄O₄, a substance obtained from *g.* resin and wood. Guaiacin, *-ine*, *Chem.* a non-nitrogenous vegetable principle discovered in the wood and bark of *G. officinale*, having a sharp acid taste.

Guan (gwɑn), 743. [? *a.* *na* *ive* name] On of a family or subfamily (*Pelotus* New ton of *g.* *linaceous* birds of S. Am allied to the *cu* *ws.*

Guana (gwā'nā). Also *Austral. tgo(h)ana* 1607. [var. of IGUANA.] 1. The IGUANA, a large arboreal lizard of the W. Indies and S. America. 2. *Colomul*. Any large lizard, e.g. *Sphenodon punctatum* of New Zealand 1802.

Guana, var. of GUANO.

Guanao (gwā'nā kō). 1604. [Quichua *huanaco*, *huanacu*.] A S. Amer. mammal, *Auchenia huanaco*, a kind of wild llama producing a reddish brown wool.

Guanaïne (gwā'nāmīn). Also -in. 1881 [f. GUAN(O+AMINE)] *Chem.* One of a series of bases formed by the action of heat on the guanidine salts of the fatty acids.

Guanidine (gwā'nīdīn). Also -in. 1864. [Modified from GUANIN.] *Chem.* A strongly alkaline base CN_2H_4 , formed by the oxidation of guanin. Hence *Guanidinic a.*

Guaniferous (gwā'nīfēōs), *a* 1844. [f. GUAN(O+FEROUS).] Producing guano.

Guanin (gwā'nīn). Also -ine. 1830. [f. GUAN(O+IN).] *Chem.* A white amorphous substance obtained from guano, forming a constituent of the excrement of birds, and found in the liver, pancreas, etc. of animals.

Guano (gwā'no, gwā'no), *sb*. Also +guana. 1604. [Sp. *guano*, S. Amer. Sp. *huano*, ad Quichua *huanu* dung.] 1. A natural manure found in great abundance on some sea-coasts, esp. on the islands about Peru, consisting of the excrement of sea-fowl. Also *fig.*

2. *transf.* Artificial manure, esp. that called *fish manure* or *fish-g.* 1844. 3. A general name for sea-birds which produce guano. ? *Obs.* 1637. 4. *attrib.* 1844. Hence *Guartize*, *Guano* *v.* to treat with *g.*

Guara (gwā'rā). 1638. [mod.L., a Tupi *guarā* 'bird'.] The Scarlet Ibis, *Eudocimus ruber*.

Guara (gwā'rā). Also *aguara*. 1884. [Tupi *guara* 'dog, ounce' (Dias), cf. JAGUAR.] A large-maned wild dog of S. America, *Canis jubatus*.

Guarachacha (gwārāt'fā). Also *erron. guaracha*. 1828. [Sp.] 'A lively Spanish dance in 3 or 4 time, usually accompanied on the guitar by the dancer himself' (Stahner and Barrett).

Guarana (gwārā'nā) 1838. [Tupi *guarana*] A Brazilian shrub, *Paullinia sorbilis*; a paste prepared from its seeds, which is used for food and medicine. Also *g-bread*, *pasti*.

+Guarand. Also *garand*. 1674. [? ad F. *garant*.] = GUARANTEE *sb.* 1-1702.

Guaranin (gwārā'nīn). Also +ina, -ine. 1838. [f. GUARANA+IN.] *Chem.* A crystalline principle (?= caffeine) contained in guarana.

Guarantee (gwārāntī), *sb.* 1679. [Earlier *garantē*, perh. a Sp. *garante* = F. *garant*, OF. *garant*, *warrant* (whence WARRANT *sb.*). The form *guarantee* was subseq. misused for GUARANTY, perh. after F. *garantie*.] 1. A person or party that makes a guaranty or gives a security.

2. = GUARANTY *sb.* 1. 1786. 3. = GUARANTY *sb.* 3. 1832. 4. A person to whom a guaranty is given: the comel. of *guarantor* 1853.

5. *attrib.*: guarantee fund, a sum of money pledged as a contingent indemnity for possible loss; g. society, a joint-stock company, which, for a premium, guarantees to an employer the honesty of a person employed, and undertakes to make good any defalcations in his accounts.

1. That promise, of which our King was the Garante 1683. 2. Thus I relate as I heard it, without g. STEVENSON. 3. This announcement was received as a g. of their personal safety KANA. Hence *Guarantee ship*.

Guarantee (gwārāntī), *v.* 1791. [f. prec. *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To be a guarantee, warrant, or surety for; *spec.* to undertake with respect to (a contract, the performance of a legal act, etc.) that it shall be duly carried out; to make oneself responsible for the genuineness of (an article); hence, to assure the existence or persistence of. b. with *inf.* or *obj. cl.*: To engage to do something; to warrant that something will happen or has happened 1820. 2. To secure the possession of (something) to a person, etc. 1838. 3. To secure (a person) *against* or *from* (risk, etc.) to secure a the on anything 1804.

1. By the treaty of alliance she guaranteed the Polish constitution in a secret article LO BROUGHAM. b. I'll g. that he'll never return 1824. 2. Liberty to follow the Confession of Augsburg was guaranteed to the city S. AUSTRIA. 3. To g. them against all exactions WELLESLEY.

Guarantor (gwārāntōr), 1853. [f. as prec., by substituting -OR for its correl. -EE¹] One who makes or gives a guaranty or security. Hence *Guarantor ship*.

Guaranty (gwārāntī), *sb.* 1592. [ad. AF. *guarantie* (also *warrantie*, WARRANTY), f. *guarant*, *warrant* (see WARRANT).] 1. The action or an act of securing, warranting, or guaranteeing; security, warranty, *spec.* a written undertaking made by a *guarantor* to be answerable for the payment of a debt or the performance of an obligation by another person who is in the first instance liable to such payment or obligation. 2. A person who gives a guaranty (sense 1) -1692. 3. Something which guarantees the existence or persistence of a thing 1697.

1. Our g. of the pragmatic sanction 1792. 2. The best G. of a Peace, is a good Force to maintain it 1697.

Guaranty (gwārāntī), *v.* 1732. [f. the *sb* Now repl. by GUARANTEE *v.*] = GUARANTY *v.*

Guard (gā'd), *sb.* [ME. *garde*, a. or ad. F. *garde*, earlier also *garde*: - Rom. **guarda*, a. OTent. **wardā*. Cf. WARD.] 1. Keeping, guardianship, custody, ward, used *spec.* in Law. -1711. 2. Protection, defence. (*Obs.* or *arch.*) 1576. 3. Sword-exercise, Boxing, etc. A posture of defence; hence, the weapons or arms in such a posture 1596. 4. The condition or fact of guarding, protecting, or standing on the defensive, watch; *esp.* in to keep *g.* 1596. 5. 7a. Caution, precaution. b. (with *pl.*) A precaution (now *rare*) 1597. 6. One who keeps, protects, or defends; *spec.* one of a guard (sense 8), a sentry, sentinel &c. b. The man who has general charge of a stage-coach or a railway train. (Orig. an armed man to protect a mail-coach against robbery, hence the name) 1788. 7. *pl.* The household troops of the English army, consisting of the FOOT-GUARDS, the HORSE-GUARDS, and the LINE-GUARDS. Also applied to the Dragon Guards 1661. 8. A body of persons, esp. soldiers (also *occas.* ships), engaged to protect or control a person or position. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1494. 9. A protection, defence (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1506. 10. An ornamental border or trimming on a garment. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or *arch.* Also *fig.* 1529. 11b. *transf.* A stripe, band of colour -1613. 11c. *astr.* *pl.* The stars Beta and Gamma of the Lesser Bear; also *guards of the pole*. Also, the two 'pointers' of the Great Bear. -1819. 12. A contrivance of metal, wood, etc. made to protect an object from injury, prevent accidents by falling, etc.; often in comb., as *fire-g.* etc.

a. *gen.* 1774. b. That part of the hilt of a sword that protects the hand 1596. c. Protections to a book 1892. d. A piece of metal to protect the trigger of a gun 1687. e. *pl.* The wards of a lock 1677. f. = *fire-guard* (see FIRE *sb.*) 1845. g. *Archery* = BRACER? 1853. h. *Railway*. An iron placed in front of a locomotive engine to catch and remove obstacles, U.S. a cow-catcher 1838. i. A lateral extension of the deck of a steamboat beyond the lines of the hull so as to overhang the water 1850. j. *Conch.* In cephalopods, a calcareous structure enveloping the apex of the phragmacone; the rostrum. k. A light frame in which the nuts of bolts fit to prevent their unscrewing by the vibration of the engine (Knight) 1875. l. A welt inserted between the leaves of a scrap-book, etc. for the attachment of additional leaves 1708. m. *Electr.* A device for protecting electrical apparatus from leakage currents, or for rearranging the magnetic or electric field (cf. *g-ring*)

+13. Short for *g-room* or *g-house*. PURCHAS.

1. He broke from those that had the g. of him SHAKS. 3. Phr. *At open g.* a position which leaves the swordsmen open to attack. 4. Have you had quiet G. SHAKS. 6. Thy cries will wake the guards, and they will seize thee B. TAYLOR. b. In the winter [-1820] the g. carried a blunderbuss for protection in a box near him PERR. 8. Phr. *To mount, relieve (the) g. of honour*: a body of soldiers, sailors, policemen, etc. appointed to receive a person of distinction and to attend at state ceremonials. *Person of the G.* see YERGAN. g. His greatness was no guard To bar his heavenly shaft SHAKS.

Phrases On or upon one's g. on g. - in a position of defence, on the duty Off one's g. or into

a defenceless condition; unsuspecting of danger +Out of (one's) g.: = off (and) g. *Twit. N. L. V. 93*

Comb. g.-bolt, a flat-headed screw-bolt, fully counter-sunk, for fastening the guards of mowing machines to the bars, -brush, on an electric railway, a metallic brush by means of which the current is conveyed to the motor, -cell (*Obs.*), one of the two cells that embrace the stomata of plants; -chamber = GUARD-ROOM, -detail, 'men from a company, regiment, etc. detached from g. duty' (Webst.), -duty, the duty of watching, patrolling, etc.; -finger, 'one of the teeth projecting forward from the cutter bar of a harvester and through which the knife plays' (Knight); -book, a blank book, furnished with guards (sense 12), -iron, (a) *Ant.* one of certain curved or arched bars of iron placed over the ornamental figures on a ship's head or quarter, to protect them from injury; (b) -12 in., -lock, a tube of iron forming a communication between a basin and tide water, -pin, (a) *Harb.* a pin in the level escapement that prevents the pallets leaving the escape wheel when the hands of the watch are turned back, (b) in a rifle, the pin by which the guard (sense 12) is attached; -plate, (a) in an electrometer = *guard-rod* g. (b) the plate which closes the opening in front of a cupola furnace, to whose iron casing it is attached by staples (Knight); -poly (Zool.), a roach modified to serve a defensive function, as in the nematode C. of a coelenterate, a mucho poly p., -ring, (a) a keepe (b) *Flat.* an annular horizontal surface surrounding the balanced disc in the absolute electrometer, -stops, the two points placed one on each side of a nun or l. letter, figure, etc., -tube (*Electr.*), a metal tube surrounding a dry pile and with a quadrant electrometer, or its like.

Guard (gā'd), *v.* 1500. [f. GUARD *sb.* or ad. F. *garder*; see WARD, GUARD *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To keep in safety from injury or attack to stand guard over; to take care of, protect defend 1583. 2. To accompany as a guard (*arch.*) 1597. 3. To provide with safeguards, (or *11ed.*) correctives 1726. 4. To keep watch over; to keep in check, control (thoughts, etc.) 1742. 5. To parry (a blow) -1695. 6. To ornament with guards; to trim; also *transf.* to stripe 1500. Also *fig.* 6. *intr.* To be on one's guard; to stand as a sentinel; to take up or maintain a position of defence 1590. 7. *Curling*, a. *trans.* To cover a stone by planting one in a line between it and oneself. Also *absol.* b. *intr.* Said of a stone so planted. Similarly in *bowls*. 1685. 8. *Chess* *trans.* To support a piece or pawn with another 1761. 9. *Bookbinding*. to supply (a guard book) with guards.

1. Draw not thy sword to gard iniquitie SHAKS. Guarding redins and kins from shune TAYLOR. b. My blessing like a beacon guards thee home TAYLOR. 2. To g. oneself from being supposed (etc.) 1801. 3. He that guardeth his mouth keepeth his life R.V. *Prov. vi. 3. 5. for* *to* *Thine* *it* was his before, to guide refined Gold *Yokan* *it* is to Also *Much* *Ado* *i* 128. Hence *Guardable a*

Guarda-costa (gā'da kō'stā, Sp. gwa rda) 1731. [Sp.; f. prec. + Sp. *costa* COAST.] A Spanish vessel used for the protection of the coast; a custom-house cutter.

+Guardage, *rare*. 1604. [f. GUARD *v.* + -AGE.] Keeping, guardianship -1621.

Guardant (gā'dānt), 1572. [a. F. *gardant*, pr. ppl. of *garder*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Guarding, watching; on guard 1574. 2. *Her.* Of a beast: Having the full face towards the spectator. (Cf. AFFRONT and GAZE *sb.*) Also *fig.* 1572.

B. *sb.* A keeper, guardian, protector 1591

Guard-boat (gā'dbōt), 1696. a. A boat appointed to row the rounds among the ships of war in a harbour, to observe that a good look-out is kept. b. A boat employed to enforce custom-house or quarantine regulations

Guarded (gā'did), *pple. a* 1509. [f. GUARD *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] 1. Protected, watched having a guard or sentinel 1570. 2. Reserved, restrained, on one's guard, hence: Careful, prudent, cautious 1709. 3. Ornamented with lace, etc.; tricked out; having guards. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and *spec.* in *Her.* of a garment. Trimmed or turned up with some material 1509. 4. Of a book: Having guards (see GUARD *sb.* 12 l.) 1838.

1. The g. mount gold Milt, pass SCOTT. 2. Learn to be more g. Gay. Guardedly *adv.* -ness. Guardian, one who or that which guards (lit. and fig.)

Guard-fish, ar of CARES

1. (a) (pass au (lo d). v out c F chd) o ever a ~ F

Guardful (gā'dfūl), *a.* Now rare. 1611. [f. **GUARD** *sb.* + **FUL**.] Watchful, careful. Hence **Guardfully** *adv.*

Guard-house (gā'dhəus). 1592. *a.* A building to accommodate a (military) guard. *b.* A building in which prisoners are kept under guard.

Guardian (gā'diān). [ME. *gardien*, *a.* AF. *gardien*, OF. *g(u)arden*, *f.* *garde* **GUARD** *sb.*, *q v* See also **WARDEN**.] 1. One who guards, protects, or preserves; 'one to whom the care or preservation of any thing is committed' (J); occas. = **guardian angel** 1477. Also occas. used of things. 2. *spec in Law*. One who has or is entitled to the custody of the person or property (or both) of an infant, an idiot, or other person legally incapable of managing his own affairs; a tutor (Correl. of *ward*) 1513. 3. In official titles; now more commonly **WARDEN**. -1632. 4. The superior of a Franciscan convent. (*L. custos*) 1466. 5. *attrib.*, as *g-cell = guard-cell* 1880, also as *a'* with sense 'protecting, tutelary', in *g. angel*.

1. The attorney-general is *ex officio* the *g.* of liberty juries. The Sacred Store-house of his Pedecessors, and G. of their Bones SHAKE. *G. of the Poor* (often simply *G.*), one of a board elected to administer the poor laws in a parish or district. 2. A wasteful prince, that had need of a *G.*, or overseer A. V. *Trans' Pref* Phr. *G. in chivalry* the *g.* of a minor holding by knight service. *G. in seance*: the *g.* of a to ant in seance. *G. by nature*: the father. *G. by nurture*: the father, and, after his death, the mother, until the minor is 14 (These four are guardians by the common law). *G. ad litem*: one appointed by the courts, to defend a prosecution or suit instituted by or against an infant.

Hence **Guardianage** (*vare*), **Guardiance**, **Guardianship** (*vare*), **Guardianship**. *Guardianess*, a female *g.* **Guardianless** *a.* having no *g.*

Guardianship (gā'diānshīp). 1553 [f. **GUARDIAN** + **SHIP**.] The condition or fact of being a guardian; the office or position of a guardian; used *spec. in Law*.

Guardless (gā'dlēs), *a.* 1611. [f. **GUARD** *sb.* + **LESS**.] 1. Without a guard, without safeguards; unprotected. 2. Off one's guard 1654. 3. Of a sword: Having no guard 1882.

Guard-rail (gā'd,rēil). 1860. 1. A hand- or other rail to guard against accidents. 2. *Railway*. A short rail placed on the inside of a main rail, so as to keep a wheel on the track; used in switches, crossings, etc. 1875.

Guard-room (gā'd,rūm). 1762. = **GUARD-HOUSE**.

Guardship (gā'dshīp). *rare*. 1624. [f. **GUARD** *sb.* + **SHIP**.] The condition or position of a guard or guardian.

Guard-ship, **guardship** (gā'dshīp). 1689. *a.* A vessel of war appointed to protect and regulate a harbour, and to receive seamen until they can join their ships. *b.* 'The ship (of the squadron) having guard-duty for the day' (Tunk).

Guardsmen (gā'dsmēn). 1817. [In *r.*, *f.* *guard's*; in *z.*, *f.* *Guard's* pl.] 1. A man who acts as a guard; a member of a guard 1854. 2. A soldier, usu. an officer, of the household guards.

Guariba (gwar'ibā). 1753. [Native Brazilian.] The Howling Monkey.

Guarish, *v.* 1474-. [a. OF. *g(u)ariss-*, stem of *g(u)arir*, mod. *guérir* —OTent. **warjan* to protect, defend. See also **WARISH**.] 1. *trans.* To cure, heal —1506. 2. *intr.* for *pass.* To recover. Const. of. CAXTON.

Guava (gwā'vā). 1555. [Sp. *guayaba*, -*aba*, app. a. S. Amer.] 1. A tree of the myrtaceous genus *Psidium* of tropical America, esp. *P. Guayana*, which yields a fruit of an acid flavour, used to make jelly, etc. 2. This fruit 1555. 3. *alt. sb.* 1630.

1. White *G.*, *Psidium pyriferum*. Red *G.*, *P. fo. inferum*.

Guazzo, 1722 [It.] = **GOUACHE**.

Gubernaculum (gū'bēnākūlūm) Pl. -la 1661. [L., *f.* *gubernare*.] Applied to several animal and vegetable structures which are used for steering (e.g. in flight), or for regulating the (embryonic) development of an of an Hence *G. cular a*

after GOVERNANCE.] Governance, government —1550.

Gubernation (gū'bēnāshən). Now rare. ME. [ad. L. *gubernationem*.] The act or fact of governing; government.

Gubernative (gū'bēnātiv), *a.* Now rare ME. [ad. L. **gubernativus*, *f.* *gubernare*.] Of or pertaining to government; governing.

Gubernator (gū'bēnātor), *rare*. 1522. [a. L., *f.* *gubernat-*, *gubernare*.] A ruler, governor. Hence **Gubernatorial** *a.* (chiefly U. S.), of or pertaining to a governor or government, or to 'the governor', i.e. one's father. So **Gubernatrix**, she that rules or governs.

Gudgeon (gū'džən), *sb.* 1 [ME. *gogon*, *gogon*, *a.* *f.* *gogon* —L. *gobionem*, *gobio*, by-form of *gobius* **GOBY**.] 1. A small European freshwater fish (*Gobio fluviatilis*), much used for bait. 2. Applied to fishes of the genus *Gobius* or family *Gobiidae*, see **GOBY** —1774. 2. *fig. a.* One that will swallow anything; a glib person 1584. *b.* A bait 1579. 3. *attrib.*, 1599.

1. The Gudgeon is an excellent fish to eat WILTON. 2. *a.* In vain at glory *g.* Boswell snaps WOLCOT. *b.* The Gullings and Gudgeons that he had given him 1620. Hence **Gudgeon** *v.* to play the *g.*; also *trans.* to cheat.

Gudgeon (gū'džən), *sb.* 2 ME. [a. OF. *gogon*, *gogon*, etc.; perh. an application of prec.] 1. A pivot, usually of metal, fixed on or let into the end of a beam, spindle, axle, etc., and on which a wheel turns, a bell swings, or the like; now used more widely of various kinds of journals, etc. 2. The ring or eye in the heel of a gate which turns on the hook or pintle in the gate-post 1496. 3. *Naut.* A metal socket in which the pintle of a rudder turns 1538. 4. A metallic pin used for securing together two blocks of stone, etc. SPON. 5. *attrib.*, as *g-pin*, etc. 1839.

Gué, [ad. F. *gueux* beggar] A rogue. J. WEBSTER.

Guebre (gē'brā, gē'brā). 1687. [a. F. *gubbre*, ad. Pers. *gabr*. Cf. **GIAOUR**.] A Zoroastrian, fire-worshipper, Parsee

Guelder rose (ge'ldər, 1822). 1597. [Named from *Guelthers* (in Prussia) or *Guelderland* (a province of Holland)] The plant *Viburnum Opulus*, esp. the cultivated form; the snowball-tree. Also, the flower of this plant.

Guelph (gwēlf), Also **Guelf**. 1579. [ad. It. *Guelfo*, mod. L. *Guelphus*, ad. MHG. *Welf*, name of the founder and of many chiefs of the family now represented by the ducal house of Brunswick and the present dynasty of Great Britain and Ireland. A member of one of the two great parties in mediæval Italian politics, characterized chiefly by supporting the popes against the emperors. (Cf. **GHIBELLINE**.)

Guelphic (gwēlfik), *a.* Also **Guelfic**. 1823. [f. **GUELPH** + **IC**.] 1. Of or pertaining to the family or the faction of the Guelphs.

Guenon (gē'nōn). 1838. [Fr.; of unkn. origin.] Name for a group of monkeys belonging to the ancient continent and its islands, of which the Green Monkey, *Cercopithecus sabaeus*, is typical.

Guepard (ge'pārd). Also **gepard**. 1882. [a. F. *guelpard* (Buffon); ? corrupt f. Eng. *leopard*.] *a.* = **CHEETAH**. *b.* A kind of leopard. *Cynailurus guilata*.

Guerdon (gū'drən), *sb.* Now poet. and rhet. ME. [a. OF. *guerdon* —med. L. *widerdonum*, repr. OHG. *widarlon* = OE. *widerlōn*, *f.* *wider* again + *lōn* payment.] A reward, requital, or recompense.

Death in *g.* of her wrong *Guies* her fame *Much Ado* v in 5. The *g.* of our wicked works H. COGAN. Hence **Guerdonless** *a.* without *g.*

Guerdon (gū'drən), *v.* Now poet. and rhet. ME. [a. OF. *guerdoner*, see prec.] *trans.* To reward, recompense. Also *absol.*

She may night wel *g.* hym for hys service Ld. BERNERS. Confusion of his base villaine Haywood. Hence **Guerdonable** *a.* that may be *guerdoned*.

Guereza (ger'izā). 1859. [? African.] An Abyssinian monkey (*Colobus guereza*) with long hair and a bushy tail

Guerrilla see **GUERRILLA**

Guérille (gēr'īl) 1706 [a. F. see **GAR**

RET sb.] A turret or box of wood or stone for a sentry.

Guernsey (gū'mzi). The name of one of the Channel Islands. 1. Used *attrib.* in **†G. flower**, *hly*, a ? Japanese or S. African plant (*Nerine Sarniensis*), with handsome lily like flowers, naturalized in Guernsey 1578. 2. (orig. *ellipt.*) A thick, knitted, closely-fitting vest or shirt, usu. made of blue wool, worn by seamen 1851. *b.* One of a breed of cattle of the Channel Islands 1834.

Guerrilla, **guerrilla** (gēr'īlā, gēr'īlā). 1809 [a. Sp. *guerrilla*, dim. of *guerra* war.] 1. An irregular war carried on by small bodies of men acting independently 1819. 2. One engaged in such warfare 1809. 3. *attr. b.* (or *adj.*), esp. in *g. war* (= sense 1) 1811. Also *fig.*

1. Arkansas is now the theatre of a large *g.* 1862. So **Guerrillero**, **guerrillero** (= sense 2).

Guess (ges), *sb.* ME. [f. **GUESS** *v.*] 1. The action or an act of guessing; a conjecture, rough estimate; a supposition based on uncertain grounds. 2. *attrib.*, 1863

1. By *g.*: at haphazard, by rough estimation by conjecture. By my *g.* we should come upon Crick skull common GOLLUS.

Guess (ges), *v.* [ME. *guessen*, *f.* (ult.) the root of **GET** *v.* In the 14th c. the usual rendering of L. *estimare*.] 1. *trans.* To form an approximate judgement of without actual measurement or calculation; to estimate. Also *absol.* 2. *intr.* To take aim (const. *to*) —1530. 3. *trans.* To esteem, account, reckon ME only. 4. To think, judge, suppose. ME. only

5. To form an opinion or hypothesis respecting (some unknown state of facts), either at random or from uncertain indications, to conjecture. Const. *by, from*. Also *absol.* and *ell. pi.* ME

6. *I guess*: sometimes used playfully in reference to a fact or secure inference. Hence *collog* in U. S. = 'I am pretty sure' 1692. 7. *intr.* To form conjectures ME. *b.* *To keep* (a person) *guessing*: to keep in a state of uncertainty (*collog.*, orig. U. S.) 1905. 8. *trans.* To conjecture rightly' (J.), to divine 1548.

1. Mo than a thousand stories as I *guess* Koude I now telle CHAUCER. *To c.* Time 1726. 5. I *g.* it to have been a Piece of the Chapel HEARNE 1. little *guessed* the end Mrs. BROWNING. He went Alone as you may *g.*, to banishment SMITH. 6. I *g.* you would be the wair of a glass of the right Kona Solis SCOTT. Hence **Guessable** *a.* **Guesser** *guessingly* *adv.* by *guess-work*.

Guessive, *a.* [See **IVE**.] Conjectural FELTHAM.

Guess-robe: see **GUEST-ROPE**.

Guess-warp (ges'wōrp). 1495. [See **GUEST-ROPE** (**GUESS-ROPE**) and **WARP** *sb.*] *Naut.* 1. 'A rope carried to a distant object, in order to warp a vessel round it, or to make fast a boat' (Smyth). By some used of any rope attaching a boat astern of a vessel. 2. = **GUEST-ROPE** 2. Also *attrib.*, 1833.

Guess-work. 1725. [1. **GUESS** *sb.*] Procedure consisting in or based on guessing.

Guest (gest), *sb.* [Com Tent. *Ok. giest*, *giest* —OTent. **gasti-* —Waryun **ghasti-*, represented also by L. *hospis*, orig. 'stranger', in classical use 'enemy'.] 1. One who is entertained at the house or table of another. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. A stranger —1578. 3. A temporary inmate of an hotel, inn, or boarding-house ME. 4. A man, 'fellow'. *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. 5. A parasite animal or vegetable. Also *g-fly* 1864.

1. The sacred name of *g.* SCOTT. *fig.* I thought of times when Pain might be thy *g.*, Lord of thy house and hospitality, And (rief WOLCOT. 3. If our landlord supplies us with beef and with fish Let each *g.* bring himself GOLLUS.

Comb. *g.* (*gall*) fly (see **INQUILINE** 2); -moth, an inquiline moth; -night, the night on which guests are entertained at a club, college, etc.; -room = **GUEST-CHAMBER**.

Guest (ges), *v.* ME. [f. **GUEST** *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To make a guest of; to entertain, lodge, put up. 2. *intr.* To be or become a guest, to lodge (*vare*) 1675.

2. Tell me...who he was That *guested* here so late CHAPMAN.

Guest-chamber. 1526. A room used for the lodging or entertainment of a guest.

Guest [OE. *gues* has *G ga* has *see GUEST* *sb.* and **HOUSE**.] 1. An un

→ME. 2. A house or apartment for the reception of strangers or guests. Also *attrib.* OE. *†b* A hospital. -1641.

Guestless (ge'stles), *a.* 1598. [See -LESS.] Having no guests; also *occas.* as tr. Gr. *ἀγερος*, inhospitable.

Guest-rope, gue'ss-rope. 1623. [Referred to GUEST *sb.* ('a rope to assist guests in coming on board'; but this suits sense 2 only), and to GUESS *sb.* (cf. GUESS-WARP).] 1. A second rope, fastened to a boat in tow, to keep it steady. 2. A stout rope slung outside a vessel fore and aft, formerly also fastened to the end of a boom, to give a hold for boats coming alongside.

Guest-wise. 1548 [See -WISE.]

†A sb. in, on, a g.: as a guest. -1641.

B adv. After the manner of a guest or stranger *Middle N. III* 11. 171.

Guffaw (guf'f), *sb.* Orig. Sc. 1720. [Echoic.] A burst of coarse laughter. So *Guffaw v. intr.* to laugh coarsely or harshly, *trans.* to say with a g.

Guffer (guf'f), *Sc.* 1684. The Viviparous Blenny (*Zoarces viviparus*). Also *g-eel*.

Guggle (gug'gl), *sb.* 1680. [f. GUGGLE *v.*] 1. *a. slang.* The wadpipe. 2. A guggling sound 1821.

Guggle (gug'gl), *v.* 1611. [Echoic.] 1. *intr.* = GURGLE *v.* 2, 2b. 2. *trans.* To bring up or pour forth with a guggling sound 1731

|| **Guglio** (gū'lyo), *Pl.* guglio (e.s. 1644 [It *guglia*, aphet. var. of *aguglia* needle.] An obelisk, needle.

|| **Gühr** (gū'r), 1686. [Ger. dial.; lit. 'ferment'; see YEAST.] *Min.* A loose earthy deposit from water found in the cavities of rocks.

Guac, -an, -ol, -um, obs. ff. GUAIAC. etc.

Guib (gwib). Also *guiba*. 1774. The harnessed Antelope of W. Africa, *Tragelaphus scriptus*.

Guidage (gaid'edz), 1440. [a. OF. *guidage*; in 2, f. GUIDE *v.* + AGE.] *†1. Old Law.* A fee or tax paid for guidance or safe conduct -1800. 2. Guidance, *SOUTHEY*.

Guidance (gaid'ans), 1538. [f. GUIDE *v.* + -ANCE.] 1. The action of guiding; directing agency; leadership, direction. 2. Something which guides or leads 1712.

1 They steered by the g. of the stars *GRANOV Instructions* for the g. of his son MACAULAY.

Guide (gaid), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *guide*, orig. fem., now masc, altied f. OF. *guie* (see GUY *sb.* 1):—Com. Rom. **guida*, f. *guidare*; see GUY *v.* 1 The d. of the Fr. word is due to the influence of Pr. forms.]

1. One who leads or shows the way, esp. to a traveller in a strange country; *spec.* one who is hired to conduct a traveller or tourist, and to point out objects of interest. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *Mil.* One employed or forced to accompany an invading army, in order to show the way, etc. 1540. 3. *pl.* Men formed into corps for this service 1802. 4. One of the two officers of a company, called respectively the *right* and *left guide*, superintending and acting as pivots, etc. in evolutions. Also a vessel which guides the others in the manoeuvres of a fleet, 1870. 4. (In full *Girl Guide*) A member of an organization of girls corresp. to the Boy Scouts 1908. 3. One who directs another in his ways or conduct; *†a ruler.* Also *transf.* of things ME. 4. In the titles of books: a. A book of elementary instruction or information 1671. b. A guide-book 1759.

1 He which is the g. goeth before mounted on a camel 1585. *transf.* The world was all before them and Providence thir g. *MINT.* 3. Now God be his guide for his grete pite 1450. *transf.* They were dangerous guides, the feelings *TENNISON*.

II. 1. *gen.* Something that guides 1700. 2. *Mech.* Something which serves to steady or direct the motion of a thing, and upon, through, or against which it moves, slides, or is conducted in the required direction, *esp.* a bar, rod, etc. which guides or 'bears' machinery having reciprocating motion; often in *pl.* 1763. 3. Something which guides a tool or the work operated upon; *spec.* in *Surgery*, a director 1830. 3. Something which marks a position or to guide the eye 1875. 4. *Mus.* = DUX

2. 1759. 5. *Mining.* A cross-course or -vein 1874.

III. The action of GUIDE *v.*; direction, conduct; guidance. Now rare. 1500.

Goats, which now he had in g. CHAPMAN.

Comb. 1. General, as *g-bat*, *chain*, *curry*, etc. 2. Special *g-block*, a block or piece of metal which slides between or upon guides or guide-bars, -board, a board erected at a fork in a road, for the direction of travellers; -pulley, (*at*) *sway-turning*, a pulley by means of which motion is communicated to the guide (sense 11 a b); (*b*) a pulley over which a band or cord is passed, where its course is altered or where it needs support, -screw, a screw-thread in a screw-cutting lathe which regulates the thread of the screw being cut, -tackle, a rope secured to the top of a pole, etc., to steady it; guideway, a groove, track, or way along which a thing is moved or run in the required direction.

Guide (gaid), *v.* ME. [a. F. *guider*, altered form (infl. by Pr. *guider*) of the older *guier*, whence GUY *v.* 1] 1. *trans.* To act as guide to, to go with or before for the purpose of leading the way. 2. To direct the course of (a vehicle, tool, etc.) 1460. 2. *fig.* and in immaterial senses. To lead or direct in a course of action, etc.; to determine the course of (events, etc.) ME. *†3.* To lead or command (an army, etc.) -1548; to lead and tend (a flock) -1615. 4. To conduct the affairs of (a household, state, etc.) ME.; to manage (money, etc.); also *absol.* now Sc. 1465. 5. *trans.* To use (a person) in a specified manner. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1768.

1. Some heavenly power g. vs Out of this fearful Country *Tempt v.* 105 The stars will g. us back 1668. b. Men Who g. the plough CHAMBER. 2. The spirit of truth will g. you into all truth *John xvi* 13. Guided by the reports of a heard 1803. 3. [He] guided them in the wilderness like a flocke *Ps. lxxviii* 59. Hence *Gurder*, one who, or something which, guides.

Guide-book. 1823. A book for the guidance of visitors or strangers in a district, town, building, etc.

Guideless (gaid'les), *a.* 1557. [See -LESS.] 1. Without a guide or teachersman. 2. Without a director or ruler 1561.

Guide-post. 1774. A post with a direction-board affixed, set up for the guidance of travellers, *esp.* at a fork of a road. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Great men are the guide-posts and land-marks in the state *BURKE*.

|| **Gui-deress.** ME. [See -ESS.] A female who guides -1650.

Guidon (gaid'on, -dōn), 1548. [a. F., ad. It. *guidone*, perh. conn. w. *guida* GUIDE *sb.*] 1. A flag or pennant, broad at the end next the staff and forked or pointed at the other. It is the standard now used by dragoon regiments. 2. An officer who carries such a standard 1591. *†3.* A troop -1610. 4. *Mus.* A direct. 1811.

2. The Cornet or Guidon is the same that the Ensigne on foot is F. MARKHAM.

Guidonian (gwid'ōn'ian), *a.* 1721. [f. *Guidon*, stem of *Guido* + -IAN.] *Mus.* Of or pertaining to the Italian musician Guido d'Arezzo (11th c.), reputed the inventor of the system of hexachords.

|| **Guige** (gīz), [ME. *gyge*, a. OF. *guige*, recently re-adopted.] *Hist.* An extra strap, forming an additional support for the shield.

Guile, gild (gild). [A coalescence of several forms: (1) OE. *gild*, *gild* (*gild*), recorded only twice in this sense; (2) OE. *gelyd* (see Y- prefix); both —O leut **geldom* (3) The pronunc. with (g) must be due to adoption of, or influence from, the ON. *gildi* gild, gild-feast, also payment, value, from the same Teut. root, which is prob. to be taken in these derivs. in the sense 'to pay, contribute'] 1. A confraternity or association formed for the mutual aid and protection of its members, or for the furtherance of some common purpose. The term is *primarily* applied to associations of mediæval origin, but is also used in the names of various modern associations, more or less imitating these. 2. *transf.* Any company or fellowship 1630. *†3.* The place of meeting of a guild; the home of a religious guild -1644.

1. The g. of merchants, merchant g. (or g. merchant, late OE. *cēapmanna gild*) was an incorporated society of the — of a town or city having exclusive rights of trading within the town. 1 often the g. body of the own. Cf. *Dean*

of *Guilds v* DEAN) The *trade guilds* were associations of persons exercising the same craft, formed to protect and promote their common interests. They are historically represented in London by the Livery Companies. St. George's G. RUSKIN The Church and Stage G. 1900 b. Names... enrolled in the guilds of the learned COLLEDGE.

Comb. 1. g-rent, rent payable to the Crown by 1910. g. socialism, a system by which an industry is to be controlled by a council of its members; -wite, a fine levied by a g.

Guild-brother. ME. A member of a guild

Guilder (gild'ar), 1481. [Corrupt. of GUILDEN.] a. A gold coin formerly current in the Netherlands and parts of Germany. b. A Dutch silver coin, worth about 1s. 8d. English.

Guild-hall. (Struss level or variable) OL [See GUILD and HALL.] The hall in which a guild met. Often synonym with 'town-hall,' *†see* (the *Guildhall*) the hall of the Corporation of the City of London, used for meetings, etc.

Guildship (gild'ship). [OE. *gildscipe*; see GUILD and -SHIP.] 1. = GUILD 1. 2. Membership of a guild 1844. So *Guildsman*, a member of a guild.

Guile (gail), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *guile*; prob. of Teut. origin. See WILE *sb.*] 1. Insidious cunning, deceit, treachery. *†2.* A deceit, stratagem, wile, trick -1567.

1. Behold an I-trache indeed, in whom is no g. *John i* 47. Just, who with inhospitable g. Smote Sinner sleeping *MINT.* 2. I count the specious gift no gifts but guiles *MINT* Hence *†Guiled* *gild* a full of 1. treacherous SHAKS.

Guile (gail), *v.* Obs. or arch. ME. [a. OF. *guiler*, f. *guile*; see *prec.* Cf. WILE *v.*] *trans.* To beguile; to deceive.

Guileful (gail'fūl), *a.* Now only literary ME. [See -FUL.] Full of guile; deceitful, treacherous.

Guileful wyles of women *CAXTON*. Hence *Guilefully* *adv.*, -ness.

Guileless (gail'les), *a.* 1728. [See -LESS.] Devoid of guile

G. youth 1844. Hence *Guilelessly* *adv.*, -ness.

|| **Guiler.** [ME. *guilour*, ad. OF. *guilien*, *guileur*, *guilour*, f. *guillier*, *guiler*; see GUILD *v.*] A beguiler; a deceiver -1590.

To beguile the Guiler of his pray *SPENSER* So *Guilery* (now *guile*), deception, deceit, trickery; also with a and *pl.* a trick, etc.

Guillat. see GYLE-FAT.

Guilleim (gild'm), 1603. [app. a. Welsh *Gwilym* = William.] = GUILLEMET.

Guillemot (gild'mot), 1678. [a. F. *guillemot*, app. a deriv. of *Guilleme* - William.] A name of species of sea-birds of the genus *Alca* or *Uria*; esp. *Uria* or *Alca tridactyla*, the Common or Foolish Guillemot, and *Uria gylle*, the Black Guillemot.

Guillevat, var. (in Dicts.) of GYLE-FAT

Guilloche (gild'ō, f. Fr. *gyrofi*, *sb.* 1842 [1. or ad. f. *guillocher* the ornament itself or *guilbeche* the tool for making it] *Arch.* An ornament in the form of two or more bands or strings twisting over each other, so as to repeat the same figure, in a continued series, by the spiral returning of the bands' (Gwilt). So *Guilloche*, *Guillochee* *vb.*, *trans.* to decorate with guilloches.

Guillotine (gild'tin), 1835. [ad. f. see next and -ADE.] An execution by means of the guillotine.

Guillotine (gild'tin), *sb.* 1793. [a. F. *guillotine*, f. *Guillotin*, a physician at whose suggestion it was employed in 1789] 1. An instrument for beheading, consisting of a heavy knife-blade sliding between grooved posts. Also, execution by means of this. 2. The name of instruments of similar action, *esp.* a *Surg.* an instrument for excising the tonsil or uvula, etc. 1866. b. A machine for cutting the edges of books, paper, straw, etc. 1883. 3. a. U. S. The dismissal of Government officials on the coming in of a new President 1883. b. The method of closure by compartments, applied to shorten or prevent discussion of a bill in Parliament 1893.

1. One makes new noses, one a g. *BYRON*. *Comb.* g-gravate, a fashion of cravat current during the French Revolution window [f. f. *guillotine*] an orn. very much like the guillotine of which side in

Guillotine (gilōtīn), *v.* 1794. [ad. *F. guillotine*; see *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To behead by the guillotine. Also *trans.* and *fig.* 2. To cut (the edges of a book) with a guillotine; to cut short discussion upon (a bill, a clause); etc. 1893.

Guilt (gilt), *sb.* [OE. *gylt* :—prehistoric type **gultis-*, related to next vb. No cognate word is known.] 1. A failure of duty, delinquency; offence, crime, sin —ME. 2. The fault of (some person) —1671. 3. Desert (of a penalty) —1525. 4. The fact of having committed, or of being guilty of, some specified or implied offence; guiltiness ME. 5. The state of having wilfully committed crime or heinous moral offence; criminality, great culpability 1570. b. An instance, kind, or degree of guilt (*rare*) 1500. c. Conduct involving guilt; heinous sin or crime 1729. 6. Misused for 'sense of guilt' TILLOTSON. 6. In legal use: The state of being justly liable to penalty 1765.

3. *Phr.* Without *g.* innocently. 4. The *g.* of blood is at your door TENNYSON. 5. *G.* resides in the intention BURKE. b. Close pent-up guilts *Leary* in *57*. c. One chain of *g.* from the cradle to the gallows 1780. 6. A ship contracts *g.* by a breach of blockade KENT. *Comb.*: *g.-sick* adj.; *guiltwite*, penalty for commission of crime.

Guilt, *v.* [OE. *gyltan* :—prehistoric type **gultjan*; related to *prec. sb.*] 1. *intr.* To commit an offence or trespass, to sin —1530. 2. [*f.* the *sb.*] *trans.* To render guilty 1533.

Guiltless (giltles), *a.* [Late OE. *gyltlicās*, *f. gylt* GUILT + *lās* —LLSS.] 1. Free from guilt, innocent 17. *trans.* Of things, places, etc. Free from the stain of crime —1781. 2. Having no acquaintance, dealings, or familiarity with, no experience or use of (something) 1667.

1. Some Cromwell, *g.* of his country's blood GRAY. 2. The treading earth, yet *g.* of the plough DRYDEN. Hence *Guiltlessly* *adv.*, —ness.

Guiltily (gild), *a.* [OE. *gyltig*; see GUILT *sb.* and *v.*] 1. That has been in fault; delinquent, criminal. Now: That has incurred guilt; deserving punishment and moral reprobation, culpable. Often *absol.* 2. *trans.* of the instrument, the scene of crime, etc. 1588. 3. That has committed, or is justly chargeable with, a particular offence or fault. *Const.* of ME. 4. *Guiltily* of, culpably responsible for; to blame for the loss or destruction of —1715. 7. Deserving of, liable to (a penalty). Also bound to the performance of (a vow) = *L. reus voti* —1700. 5. Of actions, etc.: Involving guilt 1591. 6. Of the conscience, etc.: Laden with guilt. Of feelings, etc.: Prompted by sense of guilt. 1593. 7. Conscious, cognizant, privy —1691.

1. The guiltiest still are ever least ashamed COWPER. b. Upon me the guiltie dooves were shut SHAKS. 2. You must plead to the Court, *g.* or not *g.* 1661. He finds his fellow *g.* of a skin Not coloured like his own COWPER. 3. Severn swift, *g.* of Maiden's death MILT. 5. His Trespass yet lies guiltie in thy blood. SHAKS. 6. Naked left To *g.* Shame MILT. *Comb.*: *g.-like* *adv.* SHAKS. Hence *Guiltily* *adv.*, *Guiltiness*.

Guinea (gini), 1598. [Occurs first in Pg. as *Guiné*; of unkn. origin.]

1. The European name of a portion of the West Coast of Africa, extending from Sierra Leone to Benin, used *attr.* *b.* and *Comb.* in the following:

G. bird, a *G.*-hen or *G.* fowl (also *fig.*); *G.* corn (also with small *g.*) DURRA or Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare*; *G.* cubebs, *Piper Afric.*; *G.* deer, the CHEVROTAIN; *G.* goose, the Guinea goose or swan-goose, *Anser* or *Cygnopsis cygnoides*; *G.* graias, gruns of Paradise; *G.* grass (also with small *g.*) *Panicum maximum*; *G.* hog, the river-pig of *G.* *Potamochoerus pectus*; *G.* merchant, one who trades with *G.*; hence, a slave-dealer; *G.* (oil) palm, *Elaeis guineensis*; *G.* peach, a strong climbing shrub of western tropical Africa, *Sarcocaulis esculenta* (N. O. *Rubiaceae*), yielding a peach-like fruit; *G.* plum, the plum-like fruit of a large W. African tree, *Parinarium excelsum*; *G.* pods, the fruit of *Capri-corn frutescens*; *G.* ship, a ship trading to *G.*, a slave-ships; *G.* sorrel, *Hibiscus sardaniifolia*; *G.* trader = *Guinea merchant*; *G.* weed, *Peltandra alliacia*; *†G.* wheat, Indian corn; *†G.* wood = *RILD-WOOD*.

2. Short for GUINEA-FOWL, GUINEA-HEN 1661.

II. The coin so called. 1. An English gold coin not coined since 8 first in 1663

with the nominal value of 20s., but from 1717 current as legal tender at the rate of 21s. 2. A name for the sum of 21s. 1688.

When first coined, 'in the name and for the use of the Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading with Africa', these pieces were to bear (for distinction the figure of a little elephant, and were made of gold from Guinea. They received the popular name of *guineas* almost at once.

1. *Double g.* a coin of the value of two guineas *Spald. g.* a *g.* of the pattern of 1717–1800, so called from the form of the escutcheon on the reverse. 2. Such substitutes shall be paid at the rate of seven guineas per day 1885. *Comb.*: *g.-gold*, *†(a)* collect guineas, *(b)* gold of which guineas were coined, gold of 23 carats.

1. **Guinea-cock**, 1577. 1. An early name for the Turkey-cock —1601. 2. = GUINEA-FOWL H. BUTTES.

Guinea-fowl, 1788. [Imported from Guinea in 16th c.] A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Numida*, esp. *N. meleagris*, a common domestic fowl in Europe. It has slate-coloured plumage with white spots.

Guinea-hen, 1578. 1. The Turkey-hen or Turkey —1698. 2. The Guinea-fowl, or the female of this 1599. 7b. *slang.* A prostitute —1708.

2. b. *Oth. lib. 317.* *Comb.*: *guinea-hen flower*, the flutellur, *Hydrillaria Meleagris*; *guinea-hen weed*, a W. Indian herb, *Peltandra alliacia*.

Guinea-man (grinimān), 1695. 1. = *Guinea ship*. *Obs.* exc. *Hash.* 2. A Guinea merchant (*rare*) 1756. 3. A native of Guinea 1830.

Guinea pepper, 1597. 1. a. Cayenne pepper. b. The seeds of two species of *Anomum*, found on the west coast of Africa, within the tropics; they are aromatic, stimulant, and cordial.

Guinea-pig (gini'pig), 1664 [Confusion with *Guiana* seems unlikely] 1. A rodent mammal (*Cavia Cobaya*) of the genus *Cavia*, originating in S. America, but now widely distributed. 2. *Naut.* A midshipman in the E. Indian service 1747. 3. *poet.* or *contempt.* One who receives a fee of a guinea, e.g. a clergyman performing temporary duty, a director of a company 1821.

Guinea trade, 1673. 1. Trade with Guinea. 2. *poet.* Taking of guinea fees 1808.

Guinea worm, 1699 A parasitic nematoid worm (*Relaria medinensis*) frequent in Guinea, whence its name; it is long and thread-like, of a white colour, inhabiting the human skin, where its presence causes painful suppuration. Also, the disease occasioned by this.

Guinness (gines), 1842 (A bottle or glass of stout made by the firm of Guinness of Dublin.)

Guipure (gipur), 1843. [*F.*, *f. guipier* to cover with silk, etc.] 1. A kind of lace 'where the flowers are either joined by . . . large coarse stitches, or lace that has no ground at all' (Mrs. Pailiser). 2. A kind of gimp 1864.

Guirlande, *obs.* f. GARLAND.

Guiseard, *sb.* 1607. [*a. F.*, *f. (duc de) Guise*] A partisan of the Guise faction in France in the 16th c. —1683.

Guisard (gwisārd), *sb.* Chiefly Sc. 1626 [*f. GUISE v.* + *-ARD*] A masquerader, a mummer.

Guise (gwis), *sb.* ME. [*a. OF.* and *F. guise*, of Teut. origin; cf. *Wise sb.*] 1. Manner, method, way; fashion, style. Rarely *pl.* —1782. 2. Usual manner; custom, habit, practice; the 'ways' (of a country) —1725. 3. Manner of carrying oneself; behaviour, conduct, course of life —1813. 4. Attire, costume, garb. Now only *arch.*, as in *in the g.* of . . . *in lowly*, etc. *g.* ME. 5. External appearance, aspect, semblance. Also *fig.* and in immaterial sense. ME. b. In bad sense. Assumed appearance, pretence 166a. 7b. Sc. A disguise, a mask. Also, a masquerade, show —1801.

1. He began in artful *g.* to sound the Marquis H. WALFOLD. 2. It never was our *g.* to slight the poor Pope. 3. By this *g.* Just men they seemd MILT. 5. A fox in the *g.* of a priest M. CONWAY. *fig.* He will put on the *g.* of benevolence 1773.

Guise (gaiz), *v.* ME. [*f. GUISE sb.*] 1. *trans.* To attire *attr.* fantastically dress *group* (*arch.*). 2. *intr.* To go about in disguise, or in masque *ad.* Chiefly Sc. and

north. 1876. Hence *Guise*, a masquerader, a mummer.

Guisian (gizian), 1562. [*f. F. (duc de) Guise* + *-IAN*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the duke of Guise, or his family or faction 1579.

B. sb. = GUISARD 1.

B. To give the watch-word like a *G.* of Paris to a mutiny or massacre MILTON.

Guitar (gitā'ī), *sb.* 1621. [*a. Sp. guitarra* (also used), and *F. guitare*, a *Gr. κιθάρα*. See also CITHER, CITOLE, GITTERN.] A musical instrument of the lute class, with six strings and a handle or finger-board provided with frets for stopping the notes—played upon with the fingers. Hence *Guitar v.* to serenade with a *g.* *Guitarist*, one who plays the *g.*

Quit-guit (gwit gwit), 1893 [*Echoic*] A name used for any species of the Neotropical genera *Cereba*, *Dacnis*, and their allies.

Gul (gul), 1813. [*Pers.*] The *Pers.* word for 'rose'

Where the light wings of Zephyr. Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gul in her bloom BYRON.

Gula (gū'la), ME. [*L.* : = 'throat', 'appetite'] 1. a. The external throat. ME. only. b. The gullet, or its analogues 1661. 2. *Eukom.* 'The chitinous plate which supports the submentum in many Insecta' (*Syd. Soc. Lxx*) 1846. 3. = CYMA 1, 1664.

Gular (gū'lār), *a. (sb.)* 1828. [*f. GUI 1* (*L. gula*) + *-AR*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated upon the gula. 2. Devoted to good eating (*nonco-us*) 1854. 3. *sb.* A gular plate beneath the throat of a serpent or a fish 1884.

Gulaud, 1784. [*Icel. guland*, *f. gulr* yellow + *and* (formerly *aund*) duck.] The Icelandic name of the Goosander. (*Dicts*)

†Gulch, *sb.* 1601. [*f. GULCH v.*] A glut-ton or drunkard —1611.

Gulch (golf), *sb.* 2 U.S. 1850. [*? Conn. w. GULCH v.*] A narrow and deep ravine, with steep sides, marking the course of a torrent, esp. one containing gold.

Gulch, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dialect.* ME. [*Echoic.*] 1. *trans.* To swallow or devour greedily. 2. *To g. out*: to vomit. ME. only.

Guld = *Gold-bloom*, marigold.

Gulden (gulden) 15. [*Ger., Du. gulden* strictly an *adj.* = of gold, golden.] 1. a. A gold coin, *spec.* one of various obs. gold coins of Germany and the Netherlands. b. A silver coin, which survives with the value of about 1s. 8d. in Holland (see GUILDER) and Austria Hungary.

†Gulch, *sb.* 1 ME. [*ad. L. gula*.] 1. The gullet —1750, in *Arch.*, the neck of a column 1700. 2. Gluttony —1535.

Gule (gūl), *sb.* 2 1543. [*a. OF. gule, goule*, med. *L. gula Augusti*, of unkn. etym.] The *Gule* of August: Lammas Day, Aug. 1

†Gule, *v. rare*. 1609. [*f. GULE GULES*] *trans.* To stain or dye gules —1632.

Gules (gūlz), ME. [*ad. OF. goules, gueules* (mod. *gueules*) = med. *L. gulæ pl.*, ermine dyed red. The ult. etym. is uncertain.] Chiefly *Her.*

A. sb. Red, as one of the heraldic colours, in engraving represented by vertical lines. Hence *poet.* and *rhét.* red generally.

The wintry moon threw warm *g.* on Madeline's fair breast KEATS.

B. quasi-adj. and *adj.* Red in colour 1503

Follow thy Drumme, With mans blood paint the ground Gules, *Gules Tivon* iv vi 59.

Gulf (golf), *sb.* [*ME. golf*, *ad. OF.* and *F. golfe* (in sense 1), *ad. Pr.* *lt.* etc. *golfo*, *ad. late Gr. κόλπος*, from cl. *Gr. κόλπος*, lit. 'bosom', hence, 'bay, gulf' (= *L. sinus*), etc.] 1. *Gang* A portion of the sea partially enclosed by a sweep of the coast. (Not always clearly dist. from a *bay*) 2. A profound depth (in a river, the ocean), the deep (*poet.*) ME. Also *trans.* 3. An absorbing eddy; a whirlpool!

In later use chiefly *fig.* 1538. b. A voracious appetite 1566. 4. A yawning chasm or abyss, a vast ravine or gorge 1533. Also *fig.* b.

After Luke xvi. 26 An impassable gap 1557

5. *Unw. lang.* The of candidates for

ho ours who fau bu are a lowed at Oxford)

to take a pass, or are allowed (at Cambridge) the ordinary degree 1827. 16. [f. GULF v.] = GULP sb. -1771. 7. *Alsing*. A large deposit of ore in a lode 1778.

1. The Gulf of Venice MANDEV. 2. Slippery cliffs arise close to deep gulfs BRYANT. *transf.* Gulphs of 1. BLACKMORE. 3. England his approaches makes as fierce, As Waters to the sucking of a Gullie SHAKS. b. Maw and Gulfe Of the rained salt Sea sharke CHAMBERS. 4. Phr. A fiery g., of fire, on abyss full of flar a. *fig.* The g. of his debts 1894. b. Between you and us there is a great gulfe [*χάσμα*] see N.F. (Genev.) *Luke* xvi. 26.

Comb. g.-dream, a dream of drowning in, or falling into, a g. : G. State, any State on the G. of Mexico.

Gulf (gʊlf), v. 1538. [f. GULF sb.] 1. *intr.* To rush along like a gulf; to eddy, swirl -1698. 2. *trans.* To swallow like, or as in, a gulf; to engulf (*lit* and *fig.*) 1807. 3. *Univ. slang.* To place the name of (an undergraduate) in the gulf (see GULF sb. 5) 1831. 4. Used for GULP v. 1650

2 *fig.* A yawning valley, gulfed in blackness STEVENSON

Gulf Stream, Gulf-stream. 1775. *Geog.* A great oceanic current of warm water, that issues from the Gulf of Mexico and runs parallel to the American coast as far as Newfoundland, and thence in the direction of Europe. Occas. also applied to a similar current along the shore of Japan.

Gulf-weed. 1674. A species of sea-weed (*Sargassum bacciferum* of the sub-order *Fucales*) found in the Gulf Stream, the Sargasso Sea, and elsewhere; it has a number of berry-like air-vessels.

Gulfy (gʊlfɪ), a. *poet.* 1594. [f. GULF sb. + -y.] Full of eddies or whirlpools; *fig.* full of hollows or depths

Gulist. 1632. [f. L *gula* + -IST] A glutton.

Gull (gʊl), sb. 1 ME. [? a. Welsh *gŵylan*, Cornish *gulan* = Old Celtic **gʷolennos*; cf. Breton *gollaf* to weep. The probable sense was 'wailer' from its cry.] Any long-winged, web-footed bird of the family *Laridae* and sub-family *Larinae*, which contains several genera, *Larus* being the largest. In pop. use the name includes the Terns and Skuas.

The Common Gull is *Larus carinus*. Other species are the Greater Black-backed G., *Larus marinus*; the Lesser Black-backed G., *Larus fuscus*; Glaucous G., *Larus glaucus*; the Burgomaster; Herring G., *Larus argentatus*; etc.

Comb. g.-billed tern, *Sterna anglica*; -teaser, a bird that torments gulls, as a tern or jaeger.

Gull (gʊl), sb. 2 Now *dial.* ME. [Prob. GULL a. yellow used subst.] An unfledged bird, esp. a gosling.

Gull (gʊl), sb. 3 1594. [Of doubtful origin; cf. GULL sb. 2 and GULL v. 3] 1. A credulous person; a dupe, simpleton, fool. 2. [f. the vb.] A trick, deception, fraud; a false report -1668. 3. *slang.* A trickster, cheat 1700

2. I should like to think this a g., but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it SHAKS.

Gull (gʊl), sb. 4 ME. [? var. of GOLF +r.] The gullet -1663; *transf.* an office (RAYNOLD). 2. A breach or fissure made by a torrent; a chasm, gully; a channel made by a stream. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* 1553.

+Gull, a ME. [a. ON. *gulr* yellow.] Yellow, pale -1600.

+Gull, v. 1 1530 [? f. GULL sb. 4] 1. *trans.* To swallow, guzzle; also *transf.* and *fig.* Also *absol.* -1674. 2. *trans.* To gorge -1604.

Gull (gʊl), v. 2 Now *dial.* and *techn.* 1577. [f. GULL sb. 4] 1. *transf.* Of water: To make channels or cuts in; to hollow out; to sweep away, wear down. Also *absol.* 2. *intr.* To become worn away or hollowed out 1763.

Gull (gʊl), v. 3 1550. [Related to GULL sb. 3] 1. *trans.* To make a gull of; to dupe, take in, deceive. Also *absol.* 2. To cheat out of, deprive of by trickery -1783.

1. Nothing is so easy as to g. the public W. IRVING. 2. To g. people of their money De Foe. Hence *Gullible* a. gullible. *+Grillage*, deception, cajolery. *+Guller*, one who dupes, a cheat. *Gullery* (now arch.), deception, trickery; a deception, trick.

Gullet (gʊlɪt), sb. [ME. *goleit*, a. OF. *goleit* gullet dim. of *gole* *goule* mod. *goulet* L. *gula* throat Cf. GULL sb. 4] The

passage by which food and drink pass from the mouth to the stomach; the oesophagus, also, loosely, the throat, neck. 2. +A piece of armour for the neck. ME only. b. The lower end of a horse-collar 1875. 3. A water channel, a strait, estuary, river mouth, etc. Now *local*. 1575. 4. A defile, a gully or ravine; a narrow passage. ? *Obs.* or *dial.* 1600. 5. The flue of a chimney -1672. 6. A concave cut made in the teeth of some saw-blades (Webst.) 1864

Gulleting (gʊlɪtɪŋ), *abl. sb.* 1869 [f. GULLET sb. or v + -ING¹] 1. Making gullets in saws 1875. 2. *Shipbuilding*. The groove to receive the rudder.

Gullible (gʊlɪbəl), a. 1825. [f. GULL v. 3 + -IBLE] Capable of being gulled; easily duped. Also *absol.* So Gullibility 1763 (Cf. CULLIBILITY, CULLIBLE)

Gullish (gʊlɪʃ), a. 1598. [f. GULL sb. 3 + -ISH] Of the nature of a gull; foolish, simple

Gully (gʊli), sb. 1 1538. [Prob. an alteration of GULLET.] 1. The gullet -1552. 2. A channel or ravine worn in the earth by the action of water, esp. in a mountain or hill side 1657. b. *Cricket*. The part of the field lying behind the slips 1920. 3. A deep gutter, sink, or drain 1789

Comb. g.-drain, a drain, generally of earthenware piping, which is the means of communication between the sewer and the g-hole; -hole, the opening from the street into a drain or sewer; -squall (*Naut.*), a violent gust of wind from a mountain ravine.

Gully (gʊli), sb. 2 *Sc* and *north* 1582 [?] A large knife. Also *attrib.* as in *g.-knife*.

Gully (gʊli), sb. 3 Also *gulleys*. A non tram-plate or -rail.

Gully (gʊli), v. 1775. [f. GULLY sb. 1] *trans.* To make gullies or deep channels in; to form (channels) by the action of water. Also with *obj.*

Gulo (gʊlə), 1607 [L.; = 'glutton', f. *gula*.] Formerly, the glutton, *Gulo luscus*, now, the name of its genus.

Gulosity (gʊləsɪti), *Now rare* 1500 [ad. late L. *gulositatem*, f. *gulosus* gluttonous.] Gluttony, greediness, voracity.

Gulp (gʊlp), sb. 1568. [f. GULP v.] 1. The action or an act of gulping. Also *transf.* and *fig.* b. Capacity for gulping, swallow CARLYLE. c. An effort to swallow 1873. 2. A mouthful 1611.

Gulp (gʊlp), v. ME. [Echoic; cf. Du. *gullen*] 1. *trans.* To swallow in large draughts or morsels hastily or with greediness. Chiefly with *down*. Also *absol.* Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *intr.* To gasp or choke when or as when drinking large draughts 1530

2. *fig.* The worthy knight fairly gulped down the oaths SCOTT [She] had gulped down her sob THOUGHTS. Hence *Gulper*, one who will swallow anything; *Naut.* a marina.

Gulph, obs. f. GULF, GULP.

Gult, obs. f. GILT ppl. a.

Gult(e, Gultif, -y, obs. ff. GUILT, GUILT TY.

+Gully, a. 1592. [f. GULE-s + -y.] *Her*

Of the colour gules -1641.

Those fatal g. Dragons MUR.

Gum (gʊm), sb. 1 [OE. *gōma*; perh. belonging to the Oāryan root **ghū-*, *ghū-* to yawn, whence Gr *χῶς χαῖνος*.] 1. *sing.* or *pl.* The inside of the mouth or throat -ME. 2. *pl. collect.* The firm fleshy integument of the jaws and bases of the teeth. Also *sing.* the portion of this attached to a single tooth ME.

3. *slang.* 'Jaw'. SMOLLETT.

Comb. g.-rubber, something for a child to rub its gums on; -stick = *prec.*; -licker U.S., the first stage in dram-drinking; -tooth, a molar tooth.

Gum (gʊm), sb. 2 [ME. *gumme*, a. OF. *gomme* = pop. L. *gumma* = cl. L. *gummi*, *cummi*, a. Gr. *κόμμη*.] 1. A viscid secretion of many trees and shrubs, which hardens in drying, but is usually soluble in water, unlike resin. Occas. including resins (cf. 2). Also with a and *pl.* b. *British gum* (see BRITISH)

2. Chiefly *pl.* Products of this kind employed as drugs or perfumes, or for burning as incense -1780. Often qualified (see QUOTE).

3. The sticky secretion that collects in the corner of the eye 1599. 4. Short for GUM TREE

Also specialised as *black blu whiti* a a a

spotted, etc. g. 1802 b. U.S. A log cut from a gum-tree, hollowed out for a bee-hive, a water-trough, or a well-curb 1817 5. U.S. *collog.* Short for *elastic gum*, 1. e. india-rubber *oat.* an india-rubber garment. Also *pl.* Galoshes 1859. 6. A disease in fruit-trees consisting in a morbid secretion of gum 1721 7. A hard transparent sweetmeat made of gelatine, etc. 1921.

2. As for to speak of gomme or gomme in the CHAMBER 2. Altars I would not rene and thethon offer 2. smelling GUMMS MUR. 6. *accacia*, *ambrosia*, *copal*, *elemi*, *guaiacum*, *lac*, *ladanum*, *oleum*, *opobalsamum*, *rosin*, *sassafras*, *tragacanth* (with the second member); g. *arabic* (see ARABIC); -diagon = *diagonal* (with), *jumper* = *SANDARAC*; -senegal or -senega, a variety of gum-arabic, obtained from Senegal. G. *elastic* (after *l'elastique*), india-rubber, caoutchouc (also *caustic gum* see ELASTIC); *rosy* applied to *gutta percha*. G. *ivy* 15. of *ivy*: the inspissated juice of the stem of the *ivy*, 3. *Herb.* 17. iv. 48

Comb. g.-animal, the Spring galaga, which feeds much on gums; -boots U.S., boots made of 1. or india-rubber; -flowers *Sc*, artificial flowers; -shoe U.S., a galosh; also *attrib.* and *fig.* and as *vi.* -sucker *Amaz.*, a native Australian (esp. a Victorian) or Tasmanian; -tincture = *gummed buff* 1. -water, a solution of gum-arabic in water; -wood, the wood of the gum tree, the tree itself, also *attrib.*

b. In names of plants yielding g. : g.-cistus, one of the shrubs of the genus *Cistus* which yield *lida* num, -plant, a plant of the genus *Grevillea*, which is covered with a viscid secretion. -succory, (1) *Convolvulus peruvicus*; also, the g. from this (2) *Lactuca peruviana*; -thistle, *Oenothera acuminata*

Gum, sb. 3 See RUB-GUM 1

Gum (gʊm), sb. 4 *dial* and *vulgar* 1892

Deformation of *God* in plur. *cy* (or *my*) g

Gum (gʊm), v. 1 ME. [f. GUM sb. 2] 1. *trans.* To treat with aromatic gums -1485

2. To stiffen with gum; to coat or smear with or as with gum 1010. 3. To listen, or fix in position with gum or the like 1502. 4. *intr.* To exude gum as a morbid secretion 1794

5. To become gummy 1871. 6. *trans.* 10. cheat, delude, humbug. U.S. *slang.* 1848

6. You can't g me, I tell ye now LOWELL.

Gum (gʊm), v. 2 1859. [f. GUM sb. 1] *trans.* To deepen and enlarge the space between the teeth of (a worn saw). See GUMMUR.

Gumbo (gʊmbə), U.S. Also *gombo* 1859. [Negro patois] 1. a. The okra; *int* or its pod. (*Hibiscus esculentus*). Also *attrib.* b. A soup thickened with the mucilaginous pods of this plant. Also *g. soup* 2. a. *colloq.* 'The stratified portion of the lower till of the Mississippi valley' (Punk). b. *colloq.* *He'll u* U.S. The mud of the prairie. Also *g. mud* 1887. 3. A Creole patois in New Orleans etc. Also *attrib.* 1882.

Gumboil (gʊmboil) 1753 [f. GUM sb. 1 + BOIL sb. 1] An inflammatory swelling or small abscess on the gum.

Gum-gum (gʊmˈgʊm), 1700 [Prob. Malay.] A hollow iron bowl, which is stuck with an iron or wooden stick, a series of these.

'What is a gum gum?' eagerly enquired several young ladies DICKENS

Gumma (gʊmə), *PL.* -as, -ata. 1723 [mod. L. (neut.) f. L. *gumma* *vi* GUM sb. 4] 1. *ath.* A tumour usually of syphilitic origin, so called from the gummy nature of its contents. Hence *Gummatous* a. of the nature of or resembling a g., as *gummatous tumour*.

Gummer (gʊmə), U.S. 1859 [f. GUM v. 2 + -ER¹] A workman who enlarges the spaces between the teeth of a saw; a machine for this purpose.

Gummic (gʊmɪk), a. 1838 [f. L. *gummi* GUM sb. 2 + -IC.] In G. *acid*: in acid obtained from gum = *Arabic acid* (see ARABIC a.). So *Gummi ferous* a. producing gum.

Gumminess (gʊmɪnəs), 1600. [See -NESS] The quality or condition of being gummy. Also *quasi-concr.*, a gummy concretion, etc.

Gummite (gʊmɪt), 1868. [f. L. *gummi* + -ITE.] *Min.* A hydrate of uranium of reddish yellow colour, which looks like gum.

Gummosity (gʊmˈɒsɪti), ME. [ad. I. *gummositas* *f.* *gummosus* GUMMOUS.] The quality of being gummy + *concr.* a gummy substance depos. concretion etc. 683

Gummos (gʊ'məs), *a*¹ 1669. [ad. L. *gummosus*, f. *gummi* GUM sb.², see -OUS. Cf. *gommoseux*.] 1. Of the nature of gum, gum-like. 2. = GUMMY 2. 1693 var. *Gummo*se.

Gummos (gʊ'məs), *a*² 1588. [f. mod. L. GUMMA + -OUS.] = GUMMATOUS.

Gummy (gʊ'mi), *a*¹ ME. [f. CUM sb.² + *y*.] 1. Of the nature of gum; viscid, sticky.

2. Abounding in gum ME. 3. Suffused with or exuding gum, or its like 1580, *†transf.* sticky, dirty -1730. 4. Of the ankles, legs, etc.: Puffy, swollen 1737.

1 The gummy fatts of a fyge 1575. 3 Foul teeth, and g. eyes SWIFT. G chestnutbuds TENNYSON.

Gummy (gʊ'mi), *a*² 1861. [f. GUMMA + *y*] = GUMMATOUS.

Gump (gʊmp), sb. *dia*l. and U.S. 1825. A foolish person, a dolt.

Gumption (gʊ'mpʃən), *colloq.* 1719. [Orig. Sc.] 1. Common sense, mother wit, shrewdness.

2 *Painting* a. The art of preparing colours. SIR W. SCOTT. b. A vehicle for colour 1854.

Gum resin, gum-resin, 1712. [f. GUM sb.² + RESIN.] A vegetable secretion consisting of resin mixed with gum or mucilage; e.g. ammoniac, euphorbium, gamboge.

Gum-tree, 1676. [f. GUM sb.² + TREE.] Any tree that exudes gum; *spec.* a. Any tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*; b. Various species of the N. American genus *Nyssa*; c. *Stem gum tree* of the U.S., *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

Phr. (U.S.) *To be up a gum-tree*: to be on one's last legs. (Anch. of) *He has seen his last gum-tree* = it is all up with him.

Gun (gʊn), sb. [ME. *gunne*, *gonne*; ? shortened from Icel. *gunnhilfr*, a fem. proper name. An account of munitions at Windsor Castle in 1330-1 mentions 'una magna balista de cornu quæ vocatur Domina Gunilda'.

(Sheat.) Or *gunne* might be echoic.]

1. A weapon consisting essentially of a metal tube from which heavy missiles are thrown by the force of gunpowder, or (in later use) by explosive force of any kind; a piece of ordnance, cannon, great gun. Also fig. 2.

In 15th c. used vaguely for a large engine of war -1534. 3. (Orig. HAND-GUN.) Any portable firearm (in U.S., a pistol or revolver); a musket, fowling-piece, rifle, etc. ME. 4. A missile hurled from an engine of war. CHAUCER.

5 *transf.* One of a shooting party 1870; an artilleryman 1896.

1 Boxes of brack and brasse goneses LANGE. The guns of the British nation may be divided into four classes—Park, or field artillery. Siege guns. Garrison guns, and marine artillery GREENE.

Morning and evening g. (in the navy), 'warning-pieces' fired at morning and evening respectively; hence, the times at which these guns are fired. [1 slept till the morning g. 1899. 2. The guns [L. arts] bore down the walls 1534. 3. Five guns went before breakfast 1870.

Phrases. *As a g.* = perfectly, absolutely, esp. in (us) *one as a g.* to a dead certainty. *To stand or stid. to one's guns*: to maintain one's position. *Son of a g.*, deprecatory for 'man, fellow'.

Great gun, a firearm of the larger kind which requires to be mounted for firing; hence, a person of distinction or importance. *To blow great guns*: to blow a violent gale.

II. *Transf. uses.* 1. *Mining*. A hollow cylinder or plug used in cleaving rocks with gunpowder. 2. *Slang and dial.* A flagon (of ale) 1645. 3. *Joe*. A tobacco pipe 1708. 4. *Slang*. A thief; also 'rascal', 'beggar' 1858.

5 *attrib.*, esp. with a prefixed numeral, qualifying ship, frigate, etc. 1485.

Comb. *g.* apron, a cover for the protection of the vent and tangent blocks of guns against rain and dirt; *g. barrel* (see BARRIL sb.), *brig*, a two-masted ship of war, now obsolete; *brush*, a brush for cleaning the bore of a g.; *carriage* (see CARRIAGE), *fire*, the firing of a g. or guns; *Naval and Mt.* the time at which the morning or evening g. is fired; *g. flint* (see FLINT sb.); *harpoon*, a harpoon which is fired from a g.; *g. hoop*, one of the coiled or forged steel envelopes shrink on the central tube of a modern cannon; *iron*, (a) the iron used in making guns, (b) a gun-harpoon; *money*, (a) = GUNNAGE; (b) money coined by James II. in Ireland from the metal of old guns; *pendulum*, 'a device employed to determine the initial velocity of projectiles by means of the recoil of the gun' (Hamery); *pit*, (a) *Fortify* an excavation made to receive guns for protection from the enemy's fire (a g. pit for g. m. d. used in cast. of a gun or for veng. be tube or jacket in making a built-up gun *Cent. Dict.* port, a port hole or a

g.; *-runner colloq.*, one engaged in g.-running, i.e. illegally conveying firearms and ammunition into a country, *-scarcher*, an iron instrument used to find whether the bore of a g. is honey-combed; *-slide*, in naval guns, 'the chassis on which the top-carriage carrying the gun slides in recoiling' (*Cent. Dict.*); *-sling*, long rope gommets used for hoisting in and mounting guns, *-stick*, a ramrod, rammer, *-tackle*, (a) *Naval*, in full *gun-tackle-burthase*, 'a tackle composed of a rope rove through two single blocks' (Smyth); also *attrib.*, (b) an arrangement of blocks and ropes for moving guns; *-work*, (a) any labour performed in connexion with ordnance; (b) shooting with a g. or rifle.

Gun (gʊn), *v.* *Infl.* **gunned, gunning**, 1622. [f. prec.] 1. To provide with guns; to assail with guns -1698. 2. *intr.* To shoot with a gun; hence, to make war. Chiefly to go *gunning* (= *agunning*). 1622.

|| **Guna** (gu'nā), sb. 1804. [Skr. *guna*] In *Skr. Grammar*, the middle grade of an ablaut-series of vowels; the process of raising a vowel to the middle grade by prefixing *ā*. Hence sometimes used in Indo-germanic comparative grammar for the *ē* grade of the *o*:*ē*:*i* series. Also *attrib.* Hence *Guna v. trans.* to GUNATE.

Gunnarchy, obs. f. GYNARCHY.

Gunate (gʊ'net), *v.* 1864. [f. GUNA + -ATE³] *trans.* In *Skr. Grammar*, to subject to the change known as *guna*. Hence *Guna-tion*.

Gun-boat, gunboat (gʊ'n'bōt), 1793. A boat or small vessel of light draught carrying one or more large guns. Also *attrib.*

Gun-cotton (gʊ'nkə'tɒn), 1846. A highly explosive compound prepared by steeping cotton in nitric and sulphuric acids, now almost superseded by dynamite. Chemically, it is one of a series of nitrates of cellulose, from other members of which are obtained celluloid and collodion. See also PYROXYLINE.

Gun-deck, 1677. *Naval*. A deck which carries guns, esp. in an old-fashioned ship of the line, the lowest of the decks on which guns are placed. Also *attrib.*

Gundelet, -olet, obs. ff. GONDOLA.

|| **Gunge, gunj** (gʊndʒ). Also 1. *gunja*, 1776. [a. Pers. *gunj* magazine, granary] A market.

Gunja, var. of GANJA; obs. f. GUNGE.

Gun-lock (gʊ'nlək), 1731. That part of the mechanism of a gun by which the charge is exploded. (See LOCK sb.) Also *attrib.*

Gunmaker (gʊ'nmeɪkə), ME. One who manufactures guns.

Gun-man, gunman (gʊ'n'mæn), 1624. 1. One who is armed, or who shoots, with a gun. Now (esp. from U.S. use 1903) a lawless man who uses fire-arms, an armed robber. 2. One who has to do with guns or their making 1881.

Gun-metal, 1541. A bronze formerly much used for cannon; now, a name for alloys of copper and tin, or zinc.

Gunnage (gʊ'nɪdʒ), 1703. [f. GUN sb. + -AGE.] The money distributed among the captors of a ship, assigned in proportion to the number of guns on the captured ship. ? *Obs.*

Gunnel (gʊ'nəl), 1686. [?] A small, eel-shaped marine fish, *Contonotus* or *Muraenoides gunnellus*; the butter-fish. Also *spotted g.*

Gunnel: see GUNWALE.

Gunner (gʊ'nə), [ME. *gonner*, *gunner*, f. *gonne* GUN, after AF. analogies; see -ER².] 1. One whose office it is to work a cannon. In the British army, now applied to all privates of artillery except the drivers. b. In the navy, a warrant officer who has special charge of the battery, small arms, ordnance stores, etc. 1495.

c. *fig.* 1657. 3. A gun-maker, gunsmith. *Obs.* *exc. dial.* 1463. 4. One who goes shooting game 1753. 5. With number prefixed: A vessel carrying (so many) guns 1829. 6. *dial.* a. The Sea Bream 1859. b. The Great Northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis* 1837. 7. *attrib.* 1628.

1 The nimble g. with lynstock now the devilish cannon touches SHAKS. *†Master g.* the chief g. in charge of ordnance. Phr. *Gunner's daughter* 100. or the g. which sailors were

e. lashed to each a. punish *Gunner's quail* ant (see QUADRANT

Gunnery (gʊ'nəri), 1497. [f. GUN + -ERY] 1. The science and art of constructing and managing guns 1605. 2. The firing of guns, the use of guns for sporting purposes 1816. 3. *concr.* Guns collectively 1497. 4. *attrib.*, 18 g.-lieutenant, 'one who, having obtained a warrant from a g.-ship, is eligible to large ships to assist specially in supervising the g. duties' (Smyth); *-ship*, a ship for training men in g.

Gunnies (gʊ'nɪs), *Cornwall.* Also (in Dicts.) *gunnis* (s. 1778. A crevice in a mine or lode; 'the vacant space left where the lode has been removed' (Raymond); hence (app.) taken as a measure of breadth or width. (By some writers used as *pl.*)

Gunning (gʊ'nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1562. [f. GUN sb. and *v.* + -ING¹.] 1. Gunnery 1570. 2. Shooting with a gun; esp. the act or practice of hunting game with guns 1624. 3. Provision of guns. MARVELL. 4. *attrib.* 1562.

Gunny (gʊ'ni), 1711. [a. Hindi *gōn*, *goni* = Skr. *gōnī* sack.] A coarse material used chiefly for sacking and made from the fibres of jute or from sunn-hemp; a sack made of this. Also *attrib.*

Gunpowder (gʊ'npaʊdər), ME. [f. GUN sb. + POWDER sb.] 1. An explosive mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, used chiefly in gunnery and blasting. Also *fig.* 2. (In full, *g. tea*.) A fine kind of green tea, each leaf of which is rolled up into a pellet 1771. 3. *attrib.* Explosive; also *fig.* 1550.

1. The best g. is composed of 70 parts (in weight) of nitre, 18 parts of sulphur, and 12 parts of charcoal 1797. *White g.*: a. a tri-nitro cellulose, prepared from sawdust, b. a blasting mixture made of chlorite of potash, potassium ferrocyanide, and sugar. 3. Such Gunpowder powder Outbes 1604.

Comb. *g.-cake*, *g. in a cake*, i.e. before it is corned. *-engine*, a gas-engine in which the movement of the piston is produced by the evolution of gas resulting from the combustion of g. (Knight); *-hammer*, a pile-driving machine worked by the explosion of g.; *-press*, a press for compacting mill-cake into hard cake for granulation; *g. tea* (see 2). b. *Gunpowder plot*: the plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament on Nov. 5, 1605, while the King, Lords, and Commons were assembled. (So *g. treason*, *traitor*, etc.)

Hence *Gunpowderous* a pertaining to or characteristic of g., of the bluish colour of g.; also *fig.*

Gun-room (gʊ'nrum), 1626. 1. In large ships of war, a compartment orig. occupied by the gunner and his mates, but now by the junior officers; in smaller vessels, the lieutenants' mess-room. Also *attrib.* 2. A room in which guns are kept 1773.

2. The story of Ould Ghouse in the gun-room GOLDSW.

Gun-shot (gʊ'nʃɒt), 1471. [Orig. *gonnes shot*.] 1. Shot fired from a gun or cannon, also the shooting of guns. Now *rare*. Also *fig.* 2. The range of a gun, the distance to which a shot can be effectively thrown from a gun 1532. 3. Also *transf.* and *fig.* -1687. 4. A pistol. BUTLER *Hud.* 4. *attrib.* as in 6. *fracture* 1672.

2. They [mallards] were always out of g. JEFFERIES *fig.* Not yet out of the gun-shot of the Devil BUNYAN

Gun-shy (gʊ'nʃi), *a.* 1884. Frightened at the report of a gun, said *esp.* of a sporting dog.

Gunsmith (gʊ'nsmɪθ), 1588. 1. One who makes and repairs small fire-arms. 2. *Slang* A thief 1869. Hence *Gunsmithery*, the trade of a g.; also, the place where the work is carried on.

Gun-ster, *slang*, 1709. [f. GUN sb. + -STER] 'A Cracker, or bouncing Fellow' (*un Davand*) BOYER. See SIEELE *Tatler* No 872 -1727

Gun-stock (gʊ'nstɒk), 1495. The wooden stock or support to which the barrel of a gun is attached; 1. a support on which to place a cannon on board ship.

Gun-stone, ME. [f. GUN sb. + STONE sb.] 1. A stone used for the shot of a cannon or gun; a cannon-ball -1808. 2. *Her* = PELLET, OGROSS. -1847.

Gunter (gʊ'nɪər), 1679. [The name of a distinguished mathematician, Edmund Gunter; (1581-1626).] 1. In *Gunter's chain*: the chain of 4 poles' length now in general use for land-survey (see C-AIN sb.). *Gunter's line* a logarithmic line on Gunter's scale used for multiplying and dividing mechanical y also

called *Gunter's proportion*. *Gunter's quadrant*: an apparatus for finding the hour of the day, the azimuth, etc. **b.** Short for *Gunter's scale*: A flat rule, two feet long, marked on one side with scales of equal parts, of chords, sines, tangents, etc., and on the other with scales of the logarithms of those parts; much used in surveying and navigation 1706. **2.** *Naut.* Applied to a method of rigging in which the topmast slides up and down the lower mast on rings or hoops; a mast so rigged or a sail attached to such a mast (more fully *sliding-g.*) 1794.

Gunwale, gunnel (gʊnwəl). 1466. [*f.* GUN *sh.* + WALE, the gunwale having formerly served to support the guns. The usual spelling is *gunwale*, but the pronunc. (gʊnwəl) is not favoured.] The upper edge of a ship's side, in large vessels, the uppermost planking, which covers the timber-heads and reaches from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle on either side; in small craft, a piece of timber extending round the top side of the hull.

Gup, interj. 1529. [Contr. *f.* *go up*.] **a.** A cry of anger or chiding addressed to a horse. **b.** An exclamation of derision, remonstrance, or surprise; often with *marry*. -1682.

Gurge (gɜːdʒ), *sb.* rare. 1667. [ad. L. *gurgis*.] **a.** A whirlpool (*lit.* and *fig.*). *MILIT. P. L.* XII, 41.

Gurge (gɜːdʒ), *v.* 1523. [*f.* L. *gurgis*.] **tr.** *trans.* To turn into a whirlpool. *LD. BERNERS*. **2.** *intr.* To swirl, surge 1578.

Gurgeons (gɜːdʒənz), *sb. pl.* Now *dial.* 1483. [Cf. *F. gurgeons*; conn. *w. gurger* to crunch.] Coarse meal; the coarse refuse from flour, pollards.

Gurgitation (gɜːdʒɪtəʃən). 1542. [ad. late L. **gurgitationem*, *f.* (*ult.*) *gurgit-*, *gurgit-*.] **tr.** = *INGURGITATION* -1658. **a.** Surging or whirling up and down 1864.

Gurgle (gɜːgl), *sb.* 1562. [*f.* the *vb.*] **tr.** = *GARGLE* *sb.* **1.** The action or an act of gurgling; the noise of a stream flowing over a stony bed, or the like 1757. **b.** A guttural sound produced by gargling, etc. 1862.

a. *g.* of innumerable emptying bumpers *CARLYLE*.

Gurgle (gɜːgl), *v.* 1562. [*cf.* *echoic*; cf. L. **gurgulare*, *f.* *gurgulio* gullet. See also *GARGLE*, *GUGGLE*.] **tr.** *intr.* = *GARGLE* *v.* -1611. **2.** Of water, etc.: To flow in a broken irregular current, with intermittent low noises 1713. **b.** *transf.* To utter intermittent guttural sounds 1779. **3.** *trans.* To utter with gurgling sounds 1814.

a. *Ayr* gurgling kiss'd his pebbled shore *BURNS*. **2.** He gurgled-out his purry chuckle of a cough-laugh *CARLYLE*. Hence *Gurglingly adv.* with a gurgle.

Gurgle, obs. *f.* *GUGLET*.

Gurgoyle (var. of *GARGOYLE*).

Gurjun (gɜːdʒən). Also *gurjon*. 1858. Native name for a large E. Indian tree, *Dipterocarpus alatus*, from which and other species a viscid balsamic liquid is obtained, called *g. balsam* or *g. oil*, used as a varnish and medicinally. Hence *Gurjunic a.* in *gurjunic acid*, $C_{24}H_{34}O_8 + 3H_2O$.

Gurle, obs. *f.* *GURL*.

Garlet (gɜːrlet). 1875. [*F. gallet*.] **a.** A pickaxe with one sharp point and one cutting-edge (Knight).

[*Gurmie*, spurious wd. in *Dicts.*; see *GUNNIES*.]

Gurnard (gɜːnɜːd), *gurnet* (gɜːnɜːt), *ME.* [Prob. a some var. of *F. gurnard*, *f.* *gagner* to grant. Cf. *F. grondin* gurnard, *f.* *gronder* to grunt.] One of the marine fishes of the genus *Trigla* or family *Triglidae*, characterized by a large spiny head with mailed cheeks and three free pectoral rays. Applied also to allied genera 1704.

†Soured g.: a term of opprobrium. *Hen. IV.* iv. 11. *2.* *flying g.*: a flying fish of the family *Cephaloscyridae* or *Dactylopteridae*.

Gurry (gɜːri). Now *dial.* 1523. *Diarrhoea*.

||Gurry (gɜːri). *Anglo-Ind.* 1786. [*Hindustani garhi*, *garh* a hill fort.] A small native Indian fort.

Gurry (gɜːri). Chiefly *U.S.* 1850. *Whale*. *f. hng* The refuse from cu nag-in and box ng out a whale. A so

Gurt (gɜːt). *dial.* 1633. [*a.* *AF. gort* see *GORCE*.] A trench or gutter, *esp.* in *Mining*.

Gurts, obs. *dial. pl.* of *GRIT sb.* **2**

Gush (gɜːʃ), *sb.* 1682 [*f.* *GUSH v.*] **1.** The action or an act of gushing; a copious or sudden emission of fluid, a rush; also *concr.* a quantity of fluid so emitted. **2.** *transf.* and *fig.* A sudden and violent outbreak; a burst 1704. **3.** *collog.* Objectively effusive or sentimental display of feeling 1866.

1. One G of TOURS STERILE. A red g. spouted over the garments of the Indian MAYNE REID. **2.** A g. of wind 1704, of light DICAPENS, of violets RUSKIN, of rhetoric L. STEPHEN. **3.** G. and twaddle 1869.

Gush (gɜːʃ), *v.* [*ML. goushe, gusche*, perh. onomatopoeic] **1.** *intr.* 'To flow or rush out with violence' (J.); to issue suddenly or copiously, as water when released from confinement. *Freq.* with *down*, *in*, *forth*, *out*, *up*. Also *transf.* and *fig.* **2.** Of a person, parts of the body, etc.: To have a copious flow of blood, tears, etc. 1530. **3.** *trans.* 'To emit in a copious effusion' (J.) 1553. **4.** *intr.* (*collog.*) To act or speak in an over-effusive, exaggerated, or sentimental fashion. Also *trans.* 1864.

1. He brought waters out of the stony rock, so that they gushed out like rivers COVERDALE'S (SAVILL) Then gush'd the tears POPE. **2.** Myne eyes gush'd out with water COVERDALE'S. *CAVIN* (CIVIL). **3.** Davids eyes gush'd out rivers of waters BR. HALL.

Gusher (gɜːʃə), 1864. [*f.* *GUSH v.* + *-ER*]. One who or that which gushes; *spec.* in *U.S.* a gas-well or oil-well from which the material flows profusely without pumping.

Gushing (gɜːʃɪŋ), *phl. a.* 1583. [*-ING*]. That gushes. **1.** Flowing or issuing with violence or in copious streams. **2.** Emitting fluid copiously; also *transf.* 1717. **3. *fig.* Effusive, overflowing, displaying itself impulsively 1807. **b.** Given to or characterized by gush (*collog.*) 1864.**

1. G. fountains W. IRVING. **2.** My g. eyes o'erflow POPE. **3.** A g. influence of imaginary MRS. CARLYLE. **4.** A g. speech 1878. Hence *Gushingly adv.*, -ness.

Gusset (gɜːsɪt), *ME.* [*a.* *OF. gousset, gousset*, app. *f.* *gousse* shell of nuts, etc.] **1.** In a suit of mail, a piece of chain-mail protecting a joint. **2.** A triangular piece of material let into a garment to strengthen or to enlarge some part 1570. **b. *pl.* The flexible sides of a pair of bellows 1861. **c.** An elastic insertion in the side of a boot 1887. **3.** *transf.* A triangular piece of land 1630. **4.** *Her.* An abatement formed by a line drawn from the dexter or sinister chief to a central point and continued perpendicularly to the base of the escutcheon (Cf. *GORS sb.*) 1562. **5.** *techn.* A bracket or angular piece of iron fixed at the angles of a structure to give strength or firmness 18..**

2. The gussets of his waistcoat 1878. **3.** Which gore, or gusset of ground, was called *Apherema* FULLER. **4.** *Comb. g. needle* (*Knitting*), one of the two *scs* needles used in knitting the foot of a stocking. Hence *Gusseted a.* having a g. or gussets. *Gussetting* *vb.* *sb.* insertion or making of gussets; *concr.* a g.

Gust (gɜːst), *sb.* 1588. [app. an *ON. gustr*, related to *gista* to gush or *gista* to pour] **1.** A sudden violent rush or blast of wind; formerly often, a whirlwind. Also *transf.* **2.** *fig.*; also *gen.*: a burst, outbreak, outburst 1611. **1.** The stormy gusts of winters day SHAKS. **2.** The first little sudden g. of passion against these gentlemen BURKE.

Gust (gɜːst), *sb.* 2 Now *a.* *h.* *ME.* [ad. L. *gustus*; cf. *GOUT*, *GUSTO*] = *TASTE*, in various senses. **1.** The sense or faculty of taste. **2.** Individual taste or liking -1732. **3.** Aesthetic or artistic taste (*rare*) -1725. **4.** Keen relish, appreciation, or enjoyment 1635. **5.** Savour or flavour (of food, etc.) 1536. **b.** Pleasing taste or flavour; relish 1649. **†6.** A taste of something; also, a foretaste -1698.

1. I am for a Set-meal, where I may enjoy my full G. DRYDEN. **4.** He drinks his simple beverage with a g. COVERER. I had no g. to antiquities DE FOR. **5.** The whole vegetable tribe have lost their g. with me LAMB. **b.** The g. of novelty D'ISRAEL.

Gust (gɜːst), *v.* Now only *Sc.* *ME.* [*f.* *GUST sb.*, or ad. L. *gustare*.] *trans.* To taste, to relish. Also *absol.*

le (gɜːstəbəl) Now *rare* 1480 ad late L. *gust* *sb* *lit* see *prec.* and *AMF*]

A *adj.* **1.** That can be tasted, also, having a pleasant taste, appraising. **2.** Of qualities Perceptible by the sense of taste. Of perceptions - Gustatory. 1657.

1. Mylk, honey & herbes g. CANTON. **2.** C. and defactable perceptions BR. BIRKBEY.

B. A thing that can be tasted; an article of food 1642.

†Gustard. *Sc.* 1536 [*f.* *GOOSE* + (*Tus*) *ARD*]. A bustard -1865.

Gustation (gɜːstəʃən). 1599. [ad. L. *gustationem*, *f.* *gustare*.] The action or faculty of tasting.

Gustative (gɜːstətɪv), *a.* 1620 [*f.* L. *gustare*; see -*ATIVE*.] Having the function of tasting; *ab.* concerned with tasting.

Gustatory (gɜːstətɔːri), *a.* 1684. [*f.* L. *gustare*, *gustare* + *-ORY*.] Pertaining to or concerned with tasting or the sense of taste. *G. nerve* (*Anat.*): the lingual nerve upon which the sense of taste depends.

Gustful (gɜːstfʊl), *a.* 1 Obs. *exc. arch* 1645. [*f.* *GUST sb.* + *-FUL*.] **1.** Full of gust or flavour; tasty. **2.** *fig.* Pleasant to the mind or feelings 1645. The ice Gustfully *adv.*, -ness.

Gustful (gɜːstfʊl), *a.* 2 *rare*. [*f.* *GUST sb.* + *-FUL*.] *Gusty*.

†Gustless, *a.* 1597 [*f.* *GUST sb.* + *-LESS*.] Tasteless, insipid -1605.

||Gusto (gɜːsto), 1629 [*It.* = *Fr.* *GOUT* = L. *gustus* taste. (*f.* *GUST sb.*)] **1.** Particular liking, relish, or fondness 1647. **2.** Zest 1629. **3.** Artistic style; *concr.* fashionable style in matters of taste. Often qualified as *great* (= *It. grm gusto*), *high*, *noble* 1662. **†4.** Aesthetic perception -1711. **†5.** Flavour or savour (of food). *DE RHAM*.

2. He read me, though with too much g., some little poems of his own *BYRON*.

Gusty (gɜːsti), *a.* 1600. [*f.* *GUST sb.* + *-Y*.] **1.** Characterized by gusts; blown upon, tossed, or disturbed by gusts of wind 1725. **2. *fig.* Given to or marked by fits or bursts 1690.**

1. Great store of snow, with some gusty weather *HALLIVAT*. The loose carpets rose along the floor *KILPATRICK*. Hence *Gustily adv.*

Gusty (gɜːsti), *a.* 2 Chiefly *Sc.* 1721. [*f.* *GUST sb.* + *-Y*.] Tasty, savoury, appraising.

Gut (gɜːt), *sb.* [*OE. guttas* str. masc. pl., perh. (*ult.*) from the root of *OE. gōtan* to pour.] **1.** *collet. pl.* The contents of the abdominal cavity; the bowels, entrails. Formerly in dignified use with regard to man. In the Bible occurs, *fg.* 'inward parts'. **2.** *transf.* The inside, contents of anything 1663. **3.** Spirit; force of character (*strong*) 1803. **2.** *INTESTINE*. *ME.* **b.** Hence, the whole of the alimentary canal or its lower portion 1460. **3. *lang.* The belly or stomach, *esp.* as the seat of appetite or gluttony. Now *dial.* and *vulgar*. *ME.***

b. *pl.* A copulent or gluttonous person. Now *rare* or *dial.* 1550. **4. The intestines of animals employed for various purposes (see *quots*) 1602. **5.** **a.** A narrow passage of water 1538. **b.** On land: A narrow passage between two declivities; hence, any narrow passage 1615.**

1. Falstaff, you caried youe guts awry, pimply SHAKS. **b.** *Phr.* *†To have guts* (= 'something') in one's brains. **2.** Bunk out, the accorn; *transf.* a cul-de-sac. **3.** *b.* Thou Chyldrend Gutts SHAKS. **4.** *a.* *pl.* = *OFFAL* 1602. **b. For making violin strings; now *arg.* as the name of a material. Seven strings of very fine g. GORMAN. *c.* *arg.* The silken fibre obtained from the intestine of the silkworm; Silk-worm g. for angling *USE*. **5.** *a.* The G. of Gibraltar *etc.* The Gut (Oxford and Cambridge): a bend of the river in the racing-course *b.* The signal-box in this narrow g. of traffic 1896.**

Comb. g.-bread, sweetbread, *pl.* pancreas; -scraper (*now*), a violin-player; -weed, *Sonchus oleraceus*.

Gut (gɜːt), *v.* *ME.* [*f.* *GUT sb.*] **1.** *trans.* To take out the guts out; to eviscerate. **2.** *transf.* To clear out the contents or inside of *esp.* to remove or destroy the internal fittings of (a building). *Const. of.* 1688. Also *fig.* **3.** *intr.* To cram the guts (*vulgar*) 1516.

2. We took an Arabian junk. We gutted him of the pearl DE FOR. *fig.* T-m Br-wm, of factitious Memory having gutted a proper Name of all its intermediate Vowels, used to make as free with it as he pleased ADDISON. To g. a book (*mod.*).

†Gutta (gɜːtə) *P. gutta* (gɜː) *ME.* *l.* = drop. Cf. *GOUT* *b.* **1.** *a.* *Pha*

nacy and *Pa k* *A d* *op* *o* *g*

p 8 1652 b A DROP 563 c
H Gou te 868 f2 A kind of gum
In 18 c Ga OGE 7 2

b Guttas band *Arch.*, theistel from which
the guttas seem to hang. *Comb.*: gutta opaca,
catarract; g. serena = *Am. uterosis*; also *fig.*

Gutta (gʊtʰā), 1852. [ad. Malay *getah*
gum, whence mod. L. *gutta*, assim. to prec.]
1. Short for GUTTA-PERCHA. 2. *Chem.* A
white amorphous substance C₁₀H₁₆, the prin-
cipal constituent of gutta-percha WATTS.

Gutta-percha (gʊtʰāpɔʃtʰā), 1845. [ad.
Malay *getah percha*, lit. 'the gum of percha'
(the name of the tree).] 1. The inspissated
juice of various trees found chiefly in the
Malayan archipelago (see sense 2), now much
used in the arts. 2. (Short for gutta-percha
tree.) One of the trees that yield this juice,
esp. *Ionandra* [or *Diospyros*] *Gutta* (N.O.
Euphorbiaceae) 1860.

Comb.: gutta-percha-tissue, 'gutta-percha in a
very thin leaf, used as a waterproof covering to
dressings to prevent evaporation' (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*);
gutta-percha-wire (*Telegraphy*), wire covered with
gutta-percha.

Guttate (gʊtʰet), a. 1826. [ad. L. *guttatus*
speckled, spotted, f. *gutta* drop.] In the form
of drops; furnished with drops, spotted as if
by drops. So Guttated a. spread about as if
in drops or spots.

Guttatum (gʊtʰetɪm), 1694. [L.; = 'by
drops', f. *gutta*.] Drop by drop.

Gutté (gʊtʰe), a. 1772. [AF. *gutté* (= F.
gutté) = L. *guttatus*.] *Her.* Besprinkled
with drops; as in *gutté de sang*, etc. *Gutté re-*
versé: charged with drops having the bulb or
globe upwards. *vars.* Guttet a., Guttée.

Gutter (gʊtʰər), sh. ME. [a. OF. *gutiére*,
gutiére (mod. *gutiére*), f. *guttie* drop (see
GOUT sh.).] 1. A watercourse; later, a
small brook or channel—1797. b. A furrow or
track made by running water 1885 c. *Austral*
gold-mining. The lower part of the channel of
an old river of the Tertiary period containing
auriferous deposits 1864. 2. A shallow trough
fixed under the eaves of a roof, etc., to carry
off the rain-water ME. 3. A hollowed channel
at the side of a road or elsewhere, to carry
away the surface water ME. Also *fig.* as the
haunt of children, etc., of low birth or breeding
1846. b. A sink (*Lat. and fig.*). Now *dial.*
1440. c. Mud, filth. Chiefly *Sc.* (only *p.*).
1785. 4. A shallow trough or open conduit or
pipe for the outflow of fluid 1637. 5. A groove
in an animal or vegetable body. *Obs.* in gen.
sense. ~1712. 6. An artificial groove or chan-
nel. Now only *techn.* 1555. 7. In *Printing* =
gutter-stick (see *Comb.*). Also in *Bookbinding*,
'the white space between the pages of a book'
1841.

3. The gutters run blood ZANGWILL. *fig.* To die in
the g. HALL CAINE.

Comb.: g-bird, the sparrow, hence *fig.* a disre-
putable person; board, a board forming the founda-
tion on which is laid the lining-material for a ship;
the g. itself; child, a child such as hants the gutters;
-drift = sense 1 c, -flag *Austral.*, a flag fixed on the
surface to denote where the course of a g. has been
discovered; member (*Arch.*), a member made by
decorating the outside face of a g. with regularly
spaced ornaments; g. plane, a moulding plane with
a semi cylindrical sole for planing gutters; -snippet,
app. a dim. of GUTTER-SKIN (Kipling); -stick (*Print-*
ing), one of the pieces of furniture which separate
pages in a forme: -tree, the Wild Cornel or Dogwood,
Cornus sanguinea (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*).

b. *attrib.* (or *adv.*) Brought up in or appro-
priate to the g., low, disreputable; as the gutter
Press, *g. journalism* 1851.

Gutter (gʊtʰər), v. ME. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.*
To make gutters in; to furnish with gutters; to
furrow with streams, tears, etc. 2. *intr.* Of
water: To form gutters or gullies 1632. 3. To
flow in streams, to stream down 1583. 4. Of a
candle: To melt away rapidly by becoming
channelled on one side; to sweat. (The chief
current sense.) 1706.

Gutter-blood (gʊtʰərblood), *Sc.* One of
the rabble, SCOTT.

Gutter-snipe (gʊtʰərsnɪp), 1869. 1. a.
dial. The common snipe, *Gallinago caesi-*
1893. b. The common American snipe, *Gal-*
linago wilsoni or *delicata* 1874. 2. a. A
gatherer of refuse from the gutter 1869. b.

A ee ab 1882 a P u a (L S A
sma and nrr ow pos e fo. pasung on curb-
stones 1871.

Guttifer (gʊtʰifər), 1846. [ad. mod. L.
guttifera (sc. *plantula*); see GUTTA and -IFER-
ous.] Bot. A plant that exudes gum or resin,
a plant of the order Guttifera.

Guttiferous (gʊtʰifərəs), a. 1847. [f. as
prec.] Yielding gum or resinous substances;
pertaining to N.O. *Guttifera*, of trees and
shrubs remarkable for their abounding in a
resinous sap. So Guttiferous a. epithet of an
alliance including the order Guttifera, sh a
plant belonging to this alliance LINDLEY.

Guttiform (gʊtʰifɔrm), a. 1874. [f. L.
gutta + -IFORM.] Drop-shaped.

Guttle (gʊtʰl), v. 1654. [f. GUT sh., after
guzzle.] 1. *intr.* To eat voraciously; to gor-
mandize. 2. *trans.* To devour or swallow
greedily 1885. Hence Guttle, a glutton; a
gormandizer.

Guttula (gʊtʰulā), 1887. [L., dim. of
gutta.] A small drop or drop-like spot. Hence
Guttular a. spotted. Guttulate a. (*Nat.*
Hist.), having drops or spots, as *guttulate*.
Guttulous a. in drop-like form.

Guttur (gʊtʰər), 1562. [L.; = 'throat'.]
The throat, used rarely in techn. applications.

Guttural (gʊtʰərəl), 1594. [ad. mod. L.
gutturālis; see prec. and -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the throat 1625,
(of sounds) produced in the throat.

The g. orifice of the Eustachian tube 1836. The g.
nasal seems to have been the regular pronunciation of
g in English A. J. ELIUS.

B. sh. [sc. sound; occas. utterance.] 1696.

His speech was all gutturals Dr. FOR.

Hence Gutturality, g. quality or characteristic
Gutturality, g. nature, character, or condition.
Gutturality a. *trans.* To pronounce or utter gut-
turally; to render g. in character. Gutturality a.
Gutturality *adv.* in a g. manner; -ness, guttural-
ity. (Gutturine, a. [f. GUTTUR + -INE.] Per-
taining to the throat RAY.

Gutturize (gʊtʰəraɪz), v. [f. as prec. +
-IZE.] *trans.* To enunciate gutturally. COL-
RIDGE.

Gutture (gʊtʰər), taken as comb. f. L.
guttur throat, as in *g-maxillary*, relating to
the throat and the jaw, *g-nasal*, guttural and
nasal; etc.

Gutty (gʊtʰi), sh. *Colfers' slang*. 1890. [f.
GUTTA + -Y.] A gutta-percha ball.

Gutty (gʊtʰi), a. Chiefly *Sc.* 1783. [f. GUT
sh. + -Y.] Pot-bellied.

Gutwort (gʊtʰwɔrt), ? *Obs.* 1597. [f. GUT
sh. + WORT.] The plant *Globularia alba*,
a violent purgative, of S. Europe and Africa.

Guy (gʊɪ), sh. 1 ME. [a. OF. *gui*-s, also
guie = It. *guida* (see GUIDE sh.).] 1. A guide;
a conductor or leader (*vars.*)—1530. 2. Chiefly
Naut. A rope used to guide and steady a thing
which is being hoisted or lowered; a rope,
chain, rod, etc. to secure and steady anything
likely to shift its position or to be carried away,
as the mast, funnel, etc. of a vessel, a derrick,
a suspension-bridge, etc. 1623. 3. *attrib.*, as
in *guy rein*, a guiding or leading rein 1793.

Guy (gʊɪ), sh. 2 *Pl.* guys. 1806. 1. An
effigy of Guy Fawkes carried about in the
streets on the anniversary of Gunpowder Plot
(Nov. 5), and burnt in the evening. 2. A per-
son of grotesque looks or dress, a fright 1836.
3. A man, fellow (*U.S. slang*) 1896.

1. Dressed up like a g. Troulors. 2. Grisly guys
some of them turn out 1836.

+Guy, v. 1 ME [a. OF. *guier* (later *guider*;
see GUIDE); prob. f. some form of the root of
Goth. and OE. *willan* to know (see WIT v.)]
= GUIDE v. 1-4. —1600.

Guy (gʊɪ), v. 2 1712. [f. GUY sh. 1 a.] *trans.*
To fasten or secure with a guy or with guys.

Chiefly *Naut.* Also *trans.*

Guy (gʊɪ), v. 3 1851. [f. GUY sh. 2.] 1. *intr.*
To carry an effigy of Guy Fawkes about in the
streets on Nov. 5. b. *trans.* To exhibit a per-
son in effigy 1894. 2. *trans.* (Orig. *Theatr.*
slang.) To make an object of ridicule 1872.

Guze (gʊz), 1562. [f. *Her* A round' of
a sanguine tint.

Guzzle (gʊzəl), sh. 1598. [? f. the vb.] 1

A gutter, drain. Also *fig.* Now *dial.* 2

Drink, liquor 1704. 3. A debauch 1836.

1. That sinke of filth, thar g. most impure MASTON

Guzzle (gʊzəl), v. 1576. [Earlier *gussel*,
? a. OF. *gussier*, conn. w. *gossier* throat.] 1

trans. To swallow (liquor, rarely food) greedily

or to excess 1583. 2. To consume (time,

money, etc.) in guzzling 1653. 3. *intr.* To

drink largely or greedily, to swill 1579.

2. How it annoyed me to behold Belvidera [Mrs

Siddons g. boiled leaf and mustard C. K. SHARPE. 2

10 g. away money 1797. 3. To shoot and g. at his

country seat MACAULAY Hence Guzzler, one who

guzzles.

Gwyniad (gʊwɪniəd), Also tguiniad,

fgwyniad, fgwinead. 1611. (a. Welsh *gwyniad*

f. *gwyn* white.) A fish of the salmon or trout

kind (*Coregonus Pennantii*) with white flesh

found in lakes, esp. Bala.

Gy-, in wds. of Gr. etym., is herein marked

to be pronounced with (dʒ), but with regard to

the less common words there are many, esp.

among scholars, who prefer the 'hard g'.

Gyal, obs. f. GAYAL.

Gybe, sh. 1 *Thieves' slang*. ? *Obs.* 1561.

[?] A counterfeit pass or licence.

Gybe (dʒaɪb), sh. 2 1880. [f. next.] *Naut*

An act of gybing.

Gybe (dʒaɪb), v. 1693. [app. a. Du *gijben*;

but the initial (dʒ) is obscure.] 1. *intr.* Of a

fore-and-aft sail and its boom: To swing from

one side of the vessel to the other. Also *trans.*

2. *intr.* To put about or alter the course of a

boat so that her boom-sails gybe. Said also of

the boat. Also *trans.* with the boat as object,

also, to sail round by gybing. 1693.

Gye, obs. f. GUY sh. 1; obs. var. of GUY v. 1

Gyle (gɪl), 1440. [a. Du. *gijl*, earlier

ghyl, conn. w. *gijlen* to ferment. Of unkn.

origin.] *Brewing*. 1. A brewing; the quantity

brewed at one time 1594. 2. Wort in process

of fermentation 1440. 3. A gyle-tun 1836. 4.

attrib., as gyle-tun = GYLE-FAT; etc. 1498.

Gyle-fat, *Obs.* exc. *dial.* ME. [FAT sh. 1]

The vat in which the wort is left to ferment.

Gym (dʒɪm), 1889. Colloq. abbrev. of

GYMNASIUM.

Gymkhana (dʒɪmkhānā), Orig. *Anglo-Ind.*

1861. [app. a. relash. of Hindustani *gend-khāna*

'ball-house', i.e. racket-court, after *gymnasium*.]

'A place of public resort at a station where the

needful facilities for athletics and games . . . are

provided' (Yule). Hence, an athletic sports

display. Also *attrib.*

Gymnal, obs. f. GYMNAL.

Gymnasial (dʒɪmnāsiāl), a. 1850. [f.

GYMNASIUM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the

Continental gymnasium or similar educational

establishments.

Gymnasiarch (dʒɪmnāsiɑrk), 1658. [ad.

L. *gymnasiarchus* and *gymnasiarcha*, a. Gr. f.

gymnāzion + *-archos*, *-archys* ruling.] 1. Gr.

Antiq. An Athenian official who superintended

athletic schools and games. b. *trans.* A leader

among athletes 1825. 2. A governor of a

school or college; a head instructor 1682. So

Gymnasiarchy, the office or function of g.

Gymnasiast (dʒɪmnāsiɪst), 1828. [f. Gr.

gymnāzion; in sense 2. after Ger.] 1. A stu-

dent in a (Continental) gymnasium. 2. A

gymnast 1857.

Gymnasium (dʒɪmnāziəm), *Pl.* -ia,

-iums, 1598. [L., a. Gr. *gymnāzion*, f. *gymnāzein*

to train, exercise, lit. to train naked, f. *gymnós*

(*gymnós*).] 1. A place or building for practice

of or instruction in athletic exercises; a gym-

nastic school. Also *trans.* Also *attrib.* 2.

A high school, college, or academy; *spec.* in

Germany and elsewhere, a school of the highest

grade preparatory for the universities. Now

often as Ger. (*gymnāzium*). 1691.

2. Galen inveighs against the violent practices of

the G. 1702. 3. Cambridge and Oxford, surpass, the

gymnasia of foreign countries JOHNSON. Hence,

Gymnastic, pertaining to the g. (sense 2). CARLILE.

Gymnast (dʒɪmnɪst), 1594. [ad. Gr.

gymnastēs trainer of athletes, f. *gymnāzein* (see

prec.)] One skilled in gymnastic

a

gymnastic

Gymnastic (dʒɪmˈnæstɪk). 1574. [ad. L. *gymnasticus*, a. Gr. (subst. ἡ γυμναστική gymnastikḗ); see GYMNASIUM.]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to or connected with athletic exercises of the body; concerned with gymnastics (see B. 2). b. Physically active (*var.* 1784. *a. fig.* 'Pertaining to disciplinary exercises for the intellect' (Wester) 1710.

1. b. A form not now g. as of *rower*. *a. The* difference of the g. and dogmatic styles GIBSON.

B. sb. 1. *sing.* [= Gr. ἡ (τέχνη) γυμναστική] = 2 1598. *Also fig.* 2 *pl.* Gymnastics [see -ICS, -IC 2]. *a.* The practice of athletic exercises for the development of the body, now esp. of such as are performed in a gymnasium (sense 1) 1652. *Also fig.* 1b A treatise on athletic exercises. SIR T. BROWNE.

1. Good gymnastic will give health to the body Jowett. *a. a.* Gymnastics have not until lately been practised Home. *fig.* I think Hindoo books the best gymnastics for the mind Emerson. Hence *Gymnastical* *a.* = *A.* *Gymnastically* *adv.* (*var.*), 1. *a g.* manner; in respect of gymnastics.

Gymnic (dʒɪmˈnɪk). Now rare 1601. [ad. L. *gymnicus*, a. Gr. f. γυμνός naked; see -IC.]

A. adj. = GYMNASIAC *a.* 1.

Have they not Sword-players, and every sort of G. Artists, Wrestlers, Riders, Runners, Juglers, and Dancers Milt.

B. sb. *pl.* Gymnics: = gymnastics (see GYMNASIAC sb. 2) 1621. Hence *Gymnical* *a.* = *A.*

Gymnite (dʒɪmˈnɪt). 1843. [f. Gr. γυμνός naked, in allusion to Bare Hills, Maryland, where found; see -ITE.] *Min.* A hydrated silicate of magnesium.

Gymno- (dʒɪmˈnoʊ), bef. a vowel gymn- comb. f. Gr. γυμνός naked, bare

Gymnoblæstic [Gr. βλαστός (see -BLAST) *a.*, *Zool.* having the nutritive or generative buds unprotected by an external receptacle (hydrocoela or gonangium); so *Gymnoblæstous* *a.* *Gymnobranchiate* (Gr. βράγχια *pl.*, gills) *a.*, belonging to the *Gymnobranchiata*, a group of gastropods having naked gills; *sb.* an animal of this group. **Gymnoceratus** (Gr. κεράτ, κέρας horn) *a.*, *Entom.* belonging to the *Gymnocerata*, a group of heteropterous insects having exposed antennae. **Gymnocyta**, -cyte (Gr. κύτος cell), *Biol.* 'Haeckel's term for a naked or wall-less cytod having a nucleus' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Gymnodont (Gr. δόντις, δότις), *Ichthyol.* *a.*, belonging to the *Gymnodontes*, a group of pleurognaeth fishes having the jaw prolonged into a beak covered with a dental plate; *sb.* a fish of this group.

Gymnogen [see -GEN], *Bot.* = GYMNOSPERM. **Gymnogonous** [see -GENOUS] *a.*, *Bot.* = GYMNOBIOUS.

Gymnogram (Gr. γραμμα *pl.*, mark), *Bot.* a fern of the genus *Gymnogramma* or *gramma*, having the lines of spore-cases on the lower side of the frond uncovered.

Gymnogynous [see -GYNOUS] *a.*, *Bot.* having a naked ovary. **Gymnolæmatous** [Gr. λαίμαξ throat, gullet] *a.*, *Zool.* belonging to the *Gymnolæmata*, a division of Polyzoa having no epistome or valve to close down upon the mouth.

Gymnomerous [Gr. μέτρον thigh] *a.*, *Zool.* pertaining to the *Gymnomera*, a division of chelicerous crustaceans.

Gymnomyxine (Gr. μύξα slime) *a.*, *Zool.* pertaining to the *Gymnomyxa*, a low grade of Polyzoa which are naked or not corticate.

Gymnophthalmate, -ophthalmitous, -ophthalmic, -ophthalmous [Gr. ὀφθαλμία] *adjs.*, *Zool.* belonging to the *Gymnophthalmata* or naked-eyed medusae.

Gymnopterous (Gr. πτερόν) *a.*, *Entom.* having naked wings, without hairs or scales; having sheathless wings.

Gymnorhinal (Gr. ρίνα, ῥίς nostril) *a.*, *Ornith.* having naked or unfeathered nostrils.

Gymnosomate, -somatous, -somous [Gr. σωματ, σωμα] *adjs.*, *Zool.* pertaining to the *Gymnosomata*, an order of pteropods having a naked body.

Gymnosporous [Spore], *Bot.* a naked spore; so *Gymnosporous* *a.*, having uncovered spores.

Gymnotetraspermous [Gr. τέσσερα four, σπέρμα seed] *a.*, *Bot.* having such a four-lobed ovary as is found in labiates, which was formerly thought to consist of four naked seeds.

Gymnotocous [Gr. τόκος] *a.*, *Zool.* having the genital products uncovered, as certain hydrozoa.

Gymnozoidal (Gr. ζώον, see -OID) *a.*, *Zool.* pertaining to the *Gymnozoida*, a section of Infusoria in Saville Kent's classification.

Gymnocarpous (dʒɪmˈnɒkɑːpəs), *a.* 1856 [f. Gr. γυμνός naked + -OUS.] *Bot.* Having a naked fruit; applied to lichens with open or expanded apothecia, or to a fructification of this character.

Gymnogene (dʒɪmˈnɒdʒɪn). 1875 [ad. mod. L. *Gymnogynus*, lit. naked-chinned.] A book-name for an African hawk, *Polyboroides typus* or *P. capensis*.

Gymnopædic (dʒɪmˈnɒpɛdɪk) *a.* 1850 [ad. Gr. γυμνοπαίδης f. γυμνός + παῖς.

a. (παῖς) *a.* (παῖς). *an* (low) *p* *cat* *f* *F* *ch* *o* (ev) *oi* *I* *ev* *F* *o*

nois. *Gr. Antiq.* Distinctive epithet of the dances, etc. performed by naked boys at public festivals.

Gymnosophist (dʒɪmˈnɒsɒfɪst). ME. [ad. L. (pl) *gymnosophistæ*, ad. Gr., f. γυμνός naked + σοφιστής SOPHIST.]

One of a sect of ancient Hindu philosophers of ascetic habits, who wore little or no clothing, denied themselves flesh meat, and gave themselves up to mystical contemplation. They were known to the Greeks through the reports of the companions of Alexander. Also *ascetic*, an ascetic or mystic.

So *Gymnosophy*, the doctrine or system of gymnosophists. *var.* *Gymnosophi* (*var.*) COLERIDGE.

Gymnosperm (dʒɪmˈnɒspɜːm). 1838. [ad. mod. L. *gymnospermus*, ad. Gr., f. γυμνός + σπέρμα.] *Bot.* A plant which has naked seeds, as the pine, hemlock fir, etc.; one of the *Gymnospermae*, a class of exogenous plants so characterized.

Gymnospermous (dʒɪmˈnɒspɜːməs), *a.* 1727. [f. mod. L. *gymnospermus* (see prec.) + -OUS.] *Bot.* Naked-seeded, i.e. not provided with a seed-vessel, belonging to the class *Gymnospermae*. So *Gymnospermal*, -spermic *adjs.* in same sense.

Gymnostomous (dʒɪmˈnɒstɒməs), *a.* 1861. [f. Gr. γυμνός + στόμα.] *Bot.* Naked-mouthed; applied to mosses in which the mouth of the sporangium has no peristome. So *Gymnostomatous* *a.* in same sense.

Gymnotus (dʒɪmˈnoʊtəs). *Pl.* -ti (-tai). 1775. [mod. L. (Linn) for **gymnotodus*, f. Gr. γυμνός naked + ὄντιον back, with allusion to the absence of dorsal fins.]

A freshwater eel-like fish of S. America, *Electrophorus* (formerly *Gymnotus*) *electricus*, capable of giving an electric shock; an electric eel.

Gyn, obs. f. GIN sb. 1.

Gynæcium (dʒɪˈnækiəm), 1610. [L., a. Gr. γυναικείον, f. γυναικ-, γυνή] 1. *Gr. and Rom. Antiq.* 1. The women's apartments in a house; any building set apart for women.

2. Under the Roman empire: A textile manufactory -1781. 2. *Bot.* The female organs of a flower. Now usually spelt *gynecium*, as if from Gr. οἰκία house, with coroll.

ANDRÆCIUM.

Gynæcian, *a.* rare. Also *gynecian* (in Dicts.) 1640 [f. Gr. γυναικ-, γυνή + -IAN.] Pertaining or relating to women.

Gynæcic (dʒɪˈnæsɪk), *a.* Also *gynecic*. 1878. [ad. Gr. γυναικικός.] Relating to diseases peculiar to women.

Gynæco- (dʒɪˈnæki-), also (esp. U.S.) *gyneco-*, repr. Gr. γυναικ-, comb. f. γυνή woman, female.

gynæco-cœmic [Gr. κοινός] *a.*, having women in common; -phore (Gr. φέρω bearing), *Zool.* in certain invertebrate animals, as some trematodes, a receptacle in the male in which the female is borne; hence -phoric *a.*; -physiology, the physiology of the female generative organs.

Gynæcocracy (dʒɪˈnæki-krəsi), 1612. [ad. Gr. γυναικράτεια, f. γυναικ-, γυνή + -κρατία-CRACY. Cf. F *gynécocratie*.] Government by a woman or women; female rule; petticoat government. Hence *Gynæcocratic*, -al *a.* pertaining to g.

Gynæcology (dʒɪˈnæki-lɒdʒi). Also *gynecology*. 1847. [f. GYNÆCO- + -LOGY.] That branch of medical science which treats of the functions and diseases peculiar to women. Also loosely, the science of womankind. Hence *Gynæcological* *a.* pertaining to or relating to g. *Gynæcologist*, an expert in g.

Gynander (dʒɪˈnændər). 1828 [ad. Gr. γυνανδρός (see GYNANDROUS).] A plant of the class *Gynandria*.

Gynandrian (dʒɪˈnændriən), *a.* 1828. [f. mod. L. *Gynandria* (Linn) f. Gr. γυνή + ἀνδρ-, ἀνδρ (see GYNANDROUS) + -IAN.] Pertaining to the class *Gynandria* of plants having gynandrous flowers.

Gynandro- (dʒɪˈnændrə-) comb. f. Gr. γυνανδρός see GYNANDROUS

Gynandromorphism. *Entom.* the condition of being gynandromorphic. **Gynandromorphous** [Gr. γυνανδρ-, ἄνδρ having both male and female characters; applied to some insects. *Gyna* androphore, *Bot.* a gonophore which bears both the stamens and the pistil.

Gynandrous (dʒɪˈnændrəs), *a.* 1807 [f. Gr. γυνανδρ- 'of doubtful sex' + -OUS of GYNO- and -ANDROUS.] *Bot.* Applied to those flowers and plants in which the stamens and pistil are united in one column, as in orchids, said also of the stamens.

Gynantherous: see GYNO-.

Gynarchy (dʒɪˈnɑːki). 1577 [f. Gr. γυνή + -αρχία, ἀρχή.] Government by a woman or women.

Gyneocracy (dʒɪˈnæki-krəsi). rare 1611. [f. as prec. + -(U)CRACY.] Incorrect f. GYNÆCOCRACY.

Gynolatriy (dʒɪˈnɒlɒtri). 1876 [f. Gr. γυνή + -(U)ΛΑΤΡΕΥ.] Adoration or worship of women. LOWELL.

Gyno- (dʒɪˈnoʊ, dʒɪˈnɒʊ), bef. a vowel gyn- (dʒɪn-, dʒɪn-), reduced form of GYNÆCO-, used chiefly in *Bot.* with the meaning 'pistil' 'ovary'.

Gynandrous [ANTHR-] *a.*, *Bot.* pertaining to an abnormal condition of the flower in which the stamens are converted into pistils. **Gynodioecious** [DIOECIOUS] *a.*, *Bot.* having perfect and female flowers on different plants; so *Gynodioecism*, the condition of being gynodioecious. **Gynomonocœlous** [MONOCÆLOUS] *a.*, *Bot.* having both perfect and female flowers on the same plant. **Gynostegium** [Gr. στεγανόν], *Bot.* the sheath of a gynoecium. **Gynostemium** [Gr. στεμνός thread, stem], *Bot.* the column consisting of the united stamens and pistil, as in the orchids.

Gynobase (dʒɪˈnɒbəs), *dʒɪˈnɒbɪs*. Also in mod. L. form *gynobasis*. 1830 [f. GYNO- + BASE.] *Bot.* The base of conical enlargement of the receptacle of a flower supporting the gynœceum. Hence *Gynobasic* *a.* pertaining to or having a g.; *gynobasic style*, one rising from the base of the ovary.

Gynocracy (dʒɪˈnɒki-krəsi). 1728 [f. GYNO- + -CRACY.] *GYNACOCRACY*, also *quasi-correct*.

Gynœcium: see GYNÆCIUM

Gynophore (dʒɪˈnɒfər), *dʒɪˈnɒfɒr*. 1821 [f. GYNO- + Gr. -φωρ bearing. Cf. F *gynophore*.] 1. *Bot.* The pedicel or stalk which in some flowers supports the ovary. 2. *Zool.* One of the branches bearing the female gonophores in certain Hydrozoa 1845.

-gynous (dʒɪˈnɒs), *Bot.* suffix forming *adjs.*, f. mod. L. -gynus (a. Gr. -γυνος, f. γυνή) + -OUS; used as - 'having' . . . female organs or pistils', as in *monogynous* having one pistil, etc.

Gyp (dʒɪp). Also *gip*. 1750. [perh short for GYPSUM.] 1. At Cambridge and Durham a college servant or bed-maker. 2. *U.S.* *slang* A thief 1889.

Gyp 2. *dial.* or *collog.* 1808. [app. contr. of GEL-UP.] To give (up-on or thing) *gyp* to punish, thrash, treat roughly.

Gyps (dʒɪps) *Mil.* Anglicized f. GYPSUM

Gypseous (dʒɪpsɪəs), *a.* 1667 [f. late L. *gypseus* (f. *gypsum*) + -OUS] 1. Like or having the nature of gypsum. 2. (Containing or consisting mainly of gypsum 1771. *var.* *Gypsous*.

Gypsi-ferous, *a.* 1847 [f. GYPSUM + -IFEROUS.] Yielding or containing gypsum

f. *Gyp sine*, *a.* 1812 1695 [see -INE]

GYPSOUS. -1753

Gypsography (dʒɪpˈsɒɡrəfi). 1810. 1810 [f. Gr. γυψος gypsum + -GRAPHY.] The art or practice of engraving on gypsum, or on plaster of Paris.

Gypsum (dʒɪˈpsʊm), *sh.* *Pl* -sa, -sums. 1646. [a. L. *gypsum*, ad. Gr. γυψος] *Min.* Hydrous calcium sulphate, the mineral form which plaster of Paris is made. Hence *Gyp sum* *v.* to dress (land or a crop) with g.

Gypsy, alternative form of GYPSY.

Gyral (dʒɪˈræl), *a.* 1750. [f. GYR- or GYRUS sb + -AL.] *a.* Moving in a circle or spiral whirling gyration b. Pertaining to gyral origin see GYRUS. Hence *Gyrally* *adv.*

Gyrant, *a.* Also †**girant**. [ad. L. *gyrantem*.] Moving in a circle or spiral. MRS. BROWNING.

Gyrate (dʒəiˈrɛt), *a.* 1830 [ad. L. *gyratus* rounded; see **GYRE** *v.*] Arranged in rings or convolutions. *Bot.* = **CIRCINATE**; also, surrounded by an elastic ring, as the theca of ferns.

Gyrate (dʒəiˈrɛt), *v.* 1822. [f. L. *gyrat-*, *gyrare*; see **GYRE** *v.*] *intr.* To move in a circle or spiral, to revolve round a fixed point or axis; to rotate, whirl. Also *fig.* Hence **Gyration**.

Gyration (dʒəiˈrɛʃən), 1615. [f. L. *gyrare*; see **GYRE** *v.*] 1. The action or process of gyrating; motion in a circle or spiral; revolution round a fixed centre or axis, wheeling, whirling; an instance of any of these. Also *fig.* 2. *concr.* in *Conch.* One of the whorls of a spiral univalve shell 1839.

1. If a burning Coal be nimbly moved round in a Circle with Gyration continually repeated Newton In the gyrations of the storm MAURY *fig.* His life was a g. of energetic curiosity DISRAELI.

Gyratory (dʒəiˈrɔːtəri), *a.* 1816. [f. L. *gyrator* to **GYRATE**.] Moving in a circle or spiral; revolving, whirling.

Gyre (dʒəiˈrɪ), *sb.* 1556. *poet.* and *literary* Also †**gyre**. [ad. L. *gyrus*, ad Gr. *γῦρος* ring, circle. Cf. **GIRO**] 1. A turning round, revolution, whirl; a circular or spiral turn. 2. *concr.* A ring, circle, spiral; also, a vortex 1590

1. Be thy wheeling gyres Of amble circuit, easy thy descent CARV. 2. Others run still in the same g., to wrynesse Br. HALL. Hence †**Gyreful** *a.* circling, whirling.

Gyre (dʒəiˈrɪ), *v.* *poet.* Also †**gyre**. ME. [ad. L. *gyrare*, f. *gyrus* (see *prec.*)] To turn or whirl round (*rare*). *trans.* and *intr.* Hence **Gyrling** *adv.* with revolving motion.

Gyrencephalate (dʒəiˈrɛnsəˈfælət), *a.* 1839 [f. mod. L. *Gyrencephala*, f. **GYRUS** + Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* brain.] *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Gyrencephala*, in which the cerebrum is convoluted. Also *-ous* *a.*

Gyrfalcon, *obs.* f. **GERFALCON**.

Gyro- (dʒəiˈrɔː), *comb.* f. Gr. *γῦρος* ring, circle, spiral: **Gyro-** compass, a form of gyroscope used as a compass, being continuously driven and thus retaining a fixed direction 1913.

Gyrogonite (dʒəiˈrɔːɡɒnɪt), 1832. [f. **GYRO-** + Gr. *γῦρος* seed + *-ITE*.] *Geol.* A petrified seed-vessel of plants of the genus *Chama*, spiral in form, and formerly supposed to be a shell.

Gyroidal (dʒəiˈrɔɪdəl), *a.* 1864. [f. **GYRE** or **GYRUS** + *-OID* + *-AL*.] 1. *Crystall.* Having a spiral arrangement, as certain planes, etc. in some crystalline forms. 2. *Optics.* Turning the plane of polarization to the right or left, rotatory in respect to polarized light 1864. Hence **Gyroidally** *adv.*

Gyromancy (dʒəiˈrɔɪmænsi), 1557. [a. mod. L. *gyromantia*, f. Gr. *γῦρος* + *μαντεία*.] A mode of divination by walking in a circle till the person fell down from dizziness, the inference being drawn from the place in the circle at which he fell.

Gyron (dʒəiˈrɔɪn), 1572. [n. F. *gyron*, ad. OHG. *gīro* triangular piece, gusset; see **GORE** *sb.* 1] *Her.* An ordinary of triangular form made by two lines drawn from the edge of the escutcheon to meet in the fesse-point and occupying half of the quarter. Also *attrib.*

Gyronny (dʒəiˈrɔɪni), *a.* ME. [a. F. *gyronné*; see *prec.* and *-Y*.] *Her.* Of an escutcheon: Divided into or having gyrons, *g.* of eight, having eight gyrons.

Gyroscope (dʒəiˈrɔːskəʊp), 1856. [ad. F. *gyroscope*, see **GYRO-** and *-SCOPE*.] *Dynamics.* A solid rotating wheel mounted in a ring, and having its axis free to turn in any direction; designed to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies. Foucault's gyroscope is contrived so as to render evident the rotation of the earth, through the tendency of the wheel to maintain its rotation in a fixed plane independently of the earth's motion. Hence **Gyroscopic** *a.* pertaining to or of the nature of the *g.*; rotatory.

G (dʒəiˈrɔːs) *a.* 836 f. **GYR** *s.* see *-oss* *Be* Folded and waved *led* with wavy h. es.

Gyrostat (dʒəiˈrɔːstæt), 1879. [f. **GYRO-** + Gr. *στατός* standing.] *Dynamics.* An instrument used to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies: a rapidly rotating fly-wheel pivoted as finely as possible within a rigid case, having a convex curvilinear polygonal border, in the plane perpendicular to the axis through the centre of gravity of the whole. Hence **Gyrostatic** *a.* pertaining to the *g.* or to gyrostatics; connected with the theory that a rotating body tends to maintain its plane of rotation. **Gyrostatically** *adv.* **Gyrostatics** *sb.* *pl.* that part of physical science which deals with the rotation of solid bodies.

Gyrus (dʒəiˈrʊs), *pl.* **gyri** (-rɪ) 1846 [L. a Gr. *γῦρος* ring, circle.] *Anat.* A convoluted ridge between grooves or sulci; *esp.* a convolution of the brain.

Gyse, *obs.* f. **GUISE**.

Gyte (ɡɪt), *a.* *Sc.* 1725 [?] Out of one's senses.

Gyve (dʒəiˈv), *sb.* *Usu.* *pl.* Now *arch.* or *poet.* [ME. *gyve*, of obscure origin. Orig. pronounced (ɡɪv).] A shackle, esp. for the leg; a fetter. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Eugene Aram walked between With gyves upon his wrist HOOD.

Gyve (dʒəiˈv), *v.* ME. [f. **GYVE** *sb.*] *trans.* To fasten with, or as with gyves; to fetter, shackle. Also *fig.* *fig.* Oth. II.1 171.

H

H (hɛf), the eighth letter of the Roman alphabet, repr. historically Semitic **ח**, *Heth* or *Aleth*, through Gr. **Η**, *Heta*, *Eta*. The Semitic letter represented a laryngeal or guttural spirant, or a rough aspirate, and it was with the aspirate value that the letter was orig. used in Gr. and passed thence into Roman use. In OE., *h* occurred not only bef. the vowels, but also bef. the consonants *l*, *n*, *r*, *w*, as in *hild* loaf, *hī* / *fn* raven, etc.; it now stands initially only bef. *v*-vowels. Its power is that of a simple aspiration or breathing, with just sufficient narrowing of the glottis to be heard bef. a vowel. It is also used to form consonantal digraphs (*sh*, *th*, etc.) with simple sounds, and it is often silent, or merely lengthens a preceding vowel.

The name *ait* goes back through ME. *ache* to OF. *ache*, pointing to a late L. **acha*, **ahha*, or **aha*, exemplifying the sound. (The earlier L. name was *ha*.) *Pl.* *aitches*, *aites*, *h's*, *h's*. *Comb.* *H-fice*, in a force-pump, a piece standing on the wind bore, under the door-piece, by which the water is forced through the door-piece into the stand-pipe.

II. Besides serial order, *H* or *h* signifies *spice*. *Y* *mus.* The note B natural in the German system of nomenclature (the letter B being used only for B flat). 2. *Math.* In the differential calculus, *h* denotes a small increment. 3. In *Crypt.*, *h*, *k*, *l* are used for the quantities which determine the position of a plane.

III. Abbreviations. *H* = *Henry*, *Holen*, etc. *H* (*Chem.*) = *Hydrogen*. *H* in the Shipping Register = *Hay*, *h* (in a ship's log) = *haul*. *H* or *h* = *hour*. *H* or *b* (*Physics*) = *horizontal force*. *H* (on lead pencils) = *hard*; the various degrees of hardness being denoted by *HH*, *HHH*, etc. *H* (*mus.*), as a direction = *borns*. *HB* (on lead pencils) = *hard black* (i.e. of a medium hardness). *HBC* = *Hudson's Bay Company*. *HBM* = *His (or Her) Britannic Majesty*. *H.C.* = *Herald's College, House of Commons*. *H.C.F.* (*Math.*) = *Highest Common Factor*. *H.E.I.C.* = *Honourable East India Company*. *H.G.* = *Horse Guards*. *H.H.* = *His (or Her) Highness*, or *His Holiness*. *H.I.M.* = *His (or Her) Imperial Majesty*. *H.M.* = *His (or Her) Majesty*. *H.M.C.* = *His (or Her) Majesty's Customs*. *H.M.S.* = *His (or Her) Majesty's Ship or Service*. *H.P.* = *horse-power*, half-pay. *H.R.H.* = *His (or Her) Royal Highness*. *†H.q.* or *h.q.* = *hac quare*, look for this = *q.v.* *H*, formerly used for *he* bef. a vowel or *h*. see *He*.

Ha (hɑ), *int.* (*sb.*) ME. [Not in OE., exc. in the *ha ha* of laughter.] 1. An exclamation of surprise, wonder, joy, suspicion, indignation, etc., according to the intonation. 2. Repeated, *ha ha*! it represents laughter: see *HA-HA*. 2. *esp.* after a question. *EH* 2. Chiefly in *S.A.R.S.* 594. 3. Expressing hesitation or opinion in speech (*ha* or *o*). *Of* en with

hum. 1606. 4. *sb.* The interjection as a name for itself; see *HUM*, also *HAW* 1610.

1. *Ha*? Let me see. I glue it me, it's mine SHAKES. 2. What saies that foole of Hagars offspring? h. SHAKES. Hence *Ha* *v.*, also *hah*, to utter 'ha' or hesitation.

Ha, *pron.*, ME. form of *HE*, *HEO* *she*, *Hi* *they*.

Ha, *ha*', worn-down form of *HAVE* *v.*

Ha' (hɑ), *Sc.* form of *HALL*. *Comb.* *ha'* Bible, the great Bible that lay in the *ha* or principal apartment; *ha'* house, the manor house.

Haaf (hɑf, haf), 1809. [a. ON. *haf* sea, high sea, ocean.] In Shetland and Orkney. The deep or main sea: now used only in connexion with deep-sea fishing, hence, deep sea fishing ground or station. Also *attrib.*

Haak, *dial.* f. **HAKE**.

Haar (hɑr), *local* 1671. [? a. ON. *hár* hoar, hoary; cf. *hear-frost*.] A wet mist or fog; esp. a cold sea-fog.

Hab (hæb), *adv.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* 1590 [? repr. OE. *habbe*, early south, ME. *habbe* pres. subj. of *HAVE* *v.* in conjunction with the corresp. neg. form OE. *nabbe*, ME. *nabbe*]

1. In the phrases *hab* or *nab*, *hab* *nab* (*habs* *nabs*), get or lose, hit or miss; anyhow; at a venture 1542. 2. *quasi-sb.* In phr. at (*by*) *hab* or *nab* = *prec.* So *†Hab* *v.* in *hab* or *nab*, have or not have.

¶ Habes corpus (hæˈbiːs kɔːpɪs), 1465 [L.; = thou (shalt) have the body (*sc.* in court)] A writ requiring the body of a person to be brought before a judge or into court for the purpose specified in the writ; *spec.* the prerogative writ *habes corpus ad subtrahendum*, requiring the body of a person restrained of liberty to be brought before the judge or into court that the lawfulness of the restraint may be investigated and determined. Also *fig.*

Habes Corpus Act: the Act 31 Chas II c. 2 (1679), facilitating the granting and enforcing of the prerogative writ

¶ Habendum (hæˈbɛndəm), 1607. [L. = 'to be had' or 'to be possessed'.] *Law* That part of a deed (beginning in Law with the words *habendum et tenendum*, and in Eng. deeds 'to have and to hold') which defines what estate or interest is thereby granted.

† Haberdash, *v.* [f. **HABERDASHER** *int.*]. To deal in haberdashery. *QUARLES*.

Haberdasher (hæˈbɜːdæʃər), ME. [? f. AF. *habertus*, of unk. origin.] Formerly, a dealer in a variety of articles, including caps, and probably hats. In the 16th c.: a. A dealer in, or maker of, hats and caps, a hatter -1711 in U.S., a dealer in men's hats, collars, cuffs, and underwear. b. A dealer in thread, tape, ribbons, and the like 1611. Also *fig.*

a. The H. heapeth wealth by hatter GASCONE

Haberdashery (hæˈbɜːdæʃəri), ME. [f. *prec.*] 1. The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher. 2. The shop of a haberdasher 1813. 3. *attrib.*, as *h-ware*, etc. 1547

¶ Haberdine (hæˈbɜːdɪn, -dɪn), ME. [repr. MDu. *abberdaen* (Du. *abberdaan*), var. of *lab* *berdaen*, connected by De Vries with the name of a Basque district, *le Labourd*, or from *La purdum* ancient name of Bayonne.] The name of a large sort of cod, used esp. for salting, salt or sun-dried cod -1708. Also *attrib.*

Habergeon (hæˈbɜːdʒən hɛbˈɜːdʒən), *haubergeon* (hɔːˈbɜːdʒən). [ME. a F. *haubergeon*, deriv. (dim.) of OF. *haulere*, now *hauber*; see *HAUBERK* and *-ON*. Since 16th c. only historical.] A sleeveless coat or jacket of mail or scale armour, orig. smaller than a *HAUBERK*, but sometimes app. the same as that.

Habitatory (hæˈbɪlətəri), *a.* 1222. 1827 [Arbitrary f. F. *habiller*, after *adjs.* in *-atory*] Having reference to dressing.

Habile (hæˈbɪl), *a.* ME. [var. of *ABILE* (formerly *habile*, *abil*, etc.), conformed to mod. F. *habile* or L. *habilis*.] 1. Sured; suitable, competent. Chiefly *Sc.* -1795 2. Manageable 1741. 3. Having the capacity or power (to do a thing) -1678. 4. Handy; skilful *advt.* dexterous 1485

Ha t *háb mên* [ME. *ab hy* *ment* c.c. a. OF. *hab* *amen* *ab* *lumen* f

habiller to render fit, fit out, *f. habile* fit; see **ABLE**.
 1. (without *pl*) Outfit, array, attire. (Now only of personal attire) 1470. *fr. pl.* Munitions, or apparatus of war. (In this sense usually spelt without *h*, quasi 'things making able for war') -1586. *fr. esp.* Armour, warlike apparel, trappings (of a horse) -1816. *3. pl.* The vestments appropriate to any office or occasion. Also *pple.* Ordinary clothes. (The chief extant sense) Also *fig.* 1491. *fr. =* **BILIMENT** -1621. *15. fig.* Mental equipment, *pl. abillides*, faculties, powers -1610.

3. My riches, are these poore habillments SHAKES.
 Hence **Habillmented** *pple.* *a.* equipped, apparelled, dressed.

Habilitate, *pple.* *a.* [ad med *L. habitatus* see next.] Endowed with ability, capacitated, qualified. BACON.

Habilitate (*habilitat*), *v.* Also **abilitate**. 1604. [*L. habitatus, habitare, f. habitus* ABILITY.] *fr. trans.* To capacitate, qualify -1819. *2. intr.* for *refl.* To qualify oneself for office. [After Ger. *habilitieren*.] 1881. *3. trans.* To clothe, dress (*rare*) 1885. Hence **Habilitation**, also **abilitation**, the action of enabling; capacitation, qualification; *spec.* in *U.S.*, the furnishing of means to the owner of a mine, to enable him to work it. **Habilitator** [*Sp. habilitador*], one who furnishes means for the working of a mine under contract with the owner.

Hability (*habiliti*). ME. Early **ABILITY**, after OF. *habilité*, in 19th c. sometimes restored with the mod. *F.* sense of *habilité*, the quality of being *habile*.

Habit (*hæbit*), *sb.* [ME *abit, habite*, *a.* OF *habit, abit*; ad *L. habitus, f. habitare* to have, *refl.* to be. In mod *F.* the word is narrowed down to branch 1 below, other senses being supplied by *habitude*.]

I. Dress. 1. Bodily apparel or attire; dress (*arch.*). *b.* with *a.* and *pl.* A set or suit of clothes, a dress (of a specified kind) (*arch.*) ME. *c. pl.* Clothes, garments 1477; hence in *sing.* A garment (*arch.*) 1714. *d. transf.* and *fig.* 1549. *2. spec.* The dress of a particular rank, degree, profession, or function; *esp.* the dress of a religious order ME. *3. =* **RIDING-HABIT**. 1798.

1. It is her habite only, that is honest SHAKES. *c. Milt. Comus* 157. *d.* Tory to-day, and Whig to-morrow. All habits and all shapes he wore FRAYD. *2. The habit*, the monastic order or profession (*cf.* 'the cowl').

II. 1. Bearing, deportment, behaviour; posture -1687. *2. Bodily condition or constitution* 1576; [the bodily system -1733, [the outer part, surface, or external appearance of the body -1725. *3. Zool. and Bot.* The characteristic mode of growth and appearance of an animal or plant. Hence *transf.*, e.g. in *Crystall.* 1691. *4. Habitation* (*rare*). FLORIO. *5. Originally*, of a sphere *h.*, but now inclined to copulency **DISABILT**. *3. Plants*, of a trifled *h.* HOOKER.

III. 1. Mental constitution, disposition, character ME. *2. A settled disposition or tendency to act in a certain way, esp. one acquired by frequent repetition of the same act, a settled practice, custom, usage; a customary manner of acting.* (The chief sense.) Said occas. of inanimate things. 1811. *b.* without *a.* or *pl.*: Custom, use, wont 1605. *c.* (Usu. in *pl.*) Applied *transf.* to animals and plants 1774. *73.* The condition of being accustomed to something; familiarity -1819.

1. If we respect more the outward shape, then the inward habit LEX. *2. How we doth breed a h. in a man* SHAKES. *Disposition* properly denotes a natural tendency to action, *habit* an acquired tendency. Sir W. HAMILTON. *c.* The *h.* of coryleons rising vertically at night DARWIN. *3. The h. of affairs* BURKE.

IV. Logis. The eighth of the categories or predicaments of Aristotle: Having or possession - in *Or. Exor.* *L. habitus*. (See **CATEGORY** 1.) -1837.

Habit (*hæbit*), *v.* ME. [*a. F. habitare*, ad *L. habitare, f. habit-, habitare*; see the *sb.*] *fr. intr.* To dwell, abide -1649. *2. trans.* To dwell in 1598. *3. To attire.* (Usu. in *pa. pple.*) 1598. *4. To habituate* -1814; to render *habitual* -1660.

1. Al though h. h. on th. earth GERTZ. *3. Or is it Dan habited like bee* 4. *M. habited in* FULTON

Habitable (*hæbitābl*), *a.* Also **habitable**. ME. [*a. F.*, ad *L. habitabilis, f. habitare*; see **ABLE**.] Suitable for habitation; fit to live in, inhabitable; also *absol.* the habitable globe (MILT. *P. L.* VIII. 157). Hence **Habitability**, **Habitableness**. **Habitably** *adv.*

Habitacle. *Obs. exc. Hist.* ME. [*a. F.*, ad *L. habitaculum*, dwelling-place.] *1. A dwelling-place* Also *transf.* and *fig.* *2. A canonized niche in the wall of a building* ME var. **Habitacule** (in sense 1).

Habitude [*a. OF.*, *f. habitus*; see **ANCE**.] *A habitation*. SPENSER.

Habitancy (*line bitāns*). 1792 [f. next; see **ANCY**.] *1. Residence as an inhabitant*. *2. Inhabitants collectively* 1832.

Habitant (*hæbitānt*) 1490. [*a. F.*, ad *L. habitantem* *pr. pple.*] *A. adj.* Indwelling. R. A. VAUGHAN.

B. sb. 1. One who dwells in a place; an inhabitant 1490. [*2. (pronounced abitān, pl. often habitāns).* A native of Canada (also of Louisiana) of French descent; one of the race of original French colonists, chiefly small farmers.

1. fig. O Love! no h. of earth thou art BYRON. *2. To a-certain the feelings of the habitāns, or French yeomanry* W. LIVING.

Habitat (*hæbitet*). 1796. [*a. L. habitat, lit. 'it inhabits', in Floras and Faunas, written in Latin.*] *Nat. Hist.* The locality in which a plant or animal naturally grows or lives; habitation Applied (*a.*) to the geographical area over which it extends; (*b.*) to the particular station in which a specimen is found; (*c.*) but chiefly used to indicate the kind of locality, as the sea-shore, chalk hills, or the like. Hence *gen.* **Habitation** 1854.

The Black Spinewort occurs on rocks as a native *b. E. NEWMAN. gen. Brook Street, the favourite h. of physicians* 1869.

Habitation (*hæbitāson*). [ME. *habitacion*, *a. F.*, ad *L. habitationem*.] *1. The action of dwelling in or inhabiting, occupancy by inhabitants*. *2. concr.* A place of abode or residence ME. Also *fig.* *3. The name adopted for local branches of the 'Primrose League' in 1883.* *4. A settlement* [After *Fr.*] 1555.

1. Every State perhaps a World Ofsted and h. Milt. *2. They had no Cities nor settled Habitations* 1612 *fig. The Sonne and Mone remayned still in their habitation* COE *ERDALE Hab. in. 11.*

Habitator. [*a. L.*, *f. habitare*.] A dweller, inhabitant. SIR T. BROWNE.

Habited (*hæbitēd*), *pple. a.* 1605. [*f. HABIT v.*] *1. Inhabited* 1866. *2. Clothed, dressed* 1807. *73. That has become habitual, accustomed* -1651.

2. Statues of the Habited Graces 1807.

Habitual (*hæbituāl*) 1526. [ad. med. *L. habitualis, f. habitus* HABIT.]

A. adj. *fr.* Belonging to the habit or inward disposition (see **HABIT** *sb.* III. 1); inherent or latent in the mental constitution. *2. Of the nature of a habit; fixed by habit; constantly repeated; customary* 1611. Hence *transf.* of an agent 1825. *3. Constantly used; usual* 1654.

1. I distinguish between habitual and actual Jurisdiction BRAVHALL. *2. H. dissoluteness of manners* BURKE, diffidence and awkwardness of address W. LIVING. actions DARWIN. *transf.* *A h. drunkard* MACAULAY, volcano LYLE, tea-drinker 1875. *3. Romulus h. seat* GEO. ELIOT.

B. ellipt. as sb. A habitual criminal, drunkard, etc. (*colloq.*) 1884.

Hence **Habitualize** *v. trans.* to render *h.* **Habitually** *adv.*, *ness.*

Habituate (*hæbituēt*), *pple. a.* 1526. [ad. *L. habitatus*; see next.] *1. Made or become habitual* -1720. *2. Of a person: Grown accustomed (to a thing), established in a habit* -1679.

Habituate (*hæbituēt*), *v.* 1530. [*f. L. habituat-, habituare, f. habitus* condition, HABIT. Cf. *F. habituer*.] *fr. trans.* To form (anything) into a habit -1649. *2. To fix (any one) in a habit; to accustom to.* *Pa. pple.* Used, accustomed. 1530. *73. To settle as an inhabitant (in a place)* [After *F.*] 695. *4. To frequent* *U.S.* 872.

1. Minds not *ad o* *thinking* 864.

Habitation (*hæbituāson*). 1449. [ad. med. *L. habitationem*.] *fr.* The action of rendering or becoming habitual -1673. *2. The action of habituating or accustoming, or the being habituated (to something)* 1816.

Habitude (*hæbituād*). ME. [*a. F.*, ad *L. habitudo* condition, plight, etc., *f. habitare* *v.* = **HABIT** *sb.* II. 2, III. 1. *72. Relation, respect (to something else)* -1732. *73. Familiar relation or acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy; intercourse* -1749. *4. = HABIT* *sb.* III. 2, 1003. *75. Chem. (pl.) Behaviour of one substance with another, reaction* -1832.

1. Health is a temperate habitude of the body 1540. *2. The h. (which we call propriety) of one sound to another* MONTY *fr. h. entirely* 4. Many *habitudes* or *h.*, not given by nature BUTLER. The *feet* of *h.* 1859.

Habitue (*abit* *ce*) 1818. [*Fr. (fem. -ce), pa. pple. of habituer*.] One who has the habit of frequenting a place.

Old *habitus* of the bones THACKERAY.
Habiture [*L. habit-*; see **HABIT**] = **HABITUDE**. MARSTON.

Habitus (*hæbitū*). 1886. [*I.*] = **HABIT** *sb.* II. 2, 3.

Hable, early *f. ABIF*; see also **HABILE**.
Hab-nab, Hab or nab: see **HAB**.

Hachure (*hæfj* *er*, *so.* 1858. [mod. *L. f. hacher*; see **HATCH** *v.* and **URK**.] *fr.* The lines used in hatching to indicate the more or less steep slope of the surface. Also *attrib.* as *hachure lines*. Hence **Hachure** *v.* to shade (a map) with hachures.

Hacienda (*asie nua*). 1760 [*Sp. hacienda* = *L. faciunda* things to be done, *f. facere*.] In Spain, and Sp. colonies, etc. An estate or plantation with a dwelling-house upon it, a farming, mining, or manufacturing establishment in the country; *occas.* a country-house.

Haciendado (*asien dō*), the owner of an *h.*

Hack (*hæk*), *sb.* ME. [In sense 1, app. cogn. w. MHG. and Ger. *hacke*, Dan. *hakke* pick-*v.*, mattock, hoe; related to **HACK** *v.* In other senses, prob. *f. the sb.*] *1. A tool or implement for breaking or chopping up* *a.* Any tool of the mattock, hoe, and pick-*ax* type. *b.* A two-pronged tool like a mattock for dragging dung, &c. 1797. *c.* A miner's pick for breaking stone 1811. *d.* A ball for cutting wood 1875. *2. A gash or wound made by a cutting blow; esp. a notch made in a tree to serve as a guide, a 'blaze' (U.S.), a chap in the skin* 1575. *b. Partic.* A cut or gash in the skin caused by a kick 1857. *3. A ridge of earth thrown up by ploughing or hoeing.* *Obs. exc. dial.* 1744. *4. A station in speech* 1660.

5. A short dry hard cough 1885.

Hack, *sb.* 1575. [In sense 2, a fusion of **HATCH** and **HACK**.] *1. Partic.* The board on which a hawk's meat is laid. Hence applied to the state of partial liberty in which *esp.* hawks are kept before being trained. *2. A rack to hold fodder for cattle.* *Obs. exc. dial.* 1674. *3. A frame on which bricks are laid to dry before burning; a row of bricks laid out to dry* 1793. *4. = HAKE* *sb.* 1. 1808.

2. Phr. To live at h. and mangie, i.e. in plenty. *Comb. h.-board* = *serv.* 1.

Hack, *sb.* (*a.*) 1687 [An abbrev. of **HACKNEY**, mostly familiar or contemptuous.] *1. A hackney horse.* *2. A horse let out for hire, hence, a sorry jade* 1721. *b. 1721.* A horse for ordinary riding; a saddle-horse for the road. (Technically a half-bred horse with more bore and substance than a thorough-bred.) 1758. *2. = HACKNEY* *g.* Now only *U.S.* 1704. *13.* The driver of a hackney carriage -1713. *4. A common drudge; esp. a literary drudge, hence a poor writer, a mere scribbler* 1700. *b. sh. 73.* A prostitute, a bawd 1730. *75.* Anything that is hackneyed; a hackneyed sermon, book quotation, etc. -1805. *b.* Applied to persons as, a garrulous *hack* 1876. *6. Aunt* A watch used, in taking observations, to obviate the necessity of moving the standard chronometer. Also *hack*, *job-watch* 1851.

1. a. Butcher's hicks that 'shambled' to and fro HOOD. *b. Cover-hack*, a horse for riding to the

or *th. cover* *a. da. roon h. hunter* 4. Here lies poor Ned Pa don Who seg was a book-
 se let *h. Co*

attrib. and *Comb.* 1. In apposition or *attrib.*, as *h. horse* (= sense 1); *-cab*, etc.; also *h. attorney*, *author*, *moralist*; *h. rider*, *stand*, etc. 2. *attrib.* or *adj.* 3. Hackneyed; trite, commonplace, as a *hack speech*. 4. Of a hired sort, as *hack-work*.

Hack (hæk), *v.* 1. [Early ME. *hacken*, repr. OE **hacian* = Com WGer. **hakkōn*]

I. Trans. senses. 1. To cut with heavy blows irregularly or at random; to notch; to mangle by jagged cuts. In earlier use chiefly, to chop up or into pieces, to chop off. 2. a. Of frost: To chop or crack the skin (*dial.*) 1673. b. *Football*. To kick the shin of (an opponent) 1836. 3. *Agric.* Applied to various operations involving cutting and chopping 1620. 4. To hoe or plough up (the soil) into ridges, to rake (hay) into rows (*dial.*) 1744. +5. *Mus.* To break (a note) ~1495. +6. *fig.* To mangle (words) in utterance. Also *absol.* ~1676.

2. My Sword hack: like a Hand-saw SHAKS. 6. Let them keep their limbs whole, and h. our English SHAKS.

II. Intr. senses. 1. To make rough cuts, to deal cutting blows 1450. 2. Of the teeth: To chatter *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. 3. To hesitate in speech; to stammer. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1553. +4. To haggle ~1613. 5. To cough with short, dry, oft-repeated cough 1802.

5. *Hacking cough*, a short, dry, frequently repeated cough.

Hack, *v.* 2 1875. [f. HACK *sb.* 2] I. *trans.* To place (bricks) in rows upon hacks. 2. *Falconry*. To keep (young hawks) 'at hack' or in a state of partial liberty 1839.

Hack, *v.* 3 1745 [f. HACK *sb.* 3] I. *trans.* To put to indiscriminate or promiscuous use; to make common by such treatment; to hackney. 2. To employ as a literary hack 1813. 3. a. *trans.* To employ (a horse) as a hack b. *intr.* To ride on the road; dist. from *cross-country* or *military* riding. 1857. 4. *intr.* To ride in a cab. U.S. 1879.

1. If ever tale was hackt about, Crown obsolete, [etc. 1762.] The sense of *hack* in *Merry IV*, II. 150. 'These knights will hack', is doubtful. The history and chronology of the vb are against the senses suggested in Johnson and Narus.

Hack, stem of HACK *v.* 1 in *Comb.* in sense 'hacking, chopping'. Hence *h.-saw*, a saw used in metal-cutting; etc.

Hackamore (hæ'kə-mo:). U.S. 1889. [corruption of Sp. *jacuama*, formerly *xaquima*, halter.] A halter of horse-hair or raw hide having a nose-piece fitted to serve as the head-piece of a bridle.

Hackberry (hæ'kberɪ). 1796. [var. of HAGBERRY, *q.v.*] 1. = HAGBERRY. 2. In N. America, the fruit of the tree *Celtis occidentalis*, which resembles the bird-cherry in size; also the tree itself 1796.

Hackbolt (hæ'kbɔlt). Also **hagbolt**. 1813. The greater Shearwater, *Puffinus major*.

Hackbush, **hagbush**. Also **hackbus**. 1484. [a. rare OF. *haquebusche*, a. MFL. *haquebusche*, f. *haken*, *hake*, etc. *hook* + *bush*, *bush* gun; lit. 'hook-gun', so called from the hook org. used to attach the gun to a point of support.] = HACKBUT.

Hackbut, **hagbut** (hæ'k-, hæ'gbʊt). *arch.* and *Hist.* 1547. [a. F. *haquebut*, *-butte*; see prec. Cf. HARQUEBUS.] An early form of portable fire arm; = prec.

+**Hackbut à croc**: see HARQUEBUS 2.

Hackbutter, **hagbutter** (hæ'kbtʊtə, hæ'g-). *arch.* and *Hist.* 1544. [f. prec. + *-ER*.] A soldier armed with a hackbut, a harquebusier. vars. **Hackbutter**, *-ler*.

Hacked (hækt). *pp.* a. ME. [f. HACK *v.* 1 + *-ED*.] In the senses of the vb.; *spec.* in *Hus.*, indented, with the notches curved on both sides, as a bend, etc.

Hackee (hæ'ki). 1860. [After the animal's cry.] A species of ground squirrel, the Striped Squirrel, or Chipmuck, of N. America.

Hacker (hæ'kɜː), *sb.* 1481. [f. HACK *v.* 1 + *-ER*.] 1. One who hacks, in various senses 1581. 2. That which hacks; *spec.* in U.S., a tool for making an oblique incision in a tree, as a channel for the passage of sap, gum, or resin 875.

(hæ'kɜː) *Anglo-Ind* 1698. [? corrupt f. Hindi *ch* a two-wheeled bullock

cart.] A bullock-cart for the transport of goods, also, locally, a lighter carriage (drawn sometimes by horses) for the conveyance of persons.

Hackle (hæ'kəl), *sb.* 1 [OE. *hacale* and *hacale*, wk fem., 'cloak, mantle, cassock', corresp. to OHG. *hachul*, MHG. *hachel*, etc., also to ON. *hækla* str f. 'cowled or hooded frock'.] +1. A cloak, outer garment; a chasuble -ME. 2. A covering of any kind, as a bird's feathers, a serpent's skin, etc. *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. 3. The straw roofing of a beehive; the straw covering of the apex of a rick, the case of a Florence flask 1609.

Hackle (hæ'kəl), *sb.* 2 ME. [prob. from the root *hak*- of OHG. **hakjan*, *hechen*, *hecken* to prick, pierce, stab, and of HOOK, *q.v.*] 1. A comb for splitting and combing out the fibres of flax or hemp; = HECKLE, HATCHET. 1485. 2. Local name of the stickleback 1655. 3. The long shining feathers on the neck of the domestic cock, peacock, pigeon, etc. ME. 4. *Angling*. An artificial fly, dressed with a hackle-feather, or something like this; a 'palmer'. Also *h.-fly*. 1676. 5. *attrib.* 1681.

3. *Phr.* To show *h.*, to be willing to fight (*sing.*) With the hackles up, as in a cock when he is angry, and also as a dog on the point of fighting, also *trans.* of a man. The 4th [1st Batt. Royal Highlanders] received the red *h.* as an honourable distinction 1884. Hence *hackles* is sometimes put for hair, whiskers, etc.

Hackle, *v.* 1 1579. [dim. and freq. of HACK *v.* 1 Cf. HAGGLE *v.*] 1. *trans.* To cut roughly, hack, mangle by cutting. +2. *intr.* To make a hacking. NASHE.

Hackle, *v.* 2 1616. [f. HACKLE *sb.* 2 1; cf. HECKLE *v.*] *trans.* To dress (flax or hemp) with a hackle; also *fig.* = HECKLE. Hence **Hackler**, a flax-dresser, heckler.

Hackle, *v.* 3 1867. [f. HACKLE *sb.* 2 3.] *trans.* To dress (a fly) with a hackle-feather.

Hackly (hæ'kli), *a.* 1796 [f. HACKLE *v.* 1 + *-Y*.] Rough or jagged, as though hacked, *cp.* of metal, etc.: Having the surface rough with short sharp points.

Hackman (hæ'kmən). 1850 U.S. [f. HACK *sb.* 2.] The driver of a hack or hackney-carriage; a cab-driver.

Hackmatack (hæ'kmätæk). 1792. [Amer. Indian.] The American Larch or Tamarack (*Larix Ameriana*). Also *attrib.*

Hackney (hæ'kni), *sb.* (a.) [ME. *hakenai*, *-nei*, *-ney*, a. OF. *haquenedefem*, 'an ambulating horse or mare, especially for ladies to ride on', (in 1373 latinized in England as *hakenetus*: see DU CANGE). *Ult. deriv. unkn.*]

A. *sb.* 1. A horse of middle size and quality, used for ordinary riding; now techn. = HACK *sb.* 1. b. +2. Often taken as, A horse kept for hire 1614. Also *fig.* +3. One who does mean work for hire; a common drudge. Also *fig.* -1784. 14. A prostitute -1679. 5. A HACKNEY-COACH. 16. 4.

1. He rode, a strong h. for the road, to save his gallant warhorse Scott. a *fig.* Hector of Troy was an h. to him DEKKEr. 3. Public hacknies in the schooling trade CowPER.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1. a. In apposition, as *hackney horse* = senses 1, 2. b. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a hackney (horse), as *h. hire*, *stable*, *stand*, etc. c. Plying for hire, as *HACKNEY-CARRIAGE*, *CHAIR*, *COACH*, etc. +2. a. In apposition, or as *adj.* *Hireling* (also *fig.*), as *h. author*, *pen*, *longue*, *writer*, etc. b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Done by a hackney or for hire, as *h. job*, *writing*, etc. Prostitute, as *h. wench*.

+B. as *adj.* Worn out, like a hired horse, by indiscriminate use; trite, commonplace; hackneyed -1792.

Hackney, *v.* Now rare exc. in *pp.* a. HACKNEYED. 1577. [f. HACKNEY *sb.*] 1. *trans.* = HACK *v.* 3 a. Also *fig.* +2. To convey in a hackney-carriage. COWPER +3. *fig.* To drive hard; to post; to hurry. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) -1798. +4. To let out for hire. Also *intr.* for *pass.* -1736. 5. To make common by indiscriminate everyday usage; to render vulgar, trite, or commonplace 1596; +to undo the freshness or delicacy of -1808. 6. To render habituated, practised, or experienced in. Often dyslogistic 1751.

3. How are the Angels hackney'd up and down To last man Qu. 5. So com. hack ry'd n h eyes of Sh 25. 6. P a the hackneyed the world L

Hackney-carriage. 1831. [f. HACKNEY *sb.* + CARRIAGE.] Any vehicle standing or publicly plying for hire.

Hackney-chair. 1710. Formerly, a sedan chair, now a bath chair or the like, plying publicly for hire. Hence **Hackney-chairman**.

Hackney-coach. 1610. [f. HACKNEY *sb.* + COACH.] A four-wheeled coach, drawn by two horses, and seated for six persons, kept for hire. Hence **Hackney-coachman**.

Hackneyed (hæ'kni:d), *pp.* a. 1749 [f. HACKNEY *v.*] +1. Hired, kept for hire -1818. 2. Made trite and commonplace, stale 1749. 3. Experienced, *occas.*, to disgust or weariness 1760.

2. A h. expression HUSD, objection BOSWELL, sub ject 1887. 3. Hack-nied statesmen D'ISRAELI.

Hackney-man (hæ'kni:mən). ME. [f. HACKNEY *sb.* + MAN.] A man who keeps hacks or hackney-carriages for hire.

Hackster. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1581. [f. HACK *v.* 1 + *-STER*.] 1. *lit.* One who hacks; a cut throat; a swashbuckler. 2. A prostitute 1594.

Hackthorn (hæ'kθɔ:n). 1863. [ad. Du. *haekthorn*, *hook-thorn*.] A S. African thorny shrub (*Acaacia detinens*), also termed 'Wait a bit thorn'.

Hack-work (hæ'k,wɜ:k). 1857. [HACK *sb.* 1] Work (esp. literary work) done by a hack or hired drudge.

Haqueton, **hacton**, vars. of HAQUETON, *ACION*.

Had, *pa. t.* and *pple.* of HAVE *v.*

Hadder, *obs.* Sc. f. HEATHER.

Haddie (hæ'di). 1816. A Sc. dial. var. of *huddle* = HADDUCK.

Haddock (hæ'dɒk). ME. [Origin unkn. The suffix *-ock* is app. dim., as in *bullock*, etc. The Gael. *adag* is from Eng.] A fish (*Gadus aeglefinus*) allied to the cod, but smaller, abundant in the North Atlantic and the British seas, and much used for food. Also applied to allied fishes, as the *Norway* or *Norwegian h.* the Bergylt or Sea Perch; etc. Hence **Ha-docker**, a person or vessel employed in fishing for h.

Hade (hæd), *sb.* 1789. [Goes with HADE *v.*] *Mining* and *Geol.* The inclination of a mineral vein or fault from the vertical; the complement of the *dip*. Also called *underlay* or *underlie*.

Hade (hæd), *v.* 1681. [? dial. form of *head*, cf. *tread*, *trade*.] *Mining*, etc. *intr.* To incline or slope from the vertical, as a shaft a vein, a fault.

Hades (hæ'di:z). Also formerly **Ades**. 1597 [a. Gr. *hāids* (orig. *aiōns*, or *aiōns*) of unkn. origin; in LXN and N.T. Greek, used as tr. Heb. *sheol*, the abode of departed spirits.] 1. Gr. Myth. Olde t name of the god of the dead, also called Pluto; hence, the kingdom of Hades, the lower world, the abode of shades 1599. 2. In N.T. (R.V.) The state or abode of the dead, or of departed spirits after this life, = Heb. *Sheol* 1597.

1. Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name Of Demogorgon MILN. The enthroned Persephone in Hades LANNYSON. 2. Neither was he left in Hades, nor did his flesh see corruption R.V. Acts ii. 31.

[Hadj] (hæ'dʒ). 1704. [Arab. *hajj*.] A pilgrimage to Mecca.

[Hadjj], **hajji** (hæ'dʒi). 1612. [Arab. *hadjj* pilgrim; see prec.] A pilgrim to the tomb of Mohammed at Mecca; a title conferred on a Mohammedan who has made this pilgrimage b. Also given to an Oriental Christian who has visited the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem 1835.

Hadrosaur (hæ'drɔ:sɜː). 1877. [ad. mod. L. *Hadrosaurus* (name of the genus), f. Gr. *drōps* thick, stout + *σαύρος* (= *saúra*) lizard.] A genus of gigantic fossil saurian reptiles found in N. America.

Hæcceity (hæks'iti, hɜ:k-). 1647. [ad. med. L. *hæccetatem* 'thiness' (Duns Scotus), f. *hæc*, fem. of *hic* this.] *Scholastic Philos.* The quality implied in the use of *this*, as *this man*, 'thiness', 'hereness and nowness'; individuality

repr G *αἷμα* blood sometimes impropr used for HÆMATO- or

Haft (ha b1 A o heft [OE hæft neu nandle] OTeu oo f Hævle o ad H vE app a h s ken hod o] A hand, esp. of a dagger, pick, etc. The h of a razor GOLDSM. Hilt and haft BROWNING.

Haft, sb.2 Sc. and n. dial. Also heft. 1785. [Goes app. w. HAFT sb.1.] 1. Fixed place of abode. 2. Accustomed pasture-ground 1800

Haft, v.1 Also heft. ME. [f. HAFT sb.1.] 1. trans. To fit with, or fix in, a haft or handle.

2. To drive in up to the haft. SPANHURST. 3. **Haft**, v.2 1519. [?] repr. an OE. type 'hæftian to stick' intr. To use subtlety or deceit, to use shifts or dodges; to haggle, cavil; to hold off, hang back -1644. Hence 1. **Hafter** sb. a caviller, wrangler, haggler, dogger.

Haft, v.3 Sc. and n. dial. Also heft. 1725. [Goes app. with HAFT sb.2; origin uncertain.] 1. trans. To establish in a situation or place of residence; spec. to accustom (sheep, cattle) to a pasture. Also intr. for r. ft. 1725. 2. trans. and fig. To set or plant firmly, fix, root, se the 1755.

Hag (hæg), sb.1 [ME. *hæge*, *hæge*, a shortened form of OE. *hæges*, *hæhtis*, *hægtis*, -ter 'fury, witch, hag'; ? f. OE. *haga* (Ger. *hag*) a bush + *-esse* fem. ending, witches being supposed to be seen in bushes at night.] 1. An evil spirit, demon, or infernal being, in female form; applied to the Græco-Latin Furies, Harpies, etc.; also to the Teut. 'furies' 1552. 2. Applied to ghosts, hobgoblins, and other terrors of the night -1634. 3. A witch; sometimes an infernally wicked woman. Now assoc. w. 3. 1597. 3. An ugly, repulsive old woman; oft n with implication of viciousness or maliciousness ME. Also fig. and trans. of a man 4. A kind of light said to 'appear at night on horses' manes and men's hair -1656. 5. A white mist usu. accompanying frost 1825. 6. A cyclostomous fish (*Myxine glutinosa*) allied to the lamprey, eel-like in form, and living parasitically upon other fishes. Also h-fish. 1611.

1. Noctuid h. or goblin grin SCOTT. 2. Blue mermaid, or stubborn unkind ghost MITT. 3. How low you secret, black, and midnight Hags SHAKS 3. f. The h. Evil Tennyson trans. That old h. [S. LEVY] GOLDING.

C m. as h-said (from a); also h-fish (see 5); hag's teeth, irregularities in a mating or pointing such as to spoil the uniformity; -track = FAIRY-RING.

Hag, sb.2 n. dial. 1470. [perh. a. ON. *haga*, Sw *haga* enclosed field, pasture; cogn. w. OE. *haga* enclosure.] 1. A hedge. 2. A wooded enclosure; a coppice or copse 1589.

3. He led me over hoits and hags FAIRFAX. **Hag**, sb.3 Sc. and n. dial. 1615. [Of Norse origin; cf. ON. *hægg* cutting blow or stroke, also a hewing down of trees, f. *hæggva* to hew, HAG v.1.] 1. A cutting, hewing, or felling 1808. 2. The stump of a tree left after felling. Also *hagmure*. 1615. 3. A portion of a wood marked for cutting; hence, a lot of felled wood 1796.

3. Edward learned from her that the dark hag was a nely a portion of oak copse to be felled that day SCOTT.

Hag, sb.4 Sc. and n. dial. ME. [Cf. ON. *hægg*, in the sense 'cut-like gap or ravine in a mountain'; see prec.] 1. A break, gap, or chasm (in a crag or cliff). ME. only. 2. 'Moss-ground that has formerly been broken up, a pit or break in a moss', i.e. marsh or bog (Jam) 1652. 3. The vertical margin of a peat-cutting; the shaving margin of a stream 1833.

Hag, v.1 n. dial. ME. [a. ON. *hæggva* (-*hæggvan* : OTeut. **hæggvan* to hack, = OE *hæggan* to HEW.) trans. = HACK v.1.] 1. Also absol. or intr.

Hag, v.2 Obs. exc. dial. 1587. [In 1, f. HAG sb.1; in 2, 3?] 1. trans. To torment or terrify as a hag; to trouble as the nightmare -1700. 2. To urge; to egg on. Now dial. 1587. 3. To tire out, fag. Now dial. 1674.

Hagarene (hægar'ne). 1535. [ad. L. *Agarenius*, f. *Agar*, *Hagar*] A reputed descendant of Hagar the concubine of Abraham and mothe of Ishmael an Arab a Saracen. Also trans.

a f Haga ne n o f n and w a h

Hagberry hægb'r Al o hack heck heg berry 1597. [Of No e o g n Dan *hægg-bær*, Norw *hægg-bær*, etc.] A northern name of the bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus*

Hag-boat. Rarely hag 1700. [?] A kind of vessel formerly used both as a man-of-war, and in the timber and coal trade; latterly, 'a cluncher-built boat with covered foresheets and one mast with a trysail' (Smyth).

Hagbolt: see HACKBOLT.

Hagbush, -but(t, obs. ff. IIACKBUSH, HACKBUT.

Haggadah (hægar'dā). Also **Hagada** (h. Agadah. 1856. [Rabbinical Heb., = 'tale', esp. 'edifying tale', f. *haggid* to declare, tell. Heb. pl. *haggadot*, occas. used.] A legend, anecdote, parable, or the like, introduced in the Talmud to illustrate a point of the Law; hence, the legendary element of the Talmud, as dist. from the *Halakchah*. Hence **Haggadic** a. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of H. **Haggadist**, a writer of H. **Haggadistic** a.

Haggard (hægar'd). sb.1 1586. [cf. ON. *hæggardr*, f. *hæg* hay and *garðr* GARTH.] In Ireland and Isle of Man: A stackyard.

Haggard (hægar'd), sb.2 1567. [HAGGARD a. 1, used absol.] 1. A wild (female) hawk caught when in her adult plumage. (With some, in 17-18th c. = peregrine falcon.) 2. fig. A wild and intractable person (at first, a female); one not to be captured -1680.

3. *Tam* SHK. IV. n. 30. 4. **Haggard**, sb.3 1658 [? after HAG sb.1; cf. *actard*, etc.] A hag -1715.

Haggard (hægar'd), a. 1567. [Cf. F. *hagard*, wild, froward, unsocial, orig. said of a falcon 'that preyed for her selfe long before she was taken' (Cotgr.) Others make it Norman-Picard for *hazard*, deriv. of *haze* 'hedge', i.e. living in a hedge, wild. But?] 1. Of a hawk: Caught after having assumed the adult plumage; hence, wild, untamed. 2. trans. and fig. a. Wild, unreclaimed, untamed. b. 'Froward, contrarie, crosse, vn-social' (Cotgr.) -1695. 3. Inragged plumage -1798. 4. Half-starved; gaunt, lean -1796.

5. Of a person: Wild-looking; in early use applied esp. to the wild expression of the eyes, afterwards to the expression induced by privation, want of rest, anxiety, terror, or worry. Also trans. and fig. 1697. b. Gaunt or scraggy-looking, from the loss of flesh with age 1807.

1. In time all haggard Haukes will stoop the Lutes T. WATSON. 4. The gaunt haggard forms of famine and nakedness BURKE. 5. Staring his eyes, and h. was his look DRYDEN. 6. h. beyond the power of rouge CARLE. Hence **Haggardly** a. and adv. **Haggardness**.

Hagged (hægar'd), a. Now dial. 1694. [f. HAG sb.1; prob. infl. by HAGGARD.] 1. Bewitched; also, hag-like. ? Obs. 1700. 2. Lean, gaunt; haggard; worn-out.

Haggis (hægis). ME. [?] A dish consisting of the heart, lungs, and liver of a sheep, calf, etc. (or sometimes of the tripe and chitterlings), minced with suet and oatmeal, seasoned with salt, pepper, onions, etc., and boiled like a large sausage in the maw of the animal. (A popular English dish till 18th c., but now considered specially Scotch.)

Antinous a haggis brought, fill'd up With fat and blood CHAPMAN. **Haggish** (hægis). a. 1583. [See -ISH.] Like, resembling, or of the nature of a hag. Hence **Haggishly** adv., -ness.

Haggle (hægl), v. 1583. [In 1, freq. of HAG v.1 (cf. HACKLE v.1)] 1. trans. To mangle with repeated irregular cuts; to cut clumsily; to hack, mangle, mutilate 1599; intr. to hack 1768. 2. intr. To cavil, wrangle, dispute as to terms; esp. to make difficulties in settling a bargain 1602; trans. to harass with haggling 1648. 3. intr. To advance with difficulty 1583.

1. Suffolk first dyed, and Yorke all haggled over Comes to him, where in gore he lay Hen. V. IV. vi. 11. 2. There were two points on which he haggled SCOTT. Hence **Haggling** a. -ing about -

Hag gler a b gler now dial. one who haggles mak g a harpuz also hack or a Caduce.

Hagio hagi omb ff G a os ho

ain y s n Hagarchy [G ἀρχή] he u o o d e o a t s e

Hagocracy (hægi'p'kraz). 1846. [f. G *hagios* + CRACY.] A government or sovereignty of persons esteemed holy.

Hagiographa (hægi'p'grāfā), sb. pl. 1589. [late L., a. (Gr., f. *hagios* + *γραφία*, -*γραφος* The Greek name (lit. 'sacred writings') of the last of the three divisions of the Hebrew scriptures (called in Heb. *kethubim* writings) comprising all the books not included under the Law and 'the Prophets'. (These are Psalms, Proverbs, Job; Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther; Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah Chronicles.) Hence **Hagiographic** a. of or pertaining to the H.

Hagiographer (hægi'p'grāfar). 1656. [f. med. L. *hagiographus* + ER; cf. prec.] 1. A sacred writer; esp. one of the writers of the Hagiographa. 2. A writer of saints' lives a hagiologist 1849. So **Hagiography**, -al a. of or pertaining to sacred writings or the sacred Scriptures; of or relating to the Hagiographa pertaining to the writing of saints' lives. **Hagiography**, the writing of the lives of saints, also = HAGIOGRAPHIA.

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Hagiology (hægi'p'grāfā). 1807. [f. G *hagios* + *λογία*.] The worship of saints. **Hagiology** (hægi'p'grāfā). 1807. [f. G *hagios*; see -LOGY.] The literature that treats of the lives and legends of saints; also a great men or heroes, a work on the lives and legends of the saints. Hence **Hagiologic**, -al a. **Hagiologist**, a writer of h.; one versed in h.

Hagioscope (hægi'p'grāfā). Also **agioscope**. 1839. [f. Gr. *hagios*; see -SCOPE.] A small opening, cut through a chancel arch or wall, to enable worshippers in an aisle or side chapel to see the elevation of the host; a squint also, a kind of chancel window. Hence **Hagiologic** a.

Hag-ridden (hæ'grind'n), ppl. a. 1684 [f. HAG sb.1 + RIDDEN ppl. a.] 1. Ridden by a hag; esp. afflicted by nightmare. 2. Oppressed in mind 1702. So **Hag-ride** v. to ride as a hag

Hagseed. see HAG sb.1

Hagship (hæ'gʃip). 1604. [See -SHIP.] The personality of a hag, used as a mock title.

Hag-taper (hæ'gʃip). 1548. [f. ? + TAPER sb.] A plant, the Great Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).

Hah, var. of H. *interj.* and sb. **Ha ha** (hā hā), *interj.* and sb.1 OE. [A natural utterance.]

A. *interj.* The ordinary representation of laughter. B. sb. A loud or open laugh 1806. Hence **Ha ha** v. to utter ha ha in laughter, to laugh aloud.

Ha-ha (hahā), sb.2 Also **haw-haw**. 1712 [a. F. *haha*; according to Fr. etymologists, from *ha!* exclam. of surprise.] A boundary to a garden, pleasure-ground, or park, of such a kind as not to interrupt the view from within, and not to be seen till closely approached, a sunk fence. Also *attrib.*

Haidingerite (haid'ingərit). 1827. [f. von Haidinger, Austrian mineralogist.] Min. 1. A hydrated arsenate of calcium, occurring in minute white crystals. 2. = BERTHIERITE -1858.

Haiduck, obs. f. HEYDUCK.

Haik, haick (haik, haik). Also **thyke**, etc. 1713 [Arab. *hayk*, f. *hāk* to weave.] An oblong piece of cloth which Arabs wrap round the head and body, as an outer garment.

Hail (hail), sb.1 [Com Teut : OE. *hæol* (-al, -el), and *hægl* (hægl) : WGer. **hagal*, **hagl* : OTeut. **hag(a)la*; perh. cogn. w. Gr. *καλῆ* in *καλῆλῆ* pebble, cf. *hailstone*.] 1. Ice or frozen vapour falling in pellets or masses in a shower from the atmosphere (In spring and summer usu. accompanying a thunder-storm.) 2. With a. and pl. A shower or storm of hail now usu. *hail o m* Also

ex f and fig. Also *attrib.* Of

2 - HACH 10² 3. 840 3. HACH 863

[Hake, sb.³ Also hack(e), hag'g, haque. 1538. [app. an abbrev. of *haquebut*, *haqunt*.] A short 16th c. fire-arm -1656.

Hake, halk (hælk), *v.* Sc. and *n. dial.* 1450. [Cf. Du. *haken* to long, to hanker.] 1. *intr.* 'To go about idly from place to place.' 2. To go, advance; 'to tramp, trudge, or wend one's way' [Jam.] 1450. 3. *trans.* To urge, to pester 1855.

Hakeem, hakim (hæki'm). *Oriental.* 1638. [Arab. *hakīm* wise, learned, philosopher, physician.] A physician or doctor, in Mohammedan countries and in India.

Hakim (hākim). *Oriental.* 1615. [Arab. *hakīm* governor.] A judge, ruler, or governor in Mohammedan countries and in India.

Halachah, halakah (hālā-kā) 1856 [Heb., f. *halak* to walk.] A legal decision regarding a matter or case for which there is no direct enactment in the Mosaic law, deduced by analogy, and included as a binding precept in the Mishna. Hence *Halachist*, one who deduces laws from the Bible.

Halalcor. *E. Indies.* Also **halichore**. 1662. [Pers. (Urdu), f. Arab.] One of the lowest and vilest class in Persia, India, etc., to whom everything is lawful food.

He is wholly driven from all honest society. He becomes an Hallicheore Buzas.

Halation (hālā'fjūn). 1859. [irreg. f. HALO + -ATION.] *Photogr.* The term for the spreading of light beyond its proper boundary in the negative image upon the plate, producing local fog around the high lights, etc.

Halberd, halbert (hæ'lbərd, -ərt), *sb.* 1495. [a. OF. *halberd*, *halberd*, ad. MHG. *halberde*, mod. G. *halberde*, Du. *halvebaard*, of which the second element is OHG. *bart*, OLG. *barða* broad-ax, deriv. of Teut. **barda-* beard. The first element is either (1) the very rare OHG. *helm*, *halm* handle, as if 'handled broad-ax', or more prob. (2) *helm* helmet, with sense 'ax for smashing helmets'. Formerly pronounced hyl-]. 1. A military weapon; a kind of combination of spear and battle-ax, consisting of a sharp-edged blade ending in a point, and a spear-head, mounted on a handle five to seven feet long. 2. *transf.* A soldier armed with a halbert -1603.

Comb. **halberd-headed**, -shaped, *adv.* *Boed* (of leaves) shaped like the ax of a halberd; -weed, the W. Indian shrub *Neurostema lobata*.

Halberdier (hælbərd'jɪr). 1548. [a. OF. *halberdier*, *halberdier*; see *prec.* and -IER.] A soldier armed with a halberd; *spec.* a member of certain civic guards carrying a halberd as a badge of office. So **Halberdman**.

Halcyon (hæls'jən, hæls'jən). ME. [a. L. *halcyon*, more prop. *alcyon*, a Gr. ἄλκυον kingfisher. The spelling *hæ-* is prob. due to the fancy that the word was f. ἄλς sea + κύων concerning.]

A. *sb.* 1. A bird anciently fabled to breed about the time of the winter solstice in a nest floating on the sea, and to charm the wind and waves so that the sea was then specially calm, usu. identified with a species of kingfisher, hence a poetic name of this bird. Also *fig.* b. In *Zool.* a kingfisher of the Australasian genus *Halcyon*, or of the sub-family *Halcyoninae* 1772. 2. Calm, quietude, halcyon days -1797.

There came the h., whom the sea obeys, When she her nest upon the water lays SHENSTONE. var. **Halcyonid**.

B. attrib. or adj. 1. Of, or pertaining to, the halcyon or kingfisher 1601. 2. Calm, quiet, peaceful, undisturbed. (Usu. qualifying *days*.) 1758.

Phr. *Halcyon days* [Gr. ἄλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, L. *alcyonides dies*, *alcyonides*, *alcyonides*]: fourteen days of calm weather, anciently believed to occur about the winter solstice when the h. was brooding.

Hence **Halcyonian** *a.* = B

Halcyonic, -ite, -oid, vars. of **ALCYONIC**, etc.

Halcyonine, *a.* *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the sub-family of kingfishers (*Halcyoninae*) of which the genus *Halcyon* is the type.

Hale, sb. 1 ME. [A parallel form to **HAEL sb. ME. *hale*, and **HAUL** sb. 2 after the adj. OE. *hāl* = **HAUL** sb. 2 **HEAL** sb. 1 95.**

Hale, sb. 2 ME. [app. a. OF. *hale* (mod. *halle*), a OS. and OHG. *halla*, an area covered over. Thus a doublet of **HALLE**.] A place roofed over, but usually open at the sides: a pavilion; a tent; a booth, etc. -1606.

Hale (hæl), *sb.* 3 Now rare or Obs. 1470. [f. **HALE** v. 1. See also **HAUL** sb.] In *house* and *h.*, *h.* and *how*, exclams. of sailors in hauling; also, the act of haling or hauling.

Hale (hæl), *a.* (*adv.*) [The *n. dial.* repr. of OE. *hāl*, which became in *s.* and *midl. dial.* *hōl*, *hoōl*, *hole*, **WHOLE**.]

I. 1. Free from injury; safe, sound. Now only Sc. and *n. dial.* 2. Free from disease, well; 'whole'. Now Sc. and *n. dial.* OE. 3. Free from infirmity; sound, vigorous (The current literary sense; usu. of old persons) 1734.

3. Finding my old friend . . . so h. at 83-4 JARVIS.

II. = **WHOLE**, in its current senses ME.

Hale (hæl), *v.* 1 ME. [a. OF. *haler*, in sense 1 (cath. c.), a. O.Frankish *hālon* = OHG. *halōn*, *holōn*, mod. G. *hōlen*, to fetch, etc.] 1. *trans.* To draw or pull. 2a. = **DRAW** v. in various senses -1842. b. Now repl. by **HAUL** ME.

2. *fig.* ME. 3b. To harry, molest -1641. 3. *absol.* or *intr.* To pull, tug ME. 4. *intr.* To move along as if drawn or pulled, to move with force; *spec.* of a ship, to proceed before the wind with sails set, to sail. Also *fig.* -1737.

b. To flow, run down in a stream. Obs. exc. Sc. and *n. dial.* (Later, written *hail*) ME.

1. a. The rope that haled the buckets from the well TANNYSON. b. A one-haled to execution [ER. TAYLOR]. 2. Texts haled to their purposes by force of wit HOBBS. b. To let them sull h. and worry us with their hand-dogs MILN.

Hale, v. 2 ME. [? f. **HALE** a., or var. of **HEAL** v.] *trans.* To make hale or whole; to heal -1530.

Halesia (hæl'si:z). 1760. [f. Stephen Hales, an English botanist (1697-1761).] *Bot.* A genus of plants (N.O. *Styracaceae*), containing the Snowdrop or Silver-bell tree of the southern U.S., *Halesia tiliifolia*, and other species.

Half (hæf), *sb.* Pl. **halves** (hævz); **halves**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *healf* fem.; see **HALF** a. The oldest sense is 'side'.]

I. 1. Side; one of the (two) sides; the right or left side (of any one); the direction indicated by the side or hand -1532. 2a. *fig.* One of the opposite sides in a conflict, sexes in descent, etc. -1563. 2b. Side, part (as of one of the parties to a transaction) -1526.

1. On this half the feast of Ester 1495. 2. He was, in hys moder alf, Seynt Edwardes broder R. GLOUCE. b. It shal not lakke, certeyn, on myn halve CHAUCER. Phr. *On God's h.* in God's name, for God's sake.

II. 1. One of two opposite, corresponding, or equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided OE. 2. More vaguely: One of two (or more) divisions more or less approaching equality; esp. with comparatives ME. 3. One of two partners or co-sharers -1596. 4. In various ellipt. uses of **HALF** a., some sb. being omitted (*collog.*). See quotes. 1659.

1. The two Sides, or Halves of the Flat 1717. One-half or three-fourths of an inch thick SCOTTS. Phr. *One and a h.* (see **HALF** a.). 2. Swear it broke into three halves SWIFT. Phr. *Better half*, a wife (or husband). 3. *Tam. Shr.* v. u. 78. Phr. *To go halves*. 4. a. = Half-year, or term. It has stopped the boats for this h. 1830. b. = Half-boon, There's two pair of halves in the commercial dickens. c. = Halfpint, half-gill of spirits; Two halves of ale and a cigar 1891. d. = Half-back (at Football). e. = Half-mile (race), etc.

Phrases *To (the) halves* (now U.S.) = so as to have a half-share in the profits (in letting or hiring a house, a piece of land, etc.). *By halves*: to the extent of a h. only, half-heartedly; imperfectly. *By h.* by a great deal. *To go halves* (cf. II. 3): to share equally (with a person). *To cry halves*: to claim a half-share in what is found by another.

Comb. a. *attrib.* as *h.-share*. b. quasi-*adv.*, as *h.-partner*, etc.

Half (hæf), *a.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *healf*, *half*; not known outside Teut.] 1. Forming a half or moiety (see quotes). 2. Half the length (or breadth) of. Now rare or Obs. 1481. 3. As a measure of degree: Attaining only half-way to completeness; partial, imperfect. (In this use now usu. hyphenated - see **HALF** ME.

A h. length, short (word). H. h. length (in

mod. use occas. viewed as a *sb.* with *of* suppressed) The . . . wind blew h. a gale BYRON. *H. a crown* (= the equivalent of a *half-crown*, e.g. five shillings see **HALF**). 2. Within h. Pistol shot 1681. 3. A h. toleration, known by the name of the Indulgence MACAULAY.

Phr. *OE. brida half*, *ME. thriddle half* or *half third* = two and half, i.e. a half-unit less than the corresponding cardinal number. Cf. Ger. *drittle halb*, etc.

Half, v. Obs and *dial.* f. **HALVE** v. (q.v.); also *mod. collog.* in sense To 'be half', go halves.

Half (hæf), *adv.* [OE. *half*, *healf*, in composition; written separate or hyphenated, with no difference of sense; see **HALF** 1.] 1. To the extent of half. Hence loosely: In part, partially; in some degree. 2. Used correlative: *Half . . . half . . .* OE. 3. Idiomatic uses, in which half may have been orig. the adj. or sb. (see quotes.) 1726

1. She ran Like one h. mad FAIRFAX. In her halfe ruin'd cell 1615. The hly was not h. so far Addison. 2. He was h. man and h. beste GOWER. 3. *Half pise* (or *after*) one or one o'clock, etc. = half an hour past the time named. *Half* (Naut.) = half a point (i.e. 5/8) from the first towards the second of two points (of the compass) mentioned. *Half four* (insoundings, = 4) fathoms.

Phr. *Not half*: a long way from the due amount, in *mod. slang* and *collog.* use = not at all, as 'not half bad'.

Half-in comb. [OE. *half-*, *healf-* was regularly combined with an adj. or pple., or with a sb. In OTeut. *half-* was app. a later substitute for the original *sām-*, OE. *sam-*, = L. *sam-*, Gr. *συν-*, Skr. *sam-*, etc.]

I. In *advb.* relation. 1. With adjs. and ppples. The two elements are often written separately when the adj. is in the predicate, when it is attributive the hyphen is regularly used as implying a feeling of closer unity of notion in the compound attribute, as in *h.-thought-out recollections* OE. 2. With advs as *h.-angrily*, *-questioningly*, etc. 1700. 3. With vbs., as *h.-murder*, etc. 1574.

Comb.: *h.-equitant* *a.* *Bot.* = *Obovolute*; *imperial* *a.*, half imperial-folio size; *large* *a.*, (a card) 3x2 inches (Jacobi *Printer's Vocab.*); *-saved* *a.*, half-witted (*dial.*).

II. In *attrib.* relation to a sb. The number of these has latterly become enormous, esp. through the practice of hyphenating an adj. and sb. when these have a special or individualized application.

a. In names of *Coins, Weights, Measures*, *h.-barrel* *farthing*, *florin*, *inch*, etc. Also **HALF-CROWN**, **-DOLLAR**, **-POUND**, **-MINUTE**, etc. b. In *Her.* = *DEMI* B. 1, as *h.-batt.*, etc. c. In *Artillery*, etc. *h.-cannon*, *-lanco*, etc. (cf. *DEMI*). Also **HALF-PICKE**, *sword* etc. d. In *Mil.*, *h.-squadron*, *-turn*, *-wheel*, etc.; *h.-batt.* *tery* = three subdivisions; *-company*, same as sub-division. *-distance*, the regular interval or space between troops drawn up in ranks, or standing, in column; *-file*, half the given number of any body of men drawn up too deep. Also **HALF-PAK, etc. e. In *Fortif.*, *h.-bastion*, *-caponier*, *-saw* (see *DEMI* *bastion*, etc.); *h.-merlon*, that solid portion of a parapet which is at the right or left extremity of a battery. Also **HALF-CIRCLE**, *moon* f. *Naut* and *Shipbuilding*: *h.-beam*, a short beam introduced to support the deck where there is no framing, *-breadth* *staff*, a rod having marked upon it half the length of each beam in the ship; *7-wind*, a side-wind. g. In *Mus.*, *h.-cadence*, *-close*, an imperfect cadence *-demisemiquaver*; *-rest* (U.S.), a minim rest *-shift*, a position of the hand in violin playing; it lies between the open position and the first shift. Cf. *DEMI*. Also **HALF-NOTE**, *-TONE*. h. Applied to a stuff which is half of inferior material, as *h. silk*, *yarn*, etc. i. In *Games*, *h.-back* (*Football*) a position immediately behind the 'forwards'; a player in this position; *-ball* (*Billiards*), a contact in which the ball of one ball is covered by half of the other, *-hit* (*Cricket*), a mistimed hit that sends the ball into the air; *-volley* (*Cricket*, *Football*, etc.), a ball which pitches so that it can be hit or kicked as soon as it rises from the ground. Also *half-blood*, etc. j. In *Bookbinding*, 'half' signifies that only the back and corners of the binding are of the materials specified, e.g. *h.-calfs*, etc. k. In various connections, as *h.-door*, *-honesty*, *-knowledge*, *-quotation*, *-reasoning*, *-whisper*, etc.**

Special *combs.*: *h.-arm*, half arm's length; *-barrel* *a.*, semicylindrical (vaulting); *-bent*, a ball filler for the head; *-bent*, (a) the condition of being half-bent (b) the catch by which the hammer of a gun is placed at half-cock; *-boarder*, one who has half his board, a day-boarder; *-box*, a box open at one side, *tar* *only* a watch having an *ar* *pendent* of the lever and *tar* *a* fine lever watch has been ad *anted* or tem-

perature; -column, a column or pilaster half projecting from a flat surface; -communion, communion in one kind, as practised in the R. C. Ch.; -compass, hemisphere; -course (*draining*), half on the level and half on the dip; -dike, a sunk fence; -hatchet, a hatchet with one straight line, all the projection of the bit being on the side towards the hand (Knight); -header, a half-brick used to close the work at the end of a course; -house, a shed open at the side; -margin, applied to paper folded in the centre, lengthways; -plate, a watch in which the top pivot of the fourth wheel pinion is carried in a cock so as to allow the use of a larger balance; -plate paper, machine-made paper of fine and soft quality used for woodcuts; -press, the work done by one man at a printing-press; -principal (*carpentry*), a rafter which does not extend to the crown of the roof (Knight); -relief = *demirelief* (see *Drum*); -royal, a kind of mill-board or pasteboard; -shade (*Painting*), a shade of half the extreme depth; -sheet (*Printing*), the off-cent portion of a duodecimo (Knight); -space = *Half-space*; -stitch, a loose open stitch in braid work or pillow-lace making (Caulfield); -story, an upper story half the height of which is in the walls and half in the roof; -stuff (*Paper-making*), partly prepared pulp; -swing plough, a plough in which the mould-board is a fixture; -text, a size of handwriting half the size of 'text' or large hand; -throw, travel, half the full movement of a piston, valve, etc.; -tint, in a monochrome, all gradations between white and black; -title, the short title of a book; -tongue (*Law*), a jury of which one half were foreigners, formerly allowed to a foreigner tried on a criminal charge; -trap, a semicircular depression in a sewer pipe; -uncial = *Semuncial*; -water = *Half-tide*; -wave, one-half of a complete wave of electricity, light, or sound; chiefly *attrib.*; -word, hemlock etc.; the *demimonde*.

Halfa (hælfā). Also *alfa*, *alpha*, *halfah*, etc. 1857. [Arab. *halafā*, or *halifā*.] The N. African name of *Esparto* (*Stipa tenacissima*) used in paper-making, etc.

Half-and-half, *phrase*. 1715. 1. A mixture of ale and porter, or the like 1756. 2. Something that is half one thing and half another, or half this and half that 1814. Also *attrib.* of a *pl.* 3. as *adv.* In two equal parts; half... and half not 1818. 4. Half-undressed 1715.

Half-ape. 1883. A lemur.

Half-baked (hælfbækt), *a.* 1621. 1. *lit.* See *HALF* *adv.* and *BAKED*; hence, underdone, not earnest; raw; incomplete, rude. 2. Silly, half-witted (*dial*) 1855.

Half-baptize, *v.* 1836. To baptize privately or without full rites, as a child in danger of death.

Half-beak. 1880. A fish of the genus *Hemirhamphus*, having the lower jaw long and ensiform, and the upper short.

Half-binding. 1864. A style of binding of books in which the back and corners are of leather, the sides being of cloth or paper.

Half-blood. 1533. 1. The relation between persons having only one parent in common. 2. A person or group of persons related in this way 1848. 3. A half-breed 1826.

1. What is a brother by the half blood no kinne FULLER. Hence *Half-blooded* *a.* born of different races.

Half-boot. 1787. [*HALF* II.] A boot reaching half-way to the knee, or well above the ankle.

Half-bound, *phl. a.* 1775. Of a book: Having a leather back and corners, with cloth or paper sides; cf. *HALF-BINDING*.

Half-bred, *a.* (*sb.*) 1701. [See *BREED* *v.*, *BRED*.] 1. Of mixed breed; mongrel. Also *fig.* 2. Imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding; under-bred ATTERBURY. 3. *sb.* A half-bred horse, pigeon, etc. 1856.

Half-breed (hælfbrɪd) 1791. [See *BREED* *sb.* and cf. *HALF-CASTE*.] 1. One who is sprung from parents of two races; esp., in U. S., the offspring of whites or negroes and American Indians. 2. *attrib.*, as *half-breed boys* 1837.

Half-brother. ME. [Cf. Ger. *halbbruder*, etc.] A brother by one parent only.

Half-cap. 1607. A half-courteous salute, shown by a slight movement only of the cap. 1. With certain half-caps, and cold mowing nods, They froze me into Silence SHAKS.

Half-caste. Also *half-cast*. 1789. 1. A mixed caste; a race sprung from the union of two castes or races. WELLESLEY. 2. A half-breed: esp. in India, one born of

from a European father and native mother 1789. 3. *attrib.* (from 1), as, a *half-caste merchant* 1793.

Half-cheek. 1588. 1. A face in profile 2. *Naut.*: see *CHEEK* 1860.

1. S. Georges halfie checks in a brooch SHAKS.

Half-cock, *sb.* 1701. 1. Part of a watch, cf. *Cock* *sb.* 2. Of a fire-arm: The position of the cock or hammer when raised only half-way and held by the catch, from which it cannot be moved by pulling the trigger. Hence *to go off (at) half-cock*, to go off prematurely, to speak or act without due forethought or preparation, and thereby to fail. So *Half-cock v. trans.* to put (a gun) at half-cock.

Half-cousin. 1871. The child of one's father's or mother's cousin; a second cousin. Once, applied to the child of one's own cousin, or to the cousin of one's father or mother.

Half-crown. 1542. A coin of Great Britain, of the value of two shillings and sixpence; sometimes used for *Half a crown*, the equivalent sum.

Half-dead, *a.* OE. [See *HALF* *adv.*] In a state in which death seems as likely as recovery.

Half-deck. 1636. [See *DECK* *sb.*] 1. *lit.* A deck covering half the length of a ship or boat, fore and aft. *spec. a.* In old ships of war: A deck extending from the mainmast aftward, situated between the then smaller 'quarter-deck' and the upper or main deck. These two were later reduced to one, and called 'quarter-deck'. 2. In colliers: A deck under the main deck, containing berths, etc. for the crew. 3. U. S. *local*. The Slipper-limpet *Crepidula fornicata*, which has an under half-shell (*Cent. Dact.*). Hence *Half-decked* *a.* that is about half covered in or decked. *Half-decker*, a boat that is half-decked.

Half-dime. 1796. A U. S. coin, value 5 cents, orig. of silver, but now of copper and nickel; pop. called a *nickel*.

Half-dollar. 1786. A silver coin of the U. S. and other countries, equal to 50 cents.

Half-dozen, *half a dozen*. ME. The half of a dozen; six (or about six). See *DOZEN*.

Half-eagle. 1824. A gold coin of the U. S., value 5 dollars.

Half-ebb. ME. The state or time of the tide when its reflux is half completed.

Halfen, *a.* [pseudo-*an.*], *perh.* taken from next. 1. Half, SPENSER.

Half-fenced, *half-en-*. *Obs. exc. dial.* [OE. *hant fælfan dæl*, accus. case of *se hælfa dæl*, the half part, mechanically retained after the sense of inflexion was lost.]

a. sb. 'Half part' a half, a moiety.

†B. adv. Half - ME.

†C. adv. Half, by half - 1550.

Halfen: see *HALVER*.

Half-face, *sb.* 1542. 1. Half of a face; a profile. Also *attrib.* 2. *fig.* The action or position of facing half-way to the right or left, i.e. at an angle of 45 degrees 1833. So *Half-face v. (Milt.)*, *intr.* to make a half-face.

Half-faced, *a.* 1592 [f. *prec. sb.*] 1. Presenting a half-face or profile. Of a coin: Having a profile stamped upon it; hence, of persons, having a thin, pinched face. So *half-faced goat*, applied contemptuously to a thin-faced man (John 1.1. 94). 2. With only half of the face visible 1593. 3. Half-and-half, incomplete 1592.

Half-fish. 1677. A half-grown salmon, usually about twenty or twenty-two inches.

Half-flood. ME. The state or time of the flowing tide halfway between low and high water.

Half-guinea. 1696. An English gold coin worth (in 19th c.) 20s. 6d., coined from Charles II to 1813.

Half-headed, *a.* 1621. Half-intelligent; stupid.

Half-hearted, *a.* 1611. Not having one's whole heart in a matter; wanting in courage, earnestness, or zeal. 2. Illiberal, ungenerous, unkind (Webster, citing Ben Jonson) 1804. Hence *Half-heartedly* *adv.*

Half-hitch. 1769. [See *HITCH* *sb.*] *Naut.* A hitch formed by passing the end of a rope round its standing part, and then through the bight: the simplest form of hitch.

Half-holiday. Also *†-bolyday*. 1532 1. A day which is considered only half a holy day; a saint's day or holy day other than Sunday - 1631. 2. 1. The half of a holy day (used for recreation). 2. The (latter) half of a working day, given up to recreation. 3. A day of which the latter half is taken as a holiday 1631.

†Half-horse. 1588. A centaur - 1621.

Half-hour. ME. The half of an hour, thirty minutes. Also *b.* Half an hour (not used with a defining word) ME. Hence *Half-hourly* *adv.* occurring every half hour; lasting half an hour; *adv.* every half-hour.

Half-imperial, *sb.* 1839. 1. A gold coin of Russia valued orig. at 5 and later at 7½ silver roubles. 2. A size of mill-board 1858.

Half-island, *half-isle*. *Obs.* or *arch* 1600. A peninsula.

Half-length. 1699. A portrait of half the full length. Also *adv.* or *adv.*

Half-light. 1625. A light of half the full intensity; a dim, imperfect light. Also *fig. At half-light*: vaguely, dimly.

Half-mast. 1627. The half of a mast, half the height of a mast; in *at half-mast* *half-mast* (*fig.*); said esp. of the position of a flag lowered to half the height of the staff as a mark of respect for the dead. Hence *Half-mast v. trans.* to hang half mast high.

Half-measure. 1708. [See *HALF* *a.*] A measure, plan, effort, etc. wanting in thoroughness or energy; procedure marked by compromise.

Half-minute. 1798. [See *HALF* *a.*] The half of a minute; thirty seconds; also *Half a minute*. *b. attrib.* and *comb.*, as *half-minute gun*; *half minute glass* (*Naut.*), a sand-glass which marks the time for the running out of the log-line.

Half-moon, *sb.* 1530. 1. The moon, when only half its disk appears illuminated; *loosely*, a crescent. Also *many* of things in the shape of a half-moon or crescent. 2. *fortif.* DEMILUNE 2. 1642. 3. A cuckold (in allusion to his horns). SHAKS. 4. *Mining*. Scaffolding filling up one half the sectional area of a *pit-shaft*, on which repairs are done (Gresley). 5. *attrib.* Shaped like a half-moon, as *half-moon battery*, etc. *half-moon knife*, a double handed knife used by the dresser of skins for parchment (Knight).

1. *transf.* And cut me from the best of all my Land, A huge half Moon, a monstrous Cuntle out SHAKS. Hence *Half-moon* *v. trans.* to surround like a half moon; *intr.* to move in a half-moon formation.

Half-mourning. 1820. 1. The second stage or period of mourning, after full mourning. 2. Attire in which black is relaxed or replaced by white, or by such colours as grey, lavender, or purple. 3. The Marbled White. BUTTERLY, also called *half-mourner*.

Half-nephew. 1824. The son of one's half-brother or -sister.

Halfness (hæfnəs). 1530. [-NESS.] The condition or quality of being half or incomplete or of being half one thing and half another.

Such *is*, such balking between two opinions 1837.

Half-niece. 1824. The daughter of one's half-brother or -sister.

Half-noble. 1480. A gold coin issued from Edw. III to Edw. IV.

Half-note. 1597. 1. *Mus.* 1. A half-tone; a semitone - 1763. 2. A minim 1847. 3. The half of a bank-note, cut in two for safe transmission by post 1882.

Half-pace. 1569. [prob. a corruption of earlier *halfpace*, *halfpace*, *HALFPACE*, *q.v.*] 1. A step, raised floor, or platform on which a throne, a dais, etc. is to be placed or erected. 2. The platform at the top of steps on which an altar stands. 3. A broad step or landing between two half flights in a staircase 1611. Hence *Half-paced* *a.* having a half-pace.

Half-pay. 1664. 1. Half the usual or full wages or salary. 2. reduced allowance to an

officer when not in actual service, or after retirement at a stated time. 2. An officer in receipt of half-pay 1826. 3. *attrib.*, as *half-pay officer*, etc. 1715.

Halfpenny (hæ'pɛni, dial. hæ'pɛni, hæ'pɛni, hæ'pɛni, ha'pɛni) *Pl.* Halfpennies (hæ'pɛnɪz), *halfpence* (hæ'pɛns). ME. [*f.* HALF *a.* + PENNY. The pl. *halfpennies* means the individual coins only; *halfpence*, usually, the sum]. 1. A coin (formerly of copper, now of bronze) of half the value of a penny; a sum = two farthings. 2a. A small fragment. 1166. *A to II. in. 147.* 3. *attrib.* That costs a halfpenny, as *h. ballad*, etc.; of contemptible value (also *twopenny-halfpenny*) ME.

4. *H. under the hat*, a low game of chance. THACKERAY *Morekicks than halfpence* see KICK sb. **Halfpennyworth** (hæ'pɛniwɜ:θ), *sb.*, contracted *ha'porth*, *ha'porth* (hæ'pɔ:θ). OE. [See WORTH.] As much as a halfpenny will purchase, a very small quantity.

Phr. To lose the ship (orig. and prop. *sheep*, *ewe*, *hog*) for a *h. of tar* to lose an object by trying to save in small detail. (Shakespeare dialectally pronounced *ship* in many parts of England, and the tar was used to protect shore places on sheep from the attacks of flies.) Rather to lose ten sheep, than be at the charge of a half penny worth of tar 1631. Hence **Halfpennyworth v. intr.** to haggle about minute expenses (RALEIGH); *trns.* to deal out by halfpenny-worths (MARVELL).

Half-pike. Now *Hist.* 1599. A short pike. There were two kinds; one, also called a *spontoon*, formerly carried by infantry officers; the other, used in ships for repelling boarders, a *boarding pike*.

Half-price. 1720. 1. Half the usual or full price. Also, the time at which people are admitted to an entertainment or the like at half-price. Also *attrib.*, or quasi-*adj.*

Half-round. 1662.

A. adj. Semicircular, in shape or section, semicircular, as *half-round bit*, etc.

B. sb. A semicircle; a hemispherical figure 1718. *b. Arch.* 'A semicircular moulding which may be a bead or torus' (Gwilt) 1842. Hence **Half-rounding a. forming a semicircle (MILT.).**

Half-seal. 1509. The impression of the reverse side or foot of the Great Seal, with which certain documents used to be sealed. Abolished in 1833.

Half-seas-over. 1551. [*Seas* was prob. a genitive case, *half seas* = half of the sea.] 1. Halfway across the sea. *b. trans* and *fig.* Half through with a matter, halfway between one state and another 1697. 2. Half-drunk. (*see* 1700.)

1. About half seas over, we discovered the Dutch Fleet 1882. *b. I am half-seas over to death* DRYDEN.

Half-sister. ME. 1. A sister by one parent only. Also *fig.* 2a. A lay sister in a convent 1482.

1. *Fig.* Raw Haste, half-sister to Delay Tennyson. **Half-snipe.** 1766. The jack snipe or lesser snipe.

Half-sovereign. 1503. 1. An English gold coin, worth 10s. The sum, as dist. from the coin, is also expressed by *half a sovereign*. 2. A pavlov's name for a 6-in. Purbeck stone pitcher; also for a granite pitching 1851.

Half-strain. 1873. The quality of being half of a good strain or stock and half of an inferior one, half-blood. Also *attrib.* DRYDEN. Hence **Half-strained a.**

Half-sword. 1552. 1. A small-sized sword -1611. 2. Half a sword's length -1616

2. *Phr.* To be at half-sword, to be at close quarters with swords.

Half-tide. 1669. 1. The state of the tide half-way between flood and ebb. 2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Left dry or accessible at half-tide, as *half-tide caverns*; *half-tide basin* or dock, one fitted with gates which are closed at half-ebb.

Half-timber. 1842.

A. sb. Shipbuilding. (See quot.)

Half-timbers... those timbers in the cant bodies which are answerable to the lower futlocks in the square body WEALE

B. ad. 1. *Bn'* half of timber 842. 2. Made of timber sp. a half 874.

1. *Half timber building* a. orn f of

studding, with sills, lintels, struts, and braces, sometimes filled in with brickwork and plastered over on both sides Gwilt

Hence **Half-timbered a.** = *B* 1

Half-time. 1645. 1. Half of a (particular) period of time; *esp.* half the usual or full time during which work is carried on. (Occas as *adv.*) 1861. 2. *Football*, etc. The time at which the first half of the game is completed 1871.

3. *attrib.* 1861.

3. *Half-time system*, the system by which children are allowed to attend school for half the usual time and spend the other half in earning money, so *half-time re. star*, a register of half-time scholars

Half-timer. 1865. One who spends half the usual or full time at anything; *esp.* a half-time scholar (see prec.).

Half-tone. *sb.* 1875. 1. *Mus.* - SEMITONE. 1880. 2. *Art.* A tone intermediate between the extreme lights and extreme shades. Also *attrib.*

Half-truth. 1658. A proposition which is or conveys only one half or a part of the truth. A half-truth is often a falsehood J. H. NEWMAN.

Half-way, halfway (hæ'fweɪ, see below). ME. [*f.* HALF *a.* + WAY *sb.*]

A. adj. (Stressed *halfway* before, *half-way* when following, the word it qualifies) At or to half the distance. To meet halfway see MEET v.

B. adj. (Usu. *halfway*). 1. Midway or equidistant between two points 1711. 2. *fig.* Half one thing and half another 1691.

1. *Half-way house*, a house (often an inn) situated midway between two towns or stages of a journey, and therefore a convenient halting-place. Also *fig.*

2. *Half-way measures* PARSCOTT.

C. sb. A half-way place or house 1634.

Half-wit. 1678 [See WIT *sb.*] 1. One who is only half a wit -1720. 2. One who has not all his wits 1755. So *Half-witted a.* 'simple, senseless; imbecile.

Half-word. ME. A word or speech which insinuates something, instead of fully asserting it; a hint, suggestion.

Half-year. OE. The half of a year; six months. As a space of time, expressed by *half a year*. In Schools, etc. = HALF *sb.* II. 4 a. Hence *Half-yearly a.* and *adv.*

Halibut (hæ'libʊt), *holibut* (hɒ'libʊt).

[ME. *halibutte*, app. *f.* *halv*, HOLY + BUTT *sb.* flat fish; so called from being commonly eaten on holy-days.] A large flat fish (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*), abundant in the northern seas, and much used for food. (Pl. *halibuts*, also collect. *halibut*) Also applied to other flat fish of the family *Pleuronectidae*.

Halichondroid (hæ'li'kɒndrɔɪd), *a.* 1887. [*f.* mod.L. *Halichondria*, name of a genus of sponges (*f.* Gr *ἅλι-σκα* + *χόνδρος* cartilage) + *-OID*.] *Zool.* Related to a group of sponges including *Halichondria palmata*, the largest British sponge.

Halicore (hæ'li'kɔ:re). 1828 [*f.* Gr *ἅλι-σκα* + *κόρη* maiden, lit. 'mermaid'] *Zool.* Name of the group of Sireniens, found in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, to which the Dugong belongs.

Halidom (hæ'lidəm), *-dome* (dɒm). *Obs.* or *arch.* [OE. *hælidōm*, *f.* OE. **hæliag*, OE. *hælig*, HOLY; see -DOM.] 1. Holiness, sanctity -1626. 2. A holy place, chapel, sanctuary (*arch.*) OE. 3. A holy relic; anything regarded as sacred. Formerly much used in oaths and adjurations. OE.

2. The men of the Halidome, as it was called, of St. Mary's SCOTT. 3. As help me God and halidome MORE. By my halidome, I was fast asleep SHARS.

Halientic (hæ'liɛntɪk). 1646. [*ad* L. *halienticus*, *a.* Gr. *f.* *ἅλιευτής* fisher, *f.* *ἅλιος* sea.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to fishing 1854.

B. sb. pl. Halientics: The art or practice of fishing; a treatise on fishing.

Halio-graphy. 1656 [*f.* Gr. *ἅλι-* + *-γραφία*] A description of the sea. So

Halio-grapher.

Haliotis (hæ'liɔ'tɪs). 1752 [*f.* as prec. + *otis*, *wt-* the ear; so named from their resemblance to the ear] *Zool.* A genus of univalve shells the ear-shells. Hence *Halio-toid a.* akin to the Ear shell.

Halitosis (hæ'li'tɔ:sɪs). [*mod.L.*, *f.* as next + *-OSIS*.] *Med.* Abnormally foul breath

Halituous (hæ'li'tʃuəs), *a.* 1616. [*f.* L. *halitus*; see next] Of the nature of breath, vaporous

Halitus (hæ'li'tʃs). 1661. [*L.*; = 'breath'] A vapour, exhalation.

Halke. ME. only [*dim.* of OE. *halh* *health* a corner; see HALE *sb.* 2] A corner recess, hiding-place.

Hall (hɒl), *sb.* [Com Teut. OE. *hall* str. *f.* -OTeut. **hallā* -**hōlnā*, deriv of ablaut series *hal-*, *hul-* to cover, conceal.] 1. A large place covered by a roof

a temple, palace, court, royal residence. *O's* in gen. sense. 2. The large public room in a mansion, palace, etc. used for receptions, banquets, etc., which till 1600 greatly surpassed in size the private rooms or 'bowers' (see BOWER *sb.*); a large or stately room in a house ME. 3. The residence of a territorial proprietor, a baronial or squire's hall OE. 4. A term applied, esp. in the English universities, to buildings set apart for the residence or instruction of students, and, hence, to the body of students occupying them. *a.* Orig. applied at Oxford and Cambridge to all residences of students, including the Colleges. Now only *Hist., arch., or poet* for 'academic buildings' ME.

b. Later, halls were distinguished from colleges, as being governed by a head only and having their property held in trust for them, they not being bodies corporate 1535. *c.* In recent times applied variously. *e.g.* at Oxford to private halls for the residence of undergraduates, under the charge of a member of Convocation, to theological halls (*e.g.* Wycliffe Hall) halls for women students (*e.g.* Lady Margaret Hall), etc. 1879. 5. In English colleges, etc. The large room in which the members and students dine in common 1577; *transf.* dinner in hall 1859.

6. A house or building belonging to a guild or fraternity of merchants or tradesmen ME. 7. A large room or building for the transaction of public business, the holding of public meetings, or the like ME. 8. *The Hall*, Westminster Hall, formerly the seat of the High Court of Justice in England, hence the administration of justice -1738. *9.* A formal assembly held by the sovereign, or by the mayor, etc. of a town, usu. in *phr.* to keep *h.*, call *a h.* -1684.

8. The entrance-room or vestibule of a house; hence, the lobby or entrance passage 1663. *9.* *A hall! a hall!* a cry or exclamation to clear the way or make room, *e.p.* for a dance, also to call people together -1808

10. *attrib.*, as *h.-dible*, etc. 1460

11. In halls & bure ME. *Servants' hall* see SIX VINT *sb.* 6. At Stationers H. 1654. 7. *b. H. 1711*, *n. 12*. 9. *Rom. 4 Jul 1 v. 23*. 10. *h. bed room U.S.*, a small bedroom over the entrance hall

hallway *U.S.*, = sense 8; also, a corridor or passage on either floors.

Hallage (hɒ'ledʒ) 1607. [*a F.* *f. hall* + *-AGE*.] A fee or toll paid for goods sold in a hall or market -1720

Hall-door. ME. *a.* The door of a hall or mansion. *b.* The door leading into the hall the front door.

Hallel (hæ'leɪ, hæ'leɪ). 1702 [Heb., inf. and imper 'praise, celebrate', the first word of Ps cxviii] A hymn of praise, consisting of Psalms cant to exvini inclusive, sung at the four great Jewish feasts. Also *attrib.*

Hallelujah, *-iah* (hæ'leɪjə), *interj.* and *sb.* 1535. [*a* Heb. *hallelūyah* 'praise (ye) jah (= Jehovah)'. see prec.] The exclamation 'Praise (ye) the Lord (Jah, or Jehovah)', which occurs in many psalms and anthems; hence, a song of praise to God; = ALLELUIA *interj.* and *sb.* 1

And the Emperian rung with Halleluiah MINT Comb. H. CHORUS, a musical composition based on the word 'hallelujah'; *h.-lass*, a female member of the Salvation Army.

Hence *Halileljah'tic*, *-istic a.* of or pertaining to the h. So *Halileljah'tic*, *-u lous a* QUARLES.

Hallelujah, sb. 2 = ALLELUIA *sb.* 2

Haliludome: see HALI-

Hallier 1779 [*f.* HALF *sb.* 1] 1. A h. *a* *b* *c* 642. 2. A kind of for changing birds

BRADLEY 3. *halier* o m o l a YARD a v

Halve (hāv), *v.* [ME *halven*, *halven*, f *HALF* *sb.*] 1. *trans* To divide into two equal parts, to share equally; to deal *out*, take, or complete the half of; to reduce to half. Also *fig* 2. *Carpentry*. To fit (timbers) together by HALVING, *q.v.* Also *intr* for *pass* 1801. 13. *int*. To render half service—1680.

The fervid Sun had more than halved the day
C. H. RIDGE. To h a kol, a round, a match (Golf)
He ce Halved (hāv'd), Hal'ving ppl. n/ys.

Halver (hā'vēr). 1517 [f. prec + -ER¹.]
 1 One who halves or has a half-share 1625.
 2 (usu. pl.) A half-share (*Sc.* and *dialect*).

Halving (há vj), *vbl sb.* ME. [cf HALVE
2] 1. The action of HALVE *v.* 2. *Carpentry.*
A method of fitting two pieces of timber to-
gether by cutting out half the thickness of each,
so as to let them into each other 1842.

Halwe, obs. f HALLOW.

Halyard, balliard, hailyard (hæ lyārd, hō l-). ME [*orig halier, hallyer, same as HALLIER, f. HALE v.; perverted by association w th yard*]. *Naut.* A rope or tackle used for raising or lowering a sail, yard, etc

Hām (hæm), *sō.1* [OE. *hām*?, *hām*(*m*), *str* f.; app. f. an OTeut. **ham-*, *hām*- to be crooked]. 1. That part of the leg at the back of the knee; hence b. the back of the thigh; the thigh and buttock collectively (usu. in *pl.*) 1552, c. in quadrupeds, the back of the hough; the hough 1607. 2. The thigh of a slaughtered animal, used for food, *spec.* that of a hog salted and dried; also, the meat so prepared 1637.

Ham, *sh*,² The OE. *hām* HOME, as in *Hampstead*, *Hampton* (—*Hamtūn*), *Oubham*, etc. and, in the shortened form *ham*, sometimes used by historical writers in the sense 'town, village, or manor' of the OE. period

Hamadryas (hama-drí-as). *Pl.* -ads; also in *L.* form -ades (-á-díz). *ME.* [ad. *L.* *Hamadryas*, a. Gr. ἡμαδρύας, chiefly in pl. *Hamadryas* les, 'Ἀμαδρυάδες wood-nymphs, f. ἀμα together + δρύς tree.] 1. *Gr.* and *L.* *Alythol.* A wood-nymph fabled to live and die with the tree which she inhabited. 2. *Zool.* a. A large, very venomous, hooded serpent of India (*Naja hamadryas*, or *Hamadryas* (*Ophiophagus*) *elaps*), allied to the cobra 1863. b. A large baboon of Abyssinia (*Cynocephalus hamadryas*) 1864.

Hamate (hă'měť), *a.* 1744. [ad. *L. hamatus*, *f. hamus* hook; see -ATE².] Furnished with hooks, or hook-shaped; hooked. (Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.*) So **Hamated** *a*

Hamber-line (hæm-bə-lēn). 1853. [corruption of *Hamburgh*.] *Naut.* Small line for seizings, lashings, etc.

Hamble, *v.* *Obs exc. dial.* [OE *hamelian* to mutilate, f. (ult.) an adj. appearing in OHG. as *hamal* maimed] 1. *trans.* To mutilate, maim, to dock; *spec.* to cut off the balls of the feet of (dogs) so as to render them unfit for hunting (Erron. taken in 17-18th c. as = *Hamstring*) 2. *intr.* To walk lame (*dial.*) 1828.

Hamburg, -burgh (hæ'mbɜrg, -bʊrð).
1833 [*Hamburg*, a city of North Germany.]
1. (Also *Hamburg* group) A black variety of
grape which is specially adapted to hothouse
cultivation. 2. Name of a small variety of the
domestic fowl 1857.

Hame (hām). ME. [Perh. f. an OTeut. root *ham- to hold against, hinder.] Each of two curved pieces of wood or metal placed over, fastened to, or forming, the collar of a draught horse.

Hame, obs. and Sc. f. HOME.

Hamel. Obs. exc. dial. 1514 [a. OF *hamel* (mod. *hameau*), dim. of **ham*, a. WGer. *haum* village, dwelling, HOME] = HAMLET.

Hamel, var. of HAMBLE.
Hamesucken, †-soken (hāi mso̍k'h), [OE. f hām home, dwelling + sōken fern., seeking, visiting; attack, assault.] *O.E.* and *Sc. Lang.* The crime of **assaulting** a person in h's house or dwelling place. Now only in *Sc. Law*. A rinceuse or hoding pleas of his

offence and receiving the penalties imposed on the offender; also the penalty itself (Various-ly misunderstood.) OE. So †*Hamfare* [f. OE. *ham* + *faru* going] = sense 1.

Haniform (hā'mis'fōrm), *a.* 1849. [f. *L. hancus*; see -FORM.] Hook-shaped.

Hamiltonian (hæmiltō'niān), *a.* (*sb.*)
1826. [f the surname *Hamilton* + -IAN.]
a. Pertaining to James Hamilton (1769-1831).

a. Pertaining to James Hamilton (1769-1831), or to his system of teaching languages. b. Pertaining to the Scottish philosopher and logician, Sir William Hamilton (1788-1856). c. Pertaining to or invented by the Irish mathematician, Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805-65), as *Hamiltonian equation, function*, etc. d. Pertaining to or holding the doctrines of the American statesman, Alexander Hamilton, a leader of the Federalist party (1757-1804). 2. sb. A follower of any of these.

Hamite (hæ'mait), *só.* and *α.* Also †**Chamite**, †**Khamite**. 1645. [*f. Ham* (formerly spelt *Cham*, Gr. *Xám*, L. *Chám*), name of the second son of Noah (Gen. vi. 10) + *-ITE*.]

A. sô. †1. A follower of Ham; a term of obloquy. (Cf. Gen. ix 22-5) PAGITT. 2. A descendant of Ham (cf. Gen. ix. 18, 19); an Egyptian, or an African negro 1854.

B. *adj.* = Hamitic (see below) 1842.
Hence **Hamitic** (hām'itil) *a.* belonging to the Hamites, esp. applied to a group comprising the ancient Egyptian, and the Berber, Galla, and allied extant languages.

Hamite (hām-mēt), *sé*.² 183a. [ad. mod. L. generic name *Hamites*, f. *hannus* hook; see -ITE.] A fossil cephalopod having a shell of a hooked shape.

Hamlet (hæ-mlet). [ME. *hamelet*, a. OF. *hamelet*, secondary dim. of *hamel*; see **HAMEL**.] A group of houses or small village in the country; esp. a village without a church. **b. transf.** The people of a hamlet (*poet.*) 1725.

|| **Hammam, hummaum** (hymā m). 1625
[Arab.] An Oriental bathing establishment,
a Turkish bath.

Hammer (hæ'mər), *sō*. [Com. Tent.: OE *hamor*, -*er*, *higmer* = ON. *hamari*, etc. The Norse sense 'crag', and possible relationship to Slav. *kamy*, Russ. *kamen* 'stone, point to am. orig. meaning 'stone hammer'.] 1. An instrument having a hard solid head, usu. of metal, set transversely to the handle, used for

metal, set transversely to the handle, used for beating, breaking, driving nails, etc. Hence, a machine in which a heavy block of metal is used for the same purpose (see SICAM-HAMMER, etc.). **b.** *fig.* A person or agency that smites, beats down, or crushes, as with blows of a hammer. Cf. *L. malleus* ME. **2. spec.** Anything in form or action resembling a hammer. **a.** A lever with a hard head angled so as to strike a bell, as in a clock 1546. **7b.** The knocker of a door -1627. **c. Fire-arms** (*a*) In a flint-lock, a piece of steel covering the flash-pan and struck by the flint; (*b*) in a percussion-lock, a spring lever which strikes the percussion-cap on the nipple; (*c*) applied to analogous contrivances in modern guns. 1590 **d.** A small bone of the ear; the malleus 1615. **e.** A small hammer or mallet used by auctioneers to indicate by a rap the sale of an article 1717. **+3.** A disease in cattle -1688. **4.** A mallet at throwing the hammer (*mod*).

1. *Mechanicke Stanes With greazie Aprons, Rules, and Hammers SHAKS*. Phr. *Throwing the h.*, an athletic contest, consisting in throwing a heavy h. as far as possible. *b.* *Saladinus* pe strong hamer of Cristen men *TREVISA*. The h. of affliction 1679. *z.* *e.* Phr. *To bring (swid, put up) to the h.; to go on come to or under the h.*, to be sold by auction

come to or *under* the *h*, to be said by ancient
Phrygians. *H* and *tongs* (colloq.): with might and
main (like a blacksmith smiting the iron taken with
the tongs from the forge-fire). *Thor's h*, *h of Thor*
(a) the *h* earned by the god *Thor* in Norse my-
thology, (b) = *Fulcr*, (c) a prehistoric ornament
resembling a *h*.
Comb.: *h-fish*, the *h*-headed shark, -*harden* *v*
to *harden* (metals) by hammering; -*mill*, a mill
driving a *h* in a small forge: -*oyster* = *hammer*.
shel scale, the *coag* *ox* *d* which
red hot iron and *ca* be
called *forge scale*. *sedg*, *Card*, *hurla* *shark*

the h-headed shark, -shell, the h-shaped shell of a bivalve mollusc of the genus *Mallemus* (also called *hammer-oyster*); -slag, -slough = *hammer-scale*, -stone, a prehistoric stone implement resembling, or used as, a h.; -toe, persistent angular flexion of a toe, -work, (a) work performed with a h.; (b) something constructed or shaped with the h.; -wrought a

Hammer, *v.* ME. [f. prec. sb.]

I. trans 1. To strike, beat, or drive with or as with a hammer, to fasten with or as with a hammer 1450; to beat out or shape with a hammer 1522 2. *fig* a. To put into shape with much intellectual effort. Often with *out* ('Used commonly in contempt' J.) 1583. *th*. To debate CAREW. c. To drive by dint of repetition (as an eagle, etc. into a person's head) 1646. *a*. *Stock Exchange slang* (a) To declare (a person) a defaulter 1887. (b) To depress (prices, a market) 1865

1. Annette of pure gold, hammered into round bars 1851. 2. a. 'to h. out an excuse 1751. c. Hammering common sense into his head 1866. d. The head stock exchange waiter strikes three strokes with a mallet before making formal declaration of default of a member. Thus, to be 'hammered' is to be pronounced a defaulter. 1887

be pronounced a stammer, 1807
It mtr. 1. To deal blows with or as with
 a hammer, to thump ME 2. *fig* 1a. To
 devise plans laboriously, 'cudgel one's brains'
 (*upon, on, at, of*), with *upon*, sometimes, 10
 reiterate, insist upon -1777 1b. Of an idea
 'to be in agitation -1667. c. To work hard
 toil. *Const* at. 1755 3. To stammer. Now
 only *dead* 1810

1. Hammering away with a geologist's hammer
1886. 2 a. That Whoreon, this month I have bin
hammering SHAKS b. Blood, and reuenge, are h m
mering in my head SHAKS
Hence Ha mmerable a (*base*), malleable.

Hammer-beam. 1823. *Arch.* A short beam projecting from the wall at the foot of a principal rafter in a roof, in place of a tie beam.

Hammer-cloth. 1465. A cloth covering the driver's seat or box in a state or family coach.

Hammerer (hæ mæɪə). 1611. [f. HAMMLER + -ER¹.] 1. One who hammers or welds a hammer, often, a geologist. 2. 'The three wattled bell-bird of Costa Rica, *Chasmophylus tricarunculatus*' (Cent. Dict.).

Hammer-head. 1332 1. The striking part of a hammer 1562. 12. A blockhead. (Cf *bottle-head*.) -1628. 3. a. A hammer-headed shark, so called from the great lateral expansions of the head 1880. b. An American fish, *Hyperciliatum nigricans*, having a hammer-shaped head 1861. 4. An African bird, the shadow-bird or umbrella-bird (*Scopus umbretta*), from the shape of the head 1890. Hence Hammer-head a. having a hammer-shaped head; fig. stupid.

Hammerless, *a.* 1875. [*f.* HAMMER *sb.* + *-LESS.*] Without a hammer, *esp.* of a gun

Hammerman (hæ'mərmæn), 1483. A man who works with a hammer; *esp* a smith or worker in metal; also, a blacksmith's striker. So **Hammersmith**.

[**Hammochrysos** (hamōkrei sōs). 1706
L (Pliny), a. Gr., f. ἄμμος sand + χρυσός
gold.] *Mus* A sparkling stone mentioned by
the ancients; perhaps yellow micaceous schist,
or the sand from it.

Hammock (há-mək). 1555. [Earlier *hamaca*, v. Sp. *hamaca*, of Carib origin; cf F. *hamac*.] 1. A hanging bed, consisting of a large piece of canvas, netting, etc. suspended by cords at both ends; used esp. on board ship also in hot seasons on land. 2. *tranyf.* Applied to the suspended case made by the caterpillars of certain moths, etc. 1859. +3. A cloth for the back of a horse. 1690.

1. Their haugnge leddees whiche they caule
Hamacas Edn
 Comb : *h-chair*, a folding reclining-chair with
 canvas support for the body; *nettings*, orig. rope
 nettings in which the hammocks were stowed away on
 board ship, these being lashed or hung to the *h-rauls*
 above the bulwarks, hence, the long troughs after war is
 nucted or his purpose on th h-ks
 h spe-ckle a man-of-ahround, a h used
 as a-nd wh bary a corp at

Force (a person's) *h.*, Hold (one's) *h.*, Join hands, Kiss the *h.*, Lay hands on, Lead a *h.*, Set *h.* (to, on), Shake hands, Strike hands, Try one's *h.*, Wash one's hands of, etc., see the verb.) Change hands. To substitute one hand for the other; to pass from one person's *h.* or possession to another's. Give (one's) hand. To hold out the *h.* to be grasped, in token of salutation, bargain, etc.; *falso fig.* Make a hand. *a.* To make one's profit, to make a success of. *Freq* with *fun*, *fine* (often ironically), *good*, etc. *b.* To make a hand of (with) to 'do for'. *Obs* or *dial*. Put (one's) hand. To exert oneself, now *al* *wa*, with *to* to undertake (a piece of work).

*** *W. the ady. quidnup* hand. (For *hoony h.*, *Ferv h.*, *Free h.*, *High h.*, etc., see the adys.) Better hand. *†*The 'upper hand'; precedence. Clean hands. *†*Freedom from wrongdoing.

*** *With an adverb.* Hand in, out. To have one's *h.* in to be actively engaged, to be in practice. Hands off! *colloq.* Keep off! *A* peremptory order. Hands up! *A* direction to people to hold up their hands to signify assent, etc.; also, a robber's, policeman's, etc., order to preclude resistance. Also as *vb*.

*** *With another noun.* (See also HAND AND GLOVE, etc.) Hand... *1. fist. a. H. over fist* (*colloq.*) = HAND OVER HAND *b. H. to fist* (*colloq.*) = HAND TO HAND. Hand and foot. Usually (now always) in adverbial construction, *esp* in *phr.* to bind *h. and foot* (also *fig.*) To wait upon *h. and foot*: to wait upon or serve assiduously. Hand... *hand. a. From h. to h.* from one person to another. *b. If, under h.* the opposite of HAND OVER HAND. Hand's turn. A stroke of work.

*** *Phr.* *a. As bare, flat, as one's h.* *b. To have one's hands full* to be fully occupied. *c. In the turning of a h.* in a moment. *d. (To) give hands down* (orig. in Racing) with little or no effort. *Combs.* *1. attrib. a.* Of or belonging to the hand, as *h.-clasp*, etc. *b.* Worn on the hand, as *h.-ruffie*, etc. *c.* Portable, as *h. compass*, *compass*, *lamp*, etc. *d.* Managed or worked by the hand (occas. *spec.* with one *h.*), driven or operated by manual power, as *h. bellows*, *brake*, *pump*, etc. *e.* Made or done by hand, as *h. embroidery*.

2. Special Combs. *h.-alphabet*, an alphabet of signs made by the hands; *handbell*, a small bell rung by being swung by hand; *car (U.S.)*, a light car propelled by cranks or levers worked by hand, used in the inspection, etc., of a railway line; *-drop*, a name for the paralysis of the *h.*, induced by the action of lead; *-fish*, a pediculate fish, having the pectoral fin articulated; *-flower*, the flower of the *hand-plant* (*q. v.*); *-gear*, the starting-gear of an engine; *-language*, the art of conveying by signs made with the hands; *-lead (Naut.)*, a small lead used in taking soundings less than 20 fathoms; *-light (Gardening)*, a bell-shaped; *-mast*, a round spar, of at least 2 ft. and not more than 72 inches in circumference; also *attrib. b.* *mule (Musc. 4. 3.)*, *h. orchis*, a name for *Orchis maculata*, from the finger-like lobes of the tubers; *-pick v. trans.* to pick by hand; also *fig.*; *-plant*, a Mexican tree (*Chetochomon platyneides*, N.O. *Sturculiaceae*), having large flowers with bright red stamens, which are united at the base and then spread in five finger-like bundles; *-post*, a guide-post at the parting of roads, a *Pinacle-post*; *-promise*, a solemn form of betrothal among the Irish peasantry; *-reading = PALMISTRY*; *-screw*, a jack; also *attrib.*; *-spring*, a somersault; *-swipe*, a shadow worked by *h.* for raising water; *-tree = hand-plant*; *-wave v.* to smooth the surface of (a measure of corn) with the *h.* instead of using a strike.

Hand (hand), *v.* 1610. [*f. prec. sb.*] *I. trans.* To touch or grasp with the hand; to manipulate, handle; also *fig.* to treat of. *Obs. exc. techn.* *2. Naut.* To take in, furl (a sail) 1631. *3.* To lead or conduct by the hand; to assist with the hand 1631. *4.* To deliver or pass with the hand or hands 1630. *b. trans. and fig.* To deliver, pass, transfer, transmit. Now only with adverbs, as *down*, *on*, *over*. 1642. *5.* To join the hands of (rare) 1643. *†6. intr.* To go hand in hand. MASSINGBERG. *Temp.* *i. 25.* *3.* He hands her over the stile CLARE. *1.* To *h. over money* 1826. *b.* A story handed by Tradition 1698. The father handed on the work KINGSLEY.

Hand and glove, (also with -), *pred.* or *adj. phr.* Also (later) hand in glove, 1600. In constant close relations; on very intimate terms. Hand-ax, -axe. ME. An ax to be wielded with one hand; anciently a battle-ax. Hand-ball. ME. *A* ball for throwing with the hand. *2.* A game played with such a ball in a space between two distant goals 1581. *3.* A hollow ball of india-rubber punctured so as to emit a spray when pressed in the hand 1888.

Hand-barrow. ME. [*BARROW sb. 3.*] A flat rectangular frame of transverse bars, having shafts before and behind, by which it is carried.

Handbill 11 523. BILL sb. 1. A light bill or printing km. e.

Handbill 2. 1753. [*BILL sb. 3.*] A printed notice on a single page, to be delivered or circulated by hand.

Handbook (hændbuk). [*OE. handbōc, -bok*, as *tr. L. manualis* and *Gr.-L. enchiridion*. The current wd. is after *Ger. handbuch*.] A small book or treatise, such as may be held in the hand. *†a.* in OE. The MANUAL of eccl. offices and ritual; *b. spec.* A book containing concise information for the tourist 1836. *c.* U.S. A betting book 1903.

Handbreadth. 1335. A unit of lineal measure, a PALM, formerly taken as three inches, but now as four. So Handbrede. (*Obs* exc. *n. dial*)

Hand-canter. 1836. [*CANTER sb. 3.*] A gentle, easy canter.

Hand-cart. 1810. A small cart drawn or pushed by hand.

†Handcraft. OE. = HANDICRAFT *i.* -1599. †Handcraftman, †Handcraftsman.

Handcuff (hændkʌf), *sb.* Also *dial* handy-. 1775. [*HAND sb. + CUFF sb. 1.*] A manacle, consisting of a divided metal ring which is locked round the wrist. Handcuffs are used in pairs, connected by a short chain or jointed bar. So Handcuff *v. trans.* to put handcuffs on; to manacle.

Handed (hændəd), *a.* 1526. [*f. HAND + -ED*.] *1.* Having hands; *esp.* as specified 1552. *2.* = PALMATE 1854. *3.* Joined hand in hand 1643.

1. H. moles 1791. [*An*] open-handed master 1894. *3.* Into the inmost bowels of, they went MITT.

Hander¹ (hændər). 1678. [*H. HAND v. + -ER¹*.] One who hands, delivers, or passes. Also with *down*, *in*, *out*, etc.

Hander². 1868. [*f. HAND sb. + -ER¹* *i.*] *1.* A blow on the hand. *2.* -handler in comb, *a.* as BACK-HANDLER, a back-handed blow; *b.* as left-handler, a left-handed man 1882.

†Handfast, *sb.* 1545. [*app. f. HAND sb. + FAST v.* Senses 3, 4, go with HANDEFAST *v.*] *1.* Firm hold or grip with the hands; also *fig.* -1656. *In h.*, in hold, held fast. *2.* A handle, *e. g.* of a flail (*local*). *3.* The joining of hands in making a bargain. MIDDLETON. *4.* A covenant; *spec.* a betrothal or marriage-contract -1884.

Handfast, *a.* ME. [*orig. pa. pple. of HANDEFAST v.*] *†1.* Contracted by the joining of hands; espoused. Also 'betrothed by joining of hands in order to cohabitation before marriage'. -1610. *†2.* Bound; manacled -1632. *3.* Tight-fisted, close-fisted (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1603.

3. Ludlow, a common, *h.*, honest wooden man CARLYLE.

Handfast (hændfast), *v.* Pa. pple. -ed; in earlier use handfast. *Obs. exc. Aust.* [*In sense 1, early ME. a. ON. hand-festa, f. hand- + festa to fasten, make fast, etc. In other senses f. hand and fast.*] *1. trans.* To make a contract of marriage between (parties) by joining of hands; to betroth. Also *fig.* *†2.* To grasp, seize with the hand; to take fast hold of. Also *fig.* -1662. *†3.* To manacle -1611.

Handfasting, *vb. sb.* *Obs. exc. Effst* 1530 [*f. prec. + -ING¹*] Betrothal. *b.* Formerly treated as an uncanonical, private, or even probationary form of marriage. See Jamieson *s. v.* 1541.

†Handfastly, *adv.* [-152.] By solemn engagement made by joining hands; firmly HOLMESHD.

Handful (hændfʊl), *sb.* [*OE. handfull* str. fem.; in OE. and ME. a true *sb.*; hence in pl. *handfuls*, not *handful*.] *1.* A quantity that fills the hand; as many as the hand can grasp or contain. *2.* A small company or number, a small amount. (*Usu. depreciative*) 1525. *†3.* = HAND *sb.* IV. 3. -1737. *4. fig.* As much as one can manage 1755.

1. A handful or two of dried pease SHAKS. *2.* His Page at other side, that handful of wit SHAKS. *3.* A bay Gelding 14 h. high 1676. *4.* The boy was a *h.* 1887.

Hand-gallop. 1675. An easy gallop, in which the horse's legs keep well in hand. Also *fig.*

Hand-glass. 822. *1.* A magnifying glass held in the hand. *2.* A portable glass

shade used for protecting or forcing a plant 1828. *3.* A small mirror with a handle 1883. *4.* A half-minute or quarter-minute sand-glass used for measuring the time in running out the log line 1875.

Hand-grenade (hænd'grænəd). 1661. *1.* An explosive missile, smaller than a bombshell, thrown by hand. Now usually spherical, and made of cast-iron. *2.* A glass bottle containing a chemical, to be broken in order to extinguish a fire 1895.

Handgrip. Also -gripe, handy-, handgrip. [*OE. handgripe, f. gripan to gripe, grip*] *1.* Grasp, seizure with the hand. *2.* Grip or firm pressure of the hand in greeting 1884.

†Hand-habend, *a* (sb) [*Early ME. form of OE. hand-habēnd 'hand-having'*.] *O E Law.* Of a thief. Having (the thing stolen) in hand. Applied as *sb.* to the offence, and to the franchise of holding plea thereof -1828.

Handhold (hændhəʊld) 1643 [*See HOLD sb.*] *1.* Hold for the hand, that by which one can hold on in climbing. Also *fig.* *2.* That part of an implement, *e. g.* a fishing-rod, that is grasped by the hand 1833.

Handicap (hændikæp), *sb.* 1653. [*app. from the phrase 'hand i' cap', or 'hand in the cap'.* Formerly the name of a sport, described under the name of *Newe Faune in Piers Plouman*, B. v. 328, where it appears that it was a custom to butter articles, and to give 'boot' or odds, as settled by an umpire, with the infer or article. All the parties, including the umpire deposited forfeit-money in a cap. The name refers to the drawing out of full or empty hands, to settle whether the match was accepted or not; see N.E.D.] *1.* The name of a kind of sport having an element of chance in it, in which one person challenged some article belonging to another, for which he offered something of his own in exchange. Also *fig.* *2. Horse-racing.* (*orig. attrib.*) *†a.* Handicap match. *a* match between two horses, the umpire deciding the weight to be carried by the superior horse, and the parties drawing to declare whether the match should be 'on' or 'off'. If the two agree, the forfeit-money is taken by the umpire; but if not, by the party who is willing that the match should stand. 1754. *b.* Handicap race (shortened *handicap*): a horse-race in which an umpire (the handicapper) decrees what weights have to be carried by the various horses entered, according to his judgement of their merits, in order to equalize their chances. So *h. plate*, *sweepstake*, etc. 1786. *3.* Any analogous race or competition 1875. *4.* The extra weight or other condition imposed in equalizing the chances; hence, any encumbrance or disability that weighs upon effort 1813. *5. attrib.* as *h. match*, etc. 1754.

Handicap, *v.* 1649. [*f. or f as prec.*] *†1. trans.* To draw or gain as in a game of chance. *2. intr.* To engage or take part in a hand cap match 1839. *3. trans.* To equalize the parties to a handicap, by decreasing the odds to be given; also *fig.* 1852. *4. trans.* To weight race-horses in proportion to their known or assumed powers, in order to equalize their chances 1856. *5. trans.* To penalize a superior competitor in any match or contest, so as to equalize his chances with those of inferior competitors. More generally, To weight any one unduly. 1864. Hence Handicapper, one who handicaps; *spec.* the public official who decrees what weights the different horses are to carry in a handicap.

Handicraft (hændikraft) Also formerly handcraft. ME. [*For handcraft, after hand-work, handiwork.*] *1.* Manual skill, skilled work with the hands. *2.* A manual art, trade, or occupation 1548. *†3.* A handicraftsman -1321. *4. attrib.*, passing into *adv.* = 'manual, practical' 1662.

Handicraftsman. Formerly also as *2* words or hyphenated, 1551. [*lit. handicraftsman, man of handicraft, of CRAFTSMAN.*] A man who handicraft one employed in manual occupation. The best w. any handicraft man

Handicuff. Also **handy**. 1701. [f. **HAND** *sb.* or **HANDY** *a.* + **CUFF** *sb.*; app. after *fist-cuff*] *pl.* Blows with the hands, fighting hand to hand. Also *fig.*

Handily, *adv.* 1611. [f. **HANDY** *a.* + **-LY**.] In a handy manner, expertly; manually

Handiness. 1647 [See **-NESS**.] 1. The quality of being handy or expert. 2. Manageableness, convenience 1877.

Hand in glove: see **HAND AND GLOVE**.

Hand in hand (also with **-**), *adv. phr.* (*a.*, *sb.*). 1500 [f. **HAND** *sb.*] 1. *adv. phr.* With hands mutually clasped; also *fig.* 2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Going hand in hand or side by side, well-matched 1611. b. Name given to a Fire Insurance Office; implying the mutual sharing of risks 1781. c. *sb.* a. A representation of two hands mutually clasped. STEELE. b. Mutual clasping of hands. TENNYSON. c. A company of persons hand in hand. G. MEREDITH.

1. They hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow, Through Eden took their solitary way. MILTON. 2. A kind of hand in hand comparison. *Cymb.* i. iv. 75.

Handiron, obs. form of **ANDIRON**.

Handiwork (**hændi'wɜ:k**). Also **handy-** and as 2 words. [OE *hand-geosore*, f. *hand* + *geosore* work (accolative form). See **HANDY**] 1. A thing or collection of things made by the hands of any one. 2. Work done by direct personal agency. Sometimes the work of man's hands as opp. to nature. OE. b. Doing, performance 1838. c. Manual employment; practical work. [cf. **HANDY**.] 1565

1. The firmament sheweth his handywork. Ps. xix. 1. **Handkerchief** (**hæ'ŋkətʃ**), *sb.* 1530. [f. **HAND** *sb.* + **KERCHIEF**, *q.v.* also for *handkercher* (now dial. and vulgar).] A small square of linen, silk, or other fabric, carried in the hand or pocket (*pocket-h.*), for wiping the face, hands, or nose, or used as a kerchief to cover the head, or worn about the neck (*neck-h.* or *neckerchief*).

Hand-labour. 1549. Manual labour; † art' as opp. to nature, now, usually, manual as opp. to machine work

Handle (**hændl**), *sb.* [OE, deriv. of **HAND**.] 1. That part of a thing which is grasped by the hand in using or moving it. 2. *transf.* Something resembling a handle; in *Boh.* = **MANUBRIUM** 1639. 3. *fig.* That by which something is or may be taken hold of, or taken advantage of for some purpose; an occasion, excuse, pretext 1535. 4. *attrib.* 1532. Handle-bar, the steering-bar of a bicycle, etc., with a handle at each end.

3. I would not give this h. to calumny 1732. *Phr. A h. to one's name* (colloq.) a title of rank, honour, or courtesy attached to the name.

Handle (**hændl**), *v.* 1 [OE. *handlian*, deriv. of **HAND** *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To subject to the action of the hand or hands; earlier, to touch or feel with the hands; later, to take hold of, turn over, etc., in the hand, to employ the hands on or about. Also *absol.* b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To have a (specified) feel, behaviour, action, etc. when handled 1727. 2. *trans.* To ply or wield with the hand ME.; *spec.* in *Mil.* 1684. 3. To manage, direct, conduct, control (sometimes = carry out, perform). † Also *refl.* 1523. 4. To use; to make due use of 1647.

1. I have handled and felt it 1717. To h. a book. BURGOV. *absol.* They have handles and h. not COVERDILE Pr. exid. 15 [c.v. 7] *Phr.* To h. a horse, to get him accustomed to the hand. 2. Tubal was the father of all such as h. the harpe and organ. Gen. iv. 21. 3. A smarter officer never handled a regiment 1874. 4. To h. one's fists. GROSE.

II. 1. To deal with, treat 1542. † Also *intr.* ~1581. 2. To treat of, discuss OE. † Also *intr.* or *absol.* ~1673. 3. To treat artistically 1553. 4. To have in hand or pass through one's hands in the way of business; to deal in; to buy and sell. U. S. 1888.

1. I wil h. him, quen as he hath dealte with me COVERDALE Prov. xiv. 29. 2. The Preacher handlede his matter learnedly 1551. 3. Export houses which h. steel rails 1897. Hence **Handiable**, -eable *a.*

Handler.

Handle, *v.* 1600. [f. **HANDLE** *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a handle. Hence **Handler**.

Handled (**hændld**), *a.* 1785 [f. **HANDLE** *sb.* and **-ED**] Fenn held with h. o having

a handle. Used in *Her.* when the handle of a tool or weapon is figured of a different tincture from the blade, as 'a sickle or handled gules'.

Handless (**hændlɪs**), *a.* ME. [See **-LESS**.] Without hands, *fig.* incapable in action (now only *dial.*)

Hand-line. 1674. A line to be worked by hand; esp. a fishing-line worked without a rod. **Handling** (**hændlɪŋ**), *vol. sb.* OE. [f. **HANDLE** *v.* + **-ING**.] 1. The action of **HANDLE** *v.* 2. Treatment; management 1530. 3. Artistic manipulation 1771. 4. *attrib.* 1856

1. Satire is one of those edged tools which require careful h. 1795. 3. H., that is, a lightness of pencil that implies great practice Sir J. REYNOLDS

Hand-list, *sb.* 1859. [cf. *hand-book*.] A list of books, etc. in a form handy for reference.

Handlist *v.* to enter (books, etc.) in such a list. † **Handlock.** 1532. [See **LOCK**.] A handcuff ~1633. Hence **Handlock** *v.* to handcuff. Also *transf.*

Hand-loom. 1833. A weaver's loom worked by hand as dist. from a power-loom.

Hand-made, *a.* 1613. Made by hand. Now usually dist. from the work of machinery

Handmaid (**hændmæd**), *sb.* ME. [f. **HAND** *sb.* + **MAID**.] 1. A female attendant or servant. b. *fig.* (in common use) 1592. 1c. A tender. HAKLUYT. 2. A moth, *Ditana minuscula*, of the family *Bombycidae* 1809. 3. *attrib.* 1629.

1. I am the handmayde of the lorde Thyrvis. 3. (for sleeping Lord with lamp attending) Milton. So **Handmaiden** = 1, 1b ME

Hand-me-down. *ital.* and U. S. 1888. = **REACH-ME-DOWN**.

Hand-mill. 1563. A grinding mill consisting of one millstone turned upon another by hand, a quern. Now also applied to a form of coffee-mill, etc.

Hand of glory. 1707. [fr. F. *main de gloire*, a deformation of *mandragore*, etc., orig. *mandragore mandrale*.] Orig., in French, a charm formed of the root of a mandrake; later, one made of the hand of an executed criminal.

Hand over hand, *adv. phr.* 1736. Chiefly *Naut.* a. With each hand brought successively over the other, as in climbing up or down a rope, or rapidly hauling it in. b. *fig.* With continuous advances; snail of a vessel, etc. approaching another 1830. c. *attrib.* 1859.

Hand over head, *adv. phr.* Now rare or *Obs.* 1440. 1. Precipitately, recklessly, without deliberation; † indiscriminately. 2. *attrib.* or *adj.* (with **-**). Precipitate, rash, reckless; † indiscriminate 1693.

Hand-play. *arch.* OE. Interchange of blows in a hand-to-hand encounter. (Recently revived)

Hand-rail. 1793. A rail or railing supported on balusters, as a guard or support to the hand at the edge of a platform, stairs, etc.

Hand-saw. ME. A saw managed by one hand. b. In *Handl.* it is. 367, generally explained as a corruption of *heronshaw* or *heron-saw*, heron.

Handsel, hansel (**hændsəl**, **hænsəl**), *sb.* ME. [cf. *Da. handsel* 'handsel, earnest-money', also *Ger. handgeld, handgift, handloof*, and esp. F. *étienne*, OF. *estienne*, with senses 2, 3, 4.] 1. Lucky prognostic, omen, presage; token or omen of good luck ~1681. 2. A gift or present (expressive of good wishes) at the beginning of a new year, or on other occasions; orig., deemed to ensure good luck. [= L. *strena*, F. *étienne*] ME. 3. A first instalment of payment; earnest money; the first money taken by a trader in the morning, a luck-penny, anything given or taken as an omen, earnest, or pledge of what is to follow 1569.

4. The first use, trial, proof, or specimen of anything; often with the notion of its being auspicious of what is to follow 1573. 5. *attrib.* 1585. 3. Take this, but for hansell, the gain is to come CAMPION. They say, a foolies hansell is lucky B. JONS. 4. Such was the handsel, for Scott protested against its being considered as the house heating of the new Abbotford LOCKHART. Comb. H. Monday, the first Monday of the Year's h. is given. Sc.

Handsel, v. 1600. [f. **HANDSEL** *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a handle. Hence **Handler**.

Handled (**hændld**), *a.* 1785 [f. **HANDSEL** *sb.* and **-ED**] Fenn held with h. o having

Handsel, v. ME [1. prec.] *L. trans.* To give handsel to (a person). 2. To inaugurate with some ceremony or observance of an auspicious nature; to inspicate. Also *fig.* (*trans.*) 1583. 3. To use for the first time; to be the first to test, try, prove, taste 1605

3. Haman shall hansell his owne gallowses 1612

Handsome (**hændsəm**), *a.* (*adv.*) ME [f. **HAND** *sb.* + **-SOME**.] 1. Easy to handle or to use in any way ~1598. b. Handy, ready at hand, suitable. (*Obs.* or *dial.*) 1530. 2. Of action, speech, etc. Apt, dexterous, clever happy 1581. ex. U. S. 1503. b. Of an agent Apt, skilled, clever? (*Obs.* ex. U. S. 1547

13. Proper, seemly, decent ~1654. 4. Of a size or amount; 'decent', moderately large Now *unusual* 1577. b. Of a fortune, a gift etc.: Considerable. Now (by association with 5): Generous, liberal, munificent. 1577. 5. Of conduct, etc. fitting, seemly; courteous polite. Now: Generous, magnanimous, 1621 6. Having a fine form or figure (usually in conjunction with full size or stateliness): 'bear it full with dignity' (1.), 'fine'. (The prevailing current sense) 1592.

2. Mr. Recorder in a h. speech [etc.] LUTHERALL. 4. Pretty h. quantities of pickled salmon 1731. b. To get h. fortunes by small profits, and large dealings. PARSONS. 5. Through this h. conduct of the dean the dispute was amicably settled 1820. 6. Thus Ludouice is a proper man. A very h. man Oth. iv. in 37. A huge and h. room 1849.

B. *adv.* = **HANDSOMELY**. Now only in vulgar use, ex. in *It is that h. way*. ME.

Handsome, v. 1555 [f. prec. *adj.*] *trans.*

To make handsome (in various senses) ~1637

Handsomely (**hændsəmlɪ**), *adv.* 1547. [f. as prec. + **-LY**.] 1. In a handsome manner. 2. Carefully; without haste, gently, gradually. Now only *Avant* 1550.

2. Ease off the main sheet, h. my lad—not too much 1832

Handsoneness (**hændsənnɪs**), 1530. [f. as prec. + **-NESS**.] The quality of being handsome.

H. is the more animal excellence, beauty the more imaginative HARR.

Handspike (**hændspəɪk**), *sb.* 1615. [Earlier *hant spik*, *ad.* early mod. Im. *handspake* mod. *Da. handspak*, (f. *spak* pole, rod) In Eng. app. assim. to **SPIKE**.] 1. A wooden bar, used as a lever or crow, chiefly on ship board and in artillery service. 2. Incorrectly for *Sc. handspike*, **HANDSPORK**.

Comb. h-ring (*trid.*), the thumb on the trail trunion of a gun, for the h. by which it is manœuvred

Handspoke. In *Sc.* also -**spake**, **spak**, **spike**. 1727 [See **SPORK**.] A spoke or bar of wood carried in the hand, e.g. in carrying the coffin at a funeral in Scotland.

Hand-staff. ME. 1. A staff-like handle, *spec.* that part of a shield by which it is held. 2. A staff carried as a weapon (fr. Heb.). *Exo.* xxxiv. 9.

Handstroke. Also **handi-**, **handy-** stroke. 1523. [f. **HAND** *a.* + **STROKE** *n.*] 1. A stroke or blow with the hand ~1840. 2. *attrib.*, as h. full (in *Bel's* singing) 1830.

Hand to hand, *adv. phr.* (*a.*, *sb.*). ME. With close approach of hand; at close quarters man to man. b. *attrib.*, or *adj.*, as in *hand-to-hand valour* 1830

Hand to mouth, *phr.* (*a.*, *sb.*). 1509. 1. From hand to mouth—by consuming food as soon as it is obtained, improvidently, thriftlessly. 2. *attrib.*, or *adj.* (with **-**). Involving consumption (or *transf.* disposal of goods) as soon as obtained; improvident 1748. 3. *sb.* Lack of provision for the future. TENNYSON.

Hand-vice. 1611. A vice that can be held in one hand; a small movable vice.

Handwork (**hændwɜ:k**). [OE. *hand werc*.] 1. - **HANDWORK** *x.* ~1594. 2. Work done with the hands; manual operation or labour, now esp. as dist. from work done by or with machinery OE. 3. **Hand-worked** *phr.* *a.* - worker, working.

Hand-wrist. *Obs.* ex. *dial.* [OE. *hand wrist*, *unrest* f. **HAND** + **WRIST**] The wrist or o. o. the hand. Now *dial.*

Thalley only on the handwrist CRO

Handwriting (hæ'ndraɪtɪŋ). 1500. [Cf. *L. manuscriptor*.] 1. Writing with the hand; manuscript, the writing peculiar to a hand or person, time or nation. 2. That which is written by hand, manuscript; a written document or note. *Obs. or arch.* 1534. Also *fig.*

1. A paper in his own h. BURKE. The study of handwritings 1897.

Handy (hæ'ndi). *a.* 1535 [In sense 1, app. f. *HANDI(WORK)*, *q. v.*, in the later senses, f. *HAND sb. + -y*.] 1. Of, or done by, the hand, manual—1713. 2. Ready to hand, near at hand; conveniently ready for use 1650. 3. Convenient to handle; easy to be manipulated or managed 1694. 4. Able to turn the hand to anything 1662. 5. Handy in *comb.*, as *Handy-craft* (see *HANDICRAFT*); *T*-flight, a hand to hand fight; *g*-grip (see *HANDGRIP*); *stroke* (see *HANDSTROKE*); *work* (see *HANDWORK*); *man*, a man useful for all sorts of odd jobs; etc. 1592.

1. H. Artificers 1576, labour 1631. 2. I happen to have it h. 1894. 3. The volume is delightfully h. 1897. 4. Two smart h. boys or girls 1700.

Handy-dandy, *sb.* or *adv. phr.* ME. [A rhyming jingle on *hand*, or its childish dim. *hindy*.] 1. A children's game in which a small object is shaken between the hands of one player, and, the hands being suddenly closed, the other player has to guess in which hand the object is 1785. 2. The words as used in the game; = 'Choose which you please' 1598. 3. Something held in the closed hand, a covert bribe. ME. only.

Hang (hæŋ). *v.* Pa. t. and pp. *hung* (hʌŋ), *hanged* (hæŋd). [The OE. weak *hangian* *hangode*, *-od*, (also *hange*), intr., is derived from the base of the OE. *str. hōn* (—*hāhan*), *heng*, *hengen* (*hengen*), trans.; cogn. w. the ON. causal vb. *hengja* trans., which came into northern England as *henge*, also *hing*. For the history of the word see N.E.D.]

I trans. 1. To place (a thing) so that it is supported from above; to fasten or attach to an object above; to suspend. Also *fig.* 1b. To hook (a fish)—1787. 2. To suspend floating without attachment in the air, or in space ME. 2. *spec.* To attach or suspend in such a way as to allow of free movement about or on the point of attachment; e.g. to hang a door (on its hinges), a coach (on springs), etc. Also, to attach in a well-balanced position, as to hang a scythe (on its 'snead') 1535. 3. To fasten up or suspend on a cross or gibbet; *fa.* formerly, *spec.* to crucify; *b.* now, *spec.* to put to death by suspension by the neck. (In this sense, *hanged* is now the *spec.* form of the pa. t. and pa. pp.) OE. *b. refl.* To commit suicide by hanging ME. *c.* Used as an imprecation, etc. ME. 4. To let droop or bend downward; to cause to lean or slope over 1593. 5. To furnish or decorate with things suspended about or around; *esp.* to deck or ornament (a place) with tapestry or hangings 1451. 6. To hang fire: (of a fire-arm) to be slow in communicating the fire through the vent to the charge; hence *fig.* to hesitate, be slow in acting (Cf. II. 10) 1781.

1. It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck. *Matt.* viii. 6. II. it [venison] where the air comes Mus. GLASS. c. He hanged the earth upon nothing *Job* vii. 7. 2. This Rogue's tongue is well hung. *Swiss*. 3. To be hanged by the neck, till he was dead—that was the end. *Dickens*. 4. Beef, sir, is hung, men are hanged! 18. c. *Tam. Shr.* i. 1. 201. 4. *Phr.* To h. the head (down). 10. as a sign of shame, contempt, despondency, or sheepishness. *To h. the grain, a leg*: to hold back, to be reluctant or tardy. 6. *b.* To hang a jury (U.S.) to prevent a jury from reaching a verdict; also *intr.* of a jury to fail to agree, so HUNG *phr.* a. 1850.

II. *intr.* 1. To remain dangled or suspended from above; to depend, dangle, swing loose OE. *b.* To be furnished or adorned with things suspended or attached ME. 2. To be supported or suspended at the side, as on a hinge or pivot ME. 3. *spec.* Of a person: To be suspended on or upon a cross, gibbet, gallows, etc.; to suffer death in this way; *esp.* as a form of punishment. Also as an imprecation (*arch.*). OE. 4. To bend forward or downward; to lean over; also, to incline steeply OE. 5. To rest, float (in the air etc. ME. Also *fig.* of an evil o. doubt 548. 6. To rest on

upon for support or authority, to depend upon, to be dependent on OE. *b.* To remain in consideration or attention ME. 7. To attach oneself for support; to cling, hold fast, adhere ME. *b.* To stick close, so as not to leave or let go 1508. *c.* Of the wind: To remain persistently in a certain point of the compass 1671. *d.* To be a hanger-on 1535. 8. To cling or adhere as an encumbrance or drag; to be a depressing weight 1450. 9. *fig.* To be attached as an adjunct 1596. 10. To be or remain in dubious suspense. Also to h. in the wind. ME. 11. Of a note in music: To be prolonged 1597. 12. To remain with motion suspended 1607. 13. To remain as unwilling to depart or move on, to loiter, linger, as with expectation or interest 1842. 14. To hanker after or for—1684.

3. If I h., I'll make a fat payre of Gallows SHAKS. Wretches h. that jury men may dine. *Pope*. 4. The high hills which hunged over them 1598. 5. You hard crescent, as she hangs Above the wood. *TRAMSON*. 6. One upon whose hand and heart and brain Once the . . . fate of Europe hung. *TRAMSON*. 7. Shee hung about my necke SHAKS. 8. The patient Pack H. on the Scent unwearied. *SOVERVILLE*. 9. Contempr and beggary hangs vpon thy backe SHAKS. Time hanging heavy on our hands 1768. 10. Wee, thereby hangs a tale SHAKS. 11. To h. between life and death CARLYLE. 12. A noble stroke he lifted high, Which hung not. *MILN*. 13. The witnesses were kept hanging about (*mod.*).

III. In *comb.* with *adv.* **Hang back**, *intr.* To resist advance by one's weight or inertia; *fig.* to be backward. **Hang off**, *a. intr.* To leave hold. *Mills*. A. in. 260. *b.* To hang back, demur. **Hang on**, *intr.* To continue to adhere; usually implying expectation, or the like. **Hang out**, *a. intr.* To protrude with downward direction. *b. trans.* To display as a sign or signal. *c. intr.* To lodge, live (*collog.* or *slang*). **Hang together**, *a. intr.* To adhere together loosely. *b.* To be coherent or consistent. *c.* To hold together; *spec.* (of a person) to keep body and soul together. **Hang up**, *a. trans.* To fasten so as to be supported only from above; to suspend on a hook, peg, or the like. *b. Phr.* To h. up (one's sword, gun, etc.): to give up using. *To h. up one's hat*: said of a man who marries and goes home to the wife's house to live. *fc.* To hang on a gibbet; hence as an imprecation *L.L.L.* v. iii. 54. *Rom.* & *Jud.* in. 17. *d.* To put 'on the shelf' or into abeyance; to keep back indefinitely.

Hang (hæŋ), *sb.* 1797. [*f. prec. vb.*] 1. The action of hanging; also, a downward slope or bend, a declivity 1807. 2. A suspension of motion 1866. 3. The mode in which a thing hangs or is poised 1797. 4. *cancer*, (*dial.*) Something that hangs; a hanging mass or clump; a crop of fruit; a hang-net 1825.

1. The south-east h. of a hill 1807. 2. The h. and eddy of a stream 1867. 3. The h. of a discourse 1864, of a skirt 1825. *Phr.* To get the h. of: to become familiar with the proper wielding of a tool; *fig.* to get to understand, master; to acquire the knack of (*U.S. collog.*) *Not a h.* (usu. with *care*): = 'not a bit'.

Hang-, the vb-stem used in *comb.*: **hang-bench** (*dial. hing-*), in *Lead-mining*, a piece of timber forming part of a stow, which is pinned to the sole-tree by wooden pins; *choice*, a choice between two evils; *-nest*, a bird that constructs a penile nest, a HANGBIRD; *-net*, a kind of net which is set vertically.

Hangar (hæŋgər). 1852. [*Fr.*] A covered space, shed, or shelter. *b.* (hæŋgər). A shed for accommodating aircraft 1902.

Hangbird (hæŋbɜːd). 1856. [*f. HANG v. + BIRD*.] A bird that builds a hanging nest, *esp.* an American oriole of the genus *Icteria*.

Hang-by. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1579. [*f. HANG + By adv.* and *prep.*] 1. A contemptuous term for a dependant or hanger-on. 2. An appendage, an adjunct 1585. Also *attrib.*

Hang-dog. 1677. [*f. HANG v. + DOG*; cf. *cut-throat*.]

A. *sb.* A despicable fellow fit only to hang a dog, or to be hanged like a dog. Also *attrib.* in *opposition*. 1687.

Paws off. You young hang-dog. *TRACERAY*. *B. adj.* Of, befitting, or characteristic of a hang-dog; low, degraded, sneaking 1677.

A squinting, meager, hang-dog countenance. *OWEN*.

Hanged (hæŋd), *pp. a.* 1451. [*f. HANG v. + -ED*.] 1. Now *Obs.* in the general sense; the form in use being HUNG. 2. Put to death by hanging by the neck 1470. 3. As an expletive also *adub*. Confound d. 837

Hanger ¹ (hæŋgər). [*OE. hangra*, deriv. of *HANG v.* Now identified with the next.] A wood on the side of a steep hill or bank.

Hanger ² (hæŋgər). ME. [*f. HANG v. + -ER*.] 1. One who suspends a thing from above; often in *comb.* as *paper-h.*, etc. *spec.* One of those who select and hang the pictures for an exhibition. 1791. 2. One who puts a person to death by hanging, or causes him to be hanged ME. 3. Something that hangs down or is suspended, e.g. a bell-rope, a pendant catkin, etc. 1483. 4. Something that overhangs; in *Almsh.*, The rock over the vein or lode; the 'roof' 1631. 5. That by which anything is hung; a rope, chain, or hook used to suspend something, a support for a journal box, etc. of a shunting. Also *attrib.* 1864. 7b. A loop or strap on a sword-belt from which the sword was hung—1676. c. A chain or iron rod to which a pot or kettle is hung by means of a pot-hook. Hence *transf.* A nursery name for the stroke with a double curve (i); usually in the *phr.* *pot-hooks and hangers* 1599. 5. **Hanger-on**. a. A follower or dependant (often disparagingly) 1549. 7b. An appendage, an adjunct—1674.

Hanger ³ (hæŋgər). 1481. [upp the same as *HANGER* ².] A kind of short sword, orig. hung from the belt.

Hanging (hæŋŋ), *vbl sb.* ME [*f. HANG v. + -ING*.] 1. The action of *HANG v.*; suspension. 2. The action of putting to death on the gallows, etc.; the being so put to death ME. 3. A downward slope or curve; *esp.* in *Ship-building* 1684. 4. *concr.* Something that hangs or is suspended, something attached also *fig.* (Usu. in *pl.*) 1549. 5. *spec.* A piece of diaphery with which a bedstead, the walls of a room, etc. are hung, also the material for this ME. 6. *pl.* The pieces, folds, or masses of tapestry, etc., with which a room or bed is hung; also extended to wall-paper (*papers hangings*) 1485. 6. A steep slope or declivity of a hill. Now *arch.* ME.

2. Many a good h. prevents a bad marriage SHAKS. 4. *Cymb.* iii. iii. 63. 5. B. No more than a picture in the hangings. *DRYDEN*.

Comb. *h.-committee*, the committee who decide the hanging of pictures in an Exhibition (e.g. that of the Royal Academy); *-head*, *-post*, *-stile*, the post or upright which bears the hinges of a door or gate.

Hanging (hæŋŋ), *pp. a.* (*prep.*) ME [*f. as prec. + -ING*.] That hangs 1. Supported above, and not below; suspended, pendulous, hanging downwards 1483. 2. Overhanging, steep ME.; situated on a steep slope, top of a wall, etc., so as to appear to hang over ME. 73. Remaining in suspense—1550. 7b. Pending, during; orig. with a *sb.* in absolute construction; hence, occas. treated as a *prep.*—1628. 4. Having a downward cast of countenance. (Often with play on *HANG v.* I 3) 1603. 5. In *trans.* sense: Addicted to hanging, as, a *h. judge* 1848.

1. *Phr.* *H. sleeve*, a loose open sleeve hanging down from the arm. 2. A man with a heavy h. brow 1847. *Phr.* *H. Gardens* (of Babylon), a transl. of *L. pensiles hort.* (Curtius). 3. b. This matter thus hanging, the king [etc.] *GRAYTON*. 4. A good favor you have, but that you have a h. look SHAKS.

Comb. *h. ball* (Golf), a ball lying on a downward slope; *h. buttress*, a buttress supported on a corbel, and not standing solid on the foundation (Webster); *h.-coal*, *-side*, *-wall* (*Almsh.*), that which hangs or leans over the working; *h. gale*, the rent due at the previous gale-day (*GOLF sb.*); *-moss*, a lichen or moss that hangs in long fringes from the limbs of a tree; *h. valve*, a hinged valve which falls open by the action of gravity.

Hangman (hæŋgmən). ME. [*f. HANG v. + MAN*.] A man whose office it is to hang condemned criminals; also, an executioner, a torturer, racker. *b. transf.* A term of reprobation; also used playfully 1553. Also *attrib.* Hangmanship, the office or function of h.

Hang-nail. 1678 [*f. HANG v. + NAIL*, cf. *AGNAIL*.] A small piece of epidermis hanging by one end, near to a nail.

Hang-over. U.S. 1894. Something remaining or left over, a remainder or surplus.

Hank (hæŋk), *sb.* ME. [app. from Norse, cf. ON. *hōnk* fem. (—**hanka*) hank, coil skō n clasp Sw. *hank* m string etc Da *hank* handle etc.] A circular coil or oop

a purveyor of lodgings; in *pl* an advance company of an army sent to prepare a camping-ground; a pioneer ME. 3. A forerunner. Mostly in *transf.* and *fig.* senses, and in literary language. 1550.

3. The bright morning star, day's h. Milton. The prophet and h. of better days Strauss. Harbinger of spring: a small umbelliferous herb of N. America, *Lysichiton bulbosa*, closely resembling the Earth-nut.

Harbinger, *v.* 1646. [*f. piec.* (sense 3).] *trans.* To act as a harbinger to; to announce, presage.

To H. his learned name G. DANIEL

Harbour, var. sp. of HARBOUR.

Harborough, -borow, etc. ME. ff. HARBOUR *sb.* and *v.*

Harborous, *a.* 1526 [*f. HARBOUR sb.* 1, after *humorous*, etc.] 1. Affording harbour; given to hospitality -1632 2. Furnished with harbours or havens for ships -1702.

3. A well known sea, called Euxine, or h. C. MATHER Harbour, also (now U.S.) harbor (hā'rbər), *sb.* 1 [Late OE. *herberg*, *f. here* army, HERE *sb.* + *berg* protection, ME. *her(e)berge*, *her(e)-bergus*, with cognates in OHG. and ON. The late ME. form remains in *Market Harborough*, etc.]

1. Shelter, lodging, entertainment; sojourn, abode 2. A place of shelter or sojourn; lodgings; inn; asylum. *Obs.* exc. *darl.* ME. 7b. The 'house' of the sun or a planet in the zodiac. CHAUCER. c. The covert of wild animals 1576 d. *fig.* 1548 3. A place of shelter for ships; *spec.* where they may lie sheltered by the shore or by works extended from it; a haven, a port ME. 4. *Glass-making.* A trough-like box for holding the mixed ingredients and conveying them to the pot for fusion 1891.

1. Our great Want was Harbor and good Company BUNYAN. 2. Fair h. that them seems so in they entered are SPENSER. 3. A Station safe for Ships, when Tempests roar, A silent H. and a cover'd Shoar DRYDEN

Comd. h.-due, a charge for the use of a h. (usually in *pl*); -master, an officer who has charge of a h. and of the mooring of ships, etc. therein; -watch, a division or subdivision of the watch kept on night-duty, when the ship rides at single anchor.

Harbour, *sb.* 1505. [A form of ARBOUR *sb.* 1 intermediate between it and the earlier *harber*, *erber*.] a. = ARBOUR *x.* -1820. b. A bower covered with climbing plants -1790.

Harbour, also (now U.S.) harbor (hā'rbər), *v.* [Late OE. *herbergian*, *f. her(e)berg* HARBOUR *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* *tr.* To provide a lodging for; to shelter; to lodge, entertain. Also *fig.* -1671. 7a. To quarter (soldiers or retainers), to billet; *refl.* to encamp. Also *absol.* -1648. 3. To give shelter to; to shelter. Now mostly dyslogistic. Also *fig.* ME. 7b. Of a place, etc.: To afford room for; to contain, hold -1630 4. *fig.* To entertain; to cherish privately; to indulge (esp. evil thoughts or designs) ME. 5. To shelter in a haven or harbour 1555. 6. To trace (a stag) to his lair. Also *transf.* 1531.

1. She harbours you as her kinsman SHAKS. *fig.* The anguish of my soul, that suffers not Mine eye to h. sleep MUR. 3. To h. rebels 1844, vermin 1851, smuggled tobacco (*mod.*) 4. To h. suspicions 1766, the worst designs MACAULAY, resentment 1830.

II. *intr.* 1. To lodge, take shelter; to encamp; later, often with some notion of lurking or concealment. (*arch.* or *Obs.*) Also *fig.* ME. 2. Of a stag, etc.: To have its retreat or resort 1599. 3. To take shelter or cast anchor in a haven or harbour. Also *fig.* 1583.

1. For this Night, lets harle here in Yorke SHAKS. 2. The place where the turtle were h. now to h. Cook Hence Harboureer, -orer, one who harbours (now used dyslogically); one whose office it is to trace a deer to its covert.

Harbourage, -orage (hā'rbərədʒ). 1570. [*f. HARBOUR sb.* 1 + *-AGE*.] 1. = HARBOUR

1 Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. = HARBOUR 2. 1651. 3. Shelter for ships, shelter in a haven 1850.

1. Where can I get me h. for the night TENNYSON

Harboursless (hā'rbərləs), *a.* ME. [*See* -LESS.] 1. Destitute of shelter, houseless. 7a. Of a place: That affords no shelter -1589. 7b. Without harbours for ships 1600.

Harbrough(e), Harburrow, *obs.* ff. HARBOUR *sb.* and *v.*

Hard (hārd), *a.* (*sb.*) [*Com. Tent.*: OE *hard* -OTent. *hardu p o pre Tent *hardt Gr *sparsu* st o g

I. Passively hard. 1. That does not yield to blows or pressure; not easily penetrated or separated into particles, firm and resisting to the touch; solid, compact in substance and texture. *Opp.* to *soft*. 2. Of money: In specie as *opp.* to paper currency 1706. 3. Said of the pulse when the blood-tension is high 1747. 4. Not easy to wear out or cause to give way; formerly, *esp.*, hardy and bold in fight OE. 7b. Inured, hardened SHAKS 5. Difficult to do or accomplish ME. 6. Of the subject of an action: Having difficulty in doing something. *Obs.* exc in *hard* of hearing ME. 6. Difficult to understand or explain 1450. 7. Difficult to deal with, manage, control, or resist 1588. 8. Obdurate; callous, hard-hearted OE. 9. Not easily moved to part with money, niggardly, 'close' ME. 10. Not easily moved by sentiment; practical, shrewdly intelligent 1747.

1. H. stone 1568, eggs Sir T. HERBERT. Harder than adamant PUSLEY. *H. iron*, iron which retains its magnetic properties when removed from the magnetic field. *H. lead*, lead containing certain impurities, principally antimony. 2. H. cash to meet a run GUY. 3. The men look as h. as nails 1885. b. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 111. 5. So h. a thing it is to please all *Brace Transl. Pref.* A h. thing to manage 1833. 6. To ask h. questions BURTON. 7. *Phr. A case*, a difficult case to treat or deal with; a person that cannot be reclaimed; a 'bad lot' U.S. 8. With his h. eye, casting envious looks at them LAMB. 9. To *die h.* to die obdurate or impenitent. (See also HARD *adv.*, *Die v.* 7b.) 10. We Americans have got h. heads 1824.

II. Actively hard. 1. Difficult to bear or endure; severe, rigorous, oppressive, cruel OE. 2. Of persons: Harsh or severe in dealing with any one OE.; of things, actions, etc.: Unfeeling, cruel, harsh, rough OE.; strict, without concession 1612.

1. *Phr. H. lines*: see LINE. It was his h. lucke 1576. Money a very necessary Commodity in H. times 1795. A 'hard' winter 1834. 2. Colonel, why so h. upon poor Miss SWIFT. H. words BULLER, fare CORLETT. A h. view of persons and things CARLYLE. To drive a h. bargain 1870.

III. In *transf.* senses. 1. Harsh or unpleasant to the eye or ear, or to the æsthetic faculty 1513. 2. a. Applied to water holding in solution mineral, esp. calcareous salts, which decompose soap and render the water unfit for washing purposes 1660. b. Of liquor: Harsh to the taste; acid, sour from being stale. (Now *darl.* or *slang.*) 1531. c. Intoxicating, strong (*colloq.* U.S.) 1879. 3. *Comm.* Of prices. High and unyielding; stiff. Said also of the market, etc. 1882. 4. *Phonetics.* Applied: a. to the letters *c, g*, when they have their original guttural sounds (*k, g*), as dist. from the palatal and sibilant sounds (*tʃ, ts, s, dz*, etc.); b. to the breath consonants (*k, t, p*, and sometimes *x, f, s, ʃ, ʒ*) as *opp.* to the corresponding voiced consonants (*g, d, b, ʒ, 3, ʒ, v*) 1775. 5. *Electr.* Of or pertaining to an electron tube having a relatively high vacuum. 1. A h. time SHAKS, face 1622, outline 1854, negative 1894. 2. A Virgin h. of Feature PORR.

IV. 7a. Intense in force or degree -1807 2. Carried on unremittingly, (of study) close; involving great labour or effort; vehement, vigorous, violent OE. 3. Unremittng, persistent. Qualifying an agent-noun. 1663.

2. H. drinking 1714, study SWIFT. Hard labour: hard bodily labour of certain kinds imposed upon certain classes of criminals during their term of imprisonment. *H. swearing*, swearing (as a witness) to one effect regardless of perjury; hence, perjury. 3. A h. rider KINGSLAY.

Phrases and Combs. a. In names of trees and plants h.-corn, a general name for wheat and rye; -grass, a name given locally to various coarse dry grasses, e.g. *Dactylis glomerata*, species of *Raiet-bellus*, etc.; -rush, *Juncus effusus*; -tinder fungus, *Boletus igniarius*. b. Chiefly techn. h. bargain, a thing or person not worth its cost; -bread, a kind of hard-baked cake or biscuit; h. finish, -ing, in Plastering, the third and last coat, consisting of fine stuff laid on to the depth of about an eighth of an inch; h. fish, cod, ling, etc., salted and dried.

B. *sb.* (the *adj.* used ellipt.) 7a. That which is hard, something hard; hardship ME. only. b. In *hard*, in hard cash, down. 7a. Hard or firm ground -1609 3. A firm beach or foreshore; also, a sloping stone roadway or jetty at the water's edge for landing, etc. (Hence, a Portsmouth 2 street wh. h. adjoins c. land ing 833. 4. * hard labour 890

Phr. When h. comes to h. when the worst comes to the worst.

Hard, *adv.* [OE. *harde*, *f. HARD a.*] In a hard manner 1. With effort or violence; strenuously, earnestly, vigorously; fiercely. In early use, occas. = exceedingly. 2. So as to bring or involve pain or hardship; severely, cruelly, harshly ME. 7b. With an uneasy pace -1824. 3. With difficulty, hardly, scarcely ME. 4. Firmly, securely, tightly, fast. Now *rare*. ME. 5. So as to be hard ME.; on a hard ground, floor, etc. 1577. 6. Close, of time or place ME. b. *Naut.* Expressing the carrying of an action to its extreme limits, as in *hard-a-lee*, *-a-port*, etc.: see the second elements 1549. 7. Parsimoniously STEELE.

1. Strangers Who hunt me h. 1586. His majesty looked at me very h. FOOTR. Last night it froze h. (*mod.*). 2. H. put to it to veil their feelings 1885. b. He [Time] trots h. with a yong maid, between the contract of her marriage [etc.] A. J. L. iii. ii. 331. *Phr. To go h. with* (a person) to fare ill with him; with *but*, introducing a statement of what will happen unless prevented by overpowering difficulties. 3. *Phr. To die h.* see *Die v.* 4. Bound h. and fast 1833. 5. Lakes h. frozen 1632 The harder they lie, the sooner they fatte B. GOODE. 6. H. upon sixty FOOTR. *Phr. To run* (a person) h. In *Comb.*, qualifying ppl. *adjs.*, to which *hard* is always united by a hyphen, when they are used attrib., and generally when they are used predicatively: a. With effort, strenuously, violently, etc. a. h. drinking, fought, -hitting, etc. b. With hard ship, severity, etc., as h. faring, -living, etc. c. With difficulty, as h. fought, -earned, etc. d. So as to be hard, tight, etc., as h. baked, -pressed, etc. e. h. -bottled of an egg: boiled till the white and yolk are solid; *fig.* (orig. U.S.) callous, hard-headed, shrewd, -bound, slow in action; coveive; -drawn, drawn when cold, as wire; -spun, tightly twisted in spinning, etc.

Hard, *v.* [OE. *heardian*, orig. intrans. *f. hard*-*adj.* HARD] To make, be, or become hard (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1620.

Hard and fast, *a.* 1867. 1. *Naut.* Said of a ship on shore 2. Rigidly laid down and adhered to 1867.

Hard-bake (hārd'bæk). 1825. [*f. HARD a.* + BAKE *v.* and *sb.*] A sweetmeat made of boiled sugar or treacle with blanched almonds, almond toffee

Hardbeam (hārd'bēm). ? *Obs.* OE. [*f. HARD a.* + BEAM tree.] The HORNBEEAM, *Carpinus Betulus*.

Hard-bitten, *a.* 1784. [*f. HARD a.* + BITTEN *pa. ppie.* (here used actively; cf. *ill spoken*).] Given to hard biting; tough in fight.

They will be hard-bitten terriers will worry Dandie Scott.

Hard by. Somewhat arch. 1526. [*f. HARD adv.* 6 + *By prep.* and *adv.*]

A. *prep.* Close by; close to, very near to (Now only of place.)

B. *adv.* Close by, very near; talso *transf.* close at hand in time 1535.

Harden (hārd'n), *v.* ME. [*f. HARD a.* + -EN; repl. OE. *heardian*, to HARD.]

I. *trans.* 1. To render or make hard, to indurate. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 7a. To embolden, confirm; to incite to action -1658. 3. To make callous or unfeeling ME. 4. To make persistent or obdurate in a course of action or state of mind ME. 5. To make firm and tight 1523. 6. To render hardy, robust, or capable of endurance 1577. 7. *Phonetics.* To make a sound hard. See HARD *a.* 1871. 2. Snow hardened by frost TYNDALL. *fig.* Harden ing customary into written rights 1874. 3. He bath blinded their eyes, and hardened their heart John xii. 40. 4. Harden'd in Impenitence DRYDEN. 5. It is not true, that cold hardens children 1793.

II. *intr.* 1. To become hard. Also *fig.* ME. 2. To become hard in feeling, constitution, etc. 1667. 3. *Comm.* Of prices To rise, to stiffen. Cf. HARD *a.* 1674.

1. *fig.* This natural sequence hardened first into custom and then into law 1891. 2. Now his heart hardening in his strength GLORIES MITT. Hence Hardened *pp.* a. made hard, indurated; rendered callous, hard-hearted; obdurally determined in a course. Hardener, one who hardens; *spec.* one who hardens metals, one who case-hardens guns.

(hard'n) *a.* 1835. [*f. J. J. Ha der Swiss anatomist* 5 6-7 AM

Anal. In *Harderian gland*: the lubricating gland of the moulting membrane or 'third eyelid' in the inner angle of the eye of birds and some mammals.

Hard-favoured, *a. arch.* 1513. [See **HARD** *a.* III. *x* and **FAVOUR** *sb.*] Having a hard or unpleasant 'favour', appearance, or look, ugly.

The Corsicans are in general rather hard-favoured Boswell. Hence **Hardfavouredness**.

Hard-featured, *a.* 1748. [See **HARD** *a.* III. *x*.] Having hard, harsh, or unpleasant features.

Hard fern. 1828. Any fern of the genus *Loaria*, as the Northern Hard Fern, *Lomaria (Blechnum) Spicant*, of Europe.

Hard-fisted, *a.* 1656. Stingy, niggardly.

Hardhack. *U.S.* 1857. [*f.* **HARD** *a.* + (*?*) **HACK** *v.*] A low shrub, *Spirea tomentosa*, common in New England.

Hard-handed, *a.* 1590. *x.* Having hard hands, from manual labour. *†2.* Niggardly, close-fisted. **NORDEN**. *3.* Ruling with a cruel hand; severe. 1641.

x. Hard handed men, Which never labour'd in their midges till now SHAKS.

Hardhead, hard-head. 1519. *x.* A hard-headed person; one not easily moved, a blockhead. *†2.* A contest of butting with the head. Also *hard-heads*. **DRYDEN**. *3.* A name of fishes: *a.* The sea scorpion, *Cottus Scorpius* 1803. *b.* The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus* 1810. *c.* The menhaden (*Arenia England*) 1837. *4.* The Californian grey whale, *Rhachinectes glaucus*: so named from its habit of butting boats 1860. *5.* The plant Knapweed. Also *hard-heads*. 1794. *6.* A variety of sponge 1823. *7.* A residual alloy of tin, iron, and arsenic, produced in the refining of tin (Raymond).

Hard-headed, *a.* 1583. *1. lit.* Having a hard head. *†2.* Not easily turned, as a horse; *fig.* stubborn -1642. *3.* Not moved by sophistry or sentiment, matter-of-fact, logical, practical 1779. Hence **Hardheadedly** *adv.*, 1783.

Hard-hearted, *a.* ME. [*f.* *hard heart* + *-ED* *²*.] Having a hard heart; unfeeling; unmerciful. Hence **Hardheartedly** *adv.*, -ness. [*Hardiesse* (*hardie's*). ME. [*a. F.*, *f.* *hard*: **HARDY**. Adopted anew as *Fr.* in 18th c.] **Hardihood**, boldness.

Hardihood (*hārdihud*). 1634. [*f.* **HARDY** *a.* + *-HOOD*.] *1.* Boldness, hardiness; audacity. *2.* Robustness (of body or constitution) (*rare*) 1794.

x. With countless h. And brandish'd blade, rush on him Murr. *Phr.* To have the h. to deny, etc. So **Hardhead** (*arch.*).

Hardily (*hārdili*), *adv.* ME. [*f.* **HARDY** *a.* + *-LY* *²*.] *1.* Boldly. *†2.* Robustly; not tenderly (*rare*) -1793. *†3.* Parenthetically. = It may be boldly said; freely, assuredly, by all means. Changed later through *hardily* to *hardly*, -1600.

x. I make the assertion [etc] 1799. *z.* Among those h. brought up Beddoes.

Hardiment (*hārdimēt*). *arch.* ME. [*a.* OF, *f.* *hardi*; see *-MENT*.] Boldness, hardihood; *†2.* a bold exploit.

Now is the time to prove your h. Wordsw.

Hardiness (*hārdinēs*). ME. [*f.* **HARDY** *a.* + *-NESS*.] *1.* Boldness; audacity; hardihood. Now *rare*. *2.* Capability of endurance. Now chiefly, Physical robustness. 1642. *3.* Cataphr. for *hardness* 1539.

x. There being none that had the h. yet to declare for the King CLARENDO. *z.* The extreme h. of the race 1879.

Hardish, *a.* 1580. [See *-ISH*.] Somewhat hard.

Hardly (*hārdli*), *adv.* ME. [*f.* **HARD** *a.* + *-LY* *²*.] In a hard manner. *†1.* With energy; vigorously, forcibly, violently -1818. *†2.* Hardly -1622. *3.* With hard pressure; with severity or rigour; harshly 1523. *4.* With hardship, uneasily, painfully 1535. *5.* Not easily. *Obs.* exc. as in 6. 1535. *6.* Barely, only just; not quite; scarcely. (Formerly with superfluous negative.) 1553. *7.* Closely 164. *†8.* *P.* *hēdly* Certainly assuredly by all m.

3. The Sea used us h. B. HALL. The rule worked h. 1885. *4.* The husbandmen live h. 1630. *5.* Easily provoked and h. pacified FORCER. *6.* When Day broke, I could h. believe my Eyes 1698. *7.* They were so h. pursued KNOLLIS.

Hard-mouthed (*hārdmauth*, -mauth), *a.* 1617. *1.* Having a hard mouth: said of a horse not easily controlled by the bit. *2.* *fig.* Self-willed 1866.

Hardness (*hārdnes*). OE. [*f.* **HARD** *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being hard; difficulty of penetration, solution, apprehension, performance, endurance; inflexibility, stiffness, harshness; rigour, severity, cruelty, obduracy, obstinacy; hardness, etc.; see **HARD** *a.* Also with *a.* and *ph.*

Hard-rock. [*app. f.* OE. *hār*, ME. *hār*, HOAR + *DOCK*.] Some coarse weed; prob. burdock *Leor.* IV. IV. 4. (Fol. 3).

Hard-pan. *U.S.* 1828. [See **PAN**.] *1.* A firm subsoil of clayey, gravelly, or sandy detritus, also, hard unbroken ground. *2.* *fig.* Bottom; 'bed-rock' 1852.

Hards, hurds (*hārdz*, *hūrdz*), *sb. pl.* Now *local*. [OE. *hærdun* fem. pl. Sometimes construed as sing.] The coarser parts of flax or hemp; tow.

Hard-set, *a.* ME. [*f.* *Set* *pa. pple.*] *1.* In a difficult position; beset by trouble. *2.* Set so as to be hard or firm 1813. *3.* Obstinate. **SCOTT**.

Hardshell, hard-shell. 1848. *A. adv.* *1.* Having a hard shell, as crabs, clams, etc. *2. fig.* Rigid in religious orthodoxy 1857. *B. sb.* A hard-shelled crab or clam (*U.S.*) So **Hard-shelled** *a.* = above; also, hardened, callous.

Hardship (*hārdʃip*). ME. [*f.* **HARD** *a.* + *-SHIP*.] *†1.* The quality of being hard to bear, hardness; severity -1676. *2.* Hardness of fate or circumstance; severe toil or suffering; extreme privation. Also with *a.* and *ph.* ME. *†3.* A piece of harsh treatment -1780.

2. Men to much misery and h. born Murr. *b.* To offer a h. or affront to religious pre-judice BAKER.

Hard-tack. 1821. [*f.* **HARD** *a.* + **TACK** *sb.* (*fig.*).] Ship-biscuit; hence, ordinary sea fare in general.

Hard up, *adv.* and *adj. phr.* 1612. *1.* *adv.* Naut. Said of the tiller when it is put as far as possible to windward, so as to turn the ship's head away from the wind. (Usa. as a command.) *2. adj.* Hard put to it; in want, esp. of money. *Hard up for*, sorely at a loss for. *collog.* (of slang origin). 1821.

Hardware (*hārdwēr*). 1515. [See **WARE**.] Small ware or goods of metal; non-mongery. Also *attrib.* Hence **Hardward-man**.

Hardwood, *sb.* 1568. *1.* The wood or timber of deciduous trees, as dist. from that of pines or firs; *locally*, that of oak and ash. Mostly *attrib.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.* *2. a.* In Australia, any timber resembling teak, esp. *Backhousia Bancroftii*. *b.* A W. Indian shrub, *Lexia ferrica*, 1888.

Hardy (*hārdi*), *a.* ME. [*a.* OF, *hardi*, nom. sing. *hardie*, pa. pple. of OF. *harder* to harden, etc., *a.* WGER. **hardun* to make hard, *f.* *hard* **HARD**.] *1.* Bold, courageous, daring. *2.* *opprobriously*. Presumptuously bold; showing temerity. Cf. **FOOLHARDY**. ME. *3.* Capable of enduring fangus, hardship, rigour of the weather, etc.; robust, vigorous 1518. *b.* *Herb.* Able to grow in the open air throughout the year 1852.

1. A good Knight and hardie of his handes GRAFTON. *A.* h. denial of facts JOHNSON. *3.* [Art] Thou then they less hardie to endure Murr. The h. pine 1789. *b.* *Par.* *Half h.*, able to grow in the open air except in winter. *H. annual*, an annual plant that ripens its seed and sows itself year after year. Also *fig.*, a subject that comes up year after year in Parliament, or in the new-papers.

Hardy, *sb.* 1870. [prob. *f.* **HARD**, or **HARDY** *a.*] A movable piece, called also 'fuller', fitting into a socket in an anvil, used by blacksmiths.

Hare (*hēr*), *sb.* [Com. Tent.: OE. *hara* = *OTent. *hason*, **hason*.] *1.* A rodent quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, having long ears and hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip. The common hare of Great Britain

and Europe is *L. timidus*. *b.* The buck is sometimes called *Jack hare*. During March (the breeding season) hares are unusually wild; hence the saying *As mad as a March h.* 1529. *2. a.* *fig.* Applied to persons, allusively ME. *b.* He who has the 'scent' in the sport *hare and hounds*, also called 'paper-chase' 1845. *3.* A southern constellation, *Lepus* 1551. *4.* = **SEA-HARE**, a molluscous animal, *Aplysia dopilans* 1591.

Phrases. To *h. (or run) w. th. the h. and run (or hunt) w. th. the hounds*; to *run w. th. h. and hounds* to try to keep in with both sides. *First catch your h.* (i.e. as the first step to cooking him); a direction unjustly ascribed to Mrs. Glasse, but much more recent.

Combs. *h.-eyed* *a.*, having eyes that look all round or that are never closed; *h.-hearted* *a.*, unkind. *h.-kan garoo*, a small kangaroo of the genus *Lagorchestes*, so called from its resemblance to a h. in size and colour. *Hare's eye* = *leptothalmia*, a disease arising from the contraction of the upper eyelid, so that the patient is obliged to sleep with the eye half open; *-sighted* *a.*, short-sighted. *h.-sleep*, a very light sleep.

b. In names of plants: *hare's-bane*, *Aconitum napellus*; *hare's-beard*, the Great Mullen; *hare's-colewort*, horse radish; *palace*, *thistle* (also *h.-thistle*), names for the Sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*; *hare's eye*, the Red Campion; *hare's meat*, Wood-sorrel, *h.-parsley*, Wild Chervil; *hare's-tail* (grass), *Lepus arvensis*, *hare's-tail rush*, single-headed Cotton-grass.

†Hate, *v.* 1553. [Origin not clear.] *1.* *trans.* To harry; to worry; to harass -1674. *2.* To *scare* -1750.

z. To h. and rate them thus at every turn, is not to teach them to love.

Harebell, hare-bell (*hē-abel*). Also **Hair-bell** ME. [*f.* **HARE** *sb.* + **BELL**, prob. as growing where hares frequent.] *1.* = **BLUE BELL**. *2.* = **HARICHELL** *v.* 1765.

2. When the slight hare-bell raised its head Elastic from her airy tread SCOTT.

Hare-brain. Also **hair-**. 1550. [*f.* **HARE** *sb.* + **BRIN**. The sp. *hair-brain* is later.] *†1.* A person who has a brain like a hare's; a giddy or reckless person -1670. *2.* *attrib.* or *adj.* = **HAIR-BRAINED** 1560.

Hare-brained, *a.* Also **hair-**. 1548. [*f.* *hare brain* + *-ED* *²*.] For *hair-brained*. Having no more brains or sense than a hare headless; rash, wild, mad.

They, out of a hare-brained lunacy, de ire bataille 1675.

Hare-finder. A man whose business is to find or espy a hare in form. *Much Ado* I. i. 165.

Harefoot, hare-foot. *2 Obs.* ME. *1.* A foot resembling a hare's; *spec.* a long narrow foot found in some dogs 1718. *2.* A nickname for a fleet-footed person ME. *3.* A plant = **HARE'S-FOOT** *v.* ME.

Hareld (*hærdl*). 1841. [*ad. mod. L.* *Harald*, altered from *Haraldus*, *f.* *lochl. name harald*.] A species of snipe, *Harleia glacialis*.

Hare-lip (*hēr-lip*). Also **hair-**. 1567. [*f.* **HARE** *sb.* + **LIP**.] Fissure of the upper lip caused by arrest of development, so called from resemblance to the cleft lip of a hare. Hence **Hare-lipped** *a.*

Harem, harem (*hērēm*). Also **hareem**, **harim** (*harīm*) 1634. [*n.* Arab. *harām*, and *harim* ht. (that which is) prohibited or unlawful a sacred place, sanctuary, enclosure; the women's part of the house, wives, women.] *1.* The part of a Mohammedan dwelling-house appropriated to the women; called also *seraglio* and in Persia and India *zenana*. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *2.* The occupants of a harem collectively; *esp.* the wives and concubines collectively of a Turk, Persian, or Indian Mussulman 1781. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *3.* A Mohammedan sacred place or area. More usually *haram* forbidden, sacred place 1855.

Harengiform, *a.* 1828. [*f.* *mod. Zool.* *L. harengus* + *-FORM*.] Having the form of a herring (*Dicts.*)

Hare's-ear (*hēr-er*). 1597. [From the shape of the leaves.] The name given to species of *Dupleurum* (*N.O.* *Umbellifere*), and *Eryngium* (*N.O.* *Crucifere*), having auricled leaves.

Hare's-foot. 1562. *1.* A species of clover *Trif. an. arven.* in *scd* has about the

seeds protruding from it 1866.
Canth.. **Hare's-foot Fern**, a name of *Davallia*
canariensis; also of other species, as *D. pyxidata*.
Hare's-foot Sedge, *Carex lasiocarpa*.
Hartfang (hâ nang). 1774. [a. F., a. Sw.
 Hartfang, f. harle hat + fanga to catch.] The
 Great Snowy Owl.

Haricot (the rike, -kpt), *sb.*, 1653. [*a. F.* *haricot*; of uncertain origin. See *Littre*.] 1. A ragout (orig. of mutton, now occurs. of other meat). Also *atribé*, 1706. 2. A leguminous plant of the genus *Phaseolus*, esp. *P. vulgaris*, the common Kidney-bean or French-bean, also *Haricot bean*. Applied both to the plant and to the beans. Hence *Haricot*, *Harico v. trans.* to make into a h. (sense 1).
Harier, obs. f. *HARRIER*.
Haricot.

+*Harriolote*, *v.* 1656. [*f. L. harrolat-*
harroleri, f. hariolus soothsayer.] *intr.* To
 soothsay; also, in 17th c., to practise ventrilo-
 quism—1677. Hence *†Harriolation*.
†Harish (*hē-rif*). *a.* 1532. [*f. HARE sb. +*
†ISH.] Of the nature of a hare; mad, foolish
 +*†Harr*.

Hark (hārk), *v.* Early ME. *herkenen* : —
 OE. type **hacrian*; in ablaut relation with
 Du. *herken*, *hercken*, etc.] 1. *trans.* To give
 ear or listen to. 2. *intr.* To give ear, hearken.
 Also *absol.* (chiefly in *imperative*) ME.
intr. Used in hunting, etc., as a call of at-
 tention and incitement to follow.

H., what he himself here wither Hako, they're
to my suit h. SIDNEY, ahead, Hako, they're
impulsive; so, less commonly, *hard* ye (in
fashion *hard* there). 3 *Hard* over, forward, off,
to proceed or go away, forward, off.
about: (of bounds) to return along the course taken,
the lost scent is found again; hence *to pursue*
its course or steps.

mark, *sb.* 1737 [*f.* HARK *v.*] a. An act of starting or jumping. b. A shout starting or urging on others in the chase; also *hark away*. c. A backward move.

urken, *v.* etc.: see HEARKEN, etc.
arl, barle, stb. See also HURL. 1450.
 = MLG. *herle*, *harle*, etc., LG. *hari*
 [of flax or hemp.]
ur (or hemp) 1649.
 After 1450.
 1. A filament or fibre
 2. A barb or fibre of

cleian (hault'än, häul'än), a. 1744. [ad. *L. Harleianus*, f. surname *Harley*.] Of belonging to Robert Harley Earl of Oxford (1724), and his son Edward Harley; especially to the library of books and MSS. created by them, of which the MSS. were purchased in 1753 and deposited in the British Museum.

equo (hā'ūkwīn, -kīn), *st* 1590. [a. F. *arlecquin*, *arlecquin*, ad. It. *arlecchino*; ? of origin.] 1. A character in Italian and light comedy; in English pantomime a character supposed to be invisible to the audience and to wear a red and blue striped pantaloos; he has many other names.

dark plumage; he has many attributes
down (his rival in the affections of
one) with the addition of mischievous
he usually wears paracoloured bod-
lights and a visor, and carries a light
with as a magic wand. Also transf. 2.
breed of spotted dogs 1774. 3. A
species of duck, *Histrionicus minutus*,
segregated plumage; also *Histrionica*.

of patch-work, a mere harlequin's coat
In the same manner as dumb h. is repre-
sented, or as *afj*. Resembling a harlequin
is; burlesque, ludicrous; particoloured

-bat, an Indian species, *Scotophilus* or
male tawny-brown, with white spots. h.
S. American longicorn beetle, *Hermatus*
h., with particoloured elytra; h. brant,
an white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons*
so called *peed* or *speckled* brant; h. cab-
an American hemipterous insect, *Mur-*
ronica, living brilliant markings; h.
h.: h. flower, a name of the S. African

g. r. s. *Spatax* NO. India. w. h. gr. at are y
of co. ou. g. h. garrot h. g. d. eye duck or pied
d., a species of *Clangula*; h. moth, the magpie
moth, *Abraxas grossularata*; h. pigeon, the magpie
pigeon, *Columba livia*; h. ring, a ring, an Aus-
tralian Boreas; h. rose, a rose, a ring, a ring, a ring
because set round with variously-coloured stones,
h. rose, a variety of rose with striped petals; h.
snake, the coral-snake and other species of *Elops*,
h. called from their variegated colouring of orange,
black, and white.

Harlequin, *v.* rare, 1737. [f. prec. sb.]
 ntr. To play the harlequin 1828.

Harlequinade (hārl'k(w)wā d'), *s*. 1780.
 a. *F. arlequinade*; see *prec.* and -*ADE*.] A
 and of pantomime; that part of a pantomime
 which the harlequin and clown play the
 principal parts. Also *transf.* Hence *Harle-*
quinade v. to play the harlequin; to act
 comically.

La-rock. 1631. Some flower not identified cannot well be either *hardock* or *chaylock*.

harlot (*hārlot*, -*t*), *s*b. ME. [Found first masc., early in 13th c.; a OF. *heriot*, *harlot*, *ave*, *vagabond*. A Rom. word, of uncertain origin and origia.] + *r*. A vagabond, beggar, rascal, villain, low fellow, knave. In 16-17th c. sometimes a man of loose life; also, often, a dealer—1483. *f*a. A male servant; a menial; a slave.—1536. *f*a. = "Fellow"—1651. *s*. Used as a general term of abuse or reproach.—1485. *b*. *spic.* An unchaste woman; a strumpet ME. Also fig. 6. *attrib.* Is a harlot; of or pertaining to a harlot.

e [Somenour] was a gentil h and a kynde A such
 feiwa sholde men noight synde CHAUNCE. 6. perke
 are the straiñd skin of my h. brow SNAKE. vibra
 To play the h. (Of both sexes, but chiefly of resol
) Hence Harriot & to play the h. motio
 lotre (harlot)

lotry (*hān'lī*), *sō.* (*a*) **MALICE**, [f.
or sb. + -ry.] **fr.** Buffoonery; ribaldry;
the talk or behaviour ~1809. **2.** Unchar-
itable conduct of a harlot; dealing with
~ the practice or trade of prostitution
~1863. **3. concr.** A harlot; a term of opprobrium
for a woman 1584. **4. fig.** Meretriciousness
of sb. *attrib.*, or as *adj.* Base, filthy, trashy
fundamental

enish self-will'd h. SHARS. 4. Ev'n as the
ush of innocence [eclips'd] The h. of art C.

(härm), *só*. [Com. Teut. - OE. *hærm*.
**harmaz*; perh. cogn. w. Skr.
 labour, toil.] i. Evil (physical or other-
 wise) done or suffered; hurt, injury, damage.
 Also with *a*, and *þl*. 7. Grief,
 trouble, affliction. Also with *a*, and *sl*.

shalt have no harm truly CHARGER, Of
the lesse is to be taken 1451. Phn, Out of
y: out of the way of doing or of suffering
important
en rent
of which
B. sh.
sounds

v. [OE. *hæarmian*, f. *hæarm* HARM do harm (to); to injure; to hurt, *Eng. inf.* To be hurtful, with dative, became a simple object, making the
Also *abstr.*

Also absol. Elme. in the midst of a Garden. Informs out it 1659. When a man has no sense by courage. Incom-

a man has no sense
by courage Jewett.
(hā-māmā), harmel (hām'el).
L., = Gr. ἄρμηλα, from Semitic.
Peganum Harmala, a plant native
in Europe and Asia Minor. Hence
(hā-mākām), Chem., a white crystal-
line substance ($C_{13}H_{11}N_2O$) obtained from the
seed rue.

Thieves' Cant, 1567. [L? +
darkmans, etc.] x. pl. *Harmans*,
1569. a. Short for *Harman-beck*.
-1829. Hence †*Harman-beck*
id.⁹¹, a constable.

in (harmatān, in 18th c. 1671. [From *harmata*, the name of W. Africa.] A dry parched, which blows during December, February, on the coast of Upper Senegal, obscures the air with a red dust-fog.

see HARMALA

Harmful (hā'mfŭl'), *a.* ME. [See **FUL**]
 Fraught with harm; injurious. **Harmful** *adv.*, -ness.

Harmine (här'main). 1864. [f. HARM(=LA + -INE).] *Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{13}H_{13}N_2O$) contained in the seeds of HARMAL, or obtained by oxidation of harmaline. **Harminic acid**, an acid ($C_{10}H_9N_2O_4$) obtained by oxidation of h. **Harmless** (här'mless). adj. Harmful ly

Harmless (hā'mless), *a.* ME. [-LESS] 1. Free from harm; unhurt, uninjured. Now rare. 2. Free from loss, free from liability to punishment, or to pay for loss ME. 3. Innocent. 4. Inoffensive, innocuous 1539. 5. *To save the lessee h. from any claiming by, from under the covenant 1813. 6. To follow h. Nature* HAM. Harmless-ly *adv.* 1813.

Harmonic (harm'ənik). 1570. [ad. L. *harmonicus*, a Gr. *ἁρμονικός*, in neut pl. *ἁρμονικά* sb., theory of music, f. *ἁρμονία* HARMONY.
e-IC.]

A. adj. 1. Relating to music, musical; in
ference to ancient music, Relating to melody
dist. from rhythm. *Cbs* *enc* in spec uses.
Harmonious, in harmony, concordant 1667.
Mus. Relating to harmony (as dist. from
melody and rhythm); belonging to the com-
position of musical notes in chords 1667. 4.
Acoustics and *Mus.* Applied to the tones pro-
duced by the vibration of a sonorous body in
equal parts of its length (see B. 2); relating
to such tones 783r. 5. *Math.* a. Applied to
the relation of quantities whose reciprocals are
in arithmetical progression (e.g. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, ...).
b. Points, lines, functions, etc., involving
a relation 1706. b. Harmonic motion, a
cyclic motion, which in its simplest form
(*simple h. motion*) is like that of a point in a
vibrating string, and is identical with the
moving part, parallel to a diameter, of uniform
motion in a circle 1867. 6. Relating to or
characterized by harmony, agreement, or concord;
harmonizing in aspect or artistic effect; har-
monious in feeling, etc. 1756. 7. *Anal.* Be-
longing to or of the nature of a false nature.

rich heavily touch of instrumental sounds in number found MATH. 4 *Harmonic scale*, a scale formed by the series of harmonics of a natural note. 5. *A. H. progression*, a series of quantities whose reciprocals are in arithmetical progression, or such a series itself. *H. ratio*, the relation of three quantities in *h. proportion*; the second is said to be a *h. mean* between the first and third. *B. H. function*, a function consisting of a series of terms, each of which expresses a harmonic motion, in a wider sense, any function that can be expressed by a differential equation of a class of which that of a simple harmonic motion is the first example. *H. analysis*, the calculus of *h. functions*, an important part of modern mathematical analysis. *H. Electricity*, an alternating current; the variations of the current follow the law of a harmonic curve.

1. *Ph.* A theory of system of musical intervals; that part of acoustics relates to music. (Rarely in sing.) *Oss.* reference to ancient systems 1709. 2. *Ph. tone.* One of the secondary tones by vibration of the aliquot parts of a body (as a string, reed, column of pipe, etc.); usually accompanying the one produced by the vibration of the whole. Also called *overtone* or *upper* 1777. 3. *Math.* = *H. function* (A. wider sense *Spher. cal h.*, a h. having a relation to Spherical Geometry to that which functions expressing motion have to Plane Geometry 1867. In an alternating circuit, a component whose frequency is a multiple of

ica (harnp-nikā). 1763. [fem. of *mus*, used subst.} 1. a. An instrument of a row of hemispherical glasses *axis turned by a treadle and dipping trough of water, played by the of the finger.* b. An instrument of a row of glass plates mounted on box and struck with hammers. c. Mouth organ. 2. Name given to an-stops 1840.

Relating to collation o parallel

passages in different books 1612 +3. = HARMONIC *v.* 1. -1837. 14. = HARMONIC *a.* 2. -1774. 5. = HARMONIC *a.* 3. ? Obs. 1727. 16 = HARMONIC *a.* 4. 1727. 7. *Math.* = HARMONIC *a.* 5. 1569. 1b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) Quantities in harmonic progression -1796. 18. *Anat.* = HARMONIC *a.* 7. 1578.

Harmonically (harmōnikālī), *adv.* 1589 [f. prec. + -LY².] 11. Harmoniously, agreeingly. (Sometimes *fig.* from 2.) -1681. 12. With harmony or concord of sounds -1751. 3. *Mus.* In relation to harmony 1775. 4. *Math.* In a harmonic relation or proportion 1597.

Harmonicon (harmōnikōn). 1825. [a. Gr. ἁρμονικόν *adj.* neut. s. ng.] a. = HARMONICA 1. a. b. A mouth-organ consisting of a row of free reeds arranged in case so as to give different notes by expiration and inspiration.

Harmonious (harmōniōs), *a.* 1530. [ad. F. *harmonieux*, f. *harmonie*; see -OUS.] 1. Marked by harmony, agreement, or concord 1638. b. Marked by agreement of feeling or sentiment; consentient, unanimous 1724. 2. Characterized by harmony of sounds; concordant; tuneful; full of harmony 1519. b. *transf.* Of persons: Singing, playing, or speaking tunefully or agreeably 1530.

1. A. L. H. order of architecture in all its parts HOGARTH. 2. H. bell. G. HERRMAN. b. The popular art known as 'The Harmonious Blacksmith' Grove. Hence *Harmoniously* *adv.*, -ness.

Harmoniphon, -phone (harmōnifōn, -fōn). 1839. [f. Gr. ἁρμονία + φωνή -sound-] A musical instrument consisting of a tube like that of a clarinet, enclosing a set of free reeds governed by a keyboard. Also applied to a musical box with a combination of reeds and pipes.

Harmonist (harmōnist). 1570. [f. HARMONIZE *v.*; see -IST.] 1. One skilled in musical harmony. 2. A musician. Also *fig.* A poet (cf. *singer*) 1742. b. A composer skilled in harmony (as dist. from melody, etc.); one versed in the theory of harmony 1790. c. One of a school of ancient Greek musical theorists who founded the rules of music on the subjective effects of tones, not on their mathematical relations, as the *canonists* did 1570. 2. One who collates and harmonizes parallel narratives, or the like; *esp.* one who makes a harmony of the Gospels 1713. 3. A harmonizer 1809. 4. (with capital H.) One of a communistic religious body in the United States, founded by Geo. Rapp of Württemberg in 1803; they settled in Pennsylvania, and founded a town called Harmony (whence their name) 1824. Hence **Harmonistic** *a.* belonging to the work of a h. (sense 2); *sb.* (also in *pl.*) harmonistic studies. **Harmonistically** *adv.* in the manner of a h.; in relation to a harmony of writings.

Harmonium (harmōniūm). 1847. [a. F. *harmonium*, deriv. of Gr. *L. harmonia* or Gr. ἁρμονία; cf. *melodium*.] A keyboard instrument, the tones of which are produced by free metal reeds, tongues, or vibrators, actuated by a current of air from bellows, usually worked by treadles; a kind of reed-organ.

Harmonization (harmōnōizē[ən]). 1837. [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of harmonizing.

Harmonize (harmōnōizē), *v.* 1483. [a. F. *harmoniser*, f. *harmonie*; see -IZE.] 11. *intr.* To sing or play in harmony. CAXTON. 2. To be in harmony (*with*); to accord, agree 1629, to form a concord 1855. 3. *trans.* To bring into harmony, agreement, or accord 1700. Also *absol.* b. To reconcile 1767. 4. *Mus.* To add notes, usually of lower pitch, to the notes of (a melody) so as to form chords; to add harmony to. Also *absol.* 1790.

a. The colours do not h. (*with*). 3. A music harmonizing our wild cries TENNYSON. When social laws first harmonized the world JOHNSON. Hence *Harmonizer*, one who harmonizes.

Harmonometer (harmōnomētrī). 1823 [ad. F. *harmonomètre*, irreg. f. *harmonie* + *mètre* (see -METER).] An instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of musical

(*harmonia*) ME. [a. F. *la a. G. f. stem ἁρμό-ο ἁρμό-ο*

to fit together, arrange.] 1. Combination or adaptation of parts, elements, or related things, so as to form a consistent and orderly whole; agreement, congruity 1532. 2. Agreement of feeling or sentiment; peaceableness, concord. (Sometimes as *fig.* from 4.) 1588. 3. Combination of parts or details with each other, so as to produce an aesthetically pleasing effect; agreeable aspect thus arising 1650. 4. The combination of musical notes, so as to produce a pleasing effect, melody, music. (The earliest sense in English) ME. b. *gov.* Pleasing combination of sounds 1599. 5. *Mus.* The combination of (simultaneous) notes so as to form chords (dist. from *melody*, which is the succession of notes forming an air or tune); that part of musical art or science which deals with chords; the structure of a piece in relation to its chords 1526. 6. A collation of passages on the same subject from different writings, arranged so as to exhibit their consistency; as, a *harmony* of the Gospels 1588. 6. *Anat.* False suture or union by mere apposition 1615.

1. *Pre-established harmony* (Leibnitz), a harmony between mind and matter established before their creation, whereby their actions correspond though no communication exists between them. 2. *Harmonie* to behold in wedded pair MUR. 3. The h. of a face 1650. 4. Songs full of *Harmonie* CHAUCER. Ten thousand Harpes that tun'd Angelic harmonies MILTON. *H. of the spheres* see SPINER. b. O mighty-mouthed inventor of harmonies LUTHERTON.

Harmonist (harmōnist). 1775. [ad. Gr. ἁρμονιστής, f. ἁρμόζειν to fit, regulate.] One of the governors sent out by the Spartans during their supremacy to control the subject cities and islands.

Harmonotome (harmōtōm). 1804. [a. F. *harmonotome* (Haury), f. Gr. ἁρμός joint + -τομή cutting.] *Min.* A hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium, commonly occurring in cruciform twin crystals of various colours. Also called *cross-stone*.

Harness (hārnēs), *sb.* [ME. *harnes*, *harnays*, a. OF. *harnais*, -nis (mod. *harnais*). Ult. origin unknown.] 11. Tackle, gear, furniture, armament; e.g. of a ship, a fishing-rod, etc. -1632. 2. Body-armour; all the defensive equipment of an armed horseman, for both man and horse, military equipment or accoutrement. *Hist.* or *arch.* ME. Also *fig.* b. with a: A suit of mail 1489. 3. The trappings of a horse; now confined to the gear or tackle of a draught horse or other animal ME. b. *fig.* Working equipments; the routine of daily work 1841. 14. Furniture; apparel -1601. 5. The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp-threads are shifted alternately to form the shed; the mousing 1572. 16. Wre, gear; *fig.* affairs, matters CHAUCER.

2. At least we'll dye with *Harnesse* on our backs SHAKS. *fig.* Men who win power, easily put on its b. dignity LYTON. 3. Wild horses which had never before been in h. 1834. b. *In h.* in the routine of daily work; to die *in h.*, i.e. in the midst of work.

Harness, *v.* ME. [In form *harnesche*, a. OF. *harneschier*, f. *harnes*, OF. *harnes* HARNESSE.] 11. To furnish, equip, accoutre; esp. to ornament with fittings of price -1534. 2. To equip in harness or armour; to arm (*arch.*) ME.; +to fortify (*ibid.* iv. 7). Also *fig.* 3. To put harness on (a horse, etc.); now only on draught animals, *esp.* carriage-horses ME. Also *fig.* 4. To dress, apparel, array. *Obs.* or *arch.* ME.

1. A gay dagger, *Harnessed* vel and sharpe as point of spere CHAUCER. 2. H. yourselves for the war BOWMAN. 3. *fig.* *Harnessed* together in matrimony SHAKESPEARE. Hence *Harnesser*.

Harnesse-bearer. 1563. An armour-bearer -1611.

Harness-cask. 1818. *Naut.* A cask or tub with a rimmed cover used on board ship for keeping the salt meats for present consumption. Also *harness-tub*.

Harns, *sb. pl.*, brains.

Harp (hārp), *sb.* [Com. Tent. OE. *hearpe*; -OTent. **harpon*-. Thence late L. *harpa*.] 1. A musical instrument consisting of a framework now usually triangular in form furnished with strings and now with pedals and played with the finger 3. Also *fig.* 2. The northern one-stringed Lyra 55. 13. a =

harp-groat (see *Comb.*). b. Short for *harp shilling* (see *Comb.*). -1606. 4. A screen or sieve. Sc. 1768. 5. Also *harp-shell*. A mollusc of the genus *Harpa* of family *Bucconidae*, and its shell 1751. 6. Also *harp-seal*. The Greenland seal so named from the harp-shaped dark marking on the back 1784.

1. Our pleasures are the feast, the h., the dance Cowper. *Dauntless harp* one with two sets of strings differently tuned. *Eden h.* see *FOETAN*. *Comb.* h.-file, a wire hook for filing papers attached to a harp-shaped piece of wood, -fish, a bit of the genus *Lyra*, the Piper; +groat, an Irish coin bearing the figure of a h. on the reverse, -lute an instrument having twelve strings and resembling the guitar, -seal, see 6; -shilling: see *HARNES*. -star, *Veg.* the chief star in *Lyra*.

Harp, *v.* [OE. *harpan*, f. prec. sb.] 1. *intr.* To play on a harp 12. *trans.* To play (notes, etc.) upon a harp -1777. 13. *trans.* To play upon, twang 1618. 4. *intr.* To make a sound like that of the harp 1657. 5. *trans.* To give voice to, to guess 1605. 1b. *intr.* To h. at: To guess at MILTON.

1. Sworded seraphim Harping in loud and solemn quire MILTON. *fig.* To h. upon, on, a, one, the s. me (etc.) strings: to dwell on a subject to a wearisome or tedious length. To h. on, upon to dwell wearisomely upon in speech or writing. Still harping on my daughter SHAKS. 5. Thou hast harp'd my mean aright SHAKS.

Harpagon. 1553 [ad. L. *harpago*, -onem, f. Gr. ἁρπάγη.] A grappling-hook -1600.

Harper¹ (hārpər). [OE. *hearpere*; see HARP *sb.* and -ER¹.] 1. One who harps or plays upon a harp. 2. Applied to fish cones bearing the figure of a harp; *esp.* the *harp halibut*, worth a d. English. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1598. 3. The harp-seal (*Cent. Dict.*).

Harper² (also *harpier*), *app.* error for HARP *sb.* *Min.* 1. 3.

Harping, *phl. a.* 1641. [See -ING².] That harps or plays on a harp. Also *transf.* **Harping-iron** (hārpjŋ-īrən). 1596. [k. related to F. *harper* to grapple, etc.] A barbed spear used for spearing whales and large fish a harpoon -1814.

Harplings (hārpjŋz), *sb. pl.* Also **harpins**, **harpens**. 1658 [Pl. HARP *sb.*] 1. a. The fore-pieces of the wales which encompass the bow of a ship and are fastened to the stem b. Pieces of oak, forming an extension of the rib bands, for holding the cant frames of a vessel in place until the outside planking is worked 2. *Cal-harpings*: the ropes or (now often) iron cramps that serve to brace in the shrouds of the lower-masts behind their respective yards. Also *cal-harping legs* 1626.

Harpist (hārpist). 1613. [-IST¹] A (professional) harper.

Harpoon (hārpən), *sb.* 1625. [ad. F. *harpon*, deriv. of *harpe* dog's claw, cramp, cramp-iron, etc., ad. L. *harpe* (*harpa*) = Gr. ἄρπη sickle, scimitar.] 11. A barbed dart or spear -1607. 2. A barbed spear-like missile to the shank of which a long line of rope is attached; it is used for capturing whales or large fish, being either hurled by the hand or fired from a gun 1604.

Comb. h.-fork, a kind of bay-fork worked by rickie in loading or unloading hay; -gun, a gun for firing harpoons, -rocket, a bomb lance for killing whales.

Harpoon, *v.* 1774 [f. prec.] *trans.* To strike or spear with a harpoon. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Harpooner (hārpənər). Now rare. Also *h-ier*. 1613. [f. HARPON *sb.* + -ER¹.] = next.

Harpooner (hārpənər) 1726. [f. HARPON *v.* + -ER².] One who hurls or fires a harpoon.

Harpress. [f. HARP *sb.* + -ESS] A female harper. SCOTT.

Harpsical (also -secol, -sicol, vulg. *harpiscol*). 1616. Corrupt for HARPICHORD prop. after *virginal* -1773.

Harpichord (hārpisikəl). 1611 [ad. obs. F. *harpechorde* (Cotgr.), f. L. *harpa* + *chord* -string. The -intrusive. A key-board instrument of music bling in appearance the grand piano in which strings plucked or set in vibration by quill or

leather points set in jacks connected by levers with the keys. (In use from 16-18th c.) Also *alt. sb.*

Harpy (hā'pī). 1510. [ad. L. *harpyia*, usu in pl. *harpye* = Gr. *ἁρπυῖαι* 'snatchers'. Perh. immed. a. F. *harpie*.] 1. Gr. and L. *Myth.* A fabulous monster, rapacious and filthy, having a woman's face and body and a bird's wings and claws, and supposed to act as a minister of divine vengeance. 2. *transf. and fig.* A rapacious, plundering, or grasping person. 1589. 3. The HARPY-EAGLE 1838. 4. The moor-buzzard, *Circus arvensis* 1838. 5. The HARPY-BAT, q.v.

1. Both table and provisions vanished quite. With sound of harpies' wings, and talons heard Mitr. 3. The insolent carriage of Prince Rupert, and his Harpies 1643. The harpies of taxation Johnson. Hence *Harpyian* (erron. *peian*, *-pyan*) a.

Harpy-bat, 1833. A name of two or more species of bat found in the East Indies.

Harpy-eagle, 1830. A large and powerful bird of prey (*Furciferus harpyia*, or *Harpyia destructor*) with crested head and fan-shaped tail, a native of S. America.

Harquebus, **arquebus** (hā'kwēbz, ā'k-), sb. 1532. [a. 16th c. F. (*h*) *arquebuse*, a corruption, through It., of MHG. *hake(n)* *buse* lit. 'hook-gun'; see HACKBUSH, HACKBUT.] 1. The early type of portable gun, varying in size, and, when used in the field, supported upon a tripod, trestle, or other 'carriage', or upon a forked rest. The name in German meant literally 'hook-gun', from the hook, cast along with it, by which it was attached to the carriage, but the meaning was forgotten, and the name became generic for portable fire-arms in the 16th c.; see 2. 1520. 2. *Harquebus à croc* (corruptly of *croc*): 'An arquebus supported on a rest by a hook of iron fastened to the barrel. From the size of its calibre it was used to fire through loopholes' (Meyrick) - 1693. 3. *collect.* Soldiers armed with harquebuses 1594. So *Harquebusade*, a rg., 'a shot from a h.', a continuous discharge of such shots. *Harquebuster*, a rg., a soldier armed with a h., *vars.* *Harquebusher*, *-butter*.

Harrage. A form used by Fuller, app. as - HARRY or HARASS (cf. *ravage*).

Harre, **har**. Obs. exc. dial. [OE. *haror* (*har*) fem. and m., and *harra* m. :- OTeut. types *harra*- and *harra*-] 1. The hinge of a door or gate. 2. *fig.* A cardinal point OE.

Harridan (hæ'ridān). 1700. [? altered f. F. *haridelle* 'an old jade of a horse'] A haggard old woman; a vixen; 'a decayed strumpet' (J); usu. a term of abuse.

Harrier. The old h. landlady MOORE.

Harrier (hā'rier). 1556 [f. HARRY v. + -ER-] 1. One who harries, ravages, or lays waste 1596. 2. A drover - 1598. 3. (Also *harrower*). A name for falcons of the genus *Circus*, and their allies; cf. MARSH-HARRILL, etc. 1556.

Comb. H. eagle, *Circus gallicus*; H. hawk, a hawk of the American genus *Sialia*.

Harrier (hā'rier). 1542. [app. f. HARE sb + -ER-] 1. A kind of hound, smaller than the fox-hound, used for hunting the hare. 2. In pl. A pack of harriers; including the persons following the chase 1877. 3. One of a 'hare-and-hounds' team 1891.

Harrovian (hā'rov iān). 1864. [f. mod. L. *Harrovian* + -AN-] *adj.* Of or pertaining to Harrow school. *sb.* One educated at Harrow.

Harrow (hā'row), sb. [ME. *harow*, answering to an OE. **harue* or **harge*, ult. origin uncertain.] 1. A heavy frame of timber (or iron) set with iron teeth or tines, which is dragged over ploughed land to break clods, pulverize and stir the soil, root up weeds, or cover in the seed. 2. *transf.* A similar contrivance used for other purposes 1548. 3. *Fortif.* A gate made of timber, well fastened to three or four cross bars, and secured with iron 1788. 4. A diagonal arrangement of soldiers; also of wild geese in the air 1876.

1. *fig.* Under the h. of affliction LANDOR. **Comb.** 1. *revolving h.*, a h. of which the teeth are fixed on revolving arms, so as to cut up weeds, etc. 2. *h. of iron*, a h. of iron, etc. 3. *h. of steel*, a h. of steel, etc. 4. *h. of wood*, a h. of wood, etc.

Harrow (hā'row), v. 1 ME. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To draw a harrow over; to break up, crush, or pulverize with a harrow. Also *absol.* 2. *transf.* To cut through as a harrow; to plough (the sea, etc.). STANYHURST. 3. To tear, lacerate, wound (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1602. 1. Canst thou bind the Vainqueur with his hand in the furrow? or will he h. the valleys after thee 700 *YALG.* 2. The thorns harrowing his sacred head T. ADAMS. *fig.* I could a Tale unfold, whose lightest word Would h. up thy soule SHAKS. Hence *Har-rower*. *Harrowingly* *adv.*, *-ness*.

Harrow (hā'row), v. 2. [A by-form of HARRY v., OE. *hargan*, of which the pa. t. pa. pple., and vbl. sb. regularly became in ME. *harowed*, *harwed*, *harwyng*, whence, by change of *-er* bef. a cons. to *-ur*, and leveling, came ME. *harow*, *harowe*, *harrow*.] *trans.* To harry, rob, spoil.

By him [Christ] that harwed helle CHAUCER. These Picts did oft-times h. the borders 1606.

Harro, **haro** (hā'row), *interj.* ME. [a. OF. *haro*, *harou*, etc., of obscure origin.] 1. A cry of distress or alarm; a call for succor. 2. In Law of Normandy and Channel Isles, in form *haro*: A cry repeated thrice, and followed by action in the court, in cases of trespass or encroachment 1632.

To cry h. (on any one) to denounce (a person's) doings. John. gan to crie h. and weylaway Our hors is torn CHAUCER.

Harry (hæ'ri), sb. [ME. *Harry*, from *Henry*, or subseq. becoming *-ar*, as in HARRY v.] Familiar for Henry. 1. The proper name. 2. A generic name for a young Englishman of a low-class type 1874. 3. *Harrys* or *King Harrys*: playing-cards of the second quality 1842.

Phrases, etc. - Old Harry: A familiar name for the Devil. To play Old H. with: to play the devil with; to work mischief upon; to ruin. By the Lord H.: a form of swearing; cf. doubtful origin.

Comb. H.-bird, the Greater Shearwater (*Puffinus major*). H. Denchman, H. Dutchman, local names of the hooded or Danish Crow. H. groat, a groat coined by Henry VIII. H. noble, a gold coin of Henry VI. H. sovereign, a sovereign of Henry VII or Henry VIII.

Harry (hæ'ri), v. [OE. *hargian*, *harian* :- OTeut. type **harjōjan*, f. **harjo*- host, army. HERE sb. In this word OE. *g* from *j* gave *v* in ME.] 1. *intr.* To make predatory raids; to commit ravages. 2. *trans.* To overrun with an army; to lay waste, sack, pillage, spoil ME. 3. *spec.* To despoil *hell*; as said of Christ after his death - 1450. 4. To worry, goad, harass; to maltreat ME. 5. To carry off in a marauding raid. Now *Sc.* 1579. 6. To drug. Obs. or dial. ME.

1. I harried and make havock of all HOLLAND. 2. Iulie he harried as a conquered country SAVILE. 3. That your mind should be harried it is no wonder JOHNSON. 5. Pe holy mayde was harried foith to turlant CHAUCER.

Harsh (hā'z), a. [ME. *harsh*, a northern word, found from c. 1300, agrees in form and sense with MLG. and mod. G. *harsch*, *harsh*, rough. ? A deriv. in *-sh*, of *hard*, or of the root *har* in *harm*.] 1. Disagreeably hard and rough: a. to the touch; b. to the taste 1440; c. to the ear 1530. 2. Of rough aspect; forbidding 1774, forbidding in general physical effect, rough, rude 1613. 3. Repugnant to the feelings; severe, rigorous, cruel, rude, unfeeling 1579. 4. Repugnant to the understanding or taste; strained, lacking smoothness, unpleasant 1594.

1. a. H. hare like goates 1600. b. Berries h. and crude MITT. c. And with h. din Broke the fair music MITT. a. Wild groups and h. faces GOLDSM. A picture without half tones is h. 1894. H. remedies DRYDEN. 3. A h. sentence 1639, censure 1709, master JOWETT. The h. administration of Laud MACAULAY. 4. H. transitions 1841. Hence *Harshen* v. to render h. *Harshly* *adv.* in a h. manner. *Harshness*, the quality of being h.

Harslet: see HASLET.

Hart (hā't), [ME. *hart*, OE. *heart*, *heort* :- OTeut. **harut*; perh. related to Gr. *keparthos*, as if 'the horned'.] The male of the deer, esp. of the red deer; a stag; *spec.* a male deer after its fifth year.

As the H. p. hath at or be was et. Ps. xlii. 1. *Har* of *gr* as, a h. h. H. of *ten*, a h. with ten br. h. h. H. royal, a h. that has been h. by royal y.

Comb. h.-berry, the Bilberry, -clover, *hart's* clover, Melilot, *hart's*-balls = *hart's* trifles, *hart's* eye, wild nutmeg, *hart's*-trefail = *hart* clover, *hart's*-truffle, a kind of underground fungus (*Elaphomyces*), *h.*-wolf, a fabulous animal, a hybrid between a deer and a wolf.

Hartal (hā'tel). 1920. India. [Hindi. for *hastal* 'locking of shops'.] A day of national mourning when business is suspended, used as a form of boycott.

Hart(e)beest (hā'tēbēst, hā'tēbēst). 1786 [S. Afr. Du. f. Du. *hart* hart + *beest* beast.] A S. Afr. Antelope (*Alcephalus caama*)

Hartleian (hā'tlēan, hā'tlēan). 1803. A. *adv.* Of or pertaining to the doctrines of David Hartley (1705-57), regarded as the founder of the English associationist school of psychologists. B. sb. One of the H. school.

Hartshorn (hā'tshōrn) OE. [f. *hart's* + HORN.] 1. The horn or antler of a hart; the substance obtained by rasping, slicing, or calining the horns of harts, formerly the chief source of ammonia. 2. a. Buck's-horn Plantain, *Plantago Coronopus* (also H. Plantain), b. Swine's Cress, *Scandiera Coronopus*. - 1674. 1. *Spirit of h.*, also simply a. the aqueous solutn of ammonia (from any source). *Salt of h.*, carbonate of ammonia; smelling salts.

Comb. h. beetle, the stag-beetle; h. jelly, a jelly made formerly from the shavings of hart's horns now from those of calves' bones; h. plantain (see 2).

Hart's-tongue. ME [tr. med. L. *lingua cervi*; so named from the shape of the fronds.] The common name of *Scelopendium vulgare*, also given to other species of the genus; occas. also to some other polypodiaceous ferns, as *Olfersia cervina*, etc. So *Hart's-tongue fern*.

Hartwort (hā'twōrt). 1562. [var. of HEARTWORT, q.v.] *Herb.* 1. Formerly applied to the genus *Seseli*. 2. A book-name for *Torilium maximum*, one of the plants formerly included in the genus *Seseli* 1787.

Harum-scarum (hā'rūm, skā'rūm), *collog.* 1674. [A rhyming comb., app. f. HARE z + SCARE v.] A. *adv.* Recklessly, wildly. ? Obs. B. *adj.* Reckless, heedless; wild, rash 1751. C. sb. A reckless person, reckless action or behaviour 1784.

B. A dissolute, harum-scarum fellow. always in debt LYTON.

Haruspex (hā'rūspeks). Pl. -spices (-isiz). Also *haruspex*. 1584. [L. f. a root appearing in Skr. *harā* entrails + L. *-pex* - beholding.] One of the ancient Roman soothsayers, of Etruscan origin, who performed divination by inspection of entrails, etc. Hence *Haruspical* (ar-) a. belonging to, or having the function of, a h. So *Haruspicate* (ar-) a. in same sense. *Haruspication*, divination by inspection of entrails.

Haruspicy (hā'rūspisi). Also *har-*. 1569 [ad. L. *haruspicius*, f. *haruspices*; see HARUSPEX.] The practice or function of a haruspex.

Harvest (hā'rvest), sb. [OE. *harfest*, *hefst* :- OTeut. **hardisto-*, *-isto-*, perh. f. a root **har-* = L. *carpere* to crop, cf. Gr. *καρπός*.] 1. The third season of the year, autumn *Obs.* exc. dial. 2. The season for reaping and gathering in the ripened grain. Also *transf. and fig.* ME. 3. The reaping and gathering in of ripened grain, also *transf.* 1526. 4. The ripened grain or fruit 1526; the season's yield of any natural product 1607. 5. *fig.* The product of any action or effort; a 'crop' 1576. 6. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to the autumn or harvest ME., or to the harvest-home 1602.

2. Seed time and H. Heat and hoary Frost Shall hold their course MITT. *fig.* It is needful that you frame the season for your own harvest SHAKS. 3. A field Of Ceres ripe for h. MITT. *Phr.* Lord of the h. (a) the farmer to whom the crops belong, hence applied to God (*Matt.* i. 8); (b) the head reaper. 4. Along the furrow here, the h. fell COWPER. The grouse h. 1881. 5. To reap the Harvest of perpetual peace SHAKS.

Comb. h.-bell, a flower, the Autumn bell, *Gentiana Pucnonantha*; h. festival, thanksgiving, a service for the ingathering of the h., at which the church is usually decorated with fruit, grain, etc.; h.-fish, the butter- or dollar-fish of N. America; h. of fly a nam. U.S. or species of C. ada, which appear in g. h. house, mite = H. a v. -ap der a. ng. eggd pad. *Phalangium* com. in harvest fields.

tick, (a) = HARVEST-BUG; (b) any small spider of the genus *Leptoda*, -work, the work of reaping and gathering in the h.

Harvest (hā'vest), *v.* ME. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To reap and gather in (the corn, hence, any ripe crop). Also *intr.* 2. *transf.* To gather and lay up in store; to husband 1888.

Harvest-bug, 1768. A minute mite or acarid troublesome during harvest; also called *harvester*, *harvest-louse*, -mite, -tick.

Harvester (hā'vester), 1589. [f. HARVEST *v.*] 1. A reaper. 2. Applied to various insects: a. = *harvesting* ant 1882. b. A harvest-bug. 3. A reaping-machine, *esp.* one which also binds up the sheaves 1875.

Harvest-field, 1730. A field in which the corn is being reaped, a corn-field in harvest. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Harvest home, harvest-home, 1573. 1. The fact, occasion, or time of bringing home the last of the harvest; the close of the harvesting. Also *fig.* 1596. 2. The festival to celebrate the successful homing of the corn. (Now rarely held.) 1573.

1. Like a stubble land at Harvest-home SHAKS. Comb. *harvest-home* goose, one killed and eaten at the harvest-home feast; also called *harvest-goose*.

Harvesting, *pph.* a. 1873. [-ING².] That reaps or gathers in and stores up grain, etc.

Harvesting ant, a kind of ant which gathers and stores up the seeds of grasses; *h. mossa* = HARVEST MOUSE.

Harvestless, *a.* 1868. [-LESS.] Devoid of harvests; sterile.

H. autumn, horrible agues, plague TENNYSON.

Harvestman, 1552. 1. A reaper; *esp.* one who leaves home to obtain harvest work. 2. A name given to insects common in harvest-time; *esp.* a long-legged spider, *Phalangium*.

Harvest month, OE. The month (orig. September, but in Robert of Gloucester, August) during which the harvest is gathered in.

Harvest moon, 1706. The moon which is full within a fortnight of the autumnal equinox (22 or 23 Sept.), and which rises for several nights nearly at the same hour, at points successively farther north on the eastern horizon.

Harvest mouse, 1812. A very small species of mouse (*1/2* *mus musculus*, or *Micromys minutus*), which builds its nest in the stalks of growing grain.

Harvest queen, 1579. A name given a. to Ceres, the goddess of agriculture and crops; b. to a young woman chosen from the reapers, to whom was given a post of honour at the harvest home.

Harvey, *v.* 1894. [f. the inventor's name.] a. To harden (steel) by a process invented by H. A. Harvey of New Jersey. b. To fit or supply (a ship) with armour plates so treated. Also *Harveyize v.*

Has, 3rd sing. pres. ind. of HAVE *v.*

Hasard, Hase, obs. ff. HAZARD, HAZE.

Has-been (hæz'bin), *sb.* (a) 1606. One that *has been* but is no longer; a person or thing whose career or efficiency belongs to the past, a back number.

Hash (hæʃ), *v.* 1653. [Earlier *hache*, a. F. *hacher*, f. *hache* hatchet.] 1. *trans.* To cut (meat) into small pieces for cooking; to make into a hash. Also *fig.* 2. To cut up or hack about; to mangle. Now *Sa.* and *dial.* Also *intr.* 1663. Hence *Hasher*.

Hash (hæʃ), *sb.* 1662. [f. HASH *v.*, replacing *haché*, *haches*, *hachey*, etc., from French.] 1. Something cut up into small pieces; *spec.* a dish of meat which has been previously cooked, cut small, and warmed up with gravy and sauce. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Old matter served up in a fresh form 1672. 3. A medley, a spoiled mixture; a mess, jumble 1735.

1. I had...at first course, a h. of rabbits, a lamb PRYNS. 2. Chiefly a well-done h. of my own words DARWIN. *Phr.* To make a h. of, to mangle and spoil in dealing with. To settle (a person's) h. to silence, subdue, to 'do for' (*slang* or *collog.*)

ashish, hasheesh (hæʃɪʃ hæʃɪʃ), 1598. [Arab.] The top leaves and tender parts of the Indian hemp which in warm countries develop

intoxicating properties) dried for smoking or chewing, in Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, etc. Cf. BHANG. Also *fig.*

Hask, haske, *sb.* 1579. 'A wicker pad, wherein they use to carry fish' (SPENSER) 1611.

Haslet (hæ'slet), *harslet* (hærslet), [ME. *hastelet*, *hastlet*, a. OF. *hastelet*, dim. of *haste* a spit, a piece of roasted meat:—L. *hastula* spear.] A piece of meat to be roasted, *esp.* part of the entrails of a hog; pig's fry.

Hasp (hæsp), *sb.* [OE. *hæpsa* (—**hæspe*) wk fem. 'fastening, clasp, hasp'. Cf. HANK.] 1. A contrivance for fastening a door or lid; now chiefly, a hinged clasp of metal which passes over a staple and is secured by a pin or padlock. 2. A clasp or catch for fastening two parts of a garment, the covers of a book, etc. ME. 3. A bank or skein of yarn, thread, or silk, a definite quantity of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle ME. 4. 'An instrument for cutting the surface of grass-land; ascariifer' (Webster) 1864.

Hasp, *v.* [OE. *hæpsian*, f. *hæpsa* HAST *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To fasten with, or as with, a hasp 12. To confine or fasten in a tight place; to lock 17th—1711.

2. Being hasped up with thee in this publick Vehicle. SILEX

Hassock (hæ'sək), *sb.* [OE. *hassuc*, of unkn. etym.] 1. A firm tuft or clump of matted vegetation; *esp.* of coarse boggy grass or sedge; a tussock. 2. *transf.* A shock of hair 1785. 3. A thick firm cushion or base, used to rest the feet on, and *esp.* in church to kneel on 1516. 4. The soft calcareous sandstone which separates the beds of ragstone in Kent. (A different wd.) 1706.

5. Knees and hassock saw well-nigh divorc'd Cowper. Hence *Hassocky* a. abounding in hassocks or clumps; consisting of calcareous h.

Hast, and pers. sing. pres. ind. of HAVE.

Hastate (hæ'stət), *a.* 1788. [ad. L. *hastatus*, f. *hasta*, see -ATE².] Formed like a spear or spear-head 1854. b. *Bot.* Of leaves. Narrowly triangular nearly to the base, where two lateral lobes project at right angles to the midrib 1788. So *†Hastated a.*

Hastately, *adv.* 1831. [-LY².] In a hastate fashion; chiefly in comb. with adjs., as *h.-lancoletate*, etc.

Hasta-to, comb. f. L. *hastatus*, used like prec.

Haste (hæst), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *haste* (mod. *hâte*) —WGer. **hasti*, in OE. *hæst*, *hest* fem., violence, fury.] 1. Urgency or impetuosity of movement tending to swiftness or rapidity; quickness, speed, expedition (properly of voluntary action). 2. Such quickness of action as excludes due consideration; hurry, precipitancy, rashness ME. 3. The condition of being obliged to act quickly on account of having little time; hurry ME.

1. This asketh h. CHAUCER. 2. I said in my h. All men are liars Ps. cxviii. 11. Raw H. half-sinner to Delcy TENNYSON. 3. The h. to get rich 1872.

Phr. To make h., to put forth energy producing speed; to use expedition, to hasten. (Often with *inf.*)

Haste (hæst), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *haster* (mod. *hâter*), f. *haste*, *hâte*, HASTE *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To cause to move quickly; to urge, drive, or press on; to hurry. 2. *refl.* = 3. *arch.* ME. 3. *intr.* To make haste; to come or go quickly; to act with expedition; (of time or events) to come on rapidly. (Often with *to* and *inf.*) ME.

1. They were so hasty and pursuwy Lo BEAUFORT 2. Lorde, I call you by hast; the vnto me Cowardly Ps. cxli. cxlii. 1. 3. If the reward were good, he would hast to gauge me 1581.

Hasteful (hæ'stful), *a.* rare. 1610. [-FUL.] Full of haste; hurrying, hurried. Hence *Hastefully adv.*

Hasteless (hæ'stles), *a.* 1873. [-LESS.] Without haste. Hence *Hastelessness*.

Hasten (hæ's'n), *v.* 1565. [Extended form of HASTE *v.*; see -EN⁶.] 1. *trans.* = HASTE *v.* 1. 4b. To dispatch in haste 1748. 2. *intr.* = HASTE *v.* 3. 1568.

1. Sorrowe ne needs be hastened on SPENSER. 2. So do our minutes h. to their end SHAKS. Hence *Hastener* one who or that which hastens *esp.* a stand or for raising the hem of the fire on a g. joint of dial. also *Haster*

Hastif, -ly, -ness: see HASTIVE, -LY, -NESS.

Hastifoliate (hæstifol'iat), *a.* 1886. [f. L. *hastia* + *folium*; see -AF⁴.] *Bot.* Having spear-shaped leaves. So *Hastifolious a.*

Hastiform (hæstif'orm), *a.* 1886. [f. L. *hastis*, see -FORM.] Spear-shaped.

Hastile (hæ'stəl), *a.* 1864. [f. as prec., see -ILE.] *Bot.* = HASTATE.

Hastily (hæ'stəl), *adv.* ME. [f. HASTY *a.* + -LY².] In haste. 1. Quickly, expeditiously 1500, without delay, suddenly; rapidly. Now usu.: hurriedly. 2. With undue haste excluding consideration; precipitately, rashly 1586. 3. In sudden anger 1573.

1. Over-hastily blooming Trees EVERYN. The Northern nobles marched h. to join their comrades GLEN. 2. She had married h., and as h. grown weary of her choice BROUNT.

Hastiness (hæ'stlnəs), ME. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being hasty; swiftness 1591; precipitancy ME, quickness of temper; passion ME.

Hasting, *pph.* a. and *sb.* 1546. [f. HASTE *v.* + -ING².]

A. *pph.* a. 1. That hastes 1632. 2. That ripens early 1753.

B. *sb.* [the ad. used ellipt.] 1. An early ripening fruit or vegetable, *spec.* a kind of early pea. Obs. or *oral* 1773. 2. Hence applied to persons who hasten or make haste. Only in *pl.* 1700.

1. A day or two ago I heard the cry 'Green Hasting!' fifty years ago it was the usual cry for green peas 1878.

Hastive, ha stif, *a.* ME. [a. OF. *hastif*, -ive, f. *haste* (mod. *hâte*) HASTE *sb.* + -IVE. See also HASTY.] 1. Speedy, swift (ME. only); (of fruit, etc.) maturing early 1751. 2. Precipitate, rash ME. only. 3. Quick-tempered angry 1489. Hence *†Hastive, hastily adv.*, -ness.

Hasty (hæ'stɪ), *a.* ME. [a. OF. *haste* for *hastif*, see prec. The termination was doubtless identified with native -y from OE. *ig* cf. Du. *haestig*, Ger. *Da.*, Sw. *hastig*.] Marked by haste. 1. Speedy, expeditious; swift, rapid sudden. *arch.* *exc.* as in b. b. hurried 1550 c. Requiring speed; made in haste. *spec.* in *Cookery*. ME. 2d. Early, forward [L. *præcox*] 1693. 2a. In a hurry. *Usa.* with *inf.* 1754 3. Unduly quick of action; precipitate, rash inconsiderate ME. 4. Of persons, etc.: Quick tempered, irritable. Of words or actions uttered or done in sudden anger or irritation 1506.

1. We wish h. ruin to all tyrants. MILTON. b. A h. sketch 1844, glance 1844, reader 1874. c. As the hasty train before the summer *ha. pavill.* 4. 2. *Hen H.*, iv. v. 62. 3. Hasty and furious of heart and unwary of perils GRAYTON. 4. Hec that is h. of spirit, exalteth fully Prov. xiv. 29.

Hasty pudding, 1599. A pudding made of flour stirred in milk or water to the consistency of a thick batter, in some parts applied to oatmeal porridge; in U.S. made with Indian meal and water.

Hat (hæt), *sb.* [OE. *hat* —OTeut. **hattu-* latei nom *hattir*, hood, cowl, turban. The OTeut. **hattu-* goes back to earlier **hāt-*, from ablaut-series *hāt*, *hōt*, whence OE. *hād* HOOD.] 1. A covering for the head. In recent use, one having a more or less horizontal brim all round the hemispherical, conical, or cylindrical part which covers the head. Worn by men and women. 2. A head-dress showing the rank or dignity of the wearer, *esp.* a cardinal's hat (see CARDINAL *sb.*); whence *transf.* the office or dignity of a cardinal, called also *red hat* ME. 3. *attrib.* 'Forming part of a hat', as *h.-brim*, etc.; 'for supporting or holding hats', as *h.-peg*, etc. 1792.

1. Beaver, felt, silk, straw *h.*; high, tall (*chimney*), *bot.* *store-pipe*, *top* *h.*, the ordinary cylindrical *h.* of the 19th c., *opera*, *tricorn* *h.*; *Ruins*, *Gainsborough* *h.* see these words. 2. *†H. of Blauvance* see MONTAIGNE.

Phras. *H. in hand*, with the head uncovered in respect; obsequiously, servility. (*Hat* *h. covers* *his* *family*, he is alone in the world. To send round *h.* *h. go round with the h.* etc. applied to the collection of *y* by *ial* *ion* for *hax*: *abl* or *beare* *let* *putp* *T hang upon* *h.* *see* *HANG* *v.* To talk through one's *h.* *see* *TALK* *v.*

C 3 h boc a m m d p ba
m n h hpd body
om ba m4 box abo ap so

a brush case ha d de *ha-mu-ni-f*
homage, +honour, reverence shown by removing
the h, an early Quaker phrase; *ha-mu-ni-f*, the die on
which a h. or bonnet is formed or shaped by pressing;
-piece, a metal skull-cap worn under the h. as defensive
armour; -stand, -tree, a hat-stand with projecting
arms for hats and coats; -worship = *hat-honour*.

Hat, *v.* ME. [f. prec.] *trans.* To cover,
furnish, or provide with a hat. Also, to bestow
the cardinal's hat upon.

Hatable, obs. var. of HATEABLE.

Hatband, hat-band, ME. 1. A band or
narrow ribbon, put round a hat above the brim.
2. A band of crape, etc. worn round the hat as
a sign of mourning 1598.

Hatch, *n.* [f. *Gold h.*, a nobleman at the University; a 'tuft'.
Hatch (hæf), *sb.* 1. [OE. *hæc* = W.Ger.

**hach*]. History and ult. signification obscure.
Cf. *HECK*, and *HACK* *sb.* 2. 1. A half-door,
gate, or wicket with an open space above; the
lower half of a divided door. Also formerly,
and still dial., any small gate or wicket.

2. *Naut.* *ta.* Formerly (usu. in *pl.*). A movable
planking forming a kind of deck in ships;
hence, also, the permanent deck.

b. Now: A trap-door or grated framework covering the
openings in the deck called hatchways. ME
c. A square or oblong opening in the deck, by
which cargo is lowered; a hatchway 1793.

3. *trans.* a. An opening in the floor of a timber-
shed or other building, which is covered by a
trap-door; also, the trap-door itself 1883.

4. *trans.* An opening in the ground -1753.
5. A flood-gate or sluice 1531.

6. A contrivance for trapping salmon (Smyth) 1836.

7. A wooden bud-frame. ? Obs. 1832.

8. In at the window, or elsewhere the h. *SHAKS*. The
† *To keep a h. before the door* (fig.); to keep silence.

9. *Under hatches*; *orig.* = below deck, but now as-oc.
with sense 2 b. *Under (the) hatches* (fig.): down in
position or circumstance; down out of sight. *Cervic.*
h. gate, (a) a wicket; (b) = sense 4.

Hatch, *sb.* 2 1839 [f. *HATCH* *v.* 1] The
action of hatching; that which is hatched, a
brood (of young).

Hatch, *sb.* 3 Also *hache*. 1658. [f. *HATCH*
v. 2] An engraved line or stroke; esp. for
shading in an engraving.

† **Hatch**, *sb.* 1 1704. [a. F. *hache*.] A hatchet
-1820.

Hatch, *v.* 1 [Early ME. *hache(n)*, prob.
-OE. **haccan* (not found). Ult. etym.
unkn.] 1. *intr.* To bring forth young birds
from the egg by incubation.

2. *trans.* To bring forth from the egg either by natural or
artificial heat ME. 3. *intr.* for *pass*. a. Of the
young: To come forth from the egg. b. Said of
the egg 1393.

4. *trans.* (from 1) To bring forth,
bring into existence, breed ME. 5. *fig.* To
bring to full development, esp. by a covert process;
to contrive, devise 1549. Also *intr.* for
pass.

6. In this fortress the male and female h. and bring
up their brood in security *Corvus*. No reptile
hatches its eggs 1834.

7. Why should hateful
cuckoos h. in sparrows' nests *SHAKS*.

8. The Gun-
powder Treason was hatched here in England 1676.
intr. Treason hatching in his heart *TRAP*.

Hatch, *v.* 2 1480. [Earlier *hach(e)*, a. F.
hacher, *hache*; cf. *CROSS-HATCH*.] 1. *trans.*
To cut, engrave, or draw a series of lines,
generally parallel, on; chiefly for shading in
engraving or drawing 1593.

2. To play with
narrow strips or lines of a different substance.
Also *trans.* and *fig.* 1480.

3. Having heated the steel they h. it over and
across with the knife 1833.

4. The handle or pommel
hatch or inameid *HACKWELL*. *fig.* His sword.
Hatch in blood *ROYAL G. DANIEL*.

5. *Phr.* *Hatched moulding*, a kind of moulding used
in Norman architecture, formed with two series of
oblique parallel incisions crossing each other.

† **Hatch**, *v.* 3 1501. [f. *HATCH* *sb.* 1] To
close (a door) with a hatch; to close -1608.

When sleeps begins with heavy wings To h. mine
eyes *SINNEY*.

Hatch-boat. 1838. [f. *HATCH* *sb.* 1 +
BOAT.] a. 'A sort of small vessel known as
a pilot boat, having a deck composed almost
entirely of hatches' (Smyth). b. 'A kind of
half-decked fishing-boat; one which has a hatch
or well for keeping fish' (Simmonds).

Hatchel *ba* f 3 ME. [A pa a elfo m
o HAC a 3 q v] An instrument for
combining flax or hemp; = *HECKLE*.

Hatchel, *v.* ME. [f. prec.; cf. *HACKLE*,
HECKLE.] 1. *trans.* To dress (flax or hemp)
with a hatchel; to heckle. 2. *fig.* To harass,
worry (*rare*) 1833.

3. A flaced, hatchelled, bewildered and bedevilled
C. *SHAKS*. Hence *Ha techeller*, a flax-dresser, heckler.

Hatcher (hæ tʃər). 1581. [f. *HATCH* *v.* 1 +
-ER 1.] 1. One who or that which hatches
(eggs) 1632; *spec.* an incubator 1884.

2. *fig.* A contriver, designer, plotter 1881.

3. A graft h. and breeder of business *SWIFT*.

Hatchery (hæ tʃəri). 1880. [f. *HATCH* *v.* 1
+ -ERY.] A hatching establishment; *spec.* one
for hatching the ova of fish by artificial means.

Hatchet (hæ tʃet), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *hachette*,
also in 15th c. *hachet*, d.m. of *hache* ax.] A
smaller or lighter ax with a short handle, for
use with one hand.

Phrases: *To take or dig up the h.*; to commence
hostilities. *To bury the h.*; to cease from hostilities.
(Derived from the customs of the N. Amer. Indians)
Comb. h.-face, a narrow and very sharp face; so
-fast -jaw; -faced a., having a h.-face. Hence
Hatchetty a. (said of the face).

Hatchettin (hæ tʃɪn). Also -ettine,
-ettin(e). 1821. [f. C. *Hatchett*, the discoverer of
columbium and tantalum, see -IN.] *Min.* 1.
= *peat*. 2 = *CHRISTMAS*. 1868.

Hatchettite (hæ tʃetɪt). 1868. [f. as prec.
+ -ITE.] *Min.* A yellowish-white subtrans-
parent fossil resin or wax-like hydrocarbon
found in the coal-measures of South Wales.

Hatching, *vb.* *sb.* 1662. [f. *HATCH* *v.* 2 +
-ING 1.] The action of *HATCH* *v.* 2; the draw-
ing of parallel lines so as to produce the effect
of shading; chiefly *concr.*, the series of lines so
drawn; hatches.

Hatchment 1 (hæ tʃmənt). 1548. [Altered
f. *ACHIEVEMENT* (q. v.), through *achèvement*,
attribution, *attribution*.] An escutcheon or en-
sign armorial; = *ACHIEVEMENT* 3; *esp.* a
square or lozenge-shaped tablet exhibiting the
armorial bearings of a deceased person, which
is affixed to the front of his dwelling-place.
Also *transf.*

No trophies, sword, nor H. o're his bones *SHAKS*.

† **Hatchment** 2 1616. [f. *HATCH* *v.* 2 +
-MENT 1.] The hatching with which the hilt of
the sword is ornamented -1649.

Five Marks in hatchments to adorn this thigh
BRAM & FL.

Hatchway (hæ tʃweɪ). 1626. [f. *HATCH*
sb. 1 + WAY.] 1. *Naut.* A square or oblong
opening in the deck of a ship down which cargo
is lowered into the hold; also forming a passage
from one deck to another. Qualified, as *after*,
fore, *main*, etc.

2. An opening in a floor, etc.
which may be closed by a hatch or trap-door.
(Applied by Scott to the sliding-door of a box-
bed.) 1814.

Hate (hæt), *sb.* 1 [OE. *hate* masc., with
Teut. cognates, pointing to an OTeut. **hatoz*,
-cos (-pre-Teut. **hatoz*, *hatoz*). In ME.
changed into *hate*, after the vb.] An emotion
of extreme dislike or aversion; detestation,
abhorrence hatred. Now chiefly *poet.* b. The
object of hatred (*poet.*) 1592.

Unimaginable as h. in *Hayn* *MUR.* b. My onely
Love sprung from my onely h. *SHAKS*.

Hate, *baet* (hæt), *sb.* 2 Sc. 1590. *orig.* The
words *hate* in *Deil had it*, 'Devil have it!'
This deprecatory expression became a strong
negative, and thus = 'Devil a bit', i. e. not a
whit. Hence *hate*, in *not a hate*, or the like,
was taken as = 'whit, atom'.

Deil hat do I expect *SCOTT*.

Hate (hæt), *v.* [OE. *hātian*, from root
hat (-*had*-), whence also *HATE* *sb.* 1.] 1.
trans. To hold in very strong dislike; to detest,
to bear malice to. The opposite of *to love*.

Also *absol.* 2. To dislike greatly, be extremely
averse (to do something). Also *constr.* with
vb. *sb.* ME.

3. Her presence, hated both of Gods and men
TENNISON. *absol.* She hated easily; she hated
heartily; and she hated implacably *MACAULAY*. 4. I
h. to promise much, and fail *WALTON*. To h. being
bothered 1801.

Hateable (hæt-əb'l), *a.* Also *hatable*. -6-1.
[*ABLE* 1] Deserving of being hated odious.

Hateful (hæt-əb'l), *a.* ME. [f. *HATE* *sb.* 1 +
-FUL 1.] 1. Full of hate, cherishing hatred,
malignant. 2. Exciting hate; odious, repul-
sive ME.

3. Hide thee from their hateful looks *SHAKS*. 4.
These Acts of h. strife, h. to all Murt. Hence
Hateful *adv.*, *ness*.

† **Hateal**, *a.* [OE. *hatoī*, *hatoī* - OTeut.
**hatoī*, *hatoī*, cogn. with *HATE* *sb.* 1
see -LE.] Full of hatred; malignant, hostile,
severe, cruel; bitter -ME.

Hater (hæt-ər), ME. [f. *HATE* *v.* 1 + -ER 1.]
One who hates.

Haters have 1 more than haires C. *MISS PLUMKORS*.

Hath, arch. 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of
HAVE.

Hat-less, *a.* 1450. [-LESS.] Having no
hat.

Hat-money. 1676. [In F. *chapeau*, Sp.
sombrero, app. because dropped in a hat.]
(See quot.)

The word *primage* denotes a small payment to the
master for his care and trouble. It is sometimes called
the master's hat-money C. *ASSART Law Merchant*.

Hatred (hæt-əd), *n.* [Early ME., f. *HATE*
sb. 1 (or 2) + -ED, OE. *hæd* condition.] The
condition or state of relations in which one
person hates another; the emotion of hate;
active dislike, detestation; enmity, ill-will,
malevolence.

Dislike easily rises into h. *DARWIN*.

Hatte, obs. f. *HATE* *v.*, *HOT* *a.*

Hatte, obs. pa. t. of *HATE* *v.*, *HIGHT* *v.*

Hatted, *pp.* *a.* 1552. [f. *HAT* *v.* or *sb.*
+ -ED.] Wearing a hat, having a hat on.

Hatter (hæt-ər), *sb.* ME. [f. *HAT* *sb.* +
-ER 1.] 1. A maker of or dealer in hats. 2.
Austral. Mining. One who works alone. [Cf.
Hat covers his family in *HAT* *sb.* 1] 1864.

3. As mad as a h. : see *MAO*.

Hatter, *v.* Now *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1450.
[? Onomatopoeic with freq. ending, cf. *batter*,
etc.] 1. *trans.* To bruise with blows; to erode.

2. To harass; to wear out 1667.

3. He's battered out with penance *DARWIN*.

† **Hatti**. In full, a. *hatti-sherif* (hæt-ʃer-ɪf).
b. *hatti-humayun* (hæt-ʃum-ə-ju-n). 1688.

[Pers.] A decree or edict issued by the govern-
ment of Turkey bearing the Sultan's special
mark, and therefore irrevocable.

Hatting, *vb.* *sb.* 1796. [f. *HAT* *v.* and *sb.*
+ -ING 1.] The trade of making hats; material
for hats; also, the covering of a tan-pit with
its hat of bark.

Hat-trick. 1882. 1. Any trick with a hat
1886.

2. *Cricket*. The feat of a bowler who
takes three wickets by three successive balls,
entitling him to a new hat from his club.

Haubergeon, obs. f. *HARBURGON*.

Hauberk (hæ-ɪ-bɜ:k) ME. [a. OF. *hauberc*,
earlier *haubert*, later (and mod F.) *haubert*, a
Com. Rom. deriv. of OHG. *hauberg* mace, f.
hals neck + *-bergan* to cover, protect. See also
HABERGEON.] A piece of defensive armour,
orig. for the neck and shoulders; but early
developed into a long military tunic, usually
of ring or chain mail.

H. woven of polished chain *BOWEN*.

Hauerite (hau-ər-ɪt). 1647. [f. von *Hauer*,
Austrian geologist.] *Min.* Native disulphide
of manganese, occurring in reddish-brown crys-
tals, usually octahedral.

Haugh (hæ, hæ, hæf). *Sc.* and *n. dial.*
Also in north. Engl. *haigh* as in *Greenhaigh*.
ME. [app. -OE. *hæth*, *hath* 'corner, nook'.]
A piece of flat alluvial land by the side of a
river, forming part of the floor of the river valley.
Also *attr.*

Haught (hɔ:t), *a. arch.* ME. [orig. *haut*,
haut from French; see *HAUT* *a.*] 1. High
in one's own estimation; haughty (*arch.*). 2.
High-minded; lofty -1577.

3. High-born
-1627. 4. High, in other senses -1587.
Hence *†Haughtly* *adv.*, *†ness*.

Haughty (hɔ:ti), *a.* 1530. [An extension
of *haut*, *HAUGHT* *a.*, as in *dis-hy*, etc., or after
daughtly, etc.] 1. High in one's own estima-
tion, proud, arrogant, supercilious. b. *fig.*
Imposing in aspect often with a mixture of
3 1585. 2. Of exalted character & y e
o rank em neo high-m added asp ring of

exa ed courage a) 1563 t3 High (n
e a se e 621
I be F d ke a proud Seed nd wen au e
on M b H h Dr DEN a The w ye
verse, that Mario wrote B. Goode. No h. feat of arms
I tell Scott. 3. From the toppes of hawtie towres
B. Goode. Hence **Haughtly** adv. -ness.

Haul (hōl), v. 1557. [var. of **HAL** v. 1, in
16th c. also **haul**.] 1. *trans.* To pull or draw
with force; to drag, tug 1581. b. To transport
by cart or other conveyance 1787. 2. *intr.* To
pull tug (at or upon something) 1743. Also
intr. for *refl.* in passive sense 1797. 3. **Naut.**
(*intr.*) To trim the sails, etc. of a ship so as to
all nearer to the wind (also to *h. up*); hence,
to change the ship's course; to sail in a certain
course. (Also *trans.* with the ship as object;
also, to sail along a coast.) 1557. b. *transf.*
and *fig.* To change one's course of action,
to withdraw; to make one's way, to come or go
1802. 4. Of the wind: To shift, veer 1769.

1. We hauled anchor, and passed gently up the
river COLERIDGE. Phr. To *h. up* to bring up for a
reprimand. Also, to *h. over the coals* (see **COAL** sb.).
2. I pull'd, and haul'd, to try to turn him (a horse)
'G GAMBADO'. 3. The enemy hauled up on the
Tersicore's weather-beam A. DUNCAN. Phr. To *h.*
upon or *to the wind*, also *trans.* to *h.* (a ship) *on a*
wind, and to *h.* the *tier*, *our*, etc. *wind*: to bring
the ship round so as to sail closer to the wind.
4. The wind hauled to the southward R. H. DANA. *H.*
round, said when the wind is gradually shifting to
wards any point of the compass.

Haul (hōl), sb. 1670. [f. prec. vb.] 1.
The act of hauling; a pull, a tug; *spec.* the
draught of a fishing-net. 2. *concr.* a. A
draught of fish 1854. b. *Haul of yarn* in *Rope-*
making: about four hundred threads, when
ready to be tarred 1794. 3. *fig.* The act of
drawing or making a large profit or gain of any
kind; *concr.* the amount thus gained 1776.

1. We caught at one h. seven Hundred 1670
3. A fine h. of prizes A. ADAMS. Comb. *h.-rope*, a
rope for hauling something; *-seine*, a drag-seine.

Haulage (hōl'edj). 1826. [f. prec. + AGE] 1.
The action or process of hauling; the traction
of a load in a wagon or the like; the amount
of force expended in hauling. 2. The expense
of hauling 1864. 3. 'A traction-way' (Smyth).

Hauler (hōl'ar). 1674. [f. **HAUL** v. + ER.]
One who or that which hauls; a HAULIER.

Haulier (hōl'iar) 1577. [f. **HAUL** v. +
IER; cf. *collier*, etc.] A man employed in
hauling something, e.g. coal in a mine.

Haulm, **halm** (hōm, hām), sb. [OE.
halm: -Oteut. **halm*-z, repr. a pre-Teut.
**halm*-z; cf. Gr. *kálamos*, L. *calamus* reed]
a. *collect. sing.* The stems or stalks of such
plants as peas, beans, vetches, hops, potatoes,
etc., now less commonly of corn or grass; *esp.*
as used for litter and thatching; straw b.
with *a.* and *pl.* A stalk or stem (of a bean,
potato, grass, etc.) OE. Hence **Haulm** v. to
lay (straw or haulm) straight for thatching
Haulmy a. having (long or large) haulms.

Haulse, obs. f. **HALSE** v.
Hault, **haulite**, obs. ff. **HALT**, **HAUGHT**,
HAUT, **HAUGHTY**.

Haum(e), obs. f. **HAULM**.

Hauunce, var. of **HANCE** sb. and v.

Haunch (hōnf, hānf), sb. ME. [a. OF.
hancha (ONF. *hankē*) = Pr., Sp., It., Pg. *anca*
hip buttock of the horse, prob. of German
origin. Till 18th c. usu. spelt *hanch*.] 1. The
part of the body lying between the last ribs and
the thigh; the lateral expansions of the pelvis.
b. The leg and loin of a deer, sheep, etc., pre-
pared for table 1481. c. *fig.* The latter end
SHAKS. 2. The coxa or basal joint of the leg
in insects, spiders, and crustaceans 1828. 3.
Arch. = **HANCE** sb. 3, q.v. Hence, the corre-
sponding part of any arched figure. 1793. 4.
Naut. a. A sudden decrease in the size of a
piece of timber 1823. b. = **HANCE** sb. 2 a.
1867.

1. C. A Summer Bird, which ever in the haunch of
Winter sing. The lifting up of day 2 Hen. IV., iv. iv. 92.

Haunch, v. 1 [f. **HAUNCH** sb.] *trans.* To
bring down a deer upon its haunches CAMDEN.

Haunch, v. 2 1794. [f. **HAUNCH** sb. 4.]
trans. To reduce in thickness. *intr.* Of a
piece of timber To d suddenly in th

Hau nch bone ME The bone of the
haunce o cas t e e nom nasa hoe
bu usu he o n n

Haunched, a 1611 [f. **HAUNCH** b
-ED.] Having haunches; usu. in comb

Haunt (hōnt, hānt), v. ME. [a. F. *han-*
ter; origin uncertain.]

1. *trans.* 1. To practise habitually -1573
2. To use or employ habitually or frequently,
refl. to accustom oneself -1588. 3. To resort to
frequently or habitually; to frequent (a place)
ME. 4. To frequent the company of (a per-
son); to run after 1477 5. *transf.* and *fig.*
Of unseen or immaterial visitants: To visit fre-
quently or habitually, *esp.* as ghosts, etc.,
with manifestations of a molesting kind. To
be haunted: to be subject to the visits and
molestation of disembodied spirits 1576.

1. *refl.* Haunte (*aver*) the self to pite Wyvair
1. *trans.* iv. 7. 3. To h. the bathes 1535, the Mountains
and the Plains DAYDEN. 4. To h. a minister of State
SWIFT, rich men 1800. 5. Your beauty did h. me in
my sleep SHAKS. Spirits haunted this dungeon, and
walked there 1722.

II. *intr.* 1. To resort habitually; to stay or
remain usually (in a place), to associate (with
a person). Now usu. said of the lower ani-
mals ME. 2. To have resort, go to -1632.

1. I have charg'd thee not to h. about my doores
SHAKS. Hence **Haunted** *adj.* a. practised, fre-
quented; *esp.* much visited by apparitions, etc
Haunter, one who or that which haunts.

Haunt (hōnt, hānt), sb. ME. [f. **HAUNT**
v.]

1. Habit, wont (now *dialect*); habitual
practice or use (of anything) -1585. 2. The
act or practice of frequenting a place, etc.;
resort -1712. 3. *concr.* A place of frequent
resort or usual abode; the usual feeding-place
of deer, game, fowls, etc.; often, a place fre-
quented by the lower animals or by criminals
Also *fig.* ME. 4. A topic -1658 5. A
ghost that haunts a place. *local U.S. and Eng.*
1878.

3. We talke here in the publike h. of men SHAKS.
Haunts of the buccaniers 1748, of coot and hern
TENNYSON.

Haurient (hō'nēnt), a. 1572 [ad. L.
haurientem, *haurire* to draw (water, etc.)]
Her. Of a fish borne as a charge; Placed pale-
wise or upright with the head in chief, as if
raising it above the water to draw in the air

Hause, **hawse** (hōs). Sc. and n. *dialect*.
1781. [mod. north f. **HALSE** neck, used in a
special sense.] A narrower and lower neck
between two heights; a *col*; the name in the
English Lake district and on the Scottish
Border.

Hausen (houz'n, hōz'n). 1745 [Ger.]
The largest species of sturgeon, *Acipenser*
huso.

Hausse (hōs). 1787. [F., f. *hausser* to
raise] A kind of breech-sight for a cannon

Hausmannize (hou'māniz). 1865. [f.
Baron *Hausmann*, who, when prefect of the
Seine (1833-70), remodelled Paris.] *trans.*
To open out, widen, and straighten streets,
and generally rebuild.

Haustellate (hō stēl'ēt). 1835 [ad. mod.L.
haustellatus, f. *haustellum*; see -ATE² 2.]

A. *adj.* 1. Provided with a *haustellum*, or of
pertaining to the *Haustellata* or suctional in-
sects. 2. Adapted for sucking, suctional 1835.
B. sb. A member of the *Haustellata* 1842.

Haustellum (hōstēl'ūm). Pl. -a. 1816.
[mod.L. dim. of *haustrum* a machine for draw-
ing water, f. *haurire*, *haust*.] Zool. The suck-
ing organ or proboscis of an insect or a crusta-
cean.

Haustorium (hōstō'rīz'm). Pl. -ia. 1875
[mod.L., f. L. *haustor*; see -ORIUM.] Bot. A
small sucker of a parasitic plant, which pen-
etrates the tissues of the host

Haut. See also **HAUGHT**. ME. [a. F.
haut, *haute*, in OF. *halt* = L. *altum* high.
The h in OF. is after Ger. = *hoh*, *hoch*.]

A. *adj.* High, lofty, haughty; see **HAUGHT**
-1643.

B. sb. Height, a height -1686.

Hautain, **tein**, a. ME. [a. F. *hautain*,
OF. *hāta* = *hautain* f. *haw* high see
HAUT] 1. = **HAUGHTY** 1 549. 2. Of the

voc as d 14 5 3 Hgh fly ng CHAU
CER 4 LAUGH Y2 1485

Hautboy **hoboy** o bo 575 [a F
a b f u high + b r wood i A
wooden double-reed wind instrument of high
pitch, having a compass of about 2½ octaves
forming a treble to the bassoon. (Now usu
OBOE) b. *transf.* One who plays a hautboy
1633. Also *attrib* 1a. *Poetry*. Lofty trees
as dist. from shrubs, etc. -1700 3. A species
of strawberry (*Fragaria elatior*) Also *hautboy*
strawberry. 1731. Hence **Hautboyist** -
OBOIST

Hautein, **-en**, **-eyn**, vars. of **HAUTAIN**
Obo.

1. **Hauteur** (*hoter*). 1628. [F. f. *haut*.] 1.
Loftiness of manner or bearing, haughtiness
2. A height (*rare*) 1711.

1. **Haut-goût** (*hoigə*). 1645. [F.; lit 'high
flavour', f. *haut* + *goût* (form *ely* *goust*) taste,
etc.] 1. A high or piquant flavour; a strong
relish; seasoning -1752. b. *fig* 'Flavour',
'spice'. {So in F.] 1650. 2. In later use:
A high flavour; a talent 1693. 3. A highly
seasoned dish -1877

1. [Garick] giving a delicious Haut-gust to most
men: they eat FULLER.

1. **Haut-pas**. Now only as Fr (*hoipa*). 1460
[F., lit. 'high step', anglicized as **HALPACE**,
whence **HALP-ACE**, etc.] = **HALF-PACE** 1.

1. **Haut-relief** (*hōv'rif*). 1850 [F. (*ho* *re-*
lyef)] High relief, **ALTO-RELIEVO**; opp to
bas-relief.

1. **Haut ton** (*hōten*) 1801. [F.; = high
tone. (Now little used.)] High fashion,
elicit people of high fashion.

Hauyne (*hā win*). 1814. [a. F.; named
after *Hauy*, the French mineralogist.] *Min* A
silicate of aluminum and sodium with calcu
sulphate, occurring in certain igneous rocks in
crystals or grains of various shades of blue or
green. Hence **Hauynite** (in same sense)

Havana (*hāvə nā*). Also **Havanna** (*h*
1826. [Name of the Cuban capital, now in Sp
Habana.] (In full, *Havana cigar*). A cigar of
the kind made at Havana or in Cuba. (Also
applied to the tobacco of which these are
made)

A grilled bone, Havannals, and Regents punch
DISRAELI.

Have (*hav*), v. [Com. Teut. - OE. *hablan*,
hafde, *hafid* - Old stem **habē*. In ME
the *habē*-forms were reduced by levelling to
hav- (*have(n)*, I have, they have, having)
while the original *hafj*- (*hav*-) forms at length
lost their f (*v*), before the following consonant
(*ha-st*, *ha-th*, *ha-s*, *ha-d*)

A. As a main verb (*trans* or *intr.*).

1. *trans.* To hold in hand, or in possession
to hold or possess as property, or as something
at one's disposal. Also *absol.* 2. To hold or
possess, in a relation other than that of pro-
perty or tenancy OE. 3. To possess, be in
contain, as an appendage, organ, subordinate
part, or adjunct, to contain as parts of itself
OE. 4. To possess as an attribute, function,
right, etc.; to be characterized by; to hold
to be charged with OE. 5. To be possessed
or affected with (something physical or mental)
to experience OE. 6. To possess as an in-
tellectual acquirement, to know; to understand
1591. 7 To possess as a duty or thing to be
done OE

1. Having an axe in his hand 1483. To h shares
in a company (*mod*). Phr. To have and to hold (cf
law L. *habendum et tenendum*) to have (or receive)
and keep or retain, indicating continuance of pos-
sion. 2. Let me have men about me, that are fat
SHAKS. We had fifty-two fathom of water 1748 He
having no son at the time CRUISE. They had him to
dine with them at the inn THACKERAY. 3 The ser-
hath bounds SHAKS. Riches have wings to fly away
from their owner LOWELL. The year has twelve
calendar months (*mod*). 4 They h. a Fashion to cut
holes in the Lips DAMIER. [They] had reason to re-
spect his departure 1705. Their policy h'd the desired
effect 1825. 5. Such as have the collicque 1599
I have had a real good time 1890 He has had health
(*mod*). 6. He hath neither Latine, French, nor Italian
SHAKS. You have me, have you not SHAKS. Ah!
I have it' be added -1830. 7. He had much to see
MUR T. h. to do see DO v. The firm had to
183.

874

bad ground 1857. 8. A cab-stand (In Ireland) 1882. *q. attrib.* 1570.

1. Who will go to H. with me for twente Prisoner. SHAKS. 2. I will stand the h. of the Dye SHAKS. 3. Profits proportionable to their h. HUME. 5. We will play a set, Shall strike his fathers Crown into the h. SHAKS. *H. side*, the side of the tennis-court into which the ball is served. 6. *b. Winning h.*, a stroke in which the object ball is struck with the player's ball and pocketed. *Loosing h.*, one in which the striker's ball is pocketed after contact with another.

Hazard, *v.* 1530. [*n. f. hasarder, f. hazard*; see *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To put to the risk of being lost in a game of chance; to stake, to expose to hazard or risk. *b. refl.* To run or incur risks. †Also *intr.* 1549. 2. *trans.* To run or take the risk of (a penalty, etc.) 1559. 3. To endanger (any person or thing) -1786. 4. To get by chance -1664. 5. To take the chance or risk of, to venture upon; to venture (*b. do*) 1531. 6. *Billiards*. To pocket (a ball). EVELYN

1. To h. a prize by clutching it too soon FRIEMAN. 2. Ready to h. all consequences 1827. 5. To h. a battle STREET, a conjecture 1758, an assertion COLINGR. Hence **Hazardable** *a.* hazardous, risky; that may be risked. **Hazardier**, a player at hazard, a gamster; 'the who hazards' (J.). (Now rare) †**Hazardize**, *v.* rare 1608. [*f. HAZARD sb + -IZE*.] To put in hazard, jeopardize, risk -1631.

†**Hazardize**, *sb.* [For *hazardise*, after *merchandise*.] A condition of peril or risk. SPENSER

Hazardous (*haz'ardəs*), *a.* 1580. [*f. HAZARD sb + -OUS*.] 1. Of the nature of the game of hazard; casual, fortuitous 1535. 2. Venturesome -1651. 3. Fraught with hazard or risk; perilous 1618.

1. H. contracts, in which the performance depends upon some uncertain future event 1810. 3. The one prize so h. and high MITC. Hence **Hazardously** *adv.*, *ness*.

Hazardry, *ME.* [*f. OF. type *hasarderie*; see *ERY*.] 1. The playing at hazard; gambling -1550. 2. The incurring of risk SPENSER.

Haze (*hæz*), *sb.* 1706 [? *f. HAZY a.*] An obscuration of the atmosphere near the earth's surface, caused by an infinite number of minute particles of vapour, etc. in the air. In 18th c. applied to a thick fog or hoar-frost; but now usually to a thin misty appearance, which makes distant objects indistinct, and often arises from heat. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Till he disappeared in the silvery night h. 1833. A h. of sunshine 1896. *fig.* In the fog and h. of confusion all is enlarged BURKE. Hence **Hazeless** *a.*

Haze (*hæz*), *v.* 1678. [*Cl. OF. hazer* (1450 in Godef.).] 1. *trans.* To afflict, scare, to scold, also, to punish by blows (*dial.*). 2. *Naut.* To punish by keeping at disagreeable and unnecessary hard work; to harass by overwork 1840. 3. To subject to cruel horse-play (as practised by American students); to bully (U.S.) 1850. 4. *intr.* To frolic, lark (U.S.) 1848. 5. *H. about*, to roam about aimlessly; cf. *HAZY a.* 2 b. 1841.

3. 'Tis the Sophomores rushing the Freshmen to h. 1850.

Haze, *v.* 2 1674. [*Cf. HAZE sb., HAZY a.*] 1. *intr.* To drizzle (*dial.*). 2. *trans.* To make hazy 1801.

Haze, *v.* 3 *dial.* 1825. *trans.* To dry.

Hazel (*hæz'l*) [*OE. hazel* :-*OTeut. *hazilō* :-*pre-Teut. *koselos* = *L. corulus, corylus*.] 1. A bush or small tree of the genus *Corylus*, having as its fruit a nut. The European species, *C. avellana*, grows to a small tree; the N. American species are *C. americana*, a shrub forming dense thickets, and *C. rostrata*. 2. The wood of this tree 1430. 3. A stick of this wood 1603. 4. Applied to other plants, esp. WITCH or WYCH HAZEL, *q.v.* 3. The reddish brown colour of the nut when ripe 1774. 5. *adj.* Of this colour; used esp. of the nut when ripe 1774. 6. *adj.* Of this colour; used esp. of the eyes 1592. 7. *attrib.* ME. 1. *Oil of h.*, a joc. name for an oil alleged to be contained in a green hazel rod, and to be the efficacious element in a sound drubbing; to anoint with oil of h. to drub with a h. rod. 3. b. Her full dark eye of h. hine SCOTT.

Hence **Hazelly** *a.*

Hazel 1. 6 3. [?] 1. A kind of freestone local 1855. 2. *all sb.* Cousins ng of

a mixture of sand or gravel, clay, and earth, as *h. earth, ground, loam*, etc. So **Hazelly** *a.*

Hazel grouse. 1783. = *next*.

Hazel-hen. 1661. [*tr. mod. Ger. haselhehn* *f. hazel HAZEL + huhn HEN*.] The European ruffed grouse, *Bonasia sylvatica*.

Hazeline (*hæz'elīn*). 1881. [*-INE*.] An alcoholic distillate from the Witch Hazel, *Hamelis virginica*.

Hazel-nut (*hæz'nl nʌt*). [*OE. haselnut*.] The nut of the hazel. Also *attrib.*

Hazel-wood. ME. 1. A wood or thicket of hazel bushes. 2. The wood of the hazel 1573.

Phr. †*Hazelwood's shake*, or merely *haselwood*! (in Chaucer) *app.* = Of course.

Hazelwort. 1578. [*ad. OHG. haselwurt, f. wurt herb, WORT*.] *Herb.* A book-name for Asarabacca.

Hazily (*hæz'ili*), *adv.* 1833. [*-LY*.] In a hazy manner; dimly, indistinctly. Also *fig.*

Haziness (*hæz'iness*) 1709. [*-NESS*.] 1. The quality of being hazy; mistiness, foginess. 2. The quality of being intellectually indistinct, vagueness 1872.

Hazle, hazzle (*hæz'l*), *v. dial.* 1642. [*freq. of HAZE v.*; see *-LE*.] To dry on the surface. *trans.* and *intr.*

Hazy (*hæzi*), *a.* 1625. [A century earlier than *HAZE sb.*; origin obscure.] 1. Of the atmosphere, etc.: Characterized by the presence of haze; misty. (*orig. Naut.*) In 17-18th c. = foggy. 2. *fig.* Lacking intellectual distinctness; vague, uncertain 1831. 3. Somewhat confused with drink 1824.

1. A diffused light, which made the air seem h. 1799. 2. Some h. idea DICKENS.

He (*hē*, *hī*), *pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. nom.* [The simplest form of the (*orig. demonstr.*) base *h-*. OE. *he*, *hē*. In OE. the base *h-* supplied all parts of the third personal pronoun, singular and plural. Subseq. some parts were lost; thus the fem. *hie*, *heo* became supplanted by *SHE*, *q.v.*; the pl. by a pl. of the demonstrative *that*; and in the neuter the acc. *hit* lost its initial *h* in all constructions. The present inflexion is therefore:

| | SING. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | PLUR. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| <i>Nom.</i> | he | | [she] | it | [they] |
| <i>Acc.</i> | him | her | it | [them] | |
| <i>Dat.</i> | him | her | its | [her] | |
| <i>Possess. adj.</i> | his | her | its | [hers] | |
| | <i>absol.</i> his | hers | its | | |

See the other inflexional parts in their alphabetical places.]

1. As proper masculine pronoun of the third person, nominative case. 1. The male being in question, or the last mentioned. Used of persons and animals of the male sex. 2. Of things not sexually distinguished ME. 3. Used pleonastically along with its noun. Common in ballad style, and now in illiterate speech. OE.

1. He first, and close behind him follow'd she DryDEN. 2. The Philosophers ston Elixer clept... With all cure sleight he wol not come vs to CRAUCHER. 3. 'Fare and softly', John he cried COWPER. The skipper he stood beside the helm LONGF.

II. As Antecedent pronoun, followed by relative, etc. (The neut. is *that*, the pl. *they* or *those*). 1. The or that man, or person of the male sex (*that* or *who*...). Hence *Indefinitely*, Any man, any one, a person (*that* or *who*). ME. 2. Followed by a prepositional phrase (*arch.*) 1598.

1. He that bath ears to hear, let him hear MATTH. xi. 9. 2. If he of the bottomlesse pit had not... broke person MITC.

III. As demonstrative pronoun. *He and he* - this and that, the one and the other, both ME. He snapped me on this hand and he on that 1600.

IV. As *sb.* (not changing in the objective) 1. Man, person, personage (*arch.* and *poet.*) ME. 2. Opp. to *she*: Male OE. 3. A male. (With pl. *hes*, *he's*, *thees*) 1575.

1. The best he in the kingdom FIELDING. 2. Any one not a poet, whether he or she, might toil [etc.] 1888. 3. Do we divide dogs into hes and shees JOWETT.

V. *attrib.* (Now usu. hyphenated to following noun. Male. Now confined to the lower grades as *h. and h.* 6-8 c. with nouns

denoting persons; this is now contemptuous) ME. 6. Occurs with names of plants 1626.

Pope JOHN. this He-be FULLER. My be-cosen Harman PERYS. *spec. he-man* (U.S.), a masterful or virile man. 6. He-oak, an Australian tree, *Casuarina stricta*; also *C. subserna*.

He *v. trans.* to speak to or of (a person) as 'he'

He (*hē*), *interj.* OE. [A natural exclamation] Repeated, as *he, he*, or in comb. with *ha, ha*, etc.: A representation of laughter, usu. affected or derisive.

Head (*hed*), *sb.* [*Com Teut. -OE. hēafod* :-*OTeut. *hauþud-*, *-ado* (with suffix ablaut)] The difference of the root vowel is against identification with *L. caput, capit-*.

I. 1. The anterior part of the body of an animal, when distinguished from the rest of the body; it contains the mouth and special sense-organs and the brain. 2. *a.* As the seat of mind, thought, intellect, memory, or imagination; cf. *BRAIN sb.* Often contrasted with *heart*, as the seat of the emotions. ME. 3. As a part essential to life, hence = life OE. 4. A representation, figure, or image of a head ME. 5. The obverse side of a coin, when bearing the figure of a head; the reverse being called the *tail* 1684. 6. The hair on the head ME. 75. The hair as dressed in some particular manner hence, a head-dress -1811. 6. *Venerary*. The 'attire' or orders of a deer, etc. ME. 7. Put for the person himself 1535. 8. As a unit in numbering cattle, game, etc. (Pl., after a numeral, *heads*) 1513. 9. An indefinite number of animals, esp. of game 1601.

1. The h. of John the Baptist MARK vi. 24, of a stag 1735. *Phr.* *I take by a h.*; to make shorter by the h. i.e. to behead. 2. A headache or disordered h. 1830. 3. They remembered, or it came into their heads 1573. Accounts... which he kept in his h. 1802. 4. Proofs enough to cost him his h. 1887. 5. *Phr.* *Head(s) or tails*, used in tossing a coin to decide a chance. 6. At my toilette, try'd a new h. ADAMS. 6. *Phr.* *Of the first h.*: said of a deer, etc. at the age when the antlers are first developed; hence *fig.* of a man newly enabled. 7. Different crowned heads DICKENS. An anna a h. for each boy 1817. See also *HOOT-HEAD*. 8. Thirteen Head of Neat Cattel 1670. 9. The possible h. of pheasants to be bagged next Christmas 1852.

II. A thing or part resembling a head in form or position. 1. The upper or principal extremity of various things, esp. when rounded, projecting, or of some special shape ME. 2. *a.* Any rounded or compact part of a plant, usually at the top of the stem OE. 3. The rounded leafy top of a tree or shrub 1523. 4. A collection of foam or froth on the top of liquor, esp. ale or beer 1545; a collection of cream on the surface of milk 1848. 5. Techn. uses (see *quots.*) 1703. 6. The top, summit, upper end ME. 7. The top of a page or wrung, hence, Something, as a title, written at the top of a heading 1586. 7. The matured part of a boil, abscess, etc. 1611. 8. The upper end of something on a slope or so regarded OE. 9. *spec.* The source of a river or stream. Also *fig.* ME. 10. A body of water kept at a height for supplying a mill, etc., the height of such a body of water, or the force of its fall (estimated in terms of the pressure on a unit of area) Sometimes, the bank or dam by which such water is kept up 1480. 11. *transf.* The difference of pressure (per unit of area) of two columns of fluid (liquid or gaseous) of different densities communicating at the base; the pressure (per unit of area) of a confined body of gas or vapour 1862. 12. = *BORE sb.* 2, *EAGRE*. 1570. 13. The foremost part or end, the front ME. 14. The beginning (of a word writing, etc.). 15. *Astrol.* The commencement of a zodiacal sign, i.e. the point where the sun enters it. -1816. 16. The thick end of a chisel or wedge 1793. 17. The fore-part of a ship, boat, etc., the bows 1485. 18. A cape, headland, promontory ME., a projecting point of a rock or sandbank 1775. 19. *Coal-mining* - *HEADING*. 1664. 20. An end, extremity (of anything of greater length than breadth). *Obs.* etc. in special uses (cf. *HEADR* 5). ME.

1. The h. of a spere, an arrow ME., of a golf club PARS. of a pin, a nail, a screw (*mod.*), of a rib J. BELL. of a muscle 1877, of a comet 1876, of a gate 1884, of a cask 1877, of an alembic 1800, of a arch 706, *the h. of a note* 27, of a violin, etc. 6. of a violin-bow 830. 2. *a. a*

apapagus (mod.). b. Oaks, that had once a h. COVERED. 4. A h. (= a bundle) of flax 1704, of silk 1706. *Head in Wrestling*, a title of half the usual length, used at the eaves of a roof. *Head in Gold-mining*, a rammer for crushing quartz. *Heads (pl.) in Fin Washing*, the purest ore, which collects at the h. of the table. 5. The skyst h. of blew Olympus 1814. 6. The h. of the stars 1797. 7. The heads of chapters 1854. 7. *Phr. To come to a h.*, to suppart. 8. The h. of a bedde 1518, of the table 1750, of the Gulf 1864. 9. 'Th' m's H.', or 'the very h. of Isis' Philins. 10. Acquiring facts at the fountain h. Coli ridge. 10. The h. of water is 132 feet 1867. b. Under a full h. of steam 1862. 11. The h. of the vast column of troops KINGSLAKE, of the pier BORLASE, of a plough 1842. 12. They were moored by anchors h. and stern GORR. *Phr. By (down by) the h.*, with the head lower in the water than the stern. *H. on*, with the head directly pointing at something. 15. It shone on Beachy H. MACAULAY. 17. The bridge's h. 1843.

III. Fig. uses. 1. A person to whom others are subordinate, a chief, captain, ruler, principal person, head man OE. b. *spec.* The master or principal of a college in a university; also short for HEAD MASTER 1655. c. The chief city capital, the chief part OE. 2. Position of leadership, chief command, or greatest importance ME. 3. One of the chief points of a discourse, the section of it pertaining to any such point, hence, a point, topic; a main division, section, chapter of a writing; a division of a subject, class, category 1500. 4. Advance against opposing force, resistance; insurrection 1597. 5. A force raised, esp. in insurrection -1667. 6. Issue, result; summing up; culmination, crisis; maturity; height; strength, force, power (gradually attained) ME.

7. The head of the vnyersall church is the pope FISHER. c. The h. of Syria is Damascus 152 vii. 8. 2 Men. who thought it better to be at the h. of a Sect, than at the Tail of an Establishment BOURNEBROKE. *Phr. H. of the river* (in Bumping races): the position of being first boat; also the boat, crew, or college which holds this position. 3. Quarrelling Upon the h. of Valour SHAKS. 4. *Phr. To make or gas a h.*; to bear or keep h. against, to hold one's own against. 5. The Gothes have gathered h. SHAKS. 6. *Phr. To come, grow, gather to a h.*; to bring, draw to a h.; to gather h. It might bring things to a h., one way or the other T. HARDY.

Phrases.

* *With a preposition.* Off one's h. Crazy (colloq.). On or upon . . . h. a. *One's h.*, said of evil, vengeance, etc., or of blessing, etc., figured as descending upon a person, also of guilt, 'blood', etc., as resting upon him. *fb. On (upon) h. (as, the h.)*. Headlong, rashly, inconsiderately. Out of one's own h. From one's own mind or invention. (Somewhat colloq.). Over . . . h. a. Overhead, up aloft. b. *Over (one's) h.*; *lit.* above one, e.g. in the sky or air, or affording shelter; also of something rising and overwhelming one; hence *fig.* of danger or evil impending, etc. c. *Over (some one's) head*, passing over (a person) who has a prior right, claim, etc. d. *Over (one's) head*: (of time) past, over. e. *Over (one's) head*: beyond one's comprehension or mental capacity; without considering or consulting one. To (one's) head. To one's face. *Obs. or dial.*

* *With another sh.* H. and ears. a. *By the h. and ears*: violently, as one drags a beast. b. *Over h. and ears*: completely immersed; also *fig.* H. . . foot. *From h. to foot*: all over the person, *fig.* completely. H. and front. *Orig.* app. = 'summit, height, highest extent or pitch' (*Old* 1. iii. 80); occas. used by mod. writers in other senses. H. of hair. The covering of hair on the head, esp. when copious. H. . . heels. a. *From h. to heel*. = from h. to foot (see above). b. *H. over heels*: a common corruption of *heels over head* (see *HEEL* sh.). H. and shoulders. a. *By h. and shoulders* (by occas. omitted): by force, violently; *fig.* of something violently introduced into a speech or writing. b. (with *tail*, etc.) *By the measure of the h. and shoulders*, hence *fig.* considerably, by far. H. or tail. a. Either one thing or another; anything intelligible. (With neg.) Now always to make h. or tail of b. *Heads or tails*. see sense I. 3b.

* *With a verb.* TO BEAT one's h., BREAK PRISCIAN's h., EAT one's h. off, KNOCK on the h., etc. . . see the verbs. Keep one's h. To keep one's wits about one, keep calm the opposite of *lose one's h.* b. *To keep one's h. above water*, to keep oneself in life. also *fig.* = out of debt. Lose one's h. a. *lit.* To be headed. b. *fig.* To lose self-possession or presence of mind. Make h. a. To advance, press forward, esp. in opposition to some person or thing; talk to make a h. Usually, *To make h. against*: to advance against; to rise in insurrection against; to resist successfully, advance in spite of. *fb. To make a h.*: to raise a body of troops. Put (a thing) in or into (a person's) h. . . to suggest it to his mind; formerly also, to remind him of it. So to put out of end a. *o cause one to forget*. *fb. Hence*, by cor. *o put a . . . in the h. / a hmg* to

put him in mind of it. Take . . . h. *ta. To take (one) in the h.*: to occur to one. b. *To take into (one's) h.*: to conceive the idea or notion of. * *With adverb.* H. first, h. foremost with the head first or foremost, hence *fig.* precipitately. (Also with hyphen or as one word.)

* *Fig. and proverbial phrases.* To give (a horse) the h., also to let him have the h. not to check him with the bridle; to let him go freely. Hence *fig.* of persons. To lay their heads together: to consult together. In spite of or naugre his h. notwithstanding all he can do. To talk (etc.) a person's h. off (joc): i.e. until he is too weary to reply, or *ad nauseam*. So to beat his h. off, i.e. to beat him out and out. *Prov. Two heads are better than one* (cf. sense I. 2 a and *Two* iv. 9).

Attrib. uses. 1. At the head (sense III. 2); in the position of command; chief, principal, capital OE. 2. Situated at the head, top or front; coming from the front, as a head wind ME.

Combs. 1. General. a. *h.-affection*, *h.-rush*, *h.-rest*, etc.; *h.-breaking*, *h.-breaker*, etc.; *h.-felt* adj.; *h.-lugged* adj.; *h.-high*, *h.-like* adjs.

2. Special: h. + bone, the skull; -boom (*Naut.*), a boom at the ship's head; a jib-boom; -cap (*Book-binding*), the leather cap over the head-land; h. centre: see CENTRE sh.; -cheese (*U.S.*), pork-cheese, brown; -chute (*Naut.*), a tube leading from the ship's head down to the water, for conveying refuse overboard; -coal, the upper portion of a thick seam of coal which is worked in two or more lifts (Grealey); -cringle (*Naut.*), a cringle at the upper corner of a sail (Smyth); -earring (*Naut.*), an earring attached to a head-cringle (*Naut.*); -fish (*U.S.*), the sun-fish (Webst); + fountain = FOUNTAIN-HEAD, -gate, (a) one of the upper pair of gates of a canal lock; (b) a crown gate, flood-gate, water gate; -hunter, one who practises head-hunting; -hunting, the practice, among some savages, of making incursions for the purpose of procuring human heads as trophies, etc.; -kidney, foremost of the three parts of the elementary kidney in a vertebrate embryo, the pronephros; -lease (*Law*), a lease granted directly by the freeholder; -lessee (*Law*), a person to whom a head-lease is granted; -light, a light carried on the front of a locomotive, or on the mast-head of a steamer; *spec.* each of two powerful lamps carried on the front of a motor-vehicle; -louse, *Pediculus capitis*; -netting (*Naut.*), 'an ornamental netting used in merchant ships instead of the fayed planking to the head-rails' (Smyth); -page, a page on which the beginning of a book, chapter, etc. is printed, -phone, a telephone or wireless receiver attachable to a listener's ears; -pump (*Naut.*), a small pump at the h. of a ship, communicating with the sea, and used for washing the decks; -rent (*Law*), rent payable to the freeholder; -sill, the upper frame of a door or window; -timber (*Shipbuilding*), one of the upright pieces of timber which support the frame of the head-rails; -tone = HEAD-NOTE 2; -valve, in a steam-engine, 'the delivering valve, the upper air-pump valve' (Knight); + well = HEADSPRING, FOUNTAIN-HEAD, -word, a word forming a heading; -yard (*Naut.*), one of the yards on the foremost.

Head (hed), v. ME [f. HEAD sh. In sense 1, OE. had *behlafian*.]

1. *trans.* To cut off the head of; to behead. 2. To top, poll (a tree or plant). Also to h. down. 1523.

3. The Willow is headed every three or four Years 1712

II. 1. *trans.* To furnish or fit with a head 1530; to form the head or top of 1637. 2. To furnish with a heading or head-line 1877; to stand at the head of (a page, list, etc.) 1832. 3. *intr.* To form a head; to come or grow to a head ME. 4. Of a stream: To have its head or source; to rise. Chiefly U.S. 1762. 5. *trans.* (with *up*): To collect (water) so as to form a head. Also *fig.* 1829.

1. To h. a pin 1854. *To h. up* (a cash), to close it up by fitting a head on. 2. Heaven heads the count of crimes With that wild oath TENNYSON. *To h. the poll* 1885. *Phr. To h. a trick* (at cards), to play a card of higher value. 3. Cabbages would not h. O. W. Housins.

III. 1. *trans.* To be or put oneself at the head of ME. 2. To go in front of; to lead; to precede; *fig.* to surpass, excel 1711.

1. I in person will my people h. PERE. 2. The old Dogs, now headed the Pack 1711.

IV. 1. *intr.* To face 1610; to have an upward slope; *opp.* to *drop* 1802; *trans.* to cause to face 1610. 2. *intr.* To shape one's course towards; to make for. (Esp. of a ship.) 1835. b. *trans.* To direct the course of 1885. 3. *trans.* To move forward so as to meet, to face, front, oppose; to attack in front 1681. b. To get ahead of so as to turn back or aside: now often with *back*, *ff* also *fig* 7 6 4 To go round the head o (a . . . or lake 1657

1. Two strong veins, heading in the direction of the main lode 1880. 2. We h. for Venice 1835. 3. Heading danger in the wars of Tyro 1681. b. The Bavarian General tried to h. back Bony in his retreat from Leipzig 1807.

V. *trans.* To strike or drive with the head, e.g. in football 1784.

-head (hed), *suffix*, ME *hede*, *héd*, not known in OE. Now repl. by *-head*, etc. in one or two special forms, e.g. *godhead*, *maidenhead* see -HOOD.

Headache (hed'æk). OE [See HEAD sh. and Ache sh.] 1. A continuous pain in the cranial region of the head. 2. The wild poppy (*Papaver Rhoeas*), so named from the effect of its odour (*lit.*) 1825.

Comb. H-tree, a verbenaceous shrub, *Pre na mlypho*, the leaves of which are used to cure h.-weed, a shrub, *Hedysorum rotundifolium* (N.O. *Chloanthaceae*), found in the W. Indies.

Hence Headachy a. suffering from or subject to h., accompanied with or producing h. Head-achiness.

Headband (hed'band). 1535. 1. A band worn round the head, a fillet. 2. A band round the top of trousers, etc. 1818. 3. *Book-binding*. A band (usually of silk or cotton) fastened to the inner back of a bound book at the head and tail 1011. 4. *Arch.* = ARCH-VOLT. 5. *Printing*. A thin slip of iron forming the top of the tympan of a printing-press 1841 Hence Headbander. Headbanding.

Head-block (hed'blök). 1642. 1. A block put at the back of the chimney to keep the fire in by night FULLER. 2. In a saw-mill. The device for holding the log upon the carriage while it is sawn 1804. 3. The piece which connects the wheel-plate or fifth wheel of a carriage with the fore-body 1875.

Head-board (hed'bd'rd). 1730. 1. A board at the upper end of anything, as a bedstead etc. 2. *Naut.* (sh.) 'The heaving or close boarding between the head-rails' (Smyth).

Headborough (hed'bd'rb'ro). 1440. *Orig.* the head of a *ph. sh.*, tithing, or frankpledge (see BORROW sh.); afterwards a petty constable, = BORSHOLDER, TITHINGMAN. Also *in any*.

Head-cloth (hed'kl'p). OE. [See CLOTH sh. 1.] 1. A covering for the head, in p. the pieces composing a head-dress. 2. A piece of cloth at the head of a bed 1730.

Head-court. *Lib.* 1545. A chief court (of justice); for some time used as a court for the registration of county voters.

Head-dress (hed'dres). 1703. Any dress or covering for the head; esp. an ornamental one worn by women.

Headed (hed'del), a and *pp.* a. ME. [f. HEAD sh. and v. + -ed.] 1. Having a head (of a specified kind). *Fig.* in comb as *clear-h.*, etc. 2. Of things: Furnished with a head, tipped, as an arrow, etc. 1450. 3. Of a plant: Grown to a head 1777. 4. That has come to a head, as a boil. *A.P.L.* ii. vii. 67 75. Of flints: Faced (see FACE v.) -1717. 6. Furnished with a heading 1838.

6. A five-lined whip, h. 'most important' 1881.

Header (heder). ME. [f. HEAD v. and sh. + -er.] 1. One who or that which removes the head; *spec.* a reaping-machine which cuts off only the heads of the grain 1883. 2. One who puts a head on something, e.g. casks, nails, pins, etc. 1755. 3. One who heads or leads a party, etc.; a leader (*rare*) 1818. 4. *Building*. A brick, or stone, laid with its head or end in the face of the wall, *opp.* to *strutcher*. Also applied to sods, etc. in fortification. 1638 5. *Pugilism*. A blow on the head 1818. 6. A plunge or dive head foremost (*colloq.*) 1849. 7. One who dives head foremost. CLAUDE. 8. A collier or coal-cutter who drives a head 1883. 9. Four blacks. took a h. into the boiling current 1859.

Headfast (hed'fast), sh. 1569. [f. HEAD sh. + FAST sh.] *Naut.* A rope or chain at the head of a vessel, to make her fast to a wharf buoy, etc. Hence Headfast v. *trans.* to make fast with a h.

Head-foremost, headforemost, *adv. phr* and a. *By a. ad. ph.* See a. ad. fo. *emo.* 1. v. HEAD sh. b. ad. Headlong (*precip.* to a rare)

Head-gear (h'e'd-gi:ə). 1539. 1. That which is worn on the head; a head-dress of any kind. 2. The parts of the harness about a horse's head 1875. 3. *Mining*. Apparatus at the head of a shaft 1841. 4. The rigging on the fore-part of a vessel.

Headily (h'e'd-il-i), *adv.* 1450. [f. HEADY + LY²] In a heady manner; hastily, rashly; violently, impetuously; feverishly. So **Head-ness**, the quality or condition of being heady.

Heading (h'e'd-iŋ), *vbl. sb.* ME. [-ING 1.] 1. The action of HEAD v., in various senses. 2. *concr.* A distinct part forming the head, top, or front of a thing, that which is at the top 1676. 3. Material for the heads of crabs 1772. 4. The title or inscription at the head of a page, chapter, etc. 1849; *fig.* a division, section of a subject of discourse, etc. 1859. 5. A gallery or adit in a mine; a drift; also, the end of a drift or gallery 1819. 6. A top layer or covering, e.g. foam on beer 1777. 7. *attrib.* 1513.

Comb. h.-course, a course of bricks consisting of headers; joint (*Cart*), the joint of two or more boards at right angles to the fibres; **h-stone**, a faced or pitched stone.

Heading-machine. 1875. a. A kind of harvester (see **HEADER** 1). b. A machine for forming heads, as for crabs, pins, bolts, etc. 1884.

Headland (h'e'd-lənd). OE. [f. HEAD *sb.* + LAND *sb.*] 1. A strip of land left for convenience in turning the plough at the end of the furrows, or near a fence; in old times used as a boundary. 2. A point of land projecting into the sea or other expanse of water; a cape or promontory; now usu., a bold or lofty promontory 1527.

2. The Cape or Head-land of St. Bees 1769. **Headless** (h'e'd-lis), *a.* OE. [-LESS.] 1. Without a head; beheaded. b. = **ACEPHALOUS** 3 1880. 2. Having no chief or leader ME. 3. Wanting in brains or intellect 1526; (of actions) senseless, stupid 1586.

1. H. figures 1862, casks 1884. 2. Headless Capitaines CHURCH. Headless Old-wives Tales 1619.

Head-line. 1626. 1. *Ant.* a. One of the ropes that make a sail fast to the yard. b. The line sewed along the upper edge of flags to strengthen them 1794. 2. *Printing* **†a.** The upper line that bounds the short letter. **MOXON**. **†b.** The line which is drawn across the head of a page. **CRABN**. c. The line at the top of a page in which the running title, pagination, etc. are given; a title or sub-title in a book, etc. 1824. 3. A rope attached to the head of a bullock, etc. Hence **Head-line v.** to furnish with a head-line. **Head-liner**, one who writes head-lines; also (*U.S.*), one whose name appears in a h-l.; a chief person or performer.

Headlong (h'e'd-lŋ). 1482. [Earlier **headling**, *erron. assim. to -LONG*; cf. *sidelong*.]

A adv. 1. Head foremost; head downmost. Also *fig.* 2. With ungoverned speed; with blind impetuosity 1576; *fig.* without regard to where one is going, precipitately 1550.

1. *fig.* He casts him selfe head-long to hel 1602.

B. adv. 1. Of heights, etc.: Precipitous. Now *rare* 1550. 2. Plunging downwards head foremost, as when one falls or dives: a. of actions 1586, b. *poet.* of a person 1563. c. Hanging head downmost. **POPL**. 3. Wildly impetuous. Of actions and agents 1550. 4. *fig.* Precipitately, rash, reckless 1566.

1. You tumble down a h. Precipice 1602. 2. a. H. leaps of waters **MAIR**, **BROWNING**. 3. H. torrents **MACAULAY**. 4. H. orator **COWPER**, its **SCOTT**. Hence **†Headlong v.** *trans.* to cast h.; *intrans.* to proceed in a h. fashion. Also **Headlongs adv.** (now *dealt*) = **A**.

Head-man, headman, head man. [OE. *heafodman*.] 1. Chief man, chief, leader. **†2.** = **HEADSMAN**, 1816.

Head Master, head-master. 1576. The principal master of a school, having assistant masters under him. Hence **Head-mastership**.

Head Mistress, head-mistress. 1872. The principal mistress of a school, having assistant mistresses under her. Hence **Head-mistress-ship**.

Head-money. 1530. 1. A fee, tax, etc. paid **†h** head. 2. A sum paid for each taken **†h** ea, for each **sl** re recovered, or for each person brought in **cl** 1713.

Head-most, *a.* 1628 [f. HEAD *sb.* + -MOST.] 1. Most forward in order or progression; said *esp.* of the foremost ship of a line. 2. Topmost (*dealt*) 1798.

Head-note. 1855. 1. *Law*. A summary prefixed to the report of a decided case, stating the principle of the decision, with, latterly, an outline of the facts. 2. *Mus.* A note produced in the second or third register of the voice, cf. **HEAD-VOICE** 1869.

Head-pan. [OE. *heafodpanne*.] Skull, brain-pan -ME.

Head-penny. *Obs. exc. Hist.* ME. 1. A capitation fee. 2. A personal or individual eedl payment or offering 1550.

Head-piece. 1530. The piece that covers or forms the head. 1. A helmet 1535. 2. A cap 1552. 3. The head, skull (*arch*) 1576. 4. The head, as the seat of intellect; brain 1583. 5. **†a.** The protective covering of the forehead of a barded horse 1611. b. A halter, a head-stall 1530. 6. The top piece or part 1611. 7. *Printing* A decorative engraving placed at the head of a volume, of chapters, etc.

3. In his headpiece he felt a sore Payne SPENSER. 4. The hurt had somewhat crazed his h 1613. Is not this Steward of mine a rare h. GAY.

Head-plate. 1794. 1. An ornament made to fix on the upper quarters of a coach or chariot. 2. *Artillery*. The plate which covers the breast of the cheeks of a gun-carriage (Knight) 1875. 3. *Saddlery*. The plate strengthening the . . . cantle of a saddle-tree (Knight) 1874.

Head-quarters, *sb. pl.* (Rarely *sing*) 1647. 1. *Mil.* The residence of the commander-in-chief of an army; the place whence a commander's orders are issued; also, the officers belonging to head-quarters 1812. b. The transport which carries the staff of an expedition (Smyth). 2. A chief place of residence, meeting, or business; a centre of operations 1851. 3. *attrib.*, usually in form **head-quarter** 1879.

1. On the way to report himself at head-quarters W. IRVING. 2. A strong continuous impulse from head-quarters DUNCAN.

Head-race. 1846. The race or flume which brings water to a mill-wheel. Cf. *tail-race*.

Head-rail. 1823. 1. One of the rails at the head of a ship. 2. The upper horizontal piece of a door-frame 1874.

Head-rail. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *heafod-brægl*, f. *heafod* head + *brægl* garment.] The kerchief or head-dress of women in OE. times.

Head-rope. ME. **†1.** One of the stays of a mast -1475. 2. That part of a bolt-rope which is sewed on the upper edge of any sail. Also, the small rope to which a flag is fastened, to hoist it to the mast-head, etc. 1627. 3. A rope along the top of a fishing net 1883. 4. A rope for leading or tying up a horse 1854.

Head-sail. 1627. *Naut.* Any foremast or bowsprit sail.

Headship (h'e'd-ship). 1582. [-SHIP.] The position or office of head; leadership; supremacy, primacy.

Headsmen. ME. [f. *head*'s gen. + MAN; cf. *draughtsman*.] 1. A chief, head man. Now *rare*. 2. One who beheads, an executioner 1601. 3. *Mining*. A labourer in a colliery who pushes coal from the workings to the tramway; a 'putter' 1841.

Headspring. ME. Fountain-head, source

Head-stall, headstall (h'e'd-stōl), *sb.* ME [f. HEAD *sb.* + STALL, OE. *steall* position, standing-place, etc.] The part of a bridle or halter that fits round the head 1480. Hence **Head-stall v.** (*rare*), to put a h. on (a horse).

Headstock. 1731. Name applied to the bearings or supports of revolving parts in various machines; as. a. That part of a lathe which carries the mandrel or live stock; b. The head which supports the cutters in a planing machine; etc.

Headstone, head stone. 1535. 1. (*headston*) The chief stone in a foundation, the corner stone. Also *fig.* 2. *heads one* An up-right at the head of a group 1775.

Headstrong (h'e'd-strŋ), *a.* ME. [f. HEAD *sb.* + STRONG *a.*; *lit.* strong of or in head] 1. Determined to pursue one's own course, wilful, obstinate. 2. Of things, etc.: Characterized by or proceeding from wilfulness or obstinacy 1586.

1. To tie a h. girl from loose GREENE. 2. Dangerous and h. passions 1596. Hence **Headstrongness**.

Head-tire (h'e'd-tai:ə). Now *arch.* or *dialect* 1500. Attire for the head; a head-dress.

An head tyre of fine linnen BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Esther* iii. 6.

Head-voice. 1849. One of the highest registers of the voice in singing or speaking, applied both to the second register, and to the third register or falsetto.

Headward (h'e'd-wō:əd), ME. [-WARD.] **†A.** *orig.* in *To the h.*, in the direction of the head. b. Of a ship: Ahead. -1674. **B. adv.** Towards or in the direction of the head 1798. **C. adj.** Being in the region or direction of the head 1667.

Head water, head-water. 1535. 1. *pl* *Head waters*: The streams from the sources of a river. 2. *H.-w.-mark*, a mark showing the 'head' to be allowed above a weir, etc. 1894.

Headway (h'e'd-wei). 1708. [In 1, short for *aheadway*, in 2, f. HEAD *sb.* + WAY *sb.*]

1. Of a ship: Motion ahead or forward, rate of progress 1748. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Advance, progress (in general) 1775.

1. The head-way . . . is feeble 1769.

II. 1. *Arch.* Room overhead; the clear height of a doorway, arch, tunnel, etc. 1775. 2. *Mining*. (Also *headways*) A narrow passage or 'gallery', connecting the broad parallel passages or 'boards' in a coal mine 1708. 3. The interval of time or the distance between two trains, trams, etc., running on the same route and in the same direction (*orig. U.S.*) 1895.

Head-work. 1843. [f. HEAD *sb.* + WORK *sb.*] 1. Mental work. 2. An ornament for the keystone of an arch 1864. **Head-worker**.

Heady (h'e-di), *a.* ME. [f. HEAD *sb.* + Y] 1. Headlong, precipitate, impetuous, violent

headstrong, 'hurried on with passion' (J) 2. Apt to affect or 'go to' the head, intoxicating, stupefying 1577. 3. Of a tenure: In chief (*in capite*) MARSTON.

1. H. judgements 1545. A Flood With such a h. currance SHAKS. When a h. Prince comes to the Throne LOCKE. 2. There is such headie ale 1577.

Heal, hele, *sb.* *Obs. exc. Sc.* [OE. *hælan*, *hælo*, *hæl*, f. *hāl* adj. **HALE**, **WHOLE**.] 1. Health; cure -1795. 2. Well-being, safety, prosperity -1605.

Heal (hæl), *v.* 1. [Com. Teut. OE. *hælan*, *deriv. of hæl-s*, OTeut. **hælo-s*, OS. *hāl* **HALF WHOLE**.] 1. *trans.* To make whole or sound to cure (of a disease or wound). Also *intrans.* 2. To cure (a disease); to restore to soundness (a wound); also to *h up, over*. Also *absol.* OK 3. *fig.* To save, purify, cleanse, repair, amend OE. 4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become whole or sound; to recover from sickness or a wound to get well ME.

1. Physician, h. thyself *Luke* iv. 23. *absol.* I wound and I heale *Leut.* xxviii. 39. 2. O foolish physick. That heales up one, and makes another wound *SERV* ssa. 3. So the waters were healed 2 *King* ii. 22 The breach in our ranks might be healed tomorrow 1887. 4. Those wounds heale ill, that men doe *the* themselves SHAKS. Hence **Healable** *a.* (*rare*), that may be healed.

Heal v. 2, to cover; see **HELE v.** 2

Heal-all (h'e-l-ōl). 1577. [f. HEAL *v.* 1 + ALL.] 1. A universal remedy; a panacea. Also *fig.* 2. *Herb.* A pop. name of plants, e.g. *Rhodiola rosea*, *Prunella vulgaris*, etc. 1853.

Heald (hæld). [app. = OE. *hæfeld*, *hefeld*] *Weaving*. - **HEDDLE**.

Healer (h'e-l-i:ə). ME. [f. HEAL *v.* 1 + -ER 1] 1. One who heals or saves; in early use Saviour. 2. That which heals; a remedy 1523.

Healful, *a.* ME. [f. HEAL *sb.* + -FUL] Fought with health; wholesome, salutary -1563.

Healing, *vbl. sb.* OE. [f. HEAL *v.* 1 + -ING] The action of HEAL v. 1. *†* The ouching by Eng. h. so eraigns for the king's evil 676. Also *ran f* and *fig.* ME.

Healing, *aph. a. ME.* [f. as prec. + -ING ².]

1. That heals or cures. Also *transf.* and *fig.*
2. Of a wound: That cicatrizes or closes 1857.
3. The h. waters Scott. *fig.* To whom with h. words Adam replied Milt. Hence **Healingly** *adv.*
+ **Healless**, *a.* [f. **HEAL** *sb.* + -LESS.] Deprived of health or well-being. CHAUCER.

Health (*hēlp*), *sb.* [OE. *hēlp*, f. (ult.) *hail* s. WHOLE, HALE; see -TH.] 1. Soundness of body; that condition in which its functions are duly discharged. 2. Hence, The general condition of the body; usually qualified as good, bad, delicate, etc. 1509. 3. Healing, cure -1555. 4. Spiritual, moral, or mental soundness; salvation (*arch.*) OE. 75. Well-being, safety; deliverance -1611. 6. A wish expressed for a person's welfare; a toast drunk in a person's honour 1596.

7. With a Flush of H in his Aspect Addison. 2. She enjoyed very tolerable h. 1802. *Phr. Bill of Health*: see **BILL** *sb.* 3. *Board of H.*, a Government Board which existed 1848-1858 for the control of matters affecting the public health. 4. There is no health in vs *Be Com Prayer*. 5. Be thou a Spirit of h. or Goblin damn'd SHAKS.

Comb. -guard, an officer appointed to enforce quarantine regulations (Smyth); -officer, an officer charged with the administration of the health laws and sanitary inspection; so *visitor*; -resort; -roll, a list showing the state of health of a company of people, as of a ship's crew.

Healthful (*hēlpfūl*), *a. ME.* [f. **HEALTH** *sb.* + -FUL.] 1. Promoting bodily or spiritual health; health-giving, salubrious; salutary. 2. Of persons, etc.: Full of or characterized by health; healthy (now *rare*) 1550; marked by intellectual or moral soundness 1601.

3. Much subject to earthquakes, else very h. 1601. 4. Elements of European civilization 1862. 5. He was generally h. and capable of much labour JOHNSON. The h. progress of the world 1884. Hence **Healthful** *ly adv.*, -ness.

Healthless (*hēlples*), *a.* Now *rare*. 1568 [LESS.] 1. Destitute of bodily, mental, or spiritual health; unhealthy. 2. Not conducive to health; unwholesome 1650. Hence **Healthlessness**.

Healthsome (*hēlpsum*), *a.* Now *rare*. 1538 [-SOME.] 1. Full of health; healthy 1635. 2. Bestowing health; wholesome; salutary 1598. Hence **Healthsome** *ly adv.*, -ness.

Healthward, *a.* 1884. [-WARD.] Tending towards health.

Healthy (*hēlp*), *a.* 1552 [f. **HEALTH** *sb.* + -Y.] 1. Possessing good health; hale or sound (in body). 2. Conducive to health; wholesome, salubrious; salutary. Also *fig.* 1552. 3. Denoting health or sound condition (*lit.* and *fig.*), opp. to *morbid* 1597.

4. My abundance keeps me quite h. 1815. 5. H. dwelling-houses 1871. *fig.* A h. influence upon society 1884. 6. The h. habit of the British constitution BURKE. Hence **Healthily** *adv.* **Healthiness**.

Heap (*hēp*), *sb.* [OE. *hēap*. -O^{TEUT.} **haupo*. In ablaut relation to Ger. *haufen*, etc.; -**hāpon*; from stem **hup*-, pre-*TEUT.* **hup*-, cf. L. *cumbe*, *cubare*.] 1. A collection of things lying one upon another so as to form an elevated mass roughly conical in form. 7b. Mass, main body -1709. 2. a. A heaped measure of capacity. b. A pile or mass of definite size, varying with the commodity. 1674. 3. A great company (esp. of persons); a multitude, a host. Now only as in 4. OE.

4. Hence, colloq.: A large number or quantity; a (great) deal, a lot. Also *pl.* in same sense. 1547. Also *absol.* and as *adv.* (colloq.) 1834. 5. They have made Jerusalem an heap of stones COVENEANT Ps. 137. *fig.* *Fallacy of the heap*: the fallacy which plays upon the difficulty of saying precisely when a number of things make a h. 4. She has a h. of servants FRODOLOVE. 6. In heaps of time 1856. *also* It's nature I should think a h. of him MRS STOWE. *Phras.* *All of a h.*: all in a mass; falling or fallen. To strike all of a h. (colloq.): to paralyse, cause to collapse. *Comb.*: h.-cloud = Cumulus 2; -flood, a heavy sea.

Heap (*hēp*), *v.* [OE. *hēpian*, deriv. of prec.] 1. *trans.* To make, form, gather, or cast into a heap. Often with *up*, *together*, *on*. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To amass, accumulate; to add many things together. Also *absol.* OE. 3. *trans.* To fill, load, cumber with a heap or heaps. *Also* -*h* -*p* -1526. 4. To bestow in heaps. *Con* upon 573. 5. To load a person so with things as to cumber him 583.

6. (man a parcel on board) 2. Generations of antiquaries have heaped together vast piles of facts M. PATTERSON. 3. The field is heaped with bleeding steeds, and flags, and cloven mail MACAULAY. 4. To h. insults on his memory BRIGHT. *Phr.* *Heaped measure*, a dry measure used for certain commodities which are heaped up in a cone above the brim of the measure. Hence **Heaper**, one who heaps up or accumulates. **Heapy** (*hēpi*), *a.* 1552. [f. **HEAP** *sb.* + -Y.] Full or consisting of heaps.

Hear (*hīr*), *v.* Pa t. and pple. **heard** (*hārd*). [Com. Teut.: OE., early WS. *hieran*; late WS. *hýran*, Anglian *hēran* (:-**hēarjan*); -O^{TEUT.} **haurjan*. Relationship to the root *and*-*EAR*, to L. *audire*, and Gr. *ἀκούειν* is unlikely.] 1. *intr.* To perceive, or have the sensation of, sound; to possess or exercise the faculty of audition, of which the organ is the ear. The proper verb to express this faculty or function. 2. *trans.* To perceive (sound or something that causes sound), to have cognizance of by means of the ear OE. 3. To exercise the auditory function intentionally, to give ear, hearken, listen. a. *intr.* ME. b. *trans.* To listen to; to give ear to, hearken to; to give audience to. Orig. with dative of the person or thing. OE. 4. *trans.* To attend and listen to (a lecture, sermon, etc.), to form one of the audience at ME. 5. *trans.* To listen to judicially in a court of law; to give (one) a hearing; to try (a person or case) OE. 6. To listen to with compliance; to accede to, grant OE. 7. To obey. (Only OE., ME., and *arch.*) 8. To learn by hearing; to be informed of OE. 9. *absol.* or *intr.* To be informed, learn; to receive tidings of, a message or letter from ME. To h. from: also, to receive a reprimand from 1907. 10. To be spoken (well or ill) of. [After Gr. *εἶ, καλῶς ἀκούειν*, L. *bene, male audire*] -1706. b. To h. rather: to prefer to be called. (A Latinism.) 1667.

1. He that hath eares to heare, let him here TOWLER *Matth.* xi. 15. To heare with eies belongs to loves fine wit SHAKS. 2. Lay thine eare close to the ground, and list if thou canst heare the tread of liarsellers SHAKS. 3. Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him 1 Cor. ii. 9. *Phr.* *To h. say, h. tell*, etc., with ellipsis of *people, persons, some one*, before *say, tell*, etc. 3. a. Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth 2 Sam. vii. 9. b. Wherefore hearest thou mine words? I Sam. xiii. 9. 4. To h. a play SHAKS. 5. To heare I be croue SHAKS. 6. The prayer is heard KEEBLE. *Phr.* *To h. of* (in U.S. also *to*) (with *will*, etc. and neg.) to refuse to listen to, entertain the notion of, permit. 8. Adam, soon as he heard The fatal Trespass don by Eve Milt. 1. There are no lodgings to be had 1808. 2. I too had been looking to h. from you SOUTHWICK. *Phr.* *To h. of st.*: to be called to account for it (*colloq.*). 10. Or hearest thou rather pure Dithereal stream Whose fountain who shall tell Milt. *Phr.* *Hear!* (*imper.*), now use, *Hear! Hear!* (formerly *Hear him! Hear him!*) an exclamation to call attention to a speaker's words, and hence a regular form of cheering (CHURCH *sb.* 3). Hence also as *sb.* and *v.*

Hence **Hearable** *a.* that can be heard.

Hearer (*hī-rar*), *ME.* [f. **HEAR** *v.* + -ER.]

1. One who hears: an auditor. 2. One who attends lectures or sermons; a disciple 1686. 3. *Ecol Hist.* One admitted to hear the Scriptures read, but not to the common worship of the church 1697.

Hearing, *vb. sb.* *ME.* [-ING.] 1. The action of **HEAR** *v.*; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audition. 2. The action of listening (e.g. to a lecture, sermon, play, etc.); *spec.* attendance at preaching (*dial.*); audience. Also *fig.* ME. 3. The listening to evidence and pleadings in a court of law; the trial of a cause; *spec.* a trial before a judge without a jury 1576. 4. Knowledge by hearing or being told 1450. 5. Something heard; report, rumour, news (*dial.*) ME.

1. Captivating at the first h. PRESTLEY. The organ of h. is not manifest in insects STARK. *Phr.* *In one's h.* *Within h.*, *out of h.*: within, or out of, hearing distance. 2. We begge your h. Patientlie SHAKS. 3. I'll leave to you the h. of the cause SHAKS. 4. *Phr.* *To come to one's h.* 5. Th. a harsh h. when women are forward SHAKS.

Hearken, harken (*hārk'n*). *v.* [OE. *herenian*, *herenian*, *hyrenian*, formed with suffix -*a* from **haurian* the OE. type of **HARK** *v.* The form *h* a *box* is usual in cu en Eng. *h* *harker* in American Dicta.] 1. To

apply the ears to hear; to listen, give ear Const. *to*, in OE and ME. with dative. 7a *intr.* To listen privily -1588. 3. *intr.* To apply the mind to what is said; to have regard Const. *to*, ME. 4. *trans.* To hear with attention, give ear to; to have regard to; to learn by hearing; to perceive by the ear. Now only *poet.* OE. 75. *intr.* *Harken to*: Listen, give ear [As if nom *to-hearken*, cf. *Go to*, nom *vt.* *To-Go*.] -1535. 76. *intr.* To seek to hear tidings; to inquire after, ask for -1830. 77 *intr.* To lie in wait; to wait -1633. 78. *trans.* To get to hear of, to search out -1637. 79. To have regard or relation (*rare*). POPE.

1. She hearkens for his hounds and for his horn SHAKS. 3. No man will hearken to it LATIMER. 4. This King of Naples hearkeneth my Brothers suit SHAKS. 6. Much Ado v. i. 20. 7. I am Sh. i. 200. 8. He has implored a fellow to hearken him out a dumb woman I. J. J. Hence **Hearkener**, **Hark**

Hearsay (*hīr'sē*). 1532. [subst. use of *phr.* *to hear say*.] 1. That which one hears or has heard some one say; report, tradition, rumour, common talk, gossip. With *a* and *pl.* A rumour, a piece of gossip 1612. 2. *attrib.* becoming an *adv.*, etc. (a) Of the nature of hearsay; (b) founded upon what one has heard said, but not within one's direct knowledge, (c) of hearsay, speaking from hearsay. 1850. 1. Thou speakest by hearsay, rather than by experience 1577. 2. An h. account by Bellon vs Sir I. BROWNE. The report of h. witnesses CHATWICK. *Hearsay evidence*: evidence consisting in what the witness has heard others say or what is commonly said. H. evidence is rejected in law 1753. Yet (as in proof of any general customs, or matters of common tradition or repute), the courts admit of h. evidence BLACKSTONE.

Hearse (*hārs*), *sb.* *ME.* [Formerly *herse* a. F. *herse* = It. *erpsa* = L. *herpiscum* (*herpes*) large rake used as a harrow; ? cf. Gr. *ἄρπῆξ* see **HERPES**.] 1. A harrow-shaped triangular frame, designed to carry candles, and used at the service of *Tenebrae* in Holy Week. 2. A framework orig. for carrying lighted tapers, etc., over the bier or coffin while placed in the church at the funerals of distinguished persons, also called *castrum dolus*, *chapelle ardant*, or *catafalco* Milt. 3. A permanent framework of iron or metal, fixed over a tomb to support rich coverings or palls, etc. 1522. 4. A temple-shaped structure of wood used in royal and noble funerals. It was decorated with burnished lighted tapers, etc., and often had short poems or epitaphs pinned upon it 1575. 5. A light framework of wood used to support the pall over the body at funerals 1566. 74. A funeral pall -1603. 5. A bier; a coffin, vaguely a tomb, grave. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1601. 76. A dead body -1633. 7. A carriage or car constructed for carrying the coffin at a funeral. (The current use.) 1650.

2. c. Underneath this sable herse I lay the subject of all verse B. JON. It is my latest verse With which I now adorn this little Coffin 15. As thou my cradle use, so wilt thou be my herse LISTER. 7. A h. too, with plenty of plumes MRS. CANTILL.

Comb. *h.-cloth*, a black cloth to cover a bier or coffin at a funeral pall; -like *a.*, like a h.; mournful

Hearse, *v.* 1592. [f. the *sb.*] *trans.* To lay on a bier or in a coffin, to bury with funeral rites. b. (in recent use) To carry to the grave in a hearse. c. To enclose as in a hearse 1658. 1. Would she were hearsed at my foot SHAKS. c. Worth may be heard but Envy cannot die CHURCHILL. Hence **Hearsed** *aph.* *a.* placed on, in, or under a hearse (*Hamm.* i. iv. 43).

Hearst. Also **thearse**. 1674 *Huntin g*

A herd of the second or third year

Heart (*hārt*), *sb.* [Com. Teut.: OL *herte* = O^{TEUT.} **hertjan*. Radically related to L. *cor*, *coris*, Gr. *καρδία* (also *ἀφ' from καρδ-*), root *kerd-*, *kerd-*.]

1. The bodily organ, etc. 1. The hollow muscular or otherwise contractile organ which by its dilatation and contraction, keeps up the circulation of the blood. b. A diseased or disordered heart, as *PATTY h.*, *smoker's h.* 1871. 2. The seat of life; the vital part or principle, hence occas. = life. *Obs.* or *arch.* OE. 3. *transf.* The region of the heart; breast, bosom 1450. 4. The stomach. *Obs.* or *dial.* 1542.

1. Why dost my blood his master to m. h. *fig.* *Na* or *ough* y b SHAKS. 2. Bread which is caught in h. *div.* 3. Lay hand on

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2. (man a parcel on board)

b. advise SHAKS. *fig.* He hugged his old conviction to his b. 1887. 4. *Phr.* Next the h.: on an empty stomach. (*Obs. or dial.*)

II. *As the seat of feeling, understanding, and thought.* 1. = MIND, in the widest sense OE. 2. The seat of one's inmost thoughts and secret feelings; one's inmost being; the soul, the spirit OE. 3. Intent, will, purpose, inclination, desire. Now only in *phr.* after *one's own* h. OE. 4. Disposition, temperament, character -1611. 5. The seat of the emotions generally, the emotional nature; opp. to *head* OE. 4b. The sentiment one has in regard to a thing -1603. 6. *esp.* The seat of love or affection, hence, Affection, love, devotion. ME. b. Kindly feeling (*rare*) 1636. c. Sensibility; feeling 1735. 7. The seat of courage; hence, Courage, spirit OE. 8. The seat of the intellectual faculties. Often = understanding, intellect, mind, and (less often) memory. *arch.* *exc.* in *phr.* by h. OE. 9. The moral sense, conscience. Now only in *my*, etc. *h. smote me*, etc. ME.

1. His Heart's his mouth: What his Breast forges, that his Tongue must vent SHAKS. I should the eares of my hart, are set before thee; open thou them 1609. 2. Great searchings off. *Jude*. v. 16. 4. Not changing h. with habit SHAKS. 5. Her h. was too full to speak TROLOPE. 6. *Phr.* To grieve, lose one's h. (*to*), to have, obtain, gain a person's h. *Near*, *near*, *one's h.* close or closest to one's affection. She won all hearts 1587. 7. Thy dauntless h. will urge thee to thy fate DRYDEN. *Phr.* To crush up, gather, heap up, lose h. To have the h. take h. To have one's h. in, put one's h. into. 8. Ephraim is like a silly dove without h. *Hasen* vii. 11.

III. *Put for the person.* 1. Used as a term of endearment ME. 2. = Man of spirit. Often in nautical use. 1500. 4. As a term of compassion: *Poor h.* 1599.

1. Alas when shall I meete you, herte deere CHAUCER 2. Heigh my hearts, cheerly, cheerly my hearts SHAKS.

IV. *Something having a central position.* 1. The central part of anything; the middle ME. 2. *esp.* A central part of distinct conformation or character (see *quots.*) 1578. 3. *spec.* The solid central part of a tree without sap or albumen ME. Hence *fig.* Heart of oak: a stout courageous spirit, a man of courage or endurance. Also *attrib.* 1609.

1. The H. of England 1658, of the City Dr For. of the London season DISRAELI. 2. A goodly apple rotten at the h. SHAKS. The h. of a tree 1681, of a flower 1707, of a rope 1841, of a cabbage 1866. 3. He was a h. of oak, and a pillar of the Land Wood.

V. *The vital part or principle.* 1. The vital part; essence 1533. 2. Of land, etc.: Strength, fertility; capacity to produce; 'proof' (of grass, etc.) 1573. 3. The best or most important part 1589.

1. Now (Sir John) here is the h. of my purpose SHAKS. 2. *Phr.* In (good, strong, etc.) h. in prime condition. Out of h. in poor condition, unproductive. In h. in good condition.

VI. *Something of the shape of a heart.* 1. A figure of the human heart; *esp.* a symmetrical figure formed of two similar curves meeting in a point at one end and a cusp at the other. Also, an ornament in the shape of a heart. 1463. 2. A playing card marked with one or more figures of a heart; one of the suit so marked; *pl.* the suit of such cards 1529. 3. *Naut.* A kind of dead-eye, in shape resembling a heart, with one large hole in the middle 1769. 4. A heart-shaped wheel or cam (Knight) 1875.

1. A costly Jewell... A Hart it was bound in with Diamonds SHAKS.

Phrases.

* *With prep.* At heart. Inwardly, secretly, at bottom; in reality. By heart. In the memory; from memory; by rote. From one's heart. With the deepest feeling. In... heart a. In (one's) h.; inwardly; secretly; at h. b. In h. in good spirits. So to put in (or into) h. c. In good condition. Out of heart. a. In low spirits. b. In poor condition. With... heart. a. With (OE. *muot*) all one's h. With one's whole h. with great sincerity, or devotion; no v. with the utmost goodwill. b. With a h. and a half; willingly. With half a h.; half-heartedly.

* *With verb and prep.* Find in one's heart. To feel willing; to prevail upon oneself (to do something); no v. chiefly in neg. and interrog. sentences. Have at heart. To have as an object in which one is deeply interested. Lay to heart. To think seriously about; to be deeply concerned about (a thing). Take to heart. I tak y to g. to be sol in about

A governing verb. B eak the heart of

a. To crush with sorrow. b. To 'break the back of'. Cry (*plague, tease, weary*, etc.) one's heart out: to cry (etc.) violently or exhaustingly: see the *vb.* Eat one's heart. To suffer or pine away from vexation or longing. See *EAT* v. Have... heart. To have the h.: to be courageous, spirited, or (in mod. use, with negs.) hard-hearted enough (to do something). Take heart. To pick up courage. To take h. of grace, etc. see *HEART* OF GRACE.

* *With another noun.* Heart and hand. With will and execution; readily. Heart... heart. a. H. of hearts (orig. h. of h. heart's h.) the heart's core; one's inmost h. or feelings. Use in one's h. of hearts. b. A h. and a h., a Hebraism = duplicity. c. H-to-h. used to denote conversation, etc., of great intimacy and/or frankness and sincerity. Heart and soul. a. The whole of one's affections and energies. b. *attrib.* With all one's energy and devotion.

* *In exclamations and imprecations.* The commonest expressions now are: Lord (God) bless my (your, etc.) h. *h.* elliptically Bless my (etc.) h.!

* *Proverbial phrases, etc.* One's h. sinks in one's shoes, etc., hyperbolic for 'one's h. sinks in', connoting extreme fear or dejection. To have one's h. in one's mouth, etc., referring to the apparent leaping of the h. under the influence of a sudden start. One's h. is in its right place, one's sympathies are rightly placed. To wear one's h. upon one's sleeve: to expose one's feelings, etc. to every one. To do one's h. good: to make one feel gladdened, strengthened, etc.

Comb. h.-cam, a form of cam used for converting a rotary into a reciprocating motion; -clot, a clot of blood or fibrin formed in the h., usually after death; -cockle, a bivalve mollusc, *Isocardia cor*, so called from its shape. -moth, *Dicelyla cor*; -motion, the motion generated by a heart-cam; -sac, the pericardium; -shake, a split or cleft in the centre of a tree. -shell = heart-cockle; -strand, the central strand of a rope. -stroke, (a) the impulse of the contraction of the h., (b) = Angina pectoris, -trace, 'the record on smoked paper made by the needle of a cardiograph' (*Syn Soc Lex.*); -urchin, a sea-urchin of the genus *Spatangus*, being heart-shaped; a spatangoid; -wheel = heart-cam.

b. In names of trees and plants. h.-cherry, a heart-shaped variety of the cultivated cherry, -clover, *Medicago monacalis*; -liver = prec. -pea, -seed, a name for plants of the genus *Carduspermum*, from the heart-shaped scar which marks the attachment of the seed.

Heart (hārt), v. [OE. *hiertan*, *hyrtan*, f. (ult.) *heri*, *heart*, HEART sb.] 1. *trans.* = HEARTEN v. *arch.* 2. To supply with physical strength or stimulus; to put (land) into good heart. TISSOT. 3. To take to heart, fix in the heart 1604. 4. *Building.* To fill up the central space within (a piece of masonry) with rubble, etc. Also with *in* 1776. 5. *intr.* Of a cabbage, lettuce, etc.: To form a heart or close compact head 1866.

1. A grief. Hearted with hope TENNISON. 3. I hate the Moore. My cause is hearted; thine hath no less reason SHAKS.

Heart-ache (hārt'āk), OE. [f. HEART sb. + ACH-] 1. Pain in the heart; formerly = HEARTBURN 2. 2. Pain or anguish of mind 1602.

Heart-blood, heart's-blood. ME. Blood from the heart; life blood; hence, vital energy, life. Also *fig.*

Heart-bond. 1823. [See BOND sb.] a. A union of hearts, betrothal. b. *Arch.* 'The construction of walling in which two stones side by side form the width of the wall, and a third stone of an equal breadth is put over the joint in the course above' 1851.

Heart-break, sb 1583 [See BREAK sb.] A breaking of the heart; great and overwhelming sorrow or distress of mind. So Heart-breaking *phr.* a causing intense sorrow or crushing grief. Heart-breakingly *adv.*

Heart-broken, a. 1586. [f. HEART sb. + BROKEN.] Having a broken heart; overwhelmed with grief or anguish. Also *transf.* of feelings, acts, etc. var. Heart-broke (*arch.*). Heart-brokenly *adv.* -ness.

Heartburn (hārt'būrn), sb. ME. [f. HEART sb. + BURN sb.] 1. Burning of the heart, fire of passion. ME. only. 2. = CARDIALGY. 1597. 3. = HEART-BURNING sb. 1. 1621.

Heart-burn, v. 1540. [f. HEART sb. + BURN v.; cf. next.] 1. *trans.* To affect with heart-burning. 2. To regard or treat with jealous enmity 1612.

H- ing (hārt'hōn) sb 1533 [f. HEART sb. + BURN v. g. b. sb.] A hearted and emboldened or o m d w h no

openly expressed; jealousy or discontent grudge. b. *pl.* Grudges 1605. 4. = HEARTBURN sb. 2. Also *attrib.* -1747.

1. A long continued grudge and heart's brennyng betweene the Quenes kindred and the kunges blood More.

Heart-burning, *phr.* a 1588. [f. HEART sb. + BURNING *phr.* a.] That kindles or consumes the heart; distressing the heart.

Hearted (hārt'ed), *phr.* a. ME. [f. HEART sb. and v.; see -ED 1.] 1. Having a heart, *esp.* in comb., as FAINT-HEARTED, etc. 2. Full of heart; spirited -1595. 3. Having the shape of a heart; cordate 1834. 4. Fixed in the heart 1604.

4. *Obs.* in. iii. 448. Hence heartedly *adv.* -ness in comb.

Hearten (hārt'en), v. 1526. [Extended f. HEART v.; see -EN 2.] 1. *trans.* To put heart into; to embolden; to inspire, animate, cheer. 2. To give physical strength or stimulus to -1792. 3. *transf.* in weaker sense: To strengthen, help on, further, promote 1615.

1. Where God heartened his own people by drying up the waters of Jordan FULLER. 2. Good Ale, which inwardly must b. him 1886. To h. the ground with dung MAY, Punch with Brandy DAMIER. Hence Heartener, one who heartens, encourages, or cheers.

Heartfelt, a. 1734. [f. HEART sb. + felt, *pa. pple.* of FEEL v.] Felt in the heart hence, sincere, genuine, real.

Heartful (hārt'fūl), a. ME [f. HEART sb. + -FUL] Full of heart, feeling, or affection, hearty. Hence Heartfully *adv.* cordially, heartily; earnestly. Heartfulness, h. quality.

Hearth (hārp), [OE. *heorð* str. masc. = WGer. **herfos*.] 1. That part of the floor of a room on which the fire is made; the floor of a fireplace. b. 'Applied to the ship's fire-place coppers, and galley generally' (Smyth) 1867.

2. Hence, the home, fireside OE. 3. Techn. a. The fireplace of a smith's forge. b. The floor in a furnace on which the ore or metal is exposed to the flame. c. The hollow at the bottom of a blast-furnace through which the molten metal descends to the crucible. d. A portable brazier used in soldering. ME.

1. A pile of blazing logs on the h. 1849. 2. Now this extremity, Hath brought me to thy h. SHAKS. Pious saint defenders of the h. and home MAYNE REID.

Comb. h.-book, a book containing a list of hearths for the purpose of the HEARTH-TAX; -cinder, the slag formed on the refinery-hearth; -cricket, the common house-cricket; -fly, an artificial fly used in angling; -yield = HEARTH-PENNY.

Hearth-money. Hist. 1660. 4. = CHURCH-SCOT, (Coke) 2. A tax upon hearths or fireplaces; *esp.* a tax of two shillings per annum formerly levied on every fire-hearth in England and Wales; = CHIMNEY-MONEY 1663.

Hearth-penny. Hist. OE. [So called because chargeable on every dwelling-house.] The payment also called Peter's pence and Rome-scot, formerly made to the Pope.

Hearth-rug. 1824. A rug laid before the fireplace.

Hearthstead. 1475. [f. *STEAD* place.] The place of a hearth, fireside, hence = homestead.

Hearthstone (hārt'stōn), sb. ME. 1. The flat stone forming the hearth. Hence, the fireside or home. 2. A soft kind of stone used to whiten hearths, door-steps, etc., a composition used for this purpose 1851.

1. Whate'er of pence about our h. clings BAXON. Hence Hearthstone v. to whiten with h.; also *absol.*

Heart-h-tax. 1689. = HEARTH-MONEY

Heartily (hārt'li), *adv.* ME. [f. HEARTY a. + -LY 2.] 1. In a hearty manner; earnestly sincerely; with goodwill. 2. Spiritually, zealously ME. 3. With good appetite; abundantly, amply 1613. 4. Plenteously; to the full thoroughly; exceedingly, very 1686.

1. My lady quod he thanke I hertly CHAUCER 2. To fight h. JOWETT. 3. To feed h. Dr For. 4. They were h. beaten Dr For.

Heartiness (hārt'iness), 1530. [f. as prec. -NESS, the quality of being hearty] The duke with a ung h. gave his counsel B AXON

·ling, *phl.* a. ME. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] at heels or cures. Also *transf.* and *fig.* a wound. That cicatrizes or closes 1857. 10. h. waters SCOTT. *fig.* To whom with a Adam reply'd Milt. Hence *Healingly adv.* less, a. [f. HEAL sb. + -LESS.] De- of health or well-being CHAUCER. lth (help), sb. [OE. *hēlp*, f. (ult.) WHOLE, HALE; see -TH.] 1. Sound- of body; that condition in which its func- are duly discharged. 2. Hence, The al condition of the body, usually qualified d bad, delicate, etc. 1509. 73. Healing. 1555. 4. Spiritual, moral, or mental ness, salvation (*arch*) OE. 75. Well- safety, deliverance -1611. 6. A wish sed for a person's welfare; a toast drunk erson's honour 1596. 1th a. Flush of H. in his Aspect Addison. 2. joyed very tolerable h. 1302. *Phr. Bill of* see *Bill sb.* 3. *Board of H.*, a Government which existed 1848-1858 for the control of s affecting the public health. 4. There is no in vs *Hk Com. Prayer*. 5. Be thou a Spirit in Goblin damn'd SHAKS. 6. -guard, an officer appointed to enforce une regulations (Smyth); -officer, an officer d with the administration of the health laws itary inspection, a visitor; -resort; -roll, showing the state of health of a company of s of a ship's crew. ulthful (hēlpfūl), a. ME. [f. HEALTH -FUL.] 1. Promoting bodily or spiritual health-giving, salubrious; salutary. persons, etc. Full of or characterized by 1. healthy (now rare) 1550; marked by ctual or moral soundness 1601. nch subject to Earthquakes, else very h. 1601. ments of European civilization 1862. 2. He ally h., and capable of much labour JOHNSO progress of the world 1884. Hence *Health- ad.*, -ness. ulthless (hēlples), a. Now rare. 1568. s 1. Destitute of bodily, mental, or al health; unhealthy. 2. Not conducive lth unwholesome 1650. Hence *Health- ness*. thsome (hēlpsum), a. Now rare. -SOME.] 1. Full of health; healthy. 2. Bestowing health; wholesome; salu- 8. Hence *Healthsome-ly adv.*, -ness. thward, a. 1884. [-WARD.] Tund- ards health. hy (hēlp), a. 1552 [f. HEALTH sb. 1. Possessing good health; hale or body) 2. Conducive to health; e, salubrious; salutary. Also *fig.* Denoting health or sound condition (*fig.*); opp. to *morbid* 1597. 3. H business keeps me quite h. 1815. 2. H ouses 1871. *fig.* A h. influence upon society 3. The h. habit of the British constitution. Hence *Healthily adv.* Healthiness. (hēlp), sb. [OE. *hēlp*; -OTeut. 1. In abiant relation to Ger. *helf*, *helfon*; from stem **hulp*-, pre-Teut. cf. *L. clumbers, enbure*.] 1. A collection galing one upon another so as to form ated mass roughly conical in form. 7b. main body -1709. 2. a. A heaped re of capacity. b. A pile or mass of e size, varying with the commodity. 3. A great company (esp. of persons); litude, a host. Now only as in 4. OE. nce colloq.: A large number or quantity; at) deal; a lot. Also *pl* in same sense. Also *absol.* and as *adv* (colloq.) 1834. hey have -made Jerusalem an heap of stones *Ps. lxxviii* 1. *Pal'acy of the heap*: the which plays upon the difficulty of saying pre- when a number of things make a h. 4. She . of servants TROLOPE. 5. In heaps of time . also, it's nature I should think a h. of bin bron. *Phrases. All of a h.* -all in a man- r fall. *To stifle all of a h.* (colloq.): to s cause to collapse. Comb: *hcloud* = s 2. -flood, a heavy sea. p (hēlp), v. [OE. *hēlpian*, deriv. of 1. *trans.* To make, form, gather, or ho a heap. Often with *sp.* together, on . *sp.* and *fig.* To amass, accumulate; to many things together. Also *absol.* OE. 2. To fill, load, cumber with a heap or o -h *sp.* 526. 4. To bestow in upon. 73. 5. To load a per mg a large quantities 523.

1. Though he heaps up silver as the dust 706 xxvii. 2. Generations of antiquaries have heaped to- gether vast piles of facts M. PARRISON. 3. The field is heaped with bleeding steeds, and flags, and cloven mail MACAULAY. 4. To b insults on his memory BRIGHT. *Phr. Heaped measure*, a dry measure used for certain commodities which are heaped up in a cone above the brim of the measure.

Hence *Heaper*, one who heaps up or accumulates. Heapy (hē pi), a. 1552. [f. HEAP sb. + -Y.] Full or consisting of heaps.

Hear (hēr), v. Pa. t. and pp. heard (hērd). [Com. Teut.: OE., early WS. *hieran*, late WS. *hýran*, Anglian *hēran* (- **hēarjan*) -OTeut. **hauzjan*. Relationship to the root *auz*-EAR, to L. *audire*, and Gr. *akouē* is un- likely.] 1. *intr.* To perceive, or have the sensation of, sound; to possess or exercise the faculty of audition, of which the organ is the ear. The proper verb to express this faculty or func- tion. 2. *trans.* To perceive (sound or some- thing that causes sound); to have cognizance of by means of the ear OE. 3. To exercise the auditory function intentionally; to give ear, hearken, listen. a. *intr.* ME. b. *trans.* To listen to; to give ear to, hearken to; to give audience to. Orig. with dative of the person or thing. OE. 4. *trans.* To attend and listen to (a lecture, sermon, etc.), to form one of the audience at ME. 5. *trans.* To listen to judicially in a court of law, to give (one) a hearing; to try (a person or case) OE. 6. To listen to with compliance; to accede to, grant OE. 7. To obey. (Only OE., ME., and *arch.*) 8. To learn by hearing; to be in- formed of OE. 9. *absol.* or *intr.* To be in- formed, learn; to receive tidings of, a message or letter from ME. *To h. from*: also, to receive a reprimand from 1907. 10. To be spoken (well or ill) of. [After Gr. *ēb*, *καὶ* *ἀκούει*, *L. bene, male audire*.] -1706. b. *To h. rather*: to prefer to be called. (A Latinism.) 1667.

1. He that hath eares to heare, let him here TINDALE *Matth. x* 15. To heare with eies belongs to loves fine wit SHAKS. 2. Lay thine eie close to the ground, and list if thou can heare the tread of Trauellers SHAKS. Eie hath not seen, accear heard the things which God hath prepared for them that love him 1 Cor. ii. 9. *Phr. To h. say, h. tell*, etc., with ellipsis of *people, persons, some one, before say, tell*, etc. 3. a. Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth 1 Sam. iii. 9. b. Wherefore hearest thou mens words 1 Sam. xxiv. 9. 4. To h. a play SHAKS. 5. To heare the cause SHAKS 6. The prayer is heard KEMBLE. *Phr. To h. of* (in U S also *to*) with *will*, etc. and neg.; to refuse to listen to, entertain the notion of, permit. 8. Adam, soon as he heard the fatal Trepass don by Eve Milt. 1. h. there are no lodgings to be had 1803. 9. I too had been looking to h. from you Southey. *Phr. To h. of st.* to be called to account for it (*colloq.*) 10. Or heark thou rather pure Ethereal stream Whose Fountain who shall tell Milt. *Phr. Hear!* (*imper.*), now usu. *Hear!* *Hear!* (formerly *Hear him!* *Hear him!*), an exclaim, to call attention to a speaker's words, and hence a regular form of cheering (CHURCH sb. 8). Hence also as *sb* and *v.*

Hence *Hearable* a. that can be heard. Hearer (hēr-er), ME. [f. HEAR v. + -ER.] 1. One who hears: an auditor. 2. One who attends lectures or sermons; a disciple 1636. 3. *Eal. Hist.* One admitted to hear the Scrip- tures read, but not to the common worship of the church 1697. Hearing, *vbtl.* sb. ME. [-ING 1.] 1. The action of HEAR v.; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audition. 2. The action of listening (e.g. to a lecture, sermon, play, etc.), *spec.* attendance at preaching (*diat.*), audience. Also *fig.* ME. 3. The listening to evidence and pleadings in a court of law; the trial of a cause; *spec.* a trial before a judge without a jury 1576. 4. Knowledge by hearing or being told 1400. 5. Something heard; report, rumour, news (*diat.*) ME. 1. Captivating at the first h. PARSIEV. The organ of h. is not manifest in insects STARK. *Phr. In one's h.* *Written h.* out of h.: within, or out of, hearing distance. 2. We begge your h. Patientlie SHAKS. 3. I'll leave to you h. of the cause SHAKS. 4. *Phr. To come to one's h.* 5. Tis. a harsh h. when women are froward SHAKS.

Hearken, harken (hār'ken), v. [OE. *hercian*, *hercian*. *hercian* formed with suffix *n* from **hac* *cian* the OF type of HARK v. The form *hac* *hac* is usual in current Eng. *hark* *hark* in A. Diets.] To

apply the ears to hear; to listen, give en Const. 10, in OE. and ME. with dative. 12 *intr.* To listen privily -1586. 3 *intr.* To apply the mind to what is said; to have regard Const. 10. ME. 4 *trans.* To hear with atten- tion, give ear to; to have regard to, to learn by hearing, to perceive by the ear. Now only *poet.* OE. 75. *intr.* *Hearken to*. Listen, give ear. [As if *to-hearken*; cf. *Go to*, from vb *To-go*.] -1535. 76. *intr.* To seek to hear tidings; to inquire after, ask for -1830. 77 *intr.* To lie in wait; to wait -1633. 78. *trans.* To get to hear of; to search out -1537. 79 To have regard or relation (*rare*). POPPE.

1. She hearkens for his hounds and for his horn SHAKS. 2. No man wyll hearken to it LUTHER. 4. This King of Naples hearkens my Brothers suit SHAKS. 6 *Much adv.* 1. 216. 7 *I am shen* 1. 1. 60. 8 He has employed a fellow to hearken him out a dumbe woman B. JOHNS. Hence *Hearkener*, *Hark.*

Hearsay (hēr'sā), 1532. [Subst. use of *phr. to hear say*.] 1. That which one hears or has heard some one say, report, tradition, rumour, common talk, gossip. With a and *pl.* A rumour, a piece of gossip 1642. 2. *attrib.* becoming an *adj.*, etc.: (a) Of the nature of hearsay; (b) founded upon what one has heard said, but not within one's direct knowledge; (c) of hearsay, speaking from hearsay. 1880.

1. Thou speakest by hearsaye, rather then by any experience 1577. 2. An h. account by Julianus SIR T. BROWNE. The report of h. witnesses CHATWENT. *Hearsay evidence*: evidence consisting in what the witness has heard others say or what is commonly said. H. evidence is rejected in law 1753. Yet (as in proof of any general customs, or matters of common tradition or repute), the courts admit of h. evidence BLACKSTONE.

Hearse (hēr's), sb. ME. [Formerly *herse* a. F. *herse* = It. *erpic* = L. *harpicem* (*harpe*) large rake used as a harrow; ? cf. Or. *ἀρπῆς*. see *HARKE*.] 1. A harrow-shaped triangular frame, designed to carry candles, and used at the service of *Tenebræ* in Holy Week. 2. a. A framework org. for carrying lighted tapers, etc. over the bier or coffin while placed in the church at the funerals of distinguished persons, also called *castrum doloris*, *chappelle ardente*, or *catafalco* ME. b. A permanent framework of iron or metal, fixed over a tomb to support rich coverings or palls, etc. 1553. c. A temple shaped structure of wood used in royal and noble funerals. It was decorated with banners, lighted tapers, etc., and often had short poems or epitaphs pruned upon it 1575. 3. A light framework of wood used to support the pall over the body at funerals 1566. 74. A funeral pall -1603. 5. A bier; a coffin; vaguely, 2 tomb, grave. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1601. 16. A dead body -1633. 7. A carriage or car constructed for carrying the coffin at a funeral. (The cur- rent use) 1650.

2. c. Underneath this sable here I lyes the subject of all verse B. JOHNS. Be it his last verse With which I now adorn his Herse COWLEY. 5. As thou my cradle wert, so wilt thou be my herse LILKE. 7 A h. too, with plenty of plumes Mrs. CRAWLEY. Comb: *h-cloth*, a black cloth to cover a bier or coffin; a funeral pall; -like a, like a h.; mournful.

Hearse, v. 1592. [f. the sb.] *trans.* 1. To lay on a bier or in a coffin, to bury with funeral rites. b. (in recent use) To carry to the grave in a hearse. c. To enclose as in a bier 1608. 1. Would she were heared at my footie SHAKS. c. Worth may be heard but Envy cannot die CHURCHILL. Hence *Hearsed* *pp.* a. placed on, in, or under a hearse (*Alford* 1. iv. 47).

Hearst. Also *thearse*. 1674 *Hunting* A hind of the second or third year.

Heart (hārt), sb. [Com. Teut.: OE. *heria* -OTeut. **herion*. Radically related to L. *cor*, *cord*, Gr. *καρδιά* (also *κῆρ* from *κῆρ*-), root *kerd*-, *ard*-.]

1. The bodily organ, etc. 1. The hollow muscular or otherwise contractile organ which, by its dilatation and contraction, keeps up the circulation of the blood. b. A diseased or dis- ordered heart, as FATTY h., *smoker's h.* 1871. 2. The seat of life; the vital part or principle, hence occas. = life. *Obs.* or *arch.* OE. 3. *transf.* The region of the heart: breast, bosom 1450. 4. The stomach. *Obs.* or *diat.* 542.

Why does my blood here matter in h. S. Naure much y. h. SHAKS. 2. Read which a reing: each man h. P. C. 3. Lay hand on

h., advise SHAKS. He hugged his old conviction to his h. 1887. 4. *Phr.* Next the *h.*: on an empty stomach. (*Obs. or arch.*)

II. *As the seat of feeling, understanding, and thought.* 1. = MIND, in the widest sense OE. 2. The seat of one's inmost thoughts and secret feelings; one's inmost being; the soul, the spirit OE. 3. Intent, will, purpose, inclination, desire. Now only in *phr.* after one's own *h.* OE. 4. Disposition, temperament, character -1611. 5. The seat of the emotions generally, the emotional nature; opp. to head OE. 4b. The sentiment one has in regard to a thing -1603. 6. *esp.* The seat of love or affection; hence, Affection, love, devotion, ME. 7. Kindly feeling (*rare*) 1656. 8. Sensibility; feeling 1735. 9. The seat of courage; hence, Courage, spirit OE. 10. The seat of the intellectual faculties. Often = understanding, intellect, mind, and (less often) memory. *arch.* *exc.* in *phr.* by *h.* OE. 11. The moral sense, conscience. Now only in *my*, etc. *h.* smote *me*, etc. ME.

1. His Heart's his mouth: What his Breast forges, that his Tongue must vent SHAKS. Should the cares of my heart, are set before thee, open than his face. 2. Great searchings of his Heart, v. 16. 4. Not changing h. with habit SHAKS. 5. Her h. was too full to speak THOUGHT. 6. *Phr.* To give, love one's h. (*to*), to have, obtain, gain a person's h. *Near*, nearest, one's h. close or closest to one's affection. She won all hearts 1887. 7. Thy dauntless h. will urge thee to thy fate DRYDEN. *Phr.* To pluck up, gather, keep up, to have the h. *to* *h.* To have one's h. in, p. one's h. *into*. 8. Ephraim is like a silly dove without h. HOSAN vii. 11.

III. *Put for the person.* 1. Used as a term of endearment ME. 2. = Man of spirit. Often in nautical use. 1500. 3. As a term of compassion: *Poor h.* 1599.

1. Alas when shall I meete you, herte dere CHAUCER. 2. Heigh my hearts, cheerly, cheerly my hearts SHAKS.

IV. *Something having a central position.* 1. The central part of anything; the middle ME. 2. *esp.* A central part of distinct conformation or character (see *quots.*) 1578. 3. *spec.* The solid central part of a tree without sap or albumen ME. Hence *fig.* *Heart of oak*: a stout courageous spirit; a man of courage or endurance. Also *attrib.* 1609.

1. The H. of England 1650, of the City De For, of the London season DISRAELI. 2. A goodly apple rotten at the h. SHAKS. The h. of a tree 1682, of a flower 1707, of a rope 1841, of a cabbage 1866. 3. He was a h. of o's, and a pillar of the Land Weob.

V. *The vital part or principle.* 1. The vital part; essence 1533. 2. Of land, etc. Strength, fertility; capacity to produce; 'proof' (of grass, etc.) 1573. 3. The best or most important part 1589.

1. Now (Sir John) here is the h. of my purpose SHAKS. 2. *Phr.* In (good, strong, etc.) h.: in p. no condition. *Out of h.* in poor condition, unproductive. *In h.* in good condition.

VI. *Something of the shape of a heart.* 1. A figure of the human heart; *esp.* a symmetrical figure formed of two similar curves meeting in a point at one end and a cusp at the other. Also, an ornament in the shape of a heart. 1463. 2. A playing card marked with one or more figures of a heart; one of the suit so marked; *pl.* the suit of such cards 1529. 3. *Naut.* A kind of dead-eye, in shape resembling a heart, with one large hole in the middle 1769. 4. A heart-shaped wheel or cam (Knight) 1875.

1. A costly jewel. A Heart it was bound in with Diamonds SHAKS.

Phrases. * *With prep.* At heart. Inwardly, secretly; at bottom; in reality. By heart. In the memory; from memory; by rote. From one's heart. With the deepest feeling. In *h.* heart, a. In (one's) h.: inwardly; secretly; at h. b. *In h.* in good spirits. So to put in (or into) h. c. In good condition. Out of heart, a. In low spirits. b. In poor condition. With *h.* heart, a. With (OE. mid) all one's h. With one's whole h. with great sincerity, or devotion, now, with the utmost goodwill. b. With a h. and a half; willingly. With half a h., halfheartedly.

* *With verb and prep.* Find in one's heart. To feel willing, to prevail upon oneself (to do something) now chiefly in neg. and interrog. sentences. Have at heart. To have as an object in which one is deeply interested. Lay to heart. To think seriously about; to be deeply concerned about (a thing). Take to heart. To take seriously; to grieve over; to be solicitous about.

* *Agree* *verb* B eat the heart of

a. To crush with sorrow. b. To 'break the back of'. Cry (*plague, ease, weary*, etc.) one's heart out: to cry (etc.) violently or exhaustingly; see the *vs.* Eat one's heart. To suffer or pine away from vexation or longing. See *Eat v.* Have *h.* heart. To have the h. to be courageous, spirited, or (in mod. use, with negs.) hard-hearted enough (to do something). Take heart. To pluck up courage. To take h. of grace, etc.: see HEART OF GRACE.

*** *With another noun.* Heart and hand. With will and execution; readily. Heart *h.* heart. a. *H. of hearts* (orig. *h. of h.*, *heart's h.*) the heart's core; one's inmost h. or feelings. *Usu. in one's h. of hearts.* b. A h. and a h., a Hebraism = duplicity.

c. *H. to h.*: used to denote conversation, etc., of great intimacy and/or frankness and sincerity Heart and soul. a. The whole of one's affections and energies b. *adv.* With all one's energy and devotion. *** *In ejaculations and imprecations.* The commonest expressions now are - Lord (God) bless my (your, etc.) h. 1. elliptically Bless my (etc.) h. 2. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 3. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 4. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 5. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 6. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 7. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 8. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 9. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 10. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 11. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 12. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 13. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 14. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 15. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 16. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 17. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 18. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 19. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 20. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 21. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 22. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 23. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 24. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 25. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) h. 26. *Prov.* Bless my (etc.) 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artless (hā'tles), *a.* ME. [-LESS.] 1. Without a heart 1586. 2. Spiritless; outart, disheartened, dejected ME., without th or zeal 1658. 3. Destitute of feeling action, callous, unkind, cruel (The curse.) 1816. 4. Of land. Without fertility 1594. 5. Of food or drink: Without *ing* or *sumulating* power 1657. 6. Of trees *a.* Without core. *b.* Not *ng* a heart 1731.

1. *a* mood Of solitude Wordsw. 3. *H* things me and said i' the world Shelley. 5. *H* Slops Bread, black and h. BURNET Hence *Hea* *rtly* *adv.* *ness.*

artlet (hā'nlet). 1826. [-LET.] A little or core; *a* nucleus.

artlike. 1616. *adv.* Like or having the *ance* of a heart. *adv.* Like or after the *er* of a heart 1844.

artling. [-LING.] Little or dear SHAKS.

heartlings! *a* minced oath (= God's heart h. artly, *a* Also hertely. ME. [f. HEART

-LY] = HEARTY 3. 4. -1600. So *rtly* *adv.* = HEARTLY 1-3.

art of grace, *phs.* 1530. [Origin and form uncertain.] *a.* in *phr.* to take *h.* of

. *a* gr., to pluck up courage. *b.* Hence, to *ve*, *heep*, *gather* *h.* of *gr.* 1587. *†c.* Also

th *c.* to take heart (*hart*) at grass, to grass, art-piercing, *a.* 1590. [See PIERCE

That pierces, or is fitted to pierce, the *fig.* that appeals keenly to the emotions.

e Heart-piercingly *adv.*

art-quake. 1561. [See QUAKE, and *ri* *quique*.] Palpitation of the heart; *fig.*

an and violent terror, delight, etc.

art-quake shook the joints Of all the Trojans *an* So Heart-quake, in same senses.

art-rendering, *a.* 1687. [See REND *v.*]

rends the heart; terribly distressing. So

rt-renderingly *adv.*

art-searching, *a.* 1647. [SEARCH *v.*]

rigorously examines the heart or feelings.

art-searching *sb.*

artsease, heart's-ease (hā'ts,iz), ME.

HEART *sb.* and EASE.] 1. (prop. as two

s) Ease of heart, tranquility or peace of

l freedom from care. 2. The Pansy

a tricolor] Also formerly the Wallflower.

art-shaped, *a.* 1776. Having the shape

(conventional) heart; cordate.

art-sick, *a.* 1526. [f. HEART *sb.* +

. *a.*] 1. Sick at heart; *fig.* depressed or

ndent. 2. Pertaining to or characterized

art-sickness 1591.

Chatham, heart-sick of his country's shame

ira. Hence Heart-sickness.

artsome (hā'tsəm), *a.* Chiefly *S*

[SOME.] *†1.* Spirited. 2. That gives

t, animating 1596. 3. Cheerful, blithe

hence Heart-somely *adv.*

art-sore, *sb.* ME. [SORE *sb.*] 1. Pain

r ef of heart, a cause of this. *†2.* A disease

orses, etc. [obs. *F. encœur*] 1616

art-sore, *a.* 1591. [SORE *a.*] Sore at

t, characterized by grief. Two Gent. 1. i.

1. Having the spirits or courage unimpaired; undismayed. 2. Having the affections unengaged 1600. 3. Whole-hearted; free from hypocrisy or affectation; sincere, genuine 1684; unmitigated 1811.

2. Cupid hath clapt him oth' shoulder, but He warrant him heart hole SHAKS. 3. A heart-whole laugh 1856, traitor LAM. Hence Heartwholeness.

Heart-wise, *adv.* 1727. [-WISE.] After the manner or shape of a heart.

Heart-wood. 1801. A name for the central part of the timber of exogenous trees, hardened and matured by age; duramen.

Ebony. is the heart-wood of the date-tree 1875

Heartwort (hā'twert), ME. [From form of leaves (or ? seeds)] 1. The plant *Aristolochia Clematitis*, also called Birthwort *†2.*

= HARTWORT, *q. v.* *†3.* A species of Mint. GERARDE.

Hearty (hā'ti), *a.* (*adv.*) and *sb.* ME. [f. HEART *sb.* + -Y.] Full of heart. 1. *†*Full of courage. In later use: Zealous, energetic or thorough in one's support or action. *†2.*

Possessed of understanding WYCLIF. 3. Full of kindly sentiment or goodwill, cordial, kindhearted, genial, cheery 1440. 4. Heartfelt, genuine, sincere 1479. 5. Giving unrestrained expression to the feelings; vehement, vigorous 1661.

6. In sound health, having good appetite and spirits; vigorous, hale 1552. 7. Of food or drink. Strengthening, invigorating 1617.

8. Of a meal, etc. Satisfying; abundant, ample, full 1593. 9. Of soil, etc.: In good heart, well fitted to bear crops 1573. 10.

Of timber. Consisting of heart-wood; strong, durable 1624.

1. *H*, for the government SWIFT, in the common cause MACAULAY. 3. *H*, salutious ADDISON.

With hearty thanks 1526. 5. *A* h. curse SCOTT, 4p on the back DICKENS. 8. *A* h. and prolonged repast W. IRVING.

B. adv. or quasi-*adv.* = HEARTILY. 1753.

C. sb. A hearty fellow; a brave, vigorous man; *esp.* in nautical use. Hence, a sailor, a jack-tar 1839.

Heat (hēt), *sb.* [OE. *hētu*, *hēto* str. fem., also *hēte* wk. fem.; the former: —OTeut. **hailin*, f. **hailo*—HOR; *hēte* corresponds to a type **hailfōn*.] 1. The quality of being hot, often regarded as a substance or thing contained in or issuing from bodies; *esp.* in ordinary use, A high or sensible degree of this quality; high temperature; warmth. *b.* The sensation or perception of this quality or condition; one of the primary sensations, produced by contact with or nearness to fire or any body at a high temperature, by any agency that quickens the circulation of the blood, etc. 1704

c. With adjs. of colour, used in reference to the appearance of metals, etc. when at certain high temperatures, as BLUE *h.*, etc., also with other defining words, as BLOOD-HEAT, etc.: see the defining words 1703. 2. In *Physics*, formerly supposed to be an elastic material fluid (CALORIC), of extreme subtilty, attracted and absorbed by all bodies; now held to be a form of ENERGY, viz. the kinetic and potential energy of the invisible molecules of bodies 1826

3. *spec.* A hot condition of the atmosphere or physical environment; hot weather or climate: often spoken of as an agent perceptible by its effects OE. *b.* (with *ph.*) A hot period or season ME. *c.* A fire. *Acts xxviii* 3. *d.* High temperature produced by fermentation or putrefaction, as in a hotbed; hence *concr.* a hotbed, *esp.* in *phr.* in *h.* ME. 4. As a quality or condition of animal bodies (see *quots.*) OE *†5.* In mediæval physiology, as a quality of 'elements', 'humours', and bodies in general see HOR *a.*—1626. 6. The quality of being hot in taste 1586. 7. A redness or eruption on the skin, accompanied by a sensation of heat, or indicating inflammation 1597. 8. A heating; *esp.* a single operation of heating, as of iron in a furnace, hence *concr.* the quantity of metal heated at one operation 1594 *†b.* A run given to a race-horse in preparation for a race—1751. 9. *fig.* A single bout of action; a stroke, a 'go'. Chiefly in *phr.* at a *h.* ME 10. A single course in a race, etc (See also DEAD HEAT.) Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1663. 11. Intensity or ——— of *fe-d* g OE. *b* (with

ph.) An access of feeling or intensity ME. *c* (with *ph.*) A fit of passion or anger; *†a* quarrel 1549. *†d.* Passionateness, excitability—1718

12. The intense or violent stage of any action, height, stress (e.g. of conflict, etc.) 1588. 13

Sexual excitement in animals during the breeding season 1768

1. *c.* Several degrees of Heats Smiths take of their Iron. At first, a Blood-red *h.* Secondly, a White Flame *h.* Thirdly, a Sparking, or Welding *h.* Movon. 2. *Radiant heat* not properly *h.* at all, but the energy of vibration of the inter-vibrating ether—then heat is transmitted from one body to another body not in contact, it is identical, within a certain range of wave-length, with light. *Latent h.* (Physics) the *h.* required to convert a solid into a liquid or vapour, or a liquid into vapour, formerly regarded as being absorbed and remaining latent in the resulting liquid or vapour; now viewed as the energy absorbed during the change of state. *Specific h.* (Physics) the *h.* required to raise the temperature of a given substance to a given extent (usually one degree)

Atomic, molecular h. (Chem.) the product of the specific *h.* of a substance into its atomic or molecular weight. 3. That knows not parching *h.* nor freezing cold SHAKS. *b.* The great heats are abated BARNET

4. *Natural h.*, *vital h.* the warmth characteristic of a living body. The vital *h.* forsakes her limits DIVON. The burning *h.* of his skin 1728. 6. The *h.* of the Ginger SHAKS. 7. *Prickly h.* a skin disease (*Lichen tropicus*), characterized by minute papule formed by the hyperæmia of the sweat follicles

9. Neither can a true just play, which is to bear the test of ages, be produced at a *h.* DRYDEN. 11. In sudden *h.* and passion 1704. *c.* To keep alive heats and animosities WILLINGTON. 12. To come upon them, in the heats of their discussion SHAKS

Comb. *h.*-apoplexy, *h.*-asphyxia = *heat-stroke*—*engine*, one in which the motive power is produced by *h.*; *h.*-factor = *EXTRON*, *h.*-spectrum, the spectrum of heat-rays, visible and invisible; *h.*-stroke, an affection of the nervous system, often fatal, caused by exposure to excessive *h.*; *h.*-unit, a unit quantity of *h.*; usually reckoned as the amount of *h.* required to raise the temperature of a unit weight (pound, gramme, etc.) of water one degree

Heat (hēt), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *ppic.* heated, [heate (SHAKS).] [*Com. Teut.* *OL. hētin* = —OTeut. **hailjan*, f. **hailō*—HOG.]

L. trans. 1. To communicate heat to; to make hot, to warm; to raise the temperature of. 2. To cause to feel hot or warm; to bring into a condition of bodily heat, to inflame. Also *absol.* 1601. 3. *fig.* To rouse to intense emotion, to excite in mind or feeling; to inspire with ardour; to inflame ME.

1. When I am cold, he heats me with beati g SHAKS. 2. Men heated with wine WASHINGTON. 3. *H.* hath cooled my friends, heated mine enemies SHAKS

II. intr. 1. To contract heat, become hot or warm, rise in temperature OE. *b.* To grow hot, to become inflamed physically ME. 2

fig. To become inflamed or excited in mind or feeling; to wax warm ME.

1. Green hay heats in a mow, and green corn in a bin WASHINGTON. 2. Let my Liar rather heat with wine SHAKS. 3. *A* *h.* heated, so did she 1820.

Hence Heatedly *adv.* with warmth of temper

Heat-drop. 1615. *Usu* in *ph.*: *a.* A few drops of rain ushering in a hot day. Also *fig.* e.g. of tears. *b.* Drops of sweat.

Heater (hē'tar), 1500. [f. HEAT *v.* + -ER.] 1. A person or thing that heats. 2. *spec.* Any of various contrivances for imparting heat, e.g. an iron made hot, and put into a box-iron smoothing-iron, tea-urn, etc.; a stove for heating a room, etc.; a vessel in which some thing is placed to be heated 1725. 3. *attrib.* as *h.* shield, a shield shaped like a flat-iron heater 1821.

Heath (hēp), *sb.* [OE. *hēth* (—**hailp*) from pre-Teut root **hail*; cf. *L. in-cetum* cow-pasture.] 1. Open uncultivated ground a bare, more or less flat, tract of land, naturally covered with low herbage and dwarf shrubs *esp.* with heath, heather, or ling. *†b. transf.* Part of a garden left more or less wild BACON

2. A name of plants and shrubs found upon heaths or in waste places. 3. The ordinary name for species of *Erica*, *esp.* *E.* (now *Calluna*) *vulgaris*, common heath, heather, or ling *E. canerica*, and *E. tetralix* OE. *b.* With distinctive additions, applied to other species of *Erica*, and allied genera; and pop to some other plants 1617. *c.* In Coverdale's and later versions of *Jer.* xvi. 6. *Aviiv.* 6, applied to some desert plant, identified variously with Tamarisk or *h. S. v.* *Jer. per. Sab. na*

3. Short for *heath butterfly*, moth 1827. 4. *att. sb.* OE.

1. On holte and heithe the merye somers daye Lydoe An uninteresting flat, with many heaths of lung A Young. 2. Now would I give a thousand furlongs of Sea, for an Acre of barren ground. Long heath [= *Erica vulgaris*], Brown firs, anything SHAKS

Comb. h.-ale, -beer, a traditional beverage anciently brewed from the flowers of heather; -crops, *lit* one that crops or feeds on h., a sheep or pony living on open h.; hence, a person who inhabits a h. -fowl = H.-fowl -game, grouse or moor-fowl; -tax, a tax to defray the expenses of repairing the course at Newmarket; -throstle, -thrush, the R. g.-blackbird or Ring-courel, *Fringilla torquatus*.

b. In names of trees and plants applied to any species which grow on heaths, as *A. b. strabo*, etc., h.-fern, the Sweet Mountain Fern, *Asplenium adnigrum*; -grass, *Tridax decumbens*; -rose, the rose of Jericho, *Anastasia H. arvensis*.

Heath-bell. 1804. 1. The bell-shaped flower of the Heath; cf. HEATHER-BELL. 1808 2. Any bell-shaped flower growing on heaths, esp. the Blue-bell.

Heath-berry OE A name of various berries growing on heaths, esp. the Bilberry and Crowberry.

Heath-bird. 1683. A bird which lives on heaths; *spec.* the Black Grouse, of which the male is the HEATH-ROCK and the female the HEATH-HEN.

Heath-cock. 1590. The male of the HEATH-BIRD or Black Grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*), the Black-cock; in N. America, the Canada grouse.

Heathen (hē'thēn, -'n). [OE *hæðen*: cf. Goth *haidn* Gentle or heathen woman. Orig. 'dweller on the heath', a loose rendering of *L. paganus*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Applied to persons or races whose religion is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; pagan; Gentile. In earlier times applied also to Mohammedans; now mostly restricted to those holding polytheistic beliefs. 2. Pertaining to such persons or races, or to their religion and customs OE. Also *transf.*

1. The h. priests Swift, Soudan Scott. 2. In all places crystal and hether CANTOS *transf.* Bishops of Durham and naked h. colliers ESPANOS.

B. *sb.* (or *adj.* used *subst.*) 1. One who holds a religious belief which is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; a pagan OE. (The *adj.* pl., the *heathen*, is now collective; in O.T., the Gentiles; the *sb.* pl. *heathens* is mostly individual.) 2. *transf.* One who is no better than a heathen 1818.

1. I was sorry to find more mercy in an h. than in a better Christian Swift. 2. Pair frightened heathens that they are Scott.

Heathendom (hē'thēndəm). [OE. *hæðendōm*; f. HEATHEN + -DOM. In mod. use app. formed anew after *Christendom*.] 1. = HEATHENISM. 2. The domain or realm of the heathen; the heathen world 1860.

Heathenism (hē'thēnizəm). [OE. *hæðenizmus*; see HEATHEN and -NESS.] 1. Heathenism. 2. = HEATHENDOM 2. ME.

Heathenish (hē'thēnɪʃ). [OE. *hæðenisc*. In mod. use prob. a new formation; see -ISH.] 1. Of or pertaining to the heathen (now rare). 2. = HEATHEN 1. 1718. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* 4. Heathen-like; unworthy of a Christian.

b. *colloq.* Abominable, 'beastly' 1593.

1. The h. temples BRYANT. 2. The h. philosopher Plurarch 1652. 3. Most H. and most grosse SHAKS. He ce Heathenishly *adv.* -ness.

Heathenism (hē'thēnizəm). 1605. [-ISM.] 1. Heathen practice or belief; paganism. Also with a and pl. 2. *transf.* Unchristian an state of things; unchristian degradation or barbarism 1742.

1. The practical h. of our great cities (mod.).

Heathenize, v. 1681. [-IZE.] 1. *trans.* To render heathen; or heathenish. 2. *intr.* To become heathen or heathenish 1769.

Heathenly, *adv.* ME. [-LY²] After the manner of the heathen; barbarously.

Heathenness, var. HEATHENESSE.

Heathenry (hē'thēnəri). 1577. [-RY.] 1. Heathen belief, practice, custom, character, or quality; heathenism. 2. Heathen people. R. F. BURTON.

1. In converting the land from heathenry to christianity 1577.

Heather (hē'thəri). ME. [Commonly referred to as *h. a. bu. he. ca. er. o. in hadder* against

this.] 1. The Scotch name, now in general use, for the native species of *Erica*, called in the north of England LING; esp. *E. (now Calluna) vulgaris*, Common H., and *E. cinerea*, Fine-leaved Heath or Lesser Bell-h. Also *transf.* 2. *attrib.* Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or made from heather, as *h.-ale*, etc.; of the colour or appearance of heather, as *h.-mixture*, etc. 1819.

1. In the Northern places of this Island. They dry their malt with ling, or heath, called there h. 1833 Phr. *To set the h. on fire*, to make a disturbance. *To take to the h.* to become an outlaw.

Comb. h.-cat, a cat living wild among the h., hence *fig.* of a person; -grass = *heath-grass*, *Tridax decumbens*; -owl, the Short-eared Owl, *Asio accipitrinus*.

Heather-bell. 1725. A name of. a. *Erica tetralix* (or its blossom), b. *E. cinerea*.

Heather-blaet (er. Ss. [Perversion of OE *hæferblæte*]) A snipe.

Heathery (hē'thəri), *a.* 1535. [f. HEATHEN + -Y.] Covered with or abounding in heather, of the nature of heather

Heath-hen. 1591. The female of the HEATH-COCK; applied in N. America to species of grouse.

Heath-pea (hē'thēpi). Also *†-pease*. 1633 A tuberous-rooted leguminous plant, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus* (*Orobus tuberosus*), also called *Caryote*.

Heathy (hē'thi), *a.* 1450. [f. HEATH + -Y.] Abounding in or covered with heath; of the nature of heath; heathery.

Heating (hē'tiŋ), *whl. sb.* ME. [f. HEAT + -ING¹.] The action of HEAT *v.*; imparting of heat or warmth, becoming hot; *techn.* 'getting the steel hot for rolling'.

Heating, *phl. a.* 1591. [-ING².] That heats or makes hot; making the blood too 'hot', as *h. diet*.

Heating surface, the total surface of a steam boiler, exposed on one side to the fire, on the other to water, the fire-surface. Hence *Heatingly adv.*

Heathless, *a. rare*. 1596. [-LESS.] Destitute of heat

Heat-spot. 1822. a. A freckle. b. *Physiol.* A spot or point of the skin at which heat can be produced.

Heat-wave. 1878. a. A wave of radiant heat; one of those vibrations of ether that produce heating effects. b. A wave or access of excessive heat in the atmosphere, esp. when regarded as passing from one place to another.

Heaume (hē'um). *Obs. or arch.* 1572. [a. F. —OF. *helme*; see HELM *sb.*] A massive helmet, reaching down to the shoulders.

Heauto- (hē'ōto), bef. vowel *heaut-*, comb. f. Gr. *hauto* of oneself, used occas. for *Auto-* as *Heautomorphism* [Gr. *μορφή*], ascription of one's own characteristics to another.

Heave (hēv), *v.* Pa. t. and pp. *heaved* (hēvd), *hove* (hōv). [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE *hebban*, *hēf*, *hæfen* —OTeut. **haffjan*, *hōf*, *hufano*, corresp. to *L. capere*, *capio*, to take. The orig. sense was 'take', whence, through 'take up', came that of 'lift, raise'.]

1. *trans.* 1. To lift, raise, bear up. (Often with *up*.) In mod. use: To raise with effort or force; to hoist 1715. Also *absol.* 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To raise OE.; †to exalt; to extol —1641. †3. *spec.* To lift (a child) from the font; to stand sponsor to; hence *transf.* to baptize, christen —1571. †4. To lift and take away, carry off, remove —1643. †b. *Thieves Cant.* To 'lift', to rob —1700. c. *Mining and Geol.* To move away or displace (a vein or stratum); said of another intersecting it 1728. 5. To cause to swell up or bulge out 1573. 6. To cause to rise in repeated efforts 1612. 7. To utter (a groan, sigh, sob, rarely, words) with effort; to fetch 1600. 8. To throw, cast, fling, toss, hurl (esp. with effort) Now only *Naut.* and *colloq.* 1592. 9. *Naut.* To haul up or raise by means of a rope; to haul, pull, draw with a rope or cable; to haul a cable; to weigh (anchor); to unfurl (a flag or sail; also, to *h. out*); to cause (a ship) to move in some direction, as by hauling at a rope. Also *absol.* 1626.

2. How could I once look up, or h. the head MILT. To h. a boat in a sloop S To a. For he pr

vention of growing schisme the Bishop was heaved above the Presbyter MILT. 6. The water was observed to be heaved up and agitated DE LA BECHE. 7. The wretched animal heaved forth such groans SHAKS. 8. The Prats had heaved me over board GURKIN. 9. We heard home our Anker 1633. *Heaving astern*, causing a ship to go backward, by heaving on a cable fastened to some fixed point behind her.

II. *intr.* 1. To rise, mount, come up, spring up. *Obs. exc.* in spec. uses, ME. 2. To swell up, bulge out 1629. 3. To rise with alternate falling, as waves, etc. Also *fig.* 1618. 4. To draw in the breath with effort; to pant, gasp 1678. 5. To make an effort to vomit; to retch also *fig.* 1601. †6. To make an effort to lift or move something; to push or press with force to endeavour, labour, strive —1742. 7. To pull or haul (at a rope, etc.); to push (at the capstan so as to haul in the cable); to move the ship in some direction by such means; of the ship, to move or turn in some direction 1626.

1. Phr. *H. and set*, to rise and fall, as a floating object upon the waves. 2. Their Petticoats, which began to h. and swell before you left us ADDISON. 3. When heaved the long and sullen sea 1827. 4. He heaves for Breath DRYDEN. 5. (*trans.*) To heave the gorge SHAKS. 6. Phr. *††. at*, to aim at, strive after. *††. at (fig.)*, to meditate or threaten an attack upon, to oppose; to aim at with hostile intent. His adventures heaved at him, to cast him out of his Bishoprick FOURER. 7. Phr. *Heaving ahead*, the act of advancing or drawing a ship forward by heaving on a cable or rope made fast to some fixed point before her SMYTH.

Phrases. To h. a peak, to bring (a ship) into the position in which the cable hangs perpendicularly between the hawse and the anchor; see *A-HEAD*. To h. (the ship) *to stay*, to bring her head to the wind in tacking; also *intr.* of the ship. To h. *short*, to h. in on the cable until the vessel is nearly over her anchor. To h. *taut*, to h. at the capstan until the cable is taut. *H. down*, to turn (a ship) over on one side by means of purchases attached to the masts —to careen (Also *intr.* of the ship.) *H. to*, to bring the ship to a standstill by setting the sails so as to counteract each other; to make her lie to. *H. in sight*, to rise into view, become visible; hence (*colloq.*) *transf.* in general sense.

Heave (hēv), *sb.* 1571. [f. prec. vb.] 1. An act of heaving, in various senses (see quots.) 2. *Mining and Geol.* A horizontal displacement or dislocation of a vein or stratum, at a fault 1801. 3. *ph.* A disease of horses, broken wind 1828.

1. When his heaves renew his heart penteth JEWEL. Divers heaves were made at the Duke of Lauderdale's North. *Heave*, 3. Effort to vomit JOHNSON. The h. of the sea 1834. A h. of surprise STEVENSON.

Heave ho, *interj.* and *sb.* ME. [app. HEAVE (imper.), with *Ho int*] A cry of sailors in heaving the anchor up, etc.; also, the burden of a song. Also as *vb.* (with *cl. sb.*)

Heaven (hēv'n), *sb.* [OE. *hæfen*, *hefen*, *-on*, *heofon*, *-un*, str. masc. in late OE also *heofone* wk fem. Ult. etym. unkn.; not conn. w. **haffjan* to HEAVE, the *e* being radical.] 1. The expanse in which the sun, moon, and stars are seen, which resembles a vast vault or canopy overarching the earth, on the 'face' or surface of which the clouds seem to float. Since 17th c. chiefly *poet.* in the sing. b. The pl. *heavens* was formerly used, esp. in O.T., in the same sense as the sing., it is now the prose form for the visible sky. Hence *maps of the heavens* etc. OE. 2. = Climate 1581. 3. The realm or region of space beyond the clouds, of which the visible sky is poetically viewed as the 'floor' OE. †Also *transf.* b. In *pl.*: occas. = the regions of space in which the heavenly bodies move 1678. 4. Each of the 'spheres' or spherical shells, lying above or outside of each other, into which the realms of space outside the earth were formerly divided. Their number varied from seven to eleven. ME. 5. The celestial abode of immortal beings; the habitation of God and his angels, and of beheaded spirits; the state of the blessed hereafter. Opp. to *hell*. OE. Also in *pl.* b. By the Jews seven heavens were recognized; the highest, the 'heaven of heavens', being the abode of God and the most exalted angels. Thence also the seven heavens of Mohammed. OE. c. The seat of the celestial deities of heathen mythology ME. 6. The power or majesty of heaven; Providence, God (With capital H) OE. Also in *pl.* The gods; God 1579. b. In *ass.* ones and exd. MF 7 *fig.* a. A

ū Ge hā o f v. u (Ger Müller)

u (F dñe) v cū l) e (e there) z (z) (en z (F farre z fir fern earth)

a of supreme bliss ME. *b*. A state of bliss. 8. *transf.* (from 1). The covering over Elizabethan stage. [*F. ciel*, Ger. *himmel*.] *c*. 9. *a*. simple attrib.: 'of heaven', etc.; *b*.-*bliss* ME.-1833. *b*. objective, as *h. mg* SHAKS. *c*. advb. 'to or towards', etc. 1591. All that is under the heaven COVERDALE Eccl. iii. 1. ven's high canopy, that covers all DryDEN. Trees, high as h. TENNYSON. *b*. The heavens shall give dew COVERDALE Zech. viii. 12. *a*. Flowers of heavens Grew side by side TENNYSON. 3. Look the floors of heaven is thick inlaid with patterns night gold SHAKS. *b*. Far above the 'starry' CUDWORTH. 4. Deepening thro' the silent res H. over H. rose the night TENNYSON. *fig.* 1. *V*, Prol. 2. 5. H. lies about us in our infancy 1851. *pl.* Wee have a great high Priest, that is ed into the heavens Heb. iv. 14. *b*. The heaven heaven of heavens cannot containe Thee 1. *Amos* 27. 6. The will And high permission of all-ruling Milt. *b*. By heav'n the story's true ADDISON. *lous* H. who are you 1801. Heavens what an MRS. MARCET. 7. I follow thee, and make a ion of hell SHAKS. *b*. O what a h is loue! O t a hell MIDDLETON & DEKKER. In the seventh f. 4) of delight SCOTT. 9. *a*. Ere the Tower tract Heav'n Fowls Milt. *b*. This h.-aspiring at HAWTHORNE. *ea-ven*, *v*. 1627. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* make heavenly in character; also, to bless h heaven, beatify. *ea-ven-born*, *a*. 1595. 1. Of celestial h. 2. Specially prepared or designed by aven for the work. Now often *sarcastic*. 1789. The Heav'n-born child Milt. 3. A heaven-born her SCOTT. heaven-born amateur 1858. *ea-ven-gate*. ME. The gate or portal of ven. *ea-ven-high*, *a*. and *adv.* OE. As high heaven. *ea-venish*, *a*. ME. [-ISH] Of or per- taining to heaven -1577. Hence *Hea-venish-adv.* CHAUCER. *ea-venize*, *v*. To render heavenly. BP. LL. *ea-venlike*. 1548. [-LIKE.] 1. *adj.* avenly. 2. *adv.* After the manner of hea- SWINBURNE. *ea-venly* (he'vnlī), *a*. (*sb.*) [OE. *heafon-*, see -LY¹.] 1. Of, in, or belonging to ven, celestial. 2. Of or belonging to the ural heaven or sky; as *h. bodies*, i.e. the rs planets, comets, etc. Formerly also, ming from the clouds or atmosphere; as *h. v* ME. 3. Having relation to heaven and ne things, divine ME. 4. Of more than hly excellence, 'divine' 1225. 5. *absol.* In *The heavens*: tr. Gr. (*iv*) τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις ph. 1. 3. iii. 10), variously translated '(in) avenly places' or 'things' 1844. A show of heavenly bread BISH. *Transl. Pref* A breaking. 1. Of heavenly oaths SHAKS. 4. The h, saline SHAKS. A H. Voice STREKE, day 1779. *see* Heav'niness, *h*. state or quality. *ea-venly*, *adv.* [OE. *heafonlīe*; see *r²*.] 1. From or by heaven; in a heavenly unior or degree. 2. To the extent of heaven, in *h. words* 1674. Oh he was heavenly true Oth v. ii. 135. Our guided soul Milt. *ea-venly-minded*, *a*. 1656. Having thoughts and affections set on things above; y devout. Hence *Heav'nly-mindedness*. *ea-ven-sent*, *a*. 1649. Sent from heaven. *ea-venward* (he'vnwārd), ME. [*f. HEA-* N *sb.* + *WARD*.] *A. adv.* Towards, or in the direction of, aven. Orig. to *heaven-ward*. *B. adj.* Directed towards heaven 1795. So *Heavenwards* *adv.* *ea-ve-offering*. 1530. In the Levitical v. An offering which was heaved or elevated the priest when offered; also used of other erings. Exod. xxix. 27. *ea-ve* (hē'vōi). 1586. [*f. HEAVE* *v.* + *r¹*.] 1. A person who heaves; *spec* a dock- ous employed in landing goods. 2. Some- thing that heaves, *spec.* (*Naut.*) a bar used as lever or purchase 1598. *ea-ve*, a disease of horses; see *HEAVE* 3. *ea-ve shoulder*. 1530. In the Levitical w. The shoulder of an animal heaved or

elevated in sacrifice. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *Hea-ve-er-than-air*, designating a flying machine whose weight is greater than the weight of the air which it displaces 1883. *Heavily* (he'vli), *adv.* [OE. *hefiglice* *adv.*, from *hefig* *HEAVY*; see -LY².] 1. In a heavy manner; with or as with weight (*lit.* and *fig.*); ponderously; burdensomely ME. 2. With heavy movement, laboriously, sluggishly OE. 3. With sorrow, grief, or displeasure. *Obs.* on arch OE. 4. Forcibly, violently; intensely, severely OE. 5. To a large or heavy amount 1819. 1. A Gentleman leaning upon me, and very h. STANL. Time hangs h. on her hands (*nod*). 2. And broke off their chariot wheels, that they draue them heavily Zeph. xiv. 25. 3. Berkeley took this refusal very h. CLARENDON. 4. Thou shalt be heavily punished SHAKS. 5. H. wooded 1864. *Heaviness* (he'vines), [OE. *hefignes*; see -NESS.] The state or quality of being heavy; ponderousness; gravity; weight of impact ME; burdensomeness OE; tanger -1590, torpor; dullness; want of animation OE, de- jectedness of mind; grief ME. *Heaving* (he'vin), *vb. sb.* ME. [*f. HEAVE* *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of *HEAVE* *v.*, in various senses. *Comh.* *h.-line* (*Naut.*), a line, usually from 5 to 10 fathoms long, used for casting from a vessel to enable a hawser to be hauled ashore or to another vessel. *net*, a net that is heaved or hauled up. *Hea-visome*, *a*. *Obs.* or *dead*. ME. [*f. HEAVY* *a.* + *-SOME*.] Of heavy mood, doleful, dull. *Heavy* (he'vi), *a. l* (*sb.*) [OE. *hefig* - *O*Teut. **hadigo*, **habugo*, *f. *haft* - *z*, OE. *hefe* weight, *f. *haffan* to *HEAVE*.] 1. *x*. Of great weight; ponderous. *b*. Hence, in large quantity or amount, abundant 1728 *c*. *techn.* Possessing (non-negligible) weight 1871. 2. Of great weight in proportion to bulk OE. 3. Great with young. Also *fig.* 1622. 4. Laden with (something) 1622. 5. Applied to classes of goods, animals, etc. of more than a defined or usual weight 1617. Hence *b. transf.* Connected or concerned with the manufacture, carriage, etc. of such articles 1888. 6. *Mil.* Carrying heavy arms or equipments; said chiefly of soldiers 1836. 1. [A coat] too heave and hote for summer 1599. *Phr.* To lie at *h. night*, or at (chiefly *fig.*). *b*. H. harvests *Phr.* 2. Platinum, the heaviest metal LOCKE. The pasty is h. 1887. 4. His men h. and laden with booty BACOV. 5. H. artillery 1727. *Phr.* H. metal. guns or shot of large size; hence *fig.* ability; power; also, a person or persons of great ability or power. *b*. A curate in the H. Woolen District of Yorkshire 1858. 6. *Phr.* H. order or *h. marching order*, that of a soldier equipped and carrying, besides his arms and ammunition, complete kit and great-coat. 11. 1. Having great momentum, that falls or strikes with force ME. 2. Of ground, a road, etc.: That clings or hangs heavily to the spade, feet, wheels, etc. Also *transf.* 1577. 3. That weighs upon the stomach; difficult of digestion 1574. 1. A h. sen SOUTHEY. 2. The h. state of the roads 1837. *transf.* H. walking THORAU. 3. Bacon is a coarse and h. food 1822. 111. 1. Of great import; weighty; grave. Now rare or *Obs.* OE. 2. Grave, severe, profound, intense OE. 1. Trust him not in matter of heave consequence SHAKS. 2. H. complaints 1801, frost DICKENS. 11. 1. Of the sky, clouds, etc.: Dark with clouds, lowering, gloomy 1583. 2. Thick, coarse, also, massive; wanting in lightness or delicacy 1818. 3. Having a sound like that made by a heavy object; loud and deep 1820. 2. H. features SCOTT, renaissance porch 1886, hand-writing (*mod.*) 3. A deep and h. bell SULLIV. 11. 1. Ponderous and slow mentally ME. 2. Acting or moving slowly, clumsily, or with difficulty; sluggish; unwieldy ME. 3. Of things. Wanting in vivacity, tedious, uninteresting 1601. 4. *Theatr.* Serious; relating to the representation of sombre or tragic parts 1826. 1. The heaviest man in the country PARRIS. 2. His heels too h., and his head too light DRYDEN. Sleep- less nights and h. days BYRON. If I time beh. on your hands TENNYSON. 3. So h. a book SWIFT. 4. As the h. villain at the Surrey Theatre would say HARRIS. 11. 1. Of persons. Oppressive annoying;

angry, violent -1703. 2. Hard to bear, grievous, sore, distressful OE. 3. Hard to perform; laborious, toilsome ME. 4. Causing or occasioning sorrow ME. 5. Oppressive to the bodily sense ME. 1. *th. friend* a troublesome or evil friend; an enemy. So *h. father*. 2. He endure Your heaviest Censure SHAKS. A h. calamity 1844. 4. A heavy Christmasse GRAFTON. H. new. CARLYLE. 11. *hill* the ascent to Tyburn, the way to the gallows. 11. 1. Weighed down with sorrow or grief, sorrowful ME. 2. Weighed down by sleep weariness, etc., hence *zsp* weary from sleep, drowsy ME. 2. With eyelids h. and red HOOD. 11. 1. That does what is expressed heavily as in a h. drinker 1816. *Comb.* *h. drift-ice*, *h. ice*, that which has a great depth in proportion, and not in a state of decay. *earth* = *HEAVY*; *h. pine*, the *Pinus ponderosa*; *h. swell* (*colloq.*), a man of showy and impressive appearance (with pun on sense 11. 1). *B. sb.* [the *adj.* used *absol.*] 1. *pl.* *Heavies* heavy cavalry; the Dragoon Guards. Rarely in *sing.* 1841. Also, heavy artillery. 2. A stage wagon for the conveyance of goods, DI. QUINCEY. 3. = *HEAVY WET*. *Heavy* (he'vi), *a. l* 1864. [-Y¹.] suffering from the heaves. *Heavy* (he'vi), *adv.* [OE. *hefige*, *f. hefig* *HEAVY*; see *HEAVILY*.] Now chiefly hyphenated to *pples*, which it qualifies. *Heavy*, *v.* [OE. *hefigian*; -*O*Teut. **hebi-* *gihan*.] To make or become heavy, in various senses -1581. *Heavy-armed* (he'vnhāmd), *a*. 1836. Bearing heavy armour or arms. *Heavy-handed*, *a*. 1633. 1. *a*. Having the hands heavy from weariness. *b*. Clumsy 1647. 2. Full-handed 1864. 3. Overbearing 1883. *Heavy-headed*, *a*. 1550. 1. Having a heavy or large head 1684. 2. Dull, stupid 1590. 3. Drowsy 1552. 3. This heavy-headed revel Makes us traduced SHAKS. *Heavy-hearted*, *a*. ME. 1. Having a heavy heart; sad. 2. Caused by a heavy heart, doleful 1562. *Heavy-laden*, *a*. 1440. 1. Loaded heavily. Also *fig.* 2. Oppressed, weighed down with trouble, etc. 1611. 2. Come unto mee all ye that labour, and are heavily laden Matt. xi. 28. Also *h.-laden* *Isa.* xlvii. 1. *Heavy spar*. 1789. [*tr. Ger. Schwere spar*] The native sulphate of barium, barytes; also improp. applied to barium carbonate, etc. *Heavy-weight*. 1857. A person or animal of more than the average weight; *spec.* a jockey, etc., of more than the average weight; a boxer over 12 st 7; *transf.* a horse that carries more than the average weight. Also *fig.* *Heavy wet*. *slang.* 1821 [WET *sb.*] Malt liquor. *Hebdomad*, -ade (hebdōmād, -ād) 1545. [*ad. L. hebdomas, hebdomad*, *a*. Gr. ἑβδομας (-ad-).] 11. The number seven; a group of seven -1837. 2. The space of seven days, a week 1600. 3. In some Gnostic systems, a group of seven superhuman beings also a title of the Demiurge 1837. *Hebdomadal* (hebdōmādāl), *a* (*sb.*) 1613 [*ad. L. hebdomadalis*; see *prec.* and -AL.] 11. Consisting of or lasting seven days -1651. changing every week 1790. 2. Meeting, taking place, or appearing once a week; weekly 1711. 1. H. politicians, who run away from their opinions without giving us a month's warning BURNES. 2. H. Council, the representative board of the University of Oxford, which meets weekly. Hence *Heb- do-madally* *adv.* *B. sb. (ellipt.)* A 'weekly' (100) 1835. *Hebdomas* (hebdōmās), ME. [*S* -dar 1549] [*ad. eccl. L. hebdomadarum, 1 hebdomas* *HEBDOMAD*.] *A. sb. R. C. Cl.* A member of a chapter or convent, who takes his (or her) weekly turn in the performance of the sacred offices of the Church. var. *Hebdomary*, -arian. *B. adv.* Weekly; doing duty for a week 1625 var. *Hebdomatical* *a. rare*. *Hebe* (hē'bi). 1606. [*a* Gr Ἥβη youthful prime the daughter of Zeus and Hera.

The goddess of youth and spring, the cup-bearer of Olympus, hence *fig.* a. A waitress; b. A woman in her early youth. 2. *Astron.* The sixth of the asteroids 1858 3. *atrive*, as *Habe bloom*, etc. 1838.

Hebe- (*hēbē-*), comb. f. Gr. *ἥβη* youth, also puberty, down of puberty, taken in senses a. Pubescence (in botanical terms), as in *Hebeanthous* [Gr. *ἀνθος* a., having the corolla of the flower pubescent; etc. b. Puberty, as in *Hebeephre nia* [Gr. *φῆν*], a form of insanity in adult to puberty.

Heben, Hebeny, -yf, obs. ff. EBON, EBRONY.

Hebenon, Hebon, Hebona. 1592. In Shakspeare and Marlowe: Some substance having a poisonous juice. Various identified with *ebon*, *hebenane*, and Ger. *eibe*, *eibenbaum* the yew.

Hebetate (*he-bē-tāt*), *v.* 1574. [f. L. *hebetat*, *hebetare*, f. *hebes*, *hebet* blunt, dull Cf. F. *nub* etc.] To make, or become, dull or inert. S. *Hebetant* a. making dull. LAMB. Hence *Hebetation*.

Hebetate, a [ad. L. *hebetatus*; see *piec*] Bot. Having a dull or blunt and soft point.

Hebete (*he-bēt*), *a. rare*. 1743. [ad. L. *hebes*, *hebet* -] Dull, stupid, obtuse.

Hebetude (*he-bē-tūd*), 1621 [ad. L. *hebetudo*, The condition or state of being blunt or dull.

Hebraean (*hēbrē-ān*), 1509 [f. L. *Hebraeus*; see HEBREW and -AN] 1. A Jew. BARCLAY. 2. A Hebrew scholar -1801. 3. One of a school in Holland, whose system rested upon the interpretation of certain hidden truths in the Hebrew language. SCHAEFF.

Hebraic (*hēbrē-ik*), *a. ME.* [ad. late L. *Hebraicus*, a. Gr. f. a stem 'Eβp-; see HEBREW.] Pertaining or relating to the Hebrews or to their language, Hebrew. So *Hebraical* *a. rare*. Hence *Hebraically adv.* in Hebrew fashion; after the manner of the Hebrews or the Hebrew language (e. g. as written from left to right or 'backwards').

Hebraism (*hēbrē-iz-əm*), 1570. [a. F. *hébraïsme*, or ad. mod. L. *Hebraismus*; see HEBREW and -ISM] 1. A Hebrew idiom or expression. 2. A quality or attribute of the Hebrew people; Hebrew character or nature; Judaism 1847 b. Applied by M. Arnold to the moral, as opp. to the intellectual, theory of life cf. *Millenium* 1863.

a. b. Self-conquest, self-devotion. *obedience*, is the fundamental idea of the discipline to which we have attached the general name of H. M. ARNOLD.

Hebraist (*hēbrē-ist*), 1753. [f. stem *Hebr-* in HEBREW; see -IST] 1. A Hebrew scholar. 2. One who has the qualities of the Hebrew people 1879 3. A Jew of Palestine, who used the Hebrew Scriptures, as opp. to a Hellenistic Jew 1892. Hence *Hebraistic*, *ad.* a. of or pertaining to Hebraists; marked by Hebraism; Hebraic. *Hebraistically adv.* var. *Hebraician* (in sense 1).

Hebraize (*hēbrē-āz*), *v.* 1645. [ad. Gr. *Eβraizō* to imitate Jews, f. stem 'Eβp-; see HEBREW.] 1. *intr.* To use a Hebrew idiom or manner of speech. b. To follow Hebraism as an ideal. M. ARNOLD. 2. *trans.* To make Hebrew 1816.

Hebrew (*hēbrē*) [ME. *Ebrēu*, a. OF. *Ebrēu*, *Ebrēu* (nom. *Ebrēus*), ad. mod. L. *Hebraeus* for cl. L. *Hebraeus*, a. Gr. 'Eβραῖος, f. Aramaic. The ultimate meaning is 'one from the other side (of the river)'. Cf. the LXX, Gen. xiv. 13, 'Αβραμ ὁ περατὴς, 'Abram the passer-over' or 'immigrant'. Initial *H* after cl. L.]

a. *sb.* 1. A person belonging to the Semitic tribe or nation descended from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; an Israelite, a Jew. (In mod. use the term avoids the associations often attaching to *Jew*.) 2. The Semitic language spoken by the Hebrews, and in which most of the books of the O.T. were written ME. b. *collog.* Unintelligible speech; cf. *Greek* 1705 1. Thou knowest I am an Ebrew. MILT.

B. *adj.* Belonging to the Hebrews; Israeli-tish j. h

Of H. extraction 1851. A *Hebrew scholar*, one learned in H. (In the N.T. = Aramaic or Syriac.) Hence *Hebrew-wise adv.* in H. fashion; in the manner of H. writing, from left to right, backwards. *Hebrewess*, a Jewess. *Hebrewism* = *Hebraism*. **Hebrician** (*hēbrī-ān*) Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1542. [var. of *Hebraician*.] 1. A Hebrew -1570. 2. A Hebrew scholar 1565.

Hebridean (*hēbrī-dē-ān*, -ī-dē-ān). *a.* and *sb.* 1600. Also *-ian*. Belonging to, a native of, the Hebrides, islands off the west coast of Scotland.

An ear-ring used by the Hebrideans JOHNSON **Hecate** (*he-kātē*), *ML* [a Gr. *Ἥκατη* fem. of *ἥκατος* fur-darting, an epithet of Apollo (Always disyllabic, like Fr. *Hecate*, in Shaks., etc. once.)] 1. *Gr. myth.* A goddess, said to be of Thracian origin, daughter of Perseus and Asteria; in later times identified esp. with Artemis, and thus (b) with the moon; also with Persephone, and hence (c.) regarded as presiding over witchcraft, etc. d. *transf.* Hag, witch 1591. 2. *Astr.* Name of the 100th asteroid, discovered in 1868

1. c. Stay thy cloudy ebon chair, Wherein thou ridest with Hecate, and befriend us thy vowed priestess MILT. d. *trans.* *Hebr. V. l. in u. 64.* Hence *Hecatean* *a.*

Hecatomb (*he-kāt-əm*, -tūm), *sb.* 1592 [ad. L. *hecatombe*, a. Gr. f. *ἑκατόν* + *βοῦς*. The first pronunc. is now usual.] 1. A great public sacrifice (prop. of a hundred oxen); a large number of animals offered or set apart for sacrifice. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* A sacrifice of many victims; *loosely*, a large number or quantity 1598.

a. Whole Hecatombes of Tribute Rhymes G. DANIEL. A. h. of reputations 1713. Hence *Hecatomb* *v.* to furnish with a h.

Hecatompēd (*he-kāt-əm-pēd*), *a.* 1703. [ad. Gr. *ἑκατόμπεδος*, f. *ἑκατόν* + *πῆδ-* ablaut-grade of *ποῦς*, *πῆδ-*] Measuring a hundred feet in length and breadth; a hundred feet square. So *Hecatompēdon*, a temple of these dimensions, as the Parthenon at Athens.

Hecatontarchy (*he-kāt-ontarkī*), 1660. [ad. Gr. *ἑκατονταρχία*, f. *ἑκατόν* (a)-comb. f. *ἑκατόν* + *-αρχία*, *ἐκχῆ* rule.] Government by a hundred rulers.

He-catontome. [f. Gr. *ἑκατόν* + *τόμος*.] A collection of 100 volumes. MILT.

Hecco = HICKWALL. DAYTON.

Heck (*hek*), Chiefly *Sc.* and *n. dial.* [prob. a. MLG. *heck* enclosure, gate (LG. *hek* palisade, cheese-drying frame).] 1. = HATCH *sb.* 1. *n. dial.* 2. A grating or frame of parallel bars in a river to obstruct the passage of fish, or solid bodies, without obstructing the flow of the water ME. 3. A rack made with parallel spars to hold fodder. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* ME. 4. A loose board placed at the back part of a cart (*local*) 1825. 5. A 'shuttle' or sluice in a drain (*local*) 1877. 6. A contrivance in a spinning-wheel or warping-mill, by which the yarn or thread is guided to the reel or reels 1821.

Comb.: h.-door (see sense 1); board (see sense 4). -box, a box used to divide the warp threads into two alternate sets, one for each heddle or head.

Heck, Heckle = HACK, HACKLE *sb.* 2, q.v.

Heckle (*hek'l*), *v.* 1325. [f. HECKLE *sb.*] 1. *trans.* = HACKLE *v.* 2. 2. To catechize severely, with a view to the discovery of weak points; *spec.* of the public questioning of parliamentary candidates 1808. Hence *Heckler*.

Hectare (*he-kī-tēr*), or as F. (*hektā-r*). 1810. [F., irreg. f. Gr. *ἑκατόν* (see HECTO-) + *ἀρε* *sb.*] In the Metric system, a superficial measure containing 100 ares, or 2.471 acres.

Hectic (*he-kīk*), ME. (*etik*). [ad. (through F.) late L. *hcticus*, a. Gr. *ἥκτικός* habitual, hectic, consumptive, f. *ἥκτις* habit.]

A. *adj.* 1. Belonging to or symptomatic of the bodily condition or habit; applied to that kind of fever which accompanies consumption or other wasting diseases, and is attended with flushed cheeks and a hot dry skin. 2. Belonging to or symptomatic of this fever 1642 c. Affected with hectic fever 1664. 2. *fig.* 1603. 73. Habitual, constitutional -1654. 4. Stirring, exciting, disturbing (*collog.*) 1604.

1. H fever is more or less remittent 1807 b. A h cough 1831 c. Young people with h. cheeks 1860. 2. Leaves pale, and h. red SKELLEY. Thrill with.. h. feeling 1884.

B. *sb.* [the *adj.* used ellipt.] 1. A hectic fever. Also *fig.* ME. 2. A consumptive person 1653. 3. A hectic flush. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1768.

x. *fig.* Wishing, that constant h. of a fool Young 2. One man's cheek kindled with the h. of sudden joy Dg. QUINCY.

So *He'ctical a.* = A. Hence *He'ctically ad.* **Hecto-, hect-**, a non-etymological contr. of Gr. *ἑκατόν* hundred, used esp. in the Metric system to express a hundred times the unit

Hectocotyl, -e (*hektōt-ōt-il*). 1854. [ad. mod. L. *Hectocotylius* (also used), f. HECTO- + Gr. *κοτύλη* cup, hollow thing (cf. *COULI*)] *Zool.* A modified arm in male dibranchiate Cephalopods, which serves as a generative organ, and in some species is detached and remains in the pallial cavity of the female in this position mistaken by Cuvier for a parasite, which he named *Hectocotylius octopodis*. Hence *Hectoco tytilize v. trans.* (a) to convert into a h; (b) to impregnate with a h. **Hectocotylism**, the formation of a h

Hectogramme, -gram (*hektōgrām*) 1810. [ad. F.; see HECTO- and GRAMME GRAM.] In the Metric system, a weight containing 100 grammes, or 3.52 oz avoirdupois

Hectograph (*hektōgrāf*), *sb.* 1880. [f. HECTO- + Gr. *-γραφος* writing.] An apparatus for multiplying copies of writing, = CHROMOGRAPH 2. Also, the process of taking copies by means of this. Also as *vb.*

Hectolitre, -liter (*hektōlitr*) 1810. [F. see HECTO- and LITRE.] In the Metric system, a measure of capacity containing 100 litres, or 3.531 cubic feet, or about 2½ bushels

Hectometre, -meter (*hektōmītr*), 1810 [F. *hectomètre*, see HECTO- and METRE.] In the Metric system, a measure of length containing 100 metres, or 328 c89 feet.

Hector (*he-kī-tōr*), *sb.* ME. [L. *Hector*, Gr. *Ἡέκτωρ*, son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, 'the prop or stay of Troy', in origin, as *adj.* *Ἡέκτωρ* = holding fast, f. *ἔχει*] 1. Name of a Trojan hero celebrated in the Iliad; hence *transf.* A warrior like Hector. 2. A swaggering fellow; a swash-buckler, a blusterer, bully 1655. 3. A species of butterfly *Popilio Hector* 1863

1. Muns and Thyer Tus had given place to the Hector Macaulay Hence *Hectorism*, the quality or practice of a h. or bully. *Hectorily a.* blustering, insolent

Hector (*he-kī-tōr*), *v.* 1660. [f. prec. *sb.* (sense 2).] 1. *intr.* To play the hector or bully; to brag, bluster, domineer. 2. *trans.* To intimidate by bluster or threats; to domineer over; to bully 1664.

x. She does now and then h. a little FOOTE. Hence *Hectorer*.

Hectostere (*he-kī-tōstēr*, Fr. *hektostēr*). 1864. [F. *hectostère*, see HECTO- and STERE.] In the Metric system, a measure of capacity containing 100 steres.

Heddle (*he-dl*), *sb.* 1513. [app. :-OL. *heffal*, earlier f. *heffid*; see HEALD.] In pl. The small cords (or wires) through which the warp is passed in a loom after going through the reed, and by means of which the warp threads are separated into two sets so as to allow the passage of the shuttle bearing the weft. Comb.: h.-eye, the eye or loop formed in each h. to receive a warp-thread. Hence *Heddle v.* to draw (warp-threads) through the eyes of a h.

Hede, Also hed. [ME. *hede* :-OE. type **hēdu* (accus. *hēde*) fem., beside *hād* masc. See HAD *sb.*, -HEAD *suffix*.] 1. Rank, order, condition, quality, ME only. 2. = mod. Eng. -head; see -HEAD -1585.

Heder (*hē-dēr*), *dial.* 1532. [f. HE + (?) DEER; cf. SHEDER.] A male sheep; *spec.* one from eight or nine months old till its first shearing.

Hederaceous (*hedēr-ē-ōs*), *a.* 1727 [f. L. *hederaceus*, f. *hedera*.] Pertaining or allied to ivy.

Hederal (*he-dēr-āl*), *a.* 1656. [f. L. *hedera* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to ivy.

Hederated (*he-dēr-ēt-ēd*), *a.* [f. L. *hederatus* + -ED.] Adorned or crowned with ivy. FULLER

Hederic (hīderik), *a.* 1865. [*f. L. hederā + ic.*] *Chem.* Of or pertaining to ivy; as in *hederic acid*.

Hedge (hedʒ), *sb.* [OE. **hægg*; *hægg* str. fem. —OTUT. **hagjā*; from the same root as OE *haga* HAW *sb.* and *hæge* HAY *sb.*] 1. A row of bushes or low trees (e.g. hawthorn, or privet) planted closely to form a boundary between pieces of land or at the sides of a road. 2. Locally or spec. applied to other fences 1850. 3. A fishing weir of faggots or of wattle-work 1653. 4. *transf.* Any line of objects forming a barrier, boundary, or partition 1523. 5. *transf.* and *fig.* A barrier, limit, defence; a means of protection ME. 6. *spec. (Betting.)* The act of hedging; a means of hedging, see HEDGE *v.* 6. 1736 7. *attrib. a.* 'Of or for a hedge', as *h.-shears*, etc. ME. 8. Born, brought up, sheltering, playing their trade, etc. under hedges, or by the roadside (hence as an attribute expressing contempt), as *h.-baiting*, *h.-lawyer*, *h.-jargon*, *h.-wench*, etc. 1530. 9. Done, performed, etc. under a hedge, or clandestinely, as *h.-marriage*, *h.-press*, etc. 1667. 10. Of mean, common, third-rate quality, as *h.-alabaster*, *h.-inn*, *h.-wine*, etc. 1594. Hence *a.* Mean, third-rate, paltry, despicable, rascally 1596. 11. *Quickest h., dead h.* — see the *adj.* *h.* and ditch is the most common mode of fencing property Forster 13 Hedges of police from our little street to [etc.] Hr MARTINEAU.

Phrases, etc. *To be on the right (better, safer) or on one side of the h.*, to be in a right or wrong position. *To take a sheet off a h.*, to steal openly. *To be on the h.* = to sit on the fence.

Co. hb.: *h.-born ppl. a.*, born under a h., of low or mean birth; *chaffer*, the cockchaffer; *chanter*, *chat*, the hedge-sparrow; *green*, the green headland in a ploughed field; *hook*, a bill hook for trimming hedges; *rustic*, the moth *Luperina Cespitis*; *warbler*, the hedge-sparrow

b. In names of plants and fruits growing on hedges, as *h. bedstraw*, the white-flowered species, *Galium Hedericæ*; *bellis*, *bindweed*, the Greater Bindweed *Convolvulus* (or *Calyptostegia*) *sepium*; also *erog.* *C. arvensis*; *garlic*, *Sisymbrium Officinale* (*Urtica officinalis*), also called garlic mustard, a cruciferous weed with an odour like garlic; *marsh-room*, *Agaricus arvensis*; *mustard*, the cruciferous plant *Sisymbrium officinale*; also applied to plants of the genus *Erysimum*; *nettle*, any labiate plant of the genus *Stachys*, esp. *S. sylvatica*, also called *hedge windward*; *parsley*, common name of the genus *Taraxacum*, esp. *T. anthriscus*; also applied to species of *Ceanothus*; *taper* = *HAG-TAPER*; *h. violet*, *Viola sylvatica*; *h. woundwort*, *Stachys sylvatica*.

Hedge, *v.* ME. [*f. HEDGE sb.*] 1. *trans* To surround with a hedge or fence as a boundary, or for purposes of defence. 2. *intr.* or *absol.* To construct hedges or fences ME. 3. *tr. & intr.* To arrange so as to form a barrier 1824. 4. To surround as with a hedge or fence. Also with *in*, *about*, *around* 1500. 5. To hem *v.*; to restrict 1549. 6. *trans* To obstruct as with a hedge 1535 7. *trans* To secure oneself against loss on (1 bet, etc.) by betting, etc. on the other side. Also *fig.* 1672. Also *absol.* or *intr.* 1676. 8. To insure against risk of loss by entering into contracts which balance one another 1909. 9. *intr.* To go aside from the straight way, to shift, shuffle, dodge; to leave open a way of retreat or escape 1598

1. Plautide a vnyserd, and heggide it aboute WYNTER. 4. England hedgd in with the maine SARKES. There's such Duimny doth h a King SARKES 5 *H. m.* to secure (a debt), app. by including it in a larger one which is better secured; to include within the limits of something else. 6 I kept hedging my bets as I laid them 1813 *intr.* No man should venture to bet, who could not h. well 1810. 7. Prophecy as m. ch as you like, but always h. O. W. HOLMES

Hedge-bird, *n.* Any bird that lives in or frequents hedges 1834. 2. *transf.* A vagrant, a footpad 1614.

3. Out, you rogue, you hedge-bird, you pimp R. JONS. Hedgebote (hedʒbɔt), 1565 [See BOOT *sb.*] *Law.* = HAYBOTE.

†Hedge-creeper. 1548. 'One that skulks or creeps under hedges for bad purposes' (J); a hedge-bird; a sneaking rogue —1708. So |Hedge-creeping *a.* clandestine, base.

Hedgehog (hedʒhɒg). 1450. [*f. HEDGE sb + hog*, named from its frequenting hedges and from its pig-like snout.] 1. An insectivorous quadruped of the genus *Erixa* m with unnumerable spines and able to roll itself

up into a ball with these bristling in every direction; an urchin. Also *fig.* 2. Applied to other animals armed with spines; as, the Porcupine Anti-eater of Australia, the Tenrec of Madagascar; etc. 1598. 3. A name for prickly seed-vessels or burs borne by plants, and for the plants which bear them, e.g. *Ranunculus arvensis*, *Medicago Echinus*, etc. 1711

†4. Applied to a person who is regardless of others' feelings; often as a term of obloquy —1660. 5. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) Of, belonging to, or resembling a hedgehog 1610.

1. The h. underneath the plantain bores TENNYSON. 4. *Rich. III.* 1. 11. 100.

Comb.: *h. cactus*, a plant of the genus *Echinocactus*, globular and spiny; *h. caterpillar* (U.S.), the larva of an insect, *Actia Isabella*, which is thickly covered with stiff black hairs on each end and with reddish hairs on the middle of the body; *h. fruit*, the prickly fruit of an Australian tree, *Echinocarpus Australis*; *h. grass* (Fr.) a kind of sedge (*Carex flacca*) having prickly fruit; (2) name of various grasses of which the spikelets form burs, esp. *Cenchrus tribuloides* of N. America; *h. mushroom*, an edible fungus of the genus *Hydnum*, having prickly hymenium; *h. parsley*, a name for bur-parsley, *Caucalis douglasii*; *h. rat*, a rodent of the sub-family *Echinomyinae*, the coat of which is usually harsh, or bristly, or even mixed with spine; *h. thistle* = *hedging cactus*.

Hence Hedgehoggy *a.* difficult to get on with.

Hedge-hyssop. 1578. *Gratiola officinalis*, a scrophulariaceous plant of Central Europe, formerly noted for its medicinal properties. Applied also to similar British plants, e.g. *Scutellaria*, *Lythrum Hyssopifolium*.

He-dgeless, *a.* 1802. [-LESS.] Destitute of hedges.

Hedge-pig = HEDGEHOG. *March* IV. i. 2

He-dge-priest. 1550. An illiterate priest of inferior status.

Hedger (hedʒər). 1515. [*f. HEDGE sb.* or *v.* + *-ER*]. 1. One who makes, repairs, or trims hedges. 2. One who hedges in betting, etc. 1803

Hedgerow (hedʒrəʊ). [*f. HEDGE sb.* + *Row sb.* Cf. OE. *hæggerow*.] A row of bushes forming a hedge, with the trees, etc. growing in it; a line of hedge. Also *attrib.*

attrib. By hedgerow elms, on hillocks green Mur. He-dge-school. 1807. A school held by a hedge-side or in the open air, as formerly in Ireland; hence, a poor, low-class school. Hence Hedge-schoolmaster.

He-dge-sparrow. 1530. A common European bird, *Acceptor modularis*, belonging to the *Sylviidae* or Warblers.

Hedging (hedʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* ME. [-ING].

1. The action of HEDGE *v.* Also *concr.* Matter forming or made into a hedge. 2. *attrib.* as *h.-bill*, a bill with a long handle for cutting and trimming hedges 1497.

Hedonic (hēdɒnɪk). 1656. [*ad. Gr. ἡδονικός* pleasurable, *f. ἡδονή*.]

A. adj. Of or relating to pleasure. Mill's *E. Philosophy* 1880.

B. sb. fl. One who maintains that pleasure is the proper end of action; applied to the Cyrenaics 1678. 2. *pl.* Hedonics: The doctrine of pleasure; the part of ethics which treats of pleasure 1865.

3. Hedonics, or the science of human pleasure J. GROTE.

Hedonism (hēdɒnɪz'm). 1856. [*f. Gr. ἡδονή + -ISM*.] The doctrine or theory of ethics in which pleasure is regarded as the chief good, or the proper end of action.

Hedonist (hēdɒnɪst). 1856. [*f. as prec.* + *-IST*.] One who maintains the doctrine of hedonism.

(Note) Professor Wilson coined the English word *Hedonist* De Quincey. Hence *Hedonistic a.* pertaining to hedonists, or of the nature of hedonism. *Hedonistically adv.*

Heed (hi:d), *v.* [OE. *hēdan* —WGer. **hēdan*, deriv. of **hēda* *sb.* str. fem., heed, guard, care, keeping] 1. *intr.* To take charge, take OE. only. 2. *intr.* To have a care, take notice (*arch.* and *dial.*) OE. 3. *trans.* To care for, concern oneself about; to give attention to; to regard. (In Engl. now chiefly literary.) MF 14 To observe see take note of Also 1 To look ME. only 3. Not or not heeded, by ther Hum

Heed, *sb.* ME. [*app. f. HERD v.*] 1. Careful attention, observation, regard. (Now chiefly literary.) 2a. That which one heeds SHAKS.

1. I will teach your eares to list me with more heede SHAKS. Phr. *To give pay h. (to)*. *To take (turn)* h. 2. *L. L. L.* 1. 1. 82

Heedful (hi:dful), *a.* 1548 [-FUL.] Full of heed; careful, attentive, watchful, mindful. Hence Heedfully *adv.*, *-ness*.

Heedless (hi:dles), *a.* 1579. [-LESS.] Without heed, paying no attention; careless, regardless.

There in the ruin, h. of the dead, The shelter seeking peasant builds his shed GOSW. Hence Heedlessly *adv.*, *-ness*.

†Heedy, *a.* 1548. [*f. HEED sb.* + *-Y*] Heedful, careful, cautious —1645. Hence †Heedily *adv.* †Heediness.

Hee-haw (hē'həʊ), *sb.* 1815. [Echoic] 1. An imitation of the bray of a jackass a name for this. 2. A loud coarse laugh 1843 Hence Hee-haw *v. intr.* to bray, as an ass

Heel (hi:l), *sb.* 1 [OE. *hēla*, *hēla* wk. masc. deriv. of **hank-*, in OE. *hōh* hough, heel]

1. In man, the hinder part of the foot; the spurred heel, the spur ME.; the whole foot ME. 2. The analogous part. a. In quadrupeds the hinder part of the hoof 1674; the hind feet OE.; the hoof OE. b. In birds; the spur 1611. c. In insects (*rec.*) 3. Pregnant uses: a. *To raise or lift the h. against*, to make a h. to kick OE. b. *To set the h. on* to trample down 1601. c. *To have or get the heels of*; to outrun 1523.

4. A stocking or shoe heel 1577. 5. A part of a thing resembling the human heel in position or shape, esp. the heel of Italy 1717; the h. of a golf-club, a ship, a rudder, a mast, a gate, a gun-stock, etc., a cyma reversa. Also, the bottom (or top) crust of a loaf; the end of a cheese ME. 6. The end-part of a period; of a book, etc.; *Astrol.* of a zodiacal sign 1544.

1. His Stockings are about his Heels BUDGET. Then play'd With iron h., his courser's side BOUTER. Feans with cloven h. MURTON. *I too for his heels*, in *Crabbe* (opp. to *One for his nob* = two points for turning up a knave. 2. a. [Horses] fighting with heels and mouth 1658. b. A cock which has a dull h. MARTINEAU. 3. He that with my breed, while reys his heels agens me WALTER. Friday had the heels of the bear Du For. 4. *Mod.* She wears high heels. Slippers have no heels. 5. The h. of a Ditch cheese DICKENS. 6. The corps, in a close pursuit at the h. of the day, lost many men WALLINGTON.

Phrases.

At, on, upon, tin (one's) heels. Close behind ME. Also *fig.* Down at heel (*adv.* and *adj.*) a. In destitution of next b. Offshore, etc.; and *fig.* slovenly 1732. Out at heels (*last*, and *adv.*) With shoe or stocking heels worn through 1513. *fig.* In decayed circumstances. To heel. Of a dog: close behind; under rule (*mod.*) 1810. Also *fig.* Heel and toe. 2. *adv.* Walking fully, not running; also *v. adj.* and *sb. (mod.)*. b. Of dancing (also *he l or toe*).

Heels over head. Upside down ME. To turn h. o. h., to turn a somersault. Also *attrib.* So (Sc.) heels over board. Kick one's heels. To wait idly or impatiently 1760. Cl. to cool one's heels, to loiter. Lay, set, clap by the heels. To put in the stocks; to arrest; *fig.* to overthrow 1510. So to h. by the h.; to lie or be tied by the h. Take to one's heels. To runaway 1542. Trip (*kick, strike, throw*) up a person's heels. To trip (him) up 1600; also *fig.* Turn on (upon) one's heel. To turn sharply round 1757. Turn (*kick, tumble*) up a person's heels 1. knock (him) down; to kill 1500. So to turn (*kick, lay, trip, topple*) up one's heels, to die. Also *fig.* To run or hunt heel, take it heel, to run back on the scent, hunt counter 1674. b. With the heels foremost or forward, as a corpse is carried 1670.

Combs

1. General: as *h.-leather*, *-sliding*, *-hoist* and the like. 2. Special: a. In *Shoemaking*, a h. blank, a set of 'lifts' built up into a heel; *-block*, a block used in heeling a shoe; *-cutter*; *-fastener*, *-iron* = *HEEL-PLATE*; *-lift*, one thickness of material in a shoe heel; *-maker*; *-quarters*, the counter; *-seat*, the part to which the heel is attached; *-shave*, a tool for shaping the heel; *-tip* = *HEEL-PLATE*; *-trimmer* b. *Naut.* (see sense 5), as *h.-brace*, a piece of iron work to brace the lower part of a rudder; *-chain*, a chain for holding out the jib-boom; *-jigger*, a light tackle fastened to the heel of a spar; *-knee*, the knee that joins the keel and the stern-post. c. Other uses *h.-cap*, a cap for the heel of a shoe or stocking whence *-cap v. trans.* *-dog*, esp. a retriever: *fly a fly* *Synedra ucrata*, but attacks the bee of cattle pad, a pad in a boot heel ring, the blade of plough, or scythe string

2. man) a. (Lose) on loud v cut) 3 F chet) 2 ever) 2 I eye) 2 (Fr eau de vie) 3 (Psyche) 9 what) 9 (got)

the *Tendo Achills*; -tool, a tool used by turners for roughing out iron, -tree, the swangle-tree of a harrow; -way *also*, backward on the scent; -wedge, (2) a wedge to fasten the coulters, (3) a wedge to tighten the heel-rod of a scythe.

Heel (hēl), *sb.* 1698. [A form of **FIELD**, after **HEEL v.**] *Naut.* Inclination of a ship to one side.

Heel (hēl), *v.* 1605 [f. **HEEL sb.** 1]. 1. *intr.* To move the heel rhythmically in dancing; also *trans.* Also to *h. u.* 1606. 2. *trans.* To add a heel to 1605; esp. to arm (a game-cock) with a spur 1755, hence (*U.S. slang*), to furnish (a person) with something, esp. with a revolver 1755. 3. To catch by the heel (*nausea-use*); to fasten by the heels 1638. 4. To follow at the heels of, also *absol.* 18... 5. a. *Football* (*intr.* or *absol.*) To pass the ball out with the heels (*mod.*). b. *Golf.* To strike (the ball) with the heel of the club 1857. 6. *Ship-building.* To rest with the heel on something 1850.

1. I cannot sing, Nor heale the high Lullab SHAKS. 4. *absol.* See that he [the collic] heels properly 18 5. a. Oxford. Healed out quickly 1893.

Heel (hēl), *v.* 1575. [A corruption of *heel's*, **FIELD v.**; cf. Du. *hellen* for 'hielden'.] Chiefly *Naut.* 1. *intr.* Of a ship, etc.: To lean to one side. Also *fig.* 1575. 2. *trans.* To lay (a ship) on her side. Also *absol.* 1667.

1. Eight hundred of the brave Had made the vessel lie Coward. *Phr.* *Heel error* the error of the compass caused by the heeling of the vessel. 2. The Dutch did heele 'the Charles' to get her down by the.

Heel-ball, *sb.* 1822. A ball of wax and lump-black, used a. for polishing the sole-edges of new shoes; b. for taking rubbings of brasses, etc. Hence **Heel-ball v.** *trans.*

Heel-bone, 1596. The bone of the heel, the *calcaneum*.

Heeled (hēld), *pp.* a. 1562. [f. **HEEL sb.** 1, + -ED.] 1. Having a heel, esp. in comb., as *high-heeled*. 2. Provided, esp. with a revolver (*U.S. slang*) 1883. 3. *Golf.* Struck or made with the heel of a club 1890.

Heeler (hēl-er), 1638. [f. as prec. + -ER.] 1. One who puts heels on 1665. 2. A cock that uses his heels 1688. 3. A supplanter (see **HEEL v.** 3) 1638. 4. A disreputable follower of a political 'boss'. *U.S.* 1877.

Heeling, *vb.* *sb.* 1591. [f. **HEEL v.** 1 + -ING.] 1. The action of **HEEL v.** 1859. 2. *intr.* The heel of a stocking 1591, of a mast or spar 1794.

Heelless, *a.* 1841. [f. **HEEL sb.** 1 + -LESS.] Having no heel.

Heel-piece, *sb.* 1709. 1. a. The piece forming, or added to, the heel of a shoe. b. Armour for the heel 1828. c. The heel of a mast, etc. 1794. 2. *fig.* The end-piece of a book or play 1761. Hence **Heel-piece v.** *trans.* To put a heel-piece on.

Heel-plate, 1847. A plate on the butt-end of a gun-stock, or the heel of a shoe.

Heel-post, 1846. a. The post to which a door or gate is hung 1875. b. *Ship-building.* The post supporting the outer end of a pinn-puller shaft 1864. c. The outer post which supports a stall-partition in a stable 1846.

Heel-rope, *sb.* 1794. A rope attached to the heel of anything, e.g. of a spar or rudder, or to the heels of a horse. Hence **Heel-rope v.**

Heel-tap, *sb.* 1688. 1. A thickness or 'hit' of leather, etc. in a shoe-heel. 2. The liquor left at the bottom of a glass after drinking 1720. Also *fig.*

1. Ivory heel-taps 1850. 2. 'Toss it off, don't leave any heel-tap' Dickens. *Heel-tap glass* (*attrib.*). one without shank or foot.

Heel-way. Longfellow's error, rendering of *hale-way*, see **HELEWOU**.

Heep, *obs.* f. **HIP**.

Heep (hēp). *Sc.* 1777. [?] A measure of yarn; = 2 cuts.

Heer, *obs.* f. **HAIR**.

Heeze, *heize* (hēz), *v.* *Sc.* and *north.* 1513. [cf. **HOISE v.**] *trans.* To hoist. Also *fig.* Hence **Heeze, heize sb.**, also **Heezy**, a lift.

Heft (heft), *sb.* 1555. [f. **HEAVE v.**; cf. *weave, weft*, etc.] 1. Weight (*distal* and *U.S.*). 2. The bulk (*U.S. colloq.*) 1816. 3. A strain; a heaving effort S 5 a ft *distal* 88

1. A dead h. a weight that cannot be moved (*dead*). 2. The h. of it [the crop] was bad 1816. 3. He clacks his gorge, his sides, With violent Hefts SHAKS.

Heft, *v.* *distal* and *U.S.* 1661. [f. **HEFT sb.** 1]. 1. To lift, lift up. 2. To lift to judge the weight 1816. 3. *intr.* To weigh 1851.

Hefty, *a.* 1867. [f. **HEFT sb.** + -Y.] Weighty, heavy (*distal*); big and strong (*colloq.*).

Hegelian (hēgē-lī-ān, hēgē-lān). 1838. [f. G. W. F. Hegel (1770-1831)]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Hegel or his philosophy. B. *sb.* A follower of Hegel 1860

Hence **Hegelianism**, also **Hegellism**, the H system. **Hegelize v.** *trans.* to render H. So **Hegelize v. *intr.* to do like Hegel.**

Hegemonic (hēgē-mō-nīk, hēgē-). 1656 [ad. Gr. *hēgemonikos*]. 1. *adj.* Ruling. 2. *sb.* The ruling part, the master-principle 1678. So **Hegemonical a.**

Hegemony (hēgē-mō-nī, hēgē-mānī, hēgē-; or with *g* hard). 1567. [ad. Gr. *hēgemonia*.] Leadership, predominance of one state of a confederacy, orig. in ancient Greece, whence *transf.*

The headship, or h., was in the hands of Athens GRUTE.

Hegira, *hejira* (hē-gī-rā, *erron.* hēgē-rā). 1590. [a. med. L. *hejira*, ad. Arab. *hijrah* flight. The better form is **HIJRAH**.] 1. The flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in A.D. 622; hence, the Mohammedan era, which is reckoned from that date. 2. *transf.* Any exodus 1753

1. The 38th year of the Hejira 1800. 2. The London hejira H. WALPOLE. Hence **Hegiric a.**

Hegumen (hēgē-mēn), 1591. [ad. med. L. *hegumenus*, a. Gr., f. *hēgōmenos*.] In the Gr. Ch.: The head of a religious community, *spec.* = abbot; also, prior.

Heh (hē), *interj.* Also **hegh** (DE FOE). 1475 [cf. F. *hé*]. An exclamation used to express sorrow or surprise, or to attract attention.

Heifer (hē-fēr). [OE. *heahfore* (prob. *neahfore*), ME. *hayfare*, *heysere*, etc.; not found outside English.] A young cow that has not had a calf, *fig.* wise.

To plough with one's h. (see *Judges* xiv. 18) Hence **Heiferhood**, the state or age of a h.

Heigh (hē, hē), *interj.* (*sb.*) 1573. 1. A call of encouragement 1591; an expression of inquiry 1818. 2. *sb.* A name for the exclamation 1573.

1. H. my hearts, cheerly, cheerly my hearts SHAKS. 2. With fishes, and hights 1595

Heigh-ho (hē-hō), *interj.* (*sb.*, *v.*) 1553 [f. prec. + HO.] 1. An exclamation to express yawning, sighing, languor, weariness, disappointment. 2. *sb.* An utterance of *heigh-ho*; an audible sigh 1600. 3. *vb.* To utter *heigh-ho* 1824.

1. Heigh ho for a husband SHAKS.

Height (hēit), *sb.* [OE. *hēht* = Goth. *hauhþa*, f. *hauh* - HIGH + -þa; see -TH. The current spelling *height* dates from 14th c. The form *hēht* (still dial.) occurs in 19th c. after Milton; *height-ih* is common dial.]

1. Measurement from the base upwards; stature; elevation above a recognized level (a.g. the sea). Also *fig.* (see Eph. iii. 18.) ME. 2. Great comparative altitude ME. 3. = ALTITUDE 4. 1551. 4. *Geog.* = LATITUDE (cf. *high latitude*) -1694; position (at sea) = alongside of, and, hence, off some place -1753.

45. High pitch (of a note, etc.) -1697. 46. High rank, estate, etc. -1718. 7. High degree of a quality (*arch.*) 1601. 8. Haughtiness, *hauteur*. Orig. *Sc.* Also, magnanimity (*arch.*) 1450

1. Fifteen [elne] on heit ME. About my height SHAKS. *fig.* The height, of thy Eternal wayes MILT

2. Bodies named of their height *Meters* 1563. 3. A Table of the sonnes height 1599. 4. Spain lyeth in the same h. and parallel with the Azores Islands 1622.

6. Exceeded by the height of happier men SHAKS. 7. To such a height is licentiousness risen 1702

8. A very resolute answer, and full of height CROMWELL. Something of the old Roman height LAMB.

II. Semi-concrete senses. 1. A high point 1563. 2. The top of anything OE. 3. The utmost degree (of something immaterial) OE.

1. A dead h. a weight that cannot be moved (*dead*). 2. The h. of it [the crop] was bad 1816. 3. He clacks his gorge, his sides, With violent Hefts SHAKS.

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highth MILT. *fig.* Scipio the highth of Rome MILT

3. Ceasing to be the Height of Folly, it became the height of Wisdom 1718.

III. Concrete senses. 1. The heavens -1615. 2. An eminence ME. 3. *Her.* (See quot.)

1. So is God in the height, and in the earth 1615. 2. The Heights of Abraham close to Quebec 1887

3. A *plum of feathers* strictly consists of three. If there be more rows than one they are termed *heights* 1847

Phrases.

At... height. At the h. (*arch.*), +At h. at the highest point. Now use at its h. +In... height

In h.; on high. In the h. in the highest degree. In h., in the (U.S., etc.) h. = At height, at the height

1. On or upon height: a. *Alot.* b. *Aloud.* To the height *arch.* To the utmost.

Height, *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* 1495. [f. **HEIGHT sb.** 1]. To heighten, raise on high (*arch.*) 1515

2. To raise in amount, quality, etc. (*arch.*) 1528 Hence **Heightening sb.** *sb.* increase

Heighted (hēit-ed), *a.* 1892. [f. **HEIGHT sb.** + -ED.] Having a (certain) height.

Heighten (hēit-n), *v.* 1523. [f. **HEIGHT sb.** or *v.*; see -EN.] 1. *trans.* To make high or higher 1530. 2. To make high or higher in amount or degree 1523; to augment in description 1731. 3. *spec.* To render (a colour) more luminous, or, *occas.*, more intense 1622

4. To elate, excite -1692. 5. *intr.* To become high or higher 1567; to rise in amount or degree 1803.

2. To h. the price ADAM SMITH, the flavour 1853

4. Sarcate at length, And height'nd as with Wine MILT. 5. The Rock seemed to h. marvellously J. H. NEWMAN. Hence **Heightened ppl.** a; *spec.* in *Her.* having another charge placed higher in the field. **Heightener.**

Heild, *v.* *Sc.* 1508. Var. of **HEIL**, to cover.

Heily, *a.* *Sc.* 1470. Haughty.

Heinous (hē-nēs), *a.* ME. [a. F. *haineux*, in OF *hainous*, f. *haine*, hatred, *hair* to hate.]

1. Odious; highly criminal; infamous; chiefly of offences, and offenders. b. Hence, of the accusation or charge 1548

2. Gnevous, severe -1675. 3. Full of hate -1580.

1. The heinous act Of Satan done in Paradise MILT. H. offenders 1645. b. H. charges STUBBS

3. To wreke their heinous wrath SHAKS. Hence **Heinously adv.**, -ness.

Heir (ē-ir), *sb.* [ME. *heir*, *eyr*, etc.; a. OE. *car*, *hair* -late L. *herem*, f. *heris* heir.] 1.

One who on the death of another becomes entitled by law to succeed him in the enjoyment of property or rank; one who so succeeds, pop., one who receives or is entitled to receive property of any kind as the legal representative of a former owner. 2. *transf.* One who succeeds, or should succeed, to any gift, endowment, or quality of another. Often one to whom something (e.g. joy, punishment) is morally due. ME. 3. *fig.* Offspring -1593

1. The only heire Of a most mighty king SPENSER

Heir-at-law: one who succeeds another by right of blood in the enjoyment of his property; in English law confined to one who has such a right in real property. *H. general* = **Heir-at-law**: used to include heirs female. *H. male*: an h. who is a male and who derives from the ancestor through males only. *H. presumptive*: he who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be his h., but whose right may be defeated by the birth of a nearer h., or the like. *Right h.* = **heir-at-law**. 2. The thot sand

Natural shooes That flesh is heyre too SHAKS

3. The first heire of my invention SHAKS.

Heir v. ME. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To inherit; to be heir to. Also *fig.*

Not one son more To h. his goods CHAPMAN.

Heir apparent. [See **APPARENT a** 3] Formerly also **apparent heir**. ME. The heir whose right is indefeasible, provided he outlives his ancestor.

Heirdóm (ē-ir-dōm). 1597. [-DOM.] Succession by right of blood, the state of an heir, an inheritance.

Heiress (ē-ir-es). 1659. [-ESS.] A female heir. Also *fig.*

Heirless (ē-ir-less), *a.* ME. [-LESS] Without an heir.

The h. Duke 1892, sceptre PALGRAVE.

Heirloom (ē-ir-lōm). 1474. [f. **HEIR sb.** + **LOOM** tool, utensil.] A chattel that, under a will, settlement, or custom, follows the devolution of real estate. Hence **A y piece of e**

sonal property that has been in a family for several generations. Also *fig.*

A glass cup, called 'The Luck of Mumcaster' is carefully preserved as a precious relic. *fig.* Political wisdom is the h. of no one class of society STRUBBS.

Heirship (hē'jɪp). 1478. [-SHIP.] The state, condition, or rights of an heir, right of inheritance. Also *fig.*

H. movable goods (see LAW), the best of certain kinds of movable goods, which the heir was entitled to take besides the heritable estate. (The right was abolished in 1868.)

Hejira, var. of HEGIRA.

+Helas, *interj.* 1484 [a. f. *hēlas*] An exclamation, of grief, sorrow, etc.; alas! -1753.

Helico-, comb. t. Gr. *ἑλικος* 'festering wound, ulcer', used with sense 'ulcer'; as in **Helicology**, the branch of pathology that treats of ulcers; **Helicoplasty** [Gr. *πλαστός*], the operation of grafting on an ulcer a piece of healthy skin from another part or person; etc.

Held (held), *pp.* a. 1820. [pa. *pple.* of *Hold* v.] Kept in, restrained.

Hele, *heal* (hēl), *v.* [OE. *helian*, f. (ult.) ablaut stem *hal-* of *helan*.] *tr.* trans. To hide -16.

1. To cover, to roof ME.

2. But the priest always held his synne CAXTON

Hele, *sb.* *dialect*. OE. [f. *prec.* vb.] Cover.

Hele, *obs.* f. *HALE* a., *HEAL* *sb.* and *v.*

+Helena (hē'lēnā). 1563. [a. L. *Helena*, a Gr. *Ἑλένη* proper name Cf. also Gr. *ἑλένη* torch.] A meteoric light seen about the masts of ships, cf. **COLOSANT**. -1601.

Helenin (hē'lēnin). 1838. [f. botanical name *Helium* + -IN.] *Chem.* A colourless crystalline substance, C_6H_2O , obtained from the root of elecampane (*Inula Helentium*). Hence **Heleneone**, a yellow oily hydrocarbon obtained by distilling h. with phosphoric anhydride.

+Hewewou. ME. [f. *HELE* + *WOUGH*.] End-wall.

Heliac (hē'lī'æk), *a.* 1565 [ad. late L. *heliacus*, a. Gr. f. *ἥλιος*.] = *neat*.

Heliacal (hē'lī'ækəl), *a.* 1607. [f. as *prec.* + -AL] **1.** *Astron.* Said of the rising of a star when it first emerges from the sun's rays and becomes visible before sunrise, or of its setting when it is last visible after sunset before being lost in the sun's rays. **2.** Solar 1801.

1. *Heliacal year*, the year reckoned from the h. rising of Sirius, the canicular year. see **CANICULAR**. Hence **Heli** acally *adv.*

|| Helianthus (hē'lī'æ nθ's). 1776. [mod. L. f. Gr. *ἥλιος* + *άνθος*.] *Bot.* The genus including the common sunflower (N.O. *Compositae*).

Hence **Heliantha'ceous** *a.* allied to the genus *H.* of composite plants. **Helianthic** *a.* of or belonging to *H.* **Helianthin**, an aniline dye of orange yellow colour. **Helianthoid** *a.* belonging to the *Helianthoideae*, an order of *Actinosa*, comprising the sea anemones; *sb.* one of these. Also **Helianthoidean** *a.* and *sb.*

Helical (hē'līkəl), *a.* 1613. [f. L. *helic*, *helic*, see **HELIX**.] Belonging to or having the form of a helix; spirally; as, *a helical spring*. Hence **Helically** *adv.* spirally.

Helices (hē'līsē), *pl.* of **HELIX**.

|| Helichrysum (hē'līk'rī'sm). Also -OS, -ON. 1557. [L. = Gr. *ἥλιχρυσος*, f. *ἥλις* spiral + *χρυσός* gold] **1.** A creeping plant with yellow flowers, so called by the ancients. **2.** *Bot.* A large genus of composite plants, having mostly yellow flowers, called also *Everlastings* or *Immortelles* 1654.

Heliciform (hē'līsī'fɔrm), *a.* 1854. [ad. mod. L. *heliciformis*, f. *helic*; see -FORM.] Having the form of a helix; spirally wound.

Helicin (hē'līsīn). 1854. [f. L. *helic* + -IN.] *Chem.* **1.** The glycoside of salicylic acid 1850. **2.** An oily substance extracted from snails.

Helicine (hē'līsīn, -īn), *a.* 1833. [f. as *prec.* + -INE.] *Anal.* *a.* Spiral, coiled; applied to certain arteries of the penis and clitoris. **b.** Pertaining to the helix of the ear.

Helicograph (hē'līk'ɔgrəf), 1851. [f. *helic*, comb. f. Gr. *ἥλις* **HELIX** + -GRAPH.] An instrument used to describe the volutes and scroll work found in Gr. architecture.

Helicoid (hē'līk'ɔid). 1699. [ad. Gr. *ἑλικώδης*; see **HELIX** and -OID. Cf. F. *helicoides*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the form of a helix; screw-shaped; spiral 1704. **2.** *Zool.* Belonging to or resembling the *Helicidae*, gastropodous molluscs including the snail 1876.

1. *Helicoid parabola* (Geom.). the parabolic spiral

B. *sb.* *tr.* Something of a spiral form (rare) 1699. **2.** *Geom.* *fa.* = *Helicoid parabola*; see **A.** **1.** **b.** A warped surface generated by a moving straight line which always passes through or touches a fixed helix 1855.

So **Helicoidal** *a.* = **HELICOID** **A.** **1.** Hence **Helicoidally** *adv.* spirally.

Helicon (hē'līk'ɔn). 1529. [L. *Helicon* = Gr. *Ἑλικὸν*. See also **HELIX**.] **1.** (With capital H.) A mountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, in which rose the fountains of Agamippe and Hippocrene; in 16-17th c. often confused with these. **2.** A large brass wind-instrument of a spiral form 1875.

Heliconian (hē'līk'ɔni'æn), *a.* 1557. [In **1.** f. L. *Heliconius* (see *prec.*). In **2.** f. mod. L. *Heliconia*, a genus of butterflies] **1.** Pertaining to Helicon, or to the Muses. **2.** *Entom.* Belonging to the genus *Heliconia*, or family *Heliconiidae* of butterflies. Also **Heliconi'deous**, **Heliconine**, **Heliconoid**, *adjs.*

Helicopter (hē'līk'ɔptər). 1872. Also in Fr. form. [ad. F. *hélicoptère* (Gr. *ἥλις* spiral, *πτέρον* wing).] A flying machine designed to rise vertically by one or more lifting screws revolving horizontally.

Helio, colloq. abbrev. of **HELIOGRAPH**.

Helio-, comb. f. Gr. *ἥλιος* sun: **helio-engraving** = **HELIOGRAPHURE**; **-later** [Gr. *λάτρη* worshipping], a worshipper of the sun; so **-latrons** *a.*; **-latry** [Gr. *λατρία*], sun-worship; **-logist**, one versed in heliology; **-logy**, the science of the sun's energy and action; **-phobia** [Gr. *φοβία*], dread of or shrinking from sunlight, so **-phobe** [Gr. *φοβός*], one affected with heliophobia; **-phobic** *a.*

Helio-centric, -al (hē'lī'ɔs-ent'rik, -āl) *a.* (sb.) 1607. [f. **HELIO**; see **CENTRIC**. Opp. to **GEOCENTRIC**.] **1.** Referred to the sun as centre 1685. **2.** Having, or taking, the sun as centre 1834. Also *fig.* **3.** *sb.* One who takes the sun as a centre 1667.

1. *||* *latitude, longitude, place*, etc. of a planet that in which it would appear to an observer placed at the centre of the sun. Hence **Helio-centrally** *adv.*, as viewed from the centre of the sun

Heliochrome (hē'lī'ɔk'rɔm). 1833. [f. **HELIO** + Gr. *χρῶμα* colour.] A photograph representing an object in its natural colours. So **Heliochromic** *a.*, pertaining to *heliocromy*. **Heliochromotype** = **HELIOCHROME**. **Heliochromy**, the production of heliochromes.

Helio-graph (hē'lī'ɔgrəf), *sb.* 1848. [f. **HELIO** + -GRAPH.] **1.** An engraving obtained by **HELIOGRAPHY** (sense 3). Also *attrib.* 1853. **2.** An apparatus for taking photographs of the sun 1848. **3.** An instrument for measuring the intensity of sunlight 1851. **4.** An instrument for signalling by means of flashes of sunlight. Cf. **HELIO-TROPE** **4.** Also *attrib.* 1877. Hence **Helio-graph** *v.* to communicate by h.; to photograph by h. **Helio-grapher**.

Helio-graphic, -al (hē'lī'ɔgrəf'ik, -āl), *a.* 1705. [f. **HELIO** + -GRAPHIC.] **1.** Pertaining to the description of the sun. **2.** *||* *Photographic* -1835; belonging to photographic engraving 1851. **3.** Pertaining to or obtained by a heliograph (see **HELIOGRAPH** **4.**) 1880.

1. *H.* *charts* descriptions of the sun's body, and of its maculae or spots. Hence **Helio-graphically** *adv.* by means of a heliograph.

Helio-graphy (hē'lī'ɔgrəf'ī). 1730. [f. **HELIO** + -GRAPHY.] **1.** The description of the sun. (Cf. *geography*.) **2.** Photography -1840. **3.** A process of engraving in which a specially prepared plate is acted upon chemically by exposure to light 1845. **4.** The system of signalling by the **HELIOGRAPH** (sense 4) 1837.

Helio-gravure (hē'lī'ɔgrəv'ūr) 1879. [a. F. *héliogravure*, f. **HELIO** + *gravure* engraving.] A process of engraving by means of the action of light on a sensitized surface; an engraved plate, or an engraving, thus obtained. Also *a. rē*

hē'lī'ɔgrəf'ī 753 ad F

heliomètre, f. **HELIO** + Gr. *μέτρον*.] **1.** An astronomical instrument originally devised for measuring the diameter of the sun, now much used in determining the angular distance between two stars. **2.** A complex form of portable sun-dial, used for ascertaining solar time, latitude, and the like (Knight) 1875. Hence **Helio-metric**, -al *a.* pertaining to, or obtained by, the h., relating to measurement of the sun

Helio-pore (hē'lī'ɔpər). [ad. mod. L. *Helio-pora*, f. Gr. *ἥλιος* + *πόρος* pore, cf. **MADREL PORE**.] A canal of the genus *Helio-pora*; a sun canal

Helioscope (hē'lī'ɔskɔp). 1675. [a. F. *hélioscope*, f. **HELIO** + -SCOPE.] An apparatus for observing the sun without injury to the eye as through smoked or coloured glass, by reflectors, etc.; a telescope fitted with such an apparatus. So **Helioscopic** *a.* **Helioscopy**.

Helio-stat (hē'lī'ɔstæt). Also -stata, -state 1747. [a. mod. L. *heliostata*, f. *heliostat* f. **HELIO** + Gr. *στατός* standing.] An apparatus consisting of a mirror turned by clockwork so as to reflect the light of the sun in a fixed direction. (Also applied to an apparatus worked by hand, a *portulanium*.) Hence **Helio-static** *a.*

Heliotrope (hē'lī'ɔtrɔp). OE. [ad. L. *heliotropium* (also used), a. Gr. *ἡλιότροπον* (also *ἡλιότροπος*); f. *ἥλιος* + *-τροπος* turning, *τρέπω* to turn. In current form, a. F. *héliotrope*.] **1.** A name given orig. to plants of which the flowers turn so as to follow the sun as the sunflower, marigold, etc.; now, a plant of the genus *Heliotropium*; esp. *H. Peruvianum*, commonly cultivated for its fragrance. Also *fig.* **b.** The shade of purple of the flowers of the heliotrope. Also *attrib.* 1882. **2.** *Min.* = **BLOODSTONE**, q. v. ME. **3.** An ancient kind of sun-dial 1669. **4.** An instrument with a movable mirror for reflecting the sun's rays used for signalling, etc., esp. in geodesy, cf. **HELIOGRAPH** (sense 4) 1822.

2. The precious stone *Heliotropium* is a deep green in hue of a leaf, garnished with veins of blood Holland. Hence **Heliotroper**, one who manages a *HELIO-TROPE* (sense 4). **Heliotroplan** *v.* (*var.* *a.*), pertaining to or of the nature of the h. (i. and 2); *tbl.* = **HELIO-TROPE** **2.** **Heliotropic** *a.* *Bot.* bending or turning under the influence of light; pertaining to or marked by *heliotropism*; *gen.* 1937

Heliotropism (hē'lī'ɔtrɔp'iz'm). 1854. [f. Gr. *ἥλιος* + *-τροπος* + -ISM.] *Bot.* The property of bending or turning in a particular manner under the influence of light. Some restrict the term to the case of bending towards the light (*positive h.*).

Heliotype (hē'lī'ɔtəp). 1870. [f. **HELIO** + Gr. *τύπος* impression, *TYPE*.] A picture obtained by printing from a film of gelatin which has been sensitized with bichromate of potash and exposed to light under a negative, also, this process. Also *attrib.* So **Helio-typed** *pp.* *a.* produced by *heliotype*. **Helio-type** *a.* of or belonging to *heliotype*. **Helio-type**, the *heliotype* process.

Heliozoan (hē'lī'ɔzə'n). [f. mod. L. *Heliozoa* *sb.* pl., f. Gr. *ἥλιος* + *ζῷον*.] **1.** *adj.* Belonging to the *Heliozoa* or sun-animalcules, a group of marine Radiolarians. **2.** *sb.* One of the *Heliozoa*. So **Heliozoic** *a.*

Helispherical (hē'līsē'fīkəl), *a.* 1646 [irreg. f. **HELIX** + **SPHERICAL**.] Winding spirally upon a sphere.

H. line: the rhumb-line in Navigation (HUTTON). **Helium** (hē'lī'əm). 1878. [mod. L. f. Gr. *ἥλιος* sun, after *selenium*, etc.] *Chem.* One of the chemical elements, a transparent gas, first obtained by Prof. Ramsay in 1895, but previously inferred to exist from a line (D₃) in the solar spectrum. (Cf. **CORONUM**) Symbol **He**

Helix (hē'līks, hē'līks). Pl. **helices** (hē'līsēz). 1563. [a. L., a. Gr. *ἥλις* anything of spiral form.] **1.** Anything of a spiral or coiled form, whether in one plane (as a watch spring), or advancing round an axis (like a corkscrew), but usually the latter; a coil, a spiral, as an electro-magnetic coil of wire the thread of a screw, a tendril, etc. In *Geom.* *a.* *e.* on any developable surface e.g. a cone which becomes a straight line when the surface

is unrolled into a plane, dist. from a spiral, which is applied only to plane curves 1643. 2. *Arch.*, etc. A spiral ornament, a volute; *spec.* applied to the eight smaller volutes under the abacus of the Corinthian capital 1563. 3. *Anat.* The curved fold which forms the rim of the external ear 1993. 4. *Zool.* A genus of molluscs with spiral shells, of which the common snail is typical 1820.

Hell (hel), *sb.* [OE. *hell*, obl. cases *helle*, str. fem. —O.Tent. **halyā* str. fem., lit. 'the coverer up or hider', f. *hel-*, *hul-*, *hul-* to hide, *HELE*.] 1. The abode of the dead; the place of departed spirits; the infernal regions regarded as a place of existence after death; the grave, HADES. (In N.T. (R.V.) *hell* is everywhere resurged for *hētera*.) 2. The abode of devils and condemned spirits, the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death OE. 3. The powers or inhabitants of hell; also, the kingdom or power of hell ME. 4. a. A place or state of wickedness, suffering, or misery ME. b. A place of turmoil and discord 1818 c. A hell of a — 1778 75. A part of a building, etc. compared to hell 1310; the name of a part of the old law courts at Westminster, app. used as a record office, also, a place of confinement for debtors — 1661 6. The 'den' to which captives are carried in Prisoner's Base, etc. 1557. 7. A place into which a tailor throws his shreds, or a printer his refuse type, etc. 1592. 8. A gambling-house 1794. 9. In imprecations, etc., used like *devil* 1596.

1. His soul was not left in h. (N.P. Hades) *Acts* ii 31. 2. P.L. x. 230. 3. H. heard th' unsufferable noise Murr. A. H. of ougly Demils Shaks. 4. a. The prisons were hells upon earth Macaulay. 5. One that before the judgment carries poor souls to hel Shaks. 8. The proprietor of a h. STRANSON

Phr. *Hell-for-leather*: at breakneck speed, on, with reference to riding on horseback.

Comb. *h-bent* a. U.S. 'fiendishly', doggedly, or recklessly determined; also as *adv.* *-box*, a box for holding refuse type; *-broth*, a decoction of infernal character, or prepared for an infernal purpose; *-diver* U.S., a grebe; *-driver* U.S., the hellgramite; *-hag*, a hell-cat; *-kite*, a kite of h., a person of illish cruelty.

Hell, *v.* 1799. [a Ger. *hellen*, f. *hell* clear.] *trans.* To burnish (gold or silver).

Hellbender (he'lben-dər) U.S. 1812. [f. *HELL* *sb.* + *BENDER*, one who or that which bends.] 1. The menopoma or American salamander, a repulsive amphibian, from one to two feet in length, of which two species (*Menopoma alleghaniensis*, *M. horrida*) are found in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. 2. A protracted and reckless debauch (Farmer).

Hell-born, *a.* 1593. Born of or in hell.

Hell-bred, *a.* 1590. Bred or engendered in hell.

Hell-cat. 1605. [perh. suggested by *Hecate*, HECATE.] A furious vixen; a witch. Also applied to a man.

Hellebore (he'lbo-rē) [ME. *el(f)ebore*, ad. L. *elleborus*, a Gr. *ἐλλεβορος*, occas. *ἐλα-*. Refash. after the prevailing Gr. form.] 1. A name anciently given to species of *Helleborus* and *Veratrum*, reputed as specifics for mental disease; now, in *Bot.*, applied to the species of *Helleborus* (N.O. *Ranunculaceae*), including the Christmas Rose and its congeners: a. the plant; b. the drug. ME. 2. *attrib.*, as *h-root* 1792.

1. b. Wretches fitter for a course of h. than for the stake Scott. *Comb.* *Black H.*, (a) of the ancients, *Helleborus officinalis*; (b) of some moderns, the Christmas Rose, *H. niger*; *White H.* (of the ancients), *Veratrum album*. Swamp H., *F. urtica*, also called *American* or *Green H.*

Hence *Hellebore-in*, *Hellebore-resin*, *Helleboretin*, and *Helleborin*, chemical principles derived from h.

Helleborine (he'lbo-rīn). 1597. [ad. Gr. *ἐλλεβορίνη* a plant like hellebore; see *-INE*.] *Bot.* An orchidaceous plant of the genus *Epipactis* (formerly called *Serapias*), or of the closely-allied genus *Cephalanthus*.

Helleborism (he'lbo-rīz'm). 1621. [ad. Gr. *ἐλλεβορισμός* a curing by hellebore.] a. The treatment of diseases by hellebore. b. The symptoms of hellebore administered in excess. c. A purgative made from hellebore. So *Helleborize v.* — *an* 'o' real with *he'll*-bore as fo madness.

u (Ge Kōln o F peu) ū Ge Mūle)

Hellene (hel'nē, he'l'nē). 1662. [a. Gr. *Ἑλλην* a Greek.] A Greek, ancient or modern.

Hellenian (hel'nī-ān). *a.* 1611. [f. Gr. *Ἑλληνικός* HELLENIC + *-AN*.] Grecian; HELLENIC 1813.

Hellenic (hel'nīk, -e'nīk), *a.* (*sb.*) 1644. [ad. L. *Hellenicus*, a. Gr., see HELLENE and *-IC*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks, ancient or modern, Greek, Grecian 2. *sb.* a. The Greek language 1870. b. *pl.* Writings on Greek subjects 1847.

1. H. grace 1870. 2. Hellenics LANDOR (*title*) **Hellenism** (he'lēnīz'm), 1609. [a. Gr. *Ἑλληνισμός*, f. *Ἑλληνίζειν* to HELLENIZE, see *-ISM*.] 1. A phrase, idiom, or construction used or formed in the Greek manner. 2. Conformity to Hellenic speech and ideas; imitation of Greek characteristics, e.g. by the Jews of the Dispersion, the later Romans, etc., the principle of hellenizing 1862. 3. The national character or spirit of the Greeks; Grecian culture 1865 b. Applied by M. Arnold to that form of culture, or ideal of life, of which the ancient Greek is taken as the type. (Cf. HEBRAISM) 1869. 4. Greek nationality; the Hellenic 'world' as a political entity 1883.

3. b. The great movement which goes by the name of the Renaissance, was an up-rising and re-instatement of man's intellectual impulse, and of H. M. ARNOLD.

Hellenist (he'lēnīst). 1613. [ad. Gr. *Ἑλληνιστής*, f. *Ἑλληνίζειν*, see *-IST*.] 1. One who used the Greek language, though not a native Greek. Applied esp. to the Jews of the Dispersion. Also *attrib.* 2. One skilled in the Greek language and literature, a Greek scholar 1680 3. One of the Byzantine Greeks who contributed to the revival of classical learning in Europe in the 15th c. (Mod. Dicts)

1. There arose a murmuring of the Grecian Jews [*many* Hellenists] against the Hebrews R.V. *Acts* vi.

Hellenistic, *-al* (he'lēnīstīk, -ēl), *a.* 1706 f. *prec.* + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to the Hellenists.

The term H. was coined to denote the language of Greek-speaking Jews WESTCOTT & HORT. Hence *Hellenisticism*, the H. condition or stage of history. *Hellenistically* *adv.*

Hellenize (he'lēnīzē), *v.* 1613. [ad. Gr. *Ἑλληνίζειν* to speak Greek, to make Greek, f. *Ἑλληνν*.] 1. *intr.* To use the Greek language; to become a Greek or Hellenist. b. To adopt Hellenism (sense 3 b) M. ARNOLD 2. *trans.* To make Greek or Hellenistic in form or character 1799. Hence *Hellenization*, the action of hellenizing or condition of being hellenized. *Hellenizer*.

Hellespont (he'lēspōnt) 1591. [ad. Gr. *Ἑλλήσποντος*; explained as sea (*πόντος*) of Helle (*Ἑλλη*), daughter of Athamas, said to have been drowned in it.] Ancient name for the Strait of the Dardanelles; hence *fig.* something that separates lovers. *Two Gent.* i. l. 22 & 25. Hence *Hellespontine* *a.*

Hell-fire, **hell fire**. OE. [Orig. two wds., *helle* being genitive case; now usu. hyphenated. In N.T. rendering Gr. *γέεννα τοῦ πυρός*, fiery hell.] 1. The fire of hell. 2. A member of a Hell-fire club 1720.

attrib. *Hell-fire club*, name given to clubs of reckless young men, early in the 18th c. So *Hell-fired* *a.* 'set on fire of hell' (*Jas.* iii. 6); 'damned'.

Hell-gate, *pl* **hell-gates**. OE. [Orig. two wds.] The portal or entrance of hell. Murr. P.L. ii 246.

Hellgrammite, **he Igramite**. U.S. 1877. The larva of a neuropterous insect, *Corydalis cornutus*, the hellgrammite fly, much used as a bait for the black bass.

Hell-hound. OE. [Orig. two wds., *helle* in genitive case.] 1. Hound or dog of hell, esp. Cerberus. 2. A fiend; a fiendish person ME. 3. *attrib.* 1719

1. Tyrone with his Hell-hounds being not farre from Cooke 1633.

Hell-cat. Sc. 1815. [Coined by Scott; perh. with some notion of *hell-cat*.] 1. *adj.* Light-headed, giddy. 2. *sb.* A wicked creature 1815.

Hellier (be'yə) Now *dial.* [ME. *hellyer* f. *HELLE* *v.* cf

f. *HELLE* *v.* cf

Hellish (he'līsh), *a.* (*adv.*) 1530. [— 1. Of or pertaining to hell, infernal. 2. Of nature of hell; worthy of hell, diabolical fiendish 1549; as an intensive 1798. 3. Internally, devilishly; execrably 1613

1. Diabolical and h magic De Fos. 2. H n Scott. Hence *Hellishly* *adv.* -ness.

Hello (hélou), *interj.* and *sb.* 1854 1. of HALLO, q.v. Hence *Hello* *v.* to sl *hello*!

Heluo (he'liuə). 1583. [L.] 1. A *clut* Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *Zool.* A genus of beetles belonging to the family *Carybidae* X *transf.* To let an H. loose upon the Rev NORTH

Hellward (helwərd). ME. [See *-wa* orig. to *hellward*.] 1. *adv.* Towards hell *adj.* Directed or conducting to hell 1829

Helv, *a.* (*adv.*) 1532 [See *-V* (or *V* L 1. Helvish — 1613. 2. *adv.* Hellishly — 1762

Helm (helm), *sb.* 1. [Com. Tent: OL / str. masc. —O.Tent. **helmo-s* — pre I **kelmo-s*, f. root *kel-* to cover, conceal HELE *v.*] 1. A helmet. Now *poet arch.* 2. The crown or top of anything (exc *dial*) OE. 3. The head of an ale or retort — 1718 4. (Also *helm-cloud*) local name in the Lake District of a c which forms over a mountain top before during a storm; esp. that which accomps the *helm-wind*, a kind of cyclone, revolving a horizontal axis parallel to the escarpment the Pennines near Cross Fell 1696.

Helm (helm), *sb.* 2. [OE. *helma* *wk* m corresp. in stem to ON. *halm* str. fem. The handle or tiller, in large ships the w by which the rudder is managed; occurs whole steering gear. 2. *a. fig.* That by v affairs, etc. are guided OE. b. *transf.* part which is used like a helm 1660. 1 handle, helve — 1615.

1. Many times the ships will feele no helms! HERRICK. Phr. *Down with the helm*, *Down h* order to place the h. so as to bring the rudd windward. *Up with the h.* *Up h.* the order to the h. so as to bring the rudder to leeward. See ALBE, AMIDSHIPS, BLAR *v.*, EASE *v.*, FELL *v.*, PORT, STANDBOARD, WEATHER 2. a. You wande Helms of th' Statc Shaks. *Comb.* 1. h. carcl smallest circle in which a ship can be turned port, 'that hole in the counter through which head of the rudder passes'.

Helm, *sb.* 3 *dial.* ME. [? a developme OE. *helim* HAULM.] The stalk of corn stalks collectively, straw; esp. as made u thatching. *Comb.* h-bote, the right of c h. in a common field for thatching.

Helm, *v.* 1 [OE *helman*, f. *HELM trans.* To furnish or cover with a helm. C *poet.*

Helm, *v.* 2 1603. [f. *HELM* *sb.* 2] *trans* guide with or as with a helm, to steer. C *fig.*

The business he hath helmed, must... give better proclamation SHAKS.

He-image. *rare*. 1864. [f. *HELM* *s* -AGE.] Guidance, direction.

Helmed (helmd), *pl.* *a.* ME. [f. I *v.* 1 or *sb.* 1 + *-ED*.] Wearing a helm; helm Thos. Cherubim, And sworded Seraphim M

Helmet (he'lmet), *sb.* 1470. [a. ol *helmet*, *helmet*, dim. of *helme* (see *HE* and *HELM* *sb.* 1).] 1. A defensive cover f head, a piece of armour, usually made strengthened with metal, which cover head wholly or in part. b. Extended to defensive or protective head-gear, e.g worn by policemen, firemen, and diver the felt or pith hat worn in hot climates

2. *Her.* The figure of a helmet placed the escutcheon in an achievement and suring the crest 1610. 3. = *HELM* *sb.* 1 3 4. A kind of fancy pigeon; so named for appearance of the head 1668. 5. (i *helmet-shell*) The shell of a mollusc; genus *Cassus* 1753. 6. A fossil echino *Galerites albugerius* 1887. 7. *Bot.* The upper part of the corolla (or calyx) in lat orchids, etc. 1793. 8. An appendage stipes of the maxilla of some insects; cockroach 1828.

Comb. h-beetle, a beetle of the family *Cass* h. ung a d. i. e. d. b. g. a kind of c.

u (Ge Kōln o F peu) ū Ge Mūle)

u (F d me) v (cu) e (co) there

2) (cu) e (F farre) f (er

u (Ge Kōln o F peu) ū Ge Mūle)

u (F d me) v (cu) e (co) there

sonal property that has been in a family for several generations. Also fig.

A glass cup, called 'The Luck of Muncester', is carefully preserved as a precious h. 1872 fig. Political wisdom is the h. of no one class of society STUBBS.

Heirship (hē-irshp). 1478. [-SHIP.] The state, condition, or rights of an heir; right of inheritance. Also fig.

†H. *movables, goods* (S. Law), the best of certain kinds of movable goods, which the heir was entitled to take besides the heritable estate. (The right was abolished in 1868.)

Heira, var. of **HEGIRA**.

†**Helas**, *interj.* 1484 [a. F. *helas*] An exclamation of grief, sorrow, etc., alas! -1753.

Helco, comb. f. Gr. *ἑλκος* 'festering wound, ulcer', used with sense 'ulcer'; as in **Helcology**, the branch of pathology that treats of ulcers, **Helcoplasty** [Gr. *πλαστός*], the operation of grafting on an ulcer a piece of healthy skin from another part or person, etc.

Held (held), *pp.* a. 1820 [pa. pp. of *Hold* v.] Kept in, restrained.

Hele, *heal* (hāl), *v.* [OE. *helan*, f. (ult.) ablaut stem *hal-* of *helan*.] *tr. trans.* To hide -16. 2. To cover; to roof ME.

1. But the priest alway heled his synne CAXTON

Hele, *sb. dial.* OE. [f. prec. vb.] Cover.

Hele, obs. f. **HALE** a., **HEAL** sb. and *v.*

†**Helena** (he-līnā). 1563. [a. L. *Helena*, a. Gr. *Ἑλένη* proper name Cf. also Gr. *ἑλένη* torch.] A meteoric light seen about the masts of ships, cf. **CORPOSANT**. -1602.

Helenin (he-līnīm). 1838. [f. botanical name *Helenium* + -IN.] Chem. A colourless crystalline substance, C₈H₈O, obtained from the root of elecampane (*Inula Helenium*). Hence **Helenean**, a yellow oily hydrocarbon obtained by disilling h. with phosphoric anhydride.

†**Helewou**. ME. [f. **HELE** + **WOUGH**.] Lnd-wall.

Helic (hē-līk), a. 1565 [ad. late L. *helicus*, a. Gr. f. *ἥλιος*] = **HELI**.

Helical (hē-lī-akāl), a. 1607. [f. as prec + -AL.] 1. *Astron.* Said of the rising of a star when it first emerges from the sun's rays and becomes visible before sunrise, or of its setting when it is last visible after sunset before being lost in the sun's rays 2. Solar 1801.

1. *Helical year*, the year reckoned from the h. rising of Sirius, the calendar year see **CANICULAR**. Hence **Helically** *adv.*

†**Helianthus** (hē-lī-an-thūs). 1776. [mod. L. f. Gr. *ἥλιος* + *άνθος*.] Bot. The genus including the common sunflower (N.O. *Compositae*).

Hence **Helianthaecous** a. allied to the genus *H.* of composite plants. **Helianthic** a. of or belonging to *H.* **Helianthin**, an aniline dye of orange yellow colour. **Helianthoid** a. belonging to the *Helianthoides*, an order of *Actinostea*, comprising the sea anemones, sb. one of these. Also **Helianthoidian** a. and sb.

Helical (he-līkāl), a. 1613. [f. L. *helic*, *helic*, see **HELIX**.] Belonging to or having the form of a helix, spirally; as, a *helical spring*. Hence **Helically** *adv.* spirally.

Helices (he-līkē), pl. of **HELIX**.

†**Helichrysum** (hē-lī-kri-sūm). Also -os, -on. 1551. [L. = Gr. *ἑλίκρυσος*, f. *ἑλίκ* spiral + *χρυσός* gold] 1. A creeping plant with yellow flowers, so called by the ancients 2. Bot. A large genus of composite plants, having mostly yellow flowers, called also *Everlastings* or *Immortalis* 1654.

Heliciform (he-lī-sī-fōrm), a. 1854. [ad. mod. L. *heliciformis*, f. *helic*; see -FORM.] Having the form of a helix, spirally wound.

Helicin (he-lī-sin). 1854. [f. L. *helic* + -IN.] Chem. 1. The glycoside of salicylic acid 1859. 2. An oily substance extracted from snails.

Helicine (he-lī-sēn, -in), a. 1833. [f. as prec. + -INE.] Anat. a. Spiral, coiled; applied to certain arteries of the penis and clitoris. b. Pertaining to the helix of the ear.

Helicograph (he-lī-kō-grāf), 1851. [f. *helic*, comb. f. Gr. *ἑλίκ* **HELIX** + -GRAPH.] An instrument for g the w o u n d s and scroll-work found a Gr arch secure

Helicoid (he-lī-kōid). 1699. [ad. Gr. *ἑλικοειδής*; see **HELIX** and -OID. Cf. F. *helicoides*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having the form of a helix; screw-shaped; spirally 1704. 2. *Zool.* Belonging to or resembling the *Helicidae*, gastropodous molluscs including the snail 1876

1. *Helicoid parabola* (Geom.). the parabolic spiral

B. *sb.* 1. Something of a spiral form (*rare*) 1699 2. *Geom.* 1a. = **Helicoid parabola**, see A. 1. b. A warped surface generated by a moving straight line which always passes through or touches a fixed helix 1855.

So **Helicoidal** a. = **HELICOID** A. 1. Hence **Helicoidally** *adv.* spirally.

Helicon (he-lī-kōn). 1529. [L. *Helicon* = Gr. *Ἑλικών*. See also **HELIX**.] 1. (With capital H.) A mountain in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, in which rose the fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrene; in 16-17th c. often confused with these. 2. A large brass wind-instrument of a spiral form 1875.

Heliconian (hē-lī-kō-ni-ān), a. 1557. [In 1, f. L. *Heliconius* (see prec). In 2, f. mod. L. *Heliconia*, a genus of butterflies.] 1. Pertaining to Helicon, or to the Muses. 2. *Entom.* Belonging to the genus *Heliconia*, or family *Heliconidae* of butterflies. Also **Heliconideous**, **Heliconine**, **Heliconoid**, *adjs.*

Helicopter (he-lī-kōptēr), 1872. Also in fr. form. [ad. F. *hélicoptère* (Gr. *ἑλίκ* spiral, *πτερόν* wing).] A flying machine designed to rise vertically by one or more lifting screws revolving horizontally.

Helio, colloq. abbrev. of **HELIOGRAPH**.

Helio, comb. f. Gr. *ἥλιος* sun:

helio-engraving = **HELIOGRAPHURE**; -later [Gr. *λάτρεω* worshipping], a worshipper of the sun; so -latrons a.; -latry [Gr. *λατρεία*], sun-worship; -logist, one versed in heliology; -logy, the science of the sun's energy and action; -phobia [Gr. *φοβία*], dread of or shrinking from sunlight; so -phobe [Gr. *φοβός*], one affected with heliophobia; -phobic a.

Helicentric, -al (hē-lī-sēn-trīk, -āl) a. (*sb.*) 1667. [f. **HELIO**; see **CENTRIC** Opp. to **GEOCENTRIC**.] 1. Referred to the sun as centre 1885 2. Having, or taking, the sun as centre 1834. Also fig. 1a. *sb.* One who takes the sun as a centre 1667.

1. *H. latitude, longitude, place*, etc. of a planet that in which it would appear to an observer placed at the centre of the sun. Hence **Helicentrically** *adv.* as viewed from the centre of the sun.

Heliochrome (hē-lī-ō-khrōm). 1853. [f. **HELIO** + Gr. *χρῶμα* colour.] A photograph representing an object in its natural colours. So **Heliochromic** a. pertaining to *heliography*. **Heliochromotype** = **HELIOCHROME**. **Heliochromy**, the production of heliochromes.

Heliograph (hē-lī-ō-grāf), sb. 1848. [f. **HELIO** + -GRAPH.] 1. An engraving obtained by **HELIOGRAPHY** (sense 3). Also *attrib.* 1853. 2. An apparatus for taking photographs of the sun 1848. 3. An instrument for measuring the intensity of sunlight 1851. 4. An instrument for signalling by means of flashes of sunlight. Cf. **HELIOPTROPE** 4. Also *attrib.* 1877. Hence **Helio-graph** *v.* to communicate by h.; to photograph by h. **Heliographer**.

Heliographic, -al (hē-lī-ō-grāf-īk, -āl) a. 1705. [f. **HELIO** + -GRAPHIC.] 1. Pertaining to the description of the sun. 2. †Photographic -1855; belonging to photographic engraving 1851. 3. Pertaining to or obtained by a heliograph (see **HELIOGRAPH** 4) 1880.

1. *H. charts*, descriptions of the sun's body, and of its *maculae* or spots. Hence **Heliographically** *adv.* by means of a heliograph.

Heliography (hē-lī-ō-grāf-ī). 1730. [f. **HELIO** + -GRAPHY.] 1. The description of the sun. (Cf. *geography*.) 1a. Photography -1840. 3. A process of engraving in which a specially prepared plate is acted upon chemically by exposure to light 1845. 4. The system of signalling by the **HELIOGRAPH** (sense 4) 1887.

Heliogravure (hē-lī-ō-grāv-ūr), 1879. [a. F. *héliogravure*, f. **HELIO** + *gravure* engraving.] A process of engraving by means of the action of light on a sensitized surface; an engraved plate, or an engraving, thus obtained.

pho ogra A so at rib

Heli (hē-lī-ō-mī-tā) 753 ad F

heliomètre, f **HELIO** + Gr. *μέτρον*] 1. An astronomical instrument originally devised for measuring the diameter of the sun, now much used in determining the angular distance between two stars. 1a. A complex form of portable sun-dial, used for ascertaining solar time, latitude, and the like (Knight) 1875. Hence **Heliometric**, -al a. pertaining to, or obtained by, the n., relating to measurement of the sun

Heliopore (hē-lī-ō-pōr), [ad. mod. L. *Heliopora*, f. Gr. *ἥλιος* + *πόρος* pore; cf. **MADIPOR**.] A canal of the genus *Heliopora*; a sun coral

Helioscope (hē-lī-ō-skōp), 1675. [a. 1. *heli*, *heli*, f. **HELIO** + -SCOPE.] An apparatus for observing the sun without injury to the eye as through smoked or coloured glass, by reflectors, etc.; a telescope fitted with such an apparatus. So **Helioscopic** a. **Heliосcopy**

Heliostat (hē-lī-ō-stāt), Also -stata, -state. 1747. [a. mod. L. *heliostata*, f. *heliostat* f. **HELIO** + Gr. *στατός* standing.] An apparatus consisting of a mirror turned by clockwork so as to reflect the light of the sun in a fixed direction. (Also applied to an apparatus worked by hand, a *portable-lumiere*.) Hence **Heliostatic** a.

Heliotrope (hē-lī-ō-trōp), OE. [ad. L. *heliotropus* (also used), a. Gr. *ἡλιότροπος* (also *ἡλιότροπος*); f. *ἥλιος* + *τροπος* turning, *τρέπω* to turn. In current form, a. F. *heliotrope*] 1. A name given orig. to plants of which the flowers turn so as to follow the sun, as the sunflower, marigold, etc.; now, a plant of the genus *Heliotropium*; esp. *H. Peruvianum*, commonly cultivated for its fragrance. Also fig. b. The shade of purple of the flowers of the heliotrope. Also *attrib.* 1882. 2. *Mu* = **BLOODSTONE**, q v ME. 3. An ancient kind of sun-dial 1669. 4. An instrument with a movable mirror for reflecting the sun's rays used for signaling, etc., esp. in geodesy, of **HELIOGRAPH** (sense 4) 1822.

2. The precious stone **Heliotropium** is a deep green in manner of a lacque, furnished with veins of blood HORW. Hence **Heliotroper**, one who manages a **HELIOPTROPE** (sense 4). **Heliotropian** a. (*rare*), pertaining to or of the nature of the h. (1 and 2), *1sb.* = **HELIOPTROPE** 2. **Heliotropic** a. *Bot.* bending or turning under the influence of light; pertaining to or marked by **heliotropism**, 1827.

Heliotropism (hē-lī-ō-trōp-ī-zm), 1854. [f. Gr. *ἥλιος* + *τροπος* + -ISM.] Bot. The property of bending or turning in a particular manner under the influence of light. Some restrict the term to the case of bending towards the light (*positive h.*).

Heliotype (hē-lī-ō-tīp), 1870. [f. **HELIO** + Gr. *τύπος* impression, *τύπη*.] A picture obtained by printing from a film of gelatine which has been sensitized with bichromate of potash and exposed to light under a negative; also, this process. Also *attrib.* So **Heliotype** *pp.* a. produced by *heliotype*. **Heliotypic** a. of or belonging to *heliotype*. **Heliotypy**, the *heliotype* process.

Heliozoan (hē-lī-ō-zō-ān), [f. mod. L. *Heliozoa* sb. pl., f. Gr. *ἥλιος* + *ζῶον*.] 1. *adj.* Belonging to the *Heliozoa* or sun-animals, a group of marine Radiolarians. 2. *sb.* One of the *Heliozoa*. So **Heliozoic** a.

Helispherical (hē-lī-sfēr-īkāl), a. 1646 [irreg. f. **HELIX** + **SPHERICAL**.] Winding spirally upon a sphere.

Helium (hē-lī-ūm), 1878. [mod. L. f. Gr. *ἥλιος* sun, after *selenium*, etc.] Chem. One of the chemical elements, a transparent gas, first obtained by Prof. Ramsay in 1895, but previously inferred to exist from a line (D₃) in the solar spectrum. (Cf. **CORONUM**.) Symbol **He**

Helix (he-līks, hē-līks), Pl. **helices** (he-līkēz), 1563. [a. L., a. Gr. *ἑλίκ* anything of spiral form.] 1. Anything of a spiral or coiled form, whether in one plane (as a watch-spring), or advancing round an axis (like a corkscrew), but usually the latter; a coil, a spiral, as an electro-magnetic coil of wire the thread of a screw, a tendril, etc. In *Geom* a c o any developable surface e g cone which becomes a straight line the surface

is unrolled into a plane, dist. from a spiral, which is applied only to plane curves 1643. 2. *Arch.*, etc. A spiral ornament, a volute; *spec.* applied to the eight smaller volutes under the abacus of the Corinthian capital 1563. 3. *Anat.* The curved fold which forms the rim of the external ear 1693. 4. *Zool.* A genus of molluscs with spiral shells, of which the common snail is typical 1820.

Hell (hel), *sb.* [OE. *helle*, obl. cases *helle*, str. fem. —O'Leut. **halā* str. fem., lit. 'the coverer up or hider', *f. hel-, hal-, hul-* to hide, *HELE*.] 1. The abode of the dead; the place of departed spirits; the infernal regions regarded as a place of existence after death; the grave; HADES. (In N.T. (R.V.) *hell* is everywhere reserved for *γέεννα*) 2. The abode of devils and condemned spirits, the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death OE. 3. The powers or inhabitants of hell; also, the kingdom or power of hell ME. 4. a. A place or state of wickedness, suffering, or misery ME. b. A place of turmoil and discord 1818 c. *A hell of a* —1778 15. A part of a building, etc. compared to hell 1310; the name of a part of the old law courts at Westminster, app. used as a record office; also, a place of confinement for debtors —1661. 6. The 'den' to which captives are carried in Prisoner's Base, etc. 1557. 7. A place in which a tailor throws his shreds, or a printer his refuse type, etc. 1592. 8. A gambling-house 1704. 9. In imprecations, etc., used like *devil* 1566.

1. His soul was not left in h. (N.T. Hades) *Acts* 1. 31. 2. *P.L.* 2. 230. 3. H. heard th' unsufferable noise. *MILL.* A H. of foully Devils SHAKS. 4. a. The prisons were hells upon earth M'CAULAY. 5. One that before the judgment carries poor souls to hel SHAKS. 8. The proprietor of a h. STEVENSON.

Phr. *Hell-for-leather*: at breakneck speed, orig. with reference to riding on horseback.

Comb. *h.-bent* *U.S.*, 'fendishly', doggedly, or recklessly determined; also as *adv.*, 'box, a box for holding refuse type; 'broth, a decoction of infernal character, or prepared for an infernal purpose; 'driver *U.S.*, a grebe, 'driver *U.S.*, the hellgramite; 'bag, a hell-cat; 'kite, a kite of h., a person of illish cruelty.

Hell, *v.* 1799. [a Ger. *hellen*, *f. hell* clear.] *trans.* To burnish (gold or silver).

Hellbender (he'l-be-n'dr), *U.S.* 1812 [f. *HILL sb.* + *BENDER*, one who or that which bends] 1. The menopome or American salamander, a repulsive amphibian, from one to two feet in length, of which two species (*Menopoma alleghaniensis*, *M. horrida*) are found in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. 2. A protracted and reckless debauch (Farmer).

Hell-born, *a.* 1593. Born of or in hell.

Hell-bred, *a.* 1590. Bred or engendered in hell.

Hell-cat. 1605 [perh. suggested by *Hecat*, *HECATĒ*.] A furious vixen; a witch. Also applied to a man.

Hellebore (he'l-bo-rē), [ME. *el(e)bore*, ad. *L. eleborus*, a Gr. *ἑλεβορος*, occas. *ἑλλ-*. Refash. after the prevailing Gr. form.] 1. A name anciently given to species of *Helleborus* and *Veratrum*, reputed as specifics for mental disease; now, in *Bot.*, applied to the species of *Helleborus* (N.O. *Ranunculaceae*), including the Christmas Rose and its congeners: a. the plant; b. the drug. ME. 2. *attrib.*, as *h.-root* 1792.

1. b. Wretches fitter for a course of h. than for the stake SCOTT. *Comb.*: *Black H.* (a) of the ancients, *Helleborus officinalis*; (b) of some moderns, the Christmas Rose, *H. niger*; *White H.* (of the ancients), *Veratrum album*, *Swamp H.*, *H. viridis*, also called *American or Green H.*

Hence *Helleborein*, *Helleborein*, *Helleboretin*, and *Helleborin*, chemical principles derived from h.

Helleborine (he'l-bo-rē-in), 1597. [ad. Gr. *ἑλεβορίνη* a plant like hellebore; see -INE.] *Bot.* An orchidaceous plant of the genus *Epipactis* (formerly called *Serapias*), or of the closely-allied genus *Cephalanthus*.

Helleborism (he'l-bo-rē-iz'm), 1621. [ad. Gr. *ἑλεβορισμός* a curing by hellebore] a. The treatment of diseases by hellebore. b. The symptoms of hellebore administered in excess. c. A purgative made from hellebore. So *helleborism* was not eat with hellebore as for madness.

Hellene (hel'nē, he'i-nē), 1662. [a. Gr. *Ἑλλην* a Greek.] A Greek, ancient or modern. **Hellenian** (hel'nē-ān), *a.* 1611. [f. Gr. *Ἑλληνικός* HELLENIC + -AN.] Grecian; HELLENIC 1813.

Hellenic (hel'nē-ik, -ē-nē-ik), *a.* (sb.) 1644. [ad. *L. Hellenicus*, a. Gr., see HELLENE and -IC.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks, ancient or modern; Greek, Grecian. 2. *sb.* a. The Greek language 1870 b. *pl.* Writings on Greek subjects 1847.

1. H. grace 1879. 2. Hellenics LANDOR (*title*). **Hellenism** (he'lē-nē-iz'm), 1609. [a. Gr. *Ἑλληνισμός*, f. *Ἑλληνίζειν* to Hellenize; see -ISM.] 1. A phrase, idiom, or construction used or formed in the Greek manner. 2. Conformity to Hellenic speech and ideas; imitation of Greek characteristics, e.g. by the Jews of the Dispersion, the later Romans, etc., the principle of hellenizing 1862. 3. The national character or spirit of the Greeks; Grecian culture 1865. b. Applied by M. Arnold to that form of culture, or ideal of life, of which the ancient Greek is taken as the type. (Cf. HEBRAISM) 1869. 4. Greek nationality; the Hellenic 'world' as a political entity 1893.

2. b. The great movement which goes by the name of the Renaissance, was an up-rising and re-instatement of man's intellectual impulses and of H. M. ARNOLD.

Hellenist (he'lē-nē-ist), 1613 [ad. Gr. *Ἑλληνιστής*, f. *Ἑλληνίζειν*, see -IST] 1. One who used the Greek language, though not a native Greek. Applied esp. to the Jews of the Dispersion. Also *attrib.* 2. One skilled in the Greek language and literature; a Greek scholar 1680 3. One of the Byzantine Greeks who contributed to the revival of classical learning in Europe in the 15th c. (Mod. Dicts)

1. There arose a murmuring of the Grecian Jews (*margin*. Hellenists) against the Hebrews R.V. *Acts* vi. 9.

Hellenistic, -al (helenistik, -āl), *a.* 1706 [f. prec. + -IC] Of or pertaining to the Hellenists.

The term H. was coined to denote the language of Greek-speaking Jews WESTCOTT & HORT. Hence *Hellenisticism*, the H. condition or stage of history. *Hellenistically* *adv.*

Hellenize (he'lē-nē-ize), *v.* 1613. [ad. Gr. *Ἑλληνίζειν* to speak Greek, to make Greek, f. *Ἑλληνν*.] 1. *intr.* To use the Greek language; to become a Greek or Hellenist. b. To adopt Hellenism (sense 3 b.) M. ARNOLD.

2. *trans.* To make Greek or Hellenistic in form or character 1799. Hence *Hellenization*, the action of hellenizing or condition of being hellenized. *Hellenizer*.

Hellespont (he'lē-spōnt) 1591. [ad. Gr. *Ἑλλήσποντος*; explained as sea (πόντος) of Helle (Ἑλλη), daughter of Athamas, said to have been drowned in it.] Ancient name for the Strait of the Dardanelles; hence *fig.* something that separates lovers. *Two Gent.* I. i. 22 & 25. Hence *Hellespontine* *a.*

Hell-fire, *hell fire*. OE. [Orig. two wds., *helle* being genitive case; now usu. hyphenated. In N.T. rendering Gr. *γέεννα τοῦ πυρός*, fiery hell] 1. The fire of hell. 2. A member of a Hell-fire club 1720.

attrib. *Hell-fire club*, name given to clubs of reckless young men, early in the 18th c. So *Hell-fired* *a.* 'set on fire of hell' (*Jer.* iii. 8); 'damned'.

Hell-gate, *pl* *hell-gates*. OE. [Orig. two wds.] The portal or entrance of hell. *MILL. P.L.* ii. 246.

Hellgrammite, *hellgramite*. *U.S.* 1877. The larva of a neuropterous insect, *Corydalis cornutus*, the hellgrammite fly, much used as a bait for the black bass.

Hell-hound. OE. [Orig. two wds., *helle* in genitive case] 1. Hound or dog of hell, esp. Cerberus. 2. A fiend; a fiendish person ME. 3. *attrib.* 1719.

2. Tyrone with his Hell-hounds being not farre from Corkie 1633.

Hell-cat. Sc. 1815. [Coined by Scott, perh. with some notion of *hell-cat*.] 1. *adj.* Light-headed, giddy. 2. *sb.* A wicked creature 1816.

Heller (he'l-yar) Now *dial.* [ME. *helly-* f. *Hv x v* cl. or A slater or lac

Hellish (he'lif), *a.* (*adv.*) 1530. [—I] 1. Of or pertaining to hell; infernal. 2. Of nature of hell; worthy of hell; diabolical 1549; as an intensive 1798. 3. Infernally, devilishly, execrably 1613.

1. Diabolical and h. magic Dn Fos. 2. H. n. Scott. Hence *Hellishly* *adv.*, *ness*.

Hello (hē'lō), *interj.* and *sb.* 1854

of HALLO, q.v. Hence *Hello* *v.* to sl *he'lo*

Helluo (he'lū-ō), 1583. [L.] 1. A giant. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *Zool.* A genus of beetles belonging to the family *Corybidae*.

1. *transf.* To let an H. loose upon the Rev.

Hellward (he'lwōrd), ME. [See WA orig. to *hellward*.] 1. *adv.* Towards hell *adj.* Directed or conducting to hell 1829

Helly, *a.* (*adv.*) 1532 [See -Y (or -I) 1. Hellish —1613. 2. *adv.* Hellishly —1762

Helm (helm), *sb.* 1 [Com. Teut.: OL str. masc. —O'Leut. **helmo-s* —pre 1 **helmo-s*, f. root *kel-* to cover, conceal *HELE* v.] 1. A helmet. Now *poet. arch.* 2. The crown or top of anything (exc *dial.*) OE. 3. The head of an ale or retort —1718 4. (Also *helm-cloud*) local name in the Lake District of a c. which forms over a mountain top before during a storm; esp. that which accomp the *helm-wind*, a land of cyclone, revolvir a horizontal axis parallel to the escarpment the Pennines near Cross Fell 1696.

Helm (helm), *sb.* 2 [OE. *helma* wk. m. corresp. in stem to ON. *hjálm* str. fem. The handle or tiller, in large ships the w by which the rudder is managed; occas. whole steering gear. 2. *a. fig.* That by v affairs, etc. are guided OE. b. *transf.* part which is used like a helm 1660. 1 handle, helve —1615.

1. Many times the ships will feele no helme! HERBERT. Phr. *Down with the helm*, *Down* order to place the h. so as to bring the rudder windward. *Up with the h.*, *Up h.* the order to the h. so as to bring the rudder to leeward. See ALICE, AMBUSHES, BEAR v., EASE v., FLEE v., POLE, STARBOARD, WEATHER. 2. a. You slide Helms of th' State SHAKS. *Comb.* h. *circle* smallest circle in which a ship can be turned port, 'that hole in the counter through which head of the rudder passes'.

Helm, *sb.* 3 *dial.* ME. [? a development OE. *helma* HAULM.] The stalk of corn stalks collectively, straw; esp. as made u thatching. *Comb.* h.-bote, the right of c. h. in a common field for thatching.

Helm, *v.* 1 [OE. *helman*, f. *HELM trans.* To furnish or cover with a helm. C *poet*

Helm, *v.* 2 1603. [f. *HELM sb.* 2] *trans.* guide with or as with a helm, to steer. C *fig.*

The businesse he hath helmed, must... give better proclamation SHAKS.

Heimage, *rare*. 1864. [f. *HELM* s -AGE.] Guidance, direction.

Helmed (helm'd), *pph.* *a.* ME. [f. I v. 1 or sb. 1 + -ED.] Wearing a helm; helm

The h. Cherubin, And sworded Seraphim M

Helmet (he'l-met), *sb.* 1470. [a o *helmet*, *helmet*, dim. of *helma* (see HE and HELM sb. 1.)] 1. A defensive cover i head; a piece of armour, usually made strengthened with metal, which cover head wholly or in part. b Extended to defensive or protective head-gear, e.g. worn by policemen, firemen, and diver the felt or pith hat worn in hot climates

2. *Her.* The figure of a helmet placed the escutcheon in an achievement and su ing the crest 1610. 3. = *HELM sb.* 1 3 4. A kind of fancy pigeon, so named for appearance of the head 1668. 5. (i *helmet-shell*) The shell of a mollusc genus *Cassus* 1753. 6. A fossil echino *Galerites allogalerites* 1887. 7. *Bot.* The upper part of the corolla (or calyx) in lab orchids, etc. 1793. 8. An appendage stipes of the maxilla of some insects, cockroach 1828.

Comb. h.-beetle, beetle of the family *Cax* a graduated once g. kind h. c

the head, a bird, a warbler, cockatoo, *Calliopephalus galeatus*, 'an iron-grey bird with a bright red head' (Newton); crab, a species of king-crab, *Limulus longispinus*, -flower, a name for Monkshood or Acute, and for orchids of the genus *Coryanthes*; hornbill, *Buceros galeatus*; quail, a quail of the American genus *Lophortyx*, having an elegant curled crest; -shell = sense 5; -stone (1881) = sense 6. **Helmet** *v.* to furnish with a h. **Helmeted** *pl.* a. wearing a h., in *Bot.* h-shaped, galeate **Helmetier**, **Helmetier**, a soldier wearing a h.

Helmet-crest, 1509. *i.* (Also *helmetcrest*.) The crest of a helmet. *a.* A crusted hummingbird of the genus *Oxygops* 1863.

Helminth (hel'minþ). 1852. [ad. Gr. ἑλμινθ- (comb. form ἑλμινθο-) man-worm] *i.* A worm, esp. an intestinal worm. *a.* *Min.* A variety of chlorite occurring in felspar and quartz 1861.

Helminthagogue (hel'minþägög). 1704 [f. Gr. ἑλμινθ- (see prec.) + ἀγωγός drawing forth.] *i.* *adj.* Having power to expel intestinal worms' (Syd. Soc. Lex.); anthelmintic 1854. *2.* *sb.* [sc. medicine.]

Helminthiasis (hel'minþä'sis). 1811 [mod. L, f. Gr. ἑλμινθίασις to suffer from worms; see **HELMINTH** and -ASIS.] *Path.* A diseased condition characterized by the presence of worms in the body.

Helminthic (hel'minþik). 1704 [f. **HELMINTH** + -IC.] *i.* *adj.* Pertaining to a helminth or intestinal worm 1755. *2.* *sb.* = **HELMINTHAGOGUE**.

Helminthite, 1859. [f. as prec. + -ITE.] *Geol.* One of the long sinuous tracks on the surfaces of many sandstones, usually considered as worm-trails.

Helminthoid, *a.* 1854 [f. as prec. + -OID] Resembling a helminth; vermiform.

Helminthology (hel'minþölögj). 1819 [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] That branch of zoology, or of medical science, which treats of helminths. Hence **Helminthologic**, *a.* pertaining to h. **Helminthologist**, one versed in h.

Helmlless (hel'mulus), *a.* 1600. [f. **HELM** + -LESS.] Without a helm or helmet.

Helmlless, *a.* 1824. [f. **HELM** sb. 2 + -LESS] Without steering gear; rudderless. Also *fig.*

Helmsman, 1622. [f. as prec. + MAN.] A steersman.

Helm-wind: see **HELM** sb. 4.

Helot (hel'lot, hel'lot). 1579. [ad. L. *Helotes*, *a.* Gr. ἑλωτες (pl. of ἑλωτας), also *ἑλωτα* *a.* Gr. ἑλωτα (pl. of ἑλωτας); usu. derived from ἑλωρ Helos, a town in Laconia whose inhabitants were enslaved. (With capital H now only in the historical sense.)] *Gr. Antiq.* (*Helot*) One of a class of serfs in ancient Sparta intermediate in status between the ordinary slaves and the free Spartan citizens. *b.* *transf.* (*helot*) A serf, a bondsman 1823.

Drumken H. in allusion to Plutarch's statement that Helots were, on certain occasions, compelled to appear in a state of intoxication, as a lesson to the Spartan youth. Hence **Helotage**, **Helotism**, the condition of a H. or h.; the Spartan system of serfage, a system under which a class of the community are treated as a permanently inferior order. **Helotize** *v.* to reduce to the condition of a H. **Helotry**, helots or serfs collectively; the condition of Helots; serfdom.

Help (help), *v.* Pa. t. **helped** (help't), *arch.* **holp** (hōlp); pa. pp. **helped**, *arch.* **holpen** (hōlp'en, -p'n). [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *helpan*, *healp*, *holpen*: OTeut. about series *help-*, *halp-*, *hulp-* (*holp-*). The pre-Teut. form should be **kelb-*: cf. Luth. *scilicet* to help. The weak inflexion helped appears c. 1300, and is now usual.] *i.* *trans.* To furnish (a person, etc.) with what is serviceable to his efforts or his needs; to aid, assist. *b.* *absol.* or *intr.* To afford aid or assistance; often in *imper.* as a cry for assistance ME. *†2.* *trans.* To be of use or service to, to profit -1648. *†b.* *absol.* or *intr.* To be of use or service; to avail -1756. *3.* *trans.* To make more effectual; to further, promote 1559. *4.* With *infin.* or *clause* ME. *5.* Ellipt. with advs. and preps. = to help to proceed go come get away down forward etc. to in o on of etc. ME. *b.* With *adv.* etc. owed by *sb.* esp. in reference to

clothing, e.g. to help a person on (or off) with his coat = to help him to get it on or off ME. *c.* To h. out or through: to assist in completing something; to eke out, supplement. Also *absol.*

6. To serve (a person) with food at a meal. Const. to. 1688. *b.* *transf.* To distribute (food) at a meal 1805. *7.* To succour in some distress or misfortune; hence, to deliver, save, relieve (*from, off*); *spec.* to cure of a disease, or the like. *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. *8.* To relieve or cure (a malady); to remedy, amend. *Obs.* or *arch.* OE. *9.* To remedy, obviate, prevent, cause to be otherwise. (With *can*, *cannot*, etc.) 1539. *b.* To avoid, refrain from, forbear, to do otherwise than. (With *can*, *cannot*)

Usu. with *vb. sb.* (occas. *infin.*), or *it* = doing it. 1569. *c.* Idiomatically with *can* instead of *cannot* after a negative expressed or implied 1804. *1.* Fortune helped both the good and evil folk Caxton. *Help* me Casius, or I sink SHAKS. *Phr.* *To help me God*, the formula in a solemn oath. *God h. him* (*thou*, etc.), a parenthetical exclamation of pity. *b.* *Help*, O king a Sam. xiv. 4. *3.* The troubles of the time helped the progress of the town GREN. *4.* He help'd to bury whom he help'd to starve POPE. *5.* I would fain stay and h. thee tend him M. ARNOLD. *6.* A Hangman to help him to bed SHAKS. *To h. on* a work 1886. *b.* *H. me up* the hill with this load (*mod.*). *c.* To h. out a bad cause WOLASTON. *Phr.* *H. (a person) to*: to aid in obtaining; to provide with *Help* me to a Candle SHAKS. *H. oneself to*: to take for oneself; *euphem.* to steal. Also without *to*. *6.* He did not h. himself to any food SCOTT. *b.* A spoon to h. the gravy with 1899. *7.* *H. us* from famine TENNYSON. *8.* The jingling of the gunnel helps the hurt that Honour feels TENNYSON. *9.* One thing there is, which I fear will touch me; but I shall h. it, I hope PERYS. *b.* Not one of us could h. laughing CARLYLE. *c.* I did not trouble myself more than I could h. SPURGEON.

Help (help), *sb.* [OE. *help* :- OTeut. **helpa* str. fem.; f. stem of *helpan* to help.] *1.* The action of helping; the supplementing of action or resources by what makes them more efficient; aid, assistance, succour. Also with *a.* and *pl.* (now rare). *2.* *transf.* Any thing or person that affords help; an aid OE. *3.* A person, or company of persons, whose office it is to render help ME. *b.* A person employed to give assistance in manual work; in *U.S.* a hired labourer or servant, esp. a domestic servant 1645. *c.* The labour of hired persons; *collect.* the body of servants belonging to a firm or household (*U.S.*) 1817. *4.* Relief, cure, remedy; now only, means of obviating or avoiding something OE. *5.* A portion of food helped; a helping 1809.

1. Calling out for help SIR T. HESBERT. I am perfectly sensible of the weakness and fenness of the helps BURKE. *†1.* *h.* in (our) favour. *Hand* iv. iii. 46. *2.* God is a very present help in trouble Ps. xvi. 1. Books are helps to knowledge DEACON. *3.* *b.* *Lady h.* a lady engaged to assist and h. the mistress of a house. *†Mistress h.* a superior kind of nurse-maid. *4.* What's past help should be past grief SHAKS. *5.* It is their way and there is no h. for it MRS. CARLYLE.

Helper (help'ær), ME. [f. **HELP** *v.* + -ER.] *1.* One who (or that which) helps or assists; an auxiliary. *2.* An assistant in some kind of work; *spec.* a groom's assistant in a stable 1686.

1. My h. to a husband SHAKS. *2.* Two sleepy helpers put the wrong harness on the wrong horses DICKENS.

Helpful (help'fúl), *a.* ME. [f. **HELP** *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of help; rendering help; useful, serviceable, profitable.

Heavens make our presence and our practices Pleasant and helpful to him SHAKS. Hence **Helpful** *adv.*, -ness. So **Helpily** *a.* ME.

Helping (help'ing), *vb. sb.* ME. [-ING.] *1.* The action of **HELP** *v.*; aid; *†*an aid; *†*an ally. *2.* *concr.* A portion of food served at one time; = **HELP** *sb.* 5. 1824.

Helping, *pl. a.* ME. (*h. hand* 1440.)

Helpless (help'les), *a.* ME. [f. **HELP** *sb.* + -LESS] *1.* Destitute of help; needy. *2.* Unable to help oneself; shiftless (The current sense.) 1620. *3.* Affording no help; unavailing, unprofitable. Now rare. 1590. *†4.* That cannot be helped. SPENSER.

1. Helper of the H., be thou my Fortress 1604. *H.* of all that human wants require DRUMKEN. *2.* *H.* *was* C. *3.* A sharp *but* a h. friend POPE. *H.* *helpless* *adv.*

H h lpmð) *5.* f **HELP** *sb.*

or *v.* + **MATE**; prob. suggested by next.] A companion who is a help, or who renders help. Chiefly applied to a wife or husband.

In Minora the ass and the hog are helpmates, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land PENNANT.

Helpmeet (help'met), 1673. [The two wds. *help meet* in Gen. ii. 18, 20 ('an help meet for him'), first improp. hyphenated, and then taken as one word.] A suitable helper, a helpmate; usu. of a wife or husband.

More passed... between Selwyn and his h. 1805.

Helter-skelter (hel'tærskel'tær), 1593. [A jingling expression founded on *helter*, which is unexplained.]

A. adv. In disordered haste; pell-mell.

Helter skelter have I rode to thee SHAKS

B. attr. or *adj.* Characterized by disorderly haste or headlong confusion 1730.

C. sb. A helter-skelter run or flight 1713. *b.* A lighthouse-shaped structure down the outside of which pleasure-seekers slide seated on a mat 1906.

Such a helter-skelter of prayers and sins LONGF.

Helve (helv), *sb.* [OE. *helfe*, *helfa* masc. or neut. :- **halp-* :- OTeut. type **halbi* neut., from same root as **HALTER**.] *1.* A handle of an ax, chisel, hammer, etc. *To throw h. after hatchet*: to risk everything. *2.* (Also *helu-hammer*) A tilt-hammer, the helve of which oscillates on bearings, so that it is raised by a cam carried by a revolving shaft and falls by its own weight 1858. Hence **Helve** *v.* (ME., now rare), to furnish with a h.

Helvetian (helv'ian), 1559. [f. *Helvetia* (sc. terra), f. L. *Helvetus*.] *A. attr.* *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Helveti, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis. *b.* Swiss. *B. sb.* *a.* One of the ancient Helveti. *b.* A Swiss. 1593.

Helvetic (helv'etik), 1708. [ad. L. *Helveticus*, f. *Helvetia*; see prec.]

A. adj. Helvetian, Swiss.

B. sb. A Swiss Protestant; a Zwinglian

Helvin, -ine (hel'vin), 1818 [f. L. *helvus* light bay + -IN. *Min.* A honey-yellow or greenish silicate of glucinum and manganese, occurring in regular tetrahedral crystals. var. **Helvite**.

Hem (hem), *sb.* 1 [OE. *hem(m)*. App. from same root as OE. *hamn*, and NorthGer. *hamn* enclosure; the radical sense being 'border'] *1.* The border or edging of a piece of cloth or a garment. *2.* *sp.* (in current use). A border made on a piece of cloth by doubling the edge itself, and sewing it down, to strengthen it and prevent raveling 1605. *3.* The edge, border, rim, margin of anything -1674. Also *fig.* *4.* *a.* The partition which divides the hearth from the fireplace in a reverberatory furnace; the fire-bridge 1693. *b.* *Arch.* The projecting and spiral parts of the Ionic capital 1823.

3. Entom'd upon the very hemme of the Sea SHAKS

Hem (h'm, hem), *interj.* and *sb.* 2 1526 [A vocalized representation of the sound made in clearing the throat with a slight effort, more closely *hm* or *h'm*.]

A. int. An utterance like a slight half cough used to attract attention, give warning, or to prevent doubt or hesitation.

H. *sy.* yet beware of Hind I wiste SKELTON.

B. sb. The utterance of this sound; the sound itself 1547.

After every sygh make an h, or cough after it 1517. **Hem**, 'em (ēm), *pers. pron.*, 3rd pl., dat.-acc. [Orig. OE. *him*, *hem*, *hom*, dat. pl. in all genders of *HE*; subseq. supplanting the accus. *hi*; and finally itself displaced by *them* exc. colloq. or dial.] *1.* *Dative* (To) them -1599. *b.* Governed by *prep.* *Them* -1730. *2.* *Accusative*. *Them* -1868. *3.* *Ref.* and *Reciprocal Pron.* (*dat.* and *acc.*) Themselves, to themselves; (to) each other -1579.

Hem, *v.* 1 1440. [f. **HEM** *sb.* 1] *1.* *trans.* To edge or border; to decorate with a border, fringe, etc. *2.* To turn in and sew down the edge of. *intr.* To do the particular kind of sewing used in this operation. 1530. *3.* To confine or bound; to enclose, limit, restrain, imprison. Now usu. with *in*, also *about*, *d up on ou* shut out. 538.

A the *de* about *Vas* hem with golden frame *2.* *3.* *H* *min* with *h* *k* *F* *e* *I*

se (man) *a* (pass) *du* (loud) *v* (out) *g* (Fr. cher) *o* (ever) *o* *I* *ey* *o* *F* *ca* *de* *c* (u) *Psy* *he* *q* (what) (got)

Hem, *v* 2 1470. [*f*. **HEM** *interf.*] 1. *intr.* To utter the sound described under **HEM** *int.*: to stammer or hesitate in speaking. 2. *trans.* To remove, clear away with a hem or cough. Also *fig.* 1600.

1 She speaks much of her father and hems and beats her heart SHAKS. 2. *A. V. L. 1. 11. 19.*

Hema-, **Hemato-**, var. sp. of [**HEMA-**, etc.]

He-man: see **HE** *pron.* V.

Hemelytrum: see **HEMI-ELYTRUM**.

Hemeralopia (he-mērālō-piā) 1706. [*mod* L., *f*. Gr. *ἡμεράωψ*, *f*. *ἡμέρα* day + *αἴωψ* blind + *ωψ* eye; cf. **NYCTALOPIA**.] *Path.* 'Day-blindness'; a usual defect in which the eyes see indistinctly, or not at all, by daylight, but fairly well by night or artificial light (But others make the word = 'night-blindness', **NYCTALOPHIA**) Hence **Hemeralopia** *α*.

Hemerobian (hemērō-biān). 1842. [*f*. *mod* L. *Hemerobius*, *a*. Gr., *f*. *ἡμέρα* + *-βιος* living.] 1. *adj.* Pertaining to the genus *Hemerobius* or the family *Hemerobiidae* of neuropterous insects. 2. *sb.* One of these; a day-fly.

Hemerocallis. 1656. [Gr. *ἡμεροκάλλις* a kind of lily that blooms but for a day, *f*. *ἡμέρα* + *κάλλος* beauty] The Day Lily, a genus of Liliaceous plants chiefly natives of temperate Asia and Eastern Europe.

Hemi- (hē-mī, hē-mī), *prefix*. [*n*. Gr. *ἡμι-*, comb. element = L. *semi-* (see **SEMI-**).] *Skr.* *sami-*, O. *Sam-*, O. *Sam-*, all meaning 'half-'.] Half; one half, the half, pertaining to or affecting one half.

Hemialbumin, *Chem* a substance thought to be one of the two original constituents of ordinary albumin; it is converted on digestion into **Hemialbumose**, which is prob. an antecedent of *hemiproteine*.

Hemianasthesia, *Path.* loss of sensation in one side of the body, hence **Hemianasthesic** *a*. **Hemianatropous** *a*, *Bot* half an uterous, = **HEMITROPOUS**. **Hemicephal** *a*, *Anat.* of or pertaining to either of the two CEREBRAL hemispheres.

Hemicoellin [COULIN], *Chem* a pecton-like body formed along with semi-glutin, when a solution of gelatin is boiled a long time. **Hemide mismeiqua var.**, *Var.* a note of half the length of a demisemiquaver, also its symbol. **Hemidiapente**, *Anat.* a diminished or imperfect fifth.

Hemiditome (DITOME), *Anat.* a minor third. **Hemiencephalic** *a*, *Anat.* of or pertaining to a hemiencephalic, or lateral half of the ENCEPHALON or brain.

Hemigamous (Gr. *γαμος*) *a*, *Bot.* said of grasses having one of the two florets of a spicule neuter, and the other unisexual. **Hemigeometer**, *Entom.* a caterpillar of the *Noctuidae*, which in its mode of progression resembles the true geometer caterpillars.

Hemiglyph, *Arch.* the half-glyph or groove at the edge of the triglyph in the Doric entablature. **Hemiholohe-dral** *a*, *Cryst.* having half the number of planes in all the octants.

Hemimellit, *Chem.* a crystalline tribasic acid $C_9H_6O_8$. **Hemioctahedron**, *Cryst.* a tetrahedron; hence **Hemioctahedral** *a*. **Hemione** (Gr. *ἡμιών*, *f*. *ὥς* as), *Zool.* the dugtugate. **Hemiorthis** (OXYORHIS) *a*, *Cryst.* = monoclinic. [**Hemiparaplegia** (Gr. *παράπληγία* stroke on one side), paralysis of one lower limb. **Hemipertone**, *Chem.* a variety of peptone derived from hemialbumose by a continuance of the digestive process: see **Hemialbumin**.

Hemiprotein, *Chem.* a kind of syntomon, obtained by boiling albumin with dilute sulphuric acid for a few hours. **Hemirhamphine** *a*, *Ichth.* (a fish) having the upper jaw very short in comparison with the lower, as in the genus *Hemirhamphus* or half-bills.

Hemiano-psia. 1885. [*mod* L., *f*. **HEMI-** + Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄψις*] *Path.* Half-blindness, being a loss of perception of one half the field of vision. Also **Hemiano'pia**, *o'psy*.

Hemibranch (he-mibrænj). 1880. [*f*. **HEMI-** + Gr. *βράγχια*] An incomplete gill; a fish of the order *Hemibranchii*, having the branchial apparatus incomplete. Hence **Hemibranchiate** *a*. half-gilled; *s*. *a*. h.

Hemicarp. 1854. [*f*. **HEMI-** + Gr. *καρπός* fruit] *Bot.* A half-fruit; one of the two carpels which constitute the fruit of the *Umbelliferae*.

Hemicrania (hemikrā-niā). 1597. [*L.*, *a*. Gr. *ἡμικρανία*, *f*. *ἡμι-* **HEMI-** + *κρανίον* skull.] *Path.* Headache confined to one side of the head, *migrain*. So **Hemicrane**. Hence **Hemicranic** *a*. pertaining or subject to h.

Hemicycle (he-mis'vīl). 1603. [*a*. F. *hémicycle* *le* ad. L. *hemi* *cy* *cl* *us* *a*. Gr. *ἡμι*

+ *κύκλος*.] A half-circle; a semicircular structure, as an apse-like recess, etc.

Forming themselves into a h or half moon figure Cowter. Hence **Hemicyclic** *a*, *Bot.* half cyclic, said of flowers which have some parts arranged spirally (*acyclic*) and others in whorls (*cyclic*).

Hemida-cyl. 1863. [*f*. **HEMI-** + Gr. *δάκτυλος*] *Zool.* 1. *adj.* Having an oval disk at the base of the toes, as in the saurian genus *Hemidactylus* (Webster). 2. *sb.* A saurian of this genus, a gecko. Hence **Hemida cylous** *a*.

Hemidome (hemidō-m). 1868. [*f*. **HEMI-** + **DOME** *sb.*] *Cryst.* A pair of parallel and equal faces, parallel to the orthodiagonal in the monoclinic system (in which two such pairs constitute a dome). Hence **Hemidomatic** *a*. of or pertaining to a h.

Hemi-elytrum (hemī-ēlitrūm). 17. -a. Also *erion*. **hemelytrum**. 1826. [*mod* L., *f*. Gr. *ἡμι-* + *ἐλντρον* **ELYTRUM**, sheath.] *Zool.* The fore wing of an insect, which is coriaceous at the base and membranous at the end, as in the *Hemiptera* and *Heteroptera*. Hence **Hemilytral** *a*.

Hemihedral (hemihēdrāl, -hēdrāl), *a*. Also **hemiedral**. 1837. [*f*. **HEMI-** + Gr. *ἑδρα* seat, base + *-αλ*.] Of a crystal: Having half the number of planes required by the highest degree of symmetry belonging to its system; thus, a tetrahedron is the hemihedral form corresponding to the holohedral octahedron. Hence **Hemihedrally** *adv.*

Hemihedron (hemihēdron, -hēdrōn). 1837. [*f* as prec. after *hexahedron*, etc.] *Cryst.* A form or crystal of a hemihedral type. So **Hemihedrism**, **Hemihedry**, the property of crystallization in hemihedral forms.

Heminetabola (he-mī-mētā-bōlā), *sb. pl.* 1870. [*mod* L. neut. pl. (*sc. insecta*), *f*. Gr. *ἡμι-* [**HEMI-** + *μετάβολος* changeable.] *Entom.* A division of insects comprising those which undergo incomplete metamorphosis. Hence **Heminetabolic**, **Heminetabolous** *adjs.* of the nature of *Heminetabola*; undergoing incomplete metamorphosis.

Hemimorphic (hemimōr'fik), *a*. 1864. [*f*. **HEMI-** + Gr. *μορφή* + *-ικ*.] *Cryst.* Of a crystal: Having unlike planes or modifications at the ends of the same axis. So **Hemimorphism**, the property of being h. **Hemimorphous** *a*. = **HEMIMORPHIC**.

Hemina (hē-mī-nā). Also **hemine**. 1601. [*L.*, *a*. Gr. *ἡμίνα*, *f*. *ἡμι-* half.] A liquid measure (orig. ancient Sicilian) of about half a pint; also, a measure for corn, variously computed.

Hemio'pia, **Hemio'psia**. Also *o'psy*, *o'psy*. 1811. [*mod* L., *f*. **HEMI-** + Gr. *ὄψις*, *ὄψις* sight.] *Path.* = **HEMIANOPIA**.

Hemiplegia (hemip'lē-jā). 1600. [*Lat* L., *a*. Gr., *f*. *ἡμι-* **HEMI-** + *πληγή* stroke.] *Path.* Paralysis of one side of the body. Hence **Hemiplegic** *a*. affected with or subject to h.; *sb.* one so affected. **Hemiplegian** *a*. **Hemiplegic** *a*. pertaining to or characterized by h; affected with or subject to h. vars. **Hemiplegy**, **Hemiplexy**.

Hemipod, *-pode* (hemip'pōd, -pōud). 1862 [*ad. mod* L. *hemipodius* (generic name), *f*. Gr. *ἡμι-* **HEMI-** + *πούς*, *πούς* foot.] A member of the genus *Hemipodius*, or *Turnix*, of three-toed quail-like birds; a bush-quail, ortygen.

Hemiprism (he-mip'rī-zm). 1864. [**HEMI-**] *Cryst.* A pair of parallel faces, parallel to the vertical axis of the crystal in the triclinic system (in which two such pairs constitute a prism). Hence **Hemiprismatic** *a*.

Hemipter (hē-miptēr). 1828 [*ad* F. *hémiptère*, *f*. L. *hēmiptera*, see next.] One of the *Hemiptera*.

Hemiptera (hē-mī-ptērā), *sb. pl.* Rarely in sing. **Hemipteron**. 1816. [*mod* L., neut. pl. of *hēmipterus*, *f*. *hēmi-* **HEMI-** + *πτερόν* wing, in reference to the structure of the wings.] *Entom.* A large order of insects, characterized by a suctorial mouth, and in the **HETEROPTERA** by wings coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip. Also called *Rhynocola*. *F*

ies are bugs lice and plant lice. Hence

Hemipteral *a*, **hemipterous**. **Hemipteran** *a*, **hemipterous**; *sb.* one of the *Hemiptera*. **Hemipterist**, a student or collector of *H*.

Hemipterous (hē-miptērēs), *a*. 1816. prec. + *-OUS*.] *Entom.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Hemiptera*.

Hemisect, *v*. 1878 [*f*. **HEMI-** + *Ι* *ss* *sectare*.] *trans.* To bisect, esp. longitudinally. So **Hemisection**.

Hemisphere (he-mis'fēr). ME. [*In* *hemisphære*, etc., *ad. late* L. *hemisphærum* Gr. *ἡμισφαῖριον*, *f*. *ἡμι-* **HEMI-** + *σφαῖρα* **SPHERE**; in form *hemisphere*, through *OF*.] *gen.* A half-sphere; one of the halves formed a plane passing through the centre of a sphere 1585. 2. *spec.* Half of the celestial sphere early use, esp. the sky above us; in *Astr.* usually, one of the halves into which the celestial globe is divided by the equinoctial or the ecliptic. (The earliest sense in Eng.) 3. One of the halves of the terrestrial globe 1551. 4. A map or projection of half (terrestrial or celestial) globe 1706. 5. *A* See **CEREBRAL**. 1804. 6. *transf.* and *fig* 'sphere' of action, life, or thought 1503.

1. *Magdeburg hemispheres*, a contrivance invented by Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg to demonstrate the pressure of the air. It consists of two hemispheres forming when fitted together a cavity from which air can be withdrawn by an air-pump. When has been done great force is required to separate two parts. 6 Beyond the h of my knowledge.

Hence **Hemisphered *a*. (*rare*), formed as if having a cerebral h (of such a kind) **Hemispheric** *a*, *of*, pertaining to, or resembling a h., *exten* over a h. **Hemispherically** *adv.* **Hemispheric** *r* comb. *f* *Hemisphere*.**

Hemispheroid (hemis'fēr-oid). 1727. **HEMI-** + **SPHEROID**.] The half of a sphere. Hence **Hemispheroidal** *a* having the form of a h.

Hemispherule. 1696. A half-sphere; a small hemispherical lens -1756. **Hemistich** (he-mis'tik). 1575 [*ad* lat. *hemistichum* (also used), *ad* Gr., *f*. **HEMI-** + *στίχος* row, line, verse.] *Pros.* half or section of a line of verse; also, a line less than the usual length. Hence **Hemistichal** *a*. pertaining to a h.

Hemisymmetry. 1881. [**HEMI-**] *C* Same as **HEMIEDRISM**. Hence **Hemisymmetrical** *a*. hemihedral.

Hemisystematic, *a*. 1878. [**HEMI-** + *systematic* form is a form in which half the origin-planes or normals are extinct. See **MASKELINE**.]

Hemitone. 1603 [*ad* L. *hemiton*, *ad* Gr., *f*. **HEMI-** + *τόνος*] = **SEMITONE**.

Hemitropal, *a*. 1864. [*f* as next + = **HEMITROPOUS** 2.]

Hemitrope (he-mitrop). 1805. [*ad* *hēmitrop*, *f*. **HEMI-** + Gr. *τροπος* turn] *Cryst.* 1. *adj.* = **HEMITROPIC**. 2. *sb.* A tropic crystal 1805. So **Hemitropism**, **Hetropy**, hemitropic crystallization.

Hemitropic (hemitrop'ik), *a*. 1886. prec. + *-IC*.] *Cryst.* Said of composite or crystals, which are united together in such way that, if we conceive one of them as turned through half a revolution round a ticular axis, corresponding faces and edges of the two crystals would become parallel.

Hemitropous, *a*. 1860. [*f* as prec. + *-OUS*] 1. *Cryst.* = prec. 2. *Bot.* Said of ovule so formed that the hilum lies between the base and the apex.

Hemlock (he'mlōk). [*OE.* *hymlice* fem., *hymlic*, *hēmlīc*, str. masc., of ob origin.] 1. The common name of *Conium maculatum*, a poisonous umbelliferous plant having finely divided leaves, and small flowers; used as a powerful sedative. A rural use applied to the large *Umbell* generally. 2. A North Amer. tree, *Canadensis*, more fully *Hemlock Fir*, *H. S. 1729*. b. *Ground H.*: a Canadian species variety of Yew 1886. 3. A poisonous plant obtained from the Common Hemlock. *ed* *o* have been the poison administered to Socrates. 160

* The murmuring pines and the hemlocks, Bearded
with moss LONGF. 3 A drowsy numbness pains My
sense, as though of h. I had drunk KEATS.

Comb. h. dropwort, *Ceanothus coccatus*, h.
parsley, a N. Amer. umbelliferous plant resembling
h., but not poisonous; there are two species, *Conio-
selinum Canadense* and *C. Fischeri*.

Hemmel, dial. 1717. [var. HELM sb.]
Cow-shed.

Hemmer (hem'mar). 1483. [f. HEM v1 +
ER1.] One who hems. b. An 'attachment'
to a sewing machine for doing hemming
(Knight) 1875.

Hemo-, var. spelling of HÆMO-, usual in
U.S., and occasional in Great Britain, as in
hemorrhage, etc.

Hemp (hemp), sb. [OE. *heneþ*, *heneþ* =
OTeut. **hanþs*?, **hanþi*?, cogn. w. Gr. *kán-
vaþis*, L. *cannabis*. The wd. is perhaps not
Aryan.] 1. An annual herbaceous plant, *Cannabis
sativa*, N.O. *Urticaceæ*, cultivated for its
valuable fibre. 2. The cortical fibre of this
plant, used for making cordage, and woven
into stout fabrics ME. 3. In allusion to a rope
for hanging 1532. 4. A narcotic drug obtained
from the Indian hemp; bang; hashish 1870.
5. Applied to other plants yielding a useful
fibre, or otherwise resembling hemp 1597.

3 Let not Hemp's his Wind-pipe suffocate SHAKS.
5 **African H.**, (a) = *braustring hemp* (a); (b) *Spar-
mannia africana*. **Bastard H.**, Hemp nettle and
H. agrimony. **Bowstring H.**, (a) a plant of the
genus *Sauvigniera*, esp. *S. guineensis*, a liaceous
plant of tropical Africa, the leaf-fibres of which are
used for bowstrings and for making ropes; (b) in
India, *S. Roxburghiana*; also *Calatropis gigantea*
(N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*). **Canada or Indian H.**,
Apocynum cannabinum, a N. Amer. perennial.
Indian H., a tropical variety of common h., *Cannabis
indica*. **Manilla H.**, the fibre of *Musa textilis*.
Sisal H., the fibre of species of *Agave*, esp. *A.
sisalana*. **Water H.**, a name for *Eupatorium
cannabinum* and *Bidens tripartita*, in U.S. for
Acorus cannabinus.

Comb. h.-cake, the residue of crushed hempseed,
after extraction of the oil; -oil, the oil pressed out
of hempseed; -palm, a palm, *Chamædorea excelsa*, of
China and Japan, the fibres of which are made into
cordage.

Hemp-agrimony, 1760. *Herb.* A book-
name for *Eupatorium cannabinum*; also for
other species. b. *Water Hemp-agrimony*, Bur-
Mingold or *Bidens*.

Hempen (hemp'ën), a. (sb.) ME. [f.
HEMP sb. + -EN4.] 1. Made of hemp; of or
pertaining to hemp. 2. Resembling hemp
1657. 3. sb. Hempen cloth 1777.

1 *H. homespun*, homespun cloth made of hemp;
hence, one clad in this, one of rustic manners. What
h. homespun have we swaggering here SHAKS.

Hemp-nettle, 1801. The genus *Galatopsis*.

Hempseed (hemp'sid). ME. The seed of
hemp. b. A gallows-bird. SHAKS. Also
attrib., as in hempseed calculus (*Path.*), a
variety of the mulberry-calculus.

Hempstring, 1566. *lit.* String made of
hemp. Hence *transf.*, one who deserves the
halter.

Hempweed, 1796. A name of species of
Eupatorium.

Hempy (he m'pi), a. 1440 [f. HEMP sb.
+ -Y.] Made of, like, or of the nature of
hemp; producing hemp.

Hemselfe, -selve'n, themselves -see SELF

Hem-stitch, v. 1839. [f. HEM sb.1 +
STITCH v.] *trans.* To hem with an ornamental
stitch of a particular kind, giving the effect of a
row of stitching; to ornament with this stitch.
Hence *Hem-stitch* sb. ornamental needlework
of this kind.

Hemule, hemuse. 1486. [?] *Venerary*

A roebuck of the third year -1560

Hen (hen), sb. [OE. *henn* stem. fem. =:
WGer. **hanna*, deriv. of *hano*, OE. *hana*
cock. 1. The female of the common domestic
fowl. (occas. = 'domestic fowls', including
the males.) 2. The female of various other
birds; also, - *hen-bird* ME. 3. A female fish
or crustacean 1870. 4. *fig.* Of persons 1626.
5 A kind of bivalve shell-fish, *Venus mercen-
naria*. Also *locally*, A freshwater mussel 1603.
6. *attrib.* in sense 'female' OE.

Comb. h.-blindness, nyctalopia. -driver the
harm the hen harrier plant, a
for *Plant* f. *hen* late and *P. major*

+Hen, henne, adv. [OE. **hænonne*, *hænon*,
f. root *hæ-* 'this' of Hæ pron.] = HENCE : of
time, place, or inference. OE and ME. only.

+Henad. 1678. [ad. Gr. *hénas*, *hénas* -unit.]
A unit, monad (in the Platonic philosophy).

Hen and chickens. +1. The Pleiades 1613.
2. A compound daisy 1794; London Pride, etc.
3. A children's game 1894.

Henbane (hen'bæn). ME. [f. HEN sb. +
BANE.] 1. Name of the annual plant *Hyos-
cyamus niger*, a viscid weed, growing on waste
ground, having dull yellow flowers streaked
with purple, and narcotic and poisonous pro-
perties; also, the genus as a whole. 2. The
drug extracted from this 1840. 3. *attrib.* ME.

Henbit (hen'bit). 1578. [f. HEN sb. +
BIT sb.] Name of *fa. lvy-leaved Speedwell*
(*Veronica hederifolia*); also called *Small H*;
b. A species of Dead-nettle (*Lamium amplexi-
caule*); formerly known as *Greater H*. Also
H. Nettle, *H. Dead-nettle*, 1597.

Hence (hens), adv. [ME. *hennes*, etc., f.
hænnæ, HEN adv., with suffix -es, -s, as in -ward,
-wards, etc. The spelling *hence* is phonetic.]

I. Of place. 1. (Away) from here; to or at
a distance; away. Also with redundant *from*.
2. *ellipt.* Chiefly as a command: *Hence!* go
hence. *H. with:* go away with, take away
1573. 3. *spec.* From this world ME; *in* the
next world (SHAKS.).

1. High you hence 1440. Not past three quarters
of a mile h. SHAKS. 2. H. with her, out o' dore SHAKS.
3. Before I go h., and be no more Ps. xxxix. 13

II. Of time. From this time onward ME;
from now ME. Also with *from*.

Pro hennies in to domes day CHALCER. Some houre
h. SHAKS.

III. Of issue, etc. 1. From this, as a source
or origin 1597. 2. (As a result) from this
Also with *from*. 1608. 3. (As an inference)
from this, therefore 1546.

1. My Flora was my Sun. All other faces borrowed
her light and grace SUCKLING. 2. Learn courage
h. PERC. 3. It is so with men generally, and h. we
assume it to be so with you (*mod.*)

+Hence, v. rare. 1580. [f. prec.] *trans.* To
order hence; *intr.* to go hence, depart -1614.

Henceforth (hen'sfōrþ, hensfōrþ), adv.
ME. [f. as prec. + FORTH adv.] From this
time forth. Also with *from* (*arch.*).

A power... with which the Monarchy was h. to reckon
GREEN.

Henceforward, adv. ME. [f. HENCE
adv. + FORWARD.] From this time forward;
henceforth. Also with *from* (*arch.*). So
+Henceforwards adv.

+Hench-boy. 1512. [f. *hench* - in HENCH-
MAN + BOY.] A page of honour, a boy
attendant -1683.

Henchman (hen'smæn). Also *þenxman*.
Pl. men. ME. [f. OE *hængst*, *hengst* (see
HENGEST) + MAN; perh. orig. 'attendant on
a horse'. 1. a. ? A groom. b. A squire, or
page of honour to a prince or great man. In
later 16th c. use, app = HENCH-BOY. *Obs.*
(exc. *Hish.*) since 17th c. 2. The chief gillie
of a Highland chief; hence, generally, a trusty
follower or attendant 1730. b. A stout political
partisan; esp. in U.S. 'A mercenary adherent'
(*Cent. Dict.*) 1839.

Hen-coop (hen'kōp). 1697. A coop in
which poultry are kept.

+Hend, hendē, a. (adv.) [aphet. f. OE.
gehende adj. (and adv.), near, convenient, lit.
at hand, handy.] 1. Near, at hand -ME. 2.
Convenient, handy (*rare*) -1513. 3. Ready
with the hand, dexterous; skilful -1550. 4.
Courteous; kind, 'nice' -1765. 5. Comely, fair
-1450. 6. *absol.* or as sb. Gentle, courteous, or
gracious one or ones (see 4) -1549. 7. *adv.* Near,
at hand -1507; courteously, kindly, gently -1450.

Hendeca-, bef. a vowel hendec-; erron.
endeca-. Comb form of Gr. *hendeka* eleven, as
in *Hendecachord*, *Mus.* a series or scale of
eleven notes; hence *Hendecachordal* a., relat-
ing to such a scale.

Hendecagon (hender'kægōn). Also erron.
en. 1704. [f. Gr. *hendeka* - (see prec.) + *gōn*,
gōnla angle.] a. *Geom.* A plane figure having
eleven sides and eleven angles. +b. *fort* f. A
fort with bastions

Hendecasyllabic (he ndr', hende kāsīlā-
bik), Also erron en. 1727. [f. as next, see
also SYLLABIC.] *Pros.* 1. *adj.* Of a verse
Consisting of eleven syllables. 2. *sb.* A hende-
casyllabic verse. (Usu. in pl.) 1836.

Hendecasyllable (he ndr', hende kāsī lā-
b'l) Also erron en. 1603 [f. L *hendecasylla-
bus*, a Gr. *hendekasyllabos*, after SYLLABLL
Pros. A verse or line of eleven syllables.

+Hendiadys (hender'ādīs). 1586. [Late or
med. L., f. Gr. phr. *ἐν δὲ δύοιν* 'one by means
of two'.] *Gram.* A figure of speech in which
a single idea is expressed by two words con-
nected by a conjunction; e.g. by two sbs. with
and instead of an adj. and sb.

Law and heraldry, a kind of h., meaning 'heraldic
law' 1887.

+Hendy, a. ME. only. [f. HEND a. + -Y]
= HEND a.

Hen-egg. [In OE two wds., with *hænnæ*
in genitive, now usually *hen's egg*.] The egg
of a hen.

Henen, obs. var. of HEN, hence.

Henequen (he n'ken). Also -quin, henne-
quen. 1880. [ad. Sp. *jeniquen*, *geniquen*, from
native name.] The fibrous product known as
Sisal hemp, obtained from the leaves of species
of *Agave*; also, the plant itself.

Heng, ME. inflexion of HANG v.

+Hengest. [OE *hængest*, *hægost*. (See also
HENCHMAN.)] A male horse, usually a gold-
ing -ME. (Also a proper name, and in various
place-names.)

Hen-harrier. 1565 [f. HEN sb +
HARRIER, in reference to its preying upon
poultry.] *Ornith.* A European bird of prey
Circus cyaneus, also called Blue Hawk, Blue
Kite.

Hen-hawk. 1855. *Ornith.* U.S. name
for various species of Hawks and Buzzards,
esp. *Buteo borealis* and *B. lineatus*. *Blue Hen
hawk*, the adult Am. r. goshawk.

Hen-hearted, a. 1522. Timorous,
chicken-hearted

Hen-house. 1512. A small house or shed
in which poultry are shut up for the night

Henism. [f. Gr. *hēn*, *hēn* - one + ISM] -
MONISM. Max Müller.

Henna (he nā). 1600. [a. Arab. See also
ALCANNAL.] The Egyptian plant, *Larsonia
inermis* (N.O. *Lythraceæ*); the shoots and
leaves of this plant used, esp. in the East, as a
dye for parts of the body, or made into a cos-
metic with catechu. Also *attrib.*

Hennery, 1859. [-ERY.] A place for rear-
ing poultry.

Hennes, obs. f. HENCE.

Henny (hen't). 1854. [f. HEN sb. + -Y]
1. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a hen, hen-like
said of some male fowls; so *h.-feathered* 1835
2. *sb.* A hen-like male fowl 1854.

Henotheism (hen'ōlējizim). 1860. [f. Gr.
hēn, *hēn* + *theos* + ISM.] The belief in a
single god without asserting that he is the
only God; a stage of belief between polytheism
and monotheism. So *Henotheist*, *Heno-
theistic* a.

Henotic (heng tik), a. 1878. [a. Gr. *hōnōti-
kos* serving to unite, f. (ult.) *hēn* one.] Unify-
ing; reconciling. GLADSTONE.

Hen-peck, v. *colloq.* 1688 [f. HEN-
PECKED] *trans.* Of a wife: To domineer
over or rule (the husband).
But -oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual... have they
not hen-peck'd you all BRON.

Hen-pecked (hen'pekt), *pple.* a. *colloq.*
1690. [lit. pecked by a hen or hens; allud. g.
to the plucking of the domestic cock by his
hens.] Domineered over or ruled by a wife
A Step-dame rules my hen-peck'd sire DRYDEN

Hen-roost. OE. [f. HEN sb. + ROOST
sb.] A place where domestic fowls roost at
night. b. *fig.* A source of plunder 1909.

Hen's-foot, 1578 [From the resemblance
of the leaves to a hen's claws.] Name of *fa.*
[tr. L. *pes gallinaceus* (Pliny).] The Climbing
Fumitory, *Corydalis clavicularia* -1601. b. *L.
pes pu*] Bar parsley *Caucas* *et* *daucos* de
1597

* (man) a (pass), an loud v cu g F hel' a c er a I eye * (F can de v c (sit) Psycho) q (what) p (got).

Hent, *v.* Obs. exc. arch. or dial. [OE. *hentan* (also *gehentan*), prob. related to Goth. *hupan* to seize.] 1. *trans.* To lay hold of, seize; to take or hold in one's hand; to catch (*arch.*) 2. To get; to 'catch' (harm, etc.), to apprehend ME. Hence **Hent** *sb.* the act of seizing; fig. conception, intention, design + **Henter**, one who seizes

Henware (hen-wē-ri). *Sc.* 1808. [app. f. *H-n sb* + *WARE sb*] The edible seaweed *Ulva exultans*, also called *badderlocks*.

Heo, dial. *hoo*, *pers. pron.*, 3rd sing. fem. *nom.* Obs. exc. dial. [OE. *heu*, *heo*, *heo*, fem. of *HE*. Later, the north and e. midl. dialects exchanged *heo*, *heo*, *heo*, *heo*, *heo* for the forms, north. *seo*, *seo*, *seo*, e. midl. *see*, *see*, *see*, *see*, *see*, *see*] The original fem. pron. corresponding to *he*, now repl. by *SHE*. Used of women, and of things grammatically feminine.

Heortology (he-pō-lō-jī) 1900. [ad. F. *heortologie*, *G. heortologie* (Gr. *heortē* festival, -LOGY)] The department of ecclesiology which deals with festivals. Hence -o *logist*.

Hep, var. form of **HIP** *sb* 2

Hepar (hē-pa). 1693. [med. L., a Gr. *hēpar* liver, in reference to its colour.] *Chem.* and *Med.* 1. An old name for a metallic sulphide, having a reddish brown or liver colour. Also, for compounds of sulphur with other substances. 1796 2. Also more fully, *hepar sulphuris* or *hepar sulphur*: a. (*H. s. fulminans*) Old name for *potassa sulphurata* 1693. b. (*H. s. calcareum*) Homoeopathic name for calcaem sulphide 1866.

Hepat-, bef. a vowel = **HEPATO-**, comb. f. Gr. *hēpar*, *hēpar* liver as in *Hepatitis*, *hepatitis* of the liver; hence *Hepatitis* a *Hepatophthalmia* [Gr. *hēpar* + *ophthalmia*], obstruction of the liver; hence *Hepatophthalmia* a

Hepatic (hē-pā-tik) ME. [ad. L. *hepaticus*, a Gr. *hēpar* liver]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the liver 1599. 2. Acting on the liver 1671. 3. Liver-coloured, dark brownish-red; as in *H. aloe* ME. 4. Pertaining to a *hepar*; sulphurous 1651. 15. *H. moss*, a liverwort (see **HEPATICA** 2) 1824. 1. Phr. *H. artery*, *duets*; *H. apoplexy*, *disease*. 3. *H. pyrites*, decomposed liver-brown tessular crystals of iron pyrites. 4. *H. air* or *gas*, sulphuretted hydrogen 1786. So *Hepatic* a (in sense 1).

B. *sb.* A medicine that acts on the liver and increases the secretion of bile 1486.

Hepatica (hē-pā-tikā). 1548. [med. L., fem. (quasi *herba hepatica*) of *hepatica*; see *prec.*] Bot. 1. A subgenus or section of the genus *Anemone*, esp. *Anemone (Hepatica) triloba*, the three-lobed leaves of which were fancied to resemble the liver 1578. 2. An old name for Common Liverwort, *Marchantia polymorpha*, a lichen-like plant which creeps over wet rocks and damp ground, rooting from the lower surface of the thallus. *Hepaticæ*, a group of Cryptogams allied to the Mosses, containing plants which have no operculum, and as a rule possess elaters; e.g. the Common Liverwort. + **Hepatitis** 1 (hē-pā-tit). ME. [ad. L. *hepatitis*, a. Gr.] A precious stone (*hepatitis gemma Phrygi*) said to resemble the liver -1706.

Hepatitis 2. 1802. [Named by Kirsten (*Hepatitis*), from the older name *lapis hepaticus*.] Min. A name of varieties of Barytes emitting a fetid, sulphurous, or hepatic odour when rubbed or heated; liver-stone.

Hepatitis (hē-pā-tit). 1727. [a. Gr. *hēparitis* *adj.*, see -ITIS.] Path. Inflammation of the substance of the liver.

Hepatization (hē-pā-tī-zā-shn). 1796. [f. next.] 1. *Chem.* Impregnation with sulphuretted hydrogen KIRWAN 2. *Path.* Consolidation of the lung tissue, so that it becomes solid and friable somewhat like liver, being first of a red and afterwards of a grey colour 1822.

Hepatize (hē-pā-tī-zē), *v.* 1786. [f. Gr. *hēpar*, *hēpar* liver + *-IZE*] *trans.* 1. *Chem.* To impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen. 2. *Path.* To convert (the lungs) by engorgement and effusion into a substance resembling liver

a. *Hepatur* 1786, u. 8.24

Hepato-, repr. Gr. *hēpar*, comb. f. *hēpar* liver; as in

Hepatocoele [Gr. *hēpar* tumour], hernia of the liver. **Hepatocystic** (Cyst) a., pertaining to the liver and the gall-bladder, or uniting the two. **Hepatogastric** a., pertaining to both the liver and the stomach. **Hepatogenic**, **Hepatogenous** *adjs.*, originating from the liver. **Hepatolith** (Gr. *hēpar* + *lithos*), a gall-stone; hence **Hepatolithia** a. **Hepatology** [-LOGY], that part of medical science which treats of the liver; hence **Hepatologist**; **Hepatological** a. **Hepatopancreas**, *Biol.* name for the glandular organ, called the liver in Invertebrates, in reference to its twofold function of secretion and digestion. **Hepato-renal** a., relating to the liver and the kidneys. **Hepatoscopy** (Gr. *hēpar* + *skopia*), inspection of the liver; divination by means of this.

Hephæstus (hēf-ist-s), 1658. = Gr. *Hephæstos* god of fire, identified by the Romans with Vulcan. Hence **Hephæstian** a., of, belonging to, or made by H. **Hephæstic** a., relating to fire, the forge, or use of the smith's hammer.

Hepthemimer (hēp-thē-mēr). Occas. **hepthemimer**. 1706. [ad. late L. *hepthemimeres* (-is), a. Gr. *hēp-thē-mērēs* 'containing seven halves', f. *hēp-tā* + *hēm-* + *mēros*, -mēros] Also used in L. form [*anc. Pros.* A group or catalectic colon of seven half-feet; the part of a hexameter preceding the caesura when this divides the fourth foot, as in

'Inferretque deos Latio' genus unde Latium'. Hence **Hepthemimeral** a., as in *h. caesura*.

Hepper. 1861. Local name of a smolt, or young salmon of the second year.

Hepta-, bef. a vowel **HEPT-**, comb. f. Gr. *hēpta* seven. In *Chem.* it indicates the presence of seven atoms of an element, as *heptacarbon*, etc.

Heptacolic [Gr. *hēpta* + *colos*] a., in ancient prosody: of seven cola or members, as 'a heptacolic period'. **Heptameron** [Gr. *hēpta* + *meron*], a seven days' work, title of a collection of stories made by Queen Margaret of Navarre, c. 1549 (cf. *DECAMERON*). **Heptaphyllous a., Bot. having seven leaves or calyx sepals. **Heptasemic** [late L. *heptasemus*, a. Gr.] a., in ancient prosody: containing seven units of time or metrical. **Heptaspermous** [Gr. *hēpta* + *spērma*] a., Bot. bearing seven seeds. **Heptastich** [Gr. *hēpta* + *stichos*] a., a group of seven lines of verse; a seven lines long. **Heptavalent** [L. *valentia*] a., *Chem.* combining with or capable of replacing seven atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element or radical.**

Heptachord (hēp-tā-kōrd). 1694. [ad. Gr. *hēpta* + *chordos*, f. *hēpta* seven + *chordē* string, CHORD.] Mus. 1. *adj.* Seven-stringed. 2. *sb.* a. A musical instrument of seven strings 1765. b. A series of seven notes, formed of two conjoint tetrachords 1774. c. The interval of a seventh 1694.

Heptad (hēp-tād). 1660. [ad. Gr. *hēptās*, *hēptās*, seven collectively.] 1. The sum or number of seven; a group of seven; *spec.* = **HEBDOMAD** 1876. 2. *Chem.* An atom or molecule whose equivalence is seven atoms of hydrogen. Hence **Heptadic** a.

Heptaglot, a. and *sb.* 1684. [f. Gr. *hēpta* + *glōtta* tongue, -glōttos -tongued.] a. *adj.* Using or written in seven languages. b. *sb.* A book in seven languages.

Heptagon (hēp-tā-gōn). 1570. [ad. Gr. *hēptāgonon* *adj.* neut., seven-cornered.] 1. *Geom.* A plane figure having seven angles and seven sides. 2. *attrib.* or *adj.* 1775. Hence **Heptagonal** a. having seven angles and seven sides. **Heptagonal numbers**, the series of POLYGONAL numbers 1, 7, 19, 34, 55, 81, etc. formed by continuous summation of the arithmetical series 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, etc.

Heptagynia (hēp-tā-gī-niā). 1760. [mod. L., f. **HEPTA-** + Gr. *gynē*, taken in the sense of female organ, pistil.] Bot. An order in the Linnean Sexual System, comprising plants having seven pistils. So **Heptagyn**, a plant of this order. **Heptagynian**, **Heptagynious** *adjs.* of or pertaining to this order. **Heptagynous** a. having seven pistils.

Heptahedron (-hēp-tā-hē-dron). 1658 [f. **HEPTA-** + Gr. *hēpa* base] A solid figure having seven faces. So **Heptahedral** a. seven-sided, seven-faced.

Heptamerous (hēp-tā-mērēs), a. 1790. [f. **HEPTA** + Gr. *mēros* + *-ous*.] Consisting of seven members or parts.

Heptandria. 1753. [mod. L., f. **HEPTA-** + *andria* stem of Gr. *andhr* man m. cf. **DIANDRIA**.] Bot. The seventh class in Sexual System of Linnæus, containing pl. having seven stamens. So **Heptander** member of this class. **Heptandrian** a. belonging to H. **Heptandrous** a. having seven stamens.

Heptane (hēp-tān) 1877. [f. **HEPTA-** + *-ANE*, formative of the names of paraffin *Chem.* The paraffin of the heptacarbon series having the formula C_7H_{16} . 'Of these hydrocarbons nine are possible and four are known (*Forbes' Chem.*) So **Heptene** (hēp-tēn) -ENE], the olefine of the heptacarbon series (C_7H_{14}) also called **Heptylene**, homology and polymeric with ethene (C_2H_4); it is known to exist in three isomeric forms **Hept** (heptēn) [see -ENE], the hydrocarbon of same series (C_7H_{16}), homologous with **acetylene** or ethine. **Heptotic** a., applied to acids, aldehydes, etc. belonging to the heptacarbon series, as *heptotic acid*, $C_7H_{14}O_2$. **Heptyl** (hēp-tīl) [see -YL], the hydrocarbon radical (C_7H_{15}) of heptylic or oenanthylic alcohol and its derivatives; hence **Heptylic** a.; **Heptamine** (see **AMINE**).

Heptarch (hēp-tārk). 1679. [f. **HEPTA-** + *-arch*; cf. next and *tetrarch*.] A ruler or one division of a heptarchy 1822. + **heptarchy** (see *Rev.* xvii. 9-11).

B. *adj.* Bot. Arising from seven distinct parts of origin 1884.

So **Heptarchal**, **Heptarchic**, -al *adjs.* pertaining to a heptarchy.

Heptarchy (hēp-tārk). 1576. [ad. *mod. heptarchia*, f. Gr. *hēpta* **HEPTA-** + *-archia* after *tetrarchy*.] A government by seven rulers; an aggregate of seven petty kingdoms each under its own ruler; *spec.* the seven kingdoms established by the Angles and Saxons. Also **Heptarchate** 1650.

In that *Heptarchie* of our Saxons, usually six Kings were but as subjects to the supreme *Sax*.

Heptasyllabic (hēp-tā-sī-lā-bīk), a. 1771. [f. Gr. *hēpta* + *syllabē* + *-ic*] verse consisting of seven syllables

Heptateuch (hēp-tā-tēuk). 1678. [ad. *hēptateuchos*, f. *hēpta* + *tēuchos* a book] volume consisting of seven books; *occas.* first seven books of the Bible, after *Pentateuch*

Her (hēr, hēr), *pers. pron.*, 3rd sing. *dat.-accus.* [OE. *hira*, dative case of *he* 'she', used in both c. instead of the *on* accus. *hie*, *hi*, *hē*, *hē*, and now repr. cases, as in 'we met her and gave her the to take with her'.] 1. The female being question: the objective case of **SHE**. 2. names of things feminine grammatically (later) by personification OE. b. Repres. as used by Welsh or Gaelic speakers f. *him*, or for the speaker himself 1526. 3. = herself; to herself (Now *poetic*.) OE. *Ergeon*, for the *nominative* 1658.

Her (hēr, hēr), *poss. pron.*, 3rd sing. [OE. *hære*, *hære*, gen. of *he*, *heo* 'she' OE. used both as an objective and poss. genitive; later as a possessive genitive with an absolute form **HERS**, also in late **HERN** (still *dial.*)] 1. as *gen. case* of *pron.*: Of her. OE. and ME. only. 2. *adj. pron.* (orig. *poss. gen.*): Of or belong her; that female's; also *refl.* her own OE. Used of things feminine + grammatically personification OE. c. Of animals regard feminine, irrespectively of sex ME. 3. a *sb.*, a substitute for the gender inflexion 2. Her hopes, her fears, her joys, were all *Be* within the cloister wall Scott. b. The brought the Ark into her place *Covt* 2 *Chron.* v. 7 The Shippe bearing the Moor her name *Matt* SHAKS. c. Go to the *Emme* (sloane) consider her way: *CONRAD* *Prov* 3. The wylf of bathe hire tale ME.

+ **Her**, *poss. pron.*, 3rd pl. [OE. *hiera*, *hiera*, *hiera*, *heora*, gen. pl. in *al* ders, of *HE*. In ME. treated as a poss. *adj.* Early encroached upon by *heggers* Old Norse, which, in the form *their*, pre before 500. The form *her* has long appeared

Heracleon (herákliān), *a.* 1883. [*f. L. Heracles*, also *-clius*, *a. Gr.*, *f. Ἡρακλῆς* (see HERCULES), see -AN.] Pertaining to Heracles.

H. stone (ἱερὸς Ἡρακλέους, λίθος Ἡρακλέους) the magnet, so called from its great attractive power.

Heracleid, *-id* (heráklioid, -id), 1835. [*ad Gr. Ἡρακλείδης* (pl. -oi), *L. Heracleides* (pl. -ei), a descendant of Ἡρακλῆς or Hercules.] One of the descendants of Heracles from whom the Dorian aristocracy of the Peloponnesus claimed descent. (Usu. in pl.) Hence **Heracleidan** *a.* pertaining to a H.

Heracleonite (herákliōnit), 1555 [*f. name Heracleon* + -ITE.] *Ecol. Hist.* One of a sect of Gnostics founded by Heracleon in the 2d c.

Heracletean (herákliētān), *a.* (sb.) 1864. [*f. L. Heracleteus*, *Gr. Ἡρακλείτεος* + -AN.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the style of Heraclitus of Ephesus, of the 5th c. B.C. (called the 'weeping philosopher'), or his theories. 2. *sb.* A disciple of Heraclitus 1882. So **Heracletic** *a.* and *sb.*

Herald (heräld), *sb.* [*ME heraud, herault*, etc., repr. *OF. heraut, herault*, med. *L. haraldus, heraldus*; perh. from Teut.] 1. An officer having the duty of making royal or state proclamations, and of bearing ceremonial messages between princes or sovereign powers. Also, *b.*, employed in the journey to make proclamations, convey challenges, and marshal the combatants *ME.* Hence, *c.*, having the function of arranging public processions, funerals, etc.; of regulating the use of armorial bearings (cf. **DISCLAIMER**), of settling questions of precedence; and, later, of recording proved pedigrees *ME.* 2. *transf.* and *fig.* *a.* A messenger, envoy. Hence, a title of newspapers. *ME.* *b.* A forerunner, precursor 1392. 3. One skilled in heraldry 1831. 4. (In full, **Herald-moth**) One of the noctuid moths, *Gonoptera libatrix* 1832.

1. *Herald of arms* *ME.*, *fh. at arms* 1636. *†King* *h. Lyon* *h.* ancient names of Garter king-of-arms and Lyon king-of-arms; see **KING-OF-ARMS**. **Heralds' College**, or **College of Arms** a royal corporation, founded 1383, consisting of the Earl Marshal, kings of arms, heralds, and pursuivants, exercising jurisdiction in matters armorial, and now recording proved pedigrees and granting armorial bearings. **Heralds' Office**, the office of this corporation. 2. *a.* His tongue, the H. of his imagination, is a busy officer 1671. *b.* It was the Larkie the Herald of the Morne Shaks. *Comb.* *h.-crab* = *heraldic crab*, a moth. See sense 4. Hence **Heraldize**, *v.* to emblazon the shieldship, the office or dignity of a h.

Herald, v. *ME.* [*a. OF. herauder, heraulder*, etc., *f. prec.*] *trans.* To proclaim, to announce, as at hand or drawing nigh; to usher in.

Heraldic, *-al* (hērä'idik, -äl), *a.* 1772. [*f. HERALD sb.*, prob. after *Fr.*] Of or pertaining to heraldry. Also *fig.*

Heraldic crab, a Japanese crab, *Huonia heraldica*, one of the *Malacostraca*; so called because the shape of its carapace suggests the shield and mantle of coat of arms. Hence **Heraldically** *adv.*

Heraldry (heräldri), 1572. [*f. HERALD sb.* + -RY; cf. *poetry*.] 1. The art or science of a herald; now esp. the art or science of blazoning armorial bearings, of tracing and recording pedigrees, and of deciding questions of precedence. *fb.* Heraldic practice. *Haml.* 1. i. 87. *†c.* Heraldic title, rank, or precedence. *All's Well* 11. iii. 280. 2. A heraldic emblazonment or device, also *collect.*; armorial bearings; heraldic symbolism. Also *fig.* 1593. 3. The office of herald 1594. 4. Heraldic pomp 1630. 5. This Heraldry in Lucio's face was seen, Argued by Beauties red and Virtues white Shaks. So **Heraldry** (in senses 1, 2).

Herald, aut., etc., obs. *ff.* **HERALD**.

Herb (hərb), *sb.* [*In ME.* usually *erbe*, *a. OF. erbe* (mod. *herbe*) = *L. herba*. Refash. after *L.*; but with *h* mute until 19th c.] 1. A plant of which the stem does not become woody and persistent, but dies down to the ground (or entirely) after flowering. 2. Applied to plants of which the leaves, or stem and leaves, are used for food or medicine, or for their scent *a. flavour ME.* 3. *a. h.* = *herbage*. Also *fig.* *ME.* 4. The leafy part of a plant, as dist. from the root 662.

a. Erbs of vertue bat growen in them Wyclif *Combs.* *h.* beer, a beverage prepared from herbs; *tea*, *water*, a medicinal infusion of herbs. *b.* In names of plants, as *h.* Gerard, Goutweed, *Agrostis Podagraria*; *h.* Margaret, 'the daisy', *Bellis perennis* (Plum), *h.-royal* (*f. herbe royale*) southernwood. See also *H. ALOE*, *H. BENNETT*, *H. CHRISTOPHER*, *H. TRINITY*, also **HERB-GRACE**, *H. PARIS*, *H. ROBERT*, etc.

|| **Herba**, 1585. [*It.*] A sort of grass-cloth imported formerly from India -1813.

Herbaceous (hərbä'fös), *a.* 1646 [*f. L. herbaceus* grassy, *f. herba*; see -ACEOUS.] 1. Of the nature of a herb; *esp.* not forming wood, but dying down every year; consisting of such plants, as *h. border*. *b.* Of the texture and colour of an ordinary leaf 1794. *†2.* Herbivorous. *DERHAM*.

1. Ginger is the root of neither tree nor shrub, but of an h. plant Sir T. Browne. *b.* Flowers only green, or what botanists call *h. MARTYN*. **Herbaceously** *adv.*

Herbage (hərbə'dz), [*ME. erbage*, *a. F. ad. med. L. herbaticum*, *f. herba*; see -AGE.] 1. Herbs collectively; herbaceous growth or vegetation, esp. grass, etc., as used for pasture. 1390. 2. = **HERB** 1701. 3. *Law.* The natural herbage of any land as a distinct species of property; hence 'a liberty that a man hath to feed his catell in another mans ground, as in the forest' (Cowell) 1450.

1. Chalk hills, covered with a scanty h. Sir D. Buxton. Hence **Herbaged** *a.* covered with h.

Herbal (hərbäl), *sb.* 1516. [*f. L. herbalis* adj. (in med. *L.*); cf. med. *L. manuale* hand-book, etc.] 1. A book containing the names and descriptions of herbs, or of plants generally. *Obs. exc. Hist.* *†2.* = **HERBARIUM**. -1847.

Herbal (hərbäl), *a.* 1612. [*f. as prec.*] 1. Belonging to, consisting of, or made from herbs. *†2.* Herbaceous 1682.

Herbalist (hərbäl'ist), 1592. [*f. HERBAL sb.* + -IST.] 1. One versed in the knowledge of herbs or plants; a botanist. Now used of the early botanical writers 1594. 2. A dealer in medicinal herbs or simples 1592. So **Herbalism** (*rare*), also **Herbarism**, the science of herbs or plants. **Herbalize** *v.* (*arch.*), to collect (medicinal) herbs.

Herbar(e), obs. var. of **ARBOUR**.

Herbar-ian, 1577. [*f. as next* + -AN.] A herbalist -1578.

Herbarist, 1577. [*f. L. herbaria* (sc. *ars*) botany + -IST.] A herbalist -1794.

Herbarium (hərbēr'ium), 1776 [*late L.*; adj. neut. *f. herba*; see -ARIUM.] A collection of dried plants systematically arranged; a *hortus siccus*. Also, a book or case for such a collection.

Herbarize, *v. arch.* 1670 [*f. as HERBARIST* + -IZE.] = **HERBORIZE**.

Herbary (hərbär'i), *sb.* 1548. [Three wds. *ad. L. herbarius* herbalist; *herbarium* 'collection of dried plants'; etc.; *L. herbaria* botany.] *†1.* A herbalist -1568. 2. A herbarium 1591. 3. A garden of herbs or vegetables 1634. *†4.* The science of herbs. *HAKEWILL*.

Herbergage; see **HARBERGAGE**.

Herberger(e), -geour, -jour, etc., obs. *ff.* **HARBINGER**.

Herbescent (hərbēs'sēt), *a.* 1727. [*f. L. herba* + -ESCENT.] Growing like a herb, becoming herbaceous.

Herb-grace, herb of grace, 1548 [app. of English origin, perh. due to the coincidence of the name *Rue* with *RUE* *v.* and *sb.* repent, repentance.] 1. The herb *Rue*, *Ruta graveolens*. Now *Obs.* or *dia.* 2. A herb of virtue 1866. Also *fig.*

1. Thine Rew for you, and heere's some for me. We may call it *Herbe-Grace* a *Sundries* SHAKS.

Herbid (hərb'id), *a.* ? *Obs.* 1657. [*ad. L. herbidus*, *f. herba*; see -ID.] Grassy, grass-like. **Herbiferous** (hərbif'ēros), *a.* 1656. [*f. L. herbifer* + -OUS.] Bearing herbs.

Herbist, 1611. [*f. HERB* + -IST.] = **HERBALIST** -1656.

Herbivora (hərbiv'ōrā), *sb.* *pl.* 1830. [*neut. pl.* (sc. *animalia*) of *L. herbivorus*] *Zool.* A general name for animals esp. Mammals that eat on erbage or plants. *pe. A* *d.* *o.* Mammals not eating herbs.

also a division of Cetacea. So **Herbivore**, one of the H. **Herbivorous** *a.* herb-eating, of or pertaining to the H.

Herb John, 1440. [*tr. OF. herbe Johan*, med. *L. herba Johannis*, in sense 1.] 1. St John's-wort, *Hypericum perforatum* -1460. 2. App. some tasteless neutral herb; hence, something inert or indifferent -1679.

2. Like *Herb-John* in the pot, that does neither much good nor hurt GURN LL.

Herbless, *a.* 1082 [-LESS.] Destitute of herbs or herbage.

Herblet, [-LET] A little herb. SHAKS.

Herborist (hərbōrist), 1578. [*a. F. herboriste*, 'from *herbe* by confusion with the radical of *L. arbor*' (Darresteter).] A herbalist.

Herborize (hərbōriz), *v.* 1664. [*a. F. herboriser*; see *prec.*] 1. *intr.* To garden (*arch.*). 2. To gather herbs; to botanize 1749. Hence **Herborization**, the action of herborizing, also, by confusion, for **ARBORIZATION**.

Herborized, *pp.* *a.* 1788. Used by confusion for *arborized*.

H. stones contain very fine mosses *b.* *Fourcroy*.

Herbose (hərbō's), *a.* 1721. [*ad. L. herbosus*; see -OSE.] Abounding in herbs or herbage.

Herbous (hərbō's), *a.* 1712. [*ad. L. herlosus*; see *prec.*] Of the nature of a herb, herbaceous.

Herb Paris, 1578. [*ad. med. L. herba paris*; ? gen. of *par*, or the 'Trojan Paris' A book-name for *Paris quadrifolia* (NO *Trillaceae*), also called *Tian-love*, a dioecious plant, bearing a single greenish flower at the top of the stem, and just beneath it four large ovate leaves in the form of a cross.

Herb Robert *ME.* [*ad. med. L. herba Roberti*. Various referred to Robert Dule of Normandy, to St. Robert, and to St. Rupert.] A common wild species of Crane's-bill or Geranium (*G. Robertianum*).

Herbrough, obs. *f.* **HARBOUR**, *sb.* and *v.* **Herb-woman**, 1608. A woman who sells herbs.

Herby (hərb'i), *a.* 1552 [-y]. 1. Full of herbs; grassy. 2. Herbaceous; pertaining to herbs 1552.

1. An h. seat on broad Seamander's shore CHAUMAN.

Hercogamy (hərbkō'gami), Also **herkogamy**, 1880. [*f. Gr. ἥρως* *hence* + γάμος, -γάμια.] *Bot.* The prevention of self-fertilization in flowers by means of structural obstacles. Hence **Hercogamic**, *o.* gamous *adj.* unable to be self-fertilized.

Herculean (hərbkūlē'an), *a.* 1780 [*f. L. Herculeus* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Hercules, a town in Campania, which was buried with Pompeii in the eruption of Vesuvius 79 A.D.

Herculean (hərbkūlē'an), *a.* 1596. [*f. L. Herculeus*, (*f. Hercules*) + -AN.] 1. Of or pertaining to Hercules 1610. 2. Like Hercules, esp. in strength, courage, or labours 1596. *b. transf.* Of things. Strong, powerful, violent 1602. 3. Requiring the strength of a Hercules difficult to accomplish; excessive, immense 1617.

1. *H. pillars*, *str. ant.*, see **HARCULES**. 2. The Danne strong, H. Samson MILN. 3. An h. task 1875.

Hercules (hərbkūlē'), *ME.* [*L.*, *ad. Gr. Ἡρακλῆς*, *f. Ἥρα*, Hera, wife of Zeus + κλέος glory, lit. 'having or showing the glory of Hera'.] 1. A hero of Greek and Roman mythology, celebrated for his great strength and for the accomplishment of the twelve extraordinary tasks or 'labours' imposed upon him by Hera. After death he was ranked among the gods. *b.* A representation of Hercules 1638. 2. One who resembles Hercules in strength; a strong man 1567. 3. A name given to powerful machines; esp. a machine for cleansing the streets 1830. 4. *Entom.* (In full, *H. Beetle*). A gigantic lamellicorn beetle *Dynastes* (or *Megasoma*) *Hercules* 1816. 5. *Astron.* One of the northern constellations 1551.

1. 'Not H. against two' the proverb is *GREKES* *Pillars of H. Hercules' Pillars* - the rocks Cape Ghalat and Abyla Ceuta, on et. or side of the Strait of Gibraltar, fabled to have been set up by H. and S. *ra. of* Hence *g. an* *mar* *unit*.

a. (man) *a.* poss. *uu* (loud) *v.* cut) *f.* *F. chaf*) *a.* *ever* *oi* (*I eye* *a.* *Fr. caude vic*) *i.* *sa* *z.* *Psyche*. *q.* (what) *p.* *so*

Comb : H. braid, a thick corded worsted braid;
H. knot, a kind of knot very difficult to undo;
H. powder, a powerful explosive used in mining operations.

Hercules' club. [From the club which Hercules bore.] a. A big and formidable stick 1537. b. A kind of firework 1588. c. A plant, *Xanthoxylon Clara-Herculis*; also, *Asiana spinosa* 1822.

Hercynian (hærsi nian), a. 1598 [f. L. *Hercynia* (sc. *silva*), = Gr. Ἑρκυνίος ὄρος see -AN] Applied to the wooded mountain-system of Middle Germany, or to portions of it esp. to the Erzgebirge, whence H. glass.

Herd (hærd), sb.¹ [Com. Teut. : OE. *herd* su fem. — OTeut. **herdō* = pie-Teut. **herdīdā*, cf. Sir *Cantharus* troop.] a. A company of domestic animals of one kind, kept together by a keeper. (The notion of a keeper is now little present.) b. As contrasted with *flock*, *herd* is restricted to bovine domestic animals 1837. 2. A company of animals of any kind feeding or travelling together; a school (of whales, etc.) ME. 3. A multitude of people (Now always disparaging.) ME. b. Of things. A great number 1618.

1. The lowing h. winds slowly o'er the lea Gay b. Lyr. xvi. 32. 2. The dusky Bore is singled from his H. Somerville. 3. A h. of panthers Jas. Mill Phr. The *herd* the multitude, the rabble.

Herd, sb.² [Com. Teut. : OE. *herde*, *herle*, etc. — OTeut. **herdō*, f. **herdīdā*, HERD sb.¹.] a. A keeper of a herd or flock of domestic animals, a herdsman. Now usu. in comb., but in the north a common word for shepherd. 1. A pastor 1592.

Herd (hærd), v.¹ ME. [f. HERD sb.¹.] 1. *intr.* To go in a herd; to form a herd or herds. Said also contemptuously of men. b. Of things : To come together 1704. 2. To join oneself to any band or company, faction or party; to go in company with ME. 3. *trans.* To place in or among a herd. Also *fig.* 1592. 4. To collect into a herd. Also *fig.* To amass. 1615.

1. They are but sheep which alwayes heard together Sidney. 2. The rest, however great ye be, honest, and valiant, are hearded with the vulgar B. Jons.

Herd, v.² ME. [f. HERD sb.².] 1. *trans.* To tend (sheep or cattle). Also *fig.* Also *intr.* 1. *fig.* (to *trans.*) To keep safe 1560. 2. *fig.* God, who herds the stars of heaven As sheep within his sheepfold Swinburne.

Herd-book, 1822. [f. HERD sb.¹ + BOOK.] A book containing the pedigree, etc. of a breed of cattle or pigs.

Herd-boy, 1637. [orig. f. HERD sb.² + BOY, but later error referred to HERD sb.¹, whence *herd's-boy*. See HERDSMAN.] 1. A boy who acts as a herd or assists a herd. 2. A cow-boy. U.S. and *colonial Eng.* 1878.

Herder (hærdər), Chiefly U.S. 1635 [f. HERD v.² + -ER]. A herdsman. Also *fig.*

Herderite (hærdərit) 1828. [f. Baron S. A. W. von Herder.] Min. A fluo-phosphate of glucinum and calcium, found in brilliant transparent crystals.

Herdless, ME. [f. HERD sb.² + -ESS] A shepherdess.

Herd-grass, *herd's-grass*. U.S. 1747 [f. HERD sb.¹ + GRASS.] Any grass grown for hay or pasture; esp. Timothy, *Phleum pratense*, and Redtop, *Agrostis vulgaris*.

Herd-groom, ME. [f. HERD sb.² + GROOM.] A shepherd-lad 1633.

Herdic (hærdik), U.S. 1882. [f. Peter Herdic, the inventor.] A cab with a low-hung body, entered at the back.

Herdman, OE. [f. HERD sb.² + MAN.] A herdsman, *fig.* and *transf.* esp. a spiritual pastor 1656.

Herdsman (hærdsmæn), 1603. [Altered f. HERDMAN (after *craftman* etc.), introduced when HERD sb.² went out of English use, thus = man of a herd. In the north HERD sb.² remains in use.] 1. A keeper of domestic animals which go in herds. 2. *Orkney* The Common Skua 1885. So Herdswoman, a woman who tends cattle SCOTT.

Herdwick (hærdwik), OE. [f. HERD sb.² + WICK cf. *bo-Twick*.] 1. The tract of land under the charge of herd employed

by the owner; a pasture-ground 1564. 2. (In full *H. sheep*) : A hardy breed of mountain sheep, supposed to have originated on the herdwicks of the Abbey of Furness 1837.

Here, sb. [Com. Teut. : OE. *here* masc. App. a deriv. (adj.) from a radical *har-*, pre-Teut. *kar*, *kor*-in sense 'war'. Hence HARPY v., HARBOUR, HERIOT sb.] An armed host, an army. Also A host, a great company 1470.

Here (hi-), adv. [Com. Teut. : OE. *hēr*, app. from the pronominal stem *h-* 'this' (see *hie*)] 1. In this place; in the place where the speaker is, or places himself. b. *ellipt.* = *Present, adum.* OE. c. = Whom or which you see here 1596. d. Used for emphasis 1460. 2. *Here*, is = there is here, see or behold here (F. *voici*) 1460. b. *Here's to* ellipt. for *Here's a health* to 1592. 3. In this world; in this life, on earth OE. 4. At this point in action, speech, or thought; in this passage OE. 5. In this matter, in this case, in this particular ME. 6. In ordinary use, taking the place of *HERE* OE. 7. Used ellipt. in calling an attendant, etc. Hence, to call attention to or introduce a command 1632.

1. He is not h. for he is risen *Mat.* xxi. 6. b. *Mat.* N. i. ii. 45. c. My brother, h., is ready to give information (*word*). 2. *Here's* a change indeed in the Commonwealth SHAKS. b. *Here's* to my LOUIS SHAKS. 3. Man wants but little h. below GOLDEN 4. H. followeth the Anthem *St. Com. Prayer*. 5. H. was his sin: An over-reaching of his commission BY HALL. 6. Call Pedro h. *Deacon*. 7. H., take away the Ten-table Swirt.

Phrases Here and there. a. In this place and in that; at intervals of space (or time). b. To this place and to that; to and fro. *Here, there, and everywhere.* In every place, indicated or not. *Neither here nor there.* Of no account either one way or the other. *Here below.* On this earth, in this world. *Here goes!* An exclamation declaring one's resolution or resignation to perform some (bold or rash) act. *Here we (you) are.* Here is what we (you) want, *collog.* *Here*-in comb. with adverbs and prepos. These originated in the juxtaposition of *here* and another adv. qualifying the same vb., but later the adv. came to be felt as a prep. governing *here*.

B. as sb. : This place; also, the present; the present life (*Lear* i. i. 264).

Hereabout (hærabaut), adv. ME. [f. *HERE* adv. + ABOUT.] 1. About or concerning this 1634. 2. About or near this place ME. So *Hereabouts* adv.

Hereafter (hærafter), adv. (a. sb.) [OE. *hærafter*, f. *hær* *HERE* adv. + *AFTER*.] 1. After, in this writing, book, or place; occas. = immediately after. 2. After this in time; in time to come OE. 3. In a future state 1618. 4. *adv.* To come, future (now rare) 1591. 2. More of this h. SHAKS. 4. H. Ages SHAKS.

B. sb. 1. Time to come; the future 1546. 2. A future life; the world to come 1702. 3. What, if there be an h., a judgment to come? WAGSW.

Hereafterward, adv. Also -wards. ME. [f. *HERE* adv. + *AFTERWARD*.] = prec. adv. 1674.

Hereanent, adv. ME. Concerning this.

Hereat (hæraet), adv. ME. [f. *HERE* adv. + *At*.] 1. At this place; here 1650. 2. At this; as a result of this 1557.

2. All admired h. FOLGER.

Hereaway (hæraɪə), adv. Now *dial.* and U.S. ME. [f. as prec. + *AWAY* adv.] 1. Away in this direction; hereabouts. 2. *Further* 1540.

Hereby (hærbai; hærbaɪ), adv. ME. [f. *HERE* adv. + *By* prep.] 1. (*hereby*) By or near this place; close by 1655. 2. By, through, or from this ME.

1. *L. L. II. iv. l. 9.* 2. And h. wee doe knowe that we know him, if we keepe his commandments 1 *John* ii. 3.

Hereditate (hæreditab'l), a. 1494. [ad. L. type **hereditabilis*, f. *heres*, *heredem*.] 1. Of things: That may be inherited; heritable 12. Of persons: Capable of inheriting; having a right of inheritance 1655. *Here* ditability = *Heritability*. *Here* ditably adv. by way of inheritance.

Hereditament (hærdi tāmēt, hær-ditā-), 1475. [ad. med. L. *hereditamentum*, f. late L. *hereditare*, f. *heredes*.] 1. *Law* Any property that can be inherited; anything, corporeal or incorporeal that in the absence of a will deduced to the heir at mon. a v. and now

to the 'real representative', real property. 2. *Heirs*hip, inheritance 1599.

Here-ditarily, adv. 1603. [f. *HEREDI* TARY a + -LY².] In a hereditary manner; b. way of (an) inheritance.

Here-ditariness, 1640. [f. as prec. -NESS.] The quality of being hereditary.

Hereditary (hæreditəri), a. 1577. [ad. I. *hereditarius*, f. *hereditas*. The L. *heres* and I. *heredes* were till recently often written *her* whence also in Eng.] 1. *Law* and *Hist.* Descending by inheritance from generation to generation; that has been or may be transmitted according to definite rules of descent legally vesting, upon the death of the holder in his heir 1601. 2. Transmitted in a line-progeny; passing naturally from parents to offspring 1577. 3. Of persons: Holding the position by inheritance 1651. 4. Of or pertaining to inheritance 1790.

1. A h. priesthood in the family of Aaron STANLEY. 2. An h. gout 1699. The h. instincts of forest life 184. 3. H. bondsmen BYRON. 4. H. transmission 1879.

Heredit (hæredit), 1540 [n. F. *heredit* ad. L. *hereditatem*, f. *heres*; see -ITY.] 1. Hereditary succession; inheritance; an inheritance. 2. *Law.* Hereditary character, quality or condition; the fact of being hereditary, heritable 1784. 3. *Biol.* The property in virtue of which offspring inherit the nature and characteristics of parents and ancestors, 1 tendency of like to beget like. (Often called law of nature) 1863.

Heregeld (hæregeld), *Obs. exc. Hist.* [O. *heregeld*, f. *here* host, the (Danish) army geld, etc. payment.] O.E. *Hist.* The tribute paid to the Danish host; Danegeld.

Here-hence, adv. *Obs. or dial.* 1526.

HERE adv. + *HENCE*.] 1. As a result of this 1695. 2. From henceforth 1616. 3. From here

Herein (hærin), adv. OE. [orig. *hær in* f. *hær* *HERE* adv. + *innan*, *innæ*, adv., subst. in, and prep.] 1. Here within, in here in, also into this place 2. In this ME.

2. *Herein* is my father glorified TINDALE *John* xv. *Herein* above, h. after, h. before = above, all before, in this document, etc., are often written one word.

Heremeit, -mit, -myt(e), *obs. fl.* HERM. **Hereness** (hænes), 1674. [-NESS] 1. Being here.

Hereof (hærof), adv. OE. [f. *HERE* a + *OF* prep.] 1. Of this; concerning this. From this; from here 1587.

1. Upon the Receipt b. STILES. 2. H. be [etc.] 1568.

Hereon (hæron), adv. Now rare. C. [f. *HERE* adv. + *ON* prep.] 1. *Herein* 1. 2. On this subject, matter, etc.; on this b. ME. 3. = *HEREUPON* 2. 1602.

Hereout (hæraut), adv. ME. [f. as p. + *OUT* adv.] Out of this place; †from source 1558.

Hereright, *s.w. dial.* ME. Straightway.

Heresiarch (hæresjɑrk, hærsjɑrk), a. *her.* 1621. [ad. late L. *heresiarcha*, ad. f. *hæresis* HERESY + *-arch* ruler.] A leader or founder of a heresy. Also *transf.* He †*Heresiarchy*, the founding of a here *error*, an arch-heresy (SIR T. HERBERT).

Heresiography (hæresjəgrəfi), 1645. Gr. *hæresis* + *-ographia*. A treatise heresy or heresies. So *Heresiographer*, who treats of heresies.

Heresiologist (hæresjəlɒdʒist), 1710. as prec. + *-ologist*. One who treats heresy or heresies. So *Heresiologer*. *H. sio'logy*.

Heresy (hæresi), [ME. *eresie*, *heresia* OF. *eresie*, *heresia* (mod. *hérésie*), ad. L. 1. *heresia*, for L. *hæresis*, a. Gr. *hæresis* *alpeis* to take, middle voice *alpeisai* to choose for oneself, choose.] 1. Theological opinion or doctrine held in opposition to the catholic or orthodox doctrine of the Christian Church. Also *transf.* b. with a and pl. A heretical opinion or doctrine in philosophy, politics, science, etc. at variance with what is orthodox. 2. In sense of Gr. *hæresis* with a and pl. ME. 3. In sense of Gr. *hæresis* A school of thought a sec. ME.

1. Deluded people! that do not consider that the greatest heresy in the world is a wicked life. *ILLUSTR.*
 2. False teachers. *shall bring in damnable heresies* N. T. (Genev.) 2 *pet. ii. 1.* 2. The doctrine of Evolution, which it is intellectual h. to question 1877. 3. It bishopen heresies for to be *Wyclif* 1 *Cor. xi. 19.* *Comb. h. hunt, hunter* (1765), *dag.*

Heretic (he'retik), *sb.* (a.) ME. [a. F. *hérétique*, ad. eccl. L. *hereticus*, a. Gr. *αἰρετικός* to choose; in eccl. writers (after *αἰρεσις*) heretical, heretic. The position of the stress is due to French derivation.] 1. One who maintains a heresy or heresies (see *HERESY*). 2. Hence, One who maintains opinions on any subject at variance with those generally received 1590. 3. *adj.* = next (*rare*) ME.

1. When a papist uses the word *heretics*, he generally means the protestants *Watts*. 2. Thou wast ever an obstinate heretic in the despite of *Beautie* *Saunders*. 3. Obedience to an h. prince *Dryden*.

Heretical (he'retikāl), *a.* 1532. [ad. mod. L. *hereticus*, see -AL.] Of or pertaining to heresy or heresies; of the nature of heresy. Hence *Heretically* *adv.* -ness.

Hereticate (he're-ti-ket), *v.* 1529. [f. med. L. *hereticat*, *hereticare*.] 1. *trans.* To pronounce heretical. 2. To make a heretic of 1731.

1. Arbitrary and hereticating anathemas C. MATHER. 2. Could Peter Austerius really believe that he saved the souls of those whom he hereticated? S. R. MANTON. Hence *Heretication*.

Hereticide. [erron. f. *HERETIC* + -CIDE a.] The putting of a heretic to death. C. MATHER.

Hereto (hē're-tō), *adv.* ME. [f. *HERE* *adv.* + *To* *prep.*] 1. To this place -1598. 2. To this; with reference to this ME. 3. (Annexed) to this 1559. 14. Hitherto -1607.

Heretofore (hē're-tō-fōr), *adv.* (a., sb.) ME. [f. *HERE* *adv.* + *TOFORE*, OE. *tōforan*.] 1. Before this, formerly. 2. *adj.* Former 1491. 3. *sb.* Time past 1824.

Heretoga (he're-tō-gā), *heretoch*, -togh. [OE. *heretoga*, f. *hēr*, *hēr* *HERE* *sb.* army + *OE. -toga*, f. *tōtan*, *don* to lead, see *TEE* *v.* (cogn. w. L. *ducere*, *dux*).] O. E. Hist. The leader of an army; the commander of the militia of a shire. Taken in 17th and 18th c. as = DUKE.

Hereunder (hē're-undər), *adv.* ME. [f. *HERE* *adv.* + *UNDER* *prep.*] Under this.

Hereunto (hē're-untō), *adv.* 1509. [f. as *prec.* + *UNTO* *prep.*] Unto or to this; to this document.

Hereupon (hē're-ū-pən), *adv.* ME. [f. as *prec.* + *UPON* *prep.*] 1. Upon this matter, etc. 2. Immediately following upon this (in time or consequence) ME.

Herewith (hē're-wi-ð), *adv.* OE. [f. as *prec.* + *WITH* *prep.*] With this; at the same time with this -1546. So *Herewithal* *adv.* (arch.).

†Herigaut. ME. [a. OF. *herigaut*.] An upper garment or cloak of 13th and 14th c.

Heriot (he'ri-ot). [OE. *herigatuna*, -me, f. *hēr* *HERE* *sb.* army, host + *geatuna*, -we, equipments, ornaments, armour.] 1. *Eng. Law*. A feudal service, orig. consisting of weapons, horses, or other military equipments, restored to a lord on the death of his tenant; afterwards a render of the best live beast or dead chattel of a deceased tenant due by legal custom to the lord of whom he held. Now an incident of manorial tenures only. Also *transf.* and *fig.* OE. 2. *attrib.*, as *h. land* OE.

Comb. h. custom, a b depending merely upon memorial usage; h. service, one due upon a special reservation in a grant or lease of lands. BLACKSTONE.

Hence *Heriotable* *a.* subject to the payment of heriot.

Herisson (he'ri-sən). 1594. [a. F. *herisson* -late L. **hericōntem* URCHIN, augm. of (*hēriscus*).] 1. A hedgehog -1600. [2. *Fortif.* A barrier, consisting of a revolving beam, armed with spikes 1704.

Heritable (he'r-itā-b'l), *a.* (sb.) ME. [a. F. *héritable*, f. *hériter* -L. *hereditare*.] 1. Capable of being inherited, inheritable. 2. Naturally transmissible from parent to offspring; hereditary 1570. 3. Of persons. Capable of inheriting; succeeding by right of 1575. 4. *sb.* *p.* (Sc. Law) 1. *ent-*

table possessions; lands and other property that passes to the heir-at-law 1801.

2. No h. disease in the family 1899. Hence *Heritability* *adv.* by way or right of inheritance 1844. *Heritability*, *h. quality*

Heritage (he'r-itā-ġ) ME. [a. OF. *eritage*, *heritage*, f. *hériter*, see -AGE.] 1. That which has been or may be inherited. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* The 'portion' allotted to or reserved for any one ME. 12. The fact of inheriting, hereditary succession -1556. 3. Anything given or received to be a proper possession ME. b. The ancient Israelites, as the peculiar possession of God; the Church of God ME. 4. An inherited lot or portion 1621.

1. It was 'part of my L. which my dead father did bequeath to me *SHAKES*. b. Which bath his h. in belle *GOWER*. 3. Lo, children are an h. of the Lord *P. cxviii. 3.* b. O Lord, -blessed thyne h. *B. Com. Prayer*. 4. Lord of himself, -that h. of woe *BYRON*.

Heritance (he'ri-tāns), *arch.* ME. [a. OF. f. *hériter*.] Inheritance, heirsip. Also *fig.*

Heritor (he'r-it-ōr). 1422. [a. AF. *heritor* -late L. *hereditarius*, repl. *heredom* heir. See -OR.] 1. An heir or heress. 2. *Sc. Law*. The proprietor of a heritable subject 1597. Hence *Heritress*, *†-trix*, -trix.

Herl, *sb.* ME. [See *HARL*.] = *HARL* *sb.*

Herling, *hirling*. *Sc.* 1684. The name, on the Solway Firth, for the fish *Salmo albus*.

†Herm, [Hermā (hē'mā). 1579. [L. *Hermā*, pl. -æ, a latinized form of *Hermēs*, a. Gr. *Ἑρμῆς* Mercury.] A statue, consisting of a four-cornered pillar surmounted by a head or bust, usually that of *Hermēs*. Such statues were numerous in ancient Athens, and were used as boundary-markers, mile-stones, signposts, etc. So *Hermēan* *a.* of *Hermēs*.

Hermāic (hē'mē-ik), *a.* (sb.) 1678. [ad. Gr. *Ἑρμαῖος* or like *Hermēs*.] 1. = *HERMETIC* *a.* 1. b. as *sb.* (pl.) The writings attributed to *Hermēs Trismegistus* 1678. 2. = *HERMEAN* 1820.

†Hermānda d. 1760. [Sp = brotherhood.] In Spain, orig. a league against the oppression of the nobles, a voluntary organization becoming afterwards regular national police.

†Hermaphrodēity. [irreg. f. *HERMAPHRODITE*.] The state of being hermaphrodite. B. JONS.

Hermaphroditism. 1828. [a. F. *hermaphroditisme*.] *biol.* = *HERMAPHRODITISM*.

Hermaphrodite (hē'mā-frō-dit). ME. [ad. L. *hermaphroditus*, a. Gr. *Ἑρμαφρόδιτος*, orig. proper name of the son of *Hermēs* and *Aphrodite*, who, according to the myth, grew together with the nymph *Balmacis*.]

A. *sb.* 1. A human being, or animal, in which parts characteristic of both sexes are combined. 2. A catamite. ADDISON. 2. *Zool*. An animal in which the male and female organs are (normally) present in the same individual, as in some molluscs and worms 1727. 3. *Bot.* A plant or flower in which the stamens and pistils are present in the same flower 1727. 4. *fig.* A person or thing in which two opposites are combined 1659.

1. The monostrous known as h. does exist, but is excessively rare VAN BUREN. 4. Henry the Eighth, was a kind of h. in Religion 1687. A very tangle-ridged h., or brig forward and schooner aft 1833.

B. *adj.* 1. Having parts belonging to both sexes combined in the same individual. Also applied to organs which combine the characters of both sexes. 1607. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Combining two opposites 1593.

1. Nero did shew certain H. Mares *TORSSELL*. This worm is h. 1757. This plant is occasionally h. in *SILKIN HOOPER*. 2. H. Convents, wherein Monks and Nuns lived together *FULLER*. A small h. brig R. H. DANA. Hence *Hermaphroditic*, -al, *a.* belonging to or of the nature of a h. (*lit.* and *fig.*); combining two opposites. *Hermaphroditically* *adv.*

Hermenaut (hē'mē-ni-ut), *rare*. [mod. f. Gr. *ἑρμηνεύτης*, f. *ἑρμηνεύειν*, f. *Ἑρμῆς* messenger of the gods.] An interpreter, esp. in the early church.

Hermenautic, -al (hē'mē-ni-ut-ik, -āl), *a.* 1798. [ad. Gr. *ἑρμηνευτικός*; see *prec.* and -AL.] Pertaining to interpretation esp. as *dist.* from *exegesis*. *Hermetically* *adv.*

Hermenautics. 1737. [f. *HERMENAUTIC* *a.*; see -ICS.] The art or science of interpretation, esp. of Scripture. Commonly *dist.* from *exegesis* or practical exposition.

Hermes (hē'mēz), 1605 [L., Gr. *Ἑρμῆς*] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A deity, the son of Zeus and Maia, the messenger of the gods, the god of science, commerce, eloquence, and many of the arts of life; commonly figured as a youth with the caduceus or rod, *petasus* or brimmed hat, and *talaria* or winged shoes. Identified with Mercury. Hence b. = *HERMA*. 1727. 12. The metal Mercury. *MIL. P. L.* III. 603. 3. *Hermes Trismegistus* (Gr. *Ἑρμῆς τρις μέγιστος*, *Hermēs* thrice greatest) the Egyptian god Thoth, as identified with the Grecian *Hermēs*, and as the founder of occult science esp. alchemy 1605.

3. *Phr.* *†Hermēs seal*: = *Hermetic seal* (see *HERMETIC* A). *†Hermēs fire*: = *Corrosant*; also, a will o' the-wisp.

Hermetic (hē'mē-tik). 1637. [ad. med. L. *hermeticus*, irreg. f. *Hermēs* (*Trismegistus*) see *prec.* Cf. *magnus*, *magnificus*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to *Hermēs Trismegistus*, and the writings ascribed to him 1766. 2. Hence, Relating to or dealing with occult science, esp. alchemy; magical, alchemical 1637. 3. Pertaining to the god *Hermēs*, or to a *HERMA* (*mod.*).

2. *Phr.* *H. art*, philosophy, science names for alchemy or chemistry. *H. seal*, sealing -*nir-ti*, lit. closure of a vessel by fusion, soldering, or welding also *Surg.* a method of dressing wounds by closing them externally. Also *fig.* Hence *hermetic* = 'hermetically sealed'.

B. *sb.* An alchemist or chemist 1682. 2. *pl.* Alchemy 1865. So *Hermetical* *a.* = *HERMETIC* *a.* 1. 2. *Hermetist*, a H. philosopher.

Hermetically (hē'mē-ti-kāl), *adv.* 1605 [f. as *prec.* + -LY *adv.*] 1. By fusion; hence, by any mode which forms an air-tight closure. 2. *Surg.* See *HERMETIC* *a.* 2 (quots.) 1870. 3. *fig.* Tightly; absolutely (closed) 1698. 12. *f.* alchemy 1664.

Hermit (hē'mit), *sb.* See also *EREMITE* (ME. *hermite*, *ermite*, a. OF. *hermite*, *heremita*, ad. Gr. *ἐρημίτης*, f. *ἐρημία* desert) 1. = *EREMITE* 1. Hence, A person living in solitude 1799. Hence, 2. A vagabond 1495. 12. *beadsman* (also *fig.*) -1688.

1. A wintered *Hermita*, *flaccid* winters worse *SHAKES*. 2. For those [honours] of old... we rest you *ERMITES* *SHAKES*.

Comb. h.-bird, (a) a humming-bird of genus *Phaethon*; (b) a nun-bird, -crab, -fish, -lobster, a crab of the family *Paguridae*, which usually occupies a cast-off mollusc shell: -crow, the chough; -thrush, a N. American thrush, *Turdus solitarius*, celebrated for its song, -warbler, the western warbler, *Dendroica occidentalis*, of the Pacific slope of N. America.

Hermitage (hē'mit-ġ). ME. [a. OF. see *prec.* and -AGE.] 1. The habitation of a hermit; a solitary dwelling-place 1648. 2. A French wine produced from vineyards on a hill near Valence 1680.

1. The peaceful h., the hairy gown and mossycell *MUR*.

Hermitary. *rare* 1754 [ad. med. L. *heremitarum*; see -ARY *B.* 2.] A hermit's cell, a hermitage. Also *Hermitory* ME.

Hermitess. 1633. A female hermit. So *†Hermitress*.

Hermitic, -al (hē'mit-ik, -āl), *a.* 1586 [Altered, after *hermit*, from (*heremite*), -a. see -AL.] Of or pertaining to a hermit.

Hermo, *comb.* f. *HERMES*, as in *Hermokopia*, a mutilator of *Hermēs*; etc.

Hermodactyl (hē'mō-dak'tul). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* ME. [ad. med. L. *hermodactylus*, a. Gr. *hēr. Hermes* finger.] 1. A bulbous root, prob. of a species of *Colchicum*, brought from the East, and formerly used in medicine. Also the plant. 2. Applied by Lyte to the Meadow Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*; and later to the Snake's-head Iris, *Hermodactylus tuberosus* 1578.

Hern, *hirm* (hērn), *sb.* *dial.* [OE. *hyrne* wk. fem., f. (ult.) stem of *HORN* *sb.*] A corner. Lurking in *hermes* and in *lanes* *bynde* *CHAUCER*.

Hern, *herne*, *arch.* and *dial.* ff. *HERON*, freq. in lit. use.

Hern, *from* *from* ME [f. *HER* *from*.] *Ob.* exc. 1 and *mid.* *dial.* = *HERB*.

Hernia (hērnīā). *Pl* -æ, -as. ME. [L. = rupture] *Paik*. A tumour formed by the displacement and resulting protrusion of a part of an organ through an aperture, natural or accidental, in the walls of its containing cavity; a rupture. Also *attrib*, as *h. truss*, etc. Hence *Hernial a.* of or pertaining to h.; chiefly in *hermal sac*. *Herniary a.* of or pertaining to h. or its surgical treatment. *Herniated*, *†Hernious a.* afflicted with h.

Hermo-, comb. f. **HERNIA**, as in *Hermology*, that part of pathology which treats of hernia, a treatise on hernia, etc.

Herniotomy (hērnīōtōmī). 1811. [*f*. *HERNIO* + *Gr*. -τομία.] *Surg.* The operation of cutting for strangulated hernia. So *Herniotomist*, one who practices h.

Hernsew, -shaw, -shew; see **HERONSEW**.

Hero (hērō). *Pl.* heroes (hērōz). ME. [Ult. ad. L. *heros*, pl. *heroes*, a Gr. *ἥρως*, pl. *ἥρωες*. In early use, beside the sing. *heros* is found a sing. *heros*, this became later *heros*, and finally *hero*.] 1. *Antiq*. A name given to men of superhuman strength, courage, or ability, favoured by the gods, regarded later as demigods, and immortal. 2. One who does brave or noble deeds; an illustrious warrior. 3. A man who exhibits extraordinary bravery, firmness, or greatness of soul, in connection with any pursuit, work, or enterprise; a man admired and venerated for his achievements and noble qualities. 4. The man who forms the subject of an epic, the chief male personage in a poem, play, or story. 5. *attrib*. 1670.

1. My young Ulysses heros CHAPMAN. A Chief s. 1834 some great Action of a God or Heroe 1763. 2. See, the conquering h. comes MORRIS. 3. Who would not be the h. of an age? DRYDEN. No man is h. to his vallet d. chamber FORD. Comb. *h-worship*, the worship of heroes, and of great men generally.

Hence *Heroologist*, one who discourses on heroes. *Heroship*, the state, position, or character of a h.

Herodian (hērōdīān), *a.* and *sb.* ME. [ad. L. *Herodianus*, a Gr.; see -IAN.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Herod, king of Judaea (B.C. 38-4), or to members of his family of the same name; built by Herod 1633. 2. Blustering, magniloquent; 1836.

1. *Herodian disease* phthisis or some like disease (see *Acts* xii. 23).

B. sb. *pl.* A Jewish party, mainly political, who were partisans of the H. dynasty, and lax in their Judaism. Hence, a term of reproach ME.

They jumpe with Caesar, like the Herodians 1592.

Herodian (hērōdīān), *sb.* 2. 1609. [In 1, irreg. *f*. Gr. *ἡρώδης* heron + -AN. In 2, *f*. mod. L. *herodius*] *†1.* A heron. 2. *Ornith.* One of an order of birds, *Herodias* or *Herodiones*, comprising the herons, storks, ibises, and spoonbills. *†Heroess*. 1612. [*f*. *HERO* + -ESS.] = *HEROINE*. -1715.

Heroic (hērōīk). 1549. [ad. L. *heroicus*, Gr. *ἡρωϊκός*, *f*. *ἥρως* *HERO*.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a hero or heroes; characteristic of a hero; of the nature of a hero. 2. Of or pertaining to the heroes of antiquity 1667. 3. Relating to the deeds of heroes; epic 1581; (of verse) used in heroic poetry 1617; (of language) magniloquent; hence, high-flown 1591. 4. Having recourse to bold, daring, or extreme measures; attempting great things 1664. 5. In statuary. Of a size between life and colossal 1704.

1. A life h. Milt. Their heroic deliverer BURKE. The choir rich in h. dust 1831. 2. Th' h. Race That fought at Thebes and Ilum Milt. 3. This Subject for H. Song Milt. The English Verse, which we call Heroique, consists of no more than Ten Syllables DRYDEN. (So in German and Italian; in Gr. and L. poetry it was the hexameter, in French, the Alexandrine of twelve syllables.) 4. Commonplace reforms, which h. legislation has overlooked GOLDW. SMITH. *B. sb.* *†1.* A hero; *esp.* a personage of the heroic age -1667. 2. Heroic verse: chiefly in pl. 1556. *b. pl.* High-flown or bombastic language or sentiments 1700. *†3.* A heroic poet. BUTLER.

1. b. He [Cesar] had -o Byronic mock heroics F. Hence *Heroicisms*, h. or or quā. Hero sw

Heroical (hērōīkāl), *a.* 1518. [as prec. + -AL] = *HEROIC a.* Hence *Heroically adv.*, -ness.

Heroi-comic, -al, *a.* 1712. [See *HERO* and *COMIC*.] That combines the heroic with the comic, of the nature of a bulesque on the heroic.

The Rape of the Lock. An Heroi-comical Poem Pope.

Heroin (hērōīn). *Chem.* 1899. [German.] A drug derived from morphine used as an anodyne and sedative.

Heroine (hērōīn), *sb.* (a.) 1659. [ad. L. *heroina*, -ne, a Gr.; see -INE. Also used in L. form in 17th c.] 1. A female hero, a demi-goddess. 2. A woman of exalted spirit or achievements 1662. 3. The principal female character in a poem, story, or play 1715.

1. He sees the shades of the ancient heroines Pope. 2. That famous H. [Queen Elizabeth] Evelyn.

Heroism (hērōīz'm), 1717. [ad. F. *hérouisme*, *f*. *héros*.] The action and qualities of a hero; exalted courage or boldness; heroic conduct; (with *pl.*) a heroic action or trait.

No way has been found for making h. easy EMERSON.

Heroize (hērōīz'iz), *v.* 1738. [*f*. *HERO* + -IZE.] To make a hero of; to play the hero BROWNING.

Heron (heron). Also *arch.*, *poet*, *dial.* *hera* (hērā). [ME. *heroun*, *heyron*, a. OF. *heron* (mod. *héron*) -late pop. L. *heronum*, deriv. of **heron*, ad. OHG. *heron*, *herger* a heron.] 1. A large natural group of long-necked long-legged wading birds, belonging to the genus *Ardea* or family *Ardeidae*; esp. the Common or Grey Heron of Europe, *A. cinerea*. *b.* With defining epithet, applied to other species of *Ardea*, etc. 1577. 2. *attrib.*, as *h-hawking* 1709, *h-plume* SCOTT.

1. I come from haunts of coot and hern TENNYSON. *b. Night H. Aycetorax Gardiner RAY.* The Great White H. (*Ardea alba*) YARVILL. The Great Blue H. of America, *Ardea herodias*, The Purple H., *A. purpurea* NEWTON. *†Heroner*. ME. [*a. f*. *heronier* ad], in *faucun heronier*.] A falcon trained to fly at the heron; also, *falcon heroner* -1611.

Heronry, *hernery* (hērōnri, hērōnri). 1603. [-RY.] A place where herons breed.

Heron's-bill. ? Obs. 1578. A book-name for the British species of *Erodium* and *Geranium*, usu. called *Stork's-bill* and *Crane's-bill*.

Heronsew, -shew, -shaw. Now somewhat *arch.* or *dial.* [ME. *heronsew*, etc., a. OF. *heroneau*, earlier *heroneal*, pl. -sew, dim. of *heron*] *lit.* A little or young heron; but in use = *HERON*.

Phr. To know a hawk from a heronshaw, conjectural emendation of 'I know a Hawke from a Handaw' (Shaks.) see *HANDSAW*.

Herpes (hērps), ME. [L. a. Gr. *ἑρπης* (*ἑρπηρ*-) shingles, *lit.* a creeping, *f*. *ἑρπεύω*.] 1. A disease of the skin (or ocean, of a mucous membrane) characterized by the appearance of patches of distinct vesicles. (Applied to many cutaneous affections.) 2. *Entom.* A genus of Coleoptera of the family *Curculionidae* (weevils). Hence *Herpetic a.* pertaining to or of the nature of h.; affected with h. *Herpetiform a.* presenting the form of h. *Herpetism*, a constitutional tendency to h., or the like.

Herpetology (hērpetōlōjī). 1824. [*f*. Gr. *ἑρπετόν* creeping thing + -λογία.] That part of zoology which treats of reptiles. Hence *Herpetologic*, -al *a.* pertaining to h. *Herpetologically adv.* *Herpetologist*.

Herpetology 2. 1857. [*f*. Gr. *ἑρπηρ*-HERPES + -λογία.] That part of pathology which treats of herpes; a description of herpes.

Herpetotomy. [*f*. Gr. *ἑρπετόν* reptile + -τομία.] The dissection or anatomy of reptiles. So *Herpetotomist*, a dissector of reptiles.

Herring (hering). [OE. *herring*, *hēring*. Ult. derivation uncertain.] A sea-fish, *Clupea harengus*, inhabiting the North Atlantic Ocean, and coming near the coast at certain seasons in vast shoals to spawn. Also other species of *Clupea*.

Comb.: *h-drift*: see *DRIFT sb.* *h-gull*, a species of gull, *Larus argentatus*, which follows herring shoals and preys upon them. *hog* 'dead', *th-kung*, also *K* of *thob* - *C* in *mon* st. also a species of fish *R. fulvus* p. c.

Herring-bone, *sb.* (a.) 1652. 1. The bone of a herring. 2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Resembling in appearance the bones of a herring, applied *spec.* in *Arch.* to a kind of masonry and paving in which the stones or tiles are set obliquely in alternate rows so as to form a zigzag pattern, as *herring-bone ashlar*, *balk*, *bond work*, etc. 1659.

2. **Herring-bone stitch** (*Sewings*), a kind of cross stitch, chiefly used in flannel; hence *herring bone seam*, *thread*, etc. **Herring-bone bridging** (*Ca-pentry*), strutting pieces between thin joists, laid diagonally, to prevent lateral deflection. Hence *Herring-bone v. trans.* to work with a herring bone stitch or pattern. Also *adbl.* or *intr*.

Herring-pond. 1686. The sea, esp. the N. Atlantic Ocean (*poet*).

Herrnhuter (hērnhūter). 1748 [*f*. *Herrnhut* (*lit.* the Lord's keeping), the name of their first German settlement on the estate of Count von Zinzendorf in Saxony.] One of the sect of 'United Brethren' or Moravians.

Hers (hēr), *poss. pron.* ME. [A double possessive, *f*. *poss. pron.* *here*, *HER*, thus *her's*, *hers*. Of northern origin.] The absol. form of *HER*, used when no noun follows = *Her* one, *her* ones, that or those pertaining to her. *b. Of hers* = belonging to her 1478.

As mine on hers, so hers is set on mine Rom. & Ju. ii. iii. 59. Heis and mine Adultery *Cyano v. v* 186

Hersall. Short for REHEARSAL. Spenser. **Herschel** (hērshēl). 1819 *Astron.* A name proposed for the planet Uranus, discovered by Sir W. Herschel in 1781.

Herschelian (hērshēliān), *a.* (sb.) 1792 [*f*. *Herschel* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to S. W. Herschel (1738-1822), or Sir John Herschel (1792-1871). *Herschelian (telescope)*, a form of reflecting telescope with a concave mirror slightly inclined to the axis.

Herse (hēr), 1480. [*a. f*. *herse* harrow - L. *herpes*, *herpion*. See also *HERPES*.] *†* A harrow. *b.* A portcullis grated and spiked. *Hist.* 1704. *c. Her*. A charge representing portcullis or a harrow 1525. 2. *Mil.* A fort of battle army. *Hist.* 1523. 3. A frame of which skins are dried 1839. Hence *Hersed* drawn up in a h. (sense 2).

Herself (hēr'self), *pron.* [OE. *hire self* *seifre*, *f*. *hire* *HER* dat-acc *pers* *pron.* + *SEL*. *Self* was in OE. an *adj.*, the dat. form of which is the source of the modern use.] 1. Emphatic use. Very her, very she, that very woman; etc. = L. *ipse* ME. 2. Reflexive use. OE. From the 14th c., *her* has often been treated as the possessive pron., and *self* as *sb.*, where *her* sweet self, and the like

1. Seke Vertu for hir selfe 1559. Iulia her selfe d. guet me SHAKS. The. Widdow, and herselfe A mighty Gossips SHAKS. To be herself: to be in normal condition. Also used alone in predicate after *be*, *become*, etc. = by herself, alone. Also as *HER* *pers* *pron.*, 2 *b.* 2. To talk to her self 1560. To forget her self TENNYSON

Hership (hēr'ship). *Sc arch.* or *Hist.* M1 [*f*. *HERE* army, host, or stem of OE. *hergin* HARRY + -SHIP.] 1. Harrying; a foray. A harried condition; hence, ruin, distress; *f* name, caused by a foray, etc. 1536. 3. Cattle etc. forcibly driven off 1535.

Hert(e), obs. *f*. *HART*. **HEART**, **HURT**. **Hertfordshire** (hēr'tōrdʃə). 1661. [Nar of an Eng. county.] In *phr.* *H. handie* drinking to the person who immediately before drank to one.

Hertzian (hēr'tsiān), *a.* 1890. [*f*. the nar H. R. Hertz (1857-94), German physicist -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Hertz or to the ty of experiments, apparatus, etc., used by him. Also *Hertz* (hēr'ts), [*hēr'ts*] used *attrib.*

H. telegraphy, wireless telegraphy. *H. wave* see *WAVE sb.* 1 *s* 2.

Hery, *v* [OE. *herian* -Ger. **harya* In ME. app. sometimes confused with *HER* *trans* To praise, exalt, worship -1622

Hesitancy (hēr'itānsī). 1617. [ad. L. *hesitantia*, *f*. pres. pple. of *hesitare*; see -ANCY] The quality or condition of hesitating; and cision, vacillation. So *Hesitance*.

Hesitant (hēr'itānt), *a.* 1647. [ad. *hesitan* *anlem* *Hes* *ta* *ing* *ded* *sta* *mening* Hence *Hesitantly adv*

Hesitate (he'zitēt), *v.* 1623. [f. *L. hesitat-*, *hesitare*, freq. of *hæreo* (pa. ppl. *hæsum*) to suck.] 1. *intr.* To hold back in doubt; to show, or speak with, indecision, to find difficulty in deciding; to scruple. 2. To stammer 1706. 3. *trans.* To express or say with hesitation 1735.

1. He may pay so, but he must not h. Ruskin. 3. I st hint a fault, and h. dislike Pope. Hence **Hesitator**, or **Hesitatingly** *adv.*, -ness.

Hesitation (hezitā'shun), 1623. [ad. *L. hesitatio*, *m.*] 1. The action of hesitating, a pausing or delaying due to irresolution; the condition of doubt in relation to action. Also with *pl.* 2. Stammering 1709.

Hesitative (hezitativ), *a.* 1795. [f. as **HESITATE**; see -IVE.] Showing, or given to, hesitation.

His h. manner of speaking Mozley. So **Hesitatory** *a.* R. Noxia.

Hesper (hes'pai), *poet.* 1623. [ad. *L. Hesperus*.] = **HESPERUS**.

A Phosphor 'mongst the Living, late wert thou, But Shalt sit among the Dead a H. now 1656.

Hesper-, stem of **HESPERUS**, used in the same sense as **HESPERID-**, as in **Hesperic**, **Hesperetic**, **Hesperianic**, **Hesperisic** *adjs.*, denominating acids.

Hesperian (hespi'riān), 1547. [f. *L. Hesperius*, Gr. *ἑσπερίος* of or situated towards the west, western, f. **HESPERUS**; see -AN.]

A. adj. 1. Western, of or pertaining to the land where the sun sets (*poet.*). 2. Of or pertaining to the **HESPERIDES** (*poet.*) 1622. 3. *Idiom.* Of or pertaining to the family of butterflies called *Hesperidae* or *Skippers* 1810.

2. Happy lies, like those H. Gardens fam'd of old Milt.

B. sb. 1. An inhabitant of a western land 1601. 2. A Hesperian butterfly; a Skipper.

Hesperid-, Gr. *ἑσπερίδ-* stem of *ἑσπερίδες* **Hesperides**, with sense 'of or derived from the orange or its congeners'; see **HESPERIDES** 2.

Hence *a. Bot.* **Hesperidate**, **Hesperideoous** *adjs.*, of the orange structure or kind. **Hesperidium**, a fruit of the structure of the orange, pulpy within and covered by a separable rind. *b. Chem.* **Hesperidene**, **Hesperidin**, **Hesperidine**, chemical products obtained from the hesperideoous fruits.

Hesperides (hespe'ridiz), *sb. pl.* 1590. [*L.*, a Gr. *ἑσπερίδες*, pl. of *ἑσπερίς* 'western', 'a daughter of the west', 'land of the sunset', f. *ἑσπερος*; see **HESPERUS** 1.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* The nymphs, daughters of Hesperus, who were fabled to guard, with the aid of a dragon, the garden in which the golden apples grew in the Isles of the Blest, at the western extremity of the earth 1656. Also *transf.* *b.* Hence, the garden itself; also, the 'Fortunate Islands' or 'Isles of the Blest' (cf. *Μακάριον νῆσος*), in which the garden was situated 1590. 2. *Bot.* Name for a class of plants, containing the orange family (*Aurantaceæ*) and related orders 1837.

Hence **Hesperidian**, -ean *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the gardens of the Hesperides.

Hesperornis (hespe'pōnis), 1871. [f. Gr. *ἑσπερος* western + *ὄρνις* bird.] *Palæont.* A genus of fossil birds of the western hemisphere. **Hesperus** (hespe'rys) *M.E.* [*L.*, a Gr. *ἑσπερος* *adj.* western; *sb.* the evening star.] The evening star.

The eue steric hesperus CHAUCER
Hessian (he'siān), *a.* and *sb.* 1677. [f. *Hesse* + -IAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Hesse in Germany. **Hessian boot**, a kind of high boot, with tassels in front at the top, first worn by the H. troops. **H. crucible**, a crucible made of the best fire-clay and coarse sand, used in U.S. in all experiments where fluxes are needed. **H. fly**, a fly or midge (*Cecidomyia destructor*), of which the larva is very destructive to wheat; so named, because erroneously supposed to have been carried into America by the H. troops, during the War of Independence.

B. sb. 1. A native of Hesse; a soldier of or from Hesse 1742. 2. In U.S., A mercenary 1877. 3. (*hessians*) Short for *Hessian boots* (see *A.*) 1801. 4. A strong coarse cloth, used for packing bales 1881.

Hessian (he'siān), *sb.* 2 1856 [f. Dr. Otto Hesse or Kömberg M. A. The] 1. the first d vest of a fun tion

Hessite (he'sait), 1849. [f. G. H. Hess of St. Petersburg; see -ITE.] *Min.* Telluride of silver, occurring in grey, sectile masses.

Hest (hest), *sb. arch.* [OE. *hæs* fem, repr. OTeut. **hast-in-*, abstr. sb. from **hastan* to call upon by name; see **HIGHT** *v.* In *ME.* *hæste*, *hest*, by assimilation to sbs. in -*est*: -OE. -*est*.] 1. Bidding, command, injunction, behest (*arch.*). 2. Vow, promise. Cf. **HEBEST**. -1599. 3. Will, determination -1845.

1. O my Father, I have broke your h. to say so SHAKS. Hence **Hest** *v.* to promise; to command. **Hestern**, *a.* 1577. [ad. *L. hesternus*.] Yesterday -1708.

Hesternal (hestē'nāl), *a.* 1649. [f. *L. hesternus* + -AL.] Of yesterday.

Hesyachast (hes'isest), 1797. [ad. med. *L. hesychasta*, ad. eccl. Gr. *ἡσυχαστής* quietist, f. (ult.) *ἡσυχος*] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a school of quietists which arose among the monks of Mt. Athos in the 14th c. Also *attrib.* Hence **Hesyachastic** *a.* appeasing; in *Eccl. Hist.* pertaining to the Hesyachasts.

Hetæra (hē'tē-rā), **hetaira** (hē'tai-rā), *Pl.* **hetæra** (-rā), **hetairai** (-rāi) 1820. [Gr. fem. of *ἑταῖρος*.] (In ancient Greece, and hence *transf.*) A female companion; a mistress, concubine; a courtesan.

Heterism (hē'tēr'iz'm), **hetairism** (hē'tair'iz'm), 1860 [a. Gr. *ἑταιρισμός*, see **HETÆRA** and -ISM.] 1. Open concubinage. 2. *Anthropol.* Name for a supposed primitive form of the sexual relations: communal marriage in a tribe 1870. Hence **Hetairist**, *istic* *adjs.*

Hetchel, early form of **HATCHILL**.

Hete: see **HIGHT** *v.* 1

Hetero- (hetē'ro), *pref.* a vowel hetero-, comb. f. Gr. *ἕτερος* the other of two, other, different; often opp. to *homō-*, sometimes to *auto-*, *homō-*, *iso-*, *ortho-*, *syn-*.

Heteracanth (Gr. *ἑτακάνθα*) *a.*, **Ichth.** having the spines of the dorsal and anal fins alternately broader on one side than the other; opp. to *homocanth*. **Heterarchy**, the rule of an alien. **Heterocarpian**, -carpius [Gr. *καρπός*] *adjs.*, *Bot.* producing fruit of different kinds; so **Heterocarpium**.

Heterocephalous [Gr. *ἑτακέφαλος*] *a.*, *Bot.* applied to a composite plant producing flower-heads of different kinds, male and female. **Heterochiral** [Gr. *χρῆσ*] *a.*, of identical form but with lateral inversion, as the right and left hands; opp. to *homochiral*, hence

Heterochirally *adv.* **Heterochromatic** [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour] *a.*, of different colours, as the flowers of some *Compositæ*, e.g. the daisy and asters. **Heterocyst** [Gr. *κύστις* bladder], *Biol.* a cell of exceptional structure or form found in certain algae and fungi.

Heterodactyl, -dactylous [Gr. *ἑτακτύλος*] *adjs.*, *Zool.* having the toes, or one of them, irregular or abnormal, as certain families of birds. **Heteroganglionic**, *Zool.* having the ganglia of the nervous system unsymmetrically arranged, as most molluscs; opp. to *homoganglionic*.

Heterogynal, **Heterogynous** [Gr. *γυνή* female] *adjs.*, *Zool.* applied to species of animals in which the females are of two kinds, fertile and neuter, as in bees, ants, etc. **Heterolobous** [Gr. *λοβός* lobe] *a.*, having unequal lobes.

Heteropolar *a.*, having polar correspondence to something different from itself; having dissimilar poles. **Heteroptics** *non-scient.*, irregularity in vision. **Heterostomatous** [Gr. *στόμα*] *a.*, *Zool.* having a body deviating from the normal type; said esp. of flat fishes; so **Heterosome**; **Heterosomeous** *a.*

Hetero sporous [Gr. *σπορος* seed] *a.*, *Bot.* producing two different kinds of spores, opp. to *homosporous* or *isosporous*. **Heterothermal** [Gr. *θερμός* hot] *a.*, *Biol.* having a temperature other than that of the surroundings, as plants and cold-blooded animals, opp. to *homothermal* or *homothermous*.

Heterotrichal, **Heterotrichous** [Gr. *τρίχης*, hair] *adjs.*, *Biol.* belonging to the order *Heterotrichia* of ciliate infusorians, in which the cilia of the oral region differ in size and arrangement from those of the rest of the body; also said of the cilia. **Heterozoal** *a.*, *Crypt.* said of faces (or poles) of a crystallographic system which lie in different zones (or zone-synonyms); opp. to *homozoal*.

Heterocercal (hetē'rosē'kāl), *a.* 1838. [f. **HETERO-** + Gr. *κέρκος* tail + -AL.] Having the lobes of the tail unequal. Opp. to *homocercal*. Hence **Heterocercality**, **Heterocercy**, the condition of being h.

Heterocerous (hetē'p'sē-rēs), *a.* 1881. [f. mod. *L. Heterocera* neut. pl., f. **HETERO-** + Gr. *αἶψα*.] *Entom.* Belonging to the sub-order of lepidopterous insects *Heterocera* (Moths); so called from be diversified forms of the antennæ.

Heterochronic (-lēp'nik), *a.* 1854. [f. **HETERO-** + Gr. *χρόνος*, *χρονικός*.] *Biol.* and *Path.* *a.* Occurring at irregular times, intermittent, applied to the pulse. *b.* Occurring or developed at an abnormal time 1876. So **Heterochronia**, **Heterochronism**, **Heterochrony**, occurrence or development at an abnormal time.

Heterochite (he'tērōkī'tē), 1580. [a. F. *heterochite*, a. *L. heterochitus*, a. Gr. f. *ἕτερο* + -κίτης, vbl. *adj.* from *κλίνω* to bend.]

A. adj. 1. *Gram.* Irregularly or anomalously declined or inflected chiefly of nouns 1656. 2. *fig.* Irregular, abnormal, eccentric. Said of persons and things. Now rare 1598.

2. This h. animal [the bat] Bovey. So **Heterochital**, **Heterochitic**, -al, **Heterochitous** *adjs.*

B. sb. 1. *Gram.* A word irregularly inflected esp. a noun which deviates from the regular declension 1580. 2. *fig.* A person or thing that deviates from the ordinary rule, an anomaly. Now rare or Obs. 1605.

2. There are strange Heterochites in Religion now admaes Howells.

Heterodont, 1877. [f. **HETERO-** + Gr. *ὀδόν*, *ὀδοντ-*.] *A. adj.* Having teeth of different kinds (incisors, canines, and molars), as most mammals. *B. sb.* A h. animal.

Heterodox (hetē'rōdōks), 1619. [ad. Gr. *ἑτερόδοξος* of another opinion, f. *ἕτερο* + *δόξα*.] *A. adj.* 1. Of doctrines, opinions, etc.: Not in accordance with established doctrines or opinions, or those generally recognized as orthodox. Orig. in religion and theology, 1637. 2. Of persons: Holding unorthodox opinions 1657.

1. Some of the h. opinions which he avows particularly his Arrianism MacCray. So **Heterodoxal** *a.*

2. B. sb. A heterodox opinion or person -1691.

Heterodoxy (hetē'rōdōks'i), 1652. [ad. Gr. *ἑτεροδοξία* (see prec.)] 1. The quality or character of being heterodox; deviation from orthodoxy 1659. 2. with *a* and *pl.* A heterodox opinion 1652.

Heterodromous (hetē'pō drōmōs), *a.* 1710. [f. mod. *L. heterodromus*, f. Gr. *ἕτερο* + *δρομος* running + -OUS.] Running in different directions; opp. to *homodromous*. *fa. Mech.* Applied to levers of the first order, in which the power and the weight move in opposite directions -1751.

b. Bot. Turning in opposite directions on the main stem and on a branch, as the generating spiral of a phyllotaxis 1870. So **Heterodrome** 1849; **Heterodromy**, h. condition.

Heterodyne (hetē'rōdīn), 1908. [f. **HETERO-** + DYNE.] *Wireless Telegr.* and *Telephony*. A method by which incoming oscillations are combined with other oscillations of a slightly different frequency, so that a 'beat' is set up. Also = *h. receiver*, etc. Also as *vb.*

Heterogamous (hetē'pō gāmos), *a.* 1842. [f. Gr. *ἕτερο* + *γάμος* + -OUS.] 1. *Bot.* Applied to conditions in which stamens and pistils are not regularly present in each flower or floret. 2. *Biol.* Characterized by the alternation of differently organized generations, as of a parthenogenetic and a sexual generation 1897.

3. Pertaining to irregular marriage 1862.

Heterogamy (hetē'pō gāmi), 1874. [f. as prec. + -Y.] 1. *Bot.* Mediate or indirect fertilization of plants. 2. *Biol.* The quality of being **HETEROGAMOUS** (sense 2) 1884.

Heterogene (hetē'rōdōgēn), *a.* ? Obs. 1541. [ad. Gr. *ἑτερογενής*, f. *ἕτερο* + *γένος*, *γενε*] = **HETEROGENEOUS**.

Heterogeneous (hetē'rōdōgēniāl), 1602. [f. Scholastic *L. heterogēneus* (i. Gr. *ἑτερογενής* see prec.) + -AL.] 1. *adj.* = **HETEROGENEOUS**. 2. *sb.* A heterogeneous person or thing 1602. So **Heterogeneous** *a.* = sense 1.

Heterogeneity (hetē'rōdōgēni'itē), 1641. [ad. med. *L. heterogēneitas*, f. as prec.; see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being heterogeneous. *b.* with *a* and *pl.* A heterogeneous element or constituent 1651.

Heterogeneous (hetē'rōdōgēniās), *a.* 1624. [as **HETEROGENEOUS** -OUS. The opposite to *homogeneous*.] *fa.* *a* kind of nature

of completely different characters, incongruous; foreign. 2. Composed of diverse elements or constituents, not homogeneous 1630. 3. *Math.* a. Of different kinds, so as to be incommensurable. b. Non-homogeneous. *H. Signs*: such as have different radical signs. 1656.

Phr. H. nouns, nouns of different genders in the singular and plural. *H. numbers*, mixed numbers consisting of integers and fractions.

Hence **Heterogeneously** *adv.*, -ness.

Heterogenesis (het'erojén'esis), 1854.

[f. Gr. *hetero-* + *généōis*.] *Biol.* tr. Abnormal organic development. 1. Sexual reproduction from two different germs, male and female. CARPENTER. 2. The origination of a living being otherwise than from a parent of the same kind 1864. b. *esp.* Abiogenesis; spontaneous generation 1876. c. Alteration of generations 1863. Hence **Heterogenetic** *a.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by h. **Heterogenist**, an upholder of the doctrine of spontaneous generation.

Heterogenous, *a.* Inferior f. **HETEROGENEOUS**.

Heterogeny (het'erojén'i) 1647 [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *généōis*, *oi*, in 3. f. **HETERO-** + *-γενεα*].

tr. Heterogeneousness. 2. *concr.* A heterogeneous collection. HAWTHORNE. 3. *Biol.* Spontaneous generation 1863. Hence **Heterogenist**.

Heterogonous (het'erojón'as), *a.* 1877. [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *gónos*, -*gonos* + *-ous*].

1. *Bot.* Having incongruous reproductive organs, applied to flowers in which cross-fertilization is secured by the stamens and pistils being dimorphic or trimorphic. Also **Heterogone** *a.* 1877. 2. *Biol.* Producing offspring dissimilar to the parent 1883. So **Heterogonism**, **Heterogony**, the condition of being h.

Heterography (-g'ráfi), 1873. [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *-γραφία*. Opp. to *orthography*.]

1. Incorrect spelling. 2. Inconsistent spelling (as the current spelling of English). DE QUINCEY. So **Heterographer**, one who practises h. **Heterographic** *a.* pertaining to or characterized by h.

Heterologous (-p'lógos), *a.* 1822. [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *lógos* ratio, etc. + *-ous*].

Having a different relation, or consisting of different elements, not corresponding. Opp. to **HOMOLOGOUS**. a. *Path.* Of a different formation from that of the normal tissue of the part. b. *Chem.* Gerhardt's term for bodies derived from each other by definite chemical metamorphoses 1880.

Heterology (-p'lógi), 1854. [f. as prec. + *-y*.]

The condition of being heterologous, opp. to **HOMOLGY**.

Heteromeran, 1812. [f. mod. L. *Heteromera* neut. pl. f. Gr. *hetero-* + *mēros*.]

Entom. A beetle belonging to the *Heteromera*, a division of *Coleoptera* in which the two anterior pairs of legs have five tarsal joints, but the third pair only four.

Heteromerous (het'ero-mē'ras), *a.* 1826.

[f. Gr. *hetero-* + *mēros* + *-ous*]. 1. *Entom.* Having legs differing in the number of their tarsal joints, *spec.* belonging to the division *Heteromera* of coleopterous insects (see prec.). 2. *Bot.* Having parts differing in arrangement, or in number 1875. 3. *Chem.* Unrelated as to chemical composition, as in certain cases of isomorphism 1864.

Heteromorphic (het'ero-mō'fik), *a.* 1864.

[f. Gr. *hetero-* + *mōphē* + *-ic*.] 1. Of different or dissimilar forms. a. *Entom.* Existing in different forms at different stages of life; said of insects which undergo complete metamorphosis (*Heteromorphia*). b. *Bot.* Applied to flowers or plants differing in the relative length of the stamens and pistils (including *dimorphic* and *trimorphic*) 1874. 2. Of abnormal form (*mod.*). So **Heteromorphism**, **Heteromorphous**, *h.* condition or property.

Heteromorphous (het'ero-mō'f'as), *a.* 1826.

[As prec. + *-ous*]. 1. Of abnormal or irregular form. 2. *Entom.* = **HETEROMORPHIC** 1. 2.

Heteronomic (-nō'mik), *a.* 1864. [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *nōmos* + *-ic*.]

Showing a different mode of operation or government.

Heteronomous (-nō'mōs), *a.* 1824. [f. as prec. + *-ous*.] 1. Subject to different laws. 2. *Biol.* Having different laws or modes of growth; applied to parts differentiated from the same primitive type 1870. 3. Subject to an external law, opp. to *autonomous* 1894.

Heteronomy (-nō'mi), 1824. [f. as prec. + *-y*.]

1. Presence of a different law. 2. *Moral Phil.* Subjection to the rule of another being or power (e.g. of the will to the passions), subjection to external law. Opp. to *autonomy*. 1855. 3. *Biol.* Heteronomous condition; differentiation from a common primitive type 1870.

Heteronym (he'tērōnim), 1697. [f. as prec. next, after *synonym*.]

tr. One or other of two heteronymous terms. 2. A word spelt like another, but having a different sound and meaning; opp. to *homonym* and *synonym* 1889. 3. A name of a thing in one language which is a translation of the name in another language 1885.

Heteronymous (het'ērōnimōs), *a.* 1697.

[f. Gr. *heterōnymos* + *-ous*.] 1. Having different names, as two correlatives, e.g. *husband*, *wife*, opp. to *synonymous*. 2. *Optics*. Applied to the two images of one object seen in looking at a point beyond it, when the left image is that seen by the right eye and *vice versa*; opp. to *homonymous* 1881. 3. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a heteronym. Hence **Heteronymously** *adv.*

Heterousian, **heterousian** (he'tērōn'is'ian, he'tērōn'is'ian), 1678. [f. Gr. *heterousios*, *heterousios*, f. *hetero-* + *ousia*.]

Opp. to *homousian* and *homousian*. 1. *Theol.* *adj.* Of different essence or substance. 2. *a.* One who held the Father and the Son to be different in essence or substance; an Arian 1874. Hence **Heterousious** *a.* = 1.

Heteropathic (-p'athik), *a.* 1830. [f. as prec. + *-ic*.]

1. *Med.* = **ALLOPATHIC**. 2. Differing in their effect 1843.

Heteropathy (-p'athi), 1847. [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *-πάθεια*, f. *πάθος* suffering.]

1. *Med.* = **ALLOPATHY**; opp. to *homopathy*. 2. *Path.* A state of abnormal organic susceptibility in the presence of any irritation 1886. 3. *Anupathy* excited by suffering, opp. to *sympathy* 1874.

Heterophasia (-f'asi-ā), 1877. [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *-φασία*, *phásis* speech.]

Path. = **HETERO-PHEMY** (as a result of mental disease).

Heterophemy (-f'imi), 1875. [f. as prec. + *-φημια*, *phēmī*, *phēmos* voice, speech.]

The saying or willing of one word or phrase when another is meant. Hence **Heterophemism**, an instance of h. **Heterophemist**, one who says something else than he means to say.

Heterophyllous (-f'ilas), *a.* 1828. [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *φύλλειν* + *-ous*.]

1. *Bot.* Bearing leaves of different form. 2. *Zool.* Belonging to the group *Heterophylli* of cephalopods. So **Heterophyllly**, the condition of being h.

Heteroplasm, 1878. [f. as prec. + Gr. *πλάσμα* anything moulded.]

Path. A tissue formed in a part where it does not normally occur. So **Heteroplastic** *a.* of or belonging to the formation of a h.; of the nature of a h.; in *Biol.* dissimilar in formation or structure, as the different tissues of the body.

Heteroplasty (het'ero-plas'ti), *Surg.* 1874.

[f. Gr. *hetero-* + *πλάσσειν* to mould.] Removal or grafting of tissue from an individual.

Heteropod (het'ero-pōd'), 1835. [f. next.]

Zool. 1. *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Heteropoda* 1882. 2. *sb.* One of the *Heteropoda*.

Heteropoda (het'ero-pōd'a), *sb. pl.* 1835.

[mod. L., f. Gr. *hetero-* + *pōds*, *pōd-* foot.] a. A group of Crustacea including forms with 14 feet, some adapted for swimming. b. An order or subclass of Gastropods, having the feet modified into a swimming organ. c. A group of Echinoderms. Hence **Heteropodan** = **HETEROPOD sb.** **Heteropodous** *a.* = **HETEROPOD a.**

Heteropter, *Entom.* 1864. One of the *Heteroptera*.

Heteroptera (het'ero-ptē'ra) *sb. pl.* 1826.

[mod. L. f. Gr. *hetero-* + *πτερόν* wing.] *Fa-*

tom A suborder of **HEMiptera**, comprising those insects whose wings are coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip; the true bugs. Opp. to **HOMOPTERA**. Hence **Heteropterian** = **HETEROPTER**. **Heteropterous** belonging to or like the *H.*

Heterosian (het'ero'si-an), 1616 [f. med. L. *heterosius*, a. Gr. *heterosios* diversely-shadowed.

(f. *hetero-* + *σῆμα* + *-AN*.] 1. *sb.* A man applied to people of the two temperate zones; reference to the fact that, in the two zone noon-shadows always fall in opposite direction (cf. *Amphiscian*). Usual in *pl.*, the L. p. *heterosii* is also used. 2. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of noon-shadows in the temperate zones 1646.

Heterostatic (-stæt'ik), *a.* 1867. [f. **HETERO-** + **STATIC**.]

Electr. Applied to electrostatic instruments in which there is electrification independent of that to be tested.

Heterostrophic (-strō'fik), *a.* [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *-στροφος* + *-ic*.]

Turning or winding in another direction; in *Conch* applied *spec.* to certain univalve shells. So **Heterostrophic Heterostrophy**, the condition of being h.

Heterostyled (he'tērōstaid'), *a.* 1876 [f. **HETERO-** + **STYLE** + *-ED*.]

Bot. = **HETERO-MORPHIC** 1. b. So **Heterostylism**, **Heterostyly**, heteromorphism. **Heterostylous** *a.* **HETEROSTYLED**.

Heterotaxy (-tæksi), 1854 [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *-τάξις*, f. *τάξις* arrangement.]

1. *Ana.* and *Zool.* Aberrant or abnormal disposition of organs or parts. 2. *Geol.* Want of regularity; stratification 1889. So **Heterotactous** *a.* characterized by h.

Heterotopy (het'ero-tōpi), 1876. [ad. mod. L. *heterotopia* (also used), f. Gr. *hetero-* + *-τοπία*, *tōpos* place.]

Displacement in position, misplacement. 2. *Path.* The occurrence of a tumour in a part where its elements do not normally exist. b. *Biol.* Gradual displacement of cells or parts by adaptation to the changing conditions of embryonic existence 1879. Hence **Heterotopic**, **Heterotopous** *adjs.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of h. **Heterotopism** = **HETEROLOGY**.

Heterotropic (-trō'pik), *a.* 1885. [f. Gr. *hetero-* + *-τροπος* turning + *-ic*.]

Physics = **AFLOTROPIC**, **ANISOTROPIC**.

Heterotropous (-p'trōpos), *a.* 1819. [f. a prec. + *-ous*.] = **HEMITROPOUS** 2. So **Heterotropical** *a.*

Heterozygote (het'ero-zō'gout), 1902 [f. **HETERO-** + **ZYGOTE**.]

Biol. A zygote formed by the union of two unlike gametes. **Heterozygosis**, **zygosity**, **zygoté** *a.*, **zygous** *a.* **Hething**, *vb. sb.* ME. [a. ON *hæðen* scoffing, derision, f. *hæða* vb.] Derision scorn, contempt; dishonour-1540. **Hetman** (he'tmān). Also **attaman**. 1710 [Polish *hetman* captain, app. ad. Ger. *hauptmann*] A Polish captain or military commander.

Heugh, **heuch** (*huy*), *Sc.* and *n. dial.*

ME (repr. of ME *hugh*, OE. *hūh*, f. ablative grade *hank-* of *HANG* v.) 1. A hanging descent; a precipice, cliff, or scarp, usu., on overhanging a river or the sea. 2. A glen will sweep overhanging sides 1450. 3. The steep face of a quarry or the like (*quarry h.*); a coal pit, fig. a pit 1592.

Heuk, var. of **HUKE Obs**.

Heulandite (hū'landit), 1822 [f. H. Heuland, English mineralogist; see **ITE**.]

Min. A mineral of the Zeolite group; a hydrated silicate of aluminium and calcium, found in crystals of various colours with pearly lustre.

Heureka, the proper sp. of **EUREKA**, q. v.

Heuretic (hiure'tik), *sb. rare*. [ad. Gr. *ὑπερικός* inventive.]

The branch of logic which treats of the art of discovery or invention. SIR W. HAMILTON.

Heuristic (hiuri'stik), *a.* (sb.) 1860. [irreg. f. Gr. *εὐρίσκω*, app. after words in *-istic* from *vb.* in *-ίζω* -*IZE*.]

1. Serving to find out *spec.* applied to a system of education under which the pupil is trained to find out things for himself. 2. *sb.* = prec. **ASP** 1. **HOMSON**.

Gr. ξ + L. *partitus*.] Sexpartite, sextipartite
Hexyl he ksil) 869 f. G. ξ ξ ξ ξ ξ ξ

it may exist in various forms. Also *attrib.*, as in *h. alcohol*, etc. Hence *hexylene* = *HEXENE*. *Hexylic* *a.* of or pertaining to *h.*, as *hexylic acid*, etc.

Hey (*hē*, *hē*), *int.* (*sō*) [ME *he* Cf. *HEIGH*.] A call to attract attention; also, an exclam. of evaluation, incitement, surprise, etc., sometimes an interrogative (= *eh?*). As *sō*. A cry of 'hey!' ME.

Phr. *Hey for* — an utterance of applause or exultant appreciation of some person or thing, or of some place which one resolves to reach 1661. **Hey-gomad** (*dui*), as *ad.* = boisterously excited. **Hey-pass**, **Hey presto**: exclams. of command by conjurers and jugglers, also as *sōs*.

Hey-day (*hē dāi*), *int.* *arch.* 1526 [earlier *heyda*, f. prec. Cf. G. *heida*, -*da*.] An exclamation of gaily or surprise.

Hey-day, heyday (*hē dāi*), *sh.* 1590. [? conn. w. *prec.* The second element was prob. not in its origin the word *day*.] 1. State of exultation or excitement. 2. The stage or period when excited feeling is at its height. Often associated with *day*, and taken as the most flourishing or exalted time 1751. Also *attrib.*

1. At your age, The hey-day in the blood is tame *Hamlet*, iii. iv. 6. 2. In the hey-day of youth 1807, of his power 1877.

Hey-day guise, -de-gay: see *HAY sh. 4*. **Heyduck** (*harduk*, *hā dōk*) 1615. [a. Boh., Pol. Serb., Roman *hapduk*, Magyar *haptuk* pl. *haptuk*, Turk. *haddad*, etc., robber, brigand.] A term, app. meaning orig. 'robber, brigand' (as still in Serbia, etc.), which in Hungary became the name of a special body of foot-soldiers, and in Poland of the livered person of followers and attendants of the nobles.

Heygh, obs. f. *HIGH*.

Hey-ho, hey ho (*hē hō*), *int.* 1471. An utterance marking the rhythm of movement in heaving and hauling (cf. *HEAVE HO*); often used in the burdens of songs, etc.

Heyne, var. of *HYNE also*, hence.

Heypen, obs. f. *HEATHEN*.

Hi, *pron.* 1. OE, ME *Her*.

Hi, *pron.* 2. OE, ME *They*; them.

Hi (*hāi*), *int.* 1475. [Cf. *HEY*.] An exclam. used to call attention.

Hiat (*hāi ant*), *a.* 1800 [ad. L. *hiatētem*, *hiare* to gape.] Gaping.

Hiate (*hāi et*), *v.* *rare* 1646. [f. L. *hiat*, *hiare*.] *intr.* To gape; to cause a hiatus. *Hiation*, gaping.

Hiatus (*hāi at*), *m.* *hiatus*, *hiatuses*. 1563 [a. L.; see prec.] 1. A break in continuity, a gaping chasm; an opening or aperture. Now *rare*. [b. Anat. A foramen 1886. 2. A gap in a series, a lacuna in a wrung, etc., a missing link in a chain of events, etc. 1613. 3. *Gram.* and *Prose*. The break between two vowels coming together without an intervening consonant in successive words or syllables 1706.]

Hibernacle (*hāi bōnēkl*), *a.* Also *hy-* 1708. [ad. L. *hibernaculum*.] A winter retreat, a hibernaculum.

Hibernaculum (*hāi bōnēklūm*). Also *hy-* Pl. *a.* 1699. [L., usu. in pl. f. *hibernus* wintry; see -*CULE*.] 1. A greenhouse for wintering plants. *EVELYN*. 2. *Zool.* The winter quarters of a hibernating animal 1789. 3. *Bot.* A part of a plant that protects the embryo during the winter, as a bulb or bud 1760. 4. *Zool.* a. An encysted winter-bud of a polyzoon 1885. b. The false operculum of a snail 1888. Hence *Hibernaculum* *a.*

Hibernal (*hāi bōnāl*), *a.* Also *hy-* 1626. [ad. L. *hibernalis*, f. *hibernus* wintry.] Of, pertaining to, or proper to winter, appearing in winter. Also *fig.*

Hibernate (*hāi bōnēt*), *v.* Also *hy-* 1802. [f. L. *hibernat*, *hibernare* to winter.] *intr.* To winter; to spend the winter in some special state suited to resist it; said esp. of animals that pass the winter in a state of torpor. Also *transf.* of persons. Also *fig.*

fig. Inclination would lead me to *h.* during half the year. *H.* Hibernal is an animal hibernation be action, hibernation or period hibernation also *fig.*

Hibernian (*hāi bōmān*), *a.* (*sō*). Also *hy-* 1632. [f. L. *Hibernia*, a corrupted form of *Iuerna* = OCelt. **Iuēru*, whence *Ir.* *Eriu*, acc. *Eirinn*, *Brinn* *Erin*.] 1. Of or belonging to Ireland; Irish. 2. *sō*. A native of Ireland, an Irishman 1709.

1. The truly H. predicament of being notoriously unknown F. HALL. Hence *Hibernianism*, Irish character or nationality; an Irish characteristic, trait, or idiom.

Hibernicism (*hāi bōmizim*), 1758. [f. mod. L. *Hibernicus* Irish + -ISM, cf. *Scotticism*.] 1. An idiom or expression characteristic of Irish speech; esp. an Irish bull (see *BULL sh. 4*). 2. Irish nationality 1807. So *Hibernicize* *v.* to make Irish in form or character.

Hiberno-, formative element f. L. type **Hibernus*, as in *Hiberno-Celtic*, Celtic of Ireland.

Hibiscus (*hibi skūs*), 1706. [L., a. Gr. *hibiskos* some malvaceous plant.] *Bot.* A large genus of malvaceous plants (herbs, shrubs, and trees), mostly from tropical countries; the Rose-mallows.

Hicciusdoccius (*hik i sō dōk i sō*), 1676. [A corruption of L. *hicciest doctus* 'here is the learned man' or 'non-sense'.] A formula used by jugglers; hence, 'a cant word for a juggler, one that plays fast and loose' (J). Also *attrib.*

Hiccup (*hik kōp*), *sō*. Also *hiccuph*. 1530 [In form *hiccup*, *hiccup*, a var. of *hickock*, *HICKET*, q.v. *Hiccuph* is a mere error, due to the impression that the second element was *cough*.] An involuntary spasm of the respiratory organs, consisting in a quick inspiratory movement of the diaphragm checked suddenly by closure of the glottis, and accompanied by a characteristic sound. Also, a succession of such spasms. *fig.* 1669. Hence *Hiccup* *v.* *intr.* to make the sound of a *h.*, *trans.* to utter with hiccups, as a drunken person.

Hic jacet (*hik dōk i sō*), 1601. [L. = 'here lies'.] The first two words of a Latin epitaph; hence, an epitaph.

The cold *Hic Jacets* of the dead TENNYSON.

Hick, *sh.* 1. 1565. [A by-form of *Richard*.] An ignorant countryman, a booby (now U.S.). **Hick**, *sh.* 2. *rare*. Also *hic*. 1607. [See next.] A hiccup; a hesitation in speech. Hence *Hick* *v.* *intr.* to hiccup.

Hicket, *sh.* 1544. [One of the earlier forms of *hucup*, the other being *hickock*, both with a dim. formative -*et*, -*ock*. The stem *hick* is echoic.] Early form of *Hiccup* *sh.* -1684. So *Hicket* *v.* Also *Hickock* *sh.* and *v.*

Hickory (*hik kōri*), 1676. [Short for Virginian *porocoluza* only liquor pressed from hickory kernels.] 1. A N. American tree of the genus *Carya*, with tough heavy wood, and bearing drupes enclosing nuts, the kernels of which in several species are edible. Also *h.* tree. 1682.

There are about a dozen species, all natives of N. America, the commonest being the Shull bark, Scaly bark, or Shag-bark *H. (C. alba)*; others are the Bitter-nut or Swamp *H. (C. amara)*, and the Pig-nut, Hog-nut, or Broom *H. (C. floridana)*.

2. The wood of the American hickory, or a stick, or the like, made of it 1676. 3. The nut of the American hickory 1806. 4. *attrib.* 1741.

2. *Old Hickory*, a nickname of Andrew Jackson, President of U.S. 1829-1837.

Comb.: *h.* elm, an American elm (*Ulmus racemosa*); *eucalyptus*, an Australian tree, *Eucalyptus punctata*, with very hard tough wood; *girdler*, a longicorn beetle, *Quadraster cuneatus*, of U.S.; *horned*, a having very tough or hard horns, -pine, N. American species of pine, *Pinus Balfouriana*, var. *aristata*, and *P. pungens*; *-shurt* (U.S.), a coarse and durable shirt, made of heavy twilled cotton with a narrow blue stripe or check, -tree (see 1).

Hicksco-rner, 1530 [See *HICK sh. 1*.] A character in an interlude of the same name repr. a travelled libertine who scoffs at religion; hence, a scoffer -1622. Hence *-scorning* *a.* 1601.

Hicksite (*hik sōit*), 1839. [f. the name *Hicks* + -ITE.] A member of a seceding body of American Quakers, founded by Elias Hicks in 1827, and holding Socinian doctrines.

Hickwall (*hik kwōl*), *local*. Also *hygh-* *whole* *hygh-* *hickle* etc. 14. 'Prob. echoic. he early form *h. ghualle* whence oth. forms mod. ed. by popular etymology

Cf. *HECCO*, *HIGH-HOLE*, *WITWALL*, *YAFFLE*, *YUCKLE*.] The Green Woodpecker.

Hid (*hid*), *pp.* *a.* ME. [pa. pp. of *HIDE* v. 1.] Hidden, concealed, secret.

Hidage (*haidēdž*), *Obs. exc. Hist.* ME. See *HIDE sh. 2* and -AGE. 1. A tax payable to the royal exchequer for each hide of land. 2. The assessed value or measurement of lands, on which the tax was levied 1862.

Hidalgo (*hidā'go*), 1594 [Sp., formerly also *hijo dalgo*, i.e. *hijo* (filho) *de algo*, son of something Cf. *FIDALGO*] In Spain. One of the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth. Also *transf.*

Hidden (*hid'n*), *pp.* *a.* 1547 [See *HIDE sh. 1*.] 1. Concealed, secret, occult, etc.; see *HIDE v. 1*. 2. *trans.* Applied to the consecutive fifths or octaves suggested between two parts when they move in similar motion to the interval of a fifth or octave 1869.

1. Who... will lighten the hidden things of darkness N. F. (Rhem.) i. Cor. iv. 5.

Hiddenly, *adv.* 1580. [-LY 2.] In a hidden manner.

Hide (*hoid*), *sh.* 1. [OE. *hīd* str. fem. — O'Leut. **hūdiz* — pre-*leut* **hūtis* cf. L. *cutis*, Gr. *kutis*.] 1. The skin of an animal, raw or dressed; esp. applied to the skins of the larger beasts and such as may be tanned into leather. 2. The human skin. (Now contemptuous or joc.) OE. 3. A whip made of hide 1851.

1. Phr. (*Is*) *hide and hair*, wholly, entirely. 2. Who could have believed so much insolence durst vent it self out from the h. of a valet? MUR.

Comb. *h.* drogher, a coasting vessel trading in hides; the master of such a vessel, -money [fr. Gr. *δραμακόν*], the money arising from the hides of the victims sacrificed at Athens; -scraper, -stretcher, -worker.

Hide, *sh.* 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *hīd* str. fem., earlier *hīgd*, app. from **hūdiz*, der. v. of *hūw*, *hiz*, household, family. The suffix is obscure.] 1. A measure of land in O.E. times, and later, primarily, the amount required by one free family with its dependants; defined as being as much land as could be tilled with one plough in a year. See *CARUCATE*. The *hide* was normally = 100 acres, but the size of the acre itself varied. 2. *nonce-use*, (Assoc. with *HIDE sh. 1*) As much land as could be measured by a thong cut out of a hide. MARLOWE & NASHE.

1. Phr. *Hide and gaine* (OF *gagne*), orig. synonyms of arable land; later, taken as a phrase.

Hide, *sh.* 3. ME. [f. *HIDE v. 1*.] 1. Concealment. ME. only. 2. A cache 1649.

Hide (*hoid*), *v.* 1. Pa. t. *hid*; pa. pple *hid*, hidden (*hi d'n*) [OE. *hīdan* — O'Leut. **hūdjan*, f. root of OE. *hīd*, *HIDE sh. 1*, or perh. —pre-Teut. **hūdiz*, *hūdiz*, seen in Gr. *κρυβέειν*.] 1. *trans.* To put or keep out of sight; to conceal from the notice of others, to secrete. 2. *a.* *refl.* To put or keep oneself out of sight OE. b. *intr.* To conceal oneself ME. 3. *trans.* To keep from the knowledge of others; to keep secret ME. 4. To prevent from being seen to obstruct the view of; to cover up ME.

1. She hidde the swerde *CANTON* Phr. *To h. one's face*: (a) to turn away one's eyes, take no heed (Biblical), (b) to keep out of sight. Thou didst h. thy face, and I was troubled *Ps. lxx. 7*. *To h. one's head*: (a) to take shelter, (b) to keep out of sight. *All hid* the cry in hide and seek; hence, the game itself. L. L. R. iv. iii. 78. 2. *b.* *Hide* *face* and *all* after. an old cry in hide and seek. *Hamlet*, iv. i. 32. 3. He that has a secret should not only h. it, but h. that he has it to h. *CANTON*. 4. A few seconds before the sun was totally hid 1810.

Hide, *v.* 2. 1757. [f. *HIDE sh. 1*.] 1. *trans.* To remove the hide from, to flay. 2. To beat the hide of; to thrash (*slang* or *colloq.*) 1825.

Hide-and-seek, 1672. A children's game in which one or more hide, and the rest, at a given signal, try to find them. Also *transf.* The ragged boys played hide-and-seek among the tombstones *DICKENS*. Also *Hide-and-go-seek*.

Hidebound (*haidbaund*), *a.* (*sō*) 1559 [f. *HIDE sh. 1* + *bound* ppl. *a.*; cf. *tongue-tied*.]

1. Of cattle: Having the skin clinging closely to the back and ribs so that it cannot be loosened or raised with the fingers, as a result of bad feeding and emaciation. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Of 1. wing the bark so close and un-

2. elding as o impede growth 1626 (of soil

starved and unproductive 1778. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* Of persons, etc. Restricted in view or scope; hence, bigoted 1603. +b. Close-fisted -1683. 4. Bound with or in leather 1858 3. The h. humor which he calls his judgement MILT. +B. *sb.* The diseases affecting cattle and trees described above in 1, 2, -1778.

Hence *Hrdebind* *v.* to render h.; to confine, costrict 1642.

Hided (haidəd), *a.* ME. [f. *HIDE sb.* 1 + *ED* 1.] 1. Having a hide (esp. of a specified kind). 2. Made of hide 1798.

+**Hidegeld**, -gild. [OE. *hidgeald*, -gild.] *O. E. Law* = *HIDAGE*, -1706.

Hideland. *Hist.* 1577. [f. *HIDE sb.* 2 + *LAND*.] = *HIDE sb.* 2.

+**Hidel**(s). [OE. *hýdels*, f. *HIDE v.* 1 and -*ELS*. Cf. *riddle*.] Hiding-place.

Hideous (hi'diəs), *a.* (adv.) [ME. *hideos*, a. AF. *hideos* = OF. *hidos*, -*aus*, f. *hilde*, *hide* honor, fear.] 1. Frightful, dreadful, horrible; hence, horribly ugly or unpleasant, revolting. +b. Terrific on account of size; huge, immense. ME. 2. Revolting to the moral sense; abominable, odious ME. +g. *adv.* Hideously. MILT. *P. L.* vi 205.

1. Hard headlong. With h. rume and combustion down to bottomless perdition MILT. *P. L.* i 46. H. alleys KINGSLEY, *noises* 1896. b. Of stature huge and h. he was SPENCER. a. This h. rashness SHAKES. Hence *Hi deous-ly adv.* ME., -ness ME., *Hideosity* 1856.

Hider (hai'dər). ME. [f. *HIDE v.* 1 + -*ER* 1.] One who hides.

Hiding (hai'diŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 ME. [f. *HIDE v.* 1 + -*ING* 1.] 1. The action of *HIDE v.* 1 (*vb.* and *fig.*); the condition of being hidden. 2. Something that hides; a hiding place ME.

1. A gentleman who was in h. after Culloden SCOTT. *Hiding*, *vol. sb.* 2 slang or colloq. 1809.

[f. *HIDE v.* 2] A thrashing.

Hidings, *adv.*, *sb.*, and *a. dial.* ME. [f. *HID* + -*LINGS*.] 1. In h., secretly. 2. *sb.* (*pl.*) Hiding-places. 3. *adv.* Secret, clandestine.

Hidro: see *HYDRO*.

Hidrotic (hidrə'tik) 1705. [ad. med. L. *hidroticus*, a. Gr. f. *hidrós*, -*ōros*.] *Med* 1. *adv.* Of or pertaining to sweat, sudorific; diaphoretic 1727. 2. *sb.* A medicinal agent causing sweat.

Hie (hai), *v.* Now *arch.* or *poet.* [OE. *higan* to strive, be eager, pant.] +*tr. intr.* To strive, pant -ME. 2. To hasten, go quickly ME. +b. To hasten on; to make progress; to speed -1608 3. *refl.* = sense 2 ME. 4. *trans.* To cause to hasten. Now U.S., of urging on a bound 5. with *advb. accus.*, usu. *to his one's way* ME.

2. Thither Accurst he [Satan] hies MILT. *P. L.* i 1055. b. The night higheth fast SPENCER. 3. The Peas, high them home as fast as they can 1713 Hence +*Hie*, by *sb.* haste, speed.

Hieland, *obs* and *S. v.* of *HIGHLAND*

Hield, *beald*, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [OE. *hieldan* = **haligan*, f. *hal* = inclined.] *trans* and *intr.* To bend, incline. So +*Hield sb.*

Hiemal (hai'māl), *a.* Now rare Also *hy-*. 1560. [ad. L. *hiemalis*, f. *hiems*.] Of or belonging to winter, winter.

Hiemate (hai'mæit), *v. rare*. 1623. [f. L. *hiemare*, *hiemare*.] *intr.* To winter. Hence +*Hiemation*.

Hiems (hæmz). 1450. [L. = winter.] Winter.

Hieracite (hai'ɛræsɪt). 1585. [ad. med. L. *Hieracitæ* (see below).] *Ecol. Hist.* A follower of Hierax, an Egyptian ascetic (c. 300 A.D.), who denied the resurrection of the body, and taught celibacy, etc.

Hieracium (hai'ɛræ'siəm). 1565. [L., a. Gr. *hierakion*, f. *hierax* hawk.] *Bot.* A large genus of Composite plants, mostly with yellow flowers, Hawkweed.

Hieracosphinx (hai'ɛrəkɒsfɪŋks). *Egypt. Antiq.* A hawk-headed sphinx.

Hiera picra (hai'ɛrə'pɪkrə). ME. [med. L. f. Gr. *hierā* (fem. of *hierós* sacred), a name of many medicines + *πικρά*, fem. of *μικρός* bitter.] *Pharmacy.* A purgative drug composed of aloes and canella bark, sometimes mixed with honey etc. Also p y hick r-pi kery etc.

Hierarch (hær'ɛrɪk). 1574. [ad. med. L. *hierarcha*, a. Gr. *hierárchēs* high priest, f. *hierós* + -*archēs*, -*archos*, ruling, ruler.] 1. One who has rule or authority in holy things; an ecclesiastical potentate; a chief priest, an archbishop 2. Applied to an archangel 1667. 1. Their great H the Pope MILT. 2. The winged H [Raphael] MILT. *P. L.* v 468. Hence *Hierarchal*, *Hierarchic* *adjs.* of or belonging to a h. or a hierarchy.

Hierarchial, *a.* 1561. [as prec. + -*ICAL*.] 1. Belonging to a priestly hierarchy 2. Belonging to a regular gradation of orders, classes, or ranks (see *HIERARCHY* 4) 1832. Hence *Hierarchically* *adv.*

Hierarchism. 1645. [f. *HIERARCH* (or *HIERARCHY*) + -*ISM*.] Hierarchical practice and principles. So *Hierarchist*, an adherent of a hierarchy.

Hierarchy (hai'ɛrɪki) [ME., a. OF *hierarchye*, ad. late L. *hierarchia*, for *hierarchia*, a. Gr. *hierarchia* the power or rule of a *hierárchēs* (*HIERARCH*), episcopate.] 1. Each of the three divisions of angels, every one comprising three orders, in the system of Dionysius the Areopagite; see *CHERUB*. Also, the angelic host. 2. *transf.* of other beings ME. 3. Rule or dominion in holy things, priestly government 1563. 3. *concr.* An organized body of priests or clergy in successive orders or grades 1619 4. A body of persons or things ranked in grades, orders, or classes, one above another; *spec. in Nat. Science and Logic* 1643.

1. So sang the Hierarchies MILT. *P. L.* vii 192. b. Olympus faded h. KEATS. 4. A h. of Concepts 1864. **Hieratic**, -al (hai'ɛrɪtɪk, -əl), *a.* 1656. [ad. L. *hieraticus*, a. Gr. *hieratikós* priestly, f. (ult.) *hierátemai* to be a priest.] 1. Pertaining to or used by the priestly class; used in connexion with sacred subjects. *spec.* 2. Applied to a style of ancient Egyptian writing, which consisted of abridged forms of hieroglyphics 1659. b. *Hieratic paper* = next, 1656. c. Applied to a style of art (esp. Egyptian or Greek), in which earlier types or methods, fixed by religious tradition, are conventionally adhered to Also *fig.* 1841. 2. *gen.* Priestly, sacerdotal 1859.

1. 2. This mode of writing has been called without much reason 'the hieratic' RAWLINSON. 2. The Law and the Prophets, constituted...the h. Hebrew books 1893. **Hieratica** (hai'ɛrɪtɪkə). 1832 [L. (sc. *charta* or *papyrus*); see prec.] Papyrus of the finest quality, anciently appropriated to sacred writings. (Now, a trade name of a special quality of paper.)

Hiero, bef. a vowel hier-, comb. f. Gr. *hierós* sacred, holy. **Hierocracy** (hai'ɛrə'krəsi). 1794. [-*CRACY*.] 1. = *HIERARCHY* 2. 2. = *HIERARCHY* 3. SOUTHEY. Hence *Hierocratic*, -al *a.* of or pertaining to a h.

Hierodule (hai'ɛrədɪl). 1835 [ad. late L. *hierodulus*, a. Gr. f. *hierón* (adj. neut. used subst.) temple + *δούλος*.] A slave (of either sex) dwelling in a temple, and dedicated to the service of a god.

Hieroglyph (hai'ɛrəglɪf), *sb.* 1598. [f. *HIEROGLYPHIC*, cf. F. *hiéroglyphe*. The Gr. *hieroglyphos* meant 'a carver of hieroglyphics'.] 1. A hieroglyphic character; a figure of a tree, animal, etc., standing for a word, syllable, or sound, and forming an element of a species of writing found on ancient Egyptian monuments or records, thence extended to the like in the writing of other races. Also, a writing of this kind. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* A secret or enigmatical figure; an emblem 1646. Also *poet.* 3. One who makes hieroglyphic inscriptions (*rare*) 1863.

2. On your brows An h. of sorrow, a fiery sign SWINBURNE. So *Hieroglyph v.* to represent by a h., to write in hieroglyphs. **Hiero glypher** (*rare*). 1835 [ad. F. *hiéroglyphique*, or late L. *hieroglyphicus*, a. Gr. f. *hierós* sacred + *γλύφω* carving. The *adj.* was used subst. by Plutarch, τὰ *hieroglyphicá* (sc. *γράμματα*), whence *hieroglyphic*.]

A. ad. Of the nature of a hieroglyph

(sense 1), written in or consisting of hieroglyphics. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Having a hidden meaning, symbolical, emblematic 1647. 3. Containing or inscribed with hieroglyphs 1663 4. *poet.* Difficult to decipher 1856.

1. The Chinese was in its origin a h. system MAY MÜLLER. 2. So that all fair Species be Hieroglyphical marks of These Cowley 4. A h. scrawl 1856

B. *sb.* 1. *orig.* in *pl.* = Gr. τὰ *hieroglyphiká*. The character or mode of writing used by the ancient Egyptians (or others), consisting of figures of objects directly or figuratively representing words (*phonetic-writing*), or, in certain cases, syllables or letters. The sing. is rarely used 1586 2. A picture standing for a word or notion; hence, a figure, device, or sign having some hidden meaning, an enigmatical symbol, an emblem; a hieroglyph 1556. b. *pl.* Characters difficult to make out 1731. 2. A silken string circles both their bodies, as the Hieroglyphic or bond of Wedlock SIR T. HARLEIGH b. The hieroglyphs of liad-haw 1862.

Hence +**Hieroglyphic** *v.* to represent by, or as by, a h.; to interpret or express, as a h. **Hieroglyphical** *a.* = *HIEROGLYPHIC* 2. **Hieroglyphically** *adv.*

Hieroglyphist. 1829. [? f. Gr. *hieroglyphos* + -*IST*.] A writer of hieroglyphs; one versed in hieroglyphs. So *Hieroglyphize v.* to write or express by hieroglyphics

Hierogram (hai'ɛrəgrəm). 1656. [f. *HIERO* + -*GRAM*.] A sacred symbol; a hieroglyph (*lit.* and *fig.*)

Hierogrammate, -at. 1864. [f. Gr. *hierogrammatēs*.] A writer of sacred records, *spec.* of hieroglyphics

Hierogrammatic, *a.* 1641. [f. *HIEROGRAM*.] Of the nature of a hierogram, relating to or consisting of hierograms. So *Hierogrammatical* *a.* **Hierogrammatist** = prec.

Hierograph (hai'ɛrəgrəf). 1835 [f. Gr. *hierós* sacred + -*γραφος* (see -*GRAPH*).] A sacred inscription or symbol; a hieroglyph So *Hierographer*, a sacred scribe. **Hierographic**, -al *a.* of the nature of, or relating to sacred writing or symbols. **Hierography**, a description of sacred things; +*writing* by hierograms.

Hierolatry. 1814. [See *HIERO*- and -*LATRY*.] Worship of saints; hagiolatry. COLERIDGE.

Hierology (hai'ɛrə'lɒdʒi) 1828. [f. *HIERO* + -*LOGY*.] 1. A discourse on sacred things (Webster). 2. Hieroglyphic lore -1859. 3. Sacred literature or lore; e.g. that of the Egyptians, Greeks, Jews, etc. 1854. 4. = *HAGIOLOGY*. 1890. So *Hierologic*, -al *a.* belonging to h. **Hierologist**, one versed in h.

Hieromancy. 1775 [See *HIERO*- and -*MANCY*.] Divination from observation of objects offered in sacrifice, or from sacred things

Hieromartyr. 1864. [f. *HIERO* + *MARTYR*.] Gr. *Ch.* A martyr who was in holy orders.

Hieromonemon (hai'ɛrəmɒnɪmɒn). 1797 [Gr. *hieromnēmōn* adj. and *sb.*, f. *hierós* + *mnēmōn*] A sacred recorder. 1. Gr. *Antiq.* The title of one of the two deputies sent by each tribe to the Amphictyonic council, whose office was concerned with religious matters 1753 2. Gr. *Ch.* An officer who stood behind the patriarch, and showed him the prayers, psalms, etc. he was to rehearse.

Hieromonach (hai'ɛrəmɒnək). 1882. [ad. Gr. *hieromónachos* (see *HIERO*- and *MONK*)] Gr. *Ch.* A monk who is also a priest, opp. to a 'secular' cleric.

Hieronymian (hai'ɛrɒnɪmɪən). 1656 [f. *Hieronimus* Jerome, a 5th c. father of the Church; see -*IAN*.] 1. *adv.* Of or belonging to St. Jerome, the author of the Latin Vulgate translation of the Bible 1884. 2. *sb.* = *HIERONYMITE* 3. So *Hieronymic* *a.* = 1.

Hieronymite (hai'ɛrɒnɪmɪt). 1550 [f. as prec. + -*ITE*.] 1. *sb.* A hermit of any of the orders of St. Jerome 2. *adv.* Belonging to any of these orders 1843

Hierophant (hai'ɛrəfənt). 1677. [ad. late L. *hierophantes*, -*phanta*. a. Gr. f. *hierós* sacred + *φαν* or bring to light. Cf. F. *hierophante*.] *Antiq.* An official or pontiff of sacred

mysteries or ceremonies, esp. in ancient Greece, an initiating or presiding priest. 2. *gen.* The minister of any 'revelation'; the interpreter of any esoteric principle 1822. So **Hierophancy**, the function of a h. **Hierophantic** a. of or belonging to a h. or hierophants; resembling a h.

Hieroscopy (həi'ɒs kɒpi). 1727. [ad. Gr. *hieroskopia*.] = **HIEROMANCY**.

Hierosolymitan (həi'ɒsɒ'lɪmɪtən). 1538 [ad. late L. *Hierosolymitanus*, f. *Hierosolyma* = Gr. *Ἱεροσόλυμα*.] 1. *adj.* Belonging to Jerusalem 1721. 2. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Jerusalem. So **Hierosolymite** *sb.* and *a.*

Hierurgy (həi'ɛrɜ:gi). Also **ourgy**. 1678. [ad. Gr. *hierourgia*; see -URGY.] A sacred work; a religious observance or rite

Hifalutin, var. of **HIGHFALUTIN**.

Higgle (hɪ'gl̩). 1633. [app. related to **HAGGLE**, with vowel-modification.] 1. *intr.* To cavil as to terms; esp. to tussle for petty advantages in bargaining; to chaffer 2. 'To go selling provisions from door to door' (J.) 1790.

1. We will not h. with so frank a chapman for a few months under or over FULLER. To h. over an argument JOWETT. Also **Higgle-haggle** CARLISLE.

Higgledy-piggledy (hɪ'gl̩dɪ pɪ'gl̩dɪ), *adv.*, *sb.* 1. 1598. [?] 1. *adv.* Without any order of position or direction; in jumbled confusion. *Use contemptuous.* 2. *sb.* A confusion; a disorderly jumble 1659. 3. *adj.* Confused; topsy-turvy 1832.

Higgler (hɪ'gl̩ə). 1637. [f. **HIGGLE** v. + **ER**.] 1. One who higgles in bargaining. 2. An itinerant dealer; esp. a carrier or huckster who buys up poultry and dany produce, and supplies in exchange petty commodities from the shops in town 1637.

High (haɪ), *a.* [Com. Teut.: OE *hāh*, *hēa*, *hēag*. —OTeut. **hauho-*; —pre-Teut. **houkos*. OE *hēah*, *hēa* gave ME *high*, *heygh* (hæf), whence, in 14th c., *haz*, *high* (hix), and, later, *hze*, *hy*. Mod. Eng. retains the late ME. spelling *high*, with the pronounc. (hæɪ)]

1. Of considerable upward extent or magnitude; 'long upwards' (J.); lofty, tall. *High relief*: see **RELIEF** 2. Having a (specified) upward extent OE. 3. Situated far above the ground or some base. Formerly, as in *High Asia*, etc. denoting the upper (or inland) part OE. 4. Of physical actions: Extending to or from a height; performed at a height 1596. 5. Of a vowel-sound: Produced with the tongue or part of it in a raised position. SWEET.

1. The trees so straight and hy STRANDE. 2. The snow was halfe legge h. 1633. 3. Up above the world so h. 1846. She lay in the Garret four Story h. Dr FOS. 4. The bound and h. curvet Of Marses fierie steed *ill's Wall n.* in. 1797

II. Fig. senses. 1. Of exalted rank, station, dignity, position, or estimation OE. 2. Of exalted quality, character, or style; high-class OE; weighty, grave, serious ME.; advanced, abstruse ME. 3. Chief, principal, main, special. Now only in certain collocations. ME. 4. Rich in flavour or quality; luxurious ME. 5. Of meat, esp. game: Slightly tainted; usu. as a desirable condition 1816. 6. Of qualities, conditions, and actions: Of great amount, degree, force, or value ME. 7b. Of the voice: Raised, loud —1776. c. *Geog.* Of latitude: At a great distance from the equator 1748. d. High-priced 1727. e. Played for high stakes 1828. 7. Of time or season: Well-advanced; fully come. (In *high noon*, *high day*, often with the notion that the sun is high in the heavens.) ME. 8. 'Far advanced into antiquity' (J.). ancient 1601. 9. Of or in reference to musical sounds: Acute in pitch; shrill ME. 10. Showing pride, self-exaltation, resentment, or the like; haughty, pretentious, overbearing; wrathful ME. 7b. Eager, keen —1709. 11. Extreme in opinion (esp. political or religious); carrying an opinion or doctrine to an extreme 1675. 12. Emotionally exalted; hilarious; chiefly in *high spirits* 1738; intoxicated (*slang*) 1627

1. Princes and lordes of hie estate CAXTON. Phr. *High God* h. heaven emphatic for *God*, *heaven* *The Most High* the S. Being God. How doth God know? and is there knowledge in the most

H. ? *fr.* *havin*. 11. 2. A man of hie merite CAXTON H. resolves PORR, thinking WORDSW. crimes and misdemeanours H. COX. H. Mathematics (*mod*) 3. A place where the hie market is holden 1553. H. altar, HIGH ROAD, etc. 4. Like a Horse Bull of h. Feeding SHAKS. 5. An heigh folys CHAUCER. H. speed SHAKS. The Exchange is H. LOCKE. H. Duties 1714, temperature SCOTCHBY, explosives (see below) 1897. d. I suppose now stocks are h. SWIFT. e. H. play 1889. 7. Tyle it was past hye none Ln. BERNERS. H. summer 1860. 8. Poems of h. antiquity WARTON 10. H. words 1592. Indeed the Bishops are so h., that very few do love them PEPYS. 11. H. and Low, Watch-words of Party, on all tongues are rise, WORDSW. 12. A h. old time 1807.

Phrases. *H. and dry* said of a vessel on shore out of the water; hence *fig.* out of the current of events or progress, 'stranded'. *With a h. hand* imperiously *On the h. horse* see **HOARSE**. *H. and low* (people) of all conditions *H. and mighty* (a) formerly an epithet of dignity, (b) *colloq.* Imperious, arrogant *High priori* a bulesque alteration of *A priori*. *On the h. ropes* (*colloq.*) in an elated, disdainful or enraged mood. *On h.* (rarely *upon*, of *h.*) (*orig.* *an high*, see **AN** *prep.*) a. In or to a height, above, aloft; *spec.* up to or in heaven. 7b. *Aloft*. c. *From on h.* (rarely *from h.*) from a h. place or position, *spec.* from heaven.

Combs., etc. 1. In OE *hāh* was often combined with a *sb.* in ME. these combs. were often written *dhussm*, and, when adjective inflexions were lost, they were indistinguishable from the ordinary use of the *adj.* bef. a *sb.* Thus *a.* in lit. sense 'lofty', as *hēah-lord* HIGHLAND. b. *High* in degree, rank, or dignity, as *hēah-masse* high MASS; *hēah-strat* HIGH STREET; *hēah-tid* HIGH TIDE. c. *esp.* in names of offices and dignities, with sense 'chief, principal, head arch-'; sometimes 'exalted, lofty' e.g. *hēah-dæcan* archdeacon; *hēah-grēfa* high REEF; *hēah-god* high God, the Most High; etc. d. On the analogy of these, frequently used with later official titles, implying the supreme officer or dignity, or the like, e.g. *High Admiral*, *Bailiff*, *Master* (of St. Paul's School, etc.), *Sheriff*, *Steward*, etc. See these wds.

2. Special combs. *h. Change*, the time of greatest activity on 'Change, or the Exchange at such a time (cf. II. 7). *h. cross*, a cross set on a pedestal in a market-place, or in the centre of a town or village. *h. explosive*, an explosive, such as dynamite, which is more rapid and powerful than gunpowder; *th. Mall*, the time of greatest resort in the Mall (cf. II. 7). *h. place*, in scripture, a place of worship or sacrifice (usually idolatrous) on a hill or high ground; *h. table*, a table raised above the rest at a public dinner; *spec.* in colleges, the table at which the head and the fellows sit; *h. tea*, a tea at which meat or fish is served. b. With agent noun, denoting a h. b. degree of performance; as *h. bidder*, *jumper*, *riter*, etc. 3. a. With nouns forming *attrib.* phrases, as *h. action*, *h. ad.*, *h. pressure*, etc. b. Parasyntetic combs.: as *h. angled*, *arched*, *coloured*, etc.; *h. blooded*, of high blood, race, or descent, 'skilted', wearing the kilt or petticoat high, or tucked up; *fig.* indecorous; 'neckled'. See also **MAIN** Words.

B. *sb.* [The *adj.* used absol.] 1. A high place or region; a height. *Obs.* *exc.* St. ME. b. A high level or figure. 7a. Height, altitude; *fig.* acme —1557. 3. *Cards*. The ace or highest trump out. Also, the highest card in cutting for deal. See also **ALL FOURS** 1. 1680.

High (hæɪ), *adv.* Compared **HIGHER**, **HIGHEST**. [OE *hāh*, later *hæge*; whence early ME *hæge*, *heg*, blending in form with the *adj.*] 1. At or to a great distance upward; far up, aloft. b. *Horsemanship*. With high action 1686. 2. *fig.* In or to a high position, degree, estimation, amount, price, etc. ME., 'loudly' —1648; richly; to excess 1628. 3. In or into a high latitude 1662. 4. 7a. Far on, late (in time). b. Far back, early. 1523. 5. At or to a high pitch, shrilly 1601. 7b. In a high manner (see **HIGH** a. II. 10) —1844.

x. Such as clymbeth h. 1559. 2. Where it seems people do drink h. PEPYS. 3. *Toul.* A u in 42. 6. Others reason'd high Of Providence MUR. P.Z. n. 538.

Phrases. *H. and low*: 7b. Wholly, entirely; up and down; in every place or part (1698). *To play h.* to play for h. stakes; to play a h. card *To run h.* *tri* said of the sea when there is a strong current with a h. tide, or with h. waves; hence *fig.* of feelings or conditions 1711.

Combs. a. In syntactic comb. with pres. or pa. pple. of any vb. which can be qualified in the active or passive by *high* or *highly*: e.g. *to aim h.*, hence *h. aiming*, *h. aimed*; *th. cargued*, *carved* *Naut.* (see **CARGUED**, **CARVEN**); *h. descended*, of lofty descent, 'finished', of high finish; highly accomplished; 'grown, grown to a height; overgrown with tall vegetation; -strung, strung to a high tension or pitch, *fig.* in a h. state of vigour or sensitiveness b. With an *adi* = **Highly** as *h. fantastical* 1601.

†**High**, *v.* [OE *hāan*, f. *hēah* H GH a

To make, or become, high or higher (*lit.* and *fig.*) —1633.

The tyde, doe h. about some 6 Foot 1633. **Highball**. 1. A species of poker played with numbered balls. 2. *slang*. A drink of whisky in a tall glass 1899.

High-binder. U.S. *slang*. 1806. [f. **HIGH** a. II. 10; cf. **HELLBENDER**.] 1. A rough. 2. One of a secret society of black mailers said to exist among the Chinese in California and other parts 1887.

High-blower. 1831. A horse that makes a blowing noise by flapping the nostrils at each expiration in galloping; a roarer.

High-born, *a.* ME. Of noble birth.

High-bred, *a.* 1674. 1. Of high breed, stock, or descent. 2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of high breeding 1796.

High-browed, *a.* 1875. [f. **HIGH** a. + **BROW** *sb.* + -ED.] 1. Lofty-browed. 2. Intellectually superior. *orig.* U.S. 1908. So **High brow**, *a.*; *sb.* a person so characterized 1911

High Church. 1702 [app. from *High Churchman*, and used *attrib.* as in *High Church party*, and then *subst.*]

A. *adj.* or *attrib. phr.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of High-Churchmen, or their principles and practices 1704.

B. *sb.* [*orig.* short for *H. C. party*, *H. C. principles*.] The party or principles of the High-Churchmen (see next). Hence **High Churchism**, High Church principles, doctrine, or practice **High Churchist**, -ite, an adherent to High Church principles.

High-Churchman. 1687 [orig. *high Churchman*, cf. *good Churchman*, etc.] A member of the Church of England holding opinions which give a high place to the authority and claims of the Episcopate and the priesthood, the saving grace of the sacraments, and generally, to those points of doctrine, discipline and ritual by which the Anglican Church is distinguished from the Calvinistic and the Protestant Nonconformist churches. Hence **High-Churchmanship**, the doctrine or practice of High-Churchmen, adherence to the High Church party.

High court. 1450. A supreme court Without qualification *High Court* now means 'High Court of Justice'. Also *attrib.*

High day, high-day, highday. ME [f. **HIGH** a., in 3, for *hey-day*.] 1. A day of high celebration. 7a. Full day, when the sun is high —1647. 3. Perversion of **HUY-DAY** *sb.* 2. 1771. 4. *attrib.* 1596

4. Thou spendst at such high-day wit in praising him SHAKS.

Higher (haɪə), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* [OI, see **HIGH**.] A. *adj.* 1. The comparative of **HIGH** a., q.v. 2. *spec.* Superior to the common sort; passing or lying beyond the ordinary limits 1836. 3. quasi-*sb.* One higher; a superior ME.

2. *Per. The h. classes, the h. education of women* h. mathematics. *H. criticism*: see **Criticism**.

B. *adv.* Comparative of **HIGH** *adv.*, q.v. OE **Higher**, *v.* rare. 1715. [f. *prec.* *adj.* of lower vb.]. 1. *trans.* To make higher, raise 2. *intr.* To become higher, mount 1872.

3. In ever-highening eagle-circles up to the great Sun of Glory TENNYSON.

Highestmost (haɪə'mɒst), *a.* (*adv.*) rare 1629. [-MOST.] = **HIGHEST**.

Highest (haɪəst), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* [OE *hēahst*, *hghst*, *heahst*, and *hēahst*, *hēagost*, ME *hegest*.] A. *adj.* The superlative of **HIGH** a., q.v. B. *absol.* or as *sb.* 1. *absol.* The Highest (also the most Highest): the Supreme Being God OE. 7a. The highest part —1634. 3. Highest position or pitch; usu. with *at* ME. 4. That which is highest (in *fig.* sense) 1861 b. In the highest (Biblical): tr. L. in *excelsis*, Gr. ἐν ὑψίστοις = in the loftiest places, in the heavens; now occas., 'in the highest degree' 1586.

3. When the sonne is in the hiest 1526. 4. We needs must love the h. when we see it TENNYSON b. Glory to God in the h. Luke x. 14.

C. *adv.* The superlative of **HIGH** *adv.*, q.v. **Hig** -ing (haɪɪŋ & thn *orig.* U.S. *lang.* 848. H GH a. + b. Absurd]

3 (Ger *kāln*) 5 (F *pau*) 1 (Ger *Müller*). 2 (F *dame* *v. m.*) e (eo) there e (2) (an) f (F *lère*) o (π *lēm* *arth*)

pompous speech or writing; bombast. **2. adv.** Absurdly pompous or bombastic in style 1857. **High-flown, a.** 1647. [*f.* HIGH *adv.* + FLOWN *pa. pple.* of FLY *v.*] **1.** Soaring high; elevated; elated—1842. **2.** Extravagant, hyperbolic, bombastic 1665. **3.** Of persons: Extreme in opinion or party feeling. Cf *High-flyer* 3. ~1705.

2 Such are the high-flown expressions of Prudentius Gresson. **3** He was a high-flown Cavalier Wood. **High-flyer, -flier.** 1589. [*f.* HIGH *adv.* + FLYER.] **1. lit.** One who or that which flies high. **b.** Pop. name of the Purple Emperor butterfly, and of the genus *Yppoptes* of moths 1773. **2.** One who soars high in his ambitions, notions, etc. 1663. **3.** One who has lofty or high-flown notions on some question of polity, esp. ecclesiastical; *spec.* in 17-18th c. a High-Churchman; a Tory 1680. **4.** A fast stage-coach—1858. **5. slang.** A fashionable strumpet, a 'swell' beggar; a begging-letter writer 1700.

High-flying, a. 1622. **1. lit.** That flies high, as a bird. **2.** Soaring high in notions, aims, etc. 1581. **3.** Holding the principles of the HIGH-FLYERS; extreme 1695.

3 A high-flying monarchy man 1792

High-handed, a. 1631. Acting or done with a high hand, or in an overbearing or arbitrary manner. **High-handedly, -ness.**

High-hat, U.S. 1899. A tall hat; *fig.* a person of affected superiority. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*, and as *vb. intr.*

High-hearted, a. ME. Courageous, high-spirited; in early use occas., Haughty. Hence **High-heartedness.**

High-hoe. = HICKWALL.

High-hole, U.S. 1860. [*Etymologizing* var. of *hyphohole*, *nighwale*, *kenhole*, early ff. HICKWALL.] The Flicker, *Colaptes auratus*. So **High-holder.**

Highland (hai'länd). OE. *A. sb.* 1. High or elevated land; a lofty headland or cliff. **2. spec.** (Now always *pl.*, So. pronounc. h'launds.) A mountainous district; *spec.* The territory in Scotland formerly occupied by the Celtic clans ME

1 Off the h. of Valparaiso 1748.

B. attrib. or adj. **1.** Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting high land or a mountainous district 1595. **2. spec.** Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Highlands of Scotland ME.

1 Merely the h. clouds over the mountains KANE. **2** *H. dress*, the kilt, etc., worn by the H. clansmen and soldiers. A generation of H. Thieves and Red-shirts MITT.

Highlander (hai'ländar). 1632. [*f.* prec. + -ER.] **1.** An inhabitant of high land. **2. spec.** A native of the Highlands of Scotland. Also, a soldier of a Highland regiment 1612. **b.** Highland cattle 1787. **Highlandman** 1423.

High light, high-light. 1658. (HIGH *a.* II 6, LIGHT *sb.* 12.) **1.** In painting, photography, and cinematography, any of the brightest parts of a subject or a representation of it, often *pl.* Also *transf.* and *fig.* **2.** A moment or detail of vivid interest. Chiefly *pl.* 1905.

High-lone, adv. 1597. [*Corruption of alone*] Quite alone, without support—1760.

High-low (hai'lo). 1801. [*f.* HIGH *a.* + LOW *a.*; in contrast with 'top' boots and 'low' shoes.] (Usu *pl.*) A laced boot reaching up over the ankle

Highly (hai'li), *adv.* [OE. *hēaltice*, *f.* *hēah* HIGH + *-lice* -LY².] **1. lit.** In a high place or situation; aloft. **2.** In or to a high position or rank OE. **3.** In or to a high degree; very, much OF. **4.** With honour, appreciation, or praise ME. **5.** Proudly, arrogantly; ambitiously; with indignation or anger. *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. **6.** Hypocritically to a ppl. *adj.*, when this is used *attrib.* 1711.

Highman, high-man. 1592. [*f.* HIGH *a.* + MAN.] Usu *pl.* Duce loaded so as to turn up high numbers

High-mettled, a. 1626. Of high mettle; high-spirited, high-couraged

A military and high-mettled nation Bacon.

High-minded, a. 1503. **1.** Haughty, proud, or arrogant in spirit (*arch.*). **2.** Having a morally lofty character: magnanimous—1556. **3.** Lord, I am not hye mynded, I haue no proude

lokes COVERDALE Ps. cxxxix.] **1** **2.** Well-bred, and high-minded youths W. IRVING. Hence **High-mindedly, -ness.**

Highmost, a. *Obs.* or *dial.* 1592. [-MOST.] = HIGHEST.

Highness (hai'nes), *sb.* [OE. *hēanes*, -*nus*, later *hēaines*, *f.* *hēah* HIGH; see -NESS.] **1.** The quality or condition of being high; loftiness, tallness. In *lit.* sense now usu. HEIGHT.

2. *concr.* A height, top, summit—1491. **3.** With possessive (e.g. the King's Highness, His, Her, Your Highness), as a title of honour given to princes ME. **4.** Greatness of degree, amount, force, etc. 1659.

4 The h. of the wind 1659, of the rates 1884.

High-pitched, a. 1593. **1.** Of high pitch acoustically 1743. **2.** Of lofty tone or character 1593. **3.** Steep 1615.

2 High-pitch'd thoughts SHAKS, language 1875.

High priest, high-priest. ME. [See HIGH *a.* II 3.] **1.** A chief priest, esp. the Jewish chief priest. Applied to Christ (*Heb.* iv. 14). **2. trans.** The head of any 'cult' 1767.

3 Ricardo, the high-priest of the bullhoists 1878.

So High-priest-stess. High-priesthood, the office of high priest (also *fig.*). High-priestly, a.

High-reaching, a. 1594. *lit.* That reaches high; *fig.* aspiring

H. Buckingham grows circumspect SHAKS

High road, high-road. 1709. [After HIGHWAY.] A highway. Also *fig.*

High-runner. 1870. A false die loaded so as to run on the high numbers; cf. HIGHMAN. ~1721.

High school: see SCHOOL *sb.* I 1 g.

High-set, a. ME. **1.** Set in a high position. **2.** High-pitched 1631.

High-shoe. 1650. **1.** One who wears high shoes, as rustics did in the 17th c.; hence, a rustic, plain man—1695. **2. pl.** High shoon

used *attrib.* = Rustic, boorish—1678. Hence **High-shod, -shod, a.**

High-sounding, a. 1560. **1.** Highly sonorous. **2.** Having an imposing or pretentious sound 1784.

1 Tinkling cymbal and high-sounding brass Cowper

High-spirited, a. 1631. Possessing or marked by a lofty, courageous, or bold spirit, mettlesome

High-stepper. 1860. A horse which lifts its feet high from the ground in moving; *transf.* a person of stately walk or bearing. So **High-stepping, a.** 1855

High-stomached, a. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1548 [See STOMACH.] Of high courage or spirit; haughty.

High stomach'd are they both, and full of ire RICH II. l. 13

High street. OE. [See STREET.] Often down to 17th c. A highway, a main road, in country or town; now, usually, the proper name (*High Street*) of that street of a town which is built upon a great highway, and is (or was orig.) the principal one in the town.

In OE. times often applied to one of the Roman Roads or 'Streets'; it remains as the name of one of these in Westminster.

Hight, v 1 arch. [Com. Tent. vb; orig. reduplicated: OE. *hātan*, *pa. t.* *heht*, contr. *hēt*, *pa. pple.* *hāten* = Goth. *haitan*, *pa. t.* *haintan*, to call by name, to name, bid, command. In ME the passive form had been lost, so that the active *hōten*, *hight*, came to be both 'to call' and 'to be called', the latter being the chief use in later times. The only parts still in literary use are the *pa. pple.* *hight* 'called', and the kindred *pa. t.* *hight* 'was called', both conscious archaisms.]

1. trans. **1.** To command, bid; to order, ordain; to bid come (*arch.* in Spenser)—1591. **2.** To promise, to vow. *Obs.* exc. Sc. OE. **3.** *parenthetical.* To assure (one that it is as one says)—1515. **4.** To call, to name. (Now only in *pa. pple.*) OE.

2 Con apow to grette god I heete CHAUCER. **4** A little pest, hight Tommy Moore W. IRVING.

IL intr. in origin *medio-passive*. To call oneself, be called, have or bear the name (Now only in the archaic *pa. t.* *hight*) OE

Already in OE. the passive infinitive had to be supplied by the active *hātan*, ME. *hōten*, *north.* *hāte* and from an early date in ME *he*

forms began to yield to the corresponding active ones (*2*) in Pres. t. *hātan*, *hōten*. (By Spenser also *er* on in *pa. t.*) (*3*) in *Pa. t.* *het*, *hete*, later also in Pres. t. (*4*) in *Pa. t.* *highte* (*etc.*), later *hight*. (*5*) From 14th c. to 18th c. *hight* was extended to the Pres. t., and to the infinitive.

This genit. hostelrye That highte the Tabard CHAUCER. Lowder (for so his dog hute) SPENSER. It righty hot the well of life — F. Q. I. xl. 29.

III. Used by Spenser as a *pseudo-archaism* in senses: **a.** to direct; **b.** to commit; **c.** to name, designate, mention, **d.** to mean.

Hence **1** Highting (heting, hetting, hoting) *vb. t.* bidding or promising, *concr.* a promise a vow.

2 Hight, v. 2 [Early ME. *hushten*, *hūhten*, of doubtful origin.] *trans.* To adorn, embellish, set off—1633

High(h, obs. fl. or varr. of HEIGHT.

High-tide. [OE. *heah tide*, *f.* HIGH *a.* + TIDE. In mod. Eng. ad. Ger. *hochzeit*.] A high time, high day, festival.

High tide: see TIDE.

High-toned, a. 1779. [*f.* *high tone* + -ED².] **1.** High in pitch (vocal or musical)

2. High-strung, tense 1804. **3.** High-principled, expressing lofty sentiments; having dignified manners 1814. *b.* U.S. *colloq.* Excellent, tasteful.

3 His temper was naturally intractable and high-toned 1814. **3** In whose high-toned impartial mind Degrees of merit rank and state seem objects of indifferent weight Scott.

Highly-tighty, var. of HOITY-TOITY, q. v.

High water. 1626. The state of the tide when the water is highest; the time when the tide is at the full.

High-water mark, a. *lit.* The mark left by the tide at high water, esp. the highest line ever so reached 1553. Also, the highest line touched by a flooded river or lake. *b. fig.* The highest point of intensity, excellence, prosperity, etc. attained 1750

Highway (hai'wei). [From HIGH *a.* II 3 + WAY. In OE. a true compound, but in 15-17th c. often two wds. Freq. anathetic to BY-WAY.] **1.** A public road open to all passengers, a high road; esp. a main or principal road. **2. trans.** *a.* The ordinary or main route by land or water ME. *b.* Any well-beaten track 1579. **3. fig.** A course of conduct leading directly to some end or result 1568, the ordinary or direct course (of conduct, thought, speech, etc.) 1637. **4. attrib.** 1600.

1 Phr. *The King's Highway*, an expression dating from the time when the king's h. was in a special manner under his protection. *To take (to) the h.*, to become a highwayman, footpad, etc. **2.** The Flit c. has become a h. for the far traders W. IRVING. **3.** On the h. to ruin Jowett. *Comb.* *h. rate*, *tax*, one imposed for the maintenance of highways.

Highwayman (hai'weimən). 1619. [*f.* prec.] **1.** One who frequents the highway for the purpose of robbing passengers; esp. one who is mounted, as dist. from a *foot-pat.* **2. local.** A surveyor of highways 1888.

High-wrought, a. 1604. **1.** Agitated to a high degree. **2.** Wrought with great art or skill, accurately finished 1728.

1 It is a high wrought Flood *Shk.* II. i. 2.

Higra, higre, obs. ff. EAGLE.

Hijacker (hord'ge kar). *U.S. slang.* 1924

1 An armed person who preys on bootleggers

Hijra (hi). See HIGIRA. Hence **|| Hijra**

Hike (həik), *v. colloq.* orig. *dial.* 1809 [Obscure.] **1. intr.** To tramp (now esp. for pleasure). **2. trans.** To pull, drag 1867.

Hilar (hai'lar), *a.* 1864. [*f.* HUMOR + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a HUMOR.

Hilarious (hai'lar-ius), *a.* 1823. [*f.* I *hilaris* + -OUS; cf. *uterosus*, etc.] **1.** Cheerful, cheery. **2.** Boisterously merry; rollicking 1835. Hence **Hilariously, -ness.**

Hilarity (hai'lar-i-ri). 1500. [*ad. f.* *hilarite*, *ad. l.* *hilaritatem*, *f.* *hilaris*, -us = Gr. *hilaros* cheerful; see -ITY.] **1.** Cheerfulness, gladness. **2.** Boisterous merriment 1840

1 No, Sir, wine gives not light gay, ideal h., but tumultuous, noisy, clamorous merriment JOHNSON

Hilary (hi'lari). 1577. [*f.* *Hilaris*, bishop of Poitiers (died 367), whose festival is on Jan. 13.] Name of a term or session of the High Court of Justice in England, also of one of the University terms at Oxford and Dublin. (A Oxford now n. ca. ed. *Len* *rm*)

Hildebrandic, *a.* 1837 [*f. Hildebrand* + *ic*] *Of, pertaining to, or resembling the policy of Hildebrand, who as Gregory VII was Pope 1073-85, and was distinguished by his unbending assertion of the power of the papacy and hierarchy, and of the celebrity of the clergy. So Hildebrandine a, Hildebrandism, ist.*

Hilding (*hild'ing*). *Obs. or arch.* 1582. [*v*] *†1. A worthless or vicious beast, esp a horse -1719. 2. A good-for-nothing (man or woman) 1502. 3. attrib. (in apposition) 1582.*

Hile: see **HILL** *v.1*, **HILUM**.

Hill (*hil*), *sb.* [*OE. hyl str masc and fem. -OTeut. *huln-2, pre-1ent. *huln-1; cf. L. collis, celsus, culmen, etc.*] *1. A natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less steeply above the level of the surrounding land. Formerly the general term, including mountains; but now restricted; e.g. in Great Britain, confined to heights under 2,000 feet. b. After up down, used without the article 1667. 2. fig. Something not easily mounted or overcome 1410. 3. A heap or mound of earth, sand, etc., raised or formed by human or other agency. Cf. **ANT-HILL**, etc. ME. b. A heap formed round a plant by banking up or heaving 1572. 4. attrib., as *h-country*, etc. ME.*

1. Fast beside Salisbury upon an hill CAYTON *b. Up h and down dale* 1879. *The hills*: in India, mountain districts of less altitude than the Himalayas, favoured as health resorts. *2. Those. That labour up the h of heavenly I ruth* MITT. *Comb. 1. h-ant*, a species that forms ant-hills, bird, (2) the fieldfare; (3) the upland plover or Barmington sandpiper of N America; (4) fever, a kind of remittent fever prevalent in the h country of India; (5) folk, people, hillmen; *spe. (a) the Cameromans, (b) the elves or fairies of the hills; (c) fox, the Indian Canis Himalaiensis; (d) oat, Avena strogosa; (e) part-ridge, a gallinaceous bird of India; Gallopentia himalensis; (f) it, a bird of the family Liotrichidae; (g) wren, a bird of the genus Pnoegya.*

Hill, *v.1* *Obs exc dial.* [*ME hulen (u), hilen, hyllen, hillon, prob. from Norse. See HILFE v.1*] *1. trans. To cover, cover up, protect. Now dial. 2. To cover from sight; to hide, conceal. ME only.*

Hill, *v.2* 1577. [*f. HILL sb.*] *1. trans. To form into a hill or heap; to heap up, also fig. 1581. 2. Agric. To earth up the roots of (growing plants). Also absol. 1. App a use of HILL v.1 to cover, assoc. with HILL sb 3 b. 1577. 2. intr. To rise in or on a slope. LE-LAND. 4. To assemble on rising ground, as ruffs 1768.*

1. Mr Lloyd is much against hilling of manure A. Young 2. At Midsummer they h. them [hops] A. Young 3. During spring, when the ruffs, Pockard.

Hill-altar. 1539. An altar on a hill or height.

Hillet, *rare* 1538 [-ET] A hillock.

Hill-fort. 1833. A fort constructed on a hill *esp.* a hill-top fortification of prehistoric age.

That class of towns which, out of Gaulish hill-forts, grew into Roman and medieval cities FREEMAN.

Hilliness (*hi'liness*) 1629. [*f. HILLY a. + -NESS*] The quality or state of being hilly.

Hilling, *vbl sb.1* Now *dial* ME. [*f. HILL v.1 + -ING*] *1. Covering, hiding, protection. 2. cover. A covering; e.g. clothing, a bed-quilt, a roof, etc. ME.*

Hilling, *vbl sb.2* 1627. [*f. HILL v.2 + -ING*] The action of forming hills or heaps; *esp.* the earthing-up of plants.

Hill-man, hillman, 1830. *1. One who frequents the hills; spec. applied to the Scottish Covenanters. b. An inhabitant of a hill-country: applied to the hill-tubes of India (mod.). 2. An elf or troll 1882. 3. spec. A miner, a slate quarryman 1865, a hill-climber 1885.*

1. 2. The religious sect called Hill-men, or Cameromans 1830.

Hillo, hillos (*hi'lo, hil'lo*), *interj. (sb)* 1602. *1. A call used to hail a distant or occupied person, or, now, to express surprise at an unexpected meeting. 2. sb. A name for this call 1823.*

Hillock (*hi'lak*), *sb.* ME. *1. A little HILL (senses 1, 3). 2. A protuberance or prominence on any surface -1668. Hence Hil-locky a*

0 (Ger *hölle*) *o* Fr *poë*. *u* (Ger *Müller*)

Hill-side. ME. The slope of a hill. Also *attrib*

Hill-top. 1530. The top of a hill. Also *attrib.*

Hilly (*hi'lli*), *a.* ME. [*f. HILL sb. + -y*] *1. Characterized by or abounding in hills 2. Elevated, steep ME; hill-like 1658. 3. Hill-dwelling -1698*

1. The hillier regions 1872. 2. A bay formed by h promontories 1768. 3. A h. Heap of Stones DAYDEN.

Hilt (*hilt*), *sb.* [*OE. hilt str. n. and m. Of uncertain origin; not conn. w. hold vb*] *1. The handle of a sword or dagger. Formerly often in pl. with same sense. 2. The handle or haft of any other weapon or tool 1573. 3. The h. of his pistol KINGRAKE. Phr. Up to the h. (hilt) completely. Hence Hilt v. to furnish or fit with a h.*

Hilted, *a.* OE. [*f. HILT sb and v. + -ED*] *Furnished with a hilt; in Her. having a hilt of a different tincture from the blade*

Hilum (*hæ'lŏm*) 1659. [*L. hilum little thing, trifle; orig. 'that which adheres to a bean' (Festus); hence in Bot. use.*] *1. Something very minute D. PELL. 2. Bot. The point of attachment of a seed to its seed-vessel; the scar on the ripe seed 1753. (Anglicized hille 1857.) 3. Anat. = HILUS 2. 'Applied also to certain small apertures and depressions' (Syd Soc Lex.)*

Hilus (*hæ'lŏs*). 1700. [*mod.L., altered from prec.*] *1. = HILUM 2. Anat. The point at which any one of the viscera has its junction with the vascular system; a notch or fissure where a vessel enters an organ 1840.*

Him (*him, enclitic -im*), *pers. pron., 3rd sing masc. (and neut.), dat. acc.* [*OE. him, dat. sing., masc. and neut., of HE, 11. Subseq., in the neut. the accus. hif, it prevailed, so that him is now dat. and accus. masc. only.*]

1. As proper masc. pron. of the 3rd pers. sing., dat. and accus. (objective indirect and direct) of HE. Also as antecedent pron. Used of persons and animals of male sex. 2. Formerly put also for other than male beings (see quotes) OE. 3. For the nominative; esp. after than, as, and in predicate after be ME. 4. refl. = himself, to himself. (= L. sibi, se, Ger. sich.) OE. 5. quasi-sb. Male person, man 1880.

1. Wells hym that wth patience can endure BARCLAY. H. did you laune. -vn-seconded by you 2 Hen. IV, ii. iii. 2. For Ialousie and fere of hym ARCTE CHAUCER. 3. The fire conveyeth in him the Acre 1556. The Sun was sunk, and after h. the Starr Of Hesperus MITT. (Personify) Winter had wrapped his mantle about h. (MURD). 3. But sure it can't be h. VANRUGH. Is it h. (BUCK). 4. He put the thought from h. (mod.) Then lies h. meekly down MITT. He who hath bent him o'er the dead Byron.

Himalayan (*himā-lāyān, erron. himālā-ān*), *a.* 1865. [*f. Himālaya (Skr. f. hima snow + ālaya abode) + -an*] The erron. pronunc. is still frequent. *Of or pertaining to the Himālayas, the mountain chain forming the northern boundary of India; fig. enormous.*

Himantopus. 1753. [*L., a. Gr., f. ἵμας, ἱμav- thong, strap + πούς.*] *Ornith. A genus of wading-birds; the stilts.*

Himation (*himæ'tiŏn*). 1850. [*Gr. ἱμάτιον*] The outer garment worn by the ancient Greeks; 'an oblong piece of cloth thrown over the left shoulder, and fastened either over or under the right' (Liddell & Scott).

Himne, *obs. f. HYMN*.

Himself (*himself*), *pron.* OE. [*f. HIM dat.-acc. pers. pron. + SELF. Self was orig. an adj.*] *1. Emphatic use. = Very him, very he, that very man, etc. = L. ipse. 2. Reflexive use. = L. sibi, se; Ger. sich OE. 3. quasi-sb 1622. 4. With self treated as a sb. (= person, personality), and the possessive his substituted for him. Prevalent in the dialects, but in standard English used only where an adj., etc. intervenes, as his own, true, etc. self. ME.*

1. They toke him self alyue COVERDALE 2. Macc viii. 7 (In apposition) Sanctified by saint Peter himsele MORR. (In substitution for the nom. pron.) The dagger which h. Gave Edith TENNYSON. Phr To be himself: to be in his normal condition (see SELF) 2. Every man for him self, and god for vs all HAYWOOD. [He] bad him with good heart sustain h. TENNYSON

Himyarite 'hi-myā'rit' *b* 842 [*f. H'*

yar, name of a traditional king of Yemen in Southern Arabia + -ITE.] One of an ancient people of Southern Arabia (formerly called HOMERITE). Also *attrib.* = **Himyaritic** (of or pertaining to the Himyarites, their civilization, etc.; commonly applied to their language (a distinct dialect of Arabic akin to Ethiopic and to its alphabet, and the inscriptions preserved in it. So **Himyaric a.**

Hin (*hin*), *sb.* ME. [*ad Heb. hîn*] Hebrew measure for liquids, containing a hin over a gallon.

Hin, hine, *pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc. accus. Obs exc. dial.* [*OE. hine, hier accus. of HE; superseded by the dative hi. In the reduced form en, in, n (an, n), still the ordinary accus. in s w dialects.*] = **HIM**, *dat. objective. Also reflexive.*

Hind (*hænd*), *sb.1* [*OE. hind st. fem., r ferred variously to Goth. hnanjan to catch or Gr. νεμης young deer, pricket.*] *1. The fema of the (red) deer, spec. a female deer in ar after its third year. 2. (In full h.-flea.) One various fishes of the family Serranidae ar genus Epinephalus 1734.*

Comb. Hind's foot (u. F. pied de biche) a hind crossbow

Hind (*hænd*), *sb.2* [*Early ME. hine sing from earlier OE. and ME. hine pl; r developed from hina, hignu gen. pl of hēg; hīwan, 'members of a family or household' (see HEWE).*] *1. A (farm) servant ME. 2 and north. dial. a married farm-servant i whom a cottage is provided. b. A bailiff steward on a farm (local) 1495. 2. tran A rustic, a boor 1570. 3. A lad; hen Person, fellow, chap -1550.*

1. Laborious hinds That had survived the fath sened the son COWPER

Hind (*hænd*), *a.* ME [*perh. shortened fic ME. be-hind, orig. be-hind-an. See N E I*] *Situated behind, in the rear, or at the bac posterior. Usu. opp. to fore, and oft hyphenated to its sb. b. Hence applied to t back part of (anything) 1870.*

The fore-hoofs were upright and shapely, the h t and played G. WURTE. The hind-spring of y carriage MARRYAT.

Hindberry. *Obs. exc. n. dial.* [*O hindberry; see HIND sb.1 and BERRY sb.1*] *called as supposed to be eaten by hinds.* T raspberry.

Hind-calf. [*OE. hindcalf; see H sb.1 and CALF.*] The young of a hind; a fav

Hinder (*hæ'ndər*), *a.* ME. [*Conn HIND a., as source, or (more prob.) as der*] *1. Situated behind, at the back, or in the posterior. (More frequently used than h.1 Last. 2. Latter (as opp. to former) -1669*

1. As I was standing in the h. Part of the 1 ADDISON. Hence HINDEREST, Hindermost adj. hindmost. So Hinderland - HINDERLAND

Hinder (*hæ'ndər*), *v.* [*OE. hindran*] *OTeut. *hindranjan, f. *hindan advn., on t side of, beyond, behind. lit. To put or k back; cf. FURTHER v. 1. trans. To harm to -1639; to speak to the injury of -18 2. To keep back; to impede, deter, obstruct prevent. Often with from or in. ME. absol. or intr. To delay or frustrate action be an obstacle or impediment ME.*

1. To hinder and empare the name, and memor of the dead 1555. 2. Not able to helpe hym this his journey, but rather to hynder and let 1526 These pleasures d. h. me in my business Ps That hinders not but that they are generally doubtful LOCKE 3. It is not the dark place, hinders, but the dim eye CARLIER. Hence H derer, one who (or that which) hinders.

Hind-head. *Obs. or arch.* 1666 **HIND a. + HEAD.**] The back of the head, occiput

Hindi (*hindŏ*). 1800. [*a. Urdu hind hind, India.*]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Northern In or its language 1825.

B. sb. The great Aryan vernacular langu of Northern India, spoken from the frontier Bengal to those of the Punjab and Sindh c from the Himālaya Mountains to the Nerbud

Hindmost (*hæ'ndmoust, -moust*), *a.* [*app. f. HIND a. + -MOST.*] *Furthest behi has come to most remote.*

0 (Ger *hölle*) *o* Fr *poë*. *u* (Ger *Müller*) *u* (F *duoc*) *v* (curl) *c* (co) (there). *c* (A) (an) *g* (F *lante*) *3* (fr *teru, en*

The hymnmost of them were slayne COVERDALE
1. *Mace* v. 15

Hindoo (hindu): see HINDU.

Hindrance (hindrāns), *sb.* ME [f. HINDER
v + -ANCE] *tr.* Injury, hurt, disadvantage.

-1597. 2. Obstruction; an obstruction 1526.
3. Full liberty to speak without hindrance BAKER.
They become hindrances rather than helps 1877.

Hence *Hindrance* v. *trans* to hinder.
Hind-sight, hindsight 1851. 1. (*hind-*
sight) The backsight of a rifle. 2. (*hind-sight*)
Perception after the event, opp. to *foresight*
1883. Hence *Hind-sighted* a. 1883.

Hindu, Hindoo (hi ndu, hindu). 1662.
[a Pers. *hindu*, Urdu *hindu*, adj. and sb.,
Indian; f. Pers. *hind* India = Skr. *sindhu* river,
spec. the Indus, hence, the region of the Indus,
Sindh; gradually extended to northern India
as a whole.]

A. *sb.* An Aryan of Northern India (Hindu-
stan), who retains the native religion (Hindu-
ism), hence, any one who professes Hinduism.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of
the Hindus or their religion; Indian 1698

Hence **Hinduism, Hindooism**, the poly-
theistic religion of the Hindus, a development
of Brahmanism. **Hinduize, Hindooize** v to
render H.

Hindustani, Hindoostanee (hindustā nī)
1800. [a. Urdu *hindustāni*, Pers. *hindustāni*
adj. of, or pertaining to Hindustān, lit. 'the
country of the Hindus'; see HINDU.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Hindustan (in
the stricter sense, i.e. 'India north of the
Nerbudda, exclusive of Bengal and Behar'),
or its people or language (see B. 2).

B. *sb.* A native of Hindustan; a Hindu or
Mohammedan of Upper India 1829. 2. The
language of the Mohammedan conquerors of
Hindustan, being Hindi with a large admixture
of Arabic, Persian, etc.; also called *Urdu*, i.e.
zabān-ur-urdu language of the camp. It is now
a kind of *lingua franca* over all India. 1808.

Hine, obs. or dial. f. HIND *sb.* 1 and 2.

Hing (hin). 1586. [Hindi.] The drug
asafoetida.

Hinge (hindz), *sb.* [ME. *heng*, *heeng*, a
deriv. of HANG v.] 1. The joint or mechanism
by which a gate or door is hung upon the side-
post, so as to be opened or shut by being turned
upon it. 2. The similar mechanism of a lid,
valve, etc. 1562. 3. A natural movable joint,
e.g. that of a bivalve shell 1702. 4. *transf.*
The axis of the earth; the two poles, and, by
extension, the four cardinal points ME. 4-
fig That on which something hangs or turns,
a pivot, prop 1604; the cardinal point 1638,
a turning-point, crisis 1727.

1. The door upon its hinges groans KEATS. 3. The
wines, rushed abroad From the four hinges of
the world MILN. P. R. iv. 413. 4. Say, on what h does
his obedience move COWPER. Phr. *Off the hinges*
undug; out of order; in (or into) disorder, physical
or moral.

Comb. h-joint (*Anat.*), a joint whose movement
can only be in one plane (e.g. that of the elbow or
knee); a GINGLYMUS; -pin, a pin which fastens to-
gether the parts of a h.

Hinge, v. 1607. [f. HINGE *sb.*] 1. *trans*
To bend (anything) as a hinge. 2. To hang
with or as with a hinge 1758. 3. *intr.* To
hang and turn on, as a door on its post 1719

1. Be thou a flatterer now. Hinge thy knee Timon
iv. iii. 211. 3. The point on which the decision must
be THIRLWALL.

Hinged (hindzd), a. 1672. [f. HINGE *sb.*
+ ED.] Having a hinge or hinges. So
Hingeless a. without a hinge 1614.

Hinnible (hin'ib'l), a. 1656. [f. late L.
hinnibilis, f. *hinnire*.] Able to neigh or
whinny.

Hinny (himi), *sb.* 1688 [f. L. *hinnus*; cf.
Gr. *hivos*.] The offspring of a she-ass by a
stallion.

Hunny (himi), v. ME. [Earlier *hunny*, ad.
f. *hennur*; now conformed to L. *hinnire*.]
intr. To neigh as a horse, to whinny.

Hunny, hinnie, *sc.* and north. f. of HONEY.

Hunt (hint), *sb.* 1604. [app. f. HENT v.,
with sense 'something that may be laid hold
of'] 1. An occasion; an opportunity -1818.

2. A slight suggestion o impli-
yed co ery bnt intellig bly 1604.

1. It is my h to speak SCOTT. 2. A sharp girl that
can take a h. JOHNSON.

Hint (hint), v. 1648. [f. HINT *sb.*, sense
a.] 1. *trans*. To give a hint of; to suggest or
indicate slightly but intelligibly; to give a hint
to (a person) SIR T. BROWNE. 2. *intr.* *Hint*
at: to make a slight, but intelligible suggestion
of 1697.

1. Just h. a fault, and hesitate dislike POPE. 2. The
spectator's imagination completes what the artist
merely hints at HAWTHORNE. Hence *Hintedly* adv.

Hint. *Hintingly* adv.

Hinterland (hinterlānd). 1890. [a. Ger.,
f. *hinter* behind + *land* land.] The district
belonging that lying along the coast (or along the
shore of a river); the back country.

Hip (hip), *sb.* 1 [OE. *hype* masc. :—OTent.
**hup-*, pre-Tent. **kubus*.] 1. The projecting
part of the body on each side formed by the
lateral expansions of the pelvis and upper part
of the thigh-bone; the haunch. Also used for
the hip-joint. b. *Zool* = COXA 2 1834. 2.

Arch. a. A projecting inclined edge on a roof,
extending from the ridge or apex to the eaves,
and having a slope on each side; the rafter at
this edge 1690. b. A spandrel 1726.

1. Phr. *Down in the hips* said of a horse when
the haunch-bone is injured, hence *fig.* out of spirits
On or upon the h (usu. to take, get, have one on the
h, phrases taken from wrestling) at a disadvantage
H. and thigh: with overwhelming blows; unsparingly
Ussu with snipe, etc. (Biblical).

a. *Comb.* in sense 1, as h-bath, a bath in which a
person can sit immersed up to the hips: -belt, a belt
worn diagonally about the left h. and right side of the
waist, a part of medieval armour; -disease, a disease
of the h-joint, characterized by inflammation, fungous
growth, and caries of the bones; -pocket, a pocket
in a pair of trousers, just behind the h; -revolver,
one carried in the h-pocket.

b. *Comb.* in sense 2, as h-knob, a knob or orna-
ment surmounting the h. of a roof; -mould, -mould-
ing, (a) the mould or temple by which the h. of a
roof is set out; (b) the 'back' or outer angle of the
h; -pole, a pole supporting the h-rafter; -rafter,
the rafter extending along the h. of a roof; -tile, a
tile of special shape used at the h. of a roof; -truss,
a combination of timbers supporting the h-rafter.

Hip (hip), *hep* (hep), *sb.* 2 [OE. *hiope*,
hiope wk. fem. :—OTent. types **heupōn-*,
**heupōn-*.] The fruit of the wild rose, or of
roses in general.

I fed on scarlet hips and stony baws COWPER.

Hip (hip), *sb.* 3 Also *pl.* *hipps*. 1710
[var. of *Hyp*, abbrev. of *hypochondria*. Usual
spelt with y in the sb., but with i in the vb.,
etc.] Morbid depression of spirits; the 'blues'.

Hip v. 1 [OE. **huppen*, cf. G. *huppen*.] To hop.

Hip, v. 2 1610. [f. HIP *sb.* 1] 1. *trans*. To
dislocate or injure the hip of; to lame in the
hip. 2. To give a cross-buttock in wrestling,
to throw over the hip 1675. 3. To form with
a hip, as a roof 1669.

Hip, v. 3 *colloq.* 1842. [f. HIP *sb.* 3, or HIP-
PED a.] *trans*. To affect with hypochondria.

Hip, *interj.* (*sb.* 4) Also *hep*. 1752. 1.

'An exclamation or calling to one' (J.). 2.

An exclamation used to introduce a united cheer;
hence as *sb.* 1827.

a. To. *huzza* after the 'hip! hip! hip!' of the
coast guard HORN.

Hip-bone. ME. [HIP *sb.* 1] The bone of
the hip; i.e. either the *ilium*, or the *ischium*,
or the *os innominatum* as a whole, or the upper
part of the thigh-bone.

Hipe (heip), v. 18.. [? f. HIP *sb.* 1] *Wrest-*
ling. To throw (an antagonist) by lifting him
from the ground, and rapidly placing one of the
knees between his thighs.

Hip-girdle. [HIP *sb.* 1] 1. *Anat.* The pel-
vic girdle or arch, consisting of the *ilium*, *ischium*,
and *pubis*. 2. = *Hip-belt*: see HIP *sb.* 1

Hip-gout. 1598. [f. HIP *sb.* 1 + GOUT.] =
SCIATICA.

Hip-joint. 1794. [HIP *sb.* 1] The joint of
the hip, the articulation of the head of the
thigh-bone with the ilium.

Hip-joint disease = *hip-disease* (HIP *sb.* 1).

Hipo-: obs. spelling of HYPO-.

Hipparch (hip'ark). 1656. [ad. Gr. *ἵππαρχος*,
f. *ἵππος* + *-αρχος*.] Gr. *Antiq.* Com-
mander of the horse.

Hipparkion (hip'ark-ion) 1859. [mod. L.
ad. Gr. *ἵππαρχιον* pony] *Paleont.* An extinct

genus of small quadrupeds, of Miocene and
Pliocene age, regarded as ancestrally related to
the horse

Hipped, hipt (hipt), a. 1 1508. [f. HIP *sb.* 1
and v. 2 + -ED.] 1. Having hips, as *large*
hipped. 2. *Arch.* Of a roof. Having hips (see
HIP *sb.* 2) 1805. 3. Having the hip injured
or dislocated 1565.

Hipped (hipt), a. 2 *colloq.* 1710. [var. of
HYPT, *hipt*, f. HIP *sb.* 1] Morbidly de-
pressed

Hippiatric (hipi'atrik), *rare*, 1646. [ad.
Gr. *ἵππιατρικός*, f. (alt.) *ἵππος* + *ιατρός*.]

A. *adj.* Relating to the treatment of diseases
of horses 1674.

B. *sb.* One who treats diseases of horses *pl.*
Farmery, a treatise on this. So *Hippiatrical*

a. *Hippiatrist*, *Hippiatry*.

Hippic (hi'pik), a. *rare*. 1846. [ad. Gr.
ἵππιος.] Pertaining to horses, esp. to horse
racing.

Hippish (hi'pɪʃ), a. *colloq.* 1706. [var. of
HYPPISH, q. v.] Low-spirited.

Hippo (hip'pə). *Colloq.* abbrev. of HIPPO-
POTAMUS.

Hippo- (hipo), bef. a vowel hipp-, comb. f.
Gr. *ἵππος* horse; as in *Hippomachy* [Gr.
ἵππομαχία], a fight on horseback. *Hipponos-*
logy, *Hippopathology*, 'the doctrine of the
diseases of the horse' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hippocamp (hip'pə-kamp) 1613. — HIPPO-
CAMPUS 1.

Hippocampus (hip'pə-kəmp's), *Pl.* -i.
1576 [a late L. *hippocampus*, a. Gr., f. *ἵππος*
+ *κάμπος* sea-monster.] 1. *Myth.* A sea-horse,
having two fore-feet, and the tail of a dolphin
or fish, represented as drawing the car of Nep-
tune 1606. 2. *Zool.* A genus of small fishes,
having a head suggesting that of a horse, the
sea-horse 1576. 3. *Anat.* Each of two elon-
gated eminences (h. *major* and *minor*) on the
floor of each lateral ventricle of the brain, so
called from their supposed resemblance to the
fish (sense 2) 1706.

Hippocentaur (hip'pə-sen-tor). 1533. [ad. L.
hippocentaurus horse-centaur, opp. to *ixthyocenta-*
urus fish-centaur.] A fabulous creature, half
man, half horse, a centaur. Hence *Hippo-*
centauric a. of the nature of a h

Hippocras (hip'pə-kres). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*
[ME. *ypocras*, a. OF. *ypocras*, *ypocras*, forms of
Hippocrates; in sense 1, after the med. L. n. im-
m. *vinum Hippocraticum*, i.e. wine filtered through
'Hippocrates' sleeve' or 'bag'; see next.] 1.
A cordial drink made of wine flavoured with
spices, formerly much in vogue. 2. *Hippo-*
cras bag. A conical bag of cotton, linen or
flannel, used as a filter -1674.

1. He drynketh Ypocras Clarke and Vergine Of
spices hoote tenceless his courage CHAUCER

Hippocrates (hip'pə-kritiz). 1626. A famous
ancient Greek physician born about 460 B. C.

Hippocrates' bag, sleeve (u. L. *manica Hip-*
pocratis) = *prec.* 2

Hippocratic (hip'pə-kritik), a. 1620. [ad.
med. L. *Hippocraticus*; see *prec.*] 1. Of or be-
longing to Hippocrates. 2. Applied to the
shrunken and livid aspect of the countenance
immediately before death; so called because
described by Hippocrates. Also *fig.* 1713.

1. *H. wine*, spiced wine, hippocras. 2. Succumbed
by Lethargy, a dismal H. Face, staring Eyes 1713

So Hippocratican, Hippocratical *ways* = *prec.*
Hippocratism, the doctrine of Hippocrates.

Hippocrene (hip'pə-kren). 1634. [ad. L.
Hippocrene, Gr. *ἵπποκρήνη* or *ἵππου κρήνη*

'fountain of the horse', fabled to have been
produced by a stroke of Pegasus' hoof.] A
fountain on Mount Helicon, sacred to the
Muses, hence used allusively in reference to
poetic inspiration.

O for a beaker Full of the true, the blusful H
KEATS.

Hippocrepian (hip'pə-kri'pi-an), a (*sb.*) 1877
[f. HIPPO- + Gr. *κρημνός* shoe + -(i)AN.] *Zool.*
and *Bot.* 1. Resembling a horseshoe. *spec.*
applied to the lophophore of certain polyzoans,
and so to these polyzoans themselves. 2. *sb.*
A hippocrepian polyzoan. So

a. *Be* shaped like a horses shoe

sharp spirant sound emitted by geese, serpents, etc. or caused (e.g.) by the escape of steam through a narrow aperture, or uttered in the pronunciation of 's'. (L. *sibilare*.) ME. 2. To make this sound by way of disapproval or derision. (Usu. with *at*.) ME. 3. *trans.* To express disapproval of by making this sound 1599. 4. To utter or express by hissing or with a hiss 1775.

1 But bet hissen, as serpentes don MUNDY. 2 Thou art disgraced and hissed at JER. TAYLOR. 3. They have hissed me LAMB. Phr. *To h. out, away, down*. 4. One of the threats hissed out by the Congress JOHNSON. Hence **Hisser**.

Hissing (hiss'ing), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [-ING 1] 1. The action of hiss *v.* 2. *concr.* An occasion or object of expressed opprobrium (*arch.*) ME. 3. I will make this city desolate and an h. *Jer.* xix 8. So **Hissingly** *adv.*

Hist (hist), *interj.* SHAKS. [A natural exclamation. Cf. ST. WHISHT.] A sibilant exclamation used to enjoin silence, attract attention, or call on people to listen.

Hist (hist), *v.* Now *poet.* 1604. [f. prec.] *tr.* *trans.* To summon with the exclamation 'hist'!; to summon without noise -1778. 2. To incite. MIDDLETON.

3. And the mute Silence h. along M.L.P. *Pens.* 35. **Histoid** (hi stoid), *a.* 1854. [f. Gr. *istov*, dim. of *istós* web, tissue + -OID.] *Phys.* and *Path.* = HISTOID. So **Histiology** = HISTOLOGY.

Histo-, comb. f. Gr. *istós*, with sense 'tissue'.

Histoblast (Gr. *hístōros*), the primary element or unit of a tissue. **Histochemical** *a.*, relating to **Histochemistry**, the chemistry of organic tissues. **Histographic**, -*al* *a.*, belonging to **Histography**, description of the tissues. **Histology** (Gr. *hístōs*), disintegration or dissolution of organic tissue; hence **Histolytic** *a.*, belonging to histolysis. **Histophily** (Gr. *hístōs*), the history of tissues within a particular part of an organism. **Histotomy** (Gr. *hístōs*), 'the dissection of the organic tissues' (Mayne) **Histozyme** (Gr. *hístōs*), Schmedeberg's term for a substance that causes fermentation in the tissues.

Histogenesis (hístōjēnesis), 1854. [f. *Histo-* + Gr. *gēnesis*.] *Biol.* The production or development of organic tissues. So **Histogenic** *a.*, having the quality of producing tissue; relating to the formation of tissues. **Histogenetically** *adv.* In relation to h. **Histogeny**, in same sense.

Histoid (histoid), *a.* 1872. [f. Gr. *istós* web + -OID.] *Phys.* and *Path.* Like or of the nature of tissue, esp. connective tissue; spec. sud of tumours.

Histology (hístōlōjī), 1847. [f. Gr. *istós* web + -LOGY.] The science of organic tissues; that branch of anatomy, or of biology, which is concerned with the minute structure of the tissues of animals and plants. Hence **Histologic**, -*al* *a.* belonging to h.; relating to organic tissues. **Histologically** *adv.* **Histologist**, one versed in h.

Historial, *a.* (*sb.*) ME. [a. F., ad late L. *historialis*, f. *historia*] 1. Historical -1649. 2. *sb.* History 1595. Hence **Historially** *adv.*

Historian (histō'riān), 1531. [a. F. *historien*, f. L. *historia*; see -AN.] 1. A writer or author of a history; esp. as dist. from the simple annalist or compiler. 2. A story-teller -1667. 3. One versed in history (*rare*) 1645.

1 The H. [sayth] what men have done SINCEY. 3 Great captains should be good historians SOUTH. Hence **Historianliness** SCOTT.

Historiated (histō'riated), *ppl. a.* 1886. [f. med. L. *historiatus* (f. *historia*) + -ED.] Decorated (as illuminated capitals) with figures of men or animals.

Historic (histō'rik), *a.* (*sb.*) 1669. [ad. L. *historicus*, a. Gr., f. *istōria* HISTORY.] 1. Of or belonging to history; of the nature of history as opp. to fiction or legend; historical. 2. Dealing with or treating of history; = HISTORICAL 3. 1675. 3. *esp.* Noted or celebrated in history. (The prevailing current sense.) 1794. 4. Applied, in L. and Gr. Grammar, to those tenses of the vb. which are used in narration of past events; also, in L., to the infinitive mood when used instead of the indicative; and, generally to the present tense when used in stead of the past in vivid non 845.

a. John Freeman, an h. painter H. WALPOLE. 3. My first introduction to the h. scenes, which have since engaged so many years of my life GIBSON.

B. sb., rare. A historic work, picture, subject, etc. 1830

Historical (histō'rikāl), *a.* late ME. [f. L. *historicus* (see prec.) + -AL.] 1. = HISTORIC 1. 1561. 2. Relating to or concerned with history or historical events 1513. 3. Dealing with history, treating of history, as a h. *treatise* or *writer*; based upon history, as a h. *play*, *novel*, etc. 1590, representing history, as a h. *painting* 1638. 4. = HISTORIC 3 (now the usual word) 1834. 5. *Gram.* = HISTORIC *a.* 4 1867.

1. H. *Method*, a method of investigation in which the history of the object is studied. 4. This h. and gallant little ship [the May Flower] LONGER.

Hence **Historically** *adv.*, -ness.

Historicity (histō'risitī), 1880. [f. HISTORIC + -ITY.] Historical quality or character.

Historicize (histō'risaiz), *v.* 1846. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To make, or represent as, historic. 2. *intr.* To recount historical events (*nonce-use*) 1887.

Historico-, comb. f. Gr. *istōriōs* = historically... historical and... as in h. *critical*, *geographical*, etc.

Historied (histō'rid), *a.* rare. 1818. [f. HISTORY *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] 1. Adorned with historical scenes. 2. Having a history, storied 1818.

2. He sees, in some great historied land [etc.] M. ARNOLD.

Historier, 1449. [ad. OF. *historieur*, f. *historer*.] A historian -1581.

Historiette (histō'rietē), 1704. [F., f. *histoire* + -ette dim. suffix (after L. *historia*)] A short history or story.

Historify (histō'rifai), *v.* 1586. [f. L. *historia* + -FY.] 1. *trans.* To relate the history of; to record in history. 2. *absol.* To write history; to narrate 1614.

1 That Church which you have so worthily historified LAMB.

Historiographer (histō'riōgrāf), 1494. [f. late L. *historiographus* + -ER.] 1. A chronicler or historian. 2. *esp.* An official historian appointed in connexion with a court 1555. Also *transf.* 3. A writer of natural history (see HISTORY *sb.* 4) 1579. 2. *transf.* Scott became the h. royal of feudalism M. ARNOLD. So **Historiograph**, in same sense. Hence **Historiographership**.

Historiography (histō'riōgrāfi), 1569. [ad. Gr. *istōriōgraphia*, f. *istōria* + *-graphia*] The writing of history; written history. Hence **Historiographic**, -*al* *a.* pertaining to h.

Historiology (histō'riōlōjī), 1616. [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The knowledge or study of history. Hence **Historiologic** *a.* pertaining to h.

Historionomer, *nonce-uml.* [f. Gr. *istōria*, after *astronomer*.] One versed in the laws which regulate the course of history. LOWELL.

Historize (histō'raiz), *v.* ? Obs. 1599. [f. HISTORY *sb.* + -IZE; cf. *belianize*, etc.] 1. *trans.* To tell the history of, to narrate as history. 2. To represent EVELYN. 3. *intr.* or *absol.* To act the historian 1632.

History (histō'ri), *sb.* ME. [ad. L. *historia*, a. Gr., f. *istōra*, *istōra* - knowing, learned, wise man, judge, f. *fīō*, *īō* - to know. Cf. STORY.] 1. A relation of incidents (in later use, only of those professedly true), a narrative, tale, story -1834. 2. *spec.* A written narrative constituting a continuous methodical record, in order of time, of important or public events, esp. those connected with a particular country, people, individual, etc. 1485. 3. (Without *a* or *pl.*) The formal record of the past, esp. of human affairs or actions 1482. Also *transf.*; esp. in pregnant sense, a career worthy of record 1654. 4. A systematic account (without reference to time) of a set of natural phenomena. Now *rare*, exc. in NATURAL HISTORY. [Cf. the use of *istōria* by Aristotle.] 1567. 5. *†*A drama; *spec.* a historical play 1596. 6. A picture of an event or series of incidents -1776. 7. *Each* = L. *historia* liturgically applied) *a* of lessons from Scripture. from the first

words of the Respond to the first lesson. (b) to the general order of a particular Office

1. A Mountebank on the Stage gave them a H. of his Cures T. BROWN. 2. *Chronicles*, *Annals* are similar forms of h., in which the year or period is the primary division; whereas in a *history*, each movement, action, or chain of events is dealt with as a whole. (See N.E.D.) How can there be a true H. when we see no Man living is able to write truly the H. of the last Week? SHADWILL. 3. Phr. *Ancient* of history down to the fall of the Western Roman Empire in A.D. 476; also used *pro.* of 'matters which run out of date'. If fame were not an accident, and H. a distillation of Rumour CARLYLE. *transf.* The h. of the most perfect women, like the happiest nations, have no h. GRO. ELIOT. 4. H. of British Birds (*title*) 1797. 5. The H. of Henrie the Fourth (*title*) 1508. Last Scene of all, That ends this strange eventfull historie A J. L. n. vii 164.

Comb. h. *maker*, (*a*) a writer of a h.; (*b*) one who 'makes history', i.e. performs actions, which shape the course of h., -*painter*, one who paints 'historics' (sense *b*), so -*painting*, -*piece*.

†History, *v.* 1475. [ad. F. *historier*, ad med. L. *historiare*, f. *historia*.] 1. *trans.* To relate in a history, to recount -1597. 2. To inscribe or adorn with 'historics' (sense *b*) -1698.

†Historio (histō'riō), 1658. [a. L.] = next.

†Historion (histō'riōn), 1566. [a. F., ad L. *historionem*.] A stage-player. (Now usu. contemptuous.)

†Historionic (histō'riōnik), 1648. [ad. late L. *historionicus* (see prec.).]

A. adj. 1. Of or relating to stage-players or to play-acting; theatrical 1759. 2. 'Staggy' also *fig.* 'acting a part', hypocritical 1648.

2. H. mummy, that let down 'the pulpit to the level of the stage COWPER. Phr. *H. paralytic* (Path.) facial palsy H. spasm, spasm of the facial muscles.

B. sb. 1. A stage-player. Also *fig.* 1859. 2. *pl.* Theatricals; theatrical acts; acting, pretence 1854.

Hence **Historionical** *a.* = HISTORIONIC *a.* 1. 2. **Historionically** *adv.* **Historionicism**, h. action.

Historionism (histō'riōniz'm), 1682. [f. HISTORION + -ISM.] Theatrical practice, action, or style; 'acting'.

Hit, *sb.* 1450. [f. HIR *v.*] 1. A blow given to something aimed at; a stroke (at cricket, etc.); the collision of one body with another.

2. A stroke of sarcasm, censure, etc. 1668. 3. A fortunate chance 1666. 4. A successful stroke of any kind 1815. b. A saying that goes to the point; a telling phrase 1830. 5. *back gammon*. a. A game won by a player after the opponent has removed one or more men from the board, as dist. from a *gammon* or a *back gammon*. b. The act of hitting a 'blot': see HIR *v.* 1. 8. 1766.

1. A h., a very palpable h. *Hamlet* v. ii 202. 4. The noble speaker had made the h. at the evening 1882.

Hit (hit), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. hit. [Late OE. *hyttan* = ON *hitto* to hit upon, meet with App. from Norse; but the senses under I are Eng., from the notion 'get at, reach'] 1. To reach or get at with a blow or a missile; to strike ME. b. *Crickeet*. To strike (the ball) with the bat; hence with the bowler as object 1857. 2. *absol.* or *intr.* To give a blow or blows ME. 3. Of a missile, etc. To come upon with force; to strike ME. 4. *absol.* or *intr.* To come with forcible impact (against upon, etc.) ME. 5. *trans.* To deliver (a blow, stroke, etc.) ME. 6. *trans.* To knock (a part of the body) against or on something 1639. 7. *fig.* To smite, wound, hurt ME. 8. *Backgammon*. To 'take up' (a man) 1569.

1. *Thel* N. II v. 5: b. Dr. Grace hit Hill square for 4 1889. 3. *fig.* The sun, that now hit the Northern hills TENNISON. 4. b. To strike exactly or at the proper point; usu. in *phr.* *to be hitting on all four or six cylinders*: (of an internal-combustion engine) to be running or working perfectly; also *fig.* 5. Phr. *To hit any one a blow*: to strike him with a blow. 6. He hit his foot against the step (*mod.*). 7. Phr. *To hit home*: of HOME *adv.* To be hard hit. To be severely or deeply affected by something. This Objection hiteth not us at all 1678. 8. Phr. *To hit a blot*: to throw a number which enables a player to take up an unguarded man. Hence *fig.* to discover a weak point.

II. 1. *trans.* To come upon, light upon get at, reach, find, esp. something aimed at OE. Also *trans.* with *upon* or *to* in same sense. 2. *intr.* To attain the object aimed at so suc

ceed, to come off as intended. *Obs. or dial* ME. 3. *trans.* To imitate to a nicety 1602. 4. To fall in with exactly 1580. 5. To fall in suitably or exactly; to square with, agree with -1722. 6. *intr.* To agree together. *Obs. or dial.* 1605

7. You have hit my meaning right 1581. Egad, I can't h. the Joint Swift. *intr.* To h. upon the right hypothesis. *Sayce.* 3. O, could he but have drawn his wit As well in brass, as he hath hit His face B. JONS. 4. [I] sought with deedes thy will to hit STORMY. 5. The Scheme hit so exactly with my Temper De For.

III. *intr.* To direct one's course; to pass, turn; to strike out, *in*, in a particular direction. ? Now *dial* ME.

Phrases. To h. it. a. To guess the right thing b. (Now usu. to h. it off) To agree. c. To attain exactly to the point wanted; to strike the scent in hunting. To h. the mark, the mark upon the head, etc., usu. *fig.* H. or miss. Whether one hits or misses; happy-go-lucky. Also *attrib.* and *subst.*

Comb. with advs. H. off. a. To produce with success. b. To succeed in getting at or upon (e.g. the scent in hunting). c. To reproduce to a nicety. H. out. a. *trans.* To knock out. b. To strike out, elicit. c. *intr.* To strike out with the fist. Also *fig.* H. up (Cricket). to make or score (runs).

HIT, obs. f. HIGHT v., HEIGHT; obs. and dial. f. IT.

HITCH (hiŋ), *sb.* 1664. [f. HITCH v.] 1. A short abrupt movement, pull, or push; a jerk 1674. 2. *Mining.* A slight fault or dislocation of strata 1708. 3. A limp, a hobble; an interference in a horse's pace 1664. 4. The action of catching, as on a hook, etc. WEBSTER. 5. Chiefly *Naut.* A noose or knot by which a rope is caught round or temporarily made fast to some object 1769. 6. *fig.* An accidental or temporary stoppage, an impediment, obstruction 1748.

7. Ben gives his trousers one h., and calls for a quartern MARYAT. 5. CLOVE-HITCH, HALF-HITCH, etc. (see these wds.). 6. There was some h. in the execution of our treaty Ld. MALMESBURY.

HITCH (hiŋ), v. 1440. [In *Prompt. Parv.*, 1440, *hytchen*; also, later, without h, see ITCH v.] Of obscure origin. Cf. Sc. and north. *hitche*. 1. *trans.* To move as with a jerk; to shift a little away or aside; esp. to raise or lift with a jerk (orig. *Naut.*) 1833. Also *fig.* Also *intr.* for *pass*. 2. *intr.* To shift one's position a little, to move with a jerk or succession of jerks 1629. 3. To hobble; also (*dial.*) to hop 1513. 4. *trans.* To catch as with a loop, noose, or hook; to fasten, esp. in a temporary way. Also *fig.* b. with *up*: To harness, yoke 1870. To hitch horses together (U.S.), to get on well, in harmony 1837. *pass.* (U.S.), to be married 1857. 5. *intr.* To become hastened or caught, esp by hooking on; to catch on something. Also *fig.* 1578. 6. Of a horse: To strike the feet together in going; to interfere 1686.

7. Hitching his chair nearer the fire C. BRONTË. And then he hitch'd his trousers up BARNUM. *fig.* Now we must appear affectionate, or Sneer will h. us into a story SHERIDAN. *intr.* for *pass.* Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time Slides into verse, and hitches in a rhyme POPE. 4. Hitching our shawls in a bramble MISS MITFORD. b. Now that is the wisdom of a man to h. his waggon to a star EXPENSE. 5. The larist hitched on one of his ears W. IRVING.

HITCHEL, obs. and dial. f. HATCHEL.

HITHE, hythe (hið). [OE. *hith* fem. :- OTeut. type **hith*.] A port or haven; esp. a small landing-place on a river. Now *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and in place-names, as *Hythe*, *Lambeth* (orig. *Lamb-hithe*), etc.

HITHER (hiðer). [OE. *hider*, f. demonstr. stem *hi-* (see HE, HERE) + same suffix as in *L. cura*. Not known in WGer. exc. in OE.]

A. *adv.* 1. With vbs. of motion, etc.: To or towards this place. (Now only literary; see HITHER.) 2. Up to this point (of time, etc.) -1607. 3. To this end or aim; to this subject or category; hereto -1694.

1. Come h. unto me 1590. 3. Hyther tendyth all prudence and polycy 1533. *Phr.* Hither and thither: to this place and that; to and fro; in various directions.

B. *adj.* Situated on this side, or in this direction; the nearer. Also *fig.* of time. ME.

On this h. side of the river HOLNESHED.

Hence HITHERMOST a. most in this direction; nearest.

HITHERTO (hiðə'tu: h'ðə'tu) *adv.* (a) MF f. HITHER *adv.* To *prop.* Up to

this time, until now, as yet. 2. Up to this point (in writing, etc.) -1762. 3. To this place; thus far (*arch.*) 1535. 4. = HITHER 3 -1656. 5. quasi-*adj.* [attrib. use of *adv.*] 1877.

1. The Lord hath blessed me h. *Yash.* xvii. 14. 3. H. shalt thou come, but no further *Jeb.* xxxviii. 11. 5. All his h. offences MME. D'ARBLAY. So HITHER-toward(s), HITHERunto, -n'to, *adv.*

HITHERWARD (hiðə'wə:rd), *adv.* *arch.* [OE. *hiderweard*, f. *hider* HITHER + -ward -WARD (in OE. also *adj.*)] 1. Towards this place, hither. 2. On this side (*off.*). Also *fig.* 1864. 3. Until now; hitherio -1513.

1. Marching h. SHAKES. 2. H. of Soth CARLYLE. So HITHERWARDS *adv.*

HITTER (hi'tə:). 1813. [f. HIT v. + -ER 1] One who hits or strikes, as a hard hitter.

HITTY-MISSY (hi'ti mi'si), *adv.* (a.) 1553. [app. from *hit* 1, *miss* 1.] 1. Hit or miss; at random, at haphazard. 2. *adj.* Random, haphazard 1885.

HIVE (haiv), *sb.* [OE. *hif*:-OTeut. type **hapi*; prob. related to *L. cupa* tub, cask.] 1. An artificial receptacle for the habitation of a swarm of bees; a beehive. Also *fig.* 2. *transf.* a. A place swarming with busy occupants 1634. b. A place whence swarms of people issue 1738. 3. A hiveful of bees, a hived swarm ME.; *transf.* a teeming multitude 1832. 4. Anything of the shape or structure of a beehive 1597.

2. a. This great H., the City COWLEY. b. The h. whence the Pelagian people issued 1835. 3. *transf.* There the h. of Roman laws worship a gluttonous emperor idiot TENNYSON. Comb. h.-bee, the common honey-bee. Hence HIVELESS a. destitute of a h.

HIVE (haiv), *v.* late ME. [f. HIVE *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To gather (bees) into a hive; to locate (a swarm) in a hive. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To hoard, as honey, in the hive 1580. 3. *intr.* To take to the hive, as bees. b. To live together as bees in a hive; also *transf.* 1577.

1. Your Gardner must watch his Bees, and h. them 1615. 2. Having wisdom with each studious year BYRON. 3. Drone, huc not with me, Therefore I part with him MERCH. V. ii. v. 48. Hence HIVER, one who hives bees.

HIVES (haivz), *sb.* *pl.* 1500. [?] 'Any eruption on the skin, when the disorder is supposed to proceed from an internal cause' (JAMESON); applied to chicken-pox; also, croup.

HIZZ (hiz), *v.* Now rare. 1583. [Echoic.] *intr.* To hiss.

H'm, h'm, *int.* See HEM *int.*, HUM *int.*

HO (hō), *int.* 1 (and *sb.* 1) ME. [A natural exclamation.] 1. An exclamation of surprise, admiration, exultation (often ironical), triumph, taunting. 2. An exclamation to attract attention; often after the name of a thing or place ME. 3. *sb.* A cry of 'ho' ME.

1. *Phr.* ho! ho! ho!, an expression of derision or derisive laughter. 2. Then Westward-hoe TUGEL. N. ii. l. 146. 3. With a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonino A.P.L. v. iii. 13.

HO, *int.* 2 (and *sb.* 2) Also *thoa*, *thoc*. ME. [a. OF. *ho* halt! stop!] 1. A cry to stop or to cease what one is doing -1631. b. A call to an animal to stop or stand still 1828. 2. *sb.* Cessation, halt, intermission; limit. *Obs.* or *dial.* ME.

2. Withouten ho, Out of all ho, without stopping, unceasingly. No ho, no limit.

HO, *int.* 3 A sailor's cry in heaving or hauling.

HO, obs. f. HE, HEO, HI *prons.*, HOW, WHO; var. of O *adv.*

HOATZIN, hoatzin (hō'æ'tsin, hō'æ'tsin). Also hoazin. 1661 [Native name, derived from the bird's 'harsh grating hiss'.] A bird, *Opisthocomus hoazin*, or *O. cristatus*, native of tropical America, type and sole member of a group named by Huxley *Heteromorphæ*.

HOAMING, *pl.* a. *Obs.* or *dial.* 1670. ? = HUMMING *pl.* a. 2.

What a Sea comes in. A h. Sea! we shall have foul weather DRYDEN & DAVENANT. [Cf. A great humming sea NARBROUGH 1672.]

HOAR (hō:). [OE. *hār* = OHG. *hār* 'old', hence 'venerable, august'; usu. referred to an OTeut. **ha* p o-Teut. **har* o shine.]

A. *adj.* 1. Grey-haired with age, veneral 2. Of colour: Grey, greyish white OE. Used as an attribute of stones, etc. marking boundary line. Hence in place-names -N 4. Mouldy, musty. Also *fig.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* 1483.

1. Youth and h. age POPE. 2. Hoare haire xlvii. 4. Haire frost 1544. Some h. hill MILN cliffs THOMSON. 4. An old Haire hoare is very g meat in Lent ROMY. & *Yul.* ii. iv. 142

Comb. h.-deprosy, elephantiasis. -rime = HOARST; h. witny, the White beam, *Pyrus Aria*.

B. *sb.* 1. Hoariness from age 1500. 2. hoary coating or appearance, esp. hoar frost rime 1567; f-mould -1686.

2. The candy'd rime and scattered h. 1731

HOAR, v. [OE. *harian*, f. *hār* HOAR

To make or become hoary or musty -1750

HOARD (hō:rd), *sb.* [OE. *hord* = OS *h* treasure:-OTeut. **hordm*, pre-Teut. **huzd*] The spelling *hoard* is rare bef. 18th c.] 1. stock, store, esp. of money, hidden away or by, a treasure. Also *fig.* 2. A repository hiding-place, store; a treasury. Also *fig.* -to 3. Hoarding up. CHAUCER.

1. The Squirrels h. *Stids.* N. iv. l. 40. A. h. of co 1851.

HOARD (hō:rd), *v.* [OE. *hordian*, f. *hār* HOARD *sb.*] *trans.* To amass and put away for preservation or future use, to treasure; esp. money or wealth. Also *ausl.* Also and *transf.*

The Granaries of Joseph wherein he hoarded co 1615. *absol.* A savage race, That h., and sleep feed TENNYSON. *fig.* Revenge will be smothered hoarded BURKE. Hence HOARDER, a steward, who hoards up.

HOARDING (hō:rdɪŋ), *sb.* 1823. [Cf. O F. *hoard* scaffold (Coigr.), in OF. *hurd*, *hoard* palisade.] 1. A temporary fence. Hoards enclosing a building while in course erection or repair; hence, any hoarding which bills are posted. 2. *Mil.* An overhanging gallery, protected by boarding in from thrown out from the surface of a wall, to enable the defenders to protect the foot of the w 1865.

HOARED (hō:rd), *pl.* a. 1496. [f. HO v.] Made or grown hoary or mouldy -1643

HOAR-FROST. ME. [Often two wds. HOAR a. and FROST *sb.*] The white deposit formed by the freezing of dew, white frost. He scattereth 3^d hoarfrost like ashes COVERD Ps. cxlvi. 16.

HOARHEAD. ME. [f. HOAR a. + HEAD *sb.*] A hoary head; an old grey-haired man. Also *attrib.* Hence HOAR-headed a.

HOARHOUND, var. of HOREHOUND.

HOARINESS (hō:ri:nes). 1573. [f. HOARY + -NESS] The quality or state of being hoary. So HOARiness.

HOARSE (hō:rs), a. [OE. *hās*, **hās* (N *hās*, *hōrs*, *hoors*, now *hoarse*):-OTeut. **har* or (more prob.) **harro*.] 1. Rough, deep-sounding, as the voice when affected with a cold, or the voice of a raven or frog. hus croaking, raucous. 2. *transf.* Having a hoarse voice or sound OE. 3. quasi-*adv.* 1769.

1. His voice was h. and lowe 1584. The Tides v. their h. Murmurs DRYDEN. 2. The h. voice croaking DAVEN. The h. storm 1765. He HOARSELY *adv.* with a h. voice or sound. HOAR v. to make or become h. HOARness, the quality or condition of being h.

HOAR-STONE. [In OE. two wds.: see HO a. and STONE.] 1. *lit.* A hoar, i.e. grey ancient stone. OE. only. 2. *spec.* a. ancient boundary stone OE. b. A stone memorial; a standing stone 1666.

HOARY (hō:ri), a. 1530. [f. HOAR a. *sb.* + -Y.] 1. Grey or white with age, grey-haired 1573; ancient 1609. 2. Grey, grey white 1573. 3. Mouldy, musty, corn -1693. 4. *Bot.* and *Entom.* Covered with sh. dense white or whitish hairs; canescent 1599. 5. Thou shalt rise vp before the h. head Lxxviii. The h. sinner FREEMAN. Windsor's h. towers COWP. 2. The h. poplars HEBER.

HOAST (hō:st), *sb.* Chiefly n. *dial.* [M *hoast*, = ON. *hástie* cough, f. (ult.) a root **huel* pre-Teut. **hūds*-*hās*-; cf. Skr. *hās* to cough. A cough. So HOAST v. to cough.

HOATZIN see HOA

Hoax (hōks), *v.* 1796. [Said to be contr. f. **HOCUS**] *trans.* To deceive by an amusing or mischievous fabrication or fiction; to play upon the credulity of. Also *adverb.* Hence **Hoax sb** an act of hoaxing; a humorous or mischievous deception with which the credulity of the victim is imposed upon. **Hoaxer**, one who hoaxes.

Hoazin: see **HOACTZIN**.

Hob (hɒb), *sb.* 1 ME. [A familiar form of **Rob** = Robin, Robert.] 1. Formerly a generic name for a rustic, a clown. 2. = Robin Goodfellow or Puck; a hobgoblin, sprite, elf 1460.

2. From elves, hobs, and faunes. Defend us, good Heaven FLETCHER.

Hob, *sb.* 1511. [? Cf. **HUB**.] 1. In a fire place, the part of the casing having a surface level with the top of the grate. Formerly also *hub*. 2. A (rounded) peg or pin used as a mark in games, esp. in quarts 1589. 3. (Also *hub*) 'A hardened, threaded spindle, by which a comb or chasing-tool may be cut' (Knight) 1873. 4. Short for **HOBNAIL**. 1828.

Hob, in *hob a nob*, *hob and nob*, *hob or nob*: see **HOB-NOB**.

Hobbesian (hɒ'bzɪən), *a.* 1776. [f. Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679); see **TAN**.] Of or relating to Hobbes or his philosophy. Hence **Hobbesianism** = **HOBBISM**.

Hobbinoll, *hobinoll*. 1579. [app. f. **Hob**, **Hooby**, or **Hobbin** = 'rustic' + **NOLL** noddle.] The name of a shepherd in Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*; hence, A countryman, rustic, boor -1552.

Hobbism (hɒ'biz'm). 1691. [f. **Hobbes** (see **HOBBSIAN**) + **-ISM**.] The philosophy or principles of Thomas Hobbes. So **Hobbist**, an advocate of H., a disciple of Hobbes 1681.

Hobble (hɒ'bl), *sb.* 1727. [f. **HOBBLE v.**] 1. The action of hobbling; an uneven, clumsy, infirm gait. Also *fig.* of utterance. 2. An awkward or perplexing situation (*diat.* and *colloq.*) 1775. 3. Anything used for hobbling horses, etc.; *transf.* a fetter 1831. 4. (In full *h. skirt*) A close-fitting skirt so narrow at the bottom as to impede the wearer in walking 1911.

Hobble (hɒ'bl), *v.* ME. [app. cogn. w. Du. *hobbelen*, said to be a dim. of *hobben* to toss or rock (as a boat on the billows).] 1. *intr.* To move unsteadily up and down in riding, floating etc. 2. To walk lamely and with difficulty, to limp ME. 3. *fig.* To proceed irregularly and haltingly in action or speech; (of verse) to 'limp' 1522. 4. To cause to limp (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1870. 5. *trans.* To nonplus 1762. 6. = **HOBBLE v.** 1831.

1. I now h. about the garden with a stick. **Mae D'Arny** *v.* 3. She hobbles in alternate verse. **Prior**. 6 The horses were hobbled, by a cord from the fore to the hind foot 1835. Hence **Hobblingly adv.** lamely.

Hobble-bush. 1842. The N. American Wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum lantanoides*, a small shrub with cymes of white flowers and purple berries.

Hobbledehoy (hɒ'bl'de'hoi), **hobbledehoy** (hɒ'bl'de'hoi) *colloq.* 1540 [Of unkn. origin. Usu. associated with *hobble*.] A youth between boyhood and manhood, a stripling; esp. a clumsy or awkward youth. Also *transf.* Also *attrib.*

Why he's a mere hobbledehoy, neither a man nor a boy. **Swift**. Hence **Hobbledehoydom**, **Hobbledehoyhood**, the age or condition of a h. var. **Hobbledehoy**.

Hobblor 1 (hɒ'blɔr). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* ME. [In AF. *hobloer*, -*hour*, a deriv. of *hobbe*, *hobin*, **HOBBY sb.** 1] A retainer bound to maintain a hobby for military service; a soldier who rode a hobby, a light horseman. [Erron. used by **Scout** for *hobby*.]

Hobblor 2 (hɒ'blɔr). 1594 [f. **HOBBLE v.** + **ER**.] 1. A person that hobbles in his gait 1665. 2. A child's top that spins unsteadily. 3. An unlicensed pilot; also, a man on land employed in towing vessels by a rope 1800.

Hobby (hɒ'bi), *sb.* 1 [ME. *hobyn*, *hoby*; prob. the by-name *Hobin*, *Hobby*, var. of *Robin*, *Robbie*. Cf. **DOB** *m.*] 1. A small or middle-sized horse an ambling or pacing horse a

pony. Now *Hist.*, *arch.*, or *diat.* 2. = **HOBBY-HORSE** 2 -1820. 3. = **HOBBY-HORSE** 4 1689. 4. A favourite occupation or topic, pursued for amusement, and which is compared to the riding of a toy horse (sense 3); an individual pursuit to which a person is unduly devoted. Formerly **HOBBY-HORSE** (sense 5). 1816

1. I quarrel with no man's h. **Scott**. **Hobby** (hɒ'bi), *sb.* 2 1440. [a. OF. *hobbe*, *hobel*, dim. of *hobe* the same bird; perh. f. OF. *hober* to sur (Darmesteter).] A small species of falcon, *Falco subbuteo*, formerly flown at larks and other small birds. Hence **†Hobby v.** to hawk with a h. **SKELTON**.

Hobby-horse. 1557 [f. **HOBBY sb.** 1 + **HORSE**] 1. = **HOBBY sb.** 1. -1614. 2. A figure of a horse, made of wickerwork, or the like, fastened about the waist of one of the performers in a morris-dance, or on the stage, who executed various antics in the character of a horse; also, the name of this performer. 13 *trans.* a. A foolish person, jester, buffoon. b. A lustful person, a prostitute. -1616. 4. A stick with a horse's head which children bestride as a horse 1589; a wooden horse 1741. 5. A favourite pursuit or pastime; = **HOBBY sb.** 4. Now rare. 1676

1. Prov. The hobby-horse is forgot. app. a phrase from some old ballad. *L. L. L.* iii. 1. 30. 3. *L. L. L.* iii. 1. 31. 5. Almost every person hath some hobby horse or other **HALE**. Hence **Hobby-horsical a.** (*Obs.*), belonging or devoted to a hobby, crotchety, whimsical

Hobgoblin (hɒ'gɒblɪn), *sb.* (a.) 1530 [f. **HOB sb.** 1 + **Goblin**] 1. A mischievous, tricky imp or spirit, another name for Robin Goodfellow; hence, a terrifying apparition, a bogey 1530. 2. *fig.* A bugbear 1709. 3. *attrib.* and *adj.* 1622.

a. A foolish consistency is the h. of little minds **EMERSON**. 3. H. terrorists 1628.

Hobiler, var. of **HOBBLER** 1.

Hobits, **Hobitzer**, vars. of **HOWITZ**, **HOWITZER**.

Hobnail (hɒ'nbɛɪl), *sb.* 1594. [f. **HOB sb.** 2 + **NAIL**] 1. A nail with a massive head and short tang, used for protecting the soles of heavy boots and shoes. 2. *transf.* A man who wears hobnailed boots; a rustic, clodhopper 1645. 3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Clownish, boorish 1624.

Comb. h. liver, a cirrhotic liver, studded with small prominences resembling hobnails. Hence **Hobnailed v.** to set with hobnails; to trample down, as with hobnailed shoes. **Hobnailed a.** set with hobnails, *transf.* rustic, boorish.

Hob-nob, *phr.* and *adv.* 1601. [Orig. a var. of *hab nab*; see **HAB adv.**] 1. *phr.* **Hob, nob** have or have not, in **Shaks.**, app. = 'give or take'. 2. *adv.* = **Hob nab** (**HAB adv.** 1); hit or miss; at random 1660. 3. **Hob or nob**, **hob a nob**, **hob and nob** (prob. = give or (and) take); used by two persons drinking to each other 1756. b. *quasi-adj.* On terms of good-fellowship 1851.

1. Hob, nob, is his word. *gu't or take't* **Twel. N.** iii. iv. 262.

Hob-nob, *v.* 1763. [From the *adv. phr.*; see prec. 3.] 1. *intr.* To drink to each other, drunk together. 2. To hold familiar intercourse, be on familiar terms with 1828.

Hob-nob, *sb.* 1761. [f. as prec.] 1. A 'sentiment' used in hob-nobbing -1770. 2. A drinking to each other or together 1825.

Hobo (hɒ'bo). *U.S.* 1891. [?] A tramp.

Hoboe, **hoboy**, vars. of **HAUTOBOY**.

Hobson's choice: see **CHOICE sb.**

Hob-thrush, **Hob-thrust**. *Obs.* exc. *diat.* 1590. [f. **HOB sb.** 1 + **OE** *þyrs*, ON. *þurs* giant, goblin.] 1. A goblin. 2. (In full *h.-t. louse*.) A wood-louse (*diat.*) 1828.

†Hocco (hɒ'ko). 1834. [Native name in Guiana.] A bird of the family *Cratidae* (Curasows).

Hochheimer: see **HOCKAMORE**.

†Hock (hɒk), *sb.* 1 *Obs.* [OE. *hac*.] A name for malvaceous plants, esp. the Common and Marsh Mallow and the Hollyhock -1611.

Hock (hɒk), *sb.* 2 1540. [A by-form of *hog*, *hock* *flough*.] 1. The join n be h det eg of a quadruped be w een the tru knee ad x

fetlock, the angle of which points backward. 2. The knuckle end of a gammon of bacon 1705. 3. *attrib.* as *h. actum*, etc. 1641.

Hock (hɒk), *sb.* 3 1625 [Shortened f. **HOCKAMORE**.] The wine called in German *Hochheimer*, produced at Hochheim on the Main; hence, any White German wine. Also *attrib.*

Hock, *sb.* 4 1530 [Shortened from *h. l. HOOK*.] A rod, stick, or chain, with a hook at the end. **EVELYN**.

Hock, *v.* 1563 [f. **HOCK sb.** 2, cf. **HOUGH v.**] *trans.* To disabie by cutting the tendons of the hock, to hough, hamstring.

†Hockamore (hɒ'kamɔr). 1673. [Anglicized f. *Hochheimer*] = **HOCK sb.** 3 -1747.

Hock-cart. Now only *Hist.* 1648. [Cf. **HOCKERY**.] The cart which carried home the last load of the harvest.

Hock-day. Now only *Hist.* ME. [?] The second Tuesday after Easter Sunday (or, according to some, Easter week); an important term-day, and, from the 14th c., a popular festival, also *pl.* including the preceding Monday. **†Hocket**. 1601. (1. *f. hoguet*) 1. = **HICKET**, **HICCUP** -1617. 2. *Alcaval Mas* An interruption of a voice-part by rests, so as to produce a broken or spasmodic effect. Now *Hist.* 1776.

Hockey 1 (hɒ'ki), *hawkey* (hɒ'ki), *hockey*. 1555. [?] The feast at harvest-home (*local*). Also *attrib.*

Hockey 2 (hɒ'ki). 1527 [? conn. w. Ol. *hoguet* 'crook']. 1. An outdoor game of ball played with sticks hooked or curved at one end and with which the players of each side drive the ball towards their opponents' goal. 2. (*U.S.*) The stick used in this game 1839. 3. *attrib.* (*h.-stick*) 1527.

†Hockle, *v.* 1 1668 [app. f. **HOCK sb.** -] To hough, to hamstring.

Hockle, *v.* 2 *local* ? *Obs.* 1746. To cut up (stubble)

Hockmoney. Also *hocking*. 1480-5. The money collected at hocktide

Hocktide. *Obs.* etc. *Hist.* 1484. [f. *hock* in **HOCK-DAY** + **TIDE**] The season of the hock days: **Hock Monday** and **Tuesday** (the second Monday and Tuesday after Easter day), long kept as a festival with various traditional customs.

Hocus (hɒ'kas), *sb.* 1640. [Short for *Hocus Pocus*, *Hocus-pocus*] 1. A conjuror -1699; *transf.* an impostor (**SOUTH**) 2. Jugglery, deception. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1652. 3. Drugged liquor (*mal*)

Hocus (hɒ'kas), *v.* 1675. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To 'hoax'. 2. To stupefy with drugs esp. for a criminal purpose, hence, to drug (liquor) 1831.

Hocus-pocus (hɒ'kas pɒ'kas), *sb.* (a) 1624 [Name of or for a conjuror, being the first words of a sham Latin formula used by one.] 1. A conjuror, juggler. Also *transf.* a trickster. -17... 2. Used as a formula (sometimes with allusion to an assumed derivat. from *hocus corpus*) 1632. 3. A juggler's trick, jugglery; sleight of hand, trickery, deception 1647. 4. *attrib.* or *adj.* Juggling, cheating, tricky 1668

1. He opens as **Hocus Pocus** do'. his fists **H. Mox**. 2. The *hocus* pocus of a popish priest cannot turn bread into flesh & *fermentum*. Hence **Hocus-pocus v. *intr.* to juggle; to practise deception; *trans.* to play tricks upon**

Hod (hɒd), *sb.* 1481. [app. a var. of **HOD sb.** 1 in same sense.] 1. An open receptacle for carrying mortar, bricks, etc.; also the quantity carried in it. 2. A receptacle for carrying or holding coal. *Orig. diat.* and *U.S.* 1825.

Comb. h.-bearer, -carrier = **HODMAN**, *q. v.*

Hod, early ME f. **HAD**, -**ROOD**, condition, etc.

Hodden (hɒ'dɛn). *Sc.* 1591 [?] 1. Coarse woollen cloth, as made formerly by country weavers on their hand-looms. Also *attrib.* 2. **Hodden grey**. Grey hodden, made without dyeing, by a mixture of fleeces. Applied to cloth having the nate a co our of the wool. Hence *yp cal* of *ru tici* *v* 724.

Hoddy-doddy. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1553 [? a nursery reduplication, f. *do* in DODMAN a shell-snail. The element *hody-* also seems to mean 'snail' (or 'horned').]

A. sb. 1. A small shell-snail (*dial.*). **†2.** A short dumpy person -1723. **†3.** A cuckold, with ref. to the 'horns' (cf. sense 1) -1656.

B. adv. 1. Short and dumpy 1824. **2. dial.** Confused, in a whirl 1809.

†Hoddypeak. 1500. [*f. hody* (see prec.) + *PEAK sb* or *v.*] A fool, noodle, blockhead -1589.

Hodge (hɒdʒ). ME. [Abbrev. and altered from *Roger*.] **1.** As a typical name for the English rustic. **2. Jolly Hodge** (also *Jolly Roger*), the pirate's flag bearing the Death's Head and Cross-bones 1822.

Comb. H-razor, a razor made to sell to Hodge; hence, in Carlyle, a sham.

Hodge-podge (hɒdʒpɒdʒ), sb. ME. [A corruption of HOTCHPOTCH, prob. assim. to prec.] **1.** = HOTCHPOTCH 1622. **2. contemptuous.** A clumsy mixture of ingredients 1615. **3.** = HOTCHPOTCH 2. ME. **4. attrib.** as **hodge-podge act**, a legislative act embracing incongruous matters 1602. Hence **Hodge-podge v. trans.** to make a hodge-podge of, also *intr.* So **†Hodgepot** = **Hodge-podge 1.**

Hodgkin's disease. 1877. [*f. Dr. Thomas Hodgkin* (1798-1866), who first described it.] A disease marked by enlargement of the lymphatic glands and spleen, with progressive anaemia; also called *lymphadenoma*.

Hodiernal (hə'di:nl), a. 1656. [*f. L. hodiernus, f. hodie* to-day + *-AL*.] Of or belonging to the present day. So **†Hodiern** *v.*

Hodman (hɒd'mæn). 1587. [*f. Hop sb 1* + *-MAN*.] **1.** A man who carries the hod, a bricklayer's labourer. Also *fig.* **2.** A term of contempt applied by undergraduates of Christ Church, Oxford, who were King's Scholars of Westminster School, to those who were not, and hence to other undergraduates 1677.

Hodmandod (hɒd'mændɒd), sb. (a) 1626 [Redupl. var. of DODMAN; cf. HODNY-DODNY.] **1.** A shell-snail, a dodman. Also *fig.* **†2.** Corrupt for HOTTENTOT -1729. **3. adv.** Short and clumsy 1825.

Hodograph (hɒ'dɒgrəf). 1846. [*f. Gr. ὁδὸς* way + *-γραφος*.] **1. Math.** A curve, of which the radius vector represents in magnitude and direction the velocity of a moving particle. Also *attrib.* **2.** A machine for registering the paces of a horse, etc. (Commonly, but erroneously, spelt *odograph*) 1832. Hence **Hodographic a.** **Hodographically adv.** by means of a h.

Hodometer (hɒd'mɪtə), odometer. 1791. [*f. Gr. ὁδὸς* way + *μέτρον*; cf. *F. odomètre*, whence the more frequent spelling without *h*.] An instrument attached to the wheel of a vehicle, which records the distance traversed; also a wheel used by surveyors, having a recording apparatus in the centre, and trundled along by a handle. Also applied to a pedometer. So **Hodométrical a.** relating to the measurement of a ship's way, or to a h. **Hodométry, odométry,** measurement, as by a h., of distances traversed.

Hoe (həʊ), sb. 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* [OE. *hōh*, *hō* *sur masc* :-OTeut. **hankō*, from ablaut stem of *HEING v.* Cf. *HEUGH*.] 'A projecting ridge of land, a promontory' (Sweet); a height ending abruptly or steeply. Now only in place-names, etc.

That lofty place at Plimouth call'd the Hoe D. WYON.

Hoe (həʊ), sb. 2. ME. [*a. F. houe* :-OHG. *houwa* (mod. G. *haue*), *hoe*, mattock, pickaxe, *f. houwan* to H.W.] **1.** A tool used chiefly for breaking up or loosening the surface of the ground, hoeing up weeds, covering plants with soil, etc. It consists of a thin iron blade fixed transversely at the end of a long handle. **2.** A dentist's excavating instrument, shaped like a hoe 1875.

Dutch h., Scuffle h., kinds of *thrust-hoes*, as dist. from *h. de arvo-hoes* (the original type).

Hoe, sb. 3 local. 1804. [*a. ON. hō-r* (Da. *høe*) dog-fish, shark.] In Orkney and Shetland the Pickled Dog fish *Syngnathus* *h. as* omb.

h.-mother (contracted *homer*), the Basking Shark, *Selachias maximus*.

Hoe, v. ME. [*f. HOE sb. 2*] **1. intr.** To use a hoe; to work with a hoe. **2. trans.** To weed (crops), thin out (plants), 'cultivate', with a hoe 1693. **3.** To break or stir up (the ground) with a hoe 1712. **4.** with *adv.* To dig *up*, raise *up*, take *away*, cut *down*, cover *in*, with a hoe 1699.

Hoe-cake (həʊ kɑ:k). U.S. 1793. [Orig. cake baked on the broad thin blade of a cotton-field hoe (*Cent. Dict.*)] Coarse bread, made of Indian meal, water, and salt, used in the form of a thin cake.

Hoe-plough, sb. ? Obs. 1733. = HORSE-HOE. Hence *as v.*

Hoey. 1865. [Chinese *hūy* (hūi), society, club, guild.] A society of Chinese; esp. a secret society.

Hog (hɒg), sb. 1. ME. [late OE. *hogg*] **1.** A swine reared for slaughter, *spec.* a castrated male swine, hence, a swine generally. **b.** U.S. Pork 1860. **2.** Used as the name of the species. = SWINE. **3.** Formerly spec. a wild boar of the second year. 1483. **3.** Applied to different species of the family *Suidæ* 1732. **4.** A young sheep that has not yet been shorn 1296. **b.** Specialized *aschilver*- or *ewe-h*, *tup-h*, etc. 1607. **c.** Short for *h.-fleece*, -wool 1854. **d.** Applied to domestic animals of a year old 1775. **5. fig.** A coarse, self-indulgent, gluttonous, or filthy person ME. **b. spec.** A road hog (ROAD sb.) 1906. **6. slang.** A shilling 1673. **7 a.** A sort of broom or brush for cleaning a ship's bottom 1769. **b. Paper-making.** A device for agitating the pulp so as to keep it of uniform consistence 1807.

Phrase. To go the whole *h.*; to go all the way, to do the thing thoroughly (*slang*); hence, in derivative uses, *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a. h.-cholera*, the swine-fever; *constable* = *HOG-REFUSE*; *hog's*-flesh, pork, *hog's*-grease, the lard or fat of a h.; *h.-pen*, -pound, a piesty, -ring, a ring put into the snout of a pig to prevent grubbing; -*wallow*, a hollow in which pigs wallow; also, *spec.* in U.S., a natural depression having this appearance; -ward, a swinehead; *hog's*-yoke, a frame of wood put round a hog's neck to prevent its getting through hedges.

b. From sense 4. *h.-bull*, a yearling bull; -*colt*, a yearling colt; -*fence*, pasture fenced off for feeding young sheep or 'hogs' during the winter; -*fleece*, the fleece obtained from a 'hog'; -*lamb*, a castrated wether lamb; -*sheep* = sense 4; -*wool* = sense 4 c.

c. In names of animals resembling the hog, or infesting swine, as *h.-ape*, the mandrill baboon, *Simia porcari*, a beetle, a beetle of the family *Cuculionidae*, -*caterpillar*, 'the larva of a sphinx-moth, *Darapsa nyctan*, so called from the swollen thoracic joints' (*Cent. Dict.*); -*choke*, -*choker* (U.S.), an American sole, *Achirus lineatus*, of no market value; -*mouse*, the shrew-mouse, -*sucker*, a N. American fish, the Hammer-head, *Hydrolagus nigricans*; -*tapir*, the Mexican tapir; -*tick*, a tick parasitic on swine, *Hemaphysalis swis*.

d. In names of plants devoured by, fit for, or left to hogs or swine, as *hog's*-grass, Swine's Cress, *Senecio Coronopus*; *hog's*-meat, (*a*) *Aristolochia grandiflora*, (*b*) *Boerhaavia decumbens* of Jamaica; *h.-peanut*, a twining plant of U.S., *Amphicarpaea hirsuta* (N.O. *Leguminosae*), having purplish flowers and fleshy pea-shaped fruits; *hog's*-bane, Goosefoot or Sowbane; *hog's* bread, Sowbread, *Cyclanthes*; also = *hog-wal* b; *hog's* garlic, *Allium tripartitum*; *hog's* madder, Ragwort, *Senecio Jacquinii*, *h.-wort*, *Heptalon graveolens* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*) of U.S.

Hog, sb. 2 local. 1790. [?] A heap of potatoes or turnips covered with straw and soil; a 'plt'.

Hog (hɒg), v. 1 1769. [*f. HOG sb. 1*] **1. trans.** **a.** To arch (the back) upward like that of a hog. **b.** To cause (a ship, her keel, etc.) to arch upwards in the centre, as the result of a strain 1758. **2. intr.** To rise arch-wise in the centre, as a ship when the ends droop 1818. **3. trans.** To cut (a horse's mane) short, so that it stands up like a hog's bristles 1769. **4.** To make a 'hog' of (a lamb) 1853. **5.** To appropriate greedily (U.S. *slang*) 1837. **6. intr.** To behave as a road hog 1925. **6.** To clean a ship's bottom with a 'hog' 1631.

Hog, v. 2 1730 [*f. HOG 2*] To store (potatoes, etc.) in a hog (see *HOG sb. 2*).

Hogarthan (hɒgə'ti:ən), a. 1798. [*f. William Hogarth*, satirical painter and caricaturist + *-IAN*.] Of or pertaining to Hogarth, or like his style of painting.

Hog-back, hog-back. Also *hog's back* 1661. **1.** A back like that of a hog. **2.** A thing shaped like a hog's back; *esp.* a shrub crested hill-ridge, steep on each side, sloping gradually at each end; a steep ridge upheaval 1834. **3.** = HOG-FRAME 1886. He **Hog-backed a.** having a back like a hog having a rise in the middle like a hog's back.

Hog-brace = HOG-FRAME.

†Hog-cote. Also *hog's-cote*, ME. pigsty -1707.

Hog-deer. 1771. **1.** Name of two sw Indian deer, *Axis porcinus* and *A. macula*. **2.** The Babiroussa or Indian hog 1777.

†Hogen, hogan (hɒg'en). 1657. [Abbrev. of next.] **A. adv. 1.** High and mighty; superlative fine -1733. **2.** Dutch 1710 *B. sb. 1.* A Dutch man; *pl.* the Dutch, the States-General -1612. **2.** Strong drink -1737.

Hogen Mogen (hɒg'en mɒg'en) A **Hogan Mogan.** 1638. [Perversion of *1* *Hogmogendheden*, 'High Mightinesses', title of the States-General. In transf. sen occ with small initial letters.]

A. sb. 1. 'Their High Mightinesses', States-General of the United Provinces of Netherlands -1685. **2.** Hence, the Dutch Dutchman: contemptuous 1672. **†3. tra** Any high and mighty person. (*voc.* or *temptuous*) -1713.

3. White-hall, where our Hogens Mogens or Council of State sit 1649.

B. attrib. and adv. 1. Dutch. (*contemptuous*) 1658. **†2.** High and mighty. (*Often contemptuous*) -1705. **†3.** Strong, heady (of drink) -1693.

Hog-fish. 1597. [*f. HOG sb. 1* + *FISH OF porpus* (—*L. porcum piscem*), PORPOISE. **†1.** The Porpoise or Sea-hog -1686. **†2.** West African Manatee -1613. **3.** A fish of genus *Scorpena*, having bristles on the head 1608. **4.** Also applied to the W. Ind. *Lachnolaimus maximus* or *scyllus*, having dorsal spines, and the log-perch, *Percina porcus*, of N. American rivers 1734.

Hog-frame. 1864. *Shipbuilding*, etc. fore-and-aft frame, usually above deck forming together with the frame of the vessel truss to prevent hogging. Also called *bice*, *hogs-ng-frame*.

†Hog-gaster. ME. [med. L. *hogaster*, *c* from Eng. *hog*] **1.** A boar in its third -1831. **2.** A young sheep, a hog or hog -1706.

Hogged (hɒgd), ppl. a. 1764. [*f. HOG + -ED*.] **1. a.** Of a ship: Drooping at stern; hog-backed. **b.** Of a road: R in the centre. 1769. **2.** Of a horse's mane. Cut off short 1764.

Hogger (hɒg'gə). *Sc.* and *n. dial.* **1** [?] **1.** A stocking without a foot used gaiter. **2.** A short piece of pipe used as a neck. Hence *h.-pipe*, *hump*. 1851.

Hoggerel, hogrel (hɒg'gərel, hɒg'grɛl) **1** [dim of *HOG sb. 1*] **1.** A young sheep of second year. **†2.** = HOGGET 1. 1786.

Hoggery (hɒg'gəri). 1819. [*f. HOG sb. 1* + *-ERY*.] **1.** A hog-yard. **2.** Hogs or collectively 1856. **3.** Hoggishness (*rare*). **4.** Crime and shame And all their h. trample smooth world Mrs BROWNING.

Hogget (hɒg'gət). Also *-it*, 1538. [*f. sb. 1* + *-ET*.] **1.** A young boar of the second year. **†Obs.** 1785. **2.** A yearling sheep. **3.** A year-old colt (*dial.*) 1787. **4.** *as* 1841.

Hoggin. 1852 [? same as *hoggin*, *HOG v. 1*] Screened or sifted gravel.

Hogging-frame = HOG-FRAME.

Hoggish (hɒg'gɪʃ), a. 1548. [*f. HOG sb. 1* + *-ISH*.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a hog; swinish, piggish, gluttonous & mean, selfish.

Is not a h. life the height of some Mens W SHAFTESB. Hence *Hoggishly adv.*, -ness.

Hog gum. 1756. [*f. HOG sb. 1* + *GUM*] A kind of gum or resin obtained from trees in the W. Indies, etc. Hence *Hog tree*.

89 the baby 898, b T h be P w B Google

More duels than vast hell can h. *Mide N* v.1. 9 This jug holds two pints (*mod.*). 6 Phr. *To have and to h.* = have *v.* Farms are held on a variety of tenure 1844. b. To h. a place during good behaviour 1800, land of a superior lord Cruise, a title by diploma Scott. 7. To h. the breath PERCHAS. She found herself held by his eyes 1835. To h. to a Promise SHAKS., at bay 1829. 8. She halt here chambre CHAUCER. 8. To h. converse CARY, a meeting 1840. 10. So we turned back, being holden (= Beholden) to the gentleman PERSY. 11 Phr. *To h. one's tongue.* 12 The Church of England holds the three creeds as well as we 1667. d. The Court held that the plea to its jurisdiction was insufficient 1863.

II. intr. and absol. 1. To do the act of holding; to keep hold; to cling ME. 1b. In the imper., used in offering; = Here! take it! [= *F. tiens*] -1605. c. *Comm.* To retain goods, etc.; not to sell 1890. d. Of a female animal: To restrain the seed; to conceive. Also *to h. to* (the male). 1614. 2. Of things: To maintain connexion; not to give way or become loose ME. 3. To remain attached; to adhere, keep, 'stick' to; to abide by ME. 4. To have capacity or contents; *spec.* Of a covert: To contain game 1581. 5. To derive title to something (*of or from*) ME. 1b. To be held (*of or from*) -1665. 6. To depend; to belong or pertain. Now only as *fig.* from prec. ME. 7. To maintain one's position; of a place, to be held or occupied; to hold out OE. 8. To continue in a state or course; to last, endure ME., to be or remain valid; to subsist, to apply ME. 9. To continue to go, keep going, go on, or make one's way 1450. 10. To take place, be held; to occur, prevail 1461. 11. (*for refl.*) To restrain oneself, refrain (*from*); to stop. Often in *imper.* as an exclam. = Stop! arch. 1839. 12. In shooting: To aim 1881.

1. There was no anchor, none, To h. by TENNYSON. 2. Hold, there's money for these SHAKS. 3. The lashing held bravely 1891. 3. Hee will holde to the one, and despise the other *Matth.* vi. 24. 5. As thou doest h. of thy kyng, so doth thy tenant holde of the 1590. b. My crown is absolute, and holds of none DRYDEN. 7. Our force by Land hath nobly held *Ann. & Cl. int.* xiii. 170. Phr. *To h. with* (*arch.*) *Ann. & Cl. int.* vi. 170. To maintain allegiance to; to side with, *mod. colloq.* to agree with or approve of. 8. The fleet still held 1838. Phr. *To h. good, true.* 9. Phr. *To h. one's way, course.* 10. Stormy weather again holds in north of Scotland 1829. 11. Hold, a thought has struck me! SHERIDAN.

Phrases. *To h. at bay* (*sh.*) 4. *to h. one's breath, to h. a candle* 5. *to h. and to h.* 10. *to h. the field, to h. one's ground, to h. with the harr and run with the hounds, to h. one's jaw, to h. one's nose, to h. one's back, to h. (in) play, to h. short, to h. tack, to h. one's tongue, etc.* = see these words.

Hold *a.* hand. *a.* *To h. one's hand* to stay one's hand in the act of doing something; hence *gen.* to refrain. 1b. *To h. hand.* (a) to bear a hand, cooperate; (b) to be on an equality with, to match. 1c. *To h. in hand.* to assure (one); to pay attention to, to keep in suspense. **Hold** *a.* head. *a.* *To h. one's head high:* to behave proudly or arrogantly. b. *To h. up one's head* (*fig.*): to maintain one's dignity, self-respect, or cheerfulness. **Hold** *a.* one's own. To maintain one's position, stand one's ground. **Hold** *a.* water. *a.* To stop a boat by holding the blades of the oars flat against the boat's way. b. *fig.* To be sound, valid, or tenable; to hold good when put to the test. **Hold** *a.* wind. *Naut.* To keep near the wind without making lee-way, to keep well to windward *usu.* *to hold a good wind.*

With adverbs. **Hold** *a.* back. *a.* *trans.* To keep back. b. *intr.* To refrain; to hesitate. **Hold** *a.* down. *trans.* to keep down (*lit.* and *fig.*) to keep under, repress, oppress. **Hold** *a.* forth. *a.* *trans.* To offer, propound, set forth, exhibit. 1b. *intr.* (*from P.L.* i. 16) To preach; to discourse, harangue. (*Usu.* somewhat contemptuous.) **Hold** *a.* hard. *intr.* (*orig.* a sporting phrase): To pull hard at the reins in order to stop the horse; hence *gen.* to 'pull up', halt, stop. *Usu.* in *imper.* (*colloq.*) **Hold** *a.* in. *a.* *trans.* To keep in, confine; to keep in check. b. *intr.* To 'keep in'; to restrain oneself, refrain, keep silence; to keep in with. **Hold** *a.* off. *a.* *trans.* To keep off, away, or at a distance. to put off. b. *intr.* To keep oneself off, away, or at a distance; to refrain from action; to delay. **Hold** *a.* on. *a.* *trans.* To keep (something) on; to retain in its place on something. b. *intr.* To keep one's hold on something; to cling on; also *fig.* c. To keep on, continue, go on (*rarely refl.*). d. *imper.* Stop! wait! (*colloq.*). e. In shooting: To aim directly at. **Hold** *a.* out. *a.* *trans.* To extend (the hand, etc.). 1b. To exhibit. c. *fig.* To proffer. d. To represent. e. To keep out. Now *rare* f. To keep up. 1g. To bear to the end. h. To occupy or defend to the end. i. To maintain resistance; to continue, endure, persist, last. **Hold** *a.* over. *a.* *intr.* (*Latin*) To remain in occupation or in office beyond the regular term b.

to a later time; to postpone. **Hold** *a.* together. *a.* *trans.* To keep together. *lit.* and *fig.* b. *intr.* To continue in union or connexion; to remain entire, to cohere. *lit.* and *fig.* **Hold** *a.* up. *a.* *trans.* To keep raised or erect, support, sustain. b. *fig.* To support, sustain, keep up. c. To offer or present to notice; to exhibit; to present in a particular aspect. d. To keep back; in *Cards*, to keep in one's hand e. (*orig.* *U.S.*) To stop by force and rob on the highway. (For the robbers' 'Hands up or I'll shoot!'). Also, to arrest the progress of (*lit.* and *fig.*). f. *intr.* (*for refl.*) To keep up, not to fall. *usu.* addressed to a horse g. To endure, hold out; in *Hunting*, to keep up the pace. h. 110 give in; to 'pull up' (*U.S. colloq.*). i. To keep from raining; rarely, to cease from raining. (*Of the weather, the day, etc.*)

Hold-all. 1851. [*f.* HOLD *v.* + ALL.] A portable case for holding clothes and other articles required by soldiers, travellers, etc.

Hold-back. 1881. [*f.* hold back.] 1. Something that holds one back; a hindrance. 2. The iron or strap on the shaft of a vehicle to which the breeching of the harness is attached. Also *hold-back* hook. 1864.

Holder *a.* (hōl'dr). ME. [*f.* HOLD *v.* + -ER.] 1. One who holds or grasps. 2. A tenant, occupier, possessor, owner. Often in comb., as *freholder*, etc. ME. 3. A contrivance for holding 1833. 4. a. A canine tooth 1672. b. A prehensile organ in some animals 1774. 5. With adverbs, as *holder-forth*, a preacher, orator (somewhat contemptuous); *holder-up*, a supporter; *spec.* a workman who supports a rivet with a hand-anvil or sledge-hammer in riveting 1651. 6. That of which hold is taken; e.g. the strap by which a carriage window is drawn up 1794.

Holder *a.* 1495. [*f.* HOLD *v.* + -ER.] A workman employed in a ship's hold.

Holdfast (hōl'dfast). 1560. [*f.* hold fast: see HOLD *v.* I. 2 + FAST *adv.*]

a. *adv.* 1. That holds fast (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1567. 2. Tenacious of what one has 1560.

b. *sb.* 1. The action or fact of holding fast (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1578. 2. Something to which one may hold fast 1565. 3. One that holds fast: 1a. A miser -1706; b. As name for a dog 1599. 4. Something that holds fast; *spec.* a staple, hook, clamp, or bolt 1576.

Holding (hōl'ding), *vb.* *sb.* ME [*f.* HOLD *v.*]

I. 1. The action of HOLD *v.* b. *spec.* The tenure of land ME. 1c. Consistency SHAKS. 2. That which holds or lays hold 1770.

II. 1. That which is held: a tenement 1640, property, esp. stocks or shares 1573. 2. A tenet: -1851. 3. The burden of a song -1606. *attrib.* and *comb.* Of or for holding; as *holding-ground*, a bottom in which an anchor will hold, anchorage, also *fig.*; -note (*Miss.*) a note sustained in one part while the others are in motion 1752

H. company, a trading company having the whole of, or a controlling interest in, the share capital of one or more other companies 1912.

Holding, *pp.* *a.* ME. [*f.* as prec. + -ING.]

1. That holds; retentive; grasping; tenacious. 2. Applied to animals kept for breeding 1547.

Hold-up. orig. *U.S.* 1837. [*See hold up, HOLD v.*] a. A check in the progress of a person or thing; a temporary stoppage of traffic b. Detention by force for robbery. Also (*for h. man*), one who robs by 'holding up'. 1885.

Hole (hōl), *sb.* [OE. *hol* neut., a hollow place, orig. neut. of *hol*, HOLL *a.*, hollow.]

I. 1. A hollow place or cavity in a solid body; a pit; an excavation made in the ground for an animal to live in; a hollow in the surface of the body, as *arm-hole*. 2. *trans.* 1a. A secret place -1688. b. A dungeon or prison-cell. Cf. BLACK-HOLE. 1535. c. A small dingy lodging or abode; a term of depreciation 1616. 3. *fig.* A fix, scrape, mess 1760. 4. *techn.* A cavity or receptacle into which a ball or marbles are to be got in various games; hence, in *Golf*, a point scored by the player who holes his ball in the fewest strokes from the tee 1583. 5. = HOLL, HOLD (*sb.*) of a ship 1483.

1. Hoole, or pyt yn an hylle, or other lyke ME. The foxes have holes *Luke* ix. 58. 2. b. He was clapped up in the H. PERSY. 3. I'm in a h., no end of a h. OVIDA. 4. *Golf.* Also, the distance between the teeing-ground and the hole to be played 1891.

II. 1. An aperture passing through anything, a perforation, opening, orifice OE. 2. *fig.* A flaw, fault, ground for blame 153.

2. Holes to look out to see thy enemies 1529. If I finde a h. in his Coat, I will tell him my mind SHAKS. Phr. *To pick a h. or holes* in something.

Phrases. *To make a h. (in anything)*, to use it largely. *To make a h. or holes in* to shoot. *To make a h. in the water* see WATER sb. 6. *A round peg (or man) in a square h.* see PEG sb. 1.

Hole (hōl), *v.* [OE. *holian* to hollow out, excavate, *f.* *hol*, HOLL *a.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To make a hole or cavity in, to perforate, pierce. 2. To sink (a shaft), drive (a tunnel) through 1708. 3. *Mining.* To undercut (the coal) in a seam so as to release it from the other strata 1829. 4. *intr.* To make a hole or holes; to dig ME.

1. She [the ship] has holed her bottom 1864.

II. 1. *trans.* To put into or plant in a hole or holes; to put in prison 1608. 2. *spec.* 1. *Golf.* etc. To drive (the ball) into a hole or pocket. Also *to h. out*, 1803. 2. *intr.* To go into a hole 1614.

1. So their prodigal sons are holed in some loathsome jail 1618. 2. The accuracy with which they 'h. out' 1867. 3. The fox has run to earth, or, we have it, 'has holed' 1878. Hence *Ho-leable* (*Golf*).

Hole, -ful, -ly, -some, etc., the early (an etym.) spelling of WHOLE, etc.

Hole: see HOLL *a.*, HULL *sb.* 1

Hole-and-corner, *adj.* *phr.* 1835. Don or happening in a 'hole and corner', or place which is not public; secret, clandestine, under hand (*Contemptuous*).

Holed (hōld), *pp.* *a.* ME. [*f.* HOLE *v.* + -ED.] Having a hole or holes.

H. stone, a perforated stone considered to be monument of prehistoric times 1760.

Holer (hōl'lr). 1829 [*f.* HOLE *v.* + -ER] *spec.* The collier who holes or undercuts a coal seam.

Holethnic: see HOLO-.

Holey (hō'li), *a.* ME. [*f.* HOLE *sb.* + -Y] Full of holes.

H. dollar, a Spanish dollar out of which a 'dum' had been cut, formerly current in Australia.

Holbut. = HALIBUT.

Holidam (e, early *f.* HALIDOM.

Holiday (hō'lidi), *sb.* [OE. *holidays*

found beside *hālig dæg* in two wds. The combined forms are treated under HOLY-DAY]

1. A consecrated day, a religious festival. *Ne usu.* HOLY-DAY, q.v. 2. A day on which work is suspended; a day of recreation.

amusement. (In early use not separable from 1) ME. b. *collect pl.* or *sing.* A vacation M. c. Cessation from work; recreation 1526

colloq. Naut. A spot carelessly left uncoated tarring or painting 1785. 4. *attrib.* or as *a.* Of, belonging to, or used on a holiday; festi superior to the workaday sort, as *h. cloth terms, English*. Sometimes: Suted only a holiday; dainty, idle, trifling 1440.

2. It is holiday, a day to dance in, and merrymery at the Ale house 1577. b. At home for holidays 1806. c. Phr. *To make h.* to cease to work. 1770 *speech h.* to use choice language. 4. Holy-day Wife, all play and no work 1695.

Holily (hō'li), *adv.* [OE. *hāliglice* HOLY *a.* + -LY.] 1. In a holy manner, v sanctity or devoutness. 2. Sacredly, solemnly; solemnly. Now *rare* or *Obs.* ME.

Holiness (hō'līnēs). [OE. *hālignes*, *f.* *hālig* HOLY + -NESS.] 1. The quality being holy; spiritual perfection or pur sanctity; saintliness; sacredness. 2.

Holiness: a title of the Pope, given orig. to bishops 1450.

1. His herte is verray chambre of hooly CHAUCER. 2. His H. [Pope Leo] 1858.

Holing (hō'ling), *vb.* *sb.* ME. See HOL.

Holnigh (hō'lnit), *sb.* [*nonce-use*, a HOLIDAY] 2. A night of pleasure. KEAT

Holism (hō'liz'm, hō'liz'm). 1926 (J Smuts). [*f.* Gr. *holos* whole + -ISM.] The dency in nature to produce wholes from ordered grouping of units

Holk, *howk* (hō'k, hā'k), *v.* Now *a* [Northern ME. *hōlk*, *f.* root of HOLL *a.*]

trans. To excavate; to dig out or up. 2. To dig, turn things up 1513.

Holl, *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [OE. *hol*, late (and ME. *holl*, neut. of prec. adj.) used sub retained chiefly in the north *pronounced* *h*

[houl.] 1. A HOLE OE.; an excavation, a ditch 1701. 2. The HOLD of a ship -1637.

Holl (hōl), *a. Obs. or dial.* [OE. *hol* hollow, cf. OTeut. stem **hulo-*, pre-Teut. **hulo-*, perh. related to *helan* to cover; or with suffix *-l*, from root **h₂l-*, **h₂l₂l-* of *L. cavus* hollow.]

1. Hollow, concave; empty. 2. Deeply excavated or depressed; lying in a hollow OE.

Holla (hōlā, rarely hōlā), *interj. (sb.)* 1523. [a. F. *holla* (15th c. in Lutr.)] 1. An exclam. meaning Stop! 2. A shout to excite attention 1588. 3. A shout of evulsion 1727. 4. Also *holla ho!* [F. *holla ho!*] 1596. 5. *sb* A shout of *holla!* 1592.

1. Phr. *To cry h.* 2. H, approach *L. L. v. ii. 900*. 4. H. *holla*, Curtius *Tam. Shr. v. 1. 12.* 5. I thought I heard a h. M. Scott.

Holla v. see **HOLLO v.**

Holland (hōlānd). ME. [Du. *Holland*, in earliest sources *Halilant*, f. *holl* wood + *-lant* land, describing the district about Dordrecht, the nucleus of Holland.] 1. The name of a province of the Northern Netherlands, now usually extended by foreigners to the kingdom of the Netherlands. 2. A linen fabric, originally called, from the province of Holland in the Netherlands, *H. cloth*. When unbleached called *Brown H.* ME. 3. *attrib.* or in comb. of holland 1554. Hence *Hollander*, a Dutchman 1547; also a Dutch ship. *Hollandish a.* (now rare), of or belonging to Holland (province or country), Dutch 1611.

Hollands (hōlāndz), *sb* 1788 [ad. Du. *hollandsch* (sch mute), in *hollandsch genever*, Hollands gin] 1. A grain spirit manufactured in Holland; more fully *Hollands gin*, formerly *Hollands genever*.

Hollantide, short for *All-hollantide*, *All-hallowtide*, 1560.

Holler, dial and U.S. var. **HOLLO**.

Hollin, **hollen** (hōl-in, -ēn). Now arch. or dial. [OE. *holen*, *holegn*, cogn. w. Welsh *colyn* holly.] = **HOLLY**.

Hollo, **hollow** (hōl-ō). 1588. [akin to *holla* and *hallo*.] A. *interj.* = **HOLLA** 2, 3. B. *sb* A shout of *hollo!* esp. in hunting 1598.

Holla, **hollow** (hōl-ō), *holla* (hōl-ā). *v.* 1542. [Conn. w. **HOLLA int.**, **HOLLO int.**; also w. **HALLO int.** and **HALLOW v.**] 1. *intr.* To shout; to halloo; to call to the hounds in hunting. 2. *trans a.* With the thing shouted as object 1593. b. To call after (in hunting); to shout to 1605.

Phr. *Hollo away*, to drive away by hollering; *h. in*, off, to call in or off (dogs, etc.) by shouting; *h. out*, to shout out.

Holloa (hōl-ō), *interj. sb v* 1666. A form of **HOLLO** leading on to **HALLOA**, q. v.

Hollow (hōl-ō), *sb* [OE. *holh*:—O'Feut. **hulho-*, app. radically related to OE. *hol*, **HOLL a.** and **HOLLE sb.** App. the *sb* was formed anew from the adj. c. 1550.] 1. A hollow or concave formation or place, which is, or might have been, dug out; *a hole*; *a bore*, an excavation; an internal cavity; a void space. 2. *spec.* A depression on the earth's surface; a valley, a basin 1553. 3. The middle or depth (of night or of winter) 1865. 4. Short for *h. moulding*, *h. plane*, *h. square*: see **HOLLOW a.** 1726.

1. The h. of a Tree SHAVE, of a Rock 1637. Who hath measured the waters in the h. of his hand? Isa. xl 12. 2. Within the inner compass and h. of Affliction HOLLAND.

Hollow (hōl-ō), *a. and adv* [ME. *holh*, *holch*, also *holu*; see prec. Cf. *follow*, *hallow*.] A. *adj.* 1. Having a hole or cavity inside; empty in the interior; opp. to *solid*. 2. Having a hole, depression, or groove on the surface; sunken, indented, excavated, concave ME. b. Of the sea. Having the troughs between the crests of the waves very deep 1726. 3. Empty, vacant, void; hence, hungry, lean ME. 4. *transf.* Of sound Wanting body; sepulchral 1563. 5. *fig* Wanting soundness, solidity, or substance; empty; insincere, false 1529. 6. [f. the adv.] Complete, thorough, out-and-out (*colloq*) 1750.

1. A h. tooth 1577, tree 1817. 2. Our way to it was up a h. lane HAWTHORNS. H. and haggard faces Love. 3. H Poverty and Impotence a. H. 117 m. 4. My voice as h. as a ghost 1798. 5.

Flattering and h. words GIBSON. A h. truce MOTLEY.

Hence **Hollow-ly adv.** -ness.

Comb. etc. **h-adz**, -auger, tools with concave face, for curved work, -bustion, that which has only a rampart and a parapet, ranging about its flanks and faces, leaving a void space towards the centre; *h. fowl*, 'poultry, rabbits, etc., any meat not sold by butchers' (Halliwell), *h.-ground a.*, ground so as to have a concave surface, as a *h.-g. razor*; *h. spar* (tr. Ger. *hohlspar*), CHIASCROLITE, *h. vein*, the *vena cana*; *h.-way*, a way, road, or path, through a defile or cutting. Also **Hollow SQUARE**, **HOLLOW-WARE**.

B. adv. 1. In a hollow manner; with a hollow sound. *Obs* evc. in comb. **LYDGAIE**. 2. Thoroughly, completely, out-and-out; also (*U.S.*) *all h* (*colloq*) 1668.

2. Local opinion would carry it h. J. H. NEWMAN.

Hollow (hōl-ō), *v.* 1598. [f. **HOLLOW a.**] 1. *trans.* To render hollow or concave. Also with *out*. 2. To form by making a hollow (in something), to excavate. Often with *out*. 1648. 3. *intr.* To become hollow or concave 1860.

1. A rock hollowed out like the entrance to a church 1727. Hollowing one hand against his ear TENNYSON. 2. A Grotto hollowed in the Rock 1687.

Hollow, *v.* 2: see **HOLLO v.**

Hollow-eyed, *a.* 1529. Having the eyes deep sunk in their orbits.

Hollow-hearted, *a.* 1549. Insincere, false. Hence **Hollow-heartedness**.

Hollow-root, 1578. [tr. Ger. *hohlwurzel*, *hohlwurzel*: see Grimm.] a. A name for *Corydalis tuberosa* (C. *cava*); also for other species of *Corydalis*. b. *erron.* A name for *Adoxa Moschatellina*.

Hollow-ware, 1416. Bowl- or tube-shaped ware of earthenware, wood, or (now esp.) metal. Also *attrib.*

Holly (hōl-i). [Shortened f. OE. *holegn*, *helen*; see **HOLLIN**.] A plant of the genus *Ilex*; *orig.* and *esp.* the common European holly, *I. Aquifolium*, an evergreen shrub or small tree with dark-green tough glossy leaves, having indented edges set with sharp stiff prickles at the points, and bearing clusters of small green flowers succeeded by red berries; much used for Christmas decorations. The American holly, *I. opaca*, is found in the United States from Massachusetts southwards. Also *attrib.*

Comb. h-fern, *Aspidium* (or *Polystichum*) *Lonchitis*, so named from its stiff prickly fronds; -laurel, 'the islay, *Prunus sicifolia*, of California' (Cet Diet.); -oak, the holm oak, *Quercus ilex*; -rose, (f.) an old name for species of *Cistus*; (f.) *Turnera ulmifolia*, a W. Indian shrub with yellow flowers.

Holly, obs. f. **WHOLLY**.

Hollyhook (hōl-hōk). ME. [f. **HOLY a.** + **HOCK sb.** mallow; cf. the Welsh name *hocs bendigaid*, app. a transl. of a med. L. **malva benedicta*.] 1. *orig.* The Marsh Mallow, *Althaea officinalis*: -1614. 2. Now, The plant *Althaea rosea*, of the same genus as the prec., a native of China and southern Europe; many varieties, with flowers of different tints of red, purple, yellow, and white, are cultivated in gardens 1548. **Comb.** h-rose, an American species of club-moss, *Salaginella lepidophylla*, also called *resurrection-plant*.

Holm, **holme** (hōm). [In sense 1, OE. *holm* sea, ocean, wave; in sense 2, a. ON. *holmr* islet in a bay, etc., meadow on the shore; corresp. to OS, LG. *holm* hill.] 1. The sea, the wave OE. only. 2. An islet; esp. in a river. Freq. in place-names OE. 3. A piece of flat low-lying ground by a river or stream ME. 3. 'Oh! green', said I, 'are Yarrow's holms' WORDSW.

Holm (hōm). ME. [A corruption of *holm* from OE. *helen*, **HOLLIN**, *holly*.] 1. The common holly. Now only *dial.* 2. The **HOLM-OAK** 1552.

Comb. ash-h. cock, -screech, -thrush, local names of the mistle-thrush, which feeds on holly-berries.

Ho-lungang, 1847. [ad. ON. *holmganga*, 'going to the holm' (or islet) on which a duel was fought.] A duel to the death.

Holm-oak (hōm-ōk). 1597. [f. **HOLM** 2 + **OAK**.] The evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*); its foliage resembles that of the holly.

Holm-tree, ME [f. **HOLM** 2.] = **HOLM** 2.

Holo- (hōl-ō), bef. a vowel **hol-**, comb. f. Gr. *holos* 'whole, entire': sometimes opp. to *kenos* or *meno*. In *Cryd.*, enoting ha a

crystal or crystalline form has the full number of faces (**HOLOHEDRAL**, **HOLOSMMETRICAL**) or the full number of normals (**HOLOSYS-TEMATIC**), belonging to its system.

Holothnos [Gr. *holos*], an undivided primitive stock or race; hence **Holothnic a.** (less correctly *holo-ethnic*), pertaining or relating to a holothnos.

Holobrancheate, *ious adjs.*, *Ichthyol.* having complete branchial apparatus opp. *holobranchiate*.

Holocerphalous (Gr. *kephala*) *a.*, having an entire or undivided skull, as the group *Holocerphalus* of fish es in which the hyomandibular bone is continuous with the cranium; so **Holocerphal**, a fish belonging to this group. **Holocryptic a.**, wholly hidden, *fec* of a cipher incapable of being read except by those who have the key. **HolocrySTALLINE a.**, wholly crystalline in structure, opp. to *hemycrystalline*.

Holohemihedral a., *Cryst.* having the full number of planes in half the octant. **Holophanerous** (-fan-er-ous) [Gr. *phaneros*] *a.*, *entant* wholly discernible applied to the metamorphosis of insects when complete. **Holophytic** [Gr. *phōtōn*] *a.*, *Biol.* wholly plant-like, used in reference to the nutrition of certain Protozoa. **Holohorhinal** [Gr. *horhinal*] *a.*, *Ornith.* having the nasal bones slightly or not at all cleft. **Holosiderite** (-si-der-ite) [Gr. *sidēros* see -it-] a meteorite consisting wholly or almost wholly of iron.

Holostean [Gr. *ostēon*] *a.*, entirely bony; having a wholly osseous skeleton as the group *Holostei* of rained fishes; *sb.* a fish of this group, so **Holosteiens a.** = prec. **Holosteric** [tr. Gr. *ostērion*] *a.*, wholly solid, applied to a barometric instrument in which no liquid is employed, as an aneroid. **Holothecal** [Gr. *thēke*] *a.*, *Ornith.* having the tural envelope entire or undivided. **Holotrichous** [Gr. *thrix*, *trich-*] *a.*, *Biol.* belonging to the order *Holotricha* of infusorians, which have similar cilia all over the body. **Holozoic** [Gr. *zōō*] *a.*, *Biol.* wholly like an animal in mode of nutrition: said of certain Protozoa, in opposition to *holophytic*.

Holoblastic (hōlōblāstik), *a.* 1872. [f. **HOLO** + Gr. *blastos* germ, -BLAST + -IC] *Biol.* Of an ovum: Wholly germinal, undergoing total segmentation. Opp. to *meroblastic*. So **Holoblast**, a h. ovum.

Holocaust (hōlōkōst), ME. [a. F. *holocauste*, ad. late L. *holocaustum*, a. Gr. *ολοκαυστον* ad. neut. f. *holos* whole + *καυστος* burnt] 1. A sacrifice wholly consumed by fire; a whole burnt offering. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A complete sacrifice or offering. b. A sacrifice on a large scale. 1497. c. Complete destruction by fire, or that which is so consumed; complete destruction, esp. of a large number of persons; a great slaughter or massacre 1671.

2. c. Like that self-begotten bird That lay ere while a Holocaust MARY SAMs. 1702. Louis VII once made a h. of thirteen hundred persons in a church 1833.

Holograph (hōlōgrāf), 1623. [a. F. *holographe*, or ad. late L. *holographus*, a. Gr. f. *holos* + *-γραφος*.] A. *adj.* Of a document: Wholly written by the person in whose name it appears 1669.

B. *sb.* 1. A letter or other document written wholly by the person in whose name it appears 1623. 2. *In h.* wholly in the author's hand-writing 1817.

3. Bequeathed by testament In h. Brown &c. Hence **Holography**, *phic*, *phic* = A. **Holography**, writing wholly by one's own hand.

Holohedral (hōlōhēdrāl, -hēdrāl), *a.* 1837 [f. **HOLO** + Gr. *hēdra* + -AL.] *Cryst.* Having the full number of planes required by the highest degree of symmetry belonging to its system. So **Holohedrism**, the quality of being h. **Holohedron**, a h. crystal or form.

Holometabola (hōlōmētābōlā), *sb.* *pl.* mod L, neut. pl. (sc. *insecta*), f. Gr. *holo-* + *μεταβολος* changeable.] *Entom.* The insects which undergo complete metamorphosis. (Usu called *Metabola*.) Hence **Holometabolous**, **Holometabolous adjs.**

Holometer (hōlōmētā), 1696. [f. **HOLO** + -METER.] A mathematical instrument for making all kinds of measurements.

Holomorphic (hōlōmōrfik), *a.* 1880. [f. **HOLO** + Gr. *morphē* + -IC.] 1. *Cryst.* = **HOLOHEDRAL**. 2. *Math.* Said of a function which is monogenic, uniform, and continuous 1880.

Holophote (hōlōfōt), 1859 [f. **HOLO** + Gr. *phōs*, *phōtēs* (The adj. *holophotal* was earlier)] An optical apparatus, used in light houses etc., by which practically the whole of light from a lamp or other source is collected

and made available for illumination. So **Holophotal**, *a.* reflecting or refracting all, or nearly all the light 1850. Hence **Holophotally** *adv.* **Holophotometer**, an apparatus for measuring the whole light emitted from a source.

Holophrastic (*holofre'snik*). *a.* 1860. [*f.* HOLO- + Gr. *φραστρός*, *f.* *φράζειν* to tell.] Expressing a whole phrase or combination of ideas by a single word.

Holostomatous (*holo'stomātes*), *a.* 1855 [*f.* HOLO- + Gr. *στόμα*, *στόματ-* + *-ους* *Tool*. Having the mouth entire; as the division *Holostoma* of gastropod molluscs, having shells of which the mouth is not notched or prolonged into a siphon; or the group *Holostomi* of eel-like fishes, which have all the bones of the mouth fully developed. So **Holostomate**, **Holostomous** *adv.* = *prec.* **Holostome**, one of the *Holostomata* or *Holostomi* (see above).

Holosymmetry 1895. *Cryst.* = **HOLOSYMMETRY**. Also *-ical* *adv.*

Holosystematic, *a.* 1878. *Cryst.* Having the full number of normals required by the complete symmetry of its system

Holothurian (*holo'thū'riān*). 1842 [*f.* mod. L. generic name *Holothuria*, *f.* *holothuria* (Pliny), a neut. pl. of Gr. *ὀλοθύριον*, a kind of zoophyte. *A.* *adv.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Holothuria* or division *Holothurioidea* of Echinoderms: see *H.* 1878.

B. *so.* An animal belonging to the division of Echinoderms, of which *Holothuria* is the typical genus; they have an elongated form, a tough leathery integument, and a ring of tentacles around the mouth, a sea-slug, sea-cucumber, or trepang. So **Holothure**, a holothurian. **Holothurid**, **Holothurioid** *adv.* **Holothurian**; *sbs.* a holothurian

Holour. ME. [*a.* OF. *holier*, *holes*, *huler*, var. of *horur*, *houret*, *hurier*, ad OIG *honorar*, *honoris* whence, fornicator.] A fornicator; a debauchee -1400

Holpe, **holpen**: see *HOLP* *v.*

Hols (*hplz*), *sb.* pl. 1906. Colloq. (esp. school-children's) abbrev. of *holidays*.

Holsom (*obs.* *f.* WHOLESOME).

Holster (*hōl'star*). 1663. [Corresponds to mod. Du. *holster* in same sense; also OE. *holst* hiding-place; from about stem *hel-*, *hul-* to cover.] A leather case for a pistol fixed to the pommel of a horseman's saddle or worn on the belt. Hence **Holstered** *a.* bearing holsters BYRON.

Holt (*hōlt*). [OE. *holt* wood, etc. — OTeut. **hulto* :—pre-Teut. **hald-*; cf. Gr. *κλάδος* twig, etc.] *†* 1. Wood, timber. OE only. *2.* A wood; a copse. Now *poet.* and *dialect.* (In many place-names.) OE. *3.* A wooded hill 1567.

2. These hollies and these hayes That han in wynter ded ben and dreye CHaucer. Wither'd h. or tith or pasture TENNYSON.

Holt ². ME. [Unexplained var. of **HOLD** *sb.* 1. Hold, grasp, grip; support. *†2.* A stronghold -1500. *3.* A place of refuge or abode, an animal's lair or den, esp. that of an otter 1590

3. An old otter going for a strong h. 1835.

Holus-bolus (*hōl's bōl's*). 1847. [Of dal origin: app. mock-Latin.] All in a lump, all at once.

Holwe (*obs.* *ff.* HOLLOW).

Holy (*hō'li*), *a.* (*sb.*) [OE. *hālig*, *-eg* :—OSeut. type **hailag-* *o.* deriv. of the adj. **hailo-*, OE. *hāl*, whole, hale; see *-v.*] 1. Kept or regarded as inviolate from ordinary use and set apart for religious use or observance; consecrated, dedicated, sacred. *b.* Dedicated or devoted to. *2.* Free from sin and evil, morally and spiritually perfect and unsullied OE. *3.* Hence, *a.* Of persons. Specially belonging to, commissioned by, or devoted to God OE. *b.* Of things: Pertaining to God or the Divine Persons; having their origin or sanction from God, or partaking of a Divine quality or character OE. *4.* Conformed to the will of God, entirely devoted to God; of godly character and life; sanctified, saintly; sinless OE. *1.* Que not that which is h. unto the dogs *Math.* vi. 6. Al is h. wher devotion kneels O V Housen

b. [The Nazarene] is h. unto the Lord *Ysa.* vi. 2. H. to your business *Meas.* for *h.* v. 1. 388 *2.* For I the Lord am h. *Lev.* xx. 26. *3.* *a.* A h. Prophetesse SHAKS. The holy Bishops 1625. *Matth.* and Mark and Luke and h. John CLOUGH. *b.* H. scripture EXALT. *4.* H., faire, and wise is she *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 47. So h., and so perfect is my love *A. Y. L.* iii. v. 99.

Combs., etc. **H. Alliance**: an alliance formed in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon, between the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, with the professed object of uniting their respective governments in Christian brotherhood 1821. **H. bone** (tr. L. *os sacrum*) the SACRUM. **H. brotherhood** (tr. Sp. *Santa Hermanidad*) = HERMANDAD. **H. doors**: in the Greek Church, the doors in the screen which separates the altar and sanctuary from the main body of the church. **H. oak**: an oak marking a parish boundary, at which a stoppage was made for the reading of the gospel in the 'beating of the bounds' during the Rogation days, called also *gospel-oak*, *gospel-tree* HENRIK. **H. One**: a holy person, a title of God or Christ; one dedicated to or consecrated by God COVERDALE. **Holy souls**: the souls of the faithful departed, the blessed dead OE. Also *Holy Church* *H. City*, *H. Family*, *H. Father*, *H. Grail*, *H. Inquisition*, *H. League*, *H. Office*, *H. Oil*, *H. Order*, *H. Passion*, *H. Saturday*, *H. Sea*, *H. Sepulchre*, *H. Spirit*, *H. Synod*, *H. Table*, *H. Thursday*, *H. Wax* see these words.

b. In names of plants *h. grass*, a grass of genus *Hieracium*, esp. *Northern H. g.*, *H. borealis*, which is strewn about Catholic churches on festival days, *h. bay*, Sunbon, *h. tree*, an Indian tree, *Melia Azadirachta* also called Pride of India; *th. wood*, the W. Indian *Guaracum sanctum*. See also *Main* Words.

B. absol. or as *sb.* *1.* That which is holy OE. *†2.* A holy person: = HALLOW *sb.* -1648 *†3.* *†4.* Devotions. PURCHAS. *4.* Holy of holies. [*A.* Hebrewism, rendered in Exod. xxvi. 34 'most holy place', but literally reproduced in LXX and Vulgate, whence in Wyclif, etc.] The 'most holy place', the inner chamber of the sanctuary in the Jewish tabernacle and temple. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *5.* superl. *Holiest*, used *absol.* *a.* As a title of God or Christ ME. *b.* = Holy of holies: see *4.* *Heb.* x. 19.

6. A promise to the Holiest in the height J. H. NEWMAN.

†Holy, *v.* 1578 [*f.* HOLY *a.*, instead of HALLOW *v.*] To sanctify, consecrate; to canonize -1622.

Holy bread. ME. The (ordinary leavened) bread which was blessed after the Eucharist and distributed to those who had not communicated (*F. pain béni*). In post-Reformation times, The bread provided for the Eucharist

Holy cross. ME. The cross upon which Jesus Christ suffered death (see **CROSS** *sb.*). Hence in the titles of certain religious societies *b. attrib.* Holy Cross day, the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross, September 14th.

Holy-day (*hō'li* *h. d.*). [OE. *hālig dæg*, two wds. See also *HOLIDAY*, now usu. restricted to the sense 'day of recreation'.] A day set apart for religious observance, usually in commemoration of some sacred person or event; a religious festival. Also *attrib.*

Holy fire. *arch.* ME. [*tr.* L. *sacer ignis* (Celsus, Vergil).] Erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire; see **FIRE** *sb.*

Holy Ghost (*hō'li* *gō'st*). [Prop. two words; in OE. *se hālig gāst*, *hālig gāst*, in ME. often as comb. *hāligast*, *hōligst*.] *1.* The Divine Spirit; the Third Person of the Godhead, the Holy Spirit. *2.* *a.* The figure of a dove as a symbol of the Holy Spirit. *b.* The Cross of the Order of the Holy Ghost 1520. *3.* (Also *Holy Ghost's Root*.) The plant Angelica, *Archangelica officinalis* 1885 *4.* *attrib.*, as in *Holy Ghost flower*, plant, an orchid, *Peristeria elata*, also called *dove-plant*, from the resemblance of part of the flower to a dove 1866

1. Order of the Holy Ghost, a French order of Knighthood (*ordre du Saint-Esprit*), instituted by Henry III. in 1578. *2.* Cross of the Holy Ghost, a cross worn by the knights of this order, having a circle in the middle and on it the Holy Ghost in the form of a dove.

Holy Land. ME. [*tr.* med. L. *terra sancta*, *F. la Terre Sainte*.] (with *the*) Western Palestine, or, more particularly, Judaea; so called as being the scene of the life and death of Jesus Christ, and as containing the Holy Sepulchre.

Holy place. 506 A place that is holy

a sanctuary. *spec.* *a.* The outer chamber of the sanctuary in the Jewish tabernacle and temple. *b. pl.* Localities which are objects of pilgrimage in the Greek or Latin Church

Holy rood (*day*) *arch.* [OE. *sēo hālige rōd*.] = HOLY CROSS (DAY).

Holy stone, **holy-stone**, *sb.* 1777. [*†*] *1.* A soft sandstone used for scouring the decks of ships 1823. *2.* [*†* for *holy stone*.] A stone with a natural hole in it, used as a charm. Hence **Holystone** *v.* to scour with a h.

Holy tide, **holy-tide**. OE. A day or season of religious observance.

Holy water. [OE. *hāligwāter*, a true compound: subseq. analysed as two wds.] *1.* Water blessed by a priest and used in various rites. *2. attrib.* ME.

3. *Provb.* *As the devil loves holy water*, i.e. not at all. *a.* Holy water sprinkle, *tsprinkle*, (*a.*) at aspergillum, (*b.*) a club armed with spikes, (*c.*) a fox's brush. **Holy water stick**, **tsstick**, **tsstop**, mod. (1793) **stoup**, a soup or basin for holding holy water, placed near the entrance of a church.

Holy Week. 1710 [after *F. la semaine sainte*, etc.] The week immediately preceding Easter Sunday

Holy well. OE. [A combined form occurs in the proper names *Holywell*, *Hollywell*, *Hallinwell*.] A well or spring reputed to possess miraculous healing properties.

Holy Writ. OE. See **WRIT** *i.* *c.*

Hom (*hō'm*). Also *homa*. 1855 [*Pers.* = *Skr. sōma*.] The sacred plant of the ancient Persians and Parsees; also its juice, on the same as the *SOMA* of the Vedas.

Homacanth: see **HOMO**.

Homage (*hō'medʒ*), *sb.* ME. [*a.* OF *ommage*, *homage*, *hommage*, mod. *hommage* — late L. *hominaticum*, *f.* *homo*, *homin-*; see *-AGE*. Cf. *MANRED*.] *1.* In *Feudal Law* Formal and public acknowledgement of allegiance, wherein a tenant or vassal declared himself the man of the king or the lord of whom he held, and bound himself to his service. *b.* An act of homage; a render or money payment made as an acknowledgement of vassalage 1599. *2.* A body of persons owing allegiance *spec.* in *Eng. Law*, the body of tenants attending a manorial court, or the jury at such a court ME. *3.* *fig.* Acknowledgement of superiority, dutiful respect or honour shown ME.

3. *Phr.* *To do homage, render h.*, *to resign h.*, formally to renounce allegiance. *Feudal h.*, *h.* paid to the lord. *Large h.*, *h.* paid to the king. *4.* With the consent of the 'homage', i.e. of his copyholder -1805. *3.* To do h. and honour to almighty god 1525 A reluctant h. to the justice of English principle. MACKINTOSH. Hence **Homageable** *a.* bound to render h.

Homage, *v.* 1592. [*f.* *prec.* *sb.*] *†1.* *trans.* To render or pay as a token of homage -1602. *†2.* *intr.* To pay homage -1636. *3.* *trans.* To do homage or allegiance to 1632

Homager (*hō'medʒər*). ME. [*a.* OF *hommage*, *-ier*, *f.* *hommage* HOMAGE, see *-ER*.] *1.* One who owes homage or fealty; one who holds lands by homage. Also *fig.* *b.* *spec.* in *Eng. Law*, A manorial tenant 1598 Thou blindest Anthony, and that blood of thine I Censur *b.* *Ant. & Cl.* i. 1. 32.

Homalographic (*hō'mālogræ'fik*), *a.* (*error.* *homolog.*) 1864. [*f.* Gr. *ὁμολογέω* even level + *GRAPHIC*.] *Geog.* Delineating in equal proportion; applied to a method of projection in which equal areas on the earth's surface are represented by equal areas on the map.

Homaloid (*hō'māloid*). 1876. [*f.* Gr. *ὁμαλός* + *-OID*.] *Geom.* A homaloidal space of any number of dimensions, a flat. So **Homaloidal** *a.* of the nature of a plane, flat

Homarine (*hō'mārīn*). 1880. [*f.* mod. I *Homarus*, generic name of the lobster, *f.* I *homard* (formerly *homar*, *a.* ON. *hamarr*, Da *hamme*) lobster.] *1.* *adv.* Related to or having the characteristics of a lobster. *a.* *sb.* *1.* crustacean of the genus *Homarus*; a lobster

Homaxonal: see **HOMO**.

Homburg (*hō'mbʊrg*). 1901. [Name of a town in Prussia, where first worn.] In full *Homburg hat*: A man's soft felt hat with narrow brim and den ed

Home (hōm), sb.¹ and *a.* [Com. Teut.. OE *hām*.]

A. sb. 1. A village or town; a villa with its cottages. OE. and early ME. 2. A dwelling-place, house, abode; the fixed residence of a family or household; one's own house; the dwelling in which one habitually lives, or which one regards as one's proper abode. Occas., the home-circle or household. Also *transf.* OE. 3. (Without qualifying word or pl.) The place of one's dwelling and nurturing, with its associations 1460. 4. *fig.* With reference to the grave, or future state ME. 5. A place, region, or state to which one properly belongs, in which one's affections centre, or where one finds rest, refuge, or satisfaction 1548. 6. One's own country, one's native land; the place where one's ancestors dwelt 1595. 7. The seat, centre, or native habitat 1706. 8. An institution providing refuge or rest 1851. 9. In games. The place in which one is free from attack; the goal 1855. 10. *attrib* and *Comb.*

3. *A h. from h.*, a place away from home which provides home-like accommodation or amenities. 4. Man goeth to his long h. *Ecc.* xii. 5. Wherever woman has a tongue, there Mrs. Grundy has a h. *LYTTON*. 6. Till then. Will I not think of h., but follow Armes *John* ii. 31. H. always means England; nobody calls India h. 1837. 7. Sicily was the real h. of bucolic poetry 1882. 8. The H. for Confirmed Invalids 1863. 9. Not till the line for h. did he let the great horse [Persimmon] go 1897. 10. (Freq. in comb. from 16th c.) *h.-sick*, homesickness 1762.

Phrases. At home. *a.* At or in one's own house. Also *fig.* *b.* In one's own neighbourhood; in one's native land. (Opp. to *abroad*.) In the mother-country *c.* At one's ease, as if in one's own h.; in one's element. Hence, Unconstrained; familiar *with*, well versed *in* *d.* Accessible to visitors. Hence, a formula inviting company to an informal reception. Hence *'not-at-home'*. From home. Not at home; abroad. †Nearer home. *a.* *h.* Nearer one's own dwelling-place or country. *b.* *fig.* In or into closer relation or connection with oneself.

B. attrib. or adj. 1. Of, relating to, or connected with, home or one's home; reared, fostered, or carried on at home; proceeding from home; domestic, family 1552. 2. Near, or surrounding one's home, or the mansion on an estate. Hence, belonging to head-quarters, principal; as *h. station*. 1662. *b.* Belonging to a locality in which a sporting contest or match takes place 1886. 3. Domestic; opp. to *foreign* 1591. *b.* Treating of domestic affairs 1797. 4. In games; Of pertaining to, or situated at or near home (see A. 9); reaching or enabling a player to reach home. (Also hyphenated.) 1857. 5. That strikes home; searching, poignant, pointed; effective; to the point, close, direct. Now chiefly in *h. question*, *h. truth*. (Orig. adverbial (*h.-speaking* = *speaking h.*); see HOME *adv.* 4, 5; separation from the vbl. sb. caused it to be treated as an adj.; hence its extension to other sbs. as in *h. truth*.) 1625.

1. *A h. pastime* THACKERAY. Family or h. life SMILES. 2. The h. covers were shot on Friday 1836. *Phr.* *H. Counties*, the counties nearest London, sometimes including Hertford and Sussex. *H. Circuit*, the assize circuit which has London as its centre; its area has been often changed. *b.* *Phr.* *H.-anti-h. matches*, applied to two matches, one of which is played at the h. or locality of each side. 3. The h. market 1794, trade 1842. *H. politics* 1883. *b.* *H. Office*, in Great Britain, the department of the 'Secretary of State for Home Affairs' (abbrev. *H. Secretary*); the building in which its business is carried on. 4. *The last or h. hole* (Golf). 5. People who pique themselves on telling h. truths 1843.

Home, sb.² rare. 1836. = HOMELYN.

Home (hōm), *adv.* OE. [Orig. accus. of HOME *sb.¹*, as the case of destination after a vb. of motion; cf. *L. ire domum* to go home.] 1. To one's home (see HOME, *sb.¹* 2-6, 9). 2. = Come home, at home after absence 1587. 3. *Naut.* Towards or into the ship. Hence, of an anchor, away from its hold 1603. 4. To the point aimed at; as far as it will go; into or in close contact; closely, directly 1548. *b.* *Naut.* Full in (from the sea), full to the shore 1793. 5. *fig.* To the very heart or root of a matter; closely, directly, thoroughly 1542. 6. To 'oneself', hence, †to one's normal condition 1526.

1. I lugged the money h. DE FOE. The Regent h. to the government in England 1874. 2. My son will be h. 1870. 3. A sudden gust

of wind brought h. our anchor 1748. 4. Time is precious strike quick and h. NELSON. †To come short h. to come to grief. 5. The charge is .not brought h. to William FREEMAN. *Phr.* To come (go) h. to to touch intimately. †To speak h., i.e. plainly and to the point. *b.* To bring oneself h., to be brought, come, get h. to recover oneself (financially), regain one's position. *c.* Nothing to write h. about - nothing to boast of.

Comb., as *h.-going*, etc.; *h.-driven*; *h.-push*, etc.

Home (hōm), *v.* 1765. [f. HOME *sb.¹*] 1. *intr.* To go home. 2. To have one's home, dwell 1832. 3. *trans.* To establish in a home 1802.

1. One bird [swallow] homed from Paris in ninety minutes 1889.

Home-born, a. 1587. Born or produced at home; native.

Home-bred, a. 1587. 1. Bred or reared at home, native, indigenous; domestic. 2. Of homely breeding 1602.

1. Foreign invaders or home-bred rebels FREEMAN.

Home-brew, 1853. [f. HOME *sb.¹* + BREW *sb.*] Home-brewed ale, beer, or other beverage. Also *fig.*

Home-brewed, a. 1754. Brewed at home or for home consumption. *absol.* = *prec* Also *fig.*

Home-coming, sb. ME. [f. HOME *adv.* (Replacing ME. *home come*)] A coming home, arrival at home. So *Home-comer*.

At myn homcomyng CHAUCER.

Home-felt, a. 1634. [f. as *prec*] Felt 'at home', intimately or in one's heart.

A sacred and home-felt delight MUR.

Home-keeping, a. 1591. That keeps or takes care of a home, that remains at home.

Home-keeping youth, haue ever homely with SHAKES.

So *Home-keeping sb.*

Homeland (hōm lænd). 1670. The land which is one's home or where one's home is

Orig. *attrib* *b.* = HOME *sb.¹* 6. 1892.

Homeless (hōm'less), *a.* 1615. [See -LESS.] 1. Having no home or permanent abode. Usu. of persons; hence *transf.* of their condition, etc. 2. Affording no home 1797. Hence *Homeless-ly adv.*, -ness.

Homelike, a. 1817. [LIKE *a.*] Like home, suggestive of home; homely.

Homeling, 1577. [-LING.] A home-born inhabitant; a native. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* 1649.

Homely (hōm'li), *a.* ME. [-LY¹] 1. Of or belonging to the home; domestic, family 1577. 2. Familiar, intimate; at home *with*. Now *rare* or *arch.* ME. 3. Such as belongs to home or is produced or practised at home (esp. a humble home); simple; plain; everyday, unpolished, rough, rude. (Sometimes approbative; but often apologetic, depreciative, or euphemistic for 'wanting refinement, or polish') ME. 4. Of persons, their features, etc.: Plain, uncomely 1590.

1. This goodly emperour was...h. with every man LN. BERNERS. 3. Plain h. terms ADDISON. The garden's homeliest roots BYRON. A dear little h. woman 1862. 4. Some parts of Man be...comely, some h. 1619. Hence *Homelily adv.* *Homeliness.*

†**Homely, adv.** ME. [-LY²] 1. Familiarly 1650. 2. Kindly 1566. 3. Plainly, simply; without adornment, rudely, roughly 1697. 4. Directly home; straight to the point; plainly 1688.

Homelyn (hōm'lin). 1666. [?] A fish, the Spotted Ray, *Raja maculata*.

Home-made, a. 1659. Made at home or for home consumption; of domestic manufacture. Also *absol.*

Homeo-: see HOMŌO-.

Home¹ (hōm'ez), 1880. [f. HOME *v.* + -ER¹] A homing pigeon.

[[**Home²** (hōm'ez). Also **chomer**. 1535 [ad. Heb. *chōmer*, lit. 'heap'.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing 10 ephahs, or 10 baths (liquid measure). Its content was prob. about 80 gallons. †Also *erron.* used for OMER, *q.v.*

Homer, contr. of *hō-mother*; see HOB *sb.³*

Homeric (hōm'rik), *a.* 1771. [ad. *L. Ho-*

Ho *a. g.* Ομηρικὸς f. Ομηρος Homer] Of pertaining to or characteristic

of Homer, his poems, or the age with which they deal; like, or of the style of, Homer

Phr. *The H. question*, the question of the authorship, date, and construction of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. So †*Home'rical a.*, -ly *adv.* †*Home'rican a.*

Homerid (hōm'ērīd). 1846. [ad. *Gk.* Ομηρίδης, usu. in pl. Ομηρίδαι, Lat. *Homērida*, a guild of poets in Chios who claimed descent from Homer and a hereditary property in the Homeric poems, which they recited publicly] 1. One of the *Homērida* (see above) 2. A Homeric scholar. BLACKIE.

Homerite (hōm'ērīt). 1613. [a. *Gr.* Ομηρίται pl.] = HIMYARITE.

Homereology (hōm'ērōlōjī). 1876 [f. *Homēr* + -ology.] The study of Homer and of the Homeric poems, their authorship, date, etc. Hence *Homereologist*.

Home Rule. 1860 (but not in general use before 1871) [HOME *sb.* B. 3.] Government of a country, colony, province, etc., by its own citizens; the political principle or theory, according to which a country or province manages its own affairs, used *spec.* in British politics with reference to the movement, begun about 1870, to obtain for Ireland self-government through the agency of a national parliament. Also *attrib.* (also *home-rule*). Hence *Home-ruler*, one who advocates or practises Home Rule.

Home-sick, homesick (hōm' sīk), *a.* 1798. [SICK *a.*] Affected with home-sickness

Home-sickness, homesickness. 1756 [f. HOME *sb.* + SICKNESS; app. a rendering of *Ger. heimweh*.] A depressed state of mind and body caused by a longing for home when away from it; nostalgia.

Homespun (hōm' spūn). 1590. [HOME *sb.*, in sense 'at home']

A. adj. 1. Spun at home; of home manufacture; made of the material mentioned in B. 1. 1591. 2. *fig.* Simple, unsophisticated, plain, homely; unpolished, rude 1600. 1. Plain, decent, h. cloth 1796. 2. The plainest h. morality 1874. Simple, h. characters L. STEPHEN.

B. sb. 1. Cloth made of yarn spun at home, hoddens, also, a material made in imitation of this 1607. Also *fig.* 2. *transf.* One who wears homespun; hence, a rustic, a clown 1590.

1. Homespuns are still much worn 1883. 2. What hempen home-spuns haue we swaggering here? SHAKES.

Homestead (hōm'stēd). [OE. *hāmstēad*, f. *hām* HOME + *stēad* position, place] 1. HOMESTEAD -1814. 2. A farm-yard (*dialect*) 1681.

Homestead (hōm'stēd). [OE. *hāmstēde*, f. *hām* HOME + *stēde* place, STEAD.] 1. *gen.* The place of one's home: 1. *a.* The town, village, etc. in which one's dwelling is. *b.* A dwelling. 2. A house with its dependent buildings and offices; esp. a farm-stead 1700. 3. U.S. A farm occupied by the owner and his family, esp. the lot of 160 acres granted to a settler by the Homestead Act of Congress, 1862. Also *attrib.*

1. Twilight. Brought back. the herds to the h. LONGF. 3. *H. exemption*, in U.S., the exemption of a h. from forced sale under execution for general debts. Hence *Homesteader*, the holder of a h. *spec.* in U.S., one who holds lands acquired under the Homestead Act of Congress

Homester, 1847 [See -STFR.] 1. A stay-at-home (*rare*). 2. *pl.* The home team in a sporting match 1891.

Home-thrust, 1622. [f. HOME *adv.*] A thrust which goes home to the party aimed at

Homeward (hōm'wōrd). [OE. *hāmweard*, f. *hām* HOME + *weard* -WARD] *A. adv.* Towards one's home, dwelling-place, or native land. *B. adj.* Directed or going homeward, leading home.

Homeward-bound, a. 1602. [BOUND *pp.* *a.*] Bound homeward; esp. of a ship

Homewards (hōm'wōrdz), *adv.* [OE. *hāmweardes*; see -WARDS.] = HOMEWARD *adv.*

Home-work, 1856. [HOME *sb.¹* B. 1] *a.* Work done at home, esp. as dist. from work done in a shop or factory. *b.* Lessons to be done by a school-child at home 1889.

Homey (hōm' i). 1856 [f. HOME *sb.* 1] 1. Resembling or having a feeling of

Homicidal (hə'mɪsɪ'dæl), *a.* 1725. [f. next + AL.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by homicide; tending to homicide; murderous. *H. mania* a state of partial insanity, accompanied by an impulse to the perpetration of murder. Hence **Homicidally** *adv.*

Homicide (hə'mɪsaɪd), *sb.* 1 ME. [a. F., ad. L. *homicida*, f. *homo*, *hominis*; see -CIDE 1.] A man-slayer, in earlier use often = murderer. Also *attrib.*

attrib. This regicide and L. government Burke. **Homicide**, *sb.* 2 ME. [a. F., ad. L. *homicidium*; see prec. and -CIDE 2.] The action, by a human being, of killing a human being.

In *Law*, usually classed as *justifiable*, *excusable*, or *felonious*. *Justifiable* *h.*, the killing of a man in obedience to law, or by unavoidable necessity, or for the prevention of an atrocious crime. *Excusable* *h.*, *h.* committed by misadventure, also in cases of self-defence, where the assailant did not originally intend murder, rape, or robbery. *Felonious* *h.* comprehends the wilful killing of a man through malice aforethought (murder), the unlawful killing of a man without such malice, either in a sudden heat, or involuntarily while committing an unlawful action not amounting to felony; also self-murder, suicide. Hence **Homicide** *v.* to kill or murder. var. **Homicidy**, *ie* (Chaucer).

Homiform, *erron.* f. HOMINIFORM.

Homilete (hə'mɪlət), *U.S.* 1875. [ad. Gr. *διδάκτῃς* disciple, scholar.] A HOMILIST.

Homiletic (hə'mɪlətɪk), 1644. [ad. Gr. *διδάκτῃς* affable, conversable, f. *διδάκτῃς*, *vbl. adj.* of *διδάσκω*, f. *διδάσκω* crowd.]

A. adj. Of the nature of or characteristic of a homily, by way of a homily.

H. divinity or theology = Homiletics; see B. 1.

B. sb. usu. in pl. Homiletics [see -ICS]. 1 The art of preaching; sacred rhetoric 1830

2 pl. Homilies. CARLYLE.

3 If the teaching of H. were confined to the multiplication of methods for laying out a discourse [etc.] Fussy

So **Homiletical** *a.* conversable, sociable; homiletic. **Homiletically** *adv.* after the manner of a homily.

Homiliary (hə'mɪliəri), 1844 [ad. med. L. *homiliarium*, *homiliarium* (*liber*), f. *homilia* HOMILY; see -ARY.] A book of homilies.

Homilist (hə'mɪlɪst), 1616. [f. HOMILY + -IST.] One who writes or delivers homilies. Hence **Homilistical** *a.* characteristic of a h.

Homilize (hə'mɪlaɪz), *v.* 1624. [f. HOMILY + -IZE.] *intr.* To discourse, preach, sermonize

Homily (hə'mɪli), ME. [a. OF. *omelie*, mod. F. *homélie*, ad. eccl. L. *homilia*, a. Gr. *ὁμιλία* converse, discourse, f. *ὁμιλος* crowd, f. *ὁμοῦ* together + *ἵλη* troop.] A religious discourse addressed to a congregation; esp. a practical discourse with a v.w. to spiritual edification. Applied *spec.* to the discourses contained in the *Books of Homilies* published in 1547 and 1563 for use in parish churches. *b. transf.* A serious admonition; a lecture; a tedious moralizing discourse 1600

b. What tedious homilies of Lons have you wearied your parishioners withal A. Y. L. iii. ii. 164

Hominal (hə'mɪnəl), *a.* 1861. [a. F., f. L. *homo*, *hominem*; see -AL.] Of or relating to man (in Nat. Hist.).

Homing (hə'mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1622 [f. HOME *v.*] 1. *Naut.* (with *in*) The curving inwards of the sides of a vessel above its extreme breadth; 'falling' or 'tumbling' home. 2. The action of going home; return home; the faculty of returning home from a distance. Also *attrib.*, esp. in reference to pigeons. 1765. So **Homing** *ppl. a.* that goes home; as *homing pigeon*.

Hominid (hə'mɪnɪd), 1889 [ad. mod. L. *hominidae*, a family of mammals represented by the single genus *Homo*, f. L. *homo*, *hominis*; see -ID.] A member of the *Hominidae*; a man (zoologically considered)

Hominiform, *a.* [f. L. *hominem* + -FORM.] Of human shape CUDWORTH.

Hominy (hə'mɪni), 1579. [f. as prec. + -FY.] To make human.

Hominivorous (hə'mɪnɪvərəs), *a.* 1859. [f. as prec. + -vorus devouring + -OUS.] Man-eating.

Hominy (hə'mɪni), 1629 [Of American Ind. an orig.] Maize hulled and ground

coarsely and prepared for food by being boiled with water or milk. Also *attrib.*

Homish (hə'mɪʃ), *a.* Also **homeish**. 1561. [See -ISH.] 1. Belonging to home; domestic-1577. 2. Suggestive of home; home-like 1789. Hence **Homishness**.

Homnack, var. of HUMMOCK.

Homo (hə'mo), 1596. The Latin word for man. *a.* = 'human being'. *b. Zool.* The genus of which Man is the single species. *Homo sapiens* (sɜː piens): the human species. *Homo* is a common name to all men SHAES.

Homo-, *bel.* a vowel hom-, comb. f. Gr. *ὁμός* same, often in opposition to *hetero-*.

Homacanth (Gr. *ὁμακάνθα* spine) *a.* Ichth. having the spines of the dorsal and anal fins symmetrical, opp. to *heteracanth*. **Homaxonal**, **Homaxonic** *adjs.* in *Morphology*, having all the axes equal. **Homocategoric** (CATEGORIC) *a.*, belonging to the same category. **Homochiral** (Gr. *ὁμοχῆρ*), of identical form and turned in the same direction, as two right or two left hands. **Homochromic**, **-chromous** (Gr. *χρῶμα*) *adjs.* of the same colour, as the florets of most *Compositae*; opp. to *heterochromous*. **Homodemic** (Gr. *ὁμοδῆμος*) *a.* = *homophytic*. **Homodermic** *a.*, *Biol.* derived from, or relating to derivation from, the same primary blastoderm of the embryo. **Homodynamous** (Gr. *ὁμοδυναμ*) *a.* *Comp. Anat.* having the same force or value; applied to parts serially homologous, so **Homodynamy**, the condition of being homodynamous. **Homoganglionic** *a.*, *Zool.* having the ganglia of the nervous system symmetrically arranged, as in the *Articulata*; opp. to *heteroganglionic*. **Homomalous** (Gr. *ὁμομαλός* even) *a.*, *Bot.* applied to leaves or branches (esp. of mosses) which turn in the same direction; opp. to *heteromalous*.

Homo-organ, *Biol.* = **Homoplast**. **Homophytic** *a.*, *Biol.* belonging to the same race; relating to homophyly. **Homophyly** (Gr. *ὁμοφυλία*), the condition of being of the same race. **Homopolar**, *pollic. adjs.* having equal poles; opp. to *heteropolar*.

Homo-rgan, *Biol.* = *homo-organ*. **Homorganic** *a.*, 'having the same, or a uniform, organization; applied to plants' (*Yd. Soc. Lex.*); in *Phonetics*, produced by the same vocal organ. **Homosystemic** *a.*, belonging to the same system. **Homothermous** (Gr. *ὁμοθερμός*) *a.*, *Biol.* having a uniform temperature, as warm blooded animals; opp. to *heterothermous*.

Homotonous (Gr. *ὁμοτόνος*) *a.*, having the same tone or sound.

b. In *Chemistry*, denoting a compound homologous with that whose name follows, as in *homatopine*, *homocucurbit*, etc.

Homocentric (hə'moʊsɛntrɪk), 1621. [ad. mod. L. *homocentricus*, f. Gr. *ὁμο-* HOMO- + *κεντρικός* CENTRIC.] 1. *adj.* Having the same centre 1696.

2. *sb.* (In old Astronomy.) A sphere or circle concentric with another or with the earth; opp. to **ECCENTRIC** *sb.* BURTON.

Homocercal (hə'moʊsɛrkal), *a.* 1838. [f. HOMO- + Gr. *κέρκος* tail + -AL.] *Schizophyl.* Having the lobes of the tail equal, having a symmetrical tail. Also said of the tail. Opp. to *heterocercal*. So **Homocercy**, *h. condition*.

Homodont (hə'moʊdɒnt), 1877. [f. HOMO- + Gr. *ὀδόντ*, *odont-*] 1. *adj.* Having teeth all of the same kind. Also said of the teeth. Opp. to *heterodont*. 1888.

2. *sb.* A homodont animal.

Homodromous (hə'moʊdrəməs), *a.* 1710. [f. mod. L. *homodromus*, f. Gr. *ὁμο-* HOMO- + *δρομος* running + -OUS.] Running in the same direction; opp. to *heterodromous*.

3. *sb.* Applied to levers of the second and third orders, in which the power and the weight run in the same direction. *b. Bot.* Turning in the same direction, as two generating spirals of a phyllotaxis (e.g. on the main stem and on a branch). So **Homodromal**, **Homodrome** *adjs.* = prec. *b.*; **Homodromy**, *h. condition*.

Homoeo-, comb. f. Gr. *ὁμοιος* like, similar (also occas. written *homolo-*, in fully anglicized words, *homoeo-*); sometimes opposed to *hetero-*.

Homoeothermal (Gr. *ὁμοθερμός*) *a.*, *Biol.* = **Homothermous** (see HOMO-). **Homoeotopy** (Gr. *ὁμοεπὶ*), similarity of words or parts of words, as a cause of mistakes in copying. **Homoeozotic** (Gr. *ὁμοεὶς*) *a.*, containing similar forms of life.

Homooid (hə'moɪɔɪd), 1883. [f. Gr. *ὁμοιος* + -OID.] *Math.* A shell bounded by two surfaces similar and similarly situated with regard to each other; sometimes restricted to a shell bounded by concentric ellipsoids. Hence **Homooidal** *a.*

Homoeomer (hə'moɪəmə), *a.* [f. HOMOE- + Gr. *μέρος* + -AL.] *Proz.* Consisting of (metrically similar parts

Homoeomer (hə'moɪəmə), *a.* 1836 [f. HOMOE- + Gr. *μέρος* + -IC.] *a.* Relating to homoeomery; of the nature of homoeomeries. *b.* Homogeneous 1865. So **Homoeomerical** *a.* = prec. *a.*

Homoeomerous (hə'moɪəməs), *a.* 1875 [f. Gr. *ὁμοιος* + *μέρος* + -OUS.] Having or consisting of similar parts. 1. *Bot.* Applied to lichens in which the gonidia and hyphae are distributed uniformly through the thallus; opp. to *heteromerous*. 2. = HOMOEOMERIC *a.*

Homoeomery (hə'moɪəmə), Also **homoto-**, and in L. form *homoeomeria*. 1660 [ad. L. *homoeomeria* (Lucr.), ad. Gr. *ὁμοιομερία*, f. *ὁμοιομερής*, f. *ὁμοιος* + *μέρος*.]

2. The theory (propounded by Anaxagoras) that the ultimate particles of matter are homogeneous. *b. pl.* The ultimate particles of matter regarded as homogeneous.

Homoeomorphous (hə'moɪəməfəs), *a.* 1832 [f. HOMOE- + Gr. *μορφή* + -OUS.] Of similar form or structure. *spec.* in *Cryst.* Having similar crystalline forms; said esp. of substances differing in chemical composition or atomic proportions. Hence **Homoeomorphism**, *h. condition*.

Homoeopath (hə'm-, hə'moɪəpəθ), Also **homoeo-**. 1830. [Mod., f. HOMOEOPATHY.] One who practises or advocates homoeopathy. So **Homoeopathist**.

Homoeopathic (hə'm-, hə'moɪəpəθɪk), *a.* 1830 [f. HOMOEOPATHY + -IC.] 1. Of or pertaining to homoeopathy; practising or advocating homoeopathy. 2. *fig.* Very small or minute like the doses in homoeopathy. (Often *pro*) 1838.

2. The chapel was *h.* in its dimensions 1876. Hence **Homoeopathically** *adv.*

Homoeopathy (hə'm-, hə'moɪəpəθɪ), Also **homoeo-**, and formerly *erron.* **homoeo-**. 1826 [Mod. (first used in Ger. *homöopathie* by Hahnemann), f. Gr. *ὁμοιος* like + *-πάθεια*, *i. πάθος* suffering. Cf. ALLOPATHY.] A system of medical practice founded by Hahnemann of Leipsic about 1796, according to which diseases are treated by the administration (usu. in very small doses) of drugs which would produce in a healthy person symptoms like those of the disease treated. The principle is expressed in the Latin adage 'Similia similibus curantur'.

3. **Homoeoteleuton** (hə'moɪətɛləʊtən), Also **homolo-**. 1886. [Late L., a. Gr. *ὁμοιοτέλευτος* (sc. *ῥήμα*), f. *ὁμοιος* like + *τελευτή* ending.] 1. *Rhet.* A figure consisting of a series of words with the same or similar endings. 2. The occurrence of similar endings in two neighbouring words, clauses, or lines of writing, as source of error in copying 1861. So **Homoeoteleutic** *a.* having similar endings.

Homogamous (hə'moʊɡəməs), *a.* 1842 [f. Gr. *ὁμο-* HOMO- + *-γάμος* married + -OUS.] *Bot.* *a.* Having all the florets hermaphrodite or all of the same sex, said of certain grasses and composites. *b.* Applied to flowers in which the stamens and pistils ripen together 1854

c. Evolution. Of or pertaining to assortive mating 1903. So **Homogamy**, *h. condition*.

Homogen (hə'moʊdʒən), 1870 [f. HOMO- + -GEN.] *Biol.* A part or organ homogenized with another; see HOMOGNETIC *x*.

Homogene (hə'moʊdʒɪn), Now *rare* or *Ob.* 1607 [ad. Gr. *ὁμογενής*, *ὁμογενε-*, of the same kind, f. *ὁμο-* HOMO- + *γενος*, *γενε(σ)-*.] 1. *adj.* = HOMOGNEOUS. 2. *sb.* That which is homogeneous 1725.

3. Cold and rain congregate *homogenes*; for the gather together you (Shenan) and your crew - whilst, punch, and claret wait.

Homogeneous (hə'moʊdʒɪniəl), Now *ran.* Also *erron.* *ial*. 1603. [f. Scholastic L. *homogeneus* + -AL.] 1. *adj.* = HOMOGNEOUS. 2. *sb.* A homogeneous substance or person 1651

Hence **Homogeneousness**, *homogeneity*.

Homogeneate, *v. rare*. 1648. [f. as prec. + -ATE.] *trans.* To make homogeneous

Homogeneity (hə'moʊdʒɪniəti), 1625. [a. Scholastic L. *homogeneitas*, see next and -ITY] The quality or condition of being homogeneous

2. Identity of land with some thing else

Uniformity of composition or nature. *c. concor.*
Something homogeneous 1638

Homogeneous (hómōgēnēas), *a.* 1641. [*f. Scholastic L. homogeneus (f. Gr. ὁμογενής: see HOMOGENE) + -OUS.*] 1. Of the same kind or nature; alike, similar, congruous. 2. Of uniform nature or character throughout 1645. 3. *Math.* *a.* Of the same kind, so as to be commensurable. *b.* Consisting of terms of the same dimensions 1655.

1. The world and mind are not h. BAIN. *a.* Ice is a h. concretion Sir T. BROWNE. Hence Homogeneously *adv.*, *ness*.

Homogenesis (hómōgēnēsis), 1858. [*f. HOMO- + -GENESIS.*] *Biol.* 1. Applied to asexual reproduction. CARPENTER. 2. The ordinary form of sexual reproduction, in which the offspring resembles the parent and passes through the same course of development

Homogenetic (-džnētik), *a.* 1870. [*f. HOMO- + GENETIC.*] *Biol.* 1. Having a common descent or origin, applied to organs or parts of different organisms which show a correspondence of structure due to derivation from a common ancestor. 2. Relating to HOMOGENESIS (sense 2) 1839. So **Homogenetical** *a.* of, relating to, or having reference to, homogeneity or community of descent

Homogenous (hómōgēnās), *a.* 1870. [*f. HOMO- + Gr. γένος + -OUS.*] *Biol.* = HOMOGNETIC 1.

Homogeny (hómōgēni), 1626. [*Ult., ad. Gr. ὁμογένεια, f. ὁμογεν-; see HOMOGENE*] 1. Homogeneity. BACON. 2. *Biol.* The quality of being homogenous; correspondence of structure due to common descent 1870

Homogonous (hómōgōnās), *a.* 1877. [*f. HOMO- + Gr. γονος + -OUS.*] 1. *Bot.* Having similar reproductive organs; applied to flowers in which there is no difference in length in the stamens and pistils of different individuals; opp. to HETEROGONOUS 1. 2. *Biol.* Producing offspring similar to the parent; opp. to HETEROGONOUS 2 1883.

Homograph (hómōgrōf), 1873. [*f. HOMO- + Gr. γραφός, -GRAPHĒ.*] *Philol.* A word of the same spelling as another, but of different origin and meaning.

Homographic (hómōgrāfik), *a.* 1859. [*f. Gr. ὁμο- + HOMO- + γραφικός GRAPHĒ.*] 1. *Geom.* Having the same anharmonic ratio or system of anharmonic ratios, as two figures of the same thing in different perspective; belonging or relating to such figures. 2. *Gram.* Said of spelling in which each sound is always represented by the same character, which stands for that sound and no other, strictly phonetic, opp. to *heterographic* 1864. 3. *Philol.* Of, belonging to, or consisting of homographs 1880

Homography (hómōgrāfi), 1859. [*f. HOMO- + Gr. γραφία, -GRAPHĒ.*] 1. *Geom.* = HOMOGRAPHY 4. 2. *Gram.* Homographic spelling; see *prec.* (sense 2) 1864.

Homoio-: see HOMŌIO-.

Homoiousian (hómōiōu'siān, -i siān). 1732. [*f. Gr. ὁμοιούσιος (f. ὁμοιος like + οὐσία essence) + -AN.*]

A. adv. *a.* Of like essence or substance. *b.* Relating to or maintaining likeness (as dist. from *identity* and from *difference*) of substance between the Father and the Son; see B. (Dist. from *heteroiousian* and *homoiousian*.) 1854.

B. sb. One who held the Father and the Son, in the Godhead, to be of like, but not the same, essence or substance; a Semi-Arian.

+Homological, *a.* 1570. = HOMOLOGOUS.

Homologate (hómōlōgēt), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* 1644. [*f. med.L. homologare, after Gr. ὁμολογεῖν + -ATE.*] 1. *trans.* To express agreement with; to assent to; to countenance; to confirm, ratify. 2. *intr.* or *absol.* To agree; to express assent 1649. 3. *trans.* To identify (with something else) HUTTON. Hence **Homologation**, the action of homologating; *spec.* in *Sc. Law*, the action of confirming or ratifying (a defective or informal deed) by some subsequent act

Homological (hómōlōgikāl) *a.* 849.

[*f. as HOMOLOGY + -ICAL.*] Involving or characterized by, or relating to, homology, homologous.

Homologize (hómōlōgīz), *v.* 1733. [*f. as prec. + -IZE.*] 1. *intr.* To be homologous, to correspond. 2. *trans.* To make, or show to be, homologous 1811. Hence **Homologizer** 1716.

Homologon (hómōlōgōn), 1871. [*Gr. ὁμολόγων adj. neut., f. ὁμός same + λόγος ratio, etc.*] A homologue.

Homologous (hómōlōgēs), *a.* 1660. [*f. Gr. ὁμολόγος agreeing + -OUS.*] Having the same relation, proportion, relative position, etc.; corresponding. 1. *Math.* Having the same ratio or relative value as the two antecedents or the two consequents in a proportion, or the corresponding sides in similar figures. *b. Mod. Geom.* Having a relation of homology, as two plane figures; homological 1879. 2. *Biol.* Having the same relation to a fundamental type, corresponding in type of structure. (Dist. from *analogous*.) 1846. *b. Path.* Of the same formation as the normal tissue of the part, said of morbid growths. (Opp. to HETEROLOGOUS.) 1871. 3. *Chem.* Applied to series of compounds differing in composition successively by a constant amount of certain constituents, and showing a gradation of chemical and physical properties 1859.

3. In the vertebrate the front and hind limbs are h. DARWIN. 3. Four classes of h. bodies, namely alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, and acids DARWIN. **Homologue** (hómōlōg), 1848. [*A. F., ad. Gr. ὁμολόγος.*] That which is homologous, a homologous organ, etc.; see above.

Homology (hómōlōgī), 1656. [*ad. late L. homologia, a. Gr. ὁμολογία, f. ὁμολόγος HOMOLOGOUS.*] 1. Homologous quality or condition; sameness of relation; correspondence. 2. *Biol.* Correspondence in type of structure; see HOMOLOGOUS 2. Also that branch of Biology or Comparative Anatomy which deals with such correspondences. 1835. 3. *Chem.* The relation of the compounds forming a homologous series; see HOMOLOGOUS 3 1876. 4. *Mod. Geom.* The relation of two figures, such that every point in each corresponds to a point in the other, and collinear points in one correspond to collinear points in the other; every straight line joining a pair of corresponding points passes through a fixed point called the *centre of h.*, and every pair of corresponding straight lines in the two figures intersect on a fixed straight line called the *axis of h.* 1879.

2. *General h.*, the relation of an organ or organism to the general type. *Serial h.*, the relation of corresponding parts forming a series in the same organism (e.g. legs, vertebrae, leaves). *Special h.*, the correspondence of a part or organ in one organism with a homologous part in another (e.g. of a horse's knee with a man's wrist).

Homomorph (hómōmōrf), 1886. [*f. Gr. ὁμο- + HOMO- + μορφή.*] A thing of the same form as another; applied to letters having the same form and to different words having the same spelling.

Homomorphic (hómōmōrfik), *a.* 1872. [*f. as prec. + -IC.*] Of the same or similar form *spec.* a *Entom.* Said of insects in which the larva more or less resembles the imago (*Homomorphia*); hemimetabolous or ametabolous. *b. Bot.* Applied to flowers or plants in which the relative length of the stamens and pistils does not differ, also to the self-fertilization of such flowers. *c. Biol.* Applied to organs or organisms showing an external resemblance, but not really related in structure or origin. So **Homomorphism**, **Homomorphous**, *h.* condition; resemblance of form, *esp.* without structural affinity. **Homomorphous** *a.* of the same form.

Homonomos (hómōnōmōs), *a.* 1854. [*f. Gr. ὁμόνομος (f. ὁμός same + νόμος law) + -OUS.*] Subject to the same or a constant law; *spec.* in *Biol.* Having the same law or mode of growth.

Homonomy (-nōmī), 1643. [*f. as prec. + -Y.*] Homonomos condition (see *prec.*).

Homonym (hómōnīm), 1697. [*ad. late L. homonymum, a. Gr. ὁμόνυμον adj. neut.*]

Homonymous *a.* The same word used

to denote different things. *b. Philol.* Applied to words having the same sound, but different meanings. 2. A namesake 1851.

Homonymous (hómōnīmās), *a.* 1621. [*f. late L. homonymus, a. Gr. ὁμόνυμος, f. ὁμός same + ὄνομα (Eol. ὄνομα) name, see -OUS*] 1. Denoting different things by the same name; equivocal, ambiguous -1801. 2. Having, or called by, the same name 1658. Hence **Homonymously** *adv.* So **Homonymic** *a.* relating to homonyms or homonymy 1862.

Homonymy, the quality of being h. 1597.

Homoousian, **homoousian** (hómōiōu'siān, hómōiō'siān, -i siān). 1565. [*ad. med.L. ὁμοούσιαν, f. ὁμοούσιος, a. Gr. ὁμοούσιος, ὁμοούσιος, f. ὁμός same + οὐσία essence, substance, see -AN.* Opp. to *heteroousian* and *homoiousian*]

Theol. A. adj. *a.* Of the same essence or substance. *b.* Relating to or maintaining the consubstantiality of the persons of the Trinity see B. 1678.

The council of Nice established the homoousian or consubstantial doctrine LARDNER.

B. sb. Eccl. Hist. One who holds the three persons of the Trinity to be of the same essence or substance 1565.

The Arians called the Catholics Homoousians 1565.

Homophene (hómōfēn), 1883. [*irreg. f. HOMO- + Gr. φαίνω to show, to appear (the regular form would be homophane).*] A word having the same form to the eye as another used *esp.* in reference to the reading of deaf mutes.

Homophone (hómōfōn), 1623. [*ad. Gr. ὁμόφωνος, f. ὁμο- + HOMO- + φωνή sound.*]

A. adj. Having the same sound (*rare*).

B. sb. Philol. (Usu. in *pl.*) Applied to words having the same sound, but differing in meaning or derivation, also to different symbols denoting the same group of sounds 1843.

Homophonic (hómōfōnik), *a.* 1879. [*f. as prec. + -IC.*] *Mus.* 1. Producing, or consisting of, sounds of the same pitch, unisonous. Opp. to *antiphonic*. 1881. 2. *Isoly.* Said of music characterized by the predominance of one part or melody, to which the rest merely furnish harmonies; more correctly called *monophonic* or *monodic*. Opp. to *polyphonic*. 1879.

Homophonous (hómōfōnās), *a.* 1753. [*f. as prec. + -OUS.*] 1. *Mus.* = HOMOPHONIC 1. 2. Of the character of homophones 1820.

Homophony (hómōfōni), 1776. [*ad. Gr. ὁμοφωνία, f. ὁμόφωνος, see HOMOPHONIC.*] 1. *Mus.* Homophonic music or style. *a.* Unison or music performed in unison, opp. to *antiphony*. *b.* Monophony, monody; opp. to *polyphony*. 2. *Philol.* Homophonous quality; identity of sound (of words) 1842.

Homoplast (hómōplast), 1870. [*f. Gr. ὁμο- + HOMO- + πλαστός moulded, cf. dioplast*] *Biol.* 1. An organ or part homoplastic with another; opp. to HOMOMER. 2. An aggregate or fusion of plastids all of the same structure; opp. to *alloplast* 1883.

Homoplastic (-plāstik), *a.* 1870. [*f. as prec. + Gr. πλαστικός fit for moulding*] *Biol.* Having a similarity of structure without community of origin. Opp. to HOMOGNETIC

Homoplasia (hómōplāsi), 1870. [*f. as prec. + Gr. πλάσις, f. πλάσσει moulding.*] *Isol.* Homoplastic condition; similarity of structure produced independently by similar external circumstances. Opp. to HOMOGNETY 2.

Homoptera (hómōptērā), *sb. pl.* 1826. [*mod.L., f. Gr. ὁμο- + HOMO- + πτερόν wing*] *Entom.* A suborder of HEMIPTERA, comprising insects of various forms, with wings of uniform texture; contrasted with HETEROPTERA. Hence **Homopter**, **Homopteran**, a member of the *H. Homopterous* *a.*

Homosexual (hómōseksuāl), *a.* (sb.) 1897. [*irreg. f. HOMO- + SEXUAL.*] Having a sexual propensity for persons of one's own sex. Also as *sb.* Hence **Homosexuality**, **sexuality**, **sexualize** *v.*

Homostyled (hómōstāld), *a.* 1877. [*f. HOMO- + STYLĒ + -ED.*] *Bot.* = HOMOGONOUS 1; opp. to *heterostyled*. Also **Homostyle**, **stylos** *adj.* *H* *ty*

Homotaxial (-tæ'ksiäl), *a.* 1870 [f. **HOMO-** + Gr. *-taxis* (f. *taxis*) + *-al*.] *Geol.* Applied to strata in different regions, having the same relative position with respect to those underlying and overlying them, but not necessarily contemporaneous; also to the fossil remains found in such strata. **Homotaxially** *adv.* **Homotaxious**, **Homotaxic** *adjs.* = **HOMOTAXIAL**. **Ho motaxy**.

Homo-tropal, *a.* 1844. *Bot.* = next. **Homotropous** (-p'trōpōs), *a.* 1819 [f. Gr. *homo-* + *-tropos* turning + *-ous*] *Bot.* Of the embryo of a seed: Having the radicle directed towards the hilum. *Opp* to *antitropous* or *heterotropous*. Also *-trope* *a.* 1831.

Homotypy (hō'mō'tīpī) 1840 [f. Gr. *homo-* + *τύπος* (type)] *Bot.* A part or organ having the same type of structure as another, a homologue.

The femur, the h. of the humerus. **Hence** **Homotypal**, **Homotypic**, *adj.* of the character of, or relating to, a h.: homologous. **Homotypy** (hō'mō'tīpī), relation of homotypy; homology.

Homousian: see **HOMOUSIAN**.

Homozygote (hō'mō'zīgōt), 1902. [f. **HOMO-** + *zygote*.] A zygote formed by the union of two like gametes. **Hence** **Homozygous**, *adj.* **zygosity**, *zYGOS* *a.*

Homuncio (hō'mū'nshō), 1643 [L., dim. of *homo*.] = **HOMUNCULE**.

Homuncule, *uncle* (hō'mū'nkūl, -ō'ŋk'l) 1656. [ad. L. *homunculus* (also used), dim. of *homo*.] A diminutive man; a manikin. **Hence** **Homuncular** *a.* pigmy.

Homy: see **HOMY**.

Hond, obs. f. **HAND**.

Hone (hō'n), *sb.* 1 [OE *hān* str. fem. = ON *hēn* str. fem.] †1 A stone, a rock. OE only. 2. A whetstone used for giving a fine edge to cutting tools, esp. razors. ME. 3. Stone of which whetstones are made (Various kinds of stone are used for this purpose) 1793. **Comb.**

h stone = senses 2 and 3; *spec.* a very siliceous clay slate having a conchoidal fracture across the grain of the rock, also called *horaculite*. **+Hone**, *sb.* 1633. A swelling or tumour. **Hone**, *v.* 1 *dial.* and *U.S.* 1600. [a. OF. *hogner*, *hoigner*, Norman dial. *honver* to grumble, whine; app. f. *hon*, a cry of discontent.] *intr.* To grumble, murmur, whine, moan. Also with *for*, *after*.

Hes honing and moaning to himself. **Lama**. **Hone**, *v.* 2 1788. [f. **HONE** *sb.* 1] *trans.* To sharpen on a hone. **Hence** **Honer**. On heul's to h. my rhymist's razor. **Pickens**.

Hone: see **OHONE**. **Hence** as *vb.* **BORROW**.

Honest (p'nest), *a.* ME. [a. OF. *honeste*, mod. *honête*, ad. L. *honestus*, f. *honor*, -or, *honor*-] †1. Of persons: Holding an honourable position; respectable -1692. b. As a vague epithet of appreciation. (Cf. *worthy*.) 1551. †2. Honourable; creditable -1720; respectable, decent, befitting -1674; decent in appearance, comely; neat, tidy -1566. 3. Of persons: †Of good moral character, virtuous, upright -1702; *spec.* chaste, 'virtuous'; usu. of a woman (arch.) ME. b. Sincere, truthful, candid; that will not lie, cheat, or steal. (The prevailing modern sense) ME. c. Ingenuous, open, frank 1634. 4. Of actions, feelings, etc.: Fair, straightforward; free from fraud ME. b. Of money, gain, etc.: Legitimate 1700. c. Of a thing: Genuine 1598. 5. *adv.* = **Honestly**; or (poet.) in comb. with another adj., as 'honest and' -1592.

1. Houses, wherein live the honestest sort of people, as Farmers in England 1604. *Phr.* To make an h. woman of; to marry (a woman) after seduction (*dist. or vulgar*) 1564. b. Your name's Gentleman? *Middle*. IV. iii. 1. 187. 2. Many a manly wound all h., all before Drayton. *H. mirth* 1674. 3. Wives may be merry, and yet h. too *Merry IV.* iv. il. 103. b. An h. man's the noblest work of God. *Pope*. 4. Their h. and reasonable excuses could not be heard. *Grafton*. b. He turns an h. penny. *Jessop*. c. *Merry IV.* iv. il. 126. 5. As I have ever found thee h., true *Shaks.*

So †**Honest**: to honour; to justify, defend, excuse; to 'make an honest woman of'.

+Honestete. ME. only. [a. OF. — *Com.* Rom. type **honestitatem*, for L. *honestatem*] = **HON**

Honestly (p'nēstli), *adv.* ME. [f. **HONEST** *a.* + *-ly*.] †1. In a respectful manner, decently -1645. 2. With upright conduct; esp. without fraud or falsehood, sincerely, fairly, frankly ME. †3. Chastely -1691.

1. I can h. say [etc.] *Berkeley*. I came h. by it *Swift*. 3. The married Women live h. *Punch*. **Honesty** (p'nēsti), *ME.* [a. OF. *(h)oneste*, earlier *(h)onestet*, ad. L. *honestas*, -*atēn*.]

1. †1. Honourable position or estate; respectability -1520; respect -1613; reputation, credit -1548. †2. Decency, decorum, comeliness -1650. †3. Honourable character (in a wide sense) -1611; *spec.* chastity -1634, liberality -1607. 4. Uprightness of disposition and conduct; straightforwardness; the quality opposed to lying, cheating, or stealing. (The prevailing modern sense) 1579. Also *transf.* of things.

3. Let not... wicked friendship force What h. and virtue cannot work. *B. Jones*. A Venus (like in honesty, though not in beauty) *Sia T. Hervey*. 4. What other Oath, Than H to H. ingad' *Ful C* ii. l. 127.

II. a. Pop. name of *Lunaria biennis*, a cruciferous plant with large purple (or occas. white) flowers and flat round semi-transparent pods (whence the name), also other species of *Lunaria*, 1597. b. (In full, *Maiden's H.*) A local name of wild Clematis (*C. vitalba*) 1640.

Honewort (hō'nwōrt), 1633 [f. **HONE** *sb.* 2 + *WORT*] A name for Corn Parsley (*Petroselinum segetum*), also extended to *Sison Amomum*, and other umbelliferous plants.

Honey (hō'ni), *sb.* (a.) [OE *hūmiz* — *OTeut. *hunda* (a) *neut.* In ME. *u* bef. *n* was usually written *o*; hence *honey*] 1. A sweet viscous fluid, being the nectar of flowers collected and worked up for food by certain insects, esp. the honey-bee. 2. Applied to products of the nature of, or resembling honey, esp. the nectar of flowers 1732. 3. *fig.* Sweetness 1592. 4. A term of endearment: Sweet one. (Now chiefly Irish, and, in form *hunn*, *hunny*, *Se* and *North*) ME. 5. *attrib.* Of, for, pertaining to, or connected with honey 1660.

1. A laude flowing with milke and hony *Exod.* iii. 8. 2. The h. of poison-flowers. *Th. Watson*. 3. Death that hath sucked the h. of thy breath *Rom. & Jul.* v. in. 92. **Comb.** *h.-ant*, an ant of the genus *Stymecocystus*, the workers of which in summer have the abdomen distended with h., while the others feed upon when food becomes scarce, -badger, the rat; -bag, the enlargement of the alimentary canal in which the bee carries h.; -beeh, -mead, -creeper, a bird of the neo-tropical family *Ceryleidae* or *Dacnusa*; -fall = **HONEY-DEW** 1; also *fig.* good luck, -gold; a nectary; -kite = **HONEY-BUZZARD**; -moth, the honeycomb moth; -tube, one of the two setiform tubes on the upper side of the abdomen of an aphid, which secrete a sweet fluid; -words, words of sweetness.

b. In names of plants and fruits, *h.-balm*, a labiate plant, *Melittis Melissophyllum*; -berry, the sweet berry of a W. Indian tree, *Melococca bijuga*; -blob *Sc.*, a sweet yellow gooseberry, -bottle (local), the bloom of *Fritia Tetradlea*; -bread, the Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*); -garlic, *Allium scutellum*; -locust, the N. Amer. genus *Glansia*; -stalks *sb. pl.*, the stalks or flowers of clover (*Shaks.*); -wood, the Tasmanian tree *Davidsonia salicina*. **B. adj.** Resembling, or of the nature of, honey, sweet, honeyed *LYDGATE*. A thousand hone secrets shalt thou know *Shaks.*

Honey, *v. arch.* ME. [† *prec. sb.*] †1. *trans.* To make sweet with or as with honey -1615. †2. To use endearing terms to -1631. b. *assol* or *intr.* To talk fondly or sweetly. *arch.* and *U.S.* 1602. †3. *trans.* To coax, flatter -1622. 2. b. The king came honeying about her *Tennyson*.

Honey-bear, 1838. 1. The porco or kinkajou, *Cercopithecus caudrivittatus*, a native of tropical America. 2. The sloth-bear, *Melursus labialis*, of India 1875.

Honey-bee, 1566. A bee that gathers and stores honey, esp. the common bumble-bee.

Honey-bird, 1605. †1. Fanciful name for a bee. 2. A bird that feeds on honey or the nectar of flowers. Cf. **HONEY-EATER**, **SUCKER** 1870. 3. = **HONEY-GUIDE** 1. 1850.

Honey-buzzard, 1674. A bird of prey of the genus *Perisoreus*, esp. the European species *P. apterus*, which feeds chiefly on the larvae of bees and wasps.

Honeycomb (hō'nikōm), *sb.* [OE. *hūmiz* - *sb.* f. *hūn* *g.* and *COMB* *sb.* A s. roc

ture of wax containing two series of hexagonal cells separated by thin partitions, formed by bees for the reception of honey and then eggs. Also *fig.* †2. A term of endearment -1552. 3. A cavernous flaw in metal work, esp. in gun 1530. 4. The reticulum or second stomach of ruminants, so called from its appearance 1658. 5. Honeycomb work 1838. 6. *attrib.* Of pertaining to a honeycomb, like a honeycomb having a surface hexagonally marked; as *h. cell coil* (Wireless), *decoration, work*, etc. 1721. 7. Sweeter abouten hony and hony kame *Hamlets*. 5. A large white quilt, real h. 1882. **Comb.** *h. bag* = sense 4, *h. coral*, a coral of the genus *Favosites*; *h. moth*, a tiny moth of the genus *Galleria* which infests beehives, *h. ringworm* scall, species of the disease Favus, *h. stitch*, a stitch used to draw together the garters upon the neck of sleeves of smock-frocks, etc., *h. stomach* = see *se* 4 so *h. tripe*.

Hence **Honeycomb** *v.*, to fill with cavities, under mine (*lit.* and *fig.*), to mark with honeycomb pattern 1798.

Honeycombed (hō'nikōmd), *a.* 1627 [† *prec.* + *-ED*.] Formed or perforated like honeycomb; as *h. lava*, etc.

Honey-dew, 1577. 1. A sweet sticky substance found on the leaves and stems of trees and plants, held to be excreted by aphide formerly imagined to be in origin akin to dew. 2. An ideally sweet or luscious substance 1608. 3. A kind of tobacco sweetened with molasses 1857. 2. Sweet, as the Honey-dew, which Hybla has *G. Daniel*.

Honey-drop. ME. A drop of honey occas. taken as a type of what is sweet and delicious.

Honey-eater, 1731. An animal that feeds on honey, *spec.* = **HONEYSUCKER**.

Honeyed, **honeyed** (hō'ni), *a.* ME. [f. **HONEY** *sb.* + *-ED*.] 1. Abounding in or laden with honey; sweetened as with honey; consisting of or containing honey. 2. *fig.* Sweet ME.

1. Wyne lyke unto honeyed wyne *Turner*. 2. I nothings 1852.

Honey-flower, 1712. 1. A flowering shrub of the Cape of Good Hope, of the genus *Melanthus*. 2. An Australian flower, *Lambert formosa* 1802.

Honey-guide, 1786. 1. A small African bird of the genus *Indicator* which guides men and animals to the nests of bees. 2. A marking in a flower, which serves to insects as guide to the honey 1879.

Honeyless, *a.* 1601. Destitute of honey *Ful. C. v. l. 35*.

+Honey-month, 1696. [After next.] The first month after marriage -1710.

Honeymoon (hō'nimūn), *sb.* 1546. The first month after marriage. Now, usually a holiday spent together by a newly-married couple, before settling down at home. *Al. Mans.*

And now their honey-moon, that late was cle. Both pale, obscure, and tenebrous appear *Boet transf.* In the Honey-moon of his Accession *Boet*. **Hence** **Honeymoon** *v. intr.* to spend the h.

Honey-mouthed, *a.* 1539. Sweet or s in speech; often implying insincerity.

If I proue hony-mouth'd, let my tongue blister *Shak.*

Honey-pot, ME. 1. A pot in which honey is stored. 2. *pl.* A children's game. Also *attrib.* in reference to the posture *1821*. 3. To squat low down on its haunches, like a pouter 'honey-pot' 1826.

Honey-stone, 1795. = **MELLITE**.

Honeysucker, 1772. An animal that feeds on honey; *spec.* applied to various sm birds, esp. the *Meliphaga*, *Ceryle*, etc. nectar-bird; a **HONEY-EATER**.

Honeysuckle (hō'nissk'l), [ME. *hūnucle*, -*out*, app. extended from OE. *hūnuc* ME. *hūnysouke*.] 1. A name for the flowers clover, and other flowers yielding honey. *C. exc. dial.* 2. The common name of *Lonic Periclymenum*, also called Woodbine, a climbing shrub with fragrant yellowish trumpet shaped flowers; thence extended to the wh genus. *Fly-honeysuckle*, the species *L. Xy steum* and *L. ciliata*. *Trumpet* or *Coral*, a N. American species, *L. asper* *en w*

evergreen foliage and scarlet flowers. 1548. 3. Applied to shrubs or plants of other genera, in some way resembling the common honeysuckle; e.g. in Australia to species of *Banksia* 1590. 4. A figure or ornament somewhat resembling a sprig or flower of honeysuckle; esp. in *Arch.* 1548.

As Honey-Suckles (both the Woodbine and the Trifoliate) BACON 2 *Mide N.* iv. i. 47. 3 False H., the genus *Asalea* (Miller), French H., name given to *Headsarum coronaria* Linn., a native of Italy, a leguminous plant, with flowers resembling those of the red clover. White H., *Rhododendron viscosum* (Ait.) Viscoso, also white clover (see 1). Comb. h.-grass (*diat.*), trefoil, clover.

Honey-suckled, a. overgrown, or scented, with h. Honey-sweet, a. OE. Sweet as honey, often a term of endearment.

Honey-tongued, a. 1588. Speaking sweetly or winningly, using honeyed words.

Honeywort (*hu niw'nt*). 1597. [See WORT.] A plant of the genus *Cerinth* of boraginaceous plants, much frequented by bees.

[Hong (*hŋŋ*) 1726. [ad. Chinese *hang* row, rank.] In China, a series of rooms used as a warehouse, factory, etc.; spec. (a) one of the foreign factories formerly maintained at Canton; (b) the corporation of Chinese merchants at Canton, who before 1842 had the monopoly of trade with Europeans; (c) a foreign trading establishment in China or Japan.

Hong e, obs. inf., pa. t. etc. of HANG v.

Honied: see HONEYED.

Honiton (*hŋ'ni-tŋn*) 1851. The name of a town in Devonshire used attrib. to designate kinds of bobbin-lace.

Honk (*hŋŋk*), sb. 1843. [Echoic.] The snort of a pig, U.S. and Canada, the cry of the wild goose or swan. b. The harsh hoot of a motor-horn 1905 Hence Honk v.

Honor, Honorable: see HONOUR, etc.

Honourance. ME. [a. OF, f. *honorer*; see -ANCE.] The action of honouring or doing homage; honour -1716.

Honorarium (*hŋn-ŋ, pŋŋŋŋŋ-riŋŋm*). Pl. ums, a. 1638 [Late L. *honorarium*, adj. neut. sing. used subst.] An honorary reward; a fee for (professional) services rendered.

The emoluments and honoraria of physicians 1895 So *Honorary sb.* (now rare or Obs.).

Honorary (*ŋ nŋrŋn*), a. 1614. [ad. L. *honorarius*, f. *honor*; see -ARY.] 1. Denoting or bringing honour; conferred or rendered in honour. 2. spec. Conferred or rendered merely for the sake of honour, without the usual adjuncts 1661. 3. Holding a title or position conferred as an honour, without emolument, or without the usual duties, privileges, etc.; titular. Also, giving services (as secretary, treasurer, etc.) without emolument 1705. 4. Depending on honour; said of an obligation which cannot be legally enforced 1794.

1 The simple crown of olive, an h. reward GROTJ. 2 H. titles or degrees 1813. *H. monument*, a. cenotaph. 3 H. colonel of the 13th Infantry Regiment 1873. Phr. *H. feud* (Law): a title of nobility descendible to the eldest son.

Honorific (*pŋŋŋŋŋ'fik*), a. (sb.) 1650. [ad. L. *honorificus*, f. *honor* + *-ficus* making, -FIC.] 1. Doing or conferring honour; importing honour or respect; spec. applied to phrases, words, forms of speech, used, esp. in certain Oriental languages, to express respect. 2. sb. An honorific word or phrase 1879.

1 The epithet *Abu*, father, is h. KATINGS.

Honour, honor (*ŋnŋi*), sb. ME. [a. OF. *onor*, -ur, *honor*, -ur (mod. *honneur*) — L. *honore*. *Honor* and *honor* were equally frequent down to the 17th c. In England *honor* is now generally accepted, *honor* in U.S.] 1. High respect, esteem, or reverence, accorded to exalted worth or rank; deferential admiration or approbation; as felt, rendered, or received. 2. Personal title to high respect or esteem; honourableness; elevation of character; a fine sense of and strict allegiance to what is due or right 1548. b. Word of honour (*arch.*) 1638 3. (Of a woman) Chastity, purity; good name ME. 4. Exalted rank or position; dignity, distinction ME. b. With possess. pron., = 'honourable personality': now a formal title, esp. for County Court judges 1553. 5. (U.S. in p. Someth'g conferred or done as a token

of respect or distinction; a mark of high regard; esp. a position or title of rank, a dignity ME. 1b. A bow or courtesy -1805. c. pl. Courtesies rendered, as at an entertainment 1659 d. pl. Special distinction gained, in an examination, for proficiency beyond that required for a pass 1782. 6. A source or cause of honour; one who or that which does credit (to) 1568. b. (Usu. in pl.) A decoration, adornment, ornament (*poet.*) 1613. 7. Law. A seignior of several manors held under one baron or lord paramount ME. 8. a. Cards. (Chiefly pl.) Whist. The ace, king, queen, and knave of trumps (*Bridge*, the ten also). *Ombre* and *Quadrille*. The aces of spades and clubs, and the lowest card of the trump suit. 1674. b. Golf. The privilege of playing first from the tee 1893.

1. To shew my h. for their STRIKE. Deie we raper wib enour R. GLOUC. 2. I could not love thee, dear, so much, Lov'd I not H. more LOVEFACE. Say, what is H.? 'Tis the finest sense Of justice which the human mind can frame WORSW. 3. So as she may. Her h. and her name save GOWER. 4. The king is likewise the fountain of h. BLACKSTONE. 5. We are it for an Honor in thy Cappe SHAKS. Papists were admitted in crowds to offices and honors MACAULAY. c. Phr. To do the honours. Honours of war: the privileges granted to a capitalizing force, as of marching out under arms with colours flying and drums beating. 6. Erasmus the honor of learning of all our time ASCHAM. b. He bears his blushing Honors thicke upon him HER. VIIII. III. ii. 334.

Phrases. a. Comm. For (the) h. (*ŋ*) said of the acceptance or payment of a bill of exchange (which has been refused by the drawee and duly protested) by a third party to protect the credit of the drawer or indorser. b. In h.: as a moral duty; sometimes implying that there is no legal obligation. c. On or upon one's h., a phrase staking the personal credit of the speaker on the truth of his statement; used formally by members of the House of Lords in their judicial capacity; hence, an expression of strong assurance. d. To do h. to: to treat with h., confer h. upon; to do credit to. e. H. bright (colloq.): a protestation (or interrog. an appeal to) one's h. or sincerity 1819. f. Code or law of h.: the set of rules or customs which regulate the conduct of a class of persons according to a conventional standard of h. g. Court of h.: a court or tribunal for determining questions concerning the laws or principles of h., as the courts of chivalry in former days. See also AFFAIR, DEBT, LEGION, MAID, POINT, WORK of h.

Comb. h.-court, a court held within an h. or seignior (sense 7); -man (also *honours-man*), one who has taken, or studies for, academical honours (sense 5); so honours degree, honour(s) school; -point (*Her.*), the point just above the fess-point of an escutcheon; -policy, a policy wherein it is stipulated that the policy should be deemed sufficient proof of interest.

Honour, honor (*ŋnŋi*), v. ME. [a. OF. (*honorar*, -ur, -ur, etc. (mod. *honorer*) — L. *honorare*, f. *honorem*.] 1. trans. To do honour to, pay worthy respect to; to worship, perform one's devotions to; to do obeisance or homage to; to venerate -1697. 2. To hold in honour, respect highly; to reverence, worship, to regard or treat with honour ME. 3. To confer honour or dignity upon; to do honour or credit to; to grace ME. 4. Comm. To accept or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.) when due. Also fig. 1706.

1. They h. with full Bowls their friendly Guest DRYDEN. 2. H. thy father and thy mother EXOD. xx. 12. 3. Thus shall be honoured, whom euer the king wille honoure WYCLIF *Esther* vi. 9. A Custom More honour'd in the breach, then the observance HAML. i. iv. 16. 4. Nature has written a letter of credit upon some men's faces, which is honoured almost wherever presented TRACERAY.

Honourable, honor- (*ŋnŋrŋbŋl*), a. (sb.) ME. [a. OF. *honorable*, *honurable*; ad. L. *honorabilis*, f. *honore*, see -BLE.] 1. Worthy of being honoured; entitled to respect, esteem, reverence. 2. Respectable in quality or amount; decent -1666. 3. Of distinguished rank; noble, illustrious ME. b. Applied as an official or courtesy title 1450. 3. Characterized by or accompanied with honour ME.; consistent with honour or reputation 1548. 4. Showing or doing honour ME. 5. Upright, honest; the reverse of base 1592.

1. He [Crist] is honourable till all HAMPOLE. Marriage is h., but House-keeping is a Shrew SWIFT. b. Dined with Lord Cornbury who kept a very honorable table EVELYN. 2. Descended from an honorable family MACAULAY. b. The prefix 'Honourable' (Hon.) is given to younger sons of Barons and daughters of peers below the rank of to all or part of H.

all Justices of the High Court (not being Lords Justices nor Lords of Appeal, to Lords of Session, the Lord Provost of Glasgow (during office), and especially to members of Governments or of Executive Councils in India and the Colonies. In the U.S. it is given to members of both Houses of Congress, and of State Legislatures, to judges, justice etc. Honourable is also applied to the House of Commons collectively; 'honourable member' or 'gentleman' is applied to members individually; also formerly to members of the East India Company, etc. Most Honourable is applied to Marquesses; also to the Order of the Bath and H.M. Privy Council (collectively). Right Honourable is applied to peers below the rank of Marquess, to Privy Counsellors, and to certain civil functionaries, as the Lord Mayors of London, York, and Belfast, and the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, sometimes, also, in courtesy, to the sons and daughters of persons holding courtesy titles. 3. Sure the March Were rich and I Two Gent. III. i. 64. To effect an h. peace LYTTON. 4. An h. monument to his memory BOSWELL. 5. For Brutus is an H. man JUL C. III. ii. 87-8. The best and most h. course RALEIGH.

B. sb. a. An honourable or distinguished person. b. One who has the title of Honourable. So right h. (colloq.) ME.

Six bear courtesy titles of are Honourables WARREN. Hence Honourableness, honor-. Honourably, honor- adv. in an h. manner.

Honourer, honorer (*ŋ nŋrŋr*), ME. [-ER] One who honours, 'a worshipper.

Honourless, a. 1560. [-LESS.] Destitute of honour; unhonoured, or unworthy of honour. Hunt, etc., obs. f. HUNT, etc.

Hoo (*hŋ*), int. and sb. 1606. A natural exclamation, used as a call to attract attention, etc. Also imitative of the sound of an owl, the wind etc. (Cf. WHOO.) So Hoo-oo. Hence Hoo v. intr. to make the sound 'hoo'.

Hoo, ME. sp. of HO int. and v.

Hooch (*hŋŋŋ*). U.S. slang. 1903. Also hooch. [Abbrev. Alaskan *hoochin*, a powerful alcoholic drink.] Alcoholic liquor, spirit.

Hood (*hud*), sb. [OE. *hŋd* str. masc. — O.Et. **hŋdo*, f. *hŋd*, in ablaut relation with **hŋtuz* HAT, q.v.] 1. A covering for the head and neck (and sometimes the shoulders), either forming part of a larger garment (as the hood of a cowl or cloak) or separate; in the latter sense applied in 14-16th c. to a soft covering for the head worn under the hat.

b. A suit covering for the head worn by women; also, the close-fitting head-covering of an infant ME. c. fig. A cap of foam, mist, or cloud 1814. 2. As a mark of official, or professional dignity, now spec. the badge worn over the gown (or surplice) by university graduates as indicating their degrees ME. 73. The part of a suit of armour that covers the head -1874. 4. A covering put over the head of a hawk to keep her quiet 1575. 5. Anything serving for a covering, capping, or protection, or resembling a hood in shape or use:

a. The straw covering of a beehive. b. The head or cover of a carriage, the cover of a pump, *Naut.* 'a covering for a companion-latch, skylight, etc. (Synth). c. A dome-shaped projection over a fireplace, chimney, or ventilator; the 'cowl' of a chimney. d. The leathern shield in front of a wooden stirrup. e. *Shipbuilding* (pl.) The foremost and aftermost planks, within and without, of a ship's bottom. f. In plants, any hood-like part serving as a covering, e.g. the vaulted upper part of the corolla or calyx in some flowers. g. In animals (e.g. the cobra and the hooded seal), a conformation of parts, or an arrangement of colour, suggesting a hood. h. The waterproof folding top or cover of a perambulator, motor car, etc. (U.S.) = BONNET sb. 5f.

6. The hooded seal; = HOOD-CAP 2. 1854.

Comb. h.-end (*Shipbuilding*), the end of any of the planks which fit into the rabbet of the stem and stern posts. -gastrula, a form of secondary gastrula resulting from unequal segmentation, an amphigastula -sheaf, each of two sheaves placed slantwise on the top of a shock of corn so as to carry off the rain. Hence Hood v. trans. to cover with or as with a h., sometimes for protection or concealment.

-hood (*hud*), suffix. [ME. -hod (-hŋde) — OE. -hŋd = OHG. -hŋt.] Orig. a distinct sb., meaning 'person, personality, sex, condition, quality, rank', which ultimately survived as a mere suffix. Cf. -HEAD.

Hood-cap (*hu d'kæp*), 1824. [f. HOOD sb. + CAP sb.] 1. A close cap or bonnet covering the sides of the face, formerly worn by women. 2. The hooded or bladder-nosed seal *Cystophora cristata* so called from having a piece of

loose skin over its head, which it inflates when menaced 1864.

Hooded (hū'dēd), *a.* 1440 [f. HOOD *sb.* and *v.*] 1. Wearing or covered with a hood b. Of a garment. Having a hood attached to it 1590. 2. Of animals: Having a conformation of parts or an arrangement of colour suggesting a hood 1500. 3. *Bot.* Hood-shaped, cucullate 1597. 4. Having a protective covering 1847. 5. *transf.* and *fig.* Covered; blindfolded, concealed 1652.

1. A hawk 1621. 2. *H. man*. (a) a Lollard; (b) a native Irishman. 3. Hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*. H seal. see HOOD-CAP. H serpent or snake, a snake of the family *Elapidae* or *Najidae*, having the skin of the neck distensible, so as to resemble a hood, esp. the Indian cobra, *Naja tigris*.

Hoodie, hoody (hū'di), 1789. [f. as prec. (sense a) + *-ie*, *-y*] The Hooded or Royston Crow, *Corvus cornix*. Also hoodie-crow.

Hoodless, *a.* ME. [-LESS.] Without a hood.

Hoodlum (hū'dlūm), *U.S. slang* 1872. [?] A youthful street rowdy; a dangerous rough.

Hoodman, 1565. A hooded man; the blindfolded player in BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF—1601. So **Hoodman-bill** *nd*, blind-man's-buff.

Hood-mould, 1840. A moulding over the head of a window, door, etc., a label or drip-stone. So **Hood-moulding** 1838.

Hoodoo (hū'dū), *sb.* (a.) *U.S.* 1885. [Altered f. VOODOO.] 1. = VOODOO. 2. A person or thing whose presence causes bad luck 1889. *B. adv.* Unlucky, bringing bad luck 1889.

Hoodwink (hū'dwɪŋk), *v.* 1562. [f. HOOD *sb.* + WINK *v.*] 1. *trans.* To cover the eyes with a hood or the like; to blindfold. 2. *fig.* To cover up from sight 1600. 3. *fig.* To blindfold mentally; to 'throw dust in the eyes of', humbug 1610. 4. *intr.* To wink. MILR.

1. Hawthorne's face was hoodwinked with a cloak 1631. 2. *Temp* iv. 1. 206. 3. The public is easily hoodwinked 1756. Hence **Hoodwink *sb.*** the act of hoodwinking, the game of blind-man's-buff, a blind. **Hoodwink *a.*** blindfold.

Hoodwort (hū'dwɜ:t), [f. HOOD *sb.* + WORT.] An American species of *Scutellaria* or Skull-cap, *S. laterifolia*.

Hoody: see HOODIE.

Hoof (hūf), *sb.* Pl. hoofs, occas. hooves. [Com. Tent.; OE *hōf*. —O'Leut. type **hōfo-s* —pre-Tent. **hōfo-s*] 1. The horny sheath which encases the ends of the digits or the foot of quadrupeds forming the order *Ungulata*, primarily that of the horse and other equine animals. Also *fig.* 2. A hoofed animal, as the smallest unit of a herd or drove 1535; hence, 3. a fragment, particle 1655. 3. The human foot (*po*, or *derogative*) 1598.

1. Clattering flims batten'd with clanging hoofs LENNON. *Phr.* To show the cloven *h.* (see CLOVEN) 2. There shall not one hoof be left behynde COVINGDALE *Exod.* x. 26. 3. *Phr.* To beat, pad, be upon the *h.* to be on the move. To see a person's *h.* in anything, to detect his influence in it. Under the *h.* down-trodden.

Comb. *h.*-cushion, -pad, a pad or cushion to prevent a horse's foot or shoe from sinking or cutting the fellow foot; -pick.

Hence **Hoof *v.*** *intr.* to go on foot; *trans.* to strike with the *h.* **Hoofy** *a.* having a *h.* or hoofs

Hoof-bound, *a.* (sb.) 1598. *Farriery*. Affected with a painful dryness and contraction of the hoof; lamed by having the shoe put on too tight. *sb.* A name for this affection.

Hoofed (hūft, hūfēd), *a.* and *pp.* *a.* Also hoofed (hūvd) 1513. [f. HOOF *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] 1. Having hoofs, ungulate; as *broad-h.* 2. Beaten with hoofs 1860.

Hooflet (hūflet), 1834. [-LET.] One of the divisions of a cloven hoof.

Hook (huk), *sb.* [OE. *hōc*. See also HAKE *sb.*] 1. A length of metal, or piece of other material, bent back, or fashioned with a sharp angle, adapted for catching hold, dragging, sustaining suspended objects, or the like. (Often qualified to indicate shape or use, as *boat-hook*, *chain-hook*, *chimney-h.*, etc.) 2. *Zool.* and *Bot.* A recurved and pointed organ or appendage of an animal or plant 1666. 3. A slender bent piece of wire, usually armed with a barb, which is attached to a fishing line and

carries the bait; an angle, *fig.* a snare, a catch ME. 3. A curved instrument with a cutting edge, as a *wed-hook*, a *reaping-hook* OE

4. The crook or pin on which a door or gate is hung, forming the fixed part of the hinge ME. 5. A shepherd's crook—1697.

6. *Shipbuilding*. A bent piece of timber used to strengthen an angular framework. Cf. FUTROCK 1611. 7. A sharp bend or angle, esp. in a river (now in proper names) 1563. 8.

a. A hook-shaped character or symbol; a 'pot hook' 1668. *tb. pl.* Brackets (in printing); also, inverted commas 1680—1806. c. *Mus.* One of the lines or marks at the end of the stem of a quaver (♯), etc. 1782. 9. A projecting corner, point, or spit of land. [app. a. Du. *hoek*.] 1855. 10. *Cricket*, etc. The act of hooking 1897.

2. Farewell, Loue Thy bayted hokes shall tangle me no more WYATT. 3. *Prov.* Ill shearer ne'er a good h. had. 7. The very straight way that bath neither h. ne crook FOXE.

Phrases *By h. and (or) by crook* by any means, fair or foul. *Off the hooks*, out of order; too excess, tout of humour or spirits; at once, summarily. *To drop (etc.) off the hooks*, to die (*slang*). *On one's own h.* on one's own account, at one's own risk (*collog*). *To sling or take one's hook* to make off, decamp (*collog*).

Comb. *h.* and *butt*, *h.*-butt, 'a mode of scarfing timber so that the parts must tense strain to part them' (Knight); -climber, a plant that climbs by means of its own hooklets, as members of the genera *Adiantum* and *Rubus*; -pin, a draw-pin, -scarf, -scarf-joint = *hook-butt*; -squid, a decapodous cephalopod of the family *Onychoteuthidae*, having long tentacles armed with hooks, the bases of which are furnished with suckers, -tip, a moth of the genus *Platypteryx*, having the tips of the wings hook-shaped; -wrench, a spanner with a bent end adapted to grasp and turn a nut or coupling piece.

Hook (huk), *v.* ME. [f. prec. *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To make hook-like or hooked (*rare*). 2. *intr.* To bend as a hook ME. 3. *intr.* To move with a sudden twist or jerk. Now *slang* or *dialect*. To make off. Also *hook it* ME. 4. *trans.* To lay hold of with a hook; to make fast, attach, or secure with or as with a hook or hooks, to fasten together with hooks, or hooks and eyes 1611. 5. *intr.* (for *rept.*) To attach oneself or be attached with or as with a hook.

H. on (fig.) to join on. 1597. 6. *trans.* To snatch with a hook; to steal 1615. 7. To catch (a fish) with a hook 1771. Also *fig.* 8. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To drag. b. To attach as with a hook. 1577. c. *Golf*. To drive (the ball) widely to the left hand. *Cricket*. = DRAW *v.* 1. 2. 1857. d. *Boxing*. To strike (one's opponent) a swinging blow with the elbow bent 1898. e. *Rugby Football*. To secure and pass (the ball) backward with the foot in a scrimmage 1906.

9. To link by a hook or bent part 1823. 10. To catch with the horns, attack with the horns, as a cow. Also *absol.* *U.S.* 1847.

3. He slipped from her and hooked it MAYHEW. 4. *To h. in, in, up*, to attach by means of a hook. 5. Go with her, with her, hook-on, hook-on SHAKS. 6. To h. the money and hide it MARK TWAIN. 7. *fig.* The first woman who wishes for him, hooks him THACKERAY.

9. He hooked his arm into Tom's HUGHS. **Hookah** (hukā), 1763. [a. Arab. *hūqāh* casket, vase, cup, etc.] A pipe for smoking of Eastern origin, having a long flexible tube, the smoke being drawn through water contained in a vase, the narghile of India.

Hook and eye, hook-and-eye, 1578. A metallic fastening, esp. for a dress, consisting of a hook of flattened wire, and an eye or wire loop on which the hook catches. Also *fig.*

Hook-bill, 1613. [See BILL *sb.* 1 and 2.] 1. A billhook. 2. 'The curved beak of a bird' (Ogilvie). **Hook-billed** *a.* having a curved bill.

Hooked (huk, hukēd), *a.* OE. [f. HOOK *sb.* or *v.*] 1. Hook-shaped; hamate. 2. Having a hook or hooks ME.

Hooker (hukər), 1567. [f. HOOK *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which hooks.

Hooker (hukər), 1641. [a. Du. *hooker*] 1. A two-masted Dutch coasting or fishing vessel. 2. A one-masted fishing smack on the Irish coast, similar to a hoy in build. Also *attrib.* 3. Applied depreciatively or fondly to a ship 1823.

Hooklet (huklet), 1816. [-LET.] A minute hook esp. a *N. H.*

Hook-nose, 1681. A nose of a hooked shape with a downward curve, an aquiline nose

So **Hook-nosed** *a.*

Hooky (huk), *a.* 1552. [f. HOOK *sb.* + -Y.] Hook-shaped; hooked.

Hool, obs. f. WHOLE.

Hoolie, holi (hū lī, hū lī), *E. Indies* 1687. [Hindi *holī*.] The great carnival of the Hindoos, held at the approach of the verna equinox, in honour of Krishna and the Gop or milkmaids.

Hooligan (hū'ligən), *slang*, 1898. [app. orig. the name of an Irish family in S.E. I on don conspicuous for ruffianism.] A (young) street rowdy or ruffian.

It is no wonder, that H. gangs are bred in these bye-ways *Daily News*, 20 July 1898. Hence **Hooliganism**.

Hooklock (hū'lk), 1809. [a. *hulluk*, native name.] The Black Gibbon, *Hylobates hooklock* native of Assam.

Hoome, obs. ff. HOME.

Hoop (hūp), *sb.* 1 [Late OE. *hōp* —O'Leut. type **hōpo-s*] 1. A circular band or ring of metal, wood, etc.; esp. a circle of wood or flattened metal for binding together the staves of casks, tubs, etc. Also *fig.* 2. Applied to rings, bands, or hoops, having similar uses 186.

3. A circle of wood or iron (orig. a barrel-hoop) which is trundled along by children 1792. 4. One of the bands at equal intervals on a quail pot; hence, the quantity of liquor contained between two of these—1569. 5. A measure of corn, etc. of varying capacity. Now *local* ME. 6. A circle of whalebone, steel, or other elastic material, used to expand the skirt of a woman's dress, hence, a hoop-petticoat (-skirt) 1548. 7. A finger-ring 1500. 8. A hoop-like structure or figure; a circle, ring, etc. 1530. 9. One of the iron arches used in croquet 1872.

1. *fig.* The friends thou hast, and their adoptive trade, Grapple them to thy Soule, with hoops Steele *Ham.* i. iii. 63. 4. *a. Ham.* v. i. 72. The swelling h. sustains The rich broadcase *Pico* 7. A hoop of Gold, a paltry Ring *Merch.* v. v. 14. *Comb.* 1. *h.*-ash, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, also *U. American* Hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis*, -bee, burrowing bee of the genus *Eucera*; -cramp, ring-clutch for holding the ends of a hoop wire, are lapped over each other' (Knight); -iron, a thin flat bar-iron of which hoops are made; (b) the iron rod with which a child's h. is trundled; -net, fishing-net, butterfly-net, etc. held open by a ring in its mouth; -ring, a ring consisting of a plain iron also, a finger-ring encircled with stones in a cut diamond setting; -shell, a shell of the genus *Tridacna*, a to shell; -skirt = HOOP-PETTICOAT; -snake, a snail fabled to take its tail in its mouth and roll along in a h. *spec.* the harmless *A. baster erythronotus* U.S.; -tree, *A. ba. serpyrensis*; -wood, a yielding wood for hoop; in Jamaica *Calliandra latifolia*; in U.S. the Hoop-ash.

Hoop, *sb.* 2 ME. [f. HOOP *v.* 2. Cf. WHOOP *sb.* and *int.*, *F. hoop* *int.*] 1. A cry or call 'hoop'. 2. The sound attending hooping cough 1811.

Hoop, *sb.* 3 1481. [a. F. *huppe* —pop. *hupa*, for *upupa* HOOPPOE] 1. The Hoop—1768. 2. A local name for the Bullfinch. [different wd.] 1798.

Hoop, *v.* 1 1440. [f. HOOP *sb.* 1] 1. To bind or fasten round with a hoop or hoops. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To encircle; to bind together, as the staves of a tub 1541.

Hoop, *v.* 2 ME. [a. F. *houper*, f. *ho* imitative of the cry; see HOOP *sb.* 2] 1. *in* To utter a hoop. 2. To shout with astonishment. SHAKS. 3. To make the sound characteristic of hooping cough 1822.

1. Then-with all they shrieked and they howl CHAUCER. 2. *A. P.* L. iii. li. 203.

Hoop, *int.* = WHOOP.

Hooper 1 (hū'pər), ME. [f. HOOP *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who fits hoops on casks, barrels, etc., a cooper.

Hooper 2, 1556. [f. HOOP *v.* 2 + -ER] 1. One who hoops or cries 'hoop'; only *hoopers* *hide* = hide-and-seek 1719. 2. *Whooping*, Whistling, or Wild Swan, *Cygnus minor* (ferus), so called from its cry.

Hooping-cough, 1747. A contagious disease chiefly affecting children, and characterized by short violent and convulsive cough

followed by a long sonorous inspiration called the hoop (whoop), the chun-cough. Also WHOOPING-COUGH.

Hoop-la (hū'plā). 1909 [f. HOOP sb 1 + I 4 int.] A game in which rings are thrown at objects that are won if encircled.

Hoopoe (hū'pū). 1668 [Alteration of HOOP sb 3 after *L. upupa*, f. the cry (*up, up*) of the bird.] A bird of the family *Upupidae*, esp. the typical *Upupa epops*, conspicuous by its variegated plumage and large erectile crest.

Hoop-petticoat. 1711. 1. A petticoat or skirt stiffened and expanded by hoops. 2. A name for plants of the genus *Corbularia*; from the shape of the flower 1840.

Hoop-stick. 1703. 1. A thin pliable stick or sapling suitable for making cask-hoops. 2. One of the arched rails forming the framework of a carriage-head. W. FELTON.

Hoosh (hūʃ). slang. 1905. [?] Thick soup.

Hoosier (hū'zī). U.S. 1833. [?] A nickname for a native of Indiana.

Hoot (hūt). sb. 1600. [f. HOOT v.] 1. A loud articulate shout, outcry, *spec.* a shout of disapprobation or obloquy, the sound of a motor-horn. 2. The cry of an owl 1795. 3. Hoot owl, the Tawny Owl, *Syrnium aluco* 1885.

Hoot (hūt). v. [ME. *hūten*, perh. echoic, gave later *hout*, *houet*, altered in 17th c. to *hoot*] 1. *intr.* To shout, call out, make an articulate vocal noise, now, esp., to utter loud sounds of disapproval or obloquy. Also with *at* or *after*.

2. *trans.* To assail with shouts of disapproval or contempt ME. 3. *intr.* Applied to the cry of some birds, esp. the owl 1500; also to the sounds produced by a siren, fog-signal, etc. 1883.

Hoot (hūt). *int.* *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1681. A natural exclamation of objection or repulsion; nearly synonymous with *tut!* with which it is combined in the more emphatic *hoot tutt*. So *hoots int.* [with advb. -s.] 1824.

Hooter (hū'tɔ). 1674. [-ER 1.] One who or that which hoots; e.g. an owl; a steam whistle or siren 1878, a motor-horn 1908.

Hoove (hūv). 1840. [f. OE. *hōf*, ablaut-stem of *HEAVE* v.] A disease of cattle, characterized by inflation of the stomach, usually due to eating too much green-fodder.

Hop (hɒp). sb. 1. [In 15th c. *hoppe*, a. MDu. *hoppe*, Du. *hop*; ult. origin unkn.] 1. (Usu in *pl.*) The ripened cones of the female hop-plant, used for giving a bitter flavour to malt liquors, etc. 2. A climbing perennial dioecious plant (*Humulus Lupulus*, N.O. *Urticaceae*, suborder *Cannabineae*), with rough lobed leaves like those of the vine. Much cultivated for the green cones of the female plant. 1538.

Comb. *h.*-back, a vessel with a perforated bottom for straining off the hops from the liquor in making beer; *hind*, *hina*, the climbing stem of the hop-plant; *-clover* = *hop-trefail*; *-flea*, a very small beetle (*Phyllotreta* or *Halicta confinis*), destructive to the hop-plant; *-fly*, a species of aphid (*Phorodon humuli*), destructive to the hop-plant; *h. frog-fly*, *h. froth-fly*, a species of froth-fly (*Aphrophora intermedia* or *Amphiphysalis intermedia*), destructive to the hop-plant; *h. hornbeam* (see *HORNBEAM*); *-jack* = *hop-bush*; *-mildew*, a parasitic fungus of genus *Sphaerotheca*, infesting the *h.*; *-oast*, a kiln for drying hops; *-pillow*, a pillow stuffed with hops to produce sleep; *-pocket* (see *POCKET*); *-pole*, a tall pole on which *h.*-plants are trained; *-tree*, a N. Amer. shrub *Ptelea trifoliata*, N.O. *Rutaceae*, with bitter fruit which has been used as a substitute for hops; *-trefail*, a name for yellow clover (*Trifolium procumbens*); also applied to the hop meadow, *Medicago lupulina*; *-vine*, the trailing stem or bine of the hop-plant, or the whole plant. See also *Main Words*.

Hop (hɒp). sb. 2. 1508. [f. HOOP v.] 1. An act, or the action, of hopping; a short spring, esp. on one foot. b. One stage of a long-distance flight in a flying machine 1909. 2. *slang* or *colloq.* An informal dance 1731.

1. To take the ball on the *h.* 1883. Phr. *Hop, step, and jump* (also *h., skip, and jump*, etc.): the action of making these three movements in succession; an athletic exercise in which the players try who can cover most ground with these movements. Also *to amuse* and *fig.* Also *attrib.*, and as *vb. intr.*

Hop (hɒp). v. 1. Pa. t. and pp. *hopped*, *hopped* (hɒpt). [OE. *hoppian* — OTeut. **huppōn* = *co-radicate* with **huppōn* (see *HUP* v.)] The OTeu. stem *hupp-* prob. rep. ad a

pre-Teut. *hupn-*, f. root *hup-*] 1. *intr.* To spring a short way with a leap, or a succession of leaps, said of persons, animals, and things. Now implying a short or undignified leap. b. *spec.* Of animals. To move by leaps with both or all the feet at once 1440. c. Of a person. To leap on one foot, or move onwards by a succession of such leaps 1700. 2. To dance (only playful) ME. 3. To limp 1700. 4. *trans.* To hop or jump on to or over 1900.

1. Why hoppe ye so, ye greete billes? COVERDALE *Pr.* lxxviii [?] 10. b. H. as light as bud from brier SHAKS. 3. Away he hops with his clutch DA FEN. **Hop the twig, hop it (wing):** to go away quickly, 'be off'.

Hop (hɒp). v. 2. 1572. [f. HOOP sb. 1] 1. *trans.* To impregnate or flavour with hops. (Chiefly in *pass.*) 2. *intr.* Of the plant. To produce hops 1848. 3. To gather or pick hops 1717.

Hope (hɒp). sb. 1. [Late OE. *hōpa*, earlier *10-hōpa*, wk. masc. First recorded in OE., whence in HG. and Scand.] 1. Expectation of something desired; desire combined with expectation. Also in *pl.*, in *sing.* sense. b. Personified; esp. as one of the three heavenly graces. (1 *Cor.* xiii. 13.) ME. 2. Expectation, prospect ME. 3. *trans.* Ground of hope; promise; a person or thing that gives hope for the future, that which is hoped for ME. [See also *FORLORN HOPE*.]

1. H. springs eternal in the human breast POPE. Great hopes were entertained at Whitehall that [etc.] MACAULAY. b. Fair H., with smiling face but lingering foot HAN. MORE. c. A Child of great hopes 1670. *I*esu Christ cure h. WYCLIF *i* Tim. i. 1. Their brave h. SHAKS. Staking his very life on some dark h. SHELLEY.

Hope (hɒp). sb. 2. [OE. *hōp*, app. only in *comb.*] 1. A piece of enclosed land, e.g. in the midst of fens or marshes. 2. A small enclosed valley, esp. the upland part of a mountain valley ME. 3. An inlet, small bay, haven ME.

Hope (hɒp). v. [OE. *hōpian*, ME. *hōpien*, *hōpen*. Like the corresp. sb., first recorded in OE.] 1. *intr.* To entertain expectation of something desired; to look (mentally) with expectation. 2. *intr.* To trust, have confidence (Now only a strong case of sense 1.) OE. 3. *trans.* To expect with desire, or to desire with expectation; to look forward to OE. 14. To anticipate; to suppose, think, expect — 1632.

1. H. for the best 1726. I hoped for better things from him (mad). 3. None would live past years again; Yet all h. pleasure in what yet remain DAYTON. When may we h. to see you SWIFT. 4. Our Maniple I h. h. will be dead CAUCHA.

Hopeful (hə'pʃl). a. (sb.) 1568. [f. HOPE sb. 1 + -FUL.] 1. Full of hope; feeling hope, expectant of that which is desired 1594; expressive of hope 1607. 2. Causing or inspiring hope; promising; sometimes ironical 1568. 3. sb. A 'hopeful' boy or girl; chiefly ironical 1720.

1. H. of some reward 1665. 2. Money to maintain h. students at the University Wood. Here comes h. nephew GOLDSM. 3. Hoards diminish'd by young Hopeful's debts BYRON. Hence *Hopeful-ly adv.*, *ness*.

Hopeless (hə'ples). a. 1566. [-LESS.] 1. Destitute of hope; having no hope; despairing 1590. 2. Of or concerning which there is no hope; despaired of, desperate 1566. 3. Unexpected — 1624.

1. On this [ice-floe] they spent a dismal and h. night SCORZBY. 2. H. depravity JOHNSON, maladies MACAULAY. Hence *Hopeless-ly adv.*, *ness*.

Ho-per. ME. [f. HOPE v. + -ER 1.] One who hopes.

Hop-garden. 1573. A piece of land devoted to the cultivation of hops.

Hoplite (hɒ'plɪt). 1727. [ad. Gr. ὁπλίτης. f. ὅπλον weapon, ὅπλα arms; see -ITE.] A heavy-armed foot-soldier of ancient Greece.

Hoplo- (hɒ'plɒ), bef. a vowel *hopl-*, *comb.* f. Gr. ὅπλον weapon, piece of armour, or of ὁπλή hoof, as in *Hoplagnathous* (-g'nāthos) [Gr. ἡνίοχος] a., 'having the jaw armed' (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*). *Hoplododous* [Gr. ὁπλή hoof, ποῦς, ποδ- foot] a., *Zool.* having the feet protected by hoofs.

Hop-o'-my-thumb (hɒ'pɒmɪθɒm) A'ko *Hopthumbe* 530. Orig. *hop* or *my thumb*

from *HOP* v. 1 (in imperative mood), applied hyperbolically to a very small person.] A dwarf, a pygmy. Cf. *Tom Thumb*.

Hopped (hɒpt). a. 1669 [f. *HOP* sb. 1 or v. 1 + -ED.] Furnished, mixed, or flavoured with hops.

Hopper 1 (hɒ'pɜ). ME. [f. *HOP* v. 1 + -ER 1.] The origin of sense 3 is not clear. 1. One who hops, in *pl.* a kind of game see *HORSCOTCH*. 2. That which hops, esp. an insect or insect-larva that hops. Applied to a grasshopper, a froth-hopper, a cheese-hopper etc. ME. 3. A receiver like an inverted pyramid or cone, through which grain or anything to be ground passes into the mill, so called because it had originally a hopping or shal motion ME. 4. Any article resembling a mill hopper in shape or use 1793. 5. A bushel esp. that in which the sower carries his seed. Now *dial.* ME. 6. A large in attendance on a dredging machine, which carries the mud or gravel out to sea and discharges it through an opening in its bottom. Also *h.-buge* 1759. 7. *Pianoforte*. A piece attached at the back part of a key to raise the hammer and regulate the distance to which it falls back from the string after striking it. Also called *grasshopper*. 1840. 8. *attrib.*, as *hopper feed*, etc. 1500.

Comb. *h.-boy*, 'a name given in mills to a rale which moves in a circle, drawing the meal over an opening through which it falls' (Crang); *-ear*, a kind of truck for carrying coal, gravel, etc., shaped like a *h.* and emptying through an opening at the bottom; *-cock*, a valve for water-closets, etc.; *-hood*, a hooded seal in its second year. Hence *Hopperings* *sc. pl.*, gravel retained in the hopper of a gold-washing cradle 1893.

Hopper 2 (hɒ'pɜ). 1719 [f. *HOP* v. 2 + -ER 1.] 1. A hop-picker. 2. A brewer's vat in which the infusion of hops is prepared to be added to the wort (*Cent. Dict.*). 3. *attrib.*, as *h.-horse* 1883.

Hoppetere. [OE. *hoppystre*, f. *hoppian* to hop; see -STER.] A female dancer. In (haucer used *attrib.* = 'dancing'. -ME.

Hoppet (hɒ'pet). Chiefly *n. dial.* 1671 [dim. f. HOPLER 1.] 1. A basket, esp. a small hand-basket. 2. A large bucket for lowering and raising men and materials in a mine shaft, etc. 1865. 3. A beehive. *dial.*

Hop-picker. 1700. A labourer who picks the ripe hops from the bines, also, a machine for picking, cleaning, and sorting hops.

Hopping (hɒ'pɪŋ). *vb.* sb. 1. ME. [f. *HOP* v. 1 + -ING 1.] 1. The action of *HOP* v. 1. 2. A dance; a rural festival ME.

Hopping, *vb.* sb. 2. 1717. [f. *HOP* sb. 1 or v. 2 + -ING 1.] 1. Hop-picking. 2. The flavoured malt liquor with hops 1816.

Hopping, *pp.* a. 1785. [f. *HOP* v. 1 + -ING 2.] That hops (see *HOP* v. 1). **Hopping** *dig.*, name for a species of thrush (*Alauda leucogenys*) common in Jamaica, resembling the blackbird. Hence *Hopping-ly adv.*

Hopple (hɒ'plɪ). v. 1586. [?] *trans.* To fasten together the legs of (a horse, etc.) to prevent it from straying; also *trans.* to fetter (a human being); cf. *HOBBLE* v. 6. Hence *Ho-pple* sb. an apparatus for hopping horses etc.; *trans.* f. a fetter.

[Hop]po (hɒ'pɒ). 1711. [Chinese *hoopoo*] In China: The board of revenue or customs. Also (short for *h.-man*) an officer of the customs.

Hop-sack, hopsack (hɒ'sæk). 1481. [f. *HOP* sb. 1.] 1. A sack in which hops are packed. 2. = next, b. 1892.

Hop-sacking. 1884. a. A coarse fabric of hemp and jute, of which hop-sacks are made. b. Applied to a woollen dress-fabric made with a roughened surface.

Hopscotch (hɒ'pskɒtʃ). 1801. [f. *HOP* sb. 1 + SCOTCH sb. a lime or scratch.] A children's game, consisting in hopping on one foot and diving forward with it a flat stone from one compartment to another of an oblong figure traced out on the ground, so as always to clear each scotch or line. Also *Hop-score*, *Hop-scot*, and (earlier) *Scotch-hoppers*.

Hopthumb: see *HOP-O'-MY-THUMB*.

Hop-yard. 533. *HOP GARDEN*

Horal (hō'ral), *a.* 1717. [f. *L. hora* + *-AL*] Of or pertaining to an hour or hours. Hence *Horally adv.* hourly.

Horary, *so. rare*. 1631 [ad. late *L. horarium* adj. neut. sing., used subst.] *†*1. *Eccl.* A book of offices for the canonical hours—1789. *2* An hourly narrative 1864.

Horary (hō'rai), *a.* 1620. [ad. med. *L. horarius*, *f. hora* HOUR; see *-ARY* and cf. *F. horaire*.] 1. Of, relating to, or indicating the hours 1664. *2* Occurring every hour 1632. *†*3 Lasting only for an hour, or a short time. *†*4 *H angle* = HOUR-ANGLE. *H. circle* = see *CIRCLE* *sb.* also, the circle of hours on a dial-plate. *2* *H* shifts Of shirts and waste-coats *B. Jows.* *3* Melons, Cucumbers, and other *H. Fruits* FEVER. *H. question* (Astron.): a question the answer to which is obtained by erecting a figure of the heavens for the moment at which it is propounded 1647.

Horatian (hō'ra-ti-ān), *a. (sb.)* 1851. [ad. *L. Horatius*] 1. Belonging to or characteristic of the Latin poet Horace, or his poetry. *2. sb.* The language of Horace.

Horde (hō'rd), *sb.* 1555. [Ult. ad. Turki *ordā*, also *ordū*, *ordū*, *urū* camp (see URDU) The initial *h* appears first in Polish.] 1. A tribe or troop of nomads, dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place for pasturage, or for war or plunder. *2. transf.* A great company, esp. of the savage, uncivilized, or uncultivated 1613. *b.* Of animals: A moving swarm or pack 1834.

† Golden *H.* a tribe who possessed the khanate of Kiptchak, in Eastern Russia and western and central Asia, from the 13th c. till 1480. *2.* The *h.* of regicides *By KE.* Hence *Horde v. intr.* to form a *h.*; to live as in a *h.*

Hordein (hō'rd-e-in), 1826. [f. *L. hordeum* + *-IN*.] *Chem.* A pulverulent substance obtained from barley-meal; a mixture of starch, cellular tissue, and an azotized body.

Hoar, obs. *f.* HOAR.

Hoarhound, hoarhound (hō'r-hound). [OL. *hōrē hūne*, *f. hōr* hoar, hoary + *hūne* name of some plant; whence *ME. hōrhouene*, altered by pop. etym. to *hoarhound*. The usual spelling in England, *hoar*, is non-analogical.] 1. A labiate herb, *Marrubium vulgare*, having stem and leaves covered with white cottony pubescence; its aromatic bitter juice is much used as a remedy for coughs, etc. Hence extended to allied herbs, hoarhound proper being then distinguished as *Common* or *White H.* *2.* An extract of the plant *Marrubium vulgare*, used as a remedy for coughs 1562. *3. attrib.* 1856.

1 Black, Fetid, or Stinking *H.*, *Ballota nigra*, a common weed with dull purple flowers; *Water H.*, species of *Lycopus*.

Horizon (hō'ri-zōn, -z'n), *sb.* [ME. *orizon* (Chaucer), *-oun*, *2. OF. orizonite*, *orizon* (mod. *horizon*). ad. late *L. horizon-tium* (*horizōn*), *a. Gr. ὁρίζων* (sc. κύκλος) the bounding circle, *f. (ult.) ὄρος* limit. At first stressed *hō'ri-zōn*.] 1. The boundary-line of that part of the earth's surface visible from a given point; the line at which earth and sky appear to meet. In strict use, the circle bounding that part of the earth's surface which would be visible if no irregularities or obstructions were present (called the *apparent*, *natural*, *sensible*, *physical* or *visible h.*, as dist. from 3), being the circle of contact with the earth's surface of a cone whose vertex is at the observer's eye. On the open sea or a great plain these coincide. *2. fig.* The boundary or limit of any circle or sphere of view, thought, action, etc.; limit or range of one's knowledge, experience, or interest; occas. = the region so bounded 1607. *3. Astron.* A great circle of the celestial sphere, the plane of which passes through the centre of the earth and is parallel to that of the sensible horizon of a given place; dist. as the *astronomical*, *celestial*, *mathematical*, *rational*, *real*, or *true h.* ME. *b. transf.* The celestial hemisphere within the horizon of any place 1577. *4. a.* The broad ring (usu. of wood) in which an artificial globe is fixed, the upper surface of which represents the plane of the rational horizon 1592. *b. Artificial* or *falsely h.* = a level reflecting surface, usu. of mercury used in taking altitudes 812. *5. G. ol.*

A plane of stratification assumed to have been once horizontal and continuous; a stratum characterized by particular fossils 1856. *6. Zool. and Anat.* A level line or surface, as the horizon of the teeth, that of the diaphragm. *7. attrib.* 1774.

1. And whiteen gan the Orisonte shene CHAUCER. Nights Hemisphere had veil the *H. round* MILN. *P. L.* 14. 52. *2.* The Minister, who then began to climb the *H.* of favour 1850. *3. b.* When the Morning Sunne shall rayse his Carre Above the Border of this *H. orizon* 3 *Ham. VI.* iv. vii. 81. Hence *Horizon v.* to furnish with a *h.*; chiefly in *pa. ppl.*, *Horizonless a.* visually boundless.

Horizontal (hō'rizōn-tāl), *a. (sb.)* 1555. [f. *L. horizon*, *horizont-* (see *piec.*)] 1. Of or belonging to the horizon; on or occurring at the horizon. *2.* Parallel to the plane of the horizon; level, flat; measured in a line or plane parallel to the horizon 1638. *b. Bot.* Applied to parts or organs having a position at right angles to the stem or axis 1753. *c. Zool. and Anat.* Applied to parts, organs, or markings parallel to a plane supposed to extend from end to end and from side to side of the body 1881.

1. H. parallel, the geocentric parallel of a heavenly body when on the horizon. *2. H. plane in Perspective*, a plane at the level of the eye, intersecting the perspective plane at right angles, the line of intersection being the *h. line*. *H. (steam) engine*, one in which the piston moves horizontally. *H. wheel*, a wheel the plane of which is *h.*, the axis being vertical; in a carriage, the wheel-plate or 'fifth wheel'.

B. sb. (the adj. used *attrib.*) *†*1. = HORIZON 1555. *2. ellipt.* A horizontal line, bar, member, etc. 1674.

Hence *Horizontality*, the quality of being, or of having some part, *h.* *Horizontality*, *h.* condition, quality, or position. *Horizontality* *v.* to place in a *h.* position; whence *Horizontality*, the action of making *h.*; in *Criminology*, the placing of the skull with the datum-plane truly *h.* *Horizontally adv.*

†Hornetic, *a. rare*. 1666. [ad. Gr. *ὄρνις*, *h. ὄρνις* to urge on; see *-IC*.] Having the property of urging on or impelling—1678.

Hormone (hō'mōn). *Physiol. Chem.* 1906. [f. Gr. *ὄρνις*, pres. part. of *ὄρνις* to urge on.] A substance formed in an organ and serving to excite some vital process, as secretion. Hence *Hormonic a.*

Horn (hō'n), *sb.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *horn* masc. —OTeut. **horno-*, cogn. w. *L. cornu*, in ablant relation with Gr. *κέρας*.]

1. A non-deciduous excrescence, often curved and pointed, consisting of an epidermal sheath growing about a bony core, on the head of certain mammals, as cattle, sheep, goats, antelopes, etc. Also *fig.* *b.* That borne by the Ram (Aries) and Bull (Taurus) as figured among the constellations, etc.; the stars situated in those parts of the constellations ME. *c.* Put for 'horned animal' 1588. *2.* Each of the two branched appendages on the head of a deer. (These are osseous, deciduous, and (usually) borne only by the male.) OE. *3. †*The tusk of an elephant; the tusk of a narwhal 1607. *4.* A projection or process on the head of other animals; e.g. the excrescence on the beak of the HORNBILL, the antennae or feelers of insects and crustaceans, the tentacles of gastropods, esp. of the snail and slug; also, loosely, a crest of feathers, a plumicorn, as in the horned owl, etc. ME. *5.* Horns have been attributed to deities, demons, to Moses, etc., and are represented in images, pictures, etc. ME. *†*6. Cuckolds were said to wear horns on the brow—1822. *7.* In Biblical uses: An emblem of power; a means of defence or resistance; hence *h.* of salvation used of God or Christ.

1. c. My Lady goes to kill hornes *L. L. L.* iv. i. 113. *3* Hornes of Iuorie, and Ebene *Ezek.* xxvii. 15. *4.* *Phr.* To draw in (pull in, etc.) one's horns: to lower one's pretensions: in allusion to the snail's habit of drawing in its retractile tentacles (which bear the eyes), when disturbed. *6. Much Ado*, ii. i. 28. *7. Phr.* To lift up the *h.*: to exalt oneself; to show fight.

II. 1. The substance of which the horns of animals are made, as a material for manufacturing purposes, etc. 1545. *2.* A structure of the nature of horn; the epidermis or cuticle of which hoofs, nails, corns, the callosities on the same, etc. consist ME. *3.* An article

made of horn; the side of a lantern; a horn spoon or scoop, a SHOE-HORN 1483.

1. H. is a still more powerful manure than bone 1843

III. 1. A vessel formed from, or shaped after, the horn of a cow or other beast, for holding liquid, powder, etc.; a drinking-horn, a powder-flask; etc. Hence a *hornful*. OE. *2.* A wind instrument more or less resembling a horn in shape. Often qualified, as *bugle h.*, *hunting-h.*, etc. OE. *b.* (More fully *French h.*) An orchestral wind instrument of the trumpet class, developed from the hunting-horn, and consisting of a continuous tube some 17 feet in length, curved for convenience in holding, and having a wide bell and a conoidal mouthpiece 1742. *c.* An 8-foot reed-stop on an organ 1722. *d.* An instrument on motor vehicles etc., sounded as a warning signal 1901. *3.* The wind instrument as used in legal process ME.

1. A penne and ink-horne 1583. *Phr.* *H. of plenty* or *abundance* = CORNUCOPIA. *2.* There's a Post come from my Master, with his horne full of good newes. *March 1st* v. i. 17. *Phr.* To wind the *h.*, to scound the *h.*; also *fig.* of insects piping or humming. What time the grey-fly winds her sultry *h.* MILN. *Lycidas* 23. *b.* The voice was drown'd By the French *b.* *Port. English h.* (*fr. cor anglais*), a wind instrument of the oboe kind, the tenor oboe in *F*. *3. Phr.* To put (denounce) to the *h.*, to proclaim an outlaw.

IV. 1. A horn-like appendage or ornament worn on the head (Cf. sense I. 5) ME. *2.* A horn-like projection at each corner of the altar in the Jewish temple; one of the two outer corners of the altar in some churches OE.

3. Each end of a crescent; each extremity of the moon in her first and last quarters, a cusp OE. *b.* Each tip or end of a bow 1611. *4.* Each of the two wings of an army (*L. cornu*) 1533. *5.* Each of two (or more) lateral projections, arms, or branches ME. *6. a.* The awns of barley (*dal*) 1825. *b. fig.* Rigid branches of leafless trees 1850. *7.* A pointed or tapering projection (see below) ME. *8.* Arch. Each of the Ionic volutes (likened to rams' horns); the projections of an abacus, etc. OE. *9. Naut.* One of the jaws, or semicircular ends of booms and gaffs; also, the outer end of a cross-tree 1794. *10. Fortif.* = HORNWORK 1709. *11.* Each of the alternatives of a dilemma (schol. *L. argumentum cornutum*), on which one is figured as liable to be impaled 1548.

1. High head attire piked with horns CAMDEN. *2.* *Exod.* xxviii. 3. The idol Ias, bearing two horns of the Moone MORVON. *5.* Within the long horn is of a gandy bay MORVON. *7. a.* The beak of an anvil. *b.* Each of the crutches on a side saddle; also the high pommel of a Spanish saddle. *c.* A promontory. *d.* A mountain peak (occas. *fig.*, or = Swiss *Ger. horn*). *e.* A part of a plant shaped like a horn, beak, or spur. *f.* The minute apex of a Hebrew letter. *11.* Both the Horns of Fates Dilemma wound COWLEY.

attrib. and Comb. *1.* General: as *h.-blower*; *h. bow*, *crp. lantern*; *h. measurement*, *shavings*, etc. *2.* Special: *h. ABC* = HORN-BOOK; *h.-beast*, a horned beast; *h.-beech* = HORNHAM; *h.-coat* = HORN-OWL; *h.-core*, the central bony part of the *h.* of quadrupeds; a process of the frontal bone; *h.-distemper*, a disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn; *h.-drum* (*Hydraulics*), a water-raising wheel divided into sections by curved partitions (Km. 1. t). *h.-eyed a.*, having a horny film over the eye, dull-eyed fly, a dipterous insect, *Hemiteles serrata*, which clusters on the horns of cattle; *h.-frog*, the hoar frog; *h. grass*, a grass of the genus *Ceratophyllum*; *h.-lead*, chloride of lead, which assumes a horny appearance on fusing; *h.-maker*, tone who cuckolds; *h.-mercury*, chloride of mercury; *h.-nose*, a rhinoceros; *h.-penny* = HORNCOLE; *h.-pike*, the gar fish; *h.-pith*, the soft porous bone which fills the cavity of a *h.*; *h.-plant*, a seaweed, *Ecklonia inaequalis*; *h.-pock*, *h.-pox*, a mild form of small-pox or chicken-pox; *h.-poppy*, the Horned Poppy, *Glaucium flavum*; *h.-pout* (*U.S.*), a name of fishes of the genus *Ammurus* esp. *A. calus*; *h.-quicksilver*, = horn-mercury.

h.-rimmed a., (wearing spectacles) having rims made of horn, *h.-snake*, the Pine Snake or Bull Snake, *Crotalus melanoleucus*, (tail) an insect of the family *Uroceridae* having a prominent *h.* on the abdomen of the male.

h.-weed, (*a.*) = HORNWORT; (*b.*) = horn-plant.

Horn (hō'n), *v.* ME. [f. prec.] *1.* To furnish with horns or horn. *†*2. To cuckold 1550-1823. *3.* To butt or gore with the horns 1599. *b.* To *h. in*: to 'butt in' (*U.S.*) 1912.

4. To adjust (the frame of a ship) so as to be at right angles to the line of the keel 1850. *†*5. *Sc. Law.* To 'put to the horn'—1705.

Hornbeak (hō'n-bēk). Now dial. 1565. HORN FISH *I*

Hornbeam (hɔːnbēm). 1568. [f. HORN sb. + BEAM.] A tree, *Carpinus Betulus*, indigenous in England; so called from its hard, tough, close-grained wood. Also *C. americana*, the Blue Beech. (Earlier called *hard-beam*.)

Hop Hornbeam, the genus *Ostrya*, so called from the hop-like appearance of the ripe catkins; it has two species, *O. vulgaris* of Southern Europe, and *O. virginica* of America.

Hornbill (hɔːnbɪl). 1779. [f. HORN sb. + BILL sb.] A bird of the family *Bucerotidae*, so called from the horn-like excrescence surrounding the bill.

H. Cuckoo, the keel-billed Cuckoo, *Crotophaga*, of N. America.

Hornblende (hɔːnbliːnd). Also **blend**. 1770. [a. Ger. *hornblende*, f. *horn* horn + *blende*.] *Min.* A mineral closely allied to augite, and composed chiefly of silica, magnesia, and lime. It is a constituent of many rocks, as granite, syenite, etc., and has numerous varieties, which are sometimes all included under the name AMPHIBOLE. It is usually of a dark brown, black, or greenish-black colour. Also *attrib.*, as in *hornblende schist*, slate, hornblende rock of a schistose nature. Hence **Hornblende** a. of the nature of, or containing h.

Horn-book (hɔːnbʊk). 1588. A leaf of paper containing the alphabet (often, also, the ten digits, some elements of spelling, and the Lord's Prayer) protected by a thin plate of translucent horn, and mounted on a tablet of wood with a handle. See also BATTLEDORE 3. Also *transf.* a primer.

Yes, yes, he teaches boyes the Horne-booke *L. L. L.* v. 1. 49.

Horned (hɔːnd, hɔːnd), a. ME. [f. HORN sb. + -ED.] 1. Having horns. 2. Having, bearing, or wearing an appendage, ornament, etc., called a horn, having horn-like projections or excrescences ME. 3. Applied to bishops with reference to the shape of the mitre -1651. 4. Furnished or fitted with horn 1590.

1. Cerastes horned, Hydrcus, and Ellops drear *MILT. P. L.* x. 325. *H. syllogism* (argument, etc.), the dilemma 1548. 2. One side of a Silver Medal we find Moses h. Sir T. Browne. **Horned crow** or pie, old name of the Hornbill. *H. frog*, toad, a lizard of the genus *Phrynosoma*, having the head and back covered with spikes (U.S.). *H. hog*, (a) the Babirusa; (b) a kind of fish with a horn on its head. *H. horse*, the Gnu. *H. snout*, the rhinoceros. Also *Horned LARK*, Owl, Porey, etc. Hence **Ho** redness.

Hornet (hɔːnɛt). ME. [f. HORN sb. or v. + -ER.] 1. A worker in horn. 2. One who blows or winds a horn ME. 3. One who cuckolds -1717. 4. *Sc. Law*, One who has been 'put to the horn' 1568.

Hornet (hɔːnɛt). [OE. *hyrnetu*, *hyrnet* fem.; either a deriv. of, or associated with, *horn*.] 1. An insect of the wasp family, esp. the European *Vespa Crabro* and the American *V. maculata*, much larger and stronger than other wasps, and inflicting a more serious sting. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. The horned beetle or stag-beetle -1598. 3. An artificial fly for salmon-fishing 1867.

1. Phr. *To bring a hornet's nest about one's ears*, arouse a nest of hornets. 2. To stir up a host of violent enemies around one. *Conch. h. clearwing*, hawk, moth, names for certain moths of the genus *Sesia*; -fly, a dipterous insect of the family *Asilidae*; a hawk-fly or robber-fly.

Horn-fish. OE. 1. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*, so called from its long projecting beak. 2. The sauger or sand-pike, *Stizostedion canadense* 1835. 3. A fish of the family *Syngnathidae*; a pipe-fish.

Horngeld. 12th c. [f. HORN sb. + GELD sb.] *Old Law*. = CORNAGE -1628

Hornify (hɔːnɪfaɪ), v. 1607. [f. HORN a. + -IFY.] 1. *trans.* To make horny or horn-like 1670. 2. To cuckold -1769.

Horning (hɔːnɪŋ), *vbl* sb. ME. [f. HORN sb. or v.] 1. Covering or furnishing with horn. 2. Cuckolding, cuckolding -1762. 3. *Sc. Law*. Putting to the horn', proclaiming an outlaw 1536. 4. The fact of becoming a crescent 1646. 5. *Shipbuilding*; see HORN v. 4. 1879.

3. *Letters of h.* a process of execution issued under the signet directing a messenger to charge a debtor to pay or perform in terms of the letter, under pain of being 'put to the horn'. c. declared rebel. Not quite obsolete.

Hornish (hɔːnɪʃ), a. 1634. [-ISH.] Of or pertaining to a horn; of the nature of horn.

Hornto (hɔːnto). 1830. [Sp., dim. of *horno* (—L. *funus*) oven, furnace.] A low oven-shaped mound of volcanic origin, usually emitting smoke and vapour.

Hornless (hɔːnles), a. ME. [-LESS.] Without horns.

Horn-mad, a. *arch.* 1579. App. orig. of horned beasts: Enraged so as to be ready to horn any one. Hence of persons: Stark mad; furious. 4b. Sometimes by word-play: Furious because cuckolded -1822.

b. Why Mistress, sure my Master is home mad. I meane not Cuckold mad, But sure he is starke mad *Cam. Err.* ii. 1. 57.

Horn-owl. 1601. A horned owl, or one having plumicorns on the head, as some species of *Asio* and *Otus*; fa name for the Eagle-owl.

Hornpipe (hɔːnpaɪp) ME. 1. An obsolete wind instrument. So called from having the bell and mouthpiece made of horn. 2. A lively dance, usually performed by a single person, orig. to the accompaniment of the wind instrument, and associated with the merrymaking of sailors 1485. 3. A piece of music for such a dance 1789. 4. *attrib.* 1797.

A Tablere That a Horne pype playd *SPENSER.*

Horn-plate. 1856. An iron frame attached to the lower part of a carriage or truck and having two guides in which the journal-box of the axle moves, an axle-guard, pedestal.

Horn-silver. 1770. [Ger. *hornsilber*.] *Min.* Native chloride of silver; cerargyrite.

Hornslate. 1791. [Cf. Ger. *hornschiefer*.] *Min.* A schistous form of hornstone.

Hornstone (hɔːnstəʊn). 1668 [tr. Ger. *hornstein*, so named from its appearance.] *Min.* Chert.

Hornswoggle, v. U.S. *slang.* 1829 [?] *trans.* To best, swindle, humbug, bamboozle.

Horn-wood, a. 1500. [+ WOOD a. mad] = HORN-MAD -1600.

Hornwork (hɔːnwɜːk). 1641. [f. HORN sb. + WORK.] 1. *Fortif.* An outwork, consisting of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain and joined to the main work by two parallel wings. 2. Work done in horn 1642. 3. Cuckoldry -1813.

Hornwort (hɔːmwɜːt). 1805. [f. HORN sb. + WORT, after Gr. *κεφαρόφυλλον*, i.e. horn-leaf.] An aquatic plant, *Ceratophyllum demersum*, with dense whorls of finely divided leaves; also called *Horned Pondweed*.

Hornwrack (hɔːnwɜːk). 1819. [f. as prec. + WRACK.] A polyzoon of the genus *Flustra*, resembling a seaweed, and of somewhat horny consistency.

Horny (hɔːni), a. ME. [f. HORN sb. + -Y.] 1. Consisting of horn; resembling horn; cornuous. 2. *transf.* Callous and hardened so as to be horn-like in texture 1693; hence *h.-handed* 1859. 3. Semi-opaque 1652. 4. Having or abounding in horns or horn-like projections 1550. 1. The Ravens with their beaks food to Elijah bringing *MILT. P. R.* ii. 267. 2. Till his hard h. fingers ake with Pain *DRYDEN*. 3. The dim and h. spectacle of senses *Br. Hall*.

Horography (hɔːrɒɡrəfi). 1727. [a. F. *horographie*, f. Gr. *hōra* + *-γραφία*.] 1. The art of making or constructing dials. 2. 'An account of the hours' (J.) 1755. So **Horographer**.

Horologe (hɔːrɒlədʒ). [ME. *orloge*, a. OF. *orloge* (mod. *horloge*): —L. *horologium*, a. Gr. *ὥρολόγιον*, dim. of *ὥρολόγιος*, f. *ὥρα* + *-λογος* telling. Refash. later after L.] An instrument for telling the hour; a timepiece; a dial, hour-glass, or clock. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (see quot.).

A Clocke or an abbey Orloge *CHAUCER*. Many other flowers close and open their petals at certain hours of the day, and thus constitute, what Linnæus calls the H. or Watch of Flora E. DARWIN. So **Horologer**, a clock- or watch-maker; a proclaimer of the hours. **Horologist**, a horologer.

Horologic (hɔːrɒlədʒɪk), a. 1653. [ad. L. *horologicus*, a. Gr., f. *hōra* + *-λογος* telling; see -IC.] Of or pertaining to horology. So **Horological** a. of or pertaining to a horologic or to horology in time.

Horologigraphy (hɔːrɒlədʒɪɡrəfi). 1639 [f. Gr. *ὥρολόγιον* HOROLOGE + *-γραφία*] a.

A description of horologes or timepieces. b. The art of constructing them. -1696. Hence

Horologigrapher, a maker of timepieces

Horologigraphic a. relating to dialling.

Horologium (hɔːrɒlədʒɪəm, -ləʊdʒɪəm) 1661 [L., a. Gr.; see HOROLOGE] 1. = HOROLOGE. 2. *Astrol.* A southern constellation 1819. 3. *Gr. Ch.* A book containing the offices for the canonical hours 1724.

Horology (hɔːrɒlədʒɪ). ME. [ad. L. *horologium*.] 1. = HOROLOGE -1836. 2. = HOROLOGICUM 3. 1890.

Horology 2. 1819. [f. Gr. *hōra* + *-(O)LOGIA*.] The art or science of measuring time, the construction of horologes. So **Horo**logist 1798.

Horometer (hɔːrɒmɪtər). 1775. [f. Gr. *hōra* + *-μετρον*.] An instrument for measuring the time. Hence **Horometrical** a. of or pertaining to the measurement of time.

Horometry (hɔːrɒmɪtri). 1570. [f. Gr. *hōra* + *-μετρον*.] The measurement of time, also 'the determination of the exact error of a timepiece by observation'.

Account of the Hindustanee H. 1798.

Horopter (hɔːrɒptər). 1704 [f. Gr. *ὥρα* limit + *ὀπτήρ* one who looks.] *Optics*. A line or surface containing all those points in space of which images fall on corresponding points of the two retinæ, the aggregate of points which are seen single in any given position of the eyes. Hence **Horopteric**, **Horo**ptery a. pertaining to or forming a h., *horopteric circle*, the h.

Horoscopal (hɔːrɒskəpəl), a. 1629 [f. L. *horoscopus* + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to a horoscope.

Horoscope (hɔːrɒskəp), sb. OE. [a. F. *horoscope*, ad. L. *horoscopus* also used, a. Gr. *ὥροσκόπος* nativity, horoscope, etc., f. *ὥρα* + *σκοπέω* watcher.] 1. *Astrol.* An observation of the sky and of the configuration of the planets at a certain moment, e.g. the instant of a person's birth, hence, a plan of the twelve houses or twelve signs of the zodiac, showing the disposition of the heavens at a particular moment. In early use, spec. = ASCENDANT or house of the ascendant. Also *fig.* 2. A figure or table on which the hours are marked. a. a dial. b. a table showing the length of the days and nights at different places and seasons. c. the planisphere invented by John of Padua -1566.

1. Phr. *To cast a h.* (see CAST v.), to calculate the degree of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at a given moment, e.g. at the birth of a child, and thence to erect an astrological figure of the heavens so as to discover the influence of the planets upon 1. life and fortunes. *See* The h. of the Church *MIN.* of nations *LONGE*. Hence **Horoscope** a. *mb.* to form a h., *trans.* to cast the nativity 14. **Horos**copist, one who casts horoscopes. **Horoscopy**, a. of or pertaining to a h.

Horoscopy (hɔːrɒskəpi). 1651. [f. **Horo**SCOPE + *-Y*.] a. The casting of horoscopes. b. The aspect of the heavens at a given moment, esp. that of a nativity.

Horrendous (hɔːrɒndəs), a. *rare.* 1659 [f. L. *horrendus*, *horre* + *-OUS*; cf. *ire* *irrendous* etc.] Fitted to excite horror, frightful, horrible

Horrent (hɔːrɒnt), a. Chiefly poet. 1667 [ad. L. *horrentus*, *horre*.] 1. Bristling, standing up as bristles; rough with bristling points. 2. Shuddering 1721.

1. Inlaid with bright imblazonerie, and h. Arms *MILT. P. L.* ii. 513. 2. H. they heard *SCOTT*.

Horribility (hɔːrɒbɪlɪti). Now rare. [ME. (*horribilitate*, etc.), a. OF. *horribilité*, f. *horribilis* in mod. use f. HORRIBLE.] The quality of being horrible; +something horrible.

The h. of 'committing' puns *DISRAEL*.

Horrible (hɔːrɪbəl), a. (sb., adv.) ME. [a. OF. *horribilis*, ad. L. *horribilis*, f. *horre*, see -BLE.] Exciting or fitted to excite horror; tending to make one shudder; extremely repulsive; dreadful, hideous, shocking, frightful, awful. b. as a strong intensive (now *collog.*) Excessive, immoderate 1460.

A Dungeon h. on all sides round As one great Furnace *Hamd. MILT. P. L.* i. 61. A h. monster *DUN F.* ii. 6. [Sokomo in implying w. a. to an h. number S. & T. M. My h. cold L. by Ch. w.]

B. as *sb.* A horrible person or thing ME., a story of horrible crime or the like.
 'Penny-dreadful' and 'halfpenny horrors' 1890.
 C. as *adv.* Horribly, terribly, as an intensive, Exceedingly ME.

Hence **Horribleness**. **Horribly** *adv.*
Horrid (*hɒrɪd*), *a.* (*adv.*) 1590. [ad L. *horridus*, *f. horreus*.] 1. Bristling, shaggy, rough. (Chiefly poet.) 2. Causing horror or aversion; revolting; dreadful, frightful; abominable, detestable. (In mod. use, somewhat less strong than *horrible*) 1601. 3. *collog.* Offensive, disagreeable, detested; very bad or objectionable. (Often a feminine term of strong aversion.) 1666. 4. *adv.* Horridly, abominably, very objectionably (*collog.* or *vulgar*) 1615.

1. A rugged attire, hirsute head, h. beard BURTON
 This h. Alp Evelyn 2. They set up the horriddest
 yell De Foe. 3. A h. shame Paris. I should not
 wear those h. dresses LYTTON. H. weather 1861.
 4. Went to bed h. soon 1753 Hence **Horridly**
adv. -ness

Horrific (*hɒrɪfɪk*), *a.* 1653 [a F. *horrific*,
figue, or ad L. *horrificus*, *f. stem of horreo*,
 see -FIC.] Causing horror, horrifying. Hence
Horrifically *adv.*

Horrification (*hɒrɪfɪkəʃən*), 1800. [*f. L.*
horrificare; see -ATION] The action of horri-
 fying; the being horrified; *concr.* something
 horrifying.

Horri-fy (*hɒrɪfaɪ*), *v.* 1791. [ad L. *horrifi-*
care; see -FY] *trans.* To cause or excite
 horror in; to move to horror.

In a way horrifying to Quakers 1866.

Horripilation (*hɒrɪpɪləʃən*), 1656. [ad
 late L. *horripilatio*, *f. horripilare*, *f. stem of*
horreo to bristle + *pilus* hair] Erection of the
 hairs on the skin by contraction of the cutaneous
 muscles (caused by cold, fear, etc.); creeping
 of the flesh. So **Horri-pilant** *a.* causing h.

Horrisnant (*hɒrɪsəˈnɑːnt*), *a.* 1656. [*f.*
stem of L. horreo + *sonantem*, *sonare*.] Sound-
 ing horribly. So **Horris-sonous** *a.* -prec

Horror (*hɒrər*), *sb.* [ME. *orrouer*, *a.* OF.
orror, (*horror* mod. *horreur*) = L. *horror* m.
 1. Roughness, ruggedness. (Now poet. or
rhét.) 2. A shuddering or shivering; now esp.
 (Med.) as a symptom of disease 1533. 3b.
 Ruffling of surface -1765. 3. A painful emotion
 compounded of loathing and fear; a shuddering
 with terror and repugnance; the feeling
 excited by something shocking or frightful.

Also in weaker sense, intense dislike or repug-
 nance (The prevalent use always.) ME. 14.
 A feeling of awe or reverent fear; a thrill of awe,
 or of imaginative fear -1720. 5. *transf.* The
 quality of exciting repugnance and dread; horri-
 bleness; something horrifying ME.

1. Which thick with shades, and a brown H., stood
 Dryden. 2. b. Such flesh h. as you see driven through
 the winded waves CHAPMAN. 3. Her shal horror
 and grisly drede dwellen withouten ende CHAUCER
 Nature's h. of a vacuum N. ANOIT. Phr. *The*
horrors (*collog.*) a fit of horror; *spec.* such as occurs
 in delirium tremens. 4. A reverend h. silenced all the
 sky POPE. 5. *Chamber of Horrors*, the name of a
 room in Madame Tussaud's waxwork exhibition, con-
 taining effigies of noted criminals and the like; hence
transf. a place full of horrors. *Confr.* as *h. stricken*,
struck *adjs.*

Hors, *adv.* and *prep.* 1714. [Fr., doublet
 of *hors* = L. *foris* out of doors, abroad.] Out,
 out of: in the following phrases:

Hors de combat (*hɒrdəˈkɒmbə*), *adv.* out
 of fight, disabled from fighting; also *transf.*
 and *fig.* 1745.

Hors d'œuvre (*hɒrdœvər*), *adv.* and *sb.*

A. *adv.* Out of the ordinary course of things.
 ADDISON.

B. *sb.* [The Eng. pl. usually has -s] 1.
 Something out of the ordinary course. H.
 WALPOLE. 2. An extra dish served as a relish
 at the beginning or between the courses of a
 meal. Also *fig.* 1742.

Horse (*hɒs*), *sb.* [Com. Teut. OE. *hors*.
 Orig. neut., applicable to the male and female
 alike.]

I. The animal, etc. 1. A solid-hoofed peris-
 sodactyl quadruped (*Equus caballus*), having
 a flowing mane and tail; its voice is a neigh
 In the domestic state used as a beast of burden
 and draught, and esp. for riding upon. (The
 pl. was in OE. the same as the sing. *horses*
 205 and is now usual in literary

language, though *horse* sometimes appears as
 the collective pl.) b. *spec.* The stallion or geld-
 ing, as dist. from a mare or colt 1485. c. In
Zool. sometimes extended to all species of the
 genus *Equus*, or even of the family *Equidae*.
 2. A representation, figure, or model of a horse
 ME. 3. *Met.* A horse and its rider, hence a
 cavalry soldier 1548. 4. *fig.* Applied contemptu-
 ously or playfully to a man, with reference to
 qualities of the quadruped 1500

1. Come on then, horse and Charots let vs have
 Tit A. n. n. 23. b. Phr. *To take the h.* (of the
 mare) to conceive 3. Fifteen hundred Foot, five
 hundred Horse are march'd vp 2 *Hou* IV. ii. l. 186.
 Phr. *H. and foot* both divisions of an army; hence,
 whole forces, *radib* with all one's might. 4. If I
 tell thee a Lye, spit in my face, call me H. SHAKS.

II. Things resembling the quadruped. 1. A
 contrivance on which a man rides, sits astride,
 or is carried, as on horseback 1597. 2. A
 frame or structure on which something is
 mounted or supported 1703. 3. An instrument,
 appliance, or device for some service suggesting
 that of a horse ME. 4. *Naut.* See quotes
 1626. 5. A lottery-ticket hired out by the
 day -1731. 6. A mass of rock or earthy matter
 enclosed within a lode or vein, a fault or ob-
 struction in the course of a vein; hence *to take*
h. 1778. 7. A 'cnb' for students in preparing
 their work. U.S. 8. *slang* Among workmen,
 work charged for before it is executed. See
dead h. LACKOMBE 1770.

1. I saw the iron horses of the steam Toss to the
 morning air their plumes of smoke LONG. A kind of
 rack called the h. 1863. 2. Horses, or Trussels 1703.
 Drying horses for their clothes 1626. 3. The engine
 to batter walls (called sometime the h., and now is
 named the ram) HOLLAND. 4. Horses for the Yards;
 a Convenience for the Men to tread on, in going out
 to furl the Sails 1711. *Horse*, a thick iron rod, for
 the man sheet to travel on 1794. Horses are also
 called jack-stays, on which sails are hauled out, as
 gaff-sails SMYTH.

Phrases. **To horse**. a. To horseback - used absol.
 as an order to mount. b. Of a mare. To the stallion.
To take h. to mount, start, or proceed on horseback;
 see also I. b. and II. 6. *To talk h.* to talk big or
 boastfully. *Dead h.* Taken as typical of that which
 has ceased to be of use, and which it is vain to attempt
 to revive. *To work*, etc. for a *dead h.* to do work
 which has been paid for in advance, and so brings in
 nothing. *To fly a dead h.* to engage in fruitless
 effort. *Flying h.* Pegasus; hence *Airon* the con-
 stellation Pegasus. *Gift h.* (Earlier *given h.*) A
 horse bestowed as a gift. *To hob a gift horse in the*
mouth to criticize a gift. *Great h.* (*now lost*) The
 horse used in battle or tournament. *High h.* a. *lit.*
 The war-horse or charger. b. *Transf.* *to ride the*
high h. (*collog.*) to give oneself airs; to behave preten-
 tiously or arrogantly. *White h.* a. The figure of
 a white h., reputed as the ensign of the Saxons when
 they invaded Britain, and the heraldic ensign of
 Brunswick, Hanover, and Kent; also, the figure of a
 h. cut on the face of chalk downs near Uffington in
 Berkshire, and elsewhere. b. A high white-crested
 racing wren. **Wooden h.** The scaffold, the gal-
 lows, an instrument of torture. *Fuller* A h. that
 was forced of an *acon*, the scaffold, the gibbet.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1. General: as *h. feed*, etc.; *h.-*
leaf, *craft*, *factor*, etc.; *h.-bell*, *feed*, *ferry*, *path*,
transport, *yard*, etc.; *h.-barge*, *drill*, *harrow*,
rake, *train*, etc.; *h.-artillery*, *soldier*, *troop*,
trooper, etc.; *h. exercise*; *h. breeder*, *dealer*, etc.;
h. towing; *h. face*, *joke*, *mouth*, *vain*, etc.

2. Special: a. *h. aloes*, cabaline, or feticid aloes;
 -boot, a leather covering for the hoof and pastern of
 a h., to protect them from interfering -bridge;
 -butcher; -doctor, -drench, a draught of medicine
 administered to a h.; also, a horn, etc. by which it is
 administered; -furniture, the trappings of horses;
 -iron (see *Horse v. g.*), -knacker, one who buys up
 old or worn-out horses, and slaughters them for their
 commercial products; -monger; -pick, -picker,
 a hooked instrument for removing a stone from a
 horse's foot; -piece, a large piece of whale's blubber;
 h. pistol, a large pistol carried at the pommel of the
 saddle when on horseback; -plea, a special plea for
 delaying the cause and carrying it over the term;
 -rough, a calk fitted to a horse's shoe to prevent
 slipping in frosty weather; -run, a contrivance for
 drawing up loaded wheelbarrows from the deep cut-
 tings by the help of a h., which goes backwards and
 forwards; -towel, a coarse towel hung on a roller,
 for general use; -tree, the beam on which timber is
 placed previous to sawing; -walk, the path of a h.
 in working a gin, whin, etc.

b. In names of animals (sometimes denoting a
 large or coarse kind, sometimes with the sense of
 'infesting horses'). *h.-ant*, a large species of ant; -bot,
 the larva of the horse-bee or bot-fly (*Strömbo equi*);
 -conch, a large shell-fish (*Strombus gigas*); -crab
Foram. h. crab -cummet *horse* -finch
 the (see I.) lark, the bun ing Co a

wall); -masher, -musher = next (a), -match
 -matcher, (a) the Stonechat or Wheatear (*Saxicola*
spizans), (b) the Red backed Shrike (*Lanius col*
surus); -mussel, a large coarse kind of mussel
 of the genus *Modiola*, also a freshwater mussel, *Unio*
 or *Anodonta*; -sponge, the commercial bath-sponge
 (*Spongia equina*); -stinger, the Dragon-fly; tick
 = *Horse-tick*; -t-whale, the walrus; -worm, a
 maggot infesting horses, as the larva of the common
 bot-fly.

c. In names of plants, fruits, etc. (often denoting a
 large, strong, or coarse kind) *h.-balm*, a strong,
 scented labiate plant of the N. Amer. genus *Collin-*
sonia, with yellowish flowers, -bane, name for
 species of *Eranthis*, supposed to cause palsy in
 horses; -bean, a coarse variety of the common bean
 used for feeding horses; -beech, the Hornbeam (see
 BEECH a); -brier, the common greenbrier or cat-
 brier of N. America, *Spiraea virginica* (Cent
 Diet); -cane, the Great Ragweed of N. America
 -cassia, a leguminous tree (*Cassia nigricans*)
 bearing long pods containing a purgative pulp
 used in the E. Indies as a medicine for horses
 -daisy, the Ox-eye Daisy (see DAISY a), -telder
 elecampane; -eye, -eye bean, the seed of the
 Cowage (*Vicia sativa*), a W. Indian legu-
 minous plant; also that of *Trichos Labili*; -fennel
 (see FENNEL), -gentian, -ginseng, a N. America
 cuprifoliateous plant of the genus *Thalictrum*, hav-
 ing a bitter root, -parsley, a large leaved umbelliferous
 plant, *Smyrniotus Olusatrum*, -purslane, a W.
 Indian plant, *Trichantha monogyna*, -sorrel
Rumex Hydrolaphanthum; -sugar, a shrub (*Syn-*
glossa tinctoria), found in the southern U.S. also
 called *sweetleaf*, the leaves of which are used as
 fodder; -thistle, (a) Wild Lettuce, (b) a thistle of
 the genus *Cirsium*; -tongue, (a) = DOUBT-ROCK
 2; (b) the Hart's-tongue fern, -vetch = *Horse-shoe*
vetch; -weed, name for a N. Amer. plant
Eriogonum canadensis, also called *butter weed* (now
 frequent in England), and *Collinsia canadensis*
 also called *horse-mint*; -wood, name for various
 W. Indian shrubs of the genus *Calliandra*.

Horse, *v.* OE. [*f. prec. sb.*] I. *trans.* To
 provide with a horse or horses; to set on horse
 back. Also *transf.* 2. *intr.* To mount or go
 on horseback ME. 3. *trans.* To raise or hoist
 up. Now *technical*. 4. To elevate on a man
 back, e.g. for flogging 1563. 5. *Naut.* Of
 current, etc. To carry with force -1726. 6.
 Of a stallion: To cover (a mare) ME. 7. To
 bestride, SHAKS. 8. *Horse away*: to spend in
 a lottery. See *HORSE sb.* II. 5. **FIELDING**. 9
Horse up: to drive (a team) between the planks
 of a ship 1850.

1. Maron of Turin, who horse-d our Company from
 Lyons to Turin COVART. Gun-horse-d f. service 1888
 2. The biggest boy horse-d me-and I was flogge
 THACKERAY. 9. *Horse iron*, an iron used to
 caulkers, to horse up or larden in the oakum 1850

Horse-back, horseback, *sb.* (*adv.*) ME.
 1. (*hɒrsˌbæk*) The back of a horse -1704
 2. (*hɒrsˌbæk*) See quotes, ME. 3. *Col.*
 (*hɒrsˌbæk*) A low and somewhat sharp ridge of
 gravel or sand; a hog-back U.S. 1857. 4
Coal-mining. 'A portion of the roof or floor
 which bulges or intrudes into the coal' 1855
 5. *adv.* Short for *on horseback* 1727.

2. Phr. *On h. (ta h.)* sitting or riding on a horse
 (mounting) upon a horse. A couple of rubble s
 horse-back suddenly appeared SMOOTHER. Set a beg
 on horse-back, and he'll ride to the devil COBBURN

Horse-block, 1553. 1. A small platform
 ascended by 3 or 4 steps, used in mounting
 horse. 2. 'A square frame of strong board
 used by excavators to elevate the ends of the
 wheeling-planks' (Gwilt) 1825

Horse-boat, 1591. 1. A ferry-boat fit
 conveying horses or carriages. 2. (U.S.)
 boat drawn by horses 1828.

Horse-box, 1846. 1. A closed carriage
 for transporting horses by railway. 2. Apple
 box, to large pews with high sides, formerly
 common 1884.

Horse-boy, 1537. A stable-boy. (Often
 contemptuous.)

Horse-bread, 1467. Bread made of bean
 bran, etc. for food for horses.

Horse-breaker, 1550. One who break
 in horses for use

Horse-car, U.S. 1864. 1. A car draw
 by a horse or horses. Also *attrib.* 2. A ru
 way car for the transport of horses. (Cent
 Diet)

Horse-chestnut, 1597. [*tr. obs.* Bot I
Castanea equina.] 1. The hard smooth shin-
 ing brown seed or nut of the tree described
 205. 2. A large tree me. see *ESCU*

Hippocastanum (N.O. *Sapindaceae*), introduced into England c 1550. Also, the allied genus *Pavia*, usu. called *buck-eye*.

Horse-coper (-kōpər), -couper (-kōp-ər). 1681. [f HORSE + COPER¹, *couper* (see COUP v¹).] A horse-dealer.

†**Horse-corser**, -courser. 1552. [See CORSE, SCORSE.] A jobbing dealer in horses -1818. So †**Horse-corsing**, -coursing, horse-jobbing.

Horse-course. 1715. 1. A horse-race. 2. A race-course 1766.

Horse-fair. ME. A fair or annual market for the sale of horses.

Horse-fish. 1582. Any fish with a head more or less like that of a horse. a. 'The fish *Vomer setipinnus*, and the allied *Selene comer*. b. The *Hippocampus* or sea-horse.

Horse-flesh, horseflesh. ME. 1. The flesh of a horse, esp. as food 1532. 2. Living horses collectively ME. †3. = HORSE sb. II. 8. 1683 4. *attrib.* usu. in reference to the colour, a peculiar reddish bronze. **Horse-flesh ore**, an ore of copper, bornite.

2. Profoundly learned in Horse-flesh STRLE.

Horse-fly. ME. [f FLY sb. 1 2.] One of various dipterous insects troublesome to horses, as the horse-tick (family *Hippoboscidae*), the breeze or gadfly (*Tabanidae*), the bot-fly (*Estridae*).

attrib. **Horse-fly-wood**, *Euphorbia fructuosa*, also called *wild indigo*.

Horse-foot. ME. †1. A horse's foot -1597. †2. The plant Coltsfoot -1633. 3. A crustacean of the genus *Limulus*, called *horseshoe-crab* 1672.

Horsegate. 1619. [f GATE sb. 2, going.] A right of pasturage for a horse, e.g. in a common field.

Horse-go-dmother. *dial.* and *vulgar*. 1569. A large coarse-looking woman.

Horse-guard (hō's gārd). 1645. 1. One of a body of picked cavalry for special service as a guard, formerly also *collective* 1647. b. pl. The cavalry brigade of the English Household troops; *spec.* the third regiment of this body, the *Royal Horse Guards* 1661. 2. pl. The barracks, head-quarters or guard-house of such cavalry; *spec.* a building in London, opposite Whitehall, bearing this name 1666. 3. pl. The personnel of the office of the Commander-in-Chief and the military authorities at the head of the army 1826.

2. News that White Hall was on fire; and presently more particularly, that the Horse-guard was on fire 1672. 3. I can't say that I owe my successes to any favour or confidence from the Horse Guards WELLINGTON.

Horsehair (hō's hē-ə). ME. a. A hair from the mane or tail of a horse. b. A mass of such hair ME. c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *h. chair*; *h. lichen* = horsetail-lichen; *h. worm*, a hairworm or Gordius.

Horse-head. ME. 1. The head of a horse, or a head like that of a horse. 2. The stony inner cast of the fossil *Irignonia* 1708 3. *Zool.* = HORSE-FISH. †4. *Mining*. A kind of ventilator -1802.

Horse-hoe, sb. 1731. [f HORSE sb. + HOE sb.] A frame mounted on wheels and furnished with ranges of shares, each of which acts like a hoe. Hence **Horse-hoe v.** to work with a horse-hoe.

Horse-hoof. ME. [f HORSE sb. + HOOF.] 1. The hoof of a horse 1539. 2. The plant Coltsfoot ME. 3. = HORSE-FOOT 3. 1699.

Horse-jockey. 1782. One hired to ride a horse in a race. (Now simply *jockey*.)

Horse latitudes, sb. pl. 1777. [?] The belt of calms and light airs which borders the northern edge of the N.E. trade-winds.

Horse-laugh (hō's lāf). 1713. A loud coarse laugh.

Horse-leech (hō's lēch), sb. ME. [f HORSE + LEECH -OE. *lēca*, *lēce*, physician.] 1. A leech, a veterinary surgeon -1653. 2. A large aquatic sucking worm (*Hæmopsis sanguisuga*) ME. 3. *fig.* A rapacious insatiable person 1661. Hence †**Horse-leechery** leechcraft, veterinary medicine.

Horse-litter. ME. 1. A litter hung on poles, carried between two horses, one in front and the other behind. 2. A bed of straw or hay for horses. b. The manure consisting of such straw mixed with the excrements of horses. 1624.

Horse-load. ME. A load for a horse; sometimes, a determinate weight, cf. LOAD. Also *fig.* a large quantity.

†**Horsely**, a. Also **horsly** (e. [-LY¹]) Of the nature of a good horse. CHAUCER.

Horse-mackerel. 1705. A name for several fishes allied to the mackerel, *esp.* the Cavalry or Sead (*Calanus vulgaris*).

Horseman (hō's mēn) Pl. -men. ME. 1. One who rides on horseback; one skilled in riding and managing a horse. *spec.* a mounted soldier. 2. A man who attends to horses 1832. 3. An inferior variety of the carrier pigeon 1693 4. *Ichthyol.* A sciænid fish of the genus *Egus* found on the coasts of Central America. Hence **Horsemanship**, the art of riding on horseback, and (formerly) of breeding, rearing, and managing horses; the duties of the *manège*.

Horse-marine (hō's mār'ēn). 1824. [f HORSE sb. + MARINE sb.] 1. A marine mounted on horseback, or a cavalryman doing a marine's work 1878 2. *loc. (pl)* An imaginary corps of mounted marine soldiers, as a type of men out of their element 1824.

Horse-master. 1523. One who owns or manages horses, also, a horse-breaker.

Horse-mill. 1467. A mill driven by a horse; usually, by one walking in a circle, *fig.* a monotonous round.

Horse-mint. ME. 1. A name of the wild mints, *esp.* *Mentha sylvestris* and *M. aquatica*. 2. Applied in N. America to species of *Monarda*, etc.

Horse-nail. ME. 1. A horseshoe-nail. 2. A tadpole (*local*) 1608.

Horse-play. 1589. †1. Play in which a horse takes part; theatrical horsemanship. Also *transf.* -1668. 2. Rough, coarse, or boisterous play 1589. 3. He [Collins] is too much given to horse play in his rallyry DRYDEN.

Horse-plum. 1530. 1. A small red variety of plum. 2. (U.S.) The common wild plum of N. America (*Prunus americana*).

Horse-pond. 1701. A pond for watering and washing horses; also, for ducking obnoxious persons.

Horse-power. 1806. 1. The power or rate of work of a horse in drawing; hence in *Mech.*, a unit for measuring the work of a prime motor, taken as = 550 foot-pounds per second (about 1½ times the actual power of a horse). Abbrev. H.P. 2. *transf.* Power or rate of work as estimated by this unit. Also *fig.* 1860. 3. A machine worked by a horse, by which the pull or weight of a horse is converted into power for driving other machinery 1853.

1. Nominal horse-power has no fixed relation to indicated horse-power: 1831. The term 'horse power' has probably seen its best days PERRIN. One 25 horse-power engine 1872. 2. What is the horse-power of the Niagara? MAURY. 3. An ordinary horse-power, such as is used for thrashing-machines [etc.] KNIGHT.

Horse-pox. 1656. [See POX.] †1. A severe or virulent pox. (Used in coarse excretations) -1694. 2. A pustular disease of horses 1831.

Horse-race. 1581. [RACE sb. 1] A race between mounted horses. Hence **Horse-racer**, -racing.

Horse-radish. 1561. [See HORSE sb. *attrib.* 2c.] 1. A cruciferous plant (*Cochlearia Armoracia*), a native of middle Europe and western Asia; the thick rootstock of this plant, which has a pungent flavour, and is scraped or grated as a condiment 1625. 2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **horse-radish tree**, a tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*), a native of India, cultivated for its pod-like capsules, and for its winged seeds (*ben-nut*), from which oil of ben is obtained; the root resembles horse-radish in flavour.

Horse-scorser, -scourser: see HORSE-CORSE.

common sense, often found in ignorant and rude persons.

Horseshoe, horse-shoe (hō's hū, shū), sb. ME. 1. A shoe for a horse, now usually formed of a narrow iron plate bent to the outline of the horse's hoof and nailed to the foot. 2. Anything shaped like a horseshoe, or a circular arc larger than a semicircle 1189. 3. *Bot.* = *horseshoe-vetch* 1578. 4. *Zool.* A horseshoe crab 1775. 5. *attrib.*, as *h. arch*, *bend*, *table*, etc. 1795.

1. A tradition, that 'tis a lucky thing to find a Horse shoe Down. 2. The river making a kind of a double horse-shoe De For.

Comb. **h.-bat**, any species of bat having a nose leaf more or less horseshoe-shaped; -**crab**, a crab like animal of the genus *Limulus*, so called from the shape of its shell, a king-crab. **h. head**, a disense in infants, in which the sutures of the skull are too open. **h. magnet**, one bent so that the two ends, almost meet. **h.-nail**, a nail of soft iron for fastening on horseshoes. -**vetch**, a leguminous plant (*Hippocrepis comosa*) bearing umbels of yellow flowers and jointed pods each division of which resembles a h. Hence **Horseshoe v.** to provide with horseshoes. *Arch.* to make (an arch) horseshoe-shaped. **Ho ree shoe er.** **Horse-shoeing**, the art or craft of shoeing horses.

Horse-tail, ho-reetail. ME. 1. A horse's tail. b. Used in Turkey as the symbol of war and as an ensign denoting the rank of a pasha; see TAIL 1613. 2. Name of the genus *Equisetum*, a cryptogamous plant with leafless jointed branches 1538. b. Tree horsetail = *horsetail-tree* 1884. 3. A hippurate. 4. *Ant.* The leash of nerves in which the spinal cord ends (in mod. *L. cauda equina*). 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **horsetail tree**, a tree of the genus *Casuarina*, *esp.* the Australian *C. equisetifolia*.

1. b. While all Christendom trembled at the sight of the horse-tail, Solomon died 1840. **Horsewhip** (hō's hwip), sb. 1694. A whip for driving or controlling a horse. Hence **Horsewhip v.** to chastise with a h.

Horsewoman (hō's wu mēn). 1564. A woman who rides on horseback.

Ho rsing, vbl. sb. ME. [f HORSE v + -ING¹.] 1. Provision of horses. 2. The covering of a mare 1523. 3. A mounting as on a horse; a flogging inflicted while on another's back 1688. *Comb.* **h.-block**, -stone = HORSE BLOCK.

Horst (hō'st). 1902 [G.] *Genl.* A term introduced by E. Suets for tracts of the earth's surface which have become immobile and formed buttresses against which surrounding tracts have been pressed.

Horsy (hō's i), a 1591. [f. HORSE sb + -y] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a horse or horses. 2. Having to do with horses, devoted to horses or horse-racing affecting the dress and language of a groom or jockey 1832. Hence **Horsiness** (*esp.* in sense 2).

Hortation (hōrtə' fən). 1536. [ad. L. *hortationem*, *hortari*.] The action of exhorting or inciting, exhortation.

Hortative (hōrtə'tiv). 1607. [ad. L. *hortativus*; see -IVE.] A. *adj.* Characterized by exhortation; serving to exhort 1623.

B. sb. A hortatory speech.

Hortatory (hōrtə'torē), a 1576. [ad. late L. *hortatorius*, f. *hortari*; see -ORY.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by exhortation or encouragement; hortative.

Hortensial, a 2 Obs. 1655. [f L. *hortensis*, -ius (f. *hortus*) + -AL.] Of or belonging to a garden. So **Hortensian** a. 2 Obs. †**Horticultor**. *rare*. 1760. [f. L. *hortus* + *cultor*.] = HORTICULTURIST.

Horticulture (hōrtikū' lūš, -tūr). 1678 [f. as *prac.* + *cultura*; after *agriculture*.] The cultivation of a garden; the art or science of cultivating or managing gardens, including the growing of flowers, fruit, and vegetables. So **Horticultural** a. of or pertaining to h. **Horticulturist**, one who practises h.; *esp.* one who practises it scientifically as a profession.

Hortulan (hōrtū'lān), a 1654. [ad L. *hortulannus*, f. *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus*. In earlier form *ORTOLAN* f. om L. *ortulano*.] Of or belonging to a garden or gardening.

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æ (man) a pass an ond o (ut) f Fr chet o (ever), æ (I eye) o (F can de ve) i ut) i (Psyche q (what p (got).

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Hostile (hɒ'staɪl), *a* (sb.) 1487. [ad. *L. hostilis, f. hostis* (see -ILE).] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an enemy, pertaining to, or engaged in hostilities. *b.* Unfriendly 1782. 2. Contrary, adverse, antagonistic 1791. 3. *sb.* A hostile person; *spec.* (U.S.) a N. American Indian unfriendly to the Whites 1860. 1. The operations of h. armies WELLINGTON. Men of different and h. races FREEMAN. 2. PRINCE B. to the established faith MACAULAY. Hence **Hostility** *adv* Hostileness.

Hostility (hɒ'stɪlɪtɪ), 1473. [ad. late *L. hostilitas, f. hostilis*.] 1. The state or fact of being hostile, hostile action; *esp.* such as involves war; *pl.* acts of warfare, war 1613. 2. Opposition or antagonism 1632.

1. Open acts of sadism and h. 1706. A suspension of hostilities was agreed on PRESCOTT.

Hosting (hɒ'stɪŋ), *obl sb.* *Obs. exc. arch.* or *Hist.* ME. [f. *Host v.*] The raising of a host or armed multitude, hostile encounter or array; *†a* military expedition. Also *attr.* That Angel should with Angel war, And in fierce h. meet MUR P. L. vi. 93.

Hostler, ME. [A syncopated form of *hosteler*. The form *OSTLER* is now more prevalent.] A man who attends to horses at an inn, a stableman, a groom. *b.* U.S. The keeper of the round-house for sheltering locomotives 1890.

Hostless, *a. rare*, 1590. [f. *Host sb.* 2 + *LESS*.] Without a host, inhospitable.

Hostry (hɒ'stri), *Obs. or arch.* ME. [a. *OE. hōstrie, hōstrie, f. hōst (mod. hōst) HOST sb.* 2, see -ERY, -RY.] = **HOSTELRY**.

Hot, hott (hɒt), *sb.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. [a. *OE. hōtte* a pan or cress; *perh.* of *Ger. ōgign*.] 1. A kind of basket or pannier for carrying earth, sand, lime, manure, etc. *n. dial.* 2. (Also *hott*.) A padded sheath for the spur of a fighting cock -1806.

Hot (hɒt), *a* (sb.) [Com. Teut. : *OE. hāt* -*Ōtut*, **hātor*, *f. ablaut-stem hrt-, hrt-, hait*, whence also *OE. hēlu HEAT*.] 1. Having, or communicating much heat, of or at a high temperature; the opposite of *cold*. (Differing from *warm* in degree) 2. Having, or producing the sensation of heat (in a high degree) *usu.* in predicate. ME. 3. In the physiology of the Middle Ages, expressing one of the fundamental qualities of humours, elements, planets, and bodies in general; see *COLD* *a* -1670. 4. Pungent, acrid, biting; corrosive; ardent 1543. 5. *transf.* Excited; fervent *OE*; angry, wrathful *ME*; lustful; in heat 1500. 6. Intense, violent; raging, keen (Chiefly of conflict or the like) *OE*. *b. transf.* Uncomfortable 1611. 7. *Hunting*. Of the scent: Strong, intense 1648. *b.* Of colour: Disagreeably intense 1896. *c.* Of a Treasury bill Newly issued (*collog.*) 1928. *d.* Of dance music: Highly elaborated 1928. 8. That has not had time to cool down; said *esp.* of acts, and of a person fresh from an act *ME*. 9. *absol.* or *as sb.* Hot condition, heat 1667.

1. The weather was *hot* HALL. Three h. dishes WOOD. 2. I am h. with *LASTE* SHAKS. Violent H. Puns 1702. 3. The Mustard is too h. little *Tam SHER* iv. 25. 4. Hotter wax his love CHAUCER. She is so h. because the meat is *cold* *Com. Err.* i. 11 47. 6. In the hottest of the fight 1845. *b.* A h. corner 1896.

Phrases. *To blow h. and cold* see *Blow v.* 1. *Hot and hot* said of dishes served in succession as soon as cooked, also *absol.* as *so* food thus served. Also *fig.* *To give it (a person) h.* to administer a severe chastisement. *So to get or catch it h.* (*collog.*) *To make it h. for* to make the position uncomfortable for *To h. for or too h. to hold* (a person); said of a place, etc. which is made too disagreeable for him.

Comb. 1. *h. air*, vaporous or pretentious talk, also *attr.* 2. *-drawn h.*, *a.* extracted with the application of heat (opp. to *cold-drawn*), *-plate*, a heated flat surface on a stove, etc., for cooking or the like; *h. spot* *spec.* (a) a spot in the intake manifold of an internal-combustion engine specially heated from the exhaust, (b) a spot in the combustion chamber which becomes overheated and causes preignition; *h. with* (*collog.*), *h. spirits* and water with sugar 1837.

Hot, adv. [*OE. hāt*; afterwards levelled with the adj.] 1. At a high temperature; pungently. 2. *fig.* Ardently, violently, angrily, etc.; see the adj. *ME*.

Hot (hɒt), *v.* [*OE. hātian, f. hāt* *Hot a.*] 1. *intr.* To be or become hot. (Only in *OE.*) 2. *trans.* To heat. (Now *co* or *la* *ME*.)

2. *a* (pass.) on (load) *v* (cut) *s* (f

Hot, obs. pa. t. and pple. of HIGHT.

Hot-bed, hot-bed. 1626. 1. A bed of earth heated by fermenting manure, for raising or forcing plants. 2. *fig.* A place that favours the rapid growth or development of any condition, e.g. of corruption 1768. 3. A platform in a rolling-mill on which rolled bars lie to cool (Raymond) 1881. 4. *attrib* 1810.

2. Hotbeds of fever and ague KINGSLEY

Hot blast. 1836. A blast of heated air forced into a furnace. Also *attrib.*, and short for *hot-blast process*, etc.

Hot-blooded, a. 1598. Having hot blood, ardent or excitable; passionate.

Hot-brain. 1605 = **HOT-HEAD**. So **Hot-brained** *a.* having an excitable brain.

Hotchkiss (hɒtʃkɪs), 1880. [Inventor's name.] A kind of machine gun and of rifle.

Hotchpot, hotch-pot (hɒtʃpɒt). ME. [a. *F. hochpot, f. hocher* to shake together + *pot* POT.] 1. = **HORCHPOTCH** 1. 2. *Eng. Law*. The blending or gathering together of properties for the purpose of securing equality of division, *esp.* in the distribution of the property of an intestate parent; cf. *COLLATION sb.* 1 1552. Also *fig.* 3. *transf.* = **HORCHPOTCH** 2. ME. 4. Bring the amount of their advancement into h. J. WILLIAMS 3. A h. of true religion and popery UDALL.

Hotchpotch, hotch-potch (hɒtʃpɒtʃ). ME. [A corruption of *preu*.] 1. *Cookery*. A dish containing a mixture of many ingredients 1583. 2. *fig.* A confused assemblage, a medley, jumble, farrago *ME*. 3. *Eng. Law*. = **HOTCHPOT** 2. 1602. 4. *adj.* Like a hotchpot, confused 1599.

2. A hotch-pot of errors 1728. 4. This h. Religion PURCHAS

Hot cockles. *Obs. exc. Hist* 1580 [f. *Hot a.* + *COCKLE sb.* 2] A rustic game in which one player covers his eyes and being struck by the others in turn guesses who struck him. Also *attr.*.

Hot dog. U.S. *collog.* 1908 A hot sausage enclosed as a sandwich in a roll of bread.

Hotte : see **HIGHT v.** 1

Hotel (hoteɪl, oteɪl) 1644. [a. *F. hôtel*, later form of *hostel*.] 1. (In *Fr.* use) a. A town mansion. [b. A public official residence, *Hôtel de ville*, a town hall [c. *Hôtel-Dieu*, a hospital] 2. A **HOSTEL** in a university 1748. 3. An inn, *esp.* one of a superior kind 1765. 4. A few great men still retained their hereditary hotels between the Strand and the river MACAULAY

Hot-foot, adv. ME. [f. *Hot a.* + *FOOT sb.*] With eager pace; in hot haste; hastily. Also *as adj.* 1582, *as sb.* 1869, and *as vb.* 1896

Hot(-)head. 1660. A hot-headed person

Hot-headed (hɒt'heɪd, -heɪd), *a.* 1641

1. Having a hot head (in *lit* sense) 1693. 2. *fig.* Excitable, impetuous, headstrong, rash 1641

2. Too hot-headed and violent for a diplomatist 1887. Hence **Hot-headedly** *adv.*, *ness*.

Hot-house, hothouse (hɒt'haʊs). 1451

1. = **BAGNIO** 1. -1759 2. A brother -1699

3. A structure kept artificially heated for the growth of plants of warmer climates, or of flowers and fruits out of season. Also *attr.* Also *fig.* 1749. 4. A heated room or building for drying something 1555.

3 The technical system is a h. of mendacity BATHAM

[**Hoti** (hɒ'ti). *PL. hoties* (hɒ'tiz). 1638

[*Gr. ὅτι conj.*, that.] A statement introduced by 'that'; an assertion, or fact asserted (opp. to *DIOTI*).

Poor sciolists who scarce know the *Hodies* of things HOWELL

Hotly (hɒ'tli), *adv.* 1525 [-LY 2] 1. With great heat; so as to be hot or pungent 1592.

2. *fig.* With fervour; ardently, passionately, keenly; excitedly.

2. The King h. retorted [etc.] GREEN. So **Hot-ness**, *heat*.

Hot-pot, hot pot. 1700. 1. A hot drink of ale, etc. *local*. 2. A dish composed of mutton or beef with potatoes, or potatoes and onions, cooked in an oven in an earthenware pot with a tight-fitting cover 1854. Also *attr.*

Hot-press, sb. 1631. A contrivance for pressing paper or cloth between glazed boards and hot metal plates to make the surface

smooth and glossy. Also *attr.* = *hot-pressed* So **Hot-press** *v.* to subject to pressure in a hot press; to make smooth and glossy by so doing *usu.* in *pa. pple.*, or *vbl. sb.* **Hot-presser**, one whose occupation is hot-pressing paper or cloth

Ho t-short, a. 1798. [f. *Hot a.* + *short*, after **RED-SHORT**, etc.] Of iron : Brittle in its hot state, opp. to *cold-short*.

Hotspur (hɒtspɜː), 1460. 1. One whose spur is hot with impetuous riding; hence a heady or rash person. 2. *attrib.* or *adj.* *fiery*, spirited, hasty, rash 1596. 3. An early pea 1700.

1. Harry Percy the younger, whom the Scots cleped Harry Hatspore CARLIAR. Hence **Ho t-spurred** *a* = 2.

Hottentot (hɒt'ntɒt), 1677 [a. *Du Hot tentot*, said by Dapper to mean 'stutterer' or 'stammerer'.] 1. A member of a native S. African race of low stature and dark yellowish brown complexion, who formerly occupied the region near the Cape of Good Hope. *b. transf.* A person of inferior intellect or culture 1726. 2. *attrib.* Of or belonging to this race 1718.

1. B. The utmost I can do for him, is to consider him a respectable H. CHRISTIAN. *Comb.* **Hottentot's** bread, *Tesudinaria elephantipes*, H. cherry *Cassine maineana*. Hence **Hottentotism**, a practice characteristic of **Hottentots**, a species of stammering

Hot water. ME. 1. Water at a high temperature. Also *attr.* 2. *fig.* A state of ferment, trouble, or great discomfolt, a scrape (*collog.*) 1537

2. Always getting into hot water R. H. DANA.

Hot well, hot-well. ME. 1. A spring of naturally hot water. 2. A reservoir in a condensing steam-engine, into which the hot water passes from the condenser 1766.

Houdah : see **HOWDAH**

Hough (hɒk), *sb.* [Early ME. *houz*, *houz* See also **HOCK sb.** 1] 1. = **HOCK sb.** 2. 1. 2.

The hollow part behind the knee-joint in man the adjacent back part of the thigh. Chiefly *Sc.* 1508. 3. A joint of beef, venison, etc. consisting of the part extending from the hough (sense 1) some distance up the leg, the 'leg' of beef *ME*. Hence **Hough** *v.* to disable by cutting the sinew or tendons of the h., to hum string. **Hougher**, one who houghs or hum strings; in Ireland, one of the Whiteboys.

Hough, var. spelling of **HOCK sb.** - and *v*

Hough-sinew, sb. (*OE.*) and *v.* (1472) = **HOUGH sb.**, *v.*

Houlet, *obs. f. HOWLET*.

Hout, var. of HOLT.

Hound (haʊnd), *sb.* 1 [Com. Teut. *OF. hund* -*Ōtut*. **hundo*-s, taken to be a deriv. of base **hun-*, *prc.* Teut. **hun-*, in *Gr. κύων, κύων*, cf. also *L. canis*.] 1. A dog, generally (Now only *arch.* or *poet.*) 2. *spec.* A dog kept or used for the chase, *usu.* one hunting by scent. Now *esp.* applied to a foxhound, also to a harrier; (*the*) *hounds*, a pack of foxhounds *ME*. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 3. *a.* Applied of, probriously or contemptuously to a man of dog sb. *OE*. *b. transf.* A player who follows the 'scent' in *hare and hounds* 1857. 4. Short for **HOUND-FISH** 1603. 5. *attrib.* 1481

2. *Phr.* *To ride to hounds* *To sit on the hounds* *To hold with the hare and run with the hounds* see **HARE**. *transf.* or *fig.* *The h. of hell*, Cerberus *Oron's h.*, the dog-star 3. *Boy*, false H. *Cor v.* 123. *Comb.* *h.-shark*, a small species of shark *Galus canis*, common on the Atlantic coast of N. America.

Hound (haʊnd), *sb.* 2 1495. [app. a corruption of an earlier **houn*, early *ME. hun* *a.* ON. *hunn* 'knob', *esp.* 'the knob at the top of the mast-head'. The *-d* is excrement.] 1.

Naut. A projection or cheek, of which one or more are fayed to the sides of the masthead to serve as supports for the trestle-trees. 2. One of the wooden bars connecting the fore-carriage of a springless wagon, etc., with the splinter-bar or shaft. U.S. and *local Eng.* 1860.

Hound (haʊnd), *v.* 1528. [f. **HOUND sb.** 1] 1. *trans.* To hunt, chase, or pursue with hounds or as a dog does. Also *absol.* Also *fig.* and *transf.* 2. To set (a hound etc.) at - quarry *o mca e o u ge on to a tack or chase anything*

2. *a* (pass.) on (load) *v* (cut) *s* (f hɪ) *a* (evr) *a* (I ɛ) *a* (F ɛu de vic) (ɜt). 1 (Psych) *q* what *p* (got)

1652. 3. *transf.* To incite or set (a person) at or on another, also *Sc.* with *out* 1570
1. *transf.* To h. the fugitives from place to place 1897. 3 To h. the rabble upon them as tyrants **MORLEY**

Hound-fish. *houndfish.* ME. *†* = DOG-FISH 2. Applied to. a. species of garfish of genus *Tylosurus*; b. *Blue hound-fish* a former name in Massachusetts of *Pomatomus saltatrix*, now called the Bluefish; c. *Speckled hound-fish*, a former name of the Spanish Mackerel 1672.

Hounding. *sh.* 1860. [*f.* HOUND *sb* 2] *Naut.* The lower part of the mast, below the ho mds.

Hounding (*han dñg*), *vbl.* *sb.* 1854. [*f.* HOUND *v*] The action of HOUND *v*; *spec.* the tracking and driving of a deer, etc., by a hound or hounds, until it is brought under the hunter's gun. Also *fig.*

Hounds-berry. ME. 1. The Black Bryony, *Tamus communis*. 2. The Black Nightshade, *Solanum nigrum* -1597. 3. The Wild Cornel or Dogwood. *LYTG.*

Houndsfoot. 1710. [*ad. Du. hondsvot*, Ger *hundsfoß*, scoundrel, lit. *caninus canis*] A scoundrel, a rascal. Also *attrib.* -1814.

Hound's-tongue. OE. [*fr. Gr. κυνόγλωσσος*] Any plant of the genus *Cynoglossum* of boraginaceous plants, esp. *C. officinale*.

Hour (*aur*). ME. [*a. OF. ure, ore, later hure, hore, houre, mod. F. heure* -L. *hora* hour, a Gr. *ōra* season, time of day.] 1. The twenty-fourth part of a civil day; sixty minutes. 2. A short or limit d space of time, more or less than an hour ME.; *pl.* stated time of occupation or duty 1857. 3. Each of those points of time at which the twelve successive divisions after noon or midnight, as shown by a dial, are completed; hence, any definite 'time of day' ME. *b. pl.* Habitual time of getting up and (esp.) going to bed 1555. 4. A definite time in general; an appointed time; an occasion ME. 5. *Ecc.* *pl.* in full *canonical hours* (see also CANONICAL): The seven offices of matins (with lauds), prime, terce, sext, none, vespers, and compline; a book containing these; *sing.* any of these. (The earliest recorded use) ME. 6. *Mythol.* (*pl.*, with capital H, = L. *Horæ*, Gr. *Ὥραι*) Female divinites supposed to preside over the changes of the seasons 1634. 7. *Astr.* and *Geog.* An angular measure of right ascension or longitude, being the 24th part of a great circle of the sphere, or 15 degrees 1777.

1. *Siderial, solar hour*, 24th part of a sideral, solar day. Thus this battle continued *nix* long hours **HALL**. 2. *Sad hours* seeme long **Rom.** & **Jul.** 1. 167. A reduction of hours without any diminution of wages **MILL**. 3. *Watchmen* called the hours of the night **SERJ. BALLANTINE**. The *eleventh h.* see **ELEVENTH**. *Small hours*: the hours after midnight numbered one, two, etc. *b. I* keep early hours 1897. 4. *Myne* hour is not yett come 1 INDIALE **JOB** 1. 4. *Phr.* *Of the h.* of the present hour; as in 'the question of the h.' In a good (happy), etc. *h.*: at a fortunate time; happily; so *in an evil (ill, etc.) h.* 6. The rosy bosomed Hours **MILT.** *Comus* 986

Comb *h-angle*, *Astr.* the angular distance between the meridian and the declination-circle passing through a heavenly body, which is the measure of the sidereal time elapsed since its culmination; -*bell*, a bell rung every h., or that sounds the hours; -*book*, *Ecc.* a book of hours (sense 5b); -*band*, the short hand of a clock or watch which indicates the hours; -*plate*, the dial-plate of a clock or watch, inscribed with figures denoting the hours.

Hour-circle. 1674. 1. Any great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the poles; a meridian or declination-circle. Twenty-four of these are commonly marked on the globe, each distant from the next by one hour of right ascension. 1690. 2. A small brass circle at the north pole of an artificial globe, graduated into hours and divisions of an hour 1674.

A graduated circle upon an equatorial telescope, parallel to the plane of the equator, by means of which the hour-angle of a star is observed 1837.

Hour-glass. 1515. A contrivance for measuring time, consisting of a glass vessel with obconical ends connected by a constricted neck, through which a quantity of sand (or sometimes in runs a exactly an hour

Often *fig.* Also *attrib.* referring to the shape of an hour-glass.

The figure of Time with an Hour-glass in one hand, and a Scythe in the other **ADDISON**

Houri (*hū ri*, *hou'ri*). 1737. [*a. F. houri*, a Pers. *hūri*, *f.* (ult.) Arab. *hawra* to be black-eyed like a gazelle.] A nymph of the Moham-medan Paradise. Hence, a voluptuously beautiful woman.

Hourly (*quē'li*), *a.* 1513. [-LY 1.] 1. Of or belonging to an hour; of an hour's age or duration. 2. Occurring every hour; done, etc. hour by hour; frequent, continual 1530. 2. This is an accident of hourly proofs **SHAKS.**

Hourly (*quē'li*), *adv.* 1470. [-LY 2.] 1. Every hour; continually, very frequently. *†* 2. For a short time -1549
1. Two spoonfuls h. **BYRON**.

Housing (*hou'zdg*). 1617. [*f.* HOUSE *v* 1 + AGE.] 1. A fee paid for housing goods. 2. The condition of being housed. **COLERIDGE**.

House (*haus*), *sb.* 1 *Pl.* houses (*hou'zēz*). [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *hūs*; referred by some to the verbal root *hūd-*, *hād-* of *hýdan* to HIDE, Indo-European stem *hēudh-*.] 1. A building for human habitation; esp. a dwelling-place. *b.* The portion of a building occupied by one tenant or family. *Sc.* 2. A place of worship; a temple; a church. (*Usu. h. of God, of prayer, etc.*) OE. *b.* An inn, tavern 1550. 3. A building for the keeping of cattle, birds, plants, goods, etc. 1503. 4. *a.* A religious house, a convent; *transf.* the religious fraternity abiding there ME. *b.* A college in a university (*i. e.* either the building, or the fellows and students collectively) 1536 *c.* A boarding-house attached to a public school, the boys lodged there 1857 *d.* The building in which a legislative or deliberative assembly meets; *transf.* the assembly itself; a quorum of such an assembly 1541. *e.* Applied also to other deliberative assemblies; formerly also to a municipal corporation 1562. *f.* A place of business; *transf.* a mercantile firm. *The H.* (*colloq.*): the Stock Exchange. *g.* A theatre, PLAYHOUSE; *transf.* the audience or attendance 1662. 5. The persons living in one dwelling; a household, family OE. 6. A family including ancestors and descendants; a lineage, a race OE. 7. *a. fig.* Dwelling-place; place of abode, rest, deposit, etc. OE. *b. transf.* The habitation of any animal OE. 8. *Astrol.* *a.* A twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles through the north and south points of the horizon; the whole sky, excluding those parts that never rise and that never set, being thus divided into twelve houses, numbered eastwards, beginning with the house of the ascendant (see ASCENDANT *B.* 1), each having its special signification. *b.* A sign of the zodiac considered as the seat of the greatest influence of a particular planet; each of the seven planets, except the sun and moon, having two such houses, a *day house* and a *night house* ME. *†* 9. Each square of a chess-board 1562-1829.

1. His h. is his castle **MULCASTER**. *The H.* a euphemism for the workhouse. 2. When my master goeth into the h. of Rimmon to worship there *a Kings* *v.* 18. On to God's h. the people prest **TENNYSO**. *b.* To drink freely, for the good of the h. **GOLDS**. A tied house, is one, owned by a brewer for the sale of his goods 1891. 3. Douses with noysome stench *Are from their* Houses driven away *† Hen. VI.* 1. *v.* 24. 4. *b.* Heads of Houses 1845 *The H.*, Christ Church, Oxford. *Peterhouse*, St. Peter's College, Cambridge. *d. Phr.* To make a h. keep a h. (*i. e.* a quorum). *f.* The Rule of the House is sometimes a great bugbear to composers 1890. *g.* Acted to constantly crowded houses **CIBBER**. 5. The whole h. was down with influenza (*mod.*). 6. A plague a both your houses! *Rom.* & *Jul.* 11. 1. 11. 7. *a.* Yet if some voice that man could trust Should murmur from the narrow h. **TENNYSO**. *b.* The swallow, to build his hanging h. **INTENT THOMSON**.

Phrases. *H. of call*: *a.* a h. where journeymen of a particular trade assemble, where carriers call for commissions, or where various persons may be heard of; *b.* a h. where one is wont to call. *H. of ill (evil) fame (repute)*: a disreputable h.; esp. a brothel. *H. and home*: an alliterative strengthening of 'home'. *H. of office*: domestic apartment; pantry; privy 1410. *† H. of religion* (*also h. of piety*): a religious house, a convent. *Keep h.* *a.* To maintain and preside over a household; also *fig.* *b.* To manage the affairs of a household. (*See also* HOUSEKEEPER, -KEEPING.) *c.* *Usu. to keep h.* *also* To stay to be confined

to the h.; also *fig.* Like a h. on fire (*afire*) *as f.* as a h. would burn. *As safe as houses*, perfectly so *attrib.* and *Comb.* 1. General, as *h. drain, rent, door-wall, window, etc.* *h. broom, clock, flannel, etc.* *affairs, h. work, h. chaplain, folk, etc.* *h. hawk hunting, owner, etc.* *h. broad adj.*, etc.

2. Special as *h.-agent*, an agent employed in sale and letting of houses, the collection of rents, etc. -*barge* = House-boat, -*book*, a book for househok accounts; -*boy*, -*car* (*U.S.*), 'a box-car; a clos railroad-car for carrying freight'; -*chambermaid*, a servant who is both chambermaid and housemaid; -*cricket*, the common species of cricket (*Ach. domestica*) frequenting houses (as dist. from the *field cricket*); -*dinner, supper*, (held at a club, school, boarding house, etc., for members and their guest); -*duty*, a tax imposed on inhabited houses in England; -*engine* (*U.S.*), a steam-engine structurally dependent on the building in which it is contained -*factor* = house-agent; -*flag*, the distinguishing fl of a shipping house; -*fly*, the common fly (*Mus domestica*); -*line* (*U.S.*), a small line of three strands for seizings, etc. (*also* called *housing*); -*martin* the common martin (*Chelidon urtica*); -*parlot* maid (*cf.* house-chambermaid); -*party*, the guest staying in a h.; -*physician*, a resident physician in a hospital; -*shrew*, the common shrew-mole (*Crocidura* (*Sorex*) *araneus*); -*snake*, *Ophibolus gelatus*, found in N. America, also called *ch snake*; -*sparrow*, the common sparrow (*Pass. domesticus*); -*spider*, any species of spider infesting houses; -*surgeon*, a resident surgeon in a hospital; -*swallow*, the common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*); -*tablemaid* (*cf.* house-chambermaid); -*tax* = *hou duty*; -*waiting-maid* (*cf.* house-chambermaid); -*wood*, wood for housebote.

House (*haus*), *sb.* 2 ME. [*a. OF. hui* house, mod. F. *housse*, perh. *f.* Arab.] A covering of textile material, usu. one attached to saddle, so as to cover the back and flanks of a horse, a housing

House (*houz*), *v.* 1 [OE. *hūsian* (in *ser* 1), *f.* *hūs* House *sb.* 1]

I. trans. 1. To receive or put into a house to provide with a house to dwell in; to keep store in a house or building. *†* 2. To drive pursue into a house -1715. 2. To receive a house does; to give shelter to 1610. *transf.* and *fig.* To cover as with a roof, harbour, lodge 1577. 4. *a. Naut.* To pitch in a secure or unexposed position, to low and fasten 1769; to cover or protect with roof 1821. *b. Carpentry.* To fix in a sock mortice, or the like 1833 *c. pass.* Of hop To become massed with bines at the top of poles.

1. To h. plants **BACON**, an cat-rick G. WHITE, child: 1832. *b. Com. Err.* *v.* 1. 1288. 2. Caves that the cold-crowned snail e. **TENNYSO**. 4. *a.* A la ship, with her top-gallant-masts housed R. H. D. *II. intr.* *†* 1. To erect a house; to build -1496. 2. To dwell in (or as in) a house, harbour 1591. *†* 3. *House in* (*also in pass.*) said of a ship of which the upper works built narrower than the lower -1711.

2. Graze where you will, you shall not h. with **SHAKS**. Where Saturn houses **DRYDEN**.

House (*haus*), *v.* 2 1500. [*f.* HOUSE *sb* of *F. houser*.] *trans.* To cover (a horse) with a house or housing.

House-boat. 1790 A boat roofed o and fitted up as a house, for living in.

Housebote. [OE. *hūsbot*, *f.* *hūs* house + *bot* BOOT *sb.* 1] *Law.* The repair of a house for this purpose; the right of a tenant take this from the landlord's estate.

Housebreaker (*haus;brākar*). ME. One who breaks open and enters a house with intent to commit a felony. 2. One whose business it is to demolish houses 1875. *Her House-break* *v.* to break into a house with felonious intent. So *Housebreaking*, crime of breaking open and entering a house with felonious intent. Also *attrib.*

House-builder. 1769. One whose business is the building of houses; a builder.

House-builder Moth: a W. Indian insect (*O. pictus* **SANDERSON**).

Housecarl (*haus,kārl*). [*Late OE. ON. húskarl* (HOUSE, CARL).] *†* First A member of the bodyguard or household troops of (Danish or late Old English) king or noble.

House-dog. 1711. A watch-dog; a domestic dog.

House-dove. 1530 1. A tame dove pigeon 2. *fig.* A stay-at-home 79.

House-father. 1552 [tr Ger *hausvater*.] The father of a household or family; the male head of a collection of persons living together as a family.

Household (hau's,hôld). ME. [f. *HOUSE* sb¹ + *HOLD* sb¹.]

1. The maintaining of a house or family; housekeeping -1576. 2. The contents of a house collectively; household goods -1709. 3. The inmates of a house collectively; a domestic establishment ME. 4. Ellipt. for *h. bread, coal*, etc. 1638.

3. The master of the h. should be up early and before all his servants JOWETT. The household of fayth TINDALE Gal. vi. 10. The Household = the royal or imperial h.

II. attrib. (and ad.) a. Of or belonging to a household, domestic ME. b. Of or belonging to the royal household, as *h. troops*, troops specially appointed to guard the person of the sovereign 1711. c. fig. Familiar, intimate, homely (arch.) 1450.

c. Good plain household judgment STERNE Comb.: *h. bread*, bread for ordinary household use now, white bread made of inferior flour; *h. franchise*, suffrage, the right of voting in parliamentary or other elections, consequent on being a householder (see *HOUSEHOLDER*); *h. gods* (*Rom. Antig.*), the *Lares* and *Penates*, divinities supposed to preside over the h., whose images were kept in the *atrium* or central room of the house, fig. the essentials of home life; *h. loaf*, a loaf of h. bread; *h. servant*, *h. word*, a saying in familiar use; a name known to everybody.

Householder (hau's,hôldar). ME. [f. *HOUSE* sb¹ + *HOLDER* 2.] The person who holds or occupies a house as his own dwelling and that of his household; esp. one qualified to exercise the franchise by the occupancy of a house or tenement. Hence, The head of a household or family.

With your head full of ten-penny householders MACAULAY So *Householding* so, housekeeping; occupation of a house, also attrib.

Household-stuff arch. 1511. The goods, utensils, vessels, etc. belonging to a household.

Housekeeper (hau's,kîpar). 1440. [f. *HOUSE* sb¹ + *KEEPER*, i.e. keeper of a house.]

1. = *HOUSEHOLDER*. Now rare or Obs. 2. One who keeps a [good, bountiful, etc.] house; a hospitable person -1707. 3. a. A person in charge of a house, office, place of business, etc. 1632. 4. A watch-dog -1688. 4. A woman engaged in housekeeping; esp. the woman in control of the female servants of a household 1607. 5. One who 'keeps the house', or stays at home 1710.

2. John Barnston, a bountiful housekeeper FULLER 3. b. *Maob.* iii. 1. 97. 4. *Cor.* i. iii. 55.

Housekeeping (hau's,kîpin). sb. 1538 [f. *HOUSE* sb¹ + *KEEPING* vb¹ sb¹.] 1. The maintenance of a household; the management of household affairs 1550. 2. The keeping of a good (or other) table; hospitality -1849. b. *concr.* Provisions for household use (*pseudo-arch.*) 1826.

2. b. 'Tell me, what is in the pantry?' 'Small h. enough,' said Phoebe SCOTT

House (hau'z), sb. Obs. exc. Hist. [OE *hūs*.] The consecrated elements at the Eucharist; the administration or reception of the Holy Communion.

House (hau'z), v. Obs. exc. Hist. [OE. *hūsian*, f. *hūs* *HOUSE* sb¹ + *lāc* *LEAK*.] trans. To administer, pass. (and refl.) to receive, the Holy Communion.

Houseleek (hau's,lîk). 1440. [OE. type **hūsleac*, f. *hus* *HOUSE* sb¹ + *lāc* *LEAK*.] The plant *Sempervivum veltorum*, a succulent herb with pink flowers, thick stem, and leaves forming a dense rosette close to the root, which grows commonly on walls and roofs. Hence, any species of the genus *Sempervivum*, N. O. *Crasulaceae*.

Houseless (hau's,lîs), a. ME. [-LESS] 1. Not having a house; having no shelter; homeless. 2. Destitute of houses to shelter 1586.

1. Your House-less heads SHAKS. 2. The h. woods Wordsw. Hence *Houselessness*, h. condition.

Houseling (hau's,lîŋ). sb. Obs. or dial. 1598. [-LING.] A stay-at-home; also, an animal bred up by hand (*dial.*).

Illing (hau's,lîŋ) vb¹ sb Obs exc. Hist. OF f. *HOUSEL* v NG] 1

se (man) a pass) an (lowd) v (cat) g (F chrf) o (er) o (I eye) o (Fr can d vic)

Administration of the Eucharist; communion. 2. attrib. Sacramental 1474.

2. Phr. **Houseling people**; communicants.

Housemaid (hau's,mêd). 1694. A female domestic servant, having charge esp. of the reception-rooms and bed-rooms. Also attrib.

Housemaid's knee an inflammation of the bursa over the knee-cap, induced by kneeling on hard floors.

Housemaster (hau's,mâstai). 1878 1.

The master of a house or household (*rare*)

2. (*House-master*.) The master of a boarding-house at a public school 1884.

Housemate (hau's,mât). 1809 One who lives in the same house with another. Also fig.

House-mother. 1837. [tr. Ger. *hausmutter*.] The mother of a household or family; the female head of a community living together as a family.

House-place, houseplace. 1812. The common living-room in a farm-house or cottage (*local*).

House-room. 1886. Room in a house for a person or thing; lodging. Also fig.

House-top. 1526 The top or roof of a house. b. fig. A public place (cf. Luke xii 3).

House-warming. 1577. The action of celebrating the entrance into the occupation of a new house or home with an entertainment, also, the entertainment

I dined at Chiffinch's house-warming EVELYN Hence *House-warm* v. to give, or take part in, a h.

Housewife (hau's,wîf, hɔ zwîf, hɔ zîf), sb Pl. housewives (hau's,wîvz, hɔ z(w)îvz).

[ME. (12th c.) *hus(e)wîf*, f. *hūs* *HOUSE* sb¹ + *wîf* woman, WIFE. Elision of *w* (cf. *Chiswick*, etc.) gave the forms *huswîf*, *huswîve*.] 1. The mistress of a family; the wife of a householder.

Often, A woman who manages her household with skill and thrift, a domestic economist 2. A light, worthless, or pert woman or girl. *Usu. hɔ'zîf*; now *HUSSY*, q.v. -1705. 3.

(*Usu. hɔ'zîf*). A pocket-case for needles, pins, thread, scissors, etc. (Sull often spelt *huswîf*, *huswîve*) 1749.

1. There is but An Hour in one whole Day between A H and A Shut 1710.

Housewife (see prec.), v. Now rare. Also -wife. 1566. [f. prec. sb.] 1. intr. To act the housewife; to manage a household with skill and thrift; to practise economy. 2. trans. To manage with skill and thrift; to economize, make the most of. (Cf. *husband*.) 1632

2. The vnderst Hearth, and the ill house wîf's roome 1649. I must h. the money DE FOE

Housewifely (hau's,wîfli, hɔ z(w)îfli), a 1526 [f. as prec. + -LY.] 1. Of the character of a housewife; skilful and thrifty in the management of a house. 2. Belonging to or befitting a housewife 1560

2. A most h. bunch of keys C. BRONTE.

Housewifery (hau's,wîfri, hɔ z(w)îfri). 1440. [f. as prec. + -RY.] 1. The function or province of a housewife; domestic economy; housekeeping. 2. *concr.* Articles of household use. ? Obs. 1552.

Housewright (hau's,wîrt). Now rare 1549. [f. *HOUSE* sb¹ + *WRIGHT*.] A builder of houses; a house-carpenter.

Housing (hau'zîŋ), sb¹ ME. [f. *HOUSE* v¹ or sb¹ + -ING.] 1. The action of *HOUSE* v¹ 2. a. Shelter of or as of a house; lodging ME. b. Houses collectively; house-property; spec. outhouses or outbuildings ME. 2c. A house ME. d. Provision of houses 1899. 3. *Arch.* A canopied niche for a statue, etc.; also collect. tabernacle-work -1521. (*Husk*.) 4. *Naut.* a. A covering or roofing for a ship when laid up, or under stress of weather. b. The part of a lower mast between the heel and the upper deck, or of the bowsprit between the stem and the knight-heads. c. = *house-lime* (see *HOUSE* sb¹). 1821. 5. *Carpentry*. A space excavated out of one body for the insertion of the extremity of another 1823. 6. *Mech.* a. 'One of the plates or guards on the railway-carriage or truck, which form a lateral support for the axle-boxes'. b. 'The framing holding a journal-box'. c. 'The uprights supporting the cross-ride of a p

KN GHT) 875. Comb

h-box JOURNAL BOX.

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Housing (hau'zîŋ), sb¹ ME. [f. *HOUSE* sb¹ + v¹ + -ING.] 1. A covering. (Often in *pl*.) Rare in gen. sense. 2. *spec.* A cloth covering put on a horse, etc., for defence or ornament, caparison, trappings 1045. b

'The leather fastened at a horse's collar to turn over the back when it rains' (Halliwell)

3. attrib. as in *h.-cloth*, a cloth used for a housing 1607.

Housing = *HOUSFLING*.

Houss, var. of *HOUSE* sb²

Houstonia (hau'stūn-ia). 1838 [mod L, f. Dr. W. Houston, a botanist (died 1733).] Bot. A N. American genus of plants (N. O. *Eulsiaceae*), with delicate four-petalled flowers of various colours; the best known is *H. eximia*, the Bluet

Hout, var. of *HOOT*.

Houting (hau'tîŋ) 1880. A species of whitish, *Corogonus oxyrhynchus*, found in some freshwater lakes

Hove, hoove. Obs. or Sc. [OE. *hūfe* — OTeut. **hūdon* wk fem. Cf. *HIVUL*.] A covering for the head; a turban, a coil; a cap, a skull-cap; in Sc. (*hove, hoov*) a night-cap.

Houyhnhm (hwi'hn'm, hwi'n'm). 1727. [A combination of letters to suggest the negh of a horse.] Swift's name in *Gulliver's Travels* for one of a race of beings described as horses endowed with reason and bearing rule over a degraded brutish race of men, called the Yahoos. Hence *transf*

+**Hove**, v¹ ME. [Diet. unkn. In 16th c. largely replaced by *HOVER*.] 1. intr. To *HOVER* -1550. 2. To wait, linger, stay remain -1595 3. To come or go floating or soaring; to be borne, move, or pass away -1650

Hove, v² Obs. or dial. ME. [app f *HEAVE* v (*pa. t. hove*, *pa. pple. heven*)] 1. trans. To lift -1570 2. trans. To swell in flate, puff up or out. Chiefly in *pa. pple*

Hoved = *HOVEN*. 1601. 3. intr. (for *ref*) To rise; to swell up 1590.

Hove, v³ Abbrev. for *BEHOVE*.

Hove, *pa. t.* and *pple.* of *HEAVE* (see also *HOVEN*).

Hovel (hɔ'v'l, hɔ'v'l), sb. ME. [?] 1. An open shed, an outhouse used as a shelter for cattle, a receptacle for grain or tools. 2. A rude or miserable dwelling-place; a wretched cabin 1625. 3. The conical building enclosing a porcelain oven or kiln 1825. 4. A stack of corn, etc. 1591.

Hovel, v¹ 1583. [f *HOVEL* sb¹] a. trans. To shelter as in a hovel or shed. b. (*Arch.*) To form like an open hovel or shed, as 'to hovel a chimney' 1823.

a. To hovel thee with Swine and Rogues forlorne Lear iv. vi. 39.

Hovel, v² 1880. [f *HOVELLER*, q.v.] a. intr. To pursue the occupation of a hoveller

b. trans. To bring (a vessel) into harbour moor and unload it, etc. Hence *Hovelling* vb¹ sb the business of a hoveller, piloting.

Hoveller (hɔ'v'lai, hɔ'v'lai). Also -eler. 1769 [Of unkn. origin.] 1. An unlicensed pilot or boatman, esp. on the Kentish coast, often applied to a boatman who goes out to wrecks, occas. with a view to plunder. 2. The craft used by these boatmen 1880.

Hoven (hɔ'v'n), ppl. a. Now dial. Also hove. 1555. [*pa. pple.* of *HEAVE* v.] Swollen, bloated, puffed out; as cattle with over-feeding. Also fig. Cf. *HOOVE*.

Hover (hɔ'vɔi, hɔ'vɔi), sb. 1513 [f. *HOVER* v.] 1. An act of hovering 1893 2. The action or condition of remaining in suspense 1513. 3. Any overhanging stone or brink under which a fish, otter, etc., can hide. Chiefly s. dial. 1602.

Comb *H.-fly*, a dipterous insect of the order *Bombyliidae*, which hovers over flowers without settling

Hover (hɔ'vɔi, hɔ'vɔi), v. ME. [In 16th c. repl. and perh. an iterative deriv. of *HOVE* v.] 1. intr. To hang or remain suspended in the air over or about a particular spot. 2. *transf* and *fig* To keep hanging or lingering about a person or p

cc to w near a hand, to and fro a around 58 3. To

to and fro a around 58 3. To

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hesitate before taking action; to waver in indecision, hence, to hang on the verge of 1440. f4. *trans.* Of a bird: To flap or flutter (the wings) -1687. 5. To brood over; to cover (the young) with wings and body 1776.

1. This hawk hovereth to longe above PALSA. Clouds always hovering about the tops thereof 1600. 2. Pestilence was hovering in the track of famine Geo. Eliot. 3. A mind hovering on the verge of madness (*ins.*) 5. Capons h. chickens like hens G. WHITE. Hence **Ho verer**, an animal or thing that hovers. **Ho veringly adv.**

How (hau), sb¹ north. ME. [n. ON. *haug-r* mound, cairn, app. related to OTeut. *haub-* high.] 1. A hill, hillock; as in Great H., Silver H., etc. 2. An artificial mound, tumulus, or barrow 1669.

How (hau), adv. (sb²) [OE. *hū* — **hwō* — OTeut. **hwō*, advb. f. interrog. pron. *siem hwa-* who?] An adverb primarily interrog., used also in exclams., and in conjunctive and relative constructions

I. In direct questions 1. In what way or manner? By what means? 2. In what condition or state? ME 3. To what effect? With what meaning? Also, By what name? arch. (Repl. by 'What?') ME. 4. *ellipt.* for 'How is it?' or 'How say you?' and used interjectionally. (Now 'What?' or 'What!') arch. (exc. in *how about* ...) OE. 5. To what extent? In what degree? OE. 6. At what rate or price? 1597

1. How schulen deede men 1597. 2. Wyllst du Crv. v. 35. Howslandst thou, She is my sister? Gen. xvi. 9. *As how* (ellipt.): see *As adv.* *How if?* 9. 'How will (would) it be if?' 2. Phr. *How are you?* *How do you do?* (formerly *How do you?*) How's little Miss Sharp? Thackeray. *How's that?* in Cricket, an appeal to the umpire to say whether a batsman is 'out' or not. 3. How art thou call'd? SHAKS. 4. How! signior have you not authority? De Foa. Don't say 'How?' for 'What?' O. W. Holmes. 5. How old are you? 1573. 6. How do you sell the plums? (*mod.*)

II. In direct exclams. In what a way! to what an extent or degree! OE.

How are the mighty fallen! 1 Sam. i. 19

III. In dependent questions and exclams. I. In what way, manner, condition, etc.; by what means OF. 2. Followed by an infinitive. In what way; by what means ME. 3. After verbs of saying, perceiving, and the like: = I that OE. 4. To what extent; in what degree OE

1. Shakespeare has taught us how great men should speak and act Jowett. 2. Be wary how you engage I. JACKERAY. 3. There is no better lesson how not to do it 1807. 4. Shee had heard. how that the Lord had visited his people Ruth i. 6.

IV. Introducing a relative clause. 1. In what way, manner, condition, etc.; by what means; in the way that; however, as ME. 2. To what extent, in what degree (that); How- EVER -1602. 3. Correlative to *so*: To what extent; in what degree; as ... as -1879. 4. With sb. as antecedent: In which (way); by which (name) -1690

1. Be that how it will 1655. 2. b. Phr. *By how much* (ly so much = L. *quantum tantum*. (A Latinism))

V. With indef. adj. or adv. In (some, any) way or manner (*rare*) OE.

He found means, some how or other, to go De Foa. Phrased. **How so** ME. a. *interrog.* How is it so? How is that? b. *relative* Howsoever, etc. However much; although.

B. sb² (often in collocation with *why*). 1. A question or query as to the way or manner 1533. 2. The way or manner (in which) 1551. 3. Botter your bows and whys! (*mod.*) 4. Must we in all things look for the how, and the why, and the wherefore? LONGE

How, howe, int. (sb³) Obs. or dial. ME. [A natural utterance.] 1. = *Ho int.* 2. Also sb. as name for this. 3. A cry of sailors in heaving the anchor up, etc. - usu. with *hale, heave*. Also sb. as name for this. 1450

Howbeit (hau,beit). ME. [Orig. three wds. *how be it*, with pa. t. *how were it* (= however it were).]

A. adv. However it may be; be that as it may; nevertheless; however (arch.) 1470.

7B. conj. or conj. adv. (orig. with *that*). Though, although -1634

Howdah (hou-dā). *Indies*. Also *hoda* (h. 1774 Pers. and Urdu *haudak*,

Arab. *haudaj*, a litter carried by a camel or an elephant.) A seat to contain two or more persons, usually fitted with a railing and a canopy, erected on the back of an elephant.

How-do-ye, how-d'ye, howdy, phr. and sb. Now Obs. or dial. 1563. 1. The phr. *how do ye?* *how do you?* = how are you? 2. sb. = next 2 1575. 3. *attrib.* or *adv.* 1600.

How-do-you-do, how-d'ye-do, phr. and sb. 1632. 1. A phrase inquiring after the health of the person addressed; see *Do v.* 1697. 2. sb. Used as a name for the inquiry 1632. 3. A 'business'; an awkward state of things 1835. Hence *How-d'ye-do v.* to say 'How d'ye do?' to.

Howdy, -ie (hou-di). Sc. and n. dial., vulgar. 1725. [?] A midwife.

Howel (hou-el), sb. 1846. [prob. f. LG.; cf. MHG. *hovel*, *hobel*, Ger. *hobel*, etc.] A plane with a convex sole, used by coopers for smoothing the insides of casks, etc. Hence *Howel v.* to plane or smooth with a h.

However (hou-er), contr. *howe'er* (hou-er), adv. ME. [f. *How adv.* + *EVER adv.*] 1. In whatever manner; by whatever means: to whatever extent. 2. However much; although. Obs. or arch. 1591. 3. In any case, at all events, at any rate. (Now merged in 3.) -1790. 4. For all that, nevertheless, notwithstanding; yet; = *but* at the beginning of the sentence 1613. 5. Interrog. (and conjunctive): How, in any circumstances or way whatever? (See *EVER adv.*) *collog.* 1871.

1. I confure you. (How ere you come to know it) answer me *blach* iv. i. gr. His innocence, h manifest, could not save him M. PARSONS. 3. I, h, Must not omit [etc.] MITROV. 4. H. did you manage it? (*mod.*)

Howish (hou-ish), a. *collog.* 1694 [f. *How adv.* + *-ish*.] Having a vague sense of indisposition; 'all-overish' -1802.

Howitz, haubitz. 1687. [a. Ger. *haubitze*, earlier *haufnitz*, ad. Boh. *houfuz* slug, catapult.] = next. (Usu. unchanged in pl.) -1781.

Howitzer (hou-itsai). 1695. [A deriv. of prec.] A short, comparatively light gun, which fires a heavy projectile at a high angle of elevation and low velocity. *Comb.*, as *h.-boat*.

Howker, var. of *HOOKER* 2.

Howl (hau), sb. 1599. [f. *HOWL v.*] 1. The prolonged and mournful cry of a dog, wolf, etc., which dwells upon the vowel *u*, the similar sound of the wind, etc. 1605; or in a wireless receiver during tuning in 1921. 2. A loud wail of pain or anguish, a savage yell of rage or disappointment. (Often contempt.)

1. The Wolf, whose howle's his watch *blach* ii. i. 54.

Howl (hau), v. [ME. *houlen* = MDu. *hūlen*, etc.; echoic Cf. Gr. *hūlān*, L. *ululare*, etc.] 1. *intr.* To utter a prolonged, loud, and doleful cry, in which the sound of *u* (ā) prevails. Said of dogs, wolves, etc., formerly also of the owl. 2. Of a human being: To utter a similar sound, to wail, lament, esp. with pain. Now often used contemptuously ME. 3. *trans.* To utter with howling. Also *h. out*. 1530. 4. *intr.* To make a prolonged wailing noise. Of an organ: To cipher. 1687. b. Of a wireless receiver (see prec.) 1920.

1. They heard Dogges howle on the shore PURCHAS. 2. God to nowe ye Ryche men. Wepe and howle TINDALE *Yas v. 12* He still howls about the expense of printing SCOTT. 3. Howling certain Psalms PURCHAS. 4. The wind was howling 1875.

Howler (hou-lai). 1840. [f. *HOWL v.* + *-ER*.] 1. An animal that howls; spec. a S. American Monkey of the genus *Alouatta*. 2. A person hured to howl at a funeral 1844. 3. *slang*. Something 'crying'; spec. a glaring blunder 1872.

Howlet (hou-lēt, Sc. *hou-lēt*). dial. See also OWLET. 1450. [app. a. F. *hulotte*, cf. Ger. *eule*, MLG. *ēle*.] An owl, owl.

Howling, ppl. a. 1605. [f. *HOWL v.* + *-ING*.] 1. That howls. 2. Filled with howling, dreary. In the Biblical phr. *h. wilderness*, etc., merely intensive. 1611 3. *fig* (chiefly *-lang*) Glaring 'screaming' 1865.

2. A h. swd. SARA. Hence *Howlingly adv.*

Howsoever (hou-sou-er), arch. ME. [f. *how so* (see *How adv.*) + *EVER adv.*] 1. = *How EVER* 1. (Sometimes with ellipsis.) 2. With *adj.* or *adv.*: To what extent or in what degree soever 1557. 3. = *HOWEVER* 2. -1663. 4. = *HOWEVER* 3. -1709.

2. How low soever the matter SHAKS. H. well instructed he might be BOLINGBROKE.

Howsoever (hou-sou-er), adv. Now dial. or vulgar. ME. [A parallel formation with *howsoever*, with the conj. *sum*, *som* (Dal., Sw. *sons* as, that) instead of *so*] 1. *HowEVER* 1, 1 b. -1601. 2. = *HOWEVER* 3. 1562.

Hox, v. Obs. or dial. ME. [Shortened from *hoxen* vb.] *trans.* To hough, to hamstring -1756.

Hoy (hoi), sb¹ 1495. [app. ad. MDu. *hoey* pl. *hoeyen*, mod. Du. *thoude*, *heer*. Ult. origin unkn.] 'A small vessel, usually rigged as sloop, and employed in carrying passenger and goods, particularly in short distances off the sea-coast' (Smytn).

Hoy (hoi), *interj.* (sb²) ME. [A natural exclamation] 1. A cry used to call attention also to incite or drive hogs, etc. In naut. language used in hailing or calling aloft. 2. sb. A call of 'hoy!' 1641. Hence *Hoy v* to urge on with cries of 'hoy!', to drive with shouts; *intr.* to call 'hoy!'

|| **Hoya** (hoi-ā). 1851. [mod. Bot.L., f. Thomas Hoy, an English gardener (died 1821) *Bot.* A large genus of climbing herbaceous plants (N.O. *Asclepiadaceae*), bearing dense umbels of showy flowers; commonly known as *honey-plants*, *wax-plants*, or *wax-flowers*. They are cultivated in greenhouses for their beauty

Hoyden (hoid-en), sb. (a) 1593. [? Connected with *HORT v*] 1. A clown, booby -1708. 2. A rude, or ill-bred girl (or woman) a romp 1676. 3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Belonging to or of the character of a hoyden; inelegant 1. deportment, roystering 1728 Hence *Hoy denhood*, the condition of a h. *Hoy denish a* having the character or manners of a h.; characteristic of a h. *Hoy denishness*.

Hoyden, v. 1709. [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To play the hoyden.

|| **Hoyle**. 1614. *Archery*. A mark who shooting at ROVERS -1845.

Hoyman (hoi-mān). 1666. [f. *Hoy sb* 1 + *MAN*.] A man in charge of a hoy.

Hy-, a frequent combination in OE. [-O Teut. *hy-* = Aryan *h₂-*]. In initial *h₂-* the *h* was lost in the transition to ME.: e.g. OE *hrefn*, *hrōf*, etc., now RAVEN, ROOF, etc.

Huanaco, var. of *GUANACO*.

Hub (hʊb). 1511. [? same wd. as *HOB sb* 1.] 1. The HOB of a fire-place -1825. 2. The central solid part of a wheel; the nave 1649. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* A central point of revolution, activity, life, interest, etc. 1858. 4. *Techn.*, etc. uses:

a. *Die-stamping*. A cylindrical piece of steel on which the design for a coin is engraved in relief 1857. 1. An abruptly raised piece of ground, a stumbling block 1669. c. A thick sod 1828. d. A block for stopping the wheel of a vehicle 1856.

2. Phr. *Up to the h.* (U.S.) as far as possible deeply or intimately involved, as a wheel in mu 3. Boston State-House is the hub of the solar system O. W. HOLMES. *Comb.* *h.-band*, a metal band reinforcing a wooden h. of a wheel.

Hub a dub. [Echoic.] The noise of beating a drum. MME D'ARBLAY.

Bubble-bubble (hʊb'l, bʊb'l) 1634. [Reduplication of *BUBBLE*, as suggestive of the sound.] 1. A rudimentary form of hoo-ha! which the smoke bubbles through a coco-nut shell, or the like, half-filled with water. 2. representation of a bubbling sound, also confused talk 1740. 3. *attrib.* Of confused ideas, speech, etc. 1754.

2. There was a considerable roll and bubble bubble of the tides as we rounded the point LAURE BRASSEY

Hubbub (hʊbʊb). 1555. [In 16th c. *hauboude*, *-boode*, often referred to as an *lrs* cry.] 1. A confused noise of a multitude shouting or yelling. 2. The din of a crowd or of a multitude of speakers heard at once 1779. 3. Noisy turmoil: confusion, disturbance a riot, row 6 q.

1 b. The h... of Parliamentary discussion **SERLEY** So **Hubbuboo**, -aboo, a confused yelling; esp as a savage war-cry; hence, a tumult, turmoil.

Hubby, a. U.S. 1860. [f. **HUB** 4b + -y1.] 'Full of hubs or projecting protuberances; as, a road that has been frozen while muddy is hubby' (Webster).

Hubnerite (*hu bner'it*). 1867. [f. **Hubner**, who analysed it.] *Min.* Tungstate of manganese, found in reddish-brown bladed crystals.

Hubristic (*hubristik*), *a. rare*. 1831. [reg. (for *hybristic*) ad. Gr. *ὕβριστικός*, f. *ὕβρις*] Insolent, contemptuous.

Huck (*hʊk*), *sb.* 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1788. (In comb. ME.) [perh. f. Teut. root *huk-*, *huk*, *hukke* - to beat.] The hip, the haunch. *Comb.*: **H-bone** = **HUCKLE-BONE** 1. **H-backed**, *h-shouldered* *adjs.* hump-backed, crump-shouldered.

Huck, sb. 1851. Short for **HUCKABACK**, q. v.

Huck (*hʊk*), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. [The base of **HUCKSTER**, q. v.] *intr.* To huggle in trading; to chaffer, bargain. Also *fig.*

Huckaback (*hʊkəbæk*). 1690. [?] A stout linen fabric, with the warp threads thrown alternately up so as to form a rough surface, used for towelling, etc. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

Huckle (*hʊk'li*), *sb.* 1399 [In form, a dim. of **HUCK** 1.] 1. The hip or haunch. 2. The hock of a quadruped **TOPSELL**. *Comb.*: **H back**, a hump-back, *h-backed* *a.*

†**Huckle, v.** 1620. [f. **HUCK** v. + -LE iterative] *intr.* To haggle in bargaining -1655.

Huckleberry (*hʊk'li,beri*). *U.S.* 1670. [? corrupt f. **HURTLEBERRY**, **WHORTLEBERRY**.] The fruit and plant of species of *Gaylussacia* (N.O. *Vaccinaceae*), low berry-bearing shrubs, common in N. America. Also applied to N. American species of the closely allied *Vaccinium*, more properly called *blueberry*. Also *attrib.*

Huckle-bone (*hʊk'li,bʊn*). 1599. [See **HUCKLE** 1.] 1. The hip or haunch-bone; the ischium or whole os *innominatum*. 2. The astragalus in the hock-joint of a quadruped; the knuckle-bone 1542.

Huckster (*hʊk'stər*), *sb.* ME. [See **HUCK** v.] The history is obscure. 1. A retailer of small goods, in a petty shop or booth, or at a stall; a pedlar, a hawker. 2. As term of reproach. A regrater of corn, etc.; a broker, a middleman 1573. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* A person ready to make his profit of anything in a mean and petty way 1553.

Phr. †In *huckster's hands* (*handline*), where it is likely to be roughly used or lost, unlikely to be recovered. Hence †**Hucksterage**, huckstering, haggling. **Hucksteress**, -tress, a female h. **Huckstery**, the business, or place of business, of a h. *pl.* the goods dealt in by a h.

Huckster, v. 1592. [f. **HUCKSTER** 1.] 1. *intr.* To bargain, haggle (*lit.* and *fig.*). 2. *trans.* To traffic in, in a petty way; to retail; to bargain over (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1642. Hence **Hucksterer**.

Hud (*hʊd*). *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. [? f. Teut. root *hūd-*, *hūd-*, to cover, whence *hide* vb. etc.] The husk of a seed, the hull or shell of a fruit; a pod or seed-vessel.

†**Hudder-mudder, sb.** 1461. [A reduplicated compound; app. related to ME *hoder* vb. to huddle.] Concealment -1583.

Huddle (*hʊd'l*), *sb.* 1579. [app. f. **HUD** v.] 1. A mass of things crowded together in hurried confusion 1586, a confused crowd of persons or animals 1642. 2. a. Confusion, disorder, confused utterance. b. Disorderly haste, hurry, bustle. 1606. 3. A miserly old hunk -1604.

1 The women were all got in a h. together, out of their wits -1742.

Huddle (*hʊd'l*), *v.* 1579. [? f. as **HUD** + -LE]

1 *trans.* 1. To put or keep out of sight, to hush up -1795. 2. To jumble, to pile or heap up confusedly 1579. b. To draw (oneself) together 'all of a heap' 1755. 3. To push or thrust in a disorderly mass or heap *into*, out of (etc.) 1655. b. with *on*: To put on (clothes) 'all of a heap' 1697. 4. To drive or

push hurriedly; to hurry (a person or thing) ? *Obs.* 1649. Also with *over*, *through*, *up*.

1. The matter was huddled up, and little spoken of 1653. 2. Huddling rest upon rest *Huck* ad in l. 252. Huddled together in a flock **GOLDISM**. 3. They huddled the king's body into a postchaise **THACKERAY**. b. His clothes seem to be huddled on anyhow **HELPS**. 4. Let him forecast his work with timely care, which else is huddled **DRYDEN**. To h up a compromise **MACAULAY**

II. *intr.* 1. To gather or flock in a congested mass; to crowd together unceremoniously; to nestle closely in a heap. Also with *together*, *up*. 1596. 2. To hurry in disorder or confusion -1766.

1. The cattle huddled on the lea **TENNYSON**. 2. Fools h. on, and always are in haste **ROWE**. 3. **Huddle, a. and adv.** 1564. [f. **HUDDLE** sb. or v.]

A. *adj.* Huddled, confused, congested -1713. B. *adv.* Confusedly; in a crowding mass, in disorderly haste -1606.

Hudibrastic (*hʊdibræ'stik*), *a. (sb.)* 1712. [f. **Hudibras**, after *fantastic*, etc.] In the metre or after the manner of **Hudibras**, by Samuel Butler, 1663-78; burlesque-heroic. *sb.* Hudibrastic verse or language 1739. Hence **Hudibrastically** *adv.*

Hudsonite. 1842. [Named from the Hudson River, near which it is found.] *Min.* A variety of pyroxene, containing much iron.

Hue (*hiʊ*), *sb.* 1 [OE. *hlew*, *hlu* :—(ult.) OTeut. **hwaigom*.] 1. Form; appearance; species -1653. 2. External appearance of the face and skin; complexion. Also *transf.* ME 3. Colour OE. b. *Chromatics*. Variety of any colour, tint or quality of a particular colour 1857.

1. She was not brown as den of hewe **CHAUCER**. 2. The ashen h. of age **SCOTT**. b. The first [crimson] is a red with a violet h 1861.

Hue, sb. 2 ME. [a. OF. *hu*, *hui*, etc., f. *huer* to hoot, cry, shout, **HUE** v. 2] Outcry, shouting, clamour, esp. that raised by a multitude in war or the chase. *Obs. exc.* in **HUE AND CRY**, q. v.

Hue (*hiʊ*), *v.* 1 [OE. *htwian*, f. *htw*, **HUE** sb. 1] *trans.* To form, fashion, figure, esp. (in later use) to colour. Chiefly in *pp.* *pp.* Also *fig.*

Hue, v. 2 Now *local*. ME. [app. a F. *huer*; prob. echoic in origin.] 1. *intr.* To shout, make an outcry, *spec.* in hunting, and now in the Cornish sea fisheries. 2. *trans.* To assail, drive, or guide with shouts 1590.

Hue and cry, sb. (Often hyphenated.) 1502. [Anglo-Norman *hu e cri*.] 1. *Law*. Outcry calling for the pursuit of a felon, raised by the party aggrieved, by a constable, etc. b. A proclamation for the capture of a criminal or the finding of stolen goods 1601. 2. The pursuit of a felon with such outcry 1648. 3. *gen.* A cry of alarm or opposition; outcry 1584. Hence **Hue-and-cry** v. to raise the hue and cry; to pursue with hue and cry.

Hued (*hiʊd*), *pp.* a. OE. [f. **HUE** v. 1 or sb. 1 + -ED.] Having a hue, coloured.

Hueless (*hiʊ'les*), *a.* [f. **HUE** sb. 1 + -LESS.] 1. (In OE. and ME.) Formless. 2. Colourless, pallid OE.

Huer (*hiʊər*). Now *local* 1530. [f. **HUE** v. 2 + -ER 1.] 1. One employed to drive deer with noise and shouting -1674. 2. *Fishing*. One who directs seine-fishing from high ground by the sea, as in the Cornish pilchard fishery. Cf. **BALKER** 2, 1602.

Huff (*hʊf*), *sb.* 1599. [See **HUFF** v.] 1. A puff of wind; a slight blast -1725. 2. A gust of anger or annoyance 1599; a fit of petulance or offended dignity caused by an affront 1757. 3. Inflated opinion of oneself; arrogance, bluster, bounce -1697. 4. One who swaggers; a hector, a bully -1713. 5. *Draughts*. An act of huffing 1860.

1. She went out of the room quite in a h. **MISS BURNES**. 4. Every Silly Huff [is call'd] a Captain **T. BROWN**.

Huff (*hʊf*), *v.* 1583. [Imitative of the sound of a blast of air through an orifice.] 1. *intr.* To blow, puff. *Obs. exc. dial.* 2. *trans.* To blow; esp. to blow or puff up. Also *fig.* -1719. 3. *intr.* To swell, swell up. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1656. 4. *intr.* To puff or swell with pride or

to bluff -1734. 5. *intr.* To swell with anger or irritation; to take offence 1598. 6. *trans.* To hector, bully; to chide, storm at. (Cf. 'to blow up'.) 1674. b. To treat with arrogance or contempt 1676. 7. To offend the dignity of; to put in a huff. Chiefly in *passive*. 1814. 8. *Draughts*. To remove (an opponent's man) from the board as a forfeit for failing to take a piece that is *en prise*. The removal was marked by blowing on the piece 1688.

5. The woman has huffed, and won't trust a **MADRYAT**. Hence †**Huffer**, a swaggering, hectoring person. **Huffingly** *adv.*

Huff-cap (*hʊf'kæp*). *Obs. or arch.* 1577. [f. **HUFF** v. + **CAP** sb. 1, i.e. 'that huffs or raises the cap'.] A. *adj.* 1. Of liquor: Heady. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1599. 2. Blustering, swaggering (*arch.*) 1597. B. *sb.* 1. Strong and heady ale 1577. 2. A swashbuckler -1706.

Hu-fish, a. 1755. [f. **HUFF** sb. + -ISH] Arrogant; petulant. **Hu-fish-ly** *adv.*, -ness

Huffle (*hʊfl*), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* 1583 [dim. and freq. of **HUFF** v.: see -LE.] *trans.* To blow, inflate (*lit.* and *fig.*); also *intr.* to bluster; of the wind: to make a sound as of blowing in gusts (hence as *sb.*).

†**Huff-snuff, sb.** 1583. [f. **HUFF** v. + **SNUFF** in the sense 'offence, resentment'.] A conceited fellow who is quick to take offence, a hector, bully -1653. Also *attrib.*

Huffy (*hʊfi*), *a.* 1677 [f. **HUFF** sb. + -Y 1] 1. Windy, effervescent, puffy. *Obs. or dial.* 2. *fig.* Arrogant, unsubstantial -1681. 3. Puffed up; haughty; blustering -1691. 4. *ta.* Arrogant. b. Ready to take offence 1680.

1. Champagne, and other h. liquors 1762. 4. She is very apt to be h. Hence **Huffily** *adv.* **Huffiness**

Hug (*hʊg*), *sb.* 1617. [f. **HUG** v.] 1. A strong clasp with the arms; an embrace of affection; the squeeze of a bear 1650. 2. A squeezing grip in wrestling; esp. *Cornish* h., hence *fig.* 1617.

Hug (*hʊg*), *v.* 1567. [?] 1. *trans.* To clasp or squeeze tightly in the arms; usu. -embrace; but also said of a bear squeezing a man, etc., between its forelegs. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *fig.* To caress or court, esp. in order to get favour or patronage 1622. 3. To cherish (an opinion, belief, etc.) with fervour 1649. 2. *refl.* †To make oneself snug -17-7 *fig.* to frolicat oneself 1622. 3. *intr.* To h close, cuddle 1595. 4. *trans.* (orig. *Naut.*) To cling to (the shore, etc.) 1824.

1. He bewept my Fortune, And hugg'd me in his Arms **SHAKES.** To h. one's cheeks *etc.* to delight in boudage. b. The sordid practice of hugging or caressing attorneys **AUSTIN**. 4. Hugging the Spanish coast **MARRYAT**. Hence **Huggingly** *adv.*

Huge (*hiʊdʒ*), *a.* [Mk. *huge*, *hoge*, app. aphet. f. OF. *ahuge*, *ahoge*, in same sense Origin unkn.] Very great, large, of hug, immense, enormous, vast; *transf.* of very great power, rank, capabilities, etc.

He made an huge fire **GOWEN**. A matter of 1 moment 1680. **Hupest** **Hernes** now young **CARLEIL**. Hence **Huge-ly** *adv.*, -ness. var. **Hugeous**, *ly*, -ness.

Hugger (*hʊgər*), *sb.* 1682. [f. **HUG** v. + -ER 1.] One who hugs.

†**Hugger, sb.** 2 1576. [Cf. **HUGGER** v.] Concealment.

Hugger (*hʊgər*), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* 1530 [? short for **HUGGER-MUGGER** v.] 1. *intr.* To be concealed. 2. *trans.* To conceal 1600. 3. *intr.* To get into confusion **SKELTON**.

Hugger-mugger (*hʊgər,mʊgər*). 1526 [Earlier *hucker-mucker*. Origin unkn.]

A. *sb.* 1. Concealment, secrecy; esp. in *pl.* *in h.* Now *arch.* or *vulgar*. 1529. 2. Disorder; a muddle 1674.

1. To clasp up the marriage in hugger-mugger I **ORR**.

B. *adj.* 1. Secret, clandestine 1692. 2. Disorderly, confused, makeshift 1840.

C. *adv.* 1. Secretly, clandestinely 1526. 2. In a muddle 1880.

Hugger-mugger, v. late ME [f. *prec.* 1. *trans.* To keep secret; to hush up. 2. *intr.* To proceed in a clandestine manner; to go on in a muddled way 1805.

Huggery (*hʊgəri*). 1804. [f. **HUG** v., **HUGGER** sb. 1; see -ERY.] The action or practice of hugging see **HUG** b.

Huggle (hʊɡl), *v.* Now *dialect*. 1583. [?iteration of HUG *v.*] To hug.

†**Hugmatee**. 1699. [?] Cant name of a kind of ale -1704.

Huguenot (hiˈɡenɒt), *sb.* (a) 1562 [a. F. *Huguenot*, a popular alteration of Ger. *Eidgenoss*, confederate, infl. by the name *Hugues* (Hatz-Darm)]. 1. A French Protestant in the 16th and 17th c. In French, orig. a nickname, said to have been imported from Geneva. 2. *adj.* Of or belonging to the Huguenots 1682. Hence *Huguenotism*, the religious system of the Huguenots; Calvinism.

†**Hugy**, *a.* ME. [f. *HUGE* *a.* + *-y*] = *HUGE* -1728.

Huh (hʊ), *interj.* 1608. An exclamation of suppressed feeling.

Huia (hiˈɑː), *Also hui* (hiˈi). 1845. [Native Maori; from the bird's whistle.] A New Zealand bird, *Heteralocha acutirostris*, the tail feathers of which are prized by the Maoris as ornaments.

†**Husher**, *husher*, now as Fr. [f. *huissier* (wisy), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *huissier*, *huiscier* (mod. *huissier*), *f.* (his) door -pop. L. **ostium* for *ostium* door.] = *USHER*. Hence †*Husher v.* *trans.* to usher, precede.

†**Huitain** (wiˈtɛn). 1589. [a. F., f. *huit* eight.] A set of eight lines of verse.

Huke (hʊk), *sb.* Obs. exc. *Hist.* ME. [a. OF. *hugue*, *heneque*, in med. L. *huca*. Ult. origin unkn.] A kind of cape or cloak with a hood worn by women and afterwards by men. Applied also to the Arab *haik*; see *HAIK*.

†**Hulch**, *sb.* (a) 1611. [?] 1. A hump. Cotgr. 2. *adj.* Hunched. Also in comb. h-backed a hunch-backed; also *transf.* of round-backed tool. -1708. Hence *Hulchy a.* humpy, hump-backed. (Obs. or *dialect*.)

†**Huldee**, *huldi* (hʊlˈdi). *E. Ind.* 1832 [Hindi, etc.] Vernacular name of the plant *Curcuma longa*, the tubers of which yield turmeric, also of the powdered turmeric.

Hulk (hʊlk), *sb.* [OE *hulc*, ME. *hulke*, conjecturally referred to Gr. *ὄλκας* a ship that is towed, etc.] 1. A ship. Usually, in ME. and later, A large ship of burden or transport, often associated with the carrack. Now arch. - 'big, unwieldy vessel'. 2. The *HULL* of a ship -1829. 3. The body of a dismantled ship (worn out and unfit for sea service), retained in use as a store-vessel, etc. (See also *SHREER-HULK*.) 1671. b. A vessel of this kind formerly used as a prison. *Usu.* pl. 1797. 4. *transf.* and *fig.* A big, unwieldy person, or mass 1597.

1. The sooty h. Steered sluggish on Thomson. 3. Lake Drake's old h. at Deptford Common. b. The sentence of death would be commuted for—the hulks *MEOWIN*.

Hulk (hʊlk), *v.* 1575. [var. of *HOLK v.* to hollow out.] 1. *trans.* To disembowel. *dialect*. 2. *Mining.* To remove the 'gouge' or softer part of a lode before blasting 1831.

Hulk (hʊlk), *v.* 1793. [f. *HULK sb.*] 1. *trans.* 2. To condemn to the hulks (see *HULK sb.* 3b). b. To lodge (sailors, etc.) temporarily in a hulk. 1827. 2. *intr.* To act, hang about, or go in a hulking manner (*dialect*.) 1793. 3. (With *up*.) To rise bulkily 1880.

Hulking (hʊlˈkɪŋ), *a.* *colloq.* 1698. [f. *HULK sb.* 4 + *-ing*]. Bulky, unwieldy; ungraciously on account of bulk.

A great h. son Jowett. So *Hulky a. colloq.*

Hull (hʊl), *sb.* 1 [OE *huln* husk, from *hul-*, *hulan* to cover.] 1. The shell, pod, or husk of pulse and beans; the outer covering of any fruit or seed. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* A covering, envelope; the case of a chrysalis; pl. clothes, garments 1718.

2. Blankets, and bibs, and other nameless hulls *CARLYLE*.

Hull (hʊl), *sb.* 2 1556 [? same wd. as prec.] The body or frame of a ship, apart from the masts, sails, and rigging. Also of a flying boat or rigid airship. 7b. = *HULK sb.* 3. -1666.

Was discovered by her H she was a Christian Frigate 1676. *Phr.* To hit at h. = *HULL v.* 1 (see *ANT. L.*). *H down* is so far away that the h. is below the horizon and invisible. So *H out* with the h. above the

Hull (hʊl), *v.* 1 ME. [f. *HULL sb.*] *trans.* To remove the hull, shell, or husk of. Also *transf.* Hence *Huller*, *spec.* a hulling-machine.

Hull (hʊl), *v.* 2 1545. [f. *HULL sb.*] 1. *intr.* *Naut.* Of a ship: To float or be driven on the hull alone; to lie a-hull -1708. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *trans.* To strike (a ship) in the hull with cannon shot 1726.

2. The Phoenix was thrice hulled by our shot 1776.

Hullabaloo (hʊlˈbælʊ), *sb.* (and) 1762. [app. a riming duplication of *halloo*, thus, *halloo-baloo*!] a. Tumultuous noise; uproar, clamorous confusion. Also *fig.* b. *as int.* 1845.

Hulled (hʊld), *a.* 1577. [f. *HULL sb.* 1 and 2 + *-ED*.] Having a hull (of a particular kind).

Hulled (hʊld), *phl. a.* ME. [f. *HULL v.* 1] Stripped of the hull or husk.

Hullo, *hulloa* (hʊlˈlʊ), *interj.* 1857. A call used to hail a person or to excite his attention.

Huloist, *Hulothism*: see *HYLOIST*, *-THEISM*.

Hulver (hʊlvɜː), *Obs. exc. dialect*. [In late ME. *hulvere*, = ON *hulfr*, explained as 'dog-wood'.] Holly. *Knee h.*, Butcher's Broom. *Sea h.*, Sea Holly, Eryngo. Also *attrib.*

Hum (hʊm), *sb.* 1 1469. [Cogn. w. *HUM v.* 1] 1. A low continuous sound made by a bee, etc., also by a spinning top, machinery in motion, etc. (Dist. from a *hum* by not being sibilant.) 1601. b. A murmur of many distant voices or noises 1599. 2. a. An inarticulate vocal murmur uttered with closed lips in a pause of speaking, from hesitation, embarrassment, affectation 1469. b. A like sound uttered in approbation, mild surprise, dissent, etc. 1633. 3. Strong or double ale -1719.

1. The h. of the mill Emerson. b. The h. of expectation Froude. 2. These Shruggs, these Hum's, and Ha's *Wink T.* II. i. 74. 3. Would I had some h. Fletcher.

Hum, *sb.* 2 1751. [Short for *HUMBUB sb.*] An imposition, a hoax (*slang* or *colloq.*)

Hum (hʊm), *v.* 1 [ME. *humme*; *echoic*.] 1. *intr.* To make a low continuous murmuring sound or note, as a bee, etc.; also said of a spinning top, etc.; to sing with closed lips (*cf.* 4). 2. *intr.* To make a low inarticulate vocal sound; *esp.* in expression of dissatisfaction, or of approbation or applause ME. b. To make an inarticulate murmur in a pause of speaking, from hesitation, embarrassment, etc. *Usu.* in *phr.* to h. and ha (*have*) ME. 3. To give forth an indistinct sound by the blending of many voices, etc.; hence (*colloq.*) to be all astir 1726. 4. *trans.* To sing with closed lips and without articulation 1602.

15. To greet with a hum (of applause) -1733.

1. Bess cluster and h. Bowan. 2. Upon which the Rabble hummed 1687. b. H. and stroke thy Beard *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 162. 3. The whole country was humming with dancits Kipling. *Phr.* (*colloq.*) To make things hum: to keep in activity. 4. Low humming. Some ancient Border gathering song Scott.

Hum, *v.* 2 *arch.* 1751. [Short for *HUMBUB v.*] To hoax, take in, humbug (*slang* or *colloq.*).

Hum, *v.* 3 *colloq.* or *slang.* 1927. [?] *intr.* To smell disagreeably. Hence as *sb.*

Hum (hʊm), *interj.* 1596. An inarticulate exclamation uttered with the lips closed, either in a pause of hesitation, etc., or as expressing slight dissatisfaction, dissent, etc.

Human (huˈmæn), *a.* (sb.) [ME. *humayn*, *human* (a. F. *humain* :—L. *humānus*, f. same root as *homo*, *hominem*. Orig. stressed and spelt *humaine*. Differentiated early in the 18th c.] 1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of man. 2. Of the nature of man; that is a man; consisting of men 1484. b. *Astrol.* Applied to signs of the zodiac, or constellations, figured in the form of men or women 1658. 3. Mundane, secular. (Often opp. to *divine*.) 1533. 4. Having the qualities or attributes proper to man 1727. 5. *sb.* A human being, a man. (Now chiefly *poet.* or *affect.*.) 1533. With *the*: The human race 1841.

1. The Structure of the h. Body Jos. Butler. 2. Humane Sacrifices were offered to Diana PUGHAS. 3. I err in humane, to forgive divine Pope. In all h. probability 1712. 4. He was very h. and sent the poor

1 27

†**Hu-manate**, *a.* [ad. med. L. *humanatus humanare*.] Made human; converted into human flesh, CRANMER. So †*Humanation* incarnation.

Humane (huˈmæn), *a.* 1500 [Earliest spelling of *HUMAN*, restricted after 1700 to particular senses, and assoc. w. L. *humanus* 1. Characterized by such behaviour or disposition towards others as befits a man: 'civil, courteous, obliging' -1784; kind, benevolent 1603. b. Applied to certain implements, etc. which inflict less pain than others of their kind 1904. 2. Applied to those branches of literature (*literæ humaniores*) which tend to humanize or refine, as the ancient classics, rhetoric, and poetry; hence, elegant, polite. (See *HUMANITY*) 1691.

2. H. civility MARVELL. To be h. is human TRENCH. *Society* a society for the rescue of drowning persons 1766. 3. The more h. and polite Part of Letter 1712. Hence *Humanely adv.*, *-ness*

Humaniform (huˈmænɪfɔːm), *a.* 1880 [f. L. *humanus*; see *-FORM*.] Of human form; anthropomorphic. So †*Humaniformity* an anthropomorphism 1550-1624

Humanify (huˈmænɪfaɪ), *v.* 1629. [f. *HUMAN a.* + *-FY*.] To make human. Hence *Humanification*.

Humanism (huˈmænɪzəm), 1812. [f. *HUMAN a.* + *-ISM*, alter *humanist*] 1. Belief in the mere humanity of Christ. COLERIDGE. 2. The quality of being human, devotion to human interests 1836. 3. Any system of thought or action which is concerned with merely human interests, or with those of the human race in general; the 'Religion of Humanity' 1860. 4. Devotion to those studies which promote human culture; literary culture; *esp.* the system of the Humanists 1832.

3. Conicism or Positivism, or, as it might be called H. 1876. 4. The h. of Erasmus and More 188

Humanist (huˈmænɪst), 1589. [ad. *h. humaniste*, ad. It. *umanista*; see *HUMAN a.* -*IST*.] 1. A student of human affairs, or of human nature 1637. 2. One versed in the 'humanities'; a classical scholar; *esp.* a Latinist (*arch.*) 1589. 3. *Literary Hist.* One of the scholars who, at the Renaissance, devoted themselves to the study of Roman, and afterwards of Greek, antiquity; hence, applied to later disciples of the same culture 1670. Also *attrib.*

2. I might repute him as a good h., but I should ever doubt him for a good divine HARRINGTON. Milton was born a h., but the Puritan temper mastered him M. ARNOLD.

Humanistic, *-al*, *a.* 1716 [f. prec. -*IC*, + *-ICAL*.] Pertaining to the humanist pertaining to classical studies, classical.

Humanitarian (huˈmænɪtɪəriən), 1811 [f. *Humanity*, after *unitarian*, etc.]

a. *sb.* 1. *Theol.* One who affirms the mere humanity of Christ. 2. One who professes the 'Religion of Humanity', holding that man's duty is chiefly or wholly comprised in the advancement of the welfare of the human race 1831. 3. A philanthropist; *esp.* one who goes to excess in his humane principles 1844.

3. A man cannot be too really humane, but typical h. is only sentimental 1891.

B. adj. 1. Holding the views or doctrines humanitarian; held or practised by humanitarians 1846. 2. Having regard to the interests of humanity or mankind at large. Often contemptuous or hostile. 1855.

2. The nonsense of h. sentimentalists 1897. Hence *Humanitarianism*, the system, principles, practice of humanitarians.

†**Humanitarian** (-iˈtɪən), 1577. [irreg. f. *HUMANIFY* + *-AN*, after *logician*.] One versed in the humanities; a classical scholar -1691

Humanity (huˈmænɪti), ME. [a. F. *humaineté*, ad. L. *humanitas*.]

1. Conn. w. *human*. 1. The quality or condition of being human, manhood; humane nature; man in the abstract. b. pl. *Humanities*; traits or touches of human nature or feeling; points that appeal to man 1800

The human race, mankind 1579

1. I would change my H with a Baboon O. I. iii. 317. b. The fair humanities of old religion COLERIDGE. 2. Their services to h. are very great L. CROFT

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IL Conn. w. *humane*. 1. The character or quality of being humane. civility, courtesy; obligingness -1794; kindness, benevolence **ME** b. *pl.* Instances or acts of humanity 1577 2. Learning or literature concerned with human culture, as grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and esp. the ancient Latin and Greek classics. a. *sing.* (Still used in the Scottish Universities = 'the study of the Latin language and literature') 1483. b. *pl.* (Usu. with *the*, = Fr. *les humanités*.) 1702. Also *attrib.* c. One of the classes in a Jesuit school.

1 Great tenderness of heart; and h. of disposition **BURKE**. b. The courtesies and humanities of generous warfare **SOUTHEY**. 2 b. An Eton captain critically learned in all the humanities **EMERSON**

Humanize (*hiu'mānīz*), *v.* 1603 [ad. F. *humaniser*, f. *L. humanus*; see -IZE] 1. *trans.* To make or render human, to give a human character or form to, to conform to human nature or use; *spec.* to modify (lymph, milk) by communicating to it human characteristics 2. To make humane; to civilize, soften, refine 1647. 3. *intr.* for *pass.* To grow humane 1790.

1 The Fijians humanized their gods 1895. 2 To b. the way in which war is carried on **FREEMAN** 3 Humanizing by degrees, it [the law of nations] admitted slavery instead of death [as a punishment] **FRANKLIN**. Hence **Humanization**; **Humanizer**, one who or that which humanizes.

Humankind (*hiu'mān'kai*), *nd.* 1645 [Prop. two wds., written as one, after *rankind*] The human race, mankind.

Humanly (*hiu'mānlī*), *adv.* 1483. [f. **HUMAN** a. + -LY²] 1. After the manner of man, in accordance with human nature, by human means 1613. 2. From the standpoint of man 1581. 3. With the feelings distinctive of man; with human kindness 1485.

2 [The deed] was thought humanely impossible 1707 3. Modestly bold, and b. severe **POPE**.

Humanness. 1727 [-NESS.] Human quality.

Humate (*hiu'mēt*), *sb.* 1844. [f. **HUM-IC** + **ATE**¹] *Chem.* A salt of humic acid

Hum-fia-tion. 1635 [ad. L. *humificationem*, f. *humare*] Burial, inhumation -1661

Hum-bird. 1634. [f. **HUM** sb¹ or *vb.* stem + **BIRD**] = **HUMMING-BIRD** -1819

Humble (*hʊmbl*), *a.* [ME. *umble*, *humle*, a. OF. *umble*, *humble* -L. *humilis* low, f. *humus* ground. The pron. without initial aspirate is still heard] 1. Having a low estimate of oneself; not self-asserting or assuming; lowly, the opposite of *proud*. 2. Of lowly condition, rank, or estate; modest, unpretentious **ME.**; flow-lying -1729; low-growing 1658.

1 Christ was h., they are proud 1649. Your faithful servant, Wm Pinkney 1830. 2 I am from h., he from honored name **SHAKS**. 1 bch Plains below 1729. *H. plant*, the common Sensitive plant.

Humble, *a.* 2; see **HUMBLE** a.

Humble, *v.* 1 **ME.** [f. **HUMBLE** a.] 1. *trans.* To render humble or meek; to cause to think more lowly of oneself 1551. 2. To lower in dignity, position, condition, or degree; to bring low, abase 1484. 3. *refl.* To render oneself humble; to do obeisance, bow (*arch*) **ME.**

1 Loue's a mighty Lord, And bath so humbled me *Two Gent* 12. 14. 157 2. The proud shall beallway humbled **CAXTON**. 3. The army. humbled them selves mekely before the crose **HALL**. Hence *Humblingly* *adv.*

Humble, *v.* 2 **ME.** [Cf. Du. *hommelēn*, *MHG. hummelēn*.] *intr.* To rumble; to mumble; to hum or buzz as a bee -1617.

Humble, *v.* 3 see **HUMBLE**.

Humble-bee (*hʊmbl'bi*) 1450. [Perh. repr. an OE. **humbeol-bēa*.] A large wild bee, of the genus *Bombus*, which makes a loud humming sound, a bumble-bee.

Humbleness (*hʊmbl'nes*). **ME.** [-NESS.] The quality of being humble; meekness, lowliness; unpretentiousness.

With bated breath, and whispering humbleness **SHAKS**.

Humble pie. 1648. [For sense 1 see **HUMBLES**.]

1. = **UMBLE PIE**, a pie made of the umbles of a deer 2 To eat *humble pie* - to be very submissive to submit to humiliation 830.

Humbler (*hʊmblər*). 1611. [f. **HUMBLE** v¹ + -ER¹] One who or that which humbles. **†Humbles**, *sb. pl.* 1460. Occas. sp. of **UMBLES**, the inward of a deer, etc. -1709.

†Humblesse. **ME.** [a. OF. *(h)umblisse*; see **HUMBLE** a.¹ and -ESS².] Humbleness, humility -1736.

Humblly (*hʊmblī*), *adv.* **ME.** [f. **HUMBLE** a.¹ + -LY²] 1. In a humble manner; with humility. 2. Modestly; unpretentiously 1746.

Humbug (*hʊmbug*), *sb.* (a.) *colloq.* 1751.

[?] 1. A hoax; an imposition -1799 2. An imposture, fraud, sham 1751. 3. Deception, pretence; used interjectionally = 'stuff and nonsense' 1825. 4. An impostor, a 'fraud' 1804 5. A kind of sweetmeat (*dial.*) 1825. 6. *attrib.* Humbugging 1812.

Humbug (*hʊmbug*), *v.* 1751. [f. **HUMBUG** sb.] In 18th c. stressed *humbug*. 1. *trans.* To practise humbug upon, to impose upon, hoax, delude. b. To change or transfer by trickery 1821. 2. *intr.* To practise humbug; to be a humbug, 'to fool about' 1753. Hence **Humbegger**, a humbug, impostor. **Humbuggery**, humbug, imposture.

Humdrum (*hʊm'drʊm*, *hʊm'drʊm*). 1553 [app. reduplicated f. **HUM** v¹]

A. *adj.* 1. Lacking variety; commonplace; monotonous, dull. 2. (*adj.* or *adv.*) Without distinction, undecided -1710.

1 A plain h. Sermon J. H. **NEWMAN**.

B. *sb.* 1. A dull, monotonous, commonplace fellow 1598. 2. Dullness, commonplaceness, monotony. Also with a and *pl.* 1727. Hence **Humdrum** *v.* to proceed in a h. fashion.

Humdudgeon (*hʊm'dʒʊn*). 1785. [Cf. **HUM** sb.² and **DUDGEON** sb.²] An imaginary illness

Humect (*hʊm'ekt*), *v.* Now rare. 1531 [ad. L. *humectare*, f. *humectus*, f. *humere*; see **HUMID**, **HUMOUR**] 1. *trans.* To moisten, wet. 2. *intr.* To become moist 1686.

Humectant (*hʊm'ektənt*). ? *Obs.* 1659 [ad. L. *humectantem*; see *prec.*] a. *adj.* Moistening, wetting. b. *sb.* *Med.* A diluent 1822.

Humectate (*hʊm'ektet*), *v.* Now rare. 1640 [f. L. *humectat* - *ppl.* stem.] = **HUMECT** 1. So **Humectation**, the action of moistening; the condition of being moistened; the action of moistening 1425 2. **Humectative** a. tending to moisten.

Humective. rare. 1633. [irreg. f. **HUMECT** v. + -IVE. Cf. *adaptive*.] a. *adj.* Humectative. b. *sb.* = **HUMECTANT** sb. 1828.

Humeral (*hiu'mərl*). 1615. [ad. late L. **humeralis*, used as *sb.* neut. *(h)umerale*, f. *humerus*] a. *adj.* 1. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the HUMERUS. 2. Of or pertaining to the shoulder or shoulders 1853.

2. *H. veil* (*Ecol.*): an oblong vestment of silk worn round the shoulders in various rites and enveloping the hands when holding sacred vessels. B. *sb.* 1. *Ecol.* fa. A part of the Jewish sacerdotal vestment, worn on the shoulder. **TRAPP**. b. = **Humeral veil** (A. 2).

Humero- (*hiu'məro*), comb. f. L. *humerus* shoulder, in the sense of 'pertaining to the humerus and . . .', as *humero-cubital*, etc. **†Humerus** (*hiu'mərəs*). *Pl.* -i. 1666. [L. = shoulder, (rarely) upper arm.] *Anat.* The bone of the upper arm, extending from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint; the homogenetic bone in other vertebrates.

†Humer, *sb.* 1500. [? a. OF. **heume* dim. of *heume* the bar of the helm or rudder.] *Her.* A fess or bar so couped that its extremities do not touch the sides of the shield -1592. Hence **Humetty** a. said of an ordinary of which the extremities are couped so as not to reach the sides of the escutcheon.

Humic (*hiu'mik*), *a.* 1844. [f. L. *humus* + -IC.] *Chem.* Of or pertaining to humus or mould. *H. acid*, an acid found in humus or derived from it by boiling with an alkali.

Humicubation (*hiu'mikʊbətʃən*). 1656. [f. L. *humus* on the ground + *cubatio*, f. *cubare*.] Lying down on the ground, esp. by way of penitence or humiliation.

Humid (*hʊmɪd*) *a.* 1549. [a. F. *humide* - Slightly wet as with s

moist, damp. b. Of diseases: Marked by a moist discharge 1813

The h. Flours, that breathe their morning Incense Mitr. Mouldering walls and h. floor **GOSSAM** Hence **Humidify** *v.* to render h. **Humidly** *adv.* -ness.

Humidity (*hiu'mɪdɪti*). **ME.** [a. F. *humidit*, ad. L. *humiditas*, f. *humidus* **HUMID**] 1. The quality of being humid; moistness dampness 1450 2. *concr.* Moisture, damp *pl.* the humours and juices of animals and plants **Mt**

1 *Relative H.* (of the atmosphere) in *Meteorol.* the amount of moisture which it contains as compared with that of complete saturation at the given temperature.

Humifuse (*hiu'mɪfʊs*), *a.* 1854. [ad. mod. L. *humifusus*, f. *humus* on the ground + *fusus*, *fundere*] *Bot.* Applied to the stalk of vegetables when it stretches over the surface of the ground, but without sending out roots

Humify (*hiu'mɪfaɪ*), *v.* rare **AL** -o *humefy*. 1651 [ad. late L. *(h)umificare*] *trans.* To render humid; to moisten

Humiliant (*hiu'mɪliənt*) *a.* rare. 1844 [ad. L. *humiliantem*.] Humiliating. **MRS BROWNING**

Humiliate (*hiu'mɪliet*), *v.* 1533. [f. late L. *humiliat*, *humiliare*.] 1. *trans.* To make low or humble in position, condition, or feeling; to humble. Also *refl.* 2. To subject to humiliation; to mortify 1757

2 The country was humiliated by defeat **GREEN** Hence **Humiliatingly** *adv.* **Humiliator**.

Humiliation (*hiu'mɪliətʃən*). **ME.** [a. 1, ad. late L. *humiliationem*.] The action of humiliating or condition of being humiliated humbling, abasement. Formerly often = humility Also with a and *pl.*

Where will the h. of this country end? **YOUNG** 1 *It* Incensed by multiplied wrongs and humiliations **MACAULAY**.

Humility (*hiu'mɪlɪti*). **ME.** [a. F. *humilité*, ad. L. *humilitas*.] 1. The quality of being humble or having a lowly opinion of oneself, meekness, lowliness, humbleness, the opposite of *pride* or *haughtiness*. b. With *pl.* An act of self-abasement 1612. 2. Humble or low condition, rank, or estate; unpretentiousness 1623. 3. A local name of several N. American birds of the family *Sceloporidae* 1621 1. b. With these humilities . . . they satisfied the young king 1612. 2. The h. of the true **LAURE**.

Humint (*hiu'mɪn*). 1844. [f. **HUMUS** + -IN.] *Chem.* A neutral substance said to exist in black humus.

Humite (*hiu'mɪt*). 1814. [f. Sir Abraham *Hum*, of London.] *Min.* A fluo-silicate of magnesium, long considered a variety of chondrodite, but now made a distinct species

Hummel (*hʊm'l*), *humble* (*hʊmbl*), *a.* **SA.** 1474. [Corresp. to LG. *hummel*, *horn mel* hornless beast; ?conn. w. **HUMBLE** to mutilate.] 1. Of cattle: Hornless 1756. 2. Of corn or grain: Awnless 1474. 73. Chapped **HOLLAND**.

Hummel, humble, *v.* *SA.* and *n.* *aval* 1800. [f. *prec.* *adj.*] 1. *trans.* To deprive of the horns. 2. To remove the awns from (1 *irley*) 1800. Hence **Hummelled**, -eled, *humblid* a. **Hummeller**, -eler, one who, or a machine which, humbles.

Hummer (*hʊmər*). 1605 [f. **HUM** v¹ + -ER¹] A thing or person that hums. 1. An insect that hums; also a humming-bird. 2. A person or thing marked by extreme energy activity, etc. (*colloq.* or *slang*) 1681.

Humming (*hʊmɪŋ*), *vbli. sb.* 1440. [f. **HUM** v¹ + -ING¹] The action of **HUM** v¹

Humming, *ppl. a.* 1578. [f. *as* *prec.* + -ING²] 1. That hums; †that hums approbation. Sometimes hyphenated to its noun, as *h-bee*, -top, etc. 2. Of extraordinary activity intensity, or magnitude; brisk, 'booming', 'thumping', 'stunning' (*slang* or *colloq.*) 1654. b. Of liquor: Strong; †frothing (*colloq.*) 1675.

2. b. A Tub of h. stuff would make a Cat speak 1075

Humming-bird. 1637. Any bird of the large family *Trochilidae*, the species of which make a humming sound by the rapid vibration of their wings.

They are all of very small size, and are usually brilliantly coloured. They are peculiar to America, and most frequent within the tropics.
attrib. Humming-bird hawk-moth (sphux), a species of hawk-moth (*Macroglossa stellatarum*), whose flight resembles that of a humming-bird.

Hummock (hʌmɒk), *a.* 1555 [Orig. naut., source obscure. Not from *hump*, which is much later.] 1. A boss-like protuberance, rising above the general level of a surface; a low hillock or knoll. 2. A sand hill on the sea-shore 1793. *c. Geol.* An elevated or detached boss of rock 1808. *d.* A protuberance on an ice field or floe 1818. 2. In southern U.S., an elevation rising above a plain or swamp and often densely covered with hardwood trees; a clump of such trees on a knoll. (The local form in Florida, etc., is *hammock*.) 1636 Hence *Hummocked* *adj.* *a.* thrown into hummocks; hammocky. *Hammocking*, the forming of hummocks on an ice field.

Hummocky (hʌmɒki), *a.* 1765 [f. prec. + *y.*] 1. Abounding in or characterized by hummocks. 2. Of the form or nature of a hummock 1791.

Humum (hʌmʊm), 1634. [Corruption of Arab *hammam* hot bath (HAMMAM).] An Oriental bathing establishment; a Turkish bath; a HAMMAM.

Humoral (hju'mɔrəl), *a.* 1543. [*a.* F., f. L. *humor*; see -AL.] 1. *Med.* Of or belonging to consisting of, or containing any of the humours or fluids of the body, caused by a disordered state of the humours 1547. 2. Relating to the bodily humours; applied esp. to the ancient doctrine that all diseases were due to disorder in the humours; as, *humoral pathology* 1793. [*a. gen.* Humid, fluid. TIMME] Hence *Humoralism*, *h.* pathology. *Humoralist*, a believer in *h.* pathology. *Humoralistic* *a.* of or belonging to the humoralists.

Humoresque (hju'mɔresk), *sb.* 1889. [ad Ger *humoreske*, f. L. *humor*; see -ESQUE.] *Mus.* A humorous or capricious composition.

Humorism (hju'mɔrɪz'm), 1831. [f. as prec., after *humorist*.] 1. *Med.* The doctrine of the four bodily humours (see HUMOUR *sb.*), and their relation to temperaments and to diseases 1832. 2. The characteristics of a humorist (see HUMORIST 2). COLERIDGE.

Humorist, humorist (hju'mɔrɪst), 1596 [a F. *humoriste*, ad. med. L. *humorista*, f. L. *humor*; see -IST.] 1. A fantastical or whimsical person, a faddist -1830. 2. A facetious or comical person, a wag; now esp. one skilled in the literary or artistic expression of humour. Also fig. 1559. 3. = HUMORALIST 1836.

1. A humorist is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly displeased with little things WYTT. 2. Men prefer the Conversation of Humorists before that of the Serious 1707. Hence *Humoristic* *a.* belonging to, characteristic of, or of the nature of a humorist; (*occas.*) humorous.

Humorize (hju'mɔraɪz), *v.* 1598. [f. L. *humor* + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To comply with the humour of a person or thing. MARSTON. 2. To speak or think humorously 1609.

Humorous (hju'mɔrəs), *a.* 1578. [With sense 1 of late L. (*h*)*umorosus* moist, wet. In other senses f. HUMOUR *sb.*] 1. Moist, humid, damp -1612. 2. = HUMORAL 1. -1831. 3. Full of, or subject to, humours; capricious, whimsical; odd, fantastic -1821; moody, peevish -1842. 4. Full of, characterized by, or showing humour or drollery; facetious, comical 1705.

1. The humorous Foggies, night DrAYTON. 3. Pall'd Appetite is *h.*, and must be gratify'd with Sauces rather than Food STRELL. He is *h.* to his Wife, he beats his Children PRINCE. 4. The Western American is always *h.* BESANT & RICE. Hence *Humorously* *adv.*, -ness.

Humour, humor (hju'mɔr, yu'mɔr), *sb.* ME. [*a.* AF. (*h*)*umour*, OF. (*h*)*umor*, -ur, mod. F. *humour* -L. *humorem*, *umorem* fluid, moisture. The form *humour* is now usual in Great Britain, *humor* in U.S. The pronunciation of the initial *h* is only recent. Cf. HONOUR.]

1. Physical senses. 1. Moisture; damp exhalation -1697. 2. Any fluid or juice of an animal or plant, either natural or morbid. Now esp. *a. ch.* ME. *b. pec.* One of the fluids cardinal humours of the

body (blood, phlegm, choler, and melancholy or black chole), by the relative proportions of which a person's physical and mental qualities and disposition were formerly held to be determined (see TEMPERAMENT). *Obs.* exc. Hist ME. 3. One of the transparent fluid or semi-fluid parts of the eye, viz. the aqueous humour in front of the iris, and the vitreous humour, which fills most of the space between the iris and the retina, formerly including also the dense crystalline lens ME.

1. To suck up the humours Of the danke Morning 1741. C. II. 1. 262. 2. He answered me that choler was the cause of my sickness 1511. 1. Black *h.* black choler or melancholy.

II. 1. Mental disposition (orig. as determined by the proportion of the bodily humours; see I. 2 b); temperament 1475. 1. *b. transf.* Character, style, sentiment, spirit (of a writing, musical composition, etc.) -1717. 2. Temporary state of mind; mood, temper 1525; 1. habitual frame of mind -1676. 3. A state of mind having no apparent ground or reason; mere fancy, whim, caprice, freak, vagary 1565. 4. *a.* That quality of action, speech, or writing, which excites amusement; oddity, comicality. *b.* The faculty of perceiving what is ludicrous or amusing, or of expressing it; jocose imagination or treatment of a subject. (Less purely intellectual than wit, and often allied to pathos) 1682.

1. Thus Ile curbe her mad and headstrong humor Tam. Shr. IV. 1. 212. 2. Was ever woman in this humor wood? SHAKS. Every Man in his Humor B. Jons (Little). 3. These are complements, these are humours L. L. III. 1. 23. I have an humor to knock you indifferently well, and that's the humor of it Hen. V. II. 1. 54. The humors of Election Day Hawthorne. 4. The happy compound of pathos and playfulness, which we style *h.* 1854. Phrase. Out of *h.*; displeased, out of conceit with.

Humour, humor, v. 1588. [f. HUMOUR *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To comply with the humour of; to indulge. 2. *fig.* To comply with the peculiar nature or exigencies of, to adapt oneself to; to act in compliance with; to fit, suit (with something) 1583. 3. *trans.* To give a particular style to. WALTON.

1. To *h.* the ignorant L. L. L. IV. II. 52. 2. The man That with smooth air couldst humor best our tongue Milt. (In wood-carving) to *h.* the wood. 3. This Song was well humor'd by the poet 1653.

Humoured, humored (hju'mɔrd, yu'mɔrd), *a.* 1598. [f. HUMOUR *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] 1. Having a (specified) disposition, as GOOD-HUMOURED, etc. 2. Imaginary. PURCHAS. 3. Indulged 1649.

Humourless, -orless, a. 1847. [-LESS.] Devoid of humour.

Humoursome, humorsome (hju'mɔrsəm), *a.* 1656. [f. HUMOUR *sb.* + -SOME] 1. = HUMOROUS 3. 2. Indulgent 1876.

1. The Divine Will not a meer arbitrary, H. thing CUPWORTH. Hence *Humoursome* *ly adv.*, -ness.

Hump (hʌmp), *sb.* 1708. [First exemplified, 1681, in the comb *hump-backed* = the earlier *crump-backed*. Of uncertain origin.] 1. A protuberance; esp. a protuberance on the back occurring as a normal feature in the camel, bilson, etc., or as a deformity in man. 2. *transf.* A hummock 1838. 3. A fit of ill humour; sulks (*slang*) 1727. 4. *attrib.* 1807.

Hump, v. 1673. [f. prec.] 1. *intr.* To have a fit of ill humour, sulks. 2. *trans.* To give (one) 'the hump'. THACKERAY. 3. *trans.* To make hump-shaped; to hunch. Also *intrans.* 1840. 4. To hoist or carry (a bundle) upon the back (*Austral slang*) 1853. 5. *refl.* To exert oneself, make an effort (*U.S. slang*) 1835.

Humpback, hump-back, sb. (*a.*) 1697. [See HUMPS.] 1. (*hump-back*) A back having a hump. 2. (*humpback*) A person with a humped back 1712. 3. = *h.* whale 1725. 4. *adj.* Having a hump on the back 1725.

4. Humpback whale, a whale of the genus *Meqaptera*, so called because the low dorsal fin forms a characteristic hump on the back

Hump-backed, a. 1681. [See HUMPS *sb.* The stress varies.] Having a humped or crooked back; hunched. Also *transf.*

Humped (hʌmpt), *a.* 1713. [f. HUMPS *sb.* ED.] *H v* *ng* a hump (or humps) having the back rounded

Humph (hʌmp), *interj.* (and *sb.*) 1681 The syllable 'h'mf' used as an expression of doubt or dissatisfaction. Also *sb.*, as a name for this utterance. Hence *Humph* *v.* to utter the syllable 'h'mf'.

Humpless, a. 1868. Having no hump. 1. **Hump-shoulder.** 1704. [See HUMPS *sb.* A shoulder raised into a hump. Hence 1. **Hump-shouldered** *a.* having a hump-shoulder. **Humpty** (hʌmpti), *a.* 1825. [? from new wd.] Humped, hump-backed. Also as *sb.* low padded cushion seat 1924.

Humpty-dumpty (hʌmpti-dʌmpti), 1698 [In sense 1, ? f. HUMPS 1. 3, in sense 2, from *hump* and *dumpty*, with intrusive *t*.]

a. *sb.* 1. A drink, 'also boiled with brandy'. 2. A short, dumpy, hump-shouldered person (in the nursery tale explained as an egg (reference to its shape); also allusively 1785. *B. adj.* Short and fat 1785.

Humpty (hʌmpti), *sb.* 1813 [Native *oompti* infl. by *hump*.] A native Australian hut

Humpty (hʌmpti), *a.* 1708 [f. HUMPS + -Y.] Having humps; marked by protuberances; humped; hump-like

Humstrum (hʌmstrʌm), 1739. [f. HUMP + STRUM *v.*] 1. A musical instrument of rude construction or out of tune. 2. Indifferently played music 1882.

Humus (hju'mʌs), 1796. [L.] Vegetable mould; the dark-brown or black substance resulting from the slow decomposition of organic matter. It is a valuable constituent of soil. Also *attrib.*

Hun (hʌn), 1607. [ad. med. L. *Humani* ppl. ult. from *Hun-yū*, name of a Turkic tribe (cf. OE. *Huna*, *Hunna*).] 1. One of an Asiatic race of warlike nomads, who invaded Europe c. A.D. 375, and later, under their king Attila (style *flagellum Dei*, the scourge of God), overran and ravaged a great part of it. 2. *transf.* reckless destroyer of the beauties of nature or art; cf. 'Goth', 'Vandal' 1806. 3. During the war of 1914-18, applied generally to the Germans, in allusion to their methods of warfare. 2. Where furious Frank, and fiery H, Slout their sulphurous canopy CAMPBELL.

Hunch (hʌnʃ), *sb.* 1630 [In sense 1 from next; in sense 2 deduced from *hunch-backed* 1. The act of hunching; a push, thrust, shove. *Obs.* exc. dial. 2. A hump 1804. 3. A lump or hunk 1790. 4. U.S. A presentiment 1904.

Hunch (hʌnʃ), *v.* 1581. [First traced to the comb. *hunch-backed*, substituted for *bunc-backed* in the second Quarto of *Ruh III* 1. iv. 81.] 1. *intr.* To push, thrust, shove. *Al fig.* dial. 2. *trans.* To push, shove, thrust dial 1659. 3. *trans.* To compress, bend arch convexly 1678.

2. Hunching and justling one another 1768. 3. I sat hunched up, with his knees and his chin to his chest 1812.

Hunchback, hunch-back. 1712 [HUNCH *sb.* + BACK *sb.*] 1. (*hʌnʃ*, *ba*, 1) hunched back 1718. 2. (*hʌnʃ*, *back*) = HUMPS BACK *sb.* 2. 1712. 3. *attrib.* Hump-back 1830. So *Hunchbacked* *a.* having a protuberant or crooked back.

Hundred (hʌndrəd), *sb.* and *a.* [OE. *hundraed*, pl. -red, -redu, *hundra* neut., corresp. to Gothic type *hundra*-*ap*, lit. the tale or numt of 100.] 1. The cardinal number equal to 100 times ten, or five score. Symbols 100 or *a.* As *sb.* or quasi-*sb.* In sing., usually (*arch. and*) *h.*, emphatically *one h.*; in expressive rate, the *h.* In pl., *hundreds*. After a numeral adj., *hundred* is generally used as a collective pl. (Cf. *dozen*) OE. *b.* As adj. or quasi adj. followed immediately by a pl. (or collective noun) OE. *c.* The cardinal form *hundred* also used as an ordinal when followed by other numbers, the last of which alone takes the ordinal form; e.g. 'the hundred-and-first' ME also, for a definite number more than five 100 1469. 3. In England, etc. A subdivision of county or shire, having its own court formerly the court. *Chiltern Hundreds* *s.* CHILTERN. OE. *b.* A division of a county. D. aware 621. 4. HUNDREDWEIGHT *s.* Add one 100 d. h. P. 2. Tickets allowed

the h. 1885. Some hundreds of men were present (*mod.*). Eight h. of the brave Cowper. b. The h. and one odd chances (*mod.*). Phr. *The Hundred Days*, the period of the restoration of Napoleon Bonaparte, after his escape from Elba, ending June 22, 1815. 2. Phr. *Great or long h.* usu. = 100. 3. It is certain that in some instances the h. was deemed to contain exactly 100 hides of land F. W. MAITLAND. Comb. **Hundred-court**, in *Eng. Hist.* the court having civil and criminal jurisdiction within a territorial hundred.

Hundredal (hʌndrədəl), *a.* 1862. [f. HUNDRED 3 + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a territorial hundred.

Hundredary. 1700. [ad. med.L *hundredarius*; see next and -ARY.] = HUNDREDER 1. **Hundreder**, -or (hʌndrədər, -s). 1455. [f. HUNDRED 3 + -ER 2; in med.L *hundredarius*] 1. The bailiff or chief officer of a hundred. 2. An inhabitant of a hundred, esp. one liable to serve on a jury 1501.

Hundredfold (hʌndrədfəld), *ME.* [f. HUNDRED + -FOLD.] 1. *adj.* A hundred times as much or as many. 2. *adv.* A hundred times (in amount). Now always a (*an*) h. ME. 3. *sl.* A hundred times the amount or number ME.

2. Armies which outnumbered them a h. MACAULAY. 3. Some [brought forth] an h. *Matt.* viii. 2.

Hundredth (hʌndrədθ), *a.* (*sb.*) ME. [f. HUNDRED + -TH.] 1. Coming last in order of a hundred successive individuals. 2. *sb.* A hundredth part 1774.

1. *Hundredth part* - one of a hundred equal parts in to which a whole is, or may be, divided.

Hundredweight (hʌndrədwaɪt), 1474. [f. HUNDRED + WEIGHT.] The pl. is unchanged after a numeral or an *adj.* expressing plurality, as *many*. An avoirdupois weight equal to 112 pounds, prob. orig. to 100 pounds, whence the name. Abbrev. cwt. (formerly C.).

Locally it has varied from 100 to 120 lb.; in U.S. it is now usu. 160 lb.

Hung (hʌŋ), *pp.* *a.* 1641. [pa. pp. of HANG v.] 1. Suspended; (of meat) suspended in the air to be cured by drying, or to become high 1655. 2. Furnished with hanging things 1648; [having pendent organs -1785. 3. U.S. Of a jury: see HANG v. 1. 6 b.

Hung, *pa. t.* and *pp.* of HANG v. **+Hungar**. 1565. [a. Ger. *Ungar*.] 1. A Hungarian -1606. 2. A gold coin of Hungary, worth about 5s. -1756.

Hungarian (hʌŋgəriən), 1553. [f. med.L *Hungaria*.] *A. adj.* 1. Of, belonging to, or native of Hungary 1600. 2. Thievish, needy, beggarly (with play on *hungry*) -1608.

1. H. horse, H. leather. 2. *Merry W.* i. iii. 25. *B. sb.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Hungary; a Hungarian horse; the language of Hungary 1553. 2. (With play on *hungry*.) A hungry person, a great eater -1632.

+Hungaric, *a.* 1661. [ad. med.L *Hungaricus*.] = HUNGARIAN *a.* 1. -1664.

H. fever: an old name for typhus fever.

Hungary (hʌŋgəri), 1450. [ad. med.L *Hungaria*, f. *Hungari*, *Ungari*, *Ungri*, *Ugr*, med. Gr. Ὀγγροι, Ger. *Ungarn*, names applied to the Magyars.] 1. A country of central Europe, formerly a part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. 2. A Hungarian 1502.

H. water: a distilled water, made of rosemary flowers infused in rectified spirit of wine 1698.

Hunger (hʌŋgər), *sb.* [OE. *hungor*, -ur = OTeut. **hungur-*] 1. The uneasy or painful sensation caused by want of food; craving appetite. Also, the exhausted condition caused by want of food. Often personified. 2. Dearth, famine. *Obs.* or *arch.* OE. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* Strong desire or craving 1543.

1. For strong hunger he criede loud ME. The parent of all industries is H. DRUMMOND. Comb. **h.-march**, a march undertaken esp. by unemployed to call attention to their condition, h.-rot, a disease in corn or pasture due to deficient nourishment; h.-strike *sb.*, refusal by a prisoner to take food, in order to obtain release; also *sb.*

Hunger (hʌŋgər), *v.* [OE. *hyngran* (later *hyngran*), f. *hungri*, HUNGER *sb.*] 1. *impers.* as in *it hungers me*: 'there is hunger to me', I am hungry -ME. 2. *intr.* To feel or suffer hunger, be hungry OE. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* To long for to hunger after 1440. 4. *trans.* To have a hunger or craving or to d

with longing -1563. 5. To subject to hunger, to starve, famish 1575.

2. I hungered and yhe me fedde HAMPOLE. 3. Blessed are they which doe h. and thirst after righteousnesse *Matt.* v. 6.

Hunger-bit, *a.* ME. = next.

Hunger-bitten, *a.* [OE. *hungerbilen*.] Pinched with hunger, famished, starved.

Hungered (hʌŋgəd), *a.* *arch.* ME. [Partly *aphet.* f. A-HUNGERED, partly *pa. pp.* of HUNGER v. 5.] Hungry; famished, starved.

Hungerer. ME. [f. HUNGER v. + -ER 1.] One who suffers hunger, one who longs.

Hungerly, *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. [f. HUNGER *sb.* + -LY 1.] Hungry-looking; having a famished look. So *Hungerly adv.* hungrily, greedily. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1557.

+Hunger-starve, *v.* ME. [f. HUNGER *sb.* + STARVE v.] *trans.* To starve with hunger, to starve -1879.

Hungry (hʌŋgri), *a.* [OE. *hungrig*, -reg = WGer. type **hungig*, f. HUNGER *sb.*, see -Y 1.] 1. Having the sensation of hunger, feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food; having a keen appetite. Also *transf.* 2. a. Famished-stricken. ? *Obs.* ME. b. Of food: Eaten with keen appetite. Now rare or *Obs.* 1552. 3. a. Of food, etc.: That leaves one hungry. Hence *fig.* Unsatisfying. Now rare. 1551. b. Inducing hunger (rare) 1611. 4. *transf.* and *fig.* Eager, greedy, avaricious ME. 5. 'More disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them' (J.); esp. of land, etc.: Not rich or fertile, poor; of rivers: Not supplying food for fish. +Applied formerly also to hard waters, acid wines, etc. 1420.

1. Hee hath filled the h. with good things *Luke* i. 53 *transf.* Yond Cassius has a lean and h. look *Jul* C. i. ii. 194. 2. In the sower h. time CHAUCER. 3. b. A h. sermon THACKERAY. 4. The h. flame devours the silent dead POPE. 5. Flat tracts of h. pasture ground KEATINGE. Hence *Hungrily adv.* Hungrily.

Hunk (hʌŋk), *sb.* 1813. [Identical with West Flem. *hunk* (see *hunk* b. 1) a hunk of bread.] A large piece cut off; a thick or clumsy piece, a lump; a hunch.

Hunker (hʌŋkər), *sb.* U.S. ? *Obs.* 1849. [app. f. HUNKS *sb.* + -ER.] In U.S. politics: A conservative, one opposed to innovation or change; a nickname first used in the State of New York about 1845. Hence *Hunkerism*.

Hunkers (hʌŋkəz), *sb. pl.* Sc. 1785. [?] In the phr. on one's hunkers, in a squatting position, with the haunches, knees, and ankles acutely bent.

Hunks (hʌŋks), *sb.* Also *hunx*. 1602. [Origin unkn.] A surly, crusty old person; now usu., a close-fisted, stingy man; a miser.

They all think me a close old h. EART. ORRERY.

Hunnish (hʌnɪʃ), *a.* [f. HUN + -ISH 1.] Of, pertaining to, or like the Huns BYRON.

+Hunt, *sb.* 1 [OE. *hunta* hunter = OTeut. type **hantōn-*.] A hunter, a huntsman -1807.

Hunt (hʌnt), *sb.* 2 ME. [f. HUNT v.] 1. The act of hunting; the act of chasing wild animals for sport or for food; the chase. 2. *fig.* and *gen.* Pursuit, as of a wild animal; a search, esp. a diligent search 1605. 2. a. A body of persons engaged in, or associated for the purpose of, hunting with a pack of hounds 1579. 2b. Game killed in hunting *Cymb.* iii. vi. 90. c. The district hunted 1857. 3. *Change-ringing*. (Cf. HUNT v. 7.) 1684.

2. The h. is up, the morn is bright and gray *Tit.* A. ii. ii. 1. b. On a h. for lodgings 1852. 2. c. Within the Heythrop h. (*mod.*)

Hunt (hʌnt), *v.* [OE. *huntian* = OTeut. type **hantjan-*.] 1. *intr.* To go in pursuit of wild animals or game; to engage in the chase. Also of animals; to pursue their prey. 2. *trans.* To pursue (wild animals or game) for the purpose of catching or killing; to chase for food or sport; often *spec.* to pursue with bounds. Also said of animals. OE. 3. (*fig.* and *gen.*) *intr.* To search (after or for anything), esp. with eagerness ME; *trans.* to search for (esp. with desire or diligence); to endeavour to capture, obtain, or find ME; to track 1579. 4. *trans.* To pursue with force, violence or hostility to base or drive 17. 5. To

in pursuit of game; *spec.* to make (a district) the field of fox-hunting, *fig.* to examine every corner of 1440. 6. To use in hunting 1607.

7. *Change-ringing*. To alter the position of a bell in successive changes so as to shift it by degrees from the first place to the last (*changing up*), or from the last to the first (*h. down*) 1684.

1. The dog kinds love to h. in company GOLDSW. 2. The King be is hunting the Deare L. L. Z. vi. ii. 1. 3. Sathanas dayly hunteth to take thy soule 1526. He neuer huntit benesse 1573. I hunted the seems sail farther up the glacier LYNDALL. 4. He might lay his account with being hunted out of society SCOTT. 5. He hunted the Cortesmore country 1875. 6. To rear, feed, hunt, and discipline the pack SOMERVILLE.

Phrase. *To h. counter*: see COUNTER v. 1. b. The slipper, a parlour game in which a ring of players passes a slipper covertly while a player in the middle tries to get hold of it 1766.

Hunter (hʌntər), *ME.* [f. HUNT v. + -ER 1.] 1. A man who hunts; one engaged in the chase of wild animals; a hunt-man. 2. *fig.* and *gen.* One who searches eagerly for something. (Usu. in comb. as *fortune-h.*, etc.) ME. 2. A horse used, or adapted for use in hunting 1655. b. A dog used in or adapted for hunting 1591. 3. An animal that hunts its prey, *spec.* = *hunting-spider* 1658. 4. = *Hunting-watch* 1851. 5. *attrib.* 1483.

Comb. **hunter's mass**, a shortened mass for hunters eager for the chase 1555; **hunter's moon**, a name for the full moon next after the HARVEST MOON.

Hunterian (hʌntəriən), *a.* 1807. [f. *Hunter* + -IAN.] Of or belonging to John Hunter (1728-1793), or his brother William Hunter (1718-1784), famous Scottish surgeons.

Hunting, *vbl. sb.* OE. [-ING 1.] The action of HUNT v. Also *Comb.* So *Hunting ppl. a.*

Comb. **h.-box**, a small country-house for h.; -*case*, a watch-case with a hinged cover to protect the glass; -*crop*, a straight whipstock with a leather loop for insertion of a thong or lash; -*dog*, a dog used for hunting; also, the Hyena-dog of S. Africa, which hunts in packs; -*field*, the ground on which a hunt is going on; also, the body of mounted hunters following the hounds; -*flask*, -*horn*, a horn on which signals are blown in hunting; on a side-saddle the second pommel on the near side; **h. leopard**, the Cheeta (*Felis jubata*); -*piece*, a picture representing a hunting scene; -*seat*, a country-house occupied only during the hunting season; -*shirt* U.S. a trapper's shirt, orig. made of deerskin and ornamented; -*song*, a song sung during a hunt, or relating to hunting; -*watch*, a watch having a *hunting case* to protect the glass.

Hunting-ground. 1777. [f. HUNTING *vbl. sb.*] A district or tract of country adapted for hunting, or in which hunting is practised. Also *fig.*

Happy hunting-ground: those expected by the American Indians in the world to come; hence, the future state. Also *fig.* a favourable place for hunting, collecting, etc.

Huntress (hʌntrəs), *ME.* [f. HUNTER + -ESS.] 1. A woman (or goddess) who follows the chase. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. A mare used for hunting 1858.

Huntsman (hʌntsmən), 1567. [f. *hunt* s. genitive of HUNT *sb.* + MAN.] 1. A man who hunts, a hunter. 2. *spec.* The manager of a hunt, who takes charge of the hounds and directs the pursuit of game 1596.

Comb. **h.'s cup**, *Sarracenia purpurea*, a N. Amer. plant so called from its pitcher-shaped leaves.

Huntsmanship. 1631. [-SHIP] The position, office, or business of a huntsman, the art of hunting.

Hunt's-up. 1537. Orig. *the hunt is up*, an old song or tune sung or played to awaken huntsmen in the morning, and also used in a dance. Hence: a. An early morning song 2b. a disturbance, uproar. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a. Hunting thee hence, with Hunts-up to the day SHAKS.

Hup, *hupp* (hʌp), *interj.* 1733. A call to a horse to quicken his pace. Hence *Hup* -*intr.* to shout *hup*, to urge on a horse.

Hurcheon. *Sc.* and *north.* ME. [OF. *herisson*.] A hedgehog.

Hurden: see HARDEN.

Hurdies, *sb. pl.* Sc. 1535. [?] The buttocks, the hips. Also *fig.*

Hurdle (hʌrdl), *sb.* [OE. *hyrdel* OTeut. type **hard-la-s* f. OTeut. **har* at pre-Teut.

hrtis*; cf. *L. cratis* hurdle, Gr. *κράτις* wicker-work, Skr. *hrt* to spin, *art* to fasten together.] 1. A portable rectangular frame, orig. having horizontal bars interwoven or wattled with withes of hazel, willow, etc.; = wattle; but now often an open frame, like a field gate; used chiefly to form temporary fences, sheep-pens, etc. 2. A kind of frame or sledge on which tra-tors used to be drawn through the streets to execution ME. 3. *Fortif.*, etc. A wattled hurdle, used to lay upon marshy ground or across a ditch to provide a firm passage, or for other purposes ME. 4. Anything formed, like a hurdle, of crossing bars or grating ME. *Comb.* *h.-race*, a race in which the contestants have to jump over hurdles; also *the hurdles*. *Hurdler*, one who makes hurdles or runs in hurdle-races. **Hurdle, *v.* 1598. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To construct like a hurdle; to wattle. 2. To enclose or mark off with hurdles 1632. 3. To bush-harrow 1733. 4. *intr.* To compete in a hurdle-race 1896.

Hurds: see *liARDS*. **Hurdy-gurdy** (*hɜːrdiˈɡɜːdi*). 1749. [App. echoic.] 1. A lute-like instrument, having strings (two or more of which are tuned as drones); the strings are sounded by the revolution of a rosinced wheel turned by the left hand, the notes being obtained by the action of keys which stop the strings. Now applied pop. to the barrel-organ. 2. (More fully *hurdy-gurdy wheel*). An impact wheel driven by a tangential jet of water which strikes a series of buckets on the periphery U.S. 1872.

Hure, ME. [a. OF. *hure* hair of the head, head.] 1. A cap—1482. 2. The head of a boar, wolf, or bear 1844.

Hurkaru, var. of *HIRCARRA*.

Huri (*hɜːri*), *sb.* ME. [f. *HURL v.*] 1. The action or an act of hurling 1530. 2. The stick or club used in the game of hurling 1791 3. Swirl (*rare*) ME. 14. Strife, contention; tumult—1653.

Hurl (*hɜːl*), *v.* ME. [In early ME confused with *hurle*, also with *hurl* to drag; assoc. later w. *whirl*.] 1. *intr.* To move with violence or impetuosity; to rush; to dash *Obs* or *arch.* 2. *trans.* To drive or impel with impetuous force or violence ME. 3. *trans.* To precipitate, throw down, overthrow (*lit.* and *fig.*) ME. 4. To throw or cast; to fling; to throw in wrestling ME. 5. *spec.* To play the game of hurling 1766. 6. *transf.* and *fig.* To throw out or forth (words, threats, rays, etc.) with force 1590. 7. *intr.* To roar or bluster as the wind; to howl—1598.

2. Amr hurled his troops, in vain against the solid walls of Babylon 1834. 3. Raised to power and hurled from it MACAULAY. 4. Hector and Ajax h. their horses at each other 1874. 5. Hurling defiance toward the vault of Heaven MILN. P. L. 1. 660

Hurlbat, 1440. [app. f. *HURL v.* + *BAT sb.*] 1. Some form of club; rendering *L. aculeus* a small javelin—1656. 2. Used to render *L. castus CESTUS*—1791. 3. = *HURL sb.* 2. 1820.

Hurl-bone, late var. of *WHIRL-BONE*.

Hurled, *a.* 1460. [Cf. mod. Du. *horrel* (= *ort*)] Deformed or distorted, as a club-foot—1647.

Hurlement, 1585 [f. *HURL v.* + *-MENT*.] Rush, violence; confusion—1618.

Hurler (*hɜːlɜː*), 1440. [f. *HURL v.* + *-ER*.] 1. One who throws with violence 1532. 2. *sb. c.* One who plays either game of HURLING 1602. 3. One who contends or strives 1440.

Hurley (*hɜːli*). Also *hurly*. 1825. [f. *HURL v.*] 1. The Irish game of hurling 1841. 2. The stick or club used in this game; a club or cudgel of the same shape 1825. 3. The ball used in hurling 1856.

Hurley-backet, *sc.* 1529. [Cf. *HURL v.*] 1. A sport consisting in sliding down a steep place in a trough or sledge, as in tobogganing—1810. 2. An ill-hung carriage. SCOTT.

Hurling (*hɜːliŋ*), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. *HURL v.* + *-ING*.] 1. Throwing; esp. with violence. 2. A game, closely akin to hand-ball once popular in Cornwall 600 b. in Ireland a game

resembling hockey 1366. 13. Strife; commotion—1576. 14. The violent rushing of wind; the sound of this; rolling of thunder—1668.

2. a. H. taketh his denomination from throwing of the ball CARAW.

Hurlpit, -pool, var. ff. *WHIRLPIT Obs*, *WHIRLPOOL*.

Hurlwind, 1509. [f. *HURL v.* for *WHIRL v.*] = *WHIRLWIND*—1640.

Hurly (*hɜːli*), 1596. [f. *HURL v.*] Commotion; strife.

Hurly-burly (*hɜːliˈbɜːli*), *sb.*, *a.*, and *adv.* 1539. [Formed on the phr. *hurly and burly*. The simple *HURLY* is later.] 1. *sb.* Commotion, strife, uproar, confusion. (Formerly a dignified word.) 2. *adj.* Attended with commotion or disturbance; tumultuous 1596. 13. *adv.* Tumultuously; confusedly—1704.

2. When the Hurly-burly's done, When the Battail's lost, and wonne *Macb.* 1. 1. 3. Hence *Hurly-burly v.* to throw into, or make, a hurly-burly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

Huronian (*hiʊrəˈniən*), *a.* 1862. [f. *Huron* + *-IAN*.] *Geol.* Of or belonging to Lake Huron; a term at one time applied to a division of the archæan series of rocks as found in Canada.

Hurr (*hɜːr*, *hɜːr*), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* ME. [Echoic.] *intr.* To make a dull sound of vibration or trilling.

R is the Dogs Letter, and hurreth in the sound B. Jons.

Hurrah (*hʊrɑː*, *hɜːrɑː*), *huray* (*hʊrɑː*, *hɜːrɑː*), *int.* and *sb.* 1686. [A later substitute for *HURRA*. The form *hurrah* is literary and dignified; the popular form is *hooray*.] 1. *int.* A shout expressive of approbation, encouragement, or exultation; used esp. as a 'cheer' at public meetings, etc. 1716.

Hurrah for brown Autumn! hurrah! hurrah! 1845

B. *sb.* 1. A name for this shout 1686. 2.

Repr. F. *houre*, Russian *urá*: The shout of attack of the Cossacks, hence, an attack 1841.

H. *urrah's* nest a disorderly mass; a state of confusion or disorder. U.S.

Hurrah, *huray*, *v.* 1798 [f. prec.] 1. *intr.* To shout 'hurrah!' 2. *trans.* To encourage with shouts of 'hurrah!'; to 'cheer'—1832.

Hurrer, ME. [f. *HURE sb.* cap + *-ER*.] A maker of, or dealer in, hats and caps—1766.

Hurricane (*hʊrɪˈkeɪn*, *-kən*), *sb.* 1555. Also *hurricane*. [a. Sp. *huracan*, **suacan*, from Canb.] 1. Primarily, one of the violent windstorms or cyclones of the W. Indies; hence, any storm in which the wind blows with terrific violence. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. A crowded fashionable assembly at a private house—1805.

1. The winds are stark mad in an hurricane FULLER.

2. A h. of cheers 1832.

Comb. *h.-bird*, the frigate-bird; *-deck*, a light upper deck or platform in some steamers; so *-decked a.*, having a h.-deck; *-house*, a shelter at the mast-head for the look-out man; also, a kind of round-house on deck; *-lamp*, a lamp so constructed as not to be extinguished by violent wind.

Hence *Hurricane v.* *intr.* to make a commotion, *trans.* to blow upon as a h.

Hurricane, *sb.* 1605. Also *hurricane*. 1. An early form of *HURRICANE*. 2. Applied to a waterspout—1627.

2. The dreadful spout, Which Shipmen doe the H. call *Tr. & Cr.* v. 1172 Hence *Hurricane v.* (*rare*), to whirl or drive as a hurricane.

Hurried (*hʊrɪd*), *ppl. a.* 1667. [f. *HURRY v.* + *-ED*.] Driven along, done or performed, with a rapidity due to pressure or want of time; characterized by hurry; full of haste, hasty.

1. Haste Of midnight march, and h. meeting here MILN. P. L. v. 778 A h. moment 1829, embrace 1855.

Hence *Hurriedly adv.*, *ness*.

Hurrier (*hʊrɪə*), 1611. [f. *HURRY v.* + *-ER*.] One who hurries (see the vb.).

Hurry (*hʊrɪ*), *sb.* 1600. [Orig. the sb. is identical in sense with *HURLY*. Senses 2 and 3, together with the earliest uses of the vb., based on the element *hurry*, have a more immediately onomatopœic origin.] 1. Commotion, agitation, tumult—1843; excitement, perturbation—1789

2. Excited, hasty, or impetuous motion; rush

Now *rare* or *Obs.* 659 3. Action accelerated by pressure or want of time undue haste he

conduon of being obliged to act quickly; eager-

ness to get something done quickly 1692.

b. Qualified by *no* or *any* (with neg. implica-

tion): Need for hurry 1819 4. *adv.* 1796

1. Too much h. of spirits MME D'ARLEV 2. A h.

of hoofs in a village street LONGF 3. There is o h.

in the designs of God 1879. b. Is there any h. (mod.)

5. as *adv.* (U.S.), hurried.

Hurry (*hʊrɪ*), *v.* 1590. [See *HURRY sb.*] 1. *trans.* To carry, convey, or cause to go with excessive haste 1592; to carry or drive with impetuosity or without deliberation to some action, conduct, or condition of mind 1595; to drive with impetuous motion—1606

2. *intr.* To move or act with excited haste or effort at speed. *Hurry up!* make haste (*colloq.*) 1590. 13. *trans.* To agitate; to harass, worry. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*—1848. 4. To urge to greater speed; to hasten unduly 1713

2. A second fear, Which madly hurries her she knows not whither SHAKS To h. you into an act of unjust aggression THURLOW. 3. Nature never hurries, never takes leaps 1871. 3. Her form wasted her spirits were hurried HT MARTINEAU. 4. H. p the ten (mod.). Hence *Hurryingly adv.*

Hurrygraph (*hʊrɪˈɡrɪf*), U.S. 1861 [f. *HURRY* + *GRAPH*] A hurried sketch or impression

Hurry-scurry (*hʊrɪˈskʊrɪ*), *adv.*, *adj.*, and *sb. colloq.* 1732. [Reduplicative f. *HURRY v.*; cf. *SCURRY v.*] 1. *adv.* In disorderly haste, pell-mell 1750. 2. *adj.* Characterized by hurry and commotion 1732. 3. *sb.* The hurrying and disorderly rushing of a number, a rush 1754. Hence *Hurry-scurry v. intr.* to run or rush in confused and undignified haste.

Hurst (*hɜːst*). Also *hirst*, etc. [OE. *hyst* :—OEnt. type **hursi*—*a.* A freq. element in place-names, as in *Chislehurst*, *Amhurst*, etc.]

I. 1. An eminence, hillock, knoll, or bank esp. one of a sandy nature; a ford made by a led of sand or shingle. 2. A grove of trees a copse; a wood; a wooded eminence OE

1. We are bound to drive the bullocks All by hollow s. hirsts, and hillocks SCOTT. 2. Hursts that house the bear 1871.

II. Techn. senses. (Connexion with prec. is doubtful) 1. The frame of a pair of millstones 1710. 2. The ring of the helve of a trip- or tilt-hammer, which bears the trunnions 1825

Comb. *h.-beech*, the Hornbeam. *-frame* = sense II. 2.

Hurt (*hɜːt*), *sb.* ME. [app. a. OF. *hurte* (mod. *hurte*), f. *hurter*, *hurter*, see *HURT v.* The sense 'injury' is purely Eng.] 1. A knock, blow, or stroke causing a wound or damage—1814

2. Bodily injury so caused a wound, a lesion; damage ME. 3. *gr.* Harm, wrong, damage, detriment ME.

1. Of the great disordering of horses with the hurts of our English arrows 1590. 2. Herbes To hee! with youre hurts hastily CHAUCER A mortal h. SNAKE. 3. What h. can it do you? DICKENS.

Hurt (*hɜːt*), *sb.* 1562. [a. F. *hurte*.]

Hur. A roundel azure; usu. held to represent a hurtleberry.

Hurt (*hɜːt*), *sb.* 3 Now *dial.* 1542. [Of uncertain origin.] = *HURTBERRY*

Hurt (*hɜːt*), *v.* Pa. t and pple. *hurt*. ME [app. a. F. *hurter* (now *hurter*) to bring into collision, knock against, etc. Of obscure origin.]

I. *Trans.* uses. 1. To knock, strike, dash (a thing against another, or two things together)—1634. 2. To knock, strike, give a blow to (so as to wound or injure)—1662. 3. To cause bodily or physical injury or pain to ME. 4. *gr.* To injure, do harm to; to wrong ME. 5. To give mental pain to; to distress, vex, offend 1536.

2. When burgh be body hurt was Diomedes CHAUCER 3. I have foughten with a knight. I am sore hurt and he bothe MALORY. 4. Iresidant had much hurt his interest with her SCOTT. 5. I own I washurt to hear it SHERIDAN.

II. *Intr.* and *absol.* uses. 1. *intr.* To strike, dash (on or against something), to come into collision—1622. 2. *absol.* To cause injury, do harm; to cause or inflict pain ME. 3. *intr.* for *pass.* To suffer injury or pain (Now only *colloq.*) ME.

2. They shall not h. nor destroy in all my holy estate SA. xl. 9. 3. Does your hand hurt h.?

2. (Ger *Kahn*) 2 (F *pen*). B (Ger *Müller*). 2 (Fr *dune*) 2 cr e (eo) (there

2 B) (em). 2 (F *saure*) 2 f faw earth)

2 (Ger *Kahn*) 2 (F *pen*). B (Ger *Müller*). 2 (Fr *dune*) 2 cr e (eo) (there

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2 (Ger *Kahn*) 2 (F *pen*). B (Ger *Müller*). 2 (Fr *dune*) 2 cr e (eo) (there

2 B) (em). 2 (F *saure*) 2 f faw earth)

Hurter¹ (hū'ter), 1472. [-ER¹.] One who or that which hurts or injures.

I shall not be a h. if no helper *Beaum. & Fl.*

Hurter² (hū'ter), ME. [ad. *f. hurtor*, *f. hurtor* HURT v.] 1. The shoulder of an axle against which the nave of the wheel strikes; also, a strengthening piece on the shoulder of an axle. 2. a. A beam fixed on a gun-platform, to stop the wheels of the gun-carriage from injuring the parapet. b. A wooden or iron piece fastened to the top-rails of the lower gun-carriage or chassis, to check the motion of the gun. 1828.

Hurtful (hū'tfūl), *a.* 1526. [f. HURT sb¹ + -FUL.] Causing hurt or injury; harmful, noxious, noisome. Hence *Hurtfully* *adv.*, *ness*.

Hurtle (hū'tl), *sb.* *poet. and rhet.* 1773. [f. next.] The action or an act of hurtling, dashing together, collision, conflict, clashing sound.

Hurtle (hū'tl), *v.* Now only *lit. or arch.* ME. [app. a dim. and iterative of HURT v. to strike with a shock.]

I. trans. 1. = HURT v. 1. 2. To strike or dash against; to come into collision with. Also *fig.* ME. 3. To drive violently or swiftly; to dash, dart, shoot, fling, cast. Often confounded with *hurl*. By Spenser, *crion*, To brandish. 1590.

2. The ragged cindery masses hurtling one another in the atmosphere 1881. 3. An arrow, hurled ere so high MARVELL.

II. intr. 1. To strike together or against something, esp. with violence or noise; to dash, elash, impinge; to meet in shock and encounter. Also *fig.* ME. 2. To emit a sound of collision; to clatter; hence, to move with clattering; to come with a crash 1509. 3. To dash, rush, hurry; esp. with noise 1509.

1. Together hurled both their steeds FAIRFAX. 2. The noise of Bartel hurtled in the Ayre *Ful. C. II. ii. 22*. 3. Pell mell the men came hurtling out 1873.

Hurtleberry (hū'tl-ber-ē), 1460 [app. a deriv. of HURT sb³.] The fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, or the shrub itself; the whortleberry or bilberry; also applied to other species of *Vaccinium*, and to the HUCKLEBERRY.

Hurtless (hū'tl-les), *a.* ME. [f. HURT sb¹ + -LESS.] 1. Free from hurt; unhurt. 2. Causing no hurt; harmless 1549.

1. On lionet shalt hurtles see, And on the dragon tread 1886. 2. H. blows DAYDEN. Hence *Hurtlessly* *adv.*, *ness*.

Husband (hū'z-band), *sb.* [Late OE. *hūs-bonda*, *-bunda*, *f. hūs* house + late OE. *bōnda*, *būnda*, *a. ON. bōndr*, peasant owning his own house and land, freeholder, franklin, yeoman, orig. pres. ppl. of *būa*, *bōa* to dwell, have a household.]

I. +1. The master of a house, the male head of a household - ME. 2. A man joined to a woman by marriage. Correl. of *wife*, ME. Also *transf.* of animals and plants 1553.

2. Thou hast no h. yet, nor I no wife: Give me thy hand *Com. Err. III. ii. 68*. By marriage, the h. and wife are one person in law BLACKSTONE.

II. +1. One who tills and cultivates the soil, a cultivator, farmer, husbandman. In early north. use, a manorial tenant. -1697. 2. The manager of a household or establishment; a housekeeper; a steward. *Obs.* exc. in spec. applications. 1450. 3. With qualifying epithet. A saving, frugal, or provident man; an economist (cf. HOUSEWIFE.) Now rare or arch. 1510.

1. He was accounted the greatest H., and most excellent Manager of Bees in Cornwall 1729. 2. *Ship's husband*: an agent appointed by the owners to attend to the business of a ship while in port; esp. to see that the ship is in all respects well found. Now little used. 3. I had been so good a h. of my ram, that I had a great deal left D^r FOR.

Husband (hū'z-band), *v.* ME. [f. prec. sb.] **I. 1. trans.** To till (the ground), to dress or tend (trees); to cultivate. Also *fig.* 2. To administer as a good householder or steward; to manage with thrift and prudence; to economize; also, to save 1440.

1. Husbanding the Vallies which lie nearest to them HAYLIN. 2. We were obliged to h. our ammunition 1748.

II. 1. trans. To provide or match with a d o mate 1565 2 o act the part

of a husband to; to become the husband of, to marry 1601. b. *fig.* To espouse (an opinion) 1883

1. I am husbanded with such a Clowne 1602 2. Husbanding his means, with the hope of ultimately husbanding a wife 1845. Hence *Husbandable* *a* (*rare*), capable of being economically used, fit for cultivation.

Husbandage, 1809. [f. HUSBAND sb. + -AGE.] The commission or allowance paid to a ship's husband.

Husbandland, ME. [f. HUSBAND sb. + LAND.] An old northern term for the holding of a husband or manorial tenant, = yardland, virgate, the land occupied and tilled by the tenants of a manor, in contradistinction to the demesne lands.

Husbandless, *a.* 1546. [-LESS.] Unwedded; widowed.

Husbandlike, *a.* and *adv.* 1542 [LIKE *a* and *adv.*] After the manner of a husband.

Husbandly (hū'z-bandlī), *a.* 1573. [-LY¹.] 1. Belonging to or befitting a husband, marital 1581. 2. Pertaining to a husbandman or to husbandry. ? *Obs.* 1573. +3. Thrifty, saving, economical -1734. So *Husbandly* *adv.*, thriftily, frugally, economically.

Husbandman (hū'z-bandmān), *Pl. -men.* ME. [f. HUSBAND sb + MAN.] In early use often two wds.] 1. A man who tills and cultivates the soil, a farmer. Also *fig.* +2. = HUSBAND sb. 1. 2. ME. only +3. = HUSBAND sb. II. 3. STEELE

Husbandry (hū'z-bandnī), ME. [-RY¹] 1. Domestic economy. +b. *transf.* and *fig.* Management (as of a household) -1638. 2. The business of a husbandman; agriculture, farming ME.; +industrial occupation generally -1639. +3. *concr.* Household goods; agricultural produce; land under cultivation; the body of husbandmen on an estate -1628. 4. (Good or bad) economy; *absol.* economy, thrift, profit ME.

1. The h. and manage of my house *Merch. V. iii. iv. 95*. 2. The chief branch of h. is the rearing of sheep 1806. 3. Spoons and stools, and all such husbandrye CHAUCER. We are goddess husbandrye TINDALE 1 Cor. III. 9. 4. Good h. and frugality are quite out of fashion 1745

Hush (hūʃ), *sb.* 1601. [f. HUSH v.] Rare bef. 19th c.] Suppression of sound; silence, stillness, quiet.

It is the h. of night BYRON.

Hush (hūʃ), *a. arch.* 1602. [Modified f. HUSH v.] Silent, still, hushed. *Haml. II. ii. 508*

Hush (hūʃ), *v.* 1546 [app. f. HUSH v.] 1. *trans.* To make silent, still, or quiet; to silence. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To suppress; to allay, lull, pacify. Also with *up*. 1632. 3. *intr.* To become or be silent, quiet, or still. Also *colloq.* with *up*. 1561.

1. Phr *H. up* to suppress mention of, to keep from getting known.

Hush v. 2 dial. 1613. To shoo.

Hush, v. 3 n. dial. 1750. [Echoic.] *trans.* To send or let forth (water) with a rush; *spec.* in *Lead Mining*, to send a rush of water over a sloping surface, in order to uncover ore, and separate it from earth and stones.

Hush (hūʃ), *int.* 1604. [Later form of HUSH v., or imper. of HUSH v.] A command to be quiet; silence!

Hush-boat, -ship. [HUSH *int.*, v.] An armed ship disguised as a peaceful vessel to lure German submarines in the war of 1914-18.

Hushed (hūʃt), *ppl. a.* 1602. [Historically for HUSH v., but treated later as pa. ppl. of HUSH v.] Silenced, stilled, quieted.

No more; but hush'd as Midnight Silence go DRYDEN.

Husher = *usher*: see *HUISHER*.

Hush-hush, 1919. Reduplic of HUSH *int.*, used attrib. to denote anything to be kept specially secret.

Hush-money, 1709 [See HUSH v.] Money paid to prevent disclosure or exposure, or to hush up a crime, etc.

Husht, int. Now *dial.* ME. = HUSH *int.*

Husht (hūʃt), *a. arch.* ME. [Varies with HUSH, and WHIST, from the *interj.* forms. It was at length felt as a pa. ppl. as "hush" whence a vb H SH. Now as a

variant spelling of *hush'd*, HUSHED.] Silent still, quiet; later, rendered silent.

Even as the wind is h. before it raineth SHAKS.

Husk (hʊsk), *sb.* 1. [Late ME. *huske*; possibly f. OE. *hūs* house.] 1. The dry outer integument of certain fruits and seeds; a glume or rind; *spec.* in *U.S.*, the outer covering of an ear of maize or Indian corn. 2. +a. The cornaceous wing-case of an insect; an elytron. b. The shell or case of a chrysalis; a cocoon (*arch.*). 1552. 3. *techn.* The supporting frame of a run of millstones' (Knight) 1875. 4. *transf.* and *fig.* The (usually worthless) outside or exterior of anything 1547.

1. The husks that the swine did eat *Luke xv. 16*. 2. The dragonfly. An inner impulse rent the v. l. Of his old h. TAYLOR. 4. A few husks of reason 1641

Husk (hʊsk), *sb.* 1722. [In sense 1 v.] *prec.*; in sense 2 app. f. HUSKY *a*] 1. A disease affecting cattle; a short dry cough. 2. Huskiness 1816.

Husk (hʊsk), *v.* 1562. [f. HUSK sb.] *trans.* To remove the husk from.

Husk (hʊsk), *v.* 2 *local.* 1577 [Goes with HUSK sb.] *intr.* Of cattle. To cough as when suffering from the husk.

Husked (hʊskt), *a.* 1583. [f. HUSK sb.] and *v.* 1. 1. Furnished or covered with a husk -1686. 2. Stripped of the husk 1607

Husking (hʊz-kiŋ), *vb. sb.* 1721 [f. HUSK v.] + -ING.] The action of HUSK v.] *spec.* in *U.S.* The removal of the husk from Indian corn; hence, a gathering of neighbours and friends to assist a farmer in husking his corn, called also *h-bee*.

Fair day: h at Colo s 1712

Husky (hʊski), *sb.* 1864 [Corruption of Eskimo.] An Eskimo; the Eskimo language an Eskimo dog

Husky (hʊski), *a.* 1552 [f. HUSK sb.] + -Y.] 1. Full of, containing, or consisting of husks; of the nature of a husk. 2. Dry as a husk; arid (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1590. 3. Of persons and their voice: Dry in the throat, so that the sound of the voice becomes more or less a hoarse whisper 1722. 4. *U.S.* and *Canada* in *colloq.* Tough, strong, hefty, also as *sb.* 1884.

3. His voice was h. with anger LOWE. Hence *Husky* *adv.* *Huski*ness (in sense 3).

[Hus-] Also *huse*. 1706. [med. L., 1 OHG. *hūso*; cf. HAUSEN.] The great sturgeon *Acipenser huso*, of the Black and Caspian Seas

Huss, *sb. dial.* Also *hurse*. 1440. [?] The dog-fish. Also *attrib.*

Hussar (huzə), 1532. [a. Hungarian *hussar*, orig. 'freebooter, free-lance', later 'light horseman', (ult. ad. It. *corsaro*, *corsaire* CORSAIR. Not from Magyar *huss* twenty] 1. One of a body of light horsemen organized in Hungary in the 15th c.; hence, the name of light cavalry regiments formed elsewhere in Europe in imitation of these. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* A skirmisher; a free-lance in literature or debate 1768.

1. *Black or Death II.*, one of the 'Black Dragooniers' (hussars with black uniforms) who, in the war with France, 1800-13, neither gave nor received quarter; hence *fig.* I belong to the Black Hussars of Literature, who neither give nor receive criticism SCOTT

Hussite (hū'sait, hu'sait), 1532. [ad. mod. L. *Hussita* (usu. pl.), f. John Huss, or Hus, orig. of Hussine, in Bohemia.] A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian religious reformer of the 15th c. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

Hussy, huzzy (hʊzi), *sb.* 1530. [Phonetic reduction of HOUSEWIFE, q.v.] 1. = HOUSEWIFE 1 -1800. 2. A rustic, rude, opprobrious or playfully rude mode of addressing a woman 1650. 3. In some rural districts = Woman, lass, hence, A light or worthless woman an ill-behaved or mischievous girl; a jade, mmm. Also *joce.* and in *railery*. 1647. +4. = HOUSEWIFE 3. -1824.

+Hust, *interj.* [A natural utterance, enjoining silence.] A sharp whispered sound enjoining silence: = HUSH! ST! HUSH! (Chaucer) So +Hust *a.* silent, quiet, hushed.

Husting (hʊstɪŋ), *usu.* in pl. *hustings*. [OE. *hustung*, *a. ON. hús-þing*, house-assembly a council held by a king ear etc. as d t. from the general assembly of the people the

as (man) a (pass) av or d v cat) f F chel o (ver) a (f cy o F can de vie) u) (Psyche) p wha p (cat)

OE *fole-gemdt*.) 1. (In form *hustung*.) An assembly for deliberative purposes, esp. one summoned by a king or other leader; a council. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 2. (In form *hustung*, pl. *hustings*.) A court held in the Guildhall of London by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs (or Aldermen), long the supreme court of the city OE 173. (In form *hustings*, constr. as *sings*.) The upper end of the Guildhall, where this court was held, the platform on which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen took their seats -1761. 4. The temporary platform on which candidates for Parliament formerly stood for nomination, and while addressing the electors. Hence, the proceedings at a parliamentary election. 1719. Now U.S., any place where political campaign speeches are made.

4. When the rotten hustings shake TENNYSON. **Hustle** (*hʌsəl*), *v.* 1684. [ad. Du *husselen*, *hutselen* to shake to toss, freq. of Du. *hutsen*.] 1. *trans.* To shake to and fro, toss (money in a hat, etc.). Also *absol.* -1801. 2. To push or knock about unceremoniously, to jostle in a rough or violent fashion. Also *fig.* Also with *into*, *out of*, *through*. 1751. 3. To urge forward in a rough unfastidious fashion 1887. 3. *intr.* To push roughly against. Also *absol.* 1823. 4. *intr.* To push or elbow one's way 1855. 4. *intr.* To hurry, to bustle; to make a push 1821.

2. Dearly was hustled by a gang of pickpockets 1798. 3. He hustles the cob into a canter 1837. 4. The King had hustled along the floor Scott. Hence **Hustle** *sb.* the act of hustling (*pitch and he, pitch-and-toss* 1683), in U.S., 'push'.

Hustle-cap (*hʌsəl'kæp*). ? *Obs.* 1709. [f. **HUSTLE** *v.* (sense 1) + **CAP** *sb.*] A form of pitch-and-toss, in which the coins were shaken in a cap before being tossed.

Hustlement (*hʌsəl'mənt*). *Obs. exc. dial.* MC. [a. OF. *hustillement*, later *out- f. (h)ostiller*, mod. *hustiller* to furnish, fit out with too s, f. OF. *(h)ostil*, mod. *outil* tool.] Household furniture; chiefly pl. household goods.

Hustler (*hʌsəlɪ*). 1825. [f. **HUSTLE** *v.* + **ER** 1.] 1. One who hustles; one of a gang of pickpockets who work on this plan. 2. *orig. U.S.* One who works with impatient energy. 1885.

Huswife, etc. see **HOUSEWIFE**, etc.

Hut (*hʌt*), *sb.* 1545. [a. F. *hutte*, a. MHG., Ger *hutte*, perh. :-OTeut. **hūdā*, f. root *hūd-*, *hūd-* of OE. *hytan* to hide.] 1. a. *Mod.* A wooden structure for the temporary housing of troops. Also *transf.* b. A small dwelling of rude and mean construction, often of branches, turf, or mud. In Australia, a stockman's cottage 1659. 2. The back end or body of the beech-pin of a musket 1853.

1. Diving off black bread in a Swiss peasant's h. 1803.

Hut (*hʌt*), *v.* 1652. [a. F. *hutter* refl. f. *hutte*; see prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To place in a hut or huts; to furnish with a hut or huts. 2. *intr.* To lodge or take shelter in a hut or huts, to go into winter quarters, as troops 1807.

1. Some of the men are hut ed, but the officers are still in tents 1879.

Hutch (*hʌtʃ*), *sb.* [ME *huche*, *hucche*, a. F. *huche* :-med. L. *hucina*; ult. etym. obscure.] 1. A chest or coffer, in which things are stored. 2. A box or box-like pen or house in which an animal is confined, as a *rabbit-hutch* 1607. 3. Applied contemptuously to a hut or cabin, or joc. to a small house 1607. 3. Techn. a. Short for *boiling-hutch* 1679. b. A box for washing ore 1822. c. A box-like carriage, wagon, truck, etc. for use in agriculture, mining, etc. 1744. d. As a measure = about 2 cwt. 1802.

2. b. I cannot express what a satisfaction it was to me to come into my old h. De Fox.

Hutch, *a.* 1624. [app. a var. of **HUTCH** *a.*, but cf. **HUCK** -] Hunched, humped, gibbous, chiefly in *h. back* -1668.

Hutch, *v.* 1574. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To put or lay up in a hutch or chest. Also *fig.* 2. To wash (ore) in a hutch. (Recent Dicts.)

Hutchet, 1572. [ad. F., f. *hucher* to call.] *Her.* A bugle -1661.

Hutchinsonian (*hʌtʃɪnsən'iən*). 1753. See **AN**.

A. adj. Of or pertaining to John Hutchinson (died 1737), a writer on natural philosophy, who interpreted the Bible mystically, and opposed the Newtonian philosophy 1765.

B. sb. An adherent of the above. **Hutia** (*hʌt'iə*). [Sp.] Any rodent of the West Indian genus *Capromys*.

Hutment (*hʌt'mənt*). 1889. Accommodation in huts, an encampment of huts.

Huttonian (*hʌtʃən'iən*), *a.* 1802. [See **JAN.**] **A. adj.** Of or relating to James Hutton the geologist (1726-1795), who maintained against Werner the igneous or plutonic origin of basalt, granite, etc. **B. sb.** An adherent of Hutton's geological principles 1802.

Huxter, etc. obs. ff. **HUCKSTER**, etc.

Huyghenian (*hʌi'gən'iən*), *a.* 1704. [f. *Huyghens* + **JAN.**] Of or pertaining to Christian Huyghens, a Dutch mathematician and astronomer (1629-95).

H. eyepiece, a negative eyepiece invented by Huyghens, consisting of two plano-convex lenses, with their plane sides towards the eye.

Huzz (*hʌz*), *v.* 1555 [echoic; cf. *whizz*.] *intr.* (rarely *trans.*) To buzz.

WT is little o' steam Huzzin' an' maiz'in' the blessed fields TENNYSON.

Huzza (*hʌzə*, *hʌzə*), *int.* and *sb.* 1573 [app. amerecliam.] 1. *int.* A shout of exultation, encouragement, or applause, a hurrah 1682. 2. *sb.* The shout of huzza 1573

3. They made a great h. or shout at our approach EVELYN

Huzza (*hʌzə*, *hʌzə*), *v.* Also -ah, -ay (*hʌzə*), *v.* 1683. [f. prec.] 1. *intr.* To shout huzza. 2. *trans.* To acclaim with huzzas 1688.

3. The way of the world, which huzzays all prosperity THACKERAY.

Hw-, a freq. OE. initial element (:-OTeut. *kw-* pre-Teut. *gʷ-*), later **WH-**, q.v.

Hy, obs. f. **HIGH**.

Hyacine, corrupt f. **HYACINTH** (sense 1).

Hyacinth (*hə'rasɪnθ*). See also **JACINTH** 1553. [Ult. ad. Gr. *ῥακινθος* hyacinth (flower and gem) of unkn. origin, explained in Greek myth as the name of a youth beloved by Apollo; see sense 2.] 1. A precious stone

a. Repr. Gr. *ῥακινθος*, L. *hyacinthus*, a stone of a blue colour, prob. the sapphire. b. In mod. use, a reddish-orange variety of zircon, also applied to varieties of garnet and topaz of similar colour. c. *Her.* The name for the colour *tawny* or *tawny* 1704. 2. A plant. a. Repr. Gr. *ῥακινθος*, L. *hyacinthus*, a name for some flower; according to Ovid a deep red or purple lily. It was said to have sprung up from the blood of the slain youth Hyacinthus, and to have the letters AI, or AIAI, on its petals. Now only *Hist.* or *poet.* 1578

b. Eng. name of the genus *Hyacinthus* (N.O. *Liliaceae*), bulbous plants with spikes of bell-shaped six-parted flowers, of various colours; esp. *H. Orientalis*, a native of the Levant. Also applied to allied plants of similar habit.

3. A bird; a kind of water-hen with purple plumage, as the genera *Ixonornis* and *Porphyrio*.

4. *attrib.*, esp. in reference to the reddish-orange colour of the gem, or the blue and purple colour of the flower 1664.

2. O hyacinths! for ay your AI keep still, Nay, with more marks of we your leaves now fill Deumet, or Hawth. b. Wild or Wood H. (of Britain), *Scilla nutans* (= *Bluebell* 2); (of N. America), *Scilla* or *Camassia Fraseri*. 4. The h.-hnd hills OVIDA. Hence **Hyacinthian** *a.* of or pertaining to the h. hyacinthine.

Hyacinthine (*hə'rasɪnθɪn*, -*ɪn*), *a.* 1656 [ad. L. *hyacinthus*; see -INE.] 1. Of the colour of a hyacinth (gem or flower). (Chiefly as a poetic epithet of hair, after Hom. *Od.* VI. 231.) 2. Of, made of, or adorned with hyacinths 1675.

3. Like the boy Hyacinthus 1847.

1. Hyacinth looks Round from his parted forelock manly hung Clustering MITCH. P. L. IV. 301. 3. The h. boy, for whom Morn well might break and April bloom ENLSON.

Hyades (*hə'adɪz*), *sb. pl.* Rarely **Hyads**. ME [a. Gr. *ῥάδες* fem. pl., pop. conn. w. *ῥαῖν* to rain, but perh. f. *ῥαῖν* swine, the L. name being *suculæ* little pigs.] *Astron.* A group of stars near the Pleiades, the chief of which is the bright red star Ald

Thro' scudding drifts the rainy Hyades Vext the dim sea TENNYSON.

Hyæna, var. of **HYENA**.

Hyalescent (*hə'jæləsənt*), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὑαλός* + -ESCENT.] Becoming hyaline or glassy. So **Hyalescence**, the process of becoming or condition of being hyaline 1864.

Hyaline (*hə'jælin*, -*ɪn*) *a* and *sb.* 1661. [ad. L. *hyalinus*, a. Gr. *ὑάλινος*, f. *ὑαλός*, glass.]

A. adj. Resembling glass, transparent as glass, crystalline, vinous. (Chiefly *techn.*)

B. sb. 1. 'A sea of glass like unto crystal' (Rev. iv. 6); hence poet. for the smooth sea the clear sky, or anything transparent 1667

2. *Anat* and *Biol.* a. The **HYALOID** membrane of the eye. b. Hyaline cartilage, i.e. ordinary cartilage, as dist. from fibro-cartilage, etc. c. = *Hyaloplasm* (see **HYALO-**) 1864.

1. On the clear H., the Glassie Sea MITCH. P. L. VII. 619.

Hyalite (*hə'jælit*). 1794. [f. Gr. *ὑαλός* glass + -ITE.] *Min.* A colourless variety of opal, occurring in globular concretions.

Hyalitis (*hə'jælə'ɪtɪs*). 1847. [f. as prec. + -ITIS.] *Path.* Inflammation of the vitreous humour of the eye.

Hyalo- (*hə'jælo*), comb. f. Gr. *ὑαλός* glass

Hy-alograph [Gr. *γράφω* that writes], 'an instrument for etching on a transparent surface', so

Hyalo-graphy, 'the art of writing or engraving on glass' (Webster). **Hy-alophone** (Gr. *φωνή*), *Min.* a barium feldspar, found in transparent crystals

Hy-aloplasm (Gr. *πλάσμα*), *Biol.* Trans-parent homo-geneous protoplasm; hence **Hy-aloplasmic** a

Hy-alotype, a positive picture, copied on glass from a negative on glass.

Hyaloid (*hə'jæloɪd*). 1835 [a. F. *hyaloïde*, or ad. L., a. Gr. *ὑαλοειδής*, f. *ὑαλός*; see **HYA-LINE**.]

A. adj. (Chiefly *Anat.*) a. Glassy, hyaline

b. Connected with the hyaloid membrane

a. *H. coat* or *membrane*, a thin transparent membrane enclosing the vitreous humour of the eye

b. *H. artery*, *canal*, *vein* (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*)

B. sb. 1. *Anat.* The hyaloid membrane, see **A.** 2. 1838. 2. = **HYALINE** **B.** 1. 1844.

Hyalonema (*hə'jælonɪə*), 1855 [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὑαλός* + *νῆμα* thread.] The glass-ropes

sponge, which roots itself to the seabed by a long stem twisted of fine siliceous threads.

Hybern-, error. sp. of **HIBERN-**.

Hyblæan (*hə'blaɪən*), *a.* Also **Hyblean**.

1614. [f. L. *Hyblæa* (f. *Hybla*, Gr. *Ῥύβλη*) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the town of Hybla

in Sicily celebrated for its bees; hence *poet.* honied, sweet, mellifluous.

Buty as H. swarms 1682. So **Hy-blæan**

Hybodont (*hi'bɒdɒnt*). 1836. [f. Gr. *υβός* hump + *ὀδὸν*, *odont-* tooth]

A. sb. A shark of the extinct genus *Hybodont* or family *Hybodontidae*, with conical compressed teeth.

B. adj. Belonging to the *Hybodontidae* 1872

Hybrid (*hə'brɪd*). 1601. [f. L. *hybrida*, more correctly *hibrida* (*hibrida*), offspring of a tame sow and wild boar, hence, half-breed.]

A. sb. 1. The offspring of two animals or plants of different species, or (less strictly) varieties; a half-breed, cross-breed, mongrel

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything derived from heterogeneous sources; in *Philol.* a composite word formed of elements belonging to different languages 1850.

1. Grotte-que hybrids, half-bird, half-beast 1851. At the best we [English] are but hybrids 1861. The common Oxlip is certainly a h. between the primrose and the cowslip DARWIN.

B. adj. 1. Produced by the interbreeding of two different species or varieties, mongrel cross-bred, half-bred 1775. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Derived from heterogeneous sources, composed of incongruous elements; mongrel 1716.

2. *H. bill*, a bill in Parliament combining the characteristics of a public and private bill, which is referred to a *h. committee*, i.e. a committee nominated partly (as in a public bill) by the House of Commons and partly (as in a private bill) by the Committee of Selection

Hence **Hybridity**, *h.* condition.

Hybridism (*hə'brɪdɪzəm*, *hɪ'b-*). 1845 [f. prec. + -ISM.] 1. The fact or condition of being hybrid also the production of h. birds

cross-breeding. **a. Philol.** The formation of a word from elements belonging to two different languages 1862. So **Hybridist**, a hybridizer.

Hybridize (hə'brɪdaɪz, hɪ'b-), *v.* 1845. [*f.* HYBRID + -IZE.] **1. trans.** To cause to interbreed and thus to produce hybrids. **a. intr.** **a.** To produce a hybrid or hybrids between two distinct species or varieties 1853. **b.** To cross or interbreed 1862. Hence **Hybridizable**, capable of hybridization. **Hybridization**, the formation of hybrids; cross-breeding. **Hybridizer**, one who produces hybrids by cross-breeding.

Hybridous, *a.* Now rare or Obs. 1691. [*f.* *L. hybrida* + -OUS. (The only word of the group in Johnson)] = HYBRID *a.*

Hydage, obs. *f.* HIDAGE.

Hydatic (həɪ'dætɪk), *a.* 1710. [*ad. Gr. hydaticós* watery. Cf. *F. hydétique*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hydatic; watery. So **Hydatical** *a.*

Hydatid (hə'dætɪd, hɪd-), *sb. (a.)* Chiefly in *pl.*; formerly in *L.* form **hydatides** (hɪ'dætɪdɪz) 1683. [*ad. Gr. hydaris, hydaris*-a drop of water, etc. Cf. *F. hydatide*.] **Path.** **1.** A cyst containing a clear watery fluid, occurring as a morbid formation in the tissues of animal bodies; esp. one formed by and containing the larva of a tapeworm (esp. of *Taenia echinococcus*) in its encysted state. **2. attrib.** or *adj.* Of or belonging to hydatids, of the nature of a hydatid, containing or affected with hydatids 1807.

Hence **Hydatidiform** (also contr. **Hydatiform**) *a.* having the form or character of a h.

Hydr-, the usual form of HYDRO- bef. a vowel.

Hydra (həɪ'dɪə), *ME.* (first as *ydre, idre*, from *Fr.*) [*a. L., a. Gr. ὕδρα*.]

1. Gr. Mith. The fabulous many-headed snake of the marshes of Lerna, whose heads grew again as fast as they were cut off; at length killed by Hercules. **2. transf. and fig.** An evil resembling the Lernean hydra, esp. in the difficulty of its extirpation 1494. **3. rhet.** Any terrific serpent or reptile 1546. **4.** A water-snake 1608. **5. Astron.** An ancient southern constellation, represented as a water-snake or sea-serpent. Its chief star is Alphard or Cor Hydrae 1559.

1. Worse Than Fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd, Gorgons and Hydres, and Chimeras dire *MILTON, P. L. II. 623.* **2.** The h. of revolt lay stunned and prostrate *MERIVALE.*

II. Zool. (pl. usu. *hydræ*.) A genus of Hydrozoa, consisting of freshwater polyps of very simple structure, the body forming a cylindrical tube, with a mouth surrounded by a ring of tentacles with stinging thread-cells (So named by Linnæus (1756), because cutting in it pieces only multiplies its numbers.) **b.** The sexual bud or medusa of any hydroid hydrozoan; so called from its resemblance to an individual of the genus Hydra 1865. **c.** *Hydra tuba*: a larval or non-sexual form of hydroid in certain Hydrozoa, of a trumpet-like form 1847.

Hydracid (həɪ'dræsɪd), 1826. [*f.* HYDR(O-d) + ACID. Cf. *F. hydracide*.] *Chem.* An acid containing hydrogen, as dist. from an *oxyacid*, or *oxacid*, containing oxygen; now applied esp. to the halogen acids, or simple compounds of hydrogen with chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.

Hydræmia (həɪ'dræmɪə), also *hydræmia*. 1845. [*f.* HYDR(O-b) + *Gr. αἷμα*, *f. αἷμα* blood.] *Path.* A watery condition of the blood. Hence **Hydræmic**, *emlic a.* of the nature of or affected with h.

Hydragogue (həɪ'dræɡɒɡ), 1638. [*a. F. hydragogue*, or *ad. L., a. Gr. ὑδραγωγός* conveying water, *f. ὕδρ- + ἄγω*.]

A. adj. Of medicines: Having the property of removing water or serum, or of causing watery evacuations.

B. sb. [*so. medicine or drug.*] 1658.

Hydramide (həɪ'dræmɪd), 1865. [*f.* HYDR(O-d) + AMIDE.] *Chem.* A tertiary diamide formed by the action of ammonia on aldehydes.

Hydramine (həɪ'dræmɪn), 1877. [*f.* HYDR(O-d) + AMINE.] *Chem.* An oxethene base; an amine containing hydroxyl substitution compounds of ethyl.

Hydrangea (həɪ'drændʒə), 1753. [*mod. L. Hydrangæa* (Linn.), *f. Gr. ὕδρ- (HYDRO-) + ἄγγος* vessel (in allusion to the cup-like form of the seed-capsule). Cf. *F. hydrangé*.] A genus of shrubs (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*), with white, blue, or pink flowers in large globular clusters; esp. the Chinese species *H. hortensis*, commonly cultivated in Great Britain.

Hydrant (həɪ'drænt), 1828. [*Irreg. f. Gr. ὕδρ- (HYDRO-) + ANT, of U.S. origin.*] An apparatus for drawing water directly from a main, consisting of a pipe with one or more nozzles, or with a spout or the like.

Hydranth (həɪ'drænp), 1874. [*f. HYDRA II + Gr. ἄνθος* flower.] *Zool.* One of the non-sexual zooids occurring in colonial Hydrozoa. Sometimes extended to any hydroid (free or colonial).

Hydrargyrum (həɪ'dræɹɡjʊrəm), 1568 [*mod. L. hydrargyrum*, altered from *L. hydrargyros*, *a. Gr. ὕδραργυρος* artificial quicksilver, *f. ὕδρ- (HYDRO-) + ἄργυρος* silver.] Quick-silver, mercury. Symbol *Hg.* Hence **Hydrargyral**, *ate, ic, ous* *adjs.* mercurial. **Hydrargyrism**, **Hydrargyrosis**, mercurial poisoning.

Hydrarthrosis (həɪ'dræɹθrɪsɪs), 1861 [*f. HYDR(O-b) + ARTHROSIS.*] *Path.* Dropsy of the joints.

Hydrastine (həɪ'dræstɪn), 1876. [*f. mod. L. Hydrastis* + -INE.] **a.** An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Hydrastis Canadensis*, a N. American ranunculaceous plant. **b.** A medicine consisting of this alkaloid mixed with berberine and resin.

Hydrate (həɪ'dræt), *sb.* 1802. [*f. Gr. ὕδρ- (HYDRO-) + ATE + i c.*] *Chem.* A compound of water with another compound or an element, e.g. hydrate of chlorine. Formerly, and still by some, applied also to a HYDROXIDE, e.g. KOH, potassium hydrate, NH₄OH, ammonium hydrate. Hence **Hydrate** *v. trans.* to combine chemically with water; to convert into a h. **Hydrated** *a.* chemically combined with water or its elements; formed into a h. **Hydration**, the action of hydrating or condition of being hydrated; as *water of h.*, as contrasted with *water of constitution*.

Hydraulic (həɪ'dræɪk), 1626. [*ad. L. hydraulicus*, *a. Gr. ὑδραυλῖκός*, *f. ὕδρ- + αἰὼς* pipe. Cf. *F. hydraulique*.]

A. adj. **1.** Pertaining to water (or other liquid) as conveyed through pipes or channels, esp. by mechanical means; belonging to hydraulics 1661. **2.** Applied to various mechanical contrivances operated by water-power, or in which water is conveyed through pipes; e.g. *a. h. crane, engine, machine, motor* 1656. **3.** Applied to substances which harden under water and so become impervious to it; as *a. h. cement, lime, mortar* 1851.

1. H. mining: a method of mining in which the force of a powerful jet of water is used to wear down a bed of auriferous gravel or earth, and to carry the debris to the sluices where the particles of gold are separated. **2. H. belt**, an endless woollen band passing over rollers for raising water by absorption and compression. **H. block** (*Shipbuilding*), a hydraulic lifting-press made to occupy the place of a building-block beneath the keel of a vessel in a repairing-dock, so as to raise the vessel when needed. **H. elevator**, *lift*, a lift or hoist worked by h. power. **H. main**, in gas-works, a large pipe containing water, and receiving the pipes from the several retorts, which dip below the surface of the water so that the raw gas is partly purified on its way to the condenser. **H. press** = **HYDROSTATIC PRESS**. **H. ram**, an automatic pump in which the kinetic energy of a descending column of water in a pipe is used to raise some of the water to a height above that of its original source; also applied to the lifting piston of a hydrostatic press. **H. valve**, a valve formed by an inverted cup with its edge under water over the upturned open end of a pipe, so as to close the pipe against the passage of air.

B. sb. a. Short for *h. engine, press*, etc. **b.** Applied hydraulic force. 1729.

Hence **Hydraulic** *a.* = *prec. A.* **Hydraulically** *adv.* by of h. power o

appliances. **Hydraulicking** *vol. sb. h. mining.*

Hydraulic, *comb. f. Gr. ὑδραυλῖκός* HYDRAULIC.

Hydraulic, *PI* *a.* 1570. [*a. Gr. ὑδραυλικόν* (*ὄργανον*) see HYDRAULIC.] An ancient musical instrument in which water was used, prob. to regulate the pressure of the air a water-organ.

Hydraulics (həɪ'drɒɪks), 1671. [*PI* of HYDRAULIC; see -ICS.] The department of science which deals with the conveyance of water or other liquids through pipes, etc., and with the mechanical applications of the force exerted by moving liquids. Often used more widely, as = *hydrokinetics* or *hydrodynamics*.

Hydrazine (həɪ'dræzɪn), 1887. [*mod. f. HYDROGEN + AZO- (for azote) + -INE*] *Chem.* A colourless stable gas, with strong alkaline reaction, N₂H₄. Also extended to a class of compounds in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms in this are replaced by a univalent radical, as *Ethyl h. N₂H₅, C₂H₅H₃*.

Hydremia, *ic*: see HYDRAEMIA, -IC.

Hydria (həɪ'drɪə, hɪ'drɪə) *PI* *a.* 1850 [*L., a. Gr. ὕδρία* a water-pot.] A water-pot, in *Archæol.* a large Greek jar or pitcher for carrying water, with two or three handles.

Hydriad (həɪ'drɪəd), 1864. [*a. Gr. ὕδριας* (*νύμφη*)] A water-nymph.

Hydric (həɪ'drɪk), *a.* 1854 [*f. HYDROGEN + -IC.*] *Chem.* Of hydrogen, containing hydrogen in chemical combination; as in *h. chloride* = *hydrogen chloride* or *hydrochloric acid*.

Hydride (həɪ'drɪd), 1849 [*f. HYDR(O-d) + -IDE.*] *Chem.* **1.** = **HYDRATE** in the earlier sense. **b.** Now, a substance formed by the union of hydrogen with an element or a radical.

Hydriform (həɪ'drɪfɔrm), *a.* 1822. [*see HYDRA and -FORM*] Hydra-shaped, having the form of the hydra polyp.

Hydriodate (həɪ'drɪoʊdət), 1823. [*f. 15 next + ATE + i c.*] *Chem.* A hydriodate-1851

Hydriodic (həɪ'drɪoʊdɪk), *a.* 1819. [*f. HYDROGEN + IODINE + -IC.*] *Chem.* Containing hydrogen and iodine in chemical combination. **H. acid**, the simple combination of hydrogen and iodine, also called *hydrogen iodide* (HI), a colourless very soluble gas, of strongly acid properties and suffocating odour. So **Hydriodide** (həɪ'drɪoʊdɪd), a compound of h. acid with an organic radical (or, formerly, with an element).

Hydro- (hɪ'drɒ), *bef. a vowel* also *hydr-*, = *Gr. ὕδρ-*, *comb. f. ὕδρ* water. Hence

a. Miscellaneous terms, in which *hydr-* has the sense of 'water', as in *hydrography*, etc.; or in loosely combined, as in *hydrogeology*, etc.

b. In medical and pathological terminology, *h. tro* is prefixed (a) to names of parts of the body, to denote that such part is dropsical or affected with an accumulation of serous fluid, as *hydroædema*, etc.; also in the combination *hydroperitoneum*, to express the presence of water and air, as in *hydroperitoneum fetidum*, etc.; (b) to names of diseases or disordered formations, denoting the accompaniment of dropsy or of an accumulation of serous fluid, as *hydroæthema*, *hydrothorax*, etc.

c. Prefixed to names of minerals, *hydro-* denotes a hydrous compound.

d. In mod. chemical terms, the prefix *hydr-* originally meant combination with water. Hence, as this often implies combination with the hydrogen of the water, *hydro-* has become the regular combining form of *hydrogen*, like *oxy-* for *oxygen*, etc. Prefixed to the name of a compound substance *hydro-* usually means the addition or substitution of hydrogen in its constitution, e.g. *hydrocyanic C₂H₃N₂O₂, hydrocyanic C₂H₃N₂O₂*, etc.

e. In mod. zoological terminology, *hydro-* is used in the nomenclature relating to members of the class Hydrozoa and their organs or parts.

f. Denivs. of *Gr. ὕδωρ* 'swat' have been erroneously written *hydro-* instead of *hydr-*, e.g. *hydroadinitis* inflammation of the sweat glands.

Hydrobarometer, an instrument for determining the depth of the ocean from the pressure of the superincumbent water. **Hydrobranch** (*Gr. ὑδραγωγός*), *Zool.* a member of the *Hydrobranchiata* a division of gastropods containing species which breathe water only; so **Hydrobranchiate** *a.* pertaining to the *Hydrobranchiata*. **Hydrocyanine** (*Gr. καυλός* stem) *a.* *Zool.* pertaining to or characteristic of the *Hydrocyanus* *tribe* of the

Hydrocephalus (*Gr. ὑδροκέφαλος*)

the oral and stomatal regions of a hydroid. **Hydrocoralline** [CORALLINE] *a.* *Zool.* pertaining to the *Hydrocorallina*, an order or sub-order of *Hydrozoa*, the coral-making hydroid hydrosoma; *sb.* one of this order. **Hydrocyst** [CYCLES *sb.*], a velopede adapted for propulsion on the surface of water. **Hydrocyst** [Gr. *hydro* Cystis], *Zool.* one of the tentacles or feelers, resembling immature polypites, attached to the consarcose in certain *Hydrozoa*, as in the family *Physophoridae*; hence **Hydrocystic** *a.* **Hydrocystic** *a.*, pertaining to the *Hydrocystium* [Gr. *okuvor*, *f. okos*], a sac into which the consarcose can be retracted in certain *Hydrozoa*, as the *Calyptophoridae*. **Hydro-extractor**, a centrifugal machine for drying clothes, etc. **Hydroferricyanic**, **ferridcyanic** *a.*, *Chem.* in *h. acid* = hydrogen ferrocyanide, H_2FeC_6 , hence **Hydroferridcyanate**, a salt of this acid. **Hydroferricyanic** *a.*, *Chem.* in *h. acid* = hydrogen ferrocyanide, H_2FeC_6 ; hence **Hydroferricyanate**, a salt of this acid. **Hydrogalvanic** [GALVANIC] *a.*, pertaining to the production of galvanic electricity by means of liquids. **Hydrognosy** [Gr. *-γνωσις*], a history and description of the waters of the earth. **Hydroiodic** = **Hydroiodic**. **Hydromagnesite**, *Min.* hydrous carbonate of magnesium, found in white silky crystals or earthy crusts. **Hydromedusan** [MEDUSA] *a.*, belonging or related to the *Hydromedusae*, now a subclass of *Hydrozoa* (called also *Crispedactyla*), formerly a synonym of *Hydrozoa*; *sb.* a member of this subclass. **Hydrometallurgy** [METALLURGY], the art or process of assaying or reducing ores in the wet way, or by means of liquid re-agents (Webster). **Hydrometeor**, an atmospheric phenomenon which depends on the vapour of water, as rain, hail, and snow; hence **Hydrometeorological** *a.*, pertaining to **Hydrometeorology**, that part of meteorology which deals with atmospheric phenomena depending on the vapour of water. **Hydromica**, *Min.* a variety of potash mica containing more water than ordinary muscovite; hence **Hydromicaceous** *a.* **Hydropertoneum**, *Path.* same as *Ascaris*. **Hydrophid** [Gr. *δρσις* serpent], *Zool.* a venomous sea-snake of the genus *Hydrophis* or family *Hydrophiidae*, found in the Indian Ocean. **Hydrophyll**, *Bot.* Lindley's name for plants of N.O. *Hydrophyllaceae*, of which the typical genus is *Hydrophyllum*, the Waterleaf of N. America. **Hydrophyllaceous *a.*, having the characters of the *Hydrophyllum* [Gr. *δρσις* serpent]. **Hydropneum** [Gr. *δρσις* serpent], a force-pump worked by hand, a garden-pump. **Hydro-rachis**, *Ornithology*, *Path.* extensive serous accumulation within the spinal canal. **Hydro-rhiza** [Gr. *δρσις* root], the root-stock or rooting fibres by which a colony of *Hydrozoa* is attached to some foreign object; hence **Hydro-rhizal** *a.* **Hydrospire** [Gr. *δρσις* coil, *Spire*], one of the system of lamellar tubes lying between and below the ambulacra in blastoids, supposed to have been respiratory in function. **Hydro-talcite** [TALC], *Min.* a hydrous oxide of aluminum and magnesium, a fibrous white mineral of pearly lustre and greasy feel. **Hydro-telluric** *a.*, *Chem.* formed by hydrogen and tellurium in chemical combination, *h. acid*, telluretted hydrogen, H_2Te , an offensive gas; its salts are **Hydro-tellurates**. **Hydrotherca** [L. *therca*, Gr. *δρσις* receptacle], *Zool.* one of the perisarcal cups or calyces in which the polypites in certain *Hydrozoa* (as the *Sertularidae*) are lodged, hence **Hydrothercal** *a.* **Hydro-aeroplane**, 1914. [See **HYDRO-**] An aeroplane adapted for rising from and landing on water. **Hydrobromate**, 1836. [f. as next + **-ATE** *ic*] *Chem.* A bromide, viewed as a salt of hydrobromic acid; also, a hydrobromide - 1876. **Hydrobromic** [Gr. *δρσις* bromide], *a.*, 1836. [f. **HYDRO-** + **BROMIC**] *Chem.* Containing hydrogen and bromine in combination. **H acid**, also called **hydrogen bromide** (HBr), a colourless gas with a pungent odour and strongly acid taste, fuming in the atmosphere and very soluble in water. So **Hydrobromide**, a compound of *h. acid* with an organic radical. **Hydrocarbon** [Gr. *δρσις* carbon], 1826. [f. as prec. + **CARBON**] *Chem.* A chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon. (These compounds, the *paraffins*, *olefines*, *acetylenes*, *benzenes*, etc., are very numerous, and constitute the subject-matter of organic chemistry.) **b.** *attrib.* as *h. radical*, *series*, etc. **H. gas**: any gaseous *h.* Hence **Hydrocarbonaceous** *a.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing a *h.* **Hydrocarbonic**, **Hydrocarbonous** *adjs.* of the nature of a *h.* **Hydrocarbonate** (-*καρβονατ*), 1800 [f. **HYDROGEN** + **CARBONATE**] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon; formerly, carburetted hydrogen (CH_4). **Hydrocarburet**, 1815 [f. **HYDRO-** + **CARBURET**] *Chem.* A hydrocarbon; *spec.* carburetted hydrogen gas - 1830. **Hydrocele** (-*δρσις*), 1697 [a. L. *a. Gr.* *δρσις* water + *κρηλη* tumour] *Path.***

A tumour with a collection of serous fluid; *spec.* a tumour of this kind in the cavity of the *tunica vaginalis* of the testis; dropsy of the testicle or of the scrotum. Hence **-celous** *a.* **Hydrocephalus** (hoidrōs-falōs), 1670. [Medical L., ad. Gr. *δρσις* κεφαλον, *f. δρσις* + *κεφαλή*.] *Path.* An accumulation of serous fluid in the cavity of the cranium, resulting in gradual expansion of the skull, and finally inducing general weakness, with mental failure, water on the brain. The acute form is often called *tubercular meningitis*.

Children are more liable to hydrocephalus than adults. **CHAMBERS**. Hence **Hydrocephalic** *a.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, *h.*; affected with *h.* **Hydrocephaloid** *a.*, resembling *h.*, as in *hydrocephaloid disease*, a condition of coma incident to young children and resulting apparently from cerebral anaemia. **Hydrocephalous** *a.* affected with *h.* var. **Hydrocephaly**. **Hydrochlorate**, 1819. [f. as next + **-ATE** *ic*] *Chem.* An old name for a chloride; also for a hydrochloride - 1880.

Hydrochloric (hoidrōs-kliōr'ik), *a.* 1817. [f. **HYDRO-** + **CHLORIC**] *Chem.* Containing hydrogen and chlorine in chemical combination.

H. acid, called also **hydrogen chloride** (HCl), a colourless gas of strongly acid taste and pungent odour, extremely soluble in water. (Earlier names were *muratic acid*, *spirit of salt*, *chlorhydric acid*.) **Hydrochloride** (hoidrōs-kliōr'id), 1826 [f. **HYDRO-** + **CHLORIDE**] *Chem.* A compound of hydrochloric acid with an organic radical (formerly, also, with an element).

Hydrocyanate (hoidrōs-sai-ān'it), 1818. [f. as next + **-ATE** *ic*] *Chem.* An old name for a cyanide, considered as a salt of hydrocyanic acid - 1854. **Hydrocyanic** (hoidrōs-sai-ān'ik), *a.* 1818. [f. **HYDRO-** + **CYANIC**] *Chem.* Containing hydrogen and cyanogen in chemical combination.

H. acid, or **hydrogen cyanide** (HCN or HCy), the combination of hydrogen with cyanogen (CN or Cy), an extremely poisonous volatile liquid with an odour like that of bitter almonds, the solution in water being known as *prussic acid*.

Hydrodynamic, -al (hoidrōs-dai-, -dīnē-mik, -al), *a.* 1828. [ad. mod. L. *hydrodynamica*; see next and **DYNAMIC**] Pertaining to the forces acted upon or exerted by water or other liquids; belonging to **HYDRODYNAMICS**. **Hydrodynamics** (hoidrōs-dai-, -dīnē-miks), 1779. [ad. mod. L. *hydrodynamica*; see **HYDRO-** and **DYNAMICS**. The Latin word was first used by Daniel Bernoulli.] The branch of Physics which treats of the forces acting upon or exerted by liquids. Orig. = **HYDROKINETICS**, now usually including **Hydrokinetics** and **Hydrostatics**.

Hydrodynamometer (-dīnē-mī-mī-tēr), 1890. [f. **HYDRO-** + **DYNAMOMETER**.] An instrument for measuring the force exerted by a liquid in motion. **Hydro-electric**, *a.* 1832. [f. **HYDRO-** + **ELECTRIC**] *1.* Of or pertaining to hydroelectricity, galvanic - 1855. *2.* Effecting the development of electricity by the friction of water or steam 1863. *3.* Producing electricity by utilizing the motive power of water 1905. So **Hydro-electricity**.

Hydrofluoride, 1841. [f. **HYDRO-** + **FLUORIDE**] *Chem.* An old name for a fluoride viewed as a salt of hydrofluoric acid; also for a hydrofluoride. **Hydrofluoric** (hoidrōs-fluōr'ik), *a.* 1822. [f. **HYDRO-** + **FLUORIC**] *Chem.* Containing hydrogen and fluorine in chemical combination. **H. acid**, or **hydrogen fluoride** (HF), a colourless gas, fuming in moist air and rapidly absorbed by water. **Hydrofluosilicic** (hoidrōs-fluō-si-lī-si'ik), *a.* 1824. [f. **HYDRO-** + **FLUO-** + **SILICIC**] *Chem.* Containing hydrogen, fluorine, and silicon in chemical combination.

H. acid (H_2SiF_6), or **hydrogen silicofluoride**, a fuming liquid which gradually attacks glass, esp. on heating. So **Hydrofluosilicate**, a salt of *h. acid*; a silico-fluoride.

Hydrogen (hoidrōs-dzēn). Also **hydro-gene**, 1797 [a. F. *hydrogène* f. G. *δρσις* water + *γεν* One of the

elements; a colourless, invisible, odourless gas; it burns with a pale-blue flame, whence its former name of *inflammable air*. It is the lightest substance known, having a specific gravity of about one-fourteenth of that of air. Symbol: *H*; atomic weight 1.

It occurs free in nature in small quantities in certain volcanic gases, and is an essential constituent of all animal and vegetable matter. It forms two-thirds in volume and one-ninth in weight of water (H_2O), which is the sole product of the combustion of *h.* in ordinary air. It is a constituent of all acids in which it can be replaced by bases to form salts. *a. attrib.* *a.* *h. lamp*, etc., *h. acid* = **HYDRO-ACID**; *th. air*, gas, old names for *h.* *b.* In systematic names of chemical compounds of *h.* with an element or radical = 'of hydrogen', as *h. bromide* HBr , *h. dioxide* H_2O_2 [oxygenated water]; *h. sulphide* H_2S (also sulphuretted *h.*); etc. On the analogy of *h. chloride* etc., acids are often named as salts of *h.*, e.g. *h. chlorate* $HClO_3$ (= chloric acid), etc.

Hydrogenate (hoidrōs-dzēn'it, hoidrōs-dzēn'it), *v.* 1809. [f. prec. + **-ATE** *ic*] *Chem.* To charge, or cause to combine, with hydrogen, to hydrogenize. Hence **Hydrogenation**.

Hydrogenium (hoidrōs-dzēn'm'm), 1868 [f. as prec. + **-IUM**] *Chem.* Hydrogen regarded as a metal.

Hydrogenize (hoidrōs-dzēn'iz), *v.* 1802 [f. as prec. + **-IZE** *ic*] *Chem.* To charge, or combine with hydrogen.

Hydrogenous (hoidrōs-dzēn'us), *a.* 1791 [f. **HYDROGEN** + **-OUS**] *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of hydrogen.

Hydrogeology (hoidrōs-dzēn'jōdgi), 1824 [f. **HYDRO-** + **GEOLOGY**] That part of geology which treats of the relations of water on or below the earth's surface. Hence **Hydrogeological** *a.* relating to this.

Hydrographer (hoidrōs-grāf'er), 1559. [f. Gr. *δρσις*, *δρσις* - water, after *geographer*.] One skilled in hydrography; *spec.* one who makes hydrographic surveys and constructs charts of the sea, its currents, etc. So **Hydrographic**, -al *a.* pertaining or relating to hydrography. **Hydrographically** *adv.* *rare*.

Hydrography (hoidrōs-grāf'i), 1559. [See prec.] 1. The science which has for its object the description of the waters of the earth's surface, comprising the study and mapping of their forms and physical features, of the contour of the sea-bottom, shallows, etc., and of winds, tides, currents, and the like. (In earlier use, including the principles of Navigation.) Also, a treatise on this science. 2. The subject-matter of this science 1852. 13. [Gr. *γραφη*, *-γραφία*.] Writing with water. Also *fig.* - 1659.

3. fig. In Grief's Hydrography CLEVELAND. **Hydroguret**, 1819. [f. **HYDROGEN** + **-URET** (after *sulphuret*)] *Chem.* A hydruet or hydride. Hence **Hydroguretted** *a.* chemically combined with hydrogen.

Hydroid (hoidrōid), 1864. [f. **HYDRA** II + **-OID**.]

A. adj. *Zool.* Resembling or allied to the genus *Hydra* of *Hydrozoa*; belonging to the order or subclass *Hydrozoa*, of which *Hydra* is the typical genus.

B. sb. *Zool. a.* One of the *Hydrozoa*. *b.* One of the two forms of zooids occurring in *Hydrozoa*, resembling *Hydra* in structure, but typically asexual; opp. to *Medusa*. 1865. So **Hydroidean** = prec. *B. a.*

Hydrokinetic, -al (-kāmētik, -āl) *a.* 1873 [f. **HYDRO-** + **KINETIC** + **-AL**] Relating to the motion of liquids. So **Hydrokinetics** the kinematics of liquids; that branch of hydrodynamics which deals with the motion of liquids.

Hydrology (hoidrōs-lōdgi), 1762. [ad. mod. L. *hydrologia*, f. Gr. *δρσις* - water; see **-LOGY**.] The science which treats of water, its properties and laws, its distribution over the earth's surface, etc. Hence **Hydrologic**, -al *a.* pertaining or relating to *h.* **Hydrologist**, one skilled in *h.*

Hydrolysis (hoidrōs-līsis), 1880. [f. Gr. *δρσις*, *δρσις* - water, f. *λύσις* to dissolve.] A decomposition of water in which the two constituents *H* and *OH* are separated and fixed

in distinct compounds. So **Hydrolytic** *a.* of or pertaining to *h.*

Hydromancy (hai drōmænsi). ME. [ad. late L. *hydromantia*, f. Gr. ὑδρο- + μαντεία, see MANTIC.] Divination by means of water, or the pretended appearance of spirits therein.

Hydromania (hai drōmāniā). 1793. [f. HYDRO- + MANIA.] A mania for water; *Path.* an excessive craving for liquids.

Hydromantic (hai drōmæntik) 1590. [ad. med. L. *hydromanticus*, f. Gr. ὑδρο- + μαντικός, see MANTIC.]

a. adj. Of or pertaining to hydromancy 1651.

fb. sb. 1. = **HYDROMANCY** 1590. 2. One skilled in hydromancy 1638

Hydromechanics (hai drōmækniks). 1851. [f. HYDRO- + MECHANICS.] The mechanics of liquids; hydrodynamics (in its wider sense); esp. in relation to its application to mechanical contrivances.

Hydromel (hai drōmel). ME. [a. L., ad. Gr. ὑδρομέλι, f. ὑδρο- + μέλι.] A liquor consisting of honey and water, which when fermented is called *vinous h.* or *mead*.

Hydrometer (hai drōmētēr). 1675. [f. Gr. ὑδρο- + ΜΕΤΕΡ. F. *hydromètre* has commonly the sense 'rain-gauge'.] 1. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, or, in some forms, of either liquids or solids.

The common type consists of a graduated stem having a hollow bulb and a weight at its lower end, so as to float with the stem upright in a liquid, the specific gravity of which is indicated by the depth to which the stem is immersed.

2. An instrument used to determine the velocity or force of a current; a current-gauge 1727.

Hydrometry (hai drōmētri). 1727. [ad. mod. L. *hydrometria*, f. Gr. ὑδρο- + μετρία.] The determination of specific gravity by means of the hydrometer; hence, that part of hydrostatics which deals with this. [In early use app. coextensive with 'hydrodynamics' in the mod. sense.] So **Hydrometric**, *-al a.* of or pertaining to *h.*; relating to the measurement of the velocity and force of currents.

Hydronephrosis (hai drōnēfrōsis). 1847. [mod. L., f. Gr. ὑδρο- + νεφρός kidney + -OSIS.] *Path.* A distended condition of the ureter, the pelvis, and the renal calices, caused by an obstruction of the outflow of urine, dropsy of the kidney. So **Hydronephrotic** *a.* relating to characteristic of, or affected with *h.*

Hydropath. 1842. [f. HYDROPATHY.] = HYDROPATHIST.

Hydropathy (hai drōpāpi). 1843. [mod., f. HYDRO-, after *allopathy*, etc., the second element being apprehended as = 'treatment' or 'cure' of disease.] A kind of medical treatment, consisting in the external and internal application of water; the water-cure. Hence **Hydropathic**, *-al a.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of *h.*; practising *h.* **Hydropathist**, one who practises or advocates *h.* **Hydropathize** *v.* to practise *h.*

Hydrophane (hai drōfain) 1784. [f. Gr. ὑδρο- + φαίνω apparent, φαῖνός bright, φαίνεω.] *Min.* A variety of opaque or partly translucent opal which absorbs water upon immersion and becomes transparent. Hence **Hydrophanous** *a.* having the property of becoming transparent by immersion in water.

Hydrophobe (hai drōfōb). [a. F., ad. L. *hydrophobus*, a. Gr., f. ὑδρο- water + φόβος dread.] One affected with hydrophobia.

Hydrophobia (hai drōfōbiā). Also 7-8 **hydrophoby** (hai drōfōbi). 1547. [a. L., a. Gr. ὑδροφοβία; see prec.] 1. *Path.* A symptom of rabies or canine madness when transmitted to man, consisting in an aversion to liquids, and difficulty in swallowing them; hence, rabies, esp. in human beings. 2. In etym. sense: Horror of water, *fig.* Madness 1759.

3. I am mortally sick at sea, and regard with a kind of *h.* the great gulf that lies between us Home. Hence **Hydrophobic**, **Hydrophobic**, **Hydrophobous** *adjs.* of or pertaining to *h.*; affected with *h.* **Hydrophobist**, one who treats cases of *h.*

Hydrophoran (hai drōfōrān). [f. mod. L. *Hydrophora* (f. HYDRA- f. ὕδωρ bearing) + AN] *a. ad.* Belonging to the *Hydrophora*.

one of the three subclasses of Hydrozoa, comprising *Hydra* and compound forms bearing zooids similar to *Hydra*. *b. sb.* One of the *Hydrophora*. So **Hydrophorous** *a.*

Hydrophore (hai drōfōr). 1842. [ad. Gr. ὑδροφόρος water-carrying.] An instrument for procuring specimens of water from any desired depth, in a river, lake, or ocean.

Hydrophyte (hai drōfīt). 1832. [f. Gr. ὑδρο- + φυτόν plant.] *Bot.* An aquatic plant, applied esp. to the *Algæ*. Hence **Hydrophyto-graphy**, the description of aquatic plants. **Hydrophytology**, the branch of botany which deals with aquatic plants.

Hydrophyton (hai drōfītōn). 1885. [f. as prec.] *Zool.* The branched plant-like structure supporting the zooids in certain colonial Hydrozoa. Hence **Hydrophytous** *a.* having the character of a *h.*

Hydropic (hai drōpik) ME. [a. OF. *ydropsique*, *-ike*, ad. L. *hydropicus*, a. Gr. ὑδρωπικός, f. ὑδρῶν HYDROPS. Subseq. refash. after L.]

a. adj. 1. = **DROPSICAL** 1. 2. 1483. 2. Having an insatiable thirst, like a dropsical person; hence *fig.* 13. -1763. 3. Charged with water, swollen 1651. 4. Curing dropsy -1710. 3. It swells like an hydropic cloud *jar.* TAYLOR.

b. sb. 1. A dropsical person. Now rare. 1549. 2. A medicine for the dropsy 1694.

So **Hydropical** *a.* (now rare) = prec. *a.* 1-3; of thirst, unquenchable. **Hydropically** *adv.* with or as with dropsy.

Hydroplane (hai drōplān). [f. HYDRO- + PLANE *sb.*] 1. A plane for lifting a boat above the surface of the water; a boat designed to skim upon the surface 1907. 2. The bow-rudder of a submarine. 1911. 3. = **HYDRO-AEROPLANE**, 1914.

Hydro-pneumatic (hai drōnīmætik), *a.* (sb.) 1791. [f. HYDRO- + PNEUMATIC.] Pertaining to water and air or gas; applied to apparatus involving the combined action of water and air.

Hydrops (hai drōps). Now only *Path.* ME. (ydrops). [L. *hydrops*, *hydropem*, a. Gr. ὑδρῶν dropsy, f. ὑδρῶν, ὑδρ-] Dropsy.

Hydropsy (hai drōpsi). [ME. *id.*, *ydropsie*, a. OF. = med. L. (*hydropisia* for L. *hydropsis* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὑδρωπικός, f. ὑδρῶν HYDROPS. Formerly *hydropesie*, *hydropsy*, whence the aphetic *dropesie* DROPSY.] Dropsy. Hence **Hydropsic**, *-ical adjs.* hydropic.

Hydroptic (hai drōptik), *a.* *Obs. exc. arch.* 1631. [Eton, f. HYDROPSY, after *epilepsy*, *epileptic*.] = **HYDROPIC**. So **Hydroptical** *a.*

Hydroquinone (hai drōkwōnōn). Also *-chinon* (e-, *kinone*, 1865. [f. HYDRO(GEN) + QUINONE.] *Chem.* A diatomic phenol, C₆H₄(OH)₂, prepared from quinone, C₆H₄O₂, by reduction with sulphurous acid, crystallizing from water in colourless rhombic prisms. Now used as a developer in photography.

Hydroscope (hai drōskōp). 1678. [ad. Gr. ὑδρῶσκοπος water-seeker, and ὑδρῶσκιον water-clock.] 1. A hydroscope. 2. A kind of water-clock; a cylindrical graduated tube, filled with water, which measured time by trickling through an aperture in the bottom. *Hist.* 1797 3. A telescope for use under water 1909.

Hydrosome (hai drōsōm). 1861. [ad. mod. L. *hydrosoma* (also used), f. HYDRA + Gr. σῶμα.] *Zool.* The entire body of any hydrozoan, esp. that of a colonial hydrozoan consisting of a number of zooids connected by a coenosarc. Hence **Hydrosomal**, **Hydrosomatous** *adjs.* of or belonging to a *h.*

Hydrosphere (hai drōsfēr). 1887. [f. HYDRO- + a SPHERE, after *atmosphere*.] The waters of the earth's surface collectively.

Hydrostat (hai drōstæt). 1858. [f. HYDRO- + -stat, as in AEROSTAT.] 1. An apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers. 2. An electrical device for detecting the presence of water 1871.

Hydrostatic (hai drōstætik), *a.* 1671. [Ult. f. Gr. ὑδρο- water + στατικός (see STATIC); but cf. Gr. ὑδροστατός a hydrostatic balance, which prob. originated mod. L. *Hydrostaticus*.] 1. Relating to the equilibrium of liquids and

the pressure exerted by liquids at rest; belonging to hydrostatics. 2. Used to denominate various instruments and appliances involving the pressure of water or other liquid as a source of power or otherwise 1681. 3. Used in reference to certain aquatic animals having air-bladders which enable them to float upon the surface of the water 1840.

2. *H. paradox.* the principle (depending on the law of uniform pressure of liquids) that any quantity of a perfect liquid, however small, may be made to balance any quantity (or any weight), however great. 2. *H. balance* a balance for ascertaining the specific gravity of substances by weighing them in water. *H. bed* a water-bed. *H. bellows* a contrivance for illustrating the law of uniform distribution of pressure in liquid; it consists of a bellows-like chamber, into which water being introduced by a narrow vertical tube, supports a weight placed on the upper board of the bellows. *H. press.* a machine in which the pressure of a body of water is transmitted from a cylinder of small sectional area to one of greater, and thus multiplied in accordance with the law of *h.* pressure. Also called *hydraulic press* or *Pascal's press*.

So **Hydrostatical** *a.* dealing with or referring to hydrostatics; also = prec. **Hydrostatically** *ad.* in accordance with, or by means of hydrostatics. **Hydrostatician**, one versed in hydrostatics.

Hydrostatics (hai drōstætiks). 1660. [In form pl. of HYDROSTATIC. Cf. STATICS.] That department of Physics which treats of the pressure and equilibrium of liquids at rest, the statics of liquids; a branch of *Hydrodynamica* in the wide sense.

Hydrosulphate (hai drōsulfæt), 1828. [f. HYDRO(GEN) + SULPHATE.] *Chem.* Now called a *hydrosulphide* or *sulphydrate* -1872

Hydrosulphide (hai drōsulfaid). 1849. [f. HYDRO(GEN) + SULPHIDE.] *Chem.* A compound obtained by the union of hydrogen sulphide (sulphuretted hydrogen) with a metal or radical a sulphhydrate.

Hydrosulphuret (-sə lūmēt), 1800. [f. HYDRO(GEN) + SULPHURET.] *Chem.* An old name for a hydrosulphide -1826. So **Hydrosulphuretted** *a.* charged or combined with sulphuretted hydrogen.

Hydrosulphuric (-sūlfūrik), *a.* 1823. [f. HYDRO(GEN) + SULPHURIC.] *Chem.* Contraining or consisting of hydrogen and sulphur only as *h. acid*, an old name for hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), also called *sulphydric acid* -1872.

Hydrosulphurous (-sə lūfūs), *a.* 1855. [f. as prec. + SULPHUROUS.] In *h. acid* a name given first to dithionie acid, afterwards to hydrogen hyposulphite, H₂S₂O₄.

Hydrotherapeutic (hai drōpērāpītik), *a.* 1885. [f. HYDRO- + b + THERAPEUTIC.] *Hydro pathic.* So **Hydrotherapeutics** *pl.* [see -ics], that part of medicine which treats of the therapeutical application of water; water-cure.

Hydrotherapy (hai drōpērāpi). 1876. [f. Gr. ὑδρο- + θεραπεία.] *Hydrotherapeutics*.

Hydrothermal (hai drōpērālmāl), *a.* 1849. [f. Gr. ὑδρο- + θερμός; see THERMAL.] *Geol.* Of or relating to heated water; *spec.* applied to its action in bringing about changes in the earth's crust.

Hydrothorax (hai drōpērāk). 1793. [Medical L., f. Gr. ὑδρο- HYDRO- + θώραξ.] *Path.* A disease characterized by an effusion of serous fluid into one or both of the pleural cavities, dropsy of the chest.

Hydrotic (hai drōtik) 1671. [Eton for HYDROTIC, through confusion with derivs of ὑδρο- HYDRO-] *a. adj.* Sudorific, also sometimes, Causing a discharge of water. *b. sb.* A sudorific medicine, or in wider sense a hydragogue. So **Hydrotical** *a.* 1616, 1741.

Hydrotropic (hai drōtrōpik), *a.* [f. Gr. ὑδρο- + τροπος turning + -IC. Cf. HELIOTROPIC.] *Bot.* Turning towards or under the influence of water. So **Hydrotropism**, the property exhibited esp. by roots, of bending or turning under the influence of moisture.

Hydrous (hai drōs), *a.* 1826. [f. Gr. ὑδρῶν, ὑδρο- + -OUS.] *Chem.* and *Min.* Containing water, as an additional chemical or mineral constituent.

Hydroxide (hai drōksaid). 1851. [f. HYDRO- + -OX-IDE.] *Chem.* A compound of an element or radical with oxygen and hydrogen not a th

water; by some restricted to compounds whose reactions indicate the presence of the group hydroxyl (OH) (Formerly used interchangeably with HYDRATE.)

Hydroxy- *Chem.* Bcf a vowel *hydrox-*. 1872. [f HYDRO(EN)+OXY(EN).] An element signifying the addition or substitution of oxygen and hydrogen or the radical hydroxyl.

Hydroxyl (haidr'ksil). 1866. [f HYDR(O-EN)+OXY(EN)+YL, repr. Gr. υλη matter.] *Chem.* The monad radical HO or OH, consisting of an atom of hydrogen in combination with an atom of oxygen, which is a constituent of many chemical compounds. Also attrib. *b.* in *Comb* indicating the addition or substitution of the group OH in the compound, as *hydroxyl*, etc. 1872

Hydroxylamine (haidr'ksilāmin). 1869 [f prec + AMINE.] *Chem.* A basic substance, NH₂OH, allied to ammonia, which combines with acids to form a well-defined series of salts.

Hydrozoa (haidr'zōa), *comb. pl.* 1843. [mod L., f. HYDRO-*a*, as *comb. f.* HYDRA II + Gr. ζῷον.] *Zool.* A class of Coelenterate animals, chiefly marine. Familiar examples are the freshwater Hydra, and the various organisms called Aequipha, Medusae or Jelly-fishes. Also in sing Hydrozoan, one of these. Hence **Hydrozoal**, *an.* *ic* *ad* of or belonging to this class. **Hydrozoan** *sb.* an animal of this class.

Hydruet (hai'druet) 1812. [f. HYDR(O-EN)+URET (taken from *sulphureti*).] *Chem.* A compound of hydrogen with a metal or organic radical; a hydride. Hence **Hydruetted** *a.* combined with hydrogen.

Hydrus (hai'drūs) 1667. [L., ad. Gr. ὕδρος water-snake; of HYDRA.] 1. A fabulous serpent. *b.* A former name for the genus *Hydrophis* of venomous sea-snakes 1838. 2. *Astron.* One of the southern constellations 1796

1. Cerastes horned, H., and Elops drear *MILT. P.L.* x. 25.

Hyē, obs. f. HIE.

Hyemal, etc., var. of **Hiemal**, etc.

Hyena, *hyæna* (hai'ēnā). ME. [a. L. *hyæna*, a. Gr. ὕαινα, app. a form. f. ὕς, ὕπις Cf. *f. hyæne*.] 1. A carnivorous quadruped of a family *Hyenidae* allied to the Dog-tribe, though in the skull approaching the *Felidae* or Cat-kind; having powerful jaws, neck, and shoulders, but poor hind quarters. There are three extant species, the Striped H. (*Hyæna striata*), inhabiting northern Africa and much of Asia; the Brown H. (*H. brunnea*), and Spotted H. or Tiger-wolf (*H. crocuta*), natives of southern Africa. The extinct Cave H. (*H. spelæa*) inhabited many parts of the Old World. The name *Laughing H.*, orig. applied to the Striped H., is considered by some to be more appropriate to the Spotted H.

2. *transf.* Applied to a cruel, treacherous, and rapacious person 1671. 3. A name of the Thylacine or Tasmanian Tiger 1832. 4. A fabulous stone said to be taken from the eye of the hyena; also called *hyænum*—1855. 5. attrib. as *h. foeman*, *laughter* 1818

3. Out, out. *Hyæna* *MILT. Sams.* 748. **Hyena-dog**. 1837. 1. A S African quadruped (*Lycaon pictus*), superficially resembling the hyenas. 2. The AARD-WOLF of S. Africa 1838

Hyetal (hai'ēāl), *a. rare*. 1864 [f. Gr. ὕετος rain + AL.] Of or belonging to rain.

Hyeto- (hai'ēto), *comb. f.* Gr. ὕετος rain, as in:

Hyetograph, a chart showing the rainfall (*Spr. Soc. Lex.*) hence **Hyetographic**, *al* *a.*; **Hyetographically** *adv.* **Hyetography**, the branch of meteorology that deals with the distribution and mapping of the rainfall. **Hyetological** *a.* of or pertaining to **Hyetology**, the branch of meteorology that treats of rain. **Hyetometer**, a rain-gauge 1730. **Hyetometograph**, an automatic instrument for registering the amount of rainfall during successive periods.

Hygeia (heidz'ēā) 1737. [a. Gr. Ὑγία, late form of ὕγεια health, ὕγεια the goddess of health, f. ὕγις. A rare variant **Hygiea** presents Gr. ὕγεια.] 1. In *G-Myth.* the goddess of health da gh et o *Æscul. p. 3*

health personified, *transf.* a system of sanitation or medical practice. 2. *Astron.* The 10th asteroid. Hence **Hygeia** *a.* pertaining to Hygeia, or to health, healthy, sanitary. **Hygeist**, one versed in hygiene

Hygiene (heidz'ēā, heidz'ēn). 1796. [a. F. *hygiène*, in mod. L. *hygiène*, ad. Gr. ὕγιεινῆ (ὑγιήν). Formerly used in L. or Gr. form.] Knowledge or practice as relating to the maintenance of health; a system of principles or rules for preserving or promoting health, sanitary science. Hence **Hygienic** *a.* belonging or relating to h.; sanitary. **Hygienically** *adv.* **Hygienics** *pl.* [see -ICS] = **HYGIENE**

Hygienist, one versed in h.

Hygiology (heidz'ēlōdgi), 1855. [f. Gr. ὕγεια (see **HYGEIA**) + (-o)LOGY.] The science of health, hygiene.

Hygrine (hai'grin) 1865 [f. Gr. ὑγρός moist + -INE.] *Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from coca-leaves in the form of a thick pale yellow oil of a burning taste.

Hygro- (hai'grō), *bef. a vowel* *hygr-*, repr. Gr. ὑγρο-, ὑγρ-, *comb. f.* ὑγρός wet, moist, fluid.

Hygrodeik [Gr. δεκνῶν], a form of hygrometer consisting of a wet-bulb and a dry-bulb thermometer together with a scale on which the degree of humidity is shown by an index whose position depends on the height of the mercurial column in each. **Hygrograph** [Gr. γραφῆς], an instrument for registering automatically the variations in the humidity of the air.

Hygrophanous [Gr. φανῶν] *a.* *Bot.* of moist appearance; also, appearing translucent when moist and opaque when dry (*Spr. Soc. Lex.*). **Hygrophilous** [Gr. φίλος] *a.* *Bot.* affecting moist places. **Hygroplasm** [Gr. πλάσμα a thing moulded], a term for the fluid part of protoplasm. **Hygrostatics**, the art of finding the specific weights of moist bodies (Bailey).

Hygrology (hai'grōlōdgi), 1790. [f. **HYGRO-** + LOGY.] That department of physics which relates to the humidity of the atmosphere or other bodies. **Hygron**, explained in mod. Dicts.

Hygrometer (hai'grōmītar), 1670. [f. Gr. ὑγρο- + ΜΕΤΕΡ.] An instrument for measuring the humidity of the air or a gas, or the ratio of the amount of moisture actually present in it to that required for saturation (Formerly often applied to a contrivance to which the name **HYGROSCOPE** is more properly given)

Hygrometric (hai'grōmītrik), *a.* 1794. [f. mod. L. *hygrometricus*; see -IC.] 1. Belonging to hygrometry; measuring, or relating to, the degree of humidity of the atmosphere or other bodies 1819. 2. = **HYGROSCOPIC** 2. 1794. 3. Said of water, etc. so diffused as to be apparent only by the humidity it imparts 1835. So **Hygrometrical** *a.*, *-ly* *adv.*

Hygrometry (hai'grōmītri), 1783. [f. Gr. ὑγρο- + ΜΕΤΡΙΑ.] That branch of physics which relates to the measurement of the humidity of the air.

Hygroscope (hai'grōskōp), 1665 [f. as prec. + -SCOPE observing.] An instrument which indicates (without accurately measuring) the degree of humidity of the air.

Hygroscopic (hai'grōskōpik), *a.* 1775. [f. as prec. + -IC.] 1. Pertaining to the hygroscope or hygroscoy; hygrometric. 2. *spec.* Said of bodies which are sensitive to moisture, and thus indicate roughly the presence or absence of humidity 1790. 3. = **HYGROMETRIC** 3. 1862. So **Hygroscopical**, *a.*, *-ly* *adv.* **Hygroscopically**, *h.* quality.

Hygroscoy (hai'grōskōpi), 1855 [f. Gr. ὑγρο- + ΜΕΤΡΙΑ.] The observation of the humidity of the air or other substance.

Hyke (hāik), *int.* ? Obs. 1764. [Cf. *Hev* and *Hi*, used in same sense.] A call to incite dogs to the chase SCOTT. Hence **Hyke** *v.*

Hyila (hai'lā), 1842. [mod. L., ad. Gr. ὕλη wood, forest.] A tree-fog or tree-toad, as *Hyila pickeringi* of the U.S.

Hyila, var. of **Hyile**.

Hyilactic (hailēktik), *a. rare*. 1861. [ad. Gr. ὕλακτος] Of the nature of barking. So **Hyilactism**, barking.

Hy (hailōsō zē) A so hy

læosaur. 1833. [mod. L., f. Gr. ὕλας belong- ing to forests + σαῦρος lizard.] *Palæont.* A gigantic fossil saurian, found in the Wealden formation of Tilgate forest, chiefly character- ized by a dermal ridge of large bony spines

Hyilarchic, *al*, *a.* 1676 [ad. Gr. ὕλαρχικός = ὕλαρχος, f. ὕλη + ἀρχεῖν]. Rul- ing over matter -1713

Hyilasmus. [mod. L., f. (ult.) Gr. ὕλη] Materialization H MORE. So **Hyilastic** *a.* *-ally* *adv.* 1639

Hyile (hai'iz) ME. [med. L. *hyile*, a. Gr. ὕλη.] Matter, substance; the first matter of the universe -1774. So **Hyilic**, *al* *a.* material (In Gnostic theology opp. to *psychic* and *pietis- m*). **Hyilism**, materialism. **Hyilist**, a materialist.

Hyileg (hai'leg) 1625. [Origin obscure. In Pers. (and Turkish) *hailāg*, 'a nativity said to be a Greek wd.] *Astron.* Ruling planet of a nativity; apheta. Hence **Hyilegical** *a.* of or pertaining to the h.; *sb.* = hyilegical place.

Hyilo- (hai'lo) = Gr. ὕλο- (*h*), *comb. f.* ὕλη wood, material, matter (see **HYILE**).

Hyilobate [ad. mod. L. *Hylobates*, a. Gr. ὕλοβατης wood-walker], a long-armed ape or gibbon. **Hyilo-ideal** *a.* pertaining to **Hyilo-idealism**, the doctrine that reality belongs to the immediate object of belief as such; material or somatic idealism, hence **Hyilo-idealism**, **Hyilomorphie**, *al* *a.* pertaining to **Hyilomorphism** [Gr. μορφή], (2) the doctrine that primordial matter is the First Cause of the universe (3) the scholastic theory of matter and form, so **Hyilomorphist**. **Hyilopathian** *a.* pert. to 1. to, or holding the view that all things are affections of matter; *sb.* one who holds this view. **Hyilo- pathic** *a.* capable of affecting or being affected by matter. **Hyilopathism**, the doctrine that matter is sentient; hence **Hyilopathist**. **Hyilopathy** [Gr. πάθος, *πάθος* affection], a spirit's power of affecting matter. **Hyilophagous** [Gr. φάγος], a wood-eater (said of certain beetles). **Hyilostatic**, *al* [Gr. στατικός STATIC] *a.* that places or arranges matter. **Hyilothism** [Théism], the doctrine that God and matter are identical, material pantheism; hence **Hyilothist**; **Hyilothistic** *a.*

Hyilodes (hai'lo-dēs), 1858. [mod. L., a. Gr. ὕλωδης woody.] *Zool.* A genus of American toads; one of these.

Hyilost (hai'lo-st), 1818 [iron for *hylist* f. Gr. ὕλη] One who affirms that matter is God.

Hyilozoic (hai'lo-zō'ik), *a.* 1678. [f. **HYILO-** + Gr. ζῷ life + -IC.] Of or pertaining to hyilozoism; materialistic.

Hyilozoism (hai'lo-zō'iz'm) 1678 [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The theory that matter has life or that life is merely a property of matter. Hence **Hyilozoist**, a believer in h. **Hyilo- zistic** *a.*

Hymen (hai'mēn) 1590 [a. L. *Hymen* a. Gr. ὕμην] 1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. Myth.* The god of marriage, represented as a young man carrying a torch and veil. 2. Marriage, wedlock; nuptials. Now *rare*. 1608. 3. A hymeneal song (*rare*) 1613.

2. Would that at the marriage-day The cup of H. had been full of poison Martine. *Hymen's* *fav-* or, etc., the church at which a marriage is solemnized.

Hymen 2 (hai'mēn). 1615. [a. Gr. ὕμην, ὕμνος membrane.] 1. *Anat.* The virgin i membrane, stretched across and partially closing the external orifice of the vagina. 2. *Couch.* The ligament between the opposite valves of a bivalve shell.

Hymenaic (haimēnē'ik), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *hymenæum*, f. Gr. ὕμναος; see **HYMEN**.] *lit.* Of or pertaining to Hymen, used to invoke Hymen

H. dimiter, a dactylic dimeter catalectic (— — — — —) **Hymeneal** (haimēnē'āl) 1602. [f. L. *hymenæus*, a. Gr. ὕμναος + AL.]

A. adj. Pertaining to marriage. Views of h. connexions *MILT. D'ARBLAY*.

B. sb. 1. A wedding-hymn 1717. 2. *pl.* Nuptials 1655.

2. I will not talk any more politically but turn to hymenals H. WALPOLE. Hence **Hymenæally** *adv.*

So **Hymenæan** *a.* and *trib.* (in sense li.)

Hymenial (haim'nīāl), *a.* 1874 [f. **HY-** MEN + AL.] *Bot.* Pertaining to the hy-

o Ge Kōln) o (t pen). u (Ger M ler) (F darte) v cu l e () cel. e () (f (F a e a (m mth)

Hymenium (haiménídm). Pl. -ia. 1830. [mod.L., ad. Gr. ὑμένιον, dim. of ὑμῆν Hymen².] Bot. The spore-bearing surface in fungi. In the common mushroom it covers the gills. Also *atrio*.

Hymeno- (haiménō), repr. Gr. ὑμενο-, comb. f. ὑμῆν, ὑμενός membrane, HYMEN², as in HYMEMOPTEROUS.

Hymenogony [-geny], the production of membranes by the simple contact of two liquids. **Hymenomyce** [ad. mod.L. *hymenomyces* pl., f. Gr. ὑμῆνες mushrooms], one of the *Hymenomycetes*, an order of fungi in which the hymenium is on the exposed surface of the sporophore, hence **Hymenomyctal**, -tous *adjs.*, belonging to or having the nature of a hymenomycete, **Hymenomycetoid** *a.*, resembling a hymenomycete. **Hymenophore**, **Hymenophorum** (Gr. -όφος carrying), the part of a fungus which supports the hymenium. **Hymenotomy** (Gr. τέμνω, τμήσις), incision of the hymen.

Hymenoptera (haiménōptēra) 1828. [ad F. *hymenoptère*, see next.] A hymenopterous insect.

Hymenoptera (haiménōptēra), *sb.* pl. 1773. [mod.L. (Linn.), a. Gr. ὑμενόπτερα *adj.* neut. pl.; see HYMEMOPTEROUS.] Zool. An extensive order of insects (including the ants, wasps, bees, etc.), having four membranous wings (sometimes carinaceous or absent); the females have an ovipositor, which may also serve as a sting. Hence **Hymenopterical** *a.* hymenopterous. **Hymenopteran**, one of this order. **Hymenopterist**, an entomologist whose special study is H.

Hymenopterology (haiménōptērōlōgí), 1855. [f. prec. + (-ō)LOGY.] The branch of Entomology which deals with Hymenoptera. Hence **Hymenopterologist**. **Hymenopterological** *a.*

Hymenopterous (haiménōptēros), *a.* 1813. [f. mod.L. *hymenopterous*, a. Gr. ὑμενόπτερος (f. ὑμενο- membrane + πτερόν wing) + -ους] Having membranous wings; belonging to the Hymenoptera.

Hymn (him), *sb.* OE. [f. L. *hymnus*, a. Gr. ὕμνος a song in praise of gods or heroes. Late eccl. L. *ymnus* was adopted in OE. as *ymen*; but ME forms repr. OE. *ymna*, finally modified under classical influence to *ymn*.] 1. A song of praise to God; *spec.* a metrical composition adapted to be sung in 2 religious service; sometimes dist. from *psalm* or *antiphona*, as not being part of the text of the Bible. 2. An ode or song of praise in honour of a deity, a country, etc. 1513. 3. *attrib.* as in h-book. 4. The earliest h. of Christian devotion Hosanna to the Son of David STANLEY. 5. Every noon-tide they sing Hymnes to the Sunne PURCHAS.

Hymn (him), *v.* 1667. [f. prec. *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To worship or praise in song; to sing hymns to. 2. To sing as a hymn; to express in a song of praise 1727. 3. *absol.* To sing hymns 1715.

4. *Hymning* th' Eternal Father MILT. P.L. vi. 96. 5. They h. their praises JOWELL. 6. The lark that hymned on high 1827. Hence **Hymner** (himnēr), a singer of hymns 1816.

Hymnal (himnāl), *a.* (sb.). ME. [f. L. *hymnus* + -AL.] The *sb.* use repr. a med.L. *hymnale*. 1. Of or pertaining to a hymn or hymns 1644. 2. *sb.* A collection of hymns, a hymn-book. So **Hymnary** 1888.

Hymnic (himnik), *a.* (sb.) 1589. [f. HYMN *sb.* + -IC.] 1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, a hymn or hymns. 2. *sb.* A composition of the nature of a hymn. LAMB

Hymnist (himnist), 1621. [f. L. *hymnus* HYMN *sb.* + -IST.] A composer of hymns.

Hymnody (himnodí), 1711. [ad. med. L. *hymnodia*, a. Gr. ὑμνοδία singing of hymns, f. ὑμνος + δίδωμι. Cf. PSALMODY.] 1. The singing, or composition, of hymns. 2. Hymns collectively; the body of hymns belonging to any age, country, church, etc. 1864. 3. The Moravians being great in h. 1876. 4. The jewels of German h. SCHAFF.

Hymnographer, 1619. [f. Gr. ὑμνογράφος + -ER.] A composer of hymns. So **Hymnography**, the history and bibliography of hymns 1864.

Hymnology (himnōlōgí), 1638. [Orig. ad Gr. ὑμνολογία the singing of hymns bu

now app. f. HYMN *sb.* + (-ō)LOGY.] 1. The singing of hymns 1855. 2. The composition of hymns 1839. 3. The study of hymns, their history, use, etc.; also, hymns collectively 1812. 4. A handbook of h. 1880. Hence **Hymnologic**, -ical *adjs.* of or pertaining to h.; -ly *adv.* in relation to h. **Hymnologist**, a composer or student of hymns

Hynd, *hyne*, obs. f. HIND.

Hynder, obs. f. HINDER *a.* *v.*

Hyne (hoie), *adv.* dial. ME. (Sc.) [Contr. form of *hethen*; cf. SYNE.] Hence.

Hy- (haiō), 1811. [f. Gr. ὑ- in ὑαίδης; see HYOID.] A formative element referring to the hyoid bone in connexion with adjoining parts of the body.

Hyobranchial *a.*, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the branchiae. **Hy-o-epiglottic**, **Hy-o-epiglottidean** *adjs.*, connecting the hyoid bone with the epiglottis.

Hyoganoid, **Hyoganoidcan** [Gr. ὄγκος *adjs.*, belonging to, or characteristic of, the *Hyoganoides*, a subclass of ganoid fishes, having the hyoid apparatus like those of the teleosts.

Hyoglossal, **Hyoglossian** [Gr. γλῶσσα *adjs.*, connected with the hyoid bone and the tongue. **Hyoglossus**, a muscle of the hyoid bone and tongue.

Hyomental [L. *mentum*] *a.*, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the chin. **Hyoplastron** [Plastron] = **HYOSTERNAL** *sb.*; hence **Hyoplastron** = **HYOSCAPULAR** *a.*, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the scapula. **Hyothyroid** *a.*, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage; as *sb.* = hyothyroid muscle.

Hyoid (haioid), 1811. [ad. F. *hyoïde*, ad. mod.L. *hyoides*, Gr. ὑαίδης, shaped like the letter v. Cf. HY-O.] *Anat.*

A. adj. 1. *H. bone*; the tongue-bone or os *linguae*, situated between the chin and the thyroid cartilage. In man it is a horseshoe- or U-shaped bone (whence the name) embedded horizontally in the root of the tongue, with its convexity pointing forwards. 2. Pertaining to the hyoid bone 1842.

3. *H. arch*, *h. apparatus*, the second visceral arch in Vertebrates, lying between the hyomandibular and hyobranchial clefts.

B. sb. 1. The hyoid bone; see A. 1. 1872. 2. The hyoid artery 1883.

Hence **Hyoidal**, **Hyoidan** *adjs.* = next.

Hyoidcan (haioidíkan), *a.* 1835. [f. mod. L. *hyoides* (f. *hyoides* HYOID B.) + -AN.] *Anat.* Of or belonging to the hyoid (bone).

Hyomandibular (haiōmandibulār), 1872. [f. HY-O + MANDIBULAR.] *Anat.*

A. adj. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the mandible or lower jaw 1875.

H. bone, in fishes, the bone of the suspensorium which articulates with the cranium. **H. cleft**, the cleft between the mandibular and hyoid arches in the embryo of Vertebrates.

B. sb. The hyomandibular bone.

Hyoscine (hoisāin), 1872. [Arbitrarily f. HYOS(CYAMUS + -INE.)] *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid isomeric with hyoscyamine.

Hyoscyamine (haiōsaiāmin), 1836. [f. next + -INE.] *Chem.* An extremely poisonous alkaloid (C₁₇H₂₃NO₃), obtained from the seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger* and some other *Solanaceae*, isomeric with atropine; used in medicine as a sedative. So **Hyoscyamia**.

Hyoscyamus (haiōsaiāms), 1799. [ad. Gr. ὑοσκῆμος (f. ὑός, gen. of ὄς pig + σκῆμος bean).] A genus of plants belonging to the N.O. *Solanaceae*; the British species is *Hyoscyamus niger*, HENBANE. Also, the tincture of henbane.

Hyosternal (haiōstēnāl), *a.* (sb.) 1835. [f. HY-O + STERNAL.] 1. Pertaining to the hyoid apparatus and the sternum or breastbone 1870. 2. *sb.* Each of the second pair of plates in the plastron of a turtle, also called the hypoplastron.

Hyosternum (haiōstēnēm) [f. HY-O + STERNUM.] = prec. 2.

Hyostylic (haiōstīlik), *a.* 1880. [f. HY-O + Gr. στυλος pillar + -IC.] *Anat.* Having the lower jaw suspended from the cranium by a hyomandibular bone (opp. to *antostylic* and *amphistylic*). Also said of the lower jaw itself.

Hy (hip). Also *h.* hyps. *collog.* *q. Ofs.* 1705. [Abbrev. of HYPOCHONDRIA. Cf. HIP *sb.*, *v.*] *Usu.* the *h.*, the *hyp*s: hypochondria.

Heav'n send thou hast not got the *hyp*s! SWIFT

Hy-, the *om* a HYPO- used bef. a vowel

Hypæthral, -ethral (hoip-, hupī-thral) *a.* 1791. [f. L. *hypæthrus*, *hypæthrus* *adj.*, and *sb.* ad. Gr. ὑπαίθερος under the sky + -AL.] 1. Open to the sky, having no roof. 2. Open-air 1879. 3. The internal colonnade to the hypæthral temple is a peristyle 1794.

Hypallage (hupēlādʒ, hip-), 1577 [L., a. Gr. ὑπάλλαγῃ interchange, f. ὑπό + ἀλλασσέν (stem ἀλλάγ-).] A figure of speech in which there is an interchange of two elements of a proposition, their natural relations being reversed. (In Quintilian VIII. vi. 23 = METONYMY.)

The phrase 'you also are become dead to the law' is a h. for 'the law has become dead to you' 1874

Hypanthium (hāipēn-thim), 1855 [mod. L., f. HYPO- + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] Bot. An enlargement or other development of the torus under the calyx GRAY. Hence **Hypanthial** *a.*

Hypapophysis (hupāpōfis, hip-), 1711. [f. HYPO- + Gr. ἀπόφυσις] *Anat.* An APOPHYSIS or spinous process on the lower or ventral side of a vertebral centrum. Hence **Hypapophysial** *a.*

Hyparterial (-artērīāl), *a.* [f. HYPO- + Gr. ἀρτηρία] *Anat.* Situated beneath the artery or trachea. (Mod. Dicts.)

Hypaspist (hupēs-pist, hip-), 1827. [ad. Gr. ὑπασπστής shield-bearer; see HYPO- 1.] A shield-bearer; one of a picked body of troops in the Macedonian army.

Hypate (hupāt), 1603. [L., a. Gr. ὑπάτη (sc. χορδή CHORD) uppermost string.] The name of the lowest tone in the lowest two tetrachords of ancient Greek music.

Hypaxial (hupēksīāl, hip-), *a.* 1872. [f. HYPO- + Gr. ἄξια] *Compar. Anat.* Lying beneath, or on the ventral side of, the vertebral axis.

Hyper (harpas), *loc.* or *collog.* abbrev. (*a.*) of *hypericite*, (*b.*) of *hyper-Calvinist*

Hyper- (harpas), *prefix*, repr. Gr. ὑπέρ (ὑπέρ prep. and *adv.* 'over, beyond, over much above measure').

1. Formations with prepositional force of 'over beyond, or above' (what is denoted by the second element) 2. General formations *a. adjs.*, as *hyper-angelical*, etc. *b.* Rarely in *sus* and *vis*, e.g. *hyperodactyl*, *hyperodactyl*. 2. *Alus*. In *hyperodactyl*, etc., denoting either (a) the acute modes in ancient Greek music, which began at a definite interval above the ordinary *Psalm*, etc., or (b) the 'authentic' modes in mediæval music (the same as *Authentic* *Dorian*, etc.) as contrasted with the 'plagal' modes *hyperdorian*, etc. 3. In *Math.*, as in *hyperbolic*, *hyper-elliptic*, etc. See also **HYPERBOLIC**

4. Formations with adverbial sense of 'over much to excess, exceedingly'. 1. General formations, as *hyperacid*, etc.; *hyperacidity*, etc.; *hyperatonic*, etc. 2. *Spec.* and *techn.* terms, as *hyperalbinism*, etc.

III. 1. Formations in which *hyper-* qualifies the second element adverbially or attributively; as in *hyperanopia*, etc. 2. In *Chem.*, *hyper-* denotes the highest in a series of oxygen compounds (cf. *HYPO-*); e.g. *hyperoxide*, now usually expressed by *Pero-*.

Some words belonging to the above groups follow here; for the more important set in their alphabetical places.

Hyperalbuminosis, *Path.* excess of albumen in the blood. **Hyperbrachycephalic** *a.*, *Cranial* extremely brachycephalic; applied to a skull of which the cranial index is over 85; so **Hyperbrachycephaly**, *h. condition*. **Hyperbrachial** *a.* Zool. situated above the gills or branchiae. **Hypercardia** (Gr. καρδία), *Path.* hypertrophy of the heart

Hyperchromatism, abnormally intense coloration **Hyperconic** *a.*, *Geom.* relating to the intersection of two conicoids or surfaces of the second order

Hypergenesis, excessive production or growth **Hyperhidrosis**, *hidrosis* (from *hidrosis*), *Path.* excessive sweating. **Hyperideation**, excessive mental activity or restlessness. **Hyperimnesia** (Gr. μνήσις), unusual power of memory. **Hypernutrition** = **HYPERTROPHY**. **Hyperorganic** *a.*, beyond or independent of the organism. **Hyperorthognathic** *a.*, *Cranial* excessively orthognathic applied to a skull in which the cranial index is over 91; so **Hyperorthognathic**, *h. condition*. **Hyperpyretic** (Gr. πυρετός) *a.*, *Path.* pertaining to or affected with **Hyperpyrexia**, a high or excessive degree of fever; whence **Hyperpyrexial**, **Hyperpyrexia** *adjs.* = *hyperpyretic*. **Hyperpyrexia**, *Hyperpyrexia*, *Path.* proud or fungous flesh

Hypersarcoma, *Path.* proud or fungous flesh **Hyperspace**, *Geom.* space of more than three dimensions

Hypatrichosis (Gr. τριχισμός) *f. trix* *trich-* *excess* *c.* *h. of hair*

Hyperæmia (haipərī mīā). Also **-hæmia**, **emia**. 1836. [mod.L., f. **HYPER**-II. 2 + Gr. αἷμα (cf. *anæmia*), f. αἷμα blood.] *Path.* An excessive accumulation of blood in a particular part; congestion.

Active or arterial h., congestion arising from increased flow through the arteries. *Passive or venous h.* congestion due to obstruction in a vein. Hence **Hyperæmic**, -*emic* *a.* of, pertaining to, or affected with h.

Hyperæsthesia (-es-, -isf'esiā). 1849. [mod.L., f. **HYPER**-II. 2 + Gr. αἰσθησία, αἰσθησις.] *Path.* Excessive and morbid sensitiveness of the nerves or nerve-centres. Also *transf.* So **Hyperæsthetic** *a.* affected with h.

Hyperapophysis (-āp'of'isī). 1872. [**HYPER**-III. 1.] *Anat.* A process of bone extending backward from the neural spine of one vertebra to that of another, or developed from the postzygapophysis. Hence **Hyperapophyseal** *a.*

Hyperaspist (-æspist). 1638 [ad. Gr. ὑπερασπιστής, f. ὑπερασπίζω to hold a shield over, f. ἄσπις.] A defender, champion—1747.

Hyperbaton (haip'dibātōn). 1579 [L., a Gr. ὑπερβατόν, lit. 'overstepping', f. ὑπερβαίνειν.] *Gram. and Rhet.* A figure of speech in which the natural order of words or phrases is inverted, esp. for the sake of emphasis. Also, an instance of this.

The sense 'ys' the fende makethe this' for whiche Chaucer vseth. ('according to the rhetorical figure Hyperbaton'), 'This makethe the fende' *Thynne*. Hence **Hyperbatic** *a.* pertaining to or of the nature of h.; inverted. **Hyperbatically** *adv.*

Hyperbola (haip'dibōlā). 1658. [*a.* mod. L. *hyperbola*, ad. Gr. ὑπερβολή, lit. 'excess', f. ὑπερβάλλειν (ὑπέρ over + βάλλειν to throw). So named because the inclination of its plane to the base of the cone exceeds that of the side of the cone (see **ELLIPSE**).] *Geom.* One of the conic sections; a plane curve consisting of two separate, equal and similar, infinite branches, formed by the intersection of a plane with both branches of a double cone (i.e. two similar cones on opposite sides of the same vertex). It may also be defined as a curve in which the focal distance of any point bears to its distance from the directrix a constant ratio greater than unity. It has two foci, one for each branch, and two asymptotes, which intersect in the centre of the curve, midway between the vertices of its two branches. (Often applied to one branch of the curve.) *b.* Extended (after Newton) to algebraic curves of higher degrees denoted by equations analogous to that of the common hyperbola 1727. Hence **Hyperbolic** *a.* of the form of, or resembling, a h. (Dicts.)

Hyperbole (haip'dibōlā). 1529 [a. Gr. ὑπερβολή excess, exaggeration; cf. prec.] *x.* *Rhet.* A figure of speech consisting in exaggerated statement, used to express strong feeling or produce a strong impression, and not intended to be taken literally. Also, an instance of this *b.* *gen.* Excess, extravagance (*rare*) 1652. *2.* *Geom.* = **HYPERBOLA**—1716.

1 Scriptural Examples of H... Deut 9, 1, Cities fenced up to heaven. Joh. 21, 25, The whole world could not contain the books J. Saurin. var. **Hyperboly** (in sense 1) 1598.

Hyperbolic (haip'dibōlik), *a.* 1646. [ad. Gr. ὑπερβολικός, f. ὑπερβολή.] *x.* *Rhet.* = **HYPERBOLICAL** *a.* *Geom.* Of, belonging to, or of the form or nature of a hyperbola; having some relation to the hyperbola 1676.

2. *H. curvature*, the same as **ANTI-CLASTIC** curvature. *H. function*, a function having a relation to a rectangular hyperbola similar to that of the ordinary trigonometrical functions to a circle, as the *h. sine*, *cotang.*, *tangens*, etc. (abbrev. *sinh*, *cosh*, *tanh*, etc.). *H. logarithm*, a logarithm to the base *e* (2-71828), *h.* a natural or Napierian logarithm; so called because proportional to a segment of the area between a hyperbola and its asymptote. *H. spiral*, a spiral in which the radius vector varies inversely as the angle turned through by it.

Hyperbolical (haip'dibōlikāl), *a.* ME. [f. as prec. + -AL.] *x.* *Rhet.* Of the nature of, involving, or using hyperbole; exaggerated, extravagant. *2.* *gen.* Excessive, enormous—1839. *2.* *Geom.* = **HYPERBOLIC** 2 1571. Hence **Hyperbolically** *d.*

Hyperbolism (haip'dibōl'iz'm). 1653. *1.* *Rhet.* [f. **HYPERBOLE** + -ISM.] Use of or addition to hyperbole; exaggerated style, or an instance of this *2.* *Geom.* [ad. mod.L. *hyperbolicismus* (Newton).] A curve whose equation is derived from that of another curve by substituting *xy* for *y*, as that of the hyperbola is from that of the straight line 1651. So **Hyperbolist**, one given to the use of hyperbole 1661. **Hyperbolize**, to exaggerate (*trans.* and *intr.*) 1594.

Hyperboloid (haip'dibōloid). 1684. [f. **HYPERBOLA** + -OID.] *1.* = **HYPERBOLA** *b.*—1796. *2.* A solid or surface of the second degree, some of whose plane sections are hyperbolas, the others being ellipses or circles. Formerly restricted to those of circular section, generated by the revolution of a hyperbola about one of its axes, now called *hyperboloids of revolution* 1743.

There are two kinds of h.: the *h. of one sheet* and of *two sheets*, e.g. those generated by revolution about the conjugate and transverse axes respectively.

Hyperborean (haip'dibōriān). 1591. [ad. late L. *hyperboreanus* = cl. L. *hyperboreus*, ad. Gr. ὑπερβόρεος, -βόρειος, f. ὑπερ- **HYPER**-I + βόρειος northern, *Boreas* **BOREAS**.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterizing the extreme north of the earth, or (*colloq.* or *poet.*) of a particular country, in ethnological use, cf. *B.* *b.* Of or pertaining to the fabled Hyperboreans 1613.

Even to the h. or frozen sea 1633.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of the extreme north of the earth, in pl. members of an ethnological group of Arctic races. *loosely* and *fig.* One who lives in a northerly clime. 1601.

In Greek legend the Hyperboreans were a happy people who lived in sunshine and plenty beyond the north wind.

Hypercatallectic (-kætāle kuk), *a.* 1704. [ad. late L. *hypercatallecticus*; see **HYPER**-I and **CATALECTIC**.] *Pros.* Of a verse or colon: Having an extra syllable after the last complete dipody. Also applied to the syllable. *1.* Formerly also = **HYPERMETRIC**.

Hypercritic (haip'kritik), *sb.* (*a.*) 1618. [**HYPER**-II. 1. Cf. *hypercritique* (Boileau).] *1.* A master critic; a severe critic; an overcritical person 1638. *2.* *Hypercriticism*; also, a critique—1757. *3.* *adj.* = next. **KEATS**.

Hypercritical, *a.* 1605. [**HYPER**-II. 1.] Unduly critical; addicted to hypercriticism; as *h. carpers*. Hence **Hypercritically** *adv.*

Hypercriticism (-kri tis'iz'm). 1678. [**HYPER**-II. 1.] Excessive, unduly severe, or minute criticism. So **Hypercriticize** *v.*

Hyperdeterminant. 1845 [**HYPER**-I. 3.] *Math.* *a.* *sb.* A determinant of operative symbols; a symbolic expression for an invariant or covariant, invented by Cayley. *b.* *adj.* Of the nature of a hyperdeterminant.

Hyperdulia (haip'dulsiā). 1530. [**HYPER**-II. 1.] The superior DULIA or veneration paid by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary. Hence **Hyperdulia**, -*al* *a.* of the nature of h.

Hypergamy (haip'gāmī). 1881. [f. **HYPER**-III. 1 + Gr. γάμος marriage.] Marriage with one of equal or superior caste; in reference to Hindu customs.

Hypericum (haip'rikūm, *etym.* hiporai-kūm). 1471. [L. *hypericum*, *hypericon*, *a.* Gr. ὑπερίκον, f. ὑπέρ over + ἑρίκη heath.] *1.* *Bot.* A large genus of plants (herbs or shrubs), the type of the N.O. *Hypericaceæ*, having pentamerous yellow flowers, and leaves usually marked with pellucid dots; commonly known as St. John's-wort. *2.* *Pharm.* (in form *hypericon*). A drug prepared from a plant of this genus—1691.

Hyperinosis (haip'orinōsis). 1845 [f. **HYPER**-II. 2 + Gr. ἴνός fibre + -OSIS.] *Path.* A diseased state of the blood in which it contains an excessive amount of fibrin. Hence **Hyperinosed**, -*otic* *adjs.* having excess of fibrin.

Hypermetamorphosis (haip'pə,metāmp'fōsis) 1875. [**HYPER**-II. 2.] *Entom.* An extreme form of metamorphosis occurring in certain insects, in which the animal passes through two or more different larval stages. So **Hypermetamorphism** the character of an

dergoing h. **Hypermetamorphic**, -*morphic* *adjs.* characterized by h.

Hypermeter (haip'āmētā). 1656. [ad. Gr. ὑπέρμετρος, f. μέτρον.] *1.* *Pros.* A hypermetric verse. *2.* *poet.* A person taller than ordinary. **ADDISON**. Hence **Hypermetric**, -*ical* *a.*

Hypermetrope (haip'mētrōp). 1864 [f. Gr. ὑπέρμετρος + ὤψ, ὤψα eye.] *Path.* A person affected with hypermetropia.

Hypermetropia (haip'pə,metrōpiā). Also -*metropy* (-mētrōpi). 1868. [mod.L., f. as prec. + -ia -IAL.] *Path.* An affection of the eye usually due to a flattened form of the eyeball, in which the focus of parallel rays lies behind instead of on the retina; long-sightedness. Hence **Hypermetrope** *a.*

Hyperodon (haip'dōd'ōn). 1843. [mod.L., f. Gr. ὑπερὸς superior, or ὑπερέη palate + ὀδούς, ὀδόν(- tooth).] *Zool.* A genus of Cetacea, containing the bottle-nosed whales.

Hyperopia (-ōpiā). 1884. [f. **HYPER**-II. 2 + Gr. ὄψ, ὤψα eye + -ia -IAL.] *Path.* = **HYPERMETROPIA**. So **Hyperopic** *a.*

Hyperostosis (haip'pəstōsis). *PL* -*oses* 1835. [f. as prec. + Gr. ὀστέον, ὀστο- bone see -OSIS.] *Path.*, etc. An overgrowth of bony tissue; hypertrophy of bone; exostosis.

Hyperoxidation. 1876. [**HYPER**-II. 1.] Excessive oxidation. **HARLEY**.

Hyperoxide (-p'ksid). 1855. [**HYPER**-III. 2.] *Chem.* = **PEROXIDE**.

Hyperoxygenate (-p'ksidzənēt), *v.* 1793 [**HYPER**-II. 1.] *trans.* To supersaturate with oxygen (chiefly in pa. pple.) *b.* *poet.* To impart excess of sourness to 1811.

b. An old huckstering grocer whose natural sourness is hyperoxygenated by Methodism **SOUTHEY**. So **Hyperoxygenation**, the action of hyperoxygenating; hyperoxygenated condition. **HYPEROXYGENIZE** *v.* = **HYPEROXYGENATE** (chiefly in pa. pple.)

Hyperoxymuriate (haip'pəksimūiāt). 1794. [**HYPER**-III. 2.] *Chem.* A salt of 'hyperoxymuriatic' (now called chloric) acid, *1.* chlorate—1854.

Hyperoxymuriatic, *a.* 1794. [**HYPER**-III. 2.] *Chem.* In *H. acid*, the old name of chloric acid **HClO₃**—1807.

Hyperper (haip'pəp). 1598. [ad. med. L. *hyperperum*, -*hyperum*, ad Gr. ὑπερπυρ, f. ὑπέρ + πυρ; applied to gold highly refined by fire.] *Numism.* A Byzantine coin; the gold solidus.

Hyperphysical (haip'pəfizikāl), *a.* 1600 [**HYPER**-I. 1.] Above or beyond what is physical; supernatural. Hence **Hyperphysically** *adv.* So **Hyperphysics**, the science or subject of the supernatural.

Hyperplasia (haip'pəplāziā). 1861. [mod.L., f. **HYPER**-II. 2 + Gr. πλάσις formation.] *Path.* A form of hypertrophy consisting in abnormal multiplication of the cellular elements of a part or organ; excessive cell-formation. So **Hyperplasm** = prec. **Hyperplastic**, -*plastic* *adjs.* of, pertaining to, or exhibiting h.

Hypersthene (haip'pəsthan). 1808. [ad. F. *hypersthène*, f. **HYPER**-II. 1 + Gr. σθένος, from its superior hardness as compared with hornblende.] *Min.* A silicate of iron and magnesium, of the pyroxene group, a greenish-black or greenish-grey mineral, closely allied to hornblende, often exhibiting a peculiar metalloidal lustre. Also *attrib.* Hence **Hypersthene**, -*ic* *a.* related to or containing h. **Hypersthene**, a dark granite-like aggregate of h. and labradorite.

Hypersthenia (haip'pəstheniā). 1855. [mod.L., f. **HYPER**-II. 2 + Gr. σθένος.] *Path.* Extreme or morbid excitement of the vital powers the opposite of *asthenia*. Hence **Hypersthenic** *a.* relating to, characterized by, or producing h.

Hyperthesis (haip'dip'thisi). 1882 [a. Gr. ὑπερέθεσις, f. ὑπέρ **HYPER**-I + θέσις placing.] Transposition, metathesis. So **Hyperthetic** *a.* pertaining to or exhibiting h. **Hyperthetical** *a.* superlative. **CHAPMAN**.

Hypertrophy (haip'ditrōfi), *sb.* 1834. [ad. mod.L. *hypertrophia*, f. Gr. ὑπέρ (see **HYPER**-II. 2) + τροφή τροφή cf. **ATROPHY** *Physio*

and *Path.* Excessive growth or development of a part or organ, produced by excessive nutrition. The opposite of *Atrophy*. *fig.* Overgrowth. Hence *Hypertrophic*, -al *a.* of the nature of, affected with, or producing *h.* *Hypertrophous a.* characterized by *h.* *Hypertrophy v.* to affect with or undergo *h.*

|| *Hyp̄ha* (hai-fā). *Pl.* -phæ (-fē). 1866. [mod.L., ad. Gr. ὑφή web.] *Bot.* The structural element of the thallome of Fungi, consisting of long slender branched filaments, usually having transverse septa, and together constituting the *mycelium*. Hence *Hyp̄hal a.*

Hyp̄hæresis, -eresis (hi-, hai-fē-ris). 1890. [a. Gr. ὑφάρσις; cf. *aphæresis*.] *Gram.* The omission of a letter or syllable in the body of a word.

Hyp̄hen (hai-fēn), *sb.* 1620. [a. late L., a. late Gr. ὑπέρ, subst. use of ὑπέρ together, in one, f. ὑπ̄, ὑπ̄ under + ἔν one.] 1. A short dash or line (-) used to connect two words together as a compound, also, to join the separated syllables of a word, as at the end of a line; or to divide a word into parts. 2. Applied to the 'plus' sign (+). *DAUBENY*. 2. *transf.* A short pause between two syllables in speaking 1868; a connecting link 1868. Hence *Hyp̄hen v.* to join by a *h.*; to write (a compound) with a *h.* So *Hyp̄henate v.*

Hyp̄henated ppl a. (orig. U.S.), applied to persons whose nationality is designated by a hyp̄henated form; hence, to a person whose patriotic allegiance is as summed to be divided 1893. So *Hyp̄henate sb.*

Hyp̄homycetous (hi f-, hai f-, moi-si-tos), *a.* 1887. [f. mod.L. *Hyp̄homyces* (f. Gr. ὑφή web + μυκτες fungi) + -OUS.] *Bot.* Of or belonging to the *Hyp̄homyces*, a group of fungi consisting simply of hyphæ.

Hyp̄nosis (hi-pno-sis). 1845. [f. *HYPO-* + Gr. ἵπνός tissue + -OSIS.] *Path.* A diseased state of the blood in which the quantity of fibrin is below the normal. Hence *Hyp̄notic a.*

Hyp̄nagogic (hi-pnā-gō-gik), *a.* 1886. [ad. F. *hypnagogique*, f. Gr. ὕπνος + ἀγώγος leading. f. ἀγών.] *Properly*, inducing sleep; in use = that which accompanies falling asleep.

Hyp̄no- (hi-pno), bef. a vowel *hyp̄no-*, comb. f. Gr. ὕπνος sleep. Used chiefly in new pathological terms.

Hyp̄nocyte (Gr. -βατης walker), a sleep-walker. *Hyp̄nocyte*, *biol.* an encysted protozoan which remains quiescent and does not develop spores. *Hyp̄nogenesis*, *Hyp̄nogeny*, induction of the hyp̄notic state; so *Hyp̄nogenetic*, -genic, *Hyp̄nogenous adjs.*, producing the hyp̄notic state; *rarely*, producing sleep. *Hyp̄nogenetically adv.*, by hyp̄nogenesis. *Hyp̄nology*, the science of the phenomena of sleep, hence *Hyp̄nologic*, -al *a.* *Hyp̄nologist*, one versed in hyp̄nology. *Hyp̄nosperm*, -spore, *bot.* an oospore or zygospore (in the *algæ*) which, after fertilization, passes through a period of rest before germinating; a resting cell or spore; so *Hyp̄nosporange*, *Hyp̄nosporangium*, *bot.* a sporangium containing hyp̄nospores; *Hyp̄nosporic a.*, of the nature of a hyp̄nosporic.

Hyp̄noid, *a.* 1: see under *HYPNUM*.

Hyp̄noid (hi-pnoid), *a.* 2, *hyp̄noidal* (hi-pnoidāl), *a.* U.S. 1904. [f. Gr. ὕπνος sleep + -OID.] Resembling hyp̄nosis, hyp̄notic.

Hyp̄nosis (hi-pno-sis). 1876 [f. Gr. ὕπνος to put to sleep.] *Phys.* 1. The inducement or the gradual approach of sleep. 2. Artificially produced sleep, esp. the hyp̄notic state 1882.

Hyp̄notic (hi-pno-tik). 1625. [ad. F. *hypnotique*, ad. late L. *hypnoticus*, a. Gr. ὕπνωτικός, f. ὑπνόν to put to sleep. In 2, short for *neuro-hypnotic*.]

A. adj. 1. Inducing sleep; soporific. 2. Pertaining to or of the nature of hyp̄notism or 'nervous sleep'; accompanied by or producing hyp̄notism 1843. 3. Susceptible to hyp̄notism 1881.

1. H. Draughts 1758. 2. The *h.* or so-called mesmeric state *MARSHALL*. 3. The trained *h.* subject 1894.

B. sb. 1. An agent that produces sleep, a sedative or soporific drug 1681. 2. A person under the influence of hyp̄notism 1888.

† *Hyp̄notical a.* = *A. 1.* *Hyp̄notically adv.* *Hyp̄notism* (hi-pno-tiz'm). 1842. [f. *HYPNOTIC* + ISM. First used as a shortened form of *neuro-hypnotism* by Dr James Braid

of Manchester, who introduced the term.] 1. The process of hyp̄notizing, or artificially producing a state in which the subject appears to be in a deep sleep, without any power of changing his mental or physical condition, except under the influence of some external suggestion or direction. On recovering from this condition, the person has usually no remembrance of what he has said or done during the hyp̄notic state. Also, the branch of science which deals with the production of this state. See *BRAIDISM*, *MESMERISM*.

The usual way of inducing the state consists in causing a person to look fixedly, for several minutes, with complete concentration, at a bright object placed above and in front of the eyes at so short a distance that the convergence of the optic axes can only be accomplished with effort.

2. The hyp̄notized or hyp̄notic condition 1843. 3. Sleepiness or sleep artificially induced by any means; also *fig.* 1860.

So *Hyp̄notist*, a hyp̄notizer. *Hyp̄notize v.* to put into a hyp̄notic state, to mesmerize; also *absol.* *Hyp̄notization*, the action of hyp̄notizing; hyp̄notized condition. *Hyp̄notizer*, one who hyp̄notizes.

|| *Hyp̄num* (hi-pnūm). *Pl.* -num, -na. 1753. [mod.L., ad. Gr. ὕμνον 'moss growing on trees'.] *Bot.* A large genus of pleurocarpous mosses; feather-moss. Hence *Hyp̄noid a.* belonging or akin to the genus *H.* *Hyp̄nophilous a.* growing among the mosses.

Hyp̄o (hi-po). ? *Obs.* 1711. [Abbrev. of *HYPOCHONDRIA*; cf. *HYPER*.] Morbid depression of spirits.

Hyp̄o (hi-po). 1861. [Abbrev. of *HYPOSULPHITE*.] *Photogr.* The salt formerly called hyp̄osulphite, now thiosulphate, of soda, used for fixing photographic pictures. Also *attrib.*

Hyp̄o- (hai-po, hi-po), bef. vowels also *hyp̄-*, prefix, repr. Gr. ὑπο-, ὑπ̄- (f. ὑπ̄ prep. and adv. 'under' = L. *sub*). The first vowel in Gr. ὑπο-, L. *hypo-*, is short, but *y* is now usually treated in all positions except before two consonants as (ei), against both etymology and history.

1. In words from Greek; as *hyp̄ochondria*, *hyp̄oeris*, *hyp̄otenuse*, etc.

2. In modern formations, with sense 'under, beneath, below'; as (a) *hyp̄obasal*, *hyp̄odermic*, etc.; (b) *HYPOBLAST*, *HYPOXIA* (animals low in the scale).

3. *Mus.* In *hyp̄ocretan*, *hyp̄orian*, etc., used to denote either (a) the grave modes in ancient Greek music, beginning at a definite interval below the ordinary *ἑβόταν*, *Dorian*, etc., or (b) the 'plagal' modes in medieval music, each of which has a compass a fourth below that of the corresponding 'authentic' mode.

4. 'To some extent', 'slightly', 'somewhat' in *adjs.*; 'slight' or 'deficient' in *sbs.*; the opposite of *HYPER*-II.

5. In Chemistry, *hypo-* (in contrast with *HYPER*-III. a) is used to name an oxygen compound lower in the series than that having the simple name without *hypo-*; thus *sulphurous acid* = H_2SO_3 , *hyp̄osulphurous acid* = H_2SO_2 .

Some words belonging to the above groups follow here for the more important see in their alphabetical places.

|| *Hyp̄oaria pl.* [Gr. ὑάριον little egg, *Ichthyol.* a pair of protuberant oval ganglia developed beneath the opiclobes of osseous fishes, hence *Hyp̄oarian a.* *Hyp̄obarial a.*, *bot.* applied to the lower of the two cells or portions of the oospore of vascular cryptogams (cf. *EPIBASAL*).] *Hyp̄obole* [Gr. ὑποβολή suggestion], *Rhet.* the mentioning and refuting of objections which might be brought against the speaker's case by an opponent.

|| *Hyp̄ocathartics*, *Med.* a slight purging; so *Hyp̄ocathartic a.* || *Hyp̄oclidium* [Gr. κλειδί, κλειδ- key], *Ornith.* the interclavicular element of the clavicles of a bird, seen in the merry-thought of a fowl; hence *Hyp̄oclidian a.*

Hyp̄opcone, *Zool.* the sixth cusp of the upper molar tooth of mammals of the group *Bunodontia*. *Hyp̄ocrySTALLINE a.*, *Min.* consisting of crystals contained in a non-crystalline or massive mineral substance.

|| *Hyp̄odactylum* [Gr. δάκτυλος], *Ornith.* the lower surface of a bird's toe. *Hyp̄odermaTOMY* [Gr. δέρμα skin + τομή cutting], *Med.* incision of a subcutaneous part. *Hyp̄odermoclysis* [Gr. κλύσις a drenching], *Med.* the injection of nutrient fluids under the skin in the collapse from cholera, etc.

|| *Hyp̄odiatole* [Gr. ὑποδιαστολή], *Gr. Gram.* = *DIASTOLE*. 3. *Hyp̄odicrotous a.*, *Phys.* having a slight secondary wave in each pulse-beat. *Hyp̄o-ellipsoid*, *Geom.* a curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle or ellipse rolling along the inside of an ellipse.

|| *at Chem.* a salt of hyp̄o-acid. *ic* (mod.L. *Arctichus hyp̄ogaea*

the earth-nut) *a.*, in *h. acid*, $C_{16}H_{20}O_2$, discovered in oil of earth-nut. *Hyp̄oegenous* (Gr. -γενής produced) *a.* *Bot.* (a) growing upon the under surface of leaves; (b) growing beneath the surface. *Hyp̄ognathism*, hyp̄ognathous conformation. *Hyp̄ognathous* [Gr. γνάθος jaw] *a.*, *Ornith.* having the under mandible longer than the upper. *Hyp̄ophyal* [see *Hyo-*, *HYOID*] *a.*, *Anat.* forming the base of the hyoid arch, *sb.*, that part of the hyoid arch which lies between the stylohyal and basihyal.

Hyp̄omenous [Gr. ὑμέναιος] *n.*, *Bot.* arising from below an organ, without adhering to it. *Hyp̄omere* [Gr. ὑμέρος], *Bot.* the lower half of certain sponges; hence *Hyp̄omeral a.*, pertaining to a *b.* *Hyp̄ophonie* [Gr. φωνή] *a.*, serving as an accompaniment or response; so *Hyp̄ophonous a.* || *Hyp̄ophyllum* [Gr. φύλλον little leaf], *Bot.* a small abortive leaf, like a scale, placed below a cluster of leaf-like branches or leaves.

Hyp̄ophyllous [Gr. φύλλον] *a.*, *Bot.* growing under, or on the under side of, a leaf. *Hyp̄ophysics*, matters that lie beneath physics. || *Hyp̄oplastron*, *Zool.* the third lateral piece of the plastron of Chelonians = *hyposternum*; hence *Hyp̄oplastral a.* || *Hyp̄optilum* [Gr. πτερόν feather], *Ornith.* the subsidiary shaft or plume of a feather which springs from the main stem at the junction of quill and rachis the after-shaft, the hyp̄optichus, hence *Hyp̄optillar a.*

|| *Hyp̄opopus* [Gr. ὑπόπους having feet beneath], *Zool.* a heteromorphous nymphal form of certain neocarids; hence *Hyp̄opial a.* || *Hyp̄opygium* [Gr. ὑπομύριον nump, tail, πύγ buttocks], *Entom.* (a) the last ventral segment of the abdomen; (b) the clasp organ at the end of the abdomen of many male dipterous insects. || *Hyp̄orachis* (-rrachis) [Gr. ῥάχis spine], *Ornith.* the accessory rachis or shaft of a bird's feather, the hyp̄optilum; hence *Hyp̄orachidian* (hyp̄orach-) *a.* || *Hyp̄oradialis*, *Ornith.* one of the barb. of the hyp̄orachis of a feather; hence *Hyp̄oradial a.* *Hyp̄orhythmic a.*, deficient in rhythm; said of a heroic hexameter when the cæsuræ is not observed. *Hyp̄ostelal a.*, *Anat.* = *HY-PAXIAL* (cf. *EPISCLAL*). *Hyp̄osternal* [Gr. ὑπὸ στέρνῳ see *STERNUM*] *a.*, *Anat.* in *h. bone*, also *hyp̄osternal* as *sb.*, the hyp̄oplastron of a chelonian; also called || *Hyp̄osternum*. *Hyp̄ostigma* [Gr. ὑποστήγμα a comma], *Palm.* the comma, which anciently had the form of a modern full stop. *Hyp̄ostomatous*, *hyp̄ostomous* [Gr. στόμα, στήναι] *a.*, *Zool.* having the mouth inferior, as certain fishes and infusoria (*Hyostomata*). || *Hyp̄ostrophe* [Gr. ὑποστροφή turning back], (a) *Path.* a turning or tossing as of the sick in bed; a relapse; a falling back, as of the womb, (b) *Rhet.* reversion to a subject after a parenthesis. *Hyp̄ostyle* [Gr. ὑποστυλος; see *STYLUS*] *a.*, *Arch.* having the roof supported on pillars.

Hyp̄osyllogistic a., having *tl.* a value, but not the strict form, of a syllogism. *Hyp̄otactic* [Gr. ὑποτακτικός] *a.*, *Gram.* dependent, subordinate in construction. || *Hyp̄otarsus*, *Ornith.* a process of the hinder part of the tarso-metatarsus of most birds, the talus or so-called calcaneum; hence *Hyp̄otarsal a.* *Hyp̄otaxis* [Gr. ὑποτάξις], *Gram.* subordination subordinate construction. || *Hyp̄othecium* [Gr. ὑποθήκη, dim. of ὑπόθηκα], *Bot.* the mass of fibres lying beneath the sub-hymenial layer; hence *Hyp̄othecal a.*

Hyp̄otheneal [Gr. ὑποθήνη, f. ὑπὸν palm of the hand] *a.*, *Anat.* of or pertaining to the eminence on the inner side of the palm, over the metacarpal bone of the little finger. *Hyp̄otrichous* [Gr. ὑποτριχία] *a.*, *Zool.* of or pertaining to the *Hyp̄otricha*, an order of the class *Ciliata* of *Protozoa*, having the locomotive cilia confined to the ventral surface. *Hyp̄otympanic a.*, *Anat.* situated beneath the tympanum applied esp. to the lower bone of the jaw-pier in osseous fishes; *sb.* the quadrate. || *Hypozeugma*, *Gram.* the combination of several subjects with a single verb or predicate. || *Hypozeugis*, *Gram.* the use of several parallel clauses, each having its own subject and verb. || *Hypozoa* [Gr. ὑπόζωα], *Zool.* = *Protozoa*; hence *Hypozoan a.* *Hypozoic a.* *Geol.* lying beneath the strata which contain remains of living organisms; *Zool.* of or pertaining to the *Hypozoa*.

|| *Hyp̄oblast* (hai-po-, hi-poblēst). 1875. [*HYPO-* 2.] 1. *Bot.* The flat dorsal cotyledon of a grass. ? *Obs.* 1882. 2. *Ecol.* The inner layer of cells in the BLASTODERM 1875. Hence *Hyp̄oblastic a.*

Hyp̄obrachial (hai-po-, hi-pobrē-kiāl), *a.* 1848. [*HYPO-* 2.] *Anat.* *a. adj.* Situated under the branchiæ or gills. *b. sb. pl.* The lower portion of the branchial arch.

Hyp̄obromite (hai-po-, hi-pobrō-mi-tit) 1877. [*HYPO-* 5] *Chem.* A salt of hyp̄obromous acid.

Hyp̄obromous (hai-po-, hi-pobrō-mas), *a.* 1865. [f. *HYPO-* 5 + *BROMINE* + -OUS.] *Chem.* in *h. acid*, an acid ($HBrO$) derived from bromine, having strong oxidizing and bleaching properties.

Hypocaust (hai-pōkōst. hi-po-). 1678. [ad. la *e* L. *hypocaustum* -cau on a G. ὑπόκαυστον] *it* room or place heated from

below', f. *ὑπό* HYPO- + *καίω*, *καίω* to burn.] *Rom. Antig.* A hollow space extending under the floor of the *calidarium*, in which the heat from the furnace (*hypocaustus*) was accumulated for the heating of the house or of a bath. *b.* *transf.* A stove SCOTT.

Hypochlorite (*hai-po*, *hi-poklōr'ait*). 1835. [HYPO-5] *Chem.* A salt of hypochlorous acid.

Hypochlorous (*hai-po*, *hi-poklōr'as*). *a.* 1841. [HYPO-5] *Chem.* *H. acul*, an oxy-acid of chlorine (HClO) which possesses strong oxidizing and bleaching qualities.

Hypochonder, -chondre (*hi-pokh ndrō*). ? *Obs.* 1547. [a *F. hypochondrie*; see next] = HYPOCHONDRUM. Also *pl.* = HYPOCHONDRIA 1.

Hypochondria (*hai-pokh ndrā*, *hi-po*). 1563 [ad late L. *hypochondria* *pl.*, *a.* Gr. *τὰ ὑποχόνδρια*, neut. *pl.* of *ὑποχόνδριος*, f. *ὑπό* HYPO- + *χόνδριος* cartilage, esp. that of the breast-bone.] [1. as *pl.* of HYPOCHONDRUM. Those parts of the human abdomen which lie immediately under the ribs and on each side of the epigastric region. *fb.* The viscera situated in the hypochondria, the liver, gall-bladder, spleen, etc., formerly supposed to be the seat of melancholy and 'vapours' -1652. *tc.* *Erron.* as *sing.* -1727. *a.* as *sing.* General depression, melancholy, or low spirits, for which there is no real cause 1668.

z. Will Hazard was cured of his *b.* by three glasses Hence **Hypochondriac**.

Hypochondriac (*hai-pokh ndrīak*, *hi-po*). 1615 [a. *F. hypochondriacque*, ad. med. L. *hypochondriacus*; see prec.]

A. adj. 1. *Of states* Proceeding from the hypochondria, regarded as the seat of melancholy; hence, consisting in a settled depression of spirits. ? *Obs.* *b.* Of persons, their dispositions, etc. Affected by hypochondria 1641. *2.* *Anat.* Situated in the hypochondria 1727. *H. region*, the part of the abdomen occupied by the hypochondria 1727.

z. *b.* Complaints founded only in an *h.* imagination 1782.

B. sb. 1. A person affected with or subject to hypochondria 1639. *fa.* = HYPOCHONDRIA 2. -1796.

2. Abbreviations exquisitely refined: *a.* *Hypps*, or *Hippo*, for *Hypochondriack* SWIFT.

So **Hypochondriacal** *a.* = prec. **Hypochondriacally**, *adv.* **Hypochondriacism** = *HYPOCHONDRIA* 2.

Hypochondriasis (*hai-pokh ndrā āsis*, *hi-po*). 1766. [f. HYPOCHONDRIA + *-asis*. But the suffix *-asis* is almost entirely limited to names of cutaneous diseases.] *Path.* A disorder of the nervous system, generally accompanied by indigestion, but chiefly characterized by the patient's unfounded belief that he is suffering from some serious bodily disease. So **Hypochondriasm** (in same sense). **Hypochondriast** = HYPOCHONDRIA *sb.* 1.

Hypochondric, *a.* *rare.* 1681. [f. as prec. + *-ic*.] = HYPOCHONDRIAC *a.*

Hypochondrium (*hai-pokh ndrām*, *hi-po*). 1696. [mod. L., ad. Gr. *ὑποχόνδριον*; see HYPOCHONDRIA 1.] Each of the two hypochondriac regions which are distinguished as 'right' and 'left'.

Hypochondry. 1621. [ad. L. *hypochondrium*, -*ia*] 1. = HYPOCHONDRUM. Chiefly *pl.* -1685. *2.* = HYPOCHONDRIA 2. -1874.

Hypocist. 1751. [cf. *F. hypociste*.] = next.

Hypocistis. 1425. [a. L., a. Gr. *ὑποκίστις*, f. *ὑπό* + *κίστος* the plant *Cistus*. (The early forms *hypocistis* represented the Gr. genitive.)] *Med.* The solidified juice of *Cytinus hypocistis*, a parasitic plant of the South of Europe, growing on the roots of *Cistus*; it contains gallic acid, and was formerly used as a tonic and astringent -1751.

Hypocorism (*hai-p*, *hi-pokōr'iz'm*). *rare.* 1850. [ad. Gr. *ὑποκόρισμα*, -*κορισμός*, f. *ὑπό* + *κόρη* to play the child, f. *ὑπό* + *κίρη*] A pet-name.

Hypocoristic (*hai-po* - *hi-pokōr'istik*) *a.* 1796. ad. Gr. *ὑποκοριστικός* see prec.] Of

the nature of a pet-name; pertaining to the habit of using endearing or euphemistic terms. *Harry*, is the free or h. name for Henry PAGES.

So **Hypocoristical** *a.* 1609. *ly adv.* 1652.

Hypocotyl (*hai-po*, *hi-pokōtil*). 1880.

Bot. Name for the hypocotyledonous stem. Hence **Hypocotylous** *a.*

Hypocotyledonary (*hai-po*, *hi-pokōtil'z* - *dōnāri*). *a.* 1875. [HYPO-2.] Placed under, or supporting, the cotyledons. So **Hypocotyledonous** *a.*

Hypocrateriform (*hai-po*, *hi-pokrātēr'if* - *ōm*). *a.* 1760 [i. Gr. *ὑποκράτηριον* (f. *ὑπό* HYPO- + *κράτης* CRATER 1) + *-form*.]

Bot. Having the form of a salver raised on a support; said of a corolla in which the tube is long and cylindrical, with a flat spreading limb at right angle to it, as the periwinkle and phlox. So **Hypocraterimorphous** *a.*

Hypo-crisis. *Mb.* [L., see next.] **Hypocrisy** (*hi-pō'krīsi*). *ME.* [a. OF. *ypocrisie* (mod. *hypocrisie*), f. eccl. L. *hypocrisis*, *a.* Gr. *ὑπόκρισις*, f. *ὑποκρίσθαι* to answer,

play a part, pretend, f. *ὑπό* HYPO- + *κρίνω* to decide, judge.] The assuming of a false appearance of virtue or goodness, with dissimulation of real character or inclinations, esp. in respect of religious life or belief, hence, dissimulation, pretence, sham. Also, an instance of this.

It is the law of goodness to produce *h.* MOZLEY.

Hypocrite (*hi-pō'rit*). *ME.* [a. OF. *ypocrite* (mod. *hypocrite*), ad. eccl. L. *hypocrita*, ad. Gr. *ὑποκριτής* an actor, pretender, f. *ὑποκρίσθαι*; see prec.] One who falsely professes to be virtuously or religiously inclined; one who pretends to be other and better than he is; hence, a dissembler, pretender. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites *Matt.* xviii. 13. Her cousins, seeing her with red eyes, set her down as a *h.* JANE AUSTEN. *attrib.* *H.* fanatics SWIFT. Hence **Hypocritical** (*now rare*), *hypocritically* *a.* and *adv.*

Hypocritic (*hi-pō'kritik*). 1540. [ad. Gr. *ὑποκριτικός*; see HYPOCRISY.]

A. adj. = HYPOCRITICAL.

His silken smiles, his *h.* air CHURCHILL.

B. sb. *rare* 1. = HYPOCRITE 1818. *fa.* The art of declamation with appropriate gesture. BURNBY.

Hypocritical (*hi-pō'kritikāl*). *a.* 1538. [f. as prec. + *-al*.] Of the nature of, characterized by, hypocrisy; (of persons) addicted to hypocrisy.

They are exceedingly subtil, hypocritical and double-dealing PURCHAS. Formal or *h.* professions FREEMAN. Hence **Hypocritically** *adv.* 1548.

Hypocycloid (*hai-po*, *hi-pōsē'klōid*). 1843.

[HYPO-2] *Geom.* A curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls round the interior circumference of another circle (cf. EPICYCLOID). Hence **Hypocycloidal** *a.*

Hypoderm (*hai-po*, *hi-pōdām*). 1855 [ad. next.] = HYPODERMA 1.

Hypoderma (*hai-po*, *hi-pōdāmā*). *Pl.* *dermata*. 1826. [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὑπό* + *δέρμα* skin, cf. HYPODERMIS.] *z.* *Zool.* A tissue or layer lying beneath the skin or outer integument in Arthropoda and other invertebrates; 'the subcutaneous areolar tissue of the skin of mammals' (SYD. Soc. Lex.). *a.* *Bot.* A layer of cells lying immediately under the epidermis of a leaf or stem 1877. Hence **Hypodermal** *a.*

Hypodermatic (*hai-po*, *hi-pōdāmē'tik*). *a.* 1855. [HYPO-2.] = HYPODERMIC. Also as *sb.* = hypodermic injection. Hence **Hypodermatically** *adv.*

Hypodermic (*hai-po*, *hi-pōdāmē'mik*). *a.* 1865. [f. HYPODERMA + *-ic*] 1. *Med.* Pertaining to the use of medical remedies introduced beneath the skin of the patient; esp. in *h.* injection, the introduction of drugs into the system in this manner. *b.* as *sb.*: A hypodermic remedy 1875. *2.* *Anat.* Lying under the skin: pertaining to the hypoderm 1877. Hence **Hypodermically** *adv.* subcutaneously.

Hypodermis (*hai-po*, *hi-pōdām'is*). 1866.

f. HYPO-2 G *δέρμα* - *d m* as in EP

DERMIS] 1. *Bot.* The inner layer of the spore-case of an urn-moss. *2.* *Zool.* = HYPODERMA 1. 1874.

Hypogaic, etc.: see HYPO-.

Hypogastric (*hai-po*, *hi-pogā'strik*). 1656 [ad. *F. hypogastrique*, f. *hypogastre*; see next]

A. adj. Pertaining to, or situated in, the hypogastrium.

H. region = HYPOGASTRIUM. So **Hypogastrical** *a.* 1615.

fb. *sb.* *pl.* The hypogastric arteries (*rare*). 1722-1797

Hypogastrium (*hai-po*, *hi-pogā'strūm*). 1681. [mod. L., ad. Gr. *ὑπογάστρον*, f. *ὑπό* + *γάστρον*, *γάστρον* belly.] The lowest region of the abdomen; *spec.* the central part of this lying between the iliac regions. So **Hypogastricels** (*Path.*), a heima in the hypogastric region.

Hypogaeal, *a.* 1686 [f. as next + *-al*.] = next.

Hypogean (*hai-po*, *hi-pōdžān*). *a.* 1852 [f. L. *hypogeus*, ad. Gr. *ὑπόγειος* (f. *γῆ* earth) + *-an*.] Existing or growing underground, subterranean.

Hypogene (*hai-po*, *hi-pōdžēn*). *a.* 1833 [f. HYPO-2 + Gr. *γεν.* *γενέσθαι*. Cf. *F. hypogène*.] *Geol.* Formed under the surface, applied to rocks otherwise called primary and metamorphic; also, subterranean, hypogean. Hence **Hypogenic** *a.*

Hypogeous (*hai-po*, *hi-pōdžēs*). *a.* Also *-geous*. 1847. [f. as HYPOGEAN + *-ous*] = HYPOGEAN.

Hypogæum (*hai-pōdžē'm*, *hi-po*). Also *-geum*. *Pl.* *-gea* (-*žā*) 1706. [L. *hypogæum*, *hypogæum*, ad. Gr. *ὑπόγειον*, *ὑπόγειον* adj. neut. sing. used subst., see HYPOGEAN.] An underground chamber or vault. *var.* **Hypogee** (*rare*) 1656.

Hypoglossal (*hai-po*, *hi-pōglō'sāl*). *a.* 1831 [f. mod. L. *HYPOGLOSSUS* + *-al*] *H. n. v.* the motor nerve of the tongue proceeding from the medulla oblongata and forming the twelfth or last pair of cranial nerves. Also *absol.* = HYPOGLOSSUS.

Hypoglossus (*hai-po*, *hi-pōglō'sōs*). 1811 [mod. L., f. Gr. *ὑπό* + *γλῶσσα* tongue.] *Anat.* The hypoglossal nerve.

Hypogyn (*hai-po*, *hi-pōdžin*). 1847. [ad. *F. hypogyné*] *Bot.* A hypogynous plant. So **Hypogynic** *a.* = next.

Hypogynous (*hai-po*, *hi-pōdžinas*). *a.* 1821. [f. mod. L. *hypogynus* (1789), f. Gr. *ὑπό* + *γυνή* taken as 'pistil' + *-ous*] *Bot.* Situated below the pistil or ovary; said of stamens when these grow on the receptacle and are not united to any other organ, also of plants having the stamens so placed. So **Hypogyny**, *h.* state.

Hyponasty (*hai-po*, *hi-pōnā'sti*). 1875 [f. HYPO-2 + Gr. *ναστός* pressed + *-y*. Cf. *F. FI-NASTY*.] *Bot.* A tendency in plant-organs to grow more rapidly on the under or dorsal side than on the upper or ventral. Hence **Hyponastic** *a.* pertaining to or characterized by *b.* **Hyponitric** (*hai-po*, *hi-pōnē'trik*). *a.* 1854 [HYPO-5.] *Chem.* In *h. acid*, an old name for tetroxide (or peroxide) of nitrogen, pernitric acid, NO₂ or N₂O₄ -1876.

Hyponitrite (*hai-po*, *hi-pōnē'trōit*). 1836 [HYPO-5.] *Chem.* A salt of hyponitrous acid.

Hyponitrous (*hai-po*, *hi-pōnē'trōs*) *a.* 1820. [HYPO-5.] *Chem.* In *h. acid*, an unstable acid (HNO₂) obtained in combination as a potassium salt.

Hypopharynx (*hai-po*, *hi-pōfā'ring*). 1826 [a. *F.*, f. HYPO-2 + PHARYNX.] *Entom.* A median projection from the internal surface of the lower lip in insects. Hence **Hypopharyngeal** *a.* situated beneath, or in the lower part of, the pharynx; belonging to the *h.*

Hypophosphate (*hai-po*, *hi-pōfā'sāt*). 1864. [HYPO-5.] *Chem.* A salt of hypophosphoric acid.

Hypophosphite (*hai-po*, *hi-pōfā'sfīt*). 1818 [HYPO-5.] *Chem.* A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

|| Hyrax (hairsacks). 1832. [mod.L, a G
 ὕραξ ὕραξ- shrew-mouse.] Zoo' A genus of
 rabbit-like quadrupeds common in the

-ial, *suffix*, repr. L. *-ialis*, *-iale*, as in *curialis* etc., freq. in Eng. to form deriv. adjs. from L. adjs. In *-is*, *-ius*, as *celestis*, *celestial*, *dictatorial*, *dictatorial*. See **-AL** *suffix* 1.

Iamb (ə'emb), 1842 [a. F. *iambe*] *Pros.* = **IAMBUS**.

Iambic (ə'æmbik), 1575. [ad. L. *iambicus*, a. Gr. *iambos* **IAMBUS**]

A *adj.* Of a verse, rhythm, etc.: Consisting of, characterized by, or based on iambs. Of a foot Consisting of, or of the nature of, an iambus 1586 2. Of a poet: Employing iambic metres 1587

The feet of our verses are either iambic, as 'alot, create' or trochaic, as 'holy, lofty' JOHNSON 3. **Iambic Muse** P. Fletcher. So **Iambical** a, *ly adjs.*

B 35. (Usu *pl.*) An iambic foot or verse. Also *transf.* a piece of invective or satire in verse (cf. **IAMBUS**) 1575.

Iambics march from short to long COLERIDGE.

Iambist (ə'æmbist), 1839 [ad. Gr. *iambistis*, f. *iambos* (see **IAMBUS**)] A writer of iambs. So **Iambize** *v.* (rare), to attack in iambic verse; to satirize

Iambographer (ə'æmbə'grəfə), 1625. [f. Gr. *iambographos* + **-ER** 1.] A writer of iambs.

Iambus (ə'æmbʊz), 1586. [L., a. Gr. *iambos*, f. *iamben* to assail (in words), the iambic trimeter being first used by Greek satiric writers.] A metrical foot consisting of a short followed by a long syllable; in accentual verse, of an unaccented followed by an accented syllable

-ian, *suffix*, repr. L. *-ianus*, i.e. an original or connective vowel *-i-*, with suffix *-anus*; see **-AN** 1, 'of or belonging to'. In mod. formations, esp. from proper names, the number of which is without limit, as *Addisonian*, *Bodleian*, *Gladstonian*, *Wordsworthian*, *Aberdonian*, *Oxonian*, etc. In sbs. like *theologian*, *-ian* is a fashioning of **-ian**.

Ianthine (ə'æ'nθin), a. 1609. [ad. L. *ianthinus*, ad. Gr. *iānthinos*] Violet-coloured.

Iatraliptic (ə'ætrə'lɪptɪk), rare. 1656. [ad. (ult.) Gr. *iatraliptikos*, f. *iatralēptēs*, f. *iātrōs* + *lēptēs*.] a. *adj.* Relating to the cure of diseases by the use of unguents. b. *sb.* A physician who follows this method.

Iatric (ə'ætrɪk), a. rare. 1851. [ad. Gr. *iātrikos*, f. *iātrōs*] Medical; medicinal. So **Iatrical** a. medical 1658; **Iatrico-scriptural** a. 1716

I am still under iatrical advice BYRON.

Iatro- (ə'ætrə-, ə'ætrə-), repr. Gr. *iātro-*, *iātrōs* physician.

Iatro-chemical a. = **CHEMISTRIC**; so **Iatro-chemicalist**, one belonging to the iatro-chemical school; also *gen.* one who applies chemistry to medical practice. **Iatromathematical** a., practising medicine in conjunction with astrology; relating to or holding a mathematical theory of medicine, hence **Iatromathematically** *adv.* 1693; so **Iatromathematician**, one belonging to the iatromathematical school.

Iberian (ə'ibɪ'n), 1601. [f. L. *Iberia*, the country of the *Iberi* or *Iberes*, a. Gr. *Ἰβήρης* the Spaniards, also an Asiatic people near the Caucasus. See **-AN**, **-IAN**.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Europe, or its inhabitants, hence a. Basque. b. Of Spain and Portugal unitedly. 1618. 2. Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Asia, corresp. to modern Georgia 1671.

2. The Hyrcanian cliffs Of Caucasus, and dark I dales MUR P. R. III. 318.

B. *sb.* 1. a. A Basque; a Spaniard 1623. b. The Basque language. 2. An inhabitant of ancient Iberia in Asia 1601.

Ibex (ə'ɪbɛks), *Pl.* *ibexes*, rarely *ibices* (ə'ɪbɪsɪz), 1607. [L. *ibex* (*ibicent*)] A species of wild goat (*Capra ibex* or *Ibex ibex*) inhabiting the Alps and Apennines, the male of which has very large strongly ridged recurved horns, and brownish or reddish grey hair, the female, shorter horns and grey hair; also called *bouquetin* and *steinbock*.

Ibidem (ə'ɪbɪdɛm), 1663 [L., f. *ibī* there + *dem*, as in *idem*, *tandem*, etc.] In the same place. Abbrev. *ibid.* or *ib*

Ibis (ə'ɪbɪs) *Pl.* *ibices* also (now rare) *ibides* ə'ɪbɪdɪz *ibex* ə'ɪbɛks ME 2. 8

(gen. *ibis*, *ibidis*, *pl.* *ibes*), a. Gr. *ἰβίς* the ibis, an Egyptian bird.] A genus of large gallinaceous birds of the family *Ibidae*, allied to the stork and heron, comprising many species with long legs and slender decurved bill, a bird of this genus, esp. (and originally) the Sacred Ibis of Egypt (*Ibis religiosa*), with white and black plumage, venerated by the ancient Egyptians.

Other species are the Glossy, Scarlet, and White I-bis, the form of the suffix **-BLE**, repr. L. *-ibilis*, and *-ibilis*, as *legible*, *visible*, *audible*, etc. Often displaced by **-able** in words that have come through Fr., or are formed on an Eng. verb, as *referable*, *tenable*, *dividable*, etc.

Ibsenism (ɪ'bsɛnɪzəm), 1891. [f. the name of Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906), Norwegian dramatist and poet + **-ISM**] The dramatic principles and aims characteristic of the writings of Ibsen and the Ibsenites, which expose conventional hypocrisies. Hence **Ibsenian** a. and *sb.* **Ibsenite**, an admirer or imitator of Ibsen.

Ice, obs. f. **ICE**.

-ic (formerly **-ick**, **-ik'e**, **-ique**) *suffix*, primarily forming adjs., many of which are used as sbs. having also the form **-ics**; see 2.

1. In adjs., immediately repr. F. **-ique**, ad. L. **-icus**, occurring in words of L. formation, as *avicularius*, *classicus*, or in L. words adopted from Gr., as *comicus* *καμικός*. This suffix in Gr., formed adjs. with the sense 'after the manner of', 'of the nature of', 'pertaining to', 'of'. In L. it was used chiefly in the compound suffix **-aticus** (**-ATIC**, **-AGE**), and in wds. formed from Gr., or on Gr. types. b. In *Chem.*, the suffix is used to form the names of oxygen acids and other compounds having a higher degree of oxidation than those whose names end in **-ous**; e.g. *chloric acid* HO_2Cl , *chlorous acid* HO_2Cl .

2. Already in Gr., adjs. in **-ics** were used absol. as sbs., e.g. in sing. masc., as *Στωικός* (man) of the porch, Stoic, hence in L. *Stoicus*; also, in sing. f., in names of arts (sc. *τέχνη*), or systems of thought, knowledge, or action (sc. *θεωρία*, *φιλοσοφία*), e.g. *ἡ μουσική* music, *ἡ ἠθική* ethics, etc.; and in neut. pl., as *τὰ οικονομικά* things pertaining to domestic economy, a treatise on this, *economics*.

In English, words of this class in use bef. 1500 had the singular form, as *arithmetic*, *magic*, *logic* (*-ique*), etc.: this form is retained in *arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, *rhetoric*. Subseq., forms in **-ics** (*-iques*) occur as names of treatises, e.g. *eliquis* = *τὰ ἠθικά*; and towards 1600 this form is applied to the subject-matter of such treatises, in *mathematics*, *economics* etc. From 1600 onward this has been the accepted form with names of sciences, as *acoustics*, etc., or matters of practice, as *aesthetics*, *politics*, *tactics*, etc. The names of sciences, even though ending in **-ics**, are construed as singular; while names of practical matters, as *gymnastics*, *politics*, *tactics*, remain plural, in construction as well as in form.

3. Besides the preceding, there are many other sbs. formed directly from adjs. in **-ic** taken absol., as *emetic*, *cosmetic* (*pl.* *emetics*, etc.); *epic*, *lyric*, *Anacreontics*, *sambies*; *domestic*, *rustic*, *classic*, *mechanic*, *lunatic*.

-ical, a compound suffix, f. **-IC** + **-AL**, forming an *adj.* from a *sb.* in **-ic**, as *music*, *musical*, or a secondary *adj.*, as *comic*, *comical*. Many adjs. have a form both in **-ic** and **-ical**, that in **-ical** being usually the earlier and the more commonly used. Often also the form in **-ic** is restricted to the sense 'of' or 'of the nature of' the subject in question, while that in **-ical** has wider or more transferred senses.

-ically, *advb.* ending, f. **-ICAL** + **-LY** 2, forming *adv.*s. from adjs. in **-ical**, which are used also as the *adv.*s. from the corresponding adjs. in **-ic**. Thus *poetic*, *poetical*, *adv.* *poetically*.

Icarian (ə'kæ'n), a. 1595. [f. L. *Icarus* = Gr. *Ἰκαριος*, *Icarus*, *Ἰκαρος* the son of Daedalus, in Gr. Myth.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Icarus, who, in escaping from Crete, flew so high that the sun melted the wax with which his wings were fastened on, so that he fell into the sea; hence, applied to ambitious a. s. wh. ch. end. m. n. G. Dan. et. P. 699.

+Icasm. [ad. Gr. *ἐκασμα*.] A figurative expression. H. MORE.

Ice (aɪs), *sb.* [Com. Teut. OE. *īs* = **OTeut** **iso-*] 1. Frozen water; water rendered solid by cold. 2. With *pl.*: A mass or piece of ice OE. 3. The layer of ice on a river lake, sea, etc. ME. 3. *fig.* ME. 4. A congelation resembling ice. BACON. 5. a. A frozen confection. Now with *an* and *pl.* An ice-cream or water-ice 1773 b. = **ICING** 1727 6. *attrib.*, as *ice-beach*, *-chart*, *-cutter*, etc. 1591

7. *Phr.* To break the ice, to make a passage for boats, etc. by breaking the frozen surface of a river lake, etc., *fig.* to make a beginning; in mod. usage to break through cold reserve. To cut no ice to effect nothing 3. Tut, tut, thou art all ice SHAKES.

Comb. 1. **-action**, the action of ice upon the surface of the earth, esp. during the ice-age. **-age**, the glacial period (see **GLACIAL**). **-anchorage**, a grapple for hauling a ship to an ice-floe. **-apron**, a pointed structure for protecting a bridge-pier from ice carried down by the stream. **-axe**, an axe used by Alpine climbers, for cutting steps. **-bag**, an india-rubber bag filled with ice for application to some part of the body; **-beam**, a beam placed at the stern or bow of a ship to resist the pressure of ice; **-bearer**, a CRYSTALINE, **-bed**, a stratified glacial deposit; **-belt** = **ICE** **FOOT**, **-boulder**, a boulder conveyed by glacial action; **-box**, a box for holding ice, an ice-chest, **-calk** = **CALK** 2. **-canoe**, a canoe with iron runners for use on frozen lakes or rivers; **-chair**, a sledge chair; **-chamber**, a compartment containing, or cooled by, ice, a refrigerating chamber; **-chest**, a refrigerator; **-claw**, an iron claw for grappling and lifting blocks of ice; **-closet**, an ice-chamber or ice-chest; **-creeper** = **ICE** **WALK**; **-drift**, drifted ice in the mass, **-escape**, apparatus for rescuing persons who have fallen through the ice; **-fender**, a fender or guard to protect a vessel from injury by ice; **-ferns**, the fern-like formations produced on glass by the action of frost; **-fish**, the capelin; **-flow**, an ice-stream; **-fox**, the Arctic fox; **-glass** = **CRACKLE** **GLASS** (CHACKLE *sb.*); **-gull**, US name for the glaucous gull and the ivory gull; **-leader** = **ICE** **ESCAPE**; **-ledge** = **ICE** **FOOT**; **-machine**, a machine for making ice artificially; **-mark**, a mark, scratch, or groove produced by ice-action, esp. during the ice-age; **-mill**, a glacier-mill; **-pack**, a body of separate pieces of drift ice closely packed so as to form one great ice-field; **-pail**, a pail for holding ice in which bottles of wine, etc. are cooled; **-paper**, transparent gelatine in thin sheets used in copying drawings; **-period**, the ice-age; **-pit**, a pit in which ice is stored for preservation; **-pitcher**, a pitcher with double sides, or the like, for holding broken ice or iced water; **-plane**, an instrument for smoothing ice; an instrument for shaving off fragments of ice for cooling drinks; **-ponitice**, a bag or bladder filled with pounded ice for application to parts of the body; **-pudding**, a frozen confection in the form of a pudding; **-pulse**, the throbbing movement which precedes an ice-quake; **-quake**, a convulsion which accompanies the break-up of an ice-field or ice floe; **-raft**, a floating sheet of ice; **-river** = **ICE** **STREAM**; **-saw**, a large saw employed by Arctic voyagers and in ice harvesting for cutting ice; **-ship**, one specially built to resist ice-pressure; **-shoe**, a spiked shoe for walking on ice; **-striae**, thin lines of scoring made in rocks by ice passing over them; **-system**, a connected system or group of glaciers; **-whale**, the great polar whale; **-yacht** = **ICE** **BOAT**; hence **-yachting**, **-yachtsman**.

Ice (aɪs), *v.* ME. [f. the *sb.*] **I. trans** To cover with ice; to convert into ice. Also *fig.* 2. To cover or garnish (cakes, etc.) with a concretion of sugar (cf. **ICING**). Also *fig.* 1602 3. To refrigerate with ice; to cool (esp. wine) by placing it among ice 1835. 4. To make cold; to freeze, chill. Chiefly *fig.* 1804. 5. *intr.* To turn to ice; to freeze. Also *fig.* 1819

-ice, *suffix*, in ME. also **-is(e)**, **-ys(e)**, etc. 1. a. OF **-ice** (**-ise**), of non-popular origin ad. L. *-itia*, or *-itius*, or *-itium*. Thus *avarice* etc. (ad. L. *avaritia*, etc.), the later *po'ice* (ad. L. *politia*), *novice*, *precipice*, *service* (= L. *novitius*, *precipitium*, *servitium*). Cf. **-ISE** 2.

2. The ending **-ice** has various other origins, partly through assimilation to the preceding, as in (ac)complice, (ap)prentice, budice, postlice

Iceberg (ə'ɪsbɜːg), 1774 [prob. from Du *ijberg*.] 1. An Arctic glacier, which comes close to the coast, and is seen from the sea as a hill or 'hummock' - 1821. 2. A detached portion of a glacier carried out to sea; a huge floating mass of ice, often rising to a great height above the water 1820. Also *fig.*

3. *Iceberg*. [Note] This term. I restrict to detached ice, in contradistinction to the glacier or ice sheet KANE *fig.* Captain Thielwal is a perfect ice-ice-bird. 620 O n h I the l e a k send v 2 T e n n a h 862

(= *σαῦρος*) lizard. *Palaeont.* A genus of extinct marine animals, combining the characters of saurian repiles and of fishes with some features of whales, and having an enormous head, a tapering body, four paddles, and a long tail (Found chiefly in the Lias). *b.* An animal of this genus. Hence *Ichthyosaurus*, an animal of or pertaining to the *i.*; belonging to the order *Ichthyosauria*; *sh.* an animal of this order. *Ichthyosaurid*, an animal of the *i.* family, *Ichthyosauridae*. *Ichthyosauroid* *a.* having the form or characters of an *i.*

Ichthyosis (ἰκθυόσις). 1815. [mod.L., *f.* Gr. ἰχθύς + -osis.] *Path.* A congenital disease of the skin in which the epidermis assumes a dry and horny appearance. (Also called *fish-skin disease* and *porcupine disease*). Hence *Ichthyotic a.* subject to or affected with *i.*

-ician (-i-fan), a compound suffix, in *F.* -*icien*, consisting of -IAN (ME. and *F.* -*ian*) added to names of arts or sciences in *L.* -*ia*, *F.* -*ique*, Eng. -*ic*, -*ics*, to denote a person skilled in the art or science; e.g. *arithmetician*, *politician*, *statistician*; occas. formed by analogy on names not ending in -*ic*, as *academician*, etc.; cf. also *patrician*, *f.* *L.* *patricius*.

Iceia (i-siká). 1865. [Native name in Guiana.] *Bot.* Name of a genus of S. American trees (N.O. *Burseraceae*), of which *I. altissima* is the Cedar-wood and *I. heptaphylla* the Incense-wood of Guiana. *L.* resin, a fragrant resin obtained from the Incense-wood, hence *Iceian*, *Iceacin*, a crystalline resin, obtained from this.

Icele (i-sikl'). [OE. *ises gicel*, *f.* gen. of *is ICE* + *gicel* ICELE.] *1.* A pendent rod-like ice formation, produced by the freezing of falling or dripping water. Also *transf.* *2.* *Her.* (See quot.) 1830.

1. Leaves of snow, from which long icicles depended (VYNDALD *transf.* Saltpetre in long icicles 1644. *2.* *Iceles*, depicted in shape as guttées, but reversed Roemer. Hence *Iceicled a.* overhung with icicles; also frozen.

Iceily (i-sih), *adv.* 1848. [*f.* *ICY* + -LY².] Freezingly. Also *fig.* So *Iceiness*, the quality of being icy. Chiefly *fig.*

Icing (i-sin), *vbl. sb.* 1769. [*f.* *ICE* + -ING¹.] *1.* The process of encrusting or adorning with crystallizations of sugar, *concr.* an incrustation of sugar. *2.* The process of cooling or preserving by means of ice 1837.

-icity (i-siti), a compound suffix, *a.* *F.* *icité*, ad. *L.* *-icitatem* (nom. *-icitas*), formed by the addition of -*icit-* (see -*TY*) to adj. stems in -*ic(i)-*, as *rusticitas*, *f.* *rusticus*. On the analogy of these, abstract sbs. in -*icité* in *Fr.* and -*icity* in *Eng.* are formed upon adjs. of any origin in -*ic*; e.g. *atomicity*, *electricity*, *publicity*, etc.

Icker (i-ker). 1513. Sc form of *EAR sb.2*

Ickle (i-kl'). *Obs.* etc. *dial.* [OE. **gicel* (*gicel*, *gicel*), *f.* (uit.) *Otent. *jikon-*, in ON. *jaki* piece of ice.] = *ICICLE*. Also *transf.*

Icon (i-kg d), *int.* 1697. Var. of *ECOD*, *q v* -1790.

Icone (n, ME. pa. pple. of *COME* *v.*

Icon (i-kon). Also *ikon*, *eikon*. 1572. [*a.* late *L.* *icon* (Pliny), ad. Gr. *eikón*, *eikon*-likeness, image, picture.] *tr.* An image, figure, or representation; a portrait; an illustration in a book -1727. *b.* An image in the solid; a statue 1577. *2.* *Eastern Ch.* A representation of some sacred personage, itself regarded as sacred, and honoured with a relative worship 1833. *†3.* *Rhet.* A simile -1676.

1. *b.* The *i.* of an Elephant Sir T. Hearne. *2.* Behind them were carried... six censers, and six sacred *ikon* PEARSON.

Iconic (i-konik), *a.* Also *eiconic*. 1656. [*ad.* late *L.* *iconicus*, ad. Gr., *f.* *eikón*.] Of or pertaining to an icon; of the nature of a portrait; *spec.* in *Art*, applied to the ancient portrait statues of victorious athletes, and hence to memorial statues and busts of a fixed type. So *Iconical a.* rare 1652.

Iconism. 1656. [*ad.* late *L.* *iconismus*, *a.* Gr. *f.* *eikón* + *-ismos*.] A representation of some image or figure imagery metaphor 680.

Iconize, *v* [ad. Gr. *eikónizēiv*.] *trans.* To form into an image; to figure, to represent. CUDWORTH

Icono-, Gr. *eikono-*, comb. *f.* *eikón* *ICON*.

Iconoduly (see DULIA), the veneration of images, *sc.* *Iconodulic* (*dulic*); *a.* *Iconodule*, *Iconodulist*, a venerator of images. *Iconomamnia*, an insatiable devotion to images; a mania for collecting icons or portraits. **Iconophile**, *Iconophilist* (Gr. *φίλος*), a connoisseur of pictures, engraving, book illustrations, and the like; hence *Iconophilism*, *-phily*, the taste for these.

Iconoclasm (i-kon-ôk-laz'm). 1756. [*f.* Gr. *eikón* + *κλάσμα*, *f.* *κλάν* to break, after next.] The breaking or destroying of images; *esp.* of images and pictures set up as objects of veneration; hence *transf.* and *fig.*

Iconoclast (i-kon-ôk-laz't), *sb.* (*a.*) 1641 [*ad.* late *L.* *iconoclastes*, *a.* late Gr., *f.* *eikón* + *κλάστης* breaker.] *1.* A breaker or destroyer of images; *spec.* one who took part in the movement in the 8th and 9th centuries to put down the use of these in religious worship in the Christian churches of the East; hence, applied analogously to Protestants in the 16th and 17th centuries. *2.* *transf.* and *fig.* One who assails cherished beliefs or venerated institutions on the ground that they are erroneous or pernicious 1842. *3.* *attrib.* or *adv.* *Iconoclastic* 1685.

1. The Puritans seem mere savage Iconoclasts CARLEYLE. *2.* Kant was the great *i.* J. MARTINEAU. *3.* An *i.* riot 1845. Hence *Iconoclastic a.* of or pertaining to iconoclasts or iconoclasm. **Iconoclastically adv.** *Iconoclasticism*, the principles or practice of iconoclasm.

Iconograph. 1884. [*f.* Gr. *eikón* + *-γραφος* written, *γραφῆς* writing.] A drawing, engraving, or illustration for a book; = *ICON* *1.*

Iconography (i-kon-ô-gráfi). 1628. [*ad.* med. *L.* *iconographia*, ad. Gr., *f.* *eikón* + *-γραφία* -GRAPHY.] *tr.* *concr.* A pictorial representation; a drawing or plan -1678. *2.* The description of any subject by means of drawings or figures; any book in which this is done; also, the branch of knowledge which deals with representative art in general 1678.

2. The *i.* of the altar-canopy 1874. Hence *Iconographer*, one who makes figures or drawings of objects. **Iconographic**, *a.* *a.* of or pertaining to *i.*

Iconolater (i-kon-ô-lá-tas). 1654. [*f.* Gr. *eikón*, after *idolater*.] A worshipper of images. So *Iconolatry*, image-worship.

Iconology (i-kon-ô-lô-jí). 1730. [*f.* Gr. *eikón*, *eikono-*; see -LOGY.] *1.* That branch of knowledge which deals with the subject of icons; also icons collectively, or as objects of investigation, etc. *2.* Symbolical representation; symbolism 1849. Hence *Iconological a.*, *logically adv.* 1730. **Iconologist**.

Iconomachy (i-kon-ô-máki). 1581. [*ad.* eccl. *L.* *iconomachia*, *a.* eccl. Gr. *eikonomachia*, *f.* *eikón* + *-μαχία*.] A war against images, hostility to images in connexion with worship. So *Iconomachal* (*erom*), *-mical a.* hostile to images.

Iconostasis (i-kon-ô-stásis). 1833. [Russ., *f.* Gr. *eikonostasis*; see next.] = next.

Iconostasis (i-kon-ô-stásis). 1833. [*eccl.* *L.*, *a.* eccl. Gr. *eikonostasis*, *f.* *eikón* *ICON* + *-στάσις* station.] *Eastern Ch.* The screen separating the sanctuary or 'bema' from the main body of the church, and on which the icons are placed.

icos-, *icosa-*, *icosi-*, repr. Gr. comb. forms of *eikosi* twenty.

icosacolic [Gr. *καλόν* member, *κοίον* *a.*, *anc* *Pros*, consisting of twenty cola or members. *icosasemic* [Gr. *σημα* mark, *σημειον* mark, *moré* *a.*, *anc* *Pros*, consisting of or containing twenty more or units of time, i.e. the equivalent of twenty short syllables. *icosian a.* of or pertaining to twenty.

Icosahedron (i-kosá-hê-drôn, -hê-drôn). 1590. [*a.* Gr. *εἰκοσάεδρον* adj. neut., used subst., *f.* *eikosi* + *-ἔδρα*.] *Geom.* A solid contained by twenty plane faces; *spec.* the regular *icosahedron*, contained by twenty equilateral triangles. Hence *icosahedral a.* having twenty faces.

Ilcosandria (i-kos-sen-driá). 1753. [mod. *L.* *linna*] *f.* *G* *ἀνθή* *ἀνθη* taken as stamen] *B* *A* *lin* class containing

plants with twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx. Hence *Icosander*, a plant of this class. *Icosandrian*, *icosandrous adj.* belonging to this class

Icosite, *trahe* *dron*. 1831. [*f.* Gr. *εἰκοσι* + *-τετρα-* four + *-ἔδρα* base.] *Geom.* and *Cryst.* A solid figure continued by twenty-four plane faces; *esp.* a *deltahedron* or *trapezohedron*.

I-cried, ME. pa. pple. of *CRY* *v.* -*ics* suffix *see* -*IC* *2.*

Icteric (i-ktik) 1600. [*ad.* *L.* *icterus* *a.* Gr., *f.* *ίτερος* (see *ICILIS*)]

A. *adj.* Belonging to, or of the nature of, or affected with jaundice. So *Icteric a.* *b.* Used for the cure of jaundice 1710

I. Oriole; a N. American bird (*Icterus virens*) having black and yellow plumage, also called *trouper* *B.* *sb.* *1.* A person affected with jaundice.

1634. *2.* A remedy for jaundice 1727.

Icterine (i-ktérin), *a.* 1855. [*1.* *ICTERIS* + *-INE*.] *Zool.* *a.* Yellowish. *b.* Belonging to the family *Icteridae* or sub-family *Icterinae* of American passerine birds (typical genus *Icterus*) 1884.

Icteritious (-i-fan), *a.* 1609 [*f.* med. *L.* *icteritia* jaundice + *-OUS*.] Jaundiced, also *fig.*

Icteroid (i-ktérôid), *a.* 1855. [*f.* Gr. *ίτερος* jaundice + *-OID*.] Resembling or characteristic of jaundice.

Icterus (i-ktérus). 1706. [*L.*, *a.* Gr. *ίτερος* jaundice, also, a certain yellowish-green bird] *1.* *Path.*] jaundice. *b.* *Bel.* A disease of plants in which the leaves turn yellow 1856. *2.* *Zool.* A genus of American passerine birds, now restricted to the American orioles 1713.

Ictic (i-ktik), *a.* rare 1847. [*irreg.* *f.* *L.* *ictus* (u-stem); see -*IC*.] *1.* Of the nature of a blow or stroke; abrupt and sudden. *2.* *Pros.* Pertaining or due to the *ictus* 1898.

Ictus (i-ktis). 1707. [*L.*, - blow, strol *e.* thrust, *f.* *ictus*.] *1.* *Pros.* Stress on a particular syllable of a foot or verse 1752. *2.* *Met.* *a.* The beat of the pulse. *b.* *Ictus solis* (l.) sunstroke 1811.

Icy (i-si), *a.* OE. [*f.* *ICR* *sb.* + -Y¹.] Formed anew in 15th c. *1.* Abounding in ice, covered or overlaid with ice. *2.* Consisting of ice 1600. *3.* Resembling ice, extremely cold, frosty, slippery 1590. *Al* *o* *fig.*

1. The flowers of the *I. Zones* 1706. *Greenland* *i.* mountains *1811*. *2.* An *i.* current *18* *d.* *f.* *1.* If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling, be thou so to SHAKS. *Comb.* as *icy-pearled* (having pearls or sparkling drops of ice), *sobered*, etc.

Id (id). 1893. [*A* German formation.] *Phil.* In Weissmann's theory of heredity: A unit of germ-plasm or idioplasm.

-id, suffix¹, repr. *F.* *-ide*, *L.* *-idus*, used to form adjs., chiefly from verbs with *-e*-stems as *acidus* from *acere*, etc.; occas. from verbs with *-i*- or consonant stems, and from sbs., as *fluidus*, *f.* *fluere*, *morbidus*, *f.* *morbus*, etc. Not a living idiomatic in *Eng.*

-id, suffix², corresp. to *Fr.* *-ide*, in sbs. derived from *L.* sbs. in -*is*, -*idm*, adopted from Gr. sbs. in -*is*, -*ida*; as *chrysalid*, *pyram* *id*, etc. In botanical terms, as *orchid*, etc., this formative denotes a member of the order *Orchidaceae*, etc.

-id, suffix³, (*a.*) In zoological appellatives, *sb.* and *adj.*, (*i.*) formed from *L.* names of Families in -*idae*, pl. of -*ides*, repr. Gr. -*idēs* = 'son of', as *Araneid*, a member of the Family *Araneida*. (*ii.*) formed from *L.* names of Classes, etc., in -*ida*, taken as neut. pl. of -*ides* = Gr. -*idēs* as *Arachnid*, a member of the Class *Arachnida*. See -*IDAN*. (*b.*) *Astron.* Applied to groups or showers of meteors radiating from a constellation, after which they are named, as *Leonid* *Quadrantid*.

-id, suffix⁴, early spelling of the chemical suffix -*IDE*, still used by some, *esp.* in U.S.

-idan, in zoological appellatives, *sb.* and *adj.*, formed on -*ID*¹ with suffix -*AN*, meaning 'of or pertaining to', or 'a member of the group designated by the suffix -*ida* or -*ide*' as *arachnidan* (*f.* *Arachnida*) = *arachnid*, etc.

Idant (i-dan) 893. [*A* *b* *trani* *y* *f* *Id*] One of the *id*oma in bodies in *be*

nucleus of a reproductive or other cell, regarded as consisting of 'ids' (see ID).

Ide ¹ (aid). 1839 [ad. mod. L. *ideus*, ad. Sw. *id*] A freshwater cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus idus* or *melanotus*), of northern Europe.

Ide ²: see IDES.

-ide, *Chem.*, a suffix used to form names of simple compounds of an element with another element or a radical. It is added to the stem or an abbreviated form of the word, and was first used in *ox-ide* from *oxygen*. It sometimes displaced other derivs. in *-et*, *-ure*.

Idea (aidiā), *sb.* Also *erron.* *†idea*. Pl. *ideas*; formerly sometimes *ideae*. 1531. [a. late L. *idea* (in Platonic sense), a. Gr. *idéa*, f. root *id*, *idéō* to see. Cf. the earlier *IDEE*.]

I Archetype, pattern, plan, standard. **1.** In Platonic philosophy. An eternally existing pattern of any class of things, of which the individual things are imperfect copies, and from which they derive their existence 1563. **2.** A standard of perfection, an ideal. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1885. **3.** The conception of a standard or principle to be realized or aimed at, the plan or design according to which something is created or constructed 1581. **4.** In weaker sense: A notion of something to be done; an intention, plan of action 1617. **5.** A pattern, type, a preliminary sketch or draft, an outline; something in an undeveloped state -1702. **6.** *Mus.* A musical theme, phrase, or figure as sketched 1830.

2 How widely we are fallen from the pure Exemplar and I. of our Nature Sir T. BROWN. **3** This new created World how good, how fair, Answering his great I. MUR. *P.L.* vii 357. **4** The I. of short parliaments is plausible enough BURKE.

†II. A figure, representation, image, symbol (of something) 1531-1714; form, figure (as a quality or attribute); shape; aspect; nature or character -1737.

III. **1.** **†a.** The mental image of something previously seen or known, and recalled by the memory -1764. **b.** More generally: A conception 1612. **c.** Something merely imagined 1588. **2.** More widely. Any product of mental apprehension or activity, existing in the mind as an object of knowledge or thought; a thought, conception, notion; an item of knowledge or belief; a way of thinking 1645. **b.** A vague belief, opinion, or estimate; a supposition, impression, fancy 1712.

3 Th' I. of her life shal sweetly creep Into his study of imagination SHAKS. **b.** Then gay Ideas crowd the vacant brain POPE. **c.** Which make P. definition a mere Idea PRATT. *Phr. in idea* (- *Fr. en idée*), in mind, in thought; opp. to *reality*. **2** To teach the young I. how to shoot THOMSON. **b.** I had no I. you would be flooded 1806.

IV. Mod. Philosophy. **1.** [from III.] With Descartes and Locke: The immediate object of thought or mental perception 1666. **2.** [from I. **1.**] **a.** In the Kantian and transcendental schools: One of the *noumena* or ultimate principles apprehended by reason. **b.** In Hegelianism: The absolute truth of which all phenomenal existence is the expression; *the Idea*, the Absolute 1838.

3 The leading doctrine of Locke, as is well known, is the derivation of all our ideas from sensation and from reflection HARTAM.

Idea ¹, **idead** (aidiād), *a.* 1753. [f. IDRA *sb* + ED².] Having an idea or ideas, *adv.* of a specified kind.

Ideal (aidiāl), 1611. [a. F. *idéal*, ad. late L. *ideal*, f. *idea*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Existing as an idea or archetype; relating to or consisting of ideas (see IDRA *sb*. I. **1.**) 1647. **2.** Conceived as perfect in its kind. Cf. IDRA *sb* I. **2.** **3.** 1613. **3.** Of, pertaining to or of the nature of an idea or conception 1611; representing an idea 1846. **4.** Existing only in idea; opp. to *real* or *actual*. Hence sometimes, Not real or practical; visionary 1611. **5.** *Philos.* Idealistic 1764. **6.** *Math.* Applied to a number or quantity which has no actual existence, but is assumed in a system of complex numbers 1860.

3 The Natural existence of things is founded upon their I. existence 1601. **2** I perfection BOLINGBROKE, beauty RUSKIN, enjoyment 1861. **3** The crucifix is an I., not a realistic representation 1874. **4** They despised the I. terrors of a foreign superstition GIBSON.

B. *sb.* **1.** A conception of something or a thing conceived as perfect or as kind or perfect

fect type; a standard of excellence 1798

An imaginary thing 1884.

2. The Chinese I. of making all people alike MILL. [Confucius] as the I. of a sage MAX MULLER.

See also BEAU-IDEAL.

Ideless (aidiāles), *a.* 1818. [-LESS.]

Destitute of ideas, conveying no idea

Idealism (aidiālizm), 1796. [ad. F. *idéisme*, or Ger. *idealismus*, f. IDEAL.] **1.** *Philos.* Any system in which the object of external perception is held to consist, either in itself, or as perceived, of ideas (see IDRA *sb*). **2.** Subjective Idealism is the opinion that the object of external perception consists, whether in itself or as known to us, in ideas of the perceiving mind; *Critical* or *Transcendental* I., the opinion (of Kant) that it consists, as known to us, but not necessarily in itself, of such ideas, *Objective* I., the opinion (of Schelling) that while, as known to us, it consists of such ideas, it consists, also, as it is in itself, of ideas identical with these; *Absolute* I., (a) the opinion (of Hegel) that it consists, not only as known to us, but in itself, of ideas, not however curs, but those of the universal mind; (b) also applied more generally to other forms of idealism which do not suppose an independent reality underlying our ideas of external objects.

3. The practice of idealizing; imaginative treatment in art or literature; ideal style or character; opp. to *realism*. Also, aspiration after an ideal, 1820. **b.** (with *pl*) An act or product of idealizing 1822.

4. The perfected; which reigns in his [Titan's] greatest works 1841.

Idealist (aidiālist), 1701. [f. IDEAL + -IST.]

1. *Philos.* One who holds a doctrine of idealism; see prec. **1.** **2.** One who idealizes; an artist or writer who treats a subject imaginatively. Opp. to *realist*. 1805. **3.** One who conceives, or follows after ideals. Sometimes *depreciatively*. A visionary. 1829. **4.** *attrib.* or *adj.* = next 1875.

Idealistic (aidiālistik), *a.* 1829. [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or characteristic of an idealist; belonging to or having the character of idealism. Hence *Idealistical*, *ly* *adv.*

Ideality (aidiāliti), 1701. [f. IDEAL + -ITY.] **1.** The faculty of forming ideas (see IDRA *sb*. I. **1.**) NORRIS. **2.** The imaginative faculty. (Orig. a term of *Phrenology*.) 1828

3. The quality of being ideal 1817. **4.** with *pl*: Something ideal or imaginary 1844

5. Amiable idealities about 'love in a cottage' 1844

Idealize (aidiālize), *v.* 1786. [f. IDEAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make ideal; to represent in an ideal form or character, to exalt to an ideal perfection 1795. **b.** *absol.* or *intr.* To conceive an ideal or ideals 1786.

b. [Men's] natural propensity to I. 1786. Hence *Idealization*. *Idealizer*.

Ideally (aidiālī), *adv.* 1598 [f. IDEAL + -LY.] **1.** In 'idea' or archetype -1701.

2. Imaginarily 1598. **3.** In conformity with the ideal 1840. **4.** *Biol.* In relation to a general plan or archetype (of a class) 1859.

Ideological, etc. *erron.* ff. IDEOLOGICAL, etc.

Ideate (aidiāt), *v.* 1610. [f. IDRA *sb*, see -ATE¹.] **1.** *trans.* To form the idea of; to imagine, conceive. **2.** *absol.* or *intr.* **a.** To form ideas, to think. **b.** To devise something imaginary. 1862.

3. A State which Plato Ideated DOWNE. Hence *Ideation*, the formation of ideas of things not present to the senses. *Ideational*, *Ideative* (*rare*) *adjs.* of or pertaining to ideation.

Ideate, *a.* and *sb.* 1677. [ad. mod. L. *ideatus*; cf. prec.]

a. *sb.* Produced by or deriving its existence from a (Platonic) idea; see IDRA *sb*. I. **1.**

b. *sb.* The external object of which an idea is formed 1677.

Idee (idē), *Obs.* exc. in vulgar use. ME. (LYDGATE). [a. F. *idée*; see IDRA *sb*.] = IDEAL.

Idée fixe (idefiks), 1836. [Fr.] A fixed idea

Idem (erdem, idem), ME. [L. *idem* masc, *idem* neut. 'the same'.] The same word, name, title, author, etc. Abbrev. *id*.

Ident, *ant.*, *a.* *Sc.* 1567. [Later form of ITHAND *a.* of IDENT.] Diligent, persistent. Hence *Identical* *adv.* 1438.

Identic (aidēntik), *a.* 1649. [ad. scholastic L. *identicus* (cf. IDENTIFY).] **1.** = IDENTICAL

2. **a.** In diplomacy applied to action or in which two or more g

ments

agree to use precisely the same form, in their relations with some other power, esp. in *identic note* 1863.

Identical (aidēntikāl), *a.* 1620. [f. mod. L. *identicus* (see prec.) + -AL.] **1.** The same; the very same. (Often emphasized by *same*, *very*) 1633. **2.** Agreeing entirely in material, constitution, properties, qualities, or meaning 1677

3. *Logic.* Said of a proposition, the terms of which denote the same thing; as *man is a human being* 1620. **4.** *Alg.* Expressing or effecting identity, as *2. equation*, *1. operation* 1875.

5. In the same identical path 1633. **6.** Crystals are cases of collection of particles 1850. Hence *Identically* *adv.*, *ness*.

†Identific, *a.* 1678. [see IDENTIFY.] Doing the same; concurring in action. GALE. So *†identically* *adv.*, *identically* 1475; *†identifi-*

cally 1716.

Identification (aidēntifikāshn), 1644 [f. IDENTIFY; see -IFICATION.] The action of identifying or fact of being identified.

The I. of Serbail with SIMA STANLEY, of habitual offenders 1887.

Identify (aidēntifai), *v.* 1644. [ad. late L. *identificare*; see IDENTIFY and -IFY.] **1.** *trans.* To make identical (with, *†to* something), to regard or treat as the same. **b.** To make one *with*; to associate inseparably. Chiefly *refl.* and *pass.* 1780. **7c.** *intr.* To be made, become, or prove to be the same -1834. **2.** To determine the identity of, in *Nat. Hist.* to refer a specimen to its proper species 1766

3. Osiris, whom he identifies with Serapis GIBSON. **b.** Let us ourselves with the people BURKE. **c.** Your taste and mine do not always I. LAMB. **2.** **1.** stolen goods (*mod.*). Hence *Identifiable* *a.* able to be identified

Identism (aidēntizm), 1857. [f. *ident*(i), comb. f. L. *idem*, + -ISM.] The system or doctrine of (absolute) identity (see IDENTIFY **1.**)

Identity (aidēntiti), 1570. [ad. F. *identité*, ad. late L. *identitas*, peculiarly formed from *ident*(i), f. L. *idem* + -itas, -tatem; see -ITY.] **1.** The quality or condition of being the same, absolute or essential sameness, oneness. Also with *an* and *pl*. **2.** Individuality, personality 1638; individual existence (*†Obs.*) 1683

3. *Alg.* An identical equation, i.e. one which is true for all values of the literal quantities 1859. **4.** The condition of being identified in feeling, interest, etc. (*rare*) 1868. **5.** *attrib.* = 'that serves to identify the holder', as *identity card*, *disk*, etc. 1900.

1. *Absolute identity*, that asserted in the doctrine of Schelling that mind and matter are phenomenal modifications of the same substance. **1.** of conviction. **2.** *Personal*, continuity of the personality. **4.** He is in visible I. with the sage GIBSON. *Phr.* *Law or Principle of I.*: the so-called principle that 'Every A is A'.

Ideo- (aidrō), combining f. Gr. *idéa* IDEAL, as in *Ideomotor* [MOTOR] *a.*, applied by W. B. Carpenter to automatic muscular movements arising from complete occupation of the mind by an idea, and to the cerebral centres controlling such movements; so *Ideomotion*, *ideo-motor* movement. *Ideophone* [Gr. *φωνή*], a sound or group of sounds denoting an idea, i.e. a spoken word (A. J. Ellis). *Ideopraxist* [Gr. *πράξις*; see -IST], one whose practice is actuated by an idea.

Ideogram (aidrōgrām), 1838. [f. Gr. *idéa* IDEAL + -GRAM.] = next.

Ideograph (aidrōgráf), Also *erron.* *idea*. 1835. [L. as prec. + -GRAPHY.] A character or figure symbolizing the idea of a thing without expressing the name of it, as the Chinese characters, etc.

Thus in English, the I. + may be pronounced 'plus', 'added to', or 'more' according to the pleasure of the reader SAVCE. Hence *Ideographic* *a.* of the nature of an I., relating to or composed of ideographs, *sb.* an ideographic character; *pl.* a method of writing in ideographic characters. *Ideographical*, *ly* *adv.*

Ideography (aidrōgráf), Also *erron.* *idea*. 1835. [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY.] The representation of ideas by graphic signs; writing consisting of ideographs.

Ideologic, *ical*, *a.* 1797. [f. IDEOLOG *v* + -IC + -AL.] Belonging or relating to ideology

Ideologist (aidjə'lɒdʒɪst). Also *erron.* *idea-*, 1798. [ad. F. *idéologue*; see next and *usr*] 1. One versed in ideology (sense 1). 2. A person occupied with an idea or ideas, esp. a visionary, a mere theorist 1818. So *Idéologue* 1815.

Ideology (aidjə'lɒdʒɪ). 1796. [ad. F. *idéologie*; see IDIO-, LOGY] 1. The science of ideas; the study of the origin and nature of ideas. 2. *spec.* The system of Condillac, which derived all ideas from sensations. 3. Ideal or abstract speculation; visionary theorizing 1813. 4. A system of ideas concerning phenomena, esp. those of social life; the manner of thinking of a characteristic of a class or an individual.

Ides (aidz), *sb. pl.* Rarely in sing. *ide*. ME [a. F., ad. L. *Idus* *sb. pl.*] In the ancient Roman calendar, the eighth day after the nones, i.e. the 15th of March, May, July, October, and the 13th of the other months.

The days after the nones were reckoned forward to the ides, hence 'the sixth of the ides' (or 'the sixth ide') 'of June', loosely rendering L. *ante diem sextum Idus Junias* = June 8.

Cæsar. 'Beware the Ides of March' *Jul. C. i. li. 17*. **Id est**, 1598. [L., = 'that is'.] Two Latin words, used in Eng. in the sense 'that is to say'. Abbrev. *i. e.* (formerly often *z.*).

Idiasm (i'diæz'm). 1868. [ad. Gr. *idia-smos*.] A peculiarity, mannerism.

Idic (i'dik), *a.* 1893. [I. ID + -IC.] Pertaining to an id or ids.

Idio- (i'diə), repr. Gr. *idio-*, comb. f. *idios* own, personal, private, peculiar, separate, distinct.

Idioblast (-blast), *Bot.* An individual plant-cell of different nature or content from the surrounding tissue. **Idiocyclophonus** (Cyclo-) *a.* = *Idiophonus*. **Idiomatic** (Gr. *idiōmatik*, *idiōmatik* birth-pain) *a.* *Zool.* Having a special opening for the excretion of genital products. **Idio-electric** *a.*, capable of being electrified by friction. **Idiogram**, one's private mark or signature; hence **Idiogrammic** *a.* **Idiometer** (-meter), an instrument for measuring the personal equation of an observer, by observation of the transit of an artificial star whose actual motion is exactly known. **Idiomuscular** *a.* *Path.* A term for the local contraction, under physical stimulus, of a muscle which is fatigued or dying. **Idiophanism**, idiophanous nature or property. **Idiophanous** (Gr. *idiōphanēs*) *a.*, exhibiting axial interference figures without the use of polarizing apparatus. **Idioplasm**, *Biol.* A term for the special portion of protoplasm in a germ or cell which is supposed to determine the character of the resulting organism; hence **Idioplasmic** *a.* **Idiopsychology**, the psychology of one's own mind; hence **Idiopsychological** *a.* **Idiorepulsive** *a.*, self-repelling. **Idiostatic** (static) *a.*, not employing any auxiliary electrification in the measurement of electricity (opp. to *Heterostatic*).

Idiocrazy, 1654. Now *rare*. [ad. Gr. *Idiokrasia*, f. *idio-* IDIO- + *krasia*, *krasis* mixing] = **IDIOSYNCRASY** -1755. Hence **Idiocritic**, *a.* = **IDIOSYNCRATIC**.

Idiocy (i'diəsi). 1487. [perh. f. IDIOT, as *prophesy* from *prophet*, etc.] The state or condition of being an idiot; extreme mental imbecility.

It is a defect of mind which is either congenital, or due to causes operating during the first few years of life MAURSLY.

Idiom (i'diəm) 1588. [ad. L. *idioma*, Gr. *idiōma*, f. (ult.) *idios* own, private, peculiar.] 1. The form of speech peculiar to a people or country. 2. A dialect 1598. 3. = IDIOTISM 1. 2. 1598. 4. A form of expression, construction, phrase, etc. peculiar to a language; a peculiarity of phraseology approved by usage, and often having a meaning other than its grammatical or logical one 1628. 5. Specific form or property; peculiar nature; peculiarity. *Obs.* exc. as *fig.* of 1 or 2. 1644.

Our Vernacular I. ANTHONY. The classics of the Tuscan I. GINSON. 3. The I. of it, as to the man, appears to be Teutonic 1683. 4. Every speech hath certain Idioms, and customary Phrases of its own HOWELL. 4. The Idioms of national opinion and feeling MACAULAY.

Idiomatic (aidjə'mætɪk), *a.* 1712. [ad. Gr. *idiōmatik*, f. *idiōma* (Idiōmat-) IDIOM.] 1. Peculiar to or characteristic of a particular language; vernacular; colloquial. 2. Given to a led by the use of d. oms 839.

1. Like most writers, he [Dryden] knew very little about the language historically or critically LOWELL. So **Idiomathical** *a.* Hence **Idiomathically** *adv.*, -ness.

Idiomorphic (aidjə'mɔrfɪk), *a.* 1887. [f. IDIO- + Gr. *μorpή* + -IC.] *Min.* Having its own characteristic form; *spec.* having its characteristic crystallographic faces. said of one of the constituent minerals of a rock. Hence **Idiomorphically** *adv.*

Idiopathic, -al (aidjə'pæθɪk, -əl), *a.* 1669. [f. IDIOPATHY + -IC + -AL.] 1. *Path.* Of a disease. Of the nature of a primary morbid state, not consequent upon another disease. 2. Of the nature of a particular affection or susceptibility 1845. Hence **Idiopathically** *adv.* So **Idiopathic** *the*, -al *a rare*.

Idiopathy (aidjə'pæθi). 1640. [ad. mod. L. *idiopathia*, a. Gr. *idiōpathia* (Galen), see IDIO- and -PATHY.] 1. A feeling or sensation peculiar to an individual or class -1688. 2. *Path.* A disease not preceded or occasioned by any other; a primary disease 1640.

2. This moral I. this itch for seeing memorable places is peculiarly English 1833.

Idiosyncrasy (aidjə'sɪŋkrəsi). 1604. [ad. Gr. *idiosynkrasia*, also -*συνκράσις*, see IDIO- and CRASIS.] A peculiarity of constitution or temperament. 1. The physical constitution of an individual or class. Now only *Med*. 2. The mental constitution peculiar to a person or class; individual bent of mind or inclination 1665. 3. A mode of expression peculiar to an author 1837.

1. Something in the I. of the patient that puzzles the physician BERKELEY. 2. The pertinacious I. of the Gallic genius STUBBS. 3. The style of Bacon has an I. 1837. Hence **Idiosyncratic**, -al *a.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, I. **Idiosyncratically** *adv.* by peculiarity of constitution.

Idiot (i'diət), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *idiot*, ad. L. *idiota*, ad. Gr. *idiōtēs* private person, 'layman', f. *idios*] 1. An ignorant, uneducated man; a simple man; a clown -1722. 2. *spec.* A layman -1660. 3. One not professionally learned; also, a private man -1663. 4. A person so deficient mentally as to be incapable of ordinary reasoning or rational conduct. Applied to one permanently so afflicted ME. 5. A term of reprobaton: A blockhead, an utter fool ME. 6. A man of weak intellect maintained as a professional fool or jester -1711. 7. *altrio* or quasi-*adv.*, as *z. boy, laugh*, etc. ME.

1. The bishop prepuyn hym sore as unconnyng and an ydote CAATON. 2. For he would not take orders but remaine an Idiot 1611. 3. Idiots make very few or no Propositions, and reason scarce at all LOCKE. 4. You I., do you know what peril you stand in? DICKENS. Hence **Idiot** *v. trans.* to call (any one) I. TRENCH. **Idiotcy** = **IDIOCY**. **Idiotic** *a.* devoid of intellect; utterly stupid, senseless, foolish. **Idiotish** *a.* idiotic.

Idiotical, *a.* 1646 [f. late L. *idioticus* + -AL.] 1. Uneducated, plain, ignorant -1725 2. Private, personal (*rare*) -1660. 3. = **IDIOCY** 1656. Hence **Idiotically** *adv.*, -ness. **Idioticon** (aidjə'tɪkɪkən). 1842. [a. Gr. *idiōtikōn*.] A dictionary confined to a particular dialect, or containing words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country.

Idiotism (i'diə'tɪz'm). 1588. [In branch I. = F. *idiotisme*, ad. late L. *idiotismus* common or vulgar manner of speaking; a. Gr. *idiōtismos*. In II, f. IDIOT + -ISM.] 1. 1. = IDIOM 1. -1716. 2. The peculiar character or genius of a language -1731. 3. = IDIOM 3. 1615. 4. *trans.* A peculiarity of action, manner, or habit -1639.

II. 1. Ignorance; lack of knowledge or culture 1635. 2. = IDIOCY (now *rare*) 1611. 3. Extreme folly, senselessness, or stupidity 1592. 4. Direct Lunacy and Idiotism 1632. 5. What I. it would be in me to trust myself to a ministry capable of such baseness WILLIAMS.

Idiotize (i'diə'taɪz), *v.* 1716. [f. IDIOT + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To act in a way peculiar to themselves. 2. *intr.* To become idiotic or stupid 1800. 3. *trans.* To make idiotic; to befoul 1831.

Idiotry, 1494. [f. IDIOT + -RY] *a.* Sc. Law = IDIOCY. *b.* Idiotic conduct mad ness 757

Idle (aidl), *a.* (sb) [OE. *īdol*, cf. Ger. *edel* bare, etc. The orig. sense was app. 'empty'.] 1. Empty, void (of) -ME. 2. Void of any real worth, usefulness, or significance; hence, ineffective, vain, frivolous, trifling OE. 3. Void of meaning or sense; also (of persons) light-headed -1638. 4. Groundless 1590. 5. Of things. Useless OF. 6. Doing nothing, unemployed OE. 7. Of things, esp. time. Unoccupied ME. 8. Of things. Inactive, not moving or in operation 1522. 9. Lazy, indolent ME. 10. quasi-*adv.* = IDLY -1633.

1. I am idle erbe & void, til I on illumyne me 14. 2. He is not talked 1576. 1. conjectures 1802. 2. 1. or malicious reports MACAULAY, hopes BROWN 3. Vurping, lying, briber, or a Mosse STANIS. 4. Vain boundes and ydell persones 1530. 5. I tread = line d of idleness (IDLENESS). Doing out all his 1. noons COWPER. 6. I worms, worms and Joe to breed in the fingers of the 1. (Krum 8 Jul 1. iv. 65, Qo 1897) 7. We don't keep the pulv 1. for the fun of the thing 1898. 8. I wheel, I-wheel, an intermediate wh d used for connecting two geared wheels when they cannot be brought sufficiently near to gear directly or when it is necessary that the follower should revolve in the same direction as the leader, which it would not do if they geared directly. 9. pulley, the loose pulley of the 'fast-and-loose-pulley' arrangement. 6. 1. bellies, indolent sluggards or gluttons (cf. Titus 1. 2).

Comb 1. -tongs = LAZY-TONGS. B. *sb.* (the *adj.* used *absol.*) 1. In (earlier *on, an*) 2. in vain -1500. 2. Idleness -1. 05 13. An idler -1709. C. Every man that taketh goddes name in ydel CHATCEER.

Idle (aidl), *v.* 1592 [f. prec. *adj.*] 1. *intr.* To move idly. 2. To be idle 1666. 3. quasi-*trans.* To 2. (time) away, to pass in idleness 1632. 4. *trans.* To cause to be idle 1826. 5. **Idle-headed**, *a.* 1598. [f. *idle head*.] 1. Of little understanding; silly; crazy -1631. 2. Off one's head; distracted, delirious -1694. 3. The superstitious idle-headed head Snakes.

Idleman, *rare*. ME. 1. One who has no occupation; formerly, in Ireland, a gentleman 2. One employed to do odd jobs 1845.

Idleness (aidlɪnɪs). [OE. *īdlesnes*; see -NESS] 1. Vanity -ME. 2. Groundlessness, worthlessness; triviality; ineptitude, futility 1645. 3. Light-headedness, delirium; also folly (*rare*) -1645. 4. The condition of being idle, want of occupation; habitual idleness, an instance of this. (Now the ordinary sense.) OI. 5. The 1. of the proceedings 1835. 6. *Broad of*, bread not earned by labour; [Shel] catch not the bread of 1. Prov xxxi. 27.

Idler (aidlɪr), 1534. [f. IDLE *v.* + -ER 1.] 1. One who idles or is idle, one who spends his time in idleness, an indolent person. 2. Naut. One of those who, being liable to constant day duty on board a ship-of-war, are not subjected to keep the night-watch 1794. 3. Machinery. An idle wheel (see IDLE *a.* 5) 1875.

Idlesse (aidlɪsɪs), *arch.* Also **Idless**, 1590. [Pseudo-antique f. IDLE *a.*, see -LESS 2.] *Idlɪnɪs*; *deceit* *for* *idleness*.

Idly (aidli), *adv.* OE. [f. IDLE *a.* + -LY 2 (Formerly *idly*).] 1. Vainly, in vain; uselessly; carelessly, involuntarily, ineffectively 16 Incoherently, deliriously -1632. 2. In an idle or lazy way; indolently, inactively ME.

Ido (i'do), 1907 [In this language, = off spring.] An artificial language, based on Esperanto. Hence **Idoist**.

Idocrase (aidjə'kræsi). 1804. [a. F., f. Gr. *eidōs* form + *krasis* mixture] *Min.* = VESUVIANITE.

Idol (si'dəl, oi'dl), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *idole*, ad. late L. *idolum*, a. Gr. *εἰδωλον*, f. *eidōs* form, shape.]

1. From Jewish and Christian use. 1. A1 image or similitude of a deity or divinity, used as an object of worship, applied to those used by pagans, whence, in figurative language, = 'false god' (1 Cor. vii. 4). 2. Applied polemically to any material object of adoration in a Christian Church 1545. 3. *fig.* Any thing or person that is the object of excessive or supreme devotion 1662.

2. The dumb idols, whom they called by the name of the holy gods Dr FOX. 3. This mischievous 1. the mass 1554. 4. Money, the 1. of other People was the least of his Care 1731. A hero who was the 1. of his army THOMAS.

II. From classical Greek (and Latin) use
 1. An image, effigy, or figure of a person or thing; esp. a statue—1605. 1b. A counterpart, likeness—1637. 2. An incorporeal phantom—1563. 3. A mental fiction, a phantasy—1577 b. *Logic*. = IDOLUM 2 1678. 4. A fictitious personation; a sham; a pretender—1660. 5. *attrib.* 1585.

1. b. Th' Apostat in his Sun-bright Chariot sate I of Mayestie Divine MILT *P. L.* vi. 101. 3. Vain idols and phantoms of blessedness 1899. b. This is but another I. of the Atheists den CUNWORTH. 5. I, shapes KEBLE.

Phr. *Idol shepherd* (Zech xi 17) used in 17th c. polemics, sometimes with allusion to idolatry, sometimes with *idol* taken as 'counterfeit' or 'sham', sometimes associated with *idle*, 'neglectful of duty'. Comb. I-shell, a tropical mollusc of the family *Argulariidae*.

Hence *Idol* (v. rare), to make an i of; to idolize. **Idolaster**. ME. [1. OF. *idolastre* (mod. *idolâtre*), var. of *idol*, *idolatre*; see IDOLATER.] = IDOLATER 1. ~1616.

Idolater (aidp-lātrə). ME. [ad OF. *idolatre*, mod. *idolâtre*, shortened f. eccl. L. *idololātra*, earlier *-latras*, ad. Gr. εἰδωλόλατρος (N. T.) IDOLOLATER, q. v.] 1. A worshipper of idols; one who pays divine honours to an image or representation of a god, or to any natural object as a deity. 2. An adorer, devoted admirer (of) 1566.

2. Old covetous men, idolaters of their treasures 1566. var. *Idolatrater*. Hence *Idolatrass*, a female i. Also *fig*.

Idolatric, -al (aidp-lātrik, -āl), a 1550 [ad mod. L. *idolatrius*, see -IC and -AL] *Idolatrōus*.

Idolatrize (aidp-lātrəiz), v. 1592. [f. IDOLATRY + -IZE.] *Tr. intr.* To worship idols; to commit idolatry—1706. 2. *trans.* To make an idol of; to worship idolatrously. Chiefly in *fig.* use. 1625. 3. To render idolatrous. CUNWORTH. Hence *Idolatrizer*.

Idolatrōus (aidp-lātrəs), a. 1550 [f. IDOLATER, f. *Idolatre* + -OUS.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of idolatry. 2. Used in idol-worship. ? Obs. 1613. 3. Given to the worship of idols or false gods 1660.

1. I. veneration of the state 1867. 2. He saw an altar at Damascus FULLER. 3. The Philistines I, uncircumcised, unclean MILT *Samson* 1364. Hence *Idolatrōusly* adv., -ness.

Idolātry (aidp-lātri). ME. [a. OF. *idolātrie*, mod. *idolātrie*, shortened f. eccl. L. *idololātria* IDOLOLATRY; see IDOL and LATRIA.] 1. The worship of idols or images 'made with hands', or of any created object. 1b. *pl.* Idolatrous objects. MILT. 2. Immoderate attachment to or veneration for any person or thing; admiration savouring of adoration ME. 3. To worship Calves, the Demes of Egypt. And all the Idolatres of Heathen round MILT. *R. R.* iii. 418.

1. *Idolish*, a. 1530. [f. IDOL sb. + -ISH.] Heathenish; idolatrous—1641.

Idolism (aidp-lāzəm), 1608. [f. IDOL sb. + -ISM.] 1. The practice of idolatry. 2. The action of idolizing; an idolization 1825. 3. A false mental image or notion; cf. IDOLON 1671.

Idolist (aidp-lāst), 1614. [f. as prec. + -IST.] A worshipper of idols. Also *attrib.*

Idolize (aidp-lāiz), v. 1598. [f. IDOL sb. + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To make an idol of, to render idolatrous worship to; hence, to adore, or love to excess. 2. To make into an idol. ? Obs. 1669. 3. *intr.* To practise idolatry 1631.

1. They [my soldiers] do not i. me, but look upon the Cause they fight for CUNWORTH. 2. To i. after the manner of Egypt 1864. Hence *Idolization*, *Idolizer*.

Idolō, comb. f. Gr. εἰδωλον IDOL, as in IDOLODOLIA f. Gr. δουλεία DULIA, veneration of an inferior kind given to idols or images. *Idolographical*, a. descriptive of idols. *Idolomania* [Gr. μαντεία], divination by idols. *Idolomania*, *Idolomania*, zealous idolatry.

Idoloclast (aidp-lōklāst), 1843. [f. IDOLO- + Gr. κλάσσις, after *iconoclast*.] A breaker of idols; an idoloclast. Hence *Idoloclastic*, a. *Idololater*, 1608. [ad. eccl. L. *idololātres*, later *-latras*.] = IDOLATER. Hence *Idololatrie*, -al a. *Idololatrōus*. So *Idololātry* f. eccl. L. *idololātria* Gr. τρεῖς = IDOLATRY 1 50

Idolothyte (aidp-lōpait). ? Obs. 1562. [ad. eccl. L. *idolothytus*, a. Gr., f. εἰδωλον IDOL + θυρῶς sacrificed.] A. *adj.* Offered to an idol. B. sb. A thing offered to an idol. Chiefly *pl.* 1579.

Hence *Idolothytic* a. of or characterized by the eating of meats offered to idols HUXLEY.

Idolous, a. 1546. [f. IDOL sb. + -OUS.] a. Of the nature of an idol. b. Idolatrous. ~1617

Idolum, -on (aidp-lōm, -ən). *Pl.* *idola* (f. aess, f. ums), 1619. [L., a. Gr. εἰδωλον IDOL] 1. An image or unsubstantial appearance, a phantom; a mental image or idea. 2. A false mental image; a fallacy 1640.

2. What Bacon expressively termed *Idola*, empty assumptions and misconceptions SAYCE.

Idoneous (aidp-lōnəs), a. Now rare 1615 [f. L. *idoneus* + -OUS.] Apt, fit, suitable.

An Ecclesiastical Benefice, ought to be conferr'd on an I. Person AVLEIGH. So *Idoneity*, fitness, suitability, aptitude. *Idoneousness*.

Idorgan (i dɔr-gən), 1883. [Arbitrarily f. ID-EAL + ORGAN.] Biol. An ideal or potential organism.

Idrialin (i-driālīm), 1838. [a. F. *idrialin* (Dumas, 1832), f. as next + -IN.] 1. *Min.* Original name of IDRIALITE 1844. 2. *Chem.* The essential constituent of idrialite, C₁₂H₂₀O, forming colourless scales which melt at a very high temperature.

Idrialite (i-driālīt), 1849 [f. *Idria* in Austria, where found in the quicksilver mines; see -LITE.] *Min.* A mineral hydrocarbon, called also inflammable canthar.

Idyll, *idyl* (aid-yl), 1601. [ad. L. *idyllium*, a. Gr. εἰδύλλιον, dim. of εἶδος form, picture.] 1. A short poem, descriptive of some picturesque scene or incident, chiefly in rustic life. 2. *trans.* An episode or a series of events or circumstances suitable for an idyll 1841.

3. *Mus.* A pastoral or sentimental composition.

1. Phr. *Prose idyll*, an idyllic composition in prose. Those amorous idylls and eclogues of Theocritus HOLLAND. And *Licht idylls* (title) BARNIE. [in prose.] 2. The pairing of the birds is an I. EMERSON. Hence *Idyllian* (a. v.), *Idylllic*, -al *adjs.* of, belonging to, or of the nature of an I.; forming a suitable theme for an: *Idyllically* adv. *Idyllist*. *Idyllize* v. to make into an I.; to render idyllic.

Idyllium, -on. *Pl.* *idyllia* (-ums, -ons). 1579. [a. L., a. Gr.; see IDYLL.] = IDYLL.

Id-, former sp. of *JE-*, as in *Iesus*, etc.; see I, the letter.

-Id-, earlier form of -y⁶ suffix; in mod. use chiefly known as the Sc. spelling, now also often adopted in Eng., as in *birdie*, *doggie*, etc. **-ier**, a suffix forming nouns designating position, employment, or profession, derived from sb., rarely agent-nouns from vbs., (1) in words of ME. age, in which the suffix is unstressed, and varies with -yer, as *collier*, *bowyer*, (2) in words of later date, in which the suffix is stressed, and varies with -EAR, as *bombardier*, *cashier*, etc.

1. In words of ME. age, the suffix is of obscure and app. of diverse origin. Cf. *cottur* (*cotter* = med. L. *colarius*), *tulier*, *bowyer*, etc. In other words, as *carrier*, *courtier*, *currier*, *soldier*, the suffix is really -er (or earlier -our), the r belonging to the vb. stem.

2. In words of later introduction, the suffix is the F. -ier (—L. -arius; see -ARY). Many of these also occur with -eer, expressing the Eng. pronunciation; in some of these -ER has been established, and from them has become a living Eng. suffix, as in *auctioneer*, *charioteer*, etc.

Ier-oe (iēr-ō), Sc. 1701 [Gael.] A great-grandchild.

If (if), *conj.* (sb.) [OE *gif*. By many considered to represent one or more cases of the sb. represented by ON. *if*, *if* 'doubt, hesitation'; OHG. *iba*, 'condition, stipulation, doubt', the *conj.* thus meaning originally 'on condition', 'on the stipulation (that)'.]

1. Introducing a clause of condition or supposition (the protasis of a conditional sentence).

On condition that; given or granted that; in (the) case that; supposing that; on the supposition that.

1. *W^h the protasis is a h- indicative*. The indicative after *f* implies that the speaker ex-

presses no adverse opinion as to the truth of the statement in the clause, he may accept it.

2. *With the protasis in the subjunctive, and the apodosis in the indicative or imperative*. The subjunctive after *if* implies that the speaker guards himself against endorsing the truth of the statement, he may doubt it. Oh.

3. *With both protasis and apodosis in the subjunctive*. Expressing a mere hypothesis. OE.

4. The conditional clause is often elliptical thus *if not* (= if a thing is, be, or were not) formerly sometimes = 'unless, except' M1.

5. The conditional clause alone is sometimes used as an exclamation to express (a) a wish or determination, e.g. *If I had only known!* (sc. I would have done so-and-so), (b) surprise or indignation, e.g. *If ever I heard the like of that!* OE.

1. She's six and fifty if she's a day SHERIDAN. Declare if thou knowest it all *Job* viii 18. 2. If thou be the squire of God, command that these stones be made bread *Matt.* iv. 3. If ever I were traitor, My name be blotted from the booke of Life *R. ch.* 11 1. iii. 201. 3. If I were you, I would not do it (*mod.*)

4. He weighed eighteen stone, if a pound 1884.

Phrases. *An if, and if* (see *AN* 2) = 11. *arch.* As if, followed by a clause containing a past sb. (sometimes elliptical), or an infinitive expressing purpose or destination. As the case would be if; as though.

If so be (that), if it happen that, supposing that *arch. and dial.*

II. Introducing a noun-clause depending on the verb *see, ask, learn, doubt, know*, or the like: *Whether* OE.

He sent forth a dove from him, to see if the waters were abated *Gen.* viii 8.

B. sb. The conditional conjunction used as a name for itself, hence, a condition, a supposition 1513.

Thou seuest me, I wene, with iffe and with andes *Six T. Monks*.

Id faith. 1420. = in faith: see FAITH 1/ III. 2.

Ife-cks, I-fe-gs, int. Obs. exc. *dial.* 1610 [Perversion of prec.] Used as a trivial oath in faith, by my faith.

I-ferre: see YFERF sb and adv.

-iferous, -ific, -ification, -ify, comb. ff -FEROUS, -IFIC, -IFICATION, -FY, q. v.

I'gad, I'gad (igəd), *int.* 1671. Var. of IGAD—1728.

Igasuric (igāsū-rīk), a. 1830. [ad. Γ *igasurique*, f. *igasur*, Malay name for St Ignatius' Bean; see -IC.] *Chem.* In *acid*, an acid contained in small quantities in St. Ignatius' bean, *nux vomica*, and the root of *Strychnos colubrina*. So *Igasurate*, a salt of i. acid.

Igasurine, a poisonous alkaloid found in *nux vomica*.

Igdasil: see YGDASIL.

Iglōo (iglu), 1856. [Eskimo, = house.] 1. An Eskimo dome-shaped hut, esp. one built of snow. 2. The cavity in the snow above a seal's breathing-hole 1882.

Ignaro, 1620. [a. It.] An ignoramus—1686.

Ignatian (ignā-ti-ān), a. (sb.) 1605. [f. *Ignatius* (see def.) + -AN.] 1. Pertaining to Ignatius Loyola (1491–1556), or to the Order of Jesus founded by him. 2. Of or belonging to St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, martyred at Rome in the 2nd century, esp. in *I Epistles* letters doubtfully attributed to him 1832. 3. sb. A follower of Ignatius Loyola; a JESUIT 1613.

Ignatius' Bean. 1751 = Bean of St Ignatius, the poisonous seed of *Strychnos ignatii*.

Igneous (ignē-əs), a. 1654. [f. L. *igneus* + -OUS.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fire; fiery. 2. Resulting from, or produced by, the action of fire; esp. in *Geol.* Produced by volcanic agency (opp. to AQUEOUS) 1665.

1. I. exhalations LYNCE. 2. The i. origin of basalts 1796.

Ignescent (ignē-sənt), 1828 [ad. L. *ignescentem*, *ignescere* to take fire.] A *adj.* kindling, bursting into flame; firing up. B sb. An igniscent body or substance 1828.

Ignicolist (ignī-kōlist), 1816. [f. L. *ignis* + -cola (f. *colere* 'to worship') + -IST.] A worshipper

b Ger Kōln o (F pər) u (Ge Müller), x (F dunc) v (cər) e (e here) z (E) an g F fassre 3 f fern earth).

Igniferous (ignif'érus), *a.* 1618. [*f. L. ignifer, f. ignis; see -ferous.*] Producing fire. Also *fig.*

Ignifluous, *a. rare.* 1623. [*f. late L. ignifluus + -ous.*] Flowing with fire -1659.

Igniform (ignif'orm), *a. rare.* 1744. [*f. L. ignis + -form.*] Of the form of fire.

Ignify (ignif'ay), *v. rare.* 1866. [*f. as prec; -ee -fy.*] *trans.* To cause to burn.

Ignigenous (ignid'zénus), *a. rare.* 1727. [*f. L. ignigena fire-born, f. ignis + -genus, from gen (gignere) + -ous.*] Produced by the action of fire.

Ignipotent (ignip'ótent), *a.* 1656 [*f. L. ignipotentem (epithet of Vulcan), f. potens.*] Ruling or having power over fire. [*Th' pow'r i. her word obeys Power.*]

Ignipuncture (ignip'unkchur), 1886. [*f. L. igni + PUNCTURE.*] *Surg.* Puncture with a white-hot styliform cautery.

Ignis fatuus (ignis fæ'tu'us), 1563. [*med. or mod. L., = foolish fra.*] A phosphorescent light seen hovering or flitting over marshy ground, supposed to be due to the spontaneous combustion of an inflammable gas (phosphuretted hydrogen) derived from decaying organic matter, pop. called *Will-o'-the-wisp*, *Jack-o'-lantern*, etc. *b. fig.* Any delusive guiding principle, hope, aim, etc. 1599.

An *Ignis Fatuus* that bewitches And leads Men into Pools and Ditches *BUTLER Hud r i 509.*

Ignite, *a.* 1560. [*ad. L. ignitus, pa. pp. of ignire to set on fire.*] In a white or red heat; glowing with heat, fiery -1704.

Ignite (ignit'), *v.* 1666. [*f. prec.*] 1. *trans.* To subject to the action of fire, to make intensely hot; in chemical use, to heat to the point of combustion or chemical change. 2. To set fire to, to kindle; also *fig.* 1823. 3. *intr.* To take fire; to begin to burn 1818.

1. A piece of the substance was ignited to whiteness 1703. 2. To light a lamp *TOYAL*. 3. The gas ignited 1835. Hence *Ignitable*, *ible*, *a.* capable of being ignited. *Igniter*, one who or that which ignites.

Ignition (ignif'jón), 1612. [*f. med. or mod. L. ignitionem.*] 1. The action of igniting; *esp.* Heating to the point of combustion, or of chemical change; the condition of being so heated or on fire. 2. The action of setting fire to anything; the process of taking fire; also, *loosely*, burning 1616. *b.* A means of igniting. *GREENER.* *c.* The process or the means of igniting the mixture in the cylinder of an internal combustion engine 1894.

Ignivomous (igni vó'mus), *a.* 1603 [*f. late L. ignivomus, f. ignis + vomere; see -ous.*] Vomiting fire; also *fig.*

Ignobility (ignob'ilíté), 1483. [*ad. L. ignobilitas, f. ignobilis, after nobilitas; see -ITY.*] The quality of being ignoble.

Ignoble (ignób'bl), *a.* 1494. [*a. F., ad. L. ignobilis, f. L. = in- not + nobilitas, nobilis NOBLE.*] 1. Of persons: Not noble in respect of birth, position, or reputation; of low birth or humble station. Also of animals, things, places, etc. 2. Not noble in disposition, nature, or quality; dishonourable 1592.

1. I was not i. of Descent *SHAKS.* Any occupation *LOWELL.* The old division of noble and i. *HOWE R. MURIE.* (Note. The term 'ignoble' was applied to the short-winged hawk, e.g. the goshawk and the sparrow-hawk, which take after the quarry, as dist. from the long-winged falcons, which stoop to the quarry at a single swoop.) This Clermont is a meane and i. place *COWLEY.* 2. Thus Belial Counsel'd i. ease *MILTON P. L. II. 227.* Hence *Ignobleness*.

Ignobly (ignób'b'l), *v. rare.* 1590. [*f. prec., as the opposite to ENNOBLE.*] *trans.* To make ignoble or infamous. Also *fig.*

Ignominious (ignóm'íníus), *a.* 1450. [*a. F. ignominieux, or ad. L. ignominiosus.*] 1. Full of ignominy; involving shame, disgrace, or obloquy; discreditab. Also sometimes: Lowering to one's dignity or self-respect. 2. Of persons: Covered with, or deserving, ignominy; infamous 1577.

1. The i. terms of peace were rejected with disdain *GIBSON.* 2. Then first with fear surpris'd and sense of paine, *FLED I. MILTON P. L. VI. 395.* Hence *Ignominiously*, *adv.* *mess.* So *Ignominiously* *a.* 1574.

Ignominy (ignóm'íní), 1540. [*a. F. ignominie ad. L. ignominia f. L. = in + no-*

**gnomen, nomen.*] 1. Dishonour, disgrace, infamy; the condition of being in disgrace, etc. 2. Ignominious or base quality or conduct; that which entails disgrace 1564.

1. Even his successes had been purchased with i. *THIRLWALL.* 2. [Death is] the very disgrace and i. of our natures *SIR P. BROWNE.* So *Ignominy* 1534.

Ignorable, *a.* [*ad. L. ignorabilis.*] Capable of being ignorant; of which one may be ignorant. *FERRIER.*

Ignoramus (ignór'ámús), *Pl. -uses (-úsez), also -us.* 1577 [*L., = 'we do not know', (in legal use) 'we take no notice of (it).'*] 1. The endorsement formerly made by a Grand Jury upon a bill or indictment, when they considered the evidence insufficient to warrant the case going to a petty jury. Hence *quasi-sh.* or *ellipt.* Also *transf.* an answer which admits ignorance of the point in question; *fig.* a state of ignorance. (The endorsement now used is 'not a true bill', or 'not found', or 'no bill') *b. attrib.* as in *i. jury*, *crew*, *Whig* (alluding to the Grand Jury which rejected the bill against the Earl of Shaftesbury, 1681) 2. An ignorant person. [*f. Ignoramus*, used as a name for a lawyer. See *N. E. D.*] 1616

1. As for Medusa's brother I return i. 1658. 2. I and Dulman his Clarke 1634. Hence *Ignoramus's* *d. pl.* a freed from prosecution by the *ignoramus* of the Grand Jury 1734.

Ignorance (ignór'áns), *ME.* [*a. F., ad. L. ignorantia, f. ignorantem.*] 1. The fact or condition of being ignorant; want of knowledge (general or special). Also with *an* and *pl.* (*rare*) 1749. 2. *With an* and *pl.* An act due to want of knowledge; an offence or sin caused by ignorance -1611.

1. Marvell is the daughter of ignorance 1573. National i. of decent art *RUSKIN.* 2. Our ignorances have reached up unto heaven *i. Esaias viii 75.* So *Ignorance* (*in sense*) 1526.

Ignorant (ignór'ánt), *a. (sb.) ME.* [*a. F., ad. L. ignorans, ignorantem; see IGNORE.*] 1. Desitute of knowledge; unknowing, unlearned. Also *fig.* or *transf.* of things. 2. *With of.* Having no knowledge of; hence unconscious of, innocent of, having no share in 1483. 3. *transf.* Resulting from ignorance 1509. 4. *b.* That keeps one in ignorance. *SHAKS.* 4. Of things: Unknown -1634. 5. *sb.* An ignorant person (now *rare*) 1480.

1. There were none so i. as not to know his deeds *MORLEY. fig. Curm m. i. 27.* 2. Of cards and dice they are happily i. 1613. 3. Alas, what a sin have I committed *Old. iv. II. 70.* *b. With. T. L. II. 307.* 4. Whence he is, tis i. to vs *CHAPMAN.* 5. Church authorities too often entrust their buildings to ignorants 1874.

Ignorantine (ignór'ántin), *a. and sb.* 1861. [*ad. F. ignorantin, f. ignorant IGNORANT, after capucin, etc.; see -INE.*] 1. *fr. ars.* Ignorantines, a name taken by the Brethren of Saint-Jean-de-Dieu, an order founded in 1465 to minister to the sick poor; they subsequently devoted themselves to the instruction of the poor. Hence, the name is given in France to the 'Brethren of the Christian Schools' or 'Christian Brothers', a community founded c. 1680, for the education of the poor.

Ignorantism, *rare.* 1856. [*f. IGNORANT + -ISM.*] = OBSCURANTISM. So *Ignorantist*.

Ignorantly (ignór'ántli), *adv.* 1495. [*f. as prec. + -LY.*] In an ignorant manner; without knowledge.

Whom ye then i. worship, hym shewe I unto you *TINDALE Acts viii 25.*

Ignoratio elenchí: see next, 3.

Ignoratio (ignór'átíon), 1588. [*ad. L. ignoratioem.*] 1. The fact or condition of being ignorant 1612. 2. The action of ignoring; the being ignored 1865. 3. *Ignoratio of the Elenchí*, repr. scholastic *L. Ignoratio elenchí* (ignór'átíon élénkí), a logical fallacy consisting in disproving some statement different from that advanced by an opponent; also extended to any argument irrelevant to the object in view 1588.

Ignore (ignób'ay), *v.* 1611. [*ad. F. ignorer, or L. ignorare not to know, to disregard, f. L. in- not + *gnorare, f. stem gno- to know (cf. gnarus).*] 1. *trans.* To be ignorant of. *Old. o. o. c.* 2. Said of a Grand Jury To return a bill with no endo no found see *PARSON* 2 *ANAT.* *ILEUM* 706

IGNORAMUS 1), to refuse acceptance of 1800 3. To refuse to take notice of, to leave out of consideration, shut one's eyes to 1801.

1. The little that I know, and they I *BOYLE* 3 To i. an invitation 1839, an important feature of necessary evidence *FRANK.*

Ignote, 1623. [*ad. L. ignotus.*] *a. adj.* Unknown. *b. sb.* A person unknown. *a. Th' i. are better than all known *COWLEY.**

Iguana (igwá'ná), 1555. [*a. Sp. iguana repr. Carib name igwana.*] A large arboreal lizard of the W. Indies and S. America, *I tuberculata*, which attains to a length of five feet or more, also, in Zool., the name of the genus, which includes the horned i. of San Domingo, and other species, loosely applied to lizards of allied genera. Hence *Iguanian* a resembling an i., belonging to the i. family *Iguanidae*; *sb.* one of this family; also *Igua* and *Iguanoid* *a. and sb.* = *iguanian*.

Iguanodon (igwa nó'n), 1830. [*f. prec. + Gr. ódon, ódon =, after mastodon, etc.*] *Palæont.* A large herbivorous lizard found fossil in the Wealden formation, it was from 25 to 30 feet long, and its teeth and bones resembled those of the iguana; whence the name. So *Iguana* *dont* *a.* having teeth like those of the iguana, *sb.* a saurian so characterized; one of the family *Iguanodontidae* of extinct dinosaurs, typified by the i.

Ihram (uá'm, éx'rám), Also *ihir(r)a wem.* 1704. [*Arab ihram, f. haram to forbid.*] 1. The dress worn by Mohammedan pilgrims consisting of two pieces of white cotton. 2. The state in which a pilgrim is held to be while he wears this garb, during which many acts are unlawful 1704.

IHS, in ME, used I., etc., repr. a Greek MS. abbrev. of the word *IH(Σ)OT(Σ)*, Jesus also used as a symbol or monogram of the sacred name.

Often looked upon as a Latin contraction, and explained variously as standing for *Iesus Homini Salvator*, *Iesus Saviour of men*, *In Hoc Signo (v. ces)* in this sign (thou shalt conquer), or *In Hoc Salus* in this (cross) is salvation.

Ik, ME. form of *I pron.*

Il-, *assim.* form of the prefix *IN-* before initial *l*, as in *il-lection*, etc. See *IN-*

Il-, *assim.* form of the neg. prefix *IN-* before initial *l*, as in *il-legal*, etc.; also *ILLOGICAL*.

-il, -ile, suffixes, repr. *L. -ilis* and *-ilis*, forming adjs., and occas. sts., as in *fossilis* fossil, *agilis* agile. These suffixes are in origin the same, viz. *-ilis* with connective *-i-*, which with *-e-* stems as *chir-i-*, etc. gave *-ilis*. The mod. tendency is to pronounce (-ail), with some exceptions, in all cases.

Illel, 1601. [*ad. L. ille or ileum.*] = *ILEUM* -1656.

Illel, var. of *AIL sb.2*, awn of barley, etc.

Ille, obs. *f. ILL, ISLE, AISLE.*

Ileac, *a.* 1822. A refash. of *ITAC a.* after *L. ileus, or ILEUM.*

Ileitis (ilép'itis), 1855. [*f. ILEUM + -ITIS*] *Path.* Inflammation of the ileum.

Ileo-, comb. *f. ILEUM*; as,

Ileo-cæcal *a.*, relating to or connected with the ileum and the cæcum; as in *ileo-cæcal valve*, a valve consisting of two semilunar folds at the opening of the ileum into the cæcum, the name is occas. restricted to the lower of these. **Ileo-colic** *a.*, relating to or connected with the ileum and the colon; *ileo-colic valve* = *ileo-cæcal valve* (sometimes restricted to the upper fold of this). **Ileo-colicitis**, inflammation of the ileum and colon.

Ilecon, 1495. [*med. L. (in Gr. form) = ILEUM -1767.*]

Ileum (ilé'um, éi'-), 1682. [*I ate or med. L. Cl. L. had only ilia (pl. of ile or ilium)* The form *ileum* (*ileon*, -us) is app. due to a confusion of this with *ileus* (see next). *ANAT.* The third portion of the small intestine succeeding the jejunum and opening into the cæcum.

Ileus (ilép's, éi'-), 1706. [*L. ileus, ileos, a. Gr. ileos or éléus colic, app. f. éléev to toll.*] 1. *Path.* A painful affection due to intestinal on esp. in the cæcum also called *ilac* *PARSON* 2 *ANAT.* *ILEUM* 706

z (man) a pass au (loud) v caus. g Fr chef 2 (ever) ai (I eye) o Fr caudé vic) (art). 1 (Psy) he 2 (what) 3 (gen).

Ilex (i-lex). ME. [a. L.] 1. The holm-oak or evergreen oak (*Quercus Ilex*). Also attrib. 2. In mod Botany, a genus of *Aquifoliaceae*, including the common holly (*I. Aquifolium*), and numerous other trees 1565.

Iliac (i-lick). a. (sb.) 1519. [a. F. *iliacque*, or ad late L. *iliacus*; the L. is in form a deriv. of *ilus*, but the suffix is Gr. (-*akós*), and the sense goes with L. *ileus*, Gr. *ilakós*, *ilakós* colic.] 1. Properly, Of the nature of the disease called *ILEUS*; but taken as = Pertaining to or affecting the ILEUM. 2. Pertaining to the flank, or to the ilium or flank-bone 1541. 3 sb. Short for *i passion* (Obs.); also for *i. artery*, etc. 172a.

Iliac passion [late L. *passio iliaca*] = *ILEUS* 1. 2. *i. artery*, each of the two arteries, right and left, into which the abdominal aorta divides. *I. box*, the ilium. So **iliacal** = **ILIAIC**

Iliad (i-liäd). 1579. [ad. L. *Ilias*, *Ilíad*, a. Gr. *Ilíās*, sc. *noísis*, the Iliad; f. *Ilíās*, *Ilíon* Ilium, Ilium, Troy.] 1. A great epic poem of ancient Greece traditionally attributed to Homer, describing the ten years' siege of Ilium or Troy by the Greeks. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* A. An epic poem like that of Homer 1619. B. A long series of disasters or the like (Gr. *Ilíās* *noísis*, Demosthenes), a long story 1609. 2. b. It opens another I. of woes to Europe BURKE. Hence **Iliadist**, a rhapsodist; a writer of Iliads.

Ilicic (i-licik). a. 1861. [f. L. *ilicis*, *ilicem* (see ILEX 2) + *-ic*.] Chem. Of or pertaining to the holly; in *a. acid*, an acid contained in the leaves of the holly. So **Ilicate**, a salt of i. acid. **Ilicia**, the non-nitrogenous bitter principle of the holly.

Ilio- (i-lío), comb. f. **ILIUM** 3; as, **Ilio-dorsal** a., relating to the dorsum of the ilium. **Iliopsoas**, the iliac and psoas muscles regarded as one muscle. Esp. in comb. with adjs. relating to other parts of the body with sense 'relating to or connecting the ilium and...', as **Ilio-femoral**, **Ilio-mbar**, **peroneal** (Gr. *perón* *fibula*) (applied to muscles connecting the ilium and the fibula; also as *sb.*), etc.

Ilion, obs. var. of **ILIUM**.

-ility, compound suffix (F. *-ilité*, L. *-ilitas*), consisting of *-ity* added to adjs. in *-il* (*civility*), *-ile* (*servility*), or *-le* (*ability*).

Ilium (i-lium). Pl. *ilia*. Also formerly *ilion*, *pl. ilia*. ME. [L. *ilium*; in cl. L. only in pl. *ilia* flanks, sides, also entrails. See also **ILUM**.] Anat. 1. The ILEUM—1827. 2. *pl.* The flanks (L. *ilia*)—1706. 3. The anterior or superior bone of the pelvis, the hip-bone, usually (as in man) articulating with the sacrum, and anchylosing with the ischium and pubis, forming together with these latter the *os innominatum* 1706.

Ilixanthin (i-lixsænþin). 1865. [f. ILEX holly + *xanthus* yellow + *-in*.] Chem. A yellow colouring matter obtained from the holly.

Ilik (i-lik), a.1 (*pron.*). Now Sc. [OE. *ilca* m, *ilic* f, and *n*, app. f. the pronominal stem *z-*, cf. L. *is*, *i-dem*] + *-le* = Goth. *-leiks* (see LIKE).] 1. Same, identical—1556. 2. *absol.* The, that *ilk*: the same (person or persons, or thing)—1650.

Phr. Of that *ilk*, of the same place, territorial designation, or name; as *Wemyss of that i.* = *Wemyss of Wemyss*. Sc. Hence *ilk* is erroneously used for 'family, class, set'; any member of that *ilk* 1845.

Iik, a.2 (*pron.*). Now Sc. OE. [North. and midl. form of *ilch*, *ilche* = south. *ilch*, *ilche*, EACH.] = EACH x a; every.

Ill (il), a. and sb. [Early ME. (c. 1200) *ill*, a. ON. *ill*, bad, etc. Ukt. etym. unkn.; not conn., though synonymous, w. OE. *yfel* EVIL. Now used less as an adj. than as an adverb; and several senses of the adj. survive only in arch. use or in particular collocations.]

A. *adj.* 1. Morally evil; wicked, vicious, blameworthy. 2. Imputing or implying evil 1483. 3. Malevolent, unfriendly, unkind, harsh, cruel ME. 3. Doing or tending to do harm; hurtful; dangerous ME. 4. Causing pain, discomfort, or inconvenience; offensive, objectionable ME. 5. Of conditions, fortune, etc.: Wretched, unlucky, unfavourable, disastrous ME. 6. Difficult, troublesome. (Ukt. *ill* *dativus inf* as *ill* *oplicaso*) ME 7 In

privative sense: Not good ME. 8. Of health, etc.: Unsound, disordered. Hence, of persons, etc.: Out of health, not well; almost always used predicatively. (The prevailing mod. sense.) 1460.

1. I. company 1680, actions BUTLER, habits LANDOR. b. He that hath an yll name, is halfe hangd 1546. 2. I. tongues SHELTER, offices MACAULAY. 3. There's some i. Planet raiges SHAKS. 4. *I weeds grow apace* Prov. 4. Great raine and yll wether HALL. 5. Woe vnto the wicked, it shall be i. with him ISA. iii. 17. *It's an i. wind that blows nobody good* Prov. 7. I am i. at these Numbers SHAKS. 1. Manners occasion Good laws FULLER. 8. My eye was very red and i. in the morning PAYS. Children are well and i. in a day 1849.

Phrases (often unnecessarily hyphenated): 1. *desert*, *dement*, *blameworthy* (so *i. deserving*); 2. *ease*, *discomfort*; 3. *ill fame* (see *i. b*); esp. in *house of i. fame*; 4. *ill grace* (see *GRACE sb.*); 5. *ill part* (see *PART sb.*); 6. *ill success*, *imperfect success* (sense 6); often = *failure* (cf. 5); 7. *ill temper* (see *TEMPER sb.*). See also *Main Words*

B. *sb.* [the *adj.* used *absol.*] 1. = EVIL *sb.* 1 a; the opposite of good ME. 2. Moral evil; wickedness, sin, wrong-doing (*arch.*) ME. 3. A wicked act—1741. 4. Something blameful, unfavourable, unfriendly, or injurious. (Perh. orig. the *adv.*) ME. 4. Evil as caused; harm, injury, mischief ME. 5. Evil as suffered; misfortune, disaster, trouble, distress; (with *pl.*) a calamity, etc. ME. 6. Bodily disorder. (Chiefly Sc.) ME.

1. Great good must I have great i. as opposite 1609. 2. Forgive. The i. that I this day have done K.L.N. 3. I can think no i. of him (*word*). 4. Lous worketh no i. to his neighbour ROM. xii. 18. 5. To know if good or i. shall befall them 1660. No sense have they of ill to come GRAY. 6. An i. no doctor could unravel SHELTER.

Ill (il), *adv.* [Early ME. *ille*, f. **ILL** a.] In an ill manner, badly.

Phr. *To speak, think, etc. i. (of)*; *to like, to take i.* *I at ease* (see *ENJOY sb.*), *i. to do* in poor circumstances, *i. off*. badly off the opposite of *well-off* (see *OFF*). My youth i. spent 1601. 1. fares the land. Where wealth accumulates, and men decay GOLDSM. He behaved extremely i. 1795. We can i. spare him 1832

Ill (il), *v.* **Nowdial**. ME. [f. **ILL** a.] + *i. trans.* To harm, wrong—1614. 2. To speak ill of 1530.

Ill, formerly **ille**, abbrev. of *i. well*. 1591.

Ill, in comb.

A. General uses. 1. From **ILL** a. See **ILL** **BLOOD**, **ILL** **BREEDING**, etc.

II. From **ILL** sb. See **ILL**-WILLER, -WILLING, -WISIT, -WISITING, etc.; also *ill-devised* (devised by evil).

III. From **ILL** *adv.* 1. With verbs, as **ILL**-TREAT, **ILL**-USE. 2. With adjs. derived from verbs, as *ill-manageable*, etc. 3. With pres. pples., or adjs. of ppl. form, forming adjs., as *ill-according*; **ILL**-FARING, -JUDGING, -LOOKING, etc. 4. With pa. pples., or adjs. of the same form, forming adjs., as **ILL**-AFFECTED, -DISPOSED, -GOT, -GOTTEN, etc.; **ILL**-ADVISED, -BRED, -SORTED, etc.

IV. Parasyntetic combs., in which *ill*- is sometimes of adverbial, sometimes of adjectival origin. See **ILL**-CONDITIONED, -FAVoured, -HUMoured, -MANNERed, -NAYured, -STARVED, -TEMPERed, -TONGUED, etc.

B. Special Combs.: **ill-accustomed** a., (a) little habituated to something; (b) little frequented by customers; **ill-born** a., of evil birth or origin; **ill-content**, **ill-contented** adjs., discontented, displeased; **ill-fashioned** a., of an i. fashion, or badly fashioned; **ill-friended** a., ill provided with friends; **ill-lived** (leivd) a., leading a bad or immoral life, etc.

ill-bile, a. *rare*. 1740. [f. **ILL**-2 + **L**-BIL-] Not liable to slip, fall, or err, inallible. CHEYNE.

ill-borate, a. *rare*. 1631. [ad. late L. *illaboratus*.] Unlaboured, unfinished—1751.

ill-chrymable, a. *rare*. 1623. [ad. L. *illacrimabilis*.] Unmoved by tears, incapable of weeping. (Dicts)

ill-advised, a. 1592. [**ILL**-III. 4.] Done without wise consideration, injudicious; occas., *ill*-counselled, following bad advice. Hence **ill-advisedly** *adv.*

ill-affected, a. 1596. [**ILL**-III. 4.] 1. Affected with illness; diseased—1727. 2. Unfriendly, disaffected 1596. Hence **ill-affectedness**.

ill-apsable, a. [f. **ILL**-2 + **LAPSABLE**.] Not liable to fall. GLANVILL.

illapse (il-aps, ill-), *sb.* Now *rare*. 1614 [ad. L. *illapsus*, f. *illabi* to slip, etc. in; see **ILL**-2 + **LAPSE**.] 1. The act of gliding slip-ping or falling in of gen y sl king into o

permeating something. 2. A gentle gliding movement (*rare*) 1835.

Illapse (il-aps, ill-), *v.* Now *rare*. 1666 [f. L. *illapsus*, pa. pple. of *illabi*.] *intr.* To fall, glide, or slip in.

The illapsing of Souls into prepared Matter HALL.

ill-appeable, a. [See **ILLAQUEATE** and **-BLE**.] Capable of being ensnared CUDWORTH.

illaqueate (il-ak-wæit), *v.* ? Obs. 1548 [f. L. *illaqueat*, *illaquare*, f. *il-* (**ILL**-1) + *laqueare*, f. *laqueus* noose, snare.] *trans.* To catch as in a noose; to ensnare, entangle.

Let not .his scholastic retary versatility of logic i your good sense COLEMAN. So **illaqueate** ppl. a. ensnared. **illaqueation**, the action of catching or entangling in a noose, the being ensnared; also, 'a snare' (J.J.).

Illation (il-lā-shn). 1533. [ad. late L. *illationem*, f. *inferre*, *illatum*, to bring in, **INFER**] 1. The action of drawing a conclusion from premisses; hence, an inference, deduction or conclusion. 2. *Ecll.* The Eucharistic Preface to the *Ter-sanctus*. 1863

1. In the process of syllogising there is not really, an i. or inference AUSTIN.

illative (il-lā-tiv). 1591. [ad. late L. *illativus*, f. *illat-* (see *prec*)]

A. *adv.* 1. Of words: Introducing or stating an inference; esp. in *illative particle* 1611. 2. Of the nature of an illation, inferential 1637. 3. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by illation 1870

3. The Ratiocinative or I Sense J. H. NEWMAN.

illative, *sb.* An illative particle—1659; an illative clause—1693. Hence **illatively** *adv.*

illaudable (il-lā-däb'l), a. 1589. [ad. late L. *illaudabilis*.] Not laudable; unworthy of praise or commendation. Hence **illaudably** *adv.* *rare*.

ill-being. 1830 [f. **ILL** *adv.* + **BEING** *vbl* *sb.*] The antithesis of *well-being*. CARLYLL.

ill blood, *ill-blood*. 1624. [See **ILL** a. 2 and **BLOOD** *sb.* II. 2.] Unfriendly feeling, animosity; strife.

ill-boding, a. [**ILL**-II] That bodes evil; of evil omen. *i. Hen. VI.* IV. v. 6.

ill-bred, a. 1622 [f. **ILL** *adv.* + **BRED** *ppl.* a.] 1. Badly brought up; unmannerly, rude. 2. Of a bad breed, *rare*, 1796. 3. *ill* breeding, *ill-breeding*, bad bringing up hence, bad manners, rudeness.

ill-conditioned, a. 1614 [f. *ill condition* + **-ED**.] Having bad qualities; in a bad condition or state; now usually, of an evil disposition, malignant. In Geometry, applied to a triangle which has very unequal angles.

ill-dee dy, a. Now Sc. 1460. [f. *ill deed* + *-y*.] Given to evil deeds; mischievous.

ill-disposed, a. ME. [f. **ILL** *adv.* + **DISPOSED**.] 1. Having a bad disposition wicked; malignant, malevolent; unpropitious. 2. Unwell, indisposed—1645. 3. Badly arranged 1726. 4. Disinclined (to do something). GOLDSM.

ill-cebration. *rare*. 1624. [f. late L. *illcebrare*, f. *illcebra* charm, lure.] The action of alluring; enticement—1704. So **ill-cebrous** a., alluring, enticing 1531.

ill-ect, *v.* *rare* 1529. [f. L. *illect-*, *illuces* to allure.] *trans.* To allure, entice—1534.

illegal (il-lē-gäl), a. 1626. [a. F. *illegal*, or ad. med.L. *illegalis*; see **IL**-2.] Not legal, contrary to, or forbidden by, law.

They have set aside a return as i. *Yunius Lett* I commerce 1817. Hence **illegally** *adv.*, *ness*.

illegality (il-lē-gäl-iti). 1639. [See *prec.* and **-ITY**.] 1. The quality or condition of being illegal; also, an instance of this. 2. = **ILLEGITIMACY**. FLEIDING

1. The I. of Ship-money CLARENDON.

illegible (il-lē-jib'l), a. 1640. [f. **IL** 2 + **LEGIBLE**.] Not legible; undecipherable. 2. Unreadable, because of language or matter—1828.

1. Writing RUSSIN. b. Sir Michael Scott, again—being all magic, witchcraft, and mystery—is absolutely i. 1823. Hence **illegibility**. **illegibly** *adv.*

illegitimacy (il-lē-jiti-mä-si). 1680. [f. next, see **-ACY**] The quality or state of not being legitimate *spec* bastardy

Illegitimate (ilɪdʒɪˈtɪmət), *a.* (sb.) 1536. [f. *L. illegitimus*, after LEGITIMATE *a.*] 1. Not legitimate, not in accordance with law, unauthorized; spurious, irregular, improper 1645 2. *spec. a.* Not born in lawful wedlock, spurious, bastard (The earliest sense in Eng.) 1536. b. Not correctly deduced or inferred, illogical 1599 c. Naturally or physiologically abnormal 1615 3. *sb.* A bastard 1583
1. I government Burke, curiosity 1876. 2. a. I am a Bastard, in every thing I. SHAKS. b. O L. construction SHAKS. c. These l. plants, as they may be called, are not fully fertile DARWIN. Hence **Illegitimacy** *adv.* 1637. **Illegitimation**, the action, or an act, of declaring; + = **ILLEGITIMACY** 1553
Illegitimate (ilɪdʒɪˈtɪmət), *v.* 1611. [f. *pre. t.*] *trans.* To declare or pronounce illegitimate, to bastardize. So **Illegitimize** *v.*, **Illegitimize** *v.*
Illeism (ɪlɪˈzɪm) 1809. [f. *L. ille* he; after *egoism*.] Excessive use of the pronoun *he*. COLERIDGE. So **Illeist**.
Ille-viable, *a.* rare 1642 [f. *IL-* + **LEVIABLE**.] That cannot be levied -1706.
Ilfare (ɪlˈfɛr), *ME* [f. *ILL a.* + **FARE sb** 1] The condition of getting on badly; the opposite of *welfare*.
Ill-faring, *a.* 1400 [f. *ILL adv.* + **FARING ppl a.**] Faring badly.
Ill-fated, *a.* 1710 1. Having or destined to an evil fate. 2. Fraught with bad fortune 1715
Ill-favoured, -ored, *a.* 1530. *Sc.* **ill-fa**(ul)rd, etc. [f. *ILL a.* + **FAVOUR sb** + -ED²] Having an unpleasant appearance; ill-looking, uncomely; *transf.* offensive; objectionable.
T e seven thin and ill favoured line Gen. xli. 27
Democracy is an ill-favoured word to English ears 186. Hence **Ill-favouredly** *adv.*, -ness.
Ill-got, *a.* 1593. [f. *ILL adv.* + **got**, pa. pple of **GET v.**] = next.
Things ill got had ever bad success SHAKS.
Ill-gotten, *a.* 1552. [f. *ILL adv.* + **gotten**, pa. pple. of **GET v.**] Gained by evil means; *esp.* in *z. goods*.
Ill humour, **ill-humour**. 1568. [Prop. two wds.: **ILL a.** + **HUMOUR sb**] 1. A disordered bodily humour (see **HUMOUR sb** 2) -1665. 2. A disagreeable mood, crossness, sullenness, bad temper. (Often hyphenated.) 1748. Hence **Ill-humoured** *a.*, -ly *adv.*
Liberal (lɪˈbərəl, ill-), *a.* (sb.) 1535 [a. *F.* ad. *L. liberālis*, f. *lib-* (*IL-* + **liberalis**) 1. Not befitting a free man, not pertaining to or acquainted with the liberal arts (see **LIBERAL**), unscholarly; ill-bred, ungentelemanly; base, mean, vulgar, rude. 2. Not generous in respect to the opinions, rights, or liberty of others; narrow-minded, bigoted; opposed to liberal principles 1649. 3. Not free in giving; stingy 1623. 4. *sb.* One who is not liberal; one opposed to Liberalism in politics 1818.
1. I Latin Chestre, occupation Jowett. 2. Poverty of the most. 1. kind ROBINSON. 3. An over-sparring or I. Hand 1895. 4. I am a violent I.; but it does not follow that I must be a Conservative RUSSELL. Hence **Liberalism**, **Liberalness**, **liberality**, *n.* 1. *pr.* **liberal**, the quality of being 1. **liberalize** *v.* to render 1. **liberally** *adv.*
Illicit (ɪlɪˈtɪt, ill-), *a.* 1652. [a. *F.* **illicitus**, ad. *L. illicitus*, f. *il-* (*IL-* + **licitus**, *licere* to be allowed.) Not authorized or allowed; improper, irregular; *esp.* not sanctioned by law, rule, or custom; unlawful, forbidden
I commerce 1718, love 1266, distillation McCulloch. **Illicit process** (Logic) the fallacy in which a term not distributed in the premises of a syllogism is distributed in the conclusion 1847. Hence **Illicitly** *adv.*, -ness. So **Illicitious** *a.* 1611
Illicitation. [ad. *L. illicitationem*, f. (*ult.*) *il-* (*IL-* + **ligare** to bind.) Entanglement. FELTHAM.
Illicit-given, *v.* 1555. [app. altered f. **alighen** (see **ALIGHT v.**), after **illuminata**, etc.] *trans.* To illuminate, enlighten (*lit* and *fig.*) -1693.
Ilimitable (ɪlɪˈmɪtəbəl, ill-), *a.* (sb.) 1596. [f. *IL-* + **LIMITABLE**] 1. That cannot be limited; having no determinable limits; boundless. 2. *sb.* That which is ilimitable 1884.
1. The heavens; I. light SPENSER. Hence **Ilimitability**, **Ilimitableness**, boundlessness. **Ilimitably** *adv.*
Ilimitate, *a.* 1602. [ad. late *L. illimitatus* f. *il-* (*IL-* + **limitare**) Unlimited unbounded 1640.
1. man) a (pam) au (loud) o cat s f chet a (c et). al (I eye s f cau de ne) set 1 (Psyche). q (wha p (68)

Ilimitation (ɪlɪˈmɪtəˈʃən), *rare*. 1610. [f. *IL-* + **LIMITATION**.] The condition or fact of being free from limitation.
Ilimited (ɪlɪˈmɪtəd, ill-), *a.* 1602 [f. *IL-* + **LIMITED**] Not limited, unrestrained. Some plead for an *il.* toleration of all Religions 1645. Hence **Ilimitedly** *adv.*, -ness.
Ilinition (ɪlɪˈnɪʃən). Also *erron.* -ation. 1678. [f. *L. illinitre*, late var. of *illinitere* to smear.] 1. A smearing or rubbing in or on, of ointment, liniment, etc.; *concr.* that which is smeared or rubbed in 1682. 2. *transf.* fa. A calceining process, in which metals were anointed with certain solutions -1683. b. *concr.* A thin crust or coating of extraneous matter on the surface of metals, etc. 1796
a. b. A thin crust or i. of black manganese KIRWAN
Illiquation. 1612. [f. *il-* (*IL-* + **liquare** to melt.)] *Chem.* The melting or infusing of one substance into another -1678.
Illiquid (ɪlˈlɪkwɪd, ill-), *a.* 1694. [f. *IL-* + **LIQUID**.] *Law.* Of a right, debt, or claim: Not clear or manifest, not ascertained or legally constituted. Of an asset, etc.: Not easily realizable. Hence **Illiquidty**.
Illish, *a.* rare. 1637. [-ISH.] Somewhat unwell.
Illosion (ɪlˈlɪʒən, ill-). Now rare. 1603 [ad. *L. illusione*, f. **illudere**] The action of striking against something
Illiteracy (ɪlɪˈtərəsi). 1660. [f. **ILLITERATE**; see -ACY.] The quality or condition of being illiterate; ignorance of letters; absence of education, *esp.* inability to read and write. b. An error due to want of learning. POPE.
To reform the *il.* of the clergy WATSON. Comparative *il.*, as tested by marks instead of names 1880.
Iliteral (ɪlɪˈtərəl, ill-), *a.* 1765. [f. *IL-* + **LITERAL**.] Not literal.
Illiterate (ɪlɪˈtərət), *a.* (sb.) 1556. [ad. *L. illiteratus* (*illit-*), f. *il-* (*IL-* + **litteratus** (*lit-*) learned, liberally educated (see **LITERATE**)] 1. *a.* Of persons: Ignorant of letters or literature; without education; *spec.* (in reference to census returns, voting by ballot, etc.) Unable to read, i.e. totally illiterate. b. Of things: Characterized by ignorance of letters, or absence of learning or education 1597. 2. In *L.* sense: Not written upon, not expressed in words (rare) 1645. 3. *sb.* An illiterate, unlearned, or uneducated person; *spec.* one unable to read 1628.
1. a. The *il.* fishermen of Galilee E. IRVING. b. Bookless or *il.* religions MAX MÜLLER. 3. In Ireland the illiterates were 22 per cent. of the electors 1891. So **Illiterated** *a.* = *prec.* 1. Hence **Illiterately** *adv.*, -ness. **Illiterature**, illiteracy; want of learning 1592.
Il-judged, *a.* 1717 [f. *ILL adv.* + **judged**.] Done without judgement, injudicious.
An ill-judged economy 1828. So **Il-judging** *a.*, judging carelessly, judging mistakenly; uncritical; injudicious.
Il-looked, *a.* 1636. [f. *ILL a.* + **LOOK sb** + -ED²] Having evil looks, ill-looking, ugly -1821. So **Il-looking** *a.* of evil or repulsive appearance, ugly 1633.
Il luck, **il-luck**. 1548. [f. *ILL a.* + **LUCK sb**.] Unfavourable luck; bad fortune, misfortune. Also *attrib.* MILT.
Il-mannered, *a.* ME. [f. *ILL a.* + **MANNER sb** + -ED².] Unmannerly, rude. Hence **Il-manneredly** *adv.*. Also **Il-mannerly** *a.*
Il nature, **il-nature**. 1691. [f. *ILL a.* + **NATURE**.] Malevolent disposition or character; unkindly feeling.
Il-natured, *a.* 1635 [f. *prec.* + -ED²] 1. Of evil or bad nature or character; malignant -1788. 2. Of evil disposition; unkindly, churlish, spiteful 1635.
1. Must the earth be sad, because some *il-natured* stars sullen? FORD. 2. People say such *il-natured* things 1869. Hence **Il-naturedly** *adv.*, -ness (rare).
Illness (ɪlˈnɪs). 1500. [f. *ILL a.* + -NESS] 1. Bad moral quality; badness -1718. 2. Unpleasantness; troublesomeness; noxiousness; badness -1718. 3. Bad or unhealthy condition of the body (or, formerly, of a part); the condition of being ill (*ILL a.* 8) - disease 1. sickness. Also w *h* an and *p* (The only mod.) 689.

1. Ambition without the illness that should attend it Macb. i. v. 21. 2. The *il.* of the Weather Locks 3. In the family circle Sir Walter Scott seldom spoke of his *il.* LOCKHART
Illocal (ɪlˈləkəl, ill-), *a.* 1601. [ad. *lae* *L. illocalis*, see *IL-* and **LOCAL**.] 1. Not local having no location in space 72 Out of place *nonce-use* 1834. Hence **Illocality**, the condition of being 1678. **Illocally** *adv.* 1678
Illogic (ɪlˈdʒɪk, ill-), 1856. [f. *IL-* + **LOGIC**, after next] The opposite of logic; illogicalness.
Illogical (ɪlˈdʒɪkəl, ill-), *a.* 1588. [f. *IL-* + **LOGICAL**] Not logical; devoid of or contrary to logic; ignorant or negligent of the principles of sound reasoning.
Hence **Illogicality**, *n.* quality of character; unreasonable as an instance of this. **Illogically** *adv.*, **Illogically** *ness*, *illogicality*.
Il-omened, *a.* 1685. [f. *il-* (*IL-* + **omen** + -ED²)] Having bad omens; ill-starred; inauspicious
Iloricated (ɪlˈɒrɪkətəd, ill-), *a.* 1861 [f. *IL-* + **LORICATED**.] *Law* Without a loric or hard shell-like covering. So **Iloricated** *a.*
Il-placed, *a.* 1655. Badly placed, also misplaced, inopportune.
Il-sorted, *a.* 1691. [f. *ILL adv.* + **sorted**] Badly assorted; ill-matched.
He and his wife were an ill-sorted pair BYRON
Il-starred, *a.* 1604. [f. *IL-* + **STAR sb** + -ED²] Born under an evil star (according to astrology), unfortunate, unlucky, ill-fated *transf.* Disastrous 1704.
How dost thou look now? Oh ill Starr'd wench Oth. v. i. 272.
Il-tempered, *a.* 1601. [partly f. *ILL adv.* + **temper**, partly f. *il-* (*IL-* + **temper** + -ED)] 1. Having the 'humours' badly tempered or mixed; unhealthy, disordered -1685. 2. Having a bad temper; morose, cross peevish 1601.
1. *Jul. C.* in. iii. 115. 2. You cross-grained, ill-tempered, good for nothing wench 1724.
Ilth (ɪlθ). 1800. [f. *IL-* + **th**.] The reverse of *wealth* or 'well-being'. Coined by RUSKIN.
Il-timed, *a.* 1602 [f. *IL-* + **timed**] Badly timed; unreasonable.
Il-tongued, *a.* 1590. [f. *IL-* + **TONGUE sb** + -ED²] Having an evil tongue.
Il-treat (ɪlˈtri:t), *v.* 1794. [f. *ILL adv.* + **TREAT v.**] *trans.* To treat badly, to ill use maltreat. So **Il-treatment** 1825
Il-turned, *a.* 1637 [f. *ILL adv.* + **turned**] Badly turned, shaped, or expressed, also ill disposed -1774.
Ilucidate (ɪlˈuːdɪt), *v.* rare. 1518 [After *L. elucidare*, with prefix *il-* (*IL-*) *trans.* To shed light upon, to clear up, elucidate. Hence **Ilucidative** *a.*
Ilude (ɪlˈuːd), *v.* Now rare 1420 [f. *il-* (*IL-* + **ludere to play.)] *trans.* To mock, deceive -1704. 2. To try to deceive with false hopes 1447. 3. To evade elude -1820.
Ilume (ɪlˈuːm), *v.* 1602 [Short for **ILLUMINE**.] = **ILLUMINE**; almost exclusively *po. n.*
A second sun array'd in flames, To burn, to lead to I. SURENA. Thou camest Thy Disciples to I. NAME
Illuminable (ɪlɪˈmɪnəbəl, ill-), *a.* 1730. [ad. *L. illuminabilis*, f. *illuminare* to **ILLUMINE**] 1. Capable of being illuminated
Illuminant (ɪlɪˈmɪnənt). 1644. [ad. *L. illuminantem*.] *a.* *adv.* Lighting up, enlightening 1677. b. *sb.* That which illumines or illuminates; an illuminating agent; a source of illumination.
Illuminate (ɪlɪˈmɪnət), *v.* 1535. [f. *IL-* + **ILLUMINE**, after next] 1. *pa. pple.* and *adv.* 1. I. lighted up; made bright by light (*arch.*) 2. Enlightened spiritually or intellectually 1563.
2. Speaking to the *il.* or Baptized 1672. I by learning BACON
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fig) 2. To throw light upon (a subject), to elucidate. Also *absol.* 1536. 3. To make resplendent, to shed a lustre upon 1601. 4. To decorate profusely with lights, as a sign of festivity or rejoicing 1702. 5. To set alight (*rare*) 1658. Also *intr.* (for *refl*) 6. To decorate (an initial letter, word, or text) with gold, silver, and colours, or with tracery and miniature designs, executed in colours, to adorn (a manuscript, inscription, text, etc) with such decorative letters and miniatures. (Repl. ENLUMINE.) 1706.

1 Two great lights. To 1 the Earth Mitt. P. L. vi 350. *fig* 1 mine eyes O good Lord T. BENTLEY. D. 1611. 2 the intellect 1635. 3. *Jul* C. 111. 110 4 The whole City being illuminated 1702. Hence *illuminated ppl.* *a.* in senses of the vb., *spec* of or belonging to the ILLUMINATI (see next). *Illuminatively adv*

Illuminati (il'umina'ti, il'umina'ti), *s.* *pl.* Also *sing.* -ato (-āto); *tpl.* -oes. 1599. [Pl. of *L. illuminatus*, *il-ato* 'enlightened', in *fig* sense.] Persons claiming special enlightenment in religious, or (later) intellectual matters. *a.* A sect of Spanish heretics which existed in the 16th c. under the name of *Alumbrados* or 'enlightened'; also, a similar but obscure sect of French Familists in Louis XIII's reign. *b.* As tr. Ger. *Illuminaten*, the name of a secret society, founded at Ingolstadt in Bavaria, in 1776, by Prof. Adam Weishaupt, holding deistic and republican principles; hence applied to other thinkers regarded as atheistic or free-thinking, e.g. the French Encyclopædists 1797. *c.* *gen.* Persons affecting to possess special enlightenment on any subject; often used satirically 1816.

Illumination (il'umina'tiōn). ME. [a. F., ad *L. illuminationem*.] 1. The action of illuminating; the being illuminated; a lighting up a supplying of light 1563. Also *fig* *b.* Optics. Degree of lighting up 1863. 2. Spiritual enlightenment; divine inspiration; *typic.* baptism. (The earliest sense in Eng.) ME. 3. Intellectual enlightenment; information, learning *↑*occas in *pl.* intellectual gifts. Also, the doctrines of the *Illuminati*. 1634. 4. The lighting up of a building, town, etc., in token of festivity or rejoicing. Also with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this, also *pl.* the lights themselves 1691. 5. Elucidation (*rare*) -1658. 6. The embellishment of a letter or writing with colours, etc. see ILLUMINATE *v.* 6. *b.* with *pl.* The designs, etc., employed in such embellishment. *↑c.* The colouring of maps or prints. 1678.

2 A praier for illumination of mynde 1450. 4. When London had a grand 1. Byron. 6 I admit no shadows, but only gradations of pure colour. RUSKIN.

Illumination (il'umina'tiōn) 1798. [f. ILLUMINATE + -ISM] = ILLUMINISM. So *Illuminatist* = ILLUMINIST.

Illuminative (il'umina'tiv, -tiv), *a.* 1644. [f. *L. illuminativus*, *il'umina'tiv*; see -ATIVE] 1. Having the property of illuminating or affording light. Also *fig.* 2. Pertaining to the illumination of writing 1870.

1 Ordinary 1 gas 1870. *fig.* The purgative, 1, and unitive stages of devotion. SOUTHW. 2. 1. art 1870. Hence *illuminatively adv* NASHE.

Illuminator (il'umina'tor). 1485. [ad. *L. illuminator*.] 1. He who or that which illuminates, an illuminant 1598, *techn.* an instrument or device for concentrating or reflecting the light 1837. 2. One who illuminates spiritually. (The earliest sense in Eng.) 1485. 3. One who illuminates intellectually; applied contemptuously to the 18th c. Illuminati 1777. 4. One who embellishes letters or manuscripts with gold and colours: see ILLUMINATE *v.* 6. 1699.

Illuminatory, *a.* *rare*. 1762. [f. *L. illuminativus* - *ppl.* stem + -ORY.] Illuminative, explanatory.

Illumine (il'ū-min), *v.* ME. [a. F. *illuminer*, ad. *L. illuminare*.] = ILLUMINATE *v.* The long-illuminated cities. TENNYSON. What in me is dark I. Mitt. P. L. 1. 23. Sonnets. Illumined with letters of gold. PORE.

Illuminee. 1800. [ad. F. *illuminé*; see *ILL.*] One of the Illuminati.

(il'ū-min) Also -OF 450
1. *v.* + -E 1. An illuminator

an enlightener (*lit.* and *fig.*). *↑*2. A source of light; a luminary -1886. *↑*3. One who illuminates manuscripts, etc. -1824.

Illuminism (il'ū-miniz'm). 1798. [ad. F. *illumunisme*, *i.* *illuminer*; see -ISM] The doctrines or principles of the ILLUMINATI, or of any sect so called; also *gen.*

In Spain, I. associated itself with freemasonry 1840. So *Illuminist*, one who holds the doctrine of I. Also *attr.*, *illuministic a.*, pertaining to I. or the illuminists.

Illuminize (il'ū-miniz), *v.* 1800. [f. ILLUMINE *v.* + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To be an illuminist. COLERIDGE. 2. *trans.* To initiate into the doctrine or principles of the Illuminati (Webster).

Illuminous, *a.* 1485. [f. *IL-1* + LUMINOUS.] Bright -1745.

Illuminous (il'ū-minas, ill-), *a.* *rare*. 1656. [f. *IL-2* + LUMINOUS.] Non-luminous, dark.

Iluppi (il'upi). *East-Ind.* 1832. [Tamil *iluppi* or *iruppai*.] An evergreen tree, *Bassia longifolia* (N.O. Sapotaceae), a native of Southern India. *l. oil*, a fixed solid oil obtained from i. seeds.

Illure, Illurement. Alterations of ALLURE, ALLUREMENT, after words having prefix *il-* -1661.

Ill usage, ill-usage. 1621. [Prop. two wds., but commonly hyphenated after *ill-used*.] The action of using ill; bad or unkind treatment.

Ill-use (il'yūz), *v.* 1841. [Prop. two wds.; see *prec.*] *trans.* To use badly; to treat cruelly, unkindly, or inconsiderately.

Ill-used (il'yūzd), *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.* 1594. [Orig. two wds., hyphenated when used attrib.; now taken as *pa. ppl.* of *prec. vb.*] Badly used; ill-treated.

Illusion (il'ū-zon). ME. [a. F., ad. *L. illusio*, *f. illudere* to ILLUDE.] 1. The action of denying or mocking; derision, mockery -1567. 2. *↑*a. The action, or an act, of deceiving the bodily or the mental eye by what is unreal or false; deception, delusion, fooling -1695. *b.* The fact or condition of being deceived by false appearances; a false conception or idea; a deception, delusion, fancy 1571. 3. A deceptive or illusive appearance, statement, belief, etc.; in early use often *spec.* An apparition, phantom ME. 4. Sensuous perception of an external object, involving a false belief or conception; often including *hallucination*. Also (with *pl.*) an instance of this. 1774. 5. Name of a thin transparent kind of tulle 1837.

2. *a.* *Hen VIII.* i. 1178 *b.* A sense of universal i follows the reading of metaphysics H. SPENCER 3 Stay I: If thou hast any sound, or use of Voyce, Speake to me *Heml.* i. 127 4. As distinguished from hallucinations, illusions 'must always have a starting-point in some actual impression, whereas a hallucination has no such basis' J. SULLY. Hence *Illusionable a.* (*rare*) liable to illusions. *Illusionary a.* illusory

Illusionism (il'ū-zoniz'm). 1843. [f. ILLUSION + -ISM.] The theory that the material world is an illusion.

Illusionist (il'ū-zonist). 1843. [f. as *prec.* + -IST.] 1. One who holds the theory of illusionism. 2. A sleight-of-hand performer 1864. 3. One given to illusion. WEBSTER

Illusive (il'ū-siv), *a.* 1679. [f. *L. illusivus* - *ILLUDERE* + -IVE.] That tends to illude; productive of illusion or false impression; deceptive, illusory.

A vain i. show, That melts whene'er the sunbeams glow SCOTT. Hence *Illusively adv.* -ness.

Illusor (il'ū-sor), *rare*. ME. [ad. late *L. illusor*, -orem.] A deceiver, deluder.

Illusory (il'ū-sori), *a.* 1599. [ad. late *L. illusorius*; see *prec.* and -ORY.] Tending to deceive by unreal prospects; of the nature of an illusion; illusive. In first quot. as *s.* = an illusion.

To trust him upon pledges is a meane illusorye Q. ELIZ. The price given. is i. ROGERS. Hence *Illusorily adv.* *Illusoriness.*

Illustrable, *a.* 1658. [f. *L. illustrare*; see -BLE.] = next -1668.

Illustratable (il'ū-strat'āb'l, -lō-strat'āb'l), *a.* 1890. [f. *ILLUSTRATE* + -ABLE] Capable of being illustrated.

Illustrate (il'strāt, il'v'strēt), *v.* 1526. [f. *L. illustrat*, *illustrare* to light up, set off, etc.] *tr. trans.* To light up, illumine -1717. *b. fig* (*Obs.* or *arch.*) 1526. *↑*2. To make lustrous, luminous, or bright; *gen.* to beautify, adorn -1748. 3. To set in a good light. Now *rare*. 4. To shed lustre upon, to make illustrious, to confer honour or distinction upon. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1530. 5. To elucidate, clear up, explain 1538. 6. To make clear by means of examples; to exemplify 1612. 7. To elucidate by means of pictures, to ornament (a book, etc.) with elucidatory designs. Said also of the pictures. 1638.

3 Pitt apt enough to take any step to his own measures H. WALPOLE. 4 Mr Wedderburne who now illustrates the title of Lord Loughborough GIBSON. 5 You have illustrated it by quotations and metaphors 1871. 6 To 1 the advantages of vigilance and foresight 1786 7 To 1 the results of an expedition with photographs 1873. So *Illustrate ppl. a.* illustrated, illuminated, enlightened, etc., *adv.* illuminated, re-plendent, clear; lustrous, illustrious *Illustrated ppl. a.* made bright; having pictorial illustrations, *s.* an illustrated newspaper or magazine.

Illustration (il'strā'tiōn). ME. [a. F., ad. *L. illustrationem*.] 1. Illumination (spiritual, intellectual, or physical) -1764. 2. The action of making or fact of being made illustrious, distinction. Also, an example, means or cause of distinction. 1616. 3. The action or fact of making clear or evident, elucidation, exemplification 1581. Also with *an* and *pl.* 4. The pictorial elucidation of any subject 1813; an illustrative picture, drawing, cut, or the like 1817.

Illustrative (il'strā'tiv, il'strē'tiv), *a.* 1643. [f. *L. illustrat*, *illustrare* + -IVE] Serving or tending to illustrate, explanatory, exemplificatory. *Const. of.* Hence *Illustratively adv.*

Illustrator (il'strā'tor). 1598. [f. ILLUS-TRATE *v.*] One who or that which illustrates (see the vb.). So *Illustratress*.

Illustratory, *a.* 1734. [f. *L. illustrat* - *ppl.* stem + -ORY.] Illustrative.

Illustre, *a.* 1500. [a. F.] Illustrious -1653. *↑*Illustre, *v.* 1490. [a. F. *illustrer*, ad. *L. illustrare*.] 1. *trans.* To illumine -1606. 2. To render illustrious -1657.

2. As ye view your places, 1 them 1657.

Illustrious (il'strias), *a.* 1566. [f. *L. illustris* + -OUS.] *↑*1. Lighted up, having lustre; luminous, shining, bright -1886. *↑*2. Clearly manifest -1792. 3. Possessing lustre, distinguished, renowned, famous 1566. *↑*4. Not lustrous (IL-2). *Cymb.* i. vi. 109. (Some read *illustrious*.)

2. The final cause of uniformity is 1. KAMES. 3 This high 1 Prince Lear v. iii. 135. One leaf of the i. folio LAMB. Hence *Illustriously adv.* -ness

Illustrissimo (il'stri'ssimo, it'ustris'simo), *a.* and *s.* 1623. Also anglicized *issim(e)* 1609. [It.] *a. adv.* Most illustrious; used as a title of courtesy in speaking to or of Italian nobles (and others). *b. s.* A man of noble rank

Illustrious: see under ILLUSTRIOUS.

Ill will, ill-will, s. ME. [In early use northern, corresp. to ON *illwill*.] Evil feeling or intention towards another, malevolence, enmity, dislike. Hence *ill will v. trans.* to wish evil to. *Ill-willed a.* (*Obs.* exc. *dialect*) malevolent; reluctant. *Ill-willer*, an ill-wisher. *Ill-willing a.* wishing ill.

Ill-wisher (il'wif'ər), 1607. [f. *ILL adv* (or *s.*) + WISHER.] One who wishes evil to another. So *ill-wish v.* to wish evil to 1865.

Illy (il'li), *adv.* Now chiefly U.S. 1549 [f. *ILL a.* + -LY.] Badly, ill!

Ilmenite (il'mēnt). 1827. [f. the *Ilmen* Mountains (in southern Ural), where found] *Min.* Oxide of iron and titanium found in brilliant black crystals.

Ilvaite (il'vā'it). 1816. [f. *Ilva*, *Llba*, where found] *Min.* A black crystalline silicate of iron and calcium, called also *Ilvite*.

Im-1, assim. form of the suffix *IN-2*, before *b, m, p*. Many words taken into ME. from Fr. have both *em-* and *im-*, and in some, as *empanel*, *impanel*, the variation still continues; see *EM* and *IN-2*. In words more recently derived from Latin (or from Italian) *im-* is the regular form

Im-, *assum. form in L. of the neg. prefix* *in-* before *b, m, p*, which retains the same form in English, as *immemorial, impossible*.

Im (*im*), colloq. contr. of *I am*.

Image (*imɪdʒ*), *sb.* ME. [*a. F. image*, earlier *image*, ad. L. *imago, imaginum*, app. f. same root as *imitari* to IMITATE.] 1. An artificial imitation or representation of the external form of any object, esp. of a person. *a.* A statue, effigy, sculptured figure. (Often applied to figures as objects of worship.) *b.* (Less usually) A likeness, portrait, picture, carving, or the like (Now rare or Obs. exc. in allusions to Matt. xii 20) ME. *fc.* Applied to the constellations, as figures, etc. -1674. *d. fig.* 1548. 2. An optical appearance or counterpart of an object, such as is produced by rays of light either reflected as from a mirror, refracted as through a lens, or falling on a surface after passing through a small aperture ME. *b. transf.* (*a.*) A collection of heat-rays concentrated at a particular point or portion of space, analogous to an image formed by light rays. (*b.*) *Electr.* (See quot.) 1873. 3. *abstractly.* Appearance, form; semblance, likeness. (Now only with reference to biblical language, esp. Gen. i 26, 27.) ME. Also *concr.* (*Obs. or arch.*) 1530. 4. A counterpart, copy ME; a symbol, emblem, representation 1566; a type, typical example, embodiment 1548. 5. A mental representation of something (esp. a visible object); a mental picture or impression, an idea, conception ME. 6. A vivid or graphic description 1522. 7. *Rhet.* A simile, metaphor, or figure of speech 1676.

1. *a.* An image, but has many, besides MAUNDREY. The image of godde Hamone 1430. *b.* Whos is this image, and the whying above? WYCLIF Matt. xii 20. 2. *Negative or accidental:* that seen after looking intently at a bright-coloured object, and having a colour complementary to that of the object (See also AFTER-IMAGE). *Realis in Optics*, an image produced by reflection or refraction, when the rays from each point of the object actually meet at a point; when they diverge as if from a point beyond the reflecting or refracting body, it is called a *virtual* *b.* (*b.*) An imaginary electrified point, which has no physical existence, but which may be called an electrical *i.*, because the action of the surface on external points is the same as that which would be produced by the imaginary electrified point if the spherical surface were removed MAXWELL. 3. God created man in his own *i.* Gen. i 7. *concr.* Diverse images lay terrible devils HALL. 4. Sheepe is the *i.* of death 1600. This play is the *i.* of a murder done in Vienna Hamlet iii i 218. 5. An awful *i.* of evil power SHAKESPEARE. 6. Shee endeavored to dismiss *i.* from her mind 1797. 7. Theocritus... has only given a plain *i.* of the way of life amongst the peasants 1727. *Concr.*, as *i. greener, smother*, etc.

Image (*imɪdʒ*), *v.* 1440 [*f. IMAGE sb.*; earlier, *a. F. imager*]. 1. *trans.* To make an image of; to represent by an image; to figure, portray, delineate. Also *fig.* 1790. 2. To reflect, mirror 1792. 3. To copy (*rare*) 1611; to resemble (*rare*) 1701. 4. *fc.* To devise, plan -1460. *b.* To imagine, represent to oneself 1708. 5. To describe (esp. vividly or graphically) 1628. 6. To symbolize, typify 1816. 7. *Shrines of image'd saints* WATSON. 8. Structures imaged in the wave RECORDS. 9. *b.* We i to ourselves the Tarpeian Rock as a tremendous precipice 1781. 10. O stream! Thou imagerst my life SHAKESPEARE. Hence *Imageable*, *a.* capable of being imaged, esp. in the mind.

Image-breaker. 1596. One who destroys images, an iconoclast. So *Image-breaking* *sb.* and *a.*

Imaged (*imɪdʒd*), *a.* 1718. [*f. IMAGE + -ED*]. 1. [*f. the vb.*] Represented by an image (physical or mental). 2. [*f. the sb.*] Of porcelain: Decorated with human figures 1797.

Imageless, *a.* 1821. [-LESS.] Without an image or images.

Image-maker. 1500. A maker of images (usu. in sense 1a).

Imager (*imɪdʒər*), [*ME. ym-, imagour*, *a. OF. ym-, imagour*, *f. image*]. *fc.* A sculptor, carver -1603; *fc.* painter (*rare*) 1592.

Imagery (*imɪdʒəri*, *imɪdʒrɪ*), ME. [*a. OF. imagerie*, *f. imager* IMAGER; see -ERY] 1. Images collectively; image-work. Rarely including pictures. Also in *pl.* *fb.* Figured work on a textile fabric; embroidery -1777. *c. transf.* Scenery, nature's image-work 1647.

2. Idolatry -1624. 3. The art of statuary or carving, rarely, of painting -1611. 4. Workmanship, make, figure, form, fashion -1667. 5. = IMAGE *sb.* 4. -1649. 6. *fc.* Imaginaton, fancy, groundless belief. *b.* The result of this; mental images collectively or generally. 1611. 7. The use of rhetorical images, or such images collectively, figurative illustration, esp. of an ornate character 1589.

1. His cup embost with I SPENSER. *b.* A counterpoint of arras silk with ymagery 1482. *c.* The visible scene. With all its solemn *i.*, its rocks, its woods, WORDSWORTH. 4. Dress your people unto the *i.* of Christ JER. TAYLOR. 6. *b.* Like a dream's dim *i.* SHAKESPEARE. 7. The glowing *i.* of prophets 1858.

Image-worship. 1628. The worship of images, idolatry. So *Image-worshipper*.

Image-worshipping *sb.* and *a.* **Imagilet**. [*? for imagelet*; see -LET.] A statuette. FULLER.

Imaginable (*imædʒɪnəbəl*), *a.* ME. [*ad. late L. imaginabilis*, *f. imaginare*; see -BLE.] Capable of being imagined; conceivable. Such a dreadful noise, as is scarce *i.* Sir T. HERBERT. Guilty of the greatest crimes *i.* 1692. So *Imaginability* (*rare*), *Imaginableness*, quality of being *i.* *Imaginably* *adv.*

Imaginal, *a.* *rare*. 1647. [*app. f. IMAGINE v. + -AL*] Of or pertaining to the imagination, imaginable -1658.

Imaginal (*imædʒɪnəl*), *a.* 1877 [*f. L. imaginus*, stem of IMAGO + -AL] *Entom.* Of or pertaining to an insect imago.

Imaginal disks, certain regularly arranged discoidal masses of indifferent tissue, which the apodid maggot carries in the interior of its body when it leaves the egg. These undergo little or no change until the larva encloses itself in its hardened last-shed cuticle, and becomes a pupa.

Imaginant. 1605. [*ad. L. imaginantem*]

A. ppl. a. That imagines. BACON. *B. sb.* One who imagines -1663.

Imaginary (*imædʒɪnəri*), *a.* (*sb.*) ME. [*ad. L. imaginarius*, *L. imago, imaginus* -IMAGE; see -ARY.] 1. Existing only in imagination or fancy; not really existing. (*Opp. to real, actual*) *b.* Said of lines, etc., assumed to be drawn through or between certain points 1602. *c. Math.* Applied to quantities or loci having no real existence, but assumed to exist; *e.g.* the square root of a negative quantity, or any expression involving this, or any point, curve, etc., denoted algebraically by such an expression. Also *transf.* Relating to imaginary quantities or loci, as *i. geometry, projection*, etc. (*Opp. to real*) 1706. 2. Imaginative -1677. 3. Of the nature of an image -1669. 4. Putative DONNE. 5. Imaginable -1687. 6. *sb.* An imagination; a fancy -1748. 7. *sb.* (*Math.*) An imaginary quantity or expression, see *i.* above 1864.

1. After giving me *i.* wit and beauty, you give me *i.* passions, and you tell me *i.* in love LADY M. W. MONTAGU. 2. SHAKESPEARE LAMIA. 3. SHAKESPEARE LUCI. 1422. Hence *Imaginaryly* *adv.* 1593.

Imaginate, *ppl. a.* Chiefly Sc. 1533. [*ad. L. imaginatus*]. Imagined; imaginary -1602.

Imagination (*imædʒɪnɪʃən*), ME. [*a. F. ad. L. imaginationem*]. 1. The action of imagining, or forming a mental concept of what is not actually present to the senses (*cf. sense 3*); the result of this, a mental image or idea (freq. characterized as *vain, false*, etc.). 2. The mental consideration of actions or events not yet in existence. *a.* Scheming or devising; a device, scheme, plot; a fanciful project. *Obs.* exc. as a biblical archaism. ME. *b.* Expectation, anticipation -1634. 3. That faculty of the mind by which we conceive the absent as if it were present (freq. including memory); the 'reproductive imagination' ME. 4. The power which the mind has of forming concepts beyond those derived from external objects, the 'productive imagination'. *a.* Fancy ME. *b.* The creative faculty; poetic genius 1509. 5. The operation of the mind; thinking; thought, opinion. Now *rare* or *Obs.* ME.

1. They... accounted his undoubted divinations, made imaginations 1576. Could such an *i.* ever have been entertained by him? HUMPHREY. 2. *a. i.*, or Compassing... was punishable by our Law 1660. *b.* To tell you truly mine own *i.*, I thought [etc.] MARSHALL. 3. The bean *y* of her *i.* e haq

ing his *i.* 1797. 4. *a.* Look how *i.* blows him SHAKESPEARE. *b.* And as *i.* bodies forth The forms of things unknowne, the Poet's pen turns them to shapes and gives to airc nothing, A local habitation, and a name SHAKESPEARE. Hence *Imaginational a.*

Imaginative (*imædʒɪnətɪv*), (*ativ*), *a.* (*sb.*) ME. [*a. OF. imaginatif*, *ad. late L. imaginativus*, see IMAGINE *v.* and -ATIVE] 1. Of persons. Given to imagining. *fc.* Full of thoughts, plans, or devices. *b.* Full of idle fancies. *c.* Having inventive genius. 2. Of pertaining to, or concerned in the exercise of imagination as a mental faculty ME. 3. Existing only in imagination, imaginary -1546. 4. Characterized by, or resulting from, the productive imagination; bearing evidence of high creative fancy 1829. 5. *sb.* Imagination -1641.

1. The Witches themselves are *i.*, and clever oft times, they doe that, which they doe not know. 2. Milton had a highly *i.*, Corvey a very fanciful mind CORNWALL. 4. The *i.* of Milton and his Companion, DEWITT. Hence *Imaginatively* *adv.* 1730, -ness 1804.

Imagine (*imædʒɪn*), *v.* ME. [*a. F. imaginer*, *ad. L. imaginare*, *var. f. imaginare*].

I. trans. 1. To form a mental image of, to represent to oneself in imagination, to picture to oneself. 2. To create as a mental conception, to conceive, to assume, suppose (*a. mathematical line, etc.*) ME. 3. To devise, plot, plan, compass. Now a biblical or legal archaism ME. 4. To ponder, meditate -1582. 5. To *con.* *clure*, *sup.*; *cf. suppose* ME. 6. To form an idea or notion with regard to something not known with certainty to suppose, 'take into one's head' (*fc.*) 1548.

1. A thing, that it is not possible for man to imagine the like without seeing *i.* 2. I your self in the same case most. 3. Why do the people *i.* a vain thing? 4. To the Death or the Prince is made High Treason 1607.

II. intr. v. 1. To *i.* *dis.*, to form designs -1589. 2. To exercise the imagination 1631.

3. *Im. g. n. of* = *suppose* I 1 1586.

2. Women may be trained to *i.* as well as men 1839. Hence *Imaginer*, one who imagines.

Imagist (*imædʒɪst*), 1910 [*f. IMAGE *sb.* + -IST*]. One of a group of modern poets who in revolt against romanticism, seek clarity of expression through the use of precise images. Also *attrib.* Hence *Imagism*, the practices and work of the *imagists*.

Imago (*imædʒo*), *sb.* *imagines*, *pl.* *imagines* and *imago* 1567. [*An application of IMAGINE *sb.* (IM-1) to* *Entom.* The final and perfect stage or form of an insect after its metamorphoses, the 'perfect insect'.

Imam, *imām* (*imām*), 1613 [*a. Arab. imām, i. amma* to precede, precede]. 1. The officiating priest of a Mohammedan mosque.

2. A title given to various Mohammedan leaders and chiefs; as, *ex. cl.* high, or other independent princes, etc. 1662.

Imaret (*imæret*), 1613 [*a. Turk. n. Arab. imaret* 'residence, habitable' time 'hospice']. A hospice for pilgrims and travellers in Turkey.

Imb-, see *EMBAR-*.

Imba-n, *v.* (See *IM-1* and *BAN v.*) To put under a ban. J. BARLOW.

Imba-nd, *v.* [*f. IM-1 + BAND *sb.**] To form into a band. J. BARLOW.

Imba-rg, *v.* 1596 [*f. IM-1 + BARGE *sb.**] *trans.* To embark -1597.

Imbarge, *bargo*; see *EMBARGE*, etc.

Imbark (*imbærk*), *v.* 1647. [*f. IM-1 + BARK *sb.**] *trans.* To embark in or clothe with bark. Also *fig.*

Imbark, *-ation*, etc.; see *EMBARKE*, etc.

Imba-rn, *v.* 1610 [*f. IM-1 + BARN *sb.**] *trans.* To gather into a barn or barns; to garner. Also *fig.* -1796.

Imbase: see *EMBASE*.

Imba-stardize, *v.* [*f. IM-1 + BASTARDIZE*] *trans.* To render bastard or degenerate. MILTON.

Imbathe, *-bathe*, *-bay*: see *EMBATHE*.

Imbecile (*imbeɪsəl*, *imbeɪsəl*), (*sb.*) 1549. [*Earlier imbecill*, *a. F. imbecille*, now *imbecile*, *ad. L. imbecillus* -is *fool* *weak* *imposed* on Th *sngl.* *due* *an* *iron* *impos*

se (*man*) *a* *pass* *au* *loud* *o* *cut* *f* (*F* *che*) *a* *ever*) *a* (*I* *eye*) *a* (*F* *can* *de* *c* *si*) (*P* *che* *q* *what* *p* (*got*).

tion that the L word was *imbecilis*.] 1. Weak, feeble, esp. of body. 2. Mentally weak; of weak character or will through want of mental power; hence, famous, idiotic (The chief current sense.) 1804. b. Of actions: Stupid, absurd, idiotic 1861. 3. sb. A person of weak intellect 1802.

2. But he had the misfortune to be 'imbecile' in fact; he was partially an idiot DE QUINCY. Hence *Imbecilely* adv stupidly, idiotically.

†*Imbecile*, *v.* 1539. [Confused with *EMBEZZLE* *v.* q. v.] 1. *trans.* To make imbecile, weak, or impotent -1651. 2. In senses of *EMBEZZLE* *v.* q. v. 1546.

1. To 1. and hinder health NEWTON. 2. The dede of the foundation was lost or imbecilled away 1546.

Imbecillitate (imbi'si-lit'ē), *v.* 1653 [f. IMBECILITY; see -ATE². In 17th c. *imbecill-*] *trans.* = IMBECILE *v.* 1.

Imbecility (imbi'si-liti), 1533. [Earlier *imbecillitē*, *a.* F. *imbecillité*, ad L. *imbecillitas*, f. *imbecillus*. For the single *i*, see IMBECILE *a.* 1. Weakness, feebleness, impotence. Also with *an* and *pl.* b. Incompetency or incapacity (to do something) 1767. 2. Weakness of mind, esp as characterizing action; hence, silliness, absurdity, folly; an example of this (Pathologically, *imbecility* is a defect of mental power of less degree than idiocy, and not congenital) 1634.

1. The L of the Irish administration MACAULAY. 2. I am weakness of mind owing to defective mental development MUNDSEY.

Imbed, *Imbellish*: see *EMBED*, etc.

†*Imbellis*, *a.* [f. IM-² + L. *bellus*.] Unwarlike FELTHAM.

Imber, obs. and var. f. *EMBER*.

Imbesel *i.*, etc., obs. ff. *EMBEZZLE*.

Imbibe (imbi'b), *v.* ME [Partly *a.* F. *imbiber*; partly ad L. *imbibere*, f. *im-* (IM-¹) + *bibere*.]

1. *trans.* To soak, imbue, or saturate with moisture; o steep. Also *fig.* -1804. 7b. With inverted construction: To instil into -1812.

II. 1. *trans.* To take into one's mind or moral system 1555. 2. To drink in (liquid), absorb (mixture) 1621. 3. To take up, absorb, or assimilate (a gas, etc.), to take (solids) into solution or suspension 1626. 4. *transf.* To absorb, swallow up -1712.

1. They may also herewith i. trewe religion EDOEN. 2. So barren sand i. the shower COWLEY. To i. brandy-and-water 1859. fresh air HALKS. 3. Such salts are readily imbibed by water BEAULIEV. The heat of the sun's rays, which the earth imbibes 1834. Hence *Imbiber*, one who or that which imbibes or drinks.

Imbibition (imbi'b'i-tŏn), 1471. [a. F., ad. I. **imbibitionem*.] The action of imbibing (see the vb.).

Phr. †To lie in i. to lie a-soak or a-steep. When word depends on i. 1875. The i. of truth HOLLAND.

Imbitter, *Imblaze*: see *EMBITTER*, etc.

Imbody, -bog, -boil, -bolder: see *EMBODY*, etc.

†*Imbonity*. [ad. late L. *imbonitas* (Ter-tullian), f. *im-* (IM-²) + *bonitas*.] The reverse of goodness; unkindness. BURTON.

Imborder, var. of *EMBORDER*.

†*Imbordure*, *v.* 1486. [f. IM-¹ + *BORDURE*.] *trans.* To encompass with a border; *spec.* in *Her.* to furnish with a bordure of the same tincture -1658.

†*Imboscata* (imbosk'ā-tā). Also *em-*. 1595. = *AMBUSH*, q. v. -1820.

Imbosk, *v.* 1562. [ad. It. *imboscare*, f. *im-* (IM-¹) + *bosco* wood. Cf. *EMBOSS* *v.* 1] *refl.* To hide or conceal oneself -1657. Also *intrans.* for *refl.* 1641.

Imbosom, -boss(e), -bosture, -bound, -bow, -howel, -bower, -box, -brace, -braid, etc.: see *EMBOSOM*, etc.

†*Imbranch*, *v.* Also *en-*, *in-*. 1577. [f. IM-¹ + *BRANCH* sb.] To graft on the stock -1598.

Imbrangle, *Imbrase*: see *EMB-*.

Imbreathe (imbr'ē-th), *v.* 1574. [f. IM-¹ + *BREATHE* *v.*; cf. *EMBREATHE*, *INBREATHE*] 1. *trans.* To breathe in, inhale. Also *fig.* 2. To inspire, instill; to inspire with 1601.

Imbred, *breed* see *INBRED* *INBREED*

Imbreviate (imbr'ē-vi-ēt), *v.* 1609. [f. med.L. *imbreuiat-*, *imbreuiare*.] *trans.* To put into the form of a brief; to enroll, register.

||*Imbrex* (imbreks). *Pl.* *imbrices* (im-brisiz), 1857. [L., f. *imber* a rain-shower.] 1. *Archæol.* A curved roof-tile. 2. One of the scales of an imbrication 1890.

Imbricate (imbrik'ēt), *a.* (sb.) 1656. [ad. L. *imbricatus*, *imbricare* to form like a gutter-tile, f. *imbrix*, *imbricem*.] 1. Formed like a gutter-tile or pantile -1661. 2. Covered with or composed of scales or scale-like parts overlapping like roof-tiles; e.g. said of the scaly covering of reptiles and fishes, of leaf-buds, the involucre of *Composite*, etc. 1656. b. Of leaves, scales, etc.: Overlapping like tiles 1796. 3. -IMBRICATED 3 1830. 4. sb. A reptile, fish, etc. covered with imbricated scales 1862. Hence *Imbricately* *adv.* in an imbricated manner or order.

Imbricate (imbrik'ēt), *v.* 1784. [f. L. *imbricat-* ppl. stem; see *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To place so as to overlap like roof-tiles. 2. *trans.* and *absol.* To overlap like tiles 1820. Hence *Imbricative* *a.* = IMBRICATE *a.* 2.

Imbricated (imbrik'ēt-ed), *ppl.* *a.* 1704 [f. *prec.*] 1. Of leaves: Hollowed in like a gutter-tile -1741. 2. = IMBRICATE *a.* 2, 2 b. 1753. 3. Resembling in pattern a surface of overlapping tiles 1875.

1. I like the cone of the Scotch fir GATSKY. 3. [Majorical] ornamented with i patterns 1875.

Imbrication (imbrik'ē-shŏn), 1650. [See IMBRICATE *v.* and *a.*] 1. The dropping of water from roof-tiles. BULWER. 2. A covering with tile -1658. 3. An overlapping as of tiles; a decorative pattern imitative of this 1713.

Imbrica-to-. Comb. f. L. *imbricatus*, = imbricately, imbricated and -; as *im-bricatus*.

†*Imbrier*, *v.* 1605 [f. IM-¹ + *BRIER* sb.] To entangle as among briars -1690.

†*Imbroca-do* 1. 1600. [Altered f. It. *imbroccato*.] see -ADO. = IMBROCCATA -1657.

†*Imbroca-do* 2. 1656. [Altered f. It. *imbroccato*.] = BROCADE (Dicts.).

†*Imbrocca-ta*, 1595. [a. It., f. *imbroccare* 'to give a thrust at fence over the dagger', f. *brocco*, *brocca* stud, nail (cf. *BROACH* sb.).] A pass or thrust in fencing.

Imbroiglio (imbr'ē-glio), Also *em-*. 1750. [a. It., f. *broiglio* confusion; see *BROIL* sb. 1 and 2.] 1. A confused heap. 2. A state of confused entanglement; a complicated or difficult situation; a serious misunderstanding, embroilment 1818. 3. *Mus.* 'A passage in which the vocal or instrumental parts are made to sing, or play, against each other, in such a manner as to produce the effect of . . . confusion' (Grove) 1880.

1. Papers and books, a huge i. GRAY. 2. A financial i. 1833.

Imbrown, obs. f. *EMBROWN*.

Imbrue (imbrū), *v.* ME. [Late ME. *em-brue*, *brue*, prob. *a.* OF. *embruer*, *ouer*, *uer* to cover with mud, sully, bedabble.] 1. *trans.* To stain, dirty, defile -1593. 2. To stain, dye (in or with) 1529. b. Said of blood, etc. Now rare. 1597 73. In pregnant sense (with blood understood) -1749. 4. To soak in, saturate with. Also *absol.* -1634. 75 *fig.* To steep in, to imbue with; to infect -1674. 46. To pour, to emit moisture. SPENSER *P. Q.* II. v. 33.

1. Wretches, who have imbrued their hands in so much innocent blood CROMWELL. 3. *absol.* What? shall we have Incision? Shall we embrow? SHAKS. 5. Imbrowed with Heresies 1565. Hence *Imbrued* *ppl.* *a.*; *spec.* in *Her.* stained with blood. *Imbrue-ment* (rare).

Imbrute (imbrūt), *v.* Also *em-*. 1634. [f. IM-¹ + *BRUTE* sb.] 1. *trans.* To degrade to the level of a brute; to make bestial 1640.

2. *intrans.* To sink to the level of a brute 1634. 1. *Mult.* P. L. ix. 166. 2. The soul grows clotted by contagion, Embodies, and embrutes *Mult. Comus* 468. Hence *Imbrutement*, brutalization.

Imbue (imbiū), *v.* 1555. [ad. L. *imbuerē* to wet, stain, etc. In earlier examples only in the pa. ppl. *imbued* answering to the L. pa. ppl. *imbuitus*.] 1. *trans.* To saturate, to dye, tinge, impregnate (with) 1594. b. To imbue with blood 1890. 2. To impregnate, per-

meate, pervade, or inspire (with opinion) 1555.

1. Cere-cloth, imbued with unguents and spice. 2. Thy words with Grace Divine Imbu'd *Mult.* viii. 216. Hence *Imbuement*, imbuing, the being imbued.

Imburse (imbur's), *v.* Now rare [ad. late and med. L. *imbursare*, f. *im-* + *burse* purse.] 1. *trans.* To put into (or a) purse; to store up. 2. 7a. To 1636. b. To pay, refund 1721. Hence *imburement* (rare), supplying with payment 1665.

†*Imbute*, *v.* 1657. [f. L. *imbut-*, *imbui-*] *trans.* To steep, soak TOMLINSON.

†*Imburton*, s'ceping, soaking.

Imide (imaid, imai'd), 1850. [Partly altered from *AMIDE*.] *Chem.* A name for derivatives of ammonia (NH₃), in which atoms of hydrogen are exchanged for a or organic radical; these being viewed as pounds of the metal, etc., with a hypot radical *imidogen* (imai'do-dzen), NH. in comb., as in *succinimide* NH.CO

Imido, comb. form of *prec.*

Imitable (imitā'bl), *a.* 1550. [a. f. L. *imitabilis*, f. *imitari*; see -ABLE. Capable of being imitated 1598. 74. Des of imitation -1781.

1. Pindar is i. by none COWLEY. 2. The v times afford i. examples of virtue Sir 1 B. Hence *Imitability*, *Imitableness*, etc.

†*Imitably* *adv.*

Imitancy, *non-e-ud.* [f. L. *imita* see -ANCY.] The quality or property of i. see; imitateness. CARLYLE.

Imitate (imitēt), *v.* 1534. [f. L. *imitari*.] 1. *trans.* To do or try to do the manner of; to follow the example copy in action. b. *occas.* To mimic co 1613. 2. To copy, reproduce 1590. To be, become, or make oneself like; to of the aspect of; to simulate 1588. 74. To in imitation of.

1. The Children imitating their Parents DA. b. Of Apes and Monkeys there are that will they see 1660. 2. To i. the works of others i. ode GAY. 3. In habit they i. the Italians 1617. The counterfeits are poorly imitated after you S. JAMES.

Imitation (imitā'ŏn), 1502. [ad. L. *imitationem*; pe. h. through F.] 1. The act practice of imitating. 2. The prod i. imitating; a copy, an artificial like counterfeit 1601. 3. *Literature*. 'A meth translating looser than paraphrase, in modern examples and illustrations are us ancient, or domestic for foreign' (J) example of this 1566. 4. *Mus.* The repe of a phrase or melody, usually at a dif pitch, either with the same intervals rh monoton, etc. (exact i.), or with these m less modified (free i.) 1727. 5. *attrib.* (of cheaper material) in imitation of a r genuine article or substance 1858.

1. I. is the sincerest of flattery COLTON. Ph. 2. Modern imitations of ancient coins 187. In i. of Horace his second Ode, B. 4. COWLEY tortoise-shell 1855. Hence *Imitatorial* *a.*; taining to, or characterized by i. *Imitator* one who practises i., or gives imitations.

Imitative (imitēt'iv), *a.* (sb.) 1584. [late L. *imitativus* (see -ATIVE).] 1. Char lized by or consisting in imitation. 2. G imitation; prone to copy or m imle 1752. Simulative; feignitious; counterfeit 1838. sb. A verb expressing any kind of imi PHILLIPS.

1. *Imitative arts*, the arts of painting and scul. 2. *Imitative words*, a word which reproduces a natural. Walking in a manner feebly i. of the huma 1867. 3. Human beings are very i. SVO. Hence *Imitatively* *adv.*, *ness*.

Imitator (imitēt'or), 1523. [ad. F. *iteur*, ad. L. *imitatorum*.] One who im another; one who produces an imitatio anything. Also *transf.* of things. f. *Imitatorship*, the office of an i. So I tress, *Imitatrix*, a female i.

Immaculacy (imse k'ulā-si), 1799. -ACY.] Immaculate condition or quality

Immaculate (imse k'ulāt), *a.* ME [L. *immaculatus*, f. *im-* (IM-²) + *macu* spo ed.] 1. Free from spot or stain

unblemished, undefiled. 2. Free from fault or flaw. (Chiefly in neg. or ironical use.) 1832.
3. a. Spotlessly clean or neat 1735. b. *Nat. Hist.* Without coloured spots or marks 1797.

1. *Immaculate Conception*, the conception of the Virgin Mary, as held to have been free from the taint of original sin. *I. lamb*, applied to Christ, after *L. agnus immaculatus* (Gr. *ἀγνὸς ἁγίος*) 1. *et. i.* 19.
2. The Sceptical philosophy is by no means so *I.* 1840.
3. a. A white-gloved Chaplain in immaculate trim. *Post.* Hence *Immaculate-ly adv.*, -ness.

Immailed, *a.* [*f.* *IM-1* + *MAIL sb.* + *-ED*.] Clad in mail. W. BROWN.

Immaileable, *a. rare.* 1675. [*IM-2*] Not malleable.

Imma-nacle, *v. rare.* 1634 [*IM-1*.] *trans.* To put manacles on; to handcuff, to fetter. *MILT. COMUS* 665.

Immanation, [*IM-1*, after *EMANATION*.] A flowing in. LAMB.

Immane (*imān*), *a. arch.* 1602. [*ad. L. immanus*, *f. im-* (*IM-2*) + *manus* hand.] 1. Monstrous in size or strength; huge, tremendous 1615. 2. Inhumanly cruel or savage.

3. A man in shape *i.*, and monstrous *CHARMAN*. Hence *Immane-ly adv.*, -ness.

Immanence (*imānēns*), 1816. [*f. IMMANENT a*; see *-ENCE*.] The fact or condition of being immanent, indwelling. So *Immanency*, indwellingness 1659.

Immanent (*imānēt*), *a.* 1535. [*ad. late L. immanens, immanere, f. im-* (*IM-1*) + *manere*.] 1. Indwelling, inherent, actually present or abiding *in*, remaining within (Opp. to *transcendent*). 2. *I. act* (*action*) an act which is performed entirely within the mind of the subject, and produces no external effect; opp. to a *transient* or *transitive act*. Now *rare*, 1613.

1. They have not cared to recognize it [the external world] as the shrine of *L. Deity* J. MARTINEAU. 2. A cognition is an *act of mind* Sir W. HAMILTON. Hence *Immanently adv.* Also *Immanent* (*imānēt*), *a.* pertaining to the doctrine of immanence 1885; *Immanentism*, the doctrine of immanence 1907; *Immanentist a.* 1917.

Imma-nifest, *a. rare.* 1646 [*IM-2*.] Not manifest or evident.

Imma-nity, 1557. [*ad. L. immanitas, f. immanis*.] The quality of being immane; enormity -1667; monstrous cruelty -1669.

Immantle (*imāntl*), *imm-*, *v.* 1601. [*f. IM-1* + *MANTLE*.] 1. *trans.* To cover or clothe with, or as with, a mantle. 2. To place round as a fortification. HOLLAND.

Imma-rible, *v. rare.* 1642. [*IM-1*] *trans.* To convert into marble, to make cold, hard, etc., as marble.

Immarcescible (*imāse'sibl*), *a.* Now *rare*, 1432 [*ad. late L. immarcescibilis, f. im-* (*IM-2*) + *marcescere, marcere*.] Unfading; imperishable; esp. in a crown (of glory). Hence *Immarcescibly adv.*

Immarginale (*imārdžināl*), *imm-*, *a.* 1836. [*f. IM-2* + *MARGINATE*.] *Entom.* Having no distinct or separate margin.

Immarial, *a. rare.* [*IM-1*.] Unwarlike. CHAPMAN.

Imma-sk, *v.* [*f. IM-1* + *MASK sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To cover as with a mask, to disguise. SHAKS.

Imma-itchable, *a.* 1596. [*IM-2*.] Unmatchable -1630.

Immaterial (*imāti'riāl*), *a.* (*sb.*) ME. [*ad. med. L. immaterialis, f. im-* (*IM-2*) + *materialis*.] 1. Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual. b. *pl.* as *sb.* Non-material things 1661. 2. Having little substance. *Tr. & Cr. v. i.* 35. 3. Not pertinent to the matter -1632. 4. Of little or no importance 1698. 1. That strange i. Power of the Leadstone 1641. 4. The question of notice becomes i. after my finding that there was no agreement. CHURCH. Hence *Immateriality*, the quality or character of being *i.*; an *i.* thing, existence, or essence. *Immaterial-ly adv.*, -ness.

Immaterialism (*imāti'riāl'izm*), 1713. [*f. prec. + -ISM*, after *materialism*.] 1. The doctrine that matter does not exist in itself as a substance or cause, but that all things have existence only as the ideas or perceptions of a mind. 2. = *Immateriality*. BYRON. So *Immaterialist*, one who holds the doctrine of *i.*

Immaterialize (*imāti'riāliz*), *v.* 1661. [*f. as prec. + -IZE*.] *trans.* To render immaterial or incorporeal.

Immaterial-ize, *a.* 1626. [*IM-2*.] = *IMMATERIAL -1653*.

Immature (*imātiū'r*), *a.* 1548 [*ad. L. immaturus, f. im-* (*IM-2*) + *maturus*.] 1. Unmature, premature. (Mostly of death.) *Obs.* or *arch.* 2. Not mature; not perfect or complete; unripe 1599.

2. I fruit Bradley, polyti Darwin, student 1823. Hence *Immature-ly adv.*, -ness. *Immaturity*, the quality or condition of being *i.*

Immeability (*imfābiliti*), 1731. [*f. IM-2* + *I. medilis* passable; see *-BILITY*.] Inability to pass or flow through a channel.

Immeasurable (*imegūrā'b'l*), *imm-*, *a.* 1440. [*IM-2*.] That cannot be measured, immense.

The vast *i.* Abyss MILT. P. L. VII. 211. Hence *Immeasurability*, *Immeasurableness*, incapability of being measured. *Immeasurably adv.*

Immeasured (*imegūrād*), *imm-*, *a.* 1456. [*IM-2*.] Not measured; immense, vast.

Immech-anical, *a.* 1715. [*IM-4*.] Not mechanical -1796. Hence *Immechanically adv.* So *Immechanism*, non-mechanical property; inertia.

Immediacy (*imādiāsi*), 1605. [*f. next*; see *-ACY*.] 1. Freedom from intermediate agency; direct relation or connection; directness. b. *Logic*, etc. (See *IMMEDIATE a*, quots.) 1834.

2. The condition of being the immediate lord or vassal (see *IMMEDIATE v. b.*) 1762. 3. The condition of being immediate in time 1856.

1. *Leary v. iii.* 65. 2. Vassal lost his *i.* or independence, and stands at present under the superiority of Oldenburg 1762. 3. *I.* of enjoyment 1856.

Immediate (*imādiēt*), *a.* (*adv.*) 1533. [*ad. med. L. immediatus, f. im-* (*IM-2*) + *mediatus* *MEDIATE*.] 1. That has no intermediary or intervening member, medium, or agent; that is in actual contact or direct relation 1548.

b. *spec.* In *Feudal* language, said of the relation between two persons, one of whom holds of the other directly, as in *i. lord, tenant, tenure*; also ellipt. = Holding directly of the sovereign or lord paramount, *spec.* in Germany, of the Emperor 1543. 2. Acting or existing without any intervening medium or agency; involving actual contact or direct relation; opp. to *mediate* and *remote* 1533. 3. Having no person, thing, or space intervening in place, order, or succession; proximate, nearest, next; close, near; often used loosely, of a distance which is of no account 1602. 4. Of time: Present or next adjacent; of things: Pertaining to the time current or instant 1605. b. Taking effect without delay; instant 1583. 5. Having a direct bearing 1725. 16. *adv.* [partly *L. immediatus*.] Immediately 1503-1606.

1. His [the Emperor's] *immediates* GIBSON. The *i.* object of all art is either pleasure or utility. LOCKE. 2. By our own *immediate* command 1625. *Phil. Immediate inference* (*Logic*), an inference drawn from a single premise, without the intervention of a middle term. *L. knowledge* (*Philos.*) knowledge of self-evident truth; intuitive knowledge. *L. auscultation* (*Med.*), auscultation performed without the stethoscope. 3. You are the most *i.* to our throne *HAML. i. ii.* 109. In the *i.* neighbourhood (*med.*). 4. The *i.* future. PROVERB. An *i.* reply will oblige (*med.*). 5. Distinct of obvious or *i.* utility 1895. Hence *Immediateness*.

Immediately (*imādiēti*), *adv.* (*conj.*) ME. [*f. L. immediatus + -LY*, orig. to render *L. immediate* *adv.* (*cf. prec. 6.*)] 1. In an immediate way; by direct agency; directly. 2. With no person, thing, or distance intervening in time, space, order, or succession; closely; proximately; directly 1466. 3. Without any delay; instantly ME. b. as *conj.* (ellipt. for *immediately that*). The moment that 1839.

2. Canow... was immediately under the dominion of the Tartars HAKLUYT. I holden of the Crown 1647. 3. He bade me goe immediately 1500.

Immediatism (*imādiētizm*), 1825. [*f. IMMEDIATE a.* + *-ISM*.] 1. Immediateness, *rare*. 2. The principle of immediate action; in U.S. *Hist.* the policy of the immediate abolition of slavery 1835; hence *Immediatist* 1835.

Immedicable (*imedikā'b'l*), *a.* 1533. [See *IM-2* and *MEDICABLE*.] Incapable of being healed. c. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

I wounds 1596, dissection MILT. *Immedicably adv.*

Immelodious (*iml'edios*), *imm-*, *a.* 1601 [*IM-2*.] Unmelodious.

Immemorable (*ime'morā'b'l*), *a.* 1552 [See *IM-2* and *MEMORABLE*.] 1. Not memorable, not worth remembering. 2. = *IMMEMORIAL -1796*.

Immemorial (*imfāmō'riāl*), *a.* 1602 [See *IM-2* and *MIMORIAL*.] That is beyond memory or out of mind, ancient beyond memory or record, extremely old.

The mean of doves in *i.* time. DAVENPORT. *I. usage* (Law), a practice which has existed time out of mind custom; prescription. Hence *Immemorially adv.*

Immeuse (*ime'us*), *a.* (*adv.*) 1490. [*a. i.*, *ad. L. immensus, f. im-* (*IM-2*) + *mensus*, *pp.* of *metiri* to measure.] 1. Unmeasured hence, immeasurably large, boundless; infinite? *Obs.* 1599. 2. Extremely great or large; vast huge 1490. 3. *fig.* Splendid 1702. 4. *sb.* Immensity 1797.

1. That *i.* and boundless ocean Of nature's riches DANIEL. 2. *i.* Armies MILT. At length 1656. 3. *i.* estate *MOET*. Hence *Immensely adv.*, -ness.

Imme-sible, *a.* 1579 [*a. f.* or *ad. I. immensibilis, f. im-* (*IM-2*) + *mens*, *metiri* to measure, see *-IM-2*.] *Immeasurable*; immense -1630.

Immensify (*ime'nsūf*), 1450 [*a. f. im mensifi*, or *ad. I. immensificare*.] 1. The equality or condition of being immense; boundlessness infinity. 2. Vast magnitude, hugeness as 1692 an immense deal 1776. 3. That which is immense 1631.

1. The *i.* of God STURGEON. Thou who extend'st semblance doth belie Thy soul's expanse. 2. The *i.* of the disaster 1881. 3. Thou shalt sit in little room *I. DOST*. You blue! BYRON.

Imme-sive, *a.* 1601 [*ad. obs. f. im mensif*, see *-IM-2*.] Immeasurable, immense -1648.

Immensurable (*ime'nsūrā'b'l*), [*-ār*], *a.* 1535. [*a. f.*, see *IM-2* and *MENSURABLE*.] Immeasurable.

What an *i.* space is the Immensurable DEERHAM. Hence *Immensurability*, *Immensurableness*. *Immensurate*, *a.* 1651 [*ad. late L. immensuratus, f. im-* (*IM-2*) + *mensuratus*.] Unmeasured, immense -1706.

Immerd (*imārd*), *v. rare* 1615 [*f. ult. -ar* (*IM-1*) + *merda* dung.] *trans.* To bury in or cover with ordure.

Immerge (*im*) *adj.*, *imm-*, *v.* Now *rare* 1611. [*ad. L. immergere, f. im-* (*IM-2*) + *mergere* to MERGE.] 1. *trans.* To dip, plunge, put under the surface of a liquid, to immerse 1624. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To plunge or dip oneself in a liquid; to sink. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1706. 3. *fig.* of a celestial body: To enter the shadow of another in an eclipse, or to disappear behind another in an occultation; to sink below the horizon -1757.

1. To *i.* birds in spirits 1770. 2. We *i.* ourselves in luxury JOHNSON. 3. I go to the bottom in warm Bath WESLEY. Hence *Immergence*, the action of immersing.

Immergent, *a.* From *sp.* of *EMERGENT*, in sense 'urgent' -1797.

Immerit, *sb.* 1628. [*f. IM-2* + *MERIT*.] Dement -1730.

Immerited, *pp.* *a.* 1600. [*IM-2*] Unmerited. Hence *Immerit* *v.* to not deserve or merit (only in *pres. p.* and *pp.* *a.*).

Immeritious, *a.* [*f. L. immeritus + -OUS*.] Undeserving, without merit. MILTON.

Immerse (*im'dis*), *v.* 1605 [*L. L. immergi*, *immergere* (see *IMMERGE*), *f. im-* (*IM-2*) + *mergi* to MERGE.] 1. *trans.* To dip or plunge into a liquid; to put overhead in water, etc., *fig.* to baptize by immersion. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To plunge or sink into a (particular) state of body or mind; to steep, absorb in some action or activity. Chiefly *fig.* or *refl.* 1604. 3. *intr.* for *refl.* To plunge oneself, sink, become absorbed (*lit.* and *fig.*). Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1607.

1. To *i.* meat in a solution of salt 1879. *transf.* More than a fox immers'd within the wood DRYDEN. 2. Other forms... are more immersed into matter BYRON. 3. A *i.* *a.* *i.* *a.* *i.* *a.*

im (man) *a* (poss). *an* (loud) *v* (cat) *g* (fr chief) *o* (ever) *o* *eye* *p* (i can de vie) *i* (sit) *s* (Psyche). *q* what *p* (get

Immerse, *pf.* a. 1626. [ad L. *immergere*.] Immersed -1647.

After long Inquiry of Things, I. in Matter Bacon
Immersed (im'zst), *pf.* a. 1667. [f. IMMERSE v. + -ED¹] Dipped, plunged, or sunk in or as in, a liquid 1678. b. Growing wholly under water. GRAY. c. *Biol.* Sunken or embedded in a surface 1826. *†d. Astron.* Plunged in darkness, eclipsed -1854

Immersible (im'zib'l), *a.* ¹ rare. 1693. [f. (ult.) *im-* (IM-2) + *mergere*, *mers-*; see IMRE.] That cannot sink in water. Hence Immersibility.

Immersible, *a.* ² rare 1846 [f. IMMERSE v. + -IBLE.] Capable of being immersed.

Immersion (im'zən) 1450 [ad. late L. *immersio*.] The action of immersing or immersing. 1. Dipping or plunging into water or other liquid, and *transf.* into other things 1658. b. The administration of Christian baptism by dipping the whole person in water; dist. from *affusion* or *aspersion* 1629. c. *Alch.* Reduction of a metal in some solvent 1633. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Absorption in some condition, action, interest, etc. 1647. 3. *Astron.* The disappearance of a celestial body behind another or in its shadow, as in an occultation or eclipse; opp. to *emergence* 1690. 4. *Microscopy.* The introduction of a liquid between the object-glass and the object 1875. 5. *attrib.* as (sense 1) 2. *bath.* (4) *f. fluid, lens, objective*, etc. 1875.

1. Two or Three total Emissions in the Cold Bath Addison. 2. His I. in the Peninsular War Alison 5. *I. lens*, an achromatic objective for the microscope, which is used with a drop of water between the front lens and the slide, to prevent the extreme refraction of the luminous pencils if air is present. Hence **Immersionism**, the doctrine or practice of I. in baptism. **Immersionist**, one who adheres to immersionism.

Immish, var. of ENMESH v.

Immethodic, -al (im'ēd'ik, -al, imm-), *a.* 1605. [IM-2.] Having no method, unmethodical. Hence Immethodically *adv.*, -ness.

Immethodize (im'ēd'ōiz), *v.* 1811. [f. IM-2 + METHOD + -IZE.] *trans.* To emancipate from method, to render unmethodical. I AMB.

Immetrical (im'etrikāl, imm-), *a.* 1598. [IM-2.] Not metrical; unmetrical. Hence Immetrically *adv.*, -ness.

Immigrant (im'igrānt), 1787. [ad. L. *immigrans*, after *emigrans*] *A. adv.* Immigrating 1805 B. *sb.* One who or that which immigrates; a person who migrates into a country as a settler (orig. in N. Amer. use.)

Immigrate (im'igrēt), *v.* 1623 [f. L. *immigrare*, *immigrare*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *mi-grare* to MIGRATE.] 1. *intr.* To come to settle in a country (which is not one's own), to pass into a new habitat (*lit.* and *fig.*). 2. *trans.* To bring in as settlers 1896

1. The expense of immigrating coolie labour from the East Indies 1858. Hence **Immigration**, entrance into a country for the purpose of settling there. **Immigrator**, an immigrant. **Immigratory**, *a.* of or pertaining to immigration.

Immi-nd, immi-nd, *v.* 1647. [IM-1.] *trans.* To remind -1660.

Imminence (im'inēns), 1606 [ad. late L. *imminētia*, f. *imminēns*; see -ENCE.] 1. The fact or condition of being imminent or impending 1655. 2. That which is imminent; impending evil or peril 1606.

1. The I. of any danger or distress Fuller. 2. I dare all I, that gods and men Address their dangers in SHAKES. So **Imminency**, imminent quality or character.

Imminent (im'inēnt), *a.* 1528. [ad. L. *imminens*, -entem, *imminere* to overhang, impend, be near, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *minere* as in *eminere*; of EMINENT.] 1. Of an event, etc. (usu. of evil or danger); impending threateningly, hanging over one's head; ready to overtake one; coming on shortly. [†]2. Remaining intent (upon something) 1641. 3. In lit. sense: Overhanging 1727. [†]4. Confused with IMMANENT -1856

1. Hair-breadth escapes i th' deadly breach SHAKES. Invasion was I. STRUBB. 2. Their eyes ever i. upon Mm. H. I. *imminently adv.*

Immingie (im'ing'i, imm-), *v.* 1606. [IM-1.] *trans.* To mix or blend intimately; to mingle. Also *intr.* for *refl.* *intr.* Where with the chestnut the oak-trees i. CLOUGH.

Imminuate, *a.* 1681. [ad. L. *imminutus*, *imminuere*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *minuere* to lessen.] Lessened. So **Imminution**, lessening, decrease.

Immiscible (im'i'sib'l), *a.* 1671. [f. IM-2 + MIS-CIBLE.] That cannot be mixed; incapable of mixture.

Like water and oil, they are I. 1833. Hence **Immiscibility**, *i.* quality. **Immiscibly adv.**

Immission (im'i'shən, imm-), *n.* Now rare 1526. [ad. L. *immissio*, f. *immittere* to IMMIT.] The action of immitting; insertion, injection, admission, introduction. The opposite of *emission*. b. That which is immitted 1526.

Immit (im'i't), *v.* Now rare or Obs. 1578. [ad. L. *immittere*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *mittere* to send] *trans.* To put in, inject, infuse; to introduce; the opposite of *emit*.

Immitigable (im'i'tigā'b'l), *a.* 1576. [ad. L. *immitigabilis*; see IM-2 and MITIGABLE.] That cannot be mitigated, softened, or appeased. Hence **Immitigably adv.**

Immix (im'iks), *v.* Now rare. ME. [f. *immixt* pa. pple., analysed as implying a present *immix*. See MIX v.] *trans.* To mix in (with something else); to mix intimately, mix up, commingle. Also *refl.* and *intr.*

Samson with these immixt, inevitably Pulled down the same destruction on himself Murr. *Sams.* 1657

Immixable, *a.* 1641. [IM-2.] Immiscible. **Immixt**, immixed (im'ikst), *a.* 1622. [orig. ad. L. *immixtus*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mixtus*.] Not mixed, pure, simple -1659

They [the Chinese] are the most ancient and i. people in the Universe Sir T. HRASERT. Hence **Immixt-ness**, -edness. So **Immixt v.** (*rare*) = IMMIX.

Immixture, *n.* rare. 1648 [IM-2.] The condition of being unmixed; purity, simplicity

Immixture 2 (im'ikstūz), 1859 [f. L. *immixt*, *immiscere* to IMMIX + -URE; cf. *admixture*, etc.] The action of immixing or mixing up, commingling; the fact of being mixed up (as something).

To avoid an I. in political strife BRYCE.

Immobile (im'ōbil), *a.* ME. [a. F., ad. L. *immobilis*; see IM-2 and MOBILE.] Incapable of moving or being moved; immovable (*lit.* and *fig.*); fixed, stable. Also loosely. That does not move; motionless, stationary var. **Immobile**.

Immobility (im'ōbiliti), 1483. [a. F. *immobilitas*, or ad. L. *immobilitas*, -tatem, f. *immobilis*.] The quality or condition of being immobile; fixedness, stability; motionlessness (*lit.* and *fig.*). b. *concr.* = IMMOVABLE B. Browning

Immobilize (im'ōbilitiz), *v.* 1871. [ad. F. *immobiliser*, f. *immobilis*; cf. *mobilize*.] *trans.* To render immobile; to keep (a joint or limb) without motion for surgical purposes, to render (troops) incapable of being mobilized; to withdraw (specie) from circulation, holding it against bank-notes.

To oblige the enemy to i. around us considerable forces 1871. Hence **Immobilization**, the action or process of immobilizing; *concr.* specie withdrawn from circulation.

Immoderacy, *n.* 1683. [f. IMMODERATE; see -ACY.] Want of moderation; excess -1686. So **Immoderancy**. Sir T. BROWNE.

Immoderate (im'ōdērēt), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *immoderatus*; see IM-2 and MODERATE.] 1. Not moderate, exceeding usual or proper limits; excessive, extravagant; unreasonable; extreme. [†]2. Unrestrained; intemperate -1696. [†]3. Boundless; very great (*rare*) -1656

1. I slept Elvov, expenses 1601. Pindarus was i. in the ornaments of his posse 1638. Hence **Immoderately adv.**, -ness.

Immoderation (im'ōdērēt'ən), 1541. [a. F., or ad. L. *immoderationem*; see IM-2 and MODERATION.] The opposite of moderation; immoderateness, excess. [†]2. *pl.* Excesses -1679.

(im'ōdēt) *a.* 1570. [ad. L.

immodestus; see IM-2 and MODEST.] modest, void of modesty. 1. Arrogant, impudent. 2. Improper, indelicat, lewd, unchaste 1590.

1. With this: clamorous outrage SHAKES. speak lewd words and sing i. songs De For modestly *adv.*

Immodesty (im'ōdēstī), 1597. [f. *immodestia*; see IM-2 and MODESTY.] of modesty, arrogance, impudence 160 propriety, indehocracy, unchastity 1597

She shames to think that ought within I. Should breed th' opinion of I. DANNI.

Immodish, *a.* 1649. [IM-2.] Unfashionable -1690.

Immodulated, *pf.* *a.* *rare.* 176 IM-2 + *modulated*] Not modulated, vocal modulation.

Immolate, *pf.* *a.* Obs. or arch. 1531. *Immolatus*; see next.] Sacrificed -1830.

Immolate (im'ōlet), *v.* 1548 [f. *molat*, *immolare*, orig. to sprinkle with ficial meal, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *mola* meal *trans.* To sacrifice, offer in sacrifice, to a victim. (Now only of sacrifices in wh. is taken) [†]Also *absol.* or *intr.* 2. *trans. fig.* To give up to destruction or severe I. the sake of something else; to sacrifice

1. Human victims were immolated to the Th 1857. 2. To i. their own inclinations to their BOWLE.

Immolation (im'ōlāt'ən), 1533. [f. *immolationem*.] 1. The action of immolating; sacrificial slaughter of a victim; sacrifice Applied to the sacrifice of the mass 1541 *concr.* That which is immolated; a sacrificial oblation 1589. 2. *fig.* Sacrifice 1690

1. The I. of Isaac Sir T. BROWNE. 2. Ti genius and fame at the shrine of conscience E

Immulator, 1652. [ad. L., f. *immolare*.] One who immolates or offers in sacrifice

Immurement, *n.* [Arbitrary f. I. MOMENT sb.] Of no moment; trifling & Cl. v. n. 166. So **Immurementous** *a.* unimportant 1726

Immoral (im'p'al), *a.* (*sb.*) 1660. [f. + MORAL. Cf. F. *immoral*.] The op. of *moral*. 1. Not consistent with, or not forming to, moral law, opposed to or vic moralitv now often, morally evil or in vicious, dissolute. [†]2. Non-moral. SHAKES. 1. The same dissolute i. temper of mind B. *sb.* An immoral lesson; *pl.* bad m also, an immoral person 1863

Hence **Immorally adv.** in an i. manner. Al *moralism*, i. practice 1818. **Immoralist**, o practises immorality 1691

Immorality (im'morāliti), 1566. [f. p. -ITY, after *moralitv*.] 1. Immoral op character, or conduct; wickedness, vicious (Now often used spec. of sexual imp. a. An immoral act or practice; a vice 16

1. The educated Greeks. had no horror such FROUDE. 2. Decent and falsehood are regarded as immoralities in the eyes of Asiatics

Immoralize, *v.* rare. 1754. [f. IM + -ALIZE.] *trans.* To render immoral

Immorigerous, *a.* 1623. [f. I. MORIGEROUS.] Unyielding; rebellious -1732. Hence **Immorigerously**, complying obstinacy 1619.

Immortal (im'p'atāl), ME. [ad. I. *mortalis* (in pl. = the gods), f. *im-* (IM-1) + *mortalis*. Cf. F. *immortel*.]

A. adv. 1. Not mortal; not subject to undying; living for ever b. *transf.* Pert to immortal beings or immortality; heavenly 1535. 2. In wider sense: Everlasting, incorruptible 1630. b. *spec.* Of etc. Lasting through all time 1514

hyperbolic use. Lasting, perpetual co 1538, *teolog.* excessive -1627

1. Lyle a bying immortal semede sche Ch Now unto y^e king eternal, i. inuisible behon glory for euer & euer TINDALE i. *Tim.* 17 b. Immortal longings in me *And* & Cl. v. n. 283

race, where that immortal gaided to be Murr. B. Aures, Married to I. versa Murr. [†] = IMORTAL. 3. I have made myself an i. by I. PERRY.

B. *sb.* 1. An immortal being; one not s to death. In *pl.*, a title for the gods of n logy 5 a. *fig.* a. In *pl.* a title f

royal bodyguard of ancient Persia; also, for other troops 1803. **b** A person, esp. an author, of enduring fame. *Usu in pl.* 1882. **3** That which is immortal, immortality 1841.

1 Under your great city fight no few Sprung from Immortal Coward

Hence **Immortalism**, a doctrine of or belief in immortality. **Immortalist**, one who believes in immortality. **Immortally** *adv.* eternally; perpetually; *colloq.* infinitely.

Immortality (impə'tɪlɪti). **ME.** [*a. F. immortalité*, ad *L. immortalitatem*]. **1** The quality or condition of being immortal; exemption from death or annihilation; endless existence, eternity; perpetuity. **2** Enduring fame or remembrance 1535

1 Phr. *Conditional*, the theological doctrine that human life is conditional upon faith in Christ. This mortal must put on immortality 1 *IMPALE* 1 *Cor.* xv. 52. The Sadducees denied the 1 of the Soul BAXTER. **2** Shakespeare's *I* is secure 1855.

Immortalization (impə'tɪlɪzə'sjən). 1603. [*f. next + -ATION*]. The action of immortalizing or fact of being immortalized.

Immortalize (impə'tɪlaɪz), *v.* 1566. [*f. immortal + -IZE*]. **1** *trans.* To render immortal, to exempt from death 1633, to perpetuate 1565; to confer enduring fame upon (the prevailing sense); also *absol.* 1539. **2** *intr.* To become immortal (*rare*) 1737

1 A genius, who has immortalized Edinburgh, — Walter Scott *Lo Cockburn*. Hence **Immortalizer**. **Immortelle** (impə'tɪl), [*f. Fr. immortel*]. 1832. [*Fr.* (short for *fleur immortelle*)] A name for various composite flowers of papery texture (esp. species of *Heuchryum*, *Xeranthemum*, etc.) which retain their colour after being dried, = **EVERLASTING**.

Immortification (impə'tɪfɪkə'sjən). 1626. [*ad. eccl. L. immortalificatio*; see **IM-²** and **MORTIFICATION**]. Want of mortification; a condition of the soul in which the passions are not mortified.

Immo-te, *a.* 1601 [*ad. L. immotus*] Unmoved 1635.

Immotile (imə'tɪl, -sɪl), *a.* 1872 [*f. IM-²* + **MOTILE**]. Not motile; incapable of movement. So **Immo-tive** *a.* 1637.

Immovable (imə'vəbəl), *a.* (and *sb.*) **ME.** [*f. IM-²* + **MOVABLE**]

A. adv. **1** *lit.* That cannot be moved physically; firmly fixed; incapable of movement. Often loosely. Motionless, stationary, fixed. **2** *fig.* Not subject to change; unalterable, fixed **ME.**; steadfast, unyielding 1534; emotionless, impassive 1639. **3** *Law*. Not liable to be removed, permanent; opp. to *movable* 1449.

1 *as* Statues 1662. **2** *Immovable feast* see **FEAST** **sb.** Resting immovably in his counsels 1660. His features were; **DICKENS**. **3** All commodities, Movable and Immovable **HOBBES**.

B. sb. (*Law*). A piece or article of property that is immovable (see **A** 3); usu. in *pl.* Immovable property, as land and things adherent thereto, as trees, buildings, servitudes 1588.

Hence **Immovability**, **Immovableness**, *i.* quality or condition. **Immovably** *adv.* in an 1 manner (*lit.* and *fig.*)

Immund (imə'nd), *a.* *rare*. 1621. [*ad. L. immundus*. Cf. *F. immonde*]. Unclean, foul. **Immundicity**, 1530. [*ad. obs. F. immondité*], irreg. *f. immondice* impurity, *ad. L. imunditia*.] Uncleaness, impurity; filthiness; in *pl.* impurities — 1850.

Immune (imjū'n), *a.* **ME.** [*ad. L. immunus* exempt, *f. im- (IM-²) + munis* ready to serve, *munus* service, duty]. **1** Free (*from* some liability); exempt *Obs.* exc. *fig.* from **2**. **2** *spec.* Having immunity from poison, contagion, etc., esp. through inoculation, etc. 1881, serving to develop immunity 1902.

Immunity (imjū'nɪti). **ME.** [*ad. L. immunitas*, *f. immunis* **IMMUNE**; see **-ITY**, and of *F. immunité*]. **1** *Law*. Exemption from a service, obligation, or duty, freedom from liability to taxation, jurisdiction, etc.; privilege granted to an individual or a corporation conferring particular exemptions. Also less strictly: Non-liability, privilege. Also with *pl.* **2** *spec.* (*Eccl.*) Exemption of eccl. persons and things from secular or civil liabilities, burdens, or duties. Chiefly with *an* and *pl.* 1513. **3** Undue freedom cence 680. **4** Exemption

from any usual liability, or from anything injurious 1592. **5** The condition of being immune; immunization; see **IMMUNE** *a.* 1879. **1** *i.* from taxation without consent of parliament **HALLAM**. **2** The immunity of that sacred Sanctuary **MORRIS**. **4** *f.* from Trouble **HALL**, from snakes 1894. **5** The *i.* of vipers from their own poison 1887.

Immuneize (imjū'nɪz), *v.* 1892. [*f. IMMUNE + -IZE*] *trans.* To render immune from poison or infection. Hence **Immuneization**, immunizing or being immunized.

Immure (imjū'r), *v.* 1583 [*ad. med. L. immurare*, *i. im- (IM-¹) + murus* wall. Cf. *F. emmurer*]. **1** *trans.* To wall in, to surround with walls; to fortify — 1746. **2** To enclose within walls; to imprison, to confine as in a prison 1588. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (now *rare*). **3** To build into a wall; to entomb in a wall. Also *transf.* 1575

1 An Altar immured by a Square Wall 1698. **2** Immured (in the Fleet) Howells, in the walls of a cloister 1791. *fig.* Lone. Lute, not alone emured in the brains **SHAKES.** *refl.* To *i.* himself, in a German University 1826. Hence **Immure** *sb.* something that immures; a wall **SHAKES.** **Immurement**, imprisonment, confinement

Immu-sical, *a.* Now *rare*. 1626. [*IM-²*] Not musical or harmonious.

Immutable (imjū'təbəl), *a.* **ME.** [*ad. L. immutabilis*; see **IM-²] Not mutable; not subject to or susceptible of change; unalterable. *b. techn.* Invariable; used e.g. of the markings of a species 1621.**

We speak of eternal and *i.* justice **JOWETT** Hence **Immutability**, **Immutableness**, **Immutably** *adv.*

Immutate (imjū'tet), *a.* *rare*. 1788. [*ad. L. immutatus*, *f. im- (IM-²) + mutatus*]. Unchanged. So **Immutate** *a.* 1639.

Immution, 1540. [*ad. L. immutationem*; see *next*] Mutation, change, alteration, transformation — 1704.

Immutate, *v.* 1613. [*ad. L. immutare*, *f. im- (IM-¹) + mutare*] *trans.* To produce a change in; to alter, transform — 1661.

Imp (imp), *sb.* [*OE. impa* (or *? impe*), *pl. impan*, related to *impan* to **IMP**; see *next*]. **1** A young shoot, a sapling; a sucker, slip, scion — 1672. **2** A graft — 1706. **3** Scion (esp. of a noble house); offspring, child (*usu. male*) *Obs.* since 17th c., exc. as a literary archaism, or as in *5*. **ME.** **b.** = 'Child' (*fig.* and *transf.*) *Obs.* or *arch.* **ME.** **4. spec.** A child of the devil or of hell 1526; hence, a little devil or demon, an evil spirit 1584. **5** A mischievous child; a young urchin, often used playfully 1642. **6** A youth; fellow, lad, boy — 1839. **7** A piece added on, to eke out, lengthen out, or enlarge something; e.g. an additional tag to a bell-rope, an addition to a beehive to increase its height (*dialect*); a length of twisted hair in a fishing-line (*dialect*) 1595.

3 Prince Edward, that goodly ympe **HALL**. **b.** Art thou that Impe of Glory? **QUARLES**. **4** The Devil's Impe the Pope 1648. A scoffing man, shows more of the *i.* than of the angel **CARLYLE**. Small *i.* of blackness, off at once **LOCKER** *To Printer's Devil*. **5** I was, an incorrigibly idle *i.* **SCOTT**.

Imp (imp), *v.* [*OE. impian* (*rare*) = *OHG. impfan* (*G. impfen*), *? ult.* from *Gr. ἰμψεν*]. **1** *trans.* To graft, engraft — 1687. **2** *transf.* and *fig.* To engraft, implant; to inlay, set or fix in (*arch.*) **ME.** **3** *Falconry*. To engraft feathers in a damaged wing, so as to restore or improve the powers of flight; hence, allusively 1477. **4** To extend, lengthen, enlarge, add to; to eke out; to repair; to add on a piece to 1592

2 They were imp'd in the wicked family of Ahab **TRAPP**. **3** Ymping a feather to make me fly *a* **LEVY**. *Phi.* To *i.* the wings of *i.* to strengthen the flight of; Their Buzzard-wings, imp'd with our Eagles' Plumes **DRAYTON**. If I imp my wing on thine, Affliction shall advance the flight in me *GRO.* **HERBERT**. Imp'd with Wings, The Grubs proceed to Bees with pointed Stings **DRYDEN**. **4** To *i.* out unavoidable defects with [etc.] **CLARENDON**.

Imp. Abbrev. of *imperator*, *imperial*, *imprimator*, etc.

Impac-cable, *a.* 1571. [*f. IM-²* + *L. pacare* + **-ABLE**]. That cannot be appeased; implacable — 1602. Hence **Impacability**.

Impack (impæk), *v.* *rare*. 1590. [*f. IM-¹* + **PAC**] *v. ran* To pack *n.* *o* press

closely together into a mass. Hence **Impackment**, impacking or being impacked

Impact (impækt), *sb.* 1781. [*ad. L. type *impactus*, *f. ppl. stem of impingere*] The act of impinging, the striking of one body against another; collision. Chiefly in *Lynda* *mus*, in reference to momentum. Also *fig.*

The *i.* of the vibrations of the luminous ether on the retina **HUXLEY**. *fig.* The *i.* of barbarian conquest **STUBBS**.

Impac-t, *ppl. a.* 1563. [*ad. L. impactus impingere*] = **IMPACTED**. *Const.* as *ppl.* or *adv.* — 1652.

Impact (impækt), *v.* 1601. [*orig.* and *usu.* in *pa.*, *ppl.*, *impacted*, *f. L. impactus* + **-ED** *the vb.* is from this.] **1** *trans.* To press closely into or in something; to fix firmly in, to pack in. **2** To stamp or impress (*or* something) **GALE**. **3** To make impact with 1916

Impac-ted, *ppl. a.* 1683. [See *ppl.*] Pressed closely in, firmly fixed.

Impaction (impæk'sjən), 1739 [*ad. L. impactionem*] The action of becoming, or condition of being, impacted or firmly fixed in **So** **Impaction**.

Impaint (impænt), *v.* 1596. [*f. IM-¹* + **PAINT** *v.*] *trans.* To paint upon something depicted. *1* *Hen. IV.* v. i. 80.

Impair (impæ'r), *sb.* 1 *Obs.* or *arch.* 1568 [*f. IMPAIR* *v.*] An act of impairing, the being impaired; impairment.

Impair, *a.* (and *sb.*) 1606. [*Cf. F. impair* unequal.] **1** *(?)* 'Unfavorable' (*T.*), unfit; inferior. (But the reading is disputed) *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 103. **2** Not paired, add 1839 *b. sb.* An unpaired or odd one 1880.

Impair (impæ'r), *v.* [*ME. empaire*, *empeire*, *a.* *OF. empeirer* to make worse — *L. type *impiorare*, *f. im- (IM-¹) + prior* Refash after *L.* in 15th c.] **1** *trans.* To make worse less valuable, or weaker, to lessen injuriously to damage, injure. **2** *intr.* (for *refl.*) To grow or become worse; to suffer injury or loss, to deteriorate **ME.**

1 It never wastes nor impairs an Estate **FULTON**. Truth No years *i.* **YOUNG**. **2** Flesh may impair, but reason can repair **SPENSER**. Hence **Impairable** (*a.* *rare*) that can be impaired. **Impair** *impairment*, the action of impairing, the being impaired, deterioration **ME.**

Impalace (impæ'les), *v.* 1611. [*IM-¹*] *trans.* To place or install in a palace.

Impalatable, *a.* *rare*. 1787. [*IM-²*] Not palatable — 1814.

Impale (impæl), *v.* 1530. Also *tem-* [*a. F. empaler*, *ad. mod. L. impalare*, *f. im- (IM-¹) + palus* stake]. **1** *trans.* To enclose with pales or stakes; to surround with a palisade, to fence in. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Now *rare* **fb.** *Mil.* To enclose or surround (troops) for defence, as with other troops, or with wagons etc. (*Improp.* To set in array) — 1670. **2** To surround for adornment, to encircle as with a crown or garland; to border, edge. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1553. **3** *Her.* To marshal (two coats of arms) side by side on one shield, divided palewise 1605. **fb. fig.** To place side by side — 1659. **4** To thrust a pointed stake through the body of; to fix upon a stake thrust up through the body 1613. Also *transf.*

1 Their country goeth under the name of *The English Pale*, because the first Englishmen, did empale for themselves certain limits in the East part of the Island *Camden's Brit.* ii. 73 (Ireland). **b.** The Legionaries stood, impaled with light armed *MILTON*. **3** *b.* The Admission of St. Patrick, to be mated and impaled with the blessed Virgin in the Honour thereof **FULTON**. **4** Let them be empald and left To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake *ANDERSON* *transf.* The falcon often impales himself on the long and sharp beak [of the heron] 1807.

Impalement (impæl'mənt), 1598. Also *tem-* [*a. F. empalement*, *f. empaler*; see **-MENT**]. **1** The action of enclosing with pales, *concr.* an enclosing fence or palisade 1611. Also *transf.* and *fig.* **2** *Bot.* Applied to the calyx, and in composite flowers, to the involucre — 1799. **3** *Her.* The marshalling of two coats of arms side by side on one shield divided palewise; the arms so marshalled 1774. **4** The torture or punishment of impaling (see **IMPALE** *v.* 4) 1630. **5** The act or fact of being impaled upon the spikes of a gallows 1887

+Impaler. 1671. [f. *IMPALE* v. + *-ER* 1.] Applied by Grew to each of the calyx-leaves or sepals of a single flower, and the bracts of a composite.

+Impallid, v. rare. [f. *IM-1* + *PALLID*.] *trans.* To render pallid or pale. *FELTHAM*.

Impalm (*impā m*), *v. rare*. 1611. [f. *IM-1* + *PALM* s.] *trans.* To take or grasp in the palm of the hand; also *fig.*

+Impalmed, a. [f. *IM-1* + *palmed*, repr. *palmaris*.] Embroidered with palm-branches: said of the tunica worn by Roman generals in their triumphal processions. *FELTHAM*.

Impalpable (*impæpəb'əl*), *a.* 1509. [a. f. see *IM-2* and *PALPABLE*.] 1. Incapable of being felt, imperceptible to the touch; intangible. Said of things immaterial; also, of very fine powder, in which no grit is felt. 2. *fig.* Not (readily) apprehensible by the mind, producing no definite impression; 'intangible' 1774.

1. A thing i, A shadow Cowper. And transparent gas 1873. 2. The almost i. beauties of style and expression 1838. Hence *Impalpability*, i. quality. *Impalpably adv.*

Impalsy (*impə'si:z*), *v.* 1750. [f. *IM-1* + *PALSY* s.] To affect with or as with palsy, to paralyse.

Impaludism (*impælu'di:z'm*), 1881. [f. *IM-1* + *L. paludis, paludem* marsh + *-ISM*.] The general morbid state occurring in inhabitants of marshy districts.

Impanate (*impæn'et, impæn'et*), *pp. a.* 1501. [ad. med. *L. impanatus*, see *IMPANE*.] Contained or embodied in bread, see *IMPANATION*. So *Impanate v. (rare)*, to embody in bread.

Impanation (*impæn'et-jən*), 1548. [ad. med. *L. impanationem*, f. *impanare*; see *IMPANE*.] In Eucharistic theory. A local presence or inclusion of the body of Christ in the bread after consecration: one of the modifications of the doctrine of the real presence.

Impanator (*impæn'et-er*), 1855. [ad. med. *L. impanatorum*, f. *impanare* (see next).] One who holds the doctrine of impanation.

+Impane, v. 1547. [ad. med. *L. impanare*, f. *im-* (*IM-1*) + *panis* bread.] *trans.* To embody in bread, see *IMPANATION* 1548.

Impanel, impanel, v. 1514. Var. of *EMPALE* v.

Imparadise, em- (*impæ'ræd'is, em-*), *v.* 1586 [See *IM-1* and *PARADISE*.] 1. *trans.* To place in, or as in, Paradise, to transport, ravish 1592. 2. To make a paradise of (a place or state).

1. Imparadise't in one another's arms MILT.

+Imparalleled (*impæ'ræl'ed*), *a.* 1604. [f. *IM-2* + *parallel*.] Without parallel, matchless 1680.

+Impardonable, a. 1523. [*IM-2*] Not to be pardoned, unpardonable 1797. Hence *+Impardonably adv.*

Imparidigitate (*impærid'gizit*), *a.* 1864 [f. *L. impar* + *DIGITARE*.] Zool. Having an odd number of fingers or toes on each limb; pennsodactyl.

Imparipinnate (*-pin'et*), *a.* Also *-pennate*. 1847. [ad. mod. *L. imparipinnatus* (Linn.); of prec. and *PINNATE*.] Bot. Pinnate (as a leaf) with an odd terminal leaflet.

Imparsyllabic (*impærsil'ebik*), *a.* 1730 [f. *L. impar* + *SYLLABIC*.] Gram. Applied to Greek and Latin nouns which have not the same number of syllables in all the cases: e.g. *nom lapus*, gen. *lapidis*; etc. Also *+ical* 1671.

Imparity (*impæ'riti*) Now rare or Obs. 1563. [ad. late *L. imparitas*; see *IM-2* and *PARTY*.] 1. = *DISPARITY* 1. 2. = *DISPARITY* 2. 1687. 3. Of numbers: The quality of not being divisible into two equal (integral) parts; unevenness; an uneven or odd number 1659.

1. That there might be no imparitie nor inequality at all among his citizens HOLLAND. 3. By two and three, the first parity and i, SIX T. BROWN.

Impark (*impæ'rk*), *v.* Also *+em-*. ME. [a. *AF. emparker*, *OF. emparker*, f. *em-* (*IM-2*) + *parc* PARK.] 1. *trans.* To enclose in a park as of the chase hence *gen.* to

confine, shut up. 2. To enclose (land) for a park 1535.

1. Their Deer are no where imparked 1665. Hence *Imparkation*, enclosure of land for a park (also *gen.*).

Imparl (*impā'rl*), *v.* Also *em-*. Obs. exc. Hist. 1461. [a. obs. *F. emparler* to speak, plend.] 1. *intr.* To speak together, or with another, upon a matter, to parley 1600. 2. *Law*. 'To have license to settle a litigation amicably; to obtain delay by adjournment' (Wharton). Obs. in practice; see next, 2. 1461. 3. *trans.* To talk over (rare) 1805.

Imparlance (*impā'rləns*), *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1579. [a. *AF. emparlance*; see prec. and *-ANCE*.] 1. Conference, discussion, parleying 1828. 2. *Law*. An extension of time to put in a response in pleading a case, on the (real or fictitious) ground of a desire to negotiate for an amicable settlement; a continuance of the case to another day; a petition for, or leave granted for, such delay. (Abolished in 1853.) Also *fig.*

2. But with rejoinders and replies Demur, i., and essoign. The parties never could issue join SWIFT.

Imparsonee (*impæ'sən'ee*), *a.* 1607. [f. med. *L. impersonatus*, f. *im-* (*IM-1*) + *persona* PARSON; see *-ER* 1.] *Ecl. Law*. In phi. *Parson imparsonne*, a clergyman duly presented, instituted, and inducted into a parsonage or rectory.

Impart (*impā'rt*), *v.* 1471. [a. *OF. em-*, *emparter*, ad. *L. impartire* (usu *impart-*) to share, f. *im-* (*IM-1*) + *partire* to PART.] 1. *trans.* To give a part or share of; to make another a partaker of; to bestow, communicate. (Usu, (now only) with immaterial object.) Also *absol.* 1477. 2. To communicate as knowledge or information; to make known, tell, relate (*arch.*) 1547. 3. *refl.* To make known one's mind 1653. 4. To give a share of to each of several persons; to distribute 1601. 5. To have or get a share of; to partake 1655. 6. *intr.* To partake in 1615.

1. These stars imparted no light 1883. *absol.* He that hath two coats, let him i. to him that hath none Luke iii. 11. 2. When I did first i. my love to you SHAKS. b. Imparting himself equally to all MEN CLARENDON. Hence *Impartance* (*rare*); not on *L. analogus*, *Impartation*, the action of imparting, communication. *Imparter*, one who or that which imparts.

Impartial (*impā'fjəl*), *a.* 1593 [*IM-2*.] 1. Not partial; not favouring one more than another; unprejudiced, unbiased, fair, just, equitable. 2. Not fragmentary; entire, complete (*rare*) 1716. 3. Misused for *partial*. *Rom. & Vul. Qo. i. l.* 1856.

1. An i. Conscience SOUTHWELL. Sovereign JUNIUS Lett., tribunal 1838. 2. An i. and universal Obedience BLACKALL. Hence *Impartialist* (*rare*), one who professes impartiality. *Impartially adv.*, *-ness* (*rare*).

Impartiality (*impā'fjəli:ti*), 1611. [f. prec. + *-ITY*.] 1. The quality of being impartial, freedom from prejudice or bias; fairness. 2. Completeness. BLACKALL.

1. I. to children FULDER. A tone of historic 1856.

Impartible (*impā'tib'əl*), *a.* 1601 (*sb.*) 1398 [ad. late *L. impartibilis*; see *IM-2* and *PARTIBLE*.] 1. Incapable of being parted or divided, not subject to partition, indivisible. Now chiefly legal. 2. *sb.* Something that is indivisible 1788.

1. The question whether the estate was partible or i. 1890. Hence *Impartibility* 1, i. quality 1656. *Impartibly adv.* 1631.

Impartible, a. 2 *rare* 1631. [f. *L. impartire*; see *-IBLE*.] Capable of being imparted. Hence *Impartibility* 2, communicability.

Imparticipable (*impā'tisipəb'əl*), *a.* (*sb.*) 1789. [*IM-2*.] 1. Incapable of being participated or shared. 2. *sb.* An imparticipable thing 1789.

Impartment (*impā'tmənt*), 1600. [f. *IMPART* v. + *-MENT*.] The fact of imparting, or that which is imparted; communication, a communication.

It beckons you to go away with it, As if it some i. did desire To you alone Hamlet, i. iv. 59.

Impassable (*impæ'səb'əl*), *a.* 1568. [*IM-2*] 1. That cannot be passed along, through, or across. 2. That cannot pass (away or through) 1832. 3. That cannot be made to pass (*arr* 186

1. I Woods DAMPIER, bounds 1844. 3. To mak. half-sovereigns practically i. 1887. Hence *Impassability*, *Impassableness*, i. quality or condition. *Impassably adv.*

Impasse (*impæ'si*), *impæ'si*, 1851. [F, f. *im-* (*IM-2*) + stem of *passer*.] A road or way having no outlet, a blind alley, 'cul-de-sac' Also *fig.*

Impassible (*impæ'sib'əl*), *a.* ME [a. F. see *IM-2* and *PASSIBLE*.] 1. Incapable of suffering, not subject to pain. 2. Incapable of suffering injury or detriment 1491. 3. Incapable of feeling or emotion; impassive, insensible, unimpassible 1592. 4. Insufferable (*rare* 1665).

1. That i. state, where all tears shall be wiped from our eyes 1667. 2. I as air BAILEY. 3. He was i. before victory, before danger, before defeat THACKERAY. Hence *Impassibility*, *Impassibleness*, the quality of being i. *Impassibly adv.*

Impassion (*impæ'sjən*), *v.* Also *+em-* 1591. [ad. It. *impassionare*, f. *im-* (*IM-1*) + *passione* PASSION.] *trans.* To fill or inflame with passion; to excite deeply or strongly. Also *absol.* Hence *Impassionable* a. easily roused to passion. (*Dicts*)

Impassionate (*impæ'sjən'et*), *a.* 1 Now *rare* 1590. [ad. It. *impassionato*; see prec.] = *IMPASSIONED*. Hence *Impassionately adv.*

Impassionate, a. 2 Now *rare* 1621. [f. *IM-2* + *PASSIONATE*.] Free from passion dispassionate.

Impassionate (*impæ'sjən'et*), *v.* 1639. [f. *IMPASSIONATE* a.; see *-ATE* 1.] 1. *trans.* = *IMPASSION* 1641. 2. *intr.* To be or become impassioned 1646.

Impassioned (*impæ'sjənd*), *pp. a.* Also *+em-*, 1603 [f. *IMPASSION* v. + *-ED* 1.] Filled or inflamed with passion; deeply moved, passionate, ardent.

The Tempter all impassioned thus began MILT. P. L. ix. 678. Hence *Impassionedly adv.*, *-ness*.

Impassive (*impæ'siv*), *a.* 1667. [*IM-2*] 1. = *IMPASSIBLE* 1. 2. Naturally without sensation; not susceptible of physical impression or injury, invulnerable 1687; insensible, unconscious 1848. 3. Deficient in, or void of, mental feeling or emotion; unimpassionable, apathetic, also, in good sense, imperturbable, serene 1699. 4. Intolerable (*rare*) 1828.

1. MILT. P. L. vi. 455. 2. On the i. Ice the lightning plays POPE. 3. An attitude of i. reserve HAMOUR. Hence *Impassively adv.* 1828, *-ness* 1618. *Impassivity* 1794.

Impastation (*impæ'stə-jən*), 1727. [f. next.] The formation of a paste; also *concr.* a sort of mason's-work, made of stucco, or stone ground small, and wrought up again in manner of a paste.

Impaste (*impæ'st*), *v.* 1548. [ad. It. *impastare*, f. *im-* (*IM-1*) + *pasta* PASTE. Cf. *em-paster*.] 1. *trans.* To enclose in or encrust with or as with a paste. 2. To make into a paste or crust 1576. 3. *Painting*. To paint by laying on colour thickly 1727.

1. Hamlet, ii. ii. 481. 3. Heavily impasted pictures 1895.

Impasto (*impæ'stə*), 1784. [It. f. *impasta* (see prec.).] *Painting*. The laying on of colour thickly; impasting, as a characteristic of style; see prec. 3. Also *attrib.*

attrib. It is impossible to clean i. work 1880.

+Impasture, v. 1612. [f. *IM-1* + *PASTURE* s.] 1. *trans.* To place in a pasture, to turn out to graze 1614. 2. To enclose for pasture. BLITHE.

+Impatible, a. 1541 [ad. *L. impatientis*, f. *im-* (*IM-2*) + *patibilis*, f. *patis* to suffer.] 1. = *IMPASSIBLE* 1. 2. Intolerable 1659.

1. The Devil, is a Spirit, and so i. of material FIRE FULLER.

Impatience (*impæ'sjəns*), ME [a. *OF. impaciencia*, *-patience*, ad. *L. impatientia*, f. *im-* (*IM-2*) + *patientia*, see *-ENCE*.] The fact or quality of being impatient. 1. Want of endurance; failure to bear suffering, annoyance, etc. with equanimity; irascibility. Often with *of* or *inf.* 2. *esp.* Intolerance of delay; restlessness of desire or expectation; restless eagerness 1581.

1. [Thou] makest fortune wroth and Aspre by hie CHAUCER. I of cold did we To sell, of contradiction D. RAPHEL. 2. War with i.

for your return 1712. So *impatience* (esp. as a quality or disposition).

Impatient (impá'shnt), *a. (sb.)* ME. [a. OF *impacient*, *impacient*, ad. L. *impatiens*, f. *im-* (IM-2) and *patis* 1. Not patient; not bearing or enduring (pain, etc.) with composure; easily provoked. Also *transf.* of action or speech. Indicating impatience. Often with *of*, *inf.* or *dependent clause* 2. That does not willingly endure delay; restless in desire or expectation. Const. *for*, or *inf.* 1588. *b. transf. and fig.* Characterized by, or attended with, impatience of delay 1703. *fig.* 'Not to be borne' (J.) -1646. *4. sb.* An impatient person 1502.

1. An i. Spirit is never without Woe STREETS. I of advice STREETS, of heat 1893. 2. I. for the day POPE. *transf.* This one i. Minute 1703. 3. SPENSER *F. Q. II* i. 4. Hence *Impatiently* ad. *ness* (rare).

Impatrimonize, *v.* 1577. [a. F. *impatrimoniser* to make master of, f. *patron*, L. *patronus*; see IM-1.] 1. *trans.* To put in possession of, usu. *refl.* -1621. *b. transf.* To take possession of -1799. 2. To patronize 1629.

1. To i. themselves of many Cities and Strong-holds 1621. Hence *Impatrimonization*, absolute seignory or possession; the act of *impatrimonizing*.

Impave (impá'v), *v. rare*, 1833 [IM-1.]

To pave in; to set in a pavement.

Impaved with rude fidelity Of art Mosaic Wordsw.

Impavid (impæ'vid), *a. rare*, 1857. [ad. L. *impavidus*.] Fearless, undaunted. Hence *Impavidly* *adv.*

Impawn (impǝ'n), *v.* 1596. [f. IM-1 + PAWN *v.* or *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To put in pawn; to pledge. Also *fig.* 2. *fig.* To risk the safety of 1613.

Impayable (impá'áb'l, Fr. *impayabl'*), *a.* ME. [a. F., f. *im-* (IM-2) + *payer*. Now often treated as Fr.] *fr.* Unappeasable. HAMPOLE. 2. That cannot be paid or discharged 1797. *fig.* Beyond price. *b. colloq.* 'Beyond anything', 1818.

3. The cheese, the fruits, the salad. were *impayables* SCOTT.

Impeach (impé'ch), *v.* [ME. *em-, enpechen*, later *empeche*, a. OF. *empecher*, *empecher*, mod. F. *empêcher*; -late L. *impedicare*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pedica* fetter, f. *pes*, *pedem* foot. In senses 4 and 5 repr. L. *impetere*. Cf. IMPEDIMENT.] *fr.* *trans.* To impeach, hinder, prevent -1690. *fr.* 2. To hinder the action, progress, or well-being of; to affect prejudicially; to hurt, endamage, impair -1691. 3. To challenge, call in question, attack; to discredit, disparage 1590. 4. *gen.* To bring a charge against; to accuse of, charge with ME.; to 'peach' upon 1617; to find fault with, to censure 1813. 5. *spec.* To accuse of treason or other high crime or misdemeanour (usu. against the state) before a competent tribunal 1568. Also applied *transf.* to analogous judicial processes 1734.

1. A Dutch... to i. the Assaults of an Enemy 1690. 3. To i. one's credit: 1600, a general rule FIELING, a contract BLACKSTONE. 4. Nothing... that might i. me either with error or untruth 1590. 5. Latimer was impeached and accused by the voice of the Commons 1893. Hence *Impeach* *sb.* *fr.* *hindrance*, *impediment* 1551; *fr.* *detrimment* 1575; *challenge*, *impeachment* 1590. *Impeachable* *a.* capable of being impeached; liable to impeachment, chargeable 1593. *Impeacher*, one who impeaches 1552.

Impeachment (impé'tshnt), ME. [a. OF. *empechement*, *empechement*, mod. *empechement*; see *prec.* and *MENT*.] The action of impeaching. *fr.* *fr.* *hindrance*, *obstruction*; *impediment* -1674. *fr.* *Detrimment* -1648. 3. A calling in question or discrediting; *disparagement* 1478. 4. Accusation, charge. *Obs.* *exc.* in the *soft* i. ME. 5. The accusation and prosecution of a person for treason or other high crime or misdemeanour before a competent tribunal; in Great Britain, 'the judicial process by which any man, from the rank of a peer downwards, may be tried before the House of Lords at the instance of the House of Commons'; in U.S., a similar process in which the accusers are the House of Representatives and the court is the Senate 1640.

1. Bona... without i. now ascended the throne MUR. 3. Without an i. to their honour 1693. 4. A considerable i. of heresy 1865. *Phr.* *Without impeachment of waste* (= law L. *absque impetitione vasti*) 'a frequently made to a for etc. but

no man shall proceed against him for waste committed' (Wharton) 5. The articles of Strafford's i. HALLAM.

Impearl (impé'ri), *v.* 1586 [ad. F. *em-perler*, see IM-1 and PEARL.] 1. *trans.* To deck with or as with pearls 1591. 2. To make pearly or pearl-like 1639. 3. To form into pearl-like drops 1586.

1. The flowery Meads, Impearl'd with tears SYLVESTER. 3. Dew-drops, which the Sun Impearls on every leaf and every flower MILT. *P. L.* v. 747.

Impeccable (impe'ká'b'l), *a. (sb.)* 1531. [ad. late L. *impeccabilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *peccare*, see -BLE.] 1. Of persons: Not liable to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong. 2. Of things: Faultless, unerring 1620. 3. *sb.* One who is impeccable 1748.

1. The Pope is not only infallible, but also i. 1670. Hence *Impeccability*, the quality or character of being i. *Impeccably* *adv.* without liability to sin.

Impeccancy (impe'kánsi), 1614. [ad. eccl. L. *impeccantia*; see -ANCY.] Sinlessness, inerrancy.

Impeccant (impe'kánt), *a.* 1763. [f. IM-2 + L. *peccans*, *peccantem*.] Not sinning; unerring.

Impeccinate (impe'kánt), *a.* [IM-2.] *Entom.* Not pectinate; not comb-toothed. said of antennæ, etc. (Recent Dicts.)

Impecunious (impékú'nas), *a.* 1596. [f. IM-2 + PECUNIOUS.] Having no money, penniless; in want of money.

A poor i. creature NASH. *var.* *Impecuniary*. Hence *Impecuniosity*, lack of money; pennilessness.

Impedance (impédáns), 1886. [f. IMPEDE *v.* + -ANCE.] *Electr. lit.* Hindrance; virtual resistance due to self-induction in an electrified body.

Impede (impéd), *v.* 1605. [ad. L. *impedire*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pes*, *ped-* foot.] *trans.* To obstruct in progress or action; to hinder; to stand in the way of.

My load, light as it was, impeded me TYNDALL. Hence *Impedible* *a.* that can be impeded or hindered.

Impedient (impéd'ient), *a. (sb.)* 1596. [ad. L. *impedimentum*, see *prec.*] 1. Obstructive, hindering. 2. *sb.* [sc. *agendi*] 1661.

Impediment (impéd'mént), *sb.* ME. [ad. L. *impedimentum* hindrance, pi. *-menta* baggage, f. *impedire* to IMPEDE.] 1. The fact of impeding or condition of being impeded; *concr.* something that impedes; a hindrance, an obstruction. 2. +A (physical) defect -1657; *esp.* a stammer or stutter 1494. 3. (Chiefly pl.) Baggage, esp. of an army; IMPEDIMENTA 1540. 4. The impeded condition of a planet; see IMPEDITE *v.* 2. 1819.

1. Thus farre. Have we marcht on without i. SHAKS. Hence *Impediment* *v.* to obstruct. *Impedimental* *a.* obstructive; impeditive.

Impedimenta (impéd'ménta), *sb. pl.* 1600. [L.; see *prec.*] Things which encumber progress; baggage; travelling equipment (of an army, etc.).

Impedite, *pp. a.* 1544. [ad. L. *impeditus*.] Impeded, obstructed, hindered; having an impediment. *Astrol.*: see IMPEDITE *v.* 2. -1671.

Impedite (impéd'it), *v.* Now rare or *Obs.* 1535. [f. L. *impeditus*, *pp. stem* of *impedire*.] 1. = IMPEDE 1. 2. *Astrol.* Said of a planet when its influence is hindered by the position of another 1647. So *Impedition*, hindering; being hindered. *Impeditive* *a.* of the nature of an impediment; obstructive.

Impel (impél), *v.* 1490. [ad. L. *impellere*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pellere* to drive.] 1. *trans.* To drive, force, or constrain (a person) to some action, or to do something; to urge on, incite 2. *lit.* To drive or cause to move onward; to impart motion to; to propel 1611.

1. Human nature will i. him to seek pleasure instead of virtue JOWETT. 2. The heart i. the blood through the arteries BRIDGES. Hence *Impeller*, one who, or that which, impels.

Impellent (impél'ent), 1620. [ad. L. *impellentem*; see *prec.*] 2. *adj.* That impels; impelling. *b. sb.* A thing which impels 1644.

Impen, *v.* 1627. [f. IM-1 + PEN *sb.* 1 or *v.* 1] *trans.* To shut up in a pen or fold -1661. Hence *Impen* *pa. pp. a.* 1633.

Impend, *v.* 1486 [ad. L. *impendere* f.

im- (IM-1) + *pendere* to weigh, pay out.] *haus* To pay; to expend; to apply (money); to bestow -1690.

Impend (impe'nd), *v.* 1599. [ad. L. *impendere*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *pendere* to hang 1. *intr.* To hang or be suspended (*over*) 1780. 2. *transf. and fig.* Of evil or danger: To hang threateningly (*over*) as about to fall 1599. 3. Hence *gen.* To be about to happen, to be imminent 1674. 4. *trans.* To overhang, hover over (*rare*) 1652.

1. Barbarism is ever impending over the civilized world J. H. NEWMAN. 3. A war which was impending THIRLWALL.

Impendent (impe'ndent), *a.* Now rare 1592. [ad. L. *impedentem*; see *prec.*] 1. Overhanging 1611. 2. Imminent; near at hand.

2. If, I, horrors, threatening hideous fall One day upon our heads MUR. *P. L.* ii. 177. So *Impending* *pp. a.* Hence *Impendence*, imminence. *Impendency*, imminent or threatening character, an impending circumstance.

Impenetrability (impe'nétrá'bíliti), 1665 [f. next; see -ITY.] 1. The quality or condition of being impenetrable; inscrutability; unfathomableness; 'unsusceptibility of intellectual impression' (J.) 1706. 2. *Nat. Philos.* That property of matter in virtue of which two bodies cannot occupy the same place at the same time 1665.

Impenetrable (impe'nétrá'b'l), *a.* 1460. [a. F., ad. L. *impenetrabilis*; see IM-2 and PENETRABLE.] 1. That cannot be penetrated or pierced; impossible to get into or through. Const. *to*, *by*. 2. *transf. and fig.* Inscrutable, unfathomable 1531. 3. Impervious to intellectual or moral influences, impressions, or ideas 1556. 4. *Nat. Philos.* Possessing impenetrability (see *prec.* 2) 1666.

1. Woods i. To Start or Sun-light MILT. *P. L.* ix. 2086. 1. mist WORDSW. 2. An i. secret LINGARD, countenance 1800. 3. It is the most i. cure That ever kept with men SHAKS. Hence *Impenetrableness*, impenetrability. *Impenetrably* *adv.*

Impenetrate, *v.* 1859. [IM-1.] *trans.* To penetrate intimately.

Impenitent (impe'nítens), 1624. [ad. late L. *impenitentia*; see -ENCE.] The fact or condition of being impenitent; want of repentance; hardness of heart; obduracy. Denouncing wrath to come On this i. MILT. *P. L.* xi. 816. So *Impenitency*, the quality or state of being impenitent.

Impenitent (impe'nítent), 1532. [ad. L. *impenitentem*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *penitus* PENITENT.] *A. adj.* Not penitent, having no contrition or sorrow for sin, unrepentant, obdurate. After thy hardness, and a heart N.T. (Rhem.) Rom. ii. 5. I. Criminals and Malefactors STRAKE. Hence *Impenitently* *adv.*

B. sb. An impenitent person 1532.

Impenitible, *a.* 1614. [f. IM-2 + stem of L. *penitere* + -IBLE.] Incapable of repentance -1637.

Impennate (impe'nét), *a.* and *sb.* 1842 [f. IM-2 + PENNATE] *a. adj.* Featherless, wingless; *spec.* applied to the *Impennes*, certain swimming birds which have small wings covered with scale-like feathers, as the penguins. *b. sb.* A bird of this kind.

Impennous, *a.* [f. IM-2 + L. *penna* + -OUS.] Wingless. SIR T. BROWNE.

Impeople (impé'pl) *v.*, *var.* of EMPROPLE. **Imperance**, [f. L. *impeant-*, *imperare*, see -ANCE.] Commandingness CHAPMAN. So *Imperant* *a.* commanding, ruling 1617.

Imperate, *pp. a.* 1470. [ad. L. *imperatus*, *imperare*.] *a.* as *pa. pp. a.* commanded ruled -1677. *b.* as *adj.* 'Commanded' *sc.* by the will; opp. to ELICIT *a.* *q. v.* -1710.

b. All the actions elicit or i., which a sinner must performe. that God may be pacified 1624.

Imperate, *v.* 1599. [f. L. *imperat-*, *imperare*.] *trans.* To command, rule, govern -1660. *Imperation*, the action of commanding (*rare*) BENJAM.

Imperative (impe'rátiv), 1530. [ad. late L. *imperativus*, f. *imperare*, *imperat-*; see -IVE.] *A. adj.* 1. *Gram.* Expressing command applied to the verbal mood or forms which express a command, request, or exhortation. 2.

f. aving the q. ta y or of com ng

$$f_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{(10^{-6}) (10^{-2})}} = 159.15 \text{ kHz}$$

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|| **Imperium** (imp'ri-ŭm) 1651. [L.] Command; absolute power; supreme or imperial power, EMPIRE.

L. plur. *Imperia in imperio*, an empire within an empire, an independent authority exercised or claimed within the jurisdiction of another authority.

Impermanent (imp'p'mānt), *a.* 1653 [IM-2.] Not permanent or lasting. Hence **Impermanence**, the fact or condition of being i.

Impermanency, the quality or state of being i.

Impermeable (imp'p'māb'l), *a.* 1697. [a F., or ad. L. *impermeabilis*; see IM-2 and PERMEABLE.] Not permeable; that cannot be passed through or traversed; *spec.* in *Physics*, that does not permit the passage of water or any fluid, liquid or gaseous.

A bed of hard and i. clay 1837. Hence **Impermeability**, **Impermeableness**, i. quality. **Impermeably** *adv.*

Impermissable, *a.* 1838. [IM-2.] Not permissible.

Impermixt, *a.* Also *in-*. 1500. [ad. L. *impermixtus*.] Unmixed, unmingled -1677.

Imperscriptible, *a.* 1832 [f. IM-2 + L. *imperscriptibilis*, f. *perscribere* to write down.] For which no written authority can be adduced, unrecorded, as, an *imperscriptible right*.

Imperscrutable, *a.* 1526 [ad. L. *imperscrutabilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *perscrutare*; see -BLE.] Not to be searched out, inscrutable -1081.

Imperviant, *a.* [IM-2.] Not persevering. **Imperviantly** *adv.*

Impersonal (imp'p'sonāl), 1520. [ad. late L. *impersonalis*; see IM-2 and PERSONAL.]

A. adj. 1. *Gram.* A term applied to verbs when used only in the third person singular, as *it rains*, *melts*, etc. (Many ordinary verbs have impersonal constructions.) 2. Having no personal reference or connexion; said of things 1630. 3. Not possessing personality 1842.

3. Slaves being regarded as i. men *POSTE*. *B. sb.* 1. *Gram.* An impersonal verb 1509. 2. An impersonal thing or creature (*rare*) 1795.

Hence **Impersonality**, i. quality; an impersonal being or creation. **Impersonalize** *v.* to render i. **Impersonalization**, the action of rendering i.; an impersonalized condition or form. **Impersonally** *adv.* in an i. manner.

Impersonate (imp'p'sonēt), *v.* 1624. [f. L. *im-* (IM-1) + *persona*.] 1. *trans.* To embody in a person. 2. To invest with a supposed personality; to personify 1624; to embody in one's own person; to typify 1835. 3. To act (a character); to personate 1715.

2. His position was dignified and important, as impersonating the unity of the race *STRONG*. 3. To i. his (Shakespeare's) characters 1852. Hence **Impersonator**, one who plays a part.

Impersonate (imp'p'sonēt), *pp.* *a.* 1820. [Short for *impersonated*, see -ATE-2.] Embodied in a person; impersonated.

Impersonation (imp'p'sonēt'jən), 1800. [f. prec. vb.] 1. The action of impersonation or fact of being impersonated; personification, *concr.* an instance of this. 2. The dramatic representation of a character 1825.

1. The very i. of good-humour *DICKENS*.

Impersonify (imp'p'sonifai), *v.* 1804. [IM-1.] *trans.* To represent in personal form; to personify. Hence **Impersonification** 1799.

Imperspicable, *a.* 1665. [ad. late L. *imperspicabilis*.] Not to be discerned, invisible.

Imperspicuity, 1659. [IM-2.] The reverse of perspicuity, obscurity. So **Imperspicuous** 1 (*rare*), obscure.

Imperspirable, *a.* Now *rare*. 1684. [IM-2.] Incapable of perspiration. Hence **Imperspirability**.

Impersuadable, *a.* 1704. [IM-2.] Not persuadable. Hence **Impersuadableness**.

Impersuasible, *a.* 1576. [ad. med. L. *impersuasibilis*] = prec. Hence **Impersuasibility** 1549. **Impersuasibly** *adv.* 1659.

Impertinacy, *erron.* f. IMPERTINENCY.

Impertinence (imp'p'tinēns), *sb.* 1603.

[a F., f. *impertinent* IMPERTINENT; see -ENCE.]

1. The fact or character of not pertaining to the matter in hand; want of pertinence; irrelevance 1603. (with *pl.*) an irrelevance 1672. 2. An incongruity, incongruity, rivalry, trifling

folly, absurdity 1629; (with *pl.*) something which is inappropriate, etc. 1603. 3. Interference with what lies beyond one's province; presumptuous or forward behaviour or speech, esp. to a superior, insolence. (The chief current sense in colloq. use.) 1712. *b.* (with *pl.*) An instance of this, a piece of impertinence 1822.

2. Unacquainted with the vain i. of forms *JENNIS Lett.* 3. Masters and mistresses sometimes provoked from their servants Mrs. CHAPONE. *b.* We resent whole-some counsel as an i. *HAZLITT*. Hence **Impertinence** *v.* to treat with i. (H. WALPOLE). So **Impertinency** (in all senses) 1583.

Impertinent (imp'p'tinēt), *a.* (*sb.*) ME.

[a F., or ad. L. *impertinens*, -entem; see IM-2 and PERTINENT.] 1. Not appertaining (*to*); unconnected; inconsonant. ? *Obs.* 2. Not pertaining to the matter in hand; not pertinent, not to the point; irrelevant. Now *rare* exc. in *Law*, ME.

3. Not suitable to the circumstances, not consonant with reason; absurd, trivial, silly 1590. 4. Const. *to* (*unio*) in senses 2 and 3. 1532. 5. Of persons, etc. Meddling beyond one's province; intrusive, presumptuous; insolent or saucy in speech or behaviour. (The chief current sense in colloq. use.) 1681. 6. *sb.* An impertinent *traveller*, or person 1628.

1. I to each other and to any common purpose *COLERIDGE*. 2. *Temp.* i. n. 138. 3. In comparison of this, all other knowledge is vain, light and i. *HALE*. 4. I think i. not impertinent unto this matter 1564. 5. I have been i. in interrupting you 1681. 6. An inquisitive i. meddling where he has nothing to do 1720. Hence **Impertinently** *adv.*

Imperturbable, *a.* 1677. [f. IM-2 + med. L. *perturbabilis*, f. *perturbare*.] That cannot be passed through or crossed. Hence **Imperturbability**.

Imperturbable (imp'p'turbāb'l), *a.* 1450. [ad. late L. *imperturbabilis*; see IM-2 and PERTURBABLE.] Not liable to be mentally perturbed, agitated, or excited; serene, calm.

Great was the embarrassment even of the L. Burleigh *MORLEY*. Hence **Imperturbability**, **Imperturbableness**, i. quality or condition. **Imperturbably** *adv.* in an i. manner; calmly.

Imperturbation, 1648. [ad. L. *imperturbationem* (Jerome).] Freedom from perturbation; calmness.

Imperturbed, *a.* 1721. [f. IM-2 + *perturbare*.] Not perturbed; undisturbed, unmoved.

Imperviable (imp'p'viāb'l), *a.* 1816. [f. L. *impervius*, ? by confusion with *impermeabilis*.] Impervious; impermeable. Hence **Imperviability**, **Imperviability**.

Impervious (imp'p'vi-ŭs), *a.* 1650. [f. as prec.; see IM-2.] Through which there is no way; not affording passage (*to*); impermeable. Also *fig.*

1. The western channel into it is i., by reason of rocks *PENNYANT*. *fig.* To deal with men i. to argument *BUCKLE*. Hence **Imperviously** *adv.*, -ness.

Impervy, ME. Var. of **EMPERY** -1657.

Impet (imp'p't), *v.* Also **tem-**. 1618. [ad. F. *empeter*, f. *em-* = IM-2 + *petre* PEST, plague.] *trans.* To infect with a plague or pestilence. Hence **Impetation**, the action of impeting.

Impeter, *v.* Also **tem-**. 1601. [a. OF. *empetrare* (now *empetrare*), f. late L. **impetrare*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + late L. *pastorium*, -a, a hallop for a horse.] *trans.* To hobble (a horse), to entangle, embarrass, encumber -1807.

Impetico, *v.* A burlesque word; cf. *impocket* and *petticoat*, *Twel. N.* 11. iii. 27.

Impetigo (imp'p'ti-gō), Pl. -igines (-rdzīniz), ME. [L., f. *impetere* to assail; cf. *vertigo*.] A name for various pustular diseases of the skin, and in *pl.* for such diseases in general.

The leprosy of the Romans before the time of Cicero was the i. 1803. Hence **Impetiginous**, *a.* pertaining to or of the nature of i.; 'scurfy'; covered with small scabs' (J.)

Impetrable, *a.* 1599. [ad. L. *impetrabilis*; see -BLE.] 1. That may be obtained by request. *HOBBES*. 2. Capable of effecting something, successful *NASHE*.

Impetrate, *pp.* *a.* 1528 [ad. L. *impetrare*, -are; see *pet-*] Obtained by request - *im-* petrated 722.

Impetrate (imp'p'trēt), *v.* 1533. [f. L. *impetrat-*, *impetrare*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *petrare* to effect.] 1. *trans.* To obtain by request or entreaty; to procure. Now chiefly *Theol.* (also in *Rom. Lat.*) 2. To request, beseech ask for. Now *rare* 1565. Hence **Impetrative** (*rare*), **Impetratory** *adjs.* having the quality of obtaining by or as by request. var. **Impetre** ME.

Impetration (imp'p'trēt'jən), 1484. [ad. L. *impetrationem*; see prec.] 1. The action of procuring by request or entreaty. (Chiefly *Theol.*) 1518. *b. Law.* The obtaining (of a writ) 1648.

c. 'The pre-obtaining of church benefices in England from the court of Rome, which belonged to the gift and disposition of the king, and other lay-patrons of this realm' (1 omnia) 1484.

2. Petition, supplication, request 1618.

1. c. That penalties should be attached to all i. of benefices from Rome by purchase or otherwise *FRANCIS*.

Impetuosity (impe'tiu'p'si-ti) 1585. [a F. *impétuosité*; see next and -ITY.] The quality or character of being impetuous; sudden or violent energy of movement, action, etc., vehemence, (with *pl.*) an impetuous movement, action, or feeling.

You know the i. of my brother's temper *FIELDING*. *Flames* issued forth with great i. 1817.

Impetuous (imp'p'tiu'p's), *a.* ME. [a F. *impétueux*, -euse, ad. L. *impetuosus*, f. *impetus* see -OUS.] 1. Of physical things or actions. Having much impetus, moving with great force or violence; very rapid, forcibly rushing, violent 1489. 2. Of feelings, etc., and hence of persons. Acting with or marked by great, sudden or rash energy; vehement, violent, passionate ME.

1. Impetuous wyndes 1547; impetuous haste *SHA.* 2. That great and i. River *Riv.* 2. The i. vicinity of youth *JOHNSON*. The i., ready to go at that which others are afraid to approach *JOHNSON*. Hence **Impetuously** *adv.*, -ness.

Impetus (imp'p'tūs), 1641. [a. L., f. *impetere*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *petere* to seek.] 1. The force with which a body moves and overcomes resistance; energy of motion; impulse, impulsion 1566. *b. Gunnery.* The altitude due to the initial velocity of a projectile, i.e. the space through which it must fall to attain an equal velocity, the force of projection as measured by this 1807. 2. In ref. to feelings, actions, etc.: Moving force, impulse, stimulus 1641.

1. Fugitive Huguenots gave a fresh i. to warring *YEATS*.

Impeyan (imp'p'i-ŭn), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **Impeian**. 1870. [Named in 1787, after Sir Elijah and Lady *Impey*, who tried to naturalize the bird in England.] *Impeyan pheasant* a kind of E. Indian pheasant (*Lophophanes impeyanus*) with crested head; the male has plumage of metallic hues. Also other species of *Lophophanes*. *b.* Of or belonging to this pheasant.

c. *sb.* = I. pheasant.

Imphee (imp'p'hē), 1857. [*imphē*, native name in Natal.] A species of sugar-cane, *Holcus saccharatus* (Linn.), also called African or Chinese Sugar-cane, Broom Corn, Sorgho, and Planter's Friend.

Impi, 1879 [Zulu, = body or company, esp. of armed men.] A body of Caffre warriors; a force, detachment, army.

Impicture (imp'p'k-tū-ŭr), *v.* 1520. Also **tem-**, *em-*. [f. IM-1 + *picture*.] 1. *trans.* To portray. 2. To impress as with a picture *SPENSER*.

Impierce, var. of **EMPIERCE** *v.*

Impierceable, *a.* ME. [IM-2.] Not pierceable; that cannot be pierced -1691.

Impiety (imp'p'i-ē-ti), ME. [a. F. *impiété*, see IMPIOUS and -ITY.] 1. Want of reverence for God or religion; ungodliness, unrighteousness, wickedness. Also with *an* and *pl.* 2. Absence of natural piety, as of child to parent, want of dutifulness; hence, want of reverence generally 1588.

1. The impiety of Arius and other heretics 1600. When I had seen impieties without number 2. *Extr.* iii. 29. An instance of filial i. (*mod.*)

Impignorate, *pp.* *pp.* -548 [ad. med. L. *impignatus*, *impignorare* *v.* *impignare* to pawn, to pledge, to mortgage.]

1 Phœbus His blushing face in foggy cloud implies SPENSER. 2 In Job mention is made of fish-hooks, which must be Anglers in those times WALTON There are situations in which despair does not inactivity BURKE. 5 Whence might this distaste arise? Is it your perverse and peevish will, To which I most I? WEBSTER & ROWLEY

Impocket, *v.* Also *em-*. 1728. [IM-1] *trans.* To put into one's pocket; to pocket.

Impoison, *obs.* *f.* EMPISON.

Impo-lar-ly, *adv.* 1646. [f. IM-2 + POL-ARY + -LY².] Not according to polarity.

Impolder (impôl'dar), *v.* 1899. [ad. Du. *impolderen*; see IM-2 and POLDER] *trans.* To make a polder of, to reclaim from the sea.

Impolicy (impô'lis-), 1747. [f. IM-2 + POL-ICY, after *impolitic*.] The quality of being impolitic; bad policy; inexpediency.

An act of such flagrant i. and injustice 1798

Impolite (impô'lit-), *a.* 1612. [ad. L. *impolitus*, *f.* *im-* (IM-2) + *politus* polished, POL-ITE.] Not polished; wanting polish, rude, rough; discourteous. *Impolitely* *adv.* -ness.

Impolitic (impô'litik), *a.* 1600. [IM-2] Not politic; not according to good policy, unsuitable for the end desired; inexpedient.

The most unjust end of all things, unequal taxation BURKE. So *Impolitical* *a.* Hence *Impolitically*, *Impolitically* *adv.* in an i. manner. *Impolitically*, *impolicy*.

Imponderable (impô'ndëräb'l), 1794. [IM-2.] *A. adv.* Not ponderable, *spec.* in *Physics*, having no weight, as the luminiferous ether. *b.* Having no appreciable weight 1846.

B. sb. An imponderable substance, etc. 1842.

Hence *Imponderability*, *i.* quality. *Imponderableness*. *Imponderably* *adv.* without any weight.

Imponderous (impô'ndërös), *a.* 1722. 1646. [IM-2.] Without weight; imponderable; loosely, extremely light. Hence *Imponderousness*.

Impo-ner, *v.* 1529 [ad. L. *imponere*, *f.* *im-* (IM-1) + *ponere*] *trans.* To place upon something; to impose -1729. *b.* To 'lay', stake, wager (Doubtful. Cf. IMPAWN) *Hamlet* v. ii. 155 (1623).

Imponent (impô'nënt), 1842. [ad. L. *imponentem*; see *prec.*] *A. adv.* That imposes T. H. GREEN. *B. sb.* One who imposes 1842.

Impoor-ly, *v.* 1613 [IM-1.] To impoverish.

Impopular, *a.* 1721. [IM-2.] Unpopular.

Hence *Impopularity* *adv.*

Imporous (impô'ros), *a.* ? Obs. 1646. [IM-2.] Not porous; having no pores var.

Imporosa. Hence *Imporosity* (*rare*) 1626.

Import (i'pôrt, formerly impô'rt), *sb.* 1588 [f. IMPORT v.]

I. i. The fact of importing or signifying something; that which a thing imports, purport, meaning 1601. *a.* Consequence, importation 1588.

1 Words of dubious 1. BYRON. *2* Most serious designs, and of great i. indeed too L. L. v. 1. 206.

II. i. That which is imported or brought in from abroad (Use in *pl.*) Opp to *export*. Also *attrib.* 1692. *a.* The action of importing, importation 1797.

1 The Imports exceed the Exports CHILD. *2* It is an error... to look on the balance of trade as a mere question of i. and export GOSCHEN.

Import (impô'rt), *v.* ME. [ad. L. *importare*, *f.* *im-* (IM-1) + *portare* Also, in part, ad. F. *importer* to carry away]

I From cl. *importare*. *1. trans.* To bring in to introduce from abroad, or from one use or connexion to another 1508. *2. spec.* To bring in (goods or merchandise) from a foreign country, in international commerce. Opp. to *export*. 1548. *3.* To convey to another, communicate (information) Merged in *I. 1* and *5* 1565. *4.* To bring about; to carry with it as a consequence or result -1705. *5.* To involve; to imply 1529; to convey in its meaning; to signify, denote 1533; to bear as its purport, to express, state, make known ME; to portend 1591.

1 They imported with them into England the old Runic language and letters WATSON. *2* We find things of great value, and, in return, export little or nothing BURKE. *3* Rel-ace by deed under seal imports valuable and creates an estoppel 1842.

The lever

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The lever

MACAULAY They. passed a resolution importing [etc.] MACAULAY Comets importing change of times and States SHAARS.

II. From Med. L., It. importare, F. importer.

1. intr. To involve a considerable result (actual or possible); to be important, signify, matter. (Only in 3rd person) *arch* 1588. *a. trans.* To concern (Only in 3rd person.) 1561.

1 Neither imported it where we lodged MORVON. *2* A question that imports us nearly 1865. Let me say what it imports thee to know SCOTT.

III. From Fr. importer. *1. a.* To lead (a person to do something). EVELYN. *b.* To influence in feeling, carry away. EVELYN. *2. a.* To gain, win (victory). *b. intr.* To gain the victory, prevail. *c. trans.* To overcome. -1624.

2 b. But Scipio imported and prevailed in the end HOLLAND.

Importable, *a.* 1 ME. [a. F., ad. L. *importabilis*, see IM-2 and PORTABLE.] That cannot be carried or borne; usu. *fig.* unendurable -1651. Hence *Importableness*. *Importably* *adv.*

Importable (impô'rtäb'l), *a.* 1533. [f. IMPORT v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being imported or introduced. Hence *Importability*, capability of being imported or introduced.

Importance (impô'rtäns, -pô'rt-), 1505 [a. F.; see IMPORTANT and -ANCE]

I. i. The fact or quality of being important, moment, significance, gravity, consequence 1508. *b.* Personal consequence 1678. *2. a.* An affair of consequence -1670. *13.* Urgency; importunity -1781.

1 Emplacence treasurer on thynges .of small importance ELVON. *b.* A family. of some i. (*used*)

2. Cymb i. 1. 45. *3. John* ii. 7.

III. I. Income, revenue *Sc. Obs.* 1505-33.

2. = IMPORT sb. i. -1709. *b.* Bearing 1691.

2 The wisest beholder could not say if th' were joy, or sorrow SHAARS. So *Importance*, = *prec. i.*

Important (impô'rtänt, -pô'rt-), *a.* 1586

[a. F., ad. med. L. *importantis*, -tätent, *f.* *importare* 'to be of consequence, weight, or force'; see IMPORT v. II.] *1.* Having much import or significance; weighty, grave, significant. *2.* Having an air of importance, consequential 1713. *3.* Urgent, pressing, importunate -1630.

1 How i. is it to every man to be frequented with learning 1566. *2* Discouraging, with i. face, On ribbons, fans, and gloves and lace SWIFT. *3. Much Ado* ii. 1. 74. Hence *Importantly* *adv.* weightily; consequentially.

Importation (impô'rtä'shən), 1601. [f. IMPORT v. (Hence in F.)] *1. a. Commerce.* The action of importing goods, etc. from abroad, opp. to *exportation*. *b. gen.* Bringing in, introduction 1666. *2. com.* *1* Imports collectively; an imported article 1664.

2 Solomon's i. Gold and apes FOR.

Importer (impô'rtär), 1700. [f. IMPORT v. + -ER.] One who or that which imports or introduces; esp. a merchant who imports goods from abroad.

Importing, *phl.* *a.* 1579. [f. as *prec.* + -ING²] *1.* That imports or signifies, importation -1654. *2.* That imports merchandise 1812.

Importless, *a.* [f. IMPORT sb. + -LESS.] Without import; trivial *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 71.

Importunable, *a.* 1482. [f. IMPORTUNE *a.* (or v.) + -ABLE.] *1.* Burdensome, heavy -1611. *2.* Troublesome. DRANT.

Importunacy (impô'rtünä'si), 1548. [f. IMPORTUNE *a.*; see -ACY] = IMPORTUNITY 3.

Importunate (impô'rtünät), *a.* 1477. [f. L. *importunus* + -ATE²; perh. after *ostinate*, *fortunate*, etc.] *1.* Importune, untimely -1659. *2.* Burdensome, grave -1824; troublesome -1691. *3.* Pressing, urgent, busy *Obs.* or *arch.* 1542. *4.* Persistent in solicitation; pertinacious 1477.

3. I business 1542. *4.* I creditors 1863. Hence *Importunately* *adv.* -ness.

Importunate (impô'rtünät), *v.* 1598. [f. F. *importuner*; see IMPORTUNE v. and -ATE².] = IMPORTUNE v. 3. Hence *Importunator*, one who importunes.

Importune (impô'rtünät) *a.* (sb) 1 ME. *2.* F. *importune* and ad. L. *importunus*

unfit, troublesome, grievous, *f.* *im-* (IM-2) + (the same stem as in *opportune*) OPPORTUNE] *1.* Importune, untimely; unfit -1704. *2.* Troublesome, burdensome; vexatious, heavy, exacting -1864. *3.* = IMPORTUNATE *a.* 3 -1647. *4.* Persistent in solicitation; pertinacious. irksome through importunity 1447. *5.* sb. One who is importune. [= F. *importun*] -1734.

1. A Wild Ass, with Brayings I. SWIFT. *4.* Yet seyng this widdowe is so i. upon me I will deluyver her COVERDALE Luke viii. 5. Hence *Importunately* *adv.* (now rare).

Importune (impô'rtünät), *v.* 1530 [a. F. *importunes*, *f.* *importunus*; see *prec.*] *1.* *trans.* To burden, to trouble, worry, pester, annoy -1788. *2.* To press, urge. Also *abov.* -1615. *3.* To solicit pressing or persistently; to beset with petitions 1530. *4.* To ask for (a thing) urgently and persistently 1588. *5. intr.* To be importunate 1548. *6.* To import, portend. (A Spenserian misuse) 1590.

2. Means for M. i. 57. *3.* Ye were importun'd the passing it MEIN. *5.* Too poor for a bribe, and too proud to i. He had not the method of making a fortune GRAY. Hence *Importunator*.

Importunity (impô'rtüniti), 1450 [a. F. *importunité*, ad. L. *importunitas*; see IMPOR TUNE *a.* and -ITY.] *1.* The condition of being importune, unseasonableness, an unsuitable time -1589. *2.* Burdensomeness trouble -1739. *3.* Troublesome pertinacity in solicitation 1460.

3. Because of hys importunitie he woll ryse and geve hym as many as he nedeth LINCOLN Luke xi. 8.

Imposable (impô'zäb'l), *a.* *rare.* 1660 [f. IMPOSE v. + -ABLE.] *1.* That may be imposed or laid on. *2.* That may be imposed upon; gullible 1734. Hence *Imposableness*.

Impose (impô'z), *v.* 1484. Also *†em-*. [a. F. *imposer*, *f.* *im-* (IM-1) + *poser*, repr. L. *imponere*; see COMPOSE, POSE]

I. trans. *1.* To lay on or set on; to put place, or deposit (*arch.*) 1597. *b. Eccl.* To lay on hands in blessing, or in ordination, confirmation, etc. 1582. *c. Printing.* To lay pages of type or stereotype plates in proper order on the imposing-stone or the bed of a press, and secure them in a chase 1632. *2.* *fig. a. gen.* To put, place; to place authoritatively 1681. *b.* To bestow (a name or title) upon, on, *†to* 1500. *1c.* To put authoritatively (an end, conclusion, etc.) to -1611. *3.* To lay (a crime) to the account of; to impute (the earliest use) -1663. *4.* To lay on to inflict (something) on or upon 1581. *5.* To 'put' (a thing) upon (a person) by false representations; to palm off 1650.

1. She impos'd a stone Close to the caucenes mouth CHAPMAN. *2.* The name was imposed antecedent to his birth 1774. *4.* What Kates i, that men must needs abide SHAARS. Minus imposed upon the Athenians a cruel tribute JOWETT. *1c.* duties on foreign merchandise 1863. *5.* To i. such a Cheat upon the World 1681.

II. intr. *1.* To put oneself upon (in various senses) 1625. *2.* To put a tax, to levy an impost (*upon*). ?Obs. 1618. *3.* To practise imposture, also with *on*, *upon* 1662.

1 When i. [Truth] is found, it imposeth vpon mens Thoughts BACON. *2.* To i. upon a generous person 1614 on the good nature of others 1883. *2.* To restrain the Crown from imposing upon the people without their consent 1642. *3.* To be imposed upon by fine Things and false Addresses STEPH.

Hence *Imposè sb.* (*rare*), the imposition of a charge, duty, or task 1509-1605. *Imposèment* (*rare*), imposition 1664. *Imposèr* 1597.

Imposing (impô'z-), *phl.* *sb.* 1610 [f. IMPOSE v. + -ING²] The action of imposing imposition. *b. Printing.* The arrangement of pages of type in a forme 1727.

attrib. *1.* stone, table, a slab of stone or metal on which pages of type or stereotype plates are imposed.

Imposing (impô'z-), *phl.* *a.* 1651. [f. as *prec.* + -ING².] *1.* That prepotently enjoins, exacting. *2.* That impresses by appearance or manner 1785. *3.* Using deception, practising imposture 1754.

2. Mountains of magnitude TYNDALL. Hence *Imposingly* *adv.* -ness.

Imposition (impô'z-), *phl.* ME. [ad. L. *impositio*, *f.* *imponere* o *imponere*. The action of putting placing o laying on 597

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b. spec. The laying on of hands in blessing, ordination, confirmation, etc. **ME.** *c. Printing* The imposing or arranging of pages of type in the forme 1824. **2.** The action of attaching, affixing, or ascribing; bestowal (of a name, etc.) **ME.** **3.** Accusation. *Wint. T. 1. 1. 74.* **4.** The action of imposing, the action of inflicting, levying, or enjoining 1593; taxation -1628. **5.** Anything imposed, levied, or enjoined, an impost; tax, duty 1460; *tan* injunction -1664; an exercise or task imposed as a punishment at school or college 1746; *tan* 17th cent. Puntanical use, a dogma or ceremony imposed without scriptural warrant. **6.** The action of deceiving by palming off what is false or unreal; an instance of this, an imposture 1632.

1. The i. of my hand on his forehead, instantly put a stop to his spasms *MELVIN*. **b.** Thus, the grace of God is given by the i. of hands *JR. TAYLOR*. **4.** The superstitious impositions of fairs *BURTON*. **6.** The predictions were mere impositions on the people *SWIFT*.

Impossibilist (impos'sibilist). 1900. [*f. L. impossibilis* IMPOSSIBLE + *-IST*.] One who advocates a policy which is impossible of realization. **So** Impossibilism.

Impossibilitate, *v. rare*. 1633. [*f. next + -ATE*.] *trans.* To render impossible.

Impossibility (impos'sibiliti). **ME.** [*a. F. impossibilité*; see IMPOSSIBLE and *-ITY*.] **1.** The quality of being impossible; (with *an* and *pl*) an impossible thing. **2.** Impotence, inability -1796.

1. The i. that his Intelligence could be true *CLARENDOU*. **Is** not every genius an i. till he appear? *CARLYLE*.

Impossible (impos'sibil'). **ME.** [*a. F.*, or *ad. L. impossibilis*; see IM-² and POSSIBLE.]

A. atf. **1.** Not possible; that cannot be done, exist, or come into being; that cannot be in existing or specified circumstances. *Const. to or for*. **2.** *Math.* Having no possible or real value, imaginary 1673. **3.** In recent use, with ellipsis of some qualification implied by the context; as, impossible to deal with or recognize, etc.; 'out of the question' 1858. **1.** They, laughed there as at an i. lye *MORRIS*. *Crucifixion*. **2.** To climb *MILN P. L. 11. 518*. **3.** Oxford home of i. levallist *M. ARNOLD*. The ghosts made the place absolutely i. 1884.

B. sb. = IMPOSSIBILITY (*rare in sing.*) **ME.** *With the:* That which is or seems impossible 1845. Hence Impossibility (*rare*). Impossibility *adv.*

Impost (im'poust). 1568. [*a. OF. impost*, now *impoit*, *ad. med. L. impostus* or *impostum*, from *L. impostus*, *impositus*, *imponere* to IMPOSE.] **1.** A tax, duty, imposition, tribute; *spec.* a customs-duty levied on merchandise. Now chiefly *Hist.* (Diets, following *Cowell*, make *impost* a duty on *imported* goods; but this limitation wants evidence.) **2.** *Racing slang.* The weight which a horse has to carry in a handicap race 1883. **1.** A bench of judges declared the new i. [ship-money] to be legal *GRILK*.

Impost (im'poust). 1664 [*a. F. imposte*, *ad. It. imposta*, *f. as prec.*] *Arch.* **1.** The upper course of a pillar or abutment, frequently projecting in the form of an ornamental moulding or capital, on which the foot of an arch rests. (Where there is no projection, the impost is called *continuous*.) **2.** A horizontal block supported by upright stones, as at Stonehenge. Also *alt. b.* 1768.

Impostorous, *a.* 1562. [*f. imposter* IMPOSTOR, or ? *f. IMPOSTURE* + *-OUS*.] **1.** Of the nature of an imposture; false -1665. **2.** Having the character of an impostor -1652.

Impostume: see IMPOSTUME.

Impostor (impos'tar). 1586. [*a. F. imposteur*, *ad. late L. impostor*, *f. imponere* (imposui, *impost*).] At first confused with IMPOSTURE.] One who imposes on others; a deceiver, swindler, cheat; now chiefly, one who passes himself off as some one other than he is. Also *alt. b.* 1768.

Being found a mere i., he dyed most miserably 1624. **So** **Impostorship** 1623; **Impostorous** 1548 *adv.* having the character of an impostor or imposture. Hence **Impostorship**, the office or character of an impostor.

Impos'tory (*rare*) - *IMPOSTORY* -65-
I 674. 265 (both)

Impostrous (impos'tres), *a.* 1612. [Abbrev. of IMPOSTEROUS; cf. *monster*, *-trous*.] **1.** Having the character of an impostor. **2.** Of the nature of an imposture 1635.

1. An i. pretender to knowledge *GROTE*. **2.** I. lies 1635.

Impos'tumate, *-thumate*, *pp. a.* 1601. [Altered *f. apostumate*, *APOSTEMATE* *pp. a.*, after IMPOSTURE.] Affected with impostumes; of the nature of an impostume. Also *fig.* -1764.

Impos'tumate, *-thumate* *v.* 1592 [Altered *f. apostumate*, *APOSTEMATE* *v.*, after IMPOSTURE, cf. *prec.*] **1. trans.** To affect with an impostume. -1758. **2. intr.** To swell into an impostume; to fester, gather. -1762. **So** **Impostumation**, *-thumation* (now *rare*), supposition; = IMPOSTUME *sb.* 1524.

Impostume, *-thume* (impos'tiſm). *sb.* Now *rare*. **ME.** [*a. OF. impostume*, altered *f. apostume*, *aposteme*; see APOSTEM, and *N. E. D.*] **1.** A purulent swelling or cyst in any part of the body; an abscess. **2. fig. a.** A moral or political festering sore; the swelling of pride, etc. 1565 **fb.** Applied to a gathering cloud. *DRAWTON*.

1. An error in the judgment, is like an impostem in the head *SOURN*. **2.** The impostume I prick to relieve thee of -*Vanity BROWNING*. Hence **Impos'tume**, *-thume* *v.* = IMPOSTUMATE *v.* **ME.**

Impos'turage, *rare*. 1654. [*f. next + -AGE*.] **Imposture** -1656

Imposture (impos'tiſtr). 1537. [*a. F.*, *ad. late L. impostura*, *f. impost*, *imponere*.] **1.** The action or practice of imposing on others; wilful and fraudulent deception **fb.** Illusion -1794. **2.** A cheat, a fraud 1548, a thing (or person) which is pretended to be what it is not 1690.

1. There's a sure market for i. *BYRON*. **2.** Many of the bones which were carried about by monks, were none of their bones but impostures *BURNET*.

Imposturous (impos'tiſtrous), *a.* 1608 [*f. IMPOSTURE* + *-OUS*.] **1.** Of the nature of imposture (now *rare*) **2.** Given to imposture; having the character of an impostor -1697.

2. The shamefull vntuth of these i. liers *SPENCER*.

Impos'tury. [*f. as prec. + -Y*.] **Imposture**. **G. SANDYS**.

Imposure (impos'ziſh). *rare*. 1682. [*f. IMPOSE* *v.* + *-URE*.] An imposing, a laying on. **Im'pot** (im'pôt). Schoolboys' abbreviation of IMPOSITION (sense 5).

Impos'table, *a.* 1608. [*IM-²*.] Undrinkable.

Impotence (im'pôtens). **ME.** [*a. F.*, *ad. L. impotentia*, *f. impotens* IMPOTENT.] **1.** Want of strength or power; utter inability or weakness, helplessness. **2.** Want of physical power; feebleness of body, as through illness, etc. **ME.** **b. Path.** Want of sexual power, usu. said of the male 1655. **3.** Lack of self-restraint, violent passion -1720.

1. O i. of mind, in body strong! *MILN. SAUND. 52.* **2.** A condition of and dotage 1830. **3.** *MILN. P. L. 11. 156.* **So** Impotency **ME.**

Impotent (im'pôtent), *a.* (*sb.*) **ME.** [*a. F.*, *ad. L. impotens*; see IM-² and POTENT.] **1.** Having no power or ability to do anything; helpless; ineffective 1444. **2.** Physically weak; without bodily strength; helpless, decrepit **ME.** **b.** Wanting in sexual power; incapable of reproduction 1615. **3.** Not master of oneself; unrestrained, headlong, passionate. Also with *of* 1596. **4. sb.** An impotent person 1425.

1. The works of man are i. against the assaults of nature *GIBSON*. **2.** He was feeble and Old, and impotent *LYON*. **3.** But Juno, i. of passion, broke Her sullen silence *Pope*. **4.** Impotents of all sorts *PERRY*. Hence **Impotently** *adv.*

Impos'tionate, *v.* [*f. med. L. impotionalis* -*impotionalis*, *f. im-* (IM-¹) + *potemion* (poisoned) draught.] *trans.* To poison. *FOXE*.

Impound (impau'nd), *v.* 1554. Also *tern-*. [*f. IM-¹* + *POUND* *sb.*] **1. trans.** To shut up in or as in a pound. **2.** To seize or secure by legal right; to take possession of (a document or the like) to be held in custody of the law 1631.

1. Some cattle had been impounded for their payment *HR. MARTINEAU*. How to i. the Rebels, that none of them might escape *BACON*. Hence **Impoundage**, **Impoundment**, the act of impounding **Impounder** *wh* impounds

Impoverish (im'pov'ish) *v.* 440 [*ad*

OF. impoveriss-, *empov(e)rir*, *-pauvir*, *f. em-* -*L. im-* (IM-¹) + *paure*, *pauvre* POOR.] **1. trans.** To make poor; to reduce to poverty. **fb.** To make bare of (some form of wealth) -1726. **2.** To make weak or poor in quality, to exhaust the strength or native quality of 1631.

1. Corruption impoverishes and enslaves the country *JUNIUS LEE*. **2.** To; the blood *ALLSTURT*. Hence **Impo'verisher**. **Impo'verishment**, the fact or process of impoverishing; impoverished condition; loss of wealth or means.

Impower, *obs. var.* of IMPOWER.

Impracticability (imprektikäbiliti) 1747. [*f. IMPRACTICABLE*; see *-ITY*.] **1.** The quality or condition of being impracticable, practical impossibility. **b.** Intractability, stubbornness 1764. **2.** with *an* and *pl.* Something impracticable 1797.

Impracticable (imprektikäb'i), *a.* (*sb.*) 1653. [*IM-²*.] **1.** Not practicable, that cannot be carried out or done; practically impossible 1677. **2.** That cannot be put to use or practically dealt with; unmanageable, intractable unserviceable 1653. **3. sb.** An impracticable person 1829.

1. An i. design 1696. **2.** Idle and i. wastes *W. IRVING*. **An i. way *CHOMWILL*, *plus GROTE*. **A poor i. creature! *GOLDEN*. **3.** An utter i. 1829. Hence **Impracticableness**. **Impracticably** *adv.*****

Impra'ctical, *a. rare*. [*IM-²*.] **1.** Impracticable (now *U. S.*) 1774. **2.** Unpractical 1865.

Imprecate (imprekät'), *v.* 1613. [*f. I. imprecat*, *imprecari*; in senses 1 and 2, *f. im-* (IM-¹) + *precari*.] **1. trans.** To pray for invoke. **b.** To beg for (*rare*) 1636. **2.** To pray (a deity), supplicate. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1643. **3. sb.** *absol.* or *intr.* To pray; to invoke evil -1673. **4. trans.** To invoke evil upon, to curse. Now *rare* 1616.

1. She imprecated a thousand curses upon his head *SMOLLETT*. **b.** He would only i. patience till [etc.] *LOWELL*. **4.** His co-religionists were imprecating him as the man who had brought this persecution upon them 1879. Hence **Imprecatingly** *adv.* in the way of a curse 1652.

Imprecation (imprekät'shen). 1585. [*ad. L. imprecationem*; see *prec.*] **1.** The action of imprecating, or invoking evil upon any one, in an oath or adjuration; cursing 1589, (with *pl.*) a curse 1603. **2.** A prayer, invocation, entreaty -1631.

1. At each fierce i. he quenched a light, and dashed down a candle *PROUD*.

Imprecatory (imprekät'eri, -kät'ri, imprekät'ian), *a.* 1587. [*f. L. imprecat*, *pp. stem* + *-ORY*.] Expressing or involving imprecation, invoking evil; cursing.

The i. Psalms 188r. **Imprecatorily** *adv.*

Imprecise (imprekäs'), *a. rare*. 1805 [*IM-⁴*.] Not precise. **So** Imprecision (*rare*), want of precision; inexactness 1803.

Impredicable (imprekäsäb'i), *a. rare* 1623. [*IM-²*.] That cannot be predicated.

Impregn (impreſn), *v.* Now only *poet.* 1425. [*ad. late L. impregnare*, *f. im-* (IM-¹) + *pregnare* to be PREGNANT.] = IMPREGNATE *v.* (in all senses).

Impregnable (impregnäb'i), *a.* **ML.** [Corrupted from *imprenable*, *a. F. imprenable*, *f. im-* (IM-²) + *pre-*, stem of *prendre* to take. The *g* is inserted.] Of a fortress, etc.: 1. that cannot be taken by arms; incapable of being reduced by force, able to hold out against all attacks. Also *fig.*

1. The Seas, Which he hath gu'n for fence i. *Hen. VI. 11. 41*. **2.** A man politely i. to the intrusion of human curiosity *CARLELL*. Hence **Impregnability**, i. condition or quality. **Impregnableness** (*var.*). **Impreguably** *adv.*

Impregnant (impregnänt), *a.* (*sb.*) 1641. [In sense 1, *f. IM-¹* + PREGNANT; in sense 2, *ad. L. impregnans*.] **1.** Impregnated pregnant. Also *fig.* **2.** Impregnating. Also as *sb.* That which impregnates. 1661.

Impregnant, *a.* 2 *rare*. [*IM-²*.] Sterile *OSBORN*.

Impregnate (impregnät'), *pp. a.* 1545. [*ad. late or med. L. impregnatus*; see IMPREGN.] **1.** Impregnated (*lit.* and *fig.*) **2.** Error for IMPREGNABLE 1632.

Impregnate (impregnät') *v.* 605 [*f. p. cc. see ATE*.] *trans.* To make preg-

nant; to cause to conceive; to fertilize; in *Biol.*, also, to fecundate the female reproductive cell or ovum 1646. Also *fig.* *b. intr* for *pass.* To become pregnant. ADDISON. 2. To fill *with* some active principle, element, or ingredient, diffused through it or mixed intimately with it, to imbue, saturate. Earlier = to fill (Usu. in *pass.*) 1605. Also *fig.* 3. Said of the active principle or influence. To be diffused through (something); to permeate, interpenetrate, fill, saturate 1664.

2. Water impregnated with some penetrating Salt ARBUTHNOT *fig.* To i. his colleagues with the same loquacity of principle LYRION. 3. Light impregnates a r. air impregnates vapour BREAKLEY. Hence IMPREGNATORY *a.* having the function of impregnating.

Impregnation (impre'gnā'shən). 1605 [*i.* prec. *vb.*] 1. The action or process of making pregnant; fecundation, fertilization. 2. The action of imbuing or fact of being imbued with something; diffusion of an active element through a substance; saturation. Also *fig.* 1641. 3. *concr.* That with which something is impregnated 1713; in *Geol.*, a mineral deposit consisting of a rock impregnated with ore, not forming a true vein 1881.

2. The l. of the Blood with Air RAY. 3. [IMPREJUDICATE, *pp.* *a.* 1640. [*i.* IM-2 + PREJUDICATE *pp.* *a.*] Unprejudiced -1677.

Impren(i)able, etc., obs. *ff.* IMPREGNABLE.

Impreparation. 1597. [IM-2.] Unpreparedness.

Impresa. 1589. [*a.* It. *impresa* (impre'za) undertaking, device, etc. :-late L. *imprensā*; see EMPIRE, etc.] 1. An emblem or device, usu. with a motto -1633. 2. The sentence accompanying an emblem; hence, a motto, maxim, proverb -1641.

2. In an i., the figures express and illustrate the one part of the author's intention, and the word the other DRYDEN or HAWTH. var. *impresso*.

Impresario (imprezā'rio). Also *erron.* *impresso*. 1746. [*It.* *impresario* undertaker, *f.* *impresa*; see *prec.*] One who organizes public entertainments, esp. the manager of an operatic or concert company.

Imprescriptible (impre'skrīb'ib'l), *a.* 1563 [*a.* F.; see IM-2 and PRESCRIPTIBLE.] Not subject to prescription; that cannot in any circumstances be taken away or abandoned; esp. in *z.* *rights*.

The author of an ideal creation has an i. property in the fame of his work W. J. COURTHORPE. Hence IMPREScriptibility (*rare*), the quality of being i. IMPrescriptibly *adv.*

Imprese, impresc. 1588. [*a.* obs. F. *impresce*, *ad. It.* *impresa* IMPRESA.] = IMPRESA. -1811.

Emblazon'd Shields, Impresces quant MILR.

Impress (impre's), *sb.* 1590. [*f.* IMPRESS *v.* 1. Formerly also stressed *impre'ss.*] 1. The act of impressing or stamping; the 'stamp' (of anything); *concr.* a mark or indentation made by pressure, e.g. of a seal or stamp 1592. *fb.* A cast, mould (*rare*) 1695. *c.* = IMPRINT; impression 1877. 2. *fig.* a. Characteristic or distinctive mark; stamp 1590. b. An impression upon the mind or senses. Now *rare*. 1591. 3. *Comb.* as *z.* *copy*, a press-copy 1835. 4. The l. of the Feet WARRS. b. Having taken the Impresses of the Insides of these Shells WOODWARD. 2. Lucerne bears most strongly the l. of the middle ages 1832. 6. *Two Gent.* *iii.* 6.

Impress (impre's), *sb.* 2. Now *rare*. 1602. [*f.* IMPRESS *v.* 2. Formerly stressed *impre'ss.*] Impression; enforced service in the army or navy. Also *attrib.*, as *i.* *gang* = PRESS-GANG. We are all much alarmed with a military i. 1803.

Impress (impre's), *sb.* 3. Obs. exc. *Hist.* 1611 [*var.* of IMPRESE. In 16th-17th c. also *impre'ss.*] = IMPRESA.

Their shields broken, their impresses defaced BUNKE.

Impress, *sb.* 4. 1569. [*var.* of IMPREST *sb.* 1.] 1. = IMPREST *sb.* 1. -1633. Also *attrib.* 2. A charge made upon the pay of a naval officer who has not satisfactorily accounted for public money advanced to him 1803.

Impress (impre's), *vb.* 1. ME. [*f.* L. *impress-*, *impre'ss-*, *i.* *im-* (IM-1) + *premere* to press. Partly answering to OF *impre'ss-*]

1. *trans.* - To apply with pressure to produce by a mark on *the* to imprint

stamp. 2. *a.* *fig.* To stamp (a character or quality) upon anything ME. *b. trans.* To produce or communicate (motion), exert (force) by pressure. Const. on, upon. 1717. 3. *fig.* To imprint (an idea, etc.) on (the, to) the mind, to enforce, urge (a rule of conduct, etc.) on another ME. 4. To print -1781.

1. He did i. On the green moss his tremulous step SHREVEY. 2. The image of virtue, which Nature had impressed upon his heart 1791. *b.* The force impressed upon a ship by the wind 1763. 3. A few such examples impressed a salutary consternation GIBSON.

II. *trans.* 1. To exert pressure upon, to press; to mark by means of pressure, esp. with a stamp, seal, etc. Const. with. 1588. Also *fig.* 2. To affect or influence strongly. Usu. said of the instrument 1736.

1. His hart like an Agot with your print impressed L. L. L. *iii.* 236. 2. *fig.* Real property, impressed, with an implied trust for sale 1884. 3. The letter does not i. me favourably DICKENS. He tried to i. me with his impression (*word*).

III. *intr.* To press in, to throng about -1480.

Impress (impre's), *v.* 2. 1596. [*f.* IM-1 + PRESS *v.* 2.] *trans.* To levy or furnish (a force) for military or naval service, to enlist; *spec.* to compel (men) to serve in the army or navy (in recent use, only the latter); to force authoritatively into service. *b.* To take by authority for royal or public service 1749. *c.* *fig.* or *transf.* 1657.

Yesterday sailed the Diamond, to i. men 1803. *b.* I impressed his wagons WASHINGTON. *c.* Hypotheses into the service of which Philology was impressed 1869.

4. **Impress**, *v.* 3. *rare*. 1665 [*Erron.* for IMPREST *v.* 1.] 1. *trans.* = IMPREST *v.* 1. -1819. 2. To charge with a deduction (the pay of an officer) in respect to public moneys or stores not accounted for by him 1803.

4. **Impressa** 1. 1586. *Erron.* form of IMPRESA -1656

4. **Impressa** 2. *Erron.* form of IMPRESS *sb.* 1 (2 a) -1647.

Impressed, *pp.* *a.* ME. [*f.* IMPRESS *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] In the senses of IMPRESS *v.* 1, in *Zool.* and *Bot.*, having an appearance of being stamped in, sunk in, depressed.

Impressible (impre'sib'l), *a.* 1626 [*f.* as *prec.* + -IBLE] Capable of being impressed (on something); susceptible, impressionable. Hence IMPRESSibility, also *ability*, the quality of being i. IMPressibility, IMPressibly *adv.*

Impression (impre'shən), *sb.* ME. [*a.* F., *ad. L.* *impressionem*, *f.* *imprimere* (pp. *stem* *impress-*); see IMPRESS *v.* 1.] 1. The action or process of impressing; *esp.* *a.* The action involved in the pressure of one thing upon or into the surface of another; also, the effect of this 1444. *fb.* A charge, onset -1799. *c.* The impact of any atmospheric or physical force. 2. Obs. 1694. *fd.* A stress, emphasis -1824. 3. A mark produced upon any surface by pressure. Hence, a depression, indentation; also, a mould, cast, copy. Also *fig.* ME. *fb.* A mark, trace, indication -1658. 4. The process of printing. Now *rare*. 1509. 5. The result of printing; a print; a printed copy 1559. 6. The printing of one issue (of a book, etc.); hence, the aggregate of copies thus printed; see EDITION 3 *b.* 1570. 4. The effective action of one thing upon another; influence; the effect of such action ME. 5. *spec.* An atmospheric influence, condition, or phenomenon -1684. 6. The effect produced by external force or influence on the senses or the mind, a sensation 1632, an effect produced on the intellect, conscience, or feelings ME. 7. A notion, remembrance, or belief, impressed upon the mind, *esp.* in mod. use, a vague or indistinct survival from more distinct knowledge 1613. 8. *Painting.* *a.* 'The ground-colour'. *b.* A stratum of a single colour laid upon a wall or surface for ornament, or for protection from humidity. 1664.

1. *a.* The l. of order on chaos 1875. 2. As a seal (is said) to make an l. upon wax BENJAMIN. *fig.* The stamp and clear l. of good sense COWPER. 3. The l. of the fourth volume had consumed three months GIBSON. *b.* Very early impressions of Dürer's engravings 1860. *c.* Of this translation there were six impressions before the year 1800 W. 4. One of the of the medals a file can scarce y make

any i. on it IMSON. 5. *Every impression*, a comet, meteor, or the like. 6. Those perceptions, which enter with most force and violence, we may name *impressions* HUME. An i. of sound is carried to the brain BAIN. His Sermons made no l. on his English Auditory FULLER. 7. I have an i. that I have met him before (*word*). *Phr.* Under the impression. Hence IMPRESSION *v.* (*rare*), to stamp; to affect with an impression, (*in pass.*) to be affected 1612.

Impressionable (impre'shən'əb'l) *a.* 1836 [*a.* F.; see -ABLE.] 1. Easily susceptible of impressions; sensitive. 2. Capable of being impressed 1878.

1. She had a pretty face and an i. disposition I Hook. 2. Thinks then enough to be i. by the m. i. style 1878. Hence IMPRESSIONABILITY, susceptibility to impressions 1835. So IMPRESSIONAL *a.* = IMPRESSIONABLE.

Impressionary, *a.* 1889. [-ARY.] = IMPRESSIONISTIC.

Impressionism (impre'shən'iz'm) 1839. [*f.* IMPRESSION *sb.* + -ISM.] 1. Applied to the philosophy of HUME, *non-usc.* J. ROGERS. 2. [*after F.* *impressionnisme*, 1876] The theory or practice of the impressionist school of painting (see next) 1882. 3. The literary presentation of salient features, done in a few strokes 1883.

Impressionist (impre'shən'ist). 1881 [*ad. F.* *impressionniste* 1876; see IMPRESSION and -IST.] A painter who endeavours to express the general impression produced by a scene or object, to the exclusion of minute details or elaborate finish; also, a writer who practises a similar method. Hence IMPRESSIONISTIC *a.* of or pertaining to impressionism, in the style of the impressionists. IMPRESSIONISTICALLY *adv.*

Impressionless, *a.* *rare*. 1864. [-LESS] Without impression; unimpressible.

Impressive (impre'siv), *a.* 1593. [*f.* IMPRESS *v.* 1 + -IVE.] 1. Capable of being easily impressed; impressive -1665. 2. Characterized by making a deep impression on the mind or senses; able to excite deep feeling. Rarely said of persons 1775.

2. Men of i. tempers, and weak intellects 1665. 2. An i. actress LAMB, scene TENDALL. Hence IMPRESSIVELY *adv.*, *ness*.

Impressment 1. *rare* 1854. [*f.* IMPRESS *v.* 1 + -MENT.] In sense 2 for F. *en pressement* 1. Exertion of pressure. BUSHNELL. 2. Earnestness, ardour 1854.

Impressment 2 (impre'smənt). 1796. [*f.* IMPRESS *v.* 2 + -MENT.] The act or practice of impressing or forcibly taking for the public service. Also *fig.*

4. **Impressor**, *rare*. 1631 [*f.* L. *imprimere* to IMPRESS (cf. L. *pressor*, etc.).] One who, or that which, makes impressions -1663

Impressure (impre'shūr). Now *rare*. 1600 [*f.* IMPRESS *v.* 1 + -URE, after *pressure*.] 1. The action of exerting pressure upon 1649. 2. An impression; an indentation 1600. 3. A mental or sensuous impression 1607.

Imprest (impre'st), *a.* and *sb.* 1568. [For the earlier PREST *a.* and *sb.* The *em-* may be partly due to the *phr.* *in prest* (money), see PREST *a.*]

1. *A.* *adv.* Of money: Lent, or advanced, esp. to soldiers, sailors, and public officials -1755.

2. *B.* *sb.* An advance (of money) made to one who is charged with some business by the state. 1. Formerly, also, advance-pay of soldiers or sailors. 1568. 2. *b. gen.* An advance, a loan -1704.

Vpon every Contract we make, we give the Vic tualers an i. before hand MORISON. *Billoff*, an order authorizing a person to draw money in advance; so i. bill

4. **Imprest**, *sb.* 2. 1610 [*f.* IMPREST *v.* 2.] = IMPRESSMENT 2 -1651.

4. **Imprest**, *v.* 1. 1565 [*ad. It.* (and med. L.) *imprestare* to lend.] 1. *trans.* To advance lend (money) -1810. *b.* To furnish (a person) with an advance of money 1612. 2. To draw (a bill or money by a bill) -1661.

4. **Imprest**, *v.* 2. 1589. [*f.* *imprest*, *unimprest*, *pa. pple.* of IMPRESS *v.* 2.] *trans.* To impress for the army or navy -1708.

4. **Imprevalency**. [IM-2.] Want of prevailing power. BR. HALL. So IMPREVALENCE

Imprevalable, *a.* *rare*. 1864. [IM 2] That cannot be H. IMPREVENTABLE

re (man) *a* (pass) *on* (loud) *v* *ai* *f* *ch* *o* *ever* *ol* *I* *eye* *s* *F* *can* *de* *vic*) *Peve* *o* *what* *p* (got)

Imprimatur (imprī'mā-tūr). 1640. [L.; = 'let it be printed'.] 1. The formula, signed by an official licenser of the press, authorizing the printing of a book, hence as *sb.* an official licence to print. 2. *fig.* Sanction 1672.
Imprime, *v.* 1575. Also **em-**. [f. IM-1 + PRIME *a* or *sb.*, or *L. primus*] 1. *trans.* Hunt- ing. ('see quot.') -1775. 2. To begin. WOTTON. 1. When he is hunted and doth first leave the herde we say that he is syngled or emprimed. TURNER. Hence **Imprime** *sb.* the act of imprinting a deat. **Impriming** 1684 *sb.* beginning, commencement.
Imprint. [ad. *L. imprimmentum*.] Something that impresses or imprints. STERNE.
Imprimery. Also **-ie**. 1663. [a. *F. im- primerie*, f. *imprimer*, see -ERY.] 1. A printing office or printing-house -1696. 2. Printing. WOOD. 3. A print or impression. BLOUNT.
Imprimis (imprī'mis), *adv.* or *adv. phr.* 1465. [L., assim. form of *in primis*.] In the first place, first. Now unusual.
Imprint (im'print), *sb.* 1480. [ME type *emprunte*, *-prunte*, a *F. emprunte*, ppl. *sb.* from *empruntre*; subseq. refash after *L.*; see next.] 1. A figure impressed or imprinted on something; a mark produced by pressure; an impression, stamp 1483. Also *fig.* 2. *fa.* The condition of being printed (in *phr. in emprint*) -1485. *b.* The printing of a book, etc. (*mod.*). *c.* An impression of a writing 1883. 3. The name of the publisher, place of publication, and date, printed in a book, usually at the foot of the title-page (*publisher's i.*); also, the name of printer and place of printing, printed at the end of a book, or on the back of the title-page (*printer's i.*) 1790. 4. An onset. CANTON.
Imprint (im'pri), *v.* [ME. *empryncen*, *-prent*, *-prunt*, a. OF. *empruntur* :-(ult.) late pop. *L. emprimere*, for cl. *L. imprimere*; refash. after *L.*] 1. *trans.* To mark by pres- sure; to impress, stamp. 2. To impress (letters or characters) on paper or the like by means of type; to PRINT -1822. 3. *fig.* 4. To impress *on* or *in* the mind, memory, etc. ME. *b.* To impress (a quality, etc.) *on* or *in* a person or thing; to communicate. In *pass.* of a quality: To exist strongly marked *in* or *on* a person, etc. 1526. 4. *transf.* To stamp or impress (something) *with* a figure, etc. ME. *b.* *fig.* To impress *with* some feeling, quality, etc. 1765. 1. The Volto Santo or print of our Saviour's face, which he imprinted in the handkerchief of St. Veronica. 1670. 2. Imprinted at London by Robert Barker Biaz & (1671) *ibid.* 3. a. *L.* this in thy memorie 1576. *b.* That wisdom which the Divine hand hath imprinted in his workes G. SANDYS. Hence **Im- printer**, one who or that which imprints; 74 printer 1548.
Imprison (imprī'z'n), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *en-*, *emprisonner*, mod. *emprisonner*, f. *en-*, *in-* (IM-2) + *prison* PRISON.] 1. *trans.* To put in prison; to detain in custody; to confine. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To confine, shut up; in various con- nections 1533. 1. Lord, they know that I imprisoned them that beleueed on thee Acts xiii. 19. Since imprison'd in my mother Thou me freedst Cress PAMEL. 2. Try to be the restless wind DAVEN. Hence **Im- prisonable** *a.* capable of or liable to imprisonment. **Imprisoner**, one who imprisons.
Imprisonment (imprī'z'mēt). [ME. *en-*, *emprisonment*, a. AF. *emprisonnement*, OF. *em- prisonnement*, f. *emprisonner* + *MENT*.] The action of imprisoning, or fact or condition of being imprisoned; confinement; incarceration. Also *transf.* and *fig.*
Imprisonment, is when a man is by publique Authority deprived of liberty HOBBS. *fig.* Into the slavish i. of vices most detestable FLEMING.
Improbability (imprōbā'bīlīty). 1598. [f. IMPROBABLE; see -ITY.] The quality of being improbable; unlikelihood; (with *an* and *pl.*) something unlikely.
Improbable (imprōbā'bīl), *a.* 1598. [ad. *L. improbabilis*; see IM-2 and PROBABLE.] 1. Not probable, not likely to be true; not easy to believe; unlikely. 2. In pregnant sense: Unlikely to 'do', suit, etc. 1659. 1. If this were plaied vpon a stage now, I could con- demne it as an ill action SHAKS. I of _____ In OBER 2. In his noble HAMMOND. H. IMPROBABLENESS. Impr baby to

Improbate, *v.* [f. *L. improbat*, *improbare*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *probare* to make good, approve.] *trans.* To disapprove, disallow. BLOUNT.
Improbation (imprōbā'tiōn). 1551. [ad. *L. improbationem*, see prec.] 1. Disappro- bation, disapproval -1789. 2. Disproof, con- clusion (*rare*) -1657. 3. *Sc. Law*. Disproof of a writ; an action brought to prove a document to be false or forged 1575.
Improbative (imprōbā'tīv), *a.* 1677. [f. *L. improbat*, *improbare* + *-IVE*] 1. Liable to im- probation or disproof. 2. = IMPROBATORY 1876.
Improbatory (imprōbā'tōrī), *a.* 1828. [f. as prec. + *-ORY*.] Having the function of dis- proving; in *Sc. Law*, made in improbation of a writ.
Improbability (imprōbā'bīlīty, imprō'bīlīty). ME. [ad. *L. improbabilis*, f. *improbabilis*.] 1. Persis- tency, perseverance. *Obs.* or *nonce-nue*. 2. Wickedness, want of principle or integrity 1594. 2. The exuberant *L.* of ill Men 1695.
Improduction, *rare*. 1662. [IM-2.] The condition of not having been produced from anything else -1678.
Improficiency, *rare*. 1605. [IM-2.] Lack of proficiency. So **Improficiency** (now *rare*).
Improfitable, *a.* ME. [IM-2.] Unprofit- able -1725.
Improgressive (imprōgre'sīv), *a.* 1809. [IM-2.] Not progressive; unprogressive. Im- progressive *adv.*, *-ness*.
Improlific, *+* **-al**, *a.* 1646. [IM-2.] Not prolific -1686.
Improlificite, *v.* [IM-1.] To render pro- lific, to fertilize. SIR T. BROWNE.
Imprompt, *a.* [ad. *L. impromptus*; see IM-2 and PROMPT.] Not ready; unready. STERNE.
Impromptu (imprōm'ptū), 1669. [ad. *L. in promptu* in readiness, written as one word.] 1. *adv.* Without preparation; off-hand. This was made almost *impromptu* BOSWELL. 2. *sb.* Something composed or uttered with- out preparation; an extemporaneous composi- tion or performance, an improvisation. Also, a musical composition having the character of an improvisation. 1833. *C. adj.* 1. Composed or uttered without pre- meditation; improvised 1789. 2. Made or done on the spur of the moment, extemporized, makeshift 1764. 1. I poems 1789, replies D'ISRAEL. 2. An i visit 1836. Hence **Impromptuary** *a.* = C 1 (CENTIM).
Improper (imprō'pər), *a.* 1531. [IM-2.] Not proper; the opposite of proper. 1. Not strictly belonging to the thing under considera- tion; not in accordance with truth, fact, reason, or rule; abnormal; incorrect, wrong. 2. Not properly so called 1575. 3. Not in accordance with the circumstances or the end in view; unsuitable, ill-adapted 1570. 4. Unbecoming; indecorous, indecent. Also *transf.* of a person. 1739. 4. Not peculiar to an individual; general, common (*rare*) 1610. 1. To cate Christs flesh - to pluck out our right eye. We cannot read any of these literally and properly therefore we must seek for a spiritual and *L.* sense 1849. *b.* **Improper fraction**: a fraction whose numerator is greater than (or equal to) its denominator *I. diphthong*. see DIPHTHONG. They are not to be adorned with any art but such improper ones as nature is said to bestow, as singing and poetry FLETCHER. [This quot. is taken in sense 4 in recent Dicts.] 2. As i. to be approached as a rocky lee shore 1774. 3. I am too old to be i. H. WALPOLE. Hence **Improperly**, *improperly* 1555-1663.
Improper, *v.* [ME. *en-*, *empropre*, app. 1611, an AF. var. of OF. *aproprier*, ad. *L. appropriare* to APPROPRIATE.] = IMPROPRIATE 2. 1. 2. -1642. If he would i., and inclode the Sun beames, to comfort the rich Jewell.
Improperation 1. 1502. [f. late *L. im- properare* to taunt, upbraid.] The action of upbraiding or reviling; a reproach, taunt.
Improperation 2. 1536. Error. f. IM- PROPRATION -1624.
Improperly (imprō'pərī), *adv.* ME. [f. IMPROPER *a.* + *-LY*.] Occurs once only in ME.: then not till 1531. In an improper wrong y edly unsuitably un- becom ug

Impropitious, *a.* [IM-2.] Not propi- tious, unfavourable. WOTTON.
Impropportion. 1430. [IM-2.] Want of proportion, disproportion -1675. Hence **Im- proportionable**, **Impropportionate** *adjs.* dis- proportionate.
Improprie (imprō'pri-ēty), *v.* 1538. [f. ppl. stem of med. or mod. *L. improprie*, of APPROPRIATE.] 1. *trans.* To make one's (or some one's) own; to appropriate -1703. 2. *spec.* To annex (an ecclesiastical benefice) to a corporation or person, as then corporate or private property 1538, esp. *b.* (in later use) to place tithes or ecclesiastical property in lay hands 1613. 1. To i. the Preaching of the Gospel to one certain Order of men HOBBS. Hence **Improprietor**, one to whom a benefice is impropriated; esp. = *lay im- propriator*, *lay pro. gen.* **Improprietrix**, a female 1. **Improprie** (imprō'pri-ēty), *phr.* *a.* 1538. [ad. med. or mod. *L. improprie*; see prec.] 1. Appropriated to some person or persons. 2. *Obs.* 1600. 2. Of a benefice or tithes: Impropriated.
Impropriation (imprō'pri-ētiōn), 1535. [f. IMPROPRIATE *v.*; see -ATION.] 1. The action of impropriating (see IMPROPRIATE *v.* 2). *b.* The proprietorship thus conveyed 1631. *c.* An impropriated benefice 1578. 2. *gen.* The action of making proper to some person or thing; appropriation -1728. 2b. Something appropriated; a property -1651. 1. c. An *L.* which the Lord Gray of Wilton re- stored to the Church FULLER.
Impropriety (imprō'pri-ēti), 1611. [ad. *F. improprieté*, or *L. improprietat*, f. *impro- prius* IMPROPER *a.*] 1. The quality of being improper; incorrectness; inappropriateness 1697; unseemliness; morally improper con- duct 1751. 2. With *an* and *pl.* An instance of improper language, conduct, etc.; a breach of propriety 1674. 1. We may say, without i., that [etc.] MILN. The i. of holding a public discussion with such men JOWETT. The i. of my conduct JOHNSON. 2. Every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities JOHNSON.
Improprie, *-rie*, *v.* 1526. [f. as *impropre*, IMPROPER *v.*] *trans.* To appropriate, impro- priate -1571.
Improsperity. 1528. [f. *L. improsper* + *-ITY*.] Want of, or the opposite of, prosperity; unprosperousness -1722.
Improsperous, *a.* 1598. [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.] 1. Not prosperous, unsuccessful -1820. 2. Of fortune, etc.: Unprosperous -1656. Hence **Improsperously** *adv.* 1594. *-ness* 1647.
Improveable (imprōvā'bīl), *a.* Also **im- proveable**. 1646. [f. IMPROVE *v.* 2 + *-ABLE*.] 1. Capable of being turned to profit; that may be taken advantage of; serviceable. Now *ant.* 2. Of land: Capable of being profitably culti- vated; capable of being made more productive. 1630. 3. Capable of being made better 1677. 2. Finding this project of a penny-post, apparently i. NORTH. 3. A fine spread of improveable land. ARBUTHNOT. 3. With moral principles. i. by the exercise of his faculties HAZEL. Hence **Improva- bility**, **Improveableness**, the quality of being i. **Improveably** *adv.*
Improve, *v.* 1. 1449. [a. OF. *improver*, f. *improver*, ad. *L. improbare* to condemn, f. *im- probus*.] 1. *trans.* To disprove, refute, confute. -1678. 2. To disapprove as bad; to disallow to approve, to censure, condemn -1642. 1. We will in due place i. their error therein 1606. 2. When they had improved and disallowed my savings 1551.
Improve (imprō'v), *v.* 2. 1509. [Orig. *en-*, *emprova*(e), a. AF. *en-*, *emprover*, a parallel form of *aprouer*; f. OF. *en* into + *pro*, *prova*, *prova* oblique case of *pros* profit, see APPROVE *v.*] 1. *refl.* To i. oneself (of); to make one's pro- fit (of) -1655. 2. *trans.* To make good use of, turn to profit or good account; *spec.* to enlarge upon for spiritual edification 1539. 2b. To invest (money); in N. America, to enclose and cultivate (land). *c.* To employ to advantage, as a means or instrument 1529; later American *spec.* to occupy (a place). 3. To enhance in monetary value -1750. 4. To make greater in amount or degree; to advance (Now merged n. s. 77. 2b. To augmen- wha s eni o make worce 800 5. To

advance or raise to a better quality or condition, to make better, to ameliorate. (The prevailing mod. sense.) 1617. 6. *absol.* To make improvements 1699. 7. *intr.* To increase, augment, advance, develop. *Obs.* (exc. as merged in 8). 1650. 8. *intr.* To increase in value or excellence, to become better 1727.

1. The Townsmen unconsciously improving themselves on the Scholars necessities FURTER. 2. How do the little busy bee I. each shining hour! WATTS. 10. 1. an opportunity LINGARD, the occasion FREEMAN. b. To 1. Lands for the profit thereof 1853. To 2., and put it [his talent] out BUTLER. c. Places improved for Trading and Fishing 1677. Every Corner is improved for Cupboards and necessities CULIA FILINES. 3. They 1. their commodities to 1. treble price MORISON. 4. b. As wholesome Medicines the Disease 1. There where they work out well COWLEY. 5. The habit of attention may be improved by exercise SIR B. BRODIE. 6. Phr *For. on* or *upon* to make something better than. We cannot 1 upon nature 1867. 8. Trade has improved (*mod.*)

IMPROVE, *v.* 1. 1612. [var. of *approve*, AP-PROVE *v.*] 1. *trans.* To prove, establish, show to be true or real -1670; *intr.* to prove or turn out to be (*rare*) 1612. 2. *trans.* To approve, countenance. C. MATHER

Improvement (imprū'vment). 1453. [a. AF *improvement*, f. *improver* IMPROVE *v.* + -MENT.] 1. The turning of a thing to profit or good account; making the most of a thing, realization of the profits of anything; *concr.* profit. *Obs.* in *lit.* sense. 2. *spec.* The turning of land to better account, cultivation and occupation of land; merged at length in sense 5 1549. b. *concr.* A piece of land improved by inclosure, building, etc. *Obs.* exc. in *U.S. dial.* 1473. c. *fig.* Bodily or mental cultivation or culture; an accomplishment. *Obs.* exc. as merged in 5, 6. 1711. 3. The turning to account of any person or thing (now *Obs.* or *U.S. dial.*), or of any event or season 1611. b. *spec.* The profitable spiritual application of a text or incident 1655. 4. The action or process of enhancing, or an instance of this 1548-1788. 4b. *quasi-concr.* An advanced stage, development (of something) -1716. 4c. *concr.* Increase, produce -1719. 5. The action or process of making or becoming better, betterment, amelioration 1647. 6. With *an* and *pl.* a. An act of making or becoming better; that by which anything is made better 1697. b. With *on* or *upon*: An advance upon (something previous); hence, a thing that is an advance upon (the former thing) 1712.

2. b. My aunt's bell rings for our afternoon's walk round the improvements GOLDSMITH. c. I look upon your city as the best place of 1. South. 3. Prompt 1 of the opportunity (*mod.*). 4. This was nothing but an improvement of his grief 1617. 5. The 1 of Trade 1662, of body and mind JOWETT. 6. It is a great 1. to add the juice of two Seville oranges MAS GLASSE. b. The sons are no great 1 upon the sires SHAKESPEARE

Improver (imprū'var) 1647. [f. IMPROVE *v.* + -ER.] 1. One who or that which improves; 2. cultivator, occupier. 2. Short for *dress-improver* 1881. 3. A person who works at a trade, and accepts the opportunity of improvement wholly or in part instead of wages 1858; in the Civil Service, applied to a grade of clerks intermediate between boy clerks and assistant clerks.

2. Her 'improver' was found to be so arranged as to hold 6 lb. of smuggled tobacco 1884.

IMPROVIDED, *a.* 1548. [IM-2.] 1. Unprovided; unprepared -1622. 2. Unforeseen. SPENSER.

Improvvidence (imprū'videns). 1425. [ad. L. *improvidentia*; see IM-2 and PROVIDENCE.] The fact or quality of being improvident; want of foresight, thriftlessness.

She'll lift thee to 1, And break thy neck from steepe securie MARSH.

IMPROVIDENT (imprū'vident), *a.* 1514. [f. IM-2 + PROVIDENT, cf. L. *improvidus*.] 1. Unforeseeing; that does not forecast the future. 2. Not circumspect; heedless, unwary 1591. 3. Thriftless 1624.

7. The 1...conduct of the German powers 1795. 2. Improvident Soldiers, had your Watch been good, This sudden Mischiefe neuer could have faile SHAKESPEARE. 3. Improvidentially, *adv.* 1797. [IM-2.] = next 8 q.

y *adv.* 607 [f. IMPROVI

DENT *a.* + -LY².] 1. In an improvident manner; without providing for the future. 2. In an unforeseen manner (*rare*) 1885.

1. Agricultural labourers marry early and 1, 1868. IMPROVING (imprū'vin), *vbl. sb.* 1602. [f. IMPROVE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of IMPROVE *v.* 2, improvement.

Improving Lease (Sc. Law): a lease granted to a tenant for a longer period than the usual one, with the object of encouraging him to make permanent improvements on the holding.

IMPROVISATE (imprū'vizet), *v.* 1832. [f. F. *improviser*; see IMPROVISE and -ATE².] = IMPROVISE (*trans.* and *intr.*). So IMPROVISATE *pl.* *a.* (*rare*), improvised; impromptu.

IMPROVISATION (imprū'vizāshn, imprū'vizāshn), 1786. [f. IMPROVISE, IMPROVISATE.] 1. The action of improvising; also *concr.* verse, music, etc. so improvised. 2. The production or execution of anything off-hand; anything so produced or executed 1874.

1. The thrush-like 1 that charm[s] us in our Elizabethan drama LOWELL.

IMPROVISATE, *v.* *rare*. 1847. [irreg. f. IMPROVISATE + -IZE] = IMPROVISATE

IMPROVISATOR (imprū'vizatōr), 1795 [f. IMPROVISATE, after *It.* and *F.*] One who composes extempore; an improviser.

IMPROVISATORE, -PROVVISATORE (imprū'vizatōrē, -prōvvisatōrē), *pl.* -ori (-ōrī), also -ores. 1765. [It. f. *improvvisatore* to IMPROVISE.] An improviser (Italian or of the Italian type).

IMPROVISATORIAL (imprū'vizatōriāl), *a.* 1822. [f. IMPROVISATOR; see -ORY and -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of an improvisator; relating to or having the power of improvisation. Hence IMPROVISATORIALLY *adv.* So IMPROVISATORY *a.* 1806.

IMPROVISATRICE, -PROVVISATRICE (imprū'vizatritsē, -prōvvisatritsē), *pl.* -trici (-itritsē), 1804 [It. fem. of *improvvisatore*; see -TRICE.] A woman who improvises.

IMPROVISE (imprū'vaiz, improvai'z), *v.* 1826. [a. F. *improviser*, ad. *It.* *improvvisare*, f. *improvvisare* IMPROVISE.] 1. *trans.* To compose, utter, or perform extempore. 2. To get up on the spur of the moment; to provide for the occasion 1854. 3. *intr.* To compose, utter, or perform verse or music impromptu; to speak extemporaneously; to do anything on the spur of the moment 1830.

1. The singular faculty of being able to 1. quotations DISABE. 2. To 1 a dance 1854, a tent DICKENS. Hence IMPROVISE *as*, an improvisation 1820. IMPROVISEDLY *adv.* Improviser.

IMPROVISION, 1646 [IM-2.] Want of provision or forethought -1649.

IMPROVISO (imprū'vizō), *a.* 1786. [It., = L. *improvisus*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *provisus*, *providere* to foresee.] Improvised, extempore -1789.

IMPROVISATORE, -TRICE: see IMPROVIS-

IMPRUDENT (imprū'dens), 1445. [ad. L. *imprudens*, f. *imprudens* IMPRUDENT; see -ENCE Cf. F. *imprudence* (14th c.).] The quality or fact of being imprudent; want of prudence; rashness; (with *an* and *pl.*) an imprudent act.

Not taking those precautions against the weather. I soon suffered for my 1. 1831. Love at first sight sounds like an 1. LUBBOCK. So IMPRUDENCY 1576.

IMPRUDENT (imprū'dent), *a.* (*sb.*) ME. [ad. L. *imprudens*, *imprudens*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *prudens*, contracted from *prudens*, *prudere* to see before one; see PRUDENT.] 1. Not prudent, wanting in prudence or discretion; rash; heedless, indiscreet, incautious. 2. *sb.* An imprudent person -1667.

1. 1. men are call'd Fools 1710. Loss for the folly of 1. actions R. COKE. Hence IMPRUDENTLY *adv.*

IMPRUDENTIAL, *a.* [IM-2.] Not prudent. MILL.

IMPUBERAL (imprū'bēral), *a.* *rare*. 1836. [f. L. *impubes*, *impuberem* + -AL.] Not come to puberty or maturity; immature. So IMPUBERATE, IMPUBERAL *adv.* (*rare*).

IMPUBERTY (imprū'bērti), 1785. [f. as prec. + -TY, after *puberty*.] The condition of not having reached the state or age of puberty.

IMPUDENCE (imprū'dēns), ME. [ad. L. *impudens*, f. *impudens* IMPUDENT; see ENCE.] The quality or fact of being impudent. 1

Shamelessness, immodesty -1712. 2. Shameless effrontery; insolence; unabashed presumption 1611. b. Applied to an impudent person DRYDEN. 3. In a neutral sense: Freedom from shamefastness 1619.

1. *All's Well*, II. 1. 173. 2. Some with 1. invade the Court DRYDEN. 3. 'Confound his impudence!' muttered Squeers DICENS. 3. I had not enterprize nor 1. enough to venture from my concealment W. IRVING. So IMPUDENCY (now *rare*), in all senses 1529.

IMPUDENT (imprū'dent), *a.* (*sb.*) ME. [ad. L. *impudens*, *impudentem*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *prudens* 'ashamed, modest, orig. pres. pp. of *prudere* to make or feel ashamed'] 1. Wanting in modesty, shameless, unblushing; in delicate -1732. 2. Possessed of unblushing effrontery; shamelessly forward, insolently disrespectful 1563. 3. *sb.* A person of unblushing effrontery or insolence 1586.

1. Impudent is he that hath no shame of his synnes CHAUCER. 2. A wicked, bold-faced busy DICKENS. An 1. reply 1873. Hence IMPUDENTLY *adv.*

IMPUDICITY (imprū'disiti), 1528. [a. 1. *impudicitia*, f. L. type *impudicitus*, for *cl.* *impudicitia*, f. *impudens* 'shameless.' Shamelessness, immodesty.

IMPUGN (imprū'n), *v.* ME. [a. F. *impugner*, ad. L. *impugnare* to attack, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *pugnare*.] 1. *trans.* To fight against to attack, assault, assault (a person, city, etc.) -1651. 2. To withstand, resist, oppose -1660. 2. To assail by word or argument, to call in question; to oppose as false or erroneous ME. b. To find fault with, accuse (now *rare*) ME.

2. The saint was scarcely canonized, before his claims to beatitude were impugned DICKENS. Hence IMPUGNABLE *a.* 1 (*rare*), IMPUGNANT *a.*, opposed to, IMPUGNATION ME., IMPUGNER, IMPUGMENT.

IMPUGNABLE (imprū'gnābl), *a.* 2 ? *Obs.* 1570. [f. IM-2 + L. *pugnare* + -ABLE.] That cannot be assailed or overcome.

IMPUISANCE (imprū'isins), 1483. [a. 1, see IM-2 and PUISANCE. (Also *impruissance*)] Impotence, powerlessness, weakness. An 1. to conserve himself 1601.

IMPUISANT (imprū'isānt), *a.* 1629. [a. 1, see IM-2 and PUISANT.] Impotent, powerless, weak.

IMPULSE (imprū's), *sb.* 1647 [ad. L. *impulsus*, f. *impulsi* stem of *impellere* to IMPLY.] 1. An act of impelling; an application of sudden force causing motion; a thrust, a push 1650. Also *fig.* 2. *Dynamics*. a. An indefinitely large force enduring for an inappreciably short time but producing a finite momentum; such as the blow of a hammer, etc. 1796. b. The product of the average value of any force multiplied by the time during which it acts (CLERK MAXWELL) 1875. 3. a. Force or influence exerted upon the mind by some external stimulus; suggestion, incitement 1660. b. Incitement arising from some state of mind or feeling 1647. c. Sudden inclination to act without premeditation 1763. 4. The effect produced by impulse; momentum, impetus 1775. Also *fig.* b. *Path.* 'The wave of change which travels through nerve and muscle in passing from rest into action' (*Syst. Soc. Lect.* 1886. 5. *attr.* 1825.

1. We cannot conceive how any thing but 1. of body can move body LOCKE. *fig.* The blind impulses of Fatality and Fortune BENTLEY. 3. a. A. Divine 1. and Impression 1671. b. Under an 1. of curiosity 1833. c. Guided by 1. rather than by judicem it FREEMAN. 4. *fig.* Oracles gave a new 1. to navigation YATES.

IMPULSE, *v.* Now *rare*. 1611 [f. the *sb.*] *trans.* To give an impulse to; to impel, to instigate

IMPULSION (imprū'shn) ME. [a. F., ad. L. *impulsionem*, f. *impuls-*, *impellere*; cf. IMPULS *sb.*] 1. The action of impelling or forcing onward; also of striking upon, pushing or pressing against without producing motion, the condition of being impelled. Also *trans.* and *fig.* 2. An impelling cause or occasion BACON. 2. a. Instigation, incitement 1533. b. Determination to action from natural tendency or temporary excitement. 1. impulse 530 2. impetus 795.

1. The caus. of gal. rec. or of

1.) a (pass an (ou v cat) 2 (F che) 3 ever 4 (I ey) 5 (F ena de vie) 6 (Psyche) 7 (what) 8 (got)

known 1794. 2. a. Atreus and Thyestes at the i of their mother slew this Chrysisus lionsess. b. The like i. from which a drowning man catches at a twig 1793. 3. The i. which Kant had given to philosophy Sir W. Hamilton.

Impulsive (impr'islv), a (sb) ME. [n OF. *impulsif*, or ad med. L. *impulsivus*, f L. *impulsi-*, *impellere*; see -IVE.] 1. Having the property of impelling; characterized by impulsion or impetus 1604. 2. Impelling or determining to action 1555. 3. Of persons, etc. Actuated or characterized by impulse; apt to be moved by sudden impulse or swayed by emotion 1847. 4. sb. An impelling agent or cause -1659.

1. The force of the i. chariot CHAMMAN. When a force produces its effect instantaneously, it is said to be i. 1803. 2. The love of God was the i. (= originating) cause HOMERICK. Hence **Impulsive-ly** adv. -ness. Impulsivist, one who acts on impulse. Impulsivity, impulsiveness.

Impulsor 1653. [a. L.] One who, or that which, impels -1700. So **Impulsoy** a. (rare), that tends to impel 1659.

Impunctate, *apl.* a. 1819. [IM-2.] Not punctate; not marked with points or dots.

Impunctual, a. 1864. [IM-2.] Not punctual; behind time. So **Impunctuality**, want of punctuality 1790.

Impune (impr'n), a. [ad. L. *impunis*, f *im-* (IM-2) + *puna*, *punire* to punish.] Unpunished; enjoying impunity. T. ADAMS.

Impunible (impr'nibl'), a. rare. 1660. [f IM-2 + L. *punire* + -IBLE.] Not punishable; unpunishable. Hence **Impunibly** adv.

Impunity (impr'niti), 1532. [ad. L. *impunitas*; see IMPUNE and -TY.] Exemption from punishment or penalty; exemption from injury or loss.

Delay of punishment is no sort nor degree of preservation of final BUTLER. The venom of the most deadly snakes may be swallowed with PRINGL.

Impuration. [f. L. *impuritas* + -ATION.] Pollution (*lit.* and *fig.*). BP. HALL.

Impure (impr'ur), a. 1536. [ad. L. *impurus*, f *im-* (IM-2) + *purus*. Cf. F. *impur* (c.)]

1. Containing some defiling or offensive matter; dirty, unclean 1597; not pure ceremonially; unhalloved 1612. 2. Not pure morally; defiled by sin; unchaste; filthy 1536.

1. An i. atmosphere 1807. The invader, who had touched the hallowed soil with i. feet THIRWALL. 2. Defaming as i. v. hat God declares PURE MITT.

II. Mixed with some extraneous matter; contaminated, adulterated 1626. b. Of a language, style, etc.: Containing foreign idioms or grammatical blemishes 1613. c. Of a colour: Containing an admixture of some other colour or colours; also said of a spectrum when the colours overlap 1860.

1. Mercury 1816, thought 1704. c. The rainbow is an imperfect or i. spectrum TYNBALL. Hence **Impure-ly** adv. to make, or become, i. 1597. **Impure-ly** a. f. -ness.

Impuritan 1617. [f IMPURE a., after PURITAN.] One who practises impurity; also, a dyslogistic term for one opposed to Puritanism.

Impurity (impr'uriti), 1450. [a. OF. *impurité* = mod. F. *impureté*, ad. L. *impuritas*; see IMPURE a. and -TY.] 1. The quality or condition of being impure, in any sense; foulness; defilement 1548. 2. That which is or makes impure; dirt; corruption; foreign matter 1450.

1. The i. of the ayr 1660, of thought 1704. I. or berisidness is not hard to be denied HRALEY. 2. Novels full of impurities, impieties 1639. Ashes or other impurities 1799.

Impurple, obs. f. EMPURPLE v.

Imputable (impr'utabl'), a. 1626. [ad. med. L. *imputabilis*; see IMPUTE and -BLE.] 1. That may be imputed to or assigned to the account of; chargeable, attributable. 2. Liable to imputation; open to accusation or censure; culpable -1734.

1. The error is i. only to the Transcriber 1616. 2. Some justly blameable and i. Act SHAFRES. Hence **Imputability**, **Imputableness**, the quality of being i. **Imputably** adv.

Imputation (impr'utashn), 1545. [ad. late L. *imputationem*.] 1. The action of imputing or charging; the fact of being charged with a crime, fault, etc.: (with *pl.*) accusation charge 58. 2. *Theo* The attributing to be ever o

the righteousness of Christ, and to Christ of human sin, by vicarious substitution; also, the imputing of the guilt of Adam's sin to all his descendants 1545. 3. The making a merit of a thing. EARLE.

1. I would humour his men, with the i. of being near their Mayster SHAKS. The i. of a new violation of faith BURKE. 2. I is the attributing of a character to a person which he does not really possess HOBBS.

Imputative (impr'utativ), a. 1579. [ad. late L. *imputativus*; see IMPUTE and -IVE.] Characterized by being imputed; existing or arising by imputation.

A man would think we need no i. wickedness 1697. Hence **Imputative-ly** adv. -ness.

Impute (impr'it), v. ME. [a. F. *imputer*, ad. L. *imputare*, f *im-* (IM-2) + *putare* to reckon.] 1. *trans.* To bring (a fault, etc.) into the reckoning against, to lay to the charge of; to attribute or assign to. b. *occas.* In a good sense. To set to the credit of, to ascribe or reckon to 1574. 2. *Theol.* To attribute or ascribe (righteousness, guilt, etc.) to a person by vicarious substitution 1583. 3. To arraign or tax with fault; to accuse. 2 Obs. 1596. 4. To reckon or take into account; to consider -1794. 5. To impart -1675.

1. We usually ascribe good, but i. evil JOHNSON. b. It was imputed to him for righteousness ROM iv. 22. 2. They merit Imputed shall absolve them who renounce Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds MITT. P. L. iii. 291. 4. [K. Henry VI] for his holy life was imputed a Saint SPEED. Hence **Imputed-ly** adv. by imputation.

Imputrescence (impr'utresens), 1658 [IM-2.] Absence of decomposition.

Imputrescible, a. 1656. [IM-2.] Not subject to decomposition. **Imputrescibility**.

Imputrid (impr'utrid), a. 1684. [IM-2.] Not putrid; applied to a fever -1824.

In, sb. 1764. [f. IN adv.]. 1. *pl.* a. The party that is in office, usu. in *phr.* (*the*) *ins and outs*. b. In games: The side whose turn it is to play 1862. 2. *Ins and outs*. Windings or turnings in and out in a road, a course of action, etc.; sinuous ramifications 1670. b. Those who are constantly entering and leaving the workhouse 1884.

1. a. Everything the *Ins* do the *Outs* denounce SPURGEON. 2. The *ins and outs* of legal method R. H. HUTTON.

In, a. 1599. [In *adv.* used attrib., or as positive of INNER, INMOST.] That is in, that lies, remains, lives, is situated, or is used in or within; internal. (Usu. hyphenated to the sb.)

In (m), v. OE [Conn. w. *inn* IN *adv.* and INN sb. Cf. OHG. *innon*, from the adv. *inn*.] 1. *trans.* To go or put in; to take in, include, enclose; esp. to take in or reclaim (waste land) Now *dialect*. 2. To gather into the barn, stack-yard, etc.; to harvest or house ME. 3. To get in, gather in, collect 1615. 4. To take in mentally. FLORIO. 5. *intr.* To go in, to enter, in 17th c. to begin -1639.

2. He taryed tyll they had inned all their corne 1595. 5. We inned diversely, but end alike 1639.

In (m), *prep.* [Com. Teut., cogn. w. L. *in*, Gr. *ἐν*. The apocopated *s* became common in early ME. in certain dialects.] *General sense*.—The preposition expressing the relation of inclusion, situation, position, existence, or action within limits of space, time, condition, circumstances, etc. In ancient times, expressing also (like L. *in*) motion or direction from a point outside to one within limits (now ordinarily *in-to*, INTO).

1. Of position or location. 1. Within the limits or bounds of, within (any place or thing). 1a. = ON (of position) -1730. 1b. = AT -1671. 3. In is now regular with collective thought of as singular (*in an army, a crowd*) OE. 4. With numerals, nouns of quantity, etc., expressing ratio or rate 1436. 5. Defining the particular part of anything in which it is affected ME. 6. Expressing relation to that which covers, clothes, or envelops, its material, its colour, etc., = clothed in, wearing, bound in, etc. OE. 7. With non-physical realms, regions of thought, departments or faculties of the mind, spheres of action, etc., treated as having extension or content OE.

1. Summe in be Elr and summe in be Forpe and summe in hell deepe VOL. In be

SUFFLEY; in the East DICKENS. *With the article omitted - *In bed, in chancery, in church, in school, in town*; in Capernaum 1526 in Europe 1686. 2. b. Etc. in the head of nations he appear MITT. P. R. 1. 98. 4. A debtor offered 6s. 8d. in the pound 1892. 5. A masked battery took them in flank 1795. 6. Martinus clothed alle in purpule ME. A lady in a Gainsborough hat (*mod.*). 7. I discover an arrant laziness in my soul FULLER. Opposed in politics MACAULAY.

II. 1. Of situation, i.e. kind or nature of position OE. b. Situation within the range of sensuous observation or the sphere of action of another ME. 2. Of condition or state, physical, mental, or moral OF. 3. Of occupation or engagement ME. b. In the process or act of, in case of ME. 4. Of manner (way, mode, style, fashion) ME. b. Of form, shape, conformation, arrangement, order OE. c. Of manner of speech or writing OE. d. *colloq.* Within the sphere of (a particular class or order of things) 1866. 5. Of means or instrumentality (now usually *with*) OE. 6. Of material, constituents, and the like ME. 7. Of degree extent, measure ME. 8. Expressing object, aim, or purpose ME. 9. In reference to, in the case, matter, or province of ME.

1. *In the dust, in hot water*, etc.; *in chains, in a tash*, etc.; *in the roughness, in all weather*, etc. b. In sight of God's high Throne MITT. 2. *In a bla c in debt, doubt, sickness*, etc.; *in cash, in liquor in tears*. 3. In search of plunder DICKENS. b. Drowned in crossing the river (*mod.*). 4. *In confidence in piteous terms*, etc. b. Did he begin in rage, and end in enthusiasm? SOUTHWAY. 5. The newest thing in pinnacles RUSKIN. 6. A French Ship ballasted in mahogany 1804. Pregnant, with her Bosom straddled in Blood DRYDEN. I drink to you in a Cup of Sack SHAKS. 6 Half-length portraits, in crayons DICKENS. 7. Differing but in degree MITT. 8. *In affirmation memory, re offense, non, witness*, etc.

III. Of time. 1. Within the limits of a period or space of time OE. 2. In the course of ME. 3. Before or at the expiration of within the space of ME. 4. Formerly (and still *occas.*) used, where *at, on, during*, for are now in use, or where the prep. is omitted OE. 1. Between Twelve and Four in the Morning SKEAT. The prince in his childhood THIRWALL. The houses you see in a railway excursion 1890. 2. In a moment and in the twinkling of an eye TYNBALL. 1 Cor. vi. 52. 3. I walked in a day or two 1813. 4. The Duke in Council? In (= at) this time of the night? SHAKS. Look ye, that our Armies joynt not in (= on) a hot day SHAKS. To Westminster Hall where I have not been, in (= for) some months PARS. This engine set out in (*in now omitted*) four hours after my landing SWIFT.

IV. Pregnant uses, sometimes due to ellipsis. 1. With reflexive pronouns: *In himself in itself*, etc.; in his or its own person, essence or nature; absolutely ME. 2. In spiritual or mystical union with ME. 3. In the person or case of ME. 4. Belonging to, as a quality, attribute, faculty, or capacity; hence, within the ability, capacity, thought, etc. of ME. 5. In the hands of; legally vested in 1460. 6. Partaking, sharing, associated, or actually engaged in 1728. 7. Of representative character, or capacity, as *in NAME of, in RIGHT of* see the sb. 8. Ellipt. for 'in the character of' 1831.

1. Of things absolutely or in themselves MITT. 2. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord Rev. xiv. 13. 3. Good against fits in women 1707. 4. To pre fer evil to good is not in human nature JOWETT. 5. The minerals, therefore, are in the trustees 1884. 6. *Phr.* To be in it, to be an actual competitor, partner, etc.; to be in the running, to count for something 8 I am to come out in Enoch FR. A KENYON.

V. Of motion or direction. See also II 8. 1. = INTO OE. 2. Hence formerly used where *upon, on, towards, unto, to* are now in use -1557.

1. And brought hire home with hym in his cottee CHAUCER. He in the Billows plund' his hoary Head DRYDEN.

Phrases. In so far: in such measure or degree (adv.) to such extent (that) In that: in the fact that; in its being the case that; seeing that, as because. See also IKASUCH, INSCOUT, etc.

In (m), *adv.* (a.) [Com. Teut., OE. *in* (n). See also INNE.]

I. Of motion or direction [OE. *inn*, *in*.] 1. Expressing motion from a point without to a place within certain limits (see also under COME, GO, PASS, PUT, etc.). b. Used after *may, must, shall*, etc., or absol. with imperative force with om n of go enter

etc. (cf. IN 2, 5) Now chiefly poet. or rhet. OE 2. Expressing motion in the direction of some central point, hence, in proximity to some point specified or implied, into or in close quarters 1702. 3. Into the bargain, in addition to the legal amount; over and above, besides; as in to get, give, throw in 1634.

1. In comes my nephew Dr. For. b. The door is open! I'll in, and take my leave of her 1688. Phr. D y in, day out continually. 2. About five yards in, [the path] took a turn 1888. 3. And so you have the fight in gratis Dickens.

II. Of position. 1. Within a certain space; esp. inside a house ME. b. On the inside, within ME. 2. In various special senses (see quots.) 1888.

x Dame, art thou in? 1475. b. A sheep-kn came with the woolly side in 1873. 2. fa. = Engaged, involved. All my plots turn back upon myself but I am in, And must go on Massingon. b. = In office, in power: Who's in, who's out Let v. vi. 15. c. = In possession of the field, etc.; having the turn or right to play: He scored 33 while he was in 1884. d. In legal possession of (an estate); in by descent 1618. e. Of fire or light, burning, lighted; The fire which orders the fire to be always kept in Addison. f. Of a train, coach, mail, etc.: Come in, arrived. g. = In the market, in season; Savoyers are in 1891.

Phrases. In for. a. Engaged or involved in some business, etc. for a specified time; finally committed or destined to do or suffer something. b. esp. in phr. in for it: Committed to a course of action, also, certain to meet with punishment, etc. c. In the compensation for something. d. In for a penny, in for a pound; see PENNY. In with. a. In agreement with; on friendly terms with. b. Naut. Close in to, near (the land). c. To come in with, to overtake also = to fall in with (see FALL 2).

Combs. 1. Ples. and vbl. sbs., nouns of action, and agent-nouns, from vbs. qualified by in, are formed by prefixing in-, when used as adj. or sb. Their number is practically unlimited. See IN-¹ pref¹.

2. With sbs. Usn. opp. to out-. (cf. IN 2.) Thus 1. brother, a resident brother of a fraternity or guild; 2. burgess, one resident in the burgh; 3. in-case, a case of an in-patient, in-patient, one who remains in a hospital while under treatment; 4. in-pensioner, one resident in a charitable institution.

3. With verbs. See IN-¹ pref¹.

4. With advs. and prepositions; as IN-BETWEEN. In (in). The Latin prep. in (with the ablative case) 'in', (with accusative) 'into', occurs in many phrases, of which the chief are given below.

1. in capite, in chief (see CHIEF sb.), holding directly from the crown 1588. 2. in extenso, at full length 1826. 3. in extremis, in the last agonies 1530. 4. in forma pauperis, in the form of a poor person (exempted from liability to pay the costs of an action; see PAUPER sb.), hence, in a humble or abject manner 1592. 5. in infinitum, to infinity, without end 1564. 6. in limine, on the threshold, at the very outset 1804. 7. in loco, in the place of, e p. in loco parentis, in the place or position of a parent 1710. 8. in medias res, into the midst of affairs, into the middle of a narrative 1786. 9. in memoriam, to the memory of. Hence as sb. = A memorial poem or writing 1850. 10. in nubibus, in the clouds; not yet settled; also, incapable of being earned out 1583. 11. in partibus infidelium, in parts inhabited by unbelievers. In R. C. C. A. describing a titular bishop in an uncivilized or a heathen country 1687. 12. in perpetuum, to all time 1622. 13. in pontificia libris, in pontifical, in the proper vestments of a pope, cardinal, etc. 1494. 14. in propria persona, in his (her, etc.) own person 1654. 15. in situ, in its (original) place; in position 1817. 16. in statu quo (ante, prius, or nunc), in the same state (as formerly or now) 1602. 17. in terro rem, as a warning, in order to terrify others 1622. 18. in toto, as a whole, absolutely, completely 1798. 19. in transitu, in passing, on the way 1800. 20. in vacuo, in a vacuum or empty space 1860.

IN-, pref¹, the prep. and adv. IN, in comb. with vbs., vbl. derivs., and other words. In OE. the adv. inn, in, was freely used in collocation with vbs. of motion or change of state. In the infinitive the adv. generally stood before the vb. and in derived vbl. sbs. and adjs. always so. In this position the adv. came at length to be written in comb. with the vb.; hence, many regular compounds with stress on in- thus incoming, income, incomer, indweller, inlet, insight, etc. Other formations, in which the prefix usually has the sense 'in, within, internal', are inborn, inside, inward, etc.

IN- pref², repr. L. in- adv. and prep., used in comb. with vbs. or their derivatives, less commonly with other parts of speech with the into in within on upon onwards

against, sometimes expressing onward motion or continuance, sometimes intensive, sometimes transitive, and in other cases with no appreciable force. For Form-history, see EN-, IN-¹, IM-¹, IR-¹.

IN-, pref³, the L. in-, cogn. w. Gr. α-, αν-, Com. Teut. in-, prefixed to adjs. and their derivatives, rarely to other wds., to express negation or privation. In Eng. the modern tendency is to restrict in- to words obviously answering to Latin types, and to prefer the OE. negative un- in other cases, as unavailing, uncertain, undoubted.

IN-, pref⁴, of Teut. origin, prefixed to OE. and ME. adjs., with the sense 'inly', 'intimately', 'thoroughly', and hence 'exceedingly', 'very'.

IN-, suffix¹. Chem. A modification of the chemical suffix -INE², used for the names of neutral substances, such as glycerides, glucosides, bitter principles, colouring matters, which are thus distinguished from names of alkaloids and basic substances in -INE. Some of these were formerly spelt with -ine, esp. *destrine*, *gelatine*, *margarine*, and are still so spelt in non-scientific use.

IN-, suffix², obs. var. of -INE¹ in adjs., as *feminine*, *genuine*, etc., also occas. var. of -INE⁴ — L. -inus, as in *ruin*.

IN-, suffix³, L. fem. suffix found in *regina* queen, extended in It. or Sp., and thence in Eng. use, to form feminine titles, as *empress*, and female Christian names, as *Alexandrina*, etc. It occurs also in *concertina*, *seraphina*, etc., names of musical instruments.

IN-, suffix⁴, in wds. which are the neut. pl. of L. adjs. in -inus, and in mod. L. wds. formed after them, used (in agreement with *animalis*, understood) to form names of groups of animals related to some typical genus, as *Bombycina* (genus *Bombyx*), etc.

Inability (inabil'itē). ME. [a. OF. *inhabilitate* or ad. med. L. *inhabilitas*; see IN-² and ABILITY.] The condition of being unable; want of ability, physical, mental, or moral; lack of power, capacity, or means. 1b. *spec.* Bodily infirmity—1834.

My distressing it to sleep at night Dickens.

Inable, -ment, obs. f. INABLE, -MENT. Inabstinence. 1667. [IN-³] Want of abstinence; failure to abstain. MILT. P. L. XI. 476.

†Inabstracted, ppl. a. rare. 16.. [IN-³] Not abstracted.

†Inabusively, adv. 1677. [IN-³] Not abusively, properly. LD. NORTH.

Inaccessible (inæk'se'sib'l), a. †Also error-able. 1555. [a. F. ad. late L. *inaccessibilis*; see IN-².] 1. That cannot be reached, entered, or got to; that cannot be scaled or penetrated. 2. fig. Unapproachable 1583. 1b. (tr. Gr. *ἀσπρος*). 'Not to be touched, resistless, invincible'. CHAPMAN.

1. Its I. acropolis defied them GROVE. 2. This savage hero was not I. to pity GIBSON. Hence Inaccessibility, quality or condition of being I.; unapproachableness. Inaccessibleness. Inaccessibly adv.

Inaccordant, a. 1823 [IN-³] Not accordant; inharmonious. So Inaccordance, ancy, i. quality. Inaccordantly adv.

Inaccuracy (inæk'jū'rāsī). 1757. [f. next; see -ACY, and cf. accuracy.] The quality or condition of being inaccurate; want of accuracy; also with an and pl.

An appearance of I. in the use of terms 1772. Historical inaccuracies 1883.

Inaccurate (inæk'jū'rāt), a. 1738. [IN-³] Not accurate, inexact, incorrect, erroneous. 1. Modes of expression JOWETT. Inaccurately adv. 1669, -ness.

Inacquaintance. 1607. [IN-³] The being unacquainted, want of acquaintance.

Inacqui-scent, a. [IN-³] Not acquiescent SCOTT. So Inacqui-scently adv.

†Inact (inæk't), v. 1. 1647. [f. IN-² + ACT v.] trans. To actuate—1662.

Inact, v. 2, obs. f. ENACT.

Inaction (inæk'sjən). 1707. [f. IN-³ + ACTION s.] Absence of action or activity 'n supineness.

Inactive (inæk'tiv), a. 1725. [IN-³] Not active, not disposed to act, inert, indolent, sluggish, passive, quiescent.

The seeming Charm of an idle and i. life POPE. A converter of i. or free, into active or combined oxygen OPLING. An i. market 1853. Hence Inactively adv. So Inactiveness 1678.

Inactivity (inæk'tiviti). 1646. [IN-³] The quality or state of being inactive; want of activity; inactivity, sluggishness; passiveness, quiescence.

Poor Fenton, d. of Indolence and I. POPE. 11. Government should be taught that the highest wisdom of a state is a wise and masterly i. CAUVOUS.

†Inactuate (inæk'tiueit), v. 1651. [IN-²] trans. To make active, put in action—1662. Hence Inactuation.

Inadaptability. 1840. [IN-³] Want of adaptability.

So Inadaptable a, Inadaptation, Inadaptive a.

Inadequate (inæk'dkwāt), a. 1675 [IN-²] Not adequate; not equal to requirement in sufficient.

I. conceptions BOYLE, terms 1702, remuneration 1880. Resources i. to meet the expenses of war GREEN. Hence Inadequacy, inadequency. Inadequately adv., -ness. Inadequation arch 1630.

Inadherent, a. 1855 [IN-³] Not adherent, free. So Inadhesion, non-adhesion 1796. Inadhesive a, not adhesive 1811.

Inadmissible (inæd'misib'l), a. 1776 [IN-³] Not admissible; not to be admitted, entertained, or allowed.

Tea, coffee, and alcohol are i. ALBUTT. Hence Inadmissibility, the fact or quality of being i. †Inadulterate, a [IN-³] Unadulterated HERRICK.

Inadvertent (inædvə'tent), a. 1853 [IN-³] Not advertent; unenterprising.

Inadvertence (inædvə'tens). 1568. [ad. Schol. L. *inadvertentia*; see next and ENCI.] The fact or habit of being inadvertent, failure to observe or pay attention; inattention, also = next. b. with an and pl. An act or fault of inattention; an oversight 1725.

The said letter was, through i., laid before the board BURN. Marriage is one of those inadvertencies which can hardly go for nothing even in the latest life 1896.

Inadvertency (inædvə'tēns), 1592. [a. Schol. L. *inadvertentia*; see IN-³ and ADVERTENCY.] The quality or character of being inadvertent; also = prec.

Inadvertent (inædvə'tent), a. 1653 [IN-³] 1. Not properly attentive; inobservant, negligent; heedless. 2. Of actions, etc. Characterized by want of attention; hence, unintentional 1721.

2. An i. step may crush the snail, That crawls at evening in the public path COWPER. Hence Inadvertently adv.

†Inadvertisement. [f. IN-³ + ADVERTISEM¹.] Want of attention, inadvertence. SIR T. BROWNE.

Inadvisable (inædvə'zəbl), a. rare 1870 [IN-³] Unadvisable. Hence Inadvisability, inadvisableness 1864.

Inadvisedly (inædvə'zədli), adv. rare 1894. [IN-³] Unadvisedly. So Inadvisedness 1652.

IN-, suffix, in wds. which are the fem. pl. of L. adjs. in -inus, used (in agreement with *bestia*, understood) to form names of sub-families of animals, as *Canine* (L. *caninus* canine), *Feline* (L. *felinus* feline).

Inæsthetic (inæk'stētik), a. 1846. [IN-³] Not æsthetic; void of taste.

†Inaffable, a. 1656. [IN-³] Not affable. So Inaffability 1611.

†Inaffe cted, ppl. a. rare. 1617. [IN-³] = UNAFFECTED. Hence †Inaffectedly adv., -ness.

Inaidible, a [IN-³] That cannot be assisted; helpless. *All's Well* II. i. 122.

Inalienable (inæ'liənəbl), a. 1645. [IN-³] Not alienable, that cannot be transferred from its present ownership or relation.

The i. character of alimony 1884. Hence Inalienability, i. quality. Inalienably adv.

a rare 626 [IN-³] Not afford ng alimnt o no nishment.

Inalterable (in-āl'terā'b'l), *a.* 1533. [IN-3.] Not alterable; unchangeable, immutable; unalterable. Hence **Inalterability**, unchangeableness. **Inalterably** *adv.*

Inamissible (ināmī'sib'l), *a.* Now rare. 1649. [IN-3.] Not liable to be lost. Hence **Inamissibility**, **Inamissibleness**.

Inamorata (ināmōrāt'ā), Also *en-*. 1651. [1 It *in(u)amorata*, fem. pa. pple. of *in(u)amora*, see INAMORATO.] A female lover, mistress, sweetheart.

The fure I who from fane Had spy'd the Ship
Which her hearts treasure bore SHAGBONE.

Inamorate, *a.* and *sb.* 1602. [ad. It *in(u)amorato*; see below.] *a. adv.* Enamoured, in love. *sb.* One in love, a lover -1612. Hence **inamorately** *adv.* lovingly 1599

Inamorato (ināmōrāt'ō), Also *en-*. 1592. [1 It *in(u)amorato* lover, masc. pa. pple. of *in(u)amora* 'to enamour, to fall in love' (florio), f. *in-* (IN-2) + *amora*.] A lover.

Inamour, *ed*, obs. ff. ENAMOUR. -ED.

Inamovable, *a.* rare. 1851. [IN-3.] Not removable. Hence **Inamovability**, the quality of being i. 1849.

In and in, in-and-in. 1630. [IN *adv.*]

A. adv. Further and further in; continually onwards. Also *adv.* (in quasi-*adv.* use).

Plr. To breed in and in, to breed always within a limited stock 1765. So *to marry in and in*

B. sb. fr. The name given to a throw made with four dice, when these fell all alike or as two doublets -1668. *fb.* A grumbling game played with four dice; the player who threw *in in in* (see above) took all the stake -1674. 2. A space which opens up and ever discloses something further in 1890

In and out, in-and-out, *adv.* ME. [Cf. also *ins and outs*, IN *sb.* 2.] 1. Alternately in and out; now in, now out. 2. Inside out -1591. 3. Both in and out 1895. 4. *attrib.* (quasi-*adv.*) in various senses 1640.

1. Her feet beneath her petticoat like little mice stole in and out Suckling. He was much in and out 1855. 3. To know a man in and out 1895. 4. *In-and-out cottage*, a cottage of irregular plan. *In-a-d-out running*, alternate winning and losing of ages.

Inane (inā'n), 1662. [ad. L. *inanis*.]

A. adj. 1. Empty, void. 2. Of persons, etc.: Destitute of sense, silly; empty-headed.

1. Vast i. infinities KINGSLAY. 2. Some i. and vacant smile SHIRLEY

B. sb. i. That which is inane; void or empty space; vacuity; the 'formless void' 1677. 2. An empty-headed person POPE

1. Atoms, dispersed and dancing in the great I. 1700. Hence **inanely** *adv.* emptily, senselessly.

Inangular, *a.* 1646. [IN-3.] Not angular.

Inanimate (inā'nimēt'), *a.* (sb.) 1563. [ad. late L. *inanimatus* lifeless, see IN-3 and ANIMATE.] 1. Not animated; lifeless, *spec.* not endowed with animal life, as in *inanimate nature*, i.e. all outside the animal world. 2. Without the activity of life (*lit.* and *fig.*); spiritless, dull 1704. 3. *sb.* An inanimate thing 1652.

1. And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves, Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass, Grieving, if caught i. e'er grieves, Over the unreturning, brave BYRON. 2. The stock market was quite i. 1893. So **inanimated** *a.* 1646-1826. Hence **inanimately** *adv.*, -ness.

Inanimate, *v.* 1600. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *inanimare*; see IN-3 and ANIMATE *v.*] *trans.* To put life into (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1639. Hence **inanimation**, infusion of life, spirit, or vitality 1614-1647.

Inanimation 2. 1784. [IN-3.] Inanimate condition; absence of life or liveliness.

Inanition (inā'nī'ōn), ME. [ad. L. *inanitionem*, f. *inanire* to make empty, f. *inans* empty] The action or process of emptying, the condition of being empty, or (*spec.*) exhausted from want of nourishment. Also *fig.*

If hunger and thirst are inanitions of the body JOWETT.

fig. Anarchy, usually, perishes off. EKVON

Inanity (inā'nī'tē), 1501. [ad. L. *inanitas*, f. *inans* INANE.] 1. The quality or condition of being empty or void; emptiness 1607. 2. *fig.* a. Want of substance or solidity; unsatisfactoriness; vanity; hollowness 1603. b. Lack of deep sense 1890

ness 1753. c. Vacuity of existence, idleness, inaction 1782. 3. with *an* and *pl.* An inane remark or practice 1661.

1. What shall fill the I and Vacuity of the heart of man? 1631. a. b. To treat a topic with i. 1803. 3. the vanities and inanities of fashion HOLLAND

Inapathy, rare. 1846. [IN-3.] The opposite of apathy.

Inapo-state, *a.* [IN-3.] Not apostate; loyal. HERRICK.

Inapparent, *a.* 1626. [IN-3.] Not apparent; invisible; latent -1753.

Inappealable, *a.* 1651. [IN-3.] = IN-APPEALABLE.

Inappeasable, *a.* 1840. [IN-3.] Not to be appeased.

Inappellable (ināpēlib'l), *a.* 1825. [f. IN-3 + L. *appellare* + -BLE.] From which there is no appeal. Hence **Inappellability**.

Inappetent (ināpētēt'), *a.* 1796. [IN-3.] Not appetent; without desire or longing. So **Inappetence** 1691, -ency 1611, lack of appetite.

Inapplicable (ināpēlikāb'l), *a.* 1656. [IN-3.] Not applicable; incapable of being applied (*to* some case); unsuitable (*to* the purpose).

Doppler's method was practically i. LUNBOCK.

Hence **Inapplicability**, the quality of being i. **Inapplicably** *adv.*

Inappreciation (ināpērikā'shēn), 1721. [IN-3.] 1. Want of appreciation, e.g. to one's duties. 2. Inapplicability 1784

Inapposite (ināpōzīt'), *a.* 1661. [IN-3.] Not apposite, not to the point, out of place, impertinent. Hence **Inappositely** *adv.*

Inappreciable (ināpērikāb'l), *a.* Also *sb.* 1737. [IN-3.] Not appreciable, *priceless*; -1868; too inconsiderable to be estimated, imperceptible 1802.

A barrier of i. value SCOTT. An inappreciable quantity 1802. Hence **inappreciably** *adv.*

Inappreciation (ināpērikā'shēn), 1864. [IN-3.] Want of appreciation, failure to estimate duly.

Inappreciative (ināpērikā'tiv), *a.* 1868. [IN-3.] Wanting in appreciation. Hence **Inappreciatively** *adv.*, -ness.

Inapprehensible (ināpērikā'sēnsib'l), *a.* 1641. [IN-3.] Not apprehensible; that cannot be grasped by the senses or intellect.

Inapprehension (ināpērikā'shēn), 1744. [IN-3.] Want of apprehension.

Inapprehensive, *a.* 1651. [IN-3.] Not apprehensive, without apprehension; unconcerned. Hence **Inapprehensiveness**.

Inapproachable (ināpērikā'fēb'l), *a.* 1828. [IN-3.] That cannot be approached; inaccessible, unapproachable. Hence **Inapproachably** *adv.*

Inappropriate (ināpērikā'priēt'), *a.* 1804. [IN-3.] Not appropriate; not suitable to the case, unfitting, improper. Hence **Inappropriately** *adv.*, -ness.

Inapt (ināpt'), *a.* 1744. [IN-3. Cf. IN-ERT.] 1. Unsuitable, inappropriate, inapposite. 2. Not apt; unskilful, awkward 1860. Hence **Inaptly** *adv.*, -ness.

Inaptitude (ināptitūd'), 1620. [IN-3.] Want of aptitude.

Inaquate, *ppl.* *a.* 1550. [ad. L. *inaquatus*, *inquare* to turn into water, see IN-2.] Converted into water. Hence **inaquation**, conversion into water.

Inarable (inārāb'l), *a.* 1656. [IN-3.] Not arable.

Inarch (inārt'), *v.* 1629. [f. IN-2 + ARCH *v.*] *trans.* To graft by connecting a growing branch without separating it from its parent stock; to graft by approach; see APPROACH *sb.* 7. Hence **Inarching** *adv.* *sb.* grafting by approach; *trans.* = ANAPLASTY (*adv.*)

Inarch, *v.* 2 rare. 1882 [f. IN-1 + ARCH *v.*] To arch in, encompass like an arch.

Inark, *v.* rare. 1595. [f. IN-1 or 2 + ARK *sb.*] *trans.* To put or enclose in an ark -1646.

Inarm (inā'm), *v.* Also *en-*. 1612. [f. as *piec.* + ARM *sb.*; cf. F. *embrasser*] *trans.* To clasp within or as with the arms; to embrace 1700

Inarticulate (inārtikūlēt'), *a.* 1603. [ad. L. *inarticulatus*; see IN-3 and ARTICULATE] Not articulate; the opposite of ARTICULATE

1. Not jointed or hinged; esp. in Zool and Bot. Not composed of segments united by joints 1607. b. Of or belonging to the divisor *Inarticulata* of Brachiopods, now called *Ecdyres* (*mod.*). 2. Of sound or voice. Not of the nature of articulate speech, not uttered with intelligible modulations. Also, indistinctly pronounced 1603. b. Not able to use articulate speech, dumb 1754. c. *transf.* Having a distinct meaning 1855.

2. Solemn MUSIC, which is i. POSEY DRYDEN

The poor Earl, who is i. with the pukey H. WALPOLE

C. I. gibberish 1855. So **Inarticulated** *ppl.* *a.* Hence **Inarticulately** *adv.*, -ness.

Inarticulation 1. 1578. [IN-2.] = EN-ARTHRISIS -1654

Inarticulation 2. rare. 1765. [IN 3] Absence of distinct articulation; inarticulate utterance.

Inartificial (inārtifishāl), *a.* 1588. [ad. I. *inartificialis* (Quintilian); see IN-3 and ARTIFICIAL (as fr. Gr. *ἀρτυρός*)] Not artificial

1. Not produced by art or constructive skill natural. Now rare. 1636. 2. Rude, clumsy, rustic 1613. 3. Of an argument. Not according to the art of Logic, but derived from testimony or authority -1725. 4. Artless or affected, natural 1664. 5. Plain, simple straightforward 1823.

2. Unskilful and i. buildings 1671. An i. classification HERRICK.

3. An i. Argument is the Testimony of another WATTS. Hence **Inartificially** *adv.*, -ness.

Inartistic, -al (inārtistik, -āl), *a.* 1841. [IN-3.] Not in accordance with the principle of art; also, having no appreciation for art **Inartistically** *adv.*

Inasmuch (ināsmūch), *adv.* ME. [ori. *in as much*, occurs later *in as much*, now written as one wd.]

1. In *phr.* **Inasmuch as**. 1. In so far as, such a degree as, according as. 2. In the sense that, considering that; since, because

1. In as much as ye have done it unto one of the less of my brethren, ye have done it unto me *Mat.* xxv. 40. 2. I. as 'he was delivered for our sin WYCLIF.

2. Without *as*. In an equal degree, likewise SWIFT

Inattention (ināten'ōn), 1710. [IN-] Want of attention; failure to attend; want of observant care or notice; heedlessness, negligence. b. Want of courteous personal attention 1792.

The universal Indolence and I. among us 1710

Inattentive (ināten'iv), *a.* 1741. [IN-] Not attentive; not applying the mind steadily; not observant; negligent

An unsteady and i. habit of mind WATTS. Hence **Inattentively** *adv.*, -ness.

Inaudible (inā'dib'l), *a.* 1601. [ad. I. *inaudibilis*, see IN-3 and AUDIBLE.] Not audible; not capable of being heard.

Th' i. and noiseless foot of time SHAKS. Hence **Inaudibility**, the quality or condition of being, **Inaudibly** *adv.*

Inaugur (inō'gūr), *v.* Now rare. 1517. Also -ure. [a. F. *inaugurer*, or ad. L. *inaugurare* to INAUGURATE.] *tr.* *trans.* = INAUGURATE *v.* 1. -1706. 2. = INAUGURATE *v.* 5 18

Inaugural (inō'gū'rāl), *a.* (sb.) 1689. F., f. *inauguralis*, after L. *auguralis*.] 1. Of pertaining to inauguration, forming part of the formal commencement of any course career. 2. *sb.* An inaugural speech or address U.S. 1860

1. Mr. Thwaites Greek Professor made his I. Speech 1708.

Inaugurate, *a.* 1600. [ad. L. *inauguratus*; see next.] Inaugurated, formally installed into office -1681.

Inaugurate (inō'gū'ret'), *v.* 1606. [f. *inaugurat*, *inaugurare* to take auguries from the flight of birds, to install after taking auguries, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *augurare* to take auguries; see AUGUR *sb.* and *v.*] 1. *tr.* To admit or induct to an office or dignity by formal ceremony, to consecrate, install, invest. 2. To invest with a sacred character, etc. JUNIUS 2. To make auspicious to sanctify

consecrate (*rare*) 1639. 4. 'To begin with good omens' (J.); to begin with some formal ceremony or notable act, to enter upon, to usher in; to initiate. (Sometimes merely grandiose for 'begin'.) 1755. 5. To introduce into public use by a formal opening ceremony 1852.

To i. a King DAUGHTON, a bishop 1637, a Caliph 1708. 4. To i. the revolution 1851, a new era 1805, the daily work of a school GRANT. 5. To i. a statue 1852. Hence **Inaugurator**, one who inaugurates; an initiator. **Inauguratory** *a.* = INAUGURAL. **Inauguration** (in'ogū'rā'shən), 1569 [ad. L. *inaugurationem*; see *prec.*] The action of inaugurating. 1. Formal induction, institution, or ushering in with auspicious ceremonies. 2. The formal commencement or introduction of a course of action, an important era or period of time, etc. 1836. 3. *attrib* = INAUGURAL 1685.

1. The King's Anniversary I. 1627. 2. The i. of privateering YEARS. 3. An I. speech 1772.

Inaunter, var. of **ENAUINTER**, in case (that).

Inaurate (in'ō'rēt), *a.* rare. 1826. [ad. L. *inauratus*.] a. Gilded, covered with gold. b. *Entom.* Applied to parts having a metallic lustre.

Inau-rate, *v.* rare. 1623 [f. ppl. stem of L. *inaurare*.] *trans.* To gild. Hence **Inauration**, gilding.

Inauspicate, *a.* 1632. [ad. L. *inauspiciatus* see IN-^s and AUSPICATE.] Ill-omened, inauspicious -1668.

Inauspicious (in'ōspi'shəs), *a.* 1592. [IN-^s.] Not auspicious, ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate.

The yoke of i. starts SHAMS. A tardy and i. season KANE. Hence **Inauspiciously** *adv.*, -ness.

Inauthentic, *a.* rare. 1860. [IN-^s.] Not authentic. Hence **Inauthenticity**.

Inauthoritative, *a.* 1659. [IN-^s.] Not authoritative, having no authority.

In banco: see **BANCO** *sb.*

Inbarged, var. of **EMBARGE** *v.*

In-beaming, *vbl. sb.* 1662. [f. IN *adv.* + **BIAMING** *vbl. sb.*] A beaming or shining in.

In-being, **inbeing** (in'bē'ing), 1587. [f. IN *adv.* + **BEING** *vbl. sb.*] 1. Inherence, immannence 1617. 2. Inward or essential nature 1661.

3. An indwelling being applied to the 'persons' of the Trinity -1643.

3. In the same most single essence are three Persons or In-beings GOLDING.

Inbent, *ppl. a.* 1586 [f. IN *adv.* + **BENT** *ppl. a.*] Bent or curved inwards; turned or directed inwards.

In-between, 1815. [Phr. *in between*, used subst. or attrib.] a. quasi-*sb.* An interval; also, a person who intervenes. b. quasi-*adv.* Placed between.

Inblow, *v.* [OE. *inblōtan*, f. IN-1 + **BLOW** *v.*, tr. L. *inflare*, *inspirare*.] *trans.* To blow or breathe into; to inflate, to inspire -1678. Hence **Inblown** *ppl. a.*

Inboard (in'bōrd), 1850. [Prop. a phr., IN *prep.* + **BOARD** *sb. V.*]

Naut. a. adv. Within the sides of a ship or vessel 1853.

Luckily, those who were upset managed to fall i. 1861.

B. prep. Inside, within (a vessel) 1854.

C. adj. Situated within or towards the centre of the vessel 1850.

Inbond (in'bōnd), *a.* 1842. [f. IN-1 + **BOND** *sb.*] *Building.* Said of a brick or stone laid with its length across a wall (also called a *header*), also of a wall built of these. Opp. to *outbond*.

Inborn (in'bōrn, in'bērn), *ppl. a.* OE. [f. IN *adv.* + **BORN** *ppl. a.*] 1. Born in a place, aboriginal -1875. 2. Of a quality, etc., born in a person; innate 1513. b. *transf.* Of a nature: That was born such (*rare*) 1818.

2. Some sense of courtesy PALGRAVE. b. The Arab is an i. gentleman BOSW. SMITH.

Inbow, *v.* ME. [f. IN-1 + **BOW** *v.*] 1. *trans.* To bend into a curved or arched form, to curve, arch -1625. 2. To bow or bend (towards); to incline. WYCLIF.

Inbowed, **in-bowed**, *a.* 1886. [f. IN *adv.* + **BOWED**.] Bowed or bent inwards or concavely as an *inbowed dome* 38

Inbreak (in'breek), *rare*. 1837 [f. IN *adv.* + **BREAK** *sb.*, after *outbreak*.] A breaking in, invasion, forcible incursion. So **Inbreaking** *vbl. sb.* 1652.

Inbreathe (in'brið), *v.* ME. [f. IN-1 + **BREATHE** *v.*, after L. *inspirare*.] 1. *trans.* To breathe (something) in (*lit.* and *fig.*). 2. To inspire (a person) 1851. Hence **Inbreather**.

Inbred (in'bred, in'bred), *ppl. a.* Also **in-** 1592. [f. IN *adv.* + **BRED**.] 1. Bred within, innate. 2. Bred in a place, native 1638. 3. (Prop. *un-*breed.) Bred in-and-in. STEVENSON.

1. Your i. Curiosity, and love of Experimental Learning BOSWELL.

Inbreed (in'brið), *v.* Also **in-** 1599. [f. IN-1 + **BREED** *v.*] 1. *trans.* To engender or produce within. 2. To breed or bring up in a course of action. HOLLAND.

1. To i. and cherish in a great people the seeds of virtue MILT.

In-breeding (in'brið'ing), *vbl. sb.* 1842. [f. IN *adv.* + **BREEDING** *vbl. sb.*] Breeding in-and-in.

In-breeding generally results mischievously 1887.

Inbring, **in-bring**, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [OE. i. IN-1 + **BRING** *v.*] *trans.* To bring in; to introduce, esp. in *Sc. Law*, to bring in by legal authority. So **Inbringing** *vbl. sb.*

Inburning (in'bū'ning), *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* + **BURNING** *ppl. a.*] Burning internally. SPENSER.

Inburst (in'būst), *sb.* rare. 1837. [f. IN *adv.* + **BURST** *sb.*; cf. *outburst*.] A bursting in, irruption. So **Inburst** *v.* (*rare*), to burst in 1540.

Inca (in'kə). 1594. [Peruvian, 'lord, king, emperor', also, 'man of the blood royal'.] The title of the emperor or king of Peru before its conquest by the Spaniards; also, one of the royal race of Peru.

attrib L. Cockatoo, an adaptation of Ger. *Inla Kaka*, name of the Pink or Leadbetter's Cockatoo of Australia. I. tern, a species of tern (*Nematoc*), the Bearded Tern.

Inca, etc., obs. var. of **ENCAGE**, etc.

Incalculable (in'kal'kūlā'b'l), *a.* 1795 [IN-^s.] 1. That cannot be calculated, computed, or forecast. 2. Of a person, etc.: That cannot be reckoned upon 1876.

1. I mischief's Bunker. And course BURKE. 2. An i. temper 1899. Hence **Incalculability**, 1. quality. **Incalculableness**. **Incalculably** *adv.*

Inca-lendared, *pa. pple.* 1622. [f. IN-2 + **CALENDAR** *v.* or *sb.* + **-ED**.] Canonized.

Incalescent (in'kāl'sēnt), *a.* Now *rare*. 1680. [ad. L. *incalescentem*, *incalescere*, f. in- (IN-2) + *calescere* to grow warm.] Becoming hot or warm; increasing in warmth (*lit.* and *fig.*). Hence **Incalescence** 1646, **Incalescence** 1698, the action or process of becoming 1; rise of temperature; heating.

In-calf (in'kāl'), *a.* 1556. [phr. *in calf* used *attrib.*] Of a cow: That is in calf. So **Incalver**, a cow in calf.

Incameration (in'kām'ērā'shən), 1670. [2. F. f. in- (IN-2) + It. *camera* chamber, the papal treasury; see **CAMERA**.] Annexation to the papal domain -1747.

Incamp, -ment: see **ENCAMP**, -MENT.

Incan (in'kän), *a.* 1885. [f. INCA + -AN.] Pertaining to the Incas of Peru.

Incescence (in'kēs'sēnt), *v.* 1874 [ad. L. *incalescere*, f. in- (IN-2) + *calescere* to become white.] 1. *intr.* To be or become in-cescent, to glow with heat. Chiefly in pres. pple. 2. *trans.* To render incescent 1883.

Incescent (in'kēs'sēnt), *a.* 1794. [ad. L. *incalescentem*; see *prec.*] 1. Luminous or glowing with heat. b. *gen.* Glowing, brilliantly luminous 1867. c. *techn.* Applied to that form of electric light produced by the incescence of a filament or strip of carbon; the *glow-lamp* as dist. from the *arc light*. Hence **transf.** of gas and other lamps. 1881.

a. *fig.* Ardent, fiery; 'flaming up' 1859.

1. The hypothesis of an originally i. globe PAGE.

b. The i. snow 1872. 2. The 'incescent passions' of the Anti-Semites 1894. Hence **Incescence**, the state of being 'in' -*adv. fig.* Incescent - the quality or state of being

Incanescent (in'kān'sēnt), *a.* rare. 1866 [f. L. *incanescentem*, *incanescente* to become white.] = CANESCENT.

Incanous (in'kā'nəs), *a.* 1864. [f. L. *incanus* hoary + -OUS.] *Bot.* Hoary with white pubescence.

Inca-nt, *v.* 1546. [ad. L. *incantare*.] a. *intrans.* To use incantation or enchantment. b. *trans.* To enchant, charm. -1665.

Incantation (in'kānt'ā'shən) ME. [a. F. ad. L. *incantationem*, f. *incantare*; see *prec.*] The use of a formula of words spoken or chanted to produce a magical effect; the utterance of a spell or charm; more widely, The use of magic in ceremonies or arts; sorcery, enchantment. b. with *ppl.* An instance of this, *concr.* a spell charm ME.

Like the demons of old summoned by i. BURTON.

So **Incantator** (*rare*), one who uses i. **Incantatory** *a.* (*rare*), using, or of the nature of, i.

Incanton (in'kānt'ōn), *v.* 1705. [f. IN-2 + **CANTON** *sb.*] *trans.* To make into or admit as a canton.

Incapable (in'kāp'ā'b'l), *a.* (*sb.*) 1591. [ad. med. L. *incapabilis*, see IN-^s and **CAPABLE**.]

1. Not capable, the opposite of capable. 11. Unable to take in, contain, hold, or keep -1841.

1b. Unable to put up with; impatient of -1712.

2. Not open to or susceptible of, insensible to. Const. *cf.* *Obs.* or *arch.* 1601.

3. Of such a nature, or in such a condition as not to allow or admit of; not susceptible of Const. *cf.* or (formerly) with *inf.* 1712.

4. Not having the capacity, power, or fitness for, unable. Const. *cf.* or (formerly) with *inf.* 1610.

b. In a good sense: Not having the depravity, moral weakness, etc. for 1755.

5. *absol.* Incompetent; without ordinary capacity 1594.

6. Not (legally) qualified or entitled, disqualified. Const. *cf.* or (formerly) with *inf.* 1657.

1. I of more SHAMS *Sonn.* cxlii. 2. As one i. of her own distress *Hamlet*, iv. vii. 1797.

3. Not i. to be beloved 1712. 4. Grovne incapable of reason ble *affixes* SHAMS. 1. of much exertion 1842.

b. My foot. have had things to my charge whereof I am i, even in thought SCOTT.

5. Phr. *Drunk and i.* 1. so drunk as to be incapable of taking care of himself 6. i. of holding any public employment MACULAY.

11. In passive sense. That cannot be received or apprehended (*rare*). Const. *to* -1625.

B. sb. A thoroughly incompetent person 1809.

Hence **Incapability**, the quality or condition of being i. **Incapableness**. **Incapably** *adv.*

Incapacious (in'kāp'ā'shəs), *a.* 1617 [f. I *incapax*, *incapaci-* + -OUS.] 1. Not of sufficient size to take in something. b. Not able to contain much; narrow, limited. (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1635.

2. Not having mental capacity for something. Const. *cf.* or (formerly) with *inf.* Also *absol.* 1617.

1. Buzzing them into popular ears and capacities, i. of them Mr. MOUNTAGU.

Incapacitate (in'kāp'ā'sitēt), *v.* 1657. [f. INCAPACITY + -ATE.] 1. *trans.* To deprive of capacity; to disqualify, unfit 1661.

2. To disqualify in law.

1. My lameness does not i. me, for the work of the day school 1822.

2. You have incapacitated public Preachers from sitting in Parliament CROMWELL.

Hence **Incapacitation**, the action of incapacitating or fact of being incapacitated; disqualification.

Incapacity (in'kāp'ē'stī), 1611. [ad. med. L. *incapacitas*, f. *incapacitē*, see IN-^s and **CAPACITY**.] 1. Want of capacity; inability, powerlessness, incompetence; (with *an* and *ppl.*) an instance of this. b. Inability to take, receive or deal with in some way. Const. *cf.* *for.* 1655.

2. Legal disqualification, disability; an instance of this 1628.

1. His i. and ignorance were equal to his presumption GIBSON.

2. Persons lying under an i. 1620.

Incapsulate (in'kaps'ulēt), *v.* Also **en-** 1874. [f. IN-2 + L. *capsula* + -ATE.] *trans.* To enclose in a capsule. Hence **Incapsulating** *ppl. a.*; applied *fig.* to certain languages in which modifying elements are inserted in the body of a word 1868.

Hence **Incapsulation**, the action or process of incapsulating 1860.

Incarcerate (in'kār'sērēt), *ppl. a.* *arch.* 1528. [ad. med. L. *incarceratus*, *incarcerare*, f. in- (IN-2) + *carcer* prison.] *Incarcerate* - a ed confined shut in.

Incarcerate (inkā'sērēt), *v.* 1560. [f. *L. incarcerare, incarcerare*; see *prec.* and *-ATE*.] *trans.* To shut up in, or as in, prison; to confine.

What is it to the Liberty of the Subject under the Lion and weighty Chains of an Arbitrary Government? 1640. Hence **Incarcerated** *ppl. a.*; *spec. in Path.*, variously used of a strangulated, obstructed, or otherwise irreducible hernia and of a retained placenta. **Incarceration**, imprisonment 1536. **Incarcerator**, one who incarcerates, or imprisons. **Incarcinate**, *a.* Used *poet.* for *incarnate*. See the *verbe diuill* *l. Twel. N. v. i.* 185.

Incardinate (inkā'rdinat), *v.* 1609. [f. *ppl. stem* of med. *L. incardinare* to institute into an ecclesiastical benefice, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *cardo*, *cardinal* hinge, *cardinalis* a chief presbyter, a **CARDINAL**] *trans. a.* To institute as principal priest, deacon, etc. at a particular church or place. *b.* To institute to a cardinalship. So **Incardination**.

Incardinated that is Mortified or directed to a Church, as a hinge to a door 1609.

Incarne (inkā'ın), *v.* Also **ten-**. ME. [a. *F. incarnare*, ad. *L. incarnare* to make flesh, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *caro*, *carne*.] *trans.* To cover with flesh, heal over (a wound, etc.); *absol.* To cause flesh to grow 1541. *b. intr.* To become covered with flesh, to heal 1589. *a.* To incarnate (*rare*) 1563.

Incarndine (inkā'mādin, -ın), 1591. [a. *F. incarnadin*, *-ine*, ad. *It. incarnadino*, var. of *incarnadino* flesh-colour, deriv. of *incarnato* **INCARNATE**.]

A. adj. Prop., Flesh-coloured, carnation, pale red or pink, also, crimson or blood-red (cf. **CARNATION**). in mod. use occas. = Blood-stained (from Shaks.). see **INCARNADINE** *v.* You'll calmly wash those hands I, Byrov.

B. sb. Flesh-colour, blush colour; also, a crimson or blood-red colour 1522.

Incarndine, *v.* arch 1605. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To dye or tinge with incarnadine; to redden. (From Shaks. onward associated with the colour of blood.)

This my Hand will rather The multitudinous Seas incarnadine, Making the Greene, one Red *Macb.* II. ii. 62

Incarne (inkā'mēt), *a.* ME. [ad. *L. incarnatus* made flesh; see **INCARN**. In sense 2 = *Fr. incarnat*, *-ate*.] *trans.* 1. Clothed or invested with flesh; embodied in flesh; in a human (or animal) bodily form. *b.* Of a quality, etc.: Impersonated 1532. 2. Flesh-coloured; light pink or crimson. *Obs.* exc. in *Bot.* 1533.

1. And slay th' i. Deity Wzssv. Phr. *Dei incarnate* applied hyperbolically to a person, but the *adj.* often becomes nearly = 'out-and-out', 'arrant'. *b.* The quack is a Falsehood I 1839. 2. The common red and i. clovers Darwin.

Incarne (inkā'mēt), *v.* 1533. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To render incarnate; to embody in flesh. *a. trans.* and *fig. a.* To actualize, embody (an abstraction) 1591. *b.* To impersonate (a quality, etc.) 1805. *†a.* = **INCARN** 1. -1725. *†b. intr.* for *reft* = **INCARN** 1. b. -1759. *†4.* To make carnal; to despiritualize -1683. *5.* To convert (vegetable matter) into flesh. **PLAYFAIR**.

1. I must not ask why God took this way to I. his Son DOWNE. *a. b.* This first incarnated the Venetian spirit SYMONDS. *3. b.* My uncle Toby's wound was near well 'twas just beginning to I. SFRSNE. *5.* To 'I.' Indian corn [i.e. by feeding cattle with it] 1882.

Incarnation (inkā'rnāshən), ME. [a. *F.*, ad. late *L. incarnationem*; see **INCARN**.] *trans.* The action of incarnating or fact of being incarnated or 'made flesh'; assumption of, or existence in, a bodily (esp. human) form. *a. spec.* of Christ, or of God in Christ. Often *absol.* The Incarnation (The earliest sense. In early use often in reference to the date of the incarnation or birth of Christ) *b. fig.* Embodiment. ? *Obs.* 1615. *2. concr. a.* An incarnate or embodied form (of) 1742. *b.* A living type or embodiment (of a quality, etc.) 1833. *c.* Loosely: A thing which is an embodiment (of) 1821. *3.* The formation of new flesh upon or in a wound or sore; healing up; granulation; *concr.* a growth of new flesh 1544. *4.* Flesh-colour, carnation; a pigment or dye of this colour. *Obs.* or arch. 1485. *b. attrib.* or as *adj.* = **INCARNATE** *a.* 2. 1562.

1. He was borne af er th I f lord
o (Ger Kōln) o f pou. u Ger M c) * (f d me) v cu l) e (e) (there 2 (2) (em). f f faire) o (fern earth

h. c. yerer 1477. *a. a.* His [Vishnu's] first I. was that of a fish 1843. *b.* William Rufus a foul i of selfishness STRASS.

Incarnative (inkā'mātiv), ME. [a. *obs. F. incarnatif*, *-ive*; see **INCARNATE** *v.* and *-IVE*.] *A. adj.* 1. Promoting the growth of flesh in a wound or sore -1694. *2.* Used *poet.* for *incarnate* (= 'arant'). GREENE & LODGE.

B. sb. *sc. medicine, application* 1568-1720. **Incarnive**, *v.* rare. Also **en-**. 1596. [IN-2 = EN-2 B. 3.] *trans.* To carve or engrave in or upon something -1615.

Incase, *-ment*, vars. of **ENCASE**, *-MENT*

Incask, *v.* 1611. [f. IN-1 or 2 + **CASK** *sb.*] *trans. a.* To put into a cask. *b.* To cover with, or as with, a casque or helmet. SHELTON.

Incassellate, *en-*, *v.* 1538 [f. *ppl. stem* of med. *L. incastellare*; see IN-2 and *-ATE*.] *trans.* To make into a castle; to fortify; to enclose with masonry -1601. So **Incassile** *v.*

Incassellated, *ppl. a.* 1611. [ad. *It. incastellato* 'hoof-bound' (Florio).] Hoof-bound (as a horse). (Dicts.) So **Incassellied**, *incassellied* *ppl. a.* in same sense.

Incatenation (inkā'thē'nāshən), 1762. [f. med. *L. incatenare* to enchain.] Putting in or fastening with chains; harnessing; a linking or being linked together. So **Incatenate** *v.* 1839.

Incavutellous, *a.* 1610. [IN-3.] Incautious

-1734 **Incation** (inkō'jān), 1715. [IN-3.] Want of caution.

Incautious (inkō'jās), *a.* 1703. [IN-3; after *L. incautus*.] Not cautious; wanting in caution; heedless, unwary, rash.

An i moment 1800, employment of language LEWIS. Hence **Incautiously** *adv.*, *-ness*.

Incavate (inkā'vāt), *a.* rare. [ad. *L. incavatus*.] Hollowed, bent inwards. (Dicts.)

Incavation (inkā'vāshən), 1799 [f. *L. incavare*.] The action of making hollow; also, a hollow on a surface; a hollowed place

Incave, *v.* 1 [ad. *L. incavare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *cavare*.] To make hollow; to bend inwards. SIDNEY

Incave, *encave* (inkā'v, en-), *v.* 2 1604. [f. IN-3, EN-1 + **CAVE** *sb.* Cf. *F. encaver*.] *trans.* To enclose or shut up in, or as in, a cave. So **Incavern**, *encavern* *v.* 1611.

Incade (insād), *v.* rare. 1669. [ad. *L. incedere* to go on; see IN-2.] *intr.* To move on, advance; to move with measured or stately pace. Hence **Incedingly** *adv.* (often with allusion to Virgil, *Æn.* I. 46).

Incelebrity, 1803. [IN-3.] Want of celebrity.

Incend (inse'nd), *v.* *Obs.* (exc. as *nonce-wd.*) 1502. [ad. *L. incendere* to set on fire.] *trans.* To set alight 1597. *†2.* To engender (bodily heat); to heat, inflame -1621. *†3.* To inflame, excite (the mind, passions, etc.); to incite to action -1684

Incendiarism (inse'ndiāriz'm), 1674. [f. **INCENDIARY** + *-ISM*.] The practice or commission of arson. *fig.* Inflammatory agitation.

Incendiary (inse'ndiāri), 1606. [ad. *L. incendiarius*, f. *incendium* conflagration; see *-ARY*.]

A. adj. 1. Consisting in, or pertaining to, the malicious setting on fire of buildings or other property 1611. *b. Msh.* Adapted for setting on fire an enemy's buildings, ships, etc. 1871. *2. fig.* Tending to stir up strife, violence, or sedition; inflammatory 1614.

1. An i. outrage at Norwich SWEED. *b.* A shower of i. shells 1871. *2. I.* publications 1853.

B. sb. 1. One who wilfully or criminally causes a conflagration; one who commits arson 1606. *2. fig.* One who stirs up civil strife or violence; an inflammatory agitator; a firebrand 1631. *†b.* An incentive to evil -1726

2. The Jesuits had been the incendiaries of the late insurrection H. WALLACE.

Incendious, *a.* 1823. [ad. *L. incendiosus*; see *-OUS*.] = **INCENDIARY** *a.* Hence **Incendiously** *adv.*

Incensation (inse'nsāshən), 1853. [f. med. *L. incensare* to INCENSE.] The action of incensing.

Incense (in'sens), *sb.* [ME. *ansens, encens*,

a. OF. *encens, ansens*, ad. eccl. *L. incensum* incense, lit. 'that which is set on fire', f. *incendere*. Altered after *L.*] *1.* An aromatic gum, etc., or a mixture of fragrant gums or spices, used for producing a sweet smell when burned. *2.* The smoke or perfume of incense, esp. when burned as an oblation or in religious ceremonial ME. *3. trans.* and *fig.* ME.

1. And moore encens in to the fyr he caste CHAUCER. *2.* A thicke cloud of i. went vp *Eck.* viii. 11. *3. trans.* The humid Flours, that breathed Thymorning I. Murr. P. L. ix. 194. *fig.* Offer pure i. to so pure a shrine SHAKS. *Lact.* 194.

Comb. 1. *boat*, a boat-shaped vessel used to hold i. for transfer to a censer, *†brass*, *tr.* Gr. *yalos* *alibaron* in Rev. i. 15 (1611 'fine brass', but also explained as 'yellow frankincense'); *†breathing a.*, exhaling fragrance; *†cedar*, the genus *Libocedrus*, esp. the White Cedar (*L. decurrens*); *†tree*, a name for various trees yielding i., esp. of the genus *Boswellia* and *Leuca*; also applied to a species of *Pittosporum*, from its fragrant flowers; *†wood*, the wood of *Seica heptaphylla*.

Incense (in'sens), *v.* 1 ME. [a. *F. encenser*, f. *encens* **INCENSE** *sb.*] *trans.* To fumigate or perfume with incense, esp. in connexion with a religious ceremony; to burn or offer in cense before, or to, to cense. Also *trans.* and *fig.* *2.* To burn or offer as incense (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1605. *3. intr.* To burn or offer incense ME.

1. To i. Idols 1709. *trans.* Wild roses incensed the fresh air 1661. *3.* To i. unto Idols 1638

Incense (in'sens), *v.* 2 ME. [a. OF. *incenser* (*incenser*), f. *L. incensare, incendere*, see **INCEND**.]

trans. To set on fire, kindle; to consume with fire, burn -1700. *†2.* To inflame (passion, etc.) -1809. *3.* *†To fire* (a person with passion, etc.) -1864. *b. spec.* To inflame with wrath, excite to anger, enrage, exasperate. (The current sense.) 1494. Also *fig.* *†4.* To incite to some action; to stir up, set on -1639.

1. Like precious Odours, most fragrant, when the are incensed, or crushed BACON. 2. Wall God i. in me For such a petty Trepass? MILT. P. L. ix. 69. *3. b.* Thus so incensed her father, that [etc.] FIELING *fig.* Winds wrastling with great fires, i. the flame DENVER. Hence **Incensed** (inse'ns, *poet.* *in'sens*) *ppl. a.* kindled (*lit.* and *fig.*); inflamed with wrath in *Her.* said of an animal depicted with fire issuing from mouth and ears. **Incensement** (now *rare* anger, exasperation

Incenser (in'sensar), 1555 [a. *F. encenseur*; see **INCENSE** *v.* 2 and *-ER*.] *2.* One who burns or offers incense, also *fig.*

Incensor, see **INCENSOR**.

Incension, ME. [ad. *L. incensionem* *incendere* to INCEND.] *1.* Burning; setting on fire; conflagration -1556. *2.* Bodily inflammation -1745. *3.* Incensement. BAXTER.

Incensive, *a.* (*sb.*) rare. 1563. [a. *obs. F. incensif*, *-ive*, see **INCEND** and *-IVE*.] *1.* Of inflamed disposition, full of rage. FOXE. *2.* Inflammatory -1677. *3. sb.* = **INCENSIVE** *sb.* RALEIGH.

Incensor, *-er*, 1555. [a. *L. incensor*; see **INCEND** *v.*] One who kindles, inflames, incites; an insugator -1627.

Incensory (in'sensōri), 1611. [ad. med. *L. incensorium*, f. *incensum* **INCENSE** *sb.*; see *-ORY*.] *†1.* A burnt offering. CHAPMAN. *2.* censer 1645.

Incensurable (in'sensūrāb'l, -fūr-), *c.* rare. 1846. [IN-3.] Not censurable. Hence **Incensurably** *adv.* rare.

Incentive (in'sentiv), ME. [ad. *L. incitari* was setting the tune, inciting, f. *incitare* to stir to, in sense 2, app. confounded with **INCITE** *SIVE*.]

A. adj. 1. Having the quality of inciting provocative 1603. *†2.* Having the property of kindling -1708

1. An i. speech in the House of Lords NORTH. Part i. read Provide, pernicious with one touch to stir MILT. P. L. vi. 519. Hence **Incentively** *adv.*

B. sb. [f. *incitamentum*.] Something that arouses feeling, or incites to action; an exciting cause or motive; an incitement, provocator spur ME

An I. to the Love of our Country STEELE.

Incitor (in'sentār), Now rare. 156 [a. *L.*, f. *incitare* to sing to.] *1.* One who excites (strife, etc.), one who incites to action. *†2.* 'He that singeth the descant'. BLOUNT

o (Ger Kōln) o f pou. u Ger M c) * (f d me) v cu l) e (e) (there 2 (2) (em). f f faire) o (fern earth

Incetre, en- (in-, ense'ntrē), *v. rare*. 1611. [f. IN-² + CENTRE.] *trans.* To centre in something; to fix in the centre.

Incept (in'sept), *v.* 1369. [f. L. *incept-*, *incipere* to begin.] 1. *trans.* To undertake, to begin, enter upon. 2. *intr.* = COMMENCE V. 4. (A term retained at Cambridge.) Hence *gen.* to enter upon one's career or office. 1852. 3. *trans.* (Biol.) To take in, as an organism or cell 1863.

1 The 'Licentiate' was not regarded as a full Master or 'Doctor' till he had 'incepted' RASIDALL.

Inception (in'sep'shən), 1483. [ad. L. *inceptio* fem. f. *incipere* to begin.] 1. Origination, beginning, commencement. 2. In Univ. use. The action of incepting (cf. COMMENCEMENT) 1680. 3. The action of taking in, as an organism 1849.

1 Between the i. and the execution of the project LOCKY.

Inceptive (in'sep'tiv), 1612. [a. obs. F. *inc p'tif*, -*ive*, f. *incept-*, *incipere* to begin; see IVc.]

A. adj. 1. Beginning, incipient; initial 1662. 2. *Gram* and *Logic*. Expressing the beginning of action, as *a. verb*, *proposition*, etc. 1650. Hence *Inceptively adv.* in an i. way. 2 Verbs I., the same as Inchoatives 1706.

B. sb. 1. An inceptive verb or proposition 1612. 2. (pl.) Initial circumstances; beginnings -1734.

Inceptor (in'sep'tər), 1479. [a. L., f. *incipere* to begin.] 1. One who incipits at a University. 2. *gen.* A beginner (*rare*) 1706.

Incerate, v. 1623 [f. ppl stem of L. *incrare*] To cover with wax -1727. Hence *incration*, the action of covering with wax, or of making a substance like moist wax.

Incertain, 1491 [a. F., f. *in-* (IN-3) + *certum*, after L. *incertus*] **A. adj.** = UNCERTAIN -1742. **B. sb.** 1. Uncertainty 1502. 2. An obs. game at cards. SHADWELL. So *Incertainly adv.*

Incertainty, 1484. [a. OF. *incertaineté*] = UNCERTAINTY -1792.

Incertitude (in'sərtit'ud), 1601. [a. F., f. L. *in-* (IN-2) + *certitudo*] 1. Subjective uncertainty. 2. Objective uncertainty; insecurity 1603.

1 Thus we were brought back to our old i. BURKE. 2 The i. and instability of this life HOLLAND.

Incessable (in'ses'əbəl), *a.* Now *rare*. 1545. [ad. L. *incessabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *cessare* to CEASE Formerly assim. to *cessare*.] Ceaseless, incessant. Hence *Incessably adv.* ME.

Incessancy (in'ses'ənsi), 1615. [f. next + *AVCY*.] The quality of being incessant or unceasing; unbroken continuance.

Incessant (in'ses'ənt), *a.* 1532 [prob. a. F. *incessant*, f. L. *in-* (IN-2) + *cessantem*, *cessare* to cease.] 1. That does not cease; unceasing, ceaseless, continual, either in duration or repetition. 2. Unending, endless, everlasting -1564. 3. *quasi-adv.* Without intermission or pause 1557.

1 The i. weepings of my wife SHAKES. The rude first Yields to the i. drop SWEETLY. 3. Do they not call I. on his tardy Vengeance? ROWE. Hence *Incessantly adv.* unceasingly; instantly ME. *Incessantness*.

Incession, rare. 1651. [ad. L. *incessionem*, f. *incedere* to go on, walk.] Onward motion; progression -1845.

The i. or local motion of animals SIR T. BROWNE.

Incest (in'sest), ME. [ad. L. *incestus* (m stem) or *incestum* adj. neut. f. *in-* (IN-2) + *castus* chaste.] The crime of sexual intercourse or cohabitation between persons related within the degrees within which marriage is prohibited by law.

Spiritual i. (in R.C. Ch.) (a) Marriage or sexual connexion between persons related by spiritual affinity, or with a person under a vow of chastity, etc. (b) The holding by the same person of two benefices, one of which depends on the collation of the other.

Incestuous (in'ses'tuəs), *a.* 1532. [ad. L. *incestuosus*; see -OUS.] 1. Guilty of incest 1552. 2. Loosely Adulterous -1631. 3. Of the nature of or involving incest 1532. 4. Begotten of incest -1621.

1. Carnal Cognition, that wicked and 530.

2. He had even trampled on the laws of Persia by an i. union with his sisters THURLOW. Hence *Incestuously adv.*, -ness.

Inch (inʃ), sb. 1. [OE. *ynce* = **unkja*, a. L. *uncia* twelfth part, inch (cf. OUNCE)] Not in other Teut. langs. 1. A measure of length, the twelfth part of a foot. Hence, a measure of surface and of solidity (explicitly *square* or *superficial*, *cubic* or *solid inch*). Used also as the unit of measurement of rainfall, of atmospheric pressure, and of the flow of water. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* The least amount or part (of space, time, material or immaterial things), a very little; a bit ME. 3. *attrib.* See QUOTE. 1646.

1. The gill contains 3.665 cubic inches (meas.). *Inch of rain*: that quantity which would cover a surface to the depth of an i., = 3.630 cubic feet on an acre.

1 of pressure: that amount which balances the weight of a column of mercury, an inch high, in the mercurial barometer. *Miner's i. of water*: that amount that will pass in 24 hours through an opening of 1 square inch under a constant pressure of 6 inches. 2. I'll slog you within an i. of your life DICKENS. 3. (a) Of the length, thickness, etc. of an inch; as *i. board* (board an inch thick); of the focal length of an inch, as *i. object-glass*. (b) With prefixed numeral (*two-i.*, etc.): Of the length, diameter, etc. of (so many) inches.

Phrases. *By an i.*, *i. by i.*: by small degrees, very gradually. *Inches* = *stature*; I would I had thy inches SHAKES. *Give him an i. and he'll take an ell*: undue advantage will be taken of slight concessions. *Comb.* 1. *i.-measure*, etc., one divided into inches; -*pound* (*Dynamical*), the work done in raising a pound weight vertically through an i. (cf. *foot-pound* v. Foot lb.); -*worm*, a geometer caterpillar.

Inch (inʃ), sb. 2 ME. [a. Gael. *innis* (innis), gen. *innis* (innis) island.] A small island; also, locally, a meadow by a river (as the inches of Perth).

Inch (inʃ), *v.* 1569. [f. INCH sb. 1] 1. *intr.* To move, advance, or retreat by inches or small degrees. 2. *trans.* To drive by inches or small degrees 1667. 3. To measure or compute the number of inches in 1673.

1 With slow paces measures back the field, And inches to the walls DRYDEN. 2. And so i. him and shove him out of the world DRYDEN.

Phr. *I. out* to eke out by small amounts; *to deal out sparingly*.

Inchamber, v. 1611. [IN-2.] *trans.* To lodge in or as in a chamber.

Inchanceable, a. 1583. [IN-3] Unchangeable -1654. So *inchanceability*, unchangeableness.

Inchant, etc. see ENCHANT, etc.

Incharitable, a. 1496 [IN-3] Not charitable; uncharitable -1670.

Incharity, 1589. [IN-3] Want of charity -1679.

Inchase: see ENCHASE v. 2

Inchastity, 1586. [IN-3] Unchastity -1671.

Inched (inʃt), *a.* 1605. [f. INCH sb. 1 or v. + -ED.] Containing (so many) inches in length or other dimension.

Inchest, var. of ENCHEST v.

Inchmeal (inʃ'mil), *adv.* (sb.) 1530. [f. INCH sb. 1 + MEAL.] By inches; little by little. Also with *by*.

To die, as it were, by inch-meal FLAVER.

Inchoate (in'ko:et), *a.* 1534. [ad. L. *inchoatus* (inchoatus), pa. pple. of *inchoare* (inchoare) to begin.] Just begun, incipient; in an initial or early stage; hence elementary, imperfect, undeveloped, immature.

It was a Church i., beginning, not perfect 1581. Hence *Inchoately adv.*, -ness.

Inchoate (in'ko:et), *v.* 1612. [f. L. *inchoatus*; see prec.] 1. *trans.* To begin; also, to cause to begin, bring about. 2. *intr.* To make a beginning 1654.

Inchoation (in'ko:ə'shən), 1530. [ad. late L. *inchoationem* (prop. *inchoationem*).] Beginning, commencement; origination, early stage. 2b. pl. Beginnings -1660. 3c. A prefix 1661.

But the i. of those graces, the consummation whereof dependeth on mysteries ensuing HOOKER.

Inchoative (in'ko:ə'tiv, in'ko:etiv), 1530. [See INCHOATE v. and -IVE.]

A. adj. 1. That is in an incipient stage; rudimentary, inchoate; initial 1631. 2. *Gram* Of verbs: Inceptive 1530. Hence *Inchoatively adv.* in an i. manner.

1. The solution is still in its i. stages CARLTON. 2. *sb.* *a. an.* An inchoative verb 530.

Inchpin, 1571. [app. f. INCH sb. 1 + PIN sb.; or (in sense 1) a corruption of some other word.] 1. The sweetbread of a deer; also explained as 'the lower gut', etc. -1683. 2. A pin an inch long GOLDING.

Inchurich, obs. var. of ENCHURICH v.

Incurable, a. 1657. [ad. mod. L. *incurabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *curare* to tame; see -ABLE.] That cannot be tamed; hence, of plants, that cannot be naturalized -1776.

Incide (in'sid), *v.* 1? *Obs.* 1597. [ad. L. *incidere* to cut into, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *cadere* cf. INCISE v.] 1. *Surg.* To cut into, make incision (inns. or intr.). 2. *Med.* To sever, loosen, disperse, resolve (a viscid humour, phlegm, etc.). = CUT v. II. 4 -1797.

Incide (in'sid), *v.* 2 *rare*. 1774. [ad. I. *incidere*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *cadere* to fall; cf. INCIDENT a.] *intr.* To fall upon; to have incidence.

Incidence (in'sidəns), ME. [a. F., f. *incident*; see -ENCE.] 1. = INCIDENT sb. 1 -1651. 2. The act or fact of falling upon or coming in contact with 1650. 3. *Physics*. The falling of a line, or anything moving in a line (as a ray of light, etc.), upon a surface; the manner of such falling 1621. 4. *Maths* = IMMERSION 3. 1707. 5. The range or scope of a thing, the extent of its influence or effects 1825.

1. Many operations have been invented sometimes by a casual i. and occurrence BACON. 2. The i. of a heavy pile KANE. 3. *Angle of incidence*, the angle which the incident line, ray, etc. makes with the perpendicular to the surface at the point of i. 4. *Angle of i.*, the perpendicular to the surface at the point of i. 5. The i. and effect of rays and regulators McCULLOCH.

Incidency, 1611. [See prec. and -ENCE] 1. An incident -1701. 2. The quality of being liable to fall to; (with *pl.*) a thing incident to -1683. 3. *Physics*, = INCIDENCE 3. -1704. 4. The meeting of lines. MORSE.

Incident (in'sident), sb. ME. [a. F. *incident* adj. used subst.] 1. Something that occurs casually in connexion with something else, an event of accessory or subordinate character. 2. An occurrence viewed as a separate circumstance 1462. 3b. A matter, in affair (*rare*) -1761. 3. A distinct piece of action in a play or poem 1695, a single feature in a picture 1705. 4. An accessory circumstance -1755; in *Law*, a privilege, burden, custom, etc. commonly or invariably attaching to an office, estate, or the like 1628. 5b. An incidental expense -1776.

3. No person, no i. in the play, but must be of us to carry on the main design DRYDEN. A sweet piece of rock i. RUSKIN. 4. The 'incidents' of tenancy by knight-service DICKE.

Incident (in'sident), *a.* 1488. [a. F., or ad. L. *incidentem*, *incidere*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *cadere* to fall.] 1. Liable to befall or occur to; likely to happen; hence, naturally attaching. 2. *Law*. Attaching itself, as a privilege, burden or custom, to an office, position, etc. 1591. 3. Relating or pertinent to -1614. 4. Apt to fall into; liable to; subject to -1767. 5.

INCIDENTAL 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1523. 2. Subordinate, subsidiary, accessory 1725. 3. Falling or striking upon or against, as light upon a surface. Const. *upon*. 1607.

1. The fallacies i. to categorical syllogisms R. 10. 2. Fealties is incidental to every manner of Service 1574. 3. By occasion i. there was talk of a text of Scripture 1581. With all the Charges i. BURKE. 6 Phr. *An incidental proposition*, a proposition inserted in a principal one, and introduced by a relative pronoun; a subordinate relative clause.

Incidental (in'sidentl), *a.* (sb.) 1616. [f. INCIDENT sb. + -AL.] 1. Occurring or liable to occur in fortuitous or subordinate conjunction with something else; casual 1644. 2. Of a charge or expense: Such as is incurred apart from the primary disbursements 1739.

2. Casually met with (*rare*) 1856. 3. *sb.* An incidental circumstance, event, charge, etc. 1707.

1. Those i. discourses which we have wandered into MUR. 2. The house rent, and the i. charges of a family 1804. Phr. *Incidental images, colours*: such as are perceived by the eye as a consequence of visual impressions no longer present. *Incidental music*, marches, dances, etc. -1702. *Incidental song*, the of p. y. H.

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() . a pass an (loud) v (cut) f (F chel) s (ever) t (I cy) z (F can de ve) che) q (wha) r (got)

Incidentally, *adv.* 1529. [f. INCIDENT *a.* + *LY*.] Incidentally -1824.
Incinerable (insinéràbl), *a.* rare. [f. med.L. *incinerare* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being burnt to ashes. SIR T. BROWNE.
Incinerate, *phl. a.* 1471. [ad med.L. *incineratus*; see next.] Incinerated -1626.
Incinerate (insinéràt), *v.* 1555 [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *incinerare*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *cinerare*, *cinerum* ashes; see -ATE.] 1. *trans.* To reduce to ashes, consume by fire. 2. *intr.* To become reduced to ashes 1800.
 1. It is the fire only that incinerates Bodies Boyle
 Hence **Incineration**, reduction to ashes 1529; *spica* (esp. in U.S.) the cremation of the dead.
Incipience (insipiens), 1864. [f. INCIPI-ENT; see -ENCE.] Beginning, commencement; the fact or condition of being incipient; with *ph.* A beginning. So **Incipieny**, the quality or state of being incipient 1817.
Incipient (insipient), 1589. [ad. L. *incipiens*, *incipere* to begin.]
 A. *adj.* Beginning, coming into, or in an early stage of, existence; in an initial stage 1669. Hence **Incipiently** *adv.*
 I madness Johnson, fermentation Sir H. Davy.
 B. *sb.* 1. = INCIPITOR -1598. 2. *Heb. Gram.* The verbal 'tense' or form with prefixed servile letters, variously called Future, Present, and Imperfect 1866.
Incipit (insipit), [L., = begins; used, as in old MSS., to introduce the title of a literary work.] The opening words of a poem or other piece. Cf. EXPLICIT.
Incircle, obs. f. ENCIRCLE *v.*
Incirclet, [f. IN-¹ or 2 + CIRCLET.] A little circular curl or spiral. SIDNEY.
Incircumscribable, *a.* 1550. [ad. med.L. *incircumscribibilis*; see IN-¹.] Incapable of being circumscribed or limited -1652.
Incircumscription, *rare.* 1651. The condition of being uncircumscribed, boundlessness.
Incircumspect, *a.* 1531. [IN-³.] Not circumspect; incautious, heedless -1651.
Incircumspection, 1646. [IN-³.] Want of circumspection, heedlessness, unwariness -1683.
Incise (insai-z), *v.* 1541. [a. F. *inciser*, for OF *enicer*, f. L. *incisus*, *incidere*; see INCISE.] 1. *trans.* To cut into, make an incision in, to cut marks upon, engrave with figures. Also *assul*. 2. To form by cutting; to carve, engrave 1631.
 1. On thy Tomb to this Epitaph i. CAREW.
Incised (insai-zd), *ppl. a.* 1597. [f. INCISE *v.* + -ED.] 1. Cut into; marked by cutting. b. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having marginal notches; as a leaf or an insect's wing 1826. 2. Produced by incision; engraved 1807.
Incision (insai-zən), ME [a. F., ad. L. *incisionem*, f. *incidere* INCIDE *v.*] 1. The action of cutting into something 1474. 2. The effect of cutting into something, a division produced by cutting; a cut, a gash ME. b. *Bot.* and *Zool.* A deep indentation or notch 1578. 13. *Met.* The loosening and removal of viscid humours; cf. INCIDE *v.* 2. BACON. 4. *fig.* Incisiveness 1852. 15. Used erroneously for INSITION, engraving 1601.
Incisive (insai-siv), *a.* (sb.) 1528. [ad. med.L. *incisivus*; see INCISE *v.* and -IVE.] 1. Having the quality of cutting into something; cutting, penetrating with a sharp edge 1597. 2. *Anat.* Applied to the incisor teeth; and hence to the *incisive bones* = the premaxillary bones 1804. 13. Cutting, piercing; 'cutting' viscid humours (see INCIDE *v.* 2) -1694. 4. *fig.* Sharp or keen in mental qualities; penetrating, acute, trenchant 1850. 5. *sb.* An incisor tooth 1804.
 4. Her i. smile Mrs. BROWNING. An i. and pungent style 1826. Hence **Incisively** *adv.*, -ness.
Inciso- (insai-sə), comb. advb. f. L. *incisus*, used in the sense 'incisively', 'incised and -', as *i. dentate*, etc.
Incisor (insai-sər, -sɪ), 1672 [a. med. and mod.L. *incisor* lit. 'cutter', f. *incidere* INCIDE *v.*] *Anat.* and *Zool.* A tooth adapted for cutting; any one of the front teeth in either jaw, situated between the canine teeth on each side. b.

attrib. Adapted for cutting, as *i. forceps*, *tooth*; connected with the incisor teeth, as *i. artery*, etc. 1837.
Incisory (insai-səri), *a.* 1594. [f. as INCISOR; see -ORY.] Having the property of cutting, incisive; applied to the incisor teeth.
Incisure (insai-zʃər), 1597. [ad. L. *incisura*, f. *incisus*, *incidere* INCIDE *v.*; see -URE.] A cut, notch, slit, cleft.
Incitable (insai-təbl), *a.* rare. 1800. [f. INCITE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being incited or urged to action. Hence **Incitability**.
Incitant (insai-tənt, insai-tənt), 1802. [ad. L. *incitans*, f. *incitare* to INCITE.] A. *adj.* That incites, stimulating 1886. B. *sb.* That which incites.
Incitate, *v.* 1597. [f. L. *incitat*, *incitare*] *trans.* To incite -1623. So **Incitate** *ppl. a.* 1568.
Incitation (insai-tə'sən, insai-tə'sən), 1477 [a. F., ad. L. *incitationem*.] 1. The action of inciting; incitement, stimulation. 2. That which incites, a stimulus, incitement -1709.
 13. Power of inciting -1684.
 2. This passion... the noblest I. to honest Attempts SHAKESPEARE.
Incitative, *a.* and *sb.* rare. 1490. [a. obs. F. *incitatif*, -ive.] = INCITANT *a.* and *sb.* -1620.
Incite (insai-t), *v.* 1483. [a. F. *inciter*, ad. L. *incitare*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *citare*, freq. of *cirere*, *citum* to put in motion; see CITE.] *trans.* To urge or spur on; to stir up, instigate, stimulate. Const. *to*, *unto*; *to do something*.
 The Pope incited the King of Spain to make war against the Republic BLANCKALL. Manufacturers were incited 1812. Hence **Inciter**. **Incitingly** *adv.*
Incitement (insai-tə'mənt), 1594. [f. INCITE *v.* + -MENT.] 1. The action of inciting. 2. Also, the condition of being incited. 3. That which incites or rouses to action; an exciting cause; a stimulus, incentive, spur 1600.
 1. Chiefly by the aid of the Cardinal 1647. 2. Pleasure, the greatest i. of evil JOWETT.
Incito-motor (insai-tə'mə-tər, -ōr), *a.* rare. 1886. [f. INCITE *v.* + MOTOR, after EXCITO-MOTOR, q.v.] Inciting to motion or muscular action; applied to the action of the nervous centres which determine the contraction of the muscles through the intermediation of the motor nerves. Also erroneously identified with *excito-motor*. So **Incito-motory** *a.* 1884.
Incivil, *a.* 1886. [a. F., ad. late L. *incivilis*; see IN-³ and CIVIL.] 1. Not according to civil law. DANIEL. 2. Savage, barbarous. MARLOWE. 3. Rude, clownish -1707.
Incivility (insai-vi-liti), 1584. [ad. F. *incivilité*, ad. late L. *incivillitas*; see *prec.* and -ITY.] The quality or condition of being incivil or uncivil. 1. Want of civilization; savageness, barbarism -1811. 2. Want of good manners or good breeding -1673. 3. Want of civility or politeness, discourtesy, rudeness. Also with *an* and *pl.* 1612.
 1. That barbarous relic of feudal i., duelling 1811. 3. [Gulliford] was treated by Jeffreys with marked i. MACAULAY. No person offered me the least i. LUDLOW.
Incivilization (insai-vi-lə'zən, -i-zə-), 1823. [IN-³.] Uncivilized condition; want of civilization. So **Incivilize** *v.* 1603.
Incivism (insai-vi-zm), 1794. [ad. F. *incivisme*; see IN-³ and CIVISM.] The opposite of CIVISM; want of good citizenship; orig., want of loyalty to the principles of the French Revolution; regarded as a crime against the Republic.
 Socrates is to be excused from the charge of i. GEORGE.
Incivulation, *rare.* 1612. [ad. late L. *incivulationem*, see IN-².] A calling upon, invocation. Also, a cry, a loud call. -1613.
Incislap, obs. f. ENCLASP *v.*
Incislaudent, *a.* [IN-³.] *Bot.* Not closing. PAXTON.
Incislate, *v.* rare. 1666. [f. med.L. *incislat*, *incislatum*; see -ATE.] *trans.* To nail or bolt in, fix firmly.
Incislate, obs. f. ENCLAVE *a.* HER.
Incislate, var. of INCLAVE *b.* and *v.*

In-clearing, 1872. [IN *adv.*] The cheques, bills of exchange, etc., collectively payable by a bank, and received through the Clearing-house for settlement; also *attrib.*
Inclemency (inklemənsi), 1559. [ad. L. *inclementia*, see next and -ENCY.] The quality or condition of being inclement. 1. Severity of weather; (with *ph.*) an instance of this 1609 12. Want of kindness of disposition; pitilessness, unmercifulness -1658.
 1. The i. of the weather 1725. The inclemency of a cold climate 1748. 2. The inclemency of the late Pope laboring to forestall him in his just throne POPE HALL.
Inclement (inklemənt), *a.* 1621. [ad. L. *inclementem*, see IN-² and CLEMENT.] Not clement. 1. Of climate, etc.: Not temperate, extreme; severe 1667. 12. Not kindly; pitiless, harsh, severe, cruel -1725.
 1. To shun the i. Seasons, Rain, Ice, Hail and Snow MILN P. L. x 1063. 2. Pope Clement the fifth, was i. and cruel 1621. Hence **Inclemently** *adv.*, -ness.
Inclinable (inkləinəbl), *a.* 1449. [a. OF *incluable*, f. *inclinare*, later *incliner*, ad. L. *inclinare*, see INCLINE *v.* and -ABLE.] 1. Having a (mental) leaning in some direction inclined, disposed 1494. 2. Favourably disposed; favourable; amenable 1449. 3. Having a tendency to some physical quality, character, condition, or action 1607. 4. Capable of being inclined 1766.
 1. Of a Noble Nature, and i. to mercy FALSTUFF Too i. for factions 1634. 2. An argument that the nabob is i. to the French W. HASTINGS. 3. His i. to Red 1632. Hence **Inclinableness**, **Inclinably** *adv.*
Inclination (inkləinə'sən), 1483. [ad. F. ad. L. *inclinationem*, f. *inclinare* to INCLINE.] 1. The action or an act of inclining. 2. Deviation, or tilting a vessel for pouring -1758. 3. The fact or condition of being inclined; deviation from the normal vertical or horizontal position or direction; leaning or slanting position; slope, slant 1530. b. The amount of slope or deviation from the horizontal position 1799. c. *Dialling*. The amount by which the plane of an inclining dial deviates from the vertical 1593. d. The dip of the magnetic needle. Hence *attrib.* in *i.-chart*, etc. 1678. 3. *gen.* (chiefly in *Geom.*) The direction of a line, surface, or body, with respect to another line, surface, or body which has different direction; the difference of direction of two lines, etc. regarded as tending towards each other; usually, the amount of such difference measured by the angle of inclination. I. *Astron.* occas. *spec.* the position of the plane of a planet's orbit in relation to that of the ecliptic, measured by the angle between them 1570. 1. A courteous i. of the head 1850. 2. b. The direction of one foot in 100 yards 1799.
 II. 1. The action of inclining, bending or directing the mind to something. ? *Obs.* 1501. 2. Disposition, propensity M.H., liking, affection 1647; natural disposition; nature, character -1713. 3. Formerly, the general character or nature (of a thing); now only as *fig.* for *prec.* 1593. 4. *transf.* An action or practice to which one is inclined 1526; a person to whom one has a liking -1712.
 a. Each his several way Pursues, as i. or sad cho. Leads him perplex MILN P. L. ii. 521. 3. The who i. of the War depending on him 1653. 4. There is a very prevalent i. among them MONST. Jack ba of late, been her i. ARBUTHNOT.
 III. *Gram.* and *L. Gram.* The throwing of the accent of an enclitic upon the last syllable of the word to which it is attached 1842.
Inclination, *a.* rare. 1821. [f. *prec.* -AL.] a. Relating to inclination to the horizon 1879. b. Of or pertaining to mental disposition.
Inclinator (inkləinətəri), *a.* ? *Obs.* 1611 [f. L. *inclinal*, *inclinare* to INCLINE + -ORY] Relating to or characterized by inclination c. dip *f. needle* = DIPPING-NEEDLE. Hence **Inclinatory** *adv.*
Incline (inkləin, inklaɪn), *sb.* 1600. [the vb.] 1. = INCLINATION II. 2. A. An inclined plane or surface; a slope, declivity an inclined roadway along which mineral conveyed 846

Incline (inklīn), *v.* [ME. *encline*, *a.* OF. *encliner*, *f.* (ult.) L. *inclinare* to bend inwards or towards; see IN-².]

1. trans. 1. To bend or bow (the head, the body, etc.) towards a person or thing, and hence forward or downward. †Also *fig.* 2. To give a tendency to (a person, the mind, will, etc.); to dispose ME. 3. To cause to lean; to slope, tilt 1590; †to direct (something immaterial) towards a particular object -1626. 4. *Gr.* and *L. Gram.* To cause (a dependent word) to lean its accent upon the preceding word (see ENCLITIC *a.*) 1751.

† Thou oughtest to encline and bowe thy knee CANTON. Encline thine eares to me COVERDALE. Ps. xviij. C. 2. Such advice as God shall i hum... to propound MICH. 3 Just as the Twig is bent, the Tree's inclind POMP. Our God, hath enclined mercy vnto vs COVERDALE. Eccl. ix. 9.

II. intr. 1. To bend the head or body forward or downward; to bow. ?Obs. ME. 2. *fig.* To bow, submit, yield to; to condescend, to accede (to) 1440. 3. To turn in mind, etc. in a given direction; to apply oneself (to). (Now mostly with mixture of next.) ME. 4. To have a mental leaning towards something; to be disposed or inclined ME. 5. To slope, slant, bend downwards. Const. *to, towards*. 1568. *b. Dialling.* Said of a dial the plane of which leans forwards; opp. to *recline* 1593. 6 *gen.* To have an oblique position or direction, so as to make angles with something else 1553. *b. Mch.* To move in a direction at angles with the front, so as to gain ground to the flank while advancing 1795. 7. *fig.* To have a tendency, tend (to) 1509; to have some quality in an incipient degree 1539.

2. To encline to their desire MORE. 3 To i to virtue 1580. 4 Their hearts inclined to follow Abimelech, for they said, He is our brother Judges. ix. 3. 5 A course directly East, or inclining to the South PLANCHES. 7 Victory inclined to the side of the allies OLSON. He was stout and well-built, inclining to corpulence MARRIAT.

Inclined (inklīnd), *pph.* *a.* ME. [f. INCLINE *v.* + -ED¹.] 1. Leaning or falling away from the vertical or horizontal, sloping, slanting 1541; making an angle with something else (const. *to*) 1813. 2. Disposed, in the mood or mind for something ME. †3. Having a particular disposition, character, or nature -1616.

1 Ph Inclined plane, a material plane surface inclined at an acute angle to the horizon, constituting one of the mechanical powers. 2 Every Ryver to the see Inclined ys to goo by kynde CHAUCER. Dis-honesty i, well-inclined.

Incliner (inklīnər), 1609. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who or that which inclines; an inclining dial.

Inclining (inklīnɪŋ), *obl. sb.* ME. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] 1. A bending forward or downward; a bowing of the head or body; a slope, declivity. †Also *fig.* 2. Tendency, bent ME.; party, following (Obs. or arch) 1604.

2 Hold your hands Both you of my i. and the rest SHAKS.

Inclinometer (inklīnəmɪtər), 1842. [irreg. f. L. *inclinare* + -METER; cf. DECLINOMETER.] An instrument for measuring the vertical intensity of the earth's magnetic force, as shown by the inclination or dip of the magnetic needle.

Inclip (inklɪp), *v.* arch. 1608. [f. IN-¹ + CLIP *v.* 1.] *trans.* To clasp, enclose.

What ere the Ocean pales, or shee inclippes SHAKS.

Incloister, var. of ENCLOISTER *v.*

Inclosure (inklōz), *v.* ME. Var. form of ENCLOSURE, being the legal and statutory form, in reference to the inclosing of common and waste lands; still occas. in other senses; see ENCLOSURE.

Inclosure (inklōz ɪləz, -zɪz), 1517. Var. form of ENCLOSURE, being the statutory form in reference to the inclosing of waste lands, commons, etc. Formerly also in other senses.

Your letter with the i, was duly received 1776. The L. Commissioners for England and Wales 1845.

Incloude, -owd, obs. ff. ENCLOSED.

Include (inklūd), *v.* ME. [ad. L. *incluere*, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *claudere*.] 1. *trans.* To shut or close in; to shut up confine. Now only in *pass.* Also *fig.* 2. To enclose (in

an area) 1662. 2. To contain, comprise, embrace: *a.* as a member of an aggregate, or a constituent part of a whole ME.; *b.* as a subordinate element, corollary, or secondary feature 1526. 3 To place in a class or category, to embrace in a general survey, to reckon in a calculation, etc. 1560. †4. To bring to a close. SHAKS.

1 He [Ashmole] shew'd me a toade included in amber EVELYN. 2. It was after included in its ancient STILLINGF. 3. *a.* Dispersed are the glories it included SHAKS. It includes the Pie, Jay, Nutcracker, etc. BAWCOT. 4. *b.* The losses of such a Lord, includes all harms SHAKS. 3. Men of feeble parts are not to be included in this number 1794. 4. *Two Cent.* vii. 160. Hence Includucible, -able *a.* capable of being included.

Included (inklūd), *pph.* *a.* 1552. [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Shut in, enclosed, contained, comprised. *b. Bot.* Said of parts (esp. the style or stamens) which do not protrude beyond the corolla 1847.

Including (inklūdɪŋ), *pph.* *a.* 1670. [-ING².] 1. That includes (see the vb.). 2. Often = Inclusive of. (Syntactically, it agrees sometimes with the word for the group previously (or afterwards) mentioned, but oftener with an indef. pron. *one, we, you* understood.) 1853.

2. These premises were in the occupation of several other warehousemen, i. Mr T. Tapling 1864. Hence Includingly *adv.* 1449.

Incluse, *Obs. exc. Hist.* ME. [ad. L. *inclusus*, *incluere*.] *A. adj.* Enclosed. *B. sb.* An anchorite. So †Incluse *v. trans.* to enclose, shut up.

Inclusion (inklūʒən), 1600. [ad. L. *inclusionem*, *f. includere* to INCLUDE.] 1. The action of including; the fact or condition of being included; an instance of this. 2. *cover.* That which is included, *spe. in Min.* A gaseous or liquid substance, or a small body, contained in a crystal or a mineral mass 1839.

1 In this Kingdom the name of Frenchman hath by i. comprehended all kind of Aliens SALOMON.

Inclusive (inklūzɪv), *a.* (sb.) 1515. [ad. med. L. *inclusivus*, *f. includere* to INCLUDE: see -IVE. Cf. F. *inclusif*, -ive.] 1. Including, enclosing, comprehending 1504; comprehensive 1601; characterized by including or taking in, as opp. to excluding or leaving out 1651. 2. Characterized by being included in something else -1735. 3. *quasi-adv.* = INCLUSIVELY 2. 1525. 4. *sb.* An inclusive proposition or particle 1533.

2. The inclusive Verge Of Golden Mettall, that must round my Brow SHAKS. Phr. *i. terms, payment*, etc.; such as include all accessory payments. 1. *cf.* including or embracing 3. From Monday till Saturday 1. 1872. Hence Inclusiveness.

Inclusively (inklūzɪvli), *adv.* 1578. [f. prec. + -LY².] 1. In a way that includes, so as to include or be included. 2. With inclusion of the term or limit mentioned; one or both extremes being included 1597.

†Incoached, *pph.* *a.* Also *en-*, 1599. [f. IN-² + COACH + -ED¹.] Conveyed in a coach or carriage -1618.

†Incoacted, *a. rare.* [f. L. *incoactus* + -ED¹.] Uncompelled, unconstrained. HALE.

Incoagulable (inkōəgjuəbəl), *a.* 1667. [IN-¹.] Not coagulable; incapable of coagulation.

Incoalescence, *rare.* 1846 [IN-³.] Non-coalescence.

†Incoacted, *a.* 1645. [f. L. *incoctus* + -ED¹.] Uncooked, raw; hence, indigestible -1657. So †Incoactible *a.* 1684.

Incoercible (inkōəsiəbəl), *a.* 1710. [IN-³.] 1. That cannot be coerced, restrained, or overpowered by force 1736. 2. That cannot be confined; volatile 1710. 3. Incapable of being liquefied by pressure; formerly said of some gases 1861.

Incoexistence (inkōəzɪstəns), [IN-³.] Absence of coexistence; the fact of not existing together. LOCKE.

Incoffin (inkōfɪn), *v.* 1570 [IN-².] *trans.* To enclose in, as in, or like, a coffin.

Inco (inkō), 1700. [Colloq. abbrev. of INCOGNITO, INCOGNITA.] *A. adj.* = INCOGNITO, INCOGNITA *adv.* 1705. *B. adv.* = INCOGNITO *adv.* C *sb.* INCOGNITO *sb.* INCOGNITA

Incoignitable (inkōdguəbəl), *a.* 1522. [ad. late L. *incoignitabilis*, see IN-³ and COGNITABLE.] Unthinkable, inconceivable. Hence Incoignitability (*rare*), the quality of being i.

†Incoignitancy, *rare.* 1637. [f. as next, see -ANCE.] = next -1659.

†Incoignitancy, 1612. [ad. L. *incoignitancia* *f. incoignitum*, see next.] 1. Want of thought or reflection; thoughtlessness; inadvertence -1759. 2. Want of the faculty of thought -1673.

1. Infirmities are, usually, signs of incoignitancy 1612. **Incoignant** (inkōdguənt), *a.* 1628. [ad. L. *incoignantem*, *f. in-* (IN-³) + *cognare*, *i. cognare* to think.] That does not think; thoughtless, without the faculty of thought.

A light young man 1679. Hence Incoignantly *adv.*

Incoignitive (inkōdguəntɪv), *a. rare.* 1690 [IN-¹.] Unthinking; without the faculty of thought.

A mere, bare, pure, i. Matter CHAMBER. Hence Incoignitivity (*rare*), the quality of being i.

†Incoignita (inkōdguəntɪ), *a.* and *sb.* 1668 [It, fem. of *incoignitus* unknown.]

A. adj. Of a female: Unknown or disguised, having one's identity unavowed.

She would go to Naples *incoignita* 1834.

B. sb. 1. An unknown or disguised woman one whose identity is not made known 1718.

2. Unknown or unavowed character (of a woman) 1882.

2. The Queen will not assume her i. until [etc.] 188-.

†Incoignita, *sb.* 2 *pl.* 1846. [L., adj. neut. pl.] Unknown things or places.

†Incoignite, *a.* 1609. [ad. L. *incoignitus*] Unknown -1678.

Incoignitive, *a.* [IN-³.] Destitute of the faculty of cognition. F. HALL.

†Incoignito (inkōdguəntɪtə), *a.* *adv.*, *sb.* 11-ti (-ti). 1638. [It. *incoignito* adj., *adv.*, ad. I. *incoignitus*.]

A. adj. Unknown; whose identity is concealed or unavowed; concealed under a disguised or assumed character 1649.

A Fool is very troublesome, when he Presumes he is 1. 1676.

B. adv. With one's real name, title or character undisclosed or disguised; used esp. in reference to royal or dignified persons who wish not to be openly recognized 1649.

Twins long ago Since Gods came down *incoignito* PRIOR.

C. sb. 1. An unknown man; one who conceals his identity 1638. 2. The condition of being unknown, anonymity; fictitious character disguised.

3. Few writers would have preserved their i. so long 1874.

Incoignizable, -isable (inkōdguəntɪzəbəl), *a.* 1767. [IN-³.] Not cognizable, incapable of being known, perceived, or apprehended; incapable of recognition.

On life's incoignizable sea M. ARNOLD.

Incoignizance (inkōdguəntɪzəns), 1856 [IN-¹.] Want of knowledge or recognition.

Incoignizant (inkōdguəntɪzənt), *a.* 1837 [IN-³.] Not cognizant; without knowledge or apprehension of, unaware, unconscious of.

A man is never altogether incoignizant of himself EGBERT.

Incoignoscible (inkōdguəntɪsəbəl), *a.* 1691 [IN-³.] Unknowable, beyond cognizance.

Hence Incoignoscibility, the quality or condition of being i.

Incoherence (inkōhɪərəns), 1611. [IN-².] 1. *lit.* Want of cohesion 1672. 2. Want of connexion; incompatibility, incongruity of subjects or matters 1665. 3. Want of coherence in thought or language; incongruity, inconsistency. Also with *an* and *pl.* 1611.

1 The shale from its i. has been denuded for the most part MURKINSON. 3. A Pention fraught with Nonsense and I, Confusion and Impertinence SOUTHERN.

This mythic theory is a mass of incoherences 1850. So Incoherency (in senses 2, 3).

Incoherent (inkōhɪərənt), *a.* 1626. [IN-³.] 1. Without physical coherence or cohesion; unconnected, disjointed, loose 1605. Also *trans.* and *fig.* 2. Of abstract things, actions, thought, language, etc.: Consisting of incongruous parts not logically connected or unconnected 1605. 3. Incoherence in discourse 1626.

3. Incapable of cohering or coalescing, naturally different, incongruous 1643.
 2. An i fortuitous system, governed by chance BEEBLEBY. She muttered an l sentence 1791. 3. His armour was patched up of a thousand l pieces SWIL. Hence **Incoherently** *adv.*, *ness* (*rare*).
Incohesive (inkoh'siv), *a*. 1846. [IN-3.] Not cohesive
Incoincident (inkoh'insident), *a*. 1636 [IN-3.] Not coinciding; not necessarily existing together; not identical. Hence **Incoincidence**, want of coincidence or agreement.
Incolu-mity. 1533. [a. OF. *incolumité*, ad L. *incolumitas*, f. *incolumis* safe, sound, see -TY] Safety, soundness, freedom from danger -1672.
Incomber, obs. var. of ENCUMBER.
Combining, *a*. [IN-3.] Not combining incompatible. MILT.
Incombustible (inkomb'ustib'l), *a*. (sb.) 1460. [See IN-3 and COMBUSTIBLE.] 1. Incapable of being burnt or consumed by fire 2. sb. That which is incombustible 1807.
 1. An infusible; substance, as chalk or magnesia 1874. Hence **Incombustibility**, **Incombustibility**.
Income (ink'om), sb.¹ ME. [f IN *adv.* + COME v.; cf. INCOME v.] 1. Coming in, entrance, arrival, advent; beginning. Now *rare*. b. *spec* Spiritual influx or communication (Now Obs. or *rare*). 1647. 2. A fee paid on coming in, entrance-money -1712. 3. A new-comer, immigrant -1804. 4. Something added or incidental -1602. 5. *spec* That which comes in as the periodical produce of one's work, business, lands, or investments (commonly expressed in terms of money); annual or periodical receipts accruing to a person or corporation; revenue. Formerly also in pl. = Receipts, profits 1601. *National income*, the income of a nation as a whole.
 1. Pain pays the i of each precious thing SHAKS B. The pure incomes of his holy life flow in upon them R. BARCLAY. 5. No fields afford so large an i to the Village Lord DRYDEN The incomes of the poor clergy Geo. ELIOT. *attrib* Income bonds, bonds of a corporation or company, the interest of which is not cumulative, secured by a lien upon the net income of each year, after payment of prior charges.
Income (ink'om), sb.² Sc. and n. dial 1808 [f IN *adv.* + COME. Cf. ANCOME.] A morbid affection of any part of the body, a swelling, impostume, or the like.
Income, v. [OE *incuman*, a collocation of IN *adv.* + COME v. Now repl by *come in*] *intr*. To come in, enter -1565.
Incomer (ink'om'ar) 1514. [f IN *adv.* + COME v.] One who comes in; opp to *outgoer*, also *spec*. a. a visitor, immigrant, or foreign resident; b. an intruder; an invader; c. a successor, d. *Sport*. a bird that flies towards the sportsman.
Income-tax. 1799. [INCOME sb.¹ 5.] A tax levied in some countries on incomes.
 In Great Britain first introduced as a war-tax in 1799; re-introduced in 1842, and maintained since. Assessed at a rate annually fixed by Parliament. The existing income-tax certainly is a tax that should not be retained a moment after it can be dispensed with McCulloch.
Incoming (ink'om'ing), *vb* sb. ME. [f IN *adv.* + COMING *vb* sb.] 1. The action or fact of coming in, entrance; arrival. (Opp. to *outgoing*) 2. = INCOME sb.¹ 5 (Usu in pl) 1596.
 1. The i of spring 1845. 2. The nominal incomings a e 900 l. (*quod*).
Incoming, *pp*l. *a*. 1753 [f IN *adv.* + COMING *pp*l. *a*.] That comes in or enters, also *spec*. a. succeeding; b. immigrant; c. coming in as profit; d. (of a period of time) about to begin.
Incommend, v. 1574. [IN-2.] = COMMEND v. 1 -1621.
 In commendam: see COMMENDAM.
Incommensurable (ink'om'ensur'ab'l), *a*. (sb.) 1557. [ad med.L. *incommensurabilis*; see IN-3 and COMMENSURABLE.] 1. *Math* Not commensurable, having no common measure (integral or fractional) Said of two or more quantities or magnitudes, or of one in relation to another - also *somet mes absol* = 'incommensurable with ordinary or rational quantities

as the natural numbers 1570. b. (in *Arith*.) Having no (integral) common measure except unity 1557. 2. *gen* Having no common standard of measurement 1660. b. *spec*. Not worthy to be measured with; utterly disproportionate to 1799. 3. sb. An incommensurable quantity, etc.; usu. in pl 1741.
 1. That the Diameter of every Square is I, with the Sides CUPWOOTH. 2. b. Solutions, which I still dismissed as i, with the facts 1892. Hence **Incommensurability**, **Incommensurableness** (*rare*) 1. quality **Incommensurably** *adv*
Incommensurate (ink'om'ensur'at), *a*. 1650. [IN-3.] 1. Not commensurate, not of corresponding measure or degree, out of proportion, inadequate. Const with, to. 1684 7b. Disproportioned. BULWER. 2. = INCOMMENSURABLE 1687.
 1. Power, unfortunately, i with good will 1856. 2. Difficulty and doubt are i. J. H. NEWMAN. Hence **Incommensurately** *adv.*, *ness*.
Incommisable (ink'om'is'ab'l), *a*. *rare*. 1620. [IN-3.] Incapable of being mixed together. Hence **Incommisability**.
Incommixed, *mixt*, *a*. 1513 [IN-3.] Not mixed together, or with something -1660 So **Incommixture**, unmixed conduction
Incommode, v. 1555 [f L. *incommode*, *incommode*, see INCOMMODORE a.] = INCOMMODORE v. -1693 So **Incommode** *pp*l *a* incommoded. **Incommode** *tion* (now *rare*), inconvenience.
Incommode, *a*. (sb.) 1518 [a. F., ad L. *incommodus*; see IN-3 and COMMODE a.] 1. = INCOMMODOUS 1. 4. -1771. 2. sb. An inconvenience WOLSEY.
Incommode (ink'om'mod'ed), v. 1598. [a. F. *incommode*, ad L. *incommode*] 1. *trans*. To subject to inconvenience or discomfort; to trouble, annoy, molest, embarrass. 2. To hinder, impede, obstruct (an action, etc.) 1702.
 1. At first, the confinement of a chamber incommoded us W. IRVING. So **Incommode**ment, condition of being incommoded.
Incommodious (ink'om'mod'ius), *a*. 1551 [IN-3.] 1. Causing inconvenience or discomfort; troublesome, disagreeable. 2a. Hurtful, injurious -1655. 13 Unprofitable, unfit, unsuitable; unfitting -1714. 4. Of places, etc.: Not convenient for shelter, travelling, etc.; inconveniently small, narrow, etc.; uncomfortable 1615.
 1. Their life is nothing hard or i 1551. 4. An i port POPE, prison HOWARD. Hence **Incommodiously** *adv.*, *ness*.
Incommodity (ink'om'od'iti), ME [a. F. *incommodité*, ad L. *incommoditas*, see INCOMMODORE a. and -ITY] 1. Incommodious quality, condition, or state of things, inconvenience, disadvantage, discomfort. 2. With pl. An incommodious thing or circumstance ME.
 1. Moche teens and incommodious felloweth age 1500. 2. The Incommodities and Commodities of Vain BACON.
Incommunicable (ink'om'uni'k'ab'l), *a*. 1568 [IN-3.] 1. Not communicable; incapable of being imparted or shared 1577. 2. Incapable of being told or uttered, ineffable, unspeakable 1664. 3. Not communicable 1568 4. Not in communication (with others or with each other); without intercourse 1646.
 1. The i power of the crown 1760. 3. Terrible judges, severe, intractable, collicter, i. NORTH. 4. The two worlds. were not i. GROVE. Hence **Incommunicability**, **Incommunicableness**, the quality of being i. **Incommunicably** *adv*
Incommunicated, *pp*l *a*. 1646. [IN-3.] Not communicated; that is without communication -1664. So **Incommunicating** *a*. not communicating, without communication. **Incommunication**, absence of communication or unparing 1611.
Incommunicative (ink'om'uni'k'ativ), *a*. 1670. [IN-3.] Not communicative, not disposed for intercourse or conversation, uncommunicative.
 A silent and i sort of character HAWTHORNE. Hence **Incommunicatively** *adv.*, *ness*.
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1. The giver of a perfect and i. LAW CHAMBERS. Hence **Incommutability**, **Incommutableness**. **Incommutably** *adv*
Incompact (ink'omp'akt), *a*. 1616. [IN-3.] Not compact, loosely put together; of loose consistency. Also *trans* and *fig*
trans The empire of the Czars being already i and vast LANDOR. Hence **Incompactly** *adv*, *ness*.
Incompact, *a*. 1680. [IN-3.] Incompact
Incomparable (ink'omp'ar'ab'l), *a*. (*adv* sb.) ME. [a. F., see IN-3 and COMPAREBLE.] 1. With which there is no comparison; matchless, peerless, transcendent. 2. Not to be compared (with or to) 1614.
 1. She was afterwards his i wife FULLER.
 2. *adv*. Incomparably -1664.
 3. sb. An incomparable person or thing 1704
 Such a succession of incomparables PRYNE. Hence **Incomparability**, **Incomparableness**, the quality of being i. **Incomparably** *adv* ME
Incompared, *a*. [IN-3.] Unmatched SPENSER.
Incompassion. 1625. [IN-3.] Absence of compassion or pity -1675.
Incompassionate, *a*. 1611. [IN-3.] Not compassionate; void of compassion or pity -1679. Hence **Incompassionately** *adv*, *ness*.
Incompatible (ink'omp'ert'ib'l), *a*. (sb.) 1563. [ad med.L. *incompatibilis* (said of benefices); see IN-3 and COMPATIBLE.] Not compatible. 1. Of benefices, etc.: Incapable of being held together. 2. Mutually intolerant incapable of existing together in the same subject, discordant, incongruous, inconsistent 1592. 3. Unable to get on together, variance -1722. 4. Irreconcilable -1635. 5 sb. An incompatible person or thing 1711.
 2. The use of the shield is i with that of the bow GIBSON. He felt that to be a politician and a preacher of righteousness was to combine two vocations practically i 1871. Hence **Incompatibility**, **Incompatibleness**. **Incompatibly** *adv*.
Incompetence (ink'omp'tens), 1663 [a. F. *incompétence*; after INCOMPETENT.] 1. Inadequacy. 2. The fact or condition of being incompetent; want of the requisite ability, power, or qualification; incapacity 1716. 3. Of a logical conclusion: Want of legitimacy faultiness 1827.
 2. I. of the aortic and mitral valves 1816. 3. 11 competence or i. of any Conclusion SIR W. HAMILTON.
Incompetency (ink'omp'tensi), 1611 [prec. or next; see -ENCY.] 1. The quality of being incompetent; = INCOMPETENCE 2. Also with pl., an instance of this. 2. Legal incapacity or disqualification 1650. 3. Logic illegitimacy 1837.
 1. [The] utter i of the bishops PRUFSTLEY. 2. 11 testator's alleged i to enter into the agreement 1837.
Incompetent (ink'omp'tent), *a*. (sb.) 159 [a. F. *incompétent*, ad late L. *incompetens* see IN-3 and COMPETENT] 1. Inadequate -1823. 2. Of inadequate ability or fitness in having the requisite capacity or qualification incapable. Rarely of things. 1635. 3. N legally competent or qualified 1597. 4. I ogically illegitimate 1835. 5. sb. An incompetent person 1866.
 1. A purse i to this demand LAMB. 2. The Nab who was totally i to his own defence JAS. MILT. Subjects. judges 1. To judge their king DANN 5. A dauber, an i, not fit to be a sign-painter STREVSON. Hence **Incompetently** *adv.*, *ness*.
Incompe-tible, *a*. 1513. [f IN-3 + COMPETIBLE.] 1. Incompetent. 2. Not compatible, not within one's competence or capacity not properly applicable to, inappropriate 153 Occas confused with *incompatible* -1684.
 Puffed up with incompatible and i. Titles of Learning BR. MOUNTAGU. Hence **Incompe-tibit** incompetency, incapacity
Incomplete (ink'omp'lēt), *a*. ME. [ad *incompletus*; see IN-3 and COMPLETE.] N complete; not fully formed, made, or done not whole or thorough; wanting some part unfinished, defective.
 It pleaseth him in mercy to account himself i a maid without us HOOKER. **Incomplete** flow a flower wanting one or more of the normal parts (calyx, corolla, stamens, or pistils). 1. *metamorphic* in etc. imper etc. orphosis. HEN p etc-ly *adv*

Incompletion. 1804. [IN-3] Incomplete condition.

Incomplex (inkəmpleks, formerly inkəmpleks), *a.* 1658. [ad. late L. *incomplexus*, see IN-3 and COMPLEX.] Not complex; not involved, simple. Hence *incomplexly adv.*

†**Incompletable**, *a.* 1625. [IN-3.] Not able or ready to comply or act in concord; uncomformable -1664.

Incompliance (inkəmplaiəns). Now rare. 1655. [IN-3.] †1. Want of conformity. ‡2. Unaccommodating disposition; want of complaisance -1805. 3. Failure to comply; non-compliance 1708.

2. A martial man is apt to have a tincture of avarice and incompletion in his behaviour. COLLIER

Incompliant (inkəmplaiənt), *a.* Now rare. 1647. [IN-3.] Not compliant. 1. Not yielding to the desires or requests of others; unaccommodating 1707. 2. Of things *a.* Incompatible. b. Unpliant, unyielding. 1647. Hence *Incompliance (rare)*, 1. character. *Incompliantly adv.*

†**Incomportable**, *a.* [IN-3.] Not to be borne. NORTH.

Incomposed (inkəmpozəzd), *a.* 1608. [IN-3; cf. L. *incompositus*.] 1. Not composite; simple, uncompounded -1683. 2. Wanting in composure or orderly arrangement, disordered, agitated, discomposed 1603. 3. Indisposed (to) 1660.

2. The Anarch old With faulting speech and visage incomposed. MUR. P. L. II. 989. †*Incomposedly adv.* 1612, 4-ness.

Incomposit (inkəmpozət), *a.* (sb.) 1677. [ad. L. *incompositus*; see IN-3 and COMPOSITE.] 1. Not composite; simple, uncompounded. As *re*. Something uncompounded. 2. Not properly composed or put together 1879.

3. *Incomposit* number. Arith. a prime number. †*Obs.* **Incompossible** (inkəmposəbəl), *a.* Now rare 1605. [ad. schol. L. *impossibilis*; see IN-3 and COMPOSIBLE.] Not possible together, that cannot exist or be true together, wholly incompatible or inconsistent.

To adopt the Hamiltonian word, the two judgments *a.* & *b.* Hence *Incompossibility*, 1. quality, 2. *obs.* with *pl.*, an instance of this.

†**Incomposure**, 1644. [IN-3.] Discomposure, disorder -1706.

Incomprehense, *a.* [ad. L. *incomprehensus*.] Not comprehended within limits; boundless. MAISTON

Incomprehensible (inkəmprehensəbəl), *a.* (sb.) ME. [ad. L. *incomprehensibilis*; see IN-3 and COMPREHENSIBLE.] 1. That cannot be contained within limits. (Chiefly *Theol.*) *arch.* 2. That cannot be grasped by the understanding; beyond the reach of intellect. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. as in *b.* ME. b. That cannot be understood, inconceivable, unintelligible 1604. ‡3. That cannot be grasped (physically); impalpable (*rare*) -1745. 4. *sb.* An incomprehensible being or thing (in sense 1 or 2) 1548.

1. The father, the sonne, & the holy ghost i *Alban, Creed*. The Firmament And all her numberd Stars, that seem to rowle Spaces i. MUR. P. L. VII. 20. 2. b. She was perfectly 1, to me Dickens. 4. That notion is nothing but a bundle of incomprehensibles. COWPERT. Hence *Incomprehensibility*, *Incomprehensibleness*, *Incomprehensibility adv.*

Incomprehension (inkəmprehensən), 1605. [IN-3.] The fact of not grasping with the mind; want of comprehension, failure to understand.

Our ignorance and i. of the least things in Nature. GALE

Incomprehensive (inkəmprehensiv), *a.* 1652. [IN-3.] 1. Not comprehensive; not understanding. 2. Not inclusive 1774. ‡3. Incomprehensible -1791. Hence *Incomprehensiveness adv.*, -ness.

Incompressible (inkəmpreʃəbəl), *a.* 1730. [IN-3.] That cannot be compressed or squeezed into smaller compass; incapable of compression. Also *fig.*

Liquids in general are treated in hydrostatics as i. bodies. LAMARCA. Hence *Incompressibility*, the quality of being i.

†**Incompt**, *a.* 1631. [ad. L. *incomptus* unadorned, rough.] Void of neatness; inelegant -1666. Hence *Inco*

Incomputable (inkəmputəbəl, inkəmputəbəl), *a.* 1606. [IN-3.] That cannot be computed.

†**Inconcealable**, *a.* [IN-3.] That cannot be concealed. SIR T. BROWNE.

Inconceivable (inkənseivəbəl), *a.* (sb.) 1631. [IN-3.] 1. That cannot be conceived or realized in the imagination, unthinkable. Often merely = 'hardly credible', 'extraordinary'. 2. *spec.* As a philosophical term, (a) Opposed to the fundamental laws of thought, self-contradictory. (b) Repugnant to recognized axioms or laws of nature. (c) Involving a combination of facts which appears incredible. (d) Incapable of being represented by a mental image 1655.

1. With an i. dexterity 1654. 2. What is i. or contradictory, is nothing at all to us H. MORR. Power without substance is inconceivable RUM. The i. qualities of space 1875. Hence *Inconceivability*, the quality of being i.; something that is i. *Inconceivableness*, *Inconceivably adv.*

B. *sb.* A thing or quality that cannot be conceived 1706.

†**Inconceivable**, *a.* [IN-3.] Inconceivable. HALE.

†**Inconcerning**, *a.* rare. 1642. [IN-3.] That does not matter; unimportant -1650.

†**Inconconciliable**, *a.* rare. Also **-cible**, **-cibleable**. 1643. [f. IN-3 + CONCILIABLE.] Incapable of being conciliated; irreconcilable -1694.

†**Inconcin**, -e, *a.* rare. 1660. [f. IN-3 + CONCINNE.] Not adjusted or adapted; incongruous -1678. So *†Inconcin* *a.* awkward, not adapted; unsuitable 1533. †*Inconcinately adv.* inelegantly.

Inconclunty. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1616. [ad. L. *inconclunty*, see INCONCIN and -ITY.] Want of concinnity; inelegance; impropriety, unsuitableness.

†**Inconclunous**, *a.* 1662. [f. L. *inconclunus* + -OUS.] 1. Incongruous. 2. *Mus.* Inharmonious -1811.

†**Inconcludent**, *a.* 1671. [f. IN-3 + CONCLUDENT.] = next. So *†Inconcludency* 1654.

†**Inconcluding**, *a.* 1644. [IN-3.] Inconclusive -1677.

Inconclusion, 1847. [IN-3.] The condition of reaching no conclusion, an inconclusive result.

Inconclusive (inkənklusiv), *a.* 1690. [IN-3.] 1. Not conclusive in argument or evidence; that does not bring to an end (a doubt, dispute, etc.), not decisive. 2. Given to inconclusion. SIR H. TAYLOR. 2. Not conclusive in action 1841.

1. Long and i. debates on the legality of a Penal adication. MUMFAX. 2. The i. nature of his Indian operations 1841. Hence *Inconclusively adv.*, -ness.

†**Inconcoct**, *a.* 1596. [IN-3.] = next -1626

†**Inconcocted**, *a.* 1605. [IN-3.] Not concocted; not fully digested or matured; not softened by ripening; raw -1677.

†**Inconcoction**, 1626. [IN-3.] The fact or condition of being unconcocted or undigested.

Inconcrete, *a.* Now rare. 1626. [ad. late L. *inconcretus*; see IN-3 and CONCRETE.] Not concrete; abstract; immaterial.

†**Inconcurrent**, *a.* 1651. [IN-3.] Not concurrent. So *†Inconcurrenting* *a.* 1646.

†**Inconcu**-sible, *a.* Also **-able**. 1589. [a. *Obs.* F. *inconcu*, *i.* in- (IN-3) + L. *concu*, *concuere*; see -IBLE.] That cannot be shaken; firmly fixed, stable -1715.

Incondensable (inkənɔndensəbəl), *a.* Also *erron*-ible. 1736. [f. IN-3 + CONDENSABLE.] That cannot be condensed; incapable of being made more dense or compact, *spec.* incapable of being reduced to the liquid or solid condition. Hence *Incondensability (erron*-ibility), 1. quality.

Incondite (inkənɔdit), *a.* 1539. [ad. L. *inconditus*, *i.* in- (IN-3) + *conditus* *condere* to put together.] 1. Ill constructed, ill composed. said esp. of literary and artistic compositions 1634. 2. Unformed; rude, unpolished, unrefined 1539.

1. An i. collection of rules. AUSTIN. 2. The Negroes forgot themselves and were altogether. K. Hence *Inconditely adv.*

†**Incondi**-tional, *a.* [IN-3.] Unconditional. SIR T. BROWNE.

Inconditionate (inkənɔndiʃənəl), *a.* (sb.) 1654. [IN-3; cf. F. *inconditionnel*.] 1. Not limited by conditions; unconditional. 2. *sb.* (*Philos.*) An entity which is unconditional a form under which the Unconditioned is conceived 1829.

1. The power of Government is not i. 1654. 2. The Unconditioned and the species, or Inconditionates which it contains—viz., Absolute and Infinite. VERTEN

†**Inconfirmed**, *a.* [IN-3.] Not become firm or strong. SIR T. BROWNE.

†**Inconform**, *a.* 1659. [IN-3.] Not conformed to -1663. So *Inconformable* *a.* not conformable, unconformable 1672. †*Inconformist* = NONCONFORMIST.

Inconformity (inkənɔnfɔrməti), 1594. [IN-3.] Want of conformity. b. *spec.* = NONCONFORMITY 1633.

Inconfused (inkənɔfjuəd), *a.* 1626. [IN-3, cf. L. *inconfusus*.] Not confused; free from mixture of the elements.

†**Inconfusion**. [IN-3.] Unconfused condition. BACON

†**Inconfutable**, *a.* [IN-3.] Not confutable. PENN. Hence *†Inconfutably adv.* 1664.

Incongealable (inkənɔdʒəbəl), *a.* ? *Obs.* 1623. [IN-3.] Incapable of being congealed

†**Incongenious**, *a.* [IN-3.] Not of the same kind, the opposite of CONGENEROUS. SIR T. BROWNE.

Incongenial (inkənɔdʒənəl), *a.* 1797. [IN-3.] Not congenial; uncongenial. Hence *Incongeniality*.

Incongruent (inkənɔgruənt) *a.* 1531. [ad. L. *incongruent*; see IN-3 and CONGRUENT.] Not congruent; disagreeing, unsuitable, incongruous. Hence *Incongruence*, *Incongruency* (? *Obs.*), want of congruence; incongruity. *Incongruently adv.*

Incongruity (inkənɔgruəti), 1532. [ad. med. L. *incongruitas*; see IN-3 and CONGRUITV.] 1. The quality, condition, or fact of being incongruous; want of accordance or harmony, inconsistency. Also with *an* and *pl.* 1610. 2. Want of accordance with what is reasonable or fitting, unsuitableness, inappropriateness, absurdity. Also with *an* and *pl.* 1597. 3. Want of harmony of parts or elements, incoherence. Also with *an* and *pl.* 1532. 4. *Gram.* Grammatical incorrectness, solecism -1612.

1. Such L. and Nonconformity in their furniture. MARVELL. 2. Without L. we cannot speak of geometrical beauty. JOHNSON. 3. The i. of the clerk's apparel. SCOTT

Incongruous (inkənɔgruəs), *a.* 1611. [f. L. *incongruus* (see IN-3 and CONGRUOUS) + -OUS.] Not congruous. 1. Disagreeing in character or qualities, not in keeping, discordant, inconsistent, inharmonious, unsuited. Const. with, to. (Often with a mixture of sense 2.) 2. Unbecoming, unsuitable, inappropriate, absurd, out of place 1623. 3. Not self-consistent; incoherent 1658. 4. *Gram.* Grammatically incorrect -1678. 5. *Theory of Numbers.* Of two numbers; Not congruent; giving different remainders when divided by the modulus (see CONGRUENCE 3) 1864.

1. The cart way of the village divides, two very i. soils G. WHITE. 2. How i. and irrational the common Temper of Mankind is. DE FOE. 3. Of all human characters a fanatic philosopher is the most i. H. WALPOLE. Hence *Incongruously adv.*, -ness. †**Inconjunct** (inkənɔdʒʌkt), *a.* 1603. [IN-3.] Not in conjunction; *spec.* in *astr.*, said of two planets or their positions when neither affects the operation of the other -1819.

Inconnected, *a.* rare 1732. [IN-3.] Not connected, disconnected. Hence *Inconnectedness*.

Inconnection, -ction (inkənɔnekʃən). ? *Obs.* 1620. [IN-3.] Want of connexion; unconnectedness; an instance of this.

Inconscient (inkənɔʃjənt), *a.* rare. 1883. [IN-3.] Unconscious

Whether you believe that Creation was the work of design or of i. law. L. SALTSAUR.

†**Inconscience**, *a.* 596. [IN-3.] Not having or not regard g. conscience u

a.) a (pass ou (loud). o out c f chaf) o ever). o (eye o i cau d vie) (sit Psyche) o (wha p (got

scionable -1800 Hence **Inconscionable-**
ness **Inconscionably** *adv.*

Inconscious (inkŋn'siəs), *a.* Now rare.
1670. [f. late L. *inconscius* + -OUS.] †1. Not
privity to some deed. MILT. 2. Not conscious;
unconscious 1678. Hence **Inconsciously** *adv.*

Inconsecutive (inkŋn'sekŋtɪv), *a.* 1836.
[IN-³.] Not consecutive; inconsequent.
Hence **Inconsecutive-ly** *adv.*, -ness.

Inconsequence (inkŋn'sekwəns), 1588.
[ad L. *inconsequent*, *a.* f. *inconsequens*.] 1.
Want of logical sequence, inconclusiveness,
illogicalness; an instance of this. 2. Want of
natural connexion of ideas, actions, or events,
an irrelevant action or circumstance 1842. 3.
The practice or habit of drawing inconsequent
inferences, or of speaking or acting discon-
nectedly 1817. 14. The being of no conse-
quence -1812.

1 Mr S. himself could not but see the i. of his own
argument GATSKER. 3 That mungling of L which
belong to us all, and not unhappily Geo. Eliot. So
Inconsequence.

Inconsequent (inkŋn'sekwənt), *a.* (sb.)
1579 [ad L. *inconsequentem*; see IN-³ and
CONSEQUENT.] 1. Not following as a logical
conclusion; falsely inferred 1637. b. Not
following in the natural order of events; irrele-
vant 1831. 2. Wanting in logical reasoning,
involving erroneous inference 1579; discon-
nected; inconsequent; irrelevant 1869. 3.

transf. Of a person: Characterized by inconse-
quence 1794. 4. Of no consequence (*rare*).
STEPNE. †5. An illogical inference; a non
sequitur. PRYNNE.

1 His dilution from thence deduced [N]: HARKWILL.
2 Confused thought and reasoning 1877. 5. A
mistake 1643. Hence **Inconsequently** *adv.*, -ness
(*rare*).

Inconsequential (inkŋn'sekwənsɪəl), *a.*
1621. [IN-⁴.] = INCONSEQUENT. Hence
Inconsequentiality, 1. quality or character
Inconsequentially *adv.*

Inconsiderable (inkŋn'sɪdəbəl), *a.* 1598
[*a.* F. *inconsiderable*] Not considerable. †1.
Incalculable (*rare*) -1631. 2. Not to be con-
sidered; beneath notice; insignificant 1637.
b. Hence, of very small value, amount, or size
1648. †3. Inconsiderate, thoughtless (*rare*)
1726.

2 I never heard of the fellow. He is i. 1658. b. I
sums 1654. An i. stream MONSE. I in numbers
1812. Hence **Inconsiderableness**, 1. quality.
Inconsiderably *adv.*

Inconsideracy, *rare*. 1748 [f. INCON-
SIDERATE; see -ACY.] Inconsiderateness
-1847. So **Inconsiderance** (*rare*) 1549.

Inconsiderate (inkŋn'sɪdət), *a.* (sb.) 1450.
[ad L. *inconsideratus*; see IN-³ and CONSIDER-
ATE.] 1. Not properly considered, thought-
less, unadvised, precipitate, rash. 2. Of
persons, etc. Acting without deliberation;
thoughtless, imprudent, indiscreet 1595. 3.

Without consideration for others 1842. 14.
Of no importance -1703. 5. sb. An incon-
siderate or thoughtless person 1583.

1 Sauls i. and rash oath 1612. 2. The i. multitude
MILT. They are younger and more i. JOWETT. 3.
Of an i. temper 1842. So **Inconsiderately** *adv.*
1460, -ness. **Inconsidered** *a.* (in sense 1)

Inconsideration (inkŋn'sɪdərəʃən), 1526.
[*a.* F., or ad. late L. *inconsiderationem*.] 1.
Want of consideration; indiscretion. 2. Ab-
sence of consideration for others 1872.

1 Faults of i. and thoughtlessness JANE AUSTEN. 2.
(Nature's) merciless i. for the individual where the
interests of the Race are in question W. R. GREG.

Inconsistence (inkŋn'sɪstəns), Now rare
or Obs. 1643 [f. INCONSISTENT (after con-
sistence); see -ENCE.] = INCONSISTENCY.

Inconsistency (inkŋn'sɪstənsɪ), 1647. [f.
as prec. (after *consistency*); see -ENCY.] 1.
Want of consistency; lack of accordance or
harmony (with something, or between things),
incompatibility, contrariety, opposition 1699.
2. Want of agreement between two things or
parts of a thing; a discrepancy, an incongruity
1647. 3. Of persons: Want of consistency in
thought or action; an inconsistent act 1665.

1 The i. of our Religion with Magic ADDISON. 2.
Nor is there any i. in wise and good fathers having
foolish... sons JOWETT. 3. The only thing in which
of P had been by M CARLA

Inconsistent (inkŋn'sɪstənt), *a.* (sb.) 1646.

[IN-⁴.] Not consistent. 1. Of a substance:
Without consistence, of incoherent nature
(*rare*) 1677. 2. Not consisting; not agreeing
in substance, spirit, or form, not in keeping,
at variance, discordant, incompatible, incon-
gruous 1646. 3. Wanting in harmony, self-
contradictory; involving inconsistency 1651.
4. Of a person: Not consistent in thought or
action. *Consist with, i. to, or absol* 1709. 5.
sb. (pl.) Things, statements, etc. which are in-
consistent with each other or with something
else 1652.

1 The parts... of GUST [are] i. RUSKIN. 2. Resent-
ment is not i. with good-will BUTLER. 4. You are
i. with your own principles JAMES LAIT *absol.*
Thoughtless, thankless, i. man! YOUNG. Hence
Inconsistently *adv.*, -ness (*rare*).

Inconsolable (inkŋn'sɒləbəl), *a.* 1596.
[ad L. *inconsolabilis*; see IN-³ and CON-
SOLABLE.] Not admitting of consolation;
that cannot be consoled, alleviated, or assuaged.

1 Wee 1852. Still i. for his loss C. BRONTE. Hence
Inconsolability, **Inconsolableness**, 1. condi-
tion. **Inconsolably** *adv.*

Inconsolate (inkŋn'sɒlət), *a.* *rare*. 1656
[IN-².] Unconsoled, disconsolate. Hence
Inconsolately *adv.*

Inconsonant (inkŋn'sɒnənt), *a.* 1658.
[IN-³.] Not consonant or agreeable to, *transf.*
not agreeing with.

A Fiction utterly i. to the whole Method of Nature
HALE. Hence **Inconsonance**, **inconsistency**
(*rare*) 1650, want of consonance or agreement. In-
consonantly *adv.*

Inconspicuous (inkŋn'spɪkjʊəs), *a.* 1624.
[f. late L. *inconspicuus* + -OUS; see IN-³ and
CONSPICUOUS.] †1. That cannot be seen or
discerned -1793. 2. Not readily seen; not
prominent or striking 1828.

2. Small and i. flowers 1845 **Inconspicuously**
adv., -ness.

Inconstance, ME [a. F., ad. L. *inconstan-*
tia, f. *inconstans*] INCONSTANT; see
-ANCE.] = INCONSTANCY -1712

Inconstancy (inkŋn'stənsɪ), 1526. [ad. L.
inconstantia; see prec. and -ANCY.] Want of
constancy. 1. fickleness, changeableness, an
instance of this. 2. Mutability, irregularity,
absence of uniformity 1613. †3. Inconsistency
(in statements, etc.); an instance of this -1605.
1. Lightness and inconstancy in love SPENSER.
2. The silent Moore constant usage of the worlds
inconstancy PUSCHAS.

Inconstant (inkŋn'stənt), *a.* (sb.) ME [a.
F., ad. L. *inconstantem*; see IN-³ and CON-
STANT.] Not constant. 1. Not steadfast;
fickle, changeable. 2. Of things: frequently
changing; variable, irregular 1526. 3. sb. An
inconstant person or thing 1647.

1. The fickle, i. volatile temper of the people 1844.
2. Th' i. Moore. That monthly changes SHAKES.
3. Let us eliminate the inconstants RUSKIN. Hence
Inconstantly *adv.*, -ness.

Inconsumable (inkŋn'sʌməbəl), *a.* 1646.
[IN-⁴.] 1. Not consumable by fire, etc. 2.
Pol Econ. Not consumable in use 1785.

2. The i. things, like machinery, leather, coin 1884.
Hence **Inconsumably** *adv.*

Inconsummate, *a.* *rare*. 1641. [ad. late
L. *inconsummatus*.] Not consummated or
completed; unfinished -1695.

Inconsumptible, *a.* 1579. [ad. late L.
inconsumptibilis.] Incapable of being con-
sumed -1708. So **Inconsumptively** 1573.

Incontaminate, *a.* 1508. [ad. L. *incontaminatus*.] Uncontaminated, undefiled.

Incontestable (inkŋn'stəstəbəl), *a.* Also
erron -ible. 1673. [a. F., f. *in-* (IN-⁴) + *contes-*
table.] That cannot be contested or disputed,
unquestionable, incontrovertible.

1. proof 1748, beauty SCOTT, evidence 1885. Hence
Incontestability, 1. quality. **Incontestable-**
ness. **Incontestably** *adv.*

Incontested, *a.* 1712. [IN-³.] Undis-
puted -1794

Incontiguous, *a.* *rare*. 1660 [f. late L.
incontiguus + -OUS.] Not in contact; uncon-
nected -1685. Hence **Incontiguously** *adv.*

Incontinence (inkŋn'sɪnəns), ME [a. F.,
or ad. L. *incontinentia*; see IN-³ and CON-
TINENT.] 1. Want of continence or self-
restraint inability to contain or restrain a

Unchastity b. *gen* Cons o 836 2

Path. Inability to retain a natural evacuation

1754
1. b. [They] do not waste themselves by i. of tongue
CARLISLE. So **Incontinency** 1485.

Incontinent (inkŋn'tɪnənt), *a.* (sb.) ME
[a. F., or ad. L. *incontinentia*, see IN-³ and
CONTINENT.] 1. Not continent; wanting in
self-restraint, esp. with reference to sexual
appetite. 2. Unable to contain or retain
Uss. with of. 1641. 3. Unable to retain
natural evacuations. WEBSTER. 4. sb. An
unchaste person B JONS. Hence **Incontin-**
ently *adv.* 1 in an i manner.

Incontinent (inkŋn'tɪnənt), *adv.* arch. ML
[a. F., ad. late L. *incontinentis* (sc. *temporis*) in
continuous time, without any interval.] Straight
way, at once, immediately.

The Lords will be here i SCOTT. So **Incontin-**
ly *adv.* 2 184

Incontinuous, *a.* *rare*. 1862. [IN-³.]
Not continuous. So **Incontinuity**.

Incontrollable (inkŋn'trɒləbəl), *a.* 1599
[IN-³.] 1. That cannot be controlled; uncon-
trollable. 2. That cannot be interfered with
fixed, unchangeable -1646. †3. Incontro-
vertible -1645. Hence **Incontrollably** *adv.*

Incontrovertible (inkŋn'trɒvɜːtɪbəl), *a.*
1646. [IN-³.] That cannot be controverted
disputable. Hence **Incontrovertibility**, **In-**
controvertibleness. **Incontrovertibly** *adv.*

Inconvenience (inkŋn'vɪniəns), sb. ME
[a. OF. *inconveniance* (mod. *inconvenance*) ad
late L. *inconvenientia* inconsistency, f. *inconve-*
nient INCONVENIENT; see -ENCE.] The fac-
tor or quality of being inconvenient. †1. Want of
agreement; inconsistency with reason or rule
absurdity; an instance of this -1706. †2. Un-

suitableness -1684. †3. Moral unsuitableness
unseemly behaviour, impropriety, also with *as*
and *pl.* -1560. †4. Harm, injury, mischief
misfortune, trouble. †Also with *an* and *pl.*
-1796. 4. Want of adaptation to persona
ease, discomfort, incommmodity. Also with
an and *pl.* 1578

2. They fall sometime from hot words to further i.
HOMERUS. 3. Rapine, ruin, and a thousand i.
inconveniences, follow AAMIN. 4. She could have
spared him without the smallest i. DICKENS. Hence
Inconvenience *v.* to cause i. to; to put to i. to
incommode. So **Inconveniency** = INCONVENIENCE

Inconvenient (inkŋn'vɪniənt), ME [a. F.
inconvenient; see IN-³ and CONVENIENT.]

A. adj. †1. Not agreeing or consonant, in-
congruous; absurd -1674. †2. Unsuitable
inappropriate, out of place -1840. †3. Morally
unsuitable; unseemly, improper -1694. 4
Unfavourable to comfort; incommodious, em-
barrassing, disadvantageous, awkward 1651

2. If it appears not inconvenient to you A. Y. L.
v. 73. 4. A good choice of i. lodgings DICKENS.

†B. sb. That which is inconvenient -1658
Hence **Inconveniently** *adv.*, -ness (*rare*)

Inconvertible (inkŋn'vɜːtɪbəl), *a.* ? Ob.
Also *erron* -ible. 1577. [f. IN-³ + CONVERS
v. + -ABLE.] Not conversable, *transf.* unsocial
uncommunicative

Inconversant (inkŋn'vɜːsənt), *a.* 1511
1679. [IN-³.] Not conversant; not versed i.
or familiar with

†Inconverted, *a.* [IN-³.] Not turned or
changed; unconverted. SIR T. BROWNE

Inconvertible (inkŋn'vɜːtɪbəl), *a.* 1646
[IN-⁴.] 1. Incapable of being changed into
anything else; *transf.* indigestible. 2. Not
interchangeable. Uss. of terms; Not equiv-

alent 1706. b. *Logic.* Of a proposition: Th.
cannot be converted 1854. 3. Not exchange-
able for something else. *spec.* of paper money
That cannot be converted into specie. 1833

3. I bank paper would have been everywhere if
fused 1833. Hence **Inconvertibility**, **Incon-**
vertibleness. **Inconvertibly** *adv.*

Inconvincible (inkŋn'vɪnsɪbəl), *a.* 1674
[IN-³.] Incapable of being convinced; not
open to conviction.

None are so i. as your half-witted people 1674. Hence
Inconvincibility. **Inconvincibly** *adv.* 1646

†Incony, *a.* 1588. [A cant word that rime
with money. Origin unkn.] ? Rare, fine, del-
icate, pretty, nice. L. L. L. III. i. 136 -1633

Incoordinate (inkŋn'kɔːdɪnət), *a.* 1880

[IN-³.] Not co-ordinate. So **Incoo-**

o (Ger Köln) o (Fr peu). u (Ger Müller). x (F dame) v (can) e (ðe) (there) z (F la re) a (û fern earth

in *Phys.* in reference to muscular action (see COORDINATION) 1875.

Incord, *v. rare*, 1611. [ad. It. *incordare*.]

Incordare, to incord or burst as a horse Florio. So **Incorded** *ppl. a.* (of a horse) ruptured, suffering from hernia 1607. **Incording** *vb. sb.* rupture of her via in a horse 1598.

Incornished, *ppl. a. rare* [f. IN-2 + *cornish* CORNICE + -ED; after It. *incorniciare*] Furnished with a cornice or cornices. EVELYN

Incornate (inkpōrnat), *a.* 1867. [ad. It. *incornato*; cf. CORONATE.] Wearing or having a crown; crowned. So **Incornation**, coronation, crowning 1470.

Incorporable, *a.* 1607 [f. L. *incorporare* + -ABLE.] Capable of being incorporated.

Incorporal, *a. (sb.)* 1551. [ad. L. *incorporalis*; see IN-1 and CORPORAL.] 1. = INCORPOREAL; immaterial—1646. 2. *sb.* An incorporeal thing or place. CUDWORTH. Hence **Incorporality**, the quality of being incorporeal. **Incorporally** *adv.* Immaterially.

Incorporate, *a. rare*, 1540. [ad. rare L. *incorporatus* not embodied; see IN-3 and CORPORATE.] Without body or material substance, unembodied.

Incorporate (inkpōrət), *ppl. a.* ME. [ad. late L. *incorporatus*; see the vb.] 1. United in one body (*lit.* and *fig.*). Now *rare*. 2. Of a company, etc. Formally constituted as a corporation. Also of persons; United in a corporation. 1480. **Inc.** Associated with others, as members of the same corporation—1684. 3. Having a bodily form ME. 1. It is Caska, one i. To our Attempts SHAKS. 2. b. The Welshmen our neighbours, or rather our i. countrymen CAMDEN. 3. Ideals never yet i. Gno. THOR.

Incorporate (inkpōrət), *v.* ME. [f. late L. *incorporat*, *incorporare*, see IN-2 and CORPORATE *v.*]

I trans. 1. To combine or unite into one body or substance; to mix or blend thoroughly together (a number of things or one thing with another). Also *fig.* 1544. 2. To put into or include in the body or substance of something else, to embody, include ME. b. To include as a part or parts of itself (*esp.* of literary material) 1824. 3. To combine into a society or organization; *esp.* to constitute as a legal corporation 1460. b. To admit (a person) as member of a company or association 1530. 4. To furnish with a body, to embody (*rare*) 1623.

1. A melted Cement, made of Pitch, Resin, and Wood-ashes, well incorporated DOYLE. *transf.* You shall not stay alone, Till holy Church i. two in one SHAKS. 2. b. The best edition, incorporating all the works of the author DIXON. 3. b. Yesterday was incorporated A. M. Mr. Stevens HEARNE.

II. intr. 1. Of one thing: To unite or combine with something else so as to form one body. Const. *with*, occas. *into*, 1594. 2. Of two or more things: To unite so as to form one body; to grow into each other; to form an intimate union (*lit.* and *fig.*). ? Obs. 1625.

1. Grace can no more i. with sin, than oyle with water FLAVER. 2. Truth and Falshood i. may Cleave, but they will not i. BROWN. Hence **Incorporated** *ppl. a.* in senses of the vb.; embodied 1644; constituted as a legal or formal corporation 1677. **Incorporating** *ppl. a.*; as *i. union* (*said orig.* of the Union between England and Scotland in 1707).

Incorporation (inkpōrəʃən), ME. [ad. late L. *incorporationem*.] 1. The action of incorporating; the being incorporated. 2. *Pl. sb.* The combination of two or more parts of speech in one word. SAYCE. 3. The action of forming into a community or (legal) corporation 1460. **Inc.** The document creating or legalizing a corporation; a charter—1605. 4. An incorporated society or company 1530. 5. Embodiment (*rare*) 1645.

1. The L. of two independent legislatures 1822. 2. The Patent for the L. of the Parish Clerks 1645. 3. An eminent member of the Goldsmiths' L. SCOTT. **Incorporative** (inkpōrətɪv), *a.* 1592. [f. INCORPORATE *v.* + -IVE.] Characterized by or tending to incorporation.

Incorporator (inkpōrətɪz), 1670. [f. as *prec.*] 1. One who incorporates, or combines into one body or substance 1829. 2. One who takes part in the formation of an incorporated company one of the original members of an

incorporated company 1670. 3. A member of one University who is incorporated in another 1887.

Incorporeal (inkpōrēʃəl), *a. (sb.)* 1532 [f. L. *incorporeus* (Macrobius) + -AL.] Not corporeal. 1. Having no material structure; not composed of matter; immaterial. 2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of immaterial beings 1667. 3. *Law.* Having no material existence in itself, but attaching as a right or profit to some actual thing; *esp.* 2. *hereditament* 1628. 4. *sb. (pl.)* Things incorporeal 1628.

1. Two active L. principles, heat and cold HALLAM 2. MULT. P. L. viii. 37. Property called i. such as an annuity BENTHAM. Hence **Incarnorealism**, the doctrine that spirit or substance exists. **Incarnorealism**, one who holds this view. **Incarnorealism**, *Incarnorealism* *adv.*

Incorporeity (inkpōrēʃɪtɪ), 1601. [ad. med. L. *incorporeitas*, f. L. *incorporeus*; see -ITY.] The quality of being incorporeal; immateriality; with *pl.*, an incorporeal quality.

Incorpse (inkpōrps), *a. rare*, 1602. [f. IN-2 + CORPSE + -ED².] Made into one body (with something).

Incorrect (inkpōrēkt), *a.* 1432. [ad. L. *incorrectus*, see IN-2 and CORRECT.] **Inc.** 1. Uncorrected; uncorrected—1602. 2. Of a book: Containing many scribal or typographical errors 1484. 3. Not in conformity with a recognized standard; faulty 1672. 4. Not in accordance with fact, erroneous, inaccurate 1828. 1. *Hamil.* i. ii. 95. 3. The Wit of the last Age was yet more i. than their Language DRYDEN. A practice that was considered i. 1853. 4. An i. statement, narration or calculation 1828. Hence **Incorrectly** *adv.*, **Incorrectness**.

Incorrection, *rare*, 1598 [IN-3; cf. F. *incorrectio*.] 1. The action of making incorrect. 2. The condition of being uncorrected 1639. 3. Incorrectness, faultiness. H. WALFOL.

Incorrespondence, *rare* 1667 [IN-3.] Want of correspondence or harmony. So **Increspoendency** (*rare*).

Increspoendent, *a. rare*, 1599. [IN-3.] Not in agreement or harmony—1667. So **Increspoending** *a.*

Incorrigible (inkpōrɪdʒəbəl), *a. (sb.)* ME [a. F., see IN-3 and CORRIGIBLE.] 1. Bad beyond correction or reform. 2. Of something faulty: That cannot be set right. Of disease. Incurable.—1804. 3. *sb.* One who is incorrigible 1746.

1. An habituated, infatuated, i., canterized drunkard 1655. 2. An i. ulcer ABERNETHY. Hence **Incorrigibility**, **Incorrigibleness**, **Incorrigibly** *adv.*

Incorrodible, *a.* 1855. [IN-3.] Incapable of being corroded.

Incorrosive, *a.* 1416, 1871. [IN-3.] Having no tendency to corrosion.

Incorrupt (inkpōrʌpt), *a.* Now *rare*, ME. [ad. L. *incorruptus*, see IN-3 and CORRUPT *a.*] Not corrupt, free from corruption. 1. Of organic matter: Free from decomposition or putrefaction; not decayed, not infected with decay. 2. Not debased or perverted; pure, sound 1530. b. Of a text, etc.: Not affected by error or corruption. 1624. 3. Morally uncorrupted; pure in life; *esp.* not to be bribed into wrong-doing 1545.

1. The first church of the Apostles was most pure and incorrupt CHAMBER. 2. The most just and i. judge 1845. So **Incarnupted** *a.* (in all senses). Hence **Incorruptibly** *adv.*, **Incarnupt**.

Incorruptibility (inkpōrʌptɪbəl), *a. (sb.)* ME [a. F.; see IN-3 and CORRUPTIBLE.] 1. Not corruptible; that cannot decay or perish; everlasting, eternal. 2. That cannot be perverted or bribed 1667. 3. *sb. (pl.)* An ancient Christian sect, the Aphthartodocetæ, who maintained the incorruptibility of the body of Christ 1727.

1. The deed shall ruse i. TINDALE i. Cor. xv. 52. 2. Supposed Not i. of Faith, not proof Against temptation MULT. P. L. ix. 298. Hence **Incorruptibility**, **Incorruptibleness**, **Incorruptibly** *adv.*

Incorruption (inkpōrʌpʃən), *arch.* 1526. [a. F.; see IN-3 and CORRUPTION.] 1. Freedom from physical corruption. Now *arch.* and only in *rel.* to Cor. xv. 42 etc. 2.

Freedom from corrupt conduct—1677. 3. Of texts: Freedom from erroneous alterations—1662.

1. Hit is sown in corruption and ryseth in incorruption TINDALE i. Cor. xv. 42

Incursive, *a.* [IN-3] Not liable to decay. AKENSIDE.

Incursive, *rare*, 1440. [ad. L. *incursus*, after *concourse*, etc.] Running in; inrush, assault, attack—1668.

Incrassate (inkræsət), *a.* 1608. [ad. L. *incrassatus*; see next.] 1. Thickened (in consistence); condensed—1685. 2. *fig.* Of the mind: Dull—1660. 3. *Zool.* and *bot.*

Of a thickened or swollen form 1760

3. Peduncle. 1. thickened towards the flower; 60

Incrassate (inkræsət), *v.* 1601. [f. L. *incrassat*, *incrassare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *crassare* f. *crassus* CRASS.] 1. *trans.* To thicken in consistence; to condense, inspissate. Now *rare*. Also *absol.* and *intr.* 2. *fig.* To make gross (the mind, etc.), to dull—1666. 3. To thicken in sound or form 1668.

1. Liquors, which time hath incrassated into gellies. SIE T. BROWNE *intr.* These naturally subtle parts. 1. and grow clumsy CHRYNE

Incrassated (inkræsətid), *ppl. a.* 1657 [f. *prec.* + -ED¹.] Thickened. **Inc.** Used as = aspirated—1691.

Incrassation (inkræsəʃən), 1633. [f. *incrassare*.] 1. The action of incrassating, or condition of being incrassated, thickening *concr.* a thickened formation 1822. 2. 1. *bot.* netic thickening; aspiration. WILKINS.

Incrassative (inkræsətɪv), ? Obs. 1666 [f. L. *incrassat*, *incrassare* + -IVE.] *A. ad.* Having the quality of incrassating the humours B. *sb.* [*sc. medicine*, etc.]

Increasable (inkrɪsəbəl), *a.* 1534. [f. INCREASE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being increased.

A low quit-rent; i. at definite periods 1806. Hence **Increasableness**, **Increasably** *adv.*

Increase (inkrɪs, formerly *inkrɪs*), *sb.* ME. [f. INCREASE *v.*]

1. The action of increasing. 1. The action process, or fact of becoming or making greater augmentation, growth, enlargement, extension **Inc.** *spec.* The advance of daylight from sunrise to noon; the waxing of the moon—1665. 2. The becoming numerous or more frequent, multiplication ME. b. *spec.* The multiplication of a family or race; the production of offspring; reproduction, procreation, propagation, breeding ME. 3. *spec.* Advancement, progress—1719.

1. As if encrease of Appetite had growne By what it fed on SHAKS. With i. of business came i. of expense 1870. b. Seeds will grow sooner if they be set, in the i. of the Moore BACON. a. b. Drive in her the Organs of i. SHAKS. *Phi.* On the increase becoming greater or more frequent.

II. tr. 1. The result of increasing, an increased amount, addition, increment ME. 2. Offspring, progeny, blood. Properly collective 1552. 3. Vegetable produce, crops (*arch.*) Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1535.

1. Thou wilt but adde encrease vnto my Wrath SHAKS. 2. And all the i. of thine house shall die in the flower of their age i. *Sent.* i. 33. 3. The teen ing autumn, big with rich i. SHAKS. *transf.* Behold the Seas with her marvelous increase 1559. *fig.* Thou shalt not lead him thy victuals for i. *Lev.* xiv. 57

Increase (inkrɪs), *v.* [ME *encrese* (se. 2. *AF. encrese*, *encrese* = OF *encrese* (se. 3), *encrese* later *encrese* :—L. *increscere*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *crescere* to grow. The *ea* represents ME. open *a.*]

I intr. 1. To become greater in size, amount, duration, or degree; to wax, grow. Also with *in*. 2. To grow in numbers, to multiply, *esp.* by propagation ME. 3. To advance in wealth, fortune, power, influence, etc., to thrive, to prosper. *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. 4. *Lat. Gram.* Of a noun, etc.: To have one syllable more in the genitive 1612.

1. The Poo. That Estward ay encreseth in his cours CHAMBER. He. encreased in stature and in wisdom 1814. 2. And bad euery creature in his lynde encreas LANGL. 3. He must increase and i. muste decrease TINDALE *John* iii. 30.

II trans. 1. To cause to wax or grow to make greater in amount or degree. Also with *in* ME. 2. To make num multi-

ply ME. **fb.** To cause to yield increase. **DRYDEN.** 3 To make more wealthy, prosperous, or powerful; to cause to thrive, to promote. *Obs. or arch. ME.*

1 Thou shalt increase the price thereof *Lev. xxv. 16*. 2 Take ye wives that ye may be increased there *Jer. xlv. 6*. 3 Cicero increased the latine tongue after another sorte *ASCAM.* Hence **Increaseably** *adv.* (*rare*), in an increased degree. **Increasefully** *adv.* more and more.

†**Increaseful**, *a. rare* 1593. [*f. INCREASE sb + FUL*] Full of increase, productive, fruitful -1599

Increasement (*inkrī smēt*). Now *rare* ME. [*f. INCREASE v. + MENT.*] 1. = INCREASE *sb* I. 1, 2. 1509. 2. = INCREASE *sb* II. 1-3.

Increaser (*inkrī sər*). 1528 [*f. INCREASE v. + ER*]. One who or that which increases (see the vb.).

Increate (*inkrē t*), *a. ME.* [*ad. med. L. increatus.*] Not created, uncreated; said of divine beings or attributes

Bright effluence of bright essence i. *Mat. P. L. m. 6.* So **†Increased** *pl* a in same sense.

Incredible (*inkrē dī bəl*). *a. ME.* [*ad. L. incredibilis*; see **IN-²** and **CREDIBLE**]. 1. Not credible, that cannot be believed. 2. In weakened sense: Inconceivable 1482. 3. Of a person (*rare*). **BENJAM.** 7a. Unbelieving (*rare*) -1761.

1 Why should it be thought a thing I wish you, that God should raise the dead? *Acts xv. 8*. 2 These stories do I mischief *HURK.* Hence **Incredibility**, the quality or fact of being i.; that which is i. **Incredibleness**. **Incredibly** *adv.* in an i. manner or degree

†**Increditable**, *a.* 1695. [*IN-³*] Discreditable, -1732.

†**Incredited**, *a.* 1633 [*IN-³*] Disbelieved.

Incredulity (*inkrē dū lī tī*). [*Late ME.*, *a. F. incredulité*, *ad. L. incredulitatem*]. 1. A disbelieving frame of mind; unwillingness to believe; disbelief. 2a. Want of religious faith; unbelief -1619.

1 I he i of St Thomas H. WALPOLE. 2 Either in the faith of Christ or in i. 1563.

Incredulous (*inkrē dū lūs*), *a.* 1579. [*f. L. incredulus + -OUS.*] 1. Unbelieving; not ready to believe; sceptical. Not now used of religious unbelief. 2. Of action, etc.: Indicating or prompted by incredulity 1613. 2a. = **INCREDIBLE** -1750.

They call it philosophical to be i. on holy things *LANDOR.* 2 I smiles *PURCHAS.* 3 Miracles... will be thought i. in this age 1631. Hence **Incredulously** *adv.* -ness.

†**Incremable**, *a. rare.* [*f. IN-³* + *L. cremare + -ABLE*] That cannot be consumed by fire; incombustible. *SIR T. BROWNE.*

Increment (*inkrē mēt*). ME. [*ad. L. incrementum*, *f. stem of incrementum*; see **INCREASE** and **MENT.**] 1. The action or process of becoming greater, or (with *pl*) a case of this; increase, augmentation, growth. 2. Advancement. *Obs. or arch.* 1609. 3. The waxing of the moon; *spec. in Heraldry* 1610. 4. *Rhet.* 'An ascending towards a climax' (= *L. incrementum* in Quintilian) 1753. 5. Amount of increase, an addition, an amount gained, profit 1631. 6. *Math. and Phys.* A small (or sometimes infinitesimal) amount by which a variable quantity increases (*e.g.* in a given small time), *spec.* the increase of a function due to a small increase in the variable, as in the *Method of Increments*, now called the Calculus of Finite Differences (see **DIFFERENCE sb**) 1791. 7. A quantity obtained from another by increase or addition. *Const. of (rare)* 1864.

1 We add daily increments to our knowledge and science *KIRBY.* 4 **Increment** 4 (*Rhet.*) An amplification without strict climax, as in the following passage: 'Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true.' *Phil. iv. 8* *WEAVER.* 5 **Unearned increment** see **UNPAID**. Hence **Incremental** *a.* of or relating to an i. or increments.

†**Increpare**, *v.* 1570 [*f. L. increpare, increpare, f. in- (IN-²) + crepare to make a noise, etc.*] *trans.* To chide, rebuke, reprove 657. So **Increpation** (*Obs. or arch.*) -hid ing reproof rebuke with *pl* a reproof 502.

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Incriminate (*inkrī mī nēt*), *v.* 1730. [*See IN-²* and **CRIMINATE**; cf. *F. incriminer.*] *trans.* To charge with a crime, to involve in an accusation or charge. So **Incrimination** (*rare*), the action of incriminating, the fact or condition of being so incriminated 1651. **Incriminator**, an accuser. **LANDOR** **Incrimnatory** *a.* tending to i.

Incrochet, *v. rare.* Also *en-* 1806 [*f. IN-²*, **EN-¹** + **CROTCHET sb.**] *trans.* To enclose within crotchets or brackets

†**Incrutable** (*inkrē wā yā bəl*). 1797. [*F. incroyable* incredible] Name for the French top or dandy of the period of the Directory.

†**Incruent**, *a. rare* 1624. [*ad. L. incruentus.*] Bloodless; not attended with shedding of blood -1650. So **†Incruentally**, **†Incruentous** *adjs.*

Incrust, etc., var of **ENCRUST**, etc.

Incrustate (*inkrē stāt*), *pl. a.* 1626. [*ad. L. incrustatus*, *f. in- (IN-²) + crustare, i. crusta CRUST.*] 1. Formed or hardened into a crust -1731. 2. Enveloped with a crust. *Obs. cxc Bot.* 1671. 3. *Zool. and Bot.* Having the form of a crust, as a polyzoon or lichen; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Incrustata*, a division of cyclostomatous Polyzoa.

Incrustate (*inkrē stāt*), *v.* Now *rare.* Also *en-* 1570 [*f. L. incrustat, incrustare, see prec.*] 1. = **ENCRUST** 2. 2a. In the arts. 2. = **ENCRUST** 1. b. To attach as or like an incrustation. -1764.

Incrustation (*inkrē stā tən*). Also *en-* 1607. [*ad. late L. incrustationem.*] 1. The action of encrusting, the formation of a crust, the fact or condition of being encrusted 1656. 2. A facing of marble, mosaic, etc. on a building. 3. A crust or hard coating formed naturally on an object; *esp.* a calcareous or crystalline concretion or deposit 1671. Also *fig.* 4. A scab or eschar on the surface of a body 1656

1 *fig.* The old popish ceremonies are, as it were, an i. both unlawful and unseemly 1607. 3 *fig.* Hidden under the incrustations of sense and evil habit J. MARTIN AU.

†**Incrystal**, *v.* 1611. [*f. IN-²* + **CRYSTAL sb.**] 1. *trans.* (and *intr.*) To CRYSTALLIZE. 2. To enclose in crystal 1618.

2 The humour was... But lovers tears incrystalled *HEBRICK.*

Incrystallizable, *a. rare.* 1807 [*IN-³*] Incapable of being crystallized; uncrystallizable.

Incubate (*inkū bēt*), *v.* 1641. [*f. L. incubat-, incubare, f. in- (IN-²) + cubare to lie; see -ATE*]. 1. *trans.* To sit upon (eggs) in order to hatch them; to hatch (eggs) thus or by some equivalent process 1721. Also *fig.* 2. *intr.* To sit upon eggs, to brood 1755. Also *fig.* 3. *a. intr. Path.* Of a disease. To pass through the process of INCUBATION. 4. *trans. Biol.* To place in an incubator (for developing bacteria). 1896.

Incubation (*inkū bā tən*). 1614. [*ad. L. incubationem*; see *prec.*] 1. The action of sitting on eggs in order to hatch them, the hatching of eggs by sitting on them 1646. Also *trans. and fig.* 2. *Path.* The process or phase through which the germs of disease pass between contagion or inoculation and the development of the first symptoms 1835. 3. *Gr. Antiq.* The practice of sleeping in a temple or sacred place for oracular purposes 1871. 4. *attrib.*, as i.-period, etc. 1858.

1 *fig.* He who, by his i. upon the waters of the creation, hatched that rude mass into the beautiful form we now see *GURNALL.* 2. *Phr. Period of i.*, the space of time occupied by this process, which greatly for different *Incuba-*

Incubative (*inkū bē tīv*), *a.* 1835. [*See INCUBATE and -IVE.*] Of or pertaining to incubation, esp. the incubation of disease, characterized by incubation.

Incubator (*inkū bē tər*). 1854. [*a. L. f. incubare.*] 1. A bird which incubates. Also *fig.* 1858. 2. An apparatus for hatching birds by artificial heat 1854. 3. An apparatus for rearing children born prematurely. 4. An apparatus for the artificial development of bacteria 1896. 4. *fig. and transf.* A breeder, author, source 1864.

Incubatory (*inkū bē tər*), *a.* 1877. [*See INCUBATE and -ORY*] Incubative.

†**Incubee**, *v.* [*f. IN-²* + **CUBE sb.**] To infix like a cube. **MILT.**

†**Incubee**, A distortion of **INCUBUS**. *R. JONS*

†**Incubiture**. 1633 [*f. L. incubit-, incubare + -URE.*] = **INCUBATION** 1. -1743.

Incubous (*inkū būs*), *a.* 1857 [*f. L. incubare + -OUS.*] *Bot.* Having the leaves so disposed that the tip of one leaf or other part lies flat over the base of the next above it.

†**Incubus** (*inkū būs*). *Pl. -bi (-bā)*; also *-buses*, etc. *ME.* [*late L. (Augustine) = cl L. incubo nightmare.*] 1. A feigned evil spirit or demon, supposed to descend upon persons in their sleep, and especially to seek carnal intercourse with women. In the Middle Ages, their existence was recognized by law. 2. The nightmare 1561. 3. A person or thing that weighs upon and oppresses like a nightmare 1648. 4. *Entom.* Name of a parasitic genus of hymenopterous insects.

1 Behold the dissolute Spirit that fell The sensuallest, and after Asmodei The fleshiest I *MILT. P. R. v. 152.* 3 The many years preaching of such an Incubus, I may say, such an i. oft-times *MILT.* The i. of evil habits *MELAREN.*

†**Incubate**, *pl. a.* 1608. [*ad. L. incubatus*; see next.] Incubated, taught -1653.

Incubate (*inkū bēt*), *v.* 1550

[*f. L. incubat-, incubare to stamp in, tread in, f. in- (IN-²) + cubare, f. calo-, calx heel*] *trans.* To endeavour to force (a thing) into or impress (it) on the mind of another by emphatic admonition, or by persistent repetition, to urge on the mind; to teach forcibly. That commandment which Christ did so often i. unto Peter *HOOVER.* An opinion difficult to i. upon the minds of others 1802. Hence **†Incubately** *adv.* by impressive repetition. **Incubation**, the action of impressing on the mind by forcible admonition or frequent repetition. **†Incubative** *a.* (*rare*), tending to i.; impressive. **Incubator** (see the vb.), one who incubates. **Incubatory** *a.* (*rare*), tending to i.

†**Incubik**, *v.* 1528. [*ad. L. incubare.*] = **INCULCATE** *v.* -1576

†**Inculp**, *v.* [*ad. L. inculpare*] = **INCULPATE** *v.* **SHELTON.**

Inculpable (*inkū pā bəl*), *a.* Now *rare* 1491. [*See IN-³* and **CULPABLE**] Not culpable; free from blame.

Suche personages whose bynes be i. *Elton.* Hence **Inculpability**, **Inculpableness**, blamelessness *Inculpably* *adv.*

†**Inculpate**, *a. rare* 1612. [*ad. L. inculpatus, f. in- (IN-²) + culpatus, culpare to blame.*] Unblamed, inculpable -1647.

Inculpate (*inkū pēt*), *v.* 1759

[*f. med. L. inculpate-, inculpare, f. in- (IN-²) + culpare; cf. exculpate.*] 1. *trans.* To bring a charge against, to accuse, to blame. 2. To involve in a charge; to incriminate 1839.

1 We should be slow to i. motives 1833. 2 At tempting to exculpate himself and i. Dr. Nassau for [etc.] 1807. Hence **Inculpation**, blame, censure, incrimination. **Incubative**, **Incubatory** *adjs.* tending to incriminate, attributing fault or blame

Incult (*inkū t*), *a.* Now *rare* 1599. [*ad. L. incultus.* Cf. *F. inculte.*] 1. Uncultivated, untitled 1621. 2. Unpolished, untutored, in artistic, rude. 3. Of persons, etc.: Wanting in culture; inelegant, rough, coarse 1621.

1 Germany then, saith Tacitus, was i. and horrid, now full of magnificent Cities *BURTON.* 2. His style is diffuse and i. 1851. 3. He is i., but clever 1862

†**Incultivated**, *a.* 1665. [*IN-³*] Uncultivated, unpolished, rude -1716. So **Incultivation** 1784.

†**Inculture**, *rare* 1627 [*IN-³*] Want of culture or cultivation 1867

Incumbence, 1677. [f. INCUMBENT, see -ENCE.] a. The fact of being incumbent. b. A matter that is incumbent, a duty or obligation. -1768

Incumbency (ink' mbēnsi) 1608. [f. INCUMBENT; see -ENCY.] 1. The condition of lying or pressing upon something; brooding; a spiritual overshadowing. Now rare or Obs. 1651. b. With *an* and *pl.*: An incumbent weight or mass 1679. 2. The quality of being incumbent as a duty; an incumbent duty or obligation. Now rare. 1608. 3. The position or office of an incumbent, now only *Eccl.* (or *transf.* from this). Also, the sphere, or period of tenure, of an incumbent 1656

2. All the incumbencies of a family DOWN. 3. He has retired from his i. and given up his benefice 1886.

Incumbent (ink' mbēt), *sb* ME. [ad. L. *incumbentem*; see next. App. from a med. L. sense of L. *incumbere* = 'obtinere, possidere'.] The holder of an ecclesiastical benefice; hence *gen.* of any office (now rare) 1672.

The I. lent me the Church WHITEFIELD. The I. of the coronship 1834.

Incumbent (ink' mbēt), *a.* 1548. [ad. L. *incumbentem*, *incumbere*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *cumbere* to lie.] 1. That lies, leans, rests, or presses with its weight upon something else 1624. 2. *spec. a.* Physics. Of air, fluid, or other weight, as exerting downward pressure 1660. b. *Geol.* Superincumbent, as a stratum 1789. c. *Bot.* Said of an *anther* when it lies flat against the inner side of the filament; of *cotyledons* when the back of one is applied to the radicle 1760. d. *Zool.* Of hairs, spines, etc.: Lying along the surface on which they grow. e. *Ornith.* Of the hind toe of a bird: Resting on the ground with its whole length, its insertion being on a level with the anterior toes. 3. Resting or falling upon a person as a duty or obligation. *Const. on*, upon. 1567. 4. Impending, imminent, threatening -1793. 5. Bending one's energies to some work -1814. 6. In occupation of a benefice. *Const. on*. -1661.

1. He steers his flight Aloft, i. on the dusky Air Milt P. L. 1. 225. 3. That there was a duty i. upon us CROMWELL. 5. Habits of firm and i. application Scott Hence Incumbently *adv.*

Incumber, Incumbrance, etc., var. ENCUMBER, ENCUMBRANCE, etc.

Incumbition. [irreg. f. L. *incumbere*.] The action of lying or pressing upon; also *fig.* STERNE.

Incunabula (ink' uə' bŭlā), *sb. pl.* 1824. [L. (neut. pl.), f. *cunae* cradle.] 1. The earliest stages in the development of anything 2. (With sing. *incunabulum*): Books produced in the infancy of printing, *spec.* those printed before 1500 var. *Incunable*. 1861. 3. *Ornith.* The breeding-places of a species of bird Hence *Incunabular a.* of or pertaining to early printed books. *Incunabulist*, one who collects or is interested in incunabula.

Incur (ink' ū), *v.* ME. [ad. L. *incurrere*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *currere* to run.] 1. *intr.* 1. To run, flow, fall, or come to or into -1677. 2. To come in so as to meet the eye etc. -1692. 3. To run into (danger, etc.): to render oneself liable to (damage) -1620. 4. b. They are Incurable, and incur not to the Eie BACON.

2. *trans.* 1. To run into, to come upon, meet with -1680. 2. To run or fall into (some consequence, usu. undesirable); to bring upon oneself ME. 3. To cause to be incurred, to entail -1784.

2. I should have incurred the suspicion of fraud LXX. 3. This sickness has necessarily incurred expenses 1784.

Incurable (ink' ū' rā' b'l), *a.* (sb.) ME. [a. OF. see IN- + CURABLE.] 1. That cannot be cured, incapable of being healed by medicine or medical skill. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Not admitting of remedy or correction ME. 3. sb. A person suffering from an incurable disease. *Usu.* in *pl.* 1652

1. God. him. smoot With invisable wounds, ay i. CHAUCER. 2. Ignorance is not so i. as error BENJELLY. Hence *Incurability, Incurableness*. *Incurably adv.* in an i. manner; to an i. degree.

Incurious (ink' ū' rās), *a.* 1570. [ad. L. *incuriosus*; see IN- + CURIOUS.]

1. Subjectively 1. Withou care or concern

neghgent, heedless; untroubled (*arch.*) 2. Devoid of curiosity 1613. 3. Inattentive, careless 1691. 4. Not precise, uncritical; undiscriminating -1749.

1. In his Cloaths and Habit. he was not now only i., but too negligent CLARENDO. 2. I and indifferent about truth 1774. 3. The more careless and i. Observer RAY

II. Objectively. 1. Not carefully prepared, made, composed, or done -1824. 2. Unworthy of careful notice, not curious (Esp. in neg. forms of expression.) 1747.

2. The inscriptions are not i. Twiss Hence *Incuriosity, Incuriousness*, want of care; want of curiosity or interest in things. *Incuriously adv.*

Incurrent (ink' ū' rēnt), *a.* 1563. [ad. L. *incurrentem*, see INCUR and -ENT.] Running in; penetrating into the interior; falling within (a period).

The most principal matters in his time i. Foxe. Hence *Incurrentence*, the action or fact of incurring, e.g. liabilities, the entrance of sensations or impressions.

Incurion (ink' ū' jōn), ME. [ad. L. *incurionem*.] 1. The action of running in or of running against 1615. 2. A hostile inroad or invasion; esp. a sudden attack ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. The action of incurring (blame, etc.) HEALEY.

1. The inevitable i. of new images JOHNSON. 2. Against the Scythian, whose incurions wild Have wasted Scythia Milt P. R. III. 301. Phr. *†Sins of daily incurion*, the small sins which make daily inroads upon a holy life

Incurive (ink' ū' rīv), *a.* 1592. [f. L. *incuris*, *incurrere* + -IVE.] Given to making incurions; aggressive, invasive.

Incurtain, obs. var. of ENCURTAIN *v.*

Incurvate (ink' ū' vēt), *pph. a.* 1647. [ad. L. *incurvatus*.] = INCURVED.

Incurvate (ink' ū' vēt, īn-), *v.* 1578. [f. L. *incurvare*, *incurvare*.] 1. *trans.* To bring into a curved shape; to bend; to crook; now, *spec.*, to bend or curve inwards. 2. *intr.* To take or have a curved shape -1697.

Incurvation (ink' ū' vējōn), 1607. [ad. L. *incurvationem*.] 1. The action or process of bending or curving; an instance of this 1608. 1b *spec.* Bowing in reverence or worship -1702. 2. The condition of being bent; curvature; a curve or bend. Also *fig.* 1847. 3. A curving inwards, or the condition of being curved inwards 1822.

1. b. Must i. towards the East be still continued? 1607. 2. *fig.* The incurvations of practice when compared with the rectitude of the rule BLACKSTONE. 3. If [whitlow] is also occasioned by an i. of the nails 1822. So *Incurvature (rare)*, in sense 3

Incurve (ink' ū' v), *v.* 1610. [ad. L. *incurvare*, see IN- + CURVE *v.*] 1. *trans.* = INCURVATE *v.* 1; in mod. use, To curve or bend (something) inwards. 2. *intr.* To curve or bend inwards 1704.

2. Those fair open fields that i. to thy beautiful hollow CLOWEN.

Incurved (ink' ū' vēd), *pph. a.* 1623. [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Bent into or having a curved form, in mod. use, Having an inward curvature. (Now chiefly in *Zool.* and *Bot.*)

†Incurvity. [f. L. *incurvus* + -ITY; cf. L. *curvitas*.] The quality of being incurved, inward curvature Sir T. BROWNE.

|| **Incus** (iŋk' ūs), 1569. [L., f. *incudere*; see INCUSE *v.*] *Anat.* and *Zool.* 1. The middle one of the three small bones of the ear (*malleus, incus, and stapes*). 2. A part of the mouth-apparatus in *Rotifera*, upon which the two smaller work 1877.

Incus (ink' ū), 1818 [ad. L. *incusus*, *incudere* (see next).] *adj.* Hammered or stamped in; said of a figure or impression upon a coin or the like. sb. A figure stamped in; an impression in intaglio upon a coin, etc. 1818. sb. The head of Proserpine in an i. surrounded by dolphins 1879.

Incus (ink' ū), *v.* 1864. [f. L. *incus*, *incudere* to work on the anvil (*incus*).] *trans.* To impress by stamping; to mark with an impressed figure. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

† **Incuss**, *v.* 1527 [f. L. *incuss*, *incutere*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *quassare* to shake, etc. Cf. CON-CUSS.] *trans.* To strike in, impress; to strike 'terro' etc. 'in'o 'be mind 'o inspire a perso with feeling 63.

Incute (ink' ūt), *pph. a.* 1888. [f. IN *adv.* + CUT *pph. a.*] Set in by or as by cutting, *spec.* in *Printing*, inserted in a space left in the outside of the text, instead of in the margin; also called *cut-in*.

† **Incute**, *v.* 1542 [ad. L. *incutere*; see INCUSS *v.*] = INCUSS.

Incusted, obs. f. ENCYSTED
Ind (ind), ME. [a F. *Inde*; -L. *India*.] 1. = INDIA. Now *arch.* or *poet.* 2. *pl.* Indians -1526.

1. From the east to western *Inde A. P. L.* III. II. 93
Ind, *Chem.* - see IND-1, INDO-.

|| **Indaba** (indā' bā), 1894. [Zulu *in-daba* subject, topic, matter, business.] A communication or transaction of affairs, a conference between or with South African natives

Indagate (indā' gēt), *v.* ? Obs. 1623. [f. L. *indagat*, *indagare*.] *trans.* To search into, investigate. So *Indagation* (? Obs.), the action of tracking out, investigation 1589. † *Indagative a.* inclined to seek (JER. TAYLOR). *Indagator* (now rare), a searcher, investigator

Indam (mā' jē), obs. var. ENDAMAGE.

Indart (indā' rt), *v.* 1598. [IN-1.] *trans.* To dart in.

† **Inde**, ME. [a F. *inde*, AF. *ynde*, ad L. *indium* = *indicum*, lit. Indian, as sb. indigo.] A blue dye obtained from India, now called INDIGO; the colour of this, or a fabric dyed with it -1658. b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Blue ME. only.

Indear, obs. var. of ENDFEAR.

Indebt, *v.* Now rare 1565. [Inferred from INDEBTED, *perh.* after F. *endetté*.] 1. *trans.* To involve in debt. 2. To bring under an obligation 1603

2. Thy Fortune hath indebted thee to none DANIEL

Indebted (inde' tēd), *pph. a.* [ME *endettē*, after OF. *endetté*; see EN- and DEBT *sb.*] 1. Owing money; in debt. 2. Under obligation to another on account of some liability incurred or claim unsatisfied; bound. *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. 3. Owing gratitude, beholden 1561. 1. He being greatly indebted ME. 2. When I have promised, I am i.; and debts may be claimed, I must be paid Br. HALL. 3. For this observation I am i. to an ingenious and worthy friend PRIESTLEY. Hence *Indebtedness*, the condition of being indebted; the sum owed, debts collectively. *Indebtment (rare)*, indebtedness.

† **Indecence**, rare. 1714. [? a F. *indécence*] = INDECENCY *i.* -1797.

Indecency (indē' sēnsi) 1589. [ad. L. *indécenia*, f. *indécens*; see next and -ENCY.] 1. Unseemliness, unbecoming or outrageous conduct; an instance of this. 2. Uncomeliness of form -1648. 3. Immodesty; a quality savouring of obscenity; an indecent act 1692

1. These Bishops were fain to descend to many indecencies and indignities to support themselves KILLER. 3. The hatred of i. is a modern virtue DARWIN.

Indecent (indē' sēnt), *a.* 1563. [a F. *indécens*, see IN- + DECENT.] 1. Unbecoming; in extremely bad taste, unseemly. 2. Uncomely -1743. 3. Offending against propriety or decency; immodest, suggesting or tending to obscenity 1613.

1. With i. haste 1839. 3. Their Dances were lascivious, their Gestures i., and their Songs immodest 1676. Hence *Indecently adv.*, *ness*.

Indeciduate (indē' sī' dī' ūēt), *a.* 1879 [IN- + DECIDUOUS.] Not deciduate, as a placenta; not having a decidua, belonging to the *Indeciduata* (a division of mammals comprising the Ruminantia, Edentata, and Cetacea)

Indeciduous (indē' sī' dī' ūəs), *a.* 1646 [IN- + DECIDUOUS.] 1. Not liable to fall off or be shed -1656. 2. *Bot.* Of a leaf. Not deciduous. Of a tree or plant. Not losing the leaves annually, evergreen. 1755.

1. The indeciduous and unshaven locks of Apollo 1646

† **Indecimable**, *a.* [f. IN- + L. *decimare* to tithe + -ABLE.] Not decimable, not liable to pay tithes. COKE

Indecipherable (indē' sī' fərā' b'l), *a.* 1802 [IN- + DECIPHERABLE.] Incapable of being deciphered or made out Hence *Indecipherability* *Indecipherab*

α (pass) un (oud) v (cut) f h chuf) o eve) o I eye o Fr eau da v e) st) r (Psyche) q (whit) p (got)

Indecision (indɪˈsɪʒən) 1763. [a. F. *indécision*, see IN-³ and DECISION.] Want of decision; inability to make up one's mind; hesitation.

The term *i.* implies an idea very nicely different from that of irresolution, yet it has a tendency to produce it. *SWINSTONE*

Indecisive (indɪˈsɪsɪv) *a.* 1726. [IN-³] 1. Not decisive, not such as to settle (a question), contest, etc.), inconclusive. 2. Characterized by indecision; undecided; hesitating; 1. resolute 1787. 3. Uncertain, not definite, indistinct 1816.

1. An predatory war MACAULAY. 2. Perplexed and 1. whether to go forwards or backwards MORLEY. Hence **Indecisively** *adv.*, -ness.

Indeclinable (ɪndɪˈkleɪnəbəl) *a.* (sb.) ME. [a. F. *indeclinable*, see IN-³ and DECLINABLE.] 1. Incapable of declining, or being caused to decline; undeclining, fixed, constant -1637. 2. That cannot be turned aside from, inevitable -1660. 3. *Gram.* Incapable of being declined grammatically; having no inflections 1530. 4. *sb.* An indeclinable word 1530.

3. Adjectives are 1. having no variation either of Gender, Case, or Number 1748. Hence **Indeclinably** *adv.*

Indecomposable (ɪndɪˈkɒmpəzəbəl) *a.* 1812. [IN-³] Incapable of being decomposed or resolved into constituent elements.

Indecorous (ɪndɪˈkɔːrəs, -de kɔːrəs) *a.* 1680. [f. L. *indecorus* (see IN-³ and DECOROUS) + *ous*] 1. Unbecoming -1692. 2. Contrary to or wanting, decorum or propriety of behaviour, in bad taste 1682, indecent (rare) 1820. 3. Among savages especially haste is 1. KANU. 1. states MACAULAY. **Indecorously** *adv.*, -ness.

Indecorum (ɪndɪˈkɔːrəm) 1575. [a. L. *indecorum* adj. neut. sing. used subst.] 1. An indecorous or unbecoming action or proceeding, an impropriety. 2. The quality of being indecorous, impropriety, now esp. of behaviour 1664.

2. The charge is not for 1, or indiscretion, but for false hood BURKE.

Indeed (ɪnˈdiːd) *adv.* phrase. ME. [f. IN + *DEED* sb.; written as two wds. till 1600.]

1. In actual fact, in reality, in truth. 2. Frequent, placed after a word in order to emphasize it 1575. 3. In reality, in real nature or essence ME. 4. With confirming and amplifying for e. In point of fact, as a matter of fact 1535. 5. With concessive force = It is true, it must be admitted 1563. 6. In dialogue, used to emphasize the reply to a question or remark 1583; also in echoing the question asked by another speaker 1766. 7. Interrogatively = 'Is it so?' 'Really?' 1598. 7. As an exclamation, expressing irony, contempt, amazement, incredulity, or the like 1710 SWIFT.

1. The lords is risen in deile TINDALE Lute XIV. 34. b. This is MURICK L. WALTON. M. valourous 1. 1742. 3. I am a cautious man, 1. a timid one 1835. 4. Latin, not classical 1, but good of its kind 1891. 5. Can you tell me? I cannot JOWETT. 'Who is this Mr. Grey?' 'Who, I? DRAKE. 6. 'That's Jarsper's 1.?' said Mr. Datchery DICKENS. 7. 'O, I, I said, 'what a wonderful thing!' JOWETT. *Phr.* **Indeed** and **indeed**, really and truly (*colloq.*).

Indefatigable (ɪndɪˈfætɪɡəbəl) *a.* 1586. [a. obs. F. *indéfatable*, ad L. *indefatigabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *defatigare* to wear out; see BLE-] Incapable of being wearied; that cannot be tired out, unremitting in labour or effort.

Uphorn with 1. wings Over the vast abrupt MOUNT. P. L. II 408. A man of industry 1. Sir I. KNOWLES. Hence **Indefatigability**, **Indefatigableness**, the quality of being 1. **Indefatigably** *adv.*

Indefeasible (ɪndɪˈfiːsəbəl) *a.* 1548 [IN-³] Not defensible; not liable to be made void, or done away with, that cannot be forfeited.

A good and indefeasible estate BLOUNT. The great writers have mostly asserted freedom of conscience as an 1. right MUR. Hence **Indefeasibility**, **Indefeasibleness**. **Indefeasibly** *adv.*

Indefectible (ɪndɪˈfɛktəbəl) *a.* 1659 [IN-³] Not defensible. 1. Not liable to failure, defect, or decay, unfailing. 2. Faultless 1833.

1. The burning, and not consuming bush, signifies the splendor of the church 1736. 2. An 1. wisdom 182. H. **Indefectibility** quality of being 1. **Indefectibly** *adv.*

6 Ger Ko n) 6 t pen. u (Ge Muller) u (k dune u cu) e (e) the c) z et) (rem) f t fat e z (lrm orth)

Indefective (ɪndɪˈfɛktɪv) *a.* 1641 [IN-³] Not defective, free from defect; faultless, flawless.

Upon Condition of absolute 1. obedience SOUTH.

Indefensible (ɪndɪˈfɛnsəbəl) *a.* 1529. [IN-³] Not defensible; admitting of no defence.

I small townes and villages 1569. An 1. hypothesis 1799, quarrel BROWNE. Hence **Indefensibility**, **Indefensibleness**. **Indefensibly** *adv.*

Indefensive *a.* 1586. [IN-³] Defenceless -1634.

The word owes the 1. villager Sir T. HERBERT.

Indeficient (ɪndɪˈfɛʃnt) *a.* 1508. [a. OF. *indéficient*; see IN-³ and DEFICIENT.] Unfailing, exhaustive -1831.

The Lamb His people feeds from 1. streams TRENCH. Hence **Indeficiency**, **Indeficiently** *adv.*

Indefinable (ɪndɪˈfɛnəbəl) *a.* 1810 [IN-³] That cannot be defined or exactly described. Hence **Indefinableness**. **Indefinably** *adv.*

Indefinite (ɪndɪˈfɛnɪt) *a.* (sb.) 1530. [ad. L. *indéfinitus*; see IN-³ and DEFINITE.] Undefined, unlimited.

1. *gen.* 1. Without distinct limitation of being or character; indeterminate, vague, undefined 1561. 2. Of indetermined extent, amount, or number 1594. 3. Formerly *occas.*, Boundless, infinite -1745.

1. Some general 1. promises 1631. A fine, though 1. emotion 1885. 2. Commodities that admitted of 1. multiplication 1881. b. 1. and omnipresent God, Inhabiting eternity 1745.

1. *spec.* 1. *Gram.* Applied to various adjs., pronominal words, and advs., as *any*, *other*, *some*, *such*, *anyhow*, etc., esp. in *indefinite article*, the individualizing adj. *a.*, an (*A. adj.*), or its equivalents in other langs. 1530. 2. *Logic.* Applied to propositions in which the subject has no mark of quantity 1697. 3. *Bot.* a. Said of inflorescence, also called CENTRIFUGAL (q.v.), or *indeterminate* 1876. b. Said of the stamens or other parts of the flower when numerous and not clearly multiples of the number of the petals, etc. 1845.

B. *sb.* (the adj. used ellipt.) An indefinite thing, word, statement, etc., something which cannot be definitely specified, described, or classed 1591.

So **Indefinitely** *adv.* 1471, -ness 1589.

Indefinitive (ɪndɪˈfɛnɪtɪv) *a.* rare. 1580. [IN-³] Not definitive; not characterized by definition; indefinite.

A school of opinion, fixed in its principles, 1. and progressive in their range J. H. NEWMAN. Hence **Indefinitively** *adv.*, -ness.

Indefinitude (ɪndɪˈfɛnɪtɪd) 1677. [IN-³] 1. The condition of having no known limit; undefined or undefinable number or amount.

2. Indefiniteness, undefined state 1827. 3. **Indefiniteness** (rare), in both senses 1623.

Indehiscent (ɪndɪˈhɪsnt) *a.* 1832. [IN-³] 1. Not dehiscent; said of fruits which do not split open when mature, but liberate the seed by decay. Hence **Indehiscentence**.

Indeletable *a.* rare. 1585. [IN-³] Unpleasant.

Indeliberate (ɪndɪˈlɪbərət) *a.* 1617. [IN-³] 1. Of persons, etc.: Wanting in deliberation; hasty or rash -1677.

2. Done without deliberation; unpremeditated. Now rare. 1655. So **Indeliberated** *a.* (in sense 2). Hence **Indeliberately** *adv.* (rare), -ness (rare). **Indeliberation**, want of deliberation or forethought 1614.

Indelible (ɪndɪˈlɪbəl) *a.* 1529. [In 16-17th c. *indeleble*, ad L. *indelebilis*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *delebilis* DELEBLE.] That cannot be deleted, blotted out, or effaced; ineffaceable, permanent.

Phr. **Indelible ink**, ink which makes 1. marks. An indelible note of infamy SANDERSON. Man still bears in his bodily frame the 1. stamp of his lowly origin DARWIN. An 1. impression DISRAELI. The 1. (i.e. indefeasible) rights of mankind BLACKSTONE. Hence **Indelibility**, **Indelibly** *adv.*

Indelicacy (ɪndɪˈlɪkəsi) 1712. [IN-³; see next and ACY] Want of delicacy; want of a nice sense of propriety, refinement, or good taste, coarseness of character, manners, etc.

Your Papers would be chargeable with something worse than 1. they would be immoral STEELE. The 1. of 1. Hindu -18.

Indelicate (ɪndɪˈlɪkət) *a.* 4 [IN-³]

1. Wanting in, or offensive to, delicacy or propriety, coarse, unrefined. 2. Wanting in fine tact 1800. 3. Of food Coarse -1777.

1. The most 1. sarcasms 1802. 2. She felt that it would be 1. to attempt more 1800. Hence **Indelicately** *adv.*

Indemnification (ɪndɪˈmniˌfɪkəʃən) 1732 [f. INDEMNIFY, see -IFICATION.] 1. The action of compensating for actual loss or damage sustained; also the fact of being compensated *concr.* the payment made with this object 1. b. The action of compensating for trouble, annoyance, etc.; *concr.* the recompense so rendered 1774. 2. Indemnity.

1. Giving him a full 1. and equivalent for the injury thereby sustained BLACKSTONE.

Indemnify (ɪndɪˈmniˌfaɪ) *v.* 1611 [f. L. *indemnitas* unhurt + -FY] 1. *trans.* To keep free from, secure against (any hurt, harm or loss), to give an indemnity to. 2. To compensate for loss suffered, expenses incurred, etc. 1693. b. To compensate for disadvantages, annoyances, hardships, etc. 1707.

1. The fact indemnified the peace officers if they killed any of the mob in endeavouring to suppress 1. riot BLACKSTONE. 2. b. The high price of provisions indemnifies the cultivator for the hard life 1836.

Indemnify *v.* 2. rare. 1583. [f. IN-² + DAMNIFY.] 1. *trans.* To hurt, harm -1593.

Indemnity 1. (indemniti) 1467. [a. F. *indemnité*, ad. late L. *indemnitas*, f. *indemnus*] 1. Security or protection against contingent hurt, damage, or loss, safety. 2. A legal exemption from the penalties or liabilities incurred by any course of action 1670. 3. Compensation for loss, etc.; indemnification 1793, a sum paid by way of compensation 1872. 4. *attrib.*, as 1. bill, etc. 1878.

1. They would provide sufficiently for indemnity of the witnesses in that behalf MOORE. Insurance ought to be a contract of 1. LUBBOCK. 2. Receiving before hand an 1. for every excess BUCKLE. *Act (or Bill) of Indemnity*, an act of Parliament or other authority granting exemption from the penalties attaching to any unconstitutional or illegal proceeding. Also *fig.* 3. Within four years, France had to pay to Germany a war 1. of £20,000,000 FAWCETT.

Indemnity 2. rare. 1556. [ad. OF. *indemnité*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + L. *damnum* loss] Damage, hurt -1529.

Indemonstrable (ɪndɪˈmɒnstəbəl) *a.* 1570 [IN-¹] Incapable of being demonstrated or proved. (Said esp. of axiomatic truths, principles, etc.) Hence **Indemonstrability**, **Indemonstrableness**. **Indemonstrably** *adv.*

Indenize, etc. see ENDENIZE, etc.

Indent (ɪndɛnt, ɪndnt) *sb.* 1529. [f. INDENT v.] 1. An incision in the edge of a thing, a deep recess; an indentation 1596.

2. *Printing* = INDENTATION 2. 1834. 3. = INDENTURE *sb.* 2. 1551. b. A certificate or a money claim; *spec.* an indented certificate issued by the U.S. Government, at the end of the War of Independence, for the principal or interest due on the public debt. *Obs.* *exco Hist.* 1788. 4. An official requisition for stores (Orig. by a covenanted servant of the E. I. Company.) 1772. 5. *Comm.* An order for goods, esp. one sent to England from abroad 1800.

Indent (ɪndɛnt, ɪndnt) *sb.* 2. 1690. [f. INDENT v.] A dint or depression in the surface of anything; an indentation.

Indent (ɪndɛnt) *v.* 1 [ME. *indent*, ad F. *endenter*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + L. type **dentare* to furnish with teeth, f. *dens*, *dentem*] 1. To make a tooth-like incision or incisions in the edge or border of; to notch or jag, now, chiefly, to give a strongly serrate outline to. b. To penetrate deeply (a coast-line, etc.). Also *transf.* 1555. c. *intr.* To form a recess 1784. 2. *trans.* To sever the two halves of a document, drawn up in duplicate, by a toothed, zig zag, or wavy line, so that the two parts exactly tally with each other; hence, to draw up (a document) in two or more exactly corresponding copies. See INDENTURE *sb.* 2. ME. 173. *intr.* 1. To enter into an engagement by indenture; hence, to covenant, to engage. Also *fig.* -1759. 4. *trans.* a. To covenant, stipulate agree about, promise -1631. b. To engage 1. person as a servant etc. *by* or *as* by in den ure 1804. 5. 1. To make out a

written order with a duplicate or counterfoil, hence, to make a requisition *on* or *upon*. (Orig. Anglo-Indian.) Also, later, to draw *upon*. 1829. 6. *trans.* To make an incision in (a board, etc.) for the purpose of dovetailing, etc.; to join or joint together by this method 1742. 7. *Printing.* To set back (from the margin) the beginning of (one or more lines), to insert (notes) in the text 1676. 78. *intr.* To move in a zigzag or indented line; to double -1643. 79. *trans.* To *ind. the way* in same sense -1622. 1. b. Lochleven, an arm of the sea which deeply indents the western coast of Scotland MACAULAY. 3. He indented not what reward he should have APP. SANDYS. 5. I have indented largely, (to use our Indian official term,) for the requisite books MACAULAY. 7. You must i. your Line four Spaces at least MOXON.

Indent (inde'nt), *v.* 2 ME. [f. IN-2 + DENT *v.* In actual use not regarded as distinct from prec.] 1. *trans.* To inlay, set, emboss -1730. 2. *trans.* To form as a dint, dent, or depression; to impress ME. 3. To make a dint or dints in (a thing) with or as with a blow; to dint or dent 1586. 4. *intr.* To become indented or furrowed 1653.

2. Deep Scars were seen indented on his Breast DAYTON. 3. Shields indented deep in glorious wars POPE.

Indentation (inde'nta'shən), 1728. [f. INDENT *v.* 1 and 2, see -ATION.]

I. f. INDENT *v.* 1. The action of indenting, the condition of being indented, denticulation; toothing 1836. 2. A cut, notch, or angular incision in anything; a deep recess in a coastline or the like 1728. 3. *Printing.* = INDENTATION I. 2. 1864.

2. The Greek coast is full of indentations BUCKLE. II. f. INDENT *v.* 2. The action of impressing so as to form a dent or dint; the dent, hollow, or depression thus formed, any depression in a surface 1847.

Indented (inde'nted), *pp.* a. 1 ME. [f. INDENT *v.* 1 + -ED.] 1. Having the edge deeply cut with angular incisions; serrated 1440. 2. Having a serrated or zigzag figure, direction, or course; constructed with salient and re-entrant angles, as a battery, parapet, etc. 1600. 3. *Her.* Of an ordinary, etc.: Having a series of similar indentations or notches ME. 4. Of a legal document: Cut zigzag or wavy at the top or edge; having counterparts severed by a zigzag line ME. 5. Bound by an indenture 1758. 6. *Printing.* Set in, so as to break the line of the margin 1840.

1. *Indented Line* (in *Fortif.*), a serrated line, forming several angles, so that one side defends another. 3. Deeds are divided into two sorts; deeds poll, or cut in a straight line; and deeds indented CAUSSA.

Indented (inde'nted), *pp.* a. 2 1635. [f. INDENT *v.* 2 + -ED.] 1. Impressed, struck, or dented in, so as to make a depression in a surface. 2. Marked with sharp depressions on the surface, as if caused by blows. Hence *Indentedly adv.*

Indente (inde'nt), *a.* 1727. [ad. F. *endaté*, ad. mod. L. *indentatus*; see INDENT *v.* 1] *Her.* Having indents not joined to each other, but set apart.

Indenting (inde'nting), *vb.* sb. 1 ME. [f. INDENT *v.* 1 + -ING.] The action of INDENT *v.* 1, or its result. 2. = INDENTATION I. 1, 2. b. The making of an indenture (f. 2) or INDENT (sb. 1 3-5) 1472.

Indenting (inde'nting), *vb.* sb. 2 1580. [f. INDENT *v.* 2 + -ING.] = INDENTATION II.

Indention (inde'ntshən), 1733. [Irreg. f. INDENT *v.* 1 and 2.]

I. f. INDENT *v.* 1. 1. = INDENTATION I. 1, 2. 2. *Printing.* The indenting of a line in printing or writing, the leaving of a blank space at the beginning of a line at the commencement of a new paragraph, etc.; the blank space so left 1824.

3. *Hanging or reverse i*, the projection of the first line of a paragraph, etc., beyond the vertical line of those that follow.

II. f. INDENT *v.* 2 = INDENTATION II. 1839.

+Indentment, 1597. [f. INDENT *v.* 1 + -MENT.] 1. Indentation -1713. 2. An indenture, covenant -1611.

Indenture (inde'nti'ur), *sb.* [ME. *enden-ture* n. OF *enden-ture* later *enden-t* ad L. type

**indentura*; see INDENT *v.* 1 In sense repr. also INDENT *v.* 2.]

I. f. INDENT *v.* 1. 1. The action of indenting, an indentation 1671. 2. A deed between two or more parties with mutual covenants, executed in two or more copies, all having their tops or edges correspondingly indented for identification and security. Hence, any deed or sealed agreement between two or more parties. ME. b. *spec.* The contract by which an apprentice is bound to a master 1463. c. An official list, inventory, certificate, etc., prepared (orig. in duplicate) for purposes of control, as a voucher, etc. ME. d. *fig.* Contract, mutual engagement 1540. 73. A zigzag line or course; a doubling -1781.

2. And our Indentures Tripartite are drawne SKAKS. b. To take up one's indentures, to receive the 1. back from the master in evidence of the completion of apprenticeship or service. d. My heart hath past Indentures with mine eye, Not to behold a Maid QUELLES.

II. f. INDENT *v.* 2. 1. An inlaying or embossing 1664. 2. = INDENTATION II. 1793.

Indenture, *v.* 1631. [f. INDENTURE *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To enter into an indenture. R. FRANCE. 2. *trans.* To bind by indentures 1676. 73. *intr.* To move in a zigzag line -1635. 4. *trans.* To indent, furrow 1770.

4. Age may creep on, and i. the brow WORT.

Indentwise, *adv.* 1758. [f. INDENT *sb.* 1 + -WISE.] After the form of an indenture, with a counterpart.

Independence (inde'pendəns). Also 1-ance. 1640. [f. INDEPENDENT; see -ENCE. Cf. F. *indépendance*.] 1. The condition or quality of being independent; the fact of not depending on another (see the adj.), exemption from external control or support; individual liberty of thought or action. Rarely in bad sense insubordination. 2. *concr.* A competency; = INDEPENDENCY 3 c. 1815. 3. *attrib.* 1860.

1. The charms of i let us sing SHENSTONE. The dignified clergy... pretended to a total 1. on the State HUME. 3. *Independence Day*, July 4, the day on which, in 1776, the Declaration of I. was made; celebrated annually in U.S. as a national holiday.

Independency (inde'pendənsi). Also 1-ancy 1611. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] 1. = prec. 1. Now rare. 2. = CONGREGATIONALISM I. 1642. 3. *concr. pl.* Independent things 1659. b. An autonomous state 1818. c. A competency; a fortune on which the possessor can live without earning his bread 1748.

3. c. The deceased had something in the nature of an 1., however modest 1886.

Independent (inde'pendənt). Also 1-ant. 1611. [f. IN-2 + DEPENDENT, cf. F. *indépendant*.] Not dependent.

A. *adj.* 1. Not depending upon the authority of another, not in position of subordination; not subject to external control or rule; self-governing, free. 2. (with capital I.) = CONGREGATIONAL 2. 1642. 3. Not contingent on or conditioned by anything else 1614; not depending on the existence or action of others, or of each other 1790. 4. Not dependent on another for support or supplies 1670. b. *simply.* (2) Not dependent on any one else for one's living; (3) not needing to earn one's living, 1732. c. *transf.* Constituting a competency 1790. 5. Not influenced or biased by the opinions of others; thinking or acting for oneself 1735. b. (cf. 4.) Refusing to be under obligation to others (mod.). 6. *Math.* Not depending on another for its value. 1. *variable*: a quantity whose variation does not depend on that of another. 1852.

1. An i workman, such as a weaver or shoemaker A SMITH. It has been said, that the church is 1., on the state 1785. 3. Beauty and Merit are Things real, and 1. on Taste and Opinion STEELE. An i. inquiry has been instituted by the Local Board of Health (mod.). Phr *Independent of* (from, + from), = Independently of, without regard to, irrespective of. 4. b. *transf.* A dry but I crust COWLEY. c. A person of i. means 1885. 5. A person capable of taking an i. stand HAWTHORNE. 1. *Labour Party* (see LABOUR). b. The widow is very i., and refuses all pecuniary aid (mod.).

B. *sb.* 1. An adherent of Independency; a member of an Independent church; a Congregationalist 1644. 2. A person who acts independently of any organized party also a

member of any organized party called *Independent* 1808.

Hence *Independence*: 1a = INDEPENDENCY 2, b. the principles of any party called *Independent*. *Independently adv.*

+**Independing**, *a.* 1604. [f. IN-3 + -ding *pp.* *adj.*] = INDEPENDENT a -1675

Indeposable, *a.* rare [IN-3.] That can not be deposited. STILLINGF.

+**Indepurate**, *a.* 1609. [ad. L. *indepuratus*.] Uncorrupted

+**Indeprehensible**, *a.* 1633. [ad. L. *indeprehensibilis* (Quintil.).] Incapable of being mentally apprehended; undiscoverable -1652

Indeprivable (inde'pri'vəb'l), *a.* Now rare. 1855. [IN-3.] 1. Incapable of being taken away. 2. That cannot be deprived of something WEBSTER.

Indescribable (inde'skrībəb'l), *a.* (sb) 1794. [IN-2.] A. *adj.* That cannot be described, indefinite, vague; transcending description B. *sb.* (pl.) Things which cannot be described, (slang) trousers 1794. Hence *Indescribability*, incapacity of being described; something that cannot be described *Indescribably adv.* **Indescriptive**, *a.* rare. 1828. [IN-3.] Not descriptive.

Indesert (inde'zərt). Now rare. 1612. [f. IN-2 + DESERT *sb.*] Absence of desert 1646 *pl.* Demerits, faults.

Indesignate (inde'zignāt), *a.* 1844. [f. IN-3 + DESIGNATE *pp.* *adj.*] *Logic*. Not quantified, indefinite. Also as *sb.*

The 1. is often not thought in any relation of quantity at all MILL.

+**Indesinent**, *a.* 1601. [See IN-3 and DESINENT.] Unceasing, perpetual -1799. Hence *Indesinency*. +**Indesimently adv.**

+**Indesirable**, *a.* 1846. [IN-3.] Undesirable.

Indestructible (inde'strv ktīb'l), *a.* 1674 [IN-2.] That cannot be destroyed, incapable of destruction. Hence *Indestructibility*, *Indestructibleness*. *Indestructibly adv.*

Indeterminable (inde'tə'minəb'l), *a.* (sb) 1486. [ad. L. *indeterminabilis* (Tertullian).] 1. Not capable of being limited in respect of range, number, etc. (rare) -1690. 2. Of disputes, etc.: Incapable of being settled 1611. 3. Incapable of being definitely fixed; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.* 1646. 4. *sb.* An indeterminable point or problem. SIR T. BROWNE. Hence *Indeterminableness*. *Indeterminably adv.*

Indeterminate (inde'tə'minēt), *a.* (sb) ME. [ad. L. *indeterminatus* (Tertullian)] Not determined; undetermined. 1. Not definitely set down. CHAUCER. 2. Not fixed in extent, number, character, or nature, in definite, indistinct, uncertain 1603. b. Of statements, words, etc.: Wanting in precision vague 1774. c. *Math.* Of a quantity: Not limited to a fixed value or number of values (Also as *sb.*) Of a problem: Having an unlimited number of solutions. 1706. d. *Bot.* (a) = INDEFINITE II. 3 a, 1731; (b) of aestivation. Having parts which do not come into contact in the bud 1842. 3. Not established; uncertain 1646. 4. Not decided; left doubtful 1656. 5. Not determined by motives (regarded as external forces); acting freely 1836.

2. Empires of great extent but 1. limits 1782. b. Some is an i. adjective JEVONS. c. *f. analysis*, the branch of analysis which deals with the solution of 1. problems. *Method of i. coefficients* (more prop. of *undetermined coefficients*), a method of analysis invented by DESCARTES. 1. *equation*, an equation in which the unknown quantities are 1. *form*, a form consisting of two i. quantities. 1. *series*, a series whose terms proceed by the powers of an 1. quantity. 3. An 1. future GRAY. ELIOT. 5. In positive morality, the mandate is conceived as emanating from an 1. superior GOREAU. Hence *Indeterminacy* (rare) *Indeterminate-ly adv.*, -ness.

Indetermination (inde'tə'minə'shən), 1619. [f. prec.; see -ATION.] Absence of determination, the fact or condition of being undetermined or indeterminate 1649. 7b. An indeterminate number or quantity. FOTHERBY.

Indetermined (inde'tə'mind), *a.* Now rare. 1611. [f. IN-3 + DETERMINED *pp.* *a.*] Not determined, UNDETERMINED. 7b. *Math.* = INDETERMINATE 2 c. 1743

Indeterminism (indet'əminiz'm). 1874. [f IN-³ + DETERMINISM.] The theory that human action is not necessarily determined by motives, but is in some sense free. So **Indeterminist**, one who holds the doctrine of **Indeivirginate**, *a. rare*. 1676. [IN-³.] Undeveloped. Also *fig.* Unsullied. -1822. **Indeivote**, *a. rare*. [ad. late L. *indeivotus*.] - INDEIVOUR. Bentley.

Indeivoted, *a.* 1647. [IN-³.] Not devoted; disaffected or disloyal -1759.

Indevotion (indiv'əʃən). 1526 [IN-³.] Want of devotion; indeivout feeling or action. The sloth and t. of the clergy 1866.

Indevout (indiv'əut), *a.* 1450 [IN-³.] Not devout, irreligious, irreligious. Hence **Indevoutly** *adv.*, *mess*.

Indew, obs. f. ENDUE.

Index (indeks), *sb.* Pl. indexes and indices (indeksiz). ME. [a. L. f. *index* (IN-²) + *dis*-to point out; see INDICATE.] The pl. *indexes* is usual in sense 5 only. 1. The foregoing, so called because used in pointing. Now chiefly *Anat.* a. A piece of wood, metal, etc., which serves as a pointer; *esp.* in scientific instruments, a pointer on a graduated scale, which indicates movements or measurements 1594. b. An alidade 1571. 3. The hand of a clock or watch; also, the gnomon of a sundial. Now *rare*. 1594. 4. That which serves to direct to a particular fact or conclusion; a guiding principle 1598. b. A sign, token, or indication of something 1607. 5. *ta.* A table of contents prefixed to a book, an argument; also, a preface, prologue. b. An alphabetical list (usually) at the end of a book, of the names, subjects, etc. occurring in it, with indication of the places where they occur 1580. Also *fig.* 6. *spec.* (short for *index librorum prohibitorum*). The list, published by authority, of books which Roman Catholics are forbidden to read, or may read only in expurgated editions 1613. b. *||* *Index expurgatorius* (L.), *Expurgatory I.*, an authoritative specification of the passages to be expurgated or altered in works otherwise permitted. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1611. 7. *a. Mus.* = DIRECT *sb.* 2. -1860. b. *Printing.* = HAND *sb.* IV. 1. *Obs.* 1727. 8. *Math. a. Alg.* = EXPONENT *sb.* 2. 1674. 9. The integral part, or characteristic, of a logarithm -1828. 10. In various sciences, a number or formula expressing some property, form, ratio, etc. of the thing in question. See QUOTE 1829.

4. Last when my hisping gullie Tongue should hault, My Lookes might prove the I to my Fault DEAYTON. b. That olde saying is vntuie 'the face is 1 of the heart' 1616. *c.* *f. of refraction or refractive* (of a medium), in *Optics*, the ratio between the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction of a ray of light passing from some medium (usually air) into the given medium. In *Cranionitry*, a formula expressing the ratio of one diameter, etc. of the skull to another, as *alveolar* or *basilar*, *cephalic*, etc. 1. In *Cyst.*, each of the three (or four) whole numbers which define the position of a face of a crystal. *f. of fraction*, in *Dynamics*, the coefficient of friction; see COEFFICIENT.

Comb. 1. *arm* = sense 2 b; -*correction*, a correction for i-error; -*digit* = sense 1; -*error*, the constant error in the reading of a mathematical instrument, due to the zero of the i. not being exactly adjusted to that of the limb; -*finger*, (*a.*) = sense 1, (*b.*) = sense 2; -*gauge*, a measuring instrument in which the distance between the measuring-points is shown by an i; -*glass*, a mirror at the fixed point of the i-arm in an astronomical or surveying instrument, from which the light is reflected to the horizon-glass; -*hand* = sense 2 and 3; i. *machine*, a machine for fancy weaving, being a modification of the Jacquard loom.

Index (indeks), *v.* 1720. [f. *prec.* *sb.* 1. *trans.* To furnish with an index. 2. To enter (a word, name, etc.) in an index 1761. 3. To place on the INDEX (*sb.* 6) 1791. 4. To indicate 1788. Hence **Indexer**, one who compiles an index.

Indexical (indeksikäl), *a.* 1828. [irreg. f. INDEX *sb.* + ICAL.] a. Arranged like an index. b. Relating or pertaining to, or of the nature of, an index. So **Indexically** *adv.* in the manner of an index, alphabetically 1728.

Indexte-rity, *rare*. 1611. [IN-³.] Want of *y* *awkw*

Indi-. *Chem.* [f. L. *Indus*, as root of *indicum*, *indigo*.] A comb. element used in naming substances derived from or related to indigo, as *indofulvins*, etc.

India (indä). OE [a. L. *India*, a Gr. *Ἰνδία*, f. *Ἰνδός* (the river) *Indus*, a Pers. *hind*, OPers. *hindu*, Skr. *sindhu* 'river', *spec.* the river Indus, hence, all the country east of the Indus.] 1. A country of Southern Asia, lying east of the river Indus and south of the Himalaya mountains (also called *Hindustan*); also extended to include *Farther* or *Further India*, between this and China. See also EAST INDIA. 2. Formerly applied to America, or some parts of it; cf. INDIES, WEST INDIES -1773. 3. *pl.* = INDIES -1604. 4. Short for *India silk*, *paper*, etc. 1712. 5. *attrib.*, as *India cloth*, *muslin*, *silk*, etc.; also *India bonds*, *stock*, etc. 1638.

Comb. 1. *Docks*, docks in East London, formerly appropriated to vessels trading with the East and West Indies; f. *House*, the office of the E. I. Company in London; f. *ink* (see INDIAN INK); f. *Office*, that department of the British Government which deals with Indian affairs; f. *proof* = *f. paper proof*; see INDIA PAPER 1; f. *red* = *Indian red* (see INDIAN 1); f. *wood*, logwood.

Indiademed (indiadēmd), *pp. a.* [f. IN-1 or 2.] Set in a diadem, SOUTHEY.

Indiaman (indiamän) *Pl. -men*. 1709. [f. INDIA + MAN, as in *man of war*, etc.] A large ship engaged in the trade with India.

Indian (indian). 1390. [f. INDIA: cf. -AN.] *a. adj.* 1. Belonging or relating to India, or the East Indies, or to the British Indian Empire; native to India 1566. b. Of Indian manufacture, material, or pattern 1673. 2. Belonging or relating to the original inhabitants of America and the West Indies 1618. 3. Made of Indian corn or maize, as *f. bread*, *f. meal*, *f. dumpling* 1635.

1. *Ganges* or *Hydaspes*, i. streams *Mitt. P. L.* III. 436. 2. *f. house*, a wigwam. **Special collocations.** a. of India or the East Indies (sense 1), or so originally supposed. 1. *almond*, a large tree (*Terminalia Catappa*), the seeds of which resemble almonds; f. *berry* = *Coccolus indicus*, or the plant which yields this; f. *blue*, indigo; f. *cane*, the Bamboo; f. *club*, a club of varying weight, for use in gymnastic exercises; f. *cock*, the turkey (but the bird is a native of N. America); f. *crocus*, a name for the dwarf orchids of the subgenus *Phleas* (genus *Cataglyphis*); f. *eye*, a species of pink (*Dianthus plumarius*), so called from the eye-shaped marking on the corolla; f. *fire*, a composition of sulphur, realgar, and nitre, burning with a brilliant white flame, used as a signal-light; f. *geranium*, a grass of the genus *Andropogon*, which yields a fragrant oil used in perfume; f. *grass*, an old name of silk-worm gut used by anglers (see also in b below); f. *heart*, a plant of the genus *Cardiospermum*; f. *hemp*; see *Hemp* 5 (see also in b below); f. *hog*, the *Habroussa*; f. *leaf*, the aromatic leaf of a species of *Cinnamomum*; f. *light* = *Braxat light*; f. *oak*, the teak-tree; f. *ocean*; f. *red*, a red pigment orig. obtained from the East Indies in the form of an earth containing oxide of iron; now prepared artificially by roasting iron sulphate; f. *reed* = *next* (see also in b below); f. *shot*, the plant *Canna indica* (N.O. *Marantaceae*), so called from its round hard black seeds; f. *yellow*, a bright yellow pigment obtained from India, consisting mainly of euvanthate of magnesium.

b. of North America or the West Indies. 1. *balm*, the purple Trillium or Birth root (*Trillium erectum* or *f. pendulum*); f. *bean*, *Catalpa bignonioides*; f. *bread*, (*a.*) the Cassava; (*b.*) bread made from i. corn; f. *cress*, *cresses*, the Nasturtium, so called from the flavour of the leaves; f. *drug*, tobacco; f. *file*, the same as *single file*, so called because the N. Amer. Indians usually march in this order; f. *gift*, a gift for which an equivalent return is expected; f. *grass*, *Sorghum nutans* and *Alopecurus carolinensis*; f. *hemp*, *Apopocymum cannabinum*, a plant having a fibrous integument used by the N. Amer. Indians for the same purposes as hemp; f. *herb*, tobacco; f. *path*, a footpath through the woods, such as is made by N. Amer. Indians; f. *physic*, *Gillenia trifoliata*, a N. Amer. rosaceous plant with a medicinal root; f. *pipe*, *Monotropa uniflora*, a leafless plant with a solitary drooping flower, of a uniform pinkish-white throughout, parasitic on the roots of trees; f. *plantain*, the genus *Cacalia* of composite plants; f. *poke*, the White Hellebore of N. America, *Veratrum viride*; f. *pudding*, a pudding made with i. meal, molasses, and suet; also, the same as *hasty-pudding*; f. *reed*, a blow-pipe such as the N. Amer. Indians use for shooting arrows; f. *rice* = CANADA rice; f. *shoe*, (*a.*) a moccasin; (*b.*) an American name for 'the plant' *Cypripedium* or *Lady's Slipper*; f. *to* *Lobelia inflata* L. p. a the ber

ous root of *Ansema triphyllum* (N. O. *Araceae*), or the plant itself; (*b.*) the edible tuberous root of *Psoralea esculenta*, i. weed, tobacco; f. *wheat*, an old name for Indian corn.

B. sb. 1. A native of India or the East Indies, an East Indian. Now *rare*, usu. repl. by *Hindoo*. b. An Anglo-Indian 1751. 2. A member of any of the aboriginal races of America or the West Indies; an American Indian 1553. 3. Name of a constellation (*Indus*) lying between Sagittarius and the south pole 1674.

2. *Red Indian* one of the aboriginal race of N. America; so called from the copper colour of their skin.

Indian corn. 1621. [INDIAN a. 2.] The common name of *Zea Mays*, or of the grain produced by it, cultivated by the Americans at the time of the discovery of America. Also called MAIZE, and in U.S. simply CORN.

Indian fig. 1594. 1. The Prickly Perr 1712. 2. *Indian fig-tree*. a. The BANIAN tree 1594. 7b. The BANANA 1613.

Indian ink. Also **India ink**. 1665. A black pigment made in China and Japan, sold in sticks, it consists of lamp-black made into a paste with a solution of gum and dried. Called also *China ink* (CHINA 1).

Indianist (indianist). 1851. [-IST.] One versed in the languages, history, etc. of India.

Indian summer. 1794. [INDIAN a. 2.] A period of calm, dry, mild weather, with hazy atmosphere, occurring in the late autumn in the Northern U.S. Also *fig.*

India paper. 1768. (*Indian p.* 1750) 1. A soft absorbent paper of creamy-yellow or pale buff colour, imported from China, and used for the proofs of engravings. Also used loosely of similar papers. Hence *India paper proofs* (also *India proofs*). a. (*Oxford India paper*). A very thin tough opaque printing-paper made by the Oxford University Press in imitation of paper from the East 1875.

India-rubber, **India rubber**. 1799. 1. = CAOUTCHOUC, *q. v.* In later use shortened to *rubber*. 2. *attrib.*, as *india-rubber ball*, *band*, etc.; *india-rubber plant*, *tree*, *vine*, *india-rubber words* 1833.

Indiary, *a.* [f. INDIA + -ARY.] Relating to India. Sir T. BROWNE.

Indical, *a.* 1661. [f. *indicum* INDEX 4 -AL.] Pertaining to an index or indexes.

Indican (indikän). 1859. [f. *indicum* INDIGO + -AN I. 2; cf. ALLOXAN.] *Chem.* The natural glucoside (C₂₀H₂₁NO₁₇) formed in plants which yield indigo, by the decomposition of which indigo-blue is produced; it forms a light-brown syrup, of bitter taste, and slightly acid reaction. b. *Indican of urine*: an incorrect name for the potassium salt of indoxyl sulphuric acid, a normal constituent of the urine of animals.

Indicant (indikänt). 1607. [ad. L. *indicantem*.] *a. adj.* That indicates, indicative. *b. sb.* (*Med.*) That which indicates the remedy or treatment suitable 1623.

Indicate (indikett), *v.* 1651. [ad. L. *indicat*, *indicare*; f. *in-* (IN-²) + *dicare* to make known; cf. INDEX.] 1. *trans.* To point out, to make known, show (more or less distinctly). In *Med.* to point out as a remedy or treatment. 2. To be a sign or symptom of, to betoken 1706. 3. *trans.* Of persons: To point out, direct attention to. *Occas.* To point to with the hand or by gesture. 1808. 4. To state or express; *esp.* to express briefly, lightly, or without development; to give an indication of 1751.

1. Above the steeple shines a plate, That turns and turns, to i. From what point blows the weather Cowper. 2. Large noses were considered as indicating prudence 1798. 4. The waves are indicated on the plinth Elms.

Indication (indikät'ən). 1541. [a. F., ad. L. *indicatorem*.] 1. The action of indicating; that in which this is embodied; a hint, suggestion, etc. 1626. b. *spec.* in *Med.* A suggestion or direction as to the treatment of a disease, derived from the symptoms 1541. 2. A sign, token, or symptom; an expression by sign or token 1660.

1. The one of the are always imperfect,

and often misleading TAIT. 2. Modesty is the certain I. of a great Spirit STEELE.

Indicative (indik'atīv, indik'etiv), *a* (sb.) 1490. [ad F. *indicatīv*, -ive, ad L. *indicativus*, see INDICATE and -IVE. The first pronunciation that is used in senses 1 and 3.] 1. *Gram.* That points out, states, or declares applied to that mood of a verb which states a relation of objective fact between the subject and predicate 1530. 2. That indicates, points out, or directs; that hints or suggests; also with of 1450. 3 *sb. Gram.* The indicative mood, a verb in the indicative mood 1530.

1. The I. Mood sheweth or declareth, as *laudo* I praise MUR. 2. I Signs of any changes in States and times 1663. Hence **Indicatively** *adv.*

Indicator (indik'etōr), 1666. [late L.; cf F. *indicateur*] 1. One who or that which points out, or directs attention to, something 1831. b. *Anat.* The muscle which extends the index or forefinger, the *extensor indicis* 1696. c. In a microscope, A pointer which indicates the position of an object 1837. 2. That which serves as an indication of something 1666. b. Anything used in a scientific experiment to indicate the presence of a substance or quality, change in a body, etc.; *esp.* a chemical reagent 1842. 3. *techn.*

a. An instrument which indicates the pressure of steam on the piston of a steam-engine at each portion of its stroke. b. In a blast-furnace, a gauge which indicates the proper height of a charge. c. The dial and mechanism by which messages are indicated in a dial-telegraph. d. An instrument which indicates at any moment the position of the cage in the shaft of a mine. e. A contrivance in a lending library for showing what books are out or in. 1839.

4. *Ornith.* A honey-guide, a bird of the genus *Indicator*, or family *Indicatoridae* 1835.

1. Birds were celestial indicators of the gods' commands FROUDE.

Comb. 1. *card*, the card on which an i-diagram is traced. 2. *cylinder*, the cylinder of a steam-engine. 3. *diagram*, a figure traced by the I. of a steam-engine, showing the pressure at different points of the stroke. 4. *muscle* = sense 1; *p* = pointer, the pointer in a telegraph; *t* = telegraph, a form of telegraph in which the letters of a message are indicated by a pointer on a dial-plate.

Indicator (indik'etōr, indik'etōr), *a*. 1590. [f L. *indicatōr*, ppl. stem; see INDICATE and -ORV.] 1. *Med.* Symptomatic; cf. INDICANT *a*. -1624. 2. Serving to indicate or point out something. Also with of 1734.

Indicatrix (indik'etrix), 1841. [mod.L., fem of INDICATOR; see -TRIX. Cf. DIRECTRIX.] 1. *Geom.* The curve in which a given surface is cut by a plane indefinitely near and parallel to the tangent-plane at any point, so called because it indicates the nature of the curvature of the surface at that point. 2.

Optical indicatrix L. Fletcher's name for a surface (sphere, spheroid, or ellipsoid) devised to indicate by its geometrical characters the optical characters of rays of light refracted through a crystal of any kind 1892.

Indicavit (indik'āvit), *sb.* 1607. [L.; = 'he has pointed out', 3rd sing. perf. ind. used subst.] *Law.* A writ of prohibition, by which, in certain cases, a suit might be removed from the ead. court to the king's court at the instance of the patron of the defendant.

+Indice, *rare*. 1595. [a F.] An indication, sign -1645.

Indices, *Indicia*, pl. of INDEX, INDICIUM.

+Indicible, *a* 1480. [ad. med L. *indicibilis*, see IN-3.] Unspeaking, inexpressible -1685.

Indicium (indik'shūm), Pl. *indicia*. 1625. [L.] An indication, sign, token. Chiefly in pl.

Indicolite (indik'olīt). 1808. [f. Gr. *indikolōn* INDIGO + LITE.] *Min.* An indigo-coloured variety of tourmaline.

Indict (indait), *v*.1 [ME. *enditen*, a. AF. *enditer*, corresp. in form to OF. *enditer*, answering to a late L. type **indicatōre*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *dicatōre* to declare, DICATE. Refash. after L., and (since 1600) written *indict*, though pronounced *indite*.] 1. *trans.* To bring a charge against, to accuse (a person) for (to) a crime, as (to) a culprit. 2. To make (it) mal. or ind. t. art. 670.

1. They indicted our friends as ELL. 2.

Hence **Indictable** *a*. Liable to be indicted, on account of which an indictment may be raised. **Indictee**, a person indicted. **Indictor**, one who indicts.

+Indict, *v*.3 1538. [f. L. *indictō*, *inducere*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *dicere* to say, tell, declare.] To declare authoritatively, announce, proclaim -1720.

To L. a new Parliament 1648, a day for prayer with fasting C. MATHER, war EVELYN.

Indict, obs. error. f. INDITE.

Indiction (indik'shən), ME. [ad. L. *indictionem*, see INDICT *v*.2] 1. The action of announcing authoritatively and publicly; an appointment, declaration, proclamation 1563.

2. The decree of the Roman Emperors fixing the valuation on which the property-tax was assessed at the beginning of each period of fifteen years, hence, the amount paid on this basis. Also *transf.* 1886. 3. The fiscal period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313, and reckoned from the 1st of Sept. 312, which became a usual means of dating ordinary events, etc. Also called *Cycle* or *Era* of 1. or *indications*. ME. Also *transf.* 4. A specified year in the cycle of fifteen years, counting from A.D. 312-13, indicated by its numerical position in the cycle; the number thus indicating a year ME. 75. An ead. observance authoritatively enjoined, or the period of it; *esp.* a public fast -1685.

1. The cruel indictions of warres FRANK. 2. The frequency of our Theatrical pinnies during the I. (Lent) EVELYN. Hence **Indictional** *a*. of or pertaining to an I. or cycle of years.

+Indictive (indik'tiv), *a*. rare 1656. [ad. L. *indictivus*, see INDICT *v*.2 and -IVE.] Prolaimed or appointed by authority -1741.

Indictment (indait'mēt), ME. [a. AF. *enditment*, *endictement*, f. *enditer* INDICT *v*.1]

1. The action of indicting or accusing; *spec.* in *Eng. Law*, the legal process in which a formal accusation is preferred to and presented by a Grand Jury. b. The legal document containing the charge 1506. 2. *St. Law.* A form of process by which a criminal is brought to trial at the instance of the Lord Advocate; the formal written charge 1773.

Phr. Bill of, the written accusation as preferred to the Grand Jury, before it has been by them either found a true bill or ignored.

Indies (indiz), *sb. pl.* 1555. [Pl of *India* or INDY, adaptation of L. *India*.] 1. A name given to the lands and regions now distinguished as EAST and WEST INDIES, q. v. 2. Used allusively for a region or place yielding great wealth -1742.

2. They shall be my East and West Indies SHAKS.

Indifference (indif'ērēns), 1533. [f. as next; see -ENCE] 1. = INDIFFERENCY 1 -1754. 2. Absence of feeling for or against; hence *esp.* Absence of care for or about a person or thing; unconcern, apathy. Const. *to, towards*, 1659. 3. Indetermination of the will, or of a body to rest or motion; neutrality 1728. 4. The quality of being neither good nor bad (TILLOTSON), mediocrity 1864. 5. = INDIFFERENCY II. 1. 1556. 6. The fact of making no difference; unimportance; a thing or matter of no importance 1644. 7. *Magnetism*. I. point, point of 1. the middle zone of a magnet where the attractive powers of the two ends neutralize each other 1836.

2. The human mind is often, in a state neither of pain nor pleasure, which I call a state of I. BURKE. 6. The Necessity or I. of observing the Mosaic Rites 1708.

Indifferency (indif'ērēnsi), late ME. [ad L. *indifferentia*, see INDIFFERENT and -ENCY]

1. Absence of bias, prejudice, or favour; impartiality, equity. Now *rare*. 2. = INDIFFERENCE 2. Now *rare*, 1625. 73. Indetermination of the will, freedom of choice -1699. 4. Of a word. Capability of being applied to different things; neutral or equivocal sense. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1596. 45. Of a place: Neutrality in point of advantage -1645. 76. The condition of being neither good nor bad -1692.

2. How long will you halt in this I. f. BR. HALL. 3. This I. to do or not to do, cannot be the true Notion of Liberty BURKE.

II. 1. Want of differ. n. ant. re. 0. c. substantial equivalence. Now *rare* 1568.

2. Absence of difference in respect of consequence, effect, meaning, or importance, the fact of its being of no consequence either way 1564. 7b. A matter of indifference -1668.

1. You have arrived at a fine Pyrrhonism, at an equivalence and I. of all actions EMERSON. 2. It is a matter of mere I. FULKE.

Indifferent (indif'ērēt), *a*. (sb. and *adv.*) ME. [a. F., or ad L. *indifferentem*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *differentem* DIFFERENT.]

1. L. Without difference of inclination; unbiased, impartial, disinterested, fair, just, even-handed, *each*. 2. Having no inclination or feeling for or against a thing, hence, Unconcerned, apathetic, insensible. Const. *to* 1519. 73. Of neutral disposition; equally disposed or indisposed to -1660. 74. Having a neutral relation to (two or more things); impartially pertinent or applicable -1678. 75. Not more advantageous to one person or party than to another -1655. 6. +Of medium quality or character -1699, fairly large; tolerable (*Obs.* or *arch.*) 1546. 7. Of neutral quality, neither good nor bad 1532. b. Hence, by euphemism. Not particularly good. (Often preceded by *but* or *very*.) 1638. c. In poor health. *Obs.* or *dial.* 1753. 8. In scientific use: a. Neutral in chemical, electrical, or magnetic quality, as 1. point. b. Undifferentiated, as 1. cell, tissue, etc. 1855.

1. I have to all worthy and I men to judge RALPH PHR. 1. *justice*, impartial or even-handed justice. 2. These mighty cliffs. 1. to the sun or snow SCOTT. 6. I. wealth to maintain his family, nothing superfluous LILLY. 7. Bards and bardings, good, bad, and I. 18. b. After an ill supper, he was shewed an I. bed CLARENDON.

II. 1. Not different; equal, even; identical, the same -1721. 2. Regarded as not mattering either way. Cf. I. 2. 1513. b. Of no consequence either way; immaterial 1611. c. *spec.* Of an observance, etc.: That may be equally well observed or neglected; non-essential 1563.

1. I am arm'd, And dangers are to me I. *Jul. C.* 1. III. 115. b. Many have sinned for a small matter [*marg. thing*] ECCLES. 1. VII. 1. Hence **Indifferently** *adv.* ME., -ness.

b. sb. 71. One who is disinterested -1602. 2. One who is neutral or unconcerned, *esp.* in religion or politics 1556. 3. *pl.* Things indifferent, non-essentials (*rare*) 1626.

+C. adv. To some extent, moderately, tolerably, fairly -1826.

You have seen me act my part I. well SCOTT.

Indifferentiated, *a. rare*. 1878. [IN 3] Not differentiated, not specialized.

Indifferentism (indif'ērētizm), 1827. [f. INDIFFERENT *a.* + -ISM.] 1. A spirit of indifference professed and practised 1831. b. *esp.* Adipathism, absence of zeal or interest in religious matters 1827. 2. *Philos.* A theory in which the characteristic differences of mind and matter are supposed to disappear 1866. Al. 0. = ADIPATHISM, IDLENTISM.

1. b. His anxiety to promote Christian charity converted into I. PACEY. So **Indifferentist**, one who professes or practises indifference, neutrality, or unconcern.

Inditulin (indif'ulvin), 1865. [f. INDI- + L. *fulvus* yellow + -IN.] *Chem.* A brittle, friable, reddish-yellow resin (C₂₄H₂₀N₂O₃), obtained from indican.

Indifuscin (-fū'sin), 1859. [f. INDI- + L. *fuscus* dark + -IN.] *Chem.* A brown powder (C₂₄H₂₀N₂O₃) obtained from indican.

Indigen, var. of INDIGENE.

Indigena Pl. -næ 1591. [L., f. *in* in, within + *-gena* from *gen-*, stem of *gignere* to beget.] = INDIGENE *sb.* Hence **Indigenal** *a.* = INDIGENOUS, *sb.* = INDIGENE *sb.*

Indigence (indidžēns), ME. [a. F., ad L. *indigentia*; see INDIGENT and -ENCE] 1. The fact or condition of wanting or needing (a thing); lack, deficiency; requirement -1775. 2. *spec.* Want of the means of subsistence, poverty, penury, destitution ME. 73. A want, a need -1694.

2. As they had before been reduced from affluence to I. BURKE. So **Indigency** (in all sense)

Indigene (indidžēn), 1598. [a. F.; *dis-* *genē* ad L. *indigena* f. *ind-* (*indu* ancient den. orna of *in* prep. *gen* *gignere* in

ne (man) a (pore) ou (loud) v (cut) f (F chel) 2 (ever) 3 I (eye) 2 (F can de vie) u) 1 (yche) q (what) o (got).

passive 'to be born'.] †A. *adj.* = INDIGENOUS -1697. B. *sb.* Anative 1664.

Indigenous (indidzjəns), *a.* 1646. [f. late L. *indigenus* (f. *indigena*: see prec.) + -OUS.] 1. Born or produced naturally in a land or region; native to (the soil, region, etc.). b. *transf.* and *fig.* Inborn, innate 1864. 2. Native, vernacular 1844.

1 Yet were they [Negroes] all transported from Africa and are not L. or proper natives of America Sir T. Browne. b. Joy and hope are emotions i to the human mind 1864. 2 I. schools H. H. Wilson Hence **Indigenously** *adv.* -ness.

Indigent (indidzjənt), *a.* (sb.) ME. [a. F., ad. L. *indigentem*, *indigere* to lack, f. *indu-* (IN-2) + *egere* to want.] 1. Lacking in what is requisite; wanting, deficient (*arch.*). Also with *of*. 2. *spec.* Lacking the necessities of life needy, poor ME. 3 *sb.* An indigent person 1563.

1 How low, how little are the Ploed, How i the Great GRAY. 2 I faint Soules, past corporall toyie SHAKS. Hence **Indigently** *adv.* -ness.

Indigest, *a.* (sb.) ME. [ad. L. *indigestus* unarranged, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *digestus*, *digere*.] 1. Undigested; crude; shapeless, confused; unarranged -1806. 2. *sb.* A shapeless mass 1595.

1 A chaos rude and i W BROWNE. 2 John VII. 26.

Indigested (indidzjəstəd), *a.* 1587 [f. IN-3 + DIGESTED *pp.* a.]. 1. Not arranged, without form; shapeless, chaotic 1593. b. Not ordered in the mind; ill-considered 1587. 2. Not digested in the stomach 1600. 13. Not purified or rectified by heat; crude, raw WOTTON. 14. 'Not brought to supuration' (J.) 1676.

1 A rude and i Chaos, or confusion of matters PURCHAS. b. The wild and i Notion of raising my fortune DR FOR.

Indigestible (indidzjəstəbəl), *a.* 1528 [Earlier *-able*.] [ad. L. *indigestibilis*, see IN-3 and DIGESTIBLE.] Incapable of being digested or difficult to digest; not easily assimilated as food. Also *fig.* and *transf.*

fig. Indigestible malice PURCHAS. Hence **Indigestibility**, **Indigestibleness**.

Indigestion (indidzjəstjən), 1450. [2. f. ad. late L. *indigestionem*; see IN-3 and DIGESTION.] 1. Want of digestion, incapacity of or difficulty in digesting food. Also *fig.* b with *pl.* A case or attack of indigestion 1702. 2. Undigested condition; disorder, imperfection. Also, an instance of this. 1656.

1 I. is learnedly spoken of as dyspepsia BRILL.

Indigestive (indidzjəstiv), *a.* 1632 [IN-3.] 1. Suffering from indigestion; tending to indigestion; dyspeptic. 12. Not ready to digest offences, COTTON.

Indigite (indidzjət), *v.* 1617. [f. L. *indigat-*, *indigare* to call upon, invoke (a deity), etc.; of obscure origin, erroneously associated with *digitus* finger.] 1. *trans.* a. To call, to invoke by a name. b. To proclaim, declare. -1680. 12. To point out with or as with the finger; to indicate -1716. 3. *intr.* To interlock like the fingers of two hands 1835.

1 b. The Scriptures did i. he would rise again the third day HACKER. 2 Their lines did seeme to i. and point at our times Sir T. Browne. Hence **Indigitation**, the action of indigitating; in Anat., interlocking of the fingers of two hands; hence, the mode of junction of muscle and tendon.

Indigluin (indidzjəlin), 1865. [f. INDI- + Gr. γλυκός + -IN.] *Chem.* A light yellow 'sugar', C₆H₁₀O₆, one of the constituents of indican.

Indign (indai n), *a.* Now only *poet.* 1450. [a. F. *indigne*, ad. L. *indignus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *ignus* worthy.] 1. Unworthy; undeserving (*arch.*). 2. Unbecoming; fraught with shame or dishonour; disgraceful 1545.

1 A cursyd foole and Indigne bounde CANTON. 2 All indigne, and base aduersities, make head against my Exultation SHAKS. Hence **Indignly** *adv.*

Indignance, *rare.* 1590. [f. INDIGNANT; see -ANCE.] Indignation; the being indignant. So **Indignancy** (*rare*).

Indignant (indidzjənt), *a.* 1590. [ad. L. *indignantem*, *indignari* to regard as unworthy, f. *indignus*; see INDIGN.] Affected with indignation; provoked 'to wrath by something unworthy to us or ungrateful inflamed a

once with anger and disdain' (J.). Also *fig.* of things

Full of fiers fury and i hate To him he turned SPENSER. *fig.* His seat. I spurns the cottage from the green GOLDSM. Hence **Indignantly** *adv.*

Indignation (indidzjə'njən), ME. [ad. L. *indignationem*, or immed. a. F.] 1. The action of counting or treating as unworthy of regard; disdain, contempt -1530. 2. Anger at what is unworthy or wrongful; wrath excited by a sense of wrong, or by meanness, injustice, wickedness, or misconduct, righteous or disguised anger ME. 13. The turning of the stomach against unwelcome food, etc. -1668

2 Go, my puple, be hnd a litle while, to the tyme that passe myn indignacion WYCLIF. 13. xvi. 20 So great was the i against Wolsey FROUD. *fig.* Ready mounted are they to spit forth their Iron i. against your wallies SHAKS.

Indignify, *v.* 1595 [f. L. *indignus* + -FY.] To treat with indignity; to dishonour, to represent as unworthy -1743.

Indignity (indidzjənti), 1584. [ad. L. *indignitatem*, f. *indignus*.] 1. The being unworthy; unworthiness. In *pl.*, Unworthy qualities. -1677. 12. The quality of being unbecoming, dishonourable, or disgraceful, want of dignity or honour. b. Disgraceful conduct; a disgraceful act. -1766. 3. Unworthy treatment, contemptuous or insolent usage. With *an* and *pl.*: A slight; an insult or affront. 1584. 14. = INDIGNATION 2 -1784.

1. Accept my Zeale, and pardon mine Indignitie SYLVESTER. 2. Oh, i! Oh, blot To honour and i religion! MUR. Sams. 411. 3 Their contempt and indignities offered to our Country and Prince HAKOVY. 4. God, took this their affront in high i. FOLLEA.

Indigo (indigo), *sb.* (a.) 1555. [Occurs from 16th c. in two forms *induo*, *indigo*; f. L. *indicus* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ινδικόν* the blue Indian dye, lit. 'the Indian (substance)', *adj.* neut. used subst.] 1. A substance obtained in the form of a blue powder from plants of the genus *Indigofera*, N. O. *Leguminosae*, and largely used as a dye.

It is produced by the decomposition of the glucoside INDICAN, which exists also in wood and various other plants. Its essential constituent is indigo-blue; besides which, however, commercial or crude indigo contains indigo-red, indigo-brown, and some earthy matters (indigo-gluten).

b. *pl.* Sorts or samples of indigo 1609. 2. A plant from which indigo is obtained, INDIGO-PLANT, including several species of *Indigofera*; esp. *I. tinctoria*, *I. Anil*, and *I. floribunda* 1600. 3. The colour yielded by indigo, reckoned by Newton as one of the seven prismatic or primary colours 1622

B. *adj.* (attrib. use of g) Of a deep violet-blue colour 1856.

A dly of a streaky i. hue H. S. WILSON

Comb. 1. *berry*, the fruit of *Randia latifolia* and *R. aculeata*, from which a blue dye is obtained; -brown, a brown resinous substance, a mixture of induhum and indirubin, existing in all kinds of commercial i.; -carmine, indigo-disulphonate of sodium or potassium, used for dyeing silk and as a water-colour; -copper, the mineral COVELLINE; -finch = INDIGO-BIRD; -gelatine, -gluten, the glutinous matter found in commercial i.; -green, a green substance obtained from i. by adding potash to an alcoholic solution of an alkaline hyposulphindigotate; -purple, purple obtained from i. by the action of fused sodium sulphate; -purpurin, -red, synonyms of INDUHUM; -snake (US), the gopher-snake, -yellow, a substance produced by heating hyposulphindigotate of calcium with lime-water in contact with air; it is a transparent yellow mass (Watts).

Indigo-bird, 1864. A N. American bird, a species of finch, *Cyanospiza cyanea*, family *Pringillidae*, the male of which has the head and upper parts of rich indigo-blue.

Indigo-blue, 1712. A. *sb.* 1. The blue-violet colour of indigo. 2. The blue colouring matter of indigo, also called *indirubin*, crystallizing in fine right rhombic prisms of blue colour and metallic lustre; pure indigo 1838 B. *adj.* Of the blue colour of indigo 1836.

Indigogen (indidzjədʒən), 1838 [f. INDI-GO + -GEN 'producing'.] *Chem.* An obs. name for INDIGO-WHITE

Indigometer (indidzjə'mɪtər), 1828. [f. as prec + -METER.] An instrument for measuring the strength of indigo. So **Indigometry**

the art or method of determining the colouring power of indigo

Indigo-plant, 1757. A plant yielding indigo, *spec.* a plant of the genus *Indigofera*

Indigotate, 1838. [f. as next + -ATE.] *Chem.* A salt of indigonic acid; a nitrosalicylate.

Indigotic (indigo tɪk), *a.* 1838. [f. as INDIGOTIN + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or produced from indigo

f. acid, = ANILIC acid.

Indirubin (indirubin), 1838 [f. INDI-GO + *f. euphonic* + -IN.] *Chem.* = INDIGO-BLUE Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

Indigo-white, 1874. *Chem.* Reduced or deoxidized indigo, also called *leucoindigo*, a white crystalline powder obtained by reduction from commercial indigo; it is re-converted by oxidation to indigo-blue

Induhum (induhū'min), 1865 [f. INDI- + L. *humus* soil + -IN.] *Chem.* A product of the decomposition of indican, which occurs with indirubin in indigo-brown

Indilatory, *a. rare.* 1654. [IN-3.] Not dilatory.

Indiligence, 1496. [ad. L. *indiligentia*; see IN-3 and DILIGENCE.] 1. Want of diligence -1658. 2. Want of attention -1651 So **Indiligent** *a.* idle, slothful, inattentive. **Indiligently** *adv.*

Indimensional, *a.* [IN-3.] Having no dimensions TAFT.

Indiminishable, *a. rare.* 1641. [IN 3] That cannot be diminished or lessened -1799

Indin (indin), 1845. [f. INDI- indigo + -IN.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance of a beautiful rose-colour, isomeric with indigo-blue

Indirect (indirɛkt), *a.* ME. [a. F., or ad. L. *indirectus*, see IN-3 and DIRECT.] Not direct. 1. Of a way, etc.: Not straight, crooked; devious; of a movement: Oblique (Chiefly *fig.*) 1474. b. Of actions, etc.: Not straightforward; not fair and open; crooked, deceitful, corrupt 1570. 2. Not taking the straight or nearest course to the end aimed at, roundabout 1584. b. *Logic.* 1727. c. *Pol. Econ.* Of taxation: Not levied directly upon the person on whom it ultimately falls 1801

3. *Gram.* Of speech or narration: Put in a reported form, not in the speaker's own words, oblique; opp. to *direct* 1866. 4. Not directly aimed at or attained; not immediately resulting from an action or cause 1823.

1 Heaven knows. By what by paths, and i crook'd-ways I met this Crowne SHAKS. b. Laying. . . may not by corrupt and i Dealings be transferred to other Uses 1570. 2. Implicite or i. proofs WATTS. LAND. b. 1. *Alloes*, of syllogisms are the five last modes of the first figure. It is the conversion of the conclusion which renders the modes 1727. Showing that something impossible or absurd follows from contradicting our conclusion is called i. demonstration ABT THOMSON. c. They [i. taxes] consist in the levy of imposts on articles of consumption [etc.] REEDS. 4. Happiness is not the direct aim, but the i. consequence of the good government JOWETT. Hence **Indirectly** *adv.* -ness.

Indirected, *a. rare.* 1601. [IN-3.] Not directed or guided -1819.

Indirection (indirɛkʃən), 1595. [f. INDIRECT, after DIRECTION.] 1. Indirect movement or action; roundabout means or method 1602. 2. Want of straightforwardness in action, deceit; malpractice

1 And thus doe we. By indirections finde directions out Hamlet. II. i. 65. 2. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 75

Indiretin (indirɛtɪn), 1865. [f. INDI- + Gr. *πριον* resin + -IN.] *Chem.* A dark-brown shining resin, one of the components of indigo-brown, obtained from indican.

Indirubin (indirubin), 1859 [f. INDI + L. *ruber* red + -IN.] *Chem.* A substance, isomeric with indigo-blue, obtained by decomposition of indican. Also called *indigo-purpurin* and *indigo-red*.

Indiscernible (indizə mɪbəl), Also *+able*. 1635. [f. IN-3 + DISCERNIBLE; cf. F. *indiscernible*.] A. *adj.* 1. Incapable of being discerned, imperceptible, undiscoverable. 2. Indistinguishable. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1546.

1 A rapid look, by male eye READER. B. *sb.* 1. An animal e. c. ha. be

$$(12 \times 10^3) \quad \text{---} \quad (12 \times 10^3) \quad \text{---} \quad (12 \times 10^3) \quad \text{---} \quad (12 \times 10^3) \quad \text{---} \quad (12 \times 10^3)$$

†Individable, *a.* 1602. [IN-3.] Indivisible -1637
 †Individed, *a.* 1563. [IN-3.] Undivided -1695.

Individual (individwāl). ME. [f. med.L. *individuum*, f. *indivisum* indivisible, inseparable (see INDIVIDUUM) + *-AL*; cf. F. *individuel*.]

A. adj. †1. One in substance or essence; indivisible -1678. †2. Inseparable -1667. 3. Existing as a separate indivisible entity; numerically one, single; particular, special 1613. †b. Identical, selfsame, very same -1804. 4. Distinguished from others by attributes of its own 1646. 5. Characteristic of an individual 1605.

1. The holy and individual Trinity 1603. 2. To have thee by my side Henceforth an I solace dear Murr. P. L. iv. 186. 3. Every man in his physical nature is one, single agent BURMAN. A determination in each I, man to go his own way FROUDE. b. Which I do believe to be this I. Book 1701. 4. He is so qua n and so I in his views 1894. 5. As touching the Manners of learned men, it is a thing personal and individual BACON.

B. sb. †1. *pl.* Inseparable things; see *A.* 2. -1667. 2. A single object or thing, or a group of things regarded as a unit; a single member of a class, group, or number 1605. *b. Logic and Metaph.* An object which is determined by properties peculiar to itself and cannot be subdivided into others of the same kind; *spec.* in *Logic*, An object included in a species, as a species is in a genus 1628. *c. Zool. and Bot.* A single member of a species; a single specimen of an animal or plant 1859. *d. Biol.* An organism regarded as having a separate existence 1776. 3. A single human being, as opp. to Society, the Family, etc. 1826. *b.* A human being, a person (Now chiefly vulgar or disparaging) 1742. †4. Short for *i. person*; person, personalty, self -1800.

3. That individuals die, his will ordains DRYDEN. 3. b. The I, whom I desired to meet KANE.

Individualism (individwālizm). 1835. [*a.* F. *individualisme*, or f. INDIVIDUAL + *ISM*.] 1. Self-centred feeling or conduct as a principle; free and independent individual action or thought; egoism. 2. The social theory which advocates the free and independent action of the individual. Opp. to COLLECTIVISM and SOCIALISM. 1884. 3. = INDIVIDUALITY 2, 3. 1854. 4. *Philos.* = *A.* The doctrine that reality is constituted of individual entities. *b.* The doctrine that the self is the only knowable existence; egoism 1877.

Individualist. 1840 [f. INDIVIDUAL + *-IST*] An adherent of individualism. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hence *Individualistic* *a.* of or pertaining to individualism or individualists

Individuality (individwāliti). 1614. [f. as prec. + *-ITY*] 1. The state or quality of being indivisible or inseparable; an indivisible or inseparable entity 1645. 2. The fact or condition of existing as an individual; separate and continuous existence 1658. 3. The aggregate of properties peculiar to an individual; the sum of the attributes which distinguish an object from others of the same kind; individual character. *b.* Idiosyncrasy. 1614. *c. pl.* Individual characteristics 1647. 4. An individual personality 1775.

1. There ought to be an I in Marriage Murr. 3. The Puritan I, is nowhere so overpowering as in Milton 1874. 4. Here sit poor I, with nothing but my own solitary 4. JOHNSON.

Individualize (individwāliz), *v.* 1637. [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] 1. *trans.* To render individual; to characterize by distinctive marks or qualities; to mark out from other persons or things. Also *absol.* 2. To specify, particularize. Also *absol.* 1636.

1. The peculiarities which I and distinguish the humour of Addison 1805. Hence *Individualization*.

Individually (individwālī), *adv.* 1597. [LY-2.] †1. Indivisibly; inseparably, undividedly -1627. 2. In individual identity. 7 Obs. 1624. 3. Personally; in an individual capacity 1660. 4. In an individual or distinctive manner; as single persons or things; each by each one by one opp. *o collectively* 1642.

1. An *be* H. K. WILL.

2. *Phr. I. the same*, identically the same. *I. different*, different as individuals (though possibly of the same species). 4. The sacrifice which they collectively made was I. repaid to them JOWETT.

Individuate, *phl. a.* 1606. [ad. med.L. *individuat*, see next.] †1. Undivided, indivisible, inseparable -1751. 2. Rendered individual; individualized (*arch.*) 1606.

Individuate (individwēt), *v.* 1614. [f. med.L. *individuate* to render individual, f. L. *individuum*; see -ATE-2.] 1. *trans.* To form into an individual entity 1646. 2. To give an individual character to; to distinguish from others of the same species; to individualize; to single out 1614. †3. To appropriate to an individual. TRAPP.

1. There was a seminality and contracted Adam in the rib, which... was individuated into Eve Sir T. Browne. 2. Circumstances: actions 1641. Hence *Individuator*, one who or that which individuates

Individuation (individwājən), 1628. [ad. med.L. *individuationem*; see prec.] 1.

The action or process of individuating. *spec.* in Scholastic Philosophy, The process leading to individual existence, as distinct from that of the species. 2. The condition of being an individual; individuality, personal identity 1642.

3. *a. Biol.* The sum of the processes on which the life of the individual depends 1867. *b.* The unification of parts or forces necessary to constitute an individual or organic unity MIVART.

†**Individuity**, 1605. [ad. med.L. *individuitatem*, f. L. *individuum*] 1. The quality of being indivisible -1695. 2. The quality that constitutes an individual -1656.

†**Individuous**, *a.* 1642. [f. L. *individuum* undivided, indivisible + *-OUS*.] Of undivided nature; indivisible. MORE

Individuum (individwūdm). Pl. -a, -ums. 1555. [L. *adj.* neut. sing. used subst.; see IN-3 and DIVIDUOUS.] 1. The indivisible; an indivisible entity 1599; *tan atom* -1706. 2. *Logic*. A member of a species 1555. 3. An individual person or thing 1591.

2. *Phr. I. cognate*; something indicated as an individual, without specific identification; From particular propositions nothing can be concluded, because the *Individua vana* are barren POPE.

†**Indivinity**. [IN-3.] Absence of divine character. SIR T. BROWNE.

Indivisible (indivizibl), ME. [ad. late L. *indivisibilis*; see IN-3 and DIVISIBLE.]

A. adj. Not divisible; incapable of being divided, distributed, or separated.

Dominion (that is) supreme power is I, inasmuch as no man can serve two Masters HOBBS.

B. sb. That which is indivisible; an infinitely small particle or quantity 1644.

One instant or I. of time DRYDEN. *Method of Indivisibles*; a method of calculating areas, volumes, etc., based on the conception of indivisibles, published by Bonaventura in 1635. Hence *Indivisibility*, *Indivisibleness*, *Indivisibly* *adv.*

Indivision (indivizən), 1624. [ad. late L. *indivisionem*.] Absence of division; undivided condition.

Indo-1 (indo), comb. f. Gr. *Ἰνδός*, L. *Indus*, employed in modern compounds, in which it qualifies another word, sb. or adj., or denotes the combination of Indian with some other characteristic (chiefly ethnological); as *I-British*, *-Briton*, *-English*, etc., *I-Chinese*, belonging to Further India, or the region between India and China; etc.

Indo-2. Bef. a vowel ind-. [f. Gr. *Ἰνδός*, L. *Indus*, as root of *Indicum*, *INDIGO*.] *Chem.* A formative of names of compound bodies relating to indigo, or belonging to the INDOLE group; see INDOGEN, etc.

†**Indo-cible**, *a.* 1555. [IN-3.] Incapable of being taught or instructed, unteachable -1774. Hence *Indocibility*, *Indocibleness*.

Indocile (indwəsəl, -dəsəl), *a.* 1603. [*a.* F., or ad. L. *indocilis*.] Unwilling or unapt to be taught; not readily submitting to instruction or guidance; intractable. Hence *Indocility* (*indwəsəliti*) 1648.

Indoctrinate (indwəktreɪnət), *v.* Also *†en-* 1578. [f. L. type **indoctrinare*, *-inat-*; see IN-3 and DOCTRINE.] 1. *trans.* To imbue with learning, to teach. *b.* To instruct in a subject, principle etc. 1646. *c.* To imbue with a doctrine dea, o op mon 832. *d.* To bring in o

a knowledge of something 1847. 2. To teach, inculcate (a subject, etc.) (rare) 1800.

1. They are altogether unlearned, even the Priests meanly indoctrinated HAYLIN. *c.* Fully indoctrinated with a sense of the magnitude of their office M. ANOLD. Hence *Indoctrination*, instruction; formal teaching. var *Indoctrine* *v.* 1450.

Indo-European. 1813. [f. INDO-1 + EUROPEAN.]

A. adj. Common to India and Europe applied to the great family or class of cognate languages (also called INDO-GERMANIC and ARYAN, q. v.) spoken over the greater part of Europe and extending into Asia as far as northern India, and to the race or its divisions using one or other of these languages. *b.* Pertaining or belonging to the Indo-European family of languages or peoples, as *Indo-European root*, *philology*, *culture*, etc.

B. sb. A member of the Indo-European race, an Aryan 1871.

Indogen (indodžən), 1886. [f. INDO-2 + -GEN 1.] *Chem.* A name for the group

$C_6H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} \diagup CO \\ \diagdown \end{smallmatrix} \diagup C$, the double molecule of which (di-indogen) constitutes indigo-blue. *Indo-gemide*, any compound of I. with another radical.

Indo-German, *a. rare*. 1826. = next

Indo-Germanic, *a.* 1835. [f. INDO-1 + GERMANIC, ad. Ger. *indogermänisch*.] = INDO-EUROPEAN *a.*, ARYAN *a.* (The term is faulty as not including Celtic.) Hence *Indo-Germanist*, a student of Indo-Germanic philology

Indoin (indwɔɪn), 1884. [f. INDO-2 + -IN] *Chem.* A blue dye-stuff, related to indigo.

Indole (indwəl). Also (*improp.*) *indol*. 1869. [f. INDO-2 + -OLE, from L. *oleum*.]

Chem. A crystallizable substance, also called *ketole*, formed in large shining colourless laminae, having a peculiar odour; it is obtained artificially by reduction of indigo-blue; *pl.* alkylated derivatives of indole.

I-group, the group including indole, isatin, indigo and related compounds and derivatives.

Indolence (indwələns), 1603. [*a.* F., or ad. L. *indolentia* freedom from pain.] †1. Insensibility to pain; want of feeling -1723. †2. Freedom from pain; a neutral state, in which neither pain nor pleasure is felt -1751. 3. The disposition to avoid trouble; love of ease; laziness; sluggishness 1710.

2. I. is like the state of a sleeping Man STANLEY. 3. Some men fail as preachers through intellectual 1878. So *†indolency*, in all senses.

Indolent (indwələnt), *a.* (*sb.*) 1663. [ad. late L. *indolentem*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *dolens* grieving.] 1. *Path.* Causing no pain, painless esp. in *tumour*, *ulcer*. 2. Averse to toil or exertion; slothful, lazy, idle 1710. †3. *sb.* An indolent person -1810.

2. A good-natured I. Man STEELE. Hence *Indolently* *adv.*, *ness*.

[[**Indoles** (indwələnz), *rare*. 1673. [L. f. *indui* in, within + *-ol-* to grow (cf. ADULT, etc.)] Innate quality or character.

Indoline (indwələɪn), 1884. [f. INDOLE + -INE.] *Chem.* A polymer of indole, formed by heating leucindigo with barium hydrate, zinc dust, and water, crystallizing in long bright yellow needles.

†**Indo-mable**, *a. rare*. 1450. [ad. L. *indomabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *domare* to tame.] Untameable -1728.

Untameable (indwəmitəbl), *a.* 1634. [ad. late L. *indomabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *domare* to tame.] 1. Untameable. 7 Obs. 2. That cannot be overcome or subdued by labour, difficulties, or opposition; unyielding. Usually approximative (The ordinary use.) 1830.

1. I pride SCOTT. 2. I. strength 1830, energy 1865. Hence *Indomitability*, *Indomitableness*, the quality of being I. *Indomitably* *adv.*

Indonesian (indwənsjən), 1881. [f. INDO-1 + Gr. *νῆσος* island + -IAN.] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to the East Indian islands. *b. sb.* An inhabitant of these islands.

Indoor, in-door (indwəɪr), *a.* (*adv.*) 1711 [For earlier *within-door* (Bacon).] 1. Pertaining to the interior of a house etc.; situated or done within d. or under cover. *b.* Within

the workhouse or poorhouse 1864. 2. *adv.* = next TENNYSON.

1 b. L and outdoor poor 1864. 1 relief FAWCETT
Indoors, in-doors (in dɔːz), *adv.* 1799
[*repr.* earlier *within doors*.] Within or into
a house, etc.; under cover. 1b. *attrib.* = IN-
DOOR *adj.* WASHINGTON.

Indophenol (-ɪfəˈnɒl). 1892 [f. INDO-2 +
PHENOL.] *Chem.* A coal-tar colour used in
dyeing, produced by the simultaneous oxida-
tion of a phenol and a paradiamine, one of its
commercial forms is *naphthol blue*.

Indorsation (ɪndɔːrˈseɪʃən). 1540. [f. *in-*
do + *endorse* v.; chiefly Sc.] Indorsement.
Indorse, etc., variant of ENDORSE, etc.

Indorse is the form found in legal and statutory
use, it is also approved in all American Dicts., but
Indorse is now almost universal in Eng. commercial
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Indow, -ment, obs. ff. ENDOW, -MENT

Indoxyl (ɪndɒˈksɪl). 1886 [f. INDO-2 +
OXYL.] *Chem.* A brownish oil, isomeric with
oxindole, formed when indoxyllic acid is heated
above its melting-point. Hence Indoxyllic a.,
in *I acid*, a white crystalline precipitate, slightly
soluble in water; its salts are Indoxylates.

Indrape, *v.* 1632. [f. IN-2 + DRAPE v.]
trans. To make into cloth; to weave -1843.

Indraught, indraft (ɪndraʊt). 1570. [f.
IN ADV. + DRAUGHT; cf. *indrawn*, etc.] 1.
The act of drawing in; inward attraction 1682.
2. An inward flow, stream, or current, as of
water or air; esp. a current setting towards the
land or up an estuary, etc. Also *transf.* and
fig. 1594. 3. A place where the water flows
into the land; an inlet; inward passage. Also
fig. -1706.

2. To avoid the I. of the Bay or Gulf of Mexico
De Fos.

Indrawal 1869. [f. IN ADV. + DRAW v.,
alter *withdrawal*.] = *prec.*

Indrawing, *pp.* a. 1598. [IN ADV.] That
draws in or inward.

Like some old wreck on some 1 sea TENNYSON

Indrawn, *pp.* a. 1751. [IN ADV.] Drawn
in a. as *adv.*, or bet. sb. (ɪndrɔːn). b. as
pp. a., or after sb. (ɪndrɔːn) 1265.

Indrench, *v.* Also *ten-*. 1593. [f. IN-2,
EN-1 + DRENCH v.] *trans.* To drunch or
drown in something; to immerse -1609.

Indri (ɪndri). Also indris. 1839. [A
Malagasy exclamation, *indry* 'lo! behold!', mis-
taken by Sonnerat for the name of the animal,
the only Malagasy name is *babakoto*, lit.
'father-child'.] A name given to the BABA-
COOTE, a lemurine animal of Madagascar
(*Indris* or *Lichanotus brevicaudatus*), living in
trees, with short woolly hair, very long hind legs,
and very short tail.

Indubious (ɪndʊˈbiʊs), a. 1624. [IN-3]
1. Not admitting of doubt; indubitable. 2.
Feeling no doubt; free from doubt 1665.

3. Am I not free to attend for the ripe and fullness?
CLOWNS.

Indubitable (ɪndʊˈbɪtəbəl), a. (sb.) 1623
[f. F., or ad. L. *indubitabilis*; see IN-3 and
DUBITABLE.] That cannot be doubted; per-
fectly certain or evident. As sb. An indubitable
thing or fact. WATTS. Hence Indubitableness.
Indubitably *adv.* unquestionably.

Indubitate, a. 1475. [ad. L. *indubitatus*,
f. *in-* (IN-3) + *dubitare* to DOUBT.] Un-
doubted -1678. So 1 Indubitated 1641.

Indubitate, *v.* rare. 1646 [f. IN-2 + L.
dubitatus doubted.] *trans.* To render doubtful
or uncertain; to call in question -1660.

To I. a thing of so constant credit 1660

Induce (ɪnˈdʊːs), v. ME. [ad. L. *inducere*,
f. *in-* (IN-2) + *ducere* to lead.] 1. *trans.* To lead
(1 person) by persuasion or some influence to
(*into*, *towards*) some action, condition, belief,
etc.; to move, influence, prevail upon (any
one) to do something. 2. To bring in, intro-
duce. Obs. or blended with 3. ME. 3. To
bring about, bring on, produce, cause, give
rise to ME. b. *spec.* To produce (an electric
current or magnetic state) by induction 1812.

4. To lead to (something) as a conclusion or
inference; to suggest, imply -1646. 5. To infer;
esp. in recent use, to derive as an induction
1563. 6. To draw something on or over 784.

1 If he could not by fayre and gentle speche I.
them into his opinion 1551. These considerations I.
me to believe [etc.] 1796. 2. To I. peace HALL, doubt
into a question PALER. A thing written by me to I.
children to the latin tongue WITHALS. 3. Gentle
willing without inducing fatigue 1780. 5. From a
sufficient number of results a proposition or law is
induced 1838. Hence Inducement.

Induced (ɪnˈdʊːst), *pp.* a. 1585. [f. *prec.*
+ ED.] In the senses of the vb. (see esp
INDUCE v. 3 b).

Induced current, an electric current excited by IN-
DUCTION 1 magnet, a magnet affected by induction.

Inducement (ɪnˈdʊːsmənt), 1594. [f. *as*
prec. + -MENT.] 1. The action of inducing
-1648. 2. That which induces; something
attractive by which a person is led on or per-
suaded to action 1594. 3. An incentive -1697.
4. A preamble or introduction to a book or
subject -1617. b. *Law*. (See below.) 4. A
leading to some conclusion or inference; that
which leads to a conclusion. SIR T. BROWNE.

2. Inducements to foreign artisans to come over and
settle in this country SMITHS. 3. b. *Matters of* (Law)
introductory averments stating the circumstances, etc.,
leading up to the matter in dispute, but not stating
such matter.

Inducible, a. rare 1643. [f. INDUCE v.
+ -IBLE.] 1. Capable of being brought on,
brought about, or caused 1677. 2. Capable
of being induced. SIR T. BROWNE.

Induct (ɪndʊˈkt), v. ME [f. L. *induct-*,
inducere.] 1. *trans.* *Ecol.* To introduce formally
into possession of a benefice or living
b. To introduce into office 1548 c. To install
in a seat, room, etc. 1706. 2. To lead, conduct
into (*int.* and *fig.*) (rare) 1600. 3. To intro-
duce (*int.*) to initiate (*into*) 1603. 4. *absol.*
To form an induction WHEWELL. 5. *Electr.*
= INDUCE v. 3 b. 1839.

1. c. Inducting himself into the pulpit SCOTT.

Inductance (ɪndʊˈktəns), 1888. [f. *prec.*
+ -ANCE.] *Electr.* Capacity for magnetic in-
duction, also, self-induction, or the coefficient
of self-induction. *slight.* = 1 coil.

attrib. 1. coil, a coil of large inductance, *spec.* a
wireless tuning coil.

Inductile (ɪndʊˈktɪl, -tɪl), a. 1736. [IN-2.]
Not ductile; not pliable; unyielding to influ-
ences. Hence Inductility.

Induction (ɪndʊˈkʃən), ME [a. F., or ad.
L. *inductio*.] 1. The action of inducing
by persuasion; inducement -1588. 2. The
action of initiating in the knowledge of some-
thing, the process of being initiated, introduc-
tion, initiation. Now rare. 1526. 3. An in-
troduction; a preface, preamble (*arch.*) 1533
4b. An initial step in any undertaking. SHAKES.
4. *Ecol.* The action of formally introducing
a clergyman into a benefice, together with all
rights, profits, etc. pertaining to it ME. b. *gen.*
The formal introduction to an office, position,
or possession; installation 1460. 5. The action
of introducing (a person, custom, etc.) rare.
1604. 6. The adding of a number of sepa-
rate facts, particulars, etc., esp. for the purpose
of proving a general statement 1551. 7. *Logic*
The process of inferring a general law or princi-
ple from the observation of particular instances
(opp. to DEDUCTION, q. v.) 1553; a conclusion
derived from induction, formerly used in the
wider sense of 'inference' 1440. 8. *Math.*
The process of proving that a theorem is true,
because it is true in a certain case, and there-
fore in the next case, and hence in the next but
one, and so on 1838. 9. *Electr. and Magnet-*
ism. The action of inducing or bringing about
an electric or magnetic state in a body by the
proximity (without contact) of an electrified or
magnetized body 1812.

1. I have never yet seen any service, and must have
my I. some time or other De Fos 3. That which
he takes for the second Argument is no argument,
but an I. to those that follow MUR. b. These pro-
mises are false, the parties sure, And our I. full of
prosperous hope SHAKES. 7. You must take up with
I., and bid adieu to Demonstration BECKLEY. The
contrast between his wide inductions and the ap-
parently flimsy foundation on which they are made to
rest 1858. 9. *Phr.* *Electrodynamics* or *voltic* I.,
the production of an electric current (*induced current*)
by the influence of another independent current
Electromagnetic I., the production of a state of mag-
netic polarity in a body — or — round which an
of an electric b. the of a non

(the latter called more properly *magneto-electric* 1)
Electrostatic I., the production of an electrical charge
upon a body by the influence of a neighbouring body
charged with static electricity, as exemplified in
Volta's electrophorus. *Magnetic* I., the produc-
tion of magnetic properties in iron or other sub-
stances when placed in a magnetic field. *Mutual* I., the re-
action of two electric circuits upon each other, *self-*
the reaction of different parts of the same circuit upon
each other.

Comb. (sense 9) 1. *balance*, an electrical appara-
tus so contrived that the currents induced in the
secondary wires of two induction-coils balance each
other. 2. *coil*, an apparatus for producing electric
currents by induction consisting of two separate coils
of wire generally surrounding a soft-iron core the
primary coil being connected with an external source
of electricity, and having an arrangement for causing
the electric current to vary in intensity, the effect of
which is to produce a current of different character
in the secondary coil; (sense 3) 3. *pipe*, the pipe
through which the live steam is introduced into the
cylinder of a steam-engine. 4. *port*, the opening by
which steam passes from the steam-chest into the
cylinder. 5. *valve*, the valve which controls the passage
of steam into the cylinder. Hence Inductional a.
of pertaining to, or of the nature of I.

Inductive (ɪndʊˈktɪv), a. 1607. [ad. L. *in-*
ductivus, f. *induct-*, *inducere*, see -IVE.] 1.
Leading on (to some action, etc.); inducing
2a. Productive of -1772. 3. *Logic*. Of the
nature of, based upon, or using induction 1764.
4. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or due to elec-
tric or magnetic induction 1849. 5. Intro-
ductory 1868.

1. Ungovern'd appetite a brutish vice, I. mainly to
the sin of Eve MARY P. L. 11. 519. 3. The I. mind
of a Davy or a Faraday 1842. 4. I. retardation in
long ocean cables 1879. Hence Inductively *adv.*
by I. reasoning, by electric induction, -ness In-
ductivity, inductive quality 1834.

Inducto- (ɪndʊˈktə), *comb.* form of INDUC-
TION; as in I.

Inductometer, an instrument for ascertaining the
force of electrical induction 1839

Inductor (ɪndʊˈktɔː), 1652. [a. L.; see
INDUCT v.] 1. One who introduces or initiates
(rare). 2. One who inducts a clergyman to a
benefice 1720. 3. Any part of an electric
apparatus which acts inductively on another
1849.

Inductorium (ɪndʊˈktɔːriəm), 1875. [mod.
L., neut. of late L. *inductor* INDUCTORY
see -ORIUM.] A name for the induction-coil as
adapted for the display of the electric spark.

Inductory, a. 1632. [ad. late L. *induc-*
torius, f. *inducere* to INDUCE; see -ORY.] In-
troduitory.

Inductric, a. 1849 [irreg. f. INDUCTION
after *electric*] *Electr.* Operating by induction
So Inductrically a.

Indue, etc., var. of INDUE, etc.

Indulge (ɪnˈdʊːldʒ), v. 1638. [ad. L. *in-*
dulgere (*Indulgence*, *indulgent* are earlier)]

1. *trans.* 1. To treat (a person) with com-
plaisance; to gratify by compliance, or by
absence of restraint or strictness; to humour
Const. m. 1660. Also *fig.* b. *refl.* To give
free course to one's inclination; to take one's
pleasure Const. m. 1659. c. To gratify (a
person) with something given or granted 1790.
2. To grant an indulgence to; see INDUL-
GENCE sb. II. 1662. 3. To gratify (a desire or
inclination), to give oneself up to, yield to.
Occas. merely. To entertain, cherish. 1566. 4.
To bestow or grant (something) as a favour or
as a matter of free grace; to concede as an in-
dulgence. Now rare. 1638. 5. *Comm.* To
grant an indulgence (a bill). Cf. INDUL-
GENCE sb. II. 3. 1760.

1. b. Pleasing anticipations in which he indulged
himself MAR. KILGORTH. 3. To I. my own fancy,
I began to compile this work HENRY 4. Scarce in-
dulging himself necessary RELEVANCE 1648.

II. *intr.* (with *prop.*) 1. *Indulge* to
grant indulgence to, to give way to, gratify (a
propensity = I. 3; rarely a person = I. 1)
-1790. 2. *Indulge* in (ellipt. for *indulge oneself*
in, I. 1 b): To give free course to one's in-
clination for; to take one's pleasure freely in
1706.

2. Any little amusement in which he could I.
DICKENS. Hence Indulgement, indulgence

Indulger, Indulgently *adv.*
Indulgence (ɪnˈdʊːldʒəns), sb. ME [a. F.
or ad. L. *indulgentia* f. *indulgere* = see
ENCF.]

so () a (pass) an loud v (ext) f (F chief). 2 (over) 2 (I cy) 2 (F can de v e 1 55). 1 (Psyche) q (what) p (get)

L. gen. 1. The action of indulging (a person), or the fact of being indulgent; favouring or bearing or relaxation of restraint. Sometimes dyslogistic: Over-lenient treatment. **b.** With *an* and *pl.* An instance of this 1591. **2.** The action of indulging (desire, inclination, etc.); the yielding to some propensity (const. *of*, *in*, *to*); the action of indulging in some practice, luxury, etc. 1638. Also *absol.*

1. Left to herself. Shee first his weak i will accuse. *Mittr. P. L. v.* 156. **b.** He supplied [them] with every i. *MACAULAY.* **2.** That i of private malice 1759. **1** in sin 1843. *absol.* To grow Rich, that he may live in figure and i. **L. Law**

II. spec. (from **I.** 1 b). **1.** *R. C. Ch.* A remission of the punishment which is still due to sin after sacramental absolution, this remission being valid in the court of conscience and before God, and being made by an application of the treasure of the Church on the part of a lawful superior **ME**. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* Applied to the grant or offer to Nonconformists, in the reigns of Charles II and James II, of certain religious liberties as special favours, but not as legal rights 1672. **3.** *Comm.* An extension, made as a favour, of the time within which a bill of exchange or a debt is to be paid 1827.

1. Among others he had recourse to a sale of Indulgences *ROBERTSON.* **2.** *Declaration of Indulgence*, a royal proclamation, e.g. that of Charles II in 1672, offering certain religious liberties.

Indulgence, *v.* 1599. [*f. prec. sb.*] **†***trans.* = **INDULGE** *v.* 1 **4.** *R. C. Ch.* To at each an indulgence to (a particular act or object); see next 1866.

Indulgent (indul'jənt), *pp. a.* 1841. [*f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED*] *R. C. Ch.* Having an indulgence attached to it, applied to prayers, material objects, etc., the use of which is declared to convey an indulgence.

Indulgency (indul'jənsi). Now rare. 1547. [*ad. L. indulgentia*; see -ENCY.] = **INDULGENCE** *s. l.* 1, *a.* II. 1.

Indulgent (indul'jənt), *a.* 1509. [*ad. L. indulgentem*]. **1.** That indulges or tends to indulge; disposed to comply with desire or humour or to overlook faults or failings; not strict or severe; not exercising restraint. Often dyslogistically. Not exercising due restraint, weakly lenient. Also *fig.* of things. **†***a.* **SELF-INDULGENT** -1705.

1 Such in thy behalf shall be Th' i. censure of posterity *WALLER.* The most i. of landlords 1839. *fig.* 1. summer 1860. **2.** The feeble old, i. of their ease *DAVIDSON.* Hence **Indulgently** *adv.* -ness.

†Indulgential, *a.* [*f. L. indulgentia* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to indulgences; see **INDULGENCE** *s. l.* II. 1. **BREVINT.**

Indulgiate, *v. rare.* 1615. [*irreg. f. INDULGE* *v.* + -ATE².] *trans.* = **INDULGE** *v.* -1628.

Induline (indul'ine). 1882. [*f. IND(O)-2 + -ul- + -ine*] *Chem.* A general name for a series of compounds related to aniline, yielding blue-black, blue, and greyish dyes, known in commerce as nigrosine, violaniline, Elberfeld blue, aniline grey, etc.

Indult (indult). 1535. [*a. F.* or *ad. L. indultum*, *pa. pp. neut. of indulgere* used subst.] **†****1.** A special privilege granted by authority -1625. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A licence or permission granted by the Pope... authorising something to be done which the common law of the Church does not sanction' (*Cath. Dict.*) 1536. **3.** *Hist.* A duty paid to the king of Spain or Portugal on imported goods (*Dicts.*) So **†****Indulto** [*Sp. and Pg.*], in all senses 1645.

Indument. 1494. [*In I.*, *ad. L. indumentum* garment; in **II** = **ENDUEMENT**, **ENDOWMENT** -1602.

I. 1. Clothing, investiture; a garment, robe, vesture. Also *fig.* -1684. **2.** *Nat. Hist.* A covering, as of hair, feathers, etc.; an integument, an investing membrane. (Also in **L.** form **indumentum**.) -1864.

II. 1. = **ENDUEMENT** -1659. **2.** = **ENDOWMENT** 1602.

Induna (indū'nā) 1875. [*Zulu*]. An officer under the king or chief of the Zulus, Matabels, and other S. African tribes.

Induplicate (indū'plikət), *a.* 1830. [*IN-2*] *Bot.* Folded o in at the edges, w. thout overlapping said o lea es and petals m v

tion or ostivation. So **Induplicate**, folding or doubling in, an example of this. **Induplicative** *a.* = **INDUPPLICATE**.

Indurance, obs. *f.* **ENDURANCE**.

Indurate (indurət), *pp. a.* Now rare. **ME.** [*ad. L. induratus, indurare, f. en- (IN-²) + durus hard. Formerly stressed indurāt*] **1.** Made hard, hardened 1530. **2.** Of persons, etc. Morally hardened, rendered callous; also, stubborn, obstinate.

2. They are as indurate as Pharaoh 1667.

Indurate (indurət), *v.* 1538. [*f. L. indurāt* -*pp. stem*; see *prec.* Formerly stressed *indurāt*] **1.** *trans.* To make hard or hardy, to harden. **2.** To harden (the heart, etc.), to render callous or unfeeling; to make stubborn 1533. **3.** *intr.* To become or grow hard; (of a custom) to become fixed 1626.

1. They [slaves] had been indurated to want, exposure and toil *LOUGHEE.* **2.** More like to i than to mollify *LATIMER.* **3.** The prescription will soon grow, and begin to i 1881. Hence **Indurative** *a.* of hardening tendency or quality 1592.

Induration (indurə'sən). **ME.** [*a. F.*, or *ad. med. L. indurationem*; see *prec.*] **1.** The action of hardening, the process of being hardened or becoming hard; also, hardened condition. Now chiefly in *Geol.* or *Path.* **2.** A hardening of character or feeling; stubbornness, callousness 1493.

2. To what a degree of i and seared ness must you have brought yourself 1873.

Indusial (indū'siāl), *a.* 1833. [*f. INDUSIUM* + -AL.] *Geol.* Containing, or composed of, indusia or larva-cases.

1 *himestone*, a form of freshwater limestone in Auvergne, so called from the cases of the larvae of *Phryganea*, great heap, of which have been encrusted, as they lay, and formed into a rock. **LYELL.**

Indusiate (indū'siēt), *pp. a.* 1830. [*ad. L. indusiatus*; see **INDUSIUM** and -ATE².] *Bot.* Furnished with an indusium. So **Indusiated**.

Indusiform (indū'si'fɔrm), *a.* 1857. [*f. INDUSIUM* + -FORM.] *Bot.* Having the shape of an indusium.

Indusium (indū'si'əm). **Pl. -ia.** 1706. [*L.*, *app. f. induere* to put on; see **ENDURE**.] **1.** *Anal.* The amnion of the foetus. **2.** *Bot.* **a.** The membranous scale covering the sorns of a fern 1807. **b.** A collection of hairs united into a sort of cup, and enclosing the stigma in the *Goodeniaceae*. **LINDLEY.** **3.** *Entom.* The case of a larva 1832.

Industrial (indū'striāl). [Occurs 1590; then *app.* not till late in 18th c. *Orig. f. L. industria* + -AL. In 19th c., *ad. mod. F. industriel*.]

A. adj. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, industry or productive labour; resulting from industry. Of persons: Engaged in or connected with an industry or industries. **b.** Of a quality suitable only for industrial use 1904.

Industrial school, a school for teaching one or more branches of industry; *spec.* a school established for the compulsory attendance of neglected children, where they are instructed in some industry or trade.

B. sb. 1. One engaged in industrial pursuits 1865. **2.** *pl.* Shares in a joint-stock industrial enterprise 1894.

Hence **Industrialize** *v.*, **Industrially** *adv.*

Industrialism. 1831. [*f. prec. + -ISM*.] A system of things arising from or involving the existence of great industries, the organization of industrial occupations. So **Industrialist**, a worker or manufacturer 1854.

Industrious (indū'striəs), *a.* 1523. [*ad. post-cl. L. industrius* (see -OUS), or *F. industrieux*.] Characterized by industry. **†****1.** Skillful, able, clever, ingenious -1607. **2.** Characterized by application; painstaking, zealous, attentive, careful 1552. **3.** Intentional, designed, purposed, voluntary -1817. **4.** Characterized by or showing assiduous and steady work. (The prevailing sense,) 1591.

1 I to seek out the truth of these things *SPENSER.* I after wisdom *MUR.* of the common good *DRYDEN.* **2** Solomon seeing the young man that he was i. *KINGS* vi. 28. **1** habits *GOETHE.* toil *COWPER.* Hence **Industriously** *adv.* -ness.

Industry (indū'stri). 1477. [*a. F. industrie*, or *ad. L. industria* diligence.] **†****1.** Intelligent or clever working skill ingenuity dexterity

6 3. **†****2.** A device contrivance a crafty

expedient -1621. **3.** Diligence or assiduity any task or effort; close and steady application to the business in hand 1531. **4.** Systematic work or labour; habitual employment, now es in the productive arts or manufactures 1615. **5.** A particular branch of productive labour a trade or manufacture 1566.

3. By industrie and diligence any perfection may be attained 1596. **4.** The Leaders of L... are virtual the Captains of the World *CARLYLE.* *House of* workshop. *School of*, an industrial school The rights and properties of our national industry *DISRAELI*

Phr. † *Of industry*, on purpose (after **L. de industria**) 1613

Indutive (indū'tiv), *a.* 1866. [*f. L. inducere* to put on + -IVE.] *Bot.* Of seed Having the usual integument or covering **||** **Induviae** (indū'viē), *sb. pl.* 1835. [*L. 2 duvix* clothing, *f. induere* to put on.] *Bot.* Leaves which not being articulated with the stem cannot fall off but decay upon it. **LINDLEY** Hence **Induviate** *a.* clothed with i.

Indwell (indwe'l), *v.* **Pa. t.** and *pp. indwelt* **ME** [*f. IN-1 + DWELL*] **1.** *trans.* To dwell in, inhabit, occupy as a dweller. Also *fig.* **2.** *intr.* To dwell, abide, have one's abode (in). Also *fig.*

2. *fig.* The Holy Ghost became a Dove, not as a symbol, but as a constantly indwelt form *MILNE* Hence **Indweller**, **indweller** (indwe'lə) o who dwells in a place; an inhabitant; a sojourner

Indwelling (indwe'liŋ), *vb. sb.* **ME** [*In adv. + DWELLING* *vb. sb.*, cf. *prec.*] **1.** *action* of dwelling in a place. *Usu fig.* **1** abiding of God or the Divine Spirit in the heart or soul.

By the i. of God all objects are infused, and contained within *TRAHERNE.*

†Indy, Indie. 1509. [*ad. L. India*, cf. *Italy*, etc.] = **INDIA** -1647

-ine, *suffix* ¹, forming adjs., repr. **L. -inu** -*ina*, -*inum*, with the sense 'of' or 'pertaining to', 'of the nature of'. Examples are **1** *adulterinus* adulterine, *divinus* divine, *feminus* feminine, etc.; also, *Alpinus* Alpine etc. The termination is now greatly used in *Nat. Hist.*, in forming adjs. on the names of genera as *acarine*, *accipitrine*, etc. In these *Nat. Hist.* adjs. the pronunciation is (-in), usual unstressed, but in other words it is very various; cf. *divinus* (-in), *marine* (-in), *feminus* (-in), *leusine* (-in). Also *ruine*.

-ine, *suffix* ², forming adjs., repr. **L. -inu** a *Gr.* -*ivos*, as *adamantinus* adamantin *pratinus* pratin, etc. The etym and histol cal pronunciation is (-in), e.g. (*pri stin*), (*zed manin*); but cf. *crystalline* (-in), etc.

-ine, *suffix* ³, repr. **F. -ine**, **L. -ina**, **Gr. -iv** forming fem. titles, as in *Gr. ἡρώς*, *L. heroina*, *F. héroïne* heroine. See also *landgravin margravine*

-ine, *suffix* ⁴, forming sbs., repr. **F. -in** (-in), **L. -ina** (-inus), in origin identical with **-INE** ¹. The adjs. in -*inus*, -*ina* were also used subst., as in *concupiscimus*, -*ina* concubine, *Antoninus* Antonine, etc. The Eng. form of the in -*inus* is -*ine*, occas. -*in*; those in -*inus* give i and Eng. -*in*, but in Eng. often -*ine*.

In **Romantic**, and hence in **Eng.** in the **1** form -*ine* (-in), this suffix is greatly used in forming names of derived substances, similitud appellations, diminutives, etc., e.g. *dentin gronadine*, etc.

-ine, *suffix* ⁵, *Chem.*, in origin an offshoot of **-INE** ⁴, as occurring in the names of some derived substances, see **GELATIN**, **-INE** ⁴. A first the ending -*ine* was by some reduced to -*in*; but recently, in systematic nomenclature -*ine* is now used (1) in forming names of alkalooids and basic substances, as *aconitine* etc. which are thus distinguished from names of neutral substances, proteins, etc., in -*in* (see **-IN** ¹); and (2) in Hofmann's systematic name of hydrocarbons of the form C_nH_{2n+2} , as *ethane* or *acetylene*, C_2H_2 , etc. In the names of the elements, etc., -*ine* is retained. In pop. and commercial use, -*ine* is still current in some cases where systematic nomenclature requires -*in*; see **-IN** ¹.

-ine as used to form the names of minerals has in a or use been changed to the n

species, to *-ite*, thus *chalcosine*, *erythrine* are in *Dana chalcocite, erythrite*.

Inearth (in'ē-āp), *v.* 1801. [IN-1.] To inter. Chiefly poet.

Inebriant (in'brī-ānt). 1819. [ad. L. *in-ebriantem*; see INEBRIATE *v.*] *a. adj.* Intoxicating. *b. sb.* An intoxicant.

Inebriate (in'brī-ēt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* 1497. [ad. L. *inebriatus*; see next.] *1. ppl. a.* Inebriated; intoxicated (*lit.* and *fig.*) *2. sb.* An intoxicated person; now only, a habitual drunkard 1794.

1. Thus spake Peter as a man i and made drunken with the sweetness of this vision UOALL. *2.* An Asylum for Inebriates 1864.

Inebriate (in'brī-ēt), *v.* 1497. [*f. ppl.* stem of L. *inebriare*, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *ebriare* to intoxicate, *f. ebrius* drunk.] *1. trans.* To make drunk, to intoxicate. Also *absol.* 1555. *2. transf.* and *fig. a.* To excite or stupefy, as with liquor 1497. *†b.* To refresh as with drink; to drench -1649. *†3. intr.* To become intoxicated. BACON.

1. The cups That cheer but not i Cowper. *2. a.* A sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity DISRAELI.

Inebriation (in'brī-ē-ā-shn). 1826 [ad. L. *inebriationem* (Augustine), see prec.] The action of inebriating, or condition of being inebriated; intoxication 1646. *b. fig.* Intoxication of the mind or feelings; excitement or emotion such as to cause loss of mental or moral balance.

b. They did not preserve him from the i, of prosperity 1828.

Inebriative, *a.* 1615. [*f. INEBRIATE v.* + *IVE*.] Intoxicating, of or pertaining to inebriation -1628.

Inebriety (in'brī-ē-ū-ti). 1775 [*f. IN-2* + *EBRIETY*.] The state or habit of being inebriated; drunkenness, esp. habitual drunkenness, regarded as a disease. Also *fig.*

Inebrious (in'brī-ē-ūs), *a. rare.* 1450. [*f. L.* type **inebrius*, after L. *ebrius* (see EBRI-ous)] *†1.* Inebriating, intoxicating -1704. *2.* Drunken; addicted to drunkenness 1837.

Inedible (in'edī-b'l), *a.* 1822. [IN-3.] Not edible; unfit to be eaten. Hence Inedibility.

Inedited (in'edī-ted), *a.* 1760. [IN-3.] Not edited; unpublished; not described in any published work.

Her letters, still extant although i 1835.

Ineffable (in'ē-fā-b'l), *a. (sb.)* 1450. [*a. F.* ad L. *ineffabilis* unutterable, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *effabilis*.] *1.* That cannot be expressed in words; unspeakable, unutterable, inexpressible. *2.* That must not be uttered 1597. *†3. Myth.* Irrational, surd -1729. *4. sb. pl.* (colloq.) Trousers 1823.

1. Thanks be unto God for his i gifts TYNDALE. *2.* Cor. ix. 15. *3.* To thee, the i Name BROWNING. Hence Ineffability, Ineffableness. Ineffably *adv.* in an i manner, or to an i extent or degree.

Ineffaceable (in'ē-fā-sā-b'l), *a.* 1804. [IN-3.] That cannot be effaced or obliterated; indeleble (*lit.* and *fig.*). Hence Ineffaceability, i quality. Ineffaceably *adv.*

Ineffectible (in'ē-fēktī-b'l), *a. rare.* Also able. 1649. [IN-3.] *†1.* Ineffectual, ineffective. Bp. HALL. *†2.* Not to be effected by ordinary means; supernatural Bp. HALL. *3.* Impracticable 1806.

Ineffective (in'ē-fēktīv), *a. (sb.)* 1651. [IN-3.] *1.* Insufficient to produce any, or the intended, effect; hence, ineffectual; inoperative. *2.* Of a person: Inefficient 1653. *3. sb.* A person unfit for work or service 1856.

1. Remedies 1651. *1.* architecture 1858. An i appeal 1868. *2.* i Age Society. Hence Ineffectively *adv.*, -ness.

Ineffectual (in'ē-fēktī-āl), *a. ME.* [IN-3.] Not effectual; without any, or the intended, effect; unavailing. *b.* Of things: Not producing the usual effect; weak or tame in effect 1784. *c.* Of a person: That is a failure 1865.

All his efforts were i 1704. *b.* A white face, -shivering, i lips Mrs. Browning. *c.* Pope Stephen III. a weak and i man 1897. Hence Ineffectuality, Ineffectualness. Ineffectually *adv.*

Ineffervescence (in'ē-fēr-vēs-ēns), *rare.* 1794. [IN-3.] The act of no eff. absence of eff. So

a. (rare), having the quality of not effervescing. Ineffervescibility, incapability of effervescing. Ineffacious (in'ē-fā-si-ās), *a.* 1658. [IN-3.] Of a remedy, treatment, etc.: Not efficacious, without efficacy.

The precaution is quite i Dickens. Hence Ineffaciously *adv.*, -ness 1646.

Inefficiency (in'ē-fī-si-ē-ty), *a.* 1721. [ad. *F.* -*ité*.] = next

Inefficacy (in'ē-fī-kā-si). 1612 [ad. late L. *inefficacia, f. inefficax, -cac-*.] Want of efficacy; incapacity to produce the desired effect.

The i of advice is usually the fault of the counsellor 1751.

Inefficiency (in'ē-fī-si-ē-ty), 1749. [*f. as next* + *-ENCY*.] Want of efficiency; inability to effect something, ineffectiveness, inefficient character.

The scandalous i of the Government LOCKY.

Inefficient (in'ē-fī-si-ē-nt), *a. (sb.)* 1750. [IN-3.]

1. Not efficient; failing to produce, or incapable of producing, the desired effect; ineffective. Of a person: Not effecting something; not having the ability or industry required for what one has to do, not fully capable. *2. sb.* An inefficient person 1898.

1. Ploughs of an i structure 1804. He rarely promoted an i person KERRILL. *2.* 'Inefficient' by birth 1898. Hence Inefficiently *adv.*

Inelaborate (in'ē-lā-bō-rē-t), *a.* 1650. [IN-3.] Not elaborate; not having much labour expended on it; simple or slight in workmanship. Hence Inelaborately *adv.*

Inelaborated (in'ē-lā-bō-rē-ted), *a.* 1623 [IN-3.] Not laboriously worked out; not thoroughly formed by natural or chemical process.

Inelastic (in'ē-lās-tik), *a.* 1748. [IN-3.] Not elastic; void of elasticity or springiness.

1. fluids, a name for liquids, as being void of 'elasticity' in the older sense (see ELASTIC A. a). So Inelasticity, absence of elasticity; rigidity.

Inlegant (in'ē-lī-gānt), *a.* 1509. [*a. F.* *inlégant*, ad. L. *inlégantem*; see IN-3 and ELEGANT.] *1.* Wanting in grace of form or manner; unrefined; clumsy, coarse, unpolished. Used esp. of language and literary style. *2.* Wanting in aesthetic refinement or delicacy 1667. *3. (non-usage from late L.)* Not in harmony with the main body of the Law. AUSTIN.

1. When the forms are i, that is, when they are composed of unvaried lines HOGARTH. His imitation of Horace on Lucilius is not i. JOHNSON. *2.* Orde, so contriv'd as not to mix Taste, not well joynd, i. MERR. P. L. v. 335. Hence Inelegance, Inelegancy. Inelegantly *adv.*

Ineligible (in'ē-lī-jīb'l), *a.* 1770. [IN-3.]

1. Incapable of being elected, disqualified for election to an office or position. *b.* Hence, Unfit to be chosen 1828. *†a.* Of actions: Such as one would not choose to do; inexpedient; undesirable -1797. *3. absol.* with *pl.* as *sb.* One not eligible as a sutor or husband 1896.

1. b. As a son-in-law he was quite i. TROTTER. Hence Ineligibility, Ineligibleness, the quality or fact of being i. Ineligibly *adv.* in an i manner.

Ineloquent (in'ē-lō-kwēnt), *a.* 1530. [IN-3.] Not eloquent; void of eloquence.

The i Brindley, behold he has chained seas together CARLYLE. Hence Ineloquence, Ineloquently *adv.*

Ineluctable (in'ē-lōk-tā-b'l), *a.* 1623 [ad. L. *ineluctabilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *eluctare* to struggle out.] From which one cannot escape by struggling; inescapable.

Struggling in the grip of some force outside themselves, ineluctable, i. Mrs. H. WARD. Hence Ineluctably *adv.*

Ineludible (in'ē-lō-dī-b'l), *a.* Also -able. 1662. [IN-3.] That cannot be eluded or escaped. Hence Ineludibly *adv.*

Inembryonate (in'em-brī-ō-nā-t), *a.* 1846. [IN-3.] *Biol.* Not embryonate; having no embryo.

Inenarrable, *a.* 1450 [*a. F. inenarrable*, ad. L. *inenarrabilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *enarrare* to narrate.] That cannot be narrated, told, or described; unspeakable -1716.

Earth's i continent CHAPMAN.

Inept (in'ept), *a.* 1561. [ad. L. *ineptus*, see IN-3 and APT.] *1.* Not adapted or adaptable; without aptitude; unsuitable, unfit (arch.) 1602. *b.* Inappropriate 1675. *2.* silly 604. *3. Low.* Void of

no effect 156

1. The differences between *apt* and *inept* Com. sellour. HOBBS. *b.* I. words, which do not affect the absolute gift 1833. *2.* She look'd on you as an I. Animal 1710. So Ineptly *adv.* 1523. Ineptness

Ineptitude (in'eptī-tūd), 1615 [ad. L. *ineptitudo, f. ineptus*, see TUD-]. *1.* Want of aptitude, inaptness, unfittness; incapacity. *2.* Want of mental capacity, silliness, a silly act or remark 1656.

1. That I. for Society, which is frequently the Fault of us Scholars STEEL. *2.* The i. of statesmen 1885

Inequable (in'ē-kā-ē-kwā-b'l), *a.* 1816 1717. [ad. L. *inequabilis*; see IN-3 and EQUABLE.] Uneven; not uniform. So Inequability (*and*) 1851.

Inequal (in'ē-kwā-l), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *inequalis*; see IN-3 and EQUAL.] = UNEQUAL. *b.* Of a surface: Uneven 1661. Hence Inequally *adv.*, -ness.

Inequality (in'ē-kwā-lī-ti). 1484. [*a. OF inégalité*, ad. med. L. *inequalitas, f. inaequalis* INEQUAL.] The condition of being unequal; want of equality. *1.* Want of equality between persons or things, disparity; as in physical qualities, in dignity, rank, or circumstances etc. *b.* A condition of superiority or inferiority in relation to something, esp. the being unequal to a task, insufficiency 1553. *2. 1a.* Of persons. Unequal treatment of others, partiality.

b. Of things. Want of due proportion, uneven distribution. 1558. *3.* Want of uniformity *a.* in surface or outline 1607, *b.* in motion, action or condition, in duration or recurrence in rate or proportion; in manner, quality, degree, etc. 1626. *4. Astron.* A deviation from uniformity in the motion of a heavenly body 1600.

5. Math. *a.* The relation between quantities that are unequal in value or magnitude. *Sign.* of *i*, either > ('is greater than') or < ('is less than') *b.* An expression of this relation, dist. from *equation* 1875.

1. Inequalities in the wages of labour and profits of stock ADAM SMITH. The i. between the rich and the poor 1802. *b.* Conscious of the i. of a Female Pen to a Masculine an Attempt MRS. CECILIA. *2.* Inequality in the pressure of the income-tax 1858. *3. a.* Fine inequalities of hill and dale 1801. *b.* The i. of the Pulse SALMON. Of our climate HANWAY. In Wordsworth there are no inequalities COLERIDGE.

Inequation (in'ē-kwā-lī-ō-n), 1855. [*f. L. inaequatio*, after EQUATION.] A formula expressing inequality; - INEQUALLY *5. b.*

Inequi-, combining element, in sense 'unequal', 'unequally', not of L. formation, but *f. IN-3* + *EQUI-* *5. g.*

inequixated, *inequixaxial* *a.* having unequal axes; *inequid stant* *a.* not equidistant, the *equilobate*, *inequiloebed* *a.* having unequal lobes.

Inequilateral (in'ē-kwī-lā-tēr-āl), *a.* 1662 [IN-3.] Having unequal sides.

f. shell, one in which a transverse line drawn through the apex of the umbro divides the valve into two unequal and unsymmetrical parts.

In equilibrium: see EQUILIBRIUM.

Inequitable (in'ē-kwī-tā-b'l), *a.* 1667. [*f. IN-3* + *EQUITABLE*.] Not equitable, unfair, unjust. Hence Inequitably *adv.*

Inequitate, *v.* [*f. L. inequitate*, *inequitate* to ride on or over.] *trans.* To ride over or through, hence, to pervade, permeate II MORE.

Inequity (in'ē-kwī-ti). 1556. [IN-3.] Want of equity or justice; the fact or quality of being unfair; unfairness, partiality. *b.* with *pl.* An unfair or unjust matter or action 1857. Many of her statesmen confess its i. and inepedier: cy BANCROFT.

Inequivale (in'ē-kwī-valv), *a.* 1776 [*f. INEQUI- + VALVE*] *Conch.* Having valves of unequal size. So Inequivaled, Inequivally *valar* *a.*

Ineradicable (in'ē-rā-dī-kā-b'l), *a.* 1818 [IN-3.] Incapable of being eradicated or rooted out. Also *fig.*

This i. taint of sin BYRON. Hence Ineradicably *adv.*

Inerasable (in'ē-rā-sā-b'l), *a.* Also -ible 1811. [IN-3.] That cannot be erased. Hence Inerasably, -ibly *adv.*

Inergetic, *†al* *a.* 1691 [*f. IN-3* + (EN) ERGETICAL.] Without energy nact e slang gub 832.

Inerm (in-erm), *a.* 1760. [ad. L. *inermis*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *arma*.] *Bot.* Destitute of prickles or thorns, unarmed. So **Inermous** *a.* (Dicts.)

Inerrable (ine-räb'l), *a.* 1613. [ad. post-cl. L. *inerrabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *errare*.] Incapable of erring; infallible.

Catholic Christianity rested on a Church as the teacher of truth 1779. Hence **Inerrability**, **Inerrableness**, infallibility. **Inerrably** *adv.*

Inerrant (in-er-ant), *a.* 1652 [f. L. *inerrantem*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *errare*.] *† Astron.* Of a star Fixed, not planetary. GAULE. That does not err, unerring 1837. So **Inerrancy**, the quality of being *a.*

Inerratic (in-er-atic), *a.* 1655. [IN-3.] Not erratic or wandering; fixed (as a star); following a fixed course

†Inerring, *a.* [IN-3.] = **UNERRING**. Howill. So **†Inerringly** *adv.* unerringly

Inert (in-ät), *a.* 1647. [ad. L. *inertem* unskilled, inactive, f. *in-* (IN-) + *artem* ART.] *r.* Having no inherent power of action, motion, or resistance; having the property of **INERTIA**. *b.* Without active chemical, physiological, or other properties; neutral 1800. *a.* Of persons, animals, and (*transf.*) moving things: Inactive, sluggish, not inclined for or capable of action. Also of mental faculties. 1774.

r. Matter is said to be passive and *i* **BERKELEY**. *fig.* The mass of accumulated prejudices HAZLITT *b* Carbon is totally *a* at ordinary heats H. SPENCER. *i* gas (Chem.), a gaseous element such as helium, argon, neon, krypton, and xenon which are chemically inactive; also *slight*, as *sb.* *z.* Timid as a Minister and *a* as a statesman BACON. *Ans.* little town DICKENS. Hence **Inertia**, *i.* condition; inactivity; sloth. **Inertly** *adv.*, -ness.

Inertia (in-ä-jä), 1713. [L., f. *iners*, *inertum*. The L. term was introduced into physics by Kepler.] *r.* Physics. That property of matter by virtue of which it continues in its existing state, whether of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line, unless that state is altered by external force. Also called *vis inertiae*. Also *fig.* *a.* *transf.* Inactivity; disinclination to act, ineffectiveness, apathy 1822.

Inertial *a.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of *i*. **Inerudite** (ine-rä-dit), *a.* 1801. [ad. L. *ineruditus*; see IN-² and **ERUDITE**.] Not erudite, unlearned, uninstructed. So **†Inerudition**, want of erudition 1685.

Inescapable (in-esk-ä-päb'l), *a.* 1792. [IN-3.] That cannot be escaped or avoided; inevitable. **†Inescate**, *v.* 1602. [f. L. *inescat*, *inescare* to allure with bait, f. *in-* (IN-) + *esca* food, bait.] *trans.* To allure with or as with a bait; to entice.

They *i* and circumvent poore silly Soules 1602. So **†Inescation**, alluring, an allurement.

Inescent, *a.* 1831. [IN-3.] Inedible. **Inescutcheon** (in-esk-üt-chen), 1610 [f. IN *adv.* + **ESCUTCHEON**.] *Her.* An escutcheon of pretence, or other small escutcheon, charged on a larger escutcheon

In esse: see **ESSE** *i.*

Inessential (in-esen-shäl), *a.* (*sb.*) 1677. [IN-3.] *r.* Devoid of essence; unsubstantial, immaterial. *a.* Not of the essence of a thing; not necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing 1836. *z.* *sb.* That which is inessential 1778.

r. His *i* figure cast no shade Upon the golden floor SHAKESPEARE. Hence **Inessentiality**, *i.* quality.

Inestimable (in-es-tim-äb'l), *a.* ME. [a. F., ad. L. *inestimabilis*; see IN-² and **ESTIMABLE**.] *r.* Incapable of being estimated; too great, profound, or intense to be computed. *b.* Priceless, invaluable 1579. *†z.* quasi-*adv.* Inestimably -1581

r. The wealth consumed was *i.* D^r FOD. *b.* This charter, the *i.* monument of English freedom BURKE. **†Inestimability**, ableness, Inestimably *adv.* **Ineunt** (in-ä-vnt), 1836. [ad. L. *ineuntem* entering, beginning, f. *inire*.] *A.* *adj.* Entering. *B.* *sb.* A point of a curve. Also *z.* point. 1859.

Inevitable, *a.* 1846. [IN-3.] Not evadible, that cannot be evaded.

Inevidence (in-evid-ens). Now rare. 1654. [IN-3.] Lack of evidence obscenity (*ar*) *†uncertain* *y* 677

Inevident (in-evid-ent), *a.* Now rare. 1614. [ad. late L. *inevidentem* (Boeth.), see IN-² and **EVIDENT**.] Not evident; not clear or obvious; obscure.

Inevitable (in-evit-äb'l), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *inevitabilis*; see IN-² and **EVITABLE**.] That cannot be avoided; not admitting of escape or evasion; that cannot fail to occur, etc.

All. Await alike th' *i.* hour GRAY. *The* *i.* (absol.), what cannot be avoided or escaped; There is no good in arguing with the *i.* LOWELL. Hence **Inevitability**, inevitableness, Inevitably *adv.*

Inexact (in-egz-äkt), *a.* 1828. [IN-3.] Not exact; not strictly correct or precise. *b.* Of a person: Characterized by inexactness 1849. Hence **Inexactly** *adv.*, -ness.

Inexactitude (in-egz-äktitüd), 1786 [IN-3.] The quality or character of being inexact; want of exactitude, accuracy, or precision; inexactness. Also, an instance of this.

The author's *i.* of thought and expression 1856.

Inexcitable (in-eks-i-täb'l), *a.* rare. 1616 [In sense *r.* (stressed *inexcitable*), ad. L. *inexcitabilis*; in *z.* *i.* IN-² + **EXCITABLE**.] *†i.* From which one cannot be roused -1651. *z.* Not excitable, not liable to excitement 1828.

r. In this *i.* sleeps CHAPMAN. Hence **Inexcitability** (*vare*), the quality of being *i.*

Inexcommunicable, *a.* rare. 1610. [IN-3.] That cannot be excommunicated.

A multitude is *i.* 1617.

Inexcusable (in-eks-kü-zäb'l), *a.* late ME [ad. L. *inexcusabilis*; see IN-² and **EXCUSABLE**.] Not excusable; incapable of being justified.

Therefore ate thou *i.* o man TINDALE Rom. ii. 1. An *i.* affront LYTON. Hence **Inexcusability**, **Inexcusableness**, **Inexcusably** *adv.*

†In-execrable, *a.* ? An intensive of **EXECRABLE**, or a misprint.

O be thou damn'd, *i.* dogge MERCH V. iv. i. 122.

Inexecutable (in-eks-eküt-äb'l), *a.* 1833. [IN-3.] That cannot be executed.

The arbitrary provisions of this edict made it *i.* M. ARNOUD.

Inexecution (in-eks-eküt-shen), 1681. [IN-3.] Lack or neglect of execution, non-performance.

His *i.* of orders baffled that effort JEFFERSON.

Inexertion (in-egz-ä-shen), 1794 [IN-3.] Want of exertion; failure to exert (oneself) or exercise (a faculty), inactivity.

Inexhaustible, *a.* [IN-3.] Not exhalable; that cannot be evaporated. SIR T. BROWNE. **†Inexhaust**, *a.* 1612. [ad. L. *inexhaustus*, see IN-² and **EXHAUST** *phl.* *a.*] = next -1655.

Inexhausted (in-egz-ä-shed), *a.* 1626. [IN-3.] Unexhausted.

i. Sources of Perfection ADDISON. Hence **Inexhaustedly** *adv.* without exhaustion.

Inexhaustible (in-egz-ä-shib'l), *a.* Also -able. 1601 [IN-3.] Not exhaustible. *r.* Incapable of being consumed or spent; exhaustless 1631. *z.* Incapable of being emptied of contents 1601. *z.* Incapable of being worn out in strength or vigour 1762.

r. Our *i.* exhaustible strata of coal PENNANT. *z.* An *i.* purse 1645. *z.* Almost *i.* by toil 1848. Hence **Inexhaustibility**, **Inexhaustibleness**, **Inexhaustibly** *adv.*

Inexhaustive (in-egz-ä-shiv), *a.* 1728 [IN-3.] Not exhaustive, exhaustless. Hence **Inexhaustively** *adv.*

Inexhaustless, *a.* 1739. [Confusion of *inexhaustible* and *exhaustless*.] Exhaustless.

Inexist (in-egz-ist), *v.* 1678. [f. IN *adv.* + **EXIST** *v.*] *intr.* To exist or have its being in something else.

The roundness inexists in the clay, and the thought of *i.* inexists in my understanding TUCKER.

Inexistence (in-egz-ist-ens), 1635. [IN-2.] The fact or condition of existing in something, inherence.

Inexistence ². Now rare. 1623. [IN-3.] The fact or condition of not existing; non-existence.

†Inexistency ¹. 1674. [IN-2.] = **INEXISTENCE** ¹; also (with *phl.*) something in-existent or inherent -1774.

†Inexistency ². 659 [IN-3.] **INEXISTENCE** ²

Inexistent (in-egz-ist-ent), *a.* ¹ Also *†an* 1553. [ad. late L. *inexistentem* (Boeth.), f. *in-* (IN-) + *exsistentem*.] Existing or having its being in something else; inherent.

Inexist-ent, *a.* ? *Obs.* 1646 [IN-3.] **N** existing; not having existence.

Inexorable (in-eks-ör-äb'l), *a.* 1553. [a. L. *inexorabilis*, see IN-² and **EXORABLE**.] Incapable of being persuaded by entreaty *n* to be moved from one's purpose or determination, relentless, rigidly severe.

More *i.* fairs, Than empires Tygers, or the roar Sea SHAKESPEARE. *Lawes* are things deaf and *i.* HORIAN. *How* entirely *i.* is the nature of facts 1853. Hence **Inexorability**, **Inexorableness**, the quality of being *i.* **Inexorably** *adv.* relentlessly.

Inexpansible (in-eks-pen-sib'l), *a.* 187 [IN-2.] Not expansible; incapable of being expanded.

Inexpectable (in-eks-pen-käb'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Not to be expected. BP. HALL.

Inexpectant, *a.* 1853. [IN-3.] Devoid of expectation. So **Inexpectancy**, absence of expectancy 1843. **Expectation**, absence of expectation 1627.

†Inexpected, *a.* 1586. [IN-3.] Not expected; unlooked-for -1651. Hence **†Inexpectedly** *adv.*, -ness.

Inexpedience (in-eks-ped-ien-s), Now rare 1608 [See next and -ENCE.] = next.

Inexpediency (in-eks-ped-ien-si), 1641 [IN-3.] **INEXPEDIENT**; see -ENCY. The quality of being inexpedient, disadvantageousness in policy.

The *i.* of attempting to raise any considerable revenue by means of income-taxes McCulloch.

Inexpedient (in-eks-ped-ient), *a.* 160 [IN-3.] Not expedient; disadvantageous under the circumstances, unadvisable, impolitic.

Nothing could be more correctly lawful; but *i.* things would be more manifestly *i.* BENFRAM. Hence **Inexpediently** *adv.*

Inexpensive (in-eks-pen-siv), *a.* 1837. [IN-3.] *r.* Not expensive or costly; cheap. *z.* **N** given to expenditure 1859. Hence **Inexpensively** *adv.*, -ness.

Inexperience (in-eks-pi-er-ien-s), 1598 [F., ad. late L. *inexperientia*, see IN-² and **EXPERIENCE**.] Want of experience; hence want of adequate knowledge or skill.

Those failings which are incident to Youth and DRYDEN.

Inexperienced (in-eks-pi-er-ient), *a.* 162 [IN-3.] Not experienced; having no (or little) experience; lacking the knowledge or skill derived from experience. Const. *m.*

We were not *i.* in sledding over the ice KANE.

Inexpert (in-eks-pert), *a.* 1450. [*r.* O *inexpert*, -e, ad. L. *inexpertus*; see IN-² and **EXPERT** *a.*] *†r.* Not experienced, having (or little) experience. Const. *m.* of. -165

z. Wanting the aptitude or dexterity derived from experience; unskilled 1597. Hence **†Inexpertly** *adv.*, -ness.

Inexpiable (in-eks-pi-äb'l), *a.* 1570. [ad. *inexpiable*, see IN-² and **EXPIABLE**.] *r.* an offence: That cannot be expiated or atoned for. *z.* Of a feeling, etc.: That cannot be appeased by expiation; irreconcilable. (Al. *transf.* of an action.) 1598.

r. His wrath is an *i.* sin 1728. *z.* To raise in me hate MUR. *Sans* 830. *i.* war LURKE. Hence **Inexpiability**, **inexpiably** *adv.*

Inexpiate (in-eks-pi-ät), *a.* 1611. [ad. L. *inexpiatus* (Augustine).] *r.* Not expiated or atoned for 1819. *z.* Unappeased.

z. To rest *i.* were much too rude a part 1611. **Inexplicable** (in-eks-pli-käb'l), *a.* rare 1623 [IN-3.] That cannot be explained, *i.* explicable.

†Inexplicable, *a.* Also *erron*, **inexplicable** 1569. [ad. L. *inexplicabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *plere*; see **EXPLERE** *v.*] That cannot be filled; unsatisfactory -1788. Hence **†Inexplicably** *adv.* (erron, inexplicably), unsatisfactorily.

Inexplicable (in-eks-pli-käb'l), *a.* (ad. late ME. [a. F., ad. L. *inexplicabilis*; see IN-² and **EXPLICABLE**.] *†r.* That cannot be unfolded, untwisted, or disentangled; inexplicably very complex -1656. *†b.* as *adv.* Inexplicably CAXTON. *†z.* That cannot be *i.* d words *a* *b* *c* 691. *z.* The can

be explained; unintelligible, (in recent use) unaccountable 1546.

1. Mazes of knots. 2. The i. benefits of knowledge 1551. 3. I dumbly shewes SHAWS, mysteries MAURY. Hence INexplicitly, INexplicitableness. INexplicitly adv.

Inexplicit (inexplicit), *a.* 1802. [IN-3] Not explicit; indefinite; not clear in terms or statement. So INexplicitly adv. 1757, -ness.

Inexplorable, *a.* 1646 [IN-3] That cannot be explored; inscrutable.

Inexplosive, *a.* 1867. [IN-3] Not liable to or capable of explosion.

Inexpressible (inexpressib'l) 1625 [IN-3] *a. adv.* That cannot be expressed in words; unutterable, unspeakable, indescribable. (Often as an emotional intensive)

Ere mid-day arriv'd In Eden, distance. By Numbers that have name MILT. P. L. VII. 113. Its seclusion gives it an i. charm TYNDALE.

B. sb. 1. Something inexpressible 1652. 2. *pl* (colloq.) Breeches or trousers 1790

Hence INexpressibility, INexpressibleness. INxpressibly adv. (as an emotional intensive).

Inexpressive (inexpressiv), *a.* 1652 [IN-3] 1. = INEXPRESSIBLE *a.* (arch). 2.

Not expressive; wanting in expression 1744. 2. His eye 1860. Hence INexpressive-ly adv., -ness.

Inexpugnable (inexpugnab'l), *a.* 1490. [a. F., ad. L. *inexpugnabilis*; see IN-3 and EXPUGNABLE.] That cannot be taken by

assault or storm; incapable of being overthrown by force; impregnable, invincible. *lit.* and *fig.* How the i. walls of Jerico were overthrowen MOSES. *fig.* An i. desire of sleeping 1590. Hence INexpugnably adv.

Inexpressible, *a.* 1623 [ad. L. *inexpressibilis*; see IN-3 and EXPUGNABLE.] That cannot be overcome

Inextended, *a.* rare 1739. [IN-3] Without extension.

Inextensible (inextensib'l), *a.* 1840. [IN-3] Not capable of extension; that cannot be stretched or drawn out in length.

The assumption, that the ether is i. and incompressible 1831. Hence INextensibility, the quality of being i.

Inextension, 1827. [IN-3] Want of extension, unextended state.

Inextinguishable, *a.* rare 1586. [ad. post-cl L. *inextinguibilis*; see IN-3 and EXTINGUISHABLE.] 1. Having no possible end; 2. That cannot be extinguished 1828

Inextinct, *a.* rare 1623. [ad. L. *inextinctus*; cf. IN-3 and EXTINGUISHABLE.] Unextinguished

Inextinguishable, *a.* ME. [a. F. or ad. L. *inextinguibilis*; see IN-3] = next -1677.

Inextinguishable (inextinguib'l), *a.* 1599 [IN-3] That cannot be extinguished (sa. the vb.); unquenchable, indestructible, etc.

I rage MILT., laughter COVERE, hops SOUTHEY Hence INextinguishably adv.

Inextinguished, *a.* 1745. [IN-3] Not extinguished; still burning, unextinguished.

Inextricable (inextricab'l), *a.* 1623. [ad. L. *inextricabilis* (Pliny), *f. in-* (IN-3) + *extricare* to EXTRICATE.] That cannot be extricated or rooted out.

Inextricable (inextricab'l), *a.* late ME [ad. L. *inextricabilis*, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *extricare* to EXTRICATE.] 1. From which one cannot extricate oneself (*lit.* and *fig.*). 2. Of a knot, etc.: That cannot be disentangled or untied Also *transf.* 1610. 3a. Of a problem: That cannot be solved -1664. 4. Intricately involved, confused, or perplexed; incapable of being put straight 1655. 5. Intricate, elaborate, exquisitely wrought (*rare*) 1691.

1. We lose ourselves in i. Mazes 1720. Struggling with an i. trouble HAWTHORNE. 4. The ecclesiastical polity of the realm was in i. confusion MACAULAY. 5. The i. richness of the fully developed Gothic jamb and arch RUSKIN. Hence INextricability, INextricable-ly adv.

Ineye (in'ei), *v.* ME. *f. in-* (IN-2) + *EYE*, after L. *inoculare*.] *trans.* To put an eye or bud into the bark of a tree) to inoculate

Infall (in'fɒl) 1645. [*f. in adv.* + *FALL sb.*; = Ger. *einfall*.] An inroad, attack, incursion, or descent (*upon or into*). Now *rare*.

Infallibilism (infa-libiliz'm), 1870 [*f. as next* + *-ISM*.] The principle of the infallibility of some person or thing, esp. of the Pope

Infallibilist (infa-libilist), Also -blis 1870. [*f. L. infallibilis* + *-IST*.] One who upholds the infallibility of some person or thing, esp. of the Pope. Also *attrib.*

Infallibility (infa-libi-liti), 1611. [*f. as INFALLIBLE* + *-ITY*.] 1. The quality or fact of being infallible or exempt from liability to err. 2. The quality of being unfailing; unfailing certainty 1631.

1. The Pope sitting in his Chair, may yet erre for all his i. GATAKER. *His L.* a title given to the Pope; also, a mock title. 2. the i. of a gun KANE

Infallible (infa-lib'l), *a.* (sb.) late ME. [ad. med. L. *infallibilis* (in Brada), *f. in-* (IN-3) + *fallibilis* FALLIBLE.] Not fallible. 1. Not liable to be deceived or mistaken; incapable of erring. 2. Not liable to fail; unfailing, sure; certain 1526. 3. *sb.* One who or that which is infallible 1816

1. Parliaments are not i. *Junius Lett.* 2. An i. Maxim 1651, ornament and plaster ARBUTHNOT, fruit of Unwisdom 1823. Hence INfallibleness, infallibility. INfallibly adv. undeniably; unerringly.

Infallid, *a.* 1635. [*f. in-* (IN-3) + (app.) an assumed **fallid*, or L. **fallidus*, from *fallere* to deceive.] = INFALLIBLE 2.

Infamation, 1533 [a. F. ad. L. *infamatio*; see INFAME 2.] The action of holding up to infamy; defamation -1651

Infamatory, *a.* rare 1612. [ad. med. L. *infamatorius*; see -ORY.] *†a.* = DIFAMATORY. *b.* Biting infamy.

Infame, *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *infame*; = late L. *infamum* = L. *infamia*] = INFAMY -1616. So *†infame* = INFAMOUS 1572.

Infame (infa'm), *v.* arch. ME. [a. F. *infamer*, ad. L. *infamare*, *f. infamis*] 1. *trans.* To render infamous; to reprobate. 2a. To defame -1604. 3. To accuse of something infamous -1707.

1. This inhuman Practice will i. your Government PENN.

Infamize (infa'maiz), *v.* 1596. [*f. L. infamis* + *-IZE*.] = INFAME *v.* 1. 2. Hence (by perversion) *†infamize* *v.* (L. L. *v.* n. 684)

Infamous (infa'ms), *a.* ME. [Corresponds to rare OF. *infamius*, med. L. *infamiosus* = L. *infamis*. Formerly stressed *infa'mous*.] 1. Of ill fame or repute; notorious for badness of any kind, held in infamy or public disgrace

2. Deserving of infamy; of shameful badness, villainess, or abominableness; of a character or quality deserving utter reprobation. (A strong adj. of detestation) 1389. 3. *Law*. Of a person: Deprived of civil rights, in consequence of conviction of certain crimes 1548. *b.* Of a crime or punishment: Involving or entailing infamy 1555.

1. Those that be neere shall mocke those which art 1. Ezek. xvi. 5. The high-way betwixt Jericho and Jerusalem is i. for theeving FULLER. 2. False errant knight, i. and forswore SKEWER. Detest the very ground on which was acted such an i. Treachery 1703. 3. They are condemned to lose the Franchise or Freedom of the Law, that is, become i., and of no Credit 1707. *b.* And so had two wives at once, which is by the civil law a thing i. 1555. *Phr.* *i. crime*, a term now chiefly applied to sodomy and kindred offences. Hence INfamous-ly adv., -ness.

Infamy (infa'mi), 1473. [a. F. *infamie*, ad. L. *infamia*] 1. Evil fame or reputation; public reproach, shame, or disgrace. Also with *as* and *pl.* 2. The quality or character of being infamous or of shameful villainess; (with *pl.*) an infamous act. 1513. 3. *Law*. The loss of all or certain of the rights of a citizen, consequent on conviction of certain crimes; see INFAMOUS 3. 1609.

1. Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are an i. (= an object of public reproach) of the people Ezek. xxxv. 3. 2. The i. of the peace was more deeply felt Gibson.

Infancy (infa'nsi), 1494. [ad. L. *infantia* inability to speak, *f. infans* INFANT *sb.*, see -ANCY.] 1. The condition of being an infant, early childhood, babyhood. 2. *Law*. The condition of being a minor, the period of life during which a person is under guardianship (extending, in common law, to the end of the twenty-first year); minority, nonage 1658. 3. *fig.* The earliest period in the history of anything; the rudimentary stage in any process of growth 1555. 4. *corner* (chiefly *met.*) Infants collectively 1598. 5. In etym. sense Speechlessness; silence. MILT.

1. Heaven lies about us in our i. Wordsw. 2. The defendant pleaded i., the goods having been supplied before he was of age (*quod*). 3. Thrice happy was the world's first Infance P. FLETCHER. 4. Old age and i. Promiscuously perished SHAKESPEARE.

Infand, *a.* *Obs.* *ex. as notice-wd.* 1608 [ad. L. *infandus*] = next.

Infandous, *a.* 1644 [*f. as prec.* + *-OUS*] Unspeakable, not to be spoken of; nefarious -1708.

Infangthief. [OE. *infangenþeof*, *f. in* adv. + *fangen*, *pn.* pp. of *fian* to seize (see FANG 1.) + *þef* thief, *lit.* 'thief seized within'] *O. E. Law*. The right of the lord of a manor to try and to amerce a thief caught within its limits

Infant (in'fənt), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *enfant*, -ant (*f. enfans*) child — L. *infans*, *infans* *v.* *sb.* use of *infans* unable to speak, *f. in-* (IN-3) + *fans*, *fari* to speak] 1. A child during the earliest period of life (or still unborn); esp. a child in arms, often, any child under seven years of age. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 2. A person under (legal) age; a minor. In common law, a person under the age of twenty or e years; in the case of a ruler, one under the age at which he becomes constitutionally capable of exercising sovereignty 1513. 3a. A youth of noble or gentle birth -1600. 4. Applied joc to various productions of exceptional size strength, etc. 1832. 5. *attrib.* (or *adv.*) 2. That is an infant or like an infant, as *i. heart*, *marry*, etc. 1595. *b.* In its earliest stage, undeveloped, nascent, incipient, as *i. blossom*, *civilization*, *navy*, etc. 1593. *c.* Of or belonging to an infant or infants, proper to or intended for infants, infantile, as *i. class*, *years*, etc. 1886

1. An i. crying in the night. An i. crying for the light. And with no language, but a cry Tennyson *transf.* The Canker Galls, the Infants of the Spung Sharks. 3. The noble L. (Rinaldo) stood a space Co-fused, speechless FURFAN. 4. The bravest gun the Woolwich i. weighs 35 tons 1874. *Concili-baptism*, the baptism of infants, paedobaptism.

Infant (in'fənt), *sb.* 2. 1555 [ad. Sp. *Pg. infante*; see INFANTE] A prince or princess of Spain or Portugal; = INFANTE, INFANTA. *†Infant*, *v.* 1483. [a. F. *enfant*, *f. enfant*] *trans.* To bring forth (a child). Also *pg.* -1642. This worthy Motte, No Bishop, no King is of the same batch, and Infanted out of the same leech MILT.

Infanta (infa'nta), 1601 [Sp. *Pg.*, fem. of INFANTE] A daughter of the king and queen of Spain or Portugal, *spec.* the eldest daughter who is not heir to the throne. *†Also transf.* and *fig.* of other young ladies

transf. Lady Catherine grew frightened, lest her i. (her daughter) should vex herself sick. H. WALLIS

Infante (infa'nte), 1555 [Sp. *Pg. infante* — L. *infans* INFANT *sb.*] A son of the king and queen of Spain or Portugal other than the heir to the throne (who is called *principe*); *sp.* the second son.

Infanthood, 1862. = INFANCY.

Infanticide, *a.* 1835. [L. *infanticida* + *-AL*.] Of or practising infanticide.

Infanticide 1 (infa'tisid), 1680. [a. i., ad. late L. *infanticida*, *f. infans* + *caedere* -icide; see -CIDE 1.] One who kills an infant

Infanticide 2 (infa'tisid), 1636 [a. i., ad. late L. *infanticidium*; see *prec.* and -CIDE 2.] The killing of infants, esp. the killing of new-born infants, as a custom among savages, and in the ancient world. *b. 1862* The crime of murdering an infant after its birth perpetrated by or with the consent of its parents, esp. the mother 1789.

Infantile (infa'tail, -til), *a.* 1696. [ad. late L. *infantilis*, *f. infans* INFANT *sb.*] Of or pertaining to an infant, infants, or infancy; belonging to a person when an infant, existing in its infancy *b.* Infant-like 1772.

f. diseases 1800, literature 1864

Infantilism (infa'tiliz'm), 1895. [*f. prec.* + *-ISM*.] *Path.* The state of being mentally physically undeveloped.

se (man), *a* (pass) *an* (loud) *v* cut *g* (Fr char) *o* (ever) *o* (I eye) *o* (F can de v c) (s) Psyche *o* (what) *p* (got)

Infantine (infantīn), *a.* 1603. [a. F. *infantinu*, *inf.*, var. of *enfantin*, *inf.*; see **INFANT** *sb.* and *INF.*]. = **INFANTILE**.

A degree of credulity next to *i.* BURKE.

Infantly, *a.* 1618 [-LV¹]. Infant-like.

Infantry (infātrī), 1579. [a. F. *infanterie*, ad. It. *infanteria* foot-soldiery, *f. infante* a youth, foot-soldier:—*L. infanitem*.] 1. The body of foot-soldiers; foot-soldiers collectively; that part of an army which consists of men who march and manoeuvre on foot and carry small arms, now a rifle. 2. Infants collectively. Now *pl.* 1613. 3. *attrib.*, as *a. brigade*, etc. 1813.

1. Mounted *i.*, soldiers mounted for the sake of transit, but who fight on foot.

Infantryman, 1883. A soldier of an infantry regiment.

Infant-school, 1833. A school for young children (usually under seven years of age).

Infarce, *-se*, var. of **INFARCE** *v.* Obs.

Infarct (infākt), *sb.* 1873. [ad. med. or mod. *L. infarctus*, *f.* ppl. stem of *infarcire*, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *farcire* to stuff.] *Path.* A portion of tissue that has become stuffed with extravasated blood, serum, or other matter; the substance of an infarction. So **Infarct** *v.* *trans.* to affect with infarction 1822.

Infarction (infākshn), 1689. [f. *L. infarcire*.] *Path.* The action of stuffing up, or condition of being stuffed up, obstruction; *concr.* = **INFARCT** *sb.* Now usually restricted to morbid conditions of the tissues resulting from obstruction of the circulation, as by an embolus.

Infare (infēor), [OE. *innfer*, *f. inn*, *In adv.* + *fer* going, **FARE** *sb.*, *f. faran* to go.] 1. (OE. and early ME.) The act of going in an entrance, way in. 2. *Sc.*, *u. dial.*, and *U. S.* A feast or entertainment given on entering a new house, esp. at the reception of a bride in her new home ME.

Infashionable, *a. rare*. 1635. [IN-3.]

Unfashionable—1787.

Infatigable, *a.* 1510. [a. F., ad. *L. infatigabilis*; see **IN-**3 and **FATIGABLE**] = **INDFATIGABLE**—1713.

Infatuate (infētiut), *ppl. a.* 1471. [ad. *L. infatuatus*, *infatuare*, see next.] Infatuated.

Infatuate (infētiut), *v.* 1533. [f. *L. infatuat*, *infatuare*, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *fatuus* foolish.] 1. *trans.* To turn (counsels, etc.) into folly, to exhibit the foolishness of; to confound, frustrate, bring to nought—1724. 2. To make (a person) utterly foolish or fatuous; to inspire with an extravagant passion 1567.

1. God hath infatuated your high subtle wisdom TINDALE. 2. The short-lived joy that infatuated the public Boswell. Hence **Infatuatedly** *adv.*

Infatuature (infētiutshn), 1649. [f. *L. infatuare*.] The action of infatuating or condition of being infatuated; an extravagantly foolish or unreasoning passion.

The I. of the Enthusiast, sets him above the Fear of Death 1718. Yourt, about that girl blinds you 1815.

Infatust (infēst), *a. rare*. 1658. [ad. *L. infanustus*.] Unlucky, unfortunate, ill-omened. So **Infatusting**, a rendering i, a boding of ill luck 1622.

Infeasible (infēzib'l), *a.* Now *rare*. 1533 [IN-3.] Not capable of being accomplished or carried out; impracticable. So **Infeasibility**, **Infeasibleness**, the quality of being i.

Infect, *ppl. a.* ME. [a. F., or ad. *L. infectus*, *inficere*; see next.] Infected. Often construed as *pa. ppl.* of next—1617.

Infect (infekt), *v.* ME. [ad. *L. infect*, *ppl. stem* of *inficere* to dip in, stain, spoil, etc., *f. in-* (IN-2) + *ficere* to make, do, put.] 1. *trans.* To affect, influence, or imbue with some quality or property by immersion or infusion Obs. or *rare*. 1495. 12. To spoil or corrupt by noxious influence, admixture, or alloy; to adulterate—1693. 3. To fill (the air, etc.) with noxious corruption or the germs of disease ME. 4. To affect with disease; to act upon by infection or contagion. Also *absol.* ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 5. To taint with moral corruption; to deprave ME. 6. To taint with crime o a u e a crime or 13 penalties 580

b. Internat. Law. To taint with illegality 1753. 7. To imbue with an opinion or belief, esp. heresy or seditious views. Also said of the opinion. 1483. 8. To affect (a person) with some feeling. Also of feelings: To take hold of. 1595. 9. To affect or influence with some quality or by introducing something extraneous 1605. *b. spec.* Of a sound: To affect and alter the sound in a neighbouring syllable 1872. 10. To infect—1712.

3. If her breath were as terrible as [her] terminations, she would l. to the north starre SHAKS. 4. Persons infected with plague Dr Foe. *fig.* With a Son's death t. a Father's sight DRYDEN. 7. When the heresy of the arryans had infected all Italy CAYTON. 8. 'Twas a fear Which oft infects the wisest SHAKS. 10. Much infected with serpents, mosquitoes [etc.] 1712. Hence **Infect** (*Inf.*), *-or*, one who infects. **Infectible** *a. (rare)*, capable of being infected.

Infection (infekshn), ME. [a. *L. infectio*, ad. late *L. infectio*, *f. inficere*; see prec.] 1. The action or process of affecting injuriously, or the fact of being so affected; corrupt condition—1621. 12. Contamination of air or water, etc.—1801. 3. The agency, substance, germ, or principle by which an infectious disease is communicated or transmitted ME. *b. pl.* Morbid influences, principles, or germs 1533. 4. The communication of disease, esp. by the agency of the atmosphere or water (hence, strictly, dist. from **contagion**); the action or process of infecting; the fact of being infected 1548. 5. Disease caused by infection; a plague, epidemic, pestilence; *occas.* A disease, a seizure with disease 1563. 6. Moral contamination; an instance of this 1529. 7. Communication of harmful opinions or beliefs 1529. 8. *Internat. Law* Contamination by illegality—see **INFECTIOUS** 6. 1879. 9. The contagious or 'catching' influence or operation of example, sympathy, etc. 1616. 10. The process of moistening, colouring, etc. by immersion or infusion (*rare*)—1686. 11. *Coll. Gram.* Alteration of a sound under the influence of a neighbouring sound 1872. 12. Misused *loc.* for *infection*, liking, SHAKS.

3. The I. may be in the very air Dr Foe. *b.* All the infections that the Sunne suckes vp from Bogs, Fens, Flats, on Prospeit fall Temp. ii. ii. 4. A man suspected of i. is refused admision into cities JOHNSON. 5. He found himself shunned in public places as an i. THURWALL. 7. A heart that throws off the i. of these times Young. 9. The i. of his enthusiasm 1873. Hence **Infectionist** (*rare*), one who lays stress upon i. as a cause of disease.

Infectious (infekshs), *a.* 1542. [f. **INFECT** + *-ious*.] 1. Having the quality or power of communicating disease by infection, infecting with disease; pestilential, unhealthy. 2. Of diseases: Apt to be communicated by infection (dist. from **CONTAGIOUS**) 1592. *b. transf.* Of or for infectious diseases 1687. 13. Infected with disease—1727. 4. Tending to contaminate character, morals, etc. Now *rare*. 1547. 5. Of actions, emotions, etc.; 'catching', contagious 1611. 6. *Internat. Law.* Tainting with illegality (said of contraband or hostile goods in their effect on the rest of a cargo, or on the ship) 1873.

1. There is something i. in the atmosphere LYTTON. 2. The fever was highly i. 1790. *b.* The i. hospital 1887. 3. *Out.* iv. 1. 2 [Ques. infected]. 5. An i. good humour and urbanity 1899. Hence **Infectiously** *adv.*, *-ness*. var. **INFECTUOUS** 1495.

Infective (infektiv), *a.* ML. [ad. *L. infectivus*; see **INFECT** *v.* and *INF.*.] Recently revived in medical use.] 1. Infectious. 2. Producing moral infection 1576. 13. Producing an emotion, feeling, etc. by infection—1703.

1. The i. matter shown to exist in the blood serum 1883. Hence **Infectiveness**, **Infectivity**.

Infecund (infekund), *a.* ME. [ad. *L. infecundus*, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *fecundus* **FECUND**.] Formerly *infecund*! Not fecund; barren, unproductive. So **Infecundous** *a. rare*.

Infecundity (infekunditi), 1605. [ad. *L. infecunditas*; see prec. and *INF.*.] Unfruitfulness, barrenness (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Infeeble, obs. *f.* **ENFEEBLE** *v.*

Infest (infest), *v.* *Sc. Law*. 1462. Variant of **ENFEOFF**. So **Infestment** 1456 = **ENFEOFFMENT**.

Infelicit (infeliks), *a.* 874 [f. *L. in-*

felix, *infelicit*, after **FELICITIC**.] **Ethics** P. deductive of unhappiness.

Infelicitous (infelits), *a.* 1835. [IN-3] Unhappy, unfortunate; *esp.* not apt or appropriate; the opposite of **FELICITOUS**.

An *L.* idea 1857, illustration 1884. **Infelicitousl** *adv.*

Infelicitly (infelitsli), ME. [ad. *L. infelicitas*, *f. infelix*.] 1. The state of being unhappy or unfortunate; an unhappy condition unhappiness; bad fortune, ill luck, misfortune. *b.* An instance of bad fortune; a misfortune; a cause or source of unhappiness 1577.

Unlucky inaptness or inappropriateness; *wh. pl.* an inapt expression or detail of style 1617.

1. That pure i. which accompanies some people i. their walk through life LAMB. 2. With how great or incongruity soever it be HALES.

Infelionious, *a.* [IN-3.] Not of the nature of felony, GEO. ELIOT.

Infelt, *ppl. a.* 1586. [f. **IN** *adv.* + *fe* *ppl. adj.*] Inwardly felt or experienced.

Infedation: see **INFEDUATION**.

Infeoffment, obs. *f.* **ENFEOFF**, *-MENT*.

Infer (infēx), *v.* Inflected **inferred**, etc. 1525. [ad. *L. inferre*, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *ferre* to bear. Cf. *F. inferre* (16th c.).] 1. *trans.* To bring on, bring about, induce, occasion, cause procure—1754. 1b. To confer—1614. 1c. To cause to be. MILT. *P. L.* VII. 116. 1d. To bring in, introduce; to mention, report, to adduce, allege—1710. 2. To bring in or draw as a conclusion; in *Logic*, To derive by deduction or induction from something known (assumed); to accept from evidence or premise to conclude 1529. Also *absol.* 4. To lead to as a conclusion; to involve as a consequence to imply. (Said of a fact or statement.) 1500.

1. *Inferre* faire Englands peace by this Allan SHAKS. 2. Full well hath Clifford plaid the Orato inferring arguments of mighty force SHAKS. 3. Wh I never meant Don't you f. Prison *absol.* To *inf* is to be regarded as the proper office of the Philosopher.—to *prove*, of the Advocate WHATELY. 4. Consider first, that Great or Bright infers not Excellency MILT. *P. L.* VII. 97. Hence **Inferable**, *f. inf* (13th c.), *inferr* (14th c.) that may be inferred; deducible.

Inference (infērēns), 1594. [ad. med. *L. inferentia*, *f. inferentem*, *inferr* used instead of *cl. L. illatio*.] 1. The action or process of inferring; *esp.* in *Logic*, the forming of a conclusion from premises, either by induction or deduction; = **ILLATION** 1. Also (with *pl.*), an act of inferring; the logical form in which this is expressed. 2. That which is inferred, a conclusion drawn from data or premises 1612.

1. Religion is a matter of deduction and i. BURKE. In any i. we argue either to something already implied in the premises or not; if the latter, the i. is inductive, if the former, deductive. If the ded. et c. i. contain only a single premise, it is immediate. If contain two premises, and the conclusion be drawn from these jointly, it is mediate, and is called a syllogism FOWLER. 2. To draw inferences has been s. i. to be the great business of life MILL.

Inferential (infērēnshl), *a.* 1657. [f. med. *L. inferentia* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to depending on, or of the nature of inference. The belief was, probably, i. 1854. Hence **Inferentially** *adv.* in an i. manner; in the way of inference *occas.* (qualifying the whole statement) = as may be inferred.

Inferior (infērīor), ME. [a. *L.*, comp. *c. inferus*.] Lower; opp. to **superior**.

A. adj. 1. Lower in position, neither, sub-jacent. (Now chiefly techn.) 2. Lower in degree, rank, importance, quality, amount etc.; of less value or consideration, lesser; subordinate 1531. 3. Of low degree, rank, etc. in mod. use *esp.*: Of no great value or excellence; comparatively bad, poor, mean 1531. 4. *Astron.* 2. Applied to Venus and Mercury whose orbits lie within that of the earth (orig. according to Ptolemaic astronomy, as having their spheres below that of the sun). *b. f. conjunction*: that of an inferior planet with the sun when between the earth and the sun. *c. f. meridian*: that part of the celestial meridian which lies below the pole; so *i. passage* (of the meridian), etc. 1658. 5. *Bot.* Growing below some other part or organ; said of the calyx when growing below or free from the ovary and of the ovary when adherent to the sides of the

calyx so as to be below the lobes of it 1785. 6. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Applied to parts or organs situated below others of the same kind, or below the usual or normal position 1826. 7. *Printing.* Applied to small letters or figures cast or made to range at the bottom of the ordinary letters in a line of type, as in H_2 , C_nH_{2n-2} . [JACOBI.]

1 The old Glacial drift being observed in several places as an i. deposit DANA. 2 The labours of inferior tenants 1607. The body, or, as some love to call it, our inferior nature DUKES. I feel myself inferior to the task BOSWELL. 3 The country with which he shows so an acquaintance 1788.

B. sb. 1. A person inferior to another (in rank, etc.); one of less consideration, attainments, etc.; a subordinate 1502. 2. A thing inferior to another; false formerly (in pl.), things of this lower world, sublunary affairs or events 1539. 3. *Printing.* An inferior letter, see A. 7. 1884.

1 Love towards Inferiors is Courtesy and Condescension SHERLOCK.

Hence Inferiority. Inferiorly adv.

Infernal (infēr-nāl). ME. [a. F., ad. L. *infernalis*, f. *infernus* ad.]

A. adj. 1. Of or relating to the world or regions below, i.e. to the realm of the dead in ancient mythology, or the abode of evil spirits in Jewish and Christian belief, of, pertaining or relating to, hell. 2. Like that of hell, hellish 1562. 3. Of the nature of the inhabitants of hell; diabolical, fiendish 1603. 4. *collog.* 'Confounded'; execrable, detestable 1764.

1 The courts of i. Pluto EDEN. The flocking shades pale, Troop to th' infernal jail MUM. 2 The hiss and crackle of the flame KINGSTEV. 3 Voltaire, With an i. sneer upon his lips 1827. Phr *f. stone* an old name for lunar caustic 1766. I. machine an apparatus (often harmless in appearance) contrived to produce an explosion and criminally destroy life or property, formerly, an explosive machine used in war 1810. 4. An i. ass 1897.

B. sb. 1. An inhabitant of the infernal regions or of hell. (Usu. in pl.) 1582. ‡2. pl. The infernal regions -1673.

Hence Infernally adv. (Usu. *collog*)

[Inferno (infēr-no). 1834 [It., -late L. *infernus* hell.] Hell; a place compared to hell or to Dante's *Inferno*.

Infero- (infēr-o), mod. comb form of L. *inferus* low, used in *Zool.*, etc. to designate parts situated low down or on the under side; as

infero-anterior a., situated below and in front; -frontal a., in the lower part of the forehead; lateral a., below and on one side; median a., in the middle of the under side; -posterior a. below and behind.

Inferobranch (infēr-o-brānjk). 1836. [f. INFERO- + L. *branchia* gills.] *Zool.* One of the order or sub-order *Inferobranchiata* of gastropod molluscs, originally comprising those in which the gills are situated under the projecting border of the mantle, now including also allied forms without gills. So Inferobranchian, -branchiate adjs. belonging to the *Inferobranchiata*, sbis. = INFEROBANCH.

Inferrible, -able (infēr-ib'l, -ābl), a. 1646. [f. INFER v. + -ABLE; the sp. *inferribilis* is of mongrel character between L. **inferibilis* and Eng. *inferable*; see -BLE.] That may be inferred; deducible. Hence Inferribly adv.

Infertile (infēr-tēl, -tūl), a. 1597. [a. F., ad. late L. *infertilis*, see IN-³ and FERTILE.] Not fertile; unproductive, barren, sterile.

To sow the same in an infertile ground 1597. Hence Infertilely adv. Infertility.

†Infest, a. 1513. [ad. L. *infestus*.] Hostile -1641.

Infest (infē st), v. 1477. [a. F. *infesier*, or ad. L. *infestare*, f. *infestus*.] 1. *trans.* To attack, annoy, or trouble in a persistent manner; to molest, to harass. 2. To trouble (a country or place) with hostile attacks, to visit persistently or in large numbers (or even singly) with evil intent; to swarm in or about, so as to be troublesome 1602.

1. He sought all manner of ways to i. the Emperor FOXE. That complication of political diseases which i. the nation FIELDING. 2 The Turkish Pyrats, which infested at those Seas PURCHAS. Wasps i. the Camp with loud Alarms DRYDEN. Hence Infester sb. rare. -one who, or the which, infests. (infēstz) n 40 d ate

L. *infestationem* (Tertullian), f. *infestare*. Cf. F. *infestation*.] The action of infesting, now used esp. of insects which attack plants, grain, etc., usu. in large swarms. Also, an attack or assault of this kind.

The i. did much harm in young Fir woods Miss ORMEROD.

†Infester, v. rare. 1563. [f. IN-² + FESTER v.] *trans.* To render (a sore) festered, to cause to rankle. Also *fig.* -1611.

†Infestious, a. 1593. Also -uous. [Irreg. f. L. *infestus* or IN-² + EST v., after adjs. in -ious, -uous.] Hostile -1709. So †Infestive a.¹

†Infestive, a.² 1623. [ad. L. *infestivus*; see IN-³ and FESTIVE.] 'Without mirth or pleasantness'. (Dicts.) 'So Infestivity (rare), absence of festivity, dullness 1727.

Infestation (infēstā-shn). 1473 [ad. med. L. *infestationem*; see FEUD², FEB² Cf. F. *infestation*, formerly *infestation*.] 1.

a. The granting of an estate to be held in fee; enfeoffment. b. *f. of tithes*, the granting of tithes to laymen. 2. A deed of enfeoffment 1647.

Infibulate (infībūlet), v. rare. 1623.

[f. L. *infibulatus*, *infibulare*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *fibula* a clasp, etc.] *trans.* To fasten with a clasp or buckle. Hence Infibulation, the action of infibulating; *spec.* the fastening of the sexual organs with a fibula or clasp

Infidel (infīdēl). 1460 [a. OF *infidèle*, ad. L. *infidelis*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *fidelis* faithful]

A. sb. †1. An unbeliever 1526. 2. *spec. a.* An adherent of a religion opposed to Christianity, esp. a Mohammedan, a Saracen (the earliest sense in Eng.); also, occas., a Jew or a pagan. Now chiefly *hist.* 1470. b. From a non-Christian point of view: = Gentile, Gaiour, etc. 1534. 3. A disbeliever in religion generally; esp. one in a Christian land who denies the divine origin and authority of Christianity, a professed unbeliever. Usu. a term of opprobrium. 1526. 4. *gen.* One who does not believe in something specified. (Freq. *fig.* from 3.) 1606.

2. a. Two hundred saracens or Infidels MALORY. b. I sought to wed the daughter of an I. MILT SAMS. 221. 4 Spiritual communications, as regards which Mrs. Browning is a believer, and her husband an i. 1858.

B. adj. 1. Unbelieving, pagan, heathen, etc. 1460; *†incredulous*, sceptical (rare) -1704. 2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, infidels or infidelity 1742.

Infidelity (infīdē-litē). ME. [ad. L. *infidelitas*, f. *infidelis* Cf. F. *infidélité*.] 1. Want of faith, unbelief, esp. disbelief in the truth or evidences of Christianity; the attitude of an infidel. †b. Mohammedanism, Heathenism (rare) -1673. 2. *gen.* Disbelief, incredulity 1579. 3. Unfaithfulness or disloyalty to a person; esp., in mod. use, to a husband or wife 1529; an act or instance of this 1714. 4. Untrustworthiness; an instance of this -1785.

1. I. is the proper opposite of faith MANNING. 3. Mischiefs arising from conjugal i. and impunity 1700. 4. The i. of that conveyance [the post] BURKE.

Infeld, in-field (infīld), sb. 1551. [f. IN adv. + FIELD sb.] 1. The land of a farm which lies around or near the homestead, hence, arable land as opp. to pasture; land regularly manured and cropped 1733; orig. *attrib.*, in i. land 1551. 2. *Base-ball* The diamond. b The four fielders placed on the boundaries of the in-field. 3. *Cricket*. The part of the ground near the wicket, or the fieldsmen stationed there (hence In-fieldsmen) 1910.

1. *Infield and outfield*, a system of husbandry which confines manuring and tillage to the in-field land.

Infield, v. 1856. [f. IN-² + FIELD sb.] To enclose, as a field.

In-fighting, vbl sb. 1812. [IN adv.] *Pugilism*. Fighting or boxing at close quarters; the practice of getting close up to an opponent.

Infigured, ppl. a. Also en-. 1611. [IN-², EN-¹.] Marked or adorned with figures.

Infle, obs. var. of ENFILE v.

Infilm, v. 1864 [f. IN-² + FILM v.] To cover with a film; to coat thinly.

Infiler (infīlēr), v. 1846. [f. IN adv. + FILTER v., or ad. F. *infiltérer*.] = next, i.

Infiltrate (infīl-trāt) v. -758 [f. IN-² + F. *trahere* v.] 1. *trans.* To introduce by

filtration; to cause (a fluid) to permeate through pores or interstices. Also *fig.* 2. To pass into or permeate by filtration 1758. 3. *intr.* To pass through or into a substance by filtration, to percolate through pores or interstices 1828. Also *fig.*

a. Carbonized remains, often infiltrated with mineral matter HUXLEY. 3 Education infiltrates from the upper and governing classes to the lower 1861.

Infiltration (infīl-trā-shn). 1796. [f. IN-FILTRATE v.] 1. The action or process of infiltrating; percolation. Also *fig.* b. The penetration by settlement, etc. of one people into another 1904. 2. The action of infiltrating a substance with something; the process, fact or condition of being infiltrated or permeated 1830. 3. An infiltrated deposit 1812.

1. The i. of sea-water through lavas KIRWAN. *fig.* The i. of tribal ideas MARSH. 2. Fatty l.—which is often described as 'fatty degeneration'—consists in the i. of the tissues with fat, which is deposited in them from the blood 1873. 3. Calcareous infiltrations, filling the cavities of other stones KIRWAN.

In fine, adv. phr., see FINE, sb.¹ I. 1.

Infinitary (infīnītārī), a. [= Ger. *infinitär*, as in *infinitärkalkül* (Du Bois Raymond), see -ARY¹.] *Math.* Relating to infinity, or to an infinite value of a quantity.

Infinitate (infīnītētē), v. 1864. [f. ppl. stem of Schol. L. *infinitare* (Abelard), f. *infinitus*; see -ATE².] *trans.* To render infinite in *Logic*, to make (a term, or predicate) 'infinite or indefinite in extent, by prefixing a negative. Hence Infinitation, the action of infinitating the condition of being infinitated; hence applied to *permutation* or *conversion* 1652.

Infinite (infīnit), a. (adv) and sb. ME. [ad. L. *infinitus* unbounded, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *finitus* FINITE. In hymns occas. rimed with (-it)]

A. adj. 1. Having no limit or end; boundless; immeasurably great in extent, duration etc. Chiefly of God or His attributes; also of space, time, etc. b. Loosely: Exceedingly great; immense, vast ME. †c. Immensely long, 'endless' -1638. 2. with sb. pl. Unlimited in number; very many, 'no end of' Now arch. or rare, ME. †3. Indeterminate in nature, meaning, etc. -1663. 4. *Math.* Of indefinite length or magnitude BARROW

b. Having no limit; opp. to finite, also to closed 1692. 5. *Mus.* Of a canon: Made continually to recur to the beginning, so as never to come to a regular close, circular 1811. 6. *Gram.* Applied to those parts of the verb which are not limited by person and number. Opp. to finite. 1871. 7. *Logic*. Infinitated 1860.

1. Great is our Lord, yee his wysdome is i. COVERDALE *Pr.* colviii. 5. No man can have in his mind an image of i. magnitude HOBBS. b. Gratiano speaks an i. deal of nothing SHAKES. 2. I other instances of his nature may be given HALF 4. *i. series* (Math.) a series of quantities or expressions which may be indefinitely continued without ever coming to an end 1766. So i. decimal 1796

†B. adv. Infinitely, in hyperbolic sense = very greatly -1673.

C. *abstr.* or as sb. 1. That which is infinite an infinite being, thing, quantity, extent, etc. Now usu. in *sing.* with the, esp. as a designation of God 1587. 2. In hyperbolic use. A very great amount or number; very much or many, 'no end' 1563. 3. *Math.* An infinite quantity; see A. 4 b 1656.

1. The Presence-chamber of the I. J. MARTINEAU. 2. There was i. of new cakes placed PAINS. That Calais tower has an i. of symbolism in it RUSKIN

Infinitely (infīnītē), adv. ME. [-LY²] 1. In an infinite degree, or to an infinite extent b. Loosely, Exceedingly, immensely, vastly 1584. ‡2. To an indefinite distance or extent -1695. 3. In an indefinite manner or sense generally -1591. 4. *Math.* Without limit 1692

1. Every particle of matter is i. divisible PRINCE. b. Dear Prue—I have yours of the 14th, and am i. obliged to you for the length of it STEELE.

Infiniteness. Now rare. 1534. [f. INFINITE a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being infinite; infinity; immensity, vastness

The Schools talk of the i. of Space 1700. The i. of her sensuality FORD.

Infinitesimal (infīnītē-shl) 655 [f. mod. L. *infinitesimalis*, f. I. *infinitus* i. (cf. GEN-²)

simus, etc.). Orig. an ordinal, viz. the 'infinith' in order; but, like other ordinals, also used to name fractions, thus *i. part* or *i. came* to mean unity divided by infinity ($\frac{1}{\infty}$), and thus an infinitely small part or quantity.

A. sb. (or absol.) *+* *r.* As ordinal. The 'infinith' member of a series. H. MORE. **2.** (Chiefly *Math.*) As a fraction. The inverse or reciprocal of an infinite quantity; $\frac{1}{\infty}$ an infinitely small fraction of anything. Hence *b* (*With*) An infinitely small quantity, a quantity less than any assignable quantity. **2. Loosely.** An extremely small quantity or amount 1840.

B. adj. 1 (Chiefly *Math.*) *a.* Infinitely or indefinitely small. (Correl. to *infinite*, and, with it, opp. to *finite*.) *b. transf.* Relating to infinitesimal quantities, esp. in *i. calculus*, a name for the differential and integral calculuses considered as one. 1710. **2. Loosely.** Too small to be measured or reckoned; extremely minute or insignificant 1733.

3. The *v.* Vessels of the Nervous System HARTLEY. Hence *Infinitesimally adv.* in an *i.* degree; usu. qualifying *small*.

Infiniteth, a. nonce-wd. 1708. [*f.* INFINITE + *-th*, termination of ordinal numerals.] *Math.* The ordinal numeral corresponding to *infinite*. E. HALLEY. (*Infiniteth*, from *infinity*, is now in oral use.)

Infinitival (infinitiväl), *a.* 1869 [*f.* *L. infinitivus* + *-al*.] *Gram.* Of or belonging to the infinitive.

Infinitive (infinitiv), 1470. [*ad. L. infinitivus*, *f. in-* (IN-) + *finitivus* defining, definite.]

A. adj. 1. Gram. The name of that form of a verb which expresses simply the notion of the verb without predicating it of any subject. Usu. classed as a *mood*, though strictly a substantive with certain verbal functions, esp. those of governing an object, and being qualified by an adv. 1520.

(Called by Quintilian and Priscian *infinitus modus*, by Diomedes *infinitivus* 'because it has not definite persons and numbers'.)

In mod. Eng. the infinitive has the simple uninflected form of the vb. In OE, the infinitive had (in the non-acc. case) the suffix *-an*, ME *-en*, *-e*, it had also a dative form in *-unge*, ME *-unge*, *-en*, *-e*, etc. The latter is sometimes called by mod. grammarians the *gerundial* or *gerundive infinitive*. (It answers mo *e* to the *L.* supine.) The OE. non-acc. infinitive is the source of the simple infinitive, as in 'we saw him come', etc. The dative infinitive is formally the source of the infinitive with *to*; but *to* is now prefixed also to the non-acc. infinitive, where OE. had the simple form in *-an*, as in 'to see is to believe', etc. **2.** Infinitive, endless. Also *adv.* HARDING.

B. sb. 1. Gram. The infinitive 'mood' or form of a verb 1530. **2.** An infinite amount; an infinity. MARKHAM.

Split (or cleft) *i.*, an *i.* with an adv between it and the verbal part. The following is an example:—
To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fill,
To slowly trace the forest's shady scene.

ByRON, *Ch. Harold* II. xiv.
Hence *Infinitively adv.* in that mood; infinitely (rare).

Infinito- (infinito), comb. *f.* *L. infinitus* INFINITE, with the sense 'infinitely, to an infinite degree', as in *i.-infinitesimal* (used by Hartley to describe an infinitesimal of the second degree). Also loosely with sense 'infinite and', as in *i.-absolute*.

Infinitude (infinitud), 1641. [*f.* *L.* type **infinitudo* (after *multitudo*, etc.). Cf. FINITUDE.] **1.** The quality or attribute of being infinite; boundlessness. Also, *loosely*, Imensity, vastness. **2.** (with *pl*) Something that is infinite (or, *loosely*, indefinitely great); a boundless (or vast) extent, space, amount, number, etc.; infinity 1667.

3. The universe fatigued with its *i.* GARNETT. **4.** I am who fill *i.* MILT. *P. L.* vii. 162. **5.** An *i.* of complex relations DARWIN.

Infinitum (infinitum), 1682 [L; = INFINITE; also as sb.] = INFINITIV; see AD INFINITUM, etc.

Infinituple (infinitupl), *a.* 1722. [*f.* *L. infinitus*, after *centuple*, etc.] Infinitely as much or as many; an infinite number of times (something else). WOLLASTON.

Infinity (infinit), ME [*a. F. -finité* *ad. L. infinitas* *f. inf* see *-ITY*.] The quality of being infinite or having no limit

boundlessness (esp. as an attribute of Deity). **2.** Something that is infinite; infinite extent, amount, duration, etc.; a boundless space; an endless or unhunted time ME. **3.** Loosely (from *1* and *2*): Immensity, vastness; a very great amount or number, 'no end' (cf) ME.

4. Math. *a.* Infinite quantity (see INFINITE A. 4 b). denoted by the symbol ∞ . Also, an infinite number (cf something) 1692. *b. Geom.* Infinite distance, or that region of space which is infinitely distant; usu. in phr. *at i.* 1873.

1. One whose *i.* passeth all nombre, that is almighty God himselfe MORE. **2.** There cannot be more infinities than one; for one of them would limit the other RALEIGH. Man's point of life 'between two infinities' (of that expression Marcus Aurelius is the real owner) M. ARNOLD. **3.** An *i.* of pains JOWETT. Phr. *To i.* (= *L. ad or in infinitum*): endlessly, without limit.

Infirm (infim), *a* ME [*ad. L. infirmus*, *f. in-* (IN-) + *firmus* FIRM.] **1.** Of things: Not firm or strong; weak, unsound; frail, shaky, feeble. Also *transf.* of arguments, titles, etc. Now rare. **2.** Of persons, etc.: Not strong and healthy; physically weak or feeble, esp. through age. Also *transf.* of age. 1605. **3.** Not firm or strong in character or purpose; weak, irresolute 1526.

1. Those that build on sandie or infirme ground 1604. The *i.* title of the House of Lancaster LN. BROUGHAM. **2.** A poor, infirme, weak, and despoiled old man Lear II. ii. 20. What is infirme, from your sound parts shall be shaken. **3.** Infirme of purpose. Hence the Diggers STRICKS. Hence *Infirmitly adv.* (now rare).

Infirm (infim), *v.* Now rare. 1449. [*ad. L. infirmare* to weaken, etc., *f. infirmus* IN-FIRM A.] To make infirm; to weaken, to invalidate (a law, custom, etc.)

The bad faith of the Habsburgs could not Magyarize 1890.

Infirmarier (infimärer), ME. [*1.* OF. *enfermerier*; app. *f. infirmare* IN-FIRMARE.] *Hist.* In mediæval monasteries, the person who had charge of the infirmary. So *Infirmary* [see *1*]. *Infirmary*, in same sense.

Infirmary (infimārī), 1451. [*ad. med. L. infirmaria*, *f. infirmus*; see *-ARY*.] **1.** See also FERMERY. **2.** A building or part of a building for the treatment of the sick or wounded; a hospital. Also *fig.* **3.** A convalescent. SLOANE.

Information (infimār'sən), [*ad. L. infirmationem*.] The action of weakening or invalidating (evidence).

Informative (infimativ), *a.* (sb.) rare. 1611. [*a. F. informatif*, *-ive*.] Tending to weaken or invalidate. As *sb.* That which tends to weaken.

Infirmary, rare. 1598. [*ad. med. L. infirmatorium*.] = INFIRMARY -1678. var. [*ad. matory* 1538-1645.

Infirmity (infimī), ME. [*ad. L. infirmitas*, *f. infirmus* IN-FIRM A. (see *-ITY*). Cf. *F. infirmité*.] The condition of being infirm. **1.** Weakness or want of strength; inability; an instance or case of this. **2.** Of an argument or title: Want of validity 1614. **3.** Physical weakness, debility, frailty, feebleness of body, resulting from some defect, disease, or (now mostly) old age ME. **4.** A special form or variety of weakness; fan illness, disease, now esp. a failing in some faculty or sense ME. **5.** Weakness of character, moral weakness or frailty; also with *an* and *pl.* ME.

1. When I could no longer hurt them, the revolutionists have trampled on my *i.* BURKE. **2.** I that decays the wise *True*. *N. v.* 82. **3.** He is a little deaf and has a similar *i.* in sight JOWETT. **4.** The head of the house was a byword for *i.* of purpose BURTON. Fame. (That last *i.* of Noble mind) MILT. *Lucifer* 71.

Infix (infiks), *sb.* 1881. [*f. L. infix*; see next.] *Gram.* A modifying element inserted in the body of a word.

Infix (infiks), *v.* Also *en-*. 1502. [Partly *f. L. infix*, *infigere* to fix in; partly *f. IN-* or *-ix* + *FIX* *v.*] **1. trans.** To fix or fasten in; to implant or insert firmly. Also *fig.* **2.** To fix or fasten on something 1601. **3.** To fix (a fact, etc.) in the mind or memory; to impress 1541. **4. G. om.** To insert a formative element in the body of a word (cf prec 868. as *i.* g. bear Na lies in be F on s of hem *ey*

claw off the skin 1850. *fig.* The vices which they introduced, and the habits they infixed LAMB. **2.** First soundly *i.* in thy mind what thou desirest to remember FULLER. Hence *Inflection* (rare), the action of infixing; the condition of being infixed.

Inflammable, obs. var of INFLAMMABLE. **Inflame** (inflām), *v.* Also *en-*. [*ME. enflamme*, *a. OF. enflammer*; — *L. inflammari*, *f. in-* (IN-) + *flamma* FLAME.]

L. trans. **1.** To cause to blaze; to set on fire; to kindle. **2. trans.** To light up or redden as if with flame 1477. **2. fig.** To fire with passion, strong feeling, or desire, to kindle (pass on, etc.) ME. **3.** To heat, make hot; *esp.* to rouse (the body or blood) to a feverish heat; to excite inflammation in 1530. **4.** To add heat or fuel to, to aggravate 1607; 'to augment (a price, etc.) -1773.

1. Gardiner had inflamed many Martyrs, and buth now his body inflamed 1631. **2.** The red, reflected sky inflames the river 1892. **3.** Having their minds enflamed with passion 1726. **3.** My father's face inflamed with wrath 1831. **4.** To an animos 1789, a reckoning GORDON.

11. intr. **1.** To burst into flame; to catch fire 1538. **2.** To become hot with passion, to glow with feeling 1559. **3.** To be affected with inflammation 1607.

Hence *Inflamed ppl.* *a.* set on fire, etc., *Her.* depicted as in flames. *Inflamer*, one who or that which inflames; an instigator.

Inflammable (inflāmāb'l), *a.* (sb.) Also *inflammable*. 1570. [See INFLAME and *-BLE*. Cf. *F. inflammable*.] **1.** Capable of being inflamed, susceptible of combustion; easily set on fire. **2.** Excitable, hasty-tempered, passionate 1800. **3. sb.** An inflammable substance 1770.

1. Alcohol is very *i.* ROSCOE. *1. air*, old name for hydrogen gas. **2.** A sanguine and *i.* disposition 1845. Hence *Inflammability*, *inflammableness*, *i.* quality. *Inflammably adv.*

Inflammation (inflāmā'sən), 1533. [*ad. L. inflammatio*.] **1.** The action of inflaming; setting on fire or catching fire; the condition of being in flames 1563. *1b. concr.* Something in flames -1772. **2.** The action of inflaming mentally, the condition of being so inflamed; excitement, fervour. Also, an instance of this. 1597. **3. Path.** A morbid process affecting some part of the body, characterized by excessive heat, swelling, pain, and redness; also, an instance of this 1533. **4.** Augmentation of charge 1821.

1. The *i.* of the Cities of the Plains 1650. **2.** The means of calming a people in a state of extreme *i.* BURKE. **4.** The *i.* of his weekly bills BYRON.

Inflammatory (inflāmā'tiv), *a.* and *sb.* rare. 1685. [*f. ppl. stem of L. inflammare*. see *-IVE*.] = INFLAMMATORY *a.* and *sb.*

Inflammatory (inflāmā'terī), *a.* and *sb.* 1681. [*f.* as prec. + *-ORY*.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or causing a blazing condition -1796. **2.** Tending to excite desire, passion, anger, or animosity. (Now usu. in a bad sense.) 1771. **3.** That tends to inflame the blood; exciting the brain or senses; stimulating 1733. **4. Path. Of the nature of, pertaining to, indicative of, or characterized by inflammation 1732. **5. sb.** That which inflames, excites, or rouses feeling or passion 1681.**

1. I. labels 1797, powers of art GIBSON, speeches 1834. **4.** I. Distempers ARNOLD. Hence *Inflammatoryly adv.*

Inflate (inflāt), *ppl. a.* ? Obs. 1380. [*ad. L. inflatus*; see next.] = INFLATED.

Inflate (inflāt), *v.* 1504. [*f. L. inflat*, *inflare*, *f. in-* (IN-) + *flare* to blow.] **1. trans.** To blow out or distend with wind or air to fill with air or gas; also *absol.* to cause flatulence 1533. **2.** To puff up (a person) with high spirits, pride, etc.; to elate. Also *absol.* 1502. **3.** To dilate, distend, or swell, to enlarge 1705. **4.** To swell or expand artificially or unduly 1843.

1. To *i.* the lungs 1834, a balloon ROSCOE, (*fig.*) vanity 1870. **2.** Character that prosperity could not *i.* 1803. **3.** When Passion's tumults in the bosom rise, *i.* the features, and enrage the eyes J. SCOTT. **4.** We *i.* our paper currency EMERSON. Hence *Inflatable* *a.* that can be inflated. *Inflatingly adv.* *Inflator*, -or, one who or that which inflates.

Inflated (inflāt'ed), *ppl. a.* 1630. [*f.* prec. + *-ED*.] Puffed or swollen by air or gas 681. **2.** Of language. Turgid bombast.

1652. 3. Expanded, as if by inflation 1726
4. Elated with vanity or false notions 1784. 5. Raised in price artificially 1881.

1. Bridges on 1 skins 1853. 2. The account is long and 1. GOLDSS. 4. 1. and astrut with selfcon- fect. He gulps the windy diet COWPER. 5. An 1. state of prices that could not possibly be maintained CLYDESTONE

Inflation (inflā'shən). ME. [ad. L. *inflatio*-nem. Cf. obs. F. *inflation*.] 1. The action of inflating with air or gas 1601. 2. The condition of being inflated with air or gas, or of being distended as if with air ME. 3. The condition of being puffed up with vanity, pride, or false notions 1526. 4. Turgidity, bombast 1603. 5. Increase beyond proper limits, esp. of prices, the issue of inconvertible paper money, etc. 1864. Hence **Inflationary** *a*, marked by inflation of prices: Inflationist, one who advocates an increase of the paper currency; also *attrib.*; so **Inflationism**.

Inflatus (inflā'tūs). [L: cf. prec.] A blowing or breathing into; inflation; inspiration. MRS. BROWNING.

Infect (infekt), *v*. ME. [ad. L. *inflectere*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *flexere* to bend.] 1. *trans.* To bend inwards, to bend into a curve or angle; hence, to bend, to curve. Also *fig.* 12. *Optics*. = DIFFRACT *v*. 1811. 3. *Gram* To vary the termination of (a word) in order to express different grammatical relations 1668. 4. To modulate (the voice), spec. in *Musical*, to flatten or sharpen (a note) by a chromatic semitone 1828.

2. Are they [rays of light] not reflected, refracted, and infected by one and the same principle? NEWTON

Infected (infektəd), *pp*. *a*. 1646. [f. prec + -ED.] 1. Bent or curved; bent inwards. 2. *Gram* Having inflexions; characterized by grammatical inflexion 1775.

Infection: see INFLUENCE.

Infective (infektiv), *a*. 1666. [f. INFLUENT + -IVE.] 1. Infecting; tending to infect. 2. Pertaining to or characterized by grammatical inflexion 1799.

2. The glories of a completely 1 language WHITNEY.

Inflex, obs. f. ENFLESH *v*.

Inflex, *a*. 1753. [ad. L. *inflexus*] *Bot* = INFLEXED -1794.

Inflexed (inflekt), *pp*. *a*. 1661. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Bent inwards; incurved.

Inflexibility (infleksibiliti), 1611. [f. INFLUENT + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being inflexible; incapability of being bent; unyielding stiffness, rigidity; firmness of purpose, obstinacy.

Features arranged into the utmost 1 of e pression SCOTT. Bone cannot swell, in consequence of its 1 1876. Hence **Inflexibility** (rare). **Inflexibly** *adv* 1534.

Inflexibility 2: see INFLEXIBLE 2.

Inflexible (infleksib'l), *a*. 1 ME. [ad. L. *inflexibilis*; see IN-3 and FLEXIBLE.] Not flexible. 1. Incapable of being bent; not pliant, rigid, stiff. 2. Unbending in temper or purpose; immovable, inexorable ME. 3. Unalterable, rigidly fixed 1693.

2. He is 1, steadfast, and false not TREVISA. 3. Nature's laws are more 1. than iron 1871.

Inflexible, *a*. 2 rare. ME. [f. L. *inflexibilis* (see INFLEX *a*.) + -BLE.] Capable of being infected; in *Optics*, diffrangible -1857. Hence **Inflexibility** 2.

Inflexion, inflection (infleks'jən). 1531. [ad. L. *inflexionem*. As to the spelling of CONNEXION, etc.] 1. The action of infecting; the condition of being infected; *concr.* a bending, bend, curvature, or angle. Also *fig.* 12. *Optics*. = DIFFRACTION -1831. 3. *Gram*. Change of curvature from convex to concave at a particular point on a curve; *point of 2*, the point at which this takes place 1721. 4. *Gram*. The modification of the form of a word to express different grammatical relations, including the declension of sbs., adjs., and pronouns, the conjugation of vbs., and the comparison of adjs. and advs. 1668. b. *concr.* An inflected form; also, the inflexional suffix 1668. 5. Modulation of the voice, in speaking or singing a change in the pitch or tone of the voice 1600.

Inflex *a*

ing to or characterized by grammatical inflexion.

Inflexive (infleksiv), *a*. 1 [f. L. *inflex-*, *inflectere* + -IVE.] = INFLECTIVE. (Diets.)

Inflexive, *a*. 2 [IN-3.] Inflexible. CHAPMAN.

Inflexure, 1578 [f. L. *inflex-*, *inflectere*, after FLEXURE.] A bend, curve, or turn inwards -1658.

Inflict (inflikt), *v*. 1566. [f. L. *inflig-*, *infligere*.] 1. *trans* To lay on as a stroke, blow, or wound, to impose; to cause to be borne 1593. 2. With inverted construction. To afflict (a person) with something painful or disagreeable. (Now rare) 1566

1. To 1. paine, lasing shame SHAKS., a penalty HOBBS. 2. We should be inflicted with less twaddle 1833. Hence **Inflictible** *a*, that can or may be inflicted. **Inflicter**, *or*, one who inflicts. **Inflictive** *a*, tending to 1, pertaining to infliction.

Infliction (inflikt'jən). 1534. [ad. late L. *inflictionem*.] The action of inflicting (pain, punishment, annoyance, etc.); the fact of being inflicted (Meat. for AS 1. in 28). b. Something inflicted, as pain, punishment, etc.; an annoyance, a 'visitation' 1866.

b. Such Persecutions, as seem to be Divine Inflictions 1665.

Inflow (inflōd), *v*. 1855. [f. IN-1 or 2 + FLOW *v*.] *intr*. To flow in, to enter as a flood.

The silent inflowing of the day STEVENSON.

Influence (inflōens), 1760. [ad. mod. L. *influentia* (Linn.) f. L. *influentia* to come into flower.] *Bot*. 1. The mode in which the flowers of a plant are arranged in relation to the axis and to each other; the flowering system. b. The collective flower or blossom of a plant 1851. 2. The process of coming into flower; blossoming. Also *fig.* 1800.

1. affords the true 1, and in most Genera the most elegant Distinction 1760.

Inflow (inflōd), *sb*. 1839. [f. IN *adv*. + FLOW *sb* 1] = INFLOW.

Inflow (inflōd), *v*. 1651. [f. IN-1 + FLOW *v*.] 1. *intr*. *Astrol.* = INFLOW *v*. -1670. 2. To flow in 1882. 3. *trans*. To cause to flow in. HOBBS.

Inflow, *v*. rare. 1426. [a. F. *influer*, ad. L. *influer* to flow in.] *intr*. To shed (heavenly) influence -1618.

Influence (inflōens), *sb* ME. [a. F. *influence* emanation from the stars (also inflow of water; affluence). f. L. *influentem*, *influer*. The astrological sense was common in med. L.]

1. The action or fact of flowing in; inflow, influx -1702. 2. *sb*. in *Astrol.* The supposed flowing from the stars of an ethereal fluid acting upon the character and destiny of men, and affecting sublimary things generally. In later times taken as an exercise of occult power. ME.

b. *trans*. The exercise of analogous power by human beings. Now only poet. ME. 1. c. Disposition, or temperament, as held to be due to astral influence -1663. 13. The inflowing or infusion (into a person or thing) of any kind of divine, moral, or other secret power or principle; that which thus flows in or is infused -1677.

4. The exertion of action of which the operation is unseen, except in its effects, by one person or thing upon another; the action thus exercised. Orig. const. into; now on, upon, in. 1588. 5. The capacity of producing effects by insensible or invisible means; ascendancy of a person or social group; control not formally or overtly expressed 1652. 6. A thing or person that exercises influence 1736. 7. *Electr.* = INDUCTION 9. 1870.

2. Canst thou bind the sweete influences of the Pleiades? Job xxxviii 31. What evil starre On you hath frownd, and poured his 1. bad? SPENSER *F* Q. I. viii. 42. b. Ladies, whose bright eyes Rain; MUR. c. Germans and Bohemians, nations by 1. heavie, slowe 1601. 3. MUR. P. L. v. 695. 4. Before they had much 1. on my thoughts JOHNSON *Phr. Unluc* 1. see UNLUCK. 5. To owe a position to 1, not to merit (mod.).

Influence (inflōens), *v*. 1658. [f. prec.] 1. *trans*. To exert influence upon, to affect by influence. Sometimes esp. to move by undue influence -1601. *trans* spec. of astral influence.

2. *intr* To exert influence on 679. 13. *trans* to cause or flow a 1. of use, inst. 05.

1. The Sovereign can 1 the conduct of public affairs L. BROUGHAM. Expenditures to 'influence' c. by council 1891. Hence **Influencer**, one who or that which influences. **Influencer** *a* (rare), having the quality of influencing.

Influent (influent), *a*. (sb) ME. [ad. L. *influentem*.] 1. Flowing in. Also *trans* and *fig.* 1445. 12. Exercising astral influence or occult power -1856. 13. Influential -1657. 4. *sb* A tributary, an affluent 1859.

2. Thames, with 1. tide COWPER. 3. Multitude of mountains panting Beneath the 1. heavens Mrs. BROWNING [Humility] is more 1. upon others, than any other virtue 1654.

Influential (influent'jal), *a*. 1570 [f. med. L. *influentia* INFLUENCE + -IAL.] 1. *Astrol.* Possessing or exercising astral influence; of pertaining to, or of the nature of such influence -1654. 10. *trans*. Working by hidden processes -1745. 2. Having or exerting influence, power, or effect 1655. 3. Having great influence; powerful 1734.

2. Hurtful errors, 1. on practice BALDWIN. 3. Very 1. among the Cuisen. NORTH. 1. principle H. S. BAKER. Hence **Influentially** *adv*, with influence; in 1. manner; *Electr.* by induction.

Influenza (influenza), 1743. [a. It. *influenza*, lit. 'influence' 1. -med. 1. *influentia*. It. *influenza* has the sense (developed, app. from the notion of 'astral' or 'occult influence') of 'visitation' of any epidemic disease, hence, abstr., that of 'an epidemic'; applied spec. to the epidemic of 1743 (called also *la grippe* for which it became the English specific name)]

A specific febrile zymotic disorder, highly contagious, and occurring usually in widespread epidemics. Its symptoms and sequelae include rapid prostration and severe catarrh. Applied loosely to any severe catarrh of the respiratory mucous membrane, esp. to an influenza-*all* *attrib.* and *concr.*, as 1. bacillus, etc.; 1. cold, a severe cold with symptoms resembling those of 1.

Influx (influks), 1626 [a. It. or ad. late L. *influxus*, f. *influer* to flow in.] 1. The act or fact of flowing in, an inflow. b. The mouth of a river 1652. 2. *trans*. The continuous ingress of persons or things into some place or sphere 1652. 13. = INFLUENCE 2. -1650. 14. = INFLUENCE 3-5. -1703.

1. A strong 1. of light 1853. b. The Kennet, near its 1. into the Thames 1675. 2. An 1. of unruly people 1652, of new opinions 1775, of Greek EARL, of soldiers from the Slave States BRUCE.

Influxion (influks'jən). Now rare. 1605 [ad. late L. *influentia*.] 1. Inflow, influx. 12. = INFLUENCE 2. -1652.

Influxious, *a*. [f. prec; see -OUS.] Shedding (astral) influence. HOWELL.

Influxive, *a*. 1624. [f. L. *influx-*, *influer* + -IVE.] Infusing or communicating influence, influential -1657. Hence **Influxively** *adv* by influxion.

Infold, obs. var. of ENFOLD.

Infoliate, *v* rare. 1640. [f. IN-2 + I *folium* leaf, after It. *infoliare*. See -ATI.] *intr*. To put on leaves, to become leafy -1656.

Inform (inform), *a*. 1555. [a. F. *informe* ad. L. *informis* shapeless, f. *in-* (IN-) + *formis* 1.] Having no regular form, unshapen, misshapen (*arab.*). 2. Without form; formless of the nature of matter unendowed with 'form' 1654.

Inform (inform), *v*. [ME. *enforme*, a. OF *enformer* (mod. *former*), ad. L. *informare* to give form to, f. *in-* (IN-) + *forma* FORM.] 1. 1. *trans*. To put into form or shape to shape -1643; to arrange, to compose -1666. 12. *intr*. To take shape, to form -1652. 2. It is the bloody Business, which informs Thus to mine Eyes *Macb* II. i. 48.

11. *trans*. To give 'form' or formative principle to; hence, to stamp, impress, or imbue with some specific quality or attribute, to inspire, animate ME.

The God of Souldiers. informe Thy thoughts with Nobleness *Cor* v. iii 71. Long as Breath informs this fleeting Frame *Philo*.

111. 1. *trans*. To form (the mind, character, etc.), esp. by imparting learning or instruction hence, To instruct, teach; to advise. Now rare. ME. 10. To direct, guide -1846. 2. To impart knowledge of some particular fact or event -10. To tell 'one) of something to apprise. The ng mod. ME. Also *refl*. 3. *abs* 0 11. 12. To give a-

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111. 1. *trans*. To form (the mind, character, etc.), esp. by imparting learning or instruction hence, To instruct, teach; to advise. Now rare. ME. 10. To direct, guide -1846. 2. To impart knowledge of some particular fact or event -10. To tell 'one) of something to apprise. The ng mod. ME. Also *refl*. 3. *abs* 0 11. 12. To give a-

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The God of Souldiers. informe Thy thoughts with Nobleness *Cor* v

forming names of instruments.] **Tr.** A funnel (*rue*). **2.** *Anat.* Applied to various funnel-shaped cavities or structures of the body; as, **1** of the brain (*z. cerebri*) a funnel-shaped prolongation downwards and forwards of the third ventricle of the brain, at the extremity of which is the pituitary body, **2** of the lungs, the funnel-shaped sacs in which the air-passages terminate 1799 **b.** *Zool.* (*a*) A tubular organ in the Cephalopoda through which the water is driven from the gills. (*b*) The gastric cavity of Ctenophora with which the oesophageal tube communicates. (*c*) The dilated upper extremity of the oviduct of a bird 1877 Hence **Infundibular**, *a.* funnel-shaped. **Infundibulate**, *a.* having an *i*; funnel-shaped. **Infundibuliform**, *a.* funnel-shaped.

Infuneral, *v.* [*f. IN-2 + FUNERAL sb. or v.*] *trans.* To entomb. G. FLETCHER.

Infuriate (*infuriat*), *a.* 1667 [ad. med. L. *infuriatus*, *infurare*, *f. in- (IN-2) + furare, f. furia*.] Excited to fury; maddened; raging, frantic, furious. Also *fig.* of things.

Th' hill that shoots the pillar'd flame Thomson
Infuriate (*infuriat*), *v.* 1667. [*f. med. L. infuriat*, *infurare*; see prec.] *trans.* To fill with fury; to render mad with anger, to enrage.

This insulting allusion to his dark skin infuriates Neville Dickens. Hence **Infuriatingly** *adv.*
Infuscate, *v.* 1650. [*f. L. infuscatus, infuscare, f. (ult) in- (IN-2) + fuscus*.] *trans.* To make dark-coloured or dusky, to darken -1747. Hence **Infuscation**, the action of darkening; darkened condition.

Infuse, *sb.* 1568 [ad. L. *infusus* a pouring in.] = **INFUSION** -1595.

Infuse (*infuz*), *v.* ME. [*f. L. infusus, infundere* to pour in] **1.** *trans.* To pour in; to pour into; to introduce (a liquid ingredient). **2.** *transf.* and *fig.* To introduce as by pouring; to instil, instillate 1526. **3.** To pour on or upon; to shed, diffuse -1672. **4.** To steep or drench in a liquid, so as to extract the soluble properties; to macerate 1533 **b.** *intr.* To undergo infusion or maceration 1615. **5.** With inverted construction: To affect (a liquid) by steeping some soluble substance in it, hence, to imbue or inspire (a person) with some misused quality. In wider use, to impregnate (with some quality, opinion, etc.) 1560

1. This of great consequence, what is infused into a Vessel when it first, vs'd HIRWOOD. **2.** These words, these looks, I new life in me SHAKS. He infused his own inspired spirit into the troops GIBSON **4.** While I am infusing my tea BARRIE. **5.** Thou didst smile, infused with a fortitude from heaven LEMP. *in* 134. Hence **Infuser**, one who, or that which, infuses; *fig.* a reformat.

Infusible (*infuzib*), *a.* 1555 [*f. IN-3 + FUSIBLE*.] Not fusible; incapable of being fused or melted.

Pure line, except placed in clay, is i KIRMAN. Hence **Infusibility**, *f.* Infusibleness, *1.* quality

Infusible, *a.* 1660. [*f. L. infusus*; see **INFUSE** *v.*] Capable of being fused

The doctrine being *f. into* all HAMMOND. Hence **Infusibility**, *f.* (DICKS)

Infusile, *a.* 1825. [*IN-2*.] Not fusile.

Infusion (*infuzon*), 1445, [*a. F.*, or ad. *L. infusionem*.] **1.** The action of pouring in, or fact of being poured in; that which is poured in. Now chiefly *fig.* 1332. **2.** *spec.* in *Surg.* Injection 1601. **3.** The process of pouring water over a substance, or steeping the substance in water, in order to impregnate the liquid with its properties or virtues 1573. **4.** A dilute liquid extract obtained from a substance by soaking it with, or steeping it in, water; also any water containing dissolved organic (esp. vegetable) matter 1550. **5.** An infused element, admixture, tincture 1626. **4.** = **ALFUSION** 1751

1. *fig.* 1—the doctrine which regarded our *a priori* ideas as infused into the intellect by an act of God 1837. The continual *in* into it of new blood to perform its functions J. H. NEWMAN. **2.** Oil of Ivy-berries, made by expression or i WALTON **b.** Spunges wetted in *f.* of Tobacco BOWLE. **3.** He was a gentleman with a slight *f.* of the forearm LAMB. **4.** Baptism by i JORDAN. Hence **Infusionism**, the doctrine that the soul is a divine emanation, infused into the body at *or* or birth. **Infusionist**, an adherent of this doctrine.

Infusive (*infuziv*), *a.* 1630. [*f. L. infusus, infundere + -ive*.] **1.** Having the quality or power of infusing 1728. **2.** Naturally or divinely infused; innate. BRATHWAITE
1. Th' force of Spring on Man Thomson
Infusoria (*infuzoria*), *sb. pl.* 1787 [Neut. pl. (*see animalcula*) of mod. *L. infusoria* INFUSORY.] A class of Protozoa, comprising ciliated, tentaculate, and flagellate animalcula, essentially unicellular, free-swimming, or sedentary; so called because found in infusions of decaying animal or vegetable matter.

Orig. the *Infusoria* comprehended an assemblage of minute, usually microscopic, organisms of many diverse kinds, including some now classed as vegetables, as the *Diatomaceae* and the *Desmidiaceae*. As now constituted, the *Infusoria* are Protozoa characterized by a half-liquid endosarc, a firm cortical ectosarc, an outer membranous cuticle, a mouth and anus, and a contractile vesicle which injects fluid.

Hence **Infusorial**, *a.* of or pertaining to the *I.*; consisting of or formed by *I.* **Infusorian**, *a.* of or pertaining to the *I.*; *sb.* a member of the *I.*

Infusorium, 1876. [*mod. L.*, sing. of prec.] An individual animalcule of the *Infusoria*.

Infusory (*infuzori*), 1684. [*f. L. infusus, infundere*; see -ORY.] **A.** *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to (surgical) injection. **2.** = **INFUSORIAL** 1826.

B. *sb.* A member of the *Infusoria* 1835.

Ing (*ing*), *local*. ME. [*a. ON. eng* *f.* *enge*, *engi* neut., meadow, meadow-land, MDu. *eng*, *enge*. (Not in OE.)] A meadow; esp. one by the side of a river, and low-lying. Also *attr.*

-ing, *1.* suffix forming verbal derivs., orig. abstract nouns of action: OE. -ung, -ing: *Q* Feut. type *-ung* (and *-ing*) str. fem.; not identified *eng* in Teut. In ME. -ing (*-inge*) became the regular form.

1. The original function of the suffix was to form nouns of action, as *devising* ASKING, *feeding* FREADING. Originally abstract, these *sbs.*, even in OE., came to express a completed action, a process, habit, or art, as *learning* LEARNING, *riding* RIDING, etc., and sometimes became concrete, as in *bedding*, etc. By extension, similar formations have been made from *sbs.*, as *balloning*, etc.; and, by ellipsis, from advs., as *outing*, etc.

2. The *vbl. sb.* in -ing came also to be used as a ground, i.e. a *sb.* with certain verbal functions; e.g. the habit of *speaking loosely* (= loose speaking); the practices *writing* (= the writing of leading articles; etc. This use is peculiar to English; it was unknown to OE. and early ME.

3. In Wyclif, etc., the form in -inge, -yng also appears for the Native Infinitive, OE. -ene, ME. -ene, -en. This is a case of phonetic confusion. See **NED**

-ing, *2.* suffix of the pr. participle, and of adjs. thence derived, or so formed; an alteration of OE. -ende = *L. -ent*, Gr. -ont-, Skr. -ant-

-ing, *3.* a suffix forming derivative masc. *sbs.* with the sense of 'one belonging to', or 'of the kind of', hence 'one possessed of the quality of', and also as a patronymic = 'one descended from, a son of', and as a diminutive. See also **-LING** (= -i + -ing).

Ingan (*ingan*), 1725. Dial. *f.* **ONION**.

Ingaunation, 1546. [ad. It. *ingannazione*, *f. ingannare*, *f. inganno* fraud, deceit; see -ATION.] Deceiving; deception -1638.

Ingate (*inget*), *sb.* *1* *n. dial.* 1496. [*f. IN adv. + GATE sb.* *2*.] **1.** The action or faculty of entering; ingress. **2.** An entrance 1591. **3.** *concr.* That which enters. *Usu.* in *pl.*: *Ingoings*, incomings, imports, also import duties or dues -1714.

Ingate, *sb.* 1858. [*f. IN adv. + GATE sb.* *1*.] *Founding*. An aperture in a mould for pouring in metal.

Ingather (*ungeðar*), *v.* 1575. [*f. IN adv. + GATHER v.*] *trans.* To gather in. *intr.* and *fig.*

Ingathering (*ungeðaring*), *vbl. sb.* 1535. [*f. IN adv. + GATHERING vbl. sb.*] The action of gathering in or collecting (esp. the harvest); a gathering in

Feast of I. = Feast of Tabernacles.

Ingem (*indgem*), *v.* 1611. [*f. IN-2 + GEM sb.*, chiefly after It. *ingemmare*.] To set or adorn with gems.

Ingeminate, *pph. a.* rare. 1637. [*f. L. ingeminitus* *gem* *f. in (IN-2) + gem* *narr.*] Doubled redoubled repeated 670

Ingeminate (*indgeminit*), *v.* 1594. [*f. L. ingemnat*; see prec.] **1.** *trans.* To repeat reiterate; to emphasize by repetition. **2.** To double (a thing), to repeat (an action) (*rare*) -1636.

1. [Falkland] often would with a shrill and sad accent, the word, Peace, Peace CLARENDON. Hence **Ingemination**, the action of ingeminating; a repetition (*arch*); duplication (*rare*) 1576.

Ingender, *obs. f.* **ENGENDER**.

Ingenerability, 1598 [*f. INGENERATE* *v.* see -IVY.] The quality of being ingenerable -1691.

Ingenerable (*indgenérab*), *a.* Now rare ME. [ad. mod. *L. ingenerabilis*; see **IN-2** and **GENERABLE**.] Incapable of being generated (Chiefly in 17th c. *phr.* *z. and incorruptible*) Hence **Ingenerably** *adv.*

Ingenerate (*indgenérat*), *a.* 1656. [ad. late *L. ingeneratus*; see **IN-2** and **GENERATE** *pph. a.*] Not generated; self-existent.

The Soul is Incorruptible, I., and Immortal 1636 Hence **Ingenerateness**, *CONVOLUTION*

Ingenerate (*indgenérat*), *pph. a.* 1531 [ad. *L. ingeneratus*; see next] **1.** Inborn innate; (of diseases) congenital (*rare*) **2.** In generated, begotten (*lit* and *fig.*) (*rare*) -1611

2. That grave and sternness, which is in you as it were by nature I. ELIOT.

Ingenerate (*indgenérat*), *v.* Now rare 1528. [*f. L. ingenerat*, *ingenerare, f. in- (IN-2) + generare*] *trans.* To generate within, engender, produce.

To show how these opinions were ingenerated FOX. Hence **Ingeneration** (*rare*), the action of ingenerating.

Ingenuity, *a.* [ad. mod. *L. ingenuus*, *f. L. ingenuus*] Inventive, EVILLYN.

Ingenuitate, *v. rare*. [*f. mod. L. ingenuitas, ingenuare, f. L. ingenuus, of F. ingenuer*] *trans.* To devise, contrive, plan, design DANIEL

Ingénie, var. of **INGENY** *Obs.*

Ingénio (*indgenio*), 1600. [*a. Sp. -I ingeni* *ENGINE*.] A sugar-mill or-works in the West Indies. -1722.

Ingéniosity (*indgeniósiti*), Now *Obs.* or *rare*. 1607 [*a. F. ingéniosité, f. L. ingeniosus*, see next and -ITY] The quality of being ingenious; ingenuity

Ingénios (*indgenios*), *a.* late ME. [*a. L. ingeniosus, -euse*, or ad. *L. ingeniosus, f. ingenuus*; see -OUS.]

1. *tr.* Having high intellectual capacity, able, talented, possessed of genius. *Obs.* in gen. sense -1807 **2.** Of a composition, etc. Showing these qualities -1809. **3.** Intelligent sagacious -1824. **4.** Having an aptitude for invention or construction; skilful (now usually in a light sense) 1576, of things, actions, etc. Showing cleverness of invention or construct on (The current sense) 1548.

1. Wine gives all things, it makes the dull i T. BROWN. **2.** A good i Sermon HERRICK. **3.** i in tormenting ourselves 1865. *Am.* contrivance MAC Y.

II. Used by confusion for **INGENIOUS** -1776 *Trans. Shr.* *in* 9.

Ingéniosly *adv.* in an i manner, with skilful contrivance; *fig.* *ingeniously*. **Ingéniosness**

Ingénit, *-ite*, *a.* 160; [ad. *L. ingenuus* *inborn*.] Inborn, innate; native -1728

An ingente ardor of Navigation GALT.

Ingénit, *-ite*, *a.* 1677 [ad. late *L. ingenuus* *inborn*, *i. in- (IN-2) + genitus, gignere*] Not born or begotten, not made or produced, uncreated -1678

As the Monad is Ingénit or Unmade CONWORTHY

Ingénue (*ingenue*), 1848 [*fr.*, fem. of *ingenue* **INGENUOUS**] An artless innocent girl esp. of the type represented on the stage Hence **Ingénueism**.

Ingénuité (*ingenue*), 1592 [ad. *L. ingenuitas, f. ingenuus* **INGENUOUS**; cf. *F. ingenuité*.] The use of the word as the abstract *sb.* from *ingenue* is ling. only.]

1. *tr.* The condition of being free-born or well-born -1658. **2.** Liberal quality (of education); hence, Liberal education -1662. **3.** Nobility of character or disposition; high mindedness, generosity -1716. **4.** Freedom from dissimulation; honourable dealing; openness candour frankness (Now usu. *ingenue* *in* 64.

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pe (man). **a** (pass) **au** (love) **v** (art) **g** (F. chet) **o** (ever) **in** (I eye) **o** (I can de vie) **(s)** **i** (Psyche) **o** (what) **p** (got).

⁰ (Ger Köln) 5 (Fr pour) 11 (Ger Müller) (F dame) 12 sur) 13 e e (there e () (can). 14 (Fr faire). 15 (n fern earth)

b. Engulfment 1826. 2. *error*. A gurgling noise. HAWTHORNE.

† **Ingustable**, *a*. Also *error*-ible. 1623. [ad. L. *ingustabilis*; see IN-² and GUSTABLE.] Tasteless, not perceptible by the sense of taste -1566.

† **Inhabile**, *a*. 1678. [a. F. or ad. L. *inhabilis*; see IN-² and ABLE, HABILE.] Unfit, unable; unqualified -1830. So † **Inhability** (doublet of *inability*), incapacity, disability; INABILITY 1488.

Inhabit (inhā'bit), *v*. Pa. pple inhabited, innabit. [ME. *inhabite*, a. OF. *inhabiter*, ad. L. *inhabitare*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *habitare* to dwell, see HABIT *v*.] 1. *trans*. To dwell in, occupy as an abode. Said of men and animals. Also *transf*. and *fig*. 2. *intr*. To dwell, live; to have one's abode; to abide, lodge (arch.) ME. Also *transf*. and *fig*. 3. *trans*. To occupy or people (a place) -1651. 4. To settle (a person) in a place; to locate, house; *refl* to take up one's abode; *pass*. to be domiciled or resident -1600.

1. They shall build houses, and, them *see*, *rev*. 21. The fishes, which i. the mid ocean 1831. *fig*. The High and lofty One that inhabiteth eternally *Isa* liv. 15. 2. To learn What creatures there i. Murr. P. L. ii. 355. *fig*. See, on the Shoar inhabit purple Sping DRYDEN. 4. O knowledge ill inhabited, worse thou loue in a thatch'd house SHAKS.

Inhabitable, *a*. 1601. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being inhabited.

Hence **Inhabitability** 1. **Inhabitableness**. [Inhabitable, *a*. ME. [a. F., ad. L. *inhabitabilis*; see IN-² and HABITABLE.] Not habitable, uninhabitable -1742. b. Uninhabited 1520.

The frozen ridges of the Alps, Or any other ground, SHAKS. Hence **Inhabitability**.

Inhabitation, 1483. [f. as INHABITANT + ANCE.] 1. An inhabiting, inhabitation; residence -1630. 2. An abode, dwelling -1611. 1. The runner yet resting in the wilde Moores, which testifies a former i. CAREW.

Inhabitancy (inhā'bitānsi). 1681. [f. INHABITANT; see -ANCY.] 1. The fact of inhabiting or of being an inhabitant; occupation by an inhabitant or inhabitants; residence as an inhabitant, *esp*. during a specified period, so as to gain the rights and privileges of an inhabitant. 2. A place of habitation. GROTE.

Inhabitant (inhā'bitānt). 1462 [a. AF. and OF. *inhabitant*, ad. L. *inhabitantem*.]

A. *adj*. Inhabiting, dwelling, resident (arch. or Obs.) 1525.

B. *sb*. One who inhabits; a human being or animal dwelling in a place; a permanent resident. (In early use only in *pl*.)

Leopards, Bores, Jaccalls, and such like savage inhabitants 1615. Without the good will of a single English-born i. of England FARMAN.

† **Inhabitate**, *v*. 1600 [f. L. *inhabitatus* stem.] To inhabit -1720.

Inhabitation (inhā'bitā'shon). ME. [ad. late L. *inhabitationem*.] 1. The action of inhabiting; the being or becoming inhabited. b. *fig*. Spiritual dwelling 1615. 2. A place of dwelling; an inhabited region or building; an abode -1639. 3. A collection of inhabitants; population; settlement (*var*) -1818.

1. The first i. of this Realm GRAFTON. b. The i. of the Holy Spirit GALE. 3. Or universal groan As if the whole i. perish'd MILT. *Sens* 1512.

Inhabitiveness, 1838. [f. as INHABITATE + -IVE + -NESS.] *Phrenology*. = INHABITIVENESS.

Inhabited, *a*. 1614. [IN-³.] Uninhabited -1621.

Inha-bited, *ppl*. *a*. 1570. [f. INHABIT *v*. + RD¹.] Dwelt in; having inhabitants.

Inhabiter (inhā'bitā'ter). arch. ME. [f. as prec. + -ER⁴.] One who inhabits, an inhabitant, *ta* colonist.

Inhabitiveness (inhā'bitivnēs). 1815. [f. INHABIT *v*. + -IVE + -NESS.] *Phrenology*. The disposition to remain always in the same abode; attachment to country and home.

You know my (what the phrenologists call) i. LOWELL.

Inhalant (inhā'lant) *a*. (-ō) -1822. [ad. L. *inhāla* a e o INHALE.] In

haling, serving for inhalation 1825. 2. *sb* An inhalant opening or pore 1822; an apparatus for inhaling; a medicinal preparation for inhalation (*mod*.).

Inhalation (inhālō'shon). 1623. [f. L. *inhālare*.] 1. The action, or an act, of inhaling, *spec*. inhaling of medicines or anaesthetics in the form of gas or vapour. 2. *Med*. A preparation to be inhaled 1882.

Inhale (inhā'l), *v*. 1725. [ad. L. *inhālare* to breathe upon, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *halare* to breathe out. Taken in Fr. and Eng. as the opposite of *exhale*; hence the current sense.] 1. *trans*. To breathe in, to take into the lungs. Also *fig*. 2. *loosely*. To absorb (fluid) 1841.

1. We are continually inhaling and exhaling atmospheric air TYNDALL.

Inhaler (inhāl'ler). 1778. [f. prec. + -ER¹.] 1. One who inhales 1835. 2. A contrivance for inhaling.

a. An apparatus for administering a medicinal or anaesthetic gas or vapour by inhalation 1778. b. An appliance for enabling a person to breathe with safety in a deleterious atmosphere or under water 1864.

Inhance, inhansé, obs. ff. ENHANCE *v*.

Inharmonic, -al (inhārmō'nik, -āl), *a*. 1674. [IN-².] Not harmonic; dissonant, inharmonic, not according to the principle of harmony.

Inharmonious (inhārmō'niōs), *a*. 1711. [IN-². Cf. F. *inharmonieux*.] 1. Of sound: Not in harmony; sounding disagreeably, discordant, untuneful. 2. Not harmonious in relation, action, or sentiment; disagreeing, conflicting 1748.

1. Sounds i. in themselves and harsh COWPER. Hence **Inharmoniously** *adv*, -ness.

Inharmony (inhā'mōnī). *rare*. 1799. [IN-².] Want of harmony; discord.

Inhaul (inhā'ul). 1860. [f. IN *adv*. + HAUL *sb*.] *Naut*. = *next*.

Inhauler (inhā'lar). 1793. [f. IN *adv*. + HAULER.] An appliance for hauling in; *spec* (*Naut*) 'the rope used for hauling in the clew of a boomsail, or jib traveller' (Smyth).

Inhaust (inhā'st), *v*. *rare*. 1547. [f. IN-² + L. *haust*, *haurire* to draw; cf. *exhaust*.] *trans*. To draw or suck in; to inhale; to imbibe. So **Inhaustion**, inhalation.

Inhearse, obs. f. ENHEARSE

Inhell (inhē'l), *v*. 1607. [f. IN-¹ + HELL *sb*.] *trans*. To put into or confine in hell.

† **Inherce**, obs. f. ENHEARSE *v*. 1 *Hon*. VI. iv. vii. 45.

Inhere (inhē'r), *v*. Also † **inhære**. 1586. [ad. L. *inhære*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *hære* to stick, cf. *adhere*, etc.] 1. *intr*. To stick to; to be or remain fixed or lodged in something (*var* or Obs.) Also *fig*. 1608. 2. To exist, abide, or have its being, as an attribute, quality, etc., in a subject or thing. (The current sense.) 1586. b. To be vested or inherent in, as a right, power, etc. 1840.

1. *fig*. So strongly does it i. in our constitution, that very few are able to conquer it BURKE. 2. Knowledge and perception i. in mind alone BAY.

Inherence (inhē'rēns). Also † **inhærence**. 1577. [f. med. L. *inhærentia*, f. *inhærentem*, see -ENCE.] The fact or condition of inhering; the state or quality of being inherent; permanent existence (as of an attribute) in a subject; indwelling. So **Inherency** (in *mod*. use chiefly as a quality).

Inherent (inhē'rēt), *a*. Also † **inhærent**. 1578. [f. L. *inhærentem*.] 1. Sticking in, fixed, situated, or contained in something (in physical sense). Also *fig* (Now *rare* or Obs.) 2. Existing in something as a permanent attribute or quality; forming an element, esp. an essential element, of something; intrinsic, essential 1838. 3. Vested in or attached to a person, office, etc., as a right or privilege 1628.

1. *fig*. Least I teach my Minde A most i. Baseness SHAKS. 2. The melancholy i. in his constitution JOHNSON. 3. The legislative authority was i. in the general assembly GIBSON. Hence **Inherently** *adv*.

Inherit (inhēr'it), *v*. [ME. *enherite*, a. OF. *enheriter* to put (one) in possession as heir, f. *en-* (EN-¹, IN-²) + *heriter* -late L. *hereditare*; see HERIT *v*. Cf. F. *hériter* to the change o.] † *trans*. To make hei po n pos-

session. (Cf. *disinherit*.) -1593. 2. *trans*.

To take or receive (property, *esp*. realty or right, title, etc.) as heir of the former possessor (usu. an ancestor) at his decease, to get by legal descent or succession ME. b. To derive (a quality, etc., physical or mental) from one's progenitors by natural descent; to possess by transmission from parents or ancestry 1597.

c. To receive from a predecessor in office. Chiefly *fig*. 1847. 3. *transf*. To receive, obtain, have, or hold as one's portion ME. 4. To succeed as heir 1533. 5. *absol*. or *intr*. To succeed as an heir; to come into or take possession of an inheritance. Also *fig*. 1533.

1. *Rich*. II. i. 85. 2. Lat him is ayre, quen I a n erped, enherit my landis ME. b. The cold blood hee did inherite of his Father SHAKS. 3. Good master, what shall I do to i. eternall life? *Luke* xiii. 18. 4. Our sons i. us TENNYSON. 5. His issue (were) barred from inheriting TYNDALL. Hence **Inheritance** (*var*), a heritage, inheritance. **Inhe-ritor**, one who inherits, in various senses, an heir. **Inhe-ritress**, -trix, -trix, an heiress.

Inheritable (inhēr'itā'bl), *a*. Also † **en-1470**. [a. AF. *en-*, *inheritable*, able to be made heir, f. *enheriter*, see INHERIT and -ABLE.] 1. Capable of inheriting (see the *vb*). 2. Capable of being inherited. a. *lit* = HERITABLE 1. 1483. b. *fig*. = HERITABLE 2. 1826.

1. In England upon deficiency of i. Blood, Land, escheat to the Crown 1774. 2. a. The British Crow i. was in those early days i. by females S. D. SMITH. b. i. deviations of structure DARWIN. Hence **Inherita-bility**, **Inheritableness**, i. quality. **Inherita-bly** *adv*, so as to be i. by inheritance.

Inheritance (inhēr'itāns), ME. [a. F. *enheritance* being admitted as heir, etc.; see INHERIT *v*. and -ANCE.]

I. The action or fact of inheriting. 1. *lit*. Hereditary succession to property, a title, etc. 'a perpetual or continuing right to an estate vested in a person and his heirs' (Wharton).

2. *transf*. and *fig*. a. Possession, ownership of something as one's birthright, right of possession 1535. b. Natural derivation of qualities or characters from parents or ancestry 1859. 1. The realm of France to him, by lynnall enheritance aperteyning HALL. 2. a. That you hath the Lorde taken that ye shalbe the people of his enheritance COVERDALE. *Dent*. iv. 20. b. These characters may be attributed to i. from a common progenitor DARWIN.

II. That which is inherited. 1. *lit*. Property, or an estate, which passes by law to the heir on the decease of the possessor 1473. Also *fig*. 2. *transf*. and *fig*. Something that one comes into possession of by right or divine grant, birthright. In biblical use applied to persons, etc., as God's possession (αληθός), and to possessions or blessings as received or enjoyed by such persons. (Cf. HERITAGE *sb*) 1535.

1. He [the minister] is the tenant of the day and has no interest in the i. *Titus Lett*. *fig*. His name The sole i. he left BYRON. 2. O help thy people geue thy blessing unto thy enheritance COVERDALE. *Ps* xxxviii. 9.

Inhesion (inhē'zhan). Also † **inhesion**. 1631. [ad. late L. *inhesionem*; see INHERIT.] The action or fact of inhering, esp. as a quality or attribute; inherence.

Phr. *Subject* of 2, that in which a quality or attribute inheres.

† **Inhe-sive**, *a*. *rare*. 1639. [f. L. *inhes-* see INHERE and -IVE.] Having the quality of inhering; inherent. Hence † **Inhe-sively** *adv*. inherently 1600.

Inhiate (inhā'et), *v*. 1543. [f. L. *inhiat*, *inhare*; see IN-² and HIAIE *v*.] *intr*. To gape open the mouth wide. Hence † **Inhiation**, the act of gaping after.

Inhibit (inhīb'it), *v*. Pa. pple inhibited; also † **inhibit**. 1460 [f. L. *inhibet*, *inhibere*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *habere* to hold.] 1. *trans*. To forbid, prohibit, interdict (a person); b. without const. *esp*. to forbid (an ecclesiastic) to exercise clerical functions 1531. 2. To forbid prohibit (a thing, action, etc.). Now *rare*. 1494. 3. To restrain, check, hinder, prevent, stop 1535. 3. The said Peckam inhibited all from selling victuals to him or his family FULLER. b. He did never i. me in my life LATIMER. 2. Burial may not be inhibited or deny'd to any one AYLMER. Hence

Inhibitor, -or, one who inhibits.

Inhibition (inhīb'ishon) ME. [a. OF. *inhib-* *con* in *lar* *h* *b* *ad* L. *inhib* *bi*

The action of inhibiting or forbidding; a prohibition. *a. spec. +a. In Eng. Law*, formerly = PROHIBITION. *b. In Eccl. Law*, The order of an eccl. court, stopping proceedings in inferior courts; also, now *esp.*, the command of a bishop or eccl. judge, that a clergyman shall cease from exercising ministerial functions. 1532. 3. The action of preventing, hindering, or checking. Now *esp. in Physiol.* 1621.

3 By 1. we mean the arrest of the functions of a structure or organ, by the action upon it of another, while its power to execute those functions is still retained. L. BRUNTON.

Inhibitory (inhibitorij), *a.* 1490. [ad. med. I. *inhibitorius* (see INHIBIT *v.* and -ORY).] 1. Of the nature of an inhibition; prohibitory. 2. *Physiol.* That restrains, checks, or hinders action. 1855.

1 This Original Right of the Archbishop, I. of our Liberty, is the very Point in Question 1701. 2 *I. nerve*, a nerve of which the stimulation repulses or diminishes action; The hypothesis that alcohol narrows the *i. nerve* of the heart 1882.

Inhive, *v. rare.* 1611. [IN-1 or 2 + *trans* To put into a hive, to HIVE -1622.

Inhold, *v.* 1614. [f. IN-1 + HOLD *v.*] 1. *trans.* To hold within; to contain, enclose -1628. 2. *intr.* To contain oneself, keep from. FULLER.

Inholder, 1599. [f. *prec.* or as *prec.*] 1. A tenant. SPENSER. 2. That which holds or contains -1674.

Inhoop, *v.* [f. IN-1 or 2 + HOOP *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* In Cockfighting: To place or enclose in a hoop, to surround with a hoop. *Ant. & Cl. II.* in 38.

Inhospitable (inhospitäl'l), *a.* 1570. [a. OF, ad. med. or mod. L. *inhospitabilis* (= L. *inhospitabilis*), see IN-3 and HOSPITABLE.] Not hospitable. 1. Not disposed to welcome and entertain strangers; withholding hospitality from guests or visitors. 2. *transf.* Of a region or coast. Not offering shelter or entertainment. 1616.

1 Jael, who with i. guide Smote Sisera sleeping through the Temples nail'd Mitre. 2 The Coast is, as well as the People 1727. Hence *Inhospitability*, *Inhospitableness*, *Inhospitably* *adv.* var. *Inhospitally*.

Inhospitality (inhospitäl'iti). 1570. [ad. L. *inhospitalitas*, *f. inhospitalis*; see -ITY.] The quality or practice of being inhospitable; want of hospitality.

Inhuman (inhymän), *a.* 1481. [ad. L. *inhumanus*, *f. in- (IN-3) + humanus*. The spelling was *inhumane* till after 1700. The stress was orig. on the final syllable.] 1. Of persons. Not having the qualities proper or natural to a human being, *esp.* destitute of natural kindness or pity; brutal, unfeeling. Also *fig.* of things. *b.* Of actions, etc.: Brutal, barbarous, cruel 1489. 2. Not of the ordinary human type 1568.

1 E'er sounding Hammers, for'd' inhuman Sword DRYDEN. *b.* Inhuman Cruelties CLARINDON. 2 The human and i. wonders printed thence the size of life D. JERARD. Hence *Inhumanly* *adv.*, *inhumanly*.

Inhumane (inhymän), *a.* 1598. [ad. L. *inhumanus*, see *prec.* In later use *f. IN-3 + HUMANE*.] 1. = INHUMAN 1 -1777. 2. Uncivilized, uncultured, impolite. BUTLER. 3 Not humane, destitute of compassion for suffering 1822. Hence *Inhumanely* *adv.*

Inhumanity (inhymän'iti) 1477. [a. F. *inhumanité*, or ad. L. *inhumanitas*, *f. inhumanus*.] 1. The quality of being inhuman or inhumane; want of human feeling, brutality, barbarous cruelty. *b.* With *an* and *pl.* An inhuman or cruel deed 1647. 2. Want of politeness or courtesy -1648.

1 Man's l. to Man Makes countless thousands mourn BURNS.

Inhume (inhymät, inhymäet), *v. rare.* 1612. [f. L. *inhumare*, *inhumare* to INHUME] *tr. intrans.* To inhume, bury.

Inhumation (inhymät'sən). 1612. [f. L. *inhumare* (see *prec.* and -ATION).] 1. The action or practice of burying in the ground; the fact or condition of being buried, interment 1636. 2. The burying of a thing under ground. *A. so fig.* 1658. 3 An obsecute here ca p a wh ch were buried

in earth, within a circular fire, for purposes of distillation -1650.

Inhume (inhymät), *v.* Also *ten-*. 1610. [ad. L. *inhumare* (Phny), *f. in- (IN-3) + humus* ground] 1. *trans.* To inter, bury (the dead); to lay in the grave. Also *fig.* *b. transf.* Of the earth or tomb: To cover (the dead). ? Obs. 1621. 2 To bury in the ground; to cover with soil. Now *rare*. 1621.

1 Here's a storm Able to wake all of our name inhumed Middleton. 2 By which the Cities were inhumed LARL.

Initial (inäl), *a.* 1803. [f. INI-ON + -AL.] *Anat.* Of or belonging to the infant. So *Initial* *adv.*, towards the initial aspect.

Imaginable, *a.* 1533. [ad. mod. L. *imaginabilis* (Erasmus); see IN-3 and IMAGINABLE.] Unimaginable -1759.

Imimical (inimikäl), *a.* 1513. [ad. late L. *inimicus*, *f. in- (IN-3) + amicus* friend; see -AL-] 1. Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly, hostile. *Const. to.* 2. Adverse or injurious in tendency or influence; harmful, hurtful. *Const. to.* 1643.

1 A prince i. to civil and religious liberty 1765. 2 Practices i. to health Jowett. Hence *Imimicallity*, *Imimicallness*, *Imimicallly* *adv.*

Imimicitious, *a.* Also *ten-*. 1641. [f. L. *inimicitia* + -OUS] = IMIMICAL -1761. So *Imimicous* *a.* 1597; *Imimicity*, hostility 1561.

Imimitable (inimätäl), *a.* 1531. [ad. L. *inimitabilis*, see IN-3 and IMITABLE.] 1. Incapable of being imitated; surpassing or defying imitation; peerless. 2. Not to be imitated. WASHINGTON.

1. I. elegance ELIOT, stile HOLLAND. The i. chemistry of nature 1736. Hence *Imimitability*, *Imimitableness*, *Imimitably* *adv.*

Imimitative, *a.* 1836. [IN-3] = *prec.* *In imimitation*: see *IN Lat prep*

Inion (inijn). 1803. [a. Gr. *inion* nape of the neck.] *Anat.* A ridge of the occiput, *pec.* the external occipital protuberance.

Inique, *a.* 1521. [ad. L. *iniquus*, *f. in- (IN-3) + equus* equal, just, fair] Unjust, iniquitous -1730.

Iniquitable, *a.* 1734. [f. IN-3 + EQUITABLE, after *iniquitous*, etc.] Unjust; iniquitous.

Iniquitous (ini kwitäs), *a.* 1726. [f. INIQUITY + -OUS; cf. *flicitous*.] Characterized by iniquity; grossly unjust; wicked. I. opinions SWIFT, prosecutions 1770. I in price RUSKIN. Hence *Iniquitously* *adv.*, *iniquitously*.

Iniquity (ini kwiti). ME. [a. OF, *iniquité*, ad. L. *iniquitas*, *f. iniquus*, INIQUE.] 1. The quality of being unrighteous, or (more often) unrighteous action or conduct; wickedness, sin; *occult.*, *esp.* in early use, Injurious or wrongful action towards another; now generally connoting gross injustice or public wrong. *b. pl.* Sins; wrongful acts, injuries 1477. 2. Want of equity; injustice, unfairness. *Obs.* *exc.* as implied in 1. 1587. 3. The name of a comic character in the old morality plays, also called the Vice, representing some particular vice, or vice in general. 1594. 4 Unfavourableness, adverse operation, (A Latinism.) -1619.

1. Depart from me all ye workers off iniquity TINDAL Luke xii 27. *b.* The oppressions and iniquities of the Oude government 1804. 3. Thus, like the formal Vice, Iniquity, I moralize two meanings in one word SHAKS. 4 They all were destroyed by the Iniquity of Fortune 1619.

Iniquous, *a.* 1654. [f. L. *iniquus* (see *prec.*) + -OUS.] Unjust, unfair; wicked, iniquitous -1724.

Irritable (irritäb'l), *a.* 1794. [IN-3] Not irritable or susceptible of excitement. Hence *Irritability*.

Irritative, *a.* ? Obs. 1796. [IN-3] Characterized by absence of irritation, as *i. debility*.

Isisle, var. of ENISLE *v.*

Initial (iniäl). 1526. [ad. L. *initialis*, *f. initium* beginning; see -AL-]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a beginning; existing at, or constituting, the beginning, primary; *occas.* = elementary, rudimentary. 2. Standing at the beginning of a word, etc., or of the alphabet; as *a. letter* SIR T. MORRE.

1. The *st.* of his velocity PIA 1712. The *st.* of his mind 1820. The *st.* in which

these masses of nascent tissues arise are known as *i. cells* GODALE.

B. sb. 1. A beginning of something -1839. 2 An initial letter, *esp. (in pl.)* the initial letters of a person's name and surname 1627. 3. *Mus.* Each of the prescribed notes (usu. called *absolute initials*) on which a Plain-song melody may begin in any given mode. W. S. ROCKY O.

Initial (iniäl), *v.* 1864. [f. *prec.* B. 2.] *trans.* To mark or sign with initials; to put one's initials to or upon. Hence *Initialed* (-alled) *pp. a.* *Initiating* (-alling) *vb. sb.* and *pp. a.*

Initially (iniäl), *adv.* 1628. [f. INITIALLY + -LY -]. In relation to, or in the way of a beginning, at the outset, at first.

Initiate (inifiet), *v.* 1603. [f. L. *initiat*, *initiare* to begin.] 1. *trans.* To begin, commence, enter upon, to introduce, set going originate 1604. *b. intr.* To commence. ? Obs. 1618. 2. *trans.* To admit with proper introductory rites or forms into some society or office, or to knowledge of or participation in some principles or observances, *esp.* of an occult character, hence, To instruct in the elements of any subject or practice. *Const. into in (to)* 1603. 3. *intr. a.* To perform the first rite. POPE. *b.* To undergo initiation 1896.

1. They feared (for the present) to i. their attempt SPEED. 2. Our author in his old age initiated him self in the sacred rites of Delphos DRYDEN. To i. young people in the elements of Physical Science HUXLEY. Hence *Initiated* *pp. a.* (often *absol.* in *pl.* sense; rarely as *sb. sing.*).

Initiate (inifiet), *pp. a.* and *sb.* 1605. [ad. L. *initiat*, *initiare*; ? also as short for *initiated*.]

A. pp. a. *a.* Inituated. 1 Admitted into some society, office, or position, instructed in some secret knowledge 1610. *fb. transf.* Pertaining to a novice. *Mich. III.* iv 143. 2 Begun, commenced, introduced 1767.

1. We that are i. Divines BURTON. 2 As soon as any child was born, the father began to have a permanent interest in the lands, and was called *tenant by the courtesy initiate* BLACKSTONE.

B. sb. A person who has been initiated, hence, a beginner 1811.

Initiation (inifiet'sən). 1583. [ad. L. *initiationem*, cf. F. *initiation*.] 1. The action of initiating, or fact of being initiated; beginning, origination 1621. 2. Formal introduction by preliminary instruction or initial ceremony into some office, society, etc., or to participation in some principles or observances; hence, Instruction in the elements of any subject or practice 1883.

1. The Church of Germany had its i. at beginning in Martin Luther 1641. The i. of Parliament measures 1863. 2. A large school is a most valuable i. into actual life 1876.

Initiative (inifietiv), *a.* 1793. [a. F., f. as INITIATIVE *a.*] 1. That which initiates, begins, or originates; the first step; hence the act, or action, of taking the first step or le d beginning, origination. 2 The power, right, or function of initiating something. Hence *to possess or have the i.* 1793. *b. spec. Pol. Sci.* The right of a citizen or defined number of citizens, outside the Legislature, to initiate legislation, as in some of the Swiss cantons, and in Switzerland as a Federal Republic 1889.

1. *Phr.* On one's own i., by one's own origination *To take the i.* (F. *prendre l'initiative*) to make the first step, originate some action. *a. b.* Both Referendum and i. are institutions which have grown up gradually in the Cantons, spreading from one to another 1889.

Initiative (inifietiv), *a.* 1642. [f. L. *initiat*, *initiare* + -IVE.] Characterized by initiating; having the function, power or faculty of beginning or originating something initiatory.

Initiator (inifietör), 1676. [a. late L.] One who or that which initiates. So *Initiatress*, *atrix*, a female i.

Initiatory (inifietör), *a.* (sb.) 1612. [f. L. *initiat*, *initiare* + -ORY.] 1. Such as pertains to the beginning or first steps, initial, introductory. 2. Pertaining or tending to initiation serving to initiate (see INITIATE *v.* 2) 1632. 3 *sb.* An initiatory rite 1675.

The *st.* stage *lego* p. dings STRUMM. 2 The *st.* of water baptism W. BURNET.

Initiation (inif'sən). *rare*. 1463 [a OF., ad L. type *initiationem*, f. *initire* to enter.] Entrance, beginning, initiation.

Inject (indz'ekt). *v*. 1599. [f. L. *injectare*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *jacere* to throw.] *trans*. To throw in. *Obs*. in general sense. -16. *b. spec*. To drive or force (a fluid, etc.) into a passage or cavity; cf. INJECTION 1 b. 1601. *a. fig*. To throw in, as a thought or feeling into the mind, etc.; to suggest; to interject. Now *rare*. 1639. *3. transf*. To fill or charge (a cavity, etc., or an animal body) by injection. *Const. with*. 1731. *4. To throw on something* -1725.

1. b. i Injected Barley Water up the Nose 1758. *2. Our Adversary injects* bad notions into our hearts FULTON. *3. To i* the bladder with warm water 1844. *4. Inject* the same on hot coals, and sit it over 1599. Hence *Injected* *apl. a. spec*. in *Path*. having the capillaries or small vessels distended with blood, bloodshot.

Injection (indz'ekshən). 1541. [ad. L. *injectionem*; cf. F. *injection*.] *1. The action of injecting. Obs*. in general sense. -1686. *h. spec*. The action of forcing a fluid, etc. into a passage or cavity, as by means of a syringe, pump, etc.; *esp*. the introduction in this way of a liquid or other substance into the vessels or cavities of the body, either for medicinal, or (in a dead body) preservative purposes 1541. *2. Path*. The fact of being charged with injected matter; injected or bloodshot condition 1805. *3. cover*. That which is injected, *spec*. a liquid or solution injected into an animal body, for medicinal or other purposes, as an enema, etc. 1607. *4. fig*. The throwing in of something from without, as of an idea into the mind, etc.; a suggestion, a hint. Now *rare*. 1622. *5. attrib.*, as *i powder, syringe, theory, i-cock, i-condenser, engine, pipe, i-valve, i-water*, etc. (in relation to condensing steam-engines in which the steam is condensed by the injection of a jet of cold water) 1752.

4. Satans Injections are like Weeds that fall Into thy Garden, darded o're the Wall QUARLES.

Injector (indz'ektər). 1744. [f. L. *injector*] *1. A contrivance for injecting, an apparatus for injecting water into the boiler of a steam-engine. 2. A person who injects* 1897.

Injelly (indz'el-i). *v. rare* 1842. [IN-1 or 2.] To set or enclose in jelly.

Injoin: see ENJOIN.

†Injoin, *v*.¹ [IN-2.] *intr*. To unite, join. *Obs*. i ill. 35.

†Injoin, *v*.² [IN-3.] *trans*. To unjoin, disjoint. HOLLAND.

Injudiciously. *rare* 1623 [ad. L. *injucunditas*, f. *injucundus*, see IN-3 and -ITY] Unpleasantness, disagreeableness.

Injudicial, *a. rare*. 1607. [IN-3.] Not judicial, finjudicious; not according to the forms of law, not becoming a judge. Hence *Injudicially adv*.

Injudicious (indz'ud-i-shəs), *a*. 1649. [IN-3.] Not judicious. *1. Wanting sound judgement; deficient in the power of judging aright* -1694. *2. Not manifesting practical judgement or discretion; showing want of judgement; unwise, ill-advised, ill-judged* 1710.

1. The hearts of the injudicious multitude 1654. *2. To vindicate a man*, against an i. biographer 1792. Hence *Injudiciously adv*, *ness*.

Injunction (indz'ŋkshən). 1480. [ad. late L. *injunctionem*; cf. F. *injonction*.] *1. The action of enjoining or authoritatively directing; an authoritative or emphatic admonition or order. 2. Law*. A judicial process by which one who is threatening to invade or has invaded the legal or equitable rights of another is restrained from commencing or continuing such wrongful act, or is commanded to restore matters to the position in which they stood previously to his action 1533. *3. Conjunction, union*. MILT.

1. The high I not to taste that Fruit MILT P L. *2. 13*. Forgetful of his Mother's parting injunctions 1592. *a. He may with an I*, out of the Chancery stop their proceedings FULTON.

Injure (indz'jūr), *v*. 1583. [f. INJURY sb; repl. INJURY v.] *1. trans*. To do injustice to; to wrong 1592. *2. To do outrage to 'n speech to fan it rove e calum* c 659. *3.*

To do hurt or harm to; to damage; to impair 1586. Also *intr*. for *repl*. 1843.

1. When have I iur'd thee? when done thee wrong? SHAKS. *3. He had*... injured himself in crossing the Gennai TYNDALE. Hence *Injurer*.

Injurious (indz'jū-ri-əs), *a*. 1480. [a. F. *injurious*, ad. L. *injurius*, f. *injuria*.] *1. Wrongful, hurtful to the rights of another, wilfully inflicting injury or wrong* 1494. *2. Wilfully hurtful or offensive in language; insulting; calumnious. (Now only of words or speech)* 1480. *3. Tending to hurt or damage; harmful, detrimental, deleterious* 1559.

1. A wronged servant shall have right from his i. master 1634. *2. Call me their Traitor, thou injurious Tribune* SHAKS. *3. It would be i* to the public trade of England 1817. Hence *Injurious-ly adv*, *ness*.

Injury (indz'jūr), *sb*. ME. [ad. L. *injuria*, sb. use of fem. of *injurius* unjust, wrongful, f. *in-* (IN-) + *jus*, *jur-* right.] *1. Wrongful action or treatment; violation or infringement of another's rights; suffering or mischief wilfully or unjustly inflicted. Also, A wrongful act; a wrong inflicted or suffered. 2. Intentionally hurtful or offensive speech or words, insult, calumny; a taunt, an affront* -1710. *3. Hurt or loss caused to or sustained by a person or thing; harm, detriment, damage; an instance of this ME.*

1. By [wholesome laws] we are bridled from doing of injuries 1611. *1. a*, distinct from harm, may raise sudden anger BUTLER. *2. He began* to rail upon them with a thousand injuries FLORENCE. *3. Having sustained* a heavy blow i. SCOTT.

†Injury, *v*. 1484. [a. F. *injurier*, ad. late L. *injuriare*, f. *injuria* Repl. c 1600 by INJURE.] = INJURE -1651.

†Injust, *a*. ME. [a. F. *injuste*] = UNJUST -1711. Hence *†Injustly adv*.

Injustice (indz'jū-stis), ME. [a. F., ad. L. *injustitia*, f. *injustus* UNJUST.] The opposite of justice, unjust action; wrong; unfairness. Also, An unjust act.

The many Injustices of 30th last edict 1601. All bribery and injustice shall be blotted out *Isaiah*, xl, 12. **†Injustifiable**, *a. rare*. 1646. [IN-3.] Unjustifiable -1714.

Ink (ɪŋk), *sb*.¹ [ME *enke*, a OF. *enque* (mod. *encre*) —late L. *encaustum*, a. Gr. *ἐγκαυστρον* the purple ink used by the Greek and Roman emperors for their signatures, f. *ἐγκαλεῖν* to burn in (see ENCAUSTIC).] The coloured (usually black) fluid ordinarily employed in writing with a pen on paper, parchment, etc. (*writing ink*), or the viscous paste used in printing (*printing or printer's ink*). Also *fig* and *transf*.

The word *ink* without qualification commonly means black writing ink. Inks are distinguished by their colour, as *black, red, blue, gold ink*, etc.; by the purpose which they serve, as *copying, lithographic, marking, printing (or printer's), writing ink*; by some special quality, as *indulible, washable, sun-durable ink*; by the place of manufacture, as *Chinese, Indian ink*, &c.

Deformed monsters, fowls, and black as inke SPENSER. Battles fought only by i. CARLEVE. *b. The black inky liquid secreted by the cuttle-fish and allied cephalopods, and stored in a sac or bladder* 1886.

Comb. *1. General* as *i-drop, maker, stained*, etc.; *i-bottle, case, reservoir*, etc. *2. Special* *1. bag*, the bladder-shaped sac in the cuttle fish, etc. containing the 'ink'; -*ball*, (*a*) = BALL sb.¹; *2* a kind of oak-gall used in making i.; -*eraser* -fish, a cuttle-fish or squid; -*gland* = *ink-bag*, -*gut* = *ink-ROBALAN*; -*pad*; -*pencil* -plant, the European shrub *Coriaria myrsinifolia*, or N. Zealand species *C. thymifolia*; -*powder*, the powdered ingredients of i.; -*sac* = *ink-bag*; -*spot*, (*a*) a stain of i., (*b*) a dark spot on the skin, -*well*, an ink-cup adapted to occupy a hole in a desk, -*writer*, a telegraph instrument which records messages in i.

Ink, *sb*.² 1572. [?] *†I. orig*. A mill-rind. Used as a charge in *Her*. *a. Now*, 'The socket which holds the toe of a vertical shaft or spindle' (Knight) 1875.

Ink (ɪŋk), *v*. 1562. [f. INK sb.¹] *trans*. To mark, stain, or smear with or as with ink. *b. To cover types with ink* 1727.

Ink-berry. 1716. A name given, from their colour or juice, to various shrubs, and their berries; *esp*. a. A small shrub of the holly family (*Prinos glabra* or *Ilex glabra*), a native of the All nū of N. America. *b. The* W. Indian Indigo-berry *Randia aculeata*

Inker (ɪŋkər). 1882. [f. INK v. + -ER.] One who or that which inks. *1. A telegraph-instrument which records the message in ink. 2. Printing*. An inking-roller 1884.

Ink-horn. ME. [f. INK sb.¹ + HORN sb.] *1. A small portable vessel (orig. made of a horn) for holding writing-ink; now seldom used. 2. attrib*. a. *ink-horn mate, variet*, a male scribbler. SHAKS. *b. ink-horn term*, a learned or bookish word (*arch*.) 1543.

1. The man that hadde an ink-horn in his nigg WYCLIF *Each* i. 11. *a. b. Soche* are your Yuke home terms BAILE. Hence *†Inkhornism* (*rare*) an ink-horn term.

Inking (ɪŋkɪŋ), *vbl sb*. 1818. [-ING.] The action of INK v.; *spec* the covering of type with ink. *b. attrib*, chiefly in terms relating to printing or to inking the type, as *i-roll*, etc. 1790.

Inkle (ɪŋkl), *sb*. Now *rare* 1532. [? Not conn. w. *ingle*.] A kind of linen tape, or the thread or yarn from which it is made.

Inkle (ɪŋkl), *v. rare*. ME. [CF. INKLE v.] *1. trans*. To utter in an undertone, to hint. (In later use a back-formation from INKLING 2.) *2. dial*. To get an inkling of 1866.

2. She inkled what it was BLACKMORE.

Inkling (ɪŋklɪŋ), *vbl sb*. ME. [f. INKLE v. + -ING.] *1. Mentioning in an undertone a faint or slight report or rumour. Obs. exc dial. 2. A hint, a slight intimation* 1531. *3. A hint received, hence, a vague notion a suspicion* 1546. *4. dial*. An inclination 1787.

1. There was an yrking, that it wold not belong, er you came 1576. *2. Giving* an inkling of his second cunning UBALL. *3. He gets but an i.* our project is mar'd FOOTE.

In-kneed (ɪnkeɪd, ɪnkeɪd), *a*. 1724 [f. IN adv. + KNEE sb. + -ED.] Having the legs bent inwards at the knees.

†Inknit, *v*. [f. IN-1 + KNIT v.] *trans*. To knit up, draw close together. CHAUCER.

Inknot (ɪŋkɒt), *v. rare* 1611. [f. IN-1 + KNOT v.] To include in or with a knot, to tie in, also, = INNODATE v.

Inkpot (ɪŋkpɒt), 1553. [INK sb.¹] *1. A small pot for holding writing-ink. 2. attrib* inkpot term = ink-horn term (see INK-HORN 2 b) 1553.

Inkshed (ɪŋkʃed), *loc*. 1672 [f. INK sb.¹ + -shed, after BLOODSHED.] The shedding or spilling of ink; consumption or waste of ink in writing.

With no bloodshed, but with immense bearded and CARLEVE.

Inkstand (ɪŋkstænd), 1675. A stand for holding one or more ink-bottles or ink-glasses (often with a tray, etc.), occas. applied to an inkpot. So *†Ink-standish*.

Inkster. [f. INK v. or sb.¹ + -STER.] A scribbler. READE.

Inky (ɪŋki), *a*. 1581. [f. INK sb.¹ + i.] *1. Of or pertaining to, written with, using ink*, literary. *2. As black as ink; very black or dark* 1593. *3. Stained with ink, inked* 1683.

1. England is now bound in with shame, With i. blotches, and rotten Parchment bands. SHAKS. *a. A little i. taw* HAUGHTON. *3. I fingers* 1694.

Inlace, var. of ENLACE.

†Inlagary. 1607. [ad. med. L. *inlagaria*, f. ME. *inlage* INLAW; see -ARY.] The restitution of an outlaw to the benefit and protection of the law. So *†Inlagation*, in same sense.

Inlaid (ɪnlæd, ɪnlæd), *pa. ppie*. of INLAY v. **Inland** (ɪnlænd, ɪnlænd). OE. [f. IN adv. + LAND sb.]

a. sb. *1. The inner part of an estate, feudal manor, or farm; in OE. and feudal tenure the land around the house occupied or cultivated by the owner, not held by any tenant (cf. DUMESNE II. 1)*. *2. sing and pl*. The inland country, the interior. *†Formerly*, also, the inlying districts near the capital and centres of population 1573.

B. adi. (attrib. use of sb.) *1. Of or pertaining to the interior part of a country or region remote from the sea or border* 1456. *2. Carried on or operating within the limits of a country* Opp. to *foreign* 1416.

1. sea a large body of sea w. or e. and by or nearly severed. *b. ocean* applied also to *har*

α (man). α (pass). αu (loud v cu) f F chet a ever α (I eye a F eu de vic α Pay he q what ρ (got).

lake. The improvement of our navigation 1792
2. The trade of England 1745. Phr. *I bill of exchange* 1. *duty*, a duty on trade, etc., as the excise and stamp duties. 2. *revenue*, the part of the national revenue consisting of taxes and duties.

C adv. In or towards the interior or heart of a country, as opp. to the coast or border, or to wild outlying districts 1600.

Yet am I inland bred, And know some nurture

Inlander (inlāndər), 1610 [f. as prec. + *ER*]. One who dwells in the interior of a country.

Inlandish (inlāndɪʃ), *a.* 1657. [f. as prec. + *ISH*]. 1. Home, domestic, native, opp. to *outlandish*. REEVE. 2. Of an inland nature or character 1849.

Inland-pidate, *v.* [f. IN-2 + *L. lapidē* + *-IDE*]. *trans.* To convert into stone, to petrify. BACON.

Inland, var. of ENLAND *v.*

Inlaw (inlɔː), *sb.* [ME. *inlaze*, f. IN-1 + *lage* LAW, after *utlage* outlaw]. One who is within the domain and protection of the law; opp. to *outlaw*. Now Hist.

Inlaw (inlɔː), *v.* [OE. *inlagian*, f. IN-1 + *lagu* LAW, cf. *utlagian* to outlaw]. *trans.* To bring within the authority and protection of the law, to reverse the outlawry of (a person).

-in-law. [f. IN *prep.* + LAW *sb.*] A phrase appended to names of relationship, as *father*, *mother*, *son*, etc., to indicate that the relationship is not by nature, but in the eye of the Canon Law, with reference to the degrees of affinity within which marriage is prohibited. These forms can be traced back to the 14th c. Formerly *-in-law* was also used in the sense of *ste*.

Inlawry [f. INLAW *v.* + *-RY*; cf. INLAGARY.] = INLAGARY. LYTTON.

Inlay (inleɪ, inlə), *sb.* 1656. [f. next.]

1. The process or art of inlaying (*rare*). 2. Mosaic inlaid or prepared for inlaying, inlaid work 1697. Also fig. 3. The layering of plants. SIR T. BROWNE
With rich l. the various floor was graced Pope.
The Violet, Crocus, and Hyacinth with rich l.
Broidered the ground MILN. *P.L.* iv. 781.

Inlay (inlə), *v.* 1596. [f. IN-1 + LAY *v.*] *tr. trans.* To lay in, or as in, a place of concealment or preservation. DONNE. 2. To lay or embed (a thing) in the substance of something else so that its surface becomes continuous with that of the matrix 1598. 3. To insert a page of a book, a plate, or a cut, in a space cut in a larger and stouter page, for its preservation, or to enlarge the margin, and thus the whole size 1810. 4. To furnish or fit with a substance of a different kind embedded in its surface, to diversify or ornament (a thing) by such insertion of another material disposed decoratively 1596. Also fig. 5. *transf.* Said of the material embedded 1784.

2. The mosaic courses, inlaid into the frame of the building. SHARON. 3. Look how the floor of heaven is thick inlaid with patterns of bright gold. SHAKES. *fig.* But these things are...thence borrowed by the Monks to l. thir story MILN. 4. The stream, that, as with molten glass, inlays the vale. COVING.

Inlayer (inləɪər), 1660. [f. INLAY *v.* + *-ER*]. One who inlays (see the *vb.*).

Inleague, obs. var. of ENLEAGUE *v.*

Inleaguer, *v.* [f. IN-1 + LEAGUER *sb.*], camp] *intr.* To encamp with a besieging or beleaguering force. HOLLAND.

Inlet (inləɪt), *sb.* ME. [f. IN *adv.* + LET 1]. 1. Letting in, admission. Now *rare*. 2. A way of admission; an entrance 1624. 3. A narrow opening by which the water penetrates into the land; a small arm of the sea; an indentation in the sea-coast or the bank of a lake or river, a creek 1570. 4. A piece let in or inserted 1798. 5. *attrib.*, as *z. urea, valve*, etc. 1822.

2. These Inlets of Men and of Light [f. e. doors and windows] WORTON. *fig.* An increase of our possessions is but an l. to new disquietudes. GORDON.

Inlet (inləɪt), *v.* ME. [f. IN-1 + LET *v.* 1. Ong two wds. = *let in*.] To let in. *tr. trans.* To allow to enter -1661. 2. To let in or insert 'one's hug' in her 860. So *†I* (one who gives admittance)

Inlighten, -list, etc.: see ENLIGHTEN, etc.
In loco: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Inlook (inlʊk), 1869. [f. IN *adv.* + LOOK *sb.*, after OUTLOOK.] Looking within, introspection.

Inly, *a.* [OE. *in(n)lic*, f. *inn*, IN *adv.* + *lic*, -LY]. App. re-coined from next in 15th c.] Inward, interior; inwardly felt -1612.

Didst thou but know the touch of LOUE SHAKES
Inly (inli), *adv.* [OE. *in(n)lic*, f. *in(n)lic*; see prec. and -LY]. 1. Inwardly; in the heart, spirit, or inner nature, in regard to the inner life. 2. In a way that goes to the heart; heartily; thoroughly, extremely

Friends, year by year more I know EMERSON.

Inlying, *vb.* *sb.* 1734. = LYING-IN. So

Inlying *pp.* *a.* lying inside 1844, lying in 1864.

Inmate (inmeɪt), *sb.* (a.) 1589. [f. IN *adv.* (or perh. orig. INN *sb.* 1) + MATE *sb.*] 1. One who dwells with others in the same house (now *rare*). In early use, A lodger or subtenant. 2. Sometimes, A foreigner, stranger. Often *fig.* 1600. 3. In relation to the house. An occupant along with others, hence, *occas.*, = Indweller, inhabitant, occupier. Const. of (*lit* and *fig.*) 1597. 3. *attrib* or *adj.* That is an inmate (*lit* and *fig.*), dwelling in the same house with, or in the house of, another; indwelling? Obs. 1630.

1. Taking an l. in to his house 1601. 2. He is but a new fellow, An inmate here in Rome R. JONES. 3. So spake the Enemy of Mankind, enclosed in Serpent, I had MILN. *P.L.* iv. 495. An l. of a leucatic asylum MOWBR. 3. I guests MILN. Hence **Inmately** [*inreg*: see -cy], the position of an l. 1865.

Inmeat (inmeɪt), *usu.* in pl. **inmeats**. Now *rare* exc. *diat.* 1616. [f. IN *adv.* + MEAT *sb.*] Those internal viscera of an animal which are used for food, hence *gen.* Entrails, inwards

In medias res, **In memoriam**: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Inne-sh, var. of ENMFISH *v.*

Innew, *v.* [f. IN-1 + MEW *v.*] *trans.* To mew or coop up. BEAUM. & FL.

In mid, *prep.* ME. only. [Analytical var. of ME. *on midde*, *amidde*, *amid*.] Amid, in the middle or centre of.

Inmost (inmɒst, -mɒst), *a.* (*sb.*, *adv.*) [OE. *innemost* (f. **innem-a*, -a + -est), double supel. of *inne* IN *adv.*; see -MOST]. 1. *lit* Situated furthest within, most inward, most remote from the outside. Also *fig.* 2. *abstr.* or *sb.* That which is inmost, the inmost part (*lit* and *fig.*). Rarely in pl. OE. 3. *adv.* Most inwardly (*rare*) OE.

1. Into thir l. bower Handed they went MILN. *P.L.* iv. 738. *fig.* In the inmost affection of thir hertes UPLAT. 2. Lodge it in the l. of thy bosom FORD. 3. Thro' all thir winding caves POPE. So *†inmore* a. inner. HOLLAND.

Inn (inn), *sb.* [OE. *inn* *ment*. —O Tent. **innom*; agreeing, exc. in stem suffix, with ON. *inne*, *inne*. —O Tent. **innom*, f. *inn*, *inne* IN *adv.*] 1. A dwelling-place, habitation, lodging; a house (in relation to its inhabitant). 2. 'Dwelling-place', 'abode', 'place of sojourn', in fig. uses -1615. 3. A public house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers, wayfarers, etc.; a hostelry or hotel; *occas.* *erron.*, a tavern which does not provide lodging ME. 5. *fig. esp.* A temporary lodging as opp. to a permanent abode 1529. 6. A lodging-house or house of residence for students (cf. **HOSTEL** *sb.*); now *Obs.*, exc. as in b and c. 7a. At the Universities. 1316. (Preserved till 19th c. in *New Inn Hall*, Oxford) b. *Inns of Chancery*: certain sets of buildings in London, orig. places of residence and study for students and apprentices of law; also the societies by which they were occupied 1458. c. *Inns of Court*: the four sets of buildings in London (the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn) belonging to the four legal societies which have the exclusive right of admitting persons to practise at the bar; hence, these four societies themselves. (Formerly also colloq. *inns a court*) 1396. d. *Serjeants' Inn*: a collegiate building of the now extinct order of Serjeants-at-Law, esp. that in Chancery Lane sold in 1877 1646

6. *a. rth* as fl. house sense 3 etc. 634

1. To let the world wag, and take mine ease in mine in Heywood Phr. *†I take (up) one's* 2. (or *mine*) to take up one's residence, quarters -1647. With me ye may tal e up your In For this same night SPENSE. 2. My people shal dwell in the ynnes of peace COVERDALE *Isa.* xliii. 18. 3. He still has found The warmest welcome at an l. SHENSIGNE. b. 10 that dark l. the grave SCOTT.

Inn (in), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. INN *sb.* (IN OE, and ME. inseparable in form from IN *v.*, q.v.)] 1. *trans.* To lodge, house. Often *refl.* 2. *intr.* (2 for *refl.*) To lodge, sojourn now, to put up (at an inn or hostel) ME. b. Of a coach. To stop or put up (at an inn) 1748. c. *fig.* and *transf.* 1591.

1. When he had brought him in to his Citee And Inned him tuerich in his degree CHAUCER. 2. b. You had better send for them where the machine men: H. WATKINS.

Inn, obs. f. IN *prep.*, *adv.*, and *v.*

Innascibility (innasibilɪtɪ, inn-), 1602 [ad. late L. *innascibilitas*.] The attribute of being independent of birth: said of God the Father.

Innate (innæt, innæt, inæt), *a.* ME. [ad. late L. *innatus* (Tertullian, f. *in*-(IN-2) + *natus*, *nasci* to be born.)] 1. Existing in a person (or organism) from birth; belonging to the original or essential constitution (of body or mind), inborn, native, natural. 2. Of qualities, principles, etc. (esp. mental): opp. to *acquired* esp. in *innate ideas*. b. Of a vegetable formation: Originating within the matrix or substance of the plant. Of a mineral: Originating within the matrix; native. 1887. 3. *transf.* Inherent. 7 Obs. 1600. 3. *Bot.* Said of a part or organ borne on the apex of another; as an l. *anther* 1830.

1. a. It is an establish'd Opinion amongst some Men, That there are in the Understanding certain l. Principles, which the Soul receives in its very first Being, and brings into the World with it. LOCKE. It has been disputed whether there be any l. ideas, or whether all ideas be derived from sensation and reflection. HUME. var. *†innated* a. Hence **Innately** *adv.*, -ness. **Innatively** *a.* (now *rare* or *Obs.*), innate, native 1513.

Innate, *v.* *rare*. 1602 [f. prec.] *trans.* a. To make innate; to produce within something b. (In Fuller) To imbue or endow by nature (with something); usu. in *pass.*

Innato, comb. f. L. *innatus* INNATE *a.*, forming adjs. in which it adverbially qualifies the second element, as *innato-sessile*, innately sessile, etc.

Innavigable (innævəbəl, inn-), *a.* 1527 [ad. L. *innavigabilis*; see IN-2 and NAVIGABLE.] Not navigable, that cannot be navigated.

There is no Sea innavigable 1527. When a Ship is rendered l. [etc.] MARGES. Hence **Innavigability**, **Innavigableness**. **Innavigably** *adv.*

Inne, *adv.* and *prep.* OE. [f. OE. *inn* IN] *A adv.* 1. Of position. In, within, inside indoors -1470. 2. Of motion. In (to a place). Not in OE. -1486.

B. prep. 1. Of position: In, within. Not in OE. -1450. 2. Of motion: Into. ME. only

Inner (inər), *a.* (*sb.*) [OE. *innere*, f. *inn* IN *adv.* + *-er* *a.* *adj.* (compar. of *inn*, *inn*, IN *adv.*)] Only used attrib., and not followed by *than*

1. Situated more within; more or further inward; interior. Often with a positive force, antithetical, not to *in*, but to *outer*: Situated within; inward; internal. Also *fig* and *transf.* b. *Mus.* Applied to parts or voices intermediate between the highest and lowest of the harmony (also called *middle*). 2. Mental or spiritual OE. 3. *sb.* That division of a target next outside the bull's-eye, or, in some targets, the division immediately outside the centre; also, *alleg.*, a shot which strikes this 1887.

1. Into an l. chamber ME. An inner tube of india rubber, separate from the outer cover 1900. 2. The sense by which th. nature was apprised of outward shows SHREVE. Phr. *The inner*, that part of man, the soul or mind; *jo.*, the stomach or inside, esp. 11 reference to food. l. Temple: see TEMPLE *sb.*

Innerly, *adv.* *Obs.* or *rare*. ME. [f. INNER *a.* + -LY]. 1. *†*Mote within; inwardly, internally.

Innermost (inmɒst, -mɒst), ME. [f. INNER *a.* + -MOST]. *A. adv.* Inmost, B. *sb.* The -most part -1674. Hence **Innermostly** *adv.* MRS. BROWN 46

Innersness (in'nes). 1880. [f. INNER *a.* + -NESS.] Inwardness.

Innervate (in'serve, inn-), *v.* 1870. [f. IN-2 + L. *nervus* + -ATE, *cf.* *innervate*] *Physiol.* To supply (some organ or part) with nerve-force, or with nerves.

The gaulonic mass, whence the jaws and foot-jaws are innervated ROLLESTON.

Innervation (in'nerv-), 1832. [f. as prec. + -ATION.] The action or process of innervating; the fact of being innervated, supply of nerve-force from a nerve-centre to some organ or part by means of nerves; stimulation of some organ by its nerves.

Innervate (in'serve, inn-), *v.* 1828 [f. IN-2 + NERVE *sb.* or *v.*] = INNEVATE; also *fig.* to animate.

Inness (in'nes), *rare* 1866. [f. IN *adv.* or *a.* + -NESS.] *a.* The quality of being *in* (something). *b.* Inner quality or state.

Innholder (in'holdr), *rare* 1464. [f. IN *sb.* + HOLDER.] = INNKREPER

Inning (in'ing), *vbl. sb.* [OE. *innung*; f. IN *v.*, or INN *v.* + -ING.]

I. From IN *v.* *tr.* A putting or getting in; what is put or got in; contents, income, OE. only.

a. The action of taking in, inclosing, etc.; *esp.* the reclaiming of marsh or flooded land 1530. *b. pl.* Lands taken in or reclaimed 1706.

3. The action of getting in; ingathering, harvesting 1522. *4.* In *Cricket*, *Base-ball*, etc. (in Great Britain always in *pl.* form *innings*, whether in sing. or *pl.* sense). That portion of the game played by either side while 'in' or at the bat. In *Cricket* also used of the play of, or score of runs made by, any one batsman during his turn 1746. *b. transf.* (in Great Britain always in *pl.*) The time during which a person, party, principle, etc. is in power; a turn 1855.

4. b. The new ideas of 'peace, retrenchment and reform' got their *innings* W. R. GREG.

II. The action of INN *v.*, lodging, housing, *concr.* a lodging, house OE.

Innkeeper (in'kēper), 1548. [f. INN *sb.* 3 + KEEPER.] One who keeps an inn or public house; an innholder, taverner. Hence *Innkeeping sb.* the keeping of an inn (also *attrib.*); *adj.* that keeps an inn.

Innocence (in'ōens), ME. [a. F., ad. L. *innocentia*; see next and -ENCE.] *1.* Freedom from sin, guilt, or moral wrong in general, moral purity. *2.* The fact of not being guilty of that with which one is charged; guiltlessness 1559. *3.* Freedom from cunning or artifice; guilelessness, simplicity; hence, ignorance, silliness ME. *4.* Of things. Innocuousness 1828. *5. concr.* An innocent person or thing ME. *6. U.S.* A popular name of *Houstonia carulea*, which has small blue flowers 1845.

1. How came our first Parents to sin, and to lose their Primitive I? SOUTH. *2.* Where the guilt is doubtful, a presumption of it should in general be admitted *Francis Lett.* *3.* The servants, who had traded on my I, 1833. *5.* Well said, I! *SHERRIDAN.*

Innocency (in'ōens), *rare* *v.* or *arch.* ME. [ad. L. *innocentia*, f. *innocentem*; see next and -ENCY.] = prec.

Innocent (in'ōent), ME. [a. F. *innocent*, OF. *pl. -ens, -eus*, ad. L. *innocentem*, f. IN-3 + *nocentem*, *nocere* to hurt.]

A. adj. 1. Doing no evil; free from moral wrong, sin, or guilt; pure, unpoluted. Now always implying 'unacquainted with evil'; but formerly sometimes (e.g. of God or Christ). Sinless, holy. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *2.* Free from specific wrong or guilt, not deserving of the suffering inflicted, not guilty, guiltless, unoffending ME. *b. colloq.* with *of*: Free from; devoid of 1706. *3.* Simple, guileless, unsuspecting, hence, naïve, ingenuous ME. *b.* Silly, half-witted. Now *dialect.* 1548. *4.* Of actions, etc.: Free from guilt or moral evil (Often blending with *5*) 1514. *5.* Of things: Doing no harm; not injurious; harmless, Innocuous (In *Path.* opp. to *malignant*) 1662.

b. Law 1828

1. When we say that God made man I, What do we mean? MAURICE. *fig.* She wooes the gentle air To hide her guilty front with I snow MITT. *2.* I blood, the blood for life of the I I have -inned in that I have

betrayed the I blood MITT xxvii. 4. The Peasant, I of all these Iills DRYDEN. *b.* The Sermon was quite I, of meaning WESTLEY. *3.* For all she looks so I as it were, take my Word for it she is no Fool STERLE. *4.* I think no pleasure I, that is to men hurtful FRANKLIN. *5.* His Powder upon Examination being found very I BURGILL.

B. sb. 1. a. An innocent person; one not disposed to do harm, or unacquainted with evil ME. *fb.* A guiltless person -1748. *2. esp.* A young child, *spec.* in *pl.* (with capital), the young children slain by Herod after the birth of Jesus (Matt. ii. 16), reckoned from early times as Christian martyrs (also called the *Holy Innocents*) ME. *3.* A guileless, simple, or unsuspecting person; hence *b.* A simpleton, a half-wit, an idiot ME.

1. Thou hast killed the sweetest I, That ere did lift up eye Oth. v. ii. 199. *2.* (*Innocents*) Day, the 28th of December, observed as a church festival in commemoration of the slaughter of the Innocents (Formerly called *Calendas*) *3.* In Scotland, a natural fool (was called) an I. SCOTT.

Hence *Innocently adv.* in an I manner ME

Innocuity (in'ōkūti), 1855. [f. L. *innocuus* + -ITY; cf. F. *innocuité*.] The quality of being innocuous.

Innocuous (in'pūəs), *a.* 1598 [f. L. *innocuus* (f. IN-3 + *nocuus* (rare), f. root of *nocere* to hurt) + -OUS.] Not hurtful or injurious, harmless. In *Zool.* applied *spec.* to the non-venomous snakes (constituting the order *Innocuæ*).

But over Diomedes' left shoulder passed The point I Coward. Hence *Innocuously adv.*, -ness.

Innodate, *v.* 1635. [f. L. *innodare*, *in-* (IN-2) + *nodare* to knot, f. *nodus* NONE.] *trans.* To fasten in or with a knot, *spec.* to include or involve in an anathema or interdiction -1555. Hence *Innodation*.

Innominate, *a. arch.* ME. [ad. L. *innominabilis*, see IN-2 and NOMINABLE.] Incapable of being or unfit to be named.

Innominate (in'pūminet), *a.* 1638. [ad. late L. *innominatus* (Boeth.), f. IN- (IN-2) + *nominatus*.] *1.* Not named, unnamed, anonymous. *2. Rom. Law.* Of a contract: Unclassified 1774. *3. Anat.* *I. bone* (*as innominatum*), the hip-bone, a union of three original bones, ilium, ischium, and pubis. *I. artery* (*arteria innominata*), a large artery given off from the arch of the aorta, just before the left carotid artery. *I. vein* (*vein innominata*), each of the two veins formed by the junction of the subclavian and the internal jugular veins behind the inner ends of the clavicle, 1866. *b. absol.* as *sb.* (also in L. form *innominatum, -ata*) = *1. bone, artery, or vein.* 1879.

Innovate (in'ōvete), *v.* 1548. [f. L. *innovare*, *innovare*, f. IN- (IN-2) + *novare* to make new, f. *novus*.] *tr. trans.* To change into something new; to alter; to renew -1818. *fb.* To bring in (something new); to introduce as new -1738. *3. intr.* To bring in or introduce novelties; to make changes in something established, to introduce innovations. Occas. const. on or upon. 1597

1. Attempts to I the constitutional or habitual character JOHNSON. *2.* Some words which I have innovated upon his Latin DRYDEN. *3.* To I is not to reform BURKE. *So* *Innovate a.* newly introduced 1600. Hence *Innovative a.* having the character of innovating; revolutionary. *Innovator*, one who innovates; *fb.* revolutionist 1593. *Innovatory a.* 1853.

Innovation (in'ōvāshən), 1548. [ad. L. *innovatio*, see prec.] *1.* The action of innovating; the introduction of novelties; the alteration of what is established. *fb.* Formerly const. of 1553. *fb.* Revolution (= L. *novus* new) -1633. *2.* A change made by innovating; something newly introduced; a novel practice, method, etc. 1548. *fb.* A rebellion or insurrection -1726. *3. Bot.* The formation of a new shoot at the apex of a stem or branch; *esp.* that which takes place at the apex of the thallus of mosses, also (with *pl.*) a new shoot thus formed 1835.

1. The innovation of new honors SALDEN. *2.* The tribute you demand from the Hindia is an I, and an infringement of the laws of Hindustan 1800. Hence *Innovational a.* of, pertaining to, or characterized by I. 1817. *Innovationist*, one who favours

Innoxious (in'pūkjəs), *a.* 1623 [ad. L. *innocuus*; see IN-2, NOXIOUS, and -OUS.] *1.* Not noxious; harmless, innocuous 1638. *fb.* Innocent, blameless

2. Even lions, when surfeited, are I 1631. *3.* The good man walk'd I thro his age FORD. Hence *Innoxiously adv.*, -ness.

Innu-bilous, *a. rare* 1656. [f. L. *innubilis* + -OUS.] Cloudless -1708.

Innuendo (in'nuendo), Also *erron.* *innuendo*. *Pl.* does (I-do's, I-dos). 1564. [L. - 'by nodding at, pointing to, mumbling'.] *1.* The med. L. formula used to introduce a *para* in *theological explanation*; = meaning, to wit, that is to say. *2.* Hence, as *sb.* The parenthetical explanation itself; *esp.* the injurious meaning alleged to be conveyed by words not *per se* injurious or actionable, which, in an action for libel or slander, is usually introduced into the record and issue by the words 'meaning thereby', after the expressions alleged to have been used 1701. *b.* The words or expressions thus explained or needing explanation, a blank to be filled up with the name of the person to whom it is alleged to refer 1755. *3.* An oblique hint or suggestion; an insinuation *esp.* one of a depreciatory kind 1673.

2. No I can make such words actionable SCOTCHES. *b.* An indictment for a libel, with all the *innuendos* filled up 1802. *3.* [He] sought by nods and winks at I inquirers to intimate his authorship W. IRVING

Innuendo, *v.* 1705. [f. prec. *sb.*] *1. intr.* To utter or make innuendoes. *2. Law.* To interpret or construe by attaching an innuendo 1851.

Innumerable (in'pūmērāb'l), *a.* ML. [ad. L. *innumabilis*; see IN-2 and NUMERABLE.] Incapable of being numbered or reckoned; not to be counted for multitude numberless. Often with exaggerative force *a.* With sing. *sb.*, now only with *host*, *multitude*, etc. *b.* Now usu. with *pl. sb.* 1450.

a. An I company of Angels Ileb. xii. 22. An I fight of barneful fowles SPENSER. *b.* Cedars, with I boughs MITT. *Murmuring of I bees* FRANKS. Hence *Innumerability*, *Innumerableness*, the quality of being I. *Innumerably adv.*

Innumeros (in'pūmēros), *a. arch.* 1536 [ad. late L. *innumerosus*; see IN-2 and NUMEROUS.] *1.* Without number; innumerable, countless. Now only *poet.* or *rel.* *2.* Void of metrical or rhythmical number (*rare*) 1855.

Innutrient (in'pūntrēnt), *a.* 1822. [IN-2] Not nourishing.

Innutrition (in'pūntrishən), 1796. [IN-2] Lack of nutrition, failure of nourishment. *I of the bones* = RICKETS.

Innutritious (in'pūntrishəs), *a.* 1796 [IN-2] Not nutritious.

Ino- (i'no), comb. f. Gr. *is, ibis* muscle, fibre, nerve, strength, as in INOGEN, *q.v.*

Inobedience, ME. [a. OF., or ad. late L. *inobedientia* (Augustine); see IN-2 and OBEDIENCE.] = DISOBEDIENCE -1684.

Inobedient, *a.* ME. [a. OF., or ad. late L. *inobedientem* (Augustine); see IN-2 and OBEDIENT.] = DISOBEDIENT -1805. Hence *Inobediently adv.*

Inobnoxious, *a. rare* 1659. [IN-2] Not obnoxious; not exposed to; inoffensive.

Inobservable (in'pūbz'vāb'l), *a.* Now *rare* 1600. [ad. L. *inobservabilis*; see IN-2 and OBSERVABLE.] Incapable of being observed; not noticeable.

Inobservance (in'pūbz'vāns), 1611 [a. F., ad. L. *inobservantia*, see next and -ANCE.] *1.* Failure to observe or notice; inattention *2.* The not keeping of a law, custom, bond, promise, etc. 1635. *So* *Inobservancy (rare)*

Inobservant (in'pūbz'vānt), *a.* 1663 [ad. L. *inobservantem*; see IN-2 and OBSERVANT.] That does not observe or notice. Hence *Inobservantness*, inobservance 1659.

Inobservation (in'pūbz'vāshən), *rare* 1579 [IN-2] *tr.* The non-observance of a law promise, etc. -1653. *2.* Want of observation or attention; inobservance 1727.

Inobtrusive (in'pūtriv'iv), *a. rare* 1796. [IN-2] Not obtrusive; modest; retiring. Hence *Inobtrusively adv.* -ness.

Inocarpin. 1865. [f. mod. Bot. L. *Inocarpus* (f. *INO-* fibrous + Gr. *καρπός* fruit) + *-IN*.] *Chem.* A red colouring matter contained in the juice of *Inocarpus edulis*, a tree of Asia and the E. India islands.

Inocapsulation. 1786. [IN-3.] Want of occupation; unoccupied condition.

Inoculable (in'okuləb'l), *a.* 1847. [f. L. *inoculare* to INOCULATE; see -ABLE.] Of a person. Capable of being infected with a disease by inoculation. Of a disease. Capable of being communicated by inoculation. Of matter or virus: That may inoculate a person or transmit a disease. Hence *Inoculability*.

Inocular (in'okulār), *a.* 1826. [IN-2.] *Entom.* Of an antenna: Inscuted in a sinus in the inner margin of the compound eye, which thus partly surrounds its base.

Inoculate (in'okulet), *v.* ME. [f. L. *inoculare*, *inoculare* to engraft, implant, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *oculus* eye, bud.] *1. trans. (Hort.)* To set or insert (an eye, bud, or scion) in a plant for propagation; to subject (a plant) to the operation of budding, to propagate by inoculation; to bud (one plant) *into*, *on*, or *upon* (another). Also *absol.* Also *fig.* *2. trans.* To join or unite by insertion -1668. *b. intr.* To become joined or united with continuity of substance -1720. *3. trans. (Path.)* To engraft or implant (a disease, or the germ or virus) upon a person by INOCULATION, *q.v.* 1722. *b.* To impregnate (a person or animal) with the virus or germs of a disease; *spec.* for the purpose of inducing a milder form of the disease and rendering the subject immune 1722. *c. absol. or intr.* To perform inoculation 1765. *d. fig. (trans.)* To imbue (a person) *with* 1824. *e. fig.* The Pelham always inoculated private affairs on affairs of state H. WATKINS. *3. d.* My parents had tried in vain to inoculate with wisdom W. IRVING. Hence *Inoculative* *a.* characterized by or pertaining to inoculation *Inoculator*.

Inoculation (in'okulə'sən), late ME. [ad. L. *inoculationem*, see *prec.*] *1. Hort.* Grafting by budding; an instance of this. Also *trans.* *2. Path.* The introduction into the body, by puncture of the skin, or through a wound, of the virus or germs of an infectious disease. (Orig. applied, after 1700, to the intentional introduction of the virus of small-pox, but now also to the introduction (accidentally or otherwise) of the virus or germs of any bacterial disease into the body through a wound) 1714. *b. fig.* The imbuing of a person with feelings, opinions, etc. 1824. *3. b.* The popular pursuit of natural beauty, the ideal of the crowd with it MOZLEY.

In-odiate, *v.* 1657 [f. L. type **modiari* (f. *mo-* (IN-2) + *odium* + *-ATE*.)] *trans.* To render odious or hateful -1721.

In-odorate, *a.* [IN-3.] Unscented. BACON.

Inodorous (in'odŕəs), *a.* 1666. [f. L. *inodorus* + *-OUS*.] Desitute of odour; without smell or scent. Hence *Inodorously adv.*, *ness*.

Inoffensive (in'ofensiv), *a.* 1598. [IN-3.] *1.* Doing or causing no harm; harmless, unoffending. *2.* Not objectionable; not offending the senses; not a cause of offence 1622. *3.* An *a.* man for life and conversation, nothing of viciousness could be charged upon him FULLER. Useful and *a.* animals 1790. *2. a.* An *a.* medicine 1741. Hence *Inoffensively adv.*, *ness*.

Inofficial (in'ofisjəl), *a.* 1592. [IN-3.] Not official; unofficial.

Inofficious (in'ofisjəs), *a.* 1603. [ad. L. *inofficius*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *officius* obliging, officious; see -OUS.] *1.* Not ready to do one's duty or office, not inclined to do good offices, disobeying -1705. *2. Law.* Not in accordance with moral duty 1663. *3.* Without office, function, or operation 1884. *4.* *1.* Show down't thy self in i sleep 1603. *b. 7.* *testament*, a will not in accordance with the testator's natural affection and moral duties WHARFON. *2.* Where the operative part and the recital are at variance the recital must be treated as i. 1885. Hence *Inofficiously adv.*, *ness*.

Inogen (in'odzen), 1889. [f. *INO-* + *-GEN* *1.*] *Physiol.* Hermann's term for a hypothetical complex substance supposed to

exist in muscular fibre and to be the energy-yielding substance of muscle. Hence *Inogenic* *a.* of or pertaining to *1*.

Inoperation. 1620. [ad. late L. *inoperationem* (Hilary), f. *inoperare*.] A working within; inworking -1645.

Inoperative (in'opĕrĕtiv), *a.* 1631. [IN-3.] Not operative; not working; in *Law*, without practical force, invalid. The resolutions not having been so ratified, were i 1885. Hence *Inoperativeness*.

Inopercular, *a.* 1864. [IN-3.] *Conch.* = *neat*.

Inoperculate (in'opĕrkulet), *a.* 1835. [IN-3.] Not having an operculum or lid; *spec.* in *Conch.*, of or belonging to the *Inoperculata*, a division of *Pulmonifera* containing those univalves, such as snails, whose shell has no operculum. So *Inoperculated a.*

Inopinable, *a.* ME. [ad. L. *inopinabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *opinabilis* opinable.] Not opinable; unthinkable, inconceivable; not to be thought of -1581. This is inopinable, incredible and a very paradox 1555.

Inopinate, *a.* 1598. [ad. L. *inopinatus*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *opinatus*, *opinare* to think.] Not thought of, unlooked for, unexpected -1807.

Inopportune (in'opĕrtiun), *a.* 1533. [ad. late L. *inopportunitas* unfitting, see IN-3 and OPPORTUNE. Rare till 19th c.] Not opportune; inappropiate or inconvenient, esp. with regard to time, unsuited to the occasion, unreasonable. No visit could have been more i T. Hook. Turbulent and i in their demands LACKY. Hence *Inopportune* *adv.*, *ness*.

Inopportunist (in'opĕrtiunist), *sb.* (a) 1880. [f. INOPORTUNE + *-IST*, after *opportunist*.] *1.* One who believes a policy or course of action to be inopportune, *esp.* one who, on that ground, opposed the doctrine of Papal Infallibility at the Vatican Council, 1870, one opposed to the OPPORTUNISTS. *2. adj.* Of or belonging to the inopportunists 1883.

Inopportunity (in'opĕrtiuniti), 1500. [ad. late L. *inopportunitas*.] The quality or fact of being inopportune; unreasonableness.

Inoppressive (in'opĕsiv), *a.* 1637. [IN-3.] Not oppressive; unoppressive.

Inopulent, *a.* [IN-3.] Not opulent; poor. SHERLEY.

Inorb (in'orb), *v.* 1847. [IN-2] *trans.* To place in an orb or sphere, to surround with or as with an orb; to encircle.

Inordinacy (in'ordinəsi), *n.* 1617. [f. INORDINATE; see -ACY.] The quality or condition of being inordinate; inordinateness; also, an inordinate act. That wantonness of power, and i. of ambition 1735.

Inordinance, 1638. [IN-3.] An inordinate action or practice; an excess -1799.

Inordinate (in'ordinē), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *inordinatus* disordered, irregular, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *ordinatus*, *ordinare*.] *1.* Not ordered; irregular, disorderly; not controlled or restrained. *2.* Not kept within orderly limits, immoderate, excessive ME. *3.* Of persons: Not conforming or subject to law or order, disorderly; immoderate, intemperate 1450. *4.* To keep i. hours 1625. A rude and i. heap Rev. *5.* I. drinking 1665, vanity BURKE, pices 1821. *6.* I. admirers of antiquity BURKE. Hence *Inordinately adv.*, *ness*.

Inordination, 1612. [ad. late L. *inordinationem*, see IN-3 and ORDINATION.] The condition of being inordinate (in conduct, etc.); an instance of this -1788. That intrinsic I, and Deviation from right Reason inherent in it (a Lye) SOUTH.

Inorganic (in'orgənik), *a.* 1794 [f. IN-3 + ORGANIC.] *1.* Not characterized by having organs, not formed with the organs of life; destitute of organized physical structure; said of inanimate matter and bodies formed of it without vital action. *2. Chem.* Of elements, compounds, etc.: Not entering into the composition of organized bodies; not formed under the action of the vital forces 1831. *3.* = INORGANICAL *1.* 1821. *3.* Not belonging to the organism or structure. ha does no a se by

natural growth; *spec.* in *Phistol.* of sounds or forms not arising from regular phonetic development 1843. *Path.* of abnormal heart-sounds not due to disease of the heart substance. *4.* Without systematic arrangement. CARLYLE.

1. I world, nature, the material world outside the animal and vegetable kingdoms: the world of matter, with its forces. 2. I Chemistry, that branch which investigates i compounds, the chemistry of mineral substances. 3. The yoke of an i and alien despotism MIRVALL. These languages will hardly ever agree in what is anomalous or i. ALAN MUIR.

Inorganic, *a.* 1621. [IN-3.] *1.* Without organs or instruments; not having, or not acting by, organs. Said of the soul or mind -1688. *2.* = INORGANIC *1.* -1690. Hence *Inorganically adv.* without organs or organization.

Inorganity, *rare*. 1643 [f. IN-3 + *1. organum*, Gr. *ὄργανον* + *-ITY*.] The condition of being without organs -1727. The i of the Soul Sir T. BROWNE.

Inorganization, 1839 [IN-3.] Absence of organization, unorganized condition.

Inorganized, *a.* 1649. [IN-3.] Not organized; not having organization.

Inornate (in'ornēt), *a.* 1510. [ad. L. *inornatus*.] Not ornate; unadorned, plain.

Inorthography, 1779. [IN-3.] Incorrect spelling.

Inosculate (in'oskulet), *v.* 1671. [f. IN-2 + L. *osculare* to furnish with a mouth or outlet, f. *osculum*, dim. of *os* mouth.] *1. intr.* Of blood-vessels, etc.: To open into each other, to have connexion terminally, to anastomose 1683. *2.* Of solid parts: To unite by interpenetrating or fitting closely into each other 1713. *3. trans.* To cause (blood-vessels or the like) to open into each other; to connect by anastomosis 1734. *4.* To cause (fibres or the like) to pass into each other 1671. *5. trans. and fig. a. intr.* To join or unite so as to become continuous; to blend 1836. *b. trans.* To cause to grow together or unite so as to become continuous 1829.

Inosulation (in'oskuletə'sən), 1672. [f. *prec.*] The action of inosculating; the opening of two vessels of an animal body, or of a vegetable, into each other; anastomosis junction by insertion, hence, applied generally to the passing of one thing into another. The i. of veins 1672.

Inosite (in'osait), 1857. [f. a potential *inos* (f. *INO-* muscle + *-OSE*) + *-ITE*.] *Chem.* A non-fermentable saccharine substance (C₆H₁₂O₆ + 2H₂O), isomeric with glucose, discovered by Scherer (1850) in the fluid contained in the cardiac muscular tissue of the ox, and since found in other parts of the body and in plants.

Inoxidizable (in'ksidəzəb'l), *a.* 1864 [IN-3.] Not oxidizable; incapable of rusting.

Inoxidize, *v.* 1881. [IN-3] *trans.* To render not liable to oxidize.

Inp-: see *IMP-*, as in *inpale*, etc.

In partibus, etc.: see *IN LAT PROP.*

In-patient, 1760: see *IN AULO*. Combs 2.

In-phase, 1916. [attrib. use of *phr in phase*.] *Electr.* Of the same phase.

Input (in'put), *sb.* 1753 [IN *adv.* Combs 1] *1.* A sum put in (Sc.). *2.* That which is put or taken in; esp. of electrical apparatus 1893.

Input, *v.* late ME [IN-1] *1. trans.* To put on, impose. *2. Sc.* To put in, set (in some position) 1557-1839.

Inquartation, *rare*. 1881. [2a. F *in-quartation* (Littre)] A process of separating gold and silver; see *QUARTATION*.

Inquest (in'kwĕst), [ME. *enqueste*, *a.* OF *enqueste* = Rom. and med. L. *inquesta*, *sb.* from *sem. pr. pp. of Com. Rom. *inquire* to INQUIRE. Pronounced *inques* (whence *aphet* *'quest*) till end of 17th c.] *1.* A legal or judicial inquiry to ascertain or decide a matter of fact, esp. one made by a jury in a civil or criminal case. Formerly, a general term for all formal or official inquiries. Now mostly = 'coroner's inquest' (see *CORONER*). Also *fig.* *2.* The body of men appointed to hold a legal inquiry, a jury now *esp.* a *ers jury* ME. *3. f. 2.*

†An inquiry or question, a questioning—1853, †a pursuit, a research; †a quest—1667; inquiry or investigation (now rare) 1625.

1. *Great* 1, an occasional name for the Domesday inquiry and valuation. 1. *Of Office*, an inquiry made by the king's officer, or by commissioners appointed for the purpose, concerning any matter that entitles the king to the possession of lands or tenements, goods or chattels. *fig. Great, last, general* 1, the last Judgement. 2. *Grand or great* 1 = Grand Jury. *Grand (or great)* 1, of the nation, applied to the House of Commons. 3. 'This is the laborious and vexatious 1, that the soul must make after science South.

Inquiet (inkwē't), *a.* ME. [ad L. *inquietus*, *f. in-* (IN-) + *quietus*.] Not quiet, restless, troublesome—1552, uneasy, anxious (rare) 1502. Hence *Inquietness*.

Inquiet (inkwē't), *v.* Now rare. ME. [a. F. *inquier*, ad. L. *inquirere*, *f. inquier*.] *trans.* To destroy the quiet of; †to disquiet, disturb (in mind)—1838.

Inquietation (inkwē'ti-ti-ōn), *arch.* 1461. [a. OF., ad. med. L. *inquietationem*.] The action of disturbing or molesting; the condition of being disturbed or disquieted.

Inquietude (inkwē'ti-ti-ōd), 1440. [a. F. *inquietude*, or ad. late L. *inquietudo*.] 1. Disturbed condition; disturbance—1797. 2. Med. Restlessness (of the body), caused by pain, uneasiness, or debility 1597. 3. Disturbance of mind; disquietude 1658. *b. pl.* Anxieties 1652.

Inquiline (inkwīlīn), *sb.* (a.) rare. 1641. [ad L. *inquilinus* an dweller in a place not his own, *f. in-* (IN-) + *colere* to dwell.] 1. A sojourner, a lodger, an dweller. BP. MOON-TAGU. 2. *Zool.* An animal which lives in the nest or abode of another; a commensal or guest 1879. 3. *attrib.* or *as adj.* 1716.

2. These are several genera of gall-flies which are known as guest gall-flies or inquelines 1884.

†**Inquisite**, *v.* 1542. [f. L. *inquisit*, *in-* + *quiescere* to pollute, etc.] *trans.* To pollute, defile, corrupt—1682. So *Inquisition* [ad. late L. *inquisitionem*] (now rare), pollution; polluted condition; a defilement; a defiling agent (*ut. and fig.*) 1447.

Inquirable, enquirable (in-, ēnkwēj-ā-b), *a.* Now rare. 1485. [f. INQUIRE *v.* + ABLE.] That calls for inquiry; open to inquiry. (Chiefly in legal use.) Also with *into*.

Inquirance, enquirance. [ME. *enquerance* (prob. OF. or AF.), *f. enquerant, enquerre* to INQUIRE; see -ANCE.] Inquiry—1567.

Inquire, enquire (in-, ēnkwēj-), *v.* [ME. *enquerre*, a. OF. *enquerre*, mod. F. *enquêter*—Common Romance **inquirere* for *inquirere* (analytical for cl. L. *inquirere*, *f. in-* (IN-) + *quiescere* to ask. Refash. after cl. L. in 15th c., but the half-latinized *enquire* still subsists beside *inquire*.] 1. *trans.* To search into, seek knowledge concerning, investigate, examine—1787. 2. To seek knowledge of (a thing) by putting a question; to ask about; to ask (something) of. *So at* (a person) ME. *b.* with interrog. clause as object: To ask ME. 3. To address a question to, question, interrogate; to ask (some one)—1682. 4. *intr.* To make investigation; to search, seek; to make inquiry. Const. *into*, *of*, *after*. ME. 5. *intr.* To seek information by questioning; to put a question or questions; to ask. Const. *of*, also (now *So*) *at*, *about*, *after* ME. *b.* To make request for a thing, to ask to see a person. Const. *for*. 1500. 16. *trans.* To seek, search for try to find. With *out* (rarely *forth*). To seek till one finds; to seek out, find out by seeking (often including the notion of *asking*).—1790. 7. *trans.* (or *absol.*) To ask for, demand (rare)—1656. 18. *error.* To name. SPENSER *P. O. II. x. 12.*

1. A Probe. to enquire the depth of a wound WOODALL. 2. You must enquire your way. *Cor. in* 1. 54. b. I will, if he has gone out GALT. 3. Thou no more. Shalt be enquired at Delphos MUR P. R. 1. 453. 4. Of fiery land yet if he more inquire. He may it find SPENSER. 5. Go and d. diligently of the child N. T. (Rhem.) *Math. ii. 8.* David enquired of the Lord *1 Sam. xlii. 2.* 6. Hath any body enquired for mee here to day? SHAKS. 7. Enquire the lesser house out SHAKS. Hence *INQUIRER*, *en-*, one who inquires, a seeker, investigator; a questioner. *Inquiringly*, *en-*, *adv.* in an inquiring manner. *In-* (inkwē'ti-ti-ōd). 1607 [L. =

'by inquiring.'] *Law.* 'An authority given to some official person to institute an enquiry concerning the Crown's interests' (Wharton). *b.* An investigation 1846.

Inquiry, enquiry (in-, ēnkwēj-), 1440. [Earlier *enquiry*, *f. enquire*, INQUIRE *v.* + *-Y*, subseq. refash. after the *vb.*] The action, or an act or course, of inquiring. 1. The action of seeking, esp. (now always) for truth, knowledge, or information concerning something; search, research, investigation, examination. *b.* (with *pl.*) A course of inquiry, an investigation 1512. 2. The action of asking or questioning, interrogation. (*Comm.* = DEMAND *sb.* 4.) 1565. *b.* A question; a query 1548.

1. To reject the christian religion without i 1743. *b.* Enquiries into Anquity STERLE. 2. We could learn nothing thereof by enquiry 1565. *b.* Our reply to this reasonable enquiry is simple SCARVER. *Phr. Court of*, a court legally constituted to inquire into and investigate any charge against an officer or soldier of the army, or any transaction which may possibly be found to call for proceedings before a court-martial. *Writ of*, a writ directing an i. or inquest.

Inquisible, a. [irreg. *f. inquisit*, *inquisition* + ABLE.] Capable of being inquired into; subject to inquiry. HALE.

†**Inquisite, v.** 1639. [f. L. *inquisit*, *in-* + *quiescere*; perh. *f. next*] 1. *trans.* To inquire into, investigate, examine. *Also absol.*—1734. 2. To proceed against (a person) by inquisition or by the method of the Inquisition—1736.

1. *absol.* He inquisited with justice and decorum NORTH.

Inquisition (inkwīzī-jn), *sb.* ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *inquisitionem*.] 1. The action or process of inquiring or searching into matters; search, investigation, examination, scrutiny, inspection. Also with *an* and *pl.* 2. A judicial or official investigation or inquiry, an inquest, also the document recording such inquiry and its result ME. 3. *R. C. Ch.* (with capital *I*). An ecclesiastical tribunal (officially styled the Holy Office) for the suppression of heresy and punishment of heretics, organized in the 13th c. under Innocent III, under a central governing body at Rome called the Congregation of the Holy Office 1502. 4. *attrib.* 1612.

1. To make i. of the truth 1590. The i. of the curious F. HALL. I heartily abhor an i. in faith BERKELEY. 2. R. became a lunatic, and was so found in a. 1896. 3. By Order of the Tribunal of the I. at Toledo Eight Jews were burnt alive 1691. 4. I left them To these I dogs and the devildoms of Spain TENNYSON. Hence *Inquisitorial* *a.* of or pertaining to the I. or to inquiry; inquisitorial 1644. *So Inquisitionary a. (rare).*

Inquisition, v. 1644. [f. prec. *sb.*] *intr.* To make inquisition or investigation; *trans.* to proceed against by the Inquisition.

Inquisitive (inkwīzī-tīv), *a.* (sb.) ME. [a. OF. *inquisitivus*, *adv.* ad. late L. *inquisitivus* (Boeth.), *f. L. inquisit*, *inquirere* to INQUIRE; see -IVE.] 1. Given to inquiry, questioning, or research; desirous of, or eager for, knowledge; curious ME. *b.* Now usu. in bad sense: Unduly or impudently curious; prying 1529.

2. *sb.* An inquisitive person 1589. 1. So many learned, wise and i. men BERKELEY. *b.* Persons who have a Mind to pry into the Thoughts and Actions of their Neighbour SOUTH. Hence *Inquisitively adv.*, -ness.

Inquisitor (inkwīzī-tōr), 1504. [a. OF. *inquisiteur*, in AF. -*itour*, ad. L. *inquisiteur*, *f. inquirere*] 1. One who makes inquisition or inquiry, an investigator; an inquisitive person. Const. *of*, *into*. 2. One whose official duty it is to inquire, examine, or investigate, in matters of crime, taxation, etc. 1513. 3. A detective, informer, or spy—1797. *c. trans.* and *fig.* 1734. 3. An officer of the Inquisition; see INQUISITION 3. 1545.

1. Curious Inquisitors of the causes of all natural things 1836. *a. c.* What's that to you, brother? Who made you the i. of my actions? FIELDING.

Inquisitorial (inkwīzī-tō-rī-āl), *a.* 1761. [f. med. L. *inquisitorial* + -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to an (official) inquisitor or inquisitors; having or exercising the function of an inquisitor. 2. Of the character of an inquisitor; prying 1796.

1. An i. tribunal, was erected in the kingdom HUME. The Cruel and Dangerous i. System of the Church of Rome is stand 82. 2. The or system of

criminal procedure] 1800. Hence *Inquisitorial* *ly adv.*, -ness. *So Inquisitorious a.* (in sense 2) MILTON.

Inquisitory a. 1639. = INQUISITORIAL. **Inquisitorient, a.** [f. L. type **inquisitorientem*, *f. (alt.) inquirere* to INQUIRE.] Eager to play the inquisitor MILTON.

Inracinate, v. rare. 1882. [f. F. *enraciner* + -ATE, after DERACINATE.] *trans.* To enroot, to implant.

†**Inrail, v.** 1594. [f. IN-1 + RAIL *v.*] *trans.* To rail in, inclose with a railing—1724. [In re. [See IN *Lat. prep.* and RE *sb.* 2].] *a.* In fact, in reality 1602. *b.* In the matter of case of 1877.

Inregister, obs. f. ENREGISTER v.

Inroad (inrōd), *sb.* 1548. [f. IN *adv.* + ROAD *sb.*, in sense 'riding'.] 1. A hostile incursion into a country, a raid or foray. 2. *trans.* or *fig.* A powerful or sudden incursion, a forcible encroachment 1637. 3. An opening or passage in—1697.

2. Aggressive war, as distinguished from mere plundering inroads FARMAN. 2. Papal inroads on the liberties of the Church GARR.

Inroad, v. Now rare. 1625. [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To invade; to make an inroad into—1656. Also *intr.*

The Saracens inroaded Aquitain FULLER.

Inroll, obs. f. ENROLL.

Inrolling, ppl a. 1851. [IN *adv.*] That rolls in (like a wave).

Inrunning, ppl sb. ME [IN *adv.*] 1. a.

Incursion, attack (tr. L. *incursus*) WYCLIF.

Inflowing, the place of inflowing. TENNYSON.

Inruption (inrūp-shn) 1809 [Refash of IRUPTION, emphasizing *in-*.] A breaking or bursting in.

Inrush (inrūsh), *sb.* 1817. [IN *adv.*] A rushing or pouring in; inflow, inrush (*lit.* and *fig.*)

The i. of tourists 1883. *So Inrush v.* to rush 1610-1773.

†**Insabbatist, rare.** 1634. [f. F. *insabbate*, or med. L. *insabbatus*, -*sabbatatus*; see 151. But now referred to the peculiar shoe (*sabat* = F. *sabat*, *savate*) worn by the sect.] A member of the sect of the Waldenses.

They were supposed falsely to neglect the Sabbath, and called Insabbatists RANKIN.

†**Insafely, 1635.** [IN-3.] Unsafeness, risk.

Insalivate (insālīvāt), *v.* 1855. [IN 2] *trans.* To mix or impregnate (food) with saliva in the act of mastication. *So Insalivation* 1833.

Insalubrious (insālūbrī-ūs), *a.* 1638 [f. L. *insalubris* + -OUS.] Not salubrious; detrimental to health. (Now chiefly of climate or surroundings.)

Insalubrity (insālūbrī-ti), 1663. [a. F. *insalubrité*; see prec. and -ITY.] Unhealthy character (of locality, climate, etc.); unwholesomeness (of food).

Insalutary (insālūtārī), *a.* 1694. [ad. late L. *insalutaris*, *f. in-* (IN-) + *salutaris*.] Not salutary. 1. Injurious to health, insalubrious—1773. 2. Not having a healthy mental or social influence or effect. LYTON.

Insanable, a. rare. 1547. [ad. L. *insanabilis*, *f. in-* (IN-) + *sanare* to heal.] That cannot be healed, cured, or remedied; incurable. Hence *Insanability*, *Insanableness*, *Insanably adv.*

Insane (insān), *a.* (sb.) 1560. [ad. L. *insanus*, *f. in-* (IN-) + *sanus* SANE.] 1. Of persons: Not of sound mind, mad, mentally deranged. Also of the mind. 2. Unsound. *b. absol.* An insane person. Hence (*attrib.* use of the *pl.*), Set apart for the insane, as *an asylum, ward*, etc. 1786. 2. Of actions (also *colloq.* of things) Mad, idiotic, irrational 1842. 3. Causing insanity. SHAKS.

2. The i. and excessive passion for athletics 1860. 3. Have we eaten on the i. Roast, that takes the Reason Prisoner? SHAKS. Hence *Insanably adv.*, -ness.

†**Insaninate, v.** [irreg. *f. L. insanare* + -ATF³] *trans.* To make unsound or insane. FELTHAM.

†**Insane, rare.** 1572 [a. obs. F. *insanie*, ad. L. *insania*, *f. insanus*.] Madness.

Insanitary (insānitārī), *a.* 1874. [IN-3] Not sanitary or healthful; injurious to health. Hence *Insanitary*.

Insanitation (insænɪ'teɪʃən). 1884 [IN-3.] Want of sanitation; insanitary condition; absence of sanitary requirements.

Insanity (insæ'nɪti). 1590. [ad. L. *insanitas*, f. *insanus*; see -ITY.] 1. The condition of being insane; unsoundness of mind as a consequence of brain-disease; madness, lunacy. Orig. called *l. of mind*. 2. Extreme folly; an instance of this 1844.

1. D. Skæ... definition of *l. of mind* 'a disease of the brain affecting the mind' is not disputable 1897. 2. The insanities of idealism H. SPENCER.

Insapory, *a.* 1596 [Ineg. 1. IN-3 + L. *sapor* taste + -Y.] Unsavoury. SIR T. HERBERT. **Insatiable** (insæ'ʃəbəl), *a.* ME. [a. OF. *insatiable* (mod. *insatiable*), or ad. L. *insatiabilis*; see -ABLE.] Not satiable; that cannot be satiated, satisfied, or appeased; that always craves for more. Const. *of*, rarely *with*. Also *pl.* of things.

1. of antiquity Milt., with war Cowper. *fig.* Insatiable whirlpools More. Hence Insatiability, Insatiableness. Insatiably *adv.*

Insatiate (insæ'ʃiɛt), *v.* 1599 [ad. L. *insatiatus* (Status), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *satiatus*, *satiare*.] That is not satiated or satisfied; never satisfied; insatiable. Const. *of*, *for*.

Suan. I to pursue Vain War with Heav'n Milt. P. L. II. 6. I of battle 1838. *fig.* I. hell, still crying. More MARSTON. So Insatiated *a.* (rare). Hence Insatiately *adv.* -ness.

Insatiety, *var.* 1578. [a. obs. F. *insatiable* (Godef.), ad. L. *insatiatus*; see IN-3 and SATIETY.] The condition of being insatiate; unsatisfied desire or demand.

Insatisfaction, 1568 [IN-3.] Absence of satisfaction; dissatisfaction -1683.

Insatiable, *a.* ME. [ad. L. *insatiabilis* insatiable, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *saturare* to SATURATE.] In satiable -1735.

Insience (ɪn'si:ns). Now rare. 1578. [ad. L. *inscientia*, f. *inscientem*, after *scientia*.] The condition of not knowing; want of knowledge; ignorance.

Insicent (ɪn'si:nt), *a.* 1 Now rare 1578. [ad. L. *inscientem*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *scientem*, *scire*.] Not knowing; lacking knowledge, nescent, ignorant. So *Insicent* *a.* 1633.

Insicent, *a.* 2 [f. IN-2 + L. *scientem*.] Having inward knowledge. Mrs. BROWNING.

Insconce, obs. f. ENSCONCE.

Inscribable (ɪnskri'bəbəl), *a.* 1846. [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being inscribed.

No rectangular parallelogram is *in* a circle (mod).

Inscribe (ɪnskri:b), *v.* 1552. [ad. L. *inscribere*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *scribere*.] 1. *trans.* To write, mark, or delineate in or on something, e.g. on a monument, tablet, etc. Also *fig.*

b. To enroll on an official document or list 1605. *c.* *Comm.* To issue a title (or other) loan in the form of shares with registered holders (see INSCRIBED) 1884.

2. To mark (a surface, column, etc.) with writing or other characters 1637. *b.* To dedicate to a person by a short inscription less formal than an ordinary dedication 1645. 3. *Geom.* To delineate or trace (a figure or line) within a figure, so that some particular points of it lie in the boundary or periphery of that figure 1570.

An angular figure (polygon or polyhedron) is said to be inscribed in another figure when the angular points of the former lie in the bounding line or lines, or surface or surfaces, of the latter. A curved figure (plane or solid) is said to be inscribed in an angular figure when the former touches each of the bounding lines or surfaces of the latter. More rarely, a line is said to be inscribed in a figure when its extremities lie in the boundary of that figure.

1. We raise the marble and i the flattering epiph 1864. 2. Like to that sanguine flower inscrib'd with we Milt. *b.* An author may with great propriety i his work to him by whose encouragement it was undertaken Jonson. Hence *Inscribe*, one who i scribes; the writer of an inscription. So *Inscript*, something inscribed; an inscription. *Inscriptible* *a.* (rare) = INSCRIBABLE.

Inscribed (ɪnskri'bɪd), *pp.* *a.* 1571. [f. prec.] In the senses of INSCRIBE *v.* *b.* Of a state (or other) loan: Issued not in the form of bonds passing from hand to hand, but as shares of which the names of the holders are registered or entered in a *st* kep. *b.* head office of the issuing sta e o company 1882.

Inscription (ɪnskri'pʃən). ME. [ad. L. *inscriptionem*.] 1. The action of inscribing. Also *fig.* rare. 1652. 2. *concr.* That which is inscribed; a piece of writing or lettering upon something; esp. a legend, description, or record traced upon some hard substance for the sake of durability, as on a monument, building, stone, tablet, medal, coin, vase, etc. 1538. Also *fig.* 3. *spec.* *a.* A title, heading, superscription. (Now rare or Obs. as dist. from 2.) ME. *b.* A brief dedication of a book or work of art to a person, the superscription of a letter 1742. 4. *Anal.* A marking upon some organ or part produced by another in contact with it; esp. on the fleshy part of a muscle where a tendon crosses it 1578. 5. *Comm.* The action of inscribing stock, in *pl.* inscribed stocks (see INSCRIBED) 1797. Hence *Inscriptional* *a.* bearing an inscription; characteristic of, or of the nature of, an i. or inscriptions.

Inscriptive (ɪnskri'ptɪv), *a.* 1740. [f. L. *inscriptus*, *inscribere* + -IVE.] 1. Of the nature of an inscription; belonging to or used in inscriptions. 2. Bearing an inscription. DYER.

Inscroll (ɪnskroʊl), *v.* 1596. [f. IN-2 or 2 + SCROLL.] *trans.* To inscribe or enter upon a scroll. *Morch.* V. II. vii. 72.

Inscrutable (ɪnskru'təbəl), *a.* (sb.) 1450 [ad. late L. *inscrutabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *scrutari*; see -ABLE.] 1. That cannot be searched into or found out by searching; impenetrable, unfathomable; entirely mysterious. Rarely of things physical, as an abyss. 2. *sb.* *pl.* Inscrutable things 1663.

1. The herte of man is i, and onely god knoweth it 1525. As i a mystery as the origin of Life 1894. Hence *Inscrutability*, *Inscrutableness*. *Inscrutably* *adv.*

Insculp (ɪnskʊlp), *v.* Now rare or Obs. *Pa.* *pp.* *insculp*, *insculp*, ME. [ad. L. *insculpere*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *sculpere* to carve, or F. *insculper*.] Used first in *pa.* *pp.* *insculpt*, ad. L. *insculptus*; whence perh. the finite vb.] 1. *trans.* To carve, engrave, or sculpture (upon something). Also *fig.* 2. *a.* To shape artistically by cutting. *b.* To sculpture (stone, etc.); to CARVE. Also *fig.* 1578.

1. Which he insculp'd in twobly stones Drayton. 2. The sacred Tables insculp'd of God's own hand 1830. So *Insculpt* *v.* 1837. **Inscription**, the action of carving or sculpturing upon something; a carved figure or inscription. Also *fig.*

Insculpture, *sb.* 2 Obs. 1607. [a. obs. F. *insculpture*, f. L. *insculpere*; see -URE.] A figure or inscription carved or sculptured upon something.

On his Gravestone, this I. *Times* v. iv. 67.

Insculpture, *v.* Also *en-*. 1887. [f. IN-2 + EN- + SCULPTURE.] *trans.* To carve or sculpture upon something. Shapes That yet survive *en*sculptured on the walls Wordsw.

Inscutcheon, 1562. = INESCUTCHON.

Inseam, obs. f. ENSEAM *v.* 1

Insearch (e-, -er, var. of ENSEARCH, -ER.

Inseparable, *a.* rare. 1623. [ad. L. *inseparabilis*.] Incapable of being cut -17..

Insect (ɪn'sekt), *sb.* 1601. [ad. L. *insectum*, ellipt for *animal insectum* animal notched or cut into (Pliny), f. *insectus*, *insecare*, tr. Gr. *ἐντομν*; cf. ENTOMO-.] 1. A small invertebrate animal, usually having a body divided into segments, and several pairs of legs, and often winged; in pop. use comprising, besides the animals scientifically so called (see 2), many other arthropods, as spiders, mites, centipedes, woodlice, etc., and other invertebrates, as the 'coral-insect'; still applied by the uneducated to earthworms, snails, etc., and even some small vertebrates, as frogs and tortoises.

2. *Zool.* An animal belonging to the class *Insecta* of *Arthropoda*; see INSECTA 2. 1601. 3. *fig.* Applied to any insignificant or despicable person 1684. 4. He, the little I, was recommended to King William HARRIS. *attrib* and *Comb.* 1. General: as *i. pest*, *vermin*, etc.; *i. quire*, *race*, etc.; 2. *understanding*, *i. egg*, *larva*, etc.; 3. *sex*, *scabious*, *i. calf*. 5. Special: as *i. beds*, the calcareous bands of the British Lias, in which the relics of i. life are very abundant. *Lesser* a creature that feeds on powder a der hy prepared from the dried

flowers of species of *Pyrranthum* used to kill or drive away insects.

Insect, *a.* 1589. [ad. L. *insectus*, *pa.* *pp.* *insect*; see *piec*.] Having the body divided into segments; chiefly in *z.* *animals* = L. *animalia insecta*; see INSECTA.

Insecta (ɪn'sektə), *sb.* *pl.* 1609. [L., *pl.* of *insectum* INSECT; formerly also *insecta animalia* 'cut-waisted animals'.] 1. Former *pl.* of INSECT, as used pop. -1657. 2. Also *erron.* *insecta*, *insecta's*. Also *fig.* -1658. 3. *Zool.* A class of invertebrate animals; formerly comprising the whole of the ARTHROPODA, or all these except the *Crustacea* and *Arachnida*, now restricted to the *Hexapoda*, having the body divided into three regions (head, thorax, and abdomen), with six legs (all borne upon the thorax), and usually two or four wings (1 in some cases none); constituting the largest class of *Arthropoda* 1727.

Insectarium (ɪn'sektəriəm), Also *Insectary* (ɪn'sektəri), 1881. [f. INSECTA + -ARIUM.] A place for keeping and breeding insects, an entomological vivarium.

Insectation, *var.* 1535. [ad. L. *insectatio* pursuit, f. *insectari* to pursue, *rail* at.] *Railing*, *calumniation* -1658.

Insected (ɪn'sektɪd), *pp.* *a.* rare 1645 [f. L. *insectus* (see INSECT *a.*) + -ED.] Cut into; divided, as it were, into segments, as an insect.

Insecticide (ɪn'sektɪsaɪd), 1865. [f. I. *insectum* INSECT + -icide, -CIDĒ, *killer*.] One who or that which kills insects; *spec.* a preparation used for destroying insects. *b.* *attrib* or *as adj.* Having the property of destroying insects. So *Insecticidal* *a.* 1857.

Insecticide, *2.* 1865. [f. as *piec.* + -CIDĒ.] The killing of insects.

Insectile (ɪn'sektɪl, -tɪl), *a.* 1 and *sb.* 1615. [f. L. *insectum*; cf. L. *scitilis*, f. *scetus*.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an insect; consisting of insects; also *fig.* infesting like insects. Now rare. 1626.

B. *sb.* = INSECT *sb.* -1666.

Insectile, *a.* 2 rare. [IN-3.] Incapable of being cut or divided -1683.

Insection (ɪn'sekʃən), 1653. [f. L. *insect*, *insecare*; cf. *disection*.] The action of cutting into, incision; division into sections; *concr.* an incision, division, indentation.

Insectivora (ɪn'sektɪvərə), *sb.* *pl.* 1836 [mod. L., neut. *pl.* of *insectivorus* insect-eating (see *animalia*).] *Zool.* 1. An order of *Mammalia*, comprising numerous small quadrupeds, as the mole, shrew, and hedgehog, most of which feed on insects. 2. A group of *Chiroptera*; the insectivorous Bats. 3. *Entom.* A group of *Hymenoptera* which feed on other insects (Westwood).

Insectivore (ɪn'sektɪvɔː), Also -vor. 1863. [a. mod. F. *insectivore* (Cuvier), ad. I. *insectivorus*.] An insectivorous animal or plant; *spec.* one of the *Insectivora*.

Insectivorous (ɪn'sektɪvərəs), *a.* 1661 [f. mod. L. *insectivorus* + -OUS.] Feeding on insects; applied to the *Insectivora* among mammals, and various birds, such as swallows, also to those plants which capture and absorb insects, as the sundew, Venus's fly-trap, etc.

Insectology (ɪn'sektɒlədʒi) 1766. [a. F. *insectologie*, f. L. *insectum* + -(O)LOGY.] A term formerly used as = ENTOMOLOGY; but now usually applied to the study of insects in their economic relations to man, as producers of silk, cochineal, etc., and as agricultural pests or benefactors. Hence *Insecto loger*, *Insectologist*, a student of I.

Insecure (ɪn'si:kjʊə), *a.* 1649. [ad. med. L. *insecurus*; see IN-3 and SECURE.] Not secure. 1. Wanting assurance, confidence, or certainty, uncertain; without certainty of -1807. 2. Unsafe, exposed to danger; liable to give way, fail, or be overcome 1654.

1. Troubled with sorrow and i. apprehensions JEFF. TAYLOR. 2. So in-secure did overmuch security make them 1654. Hence *Insecurely* *adv.* (rare), to render I. *Insecurely* *adv.* -ness.

Insecurity (ɪn'si:kjʊəri), 1746. [ad. med. L. *insecuritas* f. *in-* (IN-3) + *securus*.] 1. The condition of no being sure. 2. Want of con-

Insidious (insidiös), *a.* 1545 [ad. L. *insidiosus*, *f. insidius*; see -OUS.] Full of wiles or plots; lying in wait or seeking to entrap or ensnare; sly, treacherous, deceitful, underhand, artful, cunning. (Of persons and things)

A fake, i. Tongue, may whisper a Lie so close, and low South. A more powerful and i. enemy. H. Newman. A victim to an i. disease (*mod.*). Hence **insidiously** *adv.*, -ness.

Insight (*insol*), *ME.* [f. IN *adv.* + SIGHT *v.* Orig. = 'internal sight', i. e. with the eyes of the mind; but subseq. analysed as sight or seeing into a thing or subject.] **1.** Internal sight, mental vision or perception, discernment; in early use occas., Understanding, wisdom -1647. **2.** A glimpse or view beneath the surface; the faculty or power of thus seeing 1580. **3.** A mental looking to or upon something; consideration, respect, regard -1491. **4.** Sight (of the bodily eyes); looking; looking in, inspection, a look -1663

1. Much better is the i. of the mind than the light, or eyesight, of the body 1578. **2.** This thorough i. into the Man makes me distrust him 1718. Hence **insightful** *a.*, having i. 1602.

Insight *2.* north. and Sc. Obs. 1522. [?] Goods, esp. household furniture.

Insignia (insignia), *sb. pl.* Less freq. in sing. **insigne** (insigne). 1643. [L., pl. of *insigne* mark, sign, badge of office. See **INSIGN** *sb.*] **1.** Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honour; emblems of a nation, person, etc. **b.** Error, used as sing., with pl. -1774. **2.** (usu. *fig.*) Marks or tokens indicative of anything 1796.

1. The insignia of the Order of the Bath WILLIAMSON. **b.** A slender white wand, the dreaded insignia of his office W. Irving. **a.** The i. of immortality DE WYRE.

Insignificance (insignifikāns). 1699. [f. **INSIGNIFICANT**; see -ANCE] The fact or quality of being insignificant. **1.** Want of signification or meaning 1754. **2.** Want of significance; unimportance; contemptibility. **3.** A sufficient apology for a whole line of. SCOTT **Insignificance** 1651.

Insignificant (insignifikānt), *a.* (*sb.*) 1677. [IN-².] **1.** Devoid of signification; meaningless 1651. **2.** Devoid of significance, weight, or force; ineffective; immaterial; trivial; contemptible 1627. **3.** Small in size; petty 1748. **4.** *sb. a.* A word or thing without signification. **b.** An unimportant or contemptible person. 1710.

1. The frequency of i. speech HORTON. **2.** An i. blockhead 1751. The Rorran loss was i. in this battle HORTON. **3.** Thebes had sunk to an i. village THOMAS. Hence **insignificantly** *adv.*

Insignificative, *a.* 1660. [ad. late L. *insignificativus*, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *significare*.] Not significant, not denoting by external signs -1751.

Insignment, obs. *f.* **ENSIGNMENT**.

Insimulate, *v.* 1532. [f. L. *insimulatio*, *insimulare* to bring a plausible charge against, accuse, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *simulare* to SIMULATE.] *trans.* To charge, accuse -1663. So **insimulation**, accusation 1586-1624.

Insincere (insinēre), *a.* 1634. [ad. L. *insincerus* not genuine, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *sincerus*.] Not sincere or genuine; assuming a false guise in speech or conduct; dissembling, disingenuous. Things stand both ticklish and i. before wit and Holland MARVELL. Hence **insincerely** *adv.* 1625.

Insincerity (insinēriti). 1548. [f. L. *insincerus* + -ITY.] **1.** Want of parity, corruption. UDALL. **2.** The opposite of sincerity; the quality of being insincere; dissimulation; an instance of this 1699.

1. Manfredi, a statesman of the Italian school, who takes i. for wisdom GOUV. MORIUS. The fashionable insincerities of his day A. DOUGLAS.

Insinew, *v.* Also **en-**. 1597 [f. IN-² + SINEW.] *trans.* To furnish with sinews; to invigorate, to inspire with vigour or strength -1611.

All members of our Cause. That are i. sinewed to his Action 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 172.

Insinuant (insinuant), *a.* rare. 1639. [ad. L. *insinuans*, *insinuare* to INSINUATE.]

1. Insinuating; wheedling, ingratiating. **2.** That steals its way in 1877.

Insinuate (insinuat), *v.* -1529. [f. L. *insinuo*, *insinuar* *f. in-* (IN-²) + *sinuo* *a.* to wind, to creep, to enter.]

1. To introduce tortuously, sinuously, indirectly, or by devious methods, to introduce by imperceptible degrees or subtle means 1647. Also *refl.* and *trans.* (for *refl.*)

2. *trans.* To introduce (a person) by sinuous, stealthy, or artful ways into some position or relation; esp. *refl.* to worm oneself into the favour, etc. of another 1579. **3.** *refl.* Of an immaterial thing: To instil itself subtly; to win its way into men's minds, favour, or notice 1594. **4.** *trans.* To draw, win, or attract (a person, etc.) subtly or covertly to or into something -1677. **5.** To introduce to the mind indirectly, covertly, or privily; to infuse or instil subtly or imperceptibly 1529. **6.** To convey indirectly; to hint obliquely; now generally with implication of cunning or underhand action 1511. Also *absol.*

7. To signify indirectly, to suggest, imply. Obs. or arch 1533. **8.** *trans.* To register (a deed or document); to lodge for registration 1529.

1. Trees, which i. their roots into the fissures KENBALL. **2.** *refl.* They insinuated themselves into families to betray them 1632. **3.** A pure and humble religion gently insinuated itself into the minds of men GIBSON. **5.** In which wisdom was to be insinuated not enforced MURICE. **6.** Hints and allusions, expressing little, insinuating much BAKER. **7.** He did i. with his eyes, unto me, I should depart and leave them 1641.

Insinuating, *ppl. a.* 1591. [f. prec. *vb.* + -ING².] **1.** That penetrates sinuously between the particles of a body; subtly penetrating 1615. **2.** That artfully works his way into company, position, favour, etc.; wily, wheedling, ingratiating.

1. Black smoke of the most subtle and i. nature 1599. **2.** [An:] Hypocrite H. More. Englishmen of honourable name and i. address MACLELLAN. Hence **insinuatingly** *adv.*

Insinuation (insinuatjōn), 1526. [ad. L. *insinuatio*; cf. *f. insinuationem*.] The action of insinuating. **1.** A winding or twisting 1601. **2.** Introduction or entrance by winding, indirect, or stealthy motion; stealing in 1614. **3.** The action of stealing into the favour of any one by winning, persuasive, or subtle means; a winding or ingratiating action or speech 1553. **4.** The subtle or insensible instilling of anything into the mind 1526. **5.** The suggestion or hinting of anything indirectly or covertly; (with *pl.*) an indirect or covert suggestion 1532. **6.** *trans.* The production or delivery of a will for official registration, as a step towards procuring probate -1726.

1. The resistance of adamant is insufficient to defeat the i. of a fibre 1806. **3.** I never advanced a Step by way of i. to curry Favour or Affection, as they say, on any Side 1728. **4.** The of divine truth COWORTH. **5.** A modest title should only inform the buyer what the book contains without further i. MUR.

Insinuate (insinuat), *v.* 1592. [f. L. *insinuat*, *insinuare* + -IVE.] **1.** Having the property of stealing into favour or confidence; subtly ingratiating. **2.** Tending to insinuate into the mind 1786. **3.** Characterised by or involving insinuation or suggestion; given to insinuations; suggestive, hinting 1643.

1. His Discourse [was] plausible and i. 168. Hence **insinuatively** *adv.*, -ness.

Insinuator (insinuator), 1598. [a. L.] **a.** One who artfully creeps into favour; **b.** One who hints subtly.

Insinuatory, *a.* 1871. [f. L. *insinuator*, *ppl. stem* + -ORY.] Insinuatative.

Insipid (insipid), *a.* (*sb.*) 1620. [ad. late L. *insipidus*, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *apidus* SAPID; cf. *f. insipide*.] **1.** Without taste; having only a very slight taste; without perceptible flavour. **2.** *fig.* Wanting the qualities which excite interest or emotion; lifeless, dull, flat 16. **3.** Devoid of taste, intelligence, or judgement; stupid, foolish, dull -1784. **4.** *a.* An insipid person or thing -1834.

1. No water can be pure that is not quite i. 1756. **2.** *Diabetes* (*diabetes insipidus*), a form of diabetes dist. from *saccharus* (*diabetes mellitus*) see **DIABETES**. **3.** Compliments DISKARELL. **3.** To church, where a most young coocomb preached Prov. Hence **insipidity**, the quality of being i.; an i. person, remark, etc. **Insipidly** *adv.*, -ness.

Insipient (insipient), 1494. [ad. L. *insipiens*, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *sapere* to be wise.] **a.** A

to avoid confusion with *insipient*.) 1528. **1.** *sb.* An unwise or foolish person. -1633. So **insipience**, the quality of being i. 1422.

Insist (insist), *v.* 1586. [ad. L. *insistere*, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *sistere* to stand; cf. *f. insistere*.] **1.** *intr.* To stand or rest on or upon. ? ODS 1598. **2.** To continue steadfastly in a course of action, to follow steadfastly in (on) a person's steps, etc.; to continue with urgency, to persevere (*arch.*) 1586. **3.** To dwell at length or with emphasis on or upon (*lof, tin*) a matter hence, to i. on = to assert or maintain persistently 1596. **4.** To make a demand with persistent urgency, to take a persistent or peremptory stand (on, upon, *for, against*, etc.) 1623.

1. Angles likewise which i. on the Diameter, are all Right Angles 1709. **2.** To cast our eyes upon Nature, and to i. in her steps 1638. **3.** I cannot now i. Upon particulars B. JONES. **Protrachus** insists that all pleasures are good JOWELL. **4.** To i. on the appointment being made 166. Hence **insister**, *c.* who insists. **Insistently** *adv.*

Insistence (insistence), Also **insistence**. 1611. [f. prec. + -ENCE. The *sp.* in -ence follows *assistance*, etc.] The action of insisting; the fact, or quality, of being insistent.

Insistency (insistence), Also **insistency**. 1859. [f. as prec.; see -ENCY.] The quality of being insistent, urgency, pertinacity; an insistence of this.

Insistent (insistent), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **insistent**. 1624. [ad. L. *insistent*, *insistere*.] **1.** Standing or resting on something (*rare*). **2.** Dwelling firmly on something asserted, demanded, etc.; persistent, urgent. Hence, Enforcing attention. 1868. **3.** Ornith. [f. *insistent*] Applied to the hind toe of birds when it is inserted so high that it touches the ground only with its tip; opp. to *incumbent* 1886. **4.** *sb.* An insistent person 1868.

1. The i. facts of sin, suffering, and misery 1888. Hence **insistently** *adv.* in an i. manner.

Insisture, [f. *INSIST* + -URE.] Continuance, persistence. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 87.

Insistency. 1701. [f. IN-² + L. *subistent*, *subire* to thrust; see -ENCY.] Freedom from thrust

Insition *1.* 1589 [ad. L. *insitionem*, *insitionem*.] The action of engraving, engraving, *concr.* a graft. Also *transf.* and *fig.* -1855

Insition *2.*, obs. *erron.* *f.* **INCISION**.

Insititious (insititious), *a.* 1639. [f. L. *insititious* (*erron.* -ititus) engrafted; see **INSITION** and -ITIOUS.] Of engrafted or inserted nature; introduced from without.

In situ (in situ): see **IN LAT. PREP.**

Insare, *Insare*, obs. *ff.* **INSNARE**, etc.

Insobriety (insobriet), 1611. [IN-².] Want of sobriety; intemperance (either generally, or *spec.* in drinking)

Insoiable (insolab), *a.* Now rare 1581. [ad. L. *insociabilis*; see IN-² and **SOCIABLE**.] **1.** That cannot be associated or combined; incompatible -1678. **2.** Unsociable 1598.

1. Lime and wood are i. WOTTON. **2.** Thus austere i. life breaks. Hence **insociability**, **insociable** -ness, i. disposition or state. **Insociably** *adv.*

Insociate, *a.* [f. IN-² + L. *sociatus*.] Not associated; solitary. B. JONS.

Insolate (insolat), *v.* 1623. [f. L. *insolat*, *insolare* to place in the sun, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *sol* *trans.* To place in, or expose to the rays of, the sun.

Insolation (insolatjōn), 1612. [ad. L. *insolationem*; see prec.] The action of placing in the sun; exposure to the sun's rays; occas. the effect of this. **1.** *gen.* 1654. **2.** *spec.* **a.** Exposure of some substance to the sun's rays as for the purpose of drying, bleaching or maturing 1612. **b.** Exposure of the body to the sun's rays for medical treatment 1625. **c.** Injurious exposure to the sun's rays or to excessive heat; sunstroke 1758.

Insol (insol), 1851. [f. IN *a.* + **SOLE** *sb.*] **a.** The inner sole of a boot or shoe. **b.** A flat piece of warm or waterproof material laid inside the shoe.

Insolence (insolēns), *MF.* [ad. I. *insolent* *a.* *f. solen* *NSO* *E* *T* *set* -ENCE.]

1. To introduce tortuously, sinuously, indirectly, or by devious methods, to introduce by imperceptible degrees or subtle means 1647. Also *refl.* and *trans.* (for *refl.*)

2. *trans.* To introduce (a person) by sinuous, stealthy, or artful ways into some position or relation; esp. *refl.* to worm oneself into the favour, etc. of another 1579. **3.** *refl.* Of an immaterial thing: To instil itself subtly; to win its way into men's minds, favour, or notice 1594. **4.** *trans.* To draw, win, or attract (a person, etc.) subtly or covertly to or into something -1677. **5.** To introduce to the mind indirectly, covertly, or privily; to infuse or instil subtly or imperceptibly 1529. **6.** To convey indirectly; to hint obliquely; now generally with implication of cunning or underhand action 1511. Also *absol.*

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1. Trees, which i. their roots into the fissures KENBALL. **2.** *refl.* They insinuated themselves into families to betray them 1632. **3.** A pure and humble religion gently insinuated itself into the minds of men GIBSON. **5.** In which wisdom was to be insinuated not enforced MURICE. **6.** Hints and allusions, expressing little, insinuating much BAKER. **7.** He did i. with his eyes, unto me, I should depart and leave them 1641.

1 The quality of being insolent, esp. as manifested in action. **1a.** Pride, arrogance, contempt for inferiors. **b.** Offensive contemptuousness of action or speech due to presumption; sauciness 1668. **c.** An insolent act; a piece of insolence (now rare) 1491. **†2.** Exultation. SPENSER. **†3.** Inexperience -1500. **†4.** The quality or character of being unusual; unaccustomedness 1631.

1 **a.** I do wonder, his I can brooke to be commanded under COMIUS SHARS *Cor.* 11. 266. The rich Man's I Rowe. **b.** When their I was such, as to make know the Instruments of their Ambition 1683. **c.** The Assaults and Insolencies of Night Robbers 1680.

Insolency. Now rare 1494 [ad L. *insolentia*; see prec. and -ENCY.] = prec.

Insolent (insol'ent), *a. (sb.)* ME. [ad L. *insolentem* unaccustomed, *f. in-* (IN-) + *solare* to be accustomed]

A. a. 1. **†1.** Proud, disdainful, arrogant, overbearing; offensively contemptuous of the rights of others. **2.** Contemptuous of rightful authority; presumptuously contemptuous, impertinently insulting 1678. **†3.** Immoderate, going beyond the bounds of propriety -1712.

1 How I is upstart pride! Gay. **2.** God will not gratifie their i. demand BAYLY. An idle, drunken, i. fellow 1824. **3.** All the Extremities of Household Expense, Furniture, and i. Equipage STREET.

II. 1. Unaccustomed, unusual -1665. **†2.** Unused to a thing, inexperienced -1598.

B. sb. An insolent person 1595. Our i. John 11. 122.

Hence Insolently *adv.*, *†ness.*

Insolidity (insol'iditi). ? Obs. 1578. [IN-3.] Absence of solidity; want of firmness or stability; frailty, flimsiness, weakness.

Insolubility (insolub'iliti). 1620. [f L. *insolubilis*, see -IV-]. The quality of being insoluble. **†1.** Indissolubility. BRENT **2.** Incapability of being solved; also, an insoluble problem 1827. **3.** Incapability of being dissolved in a liquid 1791.

1 The i. of Marriage 1620. **a.** The i. of this problem 1827.

Insoluble (insol'ub'l), *a. (sb.)* ME. [ad L. *insolubilis*, see IN-3 and SOLUBLE.]

1 That cannot be dissolved, undone, or loosed, indissoluble. Now rare **†b.** Of arguments. Irrefragable (rare) -1676. **2.** That cannot be solved or explained, as a difficulty, problem, etc.; unsolvable ME. **3.** Incapable of being dissolved in a liquid 1713. **4. sb.** Something insoluble; a difficulty or problem that cannot be solved or explained ME.

1 Like a strong and i. wall HOLLAND. **2.** An i. question concerning the origin of evil WARBURTON. **3.** The i. salts 1827. Hence Insolubleness. Insolubly *adv.*

Insolvably (insolv'ab'l), *a.* 1652. [IN-3.]

1 = INSOLUBLE *a.* **†2.** Of a debt 'That cannot be paid' (f.) 1755. Hence Insolvability, Insolvableness. Insolvably *adv.*

Insolvency (insolv'ensi). 1660. [f. INSOLVENT *a.*; see -ENCY.] The condition of being insolvent; the fact of being unable to pay one's debts or discharge one's liabilities; an instance of this. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Prisoners, who intend to take the Benefit of the Act of 1723.

Insolvent (insolv'ent), *a. (sb.)* 1591. [IN-2.] Not solvent. **1.** Unable to pay one's debts or discharge one's liabilities, bankrupt. **†2.** Not able to be cashed or realized -1728. **3.** Pertaining or relating to insolvents or insolvency 1837. **4. sb.** An insolvent debtor 1725.

1 The cruel treatment of the i. debtors of the state GIBSON. **3.** He had been through the i. Court TEACKEY. **4.** An i. as distinguished from a bankrupt, was an i. who was not a trader, for originally only a trader could be made bankrupt WHEATON.

Insomnia (insom'niä). 1758. [L., *f. insomnus* sleepless, *f. in-* (IN-) + *somnus*] Inability to sleep; sleeplessness. Also *†Insomnie* 1622, *†Insomnium* 1694-1856.

Insomniac (insom'niäk), *a. rare.* 1658. [ad L. *insomniacus*, *f. prec.*; see -OUS.] Affected with insomnia; sleepless.

Insomniolence (insom'niölens). 1822. [IN-3.] Insomnia. So *Insomniolency* 1843, *Insomniolent a.* 1840. (All rare.)

Insomuch (insom'uch), *adv.* ME. [The three *u* rds in so much usu. 23 one.] *absol.* So mu h so fa *a. insom-*

much as. **a.** Inasmuch as, seeing that, since 1485. **†b.** = sense 3. -1658. **c.** To such an extent as, so as 1651. **3.** *Inomuch that:* To such an extent that, so that. (The most usual construction.) **†4.** With ellipsis of *as*. = **2 a.** -1605.

2. a. In so much as I am not French by birth, but born in the city of Marseilles Cayton. **c.** In so much and in so far as they are susceptible of becoming [etc.] BENTHAM. **3.** The rain fell in torrents, i. that the soldiers were often ankle-deep in water ALISON. **4.** *Y. L. v. ii. 60.*

Insonorous (insön'ö-räs), *a. rare.* 1795. [IN-2.] Not sonorous; giving a dull or muffled sound.

Insooth, *adv.*, for *in sooth*; see SOOTH *sb.*

Insoorb (insö'rb), *v. rare.* 1878 [f. IN-1 + L. *sorbere*,] *trans.* To absorb into. So *Insoorbent a.* absorbent 1756

Insouciance (ghus'syän's, occas. insü'siäns). 1799. [F., *f. next*, see -ANCE.] Carelessness, indifference, unconcern.

Insouciant (insü'siänt, Fr. ghussyän). 1829 [F., *f. in-* (IN-) + *souciant*, *soucier* to care - L. *sollicitare* to disturb, agitate.] Careless, indifferent, unconcerned.

Insoul, var. of ENSOUL *v.*

Inspan (inspän), *v. S. Afr.* 1850. [a. Du. *inspannen*, *f. in* adv. + *spannen* to stretch, tighten.] *trans.* To yoke (horses, oxen, etc.) in a team to a vehicle; to harness (a wagon).

†Inspect, *sb.* 1489. [app. ad. L. *inspectus* (Stress orig. *inspekt*, in 18th c. *inspect*.)] The act of looking into a matter; inspection, examination -1746.

Inspect (inspekt), *v.* 1623. [f. L. *inspect*, ppl. stem of *inspicere*, and its freq. *inspiculare*.] *1. trans.* To look carefully into; to view closely and critically; to examine; now *spec.* to investigate or oversee officially. **†2. intr.** To look closely or carefully; to examine into or among -1799.

1 He inspected nature with the close eye of a naturalist D'ISSELY. **2.** That you would please to i. among your father's papers SWIFT.

Inspection (inspek'shan). ME. [a F. *inspection*, -cion, ad. L. *inspectionem*, *f. inspicere* to INSPECT.]

1. The action of inspecting or looking narrowly into; careful scrutiny or survey; close examination; *spec.* official investigation or oversight. **†2.** Insight, perception -1709. **†3.** A plan of a piece of ground, etc. which has been inspected; a design, survey, view -1795.

1 The i. of the Intrails of Beasts, to learn the will of Heaven BOYLE. **2.** *trial by i.*, a mode of trial in which some point or issue, being evidently the object of sense, was decided by the judges of the Court upon the evidence of their own senses. Hence *Inspectional a.* of, pertaining or relating to i.; *spec.* that can be read or understood at sight.

Inspective (inspektiv), *a.* 1609. [ad. late L. *inspectivus*, *f. inspect*, *inspicere*; see -IVE.] **1.** Given to inspection, watchful, attentive 1624. **†2.** Concerned with investigation; theoretical -1660.

Inspector (inspektär). 1602. [a. L., from *inspicere*,] **1.** One who inspects or looks carefully at or into; an overseer, a superintendent; *spec.* an officer appointed to examine into, and supervise or report upon, the working of some department or institution, or the due observance of certain laws and regulations, as *L. of schools, of weights and measures, of mines, etc.* **2.** One who looks into something for information, from curiosity, etc. 1667. **3.** An officer of police ranking next below a superintendent and above a sergeant 1840. **4. Cr. Antiq.** = EXORT 1818. **5. Inspector-General:** An officer at the head of a system of inspection, having under him a body of inspectors 1702. Hence *Inspectorial a.*

Inspectorate (inspektör'ät). 1762. [f. prec.; see -ATE.] **1. a.** The office or function of an inspector; supervision by inspectors. **b.** A body or staff of inspectors. Also *attrib.* **2.** A district under official inspection 1853.

Inspectorial (inspektör'iäl), *a.* 1753. [f. INSPECTOR + -IAL; after words from L. *corpus* + -IAL.] Of, pertaining or belonging to inspectors having the rank or position of an inspector

Inspectorship (inspektör'ship). 1753. [f. *as* prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of an inspector, inspectorate.

Inspectorress (inspektör'es). 1785. [f. INSPECTOR + -ESS.] A female inspector.

Insperge, *v.* 1599. [ad L. *inspergere*, *f. in-* (IN-) + *spargere* to scatter.] *trans.* To sprinkle on, to scatter on or in -1683.

Insperse, *v. rare* 1577 [f. L. *inspersus*, *inspergere*] = prec. -1721. So *†Inspersion*, the action of sprinkling on, that which is sprinkled on 1608.

†Inspecimus (inspek'simüs). 1628. [L. = 'we have inspected'; the first word in recital of the inspection of charters, etc.] Law A charter in which the grantor avouches to have inspected an earlier charter which he recites and confirms. Also *attrib.*

Inspheare, -spheare, var. of ENSPHERE *v.* Inspinne, var. of INCHPIN (sense 1).

Inspirable (inspär'äb'l), *a.* 1656. [f. INSPIRE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being inspired (see the vb.).

†Inspirate (inspär'ät), *v.* 1615. [f. L. *inspirat*, *inspirare*.] = INSPIRE *v.* -1810

Inspiration (inspär'äshn). ME. [a. OF, ad. L. *inspiratio*.]

I. Lit. senses. 1. The action of blowing on or into (rare) -1710. **2.** The action, or an act of inhaling; the drawing in of the breath into the lungs in respiration. (Opp. to EXPIRATION) 1564. Also *transf.* **3.** In i. the lungs are passive TOWN.

II. Fig. senses. 1. The action of inspiring, the fact or condition of being inspired, a breathing or infusion into the mind or soul. **a. spec. (Theol., etc.) A special immediate action or influence of the Spirit of God (or of some divine or supernatural being) upon the human mind or soul; said *esp.* of that divine influence under which the books of the Bible are held to have been written ME. **b. gen. A breathing in of some idea, purpose, etc. into the mind; the suggestion of some feeling or impulse, esp. of an exalted kind SHAKS. **c.** The prompting (from some influential quarter) of the utterance or publication of particular views or information on some public matter 1880. **2. transf. Something inspired; an inspired utterance or product 1819, an inspiring principle 1865.******

3. a. Verbal a. of the Bible, the view according to which every word written was dictated by the Spirit of God. *Plenary*, the view that the inspiration of the writers extends to all subjects treated of, so that all their statements are to be received as infallibly true. The Prophets, who teach us by divine i. BIBLE Transl. Pref. 3. **b. There is i. in numbers, in men acting at once and together MONTG. **3.** Whatever motive your own souls supply As i. KNOWING Hence *inspirational a.* of, or pertaining to i., inspired inspirings.**

Inspirationist. 1846. [f. prec. + -IST.] A believer in a theory of inspiration; as *plenary a.*, a believer in plenary inspiration.

Inspirator (inspär'ätär). 1624. [a. L.] **†1.** One who or that which inspires -1838. **2. a.** A kind of injector in a steam-engine 1890. **b.** A kind of respirator 1898.

Inspiratory (inspär'ätöri, i. inspär'ätör), *a.* 1773. [f. L. *inspiratus*, *inspirare* + -IV-] Belonging to inspiration or inhalation, serving to draw in the air in respiration.

Inspire (inspär'ä), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *inspirer*, *inspirer*, ad. L. *inspirare*, *f. in-* (IN-) + *spirare* to breathe.]

I. Lit. senses. 1. trans. To breathe or blow upon or into. *Obs.* or *arch.* **†Also intr.** **†2. trans.** To blow or breathe (air, etc.) upon or into -1697. **b.** To breathe (life, a soul) in or into. In later use, *fig.* ME. **3. trans.** To take into the lungs by breathing, inhale (Opp. to EXPIRE) 1528. **b. intr. or *absol.* To draw in the breath 1661.**

2. Descend, ye Nine! The breathing instruments i. PERS. **3.** *Mitt. P. L. iv. 804* **3.** The Air we walk in and i. 1761.

II. Fig. senses. 1. trans. To infuse some thought or feeling into (a person, etc.), as if by breathing, to animate by some mental or spiritual influence *a.* **2. p.** (Theol. etc.) To influence or animate by special divine or supernatural ag. *cy.* used *esp.* in reference to *x*

prophets, apostles, and Scripture writers ME. *b. gen.* To influence, animate, or actuate (a person) *with* a feeling, idea, impulse, etc. Also said of the feeling, influence, etc. ME. *2.* To breathe in or infuse (a feeling, thought, principle, etc.) into the mind or soul ME. *Also absol.* *3. trans. trans.* To suggest or prompt the utterance of particular views or information on some public matter, or to prompt a speaker or writer to such utterance 1083.

1. a. As god inspired him forth who went 1450. *b.* Poverty inspires necessity with daring JOWETT. *What zeale, what furie, hath inspir'd thee now? SHAKS.* *2.* A scripture of God's providence is profitable to teach WICKLIFFE. He inspired terror to the enemy and a just confidence to the troops GIBSON. Hence *Inspirer*, one who or that which inspires. *Inspiringly adv.*

Inspired (inspīrēd), *pp. a.* 1450 [f. *prec.* + *-ED*]. *1.* Blown on or into; inflated. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1649. *2.* Breathed in, inhaled. (*Opp.* to *expired*) 1049. *3.* Actuated or animated by divine or supernatural influence 1667. *4.* Infused or communicated by divine or supernatural power, having the character of inspiration 1450. *5. trans.* Prompted by, or emanating from, an influential (but unavowed) source 1887.

3. The inspired Castalian Spring MUR. *P. L.* iv. 273. *4.* These abilities, whosoever they be found, are the gift of God MUR. *5.* An a paragraph, journal (*mod.*). Hence *Inspiredly adv.* by or as by inspiration.

Inspirit (inspīrit), *v.* 1610 [f. *IN-2* + *SPIRIT sb.*]. *1. trans.* To put spirit, life, or energy into; to animate; to encourage; to incite (*to, or to do something*). *2.* To fill with, or cause to be possessed by, a spirit or supernatural being 1675.

1. To i. the doubtful courage of his soldiers SCOTT. *2. Inspissate*, *pp. a.* 1603. [*ad. late L. inspissatus, inspissare*, see next.] *Inspissated*, thickened -1720.

Inspissate (inspīssēt), *v.* 1626 [f. *late L. inspissare* (Boeth.), f. *IN-2* + *spissare, spissus* thick.]. *1. trans.* To thicken, condense. Also *fig.* *2. intr.* To become thick or dense 1755.

1. Pitch is tar inspissated BERRILL.

Inspissation (inspīssāshən), 1603. [*ad. med. L. inspissationem*] The action of making, or process of becoming, thick or dense; thickening, condensation, an instance of this. *So Inspissative a.*, producing inspissation 1425.

Instability (instābīlītī). ME. [*a. F. instabilité, ad. L. instabilitatem, f. instabilis*]. The quality of being unstable; lack of stability in regard to position, condition, or moral qualities; want of steadiness, fixity, or firmness of purpose or character. With *an* and *pl.* an instance of this.

Some lamenting the instability of the English people, judged them to be spotted with perpetual infame HALL.

Instable (instāb'l), *a.* Now *rare*. 1483. [*ad. L. instabilis, f. IN-2* + *stabilis* STABLE.] Not stable; lacking in stability; unstable. Hence *Instableness*, instability 1460.

Install (instāl), *v.* Also *instal*. 1483 [*ad. med. L. installare, f. IN-2* + *stallum*, see STALL Cf. *F. installer*]. *1. trans.* To invest with an office or dignity by seating in a stall or official seat. Hence, *To install* in an office, rank, etc. with the customary ceremonies or formalities. *b.* To place in any office or position, esp. one of dignity; to establish in any place or condition 1547. *2.* To place (an apparatus, a system of lighting, heating, or the like) in position for service or use 1867.

1. The Bishop of Ostia consecrates and installs the Pope HOWELL. *b.* What station charms thee? I'll i. thee there YOUNG. Hence *Instalment*, -er.

Installation (instālāshən), 1606. [*ad. med. L. installationem, f. installare*; see *prec.*]. *1.* The action of installing or fact of being installed, the ceremony of formally inducting (a person) into an ecclesiastical dignity, an order of knighthood, or an official position; hence, formal establishment in any office or position. *2.* The action of setting up or fixing in position for service or use (machinery, apparatus, etc.), a mechanical apparatus set up or put in position to use *see* used to include all the *n* *pl* *n* materials and work required

to equip rooms or buildings with electric light 1882.

1. The ceremony of his [the Nizam's] i. MACAULAY. *Installment*, *installment* (instāl'mēt). 1589. [f. *INSTALL v.* + *-MENT*]. *1.* The action of installing or fact of being installed; installation. *b.* Establishment in any position, seat, or place 1646. *2.* A place or seat wherein some one is installed (*rare*) -1610.

1. The instalment of this noble Duke, In the seat of royal of this famous Ile SHAKS. *2.* Each faire 1, Coat, and seal full Crest, With loyal Blazon, enermore be blest SHAKS.

Installment (instāl'mēt). Also *install*. 1732. [f. *IN-2* + *STALMENT*]. *1.* The arrangement of the payment of a sum of money by fixed portions at fixed times -1775. *2.* 'The payment, or the time appointed for payment, of different portions of a sum of money, which, by agreement, is to be paid in parts, at certain stated times' (Tomlins) 1776. *3.* Each of several parts into which a sum payable is divided, in order to be paid at different fixed times; a part of a sum due paid in advance of the remainder 1776. Also *attrib* (*freq. in recent use*). *3. fig.* His conclusion may be accepted as a large i. of the truth H. SPENCER.

Instamp, *obs.* *F. ENSTAMP*. *Instance* (instāns), *sb.* ME. [*a. F., ad. L. instantia* presence, urgency, etc., in *med. Schol. L.* trans. *Gr. ἐνστασις*; f. *instans* INSTANT *a.*]

I. 1. Urgency in speech or action; urgent entreaty, earnestness, persistence. (*arch.* *exc. in phr. at the 2. of*). *2.* Chiefly *pl.* An urgent entreaty, repeated solicitation -1862. *3.* Impelling motive; cause -1665.

2. Tell him his Flares are shallow, without! SHAKS. *II.* Instant time. *1.* A being present, presence, the present time -1597. *2.* An instant, a moment -1674.

1. 2. Her IP, iv. 1. 83. *2.* Those continued instances of time which flow into thous and yeares SIR T. BROWNE.

III. In Scholastic Logic, etc. *1.* A case adduced in objection to or disproof of a universal assertion (= *med. L. instantia*, *Gr. ἐνστασις*) -1096. *2.* A fact or example brought forward in support of a general assertion or an argument, or in illustration of a general truth. Hence, a case, an illustrative example. Also, in broader sense, a case occurring, a recurring occasion. 1586. *3.* A detail, circumstance -1745. *4.* Something which proves or indicates; a proof, evidence, a sign, token, mark -1791.

1. To conclude upon an enumeration of particulars, without a contradictory, no conclusion, but a conjecture BACON. *2.* Now, is an i. that mere knowledge is not true wisdom D'ISRAEL. *Phr* *To make or give i. (n)* = *INSTANCE 2.* *2.* 1614 *For 2.* for example 1657. *3.* SHAKS. *Lear*. 1511.

IV. In legal use, etc. [*From L. instantia* in *Ulpian*]. *1.* A process or proceeding in a court of justice, a suit 1661. *2.* Hence, *In the first i.* as the first step in proceeding, in the first place 1676.

1. *Court of first i.*, court of primary jurisdiction; The loser is seldom satisfied with the decision of a Court of first i. 1865. *2.* *1. court*, a branch of the former Admiralty Court, having jurisdiction in cases of private injuries to private rights occurring at sea or closely connected with maritime subjects and in contracts of a maritime nature 1802. *3.* The penalty is in the first i., corrective not penal 1850.

Instance (instāns), *v.* late ME. [f. *prec. sb.*]. *1. trans.* To urge, entreat urgently, importune -1736. *2. intr.* To cite an instance, to adduce an example in illustration or proof. *Const. in* (the example adduced). Now *rare*. 1601. *3.* *Of a thing*: To be exemplified 1667. *4. trans.* To illustrate, prove, or show, by means of an instance, to exemplify. Now *rare*. 1608. *5.* To cite as an instance or example. *In imper.* = 'Take as an instance'; cf. *WITNESS* 1622.

2. It would be needless to i. in sheep which constantly flock together G. WHITE. *b.* This story doth not only i. in kingdoms, but in families too J. TAYLOR. *4.* I may i. olive oil, which is mischievous to all plants JOWETT.

Instancy (instānsī), 1515 [*ad. L. instantia*; see -ANCY.]. *1.* The quality of being instant; urgency, earnestness, solicitation; pressure, pressing nature. *2.* Imminence (*rare*) 1638. *3.* *I. tancy* are 185 *4.*

INSTANCE I 2 JACKSON

1. Those heavenly precepts, which our Lord and Saviour with so great instance gave as concerning peace and unity HOOKER.

Instant (instānt), *sb.* ME. [*ellipt. use of INSTANT a.*]. *1.* The time now present, or regarded as present, hence, point of time, moment 1500. *2.* An infinitely short space of time; a moment ME. *3.* = *INSTANCE sb.* III. *2.* JEWELL. *4.* = *INSTANCE sb.* I. I. HOLLAND.

1. Of all the extent of time, onely the i. is that which we can call ours FULLER. *2.* He was not an i. too soon 1891. *Phr.* *In an i.*, *on (upon, from) the i.*, etc. *The i.*, *ellipt.* = 'the very moment that'; 'as soon as ever'.

Instant (instānt), *a. (adv.)* 1477 [*a. 1. instant, ad. L. instantem, instare, f. IN-2* + *stare* to stand]. *1.* Pressing, urgent; importunate *Obs.* or *arch.* *2.* Now (or then) present, existing, or happening (*arch.*) 1527. *b.* Said of the current calendar month, now elliptical as in the 10th instant Abbrev. inst. 1547. *3.* Close at hand, imminent 1520. *4.* Following immediately 1556. *5. adv. (poet.)* Instantly, at once 1602.

1. They were i. with loud voices, and required that he might be crucified BIBLE (Genev.) Luke viii. 23. He has i. need of you 1856. *2. b.* The 20 or 21 of that i. 1853. The 3d of this i. March 1796. *3.* The abrupt Fate's footstep i. now BROWNING. *4.* The shame i. selfe doth speake For i. remedy Lear i. iv. 268. *5.* You my sinewes, grow not i. Old Hamlet i. v. 91.

Instantaneous (instāntānēōs), *a.* 1651 [f. *L. instantem, after momentaneus*; see -EOUS.]. *1.* Occurring or operating in an instant; done without any perceptible lapse of time. *2.* Existing at or pertaining to some particular instant. Chiefly in *Dynamics*, as *i. axis*, *i. centre of rotation* 1837.

1. Justification is a continued Act, and not any I. Act BAXTER. The motion of electricity appears to be i. IMISON. Hence *Instantaneity*, *Instantaneousness*, *Instantaneously adv.* 1644.

Instantly (instāntlī), *adv.* 1688. [*L. adv.*] Immediately, forthwith, at once (Orig. a law term, but now chiefly emphatic for *instantly*).

He was at your service *instantly* 1583.

Instantial, *a rare*. 1647. [f. *L. instantia* INSTANCE *sb.* + *-AL*]. Of, pertaining to, or furnishing an instance or instances.

Instantly (instāntlī), *adv.* 1477 [f. *INSTANT a.* + *-LY*]. *1.* Urgently, with importunity (*arch.*). *2.* At this or that very moment; now, just now, just -1632. *3.* In a moment; forthwith at once 1552. *b. conjunctively.* The moment that, as soon as 1793. *4.* Immediately (in position). RUSKIN.

1. They, besought him i. LINDALE Luke vii. 4. *3. b.* He ran across the grass i. he perceived his mortal THACKERAY.

Instar (instār), *v.* 1592. [*IN-1*]. *1. trans.* To set as a star, to make a star of. *2.* To set or adorn with or as with stars 1652.

1. Our heart is high instar'd in brighter spheres Ford.

Instate (instāt), *v.* Also *ten-*. 1603 [f. *IN-2* + *STATE sb.* Cf. *reinstale*]. *1. trans.* To put (a person) into a certain state or condition; to install, establish. *Const. in* (*into to*) 1613. *2.* To endow or invest (a person) with -1659.

1. It will not be my fault if she is not at once instated in her rights 1864. *2.* *Meas for M.* v. i. 429. Hence *Instatement* (now *rare*), *installing*, *establishment*.

Instaurate, *v.* 1583. [f. *L. instaurare, instaurare*; see *INSTORE*]. *trans.* = *INSTORE v.* -1666.

Instauration (instōrāshən), 1603. [*ad. L. instaurationem, see INSTORE v.*]. *1.* The action of restoring or repairing; renovation, renewal. *2.* Institution, founding, establishment -1778.

1. His (Bacon's) grand i. of the sciences 1761. *2.* The i. and advancement of state B. LOWTH.

Instaurator (instōrātōr), 1660. [*a. late L. i. instaurare*]. *a.* One who restores or renews. *b.* A founder.

The great i. of all knowledge, Bacon M. PARRISON. *Instead* (instēd), *phrasal comb* ME. [*the wo words* *instead* = *n* place before 620 *usa*, *wn* *en* *y* but after 640 *com*

junctly. See *SPREAD sb.* 1. Phr. *Instead of*, *in stead of*: In place of, in lieu of, in room of, in substitution for. Also used elliptical prep., adv., adj., or phrase. 2. Without. In its stead, in place of the thing mentioned; as a substitute 1657.

1. Catholicism the drugge, that it is in stead of all purges *Brink Transl. Pref.* 3. 1. of money he gave promises *Goldsm.* *ellipt.* I found the patient worse of better (*mod.*) 2. To raise Quite out thir Native Language, and L To sow a jangling noise of words unknown *Murr.*

Insteep (instēp), *v.* Now rare 1599. [*f.* IN-1 + STEEP *v.*, after L *immergere*] *trans.* To immerse; to steep or soak in; to imbue. Where in gore he lay insteeped *Hen. V.* IV. 12.

Instep (instēp), 1530. [*app. f.* IN-1 + STEP.] 1. The upper surface of the human foot between the toes and the ankle. 2. That part of the hind-leg of a horse which extends from the hock to the pastern-joint. Also the corresponding parts in birds, etc. 1720. 3. That part of a shoe, stocking, etc. fitting or covering the instep 1599. 4. A part of a hill, a tree trunk, etc., resembling the human instep in shape or position 1681.

Instigate (instigēt), *v.* Pa. ppl. -ated; also -at. 1542 [*f.* L. *instigare*, *instigare*, *f.* IN-2 + *stigare*; cf. Gr. *στίζω* (root *stiv-*) to prick.] 1. *trans.* To spur, urge on; to stir up, stimulate, incite (now mostly to something evil). 2. To stir up, foment, provoke 1852.

1. To I. Princes to warre upon one another *Houars* 2. What he and they called leuying war was, in truth, no better than instigating murder *Thackeray* Hence I instigatingly *adv.* 1. instigative *a.* tending to 1. stimulate 1642. Instigator 1598, Instigator 1611.

Instigation (instigāshən), ME. [*ad. L. instigationem*] The action of instigating or goading; incitement, stimulation; an incentive, stimulus, spur.

That this foul deed was done by the 1. of his step-mother *Freeman*.

Instil, instill (instil), *v.* 1533. [*ad. L. instillare*, *f.* IN-2 + *stillare* to drop; cf. F. *instiller*.] 1. *trans.* To put in by drops; to introduce in small quantities 1547. 2. To introduce little by little into the mind, soul, heart, etc.; to cause to enter by degrees; to infuse gradually; to insinuate 1533. 3. To teach or urge stealthily -1807. 4. To imbue with. *Murr.*

1. Michael from the Well of Life three drops instilled *Murr. P. L.* XI. 416. 2. How hast thou instilled Thy malice into thousands *Murr. P. L.* VI. 266. Hence Instillator, Instiller, one who instills or infuses. Instilment, the action of instilling.

Instillation (instilāshən), 1540. [*ad. L. instillationem*] The action of instilling; that which is instilled.

Instimulate, *v.* 1570. [*f.* L. *instimulare*, *instimulare*.] *trans.* To incite, instigate, stimulate -1670. Hence *instimulation*.

Instinct (instinkt), *sb.* ME. [*ad. L. instinctus*, *f.* *instinguere*, *f.* IN-2 + *stingere* to prick, stick; root *stig-* as in *instigate*, Formerly stressed *instinct*.] 1. *trans.* Instigation; impulse; prompting -1730. 2. Innate impulse, natural or spontaneous tendency or inclination. In *mod.* use assoc. w. sense 3. 1568. 3. *spec.* An innate propensity in organized beings (esp. in the lower animals), varying with the species, and manifesting itself in acts which appear to be rational, but are performed without conscious adaptation of means to ends. Also, the faculty supposed to be involved in this operation 1596. b. Any faculty acting like animal instinct; intuition; unconscious dexterity or skill 1597.

2. There is a natural I. in all heavy bodies to lean and press upon the lowest parts 1726. Our love of the Alps is... a Teutonic I. *Symonds*. Edward was by 1. a lawgiver *Stubbs*. 3. The operation of I. is more sure and simple than that of reason *Gibbon*. The very essence of an I. is that it is followed independently of reason *Darwin*. 4. The true I. of genius *Hamerton*.

Instinct (instinkt), *pl. a.* Usu. const. as *pa. ppl.* 1538. [*ad. L. instinctus*, *pa. ppl.* of *instinguere* (see *prec.*) Revived about 1800 in sense 3, which is app. due to a misunderstanding 1. 2. *ti* *imp* *n* *y* in

nate -1628. 4. Impelled, moved, excited, inflamed, animated -1720. 3. In recent use Imbued or charged with something, as a moving or animating force or principle 1797. 2. North *rush'd* The Chanot undrawn, I self I with Spirit *Murr. P. L.* VI. 752. 3. I. with life to its finger-ends *Carlyle*.

Instinct, *v.* 1538 [*f.* L. *instinctus*, *instinguere* to instigate, see *INSTINCT sb.*] 1. *trans.* To instigate, prompt, impel internally -1694. 2. To implant naturally or as an instinct; to infuse as an animating principle -1732.

Instinctive, 1440. [*f.* (ult.) L. *instinguere* to instigate; see *INSTINCT sb.*] 1. *trans.* Instigation; prompting; inspiration -1670. 2. Innate impulse; instinct -1753.

Instinctive (instinktīv), *a.* (*adv.*) 1649 [*f.* L. *instinctus*, *instinguere* + *IVE*, see *INSTINCT sb.*, and cf. F. *instinctif*.] Of the nature of instinct; operating by or resulting from innate prompting. b. *poet.* as *adv.* 1715. 1. intimations of the death of some absent friends. Br. *HALL*. The I. fondness natural to parents 1718. The alternation of the lower limbs is I. in man *Bain*. Hence *Instinctively adv.*, in an I. manner; by instinct 1610.

Instinctivity, [*f.* *prec.* + *ITY*] The quality of being instinctive, proneness to instinctive action. *Coleridge*.

Instipulate (instīpūlat), *a.* 1847. [*IN-8*] Bot. Not stipulate, having no stipules, exstipulate.

Institor (instītōr), 1657. [*a. L.*, *f.* *institor*; see *INSIST*.] A factor or agent; a broker; a retailer, huckster, vendor. (Chiefly in *Rom.* and *So. Law*) So *Institorial a.* of or pertaining to an I.

Institute (instītūt), *sb.* 1520. [*ad. L. institutum* purpose, design, plan, etc., *sb.* use of neut. of *institutus*, *instituere* to INSTITUTE. In sense 3, corresp. to F. *institut*, -s, *ad. late L. instituta pl.*, in sense of cl. L. *institutiones*.] 1. Purpose, design -1670. 2. Something instituted; an established law, custom, usage, or organization; an institution 1546. 3. The act of instituting -1657. 4. A principle or element of instruction; usu. in *pl.*, a digest of the elements of a subject, esp. of jurisprudence. (So in F.) 1579. 5. A society or organization instituted to promote literature, science, art, education, or the like; also, the building in which such work is carried on. Often specialized as *Literary, Philosophical, Mechanics' I.* 1829.

1. The institutes and customs of civil life *Murr.* b. Water, sanctify'd by Christ's I. *Murr.* 3. *Institutes of Justinian* (*Institutiones Justinianae*), an elementary treatise on Roman Law, compiled by order of the Emperor Justinian in A.D. 529. *Institutes of medicine*, the statement of the principles on which medicine is based. 4. The title of Member of the I. is the highest distinction to which a Frenchman of culture can aspire 1889.

Institute, *sb.* 1681. [*ad. L. institutus* (person) instituted (as heir).] *Rom.* and *So. Law*. The person to whom an estate is first given in a testament or destination.

Institute, *pl. a.* ME. [*a. AF. institut* (Britton), *ad. L. institutus*, *instituere*.] Instituted -1671.

Institute (instītūt), *v.* ME. [*f.* L. *institutus*, *instituere*, *f.* IN-2 + *statuere* to set up; see *STATUTE*.] 1. *trans.* a. To set up, establish, found, ordain; to introduce, bring into use or practice 1483. 4. To order, arrange, put into form, frame -1745. c. To set on foot, initiate, start (an inquiry, etc.) 1797. 2. To establish in an office, charge, or position; to appoint; now only, to place in a spiritual charge. Const. *to, into* (*in*), or *ad hoc*. ME. b. *Rom. Law*. To appoint as heir or executor 1590. 3. To ground or establish in principles; to train, educate, instruct -1831.

1. The artists have instituted a yearly exhibition of pictures and statues *Johnson*. c. Mythological comparisons instituted by scholars *Max Müller*. 2. Cousin of York, we I. your Grace To be our Regent in these parts of France *Shaks.* Young... was instituted to the united vicarages of St. Peter and St. Mary *Mason*. 3. Instituted in all the learning of Greece and Rome *Middleton*. Hence *Institutor* = *Instructor*.

(instītūtshən), late ME. [*a. OF* *instution* *ad. L. inst* *see prec.*]

1. The action of instituting or establishing; foundation; ordainment; the fact of being instituted 1450. b. *spec.* The establishment or ordination of a sacrament of the Christian Church, esp. of the Eucharist, by Christ Hence, that part of the office of Baptism, and of the prayer of consecration in the Eucharist, which consists in reciting the words used in institution (more fully *words, commemoration or recital of*) 1538. 4. The giving of form or order to a thing; orderly arrangement, regulation. b. System, constitution. -1831. 3. Establishment in a charge or position. a. *Eccles.* In Episcopal churches, the establishment of a clergyman in the office of the cure of souls by the bishop or his commissary. In the Church of England, the investment of the priest to a living with the spiritual part of his benefice. ME. b. *Rom. Law*. The appointment of an heir 1880. 4. Training, instruction, education, teaching -1790. 5. Usu. in *pl.* a. Elements of instruction; first principles. b. An elementary treatise. = *INSTITUTE sb.* 13 -1800. 6. An established law, custom, usage, practice, organization, or other element in the political or social life of a people 1551. b. *colloq.* A well-established or familiar practice or object 1839. 7. An establishment, organization, or association, instituted for the promotion of some object, esp. one of public utility, religious, charitable, educational, etc. The name is often popularly applied to the building appropriated to the work of a benevolent or educational institution 1707. b. Often = *INSTITUTE sb.* 4. 1800.

1. The I. of comed money *Adam Smith* 3. b. The I. by the bishop enables the clerk, to enter into his parsonage-house and take his tithes or ecclesiastical dues; but previous to induction he cannot lease it *a. n.* 1845. 6. The I. of property 1871. b. The pillory was a flourishing I. in those days *Thackeray*. 7. The testator leaves £10,000 in charitable legacies to various institutions (*mod.*) b. The Royal I. of Great Britain (incorporated 1800); the Smithsonian I. at Washington, U.S. (1830), etc.

Institutional (instītūshənl), *a.* 1617. [*f.* *prec.* + *-AL*.] 1. Of pertaining to, or originated by institution, having the character of an institution; furnished with institutions. b. Of religion: Expressed by means of or taking shape in definite institutions, as a church, a hierarchy, sacramental ordinances. 2. Dealing with or pertaining to legal institutors or the elements of a subject 1765. 3. Of or pertaining to an organized society, or the building in which its work is carried on 1882.

3. The dull monotony of I. life 1806 Hence *Institutionalism*, the system of institutions, *spec.* the principles of institutional religion, the system of housing people in institutions. *Institutionalist*, one who writes on legal institutions, or on the elements of a science or art. *Institutionalize v.*, to render institutional to bring up in an institution.

Institutionary (instītūshənəri), *a.* 1646 [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ARY*.] 1. Of or pertaining to instruction or elements of instruction; educational -1734. 2. Of or pertaining to legal institutions 1734. 3. Relating to ecclesiastical institution 1814. 4. Of or pertaining to institutions 1882.

Institutive (instītūtīv), *a.* (*sb.*) 1607 [*f.* as *INSTITUTE v.* + *IVE*.] 1. Having the quality of instituting; pertaining to the institution of something. 2. Characterized by being instituted -1651. 3. *sb.* A person or thing that institutes 1644.

2. An I. decedent *Murr.* Hence *Institutively adv.* **Institutor** (instītūtōr), 1546. [*a. L.* cf. F. *instituteur*.] 1. One who institutes or establishes; a founder, an organizer. 2. An instructor -1822. 3. U.S. In the American Episcopal Church: A bishop, or a presbyter acting for him, who institutes a minister into a parish or church 1804. So *Institutress* 1786, *Institutrix* 1706, a female 1.

Instop, *v.* [*f.* IN-1 + STOP *v.*] *trans.* To stop, close up. *Dryden*.

Instore, *v.* Also *instaur* (e. ME. [*ad. L. instaurare*; OF. *instaurer*.] 1. *trans.* To restore, repair, renew -1563. 2. To erect, establish, institute, commence -1450. 3. To furnish provide, supply *o s o c e r t h f*) 633.

Instra-tified, *ppl.* *a.* 1828. [IN *adv.*] Straified within something else' (Webster).
Instruct, *ppl.* *a.* 1440. [ad. L. *instruere*, *pa.* *ppl.* of *instruere*] 1. Educated, taught, informed -1671. 2. Furnished or equipped with something -1615.

Neither ship I with oars, Nor men CHAPMAN.
Instruct (*instrukt*), *v.* 1477. [f. L. *instruere*, *instruere*, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *struere* to pile up, build, etc.; see **STRUCTURE** and cf. F. *instruire*.]
 I. *trans.* To furnish with knowledge or information, to teach, educate 1526. *fb.* To teach (a thing) -1670. 2. To apprise, inform concerning a particular fact or circumstance 1500; also 1601. *b.* Eng. Law. To give information as a client to a solicitor, or as a solicitor to a counsel; to authorize one to appear as advocate 1836. 3. To furnish with authoritative directions as to action 1557. *b.* U. S. To direct (a representative) how to vote, etc. 1841.

1. If we ignorant, they [the Scriptures] will f. us *PURLE Transl. Pref.* 2. A teacher to me in Latin I grow. 3. Being instructed in the precise time of his Nativity, calculates his fortunes Sir T. HERBERT. 3. And she, being before instructed of her mother, said, Give me heere John Baptists head in a charger *Matt. xiv. 8.* I instructed him to take two grains only of the Digitalis daily 1800.

II. *tr.* (Chiefly *pass.*) To put in order; to form; to 'inform'; to make ready, prepare, equip, furnish -1774. 2. *Sc. Law.* To furnish (a statement) with evidence or proof, to vouch, verify, to prove clearly 1681.
 Hence **Instructor**, one who instructs (now usu. **INSTRUCTOR**). **Instructible** *a.* (*rare*), open to instruction.

Instruction (*instruktshn*). ME. [a. OF, ad. L. *instructionem*, *f. instruere*.] 1. The action of instructing or teaching; the imparting of knowledge or skill, education, *†*information 1506. 2. The knowledge or teaching imparted. With *an* and *pl.* An item of knowledge imparted, *†*precept, a lesson ME. *†*3. Information. With *an* and *pl.* An item of information imparted or acquired, an account, a narrative -1655. 4. A making known to a person what he is required to do; a direction, an order, a mandate. Now usu. *pl.* ME. *b.* Direction given to a solicitor or counsel 1734. 2. To profit by the instructions of the pulpit 1673. 4. Some of the company had secret it, to take hymn *MORR.* Hence **Instructional** *a.* of or pertaining to; or teaching; conveying information.

Instructive (*instruktiv*), *a.* 1611. [f. L. *instructus*, *ppl.* stem (see **INSTRUCTOR**) + *-ivus*.] Having the character or quality of instructing, conveying instruction.

Essays and Characters Ironical and I. J. SHERKINS (*title*) Hence **Instructively** *adv.* -ness.

Instructor (*instruktsh*). 1460. [a. L., *f. instruere*.] One who instructs; a teacher. *b.* *spec.* in Amer. colleges: A college teacher inferior in rank to a professor. So **Instructress**, *†*trice, a female 1; also *fig.*

Instrument (*instrumēt*), *sb.* ME. [a. F., or ad. L. *instrumentum*, *f. instruere* to instruct.] 1. A thing with or through which something is done or effected, a means. *b.* A person made use of by another person or being, for the accomplishment of a purpose (cf. *tool*) ME. 2. A tool, implement, weapon (Now usu. dist. from a *tool*, as being used for more delicate work or for artistic or scientific purposes) ME. *†*3. *collect.* Apparatus. (A Latinsm) ME. *†*4. *spec.* A contrivance for producing musical sounds ME. (in early 19th cent. *spec.* the pianoforte) *†*5. A part of the body having a special function, an organ -1718. 5. *Law.* A formal legal document whereby a right is created or confirmed, or a fact recorded; a formal writing of any kind, as an agreement, deed, charter, or record, drawn up and executed in technical form 1483.

1. The Gods are just, and of our pleasant vices Make instruments to plague vs SHAKS. Among the Tatars, cattle are the instruments of commerce ADAM SMITH. *b.* God used him as an I to reform his Church BRAMHALL. 2. Threshing instruments 1611. Instruments of torture 1843. Mathematical instruments (*mod.*). *b.* Much I of war MILT. P. R. III. 388. 3. I am a mysticall as thou seest here by myde *Isa. lxv.*

(*instrumēn*) *v.* 79. [f.

prec. sb.] 1. *Law.* *a.* To draw up an instrument (see *prec. 5*). *b. trans.* To petition by means of an instrument. 2. *Mus.* To arrange or score (a piece of music) for instruments, esp. for an orchestra 1823.

Instrumental (*instrumētāl*) ME. [a. F., ad. med. L. *instrumentalis*; see **INSTRUMENT** *sb.* and *-AL*.]
a. adj. 1. Of the nature of or serving as an instrument or means. *b.* Serving well for the purpose; useful; effective, efficient. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1602. 2. Of, pertaining to, performed with, or arising from a material instrument; due to the instrument (as *z. error*) 1644.

3. Of music: Performed on, or composed for, an instrument or instruments. (*Opp. to vocal.*) 1509. *b.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, a musical instrument (*rare*) 1683. *†*4. *Old Physiol.* Serving for some special vital function, organic -1607. 5. *Gram.* The name of a case in Sanskrit, Slavonic, etc., denoting that *with* or *by* which something is done 1806.

1. I in bringing about revolutions BUTLER. *b.* The Head is not more Nature to the Heart, The Hand more Instrumental to the Mouth SHAKS. 2. To have recourse to I. aids HAKSCHER. 3. Rare music, vocal and I. EVERLYN. *b.* The nightingale, breathes such sweet lute music out of her little throat WALTON.

b. sb. *†*1. That which is instrumental; an instrument, means -1643. *†*2. A bodily organ -1664. 3. *Gram.* The instrumental case, the 'ablative of the instrument' 1806.

Hence **Instrumentalist**, a performer of i. music (*opp. to vocalist*) 1843. **Instrumentality**, the quality or condition of being 1; agency; (with *pl.*) a means, an agency. **Instrumentalization**, (mere) execution of music on an instrument 1872. **Instrumentalize** *v.* to make 1. to some end 1504; to make an instrument of; to measure by means of instruments. **Instrumentally** *adv.* in an i. manner, as an instrument or means 1881; by an instrument or means; with or upon a musical instrument 1716; in the instrumental case 1846. **Instrumentalness**, instrumentality.

Instrumentary (*instrumētār*), *a.* 1564 [f. **INSTRUMENT** + *-ARY*.] 1. = **INSTRUMENTAL** *a.* 1. -1657. 2. = **INSTRUMENTAL** *a.* 4. -1638.

Instrumentation (*instrumētāshn*), 1845. [a. F.; see **INSTRUMENT** *v.* and *-ATION*.] 1.

Mus. The composition or arrangement of music for instruments, esp. for an orchestra, orchestration. *†*2. *Enon.* used for: Playing on instruments (with reference to style) 1846.

2. The use of a scientific, surgical, or other instrument 1874. 3. Operation, or provision, of instruments or means; instrumental agency, instrumentality 1853.

1. The cantatas possess an i. far more brilliant and spirited 1845. 2. The first principle of i. in the ethera is to avoid the use of force VAN BUREN. 3. If I am caught, whether by your i. or not [etc.] 1883.

Instrumentist *rare.* [f. **INSTRUMENT** + *-IST*.] Instrumentalist. DOULAND.

Instyle, *v.* 1596 [f. IN-2 + *STYLE* *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To style, denominate -1750.

Insuavity (*insuāviti*), *rare.* 1621. [ad. L. *insuavitas*; see IN-3 and *SUAVITY*.] Lack of suavity or sweetness; unpleasantness.

Insubjection (*insubdʒekshn*), *rare.* 1818. [IN-2.] Want of subjection; the state of not being subject to authority or control.

Insubmergible (*insubmērgibəl*), *a.* 1808 [IN-3.] That cannot be submerged or sunk under water. So **Insubmersible** *a.*

Insubmission, *rare.* 1828. [IN-3.] Want of submission, insubordination. WEBSTER.

Insubmissive, *a.* 1841. [IN-3.] Not submissive; unyielding to power or authority; unsubmissive.

Insubordinate (*insubōrdināt*), *a.* (*sb.*) 1849. [IN-3.] 1. Not subordinate; not obedient to the orders of superiors. 2. *sb.* One who is insubordinate 1826. Hence **Insubordinately** *adv.*

Insubordination (*insubōrdināshn*), 1790. [IN-3.] The fact or condition of being insubordinate; resistance to or defiance of authority; disobedience.

Insubstantial (*insubstānshl*), *a.* 1607. [ad. late and med. L. *insubstantialis* *f. in-* + *substantia* *sb.* No exist g in

substance; not real; non-substantial 1610. 2. Void of substance; not of stout or solid substance. Also *fig.*

1. This insubstantial Pageant Temp. iv. i. 155. Hence **Insubstantiality**, unsubstantiality *†*Insuocate, *v. rare.* 1623. [f. L. *insuocare*, *prop. insuocare*, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *succus*, *sucus* juice, see *-ATE* 3] *trans.* To soak, steep (Dicks) So *†*Insuccation, the action of soaking or steeping

Insuccess (*insūkshs*), 1646 [IN 3] Want of success. So *†*Insuccessful *a.*

Insucken (*insūkshn*), *a.* *Sc. Law.* 1546. [f. IN *prep.* + *SUCKEN*.] Situated within a certain sucken or jurisdiction having its own mill, restricted to a certain mill.

Insue, *obs.* *f.* **ENSUE**.

Insuetude (*insuētūd*), *rare.* [ad. L. *insuetudo* (post-cl.), *f. insuetus* unaccustomed.] The quality of not being in use. LANDOR

Insufferable (*insūfərəbəl*), *a.* 1533. [IN 3] Not sufferable; intolerable, unbearable.

A vain Person is the most i. Creature living in a well-bred Assembly STERLE. Hence **Insufferably** *adv.*

Insufficiency (*insūfīshns*), Now *rare.* ME. [a. OF, *insufficiency*, ad. late L. *insufficiētia*, see next and *-ENCY*.] = **INSUFFICIENCY**.

Insufficiency (*insūfīshns*), 1488. [ad. late L. *insufficiētia*, *f. insufficiens*; see next and *-ENCY*.] 1. Of a person: Inability to fulfil requirements, incapacity, incompetence *Obs.* or *arch.* Also with *an* and *pl.* 2. Of a thing: Deficiency, inadequacy 1488. 3. Physical incapacity or impotence; inability of a bodily organ to do its work 1714.

1. A due sense of his own faults and insufficiencies 1773. 2. An i. of data CHAMBERS. 3. The marriage afterwards being declared Null, by Reason of his i. STEELL

Insufficient (*insūfīshnt*), *a.* ME. [a. OF, or ad. L. *insufficiētem*; see IN-3 and *SUFFICIENT*.] Not sufficient. *†*1. Of a person: Of inadequate ability; unfit; incompetent -1637. 2. Of a thing: Deficient in force, quality, or amount; inadequate 1494.

1. Some of those that were ministers were much i. Bacon. Hee is i. in hand 1600. 2. But a single hand is i. for such a harvest DAYDEN. Hence **Insufficiently** *adv.* -ness.

Insufflate (*insufflat*), *v.* 1657. [f. L. *insufflat*, *insufflare* (post-cl.), *f. in-* (IN-2) + *sufflare* to blow upon.] 1. *trans.* To blow or breathe in. EVERLYN. *b. spec.* To breathe upon catechumens, or on the water of baptism. 2. *Med.* To blow (air, gas, etc.) into some opening of the body; to treat by insufflation 1600. Hence **Insufflator**, a contrivance for insufflating.

Insufflation (*insufflāshn*), 1580. [ad. L. *insufflationem* (post-cl.); see *prec.*] 1. The action of blowing or breathing on or into 1621. *b. spec.* Blowing or breathing upon a person or thing to symbolize the influence of the Holy Spirit and the expulsion of evil spirits, a rite of exorcism used in some churches 1580. 2. The blowing or breathing (of something) in. *†*in *Med.* of air, etc. into the lungs, or of gas vapour, or powder into or on some part of the body 1823. 3. The condition of being inflated 1866.

Insui-table, *a.* *rare.* 1612. [IN-3.] Unsuitable -1692. Hence *†*Insuitability.

Insula (*insulā*), *Pl.* -æ. 1832. [L., an island, etc.] 1. *Rom. Antig.* A block of buildings; a square or space mapped out or divided off. 2. *Anat.* *a.* The central lobe of the cerebrum; the lobule of the corpus striatum or Sylvian fissure, the Island of Reil. *b.* A term applied to a clot of blood floating in serum. 1886.

Insular (*insulār*), *a.* (*sb.*) 1611. [ad. L. *insularis*, *f. insula*; see *-AR* 4.] 1. Of or pertaining to an island, inhabiting or situated on an island. 2. Of the nature of an island; composing or forming an island 1662. Also *trans.* 3. Having the characteristic traits of islanders, esp. isolated; self-contained; narrow or prejudiced in feelings, ideas, or manners 1775. 4. *sb.* An inhabitant of an island 1744.

1. On ends Bu. The of 2. On oy l. clima et R. H. SCOTT. 3. The of i.

conversation JOHNSON. Without ceasing to be English, he has escaped from being i. LOWELL. Hence Insularism, the quality of being i. esp. narrowness of ideas, feelings, or outlook. Insularly *adv.* var. Insularity *a.* and *sb.* (now rare or Obs.) 1885.

Insularity (insulæriti). 1755. [f. prec. + -ITY.] 1. The state or condition of being an island, or of being surrounded by water 1790. 2. The condition of living on an island; hence, narrowness of mind or feeling, contractedness of view 1755.

1 The i. of Britain was first shown by Agricola, who sent his fleet round it PRYTHON. 2 The proverbial i. of the average Briton EAT DUNVOIR.

Insulate (insulæit), *a.* Now rare. 1712 [ad L. *insulatus*, f. *insula*; see -ATE² 2] Detached, isolated, insulated.

Insulate (insulæit), *v.* 1538. [f. L. *insula* + -ATE³, or *insulatus* ad.] 1. *trans.* To make into an island by surrounding with water; to convert into an island. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To cause (a thing, person, etc.) to stand detached from its surroundings; to separate from the rest; to place apart, to isolate 1785 3. *Electr.* and *Heat.* To cut off or isolate from conducting bodies by the interposition of non-conductors, so as to prevent the passage of electricity or heat 1755. 4. *Chem.* and *Phys.* To free from combination with other elements; to isolate -1834

1 Trent turneth aside his stream Northward and so almost insulateth or encompasseth Burton HOLLAND. Phr. *Insulating stool*, one with glass legs, or other non-conducting supports, to i. a body placed on it.

Insulated (insulæit), *pp.* *a.* 1727. [f. prec. + -ED¹.] 1. Made into an island, surrounded by water 1776. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Placed or standing apart; separated from intercourse with others; solitary, isolated 1727. 3. Electrically cut off from (the earth or other conducting bodies) by being surrounded with non-conductors 1797.

2 I pyramid hills PENNYNT. An i. life COWPER.

Insulation (insulæifən). 1798. [f. INSULATE *v.*; see -ATION.] 1. The action of insulating; the fact or condition of being insulated; *concr.* an insulated object. 2. The action of insulating electrically or physically; the condition of being isolated by non-conductors so as to prevent the passage of electricity or heat 1822. 3. *concr.* Insulating material 1870.

Insulator (insulæitə), 1801. [f. INSULATE *v.*, see -OR.] One who or that which insulates; *spec.* a contrivance, usu. of glass or porcelain, for supporting or carrying telegraph-wires without carrying off the current.

Insulin (insulin). 1922. [f. L. *insula* islet + IN¹.] Pharm. A drug extracted from the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas, used in the treatment of diabetes.

Insulise, *a.* Now rare. 1609. [ad L. *insulus*, f. *in-* (IN³) + *salsus* witty, lit. salted, f. (ult.) *sal* salt.] 1. Lacking wit or sense; dull, stupid; absurd. 2. *lit.* Tasteless, insipid 1675.

Insulosity. Now rare. 1623 [ad L. *insulitas*, see prec.] The quality of being insulise, stupidity, senselessness. MILTON.

Insult (insult), *sb.* 1603. [a. F. *insult*, now *insulte*, or ad. late L. *insultus*, f. *in-* (IN³) + *saltus* leap; cf. next.] 1. An act, or the action, of attacking or assailing; attack, assault, onset (*lit.* and *fig.*). arch. 2. *sb.* *lit.* An open and sudden attack, without preparations. 2. An act, or the action, of insulting (in sense 1 or 2 of vb.); injuriously contemptuous speech or action; an affront 1671. 3. The act of leaping upon; 'covering'. DRYDEN.

2. The ruthless sneer that i. adds to grief SAVAGE. Phr. To add insult to injury.

Insult (insult), *v.* 1570 [ad L. *insultare* to leap at or on, etc. Cf. F. *insultier*.] 1. *intr.* To manifest arrogant or scornful delight by speech or behaviour; to exult proudly or contemptuously; to vaunt, glory, triumph -1857. 2. *trans.* To assail with scornful abuse or offensive disrespect; to offer indignity to; to affront, outrage 1620. 3. *intr.* To make an attack or assault (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1670. 4. *trans.* To attack, assault, assail (now only *fig.* in general sense). 5. *sb.* *spec.* (*lit.*) To attack openly and suddenly without preparations. -697 75. *intr.* To leap upon y GAULS

1. They know how, The Lyon being dead, even HARRY DANIEL. The Dutch do mightily i. of their victory PRYTHON. Whilst the infidel, insults over their credulous fears PALMY. 2. Whatever the canting Roundhead had regarded with reverence was insulted MACAULAY. 4. Having no Fleet at Sea, the Portuguese insulted his Sea-coasts 1797. Hence Insultable *a.* (rare), capable of being insulted. Insultingly *adv.*

Insultation (insultæifən). *Obs.* or *arch.* 1513. [a. F., or ad. L. *insultationem*. Common in 17th c.] 1. The action, or an act, of insulting (in sense 1 or 2 of vb.); injuriously contemptuous speech or behaviour; insult. 2. Attack, assault -1657

Insultment. [f. INSULT *v.* + -MENT.] The action of insulting; contemptuous triumph; insult *Cymb.* III. v. 145.

Insurne, *v.* 1675. [f. IN² + L. *sumere*, cf. *assume*, etc.] *trans.* To take in, absorb -1733. So *Insurnption*, absorption.

Insurer, in *super* (insūr pər), *adv.* 1624 [L. *in* + *super* above] Over; to stand *in super*, to stand over as a balance or unsettled claim.

Insuperable (insūr pərəb'l), *a.* (sb.) ME [ad L. *insuperabilis*, f. *in-* (IN³) + *superare* to overcome. Cf. obs. F. *insuperable*.] 1. That cannot be overcome, unconquerable, invincible. *Obs.* or merged in 3. 2. That cannot be surmounted or passed over 1660 3. *fig.* Of difficulties, etc.: That cannot be got over or overcome; invincible; insurmountable 1657. 4. Unsurpassable. RUSKIN.

1. Invincible soldiers, and appointed with arms i. HOLLAND. 2. I. height of loftiest shade, Cedar, and Pine, and Firr MILT. P. L. iv. 138. 3. His i. disinclination to entering into holy orders 1744. Hence Insurperability, Insurperableness, the quality of being i. Insurperably *adv.*

Insupportable (insūr pərəb'l), *a.* 1530. [a. F., or ad. eocl. L. *insupportabilis*, f. *in-* (IN³) + *supportare*; see SUPPORTABLE.] 1. That cannot be supported; unendurable, unbearable. 2. Unjustifiable, indefensible 1649 3. That cannot be sustained; irresistible -1697

1 I. Inconceivable COWLEY, distress 1792. 2. He gan advance With huge force and i. mayne SPENSER. Hence Insupportableness, Insupportably *adv.*

Insupposable (insūr pərəb'l), *a.* 1668. [IN².] That cannot be supposed.

Insuppressible (insūr pərəb'l), *a.* 1610 [IN².] That cannot be suppressed, irrepressible. Hence Insuppressibly *adv.*

Insuppressive (insūr pərəb'l), *a.* rare 1601. [IN².] Insuppressible. *Jul. C.* II. i. 134.

Insurable (insūrəb'l), *a.* 1810. [f. INSURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or proper to be, insured; sufficient to form a ground for insurance. Insurability.

Insurance (insūrəns). 1553. [Var. of *ensurance* (a. OF. *ensurance*), with IN² for EN¹.] 1. The action or a means of insuring or making certain -1788. 2. = ASSURANCE 3. 1705. 3. Betrothal, engagement to marry. UDALL. 4. Comm. The act or system of insuring property, life, etc.; a contract by which the one party undertakes, in consideration of a payment (called a *premium*), to secure the other against pecuniary loss, by payment of a sum of money in the event of destruction of or damage to property (as by disaster at sea, fire, etc.), or of the death or disablement of a person; the department of business which deals with such contracts. Also called ASSURANCE (and in 17th c. occas. *ensurance*). 1651.

Assurance, the earlier term, is now rarely used of marine, fire, or accident insurance, and is retained in Great Britain in the nomenclature and use of most life insurance companies. But in general popular use, *insurance* is the prevalent term. b. The sum paid for insuring; the premium 1666. c. The amount for which property or life is insured 1838. d. The act or system of insuring employed persons against sickness or unemployment, esp. in accordance with the Acts of 1911 and 1920. 5. *attrib.*, as 1. *company policy*, etc. 1651.

4. Money was taken up upon bottomary and i. and the ship left by the master and seamen upon rocks where she must perish PRYTHON. Hence Insurancer, one who gives i. or assurance; one who insures or makes sure.

Insurant. -858 f. INSURE *v.* + ANT¹. One who effects or obtains an ins.

Insure (infū-), *v.* 1440. [Var. of ENSURE (with IN² for EN¹).] 1. *trans.* To make (a person) sure (of a thing) -1686. 2. = ENSURE 2, 3. -1560. 3. Comm. To secure the payment of a sum of money in the event of loss of or damage to property (esp. by casualty at sea, by fire, etc.), or of the death or disablement of a person, in consideration of the payment of a premium and observance of certain conditions, to effect an insurance upon. Said either of the person who pays the premium, or of the office or underwriters who undertake the risk. For the latter many offices and writers prefer *assure* (esp. in reference to life insurance) 1635. 4. *absol.* or *intr.* To undertake insurance risks; to effect an insurance 1651. 5. *trans.* To make certain, to secure, to guarantee (some thing, event, etc.) 1681. 6. To make safe, to secure (against, from) 1724.

3. As much more insured upon his ship and goods as they were worth PRYTHON. 1. To i. his House AND SON a life 1883. c. Cf. INSURANCE 4 d. 4. An ardour which could hardly fail to i. success BUCKLE. 5. The evidence of trials past does not i. them against trials that may come 1864.

Insurer (infū-ɹɪ). 1638. [f. INSURE + -ER¹.] One who or that which insures, *esp.* Comm. One who contracts, for a premium, to indemnify a person against losses, an underwriter. Also called *Assurer* (*Assuron*).

Insurge (insūrɪdʒ), *v.* Now rare. 1523 [ad. L. *insurgere*, f. *in-* (IN³) + *surgere* to rise] 1. *intr.* To arise, spring up -1576 2. To rise in opposition against, to make in surrection, revolt -1610. 3. *trans.* To stir up, to raise in insurrection. *Obs.* exc. as *nounce* *wd.* 1796.

Insurgent (insūrɪdʒənt). 1765. [ad. L. *insurgentem*, *insurgere*; see prec. and -ENT.] *A. adj.* 1. Rising in active revolt. Also *fig.* 1814. 2. Of the sea or a flood. Surging up or rushing in 1849.

1. The i. barons 1845. 2. The broad volume of the Nile M. ARNOLD.

3. *sb.* One who rises in revolt against constituted authority; a rebel who is not recognized as a belligerent 1765.

The colonial insurgents 1822. Hence Insurgency, a rising, revolt. Insurgency, the quality or state of being i.

Insurmountable (insūrmaʊntəb'l), *a.* 1696. [IN³.] That cannot be surmounted, overcome, or passed over.

This difficulty is i. LOCKE. Hence Insurmountability, Insurmountableness. Insurmountably *adv.*

Insurrection (insūrəkʃən). 1459. [a. 1, ad. rare L. *insurrectionem*, f. *insurgere*; see INSURGE.] 1. The action of rising in arms or open resistance against established authority or governmental restraint, with *pl.*, an armed rising, a revolt, an incipient or limited rebellion. Also *fig.* 2. Upheaval RUSKIN.

1. He [Jack Cade] wrote letters to many Cities to have made a comen i. 1459. Insurrections are generally wrong; revolutions are always right BUCKLE. *fig.* It is not the insurrections of ignorance that are dangerous, but the revolts of intelligence LOWELL.

Hence Insurrectional *a.* of, pertaining to, or of the nature of i. Insurrectionary *a.* insurrectional, addicted to i. Insurrectionist, one who takes part in an i. or who advocates revolt against authority.

Insusceptible (insūsəptəb'l), *a.* 1603 [IN³.] Not susceptible; not able or apt to receive impressions; not liable to be affected by something or in some way.

1. Of mutation HOLLAND, to the infection of the small pox 1808. I. or, as I may call them, not poisonable people MCCORMACK. Hence Insusceptibility. So Insusceptive *a.*

Insuspect (ed, *a.* 1606. [IN³.] Unsuspected -1626.

Insurrection. rare. 1614 [ad. L. *insurrectionem*, f. *insurgere*, f. *in-* (IN³) + *surgere* to rise] A whispering in the ear; an insinuation -1653.

Inswathe, var. of INSWATHE *v.*

Int, arch. abbrev. of *in it*. *Int*, *int*, obs. abbrev. of *int*, *it*, *not*.

Intabulate, *vb.* 1. ENTABLATURE.

Intact (intækt), *a.* 1450. [ad. L. *intactus*, f. *in-* (IN³) + *tactus*, *tangere*.] Untouched; kept o' c' centir unbed unimpaired.

Intactible *a.* IN 3 = next. (Dicta.)

Intactile, *a. rare*. 1659. [ad. L. *intactilis*; see IN- and TACTILE.] Not tactile, intangible.

Intagliated (int'lyet'ed), *pph. a.* 1782 [f. *intagliare*, *intagliare* to engrave (f. *in-* (IN-) + *tagliare* to cut) + -ED¹.] Carved on the surface, engraved in or as in intaglio.

Intaglio (int'alyo), *sb. Pl. intaglios*, rarely *intagli* (int'alyz). Also *errom. intaglia*; *pl. as*. 1644. [It., = engraving, engraved work, a carving (pl. *intagli*), f. *intagliare*; see *prec.*] 1. A figure or design incised or engraved; a cutting or engraving in stone or other hard material. Also *fig.* and *transf.* b. The process or art of carving or engraving in a hard material, incised carving; the condition or fact of being incised. Chiefly in *phr.* *in intaglio*, as opp. to *in rilievo* or *in relief*. Also *fig.* 1762. 2. Anything ornamented with incised work; esp. an incised gem. Opp. to *cameo*. 1654. b. A countersunk die 1825. Hence *intaglio v. trans.* to engrave with a sunk pattern or design; to execute in i

Intail, obs. f. **ENTAIL** *sb.* and *v.*

Intake (int'elk). Chiefly *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1523. [IN *adv.*, cf. *take v.* TAKE v.] 1. The act of taking in from outside; the quantity taken in 1808. 2. (Chiefly *n. dial.*) An inclosure 1523. 3. The place where water is taken into a channel or pipe 1559. 4. *Mining*. The airway of a mine. Also *attrib.* 1852. 5. A narrowing or abrupt contraction made in the width of a tube, a stocking, etc.; the point at which this is made 1808.

2. When horses in the sunbait i stood Wordsw. **Intaminated**, *a.* [f. med.L. *intaminatus*, *intaminare* + -ED¹.] Uncontaminated, uncorrupted, pure. WOOD.

Intangible (intend'gib'l), *a.* 1640. [ad. med.L. *intangibilis*, f. *in-* (IN-) + L. *tangibilis* TANGIBLE.] Not tangible; incapable of being touched; not cognizable by the sense of touch; impalpable. Also *fig.*

This wonderful i aether LYNDALE. Hence **Intangibility**, tangibility. Intangibly *adv.*

Intangle, etc., obs. ff **ENTANGLE**, etc.

Intastable, *a.* [IN-3.] Incapable of being tasted. GRENW.

Integer (int'edzj), 1509. [a. L., f. *in-* (IN-) + *tangere*, root of *tangere* to touch. Cf. **ENTIRE**.]

A. adj. (Now *rare* or *Obs.*) 1. Whole, entire. WOLSEY. 2. Marked by moral integrity; upright VICARS. 3. *Math.* = **INTEGRAL** A. 4. 1660.

3. A whole or i. number HURTON.

B. sb. 1. *Math.* A number or quantity denoting one or more whole things or units, a whole number or undivided quantity. Opp. to *fraction* 1571. 2. A particular quantity of any kind (as money, weight, etc.) taken as the unit of measurement. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1822. 3. *gen.* A whole or entire thing or entity 1848.

2. The Unit serves as the 1 1889.

Integrable (int'egrä'b'l), *a.* 1727. [f. L. *integrare* to make whole + -ABLE.] Capable of being integrated (see **INTEGRATE** v. 2, 3). Hence **Integrability**.

Integral (int'egräl), 1551. [ad. late L. *integralis*, f. *integr-*; see **INTEGRATE** and -AL.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a whole. Said of a part or parts; Belonging to or making up an integral whole; constituent, component; *spec.* necessary to the completeness of the whole. 2. Made up of component parts which together constitute a unity; in *Logic*, said of a whole consisting of or divisible into parts actually (not merely mentally) separable. *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in techn. use. 1538. 3. Having no part or element lacking; unbroken, whole, entire, complete. Now somewhat *rare*. 1611. 4. *Math.* a. Consisting of a whole number or undivided quantity, not fractional, or not involving a fraction 1658. b. Relating to, or involving integrals; obtained by, belonging to, or proceeding by integration 1727.

1. The arms, legs, etc. are *integral* parts; body and soul *essential* parts of a man CHAMBERS. 3. Excerpta of Writers whose L. works are lost for ever MATTHEW Repeat with an - reference JES. T. LOR. 4. b. *the* *calculators* of *that* *of* *be* *infinitesimal* *calculus* *which* *deals* *with* *b*

Integrality (int'egrä'liti), 1611. [f. late L. *integralis* **INTEGRAL**; see -ITY. Cf. F. *intégralité*.] The condition of being integral; wholeness, entirety, completeness.

Integrally (int'egrä'lī), *adv.* 1471 [f. as *prec.* + -LY².] In an integral manner; as a whole; entirely.

Integrand (int'egränd), *a. (sb.)* 1637. [ad. L. *integrandum*, *integrare*; see **INTEGRATE** v.] 1. Of parts: = **INTEGRAL** A. 1. 2. *sb.* That which integrates; a component 1824.

1. The Church consisteth of two L. parts, *viz.* Pastors and Sheepe GILLESPIE.

the finding and properties of integrals of functions, also used to include the solution of differential equations, and parts of the theory of functions, etc.

B. sb. 1. Something entire or undivided; a whole. *Obs.* exc. as *transf.* from 3 = total sum. 1620. 2. An integral part or element, a constituent, component -1685. 3. *Math.*

a. (of a function). That quantity of which the given function is the differential or differential coefficient; so called because it may be regarded as the whole sum of a series of consecutive values assumed by an infinitesimal function (differential) of the variable while the latter changes continuously from any one value to any other. When such limits of variation are fixed or determinate, it is called a *definite* 1. An *i.* is denoted by the sign \int (orig. a long *s*, for L. *summa* sum); in a definite *i.* the inferior and superior limits are indicated at the bottom and top of the sign, thus \int_a^b .

b. (of a differential equation, or a system of such equations). An equation or system of equations from which the given equation or system can be derived by differentiation 1727.

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Integrate (int'egrät), *a.* 1485. [ad. L. *integratus*; see next:] = **INTEGRAL** A. 2, 3

Integrate (int'egrät), *v.* 1638. [f. L. *integrat-*, *integrare* to make whole.] 1. *trans.* To render entire or complete, to make up (a whole), said of the parts or elements. ?*Obs.*

b. To complete (what is imperfect) by the addition of the necessary parts 1675. 2. To combine (parts or elements) into a whole 1802.

3. *Math.* To find or calculate the integral of, see **INTEGRAL** B. 3. Also *absol.* to perform the operation of integration. 1727. b *transf.* and *fig.*; *spec.* to indicate or register the mean value, or the total sum of all the portions or elements, of some physical quantity 1864.

1. The particular doctrines which i. Christianity CHURCHING. b. The fragmentary contribution of one being integrated by the fragmentary contributions of others DE QUINCEY. 3. b. *Integrating spectroscopy*, a spectroscopy in which the slit receives light from all parts of a luminous object and blends it all together to form a single united spectrum; opp. to *analysing spectroscopy*. Hence **Integrative** a integrating; tending to 1.

Integration (int'egrä'sjən), 1620. [ad. L. *integrationem* (in L. only in sense 'renewal, restoration to wholeness').] The action or process of integrating. 1. The making up of a whole by adding together or combining the separate parts or elements, a making whole or entire. (Often opp. to *differentiation*.) 2. *Math.* The operation of finding the integral of a given function or equation; the inverse of differentiation 1727.

2. 1. *by parts*: 1. by means of the formula $\int u dv = u v - \int v du$, where *u* and *v* are any functions of the same variable. *Constant* of 1, an arbitrary constant which must be added to get the complete expression for an integral. *Sign* of \int : the sign \int denoting an integral (see **INTEGRAL** B. 3 a).

Integrator (int'egrätör), 1879. [a. L., f. *integrare*.] One who or that which integrates, *spec.* an instrument for indicating or registering the total amount or mean value of some physical quantity, as area, temperature, etc.; see **INTEGRATE** v. 3 b.

Integrallipal (int'egrä'lipäl), *a.* Also **integrö**. 1862 [f. L. *integrat-*, comb. f. *integer* + *pallium* cloak + -AL. The form *integrö* is not analogical.] *Zoöl.* Having the pallial line not broken or indented, applied to a division of lamellibranchiate molluscs, in which the siphons are small or absent. Also **Integrallipate** *a.* (Opp. to *sinuipallial*, -ate.)

Integrity (int'egrیتی), 1450. [ad. L. *integritas*, f. *integer*, *integr-* whole, **INTEGRATE**.] 1. The condition of having no part or element wanting; unbroken state; material wholeness, pleteness entirety. 2. Unimpaired or uncorrupted 2. original perfect condi on

soundness 1450. 3. 1a: Innocence, sinlessness -1678. b. Soundness of moral principle; the character of uncorrupted virtue; uprightness, honesty, sincerity 1548.

2. The walls were standing though not in their 1. 1870. 2. He did but restore the law to her integrity 1561. 3. b. Better is the poor that walketh in his 1., then he that is purer-e in his lippea, and is a foole Prov. xv. 1.

Integumation, *rare*. 1803. [Short for *integumentation*.] The formation of integuments -1828.

Integument (int'egrümēt), 1611. [ad. L. *integumentum* covering, f. *integrare*.] That with which anything is covered, enclosed, or clothed; *spec.* the natural covering or investment of the body, or of some part or organ of an animal or plant, a skin, shell, husk, rind, etc. Hence **Integumental** *a.* of or belonging to the 1.; **Integumentary** *a.* integumental of the nature of an i.; cutaneous **Integumentation** (*rare*), the action of covering or condition of being covered with an 1.

Intellect (int'elēkt), ME. [ad. L. *intellectus* (a stem), f. *ppl.* stem of *intelligere*, see **INTELLIGENT**.] 1. That faculty, or sum of faculties, of the mind or soul by which one knows and reasons (excluding sensation, and sometimes imagination, dist. from *feeling* and *will*); power of thought; understanding. Rarely in reference to the lower animals. 2. *transf.* 1a. An intellect embodied, an 'intelligence', a spirit. b. Intellect embodied; also, intellectual persons collectively. 1602. 3. *pl.* Intellectual powers; 'wits', 'senses'. Now *arch* or *vulgar* 1698. 4. That which one is to understand by something; the sense, purport (of a word or passage) -1588.

1. Hath Bullingbrooke Depo'd thine I? SHAKS. 2. It walked the town awhile, Numbering good intellects MILT. 3. A man of sound intellects SKOLLETT. 4. I will look again on the 1. of the Letter L. L. L. iv. ii. 137.

Intellected, *a. rare* 1791. [f. *prec.* + -ED².] Endowed with intellect.

Intellectible, *a.* 1557. [ad. med. L. *intellectibilis*.] 1a. = **INTELLECTIVE** 1. b. = **INTELLIGIBLE** 3

Intellection (int'elēk'sjən), 1449. [ad. late and med. L. *intellectionem*, f. *intelligere*; see **INTELLIGENT**.] 1. The action or process of understanding; *spec.* simple apprehension 1614. b. (with *pl.*) A particular act of understanding; *occurs*, the permanent result of such an act; a conception, notion, idea 1579. 7c. The faculty of understanding; intellect -1797. 1d. Understanding, information -1509. 1a. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* The figure **SYNecDOche** -1553.

Intellective (int'elēktiv), *a.* 1477. [ad. late L. *intellectivus*, f. *intellect-*, *intelligere* + -IVE. Cf. F. *intellectif*.] 1. Having the faculty of understanding; possessed of intellect. Applied after Aristotle, to one of the parts of the soul (*ψυχή*). 1480. 1a. = **INTELLECTUAL** A. 3 b -1632. 3. = **INTELLECTUAL** A. 1. 1477. 1d. = **INTELLECTIBLE** b -1656.

1. The Greek philosophers acknowledged several kinds of *ψυχή*, the nutritive, the sensitive, and the 1. MML. Hence **Intellectively** *adv.*

Intellectual (int'elēktuäl), ME. [ad. L. *intellectualis*, f. *intellectus* **INTELLECT**.] *A. adj.* 1. Of, or belonging to, the intellect or understanding. b. That appeals to or engages the intellect 1834. 1a. Apprehensible or apprehended only by the intellect; non-material, spiritual; ideal -1711. 1a. Characterized by or possessing intellection or understanding; intelligent -1797. b. Possessing a high degree of understanding; given to pursuits that exercise the intellect 1819.

1. Easy Credulity, which is the third cause of Intellectual slavery 1654. b. The more i. branches of warfare FREEMAN. 3. Who would loose, Though full of pain, this being? MILT. P. L. ii. 147. b. But—oh ye lords of ladies L., Inform us truly, have they not hen-peck'd you all? BYRON. Hence **Intellectually** *adv.* -ness.

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Husband, not high, Whose higher I more I shun
Mitt. P. L. ix. 483. 2. Your fear for Hartley's intellectual is just and rational LAM. 4. A dinner of intellectuals 1883.

Intellectualism (intellektizál'm). 1829. [f. prec. + -ISM.] 1. *Philos.* The doctrine that knowledge is wholly or mainly derived from the action of the intellect, i.e. from pure reason. 2. Devotion to merely intellectual culture or pursuits 1838.

Intellectualist, 1605 [f. as prec. + -IST.] A devotee of the intellect or understanding, in *Philos.*, one who holds the doctrine of intellectualism.

Intellectuality (intellektuál'itá). 1611 [ad. late L. *intellectualitas* (Tertullian).] The quality or state of being intellectual, intellectual power or ability.

Intellectualize (intellektizál'sia), v. 1819 [f. INTELLECTUAL a. + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To render intellectual; to give an intellectual character or quality to. Also *absol.* 2. *intr.* (after *moralize*.) To exercise the intellect; to talk or write intellectually; to philosophize 1827.

3. It refines and intellectualizes life 1822. Hence Intellectualization 1821.

Intelligence (intelligéntsia), sb. ME. [a. F., ad. L. *intelligere*, *intelligentia*; see INTELLIGENT and -ENCE.] 1. The faculty of understanding; intellect. 2. Understanding as a quality admitting of degree; *spec.* superior understanding; quickness of mental apprehension, sagacity 1812. 3. The action or fact of mentally apprehending something; understanding, knowledge, comprehension (of something). Now rare or Obs. 1450. 4. An impersonation of intelligence; an intelligent or rational being; esp. a spirit 1589. 5. Mutual conveyance of information; communication, intercourse. Now rare or Obs. 1531. 6. A relation of intercourse between persons or parties. Also fig. -1827. 7. Information, news, tidings 1450. 8. A piece of information or news -1750. 9. The obtaining of information; the agency for obtaining secret information; the secret service, 1697. (Revived in modern wars.)

1. He is led to the conception of a Power and an I superior to his own HERSHEL. 2. Some learned Englishman of good L. GRAYTON. 3. I write, as he that none 1. Of metres hath, no hours of sentence 1. 30. 4. How fully hath thou satisfied me, pure I. of Heaven, Angel serene Mitt. P. L. viii. 181. 5. They took it into their heads, that he was of L. with the enemy 1717. 6. He sent an embassy, to renew the good L. between them 1734. 7. I poured in from all quarters, that one place after another was assailed Jas. Mitt. c. Comb. as a department, man, officer. 8. Intelligence, v. 1593. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To bring intelligence of (an event, etc.); to inform (a person) -1642. 2. *intr.* To convey intelligence; to tell tales 1616.

Intelligenced (-énts, *poet.* -éntséd), a. 1602. [f. prec. sb. + -ED.] a. Having understanding. b. Informed.

Intelligencer (intelligéntsia). 1581. [f. INTELLIGENCE sb. + -ER, cf. obs. F. *intelligencier*.] One who conveys intelligence or information; an informer, a spy, a secret agent 1581; a bringer of news 1632. b. fig. Applied to things 1586, *as the title of a newspaper*, etc. 1641-1801.

An I., which in real truth is no better than a Spie 1652.

Intelligencing, ppl. a. 1608. [f. INTELLIGENCE v. or sb. + -ING.] Conveying intelligence or information; playing the spy -1711 *Winst. T.* II. iii. 68.

Intelligence (intelligéntsia). Now rare. 1593. [ad. L. *intelligentia*, see -ENCE.] 1. INTELLIGENCE sb. 1. BROWNING. 2. INTELLIGENCE sb. 4. 1652. 3. INTELLIGENCE sb. 5. -1711. 4. INTELLIGENCE sb. 7. b. -1748.

Intelligent (intelligéntsia). 1509 [ad. L. *in elligens*, *intelligentia*, pr. ppl. of *intelligere* (later *intelligere*), f. *inter* between, within + *legere* to bring together, choose, read, etc. Cf. F. *intelligent*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having the faculty of understanding; possessing intelligence or intellect 1598. 2. Having or showing a high degree of intelligence; knowing, sensible, sagacious 1509. 3. That understands (a particular thing, etc.); cog. of acquainted with 1812.

1546. 4. 'Bearing intelligence, giving information, communicative' (Schmidt *Shaks Lex.*).

1. The work of an I. mind BUTLER. 2. It is in order of nature for him to govern that is the more I. BACON. 3. I. of seasons MITT. 4. Our Postes shall be swift, and I. betwixt vs SHAKS.

B. sb. 1. An intelligent or rational being. D. A person of intelligence. Now rare. 1601.

2. An intelligencer, a spy -1751.

1. God must of necessity, be the first I. GALT.

Intelligential (intelligéntsia), a. 1611.

[f. L. *intelligentia* + -AL] 1. = INTELLIGENTIAL A. 1. 2. Possessing, or of the nature of, intelligence 1645.

1. The Devil enterd, and his brutal sense, soon inspir'd With act 1 Mitt. P. L. ix. 190 2. An I. creature 1645.

Intelligentiary, 1577 [f. as prec. + -ARY.] 1. *adj.* Relating to or conveying intelligence or news. WOTTON. 2. sb. = INTELLIGENCER.

Intelligently (intelligéntsia), *adv.* 1671.

[f. INTELLIGENT a. + -LY.] In an intelligent manner; sagaciously, sensibly.

Intelligentsia, -tsia (intelligéntsia), 1920. [Russian, f. L. *intelligentia* INTELLIGENCE.]

The class consisting of the educated portion of the population and regarded as capable of forming public opinion.

Intelligible (intelligib'li), a. (sb.) ME. [f. L. *intelligere*, *intelligibilis*, f. *intelligere* + -IBLE.]

71. Capable of understanding; intelligent -1777. 2. Capable of being understood, comprehensible 1509. b. Of a person in reference to his words 1655. 3. *Philos.* Capable of being apprehended only by the understanding (not by the senses); objective to intellect. (Opp. to *sensible*) ME. 4. sb. That which is intelligible, an object of intellect or understanding; *spec.* in *Philos.* (see sense 3) 1601.

1. A mere Scholar is an I. ASSE OVERBURY. 2. What you say now is very I. BRACKLEY. b. He spoke so fast as to be hardly I. (read). 3. The world is a world of a nature purely spiritual and intellectual 1701. Hence Intelligibility, intelligibility, the quality of being; *trans.* an I. thing.

Intelligibly, *adv.* 1607. [f. prec. + -LY.]

1. In an intelligible manner; comprehensibly. 2. In relation to the understanding; as an object of intellect. (Opp. to *sensibly*). -1701.

Intemperate (intemp'érat), a. 1491. [ad. L. *intemperatus*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *temperatus*, *temperare* to violate.] Inviolable, undefiled, unblemished. So *Intemperate* a. Hence Intemperately *adv.*, *ness*. Intemperateness, inviolate condition.

Intemperament (intemp'érément), rare 1698. [f. IN- + TEMPERAMENT.] An untempered or distempered condition (esp. of the body, blood, etc.).

Intemperance (intemp'érans), ME. [a. F., ad. L. *intemperantia*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *temperantia*.] Want of temperateness. 71. Intemperateness, inclemency, severity of the air, weather, or climate -1707. 2. Lack of moderation or restraint, excess in any kind of action, *spec.* excessive indulgence of any passion or appetite 1547. b. with *pl.* An instance of this 1613. 3. *spec.* Immoderate indulgence in intoxicating drink; addiction to drinking 1617.

a. Some by violent stroke shall die, by I. more in Meas and Drums Mitt. P. L. vi. 472. 3. (In difference) to the crying evils of intemperance 1842. See Intemperancy (in all senses) 1532.

Intemperant, a. rare. 1542. [ad. L. *intemperantia*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *temperantia*, *temperare* to qualify, etc.; see -ANT.] Wanting moderation or self-restraint, incontinent, intemperate -1598.

Intemperate (intemp'érat), a. ME. [ad. L. *intemperatus*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *temperatus*, *temperare* to qualify, etc.; see -ANT.]

1. Not temperate, excessive, extreme; esp., of climate or weather, inclement, severe. Now rare. 1526. 2. Of persons, etc.: Without temperance or moderation, immoderate, unbridled, violent 1508. 3. Characterized by excessive indulgence in a passion or appetite ME. b. *spec.* Given to an excessive use of intoxicating drink 1677.

1. I. zone, the Torrid or Frigid zone, as opp. to the Temperate zone. 2. Many I. Speeches and passages happend 1688. The I. zeal of the reformers 1777. 3. His conspicuous I. lust: SHAKS. Hence Intemperately *adv.*

Intem Now rare 1555 [f.

prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being intemperate. 1. = INTemperANCE 1. 2. = INTEMPERANCE 2. 1571.

1. The intemperateness of the ayer and region of Darlene EMM. 2. I. of language 1033.

Intemperature, 1559. [a. obs. F. *intemperature*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *temperatura*.] 1. = INTemperANCE 1. -1620. 2. Abnormal or distempered condition of the body, intemperament -1799.

Intemperies (intemp'érísia), 1676. [L., f. *in-* (IN-) + *temperies* temperature, tempe.]

Disordered condition of the body, dyscrasy rarely, of the weather.

Intempestive (intemp'érístiv), a. 1548. [ad. L. *intempestivus*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *tempestis* 15 seasonable.] Untimely, unseasonable, inopportune.

Loud and I. laughter 1891. Hence Intempestively *adv.* So *Intempestivously*, unseasonably, unamiable.

Intenable, a. 1650. [IN- 3.] That cannot be held or maintained; untenable -1752.

Intend (intend), v. [ME. *entendre*, a. F. *entendre*; -L. *intendere* to stretch forth or out etc., f. *in-* (IN-) + *tendere* to stretch, TEND.]

1. *trans.* To stretch forth, extend; to point forwards -1633. 2. To stretch, strain, make tense; to expand, dilate (*lit* and *fig*) -1837. 3. To intensify (*trans.* and *intr*) -1705.

2. As when a bow is successively intended and released Copworth. 3. The Church hath power to I. our Faith but not to extend it Jas. Taylor.

II. 1. *trans.* To direct (the eyes, mind, etc.) to, into, towards something. Now a conscious Latinism ME. 2. *intr.* and *trans.* To direct one's course; to proceed on (a journey, etc.) (L. *intendere*, *intendere iter*.) Obs. or arch ME. 7b. *intr.* To start on a journey, to set out; occas., ellipt. for 'intend to go or start' -1817. 7c. *trans.* To refer, attribute, ascribe (a thing) to some one 1615.

1. I think eye into the dim and undiscovered sky PATMOR. 2. Par. iii. 116. b. I for England this spring, where I have some affairs to adjust BYRON.

III. [Uti f. L. *intendere* - *intendere animam*.]

71. *intr.* To direct the mind or attention, to pay heed; to apply oneself assiduously. Const. to, into, rarely about, on, at. -1613. 7b. *refl.* To devote oneself -1627. 7c. *absol.* -1603.

72. To apply oneself to do something; to endeavour, strive -1674. 73. *intr.* To give ear, hearken -1568. 7b. *trans.* To hearken to LATIMER. 74. *intr.* To be in attendance or waiting; to attend -1644. 7b. *trans.* To attend on or to -1633. 75. *trans.* To turn one's thoughts to; to occupy oneself with, to look after -1784.

1. Elic to his owne nede gan entende CHAUCER. 2. But loke the eyes of God entend And watch to ayde the iust STRANHOUGH. 4. I wish that one of your number may I. and appear at that Committee CHAMBERLAIN. 5. Last come, what but may ease The present misery MITT.

IV. 71. *trans.* To have understanding of (something); to apprehend that something is -1620. 72. *intr.* To have or come to an understanding; to agree; to be in accord. [F. *s'entendre*.] -1509. 73. To apprehend, conceive; to think; to judge -1638. 74. *trans.* To construe, interpret, or hold legally -1798.

4. The law will I. it to be so BYMSTON.

V. 1. *intr.* To have a purpose or design; to be minded. Obs., exc. as *absol.* use of 2. ME. 2. *trans.* To have in the mind as a fixed purpose; to purpose, design. (The chief current sense.) ME. 3. To design (a thing) for some purpose, to destine (a thing or person) to a fate or use; to purpose to bestow; to mean (a thing) to be or to do something 1590. 4. To design to express, to mean 1572. 7b. To designate as something; to call (rare) -1605.

1. I know not Gentlemen what you I. SHAKS. He intended his son should have it in remainder for his life only CHAMBERLAIN. 3. A Play, Intended for great Theus nuptial day SHAKS. The second son is intended for the army (mod). 4. By Profit I I not here any Accession of Wealth HOBBS.

VI. Senses of uncertain position or origin

71. *trans.* To expect. [OF. *entendre* = F. *attendre*.] -1485. 72. To assert, maintain; to pretend, to claim -1634. 73. *intr.* To tend or incline 640. 4. *trans.* To superintend d. ext. CL. INTENDANT 701.

4. Nine arbiters, appointed to l. The whole arrangements of the public games Cowper.

Hence **Intender**, one who intends or purposes; a pretender.

Intendence 1. ME. [a. OF. *intendence*.] Application of the mind; attention -1611.

Intendence 2 (intendāns). 1739. [a. F. *intendant* INTENDANT *sb*; see -ANCE.] The function of an intendant; superintendence, direction, intendancy, *spec.* a department of the French public service, or the officials conducting it, as the war commissariat, etc. b. The official quarters or office of an intendant 1895.

Intendancy (intendāns). Also 7-9-ency. 1598. [f. INTENDANT *sb*, see -ANCY.] 1. The office, position, or function of an intendant, a body of intendants. b. *fig.* Superintendence. WARRINGTON. 2. A district in Spanish America under an intendant (*intendante*) 1810.

Intendant (intendānt), *sb*. Also 7-9-ent. 1652. [a. F., ad. L. *intendens*, *intendere*, see INTEND *v*.] One who has the charge, direction, or superintendence of a department of public business, the affairs of a town or province, the household of a prince or nobleman, etc.; a superintendent, a manager. Used orig. and chiefly as the title of certain public officers in France and elsewhere.

The Marquess appointed him... of his household.

Intendant, *pr.* Also 4-5-ent. ME. [a. F. *intendant*, *pr.* ppl. of *intendre* to INTEND.] Attentive -1581.

Intended (intendēd), *ppl. a* (*sb*) 1576. [f. INTEND *v* + -ED.] 1. Purposed, designed, meant, intentional 1586. 2. Stretched out or forth; extended; increased in force or intensity, strained -1667. 3. Minded, resolved -1657. 4. *sb. colloq.* An intended husband or wife 1767.

1. Your intended journey 1591. 2. With sharpe: sting SPENSER. Hence **Intendedly** *adv.* designally.

Intendence (intendēns), *arch.* 1687. [f. INTEND *v*; see -ENCE.] The paying of attention, attendance.

Writ of 1. and *spondence*, a writ under the Great Seal in favour of one who received an appointment from the king, ordering all persons to attend and respond to his requests.

Intendence, etc. see INTENDANCE, etc.

Intendiment, 1528. [ad. med. L. *intendimentum*.] 1. = INTENDMENT 1. -1590. 2. Intention, purpose -1628. 3. Attention SPENSER.

Intending (intendīn), *pres. p.* 1660. [-ING.] That intends. b. Qualifying an agent-noun: Purposing to be, that is (such) in intention 1788.

b. I subscribers should communicate [etc.] 1884.

Intendment (intendmēt), ME. [a. F. *intendement* understanding, f. *intendre*; see INTEND *v*.] 1. The faculty or action of understanding -1601. 2. Way of understanding (something); interpretation, view -1630. 3. Signification; import. Now *rare* or *Obs.* ME. 4. Law. The construction put upon anything by the common law, true meaning as fixed by law 1574. 5. The act or fact of intending; intent; that which is intended, a design, project -1804. 6. The purpose or object of anything -1732. 7. Tendency, inclination -1620. 8. An office of supervision FORD.

1. Malster Chaucer. Mirour of fructuous entendement Hocceus. 2. A phrase of sinister and odious 1879. 3. Common 1., customary or reasonable interpretation, as determined by the law. The Ordinary (which is the Bishop by common 1.) 1577.

Intenerate (intēnerāt), *v.* Now *rare*. 1595. [f. L. *in-* (IN-) + *tener* tender; see -ARE.] *trans.* To make tender, soften, mollify (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Tears intenerate the heart, making it fit for all gracious impressions Dr. HALL. So **Intenerate** *ppl. a* intenerated. Hence **Inteneration**, the action of intenerating, or fact of being intenerated.

Intenable, *a.* [f. IN- + L. type **tenibilis*, f. *tener* to hold.] Incapable of holding or containing. *All's Well* 1. iii. 208.

Intensate (intensāt), *v.* *rare*. 1831. [f. L. type **intensare* (f. *intensare*) + -ATE.] *trans.* To make n o intensify 1. In-
tensation 1826

Intensative (intensatīv), *rare*. 1853. [f. L. **intensat-*, **intensare* + -IVE.] a. *adj.* = INTENSIVE 4. 1870. b. *sb.* = INTENSIVE 7.

Intense (intens), a. ME. [a. F. *intense*, ad. L. *intensus*, *intendere*; see INTEND *v*. Cf. INTENT a.] *Etymologically*, Stretched, strained, high-strung. Hence: 1. Of a quality or condition: Raised to or existing in a very high degree; violent, extreme, excessive; of colour, very deep; of a feeling, ardent. Also *transf.* of a thing 1653. 2. Of personal, esp. mental, action, etc. Strikingly directed to some end; intent, eager, earnest, ardent 1645. 3. Of a person: 1a. Intent upon (about) something -1724. b. Feeling, or susceptible to, intense emotion 1830; often in trivial sense, highly sensitive or impressionable 1878. Also *transf.* of language, aspect, etc. 1684.

1. I cold Evelyn. *transf.* The yellow stars grew more overhead BLACK. 2. Sometime slackening the cords of i. thought and labour MIN. 3. b. 'The intense school' may be defined as always using the strongest possible word on every possible occasion MACKINTOSH. *transf.* The expression i. and stern 1838. Hence **Intensely** *adv.*, **Intenseness**.

Intensification (intensifikāshn), 1847. [f. INTENSIFY; see -IFICATION.] The action of intensifying; intensified condition; *spec.* in *Photogr.*, the thickening or increasing of the opacity of the film of a negative.

Intensifier (-faiəz) 1835 [f. next + -ER.] Something that intensifies; *spec.* in *Photogr.* (see next, 1 b).

Intensify (intensifai), *v.* 1817 [f. L. *intensus* + -FY.] 1. *trans.* To render intense, to augment, strengthen, heighten, etc. b. *Photogr.* To make the chemically affected parts of a (negative) more dense or opaque, so as to produce a stronger contrast of light and shade 1851. 2. *intrans.* To grow in intensity 1853.

1. Her weakness will be greatly intensified DICKENS. 2. There is no relief: the action intensifies 1866.

Intension (intēnshn), 1603. [ad. L. *intensionem*; see INTEND, INTENSIL, and cf. INTENTION, a doublet of this.] 1. The action of stretching, tension; straining. 2. Intensity, resolution, determination 1610. 3. Intensification. (Opp. to *remission*.) 1610. 4. Degree, esp. notable degree, of some quality, etc.; intensity, depth, strength, force. (Often contrasted with *extension*.) 1604. 5. Logic. The COMPREHENSION of a notion or concept, the CONNOTATION of a term. (Opp. to EXTENSION.) 1836.

1. I found myself listening with an agony of i. 1860. 3. Brightness as the i. of Light 1658. 4. The essence of farming on virgin soils is extension; on old land it is i. 1888.

Intensive (intensiv), a. (*sb.*) *rare* 1817 (irreg. f. INTENSITY + -IVE.) = INTENSATIVE, INTENSIVE.

Intensity (intensiti), 1665. [f. INTENSE + -ITY.] 1. The quality of being intense; extreme force, strength, depth, brightness, etc. 2. The degree or amount of some quality, condition, etc.; force, strength, energy, etc.; degree of some characteristic quality; *esp.* in *Physics*, as a measurable quantity 1794. b. *Photogr.* = DENSITY 4. 1855.

1. Such an i. of cold Boyce. He looked at the stranger for several seconds with a stern i. DICKENS. 2. Denoting the degrees of i. of some particular qualities by figures 1796.

Intensive (intensiv), a. (*sb.*) 1450. [a. F. *intensif*, -ive = mod. or mod. L. *intensivus*, f. *intens-*, *intendere* to stretch, strain; see INTEND, INTENSE.] 1. = INTENSE a. 1. -1687. 2. = INTENSE a. 2. -1669. 3. Of, relating, or pertaining to intensity, as dist. from external spatial extent or amount; of or pertaining to logical intensity 1864. b. Having the quality of intensity 1836. 4. Having the property of making intense; intensifying; *esp.* in *Gram.*, expressing intensity; giving force or emphasis 1608. 5. *Econ.* Applied to methods of cultivation, fishery, etc., which increase the productivity of a given area; opp. to *extensive* 1832. 6. Characterized by being intensified 1888. 7. *sb.* Something that intensifies; *spec.* in *Gram.*, an intensive word or prefix 1813.

1. L. thinking is tedious, and fires 1662. 3. The record of an as well as o develop
T H adv intensify

rare; intently; in relation to intensity or telological intention. **Intensiveness**.

Intent (intēnt), *sb.* [ME. had two forms (1) *intent*, *intēnt*:—L. *intēntus* a stretching out, (2) *entente*, *intente*, a. OF *entente*:—pop. L. **intenta* *sb.*, from fem. of *intensus* pa. ppl. The form with *in-* is *rare* bef. 1400, with *en-* after 1550.] 1. The act or fact of intending or purposing; intention, purpose (formed in the mind), design. Formerly also, Will, inclination, that which is willed, pleasure, desire. Now chiefly in legal use. 2. Attention, heed -1704. 3. Intent effort, endeavour -1483. 4. Mind, or an act of the mind; understanding, frame of mind, spirit; perception; notion, opinion, or thought of any kind -1623. 5. Meaning; purport -1676. 6. Law = INTENDMENT 4. -1767. 7. An end purposed, aim, purpose 1412 or *Obs.* etc. in phr. To (fo) all intents and purposes. ME. 7. Intended subject or theme -1670.

1. The bare i. to commit treason is many times actual treason BLACKSTONE. 4. She taketh in good entente The wyl of Crist CHAUCER. 6. I highly recommend the end and i. of Pythagoras's injunction CHATHAM.

Intent (intēnt), a. 1606 [ad. L. *intēntus*, *intendere*.] A doublet of *intense*, but differentiated in sense. 1. Having the mind strenuously bent upon something; eager, assiduous, bent, resolved 1610. 2. Of the faculties, looks, etc. Directed with strained attention; eager, keen; intense 1606. 3. Intensely active. SIR T. BROWNE.

1. I, our prayers to heare 1610, on high designs GOLDSM. 2. The i. Application with which he p r sues Trifles SHAKS. Hence **Intently** *adv.* in i manner **Intenseness**.

Intentionation, *rare* 1612 [ad. L. *intentionationem*.] An accusation, a threatening -1656.

Intention (intēnshn), ME. [a. OF. *en-*, *intention*, ad. L. *intentionem*.]

1. General senses. 1. The action of straining or directing the mind or attention to something -1749. 2. The action or faculty of understanding, way of understanding (something); notion. Also, the mind generally -1506. 3. Meaning, import -1668. 4. The action of intending, volition; purpose ME. 5. That which is intended; a purpose, design ME. b. *pl. (colloq.)* Purposes in respect of a proposal of marriage 1796. 6. Ultimate purpose; aim of an action ME. 7. = INTENTION 1. -1654. b. Foreable application or direction (of the mind, eye, thoughts, etc.) (With more of the notion of *tension* than in sense 1.) 1638. 8. = INTENTION 3. -1758.

4. You never open your mouth but with i. to give pain JOHNSON. 5. Sir, Hell is paved with good intentions JOHNSON. b. Colonel Fitzwilliam had made it clear that he had no intentions at all, and she did not mean to be unhappy about him JANE AUSTEN. 6. To. Ioke well to what intention the yest is given CAXTON. 7. b. The toil and labour, and racking of the brain South.

II. *Spec. uses.* 1. *Surg.* and *Med.* An aim or purpose in a healing process; hence, a plan or method of treatment (*arch.*) ME. 2. *Logic.* The direction of the mind to an object; a conception formed by directing the mind to some object; a general concept 1532. 3. *Theol.* One of the three things necessary, according to the Schoolmen, to the effectual administration and validity of a Sacrament, the others being *Matter* and *Form* 1690. 4. (*Special*) a special direction of prayer at mass, etc., to a certain object 1594.

1. *Healing by first intention*, the healing of a lesion or fracture by the immediate reunion of the severed parts, without granulation, by *second* 1, the healing of a wound by granulation after suppuration. 2. *First intentions* (*Logic*), primary conceptions of things, formed by the direct application of the mind to the things themselves; e.g. the concepts of a tree, an oak. *Second intentions*, secondary conceptions formed by the application of thought to first intentions in their relations to each other; e.g. the concepts of genus, species, difference, etc. Logic was said [by Avicenna] to treat of *second intentions* applied to first MANSIE.

Intentional (intēnshnāl), a. 1530. [ad. med. L. *intentionalis*, f. *intentionem*.] 1. Of or pertaining to intention or purpose; existing (only) in intention. 2. Done on purpose intended 16. 3. *Scho. Phil.* Pertaining to

the operations of the mind, mental, existing in or for the mind 1624.

2. An i. insult Scott. 3. I species H. Moore. Hence **Intentionally** adv. in an i. manner or relation.

Intentionality (intensjonaliti), 1611. [ad. Schol. L. *intentionalitas*; see prec. and -ITY.] The quality or fact of being intentional.

Intentioned (intensnd), a. 1647. [f. INTENTION + -ED.] Having intentions (of a specified kind); as, *equitably*.

Intentive (intenti), a. Obs. or arch. ME. [a. OF. *en-, intentif-, -ive*, ad. late L. *intentionis*, f. *intend-*, *intendere*; see -IVE.] 1. Of persons: Attentive, heedful, intent. 2. Of the faculties, etc.: Intently bent or directed ME.

3. His too i. trust to flatterers 1590. **Intentively** adv. -ness.

Inter (intə), v. ME. [a. OF. *extorere*, ad. prob. late pop. L. *interare*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *terra*, for cl. L. *inhumare*.] 1. *trans.* To deposit (a corpse) in the earth; to inhum, bury. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Said of a tomb: To enclose the corpse of 1631. 3. = BURY v. 3 -1741.

1. Dead and enterr'd Donne. 2. This rich marble doth i. The honoured wife of Winchester Min.

Inter (intə), the L. prep. = 'between'. 'among', occurs in L. phrases occasional in Eng., e.g. *inter alia*, amongst other things (less usu. *inter alios*, amongst other persons); *inter nos*, between ourselves; *inter se*, between or among themselves.

Inter-, prefix. The Latin prep. and adv., *inter* 'between, among, amid, in between, in the midst', used as an Eng. formative element

I. In adverbial or adjectival relation to the second element

1. Prefixed to vbs, pples, vbl. sbes., and ppl. adjs., to form verbs, etc.; as in a. *interbreath*, -*conat*, -*dash*, -*distinguish*, -*lie*, -*mention*, -*receive*, -*see*, etc.; b. *intercourse*, -*arch*, -*balance*, -*chase*, -*grapple*, -*gangle*, -*oscillate*, -*talk*, -*vary*, -*weat*, -*wish*, etc. 2. Prefixed in adjectival relation to sbes., or in adverbial relation to adjs.; as in a. *inter-absorption*, -*colonization*, -*combat*, -*combination*, -*comparison*, -*mobility*, -*mutation*; *inter-comparable*, -*repellent*, -*visible*, adjs., etc.; b. *intercalin* (an interval of calm), -*canal* (a canal connecting two others), etc.

II. In prepositional relation to the sb. expressed or implied in the second element.

1. Prefixed to sbes., forming sbes.; as in a. *inter-joint*, -*inter-addition*, -*inter-facial*, etc.; also *inter-world*; b. *inter-papacy*, -*inter-parliament*, -*Inter-nazism*. 2. Prefixed to adjs., in prepositional relation to the sb. implied (as *inter-acinus*, 'that is *inter-acinus*, between the acini'); as in a. *INTERVALULAR*, -*ARTICULAR*, -*CELLULAR*, -*epithelial*, -*mandibular*, -*peduncular*, -*sternal*, etc.; b. *inter-ocular*, -*seasonal*, etc.; c. *inter-cerebral* (between clergymen), -*collegiate*, -*deparliamental*, etc.; d. *inter-annual* (prop. *int. annual*), -*imperial*, -*transatlantic*, etc. 3. Prefixed to vbs, forming adjs.; as in *inter-club* (between different clubs), -*convict*, -*school*, -*town*, -*university* (quarrels), etc.

The main stress is on the radical word, etc. in I. 2 b; but, when this is a monosyllable, it tends to shift to *inter-*.

The following adjs., mostly belonging to II. 2, are given as being of subordinate importance, but not quite self-explanatory. **Inter-acinus**, situated or occurring between or among the acini of a gland. **Inter-aerial**, 'situated between the auricles of the heart' (Syd Soc. Lex.). **Inter-artic**, **Inter-artoid**, situated between the two caroid arteries. **Inter-articular**, situated or occurring between the bones of the carpus. **Inter-auric**, -*al*, situated or existing between eardrums. **Inter-brachial**, situated within the skull (prop. *Inter-brachial*). **Inter-imperial**, carried on between or connecting the various countries of the (British) Empire. **Inter-membral**, subsisting (as a relation) between members or limbs, as i. homologs. **Inter-mercureal** (prop. *Inter-mercureal*), situated within the orbit of Mercury. **Inter-metacarpal**, situated between the bones of the metacarpus; so also **Inter-metatarsal**. **Inter-montane**, situated between mountains. **Inter-ocular**, situated or occurring between the eyes. **Inter-petalary**, **Inf.** situated between petals. **Inter-phalangeal**, situated between two successive phalanges of a finger or toe. **Inter-racial**, **Anat.** situated between the bones of the tarsus. **Inter-tidal**, inhabiting the sea-shore between the limits of high and low tide. **Inter-trochanteric**, situated between two trochanters; spec. applied to a line or ridge between the greater and lesser trochanter of the femur. **Inter-tubular**, situated between tubes or tubuli. **Inter-ungular**, **Inter-ungulate**, situated between the hoofs (e.g. in sheep).

Interact (intə'ækt), sb. 1750. [f. INTER-II 1 + ACT sb. after F. *ent-act*.] The m-

terval between two acts of a play; an inter-lude; hence, an intermediate employment.

Interact (intə'ækt), v. 1839. [INTER-I. 1 b.] *intr.* To act reciprocally, to act on each other. Hence **Interaction**, reciprocal action, action or influence of persons or things on each other 1832. **Interactive** a. reciprocally active.

Interadditive (intə'æditiv), 1819. [f. INTER-I. 2 a + ADDITIVE.] Something added or inserted between or among other things.

Inter-agent (intə'ædʒənt), 1728. [f. as prec. + AGENT.] An intermediate agent, a go-between. So **Inter-agency**.

Interall, obs. f. **ENTRAIL**.

Intervalveolar (intə'ælvə'jə'li), a. 1834 [INTER-II 2 a.] **Anat.** 1. Situated between the alveoli or air-cells of the lungs. 2. Situated between the alveoli or sockets of the teeth of a sea-urchin 1877.

Interambulacrum (-æ'krəm), Pl. -**acra**. 1870. [INTER-II. 1.] **Zool.** One of the un-perforate plates occupying the intervals of the ambulacra or perforate plates in the shells of echinoderms. Hence **Interambulacral** a. of or pertaining to interambulacra; situated between ambulacra.

Interamniian (intə'æmniān), a. 1774. [f. L. *interamnis* lying between two rivers (f. *inter* INTER-II. 2 a + *amnis*) + -IAN.] Lying between rivers, like Mesopotamia; enclosed by rivers.

Interanimate, v. *rare*. [INTER-I 1 b.] *trans.* To animate mutually. **DONNE**.

Interarboration. [f. INTER-I 2 a + L. *arbor* + -ATION.] Intermixture of the branches of trees on opposite sides. **SIR T. BROWNE**.

Interarticular (intə'ærtikjələr), a. 1808 [f. INTER-II. 2 a + L. *articularis* joint.] Lying or prevailing between the contiguous surfaces in a joint.

Interatomic (intə'ætə'mik), a. 1863. [INTER-II. 2 a.] Existing or acting between atoms.

Interauric (intə'æ'rik), a. *nonce-wd.* 1864. [f. INTER-II. 2 a + L. *auris* court; see **AULIC**.] Existing between royal courts' (Webster).

Interauricular, etc.: see **INTER- pref.**

Interaxial (intə'æksis), Pl. -**axes** (-æksis). 1842. [INTER-II. 1.] **Arch.** The space between the axes. So **Interaxial** a. pertaining to the i., situated between the axes. **Interbaste**, v. *rare*. 1657. [f. F. *interbaster* to quilt; see -ATE.] *trans.* To sew between (cotton, etc.) so as to keep in place; to quilt. Hence **Interbasting**, quilting. So **Interbaste** v. (*rare*) 1611.

Interbed (intə'bed), v. 1858. [INTER-I. 1 a.] *trans.* To embed amongst or between, to interstitch.

Interbrachial (-bræ'kiāl), a. (*sb.*) 1877 [f. INTER-II. 2 a + L. *brachium* arm.] 1. **Zool.** = **INTERAMBULACRAL**, **INTERRADIAL**. 2. *sb.* An interbrachial part or member.

Inter-brain. 1887. [INTER-I 2 b.] **Anat.** = **DIENCEPHALON**.

Interbranchial (-bræ'ŋkiāl), a. 1880 [INTER-II. 2 a.] **Zool.** Situated between the branchiae or gills.

Interbreed (intə'brɪd), v. 1859. [INTER-I 1 b.] 1. *intr.* Of animals of different race or species: To breed with each other 1864. 2. *intr.* or *absol.* To cause animals to interbreed 1859. 3. *trans.* To cross-breed. Also *fig.* 1865.

Intercalary, a. 1533. [ad. L. *intercalaris*.] = **INTERCALARY** v. -1690.

Intercalary (intə'kæləri), a. 1614. [ad. L. *intercalarius* or *intercalaris*, f. *intercalare* to **INTERCALATE**.] 1. Of a day, days, or month: Inserted at intervals in the calendar in order to bring an inexact reckoning of the year into harmony with the solar year. 2. Of a year: Having intercalated days or an additional month 1648. 3. Of a line or stanza: Inserted at intervals in a composition; of the nature of a refrain -1803. 3. Of the nature of an insertion; interpolated, intervening 1798. 4. Since the reform of the calendar by Julius Caesar (a.c. 46), an i. day (now Feb. 29) is required only once in four years 1808.

LE AND LEE YEAR. a.

Having a double burthen on i. verse oft recurring **HAMMOND** 3. I. spines **OWEN**. Last of the i. **Kalends** **CARLYLE**.

Intercalate (intə'kælət), v. 1614. [f. L. *intercalat-*, *intercalare* to proclaim the insertion of (a day, etc.) in the calendar, f. *into* + *calare* to proclaim solemnly; cf. **CALENDS**] 1. *trans.* To insert (an additional day, days or month) in the calendar. Also *absol.* 2. *transf.* To insert or interpose something additional, extraneous, etc. among other things; to interpolate. Chiefly in *pass.* 1821. b. **Geol.** in *pass.* ppl. Interstratified, interbedded with the original series 1833.

a. b. Harder beds of rock, intercalated with the softer ones H. MILLER var. **Intercalate** v. 1813.

Intercalation (intə'kælətʃən), 1577. [ad. L. *intercalatum*, see prec.] 1. The insertion of an additional day, days, or month into the ordinary year, an intercalated day or space of time. 2. *transf.* The insertion of any addition between the members of an existing or recognized series; the occurrence of a layer or bed of a different kind between the regular strata of a series; (with *an* and *pl.*) the thing or matter thus interjected 1648.

2. Successive intercalations indicative of more than one period of glaciation A. R. WALLACE.

Intercartilaginous (-kartilə'dʒinəs), a. 1872. [INTER-II. 2 a.] **Anat.** Situated between cartilages.

Intercede (intə'sɛd), v. 1578. [ad. L. *intercedere*, f. *inter* between + *cedere* to go. Cf. F. *interceder*.] 1. *intr.* **Rom. Hist.** Of the tribunes: To interpose a veto 1581. 2. To come between in time, space, or action; to intervene -1799. 3. *trans.* To come, *pass.* or lie between. 4. To intervene between -1799. 4. *intr.* To come in the way -1673. 5. *intr.* To interpose on behalf of another or others 1606. 6. Subjects are bound to obey the Magistrate. Actively in all things where their duty to God intercedes not MARVELL. 5. I heard not one man open his mouth to i. for the offender **BR. HALL**. Hence **Interceder**.

Intercede, a. 1578 [ad. I. *interceden* tem; see prec.] Coming between; intervening -1683. Hence **Intercedence** (*rare*) intervention 1640.

Intercellular (intə'sɛljələr), a. 1835 [INTER-II. 2 a.] Situated between or among cells.

Only two cells form an i. passage, not three or four **LINDLEY**.

So **Inter-cell**, **Inter-cellular** adjs.

Intercensal (intə'sɛnsəl), a. 1887. [Improp. f. INTER-II. 2 b + L. *census* + -AL, see **CENSUAL**.] Of or belonging to the interval between two censuses, occurring between two censuses.

Intercentral (intə'sɛntrəl), a. 1870 [INTER-II. 2 a.] **Phys.** a. Situated between the centra of the vertebrae, see **CLNTRUM** b. Connecting, or relating to the connexion of nerve-centres.

Intercentrum. 1878. [f. INTER-II. 1 + **CENTRUM**.] **Comp. Anat.** A wedge- or chevron-shaped process, generally situated between the centra, occurring on the ventral aspect of the vertebral column in many Vertebrates, and esp. in Reptiles; = **HYPAPOPHYSIS**.

Intercept (intə'sɛpt), sb. 1821. [ad. L. *interceptum*, *intercipere*; see next.] 1. An interception. 2. **Math.** The part of a line lying between two points at which it is intersected by lines or planes 1864.

Intercept (intə'sɛpt), v. 1545. [f. L. *intercept-*, *intercipere*, f. *inter* + *capere* to take seize.] 1. *trans.* To seize, catch, or carry off on the way from one place to another, to cut off from the destination aimed at 1518. b. To stop the natural course of (light, heat, etc.); to cut off (light) from anything 1545. 3. To interrupt -1759. d. To check, cut off (passage or motion) from one place to another 1596. 4. *absol.* or *intr.* -1682. a. To prevent, check, stop, hinder 1576. 3. To mark off or include (a certain space) between two points or lines, hence, to contain, enclose. *spec.* in *Math.* (see **INTERCEPT** sb. 2). 1571. 4. To cut off (one thing) from another, or (ellipsis) from sight, access, etc. 1662.

2. I March d. S. A. home he Queen

S To Ships 8 supplies 8 b. God

æ (man) a (pass) cu (lo d) v cut f F char. a cut on I eye. a F can de vic) st) 2 (Psyche p (what) q (get)

will shortly 1. your breathe if ye repent not Jov. Vessels, sent out to his passage 1683. 2. Causes less excusable also i. its influence J. MARTINEAU. 4. The glass which now intercepts from the eye of the mind the realities of the future world CHAMBERS. Hence **Intercepter** (*intercepter*), or, one who or that which intercepts. **Interception**, the action of intercepting; *spec. in Med.* the interruption of the motion or passage of bodily humours. **Interceptive** a. having the quality of intercepting.

Intercession (intə'seʃən), 1500. [ad. L. *intercessionem*] 1. The action of interceding or pleading on behalf of (rarely against); entreaty, solicitation, or prayer for another; mediation 1534. 2. A petition or pleading on one's own behalf -1744. 3. *Rom. Hist.* The action of interposing a veto 1573. 4. Interposition, intervention -1638. 14. Intermission -1633.

1. I will send to the king, and make humble i. for your pardon HALL. Hee ever lueeth to make i. for them HEB. vii. 25. Hence **Intercessional** a. of or pertaining to 1.

Intercessionate, v. 1593. [f. as prec. + -ATE.] 1. *intr.* = INTERCEDE v. -1598. 2. *trans.* To entreat NASH.

Intercessor (intə'seʃər), 1482. [a. L., f. *intercessor*.] 1. One who intercedes on behalf of another; a mediator. 2. In religious use; A Mediator 1526. 3. An intermediary; a go-between -1598. 4. *Ecol.* A bishop, who, during a vacancy, administered the see, until a successor had been elected 1727.

Intercessorial (intə'seʃər-iəl), a. 1776. [f. as next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an intercessor.

Intercessory (intə'seʃər-i), a. 1576 [f. L. *intercessor*; see -ORY.] Having the function or purpose of intercession; that intercedes for others; as, an 2. *prayer*.

Interchain, v. *rare*. 1590. [INTER-I. 1 b.] *trans.* To chain or link one to another -1649. *Mod. N. II. II. 49.*

Interchange (intə'tʃeɪndʒ), *sb.* 1548. [a. OF *entrecange*, f. *entrecangier*; see next.] 1. Giving and receiving with reciprocity; reciprocal exchange between two persons or parties. 2. The change of each of two (or more) things, conditions, etc. for the other, or of one thing, etc. for another; the taking by each of the place or nature of the other 1581. 3. Alternate or varied succession in time, order, or space; alternation, vicissitude 1559. 4. *attrib.*, as in 2. *service*, *station*, etc. (for the passage of traffic from one railway line to another) 1887.

1. Enter change of Gifts, Letters, loving Embassies SHAKS. An 1. of commodities betwixt two countries 1804. 2. Enterchange of war for peace DRYDEN. or HAWTH. 3. Sweet i. Of Hill and Vallie, Rivers, Wood and Planes, Now Land, now Sea MILT.

Interchange (intə'tʃeɪndʒ), v. Also **inter-**. ME. [a. OF. *entrecangier* to change, disguise, f. *entre-* (INTER-I. 2) + *changier*, *changer* to CHANGE.] 1. *trans.* To exchange mutually; to give and receive in reciprocity b. Of one person or party: To exchange (something) with another person 1566. 2. To put each of (two things) in the place of the other; *falso*, to exchange (one thing) for another; *falso* to change (clothes) ME. 3. To cause (things) to follow each other alternately or in succession 1561; *intr.* to alternate with; to become by turns 1483.

1. To 1. presents 1624, opinions MACAULAY. b. I interchanged signals with His Majesty's Ship, L'Aimable 1805. 2. Once more I shall interchange My wained state, for Henries Regail Crowns SHAKS. 3. *intr.* Those [Insects] that Enterchange from Wormes to Flies BACON.

Interchangeable (intə'tʃeɪndʒəbəl), a. (adv.) 1450. [a. OF. *entrecangeable*; see prec. and -ABLE.] 1. Mutual, reciprocal -1665. 2. *adv.* Mutually -1644. 3. a. Of two or more things: Coming or following in place of each other -1783. 4. b. Of one thing: Changeable -1749. 3. Admitting an exchange of place or function 1569.

2. a. Darkness and light hold i. dominions SIA T. BROWN. b. I. Weather 1749. 3. Not one, recognizes it [for the nonce] as i. with 'for the occasion' F. HALL. Hence **Interchangeability**, **Interchangeableness**. **Interchangeably** *adv.* 1375.

Interchangeement, 1601. [f. prec. vb. + -MENT] = INTERCHANGE *sb.* 796.

Inter-incident, a. 1603. [ad. L. *intercedentem* failing between.] 1. *Med.* Of days in an illness: Falling between the critical and judicial days -1685. 2. *Path.* Of the pulse: characterized by irregular rhythm. HARVEY. Hence **Inter-incident**, the fact of being 1. HOLLAND.

Inter-cipient, 1656. [ad. L. *interceptentem* intercepting.] A. *adv.* That intercepts or stops the flow of humours 1684. B. *sb.* An application which does this -1684.

Inter-cision, 1578. [ad. L. *intercisionem*, f. *intercidere* to cut through.] 1. The action of cutting through, section, intersection. Also with *an*: A cross-section. -1726. 2. The action of stopping or interrupting, esp. temporarily; the fact of being interrupted or ceasing for a time -1660. Also with *an* and *pl.* -1813. 3. Falling away, failing -1651.

Interclavicle (intə'kleɪvəl), 1870. [f. INTER- II. 1 + CLAVICLE.] *Anat.* A bone occurring between the clavicles in certain vertebrates. So **Interclavicular** a. lying between the clavicles; esp. in 2. *bone*, *ligament*, *notch* 1831.

Inter-close, v. *rare*. 1457. [f. INTER- I. 1 + CLOSE v.] *trans.* To shut up; to enclose within -1680.

Inter-clude, v. 1524. [ad. L. *intercludere*, f. *inter* + *cludere* to close.] 1. *trans.* To close, shut up, block (a passage); to prevent the passage of -1683. 2. To shut up, confine within bounds -1806. 3. To shut off, cut off from -1621.

1. Like as the voice is sometimes intercluded by a hoarseness 1660. So **Interclusion**, shutting up.

Intercolline (intə'kɒləɪn), a. 1858. [f. INTER- II. 2 + L. *collis* a hill, *collinus* relating to a hill.] *Geol.* Lying between hills; applied by Sir Charles Lyell to the hollows lying between hills formed by accumulation of erupted volcanic matter.

Intercolonial (intə'kɒləniəl), a. 1855. [f. INTER- II. 2 + COLONIAL.] Existing, carried on, etc. between different colonies. Hence **Intercolonially** *adv.*

Inter-columnn, ? Obs. 1665. [ad. L. *intercolumnium* (f. *inter* + *columna*).] *Arch.* The space between two columns.

Intercolumnar (intə'kɒləmnəri), a. 1842. [f. INTER- II. 2 + L. *columna*; cf. F. *intercolumnaire*.] 1. *Arch.* Lying or placed between two columns 1862. 2. *Anat.* Extending between the columns of the external abdominal rings. So **Intercolumniary** a. in sense 1. 1663.

Intercolumnation, 1664. = next -1757.

Intercolumniation (intə'kɒləmniə'sən), 1624. [f. L. *intercolumnium* + -ATION.] 1. = INTERCOLUMN. 2. The placing of columns, with reference to the space between them 1847.

Intercommon, v. [ME. *entrecommen*, ad. AF. *entrecommer*, f. *entre-* (INTER- I. 1 b) + *commener* to COMMON, COMMUNE.] 1. *intr.* To have intercourse with others; to associate with or together -1675. 2. *intr.* To share in the use of the same common 1598. 3. *intr.* To share or participate with others, or mutually -1661. 4. *trans.* *Sc. Law* To denounce by 'letters of intercommoning'; hence, to outlaw -1717.

3. He and hogs did in some sort entercommon both in their diet and lodging FULLER. 4. The numbers and desperate tempers of those who were intercommoned BURNER. Hence **Intercommonage**, the practice of sharing with others, esp. of using common pasture. **Intercommoner**, one who participates with others, esp. in the use of common pasture. Chiefly in *pl.*

Intercommune, v. Now *rare* or Obs. ME. [a. AF. *entrecommer*; see prec. and cf. COMMUNE v. Stressed at first *commune*, later prob. *commune*.] 1. *intr.* To have mutual communion; to hold conversation with each other or with another 12. To have intercourse, relations, or connexion, esp. in *Sc. Law*, with rebels or denounced persons -1828. 3. To participate in the use of the same pasture or the like. HOLLAND. 4. *trans.* *Sc.* To denounce by letters or writ of intercommoning; to prohibit 'intercommoning with' -1730.

Intercommuner, 1620. [f. prec. (sense 4) + -ER.] *Sc. Law* One who holds in *terco* use

or correspondence with a person denounced by law. Now *Hist.*

Intercommunicable, a. 1822. [f. INTER-COMMUNICATE v., after COMMUNICABLE.] Capable of or suitable for intercommunication.

Intercommunicate (intə'kɒmjʊnɪkət), v. 1586. [f. Anglo-Lat. *intercommunicat-*, *commun-*; see INTER- I. 1 b and COMMUNICATE.] 1. *intr.* To communicate mutually, to have mutual intercourse; to have free passage into each other. 2. *trans.* To communicate, impart, or transmit to and from each other 1603.

1. The branchial chambers i. both above and below. **Intercommunication** (-kɒmjʊnɪkə'sən), 1586. [ad. Anglo-Lat. *intercommunicatio*.] 1. Intercourse. 2. Interchange of speech; mutual conference 1603. 3. Passage to and fro by channels or lines of communication 1866.

Intercommunion (-kɒmjʊnɪ'sən, -yen) 1761. [INTER- I. 2 a.] 1. Communion with one another; intimate intercourse. 2. The mutual action or relation between things in regard to functions 1817.

2. When all these studies reach the point of i. and connection with one another JOWETT.

Intercommunity (-kɒmjʊnɪ'ti), 1587 [INTER- I. 2 a.] The quality of being common to various parties; the condition of having things in common.

Intercomparison, etc.: see INTER- *pref*

Intercondylar (-kɒndɪlär), a. 1884. [f. INTER- II. 2 a + L. *condylus*, a. Gr. *κόνδυλος* knuckle.] Situated between condyles or rounded bone-ends. So **Intercondylaroid** 1836.

Interconnect (-kɒnekt), v. 1865. [INTER- I. 1 b.] *trans.* To connect each with the other. Chiefly in *pa. pl.*

Interconnexion, -connection (-kɒne k-ʃən) 1822. [INTER- I. 2 a.] Mutual connexion

Intercontinental, a. 1855. [INTER- II. 2 c.] Situated or subsisting between, or connecting, different continents; including persons of different continents; as 2. *railways*.

Interconvertible (-kɒnvɜ'tɪbəl), a. 1802 [INTER- I. 2 a.] Mutually convertible; interchangeable; as, 2. *expressions*. Hence **Interconvertibility**. **Interconvertibly** *adv.*

Intercostal (-kɒ stəl), 1597. [ad. mod L. *intercostalis*, f. INTER- II. 2 a + L. *costa* rib, see COSTAL.] A. *adj.* Situated between the ribs of the body; also *trans.* *transf.* A keelson with i. plates SIA E. REED. B. *sb.* *pl.* Intercostal parts 1631.

Two sets of muscles, called intercostals HUXLEY.

Intercourse (intə'kɒrs), Also **inter-**. 1467. [a. OF. *entrecours* exchange, commerce, f. *entre-* (INTER- I. 1 b) + *cours*, *currere*.] 1. Communication to and fro between countries, etc.; mutual dealings between the inhabitants of different localities. In early use only with reference to trade. 2. Social communication between individuals; dealings; discourse 1547.

b. With of (= in respect of) 1613. c. Sexual connexion 1798. 3. Communion between man and that which is spiritual or unseen 1561. 4. Intercommunication between things or parts -1787. 5. Passage in, entrance -1653. 6. Continuous interchange of (letters, etc.). Now *rare*, 1576. 7. Alternation -1655. 8. Intervention, an intervening course or space; an interval -1646.

1. They had free intercourse of trade one with another BURNHAM. 2. Those with whom time and I have made us familiar JOWETT. 3. A devout i. with God FUSBY. 4. This sweet i. Of looks and smiles MILT.

Inter-cross (intə'krɒs), *sb.* 1859. [INTER- I. 2 a.] An instance of cross-breeding or cross-fertilization.

Inter-cross (intə'krɒs), v. 1711. [INTER- I. 1 b.] 1. *trans* a. To cross each other (also *intr.* for *refl.*) b. To lay or place across each other. 2. *intr.* Of plants or animals of different stocks or species: To breed or propagate with each other. Also *trans.* in *pass.* 1859.

2. The almost universal sterility of species when intercrossed DARWIN.

Intercrural (intə'krʊrəl), a. 1693. [INTER- II. 2 a.] *Anat.* Situated between the crura (legs, or limbs, of the body, or of some part of a CRUS 2.

†**Intercur**, *v.* 1527. [ad. L. *intercurrere*] *1. intr.* To run, come, or pass between persons or things -1625. *2. To intervene, come in the way* -1677.

Intercurrence (intərkʊərəns). 1603. [*f.* next; see -ENCE.] Intervention; an intervening occurrence.

Intercurrent (intərkʊrənt), *a.* (sb.) 1611. [ad. L. *intercurrentem*.] That runs or comes between. *1. †Lying or situated between* -1685; intervening 1611. *2. †Spec. in Med. a.* Of a disease: Occurring during the progress of another disease. Also, Recurring at intervals. Formerly (of a fever). Happening at any period of the year. 1684. *3. Of the pulse:* Having an extra beat 1707. *†3. sb.* An incident. HOLLAND. Hence *Intercurrently adv.*

Intercutaneous, *a.* 1651. [*f.* late L. *intercutaneus* + -OUS. Cf. F. *intercutané*.] Subcutaneous. Also, lying between the bark and stem of a tree -1564.

Interdeal, *sb.* 1591. [*f.* INTER- I. 2 a + DEAL sb.2.] Mutual dealing, negotiation; intercourse; *adv.* -1612.

Interdeal, *v.* 1601. [*f.* INTER- I. 1 b + DEAL *v.*] *intr.* To deal or negotiate mutually.

Interdenominational, *a.* 1877. [INTER- II. 2 c.] Common to several religious denominations.

Interdental (intərdəntəl), *a.* 1874. [INTER- II. 2 a.] *1. Situated or placed between the teeth (of a person or animal, or of a toothed wheel).* *2. Phonology.* Pronounced by placing the tip of the tongue between the teeth 1877. *3. French (t) and (d) are dental, often also l. See F.*

Interdepend (intərdəpend), *v.* 1848 [INTER- I. 1 b.] *intr.* To depend upon each other mutually.

Interdependence (intərdəpendəns). Also -ance. 1822. [INTER- I. 2 a.] Mutual dependence. So *Interdependently* 1838.

Interdependent (intərdəpendənt), *a.* 1817. [INTER- I. 2 a.] Dependent each upon the other. Hence *Interdependently adv.* in mutual dependence.

Interdict (intərdikt), *sb.* [ME. *entredit*, a OF. *entredit*, mod. *interdit*, ad. L. *interdictum*, *pl.* *ppl.* neut. of *interdicere* to INTER-DICT.] *1. gen.* An authoritative prohibition; an act of forbidding peremptorily 1866. *2. Law a. Rom. Law* A provisional decree of the praetor, in a dispute of private persons relating to possession, commanding or (more usually) forbidding something to be done 1611. *b. Sc. Law.* An order of the Court of Session, or of an inferior court, corresponding to an INJUNCTION in English Law 1810. *3. R.C.Ch.* An authoritative sentence debarbing a particular place or person (esp. the former) from ecclesiastical functions and privileges ME.

1. These are not Fruits forbidden, no i. Defends the touching of these viands pure Murr. P. R. 11. 369.

Interdict (intərdikt), *v.* [ME. *entredit* + *n.* *f.* *entredit* INTERDICT sb.; subseq. refresh. after L. *interdict* -*ppl.* stem.] *1. trans.* To declare authoritatively against the doing of (an action) or the use of (a thing), to forbid, prohibit; to debar by or as by a command 1502. *2. To restrain (a person) by authority from the doing or use of something; to forbid to do something* 1575. *3. Eccl.* To lay under an interdict (see INTERDICT sb. 3) ME

1. Firm wisdom interdicts the softening tear Pope
2. Who will i. thee his tabernacle Asa. SANDYS.

Interdiction (intərdikʃən), 1494. [ad. L. *interdictionem*.] The action of interdicting or fact of being interdicted. *1. Authoritative or peremptory prohibition* 1579. *2. Eccl.* The issuing of an interdict; the action of laying, or condition of being laid, under an interdict 1494. *3. a. Sc. Law.* A restraint imposed upon a person incapable of managing his own affairs on account of unsoundness of mind, etc. *b. Law* = INTERDICT sb. 2 a. b. 1575.

1. This i. of sepulchral Rites Walsbyron.

Interdictive, *a.* rare. 1609. [*f.* L. *interdict* -*ppl.* stem + -IVE.] = INTERDICTORY.

Interdictor (intərdiktər), *pl.* 1681. [a. late L. *interdictor*, *f.* *interdicere* to interdict.] One who interdicts; esp. in *Sc. Law* (see INTERDICTION 3 a).

Interdictory (intərdiktəri), *a.* 1755. [ad. late L. *interdictorius*; see -ORY.] Having the quality or effect of interdicting; prohibitory.

Interdiffuse (intərdifjuːz), *v.* 1882. [INTER- I. 1 a.] *trans.* To diffuse between or among other things. So *Interdiffusion*, mutual diffusion 1854. *Interdiffusive a.* tending to mutual diffusion 1859.

Interdigital (intərdɪdʒɪəl), *a.* 1836. [ad. L. *interdigitalis*.] Situated between, or connecting, digits (fingers or toes).

Interdigitate (intərdɪdʒɪteɪt), *v.* 1847. [*f.* INTER- I. 1 b + L. *digitus* + -ATE.] *1. intr.* To interlock like the fingers of the two hands when clasped; to inoculate by reciprocal serrations. *2. trans.* To cause to interlock or inoculate in this way (*var.*) 1864. Hence *Interdigitation*, the action or condition of interdigitating; *concr.* an interdigitating structure or process.

Interemption, rare. 1656. [ad. late L. *interemptions*, *f.* *interimere* to destroy.] Destruction, slaughter -1664.

Interess, *sb.* [ME. and AF. *interesse*, a. med. L. *interesse* compensation for loss, sb. use of L. *interesse* to be between, etc. Cf. Pr. It., Ger. *interesse*.] = INTEREST sb. -1716.

Interess, *v.* Pa. *ppl.* interested, -est. 1570. [*f.* prec. sb.; cf. F. *intéresser* to invest with a share, etc.] *1. trans.* = INTEREST *v.* 1. Chiefly in *pass.*, to be interested, to have a right or share. -1674. *2. = INTEREST *v.* 2.* Chiefly in *pass.* -1663. *3. To affect injuriously; to endamage* -1641. *4. = INTEREST *v.* 4.* -1711. *5. To affect with a feeling of concern; refl.* To concern oneself. -1697. Hence *Interessee* (*var.*), an interested party.

Interesse termini, 1658. [med. L., = interest of term or end.] *Law.* A right of entry on a leasehold estate, acquired through a demise.

Interessor, [a. med. L. *f.* *interesse* to be among.] A partner PETTY

Interest (ɪntərəst), *sb.* 1450. [An alteration of INTERESS, app. after OF. *intéress*, mod. *intérêt*, app. a sb. use of L. *interesse* it makes a difference, etc.]

1. The relation of being objectively concerned in something, by having a right or title to, a claim upon, or a share in a. Legal concern in a thing; esp. right or title to property, etc. Also *fig. b.* Right or title to spiritual privileges 1607. *c.* Share, part 1586. *d. esp.* A pecuniary share or stake in, or claim upon anything 1674. *2. The relation of being concerned or affected in respect of advantage or detriment; esp. an advantageous relation of this kind* 1539. *3. A good, benefit, profit, advantage* 1579. *4. A thing in which one has an interest or concern* 1618. *5. A business, cause, or principle, in which a number of persons are interested; the party interested; a party having a common interest* 1674. *6. = SELF-INTEREST* 1622. *7. Influence due to personal connexion; personal influence with (ten) a person or body of persons* 1600. *8. The feeling of one who is concerned or has a personal concern in any thing, hence, the state of feeling proper to such a relation; a feeling of concern for or curiosity about a person or thing* 1771. *b. trans.* Power of exciting this feeling, interesting character or quality 1821. *9. The fact or quality of mattering, concerning, importance* 1809.

1. a. All your i. in those Territories Is utterly bereft you SHAKS. *c. Ah so much i. have [I] in thy sorrow, As I had Title in thy Noble Husband SHAKS.* *d. Those fractional and volatile interests in trading adventures which go by the name of 'shares' KING-LEAKE.* *2. To have an i. in the welfare of a country BURKE.* *b. One who has our i. at heart BURKE.* *In the interest of, on the side of what is beneficial or advantageous to, SHAKS Lear v. iii. 85. Mod. He represented Ipswich in the Liberal i. 4. The notion of creating a new, that is, a moneyed i., in opposition to the landed i. BOLTONSNOKE.* *5. To raise the people in the counties, where his i. lay HUMA.* *7. A man with wide interests 1898.* *b. Questions of great i. JOWETT.* *8. Matters of subordinate i. 1845.*

II. Senses related to med. L. interesse, as used in the phrase damna et interesse, Fr. dommages et intérêts, the indemnity due to any one for the damage done to him. Cf. OF. interest in sense

'damage', also 'damages'. *†1. Injury, detriment.* *b. Compensation for injury, damages (rare)* -1607. *2. Money paid for the use of money lent (the principal), or for forbearance of a debt, according to a fixed ratio (rate per cent.)* 1545. *b. fig. esp. in phr. with interest, with increase or augmentation* 1589.

3. Simple i., the i. paid on the principal as lent Compound (compounded) i. 1. (upon i.), the i. even- rurally paid on a principal periodically increased by the addition of interest remaining unpaid. b. The latter returned the blows with i. W. LIVING

Interest (ɪntərəst), *v.* 1608. [Altered f INTERESS *v.*, after INTEREST sb.] *1. trans.* To invest with a share in or title to something, esp. a spiritual privilege. Const. in. 1610. *2. To cause to have an objective interest or concern in the progress or fate of a matter; to involve; chiefly in pass* 1608. *3. Of a thing To concern; to affect; to relate to.* rare or Obsol. 1638. *4. To cause to take a personal interest, share, or part in; to engage in* 1671. *To take active part in.* 1630. *5. To affect with a feeling of concern; to excite the curiosity or attention of* 1780

1. By faith we become interested in the propitiation 1864. *3. Their private opinions... do not our i. chiefs 1638.* *4. They seek to i. in their design the City of London 1647.* *I am not called upon to i. myself in his behalf (mod.)* *5. Your account of the first night interested me immensely DICKENS*

Interested (ɪntərəstəd), *ppl. a.* 1665. [*f.* prec. + -ED.] *1. Concerned, affected, having an interest or share in something* 1823. *2. Self-seeking, self-interested.* (The opposite of *disinterested*.) 1705. *3. Characterized by a feeling of concern, sympathy, or curiosity* 1665. *1. An i. waitress 1828.* *2. The wretched consequences of i. managers TRACKERAY.* *3. An i. auditor Good.* Hence *Interestedly adv.* -ness.

Interesting (ɪntərəstɪŋ), *ppl. a.* 1711. [*f.* INTEREST *v.* + -ING.] *Formally (and still dial.) interesting.* *†1. That concerns touches, or affects; important* -1813. *2. Adapted to excite interest; of interest* 1768.

1. In defence of what they thought most dear and to themselves 1669. *2. An i. conversation 1843.* *All knowledge is i. to a wise man M. ARNOLD.* *In an i. condition (situation) pregnant 1748.* Hence *i. interestingly adv.* -ness.

Interfacial (ɪntəfæʃiəl), *a.* 1837 [*f.* INTER II. 2 a + L. *facies*; cf. FACIAL.] Included between two faces of a crystal or other solid as in *i. angle*.

Interfacicular (ɪntəfæʃikjʊlə), *a.* 1836 [INTER- II. 2 a] *Anat. and Bot.* Situated between fascicles or bundles of tissue.

Interfemoral (ɪntəfemərəl), *a.* 1828. [INTER II. 2 a.] *Anat.* Extending between the femora or thighs; as, *the i. web of a bat*.

Interfenestration (ɪntəfɛnɛstrəʃən), 1823 [INTER- I. 2 a.] *Archit.* The spacing of the windows of a building.

Interfere, *v.* late ME. [a. obs. F. *entrefere*, *interferre* to introduce, app. f. L. *inter* + *ferre* to carry.] *trans.* To interpose, intersperse, *intr.* to be intermingled with.

Interfere (ɪntəfɛr), *v.* 1530. [a. OF. *entreferrir* to strike each other, *f.* *entre* - INTER I. 1 b + *ferre* :- L. *ferre*] *1. intr.* Of a horse: To strike the inside of the fetlock with the shoe or hoof of the opposite foot; to knock one leg against another. Snd also of the feet (Rarely of persons.) *2. intr.* Hence, of things generally: To strike against each other; to come into collision; to clash; to get in each other's way. Now chiefly in *Physics*, of waves of light, heat, sound, etc. To exercise reciprocal action, so as to increase, diminish, or nullify the natural effect of each. *†Also fig* 1673. *†3. intr.* To run into each other; to intercross, intersect -1725. *4. a.* Of things actions, etc.: To come into collision or opposition, so as to affect the course of 1662. *b.* Of persons: To meddle with; to interpose in something, esp. without having the right to do so 1632. *5. To interpose, so as to affect some action; to intervene.* Const. in. 1713.

1. She [a mare] interferrs a little behind 1684. *2. fig. When public duty and private feeling i. ... then justice calls for punishment 1836.* *4. a. No scruples of conscience to i. with his morality JENNIS Lett* *6. U.S. Football.* To interpose between the player with the ball and a would-be tackler so as to help the

former 1920 Hence *Interferer* *Interferingly* *adv.*

Interference (intɜːfɪəˈrɛns). 1783. [irreg. f. prec. + -ENCE, after derivs. of *L. ferro*, *e.g. difference*.] 1. The action or fact of interfering or intermeddling. 2. *Physics*. The mutual action of two waves or systems of waves, in reinforcing or neutralizing each other, when their paths meet or cross 1830.

O.g. introduced to designate phenomena observed in the mutual action of two rays of light, before the establishment of the undulatory theory; subseq. extended to sound-waves, the undulation on the surface of water, etc. b. *Wireless*. The intrusion of electrical disturbances which interfere with reception 1902.

3 The action of interfering (of a horse). (Dicts.) 4. *U.S.* The conflict of claims arising when two applications are made for a similar patent 1888 5. *U.S. Football* see prec. 6.

1 Active in the struggles of the Continent 1874. *Comb.* 1. figure, the figure produced when a section of crystal, appropriately cut, is viewed in converging polarized light. 1. fringe, one of a series of alternate light and dark bands produced by a diffraction-grating. Hence *Interferential a.* of, pertaining to, or operating by, wave-interference.

Interferometer (intɜːfɪəˈrɒmɪtər). 1899 [f. INTERFERE + (-O)METER.] An instrument for measuring lengths by means of the interference phenomena of two rays of light.

Interflow (intɜːflaʊ). *v.* 1810. [f. INTER- + FLOW *v.*] 1. *intr.* To flow between (112). 2. *intr.* To flow into each other; to intermingling 1844. So *Interflow v.* 1810.

Interfluent (intɜːfluənt). *a.* 1651. [ad. *L. interfloentem, interfloere*.] 1. Flowing between. Now rare. 2. intermingling; in which there is an interflow 1872. So *Interfluence* 1817. *Interfluous a.* 1656.

Interfold (intɜːfɔld). *v.* 1579. [f. INTER- + FOLD *v.*] *trans.* (and *refl.*) To fold together or within each other; to involve in common folds.

Interfoliaceous (-fɔliəˈʃəs). *a.* 1760. [INTER- II. 2 a.] *Bot.* Situated alternately between a pair of opposite leaves.

Interfoliate *v.* 1696. [1. INTER- I. 1 a + *L. folium* + -ATE³.] *trans.* To interleave.

Interfretted, *pp.t.* *a.* 1828. [INTER- I. 1 b.] *Her.* Interlaced.

Interfulgent (-fɜldʒənt). *a.* rare. 1721. [ad. *L. interfulgentem* (Livy).] Shining among or between.

Interfuse (intɜːfjuːz). *v.* 1593. [f. *L. interfusum, interfundere*, f. *inter* + *fundere* to pour.] 1. *trans.* To permeate or interperse 2 To pour in, infuse 1667. 3. To fuse or blend (*trans.* and *intr.*) 1851. 4. *trans.* Of one thing: To penetrate or permeate and blend with 1876.

1 Abundantly interfused with Greek and Latin quotations HAWTHORNE. 2. The ambient Air wide interfused embracing round this forlorn Earth MILN. *P. L.* vii. 89. 4. The genius which interfused the plays 1876.

Interfusion (-fjuːʒən). 1817. [f. prec.] The action of interfusing or fact of being interfused.

Interganglionic, *a.* 1835. [INTER-II. 2 a.] *Anat.* Situated between or connecting ganglia, as the nerves of the sympathetic system.

Interrogatory. Synocopated f. INTERROGATORY. *Merch V* v. i. 298.

Interglacial (-glɪəˈʃiəl). *a.* 1867. [INTER-II. 2 b.] *Geol.* Lying between glacial periods, formed or occurring between two such periods.

Interglandular, *a.* 1873. [INTER-II. 2 a.] *Anat.* Lying between glands.

Interglobular (-glɒbʊˈlɜːl), *a.* 1859 [INTER-II. 2 a.] *Anat.* Lying between globules (of dentine).

Intergrowth. 1844. [INTER- I. 2 a.] The growing (of things) into each other.

Interhæmal. 1846. [INTER-II. 2 a.] *Anat.* *a.* Situated between hæmal spines B *sb.* An interhæmal bone or spine 1880.

Interhyal (-həˈiəl). 1884. [f. INTER-II. 2 a + HY(oid) + -AL.] *Anat.* *a.* Situated between two parts of the hyoid arch of a fish. B *sb.* An intermediate bone or cartilage in the hyoid arch 1888.

Interim ('ntɜːrɪm). 1548 [L. *interim* *adv.* *L. inter* + *adv.* ending *m.*]

[*A. adv.* In the meantime, meanwhile 1580. I. take courage, and make your calculations anew 1801.

B. *sb.* 1. An intervening time; the meantime, now usu. in phr. *in the i.* = *A.* 1563. 2. Something done in the interim, an interlude -1633. 3. A provisional arrangement, adopted in the meanwhile 1558. b. *Ch. Hist.* (with capital I.) Each of three provisional arrangements for the adjustment of religious differences between the German Protestants and the Roman Catholic Church, promulgated, one in 1541 and two in 1548, pending a settlement by a General Council 1548.

1. Between the acting of a dreadful thing, And the first motion, all the I is Like a Phantasma, or a hideous Dreame *Shak.* C II. i. 64. 2. *L. L. L.* i. 172.

C. *adv.* Done, made, occurring, etc. in or for the meantime, provisional. Formerly also of time: Intervening. 1604.

I orders for payment of alimony 1858. I. dividend 1882.

Hence **Interimist**, one who accepted or advocated one of the Interims (B 3 b) 1560. **Interimistic** (-ɪkəl 1643) *a.* = *Interim C.*; also, belonging to the Interimists; pertaining to or in accordance with the Interim 1859.

Interior (ɪnˈtɪəriəl). 1490. [*a. L. interior*, compar. *adj.* from *inter* (superl. *intimus*).]

A. adj. 1. Situated more within, or (simply) within something; internal. b. Inland; belonging to the interior 1777. 2. Existing within limits figured as spatial. a. Internal, domestic, as opp. to *foreign* 1768. b. Inner, as distinct from what appears on the surface or is publicly declared 1775. 3. Mental or spiritual; 'inward' 1513. b. Devoted to spiritual things, pious, devout 1756.

1. *I. angle* (Geom.) any one of the angles included between the sides of a rectilineal figure within the figure; also, an angle included between a straight line falling upon two other straight lines, and either of the latter on the side towards the other. 1. *planets* Mercury and Venus, whose orbits are within that of the earth (more usu. called *Interior*). 1. *secrecy*, one cut on an i. or hollow surface, as of a nut, burr, or tap-hole. b. In the interior parts of the empire Sir W. JONES 2 a. The i. trade, or that from place to place within the country J. S. MILL. b. There was to be no i. cabinet MACAULAY. 3. b. Difference between the i. and the worldly man W. G. WARD.

B. *sb.* 1. The interior part of anything, the inside 1828. b. The inland parts of a country, island, or continent; an inland region 1796. c. The inside of a building or room, also, a picture of this. (Usu. with *an* or *in pl.*) 1864. 2. Inner nature or being; inward mind, soul, character 1596. 3. The internal or home affairs of a country or state; the department concerned with these; in the titles *Secretary, Department of the I.* (U.S. and Canada), and *Minister of the I.*, used in reference to France, Germany, Italy, etc. 1836.

1. In the i. of the earth HUXLEY. c. A photographer noted for his interiors (*unad.*) a. *Merch V* v. ix. 23. Hence **Interiorly** *adv.* internally; inwardly.

Interiority (ɪnˈtɪəriəti). *rare*. 1701 [ad. med. *L. interioritas*; see -ITY.] The quality or state of being interior, inner character or nature; an inner element.

Interja-cence. *rare*. 1864. [f. INTER-JACENT; see -ENCE.] The fact of lying between.

Interjacency (ɪntɜːdʒəˈsɛnsi). 1646. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality or state of lying between; also, something lying between.

The I. of two Provinces between your Seat of Government and the Places to which you would now extend your Jurisdiction 1773.

Interjacent (ɪntɜːdʒəˈsɛnt), *a.* 1594. [ad. *L. interjacentem, interjacere*.] Lying or existing between; intervening; as, *i. nations*.

Interja-culate, *v.* [f. INTER- I. 1 a + *jaculat*, *jaculare* to throw.] To interject (an ejaculation). THACKERAY. Hence **Interja-culatory a.** expressed in parenthetical ejaculations 1827.

Interject (ɪntɜːdʒəˈkt), *v.* 1578. [f. *L. interject*, *interjacere* (-jacere), f. *inter* + *jacere* to throw] 1. *trans.* To throw in between; to introduce abruptly; to insert, interpose. b. To remark parenthetically or as an interruption 1791. 2. *intr.* for *refl.* a. To cross one another as two lines. b. To come between - to intervene interpose 676

Interjection (ɪntɜːdʒəˈkʃən) *ME.* [*a. F.*, ad. *L. interjectionem*; see prec.] 1. The utterance of ejaculations expressive of emotion, an exclamation. 2. *Gram.* A natural ejaculation expressing emotion, viewed as a Part of Speech 1530. 3. The action of interjecting or interposing anything; also, that which is interjected 1598. 4. *Rhet.* = PARENTHESIS 1678.

1. The I. of Laughing Bacon. 2. How now! in tenections? why then, some be of laughing, as ha ha, he SHAKS. The i. may be defined as a form of speech which is articulate and symbolic but not grammatical EARLE. Hence **Interjectionary**, **Interjectory** *adjs.* characterized by i.

Interjectional (ɪntɜːdʒəˈkʃənəl), *a.* 1761 [f. prec. + -AL.] 1. Of the nature of something thrown in between or among other remarks 1768. 2. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of an interjection in language.

2 A number of i. sounds uttered with a strange variety of intonation SCOTT. Hence **Interjectionally** *adv.*

Interjectionalize, *v.* [-IZE.] *trans.* To make into an interjection. EARLE.

Interjectural, *a.* [f. *L. interjectura* in insertion + -AL.] Of the nature of what is interjected; interjectional.

Interjoin, *v.* [INTER- I. 1 b.] *trans.* To join reciprocally. *Cor.* IV. iv. 22.

Interjunction. *rare*. 1836. [f. *L. interjungere*.] A mutual joining.

Interknit (ɪntɜːknɪt), *v.* 1805 [INTER- I. 1 b.] 1. *trans.* To knit each into the other, to intertwine. 2. *intr.* To intertwine. KEATS.

Interknow, *v.* Also *en-*. 1603. [INTER- I. 1 b.] To know mutually -1652. Hence **Interknowledge**, mutual or reciprocal knowledge.

Interlace (ɪntɜːləs), *v.* [*ME. entrelace*, *a. F. entrelacer*, f. *entre-* (ENTER- INTER- I. 1) + *lacer* to LACE.] 1. *trans.* To unite two (or more) things by intercrossing laces, strings, etc.; hence, to connect intricately, to entangle, involve. (*rare* in physical sense.) 2. To intercross two series of threads, etc. with constant alternation 1523. b. *fig.* To alternate to interweave 1576. 3. To interweave; to introduce as by interweaving; to insert, interpolate. Chiefly *fig.* or *transf.* -1677. 4. To intersperse, vary, mingle, or mix with. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* 1531. 5. *intr.* for *refl.* To cross each other intricately, as if woven together to be like the fingers of two interlaced hands 1596.

1 Ice is built up of crystalline particles interlaced together HUXLEY. 2. Trees. Now i. your trembling tops above DRUMM. or HAWTH. *fig.* Interlacing of talk and communication 1576. 3. SHAKS *L. Mer.* 1500 5. Through boughs that i. 1855. Hence **Interlaced** *pp.t.* *a.*, *spec.* in *Her.* applied to annulets, rings, etc. that are linked together as are the links of a chain.

Interlacement (ɪntɜːləsmənt). 1603. [f. prec. + -MENT.] 1. The action of interlacing or condition of being interlaced; *concr.* an interlaced arrangement or structure. 2. In tricate intermingling 1872.

Interlamellar (ɪntɜːləˈmelɜːl), *a.* 1846 [INTER-II. 2 a.] *Zool.* Situated between or among lamellæ (*e.g.* of the gills).

Interlaminar (ɪntɜːləˈmɪnɜːl), *a.* 1831. [INTER-II. 2 a.] *Anat.* Situated between laminæ or plates.

Interlaminar (ɪntɜːləˈmɪnɜːl), *v.* 1816 [INTER- I. 1 a.] *trans.* To insert in or between alternate laminæ or plates. Hence **Interlaminarion**, the action of interlaminating an interlaminated formation 1833.

Interlapse. 1658. [INTER- I. 2 a.] The lapse of time between any two events.

Interlard (ɪntɜːlərd), *v.* 1533 [*a. F. entrelarder*, f. *entre-* (INTER- I. 1 a) + *larder* to LARD.] 1. *trans.* To mix with alternate layers of fat; in *Cookery*, to insert strips of fat bacon, etc. into (lean meat) before cooking, to lard -1741. 2. Also *transf.* 2. *fig.* To mix mingle, or intersperse with 1563 3. To interpose, interpolate -1755.

1. *transf.* Grey Marble, interlarded with white Alabaster 1632. 2. To i. talk with oaths 1694, English composition with foreign words 1872. 3. Speeches in which he often interlards the words O

Interlay (intərlā), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. -laid, -lōg. [f. INTER- I. + LAY *v.*] *trans.* To lay or place between or among. Also *fig.*

Interleaf (intərlēf). Pl. -leaves. 1741 [INTER- I. + b.] A leaf inserted between the ordinary leaves of a book, usu. blank; also *transf.*

Interleague (intərlēg), *v.* Now *rare*. 1590. [f. INTER- I. + LEAGUE *v.*; or f. *1 hr to enter league.*] *intr.* and *refl.* To enter into a league with another, or with each other.

Interleave (intərlēv), *v.* 1668. [f. INTER- I. + LEAF *sb.* (pl. *leaves*)] *trans.* To insert leaves, usu. blank, between the ordinary leaves of (a book). Also *transf.* and *fig.* *fig.* To i. days of hardship with days of ease

Interlibel, *v. rare*. 1626. [f. INTER- I. + LIBEL *v.*] *trans.* To libel (one another).

Interline (intərlīn), *v.* 1 [M.E. ad. med. L. *interlineare*, f. *inter* + *linea* LINE *sb.* Cf. F. *interliner* vb.] 1. *trans.* To insert additional words between the lines of (a document). Chiefly *pass.*, const. *with*. Also *fig.* 2. To insert (a word or words) between the lines in a written document 1589. 3. *absol.* or *intr.* 2. To make interlinear insertions 1576. *fig.* To come between the lines -1555. *fig.* *trans.* To write or print in alternate lines. LOCKE. 75. To mark with lines, esp. of various colours -1661. *fig.* To place or insert something in lines between or among something else. Const. *with*. -1736.

1 The couple was interlined and sunbaked blotted 1573. 2. Words accidentally omitted were also placed in the margin, or interlined 1822. 3. b. As in night's gloomy page One silent star may I H. VAUGHAN. 6. I saw the foot interlined among the horse Du ROR.

Interline (intərlīn), *v.* 2 1480. [f. INTER- I. + LINE *v.*] *trans.* To insert a second or inner lining between the stuff and ordinary lining (of a garment).

Interlinear (-līnāl), *a.* 1526 [INTER- II. 2 a.] 1. = INTERLINEAR I. -1826. 2. Disposed in alternate lines. RUSKIN.

Interlinear (-līnāl), *a.* 1440 [ad. med. L. *interlinearis*, f. *inter* + *linea* LINE. Cf. F. *interlinéaire*.] 1. Written or printed between the lines. 2. Of a book: Having the same text in different languages printed in alternate lines. P. OLS. 1634.

1. J. Glass, Anselm's gloss on the Vulgate, placed in MSS. between the lines of the Latin text. 1. system. See HAMILTONIA. 2. The I. Bible BEXELL. Hence *Interlinearly* *adv.*

Interlinearly (intərlīnāl), *adv.* 1605. [See *prec.* and -ARY². Cf. late ME. *enterynarye*.] *A. adj.* = INTERLINEAR.

B. sb. 1. An interlinear version. Also *fig.* 1644. 2. *slip.* for (a.) the Latin Interlinear version of the Bible by Arias Montanus (1568-72) (b.) the Interlinear Gloss on the Vulgate 1659.

Hence *Interlinearly* *adv.* between, or as between, the lines.

Interlineate (-līnēāt), *v. rare*. 1693. [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *interlineare*. In mod. use, perh. f. next.] *trans.* and *absol.* = INTERLINE *v.* 1 Also *fig.*

Interlineation (-līnēāshn), 1602. [f. *prec.*; see -ATION.] The insertion of a word or words between the lines of a writing; that which is so inserted.

Interlining, *vbl. sb.* 1467. [f. INTERLINE *v.* 1 + -ING¹.] = INTERLINEATION.

Interlink (intərlīnk), *sb.* 1634. [INTER- I. 2 b.] An intermediate or connecting link.

Interlink (intərlīnk), *v.* 1587. [INTER- I. x b.] *trans.* To link (two or more things) to one another, or (one thing) with something else. Often *fig.*

These are two Chains which are interlink'd Dryden.

Interlobate (-lōbāt), *a.* 1881. [INTER- II. 2 a.] Situated between loops or lobes, esp. in *Geol.* between the terminal lobes of a glacier-moraine.

Interlobular (-lōbūlār), *a.* 1834. [INTER- II. 2 a. Cf. F. *interlobulaire* (Littré).] *Anat.* and *Path.* Situated or occurring between the lobes of any organ.

Interlocation (lōkālshn) *rare* 61

[INTER- I. 2 a.] A placing between, interposition; also, something placed between.

Interlock (intərlōk), *v.* 1632. [INTER- I. x b.] 1. *intr.* To engage with each other by partial overlapping or interpenetration of alternate projections and recesses. Also *fig.*, of immaterial things. 2. *trans.* To lock or clasp within each other. Chiefly *pass.* 1807.

1. I felt my fingers work and my hands I. C. BRONTE. 2. Fibres inextricably interlocked 1879.

Interlocution (-lōkūshn), 1534. [ad. L. *interlocutionem*, f. *interloqui*, f. *inter* + *loqui*.] 1. The action (on the part of two or more persons) of talking or replying to each other. 2. Talk, discourse, dialogue. *fig.* An alternate reading or speaking, as in making responses, etc. -1643. 3. The action of replying; a reply, response -1782. 4. The action of interrupting speech; an interruption; a parenthetical utterance -1683. 5. *Law*. An intermediate decree before final decision -1726.

Interlocutor 1 (-lōkūshār), 1514. [f. L. *interloquit*; see INTERLOCUTION, and cf. F. *interlocuteur*.] One who takes part in a dialogue, conversation, or discussion. In *pl.* the persons who carry on a dialogue. b. With *pass. pron.* One who takes part in conversation with another 1848.

b. Your true rustic turns his back on his: Gno. ELTON.

Interlocutor 2 (-lōkūshār), 1533. [a. F. *interlocutoire*, ad. L. *interlocutorium*. Occurs spelt *interloquitur*.] *Sc. Law*. A judgement or order of a court or of the Lords Ordinary, signed by the pronouncing or presiding judge.

Interlocutory (-lōkūshārī), 1590. [See INTERLOCUTION and -ORY.]

A. adj. 1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or occurring in, dialogue or conversation 1597. 2. Spoken intermediately 1821. 3. *Law*. Pronounced during the course of an action; not finally decisive; esp. in *i. decree, injunction, judgement, order* 1590.

1. He knows that interlocutory swearing is a sinne 1526. 2. L. observations 1864.

B. sb. 1. *Law*. An interlocutory decree. 2. A discussion. MOTTEUX.

Interlocutress (-lōkūshārēs), 1858. [f. INTERLOCUTOR 1 + -ESS.] A female interlocutor. So *Interlocutrice*, *trix* 1848.

Interlope (intərlōp), *v.* 1603. [f. INTER- I. + *lope*, dial. form of LEAP *v.*, as in *land-loper*.] 1. *intr.* To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffic without a proper licence; to forestall; to anticipate irregularly (J.); to intrude. 2. *trans.* To foist in; to intercalate -1659. 3. To intrude upon (*rare*) 1701.

1. Grotius interlopes the following passage HAVLIN.

Interloper (intərlōpər), 1590. [See *prec.* Fr. *interlope* is from English.] 1. *a. orig.* An unauthorized trader; one who trespasses on the rights of a trade monopoly; 2. a ship engaged in unauthorized trading. 3. *b. transf.* One who thrusts himself into any position or affair, which others consider as pertaining solely to themselves 1632. 4. An interceptor (of something). MILT.

1. b. He was a mere i., and we were entitled to use force to keep him out of our premises 1824.

Interluce, *v. rare*. 1623. [f. L. *interluceat*, *interluceat*, f. *inter* + *lux*, *lucem* light] To lop or thin a tree. (Dicts.) So *Interluceation*, the action of thinning a tree or wood 1656.

Interlucent (-lūshēnt), *a. rare*. 1727. [ad. L. *interlucentem*.] Shining between.

Interlude (intərlūd), *sb.* ME. [ad. med. (Anglo-) Lat. *interludium* (Du Cange), f. *inter* (INTER- I. 2) + *ludus*.] 1. A dramatic or mimic representation, usually light or humorous, such as was commonly introduced between the acts of the long mystery-plays or moralities, etc.; hence, a stage-play, a comedy, a farce. Now (after Collier) applied as a specific name to the earliest form of the modern drama, as represented by the plays of J. Heywood. 2. Also *transf.* or *fig.* 2. An interval in the performance of a play; the pause between the acts, or the means employed to fill this up. Also *fig.*

-660 b. *Mus*. An instrumental piece played between the o a psalm o hymn, o a

the intervals of a church-service, etc. 1838 3 *transf.* An interval in the course of some action or event; an intervening time or space of a different character 1757.

1. John Heywood's dramatic productions are neither Miracle-plays nor Moral plays, but what may be properly and strictly called Interludes J. P. COLLIER. 2. Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes; When monarch reas-on sleeps, this mimes wakes Dryden. 3. We were confined to the inn, except for the 1 of the custom-house MAIL D'ARREY.

Interlude (intərlūd), *v.* 1608. [f. *prec.*] 1. *intr.* To perform a play. 2. *intr.* To come between, as an interlude. 3. *trans.* To interrupt, as with an interlude. Hence *Interluder*, a player in an interlude.

Interfluency. [f. L. *interfluentem*, *interfluit* to flow between; see -ENCY.] A flowing between. HALL.

Interlunar (intərlūnār), *a.* 1598. [INTER- II. 2 b; cf. F. *interlunare*.] Pertaining to the period between the old and new moon. The moon hid in her vacant i. cave Milt. So *Interlunary*, *a.* 1591.

Interlunation (-lūnāshn), 1813. [See *prec.* and LUNATION.] The period between the old and the new moon; *fig.* a blank or dark interval. So *Interlune* (*rare*) 1561.

Intermarriage (intərmārēg), Also *ten-* 1579. [INTER- I. 2 a.] 1. The action or fact of intermarrying; union in or connexion by marriage. 2. Of two persons, or of one person with another. Now only in legal phraseology. 3. Marriage between members of different families, castes, tribes, nations, or societies 1602 2. *loosely*. Marriage between persons (or interbreeding between animals) nearly related 1882.

Intermarry (intərmārē), *v.* Also *ten-* 1574. [INTER- I. x b.] 1. *intr.* To contract matrimony, to marry. 2. Said of couple; hence of one person (*with* another). Now only in legal phraseology. 3. Of members of different families, castes, tribes, nations, or societies 1611. 2. *trans.* To join in marriage, also *fig.* (*rare*) 1863.

1. b. The Hollanders obtaining a garbion these intermarried with the Native Women 1695

Intermaxilla (intərmaksīlā), *Pl. -æ* 1882. [mod. L., f. INTER- II. 1 + MAXILLA] *Anat.* Each of two bones situated between the maxillary bones of the upper jaw, in man small and soon fusing with these, but in most mammals large, distinct, and situated in front of them (thus usu. called *premaxilla*).

Intermaxillary (intərmaksīlārī, -maksīlārī), *a. sb.* 1826. [INTER- II. 2 a.] *Anat.* and *Zool.* 1. A situated between the maxilla; as in 2. *bone* (= *prec.*), 2. *aperture*. 2. b. Belonging or attached to the intermaxilla; as 1. *teeth* 2. *sb.* Short for 2. *bone*, etc. 1834.

Intermean, *rare*. 1599. [f. INTER- I. 2 b + MEAN *sb.* An intermediate part, act etc.; an interlude -1834.

Intermeddle (intərmēdlē), *v.* [ME *entre meddle*, a. AF *entremedler* = OF *entremedier*, f. *entremédier*, f. *inter* + AF *medler*, OL *mesler* to MEDDLE.] 1. *trans.* To meddle or mix together; to intermix Const. *with* -1733. 2. *refl.* = next -1594. 3. *intr.* To concern oneself *with* or *in*; to have to do *with* to meddle, interfere (esp. in what is none of one's business) 1477.

3. The see of Rome was always ready to intermeddle 1561. To i. in a business BURKE, with a department 1834.

Intermeddler (intərmēdlār), 1576. [f. *prec.* + -ER¹.] 1. One who concerns himself or has to do with something -1577. 2. *sb.* One who meddles with what is none of his business; in early use = INTERLOPER 1601.

Intermediacy (intərmēdiāsī), *rare*. 1713. [f. INTERMEDIATE *a.*, see -ACY.] The state of being intermediate; intervention.

Intermedial, 1599. [f. L. *intermedius* + -AL] *A. adj.* 1. = INTERMEDIATE *a.* -1852 2. = INTERMEDIATE *a.* 1. -1846. *B. sb.* = INTERMEDIATE *sb.* -1654.

Intermediary (intərmēdiārī), 1728. [f. L. *intermediarius*, of F. *intermédiaire*.]

A. ad. Acting or of the nature of action between two parties mediatary 1882

Situated or occurring between two things; intermediate 1788.

1. *L. agnus* 1869. 2. This 1. stage of her life 1882. B. *sb.* 1. One who acts between others, a go between, mediator 1791. 2. Something acting between persons or things, a medium, means, also *abstr.* Agency (of something) 1859 3. An intermediate form or stage 1865

Intermediate (int̩m̩di'et), *a.* and *sb.* 1567. [ad. med. *L. intermediatus*, *f. L. intermedius*.]

A. adj. Coming or occurring between two things, places, times, numbers, members of a series, etc.; 'holding the middle place or degree between two extremes' (J); interposed, intervening.

I points 1665, events HARTLEY, steps PARRY, stature 1823, agents MACAULAY. *Phr. I. state* (Theol.) the condition of souls between death and the resurrection or the last judgement 1777.

B. *sb.* Something intermediate or intervening, a middle term, a nexus between two things 1650. 2. A person who intervenes between others 1879.

Intermediate (int̩m̩di'et), *v.* 1610. [f. INTER- I. 1 + MEDIATE *v.*] 1. *intr.* To intervene FRENCH. 2. To interfere, interpose -1716. 3. To act between others; to mediate 1624. 4. *trans.* To join by intermediate parts 1880.

Intermediate (int̩m̩di'et), *adv.* 1730. [f. INTERMEDIATE *a.* + -LY 2] 1. In an intermediate position or relation 2. By intermediate agency; indirectly, opp. to immediately 1755.

Intermediation (int̩m̩di'etʃən), 1602. [f. prec. *vb.*, or *f. INTER- I. 2 + MEDIATE*.] The action of intermediating; interposition, intervention.

Intermediator (int̩m̩di'etər), 1522. [f. INTERMEDIATE *v.*, after *mediator*.] One who or that which intermediates; a mediator.

Intermedious, *a. rare.* 1637. [f. *L. intermedius* + -OUS.] = INTERMEDIATE *a.* -1678

Intermedium (int̩m̩di'etm̩), *Pl. -ia, -iums.* 1859. [a. *L. intermedium* adj. neut., *f. inter + medium*, of *MEDIUM*.] 1. Something intermediate in position, an interval of space? *Obs.* 1611. 2. Something intermediate in time; an interlude; an interval of time? *Obs.* 1859. 3. An intermediate agent, intermediary, medium; also *abstr.* intermediate agency, mediation (of) 1660 4. *Comp. Anat.* [sc. *os.*] A bone of the carpus, situated between the ulnare and the radiale, or the corresponding bone of the tarsus between the tibiale and fibulare 1878. 5. *Interme-II, v. Obs.* (or *rare* archaism). ME. [a. *OF. entremetier*, var. of *entremesier*, mod. *F. entremetteur* to INTERMEDDLE.] = INTERMEDDLE.

Intermedial, etc.: see INTER-*pref.*

Interment (int̩'ment) ME. [f. INTER *v.* + -MENT.] The action of interring or burying in the earth.

Intermezzo (int̩'me'zo). *Pl. -i (-z), -os (-a).* 1834. [It. *intermezzo*, pop. form of *intermedio*, ad. *L. intermedium*.] 1. *a.* A short dramatic, musical, or other performance, of a light and pleasing character, introduced between the acts of a drama or opera. B. A short movement connecting the main divisions of a large musical work, instrumental or vocal. 2. *transf.* An interval; an episode 1851

3. The purgatorial i. of the Catholic church 1875

Intermiddle, *a.* 1613. [f. INTER- I. 2 + MIDDLE *a.*] = INTERMEDIATE.

Intermigration (-migr̩tʃən), 1677. [INTER- I. 2 + MIGRATION.] Interchange of abode or habitat; reciprocal migration

Interminable (int̩'minābl̩), *a.* ME. [a. *F.*, or ad. late *L. interminabilis* (Tertull.), *f. in- (IN-) + terminare*; see -ABLE.] That cannot be bounded or ended; boundless; endless. (In mod. use freq. implying impatience at the length of something.)

Possession of *lyf* Interminable CHAUCER. An i. controversy D'ISABELL. Hence Interminability, Interminableness. Interminably *adv.*

In (in a mind) *a.* Now *rare* *natus f. n. in 3 + terminus* *et* end d.] That is w. the end o

limit; infinite. 4. *quasi-adv.* Without end, always. *ABB. PARKER* So **Interminated** *a.* **Interminate**, *v.* 1631. [f. *L. interminatus*, *interminare*, *f. inter + minare* to threaten.] *trans.* To threaten, menace (a thing) -1656.

Intermination, 1526. [ad. *L. interminatio*; see INTERMINE *v.*] Commination; a threat or menace -1684.

Intermine, *v. rare.* 1622. [f. INTER- I. 1 + MINE *v.*, or *sb.*] *trans.* To intersect with mines or veins.

Intermingle (int̩'mɪŋgl̩), *v.* 1470. [f. INTER- I. 1 + MINGLE *v.*] 1. *trans.* To mingle (two or more things) together, also, to introduce and mix (an element) with or among other things. 2. To interperse with, 4. to vauegate 1553. 3. *intr.* To mingle together or with something 1626.

1. Fuller has intermingled a great deal of gossip and rubbish with his facts 1842. 3. Shadow and sunshine intermingling quick COWPER.

Interministerium (-mɪnɪst'riəm), *rare.* [f. INTER- II. 1 + *L. ministerium*; formed by Walpole, after *INTERREGNUM*.] The period intervening between two ministries.

The I. still exists; no place is filled up H. WALPOLE. **Intermise**, 1612. [var. of ENTERMISE.] Intervention, mediation, agency -1715.

Intermission 1 (int̩'mɪʃən), 1426. [ad. *L. intermissione*, *f. intermittere*.] 1. The fact of intermitting, giving over, or ceasing for a time; a temporary pause, cessation, etc. *spec. in Path.* of a fever or the pulse b. Temporary cessation, respite, relief, rest, pause. *Const. from.* Now *rare.* 1576. 2. The lapse of a space of time between events or periods of action; the time during which action temporarily ceases, interval; 4. vacation, recess 1563 3. An interruption or break of continuity in a wall, line of cliffs, or the like 1624.

1. I did laugh, sans i., An hour by his dial SHAKES. *Phr. Without a.* b. Rest or i. none I find MILT. *P. L. II. 802.* 2. Chusing their Time in these Intermissions while the Preacher is at Ebb SWIFT **Intermission** 2, *rare.* 1628. [f. INTERMIT *v.*, after *prec.*] 1. = INTERMISE -1670. 2. Interposition, intervention (of a thing) -1667. 3. The third day that the Lords have, without i. of any other business, continued upon the question MARVELL.

Intermissive (int̩'mɪsɪv), *a.* 1586. [f. *L. intermissus*, *intermittere* to INTERMIT *v.* 1 + -IVE.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, intermission; intermittent; coming at intervals.

Make Pleasure thy i. Relaxation SIR T. BROWNE.

Intermit (int̩'mɪt), *v.* 1542. [ad. *L. intermittere*, *f. inter + mittere* to send, let go, put.] 1. *trans.* To discontinue for a time; to suspend 1576 2. To interrupt, cause intermission to -1704. 3. To omit, pass over -1692. 4. *intr.* To cease or stop for a time; to be intermittent 1571 b. *spec. in Path.* of a fever (pain, etc.) or of the pulse 1626

1. To i. it. for a year or two, and then to return to the use of it BOYLE. 2. Let me know the exact time when your Courts i. JOHNSON.

Intermit, *v.* 2 ME. [Refash of ENTERMITE, after *L. intermittere*.] 1. *refl.* = ENTERMITE 1, -1548 b. *intr.* = INTERMIT 3, -1548. 2. *trans.* = INTERMIT 1 -1676.

Intermittence (int̩'mɪtəns). Also -*ence*. 1796 [a. *F.*; see INTERMITTENT and -ENCE.] 1. The fact of intermitting; discontinuance for a time. 2. Intermittent sequence. TYNDALL. So Intermitency, intermission 1662.

Intermittent (int̩'mɪtənt), *a.* (sb.) 1603. [ad. *L. intermitentem*.] 1. That intermits or ceases for a time; coming or operating at intervals. *spec. in Path.* of the pulse, a fever, etc. 2. *sb. Path.* An intermittent fever. Also *fig.* 1693

1. This disorder was not in its nature i. BURKE. Hence Intermitently *adv.* in an i. manner.

Intermittently (-mɪtəntl̩), *adv.* 1654. [-LY 2.] In an intermitting manner; intermittently.

Intermix (int̩'mɪks), *v.* 1562. [f. INTER- MIXT, taken as pa. pp. of an Eng. *vb.*; see COMMIX, M-X.] -*trans.* To mix together; intermingle. 2. *in* To be o. become mixed together to blend o. to intimately

1. Hee, she knew would i. Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute With conjugal Caresses MILT.

Intermixed, **Intermixt** (int̩'mɪkst), *pp.* *a.* 1555 [orig. *intermixt*, ad. *L. intermixtus* *intermiscere*, *f. inter + miscere* to mix. The form *intermixed* followed the formation of the *vb. intermix*.] Mixed together, intimately mixed. Hence Intermixedly, intermixtly *adv.* with intermixture, promiscuously. So **Intermixtion** = next 1520.

Intermixture (int̩'mɪkstʃər), 1586. [f. *L. intermixtus* -*pp.* stem + -URE.] 1. The action of intermixing or fact of being intermixed; intimate mixture 1592. 2. *concr.* or *quasi-concr.* Something, or a quantity or portion of something, intermixed with or added to something else.

1. From the i. of its houses with trees, it [Norwich] is called a city in an orchard 1776.

Intermixture, etc.: see INTER-*pref.*

Intermolecular (int̩'mole'kjʊlə), *a.* 1843 [INTER- II. 2 + *a.*] Existing, or occurring between the molecules of a body or substance

Intermundane (int̩'mʊndəp), *a.* 1691 [f. INTER- II. 2 + *a.* *L. mundus*, *mundanus*.]

1. Situated, or present, between different worlds. 2. Existing between worlds reciprocally 1858.

1. The vast distance, between these great bodies, are call'd i. spaces LOCKE. So **Intermundial**, **Intermundian**.

Intermundium, 1817. [A mod. sing. of *L. intermundus* (pl.) the spaces between the worlds.] A space between two worlds.

Intermure, *v.* 1606. [f. INTER- I. 1 + *a.* *L. murus* wall.] *trans.* To inclose between walls, to wall in -1628.

Intermuscular (int̩'mʊskjʊlə), *a.* 1822 [INTER- II. 2 + *a.*] *Anat.* Situated between muscles, or between muscular fibres.

Intermutation: see INTER-*pref.* I. 2 +

Intermutual (int̩'mʊtʃʊəl), *a.* 1595 [INTER- I. 2 + *a.*; pleonastic for *mutual*.] Mutual, reciprocal. Hence Intermutually *adv.*

Intern (int̩'n), *v.* Also **interne**. 1578. [a. *F. interne* = *It. interno*, ad. *L. internus*, *f. in* adv. + *ternus* suffix, as in *sempiternus*, etc.]

A. adj. (Now *poet.* or *arch.*) = INTERNAL *a.* B. *sb.* (Also *internus* after *F.*) An assistant resident physician or surgeon in a hospital 1891 U.S.

Intern (int̩'n), *v.* Also **interne**. 1606 [f. (ult.) *It. interno*, *F. interne*; see *prec.*] 1. *intr.* To enter or pass in; to become incorporated or united with another being 2. *trans.* To confine within the limits of a country, district, or place, to oblige to reside within prescribed limits. Also *fig.* 1866. 3. To send (goods, etc.) into the interior of a country U.S.

2. To disarm troops crossing the neutral frontier and to i. them till the conclusion of peace W. E. HALL.

Internal (int̩'nəl), 1509. [ad. late med. *L. internalis* (*f. internus*); see -AL. Opp. in all senses to *external*.]

A. adj. 1. Situated or existing within some thing; of or pertaining to the inside; inward 1590. b. *Anat.* Situated away from the surface of the body, or nearer the median line 1719 2. Pertaining to the inner nature or relations of anything; belonging to the thing or subject in itself; intrinsic 1607 b. Of or pertaining to the domestic (as dist. from the foreign) affairs of a country 1795. 3. Of or belonging to the inner nature or life of man, mental or spiritual inward; subjective 1509.

1. navigation 1804. 1. *angle* (Geom.) = interior *angle* (see INTERIOR *a.* 1). 2. *combustion*, (a) see COMBUSTION 2 b; (b) applied to gas and oil engines, in which the energy necessary to produce motion is developed in the engine cylinder and not in a separate chamber 1828. 3. The i. evidence for some state ments renders them highly probable FREEMAN. b. The maintenance of i. peace STRUBBS. 3. Sensations and ideas are both i. 1869.

B. *sb.* 1. *pl.* The inward parts or organs, inward, contents 1764. 2. *Med.* (usu. in *pl.*) A medicine or remedy to be taken internally -1704. 3. Something belonging to the thing in itself (Now always in *pl.*) -652 4. *usu. in pl.* The inner nature soul spirit

7 T Guard the i. ternals of Religion SACHERWELL

Hence **Internality**, the quality or fact of being *i.*; also with *an* and *pl*.

Internally (int̄r-nālī), *adv.* 1597. [*f.* prec. + -LY.] 1. In, on, or with respect to, the inside or interior. 2. With respect to the inner nature or relations of anything, esp. the internal affairs of a country, etc. 1791. 3. Mentally, spiritually 1646.

Internasal, *a.* 1866. [*f.* INTER- II. 2 a + *L. nasus*.] = *intranasal* (see INTRA-)

International (int̄r-nāsh̄-nāl), 1780. [INTER- II. 2.] *A. adv.* Existing, consulted, or carried on between different nations; pertaining to the relations between nations. *b.* (with capital *I*) Belonging to the International Working Men's Association, a society of working men founded in London in 1864 (and dissolved in 1874), the objects of which were identified with those of the socialism of Marx.

The great science of law, the determining authority in questions of right between independent states HALLAM. An I Exhibition 1861, yacht race 1888.

B. sb. a. A person belonging to two different nations (e.g. native of one and resident in another) 1870; one who takes part in an international contest 1895. *b.* (with capital *I*, and sometimes in *Fr.* form *-ale*) = International Working Men's Association (see *A. b.*); also, a member or adherent of this.

b. First I., that of 1864-74; *Second I.*, formed in 1880 at Paris and having later its seat in Brussels; *Third I.*, formed in 1919 by the Russian communists (Bolsheviks) on a revolutionary basis.

Internationale (-nāsh̄-nāl, || s̄ent̄r-nāsh̄-nāsh̄-nāl). [*Fr.* (sc. *chanson* song)] A revolutionary hymn composed by Eugène Pottier in 1871 and adopted by French socialists and later by others. (See also prec. *B. b.*)

Internationalism 1877. [*f.* INTERNATIONAL + -ISM.] International character or spirit; the principle of community of interests or action between different nations; *spec.* (with capital *I*) the doctrine or principles of the International Working Men's Association.

Internationalist, 1864. [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] *a.* An advocate of or believer in internationalism; *spec.* a member of or sympathizer with the International Working Men's Association. *b.* One versed in international law. *c.* One who takes part in an international contest.

Internationality, 1864. [See -ITY.] International quality, condition, or character.

Internationalize, *v.* 1864. [See -IZE.] *trans.* To render international in character or use, *spec.* to bring (a country, territory, etc.) under the combined government or protection of two or more different nations. Hence **Internationalization**.

Internationally, *adv.* 1864. [See -LY 2.] In an international manner; between or among different nations.

Interne: see INTERN.

Interneine (int̄r-nē-in), *a.* 1663. [*ad. I. interneineus*, *f. interecum* slaughter, destruction, *f. interneine*; see next. The etym. pronunc. would be *int̄r-nē-in*.] 1. *orig.* Deadly, destructive, characterized by great slaughter. 2. *esp.* (In mod. use.) Mutually destructive, aiming at the slaughter or destruction of each other 1755.

1. *I. war*, war for the sake of slaughter, war to the death. 2. Eight thousand Zealots, who stabbed each other in I. massacre FARAR.

Interneine (int̄r-nē-in), *rare*, 1610. [*ad. I. interneineum* massacre, etc., *f. interneine* to kill, destroy, *f. inter* (as in *interfere*) + *neine* to kill.] Destruction, massacre.

Interneive (int̄r-nē-iv), *a. rare*, 1819. [*ad. I. interneivus*, (scribal) var. of *interneineus* = INTERNEINE 2.]

Internece, *v.* 1694. [*ad. I. internece* to bind to each other, *f. inter* + *nece* to bind. To interconnect. So **Internece**, *nec*tion, mutual connexion 1654.

Internee, 1920. [*f.* INTERN *v.* 2 + -EE 1.] An interned person.

Sim Fara internece, *Newspaper*.

Interneural (int̄r-nē-ū-rāl), *a.* (sb.) 1846. [*f.* INTER- II. 2 a + *Gr. νεῦρον* nerve; see NEURAI.] *Anat.* and *Zool.* Situated between *n* or *spines* or *arches* applied *spec.* to the dermal spines or bones

supporting the dorsal fin-rays in fishes (cf. INTERSPINAL). *b.* as *sb.* (pl.) = Interneural spines 1880.

Internity, *rare*, 1760. [*f. L. internus* + -ITY.] The quality of being internal, inwardness, something internal. H. BROOKE.

Internment (int̄r-nēmēt), 1870. [*f. INTERN v.* 2 + -MENT.] The action of internment, confining within prescribed limits.

Internode, *comb. advb* form of *L. internus* INTERNAL; as in *internode*, *median* *advs.*, *Entom.* situated within the median line or nervure, or between the internal and median nervures, of the wing 1826.

Internodal (int̄r-nō-dāl), *a.* 1835. [*f. INTER- II. 2 a + L. nodus*; cf. *nodal*.] *Bot.* and *Zool.* Situated between nodes; belonging to or constituting an internode.

Internode (int̄r-nōd), 1667. [*ad. I. internodium* (see below).] 1. *Bot.* That part of a stem or branch intervening between two of the nodes or knots from which the leaves arise 2. *Zool.* and *Anat.* A slender part intervening between two nodes or joints; each bone of a finger or toe 1722.

Internodial, *a.* [*f.* next + -AL.] = INTERNAL, SIR T. BROWNE.

Internodium (int̄r-nō-dī-ŏm), *Pl* -ia. Now *rare*, 1644. [*L. i. inter + nodus*; see INTER- II. 1.] = INTERNODE. (*erron.* A joint)

Internonce, *Also -nonce*, 1647. [*a. F. internonce*, *ad. L. internuntius* (-nuntius); see INTERNUNCIUS.] = INTERNUNCIO. -1847.

Internuncial (int̄r-nū-sh̄-āl), *a.* 1845. [*f. L. internuntius* (see below) + -AL.] Having the function of conveying messages between two parties, etc., used *fig.* of the nerves.

Internunciess, *rare*. [*irreg. f. INTERNUNCIO + -ESS*] A female internuncio or messenger. CHAPMAN.

Internuncio (int̄r-nūnsh̄-ŏ), *Also + -tio*, 1641. [*ad. It. internuncio*, *ad. L. internuntius* (-nuntius); see next.] 1. A messenger between two parties. 2. A representative or ambassador of the Pope at a foreign court while there is no nuncio, or at a minor court to which no nuncio is sent 1670. 3. A minister representing a government, esp. that of Austria, at the Ottoman Porte 1702. Hence **Internunciship**, the office or function of an *i.*, or go-between.

Internunciis, 1675. [*L. in med* spelling, for *cl. L. internuntius*, *f. inter* between + *nuntius* a messenger.] = prec. 1.

Internuptial (int̄r-nūptsh̄-āl), *a.* 1850. [*f. INTER- I. 2 or II. 2 + L. nuptia*, cf. *nuptial*.] 1. Pertaining to intermarriage. 2. Intervening between two marriages or married states 1885.

Interoceanic (int̄r-ŏsh̄-ā-nik), *a.* 1855. [INTER- II. 2 b] Situated between oceans; connecting two oceans, as a strait or canal.

Interocular, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

Interopercular (int̄r-ŏp̄-er-ikū-lār), *a.* 1854. [*f. next + -AR*; cf. *opercular*.] *Ichthyol.* Belonging to, or of the nature of, an interoperculum; chiefly in *i. bone* = next.

Interoperculum (int̄r-ŏp̄-er-ikū-lŏm), 1834. [INTER- I. 2 b.] *Ichthyol.* One of the bones forming the gill-cover; usually situated below the preoperculum, and partly between this and the operculum and suboperculum.

Interorbital (int̄r-ŏp̄-er-ikū-lār), *a.* 1852. [INTER- II. 2 a.] *Anat.* Situated between the eye-sockets.

Interosculant (int̄r-ŏp̄-er-ikū-lār), *a.* 1855. [INTER- I. 2 a; cf. next.] Interosculating; forming a connecting link.

An *i.* group, a party of genera and species which connect families scientifically far apart KINGSLEY.

Interosculate (int̄r-ŏp̄-er-ikū-lār), *v.* 1882. [*f. INTER- I. 1 b + OSCULATE*.] *intr. a.* To interpenetrate or inosculate with each other. *b.* To form a connecting link between two groups. Hence **Interosculation**.

Interosseal, *a.* 1805. [*f.* as next + -AL.] = next.

In (int̄r-ŏsh̄-ā) *a.* 1745. [INTER I. 2 a + *L. o* or *bone*, see *bony* -OUS.] *Anat.* Situated between bones

said of various ligaments, muscles, nerves, and vessels.

Interpale, *v.* 1553. [*f. INTILR- I. 1 + PALE v.*] 1. *trans.* To divide by pales, as in Heraldry, to alternate in vertical divisions BRENDÉ. 2. = IMPALE *v.* 2. LOVELACE.

Interparietal (-pār-ā-sh̄-āl), *a.* (sb.) 1835. [INTER- II. 2 a.] *Anat.* Situated between the parietal bones of the skull. 2. *sb.* The interparietal bone.

Interpause, *v.* 1534. [*f. INTER- I. 1 + PAUSE v.*] *intr.* To pause in the midst of something MORE. So **Interpause** *sb.* a pause between or in the course of something 1599.

Interpel (int̄r-pel), *v.* Now only in *Sc. Law*. ME. [*ad. L. interpellare*, *f. inter + pellare*, secondary form of *pellere* to drive Cf. *F. interpellier*.] 1. *trans.* To appeal to or petition -1591. 2. To interrupt (a person) in speaking; to break in on or disturb -1647. 3. *Sc. Law* To intercept, cut off, prevent 1722. 4. No more now, for I am interpell'd by many businessmen HOWELL.

Interpellant (int̄r-pel-ānt), 1869. [*a. F. interpellant*, *pr. ppl.* of *interpellier*, *ad. L. interpellare*; see prec.] One who addresses an interpellation (e.g. in the French Chamber).

Interpellate (int̄r-pel-āt), *v.* 1599. [*f. ppl. stem of L. interpellare*.] 1. *trans.* To interrupt or break in upon. 2. To address an interpellation to (a minister in the French or other Chamber) 1874.

Interpellation (int̄r-pel-āsh̄-ŏn), 1526. [*ad. L. interpellationem*. Re-introduced from *Fr.* in sense 5 in 19th c.] 1. The action of appealing to or entreating; intercession -1670. 2. A summons, citation -1726. 3. The action of breaking in upon, interruption -1834. 4. *Sc. Law*. Prevention, hindrance 1814. 5. The action of interrupting the order of the day (in a foreign legislative Chamber) by asking from a minister an explanation of some matter belonging to his department 1837.

1. By the importunity of her 1 *Bi. con.* 3. Sophistic reasonings, and sarcastic interpellations LAMOR 5. An incessant fire of questions, interpellations or interrogations CARVER.

Interpenetrate (int̄r-pen-ē-trāt), *v.* 1809. [INTER- I. 1.] 1. *trans.* To penetrate between the parts or particles of (anything); to pass through and through, permeate, pervade 1818. Also *intr.* 2. *intr.* To penetrate each other to unite or mingle by mutual penetration 1800. *b. trans.* To penetrate reciprocally 1843. 3. *Arch.* (*trans.* and *intr.*) To appear as if penetrating or passing through a moulding, etc. 1840.

1. The water is everywhere interpenetrated by air, which the fishes breathe. MURDOCH 2. Low and religion thus interpenetrating neutralized each other COLEMAN. 3. Their shafts interpenetrating the mouldings of the panels and tracery BOURVILL.

Interpenetration (int̄r-pen-ē-trāsh̄-ŏn), 1809. [INTER- I. 2 a.] 1. The action of penetrating between or among; thorough penetration 1822. 2. Mutual penetration 1809. 3. *Arch.* The intersection of two forms, *spec.* an independent continuation of mouldings or other members past their intersection, so that the identity of a member is preserved after it has partly coincided with another or has been swallowed up in it 1840.

Interpenetrative, *a.* 1860. [INTER- I. 2 a.] Intimately or reciprocally penetrative. Hence **Interpenetratively** *adv.* 1834.

Interpetiolar (int̄r-pet-ī-ŏ-lār), *a.* 1830. [INTER- II. 2 a, see PETIOLAR.] *Bot.* Situated between petioles, or between a petiole and the axis. Also **Interpetiolarly**.

Interphalangeal: see INTER- *pref.*

Interpilaster (int̄r-pil-ā-stār), 1823. [INTER- II. 1.] *Arch.* The space between two pilasters.

Interplace, *v.* 1548. [INTER- I. 1 a, b] *trans.* a. To place between or in the midst of *b.* To place between each other or alternately (Only in *pass*) -1678.

Interplait (int̄r-plāt), *v.* Also -plat. 1822. [INTER- I. 1 b.] *trans.* To plait together, or to weave or criss-cross.

Interpenetrate, *a.* 160

INTER I. 2 a.] Situated between hep

Interplay (intɜrplā). 1862. [INTER- I. 2 a 1 Reciprocal play, free interaction.

Interplead (intɜrplēd), *v.* Also **interple(a)de**. 1473. [ad. AF. *enterplader* see INTER- I. 1 a, b and PLEAD *v.*] 1. *intr.* In *Law*. To litigate with each other in order to determine some point in dispute in which a third party is concerned. 2. *trans.* To raise as a plea -1716.

Interpleader (intɜrplēdər). Also **interpleader**. 1567. [a. AF. *enterplader* (see prec.) inf. as subst.] *Law*. A suit pleaded between two parties to determine a matter of claim or right, on which the action of a third party depends, esp. to determine to which of them livery or payment ought to be made.

Interpleural (-plū rāl), *a.* 1879. [f. INTER- II. 2 + Gr. *πλευρά* ribs.] Situated between the pleurae of the right and left lungs.

Interpoint (intɜrpoɪnt), *v.* 1595. [INTER- I. 1 a.] *a. trans.* To put a point or points between (words); to punctuate. *b. intr.* or *absol.* To insert a point or points.

Her sighs should I her words DANIEL.
Interpolable (intɜrˈpɒləbəl), *a.* [f. L. *interpolare* to INTERPOLATE + -ABLE.] That may be interpolated; suitable for interpolation. DE MORGAN.

Interpolar (-pɒl lāi), *a. (sb.)* 1870. [INTER- II. 2 a.] Situated between the poles (of a galvanic battery, etc.). *b. as sb.* An interpolar wire 1882.

Interpolate, *ppl. a.* late ME. [ad. L. *interpolatus*, *pa. ppl.* of *interpolare*.] Intermit (esp. of fever); interpolated -1669.

Interpolate (intɜrˈpɒlət), *v.* 1612. [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *interpolare* to furnish up, to alter, f. *inter* (INTER- I. 1 a) + *-polare*, related to *polare* to POLISH.] 1. *trans.* To polish up; to put a fresh gloss on (*rare*) -1706. 2. To alter or enlarge (a book or writing) by insertion of new matter; *e.g.* to tamper with by inserting new or foreign matter 1612. Also *transf.* 3. To introduce (words or passages) into a pre-existent writing; *esp.* to insert (spurious matter) in a genuine work without note or warning 1640. *b. transf.* To intercalate 1802. 4. *intr.* or *absol.* To make insertions or interpolations 1720. 5. *trans.* To interrupt by an interval. (Only in *pass.*) HALL. 6. *Math.* To insert an intermediate term or terms in a series 1796.

2. A Manuscript of Sir Ralph Hopton. interpolated with his own hand FULCR. 3. Words which no Vedelius can carp at as interpolated B. HALL. *b.* By interpolating a month of 30 days WHEWELL.

Interpolation (intɜrˈpɒləʃən), 1612. [a. F. or ad. L. *interpolationem*; see prec. and -ATION.] 1. The action of furnishing or polishing up -1673. 2. The action of interpolating a writing, or a word, etc. therein (cf. senses 2 and 3 of the *vb.*); the condition or fact of being interpolated 1612. 3. With *pl.* An interpolated word or passage 1675. 4. The action of introducing or inserting among other things or between the members of any series. Also with *an* and *pl.* An insertion. 1849. *b. Math.* The process of inserting in a series an intermediate number or quantity ascertained by calculation from those already known 1763. 74. Interpolation of time; interval. CROOKE.

1. A Refinement and I. of Paganism CUDWORTH. 2. This end was carried out by interpolations and falsification of ecclesiastical documents HUSSY. 3. The I. of fossiliferous rocks MURCHISON.

Interpolator. 1659. [a. L.] One who interpolates.

Interpolish, *v. rare*. 1609. [INTER- I. 1 a.] To polish here and there or at intervals.

Interpone (intɜrˈpɒn), *v.* 1523. [ad. L. *interponere*, f. *inter* + *ponere*.] *trans.* and *refl.* = INTERPOSE *v.* So **Interponment** (*rare*), one who or that which interposes 1592.

Interposal (intɜrˈpɒzəl), 1607. [f. next + -AL.] = INTERPOSITION 1, 2.

Interpose (intɜrˈpɒz), *v.* 1582. [a. F. *interposer*, f. L. *inter* + *ponere* (see POSE); substituted for L. *interponere* (see INTERPONE), by form-assoc. with *interposition*, etc. Cf. *a poss. dispose* etc.] 1. *trans.* To place a space or time. Often with *mp* in notion of obstruction or delay 599. 2. *trans.* To

place oneself between; to stand in the way -1745. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*). 3. *trans.* To put forth or introduce in the way of interference or intervention 1606. 4. *intr.* (and *refl.*) To put oneself forward or interfere in a matter; to intervene 1603. 5. *trans.* To introduce, esp. in the midst of other matters as an interruption or digression 1582. *b. absol.* or *intr.* To interrupt, make a digression 1667. 76. *trans.* To come or be in the way of; to obstruct -1671. 1. Only a small part of the convexity of the globe is interposed between us and the sun MORSE. 2. What watchful Cares doe I themselves Betwixt your Eyes, and Night? SHAKS. 3. To 1. arbitration 1798. 4. I shall not 1. in their Quarrel ADDISON. 5. To 1. a jocular, and perhaps ridiculous digression PRYER. Hence **Interpose** *sb.* interposition. **Interpo** *ser.*

Interposition (intɜrˈpɒzɪʃən), ME. [a. F. *ad. L. interpositionem*, f. *interponere*. Not derivationally related to INTERPOSE.] 1. The action of placing something or oneself between, the fact of being placed or situated between, intervention. 2. An instance of this; *occas.* that which is interposed 1650. 3. Interference, mediation; also, an instance of this 1461. 73. A parenthesis; a digression 1553.

2. By the immediate 1. of Providence JUNIUS LATT.
Interpo-sure. 1627. [f. INTERPOSE *v.* + -URE; cf. *composure*, etc.] Interposition -1733

Interpret (intɜrˈpreɪt), *v.* ME. [a. F. *interpréter*, or ad. L. *interpretari*, f. *interpret*, *-pret*, f. *inter* + root corresponding to Skr. *prath-* to spread abroad.] 1. *trans.* To expound the meaning of; to render clear or explicit; to elucidate; to explain. 2. Formerly also, to translate. 3. To explain to oneself 1795. 4. In recent use. To give one's own interpretation of (a musical composition, a landscape, etc.); to render 1880. 2. To expound or take in a specified manner ME. 3. *absol.* or *intr.* To make an explanation; to give an exposition; *spec.* to act as an interpreter or dragoman. 4. Formerly also, to translate. ME. 74. *intr.* To signify, to mean. SELDEN.

1. And they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted 1. God with vs. *Matth.* 1. 23. The Jew interprets his wishes with regard to the disposal of his property FAWCETT. 2. As thou wouldst be well interpreted by others 1. others well DONKE. This translation was interpreted into a bribe SMOLLERN. 3. Unskillful with what words to pray, let mee I for him MUR. P. L. 31. 33.

Interpretable (intɜrˈpreɪtəbəl), *a.* 1611. [ad. late L. *interpretabilis* (Tertull.), f. *interpretari* to INTERPRET; see -BLE.] Susceptible of interpretation, explicable.

Interpretament, *rare*. Also *erron.* **Interprement**. 1645. [ad. L. *interpretamentum*, f. *interpretari*; see -MENT.] Interpretation -1802.

Interpretate, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1522 [f. L. *interpretat*, *interpretari*.] = INTERPRET *v.*

Interpretation (intɜrˈpreɪʃən), ME. [a. F. *interpretation*, or ad. L. *interpretationem*] 1. The action of interpreting; explanation, exposition. 2. The faculty or power of interpreting -1552. 3. An explanation given; a way of explaining; 4. a comment ME. 5. The representation of a part in a drama, or the rendering of a musical composition, according to one's conception of the author's idea 1880. 3. The way in which a thing ought to be interpreted; proper explanation; hence, Signification, meaning ME. 74. The action of translating; a translation -1646.

1. *f. of Nature*, Bacon's phrase to denote the discovery of natural laws by means of induction. The just 1. of geological phenomena HUXLEY. 2. To another [is given] the interpretation off tongses 1. *Indale* 1. Cor. xii. 10. 3. The ambiguity of oracles, and their ambidextrous interpretations LUTY. They give mean Interpretations. To the worstest Actions ADDISON. 4. Cephas: which is by interpretation, a stone FINDALE *John* 1. 42.

Interpretative (intɜrˈpreɪtətɪv), *a.* 1569. [f. L. *interpretat*, *interpretari* + -IVE. Cf. F. *interprétatif*.] 1. Having the character, quality, or function of interpreting; explanatory, expository. 2. Deduced or deducible by interpretation; inferential, constructive (*arch.* or *Obs.*) 1610.

1. I. lexicography JOHNSON. 2. Constructive, or i. way f. oo ers thy inf co, ely

Interpreter (intɜrˈpreɪtər). (ME. *interpretour*, AF. form of OF. *interpretateur*, -*teur*, ad. late L. *interpretatorem*. In 16th c. refash. after agent-nouns in -er, see -ER-1.) 1. One who interprets or explains ME. 2. One who translates languages ME. 73. One who makes known the will of another; a title of Mercury as messenger of the gods. (L. *interpretator* Virgil.) -1078. 74. *Rhet.* = SYNONYMY 1589. 1. Then said Christian to the I, Expound this matter more fully to me BUNYAN. 2. Hce [Joseph] spake unto them by an I. Gen. xlii. 23. 3. Milt P. L. iii. 537. Hence **Interpretership**

Interpretress (intɜrˈpreɪtrɛs). 1775. [f. INTERPRETER + -ESS.] A female interpreter var. **Interpretress** 1717.

Interprovincial, *a.* 1839. [INTER- II. 2 b.] Lying, extending, or carried on, between different provinces; pertaining to the mutual relations of provinces.

Interpublic (intɜrˈpʌbɪk), *a.* 1836. [INTER- II. 2 a.] Situated between the public bones

Interpunction (intɜrˈpʌŋkʃən) 1617. [ad. L. *interpunctionem*, f. *interpungere*, f. *inter* + *pungere* to prick, etc.] The insertion of points between words, clauses, or sentences; punctuation. *concr.* A point inserted.

Interpunctuate (intɜrˈpʌŋktʃuət), *v.* 1850 [INTER- I. 1 a.] To insert the points between words and clauses; to punctuate. Also *fig.* So **Interpunctuation** = *punc sb.* 1717.

Interradial (intɜrˈreɪdiəl), 1870. [INTER II. 2 a.] *Zool. adj.* Situated between radii or rays, as in an echinoderm. *sb.* An interradiar part.

Interramal (intɜrˈreɪmāl), *a.* 1874. [INTER II. 2 a.] *Ornith.* Situated between the rami or branches of the lower jaw

Interregency, *rare*. 1600 [f. next; see -ENCY.] The tenure of an interrex or interreg -1674.

Interregent, *rare*. 1600 [INTER- I. 2 b, after *interrex*] = INTERREX.

Interregnum (intɜrˈreɡnəm), *Pl. -regna, -regnums*. 1579. [L. f. *inter* (INTER- II. 1) + *regnum*; cf. next.] 1. Temporary authority or rule exercised during a vacancy of the throne or a suspension of the usual government -1770. 2. The interval between the close of a king's reign and the accession of his successor 1590. 3. A cessation or suspension of the usual ruling power. Also *fig.* 1648. 4. A breach of continuity; an interval, pause, vacant space 1659. Hence **Interregnal** *a.*

Interreign (intɜrˈreɪn) Now *rare*. 1533 [f. INTER- II. 1 + REIGN, after prec.; cf. I. *interregne*.] 1. = INTERREGNUM 1. -1611. 2. = INTERREGNUM 2. 1886.

Interrelated (intɜrˈrɪlɪd), *ppl. a.* 1827 [INTER- I. 1 b.] Mutually related or connected.

Interrelation (intɜrˈrɪlɪʃən), 1848 [INTER- I. 2 a.] Mutual or reciprocal relation. So **Interrelationship**.

Interrrenal (intɜrˈrɛnəl), 1893. [f. INTER- II. 2 a + L. *renes* kidneys; see RENAL.] *Anat. a. adj.* Situated between the kidneys. *b. sb.* An interrrenal body.

Interrex, 1611. [f. INTER *v.* + -ER-1] One who inters.

Interrex (intɜrˈrɛks), *Pl. -reges (-rɛdʒɪz)* 1579. [L. f. *inter* (INTER- I. 2 b) + *rex*] One who holds the supreme authority in a state during an interregnum.

The regents at that time called **Interreges** NORRIS.

Interrogate, *sb. rare*. Also **-rogat**. 1633 [ad. L. *interrogatum*, or a. F. *interrogat*.] A question; an interrogation -1661.

Interrogate (intɜrˈrɒɡeɪt), *v.* 1483. [f. L. *interrogat*, *interrogare*, f. *inter* between, at intervals + *rogare* to ask.] 1. *trans.* To ask questions of, to question, esp. formally; to examine by questions. Also *fig.* 72. To ask about (something) (*rare*) -1698. 3. *absol.* or *intr.* To ask questions; *spec.* in *Law* (see INTERROGATORY B. 1) 1622.

1. *fig.* To: Truth 1701, nature 1794, one's memory HELPS. 2. Interrogating the State of Europe FAYET. 3. The *idea* of the court to must be obtained -1847. Hence **Interrogator** one who is in *interrogat*. *Int* *gatingly* *adv.*

Interrogation *a c o g e* [ən] ME [a F or ad. L. *interrogatio* n. m., see p. c.] 1. The action of interrogating, a questioning; request 1551. 2. With *an* and *pl.* A question ME. 3. *Gram* and *Rhet.* Questioning, or a question, as a form of speech 1532. 4. *Point* (mark, note) of interrogation, also *z. point* (and, formerly, *z*): the symbol used in writing or printing to indicate a question, usually placed at the end of the sentence and having the form ? or ?

A point of interrogation is also sometimes placed before a word or phrase, to query its correctness, existence, etc.

In Spanish, it is placed both before and after the question, in the former case inverted as in *¿Quién sabe?* 'who knows?'

5. It is a mistake to be inquisitive. A walling *z. point* is never a pleasant companion 1835. Hence *interrogational* *a.* interrogative.

Interrogative (intə'rogatīv) 1520. [ad. late L. *interrogativus*; see INTERROGATE v. and -IVE.]

A. adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of questioning; having the form or force of a question 1597. 2. *Rhet.* and *Gram.* Of a word or form: Employed in asking a question 1520. 3. Given to asking questions, inquisitive (*rare*) 1709.

1. The *f* method of Socrates Jowett. 2. *I* pronouns, the pronouns *who? which? what? whether? I* adverbs, such as *where? when? why? wherefore?* Hence *interrogatively* *adv.* in an *i* manner.

B. sb. 1. An interrogation 1581. 2. *Gram.* A word or form employed in asking a question; esp. an interrogative pronoun 1530.

Interrogator (intə'rogatər) 1751. [a. late L. cf. F. *interrogateur*.] One who interrogates, a questioner.

Interrogatory (intə'rogatəri) 1533. [ad. late L. *interrogatorius*; see INTERROGATE v. and -ORY.] *A. adj.* = INTERROGATIVE *a.* 1576.

B. sb. 1. An interrogation, a question; *spec. in Law:* A question formally put, or drawn up in writing to be put, to an accused person or a witness 1533. 2. Examination (of an accused person) (*rare*). [= F. *interrogatoire*.] 1827.

1. A paper of interrogatories was laid before him by order of the Privy Council Macaulay. Hence *interrogatorily* *adv.* interrogatively.

In terrorem; see *IN Lat. prep.*

Interrupt (intə'rʌpt), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *interrupt*, cf. L. *interruptus*; see next.] Interrupted (see the vb.). In quot. Forming an interval or break between two parts of something.

Our adversaries, whom no bounds Prescrib'd, no bar s of Hell, nor yet the main Abyss Wide L can hold Milt.

Interrupt (intə'rʌpt), *v.* ME. [f. L. *interrupt*, *interruptere* to break asunder, break off, *f. inter* between + *rumpere* to break; cf. CORRUPT.] 1. *trans.* To break in upon (esp. speech or discourse); to break the continuity of, to break off, hinder the course of, cause to cease or stop (usu. temporarily). 2. To break in upon (a person) while doing something, esp. speaking; to hinder or cause to stop (usu. temporarily) in what one is doing ME. 3. *absol.* or *intr.*; also quasi-*trans.* = to say in interruption ME. 4. *trans.* To hinder, stop, prevent, thwart -1632. 5. To infringe, suspend (a law) -1587.

1. Not one of us but had his sleep interrupted by fearful dreams 1615. There being neither Tree nor Bush to i. his Charge CLARENDON. 2. It were a gross incivility to i. them in their conversation 1639. 3. Please not to i. my good friend Jowett.

Interrupted (intə'rʌptəd), *pp. a.* 1552. [f. prec. + -ED.] Broken in upon; broken off, having its course hindered or continuity broken, made discontinuous. *b. Bot.* (and *Zool.*) Having smaller, or otherwise differing, members (e.g. leaflets in a compound leaf) in the intervals between others in a series; also, discontinuous (as a linear marking) 1828.

Interruptedly, *adv.* 1663 [f. prec. + -LY.] With interruptions or void intervals; discontinuously. *b. Bot.* (and *Zool.*) With smaller or otherwise different members in the intervals between the others (see prec. b) 1753. *b. Spiraea ulmaria* leaves i. pinnate Hooker.

Interrupter, -or (intə'rʌptər), 1511 [partly a L. partly f. INTERRUPT v. -ER] One who i. pis (see the vb.) *b. A* device for i. corrupt g an el 868

Interrupt on tə'ɪpʃən ME [ad L. *interruptio* n. of F. *interrompre* on] The action of interrupting, or fact of being interrupted (see the vb.). 1. Hindrance of course or continuance, temporary stoppage or cessation 1499. 2. A breach of continuity in space or serial order; a break; the formation or existence of a gap ME. 3. Interruption. 4. The action, or an act, of hindering or thwarting -1595. 5. *So. Law.* The stop legally requisite to stop the currency of a period of prescription 1615.

1. I still go on with the work I have in hand, but with terrible interruptions BURKE. 2. The interruptions of the Strata Woodward. *b.* Places severed from the Continent by the i. of the Sea HALE. 3. SHAKES *John III* iv. 9.

Interruptive (intə'rʌptiv), *a.* 1643. [f. as INTERRUPT v. + -IVE.] 1. Having the quality of interrupting 1651. 2. Characterized by interruption, interrupted. HEWLE.

Interscapular (intə'skæpjʊlə), *a.* (sb) 1721. [INTER-II. 2 a.] 1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Situated between the scapulae or shoulder-blades. 2. *sb.* (in *pl.*) The interscapular feathers.

Interscendent (intə'skɛndənt), *a.* *rare* 1706. [ad. mod. L. *interscendens*, -ent-um (Leibnitz), *f. inter*; after *transcendens* TRANSCENDENT.] *Math.* Applied to expressions or equations involving incommensurable quantities in the exponents; regarded as being intermediate between *algebraic* and *transcendental*. Also *Interscendental* *a.*

Interscribe, *v.* *rare* 1656. [ad. L. *interscribere*.] To write between, to interline.

Interscam (intə'skəm), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* 1589 [ad. F. *entresemer* to sow among, *f. entre* between + *semer* -L. *seminare*. But app. often assoc. w. SEAM v.] *trans.* To sprinkle or scatter between or amongst other things; to intersperse. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

Intersecant, *a.* (sb.) *rare* 1658. [ad. L. *intersecantem*, *pr. pple.* of *intersecare*, see next.] Intersecting. As *sb.* (in *pl.*) Intersecting lines.

Intersect (intə'sekt), *v.* 1615. [f. L. *intersecare*, *inter* + *secare*, *f. inter* + *secare* to cut.] 1. *trans.* To divide (something) in two by passing through or lying across it; to cross. *Freq. in pass.* (const. *with* or *by*). *b. Geom.* Of a line or surface: To cut (see CUT v. IV. 1) 1646. *c.* To divide (two things) by passing between them 1784. 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To cross or cut each another; chiefly *Geom.* 1847.

1. Crevasses also i. the ice TYNDALL. *b.* Where these two Arches I., or cut each other, there is the Center Moxon. *c.* Lands intersected by a narrow fifth Abhor each other COVER. 2. Straight streets intersecting at right angles GROZ.

Intersection (intə'sekʃən), 1559. [ad. L. *intersectionem*. Cf. F. *intersection*.] 1. The action or fact of intersecting. 2. The place where two things intersect; chiefly *Geom.*, the point (or line) common to two lines or surfaces which intersect 1559. Hence *Intersectional* *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by L.

Interseptal (intə'septəl), *a.* 1847. [f. L. *interseptum* diaphragm, etc. (*f. inter* + *septum* fence) + -AL.] Situated between septa or partitions. (Chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.*)

Interfert, *v.* 1583. [f. L. *interferere*, *inter* + *ferre* to set, place, etc.] *trans.* To insert between other things, to interpolate -1691. *So* + *Interfession*, the action of inter-ferting; that which is interserted.

Interset; see INTER-*pref.* I. 1 a.

Intershock (intə'shɒk), *v.* *rare* 1603. [f. INTER-I. 1 b + SHOCK v. With sense x cf. F. *entrechoquer*.] 1. *trans.* To shock or attack mutually -1605. 2. *intr.* To strike together, collide 1650.

Intershoot (intə'shʊt), *v.* 1845. [INTER-I. 1 a.] *intr.* To shoot or glance at intervals. *trans.* To variegate at intervals (chiefly in *pa. pple.* *intershot*, const. *with*).

Hues intershooting, and to sight Lost and recovered Wordsw.

Intersideral (intə'saɪdɪrəl), *a.* 1656. [See INTER II. 2 c and SIDERAL.] = INTERSTEL

In intə's (f) a 852. [See

IN ER I 2 a d SOC AL] L s n bet een as oia es soc al

Inter-somnial (intə'sɒniəl), *a.* 1849. [f. INTER-II. 2 d + L. *somnium* dream + -AL, prop. *intra-somnial*.] Occurring in the midst of a dream. *So* *Inter-somnious* *a.* 'between sleeping and waking' (Worcester)

Interspace (intə'speɪs), *sb.* ME. [INTER-I. 2 b.] 1. A space between two things, interval. 2. An interval of time 1629. *So* *Inter-spacial* *a.* of or belonging to an i.

Interspace (intə'speɪs), *v.* 1847 [INTER-I. 1.] *trans.* To put a space or interval between; to occupy or fill the space or interval between.

Interspeech 1579 [INTER-I. 2 a.] Speech between or among a number of persons colloquy -1656.

Intersperse (intə'spɜːs), *v.* 1566 (*entersperse*). [f. L. *interspersus*, *interspersere*, *f. inter* + *spargere*.] 1. *trans.* To scatter or sprinkle between or among other things; to mingle dispersedly or at intervals 1615. 2. To furnish adorn, or diversify *with* things scattered about or mingled at intervals.

1. The way in which you have interspersed local traditions and stories KINGSLY. 2. The lucc of the county was interspersed with groves GIBSON.

Interspersion (intə'spɜːʃən), 1658. [f. prec.] The action of interspersing or condition of being interspersed.

Interspatial (intə'spɜːʃiəl), *a.* 1831. [INTER-II. 2 a.] = next.

Interspinous (intə'spiːniəs), *a.* 1839 [INTER-II. 2 a.] *Anat.* Situated between the spines or spinous processes of vertebrae.

Interspersion 1623. [ad. L. *interspirationem*; see next.] A taking breath between, a breathing space -1656.

Interspire, *v.* 1647. [ad. L. *interspirare*, *f. inter* + *spirare* to breathe.] To take breath between; to pause, take rest. H. MORR.

Interstate, *inter-state* (intə'reɪt), *a.* U.S. 1815. [INTER-II. 3.] Lying, extending or carried on between states; pertaining to the mutual relations of the States of the American Union.

Trusts are purely State, and not i. affairs 1899

Interstellar (intə'stɛlə), *a.* 1626. [INTER-II. 2 a.] Situated between the stars; occupying or passing through the spaces between the stars.

A comet arriving from remote i. space PROCTOR. *So* *Interstellar* *a.* (Dict.)

Intersternal; see INTER-II. 2 a.

Interstice (intə'stɪs, intə'stɪs), 1603 [ad. L. *interstitium* space between, *f. inter* + *stitium* *interstitere*, *f. inter* + *stare* to stand; cf. F. *interstice*.] 1. An intervening space (usu. empty); esp. a relatively small or narrow space between things or the parts of a body, a narrow opening, chink, or crevice. 2. An intervening space of time; an interval between actions. Now *rare* 1639. *b. spec. in Canon Law* (*pl.*) The intervals required between the reception of the various degrees of holy orders 1745.

1. The interstices of water are always found full of air 1756. 2. Long inter-regnisms or interstices in government 1639. Hence *Intersticed* *a.* having interstices; also, fitted at intervals *with* something

Interstinctive, *a.* 1696. [f. L. *interstinctus*, *interstingere* + -IVE.] Serving to divide or mark off. WALLIS.

Interstitial (intə'stɪʃiəl), *a.* 1646. [f. L. *interstitium* (see INTERSTICE) + -AL.] 1. Of the nature of an interstice; forming interstices. 2. Of a thing: Pertaining to, existing in, or occupying interstices 1665. 3. Of a physical or morbid process: Taking place in the interstices of a body, and so affecting its internal structure 1807.

2. *I. tissue* (*Anat.*), the fine connective tissue lying between the cells of other tissue. *I. organs*, smaller organs of the body situated between larger ones. Hence *Interstitally* *adv.*

Interstition ME [ad. L. *interstitium*, see INTERSTICE] = INTERSTITIUM

Interstitium intə'stɪʃiəm *PI* -stɪʃiə, -tɪʃiə 597 [I. see INTERSTICE] INTERSTICE 706.

() a (nom) au (loud) v cut g f chet a ceta a I c v p F a D

Interstratification (s æ fiks fə) 1855
[INTER I a.] The cond on o fa o beng
n e s at fied an n e posed formation o
deposit.

Interstratify (-stræt'ifai), v. 182a. [INTER-
I x b.] 1. *trans.* in *pass.* Of geological strata:
To be alternated or interspersed with other
strata. 2. *intr.* To lie as strata between other
strata 1880. Hence **Interstratified** ppl. a.
placed as a stratum between other strata 1839.

Intertangle (intæ'tæŋ'g'l), v. 1589.
[INTER-I x b.] *trans.* To tangle together;
to intertwine confusedly. Hence **Intertangle-
ment**, intertangled state or condition.

Intertarsal: see **INTER-pref.**
Intertex, v. 1578. [ad. L. *intertexere*, f
inter + *texere* to weave.] *trans.* To weave to-
gether, intertwine -1566.

Intertexture (intæ'tekstʃər), 1649. [f. L.
intertextus, ppl. stem of *intertexere* (see *prec.*)
+ -URE.] 1. The action of interweaving; the
fact or condition of being interwoven. 2.
quasi-concr. An intertwined or interwoven
structure 1631.

2. I firm Of thorny boughs COWPER.

Intertie (intæ'tai), 1703. [INTER-I a b];
but orig. a var. of *intertice*.] A horizontal
piece of timber connecting two vertical pieces.
Intertissued (intæ'tiʃuəd), ppl. a. 1599.
[f. OF. *entretissu* interwoven + -ED¹.] Inter-
woven.

Intertrochlear 1603. [INTER-I a a.]
Traffic between two or more persons or places;
reciprocal commerce -1640.

Intertrochlear, a. [INTER-I a a.]
Translucent between or through each other.
SHELLEY.

Intertrochlear, a. 1831. [INTER-II
a a.] *Anat.* Situated between the transverse
processes of the vertebrae.

Intertribal (intæ'trai bəl), a. 186a. [INTER-
II a c.] Existing or earned on between different
tribes.

Intertrochlear (intæ'trai'gə), 1706. [L. (for
intertrochlear), f. *intertrochlear* to rub against each
other.] *Pathol.* Inflammation caused by the
rubbing of one part of the surface of the skin
against another.

Intertrochanteric: see **INTER-**.

Intertrochlear (-trɒ'klɪər), a. 1870
[INTER-II a a.] Situated in the middle of
the trochlear surface of a joint.

Intertropical (intæ'trɒp'ikəl), a. 1794.
[INTER-II a a.] Of or pertaining to regions
between the tropics; tropical.

Intertubular: see **INTER-**.

Intertwine (intæ'twain), v. 1641. [INTER-
I x b.] 1. *trans.* To twine (things) together;
to interlace, intertwist, interweave. Also *intr.*
for *refl.* 2. *trans.* To twine round and involve
(rare) 1717. Hence **Intertwine** sb., Inter-
twinement, the fact of intertwining; inter-
twined state; an intertwined formation. Inter-
twiningly *adv.* so as to 1.

Intertwist (intæ'twɪst), v. 1659. [INTER-
I x b.] *trans.* To twist one within another;
to intertwine, intertangle. Hence **Intertwist-
ingly** *adv.*

Interrugular, -ungulate: see **INTER-**.

Interurban (intæ'rʊbən), a. 1883. [f.
INTER-II a b + L. *urb-* city + -AN.] Carried on
between, or connecting, cities.

Interval (intæ'væl), sb. [ME. *interval*,
intervallus, ult. (partly through Fr.) ad. L. *inter-*
intervallum, orig. 'space between ramparts', f.
inter + *vallum* rampart] 1. The period of
time between two events, actions, etc., or be-
tween two parts of an action, etc.; a period
of cessation; a pause, break. b. *spec.* The
space of time intervening between two febrile
paroxysms, or between any fits or periods of
disease 1634. 2. The space of time intervening
between two points of time; any intervening
time 1616. 3. An open space lying between
two things or two parts of one thing; a gap,
opening 1489. 4. In N. America: = **INTER-
VALE** 3. 1684. 5. *Mus.* The difference of pitch
between two musical sounds o no es 6c9.
6 *fig.* Dis between s in r spect

of pos on be efs e o be een hings
e pec of the qua es 1849
1 The n a s of he play Ps s. b The n eua
o g odda. o a Te. a. Agua 6.4. Ph. Lu. i...
see Lucin. 2. An l of more than sixty years GROVE.
Phr. At (fey) intervals, now and again, not con-
tinuously. 3. Twist Host and Host but narrow
space was left, A dreadful l. Mitr. P. L. vi. 205.
Short intervals of still water 1791. Phr. At intervals,
here and there. Hence **Intervallic** a. 1847.

Interval (intæ'væl), v. rare. 1630. [f.
prec. sb.] 1. *intr.* To come between or in an
interval; to form an interval -1632. 2. *trans.*
(in *pass.*) To break or interrupt at intervals 1883.
a. A march of infinite light, intervalled indeed with
eddies of shadow RUSKIN.

Intervale (intæ'væl). Now Amer. ME.
[In former Eng. use, a var. of **INTERVAL**.
Later, esp. in New England, assoc. w. *vale*
(see *sense* 3).] 1. Of time: = **INTERVAL** sb.
1. -1632. 2. Of space: = **INTERVAL** sb. 3.
-1684. 3. In N. America: A low level tract of
land, esp. along a river; = **INTERVAL** sb. 4.
Also *attrib.* 1653.

3 By intervals we mean those low lands which are
adjacent to the rivers S. WILLIAMS.

Intervalium Pl. -valla, -vallums
1574. [L.; see **INTERVAL** sb.] = **INTERVAL**
sb. 1, 2. -1647

He shall laugh without Intervallums SHAKS.

Inter-variety, -vary: see **INTER-pref.**
Intervene (intæ'vɪn), v. 1615. [f. INTER-
I x a + VEIN sb. or v.] 1. *trans.* To intersect
with or as with veins. 2. (In *pass.*) To place
in alternate veins 1811.

1. White the rest With vermeil intervene'd CARY.

Intervene (intæ'vɪn), v. 1588. [ad. L.
intervenire, f. *inter* + *venire*. Cf. F. *inter-*
venir.] 1. *intr.* To come in as something ex-
traneous 1605. 2. To happen or take place
between other events, or between points in
time 1610. 3. To come in or between;
to interpose (*spec.* in Law, cf. next) 1616. 4.
To come, extend, or lie between 1621. 5. *trans.*
To come between; to intercept; to prevent,
hinder -1830.

1. What wonder if so near Looks I. and smiles Mitr.
P. L. iv. 222. 2. Some argument had intervened
between them LAMB. 3. In all the Negotiations
where he has intervened TAMER. 4. No clouds,
no vapours I. Dyer. 5. Woodlands of birch and hazel
intervening the different estates with natural sylvan
marches De QUINCEY.

Intervener (intæ'vɪnər), Rarely -or.
1621. [f. *prec.* vb. + -ER¹.] One who inter-
venes; *spec.* in Law, one who intervenes in a
suit to which he was not originally a party.

Intervener 1847. [f. **INTERVENE** v.,
after *interpleader*, etc.] Law. The interposition
of a person in a suit in an ecclesiastical court
in defence of his own interest.

Intervent (intæ'vɪnt), a. (sb.) 1605.
[ad. L. *interveniens*, *interveniens*.] 1. That
intervenes; that comes in as something ex-
traneous. 2. Intervening in space, time, or
action 1618. 3. sb. One who intervenes 1620.
a. On the horizon's verge, O'er t. waste Wordsw
Hence **Interventence**, f-ency, intervention.

Intervent, v. rare. 1593. [f. L. *inter-*
venire, *interveniens*.] *trans.* To come between,
obstruct, thwart -1647.

Intervention (intæ'venʃən), ME. [ad.
late L. *interventio*, *interventio*. Cf. F. *intervention*.]
1. The action of intervening, 'stepping in', or
interfering in any affair, so as to affect its
course or issue. 2. Intermediate agency; the
fact of coming in as an intermediary 1659. 3.
The fact of coming or being situated between
in space, time, or order 1645.

1. The 1. of the allied powers between Greece and
Turkey in 1827 BRAND & COX. 2. Adam was flamed
immediately by God, without the 1. of man or woman
PEARSON. 3. Trade Winds... are frequently impeded
by the 1. of Islands 1671. Hence **Interventionist**,
one who favours 1., esp. in international affairs 1839.

Interventor (intæ'ventər), 1727. [a. L.]
1. *Ecol.* = **INTERCESSOR** 3. 2. U.S. A mine-
inspector.

Interventricular (intæ'ventrɪ'kʊlār), a.
1836. [INTER-II a a.] *Anat.* Situated be-
tween the ventricles (of the heart or brain).

Intervene [a. obs. F. *inter-*, *interveniens*,
f. *inter* + *venire* to enter 2 cf
venire In tton S & H BLOUNT

Intervet v 1600 [ad. L. *intervet* v
f. *inter* + *vet* to turn] 1. To dive
and he way to a ena e m sappy m use
-1648; *esp.* to appropriate, embezzle -1850

2. To give a different turn to -1825.
1. Intervetting, embezzling their masters estates
TRAPP. Hence **Intervention**, embezzlement 166
Intervetral (intæ'vet'rāl), a. 1782.
[INTER-II a a.] *Anat.* Situated between
vertebrae. Hence **Intervettrally** *adv.* be-
tween vertebrae.

Interview (intæ'vju), sb. 1514. [a I
entrevue, vbl. sb from *entrevoir* to have a
glimpse of, *s'entrevoir* to see each other, f.
entre (ENTER-) + *voir* = L. *videre*.] 1. A
meeting of persons face to face, esp. for the
purpose of formal conference on some point
b. *spec.* A meeting between a representative of
the press and some one from whom he seeks
to obtain statements for publication 1869. 2
Mutual view (of each other) (rare) -1667. 73.
Inspection -1586; a view, glance, glimpse (of
a thing) -1719.

1. Of Ceremonies in the interview of Kings FLORIO.
b. It is claimed for him [Joseph McCullagh, of St.
Louis] that he was the inventor of the modern news
paper L 1807. 2 At i both stood A while Mitr
P. L. vi. 555.

Interview, v 1548. [ad. F. *entrevoir*
s'entrevoir, pa. pple. *entrevu*, after VIEW v]
1. a. *trans.* To have a personal meeting with
(each other). b. *intr.* To meet together in
person. HALL. 2. *trans.* To get a view of,
to glance at -1624.

Interview (intæ'vju), v 1869. [f. **INTER-**
VIEW sb.] *trans.* To have an interview with
a person; *spec.* To talk with so as to elicit
statements for publication.

A northwest newspaper, in which I have been 'inter-
viewed', and private conversation reported to the
public LOVER. Hence **Interviewing** vbl. sb. In-
terviewee, one who is interviewed.

Interviewer (intæ'vjuər), 1869. [f. *prec.*
+ -ER¹.] One who interviews; *spec.* a journal-
ist who interviews a person with the object of
obtaining matter for publication.

Intervisible: see **INTER-pref.** I a a.

Intervisit (intæ'vɪzɪt), v 1609. [ad. F.
entreviser, f. *entre* (INTER-I x b) + *visiter*]
intr. To exchange visits.

Intervital (intæ'vɪtəl), a. rare. 1850.
[INTER-II a a.] Existing between two lives or
stages of existence.

[There] comes no faintest whisper from the i. gloom
FARRAR.

Intervocal (intæ'vɒkəl), a. rare. 1891.
[f. INTER-II a a + L. *vocalis* vocal, a vowel]
Occurring between vowels. So **Intervocalic**
a. (more usual) 1887.

Intervolution (intæ'vɒlʊʃən), 1850. [f.
next.] Intervolved condition; a winding.

Intervolve (intæ'vɒlv), v. 1667. [f. L.
intervenire (INTER-I x) + *volvere* to roll, wind, c.
involvere.] *trans.* To wind or roll up (things)
within each other; to wind or involve (some-
thing) within the coils of something else. Also
intr.

Mazes intricate, Eccentric, intervolved Mitr

Intervolve (intæ'vɒlv), v. Pa. t. -wove,
pa. pple. -woven (f-wove), also f-waved.
1578. [f. INTER-I x b + WEAVE v.] 1
trans. To weave together, as the warp and
wool of a fabric; to interlace; to intertwine
2. *transf.* and *fig.* To intermingle as if by
weaving; to intertwine intimately; to blend
intimately 1589.

1 Two Olives... With roots intwin'd, and branches
intervolve POPE. A... method of interweaving gold
with wool or linen 1870. 2. The moral law is. inter
woven into our very nature BUTLER.

Interwind (intæ'vɪnd), v. Pa. t. and
pple. -wound (wound). 1693. [INTER-I x b]
trans. To wind (things) into or through each
other; to wind together; to intertwine, inter-
twist. Also *fig.* Also *intr.* (for *refl.*)

Interwish, etc.: see **INTER-pref.**

Interwork (intæ'wɜrk), v. Pa. t. and pple.
-wrought (-rɒt), -worked (-wɜrkt) 1603.
[INTER-I x b.] *trans.* To work one thing
into and through another to combine by inter-
pen b. At To n erect 1855

Interwoven (intəwəv'ən), *pp. a.* 1647. [*pa. pp. of INTERWEAVE v.*] Woven together; interlaced; intricately entangled.

Interwreath (-rēθ), *v.* 1658. [*INTER-L* + *wreath*.] *trans.* To wreath together; to intertwine into or as in, a wreath.

+Intestable, a. 1590. [*ad. late L. intestabilis, f. in- (IN-³) + testabilis, f. testari; see INTERSTATE.*] 1. Legally incapable of making or of benefiting by a will -1767. 2. Disqualified from being a witness or giving evidence -1656. Hence **+Intestability**.

Intestacy (intestās'i), 1767. [*f. INTESTATE a. see -ACY.*] Law. The condition or fact of dying intestate or without having made a will.

Intestate (intestēt), *ME.* [*ad. OF. intestat, L. intestatus, f. in- (IN-³) + testatus, testari to bear witness, to make a will.*] *A. adj.* 1. Of a person: Not having made a will. 2. Of things. Not disposed of by will 1538.

1. He died i. JOHNSON. *fig. Rich III.* iv. iv. 128. 2. The administration of a godys 1538.

B. sb. One who dies intestate 1658. **Intestinal** (intestīnāl, intestānāl), *a.* 1599. [*ad. med. or mod. L. intestinalis, Cf. F. intestinal.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the intestines; found in or affecting the intestines. 2. Having an intestine or enteron; opp. to ANENTEROUS.

2. = **INTESTINE a.** 1. MRS. BROWNING. 1. Worms 1757. The i. tube 1857.

Intestine (intestīn), *sb.* 1533. [*ad. L. intestinum (also used), adj. neut. used subst.; see next.*] 1. The lower part of the alimentary canal, from the pyloric end of the stomach to the anus, called pop. the bowels or guts. In ordinary use, commonly pl.; the singular is applied to each of the two distinct parts, the small intestine (comprising the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum), and the large intestine (comprising the cæcum, colon, and rectum), and also, in scientific use, to the canal as a whole, in biology, it often includes the whole alimentary canal from the mouth downward 1597. 2. *fig.* The inmost part or member. LD BERNERS.

Intestine (intestīn), *a.* 1535. [*ad. L. intestinus, f. intus within. Cf. F. intestinal.*] 1. Internal with regard to a country or people; domestic, civil. Also *fig.* 2. Internal with regard to human nature or the nature of things; inward, unate (*rare*) -1658. 3. Seated in the bowels; intestinal -1727. 4. Internal with reference to any thing or place. [*Obs. exc. as fig. from 1 or 3*] 1654.

1. That shooke, And furious close of civil Butchery SHAKES. I. feeds FAVOR, foes 1761, division 1869. 4. All t. Works as Wainscot, floors [etc.] EVELYN. *Phr. I motion.* motion entirely within, or among the molecules of, a body.

+Intext. [*ad. L. intextus an interweaving or ? f. IN adv. + TEXT sb.*] The text or matter of a book. HERRICK.

Intextine (intestīn). Also **intextine**. 1835. [*f. L. intus + EXTINE.*] Bot. An inner coating of the pollen grain within the extine.

Intexture, v. rare. 1856. [*f. L. intext-, ppl. stem of intextere to weave in + -URE*] *trans.* To weave or work in. Hence **Intextured ppl. a.**

Intifal, *i. etc.*: see **ENTHRA(L)**, *etc.*

Inting, *v.* 1600. [*f. IN-1 + THING v.*] *intr.* To throng, press, or crowd in. FAIRFAX.

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Intimate (intīmēt), 1632. [*ad. L. intimatus, intimare, f. intus inmost, as sb. a close friend, f. intus within; see INTIMATE v.*]

A. adj. 1. Inmost, most inward, deep-seated; hence, Essential, intrinsic. Now chiefly in scientific use. 2. Pertaining to the inmost thoughts or feelings 1671. 3. Close in acquaintance or association, characterized by familiarity; very familiar. Also *transf.* of things. Pertaining to or dealing with such close personal relations. 1635. 4. *euphem.* of illicit sexual intercourse 1889. 5. Of knowledge or acquaintance: Close 1630. 6. Of a relation between things: Very close 1692.

1. The i. structure of matter and ether 1878. 2. I knew from i. impulse MUR. *Sams.* 223. 3. A Knight who was an i. friend of his 1635. 4. An i. knowledge of his character JUNIUS LETH. 5. Pride is of such i. Connection with Ingratitude SOUTH. Hence **Intimate-ly adv.** 1637. *ness (rare)* 1642.

B. sb. A person with whom one is intimate; a very close friend or associate 1659.

Intimate (intīmēt), *v.* *Pa. pp. intimate*, also *intimate*, 1538. [*f. late L. intimat-, intimare to put or bring into, drive or press into, to make known, announce, notify, f. intus.*] 1. *trans.* To make known formally, to notify, state; formerly, to proclaim, to declare (war). 2. To make known indirectly; hence, to signify, indicate; to imply, to hint at 1590. 3. To mention indirectly 1634. 4. To make intimate, familiarize -1654.

1. He incontinent did proclaim and i. open waite HALL. This resolution she intimated to the leaders of both factions ROBERTSON. 2. The Apostle expresses one duty and intimates another JER. TAYLOR.

Intimation (intīmā'shən), 1442. [*a. F., ad. late L. intimatio; see prec.*] 1. The action of intimating; formal notification; formerly, declaration (of war). 2. Law. Notification of a requirement made by law, and of the penalty in case of default. 3. *Obs.* 1632. 4. An expression by sign or token, an indication; a suggestion, a hint 1551.

1. They made an edict, with an i. that whosoever killed a stork should be banished HOLLAND. 2. I have often had intimations in dreams JOWETT.

+Intime, a. 1618. [*a. F. intime, or ad. L. intimus.*] = **INTIMATE a.** -1678.

Intimidate (intīmīdēt), *v.* 1646 [*f. med. L. intimidat-, intimidare, f. in- (IN-²) + timidus, see -ATE, and cf. F. intimidier.] trans.* To render timid, inspire with fear; to overawe, cow; now, *esp.* to force to or deter from some action by threats or violence.

Unless you can find means to corrupt or i. the jury JUNIUS LETH. Hence **Intimidator**. **Intimidatory a.** of intimidating nature or tendency.

Intimidation (intīmīdā'shən), 1658. [*n. of action from prec.*] The action of intimidating or making afraid; the fact or condition of being intimidated; now, *esp.* the use of threats or violence to force to or restrain from some action.

What was denied to reason and policy is surrendered to i. J. W. CROKER.

Intimity (intīmīti), 1617. [*f. L. intimus + -ITY; cf. F. intimid.*] 1. = **INTIMACY** 1. COLLINS. 2. Intimate quality or nature; inwardness; privacy 1889.

+Intimous, a. 1619. [*f. L. intimus + -OUS.*] = **INTIMATE a.** -1665.

Intinction (intīn'kshən), 1559. [*ad. late L. intinctionem, inting(u)ere.*] 1. The action of dipping in; a dyeing; that in which something has been dipped, an infusion -1658. 2. *Eccl.* The action of dipping the bread in the wine at the Eucharist, so that the two kinds may be administered conjointly 1872.

+Intinctivity, 1794. [*f. IN-3 + L. tinct-, tinger to dye + -IVS + -ITY; prob. after v. activity.*] The quality of not communicating colour.

Intine (intīn), 1835. [*f. L. intus + -INE.*] Bot. The inner membrane of the pollen grain.

Intire, Intitle, obs. ff. ENTIRE, ENTITLED.

Intitulation (intītūlā'shən), Also **+ten-**, 1456. [*a. obs. F., or ad. med. L. or L. type + titulationem.*] 1. The action of entitling; a superscription, title. 2. The action of bestowing a title; a designation 1586.

Intitule (intītūl), *v.* Also **+ten-**, 1483. [*a. OF. intituler ad la o L. intitulare f*

in- (IN-²) + titulus TITLE.] 1. = **ENTITLED v.**, in various senses. 2. To prefix to a book the name of a person to whom it is dedicated -1691. 3. To dedicate (to) by name or title -1707. 4. I intituled Your Majesty to a Work EVELYN. 3. The Society [of the Garter] is entituled to St. George 1707.

Into (intū), *prep.* OE. [*Orig. the two words, in adv. + to prep., in which the adv. expresses general direction, and the prep. has reference to a particular point or place.*] *Gen. et al. sense*; -The prep. expressing the motion which results in the position expressed by IN, or which is directed towards that position.

1. Of motion or direction; ordinary uses. 1. Expressing motion to a position within a space or thing. Regularly after verbs of going, coming, bringing, putting, and the like. 2. In reference to non-physical things, treated as having extension or content OE. 3. a. Introducing the substance or form into which any thing turns or grows, or is changed, moulded fashioned, or made ME. b. Introducing the condition or result brought about by some action 1540. 4. Introducing the parts produced by division, breaking, folding, and the like ME. 5. Used techn. with the vb. MULTIPLY. 6. As an addition or accession to as into the bargain. [*Perh. = in, to the bargain, cf. IN adv. 1.*] 1646. 7. Expressing direction without actual motion, after turn, look, send, etc. 1605. 8. Introducing a period of time to the midst of which anything advances or continues 1594.

1. Come into the garden, Maud TENNYSON. A limitation which can easily be read into deed or will 1895. *ellipt.* At dawn he is into Bonar KNIGHT. 2. These things being benten into the Dukes munde MORE. To fall into error 1552. What Measures the Allies must enter into STEELE. 3. a. The twilight thickened into night W. IRVING. b. Persecuted into insurrection 1849. 7. If you can look into the Seedles of Time SHAKES. 8. We had now got into the month of March DICKENS.

II. *Obs. senses.* 1. Unto, even to; to the very... -1548. 2. Towards -1632. 3. Until on to, up to (a time or date) -1534. 4. Unto, to (a thing or person) -1611. 5. Defining the part of anything in which it is penetrated, pierced, etc. -1788.

4. That he enchants Societies into him CYMB. 1. vi. 167. 5. I... fired again, and shot him into the head DL FOR.

III. Of position: = **IN**. (After 1400, *Sc.*) To laugh wif tears into his een RAMSAY.

Int-toed (stress variable), *a.* 1824. [*IN adv.*] Having the toes turned inwards.

Intolerable (intōlērā'b'l), *a. (adv.)* ME. [*ad. L. intolerabilis, see IN-² and TOLERABLE*] 1. That cannot be tolerated, borne, or put up with; unendurable, insupportable, insufferable 16. Loosely, as a strong intensive: Excessive, extreme, very great. (*Cf. awful*) -1725. 2. That cannot be withstood ME. 3. *adv.* Intolerably; also, Exceedingly, extremely -1716.

1. A cloudless, i. sun 1861. I. conduct FROUDE. b. But one half penny-worth of Bread to this in tolerable deals of Sack & SHAKES. 3. His only fault. 1. That she is intolerable curst TANN. SHIR. l. ii. 80. Hence **Intolerability**, **Intolerableness**. In to lerbly *adv.*

Intolerance (intōlērāns), 1765. [*ad. L. intolerantia, f. intolerantem.*] 1. The fact or habit of not tolerating (something); inability or unwillingness, to tolerate or endure some particular thing. Const. *of*. 2. *spec.* Absence of tolerance for difference of opinion or practice, esp. in religious matters; denial of the right to differ 1790.

1. I of official peculation 1844. 2. The great antagonist of i. is not humanity, but Knowledge DUCKLE. So **Intolerance** 1693.

Intolerant (intōlērānt), *a. (sb.)* 1735. [*ad. L. intolerantem, f. in- (IN-²) + tolerantem tolerate to TOLERATE.*] 1. Not having the habit or capacity of tolerating (something), unable, or unwilling, to endure (something specified). Const. *of*. b. *Forestry*. Incapable of enduring shade U.S. 1893. 2. *spec.* That does not tolerate opinions or practices different from one's own, esp. in religious matters; that denies the right to differ; disposed to persecute those who differ 1765. 3. *sb.* An intolerant person 795.

1. The b. being limited and l.

1. (man) a (pass) an (low) v (cont) f (Fr chaf) p (evcr) o (I cry) o (Fr can de vce) nt (Psyche) p (what p (got).

of excesses ARBUTHNOT (J.). Some patients are very
of arsenic 1880. 2. The national temper of the
Jews was I. PALSY. Hence Intolerantly adv. So
Intolerating a. 1712.

Intoleration (intplərə'ʃən). *rare*. 1611.
[IN-³.] Want of toleration, intolerance.

Intomb (e, obs. f. ENTOMB.

Intonaco, -ico (intō'nāko, -iko). 1806. [It.
intonaco, †*intonaco* plaster, f. *intonicare*, L.
type **intunicare*, f. *intuna* coat, TUNIC.] The
final coating of plaster spread upon a wall or
other surface, esp. for fresco painting.

Intonate, *v.* 1 *rare*. 1626. [f. L. *intonat-*,
intonare, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *tonare* to thunder.]
rare. To thunder forth -1739.

Intonate (intōnət'), *v.* 1795. [f. ppl.
stem of med. L. *intonare*, f. *in-* (IN-¹) + *tonus*
TONE.] 1. *trans*. To INTONE. 2. To utter or
pronounce with a particular tone 1833. 3.
Phonetics. To emit or pronounce with sonant
vibration; to voice. WHITNEY.

1 Savonarola .. intoning .. the psalm *Exurgat*
Deus Roscoe.

Intonation (intōnə'ʃən). 1620. [f. med. L.
intonare to INTONE.] 1. In *Church Music*,
The opening phrase of a plain-song melody,
preceding the reciting-note, and usually sung
either by the priest alone, or by one or a few
of the choristers; the recitation of this. 2.
The action of intoning, or reciting in a singing
voice 1788. 3. The utterance or production of
musical tones; in reference to manner or style,
esp. to exactitude of pitch 1776. 4. Manner of
utterance of the tones of the voice in speaking;
accent 1791.

4 That unfortunate I. of Aberdeenshire 1791.

Intonator (intōnə'tɔr). 1875 [f. as IN-
TONATION.] A monochord or single string
stretched across a flat sound-board, for the
study of musical intervals.

Intone (intō'n), *v.* Also *en-*. 1485 [ad.
med. L. *intonare*; in form *entone*, prob. a. OF.
entoner.] 1. *trans*. To utter in musical tones;
to chant; *spec*. To recite in a singing voice;
usu. to recite in monotone. Also *absol.* or
intr. 2. To sing the opening phrase of a
plain-song melody at the beginning of a chant,
canticle, etc. 1880. 3. = INTONATE *v.* 2. 2.
1860. 4. *intr*. 'To make a slow protracted
noise' (J) 1728.

1 The Clergy began to I. their Litany MITMAN.
4 So swells each wind-pipe; As intones to Ass
Pope. Hence Intonement, *en-* (rare), intonation.

Intorsion (intɔ'ʃən). 1760. [a. F., ad. L.
intorsionem, f. *intorquere*; see next.] The
action of twisting; *spec*. in *Bot*. the twisting of
the stem of a plant.

Intort (intɔ't), *v.* Now *rare*. 1615. [f. L.
intort, *intorquere*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *torquere* to
twist.] *trans* To twist or curl inwards. Peril.
only in the pa. pples. Intorted.

In toto: see IN LAT. *prep*.

Intourist. 1930. [IN *adv*.] The name
of the State Travel Bureau of the U.S.S.R.

Intoxicant. 1863. [ad med. L. *intoxicant-*
tem; see ANI.] a. *adj*. Intoxicating 1832.
b. *sb*. An intoxicating substance or liquor.

Intoxicate (intɔ'ksikət), *ppl.* a. (sb.) ME.
[ad. med. L. *intoxicatus*; see next. In later
use taken as short for *intoxicated*.] *tr*. Ren-
dered poisonous; empoisoned -1637, killed
by poison -1607. 2. Intoxicated, mebriated
(lit and fig.) 1500. 3. *sb*. One who is intoxi-
cated. H. WALPOLE.

2 The mind I. With present objects WOPSW

Intoxicate (intɔ'ksikət), *v.* 1529. [f. med. L.
intoxicat, *intoxicare*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *toxicare*
to poison, f. *toxicum* = Gr. *toxikon* poison.]
1 *trans* To poison -1684. 2. To stupefy
or render unconscious or delirious; madden
with a drug or alcoholic liquor; to inebriate,
make drunk 1598. Also *absol.* 3. *fig.* +a. To
poison; to corrupt morally or spiritually
-1860. b. To stupefy or excite as with a drug
or alcoholic liquor 1591

1 It goeth downe very pleasantly, intoxicating
weake braines HAKLUY. *absol.* Cordials, which heat
and I. BARKLEY. 3. b. So new a Power will un-
doubtedly I. Persons who were not born to CHAS. I.
Hence Intoxicated *ppl.* b. liquor 576, *fig*
699.

Intoxication (intɔ'ksikə'ʃən). LYDGE. [f.
INTOXICATE *v.*] 1. The action of poisoning,
the state of being poisoned; an instance of this.
Obs., exc. *Med*. 2. The action of stupefying
with a drug or alcoholic liquor; the making
drunk or inebriated; the condition of being so
stupefied or made drunk 1646. 3. *fig.* +a. The
poisoning of the moral or mental faculties; a
cause of this -1728. b. The action or power of
highly exciting the mind; elation beyond the
bounds of sobriety 1712.

3. b. The I. of wealth and power THIRLWALL.
Intra- (intrə), *prefix*, repr. L. *intra* 'on the
inside, within'. Sometimes confused with
INTER-. Chiefly in *adjs.*, in which it stands in
prepositional relation to the *sb.* implied in the
second element.

Intra- *adjs.*, occurring within an acinus or
racemose gland. **Intracarpellary**, *Bot*. situated
within a carpel; also (erron.) between or among
carpels (prop. *intercarpellary*). **Intracellular**, *Bot*.
situated or occurring within the substance of a cell (as
digestion in Protozoa); hence *Intracellularly* *adv*.
Intraecclesiastical, existing or occurring within
a church. **Intralecular**, situated within the loculi
or chambers of some structure. **Intramarginal**,
situated on the inner side of the margin, a. g. of a leaf.
Intramercurial, *Jan*, *Astron* situated within the
orbit of Mercury. **Intranasal**, situated or occurring
within the nose. **Intranuclear**, situated within
the nucleus of a cell. **Intraparochial**, existing or
occurring within a parish. **Intrastromal**, situated
within the stroma or connective tissue of an organ or
structure. **Intrateritorial**, situated or contained
within a territory. **Intrathoracic**, situated or
occurring within the thorax. **Intra-urban**, carried
on within a city. **Intravascular**, situated within
or between valves (prop. *intravascular*). **Intra-**
vitaline [L. *vitalis* yoke], occurring within the
yolk of an egg.

Intracranial (-krən'niəl), a. 1847. [f.
INTRA- + L. *cranium*, cf. *cranial*.] Situated
or occurring within the cranium or skull.

Intractable (intrəktə'b'l), a. (sb.) 1545.
[ad. L. *intractabilis*; see IN-³ and TRACTA-
BLE.] 1. Of persons, etc.: Not to be guided;
uncontrollable, refractory, stubborn. 2. Of
things: Not easily treated or dealt with; re-
sisting treatment or effort 1607. 3. *sb*. An un-
manageable person 1883.

1. An I. people 1548, annual 1837, will 1878. 2.
Lands of a boggly I. character 1861. Hence In-
tractability, Intractableness, the quality of
being I. Intractably *adv*.

Intractile (intrəkt'il, -ail), a. *rare*. 1626
[IN-¹.] †1. Not tractile; incapable of being
drawn out in length; not ductile. EACON. 2.
= INTRACTABLE a. 2. 1880.

Intra-do. 1640. [ad. Sp. *entrada* entry =
late L. *intrata*; see ENTRADA and -ADO a.]
1. A formal entry -1716. 2. Income; revenue
-1672. 3. An entering upon. H. L'ESTRANGE.
2. Their *intrado* would never support their ordinary
charges 1572.

Intradors (intrə'dɔs). 1772. [a. F., f. L.
intra + F. *dors* the back.] *Anat*. The lower or
interior curve of an arch; *spec*. the lower curve
of the voussoirs or stones which immediately
form the arch. Cf. EXTRADORS.

Intrafoliaceous (-fəli'əʃəs), a. 1760. [f.
INTRA- + L. *folium*; see FOLIACEOUS.] *Bot*.
Situated on the inner side of a leaf.

Intralobular (intrə'lɒb'ylər), a. 1839. [f.
INTRA- + LOBULE; cf. *lobular*.] *Anat*. Situated
or occurring within the lobes of an organ
or structure; as, the 2. *bile-vessels*, the biliary
capillaries.

Intramolecular (-mole'kiālər), a. 1884.
[INTRA- *pref*.] Situated, existing, or occurring
within a molecule or the molecules of a body
or substance.

Intramundane (-mɔndən), a. 1845. [f.
INTRA- + L. *mundus*; cf. *mundane*.] Situated
or existing within the world (i. e. this world, or
the material or created world).

Intramural (intrə'mi'ʊrəl), a. 1846. [f.
INTRA- + L. *murus*; cf. *mural*.] 1. Situated,
existing, or performed within the walls of a
city or building. 2. *Anat.*, *Path.*, and *Bot*.
Situated within the substance of the wall of a
hollow organ, or of a cell 1879.

Interscalent (intrənskə'lənt), a. 1846
[IN-³ TRANSCALENT after *transca* ent
impervious to heat. Hence

Intransferable (intrənsfərb'l, intrəns-
fərb'rab'l), a. 1853. [IN-³.] Incapable of being
transferred.

Intransgressible (intrənsgrəs'ib'l), a.
1603. [IN-³.] That cannot or may not be
transgressed.

Intransient, a. 1650. [IN-³.] Not passing
over; not passing to another by succession
-1717.

Intransigent (intrənsidʒənt). Also *-eant*.
1879. [a. F. *intransigent* (entrənzidʒən), from
Sp. *los intransigentes*, the party of the Extreme
Left in the Spanish Cortes, and in 1873-4 the
extreme Republicans in Spain; f. L. *in-* (IN-³)
+ *transigens*, *transigere* to come to an under-
standing, f. *trans* across + *agere* to act.]

A. *adj*. That refuses to come to terms; un-
compromising, irreconcilable 1881.

The advancing tide of *intransigent* radicalism 1883

B. *sb*. An irreconcilable (in politics); an un-
compromising Republican 1879.

Certain of the *Intransigents* are averse to a
reconciliation between Italy and the Papal Sec 1899
So *Intransigence*, *-eance* 1882.

Intransitive (intrənsitiv), a. (sb.) 1612
[ad. L. *intransitivus* not passing over (Pris-
cian), f. *in-* (IN-²) + *transire*.] 1. *Gram*. Of
verbs and their construction: Expressing action
which does not pass over to an object; not
taking a direct object. (See TRANSITIVE,
NEUTER.) b. as *sb*. An intransitive verb 1824
2. That does not pass on to another person or
beyond certain limits (*rare*) 1641. 3. *Math*. In
the theory of groups, opp. to TRANSITIVE, q. v.
1902.

2. And then it is for the image sake, and so far is I
but whatever is paid more to the image is transitive
and passes further JER TAYLOR. Hence *Intransi-*
tively *adv*. in an I. manner.

In transitu: see IN LAT. *prep*.

Intranslatable, a. 1690. [IN-³.] Un-
translatable.

Intransmissible, a. 1656. [IN-³.] Not
transmissible.

Intransmutable, a. 1691. [IN-³.] Not
transmutable or changeable into something
else. Hence *Intransmutability*.

Intraot (intrənt), 1560. [ad L. *intraotem*,
intrare to enter.] A. *sb*. 1. One who enters,
an incomer (*rare*). b. One who enters into
holy orders 1657. c. One who makes legal
entry 1592. 2. Formerly, in the University of
St. Andrews, a student chosen by each nation
for the election of the Rector -1819.

2. The school in which the I. had been previously
educated is specified MASSON.

B. *adv*. Entering; that enters 1803.

Intra-ocular (intrə'ɔkjʊlər), a. 1826. [f.
INTRA- + L. *oculus*; cf. *ocular*.] Situated or
occurring within the eyeball. (Also *erron.* for
interocular.)

Intrap, obs. f. ENTRAP *v*.

Intrapetiolar (intrəpeti'ɔlər), a. 1864. [f.
INTRA- + PETIOLE; cf. *petiolar*.] *Bot*. Situated
within, or on the inner side of, the petiole
or leaf-stalk; applied a. to an axillary bud
formed immediately under the base of the
petiole and surrounded by it so as not to
appear until the leaf has fallen, b. to a stipule
or pair of confluent stipules, between the peti-
ole and the axis.

Intratropical (-trɒpikəl), a. 1811. [INTRA-
pref.] Situated or occurring within the tropics.

Intra-uterine (intrə'yutəri'n, -əm), a.
1835 [f. INTRA- + L. *uterus*; cf. *uterine*.]
Situated, occurring, or passed within the
uterus or womb; relating to this stage of an
animal's life.

Intravenous (intrə'veniəs), a. 1847. [f.
INTRA- + L. *vena* vein; cf. *venous*.] Existing
or taking place within a vein or the veins

Intraventricular (-ventri'kiālər), a. 1882
[f. INTRA- + L. *ventriculus*, *-um* VENTRICLE,
cf. *ventricular*.] *Anat*. Situated or contained
within a ventricle of the brain or heart.

Treasure, etc.: see ENTREASURE, etc.

Intreatable, a. 1509. [ad. F. *intraitable*,
f. *traiter* to treat, after L. *intractabilis*; see
INTRACTABLE. That cannot be treated with
merciful e 998

Intrench (in'trenʃ), *v.* 1754. [f. IN-1 + TRENCH.] 1. *trans.* To make a trench in, to furrow. 2. *Var.* of **ENTRENCH** *v.*
Intrenchant, *a. rare*. [f. IN-3 + TRENCHANT *a.*] Used passively: Incapable of being cut. *Macb.* v. viii. 9.

Intrenchment: see **ENTRENCHMENT**.

Intrepid (in'trepid), *a.* 1627. [ad. L. *intrepidus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *trepidus* alarmed.] Fearless; undaunted; daring; brave.
 Is there to be no pride in a patriotism? 1833. Hence **Intrepidly** *adv.*, -ness.

Intrepidity (in'trepiditi), 1704. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being intrepid; fearlessness; firmness of mind in the presence of danger; courage.

I in the discharge of professional duty MACKINTOSH.
Intricable, *a.* 1540 [f. L. *intricare* to entangle; see **INTRICATE** *a.* and -ABLE.] Entangling, perplexing; entangled -1621.

Intracacy (in'trikäsi), 1602. [f. next; see -ACY.] 1. The quality of being intricate, complexity; complicated condition. 2. *quasi-concr.* A complication; a perplexing difficulty 1611.

1 A business of much intricacy 1519. The beauty of a composed i. of form ECCARTH. 2. A long i. of passages SCOTT.

Intricate (in'trikät), *a.* 1470. [ad. L. *intricatus*, *intricare*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *tricare* trifles, tricks, perplexities, *tricare* to raise difficulties, etc.] 1. Perplexingly entangled or involved; complicated 1579. 2. Of thoughts, statements, etc.; Perplexingly complicated in meaning, involved; obscure 1470. 3. Ensnared, entangled -1538.

1 Wrestling amongst L. paths of Rocks 1632. A Face i. as the Law COWLEY. 1. and narrow lanes SCOTT. 2. He could make the intricate enigmas plain 1683. The i. and subtle rule which was then in force 1849. Hence **Intricate** *adv.*, -ness.

Intricate (in'trikät), *v.* Now rare. 1548. [f. L. *intricat*, *intricare*; see prec.] 1. *trans.* To render intricate; to make involved; to complicate 1564. 2. To entangle or ensnare; to involve in toils; to perplex.

1 How ever the matter may be intricately by passing through many perhaps unknown hands B. HALL.

Intrication. ME. [ad. med. L. *intricationem* (see **INTRICATE** *a.*)] The action of intricating; intricate condition; complication, entanglement -1773.

Intrigue 1648. [It.] = **INTRIGUE** *sb.* -1676. *b. spec.* The plot of a play -1672.

Intriguing, *giant* (in'trigan't, F. *intrigant*). 1781. [a. F. *intrigant*, *intriguer* to **INTRIGUE**; also *intrigant*, ad. It. *intrigante*.] An intriguer. So **||** *intrigante*, *gante* (in'trigan't, F. *intriga* *nt*), a female intriguer.

Intrigue (in'trig), *sb.* 1647. [a. F., ad. It. *intrigo*, -ico, f. *intrigare*, -care: = L. *intricare*; see **INTRICATE** *a.*] 1. Intricacy, complexity; something complicated; a maze, a labyrinth -1686. 2. The exertion of tortuous or underhand influence to accomplish some purpose; underhand scheming 1664. *b.* (with *pl*) A plot to accomplish a purpose by such influence 1647. 3. The plot of a play, poem, or romance -1725. 4. Clandestine illicit intimacy between a man and a woman 1668. *b. transf.* The combination of queen and knave in certain games of cards 1830.

2. A complicated scene of plotting and i. JAS. MILL. *b.* He was made Cardinal by Intrigues, Factions, and Tumults DRYDEN. 4. I, Philotis! I have laid that word by; amorous sounds better DRYDEN. Hence **Intriguish** *a.* somewhat of the nature of i. NORTH.

Intrigue (in'trig), *v.* 1612. [a. F. *intriguer*, ad. It. *intrigare* = L. *intricare*; see **INTRICATE** *a.*] 1. *trans.* To trick, deceive, cheat; to perplex. Now rare. *b.* As a recent gallicism: To excite the curiosity or interest of. 2. To entangle, involve; to implicate. Now rare. 1677. 3. *intr.* To carry on a secret amour or illicit intimacy, to have a liaison 1660. 4. *intr.* To carry on underhand plotting or scheming; to employ secret influence for the accomplishment of designs; to make an intrigue 1714. 5. *trans.* To scheme for. H. WALPOLE. *c.* To bring or get by intrigue 1573.

1. I doth not sh th wh'to with
 submissly to the Poet Ba b The story itself

does not greatly us 1905. 3 He had intrigued with a Vestal virgin FROUDE. 4 C. Rigby.. had already intrigued himself into a subordinate office DRAKE. Hence **Intriguer**, **Intriguery**, the practice of intriguing. **||** *intriguess*, a female intriguer. **||** *intriguingly* *adv.* with secret machinations. **||** *Intrince*, *a.* Also **intrinse**. [*?* short for **INTRINSICATE**.] Intricate, involved. *Learn* II. ii. 81.

Intrinsic (in'trisk), *a.* (sb.) 1490. [a. F. *intrinseque*, ad. med. Schol. L. *intrinsecus* adj., f. L. *intrinsecus* adv. inwardly, inwards Opp. to **EXTRINSIC**.] 1. Situated within; interior, inner -1665. 2. *trans.* Applied to a muscle of a member or organ which has its origin and insertion within that organ; so in *Path.* to a morbid growth arising in the part or tissue in which it is found 1839. 3. Inward, internal (in *fig.* sense); secret -1689. 4. Intimate -1651. 5. Belonging to the thing in itself, inherent, essential, proper 1642. Const. to. 6. *sb.* (ellipt. for 'inmost part', 'intrinsic value', 'intrinsic quality') -1751.

3. The intrinsic Value of Silver consider d as Money LOCKE. Confirmed.. by 1. probability THIRLWALL. The flower has no beauty that is not i. and native to it 1873. 1. *equation of a curve* (Math): an equation expressing the relation between its length and curvature (and so involving no reference to external points, lines, etc., as in equations referred to co-ordinates). So **||** *intrinsecal*, *intrinsic* (sb.) Now rare. Hence **Intrinsicity**, **Intrinsicness** (*rare*). **||** *Intrinsically* *adv.*

|| *Intrinsicate*, *a.* Also -*secate*. 1560. [app. f. It. *intrinsecato*, -*secato* familiar, confused in sense with *intricato*.] = **INTRICATE**, involved, entangled. *Ant. & Cl. V.* ii. 307.

Intro- (intro), *prefix*. L. *intro* *adv.* 'to the inside', used with *vbs.* and their derivatives, as **introduce** to lead in. Hence in English words derived from L. or formed of L. elements.

Intro-active, *a.* internally active; also, *loosely*, mutually active. **Introcession** (*rare*), a depression or sinking of any parts inwards. **||** *Introflexed* *adj.*, bent or curved inwards; so **||** *Introflexion*. **Introgression**, a going or coming in, entrance, incoming. **||** *Intromolecular*, *a.* subsisting within a molecule, or between its constituent atoms (dist. from *intermolecular*). **||** *Intropression*, pressure inwards. **||** *Intropulsive* *a.* (f. *puls*, *ppl.* stem), having the quality of driving inwards. **||** *Introreception*, the action of receiving within.

Introduce (in'trodüz), *v.* 1475. [ad. L. *introducere* to lead or bring in, f. *intro* + *ducere*. Cf. F. *introduire*.] 1. *trans.* To lead or bring into a place, or into the inside or midst of something; to bring in, conduct inwards 1639. 2. To put in from without; to insert 1695. 3. To usher or bring (a person) into a society or body 1766. 4. To bring (a thing) into some sphere of action or thought; to bring in the course of some action or in a composition; to add or insert as a (new) feature or element 1559. 5. To bring into use or practice, vogue, or fashion; to institute (a law, custom, etc.) 1603. 6. To bring on, bring about, give rise to, occasion, induce -1692. 7. To usher in (a time, action, matter, etc.); to start, open, begin 1667. 8. To bring (a person) into the knowledge of something; to teach, instruct -1500. 9. To bring into personal acquaintance; to make known to a person or to a circle 1659. 10. To present formally, as at court, etc. 1685. 11. To bring out into society 1708. 12. To bring to the notice or cognizance of a person, etc.; to bring a bill or measure before parliament, etc. 1766.

1. Byron gave orders to Tita to i. the monkey and buldog MEDWIN. 2. To i. metals into a flame TYNDALL. 3. On the same day.. Butts was introduced into the Cabinet MACAULAY. 4. To i. amendments into a bill 1849. 5. The Julian calendar was introduced in the year 44 B.C. LOCKYER. 6. Whatsoever introduces habits in children deserves the care and attention of their governors LOCKE. 7. This discussion served to i. the young soldier's experiences SCOTT. 8. He introduced himself to my acquaintance STERNES. 9. The Chevalier.. begged to i. us at court 1718. 10. To i. to the company a ballad GOLDEN. Hence **||** *introduction*, **||** *introducer*, **||** *introducible*, -*able* *a.*

|| *Introdu-ct*, *v.* 1481. [f. L. *introduc-t*, *introducere*; see prec.] 1. *trans.* To teach, instruct -1500. 2. To introduce; to bring in -1670.

Introduktion (in'trodükshn). ME. [a. F. *introduction*.] The action of intro-

ducing or bringing in, etc. 1651. *b.* Something introduced, a practice or thing newly brought in, etc. 1603. 12. The action or process of leading to something; a preliminary step or stage -1660. 13. Initiation in the knowledge of a subject; elementary instruction -1702. 4. That which leads to the knowledge or understanding of something 1529. 5. The action of introducing or making known personally, esp. formal presentation of one person to another or of persons to each other, with communication of names, etc. 1711.

1. The i. of a digression JOWETT, of metal LUBBOCK. 2. This fish was a late i. ROGERS. 4. His introductions or first lesson Sir T. BROWNE. The i. to the Work FIELING. An i. to the Study of Electricity PRIESTLEY (title). The study of Etruscan art is a necessary i. to that of Roman J. P. ROUSSON. 5. To you... I owe my i. to a large circle of friends J. H. NEWMAN. Phr. *Letter of*

Introduative (in'trodükktiv), *a.* 1691. [f. L. *introduc-t*, *introducere*; see -IVE.] = **INTRODUCTORY**. Hence **||** *introduatively* *adv.*

Introdu-ctor, *arch.* 1638. [a. late L., cf. F. *introdu-cteur*.] One who or that which introduces; an introducer, esp. *an i. of ambassadors*. Hence **||** *introdu-ctress* 1657.

Introductory (in'trodükter), ME. [ad. late L. *introduc-torius*, f. *introduc-t*, *introducere* see -ORY.] *A. adj.* 1. Serving to introduce, introductory of 1605. 2. Leading up to or on to something, preliminary 1660. Hence **||** *introdu-ctorily* *adv.*

1. I letters 1787. Testimony.. i. of fraud 1800. 2. I place Schools before Collegeds, because they are i. therunto 1661.

B. sb. 1. An introductory treatise 1391-1552. 2. A preliminary step 1646.

Introit (in'troit, in'troit), 1481. [a. F. *introit*, *-ite*, ad. L. *introitus*, f. *introire*.] 1. *trans.* To go in; entrance -1716. 2. *Ecclesi.* A psalm etc. sung by the choir as the priest approaches the altar to celebrate the Eucharist; a variable part of the Mass consisting of an antiphon with verses of a psalm and Gloria Patri, said by the priest before the Kyrie eleison 1483.

Intromission (in'tromi'shən), 1545. [f. L. *intromittere*, or *dimmed*, a. F.] The action of intromitting. 1. The action of sending, letting, or putting in; insertion, admission, admittance 1601. 2. Intermeddling, interference; esp. in or from *Sc. Law*, intermeddling with the effects of another, either with or without legal authority; in the latter case called *viçious* i. 1545.

Intromit (in'tromit), *v.* ME. [ad. L. *intromittere*, f. *intro* + *mittere* to send.] 1. *trans.* To cause or allow to enter; to put in, insert, introduce; to send or let in, admit. Now rare 1582. 2. *refl.* To interfere (with or in) -1657. 3. *intr.* for *refl.* To interfere, intermeddle have to do with. (Now only *Sc.*) ME *b. Sc. Law*. To deal with; esp. to deal with property or effects, either legally, or *viçiously* without legal right 1522.

1. Whether our reasons eye be clear enough To i. true light H. MORE (1647)

Intromittent (in'tromitənt), *a.* 1836. [ad. L. *intromittentem*, see prec.] That intromits or introduces; having the function of intromission.

Chiefly in *Zool.* and *Physiol.* *i. apparatus*, *organ*, the male copulatory organ.

Intromitter (in'tromitətar), 1507. [f. **INTROMIT** + -ER.] One who intromits; *spec.* in *Sc. Law*, one who interferes or deals with the property of another.

Introsal (in'trpsäl), *a.* 1831. [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

Introsse (in'trps), *a.* 1842. [ad. L. *introversus*, from *introversus* (turned) inwards.] Bot. Turned or directed inwards; of an anther which opens towards the centre of the flower. Hence **||** *Introsely* *adv.*

Introspect (in'trospekt), *v.* 1683. [f. L. *introspect*, *introspicere*, or f. L. *introspectare*] *trans.* To look into, esp. with the mind, to examine narrowly or thoroughly. Now rare

Introspection (in'trospekshən), 1677. [f. L. *introspectare* (see prec.).] 1. The action of looking into, or under the surface of, things, esp. with the mind. Ob. exc. as n. 2. *a. spec.* with no object. The action of intro-

20 () a (pass on (loud) v (cut) s (Fr. chaf) o (over) n (I eye) r (F. can de vie) (u) z (I syche q what) p got)

looking within, or into one's own mind; examination or observation of one's own thoughts, feelings, etc. 1807.

2. In Homer's time... had not begun its work 1850. Hence Introspectionist, one who practices 1; one who adopts the psychological method of 1.

Introspective (introspek'tiv), *a.* 1800. [f. *L. introspectivus, introspicere* + *-IVE*.] Having the quality of looking within; examining into one's own thoughts, feelings, etc., or expressing such examination; of, pertaining to, characterized by, or given to introspection.

Whom I remember as a mild, melancholy, I man Southern. Hence Introspectively *adv.*, -ness. **Introspector**.

Introsu-me, *v.* 1657. [f. *INTRO* + *L. sumere* to take.] *trans.* To take in; to take (medicine) internally; to absorb (nutriment) -1564. So **Introsu-mption**, **Introsu-mptive** *a.*

Introsu-sception (introsu'sepshn), 1794. [f. *INTRO* + *L. susceptionem, i. suscipere*.] The action of taking up or receiving within.

Introsu-sception, *Introsu-scepted ppl. a.* **Introsu-ment**, *a.* [ad. *L. introsummentum*] Coming in. SIR T. BROWNE

Introversible (introvē'sibl), *a.* 1883. [See *INTROVERT* *v.* and *-IBLE*.] Capable of being introverted, as the finger of a glove.

Introversion (introvē'zhn), 1654. [ad. mod. *L. introversionem*, see below.] 1. The action of turning the thoughts inwards. 2. The action of (physically) turning inwards, esp. of withdrawing an outer part into the interior, the condition of being so turned inwards 1794. So **Introvertive** *a.* 1866.

Introvert, *sb.* 1883. [f. next.] 1. *Zool.* Apert that is or can be introverted. 2. *Psychol.* A person characterized by introversion 1916

Introvert (introvē't), *v.* 1659. [f. *L. type introvertus*, f. *INTRO* + *vertēre* to turn; cf. *L. introvertus* *adv.*] 1. *trans.* To turn (the mind, thought, etc.) inwards upon itself. 2. To turn or bend inwards (physically), in *Zool.* to turn (a part or organ) inwards upon itself; to withdraw within its own tube or base 1784. 3. His awkward gait, his introverted toes Cowper. Hence **Introvertive** *a.* 1855

Introvolution (introvōl'vshn), *rare*, 1829. [f. *INTRO* + *volution* in *evolution*, etc.] The process of involving one thing within another.

Intrude (intrūd), *v.* 1584. [ad. *L. intrudere*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *trudere* to thrust.] 1. *trans.* To thrust, force, or drive (any thing) in 1563. 2. *trans.* To thrust or bring in without leave; to force on or upon a person 1586. 3. *refl* and *intr.* To thrust oneself into any benefice, possession, office, or dignity to which one has no title or claim; to usurp on or upon -1632. 4. To thrust oneself in without warrant, leave, or welcome. Also *transf* and *fig.* of things, etc. 1573. 5. *trans.* To enter forcibly. SHAKS. *Lear*. 3.48.

1 Their parts are wedged and intruded one into another GREY. 2 The tendency which intruded earthly Madonnas and saints between the worshipper and the spiritual Deity BREYER. 4 Thy wit wanted edge And manners, to intrude where I am grac'd SHAKS. To what end shouldst thou i thy self unwarrantably into their companies? 1650. Hence **Intruded** *ppl. a.* *spec.* in *Geol.* = *INTRUSIVE* 2 b.

Intruder (intrūd), 1534. [f. prec. + *-ER*.] 1. One who intrudes into an estate or benefice or usurps on the rights or privileges of another. Now only in legal use. 2. One who thrusts himself in without right or welcome 1538.

3 Unmannerly I, as thou art *Tiz. A.* ii. iii. 63. **Intrudress**. [f. prec. + *-ESS*] A female intruder. FULLER.

Intru-ink, *v.* [f. *IN* + *TRUNK sb.*] *trans.* To enclose in or as in a trunk. FORD.

Intruse (intrūs), *a.* 1870. [ad. *L. intrusus, intrudere*.] *Bot* Having a form as if pushed or thrust inwards.

Intrusion (intrū'zshn), *ME.* [a. OF. *intrusion*, med. *L. intrusio, i. intrudere* to *INTRUDE*.] 1. The action of thrusting or forcing in, or fact of being thrust in; also *concr.* something thrust in 1639. 2. *spec.* in *Geol.* The influx of rock in a state of fusion into fissures or between strata a portion of - ded rock 1849. 2. The action of thrusting in or of establishing a benefice to which one has no

title or claim; *spec.* the entry of a stranger after the determination of a particular estate of freehold before the remainder-man or reversioner; also, a trespass on the lands of the crown. Hence, invasion; usurpation. (Now only in legal use.) ME. b. The settlement of a minister of the Church of Scotland without the consent of the congregation 1849. 3. The action of thrusting oneself in without right or welcome; encroachment on something possessed or enjoyed by another 1592.

3 [George Fox's] i. of himself into assemblies where he was not wanted 1856. Hence **Intrusional** *a.*

Intrusionist, 1849. [f. prec. + *-IST*.] One who practises or supports intrusion (see *INTRUSION* 2 b). So **Intrusionism** 1841.

Intrusive (intrū'siv), *a.* 1401. [f. *L. intrusus, intrudere* + *-IVE*.] 1. Of intruding character; coming or entering without invitation or welcome. 2. That has been intruded or thrust in 1847. 3. *Geol.* Of anginous rock: Forced, while in a state of fusion, into cavities or fissures of other rocks 1844.

1 Truth is voice severe Scott. Hence **Intrusive-ly** *adv.*, -ness.

Intrust, *var. f. ENTRUST*.

Intubate (intū'biēt), *v.* 1612. [f. *IN* + *L. tuba* TUBE + *-ATE*.] 1. *trans.* To form into tubes. STURTEVANT. 2. *Med.* To treat by inserting a tube into an aperture, esp. into the larynx (see next). Also *absol.* 1889.

Intubation (intū'biē'shn), 1887. [f. prec.; see *-ATION*.] The insertion of a tube; esp. i. of the larynx, the insertion of a tube into the glottis to keep it open, in diphtheria, etc.

Intuent (intū'ent), *a.* 1865. [ad. *L. intuentem, intueri*.] That knows by intuition.

Intuit (intū'it), *v.* Also *-ite*, 1776. [f. *L. intuitus, intueri*, see *INTUITION*.] 1. *trans.* To instruct. 2. *intr.* or *absol.* To receive knowledge by direct perception 1840. b. *trans.* To know by intuition 1853.

1 He is a being who by the eternal necessity even of his nature, intuitively everything BUSHNELL.

Intuition (intū'ishn), 1497. [a. F., ad. late or med. *L. intuitionem, i. intueri, i. in-* (IN-2) + *tuere* to look. Cf. *L. intuitus*.] 1.

A looking upon or into; inspection; a sight or view. (= *L. intuitus*.) -1664. 2. The action of mentally looking at; contemplation; perception, recognition; mental view -1755. 3. Superior view; regard, respect, reference -1718

4. *Schol. Philos.* The immediate knowledge ascribed to angelic and spiritual beings, with whom vision and knowledge are identical 1652.

5. *Mod. Philos.* The immediate apprehension of an object by the mind without the intervention of any reasoning process; a particular act of such apprehension 1600. b. Immediate apprehension by the intellect alone; an act of such apprehension 1659. c. Immediate apprehension by sense; an act of such apprehension 1819. 6. Direct or immediate insight; an instance of this 1762.

3. *Phr. With i to (of)*, with reference to. *Inti to*, in respect to, in view of. 4. Our Superiors are guided by I, and our Inferiors by Instinct Addison. 5 What we feel, and what we do, we may be said to know by i. PRINCE. b. The truths known by i. are the original premises from which all others are inferred MILL. c. All our i. however takes place by means of the senses only RICHARDSON tr. *Kant's Proleg. to Metaph.* 6. The intuitions of genius unconscious of any process 1866.

Intuitionist (intū'ishnāl), *a.* 1860. [f. prec. + *-AL*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from intuition; of the nature of intuition. 2. Pertaining to that theory, or philosophical school, which bases certain elements of knowledge on intuition (see prec. 5 b) 1865.

Intuitionism (intū'ishniz'm), 1850. [f. prec. + *-ISM*.] The theory of the intuitionist school; the doctrine that the perception of truth, or of certain truths, is by intuition. So **Intuitionist** = **INTUITIONIST** (in both senses).

Intuitionism (intū'ishniz'm), 1847. [f. *INTUITION* + *-ISM*.] 1. The doctrine of Reid and others, that in perception, external objects are known immediately, without the intervention of a vicarious phenomenon. 2. -**INTUITIONISM** 184. So **Intuit** one who holds the theory of intuition

Intuitive (intū'itiv), *a.* 1594. [ad. med. *L. intuitivus, i. intuitus*.] 1. Beholding. BULWER. 2. Of sight or vision: That consists in immediate looking upon an object, and sees it as it is -1656. 3. Of knowledge or mental perception: That consists in immediate apprehension, without the intervention of any reasoning process 1645. b. Of a truth: Apprehended by intuition 1872. 3. Of the mind or reason, or a mental act, etc.: That acts by intuition or immediate apprehension; opp. to *discursive* 1667. 4. Of persons: Possessing intuition 1652. 5. Of or pertaining to the school of moral philosophy that holds the first principles of ethics to be apprehended by intuition 1861.

2. The i. vision comes like an inspiration 1849. 3. Whence the soul Reason receives, and reason is her being, Discursive, or I MILN. *P.L.* v. 488. 5. The i. moralist, believes that the utilitarian theory is profoundly immoral LACHV. Hence **Intuitive-ly** *adv.*, -ness.

Intuitivism (intū'itiviz'm), 1874 [f. prec. + *-ISM*.] The doctrine that the fundamental principles of ethics are matters of intuition. So **Intuitivist**, one who holds this doctrine, *attrib.* holding, or pertaining to, this doctrine.

Intumescence (intū'mēs'sh), *v.* 1796. [ad. *L. intumescere, i. in-* (IN-2) + *tumescere*, inceptive of *tumere* to be tumid, to swell.] *intr.* To swell up, become tumid; to bubble up.

Intumescence (intū'mēs'sh), 1656. [a. F., f. *L. intumescere*; see prec. and *-ENCE*.] 1. The process of swelling up. Also *fig.* in reference to language. 2. *Physiol.* A swelling of the tissue of any organ or part of the body, or of a plant. Also *concr.* 1822. 3. The bubbling up of a fluid, etc. 1651. Also *fig.*

1. The i. of the tide JOHNSON. 3 The mature melted without i. 1796. *fig.* The i. of nations would have found its vent JOHNSON. So **Intumescency**, intumescence quality or condition 1650.

Intumescence (intū'mēs'sh), *a.* 1870. [ad. *L. intumescens*.] Swelling up, becoming tumid.

Intumescence, *v.* Pa. ppl. -at(e) and -ated. 1535. [f. (ult.) *L. in-* (IN-2) + *tumulus*.] *trans.* To place in a tomb; to bury -1606.

Intune, *var. of ENTUNE* *v.*

Intur-bidate, *v.* *rare*, 1684. [f. *IN* + late *L. turbidus, turbidare* to confuse f. *turbidus*.] *trans.* To render turbid; to disturb, confuse -1834

The confusion of ideas and conceptions under the same term painfully inturbidates his theology COLE RIDGE.

Inturgescence (intū'djē'shns), 1755. [f. late *L. inturgescere* to swell up + *-ENCE*.] The action of swelling up; a swollen condition. (Dicts.) So **Inturgescency** 1650.

Inturn (intū'm), 1599. [f. *IN* *adv.*] 1. An inward turn, bend, or curve 1690. 2. The turning in of the toes, also, a step in dancing 1599. 3. In wrestling: The act of putting a leg between the thighs of an opponent and hitting him up. Also *fig.* 1602

Intuse. [f. *L. intusum, intudere*.] A bruise. SPENSER.

Intussuscept (intūs'shsep't), *v.* 1835. [f. *L. intus* + *suscept-*, *suscipere* to take up; after next.] *trans.* To take up within itself or some other part; to introvert, to invaginate; said *spec.* of part of a bowel. So **Intussusceptive** *a.* characterized by intussusception.

Intussusception (intūs'shsep'shn), 1707 [f. *L. intus* + *susceptionem* a taking up.] 1. A taking within; absorption into itself. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *Phys* and *Biol.* The taking in of foreign matter by a living organism and its conversion into organic tissue. In *Veg Phys.* opp. to *apposition*, 1764. 3. *Path.* The invagination of one portion of intestine and its reception within an adjacent portion; invagination; introversion; an instance of this 1811

1. A particle of dry gelatine may be swelled up by the i. of water HUMEY. 2. Some will have them (shells) increase by i. and others by juxtaposition 1772.

Intwine, etc., *var. ENTWINE*, etc.

Inula ('nū'la) 1825 [L. see *ELUCAM PANE*] A plant so called by Roman writers denuded by medical herbalists with

pane (*Paula Helianthemum* Linn.); hence, in *Bot.*, the name of the genus of *Compositae* to which Elecampane belongs.

Hence **Inulin** (IN-¹) *Chem.*, a white starchy substance ($C_6H_{10}O_5$), obtained from the roots of Elecampane and other *Compositae*. Inuloid, a soluble modification of inulin, occurring in the roots of Jerusalem artichoke, dahlias, etc.

Inumbrate, *v.* 1623. [f. *L. inumbrare*, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *umbrare* to shade, *f. umbrā*.] *trans.* To cast a shadow upon; to shade; to put in the shade -1822.

Inunct (in-¹ukt), *v. rare*. 1519. [f. *L. inuncti*, *inungere*, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *ungere* to anoint.] *trans.* To anoint; to smear.

Inunction (in-¹ukshn), 1483. [ad. *L. inunctionem*; see *prec.*] 1. The action of anointing; smearing with, or rubbing in of, oil or ointment 1621. b. The anointing with oil in religious rites Cf **UNCTION**. 1483. 2. *cover*. An ointment, liniment, or unguent 1601. **Inunctuous**, *a.* 1534. [IN-³.] Not unctuous; without oil or grease. So **Inunctuousity** 1794.

Inundant (in-¹undant), *a.* 1629. [ad. *L. inundantem*; see *next* and -ANT.] Overflowing, inundating.

Inundate (in-¹undet, in-¹undēt), *v.* 1623. [f. *L. inundat*, *inundare*, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *undare* to flow; see -ATE³.] The stress is now mostly on the first syllable. 1. *trans.* To overspread with a flood of water; to overflow, flood 1791. 2. *transf. and fig.* To fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity 1623.

1 The period, when the Nile inundates Egypt 1791. 2 I was inundated with letters Washington.

Inundation (in-¹undāshn), *ME.* [ad. *L. inundationem*; see *prec.* and -ATION.] 1. The action of inundating, the fact of being inundated with water; an overflow of water; a flood. 2. *transf. and fig.* An overspreading or overwhelming in superfluous abundance, overflowing, superabundance 1589.

1 This place hath a great pond caused by the i. of Nilus Hakluyt. 2 An I. of importunate Visitors 1757.

Inunderstanding, *a.* [IN-³.] Not understanding, without apprehension. PEARSON.

Inurbane (in-¹urbēn), *a.* 1623. [ad. *L. inurbanus*; see *IN-*³ and URBANE.] Not urbane; unpolished; esp. impolite. Hence **Inurbaneity** *adv.* 1610, -ness 1727.

Inurbanity (in-¹urbēniti), 1598. [IN-³.] Lack of urbanity; unpolished manner or deportment; esp. incivility.

The proverbial i. of these official Cerberi 1825.

Inure, enure (in-¹ūre, ēn-¹ūre), *v.* 1489. [f. *IN-*³, EN-¹ + URE, work, operation, etc., *a.* *f. enure*.] 1. *trans.* To bring by use, habit, or continual exercise to a certain condition or state of mind; to accustom, habituate. 2. To put into exercise or operation; to exercise, to practise, to commit (a crime). (Chiefly in form *enure*.) 1549. 3. *intr.* Chiefly *Law* and U.S. To come into operation; to operate; to take or have effect 1589.

1 We see to what easy satisfactions, he had inured his conscience MILN. The poor, inured to drudgery and distress Cowper. 2 MILN. P. L. viii. 239. 3 This shall enure by force and way of grant Coke. 4 A burial dress that shall i. for salvation in the realms of death KINGLAKE.

Inure, v. 2 1619. [ad. *L. inurere*, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *urere* to burn.] 1. *trans.* To burn in, brand -1679. 2. To burn in a flame 1709.

Inurement (in-¹ūremēt), Also **IN-** 1586. [f. *INURE* *v.* 1 + -MENT.] The action of inuring or state of being inured; habituation.

Inurn (in-¹urn), *v.* Also **IN-** 1602. [IN-³.] *trans.* To put (the ashes of a cremated body) in an urn; hence *transf.* to entomb, inter. Also *fig.*

The body was sometimes burnt and inurned, but sometimes buried 1862.

Inusitate (in-¹ūzitet), *a.* Now *rare*. 1546 [ad. *L. inusitatus*, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *usitatus*, *usitari* to use often.] Unwonted, unusual, out of use. So **Inusitation** (*rare*), disuse.

Inust, *a.* *rare*. 1634. [ad. *L. inustus*, *inurere* (see *INURE* *v.* 2).] Burnt in, branded 647

Inustion. 1618. [f. *L. inurere*, *inust-*; see *prec.* and -TION.] 1. Burning. T. ADAMS. 2. The action of burning in or branding with fire. H. MORE (1647). 3. Cauterization -1834.

Inutile (in-¹ūtil), *a.* 1484. [a. F., ad. *L. inutilis*, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *utilis* useful. Recently re-adopted from Fr.] Useless, of no service, unprofitable.

Inutility (in-¹ūtiliti), 1598. [a. F. *inutilité* ad. *L. inutilitas*; see *prec.* and -ITY.] The quality or state of being useless; want of utility, unprofitableness. b. A thing or person that is useless 1802.

To find nothing in knowledge but its i. LYTON

Inutterable, *a.* Now *rare*. 1603. [IN-³.] That cannot be uttered; unutterable.

In vacuo; see *IN Lat. prep.*

Inva (in-¹vā), *v.* 1491. [ad. *L. invadere*, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *vadere* to go, walk.] 1. *trans.* To enter in a hostile manner, or with armed force 1494. 2. *transf. and fig.* To enter or penetrate after the manner of an invader 1548. 3. *intr. or absol.* To make an invasion or attack 1491. 4. *trans.* To intrude upon, infringe, encroach on, violate 1514. 5. To usurp, seize upon -1712. 6. To make an attack upon (a person). 7. *fig.* -1753. 8. (Latinisms). a. To enter (*lit. and fig.*). SPENSER. b. To go; traverse. GREENEWEY.

1 Asserhadon invades Babylon Newton. 2 The deer i. the crops TENNANT. 3 A sense of loss, of loneliness invades her M. ARNOLD. 4 You did their Natural Rights i. COWLEY Hence **Invader**, one who invades, intrudes, or seizes.

Invaginate, *a.* *rare*. 1887. [ad. mod. *L. type* **invaginus*; see *next*.] Invaginated.

Invaginate (in-¹vāginēt), *v.* 1656. [f. mod. *L. type* **invaginare*, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *vagina* sheath; see -ATE¹.] 1. *trans.* a. To put in a sheath. b. To turn (a tubular sheath) back within itself; to introvert. 2. *intr.* To become invaginated 1887.

Invaginated (in-¹vāginēted), *pp. a.* 1835. [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Sheathed; turned into a sheath; introverted.

Invagination (in-¹vāgināshn), 1658. [f. as *prec.*] The action of sheathing or introverting; the condition of being sheathed or introverted; intussusception.

The Gastrula was originated by an inversion or i. of the Blastula cf Haeckel's *Evolutionary Man*

Invalescence 1 (in-¹vālēshns), *rare*. 1730 [f. *IN-*³ + -*valescere* in *convalescence*.] Ill health.

Invalescence 2 (in-¹vālēshns), *rare*. 1755. [f. *L. invalescere* to grow strong; see -ENCE.] Strength; health; force (Dicts.).

Invaletrudinary, *a.* *rare*. 1661. [ad. mod. *L. invaletrudinaris*, *f. invaletrudinem*, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *valetudo* health.] Wanting health or strength; infirm, invalid -1661.

Invalid (in-¹vālid), *a.* 1635. [ad. *L. invalidus*, *f. in-* (IN-²) + *validus* strong.] Not valid. 1. Without power or strength; weak, feeble -1834. 2. Of no force; esp. without legal force, void 1635.

2 That which was i. from the beginning, cannot become valid by prescription or tract of time DRAMMAY.

Invalid (in-¹vālid, -lid, in-¹vālid), *a.* 2 and *sb.* Also *-ide*. 1642. [f. as *prec.*, with pronunciation after F. *invalid*. Orig. only a special sense of *prec.*]

A. adj. Infirm from sickness or disease; enfeebled or disabled by illness or injury. Now only an attrib. use of the *sb.*

His invalid and suffering sister 1869.

B. sb. 1. An infirm or sickly person 1709. 2. A soldier or sailor disabled for active service 1704. 3. *attrib.* *a.* (See A.) b. Of or for invalids. 1845.

2 *Invalides*, the *Hôtel des Invalides*, a hospital or home for old and disabled soldiers in Paris Hence **Invalidish** 1855, **Invalidly** 1894 *adv.* *colloq.*, somewhat of an invalid.

Invalid (in-¹vālid), *v.* 1 Now *rare*. 1626. [f. *INVALID* *a.*; cf. *INVALIDATE* *v.*] *trans.* To render invalid; to invalidate.

Invalid (in-¹vālid), *v.* 2 Also *-ide*. 1787. [f. *INVALID* *a.*] 1. *trans.* To make an invalid; to lay up or disable by illness or injury (Chiefly in *pass*) 803. 2 To enter

on the sick-list; to report as unfit for active service 1787. 3. *intr.* To become an invalid, of a soldier or sailor: To go on the sick-list to leave the service on account of illness or injury 1829.

1 The Queen was invalided at Windsor 1837. 2 He was invalided home, solely against his will 1882. 3 The conscripts die first, they i. at an inexplicable rate 1885.

Invalidate (in-¹vālidēt), *v.* 1649. [f. *L. type* **invalidare*, *perh.* after F. *invalider*; see -ATE³.] *trans.* To render invalid; to render of no force or effect; *esp.* to deprive of legal efficacy.

To i. an Objection 1657, an argument 1674, evidence 1801 Hence **Invalidable** *a.* ineffective 1634

Invalidation (in-¹vālidēshn), 1771. [f. *prec.*] The action of invalidating or rendering invalid.

It is no i. of this high claim 1853.

Invalidism (in-¹vālidizim, in-¹vālidizim), 1794. [f. *INVALID* *sb.* + -ISM.] The state of being an invalid; chronic infirmity or ill health that prevents activity.

Invalidity (in-¹vāliditi), 1550. [f. *L. type* **invaliditas*, *f. invalidus*; cf. *validity*.] 1. [Related to *INVALID* *a.*] The quality of being invalid, esp. want of legal validity. 2. Want of strength or efficacy; weakness, incapacity -1698. 3. [Related to *INVALID* *a.*] Want of bodily strength or health, condition of being an invalid, bodily infirmity 1698.

1 The I. of their Passports 1717, of the evidence 1841. 3 Allowances for both i. and old age 1891. So **Invalidness**.

Invalidorous (in-¹vālidōros), *a.* *rare*. 1846 [IN-³.] Not valorous, cowardly.

Invaluable (in-¹vālyūb'l), *a.* 1576. [IN-³.] 1. That cannot be valued; above and beyond valuation; inestimable. 2. Without value, valueless 1640.

1 A free government is in i. blessing BUTTS Hence **Invaluableness** *adv.* **Invaluably** *adv.*

Invallued, *a.* *poet. rare*. 1603. [IN-¹.] Invaluable -1806.

Invar (in-¹vai), 1902 [abbrev. of *INVARIANT*.] An alloy of nickel and steel in which the coefficient of expansion is negligible.

Invariable (in-¹vāriāb'l), *a.* (sb.) 1477 [f. *IN-*³ + *VARIABLE*, *a.* F.] *A. adj.* Not subject to variation or alteration; unchangeable, constant, unvarying. b. *Math.* Of a quantity. Constant. Of a point, line, etc. Fixed. 1704. B. *sb. Math.* An invariable quantity, a constant 1864. Hence **Invariableness**, **invariableness**, unchangeableness. **Invariableness**, *adv.* A. The value of gold and silver is certainly not i. McCULLOCH

Invariance (in-¹vāriāns), 1878. [f. *next* see -ANCE.] *Math.* The character of remaining unaltered after a linear transformation, the essential property of an invariant. So **Invariance**.

Invariant (in-¹vāriānt), 1851 [IN-³.] *A. adj.* Unvarying 1874.

B. sb. Math. A function of the coefficients of a quadratic, such that, if the quadratic be linearly transformed, the same function of the new coefficients is equal to the first function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation. Hence **Invariantive** *a.* belonging to an i. **Invariantively** *adv.*

Invaried (in-¹vāriēd), *a.* *rare*. 1677 [IN-³.] Unvaried.

Invasion (in-¹vāzshn), 1508. [a. F., ad. late *L. invasionem*, *f. invadere*.] 1. The action of invading, an entrance or incursion with armed force; a hostile inroad. Also *fig.* 2. Infringement by intrusion; encroachment upon the property, rights, privacy, etc. of any one 1650. 3. Assault, attack (upon a person, etc.) -1757.

1 *fig.* An i. of Disease BOYLE, of doubt 1847.

Invasive (in-¹vāziv), *a.* 1456 [a F. *invasif*, *-ive*, in med. *L. invasivus*, *f. invas-* *invadere*; see -IVE.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, invasion; (of weapons) offensive. 2. Characterized by invasion 1593. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. Intrusive, encroaching 1670.

1 And war 1782. 2 Th' i. foe's designs SHAKESPEARE

Invecked (in-¹vēkt), *pp. a.* 1496. [f. *in-* *veck* or *vekt* *L. vocatus* *invocatus* (see *IN*

VEIGH) + -ED.] Bordered by or consisting (as an edge) of a series of small convex lobes. Chiefly in *Her*.

+Inve-ct, *v.* 1548. [f. *L. inve-ct*, *invectere* (see INVEIGH)] *x. trans.* To bring in, import, introduce. UDALL. *a. intr.* To inveigh -1625.

Invected (inve'k-ted), *pph.* *a.* 1641. [f. *L. invectus*, *invectere* + -ED.] Brought in, introduced; *spec. in Her.* = INVECKED.

+Inve-ction, 1450. [ad. *L. invectio*, *invectio*, *f. in there*.] *x.* The action of inveighing; an invective -1651. *a.* Importation -1658.

Invective (inve'ktiv), *ME.* [a. *F. invectif*, *ve adj.*, *invective sb.*, ad. late *L. invectivus* 'reproachful, abusive'; see INVECT and -IVE.]

A. adj. *x.* Using or characterized by denunciatory or railing language; inclined to inveigh, vituperative, abusive. Now rare. *†a.* Carried or borne in (against something). FLORIO.

x. Divers *L.* speeches had passed in the same 1576

B. sb. *x.* A violent attack in words; a denunciatory or railing speech, writing, or expression 1523. *a.* (Without *pl.*) Vehement denunciation, vituperation 1602.

x. This it is that fills Pamphlets with spiteful invectives *Br. Hall*. *a.* A torrent of *L.* 1839.

Hence *inve-ctively adv.* (now rare).

Inveigh (invē'g), *v.* 1486. [ad. *L. invēghere* to carry or bear to or into, *inveigh* to be borne, carry oneself, or go into, to attack, *f. in-* (IN) + *veghere*. For the spelling of *veigh*.]

L. †x. trans. To introduce (rare) -1550. *†a.* To entice, inveigle -1680. *†b.* To carry away (to a place) 1878.

IL. x. intr. To utter vehement denunciation, reproach, or censure, to rail loudly. Const. against (*†at, of, on, upon*). (The current sense.) 1529. *†a. trans.* To attack or assail with words 1670.

x. Williams inveighed against Laud as a Papist *D. Is. velt.* Popular orator, who rose to power by inveighing against property *Fraunce*. Hence *inveigher*.

Inveigle (invē'g-l), *v.* 1494. [In 15-16th c. *enveigle* (occas. *enveigle*), *app.* a corruption of an earlier **aveigle*, *aveigle*, *a. F. aveigler* to blind, *f. aveigle* :—late pop. *L. aboculum*, *f. ab-* without + *oculus* eye. Cf. *enveigle* = *abraid*, etc.] *†x. trans.* To blind in mind or judgement; to beguile, deceive -1709. *a.* To gain over by deceitful allurement; to entice, seduce 1540. *†b.* To entrap, ensnare, entangle -1707.

x. The subtiltie of Satan inueagling vs, as it did *Eue Hooker*. *a.* Yet have they many baits, and guileful spells *To i.* and invite the unwary sense *Mit. Comm.* 538. *b.* To inveigle and entangle his necessities neighbour till he have got a hawk over his estate *SANDERSON*. Hence *Inveiglement*, cajolery, allurement, enticement. *Inveigler*.

+Inve-i, *v.* 1599 [f. *IN-* + *VEIL* *v.*]

To cover with or as with a veil -1763.

Invendible (invendib'l), *a.* rare. 1706. [IN- + *v.*] Not vendible; unsaleable. Hence *inve-ndibility*, unsaleableness.

Inveneme, etc., obs. *f.* INVENOM, etc.

Invent (invent), *v.* 1475. [f. *L. invent*, *inventum*, *f. in-* (IN-) + *venire* to come. Cf. *F. inventer*.] *x. trans.* To come upon, find; to discover. (*Obs.* exc. in reference to the *Invention of the Cross*: see INVENTION *I. x.*) *a.* To find out or produce by mental activity; *†to* devise -1821; to fabricate, feign, 'make up' 1535. *b.* To find out in the way of original contrivance; to devise first, originate (a new method, instrument, etc.) The chief current sense. 1538. *†c.* To bring into use formally or by authority; to found, establish, institute, appoint -1692. *†d.* *With inf.* To devise, contrive, find out how (*to do* something) -1729.

x. It was in a bed of this tender herb [sweet basil] that Our Lord's Cross was invented 1887. *†x.* For laboured impiety, what apology can be invented? *JOHNSON*. The calumnies which he had invented to blacken the fame of Anne Hyde *MACAULAY*. *†c.* They invented the art of printing 1601. Galileo invented the telescope 1783. I only said I invented the word 'agnostic' *HUXLEY*. *†d.* They will *L.* to engage your attention *BUTLER*.

+Inventory, -arie. 1459. [var. *f.* INVENTORY *sb.*, after *L. inventarium*.] = INVENTORY *sb.* 1763.

Inventor: see INVENTOR.

Inventful, *a.* rare. 1797. [f. INVENT *v.* + -FUL.] Full of invention.

Inventible, -able, *a.* rare. 1641. [f. INVENT *v.* + -IBLE (on *L.* analogy), -ABLE.] Capable of being invented. Hence *inve-ntibility*.

Invention (inven'shon), [ME. *a.* OF. *invencon*, *invention*, ad. *L. inventionem*; see INVENT *v.*]

L. x. The action of coming upon or finding; discovery. *Obs.* or arch. *b. Rhet.* Selection of topics or arguments 1509. *a.* The action of devising, contriving, or making up; fabrication 1526. *b.* Contrivance or production of a new method, of an art, kind of instrument, etc. previously unknown; origination, introduction 1531. *b.* In art and literary composition: 'the devising of a subject, idea, or method of treatment, by exercise of the intellect or imagination 1638. *4.* The faculty of inventing or devising; inventiveness 1480. *†5.* Invented style, fashion, design -1715.

x. The *L.* and use of the four metals in Greece *Newton*. *Invention of the Cross* the reputed finding of the Cross by Helena, mother of the Emperor Constantine, in A.D. 326, hence, the church festival observed on the 3rd of May in commemoration of this. *2.* This proceeding is not of my own *L. Swift*. *3.* The first invention of Tobacco taking *Jas. I.* *4.* He was not a man of much *L. Smoot*. *5.* Guns of several Sues and Inventions *Addison*.

IL. x. Something devised; a device, contrivance, design, plan, scheme 1513. *†a.* A literary composition -1601. *b.* A fabrication, fiction, figment 1500. *4.* An original contrivance or device 1546. *5. Mus.* A short piece of music in which a single idea is worked out in a simple manner. *Grove*.

x. God hath made man upright: but they have sought out many inventions *Ecc.* vii. 29. *2. Fuel* *A. v.* 1341. *3.* The Story was all meer *I.* 1748. *4.* Tile and slate to cover houses were the invention of *Sims* 1546.

†III. Coming in, arrival. DRAYTON

Hence *inve-ntional a.* (rare), of pertaining to, or of the nature of *L.* (Dicts.) *†Inventions a.* = INVENTIVE *I.* *2.* 1597-1656.

Inventive (inve'ntiv), *a.* 1450. [a. OF. *inventif*, -ive = *it. inventivo*; ad. *L.* type **inventivus*; see INVENT and -IVE.] *x.* Having the faculty of invention; original in contriving or devising. *2.* Produced by or showing original contrivance 1601. *†3.* Invented, fictitious -1673.

x. Those that have ye inventivest blades *Ascham* *2.* *L.* mockery and insult *Scott*. Hence *inve-ntively adv.*, -ness.

Inventor (inventor), Also *†-er*. 1490. [a. *L. f. invenire* to come upon.] One who invents. *†x.* A discoverer. 1509-1744. *a.* One who devises something fictitious or false 1513. *b.* One who devises or produces something new (as an instrument, art, etc.) by original contrivance; 'the first finder-out'. (The prevailing sense.) 1499.

Inventorial (inventō'riāl), *a.* rare. [f. *L.* type **inventorius* (f. *inventor*) + -AL.] Pertaining to, or having the character of, an inventory; detailed. Hence *inve-ntorially adv.*, in detail 1604.

Inventory (inventorī), *sb.* 1450. [ad. med. *L. inventarium*, for cl. *L. inventarium* (see INVENTARY)] *x.* A detailed list of articles, such as goods and chattels, or parcels of land, found to have been in the possession of a person at his decease or conviction, sometimes with a statement of the nature and value of each, hence any such detailed statement of property, goods or furniture, or the like. *a. gen.* or *fig.* A list, catalogue; a detailed account 1589. *b. trans.* The lot of goods, etc., which are or may be made the subject of an inventory 1601. *4. U.S.* = STOCK-TAKING.

x. There take an Inventory of all I have *Shaks.* *2.* What sects? What are their opinions? give us the *L. Milton*.

Inventory (inventorī), *v.* 1526. [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To make an inventory or descriptive list of; to catalogue (goods, etc.). Also *gen.* or *fig.*

fig. It [my beauty] shall be inventoried and every particle and vesture labelled to my will *Shaks.*

Invenitress, 1-86 [ESS.] *A female*

inventor. So *†Inventrice* 1509-1546, *Inve-nitrix* 1604 (*Obs.*).

Inveracious (invēr'as), *a.* 1885. [IN-3] Untruthful. So *Invera city* 1864.

Inverisimilitude (inve'nisimilitūd), 1818 [IN-3.] Lack of verisimilitude; unlikelihood, improbability.

Inverminate (invē'minēt), *v.* 1830. [f. IN-4 + *L. verminare* to have worms.] *trans.* To infest like worms; to swarm or burrow in. *COLLIERIDGE*. So *Invermination*, the condition of being infested with (intestinal) worms 1808.

Inverness (invēr'nes), 1865 [a. Gael. *Inbhir-nis* mouth of the (river) Ness.] A town in the Highlands of Scotland. Hence *L. cloak, overcoat*, name of an overcoat with a removable cape (*L. cape*).

Inverse (invē's), *invars*. 1658. [ad. *L. inversus*, *invertere*, *f. in-* (IN-2) + *vertere*; orig. sense *app.* To turn outside in.]

A. adj. *x.* Turned upside down; inverted. *2.* Inverted in position, order, or relations 1831. *3. Math. a. Arith.* and *Alg.* Of such a nature in respect to another operation, relation, etc. that the starting-point of the one is the conclusion of the other, and *vice versa* opposite in nature or effect. *Opp.* to *direct* 1660. *b. Geom.* *Inverse point*, line, curve, etc., one related to another point, line, curve, etc. in the way of geometrical inversion (see INVERSION *I. 3 b*) 1873. *4. Cryst.* *Opp.* to *direct* 1878.

x. Make from these Piers *L. Arches Moxon*. *2.* Go on... Seeking, an *L. Saul*, a Kingdom to find only asses *Cloven*. *3. a. Inverse ratio* - (a) a ratio in which the terms are reversed; (b) the ratio of two quantities which vary inversely, i.e. one of which increases in the proportion in which the other decreases, and *vice versa*, *to i. proportion*. *L. square*, often used for the relation of two quantities one of which varies inversely as the square of the other. *Rule of Three* *x.* that case of the Rule of Three in which the antecedent of each of the ratios corresponds to the consequent of the other.

B. sb. *x.* An inverted state or condition, thus *CBA* is the inverse of *ABC* 1681. *2.* The result of inversion: *a. Math.* A ratio, proportion, or process in which the antecedents and consequents are interchanged. Also, short for *inverse function* 1695. *b. Geom.* Short for *inverse curve*, point, etc. 1873. *c. Logic.* The proposition obtained by inversion 1896.

Inverse (invē's), *v.* Now rare. 1611. [f. prec.] *trans.* To turn upside down; to invert to reverse in order or direction.

Inversely (invē'slī), *adv.* 1660. [f. INVERSE *a.* + -LY.] In an inverse manner or order; as the inverse; by inversion. *b.* Invertedly; upside down 1776.

Inversion (invē'shon), 1551. [ad. *L. inversionem*; cf. *F. inversion*.]

L. x. A turning upside down 1598. *b. Geol.* The folding back of stratified rocks upon each other, so that older strata overlie the newer 1849. *a.* A reversal of position, order, sequence, or relation 1599. *†b. Rhet.* = ANTISTROPHY. *3 b.* -1657. *c. Gram.* = ANASTROPHE 1586. *d. Mus.* The action of inverting an interval, chord, phrase, or subject (see INVERT *v.* *1. 2 c*); also, the interval, chord, etc. so produced 1806. *e. Logic.* An immediate inference in which the new subject is the negative of the original one 1895. *3. Math. a. Arith.* and *Alg.* The reversal of a ratio by interchanging the positions of the antecedent and consequent 1660. *b. Geom.* A transformation in which for each point of a given figure is substituted another point in the same straight line from a fixed point (called the *origin* or *centre of inversion*), and so situated that the product of the distances of the two points from the centre of inversion is constant (*cyclical* or *spherical inversion*). Also extended to similar transformations involving a more complex relation of corresponding points or lines, as *quadratic inversion*, *tangential inversion* 1873.

4. Mil. An evolution by which ranks are converted into files 1635. *5. Chem.* A decomposition of certain carbohydrates into two different substances, as of cane-sugar into dextrose and laevulose, whereby the direction of the optical rotatory power is reversed 1864. *†6.* = METAPHOR -1589.

x. When we drive by *x.* to we perform a series

of inversions, very difficult at first DAY. b. You may confuse the same by inversion, that is to say, turning his tale clean contrary 1551

II. 1. *Her.* See INVERTED II. 1. 1638 2. A turning outside in, introversion; a turning inside out. *spec. in Path.* 1598.

†III. Diversion to an improper purpose; perversion -1755.

Invert (invɜːt), *sb.* 1838. [f. INVERT v.] 1. An inverted arch. 2. *Psy. hol.* One whose sex instincts are inverted 1897.

Invert (invɜːt), v. 1533. [f. L. *invertere*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *vertere*; *lit.* to turn in, to turn outside in, hence to turn the opposite way.]

I. 1. *trans.* To turn upside down 1613. 1b *fig.* To overthrow, upset; to subvert -1706. 2. To reverse in position, order, or sequence; to turn in an opposite direction 1533. b. *fig.* 1552. *to. Relat.* To retort an argument upon an opponent -1796. 1d. To use (words) in a non-literal sense. PUTTENHAM. e. *Mus.* To change the relative position of the notes of (an interval or chord) by placing the lowest note higher, usually an octave higher; also, to modify (a phrase or subject) by inverting the intervals between the successive notes, i.e. by reversing the direction of its motion 1838. f. *Logic.* To obtain the inverse of (a proposition) 1896. g. *Math.* To transform by inversion, obtain the inverse of. 3. *Mil. Cf.* INVERSION 1 4. 1934. 4. *Chem.* To break up (cane-sugar) into dextrose and levulose 1864. 15. *intr.* To change to the opposite -1813.

1. Again the labring hind inverts the soil STENSTONE. 2. The way is the same, but the order is inverted HOUSES. b. Thus is all inverted, many Kings, and few subjects PURCHAS. c. They inverted, and retaliated the impley BURKE.

†II. *trans.* To divert from its proper purpose; to pervert to another use -1678.

III. 1. *trans.* To turn in or inward -1646. 2. To turn outside in, or inside out; *spec. in Path.* 1615.

Invert, *a.* 1880. [Short for INVERTED.] In L. sugar: Sugar formed by the breaking up of cane-sugar into dextrose and levulose.

Invertant (invɜːtənt), *a.* 1828. [f. INVERT v. + -ANT¹] *Her.* = INVERTED II. 1.

Invertebral (invɜːtəbrəl), *a. rare.* 1816. [IN-3.] = INVERTEBRATE *a.*

|| Invertebrata (invɜːtəbrətə), *sb. pl.* 1828 [mod. L. = *animalia invertebrata*; see INVERTEBRATE.] A name for all animals except the *Vertebrata* or back-boned animals; now only a convenient negative term for all groups below the *Vertebrata*.

Invertebrate (invɜːtəbrət), 1826. [ad. mod. L. *invertebratus*, in neut. pl. INVERTEBRATA, f. L. *in-* (IN-3) + *vertebra* joint, esp. of the spine; see VERTEBRATE.]

A. *adj.* Not having a backbone or spinal column. b. *fig.* Without 'backbone' 1879 B. *sb.* One of the *Invertebrata* 1826. Also *fig.*

Inverted (invɜːtəd), *pp. a.* 1598. [f. INVERT v. + -ED¹]

I. 1. Turned upside down. b. *Mus.* Of chords or intervals: Having the lowest note transposed an octave higher 1811 2. Reversed in position or order; turned in the opposite direction 1603. 3. Reversed in relations 1702 b. Reversed in meaning 1646. 4. *Mil. Cf.* INVERSION I. 4. INVERT v. 1. 3. 1834. 5. *Math.* = INVERSE *a.* 1. 3. 1835. 6. *Chem.* Of cane-sugar: Exhibiting levorotatory power 1857.

1. They had no covering but an i. beat 1804. 2. I live in an i. order. They who ought to have succeeded me are gone before me BURKE. 3. This i. Idolatry, wherein the Image did Homage to the Man STENZEL.

II. 1. *Her.* Turned inwards or towards the middle of the field: said of animals or their members 1610. 2. *Path.* Introverted; turned inside out 1737.

Hence Invertedly *adv.* in an i. manner.

†Invertible (invɜːtəbəl), *a.* 1534. [ad. late L. *invertibilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *vertere*; see -BLE.] That cannot be turned or reversed -1633.

An indurate and i. conscience CHAMBER.

Invertible, *a.* 1881. [f. INVERT v. + -BLE.] a. That can be inverted. b. That tends to invert the usual order.

Invertin (invɜːtɪn, invɜːtɪn), 1879 [f.

α (man) α (pass) on (low) α cat) ε (E chel) α (ever) α (I eye) α t can de vic) (st) Psyche. q what) p (got

INVERT v. + -IN².] *Chem.* A chemical ferment, obtained as a white powder from yeast desiccated in air; it is the constituent which produces the inversion of sugar.

Invertor (invɜːtɔː), [f. INVERT v. + -OR (here irreg.).] An instrument for reversing an electric current; a commutator. (Mod. Dicts.)

Invest (invest), v. 1489. [ad. L. *investire*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *vestire* to dress, clothe.]

I. 1. *trans.* To clothe; to dress or adorn 1583; to put on as clothes or ornaments 1596. 2. *trans.* To cover or surround as with a garment. *Const. with.* 1548. b. To cover as a garment does 1634. 3. *fig.* 1604. 4. To clothe with or in the insignia of an office; hence, with the dignity itself, to install in an office or rank with proper rites 1489. 5. To establish in the possession of any office, position, property, etc.; to endow with power, authority, or privilege. *Const. in, with.* 1564. 6. To settle, secure, or vest (a right or power) in (a person) 1590. 7. *Mil.* To enclose or hem in; to besiege, beleaguer, to attack 1600.

1. He show you, how the Bride, faire Ius, they I DRAYTON. So faire a crew. Cannot find one this girdle to invest SPENSER. 2. b. Thread-like down which invests the plant 1861. 4. The lord Thomas Stanley he invested with the sword of the countie of Derby HALL. 5. To i. a person with lands 1861. 6. The powers invested in Congress 1794. 7. Astoria is invested WELLINGTON.

II. [after I. *investire* (13th cent.).] To employ (money) in the purchase of anything from which interest or profit is expected 1613. b. *absol. or intr.* To make an investment; *collog.* to lay out money 1864.

b. *collog.* To i. in a penny time-table (mod) +Investient, *a.* 1695. [ad. L. *investientem*, *investire*; see -ENT.] Investing, coating, enveloping -1763.

Investigable (investigəbəl), *a.* 1594. [ad. late L. *investigabilis*; see INVESTIGATE and -ABLE.] Capable of being investigated, traced out, or searched into, open to investigation.

Investigable, *a.* 1510. [ad. late L. *investigabilis* (Vulg.), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *vestigare* to track, trace.] Incapable of being traced; unsearchable -1701.

Investigate (investiget), v. 1510. [f. L. *investigare*, *investigare*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *vestigare*.] 1. *trans.* To search or inquire into; to examine systematically or in detail. 2. *intr.* To make search; to reconnoitre, to scout; to inquire systematically, to make investigation 1510

1. To i. a question of law *Junius Lett* 2. To i into the nature of Society MINORVILLE. Hence Investigatingly *adv.* Investigative *a.* Investigator.

Investigation (investigetʃən), late ME. [a. F., ad. L. *investigationem*; see *prec.*] 1. The action of investigating; search, inquiry, systematic examination; minute and careful research. Also with *an* and *pl.* 2. The tracking of (a beast). T. TAYLOR.

1. I. of the truth: 1604. Characters which require a long i. to unfold BURKE.

Investion, *rare.* 1586. [ad. med. L. *investionem*, for **investitionem*.] The action of investing; investment -1632.

Investitive (investitiv), *a.* 1780 [f. ppl. stem of L. *investire* + -IVE.] Having the property or function of investing.

Investiture (investitʃʊr), ME. [ad. med. L. *investitura*, f. *investire*; Fr. *investiture*.] 1. The action of clothing or robing; *cover*, that which clothes or covers. Chiefly *fig.* 1651. 2. The action or ceremony of clothing in the insignia of an office; the formal investing of a person with an office or rank, the formal putting (a person) in possession of a fief or benefice. Often, *spec.*, the livery and seizin of the temporalities of an ecd. dignity. ME. 3. Clothing in attributes or qualities; establishment in any state of privilege or honour 1626. 4. = INVESTMENT 4. Now *rare.* 1649. 15. = INVESTMENT 5 -1845.

1. The darkness of clouds is the accustomed i. of the Divine presence 1871. 2. The king, gave the bishop the i. or livery and seizin of his temporalities, by the delivery of a ring and staff BURKE. 3. One incapable of i. with any grandeur LAMA.

Investment (investmənt) 1597 [f. IN

VEST v. + -MENT.] 1. The act of putting clothes or vestments on; *cover*, clothing, vestments. Also *fig.* 2. *trans.* An envelope, a coating 1646. 3. = INVESTITURE 2, 3. 1649 4. *Mil.* The surrounding or hemming in of a town or fort by a hostile force; beleaguement blockade. Also *attrib.* 1811. 5. *Comm.* The investing of money or capital, an amount of money invested in some species of property. Also *attrib.* 1615. b. A form of property viewed as a vehicle in which money may be invested 1837.

1. You, Lord Arch-bishop Whose white Investments figure Innocence SHAKS. 3. The i. of the powers of nature with person i. life and consciousness CLOON. 4. To draw the i. closer KINGLAKE. 5. Before the i. could be made, a change of the market might render it ineligible A. HAMILTON. b. I do not put myself in the way of hearing about profitable investments' 1837.

Investor (investɔː), Also +*er.* 1586. [f. INVEST v. + -OR.] One who invests.

Investure (investʃʊr), *sb.* 1577 [f. INVEST + -URE. Not on L. analogies.] = INVESTITURE, INVESTMENT.

†Investure, *v. rare.* 1552. [Partly f. *prec.*; partly f. IN-1 or 2 + VESTURE.] 1. *trans.* To invest in an estate or dignity ASCHAM. 2. To clothe, to vest -1661.

2. Our monks investured in their copes FULLER.

Inveteracy (investərəsɪ), 1691. [I. next, see -ACY.] 1. The quality of being inveterate the state of being strong or deep-seated from long persistence 1719. 2. Deep-rooted prejudice, hostility, or hatred; enmity of old standing 1691.

1. The i. of the people's prejudices ADDISON. 2. The i. of the Jews against the Christians 1703.

Inveterate (investəreɪt), *a.* late ME. [ad. L. *inveteratus* become old, pa. pple of *inveterare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *vetare* to make old.] 1. Of old standing; aged. 2. Firmly established by long continuance, long-established, deep-rooted; obstinate (Now mostly of things evil.) 1563. 3. Full of obstinate prejudice or hatred, embittered, malignant, virulent (Now vulgar.) 1528. 4. Settled or confirmed in habit, condition, or practice, hardened, obstinate 1734.

1. An I. willow-tree EVERTON. 2. An Extirpation of i., sinful Habits SOUTH. 1. diseases Cowley His old and i. enemies ALFORD. 3. I felt i. against him DICKENS. 4. An i. smoker 1839 Hence Inveterately *adv.*, *ness*.

Inveterate (investəreɪt), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* 1574 [f. L. *inveterat*, *inveterat*; or f. *prec.*] 1. To make old; to establish or confirm by age or long continuance; 1also, to harden (the bowels). 2. To render inveterate in enmity J. HARRINGTON.

†Inveteration, *rare.* 1631. [ad. L. *inveterationem*; see INVERTEBRATE and -ATION.] The action of rendering, or process of becoming, inveterate -1721.

Invict, *a.* 1494. [ad. L. *invictus*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *victus*, *vincere*.] Unconquered -1678 So +Invicted *a.* 1600.

Invidious (invi diəs), *a.* 1606 [ad. L. *invidiosus* (see -OUS), f. *invidia* ill will, ENVY.]

1. Tending or fitted to excite ill will or envy 2. Of an action, duty, topic, etc.: Entailing odium or ill will upon the person performing discharging, discussing, etc.; giving offence to others 1701; of a distinction, etc.: Offensively discriminating 1709. 3. That looks with an evil eye; envious, grudging, jealous. Now *rare.* 1668. 14. Odious to a person (*rare*) -1720

1. An I. Pamphlet 1755. His revenue was ample without being I. BURKE. 2. The laws against the combinations of labourers were seen to be unjust and I. ROGERS. 4. Joseph became i. to his elder Brethren STENZEL. Hence Invidiously *adv.*, *ness*

Invigilancy (invɪdʒɪlənsɪ), *rare.* 1611 [f. L. *in-* (IN-2) + *vigilantia*, see -ANCY.] Absence of vigilance or watchfulness. So *Invigilance* (*rare*) 1828.

Invigilate (invɪdʒɪlət), v. 1553. [f. L. *invigilat*, *invigilare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *vigilare* to watch.] 1. *intr.* To keep watch. Now *spec.* To watch over students at examination 12. *trans.* To arouse to make watchful (*rare*) 6 Hence *Invigil* *Invigilation*.

α (man) α (pass) on (low) α cat) ε (E chel) α (ever) α (I eye) α t can de vic) (st) Psyche. q what) p (got

Invigorate (invig'orēt), *v.* 1646. [f. L. *invigorare* = OF. *envigorer*; see -ATE.] *trans.* To impart vigour to; to fill with life and energy; to strengthen, animate. 2. *intr.* To become vigorous 1759.

1. Their minds and bodies were invigorated by exercise Gibson. Hence **Invigoration**. *Invigorative* *a.* invigorating.

Invigorate (invig'at), *v.* rare. Also **en-** 1611. [In form *envigour*, *a.* OF. *envigorer*, *-ourer*, f. *en-* (IN-2) + *viguer*; subseq. refash after L.] *trans.* To invigorate.

Invile, *v.* rare. [f. IN-2 + VILE *a.*] To render vile. DANIEL.

Invillage, *v.* 1613 [f. IN-2 + VILLAGE] *trans.* To make or reduce into a village.

Invincible (invins'ib'l), *a.* (sb) ME. [a. F., ad. L. *invincibilis*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *vincibilis*, f. *vincere* to conquer.]

A. adj. 1. That cannot be vanquished, overcome, or subdued, unconquerable. 2. *trans.* and *fig.* 1432. 3. Unsurpassable -1617. 4. Of or pertaining to the Invincibles (see B. b) 1885.

1. *I. Armada*: see ARMADA. The name 'Invincible' so commonly given to this fleet, was not official. K. LAUGHTON. 2. An i. reason and an argument infallible HALL.

B. sb. One who is invincible 1640. *b. A* member of an Irish assassination society so called, developed from the Femians about 1881-2.

Hence **Invincibility** 1601, **Invincibleness** *Invincibly* *adv.*

Inviolable (invoi'blā'b'l), *a.* 1530. [ad. L. *inviolabilis*, or a F.] 1. Not to be violated, not liable or allowed to suffer violence, to be kept sacredly free from profanation, infraction, or assault 1532. 2. That cannot be violated, broken, forced, or injured -1719.

1. Styx is the i. oath Cowper. 2. Jove's i. altar Pope. A humble i. English home 1893. 3. The i. Saints in Cubic Phalanx firm advance entire Murr. P. L. vi 308. The strict and i. Harmony of the three Persons WATERLAND. Hence **Inviolability**, **Inviolableness** (now rare). **Inviolably *adv.***

Inviolate (invoi'blāsi), 1846 [f. next, see -ACY.] The condition of being inviolate, inviolateness.

Inviolatē (invai'blēt), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *involutus*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *violatus*, *violare*.] Not violated, free from violation; unhurt, uninjured, unbroken; unprofaned, unmarried; intact.

With . . . faith inviolate Lyoc. Clement VIII ordered that the relics should remain untouched, i. 1848. So **Inviolated** *a.* 1848. Hence **Inviolately** *adv.*, -ness.

Invivious, *a.* 1622. [f. L. *invivus* (f. *in-*, IN-2 + *vivus*) + -OUS.] Having no roads or ways; pathless, trackless -1681.

Invirile, *a.* [IN-3.] Unmanly, effeminate LOWELL. So **Invirility**, effeminacy 1628.

Inviscate (inviskēt), *v.* ME. [f. L. *inviscare*, *inviscare* to smear with, or snare in, bird-lime, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *viscum*; see VISCID.] 1. *trans.* To render viscid or sticky; to mix or cover with a sticky substance. 2. To catch in some sticky substance (*viscid*) 1646.

2. A clammy substance like tar, in which insects are inviscated Withering. Hence **Inviscation**. **Inviscerate**, *v.* 1626. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inviscare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *viscare* entrails.] *trans.* To put into the 'bowels' or heart -1648. Hence **Inviscation**.

Invisible (inviz'ib'l), ME. [a. F., ad. L. *invisible*; see IN-3 and VISIBL.]

A. adj. 1. That cannot be seen; that by its nature is not an object of sight. 2. Not in sight; not to be seen 1555. 3. Too small to be discerned, imperceptible 1665. *b. L. green*: a very dark shade of green, not easily distinguishable from black 1844.

1. *I. ink* (called also *sympathetic ink*), an ink which requires heat, vapour, or the like to make visible what is written in it. 2. Langham called every day . . . but I was i. 1840.

B. sb. 1. An invisible thing, person, or being 1646. 2. One who denies the visible character of the Church; *spec.* in *pl.* certain German Protestants of the 16th c. 1818.

Swedenborg, with his *eyes* *closed*. The *invisible* *in* the *Deity* Th. 1 in things

seen reveal'd Cowper. Hence **Invisibility**, **Invisibleness** *Invisibly* *adv.*

Invision. [IN-3.] Want of vision; blindness of young animals SIR T. BROWNE.

Invitation (invitā'shən), 1598. [ad. L. *invitationem*.] 1. The action of inviting to come, attend, or take part in something 1611. 2. The spoken or written form in which a person is invited 1615. 3. In the English Communion Service, the exhortation beginning 'Let that do truly' 1883. 2. *fig.* The presenting of attractions or inducements to come or advance; an instance of this; attraction; inducement 1598. 3. *attrib.*, as *i-performance*, one attended only by people invited 1808.

1. *b.* The invitations are out 1864. 2. I spite entertainment in her, she guesses the lure of invitation *Merry W.* i. iii. 50.

Invitatory (invaitā'teri), ME. [ad. L. *invitatorius* *inviting*.] *A. adj.* That invites or tends to invite; containing or conveying an invitation. *B. sb.* 1. [=med. L. *invitatorium*.] An invitation 1656. 2. *Eccl.* A form of invitation used in religious worship, *spec.* in the breviary, the antiphon to *Venite exultemus* at matins; in the Prayer Book, the invitatory psalm or *Venite* 1450.

1. psalm (*Eccl.*) the *Venite*, Psalm xcvi.

Invite (i'nvait), *sb.* *colloq.* or *vulgar.* 1593. [f. next; cf. *request*, etc.] The act of inviting; an invitation.

Invite (invait'), *v.* 1533. [a. F. *inviter*, ad. L. *invitare*.] 1. *trans.* Of a person: To ask (a person) graciously, kindly, or courteously, a. to come to (into, etc.) a place or proceeding 1553. *b.* to do something assumed to be agreeable 1583. *c.* To request 1854. 2. To try to attract or induce -1617. 3. *fig.* Unintentionally to encourage (something) to come 1650. 4. Of a thing: To present inducements to (a person) to do something or proceed to a place or action 1533. *b.* To tend to bring on 1599. 4. To attract physically -1800.

1. If thou be invited of a mighty man, withdraw thyself, and so much the more will he invite thee *Ecclus.* xiii. 9. *b.* She did not i. him to enter 1797. *c.* I never i. confidences BLACK. *e.* You threaten Peace, and you i. a War DRYDEN. 2. The examples of our fathers doo invite vs hereunto BDEX. *b.* It seemed to i. discussion BURKE.

Invitee (invait'), 1837. [f. INVITE *v.* + -EE.] One who is invited.

Invitement (invait'mēt), Now rare. 1599 [ad. L. *invitamentum*.] 1. *trans.* Inviting; an invitation -1630. 2. Inducement; allurement 1627.

Inviter (invait'er), Also **4-or.** 1586 [f. INVITE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who invites. Hence **Invitress**, a female i. 1617.

Invitiate (invai'siēt), *a.* rare. 1590. [IN-3.] Without blemish.

Inviting, *pp.* *a.* 1600 [f. INVITE *v.* + -ING 2.] 1. That invites. 2. Attractive; alluring; tempting 1604.

2. This Fruit Divine, Fair to the Eye, i. to the Taste Murr. P. L. ix. 777. Hence **Invitingly** *adv.*, -ness.

Invitrifiable (invit'rifai'bl), *a.* 1796. [IN-2.] That cannot be vitrified or converted into glass.

Invoke (i'nvōkēt), *v.* Now rare. 1526. [f. L. *invocare*, *invocare*.] 1. *trans.* = INVOCATE. 2. *intr.* To make invocation -1802. 3. Those old nine [Muses] which rhyme invocate SHAKS.

Invocation (invōkē'shən), ME. [a. OF., ad. L. *invocationem*.] 1. The action or an act of invoking or calling upon (God, a deity, etc.) in prayer or attestation; supplication for aid or protection. 2. *Eccl.* A form of invocatory prayer. Also, The name or appellation used in invoking a divinity, etc. 1827. 3. The action or an act of conjuring or summoning a devil or spirit by incantation; a charm, spell ME. 3. *Admiralty Prize Procedure*. The calling in of papers or evidence from another case 1806.

1. I will make i. Unto the god of sleep anon CHAUCER. 2. 'Tis a Greeke invocation, to call fools into a circle SHAKS.

Invocatory (invōkāt'eri, i'nvōkāt'eri), *a.* 1691. [f. L. *invocare*, *invocat-* + -ORY.] Of the nature of characterized by or used in invocation

Invoice (i'nvōis), *sb.* 1560. [app. orig. = *invoyes*, pl. of INVOCY = 16th c. F. *envoy* (now *envoie*), f. *envoyer* to send.] A list of the particular items of goods shipped or sent to a factor, consignee, or purchaser, with their value or prices, and charges. Also, *loosely* A consignment of invoiced goods. Also *attrib.*

Invoice (i'nvōis), *v.* 1619. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make an invoice of, to enter in an invoice.

They should be invoiced at a reasonable and just price 1800.

Invoke (invōk'), *v.* 1490. [a. F. *invocuer*, ad. L. *invocare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *vocare* to call.] 1. *trans.* To call on (God, a deity, etc.) in prayer or as a witness; to appeal to for aid or protection; to summon or invite in prayer. 2. To summon (a spirit) by charms or incantation, to conjure; also *fig.* 1502. *b.* To utter (a sacred name) in invocation 1698. 3. To make supplication for, to implore 1617. 4. *Admiralty Prize Procedure*. To call in evidence from a parallel case, or from the papers of a sister ship of the same owners, etc. 1802.

1. In witness of this our league, we i. the holy name of the living God 1777. 2. Thou shalt stand by my side while I i. the phantom LYRON. 3. The spirits who i. the vengeance of Heaven on their destroyer 1832. Hence **Invoker**, one who invokes.

Involute (invōlūt), 1804. [ad. mod. L. *involutum* (also used), dim. of INVOLUCRUM.] *Bot.* A whorl of bracts surrounding one of the divisions in an inflorescence, 1. partial or secondary involucre. So **Involute** 1. late *a.* furnished with involucrels.

Involucre (i'nvōlūk'r), 1578. [a. F., ad. L. *involutum*.] 1. That which envelops or enwraps, a case, covering, envelope; *spec.* in *Anat.*, a membranous envelope, as the pericardium. Also *fig.* 2. *Bot.* A whorl or rosette of bracts surrounding an inflorescence, or at the base of an umbel. Also *b.* In ferns, sometimes applied to the indusium. *c.* In fungi the velum. 1787. 3. *Zool.* = INVOLUCRUM 3. So **Involute** *a.* of or pertaining to an i. 1845. **Involute** (d) 1830, **Involute** 1806 *adv.* furnished with an i. **Involute** *a.* having the form of an i. 1851.

Involutum (invōlū'tūm), Pl. -a. 1677 [L., f. *involvere* to INVOLVE.] 1. = INVOLUCRUM 1. 2. *Bot.* = INVOLUCRE 2. 1753. 3. *Zool.* A kind of sheath about the base of the thread-cells of scalephs. HUXLEY.

Involuntary (invōlūtārī), *a.* 1531. [ad. L. *involuntarius*; see IN-3 and VOLUNTARY.] 1. Not voluntary; done or happening without exercise or without co-operation of the will, not done willingly or by choice, unintentional. *b. Physiol.* Concerned in bodily actions or processes which are independent of the will 1840. 2. Unwilling 1597.

1. The i. closing of the eyelids when the surface of the eye is touched DARWIN. 2. A vast i. throng Pope. Hence **Involuntarily** *adv.* **Involuntariness**

Involute (invōlūt), 1661. [ad. L. *involutus*, -um, pa. pp. of *involvere* to INVOLVE.]

A. adj. 1. Involved; intricate; to be sure 1669. 2. Rolled or curled up spirally; spiral *spec.* in *Conch.* Having the whorls wound closely round the axis, and nearly or wholly concealing it 1661. 3. *Bot.* Rolled inwards at the edges 1760. 4. *Geom.* f. *figure* or *curve* = B. 2. -1796.

1. This most i. of Lies is finally waded off CARRYLE. *B. sb.* 1. Something involved or entangled (rare) 1845. 2. *Geom.* A curve traced out by the end of a flexible inextensible string if unwound from a given curve in the plane of that curve, the locus of a point in a straight line which rolls without sliding on a given curve CORREL to EVOLUTE 1796.

Involute (invōlūtēd), *a.* 1797. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] 1. = INVOLUTE *a.* 2. 3. 2. *Phys.* That has passed through the process of involution (see INVOLUTION 4) 1898.

Involution (invōlū'shən), 1611. [ad. L. *involutionem*, f. *involvere*; cf. F. *involution*.] 1. The action of involving or fact of being involved; implication; also, quasi-concr., that which is involved. *b. concr.* Something that involves or enwraps: a covering etc. SIR T. BROWNE. 2. An involved or entangled con-

dution; complication; also *concr.*, something complicated; an intricate movement, etc. 1611. 3. *Anat.* A rolling, curling, or turning inwards; *concr.* a part formed by this action 1851. 4. *Phys.* The retrograde change which occurs in the body or in some organ in old age. Also *attrib.* 1860. 5. *Math.* a. *Arith.* and *Alg.* The multiplication of a quantity into itself any number of times, so as to raise it to any assigned power 1706. b. *Geom.* A system of pairs of points on a straight line, so situated that the product of the distances of each pair from a fixed point on the line (the *centre of s.*) is constant 1847.

1. The *l.* or comprehension of Presbyter within Episcopos JES. FAYOR. 2. The style of the first act has more *l.*, than the general style of Fletcher HAZITT. The involutions of an intricate dance 1858. **Involve** (involve), *v.* Also *ten-*. ME. [ad. L. *involvere*, *f. in-* (IN-) + *volvere* to roll.] 1. *trans.* To roll or wrap in anything, to enfold, envelop. Const. *in*, *with*. ME. 2. To wind in a spiral form, to wreath, coil, entwine 1555. 3. *fig.* To envelop within the folds of some condition or circumstance ME.; to entangle, to render intricate 1533. 4. To entangle (a person) in trouble, difficulties, perplexity, etc.; to embarrass. Const. *in*, *with*, *into*. ME. 5. To implicate in a charge or crime 1635. 6. To include; to contain, imply; *esp.* to contain implicitly 1605. 7. To roll up within itself; to overwhelm and swallow up 1805. 8. *Math.* To multiply (a quantity) into itself any desired number of times; to raise to a power. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1673.

1. I saw Fog only, . . . I the passive city Mrs. BROWNING. 2. Some of Serpent kinde, involv'd Thir Snake foulds MILT. *fig.* He knows His end with mine involv'd MILT. 3. This passage is involved in great obscurity PALCY. 4. Involved in financial difficulties 1863. 5. Let not my Crime the Innocent 1695. 6. Mighty mysteries involved in numbers BARKLEY. Every argument involves some assumptions WESTCOTT. When the safety of the nation was involved U. S. GRANT. 7. The gathering number, as it moves along, involves a vast involuntary throng POPE. 8. Let *a+x* be involved to the 5th power HUTTON.

Involved (involve), *pple.* a. 1607. [*f. prec.* + *-ED*.] 1. In senses of *prec.* 2. Of persons, their actions, etc.; Not straightforward and open; underhand, reserved -1713. Hence *involvedly* *adv.*, *ness*.

Involvement (involve), 1630. [*f. as prec.* + *-MENT*.] 1. The action or process of involving; the fact of being involved 1706; that which is involved 1821. 2. A covering 1630. **Invoy**. [*Var. of ENVOY sb.*] An IN-VOICE. MORYSON.

Invulgar, *a.* 1604. [IN-3.] Not vulgar; refined; unusual -1627.

Invulgar, *v.* 1599. [IN-2.] *trans.* To divulge to the common people; to vulgarize

Involuerable, *a.* 1595. [ad. L. *invulnerabilis*; see IN-3.] Incapable of being wounded, hurt, or damaged (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Hence **Invulnerability**, **Invulnerableness**. *Invulnerably* *adv.*

Invulnerate, *a.* 1680 [ad. L. *invulneratus*.] Unwounded. So **Invulnerate** a 1613-35.

Involution (involve), 1856. Also *invultation*. [*v.* of action *f. med. L. invultare, invultare* to make a likeness, *f. in-* (IN-) + *vultus* countenance.] The making of a likeness, esp. the waxen effigy of a person for purposes of witchcraft.

Inwall (inwoll), *sb.* 1611. [IN *adv.*] An inner or inside wall.

Inwall, *v.*, var. of **ENWALL**.

Inward (inwōrd). Comp. **inwarder**, superl. **inwardest** (now *rare*). [OE. *innanweard*, *inneweard*, *inneward*, *f. innan*, *inne*, *inn* *adv.* and prep. + *-weard* (see *-WARD*).]

A. adj. 1. Situated within; that is the inner or inmost part; that is in or on the inside. b. Of the voice or a sound: Uttered without due opening of the mouth; muffled, indistinct. Also *transf.* of the utterer. 1774. 2. Applied to the mind, thoughts, and mental faculties as located within the body; hence = mental or spiritual ME. 3. Deeply felt; hence, earnest, fervent -1627. c. Spiritually minded (? Obs.) 1850. 4. Intimate, familiar confidential

-1075. 4b. Of a bird or beast: Domesticated, tame -1643. 4c. Secret; private -1611. 5. Domestic, intestine. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1513. 46. Intrinsic -1630.

1. b. The manner . . . when it sings, is so *i.* as scarce to be heard G. WILKIN. 2. Behold, thou dost trust in the *i.* parts Ps. li. 6. *Inward man* = *inner man* (see *INNER a.*). 3. Friendly to all men, *i.* but with few QUARLES. 4. All *i.* grudges and open discords HALL. 5. *I.* war amongst our selves MORE.

II. [From the *adv.*] Directed or proceeding towards the inside, as *i. passages* 1849.

B. sb. [absol. use of the *adj.*] 1. The inward part, the inside; usu. *spec.* the internal parts or organs of the body, the entrails. (Now *rare* in *sing.*) OE. 2. The inner nature or essence of a thing or person; that which is within; the interior character, qualities, thoughts, etc. (*rare* in *sing.*, *Obs.* in *pl.*) OE 43. = **INTIMATE sb.** -1607. 4. *pl.* Articles imported, or dues on such articles. Also *attrib* 1761.

1. The intrails or *i.* of beastes COGAN. The fat of the inwardes TINDALE. 3. Sir, I was an *i.* of his SHAKS.

Inward (inwōrd), *adv.* [OE. *innan*, *inne*, *inneward*; see *prec.*] 1. Towards the inside or interior. a. Of motion OE. b. Of position ME. 2. *fig.* Towards that which is within, into the mind or soul; into one's own thoughts ME. b. = **INWARDLY** *adv.*, 3. OE.

1. a. Pathes leading *i.* fast SPENSER. 2. Satiated with external pleasures, she turns *i.* 1766. b. Well-bled DAVEN.

Inwardly (inwōrdli), *a. rare*. [OE. *innewardlic*, *f. inward* + *-lic*, *-ly*.] 1. = **INWARD a.** -1504. b. Relating to what is inward or spiritual. COLEFIDGE.

Inwardly (inwōrdli), *adv.* [OE. *innewardlic*; see *prec.* and *-LY*.]

1. *I.* In, on, or in reference to the inside or inner part; within 1483. b. With a voice that does not pass the lips; not aloud 1530. 2. Intimately, thoroughly; closely ME. 3. In heart; in mind or thought; in spirit ME. 4b. In or from the inmost heart; fervently, earnestly -1632.

1. Therefore let Benedicke like covered fire, waste *i.* Mark Ado in *l.* 78. b. Half *i.*, half audibly she spoke TENNYSON. 2. They blasse with their mouth, but they curse *i.* Ps. lxxi. 4.

II. Towards the inside or inner part; *fig.* towards that which is within; into the mind or soul (now *rare*) 1657.

Inwardness (inwōrdnes), ME. [*f. INWARD a.* + *-NESS*.] 1. The inner part or region; *pl.* Inward parts, entrails. *Usu. fig.* -1530. 2. The inner nature, essence, or meaning 1605. 3. The quality of being inward to something else (*lit.* or *fig.*) 1611. 4. Intimacy, familiarity -1715. 5. Depth or intensity of feeling or thought 1836; spirituality 1859.

1. Sense cannot arrive to th' inwardnesse Of things H. MORE (1647). 4. In the *i.* of conjugal conference STIEGL.

5. This *i.* of the words of Christ JOWETT.

Inwards (inwōrds), *adv.* [ME. *innwardes*, *f. inward* *adv.*, with *advb.* gen. *-s*, *-s*, as in *bundes*, etc.] = **INWARD** *adv.*

Inweave (inwēv), **enweave**, *v.* Pa. t. -wove. Pa. pple. -woven (also *†*-weave *v.* -wove). 1578. [*f. IN-* (or *2*), *EN-* + **WEAVE** *v.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.*] 1. *trans.* To weave in; to weave (things) together; to interweave. Also *fig.* 2. To insert (one thing) in or into another by weaving in or entwining. Const. *in*, *into* (among, through). 1596. Also *fig.* 3. To combine with something inserted or entwined 1591. 4. To form by weaving or plaiting 1667.

1. A living link in that Tissue of History, which inweaves all Being CARLYLE. 4. Down they cast Thir Crowns inwove with Amaranth and Gold MILT.

Inwheel, var. of **ENWHEEL** *v.* *Obs.*

†Inwit. ME. [*f. IN* *adv.* + *WIT sb.* Not related to OE. *innit*, *innit* deceit.] 1. Conscience; inward sense. Also *clean* *i.* = 'a clean heart'. ME. only. 2. Reason, understanding; wisdom -1587. 3. (*tr.* L. *animus*) Heart, soul, mind; cheer, courage, WYCLIF.

Inwith (inwip). *Obs.*, exc. *Sc.* ME. [*f. IN* *adv.* + *WITH prep.*] *A. prep.* Within, inside of. 1. Of place -1513. 2. Of time. ME. only. 1. This purr hath she *f.* ber bosom hyt Ch. 1777. B. *ad* *†* Denoting position W b in

wardly -1565. 2. Denoting direction: Inwards. *Sc.* 1768. b. Hence as *adv.* *Sc.* 1768.

Inwork (inwōrk), *v. rare*. 1681. [IN 1 or IN *adv.* See also **INWROUGHT**.] To work in or within (*trans.* and *intr.*).

Inworn, *pple.* a. 1641. [IN *adv.*] a. as *pa. pple.* of *wear in*. Worn or pressed in, b. as *adj.* inveterate.

Inwrap, -wreath, etc. see **ENWRAP**, etc.

Inwrought, *pple.* a. Also *en-*. 1637. [*f. IN* *adv.* + *wrought*, *pa. pple.* of *work vb.*]

I. as *pa. pple.* (*inwrt*). 1. Of a fabric. Having something worked in by way of decoration (*lit.* and *fig.*). 2. Of a pattern, etc.: Worked into a fabric. Also *transf.* 1740. 3. Worked together with something 1824; worked into anything as a constituent 1734.

1. His Mantle hairy, and his Bonnet sedge, *L.* with figures *dia. M.* 2. Flowers enwrought On silken tissue WORDSW.

II. as *adj.* (*inwrt*). (In senses as above) 1830.

Inyala (inyā-lā). 1848. [Native name] An antelope of S. Africa, *Zagelaphus angasi* ranging from Nyasaland to Zululand.

Inyo-ke, *v. rare*. 1593. [IN-1.] *trans.* a. To yoke or unite to something. b. To yoke in a wagon, etc.

Io (iō). 1592. [*a. L. iō*, Gr. *ἰώ*.] (Also *Io-pæan*.) An exclamation of joy or triumph; occurs as *sb.*, an utterance of 'Io!', an exultant shout or song

Io-, earlier spelling of **Jo-**; see **I**, **J**, the letters.

Iod- (iōd), comb. *f. mod. L. iodum* IODINE used (chiefly before a vowel) in forming names of iodine compounds; as *iodhyd*, *drin*, an iodine ether of glycerine; etc. Before a cons. usu. **iodo-**, *q. v.*

Iodal (iōdāl) 1838. [*f. IOD-* + **AL** (COHOR) after **CHLORAL**.] *Chem.* A compound of iodine, an oily liquid, analogous to chloral.

Iodate (iōdēt), *sb.* 1826. [*f. IODIC* + *-ATE*.] *Chem.* A salt of iodic acid. So

†Iodate *v.* to impregnate or treat with iodine. **†Iode**. 1826. [*a. f. iode* IODINE.] **I.** = **IODINE** 1830. 2. = **IODIDE**.

Iodic (iōdīk), *a.* 1826. [*f. IOD-* + *-IC*] Of or pertaining to iodine. 1. *Chem.* Containing iodine in union with oxygen; as in *i. acid* (*hydrogen iodide*), an oxygen-acid of iodine. Also *Alm* in *i. silver* = **IODURITE**. 2. *Path.* Caused by administration of iodine 1887.

Iodide (iōdīd), 1822. [*f. IOD-* + *-IDE*] *Chem.* A binary compound of iodine with a more positive element, or an organic radical.

Iodine (iōdīn, -īn), 1814. [*f. Iod* (*ad. Gr. ἰώδης* violet-coloured) from the colour of its vapour + *-INE*, as in *chlorine*.] *Chem.* One of the non-metallic elements belonging to the halogen group; at ordinary temperatures a greyish-black soft brittle solid with a metallic lustre, volatilizing into a dense vapour of a deep violet colour, in chemical properties resembling chlorine and bromine, but less energetic. Symbol *i*; atomic weight 127. Also *attrib.*, as in *i. fluid*, *i. injection*, *i. poisoning*.

Iodine exists in sea-water and mineral springs, and in seaweed and many marine animals, and is extensively obtained from the mother-liquor of Chilean sodium nitrate.

Iodism (iōdīz'm), 1832. [*f. IOD-* + *-ISM*] *ath.* A morbid state induced by excessive or long-continued medicinal use of iodine (or its compounds).

Iodize (iōdīz), *v.* 1841. [*f. IOD-* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To treat or impregnate with iodine or an iodide. (Chiefly in *Photogr.* and *Med.*) Hence **†iodizer**, one who or that which iodizes.

Iodo- (iōdō), used as combining form of *mod. L. iodum* IODINE (chiefly before a cons.).

Iodoform (iōdōfōrm, iōdōfōrm), *sb.* 1835. [*f. IODO-* + **FORM** (VL); cf. *chloroform*] A compound of iodine (CII₃), analogous to chloroform, obtained in light yellow scaly crystals having an odour of saffron and a sweet taste used medicinally, and as an antiseptic, esp. in surgical dressings. Hence **†iodoform**, *iodoformize* *vb.* to treat or impregnate with *i.* **†iodoformism**, poisoning by the medicinal use of *i.*

Iodous, *a.* 1826. [f. IOD- + -OUS.] **I.** Chem. Applied to compounds containing iodine in greater proportion to oxygen than those called *iodic*; e.g. a hypothetical *iodous acid*, HIO_2 . **a.** Having the quality of, or resembling, iodine.

Iodyrite (aiōdūrit). 1854. [f. IODINE, after *argyrite*.] *Min.* Native iodide of silver, a sectile mineral, usu. of a yellow colour.

Iolite (aiōlit). 1810. [= Ger. *iolith*, f. Gr. *iolos* violet + *lithos*; see -LITE] *Min.* A silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium, occurring in short orthorhombic crystals, or granular, of various shades of blue or violet-blue. Also called **CORDIERITE** or **DICHRONITE**.

Ion (aiōn). 1834. [a. Gr. *ion*, neut. pr. ppl. of *leinai* to go.] Either of the products (see ANION, CATION) which appear at the respective poles when a substance is subjected to electrolysis; hence, any of the electrically charged particles which are released by dissociation in an electrolyte; a molecule or atom considered electrically; a gaseous particle electrically charged by the action of Röntgen or other rays, etc.

-ion, suffix, repr. F. *-ion*, L. *-io*, *-ionem*, a suffix forming sbs. of condition or action from adjs. or sbs., occurs from the vb-stem, but chiefly from the ppl. or supine stem in *-i-*, *-e-*, e.g. *damnationem* condemning, *missionem* sending, *conjunctionem* close union. Examples of all these occur in English, but chiefly those in *-tion* (*-ion*, *-ionem*), the form in -ATION (q.v.) is the most frequent, and has become a living formative.

Ionian (aiōnīan). 1563. [f. L. *Ionius*, a. Gr. *Ionios* + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Ionia or to the Ionians; Ionic 1594.

Ionian mode (aiōnīan mōd). **a.** A mode in ancient Greek music, characterized as soft and effeminate. **b.** The last of the 'authentic' ecclesiastical modes, having C for its final, and G for its dominant, corresp. to the modern major diatonic scale.

B. sb. A member of that division of the Hellenic race which occupied Attica and the northern coast of the Peloponnese, and established colonies, esp. in Asia Minor, where a large district was named from them Ionia.

Ionic (aiōnik). **a.** and **sb.** 1579. [ad. L. *Ionicus*, a. Gr. *Ionikos*.] *A. adj.* 1. = **IONIAN** *a.* 2. *Arch.* Name of one of the three orders of Grecian architecture (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian), characterized by the two lateral volutes of the capital 1585. 3. *Mus.* (See *Ionian mode*, a. above.) 7 Obs. 1579. 4. *Gr. and Lat. Pros.* Name of a foot consisting of two long syllables followed by two short ('*ionic metre*'), or two short followed by two long ('*ionic a minore*'). *I metre*, a metre consisting of Ionic feet. So *flonical n.* 1624.

I. dialect, the most important of the three main branches of ancient Greek, of which also the Attic was a development. *I. School or Set of philosophy*, that founded by Thales of Miletus in Asiatic Ionia.

B. sb. 1. = **IONIAN sb.**; a member of the Ionic School of philosophy -1613. 2. The Ionic dialect of ancient Greek 1668. 3. *Gr. and Lat. Pros.* An Ionic foot or verse; Ionic metre; see A. 4. 1612.

Hence *Ionice* *v. intr.* to use Ionic; *trans.* to render Ionic (in style or dialect).

Ionic, *a.* 1890. [f. ION + -IC.] *Physics.* Of or pertaining to ions.

Ionize, *v.* 1898. [f. ION + -IZE] **I. intr.** Of an electrolyte - To split into ions 1899. 2. *trans.* Of X rays, cathode rays, etc.: to produce ions in a gas and so make it a conductor So *ionization*.

-ior, suffix, repr. L. *-ior* of comparatives, as *inferior*, etc.; formerly *-iour* = F. *-ieur*.

Iota (aiōtā). 1592. [a. Gr. *iōta*.] **I.** The name of the Greek letter I, i, corresp. to the Roman I, i, the smallest letter in the Greek alphabet 1607. 2. *fig.* (after Matt. v. 18, see JOY) The least, or a very small, particle or quantity; an atom. (Usu. with negative)

Iota subscript, a small iota written beneath a long vowel, forming the second element of a diphthong, as in *ai, ei, oi*. 2. Not an i, should be yielded of the principle of the bull BARKER.

Iotacism (aiōtāziz m). 656. [ad. L. *iotacismus* a. Gr. *iotacismus* a. having too

much stress upon the i, f. *iōta*.] Excessive use or repetition of the letter *iota* or I; *spec.* the pronunciation of other Greek vowels like *iota* (i. e. as *Laun* i or mod. Eng. *ee*), as in mod. Greek. So *iotacism*.

IOU (aiōyū). 1795. [= 'I owe you'. The abbreviation occurs 1618.] A document bearing these three letters followed by a specified sum, and signed, constituting a formal acknowledgement of a debt.

An I O U is admissible evidence of a debt without a stamp ESPINASSE.

-iour, a compound suffix, viz. -OUR (OF. *-ur*, *-or*, F. *-eur*), preceded by an *i* representing *i*, *ei*, *e*, of another element; as in *saviour*, ME. and AF. *saueur*, OF. *saueur*, *-e-or*, early F. *salvedur* = L. *salvatore*; see also **HAVIOUR** and -OUR. Sometimes now written *-ior* (as *warrior*), *-ier* (as *soldier*).

-ious, a compound suffix, viz. -OUS, added to an *i* which is part of another suffix, repr. L. *-iosus*, F. *-ieux*, with sense 'characterized by, full of'. See -ITIOUS and -OUS

Ipecac. shortened form of next 1788.

Ipecacuanha (ipēkakūwānā). 1682. [a. Pg. *ipēcacuanha* (ipēkakwānā), ad. Tupi-Guarani *ipe-kaa-guānā*, said to mean 'low or creeping plant causing vomit'.] 1. The root of *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, N.O. *Cinchonaceae*, a S. Amer. small shrubby plant, which possesses emetic, diaphoretic, and purgative properties; also applied to the forms in which the drug is employed. 2. The plant itself 1788. 3. Transferred to other plants whose roots have emetic properties, e.g.

Bastard or Wild I. (*Asclepias curassavica*); **Peruvian.** Striated, or **Black I.** (*Psychotria emetica*), **White I.** (*Richardsonia scabra*). 4. *fig.* Something that produces nausea 1763. 5. *attrib.*, as *I wine*, the filtered infusion of the root in wine 1761.

4. An author, talking of his own works. is to me a dose of I. H. WARD.

Ipecras, obs. f. **HIPPOCRAS**.

Ipomœa (aipomēā). Also **ipomœa**, **ipomea**. 1794. [mod. L. (Linn.), f. Gr. *ipō*, stem of *ipō* a worm + *ipōmos* like.] **Bot.** A genus of twining or creeping plants, mostly tropical, N.O. *Convolvulaceae*, with trumpet- or salver-shaped corolla; many of the species are cultivated as flowering plants, and one, *I. Batatas*, furnishes the sweet potato. Hence **Ipomœic a.** of **Ipomœa**, in *z. acid*, named from *Ipomœa Jalapa*, Jalap.

Ipse dixit (ipst dīksit). *PI. ipse dixits*. 1572. [L. = Gr. *αὐτὸς ἔφα* 'he himself (the master) said it'.] An unproved assertion resting on the bare authority of some speaker; a dogmatic statement; a dictum

The capricious *ipse dixit* of authority J. H. NEWMAN

Ipseity (ipstēiti). 1659. [f. L. *ipse* self + -ITY.] Personal identity and individuality; selfhood.

Ipso facto (ipso fæktō), *adverb. phr.* 1548

[L.] By that very fact; by the fact itself.

Ir-1, assimilated form in L. of **IR-2** before initial *r*, used in the same way in Eng., as in *ir-radiate*, etc.

Ir-2, assimilated form in L. of **IR-3** before initial *r*, used in the same way in Eng., as in *ir-rational*, etc.

Iracund (aiōrākund), *a.* 1821. [ad. L. *iracundus*, f. *ira* + -undus 'inclining to.'] Inclined to wrath; choleric, passionate. So **Iracundious a.** 1491-1662. **Iracundity** 1840.

Irade (irāde) 1883. [Turk., a. Arab. *irādah* will, desire.] A written decree issued by the Sultan of Turkey.

Iranian (aiōrānīan). 1789. [f. Pers. *īrān* Persia + -IAN.] *A. adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Iran or Persia; in *Compar. Philol.* applied to one of the two Asiatic families of the Indo-European languages, comprising Zend and Old Persian and their cognates. 2a. *a. Aryan*. b. *Indo-Iranian*. -1850. So **Iranic a.**

B. sb. A member of the Iranian race; a speaker of an Iranian language 1789.

Irascible (aiōrāsbīl, irā's-), *a.* ME. [a. F. ad L. *irascibilis* f. *ira* + -ibilis] Easily provoked to anger or

irritable, choleric, passionate. **b.** Characterized by or arising from anger 1659.

A solitary and i. old gentleman 1873. **b. L.** and obnoxious speech 1899. Hence **Irascibility**, **Irascibleness**, **Irascibly adv.**

Irate (aiōrāt), *a.* 1838. [ad. L. *iratus*, pa. ppl. of *irari*, inceptive *irasci* to be or become angry.] Exacted to ire; incensed, enraged, angry.

He was at once hauled up before the i. Commandant LIVINGSTONE. Hence **Irately adv.** in an i. manner

Ire (aiōi). *Mt.* [a. OF. *ire*, *gre*, ad. L. *ira*] Anger; wrath. Now chiefly poet. and rhet

Ireful (aiōrīfūl), *a.* ME. [f. *ire* + -FUL] 1. Full of ire; angry, wrathful. 2. Choleric, passionate ME. Hence **Irefully adv.**, *mess.*

Irenarch (aiōrēnārk). 1702. [ad. late L. *irenarcha*, a. Gr. *ειρηναρχης*; see **EIRENARCH**] An Eastern provincial governor or keeper of the peace, under the Roman and Byzantine empires. Now *Hist.*

Irenic (aiōrēnik, aiōrīnik). 1864. [ad. Gr. *ειρηνικός*, f. *ειρηνή* peace.] *adj.* Pacific, non-polemic. *sb. pl.* **Irenics**; irenic theology 1882

Irenical (aiōrēnikāl, aiōrīnikāl), *a.* 1660 [f. as prec. + -AL.] Peaceful, pacific; tending to promote peace, esp. in relation to theological or eccl. differences.

Irenicon (aiōrēnikōn, aiōrēnikōn). 1618 [a. Gr. *ειρηνικόν* *adj.* neut.; see **IRENIC** Also spelt **EIRENICON**, q. v.] A proposal designed to promote peace; esp. in a church or between churches. So **Irenicum**.

Irian (aiōrīan), *a.* 1857. [f. *IRIS* + -AN]

Anat. Belonging to the iris of the eye.

Iricism (aiōrīziz'm). 1743. [irreg. f. **IRISH**, after *Scotticism*.] An Irishism.

Irid (aiōrid), *rare*. 1822. [f. L. *irid-*, Gr. *irid-*, stem of *iris*, *ipis* **IRIS**.] 1. The iris of the eye. 2. *Bot.* A plant of N.O. *Iridaceae* 1866

Iridaceous (aiōridāk [os, in-], *a.* 1851. [f. L. *irid-* (see prec.) + -ACEOUS.] *Bot.* Related to plants of the genus *Iris*; belonging to the N.O. *Iridaceae*.

Iridal (aiōridāl), *a. rare*. 1837. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to the rainbow.

Iridectomy (aiōridēktōmī, iri-). 1855. [f. as prec. + Gr. *ἐκτομή* + -Y.] *Surg.* Excision of a portion of the iris. Also *attrib.*

Iridescence (iridēsēns). 1803. [f. **IRIDESCENT**; see -ENCE] The quality of being iridescent; the interchange of colours as in the rainbow, mother-of-pearl, etc.; a play of glittering and changing colours. Also *fig.*

A rich metallic Cours. *fig.* Frequent iridescences of fancy 1803. So *Iridescency* (7 Obs.) 1799

Iridescent (iridēsēnt), *a.* 1796. [f. L. *irid-* - **IRIS** + -ESCENT.] Displaying colours like those of the rainbow, etc.; glittering or flashing with interchanging colours. Also *fig.*

The i. colours produced by heat on polished steel and copper Mrs. SOMERVILLE. **Iridescently adv.**

Iridian (aiōrīdīan), *a.* 1864. [f. L. *irid-* - **IRIS** + -IAN.] 1. Pertaining to the iris of the eye. 2. Rainbow-like 1884.

Iridic (aiōrīdik), *a.* 1845. [f. **IRIDIUM** + -IC.] Chem. Containing iridium; applied to compounds in which iridium is quadrivalent

Iridious (aiōrīdīos), *a.* 1865. [f. **IRIDIUM** + -OUS.] Chem. Containing iridium; applied to compounds in which iridium is trivalent.

Iridium (aiōrīdīum). 1804. [f. L. *irid-* - **IRIS** + -IUM] A white metal of the platinum group, resembling polished steel, and fusible with great difficulty, found (usu. with osmium) in native platinum, and in the native alloy **IRIDOSMIUM**. Chemical symbol *Ir*; atomic weight 193.

I should incline to call this metal *Iridium*, from the striking variety of colours which it gives, while dissolving in marine acid TENNANT.

Iridize (ir-ī, aiōrīdīz), *v.* 1864. [f. L. *irid-* - **IRIS**, or **IRIDIUM** + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To make iridescent 1874. 2. To cover or up with iridium. Hence **Iridization**, *irisation*, in *Path.*, the coloured halo seen round a light by persons affected with glaucoma.

Irido- (aiōrīdō, irīdō), *a. Gr.* *ἰριδο-*, comb. form of *iris* *z* used in forming pathological and surg. cal chiefly denoting d

the iris and operations upon it; as *Iridodialis*, the artificial separation of the iris from the ciliary ring; *Iridodonesis* [Gr. *dōnēscō* to shake], tremulousness of the iris; etc.

Iridodesis (aīrīdōdēs'is), 1858. [f. Gr. *īris*, *īpō* (IRIDO-) + *dēsis* binding.] *Surg.* An operation in which the iris is secured in a certain position by a ligature.

Iridoline (aīrīdōlīn), 1863. [f. L. *īrid-* IRIS + *oleum* oil + -INE.] *Chem.* A base (C₁₀H₉N) occurring in coal-tar oil.

Iridosmine (aīrīdōs'mīn, īr-), 1827. [f. IRID-IUM + OSM-IUM + -INE.] A native alloy of the metals iridium and osmium, usually occurring in flattened grains with platinum. Also *Irido'smium*, and *osmiridium*.

Iridotomy (aīrīdōtōmī, īr-), 1855. [f. IRIDO- + Gr. *-tōmē*; cf. *lithotomy*.] Section of the iris.

Iris (aī'ris), *sb.* Pl. *irides* (aī'rīdēs), *irises*. ME. [a. Gr. *īris*, stem *īpō*-. The pl. *irides* is chiefly used in sense 4.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* The goddess who acted as the messenger of the gods, and displayed as her sign the rainbow; hence, allusively, a messenger 1593. 2. A rainbow; a many-coloured refraction of light from drops of water 1490. b. *transf.* A rainbow-like appearance; a circle or halo of prismatic colours 1601. c. *fig.* 1821. 3. a. A hexagonal prismatic crystal (Pliny *Nat. Hist.* XXXVII. ix. 52). b. A variety of rock crystal, having the property of reflecting the prismatic colours by means of natural flaws in its interior ME. 4. *Anat.* A flat, circular, coloured membrane suspended vertically in the aqueous humour of the eye, and separating the anterior from the posterior chamber; in its centre is a circular opening called the pupil 1525. b. (*transf.*) *Entom.* The inner ring of an ocellated spot on an insect's wing 1826. 5. *Bot.* A genus of plants, the type of the natural order *Iridaceae*; most of the species have tuberous (less commonly bulbous or fibrous) roots, sword-shaped equitant leaves, and showy flowers, formerly often called *Fleur-de-lis* or *Flower-de-luce*. Also, a plant of this genus. 1578.

1. *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 407. 2. His Crest, that prouder than blew I, bends SHAKES. b. In the Spring a livelier 1 changes on the burnish'd dove TENNYSON. c. Is Virtue but a shade? And Freedom but the i. of a storm? DISRAELI. *Comb.* 1. *diaphragm*, a contractile diaphragm for lenses, contrived so as to imitate the action of the i.; *disease*, a form of herpes, generally affecting the back of the hands; *root*, the root of *Iris florentina*, orn.-root.

Iris (aī'ris), *v.* 1816. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To make iridescent; to form into, or place as, a rainbow. Only in *pa. pple.*

Irisate (aī'rīsat), *v.* 1828 [irreg. f. IRIS *sb.* + -ATE.] *trans.* To render iridescent. Hence *Irisated ppl. a.*, *Irisation*.

Iriscope (aī'rīskōp), 1842. [irreg. f. IRIS *sb.* + -SCOPE.] A device for exhibiting the primary colours by the action of the breath on a specially prepared plate of highly polished black glass.

Irised (aī'rīst), *a.* 1816. [f. IRIS *sb.* or *v.*] 1. Having the colours of the rainbow. 2. Having an iris or irises, as *large-irised* 1879.

Irish (aī'rīsh). [Orig. *Irisc*, f. *Ir*, stem of OE. *Ir*, the inhabitants of Ireland + -ISH. The stem *Ir* is obscurely from OIr. *Ériu* Erin (see HIBERNIAN).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of persons: Of, belonging to, or native to Ireland; orig. and esp. used of the Celtic inhabitants ME. 7b. Belonging to the Scottish Highlands or the Gaelic inhabitants of them -1562. 2. Of things: Of or pertaining to Ireland or its inhabitants (freq. denoting a species, variety, or quality peculiar to Ireland) ME. 3. Epithet of the language of the Celtic inhabitants of Ireland. Hence applied to words, idioms, etc. belonging to that language, and to anything composed or written in it 1547. 4. Having what are considered Irish characteristics 1589.

1. Irish Free State see FREE STATE 3. 2. *I car, fraise, whiskey*, etc.: also *I. alb. greyhound, wolf, wolf-hound* etc. *I. daisy* the head hon. *I. moose*, the edible seaweed *Chondrus crispus*, also called

carraheen. 1. *blackguard, bull, stew* (see the *sb.*). 1. *diamond, rock crystal*. 4. They laugh'd at such a blunder, To take the noise of brass for thunder SWIFT.

B. *sb.* (The *adj.* used ellipt.) 1. a. as *pl.* The inhabitants of Ireland, or their descendants, esp. those of Celtic race ME. b. In *sing.* (with *pl. Irishers*). An Irishman. (Chiefly Sc.) 1613. 2. The Irish language ME. 17b. Scottish Gaelic; ERSE -1723. 3. An old game resembling backgammon -1664.

4. *ellipt.*, e.g. for Irish linen, snuff, whiskey, etc. 1799

†To weep *I.*, to shed crocodile tears.

Irishism (aī'rīsh'iz'm), 1734. [f. IRISH + -ISM.] An Irish peculiarity, esp. of expression; a Hibernicism; an Irish bull.

Irishman (aī'rīsh'mān), *Pl. -men*. ME. [f. IRISH *a.* + MAN.] A native of Ireland; a man of Irish race. So *Irishwoman* ME.

Irishry (aī'rīsh'ri), *Irish* or *arch.* ME. [f. IRISH *a.* + -RY] 1. *collect.* The native Irish. 2. Irish character or nationality, an Irish trait 1834.

1. They that refuse to be under laws, are teamed the I., and commonly the Wilde Irish HOLLAND.

Iritis (aī'rīt'is), 1818. [f. IRIS + -ITIS.] *Path.* Inflammation of the iris. Hence *Iritic a.* pertaining to or affected with i.; affecting the iris.

Irk (sīk), *v. arch.* [ME. *irken*, *yrken*, orig. n. and n. midl.; of uncertain origin.] 1. *intr.* To grow weary or tired; to feel disgusted; to be loath -1797. 2. *trans.* To be weary of or disgusted with; to loathe -1622.

3. Of a thing: To affect with weariness, dislike, or disgust; to bore (*arch.*) 1513. b. *Impers.* *It irks (me)*, it wearies, annoys, troubles me; = L. *piget* 1483. *arch.*

3. *Iris* care the crop-full bird? BROWNING b. It irks'd him to be here, he could not rest M. ARNOLD.

†So *Irks a.*, weary, disgusted, ME.

Irksome (sīks'm), *a.* ME. [f. IRK *v.* + -SOME.] 1. Tired; disgusted; bored. *Const. of.* -1590. 2. Wearisome, tedious; burdensome, annoying. Formerly also, Distressing; in early use, Loathsome 1513.

2. Not to irksom tolls, but to delight He made us MUR. P. L. II. 242. *Irksomely adv.*, -ness.

Iron (aī'ron), *sb.* 1 [OE. *īron*, used beside *īsern*, *īsen* = OTeut. type **Isarnum*; cogn. w. Ocelt. **Isarnon* (whence OIr. *īarn*, etc.); ult. etym. unkn. The Eng. type *iron* became the standard form in ME. The form *iron* became universal about 1630.] 1. A metal, the most abundant and useful of those used in the metallic state; very variously employed for tools, implements, machinery, constructions, and in many other applications.

Pure iron is soft and of a silver-white colour, but is scarcely known; the metal as commonly used has usually an admixture of carbon, and varies in colour from tin-white to dark grey. It is of three kinds, differing in the amount of carbon present: *unalloyed iron*, or *Wrought iron*, which is comparatively soft, very tenacious, fusible only at a very high temperature, and capable at a red heat of being hammered or rolled into any required shape; *Cast iron*, which is hard and brittle, and fusible at a lower temperature; and *Steel*, which partakes of the properties of both. Iron is very rarely found native, but is obtained from its ores, which are chiefly oxides or salts of the metal. Chemically, iron is a metallic element; symbol Fe (*ferrum*); atomic weight, 56. In alchemy it was represented by the sign for the planet Mars (♂).

b. With *an* and *pl.* A variety or sort of iron 1858. c. *Med.* A preparation of iron, used in medicine as a tonic 1803. 2. With defining attribute; see also BAR (*sb.*), BOG (*sb.*), CAST-PIG-, WHITE, WROUGHT-IRON, etc. 1632. 3. In fig. uses, as a type of extreme hardness or strength 1612. 4. An instrument, utensil, or part of one, made of iron. (CURLING-IRON, etc.) OE. b. *esp.* A brand-iron ME. 7c. *pl.* Dies used in striking coins -1848. d. *Golf.* A golf-club having an iron head with an angle of loft between that of a mashie and that of a cleek 1857. e. *slang.* A portable fire-arm; a pistol 1836. f. *pl.* Iron supports for the legs, etc. 5. *esp.* An implement of iron used when heated to smooth out linen, etc.; usu. defined, as BOX-IRON, FLAT-IRON, etc. ME. 6. *ta.* An iron weapon; a sword. b. Used (without *an* and *pl.*) with ref. to warfare or slaughter OE. 7 An iron shackle or fetter

1. They that refuse to be under laws, are teamed the I., and commonly the Wilde Irish HOLLAND.

Iron (aī'ron), *a.* [OE. *īsern*, *īsen*, *īron*, f. **Isarnum*, etc. In most mod. uses indistinguishable from the *sb.* used attrib.] 1. Of iron, consisting or formed of iron. (L. *ferrus*.) 2. Having the appearance of iron; of the colour of iron (or iron-rust) 1613. 3. *fig.* Resembling iron in some quality, esp. hardness. a. Extremely hard or strong ME. b. Extremely hardy or robust; enduring 1617. c. Firm, inflexible; unyielding 1602. 4. Unimpressionable -1651. e. Harsh, cruel, merciless; severe 1591. f. Of or pertaining to the IRON AGE (q.v.); debased; wicked. (Sometimes mixed with *prec. sense*.) 1592. g. In *phr.* 2. *sleep or slumber*, tr. L. *ferrus somnus* (Virg. *Æn.* 2. 745). Chiefly *poet.* 1524.

1. Luke's i. crown, and Damien's bed of steel GOSNEY 2. A Knight of i. hue 1632. 3. a. Thy neck is an iron SNEW 1822. b. The i. frame wasted by inward trouble 1824. c. Their loyal i. leader TENNYSON. e. Her i. yoke BURKE f. The bigots of the i. time SCOTT.

Phrases with specialized sense: 1. *Crown*, the ancient crown of the kings of Lombardy, so called from having a circlet of i. inserted (reputed to have been made from one of the nails of the Cross) 1. *horse*, a locomotive steam-engine; i. *walls*, the ironclad ships of the British navy, regarded as a defence to the country (cf. *wooden walls*).

Iron (aī'ron), *v.* ME. [f. IRON *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To fit, furnish, cover, or arm with iron. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*) 2. To shackle with irons; to put in irons 1653. 3. To smooth or press with a heated flat-iron, as cloth, etc. 1680 b. *fig.* esp. with *out* 1863.

2. The miserable victims were imprisoned, ironed scourged BURKE 3. The servants are all ironing 1789 b. The differences (are) amicably ironed out 1905

Iron age, 1592 [See IRON *a.* 3 f.] 1. *Gr. and Roman Mythol.* The last and worst age of the world, succeeding the Golden, Silver, and Brazen Ages. Hence *allusively*, An age or period of wickedness, debasement, etc. 2. *Archæol.* That period, subsequent to the *stone age* and *bronze age*, in which iron weapons and implements were or are used by mankind. Hence *transf.* a period characterized by the general use of iron. 1879.

Iron-bark, 1802. [Austral-Eng., f. IRON *a.* or *sb.* + BARK.] Any species of *Eucalyptus* having solid bark, as *E. resinifera*, *paniculata* *Leucoxylon*, etc., trees valued for their timber. Also, the wood of any of these. Also *attrib.*

Iron-bound, *a.* ME. [f. IRON *sb.* + *pa. pple.* of BIND *v.* (With shifting stress.)] 1. Bound with iron also fettered. 2. *transf.* Of a Rock bound 769. 3. *fig.* Rigor

1. *Beate witness*, all that have not hearts of I. SHAKES. 4. *Haunting their conscience seared with a hate* 1. *Tem. iv. 2.* 6. *Meddle you must that's certain, or forswear to wear* i. about you SHAKES. Bismarck is known throughout the world as 'the man of blood and iron' 1898. 7. *In irons*, said of a person having the feet or hands fettered. Also *fig.* (*Naut.*) A square rigged vessel is said to be *in irons* when the yards being so braced that some sails are laid aback in coming up into the wind, she will not 'cast' or turn either way. *Phr.* *The i. entered into his soul*, Ps. clix. 18 a mistranslation of the Heb. lit. 'his person entered into the iron', i.e. fetters, chains, now used *fig.* to express the impression made by captivity, affliction, or hard usage, upon the inmost being of the sufferer.

Phrases. *To strike while the i. is hot* to act at the appropriate time. *To have (or put) many (too many, etc.) irons in the fire* (a) to have or be engaged in (too) many occupations or undertakings; (b) to have or use several expedients to attain a purpose.

Combs. 1. General: as in *i.-fitting*, *i.-furnace*, etc. 2. *i.-using* *adj.*: 1. *i.-smelling* *sb.*; 2. *i.-banded* *adj.*; 3. *i.-black*; 4. *i.-brown*, *-red* *adjs.*

2. Special. 1. *i.-cement*, a kind of very hard cement -*clay a.*, of mixed iron and clay; -*cloth*, chain-mail, 1. *cross*, a Prussian order, conferred for bravery in war; -*fall*, a fall of meteoric i.; -*free a.*, free from i. (proof against the force of i.; i. period (*Archæol.*) = IRON AGE 2; -*sponge*, i. in a loose state with little cohesion (see SPONGE); -*stain*, a stain produced by iron-rust or moisture of i., or on a plant by a fungus, -*yellow*, Mars yellow.

b. *Esp.* in names of chemical compounds and minerals: as 1. *clay*, same as *clay ironstone* (see CLAY *sb.*); -*flint*, feruginous quartz; -*glance*, specular iron-ore (see GLANCE *sb.*); 1. *pyrites*, native bisulphuret of i. (see PYRITES).

†**Iron**, *sb.* 1623. [app. a var. of *eren*, ERN *eagle*.] In 17th c. dictns. A male eagle -1688

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ously confined or restricted; unimpressionable, hard and fast 1807.

1. Yren-bounde coffres ME. 2. An iron-bound coast 1852. 3. The old iron-bound, feudal France EMERSON.

Iron-cased (-kæst), *a.* 1859. [f. IRON sb.1 + cased, pa. pp. of CASE *v.*] Cased in iron; applied to ships of war, now called IRON-CLAD.

Ironclad, iron-clad. 1852.

A. adj. 1. Clad in iron, protected or covered with iron; esp. of a ship of war. Cased wholly or partly with thick plates of iron or steel, as a defence against shot, etc. 1859. 2. *fig.* (Chiefly U.S.) Of an extremely strict or rigorous character, as a regulation, agreement, etc. 1884.

1. Two powerful iron-clad rams 1878. 2. *f. oath:* an oath characterized by the severity of its requirements and penalties. Bills. full of the most arbitrary and 'iron-clad' provisions 1887.

B. sb. An ironclad ship: see A. 1. 1862.

Ironer (ai'mær). 1857. [f. IRON *v.* + -ER.] One who irons, *spec.* one whose occupation it is to iron clothes, etc.

Iron-founder. 1817. [f. IRON sb.1 + FOUNDER sb.2.] One who founds or casts iron. So Iron-founder; Iron-founder 1784.

Iron-grey, gray. [OE. *leugræg*.]

A. adj. Of the grey colour of freshly broken iron, or of dark hair when turning grey. B. sb. 1. An iron-grey colour 1552. 2. An iron-grey horse or dog 1523.

Iron-handed, a. 1768. [f. *iron hand* + -ED.] Having a 'hand of iron'; inflexible; severe, rigorous, despotic.

The iron-handed goddess, Necessity TUCKER.

Ironheads (-hedz). 1863. A local name of the Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), from its hard involucre.

Iron-hearted, a. 1618. Extremely hard-hearted; unfeeling, cruel.

Ironic (ai'pnik), *a.* 1614. [ad. late L. *ironicus*, *a. Gr.* *ειρωνικός*, *f.* *ειρωνία* dissimulation, IRONY.] Pertaining to irony; uttering or given to irony; of the nature of or containing irony.

An iron man, more especially an iron young man, may be viewed as a pest to society CARLILE.

Ironical (ai'pnikəl), *a.* 1576. [f. as prec. + -AL.] 1. Of the nature of irony; meaning the opposite of what is expressed. 2. That uses or is given to irony 1589. 3. Dissembling, feigned, pretended (*irony*) -1727.

1. A bitterly ironical compliment to Bentley's courtesy 1833. 2. Socrates got the name of the iron philosopher 1793. Hence Ironically *adv.*, -ness.

Ironing (ai'raɪnɪŋ), *vb. sb.* 1710. [f. IRON *v.* + -ING.] 1. The pressing and smoothing of clothes, etc., with a heated iron. Also *attrib.* 2. The putting (of persons) in irons (*iron*) 1820.

Ironish, a. Now rare. 1450 [f. IRON sb.1 + -ISH.] 1. Of iron. 2. Partaking of the qualities of iron; irony; ferruginous 1641.

Ironist (ai'rɒnɪst). 1727. [f. *Gr.* *ειρων* dissimuler, user of irony + -IST.] One who uses irony.

Ironmaster. 1674. The master of an iron-foundry or ironworks; a manufacturer of iron, esp. on a large scale.

Iron-mine. 1601. 1. A mine from which iron-ore is obtained. 2. Iron-ore. Now *dialect* 1645.

Ironmonger (ai'ænmɒŋgə). ME. [f. IRON sb.1 + MONGER.] A dealer in ironware; a hardware merchant.

Ironmongery (ai'ænmɒŋgəri). 1711. [f. prec. + -ERY.] 1. Hardware; a general name for all articles made of iron. 2. An ironmonger's shop 1841. 3. Smith's work 1872. 3. *attrib.* 1769.

Iron-mould, -mold (ai'ænməʊld), *sb.* 1601 [f. IRON sb.1 + MOULD, earlier *mole*, OE. *mal* mole, spot, mark.] A spot or discoloration on cloth, etc., caused by iron-rust or an ink-stain. Also *fig.* Hence Iron-mould, -mold *v.* to stain or become stained with iron-mould.

Iron-ore, iron ore. 1601. The ore of iron: any crude form in which iron is found in the earth. Also *attrib.*

Iron-sand. 1876. *Geol.* Sand containing particles of iron-ore, usually either magnetite or titaniferous oxide.

Iron-sick, a. 1626. Said of a wooden ship when her bolts and nails are so corroded with rust that she has become leaky. Now rare or Obs.

Ironside (ai'rɒnsaɪd). Also (*sing.*) Ironsides. ME. 1. *sing.* A man of great hardihood or bravery. 2. *pl.* (*Ironsides*) Applied to Cromwell's troopers in the Civil War, hence allusively. The *sing.* is sometimes used of one of these, a Puritan warrior. 1648. 3. An iron-clad 1861.

1. Is eldest son, Edmond yrene syde R. GLOUCE. Lieutenant General Cromwell *alias* Ironside 1644. Hence he (Cromwell) acquired that terrible Name of Ironsides 1663.

Iron-sided, a. 1825. [f. *iron side* + -ED.] Having sides made of or resembling iron; ironclad.

Ironsmith. Now rare or Obs. ME. [f. IRON sb.1 + SMITH.] 1. An artificer in iron; a blacksmith. 2. As a rendering of the native name of a bird, a species of barbet (*Megalaima fieberi*) 1885.

Ironstone, iron-stone (ai'rɒnstəʊn, -stɒn). 1522. The name given to various hard iron-ores containing admixtures of silica, clay, etc. *attrib.* Ironstone china, *i.* ware, a hard kind of white pottery.

Iron-tree. 1719. A name (more or less local) for various trees and shrubs with very hard wood, as *Isora ferrea* of the W. Indies (also called *hardwood*), etc.

Ironware (ai'rɒmwɛə). 1447 A general name for all light articles made of iron; hardware.

Ironweed. 1827. [f. IRON sb.1 + WEED sb.; so called from the hard stem.] The Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), and the N. Amer. species of *Vernonia*.

Ironwood, iron-wood (ai'rɒmwud). 1657. A name (more or less local) for the extremely hard wood of various trees, also for the trees themselves.

Among these are the genus *Sideroxylon* (chiefly tropical); several species of *Diospyros* or Ebony; *Ostrya virginica*, *Bumelia lycioides*, *Carpinus americana*, etc. of N. America; *Erythroxylon arborescens*, etc. of the W. Indies; *Xylin dolabriformis*, *Mussa ferrea*, *Melastomum vera*, etc. of the E. Indies; *Olea capensis* and *O. undulata* of S. Africa; *Notelaea fastuosa* of Tasmania and N. S. Wales; etc.

Ironwork, iron-work (-wɜ:k). 1451. 1. Work in iron; usu. *constr.* parts of things made of iron, or articles made of iron collectively. 2. An establishment where iron is smelted, or where heavy iron goods are made. Now always in *pl.* form ironworks (sometimes construed as a *sing.*) 1581.

Ironwort (-wɜ:t). 1562. [f. IRON sb.1 + WORT, *tr.* L. *Sideritis* (Pliny), *a. Gr.* *σιδηρίτις*, a herb that heals sword-wounds, *f.* *σιδηρος* iron.] Name for plants of the labiate genus *Sideritis*; also for species of *Galeopsis*.

Irony (ai'rɒni), *sb.* 1502. [ad. L. *ironia* (also used), *a. Gr.* *ειρωνεία* 'dissimulation, ignorance purposely affected'. Cf. *f.* *ironia*.]

1. A figure of speech in which the intended meaning is the opposite of that expressed by the words used; usually taking the form of sarcasm or ridicule in which laudatory expressions are used to imply condemnation or contempt. Also with *an* and *pl.* *a. fig.* A contradictory outcome of events as if in mockery of the promise and fitness of things. (In *f.* *ironie du sort*) 1649. 3. In etym. sense: Dissimulation, pretence; esp. in reference to the ignorance feigned by Socrates as a means of confuting an adversary (*Socratic i.*) 1502.

1. A dryman, in a passion, calls out, 'You are a pretty fellow', without suspecting that he is uttering a MACAULAY. *Dramatic* or *tragic i.*, use of language having an inner meaning for a privileged audience, an outer for those immediately concerned. 2. The *i.* of time 1831.

Irony (ai'rɒni), *a.* ME. [f. IRON sb.1 + -Y.] Of iron; of the nature of iron; resembling, abounding in, or containing iron.

1. quartz 1843. Crystals of a clear brown 1875.

Irons *a.* ME. [a. AF. *irous*. OF. *iros*, *irous* later pop. L. type **rous* L. *ira*.]

1. Given to anger, irascible -1574. 2. Angry, enraged -1500. Hence *f.* *irously adv.* 1. *irpe, sb.* 1599. [?] Some kind of gesture: a toss of the head, the act of perking.

From Spanish shrugs, French faces, smirks, irpes, and all affected humours, Good Mercury defend us B. JONS. So *irpe* 1721, 1721, smart B. JONS.

Irradiance (ai'rædiəns). 1667. [f. IRRADIANT, see -ANCE.] The fact of irradiating emitted radiance. Also *fig.* So Irradiance, the fact or quality of being irradiant 1646.

Irradiant (ai'rædiənt), *a.* 1526. [ad. L. *irradiantem, irradiare*.] Emitting rays of light; shining brightly. Also *fig.*

As Fire extinguished by the Sun 1710.

Irradiate (ai'rædiət), *vb.* 1526. [ad. L. *irradiatus, irradiare* (see next)] Illumined made bright or brilliant. *Const.* as *pple* or *adj.*

The sky Erewile i, only with his beam CARY.

Irradiate (ai'rædiət), *v.* 1603. [f. L. *irradiat, irradiare, f.* *ir-* (IR-) + *radiare* to shine, *f.* *radius* ray] 1. *trans.* To direct rays of light upon, to shine upon; to illumine 1623. 2. To influence with or as with rays of heat or anything radiant -1677 2. *fig.* and *trans.* To illumine with spiritual or intellectual light 1627; to brighten as with light 1651. 3. *intrans.* To radiate; to send forth in or as in rays 1617. 4. *intr.* To radiate, to diverge in the form of rays -1794. 5. *intr.* To emit rays, to shine (on or upon) 1642. 6. *intr.* To become radiant 1800.

1. The midnight lightnings. That with their awful blaze, i. heaven SOUTHWELL. 2. The priest's jovial good humour irradiated his happy countenance LIVER 6. Lamb every now and then irradiates COLMAN. Hence Irradiative *a.* of which the tendency or property is to irradiate.

Irradiation (ai'rædi-ə-tʃən). 1589. [a. F, ad. L. **irradiationem*; see prec.]

1. *L.* The action of irradiating; shining 1599. 2. A ray of light, a beam 1643. 3. *fig.* a. A beaming forth of spiritual light 1633. b. Intellectual illumination 1589. 3. *Optics.* The apparent enlargement of the edges of an object strongly illuminated, when seen against a dark ground 1834.

3. People look larger in light clothes than in dark, which may also be explained as the effect of IRRADIATION.

II. I. The emission of heat-rays 1794. 1. In older Physiology: The emission or emanation of any fluid, influence, principle, or virtue from an active centre -1706. 2. The (fancied) emission of an immaterial fluid or influence from the eye -1696. 3. *Physiol.* The transmission of excitation from a nerve-centre onwards 1847.

Irradiate (ai'rædiət), *v.* rare. [f. IR-1 + radiare, -ari to take root.] *trans.* To fix by the root, to enroot. SIR W. HAMILTON.

Irrational (ai'ræʃənəl), *a.* Obs. or arch. 1583 [ad. late L. *irrationabilis, f.* *ir-* (IR-) + *rationalis*.] = IRRATIONAL *a.* 1. 2. -1832. So **Irrationality*.

Irrational (ai'ræʃənəl). 1470. [ad. L. *irrationalis, f.* *ir-* (IR-) + *rationalis*.]

A. adj. 1. Not endowed with reason. 2. Not in accordance with reason; illogical, absurd 1641. 3. *Math.* Not rational; not commensurable with ordinary quantities such as the natural numbers; not expressible by an ordinary (finite) fraction, proper or improper. Usually applied to roots, the same as *irr.* 1551. 4. *Gr. Pros.* Said of a syllable having a metrical value not corresponding to its actual time-value, or of a metrical foot containing such a syllable 1844.

1. The more i. kinds of animals SCOTT. 2. Inconsiderate courage has given way to i. fear BLAKE.

B. sb. 1. A being not endowed with reason, one not guided by reason 1646. 2. *Math.* An irrational number or quantity; a surd 1571.

Hence Irrationalism, a system of belief or action that disregards or contradicts rational principles. So Irrationalist, Irrationalistic *a.* Irrationally *adv.*

Irrationality (ai'ræʃən-ə-lɪ-ti). 1570. [f. prec. + -ITY.] 1. The quality of being irrational (see IRRATIONAL *a.*) 2. *Optics.* The inequality of the ratios of the of ho

various colours in spectra produced by refraction through different substances 1797.

z. Proof of the L. of mankind 1797.

Irrealizable (ir'älizäb'l), *a.* 1853. [IR-2.]

That cannot be realized; unrealizable.

Irrebuttable (ir'ebütäb'l), *a.* 1834. [IR-2.]

That cannot be rebutted.

Irreceptive (ir'äseptiv), *a.* 1846. [IR-2.]

Not receptive; incapable of receiving.

Irreciprocal (ir'siprökäl), *a.* 1886. [IR-2.]

Not reciprocal; as, *z. conduction* (Electr.), unipolar conduction. So **Irreciprocity**.

Irreclaimable (ir'kläimäb'l), *a.* 1609.

[IR-2.] *1. Uncontrollable. HOLLAND.*

2. That cannot be reclaimed 1662; of land 1814.

3. Irrevocable 1834. Hence **Irreclaimably** *adv.*

Irrecognition (ir'ekögnisän), 1830. [IR-2.]

Absence of recognition; non-recognition.

Irrecognizable (ir'ekögnizäb'l), *a.* 1837

[IR-2.] Incapable of being recognized; unrecognizable. Hence **Irrecognizability**, **irrecognizably** *adv.*

Irreconcilable (ir'ekönsailäb'l, ir'ekönsailäb'l), *a. (sb.)* Also **-cileable**. 1599. [IR-2.]

1. That cannot be reconciled; implacably hostile. Const. *to.* 2. Incompatible. Const.

to, with. 1645 3. *sb.* A person who refuses to be reconciled; *esp.* One of a political party who refuses to come to any agreement or make any compromise 1748. *b. pl.* Principles, ideas, etc. which cannot be harmonized with each other 1895

1. *L. enemies* GREEN. 2. *Creeds, i.* with salvation 1866. 3. From Oxford graduates down to Irish irreconcilables 1884. Hence **Irreconcilability**, **Irreconcilableness**, the quality of being 1. **Irreconcilably** *adv.* 1598 *var. Irreconcilable* *a. rare.*

Irreconcile, *v.* 1647. [IR-2.] *trans.* To render unreconciled; to make antagonistic; to estrange -1670. Hence **Irreconcilement**.

Irreconciled, *a.* 1599. [IR-2.] Not reconciled; *spec.* in a state of variance with God -1750.

Irreconciliation, 1650. [IR-2.] The fact or condition of being unreconciled -1678.

Irrecoverable (ir'rekövöräb'l), *a.* 1533.

[f IR-2 + RECOVER *v.* + -ABLE.] That cannot be recovered, got back, restored to health or life; *fig.* not capable of being remedied or rectified. *1b.* That cannot be recovered from -1674.

An *i.* sentence of death TUCKER. *I* debts 1782, ill health 1809. *fig.* A final and *i.* fall 1870. Hence **Irrecoverableness**. **Irrecoverably** *adv.*

Irrecoverable (ir'küvöräb'l), *a.* ME. [a. OF, ad. late L. *irrecuperabilis*, *f. ir-* (IR-2) + *recuperare*; see -ABLE.] 1. That cannot be recovered or regained -1644. 2. That cannot be recovered from; incurable -1636.

1. Tears be lost upon a thing I. HACKBET.

Irrecurable, *a. rare.* 1548. [f IR-2 + RECUR *v.* + -ABLE.] Incurable; irremediable -1739. So **Irrecurable** *a. (rare)*, incurable 1598.

Irrecusable (ir'küsäb'l), *a.* 1776. [a. F. *irrecusable*, or ad. late L. *irrecusableis*; see RECUSANT and -ABLE.] Incapable of being refused acceptance.

I will give him an *i.* proof H. WALPOLE. **Irrecusably** *adv.*

Irredeemable (ir'äd'mäb'l), *a.* 1609.

[IR-2; prob. after OF. (legal) *irredimibile*.]

1. Incapable of being redeemed or bought back. 2. Of paper currency: Not convertible into cash 1850. 3. *fig.* That admits of no release or change of state; absolute, hopeless 1839. 4. Beyond redemption; utterly depraved 1834.

1. The debt, for which annuities have been granted for a limited period is called the *i.* debt 1820. 2. *He* wrought for his house an *i.* woe TENNYSON. Hence **Irredeemability**, **Irredeemableness**, the quality of being not redeemable. **Irredeemably** *adv.*

Irredentism (ir'dentiz'm), 1883. [See next and -ISM.] The policy or programme of the Irredentists.

Irredentist (ir'dentist), 1882. [ad. It. *irredentista*, *f. (Italian) irredenta* unredeemed, unrecovered (Italy).] In Italian politics (since 1878), an adherent of the party which advocates the recovery and union to Italy of all Italian-

speaking districts now subject to other countries. Also *attrib. as adj.*

Irreducible (ir'ädiz'sib'l), *a.* 1633. [IR-2.]

1. That cannot be reduced to a desired form, state, condition, etc. *b. spec.* That cannot be reduced to a simpler or more intelligible form 1733. 2. *Path.* That cannot be reduced by treatment to a desired form or condition 1836.

3. Incapable of being reduced to a smaller number or amount 1860. 4. Invincible, insuperable 1858.

1. Fashions, 1 to rule HALLAM *b. I. case* (Alg.): that case of cubic equations where the root appears under an impossible or imaginary form, and yet is real CHAMBERS. 2. An *i.* tumour in the right groin 1859. Hence **Irreducibility**, **Irreducibleness**, **Irreducibly** *adv.* *var. Irreductible* *a. (rare).*

Irreflection, **-flexion** (ir'älek'sän), 1861.

[IR-2.] Want of reflection; unreflecting action or conduct.

Irreflective (ir'älektiv), *a.* 1833. [IR-2.]

Unreflecting. Hence **Irreflectively** *adv.*, **-ness**.

Irreformable (ir'äfr'mäb'l), *a.* 1609. [IR-2.]

1. Incapable of being reformed. 2. Incapable of alteration 1812.

1. She was unteachable, *i.* 1892.

Irrefragable (ir'äfrägäb'l), *a.* 1533. [ad. late L. *irrefragabilis*, *f. ir-* (IR-2) + *refragari*; see -ABLE.] 1. That cannot be refuted or disproved; incontrovertible, indisputable, undeniable. 2. That cannot or must not be broken; indestructible; inviolable; irresistible. Now *rare*. 1562. 3. Of persons; obstinate, inflexible -1621.

1. Alexander of Hales, the *i.* Doctor CAMDEN. An *i.* answer to the popular theories STRUSS. 3. He *i.* in his humour BURTON. Hence **Irrefragability**, **Irrefragableness**. **Irrefragably** *adv.*

Irrefragible (ir'äfrädgäb'l), *a.* 1719. [f IR-2 + REFRANGIBLE (irreg. for *refringibile*, after *refraction*).] 1. That cannot or must not be broken; inviolable. 2. *Optics.* Not refrangible; incapable of being refracted (*mod.*).

Irrefutable (ir'äfräb'l, ir'äfräb'l), *a.* 1620. [ad L. *irrefutabilis*, *f. ir-* (IR-2) + *refutare*, *i. refutare* to REFUTE.] That cannot be refuted or disproved; incontrovertible, irrefragable. Hence **Irrefutability**, the quality of being 1. **Irrefutably** *adv.*

Irregenerate (ir'älge nörät), *a. rare.* 1657.

[IR-2.] Not regenerate; unregenerate. Hence **Irregeneracy**, **-generation**, **unregenerate** state.

Irregular (ir'egülär), [ME. *irregularis*, *a. OF. irregular*, ad. med. L. *irregularis*, *f. ir-* (IR-2) + *L. regularis*; see REGULAR.]

A. adj. Not regular. *I. 1.* Of things: Not in conformity with rule or principle; contrary to rule; disorderly in action or conduct; anomalous, abnormal 1483. *b. Unregulated; morally disorderly.* 708. 1868. 2. Of persons: Not conforming to rule, law, or moral principle; lawless, disorderly ME. 3. Not of regular or symmetrical form; unevenly placed 1834. 4. In reference to time or motion: Unequal or uneven in continuance, occurrence, or succession. Hence of an agent: Doing something at irregular intervals or times, 1608. 1. The efforts of their *i.* valour GRACE. An *i.* order 1894. *b. I.* appetite 1746, conductor 1804. 2. The *i.* and wilde Glendower SHAKS. 3. Two *i.* rows of tall meagre houses DICKENS. 4. *I.* breathing 1794. An *i.* attendant (*mod.*).

II. Techn. senses. 1. Eccl. Disqualified for ordination, or for exercise of clerical functions ME. 2. *Gram.* Inflected not according to the normal method. Said also of the inflexion. 1611. 3. *Math.* Having unequal sides 1700. 4. *Bot and Zool.* *a.* Abnormal in form. *b.* Not symmetrical or uniform in shape or arrangement; *spec.* of a flower, Having the members of the same cycle (*esp.* the petals) unlike in form or size 1794. 5. *Mil.* Of troops: Not belonging to the established army organization; not forming an organized military body 1856. 6. The Danes.. put the *i.* English levies to flight FENELON.

B. sb. 1. *Gram.* An irregular noun, verb, etc. (*rare*) 1611. 2. One not belonging to the regular body; one not of the regular clergy: an irregular practitioner etc. 1534.

b. Mil. A soldier not of the regular army, usu. in *pl.* = irregular troops 1747.

a. b. With this small company of irregulars, we set out 1756. Hence **Irregularly** *adv.*, **-ness**.

Irregularity (ir'egülär'itü), ME. [a. F. *irregularité*, ad. med. L. *irregularitas*, *f. irregularis*; see -ITY.] The quality or state of being irregular; something that is irregular, *spec.* in Eccl. Infracture of the rules as to entrance into or exercise of holy orders; an impediment or disqualification by which a person is debarred from ordination, exercise of clerical functions, or ecclesiastical advancement.

Irregulate, *a.* 1579. [ad. med. L. *irregulatus*; see IR-2.] Unregulated; irregular, disorderly -1650. So **Irregulated** *a. rare.* 1660

Irregulate, *v.* 1600 [f. prec.] *trans.* To render irregular; to disorder.

Irregularous, *a.* [f. IR-2 + L. *regula* + -OUS.] Unruly, lawless. *Cymb.* iv. iii. 315

Irrejeetable, *a.* [IR-2.] That cannot be rejected. BOYLE.

Irrelapsable, *a.* 1660. [IR-2.] Not liable to relapse. H. MORE.

Irrelate (ir'älät), *a. rare.* 1845. [f IR-2 + L. *relatus*, *refere*] Not related, unrelated

Irrelation (ir'älä'sän), 1848. [IR-2.] Absence of relation, want of connexion.

Irrelative (ir'älätiv), *a.* 1640. [f. IR-2 + RELATIVE.] Not relative; unrelated, unconnected; hence, in *Metaph.*, without relations absolute. *b.* Irrelevant 1049. *c. Mus.* (See quot.) 1811.

It seems evident, that they [colours, odours, etc.] have an absolute Being 1. to US BOYLE. *c. Irrelative* a term applied to any two chords which do not contain some sound common to both BOYLE. Hence **Irrelatively** *adv.*, **-ness**.

Irrelevance (ir'äläväs), 1561. [IR-2; cf. RELEVANCE, -ANCY.] The fact or quality of being irrelevant; want of pertinence. Also with *an* and *pl.*

A second *i.* insisted in upon the back of the first 1872. So **Irrelevancy** 1592.

Irrelevant (ir'älävät), *a.* 1786. [IR-2.] Not relevant or pertinent to the case, that does not apply; said orig. of evidence or arguments.

No accumulation of facts can establish an *i.* conclusion 1777. Hence **Irrelevantly** *adv.*

Irrelievable (ir'äläväb'l), *a.* 1670. [IR-2.] Not relievable, that cannot be relieved.

Irreligion (ir'älä'dzän), 1592. [ad. L. *irreligionem*, *f. ir-* (IR-2) + *religionem*.] 1. Want of religion; hostility to or disregard of religious principles; unreligious conduct 1598

2. A false or perverted religion -1655. Hence **Irreligionist**, one who supports or practises a professed opponent of religion.

Irreligious (ir'älä'dzäs), *a.* 1561. [ad L. *irreligious*, *f. ir-* (IR-2) + *religiösus* RELIGIOUS.] 1. Not religious, hostile to or without regard for religion; ungodly. Also *transf.* of things. 2. Believing in, practising, or pertaining to a false religion -1634.

1. *I.* men, whose short prospects are filled with earth, and sense, and mortal life BURNLEY. 2. The issue of an *i.* Moore SHAKS. Hence **Irreligiously** *adv.*, **-ness**.

Irremeable (ir'emäb'l, ir'msäb'l), *a.* 1569. [ad. L. *irremeabilis*, *f. ir-* (IR-2) + *meare* to go back, *f. re-* + *meare*; see -ABLE Cf. *permeable*.] Admitting of no return.

The dark *i.* way POPE. Hence **Irremeably** *adv.*

Irremediable (ir'mäd'äb'l), *a.* 1533. [ad L. *irremediabilis*; see IR-2 and REMEDIABLE.] Not remediable; that does not admit of remedy, cure, or correction; irreparable.

A person of a desperate fortune *i.* and irreparable JEA TAYLOR. Hence **Irremediableness**, **Irremediably** *adv.* 1601.

Irremissible (ir'mis'sib'l), *a.* Also **irremissible**. ME. [a. F. *irremissible*, ad. L. *irremissibilis*; see IR-2 and REMISSIBLE.] Not remissible; for or of which there can be no remission

An irremissible sin HALES, annual Tribute 1728. Hence **Irremissibility**, **Irremissibleness**, the quality or condition of being 1. **Irremissibly** *adv.*

Irremission, 1637. [IR-2.] Non-remission.

Irremissive, *a.* 1817. [IR-2.] Unremitting.

Irremittable, *a. rare.* 1587 [IR-2] = IRREMISSIBLE 635

Irremovable (ir'mōv-āb'l), *a.* (sō.) 1597. [IR-².] 1. Not removable; not subject to removal; permanent 1598. 2. Immoveable, inflexible (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1822. 3. *sb.* One whose position is permanent 1848. Hence **Irremovability**, *mo'-vableness*, *mo'-vably adv.*

Irremunerable, *a.* rare 1623. [IR-².] That cannot be remunerated or paid.

Unrenowned, *a.* [IR-².] Unrenowned. SPENSER

Irrepair (ir'pē-ri), *rare.* 1822. [IR-².] = DISREPAIR

Irreparable (ir'pār-āb'l), *a.* ME [a. F. *irreparable*, ad. L. *irreparabilis*, see IR-² and REPARABLE.] Not repairable, that cannot be rectified, remedied, or made good.

I is the loss, and patience Sues, it is past her cure SHAKS. **Irreparability**, *irreparableness*. **Irreparably adv.** var **Irreparably** (now rare).

Irrepealable (ir'pē-āb'l), *a.* 1633. [IR-².] Incapable of being repealed or annulled; irrevocable.

Let this inhibitory Statute stand 1542 **Irrepealability**, **Irrepealableness**. **Irrepealably adv.**

Irrepentant, *a.* rare. 1573. [IR-³.] Not repentant, impenitent. So **Irrepentance** (*rare*), non-repentance **Irrepentantly adv.**

Irreplaceable (ir'plē-āb'l), *a.* 1807. [IR-².] Not replaceable; that cannot be replaced.

Irrepleviable (ir'plē-vi-āb'l), *a.* 1543. [ad. med. L. *irreplevialis*; see IR-² and REPLEVIABLE.] *Law.* = next.

Irreplevisable (ir'plē-viz-āb'l), *a.* 1621. [f. IR-² + REPLEVISABLE.] *Law.* Not replevisable; that cannot be replevied or delivered on sureties.

Irreprehensible (ir'prē-nē-sib'l), *a.* Now rare. ME. [ad. late L. *irreprehensibilis*; see IR-² and REPREHENSIBLE.] Not reprehensible or blameworthy; irreproachable. Hence **Irreprehensibility**. **Irreprehensibly adv.**

Irrepresentable (ir'prē-zēn-āb'l), *a.* 1673 [IR-².] Incapable of representation.

Progressive actions, as such, are i. by painting Dr. QUINCY. Hence **Irrepresentableness**.

Irrepressible (ir'prē-sib'l), *a.* (sō.) 1818. [f. IR-² + REPRESS + -IBLE.] 1. Not repressible; that cannot be repressed, restrained, or put down. (Of persons, often *poet.*) 2. *sb.* An irrepressible person 1890.

1. The, uproar of the undergraduates 1875 **Irrepressibility**, **irrepressibleness**. **Irrepressibly adv.**

Irreproachable, *a.* 1856. [IR-².] = **prec** **Irreproachable** (ir'prō-āb'l), *a.* 1634. [a. F. *irreproachable*; see IR-² and REPROACHABLE.] Not reproachable; free from blame, faultless.

An exact and i. Piece of Architecture EVELYN. Hence **Irreproachability**, **Irreproachableness**, the quality of being i. **Irreproachably adv.**

Irreprovable (ir'prō-vāb'l), *a.* 1504. [IR-².] 1. Not reprovable; blameless, irreproachable. Now rare. 2. That cannot be disproved; irrefutable -1646. Hence **Irreprovable**, **Irreprovablely adv.**

Irreption (ir'pē-shn), 1598. [ad. late L. *irreptionem*.] Creeping or stealing in.

Irreptitious (ir'pē-ti-ōs), *a.* 1673. [f. L. *irreptus*, *irreptus* to creep in or on + -ŌUS.] Characterized by creeping in or having crept in, esp. into a text.

Irreputable, *a.* 1709. [IR-².] Not reputable -1749.

Irresilient (ir'zē, ir'zē-li-ēnt), *a.* [IR-².] Non-resilient; that does not spring back or rebound. H. SPENCER.

Irresistance (ir'zē-stāns), 1643. [IR-².] Absence of resistance; non-resistance.

Irresistible (ir'zē-stib'l), *a.* (sō.) Also **table**. 1597. [ad. late L. *irresistibilis*, f. *ir-* (IR-²) + *resistere*, see -IBLE.] 1. Not resistible, too strong, weighty, or fascinating to be resisted. 2. Not to be resisted lawfully. PRYNNE. 3. *sb.* An irresistible person 1774.

1. That Heroic, that Renowned, Irresistible Samson MUR. The power of opinion is i. GIBSON. **Irresistibility**, **Irresistibleness**. **Irresistibly adv.**

Irresistless, *a.* 1669. [Error, blending of *irresistible* and *resistless*.] **Resistless** -1796

Irresoluble (ir'zōl-ūb'l), *a.* 1646. [ad. L. *irresolubilis*, see IR-² and RESOLUBLE.] 1. Incapable of being resolved into elements, indissoluble; insoluble 1666. 2. Incapable of being loosened and dispelled or relieved 1646. 3. Incapable of being solved 1863.

2. With many moralists i. scruples GAULLE. Hence **Irresolubleness**, the quality of being i.

Irresolute (ir'zōl-ūt), *a.* 1573. [ad. L. *irresolutus*; see IR-² and RESOLUTE.] 1. Not resolved; left ambiguous or obscure -1603.

2. Unresolved as to a course of action. Also *fig.* 1579. 3. Wanting in resolution, infirm of purpose; vacillating 1600.

1. I, mind, and inconsistent J. H. NEWMAN. Hence **Irresolutely adv.**, **ness**.

Irresolution (ir'zōl-ū-ōn), 1592. [prob. a. F. *irresolution*, f. *ir-* (IR-²) + *résolution*.] Want of resolution. 1. The condition of not having arrived at a settled opinion on some subject; uncertainty, doubt. With *pl.* An instance of this. -1813.

2. The condition of being irresolute; indecision of character; vacillation. With *an* and *pl.* An instance of this. 1601.

1. His i. of mind induced him to listen to the suggestions of the French ambassadors 1823

Irresolvable (ir'zōl-ūv-āb'l), *a.* 1660. [IR-².] Not resolvable. 1. Incapable of being solved.

2. That cannot be resolved into elements or parts 1785. 3. That cannot be disentangled 1886.

1. I. nebulae, nebulae that cannot be resolved into stars by telescopic examination. Hence **Irresolvability**, **Irresolvableness**.

Irresolvably adv., **ness**. [IR-².] Not resolved; not settled in opinion; undecided; irresolute -1864. Hence **Irresolvably adv.**

Irrespective (ir'zē-pek-tiv), *a.* and *adv.* [IR-².] Not respective. 1. Disrespectful -1654.

2. Characterized by disregard of particular persons or circumstances. Now rare. 1650. 3. Existing or considered without respect or regard to something else; independent of 1694.

b. Now chiefly *adv.*; = **IRRESPECTIVELY**. Const. of 1839.

2. He oversteps, in his i. zeal, every decency and every right opposed to his course (CARVER). 3. A speculative interest, which is i. of all practical considerations BUCKLER.

Irrespectively adv. 1624. [f. *prec.* + -LY.] 1. Disrespectfully. FEATLY.

2. In a manner showing disregard of particular persons or circumstances -1716. 3. Without regard to other things; independently 1648.

3. Prosperity, considered absolutely and i., is better and more desirable than adversity SOUTH

Irrespirable (ir'zē-spir-āb'l, ir'zē-spir-āb'l), *a.* 1822. [f. IR-² + RESPIRABLE, or a. F.] Not respirable; unfit for respiration.

Irresponsible (ir'zē-spōns-ib'l), *a.* Also **table**. 1648. [f. IR-² + RESPONSIBLE. Cf. F. *irresponsable*.] 1. Not responsible; not answerable for conduct or actions; not liable to be called to account; incapable of legal responsibility. Also, Acting or done without a sense of responsibility. 2. Insolvent 1890.

They left the crown perfectly i. BURKE. The prisoner was idiotic and i. 1890. **Irresponsibility**, **irresponsibleness**. **Irresponsibly adv.**

Irresponsive (ir'zē-spōns-iv), *a.* 1846. [IR-².] Not responsive; not responding to a force or stimulus; giving no answer to a question or inquiry. Hence **Irresponsiveness**.

Irrestrainable (ir'zē-strā-nāb'l), *a.* 1643 [IR-².] Not restrainable, that cannot be held in check. Hence **Irrestrainably adv.**

Irresuscitable, *a.* [IR-².] Not resuscitable; that cannot be restored to life. CARLYLE.

Irretention (ir'zē-tēn-ōn) [IR-².] Lack of retention, forgetfulness. DE QUINCEY

Irretentive (ir'zē-tē-tiv), *a.* 1749. [IR-².] Not retentive; lacking the power of retention. Hence **Irretentiveness**.

Irretraceable (ir'zē-trā-sāb'l), *a.* 1847. [IR-².] That cannot be retraced.

Irretractile (ir'zē-āk-tīl, -tīl), *a.* [IR-².] Not retractile; incapable of being drawn back. H. SPENCER.

Irre- ble (ir'zē-āb) *a.* 695 [IR-²

That cannot be retrieved; irrecoverable; irrepairable.

The decline of his brother's health GIBSON. **Irretrievability**, **Irretrievableness**. **Irretrievably adv.**

Irreturnable, *a.* 1563. [f. IR-² + RETURN + -ABLE.] That cannot be turned back, admitting of no return -1600.

Irrevea-able, *a.* [IR-².] That cannot be revealed. So **Irrevea-ably adv.** (Dicts.)

Irreverence (ir'vēr-ēns), ME [ad. L. *irreverentia*, f. *irreverentem*; see -ENCE.] 1. The fact or quality of being irreverent, disrespect to a person or thing held sacred or worthy of honour. b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this 1744. 2. The condition of not being revered. CLARENDON.

Irreverend (ir'vēr-ēnd), *a.* 1576 [IR-².] 1. Not reverend, unworthy of veneration 1748

2. Formerly confused with **IRREVERENT**. 2. I. Gesture or Behaviour GRINDAL. **Irreverently adv.**

Irreverent (ir'vēr-ēnt), *a.* Also **table**. 1494 [ad. L. *irreverentem*, f. *ir-* (IR-²) + *reverentem*, *reverenti* to REVERE. Cf. F. *irrévérent*. In OF. *reverent* represented L. *reverendus*; whence sense 1.] 1. = **IRREVEREND**. Fabyan. 2. Not reverent; wanting in reverence; showing disrespect to a sacred or venerable person or thing 1550.

2. The Son Of him who built the Ark MUR. P. L. 211. 201. The i. irony of Mephistopheles B. TAYLOR. **Irreverently adv.**

Irreversible (ir'vēr-sib'l), *a.* Also **table**. 1625 [IR-².] That cannot be reversed. 1. That cannot be undone, repealed, or annulled, irrevocable. 2. That cannot be turned backwards, upside down, or in the opposite direction 1821.

1. The irreversible Decree of Fate 1728. **Irreversibility**, **Irreversibleness**. **Irreversibly a v.**

Irrevocable (ir'vōk-āb'l), *a.* Also **table**. ME. [ad. L. *irrevocabilis*, f. *ir-* (IR-²) + *revocabilis*, f. *revocare*. **Irrevocable** follows Eng. *revolve*.] That cannot be recalled. 1. That cannot be called, brought, fetched, or taken back; that is beyond recovery. 2. That cannot be revoked, repealed, annulled, or undone, unalterable, irreversible. (The prevailing sense.) 1490.

1. The yesterday KINGSLY. 2. Bi the sentence irrevocable of them [the gods] CARON. **Irrevocability**, **Irrevocableness**. **Irrevocably a v.**

Irrevolvable (ir'vōl-ūb'l), *a.* rare. 1641. [f. IR-² + REVOLUBLE, ad. L. *revolubilis*.] That has no finite period of revolution; of infinite circuit.

The dateless and i. Circle of Eternity MUR.

Irrigable (ir'rig-āb'l), *a.* 1844. [f. L. *irrigatus*, see -IBLE.] Capable of being irrigated.

Irrigate (ir'rig-et), *v.* 1615. [f. L. *irrigatus*, f. *ir-* (IR-²) + *rigare* to water.] 1. *trans.* To supply with moisture; to moisten, wet. 2. *spec.* To supply (land) with water by means of channels or streams passing through it; to water. (The prevailing sense.) 1623.

b. *Med.* To supply (a part, a wound, etc.) with a constant flow or sprinkling of some liquid, for cooling, cleansing, or disinfecting 1876. 3. *fig.* To refresh or make fruitful with moisture 1686.

2. Country artificially irrigated by a network of canals YEATS

Irrigation (ir'rig-ē-ōn), 1612. [ad. L. *irrigationem*; see *prec.*] The action of supplying or fact of being supplied with moisture; *spec.* the action of supplying land with water by means of channels or streams. Also *attrib.*

The Sixth Helpe of Ground is by i. BACON.

Irrigator (ir'rig-et-ōr), 1829. [a. late L.] 1. One who or that which irrigates. 2. *Med.* A contrivance for irrigating (sense 2 b) 1887

Irrigulous (ir'rig-ū-lūs), *a.* Now rare. 1651 [f. L. *irrigulus*, f. *ir-* (IR-²) + *rigulus* watered, f. stem of *rigare*.] 1. Irrigated; moistened, wet; *esp.* of a legion or tract of land: well-watered, moist, watery. 2. Having the quality of irrigating; watering, bedewing 1684.

1. The flourie lap Of som i. Valley MUR. P. L. 235. 2. A lordly river... Through the meadows sinuous, wandered i. CLOUGH. Hence **Irri-igulousness**.

Irribile (ir'rib-ib'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *irribilis* f. *ir-* (IR-²) + *ribilis*.] Ridiculous A CAMPBELL.

Irrision (ir'izən). Now *rare* or *arch.* 1526. [ad. L. *irrisio*, f. *irridere*.] The action of laughing at a person or thing in dension or contempt; mockery.

Appellatives of scorn, or i. JER. TAYLOR.

Irrisor (ir'isəz). *rare*. 1739. [a. L.; see prec.] 1. One who laughs at another; a mocker. 2. *Zool.* A bird of the genus *Irrisor* or family *Irrisoridae*, so called from their cry, a wood-hoopoe. Hence *Irrisory* a.

Irritability (ir'itəbiliti). 1755. [ad. L. *irritabilitas*, f. *irritabilis*; see next and *irv*.] The quality or state of being irritable. 1. The quality or state of being easily annoyed or excited to anger; proneness to vexation or annoyance; petulance 1791. 2. *Path.* Of a bodily organ or part: The condition of being excessively or morbidly excitable or sensitive to the contact or action of anything 1785. 3. *Physiol.* and *Biol.* The capacity of being excited to vital action (e.g. motion, contraction, nervous impulse, etc.) by the application of an external stimulus; a property of living matter or protoplasm in general, and esp. of certain organs or tissues of animals and plants, particularly muscles and nerves 1755.

1. The gloomy of this [Johnson's] existence Boswell.

Irritable (ir'itəbl). a. 1662. [ad. L. *irritabilis*, f. *irritare*; see -BLE.] Capable of being irritated; susceptible of irritation. 1. Readily excited to anger or impatience; easily ruffled or annoyed. 2. Readily excited to action; highly responsive to stimulus, (of a bodily organ or part). Excessively or morbidly excitable or sensitive (see IRRITATE v. 3) 1791. 3. *Physiol.* and *Biol.* Capable of being excited to vital action by the application of some physical stimulus; said esp. of muscles and nerves, as subject respectively to contraction and to motor or sensory impulses under the influence of the proper external forces 1793.

1. His ill health made him more suspicious and i. than ever ELPHINSTONE. Hence *Irritably* adv.

Irritant. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1634. [ad. L. *irritamentum*, a provocative; see IRRITATE v. 1 and -MENT.] Something that excites or provokes an action, feeling, or state; a provocative, an incentive, an irritant.

Irritancy 1. (ir'itənsi). 1831. [f. IRRITANT a. 1; see -ANCY.] Irritating quality or character; irritation.

Irritancy 2. 1681. [f. IRRITANT a. 2; see -ANCY.] *Rom.*, *Civil.*, and *Sc. Law.* The fact of rendering, or condition of being rendered, null and void.

Irritant (ir'itənt), a. 1 and s. 1636. [ad. L. *irritantem*, *irritare* IRRITATE v. 1]

A. *adv.* 1. That irritates or stirs up; exciting, provocative. a. Causing irritation, physical or (rarely) mental; irritating 1828.

a. 1 poisons 1834. 1 of factious opposition 1885.

B. s. An irritant substance, body, or agency; in *Path.*, a poison, etc. which produces irritation; in *Physiol.* and *Biol.* anything that stimulates an organ to its proper vital action. Also fig. 1802.

fig. A persecution which pinches, but does not suppress, is merely an i., and not an absorbent HALL.

Irritant, a. 2 1592. [ad. L. *irritantem*, *irritare* IRRITATE v. 2] *Rom.*, *Civil.*, and *Sc. Law.* Rendering null and void.

The States elected Henry Duke of Anjou for their king, with this clause i.; That if hee did violate any point of his oath, the people should owe him no allegiance HAYWARD.

Irritate (ir'itēt), v. 1 1531. [f. L. *irritat-*, *irritare* to incite, excite, provoke] 1. *trans.* To stir up, excite, provoke (a person, etc.) to some action. Const. to, into, or inf. -1841.

1b. To stir up, give rise to (an action, feeling, etc.); to heighten, aggravate -1824. 2. To exasperate, provoke; to vex, fret, annoy 1598.

3. *Path.* To excite (a bodily organ or part) to morbid action, or to abnormal condition; to produce irritation in 1674. 4. *Physiol.* and *Biol.* To stimulate (an organ of an animal or plant) to some characteristic action or condition, as motion, contraction, or nervous impulse 1803.

1 Cold maketh the Spirits vigorous, and irritateth them Bacon. b. With us drink irritates quarrels Sir T. Herbert. 2. Dismiss the man, nor the god Pope. 4. Irritating the soles, by walking or other

wise CARPENTER. So *↑*irritate ppl. a. irritated. Irritately, irritatingly advs.

Irritate, v. 2 1605. [f. L. *irritat-*, *irritare* to make void, f. *irritus* invalid; see IRRITE a.] *Rom.*, *Civil.*, and *Sc. Law.* *trans.* To render void, nullify; = DEFEAT v. 5.

Irritation (ir'itə'shən). 1589. [ad. L. *irritationem*] The action of irritating, or condition of being irritated. 1. The action of stirring up or provoking to activity; incitement -1859. 2. Exasperation, provocation, vexation, annoyance 1703. 3. *Path.* (and *Med.*) Excitement of a bodily part or organ to excessive sensitiveness or morbid action; the resulting condition 1685. 4. *Physiol.* and *Biol.* The incitement of some vital action or condition (as motion, contraction, or nervous impulse) in an organ, tissue, etc. of an animal or plant by application of a stimulus 1794.

1. The whole body of the arts and sciences composes one vast machinery for the i. and development of the human intellect De QUINCEY. 2. Jacobinism which arises from enury and i. BURKE.

Irritative (ir'itativ), a. 1686. [f. as IRRITATE v. 1 + -IVE.] 1. Having the quality of stirring up or exciting to action; now in *Physiol.* or *Biol.* Having the property of stimulating to vital action. 2. Tending to irritate; annoying 1878. 3. *Path.* Characterized by or accompanied with irritation of the system or of some organ 1807.

3. 1 fever 1807, conditions of the bone 1873.

Irritatory (ir'itə'təri, -ətəri), a. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Irritative. HALLS.

↑Irrite, a. Also *irrit.* 1482. [ad. L. *irritus* invalid, f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *ritus* established, valid.] Void, of no effect -1741.

↑Irrite, v. 1450. [a. *R.* *irriter*.] = IRRITATE v. 1 -1661.

↑Irrorate (ir'orēt), a. 1826. [ad. L. *irroratus* bedewed.] Irrorated (see next 2).

↑Irrorate (ir'orēt), v. 1623. [f. L. *irrorat-*, *irrorare*, f. *ir-* (IR-1) + *rorare* to drop dew, f. *ros, rorem*.] 1. *trans.* To wet or sprinkle as with dew; to bedew, besprinkle; to moisten -1766. 2. *Zool.*, esp. *Entom.* In pa. ppl. = sprinkled minutely (with dots) 1843.

↑Irroration (ir'orə'shən). 1623. [f. IRRORATE v. 1] 1. A sprinkling or wetting as with dew; a moistening -1784. 2. *Zool.* A sprinkling of minute dots or spots of colour 1843.

↑Irrotational (ir'orətə'shən), a. 1875. [IR-2] *Dynamics*. Not rotational; characterized by absence of rotation; said of fluid motion.

↑Irrubrical (ir'ubrikəl), a. 1846. [IR-2] Not rubrical; contrary to the rubric.

↑Irrugate, v. 1566. [f. L. *irrugat-*, *irrugare*, f. *ir-* (IR-1) + *rugare*, f. *ruga* a wrinkle.] *trans.* To wrinkle. So *↑*Irrugation.

↑Irrupt (ir'rupt), v. *rare* 1835. [f. L. *irrupt-*, *irrupere*, f. *ir-* (IR-1) + *rupere*.] 1. *trans.* To break into. 2. *intr.* To burst in, break in, make an irruption 1886.

↑Irruption (ir'rup'shən). 1533. [ad. L. *irruptionem*; see prec.] 1. The action of bursting or breaking in; a violent entry, inroad, incursion, or invasion, esp. of a hostile force or tribe. 2a. Confused with ERUPTION.

1. As if Nature made recompence for the irruptions of the seas HOLLAND. 2. Vesuvius had lately made a terrible i. LUTTRELL. Feverish Irruptions ARBUTHNOT.

↑Irruptive (ir'rup'tiv), a. 1593. [f. as IRRUPT + -IVE.] Making or tending to irruption.

↑Irvingite (ir'vɪŋɪt). 1836. [f. surname Irving + -ITE.] A member of a religious body founded about 1835 on the basis of principles promulgated by Edward Irving (1792-1834), a minister of the Church of Scotland, settled in London, and excommunicated in 1833. (The body itself assumes the title of *Catholic Apostolic Church*.) Also *attrib.* or *adj.* So *Irvingism*. Is (iz), v. 3 sing. pres. indic. of vb. BE, q. v.

Is-2 see ISO-.

-is (-ys), ME. and esp. Sc. var. of the grammatical inflexion -er, -e, of the gen. sing., and the pl. of sbs., and of the 3rd pers. sing. of verbs. In MSS. sometimes treated as a separate word or element.

My Lord of Canterbury is avis and agreement 1456.

Isabel (i'zəbel). 1828. [a. F. *isabelle* = ISABELLA.] 1. = ISABELLA 1. 2. A small

variety of the Pouter pigeon; so called from its colour 1867. 3. A N. Amer. grape. LONGF.

Isabella (izəbē'lā), a. (s. b.) 1600. [From the name *Isabella*, Fr. *Isabelle*.] 1. Greyish yellow; light buff. Also used as s. b. (Not assoc. w. the Archduchess Isabella and the siege of Ostend, 1601-1604.) 2. Applied to varieties of fruits: a. A kind of peach b. A species of N. Amer. grape (*Vitis Labrusca*) with large fruit, sometimes purple, often green and red. 1664.

Isabelline (izəbē'lɪn, -ɪn), a. 1659. [prec. + -INE.] Of an Isabella colour, greyish yellow.

Isagoge (isəgōg'ədzɪ, -gōg'gɪ). 1652. [a. L. a. Gr. *εἰσαγωγή* introduction, f. *eis* + *άγωγη* leading.] An introduction.

Isagogic (isəgōg'ɪk), a. (s. b.) 1828. [ad. L. *isagogicus*, a. Gr.; see prec.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to isagoge; introductory to any branch of study.

The formal, introductory or i., studies 1887.

B. s. b. (usu. in pl. *isagogics*). Introductory studies; esp. that part of the theology which is introductory to exegesis 1864.

So *↑*isagogical a. introductory 1529.

Isagon, -ic, *erron*, forms of ISOGON, -ic

Isapostolic (isəpəstə'lik), a. 1860. [f. eccl. Gr. *ισαποστόλος* equal to an apostle + -ic.] Equal to, or contemporary with, the apostles; a name given in the Greek Church to bishops consecrated by the apostles, and to other persons eminent in the primitive church

Isat, an element derived from L. *isatis* (Gr. *ισαίς*) woad, used in *Chem.* to form the name of ISATIN, etc.

Isatic (isə'tik) acid, C₈H₇NO₃ (= isatin + H₂O) the salts of which are *isatates* (isə'teɪts). **Isatyde** (isə'taɪd), a substance bearing the same relation to isatin that indigo-white bears to indigo-blue, being formed from it by the addition of one atom of hydrogen

Isatin (isə'satɪn). Also -ine. 1845. [f. L. *isatis*, a. Gr. *ισαίς* the plant woad, whence a blue dye is obtained + -IN 1.] *Chem.* A crystalline, reddish-orange substance (C₈H₅NO₃), of brilliant lustre, obtained from indigo by oxidation.

-isation, freq. var. of -IZATION.

Isatis (isə'satɪs). 1774. [from some northern native name.] The white or Arctic fox, *Canis lagopus*

Isariot (iskə'riət). 1581. [ad. L. *Isariota*, a. Gr. *Ἰσαριώτης*, 7ad. Heb. *ish-riyōth* man of Kerioth (a place in Palestine.) The surname of Judas, the disciple who betrayed Jesus Christ. Hence, = an accused traitor. Also *attrib.* Hence *Isariotic*, *ical* a. of or relating to Judas Iscanot.

Ischiadic (iskɪə'dɪk), a. 1727. [ad. L. *ischiadicus*, a. Gr. *ισχιαδικός*, f. *ισχίος*, *ισχιαδ-* pain in the hip, f. *ισχίον* hip joint.] Of or pertaining to the ischium, ischiatic. So *Ischial* a.

Ischiatic (iskɪə'tɪk), a. 1656. [ad. med. L. *ischiadicus*, altered from *ischiadicus* (see prec.)]

1. Of or pertaining to the ischium or hip, sciatic 1741. 2. Affected with sciatica.

Ischio- (iskɪə), ad. Gr. *ισχίον*, comb. f. *ισχίον* ISCHIUM, with sense 'pertaining to or connecting the ischium and ...', as *ischio-rectal*, etc.

Hence also *Ischio-capsular* a., relating to or connected with the ischium and the capsular ligament of the hip-joint. **Ischio-cerite** [Gr. *κέρας* horn]. *Zool.* the third joint of a fully developed antenna of a crustacean. **Ischio-podite** s. b. [Gr. *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot]. *Zool.* the third joint of a fully developed limb of a crustacean

Ischium (iskɪəm). Pl. *ischia* (*erron* 1845). 1646. [L., a. Gr. *ισχίον* hip-joint, later as now used.] The lowest of the three parts of the os innominatum, the bone on which the body rests when sitting.

Ischuretic (iskɪə'tɪk). 1706. [f. Gr. *ἰσχυρῆς* to suffer from retention of urine; cf. next and *diuretic*.] A. *adj.* Having the property of curing ischuria. B. s. b. A medicine that cures ischuria.

Ischuria (iskɪə'riə). Also *ischury* (iskɪə'ri) 1775. L. a. G. *ἰσχυρία* reten-

having the stamens equal in number to the parts of the perianth; also said of the stamens; so *Isostemony* (*isostēmon*), the condition of being *isostemonous*. *Isotrimorphism* (*isotrimorphiz'm*). *Cryst.* 'Isomorphism between the forms, severally, of two trimorphous substances' (Webster); so *Isotrimorphous* *a.*, exhibiting isotrimorphism.

b. In *Chem.* sometimes prefixed to the name of a compound substance to denote another substance isomeric with it. The number of such names is unlimited.

Isobar (*isobār*). Also **isobare**. 1864. [*f. Gr. isobārōs* of equal weight, *f. iso-*, *ISO-* + *bape-*, *bāpos* weight, *bāpos* heavy.] *Phys. Geog. and Meteorol.* A line (drawn on a map, etc.) or imaginary connecting places on the earth's surface at which the barometric pressure is the same (at a given time, or on the average for a given period), an *isobaric* line.

Isobaric (*isobār'ik*), *a.*, 1878. [*f. prec. + -ic*. (Not on *Gr. analogies*)] Indicating equal barometric pressure; containing or relating to isobars.

Isobarism (*isobār'iz'm*) 183a. [*f. as prec. + -ism*.] Equality of weight. (Diets.)

Isobarometric (*isobārōmetrik*), *a.*, *rare*. 1864. [*f. ISO-* + *BAROMETRIC*.] = *ISOBARIC*.

Isosheim (*isōshēim*). Also **-chime**. 1864. [*f. Gr. iso-*, *ISO-* + *shēim* winter-weather.] *Phys. Geog.* An isochimeneal line.

Isosheimal (*isōshēim'al*), *a.* and *sb.* Also **-chimal**. 1839. [*f. prec. + -al*.] = *ISOCHIME-NAL*.

Isosheimenal (*-kōrmēn'al*). Also **-cheimenal**. 1846. [*f. F. isosheimenal* (Humboldt), *f. Gr. iso-*, *ISO-* + *shēimēnēn* to be wintry, *f. shēimēnēn* winter-weather, storm.] *A. adj.* Indicating equal mean winter temperatures; said of lines on a map, etc. *B. sb.* An isosheimenal line, an isosheim.

Isochrome (*isō'kromētik*), *a.*, 1839. [*f. ISO-* + *CHROMATIC*.] 1. *Optics*. Of the same colour or tint, as two lines or curves in an interference figure of a biaxial crystal. 2. *Photogr.* = *isochromatous*.

Isochronal (*isō'krōn'al*), *a.* + Also **erron-cronal**. 1880. [*f. mod. L. isochronus* (Leibnitz), *a. Gr. isō'kronos* (*f. iso-*, *ISO-* + *chronos* time) + *-al*.] = *ISOCHRONOUS*.
So **Isochrome**, *-al* *a.*

Isochronism (*isō'krōniz'm*), 1770. [*f. as prec. + -ism*.] The character or property of being isochronous, or of oscillating or taking place in equal spaces of time.

Isochronous (*isō'krōnos*), *a.*, 1706. [*f. as ISOCHRONAL + -ous*.] Taking place in or occupying equal times; equal in metrical length, equal in duration, or in intervals of occurrence; characterized by or relating to vibrations or motions of equal duration; vibrating uniformly, as a pendulum. *b.* Equal in duration (vibration-period, etc.) to or with something 1776. Hence **Isochrome** *adv.*

Isoclinal (*isō'klīn'al*), *a.* (*sb.*) 1839. [*f. ISO-* + *Gr. klīnēn* to bend, slope.] 1. *Phys. Geog.* Indicating equal magnetic inclination, applied to lines connecting points on the earth's surface at which the magnetic inclination or dip is the same; relating to or containing such lines. 2. *Geol.* Of strata: Dipping all in the same direction 1832. *a. sb.* An isoclinic line: see sense 1. 1839. So **Isoclinic** *a.* and *sb.*

Isocracy (*isō'krāsī*). 1652. [*ad. Gr. isō'krapia* equality of power or political rights, *f. iso-*, *ISO-* + *krapos*, *isō'krapē* strength, power; see -*CRACY*.] Equality of power or rule; a system of government in which all the people possess equal political power.

A debasing 1, which already views with suspicion the cultivation of the highest literature 1895.

Isocrymal (*isō'kri'm'al*). 1852. [*f. ISO-* + *Gr. krymōs* cold + *-al*.] *Phys. Geog. A. adj.* Applied to lines on a map, etc. connecting places at which the temperature is the same during a specified coldest part (e.g. the coldest 30 consecutive days) of the year. *B. sb.* An isocrymal line; also **isocryme**.

Isodibatic (*isō'dib'at'ik*) *a.*, 1859. [*f. ISO-* + *Gr. dibatōs* able to pass through] *AD ABA C* *Phys. R la ng o or in way*

dictating the transmission of equal amounts of heat to and from a body or substance.

Isodiametric, *-al* (*isōdē'iāmē'trik*, *-al*), *a.*, 1882. [*f. ISO-* + *DIAMETRIC*.] Having equal diameters; *spec.* applied in *Bot.* to cells of rounded or polyhedral form; in *Cryst.* to crystals having equal lateral axes.

Isodynamic (*isōdīn'amik*), *a.* (*sb.*) 1832. [*f. Gr. isōdīnamos* + *-ic*; after *dynamis*.] Of or pertaining to equal force. 1. *Phys. Geog.*, etc. Indicating equal (magnetic) force, applied to lines connecting points at which the intensity of the magnetic force is the same; or to a chart, etc. exhibiting these. Also as *sb.* An isodynamic line. 2. Of equal force, value, or efficacy 1842. So **Isodynamic** *a.*, in sense 1.

Isodynamous (*isōdīn'āmos*), *a.*, 1835. [*f. as prec. + -ous*.] *Bot.* Growing with equal vigour on both sides.

Isogeotherm (*isō'gē'thē'ōm*), 1864. [*f. ISO-* + *Gr. gēo-* earth + *thērmē*, *thērmōs*.] *Phys. Geog.* A line or surface (usu. imaginary) connecting points in the interior of the earth having the same temperature. Hence **Isogeothermic**, *-thermic* *adjs.* of the nature of an 1.

Isogonal (*isō'gōn'al*), *a.* (*sb.*) 1857. [*f. Gr. isōgonos* equilateral + *-al*.] 1. = *ISOGNONIC* *a.* and *sb.* 2. Equiangular 1878.

Isognonic (*isō'gōnik*), *a.* (*sb.*) 1857. [*f. as prec. + -ic*.] *Phys. Geog.* Indicating equal angles (of magnetic variation); applied to lines on a map, etc. connecting points of the earth's surface where the magnetic declination, or variation from the true north, is the same, or to a map, etc. exhibiting these. Also as *sb.* An isognonic line.

Isogonic, *a.* 2 [*f. as next + -ic*.] *Biol.* Characterized by isogonism. (Mod. Diets.)

Isogonism (*isō'gōniz'm*), 1884. [*f. ISO-* + *Gr. gōnos*, *gōnē* offspring + *-ism*.] *Biol.* The production of sexual individuals of the same structure from different stocks, occurring in some *Hydrozoa*.

Isographic (*isō'grā'fik*), *a.*, 1872. [*f. ISO-* + *-GRAPHIC*.] = *HOMALOGRAPHIC*. *Isographically* *adv.* in the way of 1. projection.

Isolable (*isō'lā'b'l*), *a.*, 1855. [*f. ISOLATE + -ABLE*.] Capable of being isolated.

Isolate (*isō'lāt*), *v.*, 1807. [*f. ISOLATED*, or *f. F. isoler*, *ad. It. isolare* (= *L. insulare*) + *-ATE*.] 1. *trans.* To place apart or alone; to cause to stand alone, separate, detached, or unconnected with other things or persons; to insulate. 2. *Chem.* To obtain as a separate substance 1836. 3. *Electr.* = *INSULATE* *v.* 3 1855. 4. To cut off (an infected person or place) from all contact with others 1890.

1. Whatever isolates people from people is a mischievous partition wall 1845. High culture always isolates 1875.

Isolated (*isō'lāt'ed*), *pp. a.*, 1763. [*f. F. isolé*, *ad. It. isolato* = *L. insulatus* insulated, *f. insula*.] Now ranking as *pa. ppl.* of *prec. vb.* Placed or standing apart or alone; detached or separate from other things or persons; unconnected with anything else; solitary.

Collective action is more efficacious than 1. individual effort 1840. Hence 1. **Isolatedly** *adv.*

Isolating, *pp. a.*, 1861. [*f. ISOLATE* *v.* + *-ING*.] *Philol.* Applied to languages of which each element is an isolated or independent word, none being compounded or inflected.

Isolation (*isō'lā'fōn*), 1833. [*a. F., f. isoler*.] The action of isolating; the fact or condition of being isolated; separation from other things or persons, solitariness. *b. attrib.* in *i. hospital*, *camp*, etc., that by which isolation is effected 1891.

Isolative, *a.*, 1888. [*f. ISOLATE* *v.* + *-IVE*.] In *Phonetics*, said of sound-changes which take place without reference to neighbouring sounds.

Isolator, 1855. [*f. ISOLATE* *v.*; see -*OR*.] One who or that which isolates; an insulator.

Isologous (*isō'lō'gōs*), *a.*, 1857. [*f. ISO-* + *Gr. lōgos* + *-ous*.] *Chem.* Having equality or parallelism of relations: applied to two or more by series of each of wh h the

being are related to each other in the same way

The allylic, the benzoic, and the cinnamic series are 2. with that of alcohol W. A. MILLER.

Isomer (*isō'mēr*), 1866. [*f. Gr. isomēria* sharing equally, *f. iso-* *ISO-* + *mēros* part, share, in *F. isomère*.] *Chem.* A substance isomeric with another; any one of a number of isomeric compounds.

Isomeric (*isō'mēr'ik*), *a.*, 1838. [*f. as ISO-MER + -ic*; after *Ger. isomerisch* (Berzelius)] *Chem.* Composed of the same elements in the same proportions, and (ordinarily) having the same molecular weight, but forming different substances, with different properties (owing to the different grouping of the constituent atoms)

Isomeride (*isō'mēr'id*), 1857. [*f. as ISO-MER + -IDE*.] *Chem.* = *ISOMER*.

Isomerism (*isō'mēr'iz'm*), 1838. [*f. ISO-MER + -ISM*.] *Chem.* The fact or condition of being isomeric; identity of percentage composition in compounds differing in properties. Bodies may conduct themselves chemically in exactly the same way, and yet differ in some of their physical properties, as in their action towards polarized light. To distinguish this kind of 1. it is called *physical* 1896.

Isomeromorphism (*isō'mērō'mōr'fiz'm*) 1864 [*f. isomero-*, comb. *f. next* + *Gr. morphē* form + *-ism*.] *Cryst.* Isomorphism between isomeric substances.

Isomeric (*isō'mēr'ik*), *a.*, 1857. [*f. as ISOMER + -ous*.] 1. *Bot.* Of a flower: Having the same number of parts in each whorl. (Said also of the whorls.) Opp. to *HETEROMEROUS* 2. 2. *Chem.* = *ISOMERIC* 1864.

Isometric (*isō'mē'trik*), *a.*, 1840. [*f. Gr. isomētrōs* (*f. isos* + *mētrōs*) + *-ic*.] 1. Of equal measure or dimensions 1855. 2. Applied to a method of projection or perspective, in which the plane of projection is equally inclined to the three principal axes of the object so that all dimensions parallel to these axes are represented in their actual proportions, used in drawing figures of machines, etc. 1840 3. *Cryst.* Applied to that system of crystalline forms characterized by three equal axes mutually at right angles (also called *cubic*, *tetrahedral*, etc.), belonging to this system 1868. So **Isometrical** *a.*, 1838. **Isometrically** *adv.*

Isomorph (*isō'mōr'f*), 1864. [*f. Gr. iso*, *ISO-* + *mōrphē* form.] *Chem.* and *Min.* A substance or organism isomorphous with another

Isomorphous (*isō'mōr'f'us*), *a.*, 1862. [*f. as prec. + -ous*.] 1. *Chem.* and *Min.* Exhibiting isomorphism, isomorphous; pertaining to or involving isomorphism. 2. *Math.* Said of groups corresponding to each other in form, and in the nature and product of their operations 1897.

Isomorphism (*isō'mōr'fiz'm*), 1828. [*f. as prec. + -ism*.] The character of being isomorphous. 1. *Chem.* and *Min.* The property of crystallizing in the same or closely related forms, esp. as exhibited by substances of analogous composition. 2. *Math.* Identity of form and of operations between two or more groups.

1. The discovery by Professor Mitscherlich, of what is called the *isomorphism* of crystals, diminishes to some degree the value of crystalline form as a distinctive character 1818.

Isomorphous (*isō'mōr'f'us*), *a.*, 1828. [*f. as ISOMORPH + -ous*.] 1. *Chem.* and *Min.* Having the property of crystallizing in the same or closely related geometric forms, said esp. of two compounds or groups of compounds of different elements, but of analogous composition. 2. *Math.* = *ISOMORPHIC* 2.

-ison, suffix of sbs, repr. *OF. -aison*, *-isson*, *-ison*; = *L. -ationem* (adopted later in the learned form *-ation*, which is thus a doublet of *-ison*), *-ationem*, *-itionem*. Examples *comparison*, *garrison*, *pullison*, *teusion*, etc.

Isonomic (*isō'nō'm'ik*), *a.*, 1864. [*ad. Gr. isonōmōs* 'devoted to equality', *f. isonōmōs* see *ISONOMY*.] 1. Having equal laws or rights (*rare*). 2. *Chem.* Having the same or a similar arrangement of elements, involving analogy of composition, as *isomorphism* in the stricter sense 1864. 3. Of the same or like polarity applied to contact of parts of the body n ex periments on animal magnetism opp to *HETERONOMIC* q v

Isonomy (aisōnōmī), 1600. [ad. It. *isonomia*, a. Gr. *ισονομία*, f. (ult) *ισο-*, ISO- + *νόμος* law.] Equality of laws, or of people before the law.

Isopathy (aisōpāpī), rare 1855. [f. ISO- + -PATHY.] *Med.* a. The theory that disease may be cured by a product of the disease, as small-pox by variolous matter. b. The popular notion that disease in a particular organ may be cured by eating the same organ of a healthy animal.

Isoperimeter (aisōpērīmētēr), 1674. [ad. Gr. *ισοπερίμετρος*; see ISO- and PERIMETER.] *Geom.* A figure having a perimeter equal to that of another, usu. pl. Figures of equal perimeter.

Isoperimetrical (aisōpērīmētrikāl), a. 1706 [f. Gr. *ισοπερίμετρος* (see prec.) + -ICAL.] *Geom.* i. Of figures: Having equal perimeters. a. Relating to or connected with isoperimetry 1743. So **Isoperimetrical a.** 1625.

Isoperimetry (aisōpērīmētrī), 1811. [f. as ISOPERIMETER + -Y.] *Geom.* That branch of geometry which deals with isoperimetrical figures and problems.

Isopleural (aisōplērāl), a. [f. as next + AL.] Having equal sides, equilateral; *spec.* in *Zool.* belonging to the sub-class *Isopleura* of gastropods, which have the body bilaterally symmetrical, as in the chitons. **Isopleurous a.** + **Isopleure**. Also **isopleuron**. 1592. [ad. Gr. *ισοπλευρος* equilateral, f. *ισο-*, ISO- + *πλευρά* rib, side.] An equilateral figure -1674.

Isopod (aisōpōd), sb. (a.) Also isopode. Pl isopods; also freq. in l. form isopoda. 1835. [a. mod. F. *isopode*, f. mod. L. *Isopoda* neut. pl., f. ISO- + Gr. *πους*, *pod-*.] *Zool.* An animal of the order *Isopoda* of sessile-eyed Crustaceans, characterized by seven pairs of equal and similarly placed thoracic legs; comprising marine, freshwater, and terrestrial species, some being parasitic. Also as *adj.* So **Isopodan a.** and **sb.** = prec. **Isopodiform a.** having the form of an i, as certain insect larvae 1826. **Isopodous a.** belonging to or having the characters of, the *Isopoda*.

Isopolity (aisōpōlitī), 1836. [ad. Gr. *ισοπολιτεία*.] Chiefly *Anc. Hist.* Equality of rights of citizenship between different communities or states; reciprocity of civic rights.

Between America and England one would be glad if there could exist some i. *CLUGN*

Isosceles (aisōsilēz), a. (sb.) 1551. [a late L., a. Gr. *ισοσκελής* equal-legged, f. *ισο-* + *σκέλε-* leg.] *Geom.* Of a triangle: Having two of its sides equal. (Formerly occas. as *so*. An isosceles triangle.)

Also *Isoscele* (aisōsilē) sb. *BAOWING*

Isospondylous (aisōspōndilōs), a. [f. mod. L. *Isospondylus* (in pl. *-yli*) f. ISO- + Gr. *σπονδυλος*, *spōn-* vertebra, joint + *-ous*.] *Ichthyol.* Belonging to, or having the characters of, the *Isospondyli*, an order of physostomous fishes, including most of the malacopterygians.

Isoteles (aisōtēlīz), 1849 [a. Gr. *ισοτελής*, f. *ισος* equal + *τέλος*, *tel-* tax, etc.] *Anc. Gr. Hist.* One of a class of *meteci* or resident aliens at Athens, 'who enjoyed all civic rights except those of a political nature' (Liddell & Scott). So **Isotelty**, the condition of an i.

Isothermal (aisōpērāl, aisōpērāl), 1839. [f. next + -AL.] *A. adj.* Applied to lines on a map, etc. connecting places having the same mean summer temperature. *B. sb.* An isothermal line.

Isothere (aisōpērāl), 1822. [a. f. *isotherē* sb. (= *ligne isotherme*), a. Gr. *ισο-*, ISO- + *θερος*, *ther-* summer.] *Phys. Geog.* An imaginary line passing through points on the earth's surface that have the same mean summer temperature.

Isotherm (aisōpērāl), 1860. [f. F. *isotherme*, f. Gr. *ισο-*, ISO- + *θερμη* heat, *θερμός* hot.] *Phys. Geog.* An imaginary line passing through points on the earth's surface that have the same mean temperature; an isothermal line.

Isothermal (aisōpērāl), 1826. [f. F. *isotherme* (see prec.) + -AL.]

A. adj. Of pertaining to a ndica g o ug to equal tempera a o n

Phy Geog applied to a ne con ecting places

on the earth's surface at which the temperature for a particular period (e.g. a year) is the same, also to a map or chart exhibiting such lines. *b.* Applied to (imaginary) lines or surfaces of equal heat in a crystal or other body when heated 1854. *B. sb.* An isothermal line or surface, an isotherm 1852

Hence **Isothermobath** [Gr. *βάθος* depth], a line connecting points of equal temperature at various depths in a vertical section of the sea. **Isothermous a.** = **ISOTHERMAL a.**

Isotope (aisōtōp), 1913. [f. ISO- + Gr. *τόπος* place.] *Chem.* A chemical element possessing the same chemical character as another element occupying the same place in the periodic table, but distinguished from it in other ways, as by its radio-activity or the differing mass of its atoms. **SODDY**. Hence **Isotopic a.**, **Isotopism**, **Isotopy**

Isotopy was used by Cohen and Miller in a different sense in 1904.

Isotropic (aisōtrōpik), a. 1864. [f. ISO- + Gr. *τρόπος* turn, etc. + -IC.] *Physics*. Exhibiting equal physical properties or actions in all directions, opp. to *anisotropic* or *anisotropic*. So **Isotrope**, **Isotropous a.** in same sense. **Isotropy**, the condition or quality of being i.

Israel (izre'el, izrē-). OE. [a. L. *Israel*, Gr. *Ἰσραήλ*, a. Heb. *yisrā'el*, lit. 'he that striveth with God', symbolic proper name conferred on Jacob, Gen. xxxii. 28.] i. The people descended from Israel or Jacob, the 'children of Israel' collectively; the Jewish or Hebrew nation or people. a. In fig., uses; esp. the chosen people of God, the elect; the Christian Church, or true Christians collectively ME.

a. The greatest Troublers of our *Israel* 1692.

Israelite (izre'elait, izrē-). ME. [ad. L. *Israelita*, ad. Gr. *Ἰσραηλῆτης*; in Heb. *yisrā'eli*, see prec. and -ITE.] *A. sb.* i. One of the people of Israel; a Hebrew; a Jew. a. fig. One of God's chosen people ME.

i. Behold an I indeed in whom is no guile *John* i. 17

B. adj. Pertaining to Israel; Jewish, Israeli-

ish 1831.

So **Israeliitic**, **Israeli**, **Israeli** *adj.* belonging to the Israelites; Jewish.

Issuable (i'suāb'l, i'su-), a. 1570. [f. *ISSUE* sb. and v. + -ABLE.] i. *Law*. In regard to which or during which issue may be joined. Also *transf.* a. That may be issued, as a writ or summons; authorized to be issued 1642.

3. Liable to issue as the proceeds of any property, investment, or source of revenue 1674.

i. His Lordship held that there was no issuable matter in the paragraphs complained of 1890. Hence **Issuably adv.** so as to raise an issue

Issuance (i'suāns, i'su-). *U.S.* 1865 [f. next; see -ANCE.] The action of issuing; = **ISSUE sb.**

Issuant (i'suānt, i'su-), a. 1610. [f. *ISSUE* v. + -ANT, after F. pr. pples. in -ant. Super-seeding earlier *issant*.] i. Issuing or proceeding from a place or source. Now rare 1634.

2. *Her.* Emerging from the bottom of a chief, or (less usually) rising from another bearing or from the bottom of an escutcheon. Said esp. of a beast of which the upper half alone is visible.

Issue (i'su, i'su), sb. ME. [a. OF. *issue*, *issue*, etc. (mod. F. *issue*) = pop. L. **exula* sb., from fem. of **exulus* pa. pple., for cl. L. *exulus*, f. L. *exire* to go out.]

i. The action of going, passing, or flowing out; power of egress or exit; outgoing, outflow. Also fig. *tb.* A sortie -1685. a.

Outgoing, termination, end, close 1483. 3.

Med. A discharge of blood or other matter from the body, either due to disease or produced surgically by counter-irritation 1526. *b.* An incision or artificial ulcer made for the purpose of causing such a discharge 1607.

The Lord kept thin entre and thin issu *Wyclif* *Ps.* cxviii. 8. To make i. *HOLLAND* Place of i. *TYNDAL* *fig.* Vnto God the Lord belong the issues from death *Ps.* lxxviii. 20. 3. *b.* He had a blister, or i, upon his neck *Piers*.

ii. A place or means of egress; outlet ME.

This Sea [the Caspian] is..without any i. to other Seas *PURCHAS*

iii. i. Offspring a child or children a de o d dants. Now ch. fly in egal

†Formerly occas. with pl. *issues* ME.

Also *fig.* *tb.* A race, stock; also *fig.* -1680. a. Produce, proceeds; profits arising from lands, tenements, amerciaments, or fines. Now only in legal use. ME *tb.* A fine, an amerciamment; an order for levying such -1752. 3

Outcome, product 1601. *tb.* An action, a deed (in relation to the deer). *SHAKS*.

i. No i. from this marriage survived 1850. a

Profites and issues of the maners ME. 3. *b.* *Jud C* iii. i. 294

iv. Event, result, consequence. Also in pl. *In the i.*, in the event ME. *tb.* Luck in an undertaking -1639. *tc.* Decision, conclusion -1719. d. The upshot of an argument, evidence, etc. 1604.

The i. of a combat Gough. *b.* *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 97 d. *Oth.* iii. iii. 219.

v. *Law*. The point in question, at the conclusion of the pleadings in an action, when one side affirms and the other denies 1511. *b.* *transf.* A point on the decision of which something depends or is made to rest; a point or matter in contention; the point at which a matter becomes ripe for decision 1566. c. A matter or point which remains to be decided 1836

Issue of law, an issue raised by a demurrer or analogous proceedings, conceding the fact alleged, but denying the application of the law as claimed *General i.*, an issue raised by simply traversing the allegations in the declaration, as in the plea 'not guilty'. *b.* *Phr.* To put to (you, upon, an, the) i. to bring to a point admitting of decision. c. There is a mighty i. at stake the good or evil of the human soul *JOHNSON*.

Phrases. *At i.* a. In *Law*. The term used, when, in the course of pleading, the parties come to a point which one affirms and the other denies. Hence *gen* of persons or parties: In controversy; at variance *b.* Of a matter: In dispute; in question. To join i. a. *Law*. To submit an issue jointly for decision, also, of one party. To accept the issue tendered by the opposite party. *b. transf.* To accept or adopt a disputed point as the basis of argument in a controversy *c.* To take up the opposite side of a case, or a contrary view on a question.

vi. From *Issue v.* The action of sending or giving out officially or publicly; an emission of bills of exchange, notes, bonds, shares, postage-stamps, etc. *b.* The set number or amount (of coins, notes, copies of a newspaper, etc.) issued at one time, or distinguished in pattern, etc., from those issued at another time 1845

c. *Antem* or amount given out 1861 (orig. *U.S.*). *Bank of issue*; see *BANK sb.* The first small i. of the French assignats *JOHNSON*.

Comb. *L. pea*, a pea or other small globular body placed in a surgical issue (l. a b), to keep up irritation.

Issue (i'su, i'su), v. ME. [f. prec. sb.]

i. *intr.* i. To go or come out; to flow out, to come forth, sally out. *b.* To start forth, to branch out; to stick out 1533. *c. transf.* and *fig.* To emerge 1481. 2. To be born, or descended. Now only in legal use. 1450. 3. To come as proceeds or revenue; to accrue 1443.

4. To take origin, be derived, spring 1481. *b.* To result 1576. 5. To turn out (in a specified way); to end or result in 1665. 6. To be published or omitted 1640.

i. Let's i. forth, and bid them Bataille straight *SHAKS*. *b.* From his beea i. foure great hornes *Sir T. HERBERT* 3. A fee farne rent issuing out of white acre of ten shillings *BACON*. 4. It issues from the rancour of a Villaine *SHAKS*. 5. A philosophy which issues in such conclusions *FAUCET* 6. Before money can legally i. from the Treasury [etc.] 1795.

ii. *trans.* i. To give exit to; to send forth, or allow to pass out; to let out; to emit, to discharge 1442. *tb.* To give birth to; to bear (offspring), have issue -1672. 3. To give or send out authoritatively or officially; to send forth or deal out formally or publicly; to emit, put into circulation 1601. *tb.* To bring to an issue; to settle, terminate. Chiefly Amer. -1706

b. To cause to end in something (now rare) 1676. 5. To supply (an army, etc.) with 1925

i. A gaping wound issuing life blood *SHAKS*. a. *Temp.* i. ii. 59. 3. To i. process *BLACKSTONE*, write *BURKE*, tickets *DICKENS*, parts of a Dictionary 1897

Issueless (i'suēlēs, i'suēlēs), a. 1447. [-LESS] Without issue; without offspring. *b.* Without result 1611.

Both their daughters i. 1791.

Issuer (i'suēl, i'suēl), 1757. [f. *ISSUE* v. + -ER.] One who issues; see the vb.

Issuing (i'suēl, i'suēl), 1757. [f. as prec. + -ING]

The action of *ISSUE* v. *tb.* *over* A place o point of issue an outlet 7 a.

Itch n) sb [Of gac sb from stem o
[TCN]

ton of na on n hes n f con gous
dease n e sk n s co ed h
esce nd pu s c on pan ed by ex e
rr a on, no k no n o be p oduced by t e
itch mte; scabies. b. Applied, with qualifica-
tion, to forms of eczema and other skin dis-
eases, as *hakers', bricklayers', grocers' i.* a. *fig*
An uneasy or restless hankering after some-
thing; usu. spoken contemptuously. Const.
of for, after (that), or inf 1532.

The i. of originality infects his thought and style
LOWELL. Comb. 1. -acarus, -insect, -mite, -tick,
a small parasitic arachnid (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) of the
family *Acaridae*, which burrows in the human skin,
and gives rise to the disease called i. or scabies.

Itch (iŋ), v.¹ [OE. *gic(e)an* :—WGer. *yukhan*, Goth. *yukhan*, from stem *yuk-*. In
14-15th c. the form *gic(h)*, *gic(h)*, lost its initial
before i, whence *itch*.] 1. *intr.* To have or
feel irritation of the skin, such as causes an in-
clination to scratch the part affected; said of
the part; also of the person affected. 2. *fig.*
To have an irritating desire or uneasy craving
prowling to action. Const. with *inf.*; also
for ME.

1. Socrates dilates on the pleasures of itching and
scratching JOWETT. 2. His tongue itch'd to be let
loose 1622. Hence *Itchingly adv.*

Itch, v.² 1579. [app. identical with HITCH
and early ME. *icche*.] = HITCH v. 2. -1621.

Itchless, a. 1635. [-Luss.] Free from
itching or the itch; inconvertible -1648.

Itchy (iŋtʃi), a. Now colloq. 1530. [-y1].
Affected with itching or the itch; of the nature
of the itch. Hence *Itchiness* 1822.

-ite, suffix¹, corresp. to F. *-ite*, L. *-ita* (-ites),
ad. Gr. *-itis*, forming adjs. and sbs. (of adj.
origin) with the sense '(one) connected with or
belonging to', 'a member of', as in *ὀπλίτης*
oŋplitis heavy-armed, sb. a heavy-armed soldier.
In English:

1. Used to form names of persons (also adjectively),
as in *Sybarite*; *Israelite*, *Sadonite*, etc.; *eruvite*,
Monophysite, etc.; also *Claphamite*, etc.; *Wyclifite*,
Puseyite; *Shelleyite*; *Facultite*, *Luddite*, *Pretite*, etc.
2. a. *Palatant*. Used to form the names of fossil
organisms; as *ammonite*, *dendrite*, *liguite*, etc. b.
Min. The systematic ending of the names of mineral
species, as *anthracite*, etc.; *chlorite*, *hepatite*, etc.;
asurite, *graptolite*, *gyenite*, *vacuoilite*, etc.
3. *Anat* and *Zool*. Used to form terms denoting
one of the constituent parts, segments, or joints of
a body or organ; as in *somite* a segment of the body;
so *pleurite*, *podite*, etc.

4. *Chem*. Used to form the names of some saccharine
substances, glucoses, and other organic compounds,
as *dulcite*, etc.; also of explosives, as *cordite*, *dyna-
mite*, etc. and of commercial products, as *zincanite*,
etc. b. In Inorganic Chemistry, *-ite* is the systematic
termination of the salts of acids denominated by adjs.
in -ous; e.g. *nitrite* a salt of *nitrous acid*.

A few of the words in -ite have derivative adjs. in
-itic, as *Semite*, etc.; many of those in group 1 have
adjs. in -*itish*, as *Israelitish*, etc.

-ite, suffix², an ending of adjs. adapted
from L. pples. in -*itus*, of vbs. in -*ire*, -*ere*,
as *asin* *eruditus* erudite, *compositus* composite,
etc.; of sbs. derived from the same or from
the cognate L. sbs. in -*us*, as *appetitus* appetite;
of verbs formed from the same ppl. stems,
as *expedit*, *unite*.

Item (ai'təm), adv. and sb. ME. [a. L.
item adv., just so, in like manner, moreover, f.
s. *i-dē* he, it + advb. ending -*tem*.]
1. A. adv. Likewise, also.

It shall be inventoried As I two lippes indifferent
redde, 1. Two grey eyes, with lids to them SNAKE.

B. sb. x. A statement, maxim, or admonition
such as was commonly introduced by the word
item. Hence, generally, an intimation, a hint.
Now U.S. local, 1561. 2. An article or unit
of any kind; an entry in an account, a clause
of a document, etc. 1578. b. A detail of in-
formation or news 1819.

1. Getting i. thereof, he departed to the sea HEARNER
2. Tancern items DEKKER. b. The items in a news-
paper 1865.

Item (ai'təm), v. 1601. [f. prec.] *trans.*
To set down by items; to enter as an item.
I have Item'd it in my memory ADDISON.

Itemize (ai'təmaiz), v. Chiefly U.S. 1860.
[f. ITEM sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To set down by
items or enter as an item; to specify the items
of (an account, etc.).

Iter (i'tər, ai'tər). Pl. iters, ||iti'nēra.
1598 [a. L. in i med L.] i H d =

EYRE A so an f 1647 b T e eod d
of p ocess n s du nge a u 598 2 A
Roman oad o ne of t a e 7 3 Anat
A wa o pa sa e p he bu a cav ty
leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of
the brain 1897.

Iterable (i'tərəbəl), a. rare. [ad. late L.
iterabilis (Tert.), f. *iterare*; see -ABLE.] Capa-
ble of being iterated or repeated -1582.

Iterance (i'tērāns), 1604 [f. ITERANT;
see -ANCE] Iteration. So Iterancy 1889.

Iterant (i'tērānt), a. 1626 [ad. L. *iterantem*,
iterare] That iterates; repeating, echoing.

A Reflexion I, which we call Echo BACON.
Iterate, ppl. a. 1471. [ad. L. *iteratus*.]
Iterated -1657. Iteratively adv. repeatedly.

Iterate (i'tērat), v. 1533. [f. L. *iterat-*,
iterare to do again, f. *iterum* again.] 1. *trans.*
To do over again; to perform a second time;
to repeat, to renew. Now rare. 2. To say
or assert again or repeatedly; to repeat 1533.

1. To i. an experiment 1882 2. We i. the Psalms
oftener than any other part of Scripture HOOKER.

Iteration (i'tērā'shən), 1450 [ad. L. *itera-
tionem*. Cf. F. *iteration*.] 1. Repetition of an
action or process (now usu. implying frequency
or long continuance); an instance of this. 2.
The repetition of something said 1530.

a. Tediou I therof I let passe 1556
Iterative (i'tērā'tiv), a. 1490. [a. F. *itéra-
tif*, -ive, ad. late L. *iterativus*, f. ppl. stem of
iterare; see -IVE.] 1. Characterized by repeat-
ing or being repeated. 2. Gram. Frequentative
1827. Hence Iteratively adv., -ness.

Iterand, a. Sc. and north dial. ME. [ad.
ON. *idinn* assiduous, diligent. Cf. EIDENT
and IDENT.] 1. Assiduous, diligent -1570. 2.
Constant, continual -1536. Hence Iterandly
adv.

Itthyphallic (i'thīfāl'ik), 1614. [ad. L.
itthyphallicus, ad. Gr. *ἰθυφαλλικός*, f. *ithus*
erect + *φαλλός* PHALLUS; in neut. as sb.,
itthyphallicum sc. *carmen*.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the phallus carried in
procession at the Bacchic festivals; *spec.* com-
posed in the metre of the Bacchic hymns (the
trochæic dimeter brachycatalectic) 1795. b.
Grossly indecent 1864. B. sb. A poem in
itthyphallic metre; also, an indecent poem.

Itinerary (ai'tinəri, it-), 1827. [f. late
L. *itinerat-*; see -ACY 3.] = ITINERANCY.]

Itinerancy (ai'tinəri'si), 1789. [f.
novi; see -ANCY.] 1. The state or condition
of being itinerant; the action of itinerating,
esp. for a specific purpose, as preaching or
public speaking; a journey from place to place
1802. b. A body of itinerants 1836. 2. Itine-
rant preaching; *spec.* the system in practice in
various Methodist churches, according to which
the regular ministers are appointed not to a
congregation, but to a circuit, which is changed
triennially 1789. b. Itinerant ministry 1809.

Itinerant (ai'tinəri, it-), 1570. [ad. late
and med. L. *itinerantem*, pp. ple. of late L.
itinerari, med. L. *itinerare* to travel.]

A. adj. Journeying; travelling from place to
place; not fixed or stationary; travelling on
circuit. b. Journeying or travelling in con-
nexion with some employment or vocation,
preaching in a circuit; of or pertaining to the
regular Wesleyan ministry 1561. c. *fig.* and
transf. 1634.

1. Such i. judges as to Oxford Circuit FULLER. b.
To appoint to a Circuit as an i. Preacher 1809.

B. sb. One who travels from place to place,
esp. in the pursuit of a trade or calling, a
travelling preacher, etc. 1641.

Glad to turn i. To stroll and teach from town to
town BUTLER. Hence Itinerantly adv.

Itinerary (ai'tinəri, it-), 1747. [late
L. sb. use of neut. of *itinerarius* adj.; see
ITINERARY a.] = ITINERARY sb. 2, 3.

Itinerary (ai'tinəri, it-), sb. 1450. [ad. L.
itinerarium, sb. use of neuter of *itinerarius*,
see next.] 1. A line or course of travel; a
route. 2. A journal of travel; an account of
a journey 1483. 3. A road-book, a guide-
book 1538. b. *transf.* A sketch of a proposed
route 1856. 4. An itinerant (rare) 1709

a. Many may rede the itineraries of them that hath
ben a i. cm. 16.

Itinerary a ne a a 1552 [a e L f c f t n
a ad Of o pe a n n g o a journey
a n g o a o u e b P e n n g o o a d
(esp. Roman roads) or the description of roads
1552. 2. = ITINERANT a. 1617.

1. b. The i. system of the Romans was... an effective
instrument of centralization MERRIVALL

Itinerate (ai'tinəri, it-), v. 1600. [f. late
L. *itinerat-*, *itinerare* to travel.] 1. *intr.* To
travel or journey from place to place. b. To
travel from place to place preaching; *spec.* of
a Methodist minister (cf. ITINERANCY 2) 1775
2. *trans.* To journey through, traverse 1830
Hence Itineration, the action of itinerating
a preaching or lecturing tour 1623

-ition, suffix, repr. F. *-ition*, L. *-itionem*,
forming nouns of action from vbs. with ppl.
stem in -it-, as in *position* from *ponitus*, *audi-
tion* from *auditus*. It is really a case of the
suffix -ION, q.v.

-itious¹, compound suffix of adjs., f. L.
-ici-us + -OUS. These L. endings, from the
confusion of *c* and *t* in late and med. L. MSS.
were formerly written -*itius*, whence the current
Eng. spelling. Examples are *descriptions*
factitious, etc.

-itious², a combination of the suffix -OUS,
repr. L. -ous, with derivs. containing *it-*,
chiefly sbs. in -*itium*; e.g. *ambit. on*, *ambit-*
ious, L. *ambitiosus*, etc.; see -IOUS, -OUS.

-itis, suffix, a. Gr. -*itis*, properly forming
the fem. of adjs. in -*itis*, already in Gr. used
to qualify *vōcos* disease, expressed or under-
stood, e.g. *ἀρθρίτις* (disease) of the joints, *gout*
arthrititis. On the analogy of these, -*itis*
has become in mod. medical L., and in Eng.,
the regular name for affections of particular
parts, and *spec.* (though not etymologically) for
inflammatory disease or inflammation of a part.
Examples are *appendicitis*, *bronchitis*, *tonsillitis*.
Often focally used to denote something that is
concerned as a disease; e.g. *suffragitis* = exaggerated
advocacy of (woman's) suffrage.

-itous, compound suffix, containing the
-it- of sbs. in -*itry*, and the adj. ending -OUS
corresp. to Fr. -*iteux*, L. -*itosus*, contr. for
-italiosus, as in *calamitosus* for *calamitaliosus*
so *felicitous*, etc.

Its (its) poss. pron. [Formed c 1600 from
It + -s of the possessive or genitive case, and
at first commonly written *it's*. See It III.]

A. As adj. poss. pron. Of or belonging to it
or that thing (L. *ejus*); also *refl.* Of or belong-
ing to itself, its own (L. *suius*) 1598.

From translation all Science had its of-spring
FLORENCE. The Gospel has its mysteries J. H. NEWMAN.

B. As absolute possessive. Its own, rare.

It's, its, contraction of *it is*.

Itself (i'tseɪt), pron. OE. [orig. two words
It pron. and SELF. In 17-18th c. often treated
as Its + SELF; as still in *its own self*, and the
like.]

I. Emphatic or limiting use. Usu. in ap-
position with a sb. in nom. or obj. Very, the
very, that very; alone (L. *ipsū*). Rarely
alone as subject. B. Used alone in predicate
emphatically 1600.

The earth and tyme it selfe 1560. Or joy itself
Without the touch of sorrow SHELLEY. b. An eye
all pale Striving to be itself KSAKS

II. Reflexive use. = L. *se*, Ger. *sich* OE.
Th' offence pardons it selfe SHAKS. His heart
gathereth unquiet to it selfe Ps. xli. 6. The child
will do itself a mischief (mod.).

Ittria, Ittrium, Chem. See YTTRIA, etc.
-ity [ME -*ite*, a. F. -*ité*, L. -*itatem*], the
usual form in which the suffix (L. -*itas*, -*itatem*)
expressing state or condition) appears, the
-i- being orig. either the stem vowel of the
radical (e.g. L. *suavi-tas* suavity), or its weak-
ened repr. (e.g. L. *puri-tas* purity), rarely a mere connective (e.g. L. *auditor-i-tas*
authority). Hence many playful or pedantic
nonce-wds., as *betwixen-ity*, *woman-ity*.

Itzebu, -boo (itsibū). 1616. [Japanese
two words, *itche* one, *bu* division, quarter.]
A Japanese phrase meaning 'one quarter',
commonly applied to a silver coin in use before
1871; it was worth about 1s. 4d. sterling

Iu earlier spelling of IV- and of JV-

Iulidan (iul'idān). 1885 [f. mod L. *iulida*, -ida, f. *iulus* (see next)]. *Zool* A myriapod of the family *Iulidae* (see next 2). **Iulus** (iul'us). 1658. [f. *iulus*, a. Gr. *ioulos* down, a catkin, etc.] 1. A catkin -1757. 2. A genus of animals of the class Myriapoda, order *Chilognatha* (*Delepoda*), a millepede.

-ium, suffix. Chem., used to form the names of metallic elements, as *cadmium*, *iridium*.

Ive, colloq. contr. of *I have*.

-ive, suffix. forming adjs. (and sbs.). Formerly also -if, -ise; a. Fr. -if fem. -ive :-L. -ivus. Largely used in Eng. to adapt L. words in *vus*, or form words on L. analogies, with the sense 'having a tendency to, having the nature, character, or quality of, given to (some action)'. Already in L. many of these adjs. were used subst.; hence in Eng.; e.g. *adjective*, *capitive*, *derivative*, etc. Hence advs. in -ively, and abst. sbs. in -iveness, -ivity.

In the 17th cent. -ive is sometimes synonymous with *able*, as *extensive* = extensible, *unexpressive* = inexpressible.

Ivied, ivyged (ai'vid). a. 1771. [f. IVY + ED.] Overgrown or clothed with ivy.

Ivory (ai'vōri). 1897. [f. IVORY + -INE.] Trade-name for a substance imitating ivory.

Ivory (ai'vōri). ME. [a. OF. *ivoire* (mod. *ivoire*). -L. *eboreus* adj., from *ebor*, *ebor*-ivory; cf. Skr. *ibhas* elephant.] 1. The hard, white, elastic, and fine-grained substance (being dentine of exceptional hardness) composing the main part of the tusks of the elephant, mammoth (*fossil* 2.), hippopotamus, walrus, and narwhal; it is employed as a material for many articles of use or ornament. 2. A substance resembling ivory, or made in imitation of it 1842. 3. *Black 2.*: African negro slaves as an object of commerce. *slang*. 1873. 4. The colour of ivory; ivory-white; esp. whiteness of the human skin 1590. 5. An article made of ivory, esp. a carving in that material. *b. slang* (usu. pl.) Dice; also billiard balls 1830; piano keys 1855. 6. A tusk of an elephant, etc. 1894. 7. *slang*. (sing. and pl.) The teeth 1782. 8. *attrib.* a. Made or consisting of ivory ME. b. White or smooth as ivory 1886.

1. The tooth of an elephant is *ivoire* CAXTON. 2. *Vegetable 1.*, the hard albumen of the nut or seed of a S. Amer. palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, which resembles 1. in hardness, colour, and texture, and is used for ornamental work, buttons, etc. 5. b. Suppose we adjourn to Fish Lane, and rattle the ivoires LYTTON. 8. a. *I. gate* - see GATE 5. 1. 4. *Comb.* i. -billy, a species of woodpecker, *Picus or Campephilus principalis*; -gull, a small white arctic gull *Pagophila alba*; -nut, the seed of the palm which yields vegetable ivory (see above); the Corozo-nut, hence -nut (palm, plant); -paper, a thick paper or thin cardboard with a finely prepared polished surface, used by artists, -shell, a univalve of the genus *Eburina*, of an i. colour

Ivory-black. 1834. A fine soft black pigment, obtained by calcining ivory in a closed vessel.

Ivory-type. 1875. *Photogr.* A picture produced by placing a photograph, light in colour, made translucent by varnish, tinted on the back, over a stronger picture, so as to give the effect of a photograph in natural colours.

Ivy (ai'vi). Pl. *ivies* (ai'viz). [OE. *ifig* obscurely related to OHG. *ebahen*, *ebawi*, *ebah*.] 1. A climbing evergreen shrub (*Hedera Helix*), indigenous to Europe and Asia, having dark-green shining leaves, usu. five-angled, and bearing umbels of greenish-yellow flowers, succeeded by dark berries; it is an ornamental covering of walls, ruins, etc. The plant was anciently sacred to Bacchus. 2. Applied, with distinctive addition, to plants of other genera 1588. 3. *attrib.* OE.

1. *Black, English* 1., the common i., also termed *H. nigra*, from its black berries. Here are cool mosses deep, And thro' the moss the ivies creep TENNYSON. 2. *American or Five-leaved 1.*, Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis heterocarpa* or *quinquefolia*. *German 1.*, *Senecio mikanoideus*, a variety of Groundsel. *Japanese 1.*, *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*. *West Indian 1.*, *Marsippospermum umbellata*. 3. *L.-crowned Bacchus* MUR. *Comb.* i. -garland, a garland of i., formerly the sign of a house where wine was sold; leaf, a leaf of a thing of little value + *T. p. p. in each corner*

leaf (fig.), to console oneself with some frivolous employment; -*tod* (arch.) = IVY-NUT.

Ivy-bush. 1576 A bushy branch of ivy, fig. a place of concealment or retirement. †*b. spec.* A bush of ivy, or a picture of it, placed outside a tavern as a sign that wine was sold there, hence, the tavern itself. †Hence fig. A sign or display (of anything).

Iwis, ywis (wi's), *adj.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* arch. [OE. *gewiss* *adj.* (= MHG *gewiss*, Ger. *gewiss* certain), of which the neut. was used adverbially in ME.] A. *adj.* (*gewis*) Certain (subjectively and objectively). Only in OE. B. *adv.* (*gewis*, *wis*, and *iwisse*) Certainly, assuredly, indeed. (The writing with capital I, and separation of the two elements, have led later authors to use it erroneously as = *I wot*, *I know*, as if a present of *I wisit*.) ME. †C. *sb.* [the adverbial absol.] Certainty -ME.

Ixia (iks'ia). 1794. [L., a. Gr. *ixia*.] Bot A genus of S. African iridaceous plants, with large showy flowers.

Ixtle, ixtli: see ISTLE.

Izar (i'zār). 1836. [Arab. *izar*.] The outer garment of Moslem women, a long cotton mantle covering the whole figure.

Izard (i'zārd, ||zār). Also *isard*, *izzard*. 1791. [ad. F. *isard*, Gascon *isart*.] A caprine antelope allied to the chamois, found in the Pyrenees.

-ization, suffix forming nouns of action from vbs. in -IZE: see next.

-ize (also written -ise), suffix forming vbs = F. -iser, It. -izzare, Sp. -izar, ad. late L. -izare, f. Gr. -izein, formative derivative of verbs. The suffix, whatever the element to which it is added, is in its origin the Gr. -izein, L. -izare, and, as the pronunciation is also with z, there is no reason why in English the special French spelling in -izer should ever be followed. Hence here the termination is uniformly written -ize. In current English the following are the chief groups:

1. Words from Greek, or formed on Greek elements. a. with the trans. sense of 'make or conform to, or treat in the way of, the thing expressed by the derivation', as *baptize*, *anathematize*, *monopolize*, etc. b. with the intrans. sense 'to act some person or character, do or follow some practice', as *apologize*, *philosophize*, etc.

2. Words formed on Latin adjs or sbs, mostly with the trans. sense 'to make (that which is expressed by the derivation)', as *actualize*, *colonize*, *satirize*, etc.; trans. or intrans. as *cicatrize*, *moradize*, etc.; occas. only intrans. as *temperize*.

3. Words from later sources, as *bastardize*, *jeopardize* trans., *gormandize* intr.

4. Words formed on ethnical adjs., and the like, chiefly trans. as *Americanize*, *Anglicize*, etc.

5. Words formed on names of persons, sometimes with the intrans. Gr. sense of 'to act like, or in accordance with', as in *Calvinize*, but usu. in the trans. sense 'to treat like, or after the method of, or according to the (chemical or other) process of'; as in *Boncherize*, *Boudierize*, *galbanize*, etc.; with other terms, and nonce-words such as *Gladstonize*, etc., without limit.

6. From names of substances, chemical and other; in the trans. sense of 'to charge, impregnate, treat, or affect with': as *alcoholize*, *oxidize*, etc.; so in nonce-words, as *Londonize* to make like London, etc.

-izer, suffix of agent-n. from vbs. in -IZE

Izzard (i'zārd). arch. or dial. Also *izzet*, *izzart*, *uzzard*. 1738. [app. in origin the same wd. as *ard*.] Old name for the letter Z

Izzard, var. of IZARD.

J

J (dʒā), the tenth letter of the English alphabet, is, in its origin, a comparatively late modification of the letter I. From the 11th to the 17th c., the letter I represented both the vowel sound of *i*, and a consonant sound (dʒ). To keep the inconspicuous small distinct, esp. in cursive writing, various socal expedients were employed (see I). Among these, an initial *i* was often prolonged above or below the line, or both; a final *i* was generally prolonged below the line, and in both cases the 'tail' in cursive writing at length became a curve. The 'dot' was also used with the tailed form, and thus the *j*. But this was at

first merely a final form of *i*, used in Latin in such forms as 'filij', and in numerals, as *ij* xij. It was in the 17th c. that the differentiation of the two forms of the letter took place, *i*, remaining for the vowel, and *j*, being used for the consonant, and the capital forms of the latter, *J*, *Ŷ*, being introduced.

The sound regularly denoted by the letter *j* in English is the consonant (dʒ). In *hallé lujah* it has the sound of the Roman 1-consonant (y). So in proper names or alien terms from German and other languages in which the Roman value of *j* is retained, as *Jen* (jēnā), *Jaeger*, etc. In a few French words distinctly recognized as alien, *j* has the French sound (ʒ), as *déjeuner*, etc. In the transliteration of Oriental names, as *Jat*, *Jinghis*, etc. *j* is used with its English value.

1. *x* The letter (pl. *Ŷ*, *J*s, *j*s, *j*.) 2. Short for *J-pen*, a broad-pointed pen, stamped with the letter *j*.

11. *r* Rarely used to express serial order. In the alphabetical designations of the batteries of the Royal Artillery, A, B, C, etc., *j* is used for the tenth. 2. As a Roman numeral *j* was formerly used as a final form of *i* in *j*, *ij*, *vj*, etc.; this *j* is retained in medical prescriptions. 3. In *math* and *physics*, *j* is used to denote the Jacobian; also Joule's mechanical equivalent of heat.

III. Abbrev. *J.* stands for various proper names as *John*, *Jane*, etc. *J. P.*, Justice of Peace; *Jr* or *junior*, *J. C. R.*, junior COMMONS-ROOM.

Jaal-goat (dʒā'āl, yā'āl, gōw't). 1838. [ad. Heb.] The wild goat of Mount Sinai, Upper Egypt, Abyssinia, etc. (*Capra jahal*).

Jab (dʒæb), *v. colloq.* and *dial.* 1825 [var. ong Sc., of *Job* v. 1] *trans.* To thrust to poke roughly; to stab. Also *absol.* or *intr.* Hence *Jab sb.* (*colloq.* or *dial.*), an act of jabbing with something pointed, or with the fist.

Jabber (dʒæbər), *sb.* 1727. [f. next] The act of jabbering, gabble, chatter; gibberish.

Jabber (dʒæbər), *v.* 1499 [app. onomatopoeic, with frequentative form; cf. *gab*, *gaber*, *gabbie*.] 1. *intr.* To talk rapidly and indistinctly or unintelligibly; to speak volubly and with little sense. 2. *trans.* To speak or utter rapidly and indistinctly; to express by jabbering. Often contemptuously 1532.

2. To *J* French ADONIS. Hence *Jabberer*, one who jabbes 1678. *Jabberingly* *adv.* in a jabbering manner. *Jabberment*, jabbering MURTON.

Jabbernowl, var. of JOBBERNOWL.

Jabiru (dʒæ'biru). Also *jaburu*. 1774 [Tupi-Guarani *jabiru* 1.] A large wading bird of tropical and subtropical America (*Ajcytera americana*), of the stork family. Also applied to the allied *Xenorhynchus australis* and *indicus*, and *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*, of the Old World.

Jaborandi (dʒæbōrā'ndi, *prop.* dʒabōran dī). 1875. [Tupi-Guarani *jaburandi*, also *jaburandiba* (iba plant, tree)] The dried leaflets of a Brazilian plant *Pilocarpus pinnatis folius*, N. O. *Rutaceæ*, having diuretic and sudorific properties.

Jaborine (dʒæbōrēn). 1887. [f. *prec* + -INE.] Chem. An alkaloid contained, together with pilocarpine, in the leaves of jaborandi.

Jabot (ʒəbo). 1823 [F.; origin unkn.] 1. A frill formerly worn by men on the front of a shirt, edging the opening. 2. An ornamental frill on a woman's bodice 1881.

Jacamar (dʒæ'kamar). 1825. [a. F., ad. Tupi-Guarani *jacama-ciri*.] Any bird of the family *Galbulidae*, natives of South America somewhat resembling the bee-eaters in appearance, and the kingfishers in habits.

Jacana (dʒæ'kānā). 1753. [ad. Pg. *jacana*, ad. Tupi-Guarani *jacama*.] Any bird of the genus *Parra* (*jacana*) or family *Parridae* (*jacanidae*) consisting of gallatorial aquatic birds inhabiting the warmer regions of the world, having enormous straight claws, which enable them to walk on the floating leaves of aquatic plants.

Jacaranda (dʒæ'kārēmdā, *prop.* dʒakā-rāndā). 1753. [Tupi-Guarani.] Name given to various trees of tropical America yielding fragrant and ornamental wood; esp. to those of the genus *Jacaranda* (N. O. *Bignoniaceæ*).

b. The wood of any of these. c. A drug obtained from a tree of this genus.

ac (man) *a* (para) *au* (rud) *o* (cut) *z* (F chef) *a* (ever) *o* (I eye) *F* can de vie *st* (Psyche) *o* (what) *p* (got

Jacare (dʒæ kɑːr). 1753. [Tupi-Guarani.] A South American alligator.

Jacent (dʒæ sɛnt). *a.* ? *Obs.* 1602. [ad. L. *jacens*, *jacere* to lie.] Lying; recumbent; *fig.* sluggish.

Jacinth (dʒæ snɪp, dʒæ sɪnp). [ME. *iacynt*, *iacynt*, *a.* OF. *iacinte* or late L. *iacynt(h)us*, *iacintus*, an alteration of *hyacinth(h)us*, L. *hyacinthus*, *a.* Gr. *ἵακινθος* HYACINTH; the *h* being lost and the initial *s* made consonantal.] 1. *a.* Among the ancients, a gem of a blue colour, prob. sapphire. *b.* In mod. use, a reddish-orange gem, a variety of zircon. = HYACINTH 1. 2. The colour of the gem (see *b.*) 1572. 3. = HYACINTH 2 -1760. 3. *attrib.* 1526

Jack (dʒæk), *sb.* 1. [A pet-name or by-name, familiar for John; in ME. *Jakke*, *Jarce*, *Jache*, a disyllable.]

I Applied to a man, or the figure of one. 1. (As proper noun.) A familiar by-form of John; hence, a generic proper name for a man of the common people. *b.* *Cousin Jack*: a familiar name for a Cornishman. 1a. (As a common noun.) A man of the common people; a lad, fellow, chap; *esp.* an ill-mannered fellow, a 'knave' -1746. 3. (As proper or common noun.) A familiar appellation for a sailor. Also JACK-TAR, *q. v.* 1659. 4. Various applied to a serving-man, a labourer, one who does odd jobs, etc. See also CHEAP Jack, SLEEPY Jack, etc. 1836. 5. *Cards*. The knave of trumps in all-fours; hence *any* one of the knaves 1674. 6. A figure of a man which strikes the bell on the outside of a clock 1498. 7. And hee's now but Jacke Poord, that once were John Hewwood. A good J makes a good Gill Ray 2. A mad cap ruffian and a swearing Jacke SHAKS. 1. *hr* *to play the j.* to play the knave. *Every man j.* every individual man (*colloq.*). 6. *Rich III*, IV 11 177.

II. Applied to things which take the place of a lad or man, or save human labour; also more vaguely. *To separate contrivances, machines, utensils, etc. 1. A machine for turning the spit in roasting meat; a *bottle-jack* or a *smoke-jack* 1577. 2. A name for various contrivances consisting (solely or mainly) of a roller or winch 1572. 3. A wooden frame for sawing wood upon 1573. 4. A machine, usually portable, for lifting heavy weights by force acting from below, in the commonest form, having a rack and a pinion wheel or screw and a handle turned by hand 1703. 5. A contrivance for pulling off boots, a *boot-jack*. *rare* or *Obs.* (etc. in the compound). 1679. 6. *Mining* *a.* A kind of water-engine, turned by hand. *Staff* (Halliwell.) *b.* A wooden wedge or gad used in mining to assist in cleaving strata. 1858. **To parts of instruments or machines 7. In the virginal, spinet, and harpsichord. An upright piece of wood fixed to the back of the key-lever, and fitted with a quill which plucked the string as the jack rose on the key being pressed down. (By SHAKS, and others *erron.* applied to the key) 1508. 8. In various machines.

a. An oscillating lever, e. g. in a stocking-frame or knit machine 1764. *b.* *Washing* = *black-box* (see HICK) 1844. *c.* *Spinning*. A coarse bobbin and fly frame operating on the silver from the carding-machine 1875. *d.* *Telegr.* etc. A terminal in a telegraph or telephone, consisting of a spring-clip by means of which instruments can be expeditiously introduced into the circuit

9. In carriages: A small engine fixed to the bottom of the spring, and used to heighten or lower the body 1794. **To things of smaller than the normal size. 10. The least bit; a whit. *Obs. colloq.* 1530. 11. *Bowls*. A smaller bowl placed as a mark for the players to aim at 1611. 12. *Slang*. *a.* A farthing. *b.* A counter made to resemble a sovereign; so *half-j* 1700. 13. A quarter of a pint (*local*) 1736. 14. *Naut.* Short for *jack cross-tree* (see IV 1 b) 1840. **To other things. 15. A post-chaise (*slang* or *colloq.*) 1812. 16. A portable cresset or fire-basket used in hunting or fishing at night U.S. 1895.

III. In names of animals. 1. Applied to the male of various animals, chiefly in comb.; also simply: *a.* A male hawk, *esp.* merlin (= *jack-merlin*) 1623. *b.* (Short for JACKASS 1.) A male ass, *esp.* one kept for breeding mules

U.S. 1799. 2. Name for various birds. *a.* Short for JACKDAW, *Jack-curlew*, *Cornish jack*, the Cornish chough, JACK SNIFE. *b.* In CURLEW-jack, JUMPING-jack, WHISKY JACK - see these wds. 3. Name of various fishes, etc. *a.* A young or small pike 1587. *b.* Also applied to several American fishes; as the pike-perch, *Stizostedion vitreum*, a scorpaenoid fish, *Sebastes paucispinus*; several carangoid fishes, *esp.* *Curaxa piquetos* and *Seriola lalandi*, and the pampano, *Trachymotus carolinus*. *c.* *Poor Jack* (also *dry* or *dried Jack*), dried hake; also called *Poor John* 1667.

IV. *Combs.*, etc. 1. *Combs.* denoting things, etc. *j.-back* (BLACK sb.), (*a.*) in *Brewing*, a vessel with a perforated bottom for straining the wort from the hops (also called *hop-back*) (*b.*) a tank which receives the cooled wort in a vinegar-factory ('Knight'); -*engine* (*Coal-mining*), a donkey-engine; -*fishing*, (*a.*) fishing for jack, (*b.*) U.S., fishing at night by means of a jack-light (see II. 16); -*ladder Naut.*, one with wooden steps and side ropes ('Knight'); = *Jack's Ladder* 2; -*lamp*, (*a.*) a Davy-lamp with a glass cylinder outside the gauze; (*b.*) U.S. = *sen-e* II 16. -*pin Naut.*, a belying pin; -*pot*, in draw-pole, a pot or pool that has to accumulate until one of the players can open the betting with a pair of jacks or better; hence *fig.*; -*roll*, a winch or windlass turned directly by handles, -*sinker*, each of a series of thin metal plates suspended from the front end of the jacks in a stocking frame or knitting-machine, and serving, in conjunction with the *lead-sinkers*, to form loops upon the thread; -*towel*, a long towel with the ends sewed together, suspended from a roller.

b. In some uses *jack* has a diminutive force or meaning: as *j.-arch*, an arch whose thickness is only of one brick; -*block Naut.*, a small block seized to the topgallant-mast-head, for sending the topgallant-yards up and down; -*cross-tree Naut.*, an iron cross-tree at the head of a long topgallant mast, to support a royal or stysail mast, -*rafter*, -*rib*, -*tumbler*, one shorter than the full length.

2. Prefixed to another noun denoting a person, a thing personified, a trade, or a quality, so as to form a quasi-proper name or nickname, as *Jack Blunt* (a blunt fellow); *Jack boots* (the 'Boots' at an inn); *Jack Frost*, *Jack Frost*; Jack Frost, from frosty weather personified; *Jack-sauce*, a saucy or impudent fellow; *Jack sprat*, a little fellow, a dwarf.

3. Substantive phrases with specific senses. *Jack* at a pinch, one who is ready for any emergency; 'a poor Hackney Parson'; *Jack in office*, a pretentious petty official; also *attrib.*; *Jack of (all) trades*, a man who can turn his hand to any kind of business; *Jack of (one, or) both sides*, a person who sides first with one party and then with the other, a trimmer; *Jack of the clock*, or *clock-house* = *sen-e* I. 6; also *transf.* of a person (*Rich. III*, v. v. 60); *Jack out of office*, a person who has been dismissed from office; one whose 'occupation is gone'.

4. In names of animals (sometimes signifying male, sometimes small, half-sized). *a.* Denoting male, as *jack-hare*; *esp.* of falcons, as *jack-hobby*, *Jack-hen*. *b.* *Jack crow*, *Psittaculus cynocephalus*, a W. African corvine bird; *Jack curlew*, name for two small species of curlew (*a.*) the whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*; (*b.*) the *N. Hudsonicus* of N. America; *Jack-fish*, the pike; also a name for other erraungoid fishes; *Jack-salmon*, a pike-perch; *Jack-spaulard*, a large W. Indian species of wasp.

5. In popular names of plants. Sometimes denoting 'dwarf, undersized', as *Jack-by-the-hedge*, the hedge-garlic, *Sisymbrium officinale*; *Jack-in-the-bush*, local name for hedge-garlic; *Jack-in-the-pulpit* (U.S.), a N. American araceous plant, *Arisaema triphyllum*, so called from the appearance of the upright spadix partly surmounted by the enclosing spathe; *Jack oak*, a N. Amer. species of oak (*Quercus nigra*), also called *black jack*.

Jack, *sb.* 2. Now *arch.* ME. [*a.* *f. jaques*, in OF. also *jaques*. Ult. origin uncertain.] 1. *a.* A short and close-fitting jacket. ME. only. *b.* A coat of fence, usually of leather quilted, and in later times often plated with iron; *occas*, a coat of mail (*arch*) 1573. 2. A vessel for liquor; orig. of waxed leather coated outside with tar or pitch (= BLACK JACK 1); a (leathern) jug or tankard (*arch*) 1573.

3. *b.* Like the iron plates of a jack, one lying on another 1578. *Phr.* *to be on (a person's) j.* to lay blows on him; to be down upon him

Jack (dʒæk), *sb.* 3. 1633. [Prob. a use of JACK sb. 1, as it short for 'jack-flag', i. e. small flag (as dist. from the ensign).] A ship's flag of smaller size than the ensign, used at sea as a signal, or as a mark of distinction; *spec.* the small flag, indicating nationality, which is flown from the jack-stuff at the bow of a vessel, as a *British j.* & *Dutch jack* etc.

In British use the jack has been since the 17th c. (except under the Commonwealth) a small sized 'Union Flag' of the period (UNION JACK), which has also been, since 1707, inserted in the upper canton of the ensign; hence, the name 'union jack' is often improperly applied to the union flag itself, when this is not carried or used as a jack.

In the United States naval service the *j.* is a blue flag with a white five-pointed star for each State in the Union.

Jack, *sb.* 4. 1613. [ad. Pg. *jaca*, ad. Malayā lam *chakka*] The fruit of an East Indian tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), a large and coarse kind of bread-fruit. Also the tree itself.

Jack, *sb.* 5. 1695. *Colloq.* abbrev. of JACOBITE -1732

Jack (dʒæk), *v.* 1873. [f. senses of JACK sb. 1; in sense 3 of obscure origin.] 1. *trans.* To *jack up* - To hoist with a jack (see JACK sb. 1 II. 4) 1885. 2. *intr.* To hunt or fish at night with a jack (see JACK sb. 1 II. 10) U.S. 1881. 3. *dial.* or *colloq.* To *jack up* a *trans.* (a) To do for, ruin 1873. (b) To throw up, give up, abandon 1880. *b.* *absol.* or *intr.* To give up suddenly or promptly 1873

Jack-a-dandy (dʒæ kɑːdɒndi). 1632. [See JACK sb. 1 IV and cf. DANDY sb. 1] A little pet or conceited fellow; a beau, fop, dandy.

Jackal (dʒæ kɒl). 1603. [Corruption of Turkish *chakıl*, ad. Pers. *shakāl*, cogn. w. Skr. *śṛgāla*, *śṛgāla* jackal. Formerly stressed on the second syllable.] 1. An animal of the dog kind, about the size of a fox; one of various species of *Canis*, as *C. aureus* or *C. anthus* inhabiting Asia and Africa, hunting in packs by night with wailing cries, and feeding on dead carcasses and small animals; formerly supposed to hunt up prey for the lion, hence termed 'the lion's provider'. 2. *fig.* A person who acts like a jackal, *esp.* one who does mean work for another, or ministers to his requirements 1688. 3. I am a brother to jackals R V 9ob xxx 29 Hence *Jackal* *v. intr.* to act as jackal (*for*).

Jack-a-Lent. *arch.* Also -o'-Lent, of Lent. 1598 [See A *prep.*] 1. A figure of a man, set up in Lent to be pelted. Hence *fig.* a butt for every one to throw at. 2. *transf.* A puppet, an insignificant person 1598.

Jackanapes (dʒæ kənəps). *Pl.* -apes, -apeses, (-taps's). 1450. [Orig. *Jack Napes*, perh. a playful name for a tame ape, with *n* as in *Ned*, *Nell*, etc., and *-s* as in *Hobbs*, etc.] 1. Name for a tame ape or monkey 1526. 2. A ridiculous upstart; a pert, impertinent fellow, a coxcomb. (The current use.) 1555.

2. That lacke an-ape with scarfe SHAKS. at rib A scurvy lack-a-nape Priest SHAKS.

Jackaroo (dʒæ kɑːrɒ). Austral. 1880. [f. JACK sb. 1 + kangaroo.] An inexperienced colonist

Jackass (dʒæ kəs). 1727. [f. JACK sb. 1 + ASS.] 1. A male ass, a he-ass. 2. = ASS 2. 1823. 3. Laughing Jackass the Grunt Kingfisher of Australia (*Dacelo gigas*), so called from its cry 1798. 4. *Naut.* A kind of heavy rough boat used in Newfoundland

Comb. *j.-copal*, the raw copal of Zanzibar; -*deer*, an African antelope, the singing; -*fish*, an Australian fish (*Chilodactylus macropterus*), esteemed as food; *j. penguin*, a common species of penguin (*Spheniscus demissa*), so called from its cry. *j. rabbit* = JACK-RABBIT

Jack-boot, *jackboot*. 1686. [?] A large strong boot, the top of which came above the knee, orig. worn by cavalry soldiers; later by fishermen and others.

Jack-boy. 1573. [f. JACK sb. 1 + BOY] A boy employed in manual work; *spec.* a stable boy, groom, or postilion -1849

Jack-chain. 1639. [f. JACK sb. 1 II 1, because used in roasting-jacks.] A chain each link of which consists of a double loop of wire resembling a figure of 8.

Jackdaw (dʒæ kɒd). 1543. [f. JACK sb. 1 + DAW.] 1. The common name of the Daw (*Corvus monedula*), which frequents church towers, old buildings, etc.; noted for its loquacity and thievish propensities. 2. *fig.* Applied *contempt.* a loquacious person 1605. 3. *Jack dawes*, the veriest thieves, especially for silver and gold HOLLAND.

Jackeen (dʒæ kɛn). Anglo-Irish. 1840 [Irish dim. of JACK sb. 1] A self-assertive orthless fellow

Jacke *dæk* *b* 46a [a OF *jaque* a *q* d m of *aq* JACK *b* An oue garman o e ppe pa of body h same as the *jack*, now, an oue. g a m n sleeves, reaching no lower than the waist; also a short coat without tails (as a *dinner jacket*). *b* That worn by a jockey in horse-racing, now a loose-fitting blouse of silk or satin, of the owner's distinctive racing colours 1856. *c* Applied to something worn round the body for other purposes than clothing; as a *strait-jacket*, etc. *2* An outer covering for anything, esp. one placed round a pipe, steam-cylinder, or boiler, to protect it, prevent escape or access of heat, etc. 1815. *b* A paper wrapper in which a bound book is issued. 1894. *3* a. The natural covering or coat of various animals; the fleece (of a sheep), hair (of a dog), fur (of a cat), etc.; also the skin (of a seal, fish, etc.) 1873. *b* The skin of a potato (when cooked with the skin on) 1856

1 Phr. *To dust, swing, thrash, trim*, etc. (a person's) *f*, to give him a beating *b* *To send in* (a jockey's) *f*, to take away his *f*, etc.

Jacket, *v*. 1861. [f. prec. sb.] *1* trans. To cover with or enclose in a jacket. *2* *diul*. or *collog*. To beat, thrash 1875.

Jacketed (*dʒækɪtəd*), *a*. 1552. [f. prec. sb. or *v*. + -ED.] Clothed, covered, or surrounded with a jacket.

Jacketing. 1851. [f. as prec. + -ING.] *1* = JACKET *sb* 2. 1831. *2* Material for making jackets 1882. *3* *collog*. A beating. 1851.

Jack-frame. 1703. [f. JACK *sb* 1 II. 2 + FRAME.] *1* The frame in which a jack or winch is fixed. *2* *Cotton Manuf.* A contrivance consisting of a rotating can containing a bobbin, formerly much used for giving a twist to the roving as delivered by the drawing rollers, and simultaneously winding it upon the bobbin. Also called *jack-in-a-box*. 1875.

Jack-fruit. 1830 = JACK *sb* 4

Jack-in-the-box, **Jack-in-a-box**. 1546. *1* A sharper or cheat -1725. *2* Applied contemptuously to the consecrated host 1546. *3* A toy consisting of a box containing a figure with a spring, which leaps up when the lid is raised. Also *fig.* 1702. *4* Techn.

1 a. A self-acting valve for relieving water-mains from accumulations of air. *b* A screw-jack or lifting-jack, esp. one used in moving cargo. *c* A kind of screw-press. *d* An instrument with a small but powerful screw, used by burglars to break open safes or doors. *e* = JACK-FRAME 2

Jack-in-the-green. 1801. *1* A man or boy enclosed in a wooden or wicker pyramidal framework covered with leaves, in the May-day sports of chimney-sweepers, etc. *2* A variety of primrose in which the calyx is transformed into leaves 1876.

Jack Johnson. 1914 Name of a negro boxer (known as 'the Big Smoke'), applied in the war of 1914-18 to a German gun and shell.

Jack Ketch. 1705. [From the name of John or 'Jack' Ketch, the common executioner 1653(?) -1686. He became notorious on account of his barbarity at the executions of William Lord Russell and others.] An appellation for the common executioner or hangman.

He is then a kind of jack-cat, an executioner-general Western.

Jack-knife (*dʒækˈnaɪf*), *sb*. 1776. [app. of U.S. origin; perh. assoc. with some sense of JACK *sb* 1.] *1* A large clasp-knife for the pocket, also, one with a lanyard, worn by seamen. *2* In a telephone station = JACK *sb* 1 II. 8 d. Jack-knife *v*. to cut with a *j-k*. 1855.

Jack-line. 1615. [f. JACK *sb* 1; cf. JACK-CHAIN.] A kind of thin rope or line used for various purposes.

Jackman (*dʒækˈmæn*). *Sc*. 1567. [app. f. JACK *sb* 1 I. 4 + MAN. Referred by Scott to JACK *sb* 2.] An attendant or retainer kept by a nobleman or landowner. Now Hist.

Jack-o'-lantern, **jack-a-lantern**. 1663. *1* A man with a lantern; a night watchman -1704. *2* An ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp, *fig* something misleading or elusive 1673. *3* A lantern made of the rind of a large turnip or a pumpkin, with holes to represent eyes, nose, and mouth *North Eng Sc* and U.S.

a Cup d's J k a a e n and f d
my *q* *g* *Sa* *o* *n*
Jack plane 1763 [JACK *sb* 1] A *o* *h* *e* *y* *p* *a* *n* *e* *d* *u* *e* *d* *o* *c* *o* *s* *e* *o* *l*
Jack-pudding. *arh*. 1648. [JACK *sb* IV. 2] A buffoon, clown, or merry-andrew, esp. one attending on a mountebank.

Jack-rabbit. U.S. 1882. [Short for *jackass-rabbit*; so called from its long ears.] One of several species of large prairie-hares with remarkably long ears and legs.

Jack-screw. 1769 A lifting-jack with a screw.

Jack snipe, **jack-snipe**. 1663. [See JACK *sb* 1 III. 2.] A small species of snipe, *Scelopar* (*Gallinago*) *gallinula*, also called *half-snipe*. Also applied to the common American snipe, *Gallinago Wilsoni*, the Dunlin, *Tringa alpina* (Shedland), and the pectoral sandpiper of N. America, *Tringa maculata*.

Jack-staff. 1692. [f. JACK *sb* 3 + STAFF.] *Naut*. A short staff, usually set upon the bowsprit or at the bow of a ship, on which the jack (JACK *sb* 2) is hoisted.

Jackstay (*dʒækˈsteɪ*). 1840. [JACK *sb* 1 IV. 1] *Naut*. a. A rope, rod, or batten placed along a yard or gaff to bend the sail to. *b* A rod or rope running up and down on a mast, on which the square-sail yard travels.

Jack-stone, **jackstone**. 1814. [var. of CHECK-STONE, perh. assoc. w. JACK *sb* 1.] A small round pebble or stone; esp., in *pl*, a set of pebbles tossed up and caught in the game of dibs.

Jack-straw, **jackstraw**. 1565. [See JACK *sb* 1, in various senses. *Jack Straw* was a leader in the Rising of the Commons in 1381.] *1* A 'man of straw'; a man of no substance or consideration. *2* One of a set of straws, or strips of ivory, bone, wood, or the like, used in a game in which they are thrown on the table in a heap, and have to be picked up singly without disturbing the heap. Also, in *pl*, the game thus played. 1801.

Jack-tar. 1781. [See JACK *sb* 1 I. 3] A familiar term for a common sailor.

Jacob (*dʒəˈkɒb*). 1662 [a. Heb., in Gr. *Ἰακώβος*, L. *Jacobus*, whence also Eng. JAMES.] A personal name and surname; used also in deriv. and transf. senses, partly referring to JACOB'S LADDER. *1* = JACOBUS. *Peyps* *1* a. *slang*. a. A housebreaker carrying a ladder -1753. *b* A ladder -1803. *c* A simpleton -1812.

Phr. *Jacob's coat*, *membrane* (*Anat.*), the layer of rods and cones of the retina of the eye (named after Arthur Jacob, an Irish ophthalmic surgeon, died 1874); *Jacob's shell*, the scallop-shell *Pecten Jacobus*, the emblem of St James the Greater, *Jacob's stone*, a name for the coronation stone of the Scottish kings at Scone, now in Westminster Abbey, fabled to be the stone of Jacob's pillow. (*Gen. xxviii. 11*); *Jacob's ulcer*, a term for *Lupus* or rodent ulcer of the eye (from Arthur Jacob).

Jacobean (*dʒəˈkɒbiən*), *a*. (*sb*) Also *-ean*. 1770. [f. late and mod. L. *Jacobus* (f. *Jacobus*; see prec.).] *1* Of or pertaining to the reign or times of James I of England; *spec.* in *Arch.*, a term for the 17th-c. style in England, consisting of very late Gothic with a large Palladian admixture; also *transf.* in other arts 1844. *2* Of or pertaining to St. James the Less, or to the Epistle written by him 1883. *b* *Jacobean lily*, a bulbous plant (*Sprekelia formosissima*), named after St. James 1770. *3* *sb*. A statesman or writer of the time of James I 1885.

Jacobian (*dʒəˈkɒbiən*). 1852. [f. *Jacobus* (see below) + -AN.] *Math*. *A. adj.* Pertaining to or named after K. G. J. Jacobi (1804-51), professor at Königsberg in Prussia; discovered, introduced, or investigated by Jacobi; as *3* *function*, etc. *B* *sb*. Short for *3* *determinant*, an important functional determinant.

Jacobin (*dʒəˈkɒbɪn*), *sb* 1 and *a* 1 ME. [a. F. *Jacobin* (orig. an adj. *frère jacobin*), ad. med. L. *Jacobinus*, f. *Jacobus*; see JACOB.]

A *sb* 1. A Dominican friar. (Orig. applied to the French members of the order, from the church of *Saint Jacques* (St. Jacobus) which was given to them, and near which they built their first convent.) Also *attrib* or as *adj*

2 A member of Fencible a club best b s ed n 1789 a s u the o d on en o he Jacobins s n e i o m a n and p opa ga e h e p n p e s o e x n e d e m o c r a c y n d o s o e e q u y 1790 b a f A n e m e radical in politics, etc. 1793 About 1800, a nickname for any political reformer.

2 *b*. With the Jacobins I shall keep no terms Buss. *B. adj.* a. Of or belonging to the Jacobins or Dominican friars *b*. Pertaining to the Jacobins (sense 2 above); hence, ultra-democratic. 1795 Hence *Jacobinic*, *al* *a*. of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the French Jacobins, ultra-democratic.

Jacobin, *sb* 2 and *a* 2 1517. [= OF. *Jacobin*, ad. med. L. *Jacobinus*, f. *Jacobus*; see JACOBITE 1.] *a*. *sb*. = JACOBITE *sb* 1 *b*. *adj*. Of or pertaining to this sect -1763.

Jacobin (*dʒækˈbɪn*), *sb* 3 Also *1* **Jacobine**. 1668. [a F. *Jacobine*, fem. of *Jacobin* (JACOBIN *sb* 1); so called from their cowl or hood.] An artificial breed of the domestic pigeon with reversed feathers on the back of the neck suggesting a cowl or hood

Jacobinism (*dʒækˈbɪnɪzəm*). 1793. [f. JACOBIN *sb* 1 + -ISM] The doctrine or practice of the French Jacobins; ultra-democratic principles. *b*. A Jacobinical trait or notion 1888.

Jacobinize (*dʒækˈbɪnaɪz*), *v*. 1793. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans*. To render Jacobin, to imbue with revolutionary ideas. Hence *Jacobinization* 1793.

Jacobite (*dʒækˈbɔɪt*), *sb* 1 and *a* 1 ME [ad. med. L. *Jacobita*, f. *Jacobus*; see JACOB and -ITE.] A member of a Monophysite sect taking its name from Jacobus Baradaius, of Edessa, who revived the Eutychian heresy in the 6th c. Also *attrib*. or as *adj*. *1* *sb*. *1* **Jacobite**, *sb* 2 1550. [ad. med. L. *Jacobita*, f. *Jacobus*; see -ITE.] = JACOBIN *sb* 1 *x*. -1818 *1* **Jacobite**, *sb* 3 1658. [f. JACOB + -ITE] A descendant of Jacob, an Israelite; also applied to the 17th c. Puritan refugees.

Jacobite (*dʒækˈbɔɪt*), *sb* 4 and *a* 2 1611 [f. L. *Jacobus* James (see JACOB) + -ITE.] *A* *sb*. An adherent of James II of England after his abdication, or of his son the Pretender, a partisan of the Stuarts after the Revolution of 1688. 1689.

A private form of prayers used amongst the Jacobites for King James in his afflictions LUTHELL.

B. adj. *1*. In *Jacobite price* = JACOBUS 1611 *2* Of or pertaining to the adherents of James II and his family (see A.) 1692.

2 Atterbury was nothing more or less than a J priest 1728. Hence *Jacobitic*, *al* *a*. pertaining to the adherents of the Stuarts, holding Jacobite principles. *Jacobitically adv*. *Jacobitish a* *Jacobitical; -ly adv*.

Jacobitism (*dʒækˈbɔɪtɪzəm*). 1700. [See -ISM.] *1*. The principles of the Jacobites or adherents of James II and his family; adherence to the Stuart cause. *2*. The doctrines of the Jacobite sect of Christians 1882.

Jacob's ladder. 1733. [In reference to *Gen. xxviii. 12*.] *1*. A common garden plant, *Polemonium caeruleum*, having corymbs of blue (or white) flowers, so called from the ladder-like appearance of its leaves. *2* *Naut*. A rope ladder with wooden steps for ascending the rigging from the deck 1840. *3* *fig.* 1831.

Jacob's membrane, etc.: see JACOB.

Jacob's staff. 1548. [In sense 1, from St James (*Jacobus*), whose symbols are a pilgrim's staff and a scallop shell. In other senses, app. fanciful.] *1*. A pilgrim's staff -1656. *2* *a* An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun; a cross-staff 1559. *b* An instrument for measuring distances and heights, consisting of a square rod about three feet in length with a cursor which slips on the staff 1777. *c*. A straight rod shod with pointed iron, and having a socket-joint at the summit for supporting a surveyor's circumferenter instead of a tripod. *13*. A staff containing a concealed sword or dagger -1656. *4*. A plant the Great Mullen or Aaron's Rod 1879.

Jacobus (*dʒəˈkɒbʊs*). *Pl.* -uses. 1612 [a. L. *Jacobus* James; see JACOB.] The un

official) name of an English gold coin, struck in the reign of James I; it passed orig. for 20s., later for 22s. or 24s.

Jaconet (dʒæˈkɒnɪt). 1769. [Corruption of Urdu *Jagannāth*, from *Jagannāth* (Jagernaut) or *Jagannāthpūr* in Cuttack, where first made.] A cotton fabric orig. imported, but now manufactured in England; now, A plain cotton cloth of medium thickness or weight, lighter than a shirting, and heavier than a mull.

Jacounce, jagou-ncce. ME. [a. OF. *jacunce*, *jagou-ncce* — pop. L. type **iacunius* for **hyacinthus*, in cl. L. *hyacinthus* (sc. *lupus*), adj. from *hyacinthus*.] The jacinth or hyacinth (precious stone) — 1529.

Jacquard (dʒæˈkɑːrd, dʒæˈkɑːrd). 1835. Surname of Joseph Marie Jacquard of Lyons (died 1834), who invented an apparatus to facilitate the weaving of figured fabrics in the loom. Hence *J. apparatus, attachment, engine, machine, mechanism*; also *Jacquard loom*, a loom fitted with this apparatus, for the weaving of figured fabrics; *J. fabric, muslin, stripes*, etc. b. Also *ellipt.* as *sō*. = *Jacquard apparatus*, etc.

Jacquerie (dʒæˈkɪəri). 1523. [F., in OF. *jaquerie*, peasants or villeins collectively, spec. as in Eng.; f. *Jacques*; cf. *JACK sb.*] *Hist.* The rising of the villeins or peasants of northern France against the nobles in 1357-8, hence, Any rising of the peasantry.

Jactance (dʒæˈktɑːns). rare. 1491. [a. F., ad L. *jactantia*, f. *jactantem*, *jactare*; see *JACTATION* and *-ANCE*] Boasting; vain-glorious speaking. So *Jactancy*, boastfulness, vainglory; boasting.

Jactation (dʒæˈktætʃən). 1576. [ad L. *jactationem*, f. *jactare*, req. of *jactare* to throw; cf. F. *jactation*] 1. = *JACTITATION* 2. 1580. 2. Boasting, bragging, ostentatious display 1576.

Jactitation (dʒæˈktɪtʃən). 1632. [ad. med. L. *jactitationem* (in Canon Law) a false declaration tending to some one's detriment, f. L. *jactitare*, in sense 'to throw out publicly', freq. of *jactare*, see prec.] x. Public or open declaration, esp. boasting, bragging. a. *Path.* A restless tossing of the body: a symptom of distress in severe diseases. b. A twitching or convulsive movement of a limb or muscle. 1665. *†*3. Bandyng to and fro. STERNE.

† 4. *f. of marriage* (LW): a giving out or boasting falsely by a person that he or she is married to another whereby a reputation of their marriage may ensue.

Jaculate (dʒæˈkɪlət). v. rare. 1623. [f. L. *jaculat*, *jaculari* to dart, f. *jaculum*, f. *jactare* to throw.] *trans.* To dart, hurl; *intr.* (for *refl.*) to dart forward.

Jaculation (dʒæˈkɪləʃən). rare. 1608 [ad L. *jaculationem*; see prec.] The action of darting, hurling, or throwing; a hurl, a throw.

Hills Har'd to and fro with j. dire MURON.

Jaculator (dʒæˈkɪlətər). 1763 [a. L., f. *jaculator* to JACULATE.] x. One who throws or hurls (rare) 1796. 2. A fish (*Toxotes jaculator*); = ARCHER 5. Also *j. fish*.

Jaculatory (dʒæˈkɪlətəri). a. rare. 1616. [ad late L. *jaculatorius*, f. *jaculat*, *jaculari*.] Pertaining to throwing or darting; that is thrown or darted; (of prayer) ejaculatory.

Jad (dʒæd). local. 1871. [?] In the Bath-stone quarries: 'A long deep holing or cutting made for the purpose of detaching large blocks of stone from their natural beds' (Gresley). Hence *Jad-ding vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.*

Jade (dʒæd), *sb.* ME. [?] 1. A contemptuous name for a horse; a horse of inferior breed, a sorry worn-out horse; a vicious, worthless horse. b. *occas.* used without deprecatory sense: = Horse 1533. c. *fig.* 1577 2. A term of reprobation applied to a woman. Also used playfully, like *hussy*. 1560. b. Applied to Fortune, Nature, etc. personified 1591. c. Rarely to a man 1596.

† Be blithe though thou tryd vp-on a Jade CHAUCER c. You alwayes end with a Jades tricke SHAKS. 2. An expensive j. of a Wife ADDISON. b. When Fortune, fickle Jades unkind 1872. c. A jolly Praise but a l. to do Str. H. Ja dery be-
hi of a j. 52.

Jade (dʒæd), *sb.* 1727. [= F. *la jade*, for *† Jade* = It. *giada*, ad. Sp. *jada* in *piedra de jada*, lit. 'colic stone'; f. *jada* flank, *† colic*, f. L. *lila* flank; cf. NEPHRITE.] 1. A name given to a. NEPHRITE, a silicate of lime and magnesia, a hard translucent stone, in colour light green, bluish, or whitish; b. JADEITE, a silicate of sodium and aluminium, closely resembling nephrite in appearance. Sometimes also applied to SAUSSURITE. 2. *attrib.* 1865.

Jade (dʒæd), *v.* 1601. [f. JADE *sb.* 1.] x. *trans.* To make a jade of (a horse); to exhaust or wear out by driving or working hard; to fatigue, weary 1606. 2. *intr.* To become tired or worn out, to grow dull or languid; to flag 1620. *†*3. *trans.* To befool; to jape — 1679

1. Our horses were jaded—perfectly 'done up' 1837 2. When I feel my Muse beginning to j., I retire to the solitary fireside of my study BURNS. 3. I do not now fool me self, to let imagination jade me SHAKS. Hence *Jad-ded ppl. a.* 1593; *Jad-ded-ly adv.*, -ness.

Jadeite (dʒæˈdaɪt). 1865. [f. JADE *sb.* 2 + -ITE.] *Min.* See JADE *sb.* 2. The hardest and most highly prized variety of jade.

Jade-stone. 1775. [f. JADE *sb.* 2 + STONE.] = JADE *sb.* 2

Jadish (dʒæˈdɪʃ), *a.* 1573. [f. JADE *sb.* 1 + -ISH.] Of the nature of, or having the characteristics of, a jade; of or pertaining to a jade. a. Of a horse 1576. b. Of a person, esp. a woman 1573. *Ja dishly adv.*, -ness.

Jag (dʒæɡ), *sb.* 1. Also *jagg*. [*Jag sb.* and *vb.* are found from c 1400. App. onomatopoeic. There are no cognates in Teut. or Rom.] 1. A dag or pendant made by cutting the edge of a garment; also, a slash or cut in the surface of a garment to show a different colour underneath. *†*b. An attached pendant or fringe — 1606. 2. A shred of cloth; in *pl.* Rags, tatters. Also *transf.* and *fig.* A scrap, fragment. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1555. 3. A hairy, bushy, or thread-like projection 1519. 4. A sharp projection; a denticulation; a sharp or rugged point of rock, etc. 1578. 5. A barb or dovetail which resists retraction 1875. 6. *Sc.* A prick with anything sharp 1818.

Comb. *J.-bolt*, a bolt having a beard raised upon its angles with a chisel (hence *J.-bolt v.* to fasten with a *Jag-bolt*).

Jag, *sb.* 2 *dial.* and *U.S.* 1597. [?] 1. A load (usually a small cart-load) of hay, wood, etc. b. A pedlar's wallet. SCOTT. c. *slang.* A 'load' of drink; also, a drinking bout 1678 2. A portion or quantity; a 'lot'. *U.S.* 1834.

Jag (dʒæɡ), *v.* 1 ME [See JAG *sb.* 1.] x. *trans.* To pierce with something sharp; *†* to stab; to prick (*Sc., north. Eng., and U.S. dial.*) 2. *trans.* To slash or pink (a garment, etc.) by way of ornament ME. 3. To make indentations in the edge or surface of; to make ragged or uneven, rugged or bristling 1568. 4. *Naut.* To lay in long bights, as a rope, and tie with stops. *U.S.*

Jag, *v.* 2 *dial.* 1747. [f. JAG *sb.* 2] *trans.* To carry in a cart, or on a pack-horse.

Jagannāth, the better sp. of JUGGERNATH.

Jäger, jaeger (jæˈɡər). Also *†jager*, and YAGER, q.v. 1776. [Ger. *jäger* hunter, f. *jagen* to chase. Cf. CHASSEUR.] 1. A (German or Swiss) huntsman or hunter 1823. 2. A rifleman or sharpshooter in the German and Austrian armies 1776. 3. An attendant upon a person of rank or wealth, dressed in a huntsman's costume. Cf. CHASSEUR 3. 1831. 4. A predatory sea-bird of the family *Laridae*; a skua-gull 1838.

Jagg: see JAG.

Jagged (dʒæˈɡɛd, dʒæˈɡɛd), *a.* 1440. [f. JAG *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1 + -ED. Now usu. dissyllabic as adj., monosyllabic as *ppl.*] x. Of a garment: Cut into jags; pinked, slashed. 2. Having the edge irregularly cut, gashed, or torn 1577. 3. Having deep irregular indentations and projecting points; laciniated; esp. of leaves, petals, etc. 1523. b. In names of plants: Having jagged leaves or flowers 1548. 4. Irregularly and sharply pointed 1651.

2. A notched and j. knife DICKENS. 4. Frowning cliffs and j. M. RIVALS. Jaggedly *adv.*

Jagger (dʒæˈɡər). 1598. [f. JAG *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who or that which jags; *spec.* a jaggling-iron, also a toothed chisel.

Jagger 2. *dial.* 1514. [f. JAG *sb.* 2 or *v.* 2 + -ER.] 1. A carrier; a hawker. a. *Mining* A man who carries ore on pack-horses from a mine to the smelting-place 1747.

Jaggery (dʒæˈɡəri). 1598. [a. Indo-Port *jaggara*, ad. Canarese *shakkara*; cf. SUGAR, Skr. *ṣaṅkarā*.] A coarse dark brown sugar made in India by evaporation from palm sap. Also applied to any kind of crude sugar.

J. palm, a palm-tree that yields j., esp. *Caryota urens*.

Jaggy (dʒæˈɡi), *a.* 1717. [f. JAG *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Having jags, jagged; in *Sc.*, prickly *|| Jaghire* (dʒæˈɡiəri). *E. Indies.* Also *jaghir*, *jagir*, etc. 1622. [a. Urdu (Pers.) *jāgīr*, f. *ja* place + *gīr* holding, holder.] An assignment of the king's or government's share of the produce of a district to an individual or a body as an annuity, either for private use or for the maintenance of a public (esp. military) establishment, also, the district, or the income, so assigned. Hence *|| Jaghirdar* (dʒæˈɡiəriˈdaɪ) [Pers. -*dār* possessor], the holder of a j.

Jaguar (dʒæˈɡwɑː, dʒæˈɡiəri). 1604. [a. Tupi-Guarani *yaguara*, *jaguara* (ya-, *zawāra*), orig. a class-name for all carnivorous beasts.] A large carnivorous feline quadruped (*Felis onca*), yellowish-brown in colour and marked with ocellated spots, inhabiting wooded parts of America from Texas to Paraguay. Of the large Spotted Cats, the largest is the J. 1875

Jaguarete. 1753. [a. Tupi-Guarani *jaguareté*, f. as prec. + *-eté* 'true', the specific name of the jaguar.] The Guarani name for the jaguar; long mistaken for a distinct species or variety, e.g. the Black Jaguar.

Jaguarondi (dʒæˈɡwɑːrɒndi, jæˈɡwɑː-). 1885. [Native name in Tupi-Guarani; cf. JAGUAR.] A large wild cat (*Felis jaguarundi*, Desmarest), dark brown or brownish grey in colour, with a long body and tail, inhabiting America from Texas to Paraguay.

Jah (dʒɑː). 1539. The form of the Heb. *Yah*, short for *Yahweh* (Jahveh) JEHOVAH in the English Bible. See JEHOVAH.

Jahivism (jæˈvɪzəm). Also *Jahveism*, -chism, *Yahwism* (jæˈvɪzəm, jæˈvɪzəm) 1867. [f. *Jahveh*, *Jahve*, *Yahweh* (Jahveh), different transliterations of the Heb. (previously represented by JEHOVAH) + -ISM.] The religion of Jahveh; the system of doctrines and precepts connected with the worship of Jahveh. b. The use of *Jahveh* as a name for God.

So *Jahvist* (jæˈvɪst), a. a worshipper of Jahveh; b. = JEHOVIST 2. *Jahvistic a.* of or pertaining to Jahvism or the Jahvist.

Jail, gaol (dʒeɪl), *sb.* [Two types: 1] ME *gay(h)ole*, -ol, *gaill(e)*, *gaile*, etc., a. ONF. *gaiole* *gaiole*, *gaole*; 2] ME. *jaiole*, *jaile*, etc. a. OF. *jaiole*, *gaole*, etc., F. *geôle* prison — Rom. and pop. Lat. **gaviole*, for **caveola*, dim. of *cavea* cavity, cage, coop; see CAGE. The Norman Fr. and ME. *gaiole*, *gaole* survives in the spelling *gaol* (chiefly due to statutory and official tradition); the current pronunciation corresponds to the form *jail*, which in U.S. is the official spelling.] 1. A place or building for the confinement of persons accused or convicted of a crime or offence; a prison. Now, a public building for the confinement of persons committed by process of law. b. Without the article: = imprisonment 1447 c. *transf.* and *fig.* Place of confinement ME

At that period the gaols were. depositories of pestilence McCulloch. b. Having been sent to gaol by him twice KINGSLEY c. [Love] is. A pleasant gayl and easy prison ME.

Comb.: *†* *J. damp*, the noxious exhalation formerly common in jails; *†* *J. distemper* = *JAIL-FEVER* *J. house* (U.S.), a jail; *J. money*, money paid for the maintenance of a jail.

Jail, gaol (dʒeɪl), *v.* 1604. [f. prec.] *trans.* To confine in or as in a jail, to imprison.

One, whose bolts, That jail you from free life, bar you from death TENNYSON.

Jail-bird, gaol-bird (dʒeɪlˈbɜːd). 1603 [With allusion to a caged bird; see JAIL *sb.*] *A p. or in jail* esp. a habitual as a term of reproach an incorrigible

ð (Ger Köln) o (F pen). u (Ge Mülc). ʊ (Fr dunc). v cu l) e (co) (there) (d) em). ʔ (kr faire) o far fern, earth).
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Jail-delivery, gaol-delivery. 1461. [See DELIVERY.] 1. The clearing a jail of prisoners by bringing them to trial, esp. at the assizes; hence the judicial process by which every prisoner awaiting trial in a jail is either condemned or acquitted at the assizes. 2. Deliverance from jail or imprisonment, whether by force or otherwise 1592.

1. [He] came before the justices of Gaol delivery at Newgate Hall. 2. The legislature has been obliged to make a general arbitrary jail-delivery Buxx.

Jailer, jailor, gaoler (dʒəˈleɪ). ME. [Two types corresp. to *gaol*, *jail*; see JAIL sb. and -RR 2.] One who has charge of a jail or of the prisoners in it; a jail-keeper.

fig. His Intury The Gaoler to his pity SHAKS Hence Jail-ress, Jailership.

Jail-fever, gaol-fever. 1753. [f. JAIL, GAOL sb. + FEVER sb.] A virulent type of typhus-fever, formerly endemic in crowded jails, and frequent in ships and other confined places.

Jain, Jainia (dʒəɪn, dʒəɪnə). 1803. [Hindi *jaina* = *Skt. jama* of or pertaining to a Buddha or saint, f. *jina* a Buddha, a [Jain] saint, lit. 'overcome', f. root *√* conquer. 1. A sb. A member of a non-Brahminical East Indian sect, holding doctrines closely resembling those of Buddhism. 2. adj. Of or pertaining to the Jains or their religion. Jainism, the religious system of the Jains. Jainist sb. and a. = JAIN.

Jakes (dʒeɪks). Now rare. c. 1530. [Conn. w. proper name *Jakus*, *Jakes*; or from *Jakke* 'jack', quasi *Jakkes*, 'jack's'.] A privy. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Jalap (dʒəˈlɒp, dʒəˈlɒp), sb. 1574. [= F. *jalap*, ad. sp. *jalapa*, in full *purga de jalapa*, from *Jalapa* formerly *Xalapa*, a city of Mexico, in Aztec *Xalapan* (Jalāpan), lit. 'sand by the water', f. *xalli* sand + *atl* water + *pan* upon.] A purgative drug obtained from the tuberous roots of a Mexican climbing plant, *Eragrostis* (*Ipomoea*) *Purga* and some other convolvulaceous plants; the active principle is the resin contained in the tubers (*resin of j.*). Also applied to the plants themselves 1698.

False or Garden J., *Mirabilis Jalapa*. Hence *Jalap v.* to dose or purge with.]

Jalapin (dʒəˈlæpɪn). 1832. [f. mod. L. *jalupe* (see prec.) + -IN.] Chem. A glucoside resin, the resin of jalap-stalks. It is a strong purgative. So *Jalapic a.* in *jalupe acid*, C₂₅H₃₉O₁₁, an acid produced by dissolving j. in aqueous solutions of the alkalis or alkaline earths; hence *Jalapate a.* a salt of this acid.

Jalousie (dʒəˈluːzi), v. Sr. 1816. [a. F. *jalousier* to regard with jealousy, f. *jaloux*, -ouse JEALOUS.] 1. *trans.* To be suspicious about. 2. To suspect (that a thing is so); to surmise, guess 1816. 3. [Adapted by southern writers.] To regard with jealousy; to begrudge jealously 1879.

Jalousie (dʒəˈluːzi). 1824. [F., = jealousy; also as here.] A blind or shutter made with slats which slope upwards from without, so as to exclude sun and rain, and admit air and some light. Hence *Jalousied a.* provided with a j. 1847.

Jam (dʒæm), sb.¹ Also *jamb*. 1806. [f. JAM v.] The action of jamming; a crush, a squeeze; a mass of things or persons tightly crowded or packed together; a block in a confined passage. b. The tight squeezing of one or more movable parts of a machine into or against another part so that they cannot move; the blocking of a machine from this cause 1830. Also *attrib.*

Comb. j.-nut, an auxiliary nut screwed down upon the main nut to hold it, -weld (*Forging*), a weld in which the heated ends or edges of the parts are square butted against each other and welded.

Jam (dʒæm), sb.² 1730. [? f. JAM v. in sense 'to bruise or crush by pressure'.] A conserve of fruit prepared by boiling it with sugar to a pulp. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Without Real J., -cash and kisses - this world is a bitterish pill 1885.

Jam (dʒæm), sb.³ ? Obs. 1793. [f. JAMA.] A kind of dress or frock for children.

Jam (dʒæm), sb.⁴ Also *jām*, *jām*. 1843.

[?] A title given to certain native chiefs in Kutch, Kattywar, and the lower Indus.

Jam (dʒæm), v. Also *jamb*. 1706. [app. onomatopoeic.] 1. *trans.* To press or squeeze (an object) tightly between two converging bodies or surfaces; to wedge or fix immovably in an opening 1719. b. To make fast by tightening 1726. c. To block (a passage, etc.) by crowding or crushing into it 1866. d. To bruise or crush by pressure 1832.

2. *intr.* To become fixed, wedged, or held immovably; to stick fast 1706. 3. *trans.* To cause the fixing or wedging of (some movable part of a machine) so that it cannot work; to render (a machine, gun, etc.) unworkable thus 1851; *intr.* to become unworkable thus 1885. b. Wireless. *trans.* To cause interference in (radio signals). Also *intr.* To be affected by such interference. 1914. 4. *trans.* To press, squeeze, or crowd together in a compact mass; to force together 1768. 5. To thrust or ram into a confined space 1793. Also with *against*, *down*, in 1836.

1. The Ship, stuck fast, jam'd in between two Rocks Da Poë. d. He jam'd his finger in the door 1840. a. The Ice jam'd 1706. 5. Hats are jammed tightly on the head 1857. Hence *Jammed ppl. a.*

Jam, obs. f. JAMB.

Jama, jamah (dʒəˈmɑː). E. Ind. 1776. [Urdu (Pers.) *jāmāh* garment. Cf. *pyjamas*.] The long cotton gown worn by Hindoos.

Jamadar, var. of JEMADAR.

Jamaica (dʒəˈmɑːkə), 1756. The name of a large West Indian island. Used *attrib.* of things native to or imported from that island, as *Jamaica bark*, *chony*, etc. Also *J. pepper* = ALLSPICE; *J. rum*, often called simply *Jamaica*; *J. wood* = BRAZILETTO. Hence *Jamaican a.* and sb. 1681.

Jamb (dʒæm). ME. [a. F. *jambé* = late L. *gamba* 'hoof', in later pop. L. 'leg'; ? f. (ult.) Celtic *camb* = crooked, bent (Dicz.).] 1. (also *jambé*), *Her.* The leg of an animal represented on coat of arms 1725. b. *Armour*. A leg-piece made of metal or cuir-bouilli 1834. 2. *Arch.* Each of the side posts of a doorway, window, or chimney-piece, upon which rests the lintel; a cheek; esp. in pop. use, (*pl.*) the stone cheeks of a fire-place ME. 3. A projecting columnar part of a wall; a columnar mass of pillar in a quarry or mine 1837. 4. *Mining*. A bed of clay or stone running across a mineral vein or seam 1721.

Jamb: see JAM sb.¹ and v.

Jambeau (dʒæmˈboʊ). Hist. Pl. -eaux. ME. [In form repr. AF. **jambeau* deriv. of *jambé* leg.] A piece of armour for the leg; *pl.* leggings; a pair of jambes.

Jambes. 1704. [f. *Jamoi* a district, town, and large river of Sumatra.] A species of *Calamus* or *Demonorops* from the district of Jambi; a cane made of this, fashionable in Queen Anne's time - 1709.

Jambo, jambu (dʒæmˈboʊ, -bū). E. Ind. 1558. [Veracular forms repr. Skr. *jambu*, *jambū* 'rose-apple', and its derivs.] a. *Eugenia jambos* (*Jambosa vulgaris*), the Rose Apple. b. *Eugenia Jambolana*, the Java Plum, also called *Jambolan* 1835. c. *Eugenia malaccensis*, the Malay Apple, and kindred species, native to the Malay archipelago 1727. So *Jambolan* = JAMBO b.

Jamboree. [Of uncertain origin.] 1872. 1. A noisy revel; a carousal or spree, U.S. slang. 2. *Curd's*. In railroad euphry, a band containing the five highest trumps, which entitles the holder to score sixteen points. 3. A rally of Boy Scouts; orig. applied to the international rally held at Olympia in Aug. 1920.

Jamdani (dʒæmˈdɑːni). E. Ind. Also *daneé*. 1858. [Pers.] A species of fine cotton cloth with spots or flowers woven in the loom.

James (dʒæmz), ME. [a. OF. *James* = late L. **Ja-cōmus*, f. L. *Ja-cōbus* (learned form *Iacobus*), a Gr. *Ἰακώβος*, ad. Heb. = Jacob, a frequent Jewish name.]

1. A Christian name; hence *transf.* 1. A sovereign (slang). (Cf. JACOBUS.) 1858. 2. A burglar's crow-bar; = JEMMY sb. 4. 1812. 3. A sheep's head 1847

II. St. James, either apostle of the name esp. St. James the Greater, whose shrine at Compostella was a centre of pilgrimage *St. James's day*, tide, the 25th of July, dedicated to St. James the Greater ME. *St. James's shell*, a scallop-shell worn by pilgrims to the shrine at Compostella; also the scallop *Pecten jacobaeus*. 1500. b. *St. James's wort*, Ragwort, *Sanicula Jacobaea* 1578.

III. Also, a surname; hence, *James's Powder*, a febrifuge, formerly very popular, prepared by Dr. Robert James (1703-1776).

Jamesonite (dʒæmˈsɒniːt). 1825. [f. Professor *Jameson*, of Edinburgh (1773-1854)] *Min* Sulph-antimonide of lead, usually occurring in fibrous masses; feather-ore.

James-town-weed. U.S. Also *Jim(p)son-weed*. 1687. [f. *James-town*, in Virginia.] The Thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*.

Jammy (dʒæmi), a. [f. JAM sb.² + -y.] Sticky with jam.

Jane (dʒæn). ME. [f. OF. *Janne(s)*, F. *Jeanne*.] 1. A small silver coin of Genoa - 1671. 2. = JEAN, the fabric, q.v.

Jane-of-apes. *joc. nonce-wd.* [f. after *Jack-of-apes*.] A female Jackanapes. MASSINGER.

Jangada (dʒæŋɡəˈdɑː). 1598. [Pg., ad. Malayalam *changādā* raft, etc., ad. Skr. *śaṃghāṭa* 'joinery'.] A float or raft of logs joined together, and furnished with a lateen sail; used in parts of Brazil and Peru. b. *orig.* A raft used in the E. Indies.

Jangle (dʒæŋɡl), sb. [In ME. a. AF. or OF. *jangle* sb. from *jangler*; later, from next.] 1. Idle talk, chatter; an idle word, ME. only. 2. Contention, altercation 1641. 3. Discordant sound, ring, or clang 1795. 4. Confused and noisy talk. (A blending of 1 and 3) 1839.

1. Do many goodde werkes, and spek fewe Jangles CHAUCER. 3. The mad j. of Matilda's lyre GYFFORD. **Jangle** (dʒæŋɡl), v. ME. [a. OF. *jangler* (12th c.); ult. history unkn. Cf. JANGLE v.]

1. *intr.* 1. To chatter, babble, prate, and also of birds - 1774. 2. To speak or sound harshly or discordantly ME. 1. Thy mynde is lorn, thou innglest as a Iay CHAUCER. 2. Thus they go on, wrangling and jangling 1797.

II. *trans.* 1. To speak or utter in a noisy babbling, discordant, or contentious manner ME. 2 To cause (a bell, etc.) to give forth a harsh discordant sound 1604.

1. Like sweet bells jangled out of time, and harsh SHAKS. Hence *Jangler*, in chatterer, a noisy disputant. †*Jangleress*.

†**Jangler**. ME. [a. OF. *janglerie*; see -RRY 1 b.] Idle talk; wrangling - 1583.

Janitor (dʒæˈnɪtɔː). 1584. [a. L., f. *janua* door, with agent-suffix -tor.] 1. A door-keeper, porter, ostiary 1630. 2. An usher in a school - 1876. 3. Sr. and U.S. A caretaker of a building who has charge of the cleaning and heating of it 1878. Hence *Janitress*, *Janitrix*, a female j.

Janizary, janissary (dʒæˈnɪzəri, yəˈnɪ-). 1529. [Ult. ad. Turkish *yen-i-ışeri*, f. *yeni* new, modern + *ışeri* soldiery, militia.] 1

One of a former body of Turkish infantry, constituting the Sultan's guard and the main part of the standing army. The body was composed mainly of tributary children of Christians, and was abolished in 1826. 2. Hence, any Turkish soldier; esp. one of an escort for travellers in the East 1615. 3. *fig.* etc. 1565. 4. *attrib.* 1642. Hence *Janizarian a.* 3. The Romish Janizaries are the tribute Children of all Europe 1679.

Janker (dʒæŋkɜː). Sr. 1823. [?] A long pole on wheels, used for carrying logs and other heavy weights.

Jansenism (dʒænsənɪzˈm). 1656. [f. as next + -ISM.] The doctrinal system of the Jansenists.

Jansenist (dʒænsənɪst), sb. (a.) 1664. [f. the surname *Jansen* + -IST.] A follower in the Roman Catholic Church of Cornelius Jansen bishop of Ypres in Flanders (died 1638), who maintained after St. Augustine the perverseness and inability for good of the natural human will. Also *attrib.* or ad. Hence *Jansenistic*, *Jansenist* (a.)

Jant, etc.: see JAUNT, etc.

January (dʒəˈnjuəri). [ME. *Januier*, etc., a. ONF. *Janvier* = mod. F. *Janvier* :—L. *Januarius*, nom. *Januarius* (mensis), i.e. the month of JANUS, as presiding over the entrance into the year.] The first month of the year according to modern reckoning. Abbrev. Jan.

Janus (dʒəˈnʌs). 1508. An ancient Italian deity, regarded as having doors and entrances under his protection; represented with a face on the front and another on the back of his head, the doors of his temple in the Roman Forum were always open in time of war, and shut in time of peace. Often used attrib., and allusively, referring to the two-faced figure.

Four faces each Had, like a double J. Milt. P. L. v. 129. attrib. A friend is Janus-faced: he looks to the past and the future EVANSON.

Jap. 1880. Colloq. abbrev. of JAPANESE.

Japan (dʒəˈpæn), sb. (a) 1577. [ad. Chinese *Fih-pūn* (= Japanese *Ni-pōn*), 'sun-rose', 'orient', f. *pū* (Jap. *ni*) sun + *pūn* (Jap. *hon*) origin.] 1. The insular empire so called, on the east of Asia. 2. A Japanese

1588. 2. *transf.* A varnish of exceptional hardness, which originally came from Japan. Now also applied to other like varnishes. 1638. 3. Japanese work; esp. work varnished, and adorned with painted or raised figures 17—. 4. a. Japanese porcelain. 2b. Japanese silk. 1720. 5. attrib. Of, belonging to, native to, or produced in Japan; JAPANESE; as J. clover, a leguminous annual introduced into southern U.S. in 1840 from China and Japan; J. earth = *Terra japonica*, CATECHU; J. ink, a superior black writing ink, generally glossy when dry; J. moth, a moth of the genus *Adela*. 1673. 6. attrib., in sense 2, as J. cabinet, frame, etc. 168x; J. varnish (tree) = AILANTO 1789.

Japan (dʒəˈpæn), v. 1688. [f. prec., sense 2.] 1. *trans.* To lacquer with japan; to varnish with any material that gives a hard black gloss. 2. *transf.* To make black and glossy as in japanning 1712. 3. *slang.* To ordain. (With reference to the black coat) 1756.

A His garters, too, were flesh japanned W. Cowper.

Japanese (dʒəˈpæni), sb. 1604. [f. JAPAN + -ESE.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Japan 1719.

What more picturesque than the J. umbrellas? 1884.

B. *subst.* or as sb. 1. A native of Japan. (Now only as *adj.* used absol. and unchanged for pl.)

1604. 2. The Japanese language 1828.

Japanesery (dʒəˈpæniəri), 1885. Also in Fr. form *japonaiserie*. [f. prec. + -ERY, after Fr. (cf. CHINOISERIE).] Japanese conduct, art, decoration, etc.; an instance of this.

Japanned (dʒəˈpænd), ppl. a. 1693 [f. JAPAN v.] 1. Varnished, lacquered, etc., with japan 1693. 2. Polished with blacking 1750.

2. Made or become Japanese 1889. So Japa nung vbl. sb., also *concr.* = JAPAN 2.

Japanner (dʒəˈpænər), 1614. [f. JAPAN sb. and v. + -ER.] 1. A Japanese; 2. A Japanese ship—1764. 2. One who japans, one who follows the trade of varnishing with japan 1695; 1706. a shoe-black—1734.

Jape (dʒəˈp), sb. ME. [See JAPE v.] 1. A trick, a device to deceive or cheat. Obs. since c. 1515, but used by Scott. 2. A device to amuse; a merry or idle tale; a jest, gibe. Revived in 19th c. ME. 3. A trifle, toy—1570. Hence Japish a. 1745.

1. The japes and mockeries of evil spirits Scott.

Jape (dʒəˈp), v. ME. [Etym. unkn. Revived in 19th c. in sense 4.] 1. *trans.* To trick, beguile, befool, deceive—1463. 2. To seduce; to know carnally. 3. Also *intr.*—1589.

2. *trans.* To mock, deride, insult. Occas. used in 18-19th c. 1440. 4. *intr.* To say or do something in jest or mockery ME. Hence Japer, one who japes; esp. a professional jester. 4. Japery, ribaldry, a jest.

Japhetic (dʒəˈfɛtɪk), a. Also Japetic. 1828. [f. *Japheth* (or L. *Japetus*) + -IC.] Of or belonging to Japheth, one of the sons of Noah; descended from Japheth. Sometimes applied to the Indo-European family. So Japhetite (dʒəˈfɛtɪt), also Japhethite, a descendant of Japheth.

Japonic (dʒəˈpɒnɪk), a. 1673. [f. *Japon*

[JAPAN] Of or pertaining to Japan, Japanese.

So †Japōnian a. and sb. 1591.

7. *carib.* catechu, terra japonica.

Japonica (dʒəˈpɒnɪkə), 1819. [mod. L, fem. of *Japonicus* pertaining to Japan.] The name given to various ornamental plants orig. native to Japan, as the common camellia (*Camellia japonica*), the Japan quince (*Pyrus japonica*).

Jar (dʒɑː), sb. 1 1546 [Goes with JAR v.]

I. 1. A harsh inharmonious sound; †*spec.* in Mus. A discord 1553. 2. A vibration or tick of the clock. SHAKS. 3. A quivering or grating sound 1659. 4. A tremulous vibration resulting from concussion or physical shock 1813.

1. A little iare in music is not easily espied 1586.

2. *Wint. T.* 1. ii 43

II. 1. Discord, want of harmony; a divergence or conflict of opinions, etc.; †a discrepancy of statement 1548. 2. Dissension, quarrelling 1546. 3. A dissension; a petty (esp. domestic) broil 1583.

2. b. *Provverb.* Women's jars breed men's wars.

Phr. *At (a) j.* at discord (now rare).

III. A method of connecting the bit and the rods or cable in an apparatus for drilling rocks by impact, by means of which at each up-stroke a jar of the bit is produced which jerks it upwards 1864.

IV. A representation of the harsh vibratory sound made by certain birds and insects, whence their popular names, as JAR-BIRD, JAR-OWL; hence *transf.*, as in NIGHTJAR.

Jar (dʒɑː), sb. 2 1592. [a. F. *jarre*, a. Arab. *jarrah*, earthen water-vessel.] 1. A vessel of earthenware, stoneware, or glass, without spout or handle (or two-handled), usu. more or less cylindrical in form. Orig. used only in its eastern sense of a large earthen vessel for holding water, oil, wine, etc. 2. Such a vessel and its contents; hence, a jarful. Formerly a measure of capacity 1598.

1. *Legation jar:* see LEMON. 2. Sir, Spain has sent a thousand jars of oil PORE.

Jar, sb. 3 *arch. or colloq.* 1674. [Later form of *char*, CHARE sb. 1, turn, turning; see AJAR adv. 1.] In on or upon the (or a) j., on the turn, partly open, AJAR adv. 1.

Jar (dʒɑː), v. Also †gerre, †charre. 1526. [This vb. and its sb., JAR 1, are in origin prob. echoic.]

L. 1. *intr.* To emit or make a harsh grating sound; to sound in discord with other sounds. Also *fig.* 2. *intr.* Of a clock (or, of minutes): To tick. Also in SHAKS. *trans.* To cause to tick. 1593. 3. *intr.* To strike against something with a grating sound, or so as to cause vibration; to clash 1655. 4. *intr.* To sound harshly in (obs.), or fall with harsh effect on, the ear. Hence, To strike with discordant or painful effect upon the nerves, feelings, mind, conscience, etc. 1538. 5. *intr.* To vibrate audibly; hence, to vibrate, shiver, or shake from an impact or shock 1735. 6. *trans.* To cause to sound discordantly 1633. 7. To cause to vibrate; to shake into vibration 1558. 8. To injure by concussion or impact 1875.

1. Iarring, and snarering at me like dogs 1576.

2. *Rich. II.* v. v. 51. 3. As broadsword upon target jarred Scott. 4. His laugh jars on one's ear THACKERAY. 7. The fine paved road. jars the nerves terribly Mrs. Piozzi.

II. 1. *intr.* To be out of harmony or at discord in character or effect; to disagree; to conflict 1541. 2. To clash 1621. 3. *intr.* To be at strife; to quarrel; to dispute, wrangle 1550. 4. *trans.* To bring to discord—1628.

1. Orders and Degrees Jarr not with liberty, but well consist Milt. P. L. v. 793.

2. **Jararaca** (dʒəˈrɑːrɑːkə), 1613 [Native name.] A venomous serpent of Brazil (*Bothrops jararaca*) of the family *Crotalidae*.

Jar-bird. [JAR sb. 1 IV.] Local name of the Nut-hatch. G. WHITE.

Jarde. 1727. [F.] = JARDON.

Jardinière (dʒɑːˈniəri), 1841. [Fr.] 1. An ornamental stand or receptacle for plants, flowers, etc. 2. *Cookery* A preparation of mixed vegetables stewed in a sauce; †*soup*, vegetable soup 1846.

Jardon. 1720 [F. *jardon* ad. It. *giardone* angm of *giarda* JARDN.] *Fort cry* A

tumour on the leg of a horse, on the outside of the hock—1797

Jarful (dʒɑːˈfʊl), 1866. [f. JAR sb. 2 + -FUL.] As much as a jar will hold.

†**Jargle**, v. 1549. [a. OF. *jargouiller*, -ouillier (also *gar-*), prob. from an onomatopoeic base *jarg*, *gaig*; see JARGON sb. 1.] *intr.* To utter a harsh or shrill sound; to chatter, jar—1600.

†**Jargogle**, v. *trans.* To confuse, jumble LOCKE.

Jargon (dʒɑːˈrɡən), sb. 1 ME. [a. OF. *jargon*, -oun, *gargon*, etc., warbling of birds chatter, talk; perh. containing the same radical *garg*, *jarg*—as *jargouiller* see JARGLE.] 1. Twittering, chattering (Recently revived) 2. Unintelligible or meaningless talk or writing nonsense, gibberish ME. 3. A cipher or other system of characters or signs having an arbitrary meaning—1708. 4. A barbarous rude, or debased language or variety of speech, a 'lingo'; used esp. of a hybrid speech 1643. 5. Applied contemptuously to the language of scholars, the terminology of a science or art, or the cant of a class, sect, trade, or profession 1651. 6. A 'babel' of sounds 1711.

2. Alchyny... is found to be mere J. and imposture 1722. 3. Others had the Levant J., which they call Lingua Frank De Fox. 5. The j. of the trade 1704 of the Law 1717. Metaphysical J. KAMPS. Hence Jargonice, a jargon-monger. Jargonice.

Jargon, *jarcon* (dʒɑːˈrɡən, dʒɑːˈrɡʌn), sb. 2 1769. [a. F. *jargon*, ad. It. *giargone*, usually identified (ult.) with ZIRCON, Fg *sarcodo*, Arab. *zaiqūn*.] A translucent, colourless or smoky variety of the mineral zircon, found in Ceylon. Hence Jargonice a. 2 1796.

Jargon (dʒɑːˈrɡən), v. ME. [a. OF. *jarg*, -gonnar, -onner, F. *jargonner*, f. JARGON sb. 1.] 1. *intr.* To warble, twitter, chatter. Obs. from 15th to 19th c. 2. *intr.* To utter jargon, to talk unintelligibly 1570.

2. Disappear, I say; away, and j. no more in that manner CHURCH. Hence Jargonier.

Jargonelle (dʒɑːˈrɡɒnɛl), Also -el. 1693 [a. F. *jargonille* 'a very giddy variety of pear', dim. of *jargon* JARGON sb. 2.] An early-ripening variety of pear.

Jargonist, rare. 1782. [f. JARGON sb. 1 + -IST.] One who affects or uses a jargon

Jargonize (dʒɑːˈrɡɒnɪz), v. 1803. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To talk jargon or a jargon. 2. *trans.* To bring (into a condition) by means of jargon; to translate into jargon.

†**Jark**. *Old Cant.* 1561. A seal—1818.

|| **Jarl** (yārl). Also yarl. 1820. [ON (= OE. *eorl* EARL), orig. 'a man of noble birth'] An old Norse or Danish chieftain or under-king Hist.

Jarosite (dʒəˈrɒsɪt), 1854. [f. *Bertrando Jaros* in Spain; see -ITE.] Min. A hydrous sulphate of iron and potassium, occurring usually in yellowish rhombohedral crystals

Jar-owl, *jarr-owl*. 1832. [f. JAR sb. 1 IV.] The goatsucker or nightjar (*local*).

Jarrah (dʒəˈrɑː), 1866. [Anglicized ad *Jerryl*, native name.] The mahogany gum tree (*Eucalyptus marginata*) of West Australia, the durable timber of this tree. Also attrib.

Jarring (dʒɑːˈrɪŋ), vbl. sb. 1555. [f. JAR v. + -ING.] The action of JAR v. 1. Harsh dissonance; discordant sound. 2. Vibration caused by concussion 1775. 3. Discordant action 158x. 4. Disputing, wrangling 1574.

1. The j. of a distant door Byron. 3. A harsh j. of incongruent principles Sir J. Reynolds.

Jarring, ppl. a. 1552. [f. JAR v. + -ING.] That jars (see the vb.)

A violent j. Motion 1665. J. interests 1766, sectaries 1780. Hence Jarringly adv. -ness.

Jarvey (dʒɑːˈvi), colloq. Also jarvy, jarvie. 1819 [By-form of *Jarvis* or *Jervis* personal name.] 1. A hackney-coachman 1820. 2. A hackney-coach—1868.

1. The old j. with his many-caped Benjamin SALA

Jasey (dʒəˈzi), 1780. [app. = *Jersey*] Humorous or familiar for a wig, esp. one made of worsted.

Jasmine, -in (dʒəˈsmɪn), jessamine, -in dʒ 1548 [Like all the European

1. Arab *yār*(a)mina adopted from Pers.

ja n n] *i a g f e p a n f a m n n*
off *n a c m b n* shrub w b a r n h c
flowers go n n Eng and s n e c 16 h c
hence, b. Any species or plant of the botanical
genus *Jasminum*, with white or yellow salver-
shaped flowers. Also the flower of any of
these.

Next to the Common or White Jasmine, the ordinary
'jessamine' of English literature, the best known is
the Yellow-flowered, *J. fruticans*; the total number
of species is about ninety.

c. Applied to plants of other genera 1760 2.
A perfume derived from the flowers of the jas-
mine or jessamine 1670. 3. attrib., as *J.*
flower, etc. 1644.

1. Where jasmine trails on either side the door
CHABRE. c. Cape J., *Gardinia florida* and *G.*
radicans; French J., *Calotropis procera*, a shrub
found in Southern Asia and Africa; Wild J., of
Jamaica, a species of *Pavetta*; of the W. Indies,
Pearsonia odoratissima and the genus *Lorax*.

Jasp (dʒasp). Now rare or Obs. ME. [a.
F. *jaspé*, ad. L. *iaspis* JASPIS.] = JASPER 1.

Jaspachate (-kelt), *jaspagate*. 1681.
[a. F. *jaspagate*, ad. L. *jaspachate* (Pliny), a.
Gr., *L. iaspis* jasper + *ἀγαθός* AGATHÉ.] *dim.*
The same as *agate jasper*; see JASPER sb. 1.

Jasper (dʒaspə), sb. (ME. *iaspre*, a. OF.
iaspre, var. of *jaspé*, ad. L. *iaspis*, *iaspidem*, a.
Gr., *ἱάσπις*, *ἱάσπιδος* - jasper, a word of oriental
origin.) 1. A kind of precious stone. a. As
tr. Gr. *ἱάσπις* or L. *iaspis*, any bright-coloured
chalcedony except carnelian, the most esteemed
being green. b. Now, an opaque crypto-
crystalline variety of quartz, of various colours,
usually red, yellow, or brown, due mostly to
the presence of iron oxide.

Agate is, 'an agate consisting of' with veinings
and cloudings of chalcedony (Dana). *Banded*,
striped, or *ribbed* *j.*, a variety having the colours in
broad stripes.

2. Short for *jasper-ware* 1825.

Comb. *J.*-opal, an impure opal containing iron
oxide and having the colour of yellow jasper; *J.*-
pottery, *ware*, a fine kind of porcelain invented
by Wedgwood, and used by him for his cameos, etc.

†**Jas-per**, *v.* 1620. [J. JASPER sb.] 1. *intr.*
To have a clouding or speckling of various
colours, like some kinds of jasper; to be varie-
gated. a. *trans.* To marble, to speckle 1799.
So *Jas-pered* a., marbled, speckled 1620.

Jas-perated, *pph.* a. [J. JASPER sb. +
-ATE + -ED.] 'Mixed with jasper' (Webster).

Jasperize (dʒa spə'raɪz), *v.* 1833. [J. as
prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert by petrifica-
tion into jasper, or into a form of silica resem-
bling jasper.

Jaspery (dʒa spə'ri), a. 1797 [J. as prec.
+ -Y.] Of the nature of, resembling, or con-
taining jasper.

†**Jaspi-dean**, a. 1796. [J. as next + -AN.]
= next -1807.

Jaspidaceous (dʒəspɪ dʒəs), a. 1804. [J. L.
iaspidus + -OUS.] Of the nature of jasper.

|| **Jaspis** (dʒə'spɪs). ME. [L. *iaspis* jasper,
a. Gr.] = JASPER sb. 1, a. rarely 1 b.

Jas-poid, a. 1855. [J. Gr. *ἱάσπις* JASP +
-OID.] Resembling jasper.

†**Jaspo-nyx**. 1626. [a. L. *iasponyx*, a. Gr.,
f. *ἱάσπις* jasper + *ὄνυξ* ONYX.] An onyx
partaking of the characters of jasper -1743.

|| **Jataka** (dʒə'tākā). 1861. [Skr., = nativ-
ity.] A narration of one of the incarnations of
Buddha preceding Gautama.

Jauk (dʒɔk), *v.* Sc. 1568. [?] *intr.* To
trifle, dawdle.

**Jaunce, *v.* Obs. or arch. 1593 [prob. f. OF.]
a. *trans.* ? To make (a horse) prance up and
down. b. *intr.* ? To prance as a horse.**

Spar-gall'd, and tryd by jauncing Bullingbrooke
SHAKS. So †**Jaunce** sb. = JAUNT sb. 1.

Jaundice (dʒɔndɪs, dʒɛndɪs), sb. ME.
[a. F. *jaunice*, *jaunisse*, in 12th c. *jaunice*, lit.
'yellowness', f. *jaune*, *jaune*; see -ICE
The *d* is an accretion. Often treated as a pl. in
-ies, -ers, like measles, glanders, etc.] 1.
A morbid condition caused by obstruction of
the bile, and marked by yellowness of the con-
junctiva, skin, fluids, and tissues, and by con-
stipation, loss of appetite, and weakness
(Called yellow, black, green *j.*, according to the
colour of the skin) b. *White j.* -

b u j CYANOS S 1727 † a d s c a e o f
rees h c e e d o o r a o u o f h e
ea es 669 3 a nd f g 629

3. The Love o. God, (Tha. J. of the Son, Which
makes it look so Guided and so Foul) Cowley.

Jaundice (dʒɔndɪs, dʒɛndɪs), *v.* 1791 [app.
f. JAUNDICED.] *trans.* To affect with jaun-
dice; usually fig. To affect with envy or
jealousy; to tinge the views of.

Her perceptions were jaundiced by passion 1792.

Jaundiced (dʒɔndɪst, dʒɛndɪst), a. 1640. [f.
JAUNDICE sb. + -ED.] 1. Affected with
jaundice. 2. Yellow-coloured 1640. 3. fig. 1699.

1. All looks yellow to the jaundiced eye FORT. 3.
Here jealousy with jaundiced look appears GARTH.

Jaunt (dʒɔnt, dʒɛnt), sb. 1592. [Goes w.
JAUNT *v.*, which appears a little earlier.] 1.

A fatiguing or troublesome journey. (Now
only as an ironical use of 2.) 2. An excursion,
trip, journey, esp. one taken for pleasure 1673.

1. I arrived here, after a very troublesome *j.* 1752.
2. I have been a *j.* to Oxford H. WALPOLE.

Jaunt (dʒɔnt, dʒɛnt), *v.* 1570. [?] †1.
trans. (?) To make (a horse) prance up and
down; to tire a horse by riding him up and
down -1611.

†2. To carry up and down on a
prancing horse; to cart about (rare) -1818. 3.

intr. Of a person: To trot or trudge about.
Obs. or arch. 1575. 4. *intr.* To take a jaunt.

now, esp., for pleasure 1647 5. *intr.* To
move jauntily. R. BRIDGES.

Jaunting-car. 1801. [f. *jaunting* vbl. sb.
+ CAR.] A light, two-wheeled vehicle, popu-
lar in Ireland, now carrying four persons seated
two on each side, either back to back (out-
side *jaunting-car*) or facing each other (inside
jaunting-car), with a seat in front for the driver.

Jaunty (dʒɔntɪ, dʒɛntɪ), a. 1662 (Formerly
jauntie and *jaunty*, repr. F. *gaîlé* (pronounced
gaîlé), noble, gentle, genteel.) †1. Well-bred;
gentlemanly; genteel -1830. b. Of things:

Elegant, stylish (P. Obs.) 1662. 2. Easy and
sprightly in manner; affecting any self-satis-
faction or unconcern 1672. b. Lively, brisk

1719 2. This sort of Woman is usually a jaunty Slattern
STRANGE. Hence *jauntily* adv. **Jauntiness**.

Java (dʒə'vā). 1842. Name of an island
in the Malay archipelago. Used attrib.
in names of things connected with it in origin, as
J. almond, *Canarium commune*; J. plum,
Eugenia Jambolana; J. sparrow, a kind of
weaver-bird (*Amadina oryzirostra*). Also ellipt.,
Java, a variety of domestic fowl.

Javan (dʒə'vān). 1606. [f. JAVA + -AN.]
adj. and sb. (A native of) Java. So *Javane* se.

Javel (dʒə'vɛl). ? Obs. ME. [?] A low
fellow; a rascal.

†**Javel** 2. 1601. [a. F. *javelle* = ONF.
gavelle GAVEL sb. 2] = GAVEL sb. 2 -1611.

Javelin (dʒə'vɛlɪn), sb. 1513. [a. F. *jave-
line*; from radical *javel*; cf. JAVELOT.] 1.
A light spear thrown with the hand; a dart.
Also fig. †2. A pike or half-pike; a lance

-1839. b. = JAVELIN-MAN 1. 1849. †3.
A fish; app. the pilchard or anchovy 1655.

4. attrib. 1513.

1. fig. Where the grey rocks strike Their javelins
up the azure MRS. BROWNING. Hence *Javelin* *v.*

trans. to strike or pierce with or as with a *j.* *Jave-
lineer*, a soldier armed with a *j.*; a javelin-man.

Javelin-man. 1705. [f. JAVELIN sb. +
MAN.] 1. One of a body of men in the retinue
of a sheriff who carried spears or pikes (JAVE-
LIN sb. 2), and escorted the judges at assizes.

2. A soldier armed with a javelin 1846.

†**Javelot**. 1489. [a. OF. *javelot*, perh. of
Celtic origin.] A small spear or javelin thrown
with the hand or from a catapult -1708.

Hence †**Javelotier**, a soldier armed with a *j.*

Jaw (dʒɔ), sb. ME. [Occurs first as *jaw(e)*,
later as *jaw(e)*, and for a time as CHAW 2.
App. not the F. *joue* cheek. For a hypothet-
ical etymology see N.E.D.] 1. One of the
bones (or sets of bones) forming the framework

of the mouth; in *sing.* more often the lower or
under jaw, the inferior maxillary, than the
upper jaw or superior maxillary. 2. In pl. The
bones and associated structures of the mouth

including the teeth; hence, the cavity formed
by these parts: the mouth fauces throat ME.

3. *transf.* chiefly a pl. The wo sides of a

na o p fis e go ge o anne he
na o en nce no ey s o set e
3 E 4 p App d o es ng o od ag

members of a machine, etc., arranged in pairs
and usually capable of an opening and closing
movement; *spec. Naut.* the semicircular, con-
cave, or forked end of a boom or gaff which
clamps the mast with its projecting ends 1789

5. fig. (in pl.) The seizing action or capacity of
any devoting agency, as death, time, etc.

1563 6. Vulgar loquacity; esp. cheeky or im-
pudent talk, also, in vulgar language. A talk

a speech, a lecture, an address 1748

1 The *j.* full, and the eyes were fixed 1866 2 From
his wide jaws His Tongue unmoistened hangs So as

to winne remembrance in the maw, of
danger, and of death SHAKS. 6 Phr. To hold or

stop one's *j.*, possibly at first literal.

Jaw-bit (U.S.), a short bar placed beneath a
journal box to unite the two pedestals in a car-truck

-breaker, a word hard to pronounce. (colloq.); also
a machine with powerful jaws for crushing ore, etc.

Jaw-rop (Naut.), the rope which fastens the two horns
or prongs of the boom or gaff round the mast; tooth,

a molar tooth; -wedge (U.S.), a wedge to tighten
the axle-box in an axle-guard.

Jaw (dʒɔ), *v.* 1612. [f. prec.] †1. *trans.*
To use the jaws upon. 2. *slang.* a. *intr.* To

use the vocal organs. (A vulgar or contemptu-
ous equivalent for *speaks*) 1748. b. *trans.* To

scold, lecture 1810. 3. To *j.* away: to cut to
the shape of jaws, or in a concave curve 1802

Jawbation: see JORATION.

Jaw-bone, jawbone (dʒɔ'bu:n). 1489. [f.
JAW sb. + BONE.] Any bone of the jaws

spec. each of the two forming the lower jaw.

Jawed (dʒɔd), a. 1529 [f. JAW sb. +
-ED.] Having or furnished with jaws

Jaw-fall. 1660. 1. Falling of the jaw,
fig. dejection (rare). †2. Dislocation or sub-

luxation of the lower jaw so that it cannot be
shut. RUSH.

Jaw-fallen, a. 1603. [f. JAW sb. +
fallen pa. pple.] Chop-fallen, disjected

†**Jawn**, obs. var. of CHAWN sb. and *v.*

Jawy (dʒɔɪ), a. rare 1654. [f. JAW sb.
+ -Y.] Of or pertaining to the jaw, forceful

in language.

Jay (dʒə). ME. [a. OF. *jay*, mod. F.
geai = med. L. *gaisus*, *gais* (Papius). Not

identical with F. *gar*.] 1. A common European
bird, *Garrulus glandarius*, in structure, etc.

resembling the magpie, but in habits arboreal
and having a plumage in which vivid tints of

blue are heightened by bars of jet-black and
patches of white. b. Applied to birds of the

sub-family *Corvinus* or family *Corvidae*
among which are the Blue Jay (*Cyanus*

crastatus) of N. America, the Canada Jay
(*Perisoreus canadensis*), the Grey Jay, *Gran*

Jay, etc. 1688. 2. Applied to a. The jack
daw; b. The Cornish chough, also called

Cornish jay; c. The Missel thrush (local) 1844

3. *transf.* a. An impertinent character. b. A
showy, flashy, or light woman. c. A person

absurdly dressed. d. A simploton. 1523.

1. Tam. Sār. iv. iii. 177. 3. Some lay of Italy
bath bethad him SHAKS. d. *Comb.* *j.*-walker (orig

U.S.), one who crosses a street carelessly.

Jay-bird. 1811. A jay in parts of Eng-
land, the Common Jay; in U.S., the Blue Jay

Jay-hawker. U.S. 1865. A name given
to the irregular soldiers who fought in and

around eastern Kansas, in the free soil conflict
and the early part of the American civil war

hence, a raiding guerrilla.

Jazerant, jesserant (dʒə'zɛrənt, dʒes-)
Now only Hist ME [a. OF. *jaserant*, and

jaz-er, *jac-er*, *jesserant*, etc., orig an adj., of Sara-
cen origin. According to Diez, prob. identical

with Sp. *jazarino* Algerian, f. Arab (*al-jazir*)
rah 'the island', in pl. *Al-jazir-ir* Algiers]

'A light coat of armour composed of splints or
small plates of metal rivetted to each other or

to a lining of some stout material' (Farholt).

Jazz (dʒæz), sb. 1918. [American Negro.]
A kind of music in syncopated time, as played

by negro bands in U.S. Hence, any syncopated
dance music; also, a dance to this music

attrib. as *j.*-band, -dance, -music, -step. Also
applied to fantastic designs or vivid patterns

Hence Jazz *v.* *in* to dance jazz *trans.* to
arrange as jazz *Jazzy* a. resembling jazz.

Jealous (dʒeɪləs), *a.* [ME. *gelos*, etc., *a.* OF *gelos* (mod. *jaloux*, -*ouse*):—med. L. *zelosus*, f. late L. *zelus*, *a.* Gr. *ζῆλος* zeal, jealousy, see *ous*.] **1.** Vehement in wrath, desire, or devotion—1661. **2.** Ardently amorous; fond, lustful—1555. **3.** Vigilant in guarding; suspiciously careful or watchful. Const. of (*for*, *over*) ME. **4.** Troubled by the belief, suspicion, or fear that the good which one desires to gain or keep for oneself has been or may be diverted to another, resentful towards another on account of known or suspected rivalry: *a.* in love or affection, esp. in sexual love ME, *b.* in respect of success or advantage ME. *c.* In biblical language, said of God: Having a love which will tolerate no unfaithfulness in the beloved object ME. **5.** Suspicious; apprehensive of evil, fearful. Now *dial.* 1532. **6.** Doubtful, mistrustful—1682. **7.** Suspiciously vigilant to prevent something (expressed or understood); vigilant in scrutinizing 1601. Also *transf.*

1. I have been very jealous for the Lord God of hosts *1 Kings* xiv. 10. **2.** The people, *J.* of their hardly-won liberties Bayce. **3.** A young husband's *J.* fears Byron. **4.** Leading persons in the state were *J.* of his glory Thirlwall. **5.** For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God Coverdale *Exod.* xv. 5. **6.** My master is very *J.* of the pestilence 1607 *b.* *Jul. C.* l. 11. 162. **7.** Measures [of weight, etc.] were subject to *J.* supervision Rogers. Phr. *Jealous glass*, an old name for glass which is translucent but not transparent. Hence *Jealous-ly adv.*, -ness. **Jealous-hood.** So printed in 4th Fol. Shaks. (1635), *Rom.* & *Jul.* iv. iv. 13, and taken by some as a single word = 'jealousy'.

Jealousy (dʒeɪləsi), ME. [a. OF *gelosie*, *jealousie*, f. *gelos* JEALOUS, see -Y^s.] The quality of being jealous **1.** Anger, wrath, indignation—1549. **2.** Devotion, eagerness, anxiety to serve—1565. **3.** Solicitude or anxiety for the preservation or well-being of something ME. **4.** The state of mind arising from the suspicion, apprehension, or knowledge of rivalry *a.* in love ME.; *b.* in respect of success or advantage ME.; *c.* see JEALOUS *4 c* ME. **5.** Suspicion, apprehension of evil; mistrust. Now *dial.* ME.

1. How long, Lord, wilt thou be angry, for ever? shall thy jealousy burn like fire? Ps. lxxv. 5. **2.** Jealousy [is might] as the hell Coverdale *Song Sol.* vi. 6. **3.** Local jealousies Freeman. **4.** They provoked him to jealousy with strange gods Deut. xxxii. 16.

Jeames 1600. **1a.** Obs. f. JAMES. **b.** (After Thackeray), A ludicrous name for a liveried footman (pron. dʒɪməz).

Jean (dʒæn), 1488 [app. same as ME. *Jene*, *Jene*, etc. in OF. *Jannin*, mod. F. *Jénu*, mod. L. *Jannia*, Genoa, a city of Italy.] **1.** Genoa, *attrib.* = GENOISE—1567. **2.** A twilled cotton cloth; a kind of fustian. Orig. *jene fustian*, shortened to *jeun*. In U.S. *jeans*, 1567. **b.** *attrib.*, as *J. cap.*, etc. 1801.

Jear (dʒe), *obs.* f. *Jear* *s.d.* 1, JET.

Jebusite (dʒeɪbɪsaɪt), 1535. Name of a tribe of Canaanites, dispossessed of Jerusalem by David. In 17th c., a nickname for a Jesuit. Hence *Jebusite v.*, *Jebusitic*, -*ical*, -*ish a.*

Jedburgh, **Jeddart staff**: see STAFF *s.d.*

Whence *Jedwood* (Scott) or *Jeddart-axe*, which is due to a misapprehension.

Jee (dʒi), *v.* Sc. 1722 [? Cf. GEE *v.* 1] **1.** *intr.* To move, to stir, to move to one side; to move to and fro 1727. **2.** *trans.* To cause to move, to move aside, shift, or displace slightly. Hence *Jee s.d.* a move, motion 1829.

Jee, *adv.* and *int.* 1785. *a.* The verb-stem used *advb.* or as an exclamation. *b.* = GEE *int.*, a word of command to a horse.

Jeer (dʒiə), *s.d.* 1495. [? *Naut.* Tackle for hoisting and lowering the lower yards. (Usu. in *pl.*) *b.* Comb., as *J.-capstan*, etc.]

Jeer (dʒiə), *s.d.* 1579. [f. next.] **1.** An act of jeering; a scoff, flout, gibe, taunt 1625. **2.** The action of jeering; mockery, scoffing—1753. **3.** Phr. *In a jeer*, (?) in a buff. NORTH.

1. A blow is much sooner forgotten than a *J.* SURGEON

Jeer (dʒiə), *v.* 1553 [?] **1.** *intr.* To speak in derision or mockery; to scoff derisively (*at*) **2.** *t.* To address or treat with scorn or deris on to deride flou 590.

1. Here Grub-street Geese presume to joke and *J.* GRAY. **2.** Yea, dost thou teere & flout me in the teeth? SHAKS. Hence *Jeerer*, *Jeeringly adv.*

Jeff (dʒef), *s.d.* *Circus slang.* A rope. DICKENS.

Jeffersonian (dʒefɪnsənɪən), U.S. 1856. [f. Thomas Jefferson, President of the U.S. 1801–1809.] *adj.* Pertaining to President Jefferson, or holding his political doctrines (now called DEMOCRATIC). *s.d.* A supporter or follower of Jefferson, a Democrat 1880.

Jeffersonite (dʒefɪnsənɪt), 1822. [Named after President Jefferson; see *prec.* and -ITE.] *Min.* A greenish-black variety of pyroxene, containing some zinc and manganese.

Jeg (dʒeg), 1875. [Cf. *jedge*, a Sc. form of GAUGE.] A templet or gauge for verifying shapes of parts in gun and gun-stock making.

Jehad: see JIHAD.

Jehovah (dʒəhəvə), 1530. [The Eng. and common European representation, since 16th c., of the Hebrew divine name (IHUH, JHVH) This word (the 'sacred tetragrammaton', as being too sacred for utterance, was pointed in the O.T. by the Masorites with the vowels (= a), ô, ä, of *ādōnāi*, as a direction to the reader to substitute ADONAI for the 'ineffable name'. Students of Hebrew at the Revival of Letters took these vowels as those of the sacred name itself, whence, in L. spelling, *JeHoVa(H)*, i.e. *Iehowah* (H) It is now held that the original name was *JaHuE(H)*, i.e. *Jahue* (= *Yahweh*, 'he that is', 'the self-existent', or 'the one ever coming into manifestation', but this meaning is conjectural.) The principal and personal name of God in the Old Testament; in English versions, 'the LORD'. Hence in mod. Christian use = God, the Almighty.

I appeared unto Abraham Isaac and Jacob an almighty God, but in my name *Iehouah* [*Yhwah* Adonay] was I not knowne unto them TINDALE *Exod.* vi. 3

Jehovist (dʒəhəvɪst), 1753 [f. JEHOVAH + -IST] **1.** One who holds that the vowel-points annexed to the word *Jehovah* in Heb. represent the actual vowels of the word; opp. to ADONIST. **2.** A name applied to the author (or authors) of those non-Deuteronomic parts of the Hexateuch in which the divine name is rendered 'Jehovah'; opp. to ELOHIST. (Now usu. *JAHVIST* or *Jahvistic*.) 1844.

Hence *Jehovistic a.* of or pertaining to the *J.* or *Jehovists*, characterized by the use of the name 'Jehovah'; also (rarely) pertaining to the religion of *Jehovah*. In both senses now usu. *JAHVISTIC* (or *Jahvistic*).

Jehu (dʒiˈhjuː), *jac.* 1682. [See 2 Kings ix. 20.] **a.** A fast or furious driver. **b. A driver, a coachman. Hence as *vb.*, to drive furiously 1779.**

Jejunal (dʒɪdʒəˈnəl), *a.* 1878. [f. JEJUNUM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the jejunum.

Jeune (dʒɪdʒɪˈn), *a.* 1615. [ad. L. *jejunus* fasting.] **1.** Without food, fasting; hungry—1754. **2.** Deficient in nourishment or substantial qualities; thin, scanty; meagre, unsatisfying; (of land) poor, barren 1646. **3.** Unsatisfying to the mind or soul; dull, insipid, dry; thin, poor; wanting in substance. (The prevailing sense.) 1615.

3. Empty and speculations 1671. A very *J.* and unsatisfactory reason BLACKSTONE. Hence *Jejunely adv.*, -ness.

Jejunity (dʒɪdʒɪˈnɪti), 1623. [ad. L. *jejunitas*, f. *jejunus* fasting.] The quality of being *jeune*; jejuneness.

Jejunum (dʒɪdʒɪˈnəm), 1541. [Medieval application of L. *jejunum*, neut. of *jejunus* fasting (see *interitum*).] So in F.] *Anat.* The second part of the small intestine, between the duodenum and ileum

Jelick (dʒeɪlɪk), *prop.* yeˈlɪk. 1816. [Turk. *yelek* waistcoat.] A vest or bodice worn by Turkish women.

Jell (dʒel), *v.* U.S. colloq. 1830. [f. JELLY *s.d.*] *intr.* To congeal or jelly.

Jellied (dʒeɪlɪd), *a.* 1593. [f. JELLY *s.d.* and *v.* + -ED.] **1.** Turned into jelly; congealed, coagulated. **2.** Flavoured with jelly, sweet. CLEVELAND

Jelly (dʒeɪ) *s.d.* [ME. *gell* *a.* f. *gel* *a.*

frost, also jelly:—L. *gelata* frozen, pa. pple. of *gelare*; see -ADE.] **1.** An article of food, consisting chiefly of gelatin, obtained from various animal tissues by boiling and subsequent cooling, having a soft homogeneous consistence and usually semitransparent. Also later, a preparation of the juice of fruit, etc., thickened into a similar consistence **2b.** The substance GELATIN—1855. **2. gen.** Anything of the consistence of jelly 1500. **b. spec.** Applied to the alga *Nostoc*, which appears as a jelly-like mass on dry soil after rain, and was supposed to be the remains of a fallen star 1641. **c.** A mixture of gelatin and glycerin used for mounting microscopic objects 1856.

1. The *J.* of Red Cabbage ARBUTHNOT. Thick *J.* made from chickens 1850. **2.** I could have beaten the Woman into a *J.* D'UFAUX. **b.** Like that falling Meteor, there she lies, A *J.* cold on Earth SOMEY VILLE.

Comb. *J.-bag*, a bag for straining *J.* through, -mould; -plant, an Australian seaweed, *Enchyma speciosum*, from which *J.*, size, cement, etc. are made

Jelly (dʒeɪlɪ), *v.* 1601. [f. JELLY *s.d.*] **1. intr.** To come to the consistence of jelly to congeal, coagulate. **2. trans.** To convert into jelly; to cause to 'set'; to reduce to the consistence of jelly 1601.

Jelly-fish. 1707. **1.** An oceanic fish of the genus *Platyodon* or *Alepisaurus*, family *Scopelidae*. **2.** Pop. name of various aculeate medusae, or sea-nettles, from their gelatinous structure 1841. Also *fig.* Also *attrib.*

Jemadar (dʒeˈmɑːdɑː), *E. Ind.* Also *jemi*, *jamadar*. 1763. [Urdu, f. Pers. (Arab) *jama* collection (of men) + Pers. *dār* holder.] A native officer in a Sepoy regiment, corresponding to a lieutenant; also, a name for the head of a body of police, etc., or of servants Hence *Jemadary*, the office of a *J.* 1863.

Jemima (dʒeɪˈmɑːmɑː), 1899. [Female personal name.] **1.** A made-up use. **2. pl.** Elastic sided boots 1902

Jemmy (dʒeɪˈmi), *s.d.* Also *jimmy*. 1753 [A pet-form of James; cf. JEMMY *a.* 1.] **1.** A dandy; a finical fellow—1764. **2.** A kind of riding-boot, also *J. boot*—1771. **3.** A great-coat. DICKENS. **4.** A crow-bar used by burglars, generally made in sections 1811. **5.** A sheep's head as a dish 1836.

1. Phr. *Jemmy Jessamy* (*Jessamy*) *attrib.*, dan-dified, foppish, effeminate. See JESSAMY. **5.** You're all jaw like a sheep's jimmy HENLEY & STEVENSON

Jemmy (dʒeɪˈmi), *a.* Obs. exc. *dial.* Also *gemmy*, *jimny*, etc. 1750. [deriv. of *Jim*, GIM *a.*] Spruce, neat; dexterous.

A smart cook'd beaver and a cane LAMB. Hence *Jemmyly adv.* *Jemminess.*

Jenequen, var. HENEQUEN [Sp. *jeniquen*]

Je ne sais quoi (ʒəˈnɛ ˈsɛ ˈkwɑː), 1656. [Fr. = I know not what.] An inexpressible something

Jennet (dʒeɪnɛt), 1463. [a. F. *genet*, a Sp. *jinete*, *†genete* light horseman. In Fr. and Eng. transferred from the horseman to the horse.] **1.** A small Spanish horse. **2.** A (Spanish) light horseman. Obs. exc. *Hist.* 1676.

1. Isabella, royally attired, rode on a Spanish *J.* PRESCOTT.

Jenneting (dʒeɪˈnetɪŋ), 1601. [app. f. F. *Jean* or *Jeannet*, in *poème de Saint-Jean*, after *sweetening*, etc.] A kind of early apple.

Jenny (dʒeɪni), 1600. [A familiar or pet form of *Jane* (or of *Jane*), serving as a feminine of *Jack*, and hence used in similar applications.]

1. The female name; hence, sometimes applied derivatively to a man. (*Mod. Sc.*) **2.** Used as a prefix to denote a female animal, as *J.-ass*, *J.-hooper*, and occas. applied without reference to sex 1600. *b.* Short for *J. ass* *J. wren* 1808. **3.** *Creeper* *J.*, the plant Moneywort 1882.

II. 1. Short for SPINNING-JENNY 1796. **2.** A locomotive crane which runs backwards and forwards, and moves heavy weights 1861. **3.** *Billiards*. A stroke made by a losing hazard into the middle pocket, from a ball lying near to the cushion 1856.

Jenny wren (dʒeɪˈni ˈren), 1648. [See JENNY *I.* 2.] A pop. name for the wren, regarded in nursery lore as the wife, bride, or sw of Robin Re

ð (Ger Kōln) ɔ (F *peu* u (Ger Mül) er) (F *dune*) v (cur) e e) (there) (ə) en) ɪ (k *laure*) ɔ (π *fero* earth)

Jeofail (dʒe-fiɪl), *sb.* 1541. [Anglo-Fr. *jeo fail*, *jeo fail*. I am at fault, I mistake.] *Law*. A mistake or oversight in pleading; also, an acknowledgement of such error. *Hist.* †*b. transf.* A mistake -1828. Hence †*Jeofail v. intr.* to fail to meet an obligation 1599.

Jeopard (dʒe-pɑɪd), *v.* ME. [Back-formation from *JEOPARDY*.] 1. *trans.* To put in jeopardy; to expose to loss, injury, or death; to hazard. †*b. intr.* (for *refl.*) To run the risk; to venture -1598. †*trans.* To stake, bet -1520. 2. As ready to, his life and fortune as ever his... forefathers had been *FREEMAN*. Hence *Jeoparder*, one who puts in jeopardy.

Jeopardize (dʒe-pɑɪdaɪz), *v.* 1646. [*f. prec.* or *JEOPARDY* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* = *prec.* 1. That he should j. his wilful head Only for spite at me *SIR H. TAYLOR*.

Jeopardous, *a.* 1451. Also *-ious* (1502). [*f. JEOPARDY* + *-OUS*.] 1. Fraught with risk -1661. 2. Venturesome -1593.

1. Shippers sailing into so Jeopardous and fere parties *HMS. VII.* 2. A lustye and Iepardous Knyght 1494. Hence †*Jeopardously adv.* -ness

Jeopardy (dʒe-pɑɪdɪ), *sb.* [ME. *suparti*, etc., a OF. *su partis*, later *ven (gen) parti*, lit. divided play or game, even game; hence 'uncertain chance', a term of chess, etc.] †1. Chess, etc. A problem -1500. †*b.* A device, trick, stratagem -1536. †2. A position in a game, undertaking, etc. in which the chances of winning and losing are even; uncertainty -1597. 3. Risk of loss, harm, or death ME.

3. Why stand we in Jeopardy every houre? 1. *Cor.* xv. 30. Hence *Jeopardy v.* = *JEOPARDY v.*

Jequirity (dʒe-kwɪrɪtɪ), 1882. [ad. Fr. ad. Tupi-Guarani.] A twining shrub, *Abrus precatorius*, the particled beans of which are used as ornaments, etc., and in medicine.

Jerboa (dʒeɪbɔʊə, dʒeɪbɔʊə), 1662. [mod. L., a. Arab.] A small rodent quadruped, *Dipus sagitta*, found in the deserts of Africa, it is of the size of a rat, has very long hind legs and short fore legs, and a long tufted tail, and is a remarkable jumper. Hence, any jumping-mouse of the genus *Dipus* or family *Dipodidae*.

Co. ut. J-mouse, a N. Amer. rodent of the genus *Dipodomys*, one of the pouched mice or kangaroo-rats of the South-western U.S. and Mexico.

Jerre, in good *jerre*, altered *f.* GOODYEAR, *q. v.* SCOTT.

Jerred; see *JERID*.

Jeremiad (dʒe-rɪ-mi-əd), Also *-ade*. 1780. [a. F. *jeremiade*, *f.* *Jeremie*, L. *Jeremias* Jeremiah, in reference to his Lamentations in the O.T.] A lamentation; a wailing or speech in a strain of grief or distress; a doleful complaint, a complaining trade.

I could sit down, and mourn, and utter doleful Jeremiads without end *HELPS*.

Jerfalcon, etc., obs. *f.* GERFALCON, etc.

Jericho (dʒe-rɪ-ko), 1635. [A town in Palestine; see 2 Sam. x. 5.] Used in slang or colloq. phrases for a place of retirement or concealment, or a place far out of the way.

Let them all goe to J., And ne're be seen againe 1638.

Jerid, *jerred* (dʒe-rɪd), *sb.* Also *jerreed*, *jerred*, etc. 1662. [Arab.] A wooden javelin, about five feet long, used in games by Persian, Turkish, and Arabian horsemen. Also, a game in which this is used. Hence †*Jerid v. intr.*, to throw the *jerid* 1698.

Jerk (dʒɜːk), *sb.* 1555. [App. echoic; see also *YERK*.] †1. A stripe, a lash -1796; *fig.* a lash of sarcasm -1741. 2. A sharp sudden pull, throw, push, thrust, or twist 1575-*b.* (in pl. *the jerks*). Involuntary spasmodic movements of the limbs or features, esp. resulting from religious excitement 1805. 3. *fig.* A short sharp witty speech; a sally 1588. 74. A short abrupt series of notes (of a bird) -1794.

2. His Jade gave him a Jerk B. Jons. 6. These Methodist's sets people crazy with the jerks 1874. 3. Sir, use your jerks and quillies at the bar *BROWNE*.

Jerk, *sb.* 1799. [*f.* *JERK v.* 2; see also *JERKY sb.* 2.] Jerked meat, charqui.

Jerk (dʒɜːk), *v.* 1550. [App. echoic; see *JERK sb.* 1.] †1. *trans.* To strike with or as with a whip, switch, or wand -1709; *figs.* To lash with satire or ridicule -1710. 2. To move (anything) by a sharp sudden motion to *gi e a* *thin* *et* push pull or

twist to 1589. *b.* To throw or toss with a quick sharp motion 1786. 3. *fig.* To utter (words or sounds) abruptly, or sharply and shortly 1602. 4. *intr.* To give a jerk; to jerk a bow or nod, to move with a jerk 1606. *b.* To move the limbs or features spasmodically 1874. 75. *intr.* To sneer, carp, gird -1704. 76. *intr.* To utter a short sharp abrupt series of notes -1773. 2. He jerked the horse's mouth roughly 1875. 4. The door jerked open 1833. 5. You must be jerking at the times, forsooth 1843.

Jerk (dʒɜːk), *v.* 1707. Also *†jirk*. [Corrupted from American Sp. *charquear*, *f.* *charque*, *charqui*, ad. Quichua (Peruv.) *cecharqui* 'dried flesh, unsalted, in long strips'.] *trans.* To cure (meat, esp. beef) by cutting it into long thin slices and drying it in the sun.

Jerker (dʒɜːkər), 1596. [*f.* *JERK v.* 1 + *-ER*.] 1. One who jerks, esp. from religious excitement. 2. U.S. A fish, the river-chub, *Hypentostis kentuckiensis*, also called *hornyhead* 1884.

Jerker, variant of *JERQUER*.

Jerkin 1 (dʒɜːkɪn), *arch.* or *Hist.* 1519. [?] A close-fitting jacket, jersey, or short coat, often made of leather. Buil used *dial.* for a waistcoat, an under vest, or a loose jacket.

†**Jerkin** 2, 1539. [? *dim.* of *jer* in *jerfalcon*, GERFALCON.] The male of the gerfalcon.

†**Jerkin** 3, *sb.* or *a.* 1612. In *J. beef* = jerked beef (see *JERK v.* 2) -1657.

Jerkin-head, 1842. [? for *jerking*, from *JERK v.* 1] *Arch.* (See quot.)

'A form of roofing which is half-gable, half-hip. The gable generally goes as high as the ties of the couple, above which the roof is hipped off' (*Chambers' Encycl.* V. 697).

Jerky (dʒɜːki), *a.* and *sb.* 1 1858. [*f.* *JERK sb.* 1 + *-Y*.] A. *adj.* Characterized by jerks or sudden abrupt or twitching movements; often *fig.* spasmodic

Talkers that have what may be called j. minds 1858 A. style 1887. Hence *Jerklily adv.*, *Jerkliness*. B. *sb.* A springless wagon. U.S. 1884.

Jerky, *sb.* 2 U.S. 1890. [ad. American Sp. *charqui*, *charque*; see *CHARQUI* and *JERK v.* 1] Jerked beef.

Jeru, obs. sp. of *GERM*, in various words.

Jeroboam (dʒe-rɔ-bəʊ-əm), 1816. [So called in allusion to *Jeroboam* 'a mighty man of valour' (1 Kings xi. 28), 'who made Israel to sin' (xiv. 16)] A large bowl or goblet; a very large wine-bottle.

Jeronymite, var. of *HIERONYMITE*.

Jeropiga, *-pigia*, var. of *GEROPIGA*.

Jerque (dʒɜːk), *v.* Also *†jirk*. 1819. [Referred to *It. cercare* to search, but historical evidence is wanting.] *trans.* To search (a vessel) for unentered goods; to examine or search a ship's papers in order to ascertain whether the captain's and the customs officer's lists of cargo agree, and to see that all the cargo has been duly entered and described.

Jerquer (dʒɜːkər), 1681. [See *prec.* vb.] A custom-house officer, a searcher; in the London Custom House, A clerical officer who examines and checks a ship's papers, to see that all the cargo has been duly entered and described.

Jerry (dʒe-rɪ), *sb.* 1834. [Familiar var. of *Jeremy* or *Jeremiah*.] 1. A machine for shearing cloth 1833. 2. Short for *J. shop*: A low beer-house 1834. 3. Short for *J. hat*: A round felt hat 1841. 4. Short for *JERRY-BUILDER* 1890.

Jerry, *a.* 1882. [prob. short for *JERRY-BUILT*.] Constructed unsubstantially of bad materials.

Jerry-builder, 1882. [?] A speculating builder who 'runs up' unsubstantially built houses of inferior materials. So *Jerry-built*.

Jerry-built *a.* built unsubstantially of bad materials; built to sell.

Jersey 1 (dʒe-rɪ), 1583. The name of the largest of the Channel Islands; used *attrib.* and *ellipt.* 1. *attrib.* Of Jersey; of Jersey worsted. 2. *sb.* a. Jersey knitted work; Jersey worsted; worsted generally 1587. †*b.* Wool that has been combed and is ready for spinning -1790. 3. A woollen knitted close-fitting tunic, with short or long sleeves worn either as an outer tunic or as an under-shirt or under vest

1836. 4. One of a breed of cattle of the Channel Islands; a cow of the island of Jersey 1881. *Jersey* 2. U.S. 1770. = New Jersey.

Jert, *sb.*, *v.* Now *dial.* 1540. = *JERK sb.* 1, 2 1

Jerusalem (dʒe-rʊ-sə-ləm), 1615. The city in Palestine so named, the Holy City. Hence *attrib.* or *ellipt.* J. letters, letters or symbols tattooed on the arm or body in memory of a visit or pilgrimage to J.; J. pony, a donkey (in reference to Christ's riding into J. on an ass) See also *ARTICHOKE*, *CROSS*, etc.

Jervine (dʒɜːvɪn) 1838. [Formerly also *jermina*; *f.* Sp. *jerma* the poisonous root of *Veratrum*.] *Chem.* An alkaloid occurring together with veratrine, in the roots of *Veratrum album* and *V. viride*. Also called *jermina*

Jess (dʒes), *sb.*; in pl. *jesses* (dʒe-ses) [ME. *ges*, a. OF. *ges* (*gez*, *geiz*) nom., sing and pl., of *get*, mod. F. *jet* cast, *JET sb.* 3:—L. *jacus* throw, cast, *f.* *jacere* to throw.] A short strap of leather, silk, etc., fastened round each of the legs of a hawk used in falconry; usually bearing on its free end a small ring or *varvel* to which the swivel of the leash is attached

Also *fig.*

Their talk was all of training, terms of art, Diet and seeling, jesses, leash and lure *TENNISON*. Hence *Jess v. trans.* to put the jesses on (a hawk) 1860

Jessamine, var. of *JASMINE*, *q. v.*

†**Jessamy**, 1633 [Corruption of *jessamine*] 1. = *JASMINE* 1. -1733. 2. A dandy, *lop* See *JEMMY* *sb.* -1802.

Jessant (dʒe-sənt), *a.* 1572. [In sense 1, a. OF. *gesant* (later *gisant*) lying, pr. pple of *gisser*.—L. *jacere* to lie. In sense 2, ?.] *Her* 1. Said of a charge represented as lying over another and partly covering it 1610. 2. Said when an animal is represented with a branch flower, etc. in its mouth or as if issuing from it

2. *Jessant* stands between the names of the two charges, e. g. a *hart* j. a *branch of dillany*.

Jesse (dʒe-sɪ), 1456. [Name of the father of David (2 Sam. xvi. 12)] A genealogical tree representing the genealogy of Christ from 'the root of Jesse' (cf. Isa. xi. 1); used in churches as a decoration for a wall, window, vestment, etc., or in the form of a large branched candlestick; *attrib.* J. window.

Jessed (dʒes-t), *a.* 1610. [*f.* *Jess sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*.] Of a hawk: Furnished with or wearing jesses; in *Her.* having the jesses of a specified tincture.

Jest (dʒest), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *geste*, *jesta*, ad. L. *gesta*; see *GEST sb.* 1, of which this is a var. sp.] †1. A notable deed or action -1604

2. A narrative of e. plots; orig. in verse ME. only. †3. An idle tale -1620. 4. A mocking speech; a taunt, a jeer. Also A piece of raillery or banter 1548. 5. A saying (or *transf.* recital) intended to excite laughter, a witticism, joke 1551. 6. A trifling sport fun 1551. 7. *Jeating*, merriment; ridicule 1597. 8. A jocular affair 1732. 9. A sportive action, prank, or frolic; a practical joke. Now *rare*. 1556. 10. A pageant, masque, masquerade -1601. 9. A laughing-stock 1598

1. *Setting* further the jestes, actes and deedes, of the nobilitie *HALL*. 4. Too bitter is thy jest *SHAKS* 5. Let not thy laughter handell thy owne *J. QUARLES* 6. a. His eyes do drop no teares: his prayres are a jest *SHAKS*. b. Alas poore Yorck, a fellow of a finite jest *SHAKS*. c. Life is a j., and all things shew it *GAY*. 7. Hold the sweetest jest *SHAKS* 9. Why then make sport at me, then let me be your test *SHAKS*

Jest (dʒest), *v.* 1526. [*f.* *prec.* = *GEST v.* 1, of which this is a var. sp.] *x. intr.* To utter gibes or taunts; to scoff, jeer, mock *b. trans.* To jeer at, to ridicule; to banter 1741

2. *intr.* To trifle 1530. 3. *intr.* To make witty or humorous remarks, to joke 1553. †*b. intr.* To sport oneself -1632.

2. Verily I do not jest with you; there came news from him last night *SHAKS*. 3. Because Mirth is agreeable, another thinks fit eternally to j. *SHAKS* b. As gentle, and as socond, as to jest, Go I to fight *SHAKS*

Jest-book (dʒe-stbʊk), 1750. [*f.* *JEST sb.*] A book of jests or amusing stories.

Jester (dʒe-stər), ME. [var. sp. of *GESTTR*, or *f.* *JEST v.* + *-ER*.] 1. A professional reciter of *romances* (*arch.*) 2. A mum

balloon or esp. one tained in a prince's court or noble s *house*

hold 1570. 3. One who jests, or speaks or acts in jest; a joker 1570.

4. A small whole length of Arches, the King's f. H. WALKER. 3. Jesters do off pious Prophets SNAPS.

Jestful, *a.* 1831. [FVL.] Full of jesting.

Jesting (dže'stɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1526. [f. JEST v. + -ING.] The action of JEST v.; pleasantry; trifling; ridicule.

J., said Arcite, suits but ill with pain DRYDEN.

Jesting, *pph. a.* 1551. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That jests; jocular; trifling; +jeering.

What is Truth; said J. Pilate BACON. +Jestingly *adv.* 1563.

Jesuit, *rare.* 1582. [IST.] = next -1645.

Jesuit (dže'zuit), *sb.* Also +tite. 1550.

[ad mod. L. *Jesuita*, f. *Jesus* + *-ita*; see -ITE.]

1. A member of the 'Society of Jesus', a Roman Catholic order founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534.

The object of the Society was to support and defend the Roman Church against the 16th-c. Reformers, and to propagate the faith among the heathen. The stringent organization of the order soon made it very powerful. Its secret power, and the casuistical principles maintained by many of its representatives, and generally ascribed to the body as a whole, have rendered its name odious not only in English, but in French and other languages, and have given rise to sense 2, and to the opprobrious sense attached to *Jesuitical*, *Jesuitry*, and other derivatives.

2. A transf. A dissembling person; a prevaricator 1640. 3. A dress worn by ladies in the 18th century, a kind of indoor morning gown 1767.

4. *attrib. or adj.* That is a Jesuit; of or belonging to the Society of Jesus; Jesuitical 1660.

5. The diabolical agents by the name of Jesuits STURGES. Teach Jesuits that have travell'd far, to Lye, Teach Fire to burn, and Winds to blow COWLEY.

6. To humble the pride of some Jesuits, who call themselves Quakers 1777.

Comb. (genitival) Jesuits' bark, the bark of species of *Cinchona*, Peruvian bark (introduced into Europe from the Jesuit Missions in S. America); Jesuits' drops, 'name given to a preparation of garlic, Peruvian balsam, and sarsaparilla' (Mayne); Jesuits' nut, the seed of *Trapa natans*; +Jesuits' powder, an old name for powdered Peruvian bark; Jesuits' tea, an infusion of the leaves of *Psoralea glandulosa*, a S. Amer. leguminous shrub.

+Jesuit, *v.* 1600. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *intr.* To act the Jesuit (*rare*) 2. *trans.* To make a Jesuit of -1645. 3. To dose with Jesuits' bark (*nonce-used*). HARVEY.

+Jesuited, *a.* 1600. [f. JESUIT *sb.* or *v.* + ED.] Made or become a Jesuit; imbued with the principles or character of the Jesuits; Jesuitical -1834.

Jesuitess (dže'zuitis). 1600. [f. JESUIT *sb.* + -ESS.] A female Jesuit; one of an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits, but suppressed by Pope Urban VIII.

Jesuitic, *adj.* (dže'zuitik, -il), *a.* 1600. [f. as prec. + -IC, -ICAL.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Jesuits; belonging to the Society of Jesus; Jesuit. 2. Dissembling; practising equivocation or mental reservation of truth 1613. Hence Jesuitically *adv.* 1600.

Jesuitism (dže'zuitiz'm). 1609. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] 1. The principles or practice of the Jesuits. 2. Principles or practice such as those ascribed to the Jesuits; Jesuitry 1613. 3. A Jesuitical quibble or equivocation (*rare*) 1749.

Jesuitize (dže'zuitaiz), *v.* 1614. [See 12L.] 1. *intr.* To play the Jesuit; to propound Jesuitical doctrines. 2. *trans.* To imbue with Jesuit principles 1679.

Jesuitry (dže'zuitri). 1830. [f. JESUIT *sb.* + -RY.] Subtle casuistry or prevarication; the doctrine that the end justifies the means.

Jesús (dže'zús). ME. [a. L. *Jesus*, a. Gr. *Iēsoús*, ad. late Heb. or Aramaic *Jeshua*, for earlier *Jehoshua* or *Joshua* (explained as 'Jah (or Jahveh) is salvation'), a frequent Jewish personal name.

During the ME period regularly used in its OF. (objective) form *Jesu* (*Jesu*). The (L. nom.) form *Jesus* (*Jesús*) was rare in ME, but became the regular Eng. form in 16th c. In later use, *Jesu* occurs in hymns, rarely in nom. or obj., but frequently in the vocative.

1. The name of the Founder of Christianity.

2. A figure or representation of Jesus Christ.

3. A CRUCIFIX or ECCE HOMO or an emblem or device such as the IHS c. c. 1487

o Ger Kōlo o (F) pecu u (Ger) Māler

u (F) dune v (carl) e → (here) e (A) em f (F) farre o (for) tem earth

1. Euer soo - come lorde Jesu TINDALE Rev. xvii. 20 [so Cov., *Grant B.*; *Geneva*, *Eps.*, etc. *Iesus*]. Jesu, lover of my soul C. WESLEY.

Jet (džet), *sb.* 1 and a. ME. [a. OF. *jaet*, *jaet* (F. *jaïs*) :- L. *gagātis*, a. Gr. *γαγάτης*; see GAGATE.]

A. *sb.* 1. A hard compact black form of lignite, taking a brilliant polish. It is used in making toys, buttons, etc., and attracts light bodies when electrified by rubbing. +b. A piece of jet -1607. +2. Black marble -1648. 3. The colour of jet; a deep glossy black 1450.

x. b. Your lustre too'll... Draw courtship to you, as jet doth straws B. JOVS. 3. The pansy freaked with jet MINT.

B. *attrib. or adj.* 1. Made or consisting of jet 1444. 2. Of the colour of jet 1716. b. *spec. in j.* ant, a kind of ant (*Formica fuliginosa*); +wood, ebony 1607.

1. *fig. j.* memories (only attracting straws and chaff unto them) FULLER. *Comb.* j.-coal, cannel coal.

+Jet, *sb.* 2 ME. [app. *jet* = F. *jet* throw, cast, for CAST *sb.* in certain senses.] 1. A device, a contrivance, ME only. 2. Fashion, style, mode, manner -1526.

2. *Phr. Of the new j. of the best j.*, etc.

Jet (džet), *sb.* 3 See also JUT *sb.* 2 1610

[Partly from JET *v.* 2 (and *v.* 1); partly from senses of F. *jet*, *v.* to throw, cast.] +1. = JETTY *sb.* 2. G. FLETCHER. +2. A dart, spring, 'sprint' H. MORE (1647). +3. An affected jerk of the body; a swagger -1719. 4. A stream of water or other liquid shot forward or thrown upwards (either in a spurt or continuously), esp. from a small orifice, hence, any similar emission of steam, gas, or (rarely) of solid bodies 1606. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 5. A spout or nozzle for emitting water, gas, etc. 1825. 6. *Metal-casting.* a. A channel or tube for pouring molten metal into a mould. b. The projecting piece of metal left at the end of a type in casting, and subsequently broken off 1875. 7. A large ladle 1620.

Comb. j.-break, the mark left, as on a metal type, by a jet or spurt when removed after casting; +pump, a pump in which fluid is impelled by a jet of air, steam, etc.

Jet, *sb.* 4 1748. [By-form of GIST, a. Law Fr. *gist* (mod. *git*), in the phr. *action gist* or *git* 'action lies', taken subst.] = GIST *sb.* 2

+Jet, *v.* 1 [ME. *gette*, *it* (e, app. a. Anglo-Fr. *gett-re*, in 15th c. Fr. *getter*, *jetter*, mod. *jeter* to throw, cast, etc.; but the senses are those of L. *jacitare* se, *jacurū* to boast, brag, vaunt oneself, etc.)]

1. *intr.* To walk or move about in an ostentatious manner; to strut, swagger. Often with *up* and *down*. -1669. b. To caper, to trip -1700. 2. *intr.* To stroll -1777. 3. *trans.* To traverse ostentatiously 1530-1581.

x. The Pharisee, he goeth jetting bolt upright UDALL. Mistress Mink jets it as gingerly as if she were dancing the Canaries NASH.

II. 1. *intr.* To vaunt, to brag -1664. 2. *intr.* To revel, rollover, riot -1640.

Jet (džet), *v.* 2 1588. [a. F. *jeter* :- late L. or Com. Rom. type **jettare* :- *jacitare* unexplained alteration of cl. L. *jacitare*, freq. of *jacere* to throw, cast.]

1. *tr.* *intr.* To project, protrude, jut. Const. *out*, *over*. -1762. +b. *intr.* (*transf.*) To encroach on or upon -1636. +2. *trans.* To build out (part of a house, etc.); to cause to project -1714.

x. b. Insulting tyranny begins to jet Upon the innocent and lawless throne SHAKS.

II. 1. To throw, cast, toss. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1639. +2. *intr.* To spring, hop, bound, dart -1827. +3. *intr.* To jolt or jog -1676. +4. Of a bird; To jerk the tail up and down -1783.

2. Like as the haggard... Jets oft from perch to perch QUARLES.

III. 1. *intr.* To spout or spurt forth; to issue in a jet or jets 1692. 2. *trans.* To emit in a jet or jets 1708.

a. Conflicting tides that... high their mingled billows J. SCOTT.

Jet-black, *a.* 1475. Black like jet; glossy black.

Jet d'eau (žed'o). Pl. jets d'eau (žed'o). 1706. [F. = 'jet of water'.] An ornamental set of water ding room fountain or pipe be fountain o p p e f o m wh ch this sines.

Jetsam (džetsām). 1491. [Orig. *jetson*, syncopated f. *jettison*, JETTISON, but soon perverted to *jetsamite*, *jetsam*.] Goods thrown overboard to lighten a ship in distress (and afterwards washed ashore).

The last clause is no part of the etymological meaning, which should be 'that which has been thrown overboard to save the ship', without reference to whether it sinks or floats. Recent Law-books take the word as 'that which is thrown or cast ashore by the sea'. Spelman and Blackstone, as 'merchandise thrown overboard and sunk in the sea'. Both explanations evidently arose in the attempt to distinguish *jetsam* from *flotsam*.

+Jetteau (džet'o). 1705. A form confusing It. *gettio* (d'acqua) and F. *jet d'eau*: see JLI D'EAU -1763.

+Jetter. [ME. *gettou*, a. AF. **gettou* = (in form) OF. *gettou*, -our, -eur, etc. :- pop. L. *jettatorum* = cl. L. *jactatorum* boaster, braggart from *jactare*; see JUT *v.* 1.] One who boasts, vaunts, or makes an ostentatious display a braggadocio, bully, 'blade', 'spark' -1611.

Jettison (džetisən), *sb.* ME. [a. AF. *gettison*, in OF. *gettison* :- L. *jactationem* action of throwing; see JET *v.* 2 and -ISON. See also JETSAM.] *Maritime Law.* The action of throwing goods overboard, esp. to lighten a ship in distress. b. *fig.* Throwing overboard 1887. Hence *Jettison v.* to throw overboard, esp. to lighten a ship in distress 1843.

Jetton (džetən). 1762. [a. F. *jeton*, f. *jeter* to cast, to cast up (accounts), etc., see JET *v.* 2.] A counter of metal, ivory, etc., formerly used in casting up accounts and in card playing. Also applied to medals and tokens.

Jetty (džeti), *sb.* Also +jettee. See also JUTTY. [ME. *gettiy*, etc., a. OF. *gett*, *jette* subst. use of pa. pple. fem. of *jeter* to throw see JET *v.* 2. Occas. written as F., *jette*.] 1. A mole, pier, or the like, constructed at the entrance of a harbour, or running out into the sea or a lake, so as to defend the harbour or coast; any similar structure. b. A projecting part of a wharf. Also *transf.* and *fig.* +2. A projecting part of a building, esp. an overhanging upper story -1677. +3. A bulwark or bastion -1867.

Comb. j.-head, that part of a wharf which projects beyond the rest, esp. the front of a wharf, whose side forms one of the cheeks of a wet or dry dock.

Jetty (džeti), *a.* 1477. [f. JET *sb.* 1 + -Y.] 1. Of the colour of jet; jet-black; also *adv.* 2. Of the nature of jet 1875. Hence *Jettyness*.

+Jetty, *a.* 2 [f. JET *sb.* 3 or *v.* 2 + -Y.] Swelling. CHAPMAN.

Jetty (džeti), *v.* 1449. [f. JETTY *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To cause to project, furnish with projections. +2. *intr.* To project, jut -1615. 3. To furnish with a jetty 1889.

Jeu (žə). Pl. *jeux* (žə). [F. :- L. *jeu* from JOKE.] The French for 'play' or 'game', occurring in *jeu d'esprit* (žə d'espri), a play or playful action in which some cleverness is displayed; now usu., a witty or humorous trifle 1712; *jeu de mots* (žə də mɔ), a play on words, a pun 1823.

Jew (žə), *sb.* [ME. *gyu*, *giu*, *iu*, *iuw* (e, etc., a. OF. *gyu*, *gyu*, *giu*, earlier *juen*, etc. :- L. *judaeus* (nom. -us) Jew; in later F. *juif*, fem. *juive*. L. *judaeus* was a. Gr. *ioudaios*, f. Aramaic *yehūdāi*, corresp. to Heb. *yehūdāi* Jew, f. *yehūdāh* Judah, name of a Hebrew patriarch and the tribe descended from him.] 1. A person of Hebrew race; an Israelite. (Orig. a Hebrew of the kingdom of Judah; later, any Israelite who adhered to the worship of Jehovah as conducted at Jerusalem.) 2. *transf.* Applied to a grasping or extortionate usurer, or a trader who drives hard bargains or deals craftily 1606. 3. *attrib. or as adj.* That is a Jew, Jewish, as *Jew boy*, etc.; of or relating to Jews, as *Jew bill*, etc. 1613.

x. What is the reason? I am a Jew; Hath not a Jew eyes? SHAKS. You forget Lady Lilac's as rich as a J. BYRON. *Jew's eye* - something valued highly. Pictures. Each 'worth a Jew's eye' 1844. 2. Jacob is a regular J., and practises all sorts of tricks and wiles COLERIDGE.

Comb. J.-ball, insufficient bail; -baiting *sb.* [see Ger. *Judenhetze*], systematic harrying of Jews; -bush, the Mith plant - Hazard, a large board, *Asaphide* or b G. al Combs. J.

a plant of the genus J

or the resin obtained from it (storax or benzoin); *Jews' houses*, remains of ancient tin-smelting furnaces in Cornwall; *Jews' thorn* = *Christ's thorn*.

Jew, *v. colloq.* 1845. [f. *JEW sb.* (sense 2).] *trans.* To cheat or overreach.

Jewel (dʒiˈwɛl), *sb.* [M.E. *juēl*, *juwels*, *juall*, etc.; a. AF. *juēl*, *juēl* = OF. *juēl* (mod.F. *joyau*); *—*L. **juocale*, f. *focus* play.]

1. An article of value used for adornment, usu. of the person; a costly ornament, esp. one made of gold, silver, or precious stones. *Obs.* in gen. sense. 2. An ornament worn as the badge of an order, or as a mark of distinction or honour 1673. 3. A precious stone, a gem; esp. one worn as an ornament. (The prevailing mod. sense.) 1590. 4. *Watch-making*. A precious stone, usu. a ruby, used for a pivot-hole, on account of its resistance to wear 1825. 5. *fig.* A precious thing or person; a 'treasure', a 'gem' ME. 14. *Naut.* A heavy ring, used to press together the two parts of a cable or rope which is laid round an article and then rove through the ring. Also attrib. 1755

1. Heere, where this Jewell for me, tis my picture SHAKS. 2. A Jewell rich he found that was a Ruby of right perfect hew SPENSER. *Comb.* *j.-hole* (i.e. *watch-making*), a hole drilled in a jewel for a pivot. 3. Oh, 'tis a j. of a husband DRYDEN.

Jewel, *v.* 1601. [f. *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To furnish or adorn with jewels. 2. *Watch-making*. To fit with jewels for the pivot-holes. *Usu.* in *pa. ppl.* 1804. 3. *fig.* To bedeck as with jewels 1850.

1. b. A gold hunting watch . . . d in four holes 1844. **Jewel-block**. 1769 *Naut.* The name given to each of two small blocks suspended at the extremities of the main and fore-topsail yards, through which the halyards of the standing-sails are passed.

Jewel-house. 1473. A house, building, or chamber in which jewels are kept. Now rare. 2. *spec.* The room in the Tower of London in which the crown jewels are kept.

Jeweller, -eler (dʒiˈwɛlə). ME. [a. AF. *juēler* = OF. *juēlier*, f. *juēl*; in mod.F. *joaillier*.] A maker of jewels; a dealer in jewels or jewellery.

Jewellery, *jewelry* (dʒiˈwɛləri, dʒiˈwɛləri). ME. [a. OF. *juēlerie*, f. *juēl*, *juēl*; see *JEWEL* and *-ERY*. In mod.Eng. app. from *JEWELLER*, and from *JEWEL*; see *-ERY* and *-RY*.] Jewellers' work, gems or ornaments made or sold by jewellers, jewels collectively, or as a form of adornment. Also *fig.*

In commercial use commonly spelt *jewellery*. The pronoun, with three syllables is usual with both forms. **Jewess** (dʒiˈwɛs). ME. [f. *JEW sb.* + *-ESS*.] A female Jew; a Jewish woman.

Jew-fish. 1697. [app. f. *JEW sb.* + *FISH*.] A name given to various fishes, chiefly of the family *Serranidae*.

The Jew-fish I judge so called by the English, because it hath Scales and Fins, therefore a clean Fish, according to the Levitical Law DAMPRA.

Jewish, -ise, var. *JUICE Obs.*, judgement.

Jewish (dʒiˈʃ), *a.* 1546. [f. *JEW sb.* + *-ISH*.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of, the Jews; Israelitish, Hebrew. Also *fig.*

fig. You ask a J. price for it, Mr. Graves THACKERAY. Hence *Jewishly adv.* -ness.

Jew-ism. 1579. [f. *JEW sb.* + *-ISM*.] The religious system of the Jews; Judaism -1800.

Jewry (dʒiˈwɛri). ME. [a. AF. *juerie* = OF. *juerie* (mod. *juiverie*); see *JEW* and *-ERY*.] 1. The land of the Jews, Judea; occas. = Palestine. *Obs.* or arch. 2. The Jews' quarter in a town or city; the Ghetto (Hence *Old Jewry* in London) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* ME. 3. The Jewish religion -1552. 4. The Jewish people, race, nation, or community; the Jews collectively ME.

2. In Jewry is God knowne; his name is greater in Israel BERTZ (Great) Ps. lxxvi.

Jew's ear. 1544. [Error tr. of med.L. *auricula Judae* Judas's ear; so called from its shape, and from its being often found on the elder, on which tree Judas is said to have hanged himself.] An edible cup-shaped fungus (*Hirneola* or *Exidia Auricula-Judae*), formerly in repute as a medicine.

Jews' harp, *Jew's-harp*. (Also occas. w. small j.) 584 [var. of *JEW'S TRUMP* q.v.]

1. A musical instrument, consisting of an elastic steel tongue fixed at one end to a small lyre-shaped frame of brass or iron, and bent at the other end at right angles; it is played by holding the frame between the teeth and striking the free end of the metal tongue with the finger, variations of tone being produced by altering the size and shape of the cavity of the mouth. Called also *Jews' trump*. 2. *Naut.* 'The shackle for joining a chain-cable to the anchor-ring' (Smyth) 1750.

Jews' stone, *Jewstone*. 1617. [tr. med.L. *lapis Judaicus*.] 1. The fossil spine of a large sea-urchin, found in Syria, formerly used in medicine. ? *Obs.* 1633. 2. A crystallized form of iron pyrites (also called *marcasite*), formerly used as a gem. ? *Obs.* 1617. 3. A local name for hard unmanageable rocks 1803.

Jews' trump, *Jew's-trump*. Now rare 1545 [Earlier than *Jews' harp*. In Scotland and N. of England called simply *TRUMP*, agreeing with the Fr. name *trompe*, now displaced by *guitarde*. The first element was certainly *Jews* from the first. The attribution to the Jews occurs only in English.] = *Jews' HARP* 1. 7b. Applied to a usurer. CHAPMAN. [Jezzeil (dʒɛˈzɛɪl), -ɪl]. *E. Ind.* 1838. [Pers. *jaz-i'l*.] A long and heavy Afghan musket.

Jezzeil (dʒɛˈzɛɪl). 1558. Name of the infamous wife of Ahab, king of Israel (1 Kings xvi. 31, etc.); hence, a wicked abandoned woman, or a woman who paints her face.

Jib (dʒɪb), *sb.* 1661. [Abbrev. of *gibbet*, as being hung from the mast-head.] 1. *Naut.* A triangular stay-sail stretching from the outer end of the jib-boom to the fore-topmast head in large ships, and from the bowsprit to the mast-head in smaller craft. *a. dial.* The under lip (in phr. *to hang the j.*). Also, the mouth, face, or nose. 1825.

1. *Flying j.*, a second sail of similar shape set before the jib on the *flying jib-boom*; in some large vessels as many as six jibs are carried, the outermost being the *jib of jibs*. Phr. *The cut of one's j.* (colloq.), one's personal appearance, countenance, or look; if she disliked what the sailor calls the cut of their j. SCOTT. *Comb.* *j.-guy*, a stout rope which supports the jib-boom; *halyard*, the halyard for raising and lowering the j.; *header*, a top-sail shaped like a j.; *stay*, the stay on which the j. is set; *-traveller*, a circular iron hoop, with a hook and shackle, used to haul out the tack of the j.

Jib (dʒɪb), *sb.* 1764. [app. abbrev. of *gibbet*.] The projecting arm of a crane; also, the boom of a derrick. *Comb.* *j.-crane*, a crane fitted with a j.

Jib (dʒɪb), *sb.* 1801. [f. *JIB v.*] 1. The action of jibbing; a state of standstill. 2. A jibbing horse, a jubber 1843.

Jib (dʒɪb), *v.* 1. Also *gibb*, *jibb*; see also *GYBE v.* 1691. [Etym. obscure.] 1. *trans.* To pull (a sail or yard) round from one side of a vessel to the other, as in tacking, etc. 2. *intr.* Of a sail, etc.: *GYBE v.* 1. 1719. 3. *trans.* Of other things: To swing round 1801.

Jib, *v.* 2. Also *jibb*, rarely *gibb*. 1811. [?] 1. *intr.* Of a horse, etc. To stop and refuse to go on; to move restively backwards or sideways. 2. *fig.* To stop short, draw back, back out 1812. 3. To start aside; to shy at 1882.

1. A backward swain is like a jibbing horse 1862. Hence *Jibber sb.*, a horse that jibs.

Jibbah, Egyptian form of *JUBBAH*.

Jibber, *v.* 1824. [Related to *JABBER* and *GIBBER*.] *intr.* To speak rapidly and inarticulately.

Jib-boom. 1748. [f. *JIB sb.* 1 + *BOOM sb.*] *Naut.* A spar run out from the end of the bowsprit, to which the tack of the jib is lashed, and beyond which is sometimes extended the *flying jib-boom*.

Jib-door. 1800. [?] A door flush with the wall in which it stands, and usually made indistinguishable from it.

Jibe (dʒɪb), *v.* U.S. Also *gibe*. 1813. [?] *intr.* To chime in (with); to agree.

Jibe, var. of *GIBE sb.* and *v.*, *GYBE v.*

Jiffy (dʒɪfɪ). *colloq.* 1785. [?] A very short space of time; e.g. in a jiffy. Also *Jiff* 1797.

Jig (dʒɪg), *sb.* 1560. [Origin uncertain. App. not conn. w. OF *gigne* a kind of stringed ent.] A lively rapid springy kind

of dance. 2. The music for such a dance, a rapid lively dance-tune; *spec.* one in triple rhythm (usually 6-8 or 12-8) 1588. 3. A song or ballad of lively, jocular, or mocking (often scurrilous) character -1673. 4. A light performance of a lively or comical character, given at the end, or in the interval, of a play -1728. 5. A piece of sport, a joke, a trifle; a trick 1592. 6. A name for various mechanical contrivances and simple machines often merely with the sense 'dodge', 'device', 'contrivance'. *spec.* b. A contrivance for jiggling or dressing ore by shaking it up jerkily in a fluid medium (see *JIG v.* 5) 1877. c. *Coal-mining*. A steep tramway on which the loaded trucks as they descend draw up the empty trucks 1866. 7. Applied *loc.* to a horse, a person, etc. 1706.

1. Wooling is hot and hasty like a Scotch jigge SHAKS. 2. They sing to jigs, and dance to church music H. WALPOLE. 4. He's for a ligge, or a tale of Baudry SHAKS. 5. Phr. *The j. is up* = the game is up (now *dial.* or *slang*). Her jigs, and her junketings, and her tears THACKERAY.

Comb. *j.-pin*, a pin used by miners to hold the turn-beams, and prevent them from turning.

Jig (dʒɪg), *v.* Also *igig*. 1588. [Closely related to *JIG sb.* (q.v.).] 1. *a. trans.* To sing or play as a jig, or in the style of a jig (see *JIG sb.* 2, 3). ? *Obs.* 2. *trans.* To dance (a jig or other lively dance) 1719. 3. *intr.* To dance a jig; to dance in a rapid jerky fashion 1672. 4. *intr.* To move up and down or to and fro with a rapid jerky motion 1604. 5. *trans.* To jerk to and fro or up and down 1710. 6. 3. *intr.* To move in unison with; to agree, 'jump', chime with (rare) 1838. 7. 4. *trans.* To put off with a trick. FORD. 5. To dress (ore) by shaking it under water in a sieve or box with perforated bottom, or the like 1778. 6. To shape an earthen vessel with a jigger (see *JIGGER sb.* 1, 4) 1855. 7. In *Well-boring*, to bore with the aid of a spring-pole, which jerks up the rods and drill after the stroke. (U.S.)

1. To ligge off a tune at the tongues end SHAKS. b. While this brave Carmagnole dance has hardly jugged itself out CARLYLE. 2. *Humd.* m. 1. 190.

Jigger (dʒɪɡə), *sb.* 1675 [Partly f. *JIG v.*; partly 2.] 1. One who jigs or dances a jig. Also, A 'guy' (*dial.*). 2. *Naut.* a. A small tackle consisting of a double and a single block and a fall, esp. one used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship 1726. b. A small sail 1831. c. Short for *jigger-mast* 1880. d. A small vessel of the smack type furnished with a 'jigger' sail (see b) 1860. 3. *Minng.* a. One who jigs ore (*JIG v.* 5). b. An apparatus for dressing ore, consisting of a sieve, or a box with holes, which is shaken up and down in water, or into which water is forced 1778. 4. A name for various mechanical contrivances; e.g. a *Pottery*. A horizontal lathe used in china-making 1825. 5. A loose chain used as a warehouse crane. 1891. c. *Billiards*. A slang name for the rest 1847. d. A small roller or set of rollers fitted in a suspended oscillating frame, for graining leather 1883. e. *Printing*. A guide-mark used by compositors f. *Wireless*. An oscillation transformer 1902. g. *Golf*. A short iron-headed club used for approach 1893.

Comb. *j.-mast* (*Naut.*), (a) a small mast at the stern, on which a j (sense 2 b) is hoisted; (b) the aftermost mast of a four-masted merchant ship, -tackled (*Naut.*) = sense 2 a; -yard (*Naut.*), a yard on which the j. (sense 2 b) is extended.

Jigger (dʒɪɡə), *sb.* 1781. [Corruption of *CHIGGE*.] 1. = *CHIGGE*. 2. Applied in U.S. to various harvest-ticks, e.g. *Lepus americanus* and *L. irroratus*.

Jigger (dʒɪɡə), *v.* 1867. [? freq. of *JIG v.*] *intr.* To make a succession of rapid jerks; said of a fish struggling to free itself.

Jigger, *v.* 2 *slang* or *colloq.* 1837 [?] A vague substitute for a profane oath, esp. in asseverations. (Only in *pass.*)

Jiggery-pokery. *colloq.* 1896. Humbug

Jigget (dʒɪɡət), *v. colloq.* 1687. [dim of *JIG v.*] *intr.* To jig; to hop or skip about; to shake up and down, to fidget.

Jigging (dʒɪɡɪŋ) *vbl sb.* 641. [f. *JIG v.* + *-ING*] The action of *JIG v.* *spec.* m

Mining, the method of dressing ore by the motion of a wire sieve in a vat of water, where the smallest particles pass through the sieve.

Comb. 1. **machine**, a machine for jiggling; = **Jigger** *sb.* 3; **sieve**, a sieve for jiggling ore.

Jiggish (dʒɪgɪʃ), *a.* 1834. [dim. or freq. of **JIG** *v.*] 1. Inclined to jiggling; frivolous, frolicsome 1834. 2. Of the nature of, or suitable for, a jig or light dance.

1. She is never and, and yet not *J.* HABINGTON.

Jiggle (dʒɪɡl), *v.* 1836. [dim. or freq. of **JIG** *v.*] To move backwards and forwards, or up and down, with a light unsteady motion; to move in a rapid succession of slight jerks; to rock lightly (*trans.* and *intr.*). Hence **Jiggle** *sb.* a jiggling movement.

Jiggumbob (dʒɪɡʊmbɒb), *collog.* 1863. [A humorous formation from **JIG** *sb.* or *v.*] = **THINGUMBOB**.

Jig-saw, 1873. [f. **JIG** *v.*] A vertically reciprocating saw used to cut irregular patterns. 7 **puzzle**, a puzzle consisting of a picture mounted on board and cut into irregular pieces.

Jihad, **jehad** (dʒɪhɑːd), 1869. [Arab *jihad*.] A religious war of Mohammedans against unbelievers in Islam, inculcated as a duty by the Koran and traditions. *b. trans.* A war or crusade for or against some doctrine, opinion, etc.; a war to the death.

Jill, var. of **GILL** *sbs.* 3, 4.

Jillet (dʒɪlɪt), *Sc.* 1755 [dim. of name **Jill** or **GILL** (*sb.* 4)]. A giddy or flighty young woman; a jilt; a wench.

Jilt-flirt, var. of **GILL-FLIRT**.

Jilt (dʒɪlt), *sb.* 1672. [In sense 1, perh. contr. f. *gillot*, early f. **JILLIT**. In sense 2, infl. by **JILT** *v.*] 1. A harlot or strumpet; a kept mistress - 1815. 2. One who deceives or capriciously casts off a lover after giving him encouragement. (The current sense.) 1674. 3. *Sc.* A wench 1816.

Jilt (dʒɪlt), *v.* 1660. [Origin unkn.] 1. *trans.* To deceive after holding out hopes in love; to cast off (a lover) capriciously; to play the jilt towards. Orig. said only of a woman. 1673. Also *absol.* or *intr.* 1696. 2. *gen.* To deceive, delude (*Obs.*); to prove false to (any one); to throw over for another. (Now chiefly f. from *r.*) 1660.

Jimcrack, *obs.* f. **GIMCRACK**.

Jim-crow (dʒɪmˈkrɔʊ), *U.S.* 1863. [up f. *Jem*, var. of *Jem* (cf. **JEMMY** *sb.* 4)]. An implement for bending or straightening iron rails by the pressure of a screw. Also *attrib.* as *Jim-crow planing-machine*, a planing-machine with a reversing tool, to plane both ways, and named because it is able to 'wheel about and turn about'.

Jim-jam (dʒɪmˈdʒæm), 1550. [A whimsical reduplication.] 1. A gimcrack, a knick-knack (*collog.*) - 1592. 2. *pl.* *Delirium tremens* (*slang*) 1885. *b. pl.* A fit of the ciceps 1904.

Jimmy (dʒɪmi), variant of **JEMMY** (*q.v.*), in most senses.

Jump (dʒɪmp), *a.* (*adv.*) *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1508. [?] 1. Slender, slim, delicate, graceful, neat. (A *Sc.* or northern word, introduced in 19th c. into English literature.) 2. Scanty; bare (measure) 1768. 3. *adv.* Barely 1814. Hence **Jump-ly** *adv.*, -ness.

Jim(p)son-weed: see **JAMESTOWN-WEED**.

Jim: see **GIN**, **JINN**.

Jingali, var. of **GINGALI**.

Jingle (dʒɪŋɡl), *sb.* Also +**tingle**. 1599. [f. **JINGLE** *v.*] 1. A noise such as is made by small bells, or loose pieces of metal when struck, etc. *b.* Applied deprecatively to other sounds 1827. 2. Something that jingles; a jingling bell, etc. 1615. 3. Affecting repetition of the same or similar sounds; a catching array of words, whether in prose or verse. Chiefly contemptuous. 1545. 4. A covered two-wheeled car used in the south of Ireland and in Australia. Also *attrib.* 1806. 5. U.S. name for the shell of the saddle-oyster, *Anomia*. Also *attrib.* 1837.

1. The continual j. of our sledge-bells SYMONDS. 2. The scolding and the j. of the piano M. ARNOLD. 3. The tambourine, and the Turkish j., used in the army HOOK. 4. Li to gi gla, and tinkling of words 663.

Jingle (dʒɪŋɡl), *v.* ME. [Echoic.] 1. *intr.* To give forth a mingling of ringing sounds, as by the striling together of coins, keys, etc. Also *trans.* and *fig.* *b.* To proceed or move with a jingling sound 1732. 2. *trans.* To cause to emit a mingling of ringing sounds 1508. 3. *intr.* *a.* Of prose or verse: To sound with alliteration, rimers, or the like 1670. *b.* To play with words for the sake of sound; (*deprecatively*) to rime 1642.

1. The harness jingles, as it passes by 1871. 2. Jingling his keys in one pocket 1874. 3. A jingling verse, *Ad mala patrula, sunt atra theatra parata* HOWARD. Hence **Jingler**, one who or that which jingles; a rimer. **Jinglingly** *adv.*

Jingo (dʒɪŋɡo), *int.* *sb.*, and *a.* 1670. [Orig. a piece of conjurer's gibberish. In 1694 *by jingo* is used by Moutoux to render Fr. *par Dieu*; cf. *by Golly*, *Gosh*, *Fabers*, etc. In Scotland, *by jing* or *jungs* is in common use.]

A. int. and *sb.* 1. *fr.* (Usually *Hey* or *High Jingo*!) A conjurer's call for the appearance of something; the opposite of *Hey presto!* Hence, an exclamation of surprise at the appearance of something, -1730. 2. *By jingo!* a strong form of asseveration (*collog.* or *vulgar*) 1694.

2. By j., quoth Panurge, the Man talks somewhat like MORTUOX *Rabelais* iv. lvi. 219. We don't want to fight, yet by jingo! if we do, We've got the ships, we've got the men, and got the money too 1878.

II. [f. the expression 'by jingo!' in the refrain of the music-hall song, quoted in sense 2 above.] A nickname for those who supported the policy of Lord Beaconsfield in sending a British fleet into Turkish waters to resist the advance of Russia in 1878; hence, a blatant 'patriot', a Chauvinist 1878.

B. adj. 1. Exhibiting vulgar dash, MILLAIS

2. Of or pertaining to the political jingo, characterized by jingoism 1879.

Jingoism (dʒɪŋɡoɪz'm), 1878. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The policy or practices of the jingoes. So **J'ngoiist** = **JINGO** *A.* II. 1884.

Jink (dʒɪŋk), *sb.* *ong.* *Sc.* 1700 [cf. **JINK** *v.*] 1. The act of eluding; a quick turn so as to give the ship to a pursuer or a guard 1786. 2. *Cards*. The winning of a game of spoils-five, twenty-five, or forty-five, by taking all the tricks in one hand 1887. 3. *High Jinks*: app. *ong.* high pranks. 4. A name for various frolics at drinking parties (*Sc.*) 1700. *b.* Lively or boisterous sport (Also simply *jinks*) 1842.

1. Our billie's gien us a' the j. An' owe the sea Burns. 3. 2. The evening ended in the full jollity of *High Jinks* LOCKHART. *b.* A scene for romps and jinks 1851.

Jink (dʒɪŋk), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* 1715. [app. onomatopoeic, expressing nimbly motion.] 1. *intr.* To move with quick sudden action; to move jerkily to and fro 1785. 2. *intr.* To make a quick elusive turn, so as to dodge a pursuer, etc. 1785. 3. *trans.* To elude by dodging; to dodge 1774. 4. To diddle 1785.

5. *intr.* (*Cards*). To win a game of spoils-five, twenty-five, or forty-five by taking all the tricks in one hand 1887. Hence **Jinker**, one who or that which jinks.

Jinn (dʒɪn), Also **djin**, **ginn**, **jln**. 1684.

[a. Arab. *jinn*, collect. pl., demons, spirits, sing. *jinni* (see next).] In Mohammedan demonology, an order of spirits lower than the angels, said to have the power of assuming human and animal forms, and to exercise supernatural influence over men. Offener used as a *sing.* to denote one of these.

Jinnee (dʒɪni), Also **GENIE**. Also fem. *jinnē-yeh* 1841 [a. Arab. *jinnī*, fem. *jinnīyah* demon or spirit.] The sing. of prec.

Jinny (dʒɪni), 1797. Pet-form of **JANE**, used locally in *trans.* uses. *Mining*. A stationary engine used to let down or draw up trucks on an inclined plane; also = **junny-road**, a self-acting inclined plane.

Jinricksha, **jinnikisha** (dʒɪnɪrɪkʃə, -rɪkʃə) 1874. [a. Japanese *jinn-rikishi* (*j* = 3), f. *jim* man + *rikishi* power + *sha* vehicle.] A light two-wheeled hooded vehicle, drawn by one or more men. Shortened *collog.* to *rickshaw*.

Jitney (dʒɪni), *U.S.* 1915. [?] *a.* Five cents. *b.* An automobile that plies for a small fare.

Jiu jitsu see **JU JITSU**.

Jo (dʒə), *Sc.* Also **joe**. 1529. [Sc. form of **JOY**, *F. joie*.] 1. Joy, pleasure - 1570. 2. A sweetheart, darling, beloved one 1529.

2. John Anderson, my jo Burns.

Joan (dʒəʊn), 1588. [orig. *Joanna* or *Johanna*, fem. of *Jo(h)annes* John; hence *trans.*]

1. Generic name for a female rustic. 2. A close-fitting cap worn by women about 1750.

3. Some men must love my Lady, and some lone SHAKS.

Job (dʒɒb), *sb.* 1557. [?] 1. A piece of work; esp. a small definite piece of work in one's own calling. 2. A piece of work, or transaction done for hire, or with a special view to profit 1660. 3. A public service or trust turned to private gain or party advantage 1667. 4. Personal profit; private interest - 1785. 5. Anything one has to do 1694. 6. An affair, business, occurrence, state of things: esp. in *good* 1, *bad* 2. 1700. 7. Short for *job-carriage* *job-horse* - 1863. 8. *attrib.* Hired or used by the job or particular piece of work, or for a definite time, as *job-carriage*, *gardeners*, *horse* etc. 1701.

2. He never lack'd a j for Giles to do BLOOMFIELD Phr. *By the j*. I do not design to hire one [gardener] but only employ him by the j. BARKLEY. 3. Their Faith's a Dream, their Preaching but a j. 1778. 4. Who makes a Trust or Charity a j, And gets an Act of Parliament to rob Poor. 5. 'Tis an eggy j, but soldiers obey commands BROWNING. Phr. *To do the j for, or to do (a person's) j*, (a) to do what is required by him; (b) *slang*, to 'do for', ruin, destroy. *To make a job of*, to manage successfully. *Bad j* a failure (see also sense 5).

Comb. j. lot, a parcel of goods, of sundry kind, or qualities, bought as a speculation with a view to profit; hence (*deprecatively*) any miscellaneous lot of things, persons, etc.; -**price**, (a) a price paid for things hired or work done by the job, (b) a price paid for things bought as a job lot; -**work**, piece-work.

Job (dʒɒb), *sb.* 1560. [f. **JOB** *v.*] An act of 'jobbing'; an abrupt stabbing with the sharp end of anything; a peck, dab, thrust, a jerk or wrench of the bit in a horse's mouth.

Job (dʒɒb), *sb.* 1553. Name of an ancient patriarch, whose story forms a book of the Old Testament; a type (a) of desolation, (b) of patience.

Phrases. *Job's comforter*, one who, under the guise of comforting, aggravates distress (cf. *Job* xvi. 2). *Job's news*, news of disaster; so *Job's post*, a messenger who brings such news, see *Job* i. 13-19. *Job's tears* (also *Job's drops*), a species of grass (*Coix Lacryma*), having round shining grains resembling tears.

Job (dʒɒb), *v.* 1490. [app. echoic.] 1. *trans.* To peck, dab, stab, prod, etc., as with the point of something; to hurt a horse's mouth with the bit; in pugilistic language to strike with a sharp or cutting stroke. 2. To thrust (something pointed) abruptly into something else 1573. 3. *intr.* To peck (at) as a bird; to thrust (at) so as to stab or pierce, to penetrate into 1566.

4. He measured his distance accurately, and jobbed his adversary about the head 1818.

Job (dʒɒb), *v.* 1670. [f. **JOB** *sb.* 1.] 1. *vi.* To do jobs; to work by the piece 1694. 2. *trans.* To let out (a large piece of work) in separate portions to different contractors or workmen 1832. 3. To hire (*occas.*), to let out on hire for a particular job, or for a definite time (a horse, carriage, etc.). Also *absol.* 1786. 4. To let or deal with for profit 1726. 5. To buy and sell (stock or goods) as a broker to deal with as a middleman 1670. *b. intr.* To buy and sell stock 1721. 6. *intr.* To turn a public office or service, or a position of trust, improperly to private or party advantage to practise jobbery 1732. 7. *trans.* To make a job of (*JOB* *sb.* 3, 4), to deal with in some way, esp. corruptly for private gain or advantage. Also with *away*, *into*. 1720. 8. To put off by artifice 1876.

1. He had worked and still jobbed about Hova. 3. She went to the livery-man from whom she jobbed her carriage THACKERAY. 5. The Essays are jobbed here by SCRIBNERS, NEW YORK WALT WHITMAN. 6. I daresay he jobs, as all other people of consequence do, in elections and so forth SCOTT.

Jobation (dʒəˈbeɪʃən), *collog.* 1887. [f. **JOB** *v.* + -ATION. Dialectally, usu. *jawbation* as if from *jaw*.] The action of **JOB** *v.*; a rebuke reproof esp. a long and tedious one. 2. A lecture.

bbber ¹ (dʒə bə) *d a* 380 [f. **JOB** v. 1] One who o at wh h job pecks s tu ec
bbber ² (dʒə bər). 1670. [f. **JOB** v. 2 + ¹] 1. One who does jobs or is employed re job; a hack; a piece-worker 1705. 2. **braster** 1848. 3. A broker, a middleman; a trader or salesman 1670. 4. A member o Stock Exchange, who deals in stocks or es on his own account, a **STOCK-JOBBER**; d, in the Stock Exchange itself, a *dealer*
5. One who improperly uses a public e, trust, or service for private gain or party untage 1739.
Our translators have usually been the jobbers of sellers D'ISRAELI. 5. He is an atrocious j. ose
bbbernowl (dʒə bəmɔʊl). *collog.* 1590. **bbbard** a stupid fellow + **NOLL**, OE. *hnoil*, f. 1. A blockish or stupid head 1599. 2. **lockhead**. Also *attrib.*
bbbery (dʒə bəri). 1832. [Cf. **JOBBER** 2 -ERY.] 1. Jobs collectively; job-work. 2. **the** 1800. 3. The perpetration of corrupt (see **JOB** sb. 1) 1837.
bbing, *vbl.* 38. 1735. [f. **JOB** v. 2 + ¹] The action of **JOB** v. 2. 1. The doing dd jobs 1800. 2. The practice of a middle- or stock-jobber. (See also **STOCK-JOB**-) 1735. 3. = **JOBBERY** 2. 1784. 4. *attrib.*
The jobbing of the public funds **BURKE** 3. The m of Parliamentary Jobbing **MAX**.
bbush (dʒə bɪʃ). a. 1792. [f. **JOB** sb. 1 + ¹] Of the nature of a job (see **JOB** 3)
be (dʒə bɪʃ). *v. collog.* Also **job**. 1670. [f. ¹ sb. 1, in allusion to the lengthy reproofs of s friends.] *trans.* To rebuke in a long tedious harangue; to 'lecture' -1794.
former president of St. John's college would sently Job his students for going constantly three or times a day to chapel **AMERS**.
bmaster, **job-master** (dʒə b mɑːstər). 2 [f. **JOB** sb. 1 + **MASTER** sb.] A man who s a livery stable and lets out horses and ages by the job
cant, a. 1440. [app. ad. L. *cantem*, *re* (rarely *care*).] Mirthful, merry, jocund 37 So **Jo** cantry, mirth, merriment.
ckey (dʒə ki), sb. 1529. [dim. or pet- of **JOCK**, by-form of **JOHN**; orig. Sc. and n. f.] 1. A diminutive of the name **JOCK** or n, usu. = 'little Jock, Jacky, Johnny'; ce, applied to any man of the common ple (chiefly Sc.); also, a lad; an under-pper. (Cf. **JACK** sb. 2.) 2. A strolling strel or beggar; a vagabond. Sc. *Obs.* exc. t 1683. 3. One who manages or has to do 1 horses; a horse-dealer. *Obs.* or *dial.*
8 b. Hence, A crafty or fraudulent bar-ner a cheat 1683. 4. One who rides or es a horse, a postilion; a chanoteer 50 5. *spec.* A professional rider in horse-3 {The chief current sense.} 1641. 6. 26 1670.
I, and W. Hewer, and a friend of his, a J., did go t to see several pairs of horses, for my coach vs. 5. The jockies whipp'd, the horses ran **COVENS** mb f-cap, a peaked cap of the style worn by cys; club, a club for the promotion and regula- of horse-racing; *spec.* the Jockey Club established Yewmarket, which is the supreme authority in land on these matters 1751. -coat, a kind of o-coat (formerly worn by horse-dealers); -sleeve, ve like that of a jockey-coat.
Jo ckeydom, jockeys collectively. **Jo** ckey-, the style, phraseology, or practice of jockeys.
ckeying (dʒə kiɪŋ), *vbl.* sb. 1770. [f. **KEY** v. + -ING.] The action of **JOCKEY** 1. Horse-dealing; the riding and manage- it of horses. Also *attrib.* 2. Adroit agement for the purpose of gaining an (un-) advantage - trickery cheating 807

Jockeyship (dʒə kʃɪp) 1763 [See **SH P**] a The a o cockey sk n ho eracng b The p ac ce of o ey ng see p ec 2) 2 A mock le fo. a jocke. **COWPER**
1 b. To vie in, or cunning at a bett **SHENSTONE**. 2 Where can at last his retire? 1781
Jocko (dʒə kə). Also **jacko**. 1847. [a. F. *jocko*, erroneously made by Buffon out of *engoco*, prop. *ucheko*, native name in the Ga-bon country, W. Africa.] The chimpanzee; occas., any ape.
Jockteleg (dʒə ktɛləg). *Sc.* and *n. dial.* Also **jacklag**, **jackleg**, etc. 1672. [?] A (large) clasp knife.
Jocose (dʒə kəʊs), a. 1673. [ad. L. *jocustus*, f. *jocus* jest, see -OSE.] 1. Full of jokes, given to joking; playful, sportive, waggish. 2. Of the nature of a joke, or characterized by jokes; playful in style or character 1699.
1. When they vouchsafe to. be j. and pleasant with an Adversary **SHAFTSBURY**. 2. J talk Geo. Eliot Hence **Joco**-se-ly *adv.*, -ness.
Jocoseries (dʒə kəʊsɪəriəs), a. 1661. [f. *joco*, comb. f. L. *jocus* jest + **SERIOUS**.] Half jocular, half serious; blending jokes and serious matters.
Jocosity (dʒə kəʊsɪtɪ). 1646. [f. L. *jocustus* **JOCOSE**; see -ITY.] **Jocose** quality or disposition; mirthfulness. b. A **jocose** saying or act 1859.
Jocular (dʒə kiʊlə), a. 1626 [ad. L. *jocularis*, f. *joculus*, dim. of *jocus* jest] 1. Disposed to joking or jesting; mirthful, merry. 2. Of the nature of, or containing, a joke; said or done in joke, comic, humorous 1674
1. Pardon me for being j. Addison. 2. Sheridan made some j. reply 1825. Hence **Jocular**ity, the quality of being j. *Jo* cularly *adv.*
Joculator (dʒə kiʊlətər), *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1500. [a. L., f. *joculari* to jest; see **JONGLEUR**, **JUGGLER**.] A professional jester, minstrel, or jongleur. Hence **Jo** culatory a. characteristic of, or having the character of, a jester.
Jocund (dʒə kʊnd, dʒə kʊnd), a. M.E. Now only literary. [a. OF. *jocund*, *jocund* (also *ju*), ad. late L. *jocundus*, modification (after L. *jocus* jest) of L. *jucundus* pleasant, f. *juvare* to help, delight.] Feeling, expressing, or communicating mirth or cheerfulness; merry, blithe, sprightly, light-hearted; pleasant, cheer- ing. 1b. Joyful, glad, well-pleased -1578.
Jocund day Stands up on the mistie Mountaines tops **SWISS**. Hence **Jo** cund-ly *adv.*, -ness.
Jo cundly, j. action or disposition.
Jocundity (dʒə kʊndɪtɪ). M.E. [ad. late L. *jocunditas*, f. *jocundus* **JOCUND**.] 1. **Jocund** quality or condition; mirthfulness; mirth, merriment, glee. b. A pleasantry. **NORTH** 72. Pleasure, joy, happiness (of a spiritual kind) -1628
Jodel: see **VODEL**
Joe (dʒə), sb. 1772. Abbrev. of **JOANNES** or **JOHANNES**, a Pg. gold coin.
Joe (dʒə), sb. 2 *collog.* or *slang*. [Familiar abbrev. of *Joseph*.] 1. Short for **Joe Miller** 1834. 2. A fourpenny piece = **JOEY** 1 1882.
3. **Joe Manton**, a name given to fowling-pieces made by Joseph Manton, a London gunsmith 1816. 4. **Joe Miller**. [From the name of Joseph Miller, a comedian (1684-1738), at- tached to a jest-book published after his death.] a. A jest-book 1789. b. A joke; esp. a stale joke, a 'chestnut' 1816. Hence **Joe**-Millerism **MEREDITH** 1879.
4 b. A fool and his money are soon parted, nephew: there is a Joe Miller for your Joe Manton Scott.
Joey ¹ (dʒə i) *slang* or *collog.* 1865. [Dim. from *prez*; see -Y.] Named from Joseph Hume.] A fourpenny piece.
Joey ² (dʒə i). 1839 [Native Austral. *joe*.] A young kangaroo, also *gen.* a young animal or child.
Jog (dʒəg), sb. 1 1611. [f. **JOG** v.] 1. An act of jogging; a shake, a slight push; a nudge 1635. 2. a. The act of moving mechan- ically up and down. b. The act of jogging along; also *transf.* e g. of the rhythm of verse. 1611.
1. A little breeze of wind... which gavethem a kind of a J. on their way towards the shore De For. 2. The familiar j. of a hack carriage 1889.
Jog sb. 2 7 5. [Cf. **JAG** sb. 1 and **JOGGLE**

62 **JAG** b 4 also a p o be anc sweling (re) ? Ob 2 A right-angled noc ec s or sep n a su face any spa e cu ou by c note (U.S.) 881
2 Her (Spain's) maritime advantages were indeed diminished by the j. which Portugal takes out of her territory **MACHAN**.
Jog (dʒəg), v. 1548. [app. onomatopoeic, and akin to **SHOG**. Not of Celtic origin.] 1 *trans.* To shake or move (a heavy body) with a push or jerk; also with *up*. Also *fig.* 2 To give a slight push to, to nudge, esp. so as to arouse attention 1589. Also *fig.* 3. *intr.* To move up and down or to and fro with a heavy unsteady motion; to move about as if shaken 1586. 4. *intr.* To walk or ride with a jolting pace; to trudge; hence, to move on go on, be off 1555. Also *fig.*
1. The Seemans needle which is jogged and troubled Br. **REYNOLDS** 2. Sudden I jogged Ulysses, who was laid fast by my side **POPE** *fig.* I jogged his memory by reverting to our water-party 1840. 3. His sister's elect, jiggling and jogging in a mad polka 1832 4. 'The load jogged homeward down the lane **CLAP** *log-on*, *log-on* the footpath way **SHAKS** *fig.* My worldly matters j. on very well **SCOTT**. Hence **Jogger**, one who or that which jogs 1605.
Joggle (dʒə gəl), sb. 1 1727. [1. **JOGGLE** v.] An act, or the action, of joggling.
Joggle, sb. 2 1703. [? from *jog* = **JAG**, a projection] **Masonry** and **Carpentry**. A joint at the meeting of two adjacent pieces of stone or timber, to prevent them from sliding on one another; a notch in one piece, or a correspond- ing projection in the other, or a small piece let in between both, for this purpose. b. *Comb.*, as *j.-joint*, -piece, etc. 1703.
Joggle (dʒə gəl), v. 1 1513. [app. dim or freq. of *JOG* v. Cf. **SHOGGLE**.] To jog con- tinuously or repeatedly. 1. *trans.* To shake to and fro, as by repeated jerks; to cause to move from side to side. 2. *intr.* To move to and fro with repeated jerks; to shake or rock about as something loose or unsteady; *dial.* to jog along 1683
2. Something chanced to j. the magnets... and they instantly rushed together **BREWSTER**
Joggle, v. 2 1801. [f. **JOGGLE** sb. 2] **Mason- ry** and **Carpentry**. *trans.* To join or fit to- gether by means of a joggle; to fasten with a joggle.
Jog-jog, *adv.* and *adj.* 1780. [f. **JOG** v.] 1. *adv.* With a jogging motion or pace. 2 *adj.* = **JOG-TROT** B. 1837.
Jog-trot, sb., *adj.*, *adv.* 1653. [f. **JOG** v or sb. 1 + **TROT**.] A. sb. (*jog-trot*) 1. *lit.* A jog- ging trot; a slow regular jerky pace (usu. of a horse) 1796. 2. *fig.* A slow, monotonous, or easy-going progression in any action 1756.
2. The monstrous jog-trot of daily life **LEVER**.
B. *adj.* (*jog-trot*). 1. *lit.* Of the nature of a jog-trot, jogging; adapted for jogging along 1797. 2. *fig.* Uniform and unvaried; accord- ing to routine; humdrum 1653. b. Acting in a jog-trot way 1766.
2. Pleasant jog-trot roads **HUGHES**.
C. *adv.* (*jog-trot*) At a jog-trot pace 1845
Hence **Jo**g-trot v. to go or move at a jog- trot (*lit.* and *fig.*) **Jo**g-trotter **SCOTT**
Johannean (dʒə hæn iən), a. 1881. [f. L. *Johannes* + -AN.] = **JOHANNINE**.
Johannes, **Joannes** (dʒə hæn iən). 1756 [a. L. *Joannes* (see **JOHN**), in the legend of the con.] The name in the British colonies for the Pg. *dobra de quatro escudos* or *peça* of Joannes or João V (1703-1759), a gold coin valued at 6,400 reis, or about 36s. sterling (Also familiarly *jo*, or *JOE*.)
Johannine (dʒə hæn iən), a. 1861. [f. as prec. + -INE.] Of, belonging to, or having the character of, the apostle John.
Johannisberger (dʒə hæn iən bɜːrgər). 1822 [Ger.] A fine white wine produced at **Johannis** berg in the Rheingau.
John (dʒən). M.E. [= OF. *Jehan*, F. *Jean* :-L. *Joannes* (later *Johannes*). a. Gr. *Ἰωάννης*, ad. Heb. *yōhānān*, in full *yōhānān* **JOHANAN** or **Jehohanan**, explained as 'Jah (or Jahveh) is gracious'.] 1. A masculine Christian name b. Also used as a representative proper name for a footman, butler, waiter, messenger, or the like, and in other ways; cf. **JACK**, **JOHNNY** 72 A plan a variety of pink usu. **Sweet**

John -1597. †3. *Sir John*: familiar or contemptuous designation for a priest; from *Sir* as rendering *L. dominus* at the Universities. Cf also **MESS JOHN**. -1653

3. *Com near thou preest, com hyder thou sir John CHAUCER.*

Phr., etc. **J.-a.-dreams**, a dreamy fellow; **J. Company**, joc. appellation of the East India Company, taken over from the name *Jau Kompanie*, by which the Dutch E. I. Co., and now the Dutch government, are known to natives in the East; **J. Doe** (*Eng. lauff*), the name given to the fictitious lessee of the plaintiff in the (now obsolete) action of ejectment; **J.-go-to-bed-at-noon**, pop. name for the Goat's beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*, or other flowers which close about midday, as the Pimpernel and the Star of Bethlehem; †**J. Trot**, a bumpkin

b. St. John's, in comp. **St. John's bread**, the fruit of the carob-tree; also, the tree 1563. **St. John's-wort**, name for plants of the genus *Hypericum* ME

John-a-no-kes. 1531. [orig. *John atten Oke* i.e. *John* (who dwells) at the oak.] A fictitious name for one of the parties in a legal action; hence, indefinitely, any one -1815.

John-apple. 1609. = **APPLE-JOHN**. **John-a-stiles**. 1531. [orig. *John atte Stile*, i.e. *John* (who dwells) at the stile.] A fictitious name for a party in a legal action (usu. coupled with **JOHN-A-NOKES**) -1714.

John Bull. 1772. [Name of a character representing the English nation in Arbuthnot's satire (1712).] 1. A personification of the English nation; Englishmen collectively, or the typical Englishman 1778. **b.** (with *a* and *pl*) A typical Englishman 1772. 2. A kind of game of chance. **STRUTT.**

3. **b.** Both, like true John Bulls, fought with better will than justice for Old England MMR. D'ARBLAY. Hence **John-Burthum**, the typical English character; 2. typically English act, utterance, or characteristic.

John Dory (dʒɒn dɔːri). 1609. [In sense 2, from *John* added to *Dorde* or *DORY*, the name of the fish. No doubt a joc. formation.] 1. As a proper name. 2. A popular name of a fish, *Zeus faber*, formerly called simply the *dorde* or *dory* 1754

Johnian (dʒɒniən), *sb.* (a.) 1655. [f. **JOHN** + **-IAN**.] A member or student of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Johnny, Johnnie (dʒɒni). 1673. [Familiar dim. of *John*; see -IE, -Y⁴.] 1. A fellow, chap; *spec.* a nickname given to Englishmen in the Mediterranean, to the Confederate soldiers in the American civil war, etc.; now, chiefly, a fashionable young man of idle habits. 2. Applied to a tiger 1815, a kind of penguin 1898, etc. 3. *Johnny Raw*: nickname for a raw recruit, a novice 1813.

Johnny-cake. Also **journey-cake**. 1775. [Of uncertain origin; perhaps = *Shawnee cake*.] a. U.S. A cake made of maize-meal, toasted before a fire, or baked in a pan. **b. Australia.** A cake made of wheat-meal, baked on the ashes or fried in a pan.

Johnsonese (dʒɒnsənɪz), *sb.* (a.) 1843. [f. Samuel *Johnson* + **-ESE**.] The language or style of Dr. Johnson, or an imitation of it.

B. adj. In the style of Dr. Johnson 1882.

Johnsonian (dʒɒnsənɪən). 1791. [f. as prec. + **-IAN**.] **A. adj.** Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-1784); applied esp. to a style of English abounding in words of Latin origin. **B. sb.** A student or admirer of Dr. Johnson 1887. Hence **Johnsonianism**, *J. style* or *J. phrase*. So **Johnsonize** *v. trans.* to clothe in or imbue with the style or language of Dr. Johnson.

Join, sb. 1825. [f. **JOIN** *v.*] An act of joining, or the fact of being joined; *concr.* a line of junction, a joining.

Join (dʒɔɪn), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *joign*, stem of *joindre* - *L. jungere* to join; root *jug-* = *Gr.* *ἵγν*, *Skt.* *yug*, *Indo-Eur.* *yug-*, whence *O.Teut.* *juk*, *Eng.* *yoke*]

I. trans. 1. To put (things) together, so that they become physically united or continuous; to fasten, attach, connect, unite. **fb.** To harness (horses, etc. together, or to a vehicle); to yoke -1728. **fc.** To combine in a mixture -1626. **d. Geom.** To connect (two points) by a straight line 1660. 2. To put or bring into close contact ME. 3. To put together - com

bine, unite (immaterial things) ME. †4. To add, annex; to add in contribution -1709. 5. To unite, combine (troops, etc.) into one body or company 1560. **fb. 1757**. -1811. 6. To link or unite in marriage, friendship, or any kind of association; to associate, ally ME.

1. Seas but; the regions they divide **Pope**. **b.** He bade the light-foot Hours without delay To join his Steeds 1631. 3. To J. Humanity and Policy together **BACON**. 4. While explosives their feeble aid do J. **Pope**. 5. To J. forces (fig.), to combine efforts **b.** Then the Spirit saide unto Philip, Goe neere, and ioyn thy selfe to this chariet *Acts* viii. 29. 6. What therefore God hath joyned together, let not man put asunder *Matth.* xix. 6.

II. intr. 1. To come or be brought into material contact or connexion; to combine, unite physically ME. 2. To be in contact; to adjoin ME. 3. *a.* To come close together in time. *b.* To come together or exist together, in operation ME. 4. Of two or more: To come together, come into company ME. **fb.** *Arctol.* To come into conjunction -1697. 6. To come together, meet, or engage in conflict? *Obs.* ME. 7. To enter into association or alliance ME.

1. The ryver of Tames begynneth where Tame and Yse ioyn together **PARSON**. 2. Iustus... whose house ioyned harde to the shagoge *TINDALE Acts* xviii. 7. 3. *b.* Tho' truths in manhood darkly J. **TENNISON** 6. Look ye pray... that our Armes ioyn not in a hot day **SHAKS**. 7. He makes it his business to J. in Conversation with Envious men **STEELE**.

III. trans. To form (a whole) by putting parts together, e.g. as a JOINER. *Obs.* exc. in phrases ME.

IV. trans. To come into contact, contiguity, company, or union with; to associate oneself with, to become a member of, *ellipt.* for *join oneself to*, *join to* 1702.

The two hands that join one another are Emblems of Fidelity **ADDISON**. A young Fellow joyns us from 'other End of the Room **STEELE**. *Abstr.* When do you J. ? - where is your regiment? **LEVIER**. *Phr.* To J. the (great or silent) majority, to die. To join up (colloq.), to enlist.

Phrases. To J. battle: to come together and begin a battle, to enter upon a battle, or (fig.) a contest of any kind 1455. Also *trans.* said of the battle 1650. To J. hands (from I. 2). **a. lit.** (a) To clasp one's hands together; (b) of two persons, To grasp each the hand of the other, in token of amity, or *spec.* of marriage; (c) of a third person (e.g. the priest at marriage), To cause two persons to grasp each other's hand. **b. fig.** *Gr.* *h. hands, J. hand in hand*: To combine in some action or enterprise.

Join, the vb.-stem used in comb., as in **join-hand sb.** = **JOINING-HAND**.

Joignant (dʒɔɪnənt), *a. ME.* [a. F. *joignant*, *joindre* to join; see **-ANT**¹.] **fr.** Adjoining, adjacent. ME. only. 2. *Her.* = **CONJOINED** 1828.

Joiner (dʒɔɪnər), 1601. [a. F. *joindre* to join, pres. inf. taken subst.] The act of joining; conjunction, union; *spec.* in Law in various connexions.

Joiner (dʒɔɪnər), *sb.* [ME. *joynour*, a. AF. *joignour*, OF. *joigneur*, I. *joigner* to JOIN, assim. to agent-nouns in -*er*; see **-OR**, **-ER**¹.] 1. One who joins (see **JOIN** *v.*) 1483. 2. A craftsman who constructs things by joining pieces of wood; a worker in wood who does lighter and more ornamental work than that of a carpenter ME. 3. *transf.* A machine for doing various kinds of work in wood 1875. 4. *colloq., U.S.* One who joins many organizations. *Joiner v. intr.* to do the work of a J.; also *trans.* *Joining vbl. sb.*

Joinery (dʒɔɪnəri), 1672. [f. JOINER + **-Y**; see **-ERY**.] 1. The art or occupation of a joiner; also *concr.* things made by a joiner. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Work analogous to that of a joiner 1774.

2. That hideous piece of female j., a patch-work counterpane **MISS MITFORD**.

Joining-hand 1583. [f. *joining* + **HAND** *sb.*] Handwriting in which the successive letters of each word are joined; cursive hand -1812.

Joint (dʒɔɪnt), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *joint* and *jointie*, *sb.* use of *joint*, -*ia* (-*L. junctum*, -*ia*), *pa.* ppl. of *joindre* to join]

I. A junction. 1. A joining of two bones (or corresponding parts of an invertebrate animal), either rigidly, or (*esp.*) so as to move upon one another - an articulation. 2. A part of the

stem of a plant from which a leaf or branch grows (*esp.* thickened, as in grasses), a node 1523. 3. That wherein or whereby two members or elements of an artificial structure or mechanism are joined or fitted together, either so as to be rigidly fixed (as e.g. bricks, stones, lengths of pipe, etc.), or as in a hinge, pivot, swivel ME. 4. *Geol.* A crack or fissure intersecting a mass of rock, usually occurring in sets of parallel planes, dividing the mass into blocks 1601.

1. *Phr.* *Out of J.* (ME) *lit.* said of a dislocated bone; also of the part or member affected; *fig.* perverted, disordered, disorganized. The time is out of joint. Oh cursed spight, That ever I was borne to set it right *Hamlet* i. v. 188. 3. *Universal J.* see **UNIVERSAL** *A. adj.* 7. To break J. see **BREAK** *v.* 2. 4. The parting, which divide columnar basalt into prisms are joints **LYELL**

II. 1. A part of an animal or plant body connected with another part by a joint or articulation ME. 2. *spec.* One of the portions into which a carcass is divided by the butcher, consisting of one or more bones with the meat thereon 1575

III. slang or colloq. (chiefly U.S.) A meeting-place, esp. for an illicit purpose, *spec.* an illicit opium-den or drinking-saloon 1883

Comb. j.-bedded *a. (Masonry)*, of a stone placed so that its natural bed (or horizontal surface) forms a vertical J. of the work; -**chair** (*Railways*), a chair (see **CHAIR** *sb.*) supporting the rails at a J.; -**coupling**, a form of universal joint for coupling sections of shafting; -**hinge**, the same as a strap-hinge, -**oil**, -**water**, synovial; also in names of cattle diseases, as *joint-ill*, *murran*.

Joint (dʒɔɪnt), *a. ME.* [a. F. *joint* (-*L. junctum*), *pa.* ppl. of *joindre* - *L. jungere* to join. Occas. hyphenated to the following sb., *esp.* in sense 2.] 1. Put together, joined, combined, united. *spec.* Of two or more lives. Contemporaneous, concurrent 1606. 2. Of a person or persons: Having or doing (what is expressed by the noun) together or in common ME. 3. Of a thing, action, etc. (in *sing.*) Held, done, made, etc. by two or more persons, parties, or things, in conjunction; common to two or more ME. 4. Made up of parts joined or combined -1711.

1. By their joyned endeavours 1641. During the J. lives of the trustees 1883. 2. Joyned heires with *CHRIST ROM.* viii. 17. J.-owners of the Stockport and Woodley Junction 1878. 3. A joyned burthen, laid upon vs all **SHAKS**. J.-estates **BLACKSTONE**. A J. committee of the two Houses **MACAULAY**.

Joint (dʒɔɪnt), *v.* 1530. [f. **JOINT** *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To connect by a joint or joints, to fasten, fit together, unite. Also *fig.* 1547. **b.** To fill up the joints of stone, brickwork, etc. with mortar or the like; to point 1703. **c. Carpentry.** To prepare (a board, stave, etc.) for being joined to another 1864. 2. *intr.* for 1. *fb.* To fit exactly into each other as in the joints of masonry, etc. 1695. 3. *trans.* To divide at a joint or into joints; to disjoint, to dismember 1530.

1. The fingers are, jointed together for motion **RAY**. **b.** They J. the paving with mortar **SMEATON**. 3. He joints the Neck; And with a stroke so strong The Helm flies off **DRYDEN**. To J. a piece of Meat 1709

Jointed (dʒɔɪntɪd), *a. ME.* [f. **JOINT** *sb.* + **-ED**¹.] Furnished with, constructed with, or having joints (see the sb.). **b.** In *comb.* Having joints of a specified kind 1591.

In J. Armour **MILL**. **b.** Iron-J. **TENNISON**. *Joint-edly* *adv.*

†Joiner 1, 1566. [f. **JOINT** *a.* + **-ER**¹] A joint possessor, one who holds a jointure -1590.

Joiner 2 (dʒɔɪnər). 1678. [f. **JOINT** *v.* + **-ER**¹.] 1. Name of various tools. **a. Carpentry**, etc. A long kind of plane used in dressing the edges of boards, staves, etc. for jointing; also a machine used in jointing staves. **b. Masonry.** A tool used for pointing the joints of brick or stone work 1703. **c.** A bent piece of iron inserted into a wall to strengthen a joint 1864. 2. A workman employed in jointing, *esp.* one who makes the junctions between parts of an electric wire, etc. 1876.

Comb. j.-plane = sense 1 *a.*

Jointing (dʒɔɪntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1591. [f. **JOINT** *v.* + **-ING**¹.] The action of **JOINT** *v.* Also *concr.* The structure of a joint or junction 1668.

Comb. j.-plane, (a) a plane of fissure, as in a rock;

JOINTER *ra*, *-rule*, a long flat ruler used for joining the jointer (*JOINTER* *2* b) in marking the of brickwork.

JOINTLESS (*dgoi'ntles*), *a.* 1559. [f. **JOINT** *-less*] Without joints or the use of, stiff, rigid.

JOINTLY (*dgoi'ntli*), *adv.* ME. [f. **JOINT** *a.* *-ly*] In a joint manner; so as to be d, together -1710, continuously in or time -1548; unitedly, conjunctly (the current sense) ME.

JOINTRESS (*dgoi'ntres*), 1602 [f. **JOINTER** *ss*] A widow who holds a jointure; a *ger* Imperiall Ioyntresse of this Warlike State

JOINT-RING, 1604. A finger-ring made of eprable halves; = **GEMEL** 3. -1703.

JOINT-STOCK, **JOINT-STOCK**, 1615. [f. **JOINT** *STOCK*] 1. Stock or capital held by a per of persons jointly; capital divided into s, a common fund. 2. *attrib.* (*JOINT* *-*) Holding a joint stock; formed or cond on the basis of a joint stock; as *joint-bank, company, firm* 1797.

JOINT-STOOL (*dgoi'ntstul*), ME. [In sense *ig* *joined stool*; in 2, f. **JOINT** *st.* 1 3.] stool made of parts joined or fitted to r, a stool made by a joiner. *Obs.* exc.

2. *MEch.* A block holding up the ends erts which belong in apposition, as railway ways of vessels, etc. 1875.

JOINT-TENANT, 1531. [Law-Fr. *jointenant*: **JOINT** *a.* and **TENANT**.] One who holds divided estate in the same right jointly another or others, with right of survivor- till the whole remains in a single hand. *fig.* So **JOINT-TENANCY**, the holding of an e by joint-tenants.

JOINTURE (*dgoi'ntjura*), *sb.* ME. [A. F. *-L* *ura*, f. *junct-*, *ungere* to join; see **-URE**.] owing, union -1606. 2. *concr.* A joining, it (now *rare*) ME. 13. The holding of an e by two or more persons in joint-tenancy 4 *spec.* *a. orig.* The holding of property e joint use of husband and wife for life or ul as a provision for the latter during whood Hence, b. A sole estate limited e wife, to take effect upon the death of her and for her own life at least 1451. *tc.* = y see **DOWRY** 2. -1615.

He had married a widow of 700 l. per annum r Woon. Hence **JOINTURE** *v.* to settle a re upon; **JOINTURELESS** *a.*

JOINTURES (*dgoi'ntjures*), 1693. [Altered **JOINTURE**, after *prec*] = **JOINTRESS**.

JOINTWEED (*dgoi'ntwid*), 1856. Pop. name ous weeds with jointed stems. 2. In *Polygonum articulatum* b Locally ng, various species of Horsetail (*Equis-*), also the common Mare's-tail (*Hip-* *vulgaris*)

JOINT-WORM, 1706 1. A tape-worm; as isting of a series of joints. 2. *U.S.* The of various species of hymenopterous in- belonging to the genus *Isosoma*, which do t damage to grain.

JOINTY (*dgoi'nti*), *a.* 1578. [f. **JOINT** *sb.* + *-y*] Having numerous joints.

JOIST (*dgoist*), *sb.* [ME. *giste*, *gyste*, *a.* OF. in mod. F. *gite*, one of the small beams orting a platform for artillery, a bed of al, etc., f. OF. *gerir* (mod. *gérer*) *-L* *a* to lie] 1. One of the timbers, laid hori- ly or nearly so, on which the boards of a or the laths of a ceiling are nailed; also, nder which similarly supports the floor of form, a bridge, or other structure. 2. *ss* of mineral in its natural bed, 1829.

JOIST (*dgoist*), *v.* 1615. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* smish with, or fix on, joists.

JOKE, *v.* 2 1601. *Obs.* and *dial.* f. **GIST** *v.* *te* (*dgoik*), *sb.* 1670. [app. ad. L. *jocus* joke, sport; orig. slang.] 1. Something or done to excite laughter or amusement; tucism, a jest; jesting, raffery; also, a icious circumstance. 2. *trans.* A laughing- t 1791. 3. Something not serious or

st = jesting matter 1726

Pin. *j* a trick played upon

lan, a pass an (lo sd) *v* (cat) *g* (F chef) *a* (ever an (f cy) (F can de vie) *st*) *s* Psyche *q* (what *g* (got)

person usually in order to have a laugh at his ex- pense. *To crack a j.*; *to turn a master into a j.*

The simple j, that takes the shepherd's heart Thom- son. *a.* I shall be the standing j. of the mess-table 1823. Hence **JO'ky** *a.*, jocular.

JOKE (*dgoik*), *v.* 1670. [f. *prec.* or ad. L. *jocari* to jest, to joke.] 1. *intr.* To make a joke, to jest. 2. *trans.* To make the object of a joke or jokes; to chaff, banter, rally 1746.

1. Year Honour is pleas'd to j. with me STEELE. 2. Sr Joseph Banks joked her about Otoroo Mrs. PIERCE. Hence **JO'kingly** *adv.* 1700

JOKE (*dgoi'kar*), 1729. [f. **JOKE** *v.* + *-ER* *1*.] 1. A jester; a merry fellow. 2. *slang.* Man, 'fellow', chap 1811. 3. a. Something used in playing a trick 1838. b. An odd card in a pack, either left blank or ornamented, used in some games, counting out, as a trump and sometimes as the highest trump 1885. 4. *U.S.* A clause unobtrusively inserted in a legis- lative enactment and affecting its operation in a way not immediately apparent 1904.

JOKESMITH (*dgoi'ksmip*) 1813. [f. **JOKE** *sb.* + **SMITH**.] A manufacturer of jokes. My j. Sidney, and all his kidney SOURINX.

JO'kul, *prop.* **JO'kul** (*yō kul*). Also **YOKUL**, 1780. [Icel. *jökull* icicle, hence ice, glacier, cf. **ICICLE**.] In reference to Iceland: A mountain permanently covered with ice and snow; a snow-mountain.

JOLE, var. of **JOWL**. **Jolie**, *-if*, *-ife*, etc., *obs.* ff. **JOLLY**. **Jollie**, *obs.* f. **JOWL**.

JOLLIFICATION (*dgoi'fikə'sən*), *collog.* 1798. [f. **JOLLY** *a.* + *-IFICATION*.] The action of jollifying, merrymaking, jollity.

We had a great j. here last week SCOTT.

JOLLIFY (*dgoi'fai*), *v.* *collog.* 1824. [f. *as* *prec.* + *-FY*.] To make merry; to make or become slightly intoxicated.

JOLLIV (*dgoi'li*), *adv.* ME. [f. **JOLLY** *a.* + *-LY* *2*.] In a jolly manner (see **JOLLY** *a.*) So *Jo'lliment*, *Jo'lliness*, *jollity*, *mirth*.

JOLLITY (*dgoi'li*), [ME. *jollivete*, *jollite*, etc., *a.* OF. *f. jolif, jolif*; see **JOLLY** *a.* and *-TY*.] 1. The quality or condition of being jolly; exuberant mirth; levity, giddiness. 2. Merry- making, revelry; *pl.*, Festivities ME. 18. Pleasure, esp. sexual pleasure, lust -1615. 14. Insolent presumption or self-confidence -1614. 15. Splendour, magnificence; finery -1698. 16. Pleasantry; joke, jest -1608.

1. Omnia fere festas, both health and iollitie BARCLAY. 2. It comes, like an arrest of Treason in a J. FELTHAM. 4. In this iollitie of conceit, he determined to fight RALEIGH. 5. Needie Nothing trimd in iollitie SHAKES

JOLLOPED (*dgoi'ləpt*), *a.* 1610. [f. *jollop* *sb.*, wattle (app. f. **JOWL** *sb.* + **LAP** *sb.* 2) + *-ED* *2*.] *Her.* = **WATTLED**.

JOLLY (*dgoi'h*), *sb.* 1 *slang.* 1829. [**JOLLY** *a.* used as *sb.*] A royal marine.

I'm a J.—Er Majesty's J.—Soldier and Sailor too KIRLING *Tame*, a militiaman.

JOLLY, *sb.* 2 1829. Short for **JOLLY-BOAT**.

JOLLY, *sb.* 3 *collog.* Short for **JOLLIFICATION**.

JOLLY (*dgoi'h*), *a.* and *adv.* [ME. *jolif, joly*, etc., *a.* OF. *jolif, joly* gay, festive, etc., of un- certain origin. For the loss of the final *f* cf. *hasty, tardy*.]

I. 1. Of gay disposition or character; lively; joyous; mirthful. Now *arch.* and chiefly of time. 2. Having the lively sprits of youth or health; fresh, sprightly -1586. 3. In high spirits; exhilarated ME.; *euphem.* slightly in- toxicated 1632. 4. Indulging in, or fond of, conviviality; festive; jovial ME.

1. While the j. Hours lead on propitious May MUR. 3. Young Churchill and a dozen more grew j., stayed till seven in the morning and drank thirty two bottles H. WALPOLE. 4. *The j. god*, Bacchus. He became a viveur and j. dog about town THACKERAY.

II. 1. Of cheerful courage; high-hearted; brave -1642. 2. Overweeningly self-con- fident; arrogant, overbearing -1666.

III. Amorous; wanton, lustful -1645.

In the Song of Songs, which is generally believed, even in the jolliest ex-pressions, to figure the spousals of the church with Christ MUR.

IV. 1. Brilliant, showy, splendid -1688. 2. *finely* dressed; = *Sc.* 'braw' -1593. 3.

Good-looking; fair, pretty. Now only *dial.* ME.

4. Healthy and well developed; well- conditioned; plump (*dial.* and *collog.*) 1661.

5. A dainty *dance* in her youth, and a *in* her age 1661.

V. 1. Splendid, fine, excellent; also *ironical* 1534. 2. Exceedingly pleasant, agreeable, or 'nice'. Now *collog.* 1549. 3. As an admiring intensive: Admirably great, large, big, etc., *ironically*, 'fine', 'nice'. Now *collog.*

1. For he's a j. good fellow FAIRFAR. 2. This Life is mostly SHAKES. 3. The king had four-and-twenty daughters, a j. number FULLER.

B. *adv.* 1. In a jolly manner; merrily, pleasantly 1615. 2. Qualifying an adj. or adv., orig. appreciatively, later also ironically, with intensive force: Extremely, very. Now *collog.* 1549

2. 'This like you'll prove a jolly surly groomer SHAKES

JOLLY (*dgoi'h*), *v.* 1610. [f. **JOLLY** *a.*] 1. *intr.* To make merry, enjoy oneself (*rare*). 2. *slang.* To treat (a person) in an agreeable manner, in order to keep him in good humour, or the like. *Const. up, along*, orig. *U.S.* 1893 b = **CHAFF** *v.* 2

JOLLY-BOAT (*dgoi'libōt*), 1727. [?] A clink er-built ship's boat, smaller than a cutter, used chiefly as a hack-boat for small work.

JO'ly-head, [*-HEAD*] Jollity. SPENSER

JOLT (*dgoi'lt*), *sb.* 1599. [See next.] 1. A knock (of the head, etc.) against something -1618.

2. An abrupt shock or jerk which throws a person (or thing) up, to fall again by his (or its) own weight 1632, *fig.* a surprise 1905

3. My daughter Evelyn going in the coach a j. (the door being not fast shut) flung her quite out EVELYN

JOLT (*dgoi'lt*), *v.* 1599. [? an alteration of *JOY* *vt.*, infl. by *JOWL* *sb.* 3 or 4.] 1. *trans.* To butt or push; to give a knock to; to nudge -1778

2. To shake up from one's seat or place with a jerk or jerks; to carry or trans- port with jolts. (Chiefly in *pass.*) 1599.

3. *intr.* To ride or move along with constant jolts 1703. 4. *intr.* To move up and down or to and fro in a jerky manner 1788.

2. A Coach? I cannot abide to be jolted 1609. 3. He whipped his horses, the coach jolted again JOHNSON.

4. The shoulders, jolting up and down in the convulsions of a hoarse laugh MME. D'ARBLAY Hence **JO'ltingly** *adv.*

JOLTER (*dgoi'ltə*), *sb.* 1611. [f. **JOLT** *v.* + *-ER* *1*.] One who or that which jolts. So **JO'lt'er** *v.* (*rare*) [*-ER* *5*], to jolt continuously (*trans.* and *intr.*).

JOLTER-HEAD, **jolterhead**, 1620. [An ex- tension of **JOLT HEAD**] 1. (*dgoi'ltə'he'd*) - **JOLT HEAD** 1. 1700. 2. (*dgoi'ltə'he'd*) - **JOLT-HEAD** 2. 1620 Hence **JO'lt'er-hea** *ded* *a.* So **JO'lt'er-pate** (in sense 1) SCOTT.

JOIT HEAD, **jolt-head**. ? *Obs.* 1533. [?] 1. *prop.* jolt head (*dgoi'lt,he'd*): A large clumsy, or heavy head; a stupid head -1701

2. (*dgoi'lt,he'd*) A heavy-headed or thick-headed person; a blockhead. Also *attrib.* 1573 Hence **JO'lt-head** *a.* (now only *fig.*) ? *Obs.*

JOLTY (*dgoi'lti*), *a.* 1834. [f. **JOLT** *sb.* + *-Y*.] Having or causing jolts, as a j. coach

JONAH (*dgoi'nə*), *sb.* Also **JONAS**, 1612 1. A Hebrew prophet, the subject of the Book of Jonah; used allusively. 2. **JONAB**-crab, a large crab (*Cancer borealis*) of the eastern coast of N. America 1893. Hence **JONAH** *v.* *trans.* to bring ill luck to.

JONATHAN (*dgoi'nəpən*), 1816 [A personal name; orig. that of the son of Saul, king of Israel.] (esp. in phr *Brother J*) A generic name for the people of the United States, and also for a representative United States citizen

The expression *Brother Jonathan* (cf. *a Sam* 1: 26) is said to have been applied to Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, by Washington; hence, to a New Englander, and at length as above.

JONGLEUR (*zonglor*) 1779 [F. *jongleur*, altered f. *jougleur*, in OF. *jogleur* *-L* *joculus* totem jester.] = **JUGGLER** 1.

The Jongleurs (the reciters of the merry and licen- tious fabliaux) MILMAN

JONQUIL (*dgoi'kwil*, *dgoi'nikwil*). Also **flunquilla**, 1629. [ad. mod. L. *jonquilla* = F. *jonquille* or Sp. *jonquilla*, dim. of *juncus* *L.* *juncus* rush; so called from the rush like leaves.] 1. A species of Narcissus (*N. Jon-* *quilla*), having long linear leaves and spikes of fragrant white or yellow flowers; the rush- leaved Daffodil. 2. A pale yellow colour like that of the jonquil. [F. *jonquilla*.] 1791. 3.

A canary-bird of jonquil colour Abbrev. *jonqu* 865

Joram: see JORUM.

Jordan (dʒɔˈrðən). ME. [ʔ] ʔ. A kind of pot or vessel formerly used by physicians and alchemists. ME. only. 2. A chamber-pot. Now vulgar or dial. ME.

Jordan almond. 1440. [In ME. *jardyne almande*, app. f. F or Sp. *jardín* garden; later assoc. w. the river Jordan.] A fine variety of almond, now coming chiefly from Malaga. Also simply *jordan*.

Jorum (dʒɔˈrəm). 1730. [ʔ] A large drinking-bowl or vessel; also, its contents; esp. a bowl of punch. b. *fig* A large quantity 1872.

Joseph (dʒəˈzef). 1578. [repr. Heb. *yoseph*, name of one of the twelve sons of Jacob, and esp. of the husband of Mary the mother of Jesus Christ; hence in derived uses.] 1. In allusion to the patriarch Joseph 1849. 2. A long cloak, worn chiefly by women in the eighteenth century when riding; it was buttoned down the front and had a small cape 1659. 3. In names of flowers, as Joseph's coat (see Gen. xxxvii. 3), a cultivated variety of *Amarantus tricolor*, Joseph's flower (in ref to the bearded figure of St. Joseph in art), Goat's-beard 1578.

Joskin (dʒɔˈskɪn). 1798. [Cf. *bumpkin* and *joss* dial. to bump.] A country bumpkin. I hate the Joskins LAMA.

Joss (dʒɔˈs). 1711. [app. derived from Pg. *dos* god. 'Idgln' English, not Chinese.] A Chinese figure of a deity, an idol. Also *transf.* Comb. j.-house, a Chinese temple or building for idol worship; -stick, a thin cylinder or stick of fragrant timber mixed with clay, used by the Chinese as incense, etc.

Josser (dʒɔˈsɜː). slang. 1886. [f. *Joss* + -ER.] 1. Austral. A paucie. 2. A simpleton; a fellow, chap.

Jostle, jostle (dʒɔˈsəl, dʒɔˈsəl). sb. 1607. [f. next.] ʔ. A jost or joust; a tussle -1609. 2. A collision; a push or thrust that shakes; the action of a pushing crowd (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1611. 3. The jostle of South African nationalities 1881.

Jostle, jostle, v. ME. [f. *JUST* v. + -LE.] 1. *intr* tr. To jost or tilt -1759. 2. To knock or push against, to come into collision with; also *absol.* to push and shove 1546. Also *fig.* b. To contend for a place, etc. by pushing another away from it; hence, to vie with some one for some advantage 1614. 3. To push one's way 1612.

2. They [the charers] shall jostle one against another in the broad ways *Nathan* ii. 4. b. None j with him for the wall LAMA. 3. It requires a strong man to j through a crowd Scott.

IL trans. 1. To shake or drive by pushing, to knock or push against; to elbow, hustle 1575. Also *fig.* 2. *Racing*. To push against (a competitor) so as to retard him. Also *absol.* 1723. Also *fig.* 3. To cause (one thing) to push against another (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1641.

Who standeth still i' the street Shall be hustled and jostled about CLOUGH. One atom can jostle another out of its place TYNDALL.

Jostlement. 1859 [f. *JOSTLE* v. + -MENT.] Jostling.

Jot (dʒɔt), sb.¹ 1499. [ad L. *iota* (read as *jota*), a. Gr. *iōta* name of the letter I, i, the smallest in the alphabet; see IOTA.] The least letter of any writing; hence *gen.* the least or a very little part, point, or amount; a wht. (Usu. with neg. expressed or implied.)

One iort or one tytle of the lawe shall not scape TINDALE *Matth.* v. 18. He never abated one j. of his claim 1868.

†**Jot**, sb.² [f. *JOT* v.] A jolt. H. MORE (1647).

Jot, v.¹ Now dial. 1530. [app. onomatopoeic.] To jog, jolt, bump (*trans.* and *intr.*).

Jot, v.² 1741. [app. f. *JOT* sb.¹ App. orig. sc.] *trans.* To write down in the briefest form, to make a short note of. Usu to j. down. Hence Jotter, one who jots.

Jougs (dʒʊgz, dʒɔgz), sb. pl. 1595. [app. a. F. *joug* or L. *jugum* yoke. The pl. form refers to its two hinged halves.] An old Scottish instrument of punishment; it consisted of an iron collar, which was locked round the culprit's neck, and was attached by a chain to a wall or post.

He was an old ——— in the ' or Scottish pillory Scott

†**Jouissance, -issance**. 1483. [a. late OF. *jouissance*, f. *jouissant*, *joir* to enjoy; see -ANCE.] = ENJOYMENT -1750.

†**Jouk**, v.¹ ME. [a. OF. *joier*, *joquer*, *jouer* to be at roost, at rest, etc., mod. F. *jocher*. Utl. etym. unkn.] 1. *intr.* Of birds: To perch, sit (upon branches); in *Falconry*, to roost, to sleep upon its perch -1672. 2. *intr.* To lie asleep or at rest; to lie close; also, To abide, remain. ME. only.

Jouk, jook (dʒʊk), v.² Sc. and n. dial. 1450. [Of uncertain origin; partly coincident with DUCK v.] 1. *intr.* To dodge in order to avoid a missile or blow; to duck 1513. 2. *intr.* To dart or spring out of the way or out of sight, to hide oneself by such action; to skulk 1510. 3. *trans.* To dodge by ducking, bending, or springing aside 1812. 4. *intr.* To bend oneself supply as an acrobat 1450. b. To bow (jerkily) in salutation or obeisance 1567; *fig.* to cringe, fawn; to dissemble 1573. 1. But we must jook and let the jaw gang by Scott 4. b. But why should we to nobles jook? Burns.

Joule, obs. f. JOWL.

Joule (dʒaʊl). 1882. [f. Dr. J. P. Joule, English physicist.] Physics. An electrical unit, the amount of work done or heat generated by a current of one ampere acting for one second against a resistance of one ohm. Phr. Joule's equivalent = mechanical equivalent of heat see EQUIVALENT sb. 3 c.

Jounce (dʒaʊns), v. 1440. [ʔ] 1. *intr.* To move violently up and down; to bump, bounce, jolt. 2. *trans.* To jolt, bump, or shake up and down, as by rough riding; to give (a person) a shaking 1581. Hence Jounce sb. a bump, a jolt; a jolting pace 1787.

Journal (dʒɔˈrnl). ME. [a. OF. *jour-
nal*, *journal*, -el daily (*livre, registre, papier* journal a day-book); as sb. a day, a day's work, etc. -late L. *diurnalem* DIURNAL.]

A. adj. 1. Daily, diurnal. Now rare or Obs. 2. Ephemeral (rare) 1685.

B. sb. 1. *tr.* Eccl. = DIURNAL sb. 1. -1549. 2. a. = ITINERARY -1613. b. A record of travel -1792. 3. A daily record of commercial transactions, entered as they occur, in order to the keeping of accounts 1500. 4. a. A daily record of events or occurrences kept by any one for his own use. Now usually implying something more elaborate than a diary. 1610 b. A register of daily transactions kept by a public body or an association; *spec.* in pl. *Journals*, the record of the daily proceedings in one or other of the Houses of Parliament, kept by the Clerk of the House 1647. c. Naut. A daily register of the ship's course, the distance traversed, the winds and weather, etc. 1671.

75. A record of public events or transactions noted down as they occur, without historical discussion. Also in pl. -1687. 6. A daily newspaper or other publication; hence, by extension, Any periodical publication containing news in any particular sphere 1728.

IL tr. 1. A day's travel; a journey -1633. 2. Provision for a journey 1629. 3. As much land as can be ploughed in a day. Prop. the Fr. word *journal* (journal). 1656. 4. in Machinery. The part of a shaft or axle which rests on the bearings. (No explanation of the origin of this sense has been given.) 1814.

Comb. j.-bearing, the support of a shaft or axle; -box, the box or structure enclosing the j. and its bearings; -packing, any mass of fibrous material saturated with oil or grease, and inserted in a journal-box to lubricate the j. Hence *Journal* v. to record in a j. 1803; in Machinery, to provide with or fix as a j. 1875.

Journal-book. 1603 [f. JOURNAL a. + Book sb., after F. *livre journal*, but now taken as 'book consisting of a journal'.] A day-book of any kind; a diary of events; a book containing daily records.

Journalise (dʒɔˈnəlaɪz). colloq. 1882. [f. JOURNAL sb. + -ISE.] 'Newspaper' or 'penny-a-liner's' English.

Journalism (dʒɔˈnəlizm). 1833. [a. F. *journalisme*, f. *journal*; see -ISM.] 1. The occupation or profession of a journalist; journalistic writing; the public journals collectively. 2. The practice of keeping a journal 1848.

J (dʒɔˈmɪ nt) 1665. [f. JOURNAL

sb. + -IST.] 1. One who earns his living by editing or writing for a public journal or journals. 2. One who keeps a journal 1712.

Journalistic (dʒɔˈnəlistɪk), a. 1829. [f. prec. + -IC.] 1. Of or pertaining to journals or journalism; connected with journalism. 2. Addicted to journalism (rare) 1833.

Journalize (dʒɔˈnəlaɪz), v. 1766. [See -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To enter in a journal or book for daily accounts; *spec.* in Book-keeping (see JOURNAL sb. 1. 3). 2. To enter, record or describe in or as in a private journal 1775. 3. *intr.* To make entries in or keep a journal 1774. 4. To do the work of a journalist 1864.

Journey (dʒɔˈmi), sb. ME. [a. OF. *journee*, *journee*, F. *journee* day, day's travel, work, etc. -pop L. *diurnata*, f. *diurnum* adj. neut. used sb., f. *dies* day. See -ADE.]

†1. A day -1656.

†*Journeys accounts* (Lew), med L. *diaria computata* ('days counted'), the number of days (usually fifteen) after the abatement of a writ within which a new writ might be obtained.

II. 1. A day's travel; the distance travelled in a day or a specified number of days ME. 2. A spell of going or travelling, viewed as a distinct whole; an excursion or expedition to some distance; a round of travel. Usu applied to land-travel, as dist. from a voyage by sea. Also *fig.* and *transf.* ME. 3. A military expedition, a campaign, etc. -1617.

1. Trent is three dayes lorney on this syde Ven-e 1560. We travelled onward by short journeys JOHN-SON. 2. Phr. A j by rail, on foot; j. to London, into the country, etc. To make or undertake a j. And at parting they wish him a happy lorney MORVSON. *fig.* This life is a j., or rather one stage of our j. through matter TUCKER.

III. 1. A day's work; hence, a certain fixed amount of daily labour; a daily spell or turn of work. Obs. exc. dial. ME. 2. A day's doings, *gen.* business, affair -1672. 3. *esp.* A day's fighting, a battle, a fight -1617. 4. A round or turn of work, such as is done at one time, in a day or a shorter space 1600, colloq. phr. *this journey*, on this occasion 1881.

Journey (dʒɔˈmi), v. ME. [a. AF. *journeyer*, OF. *jo(u)rneyer*, -ier, -der, f. *journee* JOURNEY sb.] 1. *intr.* To make or proceed on a journey; to travel. Also *fig.* 2. *trans.* To travel, traverse. ? Obs. 1531. 3. To ride or drive (a horse) -1607.

1. Satan had journeyed on, pensive and slow MUR P. L. v. 173. 2. I journeyed many a land Scott. Hence *Journeyer*, a traveller 1566.

Journeyman (dʒɔˈmæn), 1424. [f. JOURNEY sb. III. + MAN.] 1. One who having served his apprenticeship to a handicraft or trade, is qualified to work at it for days wages; a qualified mechanic or artisan who works for another. Dist. on one side from *apprentice*, on the other from *master*. Also *fig.* a duddge, hireling. 2. *Astron.* More fully, *journeyman clock*: a secondary clock in an observatory, used to compare with standard clocks 1764. 3. *attrib.*, as j. tailor, etc. 1467.

1. *fig.* I have thought some of Nature's Journey-men had made men, and not made them well SHAKS.

Journey-work (dʒɔˈmænwɜːk). 1601. [f. as prec.] 1. Work done for daily wages or for hire; the work of a journeyman. 2. *fig.* Inferior or inefficient work; hackwork 1614.

Joust, sb and v., **Jouster**, etc., common variant spellings of JUST, JUSTER, etc.

Jove (dʒəʊv). ME. [ad L. *Jovem* accus. of OL *Jovis*, repl. in cl. L. by *Suppiter*, *Jupiter* (orig. vocative **Jovē potē*)] 1. = JUPITER 1. 2. The planet Jupiter (*poet.*) ME. b. *Her.* = AZURE 1562; c. *Alch.* Tin 1599.

1. Colloq. in the asseveration By j.; cf. L. *pro Jupitēre*, *pro Jove*.

Jovial (dʒəʊviəl), a. 1590. [a. F. *joyal* (Rabelais), ad It. *giociale* 'borne under the planet Ioue' (Florio), ad L. *jovialis*, f. *Jovis* see JOVE and -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to Jove; Jove-like -1611. 2. Of or belonging to the planet Jupiter 1665. 3. *Her.* Azure in colour. HOLLAND. 4. *Alchemy*. Of tin SALMON. 5. *Astrol.* Under the influence of the planet Jupiter, which made those born under it joyful and happy. Also *absol.* as sb -1863. 6. Merry, jolly; convivial 1592.

1. This princely j. fowl 'the eagle' DRAYTON. 2. Sa ara bath Planets, like the j

satellites 1690. 5 According to that Star, the Aspect of one is Saturnine, of another Jovial, etc. STANLEY. Be bright and jovial among your Guests to Night each in it. 28. Hence Jovially adv., -ness.

Jovialist (dʒəˈvɪəlɪst), *v.* 1817. 1. A person born under the planet Jupiter—1853. 2. A person of a jovial disposition—1856.

Joviality (dʒəˈvɪəlɪti), 1626 [ad. F. *jovialité* f. *jovial*; see -ITY.] The quality of being jovial; good-fellowship; conviviality. *ar* Jovialty (now rare) 1623.

Jovialize (dʒəˈvɪəlaɪz), *v.* 1614. [f. JOVIAL + -IZE.] To make or +be jovial.

Jovian (dʒəˈvɪən), *a.* (sb.) 1530. [f. L. *Jovianus* JOVE + -AN.] 1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of Jove. 2. Of or belonging to the planet Jupiter 1794. 3. sb. One who resembles or imitates Jove. MARSTON.

Joviantric, *a.* 1864. *Astron.* Referred to Jupiter as a centre; viewed as from the centre of Jupiter.

Jovinianist (dʒəˈvɪniənɪst) 1449 [f. ned L. *Jovinianista*, f. *Jovinianus* Jovinian, -ee -IST.] A follower or adherent of Jovinian, a monk of the 4th c., who denied the virginity of Mary, opposed certain forms of celibacy and asceticism, and maintained the equality of all sins rewards, and punishments. Also attrib. **Jovinian** = prec. 1585.

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places *Isa* in 9. 2. So that at the last we may come to his eternal joye *Bk. Com. Prayer* 1552. 3. The hyl of Sion is a fayre place, & the joye of the whole earth Brax (Great) *Ps.* xlviii. 2. b. His remembrance lay in Egypt with his joy SHAKS.

Comb. 1. bells, -fire, -gun, bells rung, a bonfire lighted [*f. feu de joie*], or a gun fired to celebrate a joyful event; -ride (orig. U.S.), a ride in a motor-car without the owner's leave; hence *gen.*, -stick, the lever controlling the wing and tail planes of an aeroplane 1917; -weed, a plant of the genus *Alternanthera*.

Joy (dʒɔɪ), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *joir*, F. *joir* :—pop. L. **gaudere* = L. *gaudere* to rejoice] 1. *tr.* To experience joy; to enjoy oneself; to rejoice—1712. 2. *intr.* To feel or manifest joy; to be glad; to rejoice or delight ME. 1. *tr.* To rejoice at—1647. 3. *trans.* To fill with joy, to gladden, delight ME. 4. To derive enjoyment from; to enjoy. 1. Formerly, also, To have the use or benefit of ME. 1. *trans.* To salute with expressions of joy, welcome, or honour; in early use, to glorify, extol—1725. 1. To wish joy of; to congratulate. Const. of (*in*), -1701.

1. He has never joyed himself since Addison. 2. I shall never joy in my herie unto the tyme I have slayne the Ld. BERNERS. 1. To see you 1741. 3. It joyes mee to heere thy soule prospereth CROMWELL. 4. Who might have livd and joy'd immortal bliss MUR. P. L. ix 1166. 5. The faithful servant joy'd his unknown lord FORD. b. I come to j. you of a Crown ROWE.

Joyance (dʒɔɪəns), Chiefly poet. 1586. [f. JOY + ANCE App. coined by Spenser] 1. Rejoicing; delight; enjoyment 1590. 2. Festivity, merrymaking 1536. 3. Joyous character or quality; delight, charm 1847.

1. Cheerful, fresh and full of joyance glad SPENSER. 2. His sports were faire, his joyance innocent SPENSER. 3. An illimitable distance of sylvan j. DRAKE. So Joyancy, joyousness 1849. Joyant *a.* joyous 1670.

Joyful (dʒɔɪfʊl), *a.* ME. [f. JOY sb. + -FUL] 1. Full of joy; having and showing joy; delighted 2. Expressing or manifesting joy; indicative of gladness ME. 3. Fraught with, or causing joy; delightful ME.

1. A joyfull mother of two goodly sonnes SHAKS. 2. Make a joyfull noise unto God *Ps.* lxxi. 1. 3. J news 1592 Hence Joyfully adv., -ness.

Joyless (dʒɔɪləs), *a.* ME. [-LESS] 1. Desitute of joy; sad, cheerless. 2. Causing no joy; dismal, dreary ME.

1. A. smile SHAKS. 2. Doomed To eat his j. bread, lonely 1804. Hence Joylessly adv., -ness.

Joyous (dʒɔɪəs), *a.* ME. [a. AF. *joyous* = OF. *joios*, -us, F. *joyeux*, f. *joie* JOY sb.] 1. = JOYFUL 1. 2. = JOYFUL 3. 1450. 1. A cite full of bruit, a joyous cite BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* viii. 2. A j. laugh HARR. 2. That j. season (harvest) 1796. Hence Joyously adv., -ness.

Joy-some, *a.* rare 1673. [f. JOY sb. + -SOME.] Fraught with joy, gladsome.

Juba (dʒʊ bə), U.S. 1834. [Negro.] A breakdown performed by plantation negroes of the Southern U.S., accompanied by repeated cries of *juba*.

Jubardy: see JOPARDY.

Jubate (dʒʊ bət), *a.* 1826. [ad. L. *jubatus* maned.] Zoöl. Having a mane, or a fringe of hair like a mane.

Jubbah (dʒʊ bə, dʒʊ bəb), 1548. [ad. Arab. *jubbah*. Cf. JIBBAH.] An outer garment worn by Mohammedans and Parsees, consisting of a long cloth coat, open in front, with sleeves reaching nearly to the wrists.

Jube (dʒʊ bi), 1725. [a. L. *jube*, imper. of *jubere*; said to be from the words *Jube, domine, benedicere*, 'Please, sir, bless' addressed to the celebrant by the deacon before the reading of the Gospel.] 1. A rood-loft or screen and gallery dividing the choir from the nave 1767. 1. A chair for the preacher, ordinarily placed within the enclosure of the choir 1725.

Jubilant (dʒʊ bɪlənt), *a.* 1667. [ad. L. *jubilantem*, f. *jubilare* to JUBILATE.] Making a joyful noise; now generally, Making demonstrations of joy, exultingly glad. b. Expressing joy 1784.

Amid a mighty nation j. COLERIDGE Hence Ju-bilance, -ancy. Ju-bilantly adv.

1. Ju-bilar, *a.* 1673. [f. L. *jubilum* wild cry, but in sense assoc. w. *jubilans* JUBILEE + -AR.] = JUBILARY. Jubilarian [f. med. L. *jubilarius* JU Y R C Ch a priest k or nun who has been such for fifty years 1782. 1. Ju b

lary *a.* [ad. med. L. *jubilarius*, f. *jubilum* wild cry, but in sense assoc. w. JUBILEE], of or pertaining to a jubilee, jubilar 1537.

Jubilate (dʒʊ bɪlət, ɪ bɪlət), *sb.* ME. [L. 'shout ye', the first word of the psalm] 1. The hundredth psalm (*Jubilate Deo*, O be joyful in the Lord), used as a canticle in the Anglican service, also, the music to which this is set 2. *trans.* A call to rejoice, an outburst of triumph 1767. 3. R. C. Ch. The third Sunday after Easter, so called because *Ps.* 66, which begins with *Jubilate*, is used as the introit on that day.

Jubilate (dʒʊ bɪlət), *v.* 1604. [f. L. *jubilare*, *jubilare* to halloo, shout, huzza, to shout for joy.] 1. *trans.* To make glad. T. WRIGHT 2. *intr.* To utter sounds of joy or exultation, to rejoice, exult 1641.

Jubilation (dʒʊ bɪləˈtʃən), ME [ad. L. *jubilatio*, f. *jubilare* to JUBILATE.] The action of jubilating; exultation, gladness public rejoicing. Also with *a* and *pl*.

Disconsolate amidst the publique Jubilations 1634. 1. Jubileal, *a.* Obs 1588 [f. next + -AL] Of jubilee. So Jubilean *a.* 1624

Jubilee (dʒʊ bɪli), Also 1. jubile. ME. [a. F. *jubilé*, ad. late L. *jubilæus* adj. (sc. *annus*), used as sb., after Gr. *ἑβδωμάτης* adj. f. *ἑβδομή* 'jubilee', ad. Heb. *yōbēl* 'jubilee', orig. 'ram', hence 'ram's horn used as a trumpet'. Assoc. w. native L. *jubilum* wild cry, shout and *jubilare*.] 1. *Jewish Hist.* (more fully *year of Jubilee*). A year of emancipation and restoration, which was to be kept every fifty years, and to be proclaimed by the blast of trumpets throughout the land; during it the fields were to be left untilled, Hebrew slaves were to be set free, and lands and houses in the open country or unwallowed towns that had been sold were to revert to their former owners or their heirs. b. *fig* or *trans.* A time of restitution, remission, or release 1584. 2. R. C. Ch. A year of remission during which plenary indulgence may be obtained by a pilgrimage to Rome and certain pious works ME. 3. The fiftieth anniversary of an event ME. 1. b. A period of fifty years—1726. 4. A season or occasion of general rejoicing 1592. 5. Exultant joy, jubilation 1526 b. Shouting, sound of jubilation 1526. 6. attrib ME.

1. And ye shall hallow the fiftieth yeere. It shalbe a Jubile unto you *Lev.* xxv. 10. b. The first day of our J. is Death Sir T. BROWN 3. Silver J. (after Silver Wedding), celebration of the twenty fifth anniversary. Diamond J., a name applied to the celebration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria. 5. b. All along the crowded way W is j and loud huzza SCOTT.

Jubilize (dʒʊ bɪlaɪz), *v.* 1649. [f. L. *jubilare* shout + -IZE.] *intr.* a. To jubilate. b. To celebrate a jubilee.

Jucundity (dʒʊ kʊnˈdɪti) ? Obs. 1536 [ad. L. *jucunditas*, f. *jucundus* (see JOCOND)] 1. The quality of being pleasant; enjoyable 1620. 2. = JOCONDITY 1536

Judeo- (dʒʊ dɪə), used as comb. f. L. *judeus* Jewish, as in *Judeologist* (1858), *Judeo-Christian*.

Judaic (dʒʊ dɪk), *a.* 1611. [ad. L. *judaicus*, a. Gr. *Ἰουδαϊκός*, f. *Ἰουδαίος* Jew.] Of or pertaining to the Jews, Jewish. So Judaical 1470, Judaically adv. 1582.

Judaism (dʒʊ dɪzəm), 1494. [ad. I. *judaismus*, a. Gr. *Ἰουδαϊσμός*; see -ISM.] 1. The profession or practice of the Jewish religion; the religious system or polity of the Jews. 2. The act of Judaizing, a practice or style of thought like that of the Jews 1641. 3. *Hist.* As tr med. L. *Judaismus* = JEWRY 2, also, the revenue derived by the Crown from the Jews; the treasury which received the money 1782. Hence Judaist, a Judaizer Judaistic *a.* of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Judaists.

Judaize (dʒʊ dɪzaɪz), *v.* 1582 [ad. late L. *judaizare*, a. Gr. *Ἰουδαῖον*; see -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To play the Jew, to follow Jewish customs, religious rites, or practice. 2. *trans.* To make Jewish; to imbue with Jewish doctrines or principles—1653.

1. That V who li have Orange-tawney Bonnets, because hey doe BACON 2. LITTON m

many other Points of Religion had miserably judaiz'd the Church Micron. Hence Judaizati'on, a becoming or making Jewish in character. *Judaizer*, one who adheres to Jewish ritual or practice.

Judas (dʒʊdæs). 1453. [a. L. *Judas*, a. Gr. *Ἰούδας*, ad. Heb. *יְהוּדָה* Judāh, name of one of the sons of Jacob, whence, later, a common Jewish name.] 1. The name of the disciple who betrayed Jesus Christ; hence. One who betrays under the semblance of friendship; a traitor of the worst kind 1489. 2. A painted socket of wood in which the paschal candle was set. *Hist.* 1453 (1310 in Anglo-Latin). 3. A small lattice or aperture in a door, through which a person can look without being noticed from the other side 1865.

Comb.: *J.-blossom*, the blossom of the *Judas-tree*; *-colour*, *-coloured* 4. (of the hair or beard) red from a medieval belief that Judas Iscariot had red hair and beard; *-hole*, *-trap* = sense 3; *kiss*, *-like* a. and *adv.* Hence *Judasly adv.*, treacherously 1508-1859.

Judas-tree. 1668. [From a popular belief that Judas hanged himself on a tree of this kind.] 1. The common name of *Cercis Siliquastrum*, a leguminous tree of Southern Europe and parts of Asia, with abundant purple flowers which appear in spring before the leaves. 2. A local name for the Elder (*Sambucus nigra*); see under *JEW'S EAR*.

Judcock (dʒʊdkɒk). 1621. [app. for *judge-cock* from its black crown compared to the judge's black cap.] The Jack Snipe.

Judge (dʒʌdʒ). sb. [ME. *juge*, a. OF. *juge*, usually referred to L. *judicium*, *-us* by-form of *judicem*, *judex* (f. *ius* right, law + *-dixus* speaking speaker), but by some regarded as conformed to the vb. *juger* to JUDGE.] 1. A public officer appointed to administer the law, one who has authority to hear and try cases in a court of justice. 2. Used of God or Christ, as supreme arbiter, pronouncing sentence on men and moral beings ME. 3. *Heb. Hist.* An officer (usually a leader in war) invested with temporary authority in ancient Israel in the period between Joshua and the kings. b. *pl.* (in full, *the Book of Judges*): the seventh book of the Old Testament, containing the history of this period. ME. 4. A person appointed to decide in any contest, competition, or dispute; an arbiter, umpire ME. 5. One who or that which judges of anything in question. Often in *phr.* to be judge. 1470. 6. A person qualified to form or pronounce an opinion 1560. 7. *Mining*. A staff used for gauging the depth of the holding 1875.

1. Judges ought to remember, that their office is *Ius dicere*, and not *Ius dare*; to interpret law, and not to make law, or give Law Bacon. *Circuity*, a. 1. of a circuit court. *J. ordinary*, spec. the j. of the Court of Probate and Divorce, previous to 1875. *J. advocate*, *j. in eyre*, *justice* *j.*, etc., see *ADVOCATE*, etc. 2. Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right? *Gen.* xviii. 25. 4. He was one of the judges at a flower-show (*mod.*). 5. Well, thou shalt see: thy eyes shall be thy judge SHAKS. 6. I here disallow thee to be a competent j. WALTON. *Comb.* *J.-made* a. (of law), constituted by judicial decisions. Hence *Judgeship*, the office of a j. 1677.

Judge (dʒʌdʒ). v. ME. [a. OF. *jugier*, AF. *juger* = L. *judicare*, f. *judicem* JUDGE.]

1. *trans.* 1. To try, or pronounce sentence upon (a person) in a court of justice; to sit in judgement upon. (Also said of God or Christ: cf. *prec.* 2.) 2. *spec.* To sentence, condemn -1675. 3. To give sentence concerning (a matter) to try (a cause); to decide (a question) 1573. 4. To decree, order ME. 5. To assign or award by judgement. Now rare or *Obs.* ME. 6. To govern or rule as an Israelitish judge (cf. *prec.* 3). Also *absol.* To hold the office of a judge. ME. 7. To declare authoritatively (a person) to be (so-and-so). ?*Obs.* ME. 8. To form an opinion about; to estimate; to appraise ME. 9. To criticize; *esp.* to condemn, censure. Also *absol.* ME. 10. To apprehend, think, consider, suppose; to conclude, suppose to be ME.

1. Then all thy Saints assembl'd, thou shalt j. Bad men and Angels MILN. P. L. m. 330. 3. J. and defend my cause, O Lord TATE & BRADY. 5. Ladies whose bright eyes... the prize Of wit or arms MILN. 6. The example of Deborah... when she judged Israel KNOX. 7. Hee was judged an vnprofitable seruant Mo. 8. Men judge by the plection of h. Shee The sta c and inclination of be day SHAKS.

9. Judge not lest ye be judged. For as ye judge so shall ye be judged TINDALE *Mat.* vii. 1. 2. 30. Small townes I j. they were 1625. It was..judged better to begin the attack at once FREEMAN.

II. *intr.* 1. To act as judge, to sit in judgement ME. 2. To give a decision or opinion on any matter; *esp.* to arbitrate ME. 3. To form an opinion; to arrive at a notion, esp. a sound or correct notion, about something; in *Logic*. To apprehend mentally the relation of two objects; to make a mental assertion or statement. *Const. of ME*

1. As for Civil matters they may j. without appeale 1630. 2. God must j. twixt man and me BAWKING. 3. When the mind assents to a proposition it judges MILN. From its form and colour he could j. of its condition TYNDALL.

Judgement, judgment (dʒʌdʒmənt). ME. [a. F. *jugement*, f. *juger* to JUDGE + *-MENT*.] 1. The action of trying a cause in a court of justice; trial. (Now rare or merged in j.) 2. The trial of moral beings by God (or Christ) as Judge; *spec.* the final trial at the end of the world. Often in *day of j.* ME. 3. The sentence of a court of justice; a judicial decision or order in court ME. b. *Law.* (*ellipt.*) An assignment of chattels, etc. made by judgement or decree of court; the certificate of such judgement as a security 1677. 4. Divine sentence or decision; *spec.* a misfortune or calamity regarded as a divine visitation or the like ME.

5. Any formal or authoritative decision, as of an arbiter. (Now rare.) ME. 6. Criticism; censure ME. 7. An opinion, estimate ME. 1. b. A form of religious opinion or belief; a 'persuasion' -1687. 8. The faculty of judging; that function of the mind whereby it arrives at a notion of anything; the critical faculty; discernment 1535. b. Discernment, discretion, understanding, good sense 1576. 1c. *transf.* A person having good judgement; a 'judge' -1632. 9. *Logic*. The action of mentally apprehending the relation between two objects of thought; predication, as an act of the mind. With *pl.* A mental assertion or statement. 1704. 10. In biblical uses, chiefly as tr. Heb. *mishpat* a. Justice, righteousness, equity ME. b. A (divine) decree, ordinance, law, statute ME. c. (One's) right 1611. 11. The function of a judge or ruler (in ancient Israel). KNOX. 12. *attrib.* 1526.

1. A Daniel come to judgement, yea a Daniel SHAKS. *Phr.* To sit in j.: (a) *lit.* to preside as judge at a trial; (b) *fig.* to pass j. upon (see 6.) to judge, criticize (with assumed superiority) 3. He confessed the Inditement, and so had Judgement to be hanged HALL. b. Upon a marriage, a mother assigned an unregistered judgement to a trustee for her daughter for life LD. ST. LEONARDS. 4. Hence I took a thought, I had a Judgement on me SHAKS. 5. *Hamil* v. ii. 291. 6. You have my designs, and I desire your judgement of them RAY. 7. This ways in my judgement doeth excell all the rest 1559. *Private* j.: formation of individual opinion (esp. in religious matters), as opp. to acceptance of a statement or doctrine on authority. 8. b. A deed owing more to want of judgement than to wrong design COWPER. 9. A judgement, then, is an expression that two notions can or cannot be reconciled ANS. THOMSON. 10. 2. *Isa.* lvi. 8. b. *Exod.* xxi. 12. c. *Deut.* x. 18.

Comb. j. creditor, a creditor in whose favour a j. has been given ordering the payment of the debt due to him; j. debt, a debt for the payment of which a j. has been given; j. debtor, a debtor against whom such a j. has been given; j. summons, a summons issued in a County Court against a judgement debtor, to show cause why he should not be imprisoned for default in payment. Hence *Judgemented* a. 1548-1821, *Judgementless* a. 1590.

Judgement-day. 1591. [*= day of judgement*; see *prec.* 2.] The day of God's final judgement; the last day; doomsday.

Judgement-hall. 1534. A hall in which trials at law are held; a court of justice, a tribunal. (Chiefly *Hist.*)

Judgement-seat. 1526. The seat on which a judge sits when trying a cause or pronouncing judgement, a tribunal. He was driven from the judgement-seat with scorn FREEMAN.

Judge (dʒʌdʒ). 1449. [f. JUDGE v. + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which judges

Judgmatic, -al (dʒʌdʒmə'tɪk, -əl), a. *collog.* 1774 [irreg. f. JUDGE + *-matic*, after *dogmatic*.] Judicious, discerning.

Judicial (dʒʌdʒi'ʃiəl). a. Now rare. 1647 ad. aic L. 11 f jud to

judge; see *-ABLE*.] Capable of being judged, liable to judgement.

Judication. 1625. [ad L. *judicationem*, f. *judicare* to judge.] The action of judging judgement.

Judicative (dʒʌdʒi'kətɪv), a. 1641. [f. L. *judicatus*, *judicare* to judge + *-IVE*; see *-ATIVE*.] Having the function of judging; judicial. Appeals to their j. faculties 1678.

Judicatory (dʒʌdʒi'kətɔri, -dɪ-kətɔri), sb. 1575. [ad. late L. *judicatorium* adj. neut.; see next.] 1. A court of judicature, a tribunal. Chiefly *Sc.* 1606. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Judicature; a system of judicature.

2. The Lords, as the Supreme Court of J. CLAREN DON.

Judicatory, a. ? Obs. 1603. [ad. late L. *judicatorius*, f. *judicatus*, *judicare* to judge; see *-ORY*.] 1. Having the function of judging or passing sentence; of or pertaining to judgement 1647. 2. By which a judgement may be made; critical.

1. A great Share in the j. Power PENN.

Judicature (dʒʌdʒi'kætʃər, -tʃʃər), 1530. [f. med. L. *judicatura*, f. L. *judicatus*, *judicare* to judge; see *-URE*.] 1. The action of judging; administration of justice, judicial process 2. The office, function, or authority of a judge 1530. b. Extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court. BOUTIER. 3. A body of judges, a legal tribunal, or such tribunals collectively 1593. 4. *fig.* Mental judgement; criticism -1758. 5. Judicial (as opp. to moral) quality. MILT. 6. *attrib.* 1873.

1. We have demonstratively shewed, that J is nothing else but an Interpretation of the Laws HOBBS. *Supreme Court of J. in England*, that constituted by Acts of Parliament in 1873 and 1875, in which were united the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Admiralty, etc. 5. Our Saviour disputes not here the J... but the morality of Divorce, whether it be Adultery or no 1643. 6. *Judicature Acts*, a name given to the statutes establishing the Supreme Court of J, and regulating its practice.

Judicial (dʒʌdʒi'ʃiəl). ME. [ad. L. *judicialis*, f. *judicium* judgement; see *-AL*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to judgement in a court of law, or to a judge in relation to this function; pertaining to the administration of justice; proper to a legal tribunal, resulting from or fixed by a judgement in court. Also *fig.* b. Enforced by secular judges and tribunals; in j. law, opp. to *moral* and *ceremonial* ME. c. *Theol.* Inflicted by God as a judgement; of the nature of a divine judgement 1613. 2. Having the function of judgement 1561. 3. Of a judge; proper to a judge 1800. 4. Giving judgement upon any matter; forming or expressing a judgement; critical 1589. b. *Astrol.* Relating to the judgement of the influence of stars upon human affairs CHAUCER 15. Judicious -1624.

1. J. separation is a new term introduced for the old divorce a mens et thoro LD. ST. LEONARDS. *Judicial murder*, an unjust though legal death sentence c. What is called a j. blindness BURKE. 2. Parliaments were originally j. as well as legislative assemblies H. COX. 3. *combat* (*duel*), one engaged in for formal decision of a controversy. 4. *Committee of the Privy Council*: one of the two Appellate Tribunals in Great Britain, established in 1832 for the disposal of appeals made to the King in Council. 3. *Phr.* *Purity of the j. ermine*. Hence *Judiciality* 1621. *Judicially adv.*, *-ness*.

B. sb. [The *adj.* used ellipt.] 1. A judicial law or ordinance; see A. 1 b -1721. 2. Determination, decision, judgement -1631. 3. *Astrol.* A determination as to a future event from the positions of the heavenly bodies 1496-1652. 4. A legal judgement -1660.

Judiciary (dʒʌdʒi'ʃiəri). Now rare. 1587 [ad. L. *judiciarius*, f. *judicium* judgement, see *-ARY* 1.] A. *adj.* = JUDICIAL A. 1604 B. sb. 1. Judicial astrology; a judicial astrologer 1537. 2. = JUDICATURE 3. 1802.

Judicious (dʒʌdʒi'ʃəs), a. 1591. [ad F. *judicieux*, *-euse*, f. L. *judicium* judgement; see *-OUS*.] 1. Having or exercising sound judgement; discreet, wise, sensible; *esp.* in relation to practical matters 2. Proceeding from or showing sound judgement; marked by discretion, wisdom, or good sense 1600. 13. = JUDICIAL A. 1 -1632.

Now this bn make th Ind

mons greous *Haml.* iii. 11. 29. A j. pilot 1704. 2. purchases 1833. A j. remark 1861. 3. His last offices to vs Shall have Judiciously hearing *Cor.* xi. 128. Hence *Judiciously adv.*, -ness. **Judy** (dʒʊdi). 1812 [Familiar form of *Judith*.] Name of the wife of Punch in *Punch and Judy*; hence (*slang*) applied disparagingly, esp. to a woman of ridiculous appearance.

Jug (dʒʌg), *sb.* 1569. A pet-name or familiar substitute for Joan, or Joanna; applied as a common noun to a homely woman, maid-servant, sweetheart, or mistress; or in disparagement. Now rare.

Whoo! Jugge I love thee *Leaz* i. iv. 245.

Jug (dʒʌg), *sb.* 1538. [? *transf.* use of *prec.*] 1. A deep vessel for holding liquids, usually with a swelling body, or one that tapers upward, having a handle on one side, and often a spout. Often differentiated, as *brown*, *claret*, *cream-jug*, etc. 2. A jug with its contents; the liquid in a jug; esp. beer. Also locally, A measure of capacity for ale or beer usu. about a pint 1635. 3. *slang*. A prison, jail, more fully *STONE-JUG* 1834.

Comb. 1-handled *a. fig.* (U.S.), unilateral, one-sided, unbalanced.

Jug (dʒʌg), *sb.* 1523. Imitation of one of the notes of a nightingale, etc.

Jug, *v.* 1681. [f. *JUG sb.*] 1. *intr.* To use a jug; to drink. 2. *trans.* To stew or boil in a jug or jar (esp. 2 hare) 1747. 3. *slang*. To shut up in jail. Also *transf.* To confine. 1841.

Jugged (dʒʌgd) *pt. a.*, esp. in *jugged hare*.

Jug, *v.* 1598. [Echoic; cf. *JUG sb.*] *intr.*

To utter a sound like 'jug', as a nightingale

Jug, *v.* 1600. [app. an altered by-form of *JOUK v.* with specialized application] *intr.*

Of partridges, etc.: To crowd or nestle together on the ground; to collect in a covey.

b. trans. To collect close together 1653.

Jugal (dʒʌ gəl), *a.* (*sb.*) 1598. [ad. L. *jugalis*, f. *jugum* yoke.] 1. Of or relating to a yoke; esp. conjugal -1656. 2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the zygoma or bony arch of the cheek; malar, zygomatic 1578. 3. *sb.* The jugal or malar bone 1854.

Jugate (dʒʌ gət), *a.* 1887. [ad. L. *jugatus*, *jugare* to join together; see -ATE.] 1.

Bot. Of a pinnate leaf. Having leaflets in pairs; usu. in comb. (see *BIJUGATE*, etc.).

Of the leaflets: Paired. 2. *Numism.* = *ACCOLLED* 3. 1887.

Jugate, *v.* rare. 1623. [f. L. *jugal*, *jugare* to yoke together; see -ATE.] *trans.*

To yoke or couple together. Hence *Jugated*

pt. a.; in *Bot.* = *JUGATE a.* 1; *Jugation*, (*a.*)

joining, linking 1701; (*v.*) a system of land

assessment based on the number of yokes of

oxen employed 1883.

Juger (dʒʌ dʒər), 1853. [ad. L. *jugerum*

(formerly used in Eng.)] An ancient Roman

measure of land, containing 28,800 (Roman)

square feet, or 240 by 120 (Roman) feet, i.e.

about three-fifths of an acre.

Jugful (dʒʌ fʊl), 1834. [f. *JUG sb.* +

FUL] As much as fills a jug.

Juggernaut, **Jagannath** (dʒʌ gənənt)

1638 [a. Hindi *Jagannāth* :—Skr. *Jagan-*

nātha 'lord of the world', f. *jagat* world +

nātha lord, protector. (The short *a* in Hindi

a = *v*, whence the Eng. spelling.) 1. *Hindu*

Myth. A title of Krishna, the eighth avatar of

Vishnu; *spec.* the uncouth idol of this deity at

Puri in Orissa, annually dragged in procession

on an enormous car, under the wheels of which

devotees are said to have thrown themselves to

be crushed. Also *attrib.* 2. *fig.* Anything to

which persons blindly devote themselves, or

are ruthlessly sacrificed.

3. That remorseless f— of the needs of man' EDISON

Juggins (dʒʌ dʒɪnz), *slang*. 1882. [?] A

simpleton.

Juggle (dʒʌ gəl), *sb.* 1657. [f. *JUGGLE v.*]

A piece of juggling; a conjurer's trick; hence,

in imposture, cheat, fraud.

Juggle, *sb.* 1875. [cf. *JOGGLE sb.*] A

block of timber cut to a length, either in the

round or split.

Juggle (dʒʌ gəl) *v.* ME [a. OF *jogler*

jagler (later *jogler* —late *ocula* c to L.

ocular to jest.] 1. *intr.* To act as a JUG-

GLER (sense 1) -1608. 2. To practise magic

or legerdemain; to play conjuring tricks, to

conjure 1440. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* To play

tricks so as to cheat or deceive 1528. 4. *trans.*

To deceive by jugglery; to trick, cheat, be-

guile 1531.

5. The conjurer juggles with two oranges 1885. 3.

To j. with Scripture *Mirr.* She never juggles or plays tricks with her understanding *Lanu.* 4 To j. men out of their Estates *Selden* Hence *Juggling* *vbl. sb.* and *pt. a.* *Jugglingly adv.* (1647).

Juggler (dʒʌ glər), late OE. [a. OF. nom. *jog-*, *jug-*, *jougler*, acc. *jogleur*, later *jougler* —L. *joculator*, -*atorem*, f. *jocularis* to jest. See also *JONGLEUR*] 1. One who entertains people by stories, songs, buffoonery, tricks, etc.; a jester, buffoon. (Often contempt.) -1597

2. f. A magician, wizard, sorcerer, a performer of legerdemain; a conjurer OE. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* One who deceives by trickery ME.

4. After dinner comes in a juggler, which showed us very pretty tricks *Farrys*. 3 The Sophist is proved to be a dissembler and j. with words *Jowett*

Jugglery (dʒʌ gləri), ME. [a. OF. *jogler*, *jugler*; see *prec.* and -ERY.] 1. The art or practice of a juggler; conjuring, legerdemain. 2. *transf.* Trickery, deception 1699.

3. An example of political j and falsehood 1838.

Jugoslav (jʌ gəsləv), 1880. Also Y- [Russ. *izgo-* south.] A southern Slav; a member of the state of Yugoslavia, including the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Also adj.

Jugular (dʒʌ jʊlə), *dʒʌ jʊlə*, 1597. [ad. med. or mod. L. *jugularis*, f. L. *jugulum* collar-bone, neck, throat; see -AR.]

A. adj. 1. *Anat.* Of pertaining to, or situated in the neck or throat; esp. an epithet of the great veins of the neck, as the *external j. vein*, which conveys the blood from the superficial parts of the head, and the *internal j. vein*, which conveys it from the inside of the skull. 2. *Ichthyol.* Of a fish: Having the ventral fins situated in front of the pectoral, i.e. in the region of the throat; said also of a ventral fin so situated 1766.

B. *sb.* 1. *Anat.* Short for *jugular vein* 1615.

2. *Ichthyol.* A jugular fish (see A. 2) 1835. So

† *Jugulary a.*

Jugulate (dʒʌ gʊlət), *v.* 1623 [f. L. *jugulāt*, *jugulare*, f. *jugulum*; see *JUGULAR*

and -ATE.] 1. *trans.* To kill by cutting the

throat; to put to death. 2. *fig.* To 'strangle';

spec. to stop the course of (a disease) by a

powerful remedy 1876.

3. A misplaced attempts to 'jugulate' the disease

(pneumonia) *Altav.* So *Jugulation* (rare).

Jugulum (dʒʌ gʊləm), 1706. [L. dim. form from *jug-*, *jungere* to join.] *Anat.*

and *Zool.* A name for the collar-bone; also for the throat or lower front part of the neck, esp. in birds, the analogous part in insects.

Jugum (dʒʌ gʊm) *Pl* *juga*. 1857. [L., = 'yoke'.] *Bot.* a. A pair of leaflets in a pinnate leaf. b. Each of the ridges on the carpels of *Umbelliferae*.

Juice (dʒʌ s), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *jus* —L. *jus*

broth, sauce, juice.] 1. The watery or liquid

part of vegetables or fruits, which can be ex-

pressed or extracted, *spec.* that of the grape.

2. The fluid part of an animal body or sub-

stance; now usu. in *pl* the bodily 'humours';

also used in *sing.* in the names of digestive

secretions (*gastric j.*, etc.) ME. 3. *gen.* The

moisture naturally contained in or coming

from anything ME. 4. *fig.* Essence, spirit. ME.

5. *slang*. a. Petrol 1909. b. Electricity 1903.

1. Wines we have of Grapes; and Drinkers of other

Juice *Bacon*. 2. Marrow and Fat and Blood, and

other Nutritious Juices *Bentley*. 3. The mineral

Juices in the Earth *Woodward*. 4. A theory,

pieced in the preserving juices of pulp eloquence

Buake. Hence *Juice v.* (rare), to moisten or suffuse

with j. Juiced a having j. (of a specified quality).

Juiceless a devoid of j.; dry (*lit.* and *fig.*)

Juicy (dʒʌ si), *a.* ME. [f. *prec.* + -Y.]

1. Full of juice; succulent. b. Of weather:

Wet, rainy, soaking (*colloq.*) 1837. 2. *fig.*

Rich in wealth, etc.; the opposite of 'dry'

(*colloq.*) 1621. b. *Artists' slang*. Characterized

by rich liquid colouring 1820. Hence *Juicily*

adv. excellently *Jud* *lit* and *fig.*

† *Juice*. ME. [a. OF *juice* to juice ad

L. *judicium*. (See -ISE.)] Judgement, doom, penalty. Also *transf.* the gibbet -1480.

Ju-jitsu (dʒʌ dʒi tsu, dʒʌ dʒitsu), *sb.* 1891

Also *jui*, *jingitsu*, *jutsu*. [Japanese, = soft

art.] The Japanese system of self-defence

without weapons, now widely used as a form of

physical training. Hence as *vbl.* to overcome

by ju-jitsu

† **Ju-ju**, **juju** (dʒʌ dʒʊ). 1863. [W. African, said to be a. F. *juju* toy] An object of any

kind superstitiously venerated by W. African

native tribes, and used as a charm or amulet,

a fetter. Also, the supernatural power attrib-

uted to such objects, or the system of obser-

vances connected therewith; also, a ban or

interdiction effected by means of such an object

(cf. *taboo*). Also *attrib.* Hence *Jujuism*, -ist.

Jujube (dʒʌ dʒʌb), 1550. [a. F. *jujube* or

med L. (and Sp.) *jujuba*, a much altered form of

Gr. *ζιζυφο* See N E D] 1. An edible berry

like drupe, the fruit of various species of *Zizy-*

phus (N.O. *Rhamnaceae*). b. Any species pro-

ducing this fruit, as *Z. vulgaris* of the Mediter-

anean countries, *Z. jujuba* of China, *Z. Lotus*

of N. Africa 1652. 2. A lozenge of gelatin, etc.

flavoured with or imitating this fruit 1835.

3. The Lotus-eaters—whose favourite fruit still

grows, under the name of the j, on the same coast

THIRSWALL.

Comb. j. paste, a jelly made from jujubes, or a

confection flavoured with, or in imitation of, them,

-*plum* = sense 1; -*tree* = sense 1 b.

Juke, obs. f. *JOUK*.

Julaceous (dʒʌ lʌ s), *a.* rare. 1880. [f. L. *julus*, prop. *julus*, JULUS + -ACEOUS.] *Bot.*

Catkin-like, amentaceous. GRAY.

Julep (dʒʌ lep), ME. [a. F. *julep*, ad

Arab. *julāb*, a. Pers. *julāb* rose-water, f. *jul*

rose + *ab* water.] 1. A sweet drink variously

prepared; esp. a liquid sweetened with syrup

or sugar, and used as a vehicle. b. *tran* f.

and *fig.* Something to cool or assuage the heat

of passion, etc. 1624. 2. U.S. A mixture of

brandy, whiskey, or other spirit, with sugar,

ice, and some flavouring, usu. mint 1804.

3. See them with a muleb of v3 oclates *TRAHON*

Julian (dʒʌ liən), *a.* 1592. [ad. L. *Julianus*, f. *Julius*.] Pertaining to Julius Cæsar,

used in *Chronol.* in connexion with the calendar

instituted by him in the year 46 B.C.

Julian account, = 'old style' (see *STYL*) *J*

calendar (see *CALENDAR sb.*); *J epoch*, era, the time

from which the Julian calendar dates (46 B.C.) *J*

period, a period of 7,980 Julian years, proposed by

Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of

comparison of chronology, consisting of the product

of the numbers of years in the solar and lunar cycles

and the cycle of the indiction (28 x 19 x 15). *J year*

a year of the Julian calendar, or the average year

(= 365 1/4 days) of that calendar.

Julienne (dʒʌ liən), 1810. [F. f. *Jules* or

Julien, proper name.] A soup made of various

vegetables, esp. carrots, chopped and cooked

in meat broth. Also *attrib.*

Julius, † **Julio**. 1547. [a. L. *Julius* It

gubio.] A silver coin worth about sixpence

struck by Pope Julius II (1503-13).

July (dʒʌ lʌ). [In O.E. in L. form *Julius*

in ME. *Jul*, *Jul*, a. OF. *Jul*, *Jul*, *Jul*, *Jul*;

—L. *Julium* acc. of *Julius*; also *Julie*, a

AF. *Julie*, ad L. *Julius*. The latter form was

accented *Jul'y* as late as Dr Johnson's time,

the present accentuation is unexplained.]

The seventh month of the year, so named

after Julius Cæsar.

Cæsar. was borne upon the fourth day before the

Ides of Quintilis, which month, after his death, was

called for that cause, *Julie* HOLLAND.

Julyflower, perversion of *GILLYFLOWER*.

Jumart (dʒʌ mət), Also † *gimar*. 1690

[a. F. *jumart*, formerly *jumare*; of unknown

origin.] An imaginary hybrid animal, said to

be the offspring of a bull and a mare or she

ass, or of a horse or ass and a cow.

Jumbal, **jumble** (dʒʌ mbəl), 1615 [cf

order, muddle. 2. A shock, shaking, or jolting; *collog.* a ride in a carriage 1674.

* The j. of the sea made shooting uncertain 1851. *Comb.* j.-sale, a sale of miscellaneous cheap or second-hand articles at a charitable bazaar or the like.

Jumble (dʒʌmbəl), *v.* 1529. [Prob. onomatopoeic.] 1. *intr.* To move about in mingled disorder; to flounder about confusedly. 2. *trans.* To muddle, confuse; often with *together* or *up* 1542. 3. To stir up (a liquid, etc.) so as to mix the ingredients; to shake up; hence *collog.* to take for a drive. ? *Obs.* 1616. b. *intr.* To travel with shaking or jolting 1748. 4. *trans.* To put into mental confusion; to muddle 1668. +5. *intr.* To make a confused or rumbling noise; to strum on an instrument -1805.

* In that fearful Cave They [Furies] j, tumble, rumble, rage and rave SYLVESSES. 2. To j. the innocent and guilty into one mass, by a general indemnity BURKE. 3. That I might go abroad with my wife, who was not well, only to j. her PERYS. Hence **Jumblement**, confused mixture 1707. **Jumbler** **Jumble**, var. of **JUMBAL**.

Jumbo (dʒʌmbə), 1823. [? from *Mumbo Jumbo*, name for a W. African divinity or bogey.] A big clumsy person, animal, or thing; popularized, esp. as the name of an elephant, famous for its size, in the London Zoological Gardens; hence, anything big or great in its kind.

+**Jument**. ME. [ad. L. *jumentum* (contr. of *jugimentum*) yoke-beast, f. *jug-*, stem of *jungere* to join, *jugum* yoke.] A beast of burden; also a beast in general -1820.

Fit to fasten their Juments unto them SIR T. BROWNE.

Jump (dʒʌmp), sb¹ 1552. [f. JUMP *v.*] 1. An act of jumping; a spring; a leap, a bound b. esp. in reference to the distance cleared (*long j.*), or height jumped (*high j.*), as an athletic feat; also, a place to be jumped across, an obstacle to be cleared by jumping 1858. 2. A sudden involuntary movement caused by a shock; a start. In pl. nervous starts; an affection marked by these, *spec.* (a) chorea, (b) delirium tremens (*slang*). 1879. 3. Of things: A movement in which a thing is suddenly and abruptly thrown up or forward 1611. *spec.* in *Gunnery*: The vertical movement of the muzzle of a gun at the moment of discharge; the angle which measures this 1879. 4. *fig.* A sudden abrupt rise, e.g. in price or the like; an abrupt change of level either upward or downward; a fault in stratification 1657. 5. *fig.* A sudden and abrupt transition, an interval, gap, chasm, involving such sudden transition, e.g. in argument 1678. +6. *fig.* Critical point, crisis -1641. +b. Venture, hazard -1606.

* The hare, goeth by jumbles TORSELL. 4. A j. up of roo in the majority 1865. 5. Their nimble nonsense... gains remote conclusions at a j. COWPER. 6. b. Our fortune lies Upon this jumble SHAKS. Phr. *From the j.*, from the start. *On the j.*, on the move (*collog.*).

Jump, sb² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* 1653. [? corruption of F. *jupe*, obs. var. *jups*, assim. to JUMP *v.* and sb¹.] 1. A kind of short coat worn by men in the 17th and 18th centuries. 2. A kind of under (or undress) bodice worn by women, esp. in the 18th c.; often used instead of stays. From c 1740 usu. as pl. *jumps* (a pair of jumps). 1666. 3. *attrib.*, as *j.-coat* 1660.

+**Jump**, a. *adv.* 1539. [Conn. w. JUMP *v.* 14] a. *adv.* Coinciding; even; exact, precise -1637. b. *adv.* With exact coincidence; exactly, precisely -1656.

a J concord between our wit and will STANLEY.

Jump (dʒʌmp), *v.* 1511. [App. onomatopoeic; cf. *jump*, etc.]

I *intr.* 1. To make a spring from the ground, etc. by flexion and sudden muscular extension of the legs, or the like; to throw oneself upward, forward, backward, or downward, from the point of support; to leap, spring, bound 1530. b. To move with a sudden involuntary jerk from excitement or shock; to start 1715. 2. *transf.* Of things: To be moved or thrown up with a sudden jerk like a jump 1511. 3. *fig.* To pass abruptly from one thing or state to another; to rise suddenly in amount, price etc. 1579. b. To e o or arrive at (a conclusion etc.) precipitately 1704. 4. To act or come exactly together; to agree completely. *Const.* with. 1567.

1. Not the worst of the three, but jumps twelve foote and a halfe by th' squice SHAKS. b. Phr. *To j. for joy*, said lit. of children, etc., also *fig.* to be joyfully c. cited 1775. 2. The sea was beginning to j. HALL CAINE. 3. Wool jumped up suddenly to 465. per tot 1836. b. So given to jumping to conclusions is society 1884. 4. Our humors j. together completely W. IRVING. Phr. *To j. at*, To spring as a beast at its prey; *fig.* to accept eagerly 1769. *To j. upon* To pounce upon as a beast upon its victim; hence (*collog.*) to come down crushingly upon 1868.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass clear over with a leap; to clear 1600. 2a. To effect or do as with a jump -1684. 3. To cause to jump; to startle. Also *fig.* 1815. 4. To pounce upon; to rob, to cheat; to 'steal a march' upon 1789. 5. To skip over, pass by, evade 1749. +6. To hazard SHAKS. 7. To make up hastily (a marriage, a match) -1615. 8. a. *Iron-forging*. To flatten, 'upset', or shorten and thicken by endwise blows. Also *transf.* 1851. b. To join by welding the flattened ends 1864. c. To join (rails, etc.) end on end 1884. 9. *Quarrying*. To drill by means of a jumper 1851.

1. Jumping these crevices KANE. 3. People... whose nerves have been jumped by scorchers 1898. 4. To j. the Transvaal 1899. Phr. *To j. a claim*, etc.: To take summary possession of a piece of land called a 'claim', on the ground that the former occupant has abandoned it, or has failed to comply with the legal requirements. Chiefly U.S. and Colonial. Also *transf.* 5 Phr. *To j. one's bail*, to abscond, leaving one's sureties liable. U.S. *slang*. 6. But here... We'll jump the life to come ALCOCK 1. vii. 7.

Jump, the vb-stem used in *Comb.*: j.-joint, (a) a joint in which the parts are welded end to end together; (b) a flush-joint in which the edges of the plates or planking are laid close together and make a smooth surface; -seat, a movable carriage-seat, also *adj.* and sb. (ellipt.) (a carriage) provided with such a seat; -weld, a weld effected by hammering together the heated ends of two pieces of metal, hence -weld *v.*

Jumper (dʒʌmpə), sb¹ 1611 [f. JUMP *v.* + -ER¹.] 1. One who or that which jumps. 2. A name applied in the 18th c. to a body of Welsh Methodists who used to jump and dance as a part of religious worship; also to more recent sects 1774. 3. One who jumps a claim 1855. 4. Applied to tools, etc. having a jumping motion. a. *Quarrying* A heavy drill, used in making blasting-holes in rock, etc. Also *attrib.* 1769. b. A spring or click controlling the star-wheel of a repeating clock 1850. c. *Telegraphy* A wire used to cut out an instrument or part of a circuit, or to close temporarily a gap in a circuit. 5. A rough kind of sledges, usu. consisting of two saplings with the ends turned up, fastened by cross-pieces. U.S. 1823. 6. *Naut.* A preventer-rope made fast so as to prevent a yard, mast, etc. from jumping or springing up in rough weather. Also *attrib.* 1856.

Hence **Jumper v.** *trans.* to bore (a hole) with a j. (sense 4 a). **Jumperism**, the principles of the jumpers (sense 2).

Jumper, sb² 1853. [prob. f. JUMP sb²] A loose outer jacket or shirt reaching to the hips, worn by sailors, truckmen, etc.; also, a hooded fur jacket worn by Eskimos, and the like. In recent use (also *jumper-blouse*). A loose-fitting blouse without fastenings, worn over the rest of the dress and not tucked in at the waist; also, an outer garment consisting of bodice and short legs, worn by young children as a protection to their clothing.

Jumping (dʒʌmpɪŋ), *vb.* sb. 1565 [f. JUMP *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of JUMP *v.* b. *attrib.*, as j.-sheet, a stout sheet into which persons may jump from a burning building.

Jumping (dʒʌmpɪŋ), *pl.* a. 1567 [f. as prec. + -ING².] That jumps. b. In names of animals characterized by jumping or springing: j.-deer, the black-tailed deer of N. America, *Capreolus macrotis*; -hare, a rodent quadruped of S. Africa, *Pedetes capensis* or *Helamys capensis*, resembling the jerboa; Jouse, a flea-louse, a jumping plant-louse; -mouse, (a) the American deer-mouse *Zapus leucurus* (b) = *jumping-mouse*, a gray mullet, *Mugil albus*

-rat, a rodent of the family *Dipodidae*; -shrew, the elephant-shrew of Africa, an insectivorous quadruped of the family *Macroscelididae*; -spider, one of the group of spiders which leap upon their prey. c. j.-bean, -seed, the seed of a Mexican euphorbiaceous plant, which jumps about by reason of the movements of the larva of a tortricid moth (*Carpocapsa saltitans*) enclosed within it; -jack, a child's toy made out of the merrythought of a fowl, a toy figure of a man, which is made to jump by being pulled with strings; also *transf.*, the crested penguin Hence **Jumpingly adv.**

Jumpy (dʒʌmpi), a. 1869. [f. JUMP sb¹ + -Y¹.] Characterized by jumps (see JUMP sb¹ 2, 5). b. Producing nervous excitement 1883. Hence **Jumpiness**.

Juncaceous (dʒʌŋkəʃəs), a. 1855. [f. mod. L. *Juncaceae* (j. *juncus* rush) + -OUS; see -ACROUS-.] Bot. Belonging to the N.O. *Juncaceae* (the rush family).

Juncat, -cate, obs. ff. **JUNKET**.

Junco (dʒʌŋkə), 1706. [a Sp. *juncos*, ad. L. *juncus* rush.] +a. The Reed-sparrow or Reed-bunting (*Emberiza schaniensis*) b. A N. American genus of Finches, the Snow-birds one of these.

Juncous (dʒʌŋkəs), a. rare 1755. [ad. L. *juncosus*, f. *juncus* rush; see -OUS-.] Rushy

Junction (dʒʌŋkʃən), 1711. [ad. L. *junctionem*, f. *jungere* to join.] 1. The action of joining or fact of being joined; union, combination; coalition. 2. The point or place at which two things join or are joined; *spec.* the place or station on a railway where lines meet and unite 1841. 3. (In full, *junction canal* j. line, j. railway) A canal or railway forming a connexion between two other lines or with a centre of commerce 1796. 4. *attrib.* 1839.

1. The J. of the French and Bavarian Aimes ANDISON. The j. of a talent for abstruse reasoning with much literary inexperience M. ARNOLD.

Comb. j.-plate, a blank joint plate riveted over the edges of boiler-plates, which make a butt-joint.

Juncture (dʒʌŋktʃər), -tʃər. ME. [ad. L. *junctura*, f. *junct-*, *jungere* to join; see -URE.] 1. The action of joining together, joined condition, joining, junction 1589. 2. The place at which, or structure by which, two things are joined, a joint, jointing, junction ME. +b = JOINT sb. 1 -1717. 3. Something that connects two things; a means of union (*rare*) 1677. 4. A convergence of events or circumstances; a crisis, conjuncture 1656.

1. The j. with what precedes and follows FOSTER. 2. It stands at the j. of that great river with another 1763. 4. In the present critical j. of things BAIGW.

June (dʒuːn), [In OE. in L. form *Junius* also *Junii*; in ME. a. F. *juin*, *juin* -I *Junius*.] The sixth month of the year in which the summer solstice occurs in the northern hemisphere.

The month of June is begynnynge of Somer ME.

Comb. j.-apple = JENNETTING; -berry, the fruit (also called *sericea-berry*) of a small tree, the shade bush (*Amelanchier canadensis*); also the tree, -bug, a name for various beetles which appear in June (a) of the European genus *Rhinotrogus*, (b) of the genus *Lachnosterna* of the northern U.S.; (c) *Alleghenia nitida*, of the southern U.S.; -grass (U.S.), the Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis*.

Juneating, perverted f. JENNETTING.

Jungle (dʒʌŋɡl), 1776. [a. Hindi and Marathi *jāṅgal* desert, waste, forest, Skr. *jan-gala* dry, dry ground, desert.] 1. In India, orig., Waste ground (= 'forest' in the original sense); hence, in Anglo-Indian use, a. Land overgrown with underwood, long grass, or tangled vegetation; also, the often impenetrable growth of vegetation covering such a tract 1776. b. with a and pl. A particular tract so covered; esp. as the dwelling-place of wild beasts 1783. c. Hence, used of similar tracts elsewhere 1849. a. *transf.* and *fig.* A wild, tangled mass 1850. b. *The Jungle* (*Stock Exch. slang*) the West African share market (*mod.*). 3. *attrib.* 1810.

1. a. Land Waste for Five Years... is called J. HALBERD. c. The Jordan... threading its tortuous way through its tropical J. STANLEY.

Comb. j.-bear, the Sloth-bear of India, *Procyon latidens*; -cat, the Marsh-lynx, *Felis chaus*; -cock, the male jungle-fowl - fowls, fowls; -an, an Indian bird of the genus *Calo* esp. C. f.

(C. *bankra*); (3) a mound-bird of Australia, as *Megatodus tumulus*; then, the female jungle-fowl (W. *market* (*Stach Exch.*), the market in shares of W. African Companies; -ox, the geyal; -rice, the mullein-ice, *Panicum colonum*; -sheep, an Indian ruminant, *Kemias hypocernus*. Hence **Jungled** a, covered with jungle 1843.

Jungly (dʒʊŋgəl), a. 1800. [f. JUNGLE + y¹.] Of the nature of or abounding in jungle; jungle-like.

Junior (dʒʊniər), a. (sb.) 1526. [a. L. (for *junior*), compar. of *juvenis*.] 1. The younger: used to denote the younger of two bearing the same name in a family, esp. a son of the same name as his father; also the younger of two boys of the same surname in a school. Abbrev. *jun.*, *junior*, or *jr.* 1623. 2. Of less standing; of lower position, in a class, rank, profession, etc. 1766. 73. Belonging to youth or earlier life -1772. 4. Of later date, more modern. Now rarely of persons. 1621. 5. sb. [the adj. used *absol.*] A person who is younger than another, or of more recent entrance or lower standing in a class, profession, etc. 1526. b. With possessive 1548.

1. Tho. Crabb, Sen. and Tho. Crabb, Jun. of Malborough. Wool-men 1708. 2. J. Sophisters 1766, flag-ship 1810, clerk 1870, partner 1871. 3. In an American college the students are classed by years, those of the first year being called freshmen, of the second year sophomores, of the third year juniors BRYCE. b. His 1 she by thirty years BYRON. Hence **Juniorate**, in the Society of Jesus, a two-years' course for junior members before entering the priesthood.

Juniority (dʒʊniərɪtɪ), 1554. [f. JUNIOR + ITY.] The state or condition of being junior.

Juniper (dʒʊnɪpər), ME. [ad. L. *juniperus*. Cf. GENEVA¹.] 1. A genus of coniferous evergreen shrubs and trees; spec. and orig., the common European species *Juniperus communis*, a hardy spreading shrub or low tree, having awl-shaped prickly leaves and bluish-black or purple berries, with a pungent taste, yielding a volatile oil (oil of juniper) used in medicine as a stimulant and diuretic, also in the manufacture of gin. The wood is occas. used in joinery. b. Used loosely of coniferous trees of other genera, as the American Larch, and the White Cedar 1738. c. In translations of the Bible, used, after the Vulgate, to render Heb. *retkem* or *rothkem*, a white-flowered shrub, *Retama Retam* ME. 72. A name for the fieldfare, FLORIO. 3. attrib. 1582.

1. The coals of J. raked up will keep a glowing fire for the space of a year SIR T. BROWNE. Comb. J.-water, a cordial drink made from or flavoured with J.; -worm, the larva of a N. Amer. geometrid moth (*Drepanodes varius*), which feeds on juniper-leaves.

Junk (dʒʌŋk), sb.¹ ME. [a. OF. *junc*, *junc* = L. *juncus* rush.] 1. A rush -1491. 2. Surg. A form of splint, orig. stuffed with rushes or bents 1612.

Junk (dʒʌŋk), sb.² ME. [?] 1. *Naut.* An old or inferior cable or rope; usu. *old J.* -1769. b. Pieces of old cable used for making fenders, reef-points, gaskets, oakum, etc. 1666. 2. *transf.* A piece or lump of anything; a CHUNK 1726. 3. *orig. Naut.* The salt meat used as food on long voyages, compared to pieces of rope 1762. 4. *Whale-fishery.* The mass of thick oily cellular tissue beneath the case and nostrils of a sperm-whale, containing spermaceti 1839. 5. attrib. 1800.

1. c. Worthless stuff, rubbish (*collog.*) 1913. Comb. J.-dealer, U.S., a marine-store dealer; -hook, a hook used in handling the J. of a whale; ring, (a) a metal ring confining the hemp packing of a piston; (b) a steam-tight metal packing round a piston; -shop, a marine store; -vat, in tanning, a large vat for holding weakened vat-liquor; -wad, a wad for a gun made of J. or oakum bound with spungia.

Junk (dʒʌŋk), sb.³ 1617. [ad. Sp., Pg. *juncos*, It. *gruncos*, F. *jouque*, ad. Malay, Javanese *dyong*.] A name for the common type of native sailing vessel in the Chinese seas. It is flat-bottomed, has a square prow, prominent stem, full stern, the rudder suspended, and carries lug-sails.

Junk (dʒʌŋk), v. 1803. [f. JUNK sb.²] *trans.* To cut off in a lump; to cut into chunks o chunks. b. To treat as junk - to 'scrap' 1916.

Junk-bottle, U.S. 1805. A thick strong

bottle made of green or black glass, 'the ordinary black glass porter bottle' (Bartlett).

Junker (yʌŋkər), 1554. [Ger. Cf. YOUNKER.] A young German noble; as a term of reproach, a narrow-minded, overbearing (younger) member of the aristocracy of Prussia, etc.; spec. a member of the reactionary party of the aristocracy, whose aim it is to maintain their own class privileges. Also attrib.

Bismarck is by instinct a J. 1891.

Junket (dʒʌŋkət), sb. ME [app. a. ONF. *jonket*, *jonquet*, or *jonquette*, rush-basket, f. *jonc* rush.] 1. A basket (orig. made of rushes); esp. for carrying or catching fish. Now *diab.* 2. A cream-cheese or the like (orig. made in a rush-basket or served on a rush-mat); now, a dish consisting of curds sweetened and flavoured, served with a layer of scalded cream on the top 1460. 73. Any dainty sweetmeat, cake, or confection; a kickshaw -1764. 4. A feast or banquet; also (now only in U.S.), an outing at which eating and drinking are prominent; a picnic-party 1530.

2. Milke, crayme, and cruddes, and eke the Iocate, þey close a mannes stonick. þe fore ete hard chese after 1460. 4. With these junkets and feasts they joynd the celebration of the Lords Supper VINTS.

Junket (dʒʌŋkət), v. 1555. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *intr.* To hold a banquet or feast; to make merry with good cheer; also (chiefly U.S.) to go on a pleasure excursion. 2. *trans.* To entertain, feast. H. WALPOLE.

1. The Chancellor had intended to go junketting on the Rhine Greville. Hence **Junketter**, one who junkets; one who takes part in a junketing. *Junketing* sb. feasting, merry making; also, picnicking; with a and pl. A feast, picnic, etc. 7. Junketry, a sweetmeat 1599.

Juno (dʒʊno), 1606. [L. *Juno*, in L. mythology the wife of Jupiter, the goddess of marriage and childbirth.] 1. A woman resembling the goddess Juno, e.g. in stately beauty, in jealousy, etc. 2. *Astron.* Name of the third of the asteroids 1834.

1. His be yon J. of majestic size POPE. Hence **Junoesque**, a. resembling J. in stately beauty. **Juno-man** a. pertaining to J.

Junta (dʒʊntə), 1623. [a. Sp. (and Pg.) *junta* = L. *juncta*, fem. pass. pple. of *jungere* to join, in Rom. used as a sb.] 1. With reference to Spain or Italy: A deliberative or administrative council or committee. 2. *gen.* = JUNTO 1. 1714.

Junto (dʒʊnto), Also 7. **juncto**. 1641 [Error. form of JUNTA, by assim. to Sp. sbs. in a (cf. -ADO 2).] 1. A body of men who have combined for a common purpose, esp. a political purpose, a clique, faction, or cabal; a club or coterie. 72. = JUNTA 1. -1747.

1. The Junto (the Rump) at Westminster have received more Money in one year than all the Kings of England 1680. As lately settled in a J. of the sea Addison.

Jupard (y(e)jupart(ye: see JEOPARD, -Y.

Jupe (dʒʊp), Fr. *zup*. Now only Sc. and n. dial. or as Fr. ME. [a. F. *jupe*, a. Arab. *jubbah*, *jibbah* JUBBAH.] 1. A loose jacket, kirtle, or tunic worn by men -1837. 2. Sc. A woman's jacket, kirtle, or bodice. Also pl. a kind of stays. 1870. 73. [from mod. Fr.] A woman's skirt 1825.

Jupiter (dʒʊpɪtər), ME. [a. L. *Jupiter*, *Juppiter*; see JOVE.] 1. The supreme deity of the ancient Romans, corresponding to the Greek Zeus; the ruler of gods and men, and the god of the heavens, whose weapon was the thunderbolt. Also in exclams., e.g. *by Jupiter*. 2. *Astron.* The largest of the planets in the solar system, revolving in an orbit lying between those of Mars and Saturn ME. 7b. *Alex.* The metal tin -1758. 7c. *Her.* Name for the tincture AZURE in blazoning by the names of heavenly bodies -1766. 3. In names of plants, as Jupiter's staff, Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*, from its tall upright stem 1663.

1. [Adam] Smild = J. On Juno smiles MILT.

Jupiter's beard, 1567 [tr. L. *Barba Jovis*.] A name for various plants a. *Anthyllis Barba-Jovis*, the Silverbush, a S. European evergreen leguminous shrub, having leaves covered with silvery down. b. The common house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*. c. *Hydnium Barba-Jovis*, a by

Jupon (dʒʊpən, dʒʊpən, Fr. *zupon*). ME. [a. F. *jupon*, OF. also *juppon*, deriv. of *jupe* JURE.] 1. A close-fitting tunic or doublet, esp. one worn by knights under the hauberk, later, a sleeveless surcoat worn outside the armour. Obs. exc. Hist. 72. A short kirle worn by women -1595. 73. A woman's skirt 1851.

Jural (dʒʊrəl), a. 1635. [f. L. *jur-*, *ius* law, right + -AL.] 1. Of or relating to law or its administration. 2. *Moral Philos.* Of or pertaining to rights and obligations 18. 2. By the adjective J. we shall denote that which has reference to the doctrine of rights and obligations WHEWELL. Hence **Jurally** adv.

Jurament (dʒʊrəmənt), Obs. exc. Hist. 1575. [ad. L. (post-cl.) *juramentum*, see -MENT.] An oath.

Jurassic (dʒʊrəsɪk), a. 1833. [ad. F. *Jurassique*, f. *Jura*, after *Liassic*, *Triassic*] *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the Jura mountains applied to formations belonging to the period between the Triassic and the Cretaceous, characterized by the prevalence of oolitic limestone, of which the Jura mountains between France and Switzerland are chiefly formed.

Jurat (dʒʊrət, F. *zura*), late ME. [ad. med. L. *juratus*, lit. 'sworn man', sb. use of pa. pple. of *jurare* to swear.] 1. One who has taken an oath; spec. one sworn to give information about the crimes committed in his neighbourhood, and to assist the administration of justice. Obs. exc. Hist. 1450. 2. A municipal officer (esp. of the Cinque Ports) holding a position similar to that of an alderman 1464. 3. In the Channel Islands, one of a body of magistrates, chosen for life, with the Bailiff form the Royal Court for administration of justice 1537. 4. With reference to France etc.: a. [= F. *jurat*] A municipal magistrate in certain towns 1432. b. A member of a company or corporation, sworn to see that nothing is done against its statutes 1714.

Jurat (dʒʊrət), 1796. [ad. L. *juratum* that which is sworn.] *Law.* A memorandum as to when, where, and before whom an affidavit is sworn.

Juratory (dʒʊrətɔri), a. 1553. [ad. late L. *juratorius* confirmed by oath; see JURAT 1 and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to an oath or oaths; expressed or contained in an oath.

Freed from his obligation 1647.

Juridic, -al (dʒʊrɪdɪk, -əl), a. 1502. [ad. L. *juridicus*, + -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to law or legal proceedings; occas. = legal. 2. Assumed by law to exist, juristic 1892. 3. Judges or juridical writers SIR C. BOWEN. 4. A Bill. extending to juridical persons, that is, duly registered corporations or partnerships [etc.] 1900. Hence **Juridically** adv. in a juridical manner.

Jurisconsult (dʒʊrɪskənsʌlt) 1605. [ad. L. *jurisconsultus*, f. *juris*, gen. of *ius* law + *consultus* skilled.] One learned in law, esp. in civil or international law; a jurist, a master of jurisprudence.

Jurisdiction (dʒʊrɪsdɪkʃən), ME. [orig. a. OF. *jur-*, *jur-*, *judicium*, -*dictio* (F. *jurisdiction*), ad. L. *jurisdictionem*, f. *juris* (jus) + *dictio* declaration.] 1. Administration of justice; exercise of judicial authority, or of the functions of a judge or legal tribunal; legal authority or power. 2. Power or authority in general; administration, rule, control ME. 3. The range of judicial or administrative power; the territory over which such power extends. Also fig. ME. 4. A judicial organization; a judicature, a court, or series of courts, of justice 1765.

1. To declare the Law, which is not Judgment but J. HOBBS. 2. To live exempt from Heaven's high J. MILT. P. L. II. 319. 3. Basil's care of the churches extended far beyond the limits of his own J. J. H. NEWMAN. 4. The abolition of hereditary jurisdictions LEcky. Hence **Jurisdictional** a.

Jurisdiction (dʒʊrɪsdɪkʃən), a. rare. 1640 [f. *jurisdiction*, after *administrative*, etc. but irreg.] Of or pertaining to jurisdiction.

Jurisprudence (dʒʊrɪsprɪdɪns), 1628 [ad. L. *jurisprudentia* (also *prudencia juris*) perh. through Fr.] 1. a. Knowledge of or skill in law. b. The science which treats of the laws (written or unwritten) in general the

philosophy of law 1756. 2. A system or body of law 1656.

1. b. The domain of Comparative J., of which English Law forms a small province 1861. 2. The history of our medical J. MACAULAY.

Jurisprudent, *sb* and *a*. 1628 [a. obs. F. *jurisprudens*, from *jurisprudence*: cf. *prudence*, *prudent*.] 1. *sb*. One versed in, or treating of, jurisprudence, a jurist. 2. *adj*. Versed or skilled in jurisprudence 1737.

Jurisprudential (-den-fal), *a*. 1651. [f. L. *jurisprudentia* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to jurisprudence; rarely of persons: JURISPRUDENT 2. Hence Jurisprudentially *adv*. in relation to jurisprudence.

Jurist (dʒū-ris-t), 1456. [a. F. *jurista*, ad. med. L. *jurista*, f. *jur*, *jur*-law, right; see -IST-.] 1. One who practises in law; a lawyer (now U.S.). 2. One versed in the science of law; a legal writer 1626. 3. A student of law, or one who takes a degree in law 1691.

2. This is not to be measured by the principles of jurists BACON. Hence Juristic, *alt.* of or pertaining to a j., or to the subject or study of law; legal; created by law. Juristically *adv*. in relation to law.

Juror (dʒū-ror), ME. [a. AF. *jurour* = OF. *juror* (later *jurcur*) :—L. *juratore*, f. *jurare* to swear.] 1. A member of a jury; a jurymen. 2. One who brings false witness or a false presentment; a slanderer; an oppressor; a covetous man—1550. 3. One of a body of persons appointed to award prizes in a competition 1831. 4. One who takes or has taken an oath; one who swears allegiance to some body or cause. (Cf. NON-JUROR) 1592.

1. The false verdict of jurors, whether occasioned by bribery or not, was antiently considered as criminal BLACKSTONE. 2. Sclaunders, lyers, and jurors of the sysse BARCLAY.

Jury (dʒū-ri), ME. [a. AF. *jurée*, *jure* = OF. *jurée* oath, juridical inquiry, inquest; med. L. *jurata*, *sb*. from fem. pa. pple. of *jurare* to swear (see -ADE suffix).]

1. A company of men sworn to render a 'verdict' or true answer upon some question or questions officially submitted to them; now, usually upon evidence delivered to them touching the issue; but orig. usually upon facts or matters within their own knowledge.

In England, juries in all criminal trials, in civil trials in the superior courts, and in writs of inquiry, consist of 12 men, who must be unanimous in their verdict. In Scotland, the number of the jury in a criminal trial is 15, and the verdict of a majority is accepted; in a civil trial the number is 12, and their verdict must be unanimous.

Coroner's jury see CORONER and INQUEST. **Grand jury** a jury of inquiry, accusation, or presentment, consisting of from 23 to 25 'good and lawful men of a county', who are returned by the sheriff to every session of the peace, and of the assizes, to receive and inquire into indictments, before these are submitted to a trial jury, and to perform such other duties as may be committed to them. Grand juries were abolished by the Administration of Justice Act 1933 exc. for certain indictments in London and Middlesex. They have been done away with in many states of U.S.A. **Petty jury** or **trial jury** a jury which tries the final issue of fact in civil or criminal proceedings. **Special jury** a jury consisting of persons on the jurors' book who are of a certain station or occupy premises of a certain rateable value.

II. *transf.* 1. Applied to the body of DICASTS (*δικασταί*) of ancient Athens, or the *judices* of ancient Rome 1856. 2. A body of persons selected to award prizes in an exhibition or competition 1831. 3. A dozen—1650.

Jury-, Jury a. (*Naut.*): see JURY-MAST.

Juryman (dʒū-rimən), 1579. A man serving on a jury, a member of a jury.

Ju-ry-mast 1616. [f.] 1. *Naut.* A temporary mast put up in place of one that has been broken or carried away. 2. *transf.* An apparatus used in Pott's disease, to keep the spinal column straight, and prevent lateral curvature 1883.

2. Hence *jury-* is used in comb. to designate other parts of a ship continued for temporary use, as *j-rig*, etc., and *joc* of other things, as *j-leg*, a wooden leg 1666. 3. Hence *Jury a.* = temporary, makeshift 1821. 2. b. I have some *j.* chairs and tables BYRON.

Jussive (dʒū-siv), *a*. 1846. [f. L. *juss-*, *jubere* to command, see -IVE.] *Grammar.* Expressing a command or order as forms of the verb.

Just, joust (dʒʊst, dʒʊst, dʒaʊst), *sb*. ME. [a. OF. *juste*, *joste*, *jouste*, F. *joute*, f. *juster*, etc. JUST v.] A combat in which two knights or men-at-arms on horseback encountered each other with lances; *spec.* a combat of this kind for exercise or sport; a tilt. Usu. in pl. *justs*, *jousts* (formerly construed as *sing.*), a series of these; a tournament.

For knightly games and fierce encounters fitt SPENSER.

Just (dʒʊst), *a*. ME. [a. F. *juste*, or ad. L. *justus*, f. *jus* right, law, justice.] 1. That does what is morally right, righteous. Now chiefly a Biblical archaism. 2. Upright and impartial in one's dealings; equitable ME. 3. Faithful. Const. of, to.—1809. 3. a. Consonant with the principles of moral right; equitable; fair. Of rewards, punishments, etc.: Merited ME. b. Constituted by law or by equity, lawful, rightful; 'legally valid' ME. 4. Well-founded ME. 5. Conformable to the standard; right, proper; correct ME. 6. *Just* in *just interval*, etc.: harmonically pure; sounding perfectly in tune 1811. 6. In accordance with reason, truth, or fact, right; true; correct 1490. 7. Of a copy, calculation, etc.: Exact, accurate—1798. 7. Appropriate, suitable—1684. 7.8. Exact, as opp. to approximate. Also with defining word. = 'the exact'—1759. 7.9. Exact or uniform in operation, regular, even—1769. 7.9. Equal; even, level—1725. 7.10. That is such properly, fully, or in all respects, complete in amount or character; full; proper, regular—1778.

1. 7. before (*with*) God or, simply, *f.*: Righteous in the sight of God; justified. Only the actions of the 1. Smell sweet and blossom in the dust SHAKES. 2. The Gods are just SHAKES. 3. He was my Friend, faithful, and just to me SHAKES. 4. A vengeance 1624. Is this fair, or reasonable, or just to yourself? DICKENS. 5. His country's liberties 1840. 6. Alas! my fears were j. 1766. 5. If they flynd (the weights) not just, they breaken them 1588. 6. A picture of American public opinion BRYCE. 6. Like a j. map SWIFT. 7. Things to be done in their j. Season EVELYN. 8. If thou tak'st more or lesse then a just pound SHAKES. 9. The destin'd victim to dis-part In seven j. portions POPE. 10. Before he come to j years (*i.e.* full age) 1588.

Just, joust (dʒʊst, dʒʊst, dʒaʊst), *v*. ME. [a. OF. *juster*, *joster*, *jouster*—late pop. L. *justrare* to approach, meet, f. *justa* near together. The historical Eng. sp. is *just* (cf. *ad-just*), but *just* is now more frequent.] 1. *intr.* To join battle, encounter, engage; *esp.* to fight on horseback as a knight or man-at-arms—1667. 2. *spec.* To engage in a just or tournament; to tilt ME. 3. *fig.* ME.

2. To just and turney for her love SHAKES. 3. Auster and Boreas justing furiously Under hot Cancer SILVESTRA.

Just (dʒʊst), *adv*. ME. [f. JUST *a.*; cf. *advb* use of F. *juste*.] 1. Exactly, precisely; verily, actually; closely: of place, time, manner, degree, number, sameness, etc. 2. In an exact or accurate manner; with precision; punctually, correctly—1743. 3. In replies, etc.: = 'Exactly so', 'just so', 'right'—1698. 4. *absol.* of time: Exactly at the moment spoken of; precisely now (or then) 1667. 5. No more than; only, merely, barely. Often preceded by *but* or *only*. 1665. 6. No less than; absolutely; actually, positively; really; quite; simply. Chiefly *Sc.*, *dialect.*, and U.S. 1726. 6. As an emphatic expletive 1855.

1. *f. at, in, over (etc.) the* = at, in, over (etc.) the very. 7. *f. to, the*, to the very. A parted en'n just betweene Twelve and One SHAKES. I will do j. as you advise 1891. Nor cut thou lesse nor more But just a pound of flesh SHAKES. 'Tis just the fashion SHAKES. 3. A. V. L. III. II. 281. 4. His only child was j. dead 1818. 5. He can j., be said to live CHILSTERY. J. a line to say that all goes well Mrs. CARLYLE I will j. walk on DISRAELI 6. Isn't it j. splendid? (*mod. colloq.*) Phr *Just now*, a. At this exact moment. b. But now; only a moment ago. c. Directly, presently.

Justaucorps (ʒu'stəukōr). 1656. [F., f. *juste* close-fitting + *au corps* to the body.] A close-fitting garment: *spec.* a. A body-coat reaching to the knees, worn in the 17th and 18th centuries. b. An outer garment worn by women in the 17th c. c. *Sc.* A jacket or waistcoat with sleeves.

Juster dʒʊstɔ dʒʊstai MF

[a. AF. *justour* = OF. *justeur*, *justeur*, f. *juster* [US? v.; see -ER? 3.] One who justs, a tilter hence, *an* antagonist.

Justice (dʒʊstis), *sb*. OE. [a. OF. *justice*, -ice (*justiss*), ad. L. *justitia*, f. *justus* just.]

I. 1. The quality of being (morally) just or righteous; the principle of just dealing; just conduct; integrity, rectitude. (One of the four cardinal virtues) ME. 2. *Theol.* Observance of the divine law; righteousness, the state of being 'just before God'—1622. 3. = JUSTICE 2, 3. 1588.

1. COMMUTATIVE, DISTRIBUTIVE *justice*: see these words. The path of j. was the path of wisdom MACAULAY. 3. The j. of these observations 1883.

II. 1. Exercise of authority or power in maintenance of right, vindication of right by assignment of reward or punishment; requital or desert OE. 2. The administration of law or the forms and processes attending it; earlier 'Legal proceedings of any kind ME. 3. The persons administering the law; a judicial assembly, court of justice—1654. 4. Inflictor of punishment, legal vengeance on an offender *esp.* capital punishment; execution—1738. 4. Personified, *esp.* in sense II. 1. 1599.

1. Phr. *Poetical f.*: the ideal justice in distributor of rewards and punishments supposed to befit a poem or the like. This rough j. of the world 1873. 2. Assassins, and all flyers from the hand OF J. TWISS. 3. Phr. *Jedwood* or *Jeddart* (= Jedburgh) j. trial after execution. So *Chubar j. Justice's* the kind administered by petty magistrates, *esp.* when disproportionately severe. 3. Phr. *To do j. on a upon (of)*, to punish, *esp.* by death 4. You are right Justice, and you weigh this well. Therefore still beare the Balance, and the Sword a Hen. IV. v. II. 102

III. 1. *gen.* A judicial officer; a judge = magistrate ME. 2. *spec.* In Great Britain and U.S.: A member of the judicature. a. A judge presiding over or belonging to one of the superior courts; since 1875, a member of the Supreme Court of Judicature ME. b. A justice of the peace, or other inferior magistrate *esp.* in pl. the *Justices* 1586. 3. Justice of the Peace (j. of peace), an inferior magistrate appointed to preserve the peace in a county town, or other district, and discharge other local magisterial functions ME.

2. a. *Chief j.* or *Lord Chief j.*, formerly, the title of the judges presiding over each of the courts of King's Bench and of Common Pleas; both offices are now merged under the title of *Lord Chief j. of England*. The judges of the Court of Appeal are called *Lords Justices*; a judge of the High Court of Justice is called *Mr. Justice*.

Phrase. *To do j.* (to a person or thing). a. to render (one) what is his due, or vindicate his just claims hence, To treat (a subject or thing) in a manner showing due appreciation. *To do oneself j.*, to do something in a manner worthy of one's abilities. 4b To pledge in drinking (*Oth. i. iii. 90*).

Comb. j.-eyre (-air): see EVAS; -seat, seat of judgement—J.

Justice (dʒʊstis), *v*. ME. [a. AF. *justicer* = OF. *justicier*, ad. med. L. *justitarius* to exercise justice over, f. *justitia*.] 1. *trans.* To administer justice to; to rule, govern—1481. 2. To try in a court of law; to bring to trial to punish judicially—1732. 3. *intr.* To administer justice (as a justice of the peace) 1606.

Justicer (dʒʊstisɪz), ME. [prob. orig. AF form of OF. *justicier* = med. L. *justitarius*, but commonly used as agent-noun from JUSTICE v.] 1. One who maintains or executes justice (*arch.*). 2. An administrator of justice, a ruler or governor; a judge, magistrate (*arch.*) 1481. 3. *transf.* A judge, critic—1615. 3. *spec.* = JUSTICE III. 2. 1535.

2. b. If some severe Censor and precise Justice blame this act HOLLAND.

Justiceship (dʒʊstisʃɪp). 1542. [f. JUSTICE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or dignity of justice.

Justiciable (dʒʊstɪʃiəbəl), *a*. 1656. [a. AF. and OF. (F.) *justiciable*, f. *justicier* to JUSTICE.] Liable to be tried in a court of justice; subject to jurisdiction. Hence Justiciability.

Justiciar (dʒʊstɪʃiə), 1485. [ad. med. L. *justitarius*; cf. next.] 1. = JUSTICIARY *sb* 1. 1579. 2. = JUSTICE III. 2. a. *Obs.* exc. Hist. 1485. 3. *gen.* = JUSTICER 1, 2. 1623.

Justiciary (dʒʊstɪʃiəri), *sb* 1. 1532 [ad. med. L. *justitarius* judge, f. *justitia*

see ARY¹ B. 1.] 1. *Eng. Hist* The chief political and judicial officer under the Norman and early Plantagenet kings, acting as regent in the king's absence; more fully, *Chief J.* 1700. 2. = JUSTICE III. 2 a, JUSTICIAR 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1761. 3. = JUSTICER 1, 2. 1548. 4. Used to designate various foreign officers of state = F. *Justicier*, Sp. *justiciero*, It. *sindaco*, etc. 1763. 5. *Theol.* One who holds that man can of himself attain to righteousness -1716.

4. The J. of Arragon, a name dreadful to royal ears Gibson.

Justiciary (dʒʊstɪʃiəri), *s̄b.* 2 *Sc.* 1473. [ad. mod.L. *justitiaria*, -ciaria, f. *justitia*; see -ARY¹ B. 3.] The jurisdiction of a justiciar.

High Court of J., the supreme criminal tribunal of Scotland.

Justiciary (dʒʊstɪʃiəri), *a.* 1581. [ad. med. or mod.L. *justitiarius*, F. *justiciaire*.] 1. Pertaining to or connected with the administration of justice or the office of a justice. 2a. *Theol.* Self-righteous; see JUSTICIARY *s̄b.* 5 -1665.

Justices (dʒʊstɪsɪz), 1534. [med.L. 2nd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *justicare* to JUSTICE.] *Law.* A writ, now abolished, directed to a sheriff, empowering him to hold plea of debt in his county court for sums exceeding forty shillings; so called from the opening words.

Justicing (dʒʊstɪsɪŋ), *vb.* *s̄b.* 1606. [f. JUSTICE *v.* + -ING¹.] The administration of justice. Chiefly attrib., esp. in *j.-room*, e.g. in the house of a justice of the peace.

Justico, -coat, -core, *if.* JUSTAUCORPS.

Justifiable (dʒʊstɪfəɪəbəl), *a.* 1523. [a. F. f. *justifier* to JUSTIFY.] 1. = JUSTICIABLE -1643. 2. Capable of being justified, or shown to be just 1561. 3. Of an assertion, etc. Capable of being made good -1651. 4. Fitted to justify a claim or the like 1755. 5. *Justifiable homicide* - see HOMICIDE *s̄b.* 1. Emigrant from one's own land seems hardly j. 1859. Hence *Justifiability*, *Justifiableness*, the quality of being j. *Justifiably adv.*

Justification (dʒʊstɪfɪkəʃən), *ME.* [ad. late L. *justificationem*, perh. through Fr.] 1. Administration of the law; execution of sentence; capital punishment -1480. 2. An ordinance; an ordained form -1609. 3. The action of justifying or showing something to be just, right, or proper; vindication of oneself or another; exculpation; 4. veneration. b. That which justifies; an apology, a defence. 1494. 4. *Theol.* The action whereby man is justified, or freed from the penalty of sin, and accounted or made righteous by God; the fact or condition of being so justified 1565. 5. *Law.* The showing in court that one had sufficient reason for doing that which he is called to answer; the ground for such a plea 1863. b. The justifying of bail: see JUSTIFY 7 b. 6. The action of founding or arranging exactly, esp. in *Type-founding* and *Printing* 1672.

3. Nothing can with reason be urged in j. of revenge Burt. 4. The plain Scriptural notion of j. is pardon, the forgiveness of sins Walsley. 5. If you have any thing of j., plead Not guilty 1660.

Justificative (dʒʊstɪfɪkətɪv), *a.* 1611. [f. late L. *justificat-*, *justificare* + -IVE] Serving to justify; justificatory.

Justificatory (dʒʊstɪfɪkətəri), *a.* 1579. [f. late L. *justificat-*, *justificare* + -ORY] Tending to justify; serving or intended to support a statement.

Justifier (dʒʊstɪfɪəri), 1526. [f. JUSTIFY + ER¹.] 1. One who or that which justifies (see JUSTIFY *v.*). 2. *Type-founding* and *Printing*. a. A workman who 'justifies'; a wedge, etc. used in 'justifying' 1771.

1. Faith is the sole j. J. H. Newman.

Justify (dʒʊstɪfaɪ), *v.* *ME.* [a. F. *justifier*, ad. late (chiefly eccl.) L. *justificare*, f. *justus* JUST; see -FY.] 1. *trans.* To administer justice to; to try as a judge; to have jurisdiction over, rule, control; to treat justly. b. *absol.* To judge. -1620. 2. *trans.* To execute justice upon; to sentence; to punish, esp. (Sc.) to execute -1860. 3. To show to be just or in the right to vindicate (f. from a charge) *ME.* 4. To absolve, acquit, exculpate *spec. in Theo*

to declare free from the penalty of sin on the ground of Christ's righteousness, or to make inherently righteous by the infusion of grace. Also *absol.* *ME.* 5. To corroborate, prove, verify *ME.* 6. To affirm, aver -1781. 7. To show or maintain the justice or reasonableness of; to defend as right or proper 1560. b. To furnish adequate grounds for, warrant 1658. 7c. To render lawful -1725. 7. *Law. intr. and trans.* a. To show adequate grounds for (that with which one is charged) 1529. b. To j. (oneself) as bail, to j. bail: to show by oath, as a person furnishing bail, that after the payment of his debts he is of adequate pecuniary ability. 78. To approve of; to ratify -1729. 9. To make exact; to fit or arrange exactly. Now only techn.; esp. (*Type-founding*), to adjust a 'strike' or 'drive', so as to form a correct matrix; (*Printing*) to adjust types together, so that they will exactly fill up the forme; to space out the line of type in the composing-stick properly; also *intr.* of type 1551.

2. Justified in the Grassmarket Scott. 3. Justified not thy self before God COVERDALE *Eccles.* vii. 5. 4. The innocent and righteous slay thou not. for I will not justify the wicked *Exod.* xxi. 7. 5. The narratives of antiquity are justified by the experience of modern times Gibson. 6. That... I may assert the eternal Providence, And justify the ways of God to men *MILN. P. L.* i. 26. b. This very necessity had... justified the Act 1652. c. Till... public nuptials; the bride Port.

Justice, var. of JUSTLE *v.*

Justly (dʒʊstli), *adv.* *ME.* [f. JUST *a.* + -LY².] In a just manner; righteously (*arch.*), rightfully, rightly; deservedly *ME.*, properly *ME.*; exactly, accurately (now *dialect.*) *ME.* To do justly, and to love mercy *Isaiah* vi. 6. This I fear PENN. J. popular 1849.

Justness (dʒʊstnəs), *ME.* [f. JUST *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being just; = JUSTICE in its non-legal senses. 1. Righteousness, uprightness -1726. 2. Rightfulness; fairness; validity, soundness 1559. 3. Conformity to truth or to a standard; correctness; propriety; exactness 1665.

2. The j. of a title Knox, of a cause 1759. 3. J. of perception to deal with facts M. Arnold.

Jut (dʒʊt), *s̄b.* 1 *Obs. or dial.* 1553. [As JUT *v.*] A push, thrust, or shove against a resisting body; the shock of collision.

Jut (dʒʊt), *s̄b.* 2 1709 [var. of JET *s̄b.* 3] 1. A jutting out; that which juts; a projection or protruding point 1786. 2. = JET *s̄b.* 3 CONGREVE.

Jut (dʒʊt), *v.* 1 *Obs. or dial.* 1548 [app. onomatopoeic.] 1. *intr.* To strike, knock, or push against something -1628. 2. *trans.* To push, thrust, shove, jolt; to knock against something 1565.

1. One that would faine run an even path... and iatt against no man EARLE.

Jut (dʒʊt), *v.* 2 1565. [var. of JET *v.* 2] *intr.* To project or protrude. Often with *out* or *forth*. 7b. *trans.* To encroach upon 1623

Jute (dʒʊt), 1746 [ad. Bengali *jhāṭa*, *jhāṭo* - Skt. *jūṭa*, var. of *jāṭa* braid of hair.] The fibre from the bark of the plants *Corchorus capsularis* and *C. olitorius* (N.O. *Tiliaceae*), imported chiefly from Bengal, and used in the making of gunny, canvas, bagging, cordage, etc. b. The plant itself, or any plant of the same genus. Also attrib.

Jute 2 (dʒʊt). [In pl. *Jutes*, a mod. rendering of Bede's *Juta* and *Juth*, = local *Idat* people of Jutland.] In pl. One of the three Low German tribes which invaded and settled in Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries; they occupied parts of Kent and Hampshire.

Jutty, *s̄b.* late *ME.* [var. of JETTY *s̄b.*, a. F. *jette*. The *v* for *e* as in JUT *v.* 2] 1. = JETTY *s̄b.* 1 -1804. 2. = JETTY *s̄b.* 2 -1703.

2. No Jutty freeze, Buttice [etc.] Macb. i. vi. 6.

Jutty (dʒʊti), *v.* *Obs. or arch.* *ME.* [Related to prec. *s̄b.* 1, *intr.* To project, jut (*arch.*). 7a. *trans.* To project beyond, overhang. SHAKS 73. = JET *v.* 2. 1611.

Juvenal, 1588. [ad. L. *juvenalis* (= *juvenilis*), f. *juvenis* a young person.] 1. *adj.* Juvenile 1821. 2. *s̄b.* A youth a juvenile 1664.

Juvenescent (dʒʊvɪnɪsɪnt), *a.* 1821. [ad. L. *juvenescentem*, *juvenescere*] Becoming young or youthful. So *Juvenescence*, the state of becoming young or youthful 1800.

Juvenile (dʒʊvɪnɪl), 1625. [ad. L. *juvenilis*, f. *juvenis* a young person.] a. *adj.* 1. Young, youthful. 2. Belonging to or characteristic of youth 1661.

1. Half a dozen j. messengers 1852. 2. Dressed in a very j. manner DICKENS. Hence *Juvenile* *adv.* -ness.

b. *s̄b.* A young person; a youth 1733 in booksellers' language, a children's book. Some bashful j. LONGER.

Juvenilia (dʒʊvɪniˈliːə), 1622. [L. neut. pl. of *juvenilis* (see prec.).] Achievements or works of a person's youth.

Juvenility (dʒʊvɪnɪlɪti), 1623. [ad. L. *juvenilitas*, f. *juvenilis* JUVENILE; see -ITY.] 1. Juvenile condition; youthfulness, youthful manner, quality, character, or vigour. 2. *concr.* Juveniles collectively 1823. 3. *pl.* Juvenile characteristics, acts, or ideas 1661.

1. The Sallies of J. Foots 2. Juvenilities unbecoming the character of old age 1706.

Juwise, -ys(e), var. JUISE, judgement.

Juxta- (dʒʊkstə), *pref.*, repr. L. *juxta* 14v. and prep. 'near, by the side of, according to', as in *j.-ampullary a.*, situated by the side of an ampulla; *spinal a.*, situated by the side of the (or a) spine; *tabular a.* (*Rom. Law*) according to a testament or written document.

Juxtapose (dʒʊkstəpəʊz), *v.* 1851. [a. mod. F. *juxtaposer*, f. L. *juxta* + F. *poser*, see COMPOSE *v.*] *trans.* To place in juxtaposition. So *Juxtaposit v.* (*rare*) 1681.

Juxtaposition (dʒʊkstəpəʊzɪʃən), 1665. [a. F., f. L. *juxta* + F. *position*] The action of placing two or more things close together or side by side; the condition of being so placed. Allah is great, no doubt, and J. his prophet Clough.

Jymold, var. of GIMMALED.

Jynx (dʒʊŋks). *Pl.* *jynxes* (dʒɪndʒɪz) 1649. [a. mod. L. *jynx*, pl. *jynxes* = L. *ynx* a Gr. *lynx*, pl. *lynxes* the wryneck, a bird made use of in witchcraft.] 1. A bird, the wryneck (*Jynx* or *lynx torquilla*); also called *jynx*. 2. *transf.* A charm or spell. URQUHART.

K

K (kə), the eleventh letter of the alphabet in English, was an original letter of the Roman alphabet, taken from the Greek *Kappa* K, originally *ϰ*, from Phœnician and general Semitic *Kaph* 𐤀. Its sound in Greek and Latin was, as in English, that of the brick-voiced stop consonant, or guttural *tenus*. But at an early period of Latin orthography the letter C (orig. repr. Gr. *Gamma*) was employed for the k sound, and the letter K fell into disuse, except in a few archaic spellings.

In Old English, K is merely a supplemental symbol occasionally used instead of C for the guttural sound. But after the Conquest in accordance with the Norman usage, C was retained for the guttural only before *a*, *o*, *u*, *i*, and K was substituted for the same sound before *e*, *y*, and (later) *æ*. Hence, in native words, initial K now appears only before *e*, *i*, *y*, and before *u* (= OE. *u*), where it is no longer pronounced in Standard English. Medially and finally, *k* is used after a consonant (*ask*, *twinkle*), or long vowel (*wake*, *like*, *week*), after a short vowel, *ck* is used instead of *c* or *ch*, but the unstressed suffix, formerly *-ich* (*mustick*), is now *-k*, though, when a suffix in *e* or *i* follows, *k* reappears (*traffic*, *trafficker*, *trafficking*).

The native K words, being thus confined to *Ke*-, *Ki*-, *Kn*-, are few. But many foreign words of recent adoption, instead of being spelt with C before *a*, *o*, *u*, *i, *r*, *h*, now take K in these positions; and in words from Greek also many prefer to retain K, instead of latinizing it to C. In a very few words (not of English formation) K repr. *ts* C *χ* esp. in *be* word. in *kilo* - as *hlog amine* &c.*

κ (man) α (pass) αν (loud) ο (ext) ς (F chief) Ϸ (ever) ι (eye) κ (can) ε (e) ζ (Psyche) ϱ (who) ρ (got)

I. The letter. 'Pl. K's, K's, As, k's. (Now pronounced (kē); formerly (kē) was also current.)

II. In serial order K is the 11th or 12th member, according as j is or is not reckoned as a member.

III. In Chem. K is the symbol for Potassium (mod. L. *Kalium*). In Meteorol. K = cumulus. In Assaying, etc. K = carat. In Astron. K designates Gauss's Constant, the square of which is a measure of the mass of the sun.

IV. Abbreviations. a. K. = *Kate*, *Katherine*, *Kenneth*, etc. b. = *King*, formerly used alone; now usu. in comb. as K.B., King's Bench; K.C., King's Counsel, King's College. c. = *Knight* (standing alone Kt.); in K.B., Knight Bachelor; K.B.E., Knight (Commander of the Order of the) British Empire; K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath; C.S.I., Knight Commander of the Star of India; K.G., Knight of the Garter; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; K.P., Knight of the Order of St. Patrick; K.T., Knight of the Order of the Thistle; etc. d. *Electro-physical* = *Kathode* (also *kā*), *Kathodic*. e. kg. = kilogramme; km. = kilometre.

Ka-, frequent var. of CA-, in ME., and in mod. representation of alien words; e.g. *kaaba*, / *idā*, *kaffee*, etc.

Kaama (kā mā). Also caama, kama, khama (kgama). 1824. [Hottentot name.] The hartebeest, a S. Afr. antelope.

Kabassou (kābəsū). 1774. [F. (Buffon), a Galibi *capapou*.] An armadillo of the genus *Xenurus*.

The K. with twelve bands GOLDEN.

Kabbala(h, -ism, -ize, var. CABBALA, etc. Kabob, var. of CABOB.

Kad-: see also CAD-.

Kaddish (kā'dīsh). 1613. [Aram. *qaddīsh* holy, holy one.] A portion of the daily ritual of the synagogue, composed of thanksgiving and praise, concluding with a prayer for universal peace; specially recited also by orphan mourners.

Kadi, kadee, vars. of CADÉ.

Kafir (kā'fīr); prop. Kafir (kā'fir). Also kaffer, kaffre; and see CAFFRE. 1801. [a. Arab. *kāfir* infidel.] 1. = CAFFRE 1, 'infidel', Gaiour 1814. 2. = CAFFRE 2. Also *atthib*, and as the name of their language 1801. b. pl. *Stock Exch.* The term for S. African mine shares. Also *atthib*. 1899. 3. A native of Kafiristan in Asia 1854.

Kaffe, kaffe, vars. of COFFEE, caravan.

Kafila, var. of CAFILA, caravan.

Kaftan, var. of CARTAN.

Kagu (kā'gu). 1862. [Native name.] A grallatorial bird (*Aethyaetus ruber*), of unusual type, peculiar to New Caledonia.

Kabau (kā'hau). 1840. [Malay, so called from its cry.] The proboscis-monkey of Borneo (*Nasalis larvatus*).

Kail, var. of KALE, colewort, broth.

Kaimakam (kāimākām). 1645. [Turkish *qaimaqām*, ad. Arab. *qā'im maqām* one standing in the place (of another).] In the Turkish Empire: A lieutenant, deputy; a lieutenant-colonel; a deputy-governor; spec. the deputy of the Grand Vizier, and governor of Constantinople.

Kaiman, Kain: see CAYMAN, CAIN.

Kainite (kā'nīt). 1868. [ad. Ger. *kainit*, f. Gr. *kaivós* new + -ITE; named with reference to its recent formation.] Min. Hydrous chlorosulphate of magnesium and potassium, found in Prussia and Galicia, largely used as a fertilizer.

Kainozoic, var. CAINOZOIC (Geol.).

Kairine (kā'rin). 1883. [app. f. Gr. *kaipos* proper time + -INE.] Chem. A chinoline compound, *oxy-methyl-quanoline tetrahydrate*, a strong antipyretic.

Kaiser (kā'zər). ME. [Ult. ad. L. *Cæsar* CÆSAR, whence (perh. through Gr. *kaivop*) the Teut. forms. OE. *cæser* normally gave early ME. *cæser* KASER; the usual ME. forms *kaiser*, *keiser*, were adopted afresh from other Teut. langs. The mod. form *kaiser* is directly adopted from German.] a. The Emperor; esp. The German Emperor (since 1871); cf. EMPEROR 1 and 2. b. An emperor, as a ruler superior to kings ME.

Kajawah (kā'džā'wā, kā'džā'wā). 1634. [Urdh (Pers.) *kajawāh* also Pers. *kajawāh*.] A camel-litter for women a kind of large pan-

nier or wooden frame, a pair of which are carried by a camel.

Kaka (kā'kā). 1774. [Maori.] A New Zealand parrot of the genus *Nestor*, esp. *N. meridionalis*; its general colour is olive-brown, varied with red or yellow.

Kakapo (kā'kāpo). 1843. [Maori, f. *kaka* parrot + *po* night.] The ground-parrot or owl-parrot of New Zealand, *Strigops habroptilus*, with green plumage, marked with dark-brown and yellow.

Kakaralli (kā'kāra'li). Also -all. 1858. [Native name.] The wood and bark of *Lecythus Ollaria*, a tree of British Guiana, the timber of which is very durable in salt water.

Kakemono (kā'kēmō'no). 1890. [Japanese, f. *kake* to hang + *mono* thing.] A Japanese wall-picture, painted on silk or paper, and mounted on rollers.

Kakistocracy (kā'kistō'krāsī). 1829. [f. Gr. *kakistos* worst + *kratia* rule, after *aristocracy*.] The government of a state by the worst citizens.

Kako-, var. sp. of CACO-, repr. Gr. *kakos* bad, evil, favoured by many recent writers; e.g. *kakodaimon*, *kakogenesis*, etc., and esp. *kakodyle* (e. See the words under C.

Kalan (kā'lān, kā'lān). 1861. [Native name.] The sea-otter of the Northern Pacific (*Enhydra lutris*).

Kale, kail (kā'l, Sc. kā'l). ME. [Northern form of COLE, q. v.] 1. A generic name for various edible plants of the genus *Brassica*; cole, colewort, cabbage; spec. the variety with wrinkled leaves not forming a compact head (*B. oleracea acephala*), borecole. 2. Broth in which Scotch kale or cabbage forms a principal ingredient; hence Sc. Broth or soup made with various kinds of vegetables 1470. a. I will be back here to my kail (= dinner) against an o'clock Scott.

Kaleege, kalij (kā'lēdž, kā'līdž). E. Ind 1864. [a. Hindi *kālij* (Yule)] An Asiatic pheasant of the genus *Euplocamus* or *Gallus* *phasus*, found in the Himalayan region. (Corrupted *college*-pheasant.)

Kaleidophone (kā'lē'idō'fōn), 1827. [f. as next + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] An instrument (invented by Wheatstone) for exhibiting the phenomena of sound-waves by means of a vibrating rod or plate with a reflector at the end.

Kaleidoscope (kā'lē'idō'skōp), 1817. [f. Gr. *kalós* beautiful + *skōpos* form + -SCOPE. Named by its inventor, Sir David Brewster.] An optical instrument, consisting of from two to four reflecting surfaces placed in a tube, at one end of which is a small compartment containing pieces of coloured glass; on looking through the tube, numerous reflections of these are seen, producing brightly-coloured symmetrical figures, which may be constantly altered by rotation of the instrument. Also *fig.* See This rainbow look'd like hope—Quite a celestial h. BYRON Hence *Kaleidoscopic*, -al a of or belonging to the k.; exhibiting constantly changing, brightly coloured figures

Kalend, -ar, etc.: see CAL-.

Kale-, kail-yard. Sc. 1574. [f. KALE + YARD.] 1. A cabbage-garden, kitchen-garden, as commonly attached to a small cottage. 2. Used with reference to a class of recent fiction, affecting to describe, with much use of the vernacular, common life in Scotland; hence *atthib*, as *Kailyard School*, *dialect*, etc. 1895 (W. H. Miller). Hence *Kail-yarder*, -ism.

[The appellation is taken from the Scottish Jacobite song 'There grows a bonnie brier bush in our kail-yard, from which 'Ian MacLaren' took the title of his book 'Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush' (1894).]

Kali (kā'li, kā'li, kā'li). 1578. [Arab. *qālī*; see ALKALI.] 1. = ALKALI 2. Also applied to Barilla (*Salsola Soda*), etc. 2a. = ALKALI 1; hence, vegetable alkali, potash. (Latinized *kalium*, whence the symbol K for potassium.) -1879.

Hence *Kaliform* (kā'lī'fōrm), a. having the appearance of Kali or Glasswort 1868. *Kaligenons* (kā'lī'džīnəs), a. Chem. producing an alkali; said of metals that form alkalis with oxygen 1854.

Kalmia (kā'lmīā). Also *calmia*. 1776 [mod. L. f. *Kalm* pupil of Linnæus.] Bot. A genus of can ev s rubs, NO

Ericacea, with showy flowers, including the American Laurel, *K. latifolia*.

Kalon (kā'lōn). 1749. [Gr. *καλόν*, adj. neut. The (morally) beautiful; the 'summmum bonum'; often to *kalon* (τὸ καλὸν the beautiful).

Kaipa (kā'ipā). 1794. [Skr.] In Hindu cosmology: A great age of the world, a period of 4,320,000,000 years; a day of Brahma, a thousand yugas.

Kam, var. of CAM a. and adv.

Kama, var. of KAAMA

Kamala (kā'mālā). 1820. [Skr.] A fine orange-coloured powder consisting of the glandular hairs from the fruit-capsules of an East Indian tree (*Mallotus philippinensis*), used for dyeing silks yellow, and as a vermifuge

Kame, kaim (kēm). 1862 north. and Sc form of COMB sb. (q. v.), esp. in the sense of a steep and sharp hill ridge, hence in *Geol* an esker or osar.

Kami (kā'mī). 1727. [Japanese, = 'superior, lord'.] 1. A title given to daimios and governors, = 'lord'. 2. In the Shinto or native religion of Japan: A divinity, a god (used by missionaries, etc. as = God).

Kamichi (kā'mīchi). 1834. [Brazilian, through F. *kamichi* (Buffon).] The horned screamer (*Palamedea cornuta*), a bird of Guiana and the Amazon.

Kampeen, Kamsin, vars. of KHAMSHIN

Kamptulicon (kā'mptū'likōn) 1844. [f. Gr. *kamptōs* flexible + *oikos* thick + -ikon neut. adj. suffix.] Floor-cloth composed of a mixture of india-rubber, gutta-percha, and cork, mounted on canvas.

Kan: see CAN, KHAN.

Kanaka (kā'nākā, in Australia *improp* kā'nē'kā). 1840. [Hawaiian *kanaka* = 'man'.] A native of the South Sea Islands. Also *atthib*

Kanchil (kā'nt'il) 1820. [Malay.] The smallest known species of chevrotain (*Tragulid Kanchil*), found in Borneo, Java, and Malacca

Kand, var. of CAND, fluor-spar.

Kangaroo (kā'ngārū). 1770. [Said by some to have been native Australian.] 1. A marsupial mammal of the family *Macropodidae*, remarkable for its strong hind-quarters and leaping-power. The species are natives of Australia, Tasmania, Papua, and some neighbouring isles; the larger kinds being known as *kangaroos*, the smaller as *wallabies*. Also as *collect. sing.* 2. With qualifying words as *Brush K.* = WALLABY; *Giant, Great* († *Sooty*) *K.*, *Macropus giganteus*; *HARE-K.*, *RAT K.*, *ROCK K.*, *Tree K.*, an arboreal kangaroo (genus *Dendrolagus*). 3 *fig.*, esp. *for*. A native of Australia 1827. b. pl. In Stock Exchange slang West Australian mining shares; also, dealers in these shares 1896. c. Applied to a form of Parliamentary closure by which some amendments are selected for discussion and others excluded 1913. 4 *atthib*. 1828

Combs.: K-apple, the edible fruit of the Australian plants *Solanum laciniatum* and *S. vescum*; also the plants; -bear, the koolah; -grass, a tall fodder grass (*Anthisturia australis*), found in Australasia, Southern Asia, and Africa; -mouse, (a) the Australian pouched mouse, (b) a small American rodent of the genus *Perognathus*; etc.

Kangaroo-rat. 1788. A small Australian marsupial; a rat-kangaroo, potoroo, betong.

Kancon (kā'nōn). 1714. [a. Pers. or Arab. *qānūn*.] A species of dulcimer, harp, or sackbut, with fifty to sixty strings.

Kant, obs. f. CANT a, and CANT sb 1, also an oblique arm of a pier.

Kantian (kā'nitian). 1803. [f. Immanuel Kant, German philosopher (1724-1804).] A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or connected with Kant or his philosophy 1817. B. sb. One who holds the philosophical system of Kant. Hence Kantianism; so Kantism, Kantist, Kantite (rare).

Kantry, obs. f. CANTREE.

Kaolin (kā'ōlin, kā'ōlin). 1727. [a. F., ad Chinese *kao*, *ka-ling* (f. *hao* high + *ling* hill) name of a mountain in North China whence first obtained.] A fine white clay produced by the decomposition of feldspar, used in the manufacture of first employed by the but subseq found in y places

Hence **Kaolinic a.** **Kaolinite** (kă' - kə' ūlīnīt), *Min.* a general name for those porcelain clays of which kaolin is the typical variety 1867. **Kaolinize** (kă' - kə' ūlīnīz), *v. trans.* to convert into kaolin 1874. **Kaolinization.**

|| **Kapelle** (kape'lē). 1838. [Ger. ad. med. L. *capella* CHAPEL.] In Germany, a musical establishment consisting of a band or orchestra, with or without a choir, such as used to be maintained at most of the German courts. Hence || **Kapellmeister** (kape'imē'stēr), the leader or conductor of a kapelle or orchestra.

|| **Kapok** (kā'pōk). Also **capoc**. 1750. [Malay *kāpōq*.] A fine short-stapled cotton wool, known as silk cotton, surrounding the seeds of the tree *Eriodendron anfractuosum*; used for stuffing cushions, etc. Also *k-tree*.

Kapp (kæp). 1891 [f. Gisbert *Kapp*, a designer of dynamos; cf. *Amper*, etc.] A workshop unit of magnetic lines of force, = 6000 times the centimetre-gramme-second unit.

Karacul: see CARACUL.

|| **Karagan** (kā'rāgan). 1800. [Turkī, f. *kara* black.] A species of fox, *Vulpes karagan*, inhabiting Tartary.

Karaite (kē'rā'īt). 1727. [f. Heb. *q'rā'im* scripturalists + -ITE.] A member of a Jewish sect which rejects rabbinical tradition and bases its tenets on a literal interpretation of the Scriptures. So **Karaism**, **Karaitism**, the religious system of the Karaites.

|| **Karatas** (kā'rā'tās). 1727 [? Carib.] A West Indian and South American plant (*Bromelia Karatas*), allied to the pine-apple, and yielding a valuable fibre; silk-grass.

|| **Karma** (kā'mā). 1828. [Skr. *karma*, *karmān*, action, fate.] In Buddhism, the sum of a person's actions in one of his successive states of existence, regarded as determining his fate in the next; hence, necessary fate or destiny, following as effect from cause. Hence **Karmic a.**

Karmathian, **Car-** (kamā'pīān), *sb.* (adj.). 1819. [After *Karnat*, founder of the sect.] One of a sect of Mohammedans, founded in the 9th cent. As *adj.* Belonging to this sect.

Karn, -e, Karob, -e: see CAIRN, CAROB.

|| **Karoo, karroo** (kā'rū). 1789. [Hottentot; of uncertain etym.] The name given to barren tracts in South Africa, consisting of extensive elevated plateaus, with a clayey soil, which during the dry season are entirely waterless and and.

Kaross (kā'rōs). 1731. Also **kross** (c, cross). [S. African *karos*; ? corrupt Du.] A mantle (or sleeveless jacket) made of the skins of animals with the hair on, used by the Hottentots and other natives of South Africa.

|| **Karri** (kā'rī). 1870. [Native name (West Australia).] An Australian tree (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*, one of the 'blue gums'); also, its hard red timber, used in street-paving.

Karstenite (kā'stēnīt). 1844. [ad. Ger. *Karstenit*, named after D. L. G. *Karsten*; see -ITE.] *Min.* = ANHYDRITE.

|| **Kartel** (kā'tēl). Also **cattle**. 1880. [S. African Dutch; app. ad. Pg. *catel*, Tamil *kattal* bedstead.] The wooden bed or hammock in a S. African ox-wagon.

Karval, -vel, obs. ff. CARVEL.

Karyo- (kā'riō), occas. **caryo-**, comb. f. Gr. *kāryon* nut, kernel, employed in biological terms referring to the nucleus of an animal or vegetable cell, esp. to changes which take place in its structure. The earliest of these were *karyolysis*, -*lytic* (Auerbach, 1874), *karyokinesis* (Schleicher).

|| **Kas'er**. [OE. *cāsere*, repr. Com. Teut. type **kassar*, ad. L. *Cæsar* or Gr. *kaísar*.] = KAISER -1805.

|| **Kat**. 1858. [Arab. *qat*.] A shrub, *Catha edulis*, N.O. *Celastraceæ*, a native of Arabia, where its leaves are used as tea.

Kat-: see also CAT-.

Kata-, *pref.*, a direct adoption of Gr. *kata-*, in recent use often preferred to CATA- (q-v-) (kā'te hīnus) 1837 a. G

katábasis; cf. ANABASIS.] A going down; a military retreat.

Katabatic (kætábæ'tik), *a.* 1918. [ad. Gr. *katábasin*, f. *katábasin* to go down.] *Meteorol.* Of a wind: Caused by the local gravitation of cold air down a steep slope.

Katabolism (kátē bōlīz'm). 1876. [f. Gr. *katábolē*, a throwing down + -ISM.] Destructive metabolism. So **Katabolic a.**

|| **Katobothron** (kætābō'brēn). Also **catā-**. Pl. -a (-ons). 1820. [a Gr. *katábothron*, f. *katá* down + *bothros* a hole.] A subterranean channel or deep chasm formed by water.

Katastate (kátē'stēt). 1889. [f. Gr. *katá* down + *statis* placed.] *Biol.* One of the simpler products of katabolism.

Katheter, Kathetometer: see CATHETER-KATYDID (kā'tīdīd). U.S. 1784. [Echoic]. A large green orthopterous insect of the family *Locustidae*, of arboreal habits, which produces by stridulation a noise to which its name is due; the common or broad-winged species (*Cyrtophyllum concavum*) abounds in the central and eastern states of America.

Kauri (kaurī). Also **cowry, -ie, cowdi** (e, kourie, etc. 1823. [Maori *kauri*, also written *kaurī*, r and a interchanging in Maori.] A tall coniferous tree of New Zealand (*Agathis* or *Dammara australis*), which furnishes valuable timber and a resin called kauri-gum.

Comb. k-gum, -resin, the fossil resin of kauri, used as a varnish (cf. DAMMARA).

|| **Kava** (kā'vā). Also **cava, kaava, kawa**, also **AVA**. 1777. [Polynesian.] An intoxicating beverage prepared from the chewed, grated, or pounded roots of the Polynesian shrub *Piper methysticum* or *Macropiper latifolium* (N.O. *Piperaceæ*). Also, this plant, or its root. Also *atirib*. Hence **Kavain, Ka'wain**, a crystalline resin occurring in the kava root.

|| **Kavass** (kā'vās). Also **cavass, kawass**, etc. 1819. [Turk. (Arab.) *gawās* bow-maker, f. *gawis* bow.] An armed constable, an armed servant or courier (in Turkey).

Kaw, obs. f. CAW.

Kaw-: see CAW-, CAU-.

|| **Kayak** (kai'āk). 1757. [Eskimo.] The canoe of the Greenlanders and other Eskimo, made of a framework of light wood covered with seal-skins sewn together; the top has an opening in the middle to admit the single kayaker, who laces the covering round him to prevent the entrance of water. Hence **Kayaker**, one who manages a k.

Kayan, see CAYENNE.

Kayles (kālz), *sb. pl.* Now *dial.* or *Hist. ME.* [Corresp. to MDu. *keghel*, *kegel* (also *keyl* in comb.) = OHG. *cheigil* tapering stick, *minepin*, conc. etc.] *pl.* The set of pins used in a kind of minepins or skittles; usu., the game played with these. *b. sing.* One of these pins (*rare*) 1652.

Kaynard, var. of CAYNARD *Obs.*, sluggard.

|| **Kazi** (kā'zī) 1625. [a. Arab. *qāḏī* CADI.] A civil judge; = CADI.

|| **Kea** (kā'ā). 1862. [Maori, from its cry.] The Green Alpine Parrot of New Zealand (*Nestor notabilis*), which destroys sheep in order to prey upon their kidney-fat.

Keam (e, obs. ff. KERN.

Keb (keb), *sb.* ME. [?] A ewe that has lost her lamb. Hence **Keb, v. dial. intr. Of a ewe - a. To cast a lamb prematurely, or dead 1816. *b. To keb at*, to refuse to suckle (a lamb). Bewitching the sheep, causing the ewes to 'keb' Scott.**

Kebuck (ke'bak). *Sc.* 1470. [?] A cheese.

A huge kebbuck—a cheese, that is, made with ewe-milk mixed with cow's milk. Scott.

|| **Kechel**. [OE. *cacel*, prob. *cacil* = MHG. *chuchel* -**hōkilo-* f. (ult.) **hōk-*, ablaut var. of **hāk-*, whence CAKE (q. v.).] A little cake. A God's k., a cake given as alms in the name, or for the sake, of God. CHAUCEA.

Keck, sb. Now *dial.* 1624. [A sing. of *keck* taken as a pl.] = KEX.

Keck (kek' v 1601 [Echoic.] I *intr.* To make a as f about to to

retch, hence to *k. at*, to reject (food, etc.) with loathing. Also *fig.* 2. *intr.* Of a bird: To utter a sound like *keck* 1844. Hence **†Keckish a.** inclined to k.; squeamish 1603.

Keckle (kek'l), *sb.* *Sc.* 1820. [f. KECKLE v.] A short spasmodic laugh; a cluckie.

Keckle (kek'l), v. 1 1513 [var. of CACKLE v. 1, CHECKLE v. 1] *intr.* To cackle. 2. To chuckle, laugh, giggle; *trans.* to utter with or express by chuckling 1857.

2. 'Ah, you're a wag, Sir', keckled the old man KINGSLEY.

Keckle (kek'l), v. 2 1627 [?] *Naut. trans.* To case a cable or hawser with rope in order to prevent chafing: cf. CACKLE v. 2. Hence **Keckling** *vb. sb.* old ropes which are wound about a cable.

Keckle, v. 3 *dial.* 1619. [freq. of KECK] = KECK v. 1. Hence **†Kecklish a** (*rare*), = KECKISH 1601.

Kecksy (ke'ksi). Chiefly *dial.* 1599. [f. *kecks* pl. of KEX, taken as = *kecks*.] = KEX a hollow plant-stem.

Hatefull Docks, rough Thistles, Keksyes, Burres SHAKS

|| **Kecky, a.** 1711. [f. KECK *sb.* + -Y.] = KEXY.

Ked, kade (ked, kād). 1570. [?] A sheep tick or sheep-louse (*Aleophilagus ovinus*).

Kedge (kedz), *sb.* 1769. [? short for KEDGE-ANCHOR. Also *catch*: see CATCH *sb.*] = KEDGE-ANCHOR.

Kedge (kedz), v. 1627. [? specialized var. of CADGE v.] *intr. a.* To warp a ship or move it from one position to another by wind ing in a hawser attached to a small anchor dropped at some distance; also *trans.* to warp b. Of a ship: To move by means of ledging.

Kedge-anchor. Now *rare* 1704. [f. KEDGE v.] A small anchor with an iron stock used in mooring or warping.

|| **Ke-dger**. 1497. [f. KEDGE v. + -ER.] = prec. -1751.

|| **Kedgerree** (ke'dzōrē). 1625. [Hindi *khuchri*, Skr. *śrśara* 'dish of rice and sesamum'.] An Indian dish of rice boiled with split pulse, onions, eggs, butter, and condiments; also, in European cookery, a dish made of cold fish, boiled rice, eggs, and condiments, served hot.

Kedlock (ke'dlōk). *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. [app. repr. OE. *caddic* 'herb mercury', of unk. etym.] 1. = CHARLOCK. 2. Identified with KEX 1694.

Keel (kēl). *Obs. exc. dial.* 1613. [?] A lump of congealed fat; the fat of a slaughtered animal rolled up into a lump.

Keek (kēk), v. Now only *Sc.* and *n. dial.* [ME. *kike*, with LG. cognates.] *intr.* To peep. Also *fig.* of things. Hence **Keek sb** a peep 1773.

Keel (kēl), *sb.* 1 ME. [prob. a. ON. *kyll* -**kelu-*; not conn. w. Du. and G. *kul* (KEEL *sb.*)] 1. The lowest longitudinal timber of a ship or boat, on which the framework of the whole is built up, in boats and small vessels forming a prominent central ridge on the under surface; in iron vessels, a combination of iron plates taking the place of the keel of a wooden vessel. a. A ship, vessel. (*post* after L. *carina*) 1547. 3. That part of any thing which corresponds to a ship's keel, a keel-like lower part 1725, esp. in aircraft 1888.

4. A central ridge along the back or convex surface of any organ or structure, as a leaf a petal, a glume of grass, the lower mandible of a bird, etc. 1597. 5. *spec. in Bot. and Zool.*

a. The two lowest petals of a papilionaceous corolla, more or less united and shaped like the prow of a boat; the *carina* 1776. b. A prominent ridge along the breastbone of birds of the class *Carnivora* 1766. 6. *Arch.* A ridge or edge on a rounded moulding 1835.

The crooked k. the parting surge divides *Pope*. **False k.** (a) an additional keel attached to the bottom of the true keel to protect it and increase the stability of the vessel; (b) an external keel subse quently added to a vessel. *Phr.* On (or with) *even k.* with the keel level (see EVEN a.).

Comb. k.-block, one of the short pieces of timber on which the keel of a vessel is building or in a dry dock

coarse rope formerly used for clearing the timber holes by drawing it backwards and forwards (Smyth).

Keel (kīl), *sb.*² ME. [a. MDu. *keel* ship, boat, repr. a Com. Teut. wd. (**keulos*), which appears as OE. *ēol*, ON. *kyll*, etc. Since the 16th c. the Du. and G. *keel* has lost its sense of 'ship' and taken that of KEEL *sb.*¹ 1. A flat bottomed vessel, esp. a lighter as used on the Tyne and Wear for loading colliers. 2. The quantity of coals carried in a keel, now = 8 Newcastle chaldrons or 21 tons 4 cwt. 1750. 3. Used to render OE. *ēol* in the passage of the Saxon Chronicle relating to the first coming of the Angles to Britain 1605.

Keel, *sb.*³ Chiefly Sc. 1480. [?] Ruddle, or a mark made with this.

Keel (kīl), *v.*¹ Obs. exc. dial. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ēolan*, *ēllan*; see COOL *a.* and *v.*¹ 1. *trans.* To cool; *spec.* to cool (a hot liquid) by stirring, skimming, or pouring in something cold, in order to prevent it from boiling over. 2. *intr.* To become cool or cold ME.

3. While greasie Ione doth keele the pot SHAKS. *fig.* Likely to lessen and k. the affections of the Subject MILN.

Keel (kīl), *v.*² 1808. [f. KEEL *sb.*¹ 1. *trans.* To plough (the sea) with a keel (*nouveau-usage*). 2. *intr.* Of a ship: To roll on her keel 1867. 3. Orig. U.S. *trans.* To turn up the keel of, show the bottom of. *K. over*, to turn over, to upset, capsize. 1828. 4. *intr.* To turn or be turned over; to be upset; to fall over or be felled as if by a shock. 1860.

Keelage (kīledʒ), *rare*. 1500. [f. KEEL *sb.*¹ + -AGE. Cf. med.L. *kyliagium*, and F. *quillage*.] A toll or duty payable by a ship on entering or anchoring in a harbour.

Keel-boat (kīlbōt), 1695. [f. KEEL *sb.*¹ + -boat.] *ta.* 1. A small keel—1746. 2. A large flat boat used on American rivers 1822. 3. A yacht with a keel instead of a centre-board 1893.

Keeled (kīld), *a.* 1787. [f. KEEL *sb.*¹ + -ED.] 1. Having a keel 1847. 2. Having a central dorsal ridge; carinate. 3. The boat was k. and clinker-built MEDWIN. 4. A k. leaf 1848, sternum 1865.

Keeler (kīlɔr), *rare*. ME. [f. KEEL *sb.*² + -ER.] 1. A keelman. 2. A man employed in managing coal-barges and colliers in the Newcastle district 1875.

Keeler (kīlɔr), *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. [f. KEEL *v.*¹ + -ER.] A vessel for cooling liquids; a shallow tub

Keelhaul (kīl'hōl), *v.* 1622. [ad. Du. *keelhalen*.] *trans.* To haul (a person) under the keel of a ship, either by lowering him on one side and hauling him across to the other side, or, in the case of smaller vessels, lowering him at the bows and drawing him along under the keel to the stern.

Keeling (kīlɪŋ), *Sc. and n. dial.* ME. [?] A cod-fish

Keel-livine, keelie vine. *Sc. and n. dial.* 1782. [?] A black-lead pencil, or more generally, any coloured pencil enclosed in wood (as a *red k.*); also, locally, black-lead, plumbago. Also *atirbō*, as *k. pen*, a pencil. Hence *Keel-livined a.* marked with a pencil.

Keelman (kīlmæn), ME. [f. KEEL *sb.*²] One who works on a keel or barge.

Keels, var. of KAYLES.

Keelson (also Keelsale), var. of KELSON.

Keen (kīn), *sb.* 1830. [a. Ir. *caoinn* (kīn); cf. KEEN *v.*²] An Irish funeral wail.

Keen (kīn), *a.* (adv.) [Com. Teut.: OE. *keine* —OTeut. **kēno-*.] 1. Wise, learned, clever—ME. 2. A. Brave, bold, daring—1605. 3. Of kings, etc.: Mighty, powerful, strong—1510. 4. Fierce, savage, cruel; harsh (to a person)—1622. 5. Bold, proud, insolent, heinous—1594. 6. Having a very sharp edge or point; extremely sharp. (Now somewhat rhet., exc. in *keen edge*.) ME. 7. *transf.* a. Operating on the touch or taste like a sharp instrument; acrid, pungent, stinging (now *unusual*) ME. b. Of cold, etc.: Piercing, intense. Of wind, air, etc.: Bitting, piercing ME. c. Of sound, light, scent: Sharp, penetrating; shrill, vivid, clear; strong ME. 8. Causing acute pain or deep distress; intense, bitter sharp cutting ME. 9. Lacerating, ardent,

fervid; intense ME.; const. *on, upon* 1714. 10. Of the eyes, etc.: Sharp, penetrating. Hence, of other senses: Highly sensitive 1720. 11. Intellectually acute, shrewd; suggestive of mental sharpness 1704. 12. *adv.* Keenly—1667.

13. Out he caught a knife as A rascall keene CHAUCER. Plucked the keene teeth from the fierce Tygers Jawes SHAKS. *fig.* Words K. to wound as sharpened swords SHREVELEY. 14. A. K. mustard 1658, hail SHREVELEY. 15. While the Winds Blow moist and k. MILN. c. One star...with k. beams SHREVELEY. 16. The keenest mental terrors DICKENS. K. speeches MACAULAY. 17. A k. sportsman 1827. 18. K. competition 1862, enjoyment 1865. 19. K. about money KINGSLY. 20. Her glance is as the razor k. GAY. Dogs k. of scent 1875. 21. A k. attorney CRABBE. His face was k. Wordsworth. Hence *Keenly adv.*, -ness.

Keen, *v.*¹ ME. [f. KEEN *a.*] 1. *intr.* To become keen. 2. *trans.* To render keen, to sharpen 1599—1746.

Keen (kīn), *v.*² 1811. [f. Ir. *caoinn* (kīn), stem of *caoinn* I wail.] 1. *intr.* To utter the keen for the dead; to wail bitterly. 2. *trans.* To bewail with Irish wailing 1830.

Hence Keener, a professional mourner at Irish wakes and funerals.

Keep (kīp), *sb.* ME. [f. KEEP *v.*] 1. Care, attention, heed, notice. Const. of *with*, or *cl.*—1637. 2. Charge; orig. only in phr. *to take k.* ME. 3. *Hist.* The innermost and strongest structure or central tower of a mediæval castle, serving as a last defence; a tower; a stronghold, donjon 1586. 4. A contrivance which serves for containing or retaining something 1615; e.g. a stop in a door-frame 1833; a part of the axle-box in a locomotive engine, fitted beneath the axle and serving to hold an oiled pad against it 1881. 5. The act of keeping or maintaining; the fact of being kept 1763. 6. The food required to keep a person or animal; provender, pasture; maintenance 1825.

7. Take ever 2 besy kepe of thy selfe CAXTON. Often he used of hys keepe a sacrifice to bring SHREVELEY. 8. Like the proud K. of Windsor rising in majesty of proportion, and girt [etc.] BURKE. You huge k. that hinders half the heaven Tennyson. 9. Phr. *Out at k.*, said of animals in hired pastures. *In good k.*, well kept. *For keeps*; to keep, for good; hence, altogether *collog.* Comb. *k.-tower* = sense 3.

Keep (kīp), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. ppl. kept. [Late OE. *kepan*; ult. etym. unkn.]

1. Early senses (with *genitive* in OE., afterwards with *simple object*). 1. *trans.* To seize, lay hold of; to snatch, take—ME. 2. To try to catch or get—ME. 3. To take in, receive, contain, hold—ME. 4. To take in with the eyes, ears, or mind; to mark, observe; to watch—1697. 5. To watch for, await—1485. 6. To lie in wait for; to intercept on the way—ME. 7. To encounter—ME. 8. To meet in a friendly way; to greet, welcome—1460.

9. While the stars and course of heaven I k., My wearied eyes were seiz'd with fatal sleep DRYDEN.

10. *trans.* (in early use also *intr.*) 1. To have regard, to care, to reckon—1589. 2. *intr.* To have care, take care; to give heed, look to—1450. 3. *trans.* To pay attention or regard to; to observe, stand to OE. 4. To celebrate, solemnize ME. 5. To observe by attendance, etc., or in some prescribed or regular way 1450. 6. To guard, defend, protect, preserve, save ME. 7. To take care of; to look after, watch over, tend ME. 8. To maintain in proper order ME. 9. To maintain continuously in proper form and order (a diary, books, etc.) 1552. 10. To provide for the sustenance of; to maintain, support. Also *refl.* ME. 11. To maintain in one's service, or for one's use or enjoyment 1548. 12. To k. a woman as a mistress 1550. 13. To have habitually in stock 1706. 14. *refl.* To conduct oneself, behave—ME. 15. To preserve in being or operation ME. 16. With complement: To preserve, maintain, retain, or cause to continue, in some specified condition, state, place, position, action, or course ME. Also *refl.* 17. To hold as a captive or prisoner; to hold in custody; to prevent from escaping ME. 18. To cause or induce to remain; to detain. Also *fig.* 1653. 19. To hold back; to restrain, control. Const. *from* (off, out of). ME. Also *refl.* 20. To withhold from use or res.

21. *trans.* To lay up, store up. Also *refl.* ME. 22. Actively to hold in possession, to continue to have, hold, or possess. Also *absol.* (The opposite of *to lose*; now a leading sense.) ME. Also *fig.* 23. To withhold (from) 1461. 24. To hide, conceal; not to divulge ME. 25. To continue to follow (a way, path, course, etc.) so as not to lose it or get out of it ME. 26. To stay or remain in, on, or at (a place), not to leave ME. 27. To stay or retain one's place in or on, against opposition 1599. 28. To carry on, conduct ME. 29. To conduct as one's own 1513. 30. To carry on, maintain (an action, war, disturbance, or the like) ME. 31. Ne how the grekes pleye The wake pleyes ne kepte I nat to seye CHAUCER. 32. To keep countenance L.D. BERNERS. To k. rules 1658, Faith STEELE an oath FREEMAN, an appointment 1893. 33. Phr. *To k. chapels, roll-call* (at college or school), *k. terms, residence, etc.* To k. regular or proper (and so late early) hours. 34. His goodes sheld kept hym CAXTON. The horsemen were left to. keep the passage 1560. To keep him from stumbling Tann. Shr. iii. 159. 35. Nor shall my Nel k. Lodgers SHAKS. Shall I keep your hogs, and cat husks with them? SHAKS. To k. wicket (see WICKET). Also *absol.* To act as wicket-keeper. 36. This space is kept with the scy the 1827. 37. No record was kept of the losses of the English 1809. 38. The land would barely k. the cows 1858. He kept the younger ladies in gloves 1890. 39. Because thou dost not keep a dogge SHAKS. To k. pigs 1833, a gig 1833, a valet 1860. 40. Phr. *To k. silence, company, step, tune (with)*; *to k. a look out, ward, watch, etc.* 41. Phr. *To k. a prisoner, at arm's length, at it, in repair, out of mischief, etc.* 42. Don't let me k. you 1885. 43. Keep thy tongue from euell BINN (Great) Ps. xxiv. 13. 44. To k. oneself for great occasions FREEMAN. 45. To get and keep not is but losse of payne 1559. 46. Phr. *To k. counsel, a secret*. 47. We kept no path Dr. Fox 23. Phr. *To k. one's bed, one's room* (as in sickness). 48. To k. the house. To k. the deck, the saddle, one's ground, etc. 49. I k. a Coffee-house STEELE. 50. What a caterwauling doe you keep beere! SHAKS.

III. *intr.* 1. To reside, dwell, live, lodge (now only *collog.*, esp. at Cambridge and in U.S.) ME. 2. To remain or stay for the time 1560. 3. To remain or continue in a specified condition, state, position, etc. late ME. 4. To continue, persevere, go on 1548. 5. To remain in good condition, to last without spoiling. Also *fig.* 1886.

6. Where does Mr. Holles 'keep'? inquired he of his bedmaker 1859. 7. I kept. within doors Dr. Fox. The wand kept in the proper quarter 1891. 8. Keeps in that attitude, He deserves it Merry W. iii. 189. To k. friends 1883. 9. Turn to the left and k. straight on 1889. She kept tumbling off her horse 1892. 10. I had no hops to make it k. Dr. Fox. Your story...can k. 1890.

With preps. in specialised senses. Keep at —. To work persistently at. Also to k. at it (see At prep. II. 2). Keep from —. To abstain from, to remain away from; to restrain oneself from. Keep to —. To stick to, abide by (a promise, etc.). b. To confine or restrict oneself to. Keep with —. To remain with; to keep company with; to keep up with. *With adverbs.* Keep away. a. *trans.* To cause to remain absent or afar. b. *intr.* To remain absent or at a distance. c. *Naut. trans.* To cause to sail 'off the wind' or to leeward. *intr.* To sail off the wind or to leeward. Keep back. a. *trans.* To restrain; to detain; to hold back forcibly. b. To withhold; to reserve designedly; to conceal. c. *intr.* To hold oneself back. Keep down. a. *trans.* To hold down; to hold in subjection or under control; to repress. b. To keep low in amount or number to prevent from growing or increasing. c. *Painting.* To keep low in tone. d. *Printing.* To set in lower case type; to use capitals sparingly. e. *intr.* To remain subdued. Keep in. a. *trans.* To confine within; to hold in check; not to utter or give vent to; *spec.* to confine in school after hours. b. To keep (a fire) burning; see In II. 2 a. Also *intr.* of a fire. c. *Printing.* To set type closely spaced. d. To keep one's hand in. see HAND *sb.* e. *intr.* To remain indoors, or within a retreat, place, position, etc. f. To remain in favour or on good terms with (now *collog.*). Keep off. a. *trans.* To hinder from coming near; to ward off; to avert. b. *intr.* To stay at a distance; not to come on. Keep on. a. *trans.* To maintain or retain in an existing condition or relation. b. To keep (a fire, etc.) going continuously. c. *intr.* To continue in a course or action to go on with something. Now freq. with *preps.* ppie. d. To remain fixed; to stay on. Keep to. *Naut. trans.* To cause (a ship) to sail close to the wind. Keep together. a. *trans.* To cause to remain in association or union. b. *intr.* To remain associated or united. Keep under. *trans.* To hold under control; to keep down. Keep up. a. *trans.* To keep shut up. b. To keep undivulged. c. To support, sustain. Also *intr.* To bear up, so as not to break down. d. To in conduct

o (Ger *hōln*) o (F *peu*) n (Ger *Müller*) u (F *dune*) v (cast) c — (bare) z (z (an) f (fai c) s f fern earth

to support; to keep in repair; to keep burning. **e.** To maintain, retain, preserve (a quality, state of things, etc.). **f.** To maintain, go on with (an action). **g.** To cause to remain out of bed. **h.** *Printing.* To keep (type or matter) standing; also, to use capitals freely. **i.** *To k. up to:* to prevent from falling below (a level, standard, etc.); to keep informed of. Also *intr* for *up to*. **j.** *intr.* To continue alongside; to proceed at an equal pace *with* (*it*, and *fig.*). **tk.** To stay within doors; to put up *at*.

Keeper (kē'pər). ME. [f. **KEEP** *v.* + **-ER** 1.] One who or that which keeps.

I. 1. One who has charge, care, or oversight of any person or thing. **b.** An officer who has charge of a forest, woods, or grounds; now *esp.* = **GAMEKEEPER** 1488. **2.** One who observes or keeps a law, promise, etc. ME. **3.** One who owns or carries on some establishment or business 1440. **4.** One who keeps a mistress -1748. **5.** One who or that which keeps or retains 1548. **6.** Any mechanical device for keeping something in its place; a clasp, catch, etc. *spec.* (a) a loop securing the end of a buckled strap; (b) the mousing of a hook; (c) the box into which the bolt of a lock projects when shot; etc. 1575. **b.** A bar of soft iron placed across the poles of a horseshoe magnet to prevent loss of power; an armature, also, a shoe 1837. **c.** A ring that keeps another (*esp.* the wedding-ring) on the finger; a guard-ring 1851.

1. And hee [Cain] said, I know not: Am I my brothers keeper? *Gen. iv. 9.* **K. of the Exchange and Mint:** the Master of the Mint, an office held by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. **K. of the Great Seal:** an officer in England and Scotland who has the custody of the Great Seal; in England the office is now held by the Lord High Chancellor. **K. of the Privy Seal:** (a) in England an officer through whose hands pass charters, etc. before coming to the Great Seal, now called Lord Privy Seal; (b) a similar officer in Scotland and the Duchy of Cornwall. **3.** Isaac Beckett. A house-keeper 1733.

II. 1. One who continues or remains *at* or *away from* a place 1611. **a.** A fruit, or other product, that keeps (well or ill) 1843.

Keepership (kē'pə'shɪp). 1485 [f. *prec.* + **-SHIP**]. The office or position of a keeper.

Keeping (kē'pɪŋ), *vb.* **sb.** ME. [f. **KEEP** *v.* + **-ING** 1.] The action of **KEEP** *v.* **I.** Observance of a rule, institution, practice, promise, etc. **2.** Custody, charge, guardianship ME. **b.** Guard, defence. *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. **3.** The taking care of a thing or person, the state or condition in which a thing is kept ME. **4.** = **KEEP** *sb.* 5 b. 1644. **7b.** The maintaining of a mistress or lover, the fact or condition of being so maintained -1768. **15.** Confinement; prison -1513. **6.** Retention, *pl.* things kept or retained ME. **7.** Reservation for future use 1560. **8. a.** In *Painting*, *orig.* The maintenance of the proper relation between the representations of nearer and more distant objects in a picture; hence, the maintenance of harmony of composition 1715. **b. gen.** Agreement, congruity, harmony 1819. **9.** Staying or remaining in a place or in a certain condition; remaining sound 1742.

1. The k. of Easter 1678. **2.** As upright as a new Chancellor, who has the k. of the King's Conscience 1733. **4. b.** Pray Madam were you ever in k.? *GAY.* **6.** Good prize and worth the k. *Sir T. HERBERT.* **7.** Fruits which spoil with k. *JOWETT.* **8. b.** *Phr.* In *out of k. (with):* in or out of harmony or agreement (*with*); *indications in k.* with our view (*with*).

Keep-ing-room, *local* and *U.S.* 1790. [**KEEP** *v.* III. 1.] The living room of a person or a family, a parlor.

Keepsake (kē'psək). 1790. [f. **KEEP** *v.* + **SAKE**; cf. *namesake*.] Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver *spec.* The name for certain literary annuals, so called as being designed for gifts. Also *attrib.*

Keerie. see **KERIE**.

Keeve, kive (kēv, kəiv). [OE. *kyf*.] A tub or vat; *spec.* a vat for holding liquid in brewing and bleaching; in *Mining*, a vessel in which tin or copper ore is washed.

Keif, keif, kief (kēf, kəif, kīf). 1808 [Arab. *kāif*, colloq. *kēf*, well-being, good-humour, etc.] **1.** A state of drowsiness or dreamy intoxication, such as is produced by the use of bang, etc. **b.** The enjoyment of idleness: 'douce far niente' **2.** (In Morocco and Algeria, in form *kēf kēf* Indian hemp

or other substance smoked to produce this state. Also *attrib.* 1878.

1. I fell into *kēf*, being incapable of sustained thought *W. COAR.*

Keffiyeh (kef'iyə). Also *kefiyeh*, *kefia*, etc. 1817. [Arab. *kāfiyah* or *kāfiyeh*, by some held to be ad. late L. *cofēa*, *capfia*; see **COIF**.] A kerchief worn as a head-dress by the Bedouin Arabs.

Keg (kēg), *sb.* 1632. [Later form of **CAG** *sb.* 1, q. v.] A small barrel or cask, usu. of less than ten gallons. Also *attrib.*

Keihaya (keh'ayā). 1599. [Turk. *kāihayā*, corrupt f. Pers., Turk. *kātkhūdā* (cf. *kād* house + *kūdā* master)] A Turkish viceroy, deputy, etc.; a local governor.

Keilhaute (kai'haute). 1846. [f. Prof. B. M. *Keilhaus*] *Min.* A titanio-silicate of calcium, yttrium, and other metals.

Keir, var. of **KIER**.

Keitloa (kai'tloā). 1838. [Sechuan *keithwa*, *keithwa*.] A species of S. African rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros keitloa*), having two horns of nearly equal length.

Keld (keld). *n. dial.* 1697. [a. ON. *kelda*.] A well, fountain, spring. **b.** A deep, still, smooth part of a river. (Frequent in place-names, e.g. *How Keld*, *Sail (d) keld*, etc.)

Kele, obs. f. **KEEL**.

Keil (kei), *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. [A northern form corresp. to ME. *callē*, CAUL *sb.* 1.] **1.** = CAUL *sb.* 1. **2.** Gossamer threads forming a kind of film on grass 1523. **b.** The web or cocoon of a spinning caterpillar 1612. **3. A hat** = CAUL *a.* 1540. **4. spec.** = CAUL *s.* 1530. **4. 1's** have him cut to the k., then down the seams *BEAUM. & FL.* Hence *Kelied* (f.keld) *a.* webbed *DRAYTON.*

Keil, obs. f. **KALE**, **KILN**.

Keloid (kē'loid). 1854. [a. F. *kéloïde*.] *Path.* = **CHELOID**, q. v. Hence *Keloidal a.*

Kelp (kelp). [ME. *culp* or *culpe* (*x*), of unkn. origin.] **1.** A collective name for large seaweeds (chiefly *Fucales* and *Laminaraceae*) which are burnt for the sake of the substances found in the ashes. **b. spec.** The giant or great kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera* or *Fucus giganteus*) of the Pacific coast of America, the largest of seaweeds 1834. **2.** The calcined ashes of seaweed used for the sake of the iodine, etc. they contain; formerly much used in the manufacture of soap and glass 1678. **3. attrib.** 1833. *Comb.* *k. fish*, the name given to several fishes found on the Pacific coast of U.S.; *k. pigeon*, the sheathbill, an Antarctic sea-bird; *k. raft*, a mass of kelp floating on the sea.

Kelpie, kelpy (kelpi). *Sc.* 1747. [?] The Lowland Scottish name of a fabled spirit or demon, usu. appearing in the shape of a horse, reputed to haunt lakes and rivers, and to take delight in, or bring about, the drowning of travellers and others. Also *water-kelpie*.

Kelpies' feet, impressions in the old red sandstone of Fortsarris.

Kelson, keelson (ke'lsən). ME. [a. LG. *keleswin* (whence G. *keleswein*, Da. *keleswin*, Sw. *kolsvin*, Du. *kolsen* for *kolswyn*).] The first element is app. **KEEL** *sb.* 1, and the second is prob. **SWINE** (in obs. LG. = *kelson*). The tendency to spell *keelson* is recent; but the pronunc. (ke'lsən) still prevails. **1.** A line of timber placed inside a ship along the floor-timbers and parallel with the keel, to which it is bolted, so as to fasten the floor-timbers and the keel together; a similar bar or combination of iron plates in iron vessels. **2.** Used as = **KEEL** *sb.* 1 *(rare)* 1831. *Comb.* cross-*k.*, a beam placed across the keelson to support the boilers or engines of a steamer.

Kelt 1 (kelt). Now only *Sc.* ME. [?] A salmon, sea-trout, or herling after spawning. Hence *Kelted a.*, that has spawned 1847.

Kelt 2. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1577. [?] A kind of homespun cloth or frieze, usu. of black and white wool mixed. Also *attrib.* Also *fig.* **†Keltier** 1. *north.* 1502. [?; cf. **KELT** 2.] A coarse cloth -1600.

Kelter 2, **kilter** (ke'ltar, ki'ltar). 1606. [?] Good condition, order. (Freq. in U.S., in form *kilter*.)

I must rest awhile. My brain is out of kilter

Keltic, Kelto-, var. **CELTIC**, **CELTO-**.

Kemb, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Pa. t. and pa. ppl. *kembd*, *kempt*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *gēmban* — OEut. **kambjan*, f. *kamb-* COMB *sb.* 1] Now displaced by COMB *v.*, exc. in *kempt* and *unkempt*. **1. trans.** = COMB *v.* 1 Now *dial.* **b. fig.** To trim. CHAUCER. **c. jvc.** To beat, thrash 1566. **†2.** = COMB *v.* 2 Also *absol.* -1715

1. His longe beer was kembd biynde his bak. CHAUCER.

Kemelin (e, etc.: see **KIMNEL**).

Kemp, *sb.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* [OE. *gēmpa* wk. masc. — WGer. **lampfjōn*.] **1.** A big, strong and brave warrior or athlete; a champion. **2. Sc.** A seed-stalk of the ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*), used in a children's game 1825

Kemp (kemp), *sb.* 2 ME. [a. ON. *kamp*: beard, moustache, etc.] **†A** coarse or stout hair, as those of the eyebrows, now, hair of this kind occurring among wool. Also in *comb.* *k.-hair*; *k.-haired a.* Hence *Kempy a.* abounding in kemps.

Kemple. *Sc.* 1565. [a. ON. *kimbill*.] A measure of hay or straw.

Kempt (kemp't), *ppl. a.* arch. OE. [f. **KEMB** *v.*] Of hair or wool. Combed, esp. in *comb.* as *well-k.*, etc.

Ken (ken), *sb.* 1 1545. [f. **KEN** *v.*] **†1.** = **KENNING** *vb.* *sb.* 3 b -1625. **2.** Range of vision. Now *rare*. 1590. **3.** Sight or view of a thing, place, etc.; possibility or capacity of seeing -1745. **4.** Power or exercise of vision look, gaze 1666. **b.** Mental perception or recognition 1560.

1. *Cymb. iii. vi. 6.* **2.** Beyond all K. by the best Telescopes *RAY.* The eye is bounded in its k. to a stone's cast *COCKER.* **3.** To down in k. of short SHAKS.

Ken (ken), *sb.* 2 1567. [Vagabonds' slang] A house; esp. one where thieves, beggars, or disreputable characters meet or lodge.

Ken (ken), *v.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *gennan* = Goth. *kannjan*, factitive of the preterite pres. **kann-*, I know; see **CAN** *v.* 1] Now *arch.* (in sense II 1), or *Sc.*

I. In causative senses. (All *Obs.*) **†1. trans.** To make known -1567. **†2.** To direct, teach, or instruct (a person) -1529. **3.** To direct guide, show the way to (*into, till*) a place or person -1560. **†4.** To consign, commend, deliver, bestow -1440.

II. In non-causative senses. **1.** To describe; to look at, scan. *arch.* ME. Also *absol.* (*Obs. or arch.*) 1577. **2.** To recognize; to identify. Now *north.* or *Sc.* ME. **3.** To acknowledge, admit to be (genuine, valid etc.) -1450. **4.** To get to know -1586. **5.** To know (a person). Now *Sc.* ME. **6.** To know (a thing). Now chiefly *Sc.* ME. *7. intr.* or *absol.* To have knowledge (of or about some thing). Now *Sc.* ME.

1. As farre as I could k. thy Chalky Chieffes SHAKS. **2.** 'Tis he, I k. the manner of his gate. He rows on the two SHAKS. **6.** He did k. the ambassador-craft as well as any in his age FULLER. **7.** It was his father then ye kent o' SCOT

Kendal (kendāl). ME. [f. *Kendul* in West-morland, place of manufacture.] **†1.** A species of green woollen cloth -1687. Also *attrib.* **2.** Kendal green, *a.* = sense 1. Now only *arch.* or *hist.* 1514. **b.** The green colour of Kendal cloth; also, the plant Dyer's Green weed, with which it was dyed 1866.

3. a. Three mis-begotten Knaues, in Kendall Greene SHAKS.

Kenel (kenēl), *sb.* 1 ME. [app. a. ONF. *kēnil* = F. *chenil*: — pop. L. **canilla*, f. *canis* (cf. *ovile*).] **1.** A house or cot for a fence dog, a house or range of buildings in which a pack of hounds are kept. **b.** The hole or lair of a fox 1735. Also *transf.* and *fig.* **2.** A pack of dogs or allied animals 1470. Also *transf.* and *fig.* **3. attrib.** ME.

1. First let the K. be the Huntsman's Care SOMERVILLE. *transf.* He got to a room—we were in a k. before DICKENS. **a. transf. The howling of a k. of wolves 1755. *fig.* Hear the whole k. of Atheists come in with a full cry FULLER. *Comb.* *k.-book*, a book recording events of a kennel where dogs are bred**

Kennel (kenēl), *sb.* 2 1582 [Later form of **CANNEL** *sb.* 1 (q. v.)] The surface drain of a street the gutter

Kennel, *sb.*, obs. f. CANNEL *sb.*²

Kennel (kēnl), *v.* 1552. [f. KENNEL *sb.*¹] *i. intr.* To lie or dwell in a kennel, to retire into a kennel or lair. Of a person (*contemptuous*): To lodge or lurk. Also *fig.* *2. trans.* To put into, or keep in, a kennel 1592. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1. Glad here to kennel in a Pad of Straw Drayton.
2. Kennelling the Wolfe and the Lamb together 1641.
Hence **Kennelling** *vbl. sb.*, also *concr.*, provision of kennels.

Kenning (kēnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Now only *Sc.* and *n. dial.* (exc. sense 5). ME. [f. KEN *v.* + ING¹] *1. trans.* Teaching, instruction. ME. only. *2. = KEN sb.*¹ 3. 1667. *3. trans.* Range of sight -1601. *4. trans.* The distance that bounds the range of ordinary vision, *esp.* at sea; hence, a marine measure of about 20 or 21 miles -1694. *4. Mental cognition, knowledge, cognizance; recognition ME.* *b.* A recognizable amount; a little 1786. *5. One of the periphrastic expressions used instead of the simple name of a thing, esp. in Old Norse poetry 1883.*

3. b. Scyllay is a Kenning, from the very Westest Point of Cornewaulle 1538. *4. b.* Tho' they may gang a kennin wrang, To step aside is human Burns.

Keno, kino (kēno), *U.S.* 1879. [*1.*] A game of chance based on the drawing of numbers and covering of corresponding numbers on cards, in a manner similar to lotto.

Kenogenesis (kēnədʒenesis), 1879. [irreg. for *keno- + kainogenesis*, f. Gr. *καίνος* new + *γενεσις* genesis.] Haeckel's term for the form of ontogenesis in which the true hereditary development of a germ is modified by features derived from its environment (opp. to *palingenesis*). Hence **Kenogenetic** *a.*

Kenosis (kēnōsis), 1873. [*a.* Gr. *κένωσις* an emptying, with reference to Phil. ii. 7 *ταυτὸν ἐκένωσε* 'emptied himself'.] *Theol.* The self-limitation of the divine power and attributes by the Son of God in the Incarnation. Hence **Kenotic** *a.* of or pertaining to k.; involving or accepting the doctrine of k.

Kenspeck (kēnspek), *a. dial.* 1590. [*2.* confused with *conspicuous*.] = next.

Kenspeckle (kēnspekʹl), *a. Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1714. [See *prec.* and -LE *i.*] Easily recognizable; conspicuous.

Kentish (kēntɪʃ), *a.* [OE. *Centisc*, f. *Cent* (ad L. *Centia* Kent) + -isc, -ISH¹.] *1.* Of or belonging to Kent. Chiefly of the inhabitants or speech. *2. absol.* as *sb.* *a. pl.* The natives or inhabitants of Kent (*rare*). OE. *b.* The dialect of Kent. 1866.

Phr. **K.** fire, a prolonged and ordered salvo or volley of applause, or demonstration of impatience or dissent (said to have originated in reference to meetings held in Kent in 1828-9, in opposition to the Catholic Relief Bill); *†K. K. K.* *Knocker* (f. *K. Knock*, the sand-bank before the mouth of the Thames), a Kentish smuggler, **Kentish man**, a native of Kent born west of the Medway (opp. to *man of Kent*).

Kentle, obs. f. **QUINTAL**.

Kentledge (kēntlɛdʒ), 1607. [ad. F. *quinzelage*, f. *quintal* **QUINTAL** + -AGE.] *Naut.* Pig iron used as permanent ballast, usually laid upon the keelson-plates. Also *attrib.*

Kephalin (kēfālɪn), 1878. [f. Gr. *κεφαλή* head + -IN¹.] *Chem.* Thudichum's term for a substance obtained from brain-matter.

Kephalo- (kēfalo-), var. f. **CEPHALO-**, preferred by some.

Képi (kə pi, f. *kēpi*). Also *képi*. 1861. [F. *képi*, a. Ger. Swiss *käppi*, dim. of *kappe* a cap.] A French military cap, slightly tapering, with a flat top which slopes towards the front, and a horizontal peak.

Kept (kept), *ppl. a.* 1678. [f. *KEEP v.*] In senses of *KEEP v.*; *spec. a.* Maintained or supported by a paramour 1678. *b.* Financially supported and privately controlled by interested persons; as, *kept party*, *kept Press* 1888.

Kera- (kērā-), from Gr. *κέρας* horn, occas. used in place of **KERATO-**, as **Keralite** [-LITE], hornstone. **Keratome** = *keratotome* (see **KERATO-**).

Keramic, -ist, vars. of **CERAMIC**, -IST.

Kerarine, *a.* 1864. [Improp. f. Gr. *κέρας* bo *a* + -INE¹] Horny corneous.

Keratin (kērātɪn) 1847 [f. G. *keratin*, f. Gr. *κέρας* horn + -IN¹.] An organic substance found in horn.

Keratitis (kerātītis), 1858. [f. Gr. *κερατ- + -ITIS*.] *Path.* Inflammation of the cornea.

Kerato-, bef. a vowel *kerat-*, var. of **CERATO-**, comb. f. Gr. *κέρας*, *kerat-* horn, used in terms relating to horny substances, or to the cornea of the eye; as **Keratotomy** [Gr. *ἐκτομή*], *Surg.* excision of part of the cornea.

Keratonyxis [Gr. *κνίξ* pricking], *Surg.* a method of operating for cataract. **Keratophyte** [Gr. *φυτὸν* plant], *Zool.* a coral polyp with a horny axis. **Keratotomy** [Gr. *τομή* cutting], *Surg.* a knife with triangular blade used for making incisions in the cornea. **Keratotomy**, incision of the cornea.

Keratode (kerātōd), 1872. [ad. Gr. *κερατώδης* horn-like.] = **KERATOSE sb.**

Keratoid (kerātōid), *a.* 1873. [ad. Gr. *κερατοειδής*; see above and -OID.] *1. Math.* Resembling a horn in shape. *Keratoid cusp*: a cusp at which the two branches of the curve lie on opposite sides of the common tangent; a cusp of the first species. *2.* Resembling horn in substance 1885.

Keratose (kerātōs), 1851. [f. Gr. *κερατ- + -OSE*.] *A. ady.* Of a horny substance; applied to the texture of certain sponges. *B. sb.* A substance resembling horn forming part of the skeleton of certain sponges 1865.

Kerb (kērb), *sb.* 1664. [Var. of **CURB sb.**, used in special senses.] *1.* See **CURB III.** *2. spec.* An edging of stone or the like, bordering a raised path, side-walk, or pavement.

a. On the k., said of stock-exchange business done on the street-pavement, *esp.* after exchange hours.

Kerb (kērb), *v.* 1861. [f. **KERB sb.**] *trans.* To furnish with a kerb. Hence **Kerbing** *vbl. sb.*, also *concr.* the stones forming a kerb.

Kerb-stone. Also **kirb-**. 1706. [**KERB sb.**] *a.* An edging of stone about the top of a well. *b.* One of the stones forming the kerb of a path; also, the kerb itself 1815.

attrib. **Kerb-stone broker** (*U.S.*), a broker, not a member of the stock exchange, who transacts business in the streets.

Kerch. late ME. = **CURCH**.

Kercher. *Obs. exc. dial.* [ME. *curcher*, *kercher*, by syncope from **cover*, *keuercher*, a. OF. *couvre*, *cuvercher*, *erron*, f. *couverche*, etc.] = **KERCHIEF**. Hence **Kerchered** *a.* covered with a k.

Kerchief (kērtʃɪf), *sb.* [ME. *curchief* and *kerchief*, syncopated forms of *coverchief* and *keuerchief*, respectively a. OF. *couverchief* and *cuverchief*, in AF. also *couverchief*; see **COVERCHIEF**.] *1.* A cloth used to cover the head, formerly a woman's head-dress. *†b.* An amice. *†c.* A woman who wears a kerchief. **DRYDEN.** *2.* A breast-kerchief or neckerchief ME. *3.* A handkerchief 1815.

1. Her goodly countenance. Set off with k. starched and pinners clean Gay.

Kerchief, *v.* 1600. [f. *prec.*] To cover with a kerchief; in *pa.*, *pple.* and *ppl. a.* **Kerchiefed**.

Morn kerchief in a comely cloud MILT.

Kerf (kār), [OE. *cyrf*, app. : -**kurb-*, f. *kurb-*, ablaut-form of *kerb-*, stem of OE. *ceorfan* to **CARVE**.] *1.* The act of cutting; a cut, stroke; †power of cutting. Now *rare*. *2.* The incision made by cutting, *esp.* by a saw 1523. *3.* The cut end or surface on a tree or branch ME. *4.* A cutting (of anything) 1678.

Kerite (kērīt), 1875. [f. Gr. *κερί* wax + -ITE¹.] A kind of artificial caoutchouc for coating telegraph wires, made with tar or asphaltum, oils, and sulphur.

Kerl (e, obs. ff. CARL *sb.* 1

Kermes (kērmēz, -mez), 1598. [= F. *kermès*, etc., ad. Arab. and Pers. *garmiz*.] *1.* The pregnant female of the insect *Coccus ilicis*, formerly supposed to be a berry; gathered in large quantities from a species of evergreen oak in S. Europe and N. Africa, for use in dyeing, and formerly in medicine; the red dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of these insects; **ALKERMES** *i.* 1610 *2.* The species of oak *ocotilla* on which this insect lives.

More fully *kermes oak*, 1598. *3.* Amorphous trisulphide of antimony, of a brilliant red colour. More fully *kermes mineral*, 1753. *4. attrib.* 1671.

Kermesite (kērmēzīt), 1843. [f. **KERMES** + -ITE¹.] *Min.* Native red antimony, a compound of the oxide and sulphide, occurring in cherry-red six-sided prismatic crystals.

Kermis (kērmis), Also **kermess** (e, *kirmess* (e, 1577. [a. Du. *kermis* (earlier *ker*, *kirmisse* : -ong, *kerk*, *kirkmisse*), f. *kerk* KIRK + *miss* MASS.] In the Low Countries, etc. A periodical (prop. annual) fair or carnival characterized by much noisy merry-making U.S. a similar fair, usu. for charitable purposes

Kern, kerne (kērn), *sb.*¹ ME. [ad. Ir. *ceatharn* (*ceatharn*), pronounced (*ke hērn*) or (*ke rn*) band of foot-soldiers. Cf. **CATERAN** *i.* Hist. A light-armed Irish foot soldier; one of the poorer class among the 'wild Irish'. (Sometimes applied to Scottish Highlanders) *b.* In collective sense, *orig.* a band of Irish foot-soldiers ME. *2. transf.* A rustic, boor, †vagabond. Now *rare*, 1553.

1. Now for our Irish warres, We must supplant those rough rug-headed Kernes SHAARS.

Kern, sb.² *rare*, 1570. [Conn. w. **KERN** *v.*¹ and **KERNEL** *sb.*¹] *†i.* Kernel (of a nut) *2.* A grain (of wheat, sand, etc.). Hence **Kernstone**, coarse-grained sandstone, or perh. oolite 1753.

Kern (kērn), *sb.*³ 1683. [for **karn*, a F. *carne* 'projecting angle, rib of a quill pen' - L. *cardinem* hinge.] *Printing.* A part of a metal type projecting beyond the body or shank, as the curled head of f and tail of j, etc.

Kern (kērn), *v.*¹ Now chiefly *dial.* [ME. *kerne*, *curne*, app. repr. OE. **cyrnan* - OTeut. **kurnjan*, f. *kurno*; see **CORN** *sb.*¹] *1. intr.* Of corn: To form the hard grains in the ear; to seed. Also of fruit: To set. *†2. trans.* To cause to granulate; to make (salt) into grains -1726. *b.* To salt (meat) *Obs. exc. dial.* 1613. *c. intr.* To granulate. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1657.

3. Salt kernal on the rocks very white HAKLUYT. **Kern** (kērn), *v.*² 1683. [f. **KERN** *sb.*³] *Printing.* To furnish (a type) with a kern. Hence **Kernal** *ppl. a.*

Kernel (kērnəl), *sb.*¹ [OE. *cyrnel*, dim. of *corn* seed, grain, **CORN** : -Oteut. **kurnilo*] *1.* A seed; esp. the seed contained within any fruit; a pip; a grape-stone. *Obs. exc. dial.* *2.* The softer (usu. edible) part within the hard shell of a nut or stone-fruit OE. *3.* The body of a seed (e.g. of wheat, etc.) within its husk etc. ME. *4.* A morbid formation of rounded form in any part of the body; esp. an enlarged gland in the neck or groin. Usu. in *pl.* Now chiefly *dial.* OE. *5.* A gland; a tonsil, a lymphatic gland or ganglion; a rounded fatty mass. Now *rare* or *dial.* ME. *6.* A nucleus, a core; a centre of formation 1641. Also *fig.* *a. He.* casts away the Kernell, because hee hath lost the Shell QUARLES. *6.* This settlement, the k. of the great Norman Duchy FREEMAN. *fig.* The k. of Christianity—to be spiritually minded 1866.

Kernal, *sb.*² ME. = **CERNEL** -1652.

Kernel (kērnəl), *v.* 1483. [f. **KERNEL** *sb.*¹] *†1. intr.* To form kernels or seed. Of land: To produce grain or corn. -1722. *2. trans.* To enclose as a kernel in its shell 1652. **Kernelled**, -eled (kērnəld), *a.* ME. [f. **KERNEL** *sb.*¹ + -ED².] *†a.* Of flesh: Full of kernels or glands. *b.* Of fruit: Having a kernel 1719.

Kernelly, -ely (kērnəli), *a.* ME. [f. **KERNEL** *sb.*¹ + -LY¹.] *†1.* Of flesh: Glandular -1683. *2.* Of the nature of a kernel 1655.

Kernish, *a.* *rare*, 1581. [f. **KERN** *sb.*¹ + -ISH¹.] Of, or of the nature of, a kern -1641.

Kerolite, var. of **CEROLITE**.

Kerosene (kērōsēn), 1854. [irreg. f. Gr. *κερί* wax + -ENE.] A mixture of liquid hydrocarbons, obtained by the distillation of petroleum, also from coal and bituminous shale; extensively used as a lamp-oil. The usual name is *paraffin oil* or *paraffin*.

Kerrie, keerie (kērī, kērīn), 1731. [Hot-tentot or Bushman. A short club or knobbed stick used as a *a* by natives o S. Africa.

Kers, -se, -ss, obs. or dial. ff. CRESS.

Kersey (kɜːsi). Now *rare*. ME. [? from *Kerrey* in Suffolk.] 1. A kind of coarse narrow cloth, woven from long wool, and usually ribbed. 2. With a and *pl.* †A piece of kersey of a definite size; also, a make of kersey (chiefly in *pl.*) 1465. 3. *pl.* Trousers made of kersey 1831. 4. *attrib.* or *adj.* Made of kersey 1577, *fig.* plain, homely 1588.

4. *fig.* Russet yeas and honest kersie noes SHAWS. **Kerseymer** (kɜːsɪmɪə). 1798 [A corruption of CASSIMERE, assoc. w. KERSEY.] 1. A twilled fine woollen cloth of a peculiar texture. b. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) Trousers made of kerseymer 1840. 2. *attrib.* 1836.

Kerseynette, corrupt f. CASSINETTE.

Kerve, obs. and dial. f. CARVE *v.*

Kesar, obs. f. KAISER.

Keslep, -lip, -lop, northern ff. CHESSELIP

Kesse, obs. f. KISS *v.* **Kest**, -e, obs. ff. CAST *sb.* and *v.*

Kestrel (ke strɛl). [Early mod. E. *castrel*, *austril*, *kestrel*, of doubtful origin.] 1. A species of small hawk (*Falco tinnunculus*, or *Tinnunculus alaudarius*), also called *Stannet* or *Windhover*. b. *fig.* applied to persons, usually in contempt 1589. 2. *attrib.* 1590.

3. b. Thou art thyself a kite, and k. to boot SCOTT. **Ket**. Now *dial.* ME. [a. ON. *kpt* (:-**ketu*), flesh.] Raw flesh, carion; *fig.* trash.

Ketch (ketʃ), *sb.* 1. 1655. [Later form of *catch*, CATCH *sb.*] A strongly-built two-masted vessel, usually from 100 to 250 tons burden, formerly much used as a bomb-vessel (see BOMB-KETCH), now a similarly rigged small coasting vessel. Also *attrib.*

Ketch, *sb.* 2. 1681. [See JACK KETCH.] The hangman. Hence *Ketch v. trans.* to hang.

Ketchup (ke-tʃʊp). Also CATCHUP. 1711. [App. ad. Chinese *ketchiap* or *ketchiap* brine of pickled fish.] A sauce made from the juice of mushrooms, walnuts, tomatoes, etc. Often qualified, as *mushroom k.* etc.

Ketine (kɛtɪn). 1892 [f. KET(ONE + *INE*)] *Chem.* An oily liquid, C₈H₁₅N₃, or one of a series of homologous bases C_nH_{2n+1}N₃, formed by the reduction of nitrosacetone and its homologues by sodium (or tin) and hydrochloric acid.

Ketone (kɛtɒn). 1851. [a. Ger. *keton*, a modification of ACETOVE.] *Chem.* Name of a class of chemical compounds formed by oxidation of the secondary alcohols or carbinols, to which they stand in some respects in the relation of aldehydes. The lowest of the series, *dimethyl ketone*, is common ACETONE.

Hence *Ketonic a.* of or pertaining to ketones, as *ketonic acid*. So *Ketol*, a ketonic alcohol. *Ke tose*, a sugar which is a ketonic alcohol, e.g. *levulose*.

Kettle (kɛtəl). [Com. Teut. • OE. *cetel*, prob. a. L. *catillus*, dim. of *catinus* a food-vessel.] 1. A vessel, commonly of metal, for boiling water, etc.; now esp. a covered metal vessel with a spout, a TEA-KETTLE. 2. *transf.* a. 'The brass or metal box of a compass' 1867. b. = POT-HOLE 1874. †3. Short for KETTLEDRUM. *Ham.* v. ii. 285.

Phr. *A k. of fish*. a. On the Tweed, etc. A picnic, at which a kettle of fish cooked *al fresco* is the chief thing eaten; also simply *kettle* 1767. b. *fig.* A disagreeable or awkward state of things 1742.

Kettledrum (kɛtəlˈdrʌm). 1542. 1. A musical instrument of percussion consisting of a hollow hemisphere of brass or copper, over the edge of which parchment is stretched and tuned to a definite note 1602. †2. = KETTLE-DRUMMER 1755. 3. *colloq.* An afternoon tea-party on a large scale. Cf. DRUM *sb.* 1. 1861. 4. Trumpets and Kettle-Drums in rich Liveries 1669. Hence *Kettledrummer*, one who plays the *v.* 1683.

Kettle-stitch. 1818. [ad. G. *kettelstich* chain-stitch.] In bookbinding: A knot made at the head and tail of a book in sewing it, by which the thread holding one sheet is fastened to the thread in the next.

||**Keuper** (kɔɪˈpɜː). 1842. [A German term.] *Geol.* The m. o. system of the Triassic.

marls, shales, sandstones, gypsum, and clays, in England chiefly of marls and sandstones.

Kevel (keˈvɪl), *sb.* 1. Now *Sc.* and *n. dial.* ME. [a. ON. *kefi* a round stick, small roller, gag, related to *kafli* a piece.] 1. *ta.* A gag, b. A bit or twitch for a horse's mouth. 2. A rounded piece of wood, a staff, cudgel 1807.

Kevel (keˈvɪl), *sb.* 2. ME. [a. ONF. *keville* = Central F. *cheville* pin, peg, CHEVILLE.] *Naut.* A peg or cleat, usually fixed in pairs, to which certain ropes are belayed.

Kevel (keˈvɪl), *sb.* 3. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* ME. [?] A kind of hammer for rough-hewing or breaking stone; also *k-hammer*, -*mell*. Hence *Kevel v.* to break (stones).

†**Kevel**, *sb.* 4. 1759 [Said to be the native name in Senegal.] A gazelle -1834.

Kevel, common ME. f. COVER *v.* 1 and 2 in midl. and s. dial.; rare obs. f. COVER *sb.* 1

Kex (keks). Obs. exc. *dial.* ME. [Origin unkn., W. *ceps* pl. is no doubt from Eng.] 1. The dry, usually hollow, stem of various herbaceous plants, esp. of large umbelliferous plants, such as Cow Parsnip, Wild Chervil, etc. 2. Without a; collectively, or as a material -1725. 3. An umbelliferous plant with a hollow stalk 1578. †3. The husk, sheath, or hard case of a chrysalis -1688. †4. *fig.* A dried-up sapless person -1711.

1. I should be as dry as a k. wth travelling so far T. HARDY. 2. Tho' the rough k. break the sturd mosaic TENNYSON. 3. When the k. or husk, is broken, he proveth a fair flying butterfly HOLLAND. Hence *Kexy a.* (now *dial.*), like a k.; dry and brittle; withered, sapless.

Key (ki), *sb.* 1. [OE. *cæg* str. f. (pl. *cæga*) and *cæge* wk. f. (pl. *cægan*) = OFms *laz*, *kay*, not in other Teut. langs.; ult. etym. unkn. Pronounced (kɛl) and often spelt *kay* till 1700; the mod. pronunc. is app. of northern origin. Cf. the surname *Kaye* or *Key* (*Caus*) in *Caus* (i. e. *Key's*) College, Cambridge.]

1. An instrument, usually of iron, for moving the bolt or bolts of a lock forwards or backwards, and so locking or unlocking what is fastened by it. b. The representation of a key, in painting, sculpture, etc. 1450. 2. In pregnant sense, with reference to the powers implied by the possession of the keys of any place; hence as a symbol of office, and *fig.* the office itself. OE. *Gold k.* the groom of the stole.

1. The k. turns, and the door upon its hinges groans. KEATS. *Phr.* *To get (have) the k. of the street* (ironically), to be shut out for the night, or have no house to go to. b. *St. Peter's keys*, the cross keys borne in the Papal arms, *Greek key*, each of the key-like bands of which the Greek fret consists. 2. All the towns in Aquitaine (except Bayon) delivered their keys, and became vassals HALL.

II. *fig.* 1. Something compared to a key, with its power of locking and unlocking; that which opens up, or closes, the way to something; that which gives opportunity for, or precludes, an action, state of things, etc. OE. 2. *Theol.* (See *Math.* xvi. 19.) *Usu pl.* The ecclesiastical authority held by Roman Catholics to be conferred by Christ on St. Peter and transmitted to the Popes as his successors. More widely: The disciplinary power of priests as successors of the Apostles OE. 3. A place which gives its possessor control over the passage into or from a certain district, territory, inland sea, etc. 1440. 4. That which serves to open up, disclose, or explain what is unknown, mysterious, or obscure OE. *spec.* an explanatory scheme for the interpretation of a cipher, etc., a set of solutions of problems, a translation of a text, etc. in a foreign language for the use of learners, and the like. 5. *Mus. ta.* [after Guido Aretino's use of *clavis*.] The lowest note or tone of a scale or sequence of notes, the key-note. Hence, b. A scheme or system of notes or tones definitely related to each other, according to (or *in*) which a piece of music is written; such scheme being based upon and named after some particular note (the *key-note*), as the *key* of C. Hence, c. The sum of melodic and harmonic relations existing between the tones of such a system; tonality, 1590. 6. *a. transf.* (High or low) tone (of the voice) p. ch. 1599. b. *fig.* In ensi y o force

patch of feeling or action one or syle of

thought or expression), sometimes, prevailing tone or idea, 'key-note' 1594. c. Tone or relative intensity (of colour) 1811.

1. Love, the k. of hearts, will open the closest coffers FULLER. *Golden or silver k.*, money, employed as a bribe to obtain the opening of a door or to gain a purpose. 3. A very important place, which is the k. of Slavonians 1684. 4. Poetry is the k. to the hieroglyphics of nature HARE. A K. to Henry. EVERESES 1870. It was the k. to his success he knew the value of time 1883. 5. Both warbling of one song; both in one k. SHAWS. 6. a. Men speak in a high or a low k. BERKELEY. b. Let peace and love exalt your K. of mirth QUARLES.

III. Applied to mechanical devices, in function or form suggesting the key of a lock. 1. A pin, bolt, wedge, etc., fitting into a hole or space contrived for it so as to lock various parts together; a cotter 1440. 2. That which completes or holds together the parts of any fabric; esp. the key-stone of an arch, which holds the structure together ME. Also, the last board in a floor. Also *fig.* b. That portion of a first coat of wall-plaster which passes between the laths and secures the rest; the roughness of a wall-surface which enables plaster to adhere to it 1825. 3. In the organ, pianoforte, etc.: Each of the levers, which are pressed down by the fingers in playing, and actuate the internal mechanism so as to produce the notes 1500. Also, each of the small metal levers, actuated by the fingers, in the flute, oboe, clarinet, concertina, etc. 1688. 4. Hence a. In telegraphy, A mechanical device for breaking and closing an electric circuit. b. In a type-writer, etc., each of a set of levers pressed by the fingers in the same manner as the keys of a pianoforte or organ 1837. 5. An instrument for grasping a square or polygonal headed screw, peg, or nut, and turning it by lever action 1610.

IV. A dry fruit with a thin membranous wing, usually growing in bunches, as in the ash and sycamore 1523.

Comb. *k-action*, the mechanism by which sounds are produced in musical instruments that have a key-board; -*bed* *kech*, the part of a shaft on or in which a key rests; -*bolt* *kech*, a bolt which is secured in its place by a key or cotter; -*bone*, (a) the collar bone, clavicle (*non-union*); (b) a bone forming the key of a structure; -*groove* *kech*, = *key-seat*; -*money*, a payment required from the tenant of a house before he is allowed to have the key; -*seat* *kech*, a key bed or key-way; -*way* *kech*, a groove cut in a shaft, or in the boss of a wheel, to receive a key.

b. (in sense II. 4), as *key-mag*, *key-note*, *key-note-board*; passing into *adj.* in sense 'dominant', 'controlling', as *k. industry*, one which is essential to the carrying on of others; *k. man*.

Key (ki), *sb.* 2. Now written QUAY. ME. [a. OF. *kay*, *laz*, *any*. For the ultimate etym. see CAY. In Eng., till 18th c., usually written *key* (less freq. *kay*), which latterly was pronounced as *KEY sb.* 1 The spelling *quay* is after later F. *quai*; A wharf, a quay. *Tb transf.* A harbour, haven QUARLES.

Key (ki), *sb.* 3. 1697. [var. of CAY, ad. Sp. *cayo* shoal, reef inf. in spelling and pronunc. by prec.] A low island, sand-bank, or reef as in the W. Indies, etc. Cf. *Key West*.

Key (ki), *v.* [ME. *keize*(n), *keize*(n), etc., f. *keize* KEY *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To lock with a key. Also *fig.* *rare* 2. a. To fasten by means of a pin, wedge, bolt, or cross-piece 1577. b. To cause (plaster) to adhere (to laths) 1881. 3. To regulate the pitch of the strings of a musical instrument. Hence *fig.*: To give a certain tone or intensity to (feelings, thoughts); *to k. up* to raise to a high pitch 1636. 4. To insert the keystone in (an arch). Also with *in*. 1735

Keyage (kiˈeɪdʒ). Now written QUAYAGE 1440. [a. OF. *kasage*, *casage*, etc.; see KEY *sb.* 1 and -AGE.] Quay-dues; quayage

Keyboard (kiˈbɔɪd) 1819 [KEY *sb.* 1 III. 3] The set or row of keys in an organ, piano, type-writing machine, etc.

Key-bugle. 1836 A bugle fitted with keys to increase the number of its sounds.

Key-cold. a. Now *rare* 1529. As cold as a key, very cold; esp. cold in death. Also *fig.* Poor key-cold Figure of a holy King SHAKS.

Keyed (kiˈd). a. 1781. [f. KEY *sb.* 1 or *v.* + *ED*] Of a musical instrument. F. *hed* wth keys. 2. In carpentry etc. by

æ () a (pass) au (loud) ɒ (u) ɔ (f chf) ɔ (ever) ɔ (I ey) ɔ k cau de vic (sit) ɜ (I ɪch) ʊ (wha) ʊ (get).

means of a key 1823. 3. Of an arch. Constructed with a keystone 1841

Keyhole (kɪˈhoʊl). 1592. 1. The hole by which the key is inserted into a lock. 2. A hole made to receive a peg or key used in carpentry, etc. 1703.

attrib. and Comb.: *k. escutcheon*, an escutcheon-shaped plate of metal surrounding a keyhole; *k. lumpet*, a gastropod of the family *Fusulinidae*, having a shell with an aperture at the apex; *k. saw*, a narrow saw for cutting keyholes, etc.

Keyless (kɪˈles). *a.* 1823. [KEY *sb.* 1] Without a key; of a watch, etc.; wound up otherwise than by means of a key.

Key-note (kɪˈnoʊt). 1752. *Music* The first, i.e. lowest, note of the scale of any key, which forms the basis of, and gives its name to, the key, the tonic. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Keys (kɪz). *ME.* [Pl. of KEY *sb.* 1 in specialized use.] The elective branch of the Legislature of the Isle of Man. More fully *House of Keys*. (The reason for title is not clear.)

Keystone (kɪˈstəʊn). 1637. 1. The stone at the summit of an arch, which locks the whole together. Also *fig.* 2. A bond-stone 1823. 3. In chromatolithography, the stone on which a general outline of the subject is made, serving as a guide in getting the colours in place 1875. 4. A block of cast iron used to fill up spaces in a lead-smelting furnace 1839.

1 fig. The tenet of predestination was the *k.* of his religion MACAULAY. *Comb.* *K. State, U.S.*, popular appellation of Pennsylvania, as being the seventh or central one of the original thirteen states 1841.

Khaki (kɑːki). 1857. [Urdū (Pers.) *khākī* dusty, *f. khāk* dust.] *a. adj.* A. Dust-coloured; dull brownish yellow. *b. (attrib. use of B.)* Made of khaki cloth. 1863. *B. sb.* A fabric of this colour largely employed since 1899 for field-uniforms. *Orig.* of stout twilled cotton (*K drill*), but now also of wool (*K. Bedford, K serge*) 1857.

The Infantry were dressed in khakis 1859.

C. As *adj.*, *adv.*, or *sb.* in such constr. as *to vote k.*, *a. k. election*, *the k. loan* (*khakis*), etc., used in reference to the S. African War of 1899-1902, and the war spirit of that time 1900

|| **Khalifa** (kālɪˈfɑː). var. of CALIPH.

|| **Khalsa** (h kɑːlsɑː). *E. Ind.* 1776. [Urdū (Pers.) *khālṣā*, *khālṣā* (h), fem. of Arab. *khālṣ* pure, real, proper, etc.] 1. The state exchequer in Indian states. Also *attrib.*, as *k-grain*. 2. The Sikh community or sect 1790

|| **Khamis** (kɑːmɪs). 1685. [Arab. *khamṣ* mod. colloq. *f. khamṣ* fifty.] An oppressive hot wind from the south or south-east, which in Egypt blows at intervals for about 50 days in March, April, and May.

|| **Khan** (kæn, kân). *ME.* [a. Turki *khan* lord, prince, regarded as a modified form of *khagān*; see CHAGAN.] *a. Hist.* Specific title given to the successors of Chingiz Khan, who were supreme rulers over the Turkish, Tartar, and Mongol tribes, as well as emperors of China, during the Middle Ages. *b. A title* (now of slight import) commonly given to rulers, officials, or men of rank in Central Asia, Afghanistan, etc.

|| **Khan** (kæn, kân). *ME.* [Arab. *khān* inn] In the East. A caravanserai.

Khanate (kæn-, kân-). Also *khanat*. 1799. [f. KHAN + -ATE.] A district governed by a khan; the position of a khan.

|| **Khansamah, saman** (kɑːnsɑːmɑːn). *E. Ind.* 1845. (Corruptly *consumah, consumer*.) [Urdū (Pers.) *khānsāmān*, *f. khān* KHAN + *sāmān* household goods.] In India: A house-steward; the head of the kitchen and pantry department.

|| **Khedive** (kédɪv). 1867. [a. F. *khédive*, a. Turk. *khādiv*, *khādiv* prince, sovereign] The title of the viceroy of Egypt, accorded to Ismail Pasha by the Turkish government in 1867. Hence *Khedival, Khedivial*. A *Khedivate, Khedivate*, the office, authority, or government of the *k.*

|| **Khidmatgar** (kɪdˈmɑːtɡɑːr). 1765. [Urdū (from Pers.) *khidmatgar*, = *khidmat* service + *-gar*, agent-suffix] In India: A male servant who waits at table.

|| **Khoja** (kɒˈdʒɑː). 1625 [Turk. and Pers.

khōjah, prop. *khawjah*] A professor or teacher in a Mohammedan school or college; a schoolmaster; a scribe, clerk.

|| **Khud** (kɒd). *E. Ind.* 1837. [Hindi *khud*] A deep ravine or chasm; a precipitous cleft in a hill-side.

|| **Khus-khus** (kɒˈskʊs). *E. Ind.* 1810. [Urdū (Pers.) *khās-khās*.] The sweet-scented root of an Indian grass, largely used in the manufacture of mats or screens ('tatties').

|| **Khutbah** (kʊˈtʃɑː). 1800. [Arab. *khutbah*, *khutbah*, *f. khutaba* to preach.] A form of sermon or oration used at meridian prayer on Fridays in Mohammedan mosques.

Kiang, var. KYANG, Tibetan wild horse.

Kibble (kɪˈbəl). *sb.* 1671. [prob. ad. Ger. *kubel* 'tub'.] *Mining.* A large wooden or (later) iron bucket, for conveying ore or rubbish to the surface.

Kibble, *sb.* 2 1891. [Altered f. COBBLE.] = COBBLE *sb.* 1

Kibble (kɪˈbəl). *v.* 1 1790. [?] *trans.* To bruise or grind coarsely; to crush into small pieces. Also *absol.* Kibbler. Kibblerman.

Kibble (kɪˈbəl). *v.* 2 1891. [f. KIBBLE *sb.* 1] To convey ore or rubbish in a kibble

Kibe (kɪˈb). *sb.* ME. [cf. Welsh *cibi* (also *cibest*) of the same meaning.] 1. A chapped or ulcerated chilblain, esp. one on the heel. Also *fig.* 2. *transf.* a. A sore on a horse's foot. *b.* A breaking out at the top of the hoof in sheep. (So Welsh *cibi*.) 1846.

1. A hump or swelling. MAPLET.

2 fig. To gall or tread on (one's) kibes, to press upon closely so as to annoy. To tread or follow on *the kibes of*, to come closely at the heels of. Hence *Kibe v rare*, to affect with kibes or chilblains; *iron.* to kick or gall 1757.

Kibed a. affected with chilblains on the heels 1500.

|| **Kibitka** (kɪˈbɪtkɑː). 1799. [Russ., 'tent, tilt-wagon', *f. Tartar kibits*, with Russ. suffix *-ka*.] 1. A circular tent covered with thick felt, used by the Tartars; *transf.* a Tartar household or family. 2. A Russian wagon or sledge with a rounded cover or hood; a sledge with a tilt or covering 1806.

|| **Kiblah** (kɪˈblɑː). 1704. [Arab. *qiblah*, that which is placed opposite.] The point (the temple at Mecca) to which Mohammedans turn at prayer. *b. A niche* in a Mohammedan building on the side towards Mecca 1775.

Kibosh (kɪˈbɒʃ, kɪbɒʃ). *slang.* 1836. [*Yiddish*] 1. In phr. To put the *k. on*: to finish off, do for. 2. Nonsense, 'rot' 1873.

Kiby (kɪˈbi). *a.* Now *dial.* 1523. [f. KIBS *sb.* + -y.] Affected with kibes.

|| **Kichel** *rare*. [OE. *cicel*, of obscure etym.] A small cake - ME.

Kick (kɪk), *sb.* 1 1530. [f. KICK *v.*]

I. i. An act of kicking. *b. Ability or disposition to kick* 1885. Also *fig.* 2. *transf.* a. The recoil of a gun when discharged 1806. *b.* A jerk, jolt; jerking motion 1835. 3. One who kicks. *Usu.* with *adj.* 1857.

1. Move kicks than halfpence: more harshness than kindness 1824. *b.* He had not a *k.* in him F. T. BULLER. 2. *c. Electr.* A momentary high-voltage discharge in an inductive electric current 1900. *d fig.* (orig. *U.S.*) A sharp stimulant effect, e.g. that of strong liquor or pungent seasoning; also, a thrill of excitement, fear, etc. 1903.

II. Slang senses. 1. *The kick*: the fashion, the newest style 1700. 2. A sixpence 1700.

3. *pl. Breeches*. *Obs.* 1700. 4. A pocket 1851.

5. *The kick*: 'the sack' (SACK *sb.* 1. 3.) 1844.

Kick (kɪk), *sb.* 2 1861. [?] 1. An indentation in the bottom of a glass bottle, making it hold less. 2. The projection on the tang of a pocket-knife blade, which prevents the edge of the blade from striking the spring 1864. 3. The piece of wood fastened to the upper side of a 'stock-board' to make a depression in the lower face of a brick as moulded 1875.

Kick (kɪk), *v.* [ME *kike, kyke*, of unkn. orig. *W. cicio* is from Eng.]

I. i. intr. To strike out with the foot. *b.* *slang.* To die 1725. 2. *fig.* To show temper; to rebel, be recalcitrant ME. 3. *transf.* a. Of firearms: To recoil when fired 1832.

b. Cricket Of the ground - To cause a ball to be out in a mo nearly direction

than usual 1882. 4. *trans.* To strike (anything) with the foot 1590. *b. transf.* Of things. To strike (anything) with a violent impact. Of a gun: To strike in the recoil. 1667

5. With *adv.* or phrases: To impel, expel, eject, etc., with violence 1678. 6. To accomplish, make, or do by kicking 1857.

1. They... like galled camels, *k.* at every touch B. JONES. *Phr.* *To k. against the prick* (*spur, goad*) to strike the foot against these; also *fig.* to be recalcitrant to one's own hurt ME. *To k. over the traces* (of a horse) to get a leg over the traces so as to kick more freely; *fig.* to throw off the usual restraints 1861.

2. To k. against or at, to object strongly to, rebel against; to spurn. 4. I should kicke being kicke, and being at that passe, You would keepe from my heeles SHAKS. *To k. the bucket*, to die (slang) see BUCKET *sb.* 2. *To k. one's heels*: see HEEL *sb.* 1.

b. To k. the beam: see BEAM *sb.* 6. *b. intr.* (To be or lie) kicking about: i.e. in danger of being kicked or otherwise damaged 1867.

II. With adv. Kick off. *a. trans.* To throw off (shoes) by kicking or jerking the foot. *b. Football intr.* To give the first kick. Kick out. *a. trans.* To turn out with a kick, or in an ignominious fashion *b. Football, intr.* To re-start the game by kicking the ball towards the opposite goal (from or behind) the 25-yard line; also, to kick the ball over a side line. *c. intr.* To die (slang) Kick up. *a. trans.* To raise (dust, etc.) by or as by kicking; hence to make (any disturbance or nuisance). *b. Cricket intr.* Of a ball. To rebound more or less vertically. Hence *Kickable a. Kicker*.

|| **Kickie-wickie**. [app. a joc. formation. Mod. editors usually adopt *kicksy-wicky*, after the later folios.] A jocular or ludicrous term for a wife. *All's Well* II. iii. 297.

Kick-off (kɪˈkɒf). 1857. The first kick to the ball in a football match. Also *fig.*

|| **Kicksey-winsey**. 1599. [app. a whim sical formation; cf. *kickshears*.] *A. sb.* A fantastic dence; a whim -1635. *B. adj.* Fantastic, whimsical, erratic -1652. *C. adv.* Topsy-turvy. J. TAYLOR.

|| **Kickshaw, -shaws** (kɪkʃɔː, -ʃɔː). 1597. [ad. F. *quelque chose* something. The wd. was sometimes correctly taken as sing., with *pl. -choses*; more often as a pl., with a sing. *kickshaw* afterwards formed from it.] 1. A fancy dish in cookery. (Chiefly contemptuous. A 'something' French.) 2. Something dainty or elegant, but unsubstantial; a toy, trifle, gew-gaw 1601. 3. A fantastical frivolous person *Obs. exc. dial.* 1644. 4. *attrib.* Frivolous trifling 1658.

1. A loyot of Mutton, and any pretty little tme KICKSHAWES SHAKS. 2. Art thou good at these kicke chawses [blaskes, etc.] Knight? SHAKS.

Kicksie-wicksie: see KICKIE-WICKIE

Kick-up (kɪˈkʊp). 1793. [f. the phr *kick up*.] 1. The act of lifting the legs in, or as in kicking 1861. 2. A row; a great to-do 1793. 3. A name given in Jamaica to two species of thrush, *Sturnus noveboracensis* (Bossy Kick-up), and *S. aurocapillus* (Land Kick-up) 1847. 4. = KICK *sb.* 2. 1. 1901.

Kid (kɪd), *sb.* 1 [ME. *hide, hede, kid*, commonly regarded as ad. ON. *kíð* (Sw., Da *kíð*).] 1. The young of a goat. 2. The flesh of a young goat ME. 3. a. The skin of a kid *b.* Leather made from kid-skins, or from substitutes; chiefly used for gloves and shoes, *pl. gloves* (or boots) made of this leather. 1677. 4. *slang.* or *pl.* (Rendering L. *hædus* or *hædi*.) A pair of small stars in the constellation *Auriga* represented as kids in the hand of the charioteer 1609. 5. *slang.* A child, esp. a young child. (Orig. low slang.) 1890.

1. She koude skippe and make game As any kyde or calf folwyng his dame CHAUCER.

Kid (kɪd), *sb.* 2 Now *dial.* ME. [Of unkn. origin; *W. cedys* pl. is prob. from Eng.] A faggot or bundle of twigs, brushwood, gorse, etc., used either for burning, or for embedding in a bank, beach, etc.

Kid (kɪd), *sb.* 3 1769. [? var. of KIT *sb.* 1] A small wooden tub; esp. a sailor's mess-tub

Kid (kɪd), *sb.* 4 *slang.* 1873. [f. KID *v.* 3] Humbug, 'gammion'.

Kid (kɪd), *v.* 1 ME. [f. KID *sb.* 1] *a. trans.* To give birth to (a kid). *b. intr.* To bring forth a kid or kids.

Kid (kɪd), *v.* 2 Now *dial.* 1504. [f. I *to* *sb.* 2 *ran* *a.* To band up in kids or fagots

also *absol.* to make faggots. *b.* To secure (loose soil, etc.) by means of kids. Hence *Kid-ding* *vbl. sb.*; *concr.* kids used to secure loose soil, etc.; work in which kids are used.

Kid (kid), *v.3 slang.* 1811. [perh. f. *KID sb.* in sense 'to make a kid of'.] *trans.* To hoax, humbug, try to make (one) believe what is not true.

Kid, obs. f. *KITH*.

Kid, *kidd* (e, pa. t. and pp. of *KITHE v.* **Kidderminster** (kɪdˈmɪnstər). 1670 [Name of a town in Worcestershire.] 1. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to Kidderminster; *spec.* a kind of carpet, originally manufactured there, in which the pattern is formed by the intersection of two cloths of different colours; also called *two-ply* and *ingrain* carpet. 2. *absol.* = Kidderminster carpet or carpeting.

Kiddier. Obs. exc. *dia.* Also **kidder**. 1551. [?] = **BADGER sb.** (q.v.)

Kiddle (kɪd'l). ME. [a. AF. *kidel*, *kydel*, OF. *quidel*, later *quideau*, also *guidel*, mod.F. *guideau*.] a. A dam, weir, or barrier in a river, having an opening in it fitted with nets, etc. for catching fish. *b.* An arrangement of stake-nets on the sea-beach for the same purpose. Also *attrib.*

Kiddy (kɪd-i), *sb.* 1579 [f. *KID sb.* + *-y*.] 1. A little kid (young goat). 2. *slang* and *colloq.* A little child 1889. 3. *Thieves' slang.* A professional thief of 'flashy' dress and manner; one who dresses in a similar style 1780. 4. *attrib.* as *adj.*: Pertaining to, appropriate to, 'kiddies' 1805.

3. Poor Tom was once a k. upon town BYRON.

Kiddy (kɪd-i), *v. slang.* 1851. [Cf. *prec* and *KID v.3*.] *trans.* To hoax, humbug.

Kid glove. 1832. 1. A glove made of kid-skin or similar leather. 2. *attrib.* as *adj.* (*Kid-glove*) Characterized by wearing kid gloves; dainty or delicate in action or operation, avoiding real work, free from roughness or harshness 1856.

1. Phr. *With kid gloves*, in a gentle, delicate, or gingerly manner. Hence **Kid-gloved** a. wearing kid gloves; *fig.* refined, dainty, delicate, etc.

Kidling (kɪ dɪŋ). 1586. [+ *-LING*.] A little kid.

Kidnap (kɪ dnap), *v.* 1682. [f. *KID sb.* + *NAP v.*, to snatch, seize (cf. *NAB*).] Orig., to steal or carry off (children or others) for service on the American plantations; hence, to steal (a child), to carry off (a person) by illegal force.

I will k. her and send her to Virginia De Fox. So *Kidnapper*, one who kidnaps children or others; also *fig.* 1878.

Kidney (kɪd-ni). ME. [?] 1. One of two glandular organs in the abdominal cavity of mammals, birds, and reptiles, which excrete urine and so remove effete nitrogenous matter from the blood. The kidneys of cattle, sheep, and pigs are eaten as food. 2. *fig.* Temperament, nature; hence, class, stamp 1555. 3. More fully *k. potato*; an oval variety of potato 1796. 4. *attrib.*, as *k. disease*, *k. pie*, *k.-shaped*, etc. 1597.

1. Water, bring me a k. and some stout 1871. *fig.* A Youth, who officiates as the K. of the Coffee-house STREETS. 2. Think of that, a man of my K.; . . . that a n as subject to heats as butter *Merry W.* III. v. 126. This fellow is not quite of a right K. FINEING.

Phrase. *4 Kidneys of wheat*, *repr.* 'fat of kidneys of wheat' *Deut.* xxxii. 14; cf. *Ps.* cxlvii. 24 'the fat of wheat', the finest of the wheat, in allusion to the kidney-fat as the choicest part of an animal, which was offered in sacrifice.

Comb.: *k.-cotton*, a variety of *Gossypium barbadense*, a cotton plant of which the seeds are in kidney-shaped masses; *k. ore*, hematite occurring in kidney-shaped masses; *-plice*, a cam with a kidney-shaped outline; *-potato* = 31 -vetch, a leguminous herb (*Anthyllus vulneraria*), Lady's-fingers.

Kidney bean, kidney-bean. 1548. 1. Name for the dwarf French bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), and for the Scarlet Runner (*P. multiflorus*). See **BEAN**. 2. **Kidney-bean tree**. The American *Wistaria* (*Wistaria frutescens*), also the Chinese (*W. chinensis*), both grown as wall-climbers in Great Britain 1741.

Kidneywort. 1640. [See **WORT**.] *Herb.* The plant *Corydalis Umbellatus* also called *Navelwort* also *Saxifraga telluris*

Kid-skin. 1645. The skin of a kid, esp. as used for gloves; also skins of lambs, etc.

Kie, var. of *kye*, pl. of *Cow*.

Kief, var. of *KEF*.

Kier (kɪər). 1573. [Cf. ON. *ker* vessel = OHG. *char*, Goth. *has*.] *†a.* A brewing-vat. *b.* A large vat in which cloth is boiled for bleaching, etc.

Kieselguhr (kɪz'lgʊr). 1875. [Ger. f. *kiesel* gravel, *CHESIL* + *GUHR*.] A diatomaceous earth, used as an absorbent of nitroglycerine in the manufacture of dynamite.

Kiserite (kɪ zərɪt). 1862 [f. D. G. *Kaiser*, of Jena.] Hydrous magnesium sulphate, used in making Epsom salts, etc.

Kike, obs. f. *KEEK v.*, *KICK v.*

Kilderkin (kɪldə'kɪn). ME. [A corruption of MDu. *kinderkin*, also *kundeken*, *kinneken* (or *-kin*), the fourth part of a tun, etc.; see *-KIN*.] 1. A cask for liquids, fish, etc., holding 16 to 18 gallons. 2. A cask of this size filled with some commodity; the quantity it contains; hence, a measure of capacity ME. *fig.* A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ, But sure thou'rt but a k. of wit *Dayton*.

Kilkenny (kɪl'ken-i). *K. cats*: two cats fabled to have fought until only their tails remained; used allusively. 1852.

Kill (kɪl), *sb.* 1. ME. [f. *KILL v.*] *†1.* A stroke, blow ME. only. 2. The act of killing an animal hunted as game 1852. 3. A killed animal 1878. 4. *Lauren Tennis and Rackets*. (Cf. *KILL v.* Phrases) 1903.

Kill (kɪl), *sb.* 2. *U.S. local.* 1669 [a. Du. *kil*, MDu. *kille* river-bed, channel.] A stream, 'creek', or tributary river; used esp. in place-names, as *Schuyllkill*.

Kill, sb. 3. Also **kiln**. 1630. [?] On the Thames: An eel-trap or weel.

Kill (kɪl), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pp. **killed** (kɪld). ME. [Origin unkn.; not in cogn. langs. Exceptionally the pa. pp. appears as *kilt*, now regarded as an Irishism.] *†1. trans.* To strike; to knock. Also *absol.* or *intr.* Also *fig.* ME. only. 2. To put to death; to deprive of life; to slay. Also *fig.* ME. *b. absol.* To perform the act of killing, commit murder, cause death 1535. *c. intr.* in passive sense: To suffer killing; to yield (so much meat) when killed 1857. *d. trans.* To procure (meat) by killing animals 1560. *e.* To represent as killed or dead 1867. *3. trans.* To destroy the vitality or the activity of (an organism, a disease, etc.); to destroy, break up, or ruin. 1530. 4. *fig.* To destroy, put an end to (a feeling, project, etc.) ME. *b.* To destroy (an appearance or quality) by contrast 1850. 5. To consume (time), so as to bring it to an end 1728. 6. In hyperbolic use: 2. To overwhelm (a person) by a strong impression on the mind; to exhaust the strength of 1634. *b.* To injure seriously. (An Irishism.) 1800.

1. Yeche other for to kille With bloody speris CHAUCER. What art thou, that telst of Nephews hit? SPENSER. He was killing himself by late hours THACKERAY. Phr. *To k. out*, *off*, etc., to get rid of by killing. *To k. dead*, etc. *b.* They killed near Blankney 1810. *c.* She [the cow] killed 34 stones 1888. *d.* To k. beefe and pork for 65 men of war 1680. *e.* He kills the hero in the last chapter (*mod.*). 3. Potatoes have quite killed the land *Young*. The eye will have lost its causticity, or, in technical language it is killed 1875. 4. [He] detected his wife. endeavouring to k. a laugh 1857. 5. *c. intr.* (orig. *U.S.*) To make an irresistible impression; as *dressed to k.* 1848. 7. *Printing.* To mark (matter) as not to be used.

Phrases. *To k. a ball*: (a) in tennis, to strike it so that it cannot be returned; (b) in football, to stop it dead. *To k. a bill* (in parliament): to prevent it from passing. *To k. with kindness*: to harm fatally by mistaken kindness. *K. or cure*, with reference to remedies which either cure or prove fatal.

Kil, obs. f. *KILN*.

Kill, *vbl. stem*, prefixed to *sbs.*, forming *sbs.* with sense 'one who or that which kills . . .', and *adjs.* = 'that kills . . .', -killing', as *kill-courtesy*, a boorish person, *kill-duck* a., suitable for killing ducks; etc.

Killadar (kɪl'ɒdər). *E. Ind.* 1778. [Urdu *(Pers.)* f. Arab. *-* 'for-holder'] The governor of a fort or castle.

Killas (kɪ'lās). 1674. [Cornish.] Clay-slate; geologically, the clay-slate of Cornwall, of Devonian age, which rests on the granite.

Kill-cow. Obs. exc. *dia.* 1581. [f. *KILL v.* + *Cow sb.* 1.] *A. sb.* A bully, braggadocio, a terrible or great person; a man of importance 1589. 2. *dia.* A serious affair. (Usu. in neg. phr.) 1825. *B. adj.* Braggling, bullying; terrifying 1581. Hence *Kill-cow v.* to cow.

Killcrop. rare 1652. [ad LG. *kilkrop*, G. *kulkropf*, etym. unkn.] An insatiate brute, popularly supposed to be a fairy changeling.

Killdeer, **kildeer** (kɪldɪr, -dɪər). Also **kil-**. 1731. [Imitative of its note.] The largest species of Ring-plover (*Agriolais vociferus*) of N. America.

Kill-devil, sb. (a). 1590. [f. *KILL v.* + *DEVIL*.] 1. A recklessly daring fellow. MARLOWE. 2. W. Indian name for rum. ? Obs. 1651. 3. *Angling*. An artificial bait, made to spin in the water like a wounded fish 1833. 4. *atf.* That would kill devils 1837.

Killer (kɪ lər). 1535. [f. *KILL v.* + *-ER* 1.] 1. One who or that which kills. *b. Humane k.* see **HUMANE** 1 b. 2. (*k. whale*) A name of the grampus, *Orca gladiator*, and allied ferocious cetaceans 1725. 3. An effective angler's bait 1681.

Killies (s), var. **CULLIS sb.** 2, a groove or gutter; *spec.* in a cross-bow, or in a roof.

Killick, killock (kɪ lɪk, -ək). 1630. [?] *Naut.* A heavy stone used on small vessels for an anchor, also a small anchor.

Killickinnick, var. of **KINKINKINIC**.

Killifish (kɪlɪfɪʃ). Also **killy-**. 1836 [? f. *KILL sb.* 2 + *FISH*; but cf. *KILLING ppl.* a 1 b.] Any of the small fish of several genera of *Cyprinodontidae*, found in sheltered places on the east coast of N. America, and used as bait, esp. *Fundulus heteroclitus*, the green k.

Killing (kɪlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* ME. [*-ING* 1.] 1. Putting to death, murder. 2. A dressing of slacked lime to 'kill' the grease in leather-dressing 1844.

Killing (kɪlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* ME. [*-ING* 2.] 1. That kills (*lit.* and *fig.*). *b.* Of but: Sure to kill 1687. 2. In hyperbolic use: Able to kill a. Fatal 1615. *b.* Overpoweringly attractive 1634. *c.* Exhausting 1850. *d.* That makes one 'die' with laughing (*colloq.*). 3. As *adv.* Killingly 1670.

1. A Frost; a k. Frost SHAKS. Hence *Kill-ling* ly *adv.* -ness.

Kill-joy, sb. and a. 1776. *A. sb.* One who or that which throws a gloom over social enjoyment. *B. adj.* That kills or puts an end to joy 1822.

Killock: see **KILLICK**.

Killow. 1666. [?] A name given (orig. in Cumberland) to black-lead, plumbago, or graphite -1763

Kill-time, sb. (a). 1748 [See *KILL v.* 5.] An occupation intended to 'kill time'. *b. adj.* Adapted to kill time 1759.

Kiln (kɪl, kɪln), *sb.* [OE. *cylene*, etc. = **culina*, a L. *culina* kitchen, burning-place etc. In ME. the final *n* became silent (in most districts).] A furnace or oven for burning, baking, or drying; esp. (a) for calcining lime (LIME-KILN), (b) for baking bricks (BRICK-KILN), tiles, etc.; (c) for drying grain hops, etc. or for making malt. Also *attrib.*

Phr. *To sit the k. on fire*, to fire the k., to cause a serious commotion. He has contrived to sit the k. on fire as fast as I put it out SCOTT. *Comb.* *k.-hole*, the fire-hole of a k. Hence *Kiln v.* *trans.* to burn, bake, or dry in a k., so *Kiln-dry v.* *trans.*

Kilo-. Arbitrary deriv. of Gr *χίλοι* a thousand, introduced in French in 1795, used in the Metric system to form names of weights and measures containing 1,000 times the unit.

Also **Kilo** (kɪ lə), *sb.*, abbrev. of **KILOGRAMME**.

Kilocycle (kɪ lə'saɪk'l). 1921. [f. *KILO* + *CYCLE sb.*] One thousand cycles (see *CYCLE sb.* 10 b), esp. per second, as a unit in measuring the frequency of electrical oscillations. (Abbrev. *kc.*)

Kilogramme, -gram (kɪ'lɒgræm) 1810 [a. F. *kilogramme* (1795); see **KILO**- and **GRAMME GRAM**.] A weight containing 1 000 g. about 2.205 lb. avoirdupois

Kilogrammetre, -meter (kɪlɒɡræm, mɪ-
tər). 1866. [a. F. *kilogrammètre*, see prec and
MLTRE.] *Physics*. The quantity of energy
required to raise a weight of one kilogramme
to the height of one metre.

Kilolitre, -liter (kɪlɒlɪtər). 1810. [a. F.
kilolitre (1798); see KILO- and LITRE.] A
measure of capacity containing 1,000 litres.

Kilometre, -meter (kɪlɒmɪtər). 1810. [a.
F. *kilomètre* (1795); see KILO- and METRE.]
A measure of length containing 1,000 metres,
or 3280 89 feet, or nearly five-eighths of a mile.
Hence *Kilometre*, -al a. of or pertaining to a
k., marking a k. on a road.

Kilowatt (kɪlɒwɒt). 1892. [f. KILO- +
WATT.] *Electr.* A thousand watts.

Kilt (kɪlt), *sb.* 1730. [f. KILT v.] A part
of the modern Highland dress, consisting of a
skirt, usually of tartan cloth, deeply pleated,
reaching from the waist to the knee; hence,
any similar article of dress.

Hence *Kiltie*, a kilted Highland soldier.

Kilt (kɪlt), *v.* ME. [app. of Scand. origin;
cf. Da. *kulte* (also *kulte op*) to tuck up, etc.] 1.
trans. To tuck up (the skirts) round the body.
Also with *up*. 2. To fasten or tie up; to
'string up' 1697. 3. *intr.* To go as with the
loins girded 1816. 4. *trans.* To gather in
vertical pleats, as in a kilt 1837.

Kilt, *obs.* or *dial.* pa. pple. of KILL v.

Kilted (kɪltəd), *pa.* 1809. [f. KILT *sb* +
-ED.] Wearing a kilt.

Kilted (kɪltəd), *pple.* a. 1724. [f. KILT v.
+ -ED.] Tucked up or having the skirts
tucked up; also, gathered in vertical pleats.

Kilter, var. of KILTER.

Kilting (kɪltɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1521. [f. KILT v.
+ -ING.] The action of KILT v.; the act of
girding or tucking up, or of plaiting like a
kilt; the result of this.

Kimberlite (kɪmˈbərɪlɪt). 1887. [f. *Kim-
berley* in Cape Colony, + -ITE¹ a b.] *Min.*
The eruptive rock, or 'blue ground', which is
the matrix of the diamond at Kimberley and
elsewhere.

Kimbo, *a* = AKIMBO. Dryden. So
†*Kimbo* v. -1808.

Kim-kam, *a* and *adv. dial.* 1582.
Crooked(ly); perverse(ly).

Kimmeridge (kɪmərɪdʒ). 1832. A village
on the Dorsetshire coast, where extensive beds
of the Upper Oolite are developed. Hence
K. clay, a bed of clay in the Upper Oolite,
containing bituminous shales. *K. coal*, shale
of the K. clay, containing so much bitumen that
it may be burnt as coal.

Kimmel. *Obs. exc. dial.* [ME. *kem(b)elin*,
kem(e)lin, *kem(e)nel*, app. rel. to OE. *cumb*
COOMB¹.] A tub for household purposes.

Kimono (kɪmɒˈno). 1874. Earlier *kiri-
mon* (1615). [Jap.] Along Japanese robe with
sleeves. b. (Also *kimona*.) A European dress-
ing gown or wrap modelled on this 1902.

Kin (kɪn). [Com. Teut.: OE. *cyn(n) neut.*
—OTeut. **kunyo*, from the weak grade of
the ablaut-series *kin-, kan-, kun-* = Aryan
gen-, gon-, gu- 'to produce, engender, beget',
whence also Gr. *γένος, γένωμαί*, L. *genus*,
generare] 1. A group of persons descended
from a common ancestor, and so connected by
blood-relationship; a family, stock, clan. Now
rare. 2. Ancestral stock or race; family; esp.
in phr. (come) of good (noble, etc.) k. *Obs. exc.*
d. al. OE. 3. One's kindred, kinsfolk, or
relatives, collectively. (Now the chief sense.)
OE. b. In predicative use, = Related 1597.

4 Kinship, relationship. Now *rare*, 1548.

3 One of thy kin has a most weak *Pia-mater*
SHAKS. One only Daughter haue I, no Kin else
SHAKS. b. One touch of nature makes the whole
world kin SHAKS. 4 Within Prohibited Degrees of
Kin BUTLER.

Phases. Of kin = AKIN: Related by blood-ties.
Also, Related in character or qualities. *Near of k.*,
closely related. *Next (nearest) of k.*, most closely
related; chiefly *absol.* the person (or persons) standing
nearest in blood-relationship to another, and entitled
to share in his personal estate in case of intestacy 1548.

-kin (kɪn), *suffix*, forming dims, corresp.
to MDu. *-kijn*, -ken = Ger. *-chen* as in MDu.
huckyn huckyn G *hā* a little house.

o (let Kolu) o (I pen) u Ge Möller) x (F dune) v (arrt) e (eo) (there) z (o) (rom) f (Fr lat e) o fr k n earth).

Used first in some familiar forms of personal
(chiefly male) names adopted or adapted from
names current in Flanders and Holland (e.g.
MALKIN, *Perkin*, *Simkin*). Other words are
either adopted from Du. (e.g. *kinderken*) or are
of obscure origin. The only English formation
which has obtained permanent currency is
lambkin (1579).

A variant *-kins* has in later times become current
in certain endearing forms of address, as *babyskin*,
boykins.

Kinæsthesia (kɪnɛst̪iːsiː). Also -*thesia*.
1880. [f. Gr. *κινῆν* to move + *αἰσθησις*
sensation.] The sense of muscular effort that
accompanies a voluntary motion of the body.
So *Kinæsthetic* a, belonging to k.

Kinchin (kɪnʃɪn). *Cant.* 1561. [prob.
corrupt f. G. *kinderchen* little child.] 1. †a.
attrib. in *k.-colours*, -*more*, terms used by 16th c.
tramps for a boy and girl respectively of their
community. b. *absol.* A child, a 'kid'. (Now
convicts' slang.) 2. *attrib.* in *Kinchin-lay*, the
practice of stealing money from children sent
on errands. Also *fig.* 1838.

2. 'Ain't there any other line open?' 'Stop', said
the Jew. 'The kinchin lay' O *Twist* 111.

Kincob (kɪnˈkɒb). *E. Ind.* 1712. [ad.
Urdū (Pers.) *kinkhab*.] A rich Indian stuff,
embroidered with gold or silver, a piece or
variety of this. Also *attrib.*

Kind (kaɪnd), *sb.* [OE. *gecynd*, f. *ge-* (see
I, Y-) + root *kun-* (see KIN) + *-d-*, Indo-
European -ti. The prefix *ge-* disappeared in
late OE.]

1. Abstract senses. †1. Birth, origin,
descent -1649. †2. The station, place, or
property belonging to one by birth -ME. 3.

Natural disposition, nature (in later use *rare*)
OE. 4. Nature in general, or in the abstract,
regarded as the established order (*rerum*
natura). Rarely with *the*. *Obs.* (exc. as *arch.*)

OE. †5. Gender; sex -1590. 6. The manner
natural to any one; hence, mode of action;
manner, way, fashion. *arch.* OE. 7. Generic
or specific nature; esp. in phr. *in kind* (L. *in*
genere or *in specie*), freq. contrasted with *in*
degre 1628.

3 Sweet Grapes degenerate there, and Fruits re-
nounce their K. DRYDEN. †To do one's kind. to do
what is natural; *spec.* to perform the sexual function.
5. All they which be of the male k. [etc.] 1551. 6. I
have done Wonders in this K. SHAKS. 7. There are
such wide differences in degree as to constitute
almost differences in k. 1868.

II. A class of things. 1. A race; a natural
group of animals or plants having a common
origin OE. †b. A class of the same sex; a sex
(in collective sense) -1735. †2. = KIN 1.
KINDRED 2 -1697. 3. = KIN 2. *arch.* ME.
4. A genus or species; also, A sort, variety, or
description. (= L. *genus*.) Now the chief
sense, OE.

1. As when the total k. Of birds. Came summond
over Eden MILT. P. L. vi. 73. Poets were ever a
careless k. 1739. 3. [If shel came of a gentle k
SHAKS. 4. Something of the k. had been done
FREEMAN. They had haversacks of a kind with them,
but very little in them 1835. In (*under, forth*) one
k., both kinds (Eccl.), referring to each of the ele-
ments (bread and wine) used in the Eucharist.

Phrases. *Kind of*, in all kinds of *trass* = 'trees of
all kinds', *this k. of thing* = 'a thing of this kind'.
As the original genitive phrase (see N.E.D. s.v. *Kin*
sb. 2 b) was in attrib. relation to the following *sb.*,
the natural tendency is still to treat all *kind of*, *no*
kind of, etc. and, hence also, *kind of*, as an attrib.
or adj. phrase qualifying the *sb.* Hence the use of
all, many, other, those, and the like, with a pl. verb
and pronoun, when the *sb.* was pl., as in *these kind of*
men have their use. A *kind of*, i. e. a sort of... a
(person or thing) of a kind; what might be called a...
Kind of (colloq.) is used adverbially. In a way, as it
were, to some extent. In *kind* (tr. L. *in specie* see
SPECIES). 2. In the very kind of thing in question,
usually of payment. In goods or natural produce, as
opp. to money. b. Of repayment: In something of
the same kind as that received (chiefly *fig.*).

Kind (kaɪnd), *a.* [OE. *gecynd*, f. *gecynd*
nature, KIND *sb.*]

I. Natural, native. †1. Of things, qualities,
etc.: Natural; implanted by nature -1522;
proper -1694. †2. Belonging to one by
birth; lawful, rightful -1570. †3. Of persons.
Rightful (heir, etc.) -ME.; natural -1589; re-
lated by kinship -1599.

1. Wha lay is kindest or sleep 663.

II. 1. †a. Well-born, well-bred, gentle. b.
Of a good kind; hence, good of its kind. Now
only *dial.* ME. 2. Of persons: Naturally
well-disposed; sympathetic, considerate,
generous, liberal, courteous. Also of dis-
position. Also *fig.* (This (with b and c) is
now the main sense) ME. b. Exhibiting a
friendly disposition by one's conduct to a
person or animal. Also *fig.* ME. c. Of
action, etc.: Arising from or displaying a kind
disposition ME. 3. Affectionate, loving, fond
on intimate terms. Also *euphem.* Now *rare*
exc. dial. ME. †4. = KINDLY a. II. 3. -1774
5. Grateful, thankful. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1450 6.
dial. or *techn.* Soft, tender; easy to work 1747
1. b. A k. barley is one that malts well 1890. 2
Who does a kindness, is not therefore l. POPE. *fig.*
Your kinder Stars a Nobler Choice have giv'n Day
DEN. b. Be kinde and courteous to this Gentleman
Shaks N. III. i. 167. c. Your k. letter gave me very
sincere pleasure TENNYSON. 3. Siles where we
stay'd to be k., Meadows in which we met TENNYSON
5. He should declare himself thankful and k., for all
these benefits 1553. 6. The importance of k. hair
and good flesh in a feeding beast 1848

III. *As adv.* = KINDLY. Now *colloq.* or
vulgar. 1607.

He took it mighty k. H. WATFORD.
Kindergarten (kɪndəˈɡɑːrtn̩). 1852. [a.
Ger. *Kindergarten*, lit. 'children's garden']
A school for developing the intelligence of
young children by object-lessons, toys, games,
singing, etc., according to a method devised by
Friedrich Froebel (1782-1852). Hence *Kinders*
gart(e)ner, -ing, a teacher (teaching) in a k.

Kind-hearted, *a.* 1535. [KIND a.] Hav-
ing naturally a kind disposition.

To thy selfe at least kind hearted pioue SHAKS. *Sonn*
5. Hence *Kindheartedness*.

Kindle (kɪndl̩), *sb.* ME. [app. a deriv. of
cynd-, stem of *gecynd*, KIND *sb.*] †1. a. The
young (of any animal), a young one b.
colloq. A brood or litter (of kittens) -1486. 2.
In k. (of a hare): With young 1877.

Kindle (kɪndl̩), *v.* ME. [app. f. ON
kynda to kindle (*trans.* and *intr.*) + -LE. In
most of the senses also with *up*.] 1. *trans.* To
set fire to, light (a flame, fire, or combustible
substance). 2. *intr.* To begin to burn, catch
fire, burst into flame ME. 3. *fig. trans.* a. To
inflame, inspire (a passion or feeling) ME. b.
To fire, stir up (a person, the mind, etc.),
to make ardent ME. c. To give rise to (trouble,
war, strife, etc.) ME. 4. *intr.* a. Of passion
etc.: To rise, to be excited ME. b. To be-
come inflamed or ardent, to glow, to become
animated ME. 5. *trans.* To light up as with
fire 1715; *intr.* to become glowing or bright
like fire 1797.

1. To k. we straw into a flame BEYKLEY. 2. My
eye... caught a light kindling in a window C. BRONTE
3. A. We kindle Gods wrath our vs 1547. b.
Nothing remains, but that I k. the boy thither
A. Y. L. i. 1. 179. c. He took measures for kindling
a war with England HUMPH. 4. a. As their fury
kindled [etc.] 1845. b. The words began thus to k.
in my spirit BUNYAN. 5. The fires expanding k.
half the skies POPE. *intr.* Hereward's. eyes kindled
KINGSLEY.

Kindle (kɪndl̩), *v.* 2. Now *dial.* ME. [cf.
KINDLE *sb.*] *trans.* To bring forth, give birth
to (young). Also *fig.* b. *absol.* (Of hares and
rabbits.) ME.

As the Come that you see dwell where shee is
kindled SHAKS

Kindler (kɪndl̩ər). 1450. [f. KINDLE *v.* 1
+ -ER.] One who or that which kindles,
sets on fire, incites, or stirs up.

Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep GAY.

Kindless (kaɪndl̩s), *a.* ME. [f. KIND *sb*
+ -LESS.] 1. Without natural power, feeling
etc.; unnatural -1602. 2. [As if f. KIND a.]
Devoid of kindness (*rare*) 1847.

1. Hamt. ii. li. 69. 2. A sad, gloomy, k. November
night 1881.

Kindlily (kaɪndl̩li), *adv.* 1826. [f. KIND-
LY a. + -LY.] In a kindly manner.

Kindliness. 1440. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]
1. The quality or habit of being kindly, an
instance of this. 2. Mildness (of climate, etc.)
favourable to vegetation 1654.

2. We ascribe k. to dews 1794.

Kindling (kɪndl̩ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. *Kindle*
v.] 1. The action of KINDLE v.

KINDLE v.] 1 The action of KINDLE v

European bird (*Alcedo ispida* with a long

cleft beak and brilliant plumage, feeding on fish, etc., which it captures by diving. Hence, extended to other birds of the family *Alcedinidae* or *Halcyonidae*. 2. An artificial salmon-fly. *Obs.* 1737.

1. That a Kings fisher hanged by the bill sheweth where the winde is Sir T. BROWNE

Kinghood (kɪŋhʊd). ME. [f. KING sb. + HOOD.] Kingship; the rank, authority, or office of king; kingly spirit or character.

King-killer. SHAKS. A regicide. So King-killing sb. and adj.

Kingless (kɪŋləs), a. ME. [f. KING sb. + LESS.] Without a king; having no king.

Kinglet (kɪŋlɪt). 1603. [f. KING sb. + LET.] 1. A petty king; one ruling over a small territory. *Usu. contemptuous.* 2. Pop name of the Golden-crested Wren, *Regulus cristatus*; also of two allied N. Amer. species, *R. satrapa* and *R. calendula* 1839.

Kinglihood (kɪŋlɪhʊd). [f. KINGLY a. + HOOD.] Kingly state; royalty. TENNYSON.

Kinglike (kɪŋləɪk). 1561. *A. adj.* Resembling a king; kingly; regal. *B. adv.* Like, or in a manner befitting, a king 1884.

Kingliness (kɪŋlɪnəs). 1548. [f. KINGLY a. + NESS.] Kingly quality or character.

Kingling (kɪŋlɪŋ). 1598. [f. KING sb. + LING.] A little or petty king. (Less contemptuous than *kinglet*.)

Kingly (kɪŋli), a. ME. [f. KING sb. + LY.] 1. Of the nature of a king or kings, royal; of royal rank. 2. Of or belonging to a king; held, exercised, or issued by a king, suitable for a king; royal, regal ME. b. Of government; Monarchical 1658. 3. Kinglike; dignified, majestic, noble 1593. *Also fig.* 1. Gene eare, o thou k. house COVERDALE Has. v. 1. I thence presented him a K. Crowne SHAKS. Leave k. backs to cope with k. cares COVER. b. The k. form of government THIRLWALL. 3. I am. More like a King, more K. in my thoughts SHAKS. *fig.* The k. highest Abbey in all Christian lands TENNYSON. So *Kingly adv.* in a k. manner, royally, regally 1886.

King-maker. 1599. One who sets up kings; *spec.* an epithet of the Earl of Warwick, in the reigns of Henry VI and Edward IV.

King-of-Arms. Also (less correctly) **King-at-Arms**. 1449. [See ARM sb. 2. IV.] Title of the three chief heralds of the College of Arms, viz. Garter, the principal King of Arms, and Clarenceux and Norroy, provincial Kings of Arms, the former having jurisdiction south, and the other north, of the Trent. There are also the Lyon King of Arms of Scotland, and the Ulster King of Arms of Ireland, also Bath King of Arms.

King-piece. 1664. = KING-POST.

King-pin. 1895. = KING-BOLT. Also *transf.*

King-post. 1776. *Carpentry.* An upright post in the centre of a roof-truss, extending from the ridge to the tie-beam.

King's Bench. ME. [See BENCH sb.] A former court of record and the supreme court of common law in the kingdom; now represented by the King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice.

King's evil. ME. [tr. med. L. *regius morbus* (in class. L. = jaundice).] Scrofula, which was formerly supposed to be curable by the king's (or queen's) touch. *Also fig.*

King's Highway: see HIGHWAY.

Kingship (kɪŋʃɪp). ME. [f. KING sb. + -SHIP.] 1. The office and dignity of a king; the fact of being king; reign. *Also fig.* 2. Monarchical government 1648. 3. With poss. pron. (His) royal majesty. *Also fig.* 1648. 4. The dominion of a king 1864.

King's man, king'sman. 1639. 1. A royalist. 2. A custom-house officer 1814.

King's Peace: see PEACE.

Kingston (kɪŋstən). 1666. The angel-fish or monk-fish (*Squatina angelus*).

Kink, obs. f. QUINIC.

Kink (kɪŋk), sb. 1. 1561. [prob. a. Du. *kink* twist, curl, app. from a root **kink-*, **kink-*, to bend, twist. *Tr. pl.* Twist or wool prepared for weaving. 2. A short twist or curl in a rope. *Also* etc. a which it is bent

upon itself. (Orig. naut.) 1678. *Also transf.* of a crick in the neck, etc. 1851. 3. *fig.* A mental twist, crotchet, whim; also, a 'wrinkle' 18..

3. To bring up young people without kinks W. COVEY. *Kink*, sb. 2. *Sc. and n. dial.* 1788. [1. next.]

A fit or paroxysm, as of laughter or coughing. **Kink** (kɪŋk), v. 1. *Sc. and n. dial.* [North. form of CHINK v. 1, OE. *cincan*, app. a nasalized var. of Teut. **kink-*, whence MHG. *kichen* to gasp, etc. Cf. CHINCOUGH, KINK- COUGH, etc.] *intr.* To gasp convulsively for breath, as in hooping-cough or with laughing.

Kink (kɪŋk), v. 2. 1697. [prob. a. Du. *kinken*, f. *kink* KINK sb. 1.] *intr.* To form a kink; to twist or curl stiffly, esp. at one point. 2. *trans.* To cause to kink; to form a kink upon, to twist stiffly. *Also fig.* (*Usu. in pass.*) 1800.

Kinkajou (kɪŋkədʒu). Also *kincajou*. 1796. [a. F. *quincajou*, f. N. Amer. Indian. The same word orig. as CARCAJOU.] A carnivorous quadruped (*Cercopithecus cancrivorus*) of Central and S. America, allied to the racoon; it is about the size of the common cat, has a prehensile tail, and is nocturnal in its habits. Also called *patto* or *honey-bear*.

Kinkcough (kɪŋkkɒʃ). *n. dial.* 1568. [f. KINK v. 1 + COUGH sb.] The hooping-cough.

Kinkhost (kɪŋkhest). *Obs. exc. Sc.* ME. [f. KINK v. 1 + HOAST] = *prec.*

Kinkle (kɪŋkl), sb. 1862. [f. KINK sb. 1.] 1. A little kink or twist. 2. *fig.* A 'wrinkle', a hint. LYTTON. Hence *Kinkled* a. having kinkles; frizzed, crisped, as hair.

Kinky (kɪŋki), a. 1860. [f. KINK sb. 1 + -Y.] 1. Full of kinks; closely curled or twisted, as hair 1865. 2. *fig.* (*U.S. colloq.*) Queer, crotchety.

Kinkikink (kɪŋkɪŋk). Also *kilickinknick, kilicknik*. 1799. [Algonquian; lit. 'mixture'.] 1. A mixture used by N. Amer. Indians as a substitute for tobacco, or for mixing with it; mostly dried sumach-leaves and the inner bark of dogwood or willow. 2. Plants used for this, as the Silky Cornel, *Cornus sericea*, and esp. Bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* (also *trailing h., h.-vine*) 1839.

Kino (kɪno). 1788. [app. of W. African origin; cf. *Mandingo kano* = Gambia kino.] 1. A substance resembling catechu, usually of a dark reddish-brown colour, consisting of the inspissated gum or juice of various tropical trees and shrubs; used in medicine and tanning as an astringent, and (in India) for dyeing cotton. *Occurs. called Gum Kino.*

African or Gambia K. (the kind first known in Europe, but now out of use) is the produce of *Pterocarpus ernaceus*; Botany Bay K. or Australian K., of *Eucalyptus resinifera* and other species; East India K., Malabar K., or Amboyna K. (the kind most used), of *Pterocarpus Marsupium*.

2. Any of the plants which yield this 1876.

Kinology (kɪnɒlədʒi). 1890. [irreg. f. Gr. *κίνηω* to move + (-ology).] That branch of physics which treats of motion; kinematics.

Kinone, Kinoyl, Kinquina, etc.: see QUIN-.

-kins, suffix, variant of -KIN in certain mild oaths, as *bodkins, lakins, maskins, pillikins*. See also -KIN.

Kinsfolk (s) (kɪnzfɒlk(s)). Now rare. 1450. [f. KIN + FOLK, after *kinsman*.] Persons of the same kin; relations by blood; relatives.

They sought him among their kinsfolke and acquaintance *Luke* ii. 44.

Kinship (kɪnʃɪp). 1833. [f. KIN + -SHIP.] Relationship by descent; consanguinity. She was of k. with the queen 1830.

Kinsman (kɪnzmen). (Early ME. f. *cunnes, kinnas*, gen. of KIN + MAN.) A man of one's own kin; a relative by blood (or, loosely, by marriage). Now chiefly literary. *Also fig.* Hence *Kinsmanship*, kinship.

Kinswoman. ME. [f. as *kinsman* + WOMAN.] A woman of one's own kin; a female relative. Now only literary.

Kintlage, -ledge, -lidge, obs. ff. KENTLEDGE.

Kiosk (kɪɒsk). 1625. [= F. *kiosque*, a. Turk. *kışk* pavilion, Pers. *kūsh* palace, portico] 1. A light open pavilion or

house, often supported by pillars, common in Turkey and Persia. 2. A light structure resembling this, for the sale of newspapers, a band-stand, etc. 1865.

Kip (kɪp), sb. 1. 1525. [?] 1. The hide of a young or small beast (as a calf, a lamb, etc.) as used for leather 1530. 2. A set or bundle of such hides, containing a definite number.

Kip, sb. 2. *slang*. 1766. [Cf. Da. *kippe* mean hut: *horekippe* brothel.] 1. A brothel. GOLDSM. 2. A common lodging-house, a lodging in such a house; hence, a bed 1879.

Hence *Kip v. intr.*, to go to bed, sleep.

Kipe (kɪp). Now *dial.* [OE. *cype* wk f, app. = LG. *kype* (*kēupe*) basket carried in the hand or on the back.] A basket; *spec.* an osier basket used for catching fish; a basket used as a measure (*dial.*)

Kippage (kɪpɪdʒ). *Sc.* 1567. [Aphetic f. *Equipage*.] 1. A ship's crew or company. 2. Disorder, confusion, a state of excitement or irritation 1814.

Kipper (kɪpə), sb. 1. [OE. *cypera*, of unkn. origin.] The male salmon (or sea trout) during the spawning season. *Also attrib.* or as *adj.* 1533. b. A (young) person, a child (*slang*) 1905.

Comb. f. k.-time, the period of close-time for salmon.

Kipper (kɪpə), sb. 2. 1769. [Obscure.] A kippered fish; now *esp.* a herring so cured (see KIPPER v.).

Kipper, v. 1773. [? f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To cure (fish) by cleaning, rubbing repeatedly with salt and pepper or other spice, and drying in the open air or in smoke.

Kipper-nut. 1597. [?] = EARTH-NUT.

Kirk (kɜːk, *Sc.* kerk), sb. ME. [Northern f. CHURCH, cf. ON. *kirkja*.] The Northern Eng. and Sc. form of CHURCH, in all its senses. b. In official use, the name 'Kirk of Scotland' gave place to 'Church of Scotland' at the date of the Westminster Assembly. But (c) in subsequent Eng. usage, 'kirk' often = the Church of Scotland, as dist. from the Church of England, or from the Episcopal Church in Scotland. So *Free K.* for the Free Church of Scotland 1674.

Comb. f. Kirk-garth ME. = CHURCHYARD. **Kirkman** ME. 1. An ecclesiastic. 2. A member of the 'kirk'; i. e. the Church of Scotland 1630. **Kirk session**, the lowest court in the Established Church of Scotland and other Presbyterian Churches, composed of the minister and elders 1717. **Kirkyard** ME, now *Sc.* = CHURCHYARD.

Kirk, v. Now *Sc.* ME. [f. KIRK sb.] *trans.* = CHURCH v.

Kirmess, -mish, var. of KERMIS.

Kirn 1. sb. and v. ME. north. and *Sc.* f. CHURN.

Kirn 2. *Sc. and n. dial.* 1777. [?] 1. Harvest-home, harvest-supper. 2. The cutting of the last handful of corn in the harvest-field 1808.

Kirschwasser (kɪʃvɔːsər). Also *kirschchen*. 1819. [Ger. f. *kirsche* cherry + *wasser* water.] An alcoholic spirit distilled from a fermented liquor obtained by crushing wild cherries. Also abbrev. *Kirsch* (also *kirsh*) 1869.

Kirtle (kɜːtl̩). [OE. *cirtel* = ON. *kyrtill* tunic; = **kurtill*, app. a dim of **kurt-* 'short', said to be ad. L. *curtus*. But 'short coat' does not suit the Eng. use.] 1. A man's tunic or coat, orig. a garment reaching to the knees or lower. 2. A woman's gown. b. A skirt or outer petticoat. OE. 3. *fig.* A covering of any sort; a coating of paint ME.

2. Ladies and gentlewomen were forbidden... to go abroad with wide-hoop'd gowns or kirtles HOWELL.

Hence *Kirtled* a., clothed in a kirtle 1634. Amidst the flowry-kirt'd Naiades MUR.

Kish 1. (kɪʃ). 1776. [a. Ir. *cis* (kɪʃ), *cuis* (kɛʃ) basket, hamper.] A large wickerwork basket, used in Ireland for carrying turf, etc. A k. of turf burns 2 barrels of lime A. YOUNG.

Kish 2. (kɪʃ). 1812. [?] A form of impure graphite, which separates from certain kinds of iron in smelting. Also, A dross on the surface of melted lead.

Kismet (kɪsmet). 1849. [Turk., a. Arab *qisma* (f. portion, lot, fate, f. *qasama* to divide)] Destiny, fate.

Kiss (kɪs). sb. [ME. *kiss* from the vb. (The original OE. *caw* -OTent. * con-

unued l he 16 h cen u y] A o ch o
p essu e g ven v h helps n to en of affe
on g ee ng or eve en e a s l e o caress
so given. 2. *fig.* A night touch 1588. *b.*
Billiards. Impact between balls both of which
are in motion 1836. 3. A sugar-plum 1825.
4. A name for a drop of sealing-wax accident-
ally dropped beside the seal 1829.

1. Speake cosin, or stop his mouth with a kisse
SHAKS. Can danger lurk within a k? COLBRIDGE.
2. *J. L. L.* iv. iii. 23. 4. 'It's Peggy O'Dowd's fist',
said George, laughing. 'I know it by the kisses on
the seal' THACKERAY.

Kiss (kis), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **kissed**
(kist). [OE. *cysan* (pa. t. *cysie*, pa. pple.
cysst). —O*Teut.* **kussan*, f. **kuss-*, see
prec.] 1. *trans.* To press or touch with the
lips in token of affection, greeting, or rever-
ence, to salute or caress with the lips, to give
a kiss to. 2. *intr.* or *absol.* ME. *b. trans.*
with cognate obj.; also, to express by kissing
1830. 3. *fig.* To touch lightly, as if in affection
or greeting ME. Also *intr.* *b. spec. in* *Bowls*,
Billiards, etc. said of a ball touching another
ball lightly when both are in motion 1579. 4.
trans. with *adv.*, *prep.*, or *compl.* To put, get,
or bring by kissing 1605.

1. With vs the women give their mouth to be kissed,
in other places their cheek, in many places their hand
PUTTENHAM. 2. K. and be friends, sirrah SWIFT. *b.*
10 k. good-night 1883. 3. When the sweet wind did
gently kiss the trees SHAKS. *intr.* Like fire and
powder; Which as they kiss consume SHAKS. 4.
We have kist away Kingdomes, and Pronounes *Ant.*
& *Cl.* m. x.

Phrases. To *k.* the book, i.e. the Bible, New Testa-
ment, or Gospels, in taking an oath. To *k.* the dust,
to be overthrown, humiliated, ruined, or slain; so to
k. the ground. To *k.* the hand (hands) of a sovereign
or superior, as a ceremonial greeting or leave-taking,
or on appointment to an office of state; formerly,
merely to pay one's respects, to salute or bid fare-
well. To *k.* the road, to accept correction submissively.

Kisser (kissər), 1537. [f. *Kiss v.* + -ER¹.]
One who kisses. *b.* The mouth (*palmar*) 1860.

Kissing (kissɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. *Kiss v.*
+ -ING¹.] The action of *Kiss v.*

attrib. and *Comb.* as *flk-comfit*, a perfumed comfit
for sweetening the breath; *k. dance* = *Cushion-
dance*; *gate*, a small gate swinging in a U- or V-
shaped enclosure, which allows only one person to
pass at a time.

Kissing, *ppl. a.* 1590. [-ING².] That kisses.
Comb. *k.-crust* (*collog.*), the soft part of the crust
of a loaf where it has touched another in baking;
k.-ad, an affectionate terms. *Kissingly adv.*

Kist (kist), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* and *n. dial.* ME.
[Northern f. *CHEST sb.*¹; cf. ON. *kista*, etc.]
1. A chest, box, coffer. 2. A chest in which
money is kept; a treasury; also *transf.* the
store of money itself 1619. 3. A coffin ME.
b. Archæol. = *CIST* 1. *KISTVAEN* 1853. Hence
Kist v. to put into a k. or coffin.

Kist, *sb.*² *E. Ind.* 1764. [Urdū (Pers.
Arab) *qist* portion.] An instalment (of the
yearly land revenue or other payment).

Kistvaen, *cistvaen* (kistvaen). 1715
[Anglicized sp of Welsh *cist fuen*, i.e. *cist*
chest, *cist* + *fuen* (pron. *væn*) aspirated form
of *maen* stone.] *Archæol.* = *CIST* 1.

Kit (kit), *sb.*¹ ME. [app. a. MDu *kitte* a
wooden vessel made of hooped staves (Du. *kit*
tankard).] 1. A circular wooden vessel made
of hooped staves; esp. a tub- or pail-shaped
vessel, often with a lid, for carrying milk,
butter, fish, etc.; hence, *occas.*, a square box
for the same purpose. 2. A basket of straw or
rushes, for holding fish 1847. 3. A collection
of articles forming part of the equipment of a
soldier, and carried in a valise or knapsack;
also, the valise, *occas.* = outfit, 'turn-out',
uniform 1785. *b.* A collection of personal
effects, esp. as packed for travelling 1833. *c.*
The outfit of tools required by a workman
1851. 3. *collog.* A set, lot, collection of things
or persons 1785.

Comb. *k.-bag*, a stout bag in which to carry a
soldier's or traveller's kit.

Kit (kit), *sb.*² Now *rare*. 1519. [?repr.
first part of Gr *nidda* CITHARA.] A small
fiddle, formerly much used by dancing masters.
Pray let me see you dance. I play upon the K
STEELE.

Kit (kit), *sb.*³ 1562. Short f. *KITTEN*.

Kit (kit), *sb.*⁴ 1533. 1. Pet form of *Ca* her

ne o Ka e (cf. K TRY) +2 A g woman
1639
2. K fC e desk de GAS o GN
Kit, *sb.*⁵ 1584. [Pe. fo. m of *C. op e*.]
In phr. *Kit with the candlestick or candlestick* =
JACK-O'-LANTERN.

Kit, *sb.*⁶ 1740. [a. G. *kitt*.] A composition
of resin, pitch, and tallow applied to canvas.

Kit, *sb.*⁷ 1885. [?] *Photogr.* A frame in-
serted in a plate-holder to adapt it to a smaller
size of plate

Kit (kit), *v.* 1725. [f. *KIT sb.*¹] *trans* To
put into a kit or kits; esp. fish for market

Kit, obs. inf. pa. t. and pa. pple., of *CUT v*

Kit-cat¹ (kitkæt). Now *dial.* 1664. [Re-
dupl. from *CAT sb.*] The game of tip-cat

Kit-cat² (kitkæt). Also *kit-kat*. 1704.
[f. *Kit* (= Christopher) *Cat* or *Calling*, keeper
of the pie-house where the club originally met.]

1. *attrib.* with *Club*: A club of Whig politicians
and men of letters founded in James II's time
1705. Also *absol.* *b.* A member of this club
1704. 2. *attrib.* with *size*, *portrait*, etc.: A
size of portrait, less than half-length, but
including the bands. So called because the
dining-room of the club was hung with por-
traits of the members, and was too low for
half-size portraits. Also *absol.* Also *fig* 1754

Kitchen (kitʃən), *sb.* [OE. *kyccene* w.k.
fem. i. —pop. L. *cucina*, *cocina*, var. of *coquina*,
f. *coquere* to COOK.] 1. That room or part of
a house where food is cooked. Also *fig.* *b.* =
CUISINE 1679. 2. A utensil in which food is
prepared; e.g. a Dutch oven (U.S.) —1858. 3.
(Formerly also *k. meat*.) Food from the kitchen;
hence, any kind of food eaten with bread, etc.,
as a relish. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. Ir.* ME
4. *attrib.* ME

1. The first foundation of a good House must be
the K. 1615. *b.* The German K. is execrable, and
the French delicious CHESTER. 3. Hunger is the
best k. *Mod. Sc. Prov.* 4. *K.-fice*, dripping (so called
as being a perquisite of the cook). *K.-garden*, a
garden in which fruit and vegetables for the table are
grown; also *attrib.* *K.-maid*, a girl employed in the
k., usu. under the cook *K.-physic* (noc), nourish-
ment for an invalid 1592 *K.-stuff*, requisites for the
k., as vegetables, etc., refuse of the kitchen, dripping,
etc.; also *attrib.* of persons or things.

Kitchen (kitʃən), *v.* 1590. [f. prec. *sb.*]
1. *trans.* To entertain in the kitchen *Com.*
Err. v. l. 475. 2. *Sc.* To serve as 'kitchen'
or relish; to season 1721.

Kitchener (kitʃənər). late ME. [f. as
prec. + -ER¹.] 1. One employed in a kitchen,
esp. in a monastery. 2. A cooking-range with
its appliances 1851.

Kitchenette (kitʃənət). orig. U.S. 1922
[See -ETTE.] A small room, alcove, etc. in a
house or flat, combining kitchen and pantry

Kitchen-midden (kitʃənmiˈdɪn). 1863.
[r. Da. *kyökken- or køkkenmødding*, f. *køkken*
KITCHEN, see MIDDEN.] A refuse-heap of
prehistoric date, consisting chiefly of the shells
of edible molluscs and bones of animals, etc.

1. **Kit-tchenry**. *rare*. 1609. [See -RY.]
1. The body of servants employed in a kitchen
—1668. 2. The art of cooking. HOLLAND.

Kite (kit), *sb.* [OE. *cyla* (—**kūtfon*);
no cognates.] 1. A bird of prey of the family
Falconidae and subfamily *Milvinae*, with long
wings, tail usually forked, and no tooth in the
bill. 2. *orig.* and *esp.* the European species
Milvus scotrus, also called *Red K.* and *Glade*,
formerly common in England. *b.* Also, other
species of the genus, or of the subfamily; e.g.
the Brahminy K., *Haliastur indus* of Hindu-
stan; Indian or Pariah K., *Milvus gouda*;
Swallow-tailed K., *Elanoides forficatus* of N.
America, etc. 1813. 2. *fig.* One who preys
upon others; a sharper; also vaguely, as a
term of detestation 1553. 3. [From its hover-
ing in the air like the bird.] A toy consisting
of a light frame, with paper or other thin
material stretched upon it; mostly in the form
of an isosceles triangle with a circular arc as
base, or a quadrilateral; constructed to be
flown in a strong wind by means of a string
attached and a tail to balance it 1664. 4.
Comm. slang. A bill of exchange, etc., used for
raising money on credit — an accommodation
bill. A thus raising money is said to

fly a k. 805 5 *Na* (p) The hghes sa s
o a ship which a e se on y n a l g and
A offy n z 856 6 C o A quad
e ligu e sy nme a abo o e dagonal
1893.

2. Ah you K. *Ant.* & *Cl.* m. xii. 89. 3. Phr. To
fly (or send up) a k (fig): to try 'how the wind
blows', i.e. in what direction things are tending.
Comb. *k. balloon*, sausage-shaped captive bal-
loon for military observations.

Kite, *v.* 1863. [f. prec. *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To fly
with a gliding motion like that of a kite; *trans.*
to cause to fly high like a paper kite. 2.
Comm. slang. a. *intr.* To 'fly a kite', see
KITE *sb.* 4. *b. trans.* To convert into a kite
or accommodation bill 1864.

Kite, obs. f. *KYTH*, belly.

Kit-fox. 1812. [? f. *KIT sb.*³] A small fox
(*Vulpes velox*), of North-western America

Kith (kɪθ), *sb.* [OE. *kyð*, *kyð* —O*Teut.*
**kunþið*, abstr. sb. from **kunþ-* known, OE
c88, *COUTH*.] 1. Knowledge; information
—1450. 2. One's native land; country —1513
3. The persons who are known, taken collec-
tively, one's friends, fellow-countrymen, or
neighbours, later, *occas.* confused with *kin*
Obs. or *arch.*, etc. in *kith and kin*. OE.

Phr. *Kith and kin* — *orig.* Country and kinsfolk
(see 2); in later use, Acquaintance and kinsfolk; now
often taken as pleonastic for Kinsfolk, relatives.

Kithe, *kythe* (kɪð), *v.* Now *Sc.* and
north. [Com. Teut.: OE. *kyðan* (ME *culpen*,
kyben, *kiben*, *kyben*) —O*Teut.* **kunþan*, f.
kunþ- known, *COUTH*.] 1. *trans.* To make
known; to manifest, *refl.* to show oneself
appear ME. 2. *intr.* for *refl.* To come forth to
sight, to become known, to appear ME. 3.
trans. To manifest practically (a feeling
quality, etc.); hence, to practise, do —1774
4. To own; to recognize —1673. Hence
Kithing, *kything* *vbl. sb.* a making known
telling, showing, manifestation, etc.

Kitish (kɪtɪʃ), *a.* 1566. [f. *KITE sb.* +
-ISH¹.] Like or of the nature of a kite; greedy;

Kitling (kitlɪŋ). Now *dial.* ME. [Etym
uncertain.] 1. The young of any animal
—1603. 2. A young cat, a kitten (now *dial.*)
1530. 3. Applied to a person —1745. 4.
attrib. or *adj.* Resembling a kitten or that of a
kitten; inexperienced, diminutive 1604.

2. Whether goe you, now? to drown kitlings?
B. Jons

Kitten (kɪtən), *sb.* [ME. *kitoun*, app. a
AFr. **kitoun*, **ketun* = Ok. *chitoun*, *cheton*
var. of F. *chaton* kitten.] The young of the
cat; a young cat. Also *transf.* and *fig.*
Hence Kittenhood, the state of being a k.
Kittenish *a.* like a k. or that of a k.

Kitten, *v.* 1495. [f. prec. *sb.*] Of a cat
To bring forth kittens; also of some other
animals To litter. *intr.* and *trans.*
+ **Kittisol** (kɪtɪsəl). 1588. [a. Pg. and Sp.
quitarol, f. *quitar* to take away + *sol* sun.] A
sunshade; *spec.* a Chinese umbrella made of
bamboo and oiled paper —1875.

Kitiwake (kɪtɪwæk). 1661. [Imitative of
its cry.] Any sea-gull of the genus *Rissa*, esp.
(and primarily) *R. tridactyla*, the common
species of the North Atlantic and Arctic
Oceans, a small gull having white plumage
with black markings on the primaries, and the
hind toe rudimentary. Also *k. gull*.

Kittle (kɪtl), *a.* *Orig. Sc.* and *n. dial.*
1560. [f. *KITTLE v.*] Ticklish, difficult to
deal with; risky, precarious, nice, delicate.
K. points of law 1728. *Kittle cattle*: people diffi-
cult to manage.

Kittle (kɪtl), *v.* 1 Now *dial.* and chiefly
Sc. [ME. *kytelle*, *kytill*, with Teut. cognates,
perh. onomatopoeic.] 1. *trans.* To tickle (in
physical sense). 2. *fig.* To stir with feeling or
emotion, usually pleasurable, to 'tickle' ME
3. To puzzle with a question, etc. 1824.

1. *transf.* The best fiddler that ever kitted thairm
with horse-hair Scott.

Kittle, *v.*² Now *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1530
[? from *KITLING*.] 1. = *KITTEN v.* 2. *fig.*
(*intr.* and *pass.*) To come into being 1823.

Kitty¹ (kɪti). 1500. [Pet form of *Cather-
ine*.] 1. A young girl or woman; *occas.* a
high woman (S-) 1572. 2. Local — for
the wren also *kitty-w* = 68

Kitty ². 1719. [*f* as KIT *sb.* + *-y*.⁶] Pet name for a kitten.

Kitty ³. 1825. [*?*] 1. Prison, lock-up. *dial.* 2. The pool at card games 1892. b. Applied to other kinds of pool or joint fund 1904. 3. *Bowls*. The jack 1900.

Kitysol, Kive: see KITTISOL, KEEVE.

Kiver, obs. and *dial.* f. COVER *sb.* and *v.*

Kiwi (*kɪwi*). Also **kiwi-kiwi**, **kivi**. 1835. [Maori] Native New Zealand name of the *APTERYX*, now used in English.

Kl-, occas. ME. spelling for *Cl-*, now only in words of foreign origin.

Klaxon (*klæksən*). 1914. [Name of manufacturing company.] An (electric) motor-horn. Hence as *vb.*

Kleenebok (*klɛnəbɒk*, *klɛnbɒk*). 1834. [S Afr Du. = little buck.] A small S Afr. antelope (*Cephalophus monticola*), also called Blue Duiker

Klepht (*kleft*). Also **kleft**. 1820. [*ad.* mod Gr. *κλέφτης*, ancient Gr. *κλέπτης* thief. One of those Greeks who after the conquest of Greece by the Turks in the 15th c. held out in the mountains. Hence, later, A brigand, bandit. Hence **Kleptism**.

Kleptomania (*kleptomaniā*). 1830. [*f.* Gr. *κλεπτο*, comb. f. *κλέπτης* thief + *MANIA*.] An irresistible tendency to theft in persons who are well-to-do, a supposed form of insanity. Hence **Kleptomaniac**, one affected with *k.* (also *atim*, or *as ad.*)

Klick, *-er*, *-et*, obs. ff **CLICK**, etc.

Klino- (*kleino*), var. of **CLINO-**, as in *clinometer*, etc.; also **Klinocephalic** (*-sifæhik*), *-cephalous* (*-sefæles*), *adj.*, having a saddle-shaped depression at the vertex of the skull; hence **Klinocephalism**, *-cephaly*. **Klinostat** (*klɪnɒstæt*), a stand on which germinating seeds, etc. are placed, and which is made to revolve so as to counteract the influence of gravity on their growth.

Klipdas [*S. Afr. Du.*]: see **HYRAX**.

Klippspringer (*klɪpsprɪŋər*). 1785. [*S. Afr. Du.*, f. *klip* rock + *springer* SPRINGER.] A small S Afr. antelope (*Oreotragus saltator*).

Kloof (*klɒf*). 1731 [*N. Du. kloof* (*klɒf*) cleft; see **CLOVE** *sb.*⁴] In S. Africa: A deep narrow valley; a ravine.

Kn-, an initial combination still retained by most Teut. langs. In English the *k* is now silent.

Knab (*næb*), *v.* Obs. exc. *dial.* 1630. [Imitative.] To bite lightly, to nibble.

Knab: see **NAB** *sb.* and *v.*

Knabbble, *v.* 1567. [*dim.* or *freq.* of **KNAB** *v.*; cf. **NIBBLE** *v.*] To bite, gnaw, nibble. *Usu. intr.* or *absol.* with *at*, *upon*. -1684.

Knack (*næk*), *sb.*¹ [ME. *knak*. Of echoic origin. Cf. Du. *knak*, Ger. *knack*, *knacke*, etc.] 1. A sharp sounding blow, stroke, or rap. ME. only. 2. A crack or snap such as is made by striking a stone with a hammer 1565.

Knack (*næk*), *sb.*² ME. [*?same wd.* as prec.] 1. A trick; a device, artifice; formerly often, a crafty device, an underhand trick; later, a clever expedient, a dodge. 2. The faculty of doing something cleverly, adroitly, and successfully (Now the leading sense) 1581. b. A trick of action, speech, etc. 1674. 3. *concr.* An ingenious contrivance; a toy, trinket, KNICK-KNACK. *?Obs.* 1540. 4b. A choice dish; a dainty -1642. 4c. A quaint device or conceit in writing -1660.

1. She ne used no suche knakkes smale CHAUCER. He has some *k*, or trick of the trade CARLYLE. 2. Our Holland had the true *k* of translating FULLER. b. The Lady has a *k* of saying the commonest things STREET. 3. Why 'tis... A knacke, a toy, a trick, a babies cap SHAKS. b. As some teachers give to Boyes junkets and Knacks, that they may learne apace MITT.

Knack (*næk*), *v.* ME. [Of echoic origin; with senses 2 and 3 of Du. *knakken*, MHG *knacken* (also *gnacken*), etc.] 1. *intr.* To deal (sharp sounding) blows 1575. 2. *trans.* To strike (things, etc.) together so as to produce a sharp abrupt noise; to gnash (the teeth) o snap be fingers. Now *dial.* 1489. a. *nt*. To make a sharp abrupt noise, as

when stones are struck together. Now *dial.* 1603. 4. *trans.* To 'break' (notes); to sing with trills or runs; to trill forth. ME. only. b. *intr.* To talk mincingly (*dial.*) 1674.

Knacker¹ (*næ'kər*). Now *dial.* 16... [*f.* **KNACK** *v.* + *-ER*.¹] Something that makes a sharp cracking noise; *spec.* a castanet.

Knacker² (*næ'kər*). 1573. [*?*] 1. A harness-maker, a saddler (*dial.*). 2. One who buys worn-out horses, and slaughters them for their hides and hoofs, and for making dog's-meat, etc. 1822. b. One who buys old houses, ships, etc., for what he can make of them 1890. 3. *transf.* An old worn-out horse (*dial.*) 1864. Hence **Knackery**, a knacker's yard.

Knackish, *a.* rare. 1660. [*f.* **KNACK** *sb.* + *-ISH*.¹] Artful, tricky; artificial -1694. Hence **Knackishness**, artificiality

Knacky (*nækki*), *a.* 1710. [*f.* as prec. + *-y*.¹] Having a knack; artful, clever, adroit, ingenious.

Knag (*næg*). 1440. [ME. *knag* or *knagge* = G. (orig. LG.) *knagge* knot, peg, etc.] 1. A short or stiff projection from the trunk or branch of a tree; hence, a peg or hook for hanging anything on. 2a. One of the knobs of a stag's horn; a tine -1657. 3. A knot in wood, the base of a branch 1555. 4. A pointed rock or crag 1552. Hence **Knagged** *a.* furnished with protuberances, knobs, or knots; toothed, jagged 1400. **Knaggy** *a.* knotty, rough, rugged 1552. **Knagginess**.

Knap (*næp*), *sb.*¹ Chiefly *dial.* [OE. *cnæp* (*þ* top, summit (of a hill); perh. cogn. w. ON. *knapp-r* knob, etc. (see **KNOP** *sb.*)] The summit of a hill, a hillock or knoll; a rising ground.

Knap, *sb.*² Obs. exc. *dial.* ME. [Echoic; goes with **KNAP** *v.*¹] 1. An abrupt stroke or blow; a smart knock. 2. The clapper of a mill 1622. 3. A cheating trick with dice -1680.

Knap, var. of **KNOP** *sb.*

Knap (*næp*), *v.*¹ Now *dial.* 1470. [Echoic, going with **KNAP** *sb.*²; cf. Du. and G. (orig. LG.) *knappen* to crack, crackle, etc.] 1. *trans.* To strike with a hard short sound; to knock, knock, rap. Also *absol.* or *intr.* 2. *trans.* To snap or break by a smart blow. Now used *spec.* of the breaking of stones for the road 1535. b. *intr.* To snap 1545. 3. To utter smartly; to talk, chatter (a language). Also *intr.* *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1581.

1. He hath knapped the speere in scoder COVERDALE Ps. xlv(1). 9. 'Tis but silke that bindeth thee, K, the thread and thou art free HERRICK. 3. He answered that he could *k.* English with any one SCOTT.

Knapp (*næp*), *v.*² Now *dial.* 1575. [Cf. **KNAB** *v.*; also Du. and G. (orig. LG.) *knappen* to crack, snap, bite.] *intr.* and *trans.* To bite in a short or abrupt way; to snap; to nibble

Knapp-bottle. *Herb.* The Bladder-campion, *Silene inflata*, so called from its inflated calyx, which snaps when suddenly compressed. PARKINSON.

Knapper (*næ'pər*). *dial.* and *local.* 1787. [*f.* **KNAP** *v.*¹ + *-ER*.¹] One who or that which knaps; one who breaks stones, flints, or the like; *esp.* one who shapes flints with a hammer 1870. b. A knapping-hammer.

Knappish, *a.* Obs. exc. *dial.* 1513. [*f.* **KNAP** *v.*² + *-ISH*.¹] Rudely abrupt or forward, testy -1629

Knapple, *v.* 1611. [Freq. of **KNAP** *v.*²; see *-LE*.] To bite shortly and repeatedly, to nibble -1878.

Knappy, *a.* Now *dial.* 1552. [*f.* **KNAP** *sb.* and *v.* + *-y*.¹] Full of knaps, lumpy; also, testy.

Knapsack (*næ'psæk*). 1603. [*a.* LG. *knapsack*; perh. f. LG. and Du. *knappen* = **KNAP** *v.*², G. *knapp* eating, food + **SACK**.] A bag or case of canvas or leather for strapping to the back and carrying a soldier's necessities; any similar receptacle used by travellers.

He packed up his *k.*, and started for the train LYTON.

Knapped (*næ'pɪd*). ME. [Orig. *knop-weed* f. **KNOP** *sb.* + **WEED** *sb.*; from the hard rounded involucre. Common name of *s* of *C* (NO *Compositae* *esp. C. s. gra*

with a hard tough stem, and light purple flowers set on a rough dark-coloured globular involucre.

Knar (*nār*). [ME. *knarre* = I.G. *knarre* (*ni*, Du. *knar* stump, knot, knob. Cf. **KNUR**.] 1. A rugged rock or stone. Now *dial.* 2. A knot in wood, *spec.* a protuberance covered with bark on the trunk or root of a tree ME.

73. A knotted, thick-set fellow. CHALCER. Hence **Knarred** *a.* knotted, gnarled. **Knarrry** *a.* (*rare*), having knars, knotty ME.

Knarl (*nār*). *rare* 1598. [Related to prec.] A tangle, knot, GRENWEEY.

Knarle, Knarled, obs. ff. **GNARL**, -ED.

Knaster, Ger. sp. of **CANASTER** *a.*, a kind of tobacco.

Knave (*næv*), *sb.* [OE. *cnafa* : -O Teut. **knadon-*.] 1. A male child, a boy -1460. 2. A boy or lad employed as a servant; hence a menial; one of low condition (Freq. opp. to *knight*) arch. OE. 3. An unprincipled man, a base and crafty rogue. (Now the main sense) ME.

b. *joc.* Now *rare*. 1553. 4. *Cards*. The lowest court card of each suit, bearing the figure of a soldier or servant; the jack 1563. 5. Every Horseman hath two or thre horses, and to every horse a *k.* DYMOK. 3. The veriest *k.* and buffhead that ever he saw in his life PAPYS. b. How now, my pretty knave, how dost thou? SHAKS. Hence **Knave** *v.* to call (any one) *k.*; to make a *k.* of, to steal like a *k.*; to force knavishly (All nonce uses) 1545.

Knave-child. ME. only. A male child

Knavery (*nævəri*) 1528. [*f.* **KNAVE** *sb.* + *-ERY*.] 1. Practices characteristic of a knave; dishonest and crafty dealing, trickery, roguery; an instance of this. 2. Roguishness, waggishness, playing of tricks -1646; tricks of dress (Tam. Shr. IV. iii. 58)

3. Pop. name for Bog Asphodel -1640.

1. The Sun sees much Knavery in a yere, and the Moone more in a quarter DEKAR. 2. Full of tests and gypes, and knaueries, and mockes SHAKS.

Knaveship (*nævʃɪp*). 1550. [*f.* **KNAVE** *sb.* + *-SHIP*.] 1. The condition of being a knave used as a mock title 1589. 2. *Sc.* A small due, in meal, payable to the miller's servant, on each lot of corn ground at a thrilage mill -1818

Knave-ship. [-ESS] A she-knave. CARLYLE.

Knavish (*nævɪʃ*), *a.* ME. [*f.* **KNAVE** *sb.* + *-ISH*.¹] Characteristic, or having the character, of a knave 14. Low, vulgar; obscene -1529. 12. Roguish, rascally, impertinent -1603. 3. Unprincipled, fraudulent 1570

2. Cupid is a knauish lad, Thus to make poor females mad SHAKS. 3. 'Tis a knauish peece of worke SHAKS. Hence **Knave-ship** *adv.*, -ness.

Knaw (*e*, obs. ff. **GNAW**).

Knawel (*nɔ'el*). 1578. [*a.* Ger. *knauel*, *knauel* knot-grass.] A book-name of the German knot-grass, *Scleranthus*.

Knead (*nɪd*), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **kneaded**. [Orig. a strong *vb.*: OE. *cnedan*, pa. t. *cnæd*, pl. *cnædon*, pa. pple. *cnæden* -O Teut. type **knad-*, *knad-*, *knædum*, *knædano*.]

1. *trans.* To mix and work up into a homogeneous plastic mass, by drawing out, folding over, and pressing together, *esp.* to work up (moistened flour or clay) into dough or a paste; to make (bread, pottery, etc.) thus 2

fig. a. To reduce to a common mass, as if by kneading. b. To shape, as by kneading. ME. 3. *transf.* *esp.* in reference to massage 1606

1. Take some flour and *k.* it with oil Mrs GLASSER. 2. *K.* and shape her to your thought B. TAYLOR. 3. I will knead him, Ile make him supple SHAKS. Hence **Kneadable** *a.* capable of being kneaded

Knearer, one who, or that which, kneads **Knearingly** *adv.* in the manner of one who kneads.

Knear-ding-trough. ME. A wooden trough or tub in which to knead dough.

Knobelite (*nɔ'bɛlaɪt*). 1818. [*ad.* G. *Knobelstein*, named after Major von *Knobel*, see *-ITE*.¹] *Min.* Hydrous silicate of iron and manganese

Knee (*nɪ*), *sb.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *cnéo(w)*, neut. : -O Teut. **knēu-* = pre-Teut. **gnēu-*, cf. L. *genu*, Gr. *γόνυ*, Skr. *jānu* knee.] 1. The joint, or region about the joint, between the thigh and the lower leg. 2. A joint in an animal regarded as corresponding to the human knee

g the carpa articulation of the oreleg o a h etc 450. 3. The part o a garment

covering the knee 1862. 4. Anything resembling the knee in position or shape; e.g. a piece of timber or metal having a natural or artificial angular bend, *spec. in Shipbuilding and Mech.* ME. †5. *Bot.* A bent joint in some grasses -1878.

1. Stories learned at a mother's knee. 1858. Phr. To offer or give a k. to act as second in a pugilistic encounter, and give a principal the support of a knee between the rounds. *On the knees of the gods* (Gr. *deus in votant*, Hom.), beyond human control 1879.

3. My riding-cloth suit with close knees Pervs 4. The sydes, knees, and feet of those hills 1840.

Comb. k.-bone, the patella, knee-cap; -boot, a boot reaching to the k.; a leather apron to draw over the knees in a carriage; -breeches, breeches reaching down to, or just below, the k.; -brush, (a) a tuft of long hair, immediately below the carpal joint, on the legs of some antelopes, (b) a hairy mass covering the legs of bees, on which they carry pollen; jerk, a sudden extension of the leg occasioned by striking the tendon below the patella, -piece, a bent piece of timber used in shipbuilding; also = knee-rafter, -rafter, a rafter the lower end of which is bent downwards; -reflex=knee-jerk, -roof=CURB-roof, -swell, in the American organ, a lever operated by the k. for crescendo and diminuendo effects.

Knee (nē), *v.* [In sense 1, OE. *cnēowan*, f. *cnēol(w)* KNEE *sb.* Since 16th c. f. KNEE *sb.* 1. *intr.* To go down on, or bend, the knee or knees. b. *trans.* with complement 1607. 2. *trans.* To supplicate, or do obeisance to, by kneeling or bending the knee (*arch.*) 1592. 3. To strike or touch with the knee 1892. 4. *Carpentry.* To fasten with a knee or knees 1711

1. b. K. The way into his mercy Cor. v. 1 5. **Knee-cap** (nē-kæp) 1660. [f. KNEE *sb.* + CAP.] 1. A cap or protective covering for the knee 2. The convex bone in front of the knee-joint; the patella, knee-pan 1869.

Kneel (nīd) *a.* 1597. [f. KNEE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] 1. Furnished with knees; as *broken, weak*, KNOCK-KNEED 1652. b. *Bot.* Having joints like knees; bent like a knee; genuiculate 1597. c. Having an angle like a knee; also *ichn.* Having a knee or knees 1775. 2. Of t. ousters: Bulged at the knee 1887.

1. b. K. *grass*, a name of *Setaria verticillata*. **Knee-deep**, *a.* ME. 1. So deep as to reach to the knees 1535 2. Sunken to the knee (*in* water, mud, etc.). Also *fig.*

1. Decks almost constantly knee-deep in water 1748 2. Oceans standing knee-deep in the cool water 1895.

Knee-hole, 1862. A hole or space between the pedestal drawers of a writing-table, to receive the knees. Also *attrib.* b. *ellipt.* A knee-hole table.

Knee-joint, 1648. 1. The joint of the knee. 2. *Mech.* A joint formed of two pieces hinged together endwise so as to resemble a knee, a toggle-joint. Also *attrib.* So Knee-jointed *a.* genuiculate.

Kneel (nē), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **kneeled** (nēld) **kneilt** (nēit) [Early ME. *cnēol(i)en*; — OE. *cnēowan*; deriv. of *cnēow*, KNEE *sb.* *intr.* To fall on the knees or a knee; to remain thus, as in supplication or homage. Const. to; also, with indirect passive. b. With down. To go down on the knees ME

On these stones St. Peter kneeled 1756. *fig.* Who in heart not ever kneels HANSEN b. But as for Caesar, Kneeled downe, kneeled downe, and wonder SHAKS

Kneeler (nē-lar), ME. [f. prec. + -ER.] 1. One who kneels; *spec.* In 16-17th c., one who received the Lord's Supper kneeling 2. *Ch. Hist.* a. One belonging to the third class of penitents in the early Eastern church, so called because they knelt during the whole of divine service. b. In the Apostolic Constitutions, one of the second class of catechumens, who received the bishop's blessing on bended knee. 1719 3. A board, stool, or hassock on which to kneel 1843.

Knee-pan (nē-pæn), ME. [f. KNEE *sb.* + PAN.] The bone in front of the knee-joint; the patella, knee-cap.

Knee-timber 1607. Timber having a natural angular bend, suitable for making knees in shipbuilding or carpentry. Also *fig.* b. with *pl.* A bent piece of timber used in carpentry, etc. 1739.

Knell (nē), *sb.* OE. *cnell* masc. **cnell* from stem of *cnell* *lan* KNELL *v.*

The sound made by a bell when struck or rung, esp. when rung slowly and solemnly, as after a death or at a funeral. b. *fig.* A sound announcing a death or the passing away of something; an omen of death or extinction 1613. c. *transf.* A doleful cry, dirge, etc. 1647.

A K. That summons thee to Heaven, or to Hell SHAKS. The curfew tolls the k. of parting day GRAY. *fig.* Men whose names are a k. to all hope of progress EMERSON.

Knell (nēl), *v.* Now chiefly *arch.* [OE. *cnellan*; — **knellan*] †1. *trans.* To knock; also *absol.* —ME. †2. *trans.* To ring (a bell); later, esp. to ring slowly and solemnly, as for a death etc., to toll; also *absol.* —1651. 3. *intr.* a. Of a bell: To ring; now esp. for a death or at a funeral ME. b. *fig.* To sound ominously 1816. 4. *trans.* To summon or call by or as by a knell (*into*, etc.) 1800. b. To proclaim by or as by a knell 1840.

3. a. Not worth a blessing, nor a bell to k. for thee FLETCHER b. The words of the warlock are knelling in my ears SCOTT. 4. Each main bell, the Baron saith, Knells us back to a world of death COLERIDGE.

Knicker (nī-kər), 1694. [a. Du. *knikker*.] 1. A boy's marble of baked clay. 2. (Also *nickers*.) A large flat button or disk of metal, used as a pitcher, in the boys' game 'on the line' 1899

Knicker 2 (nī-kər), 1881. In pl. *knickers*: colloq. contr. of KNICKERBOCKERS. Also *attrib.*, as *knicker suit*.

Knickerbocker (nī-kəbəkər), 1848. [Pretended author of W. Irving's *History of New York*.]

I. (*with capital initial*). 1. A descendant of the original Dutch settlers of the New Netherlands in America; hence, a New Yorker. 2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Knickerbockers of New York 1856.

2. The dreadful K. custom of calling on everybody LONGF.

II. (*with small initial*). *pl.* Loose-fitting breeches, gathered in at the knee; also extended to the whole costume worn with these. (Rarely in *sing.*) 1859.

The name is said to have been given to them from their resemblance to the knee-breeches of the Dutchmen in Cruikshank's illustrations to W. Irving's *History of New York*.

Knick-knack, **nick-nack** (nī-k'næk), 1618. [Redupl. of KNACK *sb.*] †1. A petty artifice -1673. 2. Any curious or pleasing trifle of furniture, dress, or food, a trinket, gimcrack, kickshaw 1682. Hence Knick-knackery, *nick-n.*, a repository of knick-knacks. Knick-knackery, *nick-n.*, knick-knacks collectively, also = sense 2. Knick-knackish *a.* of the character of a knick-knack; trifling, flimsy. Knick-knackery *a.* addicted to knick-knacks; affected, trifling.

Knife (nāif), *sb.* Pl. knives (nāivz). [Late OE. *cnif* — OTeut. **knifo-*, of uncertain etym.] A cutting-instrument, consisting of a blade with a sharpened longitudinal edge fixed in a handle, either rigidly as in *table- or sheath-k.*, or with a joint as in *pocket-k.* b. A knife used as a weapon, applied to a short sword, cut-throat, or hanger ME. c. A sharpened cutting-blade, as in a straw-cutter, turnip-cutter, etc. 1833.

Bought a large kitchen k., and half a dozen oyster knives PERV. b. Phr. *War to the k.* war to the last extremity (*lit.* and *fig.*). To get or have one's knife into (a person) to exhibit a malicious or vindictive spirit towards; to persecute unrelentingly.

Comb. k.-boy, a boy employed to clean table-knives; -file, a thin and tapering file, with a very sharp edge; -grass, a stout American sedge (*Scirpus latifolia*) with sharp-edged leaves; -rest, a small metal or glass device on which to rest a carving-knife or fork at table.

Knife (nāif), *v.* 1865. [f. KNIFE *sb.*] *trans.* To cut, strike, or stab with a knife. b. U.S. slang. To strike at secretly 1888.

Knife and fork, 1727. 1. *lit.* as used in eating. Hence in phrases, as *to play a good knife and fork*, to eat heartily. Also *attrib.* 2. A name of Herb Robert and the common club-moss 1879.

Knife-board, 1848. 1. A board on which knives are cleaned. 2. Pop. name for the original roof-sea on om consisting of a double bent placed lengthways 852.

Knife-edge, 1818. 1. The edge of a knife, also *transf.* Also *attrib.* = knife-edged 1876. 2. A wedge of hard steel, on which a pendulum, scale-beam, etc. is made to oscillate 1818. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

2. On a knife-edge of ice between two crevasses L. STURTEVANT. Hence **Knife-edged** *a.*

Knife-grinder, 1611. 1. One whose trade it is to grind knives, etc. 2. A grindstone emery-wheel, or the like for grinding tools. 1875. 3. a. A species of cicada. b. 1. the nightjar or goatsucker. 1859

Knight (nait), *sb.* [Com. WGer.: OL. *cnicht*, *enicht* = Ger. *knecht* lad, servant, soldier.] †1. A boy, youth, lad. OF. only. †2. A boy or lad as an attendant or servant, hence, any male servant or attendant —ME. 3. With genitive, or poss. pron. A military servant or follower, later, one devoted to the service of a lady as her attendant, or her champion in war or the tournament, hence also *fig.* OE. 4. a. In the Middle Ages: A military servant of the king or other person of rank, a feudal tenant holding land from a superior on condition of serving in the field as a mounted and well armed man. Later. One raised to honourable military rank by the king or other qualified person, usually only a person of noble birth who had served as page and squire. b. One upon whom corresponding rank is conferred by the sovereign in recognition of personal merit, or of services rendered to crown or country OE.

The distinctive title of a knight is *Sir* prefixed to the name, as 'Sir John Falstaff'; *Knight* (*Kn* or *Kt*) may be added, but this is now unusual. The honour of knighthood is conferred by the accolade, by letters-patent, etc. Modern knights rank below baronets, and the dignity is not hereditary.

c. More fully *Knight of the Shire*. A gentleman representing a shire or county in parliament; orig. one of two of the rank of knight. Now only techn. or *Hist.* CHALCER.

75. Applied to personages of ancient history or mythology -1606. 6. a. *Rom. Antig.* (tr. L. *equus* horseman). One of the class of *equites* who originally formed the cavalry of the Roman army, and later were a wealthy and important class ME. b. *Gr. Antig.* (tr. Gr. *trains* horseman). A citizen of the second class at Athens in the constitution of Solon 1820. 7. a. *Chess*. One of the pieces, now usually distinguished by the figure of a horse's head 1440. †b. The knave in cards 1585.

3. O find him, give this Ring to my true K. SHAKS. In all your quarrels will I be your K. TENNYSON. 4. She leaned against the statue of the armed k. COLERIDGE. 5. This AMX This blended k., halle Troian, and halle Greece SHAKS.

Phrases. a. †K. of the carpet (see CARPET *sf*). †K. of the community or parliament. Knight of the Shire (see 4 c). K. of the Round Table, one of King Arthur's knights (see ROUND TABLE).

b. K. of the Bath, GAKTER, THUS I b., etc. (see these words). K. of St. John, of Malta, of Rhodes = HOSPIALERS. K. of Windsor, one of a small number of military officers who have pensions and apartments in Windsor Castle. A title of the higher classes of the Order of the British Empire: see G.B.E. (v. G), K.B.E. (v. K).

c. In jocular phr., e.g. k. of the brush, a painter k. of the pestle, an apothecary, k. of industry (I *chevalier d'industrie*), a sharper, swindler.

d. *Knights of Labour*, an extensive association in the U.S., embracing many of the Trade Unions

Knight (nait), *v.* ME [f. prec.] *trans.* To dub or create (one) a knight.

Knighthood (nait-hud), 1840 [f. KNIGHT *sb.* + -AGE.] The whole body of knights, a list and account of those who are knights.

Knight-errant, *pl.* knights-errant ME. [See ERRANT *a.* 1.] 1. A medieval knight who wandered in search of adventures 2. *transf.* A person of a chivalrous or adventurous spirit. Occas. in ridicule 1751.

Knight-errantry, 1654 [f. prec. + -RY] 1. The practice of a knight-errant; the action of knights who wandered in search of adventures 2. Readiness to engage in romantic adventure. Often depreciative. Quixotic behaviour, 1659. 3. The body of knights-errant (*varr*) 1860

2. u = noble Piece of Knight Errantry o = of the lady so many Pod S

Knight-head (nəɪt,heɪd). 1711. *Naut*
One of two large timbers in a vessel that rise
obliquely from the keel behind the stem, one
on each side, and support the bowsprit, called
also bollard timbers.

Knighthood (nəɪthʊd). [OE. *cnihtþad*,
f. *cniht* boy, lad + *-ād* -hood.] †1. Boy-
hood, youth. OE. only. 2. The rank or dignity
of a knight ME. 3. The profession or vocation
of a knight ME. †5. (tr. L. *militia*) Military
service -1552. 4. Chivalrousness ME. 5. The
collective body of knights, a company of
knights ME. †6. (tr. L. *militia*) Military
force, host. ME. only.

2 I would not take a K. for my Fortune SHAKS.
3 The old virtues of k.—its truth and honour, its
chastity and courage 1856. 4 The noble knighthood
that was in them reconforted them In BERNERS
5. The k. now-a-days are nothing like the k. of old
time CHAPMAN

Knightless, a rare. 1590. [-LESS.] Un-
becoming a knight; unknighly -17..

Knightlike (nəɪtli:k). ME. [-LIKE.] 1.
adj. Like or befitting a knight; knightly. 2.
adv. = KNIGHTLY adv. ME.

15 knight-like, he despises fear SCOTT
+KNIGHTLY (nəɪtli), a. OE. [f. KNIGHT sb.
+ -LY.] †1. Boyish OE. only. 2. Having
the rank or qualities of a knight; noble,
chivalrous Now rare. ME. 3. Of, belong-
ing to, suitable or appropriate to a knight
ME. 4. Consisting of knights (rare) 1845

2 He was... in his attributes BYRON. 3 As one
for k. guests and fierce encounters fit SPENSER. K.
deeds DAVEN. The k. sword 1834. 4. The k. order
S. AUSTIN. Hence K-nighthood, K-nighthness,
k. condition or qualities.

Knighly (nəɪtli), adv. ME. [f. KNIGHT
sb. + -LY.] In a manner befitting a knight;
gallantly, chivalrously.

Say why thou com'st thus k. clad in Armes!
SHAKS.

Knight Marshal: see MARSHAL

Knight of the post. 1580 [i. e. (?) of the
whipping-post or pillory.] A notorious per-
jurer, one who got his living by giving false
evidence, a false bail.

A knight of the post, whom in times past I have
seen as highly promoted as the pillory CHETTEL

Knight-service. Also **knight's service**.
ME. *Feudal System* The military service
which a knight was bound to render as a con-
dition of holding his lands; hence, the tenure
of land under condition of performing military
service. Also *fig*

Knight's fee. ME. *Feudal System*. The
amount of land for which the services of an
armed knight were due to the sovereign.

Knipperdolling (ni pərdɒlɪŋ). 1594. *Ch.*
Hist. An adherent of Bernhard Knipperdolling,
1 leader of the Munster Anabaptists in 1533-5;
an Anabaptist; hence, a religious fanatic.

Knit (nit), sb. 1596. [f. KNIT v.] †1. The
style or stitch in which anything is knitted;
knitted work; texture -1603. b. The action or
process of knitting 1924. 2. *Mining*. A small
particle of ore. RAYMOND.

1 Let their garters [be] of an indifferent k. SHAKS.

Knit (nit), v. [OE. *cnyttan*, wk. vb. —
OTeut. **knutjan*, f. stem *knutt-*, of OE. *cnotta*,
KNOT sb. The pa. pple is *knitted*, contr. *knit*;
but *knitten* has also been used.] 1. *trans*. To
tie in or with a knot, to fasten by or as by
knitting. *arch.* and *dial.* 2. *trans*. †2a. To net
-1687. b. To form (a close texture) by the
interlooping of successive series of loops of
yarn or thread. (Now the chief specific sense.)
1530. Also *absol* or *intr.* 3. *trans*. To inter-
lock; to twine, weave, or plait together. *arch.*
or *Obs.* 1470. 4. To draw closely together; to
contract in folds or wrinkles; †to clench (the
fist) ME. b. *intr.* Said of the brows 1815. 5.
trans. To make close, dense, or hard, to com-
pact; to concentrate ME. b. *intr.* (for *refl*)
To become consolidated 1605. c. *intr.* Of
fruit To form, set. Also of the tree or blos-
som: To form fruit. ME. †d. Of a female
animal: To conceive 1732. 6. *trans*. To con-
join or unite closely (contiguous members,
broken parts) 1878. b. *intr.* To become closely
united 62 c. *int* Of bees c. c.

Now *dial.* 5 7 7 *fig* To connect firmly to

unite or combine intimately ME. Also *intr.*
(for *refl*). 8. *trans*. To constitute by joining
(a covenant, etc.); to establish (a relation); to
tie, cement ME. 9. *intr.* To effervesce. [? A
different word.] 1743.

1. A greates shete knygt at the iij. corners TINDALE
Acts x. xi. 1 knit my handkercher about your
browes SHAKS. 2 b She can't, him a stoake SHAKS.
3. Com, knit hands MILT *Canons* 143. 4. He knits
his brow, and shewes an angry Eye SHAKS. 5. Knit-
ting all his force, [he] got one hand free SPENSER. 6.
Nature cannot k. the bones while the parts are under
a discharge WISEMAN 7 They [merchants] k. Man-
kind together in a mutual intercourse of good Offices
ADDISON 8 When peace was knit again HOLLAND.

Knit up. ME. a. *trans*. To tie up; to fasten
up; to string up; to compose or repair by knitting
(*int* and *fig*). b. To close up; to conclude. †c. To
sum up

Hence Knit *ppl.* a, made by knitting (as *knit*
stocking)

Knitch (nitʃ). Now *dial.* [ME. *knucche*,
knycche —OE. *gencycche* 'bond'; f. same root
as LG. *knuck(e)*, Ger. *knocke*, a bundle of heckled
flax.] A bundle (of wood, hay, corn, etc.)
tied together; a sheaf or faggot

If I dared break a hedge for a k. o' wood, they'd
put me in prison KINGSLEY. Hence **Knitchel**,
†**Knitchet**, a small k.; a handful (of reeds, etc.).

†**Knitster**. 1648. [f. KNIT v. + -STER.]
= KNITTER 2

Knitter (ni:tə). 1440. [f. KNIT v. +
-ER 1] 1. One who or that which ties, knots,
or closely joins together (*lit.* and *fig*) 2. One
who knits yarn or thread for hosiery, etc. 1515.

b. A knitting-machine 1890.

Knitting (ni tɪŋ), *vbl.* sb. ME. [f. KNIT v.
+ -ING 1.] 1. The action of KNIT v. 2. *spec.*
The formation of a fabric by looping. *concr.*
Knitted work. 1711.

attrib. and *Comb.*, as *k.-cotton*, *-machine*, etc.;
k.-needle, a long straight blunt 'needle' or slender
rod, used, two or more at a time, in knitting 1593.
50 k.-pin 1870; -sheath, a cylindrical sheath for
holding a knitting needle steady in knitting, etc.

Knittle (ni'tl). ME. [A deriv. of KNIT v.;
see -LE, -EL 1.] †1. A string for tying or
fastening. ME. only. 2. *spec.* a. *Naut.* A
small line made of yarn, used on board ship.
Also *attrib.* 1627. b. A string fastened to the
neck of a bag to draw it together 1847.

Knife (naɪv), v. 1830. [f. KNIFE sb., after
wife, *warve*, etc.] = KNIFE v.

Knob (npb), sb. ME. [= MLG. and
mod G. *knobbe* knot, knob, bud, etc.] 1. A
small rounded lump or mass, esp. at the end
or on the surface of something; a rounded pro-
tuberance, boss, stud; a bump, hump, wart,
pimple, etc. b. *Arch.* A boss of carved work
1730. 2. A knoll; a hill in general, esp. in
U.S. 1650. 3. A small lump (of sugar, coal,
etc.) 1676. 4. *slang* The head Usually
NOB, c. v. 1725. 5. = KNOBSTICK 2. 1838.

1. The bolt is moved by a fixed k. or handle, as in
the common door catch 1839. Hen. V, iii. vi. 708.
The rocky k. called Whitmoose Howe JENKINSON
3. A k. of sugar TUCKER. Comb. k.-lock, a lock
which is opened with a k.

Knob (npb), v. 1566. [f. prec.] 1. *trans*.
To form knobs upon 1879. 2. *intr.* To form
a knob or knobs, to bunch 1566. 3. *trans*. To
free from knobs, to rough-dress (stone in the
quarry) 1890.

Knobbed (npbd, np'bed), a. 1440. [f.
KNOB sb. or v. + -ED.] Having a knob or
knobs; formed into or ending in a knob

Knobber (np'baɪ). ? *Obs.* 1700. [f. NOB
sb. + -ER 1] *Vener.* A male deer in its second
year, a brocket.

Knobble (np'b'l). 1485 [dim. of KNOB
sb.] A small knob. Hence **Knobbly** a.

Knobbler (np'blə). 1686. [f. prec. +
-ER 1] 1. = KNOBBER. 2. *Metall.* A shun-
gler; also *knobler*.

Knobby (np'b), a. 1543. [f. NOB sb. +
-Y 1] 1. Full of, bearing, or covered with
knobs or protuberances, knotty 2. Of the
nature of a knob, knob-shaped 1764. Hence
Knobbiness 1611.

Knobkerrie (np'bke ri). Also -keerie,
-kerrie. 1849. [f. NOB sb. + KERRIE, after
Cape Du. *knopkerrie* -kerrie.] A short thick
stick with a knobbed head used as a weapon or
musket by S. A. natives. Also *rans*

Knobstick (np'b'stik). 1824. 1. A knobbed
stick; a knobkerrie. 2. = BLACK-LEG 3. Also
attrib. 1826.

Knock, sb.¹ ME. [f. KNOCK v.] An act of
knocking; a hard stroke or thump, *spec.* a rap
at a door to gain admittance, etc.

Knock (npk), sb.² 1587. [In sense 1, a
Gael. *cnoc* knoll. With 2 cf. Da. *knob*
little hillock.] 1. A hill, a knoll 17.. 2. A
Lincolnshire name for a sandbank. Cf. *Kentish*
A., a sandbank near the mouth of the Thames,
also *K. Sand*.

Knock (npk), v. [Late OE. *cnocian*; prob-
ably *echoic*.] 1. *intr.* To strike as with the fist or
something hard; *esp.* to rap upon a door, etc.
to gain admittance (const. *at*, *from*, *upon*)
Also *fig.* b. *trans*. with indef. obj. 21. To give
knocks; also, with cognate obj. 1673. 2. *trans*.
To give a hard blow or blows to, to hit
strike, beat, hammer OE. b. To make a
strong impression on; to 'fetch' (*slang*) 1883

3. *trans*. To drive or bring (a thing) violently
against something else ME. 4. *intr.* To come
into violent collision with something, to strike,
bump, clash 1530. b. Of mechanism: To
rattle on account of parts being loose and strik-
ing each other 1869. Of a steam or internal
combustion engine: To make a peculiar thump-
ing noise 1904. c. with *adv.* or *advb.* *phr*

To stir or move energetically, clumsily, and
noisily, or at random, about a place 1825
5. *trans*. With extension: To drive by striking
1610. b. To rouse or summon by knocking at
the door. *collog.* 1706.

1. Knocke 30, and it shal be opeyd to you WYCLIF
Matt. vii. 7. *fig.* *Temp.* i. ii. 8. 2. I have an humor
to knocke you indifferently well SHAKS. b. *Phr* To
k. on (or *upon*) the head, *esp.* to stun or kill by a blow on
the head; often *loosely*, to kill in a summary way
fig. to put an end to. c. *U.S. collog.* To speak ill
or slighly of, criticize caustically. Also *intr.* 1901

3. *Phr.* To k. one's head against (*fig.*) to hurt one-
self by coming into collision with resisting facts or
conditions. 4. c. A Navy Captain who has knocked
about Africa half his life 1830. 5. He yeld him this
asleape, Where thou maist knocke a male into his
head SHAKS.

Phr. To k. the bottom out of (*fig.*) to make of no
effect (*collog.*). To k. into a COCKER hat, to k.
SPORTS off or out of, to k. into two middle of next
WEEK, etc. (*slang*, or *collog.*)

Comb. with *adv.* **Knock about**. a. *trans*. To
treat roughly. b. *intr.* To move about in an irregular
way; to lead an irregular life (*collog.*). **Knock**
down. a. *trans*. To fell to the ground with a blow
or blows; also *fig.* b. To dispose of (an article) to
a bidder at an auction sale by knock of hammer or
mallet. c. To call upon (for a song, etc.) *collog.*
d. To lower effectively (prices, etc.) *collog.* e. *U.S.*
slang. To embezzle (passengers' fares) 1860. **Knock**
in. a. *trans*. To drive in by or as by blows. b.
intr. (*Unus. slang.*) To knock so as to get into college
after the gate is closed. **Knock off**. a. *trans*. To
strike off by or as by a blow, also *fig.* To k. a person's
head off, to beat him easily. b. To cause to leave
off work. c. *intr.* To leave off. d. *trans*. To stop
give up (work) e. To complete or do hastily *collog.*
f. To strike off from an amount or sum. **Knock**
out. a. *trans*. To resell by auction among themselves
goods bought by confederates at a nominal price. b.
fig. To vanquish, exhaust. To k. out of time (Pug-
listic), to disable an opponent so that he is unable to
respond to the call of 'Time'. c. To make roughly
or hastily *collog.* d. *intr.* (*Unus. slang.*) To get
out of college by knocking at the gate after it has
been shut. **Knock together**. *trans*. To put to-
gether hastily or rudely. **Knock under**. *intr.* Short
for *Knock under board*, to succumb in a drinking
bout; to give in, knuckle under. **Knock up**. a.
trans. To drive upward, by knocking. b. *intr.* To
be driven up so as to strike something. To k. up
against, to come into collision with, *fig.* to come
across. c. To make up or arrange hastily. d. In
Cricket, to make (so many runs) by striking the ball
collog. e. To arouse by knocking at the door. f.
To exhaust, tire out (*esp.* in *pass.*). g. *intr.* To be
come exhausted, to break down. h. *trans*. To put
an end to.

Knock-, the vb.-stem or noun of action in
Comb. **K.-bark** (*Mining*), ore that has been
crushed. Also with *adv.*, as *k.-under*, an act
of knocking under; etc.

Knock-about, **knockabout**, a. (*sb.*)
1876. [The *phr.* *knock about* used *attrib.* and as
sb.] A. *adj.* 1. Characterized by knocking
about, or dealing blows 1885. b. *Theatr. slang*
Of noisy and violent character 1890. 2. Char-

1 by ring irregularly about 1886.
b. Of close bes. Sn table o knock g about 1880.

c. Australia. Applied to a labourer on a station who will turn his hand to anything 1876
1. This k sport (football) 1885. **b.** A k entertainment 1897. **a. b.** Any make, from k suits to dress-clothes 1895.
B sb. 1. A knockabout performer or performance (see A. 1 b) 1887. **a. Australia.** A knockabout man (see A. 2 c) 1889.
Knock-down, 1690. [The phr. *knock down* used attrib. and as sb.]
A. adj. 1. Such as to knock down; fig. overwhelming. **2.** *Knock-down price*, the price below which an article will not be knocked down at an auction 1895.
B sb. 1. Something overpowering, e.g. strong liquor (*slang*) 1098. **2.** A blow that knocks down; also fig. Also, A stand-up or free fight 1809.
Knocker (nɒkər). ME. [f. *KNOCK* v. + *ER* 1.] **1.** One who or that which knocks. **b.** A goblin imagined to dwell in mines, and to indicate the presence of ore by knocking 1747. **2.** An appendage, usually of iron or brass, fastened to a door, and hinged so that it may be made to strike against a metal plate, to attract attention. (The most usual sense) 1593
3. One could hardly find a K. at a Door in a whole Street after a Midnight Expedition of these *Banish Exprius STEEL*. Phr. *Up to the k.*, in first-rate condition, in first style (*slang*). **3.** U.S. colloq. A cap-not a critic 1911.
Knocking (nɒkɪŋ), vbl. sb. ME [-ING 1]
1. The action of *KNOCK* v. **2.** *pl. a. Minding.* Ore that has been broken with a hammer before being crushed. **b.** Small pieces broken off from stone by hammering or chiselling. 1747.
Knock-knee (nɒk'kiː). 1827. [f. *KNOCK* v. + *KNEE* sb.] *pl.* Knees that knock together in walking from inward curvature of the legs. *slang* Knock-kneed condition. Hence *Knock-kneed* a having the legs bent inwards so that the knees knock together in walking; fig. halting 1806
Knock-me-down, colloq. 1756.
A. adj. Such as to knock one down (*lit.* or *fig.*); riotous; overbearing; prostrating 1760
He's so positive, so knock-me-down J. H. Newman.
B. sb. = KNOCK-DOWN B. 1.
Knock-out, 1818. **A. adj.** Characterized by knocking out; *spec.* a. of, or in connexion with, an auction sale, b. of a blow, etc. Such as to knock out of the contest.
a. Combinations, by a set of men who attend real sales, and drive, by various means, respectable purchasers away, purchase at their own price, and afterwards privately sell the goods, under a form of public auction, termed 'Knock out Sales' 1818
B. sb. 1. The practice of knocking out at auctions, etc. a knock-out sale; also, one of the confederates who 'knock out' 1854 **2.** A knock-out blow 1894; hence, a defeat; also *slang*, something that excels or outdoes everything.
Knoll (nɒl), sb. 1 [OE. *cnoll* hill-top, etc., f same root as Du. *knol*, formerly *knolle* clod, ball, turnip, Ger. *knollen*, etc.] **1.** The rounded top of a mountain or hill. *Obs. exc dial.* **2.** A small eminence of more or less rounded form; a hillock, a mound OE.
3. A Knoll fifty placed, for a Cittadell 1628.
Knoll (nɒl), sb. 2 ME. [f. same root as *KNELL*.] An act, or the action, of tolling a bell; the sound of a large bell (*arch.* and *dial.*)
Knoll (nɒl), v. 1440. [Goes with *prec.*] **1.** *trans.* To ring, toll (a bell), = *KNELL* v. 2. Also *fig.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* **2.** *intr.* = *KNELL* v. 3. Now chiefly *dial.* 1822. **b.** *trans.* To ring a knell for 1597 **c.** To ring or toll out. TENNYSON. **3.** *trans.* To summon by the sound of a bell 1600.
1. And so his Knell is knoll'd SHAKS. **2.** Where bells have knoll'd to Church SHAKS. **b.** As a sullen Bell Remembered, knolling a departing Friend SHAKS. Hence *Knoller*.
Knop (nɒp), sb. [ME. *knop*, with Teut. cognates. *Ult. etym. obscure.*] **1.** A small rounded protuberance, a knob; a boss, stud, button, tassel, or the like; in *Arch.* = *KNOB* sb. 1 b. *Obs.* or *arch. exc. spec.* **2.** The bud of a flower (*arch.*) ME.
1. Sex silver spones with knops of oure Ladie 1527. *Comb.* *k.-sedge*, the bur-reed, *Spartagium*
+Knop, v. ME. [f. p. ec.] rare. To arnish or adorn with knops 1539.

Knopped (nɒpt), a. ? Obs. ME. [f. *KNOP* sb. or v. + *-ED*.] Having knops, knobbed, bearing buds; knob-shaped.
Knopweed, Knor, see *KNATWEED*, *KNUR*.
Knosp (nɒsp), rare 1808 [ad. Ger. *knospe* bud, boss, etc.] An ornament in the form of a bud, bunch, or rounded protuberance; a knob, boss. SCOTT. Hence *Knosped* a. furnished with knops.
Knout (nɒt), sb. 1 [OE. *cnotta* :—O Teut. **knutton*—(whence *KNUR* v.)]
1. An intertwining of the parts of one or more ropes, cords, or the like, made for the purpose of fastening them together, or to something else, and drawn tight, a tie in a rope, necktie, etc.; also a tangle accidentally drawn tight. **2.** A tie worn as an ornament or adjunct to a dress; a bow of ribbon, a cockade or epaulette ME. **3.** *Naut.* A piece of knotted string fastened to the log-line, one of a series fixed at such intervals that the number of them that run out while the sand-glass is running indicates the ship's speed in nautical miles per hour; hence, each division so marked on the log-line, as a measure of the rate of motion. Also *attrib.* = 'running (so many) knots' 1533. **b.** Hence, *loosely*, = 'nautical mile' 1748. **4.** A definite quantity of thread, yarn, etc., being so many coils tied by a knot 1398. **5.** Also *Porter's knot*: A kind of double shoulder-pad, with a loop passing round the forehead, used by London market-porters for carrying burdens 1719. **6.** A design or figure formed of crossing lines ME. **7.** A flower-bed laid out in an intricate design; any laid-out garden plot; a *flower-k.* Now chiefly *dial.* 1494. **8.** A central thickened meeting-point of lines, nerves, mountain-chains, etc. 1861. **9.** *Geom.* A unicursal curve in three-dimensional space, which, on being distorted so as to bring it into a plane without passing one part through another, will always have nodes 1877.
1. Monsieure Parrolles that had the whole theoricke of warre in the k of his scarfe SHAKS. *Bowline 1, diamond k, granny's k, loop-k, reef-k, running k, ship-k, surgeon's k,* etc.; see the first element in these. **2.** The Officers to wear: a mourning K. on their left Arm 1708. **3.** A ten-knot breeze 1860. **b.** The ship went ten knots an hour 1748. **8.** The k. of Pasco, a great ganglion, as it were, of the system [of the Andes] HARRIS. **II.** *Fig. applications.* **1.** A tangle or difficulty; a knotty point or problem OE. **b.** The main point in a problem; the complication in the plot of a story or drama, etc. ME. **a.** A bond of union; a tie, link ME. **b. spec.** The marriage tie ME. **7a.** A bond; a binding condition; a spell that binds -1813
1. *Gordian k.* see *GORDIAN*. The death of John cut the k. FRASMAN. **2.** Send for the Countess. He have his k. knit up to morrow morning *Rom. & Jul.* iv. ii. 24. **3.** This was the first K. upon their Liberties HORRES.
III. transf. **1.** A hard lump in an animal body, a swelling or protuberance, a knob in a bone; a tumour, ganglion, wart, pimple, or the like ME. **2.** A thickened part in the tissue of a plant; an excrescence on a stem, branch, or root, a node on a stem; the hard mass formed in a trunk at the insertion of a branch, causing a rounded cross-grained piece in a board. Also, a bud. Also (*pl.*) a disease of plum and cherry trees. ME. **3.** A knob or embossed ornamentation in carved or hammered work, a stud; a boss ME. **4.** A hill of moderate height; esp. a rocky summit. Freq. in proper names in the north-west of England. ME. **5.** A mass formed by the aggregation and cohesion of particles; a lump, clot, concretion 1625. **6.** A small group, cluster, band, or company of persons or things ME.
1. Let grow thy Snewes till their knots be strong SHAKS. The Queen, who sat With lips severely placid, felt the k. Climb in her throat TENNYSON. **2.** Blunt wedges true hard knots SHAKS. **6.** All do conclude Mr. Coventry, and Pett, and me, to be of a k. PERKS.
Comb. *k.-hole*, (a) a hole in a board, etc., caused by the falling out of a k; (b) the hollow formed in the trunk of a tree by the decay of a branch, -*stitch*, a stitch by which ornamental knots are made; -*wood*, wood that is full of knots; *esp.* pine
Knout (nɒt) sb. 2 1522 [Obscure] *amden* s. confection see *quot.*] has no basis

A bird of the Scaup family (*Tringa Canutus*) also called Red-breasted Sandpiper, it breeds within the Arctic Circle, but is common on the British coasts in late summer and autumn.
Knotts, 1. Canutus arvensis vt. *opimus*, e. *Dania enim aduolue* crediturur CAMDEN.
Knout (nɒt), v. 1509. [f. *KNOT* sb. 1] **1.** *trans.* To tie in a knot, to make knots in, to do up or secure with a knot 1547; *intr.* to form a knot or knots 1611. **2.** *intr.* To make or knit knots for fringes 1701; *trans.* to make or form (images) thus 1750. **3.** *trans.* To form protuberances, bosses, or knobs on or in to make knotty, to knit (the brows) 1569. **4.** *intr.* Of plants: To form knots or nodes to bud, to form a close head; to 'set' -1600 **4.** *trans.* To combine humily or intricately; to entangle, complicate 1611 **7b. vbl.** To unite or gather together in a knot; to congregate to concrete, to become knotted. **5.** *trans.* To cover the knots in (wood) before painting 1823
b. To remove knots from (cloth, etc.) 1875
1. I wore the rope. Twisted as tight as I could I the noose TENNYSON. **3.** The Gout had knotted all his joints 1697. **4.** b. A Cesterne, 101; foule 1; 41es To k. and gender in *Ob.* iv. ii. 02. Hence *Knout* *vbl. sb.* in all senses.
Knottberry. Also *knoutberry.* 1633 [? f. *KNOT* sb. 1 + *BERRY*.] Local name of the Cloudberry, *Rubus Chamomilla* L.
Knott-grass, 1538 [f. *KNOT* sb. 1 + *GRASS*; from the knotted stem.] **1.** The plant *Polygonum aviculare*, a common weed in waste ground, with intricately-branched creeping stems, and small pink flowers, an infusion of it was formerly supposed to stunt the growth Also *P. maritimum*, *P. virginianum*, etc. **2.** Applied to other plants with knotty stems, etc. as Marsh Bent, Mare's-tail, etc. 1578.
1. You dwarfie You minime, of hunding knot-grasse made SHAKS.
Knottless (nɒtles), a. ME. [-LESS] With out a knot, free from knots, unknotted.
Yell slip fine as like a k. thread BURNS.
Knotted (nɒtɪd), a. OE. [f. *KNOT* sb. 1 and v. + *-ED*.] **1.** Having knots, tied in a knot, fastened with a knot. **b.** *fig.* Entangled intricate 1648. **2.** Formed or decorated with knots or bosses. **b.** Of a garden, laid out in knots. 1588. **3.** Characterized by knobs, protuberances, excrescences, or concretions gnarled, as a trunk; having swollen joints, as a stem; knitted (as the brows) 1440. **b.** Forming a close head of blossoms (*dial.*) 1744
1. K. scourges Cowper. **b.** They're catch'd in k. law like nets BUTLER *Hud.* ii. 11. **2.** The West corner of thy curious k. garden SHAKS. **3.** The knees of k. Oaks, *Tr. & Cr.* i. in 50. K. joints 1701, branches 1776.
Knotty (nɒti), a. ME. [f. *KNOT* sb. 1 + *-Y* 1.] **1.** Having or full of knots. **2.** *fig.* Full of intellectual complications; hard to explain puzzling ME. **3.** Hard and rough in character 1568
1. She bare a skourge, with many a knottie string GOSCIENCO. Like knots in a k. hand 1534. **2.** Augd. Subull and knottie Inquisitions BACON. **3.** To soften and dispell rooted and k. sorrowes MILT. *Comb.* *k.-pated* a. blockheaded. Hence *Knottily* *adv.* *Knottiness*.
Knottweed (nɒtwiːd), 1578 [f. *KNOT* sb. 1 + *WEED* sb.] **1a.** *Knawel.* **b.** Name for species of *Centaurea* (Knapweed, etc.) from the knobby heads 1827. **c.** Name for species of *Polygonum* 1884.
Knottwork (nɒtwɜːk), 1851. **1.** Ornamental work consisting of, or representing, cords intertwined and knotted together. **2.** A kind of fancy needlework 1882
Knottwort (nɒtwɜːt) 1845. [See *WORD*] **a.** Knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*) **b.** *pl.* Lindley's name for the N.O. *Illecebracea*.
Knout (naut, nɒt), sb. 1661 (knute). [f. Fr. spelling of Russ. *knut*] A kind of scourge, often fatal in its effects, formerly used in Russia for flogging criminals. Hence *Knout* v. to flog with the k.
Know (nəʊ), sb. 1592. [f. *KNOW* v.] The fact of knowing; knowledge. *In the k.* (colloq.), in possession of inside information
Know (nəʊ), v. Pa. t. knew (niʊ). Pa. pp. known 2000. *Com.* *Teut.* and *Com.* Aryan *kb* now retained in Eng. alone of be

ac (man). *a* (pass). *ou* (loud). *v* (cut) *g* (F chaf) *a* (ever). *a* (I eye) *a* (Fr can de vie) *st* *i* (Psy he) *q* (what) *p* (got)

Teut. langs : OE. (*gēandōm*) = L. **gno-*, whence (*gnoscere*, Gr. **γινω-*, whence *γινώσκω*; Skr *ji-* know. Generally held to be from the same root (*gen-, gon-, gu-*) as CAN *v.* and KEN. In Sc. KEN has supplanted *knowe*.
I. *trans.* To recognize; to identify; to distinguish. †2. *trans.* To acknowledge the claims or authority of -1560.

1. Whether that in the life everlasting, we shal k one an other DAUS. Well teach him to know Turdes from laves *Merry W.* iii. iii. 44. 2. I k the tor my lord 1450.

II. 1. To be acquainted with (a thing, place, person); to be familiar with (= F. *connaître*, Ger. *kennen*) ME. 2. To have personal experience of (something) as affecting oneself. Also *fig.* Usu with negatives. ME. 2. To be personally acquainted or on familiar terms with (a person) ME. †b. *intr.* Of two persons: To be (mutually) acquainted (= F. *se connaître*) SHAKS. 3. *trans.* To have carnal acquaintance with. (A Hebraism) arch ME.

1. He knew the Tawemes wel in al the town CHAUCER. *refl.* K. thy selfe ELYOT. b. He has never known trouble 1877. 2. They are neighbours of ours, but we do not k. them (*mod.*) b. *Ant. & Cl.* ii vi 86.

III. 1. To be aware or apprised of (= F. *savoir*, Ger. *wissen*), †to become cognizant of, ascertain ME. 2. To be conversant with; *asp.* to be versed or skilled in; †to learn ME. 3. To apprehend or comprehend as fact or truth. Formerly, *occas.*, †to get to understand ME. b. *absol.* or *intr.* To have understanding or knowledge ME. 4. To be cognizant of (a fact); to apprehend (with the mind), to understand ME. b. *absol.* Often parenthetically, esp. in colloq. use, in *you k. w. k., do you k. ME.*

1. Pray let me k your mind in this Poem. I do not k his age exactly 1776. 2. Of course you k your ABC L. CARROLL. Phr. To k better (*than* to do something). To k. by heart 3. He did not k his own mind MACAULAY. b. Large brow'd Verulam, The first of those who k. TENNYSON. 4. The Hollander knows it right well, that there are none like English for Courage at Sea STURMY. When he knew himself insolvent 1877. He who does not k. what is true will not k. what is good JOWETT. b. Do you k. I saw the prettiest hat you can imagine JANE AUSTEN. Phr. Not if I know it, i.e. I will take care not to do the thing referred to.

IV. 1. To k how (formerly also to k); to understand the way, or be able (to do something) 1548 b. *ellipt.* in colloq. phr. *All one knows*, all one can; also *adv.*, to the utmost of one's ability 1872. †2. To make known -1450. 3. In biblical language. To take notice of, care for, to look after, protect; to approve ME. 4. Used (chiefly in sense III. 1) in colloq. and slang phrases expressing sagacity, cunning, or 'knowledge of the world', as *to k. wot it's what*, *to k. a thing or two*, *to k. the time of day*, etc. 1500.

1. I k how to curse SHAKS. b. It cost him all he knew to restrain his anger 1883. 3. Thou hast knowme my soule in aduersite COVENANT *Ps.* xxi. 7. 4. The foreigner who does not k. the ropes—that is to say, who is crassly ignorant SALL.

Comb. (with prep.). Know of —. a. To be cognizant of (something as existing, an event as having occurred). b. *Colloq. phrase.* Not that I k. of, not so far as I k. †Not that you k. of, an expression of defiance 1742. Hence Know'er, one who knows.

Knowable (*nəʊəbəl*), *a.* (*sb.*) 1449. 1. That may be known; capable of being apprehended, understood, ascertained, or recognized 2. *sb.* A knowable thing; usu. in *pl.* 1661.

1. The k. Relations of unknown things HARTLEY. The body was too much disguised to be k. 1806. Hence Knowability, Knowableness.

Know-all 1895. [*f.* KNOW *v.*] One who knows or professes to know everything.

Knowe, **know** (*naʊ*), 1513. Sc. and North. Eng. *f.* KNOLL *sb.* 1.

Knowing (*nəʊɪŋ*), *vb.* *sb.* ME [*f.* KNOW *v.* + *-ING*]. The action or fact denoted by KNOW *v.* †1. Recognition ME. only †2. Personal acquaintance. ME. only 3. The action of getting to understand, or fact of understanding; knowledge ME. 4. The fact of being aware of something, cognizance, intuition ME. †b. An experience. *Adach.* II. iv. 4.

3. K. is the acquiring and retaining knowledge and not forgetting JOWETT. 4. There is no k. how young women will act 1794.

Knowing *no* *g* *pp.* *a.* ME. [*f.* KNOW

v. + *-ING*]. 1. That knows (see KNOW *v.*). 2. Shrewd, cunning, acute, wide-awake. (Often implying the air of possessing information which one does not impart) 1503. 3. Showing knowledge of 'what is what' in fashion, dress, etc.; stylish smart *colloq.* Obs. or merged in 2. 1796.

1. Our ordinary k. faculties M. AR. 1020. A man who is k. about horses JOWETT. 2. 'I believe you', replied George, with a k. jerk of his head 1852. Hence **Knowing-ly** *adv.*, *ness*.

Knowledge (*nəʊlɪdʒ*), *sb.* [ME. (*n* dial) *knawlage*, in Wyche *knowleche*, *f.* stem of KNOW *v.* + *-leche* (unexplained; see N.E.D.). Pronounced (*nəʊlɪdʒ*) by some, after *know*.]

1. Acknowledgement, confession; recognition of the position or claims (of any one) -1548. †2. Recognition -1611. †3. Legal cognizance. Chiefly Sc. -1732. †4. *gen.* Cognizance, notice; in phr. *to take k. of* -1623. 4. Wherefore have we afflicted our soule, and thou takest no k.? Isa. lvi. 3.

II. 1. The fact of knowing a thing, state, etc., or person; acquaintance; familiarity ME. †a. Personal acquaintance, friendship, intimacy b. One's acquaintances. -1600. 3. Sexual intimacy. Now only in *carnal k.* (*arch.* and *legal*) ME. 4. Acquaintance with 2 fact; state of being aware or informed; consciousness (of anything) ME. b. *absol.* Acquaintance with facts, range of information, ken 1542. 5. Intellectual acquaintance with, or perception of, fact or truth; the fact, state, or condition of understanding. †Formerly, also, intelligence, intellect ME. b. with *pl.* A mental apprehension; a cognition (*rare*) 1563. 6. Theoretical or practical understanding of an art, science, language, etc. ME. 7. The fact or condition of being instructed; information acquired by study; learning 1477. †8. Information; intelligence; intuition -1722. 9. The sum of what is known 1534. 10. (with *pl.*) A branch of learning; a science; an art. (Rarely in sing.) 1581. †11. A sign, mark, or token -1555.

1. His k. of human nature 1771. Phr. †To grow out of k. to cease to be known. 4. The k. that a person is poor (*mod.*) b. Phr. To one's k., so far as one is aware; also, as one is aware (in latter sense, also, of one's k.). To come to one's k. 5. K. implies firm belief, of what is true, on sufficient grounds. WHATELY. K. of nature JEVONS. 6. Practical K. of Navigation at Sea STURMY. 7. Hee that increaseth k. increaseth sorrow Eccles. i. 18. 9. Abundance of emptie and unprofitable k. 1622. *Comb.* k.-box, joc. name for the head.

†**Know-ledge**, *v.* [Early ME. *cnawlechen*, in 14th c. *knowleche* (*n*, prob. *f.* *cnaw sb.*, and ult. *f.* *cnawan*, known to KNOW + *-lechen* (unexplained). The ending *-leche* became later *-lege*, whence *-ledge*. (Cf. *Grinnidge* = *Greenwich*.)] 1. *trans.* = ACKNOWLEDGE *v.* 1 -1582. b. *absol.* or *intr.* To make acknowledgment -1526. †c. *intr.* with *to* (in biblical versions): To give thanks to, to praise -1535. 2. *trans.* = ACKNOWLEDGE *v.* 2. -1643. 3. = ACKNOWLEDGE *v.* 3. -1797. 4. *trans.* To recognize and identify (a disease), to diagnose -1618.

a. They k. thee to be the Father of an infinite majesty 1555. Hence **Knowledgement**, formal acknowledgment; knowledge, cognizance (*arch.*) †**Knowledging** *vb.* *sb.* the action of the *vb.*; also, = KNOWLEDGE *sb.*

Knowledgeable (*nəʊlɪdʒəbəl*), *a.* 1607. [*f.* KNOWLEDGE *sb.* and *v.* + *-ABLE*]. †1. [*f.* the *vb.*] Capable of being perceived or recognized -1619. 2. [*f.* the *sb.*] Possessing or showing knowledge or mental capacity. *colloq.* (*orig. dial.*) 1831. Hence **Knowledgeableness**. **Know ledgeably** *adv.*

Known (*nəʊn*), *pp.* *a.* ME. [*pa.* *ppl.* of KNOW *v.*] 1. Become an object of knowledge; learned, familiar; often, familiar to all. 2. Possessed of knowledge; learned *in*; informed or aware of -1655.

1. Men of k. courage 1647. A k. Non-juror 1704. 1825. [KNOW *v.*] *sb.* 1. a. An ignoramus. b. An agnostic. 2. A member of a political party in U.S.A., called also the American party (1833-6). *adj.* Ignorant, agnostic. Hence **Know-nothingism**, the profession of agnosticism 1866.

Knub (*nʊb*) Now *dial.* o *ahn.* 5 o

[Early mod.E. = LG *knubbe*, etc.; see KNOS.] 1. = KNOS *sb.* 1. 2. The innermost wrapping of the chrysalis in a silk cocoon, usu. NUB 1812.

Knuckle (*nɒˈkl̩*), *sb.* [ME. *knokel*: app dim of a word for 'bone' which appears as MLG *knake*, MHG *knuche* (G *Knochen*).] †1. The end of a bone at a joint -1658. 2. *spec.* The bone at a finger-joint, esp. applied to those at the roots of the fingers 1440. 3. The projection of the carpal or tarsal joint of a quadruped; hence, a 'joint' of meat, esp. ven or ham, consisting of the knuckle-joint with the parts above and below it 1625. 4. Something shaped or protruding like a knuckle of a bone. *spec.* †a. A thickened joint of a plant, a node b. *Anat.* A projecting bend of the intestine c. *Mech.* The projecting tubular part of a hinge through which the pinle runs. d. *Shepherd ing.* An acute angle in certain timbers 1601. 5. = KNUCKLE-DUSTER 1861.

2. Phr. *Near the knuckle* (*colloq.*) all but indecent *Comb.* k.-bow, -guard, a guard on a sword-hilt to cover the knuckles, -end, the small end of a leg of mutton or pork.

Knuckle (*nɒˈkl̩*), *v.* 1740. [*f.* prec.] 1. *intr.* To place one's knuckles on the ground in playing at marbles. Usu. *k. down*. 2. *intr.* (*fig.*) To give in. Usu. *k. down* or *k. under*, 1740. 3. *trans.* To tap, strike, press, or rub with the knuckles 1793.

2. He had to k. and comply in all points CARLEVE. Hence **Knuckle-down** as *sb.* a. a game at marbles; b. submission; as *adv.* = submissively.

Knuckle-bone 1440. 1. Any bone forming a knuckle 1577. 2. In an animal: a. A limb-bone with a ball-like knob at the joint-end or the rounded end of such a bone; also = KNUCKLE *sb.* 3. 1440. b. One of the metacarpal or metatarsal bones of a sheep or the like hence (usu. *pl.*) a game played with these; also called *knuckle-bones* or *dibs* 1759.

Knuckled (*nɒˈkl̩d*), *a.* ME. [*f.* KNUCKLE *sb.* + *-ED*]. †1. Knobbed, rugged; thick jointed, as the stem of a plant -1626. 2. Having (prominent) knuckles; protuberant like a knuckle 1842.

Knuckle-duster 1858. [*f.* KNUCKLE *sb.* + DUSTER. (*orig.* criminals' slang, U.S.)] A metal instrument to protect the knuckles from injury in striking, and to add force to a blow.

Knuckle-joint 1863. 1. *1st.* Each joint of the knuckles (of the hands), or the joint of the leg of an animal called a knuckle. 2. *Mech.* A joint in which a projection in one part is inserted into a corresponding recess in the other (like knuckles clasped together); also extended to universal joints, etc. 1863.

Knuffe, **Knulling**, see GNOFF, NULLING

Knur, **knurr** (*nɒr*). [ME. *knorre*, *knurri*, etym. unkn.] †1. A hard excrescence or concretion in the flesh -1621. 2. A knot or hardened excrescence on the trunk of a tree, a kernel in stone, any swollen formation 1545. 3. A wooden ball used in the north country game of *Knur and spell*, resembling trap-ball. Also, a similar ball used in hockey, etc. 1852.

Knurl, **nurl** (*nɜːl*), *sb.* 1608. [*dim* of KNUR.] 1. A knot, knob, boss, nodule, etc. a small bead or ridge on a metal surface. 2. A thick-set stumpy person (*dial.*) 1674. Hence **Knurl**, **nurl** *v.* to make knurls, beadings, or ridges (on an edge or surface); to mill, to create. **Knurled**, **nurled** *a.* having knurls so wrought, crenated, milled 1611. **Knurlly** *a.* having knurls, knurl-like, dwarfish 1602.

†**Knurry**, *a.* 1513. [*f.* KNUR + *-Y*] 1. Full of knurs, knotty, gnarled -1664. 2. *fig.* Knotty, perplexing -1652.

Knut, *joc.* *sp.* and *pron.* of NUT (= dandy).

Koala, var. of KOOLAH.

|| **Kob** (*kɒb*). 1774 [*native* Senegalese] An African water-antelope of the genus *Kobus* So || **Ko**ba.

|| **Kobold** (*kɒˈbɒld*) 1830. [*G.* *kobold*, *ko-bolt*; etym. unkn.] In German folklore: a familiar spirit, haunting houses and occas helping the inmates; a brownie. b. An under ground spirit haunting mines, etc.; a gnome

Kobold, *obs.* *f.* CORALT

Kodak (kōdāk), *sb.* 1888. [A trade-mark name invented by Mr G. Eastman.] A kind of portable photographic camera with a continuous roll of sensitized film upon which successive negatives are made; also erroneously applied to any hand camera. *b. transf.* A photograph taken with a kodak 1885. Hence *Ko daks v. intr.* to photograph with a kodak; *fig.* to catch or describe quickly or vividly.

Koel (kōl), *sb.* 1826. [Hindi *kōl*, f. Skr. *kōkila*.] A cuckoo of the genus *Eudynamis*, esp. *E. honorata* of India, and *E. fletcheri* of New Guinea and Australia.

Koff (kōf), *vars.* 1794. [Du. *kof*.] *Naut.* A clumsy two-masted sailing-vessel, used by the Dutch, Danes, etc.

Koftigari (kōftigari). *E. Indian.* 1874. [Urdū (Pers.) *kūft*, *kōftigari* 'beaten-work'.] A kind of Indian damascene-work, in which a pattern traced on steel is inlaid with gold. Also abbrev. *Koft*, *attrib.* in *k.-work* 1880.

Koh-i-noor (kō-hi-nūr), 1849. [Pers. *kōh-i-nūr* mountain (āh) of light (nūr)] A famous Indian diamond, which became one of the British Crown jewels on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849; hence *fig.* anything superb of its kind.

Kohl (kōl), *sb.* 1799. [Arab.; see ALCOHOL.] A powder (usu. of antimony) used in the East to darken the eyelids.

Kohl ², abbrev. of next.

Kohlrabi, **kohl-rabi** (kōl-rā-bi). Also erron. *khol*. 1807. [Ger. *kohlrabi*, 16th c. ad. It. *cavolo* ('or *cavoli*) *rape*, pl. of *cavolo rapa* (F. *cour-rave*) 'cole-rape'; cf. COLE.] A cabbage with a turnip-shaped stem; the turnip-cabbage.

Kokoon (kōkōn), **kokong** (kōkōŋ). 1806. [Sechuana *kyōkō* or *khokong*.] A large antelope (*Antelope taurina*) of S. Africa.

Kon, **kon** (n), *obs.* ff. CAN *v.*, CON *v.*

Konilite. 1821. [f. Gr. *konis* dust + LITE.] *Min.* A powdered form of silica found in the crevices of trap.

Koodoo, **kudu** (kū-dū) 1777. [Xosa-Kaffir *igudu*.] A large African antelope (*Stelephas kudu*), having a brown coat marked with white stripes; the male has long spirally-twisted horns.

Koolah (kū-lā), **koala**. *Australia.* 1808. [Native name. (The form *koala* is perhaps a misreading.)] An arboreal marsupial mammal of Australia (*Phascogale cinereus*), of an ashen-grey colour, somewhat like a sloth in form. Also called the *Australian* or *Native Bear*.

Kopeck (k., -pek, -pek, var. of COPECK.

Kopje (kōpi), 1881. [Du. *kopje*, dim. of *kop* head, COP *sb.* 2.] In S. Africa: A small hill.

Koran (kōrān, kō-rōn). 1625. [A. Arab. *qurān*, *qurān* recitation; cf. ALCORAN.] The sacred book of the Mohammedans, consisting of oral revelations by Mohammed collected in writing after his death; it is in Arabic. Hence *Koranic*.

Koran ² (kōrān). 1775. [ad. S. Afr. Du. *kor* or *korhaan*, f. *kor*, *knor*, the bird's cry + *haan* cock.] A S. Afr. bustard, of the genus *Eupodotis*, esp. *E. afr.*

Kosher (kōsh), *a. (sb.)* Also *cosher*, etc. 1851. [Heb. *kāshér* fit, proper.] 1. Applied to food prepared according to the Jewish law. Hence of shops, houses, etc., where this is sold or used. 2. *sb.* (*ellipt.*) Kosher food; also, a kosher shop 1886.

Kotal (kō-tāl). *E. Ind.* 1880. [Pushṭō *kōtal* mountain pass.] The pass over a mountain; a col; the ridge or summit of a pass.

Kotow (kō-tō), *sb.* Also *kow-tow*, -too, etc. 1804. [Chinese *k'ō-t'ou*, f. *k'ō* knock + *t'ou* the head.] The Chinese custom of touching the ground with the forehead, as an expression of respect, submission, or worship. *b. fig.* An act of obsequious respect 1834. Hence *Kotow*, *v. intr.* to perform the k; *fig.* to act in an obsequious manner.

Kotwal (kō-twāl). *E. Ind.* 1582. [Hindi *kōtwa* porte or keeper of a castle or fort, *a*] A chief officer or police *a* d y

or town in India; a native town magistrate. Hence [Kotwal, police station.

Koulán, **kulan** (kū-lān). 1793. [Tartar.] A species of equine quadruped (*Equus onager*) closely allied to the Dziggetai (with which it is united by some); the wild ass of Mesopotamia, Persia, and the banks of the Indus.

Koumiss (kū-mis). 1607. Cf. COSMOS ². [- F. *koumiss*, Ger. *kumiss*, a. Tartar *kumis*.] A fermented liquor prepared from mare's milk, used as a beverage by the Tartars, also, a spirituous liquor distilled from this. Imitations are also prepared from ass's milk and cow's milk.

Kourbash, **koorbash** (kūr-bāsh), *sb.* Also *courbash*, etc. 1814. [a. Arab. *qurāsh*, ad. Turk. *qurāsh* whip.] A whip made of hippopotamus or other hide; an instrument of punishment in Turkey, Egypt, and the Soudan. Hence *Kourbash v. trans.* to flog with the k.

Koussou (kū-sō). 1851. [Abyssinian.] The dried flowers of an Abyssinian plant, *Hugenia* (*Brayera*) *abyssinica*, used as an anthelmintic.

Kow-tow: see KOTOW.

Kraal (krāl), *sb.* 1731. [a. Colonial Du. *krāal*, a. Pg. *curral*, *corral*, see CORRAL.] 1. A village of S. or Central African natives, consisting of a collection of huts surrounded by a fence or stockade. Also *transf.* the community of such a village. *b. loosely*, A hovel 1832. 2. An enclosure for cattle or sheep; a stockade, pen, fold 1796. Hence *Kraal v. trans.* to enclose in a k.

Krait (krāt). *E. Ind.* 1874. [Hindi *kārait*.] A venomous snake of the genus *Bungarus*, esp. *B. caeruleus*, common in Bengal.

Kraken (krā-kēn, krā-kēn). 1755. [Norw.] A mythical sea-monster of enormous size, said to have been seen at times off the coast of Norway.

Far, far beneath in the abyssal sea, The K. sliepteth THOMPSON.

Krameria (krāmē-riā). 1855. [Mod.L.; f. J. G. H. *Kramer*, an Austrian botanist.] *a. Bot.* An anomalous genus of *Polygalaceae*, comprising branched spreading undershrubs, natives of America, having astringent properties. *b. Med.* The root of *K. triandra* (rhatany-root), or a drug made from this.

Krang, var. of KRENG.

Krantz, **kranz** (krānts). *S. Africa.* 1834. [a. S. Afr. Du., = Du. *krans* coronet, chaplet; cf. Ger. *kranz*.] A wall of rock encircling a mountain or summit; hence, any precipitous or overhanging wall of rocks.

Kreatic, **Kreatine**, etc., var. of CREATIC, CREATINE, etc.

Kreil, **krele**, *obs.* ff. CREEL.

Kremlin (krēm-lin). 1662. [a. F., f. Russ. *kreml* citadel, of Tartar origin.] The citadel or fortified enclosure within a Russian town or city; esp. that of Moscow, which contains the imperial palace.

Kreng (kren). Also **krang**, **CRANG** 1820. [a. Du. *krang* carion, carcass; etym. unkn.] The carcass of a whale from which the blubber has been removed. Hence *Krenging-hook*, an instrument for stripping the blubber from a dead whale, so *Krenger*.

Kreosote. see CREOSOTE.

Kreutzer (krōi-tsēr). Also *creutzer*, *kreuter*, etc. 1547. [Ger. *kreutzer*, f. *kreuz* cross; from the cross orig. stamped upon it.] A small copper (orig. silver) coin formerly current in Germany and Austria.

Kriegspiel (krīg-spīl, [krīgspīl]). 1878. [Ger., = war-game.] A game in which blocks representing troops, guns, etc., are moved about on maps.

Kris, var. of CREESE, Malay dagger.

Krishnaism (krī-shā-iz'm). 1885. [f. *Krishna*, a great deity of later Hinduism, worshipped as an incarnation of Vishnu.] The worship of or belief in Krishna. So *Krishnaist*, *Krishnaite*, a worshipper of Krishna.

Kritarchy (krī-tarki) [f. Gr. *kritēs* judge + *-archia* rule, after *monarchy*, etc.] The rule of the judges in Israel. SOUTHEY

krakydolite, var. CROC DOLITE

Krone (krō-nē). 1875. [Ger. *krone* (pl. *kränen*), Da. *kroner* (pl. *kroner*), Sw. *krona* (pl. *kronor*) crown; cf. CROWN *sb.*] 1. A silver coin of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, worth rs. 12d. 2. The German to mark gold piece 1898. 3. An Austrian silver coin, = 10d. 1898.

Kroo, **Krou**, **Kru** (krō). 1835 [W. Afr.] *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to a negro race so named on the coast of Liberia, skilful as seamen. Hence *Kru-man*, one of this race.

Krummhorn (krū-mhōrn). 1694. [Ger., f. *krumm* crooked + *horn* HORN.] *Mus.* a. An obsolete wind-instrument of a curved form. *b.* An organ reed-stop of 8 ft. pitch, resembling the clarinet in tone; called also corruptly CREMONA ².

Kryo- (krō), var. sp. of *cryo-*, comb. f. Gr. *κρύος* frost.

Krypto-, var. of CRYPTO-.

Krypton (krīptōn) 1898. [f. Gr. *κρυπτός* adj. neut., concealed.] *Chem.* A rare inert gas discovered by Ramsay.

Ksar, *obs.* f. CZAR.

Kshatriya, **Kshatri** (kshā-trī-yā, -trī). *F. Ind.* 1782. [Skr. *kshatriya*, f. *kshatra* rule.] A member of the military caste, the second of the four great castes or classes among the Hindus.

Kudos (kū-dōs). 1793 (CORBRIDGE) [1. Gr. *kūdos*] Glory, fame, renown (*Unu. string and colloq.*). Hence *Kudize v.*, *Kudōs v.* (*nonce-words*), to praise, glorify.

Kufic, var. CUFIC.

Kukang (kū-kāŋ). 1861. [Malay.] The slow-paced lemur or loris.

Ku-Klux (-Klan) (kū-k'lōks, k'lēm). 1871 [A fantastic name.] A secret society, which arose in the Southern U.S. after the civil war of 1861-5, having as its main object the suppression of the negro population, and pursuing a policy of outrage and murder.

Kukri (ku-kri). 1811. [Hindi *kukri*.] A curved knife, broadening towards the point, used by the Gorkhas of India.

Kulan, var. of KOULAN.

Kultur (kultūr) [Ger., = culture.] Applied derivatively to German civilization, esp. as exemplified by their method of warfare.

Kumis, -iss, -ys, var. of KUMISS

Kummel (kū-mēl). 1882. [Ger. Cf. CUMIN.] A liqueur, flavoured with cummin, made in North Germany.

Kunkur (kūŋ-kū). *E. Ind.* Also *concher*, *kankar*, etc. 1793. [Hindi *kunkur*.] A coarse kind of limestone found in India in large tabular strata, or interspersed throughout the surface soil, in nodules of various sizes, used for lime, and also in road-making.

Kupfernickel (ku-pfōr-nī-k'l). 1796. [Ger. f. *kupfer* copper + *nickel* NICKEL.] *Min.* NICCOLITE.

Kuphar (ku-fār) 1800. [ad. Arab. *quffāh*.] A circular coracle of wicker-work covered with skins, used on the Euphrates.

Kurgan (kūr-gan) 1889 [Russ., of 1st ar. orig.] A prehistoric sepulchral tumulus or barrow in Russia and Tartary.

Kursaal (kūr-sāl). 1849. [Ger., f. *kur*, *cur*, CURE *sb.* 1 + *saal* hall, room.] A public building at a German health resort, provided for the use of visitors.

Kusimanse. 1861. [Native name.] A small burrowing carnivorous animal, *Crossarchus obscurus*, of W. Africa.

Kuskus, var. of KHUS-KHUS (= CUSCUS ²)

Kutch, **Kutchā**, var. of CUTCH ², CUTCHA

Kuttar (kūtār). *E. Ind.* 1696 [Hindi *kuttār* —Skr. *kuttāra*.] A short Indian dagger, having a handle of two parallel bars, joined by a cross-piece.

Kvass (kvas). 1553 [Russ. *kvas*.] A fermented beverage in use in Russia; rye beer.

Ky, pl. of Cow (now *Sc.* and *n. dial.*).

Kyabuka, **kiabooca** (kō-lōbū kā). 1831 [Malay *kayu-buku* knot-wood.] A Malaysian tree (*P. perumia* ind. u.) furnish ng a mental wood also called *Amboryna* d.

Kyang (kyæŋ *monosyll.*). Also **kiang**. 1882. [Tibetan.] A Tibetan species of wild horse or ass (*Equus kiang*).

Kyanite, var. **CYANITE**, now more usual.

Kyanize (kai'âniz), *v.* 1837. [f. J. H. Kyan, inventor of the process + -ize.] *trans.* To treat (wood) with a solution of corrosive sublimate, to prevent decay.

Kyano-, var. f. **CYANO-**; **Kyanophyll** (kai'æn'ofil) [Gr. φύλλον leaf], Kraus's name for a blue-green substance, supposed to be a constituent of chlorophyll.

Kyanol (kai'ængl). 1855. [f. Gr. κύανος CYANO- + -ol.] A synonym of ANILINE.

Kyd, **kydde**, *v.* (*pseudo-arch.*) 1530. [Evolved from ME. *kyd*, *i-kyd*, pa. pples. of KITHE *v.*, misused by Spenser.] *trans.* To know. *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 92, 93.

Kye, pl. of **COW** (now *Sc.* and *n. dial.*).

Kyke, obs. f. **KEEK**.

Kyle (kail) *Sc.* 1549. [a. Gael. *caol* (kōil), 'narrow strait or sound'.] A narrow channel between two islands, or an island and the mainland; a sound, a strait.

Kylie (kaili). *W. Austral.* 1839. [Native name.] A boomerang.

Kylin (kilin). Also **kilin**. 1857. [ad. Chinese *ch'ü-lin* (Wade), f. *ch'ü* male + *lin* female.] A fabulous animal of composite form, figured on Chinese and Japanese pottery.

Kylx: see **CYLIX**.

Kyloe (kai'lō). *Sc.* 1727. [? related to **KYLE**.] One of a small breed of cattle with long horns reared in the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland.

Kymnel (i/e, etc.): see **KIMNEL**.

Kymograph (kai'mograf). 1867. [f. Gr. κύμα, comb. f. κύμα wave + -GRAPH.] An instrument for graphically recording variations of pressure of a fluid, esp. in the vessels of a living animal. Also called *kymographion*. Hence **Kymographic** *a*.

Kymric, **Kyphosis**: see **CYMRIC**, etc.

Kyrie (kai'ri; -i'z, *kurie*). 1519. [Short for *Kyrie eleison*; see next.] 1. = next. 2. *asp.* A musical setting of the *Kyrie eleison* in the Ordinary of the Mass, or of the Responses to the Commandments in the Anglican Communion Service. 3. = next, 2. -1582.

Kyrie eleison, *elēison* (kurie el'isn). ME. [The Gr. words Κύριε ἐλέησον 'Lord, have mercy', occurring in the Gr. text of *Ps.* cxvi, 3, etc. Very variously pronounced in English.] 1. *Ecc.* The words of a short petition used in Eastern and Roman Churches, esp. at the beginning of the Mass; represented in the Anglican service by the words, 'Lord, have mercy upon us'. 2. A musical setting of these words. 3. *trans.* A complaint; a scolding -1630.

Kyrielle (kiri'el). 1887. [a. F.; shortened from *Kyrie eleison*; see prec.] A form of French poetry divided into little equal couplets, and ending with the same word which serves for the refrain.

Kyriologic, var. of **CYRIOLOGIC**.

Kyte (kai't). *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1540. [?]

The belly, stomach, paunch.

Kythe, var. sp. of **KITHE** *v.*

L

L (el), the twelfth letter of the modern and the eleventh of the ancient Roman alphabet, represents historically the Gr. *lambda* and ultimately the Semitic *lamed*.

The sound normally expressed by the letter is the 'point-side' consonant, i.e. a sound produced by the emission of breath at the sides, or one side, of the oral passage when it is partially closed by contact of the point of the tongue with the gums or palate.

1. An object shaped like the letter L. (Also written *ell*). a. An extension of a building at right angles to the main block. b. An elbow-joint of a pipe. 2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *L-shaped* adj.

II. Symbolical uses. 1. Used to denote serial order; applied e.g. to the twelfth, or more usually the eleventh, of a group. 2. Group or sheet of a book, etc. The R

III. Abbrevs. L = Lord, Lordship (pl. LL.); in *Bot.* Linnaeus; Latin; in stage directions, etc. left, Licentiate, as L.D.S. = Licentiate of Dental Surgery; (Chem.) Lithium. L or l [*L. libra*] = pound of money, now often repr. by £; e.g. 100l. or £100; see also L.S.D. 1 = in ship's log-book, lighting; in references, line, as bk. 4, l. 8; in solmization, la. 1.b.w. (*Cricket*), leg before wicket; *L.C.* (*Printing*), lower case. L.C.M. (*Arch.*), least common multiple. L.M. (*Prosody*), long metre. See also LL, LXX.

La (læ), *sb.* ME. [Orig. first syllable of *L. labris*; see **GAMUT**.] The sixth note in Guido d'Arezzo's hecachords, retained in solmization as the sixth note of the octave.

La (lā, la), *int.* 1598. [Cf. Lo (OE. *lū* and early ME. *la*)] An exclamation, formerly used to introduce or accompany a conventional phrase, an address, or an emphatic statement; in recent use, an expression of surprise. Now only *dial.*, *vulgar.* and *arch.* 1b. Repeated as an expression of denision (*Timon* III. i. 22).

Laager (lā'gær), *sb.* Also **lager**. 1850. [S. Afr. Du. = Ger. *lager*, Du. *leger* (see **LEAGUER** *sb.*).] A camp, encampment; esp. one in the open marked out by a circle of wagons. Hence **Laager** *v. trans.* to form (wagons) into a l., to encamp (persons) in a l. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

Lab (læb), *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* ME. Also **labb**. [? Onomatopoeic.] *trans.* and *intr.* To blab -1475. So **Lab** *sb.*, a blab, tell-tale.

Lab. Abbrev. of **LABORATORY** (sense 1).

Labadist (læ'bādist). 1753. [ad. F.]

Ecc. Hist. A follower of Jean de Labadie (1610-74), who seceded from the Roman Church and founded a sect holding Quietist views. So **Labadism**.

Labarum (læ'bārəm). 1658. [L. = Gr. *λάβραρον*; etym. unkn.] The imperial standard of Constantine the Great (306-337 A.D.), being the Roman military standard of the late Empire with Christian symbols added; hence *gen.*, a symbolical banner.

Labba (læ'bā). 1825. [? native name.] A cavy, *Caloenas paca*, native to Guiana.

Labby (læ'bi). 1901. [? At Monte Carlo, a system in which the stakes are so arranged that a win cancels two previous losses.

Labdanum (læ'bādnəm). Also **tlap-** 1502. [med L. f. *L. ladanum*.] = **LADANUM**. Heap cassia, sandal-buds, and stripes Of l. Brown-1502.

Labefaction (læ'bifektən'fən). [ad. L. *labefactionem*.] = next. JOHNSON.

Labefaction (læ'bifektən'fən). 1620. [n. of action corresp. to **LABERY**; see -**FACCION**.] A shaking, weakening, overthrow, downfall.

La-befy, *v.* 1620. [ad. L. *labefacere* (f. root of *labare* to fall, totter + *facere* to make); see -**FY**.] *trans.* To weaken, impair.

Label (lā'bēl), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *label* (also *label*) ribbon, tilet, file (in *Her.*), etym. unkn.] 1. A narrow band of linen, cloth, etc.; the infula of a mitre. 2. A strip of paper or parchment attached to a document by way of supplement; hence, a supplementary note or clause, a codicil. Also *fig.* -1705. 3. *Astron.* and *Surveying*. In an astrolabe, etc., a narrow thin brass rule used chiefly in taking altitudes -1674. 4. *gen.* A slip or strip of anything, e.g. of land, of iron, etc. -1686. 5. *Her.* A mark of cadency distinguishing the eldest son of a family and consisting in a band drawn across the upper part of the shield having (usu. three) dependent points (*label of three points*); cf. **FILE** *sb.* 1. 5. ME. 6. A narrow strip of material attached to a document to carry the seal 1494. 7. A slip of paper, cardboard, metal, etc. for attaching to an object and bearing its name, description, or destination. (The chief current sense) Also *fig.* 1679. 1b. An adhesive postage-stamp, etc. 1840-1900. 8. *Arch.* (also *L-mould*, -*ing*) A moulding over a door, window, etc.; a dripstone 1823.

1. A knut night-cap. With two long labels button'd to his chin Br. HALL. 2. *Cymb.* v. 430. The hamper was directed by a l. on the cording Dr. Fox. b. Sheets of 14 Labels containing 240 Stamps 1840.

Comb. 1. *stop Arch.*, a boss or corbel supporting the end of a l.

Label (lā'bēl) *v.* A'so **flable**. 60 -- *prec.* *trans.* To attach a label to *fig.* to

designate as with a label, to set down in a category (as so-and-so).

fig. It would be most unjust to l. Byron as a rhetorician only M. ARNOLD. Hence *La'beller*

Labellum (lā'bēl'm). 1826. [L., dim. of *labrum* lip.] 1. *Bot.* The lower division or lip of an orchidaceous corolla 1830. 2. *Entom.* One of a pair of tumid lobes terminating the proboscis of certain insects. Hence *Labellid* *a.* *Bot.* lip-shaped.

Labial (lā'bīāl). 1594 [ad. med.L. *labialis*, f. *labium* lip.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the lips 1650 b. *Anat.*, *Zool.*, etc. Pertaining to a lip, lip like part, or **LABIUM**, like or serving as a lip 1656

2. *Phonetics*. Of a vocal sound: Formed by complete or partial closure of the lips, as p b m, f, v, w, and the 'rounded' vowels 1594

1. The l muscles that swelled with Vehement evolution of yesterday Marseillais Clough *L. pipe*, an organ-pipe furnished with lips, a flute-pipe.

B. *sb.* 1. A labial sound 1668 2. A labial part or organ, e.g. one of the labial palpi of insects, etc. 1885

Hence **Labialize**, tendency to labialize sounds. **Labialize** *v.* to render (a sound) labial in character; to round (a vowel); hence **Labialization**.

Labiate (lā'bī'at). 1706. [ad. mod.L. *labiatus*, f. **LABIUM**; see -**ATE**.] 2.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Bot.* a. Lipped; having the corolla or calyx divided into two parts which suggest lips; bilabiate. b. Belonging to the NO

Labiate, consisting of plants usually having bilabiate flowers, opposite leaves, and square stalks, e.g. the mint, ground-ivy, etc. 2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Resembling a lip or labium (Dicts.). So **Labiated** *a.* 1707

B. *sb.* *Bot.* A labiate plant 1845.

Labelliflorous (lā'bī'el'flōrəs), *a.* 1855 [f. mod.L. *labiatus* + *-florus* + -OUS.] *Bot.* Having labiate flowers

Labidometer (læbīd'mi'tər). 1853. [f. Gr. λαβίδο-, λαβ'is forceps + μέτρον -**METER**]

Surg. A pair of obstetric forceps with a scale attached for measuring the foetal head.

Labile (lā'bīl, læ'bīl), *a.* 1447. [ad. L. *labilis*, f. *labi*; see -**ILE**.] 1. Liable or prone to lapse. 2. Slippery (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1654 3. Prone to undergo displacement or change; unstable. Now only in *Physics* and *Chemistry* 1603.

4. *Electric.* Said of the application of a current by moving an electrode over an affected region 1888.

3. A l state of equilibrium Lp SALISBURY. Hence **Lability**, proneness to lapse, instability.

Labio- (lā'bīo), comb. f. *L. labium* lip,

(a) *Phonetics*, 'formed with lips and —', as *labio-dental*, etc.; (b) *Path.*, 'having to do with lips and —', as *labio-alveolar*, etc.

Labium (læ'bīəm) 1597. [L. = 'lip']

A lip or lip-like part. 1. *Anat.* 1a. One of the sides of the aperture of a vein. b. Chiefly in pl. *labia*, in full *labia pudendi*: The lips of the female pudendum 1722. 2. In insects, crustaceans, etc. the floor of the mouth, which serves as an under lip 1828. b. *Conch.* The inner lip of a univalve shell 1839 3. *Bot.* The (lower) lip of a labiate corolla 1823.

Lablab (læ'blæb). 1823. [Arab.] The Egyptian or black bean, a native of India, but naturalized in most warm countries.

Laborant, 1665. [ad. L. *laborantem*.] A laboratory workman; chemist's assistant -1694.

Laboratory (læ'bōrətəri). 1605. [ad. med.L. *laboratorium*, f. *L. laborare*; see -**ORY**. Cf. **ELABORATORY**.] 1. A building set apart for experiments in natural science, orig. and esp. in chemistry, and for the manufacture of chemicals, etc. Also *trans.* and *fig.* 2. *Mil.*

A department of an arsenal for the manufacture and examination of ammunition and combustible stores' (Voyle) 1716. 3. *Metal.*

'The space between the fire and flue-bridges of a reverberatory furnace in which the work is performed; also called the *hearth* and the *hearth*' (Raymond) 1839. 4. *attrib.*, as *L-work*, etc. 1769.

1. *fig.* A notion neatly turned out of the l. of the mind J. H. NEWMAN. Hence **Laboratorial** *a.*

Laborious (læ'bōrīəs) *a.* ME. [ad. F. *labor* or ad. L. *laboriosus* f. *labor* see

ious.] 1. Given to labour; hard-working. *b* = LABOURING *pph*. a. 1. 1777. 2. Toilsome. ME. *b*. Of concrete objects: Entailing labour in construction, execution, or working. 3. *Midwifery*. Attended with severe labour 1637. 4. Pertaining to labour. QUARLES. 1. All. combine to drive The lazy Drones from the 1 Have DRYDEN. *b*. The 1. classes BURKE. 2. Hate not 1 worke, neither husbandrie *Ecclus*. vii. 15. *b*. L. orent ivory sphere in sphere TENNYSON. Hence LABORIOUSLY *adv.*, *ness*. So LABOROUSLY a. ME. -1782.

Labour, labor (lā'bor), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *labor*, *labour* (mod.F. *labours*), ad. L. *laborem*. In the British Isles the sp. with *-our* is usual. In U.S. *-or* is preferred.] 1. Bodily or mental toil, esp. when painful or compulsory. 2. *spec* in mod. use. Physical exertion directed to the supply of the material wants of the community 1776. *b*. The general body of labourers and operatives who take this part in production. Chiefly attrib. 1880. 3. An instance of bodily or mental toil ME. 4. The product or result of toil. Also *pl.* *Obs.* exc. arch. ME. 5. Trouble taken. (Occas. *pl.*) -1656. 6. The pains of childbirth; travail 1545. Also *fig.* 7. Eclipse. DRYDEN.

1. Man goeth forth into his worke and to his 1, vntill the evening Ps. civ. 2. Pleasure is 1. too, and tires as much COWPER. *Plur* *Hard* 1: see HARD a. IV. 2. a. L., therefore, is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities ADAM SMITH. *b*. The parliamentary representation of 1. (mod.) 3. A 1. of Hercules, a task requiring enormous strength. 1. of Ios: see LOVE *sb.* 4. The wren 1. of the Bees DRYDEN. 5. The Queens in Labor They say in great Extremity SHAKS. *fig.* As if nature were in 1 to produce excellency Bacon.

attrib. and Comb., as 1. number, question, etc.; 1. saving adj.; 1. dummed adj.; also 1. exchange, a State office where workers and employers of labour may be accommodated; -market, the supply of unemployed 1. with reference to the demand for it; party (also Independent Labour Party), a political party claiming to further the interests of the labouring or wage-earning classes; -yard, a yard in a work-house or prison, where enforced 1. is done by the inmates.

Hence LABOURLESS, labourless a. without 1.; requiring or doing no 1.

Labour, labor (lā'bor), *v* ME. [a. F. *labourer*, ad. L. *laborare*, *f. labor*, *labor* (see prec.).]

L. trans. 1. To spend labour upon (the ground, etc.); to cultivate (now *poet.* or *arch.*); to work (a mine). 2. *gen*. To work upon, to produce or execute with labour *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. 3. To use labour upon in rubbing, or the like; hence, to rub, pound, beat, etc. -1661. 4. To labour. *Obs.* etc. *dialect*. 1594. 5. To treat with great pains; to work out in detail, elaborate (a point, a question) 1449. 6. To work with a view to (a result), to work hard for (a cause, etc.). *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. 7. To endeavour to influence or persuade -1633. 78. (with compl.) To bring into a specified condition or position by strenuous exertion -1697. 79. To work, to use in some work -1671; to cause to undergo fatigue *arch.*

1. The English labourer hazards much when he labours land for himself A. YOUNG. 2. They... Honey to sustain their Lives DRYDEN. 5. Though he labours this point, yet [etc.] BURKE. In a single figure, parts are often highly laboured 1846. 6. How earnestly laboured that re-union BURKE. 8. Sisyphus that labours up the Hill The rowling Rock in vain DRYDEN.

II. intr. 1. To exert oneself, toil; to work hard or against difficulties ME. 2. To strive (for some end or to do something) ME. 3. To exert one's influence. Const. to (a person). -1587. 4. To move, *esp.* with painful exertion (*idi.* and *fig.*) Now *rare*. ME. 5. To be troubled or distressed, as by disease, want, etc.; to suffer from some impediment or defect. Const. under (to, with, on, in). ME. 76. Of women: To travail. Also *fig.* -1711. 7. Of a ship: To roll or pitch heavily 1627.

1. He that laboryth not, let him not eate BRINKLOW. 2. I laboured for peace COVERDALE Ps. cxv. 7. L. not to comfort me Isa. xxii. 4. 4. Make not all the people to 1. thither *Yosh*. vii. 3. 5. To 1. under an entire misapprehension KINGSTON. 6. All women labouring of childe Bk. Comm. Prayer. Hence LABOURABLE a. capable of being laboured. LABOURED, laboured *pph*. a. highly laboured: showing indications of labour heavy -ing in spon

Labourer, laborer (lā'borer), ME. [f. LABOUR *v.* + -ER¹.] One who labours 1. One who performs physical labour as a service or for a livelihood, *spec* one who does work requiring chiefly bodily strength (often differentiated as *agricultural*, *dock*, *mason's* 1., etc.). 2. *gen*. One who does work of any kind ME. 3. A working insect, 'worker' 1601.

1. Statute of Labourers, mod. designation of the statute De Servientibus (23 Edw. III.) regulating the rate of wages. An intelligent villager—not a labourer, but a man of the working-class 1899. 2. The 1. is worthy of his hire LUKE x. 7.

Labouring, laboring (lā'borin), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The action of LABOUR *v.* Also attrib.

Labouring, laboring (lā'borin), *pph. a.* ME. [f. as prec. + -ING².] 1. That labours, *esp.* performing unskilled labour, as in 1 man, population. 72. Of a woman: Suffering the pangs of childbirth. Also *transf.* -1704. 3. Striving against pressure or some obstacle, that is in trouble or distress, (of the heart) struggling under emotion or suppressed feeling, also heaving, palpitating; (of a ship) rolling or pitching heavily (Often with some reference to 2.) ME. 7b. Of the moon: Eclipsed. [A Latinism] -1665.

2. 1. o'ard with lab'ring arms along the flood POPE. *Plur* *Labouring* *our* the oar which requires most labour to work it; hence *fig.* 2. The 1. mountain must bring forth a mouse DRYDEN. Hence LABOURINGLY *adv.*

Labourism (lā'boriz'm), 1903. [f. LABOUR *sb.* + -ISM.] The principles and practice of the Labour Party. Hence Labourist, *ate*.

Laboursome, laborsome (lā'baiz'm), a 1551. [f. LABOUR *sb.* + -SOME.] 1. = LABORIOUS 1. -1620. 2. = LABORIOUS 2. Now *rare* or *dialect*. 1577. 3. Of a ship: Liable to pitch and roll in a heavy sea 1691. Hence LABOURSOMELY *adv.*, *ness*.

Labrador (lā'brādr'), name of a large peninsula in British N. Amer. L. blue, the blue of labradorite; L. dog, a variety of the Newfoundland dog; L. duck, a sea-duck of N. Amer.; L. feldspar, spar, stone (also simply *labrador*) = LABRADORITE; L. tea, *Ledum latifolium* and *L. palustre* of N. Amer., which have leaves that have been used for tea.

Labradorite (lā'brādr'-rait), 1814. [f. prec. + -ITE.] *Min.* A kind of feldspar from Labrador, which shows a brilliant variety of colour when turned in the light.

†**Labras**. Pistol's blunder for L. *labra*, *pl.* of *labrum* lip. *Merry W* i. 1. 165.

Labret (lā'brēt), 1857. [f. next + -ET.] An ornament inserted in the lip

||**Labrum** (lā'brŭm), *Pl.* *labra*. 1816 [L., cogn. v. LABIUM.] A lip or lip-like part. 1. In insects, etc.; The upper border or covering of the mouth. *b. Conch.* The outer lip of a univalve shell. Hence LABRAL a.

Laburnum (lā'bŭrnŭm), 1578. [L. (Pliny).] A small leguminous tree, *Cytisus Laburnum*, with profuse racemes of bright-yellow flowers. Applied also to similar plants.

Labyrinth (lā'bīrinθ), *sb.* 1548. [ad. L., a. Gr. λαβύρινθος, of unknown origin.] 1. An intricate structure of intercommunicating passages, through which it is difficult to find one's way without a clue; a maze 1549. 2. *transf.* An intricate or tortuous arrangement (of physical features, buildings, etc.) 1615. *b. (a) Metaph.* A series of channels used for distributing and separating the ores in the order of the coarseness of grain 1839. (b) A chamber of many turnings for the condensation of fumes arising from dry distillation, etc. 1875. 3. *Anat.* A complex cavity hollowed out of the temporal bone, consisting of a bony capsule (ossicles 1.) and a delicate membranous apparatus (membranous 1.) contained by it; the internal ear 1696. *b.* Applied to other organs of intricate structure 1774. 4. *fig.* An entanglement, maze of things, events, ideas, etc. 1548.

1. Crete will boast the L. SPENSER. Labyrinths are only proper for large gardens, and the finest in the world is said to be that of Versailles 1753. 2. Leyden lies in the midst of a l. of rivulets and canals 1777. 4. The l. of the statues under which London is many of 385. *Comb.* L. fret Arch. a. net, with many in the form of a l. H. La by

rinth *v. trans.* to enclose in or as in a l.; to arrange in the form of a l. Labyrinthian, Labyrinthine, -al, Labyrinthine *adjs.* pertaining to, of the nature or form of, a l., *fig.* intricate, inextricable. So Labyrinthiform a.

Labyrinthodon (lā'bīrinθŏdŏn), 1847 [mod.L., f. Gr. λαβύρινθος + δῶν, δῶν tooth.] *Paleont.* Any large fossil amphibian of the genus *Labyrinthodon*, characterized by teeth of labyrinthine structure having the enamel folded and sunk inward. So Labyrinthodont A. *sb.* = prec. 1841. B. *adj.* Having labyrinthine teeth, *spec* pertaining to the genus *Labyrinthodon* of fossil amphibians 1867.

Lac (læk), 1553. [ad. Hindustani *lak* (Skr. *lakṣhā*, also *lakṣhā*) 1. (Also *gum-lac*) The dark-red resinous incrustation produced on certain trees by the puncture of an insect (*Coccus lacca*), and used in the East as a scarlet dye. When melted, strained, and formed into irregular thin plates, it is known as shell-lac or SHELLAC. 72. The colour of lac, crimson; a pigment prepared from lac -1763. 73. = LACQUER 2 a, b. -1727. 4. Ware coated with lac 1652.

attrib. and Comb., 1. cochineal, the insect that produces 1. (*Coccus lacca*); -dye, a scarlet dye prepared in India from 1.; -jake, the purple pigment obtained from 1. Hence LAC, to lacquer 1668-1727.

Lac, lakh (læk) *Anglo-Ind.* 1613. [id. Hindustani *lakh* (Skr. *lakṣhā* masc and neut., *lakṣhī* fem.) One hundred thousand occas., an indefinite number; *spec.* of coins, esp. in a l. of rupees.

Laccic (læksik), a. 1794 [f. mod.L. *lacca* LAC¹ + -IC.] *Chem.* Only in 1 acid the acid procured from lac.

Laccin (læksin), 1838. [f. as prec. + -IN.] The colouring principle in lac.

Laccolite (læksŏlit), 1877. [f. Gr. *λάκκος* a reservoir + -LITE.] *Geol.* A mass of igneous rock thrust up through the sedimentary beds and giving a dome-like form to the overlying strata. *vai* Laccolith.

Lace (lēs), *sb.* [ME *las*, ad. OF *las* *las* (mod.F. *lacs*), f. pop.L. **lactum* (L. *lactum*) a noose.] 71. A net, noose, snare. *Usu. fig.* -1603. 72. A cord, line, string, thread, or tie. Also *transf.* and *fig.* -1650. 3. *spec.* a. A string or cord serving to draw together opposite edges, e.g. of bodices, boots, etc., by being passed through eyelet-holes or over hooks, etc. and pulled tight ME. 7b. A cord used to support a sword, etc., a baldric, belt -1597. 4. Broad for trimming men's coats, etc. Now only in *gold*, *silver* 1. 1530. 5. A delicate open work fabric of linen, cotton, silk, woollen or metal threads, usually with inwrought or applied patterns 1555. 6. A dash of spirits mixed with some beverage, esp. coffee 1704.

3. She was indeed a Peder's daughter, and old many Laces SHAKS. 4. In a scarlet waistcoat, with rich gold 1., and a gold-lace hat Boswell. 6. He drinks his coffee without 1. (or perch. - 'sugar') PRIOR. *Comb.* 1. bark (tree), (a) a W. Indian shrub (*Lagetta lincaria*), so called from the lac-like layers of its inner bark; (b) in New Zealand, *Flaganthus betulinus*, ribbon-wood; -glass, Venetian glass with lace-like designs; -pillow, the pillow or cushion which is laid on the lap of a woman making pillow lace; -woman, one who works or deals in 1.

Lace (lēs), *v* ME. [ad. OH. *lacier* (F. *laser*) -pop.L. **lactare* to ensnare, f. **lactum* see prec.] 71. *trans.* To catch in, f. as in, a noose or snare -1485. 2. To fasten or tighten with, or as with, a lace or string. In mod. use *spec.* to fasten or tighten (boots, stays, etc.) with laces. Also with *down*, *on*, *together*. Also *transf.* and *fig.* ME. *b. intr.* (quasi-pass.) To admit of being fastened or tightened with laces 1792. 3. To compress the waist of (a person) by drawing the laces tight. Also *fig.* 1566. *b. refl.*, and *intr.* for *refl.* 1650. 4. *trans.* To thread or interlace (a fabric) with a lace, string, etc.; to embroider. Chiefly in *po.* *pple.* 1483. *b.* To pass (a cord, etc.) in and out through a fabric, through holes, etc. Also *fig.* 1638. 5. To trim with lace 1559. 6. To diversify with streaks of colour 1592. 7. To lash, beat, thrash 1599. 78. *Cookery.* To make incisions in (the breast of a bird) -1796. 9. To mingle or dash with spirits or sugar. 677. a. Her eyes laced on her eggs by CHA

3 Rather straitly laced in her Presbyterian stays Scott. *Phr. To l m*: to compress the waist by lacing. *intr.* I can l in to sixteen inches 1891. 4 Oblong vellum binding laced with cat-gut 1880. 5 Cloth a gold, and cuts, and lac'd with silver SHAKS. 6 Here lay Duncan, His Silver skinne, lac'd with his Golden Blood SHAKS. 7 If I meet thee, I will l thee roundly 1625.

Comb. as *l-boots* 1847; also *l-up* adj. and sb. 1836. **Laced** (læst), *pp.* *l.* 1533 [f. LACE *v.* + ED¹.] In the senses of the vb.

Phr. + *L. mutton* (slang): a strumpet. *Two Gent.* 1: 102.

Laced, *pa* *a* 2 1486. [*orig. lassed*, for *lassed*, *pa* *pp.* of LESS *v.*] *Her.* Lessened, diminished -1586.

Lacedæmonian (læsdēmōniān), 1545. [f. *L. Lacedæmonius*, Gr. Λακεδαιμόνιος + -AN.] *A. adj.* a. Of or pertaining to Lacedæmon (Sparta) or its people. b. Of speech, etc. - **LACONIC**. *B. sb.* A Spartan.

Lace-piece, 1874 [f. LACE *sb.* + PIECE.] The part of the prow of a wooden vessel above the cut-water and behind the figure-head.

Lacerable (læ'serəbəl), *a.* 1656. [*nd. late L. lacerabilis*, f. *lacerare*.] Susceptible of laceration. Hence *Lacerability*.

Lacerate (læ'serēt), *pp.* *a.* 1542. [*ad. L. laceratus*, *lacerare*.] 1. Mangled, torn, lacerated. Also *fig.* 2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having the edge or point irregularly cut or cleft; jagged 1776. Hence *Lacerately* *adv.*

Lacerate (læ'serēt), *v.* 1592. [f. *L. lacerat*, *lacerare*, f. *lacer* mangled.] 1. *trans.* To tear, mangle; to tear to pieces. 2. *esp.* To afflict, distress, harrow (the heart) 1645.

1 Feet lacerated by the thorns FARRAR. Hence *Laceration*, *Lacerative* *a. rare*.

Lacert ¹, *rare*. ME. [*ad. L. lacerta* or *lacertus*.] Alizard -1696.

Lacert ², ME. [*a. OF. lacerte*, *ad. L. lacertus* fleshy part of the arm (? simulative use of *lacertus* lizard; cf. *musculus* muscle, lit. 'little mouse').] A muscle -1696. So **Lacertose**, *lacertous* *adjs.* muscular.

Lacertian (læ'sertian), 1822. [f. *L. lacerta* lizard + -IAN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the lizards or *Lacertidae*; lizard-like, saurian 1843. *B. sb.* A lacertilian; a lizard. *S.* Lacertine *a.*

Lacertilian (læ'serti-lian), 1854. [f. *mod. L. Lacertilia*, pl. the lizard tribe + -AN.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the *Lacertilia*. *B. sb.* [*sc. a unal.*]

Lacery, *sb.* (læ'seri), 1893. [f. LACE *sb.* + LRY.] Lace-like work.

Lacet (læ'set), 1852. [f. LACE *sb.* + -ET.] Applied to a kind of braid used with crochet work or lace stitches.

Laches (læ'tʃɛz), *sb.* [ME. *lachesse*, *lachesse*, *a. OF. lachesse*, f. *OF. lasche*, see LASH *a.* and -ESS². Cf. *riches*.] *tr.* Remissness, negligence; also, an act of neglect -1494. 2. *Lave*. Negligence in the performance of a legal duty; delay in asserting a right, claiming a privilege, or applying for redress 1574. *b. trans.* Culpable negligence in general 1844. Also **Laches** *a. remiss*; whence **Lachesness**.

2 *b.* The l. of this ministry DISRAELI.

Lachesis (læ'kesis), 1872. [*mod. L.*, a Gr. Λάχαις, one of the Fates.] *Zool.* A genus of venomous American snakes of the rattlesnake family (*Crotalidae*).

Lachrymable, *lacrymable*, *a.* 1490. [*ad. L. lacrimabilis*.] 1. Meet for tears; lamentable -1648. 2. Expressive of mourning -1635.

Lachryma Christi (læ'krimə'krɪstɪ), Also **Lachrymæ Christi**, and *simply lacrima-mæ*. 1670. [*L.* = Christ's tears.] A strong sweet red wine of southern Italy.

Lachrymal (læ'kriməl), 1541 [*ad. mod. L. lacrimalis*, *lachrymalis*, f. *L. lacrima*, *lacruma*, OL *lacuma*, cogn. w. Gr. δάκρυ a tear. The *ch* is the *mod. L. ch* written for *c* before *L.* as in *anchor*, etc. The correct sp. of this and the allied words would be *lacrim*.]

A. adj. 1. *Anat.* and *Phys.* Designating the organs concerned in the secretion of tears and connected structures, etc. 597. 2. *O.* or *per*

taining to tears; *occas.*, given to, or indicative of, weeping. *L. vase*, one to hold tears. 1803.

2. The l. and suppurative clergy SYN. SMITH. *B. sb.* 1. *pl.* The lachrymal organs 1541. *b. Anat.* A lachrymal bone. MIVART. 2. *pl.* Fits of weeping 1753. 3. = LACHRYMATORY *sb.* 1769.

Lachrymation (læ'krimə'tʃən), 1572. [*ad. L. lacrimationem*, f. *lacrimare* to shed tears.] The shedding of tears; weeping.

Lachrymatory (læ'krimətəri), 1658. [*ad. L. type *lacrimatorius*, f. *a. prec.*]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to tears; causing a flow of tears. *L. vase* = *B.* 1849.

B. sb. A vase to hold tears 1658.

No .. Lachrymatories, or Tear-Bottles Sir T. BROWNE. So *Lachrymatory* *a.* and *sb.* 1705.

Lachrymist, 1020. [f. *L. lacrima* tear + -IST] A weeper.

Lachrymose (læ'krimɔs), *a.* 1661. [*ad. L. lacrimosus*.] 1. Having the nature of tears. LOVELL. 2. Given to tears; tearful 1727; mournful 1822. Hence *Lachrymosely* *adv.* var. *Lachrymously* 1450.

Lacing (læ'sɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. LACE *v.* + -ING¹.] 1. The action of LACE *v.* 2. *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* a. A fastening, tie; a shoe-string ME. b. Braiding for men's clothes 1593. c. The coloured border on the petal of a flower, etc. 1844. d. = LACE *sb.* 6. 1862.

3. *techn.* a. *Bridge-building*. (See quot.) b. *Mining*. (a) Timbers placed across the tops of bars or caps to secure the roof between the gears. (b) Strips or light bars of wrought iron bent over at the ends and wedged in tight between the bars and the roof 1883.

1. The sound L which the young rascal should inevitably receive 1893. 3. a. *Lacing*, a system of bars, not intersecting each other at the middle, used to connect the two channels of a strut in order to make them act as one member 1885.

Lacinia (læ'sɪniə), *pl. -iæ*. 1668. [*L.* = lappet.] 1. *Bot.* A slash in a leaf, petal, etc.; the slender lobe thus produced. 2. *Entom.* The apex of the maxilla, esp. when slender 1826.

Laciniate (læ'sɪniət), *a.* Also *erron.* *lacinat*. 1760. [f. *prec.* + -ATE¹.] *Bot.* and *Zool.* Cut into deep and narrow irregular segments; jagged, slashed. So *Laciniated* *pp.*

a. 1668. *Laciniation*, a cutting into laciniae or fringes 1846. *Laciniolate* *a. Bot.* having minute laciniae (Diets.).

Lack (læk), *sb.* ¹ [Early ME. *lac* = M.L.G. *lak*, M.Du. *lac* deficiency, fault, blame.] 1. A defect; failing; a fault, offence, crime -1598.

2. Deficiency, want, need (of something desirable or necessary); an instance of this ME.

3. Indigence; also, famine, starvation 1555.

4. Absence -1605. 5. quasi-*concr.* The thing wanting (*rare*) 1549.

1. The lacke is not in the law, but in vs LATIMER.

2. L. of money 1753, of judgment RUSKIN. *Phr.* No L. (of), enough, plenty (of). *For* (by, from, through) L. of: for want (various loss) of. 5. One great L. here and elsewhere is the green rod 1848.

Lack, *sb.* ² 1638. [See ALACK *int.* and GOOD *a.* II. 2.] Only in exclam. *Good L!* -1807.

Lack, *a.* 1479. [*ad. ON. lak-r* = OTeut. *lakō-, cogn. w. *Lack* *sb.* ¹.] 1. Of a quantity: Short, wanting -1644. 2. Missing 1591.

1. Little L of: not far short of: Sicke, sicke, alas, and little L of dead SPENSER.

Lack (læk), *v.* ME. [f. LACK *sb.* ¹ or *a.* Cf. M.Du. *laken* to be wanting, to blame.] 1. *intr.* To be wanting or missing; to be deficient. Now only in *to be lacking*. 2. *trans.* To be without; to be destitute or deficient in ME.

1b. with *cannot*: To do or go without -1592. 1c. To perceive the absence of, miss. SHAKS. 2. To stand in need of 1530. 4. *intr.* To be short of something. Now *rare*.

1523.

1 In him lacked neither good will nor courage HALL. 2 It withered away, because it lacked moisture Luke viii. 6. Learning we l, not books CRABBE.

c. I shall be l'ud when I am lack'd SHAKS. 3 What do you lack? what is 't you bay? B. JONAS. 4 He that gueth vnto the poore, shall not lacke Prov. xiii. 27. *Comb.* L.-all, one who is in want of everything.

Lackadaisical (lækədəi'zɪkəl), *a.* 1768. f. next + C. AL. Like one who is g. on

to crying 'Lackaday!', full of rapid feeling or sentiment; affectedly languishing.

L. misses 1852, letters 1870. Hence *Lackaday* especially *adv.*, *ness*.

Lackadaisy (lækədəi'zi), *int.* (sb., *a*) 1792. [Extended f. LACKADAY.] = LACKADAY, hence as *sb.* the utterance of the interjection; as *adj.* = *prec.*

Lackaday, *int.* *Obs.* or *arch.* 1695 [Aphet. f. ALACK-A-DAY.] = ALACK-A-DAY.

Lacker, var. of LACQUER *sb.* and *v.*

Lackey, *lackey* (læk'i), *sb.* 1529. [*ad. F. laquais*, in 15th c. a kind of foot-soldier subseq. a footman, servant. Etym. unkn.] 1. A footman, usu. in livery; a valet. Also *fig.* 2. A camp follower. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1556.

1 He was not her lackey, and she might send some one else with her errands MORTLEV. 2 The lackeys and dross of the camp LYTTON.

Comb. 1. *Caterpillar*, the caterpillar of the lackey-moth; -*moth*, a bombycid moth of the genus *Chisso campis*, so called from the bright colours of the caterpillars, which are striped and decorated like footmen.

Lackey, *lackey* (læk'i), *v.* 1568. [f. *prec.*] 1. *intr.* To do service as a lackey, esp. as a running footman; to dance attendance do menial service. Often *fig.* 2. *trans.* To wait upon as a lackey; to dance attendance upon. Chiefly *trans.* and *fig.* 1596.

1 The Minutes (that lackey at the heels of Time) run not faster away than do our joys DEKKER. 2 He had lackeyed and flattered WALPOLE 1881.

Lackland (læk'lænd), 1594. [f. LACK *v.* + LAND *sb.*] *A. sb.* One who has no land. *B. adj.* Having no land.

John who inherited no territory .. was thence commonly denominated L. HUMZ.

Lack-Latin (stress variable). 1594. [f. LACK *v.* + LATIN *sb.*] *†A. sb.* One who knows little or no Latin; chiefly in *Sir John Lack-latin* = an ignorant priest. *B. adj.* Ignorant of Latin; unlearned.

Lack-lustre (stress variable). 1600. [f. LACK *v.* + LUSTRE.] *A. adj.* Wanting in brightness, orig. of the eye, after SHAKS. *B. sb.* The absence of lustre (*rare*) 1788.

Lacmus (læk'mʊs), 1794. [*ad. Du. lak-moes*, f. *lak* LAC¹ + *moes* pulp.] = LITMUS.

Laconian (lækōniān), 1602. [f. *L. Laconia* + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Spartan. *B. sb.* An inhabitant of Laconia.

Laconic (læk'nik), 1583. [*ad. Gr. Λακωνικός*, f. *Λάκων* LACONIAN.] *A. adj.* 1. = LACONIAN *a.* 2. *Lacoman*-like, esp. in speech and writing, brief, sententious 1589.

1 The severe L. Disciple 1683. 2. This l fool makes brevity ridiculous DAVENANT.

B. sb. (The *adj.* used *absol.*) 1. A laconic speaker -1692. 2. A laconic speech. *pl.* Brief or concise sentences 1718.

2 Shall we never again talk together in l? ADDISON. So *Laconical* *a.* 1596-1698, *ly* *adv.* *Laconicalism* = LACONISM 2 and *b.*

Laconism (læk'kɒnɪz'm), 1570. [*ad. Gr. λακωνισμός*, f. *λακωνίς* (ev to LACONIZE).] 1. Partiality for the Lacedæmonians (*rare*) 1655.

2. The practice of imitating the Lacedæmonians, esp. in brevity of speech 1570. *b.* A laconic speech 1597.

2 His will was brief to l. 1858. *b.* The highway l of 'your money or your life' D. JERNOLD.

Laconize (læk'kɒnɪz), *v.* 1603. [*ad. Gr. λακωνίζω*, f. *Λάκων* LACONIAN; see -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To favour the Lacedæmonians, their customs, mode of speech, interests, etc. 2. *trans.* To render Lacedæmonian 1873.

Lacquer, *lacker* (læk'kɜ), *sb.* 1579. [*ad. obs. F. lacre* a kind of sealing-wax; conn. w. Pg. *laca* LAC¹. *Lacquer* is app. after F. *laque*.] 1. = LAC¹ 1. -1714. 2. a. A gold-coloured varnish, chiefly pale shellac dissolved in alcohol, and tinged with saffron, annatto, etc., used esp. as a coating for brass 1673. *b.* Any of various kinds of resinous varnish, esp. the 'Japanese lacquer', capable of taking a hard polish, and used for coating articles of wood, etc. 1697. 3. Articles of wood coated with lacquer (sense 2 *b.*), chiefly made in Japan, China, and India 1895.

2 *b.* ———— l. is the product of a tree, the *Rhus form* 829.

Cor. sb. L-ware = *enlacé*; -work, the making of lacquer-ware; also = *lacquer-ware*.

Lacquer, lacker (læk'kər), *v.* 1638. [*f.* prec. sb.] *trans.* To coat with lacquer, hence *gen.* to varnish. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Also with *over*.

fig. Lackered over with an outer coating of false-seeming 1831. Hence *Lacquerer, lackerer*.

Lacquey, var. of **LACKEY** *sb.* and *v.*

Lacrim-, lacrym-: see **LACHRYM-**.

Lacrosse (lakrɒs). 1867 [*f.* *la* the + *crosse* a hooked stick.] A N. Amer. game resembling hockey, but the ball is driven and caught with a *Crosse*.

Lactary (læktəri), *rare* 1646. [*ad.* *L. lactarius*, *f.* *lact-*, *lac* milk.] A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned with milk, milky. B. *sb.* A dairy 1669.

Lactate (læktet), 1794. [*f.* *LACTIC* + -ATE.] Chem. A salt of lactic acid.

Lactation (læktetʃən), 1668. [*f.* *L. lactare* to suckle.] 1. The action of suckling. 2. The secretion of milk from the mammary glands 1857.

Lactéal (læktēəl) 1633. [*f.* *L. lacteus* (*f.* *lact*, *lac* milk) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of milk 1638; like milk 1633. 2. Anat. Conveying a milky fluid, *sc.* chyle 1664.

3. They have l. vessels, or lymphatics 1843. Hence *La. ctēally adv.* var. *Lactean* *a.*

B. *sb.* *pl.* 1. Anat. The lymphatic vessels of the mesentery, conveying the chyle from the small intestine to the thoracic duct 1680. 2. Bot. The lactiferous ducts. GREW.

Lacteous (lækteʃəs), *a.* 1646. [*f.* *L. lacteus* (see **LACTEAL**) + -OUS.] 1. Of the nature of milk. 2. Resembling milk, *esp.* in colour 1646.

3. = **LACTEAL** *a.* 2. BENTLEY

4. *L. circle* the Milky Way. 5. *L. star:* one belonging to the Milky Way. *Lactēously adv.*

Lactescence (lækteʃəns), 1684. [*f.* next; see -ENCE.] 1. A milky appearance. 2. Bot.

Flow of sap from plants when wounded, usu. white, but occas. red 1760. So *Lactescency* (*in* sense 1) 1756.

Lactescent (lækteʃənt), *a.* 1668. [*ad.* *L. lactescens*, *f.* *lactescere*, inchoative *vb.* *f.* *lactere* to be milky.] 1. Becoming milky in appearance.

2. Of plants. Yielding a milky juice 1673. 3. Used for: Producing or secreting milk 1756.

Lactic (læktik), *a.* 1790. [*f.* *L. lact-*, *lac* milk + -IC.] Chem. Of or pertaining to milk.

L. acid (C₃H₅O₃), the acid formed in sour milk. *L. fermentation*, the souring of milk, by the decomposition of the milk sugar.

Lactiferous (læktifərəs), *a.* 1673. [*f.* *L. lactif-* (*f.* *lact*), *lac* milk + -fer bearing) + -OUS.] 1. Producing, secreting, or conveying milk 1691. 2. Conveying or yielding a milky fluid (*in* plants).

Lactifluous (læktifluəs), *a.* 1699 [*f.* *L. lactif-* (*f.* *lact*), *lac* milk + *flu-*, *fluere* to flow + -OUS; cf. *L. mellifluus*] Flowing with milk.

Lacto- (læktə), comb. *f.* *L. lact-*, *lac* milk; as in *lactometer*, *lactoscope*, instruments for gauging the purity of milk; *lacto-protein*, an albuminous constituent of milk.

Lactose (læktəʊs), 1858. [*f.* *L. lact-*, *lac* + -OSE.] A saccharine substance in milk, commonly called sugar of milk.

Lacuna (læki'nə), *Pl.* -æ (-s), -as (-æz). 1663. [*a.* *L. lacuna* a hole, *f.* *lacus* LAKE *sb.* 3.] 1. A hiatus, blank, missing part. 2. A gap, an empty space, spot, or cavity 1872.

3. Anat. A mucous follicle; also, a space in the connective tissue giving origin to a lymphatic 1706. 4. Anat. A small cavity in the bone substance 1845. 5. Bot. An air-cell 1836.

Hence *Lacunal* *a.* of, pertaining to, or like a l. *Lacunar* *a.* of or pertaining to a l. or lacunæ; characterized by lacunæ.

Lacunar (læki'nəri), *sb.* *Pl.* -ars, -aria. 1696. [*a.* *L.*, *f.* *lacuna*.] 1. A ceiling consisting of sunk or hollowed compartments. 2. *pl.* The sunken panels in such a ceiling.

Lacunary (læki'nəri), *a.* 1716. [*f.* *LACUNA* + -ARY.] = **LACUNAL** *a.*, **LACUNAR** *a.*

Lacune (70 anglicized *f.* **LACUNA**

Lacunose (læki'nəʊs), *a.* 1777. [*ad.* *L. lacunatus*] Full of lacunæ; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.* Hence *lacunose-*, comb. form

Lacu-stral, *a.* *rare*. 1843. [*f.* as next + -AL.] = next.

Lacustrine (læk'strin), *a.* 1830. [*f.* *L. lacus* LAKE *sb.*; after analogy of *palustrine*, *paluster*, *f.* *palud-*, *palus* marsh + -INE.] Of or pertaining to a lake or lakes. Said *esp.* of plants or animals inhabiting lakes, and *Geol.* of strata, etc., which originated by deposition at the bottom of lakes, also with reference to 'lake dwellings'.

L. age, period, the period when lake-dwellings were common.

Lacy (læsi), *a.* Also *lacey*. 1804. [*f.* *LACE* *sb.* + -Y.] Consisting of, or resembling, lace.

Lad (læd), [*ME.* *ladde*, of unkn. etym.] 1. A serving-man; a man of low birth and position; a varlet -1721. 2. A boy, youth, a young man, young fellow. Applied familiarly (occ. ironically) to a man of any age. 1535.

Lad, obs. *pa. t.* and *pple.* of **LEAD** *v.*

Ladanum (lædænəm), 1551. [*L.*, *a.* Gr. *λάδανον*, *λῆδανον*, *f.* *λῆδον* mastic.] 1. A gum resin which exudes from plants of the genus *Cistus*, *esp.* *C. ladaniferus* and *C. creticus*. 2. = **LAUDANUM** 1627.

Ladder (lædər), *sb.* [*OE.* *hlædder* stem. -*OTeut.* **hladdrō*, *f.* *Teut.* root *hlit-*; *hlaz-* (whence **LEAN** *v.*); -*Aryan* *hlit-*; cf. Gr. *κλίμαξ* ladder] 1. An appliance made of wood, metal, or rope, usu. portable, consisting of a series of bars ('rungs') or steps fixed between two supports, for ascent and descent. 2. *esp.* The steps to a gallows -1655. 3. *fig.* ME. 2. Applied to things resembling a ladder ME. 1. recently, a ladder-like hole in a stocking. 1. [He] off a ladder took to gather fruit 1611. 2. Northumberland, thou L. wherewithall the mounting Buildingbrooke ascends my Throne SHAKES. *Phr.* To kick down the L. to repudiate the friends or means that have helped one to rise in the world. 3. *Cart-L.*, a rack or framework at the front, back, or sides of a cart, to increase its carrying capacity ME. 1. *fish-l.* (see **FISH** *sb.*)

Comb., 1. *dredge*, a dredge with buckets carried round on a ladder-like chain, 1. shell, a marine shell of the genus *Scapharia*, a watertrap; 1. way, a way by which one ascends or descends by means of a l., (2) in the deck of a ship, (3) in the shaft of a mine.

Hence *Ladder* *v.* to furnish with a l. or ladders; (of a stocking) to be worn into 'ladders'.

Laddie (lædi), chiefly Sc. 1546. [*f.* **LAD** + -IE.] A young lad, a lad. (A term of endearment.)

Lade (læd), *sb.* 1706. [*north.* form of **LODE** (*OE.* *lād*, -*gēlā* in *watergēlād*, etc. ME. *waterlade*)] 1. A channel for leading water to a mill-wheel; a mill-race. Chiefly Sc. 1808. 2. Channel, water-course, mouth of a river (evolved from place-names in -*lade*, as *Cricklade*, etc.) 1706.

Lade (læd), *v.* *Pa. pple.* **laden**, **laded**. [*Com. Teut.* stem *vb.* OE. *hladan* (*hlod*, *hēladan*)]

1. To load (*pa. pple.* *laden*). 1. *trans.* To put cargo on board (a ship). Also (*now* only in *pass.*) to load (a vehicle, an ass, etc.). 2. To load with: To charge or fill abundantly. Now only in *pa. pple.* *laden*. 1481. 3. To load oppressively. Now only (somewhat *arch.*) in *pa. pple.*, burdened with sin, etc. 1538. 4. To put as a burden, freight, or cargo; now only, to ship (goods) as cargo OE. Also *absol.* or *intr.* 173. To load (a gun); also, to load (cartridges) in a gun -1690.

5. They laded their asses with the corns Gen. xlii 26. He, help'd At lading and unlading the tall barks TENNYSON. 6. A tree well laden and charged of fruite 1484. 7. L him with iron 1602. Laden with the sin which they had committed LANE. 8. It is impossible to l or deliver Cargoes COLQUHOUN. *absol.* A pier...at which vessels...l, and unlade MORSE.

II. To draw water (*pa. pple.* *laded*). 1. *trans.* To draw (water); to take up or remove (water, etc.) from a river, a vessel, etc., with a ladle, scoop, or the like; to bale. (Now chiefly *techn.* and *dialect*.) OE. Also *absol.* or *intr.* 172. To empty by 'lading' -1628.

2. To l. off the Whey clear from Card TWAINLEY. 3. *Lade* one that chades the Sea SAYING BOOCE 1. 1. dry S

Laden (læd'n), *v.* 1514. [*f.* **LADE** *v.* + -EN.] = **LADE** *v.*

Lader (lædər), 1456 [*f.* as prec + -ER.] One who lades; *esp.* one who freights a ship.

La-di-da (lādīdā), *slang.* 1883 [Imitative of 'swell' modes of utterance. The refrain of a comic song in 1880. Cf. **LADY-DARDY**.] A derisive term for one who affects gentility, a 'swell'. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* and as *vb.*

Ladify: see **LADIFY**.

Lading (lædɪŋ), *vb.* late ME. [*f.* **LADE** *v.* + -ING.] 1. The action of **LAD** *v.*; *esp.* the loading of a ship with its cargo 2. *coner.* Freight, cargo 1566.

3. *Bill of l.* (see **BILL** *sb.*)

Ladle (lædl), *sb.* [*OE.* *hlædel*, *f.* *hladan* LADE *v.*; see -EL.] 1. A large spoon with a cup-shaped bowl and long handle for lading liquids, etc. 2. *techn.* *a.* Gunner's. An instrument for charging with loose powder 1497. *b.* Foundry. A pan with a handle, to hold molten metal for pouring. So in *Glass-making* a similar instrument for conveying molten glass from the pot to the cuvette. 1483. 3. One of the float-boards of a water-wheel 1611.

4. Some stund the molten owre with lades giet SPENSER. Comb. 1. board = sense 3. Hence *Ladleful*, as much as fills a l.

Ladle (lædl), *v.* 1525 [*f.* prec.] *trans.* a. To fit up (a water-mill) with ladle-boards b. To fit out with a ladle. Also with *out*, *up* and *fig.* Hence *Ladler*.

b. He can l you out Latin by the quart 1797

Ladrone (lædrən), 1745 [*ad.* Sp. *ladron* -*L. latronem* robber] Used *neutr.* in books on Spain or Spanish America for a highway man. Also *attrib.*

Lad's love, *duel.* 1825. [Cf. **BOY'S LOVE**] The Southernwood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*)

Lady (lædi), *sb.* [*OE.* *hlæfdige* wk. fem. *f.* *hlāf* LOAF + root *dig-* to knead; see **DOUGH**. The gen. sing. (*OE.* *hlæfdigan*) became in ME. coincident in form with the nom; hence *lady-bird*, *Lady-day*, *Lady chapel*, etc., where *lady* = (*Our*) *Lady's*.]

I. 1. The female head of a household -ML. 2. A woman who rules over subjects, the feminine corresp. to *lord*. Now *poet.* or *rhét.*, etc. in *lady of the manor* OE. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* -1610. 3. A woman who is the object of a man's devotion; a mistress, lady-love ME. 3. *spec.* The Virgin Mary. (*Usu.* *Our Lady* -*L. Domina Nostra*). OE. 4. A woman of superior social position, in mod. use, above a loosely-defined but not very high standard. Orig. the fem. analogue of *lord*; in mod. use, corresp. to *gentleman*. Often, merely a courteous synonym for 'woman', *esp.* in 'this lady' see also **YOUNG LADY**. ME. 5. *b. vocatively* (a) In *sing.*, now only *poet.* or *rhét.* (b) In *pl.* the usual term of address ME. 6. A woman whose manners, habits, and sentiments are those characteristic of the higher ranks of society 1861. 7. As an honorific title (see below) ME. 8. Wife, consort. Now chiefly restricted to instances in which the formal title of 'Lady' is involved in the relationship, otherwise vulgar ME. 9. The female of an animal (cf. *Comb.* 1. 2.).

2. Great Lady of the greatest Isle SPENSER. 3. Rome, once the L. of the world 1601. 4. C. Never a line from my l. yet! TENNYSON. 5. *Phr.* 1. *Our Lady's bands*, pregnancy. By Gods blessed Ladie (that was ever his othe) MORSE. 4. What L. is that same? L. L. L. n. 1. 192. This is giving the ladies reason, 'It is so because it is' TUCKER. Poor! 1. But if she were a real L. she would never be an opera singer 1886. 6. Know you this paper, L? SHAKES. *Phr.* L. of the lake, the designation of a personage in the Arthurian legends, Nimue or Vivien. L. of pleasure, a courtesan. L. of every virtue, a woman whose charity is easily available. L. of Babylon, of Rome, abusive terms for the Roman Catholic Church, with reference to the 'scourge woman' of the Apocalypse. L. of the beachamber, an attendant to a queen or princess. 6. (a) *Lady* is used as a less formal substitute for the designation of rank in speaking of a marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness; thus 'the Marchioness (of) A.' is spoken to, and of, as 'Lady A.' (b) *Lady* (or more formally, *The Lady*) is prefixed to the Christian names of the daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls. (c) *The* wife of the holder of a courtesy title -*Lord John B.* etc., is -*the* (The *ady* J hn B. (2) The wife of a baronet or

other knight ('Sir John C.') is commonly spoken of as 'Lady C.' *L. Mayeress*. see *MAVERESS*. (c) *Lady* is prefixed to designations of relationship, by way of respectful address or reference; Answer for yourself, I. cousin *FIXING* 7 About the end of May, Duke Lauderdale came down with his L. in great pomp *BURNET*.

II. In transf. applications. 1. A kind of butterfly; now *Painted L.* 1611. 2. The calcareous structure in the stomach of a lobster, fancifully supposed to resemble the outline of a seated female figure 1653. 3. The smallest size of Welsh (and Cornish) roofing slates 1803.

Comb. 1. General: a. with sense 'female', as in *1. actor, clerk, doctor, farmer, friend, president*, etc.; also with names of animals, as *1. dog, -back*, etc. b. with sense 'claiming to be regarded as a lady', as in *1. cook, -housekeeper*, etc.

2. Special (in many cases orig. uses of *lady* genitive, in sense I. 3): *L. altar*, an altar in a Lady chapel; so *1. fly-mass, -priest*; *L. clock* = *Lady-mass*; (*Our*) *L. eve*, even, the day before a Lady day; *1. help*, a woman engaged to perform domestic service and treated as a lady; *1. killer joc*, a man who is credited with power of fascination over women; *L. tide*, the time of the year about Lady day. b. In names of plants: *1. bracken*, the brake, *Pteris aquilina*, fern, an elegant fern, *Athyrium filix-femina*, etc.

3. With the genitive *lady's* (accus. *ladies*): *ladies' gallery*, a gallery in the House of Commons reserved for ladies; *lady's maid*, a woman-servant who attends to the toilet of a lady; *lady's or ladies' man*, a man who is devoted to female society; *ladies' school*, a school for the education of 'young ladies'. b. In names of plants, etc. (*Lady's* being here orig. a shortening of *Our Lady's*): *Lady's bedstraw* (see *BAUSTRAW*); *lady's bower*, clematis, *lady's comb*, the Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten*; *lady's delight*, the violet; (*Our*) *Lady's hair*, (i) the grass *Briet media*; (b) *Adiantum Capillus-veneris*, also called *Venus' hair*; *lady's thigh*, repr. *F. cisseu-nudans*, a variety of pear; *lady's thimble*, (a) the Harebell; (b) the Foxglove, *lady's thumb* *U.S.*, *Polygonum Persicaria*.

Lady (*lā-di*), *v.* 1600. [f *LADY sb.*] *†* *trans.* To make a lady of; to address as 'lady' -1614. 2. *intr.* To *l. it.* to play the lady or mistress (*rare*).

Lady-bird (*lā-di; bīd*), 1592. [In sense 1, f *LADY sb.* I. 3 (genitive, as in *LADY DAY*).] 1. Name for the coleopterous insects of the genus *Coccinella* 1704. 2. A sweetheart, darling. 3. What Lamb. what *Lady-bird Rom & Jul.* i. iii. 3.

Lady chapel. Orig. *Our lady* (or *Lady's*) chapel. 1439. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin, attached to large churches, often placed eastward of the high altar.

Lady-cow (*lā-di; kō*), 1606. [f *LADY sb.* I. 3 (genitive) = *LADY-BIRD*.]

Lady day (*lā-di; dā*), Orig. *Our Lady day*. ME. [f *LADY sb.* I. 3 (genitive).] Now only March 25th, the Feast of the Annunciation; formerly also Dec. 8th, the Conception of the Virgin, Sep. 8th, the Nativity, and Aug. 15th, the Assumption.

Lady-fish (*lā-di; fīsh*), 1712. A name applied to many different species of fish, as *Albula vulpes*, *Harpe rufus*, *Scomberox saurus*, *Sillago domina*.

Ladyfy, ladyfy (*lā-di; fī*), *v.* 1602 [f. *LADY sb.* + *-FY.*] *trans.* To make a lady of, to call 'Lady'.

Ladyhood (*lā-di; hūd*), 1820. [f. *LADY sb.* + *-HOOD.*] 1. The condition of being a lady; the qualities pertaining to a lady. 2. Ladies collectively 1821.

Ladykin (*lā-di; kin*), 1853 [f. *LADY sb.* + *KIN.*] A little lady; *oculus*, used as a term of endearment.

Ladylike (*lā-di; lik*), *a.* 1586. [-*LIKE*.] 1. Having the distinctive appearance or manner of a lady. Also *sarcastically* of men: Effeminate, 1601. 2. Befitting a lady; sometimes depreciatory, effeminately delicate or graceful. 3. He is a very lady-like poet *HAZLITT* 2 You have not a very lady-like way of expressing yourself 1877. Hence *Ladylikeness*.

Lady-love. Also pseudo-*arch.* *ladye-love*. 1733. [f. *LADY sb.*] 1. A sweetheart. 2. Love for ladies. *BYRON*.

Lady's cushion. Also *†Our Lady's cushion*. 1578. *†a.* The plant Thrift, *Armeria maritima*. *†b.* The Mossy Saxifrage, *Saxifraga hypnoides*.

Lady's finger lady-finger *Pl. occurs ladies' fingers* 670. *sg* and *pl.* The

plant *Anthyllus vulneraria*, the Kidney Vetch. 2. *a.* A kind of cake (cf. *finger-biscuit*). 1820. *b. Austral.* A kind of grape. Also, a banana 1892. 3. *U.S.* (a) A variety of the potato, (b) One of the branches of the lobster, (c) A variety of apple.

Lady's glove. 1538. [Orig. *LADY sb.* I. 3.] The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

Ladyship (*lā-di; ship*). ME. [See *LADY* and *-SHIP.*] 1. The condition of being a lady. 2. The personality of a lady ME. 3. Kindness befitting a mistress. *GOWER*. 4. A distinct governed by a lady. *STEELE*.

2. *Her, your L.*, a respectful substitute for *she, you*, referring to a lady; now only to one of the rank of 'Lady'. Also used *sarcastically*.

Lady's lace. 1597. The striped garden variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*.

Lady's mantle. 1548. [*LADY sb.* I. 3.] The rosaceous herb *Achella vulgaris*. Also, with qualification, of other species.

Lady-smock. Also *lady's, ladies' smock*. 1588. The Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*. (Locally also, *Convolvulus sepium*.)

Ladies-smocks. all silver white *SHAKS*.

Lady's slipper. Also *ladies', lady slipper*. 1597. The orchidaceous plant *Cypripedium Calceolus*. Also applied to the cultivated Calceoliana, and the Bird's-foot Trefoil.

Lady's traces, tresses. 1548. Name for orchids of the genus *Spiranthes*, also, locally, for grasses of the genus *Bruca*.

Læn (*læn*). [OE. *læn*; see *LOAN sb.* I.] OE. *Læw*. An estate held as a benefice *Comb.* 1. land, land held as 'læn', -right, beneficiary right.

Læotropic (*læ-otrōpik*), *a.* Also *erron.* 1610. 1883. [f. Gr. *laús* left + *trōmōs* turning.] Turned or turning to the left - said of the whorls of a shell; opp. to *dæotropic*.

Læt (*læt*). [OE. *læt* (found once) = OE. *læt*; cf. OE. *lætian* LET *v.* I.] OE. term for a person of status intermediate between that of a freeman and a slave. *Hist.*

Lævigate, obs. *erron.* f. *LEVIGATE*.

Lævo-, levo- (*læ-vo*), *comb.* f. *L. laevus*, in sense 'turning or turned' to the left', chiefly having reference to the property of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to turn to the left: as in *a. lævo-gyrate*, -gyrous *adps.*, characterized by turning the plane of polarization to the left; -*rotation*, rotation to the left, *b. lævo-compound*, a chemical compound which causes lævo-rotation; -*glucose* = *LEVULOSE*; etc.

Lævulin, levulin (*læ-va; lin*), 1888. [f. *LEVUL-OSE* + *-IN.*] *Chem.* A substance resembling dextrin, obtained from the roots of certain composite plants. Hence *Lævulinic*, only in *l. acid*, *C₆H₁₀O₅*.

Lævulose, levulose (*læ-va; lōs*), 1871. [f. *L. laevus* left + *-ULE* + *-OSE.*] *Chem.* The form of *GLUCOSE* which is lævo-rotatory to polarized light; fruit-sugar. Hence *Lævuloseane* (+ *-ANE*), a substance into which *l.* is converted by heating to 338°.

Lafayette (*lā-fey-et*). *U.S.* 1859. [f. General *Lafayette*.] 1. A scienoid fish of the Northern U.S. (*Liostomus xanthurus*). 2. A stromateoid fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*) 1884.

Laft (*e*, obs. *pa. t.* and *pa. pp.* of *LEAVE*).

Lag (*læg*), *sb.* 1 and *a.* 1574. [Belongs to *LAG v.* 2. *Perh.* an arbitrary distortion of *last* (cf. *fog, seg, lag*, used in children's games for 'first, second, last') Or ? an alteration of *laçé*, after *FLAG v.* 1, *FAG sb.* 2.]

A. sb. 1. The last or hindmost person (in a race, etc.). Now *rare* exc. in schoolboy use. *†2. pl.* Dregs, lees -1703. 3. [f. the *vb.*] The condition of lagging 1837. *b. Physics.* Retardation in a current or movement of any kind, the amount of this 1855.

2. In threats the foremost, but the *l.* in fight *DRYDEN* 3. *b. L. of the tide* the interval by which the tide-wave falls behind the mean time in the first and third quarters of the moon. The *l.* of the steam-valve of a steam-engine 1855.

B. adv. *†*Last, hindmost (*obs.*); belated, *lagg ng tardy* (now *rare*) 1552

Some tardie C. ppie That oo lagge to see

him buried *SHAKS*. *Comb.* 1. -end, the lag end (now *rare*); *†*-tooth, a wisdom tooth

Lag (*læg*), *sb.* 2 1672. [app. *a.* ON. *legg* cf. Sw. *legg* 'rim of a barrel', also 'stave' 1. A stave of a barrel. Now *dial.* 2. One of the staves or laths forming the covering of a band-drum or a steam boiler or cylinder, or the upper casing of a carding machine 1847.

Comb. 1. -screw, (a) a flat-headed screw used to secure lags to cylinders or drums, (b) *U.S.* = *coach screw*.

Lag (*læg*), *sb.* 3 *Canl.* 1811. [f *LAG v.* 1.] 1. A convict under sentence of transportation or penal servitude. 2. A term of transportation or penal servitude 1821.

Lag, sb. 4 *dial.* 1875. A long, narrow, marshy meadow. *W. S. BLUNT*.

†Lag, v. 1 1440. [?] 1. *trans.* To dabble, render wet or muddy. ME. only. 2. *intr.* To become wet or muddy. *BUNYAN*.

Lag (*læg*), *v.* 2 1530. [See *LAG sb.* 1 and *a.*] 1. *intr.* To progress too slowly, to fail to keep pace with others; to hang back, fall behind, remain in the rear. Also *fig.* 2. *trans.* To cause to lag. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1570

1. I shall not l. behind, nor erre The way, thou leading *Mist. P. L.* x 266 Hence *Lagg'er sb.* 1523; *Lag-last* 1855.

Lag, v. 3 1573. [?] *†* 1. *trans.* To steal 2. *a.* To transport or send to penal servitude 1812. *b.* To catch, apprehend 1823

Hence *Lagg'er sb.* 1 a convict undergoing or having undergone penal servitude.

Lag (*læg*), *v.* 4 1887. [Back-f. *LAGGING vbl. sb.*] *trans.* To cover (a boiler, etc.) with wooden lags, strips of felt, etc.

Lagan (*læ-gān*). Also *†ligan*. 1491 [a OF. *ligan*, *laguen*, *lagand*; perh. Stand from root of *LIE, LAY vbl.*] *Læw*. Goods or wreckage lying on the bed of the sea.

†Lagarto. 1577. [*Sp.*; see *ALLIGATOR*] An alligator -1600.

Lagenian (*lædʒi-ni-ān*), *a.* 1890. [f *L. lagena* a flagon + *-IAN*] *Zool.* Like or pertaining to the genus *Lagena* of *Foraminifera* having a straight chambered shell.

Lageniform (*lædʒi-nifōrm*), *a.* 1826. [f *a. prec.* + *-(i)FORM.*] *Zool.* and *Bot.* Shaped like a bottle or flask.

Lager beer (*læ-gər; bīr*). Also simply *lager*. 1853. [ad. Ger. *lager-beer* beer brewed for keeping, *f. lager* a store + *biar* beer.] A light beer, originally German.

Laggard (*læ-gərd*), 1702. [f *LAG v.* 1 + *-ARD.*] *A. adv.* Lagging, hanging back, slow *L. bounds* *SCOTT*. *A. obedience* *MANNING*. Hence *Laggardly adv.*, -ness.

B. sb. One who lags behind; a lingerer 1808.

A. l. in love, and a dastard in war *SCOTT*.

Lagging (*læ-gin*), *vbl. sb.* 1837. [f. *LAC sb.* 2 and *LAG v.* 4 + *-ING*.] 1. *pl.* and *coll. sing.* The strips of wood or felt with which boiler, an arch, a wall, etc. are covered. Also the action of covering with these.

Lagging (*læ-gin*), *pp. l.* 1593. [f *LAC v.* 2 + *-ING*.] That lags; lingering, tardy *Fourie l. Winters*, and *fourie w.anton springs* *End u* a word *SHAKS*. Hence *Laggingly adv.*

†Lagly, adv. [f. *LAG v.* + *-LY*.] Lastly *FLORIO*.

Lagomorph (*læ-gōmōrf*), 1882 [f. Gr. *laγōs* hare + *μορφή* form.] *Zool.* One of the *Lagomorpha*, a group of rodents of which the hares form one family. Hence *Lagomorphica* *Lagoon* 1 (*læ-gōn*). 1612. [ad. It. *Sp. laguna*, or F. *lagune* = *L. lacuna* pool.] 1. An area of salt or brackish water separated from the sea by low sand-banks, esp. one of those near Venice. 2. The lake-like stretch of water enclosed in an atoll 1769.

Comb. 1. -island, an atoll

Lagoon 2 (*læ-gōn*), *rare*. 1868 [Anglicized f. It. *lagone*, augm. of *lago* = *L. lacus* LAKE *sb.* 2.] In Tuscany, the basin of a hot spring from which borax is obtained.

†Lagophthalmus (*læ-gōf-thæ-lmōs*), 1657 [mod. *L.*, ad. Gr. *laγάφθαλμος* adj. 'hare eyed' (i.e. unable to close the eyes, as hares were supposed to be); f. *laγōs* hare + *φθαλμός* eye.] *Path.* A morbid co in which

o (Ger *kāln*) o (t *pen*). u (Ger *Māle*) u (t *dane*) v u). c () (thare). c () (an f (F *laue* o is *leim*, arth

the eye remains wide open. Also called *†Lagophthalmia*, and *†Lagophthalmia*. Hence *Lagophthalmia*.

Lagune, var. of *Lagoon*.

Laid (lā'ik). 1491. [ad. late L. *laicus*. Gr. *laikos*, *i. laos* the people.] *A. adj.* = *LAY* *a.* The prosecution [of Socrates] was truly *laic* 1735.

B. sb. One of the laity; a layman 1595. No person, whether l. or priest BUSHNELL. So *Laical a.* *Laicality*, the state or condition of a layman *Laically adv.* in a laical manner.

Laid (lā'isiz), *v.* Also *-ise*. 1870. [f. *LAY* *a.* + *-ize*.] *trans.* To make lay; to secularize, *esp.* to throw open (a head-master-ship or other office) to laymen 1870. Hence *Laicization*. *Laicizer*.

Laid (lād), *pa. pple.* 1547. [pa. pple. of *LAY* *v.*] In senses of *LAY* *v.*

Laid paper, paper having a ribbed appearance, from parallel wires in the mould

Laidly (lā'dli), *a.* Sc. and arch ME. [North var. of *Loathly*.] Hideous, repulsive.

Her l. wooder, whose income was better than his looks 1878

Laid (lēx), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Sc. ME. [See *Low* *a.*] 1. *adj.* = *Low* *a.* 2. *adv.* In a low position, to a low point; in a low tone 1583. 3. *sb.* A hollow; a low-lying ground.

Lain, *pa. pple.* of *LIE* *v.*

Lainer (lā'nar). Obs. in literary use. ME. [a. *F. lainer*; cf. *LANYARD*.] A lace, strap, thong, lash.

Lair (lēar), *sb.* [OE *leger* str neut. :—*O*ut. **legro-*, f. root *leg-*, see *LIE* *v.*] 1. The action or fact of lying—1531. 2. The resting place of a corpse; a grave, tomb. Now only Sc., a plot in a graveyard. OE. 3. That whereon one lies down to sleep, a bed, couch OE. 4. A place for animals to lie down in, *esp.* for beasts of chase or of prey ME. 5. *Agric.* Nature or kind of soil 1519.

a. Low of distant cattle dropping down to l. CLARE

Lair (lēar), *v.* ME. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To prostrate, ME. only. 2. *a. intr.* To lie (on a bed). b. Of cattle. To go to their lair c. *trans.* To place in a lair. d. To serve as a lair for, 1507.

Lairage (lē'aridz). 1866. [f. *LAIR* *sb.* or *v.* + *-age*.] The placing of cattle in a lair or lairs; space so occupied, or an establishment of such lairs.

Laird (lēard). Sc. 1450. [Sc. form of *LORD* (repr. north. ME. *livered*).] A landed proprietor; orig. only one who held immediately from the king. Hence *Lairdship*, the condition, dignity, or estate of a l.; also, lairds as a whole 1649

Laiser, obs. f. *LEISURE*

Laissez-aller (lē'se æ'le, Fr. *lêse ale*). Also *laissez-aller*. 1818. [Fr.; as next + *aller* to go, i.e. let (persons or things) go.] Absence of restraint; unconstrained freedom.

Laissez-faire (lē'se fæ'r; Fr. *lêse fêr*). Also *laissez-faire*. 1825. [Fr.; *laissez* let + *faire* to do, i.e. let (people) do (as they think best).] A phr. expressive of the principle of non-interference by government with the action of individuals, *esp.* in trade and in industrial affairs. Also *attrib.*

The 'orthodox' *laissez-faire* political economy 1887. Hence *Laissez-faireism*.

Laity (lā'ti). 1541. [f. *lai* *LAY* *a.* + (*tr.*)] 1. The condition or state of a layman 1616. 2. The body of the people not in orders as opp. to the clergy; laymen collectively 1541. 3. Unprofessional people, as opp. to lawyers, doctors, artists, etc. 1832.

a. The clergy were now retrograding, while the l. were advancing HALLAM. b. Artists are wont to think the criticisms of the l. rather weak and superficial HENES

Lake, *sb.* 1 ME. [a. ON. *laik-r* play—*O*ut. **laiko-*, a vbl. sb. from **luktan* to play, *LAKE* *v.*] 1. Play, sport, fun. In *pl.* games, tricks.—1570. 2. A fight, contest—1515.

Lake (lā'k), *sb.* 2 [Early ME. *lac*, a. OF. *lac*, ad. L. *lacus*.] 1. A large body of water surrounded by land; in recent use often applied to an ornamental piece of water in a park, etc. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. A pond, a pool 600. 3. After L. *i.* = a wine vat 677. 4. N. more Shall the l. glass her flying

M. ARNOLD *The Great L.* (a phrase borrowed from the N. Amer. Indians) the Atlantic Ocean. *The Great Lakes*, the five lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, which form the boundary between Canada and the U.S. a. Ne noon so grey 300 gooth in the l. CHAUCER

attrib. and *Comb.* 1. General: as *L-fishery*, *fowl-shire*, etc.; *L-front*, etc.; *L-reflect* *adj.*, *L-diver*. 2. Special *L-basin*, a depression which contains, or has contained, a l.; *-country* = *LAKE-LAND*; *-crater*, a crater which contains or has contained, a l.; *-fly*, a fly that frequents lakes; *U.S.*, an ephemeral (*Ephemera simulans*) which swarms in the Great Lakes in July; *-lawyer U.S.*, joc. name for the bow-fish and the burbot in allusion to their voracity; *-weed*, water-pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*).

b. Lake poets, school, terms applied to Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, who lived among the English Lakes; *L. poetry*, their poetry.

c. lake-dweller, one who in prehistoric times lived in a l.-dwelling or l.-habitation; *i.* one built upon piles driven into the bed of a l.; *L-hamlet*, *-settlement*, *-village*, a collection of such dwellings; *-man* = *lake-dweller*.

Lake, *sb.* 3 ME. [prob. a Du. *laken*, corresp. to OE. *lachen* 'clamidem'.] Fine linen—1603.

Lake (lā'k), *sb.* 4 1616. [Orig. a var. of *LAC*.] 1. A pigment of a reddish hue, orig. obtained from lac (*LAC*), and now from cochineal treated as in a. *b. transf.* as the name of a colour 1660. 2. A pigment obtained by the combination of some colouring matter with metallic oxide or earth. Often qualified, as *crimson*, *madder*, *yellow*, etc. *L. Indian l.*, a crimson pigment prepared from stick-lac treated with alum and alkali. 1584.

Lake (lā'k), *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* [Com. Teut. : OE. *lakan* = ON. *laka*.] 1. *intr.* To exert oneself, leap, spring; hence, to fight—ME. 2. To play, sport; *occas.* in amorous sense; *dial.* to take a holiday; to be out of work ME.

Lake-land, *la'-keland*. 1829. [f. *LAKE* *sb.* 2 + *LAND*.] The land of lakes, *spec.* the region of the English lakes, in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire

Lakelet (lā'k'let). 1796. [f. *LAKE* *sb.* 2 + *-LET*.] A small lake. Also *transf.*

Laker (lā'kar). 1798. [f. *LAKE* *sb.* 2 + *-ER*.] 1. A visitor to the English lakes. (A pun, with reference to *LAKE* *v.*) 2. One of the Lake poets 1819.

a. The Lakers all first despised, and then patronised 'Walter Scott' E. FITZGERALD.

Lakh: see *LAC* 2.

Lakin. 1496. [Contr. f. *LADY* + *-KIN*] Only in *By (our) L.*, a trivial form of *By Our Lady*—1525.

Lakke, obs. f. *LACK*.

Laky (lā'ki), *a.* 1 1611. [f. *LAKE* *sb.* 2 + *-Y*.] Of or pertaining to a lake; lak'-like

Laky (lā'ki), *a.* 2 1849 [f. *LAKE* *sb.* 4 + *-Y*.] Of the colour of lake; *spec.* of the blood, when the red corpuscles are acted upon by some solvent.

La-la (lā'lā'), *a.* 1785. [adj. use of *la la* *interj.*; see *LA* *int. b.*] So-so, poor.

Lallation (lāl'atjən). 1647 [f. L. *lallare* to sing lalla or lullaby.] 1. Childish utterance. b. An imperfect pronunciation of *r*, in which it sounds like *l*; *lambdacism*.

Lam (læm), *sb.* 1688. *local*. [Earlier *lame*, a. *F. lame*.] *Weaving pl.* Pieces of wood in a loom connected with the treadles and healds

Lam (læm), *v.* 1595. [cf. ON. *lampa*, lit. 'to lame', but used chiefly with reference to thrashing.] 1. *trans.* To beat soundly; to thrash; to whack. Now *colloq.* or *vulgar*. 2. *intr.* Chiefly school-boy slang, as *to l. (it) into one*, to l. out 1875. Hence *Lamming* *obl. sb.* a beating.

Lama (lā'mā). Also *erron.* *llama*. 1654. [Tibetan *blama*, the b. being silent.] A Buddhist priest of Mongolia or Tibet

Dalai (*dai-lai* or *deli-l*), title of the chief L. of Tibet; *Tesho* or *Teshu-l*, that of the chief L. of Mongolia. The former ranks highest, and is known to Europeans as the 'Grand Lama'. He receives almost divine honours.

Hence *Lamaic a.* of or pertaining to the lamas; believed or taught by the lamas. *Lamaism* also *la*, *b.* *ed* and *observances* acted by the lamas. *Lamalist, La* *one*

who professes l.ianism; also *attrib.* *Lamaratic*, *Lamaritic a.*, of or pertaining to the lamasts

Lama, *erron.* f. *LLAMA*.

Lamantin (lāmæ'tin). 1706. [a. F.] The manatee.

Lamarckian (lāmā'rkian). 1846 [f. *Lamarck*, French botanist and zoologist (1744-1829) + *-IAN*.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Lamarck or to his theory ascribing organic evolution to inheritable modifications produced in the individual by habit, appetency, and the environment. *B. sb.* One who holds these views. So *Lamarckianism*, *Lamarckism*, *Lamarckite* = *LAMARCKIAN* *sb.*

Lamasery (lāmæ'seri). 1867 [a. 1 *lamaserie*, app. formed irreg. by *linc* from *lama*; see *LAMA*.] A Tibetan or Mongolian monastery of lamas.

Lamb (læm), *sb.* [Com. Teut. : OE. *lamb* *lamb*, *lamb* str. neut. :—*O*ut. **lamb*.] 1. The young of the sheep 2 *fig.*

a. A young member of a 'flock', *esp.* of the church OE. *b.* One who is as meek, gentle, innocent, or weak as a lamb OE. *c.* A simpleton 1663. 3. *The Lamb*, *†God's Lamb*, *the Lamb of God*, a title of Christ. [After John 1:29, Rev. v 6, etc.] OE. *b. (Her) Holy Lamb* = *AGNUS DEI* b. 1823. 4. *pl.* a. The name given to the ferocious soldiers of Col. Kiike's regiment in 1854-6, in ironical allusion to the device of the Paschal Lamb on their flag 1744. *b.* The name given to bodies of ruffians hired to commit acts of violence at elections, 1844.

5. The flesh of the lamb as food 1620. *b.* Short for *LAMBSKIN* 1527.

i. Ewes and their bleating Lambs *MUR. P. L. v. 645* As well be hanged for a sheep as a l. *MUR. Prov.* 3. Worthy the L. that he was slain for 15 WARTS.

Comb. 1. *ale*, an annual feast at lamb-shearing *Lamborn Hunt*, a flour stamped with the 'Agnus Dei'; *lamb's fry*, the product of lamb's castration; *lamb's lettuce* = *COUS-COUS* (*Lactuca scariola*); *lamb's tails*, the catkins of the hazel

Lamb (læm), *v.* 1456 [f. *LAMB* *sb.*] 1. *trans.* (*pass. only.*) To bring forth, to drop (1 lamb). 2. *intr.* To bring forth a lamb to year 1611. 3. Of a shepherd. To tend (ewes) at lambing-time. Also, to l. down, 1850

Lamb, obs. f. *LAM* *v.*

Lamback, *v.* 1589 [f. *LAM* *v.* + *BACK* *sb.*] *trans.* To beat, thrash. Also *fig.* So *Lambaste* *v.* (*lang* and *dial.*) 1637.

Lambda (læ'mdæ), ME. [Gr. *λᾶμβδα* (or *λᾶβδα*).] 1. The 11th letter of the Greek alphabet, Λ, λ. 2. *Anat.* The point of junction of the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures 1888

L. moth, a moth marked with λ on its wings.

Lambdacism (læ'mdæ'siz'm), *lambdacism* (læ'mdæ's). 1658 [ad. L., a Gr. *λα(μ)βδαισμός*, f. *λᾶ(μ)βδα* *LAMBDA*.] 1. A too frequent repetition of the letter λ in speaking or writing. 2. A confusion of *l* and *λ* in pronunciation 1864.

Lambdoid (læ'mdoid), *a.* 1597. [a. F. *lambdoide*, ad. mod. L. *lambdoides*, ad. Gr. *λαμβδοειδής*, see *LAMBDA* and *-OID*] = next

Lambdoidal (læ'mdoid'al), *a.* Also *lambdoid*. 1653 [f. prec. + *-AL*] Resembling the Gr. letter lambda (Λ) in form.

L. suture (*Anat.*), the suture connecting the two parietal bones with the occipital. *L. ridge*, the edge of the occipital bone forming the lambdoidal suture

Lambency (læ'mbentsi) 1817. [i. next see *-ENCY*] The state or quality of being lambent. Also *fig.* *spec.* Brilliance and delicate play of wit or fancy 1871.

The soft l. of the streamlet *RUSKIN*.

Lambent (læ'mbent), *a.* 1647. [ad. I. *lambentem*, *lambere* to lick.] 1. Of a flame (fire, light): Playing lightly upon a surface without burning it, like a tongue of fire, shining with a soft clear light and without fierce heat. *b.* Hence, of eyes, the sky, etc. Softly radiant 1717. *c. fig.* Of wit, style, etc. I play lightly and brilliantly over its subjects 1871. 2. In etym. sense: Licking, that licks 1706. 3. *L.* diffuse flashes of lightning without thunder 1834. *fig.* *L.* dulness played around his face *DAVID*. *b.* Eyes with error gh. 867. *c.* The style so picturesque and L. *DIXON*. *Lambently adv.*

Λ (lam), α (pa), αλ (loud), β (cat), γ (fr chet), δ (ever), ε (J eye), ς (F eau de vie), ζ (Psyche), θ (what), ϑ (got)

Lambes, obs. f. LAMMAS.
+Lambitive, 1646. [ad. mod. L. *lambitivum*, f. *lambere*; see -IVE.] A. adj. Of medicines: Taken by licking up with the tongue. B. sb. A medicine so taken -1710.

Lambkin (læm'kin). 1579 [f. LAMB sb. + -KIN.] A little lamb. Also *transf.*, chiefly as a term of endearment.

Lamb-like, lamblike (læm'leik), a. 1599. [LIKE.] Like a lamb, or that of a lamb.

Lambling (læm'ling). rare. 1591. [-LING.] A young or little lamb.

Lamboys (læmboiz). 1548. [In quot. (the source of the word) possibly a mistake for LAMBEAUX.] *Autog* An imitation in steel of the 'bases' or skirt, reaching from the waist to the knee, occas. found in Tudor armour.

The tasset, the l, the backpiece HALL.

Lambrequin (læmbrékin). 1725. [a. F.] 1. A scarf or piece of stuff worn over the helmet as a covering: in *Her.* represented with one end (which is cut or jagged) pendent or floating. 2. U.S. A short curtain or piece of drapery (with the lower edge scalloped or straight) placed over a door or window or suspended for ornament on a mantel-shelf. 1883. 3. *Ceramics*. Ornamentation consisting of solid colour with a lower edge of jagged or scalloped outline 1873.

Lambskin (læm'skin), sb. Also lamb's skin. ME. 1. a. The skin of a lamb with the wool on. b. The same dressed and used for clothing, for mats, etc. In *collect. sing.* fur so prepared. 2. Leather made from the skin of lambs 1745. 3. Woolen cloth made to resemble lambskin (Ogilvie). 4. *punningly*. A heavy blow. (Cf. LAM v.) -1622. 5. *Mining*. Anthracite slack 1873.

1. He is wolf in lambskin hyd ME. Hence +Lambskin v. *trans.* to beat, to thrash.

Lamb's tongue, 1578. 1. A name for species of plantain (tr. med. L. *arnoglossa*, Gr. ἀρνογλωσσόν), and other plants. 2. A sort of plane with a deep narrow bit for making quirks; also, the moulding made by this 1858.

Lamb's wool (læmz'wul). 1429. 1. The wool of lambs, used for hosiery, etc., clothing-material made of this. Also *attrib.* 2. A drink of hot ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples, sugared and spiced 1592.

Lamda, -doidal: see LAMBDA, -DOIDAL.

Lame (lām), sb. *techn.* 1886. [a. F. *lame* —L. *lam(m)ina*, *lamna* thin piece or plate.] A thin plate, esp. of metal; a lamina; *spec.* applied to the small overlapping steel plates used in old armour.

Lame (lām), a. [OE. *lama*, *lōma* :—OTeut. **lamo-*.] 1. Crippled, weak, infirm; paralysed; unable to move. Obs. exc. *arch.* b. Crippled through injury to, or defect in, a limb, esp. in the foot or leg; limping, unable to walk OE. Also *transf.* of inanimate objects. c. Said of the limb; also of footsteps, etc. ME. 2. *fig.* Maimed, halting; imperfect or defective. Said esp. of an argument, excuse, account, etc. ME. b. Of metrical feet, or verses composed of them: Halting, metrically defective 1600.

1. b. Another l. of a hande SAVILE. 1. Was an eye unto the blynde, and a fete to the l. COVERDALE Job xix. 15. 2. O! most l. and impotent conclusion SHAKS. A very l. story FREEMAN. b. The Prose is Fustian, and the Numbers l. DRYDEN

Phr. L. duck see DUCK sb. f. Hence Lamely adv. -ness.

Lame (lām), v. ME. [f. LAME a.] *trans.* To make lame; to cripple.

Lamel (læmél). Now rare. 1676 [ad. L. *lamella*.] = next.

[**Lamella** (lāmēlā) Pl. **lamellæ** (lāmēlā). 1678. [L., dim. of *lamina*.] A thin plate, scale, layer, or film, esp. of bone or tissue e.g. one of the thin plates or scales which compose some shells, one of the erect scales appended to the corollas of some flowers, etc. Hence **Lamellar** a. (chiefly scientific), consisting of, characterized by, or arranged in lamellæ. *Lamellarily* adv. in thin plates or scales.

Lamellate (læmēlēt), a. 1826. [ad. mod. L. *lamellatus*: see LAMELLA and -ATE.] Furnished with oged n uneller lame la Hen c late y ad La ted a 713

Lamellibranch (lāmēl'bræŋk), sb. (a.) 1855. [ad. mod. L. *lamellibranchia* pl., f. LAMELLA + Gr. βράχια gills.] Zool. A lamellibranchiate mollusc. b. *attrib.*, or *adj.* = next 1867.

Lamellibranchiate (lāmēl'bræŋkiēt), a. (sb.) 1842. [ad. mod. L. *lamellibranchiatus*; see prec. and -ATE.] Zool. Belonging to the group *Lamellibranchiata* of molluscs (so called as having lamellate gills), including oysters, mussels, etc. 1855. b. sb. A lamellibranch.

Lamellicorn (lāmēl'ikōrn), 1835. [ad. mod. L. *lamellicornis*, f. L. *lamella* thin plate + *cornu* horn.] Entom. A. *adj.* Belonging to the *Lamellicornes* or the group *Lamellicornia* of beetles, having antennæ characterized by a lamelliform club. B. sb. A lamellicorn beetle, as the dung-beetle, cockchafer, etc. So **Lamellicornate**, -cornous *adjs.* = A.

Lamelliciferous (lāmēl'ikifērus), a. 1832. [f. LAMELLA + (-I)FEROUS.] Bearing or having lamellæ; lamellate.

Lamelliform (lāmēl'ifōrm), a. 1819. [f. LAMELLA + (-I)FORM.] Having the form of a lamella or thin plate.

Lamelliostiral (lāmēl'istrāl), 1835. [f. mod. L. *lamelliostirus*, f. LAMELLA + L. *ostrium* beak + -AL.] Ornith. A. *adj.* Belonging to the family *Lamelliostiridae* of birds, so called as having lamellose bills. B. sb. A lamelliostiral bird.

Lamellose (lāmē'lōus), a. 1752. [f. LAMELLA + -OSE.] = LAMELLATE.

Lament (lāmēnt), sb. 1591. [ad. L. *lamentum*.] 1. An act of lamenting; a passionate expression of grief. Also *poet.* lamentation. 2. A conventional form of mourning; an elegy; a dirge; also, the air to which a lamentation is sung or played 1698.

1. A voice of weeping heard, and loud l. MILTON.

Lament (lāmēnt), v. 1530. [ad. L. *lamentari*, f. *lamentum*.] 1. *trans.* To express or feel sorrow for or concerning; to mourn for; to bewail 1535. 2. *intr.* To express or feel profound grief; to mourn passionately 1530.

1. Samuel died, and all the Israelites lamented him r *Sauv* xxv. 1. This stone laments the death of Andrea Pisano 1756. 2. He loves not most that doth l. the most 1595. Hence **Lamentar**. **Lamentingly** adv.

Lamentable (lāmēntāb'l), a. ME. [a. F., or ad. L. *lamentabilis*; see prec. and -ABLE.] 1. Full of or expressing sorrow; mournful, doleful. Now rare or *arch.* 2. That is to be lamented; pitiable, deplorable ME. b. In joc. or trivial use: 'Pitiful, despicable' (-); wretchedly bad 1699.

2. A l. change from that simplicity of manners STEELE. b. The result was something l. 1876. Hence **Lamentably** adv.

Lamentation (lāmēntā'sən), ME. [a. F., or ad. L. *lamentationem*.] The action of lamenting; the passionate expression of grief; mourning; in weakened sense, regret. b. A lament ME.

They all made gret lamentasyon for his departing LD. BERNERS. b. Take thou vp al. for the princes of Israel *Ezek* xix. 1. The *Lamentations* of *Jeremiah*, or, shortly, *Lamentations*: a book of the O.T., ascribed to Jeremiah, and having for its subject the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans.

Lamented (lāmēntēd), ppl. a. 1611. [f. LAMENT v. + -ED.] Mourned for; bewailed; regretted.

Your late l. father 1864.

Lameter, lamifer (lām'itōr) Sc. and n. dial. 1804 [obscurely f. LAME a.] A lame person; a cripple.

[**Lametta** (lāmētā). 1858. [It., dim. of *lame* = LAME sb.] Brass, silver, or gold foil or wire.

[**Lamia** (lāmīā). Pl. -iæ, -ias. ME. [L. *lamia*, 2. Gr. Λαμία a fabulous monster, also, a fish of prey. Cf. F. *lamie*.] 1. A fabulous monster with the body of a woman, who was said to prey upon human beings and suck children's blood. Also, a witch, she-demon. 2. *Ichth.* A genus of sharks -1776. 3. *Entom.* A genus of longicorn beetles.

Lamin (lā) Also 489 [Anglicized f. next.] A lamina a plate of

metal used as an astrological instrument or as a charm.

[**Lamina** (læminā). Pl. **laminae** (læminē) 1656. [L. *lam(m)ina*. Cf. LAME sb.] A thin plate, scale, layer, or flake (of metal, etc.). b. *Anat.*, etc. A thin layer of bone, membrane, etc. 1706. c. *Geol.* The thinnest separable layer in stratified rock deposits 1794. d. *Bot* (a) A thin plate of tissue. (b) The expanded portion of a leaf. (c) The (usually) expanded upper part of a petal. (d) The expanded part of the thallus or frond in algæ, etc. 1760.

Hence **Laminal**, **Laminar**, **Laminary**, **Laminose**, **Laminous** *adjs.* consisting of, arranged in, or formed into laminae.

Laminable (læmināb'l), a. 1796. [See LAMINATE v. and -ABLE.] Capable of being formed into thin plates or layers. Hence **Laminability**, l. quality.

Laminarian (læminē'riān), a. 1851. [f. mod. L. *Laminaria*, name of a genus of sea-weeds known as sea-tangle, f. L. *lamina*.] Z. zone: the zone of the sea, extending from low-water mark to a depth of ninety feet, in which seaweeds of the genus *Laminaria* are found.

Laminarite (læminārit), 1839. [f. as prec. + -ITE.] *Geol.* A fossil seaweed supposed to be allied to the genus *Laminaria*.

Laminate (læminēt), a. 1668. [ad. mod. L. *laminatus*, see next and -ATE.] Having the form of or consisting of a lamina or thin plate, furnished with a lamina or laminae.

Laminate (læminēt), v. 1664. [f. L. **laminat*, **laminare*, f. LAMINA, see -ATE.] 1. *trans.* To beat or roll (metal) into thin plates. 2. To separate or split into layers or leaves. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1668. 3. To overlay with plates (of metal) 1597. 4. To make by placing layer upon layer of material 1838.

Laminated (læminēted), ppl. a. 1668. [f. LAMINATE v. + -ED.] Consisting of, arranged in, or furnished with laminae; made of a succession of layers of material.

Lamination (læminā'sən), 1676 [f. as prec., see -ATION.] The action of laminating or condition of being laminated; also *conci* in pl. laminae.

Lamini- (læmini), comb. f. LAMINA, as in **Laminiferous** a., having a structure consisting of laminae or layers; **Laminipantar** a. *Ornith.* having laminate tarsi, as the *Lamini* plantars of Sundevall's classification.

[**Laminitis** (læminai'tis). 1843. [f. LAMINA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the sensitive laminae of a horse's hoof.

Lamish, a. 1592. [f. LAME a. + -ISH.] Somewhat lame.

Lamni, obs. f. LAM v.

Lammas (læmās). [OE. *lāmmasse*, f. *lāf* LOAF + *masse* MASS sb.; subseq. felt as if f. LAMB + MASS.] 1. The 1st of August, in the early English church a harvest festival, at which loaves of bread were consecrated, made from the first ripe corn. (In Scotland, a usual quarter-day.) Also, the season of this festival a. *Latter L. (day)*, (joc.) a day that will never come, at *latter L.*, never, 1567.

1. Six years old last l. ADDISON.

attrib. and **Comb.**, chiefly with the sense of 'ripening at Lammas', as *L.-apple*, etc.; *L.-day*, August 1, L.-land, land that was private property till L. day (Aug. 1), but thereafter subject to common rights of pasturage till the spring. *L.-wheat* = *winter-wheat*.

Lammergeyer (læm'gēiər), 1817. [a. G. *lammergeier*, f. *lammer*, pl. of *lamm* lamb + *geier* vulture, *GEIR*.] The Bearded Vulture, *Gypaetus barbatus*; it is the largest European bird of prey, and inhabits lofty mountains in Southern Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa.

Lamp (læmp), sb. ME. [ad. F. *lampe*, ad. L. *lampas*, Gr. λαμπάς, f. λαμπειν to shine.] 1. A vessel containing oil, which is burnt at a wick, for the purpose of illumination. Now also a vessel of glass or the like, enclosing a candle, oil, a gas-jet, or an incandescent wire. Often defined, as *arc*, *Argand*, *Davy*, *electric*, *gas*, etc. b. Used for *torch*, (occas. with allusion to the Grecian torch-race: see LAMPADODROMY) ME. c. = *safety-lamp* 1899.

ansf a. *sing* The sun a a st. or the cor also a flash of lightning p The

o (Ger Kōln) o (F pr u (Ger Mū er) # (F dsme) v (cwl e e) (there) (a) (au) g (F laire) o f an earth)

stars or heavenly bodies in general. ME. **b.**
pl The eyes (formerly *poet.*; now *slang*) 1590.
fig. A source or centre of light, spiritual or intellectual. Also, *l. of beauty, joy, life*, etc. 1500.
1 Darke Night strangles the trailling Lampe
 Shadows. Phr. *To smell of (or taste) the l.* (said of a literary composition) to be manifestly the product of nocturnal or labourous study. **b.** Still the race of Hero-spirits pass the l. from hand to hand KINGSTON.
2 a. When they see Sun, we see the Lamps of night
 Sir Thomson. **3** Ages elapsed ere Homer's l. appeared COMPTON. The Seven Lamps of Architecture (cf. *Exod.* xcv. 37, etc.) ROSKIN (*title*).
attrib. and *comb.* **1** General, as *l.-chimney*, *shade*, *torch*, etc.; *l.-bearer*, *-cleaner*, etc.; *l.-lighting* v*er*b. and *sb.* *l.-lighted*, *-lit*, *warmed* ad*js.*, etc.
2 Special. *l.-fly*, *l.* a glow worm; *-furnace*, a furnace in which *l.* was used as the means of heating; *-jack* *U.S.*, a hood over a lamp chimney on the roof of a car; *-man*, (a) a maker of or dealer in lamps; (b) one who tends lamps; *-shell*, a brachiopod, esp. one of the genus *Terebratulida* or family *Terebratulidae*.
†Lamp, *sb.* **1** [*for* **lampna*, ad. *L. lamina* (cf. *LAMP sb.*)] **7** A plate. CHAUCER.
Lamp (*lamp*), *v.* 1600. [*f.* *LAMP sb.* **1**].
1 *intr.* To shine. Also *fig.* 1609. **2** *trans.* To supply with lamps 1600. **3** *transf.* To light as with a lamp 1808.
2 To play with Luna or newe lamps the starres 1600.
Lampad (*lampad*), *poet.* rare. 1796.
[ad. Gr. *λαμπαδ*, *λαμπάς* *LAMP sb.* **1**] In *pl.*, the seven 'lamps of fire' burning before the throne of God (Rev. iv. 5).
Lampadedromy (*lampadedromi*), 1848.
[ad. Gr. *λαμπαδιδρομία*, *f.* *λαμπαδ*, *λαμπάς* torch + *-δρομία* running. Many Dicts. have the incorrect form *lampadrome*.] *Gr. Antiq.*
A torch-race; a race (on foot or horseback) in which a lighted torch was passed from hand to hand. So *||* *Lampadephoria*, *-dophoria*.
Lampadist (*lampadist*), 1838. [ad. Gr. *λαμπαδιστής*, *f.* *λαμπαδίζω* (*v.* *f.* *λαμπάς* torch.) *Gr. Antiq.* A competitor in a torch-race.
Lampas (*lampas*), *sb.* **1** Also *lampers*, etc. 1523. [*a.* *F.* *lampas* (in 16th c. also *lampasi*). Origin unk.] A disease of horses, consisting in a swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth behind the front teeth.
H a horse troubled with the Lampasse SHAKES.
Lampas (*lampas*), *sb.* **2** ME. [With sense *1* cf. MDu. *lampers*. In sense *2*, *a.* *F.* *lampas*. Etym. unk.] **†** *A* kind of glossy crape -1559. **2** A kind of flowered silk, orig. from China 1826.
†Lampate, 1819 [*f.* *LAMP-IC* + *-ATE*].
Chem. A salt of lampic acid; an aldehyde 1839.
Lamp-black (*lampblæk*, *lampblæk*), *sb.* 1598. A pigment consisting of almost pure, finely divided carbon; made by collecting the soot produced by burning oil or (now usually) gas. Also *attrib.* Hence *Lamp-black* *v.* to paint, smear, or coat with *l.*
Lamper-eel, 1824. [*f.* *lampre*, var. of *LAMPREY* + *ERL*. *1*. = *LAMPREY*. *2*. *U.S.* The mutton-fish or eel-pout (*Zoarces anguillaris*) of N. America 1825.
Lampern (*lampem*), ME. [*a.* OF. *lamprejon*, *lampreion*, dim. of *lampre* *LAMPREY*.] The river lamprey (*Petromyzon fluviatilis*).
Lampers, var. of *LAMPAS sb.* **1**
†Lampic, *a.* 1819. [*f.* *LAMP sb.* **1** + *-IC*].
Chem. In *l. acid*: an earlier name of aldehyde. (It was first prepared by burning ether in a lamp with a platinum wire twisted round the wick.) -1839
Lamping (*lampin*), *pp.* *a.* 1590. [*f.* *LAMP v.* + *-ING*]. Flashing, resplendent.
Phonetic th' eternal spheres and l. sky SPENSER.
Lampion (*lampion*), 1848. [*a.* *F.*, ad. It. *lampione*, augm. of *lampia* *LAMP sb.* **1**] A pot or cup, often of coloured glass, containing oil with a wick, used in illuminations.
Lampless (*lamples*), *a.* 1625. [-LESS.] Destitute of lamps.
Your Ladies eyes are lamplesse to that vertue FLETCHER
Lamplet, 1621. [-LET.] A small lamp
Lamplight (*lamploit*), 1579 [*f.* *LAMP* + *LIGHT sb.*] Th. Hgh. givd by a lamp o lamps

Lamplighter (*lamploiter*), 1750. [*f.* *a.* *prec.* + *LIGHTER sb.* **1**] **1**. One who lights lamps; one whose business it is to light the street lamps. **2**. *local* *U.S.* The calico bass 1888.

1 Like a *l.*, i.e. as quickly as the *l.* ran up his ladder. Skim up the rigging like a *l.* MARRYAT.

Lamp oil, 1581. Oil for burning in a lamp; also *fig.* nocturnal labour.

Lampoon (*lampoon*), *sb.* 1645. [*a.* *F.* *lampoon*, ong. a drinking-song; from the exclam. *lamp-ons* = let us drink (Littré)] A virulent or scurrilous satire upon an individual. The rancorous lampoons of Gregory Nazianzen against his sovereign DE QUINCEY. Hence *Lampoon v.* to make the subject of a *l.* **Lampooner**. **Lampoonery**, the practice of writing lampoons, lampooning quality or spirit.

Lamp-post (*lampipost*), 1790. [*f.* *LAMP sb.* **1** + *POST*]. A post, usu. of iron, used to support a street-lamp. In the French Revolution also for hanging a victim of popular fury.

†Lamprel, 1526 [*f.* *lampre* *LAMPREY* + *-EL*]. Some fish like a lamprey -1688.

Lamprey (*lampri*) ME. [*a.* OF. **lampre* (OF. and mod. *F.* *lampre*) : -med. *L. lampreda*, said to be a var. of *lampetra*, *f.* *L. lampere* to lick + *petra* stone; the lamprey attaches itself by a sucker to stones. *Lut. lampetra* may be an etymologizing perversion.] A pseudo-fish of the genus *Petromyzon*, resembling an eel in shape and in having no scales. It has a sucker-mouth, pouch-like gills, seven spiracles on each side of the head, and a fistula or opening on the top of the head.
Comb. *l.-eel*, the Sea-lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*).

Lampro- (*lampro*), repr. Gr. *λαμpro*, comb. *f.* *λαμproς* bright, shining, as in *Lamprotype* [Gr. *τύπος* type], *Photogr.* a paper print glazed with collodion and gelatine; etc.

Lampron, -roon, etc., obs. *f.* *LAMPERN*.

Lampyrine (*lampyrin*, -in), 1842. [*f.* *L. lampyrus* glow-worm, *a.* Gr. *λαμπυρος*, *f.* *λαμπεω* to shine.] *A.* *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Lampyrina* or fire-flies. *B.* *sb.* One of the *Lampyrina*.

Lanarkite (*lanarkit*) 1835. [*f.* *Lanark-shire*, where first found.] *Min.* Sulphocarbonate of lead, found in greenish-white, grey, or yellowish crystals.

Lanate (*lanet*), *a.* 1760. [ad. *L. lanatus*, *f.* *lana* wool; see *-ATE*]. *Bot* and *Ent.* Having a woolly covering or surface. So *Lanated a.*

Lancashire (*lanckāsh*), 1834. [*f.* *Lancaster* name of the county town + *SHIRE*] The name of an English county, used *attrib.* in *L. boiler*, a horizontal, cylindrical, internally fired boiler, having two flues; also (*slight.* as *sb.*) as the designation of a breed of cattle.

Lancaster (*lanckāster*), 1857. [*f.* *C. W. Lancaster*, the inventor (died 1878)]. In full *L. gun*, *rifle*, the name of a cannon and rifle (respectively) having a slightly oval bore.

Lancasterian (*lanckāstriān*), *a.* Also **Lancastrian**, 1807. [*f.* proper name *Lancaster* + *-IAN*.] Of or pertaining to Joseph Lancaster (1778-1838) and the monitorial system which he established in schools.

Lancastrian (*lanckāstriān*), 1548. [*f.* *Lancaster* + *-IAN*. Cf. *YORKIST*].

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the English royal family which descended from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster (died 1399), or to the party (whose emblem was the Red Rose) that supported this family in the Wars of the Roses.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the house of Lancaster; one of the Lancastrian faction in the Wars of the Roses.

Lance (*lans*), *sb.* **1** ME. [*a.* *F.* *lance* : -*L. lancea*. All Teut. langs. have adopted the Fr. wd.] **1**. A weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft and an iron or steel head, held by a horseman in charging at full speed. Also *transf.* and *fig.* **2**. A similar weapon, used for various purposes, e.g. for spearing fish 1227. **3**. = *LANCET*. Now rare 1475. **4**. A horse-soldier armed with a lance; a lancer 1602. **b.** *†* *A* *l.* arms with his attendants etc. use Cf *F. lance f.* 88 *†* *A* bran ho

tree -1669. **6.** *techn.* *a.* *Carpentry*. A pointed blade, usually employed to sever the grain on each side of the intended path of a chipping-bit or router 1875. **b.** *Med.* An instrument which conveys the charge of a piece of ordnance and forces it home into the bore 1802. *c.* *Pyrotechny*. A thin case containing compositions which burn with a white or coloured flame 1634.

1. The *l.* was the peculiar weapon of the knight GIBBON. Phr. *To break a l.* see *BRFAK v.* *1*. *l. in rest* (see *REST*). **2** *Boat*, *gun*, *hand-l.* in *Whale fishing*, an instrument for killing the whale, after he has been harpooned and worried out. **4**. *A l.* in other words, a belted knight, commands this party SCOTT.

Comb. **1**. *corporal* [after *LANCESADE*], one who acts as corporal, receiving pay as a private, -fish = *LAUNCE* **2**, -head = *LANCESAKE*, -sergeant, a corporal acting as a sergeant; -snake, a venomous snake of the American genus *Bothrops* (or *Craspedophthalmus*), esp. *B. lanceolatus*, of the W. Indies, = *FER-DE-LANCE* **2**.

†Lance, *slit.* 1669. [*f.* *LANCE v.*] A cut, incision, slit. WORLIDGE.

Lance (*lans*), *v.* ME. [*a.* OF. *lancier* (*f.* *lancer*) : -*L. lanceare*, *f.* *lancia* *LANCE sb.* **1** In branch II *f.* *LANCE sb.* **1**]

1. *trans.* To sting, launch, throw (a dart also fire, etc.); to shoot out (the tongue). Now rare (chiefly *poet.*) **2**. *intr.* for *r. fl.* To spring, move quickly, rush. Obs. exc. dial. ME. **†** *3*. *intr.* To launch forth, push out -1595. *The* torpedo-boat lances one of her horrid needles of steel 1898.

II **1**. To pierce with or as with a lance or a lancet; to cut, gash, slit. Also. To slit open. Obs. exc. *poet.* ME. **b.** *trans.* To wound or kill with a lance (*mod.*). **2**. *Surg.* To make an incision in (the gums, a sore, etc.) with a lancet, to cut open. Occas. with person as object. Also, to fetch out or let out by lancing. 1474. Also *fig.* Also *absol.*

1. Then they Lanced his flesh with Knives BUNYAN **2**. To l. and dress the Tumours DE FOX.

Lancegay (*lanegay*), Obs. exc. *Hist.* MI

[*a.* OF. *lanagaye*, *f.* *lance* *LANCE sb.* **1** + *gay* (see *ZAGAY*, *ASSAGAY*).] A kind of lance.

Lance-knight, *Hist.* 1523 [ad. Ger. *lanzenknecht* (*lans* = *LANCE sb.* **1**), perversion of *lanzenknecht*, *f.* *lands*, genitive of *land* *LAND sb.* + *knecht* servant. Orig. the G. word denoted the mercenary foot-soldiers belonging to the imperial territory, as dist. from the Swiss.] A mercenary foot-soldier, esp. one armed with a lance or pike.

Lancelet (*lanslet*), 1565. [*f.* *LANCE sb.* **1** + *-LET*]. **†** *A* lancet -1656. **2**. *Zool.* - AMPHIPOUS 1836.

Lancelly, *a.* [*f.* *LANCE sb.* **1** + *-LY*]. Proper to a lance; lance-like. SIDNEY

Lanceolar (*lanseolār*), *a.* 1810 [*f.* *I. lanceola* (see *next*) + *-AR*] = *next*.

Lanceolate (*lanseolat*), *a.* 1700. [ad. *I. lanceolatus*, *f.* *lanceola* small lance, dim of *lancea* *LANCE sb.* **1**] Like a spear-head in shape; narrow and tapering to each end. **†** *b* Lancet-shaped 1823.

† *Leaf* has linear leaves inclining to *l.* MARTIN *b.* windows 1833. Hence *Lanceolately adv.* So *Lanceolated a.* 1752.

Lancepsade, *lancepisado* (*lanspezi d*, *lanpsizi d*), *Hist.* 1578 [*a.* *F.* *lancepisade* (now *anspisade*), ad. It. *lanciu spicciata*, lit. 'broken lance', *?* = one who has seen much service. The Fr. and Eng. sense (- lance corporal) can be accounted for only conjecturally. For the quasi-Sp. form, see *-ANO*; the forms with *r* are influenced by Sp. *presa* grip clutch] **2**. *pl.* Soldiers of a superior class not included in the ordinary companies. **b. A non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade, a lance-corporal 1611. **c.** *transf.* 1605.**

†Lancer, ME. [ad. OF. *lancor*, *lanceur*, *f.* *lancier* to throw, or *f.* *LANCE v.* + *-ER* **1**] **1**. One who lances or throws (a dart) ME. only. **2**. = *LANCET* -1688.

Lancer **2** (*lansear*), 1590 [*a.* or ad *F. lancier*, *f.* *lance* *LANCE sb.* **1**] **1**. A (cavalry) soldier armed with a lance, now only, one belonging to one of the regiments officially called Lancers. **2**. *pl.* A species of quadrille. Also the music for this 1862. **3** *attrib.* 1844. **1**. The *l.* has sword *war* car *e* and pistol besides *h* *l.* *8* *q*

2 (man) *a* (pass) *au* (end) *v* (cut) *f* (F cher) *o* (ever) *o* (I eye) *o* (F cau de vie) (sit) *i* (Psyche) *q* what *p* (got)

Lancet (lanset). ME. [ad. OF., F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance* LANCE sb.¹] **†**1. ? A small lance ME. only. **b** In whale-fishing = LANCE sb.¹ 2. 1752. **2**. A surgical instrument usually with two edges and a point, used for bleeding, opening abscesses, etc. 1440. **3**. Short for *lancet arch*, *light*, *swindow* 1848.

2. Veins that seemed to invite the L. SHERIDAN. **Comb.** **1**-fish, the doctor-fish (*Acanthurus*). **b**. *Arch*, as *l. arch*, one with a pointed head like that of **1**; **1** window, a high and narrow window terminating in a lancet arch; so, *l. Gothic*, *light*, *style*.

Lancewood (lanswud). 1697. [*f*. LANCE sb.¹ + WOOD sb.] **a**. A tough elastic wood imported chiefly from the W. Indies, used for carriage-shafts, fishing-rods, cabinet-work, etc. **b**. A tree yielding this wood; e.g. *Duguetia guianensis* from Cuba, etc., and *Oxandra* *guianensis* from Jamaica.

Lanch, obs. *f*. LAUNCH sb. and *v*.

Lanciform (lansfɔrm), *a*. 1855. [*f*. LANCE sb.¹ + (-)FORM.] Lance-shaped.

Lancinate (lansinat), *v*. rare. 1603

[*f*. L. *lancinatus*, *lancinare* to rend, etc.] *trans*. To pierce, tear. Hence *Lancinating ppl. a.*, (chiefly of pain) acute, shooting, piercing. *Lancination*, cutting, lancing; *transf.* a cutting into, *fig.* acute agony.

Land (land), sb. [*Com. Teut.*; OE. *land*, *land* st. neut. —OE. **landō*, cogn. w. OCelt. **landa* fem., whence *Ir. lande* heath, moor.] **1**. The solid portion of the earth's surface, as opp. to *sea*, *water*. Cf. *firm land* (see FIRM *a.*), *dry land*. **†b**. A tract of land. Also *transf.* of ice. —1669. **2**. Ground or soil, esp. as having a particular use or particular properties. Often defined as *arable l.*, *corn-l.*, *plough-l.*, *stubble l.* OE. **3**. A part of the earth's surface marked off by natural or political boundaries; a country, territory OE. **b**.

fig. = Realm, domain OE. **†c**. U.S. Euphem. for *Lord*, in phrases *the land knows*, *good land* 1849. **4**. Ground or territory as public or private property; landed property OE. **b**. *pl.* Territorial possessions OE. **c**. *Law*. (See *quots.*) 1628. **†5**. The country, as opp. to *the town* —1800. **6**. Expanse of country of undefined extent. *rare* exc. with qualifying word, as *down-l.*, *HIGHLAND*, etc. 1610. **7**. One of the strips into which a corn-field or a ploughed pasture-field is divided by water-furrows. Often taken as a measure of land-area and of length. OE. **8**. *Sc.* A building divided into flats or tenements for different households 1456. **9**. *techn.* **a**. [*transf.* from **7**.] The space between the grooves of a rifle bore; also, the space between the furrows of a mill-stone 1854. **b**. In a steam-engine, the unperforated portion of the face-plate of a slide-valve 1875. **c**. The lap of the strakes in a clincher-built boat. Also called *landing* 1875.

1. Ye seeken land and see for yowre wyunnynges CHAUCER. *Naut. Phr.* *L. to* 'l. within sight. *L. to* 'l. a cry of sailors when first sighting l. **†To set** (*the*) *land* to take the bearings of l. *L. shut in*: a phrase used when another point of land hinders the sight of that which a ship came from. *How the land lies* primarily *Naut.* ; now chiefly *fig.* = what is the state of affairs. **2**. In England, the l. is rich, but coarse FUME. **3**. *Phr.* *The l. of Egypt*, *the l. of the n. in sight*, *the l. of the chrysanthemum*, etc. Go, view the l., even le icho *Goss*, u. 7. Ill fires the l., to hastening ill a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay GOLDSM. *L. of promise*, *promised l.* see PROMISE sb. *L. of cakes* (Sc.) applied to Scotland, or the Scottish Lowlands. Also *HOIX LAND* *b*. *L. of the leal* (Sc.) the realm of the blessed departed, heaven. *L. of the living*, the present life. *In the l. of the living* (a Hebrewism) alive. *L. of Noe*, see NOE. **4**. *Common*, *cophoid*, *debatable*, *denizens*, etc. see the defining words. **†Concealed** *l.* land privately held from the king by a person having no title thereto. This follow might be in s' time a great buyer of *L. Hand*, v. 1. 133. **b**. Messuages, lands, and tenements JARMAN **c**. *L.* in the legal significance comprehendeth any ground, soile, or earth whatsoever, as meadows, pastures, woods, moores, waters, marshes, furses, and heath... It legally includeth also all castles, houses, and other buildings Coke *On Litt.* 4. *L.* hath also, in its legal significance, an indefinite extent, upwards as well as downwards BLACKSTONE. **6**. And sweet is all the l. about LEANWORTH. **7**. Green banks and furrowed lands COWPER.

attrib. and **Comb.** **1** General *a*. *l.-boons*, *development*, *revenue*, *tenure*, etc.; *l.-bayer*, *monopolist*, *not* *c* *su* rounded *adj.*, *e* *L*

army, *battle*, *trade*, *travel*, *war*, etc. **b**. Prefixed to names of animals to indicate that they are terrestrial in their habits, and esp. to distinguish them from aquatic animals of the same name; as *l.-animal*, *bird*, *†cornorant*, *foal*, *spaniel*, etc.; *l.-beetle*, a terrestrial predatory beetle, one of the group *Geddephaga*; *l. chelonian*, a tortoise; *leech*, a leech of the genus *Hemodipsa*, abounding in Ceylon; *pike* = HELLENOR *1*; *snail*, a snail of the family *Helicidae*; *sole*, the common red slug, *Arion rufus*; *tortoise*, *†turtle*, any tortoise or turtle of terrestrial habits; *†urchin*, the hedgehog; *†winkle*, a snail.

2 Special *l.-agency*, the occupation of a land-agent; *agent*, a steward or manager of landed property; also, an agent for the sale of land; *blink*, an atmospheric glow seen from a distance over snow-covered l. in the arctic regions; *boe*, *Hist* a charter of land; *cast*, an orientation; *chain*, a surveyor's chain; *fish*, (*a*) ? a fresh-water fish, (*b*) a fish that lives on l.; hence, an unnatural creature; *frigate*, a stumptail; *fyrd* OE and *Hist*, the land force; *hunger*, keenness to acquire l.; hence *hungry a.*; *ice*, ice attached to the shore, as dist. from floe; *lead*, a navigable opening in the ice along the shore; *office* U.S. and *Colonial*, an office in which the sales of new l. are registered, warrants issued for the location of l., etc.; *reeve*, a subordinate officer on an estate, who acts as assistant to the land-steward; *score* *Hist*, a division of l. (repr. OE. *landscors*); *scot*, a tax on l. formerly levied in some parishes for the maintenance of the church; *scrip* U.S., a negotiable certificate, entitling the holder to the possession of certain portions of public land; *shark*, (*a*) one who lives by preying upon seamen when ashore; (*b*) *rarely*, a land-grabber; *sick* *a.*, (*a*) sick for the sight of l., (*b*) *Naut.*, (of a ship) impeded in its movements by being close to l.; *steward*, one who manages a landed estate for the owner; *stream*, a current in the sea due to river waters; *swell*, the roll of the water near the shore; *trash*, broken ice near the shore; *valuer*, one whose profession it is to value l. or landed estates; *war*, (*a*) a war waged on l., opp. to a *naval war*; (*b*) a contention about l. or landed property; *warrant* U.S., a title to a lot of public l.; *wash*, the wash of the tide near the shore.

Land (land), *v*. ME. [*f*. LAND sb.] **L. trans.** **1**. To bring to land; to set on shore; to disembark. **2**. To bring into a specified place, e.g. on a journey; to bring into a certain position; usu. with *advb.* *phr.* Also *fig.* 1649. **b**. To set down from a vehicle 1857. **c**. *Naut.* To lower on to the deck or elsewhere by a rope or tackle 1867. **d**. *slang*. To get (a blow) home 1888. **e**. *Sporting colloq.* To bring (a horse) 'home', i.e. to the winning post. Also *intr.* to get in first, win. 1853. **f**. In uses corresponding to II. 2. c. 1918.

3. *Angling*. To bring (a fish) to land. Also, *to l. the net*, 1613. **b**. *fig.* of a person, or a sum of money 1854. **4**. To fill or block up with earth, to silt up 1605. **1**. He Landed an Army in Apulia 1678. **2**. A jerk that nearly landed me on his [the horse's] back BURNAND. **3**. A shower of flakes at the latter end landed him the winner 1890.

II. intr. **1**. To come to land, to go ashore, to disembark ME. **2**. *lit.* and *fig.* To arrive at a place, a stage in a journey, etc.; to end in something 1679. **b**. To alight upon the ground, e.g. from a vehicle, after a jump, etc. 1693. **c**. Of aircraft: To come to earth from the air. Of a seaplane: To return to the water. 1899.

1. We sailed into Syria, and landed at Tyre Acts xvi 3. **2**. The spot where the horse took off to where he landed is above eighteen feet 1814.

Landaman (n) (landaman) 1796. [Swiss Ger.; *f*. *land* LAND sb. + *amman* (n = G. *amtmann*, *f*. *amt* office + *mann* man.) In Switzerland, the chief magistrate or officer in certain cantons or certain smaller districts.

Landau (lændo). 1743. [*f*. *Landau* in Germany, where first made.] A four-wheeled carriage, with a top in two parts, so that it may be closed or thrown half or entirely open. Also *l. carriage*.

Landauet (lændole t). Also *-ette*. 1771 [See *LET*.] **a**. A small landau; a coupé with a folding top like a landau. **b**. A motor-car having a body the top back part of which may be opened or closed 1902. Also *demi-landau*.

Land-bank. 1696. A banking institution which issues notes on the security of landed property.

Land-breeze. 1667. A breeze blowing from land seawards.

Land-crab —638 Any species of crab

that lives mostly on land but resorts to the sea for breeding.

Land-damn, *v. trans.* ? To make a hell on earth for (a person). *Wint. T.* II. i. 143.

Landdrost (lændrɔst). Also *erron. landro(o)st*. 1731. [S. Afr. Du.; *f*. *land* LAND sb. + *drost* bailiff.] A kind of magistrate in S. Africa.

Landed (lænded), *a*. ME. [*f*. LAND sb. + -ED²] **1**. Possessed of land; having an estate in land. **2**. Consisting of land; consisting in the possession of land; (of revenue) derived from land 1711.

1. The old l. aristocracy ALISON. *Phr. L. interest* interest in land as a possession; the class having such interest **2**. A l. estate in Yorkshire TROLOPE.

Lander (lændə). 1847. [*f*. LAND *v* + -ER¹] **1**. One who lands or goes ashore 1859. **2**. *Mining*. The man who lands the bibble at the mouth of the shaft 1847.

Landfall (lændfɔl). 1627. **1**. *Naut.* An approach to or sighting of land, esp. for the first time on a sea-voyage. **b**. *concr.* The first land 'made' 1883. **2**. 'A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man' (J.).

1. To make a good (or bad) l. to meet with land in accordance with (or contrary to) one's reckoning.

Land-flood, ME. Overflowing of land by water from inland sources. Also *fig.*

Land-gavel (lændgævəl). *Hist.* (Also *†langabull*, *†longable*) [OE. *landgafol*, *f* *land* LAND sb. + *gafol* GAVEL sb.¹] Land-tribute, land-tax; rent for land, ground-rent

Land-grabber. 1872. One who grabs or seizes upon land, esp. in an unfair manner, *spec.* in Ireland, a man who takes a farm from which a tenant has been evicted.

Landgrave (lændgræv). 1516. [*a*. MHG. *lantgrāve* (G. *landgraf*); see LAND sb. and GRAVE sb.³] In Germany, a count having jurisdiction over a territory, and having under him several inferior counts; later, the title of certain German princes. Hence *Landgrave-ship* = next.

Landgraviate (lændgræviət). Also *graviate* (1761). 1656. [*ad. med. L. landgraviatus*, *f*. LANDGRAVE; see -ATE¹.] The office, jurisdiction, or province of a landgrave

Landgravine (lændgrævin). 1682. [*ad. G. landgräfin*, Du. *landgravin*.] The wife of a landgrave, a female ruler of a landgraviate

Landholder, ME. A holder, proprietor, or occupier of land, now occas. (opp. to *land owner*), a tenant holding land from a proprietor. So *Landholding* *a*.

Landing (lændɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1440 [*f*. LAND *v*. + -ING¹.]

I. The action of LAND *v* **1**. Disembarkation. **b**. Arrival at a stage or place of landing, e.g. on a staircase 1705. **c**. Coming to ground at the end of a jump 1881. **2**. *Angling*. (See LAND *v*. 1. 3) late ME.; esp. in *l.-hook* 1847, *-net* 1837. **3**. *Mining*. Receiving the loaded skip at the mouth of a shaft 1860.

II. Concrete senses. **1**. A landing-place 1609. **2**. A platform at the top of a flight of stairs or between two flights of stairs 1789. **b**. Stone used for staircase landings 1837. **c**. *Mining*. A stopping-place for a cage in a shaft, etc., or for a train on an incline 1886. **2**. The five bedrooms all opened on a square l. 1882. **Comb.** **1**. charges, rates, charges or fees paid on goods unloaded from a vessel; **1**. floor = sense II 2, **1**. stage, a platform, often a floating one, for the landing of passengers and goods from vessels; *strake Boat-building*, 'the upper strake but one' (Wenle), *-waiter*, a customs officer who superintends the landing of goods and examines them.

Landing-place. 1512. **1**. A place where passengers and goods are or can be landed. **2** = LANDING *vbl. sb.* II. 2 (now the usual word) 1611. **3**. *transf.* and *fig.* A place at which one arrives; a stopping- or resting-place 1727.

Landlady (lændlædi). 1536. [*f*. LAND sb. + LADY sb.] **1**. 'A woman who has tenants holding from her' (J.), *†fig.* a mistress (*rare*) **2**. The mistress of an inn, lodging- or boarding-house 1654. **†b**. A gentleman's housekeeper 1618.

Land-law. [In sense 1 repr. OE. *landlagu*, *and* LAND *b* + *lagu* LAW sb.¹ *o*]

modern.] 1. (Also *land's law*.) The law of a land or country; the 'law of the land'. 2. Law, or a law, relating to land 1878.

Land league. 1880. An association of Irish tenant farmers and others, organized in 1879 under the name of 'The Irish National Land League' (and suppressed in 1881), having for its object primarily the reduction of rent, and ultimately the substitution of peasant proprietors for landlords. Hence *Land-leaguer*, *leagism*.

Land-leaper. ME. [f. *LAND sb.* + *LEAP v.* (in sense 'to run') + *-ER*]. = *LAND-LOPER* -1706.

Landless (lændlēs), a. OE. [-LESS.] 1. Having no landed property. 2. Without land 1605.

1. A list of Landless Resolutes *Hamil.* l. i. 58 2. In an unknown 1 see MORRIS.

Land-line. 1875. 1. The outline of the land against sky and sea. 2. An overland telegraphic line, as opp. to a cable 1884.

Landlocked (lændlɒkt), pa. pp. and ppl a. 1622. [See *LOCK v.*] Shut in or enclosed by land; nearly surrounded by land. Also *transf.* of fish: Living in landlocked waters so as to be shut off from the sea.

The taking of landlocked salmon 1868. Hence *Land-locked sb.* rare, fl. condition; 1 country.

Land-loper, -louser (lændləpə, -ləmpə). Now chiefly Sc. 15. [ad. Du. *land-looper*, f. *land* *LAND sb.* + *loopen* to run; see *LEAP v.*] 1. A vagabond; fig. 1a renegade; an adventurer. 12. = *LAND-LUBBER* -1725.

1. This High-German land-looper, Dousterswivel Scott. Hence *Land-loping, -louping* ppl. a. No v. Sc.

Landlord (lændlɔ:d), ME. [OE. had *landhlāfard*, but the mod. word is f. *LAND sb.* + *LORD sb.*] 1. Orig., a lord or owner of land; in recorded use only *spec.* the person who lets land to a tenant. Hence (as cor. to *tenant*): A person of whom another person holds any tenement, whether a piece of land, a building, or part of a building. 2. The keeper of a boarding house; an innkeeper 1674. 3. A host (in private). Chiefly Sc. 1725.

1. L. of England art thou, and not King SHAKS. 3. Persons still persist among us in calling the head of the family, or the host, the L. RAMSAY.

Landlordism (lændlɔ:dɪzəm). 1844. [f. prec. + *-ISM*.] The principles or practice of landlords; the system according to which land is owned by landlords to whom tenants pay a fixed rent (chiefly used with reference to Ireland); advocacy or practice of such a system. 1. *Landlordry*. [-RY.] Landlords as a class. BP HALL.

Landlordship. 1828. [-SHIP.] The position or condition of a landlord; the tenure of such a position.

Land-lubber (lændlʌbər). 1700. [See *LUBBER sb.*] A sailor's term of contempt for a landsman. Hence *Land-lubberly* a.

Landman (lændmæn) [OE. *landmann*, f. *land* *LAND sb.* + *mann* *MAN sb.* Cf. *LANDSMAN*.] 1. = *COUNTRYMAN* 1. (*rare*) -1641. 2. A countryman, peasant (after G. *landmann*) ME. 3. = *LANDSMAN* 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1480. 14. A man having landed property -1708.

Landmark (lændmɑ:k). [OE. *landmearc* fem; see *LAND sb.* and *MARK sb.*] 1. The boundary of a country, estate, etc., an object set up to mark a boundary line. Also fig. 2. Any conspicuous object in the landscape, which serves as a guide (*orig.* and *esp.* to sailors in navigation); hence, any prominent object in a district, etc. 1570. 3. (In mod. use) An object which is associated with some event or stage in a process; *esp.* an event which marks a period or turning-point in history 1859.

1. Cursed be he that remoueth his neighbours land-mark *Deut.* xxv. 17. 2. Ith midst an Altar as the Land-mark stood *Mitt.* P. L. xi 432.

Land-measure. 1611. 1a. Measurement of land. b. Any of the denominations of measurement used in stating the area of land (e.g. the acre, the rood, etc.); also, a name for the system in current use. So *Land-measuring, -measurement*, the art or process of determining by measurement the area of lands

fields, farms, etc.; prop. a branch, but often used as a synonym, of land-surveying.

Land-meter. 1582. [f. *LAND sb.* + *METER*, f. *METE v.* to measure.] A surveyor -1693.

Landocracy (lændɒkrəsi), *prec.* 1848. [f. *LAND sb.*; see *-CRACY*.] The class which owes its influence to its possession of land.

Landowner (lændəʊnər), 1733. [f. *LAND sb.* + *OWNER*.] An owner or proprietor of land. Hence *Landownership*. So *Land-owning sb.* and a.

Landrail (lændrəl), 1766. [See *RAIL sb.*; cf. *water-rail*.] The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*.

Land-rat. 1596. [Cf. G. *landratte* land-rat, land-lubber.] A rat that lives on land. 1. Also as a term of abuse (*Merch.* V. i. iii. 24).

Landscape (lændskəp). Also *landskip*. 1598. [a. Du. *landschap*, f. *land* *LAND sb.* + *-schap* (see *-SHIP*). Orig. a painters' term. The corrupt form in *-skip* was the earliest form.] 1. A picture representing inland scenery, as dist. from a sea picture, a portrait, etc. 1b. *spec.* A background of scenery in a portrait or figure-painting -1676. 2. A prospect of inland scenery, such as can be taken in at a glance from one point of view; a piece of country scenery 1632. 3. *gen.* Inland natural scenery, or its representation in painting 1602.

14. *transf.* and fig. a. A view of something -1711. b. A distant prospect, a vista -1698

c. A sketch, outline; *occas.* a shadowy representation -1709 d. A compendium -1679.

e. A bird's-eye view; a map -1723. f. The depiction of something in words -1712.

1. The landscapes exhibited on this occasion by Constable 1899. 2. Street mine eye hath caught new pleasures Whilst the Landskip round it measures Milton. 3. The feeling for it is often described as a modern one PATER 4. d. That Landskip of inquiry, that Sink of Sin, and that Compendium of baseness, our Protector 1656

Comb.: 1. *land-gardening*, the art of laying out grounds so as to produce the effect of natural scenery; so *land-architecture* (U.S.); 1. *marble*, a variety of marble which shows distinct markings. Hence *Land-scapist* (-skapist) a painter of 1.

Land-service. 1886. Service performed on land, military, as opp. to naval, service

Land-side. ME. 1. The shore -1533. 2. The side towards the land; the landward side 1840. 3. The flat side of a plough, which is turned towards the unploughed land 1765.

Landslide (lændsləɪd) orig. U.S. 1856. = next. b. fig. A great majority of votes, an overwhelming victory, esp. in an election 1895

Landship (lændʃɪp). 1679. The sliding down of a mass of land on a mountain or cliff side; land which has so fallen. Also fig.

Landsman (lændsmæn). Pl. *landsmen*. OE. [f. genitive of *LAND sb.* + *MAN sb.*] 1. A native of a particular country -ME. b. One's fellow-countryman (*rare*) 1598. 2. One who lives or works on land. b. *Naut.* 'The mung formerly of those on board a ship who had never been to sea' (Smyth). 1666.

Land-spring. 1642. A spring which comes into action through the overfulness of patches of soil. Also fig.

Landsturm (lændstʊrm). 1814. [Ger., lit. 'land-storm'.] In Germany, etc., a general levy in time of war; the forces so called out; the militia force consisting of those men not serving in the army or navy or in the *landwehr*

Land-surveying. 1771. The process or art of making surveys of land. *Land-survey* or *Landswoman*. 1837. A woman who lives on land, or is skilled in land-work.

Land-tag (lændtæg). Also *anglicised* *land-day*. 1591. [Ger.] In Germany, the diet of a state, formerly, the Diet of Empire or of the German Confederation.

Land-tax. 1689. A tax on landed property. **Land-tie.** 1715. A rod, beam, piece of masonry, etc. securing a face-wall, etc. to a bank.

Land-value. 1880. The economic value of land, esp. as a basis of rating or taxation.

Landward (lændwəd), *adv.* and a. 1513 [f. *LAND sb.* + *-WARD*.] A. *adv.* Towards the land. 1610. B. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to the country as opp. to own) 513 2. Situated towards

the land (as opp. to the sea); *occas.* belonging to the land 1845. So *Landwards adv.*

Land-water. 1531. a. Water that flows through or over land, as opp. to sea-water. b. A land-flood. c. Water free from ice along a frozen shore.

Landwehr (lændvēr). 1815. [Ger., = 'land-defence'] In Germany and elsewhere that part of the organized land forces of which continuous service is required only in time of war. Also *transf.* Also *attrib.*

Land-wind. 1598. A wind blowing from the land seawards.

Lane (læn). [OE. *lane*, *lone* wk fem.]

1. A narrow way between hedges or banks; a narrow road or street between houses or walls; a bye-way.

It is a long 1 that has no turning *Proude*. Phr *Blind l.* a cul-de-sac

II. *Transf.* senses. 1. A narrow passage or way, or something resembling this; *esp.* a channel of water in an ice-held (also called a *vein*); the course prescribed for ocean steamers ME. 2. *slang*. The throat, chiefly in the 1 the narrow, red l., etc. 1542. b. Short for *Drury L. (Theatre)*, *Petticoat L.*, etc. 1856

1. The people made a l. for bym to passe thorough 1525 A black l. of open water stopped our progress KANE

Lane, Sc. f. LONE a.

Lang, Lang-1: see *LONG, LONG-*

Langate, obs. var. *LANGUET*.

Langobardic (læŋgɔ:bɑ:dɪk), a. 1704. [ad. late L. *Langobardicus*, f. *Langobardi* the Lombards.] = *LOMBARDIC*.

Langrage (læŋgreɪdʒ). Also *langridge*. 1769. [?] Case-shot loaded with pieces of iron of irregular shape, formerly used to damage the rigging and sails of an enemy. Also *attrib.* So *Langrel sb.*, in same sense 1595

Langret. 1550. A kind of false die -1600

Langshan (læŋʃæn). 1871 [Name of a locality near Shanghai; in Chinese = 'wolf hill'.] A breed of black fowl, from China.

Langsyne (læŋsaɪn), *adv.* (sb.) Sc 1500 [Prop. two wds.; see *LONG adv.* and *SYN adv.*] Long since, long ago. Also *sb.* esp. in *auld lang syne*.

Langteraloo, var. of *LANTERLOO*.

Language (læŋgwɪdʒ), sb. ME. [a f. *langage* 1 -pop. L. type **linguaticum*, f. *lingua* tongue, language (f. *linguo*; see *LANGU*)] The *u* is after *F. langage*. 1. The whole body of words and of methods of combining them used by a nation, people, or race; a 'tongue'

b. *transf.* Method of expression otherwise than by words 1506. 2. *gen.* Words and the methods of combining them for the expression of thought 1599 b. Faculty of speech, ability to speak a foreign tongue. Now *rare*. 1526

3. Manner or style of expression ME. b. The phraseology or terms of a science, art, profession, etc., or of a class 1502 c. The style (of a composition); the wording (of a document, statute, etc.) 1712. d. *vulgar*. Short for *bad language* 1886.

14. The act of speaking, the use of speech -1514 1b. That which is said, words, talk, report -1636. 5. A community having the same form of speech, a nation *arch.* [A literalism of translation.] ME.

1. They have bene at a great feast of Languages and stole the scraps L. L. v. 1. 40 Dead l. 2 language no longer in vernacular use. b. The *u* in her eye, her cheek, her lip SHAKS. *Finger l.* = *DICTIONARY* L. of flowers: a method of expressing sentiments by means of flowers Chaucers l., gabble enough, and good enough SHAKS. 2. There is not chastic enough in 1, Without offence to viter them SHAKS. b. Oh that those lips had 1 *Covered* 3. *Bad l.* oaths or coarse expressions. *Strong l.* expressions indicative of excited feeling Heretick is the best l. he affords me Sir T. Brown. b. I can drinke with any Tinkler in his owne L. SHAKS. d. That rude eloquence which is known in Ivy Lane 15 'language' BESANT 5 All people, nations, and languages trembled before him *Dan* v. 19.

Hence *Language* 1. *trans.* to express in 1 *Languageless* a.

Langued (læŋgwɛdʒd), ppl a. ME [f. prec. + *-ED*.] 1. Skilled in a language or languages. Also *well* 1. b. Provided with or having a language. Chiefly with qualifying word prefixed, as *many- new-l* etc. 605. 2

Having (good, etc.) speech, (well or fair)-spoken. ? Oes. 1470. 3. Worded 1646
1. Well f. in the French and Italian 1593 2. Well-langued Daniel W. Brown.
|| **Langué** (läng), ME. [Fr.] †r. A tongue or language -1665. 2. A national division or branch of a religious and military Order, e.g. of the Hospitaliers 1799.
Langued (längd), a. 1572. [f. F. *languie* tongue + -ED²; cf. F. *langué*] Her. Of a charge; Represented with a tongue of a specified tincture
† **Langué de bœuf**. ME. [Fr.; lit. 'ox tongue'] 1. Any of certain plants with rough leaves, now mostly called Bugloss, q.v. -1732. 2. A spike or halberd, with a tongue-shaped head -1488
|| **Languedoc** (längdök). 1664. Wine produced in the old French province of Languedoc.
Languescence (längwe sēnt), a. rare. 1837 [ad. L. *languescens*, *languescere*, f. *languere*; see LANGUISE v.] Growing faint or languid.
Languet (längwēt), Also **languette**. ME. [a. F. *languette*, dim. of *languie* tongue.] †r. The tongue of a balance ME. only. †a. A tongue-shaped ornament, esp. a 'drop' of amber, jet, etc. -1548. †3. The latchet of a shoe -1787. 4. Anything resembling a tongue in shape or use 1580; spec. in the flue-pipes of an organ, the flat plate fastened by its edge to the top of the foot, and opposite the mouth 1852 5. Zool. One of the row of little tongue-like processes along the dorsal edge of the branchial sac of an ascidian 1849.
4. At the point of a long L₁ or tongue of Rock HEVLIN
Languid (längwid), sb. Also **language**. 1852. [Corruption of prec.] Organ-building. = LANGUET 4. (Also attrib.)
Languid (längwid), a. 1597. [a. F. *languide* or ad. L. *languidus*, f. *languere* to LANGUISE v.] 1. Faint; inert; wanting in vigour or vitality. 2. Indisposed to physical exertion 1728. 3. Spiritless, apathetic. Of interest, impressions: Faint, weak. 1713. b. Of ideas, style, language, a writer: Wanting in force, vividness, or interest 1677. 3. Of business, etc.: Sluggish, dull 1832. 4. Of inanimate things, physical motion, etc.: Weak, wanting in force; slow of movement. Of colour: Faint, 1646
1. This recent illness had still left him l. 1876 trans. All round the coast the l. air did swoon TENNYSON. 2. I'll hasten to my troops, And fire their l. souls with Cato's virtue ADDISON. In him dislike was a feeling MACULAY. 3. The market for exports was exceedingly l. ROGERS. 4. The l. flames at length subside FORGE. Hence **Languidly** adv., -ness.
Languish (längwif), sb. ME. [f. the vb.] 1. The action or state of languishing. 2. A tender look or glance 1715.
1. One desperate greefe cures with anothers l. SHAKS. 2. A most bewitching l. carried all before it W. IRVING
Languish (längwif), v. ME. [a. F. *languiss-*, *languir* = pop. L. **languere*, for class L. *languere*; perh. cogn. w. L. *laxus* (see LAX a.) and Teut. **slako*-SLACK a.] 1. intr. To grow weak, faint, or feeble; to lose health or vitality; to continue in a state of feebleness and suffering. †In early use: To be sick (of) b. To live under lowering or depressing conditions 1489. 3. To grow slack, lose vigour or intensity 1626. 3. To droop in spirits; to pine with love or grief. Also with for. ME. b. To put on a languid look, as an indication of sentimental tenderness. Also quasi-trans 1714 4. a. quasi-trans. (usu with out): To pass (a period of time) in languishing 1611 †b. casual. To make to languish (rare) -1603.
1. What is it, the King languishes of? LAF. A Fistula, my Lord ALL'S Well t. 1. 37. He did not live but languished through life MRS. JAMESON. b. To l. in poverty CARLYLE. 2. The appetite languishes 1871. 3. Languishes no more, but plucke up thine herte 1509. I l. for Relief WESTLEY. b. When a visitor comes in, she smiles and languishes, you'd think that butter wouldn't melt in her mouth THACKERAY. Hence **Languisher**.
Languishment (längwifmēt), 1541. [f. prec. + -MENT] 1. Sickness, illness; physical weakness pin-g or suffering -p- sufferings Ob 196 b **Languo** ertness 520 c.

fig. of things 1617. 2. Mental pain, distress, or pining; trouble, grief; depression of spirits, sadness 1591. 3. esp. Amorous grief or pain 1541. b. Expression of sentimental emotion 1709.
3. Yet do I sometimes feel a l. For skies Italian KEATS. b. A look full of l. SMOLLETT.
Languor (länggər, länggwər), sb. ME. [a. OF. *languor*, *lango(u)r* (mod. *languueur*), ad. L. *languorem*, f. *languere*; see LANGUISE v.] †r. Disease, sickness, illness -1609. †a. Sad case -1590. †3. Mental distress, pining, sorrow -1614. 4. Faintness, lassitude 1656. b. Tenderness or softness (of mood, feeling, etc.), lassitude of spirit caused by sorrow, amorous longing, or the like 1751. 5. Of immaterial things: Depressed condition, want of activity or interest: slackness, dullness 1748. b. Of the air, sky, etc.: Heaviness, oppressive stillness 1728.
3. My harts deepe l. and my soules sad teares SHAKS. 4. Great Evacuations produce L. of Spirits 1701. b. Whene'er The languors of thy love-deep eyes Float on to me TENNYSON. 5. Extreme l. now characterizes the trade for field seeds 1835. b. The l. of Rome - its weary pavement, its little life HAWTHORNE. So †**Languor v.** = LANGUISE v. (in various senses).
Languorous (längg(w)örəs), a. 1490 [ad. OF. *lango(u)r*, f. *lango(u)r* LANGUISE v.] †r. Distressful, sorrowful, mournful -1834. 2. Full of, characterized by, or suggestive of languor 1821.
2. To wile the length from l. hours TENNYSON.
Laniard, var. of LANYARD
Laniariform (laniär'rifōrm), a. 1847. [f. L. *lanarius* LANIARY a. + -FORM] Shaped like laniary teeth.
Laniary (laniär), 1826 [ad. L. *lanarius* pertaining to a butcher, f. *lanus* butcher, f. *lanare* to tear.] A. adj. Of teeth: Adapted for tearing, canine. B. sb. A canine tooth.
Laniate (laniät), v. rare. 1721. [f. L. *laniare*, *laniare*,] trans. To tear to pieces.
Lanier, obs. f. LANNER.
Laniferous (lani'fērəs), a. 1656. [f. L. *lanifer* (f. *lana* wool + -fer bearing) + -OUS.] Wool-bearing.
Lanific (lani'fik), a. rare. 1693 [ad. L. *lanificus*, f. *lana* wool + -ficus making; see -FIC] a. Wool-producing. b. Busied in spinning wool. So †**Lanificial** a. 1656.
† **Lanifice**, rare. 1626. [a. obs. F. *lanifice*, ad. L. *lanificium*, f. *lanificus*; see prec.] A spinning or weaving of wool; conc. wool-work -1633
Lanigerous (lani'gērəs), a. 1608. [f. L. *laniger* (f. *lana* wool + -ger carrying) + -OUS.] Wool-bearing, woolly.
|| **Lanista** (lani'stä), 1834. [L.] A trainer of gladiators.
Lank (læŋk), a (sb) [OE. *hlanc*; not in other Teut. langs.; of Ger. *lenken* to bend, turn aside. See also LINK sb.²] 1. Loose from emphyse; not plump, shrunken, spare, flabby, hollow. Of grass: Long and flaccid 1634. Also fig. 2. Of hair: Not wavy, straight and flat 1690. †3. sb. Leanness, scarcity, thinness -1727.
1. The bard was a l. bony figure, with short black hair BOSWELL. My Pursue, is but l. D'USSEY. A poem l. and long COVERLEY. 2. The extreme Puritan was at once known by his l. hair MACAULAY. Hence †**Lank v.** to make or become l. †**Lankly** adv., -ness.
Lanky (læ'ŋki), a. 1637 [f. LANK a. + -y.] Awkwardly lean and long + Also (of hair) somewhat lank. **Lankly** adv., **Lankiness**.
Lanner (læ'nər), ME. [ad. F. *lanier*, app. OF. *lanier* cowardly, used subst.] A species of falcon, found in countries bordering on the Mediterranean, *Falco lanarius* or *F. faldeggi*. In **Falco**, the female of this species. So **Lanneret** (lani'nər), the male of the l.
Lanolin (læ'nōlin), Also **lanoline**. 1882 [f. L. *lana* wool + *-oleum* oil + -IN¹] Chem. The cholesterol-fatty matter extracted from sheep's wool, used as a basis for ointments.
Lansquenet (lɔnskēnet) Also **lamb-skin-it** (in sense 2 only). 1607 [a. F. *lansquene* ad G. *land-knecht* f. *land* (german) country *knecht* se. c. *andknecht* wa.

written early **lanzknecht**, as if f. *lanz* lance see LANCE-KNIGHT.] 1. **Hust** One of a class of mercenary soldiers in the German and other armies in the 16th and 17th centuries. 2. A game at cards, of German origin. 1687.
2. He sits down to Maccos and l. THACKERAY.
Lant (lænt), sb.¹ Now rare. [OE. *hlant* *hlind*. The form *lant* is app. n w. dial.] Unne; chamber-lye. Hence †**Lant v.** to mingle with l. 1630.
Lant (lænt), sb.² 1620. A fish = LAUNCE 2
Lant, sb.³ dial. 1706. Short for LANTER Loo.
Lantanium, var. of LANTHANUM.
† **Lanterloo**. 1658. [ad. F. *lanter(e)lu*, orig. the unmeaning refrain of a popular 17th c. song.] The older form of Loo sb.¹
Lantern (læntəm), sb. Also **lanthorn** ME. [ad. F. *lanterne*, ad. L. *lanterna*, ad Gr. *λαμπτήρ* (f. *λαμπννν*, see LAMP sb.¹), with ending after L. *lucerna* Lanterns were formerly made of horn, hence prob. the form *lanthorn*.] 1. A transparent case, e.g. of glass, horn, talc, enclosing and protecting a light. b. spec. = MAGIC LANTERN Chiefly attrib. c. *transf* and fig. ME. 2. †A lighthouse -1705, the chamber at the top of a lighthouse, in which the light is placed 1796. 3. Arch. An open erection, on the top of a dome or of a room, having the apertures glazed, to admit light, a similar structure for ventilation, etc. ME. 4. A name of certain fishes; esp. the whiff, *Aino glossus megastomus* 1674 5. a. The luminous appendage of the lantern-fly 1750. b. *Astrotelle's* *Lantern*; a name for the masticating apparatus of *Echinus*, from its shape 1841. 6. *techn.* a. *Calico-printing*, etc. A steam chamber in which the colours of printed fabrics are fixed 1839. b. *Electricity*. The part of the case of the quadrant electrometer which surrounds the mirror and suspension-fibres 1872 c. *Founding*. A perforated barrel to form a core upon 1839 d. *Mech.* A form of cog-wheel; 'a cylinder, in which the top and bottom are formed by circular plates or boards connected by staves inserted at equal distances along their circumferences, serving as teeth 1659.
1. By the l. dimly burning C. WOLFE. †L. and candle-light the old cry of the London bellman at night. c. Camden¹. *lanterne* unto late succeeding age SPENSER.
Comb.: 1. *carrier* (also *bearer*) = **Lantern-fly** -fish, the smooth sole; -fly, one of several species of insects of the family *Pulgonidae*; -jaws, long thin jaws, giving a hollow appearance to the cheek; hence -jawed a.; -light, (a) the light from a l.; (b) a light (i.e. a glazed frame or sash) in the side of a l. (sense 3); (c) an arrangement for giving light through the roof of an apartment, -pinion = **lantern-wheel** -shell, the bivalve genus *Anathus*, with a translucent shell; -wheel = sense 6 d.
Lantern (læntəm), v. Also **lanthorn**, 1789. [f. the sb.] 1. a. trans. To enclose as in a lantern. b. To furnish, or light, with a lantern. 2. To put to death by hanging on a lamp-post. (= F. *lanterner*). 1855
Lanthanite (lænpānit), 1849. [f. next + -ITE] Min. Hydrous carbonate of lanthanum found in white tabular crystals
Lanthanum (lænpānəm), Also **lant(h)a-num**. 1841. [f. Gr. *λανθάνειν* to lie hid] Chem. A rare element belonging to the group of earth metals, found in certain rare minerals, e.g. cerite; so called because it had lain concealed in oxide of cerium, etc. Symbol **La**
Lanthopine (lænpōpin) 1880. [f. Gr. *λανθάνειν* (see prec.) + OP-IUM + -INE⁶] Chem. An alkaloid found in opium.
Lanthorn, var. of LANTERN.
Lanuginous (lani'wɪnəs), a. 1575 [ad. L. *lanuginosus*, f. *lanugine* (lanugo) down f. *lana* wool; see -OUS.] Covered with down or fine soft hair; of the nature of down, downy So **Lanuginose** 1693.
|| **Lanugo** (lani'wɪgo) 1677. [L., f. *lana* wool.] Fine soft hair or down, or a surface resembling this, spec. that covering the human foetus.
Lanyard (lænyaid). 1425. [A re-adoption of F. *lan ire* (see LANNER) - LANNER. Now dia. 2. *Naut.* A short piece of rope o

line made fast to anything to secure it, or as a handle' (Smyth). Used: a. to secure the shrouds and stays 1626; b. for firing a gun 1825, c. for various other purposes 1669. d. The material of lanyards 1862.

2 c. Four ladders (each of which to have a l. four fathoms long) NELSON.

Lanzknecht (Ger.): see LANSQUENET.

Laodicean (lə'disiz'ən). 1564. [f. L. *Laodicea* (a. Gr. *Λαοδίκεια*) a city of Asia Minor + -AN.]

A. *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to Laodicea. b. 'Lukewarm, neither cold nor hot' (Rev. iii. 16), esp. in religion, politics, etc. 1633.

b. *sb.* a. An inhabitant of Laodicea 1511. b. One who is lukewarm in religion, politics, etc. 1625 (BACON). Hence Laodiceanism, indifference.

Lap (læp). *sb.* 1. [OE. *lappa*, *læppa* wk. masc.; cf. *on. læpp-r* clout, rag, lock of hair. ?Conn. w. Gr. *Λαβός* LOBE, with Skr. *ramb-*, *lamb-*, to hang loose, or with Lith. *lāpas* patch.] 1. a. Part (of a garment or the like) hanging down or projecting; a flap, lappet. In later use chiefly, a piece that hangs down at the bottom of a garment, one of the skirts of a coat, a portion of the skirt of a robe. Hence *pl* (*colloq.*) a tail-coat. 2. a. Of the ear, liver, lungs: = LOBE. *Obs.* exc. in *ear-lap*. OE. 1. b. A fold of flesh or skin -1615. 1. c. A cloth, clout -14. 1. d. The 'lap' (sense 1) used as a receptacle. 1. e. The fold of a robe over the breast; hence, the bosom -1643. 1. f. The front portion of a skirt when held up ME. 1. g. The front part from waist to knees of a person seated, as, with its covering garments, the place in or on which a child is nursed or an object held ME. 1. h. *transf.* A hollow among hills 1745.

2. When David had cut off the l. of Saul's Garment HALES. 3. b. Girls with laps full of flowers LYTON. 4. a. Saylor's Wife had Chestnuts in her Lap SHAKES. She lays me upon my Face in her L. STRANGLER. b. A little valley, or rather l. of land, among high hills W. IRELAND. *Phr.* In fortune's lap, in the l. of (luxury, etc.); in the l. of Providence, the future (all fig.) 1. To fall into the l. or laps of: to come within the reach, or into the power, of. (*Lap* is occas. written for *laps*, by confusion with *LAPSE* sb.) *Comb.* l-board, a board to lay on the l, as a substitute for a table.

Lap (læp), *sb.* 2. ME. [f. LAP *sb.* 1.] 1. Something that is lapped; esp. liquid food for dogs. Also, *slang* and *dial.*, any weak beverage. 1567. 2. *slang.* Liquor in general 1618. 2. The action or an act of lapping; also, so much as may be taken up thus. Also *fig.* ME. 3. A sound resembling that of lapping; e. g. that of wavelets on the beach 1884.

Lap (læp), *sb.* 3. 1673. [f. LAP *sb.* 2.] 1. ? A bundle. 2. The amount by which one thing overlaps another; hence *cover*, the overlapping part 1800. 3. *Steam-engine.* The distance traversed by a slide-valve beyond what is needed to close the passage of steam to or from the cylinder 1869. 4. U.S. Any portion of a railroad track used in common by the trains of more than one system 1895.

5. *Euchre.* In a series of games Counting upon the score of the ensuing game all the points made over and above the five of which the game consists 1886. 6. A layer or sheet (usually wound upon a bobbin or roller) into which cotton, wool, or flax is formed in certain stages of its manufacture 1825. 7. The act of encircling, or the length of rope required to encircle, a drum or wheel. Also, enough thread, etc. to go once round something. 1867. 8. *Racing.* One circuit of the track 1867.

9. The hand-made cigarette, having a smaller '1' 1897. *Half-l.* an arrangement, consisting in cutting away half the thickness of the two ends of rails, shafts, etc., to be joined, and fitting them together 1816. 10. A running track, three laps to the mile 1884.

11. *str.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *l.-dovetail*, *jointed*; *l.-weld* sb. and vb. Also *l.-joint* = *half-l.* (see above).

Lap (læp), *sb.* 4. 1812. [? a use of prec.] A rotating disk of soft metal or wood, used to hold polishing powder in cutting or polishing gems or metal. 6. *Gun-making.* An iron rod round which is secured a leaden plug of the exact size of the tube of the gun barrel to be polished 88.

Lap lap *v.* 1. OF *lapum* -OTeut. **lap-*

(cogn. w. L. *lambere*, Gr. *λάπτειν* to lick, lap). The form *lappe*, *lap* (superseding the normal *laps*) is perh. after F. *laper*.] 1. *intr.* To take up liquid with the tongue. 2. *trans.* Of animals, rarely of human beings: To take up (liquid, rarely food) with the tongue; to drink greedily up. Also with *up*. 3. *intr.* Of water: To move with a sound like that made in lapping 1823. 4. *trans.* To beat upon (the shore, etc.) with a lapping sound 1854.

5. Vancouver Dogges, and 1. *Timon* iii. vi. 95. 2. They take suggestion, as a Cat laps milk SHAKES.

3. I heard the water lapping on the crag TERNYSON.

Lap (læp), *v.* 2. [ME. *lappa*, in *de-lappa*, etc. Prob. f. LAP *sb.* 1 in sense 'fold' or 'piece of cloth'. A form *wlappe* which occurs is prob. after WRAP *v.* 1. *trans.* To coil, fold, wrap (a garment, etc.) Also *intr.* for *refl.* (now *dial.*). 2. To fold, fold up, together, to roll up in successive layers. *Const.* *into*. Now only *dial.* ME. 3. To enfold in a wrap or wraps, to enwrap, swathe; hence, to clothe, to bind up, tie round ME. Also *transf.* 1. b. To fold (in the arms); to embrace -1513. 4. 1. a. To involve; to imply, include; to implicate; to wrap up in a disguise -1677. 1. b. Of conditions, etc.: To enfold, surround, esp. with soothing, stupefying, or seductive effect. Often with *round* ME. 5. To enfold caressingly; to nurse, fondle; to surround with care. Now chiefly *pass.*, to be nursed in luxury, etc. ME. 6. *trans.* a. To lay (something) on, over (another thing) so as partly to cover it. b. Of a slide-valve: To pass over and close (a port) Also, to cause (a slide-valve) to overlap the port. c. ? U.S. Of a boat, in racing: To come partly alongside (another). 1607. 7. *Racing.* *trans.* To get one or more laps ahead of (a competitor) 1890. 8. b. To travel over (a distance) as a lap 1893. 8. [Prop. f. LAP *sb.* 3 sense 4.] *trans.* To reduce raw cotton to a lap 1851.

9. The good old Prelate lies lapped in lead SCOTT. *Phr.* To lie on to fit on with a lapping of thread or the like. 4. b. And ever against eating Cares, L me in soft Lydian Aires, Married to immortal verse MILTON. 5. Lapped in idle luxury HAZLITT.

Phr. To *lap into* (something) to project into (something). To *lap over* (overadv.) to project beyond something else, forming a lap or flap; *fig.* to extend beyond some limit. *Comb.* l-work, work in which one part is interchangeably lapped over another.

Lap (læp), *v.* 3. 1881. [f. LAP *sb.* 4.] *trans.* To polish (steel, etc.) with a lap (see LAP *sb.* 4).

Laparo- (læpəro), rarely bef. a vowel *lapar-*, *comb.* f. Gr. *λαπάρα* flank, f. *λαπαρός* soft, in terms of Anat., Surg., etc. **Laparo-** *comb.* f. Gr. *λαπαρόν*, *ἐκτεμνέον*, an excision of a portion of the intestine at the side. **Laparo-** *comb.* f. Gr. *λαπαρόν*, *ἐκτεμνέον*, an excision of a portion of the intestine at the side. **Laparo-** *comb.* f. Gr. *λαπαρόν*, *ἐκτεμνέον*, an excision of a portion of the intestine at the side.

Lap-dog. 1645. [f. LAP *sb.* 1 5 + DOG.] A small dog, such as may lie in a lady's lap.

Lapel (læpəl). Also *lapell* (e), *lappel*, 1789. [f. LAP *sb.* 1 + -EL.] That part of the front of a coat which is folded over towards either shoulder. Hence *Lapelled* a furnished with a l.; folded over so as to form a l. 1751.

Lapful (læpful). 1611. [f. LAP *sb.* 1 + -FUL.] So much as will fill a person's lap.

Lapicide (læpisi'd). 1656. [ad. L. *lapicida* for *lapidicida*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone; see -CID *v.* 1.] One who cuts stones, or inscriptions on stone.

Lapidarian (læpidi'ən). ME. [ad. L. *lapidarius* adj and sb. (cf. F. *lapidaire*). In A. 2 and 3 ad. L. *lapidarium* or **lapidaria*.]

A. *sb.* 1. a. An artificer who cuts, polishes, or engraves precious stones ME. 1. b. One skilled in gems or precious stones; a connoisseur of lapidary work -1796. 2. A treatise on (precious) stones. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* ME. 1. c. *collected.* Precious stones, jewellery -1609.

Comb. lapidary's-mill, -wheel, the grinding and polishing apparatus of the l.

B. *ad.* 1. a. Engraved on stone. b. O style etc. *trans.* o o suitable or

monumental inscriptions. 1721. 2. Concerned with stones. *rare* exc. in l. bee. 1831.

3. In l. inscriptions a man is not upon oath JOHNSON. 4. The l. red tipped bees, that build in old dry stone walls H. MILLER.

Lapidate (læpidēt), *v.* 1623. [f. L. *lapidat-*, *lapidare*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* Cf. F. *lapider*] *trans.* To throw stones at, also to stone to death. So *Lapidation*, stoning to death; pelting with stones 1611.

Lapidaceous (læpidi'əs), *a.* Now *rare*. 1646. [f. L. *lapidaceus*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis*] 1. Of the nature of stone, stony. 2. Consisting of or inscribed on stone, as l. records G. CHALMERS.

Lapidescent (læpide'sent), *a.* (sb.) ? *Obs.* 1644. [ad. L. *lapidescentem*, *lapidescere* to become stony.] That is in process of becoming stone; having a tendency to solidify into stone. Said chiefly of petrifying waters and the salts dissolved or suspended in them. *sb.* [sc. *sub stance*]. Hence *Lapidescence*, 1. condition, petrification *Lapidescenty*.

Lapidific, *lapidific* (læpidi'fik), *a.* 1646. [f. L. *lapid-*, *lapis* + -IFIC, + -AL] Adapted to or concerned with the making of stones.

Lapidify (læpidi'fai), *v.* 1657. [ad. F. *lapidifier*, ad. med. L. *lapidificare*, see -FY] To become or make into stone. Hence *Lapidification* 1626.

Lapidist, *rare*. 1647. [f. L. *lapid-*, *lapis* + -IST, = LAPIDARY *sb.* 1 a or b -1691.]

Lapidosus (læpidi'dəs), *a.* ME. [ad. I. *lapidosus*.] 1. Abounding in stones, of stony nature. 2. Growing in stony ground 1866.

Lapilli (læpi'li), *pl.* 1747. [L., pl. of *lapillus*, dim. of *lapis*. In the spec. sense orig. pl. of It. *lapillo*.] Small stones or pebbles; now only spec. of the fragments of stone ejected from volcanoes.

Lapis (læpis). 1641. The Latin word for 'stone'. 1. Used in: 1. Armenian, Armenian stone, a blue carbonate of copper; 1. calaminaris, calamine; 1. causticus, caustic potash; 1. infernalis, lunar caustic, 1. judaicus = JEW'S STONE 1. 1. oilaris, poistone or soapstone, etc. 2. Short for: a. med. L. *lapis philosophicus*, philosophers' stone b. LAPIS LAZULI, 1666.

Lapis lazuli, lapis-lazuli (læpis læ'vul'i). Also shortened LAZULI. ME. [L. *lapis* + med. L. *lazuli* gen. of *lazulum* see AZURE] *Min.* A complex silicate containing sulphur of bright blue colour, used as a pigment (see ULTRAMARINE). Also, the colour of this. Some lump, ah God, of lapis lazuli, Blue as a veno o'er the Madonna's breast BROWNE.

Lapland (læplænd). 1590. [n Sw. *Lappland*, see LAPP and LAND] The most northerly portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, formerly, the fabled home of witches and magicians, who had power to send winds and tempests. Often *attrib.* 1. b. A native of this region, a Lapland witch -1635. Hence *Laplander*, an inhabitant of L.; a Lapp. So *Laplandian*, etc. *Laplandish* *adj.* of or pertaining to L., its people, or their language.

Lappling. 1627 [f. LAP *sb.* 1 + -ING.] One who loves to lie on a (lady's) lap -1658.

Lapp (læp). 1846. [a. Sw. *lapp*, orig. a term of contempt. In med. L. *Lapp* (pl. *Lappiones*), whence F. *Lapon*.]

A. *sb.* One of a Mongoloid race (called by themselves *Sápmie*), of dwarfish stature, inhabiting the north of Scandinavia.

B. *adj.* Pertaining to this race, Lappish, also *absol.* the Lappish language.

Lappaceous (læpə'siəs), *a.* 1707. [f. I. *lappaceus* (f. *lappa* a bur) + -ACEOUS] Bot. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a bur.

Lapper 1 (læpər). 1606. [f. LAP *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who laps, or takes up (liquid) with the tongue.

Lapper 2 (læpər). 1732 [f. LAP *v.* 2 + -ER.] One who laps or folds up (linen).

Lapper 3 (læpər). 1877. [f. LAP *v.* 3 + -ER.] One who uses a lap or lapidary's wheel.

Lappet (læpət). *sb.* 1573. [f. LAP *sb.* 1 + -ET] 1. loose o. lapp eg part of a garment fl p old b g n A part of u hng

that hangs loose 1677. 2. a. A fold or pendent piece of flesh, skin, membrane, etc. 1605. b. A lobe of the ear, liver, lungs, etc. 1609. 3. The flap or skirt (of a coat). Also, the lapel. 1726. 4. One of the streamers attached to a lady's head-dress, or any appendage to head-gear. In clerical attire, = BAND *sb.* 4 b. 1720. 5. Short for *lappet-moth* 1857.

4. A sealskin cap with ear lappets 1869. *Comb.*: 1. *l.-end*, the free end of a l of lace, etc., often highly ornamented; -*moth*, one of several species of bombycid moths; -*weaving*, a method of weaving by which figures are produced on the surface of cloth by means of needles placed in a sliding frame; so *l.-muslin*.

Hence *Lappet v. trans.* to cover with, or as with a l. 1864. *Lappeted ppl.* a. wearing lappets; (of a head-dress) provided with lappets 1797.

Lappic (læ'pik), *a* (*sb.*) [f. LAPP + -IC.] Pertaining to the Lapps. Also *absol.* the L. language.

Lapping (læ'pin), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. LAP *v* 2 + ING *l.*] *tr.* The action of LAP *v* 2. Also *concr.* A wrapping; wraps, trappings. 2. The process of forming into laps; *attrib.* in *l. cylinder, machine* 1825.

Lappish (læ'pɪʃ), 1875. [f. LAPP + -ISH *l.*] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Lapps or their language. *B. sb.* Their language.

Lapponian (læ'pɒniən), 1607. [ad med. L. *Lapponem* (see LAPP) + -IAN.] *A. adj.* = LAPPISH *A. sb.* A Lapp.

Lapsable, lapsible (læ'psəb'l, -ɪb'l), *a.* 1678. [f. L. *lapsare* (see LAPSE *v*) or *laps-, labi* to fall, slip] 1. Liable to pass or change; liable to err or fall. *Const. into.* 2. *Obs.* 2. *Law.* Liable to lapse 1751. Hence *Lapsability, ability* 1661.

Lapse (læps), *sb.* 1450. [ad. L. *lapsus*, f. *labi* to glide, slip, fall.] *tr.* Utterance (of words). 2. A slip of memory, tongue, pen, or understanding; a slight error 1526. 3. A weak or incautious falling from rectitude; a moral slip 1582. *fb. Theol.* The 'Fall' (of Adam) -1774. *c.* A lapsing from the faith, or into heresy; a deviation from one's rule of action 1650. 4. A decline to a lower state or degree 1533. 5. *a. Law.* The termination of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it within the limited time, or through failure of some contingency 1570. *b. gen.* A falling into disuse 1838. *c.* A falling into ruin (*rare*) 1605. 6. A gliding, flow (of water); a gliding flood. Also *occas.* a gentle downward motion. 1667. *b.* The gliding away (of life, time, etc.); a period elapsed 1758. *c. L. rate*, the rate of fall of temperature with height 1928.

3. The severe training which he had undergone made him less charitable for the lapses of others. *Prescott.* *c.* It is from their lapses and deviations from their principle, that alone we have any thing to hope. *Burke.* 5. *a.* By the l. of some annuities on lives not so prolonged as her own, she found herself straitened. *H. Watson.* 6. *Sunnie Plaines*, And liquid L. of murmuring Streams. *Mitt. P. L. viii* 259. *b.* Thou hast not felt the l. of hours. *M. Arnold.*

Lapse (læps), *v.* 1611. [ad. L. *lapsare* to slip, stumble, fall, f. *laps-, labi*. In some senses, prob. f. LAPSE *sb.*]

I. intr. 1. To fall away by slow degrees; to sink gradually through want of effort or vigour. Also with *away, back.* *Const. from, into.* 1641. *fb. simply.* To fall into error, heresy, or sin -1667. *ta.* To fall into decay -1654. 3. *Law.* Of a benefice, an estate, a right, etc. To fall in, pass away, revert (to some one) by non-fulfilment of conditions or failure of persons entitled to possession. Of a devise or grant: To become void 1726. 4. To glide, pass with an effortless motion, to descend gradually, sink 1798. *b.* Of a stream: To glide, flow. Also with *along.* *Occas.* of a person, a vessel. To float, glide gently over the water 1832. *c.* Of time: To glide past, pass away 1702.

1. Should the British constitution ultimately! into a despotism. *Matthews.* *b.* To l. in fulness is sorer, then to lye for Needs. *Cymb. iii. vi* 12. 3. The income -lapses and goes to the next of kin 1884. 4. *b.* I saw the river lapsing calmly onward. *Hawthorne.*

II. trans. (causative). *tr.* To cause to slip or fall, to draw down. *Const. into.* -1681. *ta.* To let slip (time, a term): to let pass unused 1726. *ta.* To allow a right to lapse: to suffer the apse of a right or forfeit, etc.

-1697. *tr.* 4. *Assoc. w. lapse* = laps pl. [LAP *sb.* *l.* Phr.]: To pounce upon as an offender 1601.

4. For which if I be lapsed in this place I shall pay deere. *Twel. IV. iii* 36.

Lapsed (læpst), *ppl. a.* 1617. [f. LAPSE *v.* + -ED *l.*] 1. That has glided away, dropped out of use, disappeared, or fallen into decay 1667. 2. Of a person: Fallen into a lower grade or condition; esp. fallen into sin, or from the faith; applied *Hist.* to Christians who denied the faith during persecution. Also *absol.* 1638. 3. Said of a fief, devise, etc., the right to which has passed from the original holder, devisee, etc. 1617.

1. Once more I will renew His l. powers, though forfeit. *Mitt. F. L. iii* 176.

Lapser (læ'psər), 1695. [f. LAPSE *v.* + -ER *l.*] One who lapses (resp. from the Christian faith).

Lapsible, etc.: see LAP-SABLE, etc.

Lapsed, var. of LOP-SIDED.

Lap-stone, 1778. [f. LAP *sb.* 1 + STONE.] A stone that shoemakers lay in their laps to beat leather upon.

Lap-streak, 1771. [f. LAP *sb.* 3 + STREAK.] A boat in which each streak overlaps the one below, a clinker-built boat.

Lapsus (læ'psʊs), 1667. [L.; see LAPSE *sb.*] A lapse, slip, or error. Chiefly in *l. lingua*, a slip of the tongue, and *l. calami*, a slip of the pen.

Laputan (læ'pɪʊtən), In Swift *Laputian*, 1726 [f. *Laputa*, the flying island in *Gulliver's Travels*, whose inhabitants were addicted to visionary projects; see -AN, -IAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Laputa; hence, chimerical, visionary, absurd.

B. sb. An inhabitant of Laputa.

Swift's idea of extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers, which he attributes to his L. philosophers. *Hasskiss.*

Lapwing (læ'pwɪŋ), [OE. *hlæpewince*, str. fem., f. *hlæpan* to leap + **winc-* to totter, waver. Named from its manner of flight. The current form is connected in pop. etym. with LAP *v* 2 and WING *sb.*] A bird of the plover family, *Vanellus vulgaris* or *cristatus*, common in the temperate parts of the Old World. Called also PEWIT, from its cry. Its eggs are the 'plover's eggs' of the London markets. Also *attrib.* as *l. stratagem*, etc., in allusion to its habit of leading a stranger away from its nest.

This L. runs away with the shell on his head. *Shaks.* In the Spring the wanton l. gets himself another crest. *Tennyson.*

Laquais, -ay, obs. ff. LACKEY.

Laquear (læ'kwɪər), 1706. [f. L. *laqueus* noose, band; see LACE *sb.*] *Arch.* A ceiling consisting of compartments sunk or hollowed, with bands between the panels.

Laquearian (læ'kwɪəriən), *a.* [f. L. *laquearius* + -AN.] Of a gladiator: Armed with a noose to entangle his opponent. *Byron.* So *La'queary a.* *Sir T. Browne.*

Lar (lār), *Pl.* [f. *lares* (læ'rɪz), *lares* (lāz). Also *larre*, 1586. [L. *lar*, pl. *lares*.] 1. *Rom. Myth.* *a. pl.* The tutelary deities of a house; hence, the home. Often coupled with *Penates*. *b. sing.* A household or ancestral deity; also *fig.* 2. *Zool.* The white-handed gibbon of Burmah, *Hylobates lar* 1819.

1. On the holy Hearth, The Lars, and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. *Milton.* Build houses, joyne to ours another lars 1647. *b.* Thomas Pitt, the great *lar* of not fewer than five families in the English peerage 1889.

Larboard (læ'boʊd, -boɪd), *sb.* (*a.*) [ME. *lad(d)eborde*, *latheborde*, altered later to *lar-, laere-, larbord*, after *star-, steere-, starbord*; f. *ladder-, lathe-* + OE. *bord* ship's side (SPARD *sb.* *v.* *x*). Some connect the first component with LADE *v.*, taking it to mean 'the side on which cargo was received'.] *Naut. l.* The side of a ship which is to the left hand of a person looking from the stern to the bows. Opp. to STARBOARD. (Now repl. by *port*, to avoid confusion with *starboard*.) *fb.* as *adv.* = To larboard -1667. 2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Belonging to or situated on the left or port side of a vessel 1495. *b. port* *sb.* -1671.

a. On the l. q. *or* F. *lar.* *b.* My l. eye

Larcener (lɑ'sɛnər), 1601. [One who commits *fig.* So *Larcenist* 1803.]

Larcenous (lɑ'sɛnəs), *a.* CENY + -OUS.] Pertaining by larceny; thievish.

The l. and burglarious world. *S.* Larcenously *adv.* thievishly.

Larceny (lɑ'sɛni), 1401. *larcein* (see LARCIN and -Y *l.*, *latrocinium*.) *Law* The felonious carrying away of the person with intent to convert them. Also *gen.* theft.

Distinction was formerly made *fetty l.*, the former being larceny the latter of less, than *pe* pence plain theft unaccompanied by any stance; *mixed* or *compound l.*, l. aggravation of a taking from one.

Larch (lɑ:ʃ), 1548. [Intro. ad. G. *lärche* = M.H.G. *lerch* **lerihha*, **laruhha*, early ad. (whence late Gr. *lárkē*.)]

coniferous tree, *Abies Larix* native of the Alps, largely timber is tough. It yields *Ve* and the bark is used in tannin of the genus *Larix*, e. g. the *L. Americana*. 2. The wood

1. When rosy piumlets tuft *Comb.* 1. *bark*, the bark of the *lar* cortex of the British Pharmacopoeia *chen* *a.* consisting of larches, *lar* *†Larcein*. ME. [a. A.F. an *larrecin* (also *larcein* fem.) = f. *larro* robber.] 1. = LARCH larcener 1596-1656.

Lard (lɑ:d), *sb.* ME. [f. *lard* bacon: —L. *lardum*, *lar*

Gr. *lardinos* fat, *lardus* pleasa

tr. The fat of a swine; (fat) *rarely*, other fat meat used to

2. (Often *hog's lard*.) The fat the internal fat of the abdomen clarified, much used in cookery ME. Also *transf.* 3. *a* 2. Fritters of flour fried in *be. Neutral l.*, l. made from the best *l.* pound *l.*, l. made from vegetable *oil* *Comb.* 1. *l.-oil*, an oil made from *l.* for lubricating machinery.

Lard (lɑ:d), *v.* ME. [ad. F. (see *prec.*.)]

Cookery. (*tr* small strips of bacon, etc., in etc.) before cooking. Also *adv.* rich with or as with fat, to *fat*, *tr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* 3. *trans* over with; to cover, line, or *str* or *arch*. 1543. Also *fig.* (speech or writing) with *partic* pressions, ideas, etc.; to *interla* smear, cover, or mix with *la* grease (*rare*) ME. 16. *intr.* lard. *HANMER*

1. Nearly all lean meat may be *lar* tage 1884. 2. *Falstaff* sweats to the lean earth as he walks along *S.* sides were altogether larded with *ary* Monks began to l. the lives of their *FULLER.* 5. His Buff Doublet, lard *Of slaughter'd Brutes* *DOUBTLESS.*

Lardacein (lɑ:də'si:n), 1887. + -IN *l.* *Chem.* A nitrogenous deposited under morbid conditions minute arteries and tissues of the

Lardaceous (lɑ:də'si:s), *a.* *sb.* + -ACEOUS.] *Med.* Of the *sembling* lard; containing *la* applied to amyloid degeneration of the patient.

Larder 1 (lɑ:ɪdər), ME. [f. A.F. *larder* = med. L. *lardar*

LARD sb. 1. A room or closet (orig. bacon) and other provisions. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *ta. fig.* *Q.* make *l. of*: to turn into meat *hence*, to slaughter; to *larder*, to house. Also *occas.* simply = *la* 1. Dress drains our cellar dry, *And* lean *Cowley.* 2. Than (in November)

Comb. *Lardette, D* *lard* which *dev* stored a small foodst.

Larder 2. [f. LARD v. + -ER ¹] One who lards, FLORIO.

Larderer (lārdērər). 1483. [f. after CEL-LARER.] One who has charge of a larder.

Larderie, -ery, var. of LARDRY.

Lardiner (lārdīnər) ME. [a. AF. *lardiner*, altered f. *larder*, OF. *lardier*; see LARD sb.] ¹. = LARDER ¹ i. n. and Sc. -1710. ². An official who has charge of a larder. Obs. exc. as the title of an honorary office. ME.

Lardon (lārdən), **lardoon** (lārdūn). 1450. [a. F. *lardon* (= lt. *lardone*), f. *lard*; see LARD sb.] **Cookery**. One of the pieces of bacon or pork used in larding meat.

Lardry. 1538. [ad. OF. *larderie*; see LARD sb. and -ERY.] = LARDER ¹ i. -1661.

Lardy (lārdi), a. 1881. [f. LARD sb. + y¹.] Full of or containing lard; fat.

Lardy-dardy, a. *slang*. 1861. [Cf. LA-DI-DA.] Affected and languidly foppish.

Lare: see LAIR, LAYER, LORE.

Lares: see LAR.

Large (lārdʒ), a, *adv.*, and sb. ME. [a. F. *large*, now chiefly in the sense 'broad, wide' :- L. *largus*, fem. of *largus*, abundant, profuse, etc.]

A. adv. ¹. Liberal in giving; munificent; open-handed. Also, liberal in expenditure, prodigal, lavish -1688.

The poor King Reignier, whose l. style agrees not with the leanness of his purse SHAKS.

II. fr. Ample in quantity; copious, abundant -1667. ². Ample in spatial extent;

spacious, roomy, capacious -1697. **b. fig.** Of the heart. Capacious 1535. ³. = BROAD a. ¹ Often in *long and l.* -1715. ⁴. With definite measures of space and time = GOOD a. ¹ V. 2. -1737. ⁵. Of the time of day: Full -1470. ⁶. Wide in range or capacity; comprehensive ME. ⁷. With reference to artistic treatment: Broad 1782. ⁸. Of discourse, etc.: Copious, lengthy. Now rare. 1477. ⁹. Of persons: Diffuse, prolix -1788. ¹⁰. In mod. Eng., a general designation for considerable magnitude, without the emotional implication of *great*. The more colloq. synonym is *big* ME. ¹¹. Of speech or manner: Pompous, 'big' 1605.

¹ And we have yet l. day, for scarce the Sun Hath finish half his journey Milt. P. L. v. 358. ² Two Golden Horns on his l. Front he wears DRYDEN. ³ Southward through Eden went a River l. Milt. P. L. iv. 223. ⁴ A l. League from Friburg 1678. ⁵ b. It was l. myndycht 1470. ⁶ A l. memory SWIFT. The court had a l. discretion as to the joining of parties 1886. ⁷ l. in his offers of friendship (mod.). ⁸ Mr. Wyatt spoke a l. speech by hart Wood. ⁹ b. I could be very l. upon this point PENN. ¹⁰ A l. upper roome 1611. ¹¹ Great Theron, l. of Lamb DRYDEN. ¹² profits (mod.). ¹³ A l. knob KIRKING. ¹⁴ Comb. L. paper, a size of paper used for a special edition of a book, having extra large margins, also attrib. ¹⁵ Your l. speeches, may your deeds approve LEAR i. 137.

III. [Developed from sense II. 2.] ¹. Indulgent, lax; not strict or rigorous -1733. ². Having few limitations or restrictions; allowing considerable freedom -1793. ³. Of language: Loose, inaccurate (rare). ME. only. ⁴. Of speech, etc.: Free, unrestrained; lax, licentious, gross -1599. ⁵. Naut. Said of a wind that crosses the line of the ship's course in a favourable direction, esp. on the beam or quarter 1597.

¹ A l. conscience sticketh at nothing BLAKE (Douay) 1 Sam. xvii. Comm. ² I neuer tempted her with word too l. Much Ado iv. 1. 53. ³ When the wind came larger we waled anchor and set sail 1597.

Comb. ¹ l.-eyed a., having a l. eye or l. eyes, characterized by wide open eyes; -l.unged a. *Path.*, characterized by enlargement of the lungs; -l.inded a. having a liberal mind; marked by breadth of ideas; taking a l. view of things, hence *large-mindedness*.

A. adv. ¹. Amply, fully, quite, by a great deal, abundantly. Chiefly n. and Sc. -1667. ². Generously -1657. ³. Of speech and writing: At length, fully -1676. ⁴. With ample gait -1695. ⁵. Naut. a. With a large wind, with the wind on the quarter or abaft the beam; 'with the wind free when studding sails will draw' (Smayth); off the wind; chiefly n. to sail, go l. 1627. ⁶. Wide of a particular course 1670.

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² Well we may. ¹. bestow From l. bestowd Milt. P. L. v. 377. ³. New Presbyter is but Old Priest writ l. Milt. ⁴. A black Gelding, Trotts l. 1695. ⁵. By and l. to the wind (within six points) and off it. Also fig. All ways. To go or lead l. in a manoeuvre, to break off at a particular point from the course marked out, and proceed straight ahead.

C. sb. ¹. Liberty, bounty; ? also = LARGESS 2 -1537. ². Mus. The longest note recognized in the early notation, equivalent to two or three 'longs', according to the rhythm employed; also, the character by which it was denoted, viz. \square or \square 1547.

Phrases. At large. ¹. At liberty, free. ². At more l. at greater liberty. ³. To set at l. ⁴. Unsettled, not limited or confined one way or another. ⁵. Obs. ⁶. Of speech, etc. At length, fully. ⁷. In full size. ⁸. P. L. iv. 175. ⁹. E. A whole; in general; (tal en) altogether. ¹⁰. In a general sense, without particularizing. Now rare. ¹¹. In the open sea (rare). ¹². Over a large area; abroad. ¹³. Naut. ¹⁴. 'going large' (see LARGES 5 a.). ¹⁵. j. Lure. In Common at l. 'such as is neither appendant nor appurtenant to land, but is annexed to a man's person' (Blackstone). ¹⁶. U. S. Said of electors or elected who represent the whole of a State and not merely a district of it. ¹⁷. Without definite aim or application. ¹⁸. At one's l.; at liberty. In l. on a l. scale, opp. to in little. ¹⁹. With the largest: in the most liberal fashion. L. B. Evans.

Hence Largely ad. in a l. manner. Largeness. Large (lārdʒ), v. ME. [f. LARGE a. Cf. OF. *largir* and F. *larguer*.] ¹. *trans.* To enlarge, increase, widen -1647. ². Naut. Of the wind: To become 'large' 1622.

Large-handed, a. 1607. ¹. *fig.* Rapa-cious. *Timon* iv. 1. 11. ². *fig.* Open-handed 1628. ³. *lit.* Having large hands 1856. Hence Large-handedness.

Large-hearted, a. 1640 Having a large heart (see LARGE a. II. 2 b); magnanimous, generous; having wide sympathies. Hence Large-heartedness.

Largen (lārdʒn), v. *past*. 1844. [f. LARGE a. + -EN ⁵.] To grow or make large or larger. Eyes, large always, slowly l. PARNER.

Largess, largesse (lārdʒes), arch. and literary. ME. [a. F. *largesse* -late L. *largitia*, f. *largus* (see LARGE a.).] ¹. Liberty, bounty, munificence. Also *personified*. -1623. ². Liberal or bountiful bestowal of gifts; occas. lavish expenditure; *conco*, money or gifts freely bestowed ME. ³. A free gift or dole 1581. ⁴. *fig.* (from 2). A generous or plentiful bestowal; something freely bestowed 1533. ⁵. Freedom, liberty -1594.

⁶ Our Coffers, with too great a Court, And liberal Largesse, are grown somewhat light SHAKS. Your proposed largesse to the Church BROWNE. *Largess* or *l. largess*: a call for a gift of money, addressed to a person of position on some special occasion. Only Hist., except as surviving locally at 'harvest home'. ⁷. A largess or bounty of five dollars a man Da Foe. ⁸. He's like the sun, a largesse to the world CROWNE.

Larget (lārdʒet). 1875. [n. Fr.; f. *large* LARGE a.] A short piece of bar-iron for rolling into a sheet.

Largical, a. rare. 1656. [f. L. *largifacens* + -AL.] Liberal, bountiful -1709.

Largish (lārdʒɪʃ), a. 1754. [f. LARGE a. + -ISH ¹.] Somewhat large.

Largition (lārdʒɪʃən) Now rare. 1533 [ad. L. *largitionem*, f. *largiri*, f. *largus* (see LARGE a.).] The bestowal of gifts or largess; bountiful giving.

Largo (lārdʒo). 1683. [It. = broad.] Mus. A direction: In slow time with a broad dignified treatment. Also as sb.

Lariat (lārdiət), sb. 1835. [a. Sp. *la reala* (see RIATA).] A rope used for picketing horses or mules; a cord or rope with a noose used in catching wild cattle; the lasso of Mexico and S. America. Hence Lariat v. *trans.* to secure with a l.

Larid (lārdid). [ad. mod. L. *Laridae*, f. *larus* gull.] Ornith. A bird of the *Laridae* or gull family. Hence Laridine a. having the characters of the gull family 1877.

Larigot (lārdigot). 1811. [ad. F. *larigot*.] An organ stop.

Larkin, var. of LARRIKIN.

Lark (lārk), sb. 1, laverock (lārvərk, Sc. lārvək). [OE. *lāwerce*, *lāwerce* older *lāwerc* after *difer* *wk* fem. ult. etym. unkn.] 1 A fig

general name for any bird of the family *Alaudidae*, but usu., when used without a prefix, the SKYLARK (*Alauda arvensis*). The lark has a sandy-brown plumage, and remarkably long hind-claws (cf. LARKSPUR). ². Applied with defining prefix to birds not belonging to the *Alaudidae*; e.g. to certain buntings and pipits. Also TITLARK. 1766.

¹. On þe morwe wan it was day, & þe larke by gan to syng ME. Rise with the Lark LVLV. With your l. name, I could Ote-mount the Lark SHAKS *Crested L.*, *Horned L.*, *Red L.*, *Shore-l.*; also SKYLARK, WOODLARK (members of the genus or family); ² The Mud-Lark, Rock-Lark, Titlark, and Tree Lark are Pipits NEWTON

Lark (lārk), sb. 2 *colloq.* (orig. *slang*). 1811 [Goes with LARK v. 2.] A frolic, a spree. Also to go on, have, take a l.

Lark (lārk), v. 1 [f. LARK sb. 1] *intr.* To catch larks (mod.) So Lark'er¹, one whose occupation it is to catch larks 1634.

Lark (lārk), v. 2 *colloq.* (orig. *slang*). 1813 [Goes with LARK sb. 2] ? A use of LARK sb. 1 (cf. skylark); or ? = northern LAKE v. 1. *intr.* To play tricks, frolic; to ride across country.

². *trans.* To tease sportively, 'gammon'; to ride (a horse) across country 1848.

¹. Jumping the widest brooks, and larking over the newest gates in the country THACKERAY. Hence Lark'er¹, one given to larking.

Lark-heel, lark's-heel. 1597. 1. a. = LARKSPUR. b. The garden nasturtium (*Tropaeolum*). ². The elongated heel common among negroes 1865. Hence Lark-heeled a.

Larkspur (lārkspɜr). 1578. [f. LARK sb. 1 + SPUR.] Bot. Any plant of the genus *Delphinium*; so called from the spur-shaped calyx. The common larkspur is *D. consolida*.

Larky (lārkɪ), a. *colloq.* 1851. [f. LARK sb. 1 + y¹.] Inclined or ready for a lark.

Larmier (lārmɪə). 1696. [a. F., f. *larmie* a. tear.] 1. Arch. = CORONA 4, DRIP sb. 4. ² Anal. The 'tear-bag' in the lachrymal fossa 1848.

Larmoyant (lārmoiənt), a. 1824. [ad. F. *larmoyant*, *larmoyer* to be tearful, f. *larmie*] Given to tears, lachrymose.

Laron. Also laroone, etc. ME. [ad. OI. *laron* (F. *larron*) -L. *latronem*. Cf. LA DRONE.] A robber -1656

Villanic, La-roone, Rugby, my Rapier SHAKS. **Larrikin** (lārdɪkɪn). Chiefly Austral. Also larklin. 1870. [Originated in Melbourne; ? f. *Larry* (a dim. pet. form of Lawrence, common in Ireland) + -KIN.] A (usu. juvenile) street rowdy; the Australian equivalent of the 'hoodlum' or 'hooigan'. Also attrib.

Larrup (lārdɪp), v. *trans.* and *colloq.* Also larrap. 1823. [? *trans.* To beat, flog, thrash. Is thus a land of liberty, where a man can't i his own nigger? FORDRANQUIL.]

Larry, var. of LORRY

Larum (lārdəm, lārdm), sb. 1533 [Aphetic f. ALARUM; = ALARM sb. II. Also attrib.]

Larum (lārdəm), v. Obs. exc. dial. 1595 [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* a. To sound forth loudly. b. To alarm. -1758. ². *intr.* To rush down with loud cries. POPE.

Larum-bell. Obs. exc. poet. 1568. [f. LARUM sb. + BELL.] = ALARM-BELL.

Larva (lārvə). Pl. larvæ. 1651. [L. *larva* a ghost; also, a mask.] 1. A ghost, hobgoblin, spectre. Obs. exc. Hist. ². a. An insect in the grub state, i.e. from the time of leaving the egg till its transformation into a pupa. b. Applied to the immature form of other animals characterized by metamorphosis. 1768. Also attrib.

². *fig.* The larvæ of future controversies 1854.

Larval (lārvəl), a. 1656. [ad. L. *larvalis* pertaining to larvæ or ghosts.] ¹. Belonging to a ghost or goblin; ghostly. BLOUNT. ². Of or pertaining to a larva or grub 1848 in the condition of a larva 1864. ³. Path. Of a disease: Latent, undeveloped 1897.

Larvate (lārvət), a. 1846. [ad. mod. L. *larvatus*, f. *larva*; see -ATE ² a.] Masked, covered as by a mask. So Larvated a. 1623.

Larve (lārv). 1603. [a. F. *larve*, ad. L. *larva*] - LARVA ² A mask and

fig 677 3 LAR A 2 769

(Psyche 2 (what) 2 (got).

Larvi- (lā'vī), comb. f. *L. larva*, **LARVA**. Larviform *a.*, having the form of a larva. Larviparous [*L. parere*, see -OUS] *a.*, producing young in the condition of larvae; produced in the form of larvae.

Laryngeal (lāri nǝj'āl), *a.* Also †**laryngeal**, 1795. [*f. mod. L. laryngeus (f. laryng-), LARYNX* + -AL.] *Anat.* and *Surg.* Of or pertaining to, affecting or seated in, or used in dealing with, the larynx.

Laryngismus (lārindz'izməs). 1822. [*mod. L. f. laryng-, LARYNX*] *Path.* Spasm of the muscles closing the larynx; laryngeal suffocation.

Laryngitis (lārindz'it'is). 1822 [*mod. L., f. as prec. + -ITIS*]. *Path.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the larynx. Hence **Laryngitic** *a.*

Laryngo- (lāriŋgō), bef. a vowel **laryng-**, comb. f. **LARYNX**. **Laryngo-**logy, that branch of medical science which treats of the larynx and its diseases; whence **Laryngological** *a.*, **Laryngologist**. **Laryngo-pharynx**, the larynx and the pharynx together, whence **Laryngo-pharyngeal** *a.* **Laryngo-phony** [*Gr -phōnia* sounding], the sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over the larynx. **Laryngotracheal** *a.*, pertaining both to the larynx and to the trachea or wind-pipe. **Laryngotracheotomy**, the operation of opening the larynx, and part of the trachea also. **Laryngo-typhus**, a form of typhus in which there is secondary ulceration of the larynx and necrosis of its cartilages.

Laryngoscope (lārīng'skōp). 1860. [*f. LARYNGO- + -SCOPE*] An apparatus which by a combination of mirrors enables an observer to inspect a patient's larynx. Hence **Laryngoscopic**, *al a.* of or pertaining to the larynx or to inspection of the larynx. **Laryngoscopically** *adv.* with respect to, or by the use of the laryngoscope. **Laryngoscopist**, one who uses, or is skilled in using, the laryngoscope, inspection of the larynx, the use of the laryngoscope.

Laryngotome (lārīng'ōtōm). 1855 [*f. LARYNGO- + Gr -tōmos* cutter]. *Surg.* An instrument for performing laryngotomy.

Laryngotomy (lārīng'ōtōm). 1861. [*ad. Gr λαρυγγοτομία, f. λαρυγγο- LARYNX + -τομία* cutting] *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the larynx from without, esp. in order to provide an aperture for respiration. Hence **Laryngotomic** *a.*

Larynx (lā rīŋks). *Pl. larynges* (lāri nǝj'ē) 1578 [*a. Gr. λαρυγξ, mod. L. larynx*]. *Anat.* A cavity in the throat with cartilaginous walls, containing the vocal cords, by means of which sounds are produced. In man and most of the higher animals this cavity forms the upper part of the trachea or wind-pipe. In birds there are two larynges, one at each end of the trachea; the lower of these, called **SYRINX**, is the true organ of sound.

Las (lās), *int.* 1604. Aphetic f. **ALAS**.

Las, obs. form of **LACE**, **LASS**, **LESS**.

Lascar (lā'skār, lāskār'). 1625. [Either Urdu *lashkar* army, camp, used erroneously, or abbrev. of *lashkāri* (see **LASCARINE**)] 1. An Indian sailor. Also *attrib.* 2. *Anglo-Ind.* 'A tent-pitcher'; also, an inferior class of artilleryman (in full *gun-l.*) 1798.

†**Lascaree** (lā'skārē'). 1712. [*a. Urdu (Pers.) lashkāri*, see next.] = **LASCAR** *v.* E. COOKE †**Lascarine**. *Indian*. 1598. [*ad. Pg. las-quarin, -m, a. Urdu (Pers.) lashkāri* (adj., military; hence as sb., a soldier), *f. lashkar* army; see **LASHKAR**] An Indian soldier, also, one of the native police -1825.

†**Lasci** *vient*, *a.* 1653. [*ad. I. lascivientem*, pr. pp. of *lascivire* to be wanton, *f. lascivus*] Wantoning, lascivious -1703. Hence †**Lascivency**.

Lascivious (lā'shē-vēas), *a.* ME. [*ad. late L. lasciviosus* (Isidore), *f. L. lascivus* (*f. lascivus*), see -OUS.] Inclined to lust, lewd, wanton. *b.* Inclining to lust or wantonness, voluptuous 1589.

He on Eye Began to cast i Eyes Murr. *P. L.* ix. 4. *b. L.* pictures 1601. *more* BARNES. Hence **Lasciviously** *adv.*

Laser (lā'sar, lā'zər). *Hist.* 1578. [*a. L. laser*]. A gum-resin mentioned by Roman writers, obtained from an umbelliferous plant called *laserpitium* or *silphium* (σιλπίου). *Comb.* 1. wort, any plant of the genus *Laserpitium*, esp. *L. latifolium*.

Lash (læʃ), *sb.* 1. ME. [*? f. LASH v.*] 1. *ta. gen.* A sudden or violent blow, a sweeping stroke. *b. spec.* A stroke with a thong or whip. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. The flexible part of a whip; now occas., the piece of whipcord, etc. forming the extremity of this ME. *b. poet.* and *rhét.* = 'whip, scourge' (*lit* and *fig.*) 1585. *c. The l.*: the punishment of flogging 1694. 3. Short for **EYE-LASH** 1796.

x. fig. How smart a l. that speech doth give my Conscience *Hamil.* iii. i. 52. *a. b.* With all this she has not escaped the l. of scandal *MME. D'ARLAY*. *c.* He expired under the l. *GIBSON*.

Lash (læʃ), *sb.* 2. 1440. [*? LASH sb.* 1 substituted for other wds. of similar sound; or *var* of **LATCH sb.] 1. A string, cord, thong *cf. LACE sb.* 2, **LATCH sb.** 1. 2. = **LASSO sb.** 1 (*rare*) 1748. 3. Weaving. = **LEASE sb.** 4 or **LEASH** 1731.**

Lash (læʃ), *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. [*a. OF. lasche (f. lache), f. (ult.) L. latus* loose. With sense 3, *cf. LUSH a.*] 1. Culpably remiss -1694. 2. Loose, lax, relaxed -1546. 3. *a.* Of food, fruits, grass, etc.: Soft, watery. *b.* Of weather: Raw, wet. *c.* Of a hide: Tender. 1440.

Lash (læʃ), *v.* 1. ME. [*In branch I, perh. onomatopoeic. Cf. also F. lacher.* In branch II, *f. LASH sb.* 1]

L. 1. To make a sudden movement; to dash, fly, rush, spring, start. Of light: To flash. Of tears, water: To pour, rush. Also with *about, away, back, down, out*. *Const. at, from, into, out of, to*. 2. To let fly at, make a dash or rush at, aim a blow at ME. 3. *trans.* To dash, throw, or move violently. Now only *techn.* ME. 4. To lavish, squander. Chiefly with *out*. -1657. 5. *intr.* To dash, throw, or move violently. Now only *techn.* ME. 6. To pour out or forth impetuously (words, etc.) -1653. 7. *intr.* With *out*: To rush, launch out, into excess 1560.

1. When it [sun] finds the least vent, it lashes out to the purpose *SOUTH*. 2. To laugh at *FOLLIES*, or to l. at *Vice* *DRYDEN*. *Phr.* To l. out. to strike out violently; (of a horse) to kick out. 5. To l. out excessively in dress *STRYVE*.

II. Senses referring to **LASH sb.** 1. *trans.* To beat, strike with a lash, etc.; to flog, scourge ME. *b. transf.* esp. of the action of waves upon the shore. *Occas. intr.* (*on the shore*), 1694. *c. fig.* esp. 'To scourge with satire' (J.); to castigate in words, rebuke 1590. 2. With *adv.* or *phr.*: To urge or drive by, or as by, lashes 1594.

x. Lashing the pony until they reached their journey's end *DICKENS*. *b.* The rain lashed the panes *C. BRONTE*. *c.* Why, headstrong liberty is lashed with *W. SHAKES*. 2. A glassy lake. Lashed into foaming waves *COWPER*.

Lash (læʃ), *v.* 2. 1440. [*? f. LASH sb.* 2, or a. OF. *lacher*, dial. var. of *lacier*, see **LACE v.**] 1. *trans.* To lace (a garment) -1611. 2. Chiefly *Naut.* To fasten or make fast with a cord, rope, etc.; †to truss (clothes); to fasten to (something) 1624.

2. We had not a gun on board lashed 1748.

Lasher (læʃər). 1602. [*f. LASH v.* 1, 2 + -ER 1.] One who or that which lashes 1. One who beats or whips. Also *fig.* -1611. 2. *Naut.* The cord, etc. used to fasten any object 1669. 3. Chiefly *local* (on the Thames): The body of water that lashes or rushes over an opening in a barrier or weir; hence, the opening; a weir 1677. *b.* The pool into which this water falls 1851.

3. The huge rafts shoot the lashers in safety 1884 *b.* Men who To bathe in the abandoned l. pass *M. ARNOLD*.

Lashing (læʃ'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1. ME. [*f. LASH v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of **LASH v. 1; beating, flogging *b. pl. (Anglo-Irish)*. 'Floods', abundance 1829.**

†*L. out*, squandering. *b.* 'Lashings' of whiskey-punch *LEVER*.

Lashing (læʃ'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2. 1669. [*f. LASH v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of **LASH v. 2; the action of fastening any movable body with a cord. Hence *on* the cord.**

|| **Lashkar** (læʃ'kār). *Indian*. 1616. [*Urdu (Pers.) lashkar* army, camp. See **LASCAR**] 1. A camp of native Indian soldiers -1634. *b.* A body of Afridi soldiers 1897.

Lask (lask), *sb.* 1542. [*a. ONF. lasque, f. lasquer*: see next.] 1. Diarrhoea; = **LAX sb. 2. Now only in veterinary use. 2. A laxative 1550.**

Lask (lask), *v.* ME. [*a. ONF. *lasquer* = Central OF. *laschur* (F. *lacher*): -pop L. **lascare* = class. L. *laxare, f. laxus*.] 1. *trans.* To lower in quality, quantity, or strength, relax. ME. only. 2. *intr.* To become loose in the bowels -1634. 3. *Naut.* To 'go large', to sail neither 'by the wind' nor 'before the wind' 1622. Hence *Lask* *sb.* 1 and *pp. a.* *Naut.* 'going' large.

Lasket (læ'skət). 1704. [*Perh. altered f. F. lacet* (see **LATCHET**)] One of the loops by which a bonnet is attached to the foot of a sail.

Laspring (læ'sprɪŋ). 1760. Young salmon.

Lass (læs). [*ME. lasce, las(se); cf. MSw. lösk kona* unmarried woman.] 1. A girl. (Not much used in the south.) *b. spec.* A maid-servant. *Sc. and n. dial.* 2. A sweetheart 1596. 3. It was a Louer, and his lassie *SHAKES*. *Con b.* 4. Iorn a forsaken by one's sweetheart. Hence *Lassie*, a young L. Lassock, a little girl.

Lass, freq. obs. f. **LESS**.

Lassitude (læ'ssɪtʊd). 1533. [*a. F. and L. lassitudo, f. lassus*] The condition of being weary, a flagging of the bodily or mental powers, indifference to exertion; weariness. Periods of renewed enthusiasm after intervals of *l. RUSKIN*.

Lasso (læ'so), *sb.* 1808. [*Sp. lazo* (in America pronounced la so) = OF. *lax*, see **LACE sb.**] 1. A long rope of untanned hide, having a noose at the end to catch cattle and wild horses; used chiefly in Spanish America. 2. *Attil.* = *lasso-harness* 1847.

Comb. 1. *cell*, one of the uniting cells of the *Calceolaria*, which eject the contained thread in the manner of a l. -*harness*, a kind of girth placed round a cavalry horse, with a l. or long rope attached, for use in helping to draw guns, etc.

Hence *Lasso v. trans.* to catch with a l.; *Attil.* to draw (guns, etc.) with *lasso-harness*.

Last (last), *sb.* 1. [*OE. last* masc., footstep, last fem., boot, *læste* fem., shoemaker's last, referred to a Teut. root **laus-* (*lā-*) to follow a track, cogn. with *L. laura* furrow.] 1. A footstep, track, trace. After OE. only in *Sc. Not a l.*: nothing, not at all. -1500. 2. A wooden model of the foot, on which shoemakers shape boots and shoes OE. *b. transf.* and *fig.* 1592-1647.

2. Great evil may arise from the cobbler leaving his l. and turning into a leviathan *JOHNSON*. *b.* Here's gallants of all sizes, of all lasts 1607.

Last (last), *sb.* 2. [*OE. last* neut.; now referred to a pre-Teut. type **lat-sto-* (*-sti*), parallel with **lat-sto-*, repr. by ON. *last* neut. load; *f. *lat-* root of **LAD v.**] 1. A load, burden, weight carried -ME. 2. A commercial denomination of weight, capacity, or quantity varying for different goods and localities. As a weight, it is estimated at 2 tons or 4,000 lb. In wool weight, it is 4,308 lb. (= 12 sacks). As a measure for grain and malt, it is now 10 quarters = 80 bushels. A last of cod and herrings is 12 barrels (but of red herrings and pickleds 10,000 to 13,200 fish). *Cf. Ger. last* ME. 3. *transf.* A huge indefinite number -1712. 4. A unit in the measurement of a ship's burden = 2 tons (occas. 1 ton) -1796.

Last (last), *sb.* 3. ME. [*f. LAST v.* 1] 1. Continuance, duration. Now *rare*. 2. Staying power 1857.

x. Things memorable, of perpetuity, fame, and *l.* 1587.

Last (last), *sb.* 4. *Obs. exc. Hist.* OE. [*ad. Anglo-Latin lastum, lastum* (Domesday Book *last*), used as = OE *læt* **LATHE** 1.] = **LATH** 1. Also, the name for an administrative assembly, more fully *l.-court*.

Last (last), *a*, *adv.*, and *sb.* 5. [*OE. latest*, Northumb. *læst*, superl. of *læt* adj., *late* adv. Syncopation before *st* originated in inflected forms; for *last* - *last* cf. **BEST**. (*Cf. LATEST*)]

A. adv. 1. Following all the others in a series, order, or enumeration: subsequent to all others *n* *not* *cc* etc. ME.

b. ellipt. The last day (of a month) Now *local.*
c. Utmost ME. 2. Belonging to the end, esp. of life or of the world ME. 3. Next before a point of time expressed or implied; the present time or next before; most recent, latest ME. b. With ellipsis of *letter*. Now chiefly *commercial*. 1638. c. *ellipt. (collog.)* (A person's) latest joke, freak, characteristic action or saying, etc. 1843. 4. That comes after all others in rank or estimation; lowest. Chiefly *ellipt.* ME. 5. The only remaining ME. b. Often = 'most unlikely', 'most unwilling', 'most unsuitable' 1450. 6. Final, conclusive, definitive. ? Now only in *l. world*. 1654. 7. Reaching its ultimate limit, utmost, extreme. Now chiefly in phr. of *the l. importance*. 1674.

1. Fairest of Stars, l. in the train of Night MILT P. L. v. 166. Phr. *The two (three, etc.) l.* (the more frequent form till 17th c.) *The l. two (three, etc.)* the form now preferred, exc. where last = 'last-mentioned' for death. *The second last* the last but one. *The last sacraments*, those administered in preparation for death. In the 1. two Columns STURMY. Though l. at least in lone SHAKS. c. The land's l. verge Holds him R. ELLIS. 2. Phr. *The four l. things* (Heb. = *L. quatuor novissima*); Death, Judgement, Heaven, and Hell. Hosius... with his l. breath, abjured the heresy J. H. NEWMAN. *The l. day*; the Day of Judgement, the end of the world. *The l. days*: the closing period of the life or history of (a person, etc.); also the days including and immediately preceding the Day of Judgement. 3. Having just to you l. post saves me [etc.] MARVELL. *The last age*: the last century or so. *L. Wednesday*, *l. Christmas* (formerly *l. Wednesday last was*, etc.); *l. evening*, yesterday evening, *the l. day*, yesterday. b. I informed you in my l. FIELDING. 4. The l. of nations now, though once the first COWPER. 5. To the l. penny SHAKS. That l. infirmity of Noble mind MILTON. b. She was the l. person to be approached with undue familiarity PARSCOTT. 7. Even shame, the l. of evils MILTON.

Special collocations. 1. brood, 1. spring, terms denoting a young salmon at a certain stage of growth, *L. cast*, *extremity*, *grass*, *legs*, *post*, *will*, etc., see the sb. II. *absol.* (quasi-sb.) a. With a demonstrative or relative adj.: The last-mentioned person or thing 1560. b. The conclusion (now rare) 1607. c. The last day or last moments, the end of life, death. Chiefly with a possessive. ME. d. *One's l.*: the last thing a person does or can do, esp. in *to breathe one's l.* (sc. *breath*), *to look one's last* (sc. *look*), etc. ME. 7e. The extremity. T. STAFFORD. *l. mod. collog.* The end of one's dealings with something 1854. a. Which two l. were not agreed upon 1560. b. Hear the l. of our sorrow Temp. i. 1. 107. c. As he drew his l. 1860. d. Eyes look your l. Armes take your l. embrace SHAKS. e. To endure the l. of misery 1633. f. I shall never hear the l. of it (*mod.*) g. *U.S.* The end (of a week or month).

Phrases (with prep.). *At last*: at the end, in the end finally, ultimately. So *at last long l.* at the end of all. *To the l.* (1) to the utmost; (2) up to or until the end, esp. of life, to the point of death; also *the l.*

B. adv. 1. After all others; at the latest time, at the end. (*Ocas.* coupled with *least*.) OE. 2. On the occasion next before the present; in the last instance; most lately; latest ME. 3. In the last place, lastly 1560. 4. In the end, finally 1667.

1. Nor Man the least Though l. created MILT. P. L. vi. 278. 2. He came l. from Astracan De For + *L. past*. (with dates) said of the period next before the time of writing or speaking, also (of a period of time) extending to the present, (the) past (year, etc.). Sermons preached in Lent l. past LATIMER. 3. First, my Fear: then, my Curiousie, l. my Speech SHAKS. 4. To fall in universal ruin l. MILTON.

Last (last), *v. l.* [OE. *lēstan* wk. vb., f. OEut. *lēst*: see LAST sb.] 1. *trans.* a. In OE. only: To follow (a leader; with *dat.*) to follow, pursue (a course, etc.; with *accus.*) b. To carry out (a command, a promise); to pay (tribute), to abide by, maintain (peace). -1480. 2. *intr.* To continue, endure, go on OE. 3. Also with complement -1667. 3. To hold out, continue fresh, unexhausted, etc. ME. b. With indirect obj. To suffice for a specified time 1530. c. *quasi-trans.* (a) To continue in vigour as long as or longer than (something else). Now only with *out* (b) To hold out under or against. 1500. 14. To reach, stretch -1577.

2. While the civil war lasted MACAULAY. 3. Dwelling houses built to l. ROSKIN. c. Old Families l. not three

Last (last), *v. l.* 1880. [f. LAST sb.] *trans.* To put (a boot or shoe) on the last.

Lastage (lastɜdʒ). ME. [a. AF. and F. *lastage*, f. *last* = LAST sb.] 1. A toll payable by traders attending fairs and markets. Obs. exc. *Hist.* 2. The ballast of a ship -1736. 3. A port duty for liberty to load a ship, levied at so much per last 1592. 4. An impost levied on the catch of herrings at so much per last 1601. 5. = TONNAGE 1838. 6. Garbage. BLOUNT.

Laster (lastər). 1878. [f. LAST sb. + -ER.] A workman who shapes a boot or shoe, by firing the parts smoothly on a last.

Lasting (lastɪŋ), *sb.* 1782. [Ellipt. use of ppl. a.] A durable kind of cloth; = EVERLASTING B. 3. b. Also *attrib.*

Lasting (lastɪŋ), *vb.* sb. 2 ME. [f. LAST v. + -ING.] The action of LAST v. 1: continuing, duration, permanence. b. Staying power 1860. Also *attrib.*

Lasting (lastɪŋ), *vb.* sb. 2 1875. [f. LAST v. + -ING.] The action of shaping a boot or shoe on the last; chiefly *attrib.*, as *l.-awl*, *-machine*, etc.

Lasting (lastɪŋ), *ppl. a. and adj.* ME. [f. LAST v. + -ING.] 1. Continuing, enduring; permanent. 2. Durable ME. 3. *Sporting slang*. Having staying power 1811.

2. A l. colour STURMY, cloth BERKELEY. Hence *lastingly adv.*, -ness.

Lastly (lastli), *adv.* ME. [f. LAST a. + -LY.] 1. At the end, in the last instance, ultimately. Obs. or arch., exc. as used in a discourse or the like. 2a. Conclusively, finally -1637. 2b. Very lately, recently -1641.

2. As he pronounces l. on each deed MILT. *Lycidas* 83. Lat, obs. f. LIT v.

Latakia (latækɪə). 1833 [Short for *Latakia tobacco*.] A fine kind of Turkish tobacco produced near and shipped from Latakia (the ancient Laodicea), a sea-port of Syria.

Latch (lætʃ), *sb.* ME. [In sense 1, perh. a. OF. *lache* lace, f. *lacher* -pop. L. *laccare*, f. *laccium* LACH sb.; or else f. LATCH v. (cf. catch sb.).] 1. A loop or noose; a gin, snare, a tangle; a latchet, thong. Obs. exc. *dial.* and *techn.* 2. A fastening for a door or gate, usu. consisting of a small bar which falls or slides into a catch, and is lifted or drawn by means of a thumb-lever, string, etc. from the outside. Now also, a kind of spring-lock (*drop-l.*, *night-l.*) for a front door, which is opened from the outside by a key ME. 3. *Naut.* = LASKET 1710 4. *Mil. Antiq.* A cross-bow with a trigger working like a door latch -1786.

Latch (lætʃ), *v. l.* [OE. *lacc(e)an* wk. vb.; not in other Teut. langs.; f. OEut. **lakkē*, repr. either pre-Teut. **lagn-* cogn. w. L. *lagere* (see LACE sb.), or **lagn-* cogn. w. G. *lücken* to take.] 1. *trans.* To take hold of, grasp, seize (esp. with the hand or claws); to clasp, embrace. Also *intr.* or *absol.* with *at*, *on*, *till*. -ME. 2. To take with force, to capture, seize upon -1535. 3. To catch (something falling); to catch *in* (a receptacle). Obs. exc. *dial.* 1530. 4. To be the recipient of, to receive (a name, gift, a blow, injury); to catch (a disease). Obs. exc. *dial.* ME. 5. *intr.* To alight, settle (*dial.*) 1825.

3. Some l. the firebrands as they flew HOLLAND. 4. *Mach.* iv. iii. 192.

Latch (lætʃ), *v. l.* 1530. [f. LATCH sb.] *trans.* To fasten or secure with a latch.

The street door was to be latched, but not bolted 1892.

Latch (e, var. of LEACH v.

Latchet (lætʃet). ME. [ad. OF. *lacet*, dial. var. of *lacet*, dim. of *lax*, *las*. LACE sb.] 1. A loop; a narrow strip of anything, a thong -1709. 2. *Naut.* = LASKET -1627. c. A thong to fasten a shoe. Now only *dial.* exc. in Biblical allusions. 1440. 2. A catch for a shutter-bar. [f. LATCH sb. + -ET.] 1842.

Latching (lætʃɪŋ), *vb.* sb. ME. [f. LATCH v. + -ING.] 1. The action of LATCH v. 1: ME. only. 2. *Naut.* = LASKET 1794.

Latch-key (lætʃki). 1839. A key used to draw back the latch of an outer door.

Comb. -*key* code, the lodger

Latch-string. 1861. A string passed through a hole in a door so that the latch may be raised from the outside. Hence *fig.* in *U.S.* in *collog.* phrases.

'Our latch string is out' has become a classic expression of cordial hospitality 1893

Late (læt), *a. (sb.)* [Com. Teut.: OE. *læt* -OEut. **latō*; f. **lat-* (-pre-Teut. **lād*, cf. L. *lassus* weary = **lad-tus*), ablaut var. of **let-*; see LST v. 1.] 1. Slow, tardy; *dial.* slow in progress, tedious. Const. *to* with *inf.*; also with *gen.* or *of*. Now *dial.* 2. After the due or customary time, delayed in time. Const. *to* with *inf.*, and *for*. OE. b. Of plants, fruit etc. Backward in flowering, ripening, etc. 1440. 3. Far on in the day or night OE. Also *fig.* 4. Belonging to an advanced stage in a period, development, etc. ME. 5. Of a person. Recently deceased 1490. b. That was recently (what is implied by the sb.) but is not now (cf. LATE adv. 4 b) 1548. 6. Recent in date; belonging to a recent period. Now Obs. of persons, and chiefly in phr. of *l. years*. 1573 7. Having to do with persons or things that arrive late (*collog.*) 1862.

2. Phr. (impers.) *It is (too) l. to do something* Don't be l. for the train 1821. L. learners Bacon My l. spring Milton b. The l. Narcissus DRYDEN 3. Phr. *It is l.* = the time is advanced. *L. hour* 5 hours after the proper time for sleep. Hence *collog.* of persons 'keeping l. hours, rising or going to bed l.' *fig.* A sage reflection, But somewhat l. the day BACON. 4. The l. Latin hymn metres SWIFT 5. Her l. amiable husbande COWPER. b. Our late dwelling GOLDSM. Has l. master 1842. 6. The l. war 1817. During the l. reign MACAULAY. 7. *L. f.* (earlier *l. letter fee*), an increased fee paid to secure the dispatch of a letter posted after the advertised time of collection. Hence *late-ly adv.*, -ness

B. absol. or quasi-sb. 1. Lateness, MF only. 2. Of late: during a comparatively short time extending to the present, recently, lately 1470.

Late (læt), *adv.* [OE. *late*, f. *let-*, *lat* LATE a.] 1. Slowly. OE. only. 2. After the proper or usual time, at an advanced period, after delay OE. Also *transf.* 3. Of the time of day: At or till a late hour ME. 4. Recently of late, lately; but now; (not long *ago*, *before*) Now only *poet.* ME. b. Not long since (but not now), recently (but no longer) 1474 5. Relatively near the end of a period history, etc. 1849.

a. Better three hours too soon, than a minute too l. SHAKS. A weight which crushes soon or l. BACON 3. After supper, her aunt sat l. 1794. 4. The *ch.* where I have l. been straying BACON. b. I. l. g. now captive SPENSER. 5. So l. as the days of the Stuarts MACAULAY.

Comb. With a following ppl. adj., usu. hyphenated, as (sense 2) *l.-born*, *-lamented*, etc.; (sense 4) *l. lost*, *-transformed* adv.

Lated (lætid), *ppl. a. poet.* 1592. [as if f. **late* vb. (f. LATE a.) + -ED.] = BELATED

Lateen (lætin), *a. (sb.)* 1727. [Phonetic sp. of *F. latine* (in *voile latine* 'Latin sail' so named as used in the Mediterranean), fem. of *latin* LATIN a.] *L. sail*: a triangular sail suspended by a long yard at an angle of about 45 degrees to the mast. Hence *attrib.*, belonging to or having such a rig, as *l. mizen*, *vesel* Latency (lætnəsi). 1638. [f. LATENT a., see -ENCY.] The condition or quality of being latent; *spec.* in *Biol.* So Latence (*curr.*)

Latent (lænt), *a.* 1616. [ad. L. *latens*, *latere* to be hidden.] Hidden, concealed present or existing, but not manifest, exhibited or developed; esp. in *Path.* of a disease. ? Obs. of material things. b. Disguised (*rare*) 1662

The meaning l. under this specious phrase MACAULAY *L. ambiguity*: in *Lawn* a doubt as to the meaning of a document, not patent from the document itself, but raised by the evidence of some collateral or extrinsic matter. *L. heat* (Physics): see HEAT sb. 2. *L. buds* (Bot.) buds lying dormant till excited by some particular stimulus. Hence *Latently adv.*, -ness

Later (læɪ), 1450 [f. LATE a. + -ER.]

A. adv. More late 1559

B. adv. At a later time or period; subsequently. *L. on*: subsequently.

Later, obs. f. LATER a.

-later: see -LATRY

Laterad (læɪtɜrəd), *adv.* 1803. [f. L. *later*, *latus* side + -AD II (see DESTRAD)]

inal. Towards the side

* () a (pass) an (loud) o (cat) e (f. chef) o (ever) ai (cy) o (F. can de vic) u () (Psyche) o (what) p (get

Lateral (læ'ter-äl). 1600. [ad. L. *lateralis*, f. *later-*, *latus* side. Cf. F. *latéral*.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the side; at or from the side, side-. 2. Existing or moving side by side. Of winds: Coming from the same half (eastern or western) of the horizon -1667. 3. *spec.* a. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Situated on one side or other of the mesial plane, as *l. eye*, *fin*, *lobe*, etc. 1722. b. *Bot.* Belonging to, situated or borne upon the side of an organ, as *l. bud*, *flower*, etc. 1764. c. *Path.* Of diseases: (a) Affecting the side or sides of the body; (b) confined to one side of the body; (c) (of curvature of the spine) directed sideways 1724. d. *Surg.* *L. operation*, a mode of cutting for the stone, in which the prostate gland and neck of the bladder are divided laterally. Also *l. lithotomy*. 1727. 7e. *Math.* Of a quantity or equation. Of the first power or degree, linear -1706. f. *Cryst.* Applied to those axes of a crystal or crystalline form which are inclined to the vertical axis; also to edges, faces, or angles, connected with such axes 1805. g. *Physic.* and *Mech.* Acting or placed at right angles to the line of motion or of strain 1803.

L. branch (of a family): a branch descended from a brother or sister of a person in the direct line of descent. *L. moraine* see MORAINÉ. The river and its streams HUNLEY. 2. Eurus and Zephyr with their noise, Sirocco, and Libeccio MUR. 3. *g. l. pressure* or *stress*, a pressure or stress at right angles to the length, as of a beam or bridge. *L. strength*, strength which resists a tendency to fracture arising from pressure.

B. sb. A lateral or side part, member, or object (as a shoot, tooth, branch, etc.) 1635

Hence Laterality, the quality of having (distinct) sides; (right- or left-) sidedness; excessive development on one side. *Laterateralized ppl.* a. rendered l. in position. *Laterally adv.* 1661.

Lateran (læ'ter-än). ME. [ad. L. *Laterana*, *Lateranum*.] The name of a locality in Rome, orig. the site of the palace of the Plauti Laterani, afterwards of that of the popes of the same name, and the cathedral church known as St. John Lateran [L. *Sancti Joannis in Laterano*]. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* (= Eccl. *Lateranensis*), esp. with reference to the five general councils of the Western Church held in the church of St. John Lateran.

Lateri- (læ'ter-i), comb. f. L. *later-*, *latus* side, in scientific terms; cf. LATERO-. **Laterifloral**, -florous [L. *flor-*, *flor* adj., *Bot.* having lateral flowers. **Laterifolious** [L. *folium*] a. *Bot.* (of a flower) growing from the stem at the base of a leaf, axillary.

Laterite (læ'ter-ait). 1807. [f. L. *later* brick + -ITE¹.] *Mzn.* A red, porous, ferruginous rock, forming the surface covering in parts of India, etc. Hence *Lateritic* a. of the nature of or resembling l.

Lateritious (læ'ter-i-ti-ös), a. 1656. [f. L. *lateritius*, f. *later* brick; see -ITIOUS.] Pertaining to or resembling brick; brick-red; said chiefly of urinary deposits.

Latero- (læ'ter-o), comb. f. L. *later-*, *latus* side; cf. LATERO-. *Usu.* hyphenated, (s) in sense 'pertaining to the side (and another part)', 'pertaining to the side of (a specified structure)', e. g. *l.-anterior*, -*nuchal* adjs.; (b) 'on or towards the side', e. g. *l.-flexion*, etc.

Latescent (læ'tes-sent), a. 1836. [ad. L. *lutescentem*, *lutescere*, inceptive of *luteo* to be hid.] Becoming latent, hidden, or obscure. So *Latescence*, l. condition or quality.

Latest (læ'test), a. (*adv.*) 1588. [Mod. superl. f. LATE a. + -EST. Cf. LAST a.] 1. = LAST. Now *arch.* and *poet.* 2. Most late; most recent 1593. b. *The l.*, the most recent piece of news, fashion, etc. 1889. 3. *adv.* 1667. 1. Now at the last gasp of Long's Breath DRAI-
ton. 2. The l. news we hear SHAKS. *Phr.* *At (the) l.* at the most advanced hour or date. 3. My faintest, my spouse's, my l. found MILN.

Late-wake, corrupt f. LYKE-WAKE.

La-teward. 1456. [f. LATE a. + -WARD] **A. adj.** 1. Late, slow, backward -1745. 2. Pertaining to a late period 1577.

B. adv. 1. Of late, recently -1649. 2. Late, after the due time or season -1659. **La-te-wardly ad.** of late lately a a late da'e

Latex (læ'teks). 1662. [L. = liquid, fluid.] 1. *Old Phys.* The name for juice of any sort in the body, esp. the watery part of the blood, etc. -1766. 2. *Bot.* A milky liquid found in many plants, which exudes when the plant is wounded, and coagulates on exposure to the air 1835; *spec.* that of rubber-trees 1909.

Lath (læp), sb. [OE. *lætt* sb. fem., ME. *lappes*. *Usu.* taken as cogn. w. MHG. *lade* plank (mod. G. *laden* counter, shop).] 1. A thin narrow strip of wood used to form a groundwork for slates or tiles or plaster, and in the construction of lattice or trellis work and Venetian blinds. b. *collect.* Laths as a material used in building to form a wall or partition. *Freq.* in *l. and plaster* (*usu.* hyphenated when used *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.*) 1490. 2. *gen.* A thin, narrow, flat piece of wood. Also *transf.* 1592. 3. The bending part of an arbalest or cross-bow 1545. 1. b. L.-and-plaster work ROCHES. 2. A sword of I. SCOTT. *transf.* His ribs are laths QUARLES. *Comb.* L.-brick, a long narrow brick used for the floors of grain-kilns; -nail, a nail for fixing laths upon battens 1330.

Lath (læp), v. 1532. [f. prec.] *trans.* To cover or furnish (a wall or ceiling) with laths for plastering. Also with *over*, and *adist.*

Lathe (læθ). [Late OE. *læð* st. neut., corresp. to ON. *læð* (poet.) landed possessions, land; -OEut. **læþom*; cf. OE. *un-læðe* wretched.] One of the administrative districts (now five in number) into which Kent is divided, each containing several hundreds.

Comb. **†L. reeve**, the official charged with the administration of a l.; **†L. silver**, the chief rent payable to the crown.

Lathe (læθ). Now only *arch.* ME. [a. ON. *hlæða*, conn. w. *hlæða* LADE v.] A barn.

Lathe (læθ). Also **lath**. 1476. [prob. cogn. w. *Da* lath 'stand, support', as found in compounds, e. g. *sawelad* saw-bench, *oxver-lad* loom, etc. The word is prob. a spec. use of *lath* pile, heap regularly built up -ON. *hlæð*, related to *hlæða* to LADE. Or? a modification of LATH sb.] 1. *gen.* A supporting structure, stand, scaffold. 2. *spec.* (In full *turning-l*) A machine for turning wood, metal, ivory, etc., in which the article to be turned is held in a horizontal position by means of adjustable centres and rotated against cutting tools 1611. b. A machine for throwing and turning pottery-ware, the article being placed upon a revolving horizontal disk; a *potter's l.* 1727. a. Could turn his Word and Oath and Faith As many ways as in a Lath BUTLER. *Engine, foot-, hand-l.* lathes driven by an engine, etc. *Centre-, chuck-, double-, manderel-, pole-l.*, etc., special forms of lathes. *Chasing-, fluting-, oval-, screw-cutting-l.*, etc., lathes doing work of these kinds.

Lathe (læθ). 1633. [Cogn. w. G. *lade*, Sw. *lad*; cf. prec. and LAY sb.] The movable swing-frame or batten of a loom.

Lathee (læθ), 1850. [Hindi.] A long heavy stick, *usu.* of bamboo.

Lathen (læθ'n), a rare. 1843. [f. LATH sb. + -EN⁴.] Made of lath.

Lather (læθ-er), sb. [OE. *læðor* str. neut. -OEut. type **laupþro*^m -pre-Teut. **laoutrom* (= Gr. *λαυρῶν* bath), f. root **lou-* to wash (= L. *lavare*) + -tro- instrumental suffix.] 1. 7a. Washing soda. OE only. b. A froth or foam from soap and water. c. *transf.* Violent perspiration, esp. the frothy sweat of a horse 1660. 2. The action of lathering 1626. Hence *Lathery* a. chiefly fig. frothy, unsubstantial.

Lather (læθ-er), v. [f. prec. OE. had **læðran*, *læðran* -OEut. **laupþro*^m f. **laupþro*^m] 1. *trans.* To cover with or as with a lather; to wash in or with a lather. 2. *intr.* To become covered with foam; now chiefly of a horse ME. 3. *intr.* To produce and form a lather or froth 1608. 4. *trans.* To beat, thrash. Also *intr.* with *into*. Also fig. 1797.

1. Nello skipped round him, lathered him, seized him by the nose, and scraped him GEO. ELIOT.

Lathing (læθ'ing), *vbil. sb.* Also **lath'ing**. 1486 [f. LATH v. + -ING¹.] 1. The action of LATH v. 2. *concr.* Lath-work 1756.

Lathy (læθ-i), a. 1672. [f. LATH sb. + -Y¹.] 1. Like a lath; thin, or long and thin. Said esp. of a very thin person. 2. Made of lath (and plus cr) 1804.

3. Duns Scotus his picture—a lean lathie man WOOD.

Latī- (læti, læti), comb. f. L. *latus* broad, as *Laticostate* a., *Zool.* having broad ribs *Latidentate* a., *Zool.* having broad teeth *Latifoliate*, -folious adjs., *Bot.* having broad leaves. **†Latirostrous** [L. *rostrum* beak + -OUS] a., *Ornith.* having a broad beak, so *Latirostral*, -rostrate adjs. *Latisternal* a. having a broad breast-bone.

Latian (læ'ti-än), a. 1598. [f. L. *Latium* (see LATIN) + -AN.] Of or belonging to Latium; Latin.

†Latibule, rare. 1623 [ad. L. *latibulum*, f. *latere* to be hidden.] A hiding-place.

Latibulize (læ'tibul-ayz), v. rare. 1802 [f. as prec + -IZE] *intr.* To retire into a hiding-place or retreat (for the winter).

Latiferous (læ'tis-fēr-ös), a. 1835. [f. L. *latex*, LATEX + -IFEROUS. Cf. F. *latifère*] *Bot.* Bearing or containing latex.

L. tissue, tissue containing l. tubules or vessels.

Laticlave (læ'tiklæv), 1658. [ad. late L. *laticlavium*, *laticlavus*, f. *latus* broad + *clavus* purple stripe. (In cl. of L. *latus clavus*)] *Rom. Antiq.* A badge consisting of two broad purple stripes on the edge of the tunic, worn by senators and other persons of high rank.

†Latifundia (læ'tifund-i-ä), sb. pl. 1630 [L. pl. of *latifundium*, f. *latus* broad + *fundus* estate.] Large estates. Hence *Latifundian* a. possessing l. NORRIL.

†Latimer. ME. [a. OF. *latin(m)ier*, corrupt f. *latinier*, f. *Latin*; see LATIN sb.] An interpreter -1480.

Latin (læ'tin). [ad. L. *Latinus* adj., f. *Latium*, the part of Italy which included Rome. As sb., adopted in OE. as *lædin* (see LEDEN)]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to Latium or the ancient Latins (or Romans) ME. 2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or composed in the language of the ancient Latins or Romans. Of a writer, etc.: Versed in the Latin language. OE. Also *transf.* (*poet.*) 3. Distinctive epithet of that branch of the Catholic Church which acknowledges the primacy of the Bishop of Rome, and uses the Latin tongue in its rites etc. Also applied to its rites, clergy, etc. 1560. 4. a. Applied (in opposition to *Greek*) to what pertains to the peoples of Western Europe, viewed in their relations with the Eastern Empire and with the Saracens and Turks. b. Applied to the European peoples which speak languages derived from Latin (though not all of Roman descent). 1788.

1. Learned in the Latine tongue Bk. Com. Prayer (1532). 2. Remuneration, O, that's the Latine word for three-fourths L. L. in l. 133. A L. Grammar 1668, translation 1777. *transf.* Hang-bag is latten for Bacon SHAKS. 4. L. union - the monetary alliance formed in 1865 by France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, and afterwards joined by Greece, for the adoption and maintenance of a uniform system of bimetallic coinage in each of these states, and the recognition by each state of the coins of the others as legal tender. *Phr.* L. cross - see CROSS sb. 13.

B. absol. and as sb. 1. The language of the people of ancient Rome, the Latin language OE. 2. An inhabitant or native of Latium, one who possessed the Latin right of citizenship ME. 3. (Chiefly in pl.) a. *Hist.* = FRANK sb. 1 2. b. A member or adherent of the Latin or Western Church, now rare or obs. etc. with reference to subjects of the Turkish Empire. ME. 14. A translation into Latin, as a school exercise. Chiefly pl. -1679.

1. And though thou hadst small Latine, and lesse Greeke B. JONS. Dog-4. see DOG sb. 8. *False L.* l. which is faulty in construction, hence *transf.*, a breach of manners. *Thieves' L.*, the secret language or cant of thieves. 3. b. The Catholics (here [at Jerusalem] called 'Latins') LADY HEMMER.

Hence **†Latin** v. *trans.* to render or turn into L. 1553-1678. **Latiner** (collog.), a L. scholar; one who speaks L. 1691. **Latinate** a. of or pertaining to the ancient Latins or to the modern L. nations 1873. **Latinitically adv.** 1784. **Latinitless** a. ignorant of L. 1599. **†Latinly adv.** 1388-1656.

Latinism (læ'tiniz'm), 1570. [f. LATIN + -ISM.] 1. A Latin idiom, esp. one used by a writer in another language; conformity in style to Latin models. 2. The influence or sphere of action of the Latin races, or the Latin Church 920

1. Milton's *L.* is so pronounced as to be un-English 1875.

Latinist (læ'tinist). 1538 [f. *LATIN* + -IST]. 1. One versed in the Latin language, a Latin scholar, *foecus*, a writer of Latin. 2. A theologian of the Latin Church. COVERDALE. Hence *Latinistic* *a.* pertaining to or characterized by latinism, characteristic of a *L.* So *Latinistical* *a.* 1723.

Latinity (læ'tinɪti). 1619 [ad. *L. latinitatem* f. *Latinitas*; see *LATIN* and -ITY]. 1. The manner of speaking or writing Latin; Latin (with reference to its construction or style). 2. *Rom. Law*. The status of a Latin citizen 1880. 3. His *L.* is pure GIBSON.

Latinize (læ'tinɪz), *v.* 1589 [ad. *L. latinizare*, f. *Latinus*; see -IZE]. 1. *trans.* To turn into Latin, to write in Latin, to give a Latin form to [a word, etc.]. 2. To make Latin or Latin-like; to make conformable to the ideas, customs, etc. of the Latins, or to the rites, etc. of the Latin Church 1603. 3. *intr.* To use Latin forms, idioms, etc. 1642.

1. The tendency to *L.* our speech TRENCH. 2. The Roman Catholic Church has made great efforts to *L.* its Oriental branches 1882. 3. One pretended crime, that I *L.* too much DAYDEN. Hence *Latiniza-tion*, *Latinizer*.

†**Latation** 1603. [ad. *L. latationem*, f. *lat-*, ppl. stem of *ferre* to bear, carry.] *As if*, ppl. stem of moving, or the motion of a body from one place to another, motion of translation 1690.

Latish (læ'tɪʃ), *a.* Also *lateish*. 1611. [f. *LATE* + -ISH]. Somewhat late. Also as *adv.*

Latitancy (læ'tɪnsɪ). 1646. [f. next; see -ANCY.] The state of lying concealed or hid. Of an animal: Hibernation.

Latitant (læ'tɪtənt), *a.* (sb.) 1646. [ad. *L. latitantem*, *latitare* to lie hid.] That lies concealed; lurking, latent; (of an animal) hibernating. As *sb.* One who is in hiding 1887.

Latitat (læ'tɪtət). *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1523. [a. *L. latitat*, = 'he lies concealed'.] *Law*. A writ which supposed the defendant to lie concealed and which summoned him to answer in the King's Bench. So *Latitation* 1623.

Latitude (læ'tɪtʊd). ME. [ad. *L. latitudo*, f. *latus* broad; see -RUDE.]

1. *Transverse* dimension, breadth, width as opp. to length, also *occas*, spaciousness. Now only *poet.* †b. A wide compass or extent 1791. 2. Extent, range, scope. Also, great or full extent. Now *rare*. 1605. †b. The range within which anything may vary 1796. 3. Local range 1638. 4. Freedom from narrow restrictions, liberality of construction or interpretation; tolerated variety of action or opinion 1603. †b. *Latitude* 1702.

1. The *L.* and breadth of the Zodiac is xij degrees 1559. 2. A chace with a vengeance all the *L.* of the land FULTON. 3. His great learning and *L.* of knowledge Sir T. BOWNE. 4. The *L.* which a court of equity allows itself in enforcing agreements against the letter *Lo*. Dr LEONARDS.

II. In Geography and Astronomy. 1. *Geog.* a. Angular distance on a meridian; only in *degree*, *minute*, etc. of *L.* b. The angular distance on its meridian (of any place on the earth's surface) north or south from the equator. ME. c. A locality as defined by parallels of latitude; usu. in *pl.* = regions, climes, parts of the world. Also *fig.* 1632. 2. *Astron.* The angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic; called spec. *celestial L.* ME.

1. *Circles*, parallel of *L.*, see those words. A degree of *L.* measured on any meridian is about 60 miles everywhere 1867. 2. Those latitudes and altitudes where no crops will grow W. R. GAGE.

Hence **Latitudinal** *a.* relating to breadth or width (*trans.*); relating to, connected with, or depending on geographical *L.*; corresponding with *line* of *L.* Latitudinally *adv.*

Latitudinarian (læ'tɪtʊdɪnəriən), *a.* and *sb.* 1662. [f. *L. latitudin-*, *latitudo* LATITUDE, after *latitarius*, etc.]

A. adv. Following, favouring, or characterized by latitude in opinion or action, esp. in religious matters, not insisting on strict adherence to any code, standard, formula, etc.; tolerating free thought on religious questions; characteristic of the latitudinarians 1672.

His opinions respecting ecclesiastical polity and modes of *L.* were MACAUL.

B. sb. One who practises or favours latitude in thought, action, or conduct, esp. in religious matters; *spec.* one of the English divines of the 17th c., who, while attached to episcopal government and forms of worship, regarded them as things indifferent; hence, one who, though not a sceptic, is indifferent as to creeds and forms.

Dr. Wilkins, my friend, the Bishop of Chester is a mighty rising man, as being a *L. Pervy* *Latitudinarian*, one who fancies all religions are saving *Westly Eng. Dict.*

Hence **Latitudinarianism**, *L.* doctrine, opinions, principles, or practice 1676. So †*Latitudinism* 1667-1683. *Latitudinous* *a.* characterized by latitude of interpretation. U.S. 1838.

Latoun: see LATEN.

Latonian (læ'tɒniən), *a.* (sb.) 1591 [f. *L. Latonius*, f. *Latona*, 2. Gr. (Æolic) Λάτων, (Attic) Λατώ; see -AN.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to Latona (= Gr. Leto), the mother of Apollo and Diana. *B. sb.* The *Latonian* Apollo.

A. L. Twins... why hide you so your shining Front? SYLVESTER.

Latoun, *obs.* or *arch.* f. LATEN.

Latrant (læ'trænt), *a.* 1702. [ad. *L. latrantem*, *latrare* to bark.] Barking, also *fig.*

†**Latrate**, *v.* 1623. [f. as next.] To bark like a dog, also *fig.*

Latration (læ'treɪʃən) 1623 [f. *L. latrare*, *v.*] A barking; also *fig.*

†**Latrede**, *a.* rare. [OE. *lætrēde*, f. *læt* LATE *a.* + *rēd* counsel, REDE.] Slow, tardy.

When a man is so *L.* or tarrying CHAUCER.

Latreutic, -al (læ'treɪtɪk, -əl), *a.* rare. 1627. [ad. Gr. *λατρευτικός* (f. *λατρεύειν*: see next), + -AL.] Of the nature of LATRIA.

†**Latria** (læ'triə). Also †**latreia**. 1526.

[late *L.*, a Gr. *λατρεία*, f. *λατρεύειν* to serve, serve with prayer.] *Theol.* In R. C. language: The supreme worship which is due to God alone (dist. from *Dulia* and *Hyperdulia*).

Latrine (læ'tri:n). 1642. [a. F. (chiefly in *pl. latrines*), a. *L. latrina*, contr. f. *lavatrina*, f. *lavare* to wash.] A privy.

†**Latrociny**. ME. [ad. *L. latrocinium*, f. *latro* robber. Cf. LARCENY.] 1. Highway robbery, brigandage 1657. 2. A band of robbers. Also *transf.* 1732.

†**latry**, -olatriy, repr. Gr. *λατρεία* worship, as in *εἰδωλολατρεία* IDOLATRY, *Μυρολατρία*, etc. Hence, in *poet.* nonce-use, *baryolatry* (q. v. s. v. BABY), etc. So -*(o)latry*, repr. Gr. *λατρός* worshipper, as in *idolater*, *idoliolater*, etc.

Latten (læ'tén). ME. [a. OF. *laton*, *leton*, mod. F. *laton*. —pop. *L.* type **lactonem*; or, if *Sp. laton* was the original, perh. a deriv. of Com. Rom. **latta* lath, tin-plate (see LATH).]

1. A mixed metal of yellow colour, either identical with or very like brass, often hammered into thin sheets. Now only *arch.* and *Hist.* 2. Iron tinned over, tin-plate; more explicitly *white L.* Also, any metal made in thin sheets. Now *dial.* 1611. 3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Consisting or made of latten 1492. 4. Used with a pun on *Latin* 1607.

1. A dome of yellow latten from Andalusia R. F. BURTON. *Black L.* = latten-brass *Shaven L.*, a thinner kind than black *L.* *Roll L.*, latten polished on both sides ready for use. 3. *L.-brass*, milled brass in thin plates or sheets, used by braziers and for drawing into wire. 4. I faith Ben *L.* I'll e'en give him a dozen good Latin Spoones, and thou shalt translate them Sir N. L'ESTRANGE.

Latter (læ'tər), *a.* (*adv.*) [OE. *latra* (fem. and neut. -e) *adj.*, *lato* *adv.*, compar. of *læt* LATE. The mod. *LATER* is a new formation on *LATE* *a.*]

A. adj. †f. Slower -ME. 2. *Later*; *occas.* = 'second' (cf. LATTERMATH). Now only *poet.* or *arch.* ME. 3. Pertaining to the end of life, of a period, the world, etc.; = *LAST*. *Obs. exc. arch.* in *L. days* 1513. 4. That has been mentioned second of two; opp. to *former* 1555. Also *absol.* or *eliph.* 1608.

2. The opinion and practice of the *L.* Cato SWIFT. *L. Latmas*: see *LAMMAS*. 3. *L. end*: the concluding part (of a period, etc.); the end of life, (one's) death. Also *poet.*, the posteriors ME. Hence *Latterly* *adv.* at the *L.* end; lately. *Lattermost* *a.* last †*b. adv.* *a.* More slowly. *b. Later* 1750. *b. A y wife*, more cruel *L.* for th *L.* borne SHAKS.

Latter-day, *adj. phr.* 1842. Belonging to 'the latter days'; modern.

Latter-day Saints, the name the Mormons give themselves.

Latterkin (læ'taɪkɪn). 1659. A glazet's tool used in making lead-lights.

Lattermath (læ'təməθ). *dial.* 1530. [f. *LATTER* *a.* + *MATH* (OE. *māth*) mowing.] The latter mowing; the aftermath. Also, the crops then reaped.

Lattermint. [f. *LATTER* *a.* + *MINT* *sb.*] ? A late kind of mint. KEATS.

Lattice (læ'tɪs), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. and f. *latis*, f. *latte* LATH.] 1. A structure made of laths, or of wood or metal crossed and fastened together, with open spaces left between, used as a screen, e.g. in window openings; a window, gate, screen, etc. so constructed. Also *fig.* 7b. A window of lattice-work (usu. painted red), or a pattern on the shutter or wall resembling this (see CHEQUER *sb.* 1. 4), formerly a sign of an alehouse or inn 1735. c. Lattices collectively; = LATTICE-WORK. Also *fig.* 1577. 2. *transf.* 1657. 3. A part of the auditorium of a theatre 1818. 4. *attrib.* ME.

1. Ahaziah fell downe thorow a lattise in his upper chamber *2 Kings* 1. 2. Thro' a *L.* on the soul *L.* ok thy fair face and makes it still THOMSON. 6. If he draw not A *L.* to your doore, and hang a bush out 1639.

Comb. **L-bar Bridge-building**, a bar belonging to a system of latticing; *L. beam* = *lattice girder*. **L-bridge**, a bridge consisting of a top and bottom flange connected by a number of flat iron bars forming a *L.* frame, girder, a girder consisting of two horizontal bars connected by diagonal bars crossed so as to resemble lattice-work, *L. leaf* (plant), the *Uroirantra fenestralis* or lace-leaf of Madagascar, also *L. plant*.

Hence **Lattice** *v. trans.* to furnish with a *L.* or lattice-work. Also with *pp.* over 1428. *Latticed* *a.*, *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.* having a conformation or marking resembling lattice-work; *Hier.* of a pattern resembling fretty, but placed cross-way.

Lattice-window. 1515. A window furnished with a lattice, also, now, one composed of small diamond-shaped panes set in lead work.

Lattice-work. 1487 = LATTICE *sb.* 1. Also, something resembling this.

Latticing (læ'tɪsɪŋ). 1885. [f. *LATTICE* *sb.* or *v.* + -ING.] The process of making a lattice or lattice-work, in *Bridge-building* (see *QUOT.*).

Latticing, a system of bars crossing each other at the middle of their lengths, used to connect the two channels of a strut, in order to make them act as one member WAPDOL.

†**Latus** (læ'tʊs). 1702. [L., = side.] *Math.* In *Conic sections*, 1. rectum, a straight line drawn through the focus of a conic at right angles to the transverse diameter, the parameter.

Laud (lɔ:d), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *laude*, a. *L. laudem*, *laus* praise.] 1. Praise, high commendation. Now *rare*, exc. in hymns *2 ps.* The first of the day-hours of the Church: the Psalms of which always end with *Ps. cxviii* sung as one psalm and technically called *laudes* ME. Also *transf.* 3. A hymn or ascription of praise 1530.

1. Pursevantes and herauldes that crien ryche folkes laudes CHAUCER. 2. Now midnight lauds were in Melrose sung SCOTT.

Laud (lɔ:d), *v.* ME. [ad. *L. laudare*, f. *laud-*, *laus*.] *trans.* To praise, to sing or speak the praises of; to celebrate. Often *1. and bless* (*praise*, *magnify*). Orig. implying an act of worship.

So ye shal be happy, & your werkes lauded 1777. Hence *Lauder* = LAUDATOR.

Laudable (lɔ'dəbəl), *a.* Also †**laudible**. ME. [ad. *L. laudabilis*, f. *laudare*; see *prae* and -ABLE.] 1. Praiseworthy, commendable. †Also, in early use, laudatory. 2. Of satisfactory nature, quality, or operation, healthy, sound, wholesome. Now only *Path.* of secretions, *esp. pus* 1514. 3. *sb.* in *pl.* Laudable qualities, good points 1715.

1. A lambition WALTER. *L. curiosity* RUSKIN. 2. To promote a *L.* growth of flesh 1750. Healthy or *L.* pus 1878. Hence **Laudability** (*rare*), *Laudable* *ness*. *Laudably* *adv.*

Laudanine (lɔ'dæni:n). Also -in. 1888. LAUDANUM. *INE* *a.* *CH* *a.* *to* *ness*

☞ () *a.* (pass au) loud *☞* (cut) *f* (F chf) *☞* (evr) *a.* *I* eye *☞* (F eau de vie) *u*) : (Psyche *☞* what) *p* (got)

to pale red crystalline alkaloid contained in opium.

Laudanum (lō'dānəm). Also †**lodanum**. 1602. [a. mod. L. *laudanum*, used by Paracelsus for a costly medicament, in which opium was early suspected to be the active ingredient. The wd. thus used may be a var. of **LADANUM**, or suggested by *laudare* to praise, or quite arbitrary.] 1. In early use, any of various preparations in which opium was the main ingredient. Now: The simple alcoholic tincture of opium. †2. = **LADANUM** 1. -1702.

Laudation (lōdā'shən). 1470 [ad. L. *laudationem*.] The action or an act of praising. Also, the condition of being praised.

As we read the long l. on the pedestal STANLEY. **Laudative** (lō'dā'tiv), *vare* 1605. [ad. L. *laudativus*, f. *laudat-*, *laudare*. Cf. F. *laudatif*.] A. *adj.* Expressive of praise; laudatory. Const. of. 1609. †B. *sb.* A laudative expression or discourse; a eulogy, panegyric. **Laudator** (lōdā'tor). 1825. [a. L.] One who praises; a eulogist.

Laudatory (lō'dā'torī). 1555. [ad. L. *laudatorius* *adj.*, f. *laudare*.]

A. *adj.* Expressive of praise; eulogistic. †B. *sb.* A laudatory discourse, a eulogy -1642. B. A l. of itself obtruded in the very first word MUR. Hence **Laudatorily** *adv*.

Laudian (lō'diān), *a*, *sb.* Also †**Laudian**. 1691. [f. William *Laud*, archbishop of Canterbury 1633-45 + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of *Laud*; favouring the tenets of *Laud*; instituted by *Laud*. As *sb.*, a follower of *Laud*. Hence **Laudianism**, the principles and practice of *Laud* and his followers; also **Laudism**.

Laugh (laf), *sb.* 1690. [f. next.] 1. The action of laughing, laughing, or an inclination to laugh, laughter (*vare*). 2. An act, or the manner, of laughing. Also *fig.* 1713. 3. = **LAUGHING-STOCK** (*vare*) 1817.

1. Do you find jest, and I'll find l. GOLDSM. 2. The heart's light l. pursued the cackling jest S. ROBERTS. Phr. To have or get the l. on one's side; to have the l. of, to raise the l. against.

Laugh (laf), *v.* [Com. Teut. str. vb. OE. *hlehan*, *hlechan*, Anglian *hlechan*; the Teut. root **hleh-* (=**hleh-* = **hlag-*) represents a pre-Teut. **hlek-*, prob. echoic; cf. **hlek-* in Gr. *κλωσσειν* to cluck. The mod. Eng. form descends from the Anglian *hlechan*.] 1. *intr.* To manifest the spasmodic utterance, facial distortion, shaking of the sides, etc., which form the instinctive expression of mirth, amusement, sense of the ludicrous, scorn, etc. Also *transf.* to have the emotion which is expressed by laughing. b. Attributed *poet.* and *rhét.* to inanimate objects, chiefly with reference to movement or play of light and colour ME. 2. quasi-*trans.* with cognate obj. Also, to utter laughingly or with laughter. 1470. 3. With *dat.* of person, and to with *sb.*, as in to l. to scorn (now *arch.* and *literary*) ME. 4. With obj. and compl. *adv.* or *advb. phr.*: To produce a specified effect upon by laughing ME.

1. Then the whole quire hold their hips, and loffe SHAKS. Phr. To l. in one's sleeve to l. to oneself. To l. on the other, wrong side of one's face, mouth, to change to sadness and vexation from laughter and exultation. b. The heavens l. with you in your jubilee WORDSW. The wood fire laughs broadly through the room HAWTHORNE. †L. and lay (or lie) down an obsolete game at cards. 2. The large Achilles. laughs out a loud applause SHAKS. 3. All they that see me, l. me to scorn Ps. xxi. 7. †To l. on, upon (rarely *up*, *to*) to smile on. To l. at to make fun of; to deride, ridicule. 4. Will you l. me asleep, for I am very heavy SHAKS. Whose whole life is to eat, and drink, and l. themselves fat TRAPP. To l. away (to) to let go with a laugh; (to) to get rid of with a laugh; (to) to while away (time) with laughter. To l. down to subdue or silence with laughter. To l. off, out to laugh away (to) To l. over to recall or repeat with laughter or mirth.

Hence **Laughable** *a.* that may be laughed at; to be laughed at. **Laughably** *adv.* **Laughableness**, **Laughee**, the person laughed at (CARLYLE). **Laugher**, one who laughs; one addicted to laughing, also, a scoffer; also, a variety of pigeon (1735).

Laughing (la'fing), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [f. **LAUGH** v. + -ING¹.] The action of **LAUGH** v., laughing.

Comed l. a subject or laughter muscle, he comed or he muscle that produces the

tortions attendant on laughter; †post. -stake = **LAUGHING-STOCK**.

Laughing (la'fing), *pp.* *a.* ME. [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] That laughs.

In names of animals, so called from their cry or aspect 1. hyena, jackass (see the *sb.*); 1-bird dial., the green woodpecker; -crow, any of various Asiatic birds; -goose, the white-fronted goose (*Amer. albifrons*); -thrush, any of various Asiatic birds. Hence **Laughingly** *adv.* 1530.

Laughing gas. 1842. Nitrous oxide, N₂O, so called from its exhilarating effects when inhaled.

Laughing-stock. 1519. [f. **LAUGHING** *vb.* + **STOCK**.] An object of laughter, a butt for ridicule.

You'll be a laughing stock to the whole bench, and a byword with all the pig-tailed lawyers SHENDEN.

Laughsome (la'fsm), *a* *vare*. 1620. [f. **LAUGH** *sb.* + -SOME.] Addicted to laughing; (of things) laughable.

Laughter ¹ (la'fər). [OE. *hleahtr* str. masc. -Otent. **hlahtr*-o, f. root **hlah-*; see **LAUGH** v.] The action of laughing; occas. a manner of laughing. b. A laugh (now *vare*) OE. c. Used for. A subject or matter for laughter 1596

1. Homeric l. (see *Iliad* i. 599 ἀσπετος γέλας), irrepressible laughter. Then shall our mouth be filled with l. COVERLEY *Ps.* cxv. 3. Personified. l. holding both his sides MUR. L'Alleg. 32. b. Exchanging quick low laughers BROWING. c. l. for a Month, and a good fest for ever SHAKS. Hence **Laughterless** *a.*

Laughter ² (la'fər). *dial.* 1601. [a. ON. **lahtir*, *lahtir* -Otent. **lahtir* o, f. **lag-*, root of **LAY** v.] The whole number of eggs laid by a fowl before she is ready to sit

Laughworthy, *a* *vare*. 1616. Deserving to be laughed at, ridiculous.

Laughy (la'f), *a* *vare*. 1837. [f. **LAUGH** *sb.* or v. + -Y¹.] Inclined to laugh.

Laumontite (lō'mōntē). 1805. [f. Gillet de Laumont, its discoverer; see -ITE] *Min.* Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium.

†**Lance** ¹ [ad. L. *lancea* (*lanx*), It. *lance*] A scale, balance. SPENSER.

Lance ² (lans). 1623. [? same as **LANCE** *sb.* 1] A fish of the genus *Anmodytes*; the sand-eel = **LANT** *sb.* 2 Also called *sand-lance*. *Sable* l.: the capelin.

Launch (lōnf, lānf), *sb.* 1 1558. [f. **LAUNCH** v.] 1. The action or an act of launching; a prick -1596. 2. a. The action or process of launching a vessel Also *fig.* with *out*. b. The starting off of a bird in flight. 1814. 3. *concr.* in *Ship-building*. The ship or descent whereon the ship is built, including the machinery used in launching 1711. 4. *dial.* An eel-trap 1847. 5. *attrib.*, as l-block, -ways = **launching-ways**, **launching-planks** 1720.

Launch (lōnf, lānf), *sb.* 2 1697. [ad. Sp. *lancha* pinnace, perh. of Malay origin.] 1. The largest boat of a man-of-war, for use in shallow water, usually sloop-rigged. 2. A large boat propelled by electricity, steam, etc. (*electric l.*, *steam-l.*), used for transporting passengers, or as a pleasure-craft 1865.

Launch (lōnf, lānf), *v.* ME. [ad. ONF. *lanchar* = Central OF. *lançar*; see **LANCE** v.] 1. *trans.* = **LANCE** v. II. 1. 2. -1724. a. To hurl, shoot, discharge, send off (a missile, a blow, etc.) (Cf. **LANCE** v. I. 1.) ME. b. To dart forward (a weapon, a limb, etc.). Now only, to dart out (something long and flexible). ME. 3. *intr.* for *rust*. To rush, plunge, start or shoot forth; to leap, vault, *transf.* to skip in reading ME. b. *fig.* (Now usually with *out*.) To enter boldly or freely into a course of action, to rush into expense; to burst out into (violent) speech 1608. 4. *trans.* To cause (a vessel) to move or slide from the land, or the stocks, into the water; to set afloat, to lower (a boat) into the water ME. b. To send off, start upon a course, send adrift 1627. c. *fig.* To start (a person) *in, into, or on* a business, career, etc.; to set on foot (a project); to commence (an action). Also with *out*. 1602. 5. *intr.* Of the ship: To be launched (now *vare*).

6. To push forth, out from land, put to sea, advance seawards (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1534. 7. *trans.* *Naut.* To set up ho's' a yard) b To moe casks e.c. by pu ng 627

1. Nine Bulls were launch'd by his victorious arm DRYDEN. *fig.* Thy Prophets. Rubb'd where they should have launch'd QUARLES 2. To l a thunder bolt SCOTT, the censures of the church against offenders FREEMAN. 3. b. I want time to l. into an ample discourse ROYLE. 4. Was this the face that launch'd a thousand ships? MARLOWE. c. The Mississippi scheme launched by John LAW YEARS. To l. into eternity: *rhét.* for 'to put to death'. 6. To l. out into an ocean of common-place HUMS. To l. into eternity: *rhét.* for 'to die'.

Launching (lō'nfing, lānfing), *vb.* *sb.* 1592. [-ING¹.] The action of **LAUNCH** v.

Comb. †l-knife, a lancet, 1-planks, a set of planks mostly used to form the platform on each side of the ship, whereon the bilgeways slide for the purpose of launching; l-ways = **launching-planks**.

Laund (lōnd). *Obs. exc. arch.* See also **LAWN** *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *launde*, F. *lande* wooded ground, a. OCell. **landa*, see **LAND** *sb.*] An open space among woods, a glade (= L. *saltus*); untilled ground, pasture.

Through this l. anon the Deere will come SHAKS. **Launder** (lō'ndar, lā'ndar), *sb.* ML.

[Contr. f. **LAVENDER** *sb.* 1] 1. A man or woman who washes linen -1603. a. A trough for water, either cut in the earth or formed of wood; *esp.* in *Mining*, one for washing the ore clean from dirt. b. A rain-water gutter. 1667. Now *local*.

Launder (lō'ndar, lā'ndar), *v.* 1597. [f. prec. *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To wash and get up (linen). Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To sweat (gold or plate). B. JONS. 3. Of a fabric: To bear laundering (well, etc.) 1909.

1. His linen [was] soft and badly laundered 1883. So **Launderer**, one who launders (linen) (*Obs. exc. local and U.S.*) 1440; tone who sweats gold or plate

Launderess (lō'ndres, lā'ndres), *sb.* 1535. [f. **LAUNDER** *sb.* + -ESS] 1. A woman who washes and gets up linen. 2. A caretaker of chambers in the Inns of Court 1592.

2. It's a curious circumstance, Sam, that they call the old women in these inns, laundresses DICKENS. Hence †**Launderess** *v. trans.* to furnish with laundresses, act as l. to; *intr.* to act as a l. 1612-30

Laudry (lō'ndri, lā'ndri), 1550. [Altered f. ME. *lavendry* (ad. OF. *lavan-*, *lavenderie*) after **LAUNDER**.] 1. The action or process of washing -1626. 2. An establishment for washing and getting up linen 1577. b. Articles washed and got up, *recent*. 13. Used for **LAUNDRESS**. *Merry W.* i. n. 5. 4 *attrib.* as l-man, etc. 1585.

†**Laura** (lō'ri). 1727. [a. Gr. *λαύρα* lane, passage, alley.] *Christian Antig.* An aggregation of detached cells, tenanted by recluse monks under a superior, in Egypt and elsewhere.

Lauraceous (lō'rā's), *a* [f. mod. L. *Lauraceae* + -OUS.] *Bot.* Belonging to the N O *Lauraceae* or laurel family. (Rec. Dicts.)

Laurate (lō'ret). 1873. [f. L. *laurus* laurel + -ATE². See **LAURIC**.] *Chem.* A salt of laure acid.

†**Laure**. [OE. ad. L. *laurus*.] The laurel or bay-tree; also, its leaves woven into a chaplet -1567.

Laureal, *a*. *Obs. rare.* late ME. [ad. L. **laurealis*, f. *laurus* laurel.] **Laureate** -1756

Laureate (lō'ret). ME. [ad. L. *laureatus*, f. *laurus* laurel-tree, laurel crown, fem. of *laureus* *adj.*, f. *laurus*; see **LAUREL**.]

A. *adj.* 1. Crowned with laurel (as a symbol of distinction) ME. b. Of a crown, wreath consisting of laurel, or imitating one composed of laurel. Hence (*poet.*) 1. shade. ME. 2. Worthy of special distinction or honour, pre-eminent in a sphere or faculty. a. *gen.* ? *Obs.* 1508. b. *spc.* Distinguished as a poet, worthy of the Muses' crown ME. 3. *transf.* Of things: Worthy of the laurel-wreath. Also, Of or pertaining to poets, or to a poet laureate. late ME.

1. To strew the Laureat Herse where Lycid lies MILT. b. The l. wreath, that Cecil wore GRAY †L letters (tr. L. *littera laureata*), a letter or dispatch announcing a victory. 2. a. No, Faustus, Thou art conjur laureat, That canst command great Meophrophilus MARLOWE. b. *Post Laureate* in early use, a title given generally to eminent poets, and sometimes conferred by universities; in mod. use, the title given to a poet who receives a stipend as an officer of the Royal Household, writes court odes, etc. The first recorded appointment by authority to the office of *Poet Laureate* is a for a gran o on April, 668 confirmed by

patent of 18 Aug. 1670. 3. Langage 1. LYDGATE. The laureat strain of Pindar GROTE

B sb. 1. = *Post laureate* 1529. b A court pincenyst 1863. 2. U.S. A degree title awarded in some institutions to women. BRYCE.

3. *Numism.* = LAUREL sb 4. 1727

1 The courtly laureat pays His gut-rent ode, his pepper-corn of praise COWPER. Hence LAUREATESHIP.

Laureate (lɔːreɪt), v. Obs. exc. Hist. ME [f. L. *laureatus*; see prec. and -ATE.]

1 *trans.* To crown with laurel as victor, poet, or the like, to confer honourable distinction upon 2. *spec. a.* To graduate or confer a University degree upon. b. To appoint (a poet) to the office of Laureate 1637.

1 By his reign is all Englands laureat 1509

Laureation (lɔːreɪʃən), 1637 [f. LAUREATE v, see -ATION.] The action of crowning with laurel or making laureate; in the Sc Universities, a term for graduation or admission to a degree, also, the creation of a poet laureate.

Laurel (lɔːrəl), sb ME (lorer, laurer, later, lorel, etc.) [ad. F. *laurier* for *lorier*, f. OF *lor* = L. *laurus*; the *l*, as often, repl the second *r* in the word.] 1. The Bay-tree or Bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis*, see BAY sb. 2. Now rare, exc. as in 2. b. Any plant of the genus *Laurus* or the N.O. *Lauraceæ* J. INDLEY. 3. The foliage of this tree as an emblem of victory or of distinction in poetry, etc. a collect sing ME. b pl 1585. c. A branch or wreath of this tree (1st and fig.) ME.

1d The dignity of Poet Laureate -1814. 3. In mod. use, applied to *Cerasus laurocerasus* and other trees having leaves like those of the true Laurel 1654. 4. *Numism.* One of the English gold pieces (esp. those of 20s), first coined in 1519, on which the monarch's head was figured with a wreath of laurel 1623. 5 attrib. ME.

1. The victor palm, the laurer to deuyne CHAUCER. 2. a. Giff laurelle to that lord of myght 1460. b. Phr. To reap, win one's laurels, to repose, rest, retire on one's laurels. To look to one's laurels: to beware of losing one's pre-eminence. c. Fame flies after with a l. PRIOR. 3. Alexandrian Laurel, *Ruscus racemosus*, American Dwarf or Mountain L. = Kalmia, Cherry L., *Cerasus laurocerasus*, Great L., U.S. name for *Rhododendron maximum*, Japan L. = Aucuba, Portugal L., *Cerasus Lusitanica*, Spurge L., *Daphne Laureola*. For Ground, Rose, Sheep, see the first element.

Comb. 1. *bay* = Bay-laurel (sense 1); -thyme = LAURUSTINUS, -tree = sense 1; -water, the water obtained by distillation from the leaves of the cherry laurel and containing a small proportion of prussic acid

1-Laurel, a. 1606 [f. LAUREL sb.] Crowned or wreathed with laurel, hence, renowned

Upon your Sword Sit Laurell victory SHAKS.

Laurel (lɔːrəl), v. 1631. [f. as prec.] *trans.* To wreath with laurel; to adorn with or as with laurel.

Laurelled (lɔːrəld), ppl. a. 1682. [f. LAUREL sb. or v. + -ED] a. Crowned or wreathed with laurel. Hence fig honoured, illustrious; cf. LAUREATE. b. Covered with a growth of laurel; also, made of laurel.

a L. letters: of LAUREATE a. 1 (quot.). b. Here no sepulchre built in the laurel'd rock M. ARNOLD.

Laurentian (lɔːrənʃiən), a. 1863 [f. L. *Laurentius* + -AN.] Geol. Epithet of certain sedimentary strata found in Canada near the river St. Lawrence. Also quasi-sb. in collective sense.

Laureole. Also lauriol(e). ME. [a. F., ad. L. *laureola*.] Spurge Laurel -1595.

Laurestinus, erron. f. LAURUSTINUS.

Laureic (lɔːrɪk), a. 1857. [f. L. *laurus* + -IC] L. acid, a white crystalline compound (C₁₂H₂₂O₄) obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*. Hence in L. aldehyde, ether, compounds derived from this acid.

Laurin (lɔːrɪn), 1838. [f. L. *laurus* + -IN.] Chem. A crystalline substance (C₂₂H₃₀O₆) obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*.

Laureite (lɔːraɪt), 1866. [f. Mrs. Laura Joy; see -ITE.] Min. Sulphide of ruthenium, found with platinum in small brilliant crystals.

Laurestine (lɔːrɪstɪn). Also erron. 1-laure, laure-. 1683. [Englished form of next.] next.

Laurustinus (lɔːrɪstɪnəs), 1664. [a. mod. L. (orig. two wds.) *laurus tinus* (L. *laurus* laurel, *tinus* a plant, perh. the *laurustinus*).] An evergreen winter-flowering shrub, *Viburnum tinus*.

Lause, obs. ff. LOOSE a.

Lautitious, a. [f. L. *lautitia* (f. *lautus* washed) + -OUS.] Sumptuous. HERRICK.

Lauwine (lɔːwɪn), Ger. *lauwɪnə*. Also law-, 1818 [ad. Ger. *lauwine*, of Swiss origin, f. *lau* mild, tepid (Kluge).] An avalanche.

Lava (lɔːvə), 1750 [a. It. *lava* (f. *lavare* to wash; see LAVE v.1), orig. a stream or gutter suddenly caused by rain, applied to a lava-stream from Vesuvius.] 1. A stream of molten rock issuing from the crater of a volcano or from fissures in the earth. 2. The fluid or semi-fluid matter flowing from a volcano 1760. Also fig. 3 The substance that results from the cooling of the molten rock 1750. b. A kind of lava, a bed of lava 1796. 4. attrib. 1817.

Comb. 1. millstone, a hard and coarse basaltic millstone, obtained from quarries near Andernach on the Rhine; -ware, a kind of stoneware, manufactured and coloured to assume the semi-vitreous appearance of it.

1-Lavabo (lɔːvəbɔ), 1740. [L., = 'I will wash'.] 1. Eccl. a. The ritual washing of the celebrant's hands at the offertory, accompanied by the saying of Ps. xxv.1, 6-12, beginning *Lavabo inter innocentes manus meas*. b. The small towel, also the basin, used in this rite. 2. A washing-trough used in some medieval monasteries 1883.

Lavage (lɔːvɛdʒ), 1895. [a. F., f. *laver*.] Med. A cleansing of the stomach by means of emetics administered in large quantities of water.

Lavant (lɔːvənt), Sussex and Hants 1774. [?] A land-spring.

Lavatic (lɔːvætɪk), a. 1830. [f. LAVA + -ATIC.] Consisting of or resembling lava.

Lavation (lɔːvəʃən), 1627. [ad. L. *lavationem*, f. *lavare* to wash.] The action or an act of washing, concr. water for washing.

Lavatory (lɔːvətɔːri), sb. ME. [ad. L. *lavatorium* a place for washing; see LAVE v.1] 1. A vessel for washing, a laver, a bath. Also 1/fig. 2. Eccl. The ritual washing of the celebrant's hands: (a) at the offertory (cf. LAVABO 1 a); (b) at the taking of the ablutions 1512 13. A lotion -1694. 4. An apartment with apparatus for washing the hands and face, now often combined with water-closets, etc. 1656. 5. A laundry 1661. 6. A place for washing gold 1727.

Lavatory (lɔːvətɔːri), a. 1846. [f. L. *lavare*; see LAVE v.1] Of or pertaining to washing.

1-Lavature, 1601. [ad. L. type **lavatura* (= cl. L. *lotura*), f. *lavare*.] A lotion, a wash.

Lave (lɔːv), sb. Obs. exc. Sc. [OE *læf* = OTeut. **laubā* str. fem.; see LEAVE v.] What is left over; the remainder, the rest.

1-Lave, a. ME. [See LAVE v.2] Of ears (esp. a horse's ears): Drooping, hanging -1675. Hence Lave-eared (corruptly leaf-eared) a., having lave ears.

Lave (lɔːv), v.1 Now chiefly post. [App. a fusion of two formations (1) OE *lavan* to wash by affusion, to pour (water), 2 ad L. *lavare* to wash. (2) In ME. the representative of the OE. vb. blended with the vb. a. F. *laver* = L. *lavare* = Gr. *laōvō*, f. OArayan root **lou-* to wash (whence LATHER.)] 1. *trans.* To wash, bathe. Also fig. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 2. *trans.* Of a body of water: To wash against, to flow along or past 1623. 3. To pour out with or as with a ladle; to ladle. Also *absol.* OE. 4. *trans.* To draw (water) out or up with a bucket, ladle, or scoop; to bale. Also with *out*, *up*, and *compl.*, and *absol.* -1708.

1. Basch, and ewers, to lave her dainty hands SHAKS *intr.* In her chaste current oft the goddess laves POPE. 2. Where Torridge laves its banks of green CAPERN. 3. L. the water... in slight bandfuils... over the head and face 1862.

1-Lave, v.2 [Cf. ON. *lafa* to droop.] Of the ears To droop hang down RP HALL.

Laveer (lɔːvɪər), v. Obs. exc. *literary*. 1598. [ad. Du. *laveren*, MDu. *laveren*, *laveren*, ad. F. (16th c.) *laver*, now *laverger*, 1 *lof* windward (of Du. or LG. origin, see LUG) *intr.* To beat to windward; to tack. Hence Laveer, one who lavers.

Lavement (lɔːvɪmənt), 1650. [a. F., f. *laver* to wash.] 1. The action of washing or cleansing (*rare*). 2. *Aled.* An injection 1794

1-La-vender, sb.1 ME [a. OF. *lavandier* mase, *lavandiere* fem. (mod. F. *lavandière* fem.), ad. late L. *lavandarius*, -aria, f. *lavare* to wash; see LAVE v.1] A washer woman, laundress. 1 Formerly also (*rarely*) a man who washes clothes -1567.

Enuye is lavender in the grete court alway CHAUCER

Lavender (lɔːvəndər), sb.2 and a. ML [a. AF. *lavendula* for **lavandula* -med I. *lavandula*. Ult. etym. obscure. See N.E.D.]

A. sb. 1. The plant *Lavandula vera* (N.O. *Labiatae*), a small shrub with small pale bluish flowers, and narrow oblong or lanceolate leaves; cultivated extensively for its perfume. Also applied to *L. Spica* (distinguished as *French L.* and *1. spika*), and *L. Stachas* (formerly *1. gentile*), and to certain other plants. 2. The flowers and stalks of *Lavandula vera*, laid among linen or other clothes to preserve them from moths when stored. 3. The colour of lavender-flowers, a very pale blue with a trace of red 1882.

1. Here's flowers for you Hot Lavender, Mints Saurory, marionum SHAKS. Sea L., *Statice limonium*; also called 1. *Marish L.*, *L. F. 1st*. 1. L. of Spain = LAVENDER cotton. 2. Phr. To lay (sb) in L. (a) to lay aside carefully for future use (b) slang, to pawn, (c) to put out of the way of doing harm.

B. adj. Of the colour of lavender-flowers (see A. 3.) 1882

Too much of a lavender-lid-glove gentleman 1897. Hence Lavender v. *trans.* to perfume with 1 to put 1. among (linen)

Lavender cotton. 1530. Ground cypress (*Santolina Chamæcyprus*); formerly confused with *Artemisia Abrotanum* or *maritima*

Lavender-water, 1563. A perfume compounded, with alcohol and ambergris, from the distilled flowers of lavender.

Laver (lɔːvər), sb.1 OE [a. L. *laver*] 1. A water-plant; = Gr. *σῶν* -1600. 2. A name for various marine algae, esp., now, the edible species 1611. Also attrib.

1 Purple L., *Porphyra lacumata*. Green L., *Ulva lactuca* and *1. lactuca*.

Laver (lɔːvər), sb.2 ME [a. OF. *lavator* *lavor* = L. *lavatorium*, see LAVATORY.] 1. A vessel, basin, or cistern for washing, in eccl. use, chiefly a (metal) water jug, *oculus*, a pan or bowl for water. Now only *poet.* or *rhet.* 2. The large brazen vessel for the ablutions of the Jewish priests (= Heb. *kyayōr*, Vulg. *labrum*) 1535. 3. The basin of a fountain Obs. exc. arch 1604. 2. *trans.* and *fig.* The baptismal font; the spiritual 'washing' of baptism, my spiritually cleansing agency. After Gr. *λουτήριον* *palutērion* lit. in 3. ME. 13. A process or mode of ablution -1684.

Laveroc(k, etc.: see LARK sb.1

Lavic (lɔːvɪk), a. 1835. [f. LAVA + -IC] Of or pertaining to lava.

1-Lavish, sb. 1483 [a. OF. *lavasse*, *lavache* deluge of rain; Profusion, excessive abundance; prodigality, lavishness. Phr. To make L. -1597

Lavish (lɔːvɪʃ), a. 1475. [f. LAVISH sb.] 1. Effusive 1485; tumescant; 1600, wild licentious -1640. 2. a. Expending or bestowing without stint; profuse; prodigal. Const. *of, in*. In early use often. Wasteful, extravagant 1475. b. Expended, bestowed, or produced unstinted; profuse, abundant 1576

1. Phr. L. of (one's) tongue. When Meares and laish Manners mette together SHAKS. 2. Your 1. wasting servants will be glad of a crust before they dye 1613. b. Let her have needfull but not laish meanes SHAKS. Hence Lavish-ly adv., -ness

Lavish (lɔːvɪʃ), v. 1542. [f. LAVISH a] 1. *intr.* To be lavish, e.g. of words, etc. 1567 2. *trans.* To bestow, distribute, or spend profusely and recklessly; also with *away* or 542

= They lavish gold out of the bagge *isa xlvii 6*. To l. pty on any one FULLER. Hence **La-visher**. **La-vishingly adv.** Lavishment (now rare), the act on of lavishing.

Lavolta (lāv'ol'tā), *sō* Obs. exc. arch. *Englished lavolt*. 1580. [f. *It. la* the + *voluta* turn.] 'A lively dance for two persons, consisting a good deal in high and active bounds' (Nares). Also *transf* and *fig*.

Behold the sunbeames, Dancing Laoltoes on the liquid flame 1600. Hence 'Lavo'lta to dance a l. to caper as in the l. †Lavolteteer, one who dances the l.

Lavrock, var. of **LARK** *sō* 1

Lavy (lā vi). 1698. A St. Kilda name for the guillemot.

Law (lō), *sō* 1 [Late OE. *lagu* str. fem. (pl. *laga*; in comb. *lah-*), a. prehistoric ON. **lagu* (whence OEcl. *lōg*), pl. of *lag* neut.; in sing. the word meant in OEcl. 'something laid or fixed', the pl. had the collective sense 'law', and in ONorw. its form became (as in OE.) a fem. sing. The ON. *lag* corresponds to OS. *lag* neut. :—OTeut. **lago*, f. root **lag-* :—Indo-Eur. **lagh-* : see **LAY**, **LIE** *vbs*. The L. *leg-*, *lex* is not now generally believed to be cognate. The native word in OE. was *lā*; see *Æ* *sō* 2.]

I ***Human law**. 1. The body of rules, whether formally enacted or customary, which a state or community recognizes as binding on its members or subjects (In this sense usually *the law*). †Also, in early use, a code or system of such rules. b. Often personified as an agent 1513. †c. What the law awards —1593. 2. One of these rules. In early use only *pl*, often with a collective sense (after L. *ius*, *leges*) OE. 3. *gen* a. Laws as obeyed or enforced, controlling influence of laws; the condition of society in which laws are observed ME. b. (1) Laws in general, as a human institution. (2) The science of which laws are the subject-matter; jurisprudence. ME. c. Rules or injunctions that must be obeyed ME. 4. Often defined, according to the matter with which it is concerned, as *commercial*, *ecclesiastical*, etc. *l.*, *the l. of evidence*, etc.; or according to the source from which it is derived, as *statute l.*, *customary l.*, *case-l.* (see **CASE** *sō* 1), etc. (The) *Canon l.* see **CANON**. Also **CIVIL LAW**, **COMMON LAW**, **Martial l.** (see **MARTIAL**). b. *Both laws* [after med L. (*doctor*, etc.) *utriusque iuris*]: in mediæval use the Civil and Canon Law, in modern Scotland, the Roman Civil Law and the municipal law of the country 1577. c. *International law*, *the l. of nations*, under which nations, as individual members of a common polity, are bound by a common rule of agreement or custom; opp. to *municipal l.*, the rules binding in local jurisdictions (see **MUNICIPAL**) 1548. 5. In English technical use, the Statute and Common Law, in contradistinction to **EQUITY** 1591. 6. Applied predicatively to legal decisions or opinions to denote that they are correct. Also *good* or *bad l.* 1593. 7. (Usu. *the law*) The legal profession. Orig. in *man of l.* (now somewhat arch.), a lawyer. ME. b. Legal knowledge 1630. 8. The action of the courts of law, as a means of procuring redress of grievances, etc.; judicial remedy. *Occas.* = recourse to the courts, litigation. 1450.

1. The Venetian Law Cannot impune you as you do proceed SHAKS. b. 'If the law supposes that,' said Mr. Bumble, 'the law is a ass—a idiot' DICKENS. Phr. *The l. of the Medes and Persians* (see **DAN** vi 12): often used as a type of something unalterable *Wager of L.* see **WAGER** *sō* 2. 2. A L. is the Command of him, or them that have the Sovereign Power HOBBS. 3. a Phr. *L. and order* *Necessity knows (or has) no law*. b Phr. *Court of l.* = *Court sō* 1. IV 2. He consults men learned in the l. J. H. NEWMAN. c Phr. *To give (the) l. (to)*, to exercise undisputed sway, to impose one's will upon (another). His father's wishes were l. 1853. 4. c The L. or Custom of Nations HOBBS. 7. Three of his brothers are in the l. (mod). 8. Phr. *To go to (the) l.*, to have or take the l. of or on (a person). *To take the l. into one's own hands* (transf.): to redress one's own grievance, or punish an offender, without judicial aid. *Hat-fax l.*, *Lord-f l.* the summary procedure of certain local tribunals which acted on the maxim hang first, try afterwards'.

****Divine law**. g. The body of commandments which express the will of God with

regard to the conduct of His intelligent creatures. Also (with *a*, *the*, and *pl.*) a particular commandment. a. *gen*. OE. b. as revealed, esp. in the Bible. Hence *occas.* the Scriptures themselves. OE. c. as implanted in the mind by nature, or as demonstrable by reason ME. 10. The precepts contained in the Pentateuch, esp. the ceremonial precepts considered separately OE. b. The Mosaic dispensation (as opp. to *the Gospel*); also, the system of Divine commands and of penalties contained in the Scriptures, considered apart from the offer of salvation by faith in Christ ME. c. The Pentateuch by itself ME. †11. A dispensation —1542. †12. A religious system; the Christian, Jewish, Mohammedan, or Pagan religion —1685.

9. a. Phr. *God's (Christ's) l.* *the l. of God*. b. His delight is in the L. of the Lord Ps. l. 2. c. Phr. †*l. of kind*, *natural l.* (now rarely the *l. of nature*), *l. of reason*, etc. 10. Phr. *The l. of Moses*, *the Mosaic or Jewish l.*, etc. The Gentiles which have not the L. do by nature the things contained in the L. Rom. ii. 14. b. Van were all the deeds of the L. J. H. NEWMAN. 11. *The old l.* the Mosaic dispensation, the 'Old Covenant'; also, the books of the O.T. *The new l.* the Gospel dispensation. 12. Phr. *By my l.* by my faith; By my laws are sayd Mopsius I see no way CANTON.

*****Combined applications** 13. Often used as the subject of propositions equally applying to human and divine law 1594.

My designe being not to shew what is L. here, and there, but what is L. HOBBS.

II. Without reference to an external commanding authority. †1. Custom, customary rule or usage; habit, practice, ways —15.. †b. *Old Canl.* A (specified) branch of the art of thieving —1591. 12. What is or is considered right or proper —ME. 3. A rule of action or procedure, e.g. in an art or department of action, a game, etc. †Also, manner of life, ME. b. The code or body of rules recognized in a specified department of action ME.

1. *L. of (the) land*: custom of the country. 3. These [the Gentiles] having not the L. are a L. unto themselves Rom. ii. 14. Self-protection is the first l. of life FROUDE. b. Phr. *L. of arms*: the settled custom of professional soldiers. *L. of honour* (see **HONOUR** *sō* 1).

III. Scientific and philosophical uses. 1. In the sciences of observation, a theoretical principle deduced from particular facts, expressible by the statement that a particular phenomenon always occurs if certain conditions be present. In the physical sciences, etc., called more explicitly *l. of nature* or *natural l.*, and in early use viewed as a command imposed by the Deity upon matter. 1665. 2. Laws (of Nature) in general, the order and regularity in Nature expressed by laws 1853.

1. The conformity of individual cases to the general rule is that which constitutes a L. of Nature WHATELY. *Laws of motion*: chiefly used *spec.* for Newton's three propositions concerning motion and force. In certain sciences, particular laws are known by the names of their discoverers, as *Boyle's law* concerning the distances of the planets, and *Kepler's laws* of planetary motions; *Avogadro's law* concerning the number of molecules in equal volumes of different gases, *Boyle's law* concerning the volume and pressure of a gas, *Charles's law* concerning the volume and temperature of a gas, and *Dulong and Petit's law* of atomic heats; *Grimm's*, *Verner's*, and *Grassmann's laws* relating to certain sound changes in the Indo-European languages. a. In the argument against miracles the first objection is that they are against l. MOZLEY.

IV. *Spont.* An allowance in time or distance made to an animal that is to be hunted, or to a competitor in a race, a start 1600. Hence, Indulgence, mercy 1649.

So Huntsmen fair unto the Hares give L. DENHAM. b. The 'on dit' is that he has ten days more l. 1849. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 1. General as in *l. dictionary*, *faculty*, *library*, *system*, etc.; 1. *list*: *l. charges*, *costs*, *reports*, etc.; 1. *binding*, *cal*; *cheap*, etc.

2. Special 1. bible, Irish R.C. name for the Authorized Version; -French, the corrupt Norman French used in English law-books; -Latin, the barbarous Latin of early English statutes; -lord, one of the members of the House of Lords qualified to take part in its judicial business; -neck-cloth, joc. for a pillow; -office (U.S.) a lawyer's office; -officer, a public functionary employed in the administration of the l., or to advise the government in legal matters; *spec.* (in England) *law-officer of the Crown*, either the Attorney or Solicitor General; †*prudent a.* [after *iuris prudentia*], marked by legal learning; -term, (a) a word or expression used in L.; (b) one of the periods appointed for hearing of the law-courts.

-writer, †(a) a legislator; (b) one who writes books on l.; (c) one who copies or engrosses legal documents. **Law** (lō), *sō* 2. *Sc.* and *north.* ME. [North-ern repr. OE. *hlæw* Low *sō* 1.] 1. A (more or less conical) hill, as *North Berwick L.*, etc. †2. A monumental tumulus of stones CAMDEN.

Law (lō), *v.* [OE. *lagan*, f. *lagu* LAW *sō* 1.] †1. *trans.* To ordain (laws); to render lawful —1651. b. *Sc.* To give the law to BURNS. 2. *intr.* To go to law, litigate. Also to *l. it*. Also quasi-*trans.* 1485. b. *trans.* To go to law with 1647. 3. To mutilate (an animal) so as to make it incapable of doing mischief; usu. *spec.* to EXPEDITATE (a dog). *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1534.

Law (lō), *int.* Now vulgar. 1588. [Cf. LA, LO, in later use coalescing with *lor* = LORD as an exclam.] An exclam. of astonishment; in early use chiefly asseverative.

Law-abiding, *a.* 1867. [f. LAW *sō* 1 + *pr.* pple. of ABIDE *v.*] Abiding by, i. e. maintaining or submitting to the law.

Law-book, ME. [f. LAW *sō* 1 + BOOK] 1. A book containing a code of laws. 2. Chiefly *pl* A book treating of law 1555.

Law-breaker, ME. [Cf. OE. *lahbreca*] One who violates the law.

Law-day. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* ME. [f. LAW *sō* 1.] The day for the meeting of a court of law, esp. of a sheriff's court, or of the court leet; hence, the session of such a court, or the court itself.

Laweour, -er(e, -eyer(e, obs. ff. **LAWYER**

Lawful (lō'fūl), *a.* ME. [f. LAW *sō* 1 + -FUL] 1. According or not contrary to law permitted by law. 1b. Permissible, justifiable —1717. 2. Appointed, sanctioned, or recognized by law; legally qualified or entitled ME. b. Of offspring: Legitimate 1513. 13. Law-abiding, loyal —1642.

1. It is lawful for all men, to save themselves from violence 1560. 2. Phr. *L. hart*, *king money*, *succession*, *title*, etc.; also *l. captive*, *prey*, *prize*, (*to be*) *l. game*. Truly she must be given or the marriage is not lawful SHAKS. Phr. *L. age*, *years* the age at which a person attains his legal majority. *L. day*, one on which it is lawful to transact business, or some particular kind of business. *L. money*, in certain American colonies, the local currency at the coin value upon which that which circulated in the colony was based before Queen Anne's proclamation of 1704. Hence **Lawfully adv.**, -ness.

Lawgiver (lō'gīv-er), ME. [f. LAW *sō* 1 + GIVER.] One who gives, i. e. makes or promulgates, a law or code of laws; a legislator. So **Law-giving** *ppl.* a. that gives or makes laws, also *occas.* that gives the law to.

Law-hand, 1731. The style of handwriting used for legal documents. Also *occas.* matter written in this hand.

An immense desert of law hand and parchment DICKENS.

Lawk, **lawks** (lōk(s), *int.* 1768. [Vulgar f. LACK *sō* 2 or perversion of LORD.] = Lord. Also *Lawk-a-mussy* = Lord have mercy. *Lawk-a-daisy (me)* = LACKADAISSY.

Lawless (lō'les), *a.* ME. [f. LAW *sō* 1 + -LESS.] 1. Without law; ignorant of, or not regulated by law. Of a law: Not based on right. Now *vase*. b. Exempt from law, above or beyond the reach of law ME. 2. Regardless of, or disobedient to law. Of passions, etc. Unbridled. ME.

1. A barbarous people whose law is lawless HAZLITT. 2. Lawless desires are sens scornful all bounds DEKKER. L. violence 1855. Hence **Law-lessly adv.**, -ness.

Law-maker, ME. [f. LAW *sō* 1 + MAKER.] One who makes laws; a legislator.

Law-merchant, 1622. [f. LAW *sō* 1 + MERCHANT *a.*, after med L. *lex mercatoria*] A special system of rules for the regulation of trade and commerce, differing in some respects from the Common Law.

Lawn (lōn), *sō* 1 ME. [f. *laon* in France (Skeat).] 1. A kind of fine linen, resembling cambric; *pl.* pieces or sorts of this. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *spec.* This fabric used for the sleeves of a bishop. Hence, the dignity or office of a bishop. 1732. †3. An article of dress etc. made of lawn —1812.

a. A Sain = Crape is wice a Sain = L. POPE.

C b l s e v e n e m d e l o r h u e d

Lawn *qn* *b*² *343* [Lae form of LAUND] *r.* = LAUND. Now arch. and dial. *b.* A stretch of untilled or grass-covered ground 1674. *a.* A portion of a garden, etc., covered with grass, which is kept closely mown 1733. Also attrib.

1. The thistly, the thick-entangled broom THOMSON. *a.* This L., a carpet all alive With shadows flung from leaves WORDSW.

Comb. *1.* meet, the meeting of a hunt in front of a gentleman's house; -mower, a machine provided with revolving spiral knives for cutting the grass on a l.; -sprinkler, a machine with revolving tubular arms from which water is sprinkled like rain. Hence *Lawn v. trans.* to turn into l. or grass land; to make lawn-like.

Lawn sleeves, lawn-sleeves. 1640. Sleeves of lawn, as part of the episcopal dress. Hence, the dignity or office of a bishop; also, a bishop or bishops **Lawn-sleeved** *a.*

Lawn-tennis. 1874. [LAWN sb.²] A modification of the game of tennis, played in the open air on a lawn or other prepared ground.

Lawnly (*lōni*), *a*¹ 1598. [f. LAWN sb.¹ + -y.] *1.* Made of lawn. *b.* Dressed in lawn; also, pertaining to a wearer of lawn, i.e. a bishop 1647. *2.* Lawn-like 1615

Lawnly (*lōni*), *a*² 1613. [f. LAWN sb.² + -y.] *1.* Containing lawns or glades. *b.* Resembling a lawn; covered with smooth grass. *b.* There was a little l. islet SHILLER.

Law-stationer. 1836. [f. LAW sb.¹ + STATIONER.] A tradesman who keeps in stock stationery and other things required by lawyers, and takes in manuscripts, etc. to be engrossed.

Lawsuit (*lō sūt*) 1624. [f. LAW sb.¹ + SUIT sb.] A suit in law; a prosecution of a claim in a court of law

Law-worthy, *a.* ? *Hist.* [f. LAW sb.¹ + WORTHY, a mod. rendering of OE. *þæra laga weorðe* (*þæ*, etc.), 'worthy of (i.e. entitled to) the laws (which, etc.)'] *a.* Of persons: Having a standing in the law-courts. *b.* Of things: Within the purview of the law; able to be dealt with by a court of law.

Lawyer (*lōyer*), ME. [f. LAW sb.¹ + -YER, see also -IER.] *1.* One versed in the law; a member of the legal profession, one whose business it is to advise clients, or to conduct suits in the courts. Colloquially often limited to attorneys and solicitors. *2.* A law-giver. MORE. *3.* dial. A long bramble 1837. *4.* *Penang lawyer* (see below). *5.* *Zool.* Local name in U.S. for: *a.* the Black-necked Snk (*Himantopus nigricollis*); *b.* the Burbot (*Lota maculosa*), and the Bowfin or Mudfish (*Amia calva*), 1850

1. A l. thus educated to the bar BLACKSTONE. *4.* *Penang l.* a kind of walking-stick, made from the stem of a dwarf palm having prickly stalks, and much used in settling disputes at Penang. *Comb.* Lawyer-like *a.* and *adv.* Hence Lawyerly *a.*

Lax (*læks*), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* (revived as an alien wd. from the Continent) [OE. *lax* = OHG. *laks* (*G. laks*), ON. (*Sw.*, *Da. laks*).] A salmon; in later use, some particular kind of salmon.

Lax, *sb.*² 1526. [ff. LAX *v.*] *1.* A laxative medicine -1544. *2.* = LASK *sb.* *1.* *Obs.* exc. dial 1540.

Lax (*læks*), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *laxus*; cogn. w. *langwers* to *languish*.] *1.* Of the bowels: Acting easily, loose. *2.* Slack; not tense, rigid, or tight. Hence of body or mind: Wanting in tone or tension. Now somewhat rare. 1660. *b.* Loose, relaxed 1782. *3.* *a.* Of organic tissue, stone, soils, etc. Loose in texture; porous 1615. *b.* Bot. and *Zool.* Loosely or openly arranged, as an inflorescence, etc. 1795. *4.* Of clothes: Loose-fitting, worn loosely. Of persons: Negligent in attire and deportment. 1621. *5.* Loose, slack, vague, not precise 1450. *6.* quasi-*adv.* So as to have ample room. [A Latism] MILT. P. L. VII. 162

1. The bowels L. ABERNETHY. *2.* Persons of weak l. fibre 1789. *3.* L. in their gaiters, laxer in their gait H. & J. SMITH. *4.* In a l. way of speaking J. BURNES. *5.* L. metre 1847. *6.* L. in conduct 1874, in attendance 1884. Hence *Lax v. adv.* -ness

a. (man) *a.* (pass) on (loud) *v.* cut *f.* F chd) *v.* (ever) *v.* I eye) *v.* (F can de vie) (st) (lay ha) *q.* (what) *p.* (pot

[Lax, *v.* ME. [ad. L. *axare* f. *laxu* LAX

a. Tom ke x o o o e n e a o

p. ge Al o a o 685

Laxate, *v.* 1623. [f. L. *laxatus*, *laxare*.] *trans.* To loosen, relax. Also *absol.* -1661.

Laxation (*læksəʃən*). ME. [ad. L. *laxationem*; see LAX *v.* and -ATION.] The action of loosening or relaxing; loosened or relaxed state; occurs, an instance or means of relaxing.

Laxative (*læksətiv*). ME. [a. F. *laxatif*, -ive, ad. L. *laxativus*; see LAX *v.* and -ATIVE]

A. adv. *1.* Having the property of relaxing. *2.* Of the bowels, or bodily constitution: Loose, subject to flux or free discharge of the faeces. Of a disease. Characterized by such discharge. Now rare. 1546. *b.* *transf.* Unable to contain one's speech or emotions. ? *Obs.* 1601

2. *b.* Fellowes of practis'd and most laxative tongues B. Joss. Hence *Laxativeness*.

B. sb. *1.* A laxative medicine ME. *2.* ? Relaxed condition of the bowels, flux -1527.

Laxator. 1799. [mod L. f. L. *laxare*] *Anat.* A (supposed) muscle of the external ear.

Laxist (*læksist*). 1865. [f. LAX *a.* + -IST] One who favours lax views or interpretation; spec. the designation given to the school of casuists in the Roman church who held that it was justifiable to follow any probability, however slight, in favour of liberty. Also attrib.

Laxity (*læksiti*). 1528. [a. F. *laxité*, ad. L. *laxitudo*; see LAX *a.*] The quality of being lax: *a.* in physical senses; *b.* in moral and intellectual senses 1623.

b. Such tales engender l. of morals among the young Jowett.

Lay, *sb.*¹ ME. [a. OF. *lai*, mod F. *loi* = L. *legem*, *lex* law.] Law; esp. religious law, hence, a religion, a faith -1599.

Lay (*lā*), *sb.*² ME. [a. OF. *lai* = Pr. *lais*, *lays*; prob. of Teut. origin. Cf. OHG. *MIHG. leich*, play, melody, song] *1.* A short lyric or narrative poem intended to be sung. Often poet. for 'song'. *b.* poet. Applied to the song of birds ME. *2.* *Strain*, tune -1581.

1. The L. of the Last Minstrel Scott (title). These brief lays, of Sorrow born TANNYSON *In Mem.* *b.* The thrushcock made eek his l. CHAUCER

Lay, *sb.*³ ME. [p. *aphet* f. ALLAY *sb.*¹] Alloy Chiefly attrib. in l. metal, name of a kind of pewter. -1794.

Lay, *sb.*⁴ 1558. [f. LAY *v.*] *1.* A wager, stake -1769. *2.* A place of lying or lodging, lair, couch (of animals). an oyster- or mussel-bed 1590. *3.* A layer, a course (of masonry) -1769. *4.* The act of imposing a tax; an impost, assessment, rate. Now dial. 1558. *5.* slang A line or plan of business, occupation, adventure, etc.; a (particular) job, line, or tack 1707. *6.* The way, position, or direction in which anything is laid or lies (esp. said of country) 1819. *b.* *Naut.* Of a rope. The direction or amount of twist given to the strands. Also in *Spinning*. 1800. *c.* *Praising*. The relative position of the sheet of paper and the type or plate on the press 1871. *7.* A share in a venture, esp. in *Whaling*, the proportion of the proceeds of a voyage which is allotted to a man 1825. *8.* *In* (*full, good*) l.: laying eggs 1835

1. It is an even lase, that an idiot shall conjecture right R. SCOT. *3.* First they layed a l. of Bricks, then a Mat made of Canes, square as the Bricks HAKLUYT. *5.* He's not to be bound on his old l. DICKENS. *6.* l. steered by the l. of the land THOREAU. **Lay** (*lā*), *sb.*⁵ dial. 1789. [var. of LATHIE 3 and 4.] *1.* Weaving. = LATHIE. *2.* Used for LATHIE *3.* 1797.

Lay (*lā*), *a.* (and *sb.*) ME. [a. F. *lai* (now repl. by *laïque*) = eccl. L. *laicus*, a. Gr. *laikos* (cf. LAIC)] *1.* Of persons: Belonging to the 'people' as dist. from the clergy; non-clerical. (Often hyphenated with official titles.) *2.* Characteristic of, connected with, occupied or performed by, laymen or the laity 1506. *3.* *transf.* *1.* Unlearned (*rare*) -1535. *b.* Non-professional, esp. with reference to law and medicine 1810. *4.* Unsanctified; secular, worldly, esp. in phr. *L. part.* -1668

1. He expressed the most rooted prejudice against Lay-Preachers WESLEY. *2.* The bishop strove to get up a little l. n. 180

3. *b.* The pre-

1. Phr. *To l. to heart* see HEART sb. And now also the ace is laid into the root of the trees Luke iii. 6. He laid his robe from him JONATHAN iii. 6. *2.* Phr. *To l. stars upon* -to v. 200. *3.* *b.* I shall lay Day l. before m. Read a Letter Ann sow 3-

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b. n d a

Sp *n* *abbot*

1. *abbotism*, *baptism* administered by a layman *2.* *brother*, a man who has taken the habit and vows of a religious order, but is employed mostly in manual labour. *3.* *clerk*, (a) a 'singing man' in a cathedral or collegiate church; (b) a parish clerk. *4.* *communion*, (a) the communion of being in communion with the Church as a layman; (b) the communicating of the laity in the Eucharist. *5.* *deacon*, a man in deacon's orders who follows a secular employment. *6.* *elder*, *elder* *1613*. *7.* *lord*, a peer who is not a lawyer, opp. to *law lord*. *8.* *presbyter*, *1.* = 'lay elder' *2.* *reader*, a layman licensed to conduct religious services. *3.* *rector* (see RECTOR). *4.* *sister*, the analogue of 'lay brother'. *5.* *vicar* (see VICAR).

1. *absol.* and *sb.* The lay people, laity, also a layman -1680.

Lay (*lā*), *v.* Pa. t. and pp. *laid* (*laid*) [OE. *lægan*, f. **lag-* abant-van of *Ofent* **leg-*; see LIE *v.* 1] General sense. To cause to lie.

1. *trans.* To bring or cast down from an erect position, *1.* *fig.* to cast down, abase. Now only with compl. *2.* *Of* wind or rain: To beat down (crops). Chiefly in pass. (In 16-17th c. spelt *laye*.) 1590. *3.* To 'bring to bed' of a child; to deliver (a mother). *Obs.* exc. dial 1460. *4.* To cause to subside (the sea, wind, storm, anxiety, anger, appetite, etc.). Now *arch.* or *dial.* exc. in *to l. the dust* ME. *b.* To prevent (a spirit) from walking 1592. *5.* *To* reduce (a swelling); to make to lie evenly 1579. *6.* *Naut.* To sail out so far as to bring (an object) to or below the horizon (Opp. to *haul*) 1574. *7.* *Gardening* = LAVER *v.* *1.* *b.* ? *Obs.* 1565

1. One third of the town was laid in ashes 1890. *2.* *To l. low* - see the *adv.* *3.* *Lila* flows in summer laying lustrous corn TANNYSON. *4.* The midwife did lay my mother of me HUNYAN. *5.* See how I lie dust with my tears SHAKS. *6.* He fixed the spectres of the mind And laid them TANNYSON.

II. To deposit. *1.* To place in a position of rest on the ground or other surface, to deposit OE. *2.* *a.* To place in a recumbent posture in a specified place ME. *b.* To deposit in the grave, to bury. Only with *adv.* or *phr.* in denoting the place. OE. *3.* To produce and deposit (an egg). Also *absol.* OE. *4.* *With* *adv.* *phr.* as compl. e.g. *to l. in pawn*: to deposit as a pledge or in pawn, hence, to mortgage (lands) -1608. *5.* To deposit as a wager, to stake. Also to *l. a wager*. ME. *b.* *absol.* or *intr.* ME.

1. *b.* = *To lay on* or *upon* the table (see TABLE *sb.* II. *1.* *Phr.*) *2.* *a.* The bent grass where I am laid M. ARROLD. *b.* Part in the places where they fell are laid DAYTON. *Phr.* *To l. to sleep*, *to l. to put to rest*; to bury; also *fig.* *absol.* *to l. to rest*. *3.* These shall the great owls make her nest, and I, and hatch *ISA XXXIV 15*. *5.* He would l. ten to one, the l. was dead 1632.

III. To place, set, apply. *1.* To place close to; to apply; sometimes const. *on*, *upon* OE. Also, *to l. from*, *off* -1611. *2.* *to put in or commit to (prison)* -1560. *3.* *to put (dogs) on a scent*. Also *to l. a trail on* (a quarry) 1781. *4.* To place (affection, hope, etc.) on or in a person or thing ME. *b.* *to l. before* to bring to the sight of; hence, to submit to the consideration of OE. *3.* To set (a snare, a trap, an ambush); *4.* to set (watch) ME. *b.* *intr.* *To l. for*: to set an ambush or a trap for to waylay 1494. *5.* *trans.* To set watch or guard in (a place); to beset; to search (a place) for -1645. *6.* *to post or station* (soldiers, etc.); to station (post-horses) along a route. Also, to beset (a place) with soldiers -1862. *b.* *to place or locate* (a scene) 1570. *7.* With object denoting a member of the body (see QUOTE) OE. *8.* *To l. hold* (*upon*, *of*): to grasp, seize on; to avail oneself of (a pretext) 1535. *9.* *refl.* and *intr.* *to apply oneself to* 1535. *10.* *Mil.* To set (a gun, etc.) in the correct position for hitting a mark. Also *absol.* 1480. *11.* *To put into a condition* (usually one of subjection, passivity, or exposure), which is expressed by a complementary phrase ME

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Thou layd'st a Trap to take my Life SHAKS. b. Men in debt layd for by their creditors MASSINGER. c. I durst not peep out, for all the Country is laid for me SHAKS. Phr. *To L. siege to* to besiege; also *fig.* to attack. 4. b. In faire Verona, where we l. our Scene SHAKS. 5. Her arms across her breast she laid TENNYSON. Phr. *To L. eyes on* to look at. *To L. hands on* upon a person or thing; (a) to place one's hands on or apply them to, esp. for purposes of appropriation or violence; hence (b) to seize, get hold of, appropriate; (c) to do violence to; now *to L. violent hands on* (with oneself) to commit suicide; (d) to perform the rite of imposition of hands in confirmation or ordination. *To L. a finger on one's finger's upon*: see FINGER sb. 2. 6. I laid hold of all Opportunities to exert it ADDISON. g. Phr. *To L. fallow, idle*; to (land) *dry, under water*; *L. under necessity*, obligation, difficulty, a command, etc. *To L. bare* (a) to denude, remove the covering from; (b) to expose to view, reveal. *To L. under contributions*: see CONTRIBUTION 1. *To L. open, waste*: see the adj. *To L. by the heels*: see HEEL sb. 1. *To L. alongside, by the lee*, etc. (Naut.). *To L. aback* (Naut.): to brace (a yard) in such a way that the wind will blow against the forward side of the sail. *To L. aboard* (Naut.): to run into or alongside (a ship), usually in order to board her. So *To L. close*, to l. *athwart the hawse*.

IV. To present, put forward. 1. To put forward, allege (a claim, etc.) ME. b. To present (an information, indictment) in legal form 1798. c. *Lay*. To state or describe as; to fix (damages) at a certain amount 1770. 2. To bring forward as a charge, accusation, or imputation; to impute, attribute, ascribe. Const. *to on*. 7 arch. ME.

1. We muste not l. excuses L.D. BERNERS. c. He had his damages at 20,000 l. 1892. 2. There was layde to him hye tressore 1473. E. G. with child, layd on the tapster WOOD. Phr. *To L. to* (a person's) charge, at or to (his) door to charge upon. Also *to l. to one's credit*, etc.

V. To impose as a burden. 1. To impose (a penalty, command, obligation, burden, tax, etc.). Const. *on, upon*. OE. 2. To cast (blame, etc.) *on or upon* ME. 3. *To L. stress, weight, emphasis on or upon*. to emphasize, attach importance to 1666. 4. To bring (a stick, etc.) down upon; to inflict (blows). Also *to l. it on* (it and fig.) ME. 5. *absol.* and *intr.* To deal blows; to make an attack. Chiefly in phrases with preps.; e.g. *to lay on or upon*; *to l. at* (now chiefly *dialect.*); *to l. into* (slang or colloq.); *to l. about one*; occas. (trans.) *to l. (a weapon) about one*; whence *fig.* to act vigorously. 76. To strike, beat (a person) on the face, over the head, etc. (The personal obj. is prob. a dative.) -1712.

1. An additional duty was laid on windows 1845. The burden of proof being laid on the accused person ROGERS. 3. The great teachers laid all the stress on dogma 1890. 4. I have laid it on Walpole unparingly MACAULAY. 5. The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold Job vi. 26. They laid about them with their staves DISRAELI. 6. Phr. *To L. on the lips* to kiss.

VI. To dispose or arrange properly over a surface. 1. *trans.* To place in the proper horizontal position (a foundation (often *fig.*), a floor, stones or bricks) OE. b. To set out (a table), to spread (the cloth), place in order (plates, dishes, etc.); hence, in later use, to set out the table for (a meal). Also *absol.* 7. Also, to prepare (a bed). ME. c. To trace (a ground-plan) 1594. d. *To L. a fire*: to place the fuel ready for lighting 1876. e. *Printing*. (a) To place and arrange (pages) for a forme upon the imposing stone; (b) to put (new type) in the cases. Also *to lay the case*. 1683. 2. *Rope-making*. To twist yarn to form (a strand), or strands to form (a rope) 1486. 3. *trans.* To fix the outlines of, arrange (a plan, plot, scheme); to establish (a law), settle (a principle) OE. 7b. *gen.* To contrive, arrange -1712. c. *intr.* 7. To make plans for; to plan, contrive, or intend to do something (now *dialect.* and U.S.) 1450. 4. *Naut.* *To l. one's* (or *a*) *course*: to be able to sail in the direction wished for, however barely the wind permits it (Smyth) 1669. 75. To set down in writing; to put into, express in (certain terms, or language) -1775. 6. *Art.* a. To put upon a surface in layers; to put or arrange (colours, a picture) on canvas 1570. b. *To l. a ground*: to spread a coating over a surface, as a basis for colours. So in Photogr., *to l. the grain*. 1862. 7. To cover, spread, or coat (with something), esp. by way of orn. -17 ME.

1. Thou and a the beg. g. hast layd the

o (Ger Köln) d (Fr pen) d (Ger Müll) e

foundation of the earth Heb. i. 10. The first submarine cable was laid 1890. b. I found that the table was laid for three MARRIAR. 2. The manner of laying the yards into ropes 1853. 3. His Design had been long laid W. WORTON. 4. The steamer's course was laid for Michipicoten 1890. 6. Epithetes thick laid AS VARNISH on a Harlot's cheek MICK. 7. Black steel, laid with gold tendril 1879.

VII. In *intr.* uses, coinciding with or resembling those of LIE v. 1. (Now only an illiterate substitute for *lie*.) ME. b. *Naut.* To put oneself in a position indicated by the accompanying phr. or adv., e.g. *to l. at anchor*, *to l. by the wind*, etc. *To l. on the oars*, to cease rowing.

Thou...dashed him again to earth;—there let him l. BYRON Phr. *To l. in wait* see WAIT v. 1. *Comb.* (with advs.) *Lay about*, *ta. trans.* To surround, beset. 7b. *intr.* To contrive (to do something); to look out for, etc. To strike out with vigour L. abroad, *trans.* To spread out (*arch.*). L. aside, *trans.* a. To put away from one's person; to put on one side. b. To dismiss from one's consideration or action; to abandon or postpone, to discontinue. 7c. To get rid of. d. *pass.* To be incapacitated by illness. L. away, *trans.* = *lay aside*, a, b. L. by, a. *trans.* = *lay aside*, a, b. b. To store up; to save (money). Also *absol.* c. To put away for future disposal or for safety. d. *pass.* To be 'laid aside' by illness. c. *intr.* (Naut.) = *lay to*. L. down, *trans.* a. To put down upon the ground, etc. *To l. down* (one's) *arms*. c. To surrender. b. To relinquish (office, hopes, etc.). c. To place in a recumbent or prostrate position. Often *refl.* d. To put down (money) as a wager or payment. e. To sacrifice (one's life). f. To construct (roads, railways, ships). Also *to l. down a keel*. g. To formulate definitely (a principle, rule, course of action, etc.). *To l. down the law*. to declare what the law is; hence *colloq.* to dogmatize. h. To set down on paper. i. *Agric.* To plant or sow (a field) with a certain crop, e.g. grass, etc. j. To store (wine) in cellars. k. *Sporting slang.* *To l. himself* (or simply *lay*) *down to his work*, of a horse, etc. to put all his strength into a race. L. in, a. *trans.* *To l. in the car*, to unship them. b. To provide oneself with a stock of food, etc. (now vulgar). 7c. To put in (a claim). Also *absol.* d. *Gardening*. To place in position (the new wood of a trained tree). e. To paint (a picture, etc.) in its first unfinished stage. f. To deliver (a blow). g. To discontinue working (a colliery). L. off, a. *trans.* To take off (now U.S.). 7b. *Naut.* To steer (a ship) away from the shore. c. To mark off (plots of ground, etc.); to plot out land. d. To set off (distances) upon a surface. e. *Shipbuilding*. To transfer (plans) from the paper in the full size on the floor of the mould-loft. f. *dialect.* and U.S. To discontinue; to discontinue the working of; to dismiss (a workman), usu. temporarily. Also *intr.*, to take a rest. L. on, a. *trans.* To impose (an injunction, penalty, tax). b. *intr.* To deal blows with vigour; to assail. c. *trans.* To inflict (blows); to ply (the lash). Also *to l. it on*. d. *To l. (it) on*; 7(a) to be lavish in expense; (b) to pile on the charge for goods, etc. e. To apply a coat of (paint, etc.) to a surface. f. *Agric.* Of cattle. To put on (flesh); also *absol.* g. To put (dogs) on the scent. Also *trans.* in *loc. use*, h. To provide for the supply of (water, gas, etc.) through pipes from a reservoir. L. out, a. *trans.* To extend at length; to take out and expose to view, to the air, etc.; to spread out in order; to lay so as to project outwards. b. To stretch out and prepare (a body) for burial; hence (*slang*) to lay low, to 'do for'; (*fig.*) to put 'hors de combat'. c. To spend, expend (money). Also *absol.* 7d. To exercise (powers, effort). e. *refl.* 7. To exert oneself *on, upon*; to take measures with a view to something. Const. *for*, to with *inf.* f. *intr.* With *for*; 7. To look out for; to take measures to win or get. Also, to scheme, plan to effect something. g. To display; to set forth, expound, demonstrate. 7. Now rare. h. To apportion (land) for a purpose; to plot or plan out (grounds, streets, etc.). i. To map out; to set as a task or duty. j. *intr.* (Naut.). To go out towards the yard arms for the purpose of manipulating the sails. (Cf. *lie out*). L. over, a. *trans.* To overlay. b. U.S. *colloq.* To allow to pass by; to postpone. c. 7 U.S. *colloq.* To excel, put in the shade. L. to, *intr.* (Naut.) = *lie to* (see LIE v. 1). L. together, a. *trans.* To place in juxtaposition; to add together. b. *To l. heads together*; to confer. L. up, a. *trans.* To put up and extend (one's limbs) on a couch. b. *Agric.* (a) To throw up (land) in ridges for sowing; often with *dry, rough, in ridges*. (b) To reserve for hay. c. To deposit in a place for safety; to store up; to put by. Often *absol.* to save money. Also *To l. up in lavender*: see LAVENDER sb. 2. d. To cause to keep indoors or in bed through illness; often in *pass.* to be (taken) ill, to keep one's bed. e. To put away (a ship) in dock, etc. Also *intr.* for *pass.* or *refl.* f. *Rope-making* = sense VI. 2.

Lay, pa. t. of LIE v. 1; *dialect.* var. LEA sb. 2, a. Lay-by (lā-bai). 1879. [f. LAY v. + BY adv.] A slack part of a river in which barges are laid by out of use. b. A railway siding 1906. 2. Something laid by; savings 1894.

Lay-day (lā'dā). 1845. [app. f. LAY v. 1.]

Comm. One of a certain number of days allowed according to a charter-party for the loading and unloading of cargo.

Layer (lā'er), sb. ME. [f. LAY v. + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which lays (see LAY v. 1).

2. Something laid, a thickness of matter spread over a surface, esp. one of a series; a stratum, course, or bed ME. Also *fig.* 3. *Gardening* and *Agric.* a. A shoot or twig of a plant fastened down and partly covered with earth, so that it may strike root while still attached to the parent stock 1664. b. Pl. Patches of laid corn 1534. c. A field of grass or clover 1793.

Layette (lā'et). 1874. [Fr.] Outfit of garments, toilet articles, and bedding for a new-born child.

Lay-fee. Obs. exc. Hist. ME. [a. AF. *lay fee*]

1. A fee or estate in land held by secular services, as dist. from an eccl. fee. 72. The laity. Ong. in phr. of the *lay fee* -1641.

Lay figure (lā'figar). 1795. [f. *lay (in LAY-MAN 2) + FIGURE sb.] A jointed wooden figure of the human body, used by artists for the arrangement of draperies, posing, etc. b. *fig.* A person of no consequence, a nonentity, an unreal character in a novel 1835.

Laying (lā'ing), vbl. sb. ME. [f. LAY v. + -ING 1.] 1. The action of LAY v. *Laying-on* = IMPOSITION (of hands). 2. *concr.* a. What is laid. b. A layer, bed, stratum 1663. c. An oyster-bed 1846. d. *Building*. 'The first coat on lath of two-coat plaster, or set-work' 1823.

Lay-land: see LEA-LAND.

Layloc(k), obs. and *dialect.* f. LILAC.

Layman (lā'man). ME. [Ong. two wds, see LAY a. 1. One of the laity. 2. *transf.* An 'outsider' or non-expert (esp. in relation to law or medicine) 1477.

2. To declare and express to the lay men that he not learned in the law Littleton's Tenures. So Laywoman.

Lay-man 2, 1688. [a. Du. *lezman*, for *ledeman*, f. *led*, now *lād* limb, joint + *man* MAN sb. 1] = LAY FIGURE -1796.

Layner, obs. f. LAINER.

Lay-off. 1904. [cf. *lay off* f. LAY v. 1.] A period during which a workman is temporarily discharged.

Lay-out. 1869. Chiefly U.S. [See *lay out*, LAY v. 1.] The act or process of laying out or planning in detail, that which is laid or spread out.

Lay-shaft. 1908. A secondary shaft of a machine, driven by gearing from the main shaft.

Lay-ship. [f. LAY a. + -SHIP.] The condition of a layman. MLT.

Laystall (lā'stāl). 1527. [f. LAY v. + STALL.] 71. A burial-place -1556. 2. A place where refuse and dung are laid 1553.

3. The common Lay-stall of a City DRAYTON. So Laystow.

Lazar (lā'zār), sb. (a.) *arch.* ME. [ad. med. L. *Lazarus*, an application of the proper name Lazarus, Luke xvi. 20.] 1. A poor and diseased person, usu. one afflicted with a loathsome disease; esp. a leper. 2. *ad.* Leprous 1483. Hence 7. *Lazarous* a. leprous.

Lazaret (lāzāret). 1611. [a. F. *lazaret*, ad. It. *lazzaretto*. see next.] = next.

Lazaretto (lāzāretto). 1549. [ad. It. *lazzaretto* (Florentine), now *lazzaretto*, f. 7. *lazzaro* LAZAR.] 1. A house for the reception of the diseased poor, esp. lepers. (Chiefly with reference to foreign countries.) 2. A building, occas. a ship, set apart for the performance of quarantine 1605. 3. *Naut.* A space between decks, in some merchant vessels, used as a storeroom 1711.

Lazar-house. 1440 = prec. 1.

o (Ger Köln) d (Fr pen) d (Ger Müll) e (Fr dune) v (curl) c (e) (there) z (A) (end) f (F) (farr) j (for am earth).

Lazarist (læ'zænst). 1747. [ad. F. *lazariste*, f. *Lazari*, *Lazarus*] One of the Congregation of the Priests of the Mission founded by St. Vincent of Paul in 1624, and established in the College of St. Lazare at Paris.

Lazarus (læ'zænz). *rare*. 1508. [Proper name used allusively.] A leper; a beggar.

Laze (læz). *sb. colloq.* 1862. [f. next.] The action of LAZE *v*; an instance of this.

Laze (læz). *v.* 1592. [Back-formation from LAZY *a*.] 1. *intr.* To lie, move, act, or enjoy oneself lazily. Also with advs. †Also *refl.* 2. *quasi-trans.* To pass away in indolence 1627.

3. So the bloodless Tortoise, lazeth his life away FELTHAM

Lazule. ? *Obs* 1598. [ad. L. *lazulum* (see LAPIS LAZULI).] = LAPIS LAZULI. Chiefly attrib. *L-stone*.

Lazuli (læ'zuli). 1789. Short for LAPIS LAZULI. Also attrib., as *L-finch*, a brilliant fringillid bird (*Passerina amoena*) of western U.S.

Lazuline (læ'zulin). *a.* 1877 [f. LAZULI + -INE *i*.] Of the colour of lapis lazuli. *PATMORE*. Also *sb.* 1830.

Lazulite (læ'zuliit). 1801. [f. mod. L. *lazulum* (see LAPIS LAZULI) + -ITE] *Min.* Hydrous phosphate of aluminium and magnesium, found in blue monoclinic crystals; also the colour of this. †Occas. used = LAPIS LAZULI.

Lazurite (læ'zuriit). 1892. [f. mod. L. *lazur* (see AZURE) + -ITE.] *Min.* The blue part of lapis lazuli.

Lazy (læ'zi). 1549. [Orig. *lasy*, perh. f. LAY *v.* + -y, as in *lasy*, *tricky*.]

A. adj. 1. Averse to labour, indolent; idle; inactive, slothful. Also *transf.* of things, places, or conditions, favourable or appropriate to laziness. 2. Of things: Sluggish, dull, slow-moving, now only *transf.* from sense 1. †Formerly of literary style, also of heat or chemical agents: Languid, having little energy. 1568. †3. *dial.* Bad -1977.

1. All combine to drive The 1 Drones from the laborious Hive DRYDEN. 2. L-leaden-stepping Hours MUR.

Comb. 1-bed, a bed for potato-growing, about six feet wide, with a trench on each side, from which earth is taken to cover the potatoes; also attrib.; boots, -bones (*collog.*), a 1 person; -pinion, a pinion serving as a transmitter of motion between two other pinions or wheels; -scissors, -tonga, a system of several pairs of levers crossing and pivoted at their centres in the manner of scissors, for picking up objects at a distance. Hence *Lazily adv.*, *Laziness*.

†B. *sb.* A name for the SLOTH. SIR T. BROWNE.

|| **Lazzarone** (læ'zæron, læ'zæron). Chiefly pl. *lazzaroni* (-i). 1792. [It., augm. of *lazzaro* (Florio) LAZAR.] One of the lowest class at Naples, who lounge about the streets, living by odd jobs, or by begging.

About 30000 *lazzaroni*, or black guards MORSE.

Lb. ME. Abbrev. of *L libra* 'pound', pl. *lb*, *lbs*, now only of weight, but formerly of sterling.

-le, suffix, pron ('l), of various origin.

1. Mod. Eng. form of ME. *-elle*, f. repr. OE. *-el*, *-ela*, (-e) in *sbs.* and *-ul*, *-el* in *adjs.* (The form *el* is retained after *ch*, *g*, *h*, *l*, *r*, *s*, *th*, and *v*. After *m* the suffix becomes *-ile*.) The *sbs.* formed on noun-stems have occas. a dim. sense, as *bramble*, or that of 'appliance or tool', as in *dimble*, *handle*. In those formed on vb-stems the suffix is agental as in *deadle*, instrumental as in *bridle*, *giraffe*, or less definite as in *bumble*. *Adjs.* formed on vb-stems have the sense 'apt or liable' (to do what the vb. expresses), as in *bristle*, *fickle*, *nimble*, etc.

2. Occas. representative of ME. *-ell*, *-elle*, in *sbs.* adopted from Fr. This, in *castle*, *manille*, is OE. *-el* -L. *-ellum* dim. suffix (see *el*), in *cattle* it is OE. *-el* -L. *-elle*, the neut. sing. and in *battle* it is OE. *-elle* the neut. pl. of the adjective suffix *-ilis* (see *il*); in *bottle* it is OE. *-elle* -L. *-icula* dim. suffix.

3. A verbal formative, repr. ME. *-ellen*, OE. *-han* -O Teut. type -*aldjan*, with freq. or dim. sense, as in *crackle*, *dazzle*, *gabble*, *sparkle*, *whiggle*, etc.

Lea (læ). *sb.* 1 [OE. *læa* f. masc., and *læa* f. fem., app. cogn. v. OHG. *läh*, mod. Ger. *lah*, *lah*, Flem. *-loo* as in *Waterloo*, and with L. *lucus* grove; supposed by some to be from root

**leug-* to shine (whence L. *lucere*, Eng. LIGHT *sh.*, etc.; for the sense cf. *clearing*.) A tract of open ground, either meadow, pasture, or arable land. After OE. chiefly poet. or rhet., ordinarily applied to grass land.

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the *Lea* GRAY.

Lea, *ley*, *lay* (læ, læi), *sb.* 2 Now *dial.* ME. [Ellipt. use of LEA (*ley*, *lay*) *adj.*] Land that has remained untilled for some time; arable land under grass, land 'laid down' for pasture, grass-land. Also attrib.

The husbandman had turned his acres into leys, his sythes and ploughs into swords DRUMM. or HAWTH. **Lea** (læ), *sb.* 3 ME. [f. F. *lier* (-L. *ligare*) to bind, tie. But cf. LEASE *sb.* 4] A measure of yard of varying quantity, in worsted 80 yards, in cotton and silk 120 yards.

Lea, *ley*, *lay* (læ, læi), *a.* Now *dial.* [3 repr. OE. *lēge* (implied in *comb.* *lēghrycg* LEA-RIG), f. root of LAY, LIE *vb.* OE. *LOW* *a*] Of land Fallow, unploughed. Also *fig.*

Leach (læ), *sb.* 1673 [app. f. LEACH *v.* In senses 1-3 prob. short for attributive *combs.*] 1. A perforated vessel or trough used for making lye from wood ashes by pouring water over them. *Obs* exc. *dial.* 2. *Tanning*. The pit in which the tan-liquors are mixed 1777. 3. *Salt-making*. The brine which drains from the salt, or is left in the pan when the salt is drawn out 1836. 4. The action of leaching. 5. 'A quantity of wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali' (Webster) 1828.

Leach (læ), *v.* Also *leech*, *latch*, *letch*. 1614. [Prob. repr. OE. *leccan* to water (tr. L. *lucere*) -O Teut. **lah(h)jan*, f. **lah-* denoting moisture. The form *leech* is normal; *leach* is obscure.] 1. *intr.* To soften, melt, *rare*.

2. *a. trans.* To cause (a liquid) to percolate through some material 1796. b. To subject (bark, ores, etc.) to the action of percolating water, etc., with the view of removing the soluble constituents; to *lixivate* 1840. c. *intr.* To pass through by percolation 1864. Also *intr.* for *refl.* Of ashes: To be subject to the action of percolating water 1883. 3. *trans.* To take away, out by percolation 1860.

Leachy, *obs* f. LERCH.

Leachy (læ'chi), *a.* ? U.S. 1879 [f. LEACH *v.* + -y *i*.] Of soil: Of a nature to let water percolate through; not capable of holding water; porous.

Lead (led), *sb.* 1 [OE. *lād* str. neut. = Du. *lood* lead, MHG. *lōt* (mod. G. *lot*, *lot*) plummet, also solder.] 1. The heaviest of the base metals, of a dull pale bluish-grey colour, easily fusible, soft and malleable. Chemical symbol Pb. Rarely *pl.* = kinds of lead. †b. Sometimes called *black lead* (= L. *plumbum nigrum*) in contradistinction to *white lead* (*plumbum album*), a name for tin -1753.

2. See RED LEAD, WHITE LEAD. 3. Short for BLACK LEAD, graphite, or plumbago. Hence, a small stick of graphite for filling a pencil. 1840. 4. The metal as fashioned into a leaden coffin, a bullet, etc.; the leaden part of anything ME.

5. a. A large pot, cauldron or kettle. (Orig. one made of lead.) Now only *dial.* OE. b. *dial.* A leaden milk-pan. 6. A sounding-lead 1440. 7. *pl.* a. The strips of lead used to cover a roof; often *collect.* for a lead flat, a lead roof, †occas. construed as sing. 1578. b. The lead frames of the panes in lattice or stained glass windows 1705. 8. *Printing*. A thin strip of type-metal, used in type-composition to separate lines 1808.

1. *Phr.* †To *be*, *be* wrapped in *l.*: to be buried in a coffin. So *to lay*, *lay* in *l.* 4. Heaven keeps *l.* out of mee SHAKES. 6. *Phr.* To cast, hence *l.* To arm *tho* *l.*: to fill the hollow in it with tallow in order to discover the nature of the bottom by the substances adhering (Smyth). 7. a. A Goodly Leads upon the Top, railed with Statua's interposed Bacon.

Combs. 1. *arming*, the tallow used for arming a lead (see 6). -ash, -ashes, *lidge*; -bath, (a) the mass of melted *l.* in a lead-furnace; (b) the molten *l.* with which gold and silver ores are melted before cupellation; 1. *glance* (= Du. *loodglans*), *galena*; -light, a window in which small panes are fixed in leaden frames, also attrib.; -line, (a) a sounding-lead or plumb-line; (b) a line loaded with leaden weights, running along the bottom of a net; (c) a bluish grey line along the gums at their junction with the teeth, indicating

mg mill, (a) an escal

for producing milled or sheet *l.*, (b) a circular plate of *l.* used by the lapidary for grinding or roughing -nail (mostly *pl.*), a nail used to fasten a sheet of *l.* on a roof; -ochre = MASSICOT; -paper, a test-paper treated with a preparation of *l.*; -pencil, a pencil of graphite, often enclosed in cedar or other wood, -plant (U.S.), a shrub (*Amorpha canescens*) found in the west of the Mississippi valley, and believed to indicate the presence of *l.*; ore; -plaster = DIACRYLON -poisoning, poisoning by the introduction of *l.* into the system; -spar = ANGLESITE or CERUSITE; -tree, (a) a W. Indian name for the tropical leguminous tree *Leucaena glauca*; (b) a crystalline deposit of metallic *l.* or zinc that has been placed in a solution of acetate of *l.*; -vitriol = ANGLESITE. -water (-Ger. *blei wasser*), dilute solution of acetate of *l.*; -work, plumbers' work and materials; work in *l.*, esp. glaziers' work; -works *pl.*, an establishment for smelting lead-ore; -wort, a herbaceous plant of southern Europe (*Plumbago europaea*); also, any plant of the genus *Plumbago* or the order *Plumbaginaceae*.

Lead (læd), *sb.* 2 ME. [f. LAD *v.* 1] 1. The action of LEAD *v.* 1, leading -1510 b

Direction given by going in front, example, esp. in *phl.* to follow the *l.* of 1863 c. *spec.* in Hunting, etc., chiefly in *phl.* to give a *l.*, i. e. to go first in leaping a fence, etc. 1859. d. A guiding indication 1851. 2. The front or leading place; the place in front of (something) Also, the position or function of leading (e.g. a party), leadership 1570. 3. *concr.* Something that leads. a. An artificial watercourse, or MILL-LEAD. b. A channel in an ice-field 1835 c. A path; a garden path, an alley. *Blind l.* = *blind alley* (see BLIND *a.* 10). d. A leash or string for leading a dog 1893. 4. *Card-playing*

The action or right of playing the first card in a round or trick; also, the card so played, or proper to be played, or the suit to which it belongs 1742. 5. *Cricket*. The first player or the stone first played. 1685. 6. *Mining*. a. = LODGE 5. 1812. b. *Gold-mining*. An alluvial deposit of gold along the bed of an ancient river 1855. 7. *Theatre*. The principal part in a play; also, one who plays such a part 1874. 8. *Friendly lead* (see FRIENDLY *a.* 2). Also simply *lead*, 1851. 9. *techn.* a. *Electricity*. (a) The angle between the plane through the lines of contact of the brushes or collectors of a dynamo or electric motor with the commutator and the transverse plane bisecting the magnetic field. (b) A conductor conveying electricity from the source to the place where it is used. 1881. b. *Engineering*, etc. The distance to which ballast, coal, soil, etc. has to be conveyed (see LEAD *v.* 1 b) to its destination 1811. c. *Horology*. The action of a tooth, as a tooth of a wheel, in impelling another tooth or pallet 1880. d. *Naut.* The direction in which running ropes lead fair, and come down to the deck (Smyth) 1860. e. *Steam-engine*. (See *quots.*) 1838

3. *Phr.* To take the (or a) *l.*, to occupy the front place, to assume the function of leader. Each of our porters took the *l.* in turn TYNDALE. 4. *Phr.* To return one's partner's *l.* to play from the same suit on getting the *l.* 9. c. *l.* of the crank, the vetting of the crank of one engine a little in advance of the right angle to the other, namely at 100° or 110° in place of 90°. This assists in rendering the motion of the piston more uniform, by moderating its velocity at the end of the stroke. *L.* of the valve, the amount of opening which a valve has when the engine is on the centre 1881

Comb. 1. -off, a commencement; also that which leads off, the first of a series; -reins *Cracking*, the leaders' reins; -screw, 'the main screw of a lathe, which gives the feed motion to the slide-rest' (Webster).

Lead (læd), *v.* 1 Pa. t. and pa. *pple* led. [Com. Teut. *vb.* OE. *lédan* -O Teut. **ladjan*, f. **lædhan* road, journey (see LAD, LODGE *sbs.*), related to OE. *lidan* to go, travel.]

L. To conduct. 1. *trans.* To cause to go along with oneself. 1a. To bring or take (a person or animal) to a place. (Phrases like *to l. captive* are now understood in sense 2.) -1704. b. To carry or convey, usu. in a cart, etc. Now only *u. dial.*: To cart (coal, corn, etc.). To *l.* in (gram.) to house. OE. c. To bring forward, adduce (testimony); to bring (an action). Now only in *Sc. Law*. ME. 2. To conduct, guide, esp. by going on in advance OE. b. Of motives, circumstances, etc.: To guide, direct to a place ME. c. Of a clue, light, sound etc. To serve (a) as an indication of the way o mark the

cou se o A o ab o (Nau) o
ma k he cou se fo en e ng po 1697 d
b 580 e Ph To h way t(a) o
guide, show the way to; (b) In later use,
to take the lead in an expedition, etc. ME. 3.
Of a commander. To march at the head of
and direct the movement of Also with on
OE 4. To conduct (a person) by holding the
hand, etc. (an animal) by means of a halter,
bridle, etc. Const. *by* (the hand, etc.). b. *fig.*
(a) To guide by persuasion (in opposition to
drive). (b) *To l. by the nose* (see quot) to
cause to obey submissively ME. 5. To guide
with reference to action or opinion; to conduct
by argument, etc. to a conclusion; to induce
to do something ME. 6. Of a way, road, etc.
To conduct (a person) to or into a place
Hence *absol.* or *intr.* to have a specified
direction ME b. *intr.* To form a channel
into, a connecting link to (something) 1833
c. *intr.* To l. to: to have as a result 1770. 7. To
l. (a person) a *dance* *transf* and *fig.*, to put
to the trouble of hurrying from place to place;
hence, to compel to go through a course of
irksome action So to l. (a person) a *chafe*, a
life 1529. 8. a. To conduct (water, steam)
through a channel or pipe ME. b. To guide
the course or direction of (something flexible);
e g a rope, etc. *over* a pulley, *through* a hole,
etc.) OE. c. Naut *intr.* Of a rope. To admit
of being led 1865. 9. To conduct (affairs); to
manage, govern—1579.
1. b. Faith, sir, ha's led the drums before the
English Tragedians SHAKS. c. No evidence has yet
been led to show Sir W. HAMILTON. 2. Therefore
shall not Moses his people into Canaan I. MUR.
P L. xii. 309 b. Instinct early led him into the
political arena 1892. c. L. Kindly Light, amid the
encircling gloom, L. Thou me on J. H. NEWMAN.
d. Pray you! on *Old* i. 1. 311. 3. The Prince led
them with great gallantry 1736. 4. The captive
soldier was led forth GORDON. Phr *To l. apes* (in
hell), see *Arx sb.* *To l. (a brute) to the altar, to
church* to marry. b. The Moore will as tenderly
be led by th' Nose As Asses are *Old* i. iii. 407. 5.
Tintoret may l. you wrong if you don't understand
him RUSKIN. 6. Broad steps l. down into a garden
1861. c. Several seizures of English cargoes led to
reprisals on our part, reprisals led to a naval war
M. PATRICKSON. 7. She had led him the life of a dog
1890. 8. b. Ropes. led through blocks fixed to
stakes 1892.
II. To carry on 1. To engage or take
part in, to perform (dances, songs), to utter
sounds Cf. L. *ducere carmen, choros*—1493.
2. To go through, pass (life, a portion of
time). Cf. L. *ducere vitam*. Rarely, †To sup-
port life by (bread) OE.
3. Do l. your own life and let ours alone! BROWNING.
III. To precede, be foremost. (Cf. sense I.
2) x. To have the first place in; *lit.* and *fig.*
esp. in *l. the dances, the van* ME b. *absol.*
To go first. Also with *off*. 1798. 2. *trans.* To
direct by one's example; to set (a fashion); to
take the directing or principal part in (a pro-
ceeding, performance, etc.); to be chief of (a
party, a movement); to have the official initia-
tive in the proceedings of (a deliberative body)
1042. 3. Of a barrister. *trans.* To act as
leading counsel in (a cause); to act as leader
to (another barrister), to take precedence of.
Also *absol.* or *intr.* 1806. 4. *Card-playing*. a.
intr. To play the first card. Also with *off*.
Said also of the card. Also in *indirect passive*.
b. *trans.* As first player, to play (a specified
card); to play one of (a suit or a specified
suit) Also with *out*. 1731.
1. b. The Admiral's frigate led 1900. 2. To l.
an insurrection 1841, the singing 1889, the prayers 1866,
the chorus 1883, the orchestra 1891. Disraeli still led
the House of Commons 1891. 4. a. *To l. to* or *l. up*
to to play a card in order to bring out (cards held
by another player). b. I l. a heart SWIFT.
Combs. (with advs) *Lead away* a. *trans.* To
induce to follow unthinkingly. Chiefly in *pass*.
b. Naut. *To l. it away*, to take one's course. *Lead*
off *trans.* To open (a dance, a ball); hence *gen.*, to
begin. Also *intr* or *absol.* *Lead on* a. *trans.* To
induce gradually to advance, to beguile into going to
greater lengths. b. *intr.* To duct conversation to
a subject. *Lead out*. *trans.* = *Lead off*. Also, to
conduct (a partner) to the dance. *Lead up*. a.
trans. = *Lead off*. 1045. b. *intr.* *To l. up* to
to form a gradual preparation for.
Lead (led), *v.2* ME. [f. LEAD sb.1] 1. To
over with or enclose in lead. Also with *over*.
2. To arm and or w gh with cad 148 3

To fix (g ass of a ndow) w h eaden came
1530 4. To ne (po c y) w h lead o ead
gaze to gaze 1685 5. P. To
separate lines of type with leads (see LEAD sb.1
8) 1841. 6. *passive* and *intr.* Of a gun-barrel:
To become foul with a coating of lead 1875.
1. She leaded and paved the Friday Market Cross
in Stamford FURTER. Hence *Leaded ppl* a. (of
panes of glass) fitted into leaden came (1855);
Printing, having the lines separated by leads (1805).
Leadage (lédédz). 1891. [f. LEAD v.1 +
-AGE.] Distance that coal has to be conveyed
from the mine to a sea-board or railway.
Leaden (léd'n), a. [OE. *leaden*. see LEAD
sb.1 and -EN⁴.] 1. Consisting or made of
lead. Also *fig.* 2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Of base
quality; opp. to *golden* 1577 b. Heavy as if
made of lead 1579. c. Inert, depressing 1592.
d. Dull grey, like lead ME.
1. What says this l. casket? *Merch. V. ii. vii. 15.*
L. key, sceptre, poet. for the powers of sleep or dull-
ness. *L. sword*, type of a useless weapon. 2. a.
Base 1. Earles, that glory in your birth MARLOWE
b. L. handes LYLY, feet 1825, slumbers 1745. c.
Saturne, that l. planet 1647. d. Colour.. wan and
legden hew CHAUCER. *Leaden-ly* *adv.*, -ness.
Leaden (léd'n), v. 1552. [f. LEAD sb.1 +
-EN⁵ or f. LEADEN a.] 1. *trans.* To fasten
with molten lead. b. To make leaden or dull.
c. *intr.* To press down like lead, only in
Leadening ppl a
Leader (lédar), ME [f. LEAD v.1 + -ER¹.]
1. One who leads. 1. *gen.* in various senses
of the vb.; 1. a carrier. *Follow my l.*: a game
in which each player must do what the leader
does, or pay forfeit; also *fig.* 2. *esp.* a. L. of
the House of Commons: the member of the
government who has the official initiative in
the proceedings of the House. b. A counsel
who leads (see LEAD v.1 III. 3) in a case; a
King's Counsel, whose status entitles him to
lead. Also, the senior counsel of a circuit.
1836 3. One who leads a choir or band of
dancers, musicians, or singers 1530 4.
Among Methodists, the presiding member of a
class (see CLASS sb. 7) *Usu class-l.* 1743.
5. One of the front horses in a team, or the
front horse in a tandem 1700
1. Ample Plains, Where oft the Flocks without a
L. stray DRYDEN. All this day.. they will gather to
their leader's standard SCOTT. 3. *Much Ado* i. 1. 157.
II. A thing which leads. 1. a. *gen.* ME. b.
colloq. A remark or question intended to lead
conversation (cf. FEELER 3) 1882. 2. In a
tree or shrub. The shoot which grows at the
apex of the stem, or of a principal branch;
also, a bine 1572. 3. A tendon 1708. 4. =
LEADING ARTICLE 1. 1844. 5. *Mining*. a. A
drain or stream that by its colour indicates the
presence of minerals 1809. b. A small and in-
significant vein which leads to a larger and
better 1670. 6. *Fishing* (U.S.) The end por-
tion of a reel-line, having the snells of the fly-
hooks attached to it 1859. 7. *Printing*. A line
of dots or dashes to guide the eye 1824.
4. Give me a man who can write a L. DISRAELI
Hence *Lead-eress*, a female 1. *Leaderette*
(léd'et), a short editorial paragraph printed in the
same type as the leaders in a newspaper 1880.
Lead-erless a. without a l. *Lead-ership*, the
dignity, office, or position of a l.; also, ability to lead.
Lead-hillite. 1835. [f. *Leadhills* in Scot-
land, where found; see -ITE.] *Min.* A sul-
phate-carbonate of lead, found in whitish
pearly crystals.
Lead-in. 1913. [LEAD v.1] A conduct-
ing wire joining a wireless receiver with an ex-
ternal aerial.
Leading (léd'ing), *vbl. sb.1* ME. [f. LEAD
v.1 + -ING¹.] 1. The action of LEAD v.1;
1. *carriage*. b. *Light* or *l.* (Milton) = illumina-
tion or guidance 1644; hence Burke's phr.,
men of light and l. 1790. 2. *Lead-mining* One
of the fine slender threads connecting the
branches of a vein 1653. 3. A directing in-
fluence or guidance; a term used by the
Quakers 1889.
Comb. 1. *block*, a fixed pulley, which alters the
direction of the power, but does not increase it;
-*business* (*Theatre*), the parts usually taken by the
leading actor, -*rein*, a rein to lead a horse, etc.,
also *fig.* 1. -*staff*, 1. (a) a staff borne by a commanding
officer. (b) a staff or lead a bull by — of a rope
through it string chiefly pl., strings with

wh h b d en u o d o b e g u d d and pp d when
e g o w k 67 h fig ph a o d o
ead ng an an mal
Leading (léd'ing), *vbl. sb.2* 1440. [f. LEAD
v.2 + -ING¹.] The action of LEAD v.2; esp.
concr. = CAME; leadwork in general.
Leading (léd'ing), *ppl* a. 1597 [f. LEAD
v.1 + -ING².] That leads (see LEAD v.1).
Special collocations 1. *buoy*, one placed as a guide
in sailing; 1. *case* *Lane*, one that serves as a pre-
cedent to decide other cases; 1. *lady*, *man*, the
chief actress or actor in a theatrical company, 1.
mark *Naut.*, one of those objects which, kept in
line or in transit, guide the pilot while working
into port, as trees, spires, buoys, etc. (Smyth) 1. *motive*
mus., occas. tr. *Lutimotiv*, q.v. 1. *note* *Mus.*, the
seventh note of the scale, so called from its tendency
to lead up to the tonic 1752; 1. *question*, one that
suggests the answer expected; 1. *seventh* *Mus.*,
the chord of the seventh on the leading note.
Hence *Lead-ingly* *adv.* in a l. manner.
Leading article. 1807. 1. A large-type
article in a newspaper, expressing at length
editorial opinion on any subject. 2. *Comm* a.
A principal article of trade 1818 b. An
article which is sold at a low price in order to
attract customers for other things.
Leadless (léd'lēs), a. 1809. [f. LEAD sb.1
+ -LESS.] Without lead.
L. pistol BYRON. L. glaze 1898.
Leadsmen (lédzmēn) 1857. [f. *gen* of
LEAD sb.1 + MAN.] The man who heaves the
lead in taking soundings.
Leady (léd'i), a. ME. [f. LEAD sb.1 + -y¹.]
Resembling lead, usu. in colour
Leaf (lēf), *sb.* 1. *leaves*. [OE. *leaf* s r
neut. (pl. *leaf*) :—OTeut. **laubu*; cf. Du. *loof*,
Ger. *laub* neut., etc.]
1. An expanded organ of a plant, usually
green, produced laterally from a stem or
branch, or springing from its root. When
complete, it consists of a blade, footstalk, and
stipules; pop., the word *leaf* denotes the blade
alone. Some mod botanists use the term to
include also 'modified leaves', such as
stamens, carpels, parts of the floral envelope
bracts, etc. 2. *pop.* A petal; esp. in *ros* l.
1565. 3. *collect* Foliage; leafage, leaves
Chiefly in *fall* of the l. *In* (full) l.: covered
with foliage. 1537. b. Of wine: 'season'
'year' 1432. 4. *spec.* The leaves: a. of the
tobacco-plant 1618, b. of the tea-plant 1883
5. A representation of a leaf, esp. in *Archit*
1459.
1. *fig.* This is the state of Man; to day he puts
forth The tender Leaves of hopes, to morrow Bloss-
omes SHAKS. 3. *fig.* My way of life is false into
the Seare, the yellow Leafe SHAKS. 4. a. Tobacco
in the leaf 1641.
II. Similitive uses. 1. A single fold of a
folded sheet of paper, parchment, etc., esp. in
a book or manuscript (= two pages); hence
what is printed or written thereon OE. 2. The
layer of fat round the kidneys of a pig, also the
inside fat of other animals. Now *dial* and
U.S. ME. 3. A very thin sheet of metal, esp.
gold or silver ME.; a lamina (of horn, marble,
wood, etc.) 1601. 4. a. A hinged part of a
door, gate, or shutter ME. b. A hinged flap
of a table; also *gen.* any movable addition to
the top of a table 1558 c. The hinged part of
a draw-bridge or bascule-bridge 1442. d. A
hinged sight on a rifle barrel 1875. 5. One of
the teeth of a pinion 1706. 6. The brim of a
hat. Chiefly *Anglo-Irish*. 1767. 7. Weaving
L. of heddles: all the heddles connected by the
same two shafts of wood *Twill* of three, four,
etc. *leaves*. *twill* woven upon three, four, etc.
leaves of heddles; hence *attrib.*, as *eight leaf*
twill 1831.
1. Phr. *To take a l. out of* (a person's book see
Book sb. *To turn over a new l.*, to begin to mend
one's ways; earlier, *to turn the leaf* (1548).
Combs. 1. *General* as *l.-nail*, *blade*, etc.; 1. *water*
l.-bearing *adj.*, 1. *lattice*, *strum* *adjs.*, 1. *bladed*
adj., etc.
2. *Special* 1. *bearing* a., having a leaf-like ap-
pendage; applied *spec.* to worms of the family *Phyl-
locolidae*, which have gills in the form of leaves.
-*beetle*, a beetle of the family *Chrysomelidae*, which
feed upon leaves only; -*bridge*, a bridge constructed
with a leaf or leaves (sense II. 4 c). -*bud*, a bud
from which leaves are produced (opp. to *flower-bud*).
-*bundle*, the bundle of fibres running from the stem
to the l. of a plant. -*butterfly* one of the genus
Actaea -*climber* a climber in which

gained by the action, not of the stem, but of the leaves it bears; so *-climbing a.*; *-crumpler*, a moth, *Phycis indigastria*, of N. America, the caterpillars of which draw together and crumple the leaves on which they feed; *-cutting*, a l. used as a cutting in the propagation of certain plants; *-fat*, the fat round a pig's kidneys; *-flea*, an insect of the family *Psyllidae* which lives on plants; *-folder*, a moth whose larva fold leaves together to form a protective covering; *-footed a.*, having leaf-like feet; *-frog*, a frog of the genus *Phyllomedusa*; *-gap Bot.*, a division in the fibre of a plant, caused by the protrusion of a leaf-bud; *-green a.*, of the colour of green leaves; also *quasi-sb.*; *-sb.* = *Chlorophyll*; *-hopper*, a name for insects of the family *Tettigoniidae* which live mostly on the leaves of plants; *-insect*, a name for insects of the family *Phasmidae*, esp. the genus *Phyllium*, in which the wings and sometimes the legs resemble leaves in shape and colour; *-lard*, lard from the flaky fat of the hog; *-lichen*, a lichen of the genus *Parmelia* or N.O. *Parmeliaceae*; *-louse*, one of the aphides which infest the leaves of plants; a plant-louse, metal, metal in thin leaves; *-mower*, a small caterpillar of a tined moth which eats its way between the cuticles of leaves; so *leaf-mining caterpillar*; *-mould*, mould having a large proportion of decayed leaves in it; *-nosed a.*, having a leaf-like appendage on the snout; *spec.* applied to the phyllostomid and rhinolophid bats; *-opposed a. Bot.*, having opposite leaves; *-plant*, a plant cultivated for its leaves; *-red* = *Eavriarum*; *-roller*, the caterpillar of certain (torridid) moths, which rolls up the leaves of plants which it infests, so *leaf-rolling* adj.; *-rosette Bot.*, a cluster of leaves resembling a rosette; *-rust*, a mould which attacks trees, producing rusty spots on the leaves; *-scale*, a scale on a plant-stem which develops into a l.; *-scar*, the cicatrix left on the bark by the separation of the leaf-stalk of a fallen l.; *-sheath*, a sheath at the base of a leaf, embracing the stem, as in grasses; *-sight* (see II. 4. d.); *-spine*, a l. which has developed into a long, conical, pointed, woody body; *-table*, a table with a leaf or flap; *-tendrill*, a tendrill consisting of a modified leaf or part of a leaf; *-thorn* = *leaf-spine*; *-tobacco*, the raw material as imported with the stalk on it; *-trace Bot.*, a 'vein' or fibrovascular bundle running down from a leaf into the stem; *-valve*, a valve which moves on a hinge; *-wasp*, a saw-fly; *-work*, ornamental work consisting of leaf-forms.

Leaf (*li:f*), *v.* See also LEAVE *v.* 2 1611. [f. LEAF *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To put forth leaves. Also *to l out* (U.S.). 2. *a.* To turn or turn over (the leaves of a book). Now U.S. *b.* To number (a leaf of a book). 1663.

Leaf, private soldier's form of LEAVE *sb.*
Leafage (*li:fedʒ*). 1599. [f. LEAF *sb.* + AGE.] 1. Leaves, foliage. 2. The representation of these, esp. as an ornamentation 1703. 3. Lamination (*rare*) 1833.

Leaf-cutter. 1815. An insect that cuts or eats out portions of the leaves of trees; *spec.* in *leaf-cutter ant*, see So leaf-cutting ppl. a., in *l cutting ant*, see 1802.

Leaf-eared: see LAVE *a.*

Leafed (*li:f*), *a.* See also LEAVED *a.* 1552. [f. LEAF *sb.* + ED.] 1. Having leaves; as *broad*, *thick*, *two-l.* 2. (Broad) brimmed 1841.

Leaf-gold. 1558. L. = GOLD-LEAF. Also fig. 2. Native gold in the form of laminae. RAYMOND.

Leaf-fit. 1787. [f. LEAF *sb.* + IT, ? = -ET.] - LEAFLET 1. -1830.

Leafless (*li:fles*), *a.* Also +LEAVELESS. 1590 [f. LEAF *sb.* + LESS.] Without a leaf, destitute of leaves. Also fig.

L., yet soft as spring. The tender purple spray on copse and briars! M. Arnold. Hence *Leafless-ness*.

Leaflet (*li:flet*). 1787 [f. LEAF *sb.* + LET.] 1. *†a. Bot.* A sepal. *b. Bot.* One of the divisions of a compound leaf. *c. pop.* A young leaf, rarely, a petal. 2. *Anat. and Zool.* An organ or part of one resembling a small leaf 1826. 3. A small-sized leaf of paper or a sheet folded into leaves but not stitched, and containing printed matter, chiefly for gratuitous distribution 1867.

3 Leaflets (as Spurgeon and Co have christened very young tracts) Miss Broughton.

Leafy (*li:fi*), *a.* (See also LEAVY.) 1552. [f. LEAF *sb.* + Y.] 1. Having, or abounding in leaves; clothed with, made or consisting of leaves. *b. spec. in Bot.* Foliate 1776. 2. Of the nature of, or resembling, a leaf 1671; *laminated* 1754.

1. a the l. th of June C H

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League (*li:g*), *sb.* 1 [Late ME. *leuge*, *leuke*, *lege*, *leghe*, etc., ad. late L. *lega*, *leuca* (=late Gr. *λεῦγη*, *λευγα*), said to be a Gaulish word.] An itinerary measure of distance, varying in different countries, but usu. estimated at about 3 miles; in Eng. use, only poet or rhet. *Marine l.*: a unit of distance = 3 nautical miles or 3,047 fathoms. *Comb.* 1.-long *a.* that extends the length of a l. 1860.

League (*li:g*), *sb.* 2 Also *†le(a)ge*, *†ligue*. 1452. [The form *ligue* is a. F. *ligue*, ad. It *liga*, var. of *lega*, vbl. sb. f. *legare* to bind; -L. *ligare*. The form *le(a)ge* is perh. ad. It *lega*.] 1. A covenant or compact made between parties for their mutual protection and assistance, the prosecution of joint interests, and the like; a body of states or persons associated in such a covenant, a confederacy. *b.* In recent use, often adopted in the names of associations or societies having a common object 1846. 2. *gen.* A covenant, compact, alliance. Now *rare*. 1509.

1. *V. l.* offensive and defensive with ye States Genl 1678. *The League*, a l. formed in 1576 under the direction of the Guises, to prevent the accession of Henry IV to the French throne. *Holy L.*, a name given to several leagues, e.g. that formed by Pope Julius II against the French in 1511 and the Nuremberg L. of 1538. *Solemn L. and Covenant*: see COVENANT *sb.* 8. *b. Anti-Corn-Law L.*: a political association formed in 1838 to procure the abolition of the existing Corn Laws. *L. of Nations*, an association of self-governing states, dominions, etc. created by a covenant incorporated in the peace treaty of 1919 after the war of 1914-18, having as its object the maintenance of the peace of the world. ('The League of Nations Society' was formed in 1926.) 2. *Linkt in happy nuptial L. Milt. P. L. iv. 339.*

League (*li:g*), *v.* 1611. [f. LEAGUE *sb.* 2 Cf. F. *liquer*.] 1. *trans.* To form or join into a league. 2. *to bind, connect, join* -1660. 3. *intr.* To join in or form a league or alliance also *to l. against* in indirect pass. 1638.

1. Hotspur leagued himself with the Scots Green 3. Where kings first leagued against the rights of men SHAKESPEARE

Leaguer (*li:goi*), *sb.* 1 1577. [a. Du. *leger* camp, cf. LAIR *sb.*] 1. A military camp, esp. one engaged in a siege; an investing force. 2. A siege 1598. 3. *Occas.* confused with *leager* LEDGER 1678

1. I came into the imperial l. at the siege of Leipsic DE FOE. *Phr. In l.* in camp; engaged in a siege 2. The l. of Lucknow SMITHS.

Leaguer (*li:goi*), *sb.* 2 1590. [f. LEAGUE *sb.* 2 + -ER.] 1. A member of a league; e.g. of the League formed against the Huguenots in the reign of Henry III, the Anti-Corn-Law League, the Irish Land League, etc.

Leaguer (*li:goi*), *sb.* 3 1683. [?ad. Du. *ligger* a tun, f. *ligger* LIE *v.* 1] *a.* A measure of arrack 1712. *b.* A cask of wine or oil, of a certain size 1772. *c. Naut.* The longest water-cask, of 159 English imperial gallons 1683.

Leaguer, *v.* 1596 [f. LEAGUER *sb.* 1] *†r. refl.* and *intr.* To set one's leaguer, to encamp; also, to lie, lodge -1676. 2. *trans.* To besiege, beleaguer 1715.

2. Two mighty hosts a leaguer'd town embrace POPE.

Leaguerer. 1635. [f. LEAGUER *sb.* 1 + -ER.] A (Dutch) trooper -1654.

Leak (*li:k*), *sb.* 1487. [perh. a. ON. *leke* str. masc. The relation between *sb.*, *adj.*, and *vb.* is unkn.] 1. A hole or fissure in a vessel containing or immersed in a fluid, which lets the fluid pass into or out of the vessel; said orig. and esp. of ships; and also in *phr. to spring a l.* Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. The action of leaking; leakage 1823.

1. Many little leaks may sink a ship FULLER *transf.* A l. in the waistcoat-pocket in which you carry all your money 1805.

Leak, *a.* [In OE. *leac*; but the (app.) cogn words in other Teut. langs. show no trace of the *h*. In 16th c., perh. a LG, MDu. *lek* (inflected *leke*); cogn. w. ON *lekr*, and w. LEAK *sb.* and *v.*] = LEAKY -1678.

Leak (*li:k*), *v.* 1440. [a. or cogn. w. ON. *leka* str. vb. (pr. t. *lake*) to drip, to leak; f. Teut. root **leh-*, ablaut var. of **lak-*; see LACK *a.* Perh. formed afresh later from LEAK *sb.* or *a.*] *intr.* To pass on away forth by a leak or leakage. Also *fig.* to pass

away by gradual waste. 2. To let fluid pass in or out through a leak 1513. *†b.* To 'make water' (*vulgar*) -1796. 3. *pass.* To have sprung a leak; to be emptied by leakage -1748. 4. *trans.* To let (water, etc.) in or out through a leak. ? Now U.S. only. *†Also fig.* 1655. 5. *Brewing.* To cause (liquor) to run over, on, off, in small quantities or gradually 1674.

1. A democracy that has allowed its chief political interests to leak away 1890 *Phr. To l out* (*fig.*) to come to be known in spite of efforts at concealment 1840. 2. The starboard boiler began to l Sir J. Ross. 4. The pipe leaks gas; the roof leaks rain 1880

Leakage (*li:kedʒ*). 1490. [f. LEAK *v.* + AGE.] 1. The action of leaking, loss of fluid by this means. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Diminution resulting from gradual waste or escape 1642 3. *concr.* That which leaks out. Also *fig.* 1661. 4. Allowance for waste of fluid by leakage from the containing vessels 1591.

2. The Cabinet was not famous for its power of preventing the l of state matters KINGSLAY.

Leaky (*li:ki*), *a.* 1606. [f. LEAK *v.* + -Y.] Having a leak or leaks, full of leaks *b.* Incontinent of urine 1727. *c. fig.* Not reticent, blabbing; not retentive 1692. L. casks 1872. A l. gas pipe 1881. Hence *Leaky* *ness*.

Leal (*li:l*), *a.* Now *Sc.* and *n. dial.* ME [a. OF. *leal*, mod. F. *loyal* (see LOYAL). -I. *legals* LEGAL.] 1. Loyal, faithful, honest true. 2. True, genuine; real, actual; exact accurate; very (truth). Of a blow or shot Well-aimed. ME. 3. Lawful, also, just, fair -1727.

2. The least maid o them a' 1776. L. service 1824. *Land of the l.*: see LAND *sb.* Hence *Lea lly* *adv.* *Le alty* (now arch) faithfulness, loyalty

Lea-land, *lay-land* (*li:land*, *li:land*) ME. [f. LEA *a.* + LAND *sb.*] Fallow land land 'laid down' to grass.

Leam (*li:m*), *sb.* 1 Now *Sc.* and *n. dial.* [OE. *lōma* str. masc. :-O. Teut. **leimmon* f. **leim-* (see LIGHT *sb.*)] Light, flame a flash, ray, or gleam of light; brightness, gleam. Also *fig.*

Leam (*li:m*), *sb.* 2 *dial.* 1601. A drain or watercourse in fen districts

Leam (*li:m*), *v.* Now *Sc.* and *n. dial.* MF [f. LEAM *sb.* 1] *intr.* To shine, gleam, to light up.

Leamer, var. of LIMER 1, a bound.

Lean (*li:n*), *sb.* 1670. [f. LEAN *v.*] 1. The act or condition of leaning; inclination. *On the l.*: inclining. 1776. 2. *concr.* Something to lean on, a support. HEAVY.

Lean (*li:n*), *a.* and *sb.* 2 [OE. *hlāne* -O. Teut. type **hlainjo*; ult. etym. unkn.] 1. Wanting in flesh; not plump; thin. Also *transf.* *b. Shipbuilding.* 'Sharp', opp. to bluff 1769. 2. *fig.* Poor in quantity or quality meagre; slight, mean. Somewhat arch. Of diet: Poor, in nutritious. ME. 3. Of flesh or meat: Containing little or no fat ME. 4. Wanting in rich elements or qualities. Now somewhat *rare*. ME. 5. Scarcity provided ME. *b.* Of seasons, etc.: Marked by scarcity 1670. 6. *Printing.* (See QUOTE.) 1675.

1. Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look. He thinks too much SHAKESPEARE. *transf.* The l. Statue of a starved Renown 1693. 2. My lean and low ability SHAKESPEARE. Their l. and flashy songs MILT. A l. diet 1890. 4. A thick l. Mortal 1766. A country rough, l. and solitary 1817. L. fields 1866. 5. Cash is very lene 1623. Dress keeps our larder l. Cowper. *b.* L. times DRYDEN, years 1890. 6. L. strokes are the narrow strokes in a Letter, as the Left Hand stroke in the letter A *brown L. work*, the opposite of fat work—that is, poor unprofitable work 1871. Hence *Leanly* *adv.* *ness*.

B. sb. 1. The lean part of anything; the muscular tissue of meat as dist. from the fat 1450. 2. *Printing.* *†a.* A thin part or stroke of a letter 1683. *b.* Ill-paid work 1882. 3. Some fat to my lean 1611.

Lean (*li:n*), *v.* 1 *a. t.* and *pa.* ppl. *leaned* (*li:nd*), *leant* (*li:nt*). [ME. *lēnan* :-OE. *hlēnan*, *hlēnan*, f. Teut. root *hlē-* (ablaut-var. of *hlar-*; see LADDER). -Indo-Eur. *hlē-* represented in Gr. *ελκμα* ladder. L. *clivus* de clivi y Skt. *to lean*.] *n.* To recline. *c.* down re t. *Ob.* *clivus* *n.* *clivus* *con-*

struction. 2. To incline the body against an object for support; to support oneself *on*, *against* something. Also *transf.* of inanimate objects. ME. b. To press *upon*; to lay emphasis *upon* 1736. 3. *fig.* To rely or depend *on* or *upon*. Also *refl.* ME. 4. To bend or incline *from*, *over*, *towards*, *back*, *out*, *up* OE. b. To move or be situated obliquely; to swerve (*aside*); U.S. to 'make tracks' ME. 5. To incline *towards*, to some quality, etc. Also, to have a tendency favourable *to*. ME. 6. To be somewhat partial or favourable; to be inclined or disposed *to* or *towards* 1530. 7b. To defer to an opinion -1611. 7. (causal) *trans.* a. To cause to lean or rest, to prop *against*, etc. ME. b. To cause to bend or incline ME.

1. Lenyng on myn elbowe and my syde CHAUCER. 2. I leaned with my bracke against an oke to rest me 1530. *transf.* Where the broad ocean leans against the land GOLDSM. Phr. To *l. upon* (Alif). To be close up to something serving as a protection. 3. Trust in the Lord and leane not into thine owne understanding Prov. m. 5. 4. A cone of ice forty feet high leaned quite over our track TYNDALL. 5. Ev'n his failings lean'd to virtue's side GOLDSM. 5. The Government leans towards Democracy BROUGHAM. 6. Aristotle leans to the contrary opinion 1604. Phr. To *l. against*, to be unfavourable to. Chiefly legal. b. Cynb i. 78. 7. a. Leane time aged Back against mine Arme SHAKS. b. I. l. mine ear to the sounds of the air BOWEN.

[Lean, v. 2] [OE. *hlēman*, f. *hlēna* LEAN a.] To become or to make lean -1616.

Leaning (līnīn), *vbl. sb.* OE. [f. LEAN v. 1 + -ING¹.] 1. The action of LEAN v. 1; inclination; reclining. 2. *fig.* Inclination, bias; tendency, 'pendant' 1587. 2. A l. towards Rome 1849.

Comb. 1. note *Mus.* = APPOGIATURA; -stock, (a) a support (*lit* and *fig.*); (b) in an organ, the ledge on which a pipe rests.

Lean-to (līntū), *sb.* (a) 1461. [f. LEAN v. 1 + To *adv.*] 1. A building with rafters resting against the side of another; 2. pent-house. 2. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) Belonging to or of the nature of such a building. Also, placed so as to lean against something. 1649. 2. I they had set fire to the lean-to outhouse 1832.

Lean-y, a. ME. [f. LEAN a. + -y¹.] Lean -1602.

Leap (līp), *sb.* 1 [OE. *hlēp*, Anglian **hlēp* str. masc. -OEtut. type **hlēp-s*, f. root of LEAP v.] 1. An act of leaping; a bound, jump, spring. b. *transf.* and *fig.* An abrupt movement or change OE. 2. A leaping-place; something to be leaped over or from. Also, the place or distance leaped. (Freq. in place-names, as *Dearleap*, *Hindlip*, etc.) ME. 3. Of animals: The action of leaping (the female) 1607. Also *transf.* 4. The sudden fall of a river to a lower level 1796. 5. *Mining.* A fault 1747. 6. *Mus.* A passing from one note to another by an interval greater than a degree of the scale 1674.

1. Our elders took leaps, now they are all jumps 1825. Phr. *A l. in the dark* a hazardous action of which the consequences are unforeseen. *By leaps, by leaps and bounds* with startling rapidity of advance or increase. 2. This place was therefore called *The Leaper's L.* Addison *Salmon L.*, a precipitous fall in a river over which salmon leap in going up river to breed. 4. The quiet stream is a succession of leaps and pools RUSKIN.

Comb. 1. day, an intercalary day in the calendar, esp. February 29th.

Leap (līp), *sb.* 2 [OE. *hlēp* str. masc.] 1. A basket. Now *dialect*. 2. A basket in which to catch or keep fish OE.

Leap (līp), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. leaped (līpt), leapt (lept). [Com. Teut.; OE. *hlēpan* -OEtut. **hlēpan*. (Cf. LOUP from ON.)] 1. *intr.* To run, rush, 'throw oneself' -1715. 2. To rise with both (or all) feet suddenly from a standing-place and pass through the air to some other position; to jump, spring OE. b. To spring *upon* a horse, *into* the saddle OE. c. Of a fish: To spring from the water ME. 3. To spring or jump (with joy, mirth, etc.) OE. 4. To spring suddenly *to* or *upon* one's feet from a sitting or recumbent position, or *up* ME. 5. *transf.* of a thing: To move with a leap or bound ME. b. Of the heart (or pulse): To beat vigorously *throb* 1526. 6. *fig.* To pass abruptly from one condition or position to another ME. b. *Mus.* To pass from one

note to another by an interval greater than a degree of the scale. 7. *trans.* To pass from one side of (a thing) to the other by leaping. late ME. 8. Of a male animal. To spring upon (the female) in copulation 1530.

1. Homeward with clever stride he lap RAMSAY. 2. His hors for ere gan to turne, And leape aside CHAUCER. He leaped up the stone steps by two at a time GEO. ELIOT. *Prov.* Look before you leap. c. Whenever a salmon leaps you must keep a slack line 1867. 3. Rejoice yee in that day, and leape for ioy Luke vi. 23. 4. Aethusa leaping from her Bed DAYDEN. 5. I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards BURKE. The echoes leaped from cliff to cliff TYNDALL. b. His heart leapt high as he look'd PALGRAVE. 7. The Nimrod Leaps every fence but one COWPER.

Leaper (līpər), [OE. *hlēpere*; see LEAP v. and -ER¹.] One who or that which leaps.

Leap-frog. 1599. [f. LEAP v. + FROG¹.] A boys' game in which one player places his hands upon the bent back or shoulders of another and leaps or vaults over him. Also, a jump or leap of this description. Hence Leap-frog v. to leap or vault as at leap-frog (*intr.* and *trans.*).

Leap-ful. OE. [f. LEAP *sb.* 2 + -FUL.] A basketful -ME.

Leaping (līpīn), *vbl. sb.* OE. [f. LEAP v. + -ING¹.] The action of LEAP v.

attrib. and *Comb.*: 1. head 1864, 1. horn 1859, the lower pommel on a side-saddle; 1. house, a brothel, 1. time, the time of activity, youth

Leaping (līpīn), *phl. a.* OE. [-ING²] That leaps, etc.; see the vb.

1. spider, a jumping spider, one of the *Saltigradae* Hence Leap-pingly *adv.* by leaps.

Leap year. late ME. [Cf. ON. *hlēupár*.] A year having one day (now Feb. 29) more than the common year; a bissextile year

(Perhaps because in the bissextile year any fixed festival after Feb. falls on the next week-day but one to that on which it fell in the preceding year, not on the next week-day as usual)

Leap (līp). Now *Sc.* and *n. dial.* ME. [f. LERE v.; in mod.Sc. a var. of *laire*, *laire*, see LORE.] Instruction, learning; in early use, a lesson; also, a doctrine, religion.

Leap¹ (līp). [a. OF. *leure*, *lyeure*, *leure* -L *ligaturum* (see LIGATURE).] 1. Tapu, binding -1736. 2. *Cookery.* A thickening for sauces, soups, etc., a thickened sauce -1837.

Leap² (līp). 1601. [Use of *leap*, LAIR *sb.* 5.] Colour (of sheep or cattle), due to the nature of the soil.

Leap: see LAIR, LEER, LERE, LIAR.

Leap-rig. *dialect*. [OE. *lēghrycg*, f. **lēge* LEA a. + *hrycg* back, RIDGE.] A ridge left in grass at the end of a ploughed field.

Learn (līn), v. Pa. t. and pa. pple. learned (līnd), learnt (līmt). [OE. *leornian*, f. (ult.) **leis*, weak grade of **lais*, root of OEtut. **laid* & LORE.]

1. *trans.* To get knowledge of (a subject) or skill in (an art, etc.) by study, experience, or teaching. Also, to commit to memory, esp. in phrases *to l. by heart*, *by rote*, for which see the *sbs.* 2. *intr.* To acquire knowledge of a subject or matter; to receive instruction OE. 3. *trans.* To become informed of; to hear of, ascertain ME. b. *intr.* To be informed, ascertain, hear (*off*) 1756

1. To l. True patience MILT. Henceforth I learne, that to obey is best MILT. L. to labour and to wait LONGF. Phr. I am (yet) to l. I do not yet know. 2. Sir, I am too old to learne Lear ii. ii. 134. 3. This good news I have learned by a letter of yours 1638. Phr. To *l. out* to discover (now *dialect*).

II. To impart knowledge. Now *vulgar*.

1. *trans.* To teach ME. 2. To inform (a person) of something -1697.

1. No doubt the chickens crowed as the cocks had learned them FULLER. L. to know the House, 1. the House to know you DISRAELI. To l. him a lesson 1880. 2. Learn me the Proclamation Tr. & Cr. ii. 1. 22.

Hence Learnable a. that may be learnt, Learner, one who receives instruction; a teacher

Learned (līmd), *phl. a.* ME. [f. LEARN v. + -ED¹.] 1. Of a person: In early use, that has been taught; educated. Later, deeply-read, erudite Const. m. 107. b. *adverb.* Chiefly in pl. the l. 1586. c. Said of one earned n the law hence by courtesy of any lawyer 485. d. *l. out* of a trained p.g. etc.

1833. 2. Of things: Pertaining to, manifesting, or characterized by, profound knowledge gained by study 1613. b. In art-criticism, with reference to draughtmanship, colouring, etc.: Exhibiting thorough knowledge of method 1748. c. Of a language, profession, or science: Pursued or studied chiefly by men of learning. Of words: Introduced or used by men of learning. 1581.

1. And Moyses was lerned in al the wysdom of Egipcians WYCLIF *deut* vii. 22. That dreaded phenomenon, a l. lady SCOTT. 2. If Jonson's l. Salk be on MILT. A l. sermon FULLER, education 1703. c. The l. languages L. MURRAY, professions 1859, words 1869. Hence Learned *by adv.*, -ness.

Learning (līrnīn), *vbl. sb.* [OE. *leorning*, -ing, f. *leornian*; see LEARN v. and -ING¹.] 1. The action of LEARN v. 12. What is learnt or taught: a. a lesson -1611; b. information -1606; c. a doctrine, esp. a maxim in law -1626; d. a science -1613; e. an acquirement SHAKS. 3. Knowledge, esp. of language or literary or historical science, got by study, also, learnedness ME.

1. There's nothing so good for l., as teaching R. OWEN. 2. *E. Handl* v. ii. 35. 3. Oxenford a noishe of l., and a famous universite 1559. What we want is not l., but knowledge LOWELL. The new l.: the studies, esp. that of Greek, introduced into England in the 16th c.; also applied to the doctrines of the Reformation 1530.

Leary: see LEERY a.

Leasable (līsəbl), a. 1611. [f. LEASE v. + -ABLE.] That may be leased.

Lease, *sb.* 1, leaze (līz) Now *dialect*. [OE. *lēs* str. fem. -OEtut. type **lēstōd*. Occas. confused with the pl. of LEA *sb.* 1. Orig. meaning prob. land 'let alone', not tilled.] Pasture, pasturage, meadow-land; common.

Lease *sb.* 2: see LEASE a.

Lease (līs), *sb.* 3 1450. [a. AF. *les* = OF. *lais*, *les*, *lēs*, etc., a letting, leaving, *vbl. noun* f. *laisser* to let, leave.] 1. A contract between parties, by which the one conveys lands or tenements to the other for life, for a term of years, or at will, usually in consideration of rent or other periodical compensation. b. The instrument by which the conveyance is made. c. The period of time for which the contract is made. 2. *fig.*; esp. in phr. *a (new) l. of life* 1586. 3. *Austral.* 'A piece of land leased for mining purposes' (MORRIS) 1890

1. He got possession, on easy leases, of the revenues of Bath, Worcester and Hereford HUMS. b. The l. had been lent, to the plaintiff, for perusal 1893. 2. Our high plac'd Macbeth Shall live the L. of Nature Macb. iv. l. 99.

Lease (līs), *sb.* 4 ME. [app. a var. of LEASH *sb.*] 1. A certain quantity of thread -1457. 2. The crossing of the warp-threads in a loom; the place at which they cross 1839. 3. = LEASH *sb.* 6 a 1824.

Lease, a. and *sb.* 2 [Com. Teut.: OE. *leas* -OEtut. **lausō*, f. **laus*, an extension of the Indo-Eur. root **leu-* (Gr. *λύειν* to loosen)] A. *adj.* Untrue, false, lying -1450.

An Anchor That halt not drames false ne lees CHAUCER.

B. *sb.* Untruth, falsehood, lying.

Thus set the bok withoutyn ony les CHAUCER.

Lease (līz), v. 1 Now *dialect*. [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *lesan* to gather, glean.] 1. *trans.* and *intr.* To glean. (In OE. used in wider sense: To gather, collect.) 2. To pick ME. 1. Lease, v. 2 [OE. *lēssan*, f. *leas* LEASE a.] *intr.* To tell lies -1594.

Lease (līs), v. 3 1570. [ad. AF. *lesser*, spec. use of OF. *lesser*, *laisser* (mod.F. *laisser* to let, let go -L. *lassare*, f. *lassus* loose, LAX a.) 1. *trans.* To grant the possession or use of (lands, etc.) by a lease; to let *out* on lease Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To take a lease of, to hold by a lease 1877.

1. This land.. Is now Leas'd out SHAKS. 2. Angling is hardly to be obtained unless by leasing a rod 1868.

Leasehold (līshōld) 1720. [f. LEASE *sb.* 3 after *freehold*.] A tenure by lease; real estate so held. b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Held by lease 1731. Hence Leaseholder, one who possesses 1. property.

Lease-parole. 1592. [f. LEASE *sb.* 3 + PAROLE.] A case by word of mouth not in writing 1572

Leaser (*lɛzər*). Now *dialect*. ME. [*f.* LEASE *v*¹ + -ER¹] A gleaner.
Leaser (*lɛzər*). *rare*. [OE. *lāsere*, see LEASE *v*² and -ER¹] A liar—1641.

Leaser (*lɛzər*). 1607. [*f.* LEASE *v*³ + -ER¹] One who leases; a leaseholder.

Leash (*lɛʃ*), *sb.* ME. [*a.* OF. *lesse*, *laisse* (mod. F. *laisse*) ? — *L. laxa* fem. of *laxus* LAX *a.*] 1. The thong in which hounds or coursing-dogs are held. 2. A set of three hounds, hawks, hares, etc.; hence *gen.* (*a leash of* = three) ME. 3. *Hawking*. The thong or string which is passed through the varvells of the jesses to secure the hawk 1497. 4. *fig.*, esp. in phr. *To hold or have in l.*, to have control over, keep in bondage ME. 75. A snare, noose—1814. 6. *Weaving*. a. One of the cords (having an eye in the middle to receive the warp-thread) which extend between the parallel laths of the heddle of a loom. Also *leash*. 1731. b. = LEASE *sb.*¹ 2. 1888.

1. The hounds, hunted on the L 1888. Phr. *The l.* (a) the department concerned with the keeping of the king's hounds; (b) the art or practice of coursing. 2. I continued to bag a l. of trout 1882. 3. Terms of art, diet and seeing, jesses, l and lure TENNYSON. 4. For God hate them in lease. Yea, they are his slaves Bacon.

Leash (*lɛʃ*), *v.* 1503. [*f.* prec.] 1. *trans.* To attach or connect by a leash 1599. b. *fig.* To link together, esp. in threes 1882. 2. *†* To lash with a leash; to whip (*dialect*) 1503.

1. And, at his heels, (Leash in, like Hounds), should Fame, Sword, and Fine, Crouch for employment *Hen. V.* Prolog.

Leasing (*lɛzɪŋ*), *sb.* Obs. or arch. exc. *dialect*. (Sc. and n.) [OE. *lāsung*, *f.* *lāsian*, see LEASE *v*² and -ING¹] Lying, falsehood; a lie.

Comb.: 1. *maker*, a liar; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* (now *Hist.*), one who utters untrue and slanderous statements such as may prejudice the relations between the king and his subjects; so 1. *making*, verbal sedition.

Leasow (*lɛsəʊ*), *sb.* Now *dialect*. (Sc. *lászur*, etc.) OE. [See LEASE *sb.*¹] Pasture; pasturage, meadow-land.

Leasow, *v.* Obs. or *dialect*. [OE. *lászian* (also *lászian*), *f.* *lász*, *lász* LEASOW *sb.*, LEASE *sb.*¹ *trans.* and *intr.* To pasture, graze.

Least (*lɛst*), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* [OE. *læst*, *læst* :—prehist. **lassus*-, superl. *f.* **lassus*-*less*.] Used as the superl. of LITTLE. A. *adj.* 1. In concord with *sb.* expressed or understood. 1. Smallest, slightest; fewest. Often coupled with *last*. 2. Lowest in power or position; meanest. arch. OE.

1. Nor I in Number, nor in Name the last Dryden. Phr. *The l.* often used, esp. after *negs.*, for 'Any, however small'. *L. common* multiple see MULTIPLE. 2. I thou art not the l. among the Princes of Iuda *Matt.* ii. 6.

II. Absol. uses (quasi-*sb.*). 1. That which is least; the least quantity, amount, or part of something ME. 72. as *sb.* A most minute quantity or part; a minimum—1813.

1. The very l. I can do is to apologize for the mistake (*mod.*). Phr. *To say the l. of it*. *At l.*, at the l. qualifying an expression of amount or number = 'so much or many' at any rate, if not more'; hence, characterizing a statement as certainly valid, even if a wider one be not allowable; = 'at any rate', 'at all events'. *In the l.* (a) At the lowest estimate. (b) In the smallest or slightest degree. 2. There being in Nature no l. which cannot be divided STANLEY.

B. *adv.* In the least degree ME. Mammon, the least erected Spirit that fell From heav'n *Mit.* Phr. *The l.* in the least degree.

Least, obs. form of LEST.

Leastways (*lɛstweɪz*), *adv.* ME. [See WAY.] 72. Orig. two wds. in the phr. *at (the) least way(s)* = 'at least'. b. As one word, in the same sense, *dialect* and *vulgar*.

Leastwise (*lɛstweɪz*), *adv.* 1534. [See WISE *sb.*, -wise, and cf. prec.] 72. As two wds. in certain phrases: *at (the) least wise* = 'at least'; *in the least wise* = 'in the least'. b. As one word = 'at least'. Now *dialect* or *vulgar*.

Leat (*lɛt*). Chiefly *s.v. dialect*. 1642. [OE. (*water*-) *lēat* (water-conduit, *f.* *ge-* prefix (see Y-) + root of *lētan* LET *v*¹) An open water— to conduct water for mills mining works, etc.

Leather (*lɛðər*), *sb.* [OE. *lēðer* (only in compounds) :—O'Fent. **lēþōm* neut. 1.—pre-Fent. **lēþōm*, whence Irish *leathar*, Welsh *llethr*, Breton *ler* (earlier *leer*).] 1. Skin prepared for use by tanning, etc. ME. b. *pl.* Kinds of leather 1853. 2. Something made of leather, e.g. a strap, a thong; a piece of leather for a plaster or to tighten a tap, the leathern portion of a bellows, or of a pump-sucker ME. b. *pl.* Articles for wear made of leather, e.g. shoes, slippers, leggings, breeches 1837. c. *Cricket and Football*. The ball 1668. 3. Skin. Now only *slang*. ME. 4. *attrib.* or *adj.* Consisting or made of leather, or of a material resembling it OE.

1. *American l.*, a kind of oil-cloth, *patent l.*, l. having a fine black varnished surface *Morocco, russia, Spanish, Turkey l.* see those wds. Phr. *L. and parchment*: indifferent stuff (A misinterpretation of Pope, *Essay on Man* iv. 204.) *Prover phr.* A Currier, being present, said 'If you have a Mind to have the town well fortified and secure, take my Word, there is Nothing like L. 1767'. 2. *Upper l.* see UPPER. 3. Phr. *To lay l.* to suffer abasement of the skin. 4. Where is loss L. Apron, and thy Rule? *Tub. C.* i. 7.

Comb.: 1. *back*, a large soft-shelled turtle, *Sphargis caracass*; bark, a tree of the genus *Thymelia*; board, a composition of leather scraps, paper, etc., glued together and rolled into sheets, used in shoemaking; -*carp*, a scaleless variety of the carp; -*coat*, a name for a russet apple, from the roughness of its skin; -*flower*, a N. American climbing plant (*Clematis flornia*) with thick leathery purplish sepals; -*head*, (a) *slang*, a blockhead, (b) *Austral.*, the (har)bird; -*leaf*, a low evergreen shrub of the northern U.S. (*Cassandra calyculata*), with coriaceous leaves; -*mouthed*, hard mouthed, as fishes, horses, etc.; -*neck*, a sailor's name for a soldier, from the l. stuck he used to wear; -*plant*, a composite plant of the genus *Celmisia*, a native of New Zealand; -*turtle* = *leather-back*, -*wing*, a bat; -*wood*, (a) a N. American shrub of the genus *Dryas*, with a very tough bark; (b) a Tasmanian tree with wood of a pale reddish mahogany colour, *Eucalyptus biliaris* (Moult).

Leather (*lɛðər*), *v.* ME. [*f.* LEATHER *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To cover or arm with leather. 2. To beat with a leathern thong; hence *gen.* to beat, thrash 1625 b. *fig. intr.* To work hard, with *away*, on 1859.

2. I'd like to l. 'im black and blue TENNYSON.
Leatherette (*lɛðəreɪt*), 1880. [*f.* LEATHER *sb.* + -ETTE¹] A fabric made of paper and cloth, in imitation of leather.

Leather-jacket, 1770. [*f.* LEATHER *sb.* + JACKET¹] 1. Any of various fishes having a thick skin; e.g. *Balistes capriscurus*, *Oligophiles saurus*, and species of *Monacanthus*. 2. *Austral.* A kind of pancake 1846. 3. *Austral.* Any of various trees having a tough bark, e.g. *Eucalyptus punctata* 1874. 4. The grub of the crane-fly 1881.

Leathern (*lɛðərn*), *a.* [OE. *lēðeren*, *f.* *lēðer* LEATHER *sb.* + -EN⁴; cf. Du. *lederen*, G. *ledern*.] 1. Consisting or made of leather. b. Used of the skin of living animals ME. 2. Leather-like. Said esp. of the bat's wings, hence of its flight, and of the bat itself. 1513.

1. *L. convenience*, -*ency*, a Quakers' term for a coach; hence used joc. At the duly appointed hour, creaked forth the l. convenience SCOTT. b. *A. V. L.* ii. 1. 37. 2. The weak-eyed bat. flus by on l. wing COLLINS.

Leatheroid (*lɛðəroɪd*), 1882. [*f.* LEATHER *sb.* + -OID¹] Cotton paper chemically treated so as to resemble raw-hide.

Leathery (*lɛðəri*), *a.* 1552. [*f.* LEATHER *sb.* + -Y¹] Remembering leather in appearance or texture, in botanical use = CORIACEOUS. L. leaves of Conifers BOWER & SCOTT.

Leave (*lɛv*), *sb.* [OE. *lēaf*, str. fem. :—O'Fent. type **lēubd*, whence **lēubjan* LEVE *v*¹ Orig. sense prob. 'pleasure, approval'.] The root is that of LOVE, LIEF, BELIEVE 1. Permission to do something. 72. Leave-taking; in phr. *audience of l.*—1734. 3. [*f.* LEAVE *v*¹] *Billiards*. The position in which the balls are left for the following play 1901.

1. Phr. *To ask, beg, get, give, grant, have, obtain l.*; *by, with, without (the) l.* (*of*). *By your l.* an apology for taking a liberty; often *ironical*, to introduce an unwelcome remark. *†* *To give l.* (*fig.* of conditions or circumstances) to allow, permit. *L. of absence*, or simply *l.*, permission to be absent from a post of duty (See also *such-leave*). *On l.* absent from duty by Hence, the period of such *To take (one's) l.* orig. to obtain per-

mission to depart (*rare*), hence, to bid farewell. (See also FRENCH LEAVE.)

Leave (*lɛv*), *v*¹ [OE. *lēfan* trans. and *intr.* :—O'Fent. **lēubjan*, *f.* **lēubd* remainder relic (see LAVE *sb.*). The O'Fent. **lēubjan* is the causative of **lēdan* str. vb., represented by the compounds OE. *lēdjan* (see BELIVE *v*). OHG. *lēdhan* (mod. G. *bleiben*) to remain, etc.]

1. To have a remainder, to cause or allow to remain. 1. *trans.* Of a deceased person 10 have remaining after one (a widow, property, etc.). b. Of things or conditions. 10 have remaining as a trace, etc. after removal or cessation 1736. 2. To transmit at one's death to heirs or successors. Hence, to bequeath or devise. OE. b. In passive. *To be (well, etc.) left*: to be well provided for by legacy, etc. 1666. 3. To allow to remain in a certain place or condition, to abstain from taking or dealing with. *To be left*: to remain. OE. *†* *ab of* also with *over*—1642. c. To have as a remainder (in subtraction), to yield as a remainder when deducted from some larger amount. ME.

4. 72. To neglect or omit to perform (some action, etc.), also to omit to do something—1624. b. To allow (an action, etc.) to stand over 1559. 5. To commit, refer to another person or agent instead of oneself. *Constat to or at*; also *with*. ME. b. To allow (a person or thing) to do something, to be done or dealt with, without interference 1456. c. *10 l.* (something, etc.) to be desired: to be (more or less) unsatisfactory. 6. To deposit or give in charge (some object) or station (a person) to remain after one's departure; to give (instructions, orders, information, e.g. one's name or address) for use during one's absence. 1871

To l. a card on (a person) ME.

1. In case he should l. no lawful heir CAUSE. 2. Poor cousin Brooks hath left me 102, 1076. 3. For what place is left now for humane? where lodgeth goodness? FLEMING. Persons who have little liver left BUDD. *To l. unions, unseal*, etc. = to abstain from doing, saying, etc. *To l.* the argument without proof, is to l. it without effect PALMER. 4. Three from eleven leaves eight (*mod.*) 4. b. See leaves repentance for gray bayes EARLE. 5. I l. as such thrones to those that study METEOR. Sir I. HERBERT. b. He left him to shift for himself COMPTON. 6. He left word that he would soon be home DICKENS.

II. To depart from, quit, relinquish. 1. To quit (a place, person, or thing); to deviate from (a line of road, etc.) ME. b. *colloq.* (orig. U.S.) *To get (or be) left*: to be left in the lurch 1891. 2. To go away from permanently, to cease to reside at (a place), to belong to (a society, etc.), to quit the service of (a person) ME. 3. To abandon, forsake (a habit, etc.), to lay aside (a dress). Now *rare* exc. in *l. off* ME. 4. To cease, desist from, stop. Now only *arch.* = *l. off*. ME. 72. *intr.*—1633. 75. To cease speaking of—1604. 72. *intr.* 10 stop, break off in a narrative—1614.

1. We, scoured, leaving those kids on the east De Fox. Pray, sir, let the room BROWN. *They*, left him dead 1883. *absol. (colloq.)* We left about eleven 1867. 3. The confession of a fault is a profession to leave the same B. WATSON.

III. *intr.* To remain; to remain behind over; to continue or stay in one place—1541. Phrases *To l. alone*, = 'to let alone' (see ALONE 1 and LET *v*¹). *To l. go (of)* 1830, *to l. hold (of)*, *to l. loose (of)* colloq.: to cease holding, to let go.

Combined with *adv.* Leave behind. (a) *To leave undone*. (b) *To go away without* (c) *To have remaining after departure or removal*, as a trace or consequence. Leave off. (a) *trans.* To cease from (an action, a habit). Also, to cease to wear or use (something). (b) *To give up*; to forsake the society of. (c) *absol.* and *intr.* To cease doing; to make an end or interruption, to stop. Of a narrative: to end. Also *Comm.* of shares, etc. To end (at a certain price) on the closing of the market. Leave out. To omit, not to insert or include. Leave over. To let stand over for future consideration. *To l. it at that*: to proceed no farther with a matter 1902.

Leave (*lɛv*), *v*² [ME. *lève*, *f.* *lēf* LEAF *sb.*] *intr.* = LEAF *v*¹.

Leave, *v*³ [*ad.* F. *lever*: see LEVY] *trans.* To raise (an army). SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 31.

Leaved (*lɛvd*), *a.* ME. [*f.* LEAF *sb.* or LEAVE *v*² + -ED.] 1. Having leaves, 'in leaf' *l.* and *fig.* Also *Her*. b. Having leaves of a specified number or kind ME. 2.

Resembling a (plant-) leaf 1841. †3. Laminated -1658. 4. Of a door: Having (two) leaves 1610. 5. Furnished with leaves (of paper) 1629.

† A four-square stem-leaved like unto an Oke HOLLAND. b. Thick-leaved plateaus TENNYSON. 2. L. forms 1865.

†Leaveless, *a.* 1581. [var. of LEAFLESS.]

Without leaves -1638.

Leaven (le'v'n), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *levain* = Prov. *levain*:—L. *levamen* means of raising, f. *levare* to raise.] 1. A substance which is added to dough to produce fermentation; *spec.* fermenting dough reserved from a previous batch. b. In wider sense; = FERMENT *sb.* 1. 1658. 2. *fig.* a. An agency which transforms by progressive inward operation (cf. Matt. xiii. 33 etc.) ME. b. Used for: A tempering or modifying element 1576

1. b. The l. of typhus 1822. 2. a. There is a very sour l. of malevolence in many English and in many African minds against each other J. ADAMS. b. Pleasure with pain for l. SWINBURNE.

Phrases. *Of the same l.* of the same sort or character. *The old l.* after 1 Cor. v. 6, 7, the traces of the unregenerate condition.

Leaven (le'v'n), *v.* ME. [f. LEAVEN *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To cause (dough) to ferment by means of leaven. 2. *fig.* To permeate with a transforming influence; to imbue with some modifying element, †rarely, to corrupt by admixture 1550.

1. Know ye not that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump? 1 Cor. v. 6. 2. The incident, evil thought would still insinuate itself until it leavened their entire character 1862

Leavenous (le'v'nəs), *a.* 1649. [f. LEAVEN *sb.* + -OUS.] Having the properties of leaven.

Leaver (le'vər), 1548. [f. LEAVE *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who leaves (see LEAVE *v.* 1) *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ix. 22.

Leave-taking (līv'tā'kɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. LEAVE *sb.*] The taking leave of a person, saying farewell; †parting speech. So *Leave-taker* KIPLING.

Leaving (līv'vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. LEAVE *v.* 1 + -ING.] 1. The action of LEAVE *v.* 1 Also in Comb., as *leaving-off*. 2. *concr.* †a. *ung.* What is left; remainder -1596 b. *pl.* in same sense. (Cf. L. *reliquæ*) ME. 3. *attrib.* 1865

2. b. The poorer sort. carried the leavings or fragments home HORNECK. 3. L. certificate, examination, exhibition, in connexion with leaving school or college. L-book (at Eaton), a book presented by friends on the occasion of one's 'leaving' L-shop (*slang*), an unlicensed pawnshop.

Leavy (līv'vɪ), *a.* ME. [More normal f. LEAFY.] 1. Having leaves. *Obs. exc. poet.* b. Consisting of or made of leaves (natural or ornamental) 1610. †2. Of a gate: Having leaves. CHAPMAN. Hence †Leaviness.

Leban (le'bān). Also lebban, leben. 1698. [Arab. *laban*, f. root meaning 'to be white'.] Congulated sour milk, used as a drink among the Arabs.

Lecanomania (le'kənəmænsi). 1610. [ad Gr. *λεκανομαντεία*, f. *λεκανή* dish, pan, pot + *μαντεία* divination.] Divination by the inspection of water in a basin.

Lecanoric (le'kənərɪk), *a.* 1852. [f. *Lecanora*, name of a genus of lichens.] *Chem.* In *l. acid*: a crystalline substance obtained by Schanck from certain lichens of the genus *Lecanora*. So *Lecanorate* (-ō'st), a salt of *l. acid*; *Lecanorin* = *lecanoric acid* 1844.

Lech (lek). 1768 [ad. W. *leech* (flat) stone. Cf. CROMLECH.] A Celtic monumental stone.

Leche (lɪtʃɪ). 1857. [Sechuana.] A S African water-buck, *Kobus leche*.

Lecher (letʃər), *sb.* arch. ME. [a. OF. *lecheur*, -eur, -ur, etc., f. *lecher* to live in debauchery or gluttony, mod. F. *lecher* to lick — OTeut. **lekkjan* to LICK.] A lewd or grossly unchaste man, a debauchee. Hence †Lecher a lecherous, also, base, vile. †Lecher *v.* *intr.* to play the l. †Lecherer, a l. [AF. *leche-ver*.]

Lecherous (le'tʃərəs), *a.* arch. ME. [a. OF. *lecheros*, etc., f. *lecheur* LECHER *sb.*: see -OUS.] Addicted to lechery consisting in

characterized by, or inclining to lechery. †2. = LICKEROUS -1535

1. A lecherous thing WYCLIF Prov. xx. 1.

Hence Lecherously *adv.*, -ness.

Lechery (letʃəri), ME. [a. OF. *lecherie*, *lecherie*, f. *lecheur* LECHER *sb.*] Habitual indulgence of lust, lewdness of living. Also *fig.* †b. *transf.* Inordinate pleasure, MASSINGER.

Lecithin (le'siθɪn). Also -ine. 1861. [f. Gr. *λέκθος* yolk of egg + -IN.] *Chem.* A nitrogenous fatty substance found in the nerve tissues, the yolk of eggs, blood, and other fluids of the body.

Lectern (le'kɛrn). Also †lectern, lecturn, etc. [ME. *lecturn*, etc., a. OF. *lectrum*, *lecturn*, semi-pop. f. late L. *lectrum*, f. *leg-*, root of *legere* to read, cf. *multitrum* milking-pail, f. *mulgere* to milk.] A reading- or singing-desk in a church, esp. that from which the lessons are read; often in the form of an eagle with outspread wings supported on a column.

Lecture (le'kʃərɪ). ME. [a. OF. *lectium*, ad. L. *lectionem*, f. *lect-*, *legere* to read, to choose.] 1. = ELECTION. ME. -1535.

II. 1. The act of reading (*rare*); a particular way of reading or interpreting a passage -1702. b. *concr.* A reading of a text found in a particular copy or edition 1649. 2. *Eccl.* A 'lesson' 1628.

Lectiary (le'kʃəriən). 1491. [ad. eccl. L. *lectionarium* (also used), f. L. *lectionem*; see *prec.* and -ARY.] A book containing (the list of) 'lessons' or portions of Scripture appointed to be read at divine service.

Lectisternium (lektɪ'stɜːniəm). 1597 [L. f. *lectr-*, *lectus* couch, bed + *sternere* to spread.] *Rom. Antig.* A sacrifice of the nature of a feast, in which images of the gods were placed on couches with food before them.

Lector (le'kɪtər). 1483. [a. L.] 1. *Eccl.* An ecclesiastic belonging to one of the minor orders, who read the lessons. 2. A reader; *spec.* a reader or lecturer in a college or university (now chiefly *Hist.* and with reference to foreign use) 1569.

†Lectuary. ME. [Aphet. f. ELECTUARY.] An electuary -1578.

Lecture (le'ktʃər, -tʃər), *sb.* ME. [ad. L. *lectura*; see -URE.] 1. The action of reading. Also *fig.* Also, that which is read. -1835. 2.

The way in which a text reads; a lecture -1680. 3. The action of reading aloud. Also, a lecture or lesson. *arch.* 1526. 4. A discourse before an audience or class (e.g. in a university) upon a given subject, usu. for the purpose of instruction 1536. b. A discourse of the nature of a sermon, delivered on an occasion outside the regular order of services 1556. c. A lecture or course or series of lectures, given at stated periods; a foundation for a lecturer, a lectureship 1615. 5. A lesson given by a teacher to a pupil -1765. 6. An admonition, esp. by way of reproof. *Phr.* To read (a person) a l. 1600.

4. The Common Law School, where the Vinerian Professor reads his Lectures 1827. c. The L. founded by the late rev. and pious John Hampton M.A. 1760. 6. Our young bridegroom receiv'd a terrible l. 1732.

Lecture, *v.* 1590. [f. LECTURE *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To deliver a lecture or lectures. 2. *trans.* To deliver lectures to or before (an audience) 1631. 3. To admonish, rebuke, reprimand 1706.

Lecturer. 1570 [f. LECTURE *v.* + -ER.] 1. = LECTOR 1. -1797. 2. An assistant preacher in the Church of England, who delivers afternoon or evening lectures 1583. 3. One who gives a lecture or lectures; *spec.* one appointed to deliver a course of lectures in a university or college, esp. as subordinate to a professor 1615. Hence Lectureship. *rare*.

Lectureship. 1634. [f. LECTURE *sb.* (sense 4 c) + -SHIP, commonly used in place of the more regular *lecturership*.] The office of a lecturer.

Lecturn: see LECTERN.

Lecyth (le'sɪp). 1846. [ad. mod. L. *Lecythus* (see below).] *Bot.* A plant of the order *Lecythidaceæ* (typical genus *Lecythis*). So *Leocythid* *a* 87

||Lecythus (le'sɪθəs). *Pl.* *lecythi* (-pəɪ). 1857 [ad. Gr. *λήκυθος*] *Gr. Antig.* A vase or flask with a narrow neck. Hence *Lecy* thoid *a* resembling a l.

Led (led), *ppl. a.* 1553. [Pa. *pple* of L. *AD* *v.* 1.] In various uses (see the vb.).

Phrases. *Led horse*, a spare horse, led by an attendant or groom, also a sumpter horse. *L. captain*, a hanger-on, dependant, parasite.

†Lede. *Obs.* [OE *léd*, *lédde*, -a Cf. G. *leut*.] A people, nation; persons collectively (one's own) people, a man -1650

Leden. *Obs. exc. dial.* [OE *lédén*, repr. a Celtic or early Rom. pronunc. of L. *Latunum* Latin, confused with *lédén* language, f. *lode* people.] 1. Latin Only OE. 2. The language of a nation, etc.; a 'tongue' -ME. 3. Form of speech; way of speaking -1596. 4. *post.* Applied to the 'language' of birds -1612

Ledge (ledʒ), *sb.* [ME. formation from *legge* (ledʒə), *LAY* *v.* 1. A transverse bar or strip of wood, etc. fixed upon a door, gate, piece of furniture or the like. Now *dial.* and *techn.* b. *Naut.* A name for the small pieces of timber placed athwartships, under the decks of a ship, in the intervals between the beams ME. c. *Arch.* A small moulding, a string-course 1828. 2. A raised edging running along the extremity of a board or the like -1802. 3. A narrow horizontal surface, formed by the top of some projection in the vertical face of a wall etc. 1558. b. A shelf-like projection on the side of a rock or mountain 1732. c. *Fortif.* = BERM 1729. 4. A ridge of rocks, esp. such as are near the shore beneath the surface of the sea; 7. a range of hills; a ridge of earth 1555. 5. †A course or layer (WOTTON); *Alining* a stratum of metal-bearing rock; a quartz-vein 1847. 6. *attrib.* 1. door = *ledged door* 1825.

3. b. We clung to the crannies and ledges of the rock L. STEPHEN. 4. Three of the ships on invis ledges the South winds drove BOWEN. Hence *Ledged* *ppl. a.* having or furnished with a l. or ledges, as, *ledged door*, one in which vertical boards are held together by three horizontal ledges.

Ledge, *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also †lage, etc. Aphet. f. *allege*, *allege* ALLEGE *v.* 2

Nay 'tis no matter sir, what he leges in Latine SHAKS.

Ledge, *v.* 2 *rare.* 1598. [f. LEDGE *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To form a ledge. 2. *trans.* To furnish with a ledge; to form as a ledge 1599.

Ledgement, ledgment (led'gmənt). *Arch.* ME. [App. f. LEDGE *sb.* + -MENT.] 1. A string-course or horizontal suit of mouldings, such as the base-mouldings, etc., of a building. 2. The development of a surface, or the surface of a body stretched out on a plane, so that the dimensions of the different sides may be easily ascertained 1824.

Ledger (ledʒər). Also †lidger, lieger, leiger, etc. 1401. [perh. formed on Eng. *leggen*, *leggen*, *dial.* forms of LIE *v.* 1, LAY *v.* + -ER 1 after Du. *legger*, *legger*.]

A. *sb.* 1. A book that lies permanently in some place, e.g. 7. a bible 1538; 1. a large copy of the breviary -1691, a register (now U.S.). b. *Comm.* The principal book of the set of books employed for recording mercantile transactions in which all debtor-and-creditor accounts are set down 1588. 2. A horizontal timber in a scaffolding, lying parallel to the face of the building and supporting the putlogs. (Cf. *ligger*.) 1571. 3. A flat stone covering a grave 1510. 4. The nether millstone. Now *dial.* 1530. 5. *Angling*. Short for *lidger-bait* (see below). 1653. 6. A resident ambassador; also a papal nuncio. *Obs. exc. Hist.* in form *lieger* 1548. 7. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A (permanent) representative; a commissioner, an agent. *Obs.* or *arch.* in form *lieger*. 1603. 4b. A resident in a place -1661.

6. A Nuncio differed from a Legate, almost as a Lieger from an extraordinary Ambassador FULLER. 7. b. Hee's a lieger at Horne's ordinarie yonder B. JONS.

Comb. 1. -bait, a fishing bait which is made to remain in one place (also *attrib.*) WALTON, *sol hook*, -line, -sackle; -blade, in a cloth-shearing machine, the stationary straight-edged blade acting with a spiral revolving blade, and used to trim the nap and make it uniform. -millstone = sense 4. -stone = sense 3. -wall = *foot-wall* (Foot *sb.* Combs. 2).

B. *adj.* 1. In *attrib.* use. † -ambas odor

or ambassador *l.*: resident ambassador 1550.
 2. Resident in a place; permanent, stationary.
 Also *fig. l. side*, the side on which something lies -1662. 3. *Mus. Ledger line*, a short line added temporarily above or below the stave to extend its compass 1700.

2 *L-jests*: standing, stock jests. Like a bruised Codling Apple a little corrupted on the Ledger side GAYTON

II. In predicative use, esp. in *to be*, *lee l.* 1. Resident as ambassador, commissioner, or agent. *Obs. exc. arch.* 1560. 2. Lying or resing in a place; stationary; resident -1661.

1 One that lay hiegar at London for their dispatches HACKETT 2. Shiloh, where the Ark was long leiger 1818.

Le-dger, v. Also *leger*. 1688. [f LEDGER *so* (sense 5)] *intr.* To use a ledger-bait.

Ledger-book. Now *Hist.* 1553. A book containing records, a register; a cartulary, a book of accounts.

Ledget, -it (ledgét). 1805. [f. LEDGE *sb.* + *ET.*] A projecting piece.

Ledgy (ledgi), *a.* 1779. [f. LEDGE *sb.* + *v.*] Abounding in or consisting of ledges or ridges of rock.

Lee (li), *sb.* Also *dial. lew*. [OE *hléo* (gen. *hléowes*) str. neut. or masc. -OTeut. **hléwō*, whence ON. *hlý* shelter, warmth, *hlýa* to protect.] 1. Protection, shelter, rarely *pl.* 2. Also, a resting-place. 3. Chiefly *Naut.* The sheltered side of any object; hence, the side away from the wind ME. 4. A sheltered position or condition, hence, calmness, peace, tranquillity ME. 5. *attrib.* a. Indicating that an object is on the lee-side of a vessel, or to leeward of some other object, e.g. *l.-bottle*, etc. 1513. b. Implying motion to leeward 1726.

1 *Phr. In, under (the) l. of*. Rob Roy's cave under the Lea of Ben Lomond 1847. 2. We run in as much under the l. of the point as we could Dr. Fox. *Phr. At l.* (a) windward; (b) under shelter 1770 *b. sing. fall by the l.* to leeward; also *fig. To bring, lay, lie upon the l.* with sails aback. *On, under (the) l.* to leeward = ALKE. 4. b. The leisurely weather-roll and l.-roll R. H. DAY.

Comb. 1. *l.-anchor*, the anchor on the leeward side; bow, the bow of a vessel that is turned away from the wind; hence *lee-bow* vb., to run under the lee-bow of; -*gauge* (see GAUGE *sb. l.* 3); -*latch*, 'dropping to leeward of the course' (Smyth); -*most* a. farthest to leeward; -*port*, a sheltered port; -*wheel*, 'the assistant to the helmsman' (Smyth)

Lee (li), *sb.* 2 *Obs. exc. in pl.* ME. [a. F. *lee*, Gaulish *L. lia*, pl. *lee* (10th c.); ? of Celtic origin.] The sediment from wine and other liquids. 2. *sing.* Also *fig.* Also upon the l., to drain to the l. -1813. b. *pl.* ME. c. *fig.* Basest part, dregs, refuse 1593. d. *pl.* construed as *sing.* *Alleg.* II. iii. 100.

c. In these Lees and Dregges of time 1621. *Phr.* To drain, drink the lees, to the lees, i.e. to the last drop (to settle on or upon the lees).

Lee, a. Cf. *L.W.* a. ME. [f. *LEE sb.*] Sheltered from the wind -1674

Lee-board 1. ME. [a. ON. *hlé-borð*, f. *hlé* *LEE sb.* + *borð* BOARD.] The lee side (of a vessel).

Lee-board 2 (lfbðrd). 1691. [f. *LEE sb.* + BOARD.] A strong frame of plank, fixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, and let down into the water to diminish her drift to leeward.

Leech (li), *sb.* 1 [OE. *lêca* str. masc. (once *læca* wk.) -OTeut. **lêkjo-s* -pre-Teut. **legjo-s*; cf. Ir. *leagha*.] 1. A physician; one who practises healing. Now *arch.* (chiefly poet) or popular. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *attrib.*, as *l.-fee*, a physician's fee.

1 A farmer and bullock-leech 1776. Grudging the l. his growing bill PRATER.

Leech (li), *sb.* 2 [OE. *lêca*, Kentish *lêce* str. masc. = MDu. *lake*, *lieke*, *leke* fern.] One of the aquatic blood-sucking worms of the order *Hirudinea*, esp. one of the genus *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga*, used medicinally for drawing blood. b. *Artificial l.*: an apparatus consisting of a scarifier and glass tube for drawing blood by suction 1858. c. *fig.* One who sticks to another to suck gain out of him 1784.

Phr. To stick like a l. c. The spendthrift, and the l. That sucks him COWPER.

Comb. 1. *l.-extract*, an extract prepared from leeches, used daily for intra- or intraperitoneal [a] -gallier a kind of gall or in Ceylon

for protection against land-leeches; -*glass Surg.* a glass tube to hold a l. which is to be applied to a particular spot.

Leech (li), *sb.* 3 1336. [App. conn. w. ON. *lik*, Du. *lyk*, Ger. *liek*, leech-line.] *Naut.* The perpendicular or sloping side of a sail. Also qualified, as *mast-l.*, etc. b. *attrib.* in l.-line, a rope attached to the l., serving to truss the sail close up to the yard; -*rope*, a name for that part of the bolt-rope to which the border or skirt of a sail is sewed.

Leech (li), *v.* 1 *arch.*, now rare. [Early ME. f. *LEECH sb.*] *trans.* To cure, heal.

Leech, v. 2 1828. [f. *LEECH sb.*] *trans.* To apply leeches to medicinally. Also *absol.*

Leechcraft (li), *craft*. *arch.* [OE. *lêcecraft*; see *LEECH sb.* 1, CRAFT.] The art of healing; medical science. 2. Also *concr.* Remedy, medicine. So *Leechdom arch.* [OE. *lêcedōm*] remedy.

Leecher. rare. ME. [f. *LEECH v.* 1 + *-ER*.] One who leeches; a physician. So *Leechery* (rare), leechcraft.

Leef, obs. f. *LEAF*.

Lee-ful, *a.* [ME. *leueful*, f. *LEAVE sb.* + *-FUL*.] Permissible, right, lawful; just -1814.

Leek (lik). [OE. *lêac* str. neut. -OTeut. **lauko*; only Teut.] 1. A culinary herb.

Allium Porrum, allied to the onion, but having the bulbous part cylindrical and the leaves flat and broad. 2. Referring to the colour of the leek, to its being the national emblem of the Welsh, etc. ME. 3. *attrib.* ME.

1. The Leeks are hot and dry, and doth attenuate GERARDE. Wild L., *Allium ursinum*. 2. Nowe cherry redde, nowe pale and greene as leekes 1575 To eat the (or one's) l., to pocket a deliberate affront. Hen. V. v. l. 10.

Leer, sb. 1 [OE. *hlêor* neut., cheek = OS. *hlêor*, *hlêar*, *hlêr*, ON. *hlêr* (only pl.)]

1. The cheek -1586. 2. The face, countenance; hence, look, hue, complexion -1806.

2 *Tit A. vi. ii. 119.*

Leer (li), *sb.* 2 1598 [f. *LEER v.*] A side glance; a look or roll of the eye expressive of slyness, malignity, lasciviousness, etc.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil l. Pope.

Leer, sb. 3 Also *leer*, *lier*. 1662. *Glass-making*. An annealing-furnace. Also *attrib.*, as *L-pan* = FRACHE.

Leer (li), *a.* 1 Also *leer*. [OE. **lêre* (in *lêrnes* emptiness) -WGer. **lêre*, of uncertain origin; cf. Ger. *leer*, Du. *laar*.] 1. Empty. Also, clear of -1567. 2. Having no burden or load; (of a horse) without a rider. *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. 3. *dial.* Empty of food, hungry, faint for want of food 1848. Hence *Leerness*, emptiness.

2. *Leir* and sumpter horses 1688. A l. waggon 1787. 3. I'm rather leir at supper JEFFERIES.

Leer, a. 2 1629. [app. f. *LEER v.*] Looking askance; oblique; sly, underhand -1830.

Leer (li), *v.* 1530. [Perh. f. *LEER sb.* 1, with sense 'to glance over one's cheek'.] 1. *intr.* To look obliquely or askance. Now only, to glance with a sly, immodest, or malign expression in one's eye. 2. To walk stealthily or with averted looks -1878. 3. *trans.* To give a leer with (the eye) 1835.

1 Here Fannia leering on her own good man POPE. 2. [A parrot] cocking his head, leering his eye, and working his black tongue D. JERROLD Hence *Leeringly adv.*

Leery (li), *a.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* 1676. [f. *LEER a.* 1 + *-Y*.] = *LEER a.* 1 in various senses.

Leery (li), *a.* 2 *slang.* 1796. [f. *LEER a.* 2 + *-Y*.] Wide-awake, knowing, 'fly'. Hence *Leerily adv.*

Lees, pl. (dregs) - see *LEE sb.* 2

Leese, v. [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *lêosan*, only in compounds, f. root **leus-*: *laus-* *los-*, whence also *LEASING sb.* -*LESS*, *LOSE a.* and *v.*, *LOSS v.*, *LOSS*] 1. *trans.* = *LOSE* in its various senses -1675. 2. *absol.* and *intr.* To lose, be a loser -1610. 3. *trans.* To destroy; to bring to ruin or perdition; to spoil. = *l. perdere* -1553. 4. Incorrectly used by Spenser in the str. pa. t. and pa. pple. (*lore*, *lorn*) with sense 'to forsake, desert, leave'.

1 or Beaten, d the F

and Sweetness of their Odour BACON. 4 SPENSER *P. Q. i. iv. 2, III. i. 44* Hence *Lee ber*, a destroyer a loser *Leesing vb.* *sb.* losing, loss; *occas de* struction, perdition

Lee shore. 1579 [LEE *sb.* 1] 1. A shore that the wind blows upon. 2. A shore that shelters from the wind -1711.

Lee side. Also *dial. lew side*. 1577 [LEE *sb.* 1] That side which is turned away from the wind. Opp. to *weather side*.

Leet (li), *sb.* 1 *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ME. *ad* AF. *lete* or AL. *leta*, ? ad. OE. *lêp*; see LATHE 1] 1. = COURT LEE 1. 2. The jurisdiction of a court leet, the district over which this jurisdiction extended 1477. 3. *attrib.* as *l.-jury*, etc. 1651.

Leet (li), *sb.* 2 Now chiefly Sc. 1441 [app. *aphet* f. ME. *elite* (a. OF. *élite*, *eslêde* election.)] 1. A list of persons designated as eligible for some office. 2. *pl.* The candidates forming a leet 1533. Hence *Leet v.* (Sc.) to place in a l.

1 *Phr.* To be in l., to be on the leet, to put in l., to put on the l., etc.

Leet, sb. 3 1571. [repr. OE. (*wega*) *gelête* -OTeut. type **gêlêtjom*, f. **ga-* together, Y + **lêt* (see LET v. 1)] A meeting of ways, in 1000, three-, four-way l. -1691.

Leet, obs. f. *LET v.*

Leetle (li), 1687. A joc. hesitating or emphatic pronunciation of LITTLE.

Leeward (li), *ad.* 1549. *adv.* 1. Of a ship: That makes much leeway -1769. 2. *gen.* Situated, or having a direction, away from the wind Opp. to *windward* Const. of. Hence *occas* Sheltered. 1666. 3. *absol.* or *quasi-sb.* = *LEE sb.* 1 2. 1549.

2 *L. shore* = *LEE shore*. *L.-tide* - a tide running the way the wind is blowing *L.-way* = *Leeway* 3 *Phr.* On, upon, to (the) l. of

B. adv. Toward the lee (LEE *sb.* 2) 1785

Hence *Leewardly a.* (of a ship) apt to fall to l. Opp. to *weatherly* *Leewardmost a.* situated furthest to l. *Leewardness, tendency to fall to l.*

Lee-way, lee-way. 1669. [f. *LEE sb.* 1 + *WAY*] 1. The lateral drift of a ship to leeward of her course; the amount of deviation thus produced *Also fig.*

Phr. To make, fetch up, make up l. Angle of l. the angle made by the direction of a ship's keel, with that of its actual course. *fig.* We have a great deal of leeway to make up with the Australians 1884.

Left (left) [ME. *left*, *left* -OE. *left* (Kentish), *lyft*; primary sense 'weak, worthless', represented in E. Fris. *luf*, Du. *dial. loof*.] *A. adv.* 1. Distinctive epithet of the hand which is normally the weaker (see LEFT HAND) and of the other parts on the same side of the body (occas. of their clothing, as in *l. foot, glove*, etc.); hence also of what pertains to the corresponding side of anything else Opp. to *right*. 2. That has the relative position of the left hand with respect to the right. In predicative use with const. of, in attrib. use now LEFT-HAND is usual. ME.

1 Who stooping op'nd my l. side, and took from thence a Rib Milt. *L. side*, *that* (also LEFT HAND) The position or direction (relative to a person) to which the l. hand points. *Over the l. shoulder*, now *over the l. simply*, a slang phrase implying that the meaning is the reverse of what is said. 2. *L. rang* (of an army), *l. branch* (of a stream). *L. bank* (of a river): that to the l. of a person looking down the stream. That part of the shield which appears on the l. side is called the dexter COUSANS *L. side*, *l. arm* in politics, = *LEFT sb.* 10 *L. centre* in the French Chamber, those deputies of the centre (CENTRE *sb.* 11) who incline to the opinions of the Left and occupy seats adjacent to them

B. adv. On or towards the left side ME. Squadsron 1. wheel 1796.

C. sb. 1. a. = LEFT HAND ME. b. *Mil.* The left wing (of an army). Also in *pl.*, the men whose place is on the left. 1707. c. In continental legislatures, the section of the members sitting on the left side of the chamber (as viewed from the president's chair), by custom those holding relatively liberal or democratic opinions. Hence *transf.* the more advanced or innovating section of a philosophical school, a religious sect, etc. 1837. 2. A glove, etc. for the left hand etc. 864

1 a. I her nigh a c. b. In her l.

a () a (pass) on (loud o cat) g (Fr. chef) o (ever) n (I eye) o h can de vie). (s) s (Psyche) q (what) q (got).

head LENNYSON Cannon to of them, Volley'd and thunder'd LENNYSON. b. Then Centres and Lefts move up 1822.

Left (left), *pple.* a. 1586. [pa. pple. of LEAVE v.] 1. In senses of LEAVE v. 1. Now rare exc in *l.-luggage* (office, etc.). 2. With advs. or advb. phr 1783.

2. He came to thank me for some left-off clothes COWPER

Left hand. ME. See LEFT a. 1. Also attrib. (usu. *left-hand*).

Phrases. *On, to the left hand (of)*: on the l. side (of) in the direction of the l. side; also *fig.* *To take the l. hand (of)*, to place oneself on the l. side (cf) *I marry with the l. hand*, to marry morganatically, hence *a wife of the l. hand*; (*a daughter by the l. hand*, one born of such a marriage; occas. an illegitimate daughter.

Comb. **left-hand blow**, one delivered with the l. hand; **left-hand man**, (a) a left-handed man, (b) one placed at one's left; **left-hand marriage** = *marriage with the left hand* (see above); *so left-hand wife, queen*; **left-hand rope**, rope laid up and twisted 'against the sun'; **left-hand tongue**, a language written from right to left, as Hebrew.

Left-handed, a. (Stress variable.) 1485. [ED².] 1. Having the left hand more serviceable than the right; using the left hand by preference. 2. *fig.* Awkward, clumsy, inept 1613. 3. Ambiguous, questionable. 4. In medical language: Spurious. 1612. 5. Ill-omened, sinister. Of a deity. Unpropitious (Cf *Lævus*)? Obs. 1609. 5. Of a marriage. Morgannatic (from the custom in Germany by which the bridegroom gave the bride his left hand in such marriages). Said also of the parties so married, and of their issue. Occas. applied also to fictitious or illegal marriages, or to unions without marriage, and to their offspring 1642. 6. Adapted to the left hand or arm, or for use by a left-handed person; (of a blow) delivered with the left hand 1629. 7. Characterized by a direction or rotation to the left; producing such a rotation in the plane of a polarized ray (Cf *LEVO-*) 1812.

1. A left-handed bowler is nearly always a right-handed bat 1892. 2. A good artist is left-handed to no profession FULLER. 3. A very left-handed compliment 1881. 4. The (left-handed) strokes of fortune 1650. 5. The children of a left-handed alliance are not entitled to inherit H. WALPOLE. 6. Hall met him with a left-handed fencer 1814. 7. Left-handed, or reversed varieties of spiral shells WOODWARD. Hence *Left-handed-ly adv.*, *-ness*.

Left-hander. 1861. [f. LEFT HAND + -ER.] A left-handed person or blow.

Left-handedness. [f. **left-hand* adj. (= LEFT-HANDED) + -NESS.] Awkward manner. Cf *F. gauche* CHESTERF.

Leftmost, a. Also leftermost. 1863 [-MOST-] Situated furthest to the left.

Left-over. 1897 *adj* and *sb.* (Something) left or remaining over; also, a survival (1911).

Leftward (leftwôrd), *adv.* and *a.* 1483 [f. LEFT a. + -WARD.] 1. *adv.* On, or in the direction of, the left hand. 2. *adj.* Situated on the left. Also *occas.*, Directed towards the left 1813.

1. L. and behind us is the desert 1898. 2. A l. hand 1886. So *Leftwards adv.* = *Leftward adv.* 1844.

Leg (leg), *sb.* ME. [a. ON. *legg-r* leg, lmb; -Otent, type **laggo-z*. Some connect with root **lag-* of Gr. *λαγίσειν* to kick, *L. lacertus* arm.]

1. The limb. 1. One of the organs of support and locomotion in an animal body; in narrower sense, the part of the limb between the knee and foot. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. The leg cut from the carcass of an animal or bird for use as food 1533. b. *Leg-of-mutton adj* *phr.*, resembling a leg of mutton, *esp.* in shape 1840. 3. An obeisance made by drawing back one leg and bending the other; a bow, scrape. Now arch, or *fig.* 1589. 4. Short for BLACK-LEG a. 1815. 5. *Cricket*, a. *L. before wicket*, the act of stopping with the leg a straight-pitched ball (a fault for which the batsman may be given 'out'). Also, simply, *L. before*. Abbrev. *I b w.* 1795. b. (Also the *l.*) (a) That part of the 'on' side of the field which lies behind, or about in a line with, the batsman. Chiefly in (a hit) to (the) *l.* 1843. (b) The side of the pitch on which the batsman stands 1843. c. Hence the position of fields placed to

stop balls hit 'to leg'; also, the fieldman so placed 1816.

1. Use your legs, take the start, run away SHAKES. *fig.* One l. by truth supported, one by lies, They side to the goal COWPER. Phrases. a. *All legs and wings*, said of an overgrown awkward young person; *Naut* = overmasted. *On the l.*, (of a dog) long in the leg, *leggy*. *The boot is on the other l.* (see *BOOT sb.*). *To pull (or draw) Sc.* a person's l., to 'get at', befoul him (colloq.). *To give a person a l. up*, to help him to climb up, mount (a horse, etc.), or get over an obstacle (*lit.* and *fig.*). *To have a bone in one's l.*: a feigned excuse to avoid the use of one's legs. *To lift (or leave up) the l.* said of a dog voiding urine. b. *To change l.*, (of a horse): to change step. *To have the legs off*, to outrun. *To put (or set) one's best l. foremost*, to exert oneself to the utmost. *To shake a l.*, to dance. *To stretch one's legs*, to exercise them by walking. *To take to one's legs*, *to take one's legs*, to run away. c. *On one's legs*: (a) standing, *esp.* to make a speech; so *loc.* *on one's hind legs*; (b) well enough to go about; (c) *fig.* in a prosperous condition, established, *esp.* in *to get (a person) upon his legs*; also *transf.* of things. *To fall on one's legs*: to get well out of a difficulty. *To get on one's hind legs*. *lit.* of a horse, hence *loc.* of a man, to go into a rage. *To stand upon one's own legs* to be self-reliant. *Not a l. to stand on*, no support whatever. d. *On one's last legs*, near the end of one's life, or (fig.) resources; said also of things. e. *To dance (run, walk, etc.) on one's legs* to cause (him) to dance, etc. till he can do no more. f. Put for 'the power of using one's legs', as in *to feet, find one's legs*. *To keep one's legs*, to remain standing or walking. See also *SEA LEGS*. 2. Then came up a l. of mutton DE FOE. b. *Leg-of-mutton sail*, a kind of triangular sail, so *leg-of-mutton rig*. *Leg-of-mutton sleeve*, one full and loose on the arm but close-fitting at the wrist. 3. *Phr.* *To make a l.* 5. c. *Long, short, square l.*, the fieldman, or his position, far from or near to the wicket or about square with it.

II. Something more or less like a leg in shape or function. 1. A representation of a leg; *esp.* in *HER.* 1500. 2. An artificial leg ME. 3. That part of a garment which covers the leg 1580. 4. A bar, pole, etc. used as a support or prop; *esp.* in *Shipbuilding* and *Mining* 1430. 5. One of the supports of a chair, table, stool, etc. 1680. 6. One of the branches of a forked, jointed, or curved object 1683. b. One of the sides of a triangle, viewed as standing upon a base (so Gr. *σκέλος*); one of the two parts on each side of the vertex of a curve 1659. 7. *Naut.* a. A name for various short ropes, which branch out into two or more parts 1627. b. A run made on a single tack. Chiefly in *long, short l.*, a good l. 1867. 5. Mr. Pickwick grated the legs of his chair against the ground DICKENS. 7. b. Valkyrie, preferred a series of short legs off Wemyss Bay to weather the Skelmorlie 1895.

Comb.: 1. *bone*, the shin-bone, tibia; -rest, a contrivance for resting the l. of an invalid when seated; -worm, the GUINEA WORM (q.v.) which attacks the legs. b. in *Cricket* 1. ball, stump, that nearest the batsman; 1. ball, break, a ball which pitches on or breaks from the l. side; -bye (see *DYE* 1a); 1. hit, stroke, a hit to l.; -theory, bowling to leg with fieldmen massed on that side.

Leg (leg), v. 1601. [f. LEG sb.] 1. *intr.* *To l.* 1. *To walk fast or run.* 2. *To l. it*, to 'make a leg'. *To l. unto*, to bow to, *rare.* -1633. 3. *trans.* To work (a boat) through a canal-tunnel by pressing with the feet against the top or sides of the tunnel; to navigate (a tunnel) thus; also *to l. through* 1836. 4. *To catch by*, or hit on, the leg 1852. Hence *Legger* (in sense 3).

Legacy (leg'gäsi), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *legacie* a legateship, ad. med.L. *legatia* (see -ACY) the district of a legate, f. *legatus* LEGATE sb.]

1. The function or office of a delegate or deputy -1533. b. *spec.* The function or office of a papal legate. *To send in l.*: to send as legate. -1726. 2. The message or business committed to a delegate or deputy -1654. 3. A body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to a sovereign, etc.; also, the act of sending such a body -1598.

II. fr. = BEQUEST 1. -1606. 2. A sum of money, etc. bequeathed to another; = BEQUEST a. 1. Formerly also in gen. sense, what one bequeaths. 1460. b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* = anything handed down by an ancestor or predecessor 1586. 3. *attrib.*, as *l.-duty*, etc. a. You have paid his l. at the hazard of running the estate Thomas LEE. b. Leave green legacies though T. 3. *L. hunter* monger

one who pays court to old and rich persons in hope of obtaining a l.; so *legacy-hunting*.

Hence **Legacy v.* to give or leave as a l. to bequeath a l. to

Legal (l'gäl), a. 1500. [ad. L. *legalis* (through *F. légat*), f. *leg-*, *lex* law. Cf. *LEGAL LOYAL*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or falling within the province of law 1529. b. Belonging to or characteristic of the profession of the law 1819. c. *nonce-uses*. Observant of law; devoted to law 1872. 2. Such as is required or appointed by law 1610. b. Such as is recognized by 'law' as dist. from 'equity' 1818. 3. Permitted, or not forbidden, by law; lawful 1647. 4. *Theol.* a. Of, pertaining to, or based upon the Mosaic law. b. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the law of works, i. e. salvation by works, not faith 1900. 5. quasi-sb. Something legal; a legal formality, etc.; *Sc. Lau.*, the legal period within which reversion is permitted 1526.

1. A. A. L. BOYLE. L. debt MUTTON, advice 1808. *Phr.* *L. man* = Law Latin *legalis homo*, a man who has full l. rights. So *l. person*. b. A l. face BYRON *mind* (mon.). c. Edward lived in a l. age STUBBS. 2. L. possession 1751, tribunals 1841. *L. tender*: coin or other money, which a creditor is bound by law to accept, when tendered in payment of a debt. (See *ACT 33 Vict. c. 10 § 4*). 3. It is as l. for the king to pardon, as for the party to accuse CLARENDON. Hence *Legally adv.*, *-ness* (rare).

Legalism (l'gäliz'm), 1838. [f. *LEGAL* + -ISM.] 1. *Theol.* Adherence to the Law as opp. to the Gospel; the doctrine of justification by works, or teaching which savours of it. 2. A disposition to exalt the importance of law or formulated rule 1878.

Legalist (l'gälist), 1641. [f. *LEGAL* + -IST.] 1. *Theol.* An adherent or advocate of legalism. 2. A stickler for legality 1865. 3. One who views things from a legal standpoint 1829. Hence *Legalistic a.*

Legality (l'gäliti), 1460. [ad. F. *légalité*, med.L. *legalitas*, f. L. *legalis* LEGAL.] 1. Attachment to law or rule. b. *Theol.* Insistence on the letter of the law, reliance on works for salvation, rather than on free grace. Also personified. 1678. c. The spirit of the legal profession 1880. 2. The quality of being legal, lawfulness. In early use, Legitimacy. 1533. 1. c. L. delights in the ingenious contrivance of delays W. COVEY. 2. To try the l. of the proceedings against him H. COVEY.

Legalize (l'gälize), v. 1716. [f. *LEGAL* + -IZE] *trans.* To make legal; to authorize, justify, sanction.

A period, when oppression was legalised Hook.

Hence *Legalization*, the action of legalizing.

Legantine (leg'äntin), a. 1533. [as if ad. L. **legatinus*, f. *legant-*, pr. pple. of *legare*, see LEGATE and -INE.] Error, synonym of LEGATINE.

Legatary (leg'ätäri), 1542. [ad. L. *legatarius*, f. *legatum* a bequest.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of a bequest 1676. B. *sb.* One to whom a bequest is left; a legatee.

Legate (leg'ät), sb. OE. [a. OF. *legat*, ad. L. *legatus*, pa. pple. of *legare* to send as a deputy, etc.] 1. An ecclesiastic deputed to represent the Pope and armed with his authority. b. The ruler of a LEGATION (sense 5) 1653. 2. *gen.* An ambassador, delegate, messenger ME. 3. *Rom. Hist.* The deputy or lieutenant of a general, or of the governor of a province under the empire, the governor himself. Also *transf.* 1474.

2. *L. a* (or *l. a*) *latere* (also, of *latere*, of the side) a l. of the highest class, one whose acts are virtually those of the Pope himself. 2. There stands the l. of the skies COWPER. Hence *Legateship*.

Legate (l'gät), v. 1546. [f. L. *legat-*, *legare*.] *trans.* To give by will, to bequeath. Hence *Legatee*, one to whom a legacy has been bequeathed.

Legatine (leg'ätin), a. 1450. [f. *LEGATE* sb. + -INE.] Of, pertaining to, or having the authority of, a legate. (Earlier LEGANTINE and LEGATIVE.)

L. constitutions - ecclesiastical laws, enacted in national synods, held under legates from Pope Gregory IX and Pope Clement IV. *L. synod* - one held under the presidency of a (papal) legate.

Legation (l'gäsjon), 1460. [ad. L. *legationem*, see LEGATE sb.] 1. The action of

sending a deputy, esp. a (papal) legate; the fact of his being sent. 2. His mission or commission 1470. 3. *concr.* The body of deputies sent on a mission; a diplomatic minister (*now*, not being an 'ambassador') and his suite. Also *attrib.* 1603. b. The official residence of a diplomatic minister 1863. 4. The dignity and office of a legate 1603. 5. Formerly, one of the provinces of the Papal States, governed by a legate 1841.

1 The Divine L. of Moses WARBURTON. 3 A secretary of L. supplying their place 1756. *attrib.* The L. buildings 1886. Hence **Legationary** *a.* of or pertaining to a L.; qualified or ready to go on a L. CARLYLE

Legative (lə'gə-tiv), *a.* 1537. [*ad.* late L. *legativus*; see **LEGATE** *v.* and **-ATIVE**.] *a.* In *l. bull.* *commission*: Deputing; conferring the authority of a legate. b. Of or pertaining to a legate, or (*rarely*) to an ambassador. **Legato** (lə'gə-to), *a.* (*adv.* and *sb.*) 1811. [*It. l.* 'bound', *pa.* ppl. of *legare* 'to bind'.] *Mus.* A direction. Smooth and connected, without breaks. (*Opp.* to *staccato*.)

Legator (lə'gə-tōr), 1651. [*a. L.*, *f. legare*.] One who gives something by will; a testator.

Legature. [*f. LEGATE* *sb.* + **-URE**.] The dignity and office of a legate; legateship. CLARENDON.

Leg-bail. 1774. In to give *leg-bail*, to decamp. Hence *occas.* = 'French leave', etc.

Lege, obs. *f. LEDGE* *v.* 1

Legend (lə'dʒɛnd), *sb.* ME. [*a. F. légende*, *ad. med. L. legēnda* 'what is read', *f. legere*.]

1 The story of the life of a saint. 2. A collection of saints' lives or of similar stories ME. 3. A story, history, account -1671. 4. A roll list, record -1601. 5. *Ecc.* A book of readings or lessons for use at divine service, containing passages from Scripture and the lives of saints. *Obs.* *etc.* *Hist.* 1410. 6. An unauthentic story handed down by tradition and popularly regarded as historical 1613. 7. An inscription or motto; chiefly *spec.*, the words or letters impressed on a coin or medal, the title affixed to a picture 1611. b. *gen.* Written character; writing (*rare*) 1822. 48.

Misused for **LEGION**. *Merry W. I.* 11. 99.

2 A glorious *legende* Of goodde women CHAUCER. *The L.* (*now* usu. called *the Golden L.*), a 13th century collection of saints' lives written by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa. I had rather believe all the fables in the L., and the Alcaron, than that this wretched frame is without a munde BACON. 6 The L., which would attribute to Alfred the foundation of the University of Oxford Hook. 7. No l. or effigy marks the graves of these royal Ladies FLEMING. Hence **Legend** *v.* *trans.* to tell as a l.

Legendary (lə'dʒɛndəri), 1513. [*ad.* med. L. *legendarius* *adj.* and *sb.*, *f. légenda*; see **LEGEND** *sb.* and **-ARY**.] *A. adj.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a legend; connected or concerned with legends, related in legend 1563. b. Of writers: Relating legends 1646. 2. Containing the legend on a coin 1830.

1 *L. period*, *age*, one of which the accounts are mostly of the nature of legends. Relics of a mythical or l. past 1900.

B. *sb.* 1. A collection of legends, esp. of lives of saints; *occas.* = The Golden Legend 1513. 2. A writer of legends 1625.

Legendry (lə'dʒɛndri), 1849. [*f. LEGEND* *sb.* + **-RY**.] Legends collectively.

Le'ger, *a.* 1481. [*a. F. léger* -pop. L. type **levianus*, *f. levis* 'light'.] Light, not heavy; slight, trifling. Also, nimble. -1598. Hence **Le'gerly** *adv.*

Leger, obs. *f. LEDGER*.

Legerdemain (lə'dʒɛdmæn), ME. [*a. F. léger de main*, lit. 'light of hand'; cf. **LEGER** *a.*] 1. Sleight of hand; jugglery; conjuring tricks. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Trickery, hocus-pocus 1532; 'a trick, a juggle -1663. 3. A conjurer. CIBBER. 4. *attrib.* or *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of legerdemain; juggling, tricky 1576.

1 Will ye see any feates of activity, Some sleight of hand, leigerdemaine? BEAUM. & FL. 2. There is a certain Knack or L. in argument SHAFESB. 4. L. Tricks 1700. Hence **Legerdemainist**, a conjurer. **Lege-riety**, 1561. [*ad.* *F. légereté*; see **LEGER** *a.* and **ry**] Lightness and agility 1613. 830.

Legge, *v.* *rare*. ME. only. [*Aphet. f. ALLEGE* *v.* 1] To alleviate.

Legge, *o.s. f. LEDGE* *v.* 1

Legged (ləgd), *a.* 1470. [*f. LEG* *sb.* + **-ED**.] Having legs (*esp.* such or so many); as in BAKER-L., *bar-l.*, *HOW-LEGGED*, *two-l.*, etc. In *Her.*, having legs of a specified tincture.

Leg'd like a man Temp. II. II. 35
Leggiadrous, *a. rare*. 1648. [*f. It. leggiadro* 'light, sprightly' + **-OUS**.] Graceful, elegant JOS. BEAUMONT.

Legging (lə'gɪŋ), *sb.* Chiefly *pl.* 1763. [*f. LEG* *sb.* + **-ING** (but cf. **-ING**).] In *pl.* A pair of outer coverings (usu. of leather or cloth) to protect the legs in bad weather, reaching from the ankle to the knee, or sometimes higher.

Legging (lə'gɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* 1872. [*f. LEG* *v.* + **-ING**.] Making a leg or obsequence.

Leggy (lə'gɪ), *a.* 1787. [*f. LEG* *sb.* + **-Y**.] Conspicuous for legs; lanky-legged.

Leg-harness. ME. Armour for the leg -1840.

Leghorn (lə'gɒr, lə'gɒm), 1753. [*Place-name Leghorn*, *ad. It. Legorno* (16-17th c.), *now Livorno*, *repr. L. Liburnus*.] 1. Name of a straw plaiting for hats and bonnets, made from a particular kind of wheat, cut green and bleached, and imported from Leghorn in Tuscany; a hat or bonnet made of this or straw like this. Also *attrib.*, as *L. bonnet*, *chip*, *plant*, etc. 2. Name of a breed of the domestic fowl 1834.

Legible (lə'dʒɪbəl), *a.* (*sb.*) ME. [*ad.* late L. *legibilis*, *f. legere* to read, see **-BLE**.] *a.* Of writing: Plain; easily made out. b. Of compositions: Accessible to readers (*non-acc.*), also, easy to read, readable (*rare*) 1676. c. *transf.* and *fig.* 1595.

a. A fair, fast, l. hand 1620. c. The trouble l. in my countenance LAMB. Hence **Legibility**. **Legibly** *adv.*

Legific (lə'dʒɪfɪk), *a.* [*f. L. legi-*, *lex* law + **-ficus**; see **-FIC**.] Pertaining to the making of laws. J. GROTE.

Legion (lə'dʒɛn), ME. [*a. OF. legiun*, *legion* (*mod. F. légion*), *a. L. legionem*, *legio*, *f. legere* to choose, levy (an army); cf. **-ION**.] 1.

Rom. Antig. A body of infantry in the Roman army, ranging in number from 3,000 in early times to 6,000 under Marius, usually with a large complement of cavalry. b. Applied to certain bodies in modern armies 1598. 2. Vaguely: A host of armed men ME. 3. A vast host (of persons or things); *esp.* in the (inaccurate) phr. *their name is L.* = 'they are innumerable' (cf. Mark v. 9) ME. 4. *L. of Honour* [= *F. Légion d'honneur*]: a French order of distinction, conferred for civil or military services, etc. 1827. b. *American L.*, a national association of ex-service men instituted in 1919. *British L.*, a similar association founded in 1921 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1925. 5. *Nat. Hist.* An occasional term repr. an assemblage of objects intermediate in extent between a class and an order 1859.

6. *attrib.* or *adj.* Multitudinous 1678.

1. b. *Foreign l.* [= *F. légion étrangère*]: a body of foreign volunteers in the French army in the 19th c., employed in the colonies, etc. 3 He call'd His Legions, Angel Forms, who lay intrins' Milt. P. L. 1. 301 A legioun is name to me; for we ben manye WYCLIF Mark v. 9.

Legionary (lə'dʒɛnəri), 1577. [*ad.* L. *legionarius*, *f. legionem* **LEGION**; see **-ARY**.]

A. adj. 1. Of or belonging to a legion. b. Of an inscription, mark, etc. Designating a particular Roman legion 1851. 2. Constituting or consisting of a legion or legions 1646.

1. The whole multitude of l. soldiers ARNOLD b. The l. mark of the title 1863.

B. *sb.* A soldier of a legion, ancient or modern. Also, a member of the Legion of Honour. 1598.

The covering l. with whom to bear was to obey DR. QUINCEY.

Legioned (lə'dʒɛnd), *a. poet.* 1818. [*f. LEGION* + **-ED**.] Arrayed in legions.

Legislate (lə'dʒɪslæt), *v.* 1719. [*Back-formation f. LEGISLATOR* **LEGISLATE** *ON*.]

an To make laws for DUFFY 2

To make or enact laws 1805. 3. *quasi-trans.* To bring or drive by legislation *into* or *out* of Also *rarely trans.* to bring about or control by legislation. 1845.

2. Solon, in legislating for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect Constitution than he gave them BR. WATSON. 3. The legislated depreciation of this one estate had cost him £120,000 1298.

Legislation (lə'dʒɪsləʃən), 1655. [*a. late L. legis-latio*, *prop. two wds.* = 'bringing of a law' (*legis* + *latio*), *cf.* 1. The action of making or giving laws; the enactment of laws lawgiving. 2. The enactments of a legislator or legislature; enacted laws collectively 1858.

1 Pythagoras, who join'd L. to his Philosophy, d. pretended to Miracles. to give a more venerable Sanction to the Laws he prescribed LEO. LYTTLETON. Hence **Legislation** *a.* pertaining to l.

Legislative (lə'dʒɪslətɪv), 1641. [*After LEGISLATION*, **LEGISLATOR**; see **-ATIVE**. *cf. F. législatif* (14th c.).]

A. adj. 1. That legislates; having the function of making laws 1651. 2. Of or pertaining to the making of laws 1641; enacted or appointed by legislation 1855. Hence **Legislative** *adv.* by legislation.

1. On the 30th of September (1991), this National Assembly dissolved itself, and gave place to the succeeding L. National Assembly 1997. 2. L. reme dies 1855, penalties 1872, emancipation of Scotch industry LECROY.

B. *sb.* The power of legislating; the body in which this is vested, the legislature. *Opp.* to *executive*. *Now rare*. 1642.

Legislator (lə'dʒɪslətɔr), 1605. [*a. L. legis-lator*, *prop. two wds.* = 'proposer of a law' (*legis*, *lex* + *lato*, used as agent-n to *ferre* to bring).] One who makes laws (for a people or nation); a lawgiver; a member of a legislative body.

Legislators have long since discovered the absurdity of attempting to fix prices by law JAVOVS. *transf.* The alleged l. of science DARWEN. Hence **Legislatorship**, the position of l.

Legislatorial (lə'dʒɪslətɔriəl), *a.* 1774. [*f. mod. L. type *legislatorius* (*f. legislator*) + **-AL**.] 1. Having the power to legislate, acting as a legislator or legislature 1819. 2. Of or pertaining to a legislator or legislation.

Legistress (lə'dʒɪslətɪtrɪs), 1711. [*f. LEGISLATOR* + **-ESS**.] A female legislator.

Nature, a beneficent l. MANN. So **Legistrix** 1677.

Legislature (lə'dʒɪslətʃɪdɪ), 1655. [*After LEGISLATOR*; cf. **-URE**.] 1. 'The power that makes laws' (J); a body of persons in vested with the power of making the laws of a country or state; *spec.* (U.S.) the legislative body of a State or Territory, as dist. from Congress. 2. The exercise of the function of legislation -1765.

1 'Twas April, as the bumpkins say, The l. call'd it May Cowen. 2. It was very inconvenient to have both the l. and the execution in the same hands BURSET.

Legist (lə'dʒɪst), 1456 [*ad. F. légiste* *ad. mod. L. legisla*, *f. legi*, *lex* LAW; see **-IST**.] One versed in the law. (*cf. JURIST*.) So **Legist** ME. -1555.

Legit. [*L.*, *pres.* or *pa.* t. 3rd pers. sing. of *legere* to read.] Claim to 'Benefit of Clergy' based upon the fact of being able to read a verse of the Bible. BAXTER.

Legitim: see **LEGITIME**.

Legitimacy (lə'dʒɪtɪməsi), 1691. [*f. LEGITIMATE*; see **-ACY**.] 1. The fact of being a legitimate child. 2. Of a government or the title of a sovereign: The condition of being in accordance with law or principle. Now often with reference to a sovereign's title: The fact of being derived by regular descent; *occas.* the principle of lineal succession to the throne 1817. 3. *gen.* Conformity to rule or principle (*Logic*) to sound reasoning 1836.

2. The Doctrine of Divine Right, which has now come back to us, like a thief from transportation, under the alias of L. MACAULAY. 3. The l. of our assumption 1836.

Legitimate (lə'dʒɪtɪməd), *a.* 1494. [*ad. med. L. legitimatus*, *legitimare* to declare to be lawful, *f. L. legitimus*, *f. legi*, *lex* law. The strict ppl. sense, = *legitimated*, is not found in English.] 1. Of a child: Having the status of one lawfully begotten entitled to full filial rights Said also of a parent and of new

1 (man). a (poss) an (loud) v (and) 1 (F) chief 2 (ever) 3 / eye 4 Fr can de (vie) 5 (st) 6 (Psyche) 7 (what) 8 (let).

descent. (The only sense in Johnson.) *transf.* Genuine, real; opp. to 'spurious' -1818. 2. Conformable to law or rule; lawful, proper 1638. b. Normal, regular; conformable to a standard type 1669. c. Of a sovereign's title. Resting on hereditary right. Hence, said of a sovereign, a kingdom, etc. 1821. d. Logically admissible 1797.

1 The common law had deemed all those bastards who were born before wedlock. By the canon law they were *legitimi*. 2 They [Moors] are a nation without a l. country or a name W. IRVING. b. A l. English classic MACAULAY. The *l. drama*: the body of plays, Shakspearian or other, that have a recognized theatrical and literary merit; also ellipt. (*Theater*, *stage*, the *l.*) d. Both [methods] were l. logical processes MILL. Hence *legitimately adv.*, -ness.

B. *sb.* 1. A legitimate child 1883, a legitimate sovereign, also, one who supports the title of such sovereigns 1821. 2. Something to which one has a legitimate title. MILL.

Legitimate (lɛdʒɪˈtɪmət), *v.* 1531. [f. med. L. *legitimat-*, *legitimare* (see *prec.*) Cf. *l. legitimiser*.] 1. *trans.* To render legitimate by authoritative declaration or decree. Also *fig.* 1597. 2. To make legal by enactment. In early use, To give (a person) a legal claim to (something). 1531. 3. To affirm or show to be legitimate; to justify 1611.

1 To l. the duke of Lancaster's ante-nuptial children HALLAM. 3 Necessity legitimizes my advice; for it is the only way to save our lives DE FOE

Legitimation (lɛdʒɪˈtɪməʃən), 1460. [ad. med. L. *legitimationem*. Cf. F. *légitimation*.] 1. The rendering or authoritatively declaring (a person) legitimate. 2. Legitimacy -1689. b. *transf.* Of a literary work: Authenticity, genuineness. Now *rare*. 1635. 3. The action of making lawful; authorization 1660.

3 The l. of Money, and the giving it its denominated value 1799.

Legitimist, *rare*. 1860. [f. as next + *IST-*] = LEGITIMIST.

Legitimize (lɛdʒɪˈtɪməɪz), *v.* 1791. [f. LEGITIMATE + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To render legitimate or lawful, *esp.* to render (a child) legitimate.

Legitime (lɛdʒɪˈtɪm), Also *†legitim*. ME [a. F. *legitime* adj. and *sb.*, ad. L. *legitimus*, f. *leg-*, *lex* LAW] *†A. adj.* = LEGITIMATE a -1795. B. *sb.* Civil and So. Law. The portion of his movable estate to which children are entitled on the death of their father, = L. *legitima (pars)* 1768

Legitimism (lɛdʒɪˈtɪmɪzəm), 1877 [ad. F. *légitimisme*; see *-ISM*.] In Fr. or Sp. politics: Adherence to the claim of the so-called 'legitimate pretender to the throne'.

Legitimist (lɛdʒɪˈtɪmɪst), 1841. [ad. F. *légitimiste*.] A supporter of legitimate authority, *esp.* of a monarchical title claimed on the ground of direct descent; *spec.* in France, a supporter of the elder Bourbon line. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

Legitimise, *v.* 1833. [f. L. *legitimus* + *-IZE*.] = LEGITIMIZE. **Legitimize**, *n.*

Legless (lɛˈɡlɪs), *a.* ME. [-LESS] Having no legs

Leglet (lɛˈɡlɪt). 1821. [f. LEG *sb.* + *-LET*.] 1. A little leg. 2. An ornament for the leg. (*After armlet*, etc.) 1836.

Leg-pull (lɛˈɡpʊl), *slang.* 1920. The act of 'pulling a person's leg' (see LEG *sb.* I. 1 *phr.*) So *Leg-puller*, -pulling (1903).

Leguleian (lɛɡʊˈliən), 1631. [f. L. *leguleius* (f. *leg-*, *lex*) + *-AN-*.]

A. *adj.* Pettifogging. B. *sb.* A pettifogger. So *Leguleious a.* 1660.

Legume (lɛˈɡʊm, lɛɡʊˈm), 1676. [a. F. *legume*, ad. L. *legumen*, f. *legere* to gather, so called because the fruit may be gathered by hand.] 1. The fruit or edible part of a leguminous plant, e.g. beans, peas, pulse. Hence, A vegetable used for food; chiefly in *pl.* 1693. 2. A leguminous plant -1725. 3. The pod of a leguminous plant 1785.

Legumen (lɛɡʊˈmɛn), *Pl.* legumens, ||legumina. ME. [a. L.; see *prec.*] = *prec.*

Legumin (lɛɡɪˈmɪn), Also *-INE*, 1827 [f. LEGUME + *-IN-*.] *Chem.* A proteid substance resembling casein, found in leguminous and other seeds

o (Ger kʊln o k pen) u (Ge Müller) z (f dunc) v carl). c co) (there) c (p) cū) f F (aire) 5 (fēn earth)

Leguminous (lɛɡɪˈmɪnəs), *a.* 1050. [f. L. *legumin-*, *legumen* + *-OUS*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, pulse. 2. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the N.O. *Leguminosae*, which includes peas, beans, and other plants bearing legumes or pods 1677. b. Like what pertains to a leguminous plant 1688.

Leibnitzian (lɛɪbnɪˈtʃiən), Also **Leibnitian**, -ian. 1754. [f. the name of G. W. Leibniz (1646-1716) + *-IAN*.] A. *adj.* Pertaining to Leibniz or his philosophy or mathematical methods 1765. B. *sb.* A follower of Leibniz.

Leicester (lɛɪˈstə), 1834. [Name of an English county town.] Used *attrib.* and hence *ellipt.* as *sb.*, to designate a long-woolled variety of sheep and a long-horned variety of cattle originally bred in Leicestershire.

Leiger, leigier; see *LEIGER*.

Leio- (lɪo), also *lio-*, comb. f. Gr. *λεῖος* smooth; as in *Leiophyllous* (Gr. *φύλλον*) a. *Bot.* Having smooth leaves; *Leio-trichous* (Gr. *τριχ-*, *τρίχ* hair) a., smooth-haired, belonging to the group ||*Leio-trichi*, one of the two so-called primary divisions of mankind.

Leip(o)-; see *LIP(O)-*.

Leister (lɛɪˈstə), 1533. [a. ON *lióstr*, f. *liósta* str. vb., to strike.] A pronged spear for striking and taking salmon, etc. Hence *Leister v. trans.* to spear with a l.

Leisureable (lɛɪʒəˈrəbəl, lɛ-), *a.* 1540. [f. LEISURE + *-ABLE*; cf. *plausible*, etc.] 1. Leisurely, deliberate. 2. Not requiring haste, leisure (time) *rare* 1607. Hence *Leisureably adv.* (now *rare*).

Leisure (lɛɪʒər, U.S. lɛɪʒər), [ME. *leiser*, a. OF. *leiser* (mod. F. *loisir*), subst. use of inf. *leisir*, repr. L. *licere* to be permitted.] 1. Freedom or opportunity to do something -1640. 2. An opportunity. ME. only 3. Opportunity afforded by unoccupied time ME. b. Time allowed before it is too late. Now *rare*. 1553. 3. The state of having time at one's own disposal; free time ME. b. A spell of free time. Now *rare*. 1449. 4. Leisureliness, deliberation -1677. 5. *attrib.* 1659.

a. If your l. serv'd, I would speak with you SHAKS. b. For whose sanction there was no l. to wait JAS. MITT. 3. The Desire of L. is much more Natural, than of Business and Care TRUMPER. *Phr.* To *leisure*, attend, or stay (upon) a person's l.: to wait his time. Also *fig. arch.* 5. Let us pass a l. hour in story telling JOWETT.

Phrases. At l. with time at one's disposal; without haste, with deliberation. At one's l. when one has time; at one's ease or convenience. 2. By l. (also *by good l.*) with deliberation; at one's l.; by degrees, slowly (see Gr. *συχρόν*), barely.

Leisured (lɛɪʒəd, lɛ-), *a.* 1631. [f. LEISURE + *-ED*.] 1. Characterized by leisure. 2. Having ample leisure, *esp.* in the l. class(es) 1794.

Leisurely (lɛɪʒəˈrɪli, lɛ-), *a.* 1604. [f. LEISURE + *-LY*.] 1. Having leisure; proceeding without haste 1613. 2. Of actions or agents: Performed or operating at leisure; deliberate.

1. The men of l. minds COLKRISE. 2. A l. journey across the south of France 1875. Hence *Leisureliness*. So *Leisurely adv.* 1486.

Leitmotiv (lɛɪˈmɒtɪv), Also *-motif*, -motive. 1876 [Ger., f. *leit-* leading + *motiv* Motive.] *Mus.* In the musical drama of Wagner and his imitators, a theme associated throughout the work with a particular person, situation, or sentiment.

Lek (lek), *v.* 1884 [2a. Sw. *leka* to play, see LAKE *v.*] *intr.* Said of grouse: To congregate. Also *Lek sb.* a gathering or congregating 1871.

Leman (lɛˈmæn, lɛˈmæn), *arch.* [Early ME. *loefmon*, f. *loef* LIEF, dear + *MAN-*.] 1. A lover or sweetheart; 2. *occas.* a husband or wife. 2. In bad sense (cf. *paramour*): An unlawful lover or (chiefly in later archaic use) mistress ME.

2 Yeal none did love him—not his lemans dear BYRON.

Leme, obs. f. LEAM *sb.* 1 and *v.*

Lemmal (lɛˈmæl), *Pl.* lemmas, ||*lemmata* 1570. [ult. a. Gr. *λήμμα*, pl. *λήμματα* (f. root of *λαμβάνειν* to take) something received or taken, something taken for granted. Cf. F. *lemme*.] 1. *Math.*, etc. A proposition assumed

or demonstrated, preliminary to the demonstration of some other. 2. a. The argument or subject of a literary composition, prefixed as a heading or title; a motto appended to a picture, etc. b. The heading or theme of a scholium, annotation, or gloss. 1616.

a b. He marks off the l. from the body of the note in cases in which a l. is given W. G. RUTHERFORD.

Lemma (lɛˈmɑ), *Pl.* lemmata (lɛˈmætɑ), 1880. [ad. Gr. *λέμμα*, f. *λέπειν* to peel.] *Embryol.* The primary or outer layer of the germinal vesicle.

Lemming (lɛˈmɪŋ), Also *leeming*, 1713. [a. Norw. *lemming*.] A small arctic rodent, *Myodes lemmus*, resembling a field mouse, about 6 in. long, with a short tail, proliu, and remarkable for its annual migrations to the sea. Also *l.-mouse*, -rat.

Collared or Snowy l., *Cuniculus torquatus*.

Lemnian (lɛˈmniən), *a.* 1611. [f. L. *Lemnus*, Gr. *Λήμνος* (f. *Λήμος* the island Lemnos) + *-AN-*.] Of or pertaining to Lemnos. L. earth (L. *terra Lemniā*), sigillated earth sphragide. L. reddle, an ochre of a deep-red colour and firm consistence, occurring in conjunction with the Lemnian earth, and used as a pigment. L. smith: Hephaestus or Vulcan.

Lemniscate (lɛmˈnɪskət), 1781 [ad. mod. L. *lemniscata*, fem. of L. *lemniscatus* adj. adorned with ribbons, f. *lemniscus*, see next.] a. *Geom.* The designation of certain closed curves, having a general resemblance to the figure 8. b. *Alg.* Used *attrib.* in l. function one of a class of elliptic functions first investigated by Gauss, in connexion with formulae relating to this class of curves.

Lemniscus (lɛmˈnɪskəs), *Pl.* -ci (-sai), Also *lemnisc* (1706-18). 1849. [L. *lemniscus*, Gr. *ληνίσκος* ribbon.] 1. The character ∞ used by ancient textual critics in annotations 2. One of the minute ribbon-like appendages of the generative pores of some entozoans 1855

Lemon (lɛˈmɒn), *sb.* 1 ME. (c 1400). [ad. F. *limon* = med. L. *limonium*, related to F. *lime*; see LIME *sb.* 2. Prob. of Oriental origin, cf. Arab. *laymūn*, Pers. *limūn*, etc., fruits of the citron kind.] 1. An ovate fruit with a pale yellow rind, and an acid juice. The juice yields citric acid; the rind yields oil or essence of lemons, used in cookery and perfumery. b. *slang* (orig. U.S.) Something bad or undesirable 1912. 2. The tree (*Citrus limonium*) which bears this fruit 1615. 3. The colour of the lemon; pale yellow. More fully l.-colour. 1796. 4. *attrib.*, as l.-bloom, l.-cake, l.-coloured, etc. 1598. 5. Quasi-adj., short for lemon-coloured 1875.

Comb. l.-balm, *Melissa officinalis*; -cheese, a confection made from lemons, butter, and eggs; cutting, the feat of cutting a suspended l. in two with a sword when riding at full speed; grass, a fragrant E. Indian grass (*Andropogon schenanthus*) yielding the grass oil used in perfumery; also *attrib.*; -kali, a mixture of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate which when dissolved form an effervescent drink, -plant (*Aloxya citradora*), the so-called lemon-scented verbena; -squash, a drink made from soda water, lemon-juice, and sugar; -squeezer, an instrument for squeezing out the juice of lemons; -thyme, a lemon-scented variety of thyme, -tree, (a) = sense 2; (b) = lemon-plant; -verbena = lemon-plant, -wood, a New Zealand tree, the Tarata.

Hence *Lemon v.* to flavour with l. **Lemony a.**

Lemon (lɛˈmɒn), *sb.* 2 1835. [app. a. F. *limande*.] In lemon-dab, lemon-sole, names for certain species of plaice or flounder.

Lemonade (lɛmənˈdeɪd), Also *†limonade*, 1663. [ad. F. *limonade*, f. *limon* lemon.] A drink made from lemons, with (aerated) water and sugar. So *†Lemonade* 1640-76.

Lemur (lɛˈmʊr), *Pl.* lemurs, ||*lemures* (lɛˈmɪrɪz), 1850. [a. L. **lemur*, pl. *lemures*] 1. *Rom. Myth.* In *pl.* The spirits of the dead 2. *Zool.* A genus of nocturnal mammals of the family *Lemuridae*, found chiefly in Madagascar, allied to the monkeys, but having a pointed muzzle like that of a fox; an animal of this genus 1795.

1 The Lavs, and Lemures moan with midnight plaint MILT. Hence *Lemuridous a.*, belonging to the family *Lemuridae*. *Lemurine a.* and *sb.* = next

Lemuroid (lɛˈmɪrɔɪd), 1873. [f. LEMUR + *-OID*.] A. *adj.* Resembling the lemurs, pertaining to the sub-order *Lemuroidea*, of

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Lemuroid (lɛˈmɪrɔɪd), 1873. [f. LEMUR + *-OID*.] A. *adj.* Resembling the lemurs, pertaining to the sub-order *Lemuroidea*, of

which he gets us *L m r s* he type B b A
 lemu o d a m 1373
 †Lend, *sb.* [OE. **lenda* on y u p l e
 (deni)] Chiefly *pl.* The loans; also, the but-
 tocks -1550.

Lend, *sb.* 2. Sc. 1575. [f. LEND *v.* 1.] A loan.
 Lend (lend), *v.* 1. Pa. t. and pple. **lent**.
 [OE. *lenda* (giving ME. *lens*, Sc. *len*), f. *lān*
 (see LOAN *sb.*)] The substitution of *lend-* for
len- in the present stem, due to the ambiguity
 of the pa. t. *lende*, is early ME. 1. *trans.* To
 grant temporary possession of (a thing) on
 condition of the return of the same or its
 equivalent. b. *spec.* To let out (money, etc.)
 at interest OE. c. *disol.* or *intr.* To make a
 loan or loans OE. 2. To grant, bestow; to
 impart, afford (usu. something not in the
 possession of the subject, or something viewed
 as a temporary possession or attribute) OE.
 †b. To hold out (a hand) to be taken -1611.
 c. To *l* an ear or one's ears: to listen ME. d.
 To afford the use or support of; esp. in *to l. a*
hand, etc., to assist. e. To give or deal (a
 blow). Now *dialect.* 1600. f. To devote (one's
 strength) *to. rare.* 1697. 3. *refl.* To accom-
 modate oneself *to.* Of things. To admit of
 being applied to a purpose or subjected to a
 certain treatment 1854.

1. To lend one his house to solemnize a marriage
 1573. To l. a volume of poems 1785, a lease for
 perusal 1893. b. Thou shalt not l. him thy victuals
 for increase *Lev. xiv. 37.* c. Hee that hath pity
 upon the poore, lendeth unto the Lord *Prov. xiv. 17*
 Phr. *To l. out.* = *l. x. b.* now esp. used of lending
 libraries. a. While Heaven lends us grace *Milt.*
Comus 938. This distance lends enchantment to
 the view *CAMPBELL.* b. L. me thy hand, and I will give
 thee mine *SHAKS.* c. The young king seemed to l.
 a willing ear *Geo. Eliot.* d. Lend's a hand here
MORRIS. 3. None lends itself better to architectural
 purposes 1874.

Hence *L* is adable *a.* that may be lent.
 †Lend, *v.* 2. *Obs.* [OE. *lendan* :-OTeut.
 **landjan*, f. *landō* LAND *sb.*] *intr.* To arrive,
 light (*up*) on, remain, tarry -1535

Lender (lender). Also **lennier**. [orig.
 OE. *lennere*, f. *lennan* LEND *v.* 1; later f. the vb.
 + -ER 1] One who lends, esp. at interest.

Lending (lending), *vb.* *sb.* ME. [f. LEND
v. 1 + -ING 1] 1. The action of LEND *v.* 1; esp.
 the letting out of money at interest. 2. *concr.*
 Something lent 1602; †*spec.* *pl.* money ad-
 vanced to soldiers when the regular pay cannot
 be given -1637.

2. Mowbray hath receiv'd eight thousand Nobles,
 In name of lendings for your Highnesse Soldiers
SHAKS.

Lending, *pp.* *a.* 1586. [f. as prec. +
 -ING 2] That lends.

L. library, one from which books are lent
 †Lence, *a* and *sb.* 1751 [ad. L. *lennis*
 smooth.] Phonetics. Applied to the smooth
 breathing (*spiritus lenis*) in Greek; also to a
 stopped (esp. voiceless) consonant, opp. to
aspirate -18..

Lence: see LEND *v.* 1

†Leng, *adv.* [OE. *leng* :-OTeut. **langiz*,
adv. compar. of **lango* LONG *a.*] Longer
 -ME.

†Lenger, *a* and *adv.* [OE. *lengra*, neut. and
 fem. *lengre* -OTeut. **langizon*, compar. of
 LONG *a.*] A. *adv.* Longer -1561. B. *adv.*
 Longer -1590.

†Lengest, *a* and *adv.* [OE. *lengest* -
 OTeut. **langisto*, f. **lango* LONG *a.*; cf.
 prec.] A. *adv.* Longest, very long -1530. B.
adv. Longest -1435.

Length (length), *sb.* [OE. *length* fem. :-
 -OTeut. **langiþa*, f. as prec.]

1. Quality of being long. 1. Linear measure-
 ment of any thing from end to end; the great-
 est of the three dimensions of a body or figure.
 2. Extent from beginning to end, e.g. of a
 period of time, a series, a word, etc. ME.
 3. The quality or fact of being long; opp. to
shortness ME.; proximately (now rare) 1593. b.
 An instance of this; esp. a long period 1697. 4.
 A distance as long as something specified ME.
 b. *Spore*. The length of a boat, a horse, etc.,
 taken as a unit in stating the amount by which
 a race is won 1664. 5. With a demonstrative
 or other defining word. Distance 1450. b. *fig.*
n *adv.* phrases as *to g (to) the . of a*

g *ec* *a* *c* *of* 697 †6
e *h* 68 *a* *P* *Q* *an* *y* *o* *a* *sound*
o *y* *ab* *A* *o* *ong* *quan* *y* *opp* *o*
shortness 1575. 8. *Crab.* The p.op. d.s
 stance for pitching a ball in bowling. Also =
length ball. 1776.

1. The full l. of the rope between us *TYNDALL*.
 Phr. *To find, get, know the l. of* (a person's) *foot*; see
 FOOT *sb.* 2. *The l. of one's tether*; see TETHER. 3.
 The length of the siege *Lo. BERNARD.* b. To see a
 friend after a l. of absence *LANDOR.* 3. Such Customs
 have their force, only from L. of time *HOBBS*.
 Excuse my l. *BURKE.* 4. *At arm's l.*; see ARM *sb.* 1.
 Cable's l. see CABLE *sb.* 2 b. One's l.; I fell all
 my l. 1870. b. The Oxford crew won by three and
 a half lengths 1894. 5. He [Essex] had matched
 to the l. of Exeter *CLARENDON.* b. The cunningest
 of men, able to be all lengths *CARLEW.* 6. If I can
 get him within my Pistol's l. *SHAKS.* 8. How to
 stop a ball dropped rather short of a l. 1833.

II. Concrete senses 1. a. A long stretch or
 extent 1595. b. A piece of a certain or dis-
 tinct length 1565. 2. *Theat.* *slang.* A portion
 of an actor's part, consisting of forty-two lines
 1736. 3. *Brewing.* The quantity of wort
 drawn off from a certain quantity of malt
 1742.

1. Large lengths of seas and shores *SHAKS.* 2.
 Kean said that 'Iago was three lengths longer than
 Othello' *Lo. Broughton.*

Phr. At length. 2. To the full extent; in full,
 without curtailment. Also *at full, great, some*, etc.
 L. b. After a long time; at or in the end. †c. (a)
 At a distance; (b) in an extended line; tenuous-
 fashion; (c) of a portrait = FULL LENGTH 1. d. With
 the body fully extended. Now usu. *at (one's) full l.*
 Comb. l. ball *Crick.*; a ball pitched a l. (see
 sense I. 8).

Hence †length *v.* to make or become longer ME.
 Lengthen (lengthen). 1440. [f. LENGTH
sb.; cf. prec. and -EN 5] 1. *trans.* To make
 longer. Also with *out*. †b. Used for: To
 elate out, cause to last longer. Also with *out*.
 -1748 2. *intr.* To become longer 1695.

1. Then will I thy dayes I *King* in 14. To l. a
 vowel 1735. b. We agreed for the Gallapagos to get
 turtle to l. our provisions 1712. 2. Phr. *To l. out*
 (Mil.) to stride out

Lengthful (lengthful), *a.* *poet.* (Now rare)
 1611. [f. LENGTH *sb.* + -FUL] Of great
 length, long.

Lengthways (lengthways), *adv.* 1599. [f.
 LENGTH *sb.* + WAY with *advb.* -*ways*] In the
 direction of the length (of something).

Lengthwise (lengthwise), 1580 [-WISE]
 A. *adv.* = prec. B. *adj.* Following the direc-
 tion of the length 1871.

Lengthy (lengthy), *a.* 1759. [f. LENGTH
sb. + -Y 1. Orig. an Americanism.] Charac-
 terized by length, having great length; often
 (of speeches, etc.) prolix, tedious
 I grow too minute and l. J. ADAMS L. correspon-
 dence 1844, pleadings *FRANKLIN.* A l. and stupendous
 cliff line H. M. STANLEY. Hence Lengthily *adv.*
 Lengthiness.

Lentience (lentience), 1796. [f. LEMENT,
 see -ENCE.] Lement action or behaviour; in-
 dulgence.

Lentency (lentency), 1780. [See -ENCY.]
 The quality of being loment.

Lentient (lentient), 1652. [ad. L. *lentientem*,
 pr. ppl. of *lento* to soothe, f. *lento* soft.]

A. *adj.* 1. Softening, soothing, relaxing;
 emollient. Somewhat arch. 2. Indisposed to
 severity; gentle, mild, tolerant 1787.
 1. L. of grief and anxious thought *MILT.* The l.
 hand of time *FOSTER.* 2. L. laws 1787, measures
 1328. Hence Lentiently *adv.*

†B. *sb.* An emollient -1794

Lenify (lenify), *v.* 1568 [f. L. *lenis* soft
 + -FY 1] 1. *trans.* To relax, make soft or
 supple (some part of the body); to render
 (elder) mellow. Also, to mitigate (a physical
 condition). 1574. 2. To assuage, mitigate,
 soften, soothe (pain, suffering, etc.). Also, to
 mitigate (a sentence). Now rare.

Lentive (lentive), late ME. [ad. med. L.
lentivus, f. L. *lento* to soften, soothe. In
 sense 2, as if f. LENTIV + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Tending to allay or soften, miti-
 gating, soothing; gently laxative; esp. in l.
electuary. 2. Of persons, etc.: Displaying
 leniency, gentle -1655.

1. Such Writers use the most l. language in ex-
 pressing disagreeable matter *FULLER.* Hence Leni-
 tively *adv.*

B b A e m d ne o app an e
 of 563 2 Any n a so n o
 oohes a p 6 4
 a H h b d h g L
 Hope Hale.

Lentudo (le nitudo), rare 1627. [ad. L.
lentudo, f. *lenis*.] 1a. In a material sense
 Smoothness. b. = LENTIV.

Lenity (lenity), 1548. [ad. OF. *lenité* or
L. lenitatem.] Mildness, gentleness, merciful-
 ness. Also, an instance of this.
 Hee is the verie soule of lenitie 1592.

Leno (leno), 1804. [? corruption of F.
linon (linon).] A kind of cotton gauze, used
 for caps, veils, curtains, etc. Also attrib.
 †Leno-cinant, *a.* 1664 [ad. L. *lenocinan-*
tem, *lenocinant*, f. *leno* pander] Inclining to
 evil H. MOSE.

Lens (lens) *Pl.* lenses; also formerly
lens, *lens's*, and in L. form *lentes*. 1693. [a.
 L. *lens* lentil, from the form] 1. A piece of
 glass, or other transparent substance, with two
 curved surfaces, or one plane and one curved
 serving to cause regular convergence or diver-
 gence of the rays of light passing through it
 (Now sometimes applied to analogous con-
 trivances, as *acoustic l.*, *electric l.*) b. *spec.*
 A lens or combination of lenses used in photo-
 graphy 1841. 2. Anat. *a.* = *crystalline lens*
 (see CRYSTALLINE *a.*) 1719. b. One of the
 facets of a compound eye 1808. 3. attrib. as
 l-shutter, etc.; also, l-eye 2 b; -form
 LENTIFORM 1787 Hence Lensed *a* provided
 with a l. or lenses, Lensless *a* having no l.

Lent (lent), *sb.* 1. ME. [Shortened from
 LENTEN.] 1. The season of spring. *Obs.* etc.
 in Comb. ME. 2. Eccl. The period including
 40 weekdays extending from Ash-Wednesday
 to Easter-eve, kept as a time of fasting and
 penitence, in commemoration of Our Lord's
 fasting in the wilderness *MIL.* b. *transf.* and *fig.*
 1598. c. *pl.* At Cambridge: The Lent-term
 boat-races 1893. 3. Hence, *a.* A period of
 forty days, esp. in l. of *parson*, an indulgence
 of forty days -1535. 7b. A period of fasting
 prescribed by any religious system -1781
 2. What is a Lent of Newton in a whole L.
SHAKS.

attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) l. corn, etc., (sense 2)
 L-dust, sermon, etc., l-billy, the yellow daffodil
Narcissus Pseudonarcissus; l-rose lentily, also,
 in S. Devon, *N. inflyris*, L-term (at the Universi-
 ties), the term in which L. falls.

†Lent, *sb.* 2. Also *lente*. ME. only. [ad.
 L. *lentem*, *lens*.] Lentils.

Lent (lent), *a.* Also *lente*. ME. [a l.
lent, ad. L. *lentus*.] 1. Slow, sluggish; said
 esp. of a fever, a fire -1732 2. *Mus* -
 LENTO. Now rare. 1724

Lent (lent), *pp.* *a.* ME. [pa. pple. of
 LEND *v.* 1] In senses of LEND *v.* 1 (Formerly
 often = 'borrowed').

Lent, *obs.* pa. t. and pple. of I FAN *v.*

-lent, *suffix*, in *adjs.* from L. The L. end-
 ing -lentus nearly = Eng -FUL. Normally it
 is preceded by *n*, as in *turbulentus* turbulent
 exceptions are *pestilentus* pestilent, *violentus*
 violent, *sanguinolentus* bloody.

|| Lentamente (lentamente), *adv.* 1762
 [It, f. *lento* slow.] *Mus.* Slowly, in slow time

Lenten (lentén), *sb.* and *a* †Also *St.* and
north. lenterin, *lentrin*, -on. [OE. *lenten* str.
 masc.; prob. a derivative, through a shorter
 form appearing as *MLG.*, *MDu.*, *Du.* *lente*
Ger. lenz, etc., of **lingo* LONG *a.*, with refer-
 ence to the lengthening of the days in spring
 The eccl. sense is peculiar to Eng.; in the
 other Teut. langs. the only sense is 'spring'
 In attrib. use *lenten* is now apprehended as an
adj., as if f. LENT + -EN 4.]

1A. As separate *sb.* *Obs.*; superseded by
 LENT *sb.* 1. Spring; = LENT *sb.* 1. -ML
 2. = LENT *sb.* 2. -1553.

B. attrib. or *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to
 Lent, observed or taking place in Lent, as in
 L. day, fast, sermon, etc. OE. 2. Appropriate
 to Lent; hence of provisions, etc., such as may
 be used in Lent, meagre, of clothing, looks
 etc., mournful-looking, dismal 1577.

2. The Devil whipt St. Jerom in a l. dream for
 reading Cicero *MILT.* 2. L. fare *WESTLEY.* Dabitur
 acc. B.

=(man). a (pam). an lend v (cat) g (f chd) o (e r) n l eye s fr eau de vic) st). (Psyche) q what) p (got)

Comb. fl.-chaps, applied to a person having a lean visage; *L.-corn*, corn sown about Lent, i. fig. † a) a dried fig; (b) a raisin, *L. illy* (rare) = *Lenticily*, i. pie, a pie containing no meat.

Lenticel (lenttsel). 1870. [ad. mod. *L. lenticella*, dim. *f. lentem*, *lentil*.] 1. *Bot.* A lenticular corky spot on young bark, corresponding to one of the epidermal stomata. 2. *Anat.* A lenticular gland 1838. So *Lenticellate a.* producing lenticels; having corky spots on the bark 1855.

Lenticular (lentikulār). 1658. [ad. late *l. lenticularis*, *f. lenticula*, dim. of *lent-*, *lens* lenul; see *LENS*.]

A. adj. 1. Having the form of a lens or of a lentil; double convex. 2. *a.* Of or pertaining to a lens. BEDFORD. *b.* Of or pertaining to the (crystalline) lens of the eye 1822.

L. bed Geol. 'a bed which thins away in all directions' (Green); *L. ore*, beds of red argillaceous ore, so called from the flattened grains which compose it.

LB. sb. a. A lenticular glass or lens. *b.* A lenticular knife, i.e. a scraper used in osteotomy. -1802.

Hence *Lenticularly adv.* in a l. manner; after the fashion of a lens.

Lentiform (lentifōrm), *a.* 1706 [f. *L. lent-*, *lens* + (-)FORM.] Having the form of a lentil or of a lens.

Lentigerous (lentidžēras), *a.* 1889. [f. *L. lentis-*, *lens* + -ger- carry + -OUS.] Having a crystalline lens: said of the eyes of some molluscs.

Lentigo (lentargo). *Pl. lentiginēs* (lentidžinā). ME. [f. *L. lentem*, *lens*.] A freckle or pimple; now usu. collect. for a freckly affection of the skin. Hence *Lentiginous a.* full of freckles; affected with *l.* 1597.

Lentil (lentil). [ME. *lentille*, *a.* *F. lentille* :—pop. *L. lenticula*, for *lentula*, dim. of *lent-* *LENS*.] 1. Chiefly *pl.*, in early use occas. *collective sing.* The seed of a leguminous plant (*Ervum Lens*, *Lens esculenta*); also the plant itself, cultivated for food. †*b.* = DUCKWEED (*Lemma*). More fully *Water l.* [= *F. lentilles d'eau*]. -1597. †*c.* *pl.* Freckles on the skin. (Cf. *Lentigo*). -1604. 3. *attrib.*, as *L.-soup*, etc.; *L.-shell* (*Zool.*), the genus *Brevillia*. 1555. †*Lentiscus* (lentiskē). *Pl. lentisci*, *lentiscus*'s. 1587. [*L.*] = next.

Lentisk (lentiskē). late ME. [ad. *L. lentiscus*.] The mastic tree (*Psittocia lentiscus*).

Lentitude (lentitūd). 1623. [ad. *L. lentitudo*, *f. lentus*.] Slowness, sluggishness.

Lento (lentō). 1724. [It. *Mus.* A direction. Slow; slowly.]

Lentoid (lentoid). *a.* 1879. [f. *L. lent-*, *lens* + -OID.] Having the form of a lens or ten il

Lentor (lentor, lentor). 1615. [ad. *F. lentior* or *L. lentor* (sense 1), *f. lentus* slow.] 1. Of the blood, etc. Clamminess, tenacity, viscosity. Now rare. †*b.* *concr.* A viscid component of the blood -1722. 2. Slowness; want of vital activity 1763.

†**Lentous**, *a.* 1646. [f. *L. lentus* + -OUS.] Clammy, viscid. SEE T. BROWNE.

L'envoy, lenvoy. ME. See ENVOY *sb.* 1. *1. fig.* Is not *lenvoy* a *salve*? *Ar.* No, Page, it is an epilogue SHAKS.

Leo (lēō). OE. [*L.*; see *LION*.] The lion, the zodiacal constellation lying between Cancer and Virgo. Also, the fifth sign of the zodiac (named from this constellation). *Leo Minor*, a minor constellation, lying between the Great Bear and Leo.

Leon, obs. *f. LION*.

Leonid (lēōnid). Also *pl.* in *L.* form *Leonides* (lēōnidēs). 1876 [f. *L. lion-* *LION* (*LEO*) + -ID.] *Astron.* One of the meteors which appear to radiate from Leo.

Leonine (lēōnin, -nin), *a.* 1 ME. [*a.* *L. leoninus*, *f. leon-* *LION*. Cf. *F. leonin*.] 1. Lion-like; resembling that of a lion. 2. *a.* Of or relating to a lion 1500. Hence *Leoninely adv.* 1. A man of *l.* aspect 1887. *L. monkey* the *Macacus leoninus*.

L. convention or *partnership* (Rom. Law): one made 'on the terms that one should take all the profits and another bear all the loss' (Poete) held by *Caesars* to be not binding

Leonine (lēōnin, -nin), *a.* 2 and *sb.* 1658 [ad. *L. leoninus*, *f. leon-*, *Leo* proper name, see -INE¹.] *A. adj.* 1. Pertaining to one of the popes named Leo 1870. 2. *L. verse*: Latin verse consisting of hexameters, or alternate hexameters and pentameters, in which the final word rhymes with that preceding the caesural pause. So *L. poet.*, *rhyme*. (For conjectures as to the identity of the inventor see Du Cange.) 1638. *B. sb. pl.* Leonine verse 1846.

L. city (mod. *L. Civitas Leonina*), that part of Rome, including the Vatican, which was walled and fortified by Leo IV (c. 850).

Leontiasis (lēōntiasis) 1753. [mod. *L.*, *a.* *Gr.* *f. leont-*, *λέων* *LION*; see -ASIS.] *Med.* 1. A form of leprosy in which the face looks somewhat lion-like. 2. Hypertrophy of the bones of the face and skull, inducing a lion-like expression.

Leontodon (lēōntōdon). 1807. [mod. *L.*, *f.* as prec. + *δόντις*, *δόντις* tooth; tr. DANDELION.] A plant of the genus *Leontodon*, of which the Dandelion was the original type.

Leopard (lēpərd). [ME. *leopard*, also *libard*, *libard*, *leopard*, *libbard*, etc., *a.* OF. *leopard*, *libard*, etc. (mod. *F. libard*), ad. late *L. leopardus*, ad. late *Gr.* *λέopardos*, also *λεοντίπαρδος*, *f. leont-*, *λέων* *LION* + *πάρδος* *PARD*. Cf. *Plin. N. H.* VIII. xlv.] 1. A large carnivorous quadruped, *Felis pardus*, otherwise called the Panther, a native of Africa and southern Asia. Its coat is yellowish fawn shading to white under the body, with dark brown or black rosette-like spots. (In pop. language, the smaller varieties only are leopards, the larger being called panthers.) 2. A figure of a leopard in painting, heraldry, etc. ME. *b.* *Anc. Her.* A lion passant guardant [F. *lion leopard*], as in the Arms of England ME. *c.* A gold coin of Edward III having on the obverse a lion passant guardant. 3. Sea leopard = *leopard-stail*. See SE 1. 4. *attrib.*, as *l. skin*, *whelp*, etc. ME.

1. American *L.*, the jaguar, *Felis onca*. Hunting *L.*, the cheetah; Snow *L.*, the ounce, *F. lynx*. Can the black More change his skin? or the l. his spotted Bruin (Genev.) *Jor.* viii. 23. *a.* With Libbards head on knee *L. L. L. v.* 11. 557. 4. *L. cat*, (a) the African wild cat, *Felis servus*; (b) the wild cat of Ind a and the Malay Archipelago, *F. bengalensis*; (c) the American ocelot, *F. pardalis*. *L. wood*, the wood of a S. Amer. tree, *Brosimum Aubletii*.

Hence *Leopardess*, a female *l.* 1567.

Leopard's bane. 1548. [See *BANE sb.*] A plant of the genus *Doronicum*, esp. *D. Pardalanchus*. Also applied to *Arnica montana*, *Paris quadrifolia* (Herb Paris), etc.

Lep, obs. or Sc. *f. LAP, LEAP*.

Lepadoid (lēpədoīd). 1843. [f. *Gr.* *λεπαδ-*, *λέpas* limpet + -OID.] *a.* *adj.* Resembling a barnacle. *b.* *sb.* A lepadoid animal.

Lepal. 1835. [f. *Gr.* *λεπίς* scale, after *petal*, etc.] *Bot.* A barren stamen transformed into a scale.

†**Leper**, *sb.* 1 [ME. *lepre*, *a.* OF. *lepre*, *lepre* (mod. *F. lepre*), ad. *L. lepra*, *a.* *Gr.* *λέπρα*, prop. fem. of *λεπρός* *adj.*, scaly, *f. λέπος* scale.] Leprosy -1588.

Leper (lēpə), *sb.* 2 and *a.* ME. [? prec. used attrib.] *A. sb.* One affected with leprosy. Also *attrib.*, as *leper's* window, name given to a supposed bagioscope for lepers. *B. adj.* Leprous ME. Hence *Leper v.* to affect with leprosy; *fig.* to taint (CLOUGH).

Lepid (lēpid), *a.* Now rare. 1619. [ad. *L. lepidus*.] Pleasant, jocular, facetious. Occas., charming, elegant. Hence †*Lepidity*, facetiousness. *Lepidly adv.*

Lepidine (lēpidin). 1855. [f. *Gr.* *λεπίd-*, *λέpis* scale; see -INE².] *Chem.* A volatile oily base obtained by distilling quinine, cinchonine, and other alkaloids.

Lepido- (lēpidō), repr. *Gr.* *λεπίdō-*, comb. *f. λέpis* scale: *Lepidodendroid a.*, pertaining to or resembling plants of the genus *Lepidodendron*; *sb.* a plant of this genus or of the group of which it is the type. †*Lepidodendron* [Gr. *δένδρον* tree], a genus of fossil plants common in coal-measures, having leaf-scars on the trunk. A plant of the genus *Lepidogonioda*, found

dean *adj.* pertaining to the *Lepidogonioda*, a group of ganoid fishes having regular scales instead of plates. *Lepidomela'ne* [Gr. *μέλας*, *μέλας*-or black], *Mela*, a highly ferruginous mica, usu. found in aggregations of small black scales. *Lepidosaurian a.*, pertaining to the sub-class *Lepidosauria* of Reptiles, characterized by a scaly integument, *sb.* one of the *Lepidosauria*. *Lepidosiren*, a genus of dipnoan fishes; a fish of this genus.

Lepidoid (lēpidōīd). 1836. [f. *Gr.* *λεπίd-*, *λέpis* scale + -OID.] *adj.* and *sb.* Pertaining to One of, the *Lepidoides*, a family of fossil fishes having large rhomboidal scales.

Lepidolite (lēpidōlit). 1796. [f. as prec. + -LITE.] A variety of mica containing lithia.

Lepidoptera (lēpidōptērā), *sb. pl.* 1773 [mod. *L.*, *f. Gr.* *λεπίdō-*, *LEPIDO-* + *πτερον* wing.] *Entom.* A large order of insects having four membranous wings covered with scales, it comprises the butterflies and moths. Hence *Lepidopter*, one of the *Lepidoptera* 1828. *Lepidopteral*, *Lepidopteran*, *Lepidopterous adj.*, of or pertaining to the *L.* *Lepidopterist*, one who studies the *Lepidoptera*.

Lepidote (lēpidōt), *a.* 1836. [ad. mod. *L. lepidotus*, *a.* *Gr.* *f. λεπίd-*, *λέpis* scale.] *Bot.* Covered with scurfy scales; leprose, leprous. So *Lepidotated a.*

Leporicide. [f. *L. lepor* (ē)-, *lepus* hare + -CIDE *v.*] A killer of hares. BURKE.

Leporine (lēpōrin). 1656. [ad. *L. leporinus*, *f. lepor-*, *lepus*; see -INE¹.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to a hare or hares; of the nature or form of a hare; lagomorphic. *B. sb.* An alleged cross between a hare and a rabbit 1862.

Lepra (lēprā). ME. [Late *L.*, *a.* (or *λέπρα*; see *LEPER sb.*) *Path.* A skin disease characterized by desquamation: (a) formerly -psoriasis; (b) now applied to leprosy (*Lepra cutanea* or *Elephantiasis Græcorum*). *b.* *Bot.* 'A white menly matter, which exudes or protrudes from the surface of some plants' (*Treas Bot.*) 1866.

Lepre: see *LEPER* and *LEPROY*.

Leprechaun (lēprēchōn). 1604. [Middle Irish *leachraí*, altered *f.* Old Irish *leachraí*, *f. lú* small + *corp* body.] In Irish folk-lore A pigmy sprite.

Leprose (lēprōs), *a.* 1856. [ad. *L. leprosus*, *f. LEPRO*.] *Bot.* Having a scaly or scurfy appearance. Hence *Leproso*, comb. *f.*, meaning 'leprose and ...'

Leprosery (lēprōsērī). 1897. [ad. *F. leproserie*, *f. late L. leprosius* *LEPROUS*: see -ERY.] A leper hospital or colony.

†**Leprosity**. 1555. [ad. med. *L. leprositatem*, *f. leprosus* *LEPROUS*.] Leprous quality or condition. In *Alch.* metallic impurity. -1635.

Leprosy (lēprōs). 1535. [ad. med. *L. leprosia*, *f. leprosus* *LEPROUS*.] 1. A loathsome disease (*Elephantiasis Græcorum*), which slowly eats away the body, and forms shiting white scales on the skin; common in mediæval Europe. (In the Eng. Bible, the Heb. and Gr. words rendered 'leprosy' were app. used as comprehensive terms for various skin diseases.) 2. A leper-house (*nar*) 1834.

1. *fig.* Idleness is a moral *l.*, which soon eats its way into the heart 1836.

Leprous (lēprōs), *a.* Also †*leperous*, etc. ME. [*a.* OF. *leprosus*, *leprosus* (mod. *F. lepreux*) ad. late *L. leprosus*, *f. lepro-*] 1. Afflicted or tainted with leprosy. Also *fig.* †*b.* Inducing leprosy -1602. *c.* Pertaining to, resembling, or accompanying leprosy 1635. 2. *transf.* Covered with white scales. In *Bot.* = *LEPROSE*. 1620.

1. The house of Symon 1 where as our lord dyed CANTON. Behold, his hand was *l.* as snowe *Exod* iv 6. 2. One old *l.* screen of faded Indian leather DICKENS. Hence *Leprously adv.*, *-ness*.

†**Lepry**. ME. [f. *LEPER sb.* 2 + -Y 3.] = *LEPROSY*. -1660.

Lepto-, comb. *f.* *Gr.* *λεπτός* fine, small, thin, delicate - used in various scientific terms as *leptoccephalic* narrow-skulled, *leptoda ctyl* *adj.* and *sb.* (a bird) having slender toes.

Lepton (lēptōn). *Pl.* *lepta* (-ā), *erron*. *optas*. 727 [*a.* *Gr.* *λεπτός* *slg* t (sc. νόμισμα

coin), adj. neut.] a. An ancient Gr. coin worth about one-fourth of a farthing; the 'mite' of the N.F. b. The smallest coin ('centime') of modern Greece, being the one-hundredth part of a drachma.

†**Lere**, *v.* [OE. *lêran* — OE. **lærjan*, f. **læran* LORÉ sb.] 1. *trans.* To teach; = LEARN *v.* II 1. — 1852. 2. To inform. = LEARN *v.* II 2. — 1643. 3. To learn, acquire knowledge of (something), to study, read (a book), to learn to do something — 1818. 4. *absol.* and *intr.* = LEARN *v.* I. 2, 3 b. — 1721. *Her te lered ppl. a. (dial.)* = LEARNED

Les, obs. f. LEASH.

Lesbian (lɛzbiən), *a.* 1601. [f. L. *Lesbius*, Gr. *Λεσβίος* — AN.] 1. Of or pertaining to the island of Lesbos, in the Grecian archipelago. 2. *Lesbian vice*, SAPPHEISM.

L. rule — a mason's rule made of lead, which could be bent to fit the curves of a moulding (Aristotle *Eth. Nic.* v. 7), hence *fig.*, a pliant principle of judgement.

Lese, var. of LEESE *v.*

†**Lessed**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* ME. [f. L. *lassus*, *pa. pple.* of *ludere* to hurt + -ED.] Damaged, injured — 1741.

Lese-majesty (lɛz-mædʒɛstɪ). Also **leze-**. 1535. [ad. F. *lèse-majesté* (also in Eng. use), ad. L. *læsa majestas* hurt majesty, i.e. of the sovereign people.] Any offence against the sovereign authority; treason. Also *transf.*

†Both in Fr. and Eng. *lese* has been treated as a *vb.* stem, taking a sb. in an objective relation, as in *lese-humanity*, an outrage upon the dignity of humanity, etc.

Lesion (lɛʒən), 1452. [ad. F. *lésion*, ad. L. *læsionem*, f. *ludere* to hurt.] 1. Damage, injury; a hurt or flaw. 2. Damage or detriment to one's property or rights. Now chiefly in *Civil and Scots Law*, as a ground for setting a contract aside. 1582. 3. *Path.* Any morbid change in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs. Also *fig.* 1747.

Less (les), *a.* (sb.), *adv.*, and *conj.* [OE. *læs* *adv.* = OFris. *lās*; OE. *læsa* *adj.* = OFris. *lāsa*; both (ult.) — OE. type **lāsis*, f. **lāso-* small + *-is* comparative suffix (cf. *ER* ³).] *A. adj.* As comparative of LITTLE.

I. In concord with sb. (expressed or implied) 1. Of not so great size, extent, or degree (as something), smaller. Opp. (in mod. Eng.) to *greater*. Repl. by *smaller* with reference to material dimensions. 2. Not so much; opp. to *more* ME. 3. Fewer. Now regarded as incorrect. OE. 2. Of lower station, condition, or rank; inferior. *Obs.* etc. as in *no less a person than*, etc. OE. 3. Used *spec.* to characterize the smaller, inferior, or (after L. use) younger, of two persons or things of the same name; = L. *minor*. *Obs.* etc. in *James the Less*, and imitations of this. OE. 4. Before (formerly also, after) a numeral, etc. = MINUS. Also *transf.*, used (like *minus*) for 'not including', 'except'. OE. 15. Used by Shaks in neg. expressions, where the sense requires more.

1. Of too Evil be lasse Evil is to be chosyn 1440. b. I owe him little Durie, and lesse Louc SHAKS. 2. Pbr. *l. of. b.* inferior in point of. 3. *l. Britain*, *l. Britain the L.* Britany. *†The l. world* = MICROCOSM. 4. The space of a xi. weeks, the dayes lesse Ld. BERNERS. 5. *Wint T. iii. ii. 57*, *Cymb. i. iv. 23*.

II. absol. (quasi-sb.). 1. *The l.*: That which is smaller (of two things compared). Also of persons. ME. 2. A less amount, quantity, or number (than one specified or implied) OE.

1. The haire that covers the wit, is more then the wit for the greater hides the lesse SHAKS. 2. *Pbr. l. than no time*; joc for a very short time. *Far, little, much, nothing, something l.* No l. = 'nothing less'. *Nothing l. than* quite equal to, the same thing as; see also *II.*

B. adv. To a smaller extent; in a lower degree OE.

Much l. still l. (formerly also simply *l.*); The world thou hast not seen, much l. her glory Milt. *†Nothing l.* anything rather. *Nothing l. than* anything rather than. *†F. rien moins que* Now rare 1548. *More or less* — see MORE. *†C. conj.* Unless. In early use *I. than*, *I. that* 1422-1779.

And the mute Sillier his along, L. — will daigo a Song Mlt. *PROV. 56*

†**Less**, *v.* [ME. *lasse*, *lessi*, f. *lasse*, *lasse* LESS *v.*] To make or become less — 1633

Less (les), *suffix*, forming adjs. The OE. *læs* was used in the sense 'devoid (of)', 'free (from)', (a) in OE. only, as a separate adj., governing the genitive, (b) *subseq.* as a suffix, attached to sb. to form adjs. with privative sense. On the supposed analogy of instances of (b) in which the sb. taking the suffix was of the same form with the stem of a related vb., as *countless*, *numberless*, the suffix has been appended to many verbs, as in *avashless*, *downtless*, *restless*, *tireless*, *trouplous* (= not overtopped), etc.

Lessee (lɛsɪ) 1495. [a. AF. *lessee*, OF. *lessé*, *pa. pple.* of *lessier*, mod. F. *laisser* to leave, see LEASE *v.* 3 and -EE.] A person to whom a lease is granted, a tenant under a lease. Hence *Lessee'ship*.

Lessen (lɛsən), *v.* ME. [f. LESS *a.* + -EN ⁶ I.] 1. *intr.* To become less; to decrease. 2. To decrease in apparent size by the effect of distance, as a bird flying 1611. 3. *trans.* To make less; to diminish ME. *tb. pass.* To suffer loss or curtailment of, to be reduced in — 1793. 4. To make less in estimation, to extenuate (faults); to disparage. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1585. 15. To humble, to degrade, lower — 1788.

1. The river lessened every step we went De Fon. 2. The sky-lark, lessening from the dazzled sight GRAY. 3. To l. the value of money 1793, the hours of work JEVONS. 4. To l. a heroic figure 1877. 5. The making of new Lords lessens all the rest SHAKS.

Lesser (lɛsər), 1459. [Double comparative, f. LESS *a.* + -ER ³.] *A. adj. i.* = LESS *a.* Now only used *attrib.* 2. In spec. or techn. use, opposed to *greater*. *a. Astron.* ns in *The Lesser Bear*. Also *Geog.* in *L. Asia* (now *arch.*), *Asia Minor*. 1531. *b. Mus.* = MINOR (intervals) 1674. *c.* In names of plants and animals, as *l. spotted woodpecker*, *l. celandine*; 1578. *d. Anat.* 1842.

1. Woman is the l. man TENNYSON.

†B. adv. Less — 1625.

†**Lesses**, *sb. pl.* ME. [a. obs. F. *laisses*, quasi 'leavings', f. *laisser* to leave.] The dung of a 'ravenous' animal, as a wild boar, wolf, or bear — 1807.

Lessive (lɛsɪv), *rare* 1826. [ad. F. *lessive* — L. *lavva* *adj.* neut. pl. used as sb.] A lye of wood-ashes, soap-suds, etc., used in washing.

Lessness (lɛsnɪs), *rare* 1635. [f. LESS *a.* + -NESS.] Inferiority.

Lesson (lɛsən, lɛs'n), *sb.* ME. [ad. OF. *leçon*, F. *leçon* — L. *lectionem*. Cf. LECTURE.]

tr. The action of reading. WYCLIF. *tb.* A public reading; a lecture; a course of lectures — 1724. 2. *Ecc.* A portion of Scripture or other sacred writing read at divine service; a *lection*. (Now chiefly, the portion of the O.T. ('first lesson') and that of the N.T. ('second lesson') read at Morning and Evening Prayer in the Church of England.) ME. 3. A portion of a book or the like, to be studied by the pupil for repetition to the teacher. Hence, something that is or is to be learnt. ME. 4. A continuous portion of teaching given to a pupil or class at one time, one of the portions into which a course of instruction is divided. Hence occas. in text-books, a section of suitable length for continuous study. ME. *b. transf.*

An instructive occurrence or example; a rebuke or punishment calculated to prevent a repetition of an offence 1586. 15. *Mus.* 2. An exercise; a composition serving an educational purpose. *b.* A piece to be performed — 1811.

3. To learn. Any hard L. that may do thee good SHAKS. 4. *To give, take lessons*: to give, receive systematic instruction in a specified subject. Mr. Blagrove did give me a l. upon the flageolette PERRY. *b.* His self-denial was a constant l. 1882. *attrib.* *l. book*, (a) a book from which lessons are learnt; (b) a dictionary.

Lesson (lɛsən), *v.* 1555. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To give a lesson or lessons to, to instruct; to admonish, rebuke. Also, To bring into or to (a state) by lessoning. 2. To teach (a thing) as a lesson 1821.

1. I ought to be in an abhor of the abuse our own our w. day Bu

Lessor (lɛsər), 1487. [a. AF. *lessor*, *l. sour*, *l. lessor*, see LEASE *v.* and -OR.] One who grants a lease, one who lets property on lease.

Let (lɛt), *conj.* [OE. phrase *lȳ lēs þe* lit. 'whereby less' = L. *quoniam*. In ME. *lȳ* was dropped, and *lȳ þe* became *lȳ þe*, *þ* after *s* changing normally into *t*] 1. = L. *ut*, *Eg.* *that not, for fear that*. *†Also l. that* in the same sense. 2. Used after verbs of fearing or the like, to introduce a clause expressing the event that is feared; often admitting of being replaced by *that* (without neg.) OE.

1. Take heed I may nam dectave you TINDALS. *Mark xii. 5*. Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet I we forget, I we lord R. KILING. 2. *Letting*! they should succumb 1821.

Let, *obs.* 1. **LAST, LEAST, LIST** *sb.* and *v.*

Let (let), *sb.* 1. ME. [f. *LET* *v.* 2.] 1. Hindrance, obstruction; also, something that hinders, an impediment. Now *arch.*: most common in *without l.* or *hindrance*. 2. In *Bowls*, *Flower*, *Rackets*, etc. Obstruction of the ball in specified ways, requiring it to be served again 1608.

1. The enemy wrought his will without l. or hindrance 1807.

Let (let), *sb.* 2. 1838 [f. *LET* *v.* 1.] A letting for hire or rent.

Let (let), *v.* 1. *Pa. t.* and *ppl. let.* [Com. 1. *let.* reduplicating str. *vb.*: OE. *létan*. The root, Teut. **lāt-* — pre-Teut. **lāt-*, is related by ablaut to Teut. **lāt-* (whence *LATH* *a.*) — pre-Teut. **lād-* (whence L. *lassus* weary). Primary sense app. 'to let go through weariness, to neglect'. Cf. F. *lasser* to let: — L. *lassare*, f. *lassus* loose.]

1. To leave; to allow to pass. *†i. trans.* To allow to remain — 1551. 12. To leave undone to omit (in reading, etc.) — ME. *tb.* with *inf.* as *obj.*: To omit or forbear to do something — 1553. *†c. absol.* or *intr.* To desist, forbear — 1554. 13. To leave to some one else — 1612. 14. To quit, abandon, forsake, to abandon to (the flames) — 1559. 15. To lose (one's life, honour, virtue, etc.) — 1507. 16. To allow (fluid) to escape, to shed (tears, blood), to emit (breath, etc.) Also, to discharge (a gun). *Obs.* or *dial.* *Ob.* 17. To grant the temporary possession and use of, in consideration of rent or hire. *†Formerly* also, to lend (money) at interest. OE. *b. intr.* in passive sense — *to l.* *let* 1855. 18. To set free, liberate — 1570. 19. To allow to pass or go ME.

1. *Wint T. i. ii. 41*. 2. *b. SHAKS* *Lear* 10. 6. *To l. blood* (surg.) see *Blood* 30. 1. *l. l.* I l. blood from her weasand SHAKS. *†l. at* (now *sc.*) to discharge missiles at; to assault, to aim at. *l. l. into* (Shaks) to attack. 7. To l. his labour where it would obtain a better reward 1835. 8. The not gaged houses would speedily l. 1835. 9. *Phr. l. l. l.* *at large*. 9. They would not l. a single English man on board of her Ld. LOWNDEN.

Comb. with *ppl.* *To l. into* (a) to admit to allow to enter (*lit.* and *fig.*); *also absol.*, (i) to insert in the surface or substance of; (ii) to introduce to the knowledge of, make acquainted with, inform about, also *to l. into one's knowledge*. *To l. (a person) off* a penalty, etc. (Cf. *let off* below.)

II. Uses requiring an *inf.* (nominally without *to*). 1. *trans.* To suffer, permit, allow OE. 2. The use of *to* before the *inf.* occurs chiefly when *let* is used in the passive 1523. 3. *To cause*. Now *arch.* exc. in *to l. (a person) know* = to inform (of something) OE. 3. The imperative with sb. or pronoun as *obj.* often serves as an auxiliary ME. *b.* with ellipsis of *go*. (Freq. in Shaks., now *arch.*) 1590.

2. I was not let see him J. H. NICHOLSON. *b.* If they be let to run wild KILING. 3. *Pray l. me know your mind in this, for I am utterly at a loss* PERR. 3. *l. t.* *v.* call to memory, the principles of times past Ld. BERNERS. *b.* But com let's on Milt. *Cornwall* 599.

III. To behave, appear, think. 1. *intr.* To comport oneself; to have (a particular) behaviour or appearance, to make as though — 1787 (*dial.*). 2. To think (highly, etc.) of (occur by *to*). *To l. well of* to be glad of. — 1600. 3. *trans.* with complement. To regard as. Also with *obj.* and *inf.* or clause. To consider to be, that (a person or thing) is. — 1450.

Phrasological combs. * *with adj.* as complement. **Let alone**, *ta.* To leave in solitude. *b.* To abstain from interfering with, attending to, or doing. *To l. well loss* see *WELL*. Also *absol.* *c. calling* is *unper. Let me know* *also* *d. so and so*

I (he, etc.) may be trusted to do, etc. Also with *for* and *help*. **d.** The imper. *let alone* is used colloquially with the sense 'not to mention'. (The obj. in this use follows the adj.) **e.** as *sb.* (*let-alone*), now only *attrib.* in the sense of 'laissez-aller'. **L. loose.** **7a.** To liberate, set free. **b.** To loose (one's hold, etc.), slacken (a bridle). **c.** To give free course to, allow to have full swing. **7d.** *intr.* To give way to.

11. *with a verb in the inf.* **L. be.** **a.** = *let alone*, **b.** *absol.* **c.** = *let alone*, **d.** Chiefly Sc. **L. fall.** **a.** To lower (a bridge, a veil, etc.), **Naut.** to drop an anchor, also, a sail loosed from its gaskets. **b.** To proceed no further with, drop (a business). **7Obs.** **c.** To drop (a word, a hint), esp. inadvertently. **d.** To shed (tears). **e.** *Geom.* To draw (a perpendicular) to a line from a point outside it. **L. fly.** see **FLY** **v. 1**. **L. go.** **a.** *trans.* To set at liberty, release; to relax (one's hold); to drop (an anchor). **b.** *intr.* = to let go one's hold. **Const. of.** **c.** To dismiss from one's thoughts; to cease to attend to or control. **7d.** To fire off (ordnance), discharge (missiles). **e.** To cease to restrain. **To let oneself go.** in recent use, to give free vent to one's enthusiasm. **f.** as *sb.* An act of letting go. **L. run.** *Naut.* 'To cast off at once' (Smyth). **L. slip.** **a.** To let go (one's), e.g. to unloose (a knot), to let loose (a hound) from the leash. Also *fig.* **b.** To allow (an opportunity) to pass without profit.

12. *with advs.* **+L. abroad.** To permit or cause to get about. **L. down.** **a.** To lower (a drawbridge, steps, of a carriage, etc.); in narrower sense, to cause or allow to descend by gradual motion or short stages. Also occurs *intr.* for *pass*. **b.** To lower in position, intensity, strength, value; to abase, humble. Also, to disappoint. **c.** *techn.* (a) To lower the temper of (metal). (b) To reduce or dissolve (shellac, etc.) by means of spirit solvents. **d.** To be let down; (of the claws of a hound), to be in contact with the ground. Also, of the sinew of a horse, to give way. **e.** *To let* (a person) *down gently or softly* to deal with him so as to spare his self respect. **f.** as *sb.* (*let-down*). An act or instance of letting down. (a) a drawback; (b) a come-down, (c) a disappointment. **L. in.** **a.** To admit, esp. to open the door of a house or room to; hence *fig.* to enter a building or room, usu. by means of a key. **b.** To give admittance to (light, water, air, etc.). Also *transf.* and *fig.* **c.** To insert into the surface or substance of anything. **d.** To give rise to. **Obs.** or *arch.* **e.** Office, etc.: to give way and allow (a person) to fall through into the water. Hence *fig.* (colloq.) To involve in loss or difficulty, by fraud, etc. **To let in for** to involve in the performance, payment, etc. of L. off. **7a.** *intr.* To cease. **b.** To discharge with an explosion. Hence *fig.* To 'fire off' (a joke, speech, etc.). **c.** To allow to escape; to evince from punishment, service, etc. **d.** To allow or cause (fumes, sediment, etc.) to pass away. **e.** To leave in portions. **f.** as *sb.* (*let-off*). (a) A festivity. (b) An outlet. (c) A failure to utilize a chance in a game; e.g. in *Cricket*, to get a batsman out by a catch. (d) *Wenning*. The 'paying off' of the yarn from the beam, *concr.* a contrivance for regulating this; also *attrib.* **L. on.** *intr.* To disclose or betray a fact by word or look. **7d.** and *U.S.* **L. out.** **a.** To give access to; to cause or allow to egress by an opening, esp. through a doorway (also *absol.*); to liberate. **To let the cat out of the bag.** see **BAG** **sb.** **b.** To give vent to. **7c.** To allow to go forth freely to (an object). **d.** To make (a garment) looser. **e.** *Naut.* To shake out (a reef). **f.** To lend (money) at interest (*7Obs.*), to put out to hire; to distribute among several tenants or hirers *g.* To divulge; freq. with clause as obj. **h.** To strike out with (the fist, the heels, etc.). Chiefly *absol.* or *intr.* To strike or lash out. Hence, to use strong language. **i.** To give (a horse) his head. Also *absol.* to ride with increased speed. *colloq.* **Let up.** *U.S. colloq.* **a.** To become less severe; to diminish, cease, stop; *to let up on*, to cease to have to do with. **7b.** as *sb.* (*let-up*). Cessation, pause; relaxation 1836.

Let (let), **v. 2** [OE *letian*, f. OTEUT. **latō-late* *a.*] **1.** *trans.* To hinder, stand in the way of (a person, thing, action, etc.). *arch.* **7b.** *absol.* To be a hindrance -1642. **7a.** *intr.* To withhold oneself, to desist, refrain; to omit to do (something) -1653. **7b.** To tarry, wait -ME. **1.** Persons who 'wily l. or hinder any sheriff or constable 1799. 'Sir King, mine ancient wound is hardly whole. And lets me from the saddle.' TENNYSON. **a.** **b.** And in that yle half a day he lette CHAUCER.

-let, suffix, appended to sbs. The oldest words in Eng. with this ending are adoptions of OF. words formed by adding the dim. suffix *-et*, *-ete* (see **-ET**) to sbs. in *-el* (repr. the L. dim. suffix *-ellum*, *-ellam*, or the L. ending *-ale* of neut. adjs.; see **-AL**). Examples are *bracelet*, *chippet*, *crosslet*, *frontlet*, *hamlet*, etc. Of these only *crosslet* suggests by its form and sense a dim. of an Eng. word. Possibly Fr. dims. were directly imitated by some Eng. writers.

An early dim. in *-let* is *armlet* (sense 2, 'little arm of the sea', recorded 1538), others are *ownlet* a 559 *ringle* Shaks *kniglet*

(Florio, after F. *roulelet*). But the formation did not become common until the 18th c.

In a few words (*whistlet*, *armlet*, *necklet*, etc.) the suffix is appended to sbs. denoting parts of the body, forming names for articles of ornament or attire. The oldest word of this type, *armlet*, was perh. suggested by a false analysis of *frontlet*; in the later words the analogy of *bracelet* has prob. been chiefly operative.

Let-alone, *sb.* and *attrib.*: see **LET** **v. 1**

Letch (letʃ), *sb.* **1.** Sc. and *n. dial.* [? f. OE *lecan* vb; cf. **LEACH** *sb.*] A stream flowing through boggy land; a muddy ditch or hole, a bog.

Letch (letʃ), *sb.* **2.** 1796. [? f. **LATCH** *v. 1*] A craving, longing.

The l for blood which characterizes the savage 1862

Letch, *var.* of **LEACH** *sb.*

Lethal (lɪˈθəl), *a.* 1583. [ad L. *let(h)alis*, f. *let(h)um* death.] **1.** That may or will cause death; deadly, mortal. Now esp. of a dose of poison: Sufficient to cause death. 1613. **2.** Causing or resulting in spiritual death; deadly 1583. **3.** Of or pertaining to death 1567.

1. *L. chamber*: a chamber containing gases for killing animals painlessly. **3.** On thy way forehead starts the l, dew COLERIDGE. **7Lethally** *adv.*

Lethality (lɪˈθælɪ), *rare*. 1656. [f. **LETHAL** *a.* + **-ITY**.] Lethal condition or quality; deadliness.

Lethargic (lɪˈθɑːdʒɪk), *ME.* [ad L. *lethargicus*, ad Gr. f. *λήθαργος*; see **LETHARGY**.] **A. adv.** **1.** Affected with lethargy. **b. transf.** Dull, sleepy, sluggish, apathetic 1612. **2.** Of or belonging to lethargy 1595. **3.** Causing lethargy 1715.

3. Bound to possess 1 properties DICKENS. **B. sb.** A lethargic person. ? *Obs.* 1470.

So **Lethargical** *a.*, *7y adv.*, -ness. **7Lethargious** *a.* *1.* *arch.* lethargic.

Lethargize (leˈθɑːdʒaɪz), *v.* 1614. [f. **LETHARGY** *sb.* + **-IZE**.] *trans.* To affect with lethargy.

Lethargy (leˈθɑːdʒi), *sb.* *ME.* [a. L. *lethargia*, a. Gr. f. *λήθαργος* forgetful, f. *λήθη*, *λᾱθη* *verb*, *λᾱθη* *verb* to forget.] **1. Path.** Morbid drowsiness or prolonged and unnatural sleep. **2.** A condition of torpor, inertness, or apathy *ME.* Also *transf.*

a. Falling into a carelessness, and (as I may call it) a L. of thought DRYDEN. Hence **7Lethargy** *v.* *rare*, to affect with L.

Lethargy, *obs.* f. **LITHARGE**.

Lethe (lɪˈθiː), 1567. [L., a use of Gr. *λήθη* forgetfulness. No river is called *Λήθη* by the ancients; the river is *Λήθη* *ὁδὸς* 'water of oblivion'.] **1. Gr. Myth.** A river in Hades, the water of which produced, in those who drank it, forgetfulness of the past. Hence, 'the waters of oblivion' or forgetfulness of the past. **7a.** [? Infl. by L. *let(h)um*.] Death. *Jul. C. III.* **1.** 206. **3.** *attrib.* as *L.-flood*, etc. 1579.

3. The fat weeds that rot it self in ease, on L. Wharfe *Haml. i. v. 35*. Hence **Lethean** *a.* pertaining to the river L.; hence, pertaining to or causing forgetfulness of the past

7Le-thied, *a.* [app. for *Lethe'd* (as printed in mod. edd.), f. **LETHE** + **-ED**.] ? = **LETHEAN**, *Aut. & Cl. II. i. 27*.

Lethiferous (lɪˈθɪərəs), *a.* Also **lethiferous**. 1657. [f. L. *let(h)ifer*, f. *let(h)um* death; see **-FEROUS**.] That causes or results in death; deadly. So **Lethiferal** *a.* *rare*.

7Lethy, *a.* 1613. [f. **LETHE** + **-Y**.] = **LETHEAN**. Marston.

Let-off, *sb.*: see **LET** **v. 1**

Let-pass (letpɑːs), 1635. [f. phr. *let pass*] A permission to pass; a permit.

Let (let), 1831. [a. G. *Lette*, ad. *Latvi*, native name.] **a.** One of a people who inhabit parts of the Baltic provinces of Russia. **b.** = **LETTISH**.

Lettable (letəˈbəl), *a.* Also **letable**. 1611. [f. **LET** *v. 1* + **-ABLE**.] That may be let.

Letter (letər), *sb.* **1.** *ME.* [a. or ad. OF and F. *lettre* — L. *littera*, also *littera*, letter of the alphabet (pl. *litterae* an epistle, records, etc.), of unkn. origin.]

1. **1.** A character representing one of the elementary sounds used in speech; an alphabetic symbol. **b.** *ng* so *let* *ue* for *p* Now

only in *before the L.* (= the more usual *before letters*). a proof taken from a plate before the lettering is added *ME.* **a.** *Printing* A type usu. in *pl.* types, also, a style of printed characters; a fount of type; types collectively 1519.

1. Ouse whose hedde was written in letters of Romayn in gold, *faute comme chere guy vandra* *HALL*.

II. Something written [i. a. *sing.* Anything written; an inscription, document, text, a written warrant -1534. **b.** *pl.* Writings written records -1789. **2.** A missive in writing; an epistle *ME.* **3.** *pl.* with *sing.* meaning, after L. *litterae* *ME.* **3.** The precise terms of a statement, the signification on the surface *ME.* **4.** Literature in general; hence learning, erudition *ME.* **b.** *pl.* Occas., the profession of literature, authorship *ME.*

1. **a.** Magician was noon That koude expounde what this lettre mente CHALCER. **2.** By penny-post to send a l. PRIOR. **b.** *Letters dimissory*, *pale* it, *testimonial*, etc. (see the adjs.). *Letters of adminis-* *tration*, *homing*, etc. (see those words). **L.** of advice (Comm.), a letter notifying, e.g. the drawl of a bill on, or the consignation of goods to the correspondent. **L.** of attorney = *power of attorney* (see **ATTORNEY** *sb.*). **Letters of brotherhood (or *fraternity*), letters granted by a convent or an order to its benefactors entitling those named in them to a share in the benefits of its prayers and good works. **3.** *The l.* the literal tenor of a law or statement, opp. to *the spirit* (see *a Cor. iii. 6*). **To the l.** to the fullest extent; I shall obey you to the l. BYRON. **4.** *pl.* *of letters* (= *l. homme de lettres*), a scholar; now usu. a literary man, an author. *Commonwealth* *republic of letters*, the whole body of those engaged in literary pursuits. Letters kept pace with art PRISCOTT. *attrib.* and *comb.* **1.** General as *L.-bag*, *clip*, *post*, etc.; *L.-sorter*, etc., *L.-copying*, *writing*.**

2. Special, as *L.-balance*, a contrivance for weighing a l.; *-book*, a book in which letters are filed, or in which copies of letters are kept for reference, *-bound* *a.*, enslaved by the letter of a law; *-box*, one in which letters are posted or deposited on delivery. *card* [f. *carte-littere*, G. *Kartebrief*], a folded card with gummed and perforated edges for writing a l. upon 1892; *-case*, a case to hold letters; *-cutter*, one who makes punches for type-founding; *so letter-cutting* *-founder*, *-founding*, *-foundry* (see **FOUND** *sb.* etc.); *-head*, a sheet of letter-paper with a printed or engraved heading giving address, date, etc.; *-high* *a.* (*Printing*), of the height of the ordinary printing type; *-lock*, a lock which can be opened only by arranging letters on it so as to form the word to which the lock is set; *-paper*, quarto-size paper for writing letters, the smaller sizes being called *note paper*; *-perfect* *a.* (*Theat.*), knowing one's part to the l.; *-punch*, a steel punch used in making marks for type; *-rack*, (a) a tray with divisions to hold types; (b) a small frame in which letters or papers are kept; *-stamp*, an official stamp for cancelling postage-stamps or for impressing notifications on letters or parcels; *-weight* = *paperweight*; *-wood*, another name for *leopard-wood* (see **LEOPARD**); *-word* *ship*, undue attention to the l. of a law, etc. *-writer*, (a) one who writes letters (hence, a title for manuals of letter-writing 1759); (b) a machine for copying letters.

Letter, *sb.* **2.** *ME.* [f. **LET** *v. 1* + **-ER** *1*] One who lets (blood, property, loose, etc.)

7Letter, *sb.* **3.** *ME.* [f. **LET** *v. 2* + **-ER** *1*] One who lets or hinders -1616.

Letter (letər), *v.* 1460. [f. **LETTER** *sb.* **1**] **71.** *trans.* To instruct in letters. **2.** To exhibit or distinguish by means of letters 1668. **3.** To affix a name or title in letters upon (a book, a shop, etc.); to inscribe (a name) in letters 1712.

a. Fraunhofer lettered them and made accurate maps of them TENDALL.

Lettered (letəd), *pp. a.* *ME.* [f. **LETTER** *sb.* **1** or *v.* **1**.] Acquainted with letters; literate. **2.** Of or pertaining to learning or learned men, characterized by literary culture 1709. **3.** Composed of (so many) letters. WILLET. **4.** Inscribed with letters; *spec.* of a book: Having the title on the back in gilt or coloured letters 1665.

1. Mounsier, are you not lettered? *L. L. v. 1* 48

In lettered ease and calm content Br. MANT. **a.** He was a man of l. tastes DISRAELI

Lettering (letərɪŋ), *vb. sb.* 1645. [f. **LETTER** *v.* or *sb.* **1** + **-ING** *1*.] **71.** Letter-writing -1813. **2.** Putting letters upon (anything) by inscribing, marking, painting, gilding, printing, stamping, etc. Also, the letters inscribed. 1811

1. I hate l. BYRON.

Letterless (letəˈləs), *a.* 1618. [**-LESS**] Devoid of letters *1.* *terme*. Also *bsol*

2. Having no correspondence 1837. 3. Having no letters inscribed 1881.

Letter, obs. f. **LECTERN**.

Letter-press. 1738. [f. **LETTER** sb.¹] 1. (Now usu. *letterpress*.) Matter printed from letters or types, as dist. from plates. Also *at-rib.*, as in *l. printing*. 2. A letter-weight 1848. 3. A copying-press 1901.

Letter-ruire, var. of **LETIRURE**.

Lettic (leuk), *a.* (sb.) 1872. [f. **LETT** + **-IC**] = **LETTISH**. Also, in wider sense, applied to the Baltic group of langs., comprising Lettish, Lithuanian, and Old Prussian, and to the peoples speaking these. As *sb.*, the Lettic or Lettish language. Also **Letto-**. [f. **lettica** (lettiga). 1805. [It. — *L. lectica* a litter] A kind of sedan chair carried by mules and seating two persons vis-à-vis.

Lettish (letif), *a.* (sb.) 1831. [f. **LETT** + **-ISH**]. *adj.* Pertaining to the Letts or their language. *sb.* The language of the Letts.

Letture. +Also **letterure**. ME. [ad. OF. *lettüre*, *lettellure* — *L. litteratura*]. 1. A writing, a written book. *Holy letture* = Holy Scripture. —1450. 2. Knowledge of letters, learning —1483.

Lettuce (letis). [ME. *letuse* conn. w. OF. *lactu* (mod. F. *laitue*) — *L. lactuca*, *f. lact-*, *lac* milk, with reference to the milky juice of the plant.] 1. Any plant of the genus *Lactuca*; esp. *L. sativa* or Garden Lettuce, the leaves of which are used as a salad; often *collect.* in sing. for the plants or their leaves. 2. *at-trib.* 1540.

1. *Wild l.* some plant of this genus growing wild; *spec.* in England, *L. Scariola* and *L. virosa*; in U.S. *L. Canadensis*. For *Cabbage*, *Cos*, *Heart*, *Lamb's Lett.*, etc., see the first member.

Comb. 1. *opium*, the inspissated juice of various kinds of lettuce, used as a drug; 2. *water*, a decoction of l.

Lettuare, **-le**, **-y(e)**, var. **LECTUARY**.

Let-up, *sb.*: see **LET** v.1

Leucæthiop (lusi þæp). Also **leucoethiop**, **leucæthiop**. 1819. [f. Gr. *λευκός* white (see **LEUCO**) + *Αἰθίοψ*, *Aiðioþ* an Ethiopian] An albino of a negro race. So **Leucæthiopia**, the constitution of a l. **Leucæthiopic** *a.* characterized by leucæthiopia.

Leucaemia (luka'mia). Less correctly **leuc**, **leukemia**. 1855. [mod. L., f. Gr. *λευκός* white + *αἷμα* blood.] *Path.* A disease in which there is an excess of white corpuscles in the blood; leucocythæmia. Hence **Leucaemic** *a.*

Leucic (lū'sik), *a.* 1865 [f. **LEUC**(IN) + **-IC**] *Chem.* *L. acid*, a fatty acid obtained from leucin. *L. ether*, an oily liquid obtained by the action of zinc-ethyl on oxalic ether.

Leucin (lū'sin) *Al-o-ine*. 1826. [f. Gr. *λευκός* + **-IN**.] *Chem.* A white crystalline substance, produced by the decomposition of proteins; amido-caproic acid.

Leucite (lū'sit). Also **leucit**. 1799. [a. G. *leucit*, f. Gr. *λευκός* white; see **-ITE**.] *Min.* A glassy silicate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in volcanic rocks. Hence **Leucitic** *a.* **Leucitoid** (*Crypt.*), the trapezohedron or tetragonal trisoctahedron; so called as being the form of the mineral l.

Leuco- (lū'ko), bef., a vowel **leuc-**, *a.* Gr. *λευκο-*, *comb.* f. *λευκός* white, as in:

Leucaniline, *Chem.* a white crystalline substance obtained from rosaniline, etc. **Leucopathy** = **ALBISM**. **Leucophyll** (Gr. *φύλλον* leaf), *Bot.* a colourless substance found in isolated plants, capable of being transformed into chlorophyll. **Leucoplast** (Gr. *πλαστός* moulded), *-plastid*, *Bot.* one of the colourless corpuscles found in the protoplasm of vegetable cells around which starch accumulates. **Leucoscope**, an instrument contrived by Helmholtz for comparing the relative whiteness of lights or colours.

Leucocyte (lū'kō'sit). 1870. [f. **LEUCO-** + **-CYTE**.] *Phys.* A colourless or 'white' corpuscle of the blood, lymph, etc. Hence **Leucocyto'sis**, Virchow's name for a temporary increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood.

Leucocythæmia (lū'kō'sip'mia). Also **themia**. 1852. [f. **LEUCO-** + Gr. *κυτός* **-CYTE** + *αἷμα* blood. *Path.* **LEU** **A**

Leucoethiop: see **LEUCÆTHIOP**.

Leucoline (lū'kōlin). 1852. [f. **LEUCO-** + **-OL** + **-INE**]. A coal-tar base, identical with quinoline. Also **Leurcol** (kol) 1844.

Leucoma (lū'kō'mā). 1706. [mod. L., *a.* Gr., f. *λευκός* white to make white, f. *λευκός*.] *Path.* = **ALBUGO**.

Leucomaine (lū'kō'mein). 1887. [f. **LEUCO-** after *βιολαίνη*.] *Physiol. Chem.* An alkaloid found in the living body as a decomposition product of a protein.

Leucophane (lū'kō'fān). 1844. [f. late Gr. *λευκοφανής*, f. *λευκός* white + *φαν-, φαίνεσθαι* to appear, from its showing whitish reflexions.] *Min.* Silicate of glucinum, calcium, and sodium. Also **Leucophanite**.

Leucophlegmacy. 1664. [ad. Gr. *λευκοφλεγματία*, f. *λευκός* white + *φλεγματ-* **PHLEGMA**.] *Path.* A dropsical tendency, denoted by a phlegmatic condition of body —1732. So **Leucophlegmatic** *a.* 1668.

Leucorrhœa (lū'kō'rō'ā). 1797. [f. Gr. *λευκός* white + *ρῆα* flow.] *Path.* A mucous discharge from the female genital organs; the whites.

Leucosis (lū'kō'sis). 1706. [a. Gr., f. *λευκός* to make white.] *a.* Albinism. *b.* Abnormal whitening of some part of the body.

Leucous (lū'kas), *a.* 1842. [f. Gr. *λευκός* + **-OUS**.] White-skinned; blonde; albino.

Leud (lū'd). *Hist.* Also in *L. pl.* form *leudes* (lū'diz). 1755. [repr. med. L. *leudes*, *a.* OHG. *liudi*, *liuti*.] In the Frankish kingdoms: A vassal or feudatory.

Levancy (levānsi). 1695. [f. **LEVANT** *a.*; see **-ANCY**.] *Law*. In phr. *L. and couchancy*: the fact of being levant and couchant.

Levant (līvānt), *sb.*¹ 1497. [a. F. *levant*, pr. pple of *lever*, used subst. for the point where the sun rises (In Milt. stressed *le-variant*).] 1. *Geog.* *a.* The countries of the East. *b. spec.* The eastern part of the Mediterranean, with its islands and the countries adjoining. 2. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean; a levanter. ? *Obs.* 1628. 3. = *levant morocco* 1880. 4. *at-trib.* *a.* = 'eastern', as *l. sea*, *wind* 1601. *b.* (sense 1 *b.*) 'coming from the Levant', as *L. feathers*, *morocco*, etc. 1903.

1. *a.* The High L. = the far East. 4. *a.* Forth-rush the L. and the Pont Windes Milt. *P.L.* x. 704.

Levant (līvānt), *sb.*² 1714. [transf. use of prec. 1. Cf. F. *'faire voile en Levant'* (Coigr.).] *To come this l., run or throw a l.*: to make a bet with the intention of absconding if it is lost.

Levant (līvānt), *a.* 1496. [a. F. *levant*, pr. pple of *lever* to raise, *ref.* to rise.] *Law*. Only in phr. *Levant and couchant*: lit. 'rising up and lying down'; said of cattle.

Levant (līvānt), *v.* 1760. [f. **LEVANT** *sb.*²] 1. *intr.* To steal away, 'bolt'. Now *ap.* of a betting man; To abscond. 1781. 2. *trans.* To cheat by absconding 1776. In *L. me l.*, a mild imprecation. *FOOT.* Hence **Levante** *nter*².

Levanter (līvāntēr). 1668. [f. **LEVANT** *sb.*¹ + **-ER**.] 1. *a.* = **LEVANTINE** *sb.* 1 (*rare*). *b.* A ship trading to the Levant (*rare*). 2. A strong and raw easterly wind in the Mediterranean (Smyth) 1790. Also *fig.*

Levantine (līvāntin, līvāntin). 1649. [f. **LEVANT** *sb.*¹ + **-INE**.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Levant; in early use, eastern. Also, recalling or resembling the manners of the Levantines. Of a vessel: Trading to the Levant. *B. sb.* 1. An inhabitant or native of the Levant 1706. 2. [F. *levantine*.] A very rich stout twilled black silk material 1831.

Levation. ME. [ad. L. *levationem*, f. *levare* to raise.] 1. *Ecol.* The elevation of the Host —1559. 2. *concr.* Something levied; a duty, tax. **CHILD**.

Levator (līvā'tōr). 1615. [a. late L., f. as prec.] 1. *Anat.* = **ELEVATOR** 1. 2. *Surg.* = **ELEVATOR** 2. —1789. Also **Levatory** (in sense 2).

Leve, *sb.* [OE. *gelaefa*, *læfa* str. masc.; related to Goth. *gelaufjan* — see **BELIEVE** v.] *Be ef, faith* trust ME.

+Leve, *v.*¹ [OE. (Anglian) *lyfan*, (WS) *lyfan*, f. OTeut. **aulō* LEAVE *sb.*] To allow, permit. Also (esp. of God or Christ) to grant —1513.

And laue me nevere swich a cas be-lalle CHAUCER
+Leve, *v.*² [OE. (Anglian) *lēfan*, (WS) *lēfan*, short f. *gēlfan*, *gulfifan*; see **BELIEVE**] 1. *intr.* = **BELIEVE** 1. 1. —1535. 2. *trans.* = **BELIEVE** 11. 1-3. —1570.

Leve, obs. f. **LEAF**, **LIEF**, **LIVE** *v.*

Levee (līvī, lēvz), *sb.*¹ U.S. Also **levy**. 1718. [a. F. *levée*, fem. of *lever*, pa. pple of *lever* to raise.] 1. An embankment to prevent the overflow of a river. 2. A landing-place pier, quay 1842.

Levee (lēvz), *sb.*² Also **+levy**, **levée**. 1672. [ad. F. *levé*, var. of *lever* rising (subst. use of *lever* inf.), of COUCHÉE. The pronoun (līvī) or (lēvz) is preferred in the U.S.] 1. The action of rising, *spec.* from one's bed —1827. 2. A reception of visitors on rising from bed; a morning assembly held by a prince, etc. 1672. *b.* In Great Britain and Ireland, an assembly held (in the early after noon) by the sovereign or his representative at which men only are received 1700. *c.* A miscellaneous assemblage of visitors, irrespective of the time of day, applied (U.S.) to the President's receptions 1706. 3. The company assembled at a levee —1771.

a. b. He goes to the Levee once a year THACKERAY
c. The evening l. of the Minister of the Home Department 1832.

Levee (līvz), *v.*¹ U.S. 1858. [f. **LEVÉE** *sb.*¹] *trans.* To raise levees or embankments along (a river) or in (a district).
+Levee, *v.*² 1725. [f. **LEVÉE** *sb.*²] *trans.* To attend the levees of; to pursue at levees —1770.

Levelful, var. of **LEEFUL**.

Level (lēvəl), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *level*, later *niveli*, mod. F. *niveau* — pop. L. **libellum* = class. L. *libella*, dim. of *libra* balance.]

1. An instrument which indicates a line parallel to the plane of the horizon, used in testing the relation to the horizontal of a surface to which it is applied. Also *fig.* 2. Level condition or position; horizontality —1726. 3. Position as marked by a horizontal line in an imaginary line or plane at right angles to the plumb-line, considered as determining the position of one or more points or surfaces 1535. 4. Position, plane, standard, in social, moral, or intellectual matters 1809. 5. A level or flat surface 1634. 6. A level tract of land applied *spec.* (as a proper name) to *Bidford l.* or the *Great l.* in the len district of England. *The Levels* (formerly *The L.*), the tract including Hatfield Chase in Yorkshire; etc. 1623. 7. *Mining*. *a.* A nearly horizontal drift, passage, or gallery in a mine, 1606. *b.* A drift for drainage purposes

1. *fig.* We steal by lyne and level, and t'ike y ur grace Temp. IV. i. 239. 2. *Phr.* *On, upon a l.* in a horizontal line or plane. *The l.*, the horizontal, incl. on the ground (cf. *L. in plane*) 3. *Phr.* *On a l. with* in the same horizontal plane as. *To find one's l. or its l.*; said of persons or things arriving at their proper place with respect to those around or connected with them. *†To hold its l. with*, to be on an equality with (Shaks.). 4. The calamity had reduced all to one l. 1832. 5. *He.* Came on the shining levels of the like *TEKNOSON The l.*, the earth's surface (*are*).

II. From the vb. 1. *a.* The action of aiming a gun, etc., aim —1718. 2. *b.* That which is aimed at; a mark —1800. 3. *c. fig.* Aim, purpose, design —1605. 2. (*Surveysing*) *†To take a l. of*: to ascertain the differences of elevation in (a piece of land). Also, *to take a l.* = **LEVEL** v. I 4 (absol.) 1693.

1. As if that name shot from the dead leuell of a Gun, Did murder her *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 203

Comb. 1. *error*, the microscopic deviation of the axis of a transit instrument from the horizontal position (Smyth); —*range* (in *Gunnery*), the same as Point-blank Shot, or the Distance that a piece of Ordnance carries a Ball in a direct Line (Philips)

staff = *levelling staff* (*LEVELLING* *vb.* *sb.*)

Level (lēvəl), *a.*, *adv.* 1538. [f. **LEVFL** *sb.*] *A. adj.* 1. Having an even surface; not having one part higher than another (J.). 2. *fig.* Of quantities: Expressed in whole numbers O' a Even 825 2 Horizontal at ang t angles to be pumb-line 559 3. On

a level *with* something else. A so *fig.*, on an equality *with*; readily accessible or intelligible to 1539. 4. Of two or more things: Situated in the same level or plane. Also *fig.* 1601. 5. Lying, moving, or directed in a (more or less) horizontal plane, esp. *poet.*, e. g. of the rays of the sun when it is low 1607. 6. Of even quality, tone, or style; of even tenor 1655. 7. *†*a. Equipped, steady' (Schmidt). See 2 *Hen IV*, II. 1. 123 *Tuel N*, II iv 32. b. Well balanced, said of the head, etc. Orig. U.S. 1870. 8. Plain, point-blank. KEATS. 9. *One's best*. one's very best, one's utmost (*colloq.* or *slang*, orig. U.S.) 1873.

1. Along the Seas they flew Pore 2. Phr. L. *Lines* (Shipbuilding), lines determining the shape of a ship's body horizontally, or square from the middle line of the ship. 3. We should apply ourselves to that which is level to our capacities BUTLER. *L. crossing*, a place at which a road and a railway, or two railways, cross each other at the same 5. The last l. rays were glittering on the stream 1832. 6. A leasured and l. life 1899. 7. b. To tell a woman her head is level is apparently a compliment in America 1870. Hence *Levelly ad.* -ness.

*†*B. *adv.* With direct aim; on a level *with* -1659.

As l. as the cannon to his blank *Hamil.* IV. i. 42
Level (lev'el), *v.* Inflected *levelled*, *levelling* (U.S. *leveled*, *leveling*). ME. [*f.* LEVEL sb.]

I. 1. *trans.* To make level or even; to remove inequalities in the surface of. *†*Also, to spread levelly, 1440. b. *Dyeing*. To make (colour) even 1874. 2. To place on the same level or plane. Also *fig.* 1563. 3. To bring to the level of the ground; to lay low, to raze 1614. b. To knock (a person) down 1760. c. *transf.* and *fig.* To reduce or remove (inequalities) 1642. 4. *Surveying*. To ascertain the differences of level in (a piece of land); to run' a section of; hence, to lay out. Also *absol.* or *intr.* to take levels. 1598.

1. Phr. *To level out* to extend on a level, *†**fig.* to contrive, procure (an opportunity). 1. The road that grandeur levels for his coach Emerson. 2. Gunpowder leveled peasant and prince W. P. H. 1818. Phr. *To level* (a person or thing) *with* (now rare), *to, to*, to put on a level, equality, or par with. Also *occas.* *intr.* for *to* be on a par with. With such Accommodation and basot As levels with her breeding SNAKES *To level up*, down to bring up, down to the level of something, Sir, your levelers wish to level down as far as themselves; b. it they cannot level up to themselves JOHN-SON. 3. Phr. *To level to or with the ground*, in the dust c. The mercantile spirit level all distinctions LAM-ES.

II. 1. To aim (a missile weapon); to lay (a gun) 1530. *†*b. To shoot (a missile) out (of a weapon) -1664. c. To direct (one's looks), to dart (rays) 1594. d. *fig.* To aim, direct, point 1576. 2. *absol.* or *intr.* To aim with a weapon; *†**occas.* said of the weapon. Also *fig.* *transf.* and *fig.* Somewhat *arch.* 1500. *†*b. To guess at -1596.

1. Phr. *To level one's aim* Each at the Head Level'd his deadly aim MUR. b. [He] levelled a quarrel out of a cross bowe Stow. d. This fellow's writings a levelled at the clergy FIELDING. 2. To level at perfection 1626. b. *Herb. V.* 11 41.

*†*Level-coil. 1594. [Corruptly ad. Fr. phr. (*faire*) lever le cul (*à* quelqu'un), to make a person rise from his seat (*lever* to raise, *cul* buttock). The Fr. name of the game is *levé-cul*.] A rough, noisy game, formerly played at Christmas, in which each player in turn is driven from his seat and supplanted by another. Hence = riotous sport, noisy not; phr. *to keep level-coil*. Also *adob.* = turn and turn about -1684.

Leveller (lev'el-er) Also (now U.S.) *leveler*. 1598. [*f.* LEVEL *v.* + -ER¹] 1. One who or that which levels. 2. One who would level all differences of position or rank among men 1607. 3. *pl.* Name of a rebel secret society in Ireland in the 18th c. 1762.

1. Sleep is equally a l. with death JOHNSON.

Levelling (lev'el-ing), *vbl. sb.* Also (now U.S.) *leveling*. 1580 [*f.* LEVEL *v.* + -ING¹] 1. Aiming, aim. 2. The action of bringing to a uniform horizontal surface, or of placing in a horizontal position by means of a level. Also *fig.* 1598. 3. *Surveying*. 'The art of determining the relative heights of points on the surface of the ground as referred to a hypothetical which cuts the direction of gravity

everywhere at right angles' (Gen. Walker) 1812.

Comb. 1. *Instrument*, an instrument consisting essentially of a telescope fitted with a spirit-level, used in surveying; 1. pole, rod, staff, a graduated pole with a vane sliding upon it, used in leveling; -stand (*Photogr.*), an instrument used to support a glass plate in a horizontal position.

Levelling, *phl. a.* Also (now U.S.) *leveling*. 1635. [-ING²] That levels; also, of or pertaining to levellers and their principles.

Leven. ME. Clipped *f.* ELEVEN, ELEVENTH LEVENTH, Clipped *f.* ELEVENTH.

Leven, var. of LEVIN; obs. *f.* LEAVEN.

Lever (l'v-er), *sb.* [ME *levare*, *levour*, a. AF. *levare*, *OF. levour* (F. *lever*), *f. lever* to raise. The usual F. word is *levier*.] 1. A bar of iron or wood serving to prize up or dislodge some heavy or firmly fixed object; a crowbar, handspike, etc. Also *fig.* *†*b. *gen.* A bar, pole, or rod -1613. 2. *†**tech.* Name for a rigid structure of any shape (normally a straight bar) fixed at one point called the fulcrum, and acted on at two other points by two forces, tending to cause it to rotate about the fulcrum 1638.

The force to be resisted by the use of the lever is called the *weight*, and the force applied for this purpose the *power*. Levers are said to be of the *first*, *second*, or *third kind* or *order* according as the fulcrum, the weight, or the power is midmost of the three.

3. *spec. a.* *Steam-engine*. *†*(a) = BEAM *sb.* 10, (b) a starting-bar. 1758. b. The piece by which the barrel of a breech-loader is opened 1881. c. In *Dentistry* and *Surg.* = ELEVATOR 2. 1846. d. Short for *level-winch*.

1. *fig.* Jealousy is a potent l. for quickening love 1831. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 1. General *a.* with sense 'belonging to a l.', as *L.-spring*, etc. b. with sense 'acting as a l., worked by a l.', as *L.-cockscrow*, *flies*, etc. 2. Special *a.* *L.-beam* (see BEAM *sb.* 10); 1. escapement (*†**tech.* *mainw.*), an escapement in which the connexion between the pallet and the balance is made by means of two levers; 1. watch, a watch with a l. escapement; -wood, the Virginian hop-hornbeam or ironwood, *Ostrya virginica*.

Lever (l'v-er), *v.* 1856. [*f.* LEVER *sb.*] 1. *intr.* To apply, or work with, a lever. 2. *trans.* To lift, push, or otherwise move with or as with a lever 1876.

Lever, obs. *f.* *lever*, compar. of LIEF *a.*

Leverage (l'v-er-ij) 1724. [*f.* LEVER *sb.* + -AGE.] 1. The action of a lever; the arrangement by which lever-power is applied, *concr.* a system of levers. 2. The power of a lever; the mechanical advantage gained by the use of a lever 1830. b. *fig.* Means of accomplishing a purpose; power of action 1858.

2. Phr. *L. of a force*: the distance of the direction of a force from the axis. 3. b. With regard to such men the moralist has no l. whatever 1883.

Leveret (l'v-er-et), late ME. [*ad.* OF. *levret* (*le*, dim. of *levre* (F. *lièvre*) hare.)] 1. A young hare, esp. one in its first year. *†*a. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A pet, a mistress. b. A spiritless person -1640. 3. *attrib.* 1. *L.-skin*, a Japanese glaze, supposed to resemble a leveret's fur. (Rec. Dicts.)

2. b. Arrogant Boasters, leverets in dangers 1630. *†*Levesel. ME. [*?* repr. OE. **læfsele*, *f.* *leaf* LEAF + *sle* hall] A bower of leaves; a canopy or lattice -1480.

*†*Levet. 1625. [*†*ad. It. *levata*, *f.* *levare* to raise.] A trumpet call or musical strain to rouse soldiers and others in the morning -1705.

Leviable (levi-äb'l), *a.* 1484. [*f.* LEVY *v.* + -ABLE.] 1. Of a duty, tax, etc.: That may be levied. 2. Of a person. That may be called upon for contribution 1897. b. U.S. Of a thing: That may be levied upon (*rec.*).

Leviathan (l'v-i-ä-pän), ME. [*a.* L. (Vulg.), a. Heb. *lwyäthän*. Ult. orig. unkn.] 1. A (real or imaginary) sea monster, frequently mentioned in Hebrew poetry. b. *transf.*; esp. = a ship of huge size 1816. c. *fig.* A man of vast power or wealth 1607. *†*a. (After *Isa.* xxvii. 1.) Satan -1595. 3. Applied to the commonwealth as an organism 1651. 4. *attrib.* or *adj.* Huge, monstrous 1624; applied recently to coarse kinds of material.

1. There is that Leviathan, whom thou hast made, to take his prey 1600. 2. *ALL PA. CIND* 1. 26. 3. The man who is named in one is called a

Commonwealth. This is the generation of that great L. [*etc.*] HOODS.

Levier (l'v-i-er). 1494. [*f.* LEVY *v.* + -ER¹] One who levies (see LEVY *v.*)

Levigable (levig-äb'l), *a.* 1670. [*ad.* med. L. *levigabilis*; see LEVIGATE *v.*] That can be (a) polished, (b) reduced to powder (*rare*) *†*Levigat, *phl.* [*ad.* late L. *levigatus*, *phl.* *pple.* of *levigare*, *f.* *levis* light.] Lightened ELYOT.

Levigate (levig-ät), *phl. a.* Also *erron* *læv-*. 1826 [*ad.* L. *levigatus* (see next)] *Bot.* and *Ent.* Smooth as if polished.

Levigat (le vige't), *v.* Also *erron* *læv-*. 1612. [*f.* L. *levigat*, *levigare*, *f.* *levis* (*erron* *levus*) smooth.] *†*1. *trans.* To make smooth, to polish -1835. 2. To reduce to a fine smooth powder; to rub down; to make a smooth paste of (*with* some liquid). Also *fig.* 1694.

2. Levigating it with the oil of sweet almonds 1782. So *Levigat* (*ad.* L. *levigat* -em), the action of the vb. 1471.

Levin (lev'in), *arch.* Also *leven*. [*ME* *leven* (*e*, of unkn. origin.) Lightning; a flash of lightning; any bright light or flame. b. *attrib.*, as *l.-brand* 1599]

Leviner, corrupt *f.* LIMER¹, kind of bound.

Levir (l'v-er). 1865. [*a.* L. *levir* brother-in-law; an Indo-Eur. wd. = Shr. *dēvar*, Gr. *δᾶρ*, OE. *deor*, etc.] A brother-in-law, or one acting as such under the custom of the LEVIRATE.

Levirate (l'v-ir-ät) 1725. [*f.* L. *levir* (see *prec.*) + -ATE¹] The custom among the Jews and some other nations, by which the brother or next of kin to a deceased man was bound under certain circumstances to marry the widow. Hence *Leviratic*, -al *a.* *Leviration*, *leviratical* marriage.

Levitate (levi-tät), *v.* 1665. [*f.* L. *levitas* light, after GRAVITATE *v.*] 1. *intr.* To rise by virtue of lightness; opp. to GRAVITATE 2 b. Now only with reference to 'spiritualism'. 2. *trans.* *†*a. To make of less weight. b. To cause to rise in the air in consequence of lightness. Chiefly with reference to 'spiritualism' 1886.

2. b. Tables turn, furniture dances, men are 'levitated' 1884. Hence *Levitation*, the action of levitating, in any sense 1668. *Levitative a.* *Levitation*.

Levite (l'v-ait). (Now with capital I.) ME. [*ad.* L. *levita*, also *levites*, *ad.* Gr. *λεβίτης*, *f.* *λεβί* Levi (Heb. *Levi*, which also means 'Levite')] 1. *Israel. Hist.* a. One of the tribe of Levi. b. One of that portion of the tribe who acted as assistants to the priests in the temple-worship. *†*a. *transf.* A deacon -1604. *†*3. A clergyman (*disparaging*). Also, a domestic chaplain (cf. *Judges* xvii. 12) -1849. *†*4. A kind of loose dress. [*After* F. *levite*] H. WALPOLE.

3. A young L.—such was the phrase then in use—might be had for his board, a small garret, and ten pounds a year MACAULAY. Hence *Levitic a.* = next

Levitical (l'v-i-tikäl), *a.* 1535. [*f.* late L. *leviticus* + -AL.] 1. Pertaining to the Levites or the tribe of Levi. 2. Of or pertaining to the ancient Jewish system of ritual administered by the Levites; also, pertaining to the book of Leviticus 1540. *†*b. Pertaining to ritual MILT.

2. A L. city 1867. 2. *L. degrees* the degrees of consanguinity within which marriage is forbidden in *Lev* xviii. 6-18. Hence *Levitical-ly adv.*, -ness.

Leviticus (l'v-i-tik-üs), ME. [*a.* late L. *Leviticus* *adj.* (sc. *liber* book).] Name of the third book of the Pentateuch, which contains the Levitical law and ritual.

Levity (l'v-i-ti). 1564. [*ad.* OF. *levité*, *ad.* L. *levitatem*, *f.* *levis* light; see -ITY.] 1. The quality or fact of having comparatively little weight; lightness. Also *fig.* 1597. b. In pre-scientific physics, regarded as a positive property inherent in bodies in different degrees in virtue of which they tend to rise. *Obs.* exc. *Fast.* or *allusively*, 1601. *†*a. Agility -1670. 3. Want of serious thought; frivolity; unseasonable jocularity (the prevalent sense) -1641. *†*instab-ly sick-ness inconstrucy -163. *high* behavior said esp. of women 60

1 Phr + Specific i. cf. *specific gravity* (GRAVITY II 1 c). Hydrogen rises in the air on account of its l. 1869. b. He gave to every nature his proper form; the form of levity to that which ascended. RALPH. 3. Our graver business Frowns at this levity. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 188. The Sarmatians soon forgot, with the l. of Barbarians, the services which they had so lately received. GRAY. Her elder sister had been distinguished by beauty and l. MACAULAY. | **Levity** *2*. 1613. [ad. L. *levitatem*, f. *levitas* smooth.] Smoothness.

Levo, Levulin, var. Lævo, Lævulin.

Levy (levi), sb. ME. [a. F. *levée*, f. *lever* — L. *levare* to raise.] 1. The action of levying a. an assessment, duty, tax, etc.; b. men for war or other purposes 1607. 2. The amount or number levied. a. A duty, impost, tax. In a benefit society, etc.: A call of so much per head. 1610. b. A body of men enrolled; also pl. the individual men 1611.

1 b. L. *in mass* [F. *levée en masse*]: a levy of all the able-bodied men. As to the levies, the men enlist unwillingly. FROUNCE. 2. Great and heavy Leavies upon a poor people. PERRY. b. The levies were thirteenth thousand men. *Kings v.* 13.

Comb. l.-money, (f.) bounty-money paid to recruits; (b) the proceeds of calls from the members of a trade or benefit society.

Levy (levi), v. ME. [f. LEVY sb.] 1. *trans.* To raise (contributions, taxes), to impose (a rate, toll, etc.). Const. *to f, on, upon* 1b. To raise (a sum) as a profit or rent, to collect (a debt); also, to take the revenues of (land) —1768. c. To raise (a sum) by legal execution or process. Const. *on (the goods of)*. Also, *To l. execution for* (a sum named). Also *absol.* 1506. d. To impose (service) upon, to require (a person's) attendance 1862. 2. *Law.* To l. a fine; see FINE sb. 1 II b. (See also sense 1.) b. To draw up (an objection, protest) in due form 1660. 1-3. a. To set up (a fence, weir, etc.); to erect (a house) —1741. b. To plan out (ground) 1500. c. To weigh (an anchor) 1648. 4. To enlist, enrol (armed men); to muster the forces of (a district). Also *To l. up*. Also *fig.* 1500. 5. To undertake, commence, make (war) 1471. 16. To raise (a siege); to break up (a camp) —1628. 17. Erron. used for LEVEL v. 1618.

1 The pension. is levied by the emperor's officers SWIFT. A fine should be levied on the delinquent BABBAGE. 4. An army of twelve thousand men was suddenly levied. HUME. 5. The Syrian King, Assassin-like had levied Warr, Warr unproclaim'd MILT. 6. Albeit he saw that the siege was levied. 1 yet [etc.] HOLLAND.

Levyne (levin), 1825. Also **levynite** (1868). [after Prof. A. Levy.] *Min.* A white or light-coloured silicate of aluminum and calcium.

Lew (lūz, lū). Now *dial.* Also **loo(e).** [OE. **lūow*, *gēhlōw* = ON. *lūyr* warm, milk.] a. *adj.* 1. Warm; sunny (in OE.); lukewarm, tepid. 2. Sheltered from the wind 1674. b. sb. 1. Warmth, heat. *Obs. exc. Sc.* 1591. 2. Shelter.

Lew, v. Obs. exc. dial. [OE. *lūwian*, f. *lūow* LEW a.] 1. To make or become warm. 2. To shelter 1664.

Lewd (lūd), a. [OE. *lūwede*, of obscure etym.] 1. Lay, not clerical. Also *absol.* —1819. 2. Unlearned, unlettered. Also *absol.* —1601. 3. Belonging to the lower orders; common, low, vulgar —1640. 4. Ignorant (implying a reproach); unskilful, bungling; ill-bred, ill-mannered —1710. 5. Of persons: Bad, wicked, base; unprincipled, ill conditioned; good-for-nothing —1709. 16. Of things: Worthless, poor, sorry —1692. 7. [from 5.] Lascivious, unchaste. (The surviving sense.) ME.

7 He had been seen in the company of 1 women 1712. Hence **Lewdly** *adv.*, *ness*.

Lewdster. [See -STER] A lewd person. *Merry W. v.* ii. 23.

-lewe, ME. *suffix*, OE. *-læwe*, with sense 'affected by, liable to, or characterized by' (something undesirable). Etym. obscure.

Lewis (lū'is), sb. 1 1743. [? f. *Lewis* as a name.] An iron contrivance for raising heavy blocks of stone, consisting of three pieces dovetailed together. Also called *lewisson*. Also *attrib.*, as 1-hole, the hole into which a lewis is fitted. **Lewis** r to fit with a **Lewis** 837

Lewis (lū'is), sb. 2 1835. [f. the inventor's name.] A kind of shears used in cropping woollen cloth.

Lewis gun, 1913. [f. the name of the inventor, Col. Isaac Newton Lewis of the U.S. army.] A kind of magazine-fed, gas-operated, and air-cooled machine-gun.

Lewth (lūþ). Now *dial.* [OE. *hlūwþ*, see LEW a. and -TH.] Warmth; shelter.

Lew-warm, a. Now *dial.* Also **loo-** 1450. [f. LEW a. (used *adv.*) + WARM a.] Lukewarm.

Lexical (lɛks'ikəl), a. 1836. [f. Gr. *λεξικός*, *λεξικόν* + -AL.] 1. Pertaining or relating to the words of a language. Often opp. to *grammatical*. 2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or connected with a lexicon 1873. Hence **Lexically** *adv.* in respect of vocabulary; according to the lexicons; in the manner of a lexicon.

Lexicographer (lɛks'ikəgrə'fai), 1658 [f. late Gr. *λεξικογράφος*, f. *λεξικόν* LEXICON + *-γράφος*. see -ER 1.] A writer or compiler of a dictionary. So **Lexicographic**, -al a. pertaining to lexicography, -ally *adv.* **Lexicographist (rare), a.** 1. **Lexicography**, writing or compilation of a dictionary or dictionaries.

Lexicon (lɛks'ikən), 1603. [mod. L., a Gr. *λεξικόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*), neut. sing. of *λεξικός* of or for words, f. *λέξις* word, f. *λέγω* to speak.] A word-book or dictionary; chiefly a dictionary of Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, or Arabic. b. *fig.* (a) A special vocabulary. (b) A list of words or names. 1647.

Lexigraphy (lɛks'igrəfi), 1828 [f. Gr. *λέξις* word + *-γραφία* -GRAPHY.] A system of writing in which each character represents a word. Hence **Lexigraphic**, -al a.

Lexiphanes (lɛks'ifəni), 1767. [a. Gr. *Λεξιφάνης* phrase-monger (title of one of Lucian's dialogues), f. *λέξις* word, phrase + *φάνω*, *φαίνω* to show.] One who uses bombastic phraseology. Hence **Lexiphanic a.**

Lex talionis (lɛks'tæli'ɔni), 1597. [L.] The law of retaliation, 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth'.

Ley, obs. f. LAY, LEE sb., LEY.

Ley, dial. var. LEA sb. 2, a; also, a laying down (see *lay down* 1, LAY v.).

Leyden (laidən), 1755. Name of a city in Holland, used in the names of certain electrical apparatus invented there in 1745-6: *L. jar* (formerly *phial* or *bottle*), an electrical condenser consisting of a glass bottle coated inside and outside with tinfoil, and having a brass rod surmounted by a knob passing through the cork and communicating with the internal armature. Also *L. battery*, a battery consisting of several L. jars.

Lhiamba, liamba, 1861 [Native Afr. name.] Hemp.

Li¹ (lī), 1588. [Chinese.] The Chinese itinerary measure; 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ li = 10 miles.

Li² (lī), 1771. [Chinese.] A Chinese weight, one-thousandth part of a liang. (A li of silver = CASH sb. 2)

Il 1450. Obs. abbrev. of L. *libra* pound, *libra* pounds —1634.

Liability (laɪəb'ɪlɪ), 1794. [f. LIABLE + -ITY.] 1. *Law.* The condition of being liable or answerable by law or equity. 2. The condition of being subject to something, apt or likely to do something 1809. 3. That for which one is liable; pl. debts, pecuniary obligations 1842.

1 *Limited* (Comm): the being legally responsible only to a limited extent for the debts of a trading company of which one is a member. Also *attrib.* in *limited l. company*. Also *transf.* 2. L. to error 1874, to military service FROUNCE.

Liable (laɪəb'ɪl), a. 1475. [? a AF. **liabile* = med. L. **ligabilis* that can be bound, f. *ligare*.] 1. *Law.* Bound or obliged by law or equity; answerable (for, also *to*); legally subject or amenable to. 2. a. Exposed or subject to or likely to suffer from (something prejudicial); in older use with wider sense, 'subject to (any agency or change)'. Normally const. to 1593. b. Const. *inf.* Subject to the

possibility of (doing or undergoing something undesirable). 1682. 13. Erron. used for 'Incident to 1631-1745'. 14. Subject or subservient to; belonging to —1616. 15. Suitable, apt —1595. 6. U.S. Likely 1907.

1. L. to serve on juries 1825, to income-tax 1867. 2. a. Not l. to fear or flight or paine Murr. Reasons 1. L. to dispute 1801. b. Difficulties may be l. to occur DEXHAM. Ground l. to be overflowed 1806. 5. Apt l. to be employed to danger SHAKS. Hence **Liableness** (now rare), liability

Liaison (liə'zjɔn, Fr. lyə'sjɔn), 1648 [Fr. —L. *ligation*, m. f. *ligere* to bind.] 1. *Cookery* A thickening for sauces; 1al-o, the process of thickening. 2. *fr. gen.* A close connexion 1809. b. *spec.* An illicit intimacy between a man and a woman 1821. 3. *Fr. Phonetics* The joining of a final consonant (otherwise silent) to a following word beginning with a vowel or mute h 1884. 4. *Milit.* Combination and co-operation of allied forces or arms of the same force. Hence *liaison-officer*, 1915.

Liana, liane (liə'nā, liə'n), 1796. [The form *liane* is a. F. *liane*, f. *lier* to bind; *liane* is perh. a latinization of *liane*.] Name for the various climbing and twining plants in tropical forests.

Liang (liəŋ), 1827. [Chinese.] A Chinese weight, about $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. avoirdupois; this weight in silver as a money of account. Also called *tael*.

Liar (liə'ɪ), [OE. *lōgere*, f. *lōgan* I lī v. 2 See -AR 3, -ER 1 2.] One who lies; an untruthful person.

Liers had need to have good memories *Provb.*

Liard (liəd) 1542. [Fr.; prob. subst. use of *liard* adj. grey (see LYARD, LYART a.)] A small French coin worth $\frac{1}{4}$ of a sou. Hence typically, a coin of small value

Liard, var. of LYARD, LYART, grey.

Lias (lai'as), ME. [Introduced into mod. geology from dialects: a. OF. *liais* (mod. F. *liais*) a kind of limestone] 1. A blue limestone rock occurring in s.w. counties of England 2. *Geol.* The lower division of the Jurassic series, consisting of thin layers of blue argillaceous limestone 1833. Hence **Liasic a.**, also **liasic**, pertaining to the l. formation.

Lib (lib), v. 1 Now *dial.* ME. [? repr. an OE. **lybban* = MDu. *lubbēn* to maim, f. *leut* root **lub-*; see LEFT a.] *trans.* To castrate. 1 **Lib, v. 2** *Cant.* 1567 [?] *intr.* To sleep —1859.

lib., abbrev. of L. libra pounds. ME.

Libament. arch. 1582. [ad. L. *libamentum*, f. *libare* (see below).] = LIBATION.

Libant (laɪ'bənt), a. [f. L. *libantem* *in-bare*.] Tasting; touching lightly. LANDOR

Libard, obs. form of LEOPARD.

Libate (laɪ'bət), v. 1866. [f. L. *libat-*, *libare* to taste, pour out as an offering, etc.] a. *trans.* To pour out (wine, etc.) in honour of a god. Also, to make a libation to. b. *intr.* To pour out libations.

Libation (laɪ'bɪʃən), ME. [ad. L. *libatio*, see prec.] The pouring out of wine etc., in honour of a god; the liquid poured out; a drink-offering. b. *transf.* (sometimes *poet.*) Liquid poured out to be drunk; hence, a potation 1751.

The solemn libations at sacrifices HOLLAND b Libations to his health, or, in plain english, bumpers 1751

Libatory (laɪ'bətəri), 1609 [ad. L. *libatorium*; see LIBATE v. and -ORY.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of libations 1834. 1b sb. A libatory vessel. BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc* i. 23

Libbard, arch. var. of LEOPARD.

Libeccio (libet'sjo, It. libe'tʃo). Also erron. ecchio. 1667. [It., f. L. *Libis* (also *Lips*) 1 Gr. *Δύψ, Διβ-β*.] The south-west wind.

Libel (laɪ'bəl), sb. ME. [a. OF. *libel* masc, *libelle* fem. (mod. F. *libelle*), ad. L. *libellus* dim. of *liber* book.] 1. A little book, a short writing —1715. 1b. A written paper *Occas.* = LABEL sb. —1689. 2. A formal document, a written declaration. *Obs. exc. Hist. and Law. ME.* 3. a. *Civil Law.* The writing of the plaintiff containing his allegations and instituting a suit. b. *Fr. l. Law* The first

2 (man) a (pass). on (load) 2 (crit) 3 (F chet) 4 (ever) 5 (I eye) 6 (F cau de vie). 1 21). 3 (Psyche) 4 (who) 5 (get).

plet in a cause. c. *So Law*. The form of complaint on which a prosecution takes place. ME. +4. A leaflet, bill, or pamphlet posted up or publicly circulated; *spec.* one defaming some person's character (orig. *famous l.* = law *L. libellus famosus*)—1776. 5. *Law*. Any published statement damaging to the reputation of a person. In wider sense, any treasonable, seditious, or immoral writing. Also, the act of publishing such a statement or writing. 1631. b. In pop. use: Any false and defamatory statement. Also *transf.* of an unsuccessful portrait, a thing or circumstance that brings undeserved discredit on a person, country, etc. 1618.

x b. With his testament there were three lile libels or codicils 1603. z Moses permitted a libell of divorce 165. 4. Singeing a pig with a new purchased l. SWIFT. 5 b. A rich knave's a l on our laws YOUNG

Libel (lɪˈbəl), v. 1561. [f. LIBEL sb.; cf. OF *libeller*, med. L. *libellare*.] +1. *intr.* To make libellous accusations, to spread defamation 1570–1637. 2. *trans.* To defame by circulating libellous statements; to accuse falsely and maliciously; *spec.* in *Law*, to publish a libel against 1601. 3. a. *Ecol.* and *So. Law*. To institute a suit against (a person) by means of a libel 1561. b. To bring suit in admiralty against (a vessel, a cargo, or its owner) 1805.

z What's this but Libelling against the Senate? *Tit A* 14. 17. z Some wicked wits have libell'd all the fair Pops. Hence *Libeller*, *Law*, one against whom a libel has been filed. *Libeller*, *L* libellist.

Libellant (lɪˈbɛlənt). Also *libellant*. 1726. [f. LIBEL v. + -ANT; after *appellant*, etc.] *Law*. One who institutes a suit in an eccl. or admiralty court. Also as *adj.*

Libellous (lɪˈbɛləs), a. 1619. [f. LIBEL sb. + -OUS] Containing or constituting a libel; of the nature of a libel; also, engaged upon libels.

libel. per. of Martin Mar-prelate HALLAM. Hence *L* libellously *adv.*

Libel (lɪˈbəl). 1753. [L. = 'bark'.] *Bot*. The inner bark of exogens; bast

Liberal (lɪˈbərəl). ME. [a. OF. *liberal* (F. *libéral*), ad L. *liberalis* pertaining to a free man, f. *liber* free.]

A. *adj.* 1. Orig. epithet of those 'arts' or 'sciences' (see ART sb. II. 1) that were 'worthy of a free man'; opp. to *servile* or *mechanical*. Later, of conditions, pursuits, etc.: 'Becoming a gentleman' (J.). Now *me.* exc. of education, etc. Directed to general intellectual culture; not narrowly technical or professional. 2. Free in giving; generous, open-hearted. Const. of ME. b. Abundant, ample, large ME. +3. Free from restraint; free in speech or action. In 16–17th c. often: Licentious. –1709. b. Of construction, etc.: Not rigorous; free 1778. 4. Free from narrow prejudice; open-minded 1781; esp. open to the reception of new ideas or proposals of reform 1826. 5. Of political opinions: Favourable to changes and reforms tending in the direction of democracy. Hence, epithet of a party; opp. to *Conservative*. 1801. 6. *Comb.* as *liberal-minded adj.* JOHNSON.

1. L. habits HALLAM, curiosity MACAULAY. 2. I see sir you are liberal all in offers SHAKS. b. A1 gift 1602, foundation 1672, offer SCOTT. Women of l. out-l. 1807. 3. Your liberal jests Upon his person 1613. 4. *L. Christian* in U.S. chiefly applied to the Unitarians and Universalists; in England to those who consider large parts of the traditional system of belief unessential; so 2. *Christianity*, *L. theology*. 5. The L. Government had outlived its popularity 1387. *L. Conservative*, a member of the Conservative party not prejudiced against reform. *L. Unionist*, a member of the party formed by those Liberals who refused to support the Irish Home Rule Bill in 1886.

B. *sb.* 1. A member of the Liberal party (see A 5); a. in continental politics 1820; b. in British politics 1820. 2. One who holds liberal views in theology. Chiefly U.S. 1887. x a. Our travellers continue to resort to Paris... and occasionally take part with *Ultras* or with *Liberals* 1820.

Hence *L* liberalism, the holding of l. opinions in politics or theology; the political tenets of a L. Liberalist, an advocate of liberalism. *Liberalistic a.* pertaining or tending to liberalism. *Liberality* *adv.* -ness (rare)

Liberality (lɪˈbərəlɪti). ME. [a. OF. *liberalitas*, ad. L. *liberalitas*, f. *liberalis*.] 1. The quality of being liberal or free in giving; generosity, munificence. b. An instance of this (now rare) 1526. 2. Freedom from bias or prejudice; liberal-mindedness 1808. 3. Liberalism; liberals collectively 1843.

1. His l. knew no bottom but an empty purse FULFRA. 2. Where look for l, if men of science are liberal to their brethren? LYTTON.

Liberalize (lɪˈbərəlaɪz), v. 1774. [f. LIBERAL + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To render liberal, to free from narrowness; to enlarge the intellectual range of. b. To make Liberal in politics 1853. 2. *intr.* To be or become liberal 1791.

1. It [the law] is not apt... to open and to l the mind BURKE. 2. Russia must l, or be convulsed 1848. Hence *L* liberalization, *L* liberalizer.

Liberate (lɪˈbɛrət), sb. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1475. [L. 'deliver ye', the first word of the writ, used subst.] *Law*. 1. a. A writ issued out of Chancery for the payment of a pension or other royal allowance. b. A writ to the sheriff of a county for the delivery of land and goods taken upon the forfeiture of a recognizance. c. A writ issued out of Chancery to a jailer for the delivery of a prisoner who has put in bail for his appearance. 2. *attrib.*, as l. roll, the account formerly kept of pensions and other allowances under the great seal.

Liberate (lɪˈbɛrət), v. 1623. [f. L. *liberare*, *trans.* To set free, set at liberty; to release from (something). *Chem.* To set free from combination 1805.

To l the public revenue 1776, and 1805, slaves 1867.

Liberation (lɪˈbɛrətʃən), 1440. [ad. L. *liberationem*; see *prec.*] The action of liberating or condition of being liberated; setting free. *L. Society* short for the 'Society for the L. of Religion from State Patronage and Control', which advocates disestablishment and disendowment of all established churches. Hence *Liberationist*, one who belongs to this society; an advocate of disestablishment. *Liberationism*, the principles or practice of liberationists.

Liberator (lɪˈbɛrətər), 1650. [f. LIBERATE v.] One who liberates, a deliverer. So *Liberatress*, -trix, -trix, a female l.

Liberatory (lɪˈbɛrətəri), a. rare. 1592. [f. L. *liberatus*, *liberare* + -ORY.] That liberates or favours liberation.

Libertarian (lɪˈbɛrtərɪən), sb. (a.) 1789. [f. LIBERTY + -arian, after *unitarian*, etc.] 1. One who holds the doctrine of the freedom of the will. Opp. to *necessitarian*. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* 2. One who approves of or advocates liberty 1878. Hence *Libertarianism*, l. principles or doctrines.

Liberticide (lɪˈbɛrtəsɪd), sb.¹ and a. 1793 [a. F., f. *liberté* LIBERTY + *-cide*, -CIDE 1.]

A. sb. A killer or destroyer of liberty 1795. B. *adj.* Destructive of liberty.

A. Caesar the great l. SOUTHWAY. Hence *Liberticidal a.*

Liberticide (lɪˈbɛrtəsɪd), sb.² rare. 1819 [f. as *prec.*, see -CIDE 2.] Destruction of liberty.

Libertine (lɪˈbɛrtɪn), ME. [ad. L. *libertinus*, f. *libertus* made free, cogn. w. *liber* free.]

A. sb. 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A freedman; one manumitted from slavery; also, the son of a freedman. 2. a. *pl.* The name given to certain antinomian sects of the early 16th c. b. Later, One who holds loose opinions about religion; a free-thinker. 1563. c. *transf.* One who goes his own way 1599. 3. A man (rarely a woman) who is not restrained by moral law; one who leads a licentious life 1593.

2. c. The Ayre, a Charter'd L. SHAKS. 3. Like a puff, and reckless l. Himself, the Primrose path of dalliance treads *Haml.* 1. iii. 49.

B. *adj.* 1. Manumitted from slavery (rare) 1600. 2. Acknowledging no law in religion or morals; free-thinking; antinomian. Also *occas.* Pertaining to the sects called 'Libertines' 1577. 3. Free or unrestrained generally. Now rare or *Obs.* 1589. 4. Loose in morals; licentious, dissolute; characteristic of or resembling a libertine 1605.

3. The l. ant will choose her own settlement 1768. The transitions are as sudden as those in Podar, but not so l. H. WALPOLE. 4. That l. humanism which stamps the Renaissance 1836. Hence *Libertinage* -ness -ness.

Libertism (lɪˈbɛrtɪzəm), 1611. [f. *prec.* + -ISM.] 1. Free-thinking in religious matters 1641. 2. Habitual licentiousness, esp. with regard to the relation of the sexes; the conduct or practice of a libertine 1611. 3. Unrestrained liberty (rare) 1647.

1. Heathen false freedom and l. TRENCH. 2. Thus are wickedness and l. called a knowledge of the world, a knowledge of human nature RICHARDSON. So f. *Libertism* (in sense 1) 1644.

Liberty (lɪˈbɛrti), sb. ME. [a. F. *liberté*, ad. L. *libertas*, f. *liber* free.] 1. Exemption or release from captivity, bondage, or slavery. b. In religious use ME. 2. Freedom from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic rule or control 1484. 3. Faculty or power to do as one likes ME. b. *Philos.* Freedom from the control of fate or necessity. (Now chiefly in expressed antithesis to *necessity*) 1538. 4. Free opportunity or scope to do something; hence, leave permission ME. b. *Naut.* Leave of absence 1758. 5. Unrestrained action, conduct, or expression; licence. (*Occas.* personified) Now only in sense: An instance of freedom, a licence. 1558. 6. *Law*. a. = FRANCHISE sb. I 2 b ME. b. *pl.* Privileges, immunities or rights enjoyed by prescription or by grant ME c. +Hence *occas.* a person's domain or property. The district over which a person's or corporation's privilege extends. Also (in England bef. 1850), a district within the limits of a county but exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and having a separate commission of the peace. 1455. 7. *L. of the tongue*: space for the tongue of a horse, made by the bit's arching in the middle 1707.

1. To proclaime libertie to the captives *Ira*, lxi. 1. b. Where is the spirit of God, there is liberte WICLIFF. c. *Cor.* iii. 17. 2. Freedom and liberte is better than any gold or sylver CROM. *Cap of l.*: see CAP sb. 1.

Natural l.: the state in which every one is subject only to the laws of nature. *Civil l.*: natural l. restricted by the nature and necessities of the community. *L. of conscience*: freedom to follow without interference the dictates of conscience in matters of creed or worship. *L. of the press*: the right to print and publish whatever one pleases without previous governmental permission. 3. I me rejoyced of my libertie, That seldome tyme is founde in marriage CROMER.

4. There is no l. for causes to operate in a loose and stragling way SIN T. BROWNE. 5. Libertie plucks Justice by the nose SHAKS. *Phr.* To take the l. to do or of doing something: to go so far, be so presumptuous as to (etc.). To take liberties: to be unduly familiar (with a person; *occas.* *euphem.*); to deal freely with (rules, facts, etc.). The Mountain Nymph, sweet L. MUR. 6. b. *Cor.* ii. iii. 223. c. *L.* or *liberties of a city*: the district, extending beyond the bounds of the city, subject to the municipal authority. *Liberties of a prison*: the limits outside a prison, within which prisoners were *occas.* permitted to reside.

Phr. *At l.* not in captivity or confinement; esp. in *phr.* to set at l., to liberate. Also, free to act, move, think, etc. Also, (of persons or things) unoccupied, disengaged.

Comb. 1. l. bond, one of the interest-bearing bonds of the 'Liberty' loans issued by the U.S. government in 1917–19; 1-cap = *cap* of liberty (see CAP sb. 1). -day *Naut.*, a day on which part of a ship's crew are allowed to go ashore; so -man; 1. hall (also with caps.), a place where one may do as one likes, -party U.S. *Hist.*, a political party which advocated the abolition of slavery; -pole, a tall mast or staff with a Phrygian cap or the like on the top, +l. post, a post marking the boundary of the Liberties of the City of London.

Hence *Liberty v. trans.* to endow with liberties or privileges, to give liberty to. *Obs.* or *dialect*.

Libethenite (lɪˈbɛθənɪt), 1832. [f. *L.* *libethen*, Czechoslovakia + -ITE.] *Min.* An olive-green phosphate of copper found in crystals and reform masses.

L. occurs in quartz 1868.

Libidinist (lɪˈbɪdɪnɪst), rare 1628. [f. L. *libidinis*, *libido* lust + -IST.] A lecher –1634.

Libidinous (lɪˈbɪdɪnəs), a. 1447. [ad. L. *libidinarius*, f. as *prec.*; see -OUS. Cf. F. *libidineux*.] 1. Given to, full of, or characterized by lust; lustful, lecherous, lewd. 2. Provocative of lust. HOLLAND. Hence +*Libidinosity*, lustfulness. *Libidinously adv.* -ness.

Libken (lɪˈbɪkən), Also +*libkin*. 1567. [f. LIS v. 2 + KEN sb. 2.] A place to sleep in

Libra (lɪˈbrə), ME. [L. *libra* pound (12 ounces), balance, constellation so called. (In med. L. used for 'pound'; hence the abbrev. *℥* = pound(s) sterling, *lb.* = pound weight)]

1. *Antiq.* A (Roman) pound. 2. Arm of a

Libertism (lɪˈbɛrtɪzəm), 1611. [f. *prec.* + -ISM.] 1. Free-thinking in religious matters 1641. 2. Habitual licentiousness, esp. with regard to the relation of the sexes; the conduct or practice of a libertine 1611. 3. Unrestrained liberty (rare) 1647.

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Liberty (lɪˈbɛrti), sb. ME. [a. F. *liberté*, ad. L. *libertas*, f. *liber* free.] 1. Exemption or release from captivity, bondage, or slavery. b. In religious use ME. 2. Freedom from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic rule or control 1484. 3. Faculty or power to do as one likes ME. b. *Philos.* Freedom from the control of fate or necessity. (Now chiefly in expressed antithesis to *necessity*) 1538. 4. Free opportunity or scope to do something; hence, leave permission ME. b. *Naut.* Leave of absence 1758. 5. Unrestrained action, conduct, or expression; licence. (*Occas.* personified) Now only in sense: An instance of freedom, a licence. 1558. 6. *Law*. a. = FRANCHISE sb. I 2 b ME. b. *pl.* Privileges, immunities or rights enjoyed by prescription or by grant ME c. +Hence *occas.* a person's domain or property. The district over which a person's or corporation's privilege extends. Also (in England bef. 1850), a district within the limits of a county but exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and having a separate commission of the peace. 1455. 7. *L. of the tongue*: space for the tongue of a horse, made by the bit's arching in the middle 1707.

1. To proclaime libertie to the captives *Ira*, lxi. 1. b. Where is the spirit of God, there is liberte WICLIFF. c. *Cor.* iii. 17. 2. Freedom and liberte is better than any gold or sylver CROM. *Cap of l.*: see CAP sb. 1.

Natural l.: the state in which every one is subject only to the laws of nature. *Civil l.*: natural l. restricted by the nature and necessities of the community. *L. of conscience*: freedom to follow without interference the dictates of conscience in matters of creed or worship. *L. of the press*: the right to print and publish whatever one pleases without previous governmental permission. 3. I me rejoyced of my libertie, That seldome tyme is founde in marriage CROMER.

4. There is no l. for causes to operate in a loose and stragling way SIN T. BROWNE. 5. Libertie plucks Justice by the nose SHAKS. *Phr.* To take the l. to do or of doing something: to go so far, be so presumptuous as to (etc.). To take liberties: to be unduly familiar (with a person; *occas.* *euphem.*); to deal freely with (rules, facts, etc.). The Mountain Nymph, sweet L. MUR. 6. b. *Cor.* ii. iii. 223. c. *L.* or *liberties of a city*: the district, extending beyond the bounds of the city, subject to the municipal authority. *Liberties of a prison*: the limits outside a prison, within which prisoners were *occas.* permitted to reside.

Phr. *At l.* not in captivity or confinement; esp. in *phr.* to set at l., to liberate. Also, free to act, move, think, etc. Also, (of persons or things) unoccupied, disengaged.

Comb. 1. l. bond, one of the interest-bearing bonds of the 'Liberty' loans issued by the U.S. government in 1917–19; 1-cap = *cap* of liberty (see CAP sb. 1). -day *Naut.*, a day on which part of a ship's crew are allowed to go ashore; so -man; 1. hall (also with caps.), a place where one may do as one likes, -party U.S. *Hist.*, a political party which advocated the abolition of slavery; -pole, a tall mast or staff with a Phrygian cap or the like on the top, +l. post, a post marking the boundary of the Liberties of the City of London.

Hence *Liberty v. trans.* to endow with liberties or privileges, to give liberty to. *Obs.* or *dialect*.

Libethenite (lɪˈbɛθənɪt), 1832. [f. *L.* *libethen*, Czechoslovakia + -ITE.] *Min.* An olive-green phosphate of copper found in crystals and reform masses.

L. occurs in quartz 1868.

Libidinist (lɪˈbɪdɪnɪst), rare 1628. [f. L. *libidinis*, *libido* lust + -IST.] A lecher –1634.

Libidinous (lɪˈbɪdɪnəs), a. 1447. [ad. L. *libidinarius*, f. as *prec.*; see -OUS. Cf. F. *libidineux*.] 1. Given to, full of, or characterized by lust; lustful, lecherous, lewd. 2. Provocative of lust. HOLLAND. Hence +*Libidinosity*, lustfulness. *Libidinously adv.* -ness.

Libken (lɪˈbɪkən), Also +*libkin*. 1567. [f. LIS v. 2 + KEN sb. 2.] A place to sleep in

Libra (lɪˈbrə), ME. [L. *libra* pound (12 ounces), balance, constellation so called. (In med. L. used for 'pound'; hence the abbrev. *℥* = pound(s) sterling, *lb.* = pound weight)]

1. *Antiq.* A (Roman) pound. 2. Arm of a

balance 797 3 *A on* (w h cap a L) a
A zod aca cons e a on yng be ween Vrgo
and Sco p o b The seven h s g of ezod ac
(2), which the sun enters on the 23rd of Sep-
t mber, ME.

Libral (lɪbrəl), *a* 1656 [ad. *L. liberalis*
(see prec.)] Pertaining to alibra, or to Libra.
/ as: the Roman 'as' weighing a pound.

Librarian (lɪbrɪəriən), 1670. [f. *L. librarius* concerned with books + -AN] +*r*.
A scribe, copyist -1735. 2. The custodian of
a library 1713. 3. A dealer in books. NORTH.
Hence **Librarianship**.

Library (lɪbrəri), ME. [a. F. *librairie*,
repr. Com Rom. **libraria* (-ia, -r), f. *L. librarius* (f. *librarius* bookseller), subst. use of
librarius adj., f. *libr*, *liber* book, perh. a use of
liber bark (see LIBER), an early writing
material.] 1. A place set apart to contain
books for reading, study, or reference. 2. The
books contained in a library; 'a large collec-
tion of books, public or private' (J.) ME. 3.
Often a title for a series or set of books uniform
in appearance and having something in com-
mon, as in 'The L. of Useful Knowledge', etc.
1692. 4. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. used to denote
(1) a great mass of erudition; (2) the objects
of study, the sources on which a person de-
pends for instruction 1450. 5. *attrib.*, as
l-book 1727, *door* 1609, *stairs* 1598.

1. I there saw his l, i.e. the Room which once
contained his Books 1779. *Free l.* a municipal or
other l. for the use of the public without payment.
Circulating l.: a private commercial establishment
for the lending of books. 2. PISTISTRATUS. is
said to have been the first person in Greece who
collected a l. THIRLWALL. 3. TOSTATUS who was a
living l. TRAVEL. Cards and men formed the l. of the
Duchess of Marlborough J. HAWTHORNE.

Librate (lɪbreɪt), *sb.* Hist. 1610. [ad.
med. L. *librata* (sc. *terra*), f. *libra* pound, see
ATE¹.] A piece of land worth a pound
a year.

Librate (lɪbreɪt), *v.* 1633 [f. *L. librat-*,
librare, f. *libra* balance.] +*r*. *trans.* To
weigh; to poise, balance; to cause libration in
-1806. 2. *intr.* To oscillate like the beam of a
balance; to move from side to side or up and
down 1694. 3. Of a bird, etc.; To poise,
balance itself 1786.

3. He is librating between vice and virtue 1822.
3. Made to flutter and l. like a kestrel over the place
1820.

Libration (lɪbrəʃən), 1603. [ad. *L. librationem*.] 1. The action of librating; the
state of being balanced or in equipoise. Also
transf. and *fig.* 2. *Astron.* A real or apparent
motion of an oscillating kind 1669. +3.
Weighing (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1770.

1. Their pinnas still, in loose l. stretched THOMSON.
2. *L. of the moon*: an apparent irregularity of the
moon's motion which makes it appear to oscillate in
such a manner that the parts near the edge of the
disk are alternately visible and invisible. (There are
three kinds, called *l. in latitude*, *l. in longitude*, and
diurnal or *parallactic l.*) The moon is liable to
librations depending upon the position of the spectator
MRS. SOMERVILLE. Hence **Librational** *a.* per-
taining to (the moon's) l.

Libratory (lɪbrətəri), *a.* 1668. [f. *L. librat-*,
librare.] Having a motion like that of
the beam of a balance; oscillatory.

Libretto (libre to), *Pl. -etti* (-etti) 1742.
[It. 'little book', f. *libro* book.] The text or
words of an opera or extended musical com-
position. Hence **Librettist**, a writer of
librettos.

Libriform (lɪbrɪfɔrm), *a.* 1877. [f. *L. libr-*,
liber bark; see -FORM.] Bot. Of the
nature or character of liber.

Libyan (lɪbiən), 1630. [f. *L. Libya* + -AN.]
A. adj. Of or pertaining to ancient Libya.
By some philologists applied to the Berber
ling., or the group of mod. Hamitic langs. to
which Berber belongs. *B. sb.* An inhabitant
of Libya; the Libyan language. So **Libyo-**,
comb. form = L. and -.

Lice, pl. of LOUSE.

License (lɪsəns), *sb.* Also **licence**. ME.
[a. F. *licence*, ad. *L. licentia*, f. *licere* to be
lawful. The sp. *license* has no justification in
the case of the sb. Cf. *advise sb.*, *advise* vb.,
practise sb., *practise* vb. etc.] 1. *Authority* (o-

do some ng leave pe m on No
ome ha a a +aso e emptum f on
(om hn) a a o ma pe m on f om a
consulted authority to do something, e.g. o
marry, preach, carry on some trade, etc.; a
permit ME. 2. The document embodying this
1598 c. In some Univs., a certificate of com-
petency in some faculty 1727. 3. Liberty of
action conceded or acknowledged; an instance
of this ME. 4. Excessive liberty; abuse of
freedom; disregard of law or propriety 1450
c. Licentiousness, libertinism 1713. 4. Devia-
tion from form or rule by a writer, an artist,
etc. 1530. 5. *attrib.*, as *l.-duty*, etc. 1692.

1. And askep leze and licence at london to dwelle
LANG. Others would confine the license of dis-
obedience to unjust laws MILL. 2. *Phr. l. of mort-*
man (see MORTMAN). (To marry) by l. in opposition
to by banns. Licences to dealers in spirits and wine
BURKE. 3. He allowed great and public l. to his
longue 1688. 4. They are for l. not for liberty
THORNTON. The intolerable l. with which the news-
papers break the rules of decorum BURKE. 5. The
license of the Restoration 1841. 6. A licence
poetical 1530. The poem allows a metrical l.
KINGSLEY.

License, **licence** (lɪsəns), *v.* ME. [f.
LICENCE *sb.*, q. v. for the spelling] 1. *trans.*
To give (a person) permission to (do some-
thing). Now rare. 2. To permit (a thing) to
be done; occas. with *dat.* of the person. Now
rare. 1477. +2. [Alter F. *licencier*.] To give
leave or departure to; to dismiss, set free
from; to send away to -1814. 3. To grant (a
person) a licence to do something, e.g. to
practise a trade, hold a curacy, keep a dog,
carry a gun, etc. Const. for *to*, and *to* with
inf. ME. 4. To grant a licence permitting (a
house, theatre, etc.) to be used for a specified
purpose 1777. 5. To authorize the publication
of (a book), the acting of (a play) 1628. 6. To
allow liberty or scope to; to privilege, tolerate.
Obs. exc. in *pp.* *a.* 1605.

3. Judith Kent, widow, 'Licenced, to vend tea,
coffee, tobacco, and snuff' MISS MITFORD. 4. This
play was licensed on June 6th, 1634 1838. Hence
Licensable *a.* **Licencee**, one to whom a licence
is granted.

Licensed (lɪsənst), *pp.* *a.* 1593. [f.
LICENCE *v.* + -ED or **LICENCE** *sb.* + -ED.]
1. Provided with a licence. Now often *spec.*
of a house, etc.] licensed for the sale of alco-
holic liquor *L. victualler*: see **VICTUALLER**.
1632. 2. Privileged, recognized, regular,
tolerated 1593.

2. Claudius was a l. libertine FROUDE.
Licensor (lɪsənsər), 1644. [f. **LICENCE** *v.*
+ -ER.] One who licenses; esp. an official
who authorizes the publication of books or
papers (*l. of the press*), or the performance of
plays (*l. of plays*), on being satisfied that law,
public morals, or decency are not violated.

Licensure (lɪsənsjər), *U.S.* 1846. [f.
LICENCE *v.* + -URE.] A licensing; esp. to
preach.

Licentiate (lɪsɪnʃiət), *sb.* ME. [ad. med.
L. licentiatus (see below) used *absol.* as *sb.*]
One who has obtained a licence to exercise
some function; e.g. a. one who has received a
formal attestation of professional competence
or of proficiency in some art from some college
or other examining body; b. in the
Presbyterian church. One who holds a licence
to preach but as yet has no appointment, a
probationer 1854.

a. L. of the Royal College of Physicians (abbrev.
L.R.C.P.), L. in Dental Surgery (L.D.S.), L. of the
Royal Academy of Music (L.R.A.M.), L. of the
College of Preceptors (L.C.P.), etc.

+**Licentiate**, *pp.* *a.* 1424 [ad. med. *L. licentiatus*; see next.] 1. Allowed, licensed
-1676. 2. Freed from rules; assuming licence,
unrestrained, licentious 1593-1656.

Licentiate (lɪsɪnʃiət), *v.* 1560. [f. med.
L. licentiatus, *licentiar*, f. *licentia* **LICENCE**.]
1. *trans.* To give liberty to; to allow, permit
(something) to (a person), (a person) to (do
something), or that (etc.)? *Obs.* 2. [After F.
licencier.] To discharge (a servant). BYRON.
Hence **Licentiation**, the granting of a licence.

Licentious (lɪsɪnʃjəs), *a.* 1535 [ad.
med. *L. licentiosus*, f. *licentia* **LICENCE**; see
-OUS.] Characterized by licence. 1. Dis-
regarding accepted rules esp. in m. ers of

g n a o t 1589 a Unes and b
l w deco m o mo al y lax Now a
53 3 Libe ne as vious lwd Now
p e a n g s n s e . -555-

1. Verse, somewhat l. in number of syllables HAL-
LAM. 2. The lying and l. character of our newspapers
JERFURSON. 3. Whose l. morals all good men detested
ROBERTSON. Hence **Licentiously** *adv.*, -ness

Lich (lɪtʃ). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* and in *Comb.*
Also **lych**, **lyke** [OE *lic* str. neut. :-Oleut
*likō neut. Cf. *Dn. lǫsk*, Ger. *leiche*, etc.]
Ong. sense prob. 'form, shape'.] = **BODY** *a.*
The living body. Also the trunk, as opp. to
the limbs. 2. A dead body; a corpse OE.

Comb. 1. *fowl* = **LICH**-owl; -house, a mortuary
-path = *lich way*; -stone, a stone to place the coffin
on at the l-gate, -f-wall, -wale, a plant, the groun
well, -f-way, a path along which a corpse has been
carried to burial; -wort, a plant, wall pellitory

Lich, *obs.* f. **LIKE**

Lichen (lɪkən), *sb.* 1601. [a. *L. lichen*,
ad. Gr. *λεχην*. The pronunc. (lɪ'ʃɛn) is now
rare in educated use.] +*r*. = **LIVERWORT**
-1759. 2. One of a class of small cryptogamic
plants, often of a green, grey, or yellow tint,
which grow on the surface of rocks, trees, etc.
Also *collect.* 1715.

According to the modern theory a lichen consists of
a fungus and an alga symbiotically united.
3. *Path.* A skin disease, characterized by an
eruption of reddish solid papules over a
limited area 1601. 4. After a L. use in Pliny
= **CHESTNUT** 4. -1661.

Hence **Lichen** *v.* to cover with lichens 1759
Lichenal *a.* of or pertaining to a lichen or lichens
also as *sb.* 1846. **Lichenic** *a.* pertaining to or ob-
tained from lichens 1836. **Lichenin** *Chem.* a kind
of starch obtained from Iceland moss and other lichens
1835. **Lichenism** the symbiosis of alga and fungus
in a lichen 1887. **Lichenist** = **Lichenologist** 1893.
Lichenize = **lichen** vb. 1859. **Lichenography**,
description of lichens; hence *lichenographer*
-*ographist*, *lichenography* *a. phr.*, -*ala* 1814. **Lichenoid**
a resembling a lichen or the disease lichen 1836.
Lichenology, the science of lichens, hence *lichen-
ologist*, -*ist* *a.*; *lichenologist*, one versed in lichenology
1830. **Lichenose** *a.* = **moist** (a) 1855. **Lichenous**
a. (a) pertaining to, consisting of, re-emitting, or over-
grown with lichens; (b) pertaining to or of the nature
of the disease lichen 1822. **Licheny** *a.* overgrown
with lichens 1826.

Lich-gate, **lych-gate** (lɪtʃgeɪt), *arch.*
exc. *Arch.* 1482. [f. **LICH** corpse + **GATE**
sb.] The roofed gateway to a churchyard
under which the corpse is set down at a funeral
to await the clergyman's arrival.

Lichi, var. of **LITCHI**.

Lich-owl 1535. [f. **LICH** + **OWL**] The
screech-owl, so called because its cry was
supposed to portend death in the house.

Licht, Sc. f. **LIGHT**.

Licit (lɪsɪt), *a.* 1483 [ad. *L. licitus*, *licet*
to be lawful.] Allowable, permitted, lawful
The consumption of l. or duty-paid opium 1872
Hence **Licitly** *adv.*, -ness.

Licitation, *rare.* 1623 [ad. *L. licita-*
tionem, f. *licitare* to bid at an auction.] Ex-
posing for sale to the highest bidder.

Lick (lɪk), *sb.* 1579 [f. **LICK** *v.*] 1. An
act of licking. Hence quasi-*conv.* a small
quantity. 2. *U.S.* A spot to which animals
resort to lick salt or salin earth. Also *buffalo-l.*
salt-l. 1751. 3. A smart blow. Also *transf.*
and *fig.* 1678. 4. *dial.* *U.S.* and *Austral* A
spurt, a spin; a spell of work 1879.

1. To have a l. at the Honey pot DRYDEN. A l. of
court white-wash GRAY. 3. We're used to a l. of
salt every day S. LOVER. fig. A l. at the Laurel
Cupboard. 4. *Big licks* = hard work

Lick (lɪk), *v.* [OE *lician* :-Oleut. *lik-
kōn (whence F. *licher*, etc.), prob. cogn. w. Gr.
λεχην to lick, *λίγος* dainty, *L. linge*, etc.]
1. *trans.* To pass the tongue over (something)
e.g. in order to taste, moisten the surface, etc.
Also *absol.* With *off* To remove by licking
With *up* To take up by licking +2. To lap
with the tongue; to drink, sip. Also *intr.*
constr. *of, on* -1791. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from
1 and 2) a. Of persons and animals 1460. b.
Of waves, flame, etc. To lap, play light-
over, etc. to take *up* (moisture, etc.) in passing
over OE. 4. To l. (a person or thing) into
shape: To give form to; to mould, make pre-
sentable, 'as a Bear doth her Whelps' (Burton)

6 2 5. *ang.* To beat, thrash. Also with
+ *v.* (st) + *Psych.* (what) (gd)

2 () a (pass). on lowd) o (cut) F chaf) o ever o l eye) o k cau d v c (st) + Psych) q (what) p (gd)

out of 1535. b. *siang*. To beat, get the better of, to excel 1800. 6. *slang*. *intr.* To run or ride at full speed 1889.

The danger of licking adhesive stamps and envelopes 1885. Phr *To lick one's fingers*, to *lick one's lips*, an action indicating relish or delighted anticipation of food. *To lick the ground*, to *lick* (another's) *shoe* or *spittle*, actions expressive of abject servility. How does thy honour? Let me lick thy shoe *Leup* iii. 11. 27. *To lick the dust*, *to lick the earth* [a Hebrew Vulg. *terram lingere*], to fall prostrate, to suffer defeat. Betwixt them both, they lick'd the platter clean RAY 3. a. *To lick up* (an enemy's forces); to destroy, annihilate (after *Nine*, xxiv. 4); Yet sometime they were slain, taken, and licked up, or they were ware HALL b. The flames licked up everything in their path 1893. 5. Say you won't *lick*—they'll soon get tired of licking you HUGHES. b. Phr. *It licks me*: it is beyond my comprehension. *To lick into fits*, to defeat thoroughly.

Licker (lɪkər) 1440 [f. LICK v + -ER 1.] One who or something which licks. Also *licker-up*.

Lickerish, liquorish (lɪkərɪʃ), a. 1500 [Altered f. LICKEROUS, with -ISH for -ous.] 1. = LICKEROUS 1. Of a cook: Skilful in preparing dainties. -1728. 2. = LICKEROUS 2, 2b 1500. 3. = LICKEROUS 3 1600. Hence *Lickerish-ly adv.*, -ness.

Lickerous, a. ME. [a. AF. **līkerous*, **līkerous*, repr. var. of OF. *lecherous* LECHEROUS.] 1. Pleading to the palate; *gen* and *fig.* sweet, pleasant, delightful -1603. 2. Of persons, etc. Fond of delicious food. Const. of, after -1653. b. *gen.* and *fig.* Eagerly desirous, longing, greedily for something pleasant. Const. of, also *to do*. -1632. 3. Lecherous, lustful, wanton -1611.

3. And silyerly she hadde a likerous eye CHAUCER. Hence *Lickerous-ly adv.*, -ness.

Licking (lɪkɪŋ), *vbl.* sb. ME. [f. LICK v + -ING 1.] 1. The action of LICK v. b. *concr.* in pl 1831. 2. *colloq.* A beating, thrashing (*in* and *fig.*) 1756. 3. *attrib.*, as *place* U.S. = LICK sb 2, c/c 1597.

2. The power to take a l is better worth having than the power to administer one G. MEREDITH.

Lick penny, late ME. [f. LICK v.] One who or that which licks up the pennies; i. e. makes the money go -1824.

Law is a lick-penny, Mr. Tyrrel Scott.

Lick-spigot, 1599 [f. LICK v + SPIGOT.] One who licks the spigot; a tapster (*concr.* and *fig.*), also, a parasite -1700.

Lick-spittle, 1818. [f. LICK v + SPIT-TEL.] An object parasite; a toady. Also *attrib.* So *Lick-spit* 1757.

attrib. A l. awe of rank THACKERAY.

Licorice, alternative f. LIQUORICE.

Licorous, licourous, var. LICKEROUS.

Licour, -ish, obs. ff. LIQUOR, LICKERISH.

Lictor (lɪk-tər), ME. [L.; ? f. *lig-*, root of *ligare* to bind.] *Rom. Antig.* An officer whose functions were to attend upon a magistrate, bearing the fasces before him, and to execute sentence of judgement upon offenders. Also *transf.*

Lid (lɪd), [OE. *hlud* neut. :-OTeut. **hlidom*, f. wk-grade root of **hlid-* to cover, in OE. *behlidan*.] 1. That which covers the opening at the top of a vessel or closes the mouth of an aperture; the hinged upper part of a receptacle. b. The top crust of a pie (*diol.*) 1615. 2. *Lid* (of the eye) = EYELID ME. 3. Each of the covers of a book (*diol.*) 1459. 4. *Bot.* and *Conch.* = OPERCULUM 1631. 5. *attrib.*, as *l flower*, a tree or shrub of the genus *Calyptranthes* (N.O. *Myrtaceae*), in which the upper part of the calyx forms a lid 1853.

1. Phr (*shung* or *colloq.*) *To put the lid on*, to bring to a close or climax, so *with the lid off*, etc., with eye yielding exposed to view.

Lidded (lɪdəd), *pple.* a. [OE. *gehliddod*, f. *hlid* (*gehlid*) LID. In mod. use, f. LID + -ED.] 1. Having a lid; covered with or as with a lid. 2. Of the eyes: Having lids, covered with lids; as *heavy*, *high-lidded*, etc. 1818. **Lidless** (lɪdləs), a. 1522. [see -LESS.] Without a lid. b. Of the eyes: Having no l. 1. Chiefly poet = 'ever-watchful' 1796.

b. Her l. dragon eyes COLERIDGE.

Lie (ləi), sb 1 [OE. *lyge* str. masc. :-OTeut. **lugi-*, f. **lug-*, wk grade of **leug-*, OE. *lōgan*, f. LK v 2.] An act or instance of

lying; a false statement made with intent to deceive; a criminal falsehood. b. *transf.* An imposture 1560.

It was perhaps a l. invented by political malignity FAULCONER. *White l.* a consciously untrue statement deemed venial or praiseworthy in view of its motive. b. Men of high degree are a l. Ps. lxxix. 9. Phr *To give the l. (to)* to accuse (a person) to his face of lying. Also *transf.* of facts, actions, etc. Hence *oases the l.* is used for. The charge of falsehood. He abhors to take the lye but not to tell it BARKLEY. *Comb.* 1. *tea*, said to be a transl. of the Chinese name for teas coloured for the European market.

Lie (ləi), sb 2 1697. [f. LIE v. 1.] 1. Manner of lying, direction or position in which something lies; direction and amount of slope or inclination. Also *fig.* the position or aspect (of affairs, etc.). b. *Golf*. (a) The inclination of a club when grounded for a stroke. (b) The situation of a ball, good or bad. 1857. 2. *concr.* A mass that lies; a stratum, layer 1728. 3. The place where an animal, etc. is accustomed to lie. Also, room for lying. 1869. 4. *Railways*. A siding into which trucks may be run for loading or unloading. (Also *lye*) 1855.

1. The general l. and disposition of the boughs RUSKIN. Friedrich understands well enough from the l. of matters, what his plan will be CARVER. 3. A very favourable 'lie' for woodcock 1888.

Lie (ləi), v 1. Pa. t. lay (lā); pres. pple. lying (laɪŋ); pa. pple. lain (laɪn). [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *lagan*, f. (ult.) Teut. root **leg-*: *lag*; *leg*; *lēg*; *lēgh*; *lēgh*; *lēgh*; to lie; cf. Gr. *λέγος* bed, *ἀλόγος* bedfellow, wife, *ἀλόγος* lying in wait, L. *lectus* bed.]

1. *intr.* Of persons or animals. To be in a prostrate or recumbent position. b. To be extended on a tier or the like; to be buried (in a specified place) OE. c. To be in one's bed for the purpose of sleeping or resting ME. 2. To assume a recumbent or prostrate position ME. 3. To be or remain in a specified position of subjection, helplessness, misery, degradation, or captivity; to be kept in prison to continue in sin, etc. *Also simply* = 'to l. in prison', occas. idiomatically to l. by it OE. 4. To remain in a state of inactivity or concealment (not necessarily prone or reclining) ME. b. *Shooting*. Of game-birds: To remain crouching upon the ground. (Also *to l. dead*.) 1797. 5. To dwell or sojourn; *est.* to sleep or pass the night (in a place), to lodge temporarily. Now *rare* or *arch*, ME. b. *spec.* of a host or army (or its leader): To be encamped, to have or take up a position in a field ME. 7c. To live under specified circumstances or engaged in some specified occupation -1719. 6. Idiomatic uses (see below).

1. As he lay and read The Tuscan poets on the lawn TENNYSON. Phr. *To l. asleep, sick, dead, in a fever*. b. *To l. in state*: see STATE. Two of us in the church, and I, My sister and my brother Wordsworth. c. You must l. on the bed which you have made for yourself THACKERAY. Phr. *To l. with* (also *by*): to have sexual intercourse with (somebody) arch. 3. Phr. *To l. by the heels* (arch.) see HEEL sb 1. The defendant was lying in prison as a debtor MACAULAY. Phr. *To l. under*: to be subject to. To l. under a Vow 1701, a delusion Annison, a disadvantage 1748. 4. Phr. *To l. close, low, perils*, etc., see those adjs. *To l. in ambush, in wait* (see the sb 4). *To l. at* or *upon* the catch (arch. or dial.): to be captious, to seek to entrap a person. *To l. on or upon one's arms*, to l. on one's ears (see the sb 4). b. Phr. *To l. to the dogs, to the gun*: to permit the approach of a dog or the sportsman without rising. 5. He lay that night at the deanery MACAULAY. b. *To l. in leaguery*: see LEAGUE sb 1. 7c. *To l. at rack and manger* MASSINGER. 6. *To l. at or upon*: to importune, urge -1737. 7. *To l. heavy upon*: to oppress, harass -1696. *To l. fat, fat*: to apply oneself steadily to 1883. 7. *(With gerund)*: To keep on or continue doing something (rare) -1696.

II Said of things. 1. Of material things: To be placed or set horizontally or lengthwise or at rest on the ground or other surface OE. b. To be deposited, remain permanently in a specified place ME. c. Of a building, etc. To be overthrown or fallen ME. 2. To remain unworked, unused, untouched, or undiscovered ME. 7a. Of the wind, the tongue: To be at rest, subside -1689. 4. To be situated (in space), to have a specified position OE. b. To be spread out to the view 1764. c. Of a road, way, journey, etc.: To extend OE. d. Of the wind: To remain in a specified quarter

1604. 5. *Naut.* a. Of a ship: To be stationed in a berth or anchorage OE. b. To steer in a specified direction 1574. 6. *fig.* Of immaterial things: To exist, be found, have place, reside (in some specified place or quarter); to be set, fixed, or arranged in some specified position or order ME. 7b. Of thoughts, inclinations, etc.: To have a specified direction -1825. c. To rest or be imposed as a burden, charge, obligation, etc. upon a person; to press or weigh upon (one's mind or heart) ME. d. To be set at stake; to hang or depend on or upon a hazard, etc. 1590. 7. (Chiefly in Law.) Of an action, charge, claim, etc.: To be admissible or sustainable ME.

1. Take as much as lies on a shilling [etc.] WATSON. b. A Petition from J. Macleod was ordered to l. on the table 1804. Money lying in the bank (mod.). c. Phr. *To l. in ruin* (s), *in the dust*. How do thy towers in ruin l. KEBLE. *To l. heavy* to be a heavy load upon (lit. and *fig.*: see HEAVY a 1. 1). (Of food, etc.) *To l. heavy, cold*, etc. (formerly, simply *to l.*) on the stomach to be felt as oppressive. 2. Phr. *To l. barren, fallow, h-d, lean, waste*; also, *to l. on one's hands*, at a stand. Rarely within the living memory has so much of skill lain barren GLADSTONE. 4. Within the manor of Collingham, where the lands lay CURTIS. b. What a future seemed to l. before him J. PAYN. c. There lies your way, SHAKS. 5. a. The Zebra lay just off the pier 181. b. The Success being to leeward, Captain Peard, lay across his hawse NELSON. *To l. the course* (quasi *trans.*): (of a ship) to have her head in the direction wished. 6. The fault lies at their own doors 1729. 7. Their sympathies lay wholly with Gruffydd FRAZER. Phr. *To l. in* (a person), to rest or centre in him, to depend upon him, be in his power (to do). (Now chiefly in phr. *as far as in (me, etc.) lies*). *To l. in one's power*, *in (or from) one's hands*. *To l. in* to consist in, to have its ground or basis in; Pitt's strength lay in his character 1831. *To l. with*: to be the office or province of (some one) to do something. b. My humour lies another way WILLIAMS (Dk. Buckham). c. These things lay upon my mind DE FOE. With those charges lying upon him BURKE. d. He persists as if his life lay on it SHAKS. 7. There doth lie an Appeal to the Bishop PRIDEAUX.

III. *trans.* Used causatively or by mistake for LAY v. Now rare, ME.

The cloth was lain 1809. *Comb.* with advs. *Lie about*. To lie here and there, esp. in disorder. *Lie abroad*. To lodge out of one's own house or abode, to reside in a foreign country; An Ambassador is an honest man, sent to lie abroad for the good of his Country WALTON. *Lie along*. a. To lie outstretched on the ground (now *arch.*); to extend along a surface. b. *Naut.* Of a ship: To incline to one side under pressure of a wind abeam. *Lie by*. a. *Naut.* = *lie to*; see BY adv. b. To remain unworked, be laid up in store. c. To keep quiet; to remain inactive, rest. *Lie down*. a. See SENSE 1. a. and DOWN adv. 7b. To be brought to bed of a child. c. (*colloq.*) *To take* (a beating, etc.) *lying down*; to receive it with abject submission. *Lie in*. a. To be brought to bed of, *truth*, a child, to be confined. Also *fig.* 7b. To coast, to stand (a person) in 'so much'. *Lie off*. a. *Naut.* Of a ship or boat: To stand some distance away from the shore, etc. b. To cease work for a time. *Lie out*. a. To 'sleep out, now dial.' of cattle, to be left unhoused at night. b. *To l. out of one's money* to remain unpaid. *Lie over*. a. *To l.* to be held over to a future occasion. b. To remain unpaid after the time when payment is due. *Lie to*. *Naut.* Of a ship. To come almost to a standstill, with her head as near the wind as possible, by backing or shortening sail. *Lie up*. a. To go into or remain in retirement or retreat; to take to one's bed or keep one's room as an invalid; (of a ship) to go into dock. b. *To l. up in lavender*, to be in safe keeping or custody.

Lie (ləi), v 2. *Infr.* lying (laɪŋ), lied (laɪd). [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *lagan* f. Teut. root **leug-* (*lung-*; *lug-*), whence *Lie* sb 1. Cf. *Da. lügen*, Ger. *lügen*, etc.] 1. *intr.* To tell a lie or lies; to speak falsely. 2. *fig.* Chiefly of inanimate objects: To convey a false impression; to be deceptive. ME. 3. *quasi-trans.* with adv or phr.: To take away by lying; to get (a person, etc.) into or out of by lying 1720.

1. He lies, and he knows he lies JOHNSON. Phr. *To l. (of arch.)*, *to l. upon*: to tell lies about. *To l. in one's teeth, throat*, to l. like a trumpet. a. London's column, pointing at the skies, like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies FORR. 3. Go on tamely to allow yourself to be lied into Party blindness 1884.

Lieberkuhn (lɪbər-kun), 1867. [f. the inventor J. N. Lieberkuhn (1717-56), a Berlin anatomist.] *Optics*. A siler concave reflector fixed on the object-glass end of a microscope to bring the light to focus on an opaque object. Hence *Lie* - *man* a. in *Lieberkuhnian*

follicles or glands, minute tubular cavities thickly distributed over the small intestines.

Liebig (lī'big). 1869. [f. Baron Justus von Liebig (1803-73).] More fully, *Liebig's extract* (of beef): A concentrated preparation of beef, containing the salts and extractive principles of the meat, without the albumen, gelatin, or fat.

Lief (līf), *a. (sb.)*, and *adv.* [OE. *lēof*, *lēof* —OTeut. **leubh* —pre-Teut. **leubho*, f. Indo-Eur. root **leubh* —(*leubh* — *leubh*, whence BELIEVE, LOVE)]

A. adj. 1. Beloved, dear, agreeable, acceptable, precious. Also *l. and dear*. *Obs.* or *arch.* *b* In various constructions with *have* (see HAVE *v.*, and cf. Ger. *lieb haben*): *I* (etc.) (*had* (occas. *have*) as *I* as (= 'would as willingly'), *I had liefer* (= 'would rather'), *thiefest*, with object a *sb.*, *inf.* *phr.* (with or without *to*), or clause ME. *†2*. Desirous, willing, glad. *Const.* *of*, *to* with *inf.* —1500. *3* Antithetically to *leath*, in senses 1 and 2. Also *chsol.* *Obs.* or *arch.* OE. *†4*. *a. obsol.* = *Sir! Sir!* Lord! OE. and ME. *†b*. quasi-*sb.* A dear one; a friend, sweetheart, mistress; occas. a wife. So in compar., one who is dearer. —1633.

1 Our sovereign prince and liege liege Sherrington. Quickly go again As thou art *l.* and dear Tennyson. *b*. I had as *l.* have let it alone 1766. *3*. Now hence must I be *l.* both or lief 1883.

B. adv. Dearly; gladly, willingly. Chiefly with *would*, *pa. subj.* Also in *l.* (*as*), *the liefer*; *l. I were* = I would gladly be. (The *adv.* use is chiefly due to misinterpretation of the *adj.* use in *I had as l.*, *I had liefer*; see A, *1 b*.)

1 would as *l.* go there as anywhere Thackeray.

Liege (lī'ge). ME. [a. OF. *lige*, *liege*; ?ad. OHG *leigifre*.] *A. adj.* 1. *a.* Of the superior: Entitled to feudal allegiance and service. Now rare exc. in *l. lord*. *b* Of the vassal: Bound to render feudal allegiance and service ME. *2* Of or pertaining to the bond between superior and vassal ME.

1 D. A right to call on every *l.* subject to render assistance Scott. *2* Homage *l.* and Fealty ME.

B. sb. 1. = *liege lord* ME. *2*. A liege man. Hence, a loyal subject of the king ME.

1 Nay, good my *l.* with patience hear Anonson. *2* The emperor's lieges Austin. Hence Liegedom. Liegeful *a.*, *ly adv.* Liegeless *a.*

Liege man, liege man. ME. *1*. *Feudal Law.* A vassal sworn to the service and support of his superior lord. *2*. *transf.* and *fig.* A faithful follower or subject 1823.

2 Sworn liegemen of the Cross Keble.

Liegier, *obs.* f. LIEGER.

Lien (lī'en, līn, lī'en). 1531. [a. F. *lien* —L. *ligamen* bond. The usual pronunc. in England is (lī'en), in U.S. (līn).] *†1*. *Anat.* A tendon, COPLAND. *2*. *Law.* A right to retain possession of property until a debt due to the person detaining it is satisfied 1531. Also *fig.* Hence *Lienée*, an owner of property on which another holds a lien. *Lienor*, one who holds a *l.*

Lienal (lī'enāl), *a.* 1879. [f. L. *lien* spleen + *-al*.] *Anat.* Of the spleen, splenic.

Lienculus (lī'enikūlus), 1867. [mod. L., d. m. of L. *lien* spleen.] *Anat.* One of the small masses of splenic tissue found in the neighbourhood of the spleen; an accessory spleen.

Lienitis (lī'enai-tis), 1845. [mod. L., f. L. *lien* spleen + *-itis*.] *Path.* = SPLENITIS.

Lieno- (lī'enō), comb. f. L. *lien* spleen, in *ads.* signifying 'pertaining to the spleen and —', as *Lieno-gastric a.* pertaining to the spleen and the stomach; *Lieno-intestinal a.*

Lientery (lī'en-tē-ri). 1547. [ad F. *lienteria*, ad. mod. L. *lienteria*, ad. Gr. *lienteria*, f. *leios* smooth + *ēntera* bowels.] *Path.* A form of diarrhoea, in which the food passes through the bowels partially or wholly undigested; an instance of this. var. *Lienteria*. Hence *Lienteric a.* of or pertaining to *l.*

Lier (lī'er). 1583. [f. *LIE* *v.* + *-ER* *1*.] One who lies; see *LIE* *v.* *1*. There were liers in ambush against him Joshua viii.

Lierne (lī'pēn). Also *†feyrn*. 1466 [ad. F. *lierne*; etym. unkn.] *Arch.* In vaulting, a short rib which neither springs from an impost

nor runs along the ridge, but connects the bosses and intersections of the principal ribs. Also *attrib.*, in *l.-vault*, etc.

Lieu (liē). ME. [a. F. *lieu* —L. *locum*, accus. of *locus* place.] Place, stead. *Phr.* *1* (the) *l.* of the place, room, or stead of. A quarter's rent in *l.* of notice 1842. *In l.* (used *absol.*) = INSTEAD of (arch.); A better in *l.* luckier.

Lieutenancy (lēf, lēf-tē-nānsi). 1450. [f. LIEUTENANT, see -ANCY.] *†1*. Delegated authority. *DONNE*. *2*. The office of a lieutenant; e.g. that of deputy governor of a kingdom, etc., of Lord Lieutenant of a county, also, a lieutenant's commission in the army or navy 1450. *3*. The term of a lieutenant's office 1632. *†4*. The district or province governed by a lieutenant —1726. *5*. The body of deputy-lieutenants in a county. Also, in the city of London, the body of commissioners who perform the duties of a Lord Lieutenant with regard to the militia and volunteers 1679.

2. All your lordship can hope for, is only the *L* of a county SWIFT

Lieutenant (lēf, lēf-tē-nānt, U.S. *lieutenānt*). ME. [a. F. f. *lieu* place + *tenant* holding (see TENANT). For the pronunc., cf. the rare OF. form *lieuf* for *lieu*, and the Sc. forms *lieuf*, *lieffmand*. Thus the labial glide at the end of OF. *lieu* as the first element of a compound may sometimes have been apprehended by Englishmen as a *v* or *f*.] *1*. One who takes the place of another; usually, an officer, civil or military, who acts for a superior, a representative, substitute, vicegerent. *†Also fig.* *†b*. Used as = L. *legatus*, *proconsul*, *suffectus*, Gr. *ὑποπύς* —1741. *2*. *Mil.* and *Naval*. (Often abbrev. *Lieut.* and in combs *Lt.*) *a*. In the army: The officer next in rank below captain 1578. *b*. In the navy: The officer next in rank and power below the commander 1626.

1. They are his Lieutenants, his vicegerents in his Church STRUBBS. *L. of the Tower* (of London), title of the acting commandant delegated by the Constable. *L. of Ireland, of a county*: see LORD LIEUTENANT.

Comb. *†1*. *captain*, the officer who commands the company under the captain or in his absence; *colonel*, an army officer next in rank below a colonel, having the actual command of a regiment; hence *colonelcy*, *commander*, a naval officer, in rank next below a commander, and next above a lieutenant; *governor*, the deputy of a governor, *esp.* (a) in the British colonies, the actual governor of a district or province in subordination to a governor-general; (b) in U.S., the deputy-governor of a state with certain independent duties and the right of succession to the governorship, in case of its becoming vacant; hence *governorship*, the office, or the province, of a lieutenant-governor. Hence *†Lieutenantry* 1550–1616 (chiefly Sc.). *Lieutenantship* 1467 = *LIEUTENANCY*. Now rare.

Lieutenant-general. 1483. [After F. *lieutenant général*, in which *général* was orig. an *adj.*] *†1*. *gen.* One who exercises a delegated rule or command; the vicegerent of a kingdom, etc. —1701. *2*. One who acts as deputy to a general. In the British army, an officer in rank next below a general, and next above a major-general. *†Also lieutenant-general of the ordinance*. (In the U.S. army the office is now in abeyance.) 1570.

Liever, var. of *liefer*, compar. of LIEF.

Lif, *obs.* f. LIEF.

Life (līf), *sb.* [OE. *līf* str. neut. —OTeut. **leibm*, f. Teut. root **leib*, whence LIVE *v.*, OE. *beltfan* BELIVE *v.*, to remain. The general meaning of the root (Indo-Eur. **leip*, *leip*, *leip*) is to continue, last, endure; cf. Gr. *λίσσας* persistent.]

1. *a*. Primarily, the condition, quality, or fact of being a living person or animal. *b*. More widely: The property which differentiates a living animal or plant, or a living portion of organic tissue, from dead or non-living matter; the assemblage of the functional activities by which the presence of this property is manifested. Often specialized, as in *animal*, *vegetable*, *psychical* *l.* 1567. *c*. Continuance of animate existence; opp. to *death* OE. *2*. *fig.* Used to designate a condition of power, activity, or happiness, in contrast to metaphorical 'death'. Chiefly in biblical and religious use: The condition of those who are

'alive unto righteousness'; the power or principle by which this condition is produced; also the state of existence of the souls of the blessed departed. OE. *3*. Animate existence (esp. that of a human being) viewed as a possession of which one is deprived by death OE. *4*. Energy in action, thought, or expression; animation, vivacity, spirit 1583. *5*. The cause or source of living, the animating principle; one who or that which keeps a thing alive, soul essence ME. *6*. *nonce-uses*. Vitality as embodied in an individual person or thing 187

b. Living things in the aggregate 1728. *7*. (In early use commonly the *l.*) The living form or model; living semblance; life-size figure or presentation 1599.

1. *a*. The moving creature that hath *l.* Gen. ii. 20

b. *l.* is a state of conscious change BURTON-SANDERSON

c. *Tree, water, etc.* of *l.* see these *sb.*

d. *A matter, etc.* of *l.* and *death* (something) on which it depends whether a person shall live or die; hence

fig. (a matter) of vital importance. *Staff of l.* see STAFF *sb.* *To come to l.* to regain consciousness after a swoon. *To bring to l.* *2*. *Four* *l.* is bid with Christ in God WYCLIF Col. iii. 3. *Phr.* *To lose, save, lay down one's l.* *For l.* a phrase expressing the *lex talionis*: [They] sold their lives very dearly EVERLYN *Phr.* *For (one's) l.* *for dear l.* etc., so as to save, or, as if to save, one's *l.* (*I cannot form my l.* for the *l.* of me (in trivial use). *4*. His preaching was without much *l.* or learning BURNET *5* Order, & distribution is the *l.* of dispatches BACON. *My l.* my dearest (not now in familiar use). *6*. *b*. The nose of *l.* begins again TENNYSON. *7* *Phr.* *As l.* from the *l.* (drawn) from the living model. *As large as l.* life-size; hence *fac* *To the l.* with fidelity to the original

II. *1*. The period from birth to death OE. *b*

The term of duration of an inanimate thing

1703. *2*. In *Life assurance*: *a*. A person considered with regard to the probable future duration of his life. *b*. Any particular amount of expectation of life. *c*. An insurance on a person's life. 1692. *3*. *pl.* with reference to tenacity of life 1562. *4*. *Transf.* uses in games

Cards ('Commerce'). One of three counters which each player has; so called because when he has lost all of them, he falls out of the game. *Pool* One of three chances which each player has. *Crickets*. The continuation of a batsman's innings after a chance of getting him out has been missed. 1806.

1. *Phr.* *All my (his, etc.) l.* = in or during all my (etc.) *l.*; used *adv.* *For l.* for all that remains of a person's *l.* *I leave, grant, etc.* for (two, three, etc.)

lives: one which is to remain in force during the *l.* of the longest lived; of (two, three, etc.) specified persons. Hence occas. the specified persons are called the *lives*. *b*. The average *l.* of the steel rails 1889. *2*. *a*. *A good l.*: one who is likely to live at least to the term assigned as the average 'expectation' at his age

3. *A cat has nine lives Prov.* *4* (*Crickets*) *l.* the captain received a *l.* in the ship 1883.

III. *1*. The series of actions and occurrences constituting the history of an individual from birth to death. In gen. sense, the course of human existence from birth to death OE. *b*. A particular manner or course of living OE. *c*. In *mod.* use: The practical part of human existence; the business, active pleasures, or pursuits of the world. Often with reference to social graces or vicious pleasures; esp. in *phr.* *to set l.* 1771. *2*. A written account of a person's life, a biography ME.

1. (*Anything, nothing*) in *l.* 'in the world', at all

Is *l.* worth living? MALLOCK. *This l.* (*vulg.* *live* *vita*, Gr. *ζωή* *zōē*, *Cor.* xv. 19), also *live* or *thas* *present l.*: the earthly state of human existence, as dist. from the *future l.*, the state of existence after death. *b*. *A good, bad, happy, wretched, etc. l.* The *l.* of Sparta was the *l.* of a camp JOWETT *c*. *To see me happily settled in l.* DAVENANT. *2*. Few authors write their own *lives* JOHNSON.

IV. *Phr.* *On life, on live* = ALIVE. *Livesman* etc.: see LIVE.

Comb. *1*. General: as *l.-experience*, *-genm*, etc.

l.-bringing, *-saving*, *-sustaining* *ads.* *l.-becoming* *adj.* (with sense 'in, or, for, with, or, as') *l.-bearing*, *various* *ads.*; *l.-struggle* (with sense 'lifelike'; during one's whole *l.*, for *l.*) *l.-annuity*, *-study*, etc.

2. Special: as *l.-arrow*, a barbed arrow with a line attached, which is fired from a gun to establish communication with a ship in distress; *-assurance* (see ASSURANCE *g*); *-belt*, a belt of inflated india-rubber of cork, or the like, used to support the body in the water; *-boat*, a boat specially constructed for saving *l.* at sea; *-breath*, the breath which supports *l.* also *fig.*; *-buoy* (see BUOY *sb.* *1 b*); *-cycle* *sb.* = *life-cycle* *sb.* *-estate*, *o* *old* *π* *πονο* *a*

-force, vital energy, -history *Biol.*, the series of developments of an organism from the egg to the adult state also, an account of these; -hold, properly held for a l. or lives; -insurance (see INSURANCE 4); -interest, an interest or estate which determines on the falling of a l.; -jacket (cf. *l. belt*); -line, a rope used for saving l., e.g. that attached to a life-buoy, etc.; also, the line of life (*LINE sb. 1*); -mortar, a mortar for discharging a life-rocket; -office, an institution where life-insurances can be effected; -peer, a peer whose title lapses at his death; so *life-peerage*; -raft, a kind of raft for saving l. in a shipwreck; -rate, the rate at which a l. is insured, -rocket (cf. *life-arrow*); so -shot; -spring, the source of l.; -string, a string or nerve supposed to be essential to l.; *pl.* what is essential to the support of l.; -table, a statistical table exhibiting statistics as to the probability of life at different ages; -tenant, a tenant for life; -work, the work of a lifetime.

Life-blood. 1590 **L.** The blood necessary to life. **2** *transf.* and *fig.* The vital part or vitalizing influence 1596 **3.** (Also *live-blood*) Popular name for an involuntary twitching of the lip or eyelid 1733.

Life-giver. 1598 One who or that which gives life. So *Life-giving sb.* and *a* 1561.

Life-guard. 1648. [Cf. *Da. livgarde* (obs.), *G. leutgarde* body-guard.] **1.** A body-guard of soldiers; now *pl.* (written *Life Guards*), the British army, two regiments of the household cavalry. Also *attrib.* **2.** The guard or protection of a person's life; a protecting agent or influence. **3.** A device attached to the front of a locomotive for sweeping up small obstructions 1864. **4.** *U.S.* A person employed to save bathers, etc. from drowning 1895.

Life-guard-man. a member of a life-guard; also *Life Guardsman*, one of the Life Guards.

Lifeless (lɪf'lis), *a.* [OE. *lifless*, *f. lif* IFR *sb.* + *-less*.] Having no life; dead; insensible 1651; inanimate OE.; wanting vital quality or animation ME.; devoid of life or living beings 1728.

Life-like, lifelike (lɪf'li), *a.* 1514. **1.** Likely to live. Only in *phrase*. **2.** Resembling life, exactly like a real person or thing 1725. **3.** as *adv.* With animation or liveliness 1839. Hence *Lifelikeness*.

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Lift (lift), *sb.* 2 ME. [f. LIFT *v.*]

I. 1. The action or an act of lifting (see also DEAD LIFT); a raising or rising; the distance through which anything is lifted and moved 1470. **b.** A help on the way given to a foot passenger by taking him into a vehicle 1712. **2.** *fig.* A 'rise'; promotion; a rise in price; an act of helping, or a circumstance that helps, to a better position 1622. **†b.** An emergency; = DEAD LIFT 2. -1632. **3.** An act of lifting or stealing, *fa. shift*, trick. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1592. **4.** Elevated carriage (of the head, neck, etc.) 1835. **5.** *techn.* See below.

1. The Goat gives the Fox a L., and so Out he Springs 1693. There was so much l. of sea 1857. **2.** The only l. to set him upon his legs *Pens.* A l. in the Navy Burek. **5.** *Engineering.* The action of lifting a load through a vertical distance, or one of several successive distances. Hence *Coal-mining*, a series of workings being prosecuted to the rise at one time 1702. *Horology.* The amount of motion of a watch-balance produced by each impulse of vibration 1884. The extent to which anything rises, e.g. a safety-valve, the pestle of an ore stamp, the water in a canal lock 1829. *Aeronaut.* The upward pressure which the air exerts on a flying machine; the total weight which a flying machine can raise 1902.

†II. A person who lifts something; a thief (*slang*) -1630.

III. 1. *Naut.* *pl.* 'Ropes which reach from each mast-head to their respective yard-arms to steady and suspend the ends' (Smyth) 1485. **2.** *Shoemaking.* A layer of leather in the heel of a boot 1677. **3.** A hoist; = ELEVATOR 3 *c.* Also, the well or vertical opening in which this works. 1851. **4.** A set of pumps in a mine; also, the section of a shaft occupied by one set 1849.

IV. 1. The quantity or weight that can be lifted at one time. Also *Sc.* a large quantity. ME. **2.** *dial.* A gate without hinges, that must be lifted 1674. **3.** *dial.* A particular joint or cut of meat, usu. of beef 1688. **4.** A rising ground 1825.

attrib. and *Comb.* as (sense I. 1) *l.-captain*, *-pulley*, (sense III. 3) *l.-attendant*, *-railway*, *-shaft*, *-well*; also, *l.-bridge*, a bridge that may be raised to let a boat pass, e.g. on a canal; -gate = sense IV. 2. *hammer* = *lift-hammer*; *-latch*, one that rises and falls; *-lock*, a canal lock; *-pump*, any pump other than a force-pump; *-tenter*, in windmills, a governor for regulating the speed, by adjusting the sails, or for adjusting the action of grinding machinery.

Lift (lift), *v.* ME. [a. ON. *lyfta* = MHG., mod.G. *heben* :—Oteut. type **lyftian*, f. **lyftas* (ON. *lyft* air, sky = LIFT *sb.*)] Etymological sense, 'to move up into the air'. Pa. t. and pa. ppl. formerly *lyfted*, beside *lifted*. **1.** *trans.* To raise into the air from the ground, or to a higher position; to elevate, heave, hoist. **†Also**, to erect (a building) *Also* with *up*, *aloft*, *away*, *off*, *out*, etc. **b.** *Sc.* To take up, pick up. Hence in *Golf*: To take up the ball. 1596. **c.** *colloq.* To bring (a constellation) above the horizon in sailing, etc. 1891. **2.** In immaterial sense and *fig.* To elevate, raise *Also* with *out*, *up*, etc. ME. **b.** To raise in dignity, rank, etc.; to exalt. *Also* with *up*, etc. Now *rare*. ME. **c.** Chiefly with *up*: To cheer, encourage. *Also*, to elate, puff up. 1459. **3.** *intr.* for *refl.* (also with *up*). To rise. Said *esp.* of a vessel riding on the waves. *Also* quasi-*pass.* (e.g. of a widow): To admit of being raised. ME. **b.** Of clouds, *fig.* etc.: To rise and disperse. *Also* (*U.S.*) of rain: To cease temporarily. 1834. **c.** Of a floor, etc.: To swell or warp and rise 1793. **†4.** *To l. at a.* To pull at (something) in trying to raise it (*lit.* and *fig.*). **b.** To rise in opposition to. -1704. **5.** *trans.* In various phrases, chiefly Hebraisms. See below. **6.** To bear or carry high 1671. **7.** To take up or collect (rents, etc.); to levy (contributions, fines, etc.); to draw (wages, profits, etc.). Now *dial.* ME. **8.** *slang.* To take up (a portable object) or drive away (cattle) with dishonest intentions, hence, to steal. Cf. *shop-lifting*. 1526. *Also* *transf.* **†9.** To carve (a swan). *techn.* 1500. **10.** *Cards.* *intr.* To cut (for deal). *Obs.* 1599. **11.** *trans.* To take up and remove; to drive (cattle) away or to market, to strike (a tent) 1670. **12.** To take up out of the ground; to dig up (potatoes) 1844. **13.** To hit (the ball) into the air, *esp.* in *Cricket* 1874.

1. He lifted his cane in *terram* Scott. **c.** She'll

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[a steamer] the Southern Cross in a week R. Kipling **2.** *b. absol.* The Lord, bringeth low, and lifteth up *2 Sam.* 11. 7. **c.** His heart was lifted up to his destruction *a Chron.* xxi. 16. **d.** To raise in price, value, or amount 1607. **e.** *Phr.* *To l. (up) one's eyes* *brown*, *face*, *village*: to look up (*lit.* and *fig.*) *To l. (up) the hands*, (occas. *one's arms*): (*a*) *gen.*; (*b*) in prayer, thanksgiving, etc.; (*c*) in taking an oath, (*d*) in hostility against (a person); (*e*) to do a stroke of work (mod. *slang*) *To l. (up) one's head*, (*a*) *literally*; (*b*) *fig.* to regain courage or energy to rally; *†To l. up the head* of (a person), used in the Bible for: to bring out from prison *To l. up one's heart*, *mind*, *soul* to raise one's thoughts or desires to exalt oneself (with pride) *To l. (up) a cry*, *one's voice*, etc. to cry out loudly; also *fig.* *To l. up one's heel*, *horn* (see those *sb.*) **8.** He took to his old courses, and lifted a purse here, and a watch there *Thackeray*. **11.** Some hot-headed proposals were made, one being to l. tools at once 1866. **13.** W. G. lifted Spofforth (i.e. the ball bowled by him) round to the leg boundary 1882. Hence *Liftable*.

Lifter ('lɪftə), 1535 [f. LIFT *v.* + -ER 1]

1. One who lifts or raises. *Also* with *up*. **b.** A thief. Cf. *cattle*, *shop-lifter* 1592. **2.** Some thing which lifts or is used for lifting. *Also* with *up*. 1570. **b.** *Founding*. 'A tool for dress ing the mould; also a contrivance attached to a cope to hold the sand together when the cope is lifted' (Webster) 1864.

Lifting ('lɪftɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. LIFT *v.* + -ING 1]

The action of LIFT *v.* *Also* *lifting up* *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a. gen.*, as *l. power*, etc.; *b.* a contrivance or portion of a machine adapted for lift ing as *l.-bar*, *-crane*, *-gear*, etc.; *l.-cam*, a cam or projection by which a l. movement is effected, e.g. in firearms; *-dog*, (*a*) = *lifting-cam*, (*b*) a claw-hook for grasping a column of bore-rod while raising or lowering them; *-jack* (see *Jack sb.* II. 4).

Lifting ('lɪftɪŋ), *ppl. a.* ME. [-ING 2]

That lifts *Comb.* **1.** *l.-bridge*, a barge of which either a part or the whole may be drawn up at one end when need ful; *-gate* = LIFT *sb.* IV. 2; *-pump*, any pump other than a force-pump; *-sail*, a sail whose action tends to lift the bows out of the water; *-set*, the series of pumps by which water is raised from the bottom of a mine by successive lifts.

Lig, *obs.* and *dial.* f. LIE *v.* 1

Ligament ('lɪɡəmənt), ME. [ad. L. *ligamentum*, f. *ligare* to bind.]

1. Anything used in binding or tying; a band, tie; *Surg.* a bandage, ligature. *Obs.* in *lit.* sense. -1753. **b.** *fig.* Chiefly, a tie, bond of union ME. **2.** *Anat.* Any short band of tough, flexible, fibrous tissue which binds two bones of the body together. Hence, any membranous fold which supports an organ and keeps it in position. ME. **b.** A similar part in lower organisms 1797. *c. spec.* in *Conch.* The elastic substance which holds together the valves of a bivalve shell 1816.

Hence *Ligamental*, *Ligamentary*, *Ligamentous* *adjs.*, of the nature of a l., composed of the tissue proper to ligaments; of or pertaining to a l. *Ligamentously* *adv.* by ligaments.

Ligan, *obs.* f. LAGAN, wreckage.

Ligate ('lɪɡet), *v.* 1599. [f. L. *ligat*, *ligare* to bind.] Chiefly *Surg.* To bind with a ligature or bandage; *spec.* to tie up (a bleeding artery, etc.).

16 Binding quality, also *coner*. -1727. Hence *Ligature* *v.* to bind with a l. or baudage, *spec* in *Surg.* to tie up (an artery, etc.).

Lige, obs. f. *LIE* *v.* 1. **LIEGE**. **Ligeance** (līdžāns, līdžāns). ME. [a OF *ligeance*, *legiance*, etc., f. *lige* LIEGE; see -ANCE. Cf. ALLEGIANCE.] 1. = ALLEGIANCE 2. *arch.* 2. The sway of a sovereign over his subjects or lieges; the territories subject to a sovereign. Now only in legal use. ME. So **Ligeancy**.

Ligge, obs. f. *LIE* *v.* 1. **Ligger** (līgər), *sh. dial.* 1483. [f. *lig*, north. var. of *LIE* *v.* 1 + -ER. Cf. LEDGER *sh.*, a doublet of this wd.] 1. A coverlet. 2. = LEDGER *sh.* 2. -1518. 3. The nether millstone in PEGGE. 4. A plank bridge 1830. 5. *Angleng* A line with a float and bait which is left in the water 1825. Hence **Ligger** *v.* to fish with a l.

Light (līt), *sh.* [OE. *leoht* str. neut (early ME. *līht*) —OTeut. **leuhto* —pre-Teut. **leukto*, f. Indo-Eur. root **leuk-* to shine, be white. (Not in ON.) The primary sense is possibly 'that which is bright'.] 1. The natural agent or influence which evokes the activity of the organ of sight. a. Viewed as the medium of visual perception. Also, the condition of space in which vision is possible. Opp. to *darkness*. b. Viewed as itself an object of perception. Also, an individual shining or appearance of light. OE. c. Viewed as residing in or emanating from a luminary OE. d. In scientific use (see below) 1704. e. The portion of light which illuminates a given space 1533. f. A gleam or sparkle in the eye, expressive of animation or the like 1593. g. In various fig. phrases (see below). h. *pl.* [after *L. luminaria*.] Graces of style ADDISON 2. *spec* The illumination which proceeds from the sun in day-time; daylight. Also, day-time, day-break. (Usu. the *l.*; also, the *l. of day*.) OE. 3. The state of being visible or exposed to view OE. 4. Power of vision, eyesight (now *pot.* or *rhēt.*). Also *pl.* = the eyes (now only *slang*). OE. 5. A body from which illumination emanates — the sun or other heavenly body (after *Gr.* *l.* 6) OE.; an ignited candle, lamp, etc. OE.; *collect.* candles, etc. used to illuminate a particular place OE.; a signal-fire or beacon-lamp, e.g. on a ship or in a lighthouse; hence, the lighthouse 1604; 7a linkman STREETE. 6. Used *fig.* with reference to mental illumination or elucidation. a. In phrases (see below) 1420. b. Illumination or enlightenment as possessed by the mind, or as derivable from a particular source ME. c. *pl.* (a) Facts, discoveries, or suggestions which explain a subject. (b) The natural or acquired information and powers of an individual intellect. 1526. d. A suggestion that helps to the solution of a problem. Now *spec.* in an acoustic, each of the words to be guessed, their initials (or initials and finals) forming the answer to the puzzle 1894. 7. The brightness of Heaven, the illumination of the soul by divine truth, etc. OE. b. *spec* Among Quakers, the inward revelation of Christ in the soul 1656. 8. *fig.* (from sense 5): One who is eminent or conspicuous, a luminary 1592. 9. *fig.* (from sense 1 e): A consideration which illuminates or points to a particular view of a subject. Hence, the aspect in which anything is viewed or judged. 1689. 10. A window or opening in a wall for the admission of light; *spec* a perpendicular division of a mullioned window ME. b. *Gardening* A glazed compartment in the side or roof of a greenhouse or the top of a frame 1733. 11. *Arch.* An aperture or clear space 1776. 12. *Painting.* Light or illuminated surface in a picture; any portion of a picture represented as lighted up 1622. Also *fig.* 13. *Lit.* The light falling on the windows of a house from the sky, interference with which by neighbours is illegal. (*Ancient Lights*, an inscription often put on the face or side of a house, to give warning against obstruction of the access of light.) 1768. 14. A flame or spark serving to ignite any combustible substance — also something used for igniting e.g. a spill after match 684.

1. a. And God said, Let there be l., and there was l. Gen. 1. 3. b. The long l. shakes across the lakes TENNYSON. *North rn.* Southern Lights (= AURORA BOREALIS, AUSTRALIS), Zodiocal l.; see the adjs. c. *Phr* To give l. (said of a luminary) A goodly Bekon guying l. HALL d. Senses in scientific use (a) the thing (whether matter or energy) which is communicated from a luminous body to the body illuminated by it; The l. of the Sun 1704, (b) this thing regarded as producing sensation 1704; (c) the sensation produced 1800; (d) the process (variously conceived) by which the communication is made 1875; (e) certain characteristics of such processes (rays or waves) 1900; (f) physical energies and processes of the same type as those involved in the production of vision, but having possibly a different range of periods (e.g. Röntgen rays) 1895. e. The picture is in a bad l. (i.e. imperfectly visible) 1797. *Phr* In l. lighted up. One's l. the ordinary share of light which a person enjoys for seeing around him To stand in a person's l. = to cut him off from this; hence *fig.* to prejudice his interests So to stand in one's own l. Yet do I cease not to behold The low-light in her eye H. COLLIERIDGE. g. To put out or quench (one's l.) to extinguish his 'vital spark' Quench thou his l. Destruction dark l. SCOTT. *Phr* L. of one's eyes applied to a loved object The l. of God's countenance (Ps. iv. 6), etc. = Divine favour Hence, sarcastically, the l. of (a person's) countenance (his sanction, approving presence). a. *Phr* To see the l. to be brought forth or published. b. *Phr* To come to l. to be made visible or made known The thing that is hid bringeth forth to l. Job xviii. 11. 5. Make we heaven & earth and light; fyre to se light. *Wax lights* = wax candles for lighting (now rare in this use). *Phr* *Flint, flashing, intermittent, revolving l.* (in a lighthouse) As a harbour l. reveals the port 1894. 6. a. To give (carry, bring) l. (to or into a subject). To get, receive l. Now usu. to throw (cast, shed) l. upon. b. l. of nature, the capacity of discerning divine truths without the help of revelation. The light of reason 1513. The men of England, the men, I mean, of l. and leading BUCKE. c. He did his best; he worked according to his lights THACKERAY *New Lights* novel doctrines (esp. theol. and ecclies.) the partisans of which lay claim to superior enlightenment 1850; hence *Old Lights* (the doctrines to which the 'new lights' are opposed); *Old Lights* (Sc. *Auld Lights*) and *New Lights*, designations for persons holding the respective views see N.E.D. He was afraid of Fox, for going after new lights SAWYER. 7. *Angel* (or spirit) of l., one who dwells in Heaven. Duels soonest tempt resembling spirits of l. SHAKES. 8. Joan of Arc, A l. of ancient France TENNYSON. 9. *Phr* To set men (certain) light in the l. of. (a) with the help given by (some fact), (b) viewed as being (so and so) In the l. of all that has been said and done 1893. 12. The Italian masters universally make the horizon the chief l. of their picture RUSKIN. 14. *Phr* To strike a l., to produce a flame, etc. with a match, etc. (see STRIKE *v.*) *Comb.* 1. ball *l.*, a combustible fired from a mortar at night, to throw l. on the operations of the enemy; -boat = LIGHTSHIP; -duty, -duty, a toll levied on ships for the upkeep of lights in lighthouses and lightships; -head, the top portion of a light (sense 2); -keeper, one who has charge of the l. in a lighthouse, etc.; -man, (a) a light-keeper; (b) a linkman; hence *lightmanship*; -money = *light-duty*; -port, a scuttle made for showing a l. through (synth); -tower, a lighthouse; -vessel = LIGHTSHIP; -year *Astron.*, the distance l. travels in a year, i.e. about 63,000 times the distance of the earth from the sun, taken as the unit of stellar distance

Light (līt), a. 1 [OE. *leoht*, *līht* —OTeut. **leuhto* (-*lyo*-), f. Teut. root **leuht-* —pre-Teut. **leuht-*; cf. Skr. *laghu*, Gr. *λάγρος* light, *ἐλαγος* small, etc., cf. also LUNG]

1. i. Of little weight, not heavy. b. Deficient in weight ('too light') 1589. 2. Of small specific gravity 1559. 3. Bearing a small load. Of a vessel. Having a small burden, or (usu.) unladen, without cargo. 1573. Also *fig.* 4. Chiefly *Met.* Lightly armed or equipped. 7. Also, lightly clad. ME. 5. Of a vehicle or vessel. Constructed for light loads and for swift movement OE. 6. Of a building. Not looking heavy; graceful in form 1762. 7. Boxing. *L. heavy weight*, a boxer from 12 st. 7 to 11 st. 6.

1. My yoke is easie, and my burden is l. Matt. xi. 30. *Phr* To be l. (cf. HEAVY a. 1. i.). 1. *l.* ice, that which has but little depth in the water. *L. sails*, all above the topgallant sails; also the studding sails and flying jib. Wheat. l. in the ear BUNKE. b. Clift and l. Money 1700. 2. Hydrogen, the lightest gas LOCKYER. 3. He did for heaviness that his cart went l. MILT. 4. engine; an engine alone, without a train. *L. railway*, a railway constructed for traffic *L. porter*. *L. water-line*, the water-line of a ship when just launched, or quite unladen 4. *Phr.* In l. marching order; i.e. carrying only arms and ammunition 5. *L. cart* = 'spring cart' (see CART *sh.* 3) 6. Small l. *springer* 820.

II. Having little momentum or force act

ing gently. Also l. of touch. OE. 2. Having little density or cohesive force. Of soil. Frangible, porous, workable. Of a cloud: Fleecy evanescent. 1523. b. Of bread, etc.: That has risen properly, not heavy 1460. 3. Of food or drink: Easy of digestion. Of wine, beer, etc.: Containing little alcohol. OE. 4. *L. in the mouth* (of a horse) sensitive to the bit 1727. 5. Of accent or syllables: Unemphatic. Hence, of rhythm, consisting of such syllables. 1575.

1. Wax yields at last to euerie l. impression SHAKES. His l. walk Geo. ELIOT A l. breeze 188.

2. There is a l. cloud by the moon BYRON

III. 1. Of small consequence, not weighty slight, trivial. Of a sin Venial OE. 7b Cheap. Of a price. Low. Also l. cheap = CHEAP a and adv. -1647. 7c Of persons Of small account -1548. 2. Characterized by levity, frivolous ME. b. Chiefly of women Wanton, unchaste ME

1. This is no l. matter JUNIUS LETH. *Phr.* To set l. by or of (a person or thing) to despise, slight, under value. To make l. of to treat as of small or no importance. The Natives make l. of such things as we call Colds FRYE. 2. That l. perpetual talk about him NEWMAN

IV. 1. Moving readily; active, nimble, quick *arch.* OE. 2. That moves or is moved easily pliant, fickle, unsteady, facile (of belief, etc.) Const. *of*, to with *ref.* Now rare. ME. 1. *Phr* L. of foot, of person; 7b-fingers 2. Be not light of credence in no case SKRITON.

V. 1. Easy to bear or endure OE. 2. Easy to accomplish, requiring little exertion; now only qualifying *task*, *work*, etc. OE. 3. Of literature, plays, music, etc.: Requiring little mental effort; amusing 1597. 4. Of sleep Not heavy; easily shaken off Hence l. sleeper. OE.

1. How l. and portable my pain seems now! Lear in vi. 113. 2. The service will be l. and easy FRANKLIN. 3. *Phr.* L. comedian, an actor of l. comedy. 4. A man who at all times was a l. sleeper 1894.

VI. Free from the weight of care or sorrow cheerful. Obs. exc. in l. heart. ME.

VII. Of the head. Dizzy, giddy. Also of persons: = LIGHT-HEADED 1590. Is he not l. of brain? Oth. iv. 1. 280.

Light (līt), a. 2 [OE. *leoht* (Anglian *lēht*), see LIGHT *sh.*] 1. 7a. Bright, shining, luminous -1760. b. Having plenty of light, not dark. 7b. Earlier: Brightly illuminated, *fig.* enlightened mentally. OE. 2. Pale in hue. Also = l.-coloured. (Happened when prenexed to another adj. of colour used attrib.) ME

1. a. On (of, to) a l. fire in a Maze (common in 16-18th c.). All Sadoie was of a l. fire WATERB. When the morning is l., they practise it (null) MICH. n. 1. 2. A l. bob Periwig 1689. Light drab cloth MISS BRADDON.

7. *Light*, *pl.* a. 1495. [pa. pple of LIGHT *v.* 1] Lighted -1632.

Light (līt), adv. 1 [OE. *leohte*, f. OTeut. **leuhto*-LIGHT a. 1] 1. In a light manner, see LIGHT a. 1. 2. Comb. (with pres. and p. pple.) as l.-bounding, -happiness, etc. 1533

7. *Light*, adv. 2 [OE. *leohte*, f. *leoht* LIGHT a. 2] Brightly, clearly -1710.

Light (līt), v. 1 [OE. *līhtan* —OTeut. type **leuhtan*, **leuhtjan*, f. **leuht-*, **leuht-*, LIGHT a. 1]

1. *tr.* trans. To make light, lessen the weight of. Also *fig.* -1600. 2. To relieve of a (material) load, to unload (a ship). Also to 'relieve' (a person) of his property. 7 Obs. ME. 73. To relieve (of pain, sorrow, etc.) to comfort, cheer -1597. 7 Also *intr.* 74 To make of less effect. FOTHERBY. 5. a. *Aut.* 'To move or lift anything along' (Smyth) trans. and absol. 1841. b. ? Hence to l. out (U.S. slang); to decamp 1861. 2. We must... this weary vessel of her lord. SPENCER 5. b. And so when I couldn't stand it no longer I lit out MARK TWAIN.

II. To descend. Cf. ALIGHT *v.* 1 [App an absol. use of the vb. in sense 1. 2 ('to relieve a horse, etc. of one's weight')] 1. *intr.* To descend from a horse or vehicle; to dismount 7 Sometimes conjugated with to *be*. OE. 72 Of persons. To descend. Occas. *refl.* -1533. 2. To fall and set on a surface a bird a snowflake etc. Also w. h. down ME. 4 To

have a particular place of incidence or arrival (see below) ME.

1. Stern Hassan from his horse Dadais to I. BYRON. 3. Phr. *To l. on one's feet or legs* (fig.): to be fortunate or successful. I have made scores of new acquaintances, and lighted on my legs as usual THACKERAY. 4. *Of a blow or weapon* 'To fall and strike; to fall (short, etc.) (now rare); There flies my Dart, L where it will 1804. 1b. To arrive at a point; to fall into a condition; to 'land' in a particular place or position -1697. c. *To l. on, upon* to fall or de-see d upon; to fall to the lot of, *occas*, conjugated with *to be*; The plague of Egypt l upon you all 1807. d. *Of persons* *To l. on or upon* to chance upon; to meet with or discover; to come across 1790. e. *To come or fall into a person's hands; to chance into a person's company* (Now rare or obs) 1562. f. *To run out* (well, happily), also *simply*, to happen (Now rare) 1609.

Light (laɪt), *v* 2 Pa t. and pp. **lighted**, *lit* pa, pp. pseudo-arch. *litten*. [OE. *līhtan* —OEut. **liuhtjan*, f. **liuhtō*—LIGHT *sb.* or *a*.] 1. *intr.* To give light; to shine; to be alight or burning. Also, to lighten. -1774 1b. *Of day, etc.*: To grow light -1596. 2. *trans.* To set burning (a candle, etc.), a fire, a combustible); to ignite. Also with *up*. OE. Also *transf.* and *fig.* b. *intr.* To take fire, be lighted; *transf.* to 'kindle' ME. 3. *trans.* To give light to (a room, etc.); to illuminate; *esp* to furnish with means of illumination. (Rarely with *up*) ME. b. *transf.* (Chiefly with *up*). To cause (the eyes, features, etc.) to brighten with animation. Also, to brighten up (writing). Also *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* 1766. 4. To give light to (a person); hence, to show the way to (*lit.* and *fig.*). Also *absol.* ME. 5. To illumine spiritually or intellectually. ? Obs. or arch. ME.

1. b. i. *Hen IV*, iii ii 138. 2. *transf.* Thine eyes were lit from other skies B. TAYLOR. *absol.* *To l. up* to one's pipe, cigar, etc. (colloq.) 3. The Globe, that lights the lower world SHAKS. St. Andrew's church is lighted with gas 1840. *absol.* (colloq.) Isn't it time to light up? Phr. *To l. up*: to furnish or fill with abundance of light; to illuminate in a special manner; to make prominent by means of light, *lit* up by the rising moon W. IRVING. b. Her expressive features all lit up with joy 1766. 4. Here comes a candle to l. you to bed 18. Hence *Ligh-table* a. that can be lighted.

Lightage (laɪtɪdʒ), 1606 [f. LIGHT *sb* 2 + AGE.] 1. A toll paid by a ship coming to a port where there is a lighthouse -1785. 2. Provision of (artificial) light 1862.

Light-armed, *a*. 1579. [LIGHT *a*. 1] Bearing light armour or arms. Also *fig.*

Light-bob. 1785. [BOB *sb*. 7] A soldier of the light infantry.

Lighten (laɪt'n), *v* 1 ME. [f. LIGHT *a* 1 + -EN.] 1. *trans.* In sense 5, an extension of LIGHT *v* 1. 1. *trans.* To reduce or remove the load of (a ship, etc.); to relieve of (a burden, etc.). Also *intr.* for *pass.* 2. To remove a burden from, relieve (the heart or mind); to cheer. Now rare. b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* Somewhat rare ME. 3. *trans.* To make lighter, to alleviate, mitigate 1483. 1b. To lessen the pressure of -1797. c. To make nimble (rare) 1599. 4. *intr.* To grow lighter 1720. 15. To descend, alight; to light upon -1704.

1. To l. the cart I descended and walked 1871. 2. To l. his conscience MACAULAY. 3. How we may light'n Each others burden in our share of woe MUR. 6. Peradventure hee will l. his hand from off you 1 Sam vi 5. c. Much ado v. iv. 120. 5. O Lords, let thy mercy l. upon us Bk. Con. Prayer

Lighten (laɪt'n), *v* 2 ME. [f. LIGHT *a* 2 + -EN.] 1. *trans.* To give light to, to make bright or luminous; to light up. Also *fig.* b. To cause (the countenance or looks) to light up. Also *intr.* for *pass.* of the face, eyes, etc. 1795. 1a. In Biblical lang.: To restore sight to (the eyes) -1535. 3. To shed spiritual light upon (arch) ME. 14. To kindle, ignite; = LIGHT *v* 2 2. -1645. 5. *intr.* To shine, flash, burn brightly; to glow with light ME. b. To shine like light on. CARY. 6. To emit flashes of lightning. Chiefly *impers.* 1440. 7. *trans.* To cause to flash out or forth; to send down as lightning (*lit.* and *fig.*) 186.

1. God l. his face on vs HAMPOLE Pr lvi. 2. b. His eye lightened 1800. 2. I, myne eyes, that I slepe not in death COVERDALE Ps. xlii. 3. 2. *Hen IV*, ii. 108. 4. As one Taper gh. neth do her H

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5. His steely lance, that lighten'd as he pass d POPE 6. Like flakes that rain and l. BYRON.

Lighter (laɪtər), *sb*. 1 1372. [f. LIGHT *v* 1 (sense 2) + -ER, or ad. Du. *lichter*.] A boat, usu. a flat-bottomed barge, used in lightening or unloading (sometimes loading) ships that cannot be wharfed, and for transporting goods in harbour, etc. Also *attrib.*, as **Lighterman**, one employed on or owning a l. Hence **Lighterage**, transhipment or unloading of cargo by means of a l., the charges for this.

Lighter (laɪtər), *sb*. 2 1553. [f. LIGHT *v* 2] One who or that which lights or kindles.

Lighter (laɪtər), *v*. 1840. [f. LIGHTER *sb* 1] *trans.* To remove or transport (goods) in or as in a lighter. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

Lighter-than-air, designating aircraft of the balloon type that rise in the air by reason of lesser specific gravity 1909.

Light-fingered, *a*. 1547. Having light and nimble fingers. *a. gen* 1804. b. Thievish, dishonest 1547. 1c. Prompt in striking; pugnacious -1607.

Lightfoot (laɪtftʊt), *a*. ME. [LIGHT *a*. 1] 1. *part.* = LIGHT-FOOTED. (Common in 16th c.) 1440. 12. *quasi-sb.* A name for the hare and the deer -1815

Light-footed, *a*. 1490. Having a light foot; treading lightly, active, nimble.

Lightful (laɪtful), *a*. ME. [f. LIGHT *sb*. + -FUL.] Full of light (*lit.* and *fig.*); luminous, bright.

At thi body schal be lȳtful Wiclif Luke xi. 34. Hence **Lightfulness**.

Light-handed, *a*. 1440. *a*. Having a light touch (*lit.* and *fig.*). b. Carrying little. c. Of a vessel or factory: = SHORT-HANDED. Hence **Light-handedness**.

Light-head. 1751. A light-headed person. Also *quasi-adv.* = next.

Light-headed, *a*. ? 1537. 1. Disordered in the head; giddy, delirious. 2. Frivolous, thoughtless; fickle 1579. 13. *quasi-adv.* FULLER

2. The light-headed doings of the Queen Dowager BYRON. Hence **Light-headedly** *adv.*, -ness.

Light-hearted, *a*. ME. 1. Having a light heart; cheerful, gay. 2. Proceeding from a light heart 1841. Hence **Light-heartedly** *adv.*, -ness 1611.

Light-heeled, *a*. 1590. 1. Brist in walking or running; unstable. 1a. Of a woman. Loose, unchaste -1796. 1b. Light-heels, a loose woman.

Light horse. 1532. 1. 1a. *collect. sing* Light horsemen; a body of light cavalry. b. = LIGHT HORSEMAN. 12. A courtesan 1627

Light horseman. 1548. 1. A light-armed cavalry soldier. 2. Slang name for one of a class of Thames thieves 1800. 13. 'The light boat, since called a gig' (Smyth) -1708. 14. A variety of fancy pigeons R. HOLME. 5. 1a. An Australian sea-fish, prob. the Sweep, *Scorpaenopsis equippennis*. b. A W. Indian fish of the genus *Ephippium*. 1789.

Lighthouse. 1622. [f. LIGHT *sb*. + HOUSE *sb*. 1] A tower or other structure, with a powerful light or lights (ong. a beacon) at the top, erected at some important or dangerous point on or near the sea-coast for the guidance of mariners; a *pharos*.

Lightless (laɪtles), *a*. [OE. *lōhtilas*, f. *lōht* LIGHT *sb*. + -less -LESS.] 1. Receiving no light, dark. Also *fig.* 2. Giving no light ME. Hence **Lightlessness**.

Light-limbed, *a*. 1695. Having light limbs; agile.

The light-limbed Matadore BYRON.

Lightly, *v*. Chiefly *Sc.* ME. [f. *lightly* *adj.*, contemptuous.] *trans.* To make light of, de.pise, disparage.

It's best no to l. them that have that character SCOTT.

Lightly (laɪtli), *adv* [OE. *lōhtlice*, f. *lōht* LIGHT *a*. 1 + -ly -LY.] In a light manner. 1. With little weight; with little pressure, force, or violence; gently. 2. In no great quantity or thickness; to no great amount. OE. 1b. Slightly -1697. 3. Without depression; cheerfully, gaily ME. 4. Easily, readily. Ob. exc. a & ME. 5. Numbly 1In on y

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use, swiftly, *occas.* at once. ME. 16. Probably, perhaps -1672. 1b. As is apt to happen, commonly, often -1676. 7. a. Carelessly in differently. b. Slightly. ME. 8. For a slight cause, without careful consideration OE 19. 'Not chastely'. SWIFT.

1. At the first he l. afflicted the land of Zebulun Isa. ix. 1. I sleep l. enough 1859. 2. They are but l. rewarded SHAKS. l. clad 1875. 3. Try to bear l. what must needs be JOWETT. 4. Credulous people believe l. whatever they hear CHESTERT. l. come l. go FROB. 5. L. vaulting off his saddle 1632. 7. Thinking l. of the possession of gold JOWETT. 8. These are opinions that I have not l. formed, or that I can l. quit BURKE.

Lightmans. *Thieves' cant.* 1567. [f. LIGHT *a*. 2; cf. DARKMANS.] The day.

Light-minded, *a*. 1611. Having a light mind; frivolous. Hence **Light-mindedness**.

Lightness 1 (laɪtnes). ME. [f. LIGHT *a* 1 + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being light see LIGHT *a* 1.

Lightness 2 (laɪtnes). [OE. *līhtnes*, f. *līht*, *lōht* LIGHT *a*. 2 + -NESS.] 1. Brightness light (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1824. 2. Illumination. Now only *lit.* ME.

1. An insane l. about the eyes SCOTT. 2. The l. of an apartment LYTTON.

Lightning (laɪtnɪŋ). ME. [Spec. use of *lightening* *vbl.* *sb.* of LIGHTEN *v* 2; now differentiated in spelling.] 1. The visible discharge of electricity between groups of clouds, or between the clouds and the ground. Also A flash of lightning (now rare). 2. *slang* Gun 1781.

1. *hooked l.*, *chain* or *chained l.* designations of l. which assumes the form of a zigzag or divided line. *Sheet l.* that which illuminates a wide surface at once. *Summer or heat l.* -sheet l. without audible thunder, the result of a distant storm. *Lake l.*, with the speed of l. (hyperbolically for 'extremely swiftly') This notion ran like lightning thro' the City De For Also, *lake greased l.* (*slang*). *fig.* She makes wicked lightnings of her eyes TENNYSON. *attrib.* Her l. glance DISRAELI.

Comb 1-arrester, a device to protect telegraphic apparatus, etc. from l.; -bone, some kind of fossil bone; -bug = FIRE FLY; -conductor, a metallic rod or wire fixed to an exposed point of a building, or the mast of a ship, to carry l. harmlessly into the earth or sea; -discharger = lightning arrester; -express U.S. name for certain very rapid trains; -pains *pl.*, sharp, shooting, momentary pains, felt by sufferers from locomotor ataxy; *print*, an appearance sometimes found on the skin of men and animals and on clothing struck by l., supposed to be photographs of surrounding objects; -proof *a*, protected from l.; -rod = lightning-conductor; -stone, -tube = FULGURITE; 11. -strike, a sudden strike (of workmen) without warning.

Light of love, light of love. 1578. [See LIGHT *a* 1 IV. 2.] 1. As predicative phr. 'In constant love 1579. 2. as *sb.* 1a. Inconstancy in love. T. PROCTOR. b. A woman inconstant in love; also, a wanton, a lallit 1599. 13. Name of an old dance-tune -1612. 3. Best sing it to the tune of *Light O' Love* SHAKS.

Light (laɪts), *sb* *pl.* ME. [Subst. use of LIGHT *a* 1. Cf. LUNG.] The lungs. Now only the lungs of sheep, pigs, bullocks, etc., used as food (*esp.* for cats and dogs).

Lightship. 1837. [f. LIGHT *sb*.] A vessel bearing a light, *esp.* one moored where a lighthouse cannot be placed; a floating light.

Light-skirts. 1597. A woman of light character. Also *attrib.* (in form *light-skirt*)

Lightsome (laɪtsəm), *a*. 1 ME. [f. LIGHT *a* 1 + -SOME.] 1. Having the effect or appearance of lightness; light, graceful, elegant 1Also, in early use, easy. Somewhat rare 1440. 2. Light-hearted, cheerful; also, enlivening, entertaining ME. b. Flighty frivolous 1533. 3. Moving lightly; lively, quick 1601.

1. The lofty tower, straight and l. as a hily 1877 2. L. sangs SCOTT. 3. As l. as a bird WORDSW.

Hence **Lightsomely** *adv* 1. -ness.

Lightsome, *a*. 2 ME. [f. LIGHT *sb* + -SOME.] 1. Light-giving, luminous 1440. Also *fig.* 2. Of an apartment, a building, etc.: Well lighted, bright 1538. Also *fig.* 3. Clear, manifest. Now rare. 1532. 14. Light-bued -1674 1. L. clouds and shining seas SHELLEY. 2. His Roomes, so Large and L. BACON. Hence **La ght**

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6 (Ger *Köln*). 8 f *pcu* u (Ger *Möll* t) 2 (fr *dane*) 3 (cant) e (co) (there

f (d) (iron). 2 (t) (fast e) 5 (fr *ferm*, earth).

1 Appended to sb's. a. Forming adjs. with sense 'similar to'; 'befitting'. Examples are *godlike*, *ladylike*, *churchwardlike*. The hyphen is used in formations not generally current late ME. b. Forming adjs. with sense 'in or after the manner of', 'so as to resemble'. Examples are *gentlemanlike*, *bishoplike*, *brutal-like*, etc. These adjs. are now perh. archaic or obs., recent examples being ex- ample cable as quasi-advs. uses of the adj. In this use *like* is nearly always hyphenated. 1530. a. Appended to adjs. a. Forming adjs. Common in Sc., but not in Eng.; the sense is usually 'resembling one that is' — as in *gentle-like*. 1470. b. Forming adjs. with the sense 'like one that is —'. Obs. exc. in Sc. 1470.

Likeable, **likeable** (ləi kə'b'l), a. 1730. [f. **LIKE** v.1 + **-ABLE**.] Worthy of being liked; pleasing; agreeable; as, *l. people*. Hence **Likeability**, **likeableness**, l. quality. **Likehood**. [f. **LIKE** a. + **-HOOD**] Like- hood, probability G HARVEY.

Likehead, arch. ME. [f. **LIKELY** a. + **-HEAD**.] 1. = next, 2. Chiefly in phr. *by or of l.* 2. = next, 1. ME.

Likelihood (ləi'klihud). ME. [f. **LIKELY** a. + **-HOOD**.] 1. Likeness; resemblance. Also an instance of this. -1688. 2. Probabil- ity an instance of this. 1449. 3. Something that is likely, a probability; hence, an indica- tion, sign. Freq. in pl. -1656. 4. Promise of success. Now only as an echo of Shaks. 1596.

1 There is no l. between pure light and black dark- ness RALPH. 2 There was a l. of rain JOHNSON. 3 l. the probable fact, or probable amount. Now rare exc. Sc. 4. A fellow of no mark, nor likelyhood SHAKS.

So **Likelihood**, in all senses ME. **Likely** (ləi'kli), a. and adv. ME. [a. ON. *liklygr*, f. *lik-r* **LIKE** a. + *lig-r* **-LY**.] (OE. had *gellike*.)

A. adj. 1. Like, similar (*full, to*). Also, re- sembling the original. -1661. a. Having an appearance of truth or fact; seeming as if it would happen, or prove to be as stated; proba- ble ME. 3. Apparently suitable or qualified (for a purpose or an action), apparently able or fitted (*to do or to be something*) ME. 4. (Now chiefly U.S.) a. Strong or capable looking. b. Giving promise of success or excellence; hopeful 1454. 5 [? Infl. by **LIKE** v.1] Comely, handsome. Now U.S. and dial. 1470. 16. Seemly, appropriate -1742. 17. Was l., also cataphr. *had l.* came near *to do or be* (etc.); = was or *had like* -1652.

a. No liker cause can be alleg'd MUR. 'tis very l. you will never receive this 1710. Phr. *He is l. to* (with inf) = 'it is likely that he will'. 3. We are not yet come to a l. place WALTON. The likeliest place to meet with us 1748. 4. Tall, well-set, l. Fellows -1686. Comb. as *l.-looking* adj.

B. adv. 1. a. Similarly. b. With close re- semblance (in portraiture). -x600. 2. Probably. (Now chiefly most l., very l.) ME. 13. In a fit manner, suitably, reasonably -1674.

2. You may be very l. right in that JOWETT. **Liken** (ləi'kən), v. ME. [f. **LIKE** a. + **-EN**.] 1. *trans.* To represent as like; to compare (*to, unto, with*). Also, *to l. together*. 2. To make like (*rare*) ME. 13. *intr.* To be, or become, like. Also *trans.* to symbolize, re- present -1838.

1. I likened him often... to sheet-lightning CARLYLE.

Likeness (ləi'kənis). [OE. (Northumb.) *lenes*, shortened f. *gellænness*.] 1. Resemblance, similarity, an instance of this. Const. *to*; formerly of (or gen. of pron.), *with*. 2. That which resembles an object; a semblance. Hence *gen.* form, shape, esp. in phr. *in l. of*. f. In OE. = figure, stature. OE. 3. A copy, counterpart, image, portrait. Of persons: One who closely resembles another OE. 14. A comparison; hence, a parable -ME.

1. It was a l. to her little boy that had affected me so pleasantly 1866. 2. An Enemy in the l. of a Friend 1602. 3. Here, take my L. with you, whilst 'tis so COWLEY. Phr. *To take a person's l.* to make a por- trait of him. 4. He said to him also a likeness [Vulg. *similitudinem*] WYCLIF *Like* v. 36.

Likerish, -ous: see **LICKERISH**, etc.

Likewalk: see **LYKE-WAKE**.

Likewise (ləi'kwəiz), adv. 1449. [abbrev. from *in like wise*; see **LIKE** a. and **WISE** sb.] 1. *In like wise*, in the same manner -1673. 2. Similarly; = 1. Obs. exc. arch. in *to do l.* (after *Luke* x. 37). 1460. 3. Also, as well, vtr too 1609.

2. Look on mee, and doe l. *Judg.* vii. 17. So **likeways**. **Likin** (ləi'kɪn). Also **lekin**. 1876. [Chm. *li-kɪn*, f. *li* L. 2 + *kin* money.] A Chinese provincial transit duty.

Liking (ləi'kiŋ), vbl. sb. [OE. *licung*, f. *lician*, see **LIKE** v.1 and **-ING**.] 1. The fact of being to one's taste, or of being liked -1579. 2. Pleasure, enjoyment; an instance of this -1548. 3. The bent of the will; (a person's) pleasure. Also pl. Now rare, ME. 4. The condition of being fond of or not averse to (a person or thing); fancy for or inclination to (some object) ME. 16. Approval, consent 1607. c. *On or upon l.*: on approval or trial. Now rare in educated use 1615. 15. An ob- ject liked; (one's) beloved -1667. 16. (Good or healthy) bodily condition -1774.

3. I leave thee to thine own l. GREENE. Phr. *to (rarely after, in) one's l.*: to one's taste; A Gentle- man, who would willingly marry, if he could find a Wife to his l. STERLE. 4. Friendships begun with l. GEO. ETIOR. c. After spending a few months on l., I was unanimously chosen 1834. 6. A bay Mare., in good l. 1705.

1. **Liking**, ppl. a. ME. [f. **LIKE** v.1 + **-ING**.] 1. Pleasant, agreeable, attractive; favourable. Const. *full, to*. -1610. 2. 'In condition'; healthy, plump; (of a soil) rich -1656.

1. The wynd to hym was lyking HALL. 2. Nor- mandie is enriched with a fat and l. soil HEVLIN. Hence **Likingly** adv. in a pleasing manner; to one's liking.

Lilac (ləi'læk). Also **laylock** (now chiefly dial. or U.S.). 1625. [a. F. *lilac* (Cotgr.; now *lilas*), app. (ult.) ad. Pers. *lilak*, var. of *nilak* bluish, f. Pers. *nil* blue, indigo (Skr. *nīla*, Hindi *līl*).] 1. A shrub, *Syringa vul- garis*, with pale pinkish violet, or white, blossoms. Also, the flower of this shrub. Also *transf.* of other species of *Syringa* or plants of other genera. 2. The colour of lilac blossom 1791. b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of this colour 1801.

a. She brought us Academic silks, in hue The l. TENNISON. b. L. ribbons 1801. Comb. l.-moth, a little chocolate-coloured moth (*Lacotonia ribeana*) Hence **Lilaceous** (ləi'leɪʃəs) a.

Lilacin (ləi'læsin). Also **-ine**. 1842. [f. **LILAC** + **-IN**.] Chem. = **SYRINGIN**.

Lilaceous (ləi'læʃəs), a. 1730. [f. **LILAC**, f. **lilum; see **-ACEOUS**.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the order *Liliaceæ*; lily- like**

Lilial (li'hāl). Bot. 1846. [ad. mod. L. *lilialis*, f. *lilium* **LILY**.] *adj.* Only in *L. alliance* in Lindley's classification, the alliance which includes the *Liliaceæ*. sb. A member of this alliance.

Lilied (li'lid), a. 1614. [f. **LILY** + **-ED**.] 1. Resembling a lily in hue. 2. Covered with, or having many, lilies 1633; embellished with the heraldic lilies or fleur-de-lis 1795.

a. Dance no more By sandy Ladons lillied banks MUR. The l. banner of France 1884.

Lill, v. 1530. [Onomatopoeic; cf. **LOLL** v.] *trans.* To loil or hang (the tongue) out (rarely forth); rarely *intr.* of the tongue. -1656.

Lillibullero (lil'ibul'le-ro). 1688. [Umeaning- ing.] Part of refrain (hence, name and tune) of a song ridiculing the Irish, popular about 1688. Hence **Lillibullero** v. to sing l. over. SPERNE

Lilliput (li'lɪpʊt). An imaginary country in *Gulliver's Travels* (1726), peopled by pyg- mies six inches high, *attrib.* = diminutive 1867.

Lilliputian (lil'ipɪʃiən), 1726. A. sb. An inhabitant of **LILLIPUT**; hence, a person of diminutive size, character, or mind.

Oh, Genuin! would I had been born a L. l. FIELDING. B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lilliput or its in- habitants; hence, diminutive, petty 1726.

The L. Statesmen rise To malice of gigantic size LLOYD

Lilly-pilly. 1860. An Australian timber- tree, *Eugenia Smithii* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*).

Lilt (lɪlt), sb. 1728. [f. **LILT** v.] 1. A song or tune, esp. a cheerful one. Chiefly Sc. 2. The swing of a tune or of verse. Chiefly *liter- ary*. 1840. 3. A springing action 1869.

1. Is't some words ye've learnt by rote, Or a l. o' dool and sorrow? Jacobite Relics. 2. The lilies go with a l., and sing themselves to music of their own S.

Lilt (lɪlt), v. Sc., n. dial., and literary [ME. *lulte* (u); perh. cogn. w. Du., LG. *lul* pipe.] 1. *trans.* To sound (an alarm), to lilt up (the voice) -1513. 2. *trans.* and *intr.* To sing cheerfully or merrily, to sing with a lilt 1766. 3. n. dial. 'To move with a lively action' 1834.

2. L. up your pipes RAMSAY. 3. Lilling a tune to supply the lack of conversation EMILY BRONTË. 3. Whether the bird flit here or there, O'er table lilt, or perch on chair WORDSW.

Lily (lɪli). [OE. *lilie* wk. fem., ad. L. *li- lium*, a. Gr. *λiliov*.] 1. Any plant (or tu- flower) of the genus *Lilium* (N.O. *Liliaceæ*) of bulbous plants bearing large showy white, red dish, or purplish flowers (often spotted inside) at the top of a tall slender stem; esp. the White or Madonna Lily (*L. candidum*). b. With qualification, applied to other plants of the genus *Lilium* or N.O. *Liliaceæ*, and to certain allied plants 1555. c. Used in all ver- sions of the Bible to render Heb. *shūshan*, *shōshan*, *shōshanah*, LXX and NT. *κρίνον*.

2. L. of (or 'in) the valley or vale (now poet), *Aday l.*, *Camellaria majalis*, a spring-flow- ing plant having two largish leaves and racemes of white bell-shaped fragrant flowers 1538. 3. fig. Applied to persons or things of exceptional whiteness, fairness, or purity, e.g. the white of a beautiful complexion (*sing.* and *pl.*; cf. *rose*) ME.

4. A representation of the flower 1459 the heraldic fleur-de-lis, as in the arms of the old French monarchy; hence, the royal arms of France, the French (Bourbon) dynasty ML. †the fleur-de-lis which marks the north on a compass -1661.

1. The wand-like l., which lifted up its moonlight coloured cup SHELLEY. b. *Flax, orange, pansy, Persian, tiger, two's-cap* l. etc. (see the first element); also, belonging to N.O. *Anaryllidaceæ*, *belladonna*, *calla*, *Guernsey*, *Jacobean*, *lent*, *pond sword* l., etc. (see the first element) African l., *Agapanthus umbellatus*. Atamaseo l., *Zephyr- anthus Atamaseo*. Yellow l., the daffodil (*dra*)

2. That shy plant, the l. of the vale, That loves the ground WORDSW. 3. A Virgin, A most unpotted Lily Hen. VIII. v. v. 62. 4. Item, one box of silver chased with lilies 1464. Great Edward, with the lilies on his brow From haughty Gullia torn GRAY

attrib. and *Comb.* 1. General as *l.-bank*, *l.-crown*, *-root*, etc.; *l.-clear*, *-whitening* adjs.; *l.-line* adj. and adv. 1. *cradled*, *crowned* adjs.

2. Special, as *l.-beetle*, the beetle *Crioceris mer- digera*, which infests lilies; *-encrinite*, an encrinite resembling a l. in shape; *-iron*, a harpoon with a detachable head used in killing sword-fish; *-ped* U.S., the broad floating leaf of the water-lily; *-star*, (*a*) = *lily-star*, a cinnoid of the family *Convolvul- aceæ*; (*b*) the star-like flower of the water-lily.

3. In plant-names (little used): 1. *asphodel*, daffodil, names for the genus *Anaryllis*; *-blind*, *-bine* dial., *bindweed*; 1. *hyacinth*, *tyacanth*, the genus *Scilla*, esp. *S. Liliocorymbus*; 1. pink, the genus *Apophyllanthus*; 1. thorn, the genus *Catesbea* -works, Lindley's name for the N.O. *Liliaceæ*.

B. as *adj.* a. White or fair as a lily; lily white; lily-like 15.. b. Pale, colourless bloodless 1590.

a. Elaine, the l. maid of Astolat Tennyson. A l. fingered idler 1873. b. These Lilly Lips SHAKS. Thou Lilly-livered Boy BLAKE v. iii. 15.

Lily-flower. ME. The flower of the (white) lily; occas. the heraldic fleur-de-lis.

Lily-pot. 1540. 1. A flower-pot with a lily growing in it; frequent as a symbol, accessory in pictures of the Annunciation. 2. An ornamental vase imitating this, *spec.* a tobacco-jar 1610.

Lily-white, a. (Stress variable.) MC. White as a lily. Hence **Lily-whiteness**.

Lim, obs. f. **LIME** sb.1, **LIME** sb.1

Lima (lɪ'mɑ), name of the capital of Peru, used *attrib.* in: L. bark, the bark of some species of *Cinchona*; a kind of Peruvian bark, L. bean, *Phaseolus limatus*; also, *P. perennis*, L.-wood, a kind of Brazilian-wood.

†**Limace**, rare. 1491. [a. F., or ad. L. *limacem*, *limax* slug, snail.] A shell-snail -1592.

Limaceons (ləim'æʃəs), a. 1656. [f. L. *limac*, *limax* + **-EOUS** (cf. **-ACEOUS**)] Per- taining to slugs or snails; snail-like; now, per- taining to the genus *Limax* of slugs. So **Lima'cidform** a having the form of a slug

Lime-twig, *sō*. ME. [*f.* LIME *sō*.¹] **L**
A twig smeared with bird-lime for catching
b: s. t2 b o ad Fa na g p l π g

-1730 Hence †Lime-twig *v. trans.* to catch as with a lime-twig, to entangle, ensnare.

Lime-water. 1677. [*f. LIME sb¹*] A solution of lime in water, used medicinally and to clarify water.

Limicoline (līmī'kōlīn, -m), *a.* 1872. [*f. L. limicola* (*f. limus* mud + *colere* to inhabit) + *INE*]. Of or pertaining to the *Limicolae*, a family of shore or wading birds.

Liminal (līmīnāl), *a.* 1884. [*f. L. limin-, from LIMEN + -AL*]. Of or pertaining to a limen, or (*gen.*) to the initial stage.

Limit (līmīt), *sb.* ME. [*ad. F. limite*, *ad. L. limitem*, *limites* boundary] 1. A boundary, frontier; a landmark. Now only: A bounding line or terminal point; chiefly *pl.* bounds. 2. One of the fixed points or values between which the possible or permissible range of anything is confined; a bound beyond which something ceases to be possible or allowable.

ME. 6. *Math.* (*fr.*) A finite quantity to which the sum of a converging series progressively approximates, but to which it cannot become equal in a finite number of terms; a fixed value to which a function similarly approximates. (8) Each of the two values of a variable between which a definite integral is taken. (c) The ultimate position of the point of intersection of two lines, which, by their relative motion, are tending to coalescence. 1753. c. Astron. *L. of a planet.* Its greatest heliocentric latitude 1704. d. *gen.* Limitation, restriction within limits. Chiefly in *pl.* without *l.* 1599. †e. Prescribed time; period of repose after child-bearing SHAKS. f. A thing (or person) having some (usu. objectionable) quality or attribute in the highest possible or tolerable degree (*collog.*, orig. *U.S.*) 1906. †3. The tract or region defined by a boundary; *pl.* the bounds, territories -1792. †4. *Logic* = TERM (med. *L. terminus*) BLUNDEVILLE.

1. Hence is the Water enforced to enlarge his limits 1645. 2. A point may be the *l.* of a line BIRKBELEY. 3. Finding thy worth a limit past my pain SHAKS. Nature has set limits to the pleasures of sense REID. e. *Rich II*, i. iii. 151. *Wint T. III*, ii. 107. f. Well, that's the limit! (*mod.*) 3. At length into the limits of the North They came MILT. *P.L.* v. 755.

Limit (līmīt), *v.* ME. [*ad. F. limiter*, *ad. L. limitare*, *f. limit-*, *limites* LIMIT] 1. *trans.* To assign within limits, to appoint, fix definitely; to specify. Also with *away*, *over*. Const. *dat.*, or (*to*), (*ill*), *upon*, and *to* with *ver.* Obs. exc. in legal language. †b. To appoint (1 person) to an office; to assign (a duty) to a person -1638. †c. To lot or plot out; to allot -1649. 2. To confine within limits (*rarely* in material sense); to bound, restrict. Const. *to*.

b. To serve as a limit or boundary to; to mark off from. Also *to l. in*. Now *rare*. 1582. †3. *intr.* To beg within specified limits. [*f. LIMITER* (sense 1).] NORTHBROOKE.

1. At the daye before lymyted and asyigned 1494. A power. †1. other uses CROUSE. 2. He thought a government limited by law was only a name BURKE. The commerce. was still mainly limited to the exportation of wool to Flanders GREEN. b. This rule this fixed no time shall *l.*, or hizard 1582. 3. They [*Popish* friars] go ydely a limiting abroad 1577. Hence *Limitable* *a.* that may be limited. *Limitableness*. Limiting *pl.* *a.*

Limitanean (līmītāniān), *a.* 1839. [*f. late L. limitaneus* + *-AN*]. *Rom. Antiq.* Situated on the border. So †*Limitany* *a.* 1611.

Limitarian (līmītēriān), *a.* and *sb.* 1818 [*f. LIMIT sb.* + *-arian* as in *unitarian*, etc.] A dyslogistic term applied to theologians who hold the doctrine of 'limited redemption'.

Limitary (līmītārī), *a.* and *sb.* 1620. [*ad. L. limitarius*; see LIMIT and -ARY]. 1. Subject to limits; limited. b. Of a friar. Licensed to beg within certain limits SCOTT. 2. Of or pertaining to a boundary; situate on the boundary 1650. 3. Serving as a boundary, limiting, confining, containing. Const. *of*. 1807. 4. *sb.* = LIMITER 1. Heylin.

1. The poor L. creature calling himself a man of the world DR. QUINCY. 2. This County (because a *L.*) did abound with Fortifications FULLER. 3. The bo man's line 1807.

Limitate (līmītāt), *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.* 1581. [*ad. L. limitatus*, *limitare*]. †A. *pa. ppl.* = LIMITED 585. B. *ppl. a.* *a.* Of

and : Parted off by boundaries (*rare*) 1853. b. *Bot.* Bounded by a distinct line 1871.

Limitation (līmītāshn), ME. [*ad. L. limitationem*, *f. limitare* to LIMIT] 1. The action of limiting (see the vb.); an instance of this. 2. a. An allotted space; the district or circuit of an itinerant officer or preaching friar, the region belonging to a particular nation, *fig.* one's allotted sphere -1552. 7b. An allotted time. *Cor. II*, iii. 146. 3. The condition of being limited 1597. 4. A point or respect in which something is limited; a limiting provision, rule, or circumstance 1523.

5. *Law*. a. The statutory specification of a period, or the period specified by statute, within which an action must be brought 1540. b. The specification of a period, or the period specified, for the continuance of an estate or the operation of a law 1767. c. The settlement of an estate by a special provision or with a special modification; the modification or provision itself 1767. 6. = LIMIT 1, 2. Also *pl.* bounds. 1523.

1. A fresh *l.* of the succession to the throne 1663. 3. The natural dulness and *l.* of our faculties BAKERLEY. 4. Most of the provinces coupled their acquiescence with limitations which rendered it of little worth PASCOR. 6. She knew the limitations of her own powers too well to attempt [etc.] JANE AUSTEN.

Limitative (līmītātiv), 1530. [*ad. F. limitatif*, *-ive*, *ad. med. L. limitativus*, *f. L. limitare*; see -ATIVE]. *A. adj.* 1. Limiting, restrictive. 2. Conditional. SCARLETT.

1. *L. judgement* (*Logic*); used by Kant to denote judgements of the type 'Every A is a not-B'; also *necc.* a judgement serving to limit or modify another. B. *sb.* *Logic* A limitative judgement BOWEN.

Limited (līmītd), *ppl. a.* 1551. [*f. LIMIT v.* + -ED]. 1. In senses of the vb. 2. *quasi-sb.* = *limited* *ma.* (*U.S. collog.*) 1887.

1. *L. company* short for *liability company* (see LIABILITY). *L. mail* a mail train taking only a limited number of passengers. *L. monarchy* one in which the functions of the monarch are exercised under constitutional restrictions; *sol. government*, *monarch*, *royalty*. Hence *Limitedly* *adv.*, *ness*.

Limitor (līmītōr), Also -or, -our. ME. [*f. LIMIT v.* + -ER]. 1. (Also *f. friar L.*) A friar licensed to beg within certain limits. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 2. One who or that which limits (see the vb.) 1483.

1. A limitore of the graye fryers, in the tyme of his limitation preached manye tymes and hadde but one Sermon LATIMER.

Limitless (līmītles), *a.* 1581. [*f. LIMIT sb.* + -LESS]. Having or admitting of no limits; unlimited; unbounded. Hence *Limitlessly* *adv.*, *ness*.

Limitor (līmītōr), Also obs. *fr.* LIMITER.

Limitrophe (līmītōf), 1589. [*a. F.*, *ad. late L. limitrophus*, *limitotrophus* (a hybrid *f. L. limit-*, *limites* + *Gr. -τροφος* nourishing), applied to lands set apart for the support of troops on the frontier].

A. adj. Situated on the frontier; bordering on, adjacent to (another country) 1826.

The policy of a frontier with Russia revived 1831.

7B. *sb.* A border-land -1598.

Limner (līmēn), *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1456. [*?conn. w. LIMB sb.*] *A. sb.* 1. A rogue, scoundrel arch. 2. A light woman, in weaker sense, a jade, hussy, mix 1566. B. *adj.* Knavish, scoundrelly 1500.

Limn (līm), *v.* Now *literary* and arch. ME. [*Altered f. LUMINE v.*] 1. *trans.* To illuminate (letters, manuscripts, etc.). Also *absol.* -1588. 2. To embellish with gold or bright colour; to depict in (gold, etc.). Also (*rare*), to lay on (colour). -1653. 3. To paint (a picture); to portray, depict (a subject) †Formerly *spec.* to paint in water-colour or distemper. 1592. b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1593. 4. *absol.* or *intr.* To paint; *esp.* in water-colour or distemper -1678.

3. Where Apelles limbd to life Loathed Vulcans loudly wise WITHER. *fig.* The picture of a great man. limned in words SMILES. Proverb *To l. the water*, to l. (something) on water; said of something transient or futile. Hence *Limner* (līmēn), an illuminator of manuscripts (*Hist.*); a (portrait) painter.

Limnery, the work of a limner.

Limonin (līmōnin), Also -ine. 1845. [*f. mod. L. limonin* (*F. l.*) LEMON IN]

Chem. The bitter principle contained in the pips of oranges, lemons, etc.

Limonite (līmōnait), 1823. [*prob. f. Gr. λειμών* meadow; cf. its earlier *Ger.* name *wassener*, meadow-ore, see -ITE.] *Min. Orig.*, bog iron ore, *now*, extended to all forms of hydrous sesquioxide of iron.

Limous (līmōs), *a.* ? *Obs.* ME. [*ad. L. limosus*, *f. limus* mud.] Muddy; slimy.

Limousine (līmūzēn), 1902. [*Fr.*] A motor-car with a closed body and a roofed place for the driver.

Limp (līm), *sb.* 1818. [*f. LIMP v.*] The action of limping, a limping gait or walk.

Limp (līm), *sb.* 1536 *Mining*. An instrument for throwing off the refuse from the ore in the operation of jugging.

Limp (līm), *a.* 1706. [1] 1. Wanting in stiffness, flaccid; flexible, pliant. b. Used of a kind of binding without mill-board 1663. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Wanting in firmness, strictness, nervous energy, etc. 1853.

1. His [Byron's] collars 1897. 2. Loose l. rhymes 1880. Hence *Limp-ly* *adv.*, *ness*.

Limp (līm), *v.* ME. [*cogn. w. MHG lumphin* (rare) in same sense.] *intr.* To wall, limely, to halt. Occas. with *cogn. obj.* Also *fig.* Hence *Limper*. *Limpingly* *adv.*

Limpet (līmēt), Also *fr.* *lampaet*. [*OF. lēmpedu*, a late *L. lamprida* limpet, also *LAMPREY*.] A gastropod mollusc of the genus *Patella* with a tent-shaped shell, adhering tightly to rocks. b. *fig.* A person, esp. a State employee, who clings to office 1905.

He stuck like a limpet to a rock SCOTT.

Limpid (līmpid), *a.* 1613 [*ad. F. limpide*, or *L. limpidus*, prob. conn. w. *lympha* clear liquid; see LYMPH.] Free from turbidity; pellucid, clear. Also *fig.*

1. Waters DRYDEN, air COWPER, crystal 1834. A l. soprano 1847. *fig.* L. language GLANSTONE. So *Limpidity*, *Limpidness*. *Limpidly* *adv.*

Limuloid (līmūloid), *a.* (*sb.*) 1859. [*f. mod. L. Limulus* (see below) + -OID]. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the genus *Limulus* or king-crabs; also *as sb.*

Limy (līmī), *a.* 1552 [*f. LIME sb¹* + -Y]. 1. Besmeared with bird-lime. 2. Consisting of or containing lime 1676. 3. Resembling lime 1775.

Lin, *v.* [*OE. limnan* :—*OTent. *limnan* cogn. w. *OE. līde* :—**limpo-* gentle, see LITHE *a.*] 1. *intr.* To cease, leave off; desist from. Of the wind: To drop. As a command. 'Leave off!' 'Let go!' -1725. 7b. Misused for. To fail, omit. PRIOR. 2. *trans.* To cease from, leave off -1543.

Lin, obs. var. of LINN¹, waterfall.

Linable, *lineable* (līnābl), *a.* 1698. [*f. LINE sb²* or *v.* + -ABLE.] Ranged in a straight line.

Linage (līnēdʒ), Also *lineage*. 1883. [*f. LINE sb²* + -AGE] a. Position (of figures) in line. b. Quantity of printed or written matter estimated in lines 1884. c. Payment at so much per line 1888.

c. An editor offered him [Mr. Swinburne] 1. for a poem 1888.

Linage, obs. *f.* LINEAGE.

Linarite (līnārait), 1844. [*f. Linars*, Spain, where supposed to be found.] *Min.* Sulphate of lead and copper, found in brilliant blue crystals.

Linch (līnʃ), *sb.* 1. *Obs.* exc. in *Comb.* [*OL. lūnis* masc. = *OS. lunisa* fem. (*Du. luns*, *lens*, mod. *G.* lunis).] 1. = LINCH-PIN -1497. 2. *Naut.* ? A belaying-pin 1549.

Linch (līnʃ), *sb.* 2. *dial.* 1591. [*repr. OE. hīnc*; see LINK *sb.* 1] A rising ground; also = LINCHET (1 and 2).

Linch (līnʃ), *v.* 1898. [*f. LINCH sb¹*] *trans.* To fasten with or as with a linch-pin.

Linchet (līnfēt), Also *lynchet*. *dial.* 1674 [*f. LINCH sb²*] 1. A strip of green land between two pieces of ploughed land. 2. A slope or terrace along the face of a chalk down 1797.

Linch-pin. ME. [*f. LINCH sb¹* + PIN] A pin passed through the end of an axle-tree to keep the wheel in its place.

o (*Ger. Köln*) 8 (*Fr. peu*). u (*Ger. Müller*)

ū (*F. dune*) v (*can*) c (*e*) (there). c (*a*) (*an*) f (*Fr. la e*) 3 (*for* *tern*, *earth*).

Lincoln (lɪŋkɒn). ME. [Name of the county town of Lincolnshire.] 1. Used attrib. or adv.; esp. in L. green, a bright green stuff made at L. 2. *clippis* as sb. in pl. A variety of sheep originally bred in Lincolnshire 1837.

Lincture (lɪŋktʃə). 1621. [f. L. *lingere* to lick, see -URE.] = next.

Linctus (lɪŋktʃs). Pl. **linctuses**. 1681. [a. L. *linctus*, f. as prec.] A syrupy medicine to be licked up with the tongue.

Lind. Also **lyne**, **line**. See also **LINN** 2 [OE. *lind* str. fem. and *lande* wk. fem. (Du. *linde*): —OEt. **lenidā*, perh. cogn. w. Gr. *λάτη* silver fir] = **LINDEN** sb. 1 —1796. Also attrib., as *L.-grove*, etc. 1450.

Lindabrides (lɪndəˈbrɪdɪz) arch 1640. The name of a lady in the 'Mirror of Knight-hood' (1585), used allusively for: A lady-love, a mistress.

Linden (lɪndən), sb. 1577. [**LINDEN** a. used subst.] 1. The lime-tree (see **LINE** sb. 2). Also attrib. 2. *Antig.* Used to render OE. *lind*, shield of lime-tree wood 1855.

Linden, a. [OE. *linden*, f. *lind*; see **LIND**] Made of the wood of the lime-tree —ME.

Line (laɪn), sb. 1. Now chiefly dial. [OE. *līn* neut. —Com. Teut. type **linum*, a. or cogn. w. L. *linum* flax (whence F. *lin*), cogn. w. Gr. *λίον*.] 1. = **FLAX**. 2. The fibre of flax. 3. *Exc.* as in b. 4. In mod. techn. use, flax of a fine and long staple, which has been separated by the hackle from the tow 1835. 5. The flax plant ME. 6. Flax spun or woven, 1. then thread or cloth (now rare or obs.); 2. napkin of linen; in pl. linen vestments OE. 3. attrib., as *L.-dresser*, —*spinner*, etc. ME. 4. Nor ante weaver, which his work doth boast in deeper, in damask, or in line *SPENSER*.

Line (laɪn), sb. 2. [Two wds.: (1) OE. *līn* wk. fem.; prob. an early Teut. adoption of L. *linia* (see below), (2) ME. *ligne*, *line*, a. F. *ligne* —pop. L. **linja*, repr. cl. L. *linia* (earlier *linia*), orig. 'linen thread', a subst. use of *linia* fem. of *linus* ('linus') adj. flaxen, f. *linum* flax = **LINE** sb. 1]

1. Cord, etc. 1. A rope, cord, string. *Obs.* in gen. sense; now chiefly *Naut.* or as short for *whip-line*, etc. 2. Cord, as a material 1797. 3. A 'cord' in the body (*rare*) —1780. 4. Used of a spider's thread (*poet.*) 1732. 5. A tel. graph or telephone wire or cable. 6. A telegraph route, a telegraphic system. 1831. 7. *pl.* Reins dial. and U.S. 1852. 8. *L. of life*: the thread spun by the Fates, determining the length of a person's life —1681. 9. A cord bearing a hook or hooks, for fishing. (Also *fishing-l.*) ME. 10. *pl.* Strings or cords laid for snaring birds —1753. 11. A cord used by builders and others for taking measurements, or for making things level or straight ME. 12. *b. pl.* Appointed lot in life; after *Ps.* xvi. 6; *app.* = land marked out for dwelling in 1611. 13. Rule, canon, precept; standard of life or practice (*rare*) —1611. 14. *Hard Lines* (colloq.): ill luck, bad fortune. (Prob. *naut.* in origin; often assoc. w. 4 b.) 1824.

2. And by her in a l. milkwhite lambs she had *SPENSER*. Shirts waving upon lines *JOHNSON*. 3. *Cowper* *Table T.* 187. 4. The American trans-Pacific l. 1854. 5. He stepped into the carry-all and took the lines G. W. *CABLER*. 6. Lo, thou a spanner long h. madest my living l. *SIDNEY*. 7. *I am angling now* (Though you perceive me not how I glue *LYONS* *SHAKES*. It 'policy to give' em, enough *DICKENS*. 8. *L. and plummet* (attrib.) rigidly methodical. *See* This denecate is the l. and lenell for all good makers to do their business by *PUTTENHAM*. 9. *Phr.* By l. by l. and level, by rule and l., etc., with methodical accuracy. 10. The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage *Ps.* xvi. 6. 11. *l. her l.* is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world *Ps.* xix. 4.

II. A thread-like mark. 1. A long and narrow stroke or mark, traced with a pen, a tool, etc. upon a surface ME. Also *fig.* 2. *b. sb.* One of the parallel strokes forming the stave, or placed above or below it (*ledger lines*) 1602. 3. *Fine Art*. Applied *spec.* to the lines employed in a picture; chiefly *collect.* or in generalized sense, character of draughtsmanship, method of rendering form. Also *pl.* the distinctive features of composition in a picture. Also

with reference to engraving (see *line engraving* in Combs.). 1616. 4. In tennis, football, etc., the line denotes a particular line which marks the limit of legitimate or successful play 1546. 5. Anything resembling a traced mark; e.g. a thin band of colour; a suture, seam, furrow, ridge, etc. ME. 6. A furrow or seam in the face or hands. In *Palms* —A mark on the palm of the hand supposed to indicate one's fate, etc. 1538. 7. A narrow region in a spectrum, appearing to the eye as a fine straight black or shining stroke transverse to the length of the spectrum. Called *collect.* *Fraunhofer's lines*. 1831. 8. *Math.* A continuous extent (whether straight or curved) of length without breadth or thickness; the limit of a surface, the trace of a moving point 1559. 9. A circle of the terrestrial or celestial sphere; e.g. *tephic*, *equinoctial*, *tropic l.* Now rare ME. 10. The l. the equinoctial line; the equator.

(Occas. written with a capital.) 1568. 5. Often used for 'straight line' (sense II. 3), esp. in *Physics* and *techn.* (see below) ME. 6. A direction as traced by marks on a surface or as indicated by a row of persons or objects 1500. 7. Contour, outline, lineament 1590. 8. *pl.* The outlines, plan, or draught of a building or other structure; *spec.* in *Shipbuilding*, the outlines of a vessel as shown in its horizontal, vertical, and oblique sections. (Also *fig.*) 1673. 9. *b. fig.* Plan of construction, of action, or procedure; now chiefly in *phr.* on (such and such) *lines* 1757. 10. [After F. *ligne*.] The twelfth part of an inch 1665. 11. A limit, boundary, more fully, *L. of demarcation*. 12. Degree, rank, station —1785.

3. An expression of forms only by simple lines 1821. 4. The lines of his character are broad and clear 1878. 5. *Phr.* *L. of lines*, of numbers, Gunter's l. *L. of shadows*; = **QUADRANT**. 6. Portraits all beautifully engraved in l. 18. 7. *Phr.* *L. of beauty*: the curve (like a slender elongated S), which according to Hogarth is a necessary element in all beauty of form. 8. *Yon grey Lines*, That first the Clouds *SHAKES*. *Lines of growth* (Conch.), the eccentric striae or lines, due to successive layers of shelly matter, by which the animal increases the shell. 9. He does smile his face into more lines, then is in the new Mappe *SHAKES*. *Lines of premature age* on the face 1865. 10. *Phr.* *L. of life, of fortune, of the heart, of the heart, of health or liver* (*hepatic l.*). 11. *Phr.* *Under the l.* on the equator; The straight of Malacca is under the l. 1583. 12. *Phr.* *L. of fire* the indefinite projection of the axis of the gun-barrel. *On the l.* said of a picture in an exhibition so hung that its centre is about on a level with the eye. *As straight as a l.*, right as a or any l., straightforward; also, straightway. 13. *To bring into (a) l.* to align; *fig.* to make (person) unanimous. The term *in l.* is applied to a battalion when its companies are deployed on the same alignment to their full extent, i.e. in two ranks. Columns are said to be *in l.* when their fronts are on the same alignment. *VOYLE & STYVENSON*. 14. *To get a l.* (U.S. colloq.): to acquire information about (a thing) 1903. 15. The savage lines of his mouth *MACAULAY*. 16. *Phr.* *To draw a (or the) line* (*fig.*) to determine the limit between two things; *mod. colloq.*, to lay down a definite limit of action beyond which one refuses to go. Also *to lay, form a l.* *Mason and Dixon's l.* the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, forming the line of demarcation between the free and the slave States. Named from the two astronomers who surveyed it. 17. Women in the middle l. of life 1785.

III. Applied to things arranged along a (straight) line. 1. A row or series of persons or things 1557. 2. *Mil.* A trench or rampart. *pl.* (also *collect.* *sing.*) a connected series of field-works. Also, one of the rows of tents or huts in a camp, etc. 1645. 3. *Mil.* and *Naut.* A row or rank of soldiers (dist. from a *column*); a row of ships in a certain order. Also *occas.* *collect.* *sing.* = ships of the line. 1704. 4. *The l.* in the British army, the regular and numbered troops as dist. from the guards and the auxiliary forces; in U.S., the regular fighting force of all arms 1802. 5. A regular succession of public conveyances plying between certain places, e.g. the Cunard l. (of steamers), etc. 1848. 6. A row of written or printed letters (see below) OE.

1. A l. of trading posts W. *IRVING*. The l. of festal light in Christ-Church hall M. *ARCLAND*. 2. He took the French Lines without Bloodshed *STEELE*. 3. Their l. consisted of 54 Ships and 24 Gallies 1704. 4. *L. of battle* see *BATTLE* sb. 5. *Ship of the l.* a l. of battle ship. *All along the l.* at every point. 6. *a. gen.* One row of letters in any piece of writing or letterpress —*as esp. in pl.* put for the contents of

what is written or printed OE. *Phr.* *To read by twain the lines*: to discover a meaning or purpose not obvious or explicitly expressed in a piece of writing. 7. *spec. in Printing*. A row of types or quads 1659. 8. A few words in writing, a short letter 1647. Just a l. to say that all goes well Mrs. *CARLYLE*. 9. The portion of a metrical composition which is usually written in one line, a verse, *pl.* verses, poetry. Also *pl.* (so many) lines of verse, etc. *set* to be written out as a school imposition 1539. Marlowe's mighty l. B. *JOHN*. And ten low words oft creep in one dull line Pope. 10. Short for *marriage lines*, certificate of marriage. Also *transf.* 1629. 11. *pl.* The words of an actor's part 1882. 12. *L. upon l.* now taken as referring to reiteration of statements in successive lines (for the orig. meaning see I. 5) 1611.

IV. Serial succession. 1. A continuous series of persons (rarely of things) in chronological succession. Chiefly with reference to family descent ME. 2. Lineage, stock, race. Somewhat arch. ME.

3. Purchases in the l. of the mother or grandmother Cause. *Phr.* *Male, female, direct l.* *Heir of l.* —*heir-at-law* (see *HEIR* sb. 1). 4. *By l.* by lineal descent. 5. The l. of Cyrus being extinct *DANFORTH*.

V. A direction. 1. Track, course, direction route ME. 2. Short for *l. of rails, railway l.* tram l. 1825. 3. *Hunting*. The straight course in the hunting field 1836. 4. Course of action, procedure, life, thought, etc. ME. 5. A department of activity, a branch of business, etc. 1638. 6. In *pl.* = 'Goings on', caprices or fits of temper. (Cf. *Warwickshire on a l.* — in a rage.) *SHAKES*. 7. *Comm.* An order for goods, the goods so ordered, also, the stock on hand of a particular class of goods 1882.

1. They ran on parallel lines that never met *ZANG WILL*. 2. *Phr.* *L. of communication*, of man, of operations. 3. A single track of rails, as in the *pl.*, the down l.; a part of a railway system, as in *main l.*, branch l.; an entire system, as in the *land and l.* 4. *Phr.* *To run the l.* in *take, keep one's own l.* 5. The Protectionists, as a party, have taken no l. in the matter *LEWIS*. 6. Something in the l. of duty *JOHN*. 7. *Phr.* *In (or out of) one's l.* suited (or unsuited) to one's capacity, taste, etc. Her jokes aren't in my l. R. *KIRKING*. 8. Your husband is in his old line (*mod. add. l. lines*) again *HERBERT* IV. iv. 22.

Combs. 1. General as *a battalion, guard, regiment, room, etc.*; *fin. hot.* = *linear*. 2. *Special.* as *l.-halt*, bait used in line-fish 19. *boat*, a boat used for line-fishing, —breeding U.S. breeding from stock of one strain or variety; no ordinate *Math.*, one of a set of quantities defining the position of a l.; *l. drawing*, a drawing done with a pen or pencil; *l. engraving*, the art of engraving 'in line', i.e. by lines incised on the plate, as dist. from etching and mezzotint; an engraving executed *in l.* *firming Mil.* *firming* by a body of men in l.; *hunter*, a hound which hunts by the l. of the scent also *so hunting a.*; *Integral Math.* the integral taken along a l., of any differential that has a continuously varying value along that l., —integration the operation of finding a line integral, —rocket, a small rocket attached to a l. or wire along which it is made to run; —*soldier*, a line-man; —*storm U.S.* an equinoctial storm; —*wire* *Telegraphy*, the wire which connects the stations of a telegraph line —*work*, drawing or designing done with the pen or pencil (as opp. to wash, etc.)

Line (laɪn), v. 1. ME. [f. **LINE** sb. 1; with reference to frequent use of linen as lining material.] 1. *trans.* To apply a second layer of (different) material to the inner side of (a garment, later, a box, culinary article, etc.) to cover on the inside. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To reinforce, fortify. Also *fig.* —1761. 3. To fill (one's purse, pocket, stomach, etc.) to cram, stuff 1514. 4. To cover the outside of to overlay, drape, pad (*lit* and *fig.*), to face (a turf-slope) *Obs. exc. Naut.* to add a layer of wood to. 1572. 5. *techn.* (chiefly *l. up*) see below. 1820. 6. To serve as a lining for 1726.

1. A mode of lining culinary articles with silver *YAKES*. *transf.* Popular that with silver lines his l. *COWPER*. 2. *Mod.* *l. u. m. m.* 112. 3. The Justice 1.1. faire round belly, with good (upon him) *SHAKES*. 4. *Boonbinding*. To glue on the back of (a book) paper covering continuous with the lining of the back of the cover. 5. *Cabinet-making*. To put a moulding round (the top of a piece of furniture). 6. These mortal hullabies of pain May bind a book, may l. a box *TEKSTON*.

Line (laɪn), v. 2. ME. [f. **LINE** sb. 2.] 1. *trans.* To tie with a line, string, or cord (*rare*). 2. To measure or test with a line, to cut to a line, also *absol.* *Occas. fig.* to reach as with a measuring-line. *Obs. exc. techn.* ME. 3. (U.S.) To angle with a hook and line (*as*) 1833. 4. To trace with, or as with, a line or lines —*to delineate sketch*. Chiefly with *d.*

1600. 5. To mark with a line or lines; to cover with lines. Also with *off, out* 1530. 6. *U.S.* To follow the line of flight of (bees) 1827. 7. *a. trans.* To bring (ships, soldiers, etc.) into a line or into line with others, also with *up*. Hence *U.S.* to assign (a person) to (certain work). 1796. *b. intr.* (a) To present to the eye a line of a specified kind 1794. (b) To form a (good) line with others, to fall into line; also with *out, up*; *fig.* to come up to a certain line 1790. (c) To run in line with; to border upon 1881. 8. *a.* To arrange a line (or g. of troops) along (a hedge, road, etc.) 1647. *b.* To have or take one's place or to have a place in line along (a road, etc.) 1598. 9. *Phr. To let in:* to put in with a hard pencil the permanent lines of (a fresh drawing); also, to insert (objects) in the outline of a picture. *To let off:* to mark off by lines. *To let out:* to trace the outlines of (something to be made), to forecast, adumbrate. 5. Selfish cares had lined his narrow brow SHALLOW. *Phr. To let through:* to draw a line through (an entry). 8. *a.* They having lined the hedges behind them with their reserve CLARENDON. *b.* The Streets were lined by the Militia 1707.

Line (līn), *v.* 3 ME. [ad. F. *ligner*.] *trans.* Of a dog, wolf, etc.: to copulate with, cover. **Lineable**, *a.*: see **LINABLE**.

Lineage (līn'ēj). Now only *literary*. [ME. *li(g)nage*, *a.* OF. *lignage*, *lignage* — pop. L. **linectum* (see -AGE), f. *linca* LINE *sb.* 2] The sp. *lignage* is late 17th c.; the mod. pron. is infl. by *lineal* or *linea*. 1. Lineal descent from an ancestor; ancestry, pedigree. 2. quasi-*concr.* (Chiefly collect.) †a. One's ancestors collectively. [So F. *lignage*, as opp. to *lignés* = descendants.] — 1557. *b.* The descendants of a specified ancestor [= F. *lignés*] ME. †c. A tribe or clan — 1604. †Norman L. was vulgarly regarded as the more honourable STRUAS. 2. *b.* Of this Marriage ensued a plentiful *lignage*, to wit, three Sonnes and four Daughters 1623.

Lineal (līn'āl) ME. [a. F. *lineal*, f. late L. *linealis*, f. *linea* LINE *sb.* 2]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines; consisting of lines. Of writing: Arranged in regular lines. *b.* Of measures: = **LINEAR** *a.* 3 1596. 2. That is in the direct line; opp. to *collateral* ME. *b.* Pertaining to or transmitted by lineal descent 1436. *c.* Lineally descended (*rare*), legitimate 1590.

1. *Phr. L. translation* one made line for line (*rare*). *L. manner, perspective* see **LINEAR** 2. I am the lineal heire HALT. The Prime and Ancient Right of L. Succession LOCKE. *b.* As if they waged some I feud with time BAILEY. *c.* For only you are I to the throne DAVEN.

†*B. sb.* One who is related in the direct line. **FOOTE**.

Hence **Lineality**, quality of being l.; uniformity of direction of writing. **Lineally** *adv.* in a l. manner; *occas.* with regard to the lines or outline of anything; line for line.

Lineament (līn'āmēt). ME. [a. F. *lineament*, ad. L. *lineamentum*, f. *lineare* (in unrecorded sense 'to trace lines'), f. *linea* LINE *sb.* 2] †*tr.* A line; a diagram, outline, sketch, *pl.* outlines, designs. *lit.* and *fig.* — 1811. †*b.* A minute portion, a trace; *pl.* elements, rudiments — 1811. †*a.* A portion of the body, considered with regard to its contour, a distinctive feature — 1772. *b. fig.* in *pl.* Distinctive features or characteristics 1638. 3. In narrower sense, a portion of the face viewed w. th respect to its outline; a feature 1513.

3. Man he seems in all his lineaments, though in his face The glimpses of his Fathers glory shine MUR. *b.* The principal lineaments of the law of contract STEPHEN. 3. A single fine l. cannot make a handsome face 1702. Hence **Lineamentation**, representation in form or l.

Linear (līn'āl), *a.* 1642 [ad. L. *linearis*, f. *linea* LINE *sb.* 2 Cf. F. *linéaire*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines 1656. 2. Consisting of, or involving the use of, lines 1840. 3. Extended in a line or in length; *spec.* in *math.* involving measurement in one dimension only 1706. 4. Resembling a line, long, narrow, and of uniform breadth 1542; *spec.* in *Bot.* and *Zool.*, thread-like, narrow and elongated 1753. 1. *L. perspective* that branch of perspective which is concerned with the apparent form, magnitude, and position of visual objects, as dist. from **AERIAL** *tho* 2. *L. design* RUSK 3. *L. quadrum*,

an equation of the first degree. 4. *L. leaf* 1753. *L. feathers* 1874. Hence **Linearly** *adv.* †**Lineary** *a.* (in senses 2, 3) 1551-1664.

Lineate (līn'ēt), *pp.* *a.* and *sb.* 1643 [ad. L. *lineatus*, f. *lineare* to reduce to a line, f. *linea*.] *a. pp.* *a.* Marked with lines, *spec.* in *Bot.* †*b. sb.* A figure formed of lines 1674.

Lineation (līn'ēt'jən), *v.* 1558. [f. L. *lineat* (see *prec.*)] *trans a.* To mark with lines. †*b.* To delineate, describe — 1648. **Lineated** *pp.* *a.* **Lineation** (līn'ēt'jən). ME. [ad. L. *lineation-em*, f. *lineare* (see above).] 1. The action of drawing lines or marking with lines; a marking or line on a surface, such lines collectively. 2. A division into lines (of verse) 1853. †**Lineature**. 1603. [See **LINEATE** *v.* and -URE] Something having an outline or shape, an outline, *Geom.* a periphery — 1651.

Lineman (līn'mæn), 1858. [f. LINE *sb.* 2 + MAN.] 1. A man employed to attend to a railway, telegraph, or telephone line. 2. One who carries the line in surveying. SIMMONDS.

Linēn (līn'ēn). [OE. *linen*, *linnen* — OTeut. type **linno-*, f. **linom* flax; see LINE *sb.* 1 and -EN 4.]

A. adj. Made of flax. In mod. Eng. felt as the *sb.* used attrib.: Made of linen.

Lapping [it] in a clean linnen clothe ME.

B. sb. 1. Cloth woven from flax ME. *b. pl.* Kinds of linen, linen goods 1748. 2. Something made of linen, a linen garment, etc. *Obs.* in *sing.*; the *pl.* is found in Sc. writers. 1566. 3. *collect.* *a.* Garments, etc. made of linen, or, by extension, of calico, etc. Often *spec.* = undergarments, e. g. shirts, also = bed-, table-linen. ME †*b.* Strips of linen, *esp.* for use as bandages; *pl.* graveclothes — 1706.

1. Clothed in purple and fine linen LUKE vii. 19. 3. *a.* To wash one's dirty l. at home: to say nothing in public about family scandals, etc.

Conid. 1. *decency*, (*in case*), outward conformity to convention; — *draper*, a retail dealer in linens, calicoes, etc.; — *fold*, *pattern*, *scroll*, a carved or moulded ornament for a panel, representing a fold or scroll of linen; — *panel*, one decorated with a linen-*scroll*; — *press*, a cupboard for linen.

Hence **Linennette**, an imitation l. 1804.

Linenn-armourer. 1603. *a. Hist.* A maker of 'linen armour' (i. e. gambesons and similar adjuncts to armour). *fb. joc.* A tailor.

1. The Merchant-Tailors, then called Linenn-Armourers, were eminent not only in Peace, but War 1687.

†**Linener**. 1609. [f. LINE *sb.* + -ER 1] A linen-draper or shirt-maker — 1625.

Lineolate (līn'ōlēt), *a.* 1852. [f. L. *lineola*, dim. of *linea* LINE *sb.* 2 + -ATE 2 *a.*] *Bot.* and *Zool.* Marked with minute lines. So **Lineolated** *a.* 1819.

Line-out. 1900. [f. *line out*, LINE *v.* 2 7b (b)] *Rugby Football.* The arrangement of forwards opposite to one another when the ball is about to be thrown in from touch.

Linier (līn'ēr), 1611. [f. LINE *v.* 1] 1. One who lines anything. 2. *Mech.* Something which serves as a lining. *a.* An inside cylinder, or a vessel placed inside another 1886. *b.* A thin piece of metal, etc. placed between two parts to adjust them, a shim 1869. *c.* A slab on which pieces of marble, etc. are fastened for grinding or polishing 1875.

Linier 2 (līn'ēr), ME. [f. LINE *sb.* 2 or *v.* 2] 1. Of persons. *i.* *So* One who traces the boundaries of properties in burghs. 2. One who paints lines on the wheels, etc. of carriages. Also *l.-out*, 1819. 3. A writer of items for the newspapers, which are paid for at so much per line. (Cf. PENNY-A-LINER.) 1851. 4. = **LINESMAN** *v.* 1870.

II. Of things. †*tr.* A thin plate of iron or brass, for showing whether any piece of work to which it is applied is straight or not. MOXON. 2. *a.* A steam-ship, or other vessel, belonging to a 'line' of packets 1838. *b.* A line-of-battle ship 1858. 3. *Baseball.* A ball which, when struck, flies through the air in a nearly straight line not far from the ground 1874. 4. *collog.* A picture hung 'on the line' (see LINE *sb.* 1) 5 1887.

Linesman (līn'zmæn), 1856. [f. *line's* (LINE *sb.* 2) + MAN.] 1. A soldier belonging to a regiment of the line. 2. = **LINESMAN** *v.* 1883. 3. *a. Lawn Tennis* An umpire posed

near to one of the lines, to decide whether any particular ball falls within the court or not. *b.* *Association Football.* An official whose chief duty is to mark when and where the ball crosses the touch-line or the goal-line, 1890.

Line-up. 1889. [f. *line up*, LINE *v.* 2 7b (b)] An instance of bringing into line; the assembling of a number of persons in a line or file. Also *fig.*

Ling 1 (līŋ). [ME. *linge*, *lunge*, later *ling(e)* Prob. conn. w. LONG *a.*] 1. A long slender gadoid fish, *Motru motru*, of N. Europe. It is largely used for food (usu. either salted or dried). 2. In America, New Zealand, etc., the burbot the cultus cod, etc. 1850. 3. *attrib.* 1819.

Ling 2 (līŋ). ME. [a. ON *lyng* — OTeut. type **lingwō-*.] A name of kinds of Heathen esp. *Calluna vulgaris*. Also *attrib.*, as l.-bird, the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis* 1814.

-ling (līŋ), *suffix* 1, forming *sbs.* A *Com* Teut. formative, arising from the addition of -*ingo* -*ing* 3 to noun-stems formed with -*elo* (-EL 1, -LE 1).

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in his preparations, or [etc.] **FIREMAN** 5 a. He has still a doubt lingering in his mind **JOWETT**. b. Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers **LENNYSON** 6 a. *Hem. IV*, i. l. 265. Far from gay cities, and the ways of men, I live **POPE**. Hence **Lingerer**. **Lingerily** *adv.*

Lingerie (lɛnzʁi). 1835. [Fr. f. *linge* linen] Linen articles collectively; those in a woman's wardrobe or *trousseau*.

Linget, obs. f. **LINGOR**.

Lingism (lɪŋɪz'm). 1879. [f. *Ling*, a Swedish physician + -ISM.] Ling's mode of treating certain diseases, as obesity, by gymnastics, kinesitherapy.

Lingo¹ (lɪŋɡo). 1660. [? corrupt f. **LINGUA** (*franca*); cf. Pg. *lingua*.] A contemptuous word for: Foreign speech or language; the vocabulary of a special subject or jargon of a class of persons.

Lingo², **lingoa**. 1800. [Moluccan *lingoa*, dial. var. of Malay *lingah*.] A large leguminous tree *Pterocarpus indicus*, or its wood, also called *Burmese rosewood*, *Amboyna wood*, *Kyabuka*, etc.

Lingot (lɪŋɡɒt). ? Obs. or arch. 1488. [a f. see **INGOT** = **LINGOT**.]

-lings, see **-LING**².

Lingua (lɪŋɡwə). 1675. [L. = tongue; in sense a chiefly from It.] 1. The tongue or a tongue-like organ; *spec.* in *Anatom.* (a) the ligula; (b) a tongue-like prolongation of the hypopharynx; (c) the proboscis of a butterfly, or moth. 1826 2. A language or 'lingo'.

1675 b. **Lingua franca** [It. = 'Frankish tongue'], a mixed language or jargon used in the Levant, consisting largely of Italian words without their inflexions. Also *transf.* any mixed jargon used for intercourse between people speaking different languages 2. b. Addressing himself to me in a most fluent *lingua-franca*, half Italian and half Portuguese **BACON**.

Lingualdental: see **LINGUO**.

Lingual (lɪŋɡwəl). ME. [ad. med. L. *lingualis*, f. *lingua*.] A. *adj.* †1. Tongue-shaped. Only ME. 2. *Anat.*, *Zool.*, etc. Of or pertaining to the tongue, or to any tongue-like part (see **LINGUA** 1) 1650. 3. *Phonetics*. Of sounds formed by the tongue. ? Obs. exc. as = **CEREBRAL** (e.g. in Whitney's *Syn. Grammar*) 1668 4. a. Pertaining to the tongue as the organ of speech. b. Pertaining to language or languages. 1774.

2. *L. nerve*, a tactile and sensory nerve, supplying the tongue. *L. ribbon*, in molluscs, = **OPERCULOPHORE**. *L. teeth*, the chitinous band of teeth which is borne upon the odontophore.

B. sb. 1. A lingual sound (see A. 3) 1668. 2. *Anat.* The lingual nerve 1877.

Hence **Linguality**, l. quality. **Lingualize** *v trans* to make l. **Lingually** *adv.*

Linguet, var. of **LANGUET**.

Linguliform (lɪŋɡwɪfɔrm). a. Also *erron.* *lingua*, *linguae*. 1753. [f. **LINGUA**; see **-FORM**.] Shaped like the tongue.

Linguist (lɪŋɡwɪst). 1588. [f. L. *lingua* + -IST.] 1. One skilled in other tongues besides his own. Often qualified, as a *good*, *bad*, *perfect* l., etc. 1591. †2. A student of language; a philologist -1817. †3. An interpreter (Formerly much used in the East.) -1882 4. One who knows how to talk, a master of language -1691.

1. He was a l., a mathematician, and a poet **MACAULAY**. 4. No dispute with him **HEE**'s a rare l. **WEBSTER**. Hence **Linguistry** (*rare*), study of language.

Linguistic (lɪŋɡwɪstɪk), a. and sb. 1837 [f. **LINGUIST** + -IC.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the knowledge or study of languages. Also used *erron.* for: Of or pertaining to language or languages. 1856 **B. sb.** [-IC 2.] The science of languages, philology 1837; pl. *linguistics* 1855. So **Linguistical** a. 1823 Hence **Linguistically** *adv.*

Lingula (lɪŋɡwələ). Pl. -læ (-lɪ). 1664 [L. dim. of *lingua*. Cf. **LIGULA**.] 1. A little tongue or tongue-like part. Now only *spec.* in *Anat.* 2. A genus of bivalve molluscs, including many fossil species; any shell of the genus 1836.

2. *L. flag* flagstones and slates of N

Wales, containing the l. in large quantities Hence **Lingular** a. *anat.*, of or pertaining to a l.

Lingulate (lɪŋɡwələt), a. 1849. [ad. L. *lingulatus*, see **LINGULA** and **-ATE**.] Tongue-shaped. So **Lingulated** 1797.

Linguo-, **-lingua-**, used as comb. f. L. *lingua* (the correct form would be *lingui-*), in **Linguo-**, **-linguadental** a., of or formed by tongue and teeth; also sb., a sound so formed.

Liniment (lɪnɪmənt). ME. [ad. L. *linimentum*, f. *linire* to smear.] †1. Something used for smearing or anointing -1691. 2. An embrocation usually made with oil 1543.

Lining (lɪnɪŋ), *vb.* sb.¹ ME. [f. **LINE** v.¹ + -ING¹.] 1. *concr.* The stuff with which garments are lined. Also *fig.* b. pl. Drawers, underclothing (*dial.*) 1614. 2. Any material occurring or placed next beneath the outside one 1712. 3. *fig.* Contents; that which is inside ME. 4. The action of **LINE** v.¹ Also l. *up*, in bookbinding and carpentry. 1839. 5. *attrib.*, as *L. paper*, etc. 1585.

2. I have found unvalued repositories of learning in the l. of handboxes **POPE**. 3. The l. of his officers shall make **COATES** To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars **SHAKS**.

Lining, *vb.* sb.² 1478. [f. **LINE** v.² 1. Alignment, the use of a measuring line for alignment; the tracing of lines, etc. 1593. 2. *Sc.* The authoritative fixing of the boundaries of burghal properties.

Link (lɪŋk), sb.¹ [OE. *hlinc*, ? a deriv. with a suffix, of *hlum*, **LEAN** v.¹] a. Rising ground; a ridge or bank. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* b. pl. (*Sc.* and *north*) More or less level or gently undulating sandy ground near the sea-shore, covered with turf, coarse grass, etc. c. pl. The ground on which golf is played, often resembling that in b (also a *link* as sing.).

Link (lɪŋk), sb.² 1440. [a. ON. **hlenc* (Icel. *hlekk*) -O. Teut. type **hlankio-s*; cogn. w. OE. *hlencan* pl. armour, OHG. *lancu* **FLAKE**, mod. G. *gelenk* articulation, joint, etc.] 1. A single ring or loop of a chain. †Also, pl. chains, fetters, 1450. †b. *sing.* A chain. Also *transf.* and *fig.* -1730. c. One division, being a hundredth part, of the chain used in surveying (see **CHAIN** sb. II. 3); used as a measure of length. (In Gunter's chain the link is 7.92 inches.) 1661. d. Short for *sleeve-link* 1807.

2. Something looped, or forming part of a chain-like arrangement. a. A loop (in knitting), a segment of a cord, etc.; a lock of hair *In Angling*, one of the segments of a hair-line. 1440. b. A division of a chain of sausages, etc. (Chiefly pl.) Now *dial.* 1440. c. pl. Windings of a stream; also, the ground lying along these. *Sc.* 1700. 3. A connecting part; a thing (*occas.* a person) that connects others; a member of a series; a means of connexion 1548. b. Any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a machine to another. Also = *link-motion* (**Dicts.**) 1825. 4. A machine for linking or joining together the loops of fabrics 1892.

2. Links of Iron *Yul. C.* i. ii. 94. 2. Sir, a new link to the Bucket must needs be had **SHAKS**. c. The lordship of the bonny Links of Forth 1700. 3. *Missing l.*: see *Missing ppl. a.*

attrib. and *comb.* as *l.-belt*, *-chain*, etc.; *l.-block* *Steam-engine*, the block actuated by the link motion and giving motion to a valve-stem, -motion, (2) *Steam-engine*, a valve-gear for reversing the motion of the engine, etc., consisting of two eccentrics and their rods, which give motion to a slide-valve by means of a 'link'; (3) *Geom.*, a linkage in which all the points describe definite curves in the same plane or in parallel planes; -*staff* *Surveying*, = *offset-staff* (see **OFFSET** sb.); -*structure* *Math.*, a linkage or link-work; -*work*, (a) work composed of or arranged in links; (b) *Mech.*, that species of gearing by which motions are transmitted by links; (c) *Geom.*, a system of lines, pivoted together so as to rotate about one another; -*worming*, protection of a rope by worming it with chains.

Link (lɪŋk), sb.³ 1526. [? a use of prec. the material may have been made in strings and divided into links or segments.] 1. A torch made of tow and pitch, etc., formerly used for lighting people along the streets. 2. A link-boy 1845. †2. ? The material of 'links' used as blacking 1596.

1. In the strong glare of the l. **DICKENS**. 2. There was no Link o' Colour **Peters** had 5

Link (lɪŋk) v. ME. **L** **NK** sb.² 1

trans. To couple or join with or as with a link (*in* or *into* a chain, *in* amity, etc.). Also *absol.* a. things, persons together. b. One thing (*in*) with or (*on*) to another ME. c. To pass (one's arm) through or in another's 1843. 2. *intr.* To be coupled, joined, or connected (e.g. in friendship, etc.) 1540. 3. To link up (*lia* 3 and *intr.*): to connect, combine, etc. 1897.

1. Linked together by many promises and professions, and by an entire conjunction in guilt **CHARLES** **POPE**. b. Strong fetters I him to the lock **SOUTHWY**. 2. No one generation could l. with the other **BURN**. Hence **Linked ppl. a.**; *spec.* in *Mit* of two infantry battalions (or regiments) which are coupled together to form a regimental district. **Linker**, one who or that which links or joins.

Linkage (lɪŋkɪdʒ). 1874 [f. **LINK** sb.² or v. + -AGE.] The condition or manner of being linked; a system of links.

Applied e.g. (*Chem.*) to the union of atoms or radicals in a molecule; (*Geom.*) to a system of straight lines, etc. pivoted together so as to rotate about one another.

Link-boy. 1660. A boy employed to carry a link (**LINK** sb.³ 1). So **Linkman** 1716.

Link-lan-lone. A formation echoic of the sound of a chime of three bells. **TENNYSON**

Linn¹ (lɪn) Chiefly *Sc.* [app. two words confused: OE. *hlynn* str. fem., torrent, and Gael. *linne* = Ir. *llyn*, Welsh *llyn*, etc.] 1. A torrent running over rocks, a waterfall. 2. A pool, esp. one into which a catamet falls 1577. 3. A ravine with precipitous sides 1799.

Linn². Now *ad.* 1475 [Altered f. **LINP**] The linden or lime; also, the wood of this tree; *attrib.* m. l.-*bank*, etc.

Linnæa (lɪnɪə). 1862. [mod. L.; after the Swedish naturalist C. F. *Linne* (Latin *Linnaeus*).] Bot. A slender evergreen flowering plant (*L. borealis*) of the north temperate and frigid zones.

Linnean, **Linnean** (lɪnɪən) 1753. [f. *Linnaeus* (see prec.) + -AN. The sp. *Linnaean* is usual, but the Linnean Society adopts the other form.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Linnaeus or his system; given or instituted by Linnaeus, adhering to his system. B. sb. A follower of Linnaeus or his system 1772.

Linneite (lɪnɪt). 1819. [Named after *Linnaeus*, who first described it; see *lin* 1] Min. Sulphide of cobalt, containing some nickel and copper.

Linnet (lɪnɪt). 1530. [a. OF. *linotte*, *linot*, *linotte* (mod. F. *linotte*), f. *lin* flax, on the seeds of which it feeds]. 1. A song-bird, *Linnet* (o. *Linnaea*) *cannabina*, of the family *Fringillidae*. Its plumage is brown or warm grey, but in summer the breast and crown of the cock (when wild) become crimson or rose-colour. Allied species are the Mountain-Linnet or *Twit* (*Linnaea flaviventris* or *l. montana*) and the Lesser Redpoll (*l. rufescens*). 2. Applied with qualifications, to birds of other genera 1868. 3. *Miner.* pl. Oxidized lead ores 1831. 2. *Green l.*, the greenfinch. *Pine l.*, a siskin of N. America, *Claysonites* (or *Spirus*) *pinus*.

Lino (lɪno). Abbrev. of **LINOLEUM**, **LINO TYPE**.

Linocut (lɪnɒkʊt). 1923 [f. **LINO** (**LEUM** + **CUT** sb.²) A design cut in relief on a block of linoleum, a print obtained from this.

Linoleic (lɪnɒlɪk), a. 1857 [f. L. *linum* + *oleum* + -IC.] Chem. L. acid: an acid found as a glyceride in linseed and other oils. Hence **Linoleate**, a salt of l. acid.

Linoleum (lɪnɒlɪəm). 1878. [f. L. *linum* flax + *oleum* oil.] A kind of floor-cloth of canvas coated with a preparation of oxidized linseed-oil. Hence **Linoleumed** *ppl. a.*

Linotype (lɪnɒtɪp). 1888. [= *line* o. type.] Printing. A type-bar or -line. b. (= *l.-machine*) a machine for producing stereo-typed lines or bars of words, etc., as a substitute for type-setting.

Linsang (lɪnsæŋ). 1885. [2. Javanese *linsang*, *ulinsang*, *erron* rendered 'otter' in *Dicts.*] A kind of civet cat, *Linsang* (or *Prionodon*) *gracilis*, of Borneo and Java.

Linseed (lɪnsɪd). Also **Lintseed** (*n. dial.*) [OE. *linsēd* = **LINE** sb.² + **SEED** sb.] The seed of flax we know as the source of *linseed oil*, and as a medicinal herb. †*Occur.* the flax p w

α (man) α (pau) α (loud) α u) ε (f. chef) α (eye) α eye α (f. caudeve) α (Psychic) α (who) α f. g.

attrib and *Comb*, as *l. cake*, *l. pressed* into cakes in extracting the oil, used as food for cattle; *-meal*, *l. ground* in a mill, *-oil*, the oil expressed from *l.* *l. poultice*, one made of *l.* or linseed-meal; *-tea*, *l.* infusion of *l.* used as a demulcent.

Linsey (lɪnzi). ME. [? f. LINE sb¹ + SAY silk.] Orig., perh. some coarse linen fabric. Later, = next. Also *attrib*.

Linsey-woolsey (lɪnzi wuːlzi). 1483 [f. prec + WOOL, with jingling ending] 1. Orig., a textile material, of mixed wool and flax; now, a dress material of coarse inferior wool, woven upon a cotton warp. Also *pl.* pieces or kinds of this. 2. *fig.*, also, *esp.* a strange medley in talk or action; nonsense 1592. 3. *attrib* or *adj* 1618. b *fig* chiefly = 'neither one thing nor the other' 1565.

2. What linsey wolsey hast thou to speke to vs (Chaucer's *All's Well* iv. 12). 3. b. An asse in a locust, as a linsey wolsey bishop T. STAPLETON

Linstock (lɪnstɒk). Obs. exc. Hist. 1560 [fr 16th c. *Lint*, *linstocke*, ad. Du. *lontstok*, f. *lont* match + *stok* stick.] A staff about three feet long, having a pointed foot to suck in the deck or ground, and a forked head to hold a match.

The master gunner confronts me with his linstock, ready to glue fire B. Jons

Lint (lɪnt). [ME. *linnet*; conn. w. LINE sb¹; perh. a. F. *linette*, f. *lin* LINE sb²; see ET 1.] 1. (Now only Sc.) The flax-plant 1458. 2. (Chiefly Sc.) Flax prepared for spinning. Also, flax refuse, used as a combustible. ME. 3. A soft material for dressing wounds (formerly also burnt for tinder), prepared by raveling or scraping linen cloth. + *ln pl.*, pieces of this ME. b. Fluff (*rare*) 1611. 4. Now only dial. or U.S. Netting for fishing-nets 1615.

attrib and *Comb*, as *l.-doctor* *Calico-printing*, a sha p-edged ruler for removing fibres which may have come off the calico in the act of printing, *-scraper*, a person employed to scrape lint (for hospital use); also (*slang*) a young surgeon; *-white a.*, white as *l.* flaxen. Hence *Linty a.*

Lintel (lɪntəl). ME. [a. OF *linetel* threshold (f. *linetum*) = pop. L. **linetale* or **linetellum* (f. *linet*, *linet* LIMIT sb, confused with *linetum*, *linet* threshold).] 1. A horizontal piece of timber, stone, etc. placed over a door, window, or other opening to discharge the superincumbent weight. 2. *attrib*, as *l.-piece*, etc. 1575. Hence *Lintelled a.* furnished with a *l.* **Lintier** (lɪntiə). U.S. 1890. [f. LINT + -IER.] A machine for removing short-staple cotton-fibre from cotton-seed after ginning, the fibre thus obtained, used in making mattresses, etc.

Lintie (lɪnti). Sc. Also *lenty*. 1795. [f. *lint* in LINTWHITE + dim. ending -IE (-y).] = LINET.

Lintseed, -stock: see LINSEED, -STOCK.

Lintwhite (lɪntwaɪt). Chiefly Sc. [OE. *linstāre*, perh. f. *lin* LINE sb¹ + *-stāre* (f. cogn. w. OHG. *zwīgen* to pluck). Cf. TWITE sb.] = LINNET.

The *l.* and the throslcock Have voices sweet and clear TENNYSON.

[**Linum** (lɪn nɒm). 1867 [mod L. use of L. *linum* LINE sb¹] Bot. A genus of plants including flax, and various ornamental species.

Liney, **liney** (lɪni). a. 1807. [f. LINE sb² + -y.] 1. Of the nature of or resembling a line, thin, meagre. 2. Full of, or marked with, lines 1817.

2. The leaf being rendered *l.* by bold markings of its ribs RUSKIN.

Lion (lɪən). [In OE *līa*, *līo*, *līo* The mod. form represents an adoption of AF. *lion* (F. *lion*), a Com. Rom. wd. = L. *leonem*, nom. *leo*, a. Gr. *λέων* (stem *λεωντ-*). With the Gr. wd. cf. Heb. *lābī lion*.] 1. A large carnivorous quadruped, *Felis leo*, now found native only in Africa and southern Asia, of a tawny colour, and having a tufted tail, and in the male usu. a flowing shaggy mane. b. Extended to other animals of the genus *Felis*, as the *American mountain l.*, the puma or cougar 1630. 2. *fig.* (chiefly after biblical usage; cf. *Rev. v. 5*; also *Ps. xxxv. 17*, *lvii. 4*, etc.). See QUOTE ME. 3. *pl.* Things of note (in a town, etc.); sights worth seeing, esp. in phr. to see or show the lions (This use is derived from the practice of taking visitors to see the lions formerly kept in

the Tower of London) 1590. b. Hence. A person of note who is much sought after 1715 c. *Oxford slang*. A visitor to Oxford 1785. 4. An image or picture of a lion. (Often a sign for inns and taverns, usu. *Red, White*, etc. *l.*) ME.

5. The constellation and zodiacal sign LEO. Also *Little l.*: Leo Minor ME. 76. Alchemy. *Green l.*: a 'spirit' of great transmuting power; occas. identified with the philosophical mercury. *Red l.* the tincture of gold. -1664. 7. *attrib*, or *adj* = 'lion-like' 1614.

1. The *l.* is (beyond dispute) Allow'd the most majestic brute Gav. Proves and phr. *A l. in the way* (or *path*) after *Prov. xxvi. 13*, applied to a danger or obstacle, esp. an imaginary one. *The lion's mouth*, a place of great peril. (Cf. *Ps. xxii. 21*, 2 *Tim. iv. 17*). *The lion's share*: the largest or choicest portion. *The lion's skin* (with reference to the fable of the ass in the lion's skin; see also *Hen. V. iv. 93*). *The lion's provider*: = JACKAL (*lit* and *fig.*). To *tam* the lion's tail frequent in (chiefly U.S.) journalistic use with reference to insults to or encroachments on the rights of Great Britain. *†Cottontail* a sheep 1450. 2. He, my Lion, and my noble Lord SPENSER. A Lion among sheeps and a sheeps among lions PUTTENHAM

The *l.* of the North, Gustavus Adolphus 3. The churches were the best lions we met with in our way MALIN. *†To have seen the lion*: in early use, to have had experience of life (B. Jons *Cynthia's Rev. v. 11*). b. The literary *l.* who likes to be petted LYTTON. 4. Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight, Or tear the lions out of England's coat SHAKS. *British l.*, the *l.* as the national emblem of Great Britain; hence *fig.* the British nation So *Scottish l.* 7. Strong mother of a Lion-LINE TENNYSON.

Comb. *l.-ant*, the same as ANT-LION; *-dog* [after F. *chien-lion* (Buffon)], a variety of dog having a flowing mane; *-dragon*, a heraldic beast having the fore part like a *l.* and the hind part like a wyvern; *-hunter*, one who hunts lions; one who is given to honoring celebrities, so *-hunting* (*lit* and *fig.*); *-lizard*, the basilisk, its crest being compared to a lion's mane; *-monkey*, the *marina* or silky marmoset; *-tailed baboon*, *monkey*, the wanderer (*Uacacus scaber*); *-tamer* (1793).

Lion, **Lion Herald**, etc.: see LION.

Lionced, **leonced** (lɪnˈdʌst), a. 1828. [irreg. f. LION.] *Her.* Adorned with lions' heads, as a cross, etc.

Lioncel (lɪnˈsɛl). 1610. [ad. OF. *lioncel*, dim. of *lion* LION.] A small or young lion, chiefly *Her.* var. [L. *onca* late ME.-1610.

†**Lion-drunk**, a. 1592. Said of a man in the second of the four stages of drunkenness, in which he becomes violent and quarrelsome.

Lionel (lɪˈnɔːl). 1661. [a. F., dim. of *lion* LION.] *Her.* = LIONCEL.

Lioness (lɪˈnɛs). ME. [a. OF. *lion(n)esse*, *leonesse* (now repl. by *lionne*), f. *lion* LION.] 1. The female of the lion. Also *fig.* of persons. 2. A woman who is lionized, a lady visitor to Oxford (*slang*) 1808.

Lionet 1886. [See LION and -ET.] A young lion.

Lion-heart, 1665. †a. A heart like that of a lion, i. e. courageous. b. A lion-hearted person; used as *tr.* *Cœur de Lion*.

b. What songs... The lion-heart, Plantagenet, Sang looking thro' his prison bars TENNYSON. So **Lion-hearted a.** courageous.

Lionhood, 1833. [+ -HOOD.] The condition of being a 'lion'.

Lionism (lɪˈɒnɪzəm). 1835. [+ -ISM.] The practice of lionizing; the condition of being lionized.

Lionize (lɪˈɒnaɪz), *v.* 1809. [f. LION + -IZE.] 1 *trans.* To visit the 'lions' of (a place); to go over (a place of interest) 1838

2. a. To show the 'lions' to (a person). Also *absol.* b. To show the 'lions' of (a place). 1830. 3. *intr.* To see the 'lions' of a place 1825. 4. *trans.* To treat (a person) as a 'lion'; to make a 'lion' of 1809. 5. *intr.* To be a 'lion' 1834.

3. We sallied forth to *l.* which is the Oxford term for gazing about, usually applied to strangers 1825.

Lion-like, a. (adv.) 1556. 1. Resembling a lion or what belongs to one. So **Li-only a.** (now rare). 2. *adv.* 1610.

Lionne (lɪn). ME. [F., fem. of *lion* LION.] †1. A lioness. Only ME. 2. A woman of the highest fashion 1846.

Lionship (lɪˈɒnʃɪp). 1769. [+ -SHIP.] The quality or condition of being a lion + also as a mock title.

Lip (lɪp), *sb.* [OE. *lippa* wk. masc. — O'Leut. type **leppon-*, cogn. w. OS *lepor*, OHG *leffur*, *lefi*, etc. — O'Leut. **lepos-*, **leps*, f. root **lepp-*, pre-Teut. **leb-*; cf. L. *labium*, *labrum*, etc.]

1. i. Either of the two fleshy structures which form the edges of the mouth. Dist. as *upper* and *lower*, also *under*. 2. Chiefly *pl.* Considered as one of the organs of speech; often in *fig.* contexts OE. †b. *sing* Language (*lit* and *fig.*) — 1695. c. *slang*. Impudent or saucy talk 1821.

1. When she drinks, against her lips I bob SHAKS Phr. (*Unmuzzed, steeped*) to the lips 2. To *into* one's *l.* (2) to show veneration, (3) to express emotion. To *carry* or *keep* a *stiff upper l.*, not to lose heart; to bend one's, to be hard or obstinate. To *curl* one's *l.*, to bend or raise the upper lip slightly on one side, as an expression of contempt or scorn. †To *hang* the *l.*, to look vexed. To *lick* one's *lips* (see LICK *v.* 1) To *smack* one's *lips*, to express relish for food, *fig.* to express delight. 2. Atheism is rather in the *l.*, than in the Heart of Man BACON. Phr. To *escape* (a person's) *lips* (see ESCAPE *v.* 2 b). To *hang* on (a person's) *lips*; to listen with rapt attention to his words. b. Phr. Of one's *l.* (a Hebrewism); also, agreeing in one story

II. 1. The margin of a cup, a bell, etc. 1592 b. The edge of an opening or cavity 1726. c. Any edge or rim, esp. one that projects 1608 2. In scientific and techn. uses. See below.

1. b. Every stream of lava descending from the lips of the crater LVELL. c. The *l.* of the hammer of a gun 1813. 2. a. *Surg.* One of the edges of a wound ME. b. *Anat.* and *Zool.* = LABIUM or LABRUM 1557. c. Bot. (a) One of the two divisions of a bilabiate corolla or calyx. (b) = LABELLUM 1. 1776. d. *Conch.* One of the edges of the opening of a spiral shell 1681. e. *Mech.* The helical blade on the end of an auger 1884. f. *Organ-building*. One of the two edges above and below the mouth of an organ-pipe 1727.

attrib and *Comb*. 1. General: as *l.-favoured*, *smile*, etc. (in sense 'not heartless', 'of the lips only') *l.-comfort*, *comforter*, *devotion*, *hamage*, *love*, *salig*, *gion*, *service*, *wisdom*, *worship*, etc.; *l.-born* *adj.*

2. Special: as *l.-auger*, one having pod and *l.* as dist. from the screw auger; *l.-bit*, a boring tool used in a brace, and having a cutting *l.* projecting beyond the end of the barrel; *l.-hook*, the upper hook of several on a line, which is put through the *l.* of a live bait; *l.-language*, (for the deaf and dumb) language communicated by movements of the lips; *l.-pipe Organ-building*, a flue-pipe; *l.-reading*, (in the case of the deaf and dumb) the apprehending of what another says by watching the movements of his lips, so *-speaking*; *l.-stick*, a stick of cosmetic for colouring the lips; *l.-tooth*, a tooth on the *l.* of a shell; *-vein*, a labial vein, *-work* = LIP-LABOUR.

Lip (lɪp), *v.* 1604. [f. LIP sb¹] 1. *trans.* To touch with the lips, apply the lips to 1826 b. To kiss (*poet.*) 1604. c. *transf.* Of water. To kiss, to lap 1842. 2. To pronounce with the lips only; to murmur softly, to utter (obs.), (*slang*) to sing (a song) 1789. 3. a. *trans.* To serve as a lip or margin to 1845 b. Golf. To hit the ball just to the lip or edge of (a hole) 1899.

1. Or the bubble on the wine, which breaks before you *l.* the glass PRATT. b. A hand that Kings Have lpt, and trembled kissing SHAKS. 3. a. The margin of lips the pool with gentleness 1880.

†**Lip**, *v.* 2 ME. [f. cf. LOP *v.*] *trans.* To cut off (the head of an animal), to prune (a root), to shear (a sheep) — 1607

Lipæmia: see LIPO-.

Liparite (lɪˈpɑːrɪt). 1865. [f. Gr. *λιπαρός* shining + -ITE.] *Min.* = FLUORITE.

Lipic (lɪˈpɪk), a. 1838. [f. Gr. *λίπος* fat + -IC.] *Chem.* In *l. acid*: a crystallizable acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon a fatty acid.

Lip-labour, 1538. Labour of the lips empty talk; esp. vain repetition in prayer, *†talking* — 1665.

Liplet (lɪˈpɪl), 1816 [f. LIP sb. + -LET] A little lip or (Entom.) hp-like projection.

Lipo- (lɪpə) (bef. a vowel *lip-*), comb. f. Gr. *λίπος* fat; as in *lipo-hæmia* (also *lipæmia*) [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], *Path.* prevalence of fatty matter in the circulation.

Lipogram (lɪˈpɒɡrəm). 1711. [Back-formation f. Gr. *λιπογράφματος* *adj.*, wanting a letter, f. *λίπ-*, wk. stem of *λείπειν* to leave be wanting + *γράφματ-*, *γράφμα* letter.] A composition from which all words that contain a certain letter or letters are omitted. Hence *l. po* etc. a. o pertaining to o of the

nature of a l. So *Lipogrammatist*, a writer of lipograms.

Lipoma (lip'mā). Pl. -mata (-mätā) 1830. [mod.L., f. Gr. λίπος fat + -μα.] *Path.* A fatty tumour. *Lipo* mato'sts, excess of fat in a tissue. *Lipomatoid*, *Lipo* matous *adjs* resembling, or of the nature of, a l.

Lipothymy (lip'thūm), **lipothymia** (lip'thūmā), 1603. [ad. and a mod.L. *lipothymia*, ad. Gr. λιποθυμία, f. λιπ-, wk. stem of λείπειν to leave, fail, etc. + θυμός animation.] Fainting, swooning, syncope.

fig. When nature is in a lipothymy. JER. TAYLOR So *Lipothymia*, *Lipothymic adjs.* of or pertaining to l., characterized by l.

Lipped (hpt), *pph. a.* ME. [f. *LIP sb.* or *v* + -ED.] 1. Having or furnished with a lip or lips. Often qualified, as *bladder-, red-, thick-l.* 2. *Bot.* = *LABIATE*; also, having a labellum 1731.

Lippen (lip'pē), *v.* Chiefly Sc. ME. [?] 1. *intr.* To confide, rely, trust. 2. *trans.* To entrust ME. 3. To expect confidently ME.

Lippitude (lip'pitū). Now rare. 1626. [ad. L. *lippitudo* (f. *lippus* bleary-eyed)] Soreness of the eyes; blindness.

Lipsalve (lip'sāv). 1591. [f. *LIP sb.* + *SALVE sb.*] Salve or ointment for the lips; an example of this; *fig.* flattering speech.

Lipse, obs. var. of *LISP v.*

Liqueable 1460. [ad. L. *liquabilis*; see *LIQUATE v.* and *-ABLE*] A. *adj.* That can be liquefied. Also, soluble (in a liquid). -1768. B. *sb.* [sc. substance]. -1612.

Liquate (lik'kwēt), *v.* 1669. [f. L. *liquat-*, *liquare* to melt, cogn. w. *liquor LIQUOR*.] 1. *trans.* To make liquid, cause to flow. Also *intr.*, to melt. -1728. 2. *Metall.* To separate metals or free them from impurities by liquefying. Also to *l. out*. 1864.

Liquation (lik'wā-jān). 1471. [ad. L. *liquationem*, f. *liquare*, see prec.] 1. The making or becoming liquid; the condition or capacity of being melted 1612. 2. *Metall.* The action of separating metals by fusion.

Liquefacient (lik'wif-ē-jēnt). 1833. [ad. L. *liquefacientem*, see *LIQUEFY* and *-FACIENT*.] A. *adj.* Making liquid 1889.

B. *sb.* Something which serves to liquefy, *spec. in Med.*, an agent (e.g. mercury and iodine) supposed to have the power of liquefying solid deposits 1853. Also, an agent which increases the amount of fluid secretions 1889.

Liquefaction (lik'wif-ē-kā-jān). Also **liquifaction** ME. [a. F. *liquefaction*, ad. L. *liquefactionem*.] The action or process of liquefying or the state of being liquefied; reduction to a liquid state. +Also *fig.* of the 'melting' of the soul -1711.

Liquefactive (lik'wif-ē-kā-tiv), *a.* 1877. [f. L. *liquefactus* to *LIQUEFY*.] Having the effect of liquefying.

Liquefy (lik'wif-ē), *v.* Also **liquify**. 1483. [a. F. *liquifier*, ad. L. *liquefacere* to make liquid, f. *liquere* to be liquid, see -FY.] 1. *trans.* To reduce (a solid, air, gas) into a liquid condition. +Formerly, to dissolve (in a liquid). 1547. 2. *fig.* To 'melt' with spiritual ardour. Also *intr.* for *pass.* 1483. 3. *intr.* To become liquid; +rarely to dissolve (in water) 1583. 3. The ice liquefying rapidly TYNDALL. Hence *Liquefiable a.* *Liquefier*.

Liquescent (lik'wē-sēnt), *a.* 1727. [ad. L. *liquefactum*; see -SCENT.] In process of becoming liquid, apt to become liquid. Hence *Liquescence* (*rare*).

Liqueur (lik'ōr; often lik'wōr), *sb.* 1742. [F. = *LIQUOR sb.*] 1. A strong alcoholic liquor sweetened and flavoured with aromatic substances. 2. A mixture (of sugar and certain wines or alcohol) used to sweeten and flavour champagne 1872. 2. Short for *liqueur-glass*.

Comb. 1. *brandy*, a brandy of special bouquet, consumed in small quantities as a l.; -*glass*, a very small drinking glass used for liqueurs; -*wine* [= F. *vin de liqueur*], one of the strong and delicate-flavoured wines that have the character of liqueurs. Hence *Liqueur v.* to flavour (champagne) with a l.

Liquid (lik'wid). ME. [a. OF *liquide*, ad. L. *liquidus*, f. *liquere* to be liquid, cf. *LIQUATE v.* *LIQUOR*] A. *ad.* L. said of a material sub-

stance in that condition in which its particles move freely over each other (so that its masses have no determinate shape), but do not tend to separate as do those of a gas; not solid nor gaseous; resembling water, oil, alcohol, etc. in their normal condition. Hence, composed of a substance in this condition. b. Watery. *poet* and *rhet.* 1606.

L. SAs SPENSE, fire SHAKS. b. Behold The strong rib'd bark through l. Mountains cut SHAKS.

II. Transf. and fig. senses. 1. Of light, fire, the air. Clear, transparent, bright 1590. 2. Of sounds. Flowing, pure and clear in tone, not harsh or grating. Also in *Phonetics*, Vowel-like (see B. 2.) 1637. 3. Of proofs, exposition, etc. Clear, manifest -1726. b. Of an account or debt: Undisputed 1660. 4. Not fixed or stable. Of movement: Facile, unconstrained 1835. 5. Of assets, securities, etc. Promptly convertible into cash 1818.

1. They That wing the l. Air, or swim the Sea DRYDEN 2. The l. and gurgling notes of the bobolink 1879. 4. The l. nature, so to speak, of its technical terms. They mean anything and everything DAWSON.

B. *sb.* 1. A liquid substance (see A. 1). In *pl.* often = *liquid food*. 1708. 2. *Phonetics*. A name applied to the sounds of *l, m, n, r*, or (by some writers) only to those of *l* and *r*. Cf. F. *mouille* lit. 'wet'. 1530.

2. It [L] melteth in the sounding, and is therefore called a l., the tongue striking the root of the palate gently B. JONAS.

Hence **Liquidless a.** **Liquid-ly adv.**, *ness*. **Liquidize v.** *trans.* to make l.

Liquidambar (lik'wid-ā-mbār). Also **liquid amber**. 1598. [a. mod.L. *liquidambar*, app. irreg. f. L. *liquidus* + med. L. *ambar* AMBER.] 1. A resinous gum which exudes from the bark of the tree *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Called also *copalm balsam*. 2. *Bot.* A genus of trees, N.O. *Hamamelidaceae*, consisting of two species, *L. orientalis* of Asia Minor (which yields the balsam liquid storax), and *L. styraciflua*, the Sweet-gum tree of N. America; a tree of this genus 1843.

Liquidate, pa. pple. and pph. a. *Law*. 1574. [ad. late L. *liquidatus* (see next)] Ascertain and fixed in amount.

Liquidate (lik'wid-āt), *v.* 1575. [f. late L. *liquidat-*, *liquidare*, f. *liquidus*.] 1. *trans.* To make clear or plain; to render unambiguous; to settle (differences, etc.) -1780. b. To clear away (objections). *rare*. 1620. 2. To determine and apportion by agreement or by litigation; to set out clearly (accounts). Now U.S. 3. To clear off, pay (a debt). Also *absol.* in U.S. *slang* 1755. 4. *Law* and *Comm.* a. *trans.* To ascertain and set out clearly the liabilities of (a company or firm) and to apportion the assets; to wind up. b. *intr.* To go into liquidation. 1870. 5. *trans.* To make liquid (*rare*) 1556.

1. Ere we l. our differences by the sword H. WALLACE. 2. Agreed to pay the debt on its being liquidated 1798. 3. To l. the National Debt 1834. Hence **Liquidator**, a person appointed to wind up a company.

Liquidation (lik'wid-ā-jān). 1575. [See prec.] 1. *Law*. The action or process of ascertaining and apportioning the amounts of a debt, etc. 2. The clearing off or settling (of a debt) 1786. 3. The action or process of winding up a company, the state or condition of being wound up; *esp.* in phr. to go into l. 1869. 4. U.S. *slang*. The taking of liquid refreshment 1889.

2. The l. of Debt is a national duty LUBBOCK.

Liquidify (lik'wid-i-fī). 1620. [ad. L. *liquidatē*, f. *liquidus* *LIQUID*; see -IFY.] The quality or condition of being liquid.

Liquor (lik'ōr), *sb.* [ME. *licur(e)*, *licour*, etc., a. OF. *licur*, *licour*, *licour* (mod. F. *liqueur*), a. L. *liquor*; cf. *LIQUATE*, (*LIQUID* Assim. to the L. wd. in spelling, without change of pronunciation.) 1. A liquid, matter in a liquid state; *occas.* a fluid -1701. b. The liquid constituent of a secretion or the like; the liquid product of a chemical operation 1565. 2. A prepared solution used as a wash or bath, and in industrial processes, e.g. in *Tanning* 1583. b. *Brewing*. Water 1691. 3. Liquid for drinking. Now usu. *spec.* a drink produced by fermentation or

Also *fig.* b. *slang.* (Chiefly U.S.) A drink (of an intoxicating beverage). Also, a *liquor-up* 1860. 4. The water in which meat has been boiled; the fat in which bacon, fish, etc. has been fried; the liquid contained in oysters ME.

5. The liquid produced by infusion (in testing tea) 1870. 16. The L. word, pronounced [l] kwip and h-kwip, used (a) in *Pharmacy* and *Med.* in the names of solutions of specified medicinal substances in water, (b) in *Physiol.*, as *l. sanguinis*, the blood-plasma, etc. 1796.

x. b. Phr. *L. of farts* = *liquor siticum* (see below). 1. of the Hollanders, the chloride of elefant gas, 1. of Libanum, bichloride of tin. 3. Neither shall be drink any l. of grapes Num. vi. 3. *Mali l. Spiritus l. Vinous l.* Phr. *Disguised with l.* To be (the) morsel for l. to be overcome by drink. 6. (a) *Liquor ammoniac*, strong solution of ammonia. *Liquor potassae*, an aqueous solution of hydrate of potash. *Liquor siticum*, soluble glass. (b) *Liquor amni*, the fluid contained in the sac of the amnion.

Comb. 1-pump, a portable pump for emptying casks, etc.; -thief, a tube which is let down through the bung-hole of a cask in sampling spirits.

Liquor (lik'ōr), *v.* 1502. [f. *LIQUOR sb.*] 1. *trans.* To cover or smear with a liquor; *esp.* to lubricate with grease or oil 1573. 2. *esp.* to dress (leather, boots, etc.) with oil or grease 1502. 3. To steep in or soak with a liquor, to steep (malt) in water 1743. 4. To supply with liquor to drink, to ply with liquor. Also to *l. up*. Now *slang*. 1560. 5. *intr.* (*slang*) To drink alcoholic liquor. Also to *l. up*. 1839.

a. They would melt mee out of my fat drop by drop, and l. Fishermen's boots with the SHAKS.

Liquorice, licorice (lik'ōr-iss). [ME. *licoriss*, a. AF. *licoriss*, OF. **licorice*, ad. late L. *liquiritia*, corruptly a. Gr. γλυκιστήρις, f. γλυκός sweet + ῥίζα root. Mod. F. *régisse* is a metathetic form of the late L. wd.] 1. The rhizome (also called *liquorice-root*) of the plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. Also, a black substance (used medicinally and as a sweetmeat) prepared from the evaporated juice of this; also called *Spanish l.*, *Spanish juice*, etc. 2. The plant itself. Also other species, *esp.* *G. echinata* 1548. 3. With qualification, used of plants the roots of which resemble or are used as substitutes for the true liquorice, as *mountain, wild l.*, etc. 1548.

3. L. Wild, *Astragalus*, *Caperaria*; *Glanc* J. LAM. Wild L., *Librus*; also an American name for *Galium crinale* (Treas. Bot.)

Comb. 1. *vetch*, *Astragalus glycyphyllos* 1 weed, a tropical plant, *Scoparia dulcis*.

Liquorish (lik'ōr-iss), *a.* 1789 [f. *LIQUOR sb.* + -ISH]. A sense-perversion of *LICKERISH*. Fond of or indicating fondness for liquor. Hence *Liquorish-ly adv.*, *ness*.

Liquorist (lik'ōr-ist), 1839 [a. F. *liquoriste*.] A maker of liquors.

Lira (lī-rā). Pl. **liras** (lī-rē), *rarely liras* 1617. [It. *lira*, contr. f. L. *libra* pound see *LIBRA*.] An Italian silver coin, the unit of monetary value in Italy: equal in value to the French franc, and containing 100 centesimi.

Lire (lī-rē). Obs. exc. Sc. and n. dial. [OE. *lira* wk. masc.; etym. unkn.] Flesh, muscle brawn. Hence *Liry a.* fleshy.

Lirella (lī-rē-lā). 1839 [mod. L., = F. *lirelle*, dim. f. L. *lira* furrow.] *Bot.* The narrow shield or apothecium, with a furrow along the middle, found in some lichens. Hence *Lireliform a.* shaped like a l.

Liripepe, liripoop. Obs. exc. *list* 1546 [ad. med. L. *liripapum*, *lirippium*, variously explained as 'tippet of a hood', 'cord', 'shoe lace', etc. Etym. unkn.] 1. In early academic costume: The long tail of a graduate's hood 1737. 2. One's 'lesson', 'role' or 'part'; chiefly in phr. to *know or have* (one's) *liripoop*, to teach (a person) his l. -1633. 3. A silly person -17.

Lis (līs). Pl. **lis**, **lisses**. 1611. [a. F. *lis* lily.] *Her.* = *FLEUR-DE-LIS* 2.

Lisbon (lī-zbən). 1767. [The capital of Portugal.] a. A white wine of the province of Estremadura. b. Clayed sugar. c. A kind of lemon 1897.

Lisle (lī-lē). 1851. Name of a French town (now *Lille*): attrib. in L. *glove*, a fine thread glove for summer wear. L. *thread* a hard wire ed co on thread orig made at L. etc.

Lisp (lisp), *sb.* 1625. [f. LISP *v.*] The action or an act of lisp; *transf.* rippling of water, rustling of leaves, etc.
A young lady of sixty five... with an engaging L. DICKENS.

Lisp (lisp), *v.* Pa. t. and ppl. **lisped** (lisp) [OE. **lispian* (only in comb.), f. *lisp*, *lisp* ad; *lisp*, *lisp*ing.] 1. *intr.* To substitute for s and z sounds approaching p and θ in speaking, either from a defect in the organs of speech or as an affectation. Also, *loosely*, to speak with childlike utterance. 2. *trans.* To utter with a lisp (also with out); to utter with childlike, imperfect, or faltering articulation (also fig) 1620.

1. He can curse too, and lisp. SHAKS. As little children L., and tell of Heaven's KEEL. 2. To L. mysteries to those that would be deterred by any other way of expressing them BOYLE. fig. The light wave lisp 'Greece' BROWNING. Hence Lisper. L. spungly *adv.*

Lispound (li'spound). 1502 [ad. MLG. *lispunt* = *lusch punt* 'Livonian pound'.] A unit of weight (12 to 30 lb.) used in the Baltic trade, and in Orkney and Shetland.

Liss. [OE. *liss*, *liss*, f. *lisse* gentle, soft, LITH *a*.] 1. Release; mitigation; hence, cessation -1802. 2. Tranquillity, peace, rest, joy -ME.

Lissom (li'som), *a.* Also **lissome**. 1800. [Contr. var. of LITHESOME.] Supple, limber, agile; lissomes.

Straight, but as lissome as a hazel wand TENNYSON Hence Lissomness.

Liss, *sb.* 1 [OE. *liss* masc. and fem.:—O Teut. **lissu-s*—O Aryan **lissu-s*, f. root **liss*—(*lissu*: *klissu*: *klousu*), extended form of **liss*—Teut. **liss*—; see LOUD *a*.] 1. Hearing; the sense of hearing -ME. 2. The ear -1535.

List (list), *sb.* 2 [OE. *liste* wk. fem.; cf. Ger. *liste*.]

1. Border, edging, strip. †1. *gen.* A border, hem, bordering strip -1696. †b. Applied to the lobe of the ear -1631. 2. *spec.* The selvage or border of a cloth, usu. of different material from the body. Also fig. ME. b. Such selvages collectively; the material of which the selvage of cloth consists 1567. c. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*) = Made of list, as *L. slippers*, etc. 1661. 3. A strip of cloth or other fabric ME. 4. A band or strip of any material; a line or band conspicuously marked on a surface. 2 O. S. ME. b. One of the divisions of a head of hair, of a beard. [Cf. It. *lista*.] 1359. 5. A stripe of colour 1496. 6. *Arch.* A small square moulding or ring encircling the foot of a column, between the torus below and the shaft above. Cf. LISTEL 1663. 7. *Carpentry* a. The upper rail of a railing. b. *Carpentry*. A strip cut from the edge of a plank. 8. *Tin-plating*. The wire of tin left on the under edge of a tinned plate, and removed by plunging the plate into the list-pot. 1638.

II. Boundary. †1. A limit, boundary. Often pl. -1645. 2. *spec.* in pl. The palisades or other barriers enclosing a space set apart for tilting; hence, a space so enclosed in which tournaments, etc. were held. Occas., the arena in which bulls fight or wrestlers contend, etc. ME. b. *transf.* and fig. A place of combat or contest. Phr. *To enter (the) lists*. 1579. †3. a. *sing* and pl. A railed or staked enclosure. b. pl. The starting-place of a race (= *L. carceres*). Also *sing.* A race-course or exercising ground for horses -1737.

1. I am bound to your Nece sir: I meane she is the l of my voyage SHAKS. 2. Cambalo That taught in lites with the bratheren two For Canaces CHALCER. When the Lists set wide, Gave room to the fierce bulis DAYDEN. b. See, Chloris, how the clouds Tilt in the azure lists DROMOT. OF HAWTH.

Comb. 1-pot, a cast-iron trough containing a small quantity of melted tin, in which the tinned plates are plunged to remove the l. (sense L. 7 c).

List (list), *sb.* 3 ME. [f. LIST *v.* 1] †1. Pleasure, joy, delight -1573. 2. Appetite, craving; desire; inclination *arch.* ME. 3. (One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure. Phr. *at (one's) l.* *arch.* ME.

1. I had little l. or leisure to write FULLER.

List (list), *sb.* 4 †Also (*Naut.*) **lust**. 1633 [Use o pre *Naut.* The or

inclination of a ship to one side. 2. *transf.* A leaning over (of a building, etc.) 1793.

1. The cargo shifted giving the ship a l. to port 1882. **List** (list), *sb.* 5 1602. [a. F. *liste*; prob. same as LIST *sb.* 2 'strip' (e.g. of paper).] A catalogue or roll of names, figures, words, or the like. In early use, *sp.* a catalogue of the names of persons having the same duties; *spec.* a catalogue of the soldiers of an army or of a particular arm. b. *Racing slang*. Short for: The list of geldings in training. Hence to put on the l. = to castrate. 1890.

Active 1, a l. of officers in the army or navy liable to be called upon for active service. *Free* 1, (a) a l. of persons admitted free to a theatre, etc.; (b) a l. of articles which are duty-free. *Army-l.* *Civil List*, *retired l.*, *sick l.*, etc. (see the first *wd.*).

List (list), *v.* 1 *arch.* [OE. *lystan*:—O Teut. **lystan*, f. **lystan* pleasure; see LUST *sb.* 1] 1. *impers. trans.* To be pleasing to: *Be list* (occas. *listeth*): I please, like, care, or desire. 2. With *personal* construction: To desire, like, wish, choose (with or without dependent inf.) ME. †3. *trans.* To desire or wish for (something) -1587.

1. The leaslyth nat a louere be CHAUCER. To do as me listeth with myne awne TINDALE *Math.* x. 15. 2. If we l to speake *Haml.* i. v. 177. The wunde bloweth where it listeth *John* iii. 8.

List (list), *v.* 2 *arch.* [OE. *lystan*, f. *lyst* LIST *sb.* 1] = LISTEN *v.* 1, 2. 1. I, I, I hear *Som* far off hallow break the silent Air *Murr.* *Comus* 430. Wilt then l to me? *Cowden*. I l. no more the tuck of drum SCOTT.

List (list), *v.* 3 ME. [f. LIST *sb.* 2; cf. OF. *lister* to put a list on (cloth); G. *leisten*, Du. *lijsten*.] 1. *trans.* To put a list, border, or edge round (an object); to border, edge. Also, to put as a list upon. -1703. b. To fix list upon the edge of (a door) 1860. †2. To enclose; to rail in -1565. †b. To bound. HOOKER. 3. *Carpentry*. To cut away the sappy edge of a board; to shape a block or stave by chopping 1635.

1. A Danish curtave, listed with gold or silver *Murr.* b. Monsieur Leclerc listed the doors against ap. proaching winter breezes 1881.

List (list), *v.* 4 1614. [f. LIST *sb.* 5] In senses 3 and 4, now *aphet.* f. *enlist*, and often written *list*.] 1. *trans.* To set down in a list, to catalogue, register. b. To set down in a special or official list (e.g. of cases for trial, of stocks, etc.) 1702. †2. To comprise in a list or catalogue, to enrol; to put in the same category with -1777. 3. To appoint formally (an officer); also in *pass.* to be appointed or gazetted as (captain, etc.). Later, only = ENLIST *v.* 1 1643. Also *transf.* and fig. 4. *refl.* and *intr.* (for *refl.*) = ENLIST *v.* 3 Phr. *To l. (oneself) a soldier or for a soldier*. 1643. Also *transf.* and fig.

1. About one hundred species of butterflies have been listed 1887. 3. He listed me when I was out of my senses SOUTHEY. fig. He that is born, is listed, life is war YOUNG. 4. He listed at last for a soldier STEVENSON. *transf.* Merely that they [M.P.'s] may l. under party banners STEPHENS.

List (list), *v.* 5 1626. [f. LIST *sb.* 4] *intr.* Of a ship: To careen, heel, or incline to one side. Also with *off*.

She listed to port and filled rapidly 1885.

Listel (listél). 1598. [a. F. *listel*, ad. It. *listello* (also used), dim. of *lista* = LIST *sb.* 2] *Arch.* A small list or fillet.

Listen (li'sn), *sb.* 1803. [f. next.] The action or an act of listening; a spell of listening. Chiefly in phr. *On or upon the l.*

Listen (li'sn), *v.* [ONorthumb. *lyssna*, f. (ult.) Teut. root **lissu*—; see LIST *sb.* 1 Cf. OE. *hlissman*, from the same root.] 1. *trans.* To hear attentively; to give ear to; to pay attention to. Now *arch.* or *poet.* 2. *intr.* To make an effort to hear something; to give ear ME.

1. At which I ceas't, and listen'd them a while *Murr.* 2. They will be sure to l if they find that you are a good speaker JOWETT. *To l. (unto)*: to give ear to (= sense 1); also, to allow oneself to be persuaded by List'n not to his Temptations *Murr.* *To l. for, (after)*: to be eager or make an effort to catch the sound of. *To l. in*: to listen to concert performances, news, etc. transmitted by wireless. Hence **Listener**, one who listens; an attentive hearer. **Listening** *rel. sb.*; *spec.* in *Listening gallery* *Fortif.*, a gallery 'n on' under and beyond the glacis in the direction of the works, o enable be besieged to

hear and estimate the distance the besiegers have mined.

†**List**er¹. ME. [a. OF. *listre*, altered f. *lure*:—L. *lector* (see LECTOR)] A reader or lector -1555.

Lister² (listér). 1678. [f. LIST *v.* 4 + -ER¹.] 1. An enlister. 2. One who makes out a list, *spec.* (U.S.) of taxable property.

Lister, *val.* of LEISTER.

Listerian (listi-ri-àn), *a* 1820. Applied to the system of antiseptic surgery invented by Lord Lister. So **Listerine** (listi-ri-n), a proprietary antiseptic solution named after Lister 1889. **Listerism**, the system of antiseptic surgery originated by Lister 1880. **Listerize** *v.* to treat on Listerian methods 1902.

Listful (listfúl), *a.* *arch.* 1595. [f. LIST *v.* 4 + -FUL.] Inclined to listen, attentive.

Listing (listiŋ), *sb.* ME. [f. LIST *sb.* 2 + -ING¹.] 1. Salvage; the material of which the list of cloth is composed. 2. *Naut.* A narrow strip cut out off the edge of a plank to show its condition, or in order to put in a new piece 1846. Comb. 1-pot = list-pot: see LIST *sb.* 4.

Listless (listles), *a.* 1440 [f. LIST *sb.* 2 + -LESS.] †a. Destitute of relish or inclination for some object or pursuit; const. *of*. b. Unwilling to move, act, or make any exertion, languid, indifferent.

b. A dull discourse naturally produces a l audience 1766. Hence **Listlessly** *adv.*, -ness.

Lit, *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [late OE, a. ON *litr*.] Dye, dye-stuff. Hence **Lit** *v.*, to dye. **Lit** (lit), *pp.* *a.* 1820. [pa. ppl. of LIGHT *v.* 1] Lighted, illumined; also with *up* (Also in comb., as *sun-lit*.)

Lit, *pa. t.* of LIGHT *v.* 1 and 2.

Litany (li-táni). ME. [ad. med. L. *litania*, *letania*, a. Gr. *litavéla* prayer, f. *litavénein*, f. *litavé* suppliant, f. *litavé* supplication.] 1. *Eccl.* A form of public prayer, usually penitential, consisting of a series of petitions, in which the clergy lead and the people respond. A litany may be used either as part of a service or by itself, in the latter case often in procession. b. *The* L.: that form of 'general supplication' appointed for use in the Book of Common Prayer 1541. 2. *transf.* A form of supplication resembling a litany; also, a continuous repetition or long enumeration resembling those of litanies ME.

1. *attrib.*, as *l. desk*. 2. Lord deliver me from my self, is a part of my Letany Sir T. BROWNE. Hear their mumble Their l. of curses SKELLY.

Litarge, -y, *obs.* ff. LITHARGE.

Litchi (litshi). 1588. [Chinese *li-chi*] The fruit of the *Nephelium litchi* (N.O. *Sapinda* *ace*), a tree introduced from China into Bengal.

Lite, *sb.*, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs. exc. arch.* or *dial.* [Partly repr. OE. *lyt* *sb.*, *adv.*, and partly ON. *lit* *adv.*, contr. of *litet*, neut. of *litell*; see LITTLE.] a. *sb.* 1. Little, not much. 2. Few OE. b. *adj.* (Uninflected in OE.) 1. Few OE. 2. Little in amount ME. 3. Small ME. c. *adv.* Little: in a small degree OE.

-lite (= F. *-lite*, G. *-lith*, -lit), ending of names of minerals, repr. Gr. *lithos* stone. The form *-lite*, instead of *-lith*, is due to the example of the French geologists.

Liter, var. of LITRE.

Literacy (lit-er-á-si). 1883. [f. LITERATE, see -ACY.] Quality or state of being literate. || **Literahumaniores** (lit-er-i-hu-mán-i-òs-riz). 1747. See HUMAN *a* 2, LETTER *sb.* 1 li 4, *spec.* the name of a School in the University of Oxford. (Abbrev. *Lit. Hum.*)

Literal (lit-er-ál). ME. [a. OF. *litteral* (F. *littéral*), ad. L. *litteralis*, f. *littera* LETTER *sb.* 1]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to letters of the alphabet; of the nature of letters; expressed by letters. †Of a verse: ALLITERATIVE. b. Of a misprint, etc.: Affecting a letter 1606. c. Of a translation, version, transcript, etc.: Representing the very words of the original, verbally exact 1599. 3. a. *Theol.* Pertaining to the 'letter' (of Scripture); in interpretation, applied to taking the words of a text, etc., in their natural and customary meaning, and using the ordinary rules of grammar; opp. to *spiritual* *ad* etc. †Also of a

law, etc.: That is to be interpreted literally. ME. b. Hence, applied to taking words in their etymological or primary sense, or in the sense expressed by the actual wording of a passage, without recourse to any metaphorical or suggested meaning 1597. c. Of persons: Prosaic, matter-of-fact 1778. d. Used to denote that the accompanying sb. has its literal sense, without metaphor, exaggeration, or inaccuracy; literally so called 1648. †5. Epistolary -1657. †6. = LITERARY -1604.

1. The art of expressing their thoughts by l. characters 1733. Thel. notation of numbers JOHNSON. b. Twas a l. fault in that Copy, which Casaubon used BENTLEY. 2. The common way is not a l. Translation, but a kind of Paraphrase DRYDEN. 3. a. Where a littoral construction will stand, the furthest from the letter is commonly the worst HOOKER. b. I see very few people; and, in the l. sense of the word, I hear nothing CHESTER.

B. sb. †1. A literal interpretation or meaning -1646. 2. Printing. A literal misprint 1622. Hence Literalness, quality of being l.

Literatism (litr'atiz'm). 1644. [f. prec. + -ISM.] 1. The disposition to take and interpret words in their literal sense. 2. A peculiarity of expression due to literalism (mod.). 3. Fine Arts. The disposition to represent objects or interpret representations faithfully, without idealization 1863. So Literalist, one who adheres to the letter of a text or statement. Also, in art and literature, an exact copyist. Literalistic a. pertaining to or characteristic of a literalist; having the character of l.

Literality (litr'et'it'i). 1643. [f. LITERAL + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being literal; literalness. †Also, a literal meaning.

Literatize (litr'et'aliz), v. 1826. [f. LITERAL + -IZE.] trans To represent or accept as literal.

To l. poetical allegory 1827, metaphors 1856. Hence Literalization, Literatizer.

Literally (litr'et'li), adv. 1533 [f. LITERAL + -LY²] 1. In the very words, word for word. Also trans. 1646. 2. In the l. sense 1533. b. Used to indicate that the following word or phrase must be taken in its literal (now often *erron.*, in its strongest admissible sense 1637.

1. Which are l. thus translated Sir T. BROWNE. 2. It is found that the Act does not mean l. what it says 1895. b. The singular fate of dying l. of hunger HAVE. Literally worn to a shadow 1825. For the last four years I l. coined money 1863.

Literary (litr'er'i), a. 1646. [ad. L. *litterarius*, f. *littera* letter.] †1. Pertaining to the letters of the alphabet -1703. †2. Carried on by letters; epistolary. SMOLLETT. 3. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, literature, polite learning, or books and written compositions; pertaining to that kind of written composition which has value on account of its qualities of form 1749. 4. Versed in literature; *spec* engaged in literature as a profession. Of a society, etc.: Consisting of literary men. 1791.

3. L. history (e.g. of a legend, an event, etc.): the history of the treatment of, and references to, the subject in literature. L. property (a) property which consists in written or printed compositions; (b) the exclusive right of publication as recognized and limited by law. A man of l. merit GOLDSM. A l. reputation JOHNSON, conflict MACAULAY. Hence Literarily adv. Literariness. Literariness, addition to l. forms, an instance of this.

Literata (litr'et'at'i). Pl. -tæ. [L. fem. of *litteratus*: see next.] A learned or literary lady. COLERIDGE.

Literate (litr'et'). ME. [ad. L. *litteratus*, f. *littera*] A. adj. 1. Acquainted with letters, educated, learned. In early use, const. m. 2. Literary 1648.

1. A polite and l. Court CHESTER. 2. To beguile, with some l. diversion, the tedious length of those days 1651. Hence Literated a. learned.

B. sb. 1. A literally educated or learned person 1550. 2. *spec*. In the Church of England, one admitted to holy orders without having a university degree 1824. 3. One who can read and write. Opp. to *illiterate*. 1894.

1. Callista was a Greek; a l. or blue-stockings J. H. NEWMAN.

Literati (litr'et'at'i), sb. pl. Also †lit-62x. L. see LITERATE.] Men of letters the learned class as a whole.

To be examined & approved as the l. in China BUXTON.

Literatim (litr'et'im), adv. 1643. [L. *litteratim*, f. *littera* letter.] Letter for letter; literally

Literation (litr'et'an). [f. L. *littera* + -ATION.] The action or process of representing (sounds or words) by letters. (Mod. Dicts.)

Literato (litr'et'o), 1704. [It *litterato*, ad. L. *litteratus*.] One of the literati; a man of letters, a learned man.

Literator (litr'et'et'or), 1635. [a. L. *litterator*, f. *littera*.] †1. A pretender to learning, a snob -1641. 2. A literary man; = LITERATEUR 1791. 3. †A bibliographer. Also, a grammarian, critic (*rare*) 1747.

3. [French] preceptors, a set of pert petulant literators BUXTON.

Literature (litr'et'it'ur), ME. [ad. (? through F.) L. *litteratura*, f. *littera* a letter.] 1. Acquaintance with 'letters' or books; literary culture. Now *rare* or *obso.* 2. Literary work or production; the activity or profession of a man of letters; the realm of letters 1779. 3. Literary productions as a whole; the writings of a country or period, or of the world in general. Now also, less widely, writings esteemed for beauty of form or emotional effect. 1812. b. The body of books, etc. that treat of a subject 1860. c. *collog.* Any printed matter 1895.

1. Another person of infinite l. [Selden] 1633. 2. L., the most seductive, the most deceiving, the most dangerous of professions MOWLEY. 3. Their l., their works of art offer models that have never been excelled Sir H. DAVY. *Light l.* see LIGHT a¹ V. 3.

Literatus (litr'et'it'us), rare. 1704. [L. *litteratus*.] One of the LITERATI.

Our bright ideal of a l. may chance to be married DE QUINCY.

Lith (lith), sb. Obs. exc. arch. or dial. [OE. *lith* neut. -OE. *lithu* -pre-Teut. **litu-* f. root **li-*; see LIMB sb.¹] 1. A limb. 2. A joint; freq. in l. and limb OE. 3. Sc. A division (of an orange, etc.); one of the rings round the base of a cow's horn 1795.

Lith, obs. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of LIE.

-lith, terminal element repr. Gr. *lithos* stone, used chiefly in *Bot.* and *Path.* as *coccolith*, etc. In *Min.* -LITE is the usual form.

Lithaemia (lith'mi'a), 1874. [mod. L., f. Gr. *lithos* stone + *aima* blood.] *Path.* The condition in which lithic or uric acid is in excess in the blood; formerly called *uricæmia*. Hence Lithæmic a.

Lithagogue (lith'ag'og), 1844 [f. Gr. *lithos* stone + *agōgos* drawing forth.] *Path.* adj. and sb. (A medicine) having the power to expel calculi from the kidneys or bladder.

Lithanode (lith'an'od), 1887. [f. as prec. + ANODE.] *Electr.* A hard compact form of peroxide of lead, used in storage batteries.

Litharge (lith'ar'j), ME. [a. or ad. OF. *litharge*, *litharge* (F. *litharge*), ad. L. *lithargyris*, a. Gr. f. *lithos* stone + *argyros* silver.] 1. Protoxide of lead (PbO) prepared by exposing melted lead to a current of air. †2. = WHITE LEAD or RED LEAD -1800.

1. L. of gold, l. when coloured red by mixture of red lead. L. of silver: a name given to l. as being a by-product in the separation of silver from lead.

Lithate (lith'et), 1821. [f. LITH-IC a¹ + -ATE⁴.] Chem. A salt of lithic acid.

Lithe (lith), a. [OE. *litha*, f. (ult.) Teut. and W. German root **leu-*, whence L. *lentus* slow, etc.] †1. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Gentle, meek -ME. 2. Of things: Mild, soft, agreeable, mellow, pleasant. Of a medicine -Gentle in operation. Obs. exc. dial. OE. 3. Easily bent, flexible, limber, pliant, supple. (The current sense.) ME.

3. Th' unwieldy Elephant, wreath'd His L. Proboscis MILN. Hence Lithely adv., -ness.

Lithe, v¹ [OE. *lith-an*, wk. vb. f. *litha* LITHE a.] trans. To render 'lithe', i.e. gentle or mild; to influence gently; to relax, to mitigate; to relieve, to render supple; to bend, subdue -1632.

Lithe (lith), v² Obs. exc. arch. and dial. MF. 1. ON a yōa f h sē beat listening sound f. root **li-* or **li-* or **li-* or **li-*

sb.¹ intr. To hearken, listen. Also, to hear of (a thing)

Lither (lith'er), [OE. *lithre* :-prehist **lithrō-*, the first element of MHG, G. *lither* lch lewd.] A. adj. †1. Of persons, etc.: Bad wicked; base, rascally. Of an animal -ill-tempered -1546. †2. Of things: Bad (chiefly in physical senses). Of a part of the body: Withered, impotent. -1622 †b. Of the air Pestilential Only ME. 3. Lazy, sluggish, spiritless Now dial. 1460. 4. Phant, supple; (of the air, sl.) yielding (arch.) 1565.

4 The l. Skie SHAKS. †Lither-ly a. and adv. -ness.

†B. adv. Badly, wickedly; ill, poorly -ME. **Lithesome** (lith'səm), a. 1768. [f. LITH a. + -SOME.] = LISSOM

Lithia (lith'ia), 1818. [a. mod. L. *lithia* altered f. *lithion*, mod. L. ad. Gr. *λίθιον*, neut. of *λίθος* stony; after *soda*, *potassa*.] Chem. The oxide of lithium, LiO. Also attrb. b. *collog.* Short for *lithia water* 1893.

Lithia water is. prescribed to gouty persons 1798. **Lithia** (lith'ia), 1822 [mod. L., f. Gr. *λίθος* stone.] *Path.* The formation of sandy or stony concretions in the body, esp. in the Membranous follicles of the eye. (Cf. next.)

Lithiasis (lith'as'is), 1657. [mod. L., Gr. *λίθιασις*, f. *λίθιον*, f. *λίθος* stone.] *Path.* The formation of stony concretions in the body esp. in the urinary passages.

Lithic (lith'ik), a.¹ 1797. [ad. Gr. *λίθινός*, f. *λίθος*] 1. Chem. and *Path.* Of or pertaining to 'stone' or calculi in the bladder. 2. gen. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of stone 1862. 1. L. acid uric acid. The uric, or l. acid and calculus 1876. 2. L. age, the 'stone age' of Archaeology. L. ornaments J. FARGUSON.

Lithic (lith'ik), a.² 1839. [f. LITH-UM + -IC.] Chem. Pertaining to lithium.

Lithophilite (lith'fil'it), 1878. [f. LITH-UM + Gr. *φίλος* friend + -ITE] *Min.* A mineral containing a large proportion of lithium.

Lithium (lith'ium), 1818 [f. LITHIA¹, see -IUM] Chem. An alkali-metal occurring in small quantities in various minerals

Litho (lith'o), 1890. Techn. abbrev. of LITHOGRAPHY.

Litho- (lith'o), bef. a vowel lith-, comb. f. Gr. *λίθος* stone; in various scientific and technical words, as *Litho-genous* [Gr. *-γενής* producing + -OUS] a., stone-producing, applied to those animals which produce coral. *Litho-phagous* [Gr. *-φάγος* eating] a., stone-eating as certain molluscs which bore through stones. *Lithophane* [Gr. *-φανής* appearing], a kind of ornamentation produced by impressing upon porcelain-glass in a soft state figures which are made visible by transmitted light; so *Lithophanic* a.; *Litho-phany*, the art of making thus. *Lithotint*, the art or process of printing tinted pictures from lithographic stones, a picture so printed.

Lithochromatic (lith'okromat'ik), 1846 [f. LITHO- + Gr. *χρωματ-*, *χρῶμα* colour + -IC.] adj. Pertaining to lithochromatics sb. pl. The art or process of applying oil colours to stone and taking impressions therefrom. So *Lithochrome*, chromolithography 1854. *Lithochromy*, printing on stone 1829; also, chromolithography 1835.

Lithoclast (lith'oklast), 1829. [f. LITHO + Gr. *-κλάσσειν* breaker, f. *κλάω* to break.] †1. A stone-breaker. BURCKHARDT. 2. *Surg.* An instrument for breaking up stone in the bladder 1847. Hence *Lithoclastic* a.

Lithocyst (lith'osist), 1859. [f. LITHO + CYST.] 1. *Zool.* One of the sacs containing mineral particles found in certain Medusæ and supposed to be organs of hearing. 2. *Bot.* A cell containing crystals of calcium carbonate in the leaves of certain plants. VINES.

Lithodomus (lith'dōm'as), a. 1862. [f. mod. L. generic name *Lithodomus*, ad. Gr. *λίθοδωμος* mason + -OUS] *Zool.* Boring in stone, as mussels of the genus *Lithodomus*

Lithoglyph (lith'oglyph), 1842. [f. LITHO- Gr. *γλυφειν* to carve.] An incision or engraving on stone.

Lithograph (lith'gráf), *sb.* 1839. [*f.* LITHO- + GRAPH (or from LITHOGRAPHY).] 1. A lithographic print. 2. An inscription on stone. WHITTIER.

Lithograph, *v.* 1825. [*f.* as prec.] 1. *trans.* To print from stone; to produce by lithography. 2. To write or engrave on stone (*rare*) 1872. So **Lithographer**, *one* who writes about stones 1865, one who practises lithography 1828. **Lithographize** *v.*

Lithographic (lith'gráf-ik), *a.* 1813. [*f.* LITHOGRAPHY + -IC] 1. Pertaining to, employed in, or produced by lithography, engraved on or printed from stone. 2. Descriptive of stones or rocks (*rare*) 1820.

1. L. impressions from drawings 1815. L. chalk and ink 1834. 2. *Limestone, slate, stone* a compact yellowish slaty limestone used in lithography. So **Lithographical** *a.* pertaining to lithography (*rare*), lithological.

Lithography (lith'gráf-i), 1708. [See LITHO- and -GRAPHY.] 1. A description of stones or rocks. 2. The art or process of making a drawing, design, or writing on lithographic stone, so that impressions in ink can be taken from it 1813.

2. The process of lith consists essentially in the application of a greasy ink on to a damp stone 1879.

Lithoid (lith'oid), *a.* 1833. [*ad.* Gr. λίθοειδής, *f.* λίθος; see -OID.] Of the nature or structure of stone. So **Lithoid** *a.* 1833.

Lithology (lith'olj-), 1716. [See LITHO- and -LOGY.] 1. The science of the nature and composition of stones and rocks. 2. The department of medical science concerned with calculi in the human body. Also, a treatise on calculi. 1802.

Hence **Lithologic**, *ad.* **Lithologically** *adv.* **Lithologist**, *one* versed in.

Lithomania (lith'omē-ni), 1646 [*f.* Gr. λίθος; see -MANCY.] Delirium from stones.

Lithomarge (lith'omārdj-), 1753. [*ad.* mod.L. *lithomarga* (also used), *f.* Gr. λίθος + *L. marga* mark.] *Geol.* 'An early name for several kinds of soft clay-like minerals, including kaolin' (A. H. Chester).

Lithontriptic (lith'ontrip-tik), **lithonthryptic** (lith'ontrip-tik), 1616. [*ad.* *f.* *lithontripticus* or mod.L. *lithontripticus* (in 17th c. corrected to -thrypticus), repr. Gr. λίθων θρυπτικός '(drugs) comminative of stones (in the kidneys)'. Cf. LITHOTRIPIC.] *Med. adj.* and *sb.* (A medicine) having the property of breaking up stone in the bladder.

Lithophyte (lith'ofait), 1747. [*f.* Gr. λίθος + φυτόν plant.] 1. *Zool.* A polyp the substance of which is stony or calcareous, as some corals. 2. *Bot.* A plant growing on stone or rock 1895. **Lithophytic**, **phyteous** *adjs.*

Lithotome (lith'otōm-i), 1758. [*ad.* Gr. λίθοτομος *adj.* neut., stone-cutting, *f.* λίθος + -τομος cutting.] *Surg.* An instrument for cutting the bladder in lithotomy; prop called a *cystotome*. Hence **Lithotomic**, *ad.*

Lithotomy (lith'otōm-i), 1721. [*ad.* late L. *lithotomia*, *a.* Gr., *f.* λίθος + -τομία cutting.] The operation, art, or process of cutting for stone in the bladder. So **Lithotomist**, *one* who practises l. 1663; also, *one* who cuts inscriptions on stone 1713. **Lithotomize** *v.* *trans.* to subject to l. 1836.

Lithotripsy (lith'otrips-i), 1834. [*f.* LITHO- + Gr. τριψω rubbing.] The operation of rubbing down or crushing stone in the bladder. So **Lithotriptic** [*refash.* *f.* LITHOTRIPIC, as if *f.* Gr. -τριπτικός, *f.* τριβω to rub] *a.* = LITHOTRIPIC 1847. **Lithotriptor** 1847 (*lithon-* 1825) *Surg.* an instrument for lithotomy.

Lithotritor (lith'otritōr), 1828. [*ad.* *f.* *lithotritur*, altered *f.* LITHOTRIPTOR, as if *f.* L. *tritator*, *trere* to rub.] *Surg.* = LITHOTRIPTOR. So **Lithotritate**, a form of lithotritor for crushing stone into minute particles which can be voided 1839. **Lithotritate** *a.* 1830. **Lithotritist**, *one* who practises lithotomy 1836. **Lithotritize** *v.* *trans.* to subject to lithotrity 1842. **Lithotritry**, **lithotripsy**, esp by means of a *lithotrite* 1847.

Lithotype lith'otīp *sb* 1875 *f.* LITHO-

+ TYPE *sb.* 1. A stereotype plate made with gum-shellac, sand, tar, and linseed-oil. 2. An etched stone surface for printing 1875. 3. A lithographed finger-print. CONAN DOYLE. So **Lithotype** *v.* *trans.* to prepare for printing by lithotypy. **Lithotypic** *a.* **Lithotypy**, the process of making lithotypes (sense 1), also printing from etched stone.

Lithsman (lith'smān), *Hist.* [OE. *lithsman*, *a.* ON. *lithsmaðr* (accus. -mann), *f.* liths, genit. of lith host + maðr MAN.] A sailor in the navy under the Danish kings of England.

Lithuanian (lith'wān-iān), *a.* and *sb.* 1555. [*f.* *Lithuania* + -AN.] Belonging to (a native of) Lithuania, its people or language; *sb.* also, the Lithuanian language. So **Lithuanic** (lith'wān-ik) 1841.

Lithy (lith'i), *a.* dial. [OE. *lithy*; cf. Du. and G. *lithig* Etym. unkn.] Phable, flexible, supple; soft, unresisting.

Litigable (litigāb'l), *a.* 1764. [See LITIGATE and -ABLE.] That may be litigated; disputable.

Litigant (litigānt), 1658. [*ad.* *f.* *litigant*, *ad.* L. *litigantem* (see next).] *A.* *adv.* Engaged in a lawsuit or in a dispute. Only in connexion with party. *B.* *sb.* A person engaged in a lawsuit or dispute 1659.

A. The parties l. are agreed that [etc.] CHILLINGW. *B.* Poverty is no bar to the l. 1885.

Litigate (litigēt), *v.* 1615. [*f.* L. *litigare*, *f.* *lit-*, *his* lawsuit.] 1. *intr.* To be a party to a lawsuit; to go to law. Also *fig.* to dispute. 2. *trans.* To contest at law; to plead for or against 1741. *b.* *gen.* To dispute, contest (a point, etc.) 1739.

2. My grandfather's estate is to be litigated with me 1748. Hence **Litigator**, *one* who litigates.

Litigation (litigē'shən), 1567. [*ad.* late L. *litigationem*, see prec.] 1. The action of carrying on a suit in law or equity; legal proceedings 1647. *b.* The practice of going to law 1785. 2. Disputation (now *rare*) 1867.

1. *Phr.* In l. in process of investigation before a court of law. *b.* The spirit of l. THOLLOPE.

Litigious (litigē'jəs), *a.* ME [*ad.* *f.* *litigiosus*, *ad.* L. *litigiosus*, *f.* *litigium* litigation, see -OUS] 1. *a.* Fond of disputes, contentious (now *rare*). *b.* Fond of going to law. 2. Disputable, questionable; productive of contention 1648. *b.* Disputable at law; that is or is liable to become the subject of a lawsuit, esp. of a *benefice* 1568. 3. Of or pertaining to lawsuits 1589.

1. *a.* Socrates had ii l. and malicious wives ME. *b.* They [Hindus] are very l. They will persevere in a lawsuit till they are ruined ELLIOTT. 2. The tone of his birth seemeth to him to be l. CROOME. 3. Pleasing thoughts of l. terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees MICH. **Litigiously** *adv.*, *ness*.

Litmus (lit'ms), 1502. [Altered from MDu. *lecoms*, *lycomes*, mod.Du. *lakmoes*, *f.* lak LAC + *moes* pulp. Cf. ONorw. *litmori*] A blue colouring matter obtained from various lichens, esp. archil, *Rocella tinctoria*. (It is turned red by acids, and turned blue again by alkalis.) Also *attrib.*

L. blue, a blue pigment prepared from l.; l. paper, un-sized paper stained blue with l., used as a test for acids; when reddened by an acid, it serves as a test for alkalis.

Litotes (lai'totēz, lit-), 1657. [*a.* Gr. λιτότης, *f.* λιτός smooth, plain, small, etc.] *Rhet.* A figure, in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary; an instance of this; e.g. *a cataton of no mean city*.

Litre (litr, Fr. litr). Also U.S. **liter**. 1810. [*a.* *f.* *litre* (formed 1793); app. *f.* late L. *litra*, *a.* Gr. λίτρα pound.] The unit of capacity in the metric system, represented by a cube whose edge is the tenth of a metre, and = about 1½ pints.

Litster. Obs. exc. *Hist.* ME. [*f.* LIT *v.* + -STER.] *A* dyer.

Litten (lit'n), *phb.* *a.* 1849. [pseudo-arch. pple. of LIGHT *v.*] Lighted; as, *red-l.*, etc.

Litter (lit'r), *sb.* ME. [*ad.* AF. *littere*. OF. *littera*, *f.* *littere* — med.L. *lectaria*, *f.* L. *lectus* (F. lit) bed.] 1. A bed 1481. *b.* In techn. use: A bed or substratum of various materials 1848. 2. *a.* A vehicle containing a couch for one or more persons and carried on men's

shoulders or by animals. *b.* A framework supporting a bed or couch for transporting the sick and wounded. ME. 3. Straw, rushes, or the like, serving as bedding. 4. For human beings 1774. *b.* For animals. (Now also the straw and dung together) ME. *c.* Hence applied to straw, etc. for plaster, for the ch. or for the protection of plants 1453. 4. Odds and ends, miscellaneous rubbish; a state of untidiness; a disorderly accumulation of things lying about 1730. 5. The young brought forth at a birth 1486; also *transf.* and *fig.* (*contemptuous*) 1565, fan act of bringing forth young (said of animals only) 1704.

2. He ordereden iytters for the wounded knyghtes MAYOR. To keep himself close shut up in his l. 1751. 3. *a.* *Phr.* To make l. of (one's life): to sacrifice lavishly (= F. *faire litte de*). *b.* The l. of a farmyard gathered under the windows of his bed chamber MACAULAY. 4. She was ashamed to be seen in such a pickle, her house was in such a l. FIELD NG 5. The l. is lyke to the tyre and the damme Heywood *Phr.* At or one l. Hence **Littery** *a.* of or pertaining to l.; untidy.

Litter (lit'r), *v.* ME [*f.* LITTER *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To carry in a litter. DARRELL. 2. To furnish (a horse, etc.) with litter or straw for his bed. Also *l. down*. ME. 3. *intr.* To lie down on a bed or on litter (*rare*) 1634. 4. *trans.* To cover with litter. Also with *down* 1700. 5. To cover as with litter, to strew with objects scattered in disorder. Also with *about*, *on*, *over* 1713. 6. Chiefly of animals; To bring forth (young). Also *absol.* or *intr.* 1484.

2. Tell them how thy l. their Jades, in the House of God HACKER. 4. But for his case, well littered was the floor DRYDEN. 5. Dinner was over. The floor was littered with rushes and fragments of rolls and broken meat FROUDE. 6. Save for the Son, that she did littour heere, A fiekeld whele, hag-borne Temp. 1. li. 52.

Littérateur (literator), 1806. [F., *ad.* L. *literator*, *f.* *littera* letter.] A literary man, a writer of literary works. So **Littératrice**, a literary woman, an authoress.

Little (lit'l), *a.*, *adv.* and *sb.* [OE. *lutel*, *lytel* — WGer. **luttilo*, *f.* **lūt* (prob. *f.* root of OE. *lutan* to bow down: see LOUR *v.*) represented in OE. *lȳt*, *lyt*, etc.] *ad.* 1. The opposite of *great* or *much*. Compar. LESS, LESSER; superl. LEAST. (In certain uses the *ad.* has no recognized mode of comparison, for these a synonym (as *smaller*, *smaller*) is used, or occas. the dial. or illiterate *littler*, *littlest*.)

1. Opp. to *great*. Often synonymous with *small*, but capable of emotional implications, which *small* is not. In mod. Eng. usu. in antithesis to *great* or *big*, not to *large*. 1. Small in size, not large or big; (of persons) short in stature. *b.* Used to designate the smaller or smallest of two or more species, countries, places, things, etc. bearing the same name ME. 2. Used *spec.* of young children or animals OE. 3. Used with an implication of endearment or depreciation, or of tender feeling on the part of the speaker 1567. 4. Of collective unities: Small in number OE. 5. Of immaterial things, in respect of their quantity, length in series, etc. ME. 6. Of dimension, distance, or time: Short OE.; *bare*, scarcely complete (16-17th c.). 7. Of qualities, conditions, occurrences, etc.: Small in extent or degree ME. *b.* With *sb.* indicating occupation, etc.: That is such on a small scale 1440. *c.* Now often playful, indicating amusement on the speaker's part 1885. 8. Not important, trivial OE.; not distinguished (now *rare*) ME.

9. *Paity*, contemptible; little-minded 1483. *x.* My l. body is weary of this great world SHAKS. *b.* L. Moue-tail 1776. The L. Auk 1876. 71. Britain, Brittany, L. Malvern, The L. Bear. (With superl. meaning) *f.* finger, *loc.* 2. My l. sonne SHAKS. *L. one* (often pl.) child, young one. My wife! my l. ones! Desueto, helpless SHAKS. *L. language*. Swift's name for the infantine dialect which he used in talk and correspondence with 'Stella'. 3. He [a dog] had the dearest l. ways (*mod.*) Bless your l. heart! (*mod.*). 4. Our Court shall be a l. Achademe SHAKS. What l. town by river or sea shore Is emptied of this folk, this pious man! KEATS. 5. I said thou hadst a fine wit, true saies she, a fine l. one SHAKS. 6. Our l. life is rounded with a sleepe SHAKS. A l. half league broad 169. 7. I leaves grow great on l. here SHAKS. *b.* A much larger cap. l. than any

fa m can po e A You c S h s i a y u
g m d I d and h w d 8
C n a e n b e h g s s N
patronising condescension to l. people LITTON 9
The l. cunning of l. minds COWDEN CLARKE

II. Opp. to much. I. Not much; barely any. (Often but l. Also in phr. l. or no...) OE. 2. A l.: a small quantity of; some, though not much. Prob. orig. a l. of (see B. II. 1. b), with ellipsis of of. 1b. Rarely without a in this sense (SHAKS.). 13. With pl. and collect. sing. = FEW -1660.

I have l. wealth to loose SHAKS. God help me for my l. wit! WORDSW. 2. A l. l. stale ale 1450. A l. learning is a dang'rous thing POPE. b. O do not swear, Hold l. faith, though thou hast too much feare 1701 N. v. i. 174.

Phr. L. Englander, one who advocates a 'little England', that is, desires to restrict the dimensions of the Empire. So L. Engländer. L. giant, a pointed iron pizzle used in hydraulic mining? (Raymond). L. hours, the 'hours' of prime, terce, sext, and none (F. les petites heures). L. people, fairies.

Comb. l.-endian a. and sb., the designation of the orthodox party in Lilliput on the question at which end an egg should be opened (Swift Gulliver iv) hence *allusively*, -thrift, a wastrel

B. *adverb* and sb. I The adj. used *absol.* 1. Chiefly with *the*: Those that are little OE. 2. The l.: that which is little; the little qualities, aspects, etc. 1791. 3. Not much; only a small amount: *often but l., very, rather* l. ME.

1. They came all to mete her, l. & grete COVERDALE Jude 11. 13. 2. The great and l. of thy lot COWPER. 3. L. or nothing? hardly anything 'To make l. of or set l. by, etc. see the vbs. Man wants but l. here below, Nor wants that I long Goldsw. Of political sagacity he had very l. (mod). The l. of his poems which remains GEORGE

II. sb. (With a or in pl.) 1. A small quantity, piece, portion, a small thing, a trifle ME. b. Const. of (In early use with *genitive*) OE. c. Used *adverb*: To a slight extent; in a small degree; somewhat, rather ME. 2. A short time or distance OE. b. Used *adverb*. For or at a short time or distance ME. 13. But a l. = 'but little' (see L. 3) -1628.

1. When a man's being shaved, what a l. will make him laugh D. JERROLD. b. Let me recommend you a l. of this pike DISRAELI. c. Not a l. a good deal, extremely. We are not a l. hungry, I can tell you MARRIAT. 2. Phr. After a l. for a l. in a l. We will go for a l. into the garden 1821. b. A l. onward lead thy guiding hand To these dark steps, a l. further on MUR. 3. Tam. Shr. i. ii. 6r.

Phrases, chiefly with repetition of *little*, having the sense: By small degrees; a little at a time; gradually: a. By l. and l. 1b. L. and l. c. L. by l. Also *in l.* on a small scale; formerly esp. with reference to *Painting* = in miniature

C. *adv.* 1. To only a small extent, not much not very OE. b. When preceding and qualifying the vbs. *know*, *think*, *care*, and the like, *little* becomes an emphatic negative, as in *he l. knows* = 'he is very far from knowing' ML. 1a. A little time (before); for a little time -1624.

1. They liked us as l. as they did one another ADDISON. b. They l. know how dearly I abide that boast so vainly MAR. P. L. iv. 86.

Little, v. [OE. *littan*, f. *littē* LITTLE a.] To make or become little -1642.

Little-ease. Now *Hist.* or *arch.* 1529. A place of little ease for him who occupies it; *spec.* the name of a dungeon in the Tower of London, etc. Also, the pillory, stocks.

Worthy to be cast in bocardo or lytle ease LATIMER

Little-go. 1795. [f. LITTLE a. + GO sb. Cf. GREAT-go.] 1. A private and illegal lottery. Now *Hist.* 2. *Univ. colloq.* The popular name (still current at Cambridge) for the first examination for the B.A. degree 1820.

Little man. ME. 1. The little finger. *Obs.* exc. dial. 2. A small landowner or capitalist 1811. 3. pl. Fairies, 'little folk' 1850.

Little master. ME. 1. A sub-master. WYCLIF. 2. pl. A group of 16th c. German engravers, followers of Dürer, so called from the smallness of their prints 1837. 3. A manufacturer in a small way of business, who works as a journeyman 1870.

Littleness (lit'liness). [OE. *littelnis*; see LITTLE a. and -NESS.] The attribute of being little (see LITTLE a.). Also with a and pl.

I confess, I love l. almost in all things, A little Estate, a little House, a little

C m any a da ry e Fea Cowlee L of a d mad do b dax knch L g
o g V g o l s H W o n a d g a h u d he u K es
L ttle worth a b) Now a and S
ME. Of little worth; esp. Sc. = of worthless character.

Littoral (lit'orāl). Also littoral. 1656. [ad. L. *littoralis*, better *littoralis*, f. *litor-*, *litas* (often *littus*) shore.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the shore; existing, taking place upon, or adjacent to the shore. b. *Zool., Geol.*, etc.: Growing, living, or deposited on the 'littoral zone' (see quot. 1876) 1661.

The l. extent of Italy 1869. b. The Littoral [zone] lies between high and low water mark 1876

B. sb. A littoral district; the region lying along the shore [After It. *littorale*, f. *littoralis*] 1828.

The towns along the Mediterranean l. 1859.

Liturgic (lit'urjĭk). 1656. [ad. late L. *liturgicus*, a. Gr. *λετουργικός*, f. *λετουργός*, see LITURGY.] A. *adj.* = LITURGICAL. b. Gr. *Antiq.* (Cf. LITURGY 3) 1849. B. sb. pl. 1. Liturgical books. BARROW. 2. a. The study of liturgies, their form, origin, etc. b. That part of pastoral theology which deals with the conduct of public worship. 1855.

Liturgical (lit'urjĭkāl). a. 1641. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to or connected with public worship; having to do with liturgies, or *spec.* with the Liturgy or Eucharistic service. Also, pertaining to liturgies

L. day a day on which mass was celebrated. *Liturgically adv.* from a l. point of view, in a liturgy.

Liturgiology (lit'urjĭjōlōjĭ). 1863. [f. LITURGY + -OLOGY.] The science which treats of liturgies. Hence *Liturgiological a.*, *Liturgio logist*, one skilled in l.

Liturgist (lit'urjĭst). 1649. [f. LITURGY + -IST.] 1. One who uses or favours the use of a liturgy. 2. An authority on liturgies; a compiler of a liturgy or liturgies 1657. 3. One who celebrates divine worship 1828.

1. The hp-work of every Prelatical L. Murr.

Liturgy (lit'urjĭ). 1560. [ad. med. L. *liturgia*, a. Gr. *λετουργία*, f. *λετουργός* public servant, minister; app. f. *λαός*, *λαός* people + -εργος that works.] 1. The service of the Holy Eucharist; prop. that of the Eastern Church. In liturgies, used *spec.* of the different types of Eucharistic service. 2. A form of public worship; a collection of formularies for the conduct of this 1593. Also *fig.* b. Chiefly with *the*: The Book of Common Prayer 1629. 3. Gr. *Antiq.* At Athens, a public office or duty discharged by the richer citizens at their own expense 1836.

2. *fig.* The Liturgy of Love, *Quid de arte amandi* B. Jones.

|| Lituus (lit'iuŭs). 1611. [L.] 1. Rom. *Antiq.* a. The crooked staff borne by an augur. b. A curved trumpet, a clarion. 2. *Math.* A spiral represented by the polar equation $r = a \cdot \theta$ - 1758.

Liveable: see LIVEABLE.

Live (liv). a. 1542. [Attrib. use of *live* in *on live*, *ALIVE*.] 1. That is alive; living, as opp. to 'dead'. b. *joc.*, esp. in 'a real live' - (slang) 1887. 2. *transf. and fig.* Full of life or active power 1647; full of energy; up to date; of present interest and importance; not obsolete or exhausted (chiefly U.S.) 1877. 3. Of combustibles: Flaming, glowing; also *transf.* and *fig.* 1611. 4. Containing unexpended energy; (of a shell) unexploded, (of a rail, wire, etc.) charged with electricity; (of a cartridge) containing a bullet 1799. 5. a. Of a mineral, a rock: Native, unwrought; = L. *vivus*. b. Of air: In its native state, pure. 1661. 6. Said of machines or parts which either themselves move or impart motion to others 1825. 7. Of or pertaining to a living being 1613.

1. The importation of l. cattle 1807. L. hair, feathers hair or feathers pulled from a living animal. Phr. A l. certainty put for a dead certainty THACKERAY. b. A real l. glass milk-jug 1897, philosopher 1890. 2. The l. murmur of a summer's day M. ANOLD. 3. A new type of 'live' newspaper BRUCE. 4. Issue 1900. 3. L. coal 1611, embers BOWEN. 4. L. sure (fig.), a highly energetic person (orig. U.S.). 5. b. His car would the a sick 6. L. ax 4, one communicating

Live (liv). v. a. 1542. [Attrib. use of *live* in *on live*, *ALIVE*.] 1. That is alive; living, as opp. to 'dead'. b. *joc.*, esp. in 'a real live' - (slang) 1887. 2. *transf. and fig.* Full of life or active power 1647; full of energy; up to date; of present interest and importance; not obsolete or exhausted (chiefly U.S.) 1877. 3. Of combustibles: Flaming, glowing; also *transf.* and *fig.* 1611. 4. Containing unexpended energy; (of a shell) unexploded, (of a rail, wire, etc.) charged with electricity; (of a cartridge) containing a bullet 1799. 5. a. Of a mineral, a rock: Native, unwrought; = L. *vivus*. b. Of air: In its native state, pure. 1661. 6. Said of machines or parts which either themselves move or impart motion to others 1825. 7. Of or pertaining to a living being 1613.

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7. L. - - - h. w. gh. - - - n. n. m. w. - - -
Comb., etc. 1. l.-birth, the fact of a child's be g
born alive, -hole *Br. climbing*, the flue; 1. load,
the load to which a structure (or vehicle) is subjected
in addition to its own weight. -matter *Printing*
type in page or column ready for printing; -steam,
(a) steam from the boiler at its full pressure; dist
from *dead-steam*; (b) steam from the boiler; dist
from *exhaust-steam*. b. In names of contrivance
for holding living objects or for examining them micro
scopically, as *l.-box*, *trap*, *well*.

Live (liv). v. Pa. t. and ppl. lived (livd)
[Com. Teut. wk. vb.: OE. *libban* (WS)
lifan, *lifgan* (Anglian and poet.) = f. Teut
1000 *lib-*, (*laib-*) to remain, continue, whence
LIFE sb., q. v.] 1. *intr.* To be alive; to have
life either as an animal or as a plant, to be
capable of vital functions. (In this sense
the compound present is *living*, not *live*
simple present, is now usual.) b. *fig.* Of
things: To exist, be found (*poet.*) 1593. 2. To
feed, subsist (*fig.*, *poet.*, *on*, *upon*, *twist*), rarely
for the actual food of the means of providing
it) OE. Also *fig.* 3. To procure oneself the
means of subsistence (*fig.*, *poet.*, *on*, *upon*, *twist*)
OE. 4. To pass live in a specified fashion in
dicated by an adv. or *adverb.* phr. (see below)
OE. 5. quasi-*trans.* with cognate *obj.* - 4
OE. b. *transf.* in *living*. 1. To keep up (the
pace). Also *absol.* in phr. to l. with hounds
1840. 6. quasi-*trans.* To l. down: To out
live (*nonce-use*). b. To silence, wear out (*pr.*
judice, slander, etc.) by a blameless course of
life. c. To lose hold of (a fancy) as life goes
on. 1731. 7. *trans.* To express in one's life
1542. 8. To have life that deserves the name
to enjoy or use one's life abundantly 1606. 9.
To continue in life; to have one's life pro
longed OE. b. *fig.* (*poet.* and *rhet.*) Of things
To survive, continue in operation 1768. 10.
Chiefly of a vessel: To escape destruction to
remain afloat. Also quasi-*trans.* of persons
1601. 11. To continue in the memory of men,
to escape oblivion 1866. 12. To dwell, reside
Also, to cohabit ME. Also *fig.*

1. And Joseph said Doeth my father yet live?
Gen. xlv 3. b. No glory l. behind the back of
such *much* Adm. i. 110. 2. A man lyeth not in
breed alon Wych in *Blatt* iv. 4. To live upon other
men's labours STOUTER. To l. on one's means 1852
3. Every one must l. by his trade 1790. Phr. To l.
from hand to mouth. To l. by one's wits see WIT
Prov. b. *and* *l. d.* 4. Wych tyme he lyuyd more
verusly STARKER. We l. in quite a small way 1859
They saw no society; lived wholly to their work
CARLYLE. Phr. To l. in *clique* (see CLOVER) 181
fast (see FAST *adv.*) To l. well: (a) to feed luxu
riously, (b) to be well to do; (c) to live a virtuous
life. To l. in (or with n) oneself to rely upon one
self for occupation and diversion, not upon society
To l. up *fig.* to live on a high level (Dreyfus)
To l. up to not to fall below (principles, rules, etc.)
Also, to push expenditure to the limits of (one's
time). 5. This is no life for men at arms to live
MARLOWE & NASHE. 7. Our Minister lives Sermons
FLEISCH. To l. a. he 1770. 8. He was living up
to the last days of his life THACKERAY. 9. To the use
of A. for 99 years, if he should s. long L. CRUSE
While the tree lived, he in these fields lived on M.
ARNOLD. Phr. To l. out, to complete (a term or
life), to survive the end of (a period) To l. to (to
do so and so) Long l. (formerly simply *l.*) the l. l. l.
b. L'en in our Ashes l. their wonted Fires GAY
10. It was impossible for the Boat to l. any longer in
that Sea NARRONOUGH. The savages in the boat
never could l. out the storm De For 11. Mens em l.
manners, live in Basse, their Virtues We write in
Water SHAKS. 12. It was admitted that they lived
together 1801. Phr. To l. in, (of shop-assistants) to
reside in the establishment, opp. to *to l. out*. To l.
in (a room, etc.) to treat as one's ordinary abode
To l. out (U.S. colloq.) to be in domestic service
Comb. L. (for) ever, (a) = LIVING sb., 2 are 2
(b) Everlasting Flower.

Liveable, livable (liv'āb'l). a. 1664. [f.
LIVE v. + -ABLE.] 1. Conducive to (com
fortable) living. PEPYS. 2. Of a house, room
locality: That may be lived in; suitable for
living in 1814. 3. Of life: That can be lived
supportable 1847. 4. Of persons (also *livable*
with): That may be lived with; companionable
1860.

2. His rooms at the top of the Albany are very
liveable 1849. Hence *liveableness*, l. quality

Lived 'livd' a. -580. [f. L. *FR* *lō* +
-ED.] Having such a so long l. e.

re () a (pass). an (and). v. cut). g (Fr chri) s over) an / eye s Fr can de vie) (s) s (Psyche) q (what), p got)

†Livelihed. 1412. [f. LIVELY + -HEAD.]
1. Liveliness; vivacity -1717. b. Living form. Also, condition of being alive. -1596.
Means of living, also, inheritance -1590.

Livelihood (lái vīhnd). [OE. *līflād*, f. *līf* life + *lād* conduct, way, also subsistence, Assim. in form to next.] †1. Lifetime; manner of life; conduct -1581. 2. Means of living, maintenance ME. †b. Food, victuals -1588. †Also *fig*. †3. Income, revenue, stipend; *pl.* emoluments -1621. †4. Property yielding an income; an estate, inheritance, patrimony -1627.

2. *Phr.* To earn, gain, get, make, such a l. Fishermen who earn their l. on the waters HERSCHL.
Livelihood 2. 1566. [f. LIVELY + -HOOD.] Livelihood, in various senses -1646.
The tyranny of her sorrows takes all livelihood from her cheeks SHAKS.

Livelong, live-long (līv'lon), *sb.* 1578. [f. LIVE + LONG *adv.*] A name of plants. 1. *Sedum Telephium*, ORPINE. 2. American Cudweed, *Antennaria margaritacea* -1656.

Livelong (līv'lon), *a. poet and rhet.* Also *Sc. lse-lang*. ME. [Orig. two wds. = LIEF + LONG + a. Subseq. felt as if f. LIVE + LONG + a, and so spelt.] 1. Emotively intensive of a long. Chiefly in the l. *day, night*. 2. *nonce-use*. That lives long; lasting 1530. †3. Taken as = LIFELONG 2 (prob. with pronunc. laiv) FREEMAN.

1. He watched there the lse-lang night HOOE. 2. Thou in our wonder and astonishment hast built thyself a l. Monument MITT.

Lively (līv'li), *a* [OE. *līflīc*, f. *līf* LIFE + *līc* -LY-1.] †1. = LIVE + a. 1. LIVING -1538. †b. = LIVE + a. 3, 5. LIVING -1632. †c. Of or pertaining to a living person. Of instruction, etc.: Imparted *viva voce*. -1700. †2. Necessary to life, vital -1640. 3. Of an image, picture, etc.: Life-like, animated, vivid. (Cf. 4.) ME. 4. Full of life; see quotes. ME. 5. Of colour, light, etc.: Vivid, brilliant, fresh ME. 6. Gay, sprightly 1580. 7. *Naut.* Of a vessel. Capable of rising lightly to the sea 1697.

1. What shall I do Now I behold thy lively body so? SHAKS. C. This (or Moses) is he who rescued the lively oracles (ἀόδια ῥήματα), to give unto vs Acts vii. 38. Full l. is the semblant, though the substance dead SEVEN. A l. description of [etc.] 1849. 4. A man... of l. parts LAW. A l. remembrance 1760, consciousness of the truth M. ARNOLD. A more l. combustion 1854. A pretty l. week 1837. *jac.* Things are getting l. (mod.) 5. Her lively colour 'lild with deadlike cares SHAKS. 6. An entertaining and l. Essay 1756. L. in conversation 1868. Hence *Livelily adv.* Liveliness.

Lively (līv'li), *adv.* Now rare. [OE. *līflīc*, f. *līf* LIFE + *līc* -LY-2.] †1. (OE. only) So as to impart life. 1a. As a living person or thing -1590. 3. With animation, actively, briskly, vigorously ME. 74. In a life-like manner; vividly ME; clearly, plainly -1673. 75. Of a vessel: (Floating) in a lively manner (see LIVERLY a. 7). SMATON. 3. You must act l.; do it without distraction CROMWELL. 4. Wel koude he peynten līly that it wroughte CHURCH.

Liven (līv'n), *v. colloq.* 1884. [f. LIVE + -EN⁶. Cf. ENLIVEN.] To make or become lively; to brighten. Also with *up*.

Live-oak (līv'ōk) 1610. [LIVE + a.] An American evergreen tree (*Quercus virens*) growing in the southern Atlantic States. Applied to some other species in the Pacific States.

Liver (līv'ri). [OE. *līfer* fem. :-OTent. **lībrā*.] 1. A large glandular organ in vertebrate animals, serving to secrete bile and to purify the venous blood. Also, the flesh of this, e.g. used as food. (Its colour is usually dark reddish-brown.) b. Applied to analogous organs or tissues in invertebrates 1841. 2. *fig.* and *allusive*. a. As a vital organ of the body (coupled with *brain and heart*); also, as the supposed seat of love and violent passion. (Now only *arch*). b. A *white l.* is spoken of as characterizing a coward; whence *white-livered*. ME. 3. Liver-complaint. Often qualified as *brassie, cirrhotic, hardened l.* 1805. 4. *Old Chem.* Applied (tr. L. *hepar*) to certain liver-coloured substances, e.g. metallic sulphides, and compounds of a metal or of sulphur with an 'alkali' 1664. 5. Agric. 'Liver' soil 1803. 6. *ad Liver-co* 868

1. A fry'd l. and bacon GORDON. *Line of the l.*, also *l. line* (Palmyra) the line which stretches from the wrist to the base of the little finger. 2. a. To quench the coal which in his liver glows SHAKS. *Line*. 47. To you (the Liver, Heart, and Braine of Britaine) By whom (l. grant) she shines Cymb. v. v. 15. b. How manie cowards Who inward searcht, have livers white as milke SHAKS. 3. Dyspeptic troubles usually attributed to l. 1808. 4. *L. of anatomy*, Antimony open'd by Salt-peter and Fire PHILLIPS.

attrib. and *Comb.*, as *l. abscess, attach, colour, d'sease, disorder, etc.*; *l. coloured* adj.; *l. brown a.*; *l. fluke*, a trematoid worm infesting the l.; *l. grown a.*, having an enlarged l.; also, adherent as an enlarged l. (*fig.* in MITT); *Leaf U.S.* = *Liverwort* 2; *pyrites, hepatic pyrites*; *-shark*, the basking shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*); *-spots*, yellowish brown patches or spots of chlorasma; *-stone* = *HEPATICA*; *l. vein*, the basilic vein; also *allusively*, 'the style and manner of men in love' (Schmidt); *-twed*, *Hepatica triloba*; *-wing*, the right wing of a fowl, etc., which, when dressed for cooking, has the l. tucked under it, hence *jac.*, the right arm.

Hence *Liverish a.* resembling l.; having the symptoms of disordered l.

Liver (līv'ri). ME. [f. LIVE + -ER-1.] 1. One who is alive; a living creature. Now rare. Also, an inhabitant (chiefly U.S.). 2. One who lives (in a specified way, for a long time, etc.) ME. 2. One who lives a life of pleasure (= *F. viveur*). R. S. SUTTERS.

1. A L. on Sasquehanna River 1747. b. The Queen will be no long l. SWIFT. A loose l. 1836. *Good l.* (a) one who leads a good life; (b) one given to good living.

Liver (līv'ri). 1668. [Back-formation from *Liverpool*.] A name arbitrarily given to the bird figured in the arms of the city of Liverpool. (It was orig. intended for the eagle of St. John the Evangelist.)

Liver, etc, aphetic f. DELIVER, etc.

Livered (līv'ri), *a.* 1634. [f. LIVERY *sb.* + -ED².] Dressed in, furnished with, or wearing a livery.

Liverpudlian (līv'pūdliān). 1833 [f. *Liverpool* (with *loc* substitution of *pudlie* for *pool*) + -IAN.] *adj.* Belonging to Liverpool. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Liverpool.

Liverwort (līv'vōrt). ME. [tr. med L. *HEPATICA* (applied to plants having liver-shaped parts or used in liver diseases).] A name of various plants. 1. = *HEPATICA* 2. Sometimes called *Stone L.* 2. *Anemone* (*Hepatica triloba*) = *HEPATICA* 1. Formerly called *Noble L.*, *Three-leaf L.* (in U.S. *liverleaf*) 1578. 13. *Agrimony* -1617.

Livery (līv'ri), *sb.* ME. [a. AF. *liverd*, f. *liverd*, pa. pple fem. of *liver*; see -V⁵.] 1. a. The dispensing of food, provisions, or clothing to retainers or servants; hence *gen.* provision, allowance. b. The food or provisions so dispensed; a ration. Now *Hist.*

c. Allowance of provender for horses. Now rare or *Obs.* exc. in LIVERY-STABLE 1440. 2. A distinctive suit or badge bestowed by a person upon his retainers or servants; a distinctive badge or suit worn by a servant or official, a member of a company, etc.; the distinctive uniform style of dress worn by a person's servants, etc. (now only men-servants) ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 73. *collect. sing.* a. Retainers or servants in livery, ME. b. Following, fashion -1613. c. = *livery company* or the liverymen of a company 1521. 74. Lodging; quarters -1525. 5. *Lato. a.* The legal delivery of property into a person's possession. b. The writ by which possession is obtained from the court of wards, ME. 76. *gen.* The action of handing over, delivery (of goods, money, etc., of a writ) -1745. 7. A particular sort of wool, that which comes from the breech of the animal 1837. 8. U.S. A livery-stable.

1. There he made large livery, Botche of ale and of wyne 1492. c. *Phr.* At l. (of a horse) kept for the owner, and fed and groomed at a fixed charge. 2. *Phr.* *Int.* wearing a particular l. *Out of l.* (of a servant) not dressed in l.; wearing plain clothes. A servant out of l. leaped from the box LYRION. *fig.* Now. Twilight gray Had in her sober liverie all things clad MITT. 3. *Phr.* To take up one's l. (orig. in sense 2), to become a liveryman of a City company 5. a. *Phr.* To have, give, take l. To sue (also sue for, sue out) one's l. to institute a suit as heir in the court of wards to obtain possession of lands. *L. of service* (often error. *L.* and *seisin*). the delivery of a

of a house, by giving him the key, or the lise, of land, by handing him a twig or a piece of turf, etc. (Now virtually abolished by 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 306 § 2.) *attrib.* and *Comb.*, esp. in sense 'kept at livery of for hire, as *h. horse, nag*; *trausl. l. friend, mistress*, etc.; also *l. company*, one of the London City companies which had formerly a distinctive costume used on special occasions, *l. fine*, the payment due from those who become liverymen in a London company; *l. servant*, a servant who wears l.; *tl. table*, a table on which 'liveries' or rations were put; hence, a side table.

Hence †*Livery v.* to array in or as in a l. SHAKS. **Livery** (līv'ri), *a.* 1778 [f. LIVER + -Y-1.] 1. Of the consistency or colour of liver (of soil) heavy, tenacious. 2. *collog.* Liveryish (mod.)

Livery-man, liveryman. 1682. †1. A liveryed retainer or servant 1693. 2. A freeman of the City of London entitled to wear the livery of his company, and to exercise other privileges 1682. 3. A keeper of or attendant at a livery-stable 1841.

2. All freemen or liverymen of this city bath a Right to Choose their sherriffs C. FERRIS.

Livery-stable 1705. A stable where horses are kept at livery, or are let out for hire (Also *l. and bait stable*.)

Lives. [OE. *līfes*, *gen. sing.* of *līf* LIFE *sb.*] a. *pred.* = alive, *occas.* as *sb.*, the living -ME. b. *attrib.* = live, living -1600.

b. No lyes creature Be it of fyssh, or bryd, or beast, or man CHAUCER.

Live stock, live-stock. 1775. Domestic animals generally; any animals kept or dealt in for use or profit. Also *transf.*

Livid (līv'id), *a.* 1622. [ad. F. *livide* or L. *lividus*, f. *livere* to be livid.] Of a bluish leaden colour; discoloured as by a bruise black and blue.

There followed no Carbuncle, no purple or linde Spots BACON. So *Liv'd* (1477), *Liv'dness* (1656), *l. quality or condition*; a pale-blush discoloration.

Living (līv'ing), *vb. sb.* ME. [f. LIVE + -ING¹.] 1. The action of LIVE *v.* in various senses. 2. The action, process, or method of gaining one's livelihood 1538. 3. The means of living, livelihood, maintenance; †also an endowment ME. b. Food; †*pl.* victuals ME. 74. Property, esp. landed estate; *pl.* estates possessions -1813. 7b. A tenement -1819. 5. *Ecccl.* A benefice. More fully *ecclesiastical, spiritual l.* ME.

1. There would be no l for me in a cave De TOR. Plain l. and high thinking are no more WORDSW. 2. To fynd to them some honest lyyvyns 1538. 3. *Phr.* To earn, get, make a l. 4. Men whose living lieth together in one Shire BACON. 5. To take a l. only to get a l. is an horrid impiety 1703.

attrib. and *Comb.*, as *l. room, wagon*, etc. 1. *in arch*; *L. wage*, a wage on which a worker can live; so *l. price*.

Living (līv'ing), *tpl a* OE [f. LIVE + -ING².] 1. *Predicatively*, or *attrib.* following the *sb.* - Alive, or when alive. 2. *attrib.* That lives or has life. a. Said of the Deity OE. b. of human beings, etc. In mod. use, 'now (or then) existing or living', 'contemporary' ME. c. *transf.* (a) In phrases of biblical origin. Of water: Constantly flowing; also, refreshing (b) Of coals: Burning, flaming. Cf. LIVE a. 3 (c) Of rock, stone: Native, ME. d. Of a language: Still in vernacular use. (Cf. *dead language*.) 1706. e. *fig.* ME. 3. Of or pertaining to a living person or what is living 1076. 4. = LIVERLY a. 4-6. 1718.

1. Where a testator gives to his four children then l. JARMAN. 2. The Church of the living God 1. *Imm.* 11. 15. b. He was generally esteemed the greatest l. master of the art of war MACALAY. *Phr.* The l. (absol.) those who are alive. *The Land of the l.* (see *Phr.* xviii. 13, li. 5, etc.). *L. skeleton* a person of very emaciated frame. c. In a spacious cave of l. stone DRYDEN. The fish ponds were fed by a l. stream 1843. e. The l. question of the hour O. W. HOLMES. The l. fact 1871. *Phr.* *L. death* a state of misery not fit to be called life. 3. *Phr.* *Within l. memory* without the recollection of persons still alive. *L. force* = *Vivus vis* (Viv *sb.* 3). 4. A l. image of the man 1868. *L. gale* (Naut.): a tremendous gale. Hence *Lively-ly adv.*, -ness.

Livor (līv'ri). 1607. [a. L.] 1. *Path.* Lividness, discoloration of the skin 1656. 2. Ill-will, malignity -1675.

||Livre (līv'ri). 1553. [F. :-L. *libra* Roman pound. An old French money of a

curiosities, or the like, lent by their owners for exhibition; holder, one who holds debentures or other acknowledgements of a l.; a mortgagee, money, money payable as a contribution to a government loan; money advanced as a loan; money, a contractor (*contingent*); society, a body of persons who pay periodical subscriptions to form a fund from which loans may be made to members or others; word [= Ger *Lehnwort*], a word borrowed from another language 1861

Loan (*loun*), *sb*² Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* ME. [See *LANE sb.*] 1. A lane, a by-road. 2 = *LOANING* 2. 1715.

Loan (*loun*), *v.* Now chiefly *U.S.* ME [f. *LOAN sb.*]. *trans.* To grant the loan of; to lend. Also with *out*. Hence *Loanable* a that may be loaned or lent, (of capital, etc.) available for use in loans.

Loaning (*louning*), *Sc.* and *n. dial.* ME. [f. *LOAN sb.* + *-ING*]. 1. = *LOAN sb.* 2. 1. An open uncultivated piece of ground near a farm-house or village, on which the cows are milked 1750

2 But now they are moaning on ilka green l. Miss *ELLIOT*.

Loan-office, 1720 1. An office for lending money to private borrowers. 2. An office for receiving subscriptions to a government loan 1777.

Loath, *sb.* [OE. *lath*, orig. neut. of *lath* *LOATH a.* In sense 2 f. *LOATHE v.*] 1. Something hateful or harmful -1460. 2. Dislike, hatred, ill will; later, physical disgust, loathing -1728.

Loath, *loth* (*loth*), *a.* [Com. Teut.: OE. *lath* (cf. Ger. *leider* unfortunately, which is prop. the compar. of the adj.) -- OTeut. **lathō-*, adopted in Rom as *F. laid*, It. *laido* ugly,] 1. Hostile, angry, spiteful -ME. 2. Repulsive, hateful, loathsome -1592. 3. Ugly -1546. 4. Averse, disinclined, unwilling b Sometimes quasi-adv. Phr. *Nothing l.*: not at all unwilling, ME.

4 She luyeth loth of this luf CHAUCER. The residue showed themselves unwilling and loath to depart H. *text.* 1. I would be loth he should not do well *Perys.* **Loath to depart**, *orig.* the tune of a song (prob. containing these words) expressive of regret for departure, *transf.* any tune played as a farewell. Hence *Loathness*, the quality or condition of being l.

Loathe (*lōd*), *v.* [OE. *lathian* -- OTeut. type **lathōjan*, f. **lathō-* *LOATH a.*] 1. *intr.* To be hateful, displeasing, or offensive. Const. *dit* or *to* -1397. 2. *impers.* -1596 3. *to*. To be or become disgusted, to feel disgust. Const. *at* for, *of*, *with*. -1609. 4. *trans.* To excite loathing or disgust in (a person, etc.). Const. *of*. Also, to render loath to (do something) or averse from (something). -1661. 4. To feel aversion or dislike for; to be reluctant to (do something). Now only: To have an intense aversion for; to regard with utter disgust. ME. b To feel a disgust for (food, etc.) ME.

3 They are good for nothing but to loath proud souls 1661. 4 In my soul I loath all affection Cowper. Mother, I lunt Ht. MARTINPAUL b The full soule loathen an home come *Prov. xvi. 7* Hence *Loath*. **Loathingly** *adv.*

Loathful (*lōdful*), *a.* Also *Sc.* *laithful*. 1450. [f. *LOATH sb.* + *-FUL*]. 1. That is an object of loathing; hateful, loathsome. Now rare 2. Reluctant, bashful. Now *Sc.* 1551

2 And lothfull idleness he doth detest SPENSER 3 But plate and laithful scarce can well behave Burns. Hence *Loathfulness*, *ness*.

Loathing (*lōdɪŋ*), *vb. sb.* ME [f. *LOATHE v.* + *-ING*]. The action of *LOATHE v.* abhorrence; strong distaste (for food).

2 of remuneration 1792, for venison 1902.

Loathly (*lōdli*), *a.* [OE. *lathlic*, f. *lath* *LOATH a.* + *-lic* -LY¹] Hateful, disgusting, loathsome, repulsive, hideous, horrible. Reviewed in 19th c. as a literary word.

Thou art so loathly, and so cold as CHAUCER. A worm BESANT. Hence *Loathliness* (now rare).

Loathly (*lōdli*), *adv.* [OE. *lathlice*, f. *lath* *LOATH a.* + *-lice* -LY²] 1. In a manner to cause loathing; foully, hideously -1600. 2. With detestation *Leam II* i 31. 2. Reluctantly, unwillingly. Now rare. 1547

3 With dust and blood his locks were l. light FAIRFAX. 2 The child goes, but l. 1820.

Loathsome (*lōdsum*), *a.* MF. [f. *LOATH sb.* + *-some*.] Exceedingly loathing

noisome, sickening; odious, repulsive, shocking 12. Affected with loathing or disgust. Const. *of* -1579.

1. A Gouty scabulous Substance, very loathsome to look upon 1793 Errors which make some of Rousseau's confessions L. STEPHEN. Hence *Loathsome* *adv.*, *ness*.

Loathy (*lōdi*), *a.* arch. 1481. [f. *LOATH sb.* + *-y*] = *prec.*

Lob (*lɒb*), *sb.* 1 ME. [Perh. onomatopoeic] 1. The pollack -1769. 2. A country bumpkin a lout. Now *dial.* 1533 3. Something pendulous, e.g. the wattles of a fowl, hanging ornaments, etc. (*rare*) 1688. 4. A lump, a large piece; a nugget (of gold), etc. Chiefly *dial.* 1825. 5. *Brewing*. A thick mixture. (Cf. *LOLLYLOL*, *LOBSCOUSE*) 1839. 6. *attrib.* or *adj.* Rustic; loutish; clumsy. Also *appos.* as quasi-proper name, 1508.

2. Fairwell thou L. of spints, Ile be gon SHAKS. This L. too was made principal Prolocutor 1628. 6. A Giant, that was call'd Lob-lie-by-the-fire 1613.

Lob (*lɒb*), *sb.* 2 Also *lobb*. 1681. *Mining*. 1. Steps in a mine. Also applied to an irregular vein of ore resembling a flight of steps.

Lob (*lɒb*), *sb.* 3 1875. [f. *LOB v.*] 1. *Cricket*. A slow underhand ball. Also *attrib.* 2. *Lawn-tennis*. A ball tossed high in the air, and, if possible, over the opponent's head. Also *attrib.* in *L-volley*, 1890.

Lob (*lɒb*), *v.* *intrans.* *lobbed* (*lɒbd*), *lobbing*. 1596 [f. *LOB sb.*] 1. *intr.* To behave like a lout J. SMITH. 2. *trans.* To observe or allow to hang heavily; to droop. 2 Obs. *each slung*. 1599. 3. *intr.* To move heavily or clumsily (often with *along*). Of a cabman: To crawl or plow in search of a fare 1819. 4. *trans.* To throw heavily or clumsily; to toss or bowl with a slow movement. In *Lawn-tennis*, to strike (a ball) well into the air so as to fall at the back of the opponent's court. 1847. 5. *Brewing*. To add 'lob' to (see *LOB sb.* 1) 1838. 6. *Mining*. To break into small pieces, as ore preliminary to hand sorting 1875.

2 Their poore lades L. downe their heads SHAKS 3 The clemys shells came lobbing into it (the trench) L. ORTMAN.

Lobar (*lōbār*), *a.* 1856. [ad. mod. L. *lobatus*, f. *Lobus* *LOBE*; see -AR¹.] Pertaining to a lobe.

Lobate (*lōbāt*), *a.* 1760 [ad. mod. L. *lobatus*, f. *Lobus* *LOBE*, see -ATE².] *Nut Hist.* Having or characterized by lobes; lobed. So *Lobated* a. 1703. Hence *Lobately* *adv.* so as to form lobes *Lobation*, the formation of lobes; the condition of being l.

Lobato- (*lōbātō*), *comb.* f. *LOBATE* with sense 'lobate and . . .', as *L-digitate*, etc.

Lo-bbish, *a.* 1567. [f. *LOB sb.* 1 + *-ISH*]. Like a lobe; clownish -1586.

Lobby (*lɒbi*), *sb.* 1553. [ad. mod. L. *lobium* or *lobia*; see *LODGE sb.* Orig. a monastic term] 1. A covered walk, cloister (in a monastery). BECON. 2. A passage or corridor; often used as a waiting-place or ante-room 1575 3. *Naut.* An apartment or passage-way in the fore part of a cabin under the quarter-deck 1815-50 c. *Agric.* A small enclosure for cattle adjoining the farm-yard 1777 3. *spec.* In the House of Commons and other houses of legislature, a large entrance-hall open to the public, and chiefly used for interviews between members and non-members of the House; also (in full *division l.*), one of the two corridors to which members retire to vote 1640 b. *collected*. Those who frequent the lobbies of the House or who vote in a particular lobby; *U.S.* those who frequent the lobby in order to influence members of the legislature; the body of lobbyists 1859. 4. *attrib.*, as *L-correspondent*, etc. 1650

2 The box l. of a theatre DICKENS. 3 If the hon member divides I shall go into the same l. with him BAIGER. b. The l. and corruption are legitimate subjects for satire 1884. *Comb.* *L-member*, a lobbyist.

Lobby (*lɒbi*), *v.* orig. *U.S.* 1832. [f. *LOBBY sb.*] 1. *intr.* To frequent the lobby of a legislative assembly for the purpose of influencing members' votes; to solicit the votes of members. 2. *trans.* To influence (members of) a legislature in the exercise of their

functions by frequenting the lobby. Also, to get (a measure) through Congress by means of such influence. 1830.

Lobbyist (*lɒbiɪst*). Chiefly *U.S.* 1863 [f. *LOBBY sb.* + *-IST*]. One who frequents the lobbies of the House of Representatives in order to influence members in their votes. Also *occas.*, a journalist, etc., who frequents the lobby of the House of Commons. So *Lobbyism*, the system of lobbying.

Lobcock (*lɒbkɒk*). Now *dial.* 1553. [f. *LOB sb.* 1 + *COCK sb.*]. A country bumpkin; a clown; a blundering fool.

Lobe (*lob*) 1541. [ad. late L. *lobus*, a Gr. *λοβός* lobe of the ear or of the liver, pod, etc. -- pre-Hellenic **logw-*, cogn. w. **legw-* in L. *legumen* pod, *legua* lobe of the ear.] 1. A roundish projecting part, usu. one of two or more separated by a fissure; *spec.* a. One of the divisions of the liver or lungs formed by the fissures. b. The lower soft pendulous part of the external ear 1719. c. *Bot.* and *Zool.* A rounded projection or part of a leaf or other organ 1671. d. One of the divisions of the brain 1672. e. The larger and projecting part of a cam-wheel 1855.

Comb. *L-foot*, a lobe-footed bird; -footed *a.*, having lobate feet, as some birds. Hence *Lobed* (*lɒbd*) *a.*, having a lobe or lobes; lobate (cf. *loby* *Nat Hist*) 1767. *Lobelet* (*lɒbɪlɪt*), a small lobe, a lobule 1836

Lobelia (*lɒbɪliə*). 1739. [Mod. L., f. *Matthias de Lobel* (1538-1616); see -IA.] A genus of herbaceous (rarely shrubby) plants having blue, scarlet, or purple flowers, with deeply cleft spurless corolla, a plant of this genus, or its flower. b. *Pharmacy*. The herb *L. inflata* 1858.

Lobeliceous (*-lɒbɪsɪs*), *a.* 1830. [f. mod. L. *Lobelia* (f. *LOBELIA*) + *-OUS*; see -ACEOUS.] *Bot.* Belonging to the N.O. *Lobeliceae*.

Lobeline (*lɒbɪliən*). Also *lobeli* n. 1836. [f. *LOBELIA* + *-INE*]. *Chem.* An oily alkaloid with a pungent tobacco-like taste obtained from *Lobelia inflata* (Indian tobacco)

Lobliolly (*lɒbli*). Now *dial.* 1597. [perh. onomatopoeic; cf. *dial. lob*, to bubble in boiling, said esp. of porridge, *lobly* (obs. Devon), broth, etc. boiled in a pot.] 1. Thick gruel or spoon-meat, as used by seamen, etc., burgeo 2. A bumpkin, rustic, boor 1604.

Comb. *L. bay*, an ornamental tree, *Gordonia Lasianthus*, of the southern U.S., *L. boy*, a surgeon, attendant on shipboard, also *dial.* an errand boy man of all work; *L. pine*, the tree *Pinus Taeda*, growing in swamps in the southern U.S.; *L. tree* = *lobliolly wood*; *L. wood*, *Cupania glabra*; also *Lysonia cordata* (Treas. Bot.)

Lobose (*lɒboʊs*), *a.* 1885. [ad. mod. L. *lobosus*, f. *lobus* *LOBE*.] Having many or large lobes; *spec.* pertaining to the order *Lobosa* of Rhizopods.

Lobscouse (*lɒbskəʊs*). *Naut* and *dial.* 1706. [?] A sailor's dish of meat stewed with vegetables and ship's biscuit, or the like.

Lobsided, var. of *LOP-SIDED*.

Lob's pound. Now *dial.* 1597. [See *LOB sb.* 2.] Prison; jail; the lock-up. Also *fig.*, an entanglement, difficulty.

Lobster (*lɒbstər*). [OE. *lobastre*, etc., corruptly ad. L. *lobusta* *LOCUST* (orig. lobster). The substitution of *p* for *L. c* is unexplained.] 1. A large marine stalk-eyed ten-footed long-tailed crustacean of the genus *Homarus*, much used for food; it is greenish or bluish black when raw, and red when boiled, the first pur of feet form the characteristic 'claws'. b. The flesh of this, as food 1729 2. An opprobrious name (2 for a red-faced man) -1609. 3. A contemptuous name for: A British soldier; orig. referring to the jointed plate-armour (called *lobster-tail*) worn by Roundhead cuirassiers, later, to the red coat. Also *boiled* L. 1643. 4. Short for *lobster-caterpillar*, *moth* 1869

1. Norway L., *Nephrops norvegicus*. Spiny or thorny L., *Palinurus vulgaris* = CRAYFISH 3 b. Gauntlets, were oftener of small plates of iron riveted together, in imitation of the lobster's tail. Gross. 2. You whorson L. B. Jons 3. *Raw* (or *unboiled*) L. a policeman; so called on account of his blue uniform.

lob and *Comb.* as *L-fishery*, *seae*, etc. 1. *box along* *a.* *ship* 6 *buttricks* -*clad* *a.*

clad in jointed armour suggesting a lobster's shell, -coated *a*, red-coated; -crab, a crustacean of the family *Porcellanidae*; a porcelain-crab, -creeper = *lobster-pot*; -joint, a joint in an instrument resembling a joint in a lobster's claws, -louse, a parasite of the *l.* *Nicotiana glauca*; -moth, the bony moth *Stenopogon fagi*; -pot, a basket, etc., serving as a trap to catch lobsters; -smack *see*, a military transport; -tail, a piece of armour jointed after the manner of a lobster's tail; also *attiré*; -tailed *a*, wearing 'lobster-tail' armour.

Lobular (lɒˈbʊlər), *a* 1822. [f. **LOBULE** + **AR.**] *Anat.*, etc. Pertaining to or having the form of a lobule or lobules. Of pneumonia: Affecting the lobules of the lungs.

Lobulate (lɒˈbʊlət), *a* 1838. [f. **LOBULE** + **ATE**.] Having or consisting of lobules. **Lobulated *a* 1783. **Lobulation**, the formation of lobules; a lobulated condition 1861. **Lobulator**, comb. f. = 'lobulate and.' 1846.**

Lobule (lɒˈbʊl), 1682. [ad mod. *L. lobulus* (also used in Eng.), dim. of *lobus* **LOBE**.] A small lobe. Chiefly *Anat.*

Lob-worm (lɒˈb-wɜːm), 1651. [f. **LOB** *s.v.* 1. *a*. A large earthworm used for bait by anglers. *b*. The lug-worm (see **LUG** *s.v.* 2.) 1854.]

[**Local** (ləkəl), *s.v.* 1. Commonly *erron.* **locale** (ləkəl), fem. 1772. [Fr. *local* adj. used absol.; see next.] A place or locality, esp. a place considered with reference to some particular event or particular operations.

Local (ləkəl), *a* and *s.v.* 2. **ME.** [a. F. *local*, ad. *L. localis*, f. *locus* place.]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to or concerned with place or position in space. Now chiefly in *L. situation* 1485. 1b. Having spatial position -1729. 1c. *L. motion*, movement from place to place, locomotion -1707. *d. Grammar* Relating to place or situation 1842. 2. Belonging to existing in, or peculiar to a particular place or places **ME.** *b*. Belonging to a town or other limited region, as dist. from the country as a whole 1688. *c*. In various specific collocations (see below) 1772. 3. *Law.* (In renderings of *AF chose local*, *traspas local*) 1598. 4. Pertaining to a particular place in a system, series, etc., or to a particular portion of an object (see below). 5. Pertaining to places (in the geographical sense) or to an individual place as such 1505. 6. *Math.* Pertaining to a locus 1704.

x. C. Plants have no *l.* or progressive Motion 1707. *x. L. time* the time of day or night reckoned from the instant of transit of the mean sun over the *l.* meridian. Truth is not *l.* *COWLEY*. Mr. Yeo, the lawyer 1807. *b. L. government*, the administration of the affairs of a town, etc. by the inhabitants, as dist. from the state at large. *L. Government Board*, a former department of state acting as the central authority for Local Government in England and Wales. *c. L. examination*, one held in a number of different places under the direction of a central board at one of the Universities. *L. preacher* (among the Methodists), a layman authorized to preach in the district in which he resides. *L. rank*, the rank given to an officer in his Majesty's service serving in a foreign land with other troops, whereby he is equalized in rank with officers whose first commissions are of the same date, but who have been more fortunate in promotion. *L. veto*, the prohibition of the sale of liquors in a district, under the system of *l. option*. **Local option**. The principle of allowing localities to decide whether the trade in liquor, etc. shall be prohibited within the district 1868. 4. *a.* Pertaining to, or affecting, a particular part or organ of the body 1741: I employed only *l.* means for their cure *AKENSIDE*. *a. l.* inflammation 1809. *b.* Electric and Magnetism. *L. action*, action between different parts of a plate in an electric battery, as dist. from the general action of the battery. *L. attractions*, the effect of the iron in a ship on her compasses. *L. battery*, the battery of a *l.* circuit. *L. circuit*, one which includes only the apparatus in the office, and is closed by a relay. 1841. *c. Local colour*: (a) In *Painting*, the colour natural to each object or part of a picture 1706. (b) Hence, in art and literature, the representation in vivid detail of the manners, dress, scenery, etc. of a particular period or country 1721. Hence *Local colour* *adv* in a manner.

B. s.v. (the adj. used absol.). 1. A person attached by his occupation, etc. to, or an inhabitant of, a particular locality. Chiefly *pl.* 1835. *b. esp.* A local preacher 1824. 2. Something local: an item of local news in a newspaper 1869; a postage-stamp of only local currency 1870; *Telegr.* a local battery or circuit 1875; a local train 1902; a local examination 1893.

Locale, *erron.* f. **LOCAL** *s.v.* 1

Localism (ləkəlɪzəm), 1823 [f. **LOCAL** *a.* + **-ISM**] Attachment to a locality; limitation of ideas, sympathies, and interests resulting from this; disposition to favour what is local 1843. 2. A local idiom, custom, or the like.

3. All talk scandal, gossip, localisms 1858

Localist (ləkəlɪst), 1683. [f. **LOCAL** *a.* + **-IST**.] One who treats or regards things as local; a student of what is local; one who assigns a local origin to (diseases).

'Localists' attributed the epidemics to local conditions, atmospheric changes, [etc.] 1901. Hence **Localistic** *a.* (of a theory) attributing a local nature or origin.

Locality (ləkəlɪti), 1628. [a. F. *localité*, ad. late *L. localitatem*, f. *localis* **LOCAL**.] 1. The fact or quality of having a place, i.e. of having position in space. 2. The fact of being local. Also *pl.* local characteristics, feelings, or prejudices -1802. 3. *pl.* The features of a particular place. [So Fr.] 1828

4. *a.* The place in which an object (e.g. a plant, a mineral, etc.) is, or is to be found 1834. *b.* A district as the site occupied by certain persons or things, or as the scene of certain activities 1830. 5. *Law.* Limitation to a county, district, or place. **BLACKSTONE**. 6. *Phrenol.* The faculty of recognizing and remembering places 1815. 7. *Psychol.* in *phr. sense* of *l.* 1888.

1. That the Soul and Angels have nothing to do with grosser *l.* is generally opinion'd *GLANVILLE*. 4. *a.* A blind man, feeling all around him with his cane, so as to find out his *l.* *HAWTHORNE*. 5. The *l.* of trial 1768. 7. *L. sense*, of the faculty of distinguishing the part of a sensory surface to which a stimulus is applied (*19th Soc. Lex.*) 1888.

Localization (ləkələɪzəʃən), 1816. [f. **LOCALIZE** *v.* + **-ATION**.] 1. The action of localizing; the fact of being localized 1853

b. Phys. The process of fixing, or fact of being fixed, in some particular part or organ of the body 1855. 2. Assignment to a particular place or locality. Also, the determination of the locality of an object 1816.

1. Centralization or *l.* of administrative power 1853. 2. The localization of a bullet in a wound 1881.

Localize (ləkələɪz), *v.* 1600. [f. **LOCAL** *a.* + **-IZE**.] *tr.* *intr.* To act in accordance with the custom of the place. *G. HARVEY*. 2. *trans.* To make local; to invest with local characteristics 1792. 3. To fix in a particular place, or in a particular part of a whole or system. *usu.* To attach or restrict to a particular locality 1798. 4. To attribute to a particular place; to find a locality for, determine the locality of. *Occas. constr.* to 1816.

4. The Romans appropriated and localised every tale and tradition *H. COLERIDGE*. **Localizable** *a.* [**Locanda** (ləkəˈndə), 1838. [It. ad. med. *L. (camera, domus) locanda* (room, house) to be let.] A lodging-house or inn.

Locate (ləkəˈteɪt), *v.* 1652. [f. *L. locat*, *locare* to place, let for hire, f. *locus*.] 1. *trans.* To fix the situation or site of (lands granted, a building, etc.) Chiefly *U.S.* 1795. 2. To survey and define the limits of; to lay out (a road); to enter on or take possession of (a land-claim, a gold-mine, etc.) *U.S.* 1739. 3. To fix or establish in a place; to settle. Chiefly *U.S.* 1807. *b. pass.* Of a quality, faculty, etc.: To have its seat 1829. 4. *intr.* for *reft.* To establish oneself in a place, to settle 1652. 5. To allocate, allot, apportion 1816. 6. To refer to a particular place; to state the locality of 1807. 7. To discover the exact locality of (a person or thing) 1822. 8. *Civil Law.* As *tr.* *L. locare*: To let out, hire out. **MUIRHEAD**.

1. He located a valuable claim near the Pyramid Mountains 1835. 3. The motives that led me to myself at Tunbridge R. *CUMBERLAND*. 6. That large Philosophy which embraces and locates truth of every kind *J. H. NEWMAN*. 7. The gunboats yesterday located the enemy's position at Kerri 1898.

Location (ləkəˈʃən), Now chiefly *U.S.* 1592 [ad. *L. Locationem*, f. *locare* to **LOCATE**.] 1. *Civil and Sc. Law* The action of letting for hire (correl. *v.* **CONDUCTION**) 1592. 2. The action of placing, the fact or condition of being placed; settlement in a place 1623. 3. *Loca* position. Also position in

series. 1597. 4. The marking out or surveying of a tract of land (*esp.* of a claim) or a settlement, the laying out of a road or the like *U.S.* 1718. 5. *constr.* (*U.S.*) A tract of land marked out or surveyed, *spec.* a mining claim. Also, in the S. African colonies, the quarters set apart for natives 1792. *b. Austral.* A farm or station 1823. 6. The place of settlement or residence. Chiefly *U.S.* 1827.

1. *Phr.* *Contract of l.* a contract by which the use of a chattel is agreed to be given, or by which a person agrees to give his services, for hire. 3. The *l.* of the pianoforte 1883. 5. *b.* Rides about the *l.* 1863. 6. They visited Windsor. Mr. Beck said that if he had such a *l.* he should always live there. *BISANT & RICE*

Locative (ləkəˈtɪv), 1804 [f. *L. locat*, *locare* to **LOCATE**, see **-IVE**] *A. adj.* Pertaining to location. 1. *Gram.* Name of the case form denoting 'place where', e.g. *L. domus* = at home. Also, pertaining to this case. 1841. 2. Serving to locate the position of something 1870. *B. s.v.* *Gram.* The locative case 1804

Locator (ləkəˈtɪr), 1607. [a. *L.*] 1. One who lets for hire, esp. in *Civil* and *Sc. Law*. 2. *U.S.* One who or a thing which locates (see **LOCATE** *v.* 2) 1817.

Loch (ləx). *Sc. ME.* [Gael. (and Irish) *loch*.] A lake; also, an arm of the sea, esp. when narrow or partially landlocked.

Loch, var. of **LOCHCH**.

Lochaber (ləxəˈbɛr), 1618 [Name of a district in Inverness-shire.] *attiré*, in *L. aze* (*Antiq.*): 'A sort of halbert of a large size having a strong hook behind for laying hold of the object assaulted' (*Jam*).

Lochage (ləkəˈdʒ), Also quasi-*L.* [*locha-gus* (ləkəˈgʊs), 1808. [ad. Gr. *λοχαγός*, f. *λόχος* **LOCHUS** + *ἀγ-, ἀγειν* to lead.] *Gr. Antiq.* The commander of a lochus.

Lochan (ləxən), *Sc.* 1789. [Gael. dim. of *loch*.] A small loch or lake.

Loche, var. of **LOACH**.

Lochia (ləkiə), *pl.* 1685. [mod. *L.*, ad. Gr. *λόχεια*, neut. pl. of *λόχος* adj., pertaining to childbirth, f. *λόχος* a lying-in. Cf. *F. loche* *s*] *Path.* The discharge from the uterus and vagina which follows childbirth. Hence *Lochial a.* of or pertaining to the *l.*

Lochus (ləkəs), *Pl.* *lochus* (ləkən), 1832 [mod. *L.*, ad. Gr. *λόχος*.] *Gr. Antiq.* A division of the army, in Sparta and other states

Lock (lək), *s.v.* 1. [**OE.** *loc* masc. — *OE.* **lokkō*, **lukkō* — *pre-lent.* **luggō* — *s.*] 1. One of the natural divisions of a head of hair, a beard, etc., a tress. In *pl.* = the hair of the head. 2. A locklock; also, a tress of artificial hair -1688. *c. transf.* and *fig.* (of foliage, etc.) 1567. 3. A tuft or flock (of wool, cotton, etc.) **ME.** 3. A (small) quantity of hay, straw, etc., a handful, armful. Now *dial.* 1440.

1. With these...the Spirits Elect Bind their resplendent locks *MILN.* *c.* The lock *s.* of the approach *ing* stem *SHELLY*. 2. A *l.* of wool falls without noise *B. HALL*. 3. A *l.* of bacon 1845, of straw *T. HADY*

Lock (lək), *s.v.* 2. [**OE.** *loc* neut. — *OE.* **lokkō*, **lukkō*, f. *lukkō*, wk. grade of the root *lūk-* (*lūk-* to *lokk-*) to close, enclose.]

1. A contrivance for fastening. 1. An appliance for fastening a door, lid, etc., consisting of a bolt or bolts which can be propelled and withdrawn by means of a key or similar instrument. (In *OE.* applied to a bar, bolt, latch, or the like) **OE.** 2. A cotter, a forelock 1875. 3. A hobble or shackle for a horse's foot, a horse-lock 1886. 4. A contrivance to keep a wheel from turning 1884. 5. In fire-arms the piece of mechanism by means of which the charge is exploded. (See also **FIRELOCK**, **FLINT-LOCK**, **MATCHLOCK**) 1547. 6. Short for **ROWLOCK** 1850.

1. *fig.* I kept a *l.* upon my lips *CANNIBAL*. *Phr.* *l.* and *key* a typical expression for appliances for fastening or securing. *Under l. and key* securely locked up. 5 *Phr.* *l.* *stock*, and *barrel* = the enclosure of anything. The whole thing, *l.*, *stock*, and *barrel*, isn't worth one big yellow sea-pepper *R. KIRLING*.

II. A barrier, an enclosure. 1. A barrier on a river, which can be opened or closed at will -1758. 2. The waterway between the piers of a bridge -1813. 3. On a canal or river. A portion of the channel shut off above and below

along a railway; a railway-engine. Now generally shortened to *locomotive*.

B *sb.* 1. = *Locomotive engine* (see above) 1829. *b.* *slang. pl.* The legs 1841. 2. An animal having powers of locomotion 1872.

Comb. 1. *car U.S.* a. l. and a car combined in one vehicle; a dummy engine (Webster).

Hence *Locomotively adv.* -ness. *Locomotivity*, the quality or fact of being l.

Locomotor (lō'kōmōtər) 1822. [*f.* *L. loco*, abl. of *locus* + *motor*; see *MOTOR*. Cf. *l. locomoteur*, whence the adj. use.] *A. sb.*

One who or that which has locomotive power. **B** *adj.* (Chiefly *Phys*) Of, pertaining to, or concerned with locomotion 1870.

L. ataxy. see *ATAXY*.

Locomotory (lō'kōmōt'ōrī) *a.* 1835. [*f.* as prec. + *MOTORY*.] Pertaining to, or having the power of, locomotion.

Loculus (lō'kūlūs) *Pl* -li (-lī). 1838. [*L.*, dim. of *locus*] 1. A small chamber or cell in an ancient tomb for corpses or urns.

2. *Zool., Anat., and Bot.* One of a number of small cavities or cells separated by septa 1881. So *Loculament* = *Loculus* 1854. *Locular* (1847), *Loculate* (1866), *Loculated* (1861) *adjs.* having or divided into loculi; *Loculation* (1819).

Loculicidal a. of a carpal, etc., that detaches through the back or dorsal suture of the loculus 1819.

Loculicidally adv. 1847. *Loculose* (1855), *Loculons* (1840) *adjs.* full of or divided into loculi.

Locum tenens (lō'kūm tēnēns). 1647. [*med.L.*, = 'one who holds the place (of another)']

One filling an office temporarily in place of another, esp. a doctor or a clergyman; a deputy, substitute. Hence *Locumtenancy*, the position of being a *locum tenens*.

Locus (lō'kūs). *Pl.* loci (lō'kī). 1715. [*L.* = 'place'] 1. Place of something, locality.

2. A subject, head, topic. [So in *L.* writers, after Gr. *lóchos*.] 1753. 3. *Math.* The curve or figure constituted by all the points which satisfy a particular equation of relation between co-ordinates, or generated by a point, line, or surface moving in accordance with mathematically defined conditions 1727.

Latin phrases 1. *classicus*, a standard passage which is authoritative on a subject; 1. *communis*, a common place; 1. *in quo*, the locality of an event, etc. in *Lawn*, the land on which trespass has been committed; 1. *penitentiae* (after Heb. xii. 17), a place of repentance; in *Lawn*, an opportunity allowed to a person to recede from some engagement, so long as some decisive step has not been taken; 1. *standi*, i. e. 'place of standing', recognized position; in *Lawn*, a right to appear in court. Also *GENUS loci*.

Locust (lō'kūst), *sb.* *ME.* [*a.* OF. *locuste* from *L. locusta* locust, orig. *LOBSTER*.] 1. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the family *Acrididae* (characterized by short horns), esp. *Chrysothrix migratoria* (or *Pachytelus migratorius*), the Migratory Locust, well known for its ravages in Asia and Africa, where, migrating in myriads, it often eats up every green thing. In many countries used for food.

2. *fig.* A person of devouring or destructive propensities 1546. 3. *a.* The fruit of the carob-tree. *b.* A cassia-pod. 1615. 4. = *LOCUST-TREE* 1540.

1. The white ant can destroy fleets and cities, and the locusts erase a province DISRAEL. 2. Those locusts called middle-men COBBETT.

attrib. and Comb. as *L. swarmer*, etc.; *L. fruit*, *tinber* etc.; *L. bean*, the fruit of the carob-tree; *beetle* = *locust-borer*; *bird*, the rose-coloured starling, *Pastor roseus*, which devours locusts; *borer*, a longicorn beetle, *Cyllene robiniae*, whose larva destroys the locust-tree; *eater*, a bird of the genus *Graculus*.

Hence *Locust v. intr.* to swarm and devour as locusts do (TENNYSON).

Locust-tree 1623. [In sense 1 *f.* *LOCUST sb.* In the other senses, ?] 1. The carob-tree, *Ceratonia siliqua*. 2. = *ACACIA* 1822. 1640. 3. The COURBAIL of Guiana and the West Indies 1620. 4. A leguminous plant of New Zealand (*Sophora tetralopra*) 1872.

Bastard Locust-tree of the W. Indies, *Clethra tinifolia*. **Honey Locust-tree**, a N. Amer. ornamental tree, *Gleditsia triacanthos*. **Swamp or Water Locust-tree**, *G. monosperma*.

Locution (lō'kūsh'jōn). *ME.* [*ad. L. locutionem* (*locuti*), *f.* *locuti* to speak.] 1. The act of speaking - 1767. 2. Speech as the expression of thought; discourse; also, style of discourse, expression. Now rare or Obs. 1519.

3. A phrase. *ME.*

1. I hate these figures in *L.*, These about phrases forced by ceremonious MARSTON. 3. A figurative locution 1547.

Locutory (lō'kūsh'jōn). 1450. [*ad. med.L. locutory* (also used in Eng.) neut. of **locutorius*, *f.* *locutor*; see -ORY.] An apartment in a monastery set apart for conversation, a parlour, *oculus*, a grille at which conversation is allowed with those outside.

Lode (lōd). [*OE. lād fem.*; see *LOAD sb.*, of which *lode* is a var., now differentiated.] 1. 1. Way, journey; *duch*, a road. 2. A water-course, an aqueduct, channel; an open drain in fenny districts. Now *local*. 1572. 13. Leading, guidance. *ME.* only. 4. A loadstone 1509. 5. *Mining*. A vein of metal ore 1602.

2. Down that long dark l. he skated home KINGSLEY. 4. As with the Lode The Steele w. touch DAYTON.

Lodeman. [*OE. lādmann*, *f.* *lād* *LODE* + *mann* *MAN sb.*] In *OE.*, a leader, guide, later, only *spec.* a pilot - 1536. So *Lodeman* *ME.* - 1594.

Lodemanager (lōd mēnānjēdž). *Obs. or Hist. ME.* [*a.* *AF. lodmanage*, *f.* *OE. lādmann*, see prec. and -AGE.] Pilotage.

Lodestar, loadstar (lōd'stār). *ME.* [*f.* *load*, *LODE* + *STAR sb.*] 1. A star that shows the way; esp. the pole-star. 2. *fig.* A guiding star; that on which one's attention or hopes are fixed *ME.*

2. Your eyes are loadstars SHAKS. *France* [to call] the lode-star of Continental democracy M. ARNOLD.

Lodestone: see *LOADSTONE*.

Lodge (lōdž), *sb.* [*ME. lodge, logge*, a OF. *loge*, *large* *arbour*, *hut*, etc. (*F. loge* *hut*, *cottage*, *box* at a theatre, etc.) - *med.L. laubia*, *lobia* (whence *LOBBY*), a OHG **laubja*, later *loup-ja*, *laubja*, sheltered place, booth, hut; mod.G. *laube* *arbour*, *summerhouse*.] 1. A small dwelling; a hut or booth; a tent, *arbour*, or the like. Now *dialect*. 1b. A cell, prison - 1704.

c. An out-house (*dialect*) 1706. 2. A house in a forest or other wild place, e.g. in the Highlands of Scotland, occupied in the hunting or shooting season 1465. 3. A house or cottage at the entrance of a park or in the grounds belonging to a mansion, occupied by a caretaker, keeper, gardener, etc.; the room or 'box' occupied by the porter of a college, a factory, etc. 1500. 4. *gen.* A lodging, abode, esp. a temporary one; formerly also *transf.* a place to hold something 1571. 5. The workshop of a body of 'freemasons' (see *FREEMASON* 1) *Obs.* exc. *Hist. ME.* 6. *Freemasonry*, etc. The place of meeting for members of a branch, hence, the members composing a branch; also, a meeting of a 'lodge' 1686. 7. The residence of the head of a college at Cambridge 1769. 8. The den or lair of an animal; now only of a beaver or an otter 1657. 9. The tent of a N. Amer. Indian; a wigwam. Also, the number usually occupying one tent, as a unit of enumeration, reckoned at from four to six. 1805. 10. A collection of objects lodged close together *De Fos*. 11. *†a.* = *LOGGIA* - 1813. 12. = *LOGE 2 (rare)* 1730. 13. *Mining*. A room or flat adjoining the shaft, for discharging ore, etc. 1881.

1. So to the Silvan *L.* They came MILT. 2. As melancholy as a *L.* in a Warren SHAKS. 4. [A raven's] airy *L.* CowPER. 6. *Phr. Grand L.*, the governing body of the freemasons (and of other societies), presided over by the grand-master. *Orange L.* (see *ORANGE* 5.2). 10. The Maldives, a famous *L.* of islands 1710.

Comb. 1. *book*, a book recording the doings of a masonic l.; *gate*, the gate of a park, etc. at which there is a *L.*

Lodge (lōdž), *v.* *ME.* [*ad. OF. logier* (mod. *F. loger*), *f.* *loge* *LODGE sb.*]

L. trans. 1. To place in tents or the like; to encamp, station (an army). Often *refl.* - 1598. 2. To provide with temporary quarters, to receive into one's house for the night. Also, to provide with a habitation; to place as a resident in a building; also in *pass.*, to be (well or ill) accommodated with regard to house room. *ME.* 1. Also *fig.* b. To serve as a lodging or habitation for. Often *transf.* and *fig.* of things: To contain, in *pass.*, to be contained in something - 1449. c. To have as a lodger 1741. 2. To place deposi

5. To discover the lodge of (a buck) 1576. 5. To lay flat. Now only of wind or rain: To beat down (crops) 1593.

2. Be not forgetful to *l.* strangers COVERDALE *Hib. XII* 2. You *l.* your horses more magnificently than yourself LYMON. *fig. Rich. III* 1. 1. 65. b. The Memory [can] *l.* a greater store of Images, than all the Senses can present at one time CHURCH.

a. To put and leave in a place of custody or security 1666. 10.1 [a person] in a state prison M. L. L. 1602. worth, money in the hands of a banker 1822. b. To deposit in court or with an official a formal statement of (an information, complaint, objection, etc.). Hence *lodge*, to allege (an objection) 1708. The impeachment which the king had lodged against him HUME. c. To vent, cause to reside, in a person or thing, place, power, etc. *quoth* or *in the hands* of a person 1670. The power of the Crown is always lodged in a single person HUME. d. To get (a thing) into the mind of a person 1611. Wounded By a bullet lodged in the thorax SHAKSPEARE. e. To throw (something) so that it is caught in its fall; to cause to 'lodge' or be intercepted, (of a current, etc.) to deposit in pass: *g.* 1560. 10.1 sand, clay, etc. in a hole filled with stone FINE. 11. To set or fasten in a socket or the like - 1625. 4. The deer is lodg'd. The track'd her to her covert ANDERSON.

II. intr. 1. To encamp - 1603. 2. To dwell temporarily in a place; esp. to pass the night. Now rare. *ME.* b. To dwell, reside. Late chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* of a thing - to have its seat, reside. Now rare. *ME.* c. *spec.* To be a lodger, to live in lodgings 1749. 3. To be arrested in fall or progress; to stick in a position 1611. 4. *Hunting*. Of a buck *intr.* To betake himself to his lodge or lair. Also quasi *pass.*, to be in his lodge. 1470. 5. Of corn = to be lodged (see sense 1. *g.*) 1620.

2. He lodged in the cottage of a peasant GIBSON. b. Sure something holy lodges in that breast M. L. C. 1605. 246. 3. The ball lodged in the shoulder LYMON. 5. As corn lodge by too great abundance 1620. Hence *Lodgeable a.* that may be lodged in, that may or can be lodged.

Lodged (lōdžd), *pp. a.* 1580. [*f.* prec. + -ED.] In senses of *LODGE v.* 1590. b. *Har.* Of a buck, hart, etc.; Represented as lying on the ground.

b. Arms - Sable, a buck *l.* Argent 1580.

Lodgement, lodgment (lōdžmēt). 1598

[*a.* *f.* *lodment*, *f.* *lodger* to *LODGE*; see *MENT*.] 1. A place or building in which persons or things are lodged; a place of shelter or protection, in early use *transf.*, quarters for soldiers. Now rare or *Obs.* b. A lodging-place, a lodging-house, lodgings. Now rare. 1703. c. *Gunners*. 'The hollow or cavity in the under part of the bore, where the shot rests when rammed home' (VOYCE) 1872. 2. *Med.* A temporary defensive work made on a captured portion of the enemy's fortifications 1677. 3. a. The action of making good a position on an enemy's ground, or obtaining a foothold, hence, a stable position gained, a foothold. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1701. b. The action of depositing (money, securities, etc.), *concr.* a deposit of money. Now only *legal*. 1760. c. The lodging of a thing or the accumulation of matter intercepted in full or transit, *concr.* a mass of matter so lodged 1739. 4. Accommodation in a lodging-place, provision of lodgings, lodging (*var.*) 1805. 5. *Phr.* To make or find a lodgement. My friend, who had found a lodgement upon the edge of a rock LYNDALL. b. A decree for lodgment in court of a sum [sic] 1801. c. Some [man] finding lodgment in little hollows of the rock HULLY.

Lodger (lōdžr). *ME.* [*f.* *LONGER 2* + -ER.] One who, or that which, lodges b. esp. One who occupies hired rooms in another person's house 1556. *attrib.* 1. *franchise*, a right to vote conferred by statute upon persons occupying lodgings.

Lodging (lōdžɪŋ), *sb.* *ME.* [*f.* *LONGER 2* + -ING.] 1. The action of *LODGE v.* 1480. 2. Dwelling, abode - 1611. 3. Accommodation for rest at night or for residence, now only, accommodation in hired rooms or in a lodging-house *ME.* 1b. Material to lie or sleep upon - 1691. 4. *concr.* A dwelling-place, abode; military quarters, encampment. (In sense of 'hired rooms', the pl. *lodgings* is now usual.) *ME.* Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1b. *Hunting*. The lair of a buck, stag, etc. - 1610. 5. Specialized uses of the plural. See below 4. 5. The hauc ken vp belr a C ba so

2. () a pms). an (loud). v cat f. chri) a evay) 21 (I eye v Fr eau de vie) 21 Psy he q (what) p (got)

3. My l it is on the Cold ground DAVENANT. Phr. *Board and l*. 4. He lives in a L of Ten Shillings a Week STEELE. 5. Christians acknowledged their Bod to be the L of Christ Sir T. BROWNE. 6. Military quarters -1677. Very cold Lodgings, hard Marches, scarcity of Provisions HUBBARD. 7. A room or rooms hired for residence in the house of another (*now*, not in an inn or hotel) 1610. Wits take lodgings in the sound of Bow Pope. 8. An official residence 1607. The Provost's Lodgings (Queen's College, Oxford) 1827. *Judge's lodgings* the house occupied by the judges (in some assize towns) during the assizes.

Comb. 1. *house*, *l* (a) a dwelling-house; (b) a house, other than an inn or hotel, in which lodgings are let 1766; also *transf.* and *fig.* - *money*, an allowance made by government to all officers and soldiers for whom there is no room in barracks (Voyle); - *room*, a sleeping apartment, bedroom (*now local*).

Lodicule (*l* *di* *kul*). 1864. [*ad* L *lodicula*, dim. of *lodic* coverlet.] *Bot.* The hypogynous scale of a grass.

Loess (*lō* *es*, Ger. *los*). Also *löss*, *er* *ron*, *loess*. 1833. [*a* Ger. dial. *loss*.] *Geol.* A deposit of fine yellowish-grey loam found in the Rhine and other river valleys.

Loft, *Loffe*, obs. f. *LUFF*, LAUGH.

Loft (*lōft*), *sb.* [Late OE. *loft*, *a*. ON. *loft* neut. air, sky, upper room, cogn. w. OE *lyft*; see *LIFT* *sb.*] 1. Air, sky, upper region -1590. 2. An upper chamber, an attic, any apartment ME. 3. The apartment over a stable. (Cf. HAYLOFT) 1530. 4. A pigeon-house. Hence, a flock (of pigeons). 1735. 5. A gallery in a church or public room. (Cf. *organ*, *roof-l*) 1504. 6. A floor or story in a house 1465. *Obs. exc. U.S.* One of the upper floors of a warehouse or business building 1890. 7. A layer, stage, stratum. Also *transf.* of the lateral branches of trees. -1886. 8. *Golf*. In the head of a club: Slope backward from the vertical. Also, the action of lofting, a lofting stroke. 1887.

1. Phr. *Loft upon (the) l* (*m*) = *ALOFT*; (*sb*) in a high voice, loudly. 2. I preached at five in a large l. WESLEY. 3. And hills of Snow and lofts of piled Thunder MINT. *Comb.* 1. *dried adj.* 2. *Loft*, *a*, *rare*. ME. [*app.* aphetic f *ALOFT*.] Elated, elevated -1590.

Loft (*lōft*), *v.* 1518. [*f* *LOFT sb.*] 1. *trans.* To insert a layer of planks in (a building) so as to separate the lofts or stories -1646. Also, to furnish with an upper story or loft. 2. To store in a loft -1785. 3. *Golf*. To hit (a ball) into the air so as to clear an obstacle; to hit the ball over (an obstacle). 1857. Hence *Lofter*, a club for lofting the ball.

1. If there is a high face to l Sir W. G. SIMMONS. **Lofting**, *vb.* *sb.* 1537. [*f* *LOFT sb* or *v.* + *ING*.] A roofing, ceiling, or flooring.

Lofty (*lōfti*), *a*. ME. [*f* *LOFT sb.* (in *on loft aloft*) + *-y*.] 1. Of imposing altitude, towering (not said of persons), soaring 1590. 2. *fig.*, etc. a. Haughty, overbearing, proud 1485. b. Exalted in rank, character, quality. Of aims, desires, etc.: Directed to high objects 1548. c. Of compositions, etc. (hence of writers or speakers): Elevated in style or sentiment 1565. d. Of majestic sound 1596.

1. Upon a lofty and high mountain have thou set thy bed ISA. lvi. 7. Of loftiest stature Cowper. Birds of l. Wing WESLEY. 2. a. The eyes of the lofty shall be humbled ISA. v. 15. Inclined to treat everybody with a sort of l. good humour BLACK. b. The high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity ISA. lvi. 15. c. He knew Himself to sing, and build the l rhyme MINT. d. Sound all the l. Instruments of War re SHAKS. Hence *Loftily adv.* *Loftiness*.

Log (*lōg*), *sb.* 1 [Late ME. *logge*; perh. of symbolic origin (cf. Du. *log* clumsy, heavy).]

1. *gen.* 1. A bulky mass of wood; now usu. an unwhewn portion of a felled tree, or a length cut off for firewood. 2. *fig.* 1579. c. *Measuring*. A balance weight, placed near the end of the pit rope, to prevent its running back over the pulley 1860. 3. *Id.* In Old St. Paul's, a block or bench on which serving-men sat -1639. 4. A heavy piece of wood, fastened to a man's or beast's leg, to impede his movements. 1850. 5. *fig.* 1589. b. A former military punishment. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1830. 3. *pl.* *Austral slang*. A jail or lock-up. (Formerly built of logs. Cf. *log-house*.) 1888.

1. Bring in great logs and let them lie. To make a solid co of cut Ten Ph. In the l. an brown coadi on. b. (The ship being so other th

logge in the sea HAWKINS. To sleep like a l. 1886. Phr. *To have a log to roll* see *LOG-ROLLING*. 2. Here I am tied like a l. to you DICKENS. Phr. *King L.*, the l. which Jupiter in the fable made king over the frogs; used as the type of inertness on the part of rulers, as 'King Stork' typifies an excess of activity.

II. *Naut.*, etc. 1. An apparatus for ascertaining the rate of a ship's motion, consisting of a thin quadrant of wood, loaded so as to float upright, and fastened to a line wound on a reel. Said also of other appliances for the same purpose. 1574. 2. Short for *LOG-BOOK* 1825. b. *Mech.* The record of an engine, boiler, etc. in which a series of observations have been taken 1875. c. = *LOG-BOOK* 3 1882. 3. *Tailoring*. A document fixing the number of hours to be credited to journeymen for making each description of garment, the scale of computation embodied in this 1861.

1. During the chase we ran per l. seventy miles Sir E. BERRY. Phr. *To have, throw the l.* (*to sail or calculate one's way*) by the l.

Comb. 1. *board*, a hinged pair of boards on which the particulars of a ship's l are noted for transcription into the log-book; - *cabin*, a small house built of rough logs (U.S.); - *canoe*, one followed out of a single tree; - *chip* = *log-chip*; - *house*, a house built of logs; in early use (U.S.), a prison; - *juice stang*, cheap port wine; - *knot Naut.*, a knot made in a log-line to indicate a specified length; - *line Naut.*, a line of two fathoms or more to which the l is attached, also the sort of line used for this purpose; - *man*, (a) one employed to carry logs; (b) one employed in cutting and carrying logs to a mill (*local* U.S.); - *perch*, a freshwater fish, *Percina caprodes*, of N. America; - *reel*, the reel on which the log line is wound; - *ship*, also *log-ship*, a flat piece of wood in the form of a quadrant, which is loaded so as to keep upright in the water; - *slate*, a double slate used instead of the *log-board*; - *work*, (a) the arrangement of logs in the walls of a building; (b) the keeping of a l. or log-book.

|| **Log** (*lōg*, *lōg*), *sb.* 1530. [*Heb.* *lōg*.] A Hebrew measure for liquids, the twelfth part of a hin, = about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint.

Log (*lōg*), *v.* 1622. [*f* *LOG sb.*] 1. *trans.* To deprive (a tree) of branches; to cut (timber) into logs. Also *absol.* 1699. 2. *Naut.* To enter (esp. the distance run by a ship) in the log-book; hence *gen.*, to record 1823. b. Of a ship: To run (a certain distance) by log-measurements 1883. c. To enter the name of (a man as an offender) in a log-book, with a penalty attached. Hence, to fine. 1889.

2. b. This day wellogged 160 miles E. F. KNIGHT. **Log** (*lōg*), *v.* 1808 [*? Onomatopoeic.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To rock, oscillate.

Log, abbrev. of *LOGARITHM*, *LOGARITHMIC*. **Loganberry** (*lōg* *gān* *ber*). 1900. [*f* Judge Logan, U.S.A., its first grower.] A fruit obtained by a cross between the raspberry and blackberry.

Logan-stone (*lōg* *gān* *stōn*). Also *loggan-stone*, *logan*. 1759. [*f* *logan* logging (*f* *LOG v.*) + *STONE*.] A rocking-stone.

Logædic (*lōg* *æd* *ik*), *a*. 1844. [*ad* late L. *logædicus*, *ad* Gr. *λογαδικός*, *f* *λόγος* discourse + *δαΐδ* song (as standing in rhythm between prose and poetry).] *Prosody*. Composed of dactyls combined with trochees, or anapaests with iambs. As *sb.*, a logædic verse.

Logarithm (*lōg* *ar* *ith* *m*), 1615. [*ad* mod. L. *logarithmus* (Napier, 1614), *f* Gr. *λόγος* proportion, ratio + *ἀριθμός* number. *Logarithmus* is usu. taken to mean 'ratio-number'; but Napier may have taken *λόγος* as = 'reckoning', 'calculation' (cf. *LOGISTIC*).] *Math.* One of a class of arithmetical functions, invented by John Napier of Merchiston (died 1617), and tabulated for use in abridging calculation. Abbreviated *log* (no period).

The sum of the logarithms of any two or more numbers is the logarithm of their product; hence a table of logarithms enables one to substitute addition and subtraction for multiplication and division, and multiplication and division for involution and evolution. *Natural*, *hyperbolic*, or *Napierian* logarithms, those of which the base is the incommensurable quantity *e* (≈ 2.71828), used in analytical investigations. *Common*, *decimal*, or *Briggsian* logarithms those invented by Henry Briggs (died 1630), of which the base is 10, used in practical calculations. *Logistic* logarithms, see *LOGISTIC*.

Logarithmic (*lōg* *ar* *ith* *m* *ik*), *a.* (and *sb.*) 1698. [*f* *LOGARITHM* + *-ic*] *Math.* 1. Of or pertaining to logarithms. Also = *ogarithm*

(increased by ten) of', as in *log sine*, *tangent*, *secant*, etc.; opp. to *natural*. b. Pertaining to the logarithmic curve 1875. 2. *sb.* = *logarithmic curve* or *line* 1753.

1. *L. curve* (or *line*), a curve having its ordinates in geometrical progression and its abscissas in arithmetical progression, so that the abscissas are the logarithms of the corresponding ordinates. *L. spiral*, a spiral which intersects all its radiants at the same angle. So *Logarithmical a.* 1631. Hence *Logarithmically adv.*

Log-book. 1679. I. *Naut.* A book in which the particulars of a ship's voyage (including her rate of progress as measured by the log) are entered daily from the log-board. Hence *transf.* and *fig.*, a journal of travel. 2. *Tailoring*. = *LOG sb.* II. 3. 1869. 3. A kind of journal of proceedings to be kept by the master of a public elementary school 1872.

|| **Loge** (*lōg*), 1749. [*Fr.*; see *LOGGE sb.*] 1. A booth, stall. CHEREST. 2. A box in a theatre or opera-house 1768.

-loger (*lōd* *g* *er*), a word-ending repr. Gr. *-λόγος* (L. *-logus*); see *-LOGUE*, *-LOGY*. The oldest word with this ending is *astrologer* (14th c.); it may be either f. L. *astrologus* + *-ER* 1 (a type of derivation afterwards common), or f. *astrology* + *-ER* 1 (cf. *astronomer*, *astronomer*). On the analogy of this word, *-loger* was applied in a few instances to form personal designations correlative with words in *-logy*, *-logia*, as in *chronologer*, *philologer*, etc.; but it is now superseded by *-LOGIST*.

Loggat, *logget*. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1541 [*app.* f. *LOG sb.*] 1. An old game, played by throwing pieces of wood at a stake fixed in the ground; the player who is nearest the stake wins. 2. A pole, heavy stake 1600.

1. *Hamlet*, v. l. 100. 2. Beating of fruit downe with long poles, loggets, or such like MARKHAM.

Logged (*lōgd*), *pp.* *a.* 1820. [*f* *LOG v.* 1 + *-ED*.] 1. Reduced to the condition of a log (*lit.* and *fig.*). Of water: Stagnant. Of a vessel: Water-logged. b. Of land: Cleared by hewing the timber into logs.

Logger (*lōg* *er*), *N. Amer.* 1734. [*f* *LOG v.* 1 + *-ER*.] One who fells timber or cuts it into logs; a lumberman.

Loggerhead (*lōg* *g* *eh* *ed*), 1588. [*prob* f. dial. *logger sb.* = *LOG sb.* 1. 2.] 1. A block-head. 2. A head out of proportion to the body, a large or 'thick' head. Chiefly *fig.* 1598. 3. An iron instrument with a long handle and a ball or bulb at the end, used, when heated, for melting pitch, etc. 1687. 4. A stout wooden post, built into the stern of a whale-boat, for catching a turn of the line to. Also *transf.* 1840. 5. As pop. name of heavy-headed animals. a. (Also l. *turtle*, *tlorlure*) A species of turtle, *Thalassochelys caretta* 1657. b. Applied to species of birds; esp. a N. American shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus* or *carolinensis* 1657. 6. *pl.* A plant of the genus *Caulerpa* 1829.

1. A puffed, sneaking, whining Puritan, related to *y* *l* at Lambeth HEARNE. 'We three loggerheads be'. an inscription under a common public-house sign, in which two wooden heads are shown the spectator being the third. See MALONE on *Twel* N° 111. 17. 2. Let us retire, and lay our two logger heads together RICHARDSON.

Phr. *To o fall, get, go to loggerheads*: to come to blows. *To be at loggerheads*: to be in contention about differences of opinion; also, rarely, to come to l.

Comb. 1. *sponge*, a W. Indian sponge of inferior quality; probably named from Loggerhead Key.

Hence *Logger-headed a.* thick-headed, stupid, (of animals) having a large head.

|| **Loggia** (*lōd* *g* *i* *ä*), *It.* *lōd* *g* *i* *ä*). *Pl.* *loggias*, *It.* *loggie*. 1742. [*a*. *It.* *loggia*; see *LOGGE sb.*] A gallery or arcade having one or more of its sides open to the air.

Logging (*lōg* *in*), *vb.* *sb.* 1706. [*f* *LOG v.* 1 + *ING*.] The action of felling timber or hewing it into logs. Also *concr.* A quantity of timber felled. Also *attrib.*

-logian (*lōd* *g* *i* *än*), an ending occurring first in *astrologian* (-*ien* CHAUCER), a. OF. *astrologien*, f. *astrologie*: see *-AN*, *-IAN*, and hence in a few mod. wds. correlative to names of sciences in *-LOGY*. Now usu. repl. by *-LOGIST*.

Logic (*lōd* *g* *ik*), *ME.* [*a*. F. *logique*, *ad* med. L. *logica*, *ad* Gr. *λογική* (ellipt. for *ἡ λογική χυτή*, mod. L. *ars logica* from *of*

λογ *pe aining o eason n f λογο* see **LOGOS** 1. The branch o ph osophy h rea s o. ue o r m s o. h n k i n g i n g e n e a. and esp of inference and scientific method. **b. pl** in the same sense. Not now in general use 1637. **c.** Name of a class in Roman Catholic schools 1705. **d.** With reference to Hegel: The fundamental science of thought and its categories (including metaphysics or ontology) 1838. **a.** A system of logic; a treatise on logic. Also, the science or art of reasoning as applied to a department of knowledge. **ME** **3.** Logical argumentation; a mode of argumentation viewed as good or bad according to its conformity or want of conformity to logical principles. Also, logical pertinence or propriety, 1601. **b. trans** A means of convincing or proving 1682. **4. attrib.** Of or pertaining to logic 1440.

1. L. may be most briefly defined as the Science of Reasoning JAVONS **2.** The logic of taste, if I may be allowed the expression BURKE. The empirical l. of Mill, the formal l. of Kant 1882 **3.** England, as Mr Disraeli once said, is not governed by l. 1891 **4.** to argue with more learning than l. (*mod l.*) **b.** Bonner's Logic, Fire and Faggot 1682. **4.** Questions deeper than any of our Logic-plummers hitherto will sound CARLYLE. *Comb.* **1.** *fl.* listed *a.*, having the hand clenched, like L. in personification (see Bacon *A to. L.* *Learn.* l. xviii 85).

-logic (*lɒdʒɪk*), **-logical** (*lɒdʒɪkəl*), endings orig. repr. Gr. *-λογικός* in adjs. derived from adjs. and sbs. in *-λογος*, *-λογον*, having derivative nouns in *-λογία*, Eng. *-LOGY*. Such adjs. are commonly apprehended as if f. *-logy* + *-IC*. Hence, with few exceptions (e.g. *apology*), a sb. in *-logy* now implies a possible correlative adj. in *-logical*. See further *-ICAL*, and of *GEOLOGICAL*.

Logical (*lɒdʒɪkəl*), *a.* (and *sb.*) 1500. [*f.* *LOGIC sb* and *L. logicus* + *-AL*] **1.** Of or pertaining to logic, also, of the nature of formal argument. **2.** That is in conformity with the laws of correct reasoning 1682. **3.** That follows as a reasonable inference, that is in accordance with the logic of events, of human character, etc. 1860. **4.** Of persons: Capable of reasoning correctly; also, reasoning correctly (in a particular case) 1664. **5. uncom.** *use* Rational 1652. **6 sb. pl.** The subjects which are studied in a course of instruction in logic. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1551.

1. L. Demonstrations 1707, writers WHATELY, generalizations 1831. **2.** A process of L. reasoning D. STEVART. **3.** In France accordingly feudal government runs its l. career STRONG. **4.** A clear and l. head ADDISON. **6.** Little or small *logicals*, certain minor questions treated in the *Parva Logica* of Petrus Hispanus and others. Hence *Logicality*. *Logically adv.*

Logician (*lɒdʒɪʃən*). **ME.** [*a. F. logicien*, *f. logique*; see *-ICIAN*] **1.** A writer on logic, a student of logic. **b.** A member of the school class called *Logici* 1705. **2.** One skilled in reasoning 1592. So *Logicianer* 1543

Logicize (*lɒdʒɪsaɪz*), *v. intr.* 1835. [*f.* *LOGIC* or *L. logicus* + *-IZE*] **1. intr.** To employ logic. **2. trans.** To turn into logic 1865.

Logie (*lɒʒi*). 1860. [*f.* name of inventor.] *Theat.* Ornament of zinc to simulate jewellery.

Logion (*lɒʒiən*). **Pl.** *logia* (*lɒʒiə*). 1875. [*Gr.* *λόγιον* oracle, *f. λόγος* speech.] A traditional maxim of a religious teacher or sage. Chiefly used with reference to sayings of Jesus not recorded in the Gospels.

-logist (*lɒdʒɪst*), *f.* *-LOGY* + *-IST*, forming sbs. 'one who is versed in—logy'. The only living formative with this function.

Logistic (*lɒdʒɪstɪk*). 1628. [*ad. med. L. logisticus*, *ad. Gr.* *λογιστικός*, *f. λογίζεσθαι* to reckon, reason; see *LOGOS*]

A. adj. **1.** Pertaining to reasoning—1644 **2.** Pertaining to reckoning or calculation 1708 **3.** *Math.* *a.* In *l. curv.*, etc. = logarithmic. *b.* *L. logarithms*: logarithms of sevensimal numbers, used in astronomical calculations. **c.** *L. numbers*: old name for ratios or fractions 1727. So *Logistical a.* 1570.

B. sb. **1.** A calculator. W. ROBINSON **2.** *Math.* A logistic curve 1727. **3. pl.** (rarely *sing.*) **a.** The art of arithmetical calculation, the elementary pr of *c.* 656 **b.** arithmetic 180

Log stics *b. pl* 1 see *LOG STIC B 3*

Log st cs *adʒ* *ls* *b. pl* 2 1879 [*ad. F. -gr. -g*, *f. -o q a e* *LOGGE* see *-ISTIC*] The art of moving and quartering troops, **1.** e. quartermaster-general's work.

Logocracy (*lɒɡəˈkrəsi*). 1804. [*f.* *Gr.* *λόγος* + *-CRACY*.] A community or system of government in which words are the ruling powers

Logodædalus. *Pl.* *-i.* Also *logodædale*. 1511. [*mod L.*, *a. Gr.* *λογοδαίδαλος*, *f. λόγος* + *δαίδαλος* cunning] One who is cunning in words—1664. So *Logodædalus* 1654. *Logodædaly* (*raie*), cunning in words, 'verbal legerdemon'

Logogram (*lɒɡəˈɡræm*). 1820. [*f.* *Gr.* *λόγος* + *-GRAM*.] **1.** = *LOGOGRIPH*. **2.** A sign or character representing a word; in *Phonography*, a word-letter; a single stroke which represents a word 1840.

Logograph (*lɒɡəˈɡrɑːf*), *sb.* 1797. [*f.* as *prec.* + *-GRAPH*] **1.** Used *etion.* for *LOGOGRIPH*. **2.** *Phonography*. = *LOGOGRAM* **2.** 1883. **3.** = *LOGOTYPE* 1872. **4.** = *LOGOGRAPHER* **2.** 1852. **5.** An instrument for giving a graphic representation of speech-sounds 1879. Hence *Logograph v. trans.* to print with logotypes.

Logographer (*lɒɡəˈɡrɑːfər*). 1656. [*f.* late *L. logographus* (*a. Gr.* *λογογράφος*) + *-ER* 1; see *-GRAPHER*] **1.** A lawyer's clerk; an accountant—1735. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* A writer of traditional history in prose 1846. **3.** *Gr. Antiq.* A professional speech-writer 1853. **4.** One who practises logography 1860.

Logography (*lɒɡəˈɡrɑːfi*) 1783. [*ad. Gr.* *λογογραφία*, *f. λόγος* + *-γραφία*] **1.** A method of printing with entire words, instead of single letters. **2.** A method of long-hand reporting in which several reporters were employed, each taking down a few words in succession 1842. Hence *Logographus*, *a. l.* pertaining to 1 (sense 1); consisting of characters or signs, each of which represents an entire word. *Logographically adv.*

Logograph (*lɒɡəˈɡrɑːf*). 1597. [*ad. F. logographie*, *f. Gr.* *λόγος* word + *γραφία* fishing-basket, riddle.] A kind of enigma, in which a certain word, and other words that can be formed out of all or any of its letters, are to be guessed from synonyms of them introduced into a set of verses. Occas.: Any anagram or puzzle involving anagrams. Hence *Logographic a.* of or pertaining to logographs, of the nature of *a. l.*

Logomachy (*lɒɡəˈmɑːki*). 1569. [*ad. Gr.* *λογμαχία*, *f. λόγος* + *-μαχία* fighting.] **1.** Contention about words, an instance of this. **2.** *U.S.* A game of word-making (Webster).

3. This quarrel tending to vain logomachies, ended in confusion SWEET. *Logomach*, *Logomachic*, *-ical a.*, *Logomachist*, *Logomachize v.*

Logometric (*lɒɡəˈmɛtrɪk*), *a.* 1813. [*f.* *Gr.* *λόγος* ratio + *μέτρον* + *-IC*] Indicating ratios by measurement. Applied by Wollaston to his 'scale' for chemical equivalents.

Logos (*lɒˈɡɒs*). 1587. [*Gr.* *λόγος* word, speech, discourse, reason, *f. λογ-*, ablaut-var. of *λεγ-* in *λέγειν* to say] A term used by Hellenistic and Neo-platonist philosophers in certain senses developed from its ordinary senses 'reason' and 'word'; in the N.T. rendered 'Word', as a designation of Jesus Christ; hence used by Christian theologians for the Second Person of the Trinity. By mod. writers used untranslated, esp. in discussions of the doctrine of the Trinity in its philosophical aspects.

Logothete (*lɒˈɡɒθɪt*). 1781. [*ad. med. L. logotheta*, *ad. Gr.* *λογοθέτης*, primarily 'one who audits accounts', *f. λόγος* account + *θε-*, stem of *τιθέναι* to set + agent-suffix *-της*.] Any of various functionaries under the Byzantine emperors; also a chancellor, esp. in Sicily.

Logotype (*lɒɡəˈtɪp*) 1816. [*f.* *Gr.* *λόγος* word + *ΤΥΠΕ*.] *Printing.* A type containing a word or two or letters cast in one piece. Hence *Logotypy* *RAPHY*

Log roll *v.* 835 [*b. k. o. m. on f. om* *LOG RO NG*] *a.* *lo po e he* *pis nɔ* (*b*) *by o b* *b* *To* engage in log-rolling.

The leading politicians who log-roll the railway bills 1865. **b.** To log-roll with everybody who was willing to work with him 1879

Log-roller. 1854. [*f.* *LOG sb.* 1 + *ROLLER*] **1.** One who engages in political or literary log-rolling **2.** *U.S.* A sawmill device for loading logs 1884.

Log-rolling. 1823. [*f.* *LOG sb.* 1 + *ROLLING sb.* 1] **1.** *U.S.* The action of rolling logs to any spot; a meeting for co-operation in doing this 1845. **2.** *U.S. slang.* Combination for political or other co-operation. (Suggested by the phr. 'You roll my log and I'll roll yours') 1823. **b.** Mutual puffing in literary publications 1815.

2. Our log-rolling, our stumps and their politics are yet unrolling *John Ruskin*

-logue (*lɒɡ*), *repr.* *Gr.* *-λογος*, *-λογον* in adapted wds. (mostly through *Fr.*), as *analogue*, *catalogue*, *dialogue*. The wds. with this ending which designate persons, e.g. *Asyrtologue*, *idologue*, are now little used, deus in *-logist*, or *-logian* being preferred.

Logwood (*lɒɡˈwʊd*). 1581. [*f.* *LOG sb.* 1 + *WOOD*.] **1.** Logs stored for fuel. *PERYS*. **2.** The heartwood of an American tree (*Pterocarpus licanthus*), so called because imported in logs; also, the dye or drug extracted from this 1581. **b.** The tree itself 1652

3. attrib., as *l. red* 1752.

Logy (*lɒʒi*), *a.* *U.S.* 1859. [*cf.* *Da log* heavy, dull]

Dull and heavy in motion or thought. *b. as st.*: A heavy fish R. KIRPLING

-logy (*lɒdʒi*), earlier *-logye*, an ending occurring orig. in wds. adapted from *Gr.* words in *-λογία* (the earliest, e.g. *theology*, through *Fr.* *-logie*, *mod. L.* *-logia*). In some instances the terminal element is *λόγος* word, discourse (e.g. in *τετραλογία* tetralogy, *τριλογία* tri-logy); more commonly it is the root *λογ* (ablaut-var. of *λεγ-*, *λέγειν* to speak of *LOGO*). In this latter case, the sbs. in *-logia* usually denote the character, action, or deprivation of knowledge of a person described by an adj. or sb. in *-λογος*, meaning either 'one who speaks (in a certain way)', or '(one) who treats of (a certain subje.)'. Hence (1) *vs.* Anglicized as *brachylogy*, *canology*, *eulogy*, *tauto-logy*, etc.; and (2) names of sciences or departments of study, e.g. *theology*, *astrology*, etc. Words of the last-mentioned class, in which the first element is always a sb., have *o* for their combining vowel, following the *Gr.* analogy, exceptions are *pathology* and *neurology*. All mod. formations in *-logy* may imply correlative formations in *-LOGICAL* and *-LOGIST* (or in the case of some of the older wds *-LOGER* or *-LOGIAN*).

Lohoch (*lɒˈhɒk*). 1544. Also *loch*, *dioloch*. [*a. obs. F. loch*, *loch*, *a. med. L. lloch*, *louch*, *a. Arab*] *Med.* A linctus

Loin (*lɔɪn*). **ME.** [*ad. OF. loigne*, *logne*, dial. var. of *large* (*mod. F. longe* loin of veal) — *med. L. lumbica*, *lcm.* of *lumbicus* adj., belonging to the loin, *f. L. lumbus*. — *W.* *Aryan* *lon* *dhwo-*: see *LEND sb.*] **1.** Chiefly *pl.* The part or parts of a human being or quadruped situated on both sides of the vertebral column, between the false ribs and the hip bone. **b.** As food; chiefly, the point of meat which includes the vertebrae of the loins **ME.** **2.** Chiefly *Biblical* and *poet.* This part of the body, as that about which the clothes are bound 1526 **b.** as the seat of strength and generative power Hence occas. = 'sire', 'offspring', 'descendants'. Also *fig.* 1535.

2. *a. Phr.* *To find (up) the loins* (lit and *fig.*) to prepare for strenuous exertion. **b. *Loe* now *b.* strength is in his loynes *Job* al 16. A multitude, like which the populous North Pole'd never from her frozen loynes *MILN.* *attrib.* *l. cloth* 1859**

Loir (*lɔɪr*). 1774. [*a. F. loir*: — *pop. L. glirem*, for *glirem*, *glis*.] The Fat Dormouse (*Myoxus glis*).

Loiter (*lɔɪtər*), *v.* **ME.** [*a. MDu. loiteren* o w a g z b o like *a* tooth *Du. loiteren*. *1. n.* *To die* Now only *lo* *to* *ager* *n*

n (*man*). *a* (*pass*). *du* (*lo id* *v* (*cast* *g* (*Fr. chaf*). *v* (*eye*) *z* (*eye*) *z* (*Fr. eau de vie* *sr* *z* (*Psyche*). *p* (*whet*) *q* (*cat*

dolescently on one's way, to hang idly about a place, to dawdle over a task. b. To travel indolently and with frequent pauses. With advs. or advb. phrases. 1728. a. *trans.* a. 10 allow (time, etc.) to pass idly. Const. *away*. †b. To postpone getting or giving 1549.

1. Sur John, you loiter here too long SHAKS. Officers. loitered in the hall, as if waiting for orders. SCOTT. b. The Avon loiters past the churchyard Hawthorne. 2. We loitered away the rest of the day (mod.). Hence *Loiterer*, one who loiters, †a. vagabond. *Loiteringly adv.*

Loke (lōk). *dialect* 1787 [repr. OE *loca*, f. root of *loke* v. to shut, lock.] A lane; a 'cul-de-sac', a grass road; a private lane or road.

Loll (lɒl). *sb.* 1582 [1. *LOLL* v.] 1. The action or posture of lolling 1709. 2. One who or that which lolls, e. g. a tongue 1582. 3. A pet a spoilt child 1728.

Loll (lɒl). *v.* ME. [app. symbolic of rocking or swinging; cf. *LULL* v.] 1. *intr.* To hang down loosely; to droop, dangle. Also with *down*. Obs. or arch. †a. *trans.* To let droop or dangle -1650. 3. To thrust, hang out (the tongue) 1611. b. *intr.* for *rely*. Of the tongue. To protrude. Usu. with *out*. 1801. 4. *intr.* To lean idly; to recline or rest in a relaxed attitude, resting against something. Also with *about*, *back*, *out*. (The chief current sense) ME. b. *trans.* To allow to rest idly (*rare*). Also, to pass *away* (time) in lolling about. 1696. †5. *intr.* To saunter (*rare*) -1678.

1. A great white feather lolling down 1849. 3. He c. Tigers couch'd around, and loll'd their fawning longues Dryden. 4. And, among the rest, Duncomb, lolling, with his heels upon another chair Piers. Hence *Loller* 1. Lolling *adv.*

Lollard (lɒlərd). Now *Hist.* ME. [a. MDu. *lollard*, lit. 'mumbler, mutterer', f. *lollen*, see -ARD.] 1. A name of contempt given in the 14th c. to certain heretics, who were either followers of Wyclif or held opinions similar to his. †2. [Assoc. w. *LOLL* v.] One who lolls, an idler. *Obs. rare* -1759.

1. *attrib.* Jack Sharp, l. rebel, was a weaver of Abington 1837. 2. A pulpit divine a l. mid-ed over his elbow-cushion Milt. Hence *Lollardist*. To lollardism, the tenets and practice of the Lollards. Lollardy (now *rare*). Lollardy *sb.*, the tenets of the Lollards. Lollardy *a.* characteristic of the Lollards. var. †*Loller* 2.

Lollipop (lɒlɪpɒp). *collog.* 1796. [f. a. *dialect*. A kind of sweetmeat, consisting chiefly of sugar or treacle, that dissolves easily in the mouth. b. *pl.* (formerly also *collick sing.*) Sweetmeats in general. Also shortened *Lolly Austral.* and *dialect*.

Lollop (lɒlɒp). *v. collog.* 1745. [Onomatopoeic extension of *LOLL* v.] 1. *intr.* To lounge or sprawl; to go with a lounging gait. 2. To bob up and down 1831. Hence *Lollop sb.* 1834. 2. To l. about in the trough of a heavy sea 1878.

Loli-shraub (lɒlɪʃraʊb). Also -shrob. 1816. ['Englishman's Hindustani *loli-shraib* red wine' (Vule).] 'The universal name for claret in India' (Vule).

Lombard (lɒmbərd, lɒmbərd), *sb.* 1 and a. ME. [a. F., ad. It. *Lombardo*, contr. repr. la e L. *Langobardus*, *Langobardus*, Teut. **Laggo* *to-s*, *-hardon*, a compound of *laggo*- *LONG* a and *Bardi*, L. form of the name of the people.]

A *sb.* 1. a. *Hist.* A person belonging to the Germanic people (L. *Langobardi*) who conquered Italy in the 6th c., whence the name of Lombardy. b. A native of Lombardy. 1480. †2. A native of Lombardy engaged as a banker, money-changer, or pawnbroker; hence *goss* a banker, pawnbroker, etc. -1709. †3. A bank, money-changer's or money-lender's office, a pawnshop -1799.

2. They are fallen to the L., left at the Brokers GREENE. 3. No sooner got I home. But to the bancke of lombard straight it went MACHAM. B. *adv.* 1. Belonging to the Lombards or to Lombardy, Lombardic 1500. †2. *Cookery*. In l. pie (see LUMBER-PIE).

Hence †*Lombardeer*, 'an usurer or broker' (Blount); *Lombardesque* a., resembling the L. school of painters; *Lombardism*, a Lombardic idiom, *Lombardo*, comb. form with sense 'Lombardic combined with...'

Lombard 'p mād b' *Hist* -838 [ad. obs. Sp. *lombarda* Cf. ate G. *Λομβάρδα*

app. synonymous with *Βομβάρδα* BOMBARD.] A military engine used in Spain in the 16th c.

Lombardic (lɒmbərdɪk), a. 1697. [ad. med. L. *lombardicus*; see LOMBARD *sb.* 1 and -IC.] Pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards. Applied *spec.* to the architecture of northern Italy from the 7th to the 13th century, to a type of handwriting found in Italian MSS. during the same period, and to the school of painters, including Leonardo da Vinci, Mantegna, and Luini, which flourished in Lombardy during the 15th and 16th centuries. b. *absol.* Lombardic writing 1893.

Lombard-street. 1598 Name of a street in London, orig. occupied by Lombard bankers, and still containing many banks. *fig.* The 'money market'; the body of financiers. 'It is Lombard Street to a China orange', quoth Uncle Jack LYTTON.

Loment (lɒmənt). ME. [ad. L. *lomentum* bean-meal (orig. a wash made of bean-meal), f. *lō*, *lavare* to wash.] †1. Bean-meal. Only ME. 2. Bot. = LEMENTUM 1814.

Lomentum (lɒməntəm). *Pl.* -ta. 1836 [L., see *prec.*] A legume which is contracted in the spaces between the seeds, breaking up when mature into one-seeded joints. Hence *Lomentaceous* a. of the nature of or resembling a l., characterized by lomenta; belonging to the N. O. *Lomentaceae*, a former sub-order of *Cruciferae*.

Lomonte, early var. LAUMONTITE.

London (lɒndən), name of the capital of England, used *attrib.*

1. *clay*, a geological formation belonging to the lower division of the Eocene tertiary in the south-east of England and esp. at and near London; L. particular *collog.*, a L. fog. L. paste, a caustic composed of equal parts of quicklime and caustic soda mixed with alcohol; L. rocket, the plant *Sisymbrium Irio*, which sprang up abundantly on the ruins of the great fire of London in 1666.

Hence *Londoner*, a native (or inhabitant) of London 1404; †1. ship belonging to London 1764. *Londonism*, a habit, manner, or peculiarity of speech belonging to Londoners 1805. *Londonize* *v. trans.* to make like London or Londoners 1776. *intr.* to visit or frequent London LAMM.

London pride. 1629 a. The Sweet William, *Dianthus barbatus*. Now *dialect*. b. *Lychnis Chalcidonica*. Now *dialect*. 1688. c. *Saxifraga umbrosa*, having pretty pink flowers on long stalks, commonly grown in towns; also called *none-so-bratty*.

Lone (lɒn). a. 1530. [Aphet. f. ALONE.] 1. Having no companions; solitary. Chiefly *poet.* and *rhet.* b. Lonesome 1830. 2. Unmarried; single or widowed. Now only of women, with mock-pathetic reference to sense 1. 1548. 3. Standing apart from others of its kind; isolated. Formerly *esp.* in *phr.* *I house* 1667. 4. *poet.* Of places: Lonely, unrequented, uninhabited 1712.

1. A some l. mixer, visiting his store GOLDSM. *Phr.* To play, hold a l. hand in Quadrille and Euchre, to play against all the other players, or without help from one's partner. Hence *l. hand*, *l. player* = a person playing such a game. 2. Queen Elizabeth being a l. woman, and having few friends, refusing to marry 1642. 3. At some l. ale-house in the Berkshire moors M. ARNOLD. 4. In l. Glenartney's hazel shade SCOTT. Hence *Loneliness* (now *rare* or *dialect*).

Lonely (lɒnli). a. 1607 [f. LONE a. + -LY.] 1. Having no companionship; solitary, lone. 2. *poet.* = LONE 3. 1632. 3. = LONE 4. 1629. 4. Dejected at the consciousness of being alone; having a feeling of solitariness 1811. b. *poet.* Imparting a feeling of loneliness; dreary 1813.

1. To give due light To the misled and l. Traveller MILT. COCKER. 2. That l. tree against the western sky M. ARNOLD. 3. An isle the loneliest in a l. sea FRANKYSON. Hence *Loneliness* (*poet.*), loneliness. *Lonely adv.* Loneliness.

Lonesome (lɒnsəm). a. 1647. [f. LONE a. + -SOME.] 1. Of persons, etc. Solitary, lonely. In later use. Feeling lonely or forlorn. b. *By (or on) one's lonesome*, all alone 1908. 2. Of localities: Solitary, unfrequented, desolate, also, making one feel forlorn 1647.

1. The l. Bittern shall possess l. fen my seat BLACKMORE. You must not be, because I'm not at home DICKENS. 2. Like one that on a l. road Both M. ARNOLD. 3. read C. G. Hence *Lonesomely* a. *ness*

Long (lɒŋ), a. 1 and *sb.* [Com. Teut. : OE. *lang*, *leng* :—O. Teut. **langō* :—pre-Teut. **longho-* (= L. *longus*); an alteration (according to some) of **dlongho-*, cogn. w. Gr. *δελχός*, etc.]

A. *adj.* I. With reference to spatial measurement. 1. Great in measurement from end to end? Opp. to *short*. b. Tall. Now *rare* except *poet.* OE. c. Qualifying a *sb.* denoting a measure of length, to indicate an extent greater than that expressed by the *sb.* 1619. d. Cf. action, vision, etc. : Extending to a great distance. (Cf. *l. sight*, below.) 1604. 2. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension from end to end, often with *adv.* or *advb.* *phr.* OE. 3. Elongated 1551.

1. A l. and large difference CHAUCER. The l. low line of the Dutch coast 1893. A l. distance, journey (mod.). *Phr.* *L. arm*, *hand* : used *transf.* and *fig.* of extent of reach, The l. arm of coincidence 1893. A l. face (collog.) : a dismal or solemn expression 1786. A l. hand : one or more than normal length, a from back to front, fig. capacity for calculation and forethought. *To make a l. nose* (slang) : to put the thumb to the nose in mockery. A l. tongue (fig.) loquacity. *L. litter* : long straw, etc. serving as bedding. *L. forage* : straw and green fodder, as dist. from hay, oats, etc. A l. drink (collog.) : lit. of liquor in a l. glass, hence, a large measure of liquor. C. A l. mile from Launceston 1697. d. *Phr.* *A l. weapons* : (fighting) at long range. So, at l. bowls or balls : said of slips exchanging shots at a distance. *L. train* : *l. distance* *to him*. 2. A mark 30 feet long by 20 1854. *Phr.* *It's as l. as it's broad* (see BROAD a.). 3. *Phr.* *L. square* : an oblong rectangle.

II. With reference to serial extent or duration. 1. Of a series, enumeration, speech, sentence, word, etc. : Having a great extent from beginning to end OE. b. *collog.* Of numbers, and of things numbered : Large. Chiefly in *l. family*, *odds*, *price*, 1746. 2. Of a period of time, or a process, state, or action viewed with reference to time : Having a great extent in duration OE. 3. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension serially or temporally OE. 4. Continuing too long; lengthy, prolix, tedious ME. 5. Qualifying a *sb.* denoting a period of time, a number, or quantity, to indicate an extent greater than that expressed by the *sb.*, also, to indicate that the time is felt by the speaker to be excessive or unusual in duration 1592. 6. That has continued or will continue in action, operation, or obligation for a long period. *Freq.* applied to feelings, dispositions, etc.; hence also, to persons exhibiting these ME. 7. Of a point of time : Distant, remote. Now only in *l. date*, and in the legal *phr.* *a l. day*. ME. b. Of bills, promissory notes, etc. : Of long date, having a long time to run 1861. 8. *Phonetics* and *Prosody*. Applied to a vowel (now also to a cons.) when its utterance has the greater of the two measures of duration recognized in speech-sounds. Also, in *Prosody*, of a syllable : Occupying a longer time (e.g. two time-units) in utterance than a *short* syllable OE. 9. *Comm.* Said of the market (e.g. in cotton) when consumers have made large contracts in advance against an anticipated scarcity 1859.

1. *Phr.* *L. bill*, one containing many items; hence one in which the charges are excessive. *L. hour* : one indicated by many strokes; Before the l. hour of mid night all was hush 1827. b. *Phr.* *L. suit* (in Card games) : one in which more than three cards are held *fig. (collog.)*, a thing at which one excels. 2. Enjoy. *Short* pleasures, for l. woes are to succeed *but* *L. of life* = 'of l. life' (now *rare*). *L. time*, *while*, etc. : often used *advb.* (now, exc. *poet.*, always with a) = *LONO adv.* 1. *This l. time or while*, for a time down to the present. Similarly with preceding prep., for, of (*arch.* or *dialect*); now always with 2. I have not seen him for a long time (mod.). 3. *Phr.* *L. v. i. 61*. 4. I could be l. in Precepts Dryden. *Phr.* *to l. were* (*too*) *l. to*, etc. *To think l.* (chiefly *Sc.*) : to grow weary or impatient; Have I thought l. to see this mornings face, And doth it give me such a sight as this? SHAKS. 5. *Phr.* *L. years* : 'many years'. *At (the) l. last*, see LAST a. II. *L. done* *hand* : see the *sb.* 6. A l. farewell to all my Greatness SHAKS. His recollections contained some surprises to his longest friends T. MOLEY. *Phr.* *L. memory* : one that remembers events for a l. period. A l. word (collog.) : one that indicates a l. time; 'Never' is a l. word 1883. 7. B. Rates given at l. paper, as compared with those for bills on demand GOSCHEN. 8. *Phr.* *L. mark* : the mark (-) placed over a vowel letter to indicate l. quantity. In ordinary language *th long a*, *f o* denote the sound *later v* is used as *a* alpha

while 'the short *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*' denotes the sound which the letter most commonly has in a stressed short syllable. N.E.D.

Comb., etc.: 1. **1-axed**, *a*, having a 1. axis; **bowls**, the game of ninepins; **butt** *Billiards*, a cue for reaching a ball beyond the range of the half-butt; 1. **card**, one of a suit remaining in one hand after the others of the suit are played; 1. **clothes**, the garments of a baby in arms; **dated**, *a*, extending to a distant date; chiefly of an acceptance, falling due at a distant date; 1. **division**, **home**, **jump** (see the *sbs.*); 1. **firm** *slang*, a swindling business concern; 1. **measure**, (*a*) lineal measure, the measure of length; (*b*) a table of lineal measures, (*c*) = next; 1. **metre**, the metre of a hymn-stanza in iambic rhythm of four lines of eight syllables each, 1. **nias** *U.S.*, a cheap cigar; 1. **Parliament**, the Parliament which sat from Nov. 1640 to March 1663, and again for a short time in 1669, and was dissolved in 1680; **tabco**, the second Parliament of Charles II (1681-1685); 1. **pig**, *r*, cannibal's name for human flesh; 1. **primer** *Print. r* (see *Printer*); 1. **service** *Alit.*, the maximum period a recruit can enlist for in any branch of the service, viz. for 12 years (Voyle); 1. **ship** *Hist.*, a ship of great length, built to accommodate a considerable number of rowers; a ship of war, a galley; = *L. navis longa*; 1. **shot**, (*a*) a shot fired at a distance; (*b*) a distant range; 1. **sight**, power of seeing distant objects; also, the defect of sight by which only distant objects are seen distinctly; 1. **sixes**, long candles, six to the pound; **staple** *a*, having a long fibre; applied to cotton of a superior grade; 1. **stone**, a member; 1. **sword** (see *Sword*); 1. **threads**, warp; 1. **Vacation**, summer vacation at the Law-Courts and Universities; 1. **wall**, way, used *attrib.* to imply a method of working in which all available coal is extracted at once; 1. **wave** *Wireless*, a wave having a wave-length of (about) 800 metres and upwards, **whist** (see *Whist* *sh.*); 1. **wool**, (*a*) a long-stapled wool, suitable for combing or carding; (*b*) a long-wooled sheep; **writ** = *PREROGATIVE*.

b. In names of animals, as 1. **bill**, a bird with a 1. bill, *e.g.* a snipe; 1. **clam**, (*a*) *Mya arenaria* (see *CLAM* *sh.* 1 *c*); (*b*) the razor-clam, *Ensis americana*; 1. **horn**, (*a*) one of a breed of long-horned cattle; (*b*) the long-eared owl, *Otus vulgaris*; **nose**, the Garfish; **wing**, the swift.

c. In names of plants, etc., as 1. **bean** = *KIDNEY BEAN*; **flax**, flax to bespurn its natural length without cutting; **leek**, the ordinary leek (*Allium porrum*); **pod**, a variety of broad bean which produces a very 1. pod; 1. **purples**, (*a*) the early purple orchid, *O. mascula* *Swaks.*; (*b*) *Lythrum Salicaria*; (*c*) *Vicia Cracca* *TENNISON*.

d. **Cricket**: 1. **field** (*off*, *on*), the position of a fieldman who stands at a distance behind the bowler, outer to his left or right; 1. **hop**, a ball that makes a long flight after pitching, before reaching the wicket; 1. **off**, *on*, short for *long field off* or 1. **stop**, a fieldman who stands behind the wicket-keeper to stop balls that pass him; hence *long-stop* *vb.*, to field as long-stop. Also *long leg*, *long slip* (see the *sbs.*).

B. **Quasi-*sh.*** and *sb.* 1. **The** (*adj.*), used *absol.* 1. In various phrases with preps. See below. **ME.** 2. Without prep.: Much time. Now chiefly in *to take* *L.* 1470. **b**. as the predicate of an impersonal clause (see below) *OE.* 3. *The* *L.* and *the* short of (*it*, etc.): the sum total, substance, upshot 1500.

1. *Before* *L.* (short for *before it be long*) soon. *So* *ere long*. Perhaps we may meet ere *L.* 1760. 'I'll be here again before *L.* *TROLLOPE*. *For* *L.*: throughout a 1. period; also *predicatively*, destined or likely to continue. *The* children had been restless for *L.* 1895. *At* (*this*) *longest*: on the longest estimate. Short at the longest, were the life of man *Pussy*. *a*. *Phr.* *That* *L.* (colloq.) that length of time. *b*. *Phr.* *It is* (*was*, *will be*, etc.) *L.* *before*, *since*, *to* (something); *it will be* *L.* *first*; *ere it be* *L.* 3. *Thel.* and the short of *it* is that you may pay me this money 1898.

II. As *sb.* (with *a* and *pl.*) 1. *Mus.* A long note; *spec.* in the early notation, a note equivalent to two or three breves, according to the rhythm employed 1460. 2. *Prosody*. A long syllable 1548. 3. *Building*. *Longs and shorts*: long and short blocks placed alternately in a vertical line; the style of masonry to which this arrangement belongs 1845. 4. (*colloq.*) *Long Vacation* (see *A* *Combs*) 1885. 5. *pl.* *long-clothes* 1841. 6. *Comm.* One who has bought in expectation of future demand 1831.

2. *Phr.* *Longs and shorts*: quantitative (esp. Latin or Greek) verses or versification. Hence 1. and short *v.* to make *Gr.* or *L.* verses (*BRON.*). 6. Wheat fell off owing to long unloading 1890.

Long (*lɒŋ*), *a* ² *ME.* [*Aphet.* f. *ME.* *long*, *OE.* *gælang* *ALONG* *a* ¹] *Phr.* *L.* of (*pl.* *on*) attributable to, owing to, 'along of'. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

That all these Have fallen out profitless, 'tis *L.* of you *SWINBURNE*

Long (*lɒŋ*), *adv.* *Comp.* longer (*lɒŋgə*), longest (*lɒŋgəst*) [*OE.* *lange* *lɒŋg*

OTeut. **langō*, f. **langō* - *LONG* *a*. ¹] 1. For or during a long time. 2. In expressions like *to be* *L.* *about one's work*, the *adv.* *long* becomes a quasi-*adj.*, = 'occupying a long time', 'delaying long' *ME.* 3. With an agent-noun, as *L.* *speaker*. Also *longer*, *longest* *liver*. In legal use for 'the survivor, the last survivor' 1485. 4. Followed by *after*, *before*, *ere*, *since*, etc.: = *At*, *from*, or to a point of time far distant from the time indicated *ME.* 5. The compar. (chiefly with *any*, *no*, *much*, etc.) has the sense. After the point of time indicated by the context (= *L.* *amplius*). *No longer*: not now as formerly. *ME.* 6. Throughout the length of (a period specified). [*Cf.* *G.* *sein leben lang*] *ME.* 7. At or to a great or a specified distance in space; far (*rare*) - 1886.

1. Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little *L.* *GOLDSM.* To cling to your profession as *L.* as you can *THIRLWALL*. *So* (*or as*) *L.* as: often = 'provided that', 'if only'. *So* *L.* (colloq.): good-bye, 'au revoir' 1834. 2. He not be *L.* before I call upon thee *SHAKS.* I advise to be *L.* a chusing a kind of life 1671. The opportunity was not *L.* in coming 1894. *Phr.* *Not to be* *L.* for this world: to have only a short time to live. 4. Such is life - as *Mrs. Harris* *L.* since observed *SWINBURNE*. 5. 'There was no longer any room for doubt 1892. 6. He trav'led all night *L.* to Winchester *warde* 1563.

Long (*lɒŋ*), *v.* ² [*OE.* *langian* : - *OTeut.* **langōjan*, **langōjan*, f. **langō* - *LONG* *a*. ¹] 1. To lengthen, *trans.* and *intr.* - 1500. 2. *impers.* with accus. *Me* *longs* (*longeth*): I have a yearning desire; I long - *ME.* 3. *intr.* To have a yearning desire; to wish earnestly. *Const.* *for* (*after*), or *to* with *inf.* *ME.*

3. I have longed after thy precepts *Ps.* *cxxix* 40 This man longed for her *TROLLOPE*.

Long (*lɒŋ*), *v.* ² *arch.* *ME.* [*f.* *lang*, *long*, *aphet.* f. *OE.* *gelang* at hand, dependent on, *ALONG* *a*. ¹ Now repl. by *BELONG* *v.* ¹] 1. *intr.* To be appropriate to, to refer or relate to, to be a part, appendage, or dependency; to belong. Now only *poet.* as a rare archaism (written 'long'). 2. To concern (a person). Hence, to best, bestow - 1564. 2a. (*Const.* *to*, *unto*) = *BELONG* *v.* 3. - 1608.

1. b. She durste never seyn ne do, But that thing that hu longed to *CHAUCER*.

Long, *aphet.* f. *ALONG*.

-long (*lɒŋ*), *longs* *suffix*, forming *advs.* The earliest instance, *endlong*, from *ON.* *endlangr* *adj.*, 'extending from end to end', is prop. a compound of *LONG* *a*. ¹; but in *Eng.* it was used as an *adv.* with the sense 'endwise', 'end foremost'. The ending *-long* thus became a var. of *-LONG* *suffix* ².

+Long-acre. 1607. *App.* a proper name for a long narrow field containing an acre. (Still in use as the name of a London street.) *allusively*, One's estate or patrimony - 1639.

Long-ago. 1834. *Attrib.* use of *advb.* *phr.* *long ago* (see *AGO*): That has long gone by, that belongs to the distant past. Also quasi-*sh.* and *sb.*, the distant past or its events.

Longan (*lɒŋɡən*). 1732. [*Chinese* *lung-yen*, lit. 'dragon's eye', f. *lung* dragon + *you* eye.] The fruit of an evergreen tree, *Nephelium Longanum*, cultivated in China and the *E. Indies*; also, the tree.

Longanimity (*lɒŋɡəniˈmɪti*). Now *rare*. 1450 [*ad.* late *L.* *longanimatem*, f. *longuinus*, after *Gr.* *μακροθυμία*.] Long-suffering; forbearance or patience. *So* *Longanimous* *v.* 1620.

Long-boat. 1515. The largest boat belonging to a sailing vessel.

Long-bow (*lɒŋbɔʊ*). 1500 [See *Bow* *sb.* 1 4.] The bow drawn by hand and discharging a long feathered arrow (*cf.* *CROSS-BOW*), *locat.* A soldier armed with a long bow. *Phr.* *To draw* or *pull* (*the* *a*) *long-bow*, to make exaggerated statements (*colloq.*).

Long-breathed (*-breɪt*), *a*. 1569 [See *BREATHED* *II.*] Long of breath (*lit.* and *fig.*).

Long cloth, *long-cloth*. 1545. A kind of cotton cloth or calico made in long pieces.

Long coat, *long-coat*. 1603. *a*. A coat reaching to the ankles; also in *pl.* = *long-clothes*. *b*. One who wears a long coat.

Long-drawn, *a*. 1646. 1. Prolonged to a great or inordinate length. Also *lon*

out 2. Having great longitudinal extension

Chiefly poet. 1750

1. A long-drawn carol *TENNISON*. 2. The long

drawn Isle and fretted Vault *GRAY*.

Longe: see *LUNGE*.

Long-eared, *a*. 1591. 1. Having long ears, *spec.* in names of animals. 2. Assinine 1605

1. The long-eared owl 1831. 2. An evil, heavy

laden, long-eared age *CARLYLE*.

Longee. 1678. = *LUNGE* *sb.* 2 *BUTLER*.

Longeval, *longeval* (*lɒŋdʒɪˈvəl*). *a*. 1597

[f. *L.* *longævus* *LONGÆVUS* + *-vā-*] Long

lived, long-lasting. *So* *Longe-vive*, *longe-vive*

1673-8.

Longevity (*lɒŋdʒɪˈvɪti*). Also *Longevité*, etc. 1615 [*ad.* *L.* *longævitate*, f. *longævus*] Long life, long duration of existence.

Young men are careless of *L.* *HAMILTON*.

Longevous, *-ævous* (*lɒŋdʒɪˈvʊs*). *a*. Now *rare*. 1680 [f. *L.* *longævus* (f. *longus* *LONG* *a*. ¹ + *ævom* age) + *-ous*.] Long-lived, living

or having lived to a great age.

Long-hand, *longhand*. 1666. Hand

writing of the ordinary character, as *dist.* from

shorthand.

Long-head. 1650 [f. *LONG* *a*. ¹] One who has a skull of more than average length, *spec.* one the breadth of whose head is less than four-fifths of its length, a dolichocephalic person.

Long-headed, *a*. 1700 1. Having a long head 1875. 2. Of great discernment or foresight; shrewd.

1. Long-headed glands *DARWIN*, men 1888. 2.

Long-headed customers, knowing dogs *DICKENS*

Hence *Long-head*, *dedness*.

Longi- (*lɒŋdʒɪ*), *comb.* f. *L.* *longus* *LONG* *a*. ¹

In various terms, chiefly scientific, as *Longicorn*

[*mod.* *L.* *longicornis*], *adj.* pertaining to the

Longicornes or *Longicornia*, a group of beetles

having very long antennae; *sb.* one of these

1848. *Longilateral* *a*, long-sided; of the

form of a long parallelogram 1858

Longiloquence (*lɒŋdʒɪˈlɒkwəns*). *rare*

1836. [f. *L.* *longus* + *loquutus* speaking]

Speaking at great length.

American *L.* in oratory *F. HALL*.

Longimanous (*lɒŋdʒɪˈmənəs*), *a*. *rare*

1646. [f. late *L.* *longimanus* + *-ous*.] Long

handed, *Zool.* applied to certain apes. *174*

Far-reaching.

Longimetry (*lɒŋdʒɪˈmɪtri*). *rare*. 1674

[f. *L.* *longus* + *-metr* *IV*.] The measuring of

distances. Hence *Longimetric* *a*.

Longing (*lɒŋŋɪŋ*), *vbl.* *sh.* [*OE.* *langung*, f.

langian *LONG* *a*. ¹] 1. The action of *LONG* *v.*

yearning desire. *Const.* *for*, *after*, or with *inf.*

2. *Path.* The fanciful cravings incident to

women during pregnancy. *Chiefly pl.* 1552.

1. Give me my Robe, put on my Crown, I have

Immortal longings in me *Ant* 4 *Cl* *v.* ii 284.

Longing, *phl.* *a*. 1509 [f. *LONG* *v.* ¹ +

-ING ².] That longs; characterized by yearning

desire.

Not contented long'ing Look behind I *GRAY*. Hence

Longing-ly *adv.*, *-ness*.

Longinquity (*lɒŋdʒɪˈnkwɪti*). Now *rare*

1549. [*ad.* *L.* *longinquitas*, f. *longinus*, f.

longus *LONG* *a*. ¹] 1. Long distance; remote

ness. 2. Remoteness or long continuance (of

time) 1623.

Longish (*lɒŋɪʃ*), *a*. 1611. [f. *LONG* *a*. ¹ +

-ish ¹.] Somewhat long.

Longitude (*lɒŋdʒɪˈtʊd*). *ME.* [*ad.* *L.*

longitudo, f. *longus*.] 1. Length, longitudinal

extent; *occas.* a length, a long figure. 2. Also,

tailness. Now chiefly *poet.* 2. Length (of

time, etc.); long continuance. Now *rare*

1607. 3. *Geog.* 7a. The extent lengthwise (i.e.

from east to west) of the habitable world as

known to the ancients. *b*. Distance east or

west on the earth's surface, measured by the

angle which the meridian of a particular place

makes with a standard meridian, as that of

Greenwich. It is reckoned to 180° east or

west, and is expressed either in degrees, etc.,

or in time (15° being equivalent to 1 hour).

Abbrev. *long* *ME.* 4. *Astron.* The distance of

a heavenly body reckoned in degrees etc.

eastward on the ecliptic from h. v. m. equi-

nocturnal point to a circle at right angles to the ecliptic through that heavenly body. ME.

1. A petticoat, of scanty l. SCOTT. 3. Circle of l. see CIRCLE sb. 2.

Comb. 1. **star**, any of the fixed stars which have been selected for finding the l. by lunar observations.

Longitudinal (lɒŋɡɪˈtʃʊnəl). 1541. [f. l. *longitudin-*, *longitudo* LONGITUDE + -AL.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to length; (extent) in length 1765. 2. Extending or proceeding lengthwise 1715. b. *Acoustics*. Of vibrations: Produced in the direction of the vibrating body; also, executed in the direction in which the sound travels 1867. 3. Pertaining to longitude 1874. Hence **Longitudinally** *adv.*

B. sb. 1. *Anat.* A name for two muscles of the epigastrum 1541. 2. *Ship-building*. In iron and steel ships, a plate (nearly) parallel to the vertical keel 1869. 3. A railway sleeper lying parallel with the rail 1864.

Long-leg. 1585. 1. = BURESTIS 1. -1783. 2. **Long-legs**. A. The stilt; the 'long-legged plover' 1713. b. = DADDY-LONG-LEGS 1753. Hence **Long-legged** a. having long legs, *Naut.* of a ship, drawing much water.

Long-line. 1755. 1. A deep-sea fishing-line 1876. 2. *attrib.* a. Written or printed with long lines. b. Furnished with or using long-lines (sense 1). 1755. Hence **Long-lining**, fishing with long-lines.

Long-lived (-lɪvd, -lɪvd), a. ME. [f. LONG a. 1 + *live*, LIFE sb. + -ED².] Having a long life or existence; lasting a long time, longeval.

The long-lived summer days JEFFRIES.

Longly (lɒŋli), *adv.* ME. [f. LONG a. 1 + -LY².] 1. = LONG *adv.* 1. -1505. 2. At considerable length. Now *Sc. ME.* 3. To a considerable length (in space), *rare* 1862.

Long-necked, a. 1605. Having a long neck; used *spec.* in names of animals.

Longness (lɒŋnes), *n.* Now *rare*. [OE. *longnes*, f. *lang* LONG a. 1 + -nes -NESS.] Length, protractedness.

Long-nosed, a. 1552. Having a long nose; used *spec.* in names of animals.

Longobard (lɒŋɡəbɜːd), sb. and a. 1598. [ad. L. *Longobardi* (see LOMBARD sb. 1).] = LOMBARD. So **Longobardic** a. Lombardic.

Long robe. 1601. Put symbolically for: The legal profession, esp. in *gentlemen*, etc., of the long robe = lawyers, barristers. Also *occas.* = The priesthood or ministry. (Cf. GOWN sb.)

Long run, **long-run**. 1627. Phr. *in* (also *at*, *ton*, *tuon*) the long run: in the end; when things have run their full course; as the outcome of many vicissitudes. (Cf. F. *à la longue*.)

Longshanks (lɒŋʃæŋks). 1590. 1. A nickname given to Edward I of England on account of his long legs. 2. A stilt or long-legged plover 1817.

Long-shore, *attrib. phr.* 1822. [Aphet. f. ALONGSHORE.] Existing on or frequenting the shore; found or employed along the shore.

Hence **Longshoreman**, a man employed in loading and unloading ships, or in fishing for oysters, etc. along the shore.

Long-sighted, a. 1790. 1. Having 'long sight' (see LONG a. 1), able to see objects distinctly at a distance but not close at hand, hypermetropic. 2. *fig.* Far-seeing 1791. Hence **Longsightedness**.

Longsome (lɒŋsəm), a. Now chiefly *dial.* and *arch.* [OE. *langsum*, f. *lang* LONG a. 1 + -sum -SOME.] Long, lengthy; long-lasting, esp. tediously long; dilatory.

The way there was a little l. STAYNSON.

Long standing. 1601. Continuance for a long time in a settled position, rank, etc. Chiefly in phr. of long standing. Also *attrib.*

Long suffering. *arch.* ME. = next

Long-suffering, sb. 1526 (Tindale). Patient endurance of provocation or trial; longanimity.

The riches of his goodness, and forbearance, and long suffering Rom. ii. 4. So **Long-suffering** a. 1535 (Coverdale).

Long sword. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1593. A d w b a long cut ting blade. Often *fig.* or

allusive. Also cognomen (AF. *Longespee*) of William, son of Henry II and Fair Rosamond.

Long-tail. 1575. 1. A long-tailed animal; *spec.* a greyhound; formerly, a horse or dog with the tail uncut. 2. A nickname for: 1a. A native of Kent -1701. b. A Chinaman 1867. 3. *attrib.* 1848.

1. *Cut and long-tail* - *hit* horses and dogs with cut tails and long tails; *fig.* in sense 'riff-raff'. So **Long-tailed** a. having a long tail, (of words) having a long termination (100) 1300

Long Tom. 1854. 1. *dial.* A name for the long-tailed titmouse, etc. 2. A kind of gold-washing cradle 1855. 3. A gun of large size and long range 1867.

Long-tongue. 1731. A person or animal with a long tongue, e.g. the wryneck (*dial.*). So **Long-tongued** a. chattering, babbling 1553.

Long-waisted, a. 1647. 1. Having a long waist, as a person, a ship, etc. 1653. 2a. *fig.* Easy; loose -1658.

Longways (lɒŋweɪz), *adv.* 1588 [f. LONG a. 1 + WAY sb. + *advb.* s.] Lengthways, longitudinally.

Long-winded, a. 1589. 1. Long-breathed 1556. Also *fig.* 2. Of persons: Tediously long in speech or dilatory in action. Of speech, etc.: Tediously long.

1. Men of endurance, -deep-chested, long-winded, tough EVERTON. 2. Such a long-winded discourse 1552. Hence **Longwindedly** *adv.*, -ness.

Longwise (lɒŋweɪz), *adv.* (a.) 1544. [f. LONG a. 1 + -WISE.] Lengthwise, longitudinally.

Loo (luː), sb. 1675. [abbrev. f. LANTER-LOO.] 1. A round card-game. In three-card loo the cards have the same value as in whist; in five-card loo the Jack of Clubs ('Pam') is the highest card. A player who fails to take a trick or breaks any of the laws of the game is 'looted', i.e. required to pay a certain sum or 'loo' to the pool. b. The fact of being looted.

c. The sum added to the pool by a player who is looted 2. A party playing at loo 1760. 3. Party, set -1774.

1. *Limited* l. l. in which the l. or penalty is limited to a fixed sum. *Unlimited* l. l. in which each player looted has to put in the amount there was in the pool. Comb. l-table, a table for playing l. upon; now the trade name of a particular form of round table, orig. devised for this purpose.

Loo, sb. 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1690. [F. *loup*; see LOUP.] A velvet mask partly covering the face, formerly worn by women to protect the complexion.

Loo (luː), v. 1680. [f. Loo sb. 1] *trans.* To subject to a forfeit at loo. Also *transf.* and *fig.* A flush, *loos the board*, i.e. the holder receives the amount of a loo from every one, and the hand is not played H. JONES

Loo, v. 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1666. [Aphet. f. HALLOO v.] *trans.* To urge on with shouts.

Loo (luː), *int.* 1605. [Aphet. f. HALLOO *int.*] A cry to incite a dog to the chase; = HALLOO *int.* Also l. *int.* Also quasi-sb.

Loob (lʊb). 1674. *Tin-mining*. 1. A pit or vessel into which the dross and earth is delivered by the trough. RAY. 2. *pl.* Slime containing ore 1778.

Looby (luːbi). Now chiefly *dial.* ME. [Cf. LOB sb. 1, LUBBER, etc.] A lazy hulking fellow; a lout; a clown. Also *attrib.* Hence †**Looby** a. looby-like.

Looch, var. of LOOCH.

Loof (luːf), sb. 1. *Sc. and n. dial.* ME. [a. ON. *lofe* wk. masc.] The palm of the hand.

Loof, sb. 2 and v.: see LUFF sb. and v.

Loof (luːf), sb. 3 1865. [a. Arab. *loof* (see next).] = next

Loofah (luːfə). 1887. [a. Egyptian Arab. *luḥāḥ*, a plant of this species.] The fibrous substance of the pod of the plant *Luffa aegyptiaca*, used as a sponge or flesh-brush. Also *attrib.*, as l.-tree.

Look (lʊk), sb. ME. [f. LOOK v.] 1. The action or an act of looking. a glance of the eyes; a particular direction of the eyes or face.

2. a. Appearance, aspect (of the countenance, of things) ME. b. *pl.* as sing. Occas. = good looks 1564.

For looks ki¹ one, and lobe by looks reinfresh Phr. T have a look at colloq. ook 2

for the purpose of examining; In the meantime I shall have a l. at Warsaw 1885. With such and scornful looks averse LENNYSON. 2. a. A man may be known by his looks *Ecclus* xix. 29. b. Lean are their Looks DRYDEN. Catherine was in very good looks (= was looking well) JANE AUSTEN. 1. have a l. of: to resemble vaguely.

Comb. as l.-back, -down, -forward, -on, -up, corresponding to phrases under the vb.

Look (lʊk), v. [OE. *lōcian* —OTeut. type **lōkjan*. Cf. OHG. *luogen*, G. *dial.* *luen* to look, spy.]

1. To direct one's sight. 1. *intr.* To give a direction to one's sight; to apply one's power of vision; to direct one's eyes at (*on*, *upon* arch.). b. *occas.* To give a look of surprise, to stare. Now *colloq.* 1610. c. quasi-trans., as in to l. (a person or thing) in the face ME. d. with cogn. obj. 1592. e. *trans.* with complement or prep.: To bring by one's looks into a certain place or condition. Now *rare*. 1611

f. To express by a look or glance, or by one's countenance 1727. 2. With indirect question: To apply one's sight to ascertain (*who*, *what*, *how*, *whether*, etc.). Now only when a single glance will give an answer, ME. 3. *fig.* a. 'To direct the intellectual eye' (J.). to turn or fix one's attention or regard. Now *usu.* const. at; formerly *on* or *upon*. 1548. b. To take care, make sure, see (*that* or *how* something is done, also with *that* omitted). Now *arch.* OL

c. To expect. Const. to with *inf.* 1513. 4. With indirect question: To consider, ascertain (*who*, *when*, *whether*, etc.); to try (if something can be done). Also *simply*, to consider the matter, make inquiry. -1692. 4. Idiomatic uses of the imperative. a. = 'see', 'behold', 'lo' OE. 1b. Prefixed to interrog. pron. or *adv.*, or relative conj., forming indef. relatives = *whoever*, *whatever*, *however*, etc. OE. -1525.

5. Look sharp. Orig. (with sharp as *adv.*) - 'keep strict watch'. In later use, 'lose no time' (with vb. in sense of branch III, and sharp as complementary adj.; now merely *colloq.*) 1711. 6. Trans. uses, chiefly = *intr.* uses with preps. See below. ME.

1. Looking neither to the right nor left 1797. She could not l. on the sweet heaven LENNYSON. Phr. (Fair, etc.) to l. at, *ton*, *tuon*; with respect to appearance. To l. at him (me, it, etc.): *colloq.* = judging from his (my, etc.) appearance. Not to l. at (*ton*, *tuon*), often emphatically for 'not to touch, taste, meddle with'. Look therefore ere thou leape 1550. Wherefore looke ye so sadly to-day? Gen. xl. 7

b. Yes, you may l. l. (*mod.*) c. To l. death in the face SOUT. An eye that looks one through and through 1891. Phr. To look a gift horse in the mouth see HOUSS sb. d. Such looks as none could look but beauties queen SHAKS. e. Thou shalt l. us out of pain G. HERBERT. f. She look'd a lecture, Each eye a sermon, and her brow a homily BYRON Ph. To l. daggers: see DAGGER sb. 2. I will l. what time the train starts (*mod.*). 1. *else* see whether it be not so. Go l. = 'find it out'; a contemptuous refusal to say (now *dial.*) 3. a. He that made vs with such large discourse, Looking before and after HAN 1. iv. 37 (1664 Qo.). Instead of reforming others let him l. at home BENTHAM. The whole mode and manner of looking at things varies with every age M. PATRICKSON. b. Look't be done Oth. iv. iii. 8. c. By whom we l. to be protected HOBBS. 4. a. L. you (*mod. colloq.*) = 'mind this'. L. here, a brusque preface to an order, expostulation, reprimand, etc. Now, l. here, my man, I'll have no feelings here DICKENS. 5. Glass of face, young woman; and sharp, please l. 1874. 6. a. To look at; to view, inspect, examine. Now *dial.* 1. To l. babies: to gaze at the reflection of one's face in another's eyes. ME. 1b. To consult or refer to; to 'turn up'. In the imper. = *Vide*. Also, to search for (a word, etc.) in a book of reference. (Cf. L. up.) -1813. L. Lord Bacon in his life FULTON. 7c. To seek, search for; to l. for. Also, to seek or search out. -1821. He hath bin all this day to looke you SHAKS. 1d. To expect, look for -1611. His fortune gives him more than he could looke DANIEL

II. To face a certain way. 1. *intr.* To have a certain outlook; to face, front, or be turned towards, into, on to, etc. 1555. b. Of parts of the body, etc.: To face or turn 1648. 2. To show a tendency; to tend, point 1647. 1b. To tend to, promise to. SHAKS.

1. Pisgah, which looketh toward Ieshimon Num. xvi. 20. b. The flocks looking downwards 1776 2. All the facts l. the other way 1881. 3. *Cor.* iii. 29.

III. To have a certain appearance. [Cf. similar use in passive sense of *smell*, *taste*, *feel*.] 1. *intr.* To have the appearance of being o. ME. b. with *adv.* of ner

To have a certain look or appearance ME. (Now rare, esp. with *well, ill, badly*.) ME. c. Const. *inf.* To seem to the view (*lat. and fig.*) 1775. d. Quasi-trans. To have an appearance corresponding with (one's character, condition, etc.) 1829. 2. Look like. a. To have the appearance of being 1440 b. with gerund, *vbi* sb, or sb.: To give promise of, show a likelihood of 1593.

1. Phr. *to look well, ill, i.e.* 'in good, bad health'. *To look black, blue, etc.* (fig.) see *headys*. 'You madame I rather a fool, Arminius, I began M. Arminius, b. the shies, look grimly SHAKS. c. A hat that looked to be made of beaver 1890. Phr. *To look as if*—: to have an appearance suggesting that— Often *it looks (or things) as if*—: It looks, as if there was going to be a free fight 1829. d. Phr. *To look one's age* to have the appearance of being as old as one is. *To look oneself* to appear to be in one's usual health. 2. a. This looks like a lad of spirit GOLDSM. b. Later on he looked like biting 1883. It looks like rain 1883. Spec uses with prep. **L. about**—: a. To make searches in various parts of (a room, etc.): to go about observing in (a country, town, etc.). b. *To look about one* to turn one's eyes to surrounding objects; to examine one's position and circumstances; to be apprehensive. **L. after**—: a. To follow with the eye. +Also, to observe the course of (a person). +b. To search for. +c. To anticipate a, to look forward to. d. To seek for, demand (quittances). e. To busy oneself about; to consider. f. To attend to; to take care of. +g. To see to. **L. behind**—: With pron. *und. refl.* *Not to never to look behind one* (colloq.) to have an uninterrupted career of advancement. **L. for**—: a. To expect, hope for, be on the watch for. b. To seek, search for. **L. into**—: a. To direct one's sight to the interior of. Also, to consult (a book) in a cursory manner. b. To examine minutely, investigate. c. To enter (a house, etc.) for a moment in passing. **L. on**—: a. To pay regard to; to respect. Now *dial.* b. To regard as. c. To regard with a specified feeling. **L. over**—: a. To inspect cursorily; to examine. b. To ignore. Now only, to overlook (a fault). **L. through**—: a. To direct one's sight through; also fig. +b. To be visible through (*Hansel* iv, vii, 152). c. To direct one's view over the whole of; to glance through. **L. to**—: a. To direct a look to. b. To direct one's attention to. In Bibl. use, *occur*, to regard with favour. c. To attend to, take care of, to nurse. d. In the imperative, etc.: To direct one's solicitude to (something endangered). e. *To look to it* to beware. Often with *cl.*, to see that. f. To keep watch upon. g. To rely on (a person, etc.) for something. **L. to look forward to**, to count upon. **L. towards**—: See simple senses and **L. towards**. **L. to look towards a person** to drink his health (now *poet.*). **L. into**—: *asch* = *Look to* (senses a-f). **L. upon**—: *ta* = *look on* (sense a). **b.** = *look on* (senses b, c). +Also, to *look upon it*: to be of opinion that. Spec. uses with advs. **L. about** *intr.* See simple senses and **about** adv.; *fig.* to be on the look-out. Also const. *for* (*tailor*): to be in search of. **L. around**, *intr.* To look in several directions; *fig.* to take a comprehensive view of things. **L. back** *intr.* a. To turn and look at something in the direction from which one is going. b. To think on the past. Const. *into, on, upon, to, to, trans.* = *look back to* (*Aut.* 4 Cl. in xl, 53). d. *colloq.* in neg. contexts. To show signs of interrupted progress. **L. down**, a. *intr.* See simple senses and **down** adv. b. *fig.* *To look down on* upon to scorn; to consider oneself superior to. c. To quell by one's looks. **L. downward**, *intr.* = *look down*. **L. forth**, *intr.* To look out of a window, etc., on to something. Now *arch* and *poet.* **L. in**, a. See simple senses and **in** adv. b. To enter a room, etc., to see something; hence, now, to make a call (upon a person); to 'drop in'. **L. on**, *intr.* To direct one's looks towards an object; often, to be a mere spectator. *To look on ahead*: to look forward into the future. b. *colloq.* *To look on (with)*: to read from a book, etc. at the same time (with another person). **L. out**, a. *intr.* To look from within to the outside; also, to put one's head out of a window, etc. b. To show itself. SHAKS. c. To be on the look out to take care. d. *To look out for*: to be on the look out for to await vigilantly. e. To have or afford an outlook. f. *trans.* To find or choose out by looking. **L. over**, *trans.* To cast one's eyes over; to examine (papers, etc.). **L. round**, *intr.* a. To look about in every direction. b. *fig.* To search about for. **L. through**, a. *trans.* To penetrate with a glance. b. To examine exhaustively. +c. *intr.* To become visible. SHAKS. **L. up**, a. To raise the eyes, turn the face upwards. +b. To take courage. SHAKS. c. *To look up to* (a) to direct the look up towards; to raise the eyes towards, in admiration, supplication, etc.; (b) *fig.* to respect or venerate. d. *slang.* To improve. Chiefly *Comm.* e. To search for (something) in a dictionary, among papers, or the like; to consult (books). f. To call on (a person) in order to see him. *colloq.* g. To search for. *H. to look* (a person) *up and down* to scrutinize his appearance from head to foot.

Look-down, U.S. 1880. [f. phr. *look down*.] The head of Moon-fish *Science*

Looker (lukar). ME. [f. LOOK v. + -ER¹.] 1. One who looks at, on, to, upon, etc. 2. One who looks after anything; a guardian, keeper, shepherd, farm-bailiff. Now *local*, ME.

3. A handsome person (esp. U.S. *colloq.*) 1904. 1. **Looker on**, *looker on*, one who looks on; a beholder, spectator, eyewitness. Often, one who merely looks on. Cf. *onlooker*.

Look-in, sb 1847. [f. LOOK sb + IN adv.] 1. A hasty glance. Hence, a short visit. 2. *Sport, slang.* A chance of success 1870.

Looking (luk'ing), *vbl. sb.* ME. [f. LOOK v. + -ING¹.] 1. The action of LOOK v. +2. Look, expression of countenance, appearance —1610. 3. *attrib.* 1510.

2. Wherefore this ghastly? *Temp.* ii. i. 309. **Looking** (luk'ing), *apl. n.* 1590. [f. as *prec.* + -ING².] 1. That looks or gazes (*rare*) 1649.

2. Forming combs., as *good-, ill-looking, westward-looking*.

Looking-glass, 1526. [f. LOOKING *vbl. sb.* + GLASS.] 1. A glass to look in, in order to see one's own face or figure; a mirror made of glass coated with an amalgam of quicksilver. 2. Plate glass, or glass silvered for use as a mirror 1882. 3. *Lady's or Venus' l.*, the plant *Campanula Speculum*.

1. *fig.* The Eyes, the Looking-glasses of Nature 1658. *Comb.* 1. plant, an Asiatic tree *Hortoria litoralis*; 1. writing, writing done backwards, so as to be legible by means of a mirror.

Look out, look-out, *pl. look-outs*. 1669 [f. phr. *look out*.] 1. The action of looking out (*lat. and fig.*). Orig. *Naut.* 1748. 2. *concl.*: see *quots.* 1699. 3. A more or less distant view 1779, a prospective condition, an outlook 1825. 4. With possessive sb. or pron., *That is—'s look-out* (colloq.): i.e. that concerns only his interest, he must see to that himself 1844. 5. *altero.*, as *look-out man*, etc. 1781.

1. Phr. *To keep a good, etc. look out; to be, place, put on or upon the look-out*: const. *for, to, or to with inf.* The gamekeeper was upon the look-out for poachers 1815. 2. The Look-out formerly built on Sullivan's Island 1700. One man on deck as a look-out R. H. DANA. Ere the channel was full enough for the look-outs (= look-out vessels) to intercept her 1841. 3. This leads to a little tower. The look-out charming 1779. It seemed a rather blue look out 1829.

Look-see (luk'si). *slang.* 1883. [? Pidgin English.] An inspection, survey.

Loom (lūm), sb.¹ [ME. *lōme*, aphet repr. OE. *feldma* wk. *mas*, utenil, implement, f. *ge- Y + lōma* as in *andlōman* pl., apparatus, furniture. Utl. etym. unkn.] 1. An implement or tool of any kind. Obs. *exc. Sc. and m. dial.* 2. An open vessel of any kind, as a bucket, tub, vat, etc. Obs. *exc. Sc. ME.* 3. A machine in which yarn or thread is woven into fabric by the crossing of threads called respectively the warp and weft ME. Also *fig.* +b. *transf.* Attributed to a spider or caterpillar; *occur.* (poet.) the web itself—1647. 4. The art, business, or process of weaving 1676.

3. The shaft of his spear was like a weaver's loom (app. = beam of a) COVERDALE 1 Sam. xvii. 7. 4. In the U. S. unskillful DIVER.

Loom (lūm), sb.² 1694. [a. ON. *lōmr*.] A name given to species of the Guilemot and the Diver, esp. *Alca brunnichi* and *Columbus septentrionalis* (Red-throated Diver).

Loom (lūm), sb.³ 1697. Also *lum*, *Seand.*: cf. Norw. *lom*, *lum*, Icel. *hlomr*, *lummr*. The shaft of an oar; also, limited to the part between the rowlock and the hands in rowing, also, loosely, the handle.

Loom (lūm), sb.⁴ 1836. [f. LOOM v.²] A seaman's term for the indistinct and exaggerated appearance of land on the horizon, an object seen through mist or darkness, etc.

Loom (lūm), v.¹ *rare*. 1548. [f. LOOM sb.¹.] 1. *trans.* To weave (a fabric). 2. *To look the web*: to mount the warp on the loom 1827.

Loom (lūm), v.² 1591. [Obscure: see N.E.D.] +1. Of a ship at set: To move slowly up and down (*rare*)—1678. 2. *intr.* To appear indistinctly; to come into view in an exaggerated and indefinite form. Also with *up*. b. *fig.* of immaterial things 1591.

a. Men are manifested to giants, and things 'L up' in the offing Scott. b. *Comb.* *looming* *l. w.* in the offing Scott.

Loom (lūm), Ch. *cliv* S. a d n. *dial* 1450

[In 16th c. *lowen, lowne*. Etym. obscure.] 1. A rogue, scamp; an idler. b. A strumpet, concubine 1500. 2. A man of low condition, in phr. *lord and l.* Now only *arch* 1535. 3. A poor, lout, clown 1619. 4. A boy, lad, youth 1560.

Loon (lūn), 1634. [App. altered f. LOOM sb.², *perh.* after *prec.*] A name for certain aquatic birds. 1. Any bird of the genus *Colymbus*, esp. *C. glaucialis*. 2. The Great Crested Grebe, the Little Grebe or Dabchick 1678.

Loony, lunny (lū ni), *vulgar*. 1872. [Shortened f. LUNATIC + -y.] *adj.* Lunatic, crazed, silly. *sb.* A lunatic.

Loop (lūp), sb.¹ ME. [Obscure: see N.E.D.] 1. The doubling or return into itself of a portion of a string, cord, thong, or the like, so as to leave an aperture between the parts, the portion so doubled, usu. fastened at the ends. 2. A ring or curved piece of metal, etc., for the insertion of a bolt, ramrod, or rope, as a handle, etc.; *dial.* a door-lunge 1074. 3. Something in the form of a loop, e.g. a line traced on paper, a bend of a river, etc. 1608. 4. In specific applications: see below 1846.

1. There are 104 of buttons and loops down the breast of the tunic 1815. We should speak of a *loop* in netting, a *loop* in knitting 1880. 3. I wish you would open the loops of your life's story. 4. a. *As a looped vessel*, of fibre. *L. of flax*, the looped part of a numerous tubule 1840. b. *As a* in brachiopods the folding of the brachial appendages 1851. c. *Acoustics*. The portion of a vibrating string, column of air, etc. between two nodes 1875. d. *Railways and Telegraphy*. A line of rails or a telegraph wire converging from and afterwards returning to the main line or circuit 1893. e. The circuit in a centrifugal railway, along the upper portion of which the passenger travels head downwards 1900. *To loop a l.* to travel along such a circuit, or in a similar one through the air in an aeroplane. f. *Elects*. A complete electric circuit; a multiple or branch circuit. *Comb.* 1. *knob*, *tail* a *reel-knot*, (b) a single knot tied in a double cord, so as to leave a 1. beyond the knot, -*lace*, (a) a series of loops as an ornament (b) a kind of lace consisting of patterns worked on a ground of fine net, hence -*laced* a., -*line*, see 4 d. -*stitch*, a kind of fancy stitch consisting of loops.

Loop (lūp), sb.² ME. [Prob. *conn.* u. MDu. *lūpen* (mod Du. *lupen*) to peer.] — LOOP-HOLE.

Loop (lūp), sb.³ ME. [ad. F. *loup*. Cf. G. *luppe*.] 1. *Metall.* A mass of iron in a pasty condition ready for the tilt hammer or rolls; a bloom 1674. 2. A precious stone of imperfect brilliancy, esp. a sapphire—1548.

Loop (lūp), v.¹ 1832. [f. LOOP sb.¹. Cf. LOOPED a¹, which is much earlier.] 1. *trans.* To form into a loop or loops; also with *round* 1856. 2. *intr.* To form a loop; *spec.* of certain larvæ 1832. 3. *trans.* To put or form loops upon 1894. 4. To enclose *in* or *in a h.* something formed into a loop 1840. 5. Chiefly with *adv.* or *phr.* To fasten (*fast, up*) by forming into, or by means of, a loop; to connect by means of a loop or loops. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 1837. 6. *Electr.* To connect so as to form a loop. 7. Phr. *To loop the loop* (see LOOP sb.¹ 4 c) 1904.

1. The other end is already looped, or as sailors would say, 'doubled in a light' KANE. 5. She had an abundance of dark hair looped up BLACK.

+Loop, v.² 1674. [f. LOOP sb.³.] *intr.* Of heated iron-ore. To form a loop (LOOP sb.⁴)

Looped (lūpt), a¹ 1513 [f. LOOP sb.¹ and v.¹ + -ED.] 1. Coiled or wreathed in loops; intertwined. 2. Having, or fastened with, a loop. Of a dart: Furnished with a thong for throwing—1609. 3. Of lace: Wrought upon a ground of fine net 1698. 4. Held in a loop, held *up* by a loop 1866.

Looped (lūpt), a² 1605 [f. LOOP sb.² + -ED.] Having loop-holes.

Your looped and windowed ruggedness SHAKS.

Looper (lū-pai), 1731. [f. LOOP v.¹ + -ER¹.] One who or that which makes loops. 1. The larva of any geometrid moth, which in crawling bends the middle of its body into a loop. 2. A contrivance in a machine for making loops or looping pieces together 1857.

Loop-hole, loophole (lū phol), sb. 1591. [f. LOOP sb.¹ + -hole.] 1. A hole in a wall or in a partition, opening upwards or outwards, or shooting through.

(man) a (pans) au (loud) v (cut) g F chief. a ext. a l c a (F can de vie) (s) (1 s che p shat p (gr) t

Naut. A port-hole -1769. 2. A similar opening to look through, or to admit light and air 1591. 3. *fig.* An outlet or means of escape 1663. 4. *fig.* 'Tis pleasant through the loopholes of retreat to peep at such a world Cover 3. The Test Act left loopholes through which schismatics sometimes crept into civil employments MACAULAY.

Loop-hole, *v* 1810 [f. prec.] *trans.* To cut loop-holes in the walls of; to provide with loop-holes.

Looping (*lū'pīng*), *whl. sb.* 1480. [f. *Loop* *v* 1 + -ING¹.] The action of *Loop* *v* 1. *b. coner.* Material formed into loops; loops as a trimming 1647.

Looping (*lū'pīng*), *pl. a.* 1854. [f. *Loop* *v* 1 + -ING².] That forms loops.

L cat-rpillar = *Loop* 1. *L-shail*, a snail of the genus *Pruniceella*.

Loopy (*lū'pī*), *a.* 1824. [f. *Loop* *sb* 1 + *v* 1.] 1. Full of or characterized by loops 1856. 2. *Sc.* Decentful, cratty, SCOTT.

Loord, var. of *LOURD Obs.*

Loos, obs. f. *LOSE*, *LOSS*.

Loose (*lūs*), *sb.* 1519. [f. *LOOSE* *v.* and *a.*]

1. *Archery.* The act of discharging an arrow. 2. The close of a matter; the upshot, issue -1647. 3. A condition of looseness, laxity, or unrestraint; hence, free indulgence; unrestrained action or feeling. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *to give a l* (occas. *give l* to, to give full vent to, to free from restraint, occas., to give (a horse) the rein. 1593. 4. Liberation, release -1734. 5. An impetuous course or rush -1737.

1. *fig.* To allow me a *l.* at the Crimes of the Guilty De Foe. 2. Phr. *At (or in) the (very) l* at the last moment (*L. L. v* ii 752). 3. The little boy gave a *l* to his innocent tongue, and asked many questions TRACERAY. 4. Phr. *To make a l. from*: to get away from the company of

Loose (*lūs*), *a.* and *adv.* [ME. *lūs* (with close *ū*), *a.* ON. *lūs-s*, *laus-s* = OE. *laus* LEASE *a.*, *q. v.*]

A. adv. 1. Unbound, unattached. *a.* Free from bonds or physical restraint. Now used only in implied contrast. *b. trans.* and *fig.*, *e. g.* of the tongue: Not 'tied', free to speak. 1726. *c.* Freed from an obligation, etc.; at liberty. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* 1553. 4. *d.* Free from or of; released from; unattached to -1821.

fr. Ungirt; naked -1709. *f.* Of an inanimate thing: Detached. Phr. *To come, get l.* 1728. *g.* Not joined to anything else. Of a chemical element. Free, uncombined 1828. *h.* Having an end or ends hanging free. (See also *LOOSE* END.) 1781. *i.* Not bound together; not tied up or secured 1488. *j.* Unconnected, rambling, detached, stray, random. Now rare. 1681. *k.* Free for disposal, unattached, unappropriated, unoccupied. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* 1479. *l.* Not rigidly fixed in place; ready to shift or come apart ME. 4. *fb.* Of the eyes: Not fixed, roving -1751. 3. Not tense or stretched, slack, relaxed 1460. *b.* Of clothes: Loosely fitting 1463. 4. Not close or compact in arrangement or structure ME. *b. Bot.* = *LAX* 3. *b.* Also, 'of a soft cellular texture' (Lindley) 1776. *c.* Of handwriting: Straggling 1711. *d.* Applied to exercise or play in which the players, etc. act more independently 1802. 5. Wanting in retentiveness or power of restraint ME. *b.* Of the bowels: Relaxed 1508. 6. Of qualities, actions, statements, ideas, etc.: Not rigid, strict, correct, or careful; hence, ineffect, indefinite, vague 1606. 4. *fb.* Of conditions, undertakings, etc.: Lacking security, unsettled -1687. *c.* *Crickets* Of bowling: Not accurate in pitch. Of fielding, etc.: Slack, careless. 1859. 7. Of persons, etc.: Lax in principle, conduct, or speech; chiefly in narrower sense, unchaste, dissolute, immoral 1470. 8. Applied to a stable in which animals are kept without being fastened up. So also *l. box* (see *BOX* *sb* 1 *ll.* 4) 1813

1. *a.* You are afraid if you see the Bears *l.* SHAKS. He got one hand *l.* (*mod.*). *b.* Murder is *l.* 1879. *f.* Some of the pages have come *l.* (*mod.*). *h.* As to *Loose*, its chain of conclusions hangs *l.* at both ends. J. H. NEWMAN. *i.* Her hair is not *l.* nor *l.* in formal plat SHAKS. *j.* A good deal of *l.* information CARLILE. *k.* I hope you read at *l.* hours, other books JOHNSON. *l.* card, a card in a hand that is of no value, and comes *l.* 7. *he pro* *h. way* HOWE. *l.* *R. bridge* *y* *planks* *D. F.* 3. *Th* *laboured* *he* *I* *his* *l.* *Mv* *a* *er*

Phr. *To come, get l.* 1728. *g.* Not joined to anything else. Of a chemical element. Free, uncombined 1828. *h.* Having an end or ends hanging free. (See also *LOOSE* END.) 1781. *i.* Not bound together; not tied up or secured 1488. *j.* Unconnected, rambling, detached, stray, random. Now rare. 1681. *k.* Free for disposal, unattached, unappropriated, unoccupied. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* 1479. *l.* Not rigidly fixed in place; ready to shift or come apart ME. 4. *fb.* Of the eyes: Not fixed, roving -1751. 3. Not tense or stretched, slack, relaxed 1460. *b.* Of clothes: Loosely fitting 1463. 4. Not close or compact in arrangement or structure ME. *b. Bot.* = *LAX* 3. *b.* Also, 'of a soft cellular texture' (Lindley) 1776. *c.* Of handwriting: Straggling 1711. *d.* Applied to exercise or play in which the players, etc. act more independently 1802. 5. Wanting in retentiveness or power of restraint ME. *b.* Of the bowels: Relaxed 1508. 6. Of qualities, actions, statements, ideas, etc.: Not rigid, strict, correct, or careful; hence, ineffect, indefinite, vague 1606. 4. *fb.* Of conditions, undertakings, etc.: Lacking security, unsettled -1687. *c.* *Crickets* Of bowling: Not accurate in pitch. Of fielding, etc.: Slack, careless. 1859. 7. Of persons, etc.: Lax in principle, conduct, or speech; chiefly in narrower sense, unchaste, dissolute, immoral 1470. 8. Applied to a stable in which animals are kept without being fastened up. So also *l. box* (see *BOX* *sb* 1 *ll.* 4) 1813

Phr. *At (after, on) a loose end*, having no regular occupation; not knowing what to be at. Also (*to leave a matter at a loose end*) unsettled colloq., orig. *dial.* 1851.

Loosen (*lūs'n*), *v.* ME. [f. *LOOSE* *a.* + -EN⁶.] To make loose or looser. 1. *trans.* = *LOOSE* *v.* 1. 2. To undo, unfasten (bonds, a knot, etc.). Now usu.: To render looser or less tight ME. 3. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; to unfix, detach 1667. 4. Also *fig.* Also *intr.* for *self* or *pass.* 4. *trans.* To make less coherent 1697. 5. To relax (the bowels) 1587; to render (a cough) looser 1833. 6. To relax in severity or strictness 1758.

1. *fig.* By degrees her tongue was loosened TROLOPP. The fragrance of the valley was loosened 1893. 3. From their foundations loosening to and fro they plucked the seated Hills MUR. Phr. *To l.* (a person's) *side* (slang) to flog. 4. He struck the snow with his baton to *l.* it TWYDL. 6. The men neither straggled nor loosened their discipline 1893. Hence *Loose*ener, one who or that which loosens.

Loosestrife (*lūs'strīf*), 1548. [f. *LOOSE* *v.* + *STRIFE* *sb.*, a mistransl. of late *L. lysmachia*, also *-machion*, taken as if directly f. the adj. *λυσιμαχος* 'loosing' (i. e. ending) strife (f. *λυσι-*, *λύειν* + *μάχη*), instead of as a Gr. *λυσιμάχιος*, f. the personal name *Λυσιμαχος* *Lysimachus*, its discoverer.] The name of two tall upright plants growing in moist places. 1. *Lysimachia vulgaris* (N.O. *Primulaceae*), Golden or Yellow *l.*, flowering in July, and bearing racemes of golden-yellow flowers. 2. *Lythrum Salicaria* (N.O. *Lythraceae*), Red, Purple, or Spiked *l.*, blooming in summer with a howy spike of purplish red flowers. 3. So a book name or be *g* *Lythra* *a* *has*

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8 (Ger Koln) 8 (F per) u (re Müller) u F danc. 2 (uri) e -) here 2 (A) en) 2 (t at c) 2 (str sem earth),

the STEVENSON. Phr. *With a l. -en* (fig.); slackly, without rigour. *b.* Men in *l.* flannel jackets 1901. 4. The Ashes with Aire between, the looser BACON. The *l.* assault of the Mexicans 1777. 5. A rash young fool, carries a *l.* tongue CARLILE. 6. *L.* and negligent curiosity MUR. *L.*, exaggerated calculations HOME. *L.* tradition and reports PALEY. *A. l.* construction 1872. *L.* thinkers and *l.* talkers 1875. 7. *A l.* huer 1502. Spec. collocactions. 1. *box*, a stable in which a horse is allowed to move about freely, 1. *fish* (colloq.), a person of irregular habits, 1. *leaf* *a.*, of a ledger, etc., with each leaf separate and detachable; 1. *pulley*, a pulley running loosely on the shaft on which it is journalled, also *fast* and *l. pulley* (see *FAST* *a.*)

Comb. 1. *bodyed* *a.*, (of a dress) loose-fitting; 1. *longued* *a.*, blabbing. *B.* quasi-*sb.* and *sb.* 1. *absol* *a.* On the *l.*: 'on the spree' 1849. *b.* In the *l.*: not made up or prepared 1898. 2. *Rugby Football*. That part of the play in which the ball travels freely from player to player 1892.

C. adv. Loosely; with a loose hold 1591. Phr. *To sit l.* (fig.), to be independent or indifferent; to hold loosely to, not to be enslaved to; occas. not to weigh heavily upon. *To hold l.* to be indifferent. *To play fast and l.* see *FAST* and *LOOSE* *b.*

Hence *Loose*-ly *adv.*, *-ness*. *Loose*-ish *a.* somewhat *l.*

Loose (*lūs*), *v.* ME. [f. *LOOSE* *a.*] 1. *trans.* To let loose, set free; to release from bonds or constraint. 2. To undo, untie (fettlers, a knot); to break (a seal). Now *dial.* or *poet.* ME. Also *fig.* 3. To detach, cast loose, let go; chiefly *Naut.* ME. 3. *†To l. the anchor*: to weigh anchor 1450. *b.* Hence *absol* To weigh anchor, occas. with *up* 1526. 4. To let fly (an arrow); to let off (a gun). ME. Also *absol.* or *intr.* *b. trans* (*trans* and *fig.*) To give vent to, emit; to cause or allow to proceed from one 1508. 5. = *LOOSEN* *v.* 3. Also *intr.* for *pass.* Now only *arch.* ME. 6. To make loose or slack; *†pass.* (of nerves) to be unstrung. Now *arch.* exc. in *to l. hold* (colloq.): to let go. 1440. 1. *b. trans*. To relax or loosen (the bowels). Also *absol* -1651. 17. [Cf. *L. solvere*] To break up, dissolve, do away with. Chiefly *fig.* -1819. 18. To solve, explain -1660. 9. *pass.* and *intr.* To finish working; (of a school, factory, etc.) to close, disperse, break up (*dial.*) 1813.

1. The captive evils hasteneth that he may be loosed Isa. li. 14. The vine loosed the tongues of the guests 1903. 2. *b.* She loosed the boat from its moorings GEO. ELIOT. 4. *b.* *L.* now and then A scattered smile, and that lie hue upon *l.* P. L. iii. v. 103

Loose end, 1546. An end of a string, etc., left hanging loose; *fig.* of something left disconnected, undecided, or unguarded. Chiefly *pl.*

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Loosen (*lūs'n*), *v.* ME. [f. *LOOSE* *a.* + -EN⁶.] To make loose or looser. 1. *trans.* = *LOOSE* *v.* 1. 2. To undo, unfasten (bonds, a knot, etc.). Now usu.: To render looser or less tight ME. 3. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; to unfix, detach 1667. 4. Also *fig.* Also *intr.* for *self* or *pass.* 4. *trans.* To make less coherent 1697. 5. To relax (the bowels) 1587; to render (a cough) looser 1833. 6. To relax in severity or strictness 1758.

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and *Lythrum*, and extended to plants of other genera.

b. When through the Wytham flats, Red *l.* and blond meadow-sweet among.. We tracked the shy Thames shore M. ARNOLD.

Loot (*lūt*), *sb.* 1839. [*a.* Hindi *l*

Lopho- (*lɒfə*, *loʊfə*), bef. a vowel **loph-**, comb. f. Gr. *λόφος* crest: in various scientific terms, as **Lophobranch** (*-bræŋk*), **branchiate** [Gr. *βράχια* gills] *Ichthyol.* *a. adj.* having the gills disposed in tufts; *b. sb* a l. fish 1834. **Lophophore** [Gr. *-φός* bearing] *a. Zool.* in Polyzoa, the oral disk at the free end of the polypide, bearing the tentacles 1850; *b. a bird* of the genus *Lophophorus*, with crested crown and brilliant plumage 1883.

Lophodont (*lɒfə'dɒnt*). 1887. [*f. prec.* + Gr. *δόντ*- *TOOTH*.] Characterized by having ridges on the crowns of the molar teeth.

Lopped (*lɒpt*), *pp. a.* 1570. [*f. LOP v.1* + *-ED*.] In senses of the vb. *Zool.* and *Zool.* Truncate. *b. Her.* Cut so as to show the thickness; snagged 1828.

Lopper (*lɒpər*), *sb.* 1538. [*f. LOP v.1* + *-ER*.] One who lops (a tree).

Lopper (*lɒpər*), *v.* Now only *Sc.* and *n. dial.* ME. [*f. ON. hlopp* (*hlaup*) coagulation + *-ER*.] *1. intr.* Of milk: To curdle. *2. 'To dabble, to besmear, or to cover so as to clot'* [Jam.] 1818.

Lopping (*lɒpɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1480. [*f. LOP v.1* + *-ING*.] *1.* The action of *LOP v.1* (The cant term of the Rye House conspirators for the killing of the King and the Duke of York.) *2.* Chiefly *pl.* Branches and shoots lopped from a tree. Also, material for lopping. 1589. *3. attrib.* 1659.

2. He shall gather up the loppings to make fowls of Suffolk.

Loppy, *a.* 1855. [*f. LOP v.2* + *-Y*.] That hangs loosely; limp.

Lopseed (*lɒpsɪd*). 1850. [*f. LOP v.2*] A North American perennial herb, *Phytolacca sp.*, with small purple flowers and spikes of strongly reflexed fruits.

Lop-sided, lopsided (*lɒpsɪdɪd*), *a.* 1711. [*f. LOP v.2* + *SIDE sb.* + *-ED*.] That lops or leans on or towards one side; having one side lower or smaller than the other. Orig. *Naut.* (of a ship) Disproportionately heavy on one side.

Loquacious (*lɒkwə'siəs*), *a.* 1667. [*f. L. loquaci-*, *loquax* (*f. loqui*) + *-OUS*.] *1.* Given to much talking; talkative. *2. transf.* Of birds, water, etc.: Chattering, babbling. Chiefly *poet.* 1697.

2. The chief Exercise of the Female l. Faculty *SIEKLE*. *3. L. Frogs* *DAVIDEN*. Hence *Loquaciously adv.* -ness.

Loquacity (*lɒkwə'sɪti*) 1596. [*ad. F. loquacitas*, *ad. L. loquacitas*, *f. loquax* (see *prec.*)] The condition or quality of being loquacious; talkativeness.

The only limit to his l. was his strength *BUCKLE*.

Loquat (*lɒ'kwet*). 1814. [*a. Chinese luh kwat*, lit. 'rush orange'.] The fruit of *Eriobotrya japonica*, a native of China and Japan, introduced into southern Europe, India, and Australia. Also, the tree itself. Also *l. tree*.

Lor, *lor* (*lɒr*), *int. vulgar.* 1835. A clipped form of *LORD*, used as an exclamation.

Loral (*lɒ'rəl*), *a.* (and *sb.*) 1874. [*f. L. lorum* *LORE sb.2* + *-AL*.] *Zool.* Pertaining to the lore. Hence as *sb.* = *l. shield or plate* (see *LORE sb.3*).

Lorate (*lɒ'ret*), *a.* 1836. [*f. as prec.* + *-ATE*.] Strap-shaped.

Lorcha (*lɒrtʃə*), *lorch* (*lɒrtʃ*). 1853. [*a. Pg. lorcha*; origin unk.] A light Chinese sailing vessel with the hull after a European model, but a Chinese rig, usually carrying guns.

Lord (*lɒd*), *sb.* [OE. *hlāford*, once *hlāward*, repr. a prehistoric **hladward*, *f. *hlad* (OE. *hlāf*) *LOAF* + **ward* (OE. *ward*) keeper (see *WARD sb.*). (Cf. OE. *hlāf-sta*, lit. 'bread-eater', a servant, and *LADY*.) Taken as the customary rendering of *L. dominus*, whence in part the sense-development.]

1. A master, ruler. *†1.* A master of servants; the male head of a household -1611. *2.* One to whom service and obedience are due; a master, chief, prince, sovereign. Now only *poet.* Also *l. and master* OE. *b. fig.* One who or something which has the mastery or pre-eminence ME. *c.* An owner, possessor, proprietor (of land, houses, etc.). Now only *poet.* or *rhet.* ME. *d.* A 'magnate' in some

particular industry. (Cf. *King*.) 1823. *3. spec.* A feudal superior; the proprietor of a fee, manor, or fief. OE. *4.* A husband. Now only *poet.* or *fig.* OE. *5.* [Cf. *sb.*] *Astrol.* The planet that has a dominant influence over an event, period, region, etc. ME. *6.* The Lord (vocatively Lord): God OE. *b.* As an exclamation of surprise. Now only in profane or trivial use. ME. *7.* As a title of Jesus Christ. Commonly *Our L.*; also *the L. ME.*

1. Matt. xxv. 46. *2.* Man over men He made not *L. Murr.* *transf.* *L. L. L.* iv. 1. *3. b. Lords of (the) creation.* mankind, now *poet.* men as opp. to women. My bogomes L. sits lightly in his throne *SHAKES.* *c. L.* of few Acres, and those barren too *DAVIDEN.* *d.* The cotton lords are not more popular than the landlords *CONDEN.* *3. L. of the Manor* (see *MANOR*). *L. nescit parantem* (see those wds). *4. Tant. Shr.* v. li. 131. *6. The L.* increase this business *SHAKES.* *Phr.* (*The L.* knows who, what, how, etc.) a flippant expression of one's own ignorance of a matter. *L. have mercy* (*on us*) (a) a prayer (chalked on house-doors in time of plague); (b) in trivial use (vulgarily *lord-a-mercy*, etc.), as an exclamation of astonishment. So (in trivial use only) *L. bless me.* *b. O. I must laugh* *SHAKES.* *7. How loyal* in the following of thy *L.!* *Tennyson.* *Phr.* (*in the year of our L.*), *of our Lord's incarnation* = *anno Domini*. *Canis.* etc. *The Lord's Prayer* [= *L. oratio Dominica*], the prayer taught by Jesus to His disciples (see *Matt.* vi. 9-13); the paternoster. *The Lord's Supper* [= *L. cena Domini*]. Gr. *τὸ εὐχαριστῆριον* *1 Cor.* vi. 24), the Holy Communion. *The Lord's table* [= Gr. *τραπέζα κυρίου* *1 Cor.* x. 21] of *ACTS* 2. 4; hence, the Holy Communion.

II. As a designation of rank, etc. *1.* In early use employed vaguely for any man of exalted position, and in a narrower sense applied to barons (see *BARON*). Now, = *NOBLEMAN*: A peer of the realm, or one who by courtesy is entitled to the prefix *Lord*, or some higher title, as a part of his ordinary appellation ME. *2. pl.* *The Lords*: the lords of parliament, temporal and spiritual, as constituting one of the two bodies composing the legislature of the United Kingdom 1451. *3.* Applied, with defining word, to the individual members of a Board appointed to perform the duties of some high office of state that has been put in commission (see below) 1642. *4.* Forming part of various official titles (see below) 1568. *b.* In ceremonious use, prefixed to the titles of bishops, whether lords of parliament or not 1639. *5.* As a prefixed title, forming part of a person's customary appellation. Abbrev. *Ld.*, *Lo.* 1455.

Now used as follows. In substitution for 'Marquis', 'Earl', or 'Viscount' (whether denoting a peer, or applied 'by courtesy' to the eldest son of a peer of higher rank); the word of being dropped. Thus 'Lord Harrington' may be used instead of 'The Marquis of Harrington', etc. A baron is always called 'Lord -', as 'Lord Tennyson'; the Christian name, if used, comes first, as 'Alfred, Lord Tennyson'. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of 'Lord' followed by the Christian name and surname, as 'Lord John Russell'.

The Lord, the early form of the prefixed title, still survives in certain formal uses, and in the superscription of letters.

6. Jocular uses. See below. 1556. *b. slang.* A hunchback 1700. *7. My Lord* (usu. pronounced *mɪlɒd*). *a.* Prefixes to a name or title. (a) Formerly used where we now use simply 'Lord' (see II. 5), with or without *of*. (Now only arch.) (b) *My L. of (London, etc.)*: a respectful mode of referring to a bishop (*obs.* or *arch.*). (c) Prefixed to a title of rank or office, now only *vocatively*; as in *my L. Mayor*, *my L. Duke*, etc. 1440. *b.* Used separately. (a) The usual polite and respectful form of address to a nobleman under the rank of a duke, and to a bishop; also in speaking of them. (b) In courts of law used in addressing a judge of the Supreme Court; in Scotland and Ireland in addressing a judge of any of the superior courts. (In affected pronunciation *my Ludy*, *m'lord*; see *LUDY*). *c. pl.* *My Lords*: (a) form of address to a number of noblemen or bishops, and to two or more of the superior judges sitting in court together; (b) in departmental correspondence, used as a collective designation for the ministers composing the department.

1. The Englishman of to-day still dearly loves a *l* 1900. *Phr.* *To live like a l*: to fare sumptuously. *To treat* (a person) *like a l*: to entertain sumptuously, to treat with great deference. *Phr.* *Drunk as a l*:

to swear like a l. *Lord-in waiting*, *L. of the Bed chamber*, any nobleman holding certain offices in attendance on the person of the sovereign, called 'waiting' if the sovereign is a queen, 'of the bedchamber' if a king. *2. The Lords*, suspended the city until eleven at night 1899. *The Lords Temporal*, the temporal or lay peers. *The Lords Spiritual*, the bishops who are lords of parliament, and, formerly, the mixed abbots. *House of Lords* (see *HOUSE sb.4*). *3. Lords Commissioners* (now simply *Lords of the Admiralty*, of the *Treasury*; *Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal*). Also *Lords Justices* (of Ireland), the commissioners to whom, in the early 18th c., the viceregal authority was entrusted. *Cf. L.*, the one civilian member (besides the First L.) of the Board of Admiralty, the others being *Naval Lords*. *4. L. (High) Admiral*, *J. Chamberlain*, *L. (High) Chancellor*, *L. Chief Justice*, *L. High Commissioner*, *L. Deputy*, *L. Marshal*, *L. President*, *L. Privy Seal*, *L. Treasurer*, *L. Warden*, etc. *Lord rector*, an honorary title for the elected chief of certain Scotch Universities; hence *Lord-rectorship*. *5. The L. Henry* see *HARRY sb.* *6. L. of Grace* (see *MISRULE*), etc. *b.* His pupil, was on account of his hump, distinguished by the title of *My Lord Smollett*.

Lord (*lɒd*), *v.* ME. [*f. LORD sb.*] *1. intr.* *†a.* To exercise lordship -1489. *b.* To play the lord (now usu. with *over*); to assume airs of grandeur, to rule tyrannically, domineer ME. *2. trans.* To be or act as lord of, to control, manage, rule (*over*) 1586. *3.* To con for the title of lord upon 1610, to address as 'Lord' 1636.

1. To l. it, They l. it as they list *SPENSER*. **Lording** (*lɒdɪŋ*), *sb.* ME. [*f. LORD sb.* + *-ING*.] *1.* = *LORD sb.1*. *2.* Rarely *sing* = *Sir*! freq. in *pl.* = *Sirs*! Gentlemen! *Obs.* *etc.* *arch.* *2.* As dim. of *LORD*: A little lord; a petty lord; usu. contemptuous 1577. *3.* A kind of apple or pear 1664.

1. It was a Lordings daughter *SHAKES.* *2.* When you were boys You were pretty Lordings then? *SHAKES.* **Lordkin**. [*-KIN*.] A little or young lord *THACKERAY*.

Lordless (*lɒdles*), *a.* [OE. *hlifordleas*, *f. hliford* *LORD sb.* + *-leas* -*LESS*.] Without a lord. Of a woman: Husbandless.

Lord-lieutenant. *17. lords-lieutenants*, *lord-lieutenants*. 1557. *a.* In Ireland (before the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922): The Viceroy 1614. *b.* In a county The chief executive authority and head of the magistracy, appointed by the sovereign by patent. Under him and of his appointing are deputy-lieutenants. 1557. Hence *Lord-lieutenancy*.

Lordlike (*lɒdlaɪk*). 1470. [*-LIKE*.] *2. adj.* Befitting or like a lord, lordly. Now rare. *1b. adv.* After the fashion of a lord domineeringly; sumptuously -1727.

Lording (*lɒdɪŋ*). ME. [*-LING*.] *1.* A little or puny lord, often contemptuous. *Obs.* = *LORDING sb.1*. *2.* A kind of apple 1727.

Lordly (*lɒdli*). [OE. *hlifordlic*, *f. LORD sb.* + *-LY*.]

a. adj. *1.* Of or pertaining to a lord; consisting of, or administered by, lords. Now rare. *2.* Having the character, attributes appearance, or demeanour of a lord. Of actions: Befitting a lord; honourable. *MI* *b.* Haughty, imperious, lofty, disdainful ME *3.* Of things: Suitable for a lord; hence, grand and magnificent, noble 1535. *4. obsol.* 1470.

1. A l. prulcy 1862. *2. A l. spectacle* *CARLYLE* *b.* The L. engineering of the English 1663. *3. I built my soul a l. pleasurehouse* *TENNISON*. Hence *Lordly adv.* *Lordliness*, the condition or state of a lord; *l. disposition*.

B. adv. After the manner of a lord; in a lordly manner ME.

Lord Mayor. 1554. A title, orig. of the mayors of London, York, and Dublin only, but now also of some other large towns.

Lord Mayor's Day, Now *l.*, when the Lord Mayor goes in procession with the city dignitaries to and from Westminster, where he receives from the Lord Chancellor the assent of the Crown to his election. *Lord Mayor's Show*, the procession on Lord Mayor's Day.

Lordolatry (*lɒdɒ'latri*) *for.* 1846. [*f. LORD sb.* + *-(O)LATRY*.] Worship of lords.

The prevalence of *L.* in this country *THACKERAY*. **Lordosis** (*lɒdɒ'si*). 1704. [*mod. L.*, a Gr. *λόρδωσις*, *f. λորδός* bent backwards.] *Path.* Anterior curvature of the spine, producing convexity in front.

Lords and ladies. 1760. A popular name for the wild arum (*Arum maculatum*), in reference to the dark and light spadices.

Lord's day or Day. ME. [Prop., *The Lord's Day* = L. *dominica*, Gr. ἡ κυριακή ἡμέρα Rev. i. 10.] A Christian appellation for Sunday.

Lord's day (without the article) is no longer used, except by some Nonconformists. *The Lord's day* is the form now current.

Lordskip (lɔːrdsɪp). OE. [See LORD and SHIP.] 1. The dignity and functions of a lord, dominion, rule, ownership of or dominion *over*; rarely *pl.* 2. The land or territory of a lord; a domain, estate, manor, seignory ME. 7b. A government, province, district -1578. 3. The personality of a lord, esp. with possess. pron. 1489. b. *per*. (as a mock complimentary designation for ordinary persons or animals) 1892. 4. *Sc.* A royalty 1867.

1. Our first parent had L. over Sen, and Land, and Air Murr. 3. *Your lordships* a form of address to noblemen (except archbishops and dukes), and to judges. b. His L. [the donkey] 1892.

Lores (lɔːrɪz), sb. 1. [OE. *lār* str. fem. :- OIcut **larad*, f. root *lar-*; cf. LEARN v.] 1. The act of teaching, the condition of being taught; instruction; a piece of instruction; a lesson. Now *arch.* and *diat.* 2. That which is taught; doctrine. Applied chiefly to religious doctrine. Now *poet.* or *arch.* OE. 4b. *pl.* Doctrines, precepts, ordinances -1580. 3c. A creed, religion -1550. 4a. Advice, counsel; instruction, command, order -1667. 4. That which is learned; learning, scholarship, erudition. Now only *arch.* and *Sc.* Also, recently: The body of traditional facts or beliefs relating to some subject; as, *animal, bird, fairy, plant* l. ME.

1. She finish'd, and the subtle friend his L. Soon learned Murr. 2. Her [Virtue's] l. Murr. The L. of Christ 1490. 4. Skill'd in legendary L. GOLDEN

Lore (lɔːrɪ), sb. 2. 1621. [ad. L. *lorum* strap, thong.] 1. A strap, thong, rein (*rare*) -1636. 2. *Nat. Hist.* A strap-like appendage or part in certain insects, birds, and snakes 1817.

Lore, str. pa. t. and pple. of LEASE v.

Loreal (lɔːrɪəl), a. and sb. 1849. [?irreg. f. LORE sb. + -AL] = LORAL.

Lorel. [ME. *lorel*, f. *loren*, pa. pple. of LEASE v., as LOREL from the var. *loren*.] A worthless person, rogue, blackguard; = LOSEL. In 16th c. often opp. to *lord*.

Cock Lorel. See *Cock Lorelles Dote* (printed by Wynkyn de Worde c. 1515). *allusively*, Rogue, rep. oblate.

Loren, pa. pple. of LEASE v.

Lorgnette (lɔːrɪnɛt). 1820. [Fr., f. *lorgner* to squint, see -ETTE.] a. A pair of eyeglasses held in the hand, usu. by a long handle. b. An opera-glass.

Lorgnon (lɔːrɪnɔ̃). 1846 [Fr.] a. A single or double eye-glass; a lorgnette. b. An opera-glass.

Lori, var. of LORIS.

Lorica (lɔːrɪkə). 1706. [L, f. *lorum* strap.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A cuirass or corslet of leather. 2. *Old Chem.* A kind of lute or paste for coating vessels before subjecting them to heat 1753. 3. *Zool.* The protective case or sheath of some infusorians and rotifers; also applied to the carapace of crustaceans 1856. 4. *Bot.* The integument of seeds. LINDLEY.

Loricatē (lɔːrɪkətē). 1826. [ad. L. *loricatus*, f. LORICA, see -ATE.] *Zool.* A. *adj.* Covered with 'armour' or adjoining plates or scales; having a lorica. So *Loricatē* a. 1623. B. *sb. pl.* [repr. mod. L. *Loricatē* or *Loricatē*.] Applied to various groups of animals having such an integument, as those represented by the armadillos, crocodiles, and certain infusorians 1855.

Loricatē (lɔːrɪkətē), v. 1623. [f. L. *loricatē*, *loricare*, f. LORICA] *trans.* To enclose in or cover with a protective coating. Hence *Loricatē*, the action of loricating; *concr.* a defensive covering or casing 1706.

Lorikeet (lɔːrɪkɛt). 1772. [f. LORV + -keet in PARAKEET] Name for small brightly-coloured parrots of the Malay Archipelago, comprehending the genera *Charmosyna*, *Loriculus*, and *Corophila*.

Lorimer, loriner (lɔːrɪmər, lɔːrɪnər). Now *Hist.* ME. [a. OF. *lorimer*, *lorimer* (f. *lorimer*), f. *loran* thong.] A maker of bits and metal mountings for horses' bridles, also, a spurrier, and (generally) a maker of small iron ware, etc. (Now only in the title of a London livery company.)

Loring, *vbl. sb.* [f. LORE sb. 1 + -ING.] Teaching, instruction SPENSER.

Loriot (lɔːrɪət). 1601. [a. F. *loriot*, a corruption (due to the added article) of OF. *oriot*, altered f. *oriole* ORIOLE.] The Golden Oriole, *Oriolus galbula*.

Loris (lɔːrɪs). Also *erron. lori, lory*. 1774. [a. F. *loris* (Buffon).] A small slender tailless nocturnal climbing lemur of Ceylon (*Loris gracilis*), also extended to the related genus *Nycticebus*.

Lorn (lɔːrn), *pple. a.* ME. [pa. pple. of LEASE v.] 1. Lorn, perished, ruined, doomed -1805. 2. = FORLORN 4. 5. 1475. 1. If thou readest, thou art l. SCOTT. 2. Left lone and l. 1876.

Lorry, lurry (lɔːrɪ, lɔːrɪ). 1838. [prob. f. dial. *lurry*, *lorry* to pull, tug.] 1. A long flat wagon without sides, or with low sides, running on four low wheels. Also, a truck or wagon running on railways or tramways. 2. *Mining.* A running bridge over a pit 1893.

Lory (lɔːrɪ). 1692. [a. Malay *luri*, dial. var. of *nuri*. Cf. F. *lori*.] A parrot-like bird of the family *Loricace*, with brilliant plumage, from South-eastern Asia and Australia. Also the S. African touraco, *Turacus albicristatus*.

Losable, loseable (lɔːzəbəl), a. 1611. [f. LOSE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being lost.

Losang'e, obs. f. LOZENGE.

Lose, sb. ME. [a. OF. *los*, *loz*, *loos* :- L. *laudes*, pl. of *laus* praise.] Praise, renown, fame. Also (good or bad) reputation; *occas.* ill fame. *Out of lose*: to one's dispraise. -1825.

Lose (lɔːz), v. 1. [OE. *losian*, f. *los* LOSS, used mostly *intr.* (sense 1). Later, synonymous with the cognate LEASE v., which it finally superseded.] 1. *intr.* To perish; to be lost -ME. 2. *trans.* To destroy, ruin; to be the ruin of -1628. b. To ruin in estimation (*rare*) 1605. c. *pass.* To be brought to destruction, ruin, or misery; to be killed; to be damned. Of a ship, etc.: To perish at sea. OE. 3. To incur the privation of (something that one possesses or has control of); to part with through negligence or misadventure; to be deprived of. See below. ME. 4. *absol.* or *intr.* To suffer loss; to cease to possess something; to be deprived of or part with some of one's or its possessions, attributes, or qualities; to become deteriorated or incur disadvantage ME. b. Of an immaterial thing: To be deprived of its power or force (*rare*) 1794. 5. To become unable to find; to cease to know the whereabouts of OE. b. To fail to keep in sight. Also, *to l. sight of*. Also *occas.*, to cease to hear (*poet.*); to fail to follow in argument (*obs.* or *arch.*) 1587. c. To draw away from; to leave hopelessly behind in a race 1704. 4d. To fail to retain in the mind or memory; to forget -1712. e. To cease to follow (the right track); also, to cease to find (traces of a person, etc.). Chiefly in *to l. one's way* (lit. and fig.) 1530. 6. To spend unprofitably; to waste, get no return or result for (one's labour or efforts); to let slip (opportunities); to waste (time) ME. 7. To fail to obtain (e.g. a prize); *occas.* constr. to. Also, to fail to catch (a train, etc.) ME. b. To fail to apprehend; not to 'catch' (words, etc.) 1599. c. *Hunting.* To fail to catch (an animal) 1567. 8. To forfeit (a stake); to be defeated in (a game, battle, lawsuit); to fail to carry (a motion) In *Cricket*: To have (a wicket) taken. Const. *to*. 1440. 9. *causal.* To cause the loss of; often const. *dativ.* of the person suffering loss ME. 10. *refl.* (and corresponding *pass.*) a. To go astray. Also *fig.* 1535. b. To become merged (*in* something else). Also *fig.* 1604. c. To become engrossed (*in* thought, etc.); to be overwhelmed (*in* wonder); to be distracted (from excitement, etc.) 1604. d. To become obscured (*in* clouds, etc.) 1607.

a. b. *Learn* i. 236. c. The Woman that Deliberates is lost Addison. 3. a. To l. lands, goods, a right, quality, a place, etc. ME. b. To l. a limb, faculty, one's life, etc. To l. one's head. See *HEAD sb.* To l. heart to become discouraged. To l. one's heart: to fall in love. To l. one's legs (slang) to get drunk. c. To l. a relative, friend, servant, etc. by death, men in battle ME. To l. a patient 1882 d. To l. patience, one's temper, to l. caste, hold, one's balance, etc. To l. ground: to fail to keep one's position; esp. *fig.* to decline in reputation, favour, health, etc. e. To l. an age 1677, one's fears 1742, a sense of misery 1859. f. To l. (a portion of) itself a quality, or appurtenance) ME. Till that the brightest sonne losse his hewe CHAUCER. Her household duties had lost their interest 1894. g. The *passive* is often used without any reference to a determinate person or thing as 'losing'; e.g. (of an art, etc.) to cease to be known or practised; (of a quality, etc.) to cease to be present 1607. 4. Both armies lost heavily (*mod.*) c. To l. out (U.S.). to be unsuccessful, to fail 1880 5. Like a Schoole boy that had lost his A B C SHAKS. His great stride and iron legs enabled him, in the language of the turf, to l. his antagonist 1886. d. Being overfull of self-affairs, My minde did l. I SHAKS. I am in great danger of losing my English 1718. 6. There is no time to be lost MARRIAT. To be lost on or upon, to have no effect upon; Your kindness is not lost upon me 1833. 7. Hee shall in no wise l. his reward *Math.* x. 42. b. I did not l. a word of his speech (*mod.*) 8. If we loose the field, We cannot keepe the Towne SHAKS. *arch.* A captive victor that hath lost in game SHAKS. 9. The crimes of John lost him all the northern part of his French possessions FREEMAN. 10. a. I love to l. my selfe in a mystery SIR T. BROWNE. b. All surprise was shortly lost in other feelings JANE AUSTIN. c. I l. myself in melancholy musings W. IRVING d. Woody mountains half in vapours lost PERRI.

Lose, v. 2. [f. LOSE sb., or perh. aphetic f. ALOSE v.] *trans.* To praise. Only in ME *Losen* (lɔːzəl). *arch.* and *dial.* ME. [app. f. *losen*, pa. pple. of LEASE v. Etym. sense 'one who is lost', 'a son of perdition'.] A. sb. A worthless person; a profligate, rake, scoundrel; in weaker sense, a ragamuffin, ne'er-do-well. B. *adj.* Good-for-nothing, worth less 1601. Hence *Loyseltry*, profligacy, debauchery, rascality (*vare*).

Losenger. ME. [a. OF. *losengeour*, -*etc.*, f. *losenge* -(ult.) med. L. *laudētia*, a deriv. of L. *laud*, *laus* praise] 1. A false flatterer, a lying rascal, a deceiver -1616. 2. *Sc.* A slug gard DOUGLAS. 3. *Losengery*, flattery, deceit

Loser (lɔːzər). ME. [f. LOSE v. 1 + -ER.] 1. One who loses (see LOSE v. 1). b. A horse that loses in a race 1902. 2. *Billiards* A losing hazard 1873. 3. *Tennis*. A losing stroke 1928. 4. *Bridge*. A losing card 1918

Losing (lɔːzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* OE. [f. LOSE v. 1 + -ING.] The action of LOSE v. 1. *attrib.* In *l. money*, a payment allowed to the loser in certain competitions.

Losing, *pple. a.* 1519. [f. LOSE v. 1 + -ING.] That loses, or results in loss. L. game, (2) a game played with ill success (*usu fig.*); (3) a game in which the loser wins the stakes. L. hazard, see the sb. *Lozingly adv.*

Loss (lɔːs), sb. [OE. and early ME. *los*, only in dat. *lose*, corresponds to ON. *los* neut., 'breaking up of the ranks of an army' (Vigfusson): -OTeut. **lason*, f. **lus*, wk. grade of the root **leus*, **laus*; see LEASE v., LEASE a., LOOSE a. The mod. form may have been a back-formation from the pa. pple *lost*.] 1. The condition or fact of being lost, destroyed, or ruined. Now only with mixture of other senses. 2. The fact of losing. See senses of LOSE v. 1. Const. with *eff.* or objective genitive. ME. 3. *occas.* Cause or occasion of ruin or deprivation -1548. 4. An instance of losing. Also, a person, thing, or amount lost ME. 5. Detriment or disadvantage resulting from deprivation or change of conditions; an instance of this. (*Opp.* to *gain*.) ME. 6. *Mil.* The losing of men by death, wounds or capture; also (*ing.* and *pl.*) the number of men so lost ME. 7. Lack, default -1632. 78. *Tennis*. A lost chase (see CHASE sb. 1) -1619

1. Thou hast quitted all to save A World from utter l. MILT. 2. The l. of power 1620, of sight MILT. The l. of a Mother STRAHL. The battle's l. STRAHL. The l. of an hour TYNDAL. of a train (*mod.*). L. *of life* the being put to death (as a punishment). Also, the 'sacrifice' of human lives. 3. Womanman met o los of all mankind CHAUCER. 4. A rich fellow enough got to, and a fellow that hath had losses SHAKS. 5. L. and gain NEWMAN (*title*). He is no l. (*mod.*). PHR To have a great L. in (or of): to suffer severely by

Ph ng 6 l a w p d h C 7
c p e f g M s O z h und Ha g
O e a k e f H e n e o p s
At fault; puzzled what to say or do. *At a loss*,
unable to discover or obtain (something needed).
Comb. 1. *Leader U.S.*, an article sold below cost
for the purpose of attracting buyers.
+*Lost*, *sb.* ME. [app. *f. lost*, pa. pp. of
lose v.] = *Lose sb.* -1671.

Lost (*lost*), *pp. a.* 1500. [Pa. pp. of
lose v.] 1. That has perished or been de-
stroyed; ruined, esp. morally or spiritually;
(of the soul) damned 1533. 2. Not retained in
possession; no longer to be found. Also, of a
person or animal: Having gone astray, having
lost his or its way 1526. 3. Of time, labour,
spice: Not used advantageously; spent in
vain; thence, vain. *Of opportunities*: Missed.
1500. 4. Of a battle, game: In which one has
been defeated. Also *transf.* Of a person: De-
feated (*poet.*) 1724.

1. A. I. man BURNER, ship FALCONER. 2. The
thought of happiness *MUR.* The L. Leader
BROWNING (*title*). A 'Lost Bill' 1849. *Tagua* (over
or up) for L. to consider, set down as lost. 3. It were
I sorrow to waste one that's L. SHAKS. To make up
for I time 1889. 4. In the L. battle, borne down by
the flying SCORR.

Phr. To be L. to a. to have passed from the pos-
session of b. (of a person) to have no sense of (right,
shame, etc.); also *rarely*, to have lost all interest in
to be forgotten by, unknown to (the world).

Lot (*lot*), *sb.* [OE. *lot* neut. (rendering L.
sortis, *portio*): -*OTent* type **hloto-m*, f. wk
grade of root *hlout* (*hlout*: *hlit*); in OE.
hlotan to cast lots, obtain by lot. Prob. some
Eng. uses are due to the influence of Fr. *lot*.]

1. An object (usu. a piece of wood) used in an
ancient method of selection or decision by
chance; a number of these being placed in a
receptacle and shaken or drawn out. Nearly
always in *phr.* to cast (*arch.*), draw (*poet.*,
throw, etc.) *lots* (or *lots*). 2. In abstract
sense: The use of this, or any equivalent pro-
cess, to obtain a decision. Chiefly in *phr.* by L.
ML. 3. The choice resulting from a casting
of lots ME. *fd. sing.* and *pl.* Applied to
games of chance or to divinatory appeals to
chance -1777. 4. What falls to a person by
lot OE. 5. *fig.* One's destiny, fortune, or por-
tion in this life; condition (good or bad) in life
ME. 6. A tax, due, custom; esp. in *scot and*
lot (see SCOT *sb.*). 7. *h. Derbyshire Muns.* See
q. 102. 1631. 74. A prize in a lottery -1711.

Also in the card-game LOTTERY. 5. a. (Now
chiefly U.S.) A plot or portion of land assigned
by the state to a particular owner. Hence, any
piece of land divided off, e.g. for building or
pasture. 6. One of the plots in which a tract
of land is divided when offered for sale. 1450. 6.
In article, or set of articles, offered separately at
a general sale; esp. each of the items at a sale by
auction 1704. 7. *transf.* of a person (*colloq.*),
chiefly in a bad L. 1862. 7. *gen.* A number or
quantity of persons or things associated in some
way, also, a quantity (of anything). Now only
colloq., exc. of goods, live stock, etc. Often
slightly depreciatory. 1725. 8. *colloq.* A con-
siderable number or quantity; a good deal, a
great deal. Used in *sing.* (a l) and *pl.*; also
as quasi-adv. Often absol. Also with *adj.*, as
a good l. a great l. 1812.

1. *Phr.* To cast (rarely throw) in one's L. with -
to associate oneself with the fortunes of. b. Good
Counsel comes not by L., nor by Inheritance HOAGS.
c. *Phr.* The L. falls on (a person or thing). 2. Now
commonly L. (= 'turn'), now comestown on the rynde
CHAUCER. The lot is fallen unto me in a fayre
grounde COVERDALE Ps. xvij. 6. *Phr.* To fall to the
lot. To have neither part nor L. in, after Acts viii.
21. b. Bewailing His l. unfortunate in nuptial choice
MILN. *Phr.* The l. falls to (a person), (th) falls to
the l. of (a person), it falls to (him) as his l. (to have
or to do something). 3. b. The Duty called L. shall
be One l. hithteenth Part of all Oe raised within the
Jurisdiction of the Barnore Courts 1831. 4. *Great L.*
chiefly, the highest prize. 6. L. after I was disposed
of at good prices 1853. 7. Two several lots
of children 1854. A large l. of ore RAYMOND. *Phr.* The
l. = the whole number or quantity. A shilling for
the l. 1897. 8. I've lots to do 1893. I would give a
l. to [etc.] 1901.

Comb. 1. *mead*, *meadow*, a common meadow,
the shares in which are apportioned by l. -*seller*,
one who sells a variety of small articles, or 'a lot',
all for one; so -*selling*.

Lot (l) v 449 f Lo b C F
oca ose c
L nt i foc os Const ne o c
of a 1483 2 To upo
upon, expect. Now U.S. 1642.

U. trans. 1. To assign to one as his portion,
to assign as one's lot or destiny. Also with
out 1524. 2. To divide (land) into lots. Usu.
with *out*: To portion out and allot (to a person
or persons). 1449. 3. To divide or group into
lots for sale. Also with *out* 1709. 4. To cast
lots for; to apportion or distribute by lot. Now
rare. 1703. 5. To choose (pressed men) by lot
for service. *Obs.* exc. *hist.* 1758.
||*Lot*, *lotah* (*lotā*). *Anglo-Ind.* Also
lotah, *lot*. 1809. [*Hindi lota*]. A spheroidal
water-pot, usu. of polished brass.

Lote (*lote*), *sb.* *arch.* 1510. Anglicized
form of LOTUS, in various senses. So *Lote*-
tree, *arch.* 1548.

||*Lote*, *v.* ME. only. [?OE. **lotian* f. *lut*,
ablaut-var. of *lūt* in OE. *lūtian*; cf. *Lout* v.]
intr. To lurk, lie concealed. Hence ||*Lo*-*teby*,
a lover, a paramour ME.

Loth, alternative f. LOATH.

Lothario (*loṭh'ario*) 1756. [A character
in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*.] A libertine, gay
deceiver, rake. (With capital L.)

The gay L. dresses for the light 1756.

Lotion (*loṭ'ion*). ME. [*ad.* L. *lotio*, f.
lavare (stem *laui*-, *lot*-) to wash; see LAVE
v.] 1. The action of washing (the body);
washing with a medicinal preparation; pi-
ritual ablutions -1797. 2. The washing of
metals, medicines, etc. in water to cleanse
them -1796. 3. *Pharm.* A liquid preparation
used externally to heal wounds, relieve pain,
beautify the skin, etc. ME. 4. *siang*. Alcoholic
drink 1876.

Lot: see LOTA, LOTTO.

||*Lotophagi* (*lot'ofadgi*), *sb. pl.* 1601. [L.,
a. Gr. *lotophāgōi*, f. *lotros* LOTUS + *phagēin*
to eat.] The lotus-eaters; a people in Greek
legend who lived on the fruit of the lotus,
which caused a dreamy forgetfulness in those
who ate it. So *Lotophagous* a. *rare*, lotus-
eating, resembling the L. 1855.

Lottery (*lot'eri*) 1567. [*ad.* It. *lotteria*
(whence F. *loterie*), *f. lotto* LOT *sb.*; see
LOTTO] 1. An arrangement for the distribu-
tion of prizes by chance among persons pur-
chasing tickets. Ships or lots, bearing the
same numbers as the tickets, and representing
either prizes or blanks, are drawn from a
wheel. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Sortilege,
appeal to the lot; also, chance, issue of
events as determined by chance -1663. 3.
Something which comes by lot or fortune.
Ant. & Cl. II. ii. 248. 4. A round game at
cards, in which certain cards carry prizes 1830.
Comb. 1. *wheel*, a vertical wheel bearing on its
axis a drum by the revolution of which the numbered
slips are shuffled before being drawn.

Lotto, *loto* (*lot'o*, *lot'o*). 1778. [a. F.
lotto (lo), a. *l. lotto*, *ad.* Tent. word repr. by
LOT *sb.*] A game played with cards divided
into numbered and blank squares and numbered
disks to be drawn on the principle of a lottery.
A disk is drawn from a bag, and its number called.
A counter is placed on the square so numbered,
the player whose card first gets one row covered being
the winner.

Lotus (*lot'us*), *lotos* (*lot'us*). *Pl.* lotuses.
1540. [a. L. *lotus*, Gr. *λωτός*.] 1. The plant
yielding the fruit eaten by the LOTOPHAGI;
represented by Homer (*Od.* iv. 90 ff.) as pro-
ducing a state of dreamy forgetfulness and loss
of all desire to return home. (Identified by
some with the jujube-tree, *Zizyphus lotus*.)
Hence *allusively*. 2. A tree mentioned by
ancient writers, having hard, black wood;
prob. the nettle-tree, *Celtis australis* 1551. 3.
The water-lily of Egypt and Asia, *Nymphaea*
lotus (and other species), and *Nelumbium*
speciosum 1584. 4. *Arch.* An ornament repr.
the Egyptian water-lily. 5. Some kind of
clover or trefoil (in Homer, food for horses)
1562. 6. Name of a genus of leguminous
plants, including the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus*
corniculatus 1759.

1. Eating the Lotus day by day TENNYSON. 4. When

b n d as l nd s z h ge
e n d as l nd s z h ge
Lotus-*enter* A o lotos 832 O e of
e LOTOP G a f on og e ne
up to d. amy and l. amy. case. So Lotus-
eating *vb.* *sb.* and *pp. a.* 1861.

||*Louche* (*lū*), *a. rare*, 1819. [F. *louche*
squinting, OF. *lousenc* = L. *luscus*, fem. of
luscus one-eyed.] Oblique, not straightfor-
ward.

Loud (*laud*), *a.* [Com. WGen. OE. *hlūd*,
-Indo-Eur. **hluto*, pa. pp. f. root *kleu*- to
hear (Teut. *kleu*), whence Gr. *κλέειν* to hear
alēos renowned, L. *clūere* to be famed, *clens*
(pres. pp. l., lit. 'hearer'), etc.] 1. Of sound,
or voices: Strongly audible; swelling forcibly
on the sense of hearing. Hence, with agent n.
That speaks, sings, etc. with a loud voice. 2.
Giving a forcible sound, sonorous. 3. Of a
place, etc.: Full of noise, re-echoing 1595. 4.
fig. a. Clamorous, noisy, emphatic, vehement
in expression 1530. 4b. Manifest, palpable
flagrant. Chiefly of a lie -1700. 3. *transf.*
Of smell or flavour: Powerful, offensive. Now
chiefly U.S. *colloq.* 1641. 4. Of colours, dress
etc.: Vulgarly obtrusive. Opp. to *quiet*, 1849.
1. A l. halloo SCOTT. 2. Speaker 1855. 3. L. wyndes
ME, seas 1808. 4. Streets and factories l. with life
1781. 5. The strong breath and l. stench of avare
MILN. 6. The l. pattern of his trousers 1798. *Comb.*
1. *speaker* *W. H. Davis* *Telephony*, any one of several
similar instruments for converting electrical impulses
into sounds, loud enough to be heard at a distance
Loudish a. somewhat l. Loudly *adv.* -ness

Loud (*laud*), *adv.* [OE. *hlūde*; -*OTent*
**hlūdō*, f. **hluto*- LOUD *a.*] 1. Loudly; aloud
2. Of smell: Strongly, offensively 1871. *Comb.*
1. *spoken* a given to loud speaking.

Louden (*lau'dn*), *v.* 1818 [f. LOUD *a.* -
-EN]. To become or make loud or louder
||*Lough* 1. [ME. *lough*, *lōge*; perh. repr.
ONorthumb. *luch*, pa. Irish *loch* (see LOCH) or
a. the original of Welsh *llyn* lake, pool.] A
lake, pool. In ME. poetry *ceras*, Water, sea
-1820. *attrib.* as L.-diver, -plover, names for
the female smew 1678.

Lough 2 (*lōx*). ME. [a. Irish *loch* (see
LOCH), with spelling of *pre*] A lake or arm
of the sea (in Ireland); = *Se*. LOCH.

||*Louis* (*lū*). *Hist.* Pl. *louis*. Also *l'ewis*,
l' Lewis (a. 1680). [F. *louis*, use of the
Christian name of many French kings] -
LOUIS *v. or*

||*Louis d'or* (*lū'ōr*), *Hist.* 1689 [F., lit.
'gold louis'; see *prec*] A gold coin issued in
the reign of Louis XIII and subsequently till
the time of Louis XVI. After the Restoration
applied to the 20-franc piece or Napoleon.
||*Louis Quatorze* (*lū'kwōrtz*) 1842 *Louis*
XIV, King of France, 1643-1715. Used as
adj. to designate the styles in architecture
furniture, etc. of his reign. So *Louis Quinze*
(-kwēz), Louis XV, 1715-74. *Louis Seize*
(-sēz), Louis XVI, 1774-93. *Louis Treize*
(-trēz), Louis XIII, 1610-43.

Lounge (*laundz*), *sb.* 1775. [f. LOUNGE *v.*]
1. An act, spell, or course of lounging, a
saunter, stroll; also, a lounging gait 1800. 2.
siang (Eton and Cambridge), 'a treat, a chief
meal' 1844. 3. A place where one can lounge,
esp. applied to a sitting-room for guests in a
hotel, etc.; a gathering of loungers 1775. 4. A
kind of sofa or easy chair on which one can
lie at length 1852. 4. *attrib.* 1800.

1. But pray, Mr. Pag, what kind of a place is this
Bath? *Fag*. 'tis a good l. SHERRIDAN.
attrib. 1. *lizard*, one who frequents hotel lounges
e.g. as a professional dancing partner

Lounge (*laundz*), *v.* 1508. [perh. suggested
by LONGIS] 1. *intr.* To move idly, resting
between-whiles, or the like. 2. To recline
lazily, to loiter 1746. 3. To idle 1671. 4. *trans.*
To pass (time, etc.) away (rarely out) with
lounging 1776. Hence *Lounger*.

4. To l. away whole months 1776
attrib. 1. *suit*, a suit comprising a short coat (e
signed for ordinary wear.

Loup (*laup*), *sb.* 1. *Sc.* ME. [a. ON. *hlyup*]
= LEAP *sb.* 1. So *Loup* v. [a. ON. *hlyupa*]

||*Loup* (*lū*), *sb.* 1834. [a. F. *loup*, lit.
'wolf' = L. *lupum*.] A light mask or half
mask of silk or velvet worn by women.

Loup, obs. f. LOOP.

Loup cervier (lu sɛrvye). 1725 [F., ad. *L. lupus cervarius* (Pliny) the lynx (*lupus* wolf, *cervarius* that hunts stags, f. *cervus*).] The Canada Lynx (*Lynx Canadensis*).

Lour, lower (laʊə, laʊə), sb. ME. [f. **LOUR** v.] 1. A gloomy or sullen look; a scowl. 2. Of the sky, etc.: Gloominess, threatening appearance 1506.

1. In one smile or lowre of thy sweet eye Consists my life DRAVON 2. The tempest's lowre J. WYSON, Hence **Loury**, lowery a. dull, gloomy 1648.

Lour, lower (laʊə, laʊə), v. [ME. *lowen*, repr. an OE **lūran*. Cf. Du. *lozen*, late MHG. and MLG *lūren* to lie in wait (mod.G. *lauern*), etc.] 1. *intr.* To frown, scowl; to look angry or sullen. 2. *trans.* To express by frowning. WESLEY 2 *trans.* and *fig.* Of the clouds, sky, etc.: To look dark and threatening 1450.

1. Nor from that right to part an hour, Smile she or to we MINT. 2. To lour defiance 1740. 2. A shadow loird on the fields M. ARNOI. Hence **Louringly**.

Louredly adv. gloomily, threateningly. **Loured**. ME. [a. f. *loured* heavy.] A. adj. Sluggish, dull, sottish, stupid -1681. B. sb. A sottish fellow, a lout 1579-80.

Louse (laʊs), sb. Pl. lice (laɪs). [Com. Teut.: OE. *lūs* = Du. *luus*, Ger. *laus*, etc.] 1. A parasitic insect of the genus *Pediculus*, infesting the human hair and skin. Applied also to other kinds of insects parasitic on mammals, birds, and plants, and to the degraded crustaceans which infest fishes; often differentiated, as *head-lice*, *plant-lice*, etc. 2. *trans.* Applied in scorn to hum in beings 1637.

1. Tis not that I value the money three skips of a 1 SVET.

Comb. 1. disease, PHTHERIASIS; lousewort (laʊs wɜːt) Stinking Helioleba, *Helioleba foetida*, (by name) plant of the genus *Pediculus*, esp. *P. palustris* and *P. sylvestris*; (2) Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus cristagalli*; (3) Delphinium *Staphisagria*.

Louse (laʊs), v. 1440 [f. **LOUSE** sb.] 1. *trans.* To clear (a person, oneself, a garment) of lice. Also *intr.* for *refl.* 2. *intr.* To be infested with lice. LEAR III. li. 29.

Lousy (laʊzi), a. ME. [f. **LOUSE** sb. + *y*] 1. Full of lice, infested by lice. 1b. Characterized by the presence of lice -1830. 2. fig. Dirty, filthy, obscene. Also: Mean, sorry, scurvy, vile, contemptible. Now rare. ME. 1. I do not give to it. Tibetan KIRKING. b. f. L. disease, comb. 1. PHTHERIASIS. 2. A l. story 1893. Hence **Lousily** adv., **Lousiness**.

Lout (laʊt), sb. 1518. [Orig. dial. conn. w. **LOUT** v.] 1. An awkward fellow; a bumpkin, clown. 2. *Rugby School slang*. A common fellow, 'cad' 1857.

1. Tis no trusting to yond foolish Lout SHAKES. Hence **Loutish** a. like a l. **Loutishly** adv., ness.

Lout (laʊt), v. 1. Pa. t. and ppl. **louted**. Now arch., poet., and dial. [Orig. a str. vb., OE. *lutan* = ON. *lúta*, f. Teut. root *lent-*: *lout* = *lüt-*.] *intr.* (occas. *refl.*) To bend, bow, make obeisance; to stoop; also with *down*. b. *fig.* To bow, stoop, submit (to) ME. He faire the knight saluted, louting low SEVEN.

Lout, v. 1530 [f. **LOUT** sb.] 1. *trans.* To treat with contumely, mock. (Cf. **FLOUT** v.) 2. *intr.* To act as a lout; to loll about 1807.

1. f. *ten* VI. iv. m. 13.

Louver (lʊvə). Also **louvre**, **luffer**. [ME. *louver*, *lover*, a. OF. *lover*, *louver*, ? altered f. **lor*: -med L. **loderium* cogn. w. med. L. *lodium*. The form *louvre* is due to confusion with *F. Louvre*.] 1. A domed turret-like erection on the hall-roof, etc. of a medieval building, with lateral openings for the passage of smoke or light. (Cf. **LANTERN** 3) 2. A dovecot of this construction -1661. 3. Chiefly pl. An arrangement of overlapping boards, laths, or slips of glass, admitting air, but excluding rain 1555.

1. Ne lightned was with window, nor with louver SPANER *Comb. 1. (luffer) boards* (see 3). Hence **Louvered** ppl. a. arranged like louvers, provided with a l. or louvers.

Louvre (lʊvə). 1729 [Fr.: from the *Louvre* at Paris.] Somewhat of dance -1772.

Loveable, loveable (lʊvəbəl), a. ME. (coun. afresh in the 19th c.) [f. **LOVE** v. 1 +

-ABLE.] Deserving of being loved; amiable, attractive.

'She is very loveable—that is the exact word.' 'I fear it is not English,' said Miss Hutton 1871. Hence **Love(ability, Love)ableness**. **Love(e)-ably** adv.

Loveage (lʊvɪdʒ). [ME. *loveache*, altered (as if *love-ache*: see **ACHE** sb.) from OF. *loveache* = late L. *lovaticum*, ? a corruption of L. *lovaticum* adj. neut., LIGURIAN] The umbelliferous herb *Levisticum officinale*, used as a domestic remedy; also applied, with or without defining word, to other umbellifers.

Love (lʊv), sb. [OE. *lufu* str. fem. = OHG. *luba*: Teut. type **lubb*, not found elsewhere, f. wk. grade of *lent* root *lubb*: *lubb* *lubb* = Indo-Eur. *lubbh*: *lubbh*: *lubbh* (cf. L. *lubit* (libet), *lubido* (libido), Skr. *lubbh* to desire, etc.)]

1. That state of feeling with regard to a person which arises from recognition of attractive qualities, from sympathy, or from natural ties, and manifests itself in warm affection and attachment. 2. An instance of affection. 3. Also, an act of kindness OE. 2. In religious use, applied to the paternal benevolence and affection of God, to the affectionate devotion due to God from His creatures, and to the affection of one created being to another thence arising OE. 3. Strong predilection for or devotion to (something). OE. 4. That feeling of attachment which is based upon difference of sex; the affection between lover and sweetheart OE. 5. An instance of being in love. Also *collect.* pl. love-affairs 1589.

6. (With capital) The personification of sexual affection; usu. masculine, = Eros, Amor, or Cupid; formerly also = Venus ME. 6. with pl. A Cupid; any one of the many nameless gods of love imagined by mythologists; a figure or representation of the god of love 1594. 7. The sexual instinct and its gratification ME. 8. A beloved person, esp. a sweetheart. (Often used as a term of endearment.) ME. Also *trans.* of animals. 9. A paramour (man or woman) -1613. c. The object of love; the beloved (of.) 1734. d. A charming or delightful person or thing, a 'duck' (colloq.) 1814. 8. a. For l.: without stakes, for nothing 1678. b. In scoring in various games, as tennis, rackets, etc.: No score, nothing; l. all, no score on either side. 1742.

a. A form of euche 1886. 9. A game of guessing the number of fingers held up in a quick movement of the hand; = **MORA** 2 -1745. 10. 'A kind of thin silk stuff' (J.), formerly used when in mourning; a border of this. Also *love-hood*. 1630-1829. 11. A name for Traveller's Joy, *Clematis vitalba* 1640.

1. Thy love hath bene more special unto me, then the love of women COVERDALE a Sam. i. 26. Love doth move the mynde to merce 1557. Phr. (Gower) my l. to, or l. to : convey a message of affection to (a third person). Also to send one's l. b. What good love may I performe for you? SHAKES. 2. God is love 1. John iv. 16. This is the love of God, that we keepe his commandments *ibid.* v. 3. 3. Blynde avarice and love of money HALL. The l. of ense and the l. of occupation FOWLER. 4. It is commonly a weak man who marries for l. JOHNSON. The greatest weakness of the play is in the scenes of l. JOHNSON. 5. I suppose, the Colonel was cross'd in his first l. SWIFT. 5. In peace, l. tunes the shepherd's reed; in war, he mounts the warrior's steed SCOTT. b. The little Louisa, that waited by, Bowd. COWLEY. 6. Come, let us take our fill of love vntill the morning *Prov.* vi. 18. 7. Live with me and be my Love MARLOWE. d. The uniest teacups you ever beheld -perfect loves! 1864.

Phrases. *For the l. of* for the sake of, on account of. Now chiefly in adjectives. *For or of all (the) loves, of all l.*: a phr. of strong entreaty. *For l. or money*, at any price, by any means (In neg. contexts). *In l. (with)*: enamoured (of); *trans.* very fond (of) or much addicted (to). *Out of l. (with)*: the opposite of *in l. (with)*; disgusted with. *To fall in l.*: to become enamoured; *trans.* to become very fond of. Const. *with*. *To make l.*: to pay amorous attention; with *to* = to court, woo.

b. Proverbs, etc. *L. is blind*. *Labour of l.*: work that one delights in, or work undertaken to benefit a person one loves. *L. in a cottage*: marriage with insufficient means. *There's no l. lost between them*: an ambiguous phrase meaning (a) Their affection is mutual; (b) none. They have no l. for each other. *Comb.* a. General: as *l.-adapt*; *l.-inspiring*; *l.-stricken*; and many others, of obvious meaning. b. Special: *l.-affair*, orig. pl. the experiences connected with being in l. now sing. an amorous -be-

gotten a, legitimate, -call, a call or note used as a means of amorous communication between the sexes; -child, a child born out of wedlock 1805; -cup, f. a philtre; a loving-cup, -dart, an organ found in certain snails, the *speculum amoris*, -drink, a drink to excite l., a philtre, -favour (see *FAVOUR* sb. 6), -juice, a juice which dropped on the eyes has the effect of a philtre; -letter, a letter of courtship, -making, amorous proposals or intercourse; -match, a marriage for l., not for money or convenience, -mate, one with whom one is mated in love, a lover or sweetheart; -philtre, = **PHILTRE** 3; -potion, a philtre, -scene, a scene, esp. in a story or play, consisting of an interview between lovers -song, an amorous song ME; -story, a story about the affection between lovers; -token, something given as a token of love OE.

In names of plants and animals. **L.-bind**, Traveller's Joy, -entangle, -entangled = *love-in-a-mist* (a) -grass, a grass of the genus *Eragrostis*, **L.-in-a-mist**, (a) the Fennel-flower, *Argemone damascena*, (b) a W. Indian plant, *Lassiflora fasciata*; **L. in idleness** (also *l.-in-idle*), the Heartsease, *Viola tricolor* (cf. *lute* sb. 1, *lovesick* 1); **L.-lies** (a) bleeding, the garden-plant *Amaranthus caudatus* having a long drooping purplish red spike of bloom **L.-parakeet**, -parrot = **LOVEBIRD**, -tree, the Judas-tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum*, also *tree of love* -vine, the Dodder.

Love (lʊv), v. 1 [OE. *lufian*, f. *lufu* **LOVE** sb.] 1. *trans.* To bear love to; to entertain a great regard for; to hold dear. 2. *absol.* and *intr.* To entertain a strong affection, *spc.* to be in love ME. 3. *trans.* a. To be unwilling to part with (life, honour, etc.) OE. b. To be fond of; to be devoted or addicted to. In U.S. a frequent vulgarism for *like*. ME. c. To take pleasure in the existence of (a virtue a practice, a state of things) ME. 4. Of plants or animals: To tend to thrive in (a certain kind of situation) 1573. 5. Const. *inf.* To have great pleasure in doing something; 'with no gative, not to like. 6. Also *var.* of things (= *L. amare*, Gr. *φιλῶν*) to be accustomed. ME. 6. To caress, embrace affectionately. (A childish use) 1877.

1. Whom forsooth the Lord loveth, he chastiseth WYCLIF *Prov.* iii. 12. I never knew woman love man so SHAKES. L. me, I my dog *Prov.* (Lord) I you (or your heart), etc. a vulgar exclamation. *I love my love with an A, with a B*, etc. a formula used in games of forfeits. 2. One that l. o'd not wisely, but too well SHAKES. Love (= I love another), and be Friends *Prov.* c. iv. m. 13. 3. a. No man styte and he l. his life 1510. b. Love not sleepe, lest thou come to pueritie *Prov.* x. 13. c. I l. firm goverment DURAN. 4. The violet loves a sunny banl B TAYLOR. 5. They don't l. to be told the Truth 1704.

Love, v. 2 [OE. *lofan* = G. *loben*.] 1. To praise -1596.

Love-apple. ? Obs. Also **apple of love**. 1578. [tr. F. *pomme d'amour*, G. *Liebesapfel*.] The fruit of the TOMATO, *Lycopersicon esculentum*. 1. Formerly also the BRINJAL.

Love-bird. 1595. A very small bird of the parrot tribe, esp. the W. African Lovebird, *Agapornis phillipinus*, remarkable for the affection it shows for its mate. Also applied to other species of parrot.

Loveday. ME. [tr. med. L. *dies amoris*.] 1. A day appointed for a meeting for the amicable settlement of a dispute, hence, an agreement entered into at such a meeting -1655. 2. A day for love-making. GREENE.

Love-drury. ME. only. [f. **LOVE** sb. + **DRU**(E)RY.] = **DRURY** 1, 2.

Lovee (lʊvɪ). *novice-wid.* 1754 (Richardson). [f. **LOVE** sb. + -EE.] One who is loved.

Love-feast. 1580. 1. *Ecol. Antiq.* Used as tr. Gr. *ἀγάπη*, Eccl. L. *AGAPE*, Among the early Christians, a meal partaken of in token of brotherly love, app. orig. in connexion with the Eucharist; *trans.* a parochial feast at a festival time. 2. Among Methodists, etc., a religious service in imitation of this 1738.

Loveful (lʊvʊl), a. ME. [f. **LOVE** sb. + -FUL.] 1. Lovable -1596. 2. Abounding in love (now rare) ME.

Love-knot. ME. A knot or bow of ribbon tied in a peculiar way, supposed to be a love token. Cf. *love-love knot*.

Loveless (lʊvles), a. ME. [f. **LOVE** sb. + -LESS.] 1. a. Not feeling love, b. Not loved 12. Unlovely, HOLLAND. Hence **Lovelessly** adv., -ness.

Lovelhead (lɒˈlhed) *rare* 1633 [f. **LOVELY** + **HEAD**] **Lo e ness**
Lovelock *v* 1599 [f. **LOVE** + **LOCK** *sb.*] A pa... cu... on by cou...
 in the time of Elizabeth and James I, later, any cruel or treas of a striking character.

Love-lorn, *a.* 1634. Forsaken by one's love; pining for love

The love-lorn Nightingale Milt.

Lovely (lɒˈvli), *a.* [OE. *luflic*, f. *lufu* **LOVE** + *-lic* -LY¹.] 1. Loving, kind, affectionate -1602, f. Amorous -1599. 2. Lov-able, having qualities that attract love OE. 3. Lovable on account of beauty; beautiful. Now with emotional sense: Exquisitely beautiful. ME. b. with ref. to moral or spiritual beauty 1805. 4. *colloq.* Delightful, highly excellent 1614.

1. b. Sweet Cytherea Did court the Lad with many a lovely look SHAKS. 2. Being beloved in all companies for his lovely qualities SHAKS. 3. Til the tears... Like envious floods o'er-run her lovely face SHAKS. The loveliest and best That Time and Fate of all their Vintage prest E. FRIZGERARD. L all times she [Oxford] lies, I tonight M. ARNOLD. 4. Come my friend Coridon, this Trout looks 1 WALTON. Hence *Lovely* *adv.* Loveliness.

Lovely, *adv.* [OE. *luflice*, f. *lufu* **LOVE** + *-lice* -LY².] 1. Lovingly, affectionately -1596. 2. Lovably, beautifully -1811.

Oh thou wert: Who art so lovely faire SHAKS. Lover (lɒˈvər). Also *Lovyer*, etc. ME.

[f. **LOVE** + *-er* ¹.] One who loves. 1. A friend or well-wisher. Now *rare*. 2. One who is in love with or enamoured of a person of the other sex; now (exc. in *pl.*) usu. applied to the male ME. b. One who loves illicitly; a paramour 1611. 3. One who has an affection, a fancy, or liking for (something) ME.

1. Jonathan and David are sworn lovers 1535 L. of souls! great God! I look to Thee J. H. NEWMAN. 2. A lover, and a lusty Bachelor CLAUCHER. b. *Ger* in 1. 3. He was a great l. of his country CLARENDON. Lovers of Liberty HUME, of Selborne 1901.

Lover, obs. f. **LOUVER**.

Lovely (lɒˈvli), 1875. [f. **LOVER** + *-ly*.] *A. adv.* Like a lover. *B. adv.* In the manner of a lover. So *Lovewise* *adv.* in the manner of a lover.

Lovely, obs. f. **LOUVER**.

Lovesick (lɒˈvɪk), *a.* 1530. [f. **LOVE** *sb.* + **SICK** *a.*] Languishing for or with love.

Purple the Sables; and so perfumed that The Windes were Love-sicke with them SHAKS. Where Nightingales their Love-sick Duty sing DAYDEN. Hence *Lovesickness*.

Lovesome (lɒˈvʊm), *a.* Now *arch.* or *dia.* [OE. *lufsum*, f. *lufu* **LOVE** *sb.*; see **SOME**.] = **LOVELY** *a.* in all senses. Hence *Lo vesomness*.

Loveworthy (lɒˈvɜːðli), *a.* ME. [f. **LOVE** *sb.* + **WORTHY** *a.*] Worthy to be loved. Hence *Loveworthiness*.

Lovey (lɒˈvi), Also *lovy*. 1731. [f. **LOVE** *sb.* + *-y* ⁶.] A term of affection: = 'Dear love', 'darling'. Also *Lovey-dovey* *sb.* and *a.*

And what would Dovey do if Lovey were to die? PUNCH 1884.

Loving (lɒˈvɪŋ), *pp.* *a.* OE. [f. **LOVE** *v.* + *-ing* ³.] 1. That loves; affectionate. 2. Manifesting love, proceeding from love 1450.

1. Your l. friend (in 16th c. an ordinary form of subscription for letters). Our l. subjects (a usual phrase in royal proclamations). 2. They continue that loving custom [widow burning] devoutly to this day Sir T. HERBERT. *Loving cup*, a large drinking vessel, usu. of silver, passed from hand to hand, generally at the close of a banquet, for each guest to drink from in turn 1808. *Lovingly* *adv.* -ness.

Loving-kindness (lɒˈvɪŋkaɪndnəs) 1535 (Coverdale). [f. **LOVING** *pp.* *a.* + **KINDNESS**. Orig. two wds.] Affectionate and tender consideration. *Ph.* xxxix. 33.

Low (ləʊ), *sb.* 1 [OE. *hlāw*, *hlēw* masc.; -OEut. **hlaiwōn*, -iz- neut. -pre-Teut. **hlōwōn*, -es-, f. root *hlōs* to slope; see **LEAN** *v.* 1 and cf. *L. clivus*.] 1. = **LAW** *sb.* 2 *x. arch.* 2. A tumulus; ? *Obs.* OE.

Low, *lowe* (ləʊ), *sb.* 2 Chiefly *Sc.* and *n. dial.* ME. [a. ON. *loge* *wk.* masc. (Da. *luc*) -OEut. type **logon* (*logon*), pre-Teut. **lukon*, f. (ult.) *luk* *wk.* grade of the Indo-Eur. root *leuk*; see **LIGHT** *sb.*] Flame, a flame a blaze.

Low *b* 3 1549 f. **LOV** *v* 3] 1 e ac on of Low v he o d nary sound u e e d by an ox o cow
 B I u e s h d a a m b Sh K

Low (ləʊ), *a.* and *sb.* 1 [Early ME. *lāh* (*lāg*), a. ON. *lāgr* -OEut. **lāgrō*, f. root of *Lit. v.* 1]

A. adv. [Usu. the opposite of *high*.] 1. 1. Of small upward extent; not tall; little, short. (Now rarely of persons.) b. Rising but little from a surface. *L. relief* = **BAS-RELIEF** 1711. c. Of a woman's dress: Cut so as to leave the neck, etc. exposed. See also *l. neck*. 1857. 2. Not elevated in position. †Formerly, as in *Low Germany*, *L. Egypt* (*obs.*), denoting the part near the sea-shore (now only in the compar. **LOWER**). Also **LOW-COUNTRY**. ME. b. Of a heavenly body: Near the horizon 1676.

c. Lying dead, or dead and buried. Now only *predicative*. ME. d. Of an obeisance: Pro- found, deep 1548. e. *Phonetics*. Of a vowel sound: Produced with the tongue or some part of it in a low position 1875. 3. Of a liquid: Less in vertical measurement than the normal, shallow. Hence: Containing or yielding less water than usual. *Low tide* = **LOW WATER**. (For *lowebb*, see **EBB** *sb.*) 1440.

1. Apes With foreheads villanous l. SHAKS. Of a l. stature 1724. L. buildings PARKER. 2. Trees growing in l. and shady places BERKELEY. b. There was a l. moon 1889. c. The last great Englishman is l. L. KENNEDY. 3. The Springs and Rivers are very l. 1565.

II. Transf. and fig. senses. 1. Of humble rank, position, or estimation. (Only in compar. and *superl.* exc. *contemptuously*) ME. 2. Of inferior quality or style; wanting in elevation, commonplace, mean ME. b. Of style, words, expressions, a writer: The opposite of sublime, undignified 1672. c. Little advanced in civilization or organization 1859. 3. a. Abject, mean 1559. b. Degraded, dissolute 1599. c. Coarse, vulgar; not 'respectable' 1759. 4. Wanting in vigour; poorly nourished, weak ME. b. Dejected, dispirited, dull, esp. in *pl.* *l. spirits* 1737. c. Of diet: Not stimulating, poor 1715. 5. Not high in amount or degree of intensity (Often with reference to position in a graduated scale) ME. b. *Geog.* Of latitude: Denoted by a low number; not far from the equator 1748. c. Of things: Having a low value, price, or degree of some quality. Of a playing-card: Of small numerical value. 1727. d. Of condition: Not flourishing or advanced 1566. 6. a. Of musical sounds: Produced or characterized by slow vibrations; grave ME. b. Of the voice, a sound. Not loud 1440. 7. Humble, lowly, meek. Now *rare*. ME. 8. (Cf. sense 1. 3.) Of one's pockets, money, etc.: Nearly empty or exhausted 1700. 9. Of an opinion, estimate: Depreciatory, disparaging (*mod.*). 10. Of a date: Recent. Chiefly in compar. and *superl.* (*mod.*). 11. Of religious doctrine: The opposite of *high* (see **HIGH** *a.* II. 11); often *colloq.* = **LOW CHURCH** 1854.

1. Men l. in the social scale DEUTSCH. 2. Much parliamentary ability of a l. kind MACAULAY. b. And ten l. words oft creep in one dull line POPE. c. Germs of bacteria and other l. organisms TYNDALL. 3. a. Flattery or fawning or other l. arts 1799. b. L. women 1599. c. She has evidently kept l. company MME. D'ARLAY. 4. She... grew l. from loss of appetite 1783. c. Such l. diet as sour milk and potatoes BERKELEY. 5. The fever is kept l. 1789. Chinese workmen... work for l. wages 1885. c. In general a l. card is to be played second hand 1885. d. My Creditors grow cruel, my estate is very l. SHAKS. 6 b. Her voice was ever soft, gentle, and l. SHAKS. 6 *Ph.* To be l. in pocket. 9. I have a l. opinion of his abilities (*mod.*)

Phrases. To lay l. 1. a. To lay flat; to overthrow, to stretch lifeless. b. To bury. c. *fig.* To abase, humble. To lie l. 1. a. *lit* To lie in a l. position on a l. level; also, to crouch. b. To lie on or in the ground, lie prostrate or dead; *fig.* to be humbled, abased. c. *Mod slang* To keep quiet, remain in hiding; to bide one's time. Also *To burn l.*, to burn feebly or with reduced flame; *to run l.* to be nearly exhausted, to become scanty.

Combs. 1. General: In concord with *sbs.* forming combs. used attrib. or quasi-adj., as *l.-blat*, *flash*, *grade*, *pressure*, etc.; *l.-sided*, *spread*, *rented* *adj.*; *l.-necked*, (of a dress) cut l. in the neck or bosom; *l.-lying*, etc.

2. Special. a. *l. celebration*, the administration of the Holy Communion without assistant ministers and choir; *l. comedian*, an actor of *l. comedy*; *l. edy* a comedy in which the subject and treat

m n d up n b Th ah a s
 Du d n L Dut h e D H he e L
 a d b F as a L L n d as
 L h e L La mst h L La

1. mass (see **MASS** *sb.*); 1. milling (see **MILLING** *vb.* *sb.*); 1. sail, easy sail (EASV *a.* 5); 1. side window, a small window lower than the other windows, found in some old churches, a leper window 1847 1. tea, U.S., a plain tea; **L. Week**, the week following Easter week, beginning with **Low Sunday**.

B. quasi-sb. and sb. 1. What is low, a low position, place, or area ME. †2. With preps *At*, *in*, *on* *l.*: down low, on the ground, below on earth -1460. 3. (with *a* and *pl.*) a. A piece of low-lying land 1790. b. An area of low barometric pressure 1878. 4. In *All-fours*: The dence of trumps, or the lowest trump dealt 1818. 5. U.S. A low level or figure.

Low (ləʊ), *adv.* [ME. *laȝe*, *lahe*, *loȝe*, f. the *adj.*] 1. In a low position, on or under the ground; little above some base ME. b. *fig.* Humbly, in a low condition or rank, on poor diet; at a low rate ME. 2. To a low point position, or posture; along a low course, in a low direction ME. 3. In a low tone, gently softly; at a low pitch, on low notes ME. 4. With reference to time: Far down, or to a point far down; late 1625.

1. The towne standeth lowe HALL. Ears hung l. COWLEY. b. Live cool for a time, and rather l. CHESTER. *Phr.* To play l. to play for small stakes. 2. Thou shalt come downe verry l. DEUT. xxviii. 43. Party fights are won by aiming l. O. W. HOLMES. *fig.* Verse cannot stoop so l. as thy desert COWPER. 3. Your true loves coming, That can sing both high and l. SHAKS. He read his sermon so brokenly ad l. that nobody could hear at any distance PEREVS. 4. As l. as the restoration SWIFT.

Low (ləʊ), *v.* 1 *Obs.* exc. *dia.* ME. [f. **LOW** *a.*] 1. *trans.* To make or bring low to abase, humble, lower. 2. To diminish, lessen, to depreciate ME. 3. To lower; to lower the level of (ground) 1450.

Low (ləʊ), *v.* 2 *Obs.* exc. *dia.* ME. [1. ON. *loga*, f. *loge* **LOW** *sb.* 2] *intr.* To flame, blaze, glow; *fig.* to be on fire with passion etc. Also with *up*.

Low (ləʊ), *v.* 3 [Com Teut. OE. *hlōwan*, f. Teut. root *hlō* -WARYNN *hlā* -cf. *L. clāmare*, Gr. *κλαγγεω* to call.] 1. *intr.* Of cattle: To utter their cry, to moo. Also *transf.* 2. *trans.* To utter in a voice like that of cattle, to bellow forth 1547. 3. The sober herd that lowed to meet their young GOLDSM.

Low-bell, **low-bell**, *sb.* 1578. [f. **LOW** *a.* + **BELL** *n.*] 1. A small bell, esp. a cow-bell or sheep-bell, *poet.*, any bell -1664. 2. A bell used in fowling at night (The birds are stupefied with the noise of the bell and the sudden glare from lights in a tin-lined box, and a net is then thrown over them) Also *fig.* -1821.

1. A bell banged about sheepe or geates, a lowe bell BLORIO. 2. Some he catches with lights (as Black-birds with... a Low-Bell) BOYER. Hence **Low bell** *v.* to catch (birds) by the use of a l.; *to scare* as the low-beller does birds 1881-1800; to deride by jangling of uns, etc. (*dia.*). **Low-beller**, one who does this.

Low-born, *a.* ME. Born in a low station **Low-bred**, *a.* 1757. Brought up in a low, inferior, vulgar fashion; characterized by low breeding, conduct, or manners.

Low-browed, *a.* 1632. [f. **LOW** *a.* + **BROW** *sb.* 1 + *-ED* ².] 1. Having a low brow 1868. 2. *transf.* Of rocks: Beetting. Of a building, doorway, etc.: Having a low entrance; dark, gloomy. 3. Not being, or claiming to be, highly intellectual. Hence **Low-brow** *sb.* and *a.* 1913. 2. There under... low-brow'd Rocks. In dark Cim- merian desert ever dwell Milt.

Low Church. 1702. [app. from *Low Churchman*, and used attrib. as in *Low Church party*, and then subst.] *A. adj.* or *attrib. phr.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of **Low Churchmen**, or their principles and practices 1710. *B. sb.* [orig. short for *L. C. party*, *L. C. principles*.] The party or principles of the **Low-Churchmen**. Hence **Low-Churchism**.

Low-Churchman. 1702. [Cf. **HIGH CHURCHMAN**.] A member of the Church of England holding opinions which give a low place to the authority and claims of the Episcopate and the pri... o he nherent

grace of the sacraments, and to matters of eccol organization, thus differing little from the opinions held by Protestant Nonconformists. (In later use, mostly = EVANGELICAL.)

Low-country. 1530. *r.* A region whose level is lower than that of the surrounding country. *2. pl.* Low Countries, the district now forming the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, and the grand duchy of Luxembourg, the Netherlands in the wider sense 1548. *b. attrib.*, quasi-*adj.* Belonging to (for having served in) the Low Countries 1625.

Low down, a and adv. 1548. [*f.* Low *a.* and *adv.* + Down *adv.*] *a.* Used as emphatic for the *adj.* in predicative use, and for the *adv.* *b.* In attrib. use (*low-down*); orig. *U.S.*, degraded, abject 1887. *c. sb.* (*U.S. slang*) The actual facts, inside information.

a. They had played it rather low down on the preacher 1890. *b.* A beautiful low-down catch 1882. So much better than he could have expected from his low-down relative 1811. Hence Low-downer *U.S.* a 'poor white' of the southern States 1871.

Lower (lōw-er), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* ME. [*f.* Low *a.* + -ER²]

A. adj. *1.* The comparative of Low *a.*, *q. v.* *2.* Used as the specific designation of an object, a class or group of objects, a part or parts of some whole (with reference either to local situation or to rank, dignity, or place in classification); occas. in partitive concord (= 'the lower part of'). Cf. UPPER, HIGHER. 1590. *3. quasi-sb.* One lower; an inferior ME. *1.* And in the lowest deep a l deep Still Murr. At a period than the apostolic age 1839. *A l* class, I pay MACAULAY. I feel l. and sadder than ever 1873. Keep that l. in tone 1895. *2. l.* Syria SHAKS, Asia 1637. Every l. faculty Of sense Murr. The l sort in the camp BURKE. Merchants from the L Danube MACAULAY. The L Cambrian, Silurian 1873.

Spec. colloquations. *1. boy*, a boy in the lower set (see below). *1. case Printing* (see CASE sb. 6). *1. chamber* = lower house; *1. classes*, those below the middle rank in society; *1. criticism*, verbal or textual criticism; so *1. critic*, one occupied with this; *1. deck*, the deck immediately over the hold, orig. only of a ship with two decks; *1. Empire* (= *l. Bas-empire*), the later Roman Empire; now usually, from the reign of Constantine; *1. fourth, fifth*, etc., the l. division of the fourth, fifth, etc. form in a public school; *1. house*, the inferior branch of a legislature consisting of two houses, also of the convocation of the Church of England; *1. tender or orders* = lower classes; *1. school*, in public schools, usually the forms below the fifth, (*this or thus*) *1. world*, earth as opp. to heaven

B. adv. Comparative of Low *adv.* 1548. Then he fell to play l. 1648. Still farther north [the snow line] reaches yet l. HOWLEY

Lower (lōw-er), *v.* 1606 [*f.* LOWER *a.*] *1. trans.* To cause or allow to descend, to let down gradually (e.g. a boat, a drawbridge, etc.); to haul down (a sail, a flag). Also with *away* (Naut.), down. 1639. Also *absol.* *b.* To diminish the height of 1838. *c. Wood-engraving* To remove by cutting or scraping, or to depress (the surface of a block) 1839. *a. intr.* To descend, sink (also fig.). Often with down. Also Naut. of a yard: To admit of being let down. 1606. *b.* To slope downwards 1813. *3. a. trans.* To diminish in amount, price, proportion, etc. 1630. *b. intr.* To become lower in price 1697. *4. trans.* To make lower in quality or degree; to lessen the intensity or elevation of 1780. Also *intr.* *4b.* To reduce the strength or quality of (a liquid, the air) -1844. *c. Mus.* To depress in pitch 1839. *5. trans.* To bring down in rank, station, or estimation; to degrade, dishonour 1771. Also *intr.* for *reft.* *6. trans.* To bring down to a lower position on a graduated scale 1860

1. The workmen have to be lowered by ropes down the face of the cliff 1895. *2.* Smoke lowering down from chimney-pots DICKENS. *3. a.* They lowered the rents 1886. *b.* Meat will l. in price 1823. *4.* The Maharrta government might have been induced to l. its tone JAS MULL. Lowering his voice 1834. *5.* His letter has lowered him in my opinion 1771. *6.* To l. the freezing point 1871.

Lower: see LOUR *sb.* and *v.*

Lowermost (lōw-er-mōst), *a.* 1561. [*f.* LOWER *a.* + -MOST.] = LOWEST *a.*

Lowest (lōw-est), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* ME. [*f.* Low *a.* + -EST.]

A. adj. The superlative of Low *a.*, *q. v.* You would d m lowest N x the

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Lower: see LOUR *sb.* and *v.*

top of my Compass SHAKS. Harsh Thunder, that the l. bottom shook Of Erebus Murr At the l. ebb 1681, price 1780.

B. absol. or as *sb.* *1.* The lowest part, position, or pitch. *Obs. exc.* with *at* ME. *2.* One who or that which is lowest 1785.

1. When taste was almost at its l. in England 1897. *C. adv.* The superlative of Low *adv.* ME. The salary of our l. paid judges 1834.

Lowish (lōw-ish), *a.* 1689. [-ISH¹] Somewhat low.

Lowland (lōw-länd), 1508. [*f.* Low *a.* + LAND.] *A. sb.* *1.* Low or level land; land lying lower than the surrounding country. *Usu. pl.* 1693. *2. spec.* (Now always *pl.*) The less mountainous part of Scotland, lying south and east of the Highlands 1631

1. sing. The cities of the l. R.V. For xxxii. 13 *B. attrib.* or *adj.* *1.* Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting low land or a level district 1567. *2. spec.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Lowlands of Scotland 1508

Hence Lowlander, an inhabitant of a low-lying country or district 1835; *spec.* a native of the Lowlands of Scotland 1692.

Lowlihead (lōw-lihed), *arch.* ME [*f.* LOWLY *a.* + -HEAD.] Humility, lowliness. So Lowlihood (*rare*).

Low-lived (lōw-līvd), *a.* Also *low-lived*. 1760. [*f.* Low *a.* + LIVE + -ED²] Of persons: Living a low life; vulgar, mean. Hence of actions, etc.

Lowly (lōw-li), *a.* Somewhat *arch.* ME. [*f.* Low *a.* + -LY¹] *1.* Humble in feeling or demeanour; not proud or ambitious. *2.* Humble in condition or quality; modest, unpretending 1634. *3.* Low in situation or growth 1593. *b.* ?Lying low. *x Hen. VI.* III. iii. 47. *4. occas.* Low in character, mean 1741

1. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and l. in heart MATT. xi. 29. *2.* Courtesy is sooner found in l. sheds than in tapstry Halls Murr. *3.* L. Shrubs DRYDEN, Land; POPE. In lowest depths of bowly dells 1852. Hence Lowlily *adv.* Lowliness.

Lowly (lōw-li), *adv.* ME. [*f.* Low *a.* + -LY²] *1.* In a lowly manner; humbly, reverently; modestly. *2.* In a low manner or degree ME.

1. l. they bow'd adoring Murr. *2.* I will show my selfe highly fed, and l. taught SHAKS. Sadly and l. singing 1839.

Lowman, low man. 1592. [*f.* Low *a.* + MAN.] *Usu. pl.* Dice loaded so as to turn up low numbers.

Lowne (var. of LOON¹).

Lowness (lōw-nēs), ME. [*f.* Low *a.* + -NESS.] *1.* The quality or condition of being Low, *q. v.* *2.* As a mock title of dignity 1771.

Low-pitched, *pph. a.* 1622. *1.* Pitched in a low key or tone (*lit.* and *fig.*), little elevated, of low quality. *2.* Of a roof: Having but a slight angular elevation. Hence of a room: Having a low ceiling. 1833

1. Poor and low-pitched desires Murr. **Lowry** (lōw-ri), 1875. [*f.* LORRY] *U.S.* Railways. An open box-car.

Low-spirited, *a.* 1588. Having low spirits. *1a.* Mean in spirit, abject, cowardly, paltry -1795. *b.* Wanting in animation; dejected, dispirited 1753. Hence Low-spiritedness.

Low Sunday. ME. The Sunday next after Easter Sunday.

Low water. late ME. The state of the tide when the water is lowest; the time of lowest ebb. Also, a low stage of the water in a river, lake, etc. *b. fig.* Chiefly in *phr.* on low water: 'hard up' 1785.

b. His lordship was in low water financially 1886. **Low-water mark.** *a. lit.* The line on the shore reached by the tide or by a river at low water; a mark to indicate this 1326. *b. fig.* The lowest point reached in number, quantity, quality, etc. 1651.

b. My ink is at low water-mark for all my acquaintance H. WALPOLE.

Lowy. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1389. [*a.* OF. *lowce*, *lowce* -late L. *leuata*, *l. leuca* (F. *leue*) LEAGUE *sb.* *1.* A liberty extending for about a league outside a town.

Loxodromic (lɒksədɹɒmɪk), 1679. [*f.* Gr. *loxos* oblique + *dromos* course + -IC.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to oblique sailing or sailing b. th

rhumb 1702. *B. sb.* = *L. line*, table 1679. *b.* **Loxodromics:** the art of oblique sailing 1704

L. chart, projection, another name for Mercator's projection *L. curve, line, spiral*, a rhumb-line. *L. tables*, traverse tables.

Hence Loxodrome = *L. line* 1880. **Loxodromical** 1704, *ly adv.* 1752. **Loxodromism**, the tracing of or moving in a loxodromic line or curve 1853. **Loxo dromy**, a loxodromic line or course, also = *loxodromus* 1656

Loy (loi), [*a. li. laighe*] *a. Anglo Ir* A kind of spade used in Ireland 1763. *b. U.S.* A similar tool with a broad chisel point for making post-holes (*mod.*).

Loyal (loi-əl), *a.* (*sb.*) 1531. [*a. F. loyal*, OF. *loial*, *leial*, semi-popular *ad.* L. *legalem* (see LEGAL *a.*), *f. leg-*, *lex* law. Cf. LEAL *a.*]

1. True to obligations of duty, love, etc. faithful to pledged troth 1604. *2.* Faithful in allegiance to the sovereign or constituted government. Also, *now*, enthusiastically devoted to the sovereign's person and family. 1531. *3.* Of things, actions, etc.: Exhibiting loyalty 1558. *4a.* = LEGAL. *a.* Of a child: Legitimate. *b.* Of money: Genuine. *c.* Of goods: Of the legal standard of quality. -1690.

5. sb. pl. *1a.* Liege subjects 1540-1602. *b.* In recent use: Loyal, as opp. to disaffected, subjects 1885.

1. Your true and loyal wife Oth. iv. ii. 35. *I.* to his word TENNYSON. *L. friendships* 1871. *2.* We [*s.* French Canadians] are l. because we are free SIA W. LAURIER. *3.* 'Loyal and patriotic' toasts DICKENS. Hence **Loyalism**, the principles or actions of a loyalist; loyalty. **Loyalist**, one who is l., one who adheres to his sovereign or to constituted authority, *esp.* in times of revolt. one who supports the existing form of government. **Loyalize** *v.* to make l.; to restore to faithful allegiance, to attach to the loyalist party. **Loyal-ly** *adv.*, -ness.

Loyalty (loi-əli), ME. [*a.* OF. *loialte* (mod. *loyauté*), *f. loyal* LOYAL *a.*; see -LY] *1.* Faithful adherence to one's promise, oath word, etc.; twofold fidelity. *2.* Faithful adherence to the sovereign or lawful government. Also, *now*, enthusiastic devotion to the sovereign's person and family. 1531. *3a.* Legality (of marriage). R. COKE.

1. And piety with wishes placed above, And steady l., and faithful love GOLDSM. *2.* Under the rule of Elizabeth l. became more and more a passion GREEN. **Loyn.** ME. [*a.* OF. *loigne* see LUNGE *sb.* *1.* A length (of cord), a leash for a hawk -1575.

Lozenge (lɒzɛndʒ), ME. [*a.* OF. *lozange*, *losange*; a deriv. of the word which appears as Prov. *lausa*, etc. slab, tomb stone.] *1.* A plane rectilinear figure with four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb, 'diamond'. In *Her.*, such a figure used as a bearing (cf. FUSIL¹), and placed with its longer axis vertical. *b.* A lozenge-shaped shield bearing the arms of a spinster or widow 1797. *c. Math.* = RHOMBUS. Now only in *spherical l.* 1551. *d.* A lozenge-shaped facet of a precious stone when cut 1750. *2.* A small cake or tablet, orig. diamond-shaped, of medicated or flavoured sugar, concentrated meat, etc., to be dissolved in the mouth 1530. *3.* A lozenge-shaped pane of glass in a casement 1656. *4. attrib.* or *adj.* Lozenge-shaped; composed of lozenges 1658

4. Gravels are of two sorts, square and l. In son L brickwork BROWNING, ornament 1870. *L. moulding*, *L. fret*, a kind of moulding characterized by lozenge-shaped ornaments.

Comb. *1.* lo-coach, a coach with the owner's coat of arms emblazoned on a l., a dowager's or widow's coach (H. WALPOLE). Hence **Lozenged** *a.* = LOZENGY *a.* 1523

Lozengy (lɒzɛndʒi), *a.* 1562. [*a.* OF. *lozangé*, *f. losange* LOZENGE.] *Her.*, etc. Covered with lozenges of alternate tinctures, divided into lozenges; also, lozenge-shaped

L. s. d., *£. s. d.* (e-lsd), abbrev. for 'pounds, shillings, and pence' (see the letters L, S, D), hence often = 'money'. Hence *L. S. Deism* (*occ.*), worship of money.

Lu, obs. *f.* LOO *sb.* *1.*

Lubbard (lʊb-əd), *Obs. exc. Sc. and n. dial.* 1386. [Altered *f.* LUBBER; see -ARD] = LUBBER *sb.* *b. attrib.* Lubberly 1679

Lubber (lʊb-ər), *sb.* ME. [*2ad.* OF. *lobber*, *f. lobber* to deceive, sponge upon, mock; but if so 'aff by LOB *sb.* *1.* A big clumsy *st. p. d.*

fellow; esp. one who does nothing, a lout. Now arch. or dial. b. A sailor's term for a clumsy seaman. (Cf. LAND-LUBBER.) 1579. c. A drudge, scullion -1706. d. *aterrid*, or *adly* (In *L. lips* perh. a different wd.) 1530.

1. If you will measure your lubbers length againe, tarry SHAKS. b. He swore woundily at the lieutenant and called him swab and l. Smollett. c. I then narrow court and l. King, farewell! TENNYSON.

Comb. 1. grasshopper, a name for two large-bodied clumsy insects of the U.S.; (a) *Brachystola magna*, of the western plains, (b) *Rom. Lea microptera*, of the Gulf States. -head, a blockhead; lubber's line, mark, point *Naut.*, a vertical line inside a compass-case, indicating the direction of the ship's head.

Hence *Lubber v.* to behave like a l.; to navigate a boat like a l. 1530. *Lubberland*, an imaginary land of plenty without labour 1598.

Lubber fiend. 1632 (Milton). (Cf. LUBBER sb. r.c.) A beneficent goblin who performs some of the drudgery of a household or farm during the night; a 'Lob-lie-by-the-fire'.

Lubberly (lɒbəlɪ). 1573. [f. LUBBER sb. + -ly] A. *adj.* 1. Of the nature of a lubber; loutish, clumsy; lazy; stupid; sometimes *transf.* of animals and inanimate things. Also of things: 2. In naut. use: Resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of a lubber; unseamlike 1705.

1. Great L. Southdowns [sheep] 1817. 1. barges 1832. A l., yellow-haired boy of twelve 1839. c. A case of L. navigation 1884. Hence *Lu bberliness*.

B. *adv.* In a lubberly manner; like a lubber, unskillfully, clumsily 1594.

Lubber's hole. Also *Lubber-hole*. 1772. *Naut.* A hole in the ship's top, close to the mast, affording an easier way of ascent or descent than by climbing the futtock shrouds.

Lubric (lʊbrɪk). a. 1490. [a. F. *lubrique*, or ad. L. *lubricus*, f. Arvan root **slub-*; see SLIP v.] 1. Smooth and slippery. Now rare. 2. fig. Slippery, shifty; unsteady; prone to danger or error -1660. 3. Lascivious 1490.

2. Lubrick is the estate of Favorites 1646. 3. This lubriue and adult're age Dayden. So *Lubrical* a. 1601.

Lubricant (lʊbrɪkənt). 1822. [f. L. *lubricantem*, pr. pp. of *lubricare*, f. *lubricus*, see prec.] A. *adj.* Lubricating. B. sb. An oil, or other material, used to lubricate machinery. Hence *transf.* a. A fluid which makes motion or action smooth or removes friction. b. (*poet.*) Any oily or greasy substance, 1823.

Paraffin oil had been found the best of all anti-friction lubricants 1882.

Lubricate (lʊbrɪkət). v. 1623. [f. L. *lubricat*, *lubricare*; see prec.] 1. *trans.* To make slippery or smooth by applying a fluid or unguent. b. To apply oil or other unguent to (a machine) in order to minimize friction 1742. c. *gn.* To oil or grease 1701. d. *fig.* 1784. 2. *absol.* or *intr.* To act as a lubricant 1726.

1. b. Man's balmy bath, that supple, lubricates, and keeps in play, The various movements of this machine Young. d. Hereills of oily eloquence in soft Meanders l. the course they take Cowper. Hence *Lubricating vbl sb.* and *pl.* a. (esp. in l. oil) *Lubrication*.

Lubricator (lʊbrɪkətə). 1756. [f. prec. + -OR] 1. One who or that which lubricates. Also *fig.* 2. An oil-cup or other contrivance for lubricating a machine or instrument 183.

1. Water is a great l. of the fibres BURKE.

Lubricity (lʊbrɪsɪti). 1491. [ad. F. *lubricite* or L. *lubricitas*] 1. Slipperiness, slipperiness, oiliness 1547. 2. *fig.* Slipperiness, shiftness; instability; elusiveness 1613. 3. Lasciviousness, lewdness, wantonness 1491.

1. The secret l. of soap Syn. Smith. 2. The l. of munda greasiness HOWELL. 3. Meas'rine pleasures and idle lubricities 1593.

Lubricous (lʊbrɪkəs). a. 1535 [f. L. *lubricus* LUBRIC + -OUS] = LUBRIC. So *Lubricous* a. 1583.

Lubrify (lʊbrɪfaɪ). v. Now rare. 1611.

[ad. F. *lubrifier*, irreg. f. L. *lubricus*, see -FY.] *trans.* To make slippery or smooth; to lubricate. So *Lubrification* (1542) [see -FACTION], *Lubrification* (1611), *lubrication*.

Lucan (lʊkən). a. Also *Lukan*. 1876 [f. L. *Lucas* LUKE + -AN.] Pertaining to St. Luke.

Lucarne (lʊkən). 1548 [Earlier *lucarne* a. OF mod.F. *lucarne* origin unkn.]

A skylight, a dormer or garret window. (Now only as F.) Also *l. window*.

Luc (lʊk). ME. [a. OF. *luc*, *lucis*, repr. late L. *lucius*.] The pike (*Esox lucius*), esp. when full grown.

Lucent (lʊsənt). a. 1500. [ad. L. *lucens*, *lucere*.] 1. Shining, bright, luminous. Also *fig.* 2. Translucent; clear 1820.

1. The Sun's l. Orb. Milt. 2. L. syrops, tinct with cinnamon KEATS. Hence *Lu cency*, luminosity 1656.

Lucern (lʊsən). Obs. exc. *Hist.* 1532

[Prob. a. early mod.G. *luchsern* adj., pertaining to the lynx, f. *luchs* lynx, app. orig. a name for the fur; cf. MARTEN] 1. The lynx. b. The skin or fur of the lynx, formerly much valued. 2. A kind of hunting dog. CHAPMAN.

Lucern 2. [app. etim. f. LUCE, after prec.] The full-grown pike. MARKHAM.

Lucernal (lʊsənəl). a. 1787. [f. L. *lucerna* lamp + -AL.] Pertaining to a lamp; 1. *microscope*, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by a lamp or other artificial light.

Lucerne, *lucern* (lʊsən). 1626 (in 17th and 18th c. agricultural books often *la lucerne*, with Fr. def. article) [a. F. *lucerne*, ad. mod. Pr. *lucerne*; etym. unkn.] The leguminous plant *Medicago sativa*, resembling clover, cultivated for fodder; purple medick.

Lucian (lʊʃən). [repr. Gr. Λουκιανός, L. *Lucianus*.] The name of a celebrated writer of Greek dialogues (c. 160 A.D.); *allusively*, a witty scoffer (1750). Hence *Lucianic* (1820), *-ical* (1561) a. pertaining to or like L. and his style, marked by a scooting wit. *Lucianically* *adv.* 1592. *Lucianist*, a disciple of L. 1585-92.

Lucid (lʊsɪd). a. 1591. [ad. L. *lucidus*, f. *lucere* to shine. Cf. F. *lucide*.] 1. Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent. Now *poet.* and *techn.* *Entom.* and *Bot.* = Smooth and shining. *Astr.* Of a star: Visible to the naked eye.

2. Translucent, pellucid, clear 1620. 3. *Lucid interval* [med. L. *lucida intervalla* (pl.)], also in early use in English. a. A period of temporary sanity occurring between attacks of lunacy. *Formerly* also, an interval of apparent health between the periods of a malady.

1645. b. *transf.* and *fig.* A period of calm in the midst of tumult or confusion 1622. c. In etymol. sense: An interval of sunshine in a storm 1749. 4. Clear in reasoning, expression, or arrangement; easily intelligible, also *transf.* of a person in reference to reasoning or statement 1786. 5. Of persons: Clear in intellect; rational 1843.

1. The l. filament SPENSER. 2. The l. wave POPE. 3. She had a l. interval, while making the will 1839. b. Which [dimensions] although they had had l. intervals, yet [etc.] BACON. 4. The setmon was long but l. 1896. A l. reasoner 1879. 5. Two apparently l. people 1899. *Lucidity*, *Lucidly* *adv.*, -ness.

Lucida (lʊsɪdə). 1727 [L. (sc. *stella* star).] *Astr.* The brightest star of the constellation, group, etc. mentioned.

Lucifer (lʊsɪfər). OE. [L. *lucifer* adj., light-bringing; used as proper name of the morning star; f. *lucif-*, *lux* light + *-fer* bringing. Cf. Gr. φωσφόρος] 1. The morning star; the planet Venus which she appears in the sky before sunrise. Now only *poet.* 2. The rebel archangel whose fall from heaven was supposed to be referred to in Isa. xiv. 12; Satan, the Devil. Now chiefly in the plur.

As proud as L. 1b. *allusively* One who seeks to dethrone God, *occas.* one who presumptuously rebels against an earthly sovereign -1618. 3. (Orig. *lucifer* match) A friction match made usually of a splint of wood tipped with an inflammable substance ignited on a prepared surface 1831.

1. After that lucifers the day sterre hath chased away the dirke nyght CHAUCER. 2. And when he falls, he falls like L., Neuer to hope againe SHAKS. *Luciferian* (lʊsɪfərɪən). a. and sb. 1570. [f. LUCIFER + -IAN.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lucifer; Satanic, devilish; as proud as Lucifer -1773. B. sb. A Luciferian or Satanic person TRAPP. So *Luciferine* a. 1546-88, *Luciferous* a. 1554-93.

Luciferian, a. 2 and sb. 2 1530 [f. L. proper name *Lucifer* (see below) AN

Of or pertaining to (An adherent of) the sect founded by Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari in the fourth century, who separated from the Church because it was too lenient towards Arians who repented of their heresy 1607.

Luciferous (lʊsɪfərəs). a. 2 1648 [f. L. *lucifer* light bearing + -OUS.] 1. That brings conveys, or emits light. Now rare. 1656. 2. *fig.* Luminous, illuminating.

2. So L. an Experiment BOLT. Hence *Luciferously* *adv.*, -ness.

Lucific (lʊsɪfɪk). a. 1701. [ad. late L. *lucificus*, f. *lucif-*, *lux* light, see -FIC.] Light producing

Luciform (lʊsɪfɪəm). a. Now rare 1668

[ad. L. **luciformis* (repr. Gr. λυγροειδής) f. *lucif-*, *lux*; see -FORM.] Having the character of light, luminous; applied *spec.* to the 'vehicle' of the soul (αὐτοειδὲς οὐχημα) imagined by the Neo-Platonists; *occas.* to the spiritual body of the Resurrection.

Lucifugous (lʊsɪfɪɡəs). a. 1654. [f. L. *lucifugus*, f. *lucif-*, *lux* + *fugere*, see -OUS.] Shunning the light.

Bats and other such shy and l. creatures 1865.

Lucimeter (lʊsɪmɪtər). 1825. [Hybrid f. L. *lucif-*, *lux* + -METER.] a. An instrument for measuring the intensity of light; a photometer. b. An instrument for measuring the evaporative effect of sunlight 1890.

Lucina (lʊsɪnə). ME. [L. fem. of *lucanus* adj., f. *lucif-*, *lux* light, see -INE.] In Roman mythology, the goddess of childbirth sometimes identified with Juno or with Diana, hence, a midwife. b. *fig.* Identification with Diana. The moon (*poet.*) 1500.

Death must be the L. of life Sir T. Browne.

Luck (lʊk). Late ME. [a. LG. *lūk*, shortened f. *geluk* (= mod. G. *glück*) UH. etym. unkn.] 1. Fortune good or ill, the fortuitous happening of events affecting the interests of a person, a person's condition with regard to the favourable or unfavourable character of such events. Often with *adj.*, as *bad*, *evil*, *good*, *hard* l., *ILL LUCK*. Also, the fancied tendency of chance (esp. in gambling) to produce a run of favourable or unfavourable events; the disposition ascribed to chance at a particular time 1481. b. Chance as a cause or bestower of success and failure. *Occas. personified*. 1534. 2. Good fortune; success; prosperity or advantage coming by chance.

ME. b. *occas.* A name given to an object on which the prosperity of a family, etc. is supposed to depend 1800. 3. An omen -1600.

1. It hath beene my l. always to beat the bush while another l. hid the hare 1600. Better l. next time 1797. The l. turns at last 1856. b. I, in the great game of war, is undoubtedly lord of all 1899. 2. No man can have luck always at play 185. Plur. *Thou hast the l.* to be so fortunate *in* (to be or do some thing) B. 'The l. of Eden Hall' an oriental g. goblet (of the 13th c. or earlier) in the possession of the Musgrave of Eden, Cumberland, so called with reference to the words, 'If this glass will break or fall, Farewell the l. of Eden-hill'.

Phrases. *Bad l. to* (a person or thing) a vulgar expression of ill will, disgust or disappointment. *Down on* (*occas.*) *one's l.* in ill luck, in misfortune (*slang*). *For l.* in order to bring good l. *In l.* enjoying good l. *Out of l.* having bad l., in misfortune. *To try one's l.* see TRY v. *It rose l.* unfortunately, 'more's the pity' (*colloq.*) *Run, stride off l.* see the sb.

Comb. 1. money, penny, a piece of money given or kept for l., esp. in the sale of live-stock.

Lucky (lʊkɪ). *adv.* 1482. [f. LUCKY a. + -LY.] 1. In a lucky manner, successfully, prosperously, happily. Now rare. 2. Qualifying the sentence as a whole, indicating that the fact or circumstance is a lucky one 1717.

2. Climbing a long snow slope which was l. in favour order L. STRAYHED.

Luckiness (lʊkɪnəs). 1561. [-NESS] The quality or condition of being lucky.

Luckless (lʊkɪləs). a. 1563. [f. LUCK + -LESS] 1. Having no luck or good fortune; unlucky, hapless, ill-starred, unfortunate. 2. Ominous of ill -1637.

2. I, and ten thousand in this lucklesse Realme SHAKS. 2. The shrikes of lucklesse Owles B. JON. Hence *Lucklessly* *adv.*, -ness.

Lucky (lʊkɪ). sb. 1. Also *luckit*. -7. *1. Lucky* a. c. A familiar name for an elderly person. *acc.* a grandmo. her. A so

app ed o o f onae o a woman o
an age a e s s b p he ms
ess o an e ho e

Lucky (lʊki, *su-* *starg* 1834. In phr.
To cut or make one's L.: to escape, decamp.

Lucky (lʊki, a 1502 [f. LUCK + -y].
1. Attended by good luck. In early use, Fortu-
nate, successful, prosperous. Now. Favoured
by chance. b. Of a literary composition.
Having an unstudied felicity 1700. 2. Of the
nature of good luck, occurring by chance and
producing happy results 1547. 3. Pleasing
or likely to promote good luck, well-omened
1549. 4. Occurring by chance, casual, fortu-
nitous 1691. 5. *Sc* Used as a term or address
of endearment, esp. to a woman. [Cf. *Icel.*
helli good luck, used similarly 1555.

1. A dexterous and 1 player MACAULAY. A 1 guess
CRABBE. b. Genins now and then produces a 1 tulle
JOHNSON. 2. L. legacies JOHNSON. 3. They say, a
Fool's 1 hanel is L. B. JONS. 4. *Lenny, sumpce* (usu.
one bent or perforated, carried as a charm). L. stone
(often, one with a natural hole through it). *Comb.*
1. *proach* *Sc.* = FATHER-LASHER.

Lucky-bag, 1825 [f. *prec* adj.] A bag,
at fairs and bazars, in which, on paying a
small sum, one dips one's hand and draws an
article of greater or less value. Often *fig.*

Lucrative (lʊkɹətv, a ME. [ad. L.
lucratus, f. *lucrare* to gain] 1. Yielding
gain or profit; gainful. 2. Of persons, etc.:
Bent upon or directed towards making of gain,
avaricious, covetous -1797.

1. A L. contract awarded off the blow for a time
SCOTT. A 1 traffic with the coast of Guinea 1874.
Hence *Lucratively adv.*, -ness.

Lucre (lʊkɹe), ME. [ad. (perh. through F.
lucere) L. *lucrum*, f. root **lē-*, *leu-*, whence
Gk. *lōkroō* to enjoy, G. *lohn* wages,
etc.] 1. Gain, profit, pecuniary advantage.
Now only in *bid* sense. Gain viewed as a low
motive for action, 'puli'. 2. *Comb.* of.
Gain or profit derived from (something). b.
Acquisition of (something profitable) (*arch.*)
ME.

1. His sonnes turned aside after L. and took
ribes 1 Sam. vii. 3. *Pitthy?* see FULTON. 2. b.
I am going to make a book for the L. of gain SOUTHBY.

Lucretian (lʊkɹiʃən, a. (sb.) 1712.
[f. *Lucretius*, Latin poet and Epicurean philo-
sopher + -AN] Pertaining to, characteristic
of or resembling Lucretius or his philosophy.
As quasi-sb. A follower of Lucretius 1881.

The L. comfort is none to me TUCKER

Luctation, 1651. [ad. L. *luctationem*, f.
luctari to struggle] Struggling, wrestling
-1698. b. *trans.* Agitation due to chemical
reaction. Also, a struggling for breath. -1693.

Luctual, a 1613. [f. L. *luctus* mourning
+ -AL] Mourningful -1655.

Lucubrate (lʊkɹəbrət, v. 1623. [f. L.
lucubrat, *lucubrari*, f. *luc-*, *lux* light] 1.
intr. Literally, To work by artificial light. In
mod. use, to produce lucubrations. 2. *trans.*
To produce (literary compositions) by laborious
study. (Rec. Dicts.) Hence *Lucubrador*, a
nocturnal student, one who produces lucubrations.
†*Lucubratory* a. meditative; sb. (*poet.*)
a thinking-shop.

Lucubration (lʊkɹəbrəʃən, 1595. [ad.
L. *lucubrationem*, see *prec*] 1. The action
of lucubrating, nocturnal study or meditation;
study in general. 2. quasi-*concr* Usu *pl.* The
product of this; hence, a literary work show-
ing signs of careful elaboration. Now suggest-
ing something pedantic or over-elaborate 1611.

1. The well-earned harvest of many a midnight L.
GIBSON. 2. Tons of dusty lucubration CARLYLE.

Luculent (lʊkɹələnt, a. ME. [ad. L.
luculentus, f. *luc-*, *lux* light] 1. Full of light;
bright, shining. Now *rare*. 2. *fa.* Of oratory,
writings: Brilliant. Hence of a writer, etc.
b. Of evidence, arguments: Clear, cogent. Of
explanations: Lucid 1548. 3. Of persons:
Brilliant, illustrious -1620.

1. L. along The purer rivers flow THOMSON. 2. b.
The most L. testimonies that Christian Religion hath
HOOKER. 3. Most debonaire, and L. Ladie B. JONS.
Hence *Luculantly adv.*

Lucullan, -ean (lʊkɹələn, lʊkɹələn), a.
1601. [ad. L. *Lucullianus*, or f. L. *Lucullus*,
f. *Lucus* us] Pertaining to or characteristic of

I Len s Luc u a e hy Roman famo s
o e u y o h s bang

L. a r om ad b m be
Lucumo (lʊkɹumo, Also -on. 1837.
[L., an Etruscan title] One of the Etruscan
nobles, who were at once priests and princes.

Lud (lʊd), 1723. Minced form of *LORD* sb.
O 1! he has almost cracked my head GOLDSM.
'My Lud', said Mr. Catterham, 'my case is com-
pleted' 1398

Luddite (lʊdɪt), 1811. [Said (but without
confirmation) to be f. Ned Lud, a lunatic living
about 1779, who in a fit of rage smashed up
two frames belonging to a Leicestershire
'stockinger']. A member of an organized
band of mechanics and their friends, who
(1811-16) went about destroying machinery in
the midlands and north of England.

Are you not near the Luddites? And down with
all kings but King Ludd? BYRON. *Luddism* 1812

Ludicrous (lʊdɹɪkəs, a. 1563 [ad. late
L. *ludibrius*, f. *ludibrium*, f. *ludere* to play.]
1. Apt to be a subject of jest or mockery
-1675. 2. Full of scorn; inclined to scoff,
mocking. Now *rare*. 1641. So †*Ludibry*,
derision 1637-1723

Ludicro- (lʊdɹɪkro), used as comb. f. L.
ludicrous LUDICROUS, in sense 'ludicrous
and . . . as L.-pathetic, etc.

Ludicrous (lʊdɹɪkəs, a 1619 [f. L.
ludicrous + -OUS.] 1. Pertaining to play;
sportive; jocular, derisive -1781. 2. Given
to jesting; frivolous; also, witty, humorous
-1827. 3. Ridiculous, laughably absurd 1782.

3. The Duke was in a state of 1 distress MACAULAY.
Hence *Ludicrously adv.*, -ness.

Ludification (lʊdɹɪfɪkəʃən), Now *rare*
late ME. [ad. L. *ludificationem*.] A decep-
tion or mocking. So †*Ludificatory* a. deceptive.
BARROW.

Ludo (lʊdɹo), 1898. [a. L. *ludo* I play]
A game played with dice and counters on a
special board.

Lues (lʊz), 1634. [L., = 'plague'.] A
plague or pestilence; a spreading disease, esp.
syphilis (L. *venerea*); also, a contagious disease
among cattle. Hence *Luetic* a. [badly
formed], pertaining to, or effected with, L.

Luff (lʊf), sb. [Early ME. *lof*, *loof*, app. a.
OF. *lof*, used in sense 1 below. Cf. Du. *loef*,
etc. Ult. etym. uncertain.] *Naut.* 1. x.
Some contrivance for altering the course of
a ship; e. g. a rudder, a paddle, or some kind
of machine for working on the sails -1485. 2. x.
The weather-gauge, or part of a ship towards
the wind -1622. 3. The weather-part of a
fore-and-aft sail, i. e. the side next the mast or
stay 1513. 4. The fullest part of a ship's bow,
where the sides begin to curve in towards the
stem 1624.

Phr. To turn, *wend* the L.; to change one's course;
also *fig.* L. a 1 hugging the wind closely. To
keep one's L. to keep close to the wind; to keep to
windward, keep one's distance. To *bring* one's L.
to bring the ship's head closer to the wind.

Comb., etc. 1. *L-tackle*, a purchase composed of
1 double and a single block, used for various pur-
poses; 1. upon L., a luff-tackle attached to the fall of
another, to increase the purchase.

Luff (lʊf), v. ME. [f. *LUFF* sb.; cf. Du.
loeven, F. *lofer*.] *Naut.* 1. *intr.* To bring the
head of a ship nearer to the wind; to steer or
sail nearer the wind; to sail in a specified
direction with the head kept close to the wind.
2. *trans.* To bring the head of (a vessel) nearer
to the wind. Also with *up*. 1606. 3. In yacht-
racing. To get the windward side of (an
opponent) Also with *away* 1894.

1. To L. round or *about* to make the excess of the
movement of luffing, in order to throw the ship's head
up in the wind, for the purpose of tacking her, etc.
2. L. the *helm*, the call or order to the steersman.

Luffer, var. of *LOUVER*.

Lug (lʊg), sb. 1. Now *dial.* ME. [f.] 1. A
long suck or pole; the branch or limb of a
tree. 2. A measure a. of length: a pole or
perch, varying locally; usu. of 16½ feet 1562;
b. of surface: a square pole or perch 1602.

Lug (lʊg), sb. 2. Chiefly *Sc.* and *n. dial.*
1495. [Perh. Scandinavian, = 'something
that can be pulled or laid hold of'.] 1. One of
the flaps or lappets of a cap or bonnet, covering
the ears. 2. = EAR sb. 1 and 4. 507. 3.

An obec e embling ee enale a Tle
ha de o a p che ec Aso an
pend ge by wh ch an obec may be fed o
suspended 1624. b. The side-wall (of a fire-
place or other recess); a (chimney) corner 1784.
c. *Electric*. A fitting of copper or brass to which
electrical wires are connected. 4. *Comb.* 1
mark sb. and v. = EAR-MARK.

Lug (lʊg), sb. 3. Also *log*. 1602. [Cf.
LUGG.] A large marine worm (*Arenicola
marina*) much used for bait. Also 1. worm.

Lug (lʊg), sb. 4. 1830. Short for LUGSAIL.
Lug, sb. 5. 1616 [f. LUG v.] The act of
lugging; *concr.* (U.S.) that which is lugged

Lug (lʊg), v. MI. [Prob. Scandinavian
of Sw. *lugga* to pull a person's hair, f. *lugg*
forelock, etc.] 1. *trans.* To pull, give a pull
to; to tease, worry (a bear, bull, etc.)
Obs. exc. dial. 2. *intr.* To pull, tug. Of a
horse: To press heavily on (the bit or reins).
ME. 3. b. To take a pull at (liquor, the
breast). Also *trans.* To pull at (the breast)
-1617. c. To move about, along, heavily and
slowly; to drag. Now only *techn.* ME. 3.
trans. To drag, tug with violent effort ME. b.
colloq. hyperbolically 1652. 4. *fig.* To drag in
forcibly or irreverently 1721.

3. I lugged this Money home to my Cave, and laid
it up De FOR. b. Boswell succeeded in lugging
him [Johnson] into the wilds of the Highlands L.
STURGEON. 4. Counsel. had lugged in every thing he
could to prejudice the case 1801.

L. out. a. *trans.* See *prec* *verbes* and *intr.* ME.
b. *absol.* or *intr.* To draw one's sword; to pull out
money or a purse *arch.* 1684.

Luge (lʊdz), sb. 1907 [Fr.] A kind of
toboggan used in Switzerland. Also *sb.*

Luggage (lʊgɹɪdʒ), 1596. [f. LUG v. +
-AGE.] 1. 1. In early use. What has to be
lugged about, inconveniently heavy baggage.
Also, the baggage of an army. Now. The
baggage belonging to a traveller or passenger.
2. *fa.* With a. An encumbrance -1693. b. *pl.*
nonce-use = IMPEDIMENTA. CARLYLE.

1. A Boy of the House, who rode after us with the
L. SWIFT. *fig.* The cumbersome 1. of riches LAWS

Lugger (lʊgɹɪ), 1795. [perh. f. *lug* in
LUGSAIL; but cf. Du. *lugger*] A vessel
carrying a lugsail or lugsails, with one, two, or
three masts.

Lugsail, 1677. [? f. LUG v. or LUG sb. 2]
A four-cornered sail, bent upon a yard which
is slung at about one-third or one-fourth of its
length from one end, and so hangs obliquely

Lugubrious (lʊgɹɪʊbrɪəs, a 1601. [f. L.
lugubris + -OUS.] Characterized by mourn-
ing, doleful, dismal, sorrowful. Hence *Lugu-*
briously adv., -ness. var. †*Lugubrious*
1632-1708.

Lug-worm: see LUG sb. 3

Luke (lʊk), a. *Obs. exc. dial.* [ME. *luke*,
leuk, perh. f. OE. *kleow* LEW a 1 = next.

Nine penn'orth of brandy and water 1. DICKENS

Lukewarm (lʊkɹwɹm, a. (sb.) ME. [f.
LUKE a. + WARM a.] 1. Moderately warm,
tepid. 2. Of persons, etc.: Having little
warmth or depth of feeling, lacking zeal or
enthusiasm, indifferent 1522. 3. sb. A luke-
warm person 1693.

1. Apply the Collyrium luke-warm 1658. 2. Our 1
Temper 1718 L. advocate 1771. accents 1804. Hence
Lukewarmly *adv.*, -ness. Lu kewarmth (*nov*
1202) 1598

Lull (lʊl), sb. 1. 1659 [f. LULL v.] 1. That
which lulls; a lulling sound, etc. 1719; soothing
drink, 'nepenethe' 1659. 2. A lulled or
stupefied condition 1822. 3. A short inter-
mission in a storm, etc. 1815.

Lull, sb. 2. 1820. [a. Du. *lul*.] *Whaling*. A
tube to convey blubber into the hold.

Lull (lʊl), v. ME. [Imitative of (lu lu) or
similar sounds in lullabies.] 1. *trans.* To
soothe with sounds or caresses; to induce to
sleep or to pleasing quiescence. 2. *fig.* To
quiet (suspicion) by deception; to delude into
a sense of security 1601. 3. *trans.* To quiet
(winds, sea, etc.) 1680. 4. *intr.* Of the sea or
wind: To become gradually diminished in
force or power. Also *fig.* 1808.

1. The Virgin voice That Babies L. a-sleepe SHAKES
3. Lull'd like the depth of ocean when at rest BYRON
4. The wind lulled, the rain came down in a deluge
MARK

Lullaby (lŭ'lābē), *int.* and *sb.* 1560. [f. *lulla*, onomatopoeic + *-by* as in *hy-by*, BRYCE 1.] 1. *int.* A soothing refrain, used to quiet an infant or esp. send it to sleep. Also *gen.* 2. *sb.* A song sung to a child to put it to sleep. Also, any soothing song. 1588. *b. trans.* and *fig.* 1611.

1. L, oh, l. The brat will never shut an eye Hoob *b. Twel. V. v. i. 48.* 2. b. The bees have hummed their nocturnal roofers. Hence *Lullaby v.* to soothe with a l., to sing to sleep. Also *ascol.* or *intr.* 1592.

Lum (lŭm). *n. dial.* and *Sc.* 1507. [? an application of OF *lum* light (—*L. lumen*).] 1. A skylight. 2. A chimney; also, a chimney-top. 1697.

Lumachella (lŭmākē'lā). Also *lumachel* (le, etc. 1727. [a. It. *lumachella* little snail, f. *lumaca*.] *Mm.* A dark-coloured compact limestone containing shells which frequently emit fire-like reflections; fire-marble.

Lumbago (lŭmbā'gō), *sb.* 1693. [a. L. *lumbago*, f. *lumbus* loin.] *Med.* A rheumatic affection in the lumbar region of the body. So *Lumbaginous a.* pertaining to, resembling, or afflicted with l. 1620. *Lumbago v.* to afflict with l. 1796.

Lumbar (lŭmbār), 1656. [ad. mod. L. *lumbus*, f. L. *lumbus* loin.] *A. adj.* Of, belonging to, or situated in the loin; as *l. arteries*, *veins*, etc. *B. sb.* [The adj. used ellipt.] An artery, nerve, vein, or vertebra situated in the loin 1858 var. †*Lumbal a.* and *sb.* 1896.

Lumber (lŭmber), *sb.* 1552. [Prob. f. LUMBER *v.*; but at one time assoc. w. LUMBER *sb.*] 1. Disused articles of furniture and the like, which only take up room; useless odds and ends. *b. fig.* Useless or cumbersome material 1649. 2. Superfluous fat, esp. in horses 1806. 3. *N. Amer.* Timber sawn into rough planks or otherwise roughly prepared for the market 1662.

1. Stands, dunes, formes, chaires, stoles, and other lumber 1837. 2. The bookish blockhead. With loads of learned l. in his head 1698.

Comb. 1. *l-carrier*, a vessel employed in the lumber trade; *man*, one who works among l., esp. in felling and dressing rough timber in the forest; *mill*, a sawmill for cutting up l.; *room*, a room for l. or disused chattels; *trade*, the trade in rough timber; *wood*, a wood where l. is cut.

†**Lumber, sb.** 1617. [var. of LOMBARD *sb.*] 1. A pawnbroking establishment—1749. 2. Money due with respect to articles pawned BUTLER.

1. Par. *To put to l.* to put in pawn. *To be in l.* (slang). to be imprisoned.

Lumber (lŭmber), *v.* 1 [ME. *lomere*, perh. f. *lome* LAME *a.*, or ? of direct imitative formation in Eng.] 1. *intr.* To move in a clumsy or blundering manner; now only, to move heavily by reason of bulk and mass. 2. To rumble. 1529-1621.

1. Hush! I hear him lumbering in! FOOTE.

Lumber (lŭmber), *v.* 2 1642. [f. LUMBER *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To cover, fill up, or obstruct with lumber; to encumber. *Occas.* with *over*, *up* *b. intr.* To lie as lumber 1850. 2. *trans.* To heap or place together as lumber 1678. 3. *intr.* (*N. Amer.*) To cut forest timber and prepare it for the market. *Occas. trans.* 1809.

1. Empty bottles lumbered the bottom of every closet W. IRVING. Hence *Lumberer* (*N. Amer.*), one employed in the lumber or timber trade.

Lumber, v. 3 *slang.* 1812. [f. LUMBER *sb.*] To deposit (property) in pawn; hence in *passive*, to be placed away privily, to be imprisoned.

†**Lumber-pie.** Also *lumbar-pie.* 1656. [See LOMBARD *a.* 2.] A savoury pie made of meat or fish and eggs.

Lumbo- (lŭmbo-), used as comb. f. L. *lumbus* loin, as *l. abdominal a.*, pertaining to the loins and the abdomen; so *l.-costal*, *-sacral*, etc.

Lumbrical (lŭmbrē'kāl, lŭmbrī'kāl). 1694. [ad. mod. L. *lumbricalis*; see LUMBRICUS and -AL.] *Nat. Hist. A. adj.* Pertaining to or resembling a lumbricous or worm; *Anat.* applied to certain fusiform muscles in the hand and the foot which flexing the digits. *B. sb.*

Often in L. form *lumbricalis*, pl. -es. A lumbrical muscle 1706.

Lumbricalform (lŭmbrē'fŏr'm), *a.* 1828 [See LUMBRICUS and -FORM.] Resembling a lumbricous; vermiform.

Lumbricoid (lŭmbrē'kōid, lŭmbrī'kōid). 1849. [ad. mod. L. *lumbricoides*, see LUMBRICUS and -OID.] *Zool. A. adj.* Resembling the lumbricous or earth-worm. *B. sb.* The round-worm.

||**Lumbricus** (lŭmbrē'kŭ's). *Pl. -ci* (-sŏi) ME. [L.] *a.* The earth-worm, *L. terrestris*. *b.* The round-worm which infests the intestines, *Ascaris lumbricoides*.

||**Lumen** (lŭ'men). *Pl. lumina* (lŭ'mīnā). 1873. [L. = light; an opening.] 1. *Anat.*, *Bot.*, etc. A cavity or space enclosed by the walls of a tube, cell, or the like. 2. *Photon.* A unit of light flux.

Luminant (lŭ'mīnānt). 1884. [ad. late L. *luminantem*, pres. pp. of *luminare*.] *A. adj.* Illuminating, luminous 1891. *B. sb.* An illuminant. *Luminance*, luminousness 1880.

Luminarist (lŭ'mīnārist). 1888. [ad. F. *luminariste*, f. L. *lumen*, *lumen* light.] A painter who treats light effectively, or whose colour is luminous. So *ism*.

That. subtle L. Adrian van Ostade 1888.

Luminary (lŭ'mīnārī), *sb.* 1450. [ad. OF. *luminarie*, f. *luminare* mass., ad. med. L. *luminarium*, *luminare*, f. L. *lumen*, *lumen*, cf. -ARY 1.] 1. A natural light-giving body, esp. the sun or the moon 1489. 2. An artificial light; 1719 *cf. pl.* illuminations betokening rejoicing (so med. L. *luminaria*) 1483. 3. *fig.* A source of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light; a person of 'light and leading' 1459.

1. Where the great Luminarie. Dispenses Light from far MUR. 2. There were extraordinary luminaries in all the windows in the public streets LUTTRELL. 3. A late happy Discovery by two great Luminaries of this Island BENTLEY. So *Luminary a* (*rare*), pertaining to light 1794.

Luminate (lŭ'mīnēt), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* 1623. [f. late L. *luminat*, *luminare*.] *trans.* To light up, illuminate. Hence *Lumination* (*rare*), a shedding or emission of light, †*concr.* an illumination 1654.

Lumine (lŭ'mīn), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* ME. [a. OF. *luminer*, late L. *luminare*. Cf. LIMN *v.*, ILLUMINE *v.*] *trans.* To light up, illumine. †In early use, to illumine (manuscripts, etc.) So †*luminer*, illuminator.

Luminescent (lŭ'mīnēs'sent), *a.* 1889. [f. L. *lumin*, *lumen* + -ESCENT.] *a.* Emitting light otherwise than as a result of incandescence. *b.* Pertaining to luminescence. Hence *Luminesce v. intr.* to become l. *Luminescence*, l. condition or quality.

Luminiferous (lŭ'mīnī'fēres), *a.* 1801. [f. as prec. + -IFEROUS.] Producing or transmitting light, *esp. in l. ether* (see ETHER 5).

Luminist (lŭ'mīnist), *rare.* 1901. [f. as prec. + -IST.] = LUMINARIST. So *ism*.

Luminous (lŭ'mīnēs), *a.* ME. [ad. L. *luminosus*, f. *lumen*, *lumen* light.] 1. Full of light, emitting light; shining, bright. 2. Of a room: Well lighted 1610. 3. *trans.* and *fig.*: esp. of writers, etc. 1450.

1. The phenomenon of the l. sea 1793. Some of the cuttle fishes are slightly l. 1851. *Spec.* Applied to paint, etc. which shows up in the dark. 2. The library is elegant and l. JOHNSON. 3. The pages of Gibbon SHERRIDAN. L. eloquence MACAULAY. Hence *Luminosity*, the quality or condition of being l., also *concr.* 1634. *In minimally adv.*, *ness*.

Lummy (lŭ'mī), *a.* *slang.* 1838. First-rate.

Lump (lŭmp), *sb.* 1 [ME. *lump* Cf. Da. (16th c.) *lump* lump, Norw. and Sw. dial. *lump* block, stump, log, etc. *Ult. etym. unk.*] 1. A compact piece or mass with no particular shape; often with implication of excessive size, protuberant outline, or clumsiness. 2. A great quantity; a 'lot', 'heap'. Also *pl.* 'lots', 'heaps'. *slang.* or *dial.* 1523. 3. Applied *spec.* (chiefly *fig.* in Biblical use) to the mass of clay taken up by a potter or sculptor for one operation, and to the mass of dough intended for one baking 1526. 4. Hence, *allegorically*, the whole or quantity of anything. Also *th.* bulk great 711 713. An

aggregate of units, a congeries, heap, clump, cluster; *occas.* a group (of persons) -1781. 4. A protuberance, swelling, or excrescence, esp. one caused by disease or injury in an animal body 1475. 5. Applied to persons. *colloq.* a. A heavy, dull person 1597. b. A big sturdy creature 1630. 6. *icomm.* a. A bloom or loop of malleable iron 1866. b. A kind of thickish paving brick or tile 1877. c. A barge or lighter used in dockyards 1796. d. In firearms (a) The nipple-seat on a gun-barrel, (b) a steel projection under the barrel on a break-joint breech-loader which descends into a recess in the action. 1844.

1. A l. of Sugar SWIFT, of lead, iron, etc. TYNDALE *trans.* Thou lump of fowls Deformine SH 15 Pur. *A l. in one's throat* (a) a swelling in the throat (b) a feeling of tightness in the throat due to emotion (popular). *L. of clay* the human body; a soulless person (*disparaging*). b. A l. of money 1869. 2. *Cor v. b.* Before that sun turned. all our l. to heaven G. HERBERT. 3. Take a lump of figs a Kings xx 7 Phrases *By the l.* (rarely *by l.*) = *in the l.* 1719 *the whole together* *In the l.* in the mass in gross; wholesale. *All of a l.* altogether, in a heap; also, swollen so as to appear one l.

Comb. 1. *l-coal*, coal including the largest lumps as they come from the mine, l. gold, gold in nugget. l. sugar, loaf sugar broken into lumps or cut into cubes 1033; l. sum, a sum which covers a number of items

Lump (lŭmp), *sb.* 2 1545 [= MLG. *lump*, MDu. *lump*, G. *lump*, *lumpisch*, F. *lump* hence mod. L. *lumpus* (specific name). The Du and LG. forms are evidenced earlier than the Eng.] 1. An uncouth-looking spiny-finned fish of a leaden-blue colour, *Cyclopterus lumpus*, having a suctional disk on its belly with which it adheres strongly to objects, the sea owl. 2. *Comb.*: l.-fish, l. sucker, = 1.

Lump (lŭmp), *v.* 1 1577. [Of symbolic sound: cf. *clump*, *hump*, *mump*, etc.] 1. *intr.* To look sulky or disagreeable. 2. *trans.* In antithesis with *like*: To be displeased at (some thing that must be endured). *colloq.* 1833

2. If you don't like it you may l. in HALLAM

Lump (lŭmp), *v.* 2 1624. [f. LUMP *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* a. To melt down into a lump. b. To form or raise into lumps. c. To cover with lumps. 1797. 2. To put together in one lump, mass, sum, or group; to consider or deal with in the lump without regard for particulars or details 1624. 3. To lay the whole of (a particular sum of money) on a single object 1804. 4. *intr.* To collect together into a lump; to be formed or raised into lumps 1720. 5. To move heavily along, to drop down like a lump 1867.

2. They always l. the petty officers and con men seamen MALVERN. The premium and the principal are lumped in one sum Sir J. BALON. 3. He lumped it all upon an outsider Derby Day in 32. 4. The old one (cushion), which used to l. up all in a heap 1836

Lumper (lŭmpər), *sb.* 1785. [f. LUMP *v.* + -ER 1.] 1. A labourer employed in loading and unloading cargoes, esp. timber 2. *slang.* A small contractor, sweater 1851. 3. One who lumps things together 1852. 4. Ireland A coarse variety of potato 1837.

3. It is good to have hair-splitter, and lumpers DARWIN.

Lumper, v. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* 1581 [Cf. LUMP *v.* 5.] *intr.* To move clumsily, to blunder along.

Lump-fish: see LUMP *sb.* 2

Lumping, ppl a. ME. [f. LUMP *sb.* 1 or *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] 1. Congulating. LAVINGTON 172. Weighing heavy. ME. only. 2. Hence *colloq.* Great, big 1705. 3. Of movement Heavy, clumsy. Also of the noise so produced 1884. 3. Characterized by taking things in a lump without regard for detail 1793.

2. b. L. pennyworth (now *dial.*) = 'plenty for one's money'. L. weight, good or full weight. 3. L. methods of cost-keeping 1836

Lumpish (lŭmp'ish), *a.* 1528. [f. LUMP *sb.* 1 (and in part LUMP *v.* 1) + -ISH 1.] 1. Heavy and unwieldy. 1545. 2. Heavy and clumsy in appearance, shape, or movement 1555. 3. Stupidly dull or heavy; sluggishly inactive; unapprehensive 1528. 4. Low-spirited, dejected, melancholy -1741. 5. Of sound: Dull and heavy 1742. 6. In lumps lumpy. *Obs.* (exc. as *non-use*) 735

4. She is l. heavy m y n n. Hence *Lumpish* by *adv.*

Lumpkin (lʊmpkɪn). *dialect*. 1901. [f. LUMP sb¹ + -IN (Cf. the character Tony Lumpkin in Goldsmith's *The She Stoops to Conquer*)] A clumsy, blundering person.

Lump sucker: see LUMP sb².

Lumpy (lʊmpi). *a.* 1707. [f. LUMP sb¹ + -Y¹] 1. Full of lumps. *b.* Of water. Cut up by the wind into small waves 1857. 2. Having an outline or shape characterized by lumps 1708. 3. *slang* Drunk 1810. Hence *Lumpy* *ad.*, *Lumpiness*.

Luna (lūnā). ME. [L. = moon. (In senses 1 and 2 written with capital L as proper name.)] 1. The moon (personified) 1549. 2. *Alch.* Silver. *b.* *Her.* A name for argent in blazoning the arms of sovereigns ME. *c.* L. cornea = HORN-SILVER, chloride of silver fused. Also *Luna* (erron. *Luna*) *cornea*. 1706. 3. *Ecol.* A lunette. 4. In full *Luna-moth*: A large moth of N. America, *Actias luna*, having crescent-shaped spots on the wings 1884. 5. And L. hides her self to pleasure vs. Kyb. 2. a. Sol gold is, and L. silver we threpe CHAUCER.

Lunacy (lūnəsi). 1541. [f. LUNATIC; see -ACY 3.] The condition of being a lunatic; intermittent insanity as formerly attributed to the changes of the moon; now *gen.* any form of insanity (idiotcy usually excepted). In *Lav.*, such mental unsoundness as interferes with civil rights or transactions. †Also, an attack of this. *b.* *transf.* and *fig.* Mad folly 1588. *Commission of L.*, a commission, issuing from a court, authorizing inquiry into a person's sanity. *Commissioner in L.*, now, a member of a board inspecting asylums and granting licences to private persons who undertake the charge of lunatics. *Master in L.*, an officer who investigates cases of alleged lunacy and makes orders dealing with the persons and a tates of lunatics.

This disease of lunacy, is a disease whose disorder follows the course of the moon Sw. *at.* The L. Act 1881. *b.* The wicked lunacies of the gambling-table COLECLERGE.

Lunar (lūnār). 1626. [ad. L. *lunaris*, f. *luna*; see -AR.] *A. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the moon; situated in the moon; influenced by or dependent on the moon, or supposed to be so. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Monthly, menstrual (*var.*) 1683. *b.* Like the moon, not warmly bright; pale, pallid 1742. 3. Crescent-shaped, LUNATE. Also, marked with crescent-shaped spots, as *l. underwing*. 1635. 4. Of or containing silver 1800.

1. *L. cycle*: see CYCLE sb² (quot.). *L. day*, the interval between two successive crossings of the meridian by the moon. *L. distance*, in *Naut.* *Ass.*, the distance of the moon from the sun, a planet, or a fixed star, which is used in calculating longitude at sea. *L. month*, the interval from one new moon to the next, about 29½ days, in pop. language, 28 days (four weeks). *L. rainbow*, one formed by the moon's rays. *L. tables*, tables for showing or calculating the true place of the moon at any time. *L. theory*, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation. *L. year*, a period of 12 l. months (about 354½ days). 2. *b.* Even the lustre of Paradise (in *Tam. Yams*). 1. pallid and 1 beside the noontide glory of Micawber SWINBURNE 3. *L. bone* (= medical L. *os lunare*) = L. 3. 4. *Lunar caustic*, nitrate of silver fused.

b. sb. 1. A moon-like body, a satellite 1651. 2. A l. distance or observation 1830. 3. A bone of the wrist, shaped like a half-moon. Also in L. form *lunar* (lūnār). 1854.

Lunarian (lūnār-ian). 1708. [f. L. *lunaris* + -IAN.] *A. adj.* Inhabiting the moon. LOCKYER. *b.* sb. 1. A dweller in the moon 1708. 2. One who observes or describes the moon; one who used the lunar method in finding longitude 1877.

Lunary (lūnār-ian). *sb.* †Also in L. form *lunaria*. ME. [ad. med. L. *lunaria*, f. L. *luna*.] *a.* The garden plant HONESTY, *lunaria biennis*. *b.* The fern called MOON-WORT, *Botrychium Lunaria*.

Lunary (lūnār-ian). *a.* 1561. [ad. F. *lunaires*, L. *lunaris*, see LUNAR and -ARY.] = LUNAR *a.* in various senses.

Lunate (lūnāt). *a.* 1777. [ad. L. *lunatus*, f. *luna*; see -ATE².] Crescent-shaped. Chiefly *Nat.* *Hist.*

L. eyes 1822, *leaves* 1870. So *Lunated a.* (now rare) 1873.

Lunatic (lūnāt-ik). ME. [ad. late L. *lunaticus* f. L. *luna* see ATIC.]

A. adj. 1. Orig., affected with the intermittent insanity formerly attributed to the changes of the moon. In mod. use, = INSANE. Not now employed technically by physicians. *b.* Of things: Indicating lunacy, crazy 1605. *c.* *fig.* Madly foolish, idiotic, 'mad' 1571. *fa.* Influenced by the moon -1593. †*b.* *Farriery.* Moon-blind -1737.

1. He was every month once Lunaticke Lynd. The House of Castle. terminated in a l. gul 1809. *c.* No policy can be more 1 than the policy of annexation Bright. So Lunatic a (*var.*) 1590.

b. sb. A person of unsound mind; a madman ME. *b.* *fig.* A madly foolish person 1602. The Lunatic, the Lover, and the Poet. Are of imagination all compact SHAKES. *at.* 1. asylum (also l. hospital, house), a hospital for the reception and treatment of lunatics.

Lunation (lūn-ā-shən). ME. [ad. med. L. *lunationem*, f. *luna*; see -ATION.] 1. The time from one new moon to the next, a lunar month (about 29½ days). 2. The time of full moon -1686. 3. A menstruation (*var.*) 1822.

Lunch (lʌnʃ). *sb.* 1591. [Perh. f. LUMP sb¹, on the analogy of *hump*, *hunch*, *bump*, *bunch*.] 1. A piece, a thick piece; a hunch -1785. 2. Colloq. for LUNCHEON *sb.* 2. (Now the usual word exc. in formal use.) 1829.

2. *U.S.* A light repast taken at any time in the twenty-four hours. Hence *Lunch* *v.* *intr.* to take l. 1823; *trans.* (*colloq.*) to provide l. for 1822.

Luncheon (lʌnʃən). *sb.* 1580. [Perh. extended from *lunch*, after *punch*, *punchoon*, etc.] 1. = LUNCH *sb.* 1. -1824. 2. Orig., a slight repast taken between two meal-times, esp. in the morning. Still so applied by those who dine at midday; with others, *luncheon* denotes a less ceremonious midday meal than dinner. Now somewhat formal 1652.

1. A lunge l. of brown bread H. BROOKE. 2. *U.S.* (cf. LUNCH *sb.* 2. quot.). *at.* 1. bar 1801. L. baskets 1803. Hence *Luncheon* *v.* *intr.* to lunch.

Lundyfoot (lʌndi-ut). 1811. [f. *Lundy* Foot, a Dublin tobaccoist.] A kind of snuff.

Lune (lūn). 1470. [var. of LOVN.] *Harakng.* A leash for a hawk.

Lune (lūn). *arch.* 1611. [ad. med. L. *luna* lit. 'moon', hence 'fit of lunacy', whence F. *lune*, G. *laune*] *pl.* Fits of lunacy; mad freaks or tantrums.

Lune (lūn). 1704. [a. F. *lune* = L. *luna*.] 1. *Geom.* The figure formed on a sphere or on a plane by two arcs of circles that enclose a space. 2. Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon 1706.

Lunel (lūn-ēl). 1770. [f. *Lunel* (Hérault) a town in France.] A sweet muscat wine. Also *L. wine*.

Lunette (lūn-ē-t). †Also *lunet* (t. 1580

[a. F. *lunette*, dim. of *lune* moon.] 1. A little moon, a satellite. BP. HALL. 2. The figure of a crescent moon -1787. 3. *Farriery.* A horseshoe consisting of the front semicircular portion only. Also *l. shoe*. 1580. 4. *Arch.* a. An arched aperture in a concave ceiling for the admission of light 1613. *b.* A crescent-shaped or semicircular space in a ceiling, dome, etc., decorated with paintings or sculptures; a piece of decoration filling this 1722. 5. *Fortif.* A work larger than a redan, consisting of two faces and two flanks 1704. 6. A linker for a horse 1652. 7. *fa.* *pl.* Spectacles -1796. *b.* A kind of concavo-convex lens for spectacles 1855. 8. A watch glass of flattened shape 1832. 9. In the guillotine, the circular hole for the victim's neck 1859. 10. *Glass-making* A flue in the side of a furnace, to admit smoke and flame to the arch; a lunet-hole 1839. 11. A forked iron plate into which the stock of a field-gun carriage is inserted 1875. 12. *Ecol.* A circular crystal case to hold the consecrated Host 1890.

Lung (lʌŋ). [OE. *lungen* str. fem.; f. Teut. root **lung-*; = Indo-Eur. **lygh-* in Skr. *laghu-*, Gr. *ελαφρός* light; see LIGHT *a.* 1 (The lungs were so called because of their lightness, cf. LIGHTS)] 1. Each of the two breathing organs in man and most vertebrates, placed within the cavity of the thorax, one on each side of the heart, and communicating with the trachea or windpipe. *b.* *transf.* and *fig.* 1651. 2. Applied to analogous organs in other

animals 1889. †3. *pl.* One who blows the fire, a chemist's assistant -1663. 4. Lungs of (the) oak, foak-lungs = LUNGWORT *c.* 1630.

1. Gentlemen, of such sensible and humble Lu gs that they always vne to laugh at nothing SHAKES. *b.* Lungs of London, etc., open spaces within or adjacent to a city 1808.

Comb. 1. fever, pneumonia, -fish, a fish having lungs as well as gills, a dipnoan. 2. flower, the Mar. h Genian (Gerarde), (t)ungus-growing, a disease in cattle, in which the lungs adhere to the side; so †1 grown *a.* 1. lichen = LUNGWORT *c.* -power, power of voice; -worm, a parasite infesting the lungs of cattle.

Lunge, longe (lʌndʒ), *sb.* 1 1607. [a. F. *longe* halter, var. of OF. *loigne* -pop. L. *longea*, f. L. *longus* LONG *a.*] 1. *gen.* A thong, cord. TOPSELL. 2. A long rope used in training horses; it is fastened at one end to the horse's head and held at the other by the trainer, who causes the horse to canter in a circle 1720. 3. *a.* The use of the lunge in training horses. *b.* A circular exercising-ground in which the lunge is used. 1833.

Lunge (lʌndʒ), *sb.* 2 Also *lounge*. 1748 [Aphet. var. of ALLONGE¹.] 1. A thrust with a sword (spec. in *Fencing*) or other weapon. 2. A sudden forward movement; a plunge rush 1873.

Lunge (lʌndʒ), *sb.* 3 *Amer.* Also *longe*, *longe*, *lunge*. 1882 [Short for *maskalonge* etc., var. of MASKINONGE.] The Great Lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*).

Lunge (lʌndʒ), *v.* 1 Also *lounge*. 1735 [f. LUNG *sb.* 2.] 1. *intr.* a. *Fencing.* To make a thrust with a foil or rapier. *b.* *Boxing.* To deliver a straightforward blow 1809. *c.* *Quart.* *trans.* with cognate obj. To deliver (a kick etc.), also with out 1735. 2. *trans.* To drive or thrust with or as with a lunge 1841. 3. *intr.* To move with a lunge, to make a sudden forward movement, to rush 1821.

1. *c.* The Muligan lunged out a kick THACKERAY.

Lunge, longe (lʌndʒ), *v.* 2 Also *lounge*. 1806. [f. LUNG *sb.* 1.] 1. *trans.* To put (a horse) through his paces by the use of the lunge; to make a horse go round the lunge. 2. *intr.* Of the horse. To go round the lunge in a specified direction 1833.

Lunged (lʌndʒ), *pp.* a. 1693. [f. LUNG + -ED².] Having lungs, or something resembling lungs, as *an ill*, *weak*, etc.

Lungeous (lʌndʒəs), *a.* *dialect* 1787. [f. LUNG *sb.* 2 or *v.* 1 + -OUS.] Rough-mannered, violent (in play).

|| **Lungi** (lʌŋʒi). 1616 [Urdū (Pers.) *lungi* f. *lung* of the same meaning.] A loin-cloth. Also, the material of this.

†**Lungis**. 1560 [a. OF. *longis* = L. *Longi-*, apocryphal name of the centurion who pierced our Lord with a spear, pop. assoc. w. L. *longus* long.] *a.* A long, slim, awkward fellow; a lout. *b.* A laggard, a lingerer -1706.

Lungwort (lʌŋwɜ:t). [OE. *lungenwurt* f. *lungen* LUNG + *wurt* WORT.] The Eng. name of various plants; esp. *a.* The boraginaceous plant *Pulmonaria officinalis* (Common Lungwort), having leaves with white spots (fancied to resemble the spots in a diseased lung) 1538. *fb.* The Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus* -1706. *c.* A species of lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea* or *pulmonaria*), otherwise known as Lungs of Oak (see LUNG 4) and Tree Lungwort 1758.

Luniform (lūn-ī-fɔ:m), *a.* 1826. [f. L. *luna* moon; see -FORM.] Moon-shaped; spec. in *Nat. Hist.*

Lunisolar (lūn-ī-sō-lār), *a.* 1691. [f. L. *luna* + SOLAR.] *Astr.* Pertaining to the mutual relations of the sun and moon or resulting from their combined action.

L. period. a cycle of 532 years (= 19 × 28, the numbers of years in the cycles of the moon and sun respectively). *L. year*, a year divided into 12 lunar months, but whose average length is determined by the sun.

Lunistic (lūn-ī-stīk). 1650. [f. L. *luna* moon, after *solistic*.] *Astr.* The point or time at which the moon is furthest north or south in her monthly course.

Lunitidal, *a.* 1851. [*i.* L. luna + TIDAL.] Pertaining to the movements of the tide dependent on the moon.

L. interval the interval between the culmination of the moon and the time of high water

Lunt (*lunt*), *sb.* *Sc.* 1550. [*a.* Du. *lont* a match.] 1. A slow match, also, a torch. 2. Smoke without flame, as that from a pipe. Also, hot vapour. 1735. Hence *Lunt v. intr.* to smoke, emit smoke; also, (of smoke) to curl, quasi-*trans.* to smoke (a pipe); *trans.* to kindle, light up.

Lunula (*lū-nū-lā*), 1571. [*L.*, dim. of *luna*.] = LUNULE. Hence *Lunular a.* pertaining to or resembling a lunule, crescent-shaped 1727; *†sb.* a crescent-shaped figure 1570-1780. *Lunulate* (1760), *-ated* (1705) *adjs.* crescent-shaped, marked with crescent-shaped spots.

Lunule (*lū-nū-lē*), 1737. [*a.* F, ad *L. lunula*, dim. of *luna*.] *Nat. Hist. and Geom.* A crescent-shaped mark, body, or figure. So *Lunule Nat. Hist.* a small lunule 1826.

Lunulite (*lū-nū-līt*), 1845. [*ad.* mod. *L. lunulites*; see LUNULA and -ITE.] *Geol.* A small fossil coral, more or less circular in shape.

Luny, var. of LOONY.

Lupercal (*lū-pā-kāl*), *sb.* 1513 [*L.*, subst. form of *lupercalis*, neut. of *lupercalis* pertaining to Lupercus, the Roman Pan.] *Rom. Antiq.* 1. A grotto on the Palatine sacred to Lupercus. 2. A festival held annually in February in honour of Lupercus. Also *pl.* *Lupercalia*, 1600.

2 You all did see, that on the Lupercal, I thrice presented him a Kingly Crowne *Yul C. iii. 1. 200* So *†Lupercal a. rare*, pertaining to the Lupercal or Lupercalia 1607-54.

Lupine, **lupin** (*lū-pīn*), *sb.* ME. [*ad.* *L. lupinus*, *lupinum*.] 1. Any plant of the leguminous genus *Lupinus*; in early use, chiefly *L. albus*, cultivated for the seed and for fodder, later, species of various colours cultivated in flower-gardens. 2. *pl.* The seed of this plant.

Lupine (*lū-pīn*), *a.* 1660. [*ad.* *L. lupinus* f. *lupus* wolf.] Having the nature or qualities of a wolf.

Lupinin (*lū-pī-nīn*), 1839. [*ad.* *F. lupinine*; see LUPINE *sb.* and -IN.] *Chem.* A bitter glucoside obtained from the seeds of *Lupinus albus*.

Lupulin (*lū-pū-līn*), 1826. [*f.* mod. *L. lupulus* hop + -IN.] 1. *Bot.* The resinous yellow powder found under the scales of the calyx of the hop. 2. *Chem.* The bitter principle obtained from this powder 1839. Hence *Lupulinic a.* relating to lupulin.

Lupus (*lū-pūs*), 1590 [*L.*, = wolf.] 1. *Med.* A disease of the skin, usually tubercular and ulcerous, eating into the substance and leaving deep scars. 2. *Astr.* The Wolf, a constellation south of Scorpio 1705. 3. The pike or lince 1706. Hence *Lupus a.* pertaining to or affected with 1. 1833

Lurch (*lūrt*), *sb.* 1533. [*a.* *F. louché* (error. *Fouché*) a game like backgammon; also used as *adj.* in the *phr.* *dameur louché*.] *fr.* A game supposed to have resembled backgammon -1693. 2. Used in some games to denote a state of the score in which the winner is far ahead of the loser; often, a 'maiden set' or love-game, at cribbage, a game in which the winner scores 61 before the loser has scored 31, in whist, a treble. *Now rare or Obs.* 1570. 3. Discomfiture; disadvantage. *Obs.* exc. in *phr.* to leave in the *L.*, to leave in adverse circumstances without assistance. 1834

†4. [*f.* LURCH *v.* 2] A cheat, swindle -1616 2. *Phr.* To save the *L.* in whist, to prevent one's adversary from scoring a treble. 3. *Phr.* *†To give* (a person) the *L.*, to get the better of.

Lurch (*lūrt*), *sb.* 1568 [*f.* LURCH *v.* 1] 1. An act of lurching or getting the start in obtaining food, profit, etc. 2. *phr.* To lie at (on, upon the) *L.*, to be concealed; to lie in wait 1578.

Lurch (*lūrt*), *sb.* 1819. [*?*] 1. (Orig. *Naut.*) A sudden leaning over to one side, as of a ship 2. stagger, stagger etc. Also a

lurching gait. 2. U.S. A propensity, leaning 1834.

1. Here the ship gave a *L.*, and he grew sea-sick Byron

Lurch (*lūrt*), *v.* 1 ME. [*app.* a var. of LURCH *v.*] *fr. intr.* To remain in or about a place furtively -1790. *b.* Of a greyhound: To run cunning, and let the opponent do the work 1824. 2. *trans.* To get the start of (a person) so as to prevent him from obtaining a fair share of food, profit, etc. Later, to defraud, cheat, rob. *arch.* 1530. 3. To be beforehand in securing (something), to engross, monopolize (commodities); later, to pilfer, filch, steal -1660. 4. To catch (rabbits) by means of lurchers 1727.

1. I myself am faine to shuffle, to hedge, and to *L. SHAKES* 2. You have lurch'd your friends of the better half of the garland *B. Joss* 3. *absol.* Wherewith had he been a thief, if he had not meant to *L. out* of the common Treasury? *H. HALL*

Lurch (*lūrt*), *v.* 2 ME. [*f.* LURCH *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To defeat by a lurch, as in cribbage, etc. (see LURCH *sb.* 1) 2. *fb.* *fig.* To defeat 1716-1829. 3. To leave in the lurch, disappoint, deceive 1651-1810.

Lurch (*lūrt*), *v.* 3 (Orig. *Naut.*) 1833 [*f.* LURCH *sb.* 1] 1. *intr.* Of a ship, etc.: To make a lurch; to lean suddenly over to one side; to move with lurches. 2. To move suddenly, unsteadily, and without purpose in any direction, to stagger 1851.

1. The boat lurch'd through the breakers like a log 1845. 2. Where the tipsy triamband-man is lurching against the post *THACKERAY*

Lurcher (*lūrtser*), 1528. [*f.* LURCH *v.* 1 + -ER.] 1. One who forestalls others of their fair share of food; hence, a glutton -1616. 2. One who filches in a mean fashion; a petty thief, swindler, rogue 1528. 3. One who loiters or lies hidden in a suspicious manner, a spy 1706. 4. A cross-bred dog, properly between the collie and the greyhound; much used by poachers for catching hares and rabbits 1668. *b. slang.* A bumbailiff 1785.

Lurdan (*lūrdān*) *arch.* or *Sc.* and *dial* ME. [*a.* OF. *lourdan*, f. *lourd* heavy; see LOURD] *A. sb.* A term of abuse; a sluggard, vagabond, loafer. *B. adj.* Worthless, ill-bred, lazy ME.

Lure (*lū-ā*), *sb.* 1 ME. [*a.* OF. *lurre*, *lourre*, *loure*, cogn. w. *It. logoro* bait; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. *G. luder* bait.] 1. An apparatus used by falconers to recall their hawks, being a bunch of feathers attached to a cord, within which, during its training, the hawk finds its food 1440. 2. *Her.* A representation of this, consisting of two birds' wings with the points downwards, and joined above by a ring attached to a cord 1572. 3. (Orig. *fig.*) Something which allures, entices, or tempts ME. 4. A means of alluring animals to be captured; in *Angling* a more general term than bait 1700. 5. *fb.* *Eiron.*: A trap or snare (*fig.*) 1463. 5. The cry of a falconer recalling his hawk; *fig.* any alluring cry 1653

1. As Falcouns to the *L.*, away she flies *SHAKES* *Phr.* To alight on the *L.*, to bring, catch, come, stoop to (the or one's) *L.* 3. How many have with a smile made small account OF beauty and her lures? *MILTON*

Lure (*lū-ā*), *sb.* 2 *techn.* Also *liewer*. 1858. [Shortened from VELURE.] A pad of silk or velvet used by hatters for smoothing.

Lure (*lū-ā*), *v.* ME. [*f.* LURE *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To recall (a hawk) by casting the lure; to call (a hawk) to the lure. 2. *intr.* To call to a hawk while casting the lure 1530; to call loudly -1626. 3. To allure, entice, tempt ME. 3. Lured into a snare by treachery 1555.

Lurg (*lūrg*), *local.* 1880. [*cf.* LUG *sb.* 3] A British marine worm used for bait; the white-girt worm.

Lurid (*lū-rīd*), *a.* 1656. [*ad.* *L. luridus*.] 1. Pale and dismal in colour; wan; ghastly of hue. 2. Shining with a red glow or glare amid darkness 1727. 3. *fig.* (from 1 or 2), with connotation of 'terrible', 'ominous', 'ghostly', 'sensational'; also, marked by violent passion or crime 1850. 4. In scientific use. Of a dingy-brown or yellowish-brown colour 1767.

1. A leaden glare makes the snow and ice more *L.* *SHAKES* 2. At night also the reflection of im- fire hang th sky *W. L.* A so tress

gathered over the *L.* fires of her eye 1832 3. Heads one fact more which casts a *L.* light on the annals of the persecution 1879 Hence *Luridly adv.*, *-ness*.

Lurk (*lūrk*), *sb.* 1829 [*i.* LURK *v.* 1] 1. The action of prowling about. In *phr.* on the *L.* 2. *slang.* A method of fraud 1851

2. The 'benevolent lurk' is a lucrative one-(*c*) the pretended loss of a wife [etc] 1875

Lurk (*lūrk*), *v.* Now *literary*. ME. [*app.* *f.* *lur* LOUR *v.* with freq. suffix as in *tal h* Ct. *L.G. lurken* to shuffle along, *Norw. lurka* to sneak away, etc.] 1. *intr.* To hide oneself, to lie in ambush. (Now only with indication of place.) 2. To shirk work, to idle -1792 2. *trans.* and *fig.* Of things: To escape observation, to be concealed or latent ME. 3 To move about furtively, to steal along, away *out.* *Now rare*. ME.

1. Shaftebury had left his house and secretly lurked in the city *HUMT.* 2. The Vices that *L.* in the secret Corners of the Soul *ANDERSON*

Lurry (*lūrn*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* 1580. [Short *f.* LURPOOP.] 1. Something said by rote a lesson, set speech, 'patter', *fig.* a cant formula. 2. A confusion of voices, babel, hubbub 1649. 3. A confused assemblage (of persons) or mass (of things) 1607.

1. Then was the Priest set to con his motions, and his Postures, his Liturgies, and his Luries *MILTON*

Lurry: see LURRY.

Luscious (*lū-jūs*), *a.* ME. [*perh.* aphetic *f.* DELICIOUS] 1. Sweet and highly pleasant in taste or smell. 2. Sweet to excess, cloying sickly 1530. 3. Of immaterial things, esp. of language, literary style, etc.: Sweet and highly pleasing to the eye, ear, or mind. Chiefly *dyslogistic*. 1651. 4. *cf.* tales, talk, writing, etc.: Lascivious, voluptuous, wanton -1815.

1. *L.* woodbine *SHAKES*. The most *L.* fruits *JOHNSON* 2. *L.* sweets of sin *BOYD*. 3. *A* *Style* stuffed with gawdy Memphians and Fancy 1738. The groins of children, *L.* in colour and faint in light *RUSKIN* Hence *Lusciously adv.*, *-ness*.

Luser (*lū-sēr*), var. of LUSERN 1.

Lush (*lūsh*), *sb.* *slang.* 1790. [*?* suggested by LUSH *a.*] Liquor, drink, a drinking bout. Hence *Lushy a.* drunk.

Lush (*lūsh*), *a.* 1440. [*?* altered *f.* LASH *a.*] 1. *Lav.* flaccid, soft, tender. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* 2. Of grass, etc.: Succulent and luxuriant in growth 1610. Also *fig.* *b.* Of a season Of luxuriant vegetation 1818. 3. *Erron.* applied to colour (a misapprehension of Shakespeare's use). Deep, not pale and faint 1744.

2. How *L.* and lusty the grass looks *SHAKES*. In the warm hedge grew *L.* elegantine *SHELLEY*. 3. The rose hedges late *T. MARSH*

Lush (*lūsh*), *v.* *slang.* 1811. [*f.* LUSH *sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To ply with 'lush' or drink 1821. 2. *intr.* and *trans.* To drink 1811. Hence *Lushing* *adv.*, *i.* (in *pl.* abundance; cf. *lashing*)

†**Lushburg**, ME. [Anglicized name of Luxembourg.] An imitation of the English silver penny, imported from Luxembourg in the reign of Edward III. Also *L. sterling*. -1716.

God woot no lussheburgh payen ye *CHAUCEER*

Lustanian (*lūstā-nī-an*), 1607. [*f.* *L. Lustania* (see below) + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or belonging to Lusitania, an ancient name of the region roughly corresponding to modern Portugal, hence (*usu.* *poet.*), of or pertaining to Portugal 1720. *B. sb.* An inhabitant of Lusitania; hence, a Portuguese.

†**Lusk**, *sb.* ME. [*f.* LUSK *v.*] A lazy fellow, a sluggard -1694. Hence *Lusk a.* lazy, sluggish 1775 †*Luskish a.* 1530, *ly adv.*, *-ness*

†**Lusk**, *v.* ME. [*cf.* OHG. *luscen*.] *intrans.* To lie hid; to lie idly or at ease, skulk -1663

Lusory (*lū-sō-rī*), *a.* 1653. [*ad.* *L. lusorius* belonging to a player (*f.* *luso*) + -ous.] Used as a pastime; of the nature of play; written in a playful style.

A refined species of comic poetry, -1 yet elegant D'ISRAELI. So *Lusurious a.* 1613-1697.

Lust (*lūst*), *sb.* Now *literary*. [*Com* Tent.: OE. *lust* mase. -O'Leut. **lustu* Cf. Du. *G. lust*.] 1. Pleasure, delight, also a source of pleasure -1607. 2. Desire, appetite, relish or inclination for something -1627 3. (One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure -1677. 3. *spec.* in Biblical and Theol use *Sens* *ous* *appete* *o* *des* *re*, as a *ul* OE.

4. Sexual appetite or desire. Now only: Libidinous desire, degrading animal passion. (The chief current use) OE. 5. In mod. rhet. use. Lawless and passionate desire of or for some object. In poetry occas.: Overmastering desire (esp. of battle). 1678. +6. Vigour, lustiness, fertility (of soil) -1682.

a. Lute leysure, and less l., either to hear Sermons or to read bookses Foxe. 3. Plur. The lusts of the flesh fleshly lusts. 4. He never spared nian in his an. er. nor woman in his! NAUNTON 5. A l. of power 1736 of applause H. WALFORD, of accumulation ROSSIN

Lust (lɒst), *v* literary and arch. ME. [f. LUST sb.] 1. *trans.* To please, delight (also *absol.*). ME. only. 2. *intr.* To desire, choose, wish -1618. 3. To have a strong, excessive, or inordinate desire (arch.) 1530. b. *spec.* of sexual desire 1526.

3. If we be an hungred, we l. for bread 1563. b. Yet dost thou l. after the daughter of our despised race LYTON. Hence **Luster**, one who lusts. A l. after power C. BROWNE

Luster, obs. and U.S. f. LUSTRE.

Lustful (lʌstfʊl), *a*. [OE *lustfull*, see LUST sb. and -FUL] 1. Having a strong or excessive desire (for something). Also with *of* or *to do*. Obs. or arch. 2. Vigorous, lusty (*tech.*) 1561. 3. Full of or characterized by lust pertaining to or manifesting sensual desire, libidinous 1579. 4. Provocative of lust -1667.

a. This want of lustfull health 1561. 3. Bred to the taste Of l. appetite MILN. 4. Not all the l. Shell fish of the Sea [etc.] COWLEY. Hence **Lustfully** *adv.*, *ness*.

|| **Lustick**, *c* and *adv.* Also -ique. 1601. [a Du. *lustig*.] a. *adj.* Merry, jolly, chiefly with reference to drinking. b. *adv.* Merrily, jovially. -1691.

Lusthood (lʌsthuːd), *arch* 1599. [f. LUSTY + -HOOD.] Lustiness, vigour of body, lustfulness. So **Lusthead** [-HEAD] ME., now arch.

Lustily (lʌstli), *adv.* ME. [f. LUSTY + -LY².] In a lusty or vigorous manner; lustfully -1589.

Lustiness (lʌstɪnes), ME. [f. LUSTY + -NESS] 1. Pleasure, delight -1550, vigour ME; lustfulness, libidinousness -1619.

Lustless (lʌstləs), *a*. Now rare or Obs. ME [-LESS] 1. Without vigour or energy, listless -1612. 2. Joyless -1586. 3. Without lust or sexual appetite 1586.

Lustra, pl. of LUSTRUM.

Lustral (lʌstrəl), *a*. 1533 [ad. L. *lustralis* f. *lustrum*.] 1. Pertaining to the Roman lustrum or purificatory sacrifice; hence, purificatory. 2. Quinquennial 1781. 3. The assistants were sprinkled with l. water GIBSON

Lustrate (lʌstreɪt), *v* 1623 [f. L. *lustrat-*, *lustrare* to purify by lustral rites, to go round, survey, etc., f. *lustrum*; see LUSTRUM.] 1. *trans.* To purify by a propitiatory offering; *gen.* to purify 1653. 2. *a. intr.* To pass or go through (a place). b. *trans.* To pass through or traverse. -1721. 3. *trans.* To view, survey -1648.

1. There was a great Plague; the Oracle advis'd them to l. the City 1655. Hence **Lustrative** *a*, pertaining to lustration, purification, or (rare) washing. **Lustratory** *a* (rare), lustral, expiatory.

Lustration (lʌstreɪʃən), 1614 [ad. L. *lustrationem*.] 1. The action of lustrating; the performance of an expiatory sacrifice or a purificatory rite. b. *gen.* Washing. Chiefly *poet.* 1825. 2. *fig.* Purification, esp. spiritual or moral 1655. 3. The action of going round, viewing or surveying a place; the review (of an army) 1614. Now rare. 4. An inspection, census, SIR T. BROWNE. rare. 5. = LUSTRE sb. F. W. NEWMAN. rare

1. Signatures of the cross, and lustrations by holy water TUCKER. 2. Let them [the prelates] perform a l. let them purify this country from this sin CHATHAM

Lustre (lʌstreɪ), sb¹ Formerly (still U.S.) *luster*. 1522. [a F. *lustre* masc; Com. Rom. sb f. L. *lustrare* to illumine.] 1. The quality of shining by reflected light; sheen, refulgence; gloss. Often with *ad.*, as *metallic*, *pearly*, *silky*, *soxy* l. b. rarely in pl. Appearances of lustre 614 c. A copious ion used to impar

a lustre to manufactured articles 1727. 2. Luminosity, brilliancy, bright light 1549, *concr.* a shining body or form 1742. 3. *transf.* Radiant beauty or splendour (of the countenance, of natural objects, etc.) 1602. 4. *fig.*, esp. Brilliance or splendour of renown; glory. Also, splendid beauty (of language, etc.). 1555. 5. b. Something that adds lustre; a glory -1647. 6. External splendour -1674. 5. a. One of the pismatic glass pendants attached to a chandelier, etc. b. A chandelier [the usual sense in Fr.]. 1716. 6. A thin light dress material having a cotton (formerly also silk or linen) warp and woollen weft and a lustrous surface 1831

1. All stories of l. shoot their vivid ray GRAY. 2. And now the scorching Sun was mounted high, In all its l. ADISON. 3. Virgins are like the fair flower in its l. GAY. 4. The pomp and l. of his language J. WARTON. Mythical l. illumined all the historic facts of Abraham's life 1874. c. Solemnizing Nativities and Deaths with equal l. SIR T. BROWNE

Comb 1. mottling, the peculiar mottling seen in peccitic rocks; 1. ware, cheap pottery with surface ornamentation in bright metallic colours. Hence **Lustreless** *a*

Lustre (lʌstreɪ), sb² Formerly (still U.S.) *luster*. ME. [Anglicized f. L. *lustrum*] A period of five years.

Come eight more lustres, and your heads will be bald like mine THACKERAY

|| **Lustre**, *v* 1 rare. 1541. [ad. L. *lustrare*.] = LUSTRATE *v*, 1, 3. -1645.

Lustre (lʌstreɪ), *v* 2 1582 [ad L. *lustrare*; see LUSTRE sb¹] 1. *trans.* a. To render illustrious. b. To illustrate. c. To make specious or attractive. -1644. 2. *intr.* To be or become lustrous. Now rare. 1582. 3. *trans.* To put a lustre upon (cloth, pottery, etc.) 1883.

Lustring (lʌstrɪŋ), *Obs.* exc. *arch.* (See also LUSTERING²) 1697. [Alteration of F. *lustrer*, as if f. LUSTRE sb¹ + -ING¹ or -ING².] A glossy silk fabric. var. **Lustrine** 1851.

Lustrous (lʌstreɪs), *a*. 1601. [f. LUSTRE sb¹ + -OUS.] Having lustre, sheen, or gloss. Where beauty cannot keep her l. eyes KEATS

Hence **Lustrously** *adv.*, *ness*. || **Lustrum**, *Pl.* *lustra*, *lustrums*. 1590 [L., prob f. root of *lustrare* to wash.] 1. *Rom. Antig.* A purificatory sacrifice made quinquennially, after the census had been taken 1598 2. A period of five years 1590

Lusty (lʌsti), *a*. Now dial or rare arch. ME [f. LUST sb. + -Y¹. Cf. G. *lustig*.] 1. Joyful, merry; lively -1621. 2. Pleasing, pleasant. Of persons Gaily dressed. -1610. 3. Full of desire, desirous -1657. 4. Full of sexual desire; lustful -1697. 5. Full of healthy vigour; strong ME. 6. Insolent, arrogant, self-confident -1674. 7. Of a fire, wine, poison, a disease, etc.: Strong, powerful -1602. 8. Of a ship: Sailing well -1669. 9. Of actions: Vigorous. Of a meal, etc.: Hearty, abundant. 1672. 10. Massive, substantial, huge -1842. 11. Of persons: Massively built. Hence, corpulent, fat 1772.

5. A merry herte maketh a l. age COVERDALE Prov. vii. 22. Like a l. flower in June's caress KEATS. *transf.* The l. young democracy BLACKIE. 8 The Turk gave him two or three l. kicks on the seat of honour BOKKE

|| **Lusus naturæ** (lʌsʌs nætʃərə), Also simply **lusus**, 1661. [L. = a sport of nature] A sport or freak of nature; a markedly abnormal natural production.

Lutanist, **lutenist** (lʌtənɪst, -ɛnɪst) 1600 [ad med. L. *lutanista*, f. *lutana* lute] A lute player.

|| **Luta-rious**, *a*. [f. L. *lutarius* (f. *lutum* mud) + -OUS] Inhabiting mud. GREW. So || **Lutary** *a* (rare) 1661

|| **Luta-tion**, 1611 [f. L. *lutare* LUTE *v* 2] The process of luting, the material used in luting -1657.

Lute (lʌt), sb¹ ME. [a OF. *lut* (now *lutif*); a. Arab. *al-ʿūd*, where *al-* is the def. art. Cf. Pg. *alúde*] A stringed musical instrument, formerly much in vogue, the strings of which were stuck with the fingers of the right hand and stopped on the frets with the left. b. The name of a stop in some forms of the harp - a chord 879.

Comb 1. -backed *a*, having a back shaped like a l. -pin, one of the pegs or screws for turning the staves of the l.

Lute (lʌt), sb² ME. [ad. OF. *lut* (F. *lut*) or med. L. (uss of L. *lutum* mud).] 1. Tenacious clay or cement; used to stop an orifice, to make a joint air-tight, to coat a retort, etc., and to protect a graft. 2. Mud -1756. 3. A packing-ring of india-rubber for making jars air tight 1875

Lute (lʌt), sb³ U.S. 1875. [a Du. *loet*] *Brickmaking*. A straight-edged piece of wood for scraping off superfluous clay from a brick-mould.

Lute (lʌt), *v*¹ Now rare. ME. [f. LUTE sb¹] 1. *intr.* To play on the lute, quasi-*trans.* to express by means of the lute. b. *intr.* To sound like a lute. KEATS.

a. Thanne lute Loue in a loude note, *Eccē quam boum et quam recundum*, etc. LANGL.

Lute (lʌt), *v*² late ME. [ad. L. *lutare* (F. *luter*), f. *lutum*; see LUTE sb²] 1. *trans.* To close, seal, or cover with lute, to fasten or fix with lute.

Before they distill, luting the Limbeck 1594. 2. The lids were luted down 1879.

Luteic (lʌtɪk), *a*. 1892. [f. L. *luteus* yellow + -IC.] *Chem.* In l. acid: a yellow colouring matter prepared from the flowers of *Euphorbia Cyparissius*.

Lutein (lʌtɪn), Also -ine. 1869. [f. L. *luteum* yolk of egg (neut. of *luteus* yellow) + -IN¹.] *Chem.* A substance of a deep yellow colour found in the yolk of eggs and the ovaries of animals.

Lutenist: see LUTANIST.

Luteo- (lʌtɪo), used as comb. f. L. *luteus* LUTEOUS, signifying the presence of a yellow colour with some other. **Luteo-cobaltic** *a* *Chem.*, containing a compound of cobalt with a yellow colour. **Luteo-ferrivous** *a*. *Bot.*, of a tawny yellow colour.

Luteolin (lʌtɪlɪn), Also -ine. 1839. [ad F. *luteolin*, f. mod. L. (*reseda*) *luteola* weld] *Chem.* The yellow colouring matter of weld (*Reseda luteola*)

Luteous (lʌtɪəs), *a*. 1657. [f. L. *luteus* (f. *lutum* yellow weed) + -OUS.] *Nat. Hist.* Of a deep orange yellow colour.

Luter (lʌtɪ), *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1474. [f. LUTE *v* 1 + -ER¹.] A lute-player.

Lutescent (lʌtɪsɛnt), *a*. 1819. [f. L. *luteus* yellow + -ESCENT.] *Nat. Hist.* Inclining to yellow.

Lute-string 1. 1530. [f. LUTE sb¹ + STRING sb.] 1. A string of a lute. 2. A noctuid moth having lines resembling the strings of a lute on its wings 1819.

Lutestring 2. (lʌtɪstrɪŋ). 1471. [Origin obscure. Cf. LUSURING.] A kind of glossy silk fabric; a dress or a ribbon of this.

Lutheran (lʌtʃən), 1521. [f. proper name *Luther* + -AN.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to Martin Luther (1483-1546), his opinions and followers (In 16th c. used by Roman Catholics as coextensive with PROTESTANT. Now chiefly applied to doctrinal views peculiar to Luther and to churches which accept the Augsburg Confession) 1530. *B. sb.* A follower of Luther an adherent of his doctrines; a member of the Lutheran church 1521.

B. I know her for A spleeny L. SMARKS. Hence **Lutheranism**, the body of l. doctrine, the holding of l. opinions 1560. **Lutheranize** *v*, to make or become L. 1845. var. **Lutherian** *a*. and *sb.* 1826-39

Lutherism (lʌtʃɪzəm) 1695 [f. *Luther* + -ISM.] *a*. = LUTHERANISM. *b*. Something characteristic of Luther, or done or said in imitation of him.

Luthern (lʌtʃən), 1659. [? corrupt f. LUCARNE.] A dormer-window. Also *l.-light*, *-window*.

Lutist (lʌtɪst), 1627. [f. LUTE sb¹ + -IST] A lute-player. Also, a maker of lutes

Lutose (lʌtɪs), *a*. 1826. [ad. L. *lutuosus*, f. *lutum* mud] Covered with mud; murky. So **Lutosity** 1650.

Lutulent (lʌtʃələnt), *a* rare. 1600. [ad L. *lutulentus*, f. *lutum*.] Muddy, turbid. Hence **La** *are* muddiness mud d rt 1727

Lux *v* 68 [*F* *ux* *d* *L* *uxar*
e *L* *x* *E* **LUXATE** 775
Luxate *ppl* *a* 1597 [ad *L* *luxa* *u*
see next.] **Luxated** -1661

Luxate (*lʊk'set*), *v.* 1623. [*f. L. luxat-*
luxare, *f. luxus* dislocated, *a. Gr* *λοφός*]
trans. To dislocate, put out of joint. So
Luxation Surg., dislocation 1552.

Luxe, 1558. [*a. F.*, ad. *L. luxus*] *†**r.*
Luxury -1746 [*2. As Fr.*: *Luxuriousness*,
sumptuous elegance; esp. in *édition de luxe*,
train de luxe 1819.

Luxuriance (*lʊgʒi'ri-ri-ans*, -*gʒi-*, *lʊksjū-'ri-ri-ans*) 1728. [*f. LUXURIANT*, see -ANCE] The
condition of being luxuriant, superabundant
growth or development; exuberance. Also
quasi-*concr.*

The faults which grow out of the *l* of freedom
Burke. So **Luxuriance** (now rare) 1648.

Luxuriant (*lʊgʒi'ri-ri-ant*, -*gʒi-*, *lʊksjū-'ri-ri-ant*),
a. 1540. [ad. *L. luxuriantem*, pres. pple. of
luxuriare, *f. luxuria* luxury] *1.* Producing
abundantly, prolific. Now rare. *2.* Of plants,
etc.: Growing profusely, exuberant, rank
1661. *b. spec.* in *Bot.* Applied where the
organs of nutrition are more developed than
those of fructification 1760. *3.* Exuberantly
productive, as genius, fancy, etc.; profuse, ex-
cessive, as speech, action, etc. [*of ornamenta-*
tion] excessively rich 1625. *†4.* Misused for
LUXURIOUS 1671.

2. The growth of the *L* year Pope. *3.* Wit's like a
L Vine Cowley. *3.* The Irish jig, which they can
dance with a most *L* expression A. Young. The *L*
(= excessively prosperous) great ones of the world
Goethe. Hence **Luxuriantly** *adv.*

Luxuriate (*lʊgʒi'ri-ri-ent*, -*gʒi-*, *lʊksjū-'ri-ri-ent*),
v. 1621 [*f. L. luxuriat*, *luxuriare*, see prec.]
1. intr. Of a plant: To grow rank. Now
rare. Also *fig.* *†*Of a writer: To write at
exuberant length. *†b. fig.* To grow or develop
exuberantly *into* (error, folly, etc.) 1651-1808.
2. To indulge in luxury; to feast, enjoy oneself.
Now only with *in*, *on*. 1621. *b.* To take great
delight, revel *in* (something) 1650.

3. The vineyards herbaceous are left to *l*, 1832
2. A huge crocodile luxuriating in the slime 1832
b. The Oriental mind luxuriates in dreams 1880
Hence **Luxuriation** 1839.

Luxuriety. [*f. LUXURIOUS*, after *variety*,
etc.] **Luxuriance**. STERNE.

Luxurious (*lʊgʒi'ri-ri-ous*, -*gʒi-*, *lʊksjū-'ri-ri-ous*),
a. ME [ad. OF *luxurius* (mod *F. luxurieux*)],
ad. *L. luxurius*; see **LUXURY** and -OUS]
†1. Lascivious, lecherous, unchaste -1697. *†2.*
Outrageous, extravagant, excessive -1665. *†3.*
a. Of persons, etc. Given to luxury or sel-
indulgence 1606. *b.* Of things: Of or pertain-
ing to luxury; characterized by luxury 1650
†4. = **LUXURIANT** *2.* Now rare. 1644.

3. *a.* Coriath was excessively proud and *l*, 1691
b. Wealthy Minn., provisions 1879. *4.* *L* Vines
1653, grass 1801. Hence **Luxuriously** *adv.*,
-ness.

Luxurist. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1689. [*f. LUXURY*
+ *IST*] One addicted to luxury.

Luxury (*lʊkʃi'ri*, *lʊksjū'n*) ME. [*a. OF.*
luxuria, ad. *L. luxuria*, *f. luxus* abundance,
etc.] *†1.* Lasciviousness, lust; *†2.* lists -1812.
†3. = **LUXURIANCE** 1611-1695. *3.* Habitual use
of what is choice or costly, whether food, dress,
furniture, or appliances 1633. *4. transf.* Re-
fined and intense enjoyment 1715. *5.* quasi-
concr. Sumptuous and exquisite food or sur-
roundings 1701. *b.* Something which con-
duces to enjoyment over and above the
necessaries of life. Hence, now, something
which is desirable but not indispensable. 1780
6. abstr. Luxuriousness 1819.

1. Giv'ling in the sty. of shameless *l* CRABBE.
3. I never knew or want or *l* INARNE P. FLETCHER
4. And learn the *l* of doing good GOLDSM. *5.* Tables
covered with *l* JOHNSON. *6.* Necessaries come
always before *l* BENTHAM.

LXX. 1662. The Roman numeral symbol
for Seventy; hence, abbrev. for SEPTUAGINT.

-ly, suffix *1*, appended to sbs. to form adjs.,
represents OE. *-lic* :—OE. *-līko-*, from the
sb *līkum* appearance, form, body (see **LICU**)
The primitive force of the suffix is therefore
'having the appearance or form indicated by
the first element of the word'

The general of the suff *x* are

b ving *e* q es app op *a* e o *c* a *c*
e s o *b* h ng *e* g *b* *δ* g *a* *y*
w a *d* y *k* *g* y *a* *y* *l* n o *b* e

use *s* to form adjs. denoting periodic recu-
rence, as *daily*, *hourly*, *yearly*, etc.
-ly, suffix *2*, forming adjs., represents OE.
-lice, derived from *-līko-* (see **-LY**) with an
adverb-forming suffix *-δ*, repr. the ending of
the abl. fem. (pre-Teut. *-āi*) or neut. (pre-
Teut. *-ōi*); or, according to others, that of the
instrumental neut. (pre-Teut. *-ōm*).

In OE. an adv. with this suffix must have
implied the existence of an adj. with the suffix
corresponding to **-LY** 1. In OE., however,
there are instances (e.g. *boldlice* boldly, *sult-*
lice sweetly) in which an adv. has been formed
from a simple adj. without the intervention of an
adj. in *-lic*, and this became the regular mode
of forming an adv. of manner. Down to the 17th
c., *-ly* was frequently attached even to adjs. in
-ly, as *godly*, *kindly*, *lowly*, *stately*; but
these formations are now generally avoided by
recourse to some periphrastic form of ex-
pression. In *daily*, *hourly*, etc., the adj. and
the adv. are identical in form. *Partly* and
purposely are examples of an adv. *f* sb. + *-ly*
with no related adj. Advs. in *-ly* were in several
cases app. formed in ME. in imitation of OF.
adverbs in *-ment*, before the corresponding ad-
jective existed in English. Since the 16th c.
the suffix has been added to ordinal numerals
to form advs. denoting serial position, as *firstly*,
secondly, etc., after *F. premièrement*, etc.

When *-ly* is attached to a disyllabic or poly-
syllabic adj. in *-le*, the word is contracted, as
ably, *simply*, etc.; monosyllables in *-le* retain
the *e* in writing, as *solutely*; *wholly* is peculiar.
Advs. of more than one syll. ending in *y* change
y to *i* before *-ly*, as *merely*; in formations from
monosyllabic adjs. the usage varies, e.g. *silly*,
stily. In *daily*, *truly*, the *e* is dropped. Adjs.
in *-ic* nearly always form advs. in *-ically*.

Lyam (*lɔi'əm*), **lyme** (*lɔim*). *Obs.* exc.
Hist. ME. [*a. OF. lym* (mod *F. lym*) :—*L.*
lygamen. Cf. **LIEN**.] *1.* A leash for hounds,
or (*Her*) a representation of this. *2.* Short for
LYAM-HOUND 1486.

Lyam-hound, **lyme-hound**. *Obs.* exc.
Hist. 1527. [*f. LYAM* + **HOUND**.] A blood-
hound. Also *fig.*

Lyard, **lyart**, *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* ME. [*a.*
OF. lyart.] Grey, silvery grey approaching
white. Applied by Burns to the colour of
withered leaves.

The bandsters are lyart and runkled and grey
Miss Elliott.

Lycanthropy (*laikə'nθrəpi*). 1594. [ad.
Gr. λυκανθρωπία, *f. λύκος* wolf, *άνθρωπος* lit. wolf-man,
f. λύκος + *άνθρωπος*.] *1.* A kind of insanity in
which the patient imagines himself to be a
wolf, or, loosely, a beast of any kind. *2.* The
kind of witchcraft in which human beings were
supposed to assume the form and nature of
wolves 1830.

Hence **Lycanthrope** (*laikə'nθrəp*, *laikə'nθrəp*),
one afflicted with *l*, 1621; also used as a synonym
of werewolf 1831. **Lycanthropic** *a.* of, belonging to,
or suffering from *l*, 1829. **Lycanthropist**, *a.*
*l*ycanthrope 1727.

Lycée (*lɔsɛ*) 1865. [*F*, ad. *L. Lyceum*
(see next).] In France, a secondary school
maintained by the State, as dist. from a
college or secondary school maintained by a
municipality.

Lyceum (*laɪsɪ'əm*). Also *erron.* **Lycæum**.
1579. [*a. L. Lyceum*, ad. *Gr. Λύκειον*, neut. of
Λύκος epithet of Apollo, to whose temple the
Lyceum was adjacent.] *1.* (With cap. *L*)
Name of a garden with covered walks at
Athens, in which Aristotle taught. Hence, the
Aristotelean philosophy and its adherents.
Also *transf.* *2.* Adopted as the title of literary
institutions, and of the buildings erected for
them, usu. including lecture-rooms, class-
rooms, and a library 18... *3.* = **LYCÉE** 1827.
4. U.S. An institution in which popular lec-
tures are delivered on literary and scientific
subjects 1820.

Lyche (*e*), *obs.* *f.* **LIKE**.

Lychee. var. of **LITCHI**.

Lyche-gate see **LICH-GATE**.

Lychus *k* *f* **lychnides**

or [*L* *a* *G* *λ* some ed
l *w* *e* *f* *l* *u* *n* *p*] *B* *A* gen of
caryophyllaceous plants, including the Cam-
pion and the Ragged Robin.

Lychnoscope (*lɪk'nɒskəp*). 1843. [*f* *Gr*
λύχνος lamp + *-σκόπος* -SCOPE.] *Arch* *A*
name given to the low side window (see *Low*
a. Conds *2*) on the supposition that its purpose
was to allow lepers to see the altar lights.

†Lycium. 1597. [*late L.*, *a. Gr. λύκειον*,
orig. neut. sing. of *Λύκος* *Lycaon*] The
shrub Pox-thorn (*L. barbarum*), its fruit, or
the juice extracted from it -1839.

†Lycopodon (*laɪkəpə'dɒn*) 1756. [*mod* *L.*
irreg. *1.* *Gr. λύκος* wolf + *πύρρον* *to break*
wind.] *Bot.* The fungus Puff-ball, *L. Bov: la*

Lycopodium (*laɪkəpə'dɒn*). 1706
[*mod* *L.*, *f. Gr. λύκος* wolf + *πύρρον*, *to break*
from the claw-like shape of the root.] *1.*
Bot. A plant of the cryptogamous genus *Lycop-*
podium; a club-moss. *2.* A fine inflammable
powder, also called 'vegetable brimstone',
consisting of the spores of *Lycopodium*, used in
surgery as an absorbent, and in theatres for
making stage lightning 1836.

Hence *Ly copod*, a club-moss 1846. **Ly copo-**
diacæous *a.* pertaining to the *N.O. Lycopodiæ* *a.*
1852. **Lycopodite**, a fossil 1839.

Lyddite (*lɪdɪt*) 1888 [*f. Lydd* in Kent
where first tested.] A high explosive, com-
posed chiefly of picric acid; used in making
explosive shells.

Lydian (*lɪ'di-ən*). 1545 [*f. L. Lydus*, *Gr*
Λύδιος + *-AN*] *A. adv.* *1.* Pertaining to the
Lydians, a people of Asia Minor, or to *Lyd*
1584. *2. spec.* in *Mus.* *a.* A mode in ancient
Greek music of a soft and effeminate character.
b. The third of the authentic ecclesiastical
modes, having *F* for its 'final', and *C* for its
'dominant' 1579.

2. a. *Lap me in soft L. airs*, Married to immortal
verse Minn. *Comb* *L.-stone* Minn., a black variety
of Jasper (basanite), used by jewellers as a touchstone
for testing gold.

B *3.* An inhabitant of Lydia; also, the
language of the Lydians 1545.

Lye (*laɪ*), *sb* [OE. *lag* :—OE. **lagō*,
prob. *f.* root **lau-* to wash (see **LATHER**) +
suffix *-gō* —O.Arn. *-gō*.] *1.* Alkalic water
made by the lixiviation of vegetable ashes,
also applied to any strong alkalic solution,
esp. one used for washing. *2.* Any detergent,
a cleansing substance. Also *fig.* ME. *2.*
Water impregnated with salts by decoction or
lixiviation. Now rare. 1631. *3. attrib* as
l-ashes, etc. 1601.

Lye, var. of **LIE**.

Lying (*laɪ-ɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1 ME. [*f. I. l. v. 1* +
-ING *1*.] *1.* The action of *LIE* *v. 1*. *2. concr.*
With qualification (as *a. y.*, *soft*, etc. *1*)
Accommodation for repose 1853.

Lying (*laɪ-ɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 2 ME. [*f. I. l. v. 2* +
-ING *1*.] The action of *LIE* *v. 2*, the telling
of lies.

Lying (*laɪ-ɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 1 OE. [*f. I. l. v. 1* +
-ING *2*.] That lies (see the *vb.*).

Comb *l.-dog*, a setter; *panel*, (*the*) one which
occupies the lowest place in a series, (*the*) one whose
largest dimension, or whose grain, lies horizontally.
-wall *l. mung* = *foot-wall* (see *sb. Conds* *2*).

Lying (*laɪ-ɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 2 ME. [*f. I. l. v. 2* +
-ING *2*.] That lies; mendacious; deceitful,
false. Hence **Lyingly** *adv.*

Ly-ing-in. ME [*LYING* *vbl. sb.* 1] The
being in childbed; accouchement. Also
attrib. as *l. hospital*.

Lyken, *obs.* *f.* **LIKE** *v.*

Lyke-wake, **lykewake** (*laɪk'weɪ*)
ME. [*f. lyke*, *LICH* + **WAKE** *sb.*] The
watch kept at night over a dead body.

Lym, **Lymail** (*e*), *obs.* *ff.* **LEAM** *sb.* 1,
LIMAIL.

Ly-me-grass. 1776 [*f. LIME* *sb.* 1 with
reference to its binding quality, the spelling
being infl. by *Elymus*.] The name for grasses
of the genus *Elymus*, esp. *E. arvensis*, which
is planted on sand to keep it from shifting.

Lymph (*lɪmf*). -630 [ad. *L. lymphā* (also
used Eng. var. due to confusion w. *G*

λύμφη NYMPH) of **limpa* (whence *limpidus* LIMPID) 1. Pure water; water in general; a stream. Only *poet.* and *rhet.* Also *fig.* and *transf.* 2. Bot. The sap in plants -1830. 3. Phys. A colourless alkaline fluid, derived from various tissues and organs of the body, resembling blood but containing no red corpuscles 1725. 4. a. The exudation from a sore, etc. b. Now often *spec.* for *vaccine* 1, the matter taken from cow-pox vesicles, etc. to be used in vaccination; also extended to any morbid matter similarly used as a prophylactic. 1800. 5. attrib., as *l.-cell*, *-corpusculi*; *l.-secretion*, *l.-forming* adj.; *l.-heart*, in some lower vertebrates, one of a number of contractile muscular sacs which pump the l. forward.

Lymphad (lɪmfəd) Also **lang-, lam-, lins-**. 1535. [Gael. *longshada* (= long ship + *jada* long).] A one-masted galley propelled by oars. Now only *Hist.*, and *Sc. Hist.*

Lymphadenitis (lɪmfədənaɪtɪs). 1879. [mod. L., f. LYMPH + Gr. *ἀδέν* gland + *-itis*.] Path. Inflammation of the lymphatic glands. So *Lymphadenoid* a resembling the tissue of a lymphatic gland 1877. || *Lymphadenoma*, a tumour consisting of lymphoid tissue 1873. **Lymphangitis** (lɪmfəndʒaɪtɪs). 1861. [mod. L., f. L. *lymphā* LYMPH + Gr. *ἀγγείον* vessel + *-itis*.] Path. Inflammation of the walls of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphatic (lɪmfə'tɪk) 1649. [ad. L. *lymphaticus* mod., frenzied, f. *lymphā* LYMPH. The cl. L. word may be due to association of *lymphā* w. Gr. *λύμφη*; cf. *λύμψαν* to be frenzied-stuck.] A. adj. †L. Frenzied, mad -1822. II. In senses conn. w. LYMPH. 1. a. Phys. and Anat. Pertaining to or concerned in the secretion or conveyance of lymph, as in *l. gland*, *vessel*. Also, of the nature of lymph, as *l. fluid*, *humour* (rare). 1649. †b. Bot. Containing or conveying sap -1836. 2. Having the characteristics (flabby muscles, pale skin, sluggishness) formerly attributed to an excess of lymph in the system 1834.

3. a. L. system, the l. vessels and glands collectively L. heart = lymph-heart. 2. in persons of a l. habit, the skin becomes white J. JOHNS

B. 30. †1. A lunatic, a madman -1763 2. Chiefly pl. Vessels similar to veins, whose function is the conveyance of lymph. †Also applied to the sap-vessels in plants. 1667

Lymphoid (lɪmfɔɪd), a. 1867. [f. LYMPH + *-oid*.] Phys. Resembling lymph, lymph-corpuscles, or the tissue of lymphatic glands.

Lymphoma (lɪmfə'mi). Pl. **-mata**. 1873. [f. LYMPH, after *carcinoma*, etc.] Path. A tumour having the structure of a lymphatic gland. Hence *Lymphomatous* a.

Lymphous (lɪmfəs), a. 1672. [f. LYMPH + *-ous*.] Phys. Containing, of the nature of, or resembling lymph

Lymphy (lɪmfɪ), a. 1848. [f. LYMPH + *-y*.] Of the nature of or resembling lymph.

Lyn, obs. f. LINN.

Lyncean (lɪnsiən), a. 1622. [f. L. *lynceus* (a Gr. *λύγκεος*, f. *λύγξ* LYNX) + *-an*.] Occas. used with a reference to *Lyuceus*, an Argonaut, famous for his sharp sight. Lynx-like; sharp-sighted.

Lynch (lɪŋʃ), v. Orig. U. S. 1836. [f. *lynch*; see LYNCH LAW.] *trans* To condemn and punish by lynch law. Orig. to whip, tar and feather, or the like; now only, to inflict sentence of death by lynch law

Lynchet, variant of LYNCHET.

Lynch law. Orig. U. S. In early use Lynch's (Lynch's) law. 1811. The practice of inflicting summary punishment upon an offender, by a self-constituted court without legal authority; now limited to the summary execution of one charged with a flagrant offence. (The capital l. is still often used)

The originator of Lynch law was Captain William Lynch of Pittsylvania in Virginia. According to A. Ell cut (*Life and Lett.*, 1908, 200) 'this self-created judicial tribunal was first organised in the state of Virginia about the year 1776'; another authority gives the date definitely as 1780.

Lynch law, however shocking it may seem to be, is a necessary and necessary violence

Barr. Judge Lynch, h. m. g. nary an hour y

from whom the sentences of lynch law are said to proceed.

Lynn. Common U.S. var. of LINN 2.

Lynx (lɪŋks). ME. [a. L. *lynx*, *lynceus*, a. Gr. *λύγξ* (λύγξ), cogn. w. OE. *lox*, G. *luchs*.] 1. Any animal of the sub-genus *Lynx* of the genus *Felis*, having a tufted ear-tip, short tail, and spotted fur. 2. The fur of the lynx 1839. 3. A northern constellation 1798.

1. A black l., snarled and pricked a tufted ear BROWN. Comb. 1.-eye, an eye as keen as that of a l.; so -eyed a., having eyes like those of a l.; keen-sighted

Lyon, short form, with early spelling, of *Lyon King of Arms* (see KING-OF-ARMS), the title of the chief herald in Scotland, so named from the lion on the royal shield. Also *Lyon Herald* (see HERALD sb.), *Lyon King*.

Lyra (laɪrə). 1586. [L., a. Gr. *λύρα*.] †1. A lyre -1724. 2. Astr. (With cap. L.) An ancient northern constellation; = HARP sb. 2. 1658. 3. Anat. A part of the under surface of the corpus callosum of the brain, marked with lines suggesting the strings of a lyre 1755.

Lyraid (laɪrəɪd), **Lyrid** (laɪrɪd). 1883. [f. LYRA + *-id*.] Astr. One of a group of meteors apparently radiating from Lyra.

Lyrate (laɪrət), a. 1760. [ad. mod. L. *lyratus*, f. *lyra* LYRE; see -ATE 1.] Nat. Hist. Shaped like a lyre. In Bot., of a leaf-Pinnatifid, with the upper lobes much larger than the lower. So *Lyrate* a. 1753. Hence *Lyrate* adv. in a l. form.

Lyre (laɪr). ME. [a. F. *lyre*, OF. *li-re*, ad. L. *lyra*, a. Gr. *λύρα*.] 1. A stringed instrument of the harp kind, used by the Greeks for accompanying song and recitation. 2. fig. esp. as the symbol of lyric poetry 1683. 2. Astr. = LYRA 2. 1668. 3. *lyrebird* = LYRA 3. 1600.

1. b. Make me thy l. even as the forest is SHELLEY. Comb. 1.-bird, a species of bat, *Megaderma lyra*, -bird, an Australian bird, *Minura superba* or *Minura holosericea*, resembling a pheasant, with a beautiful lyre-shaped tail; -pheasant, -tail = *lyrebird*, -turtle U.S., the leather-back or trunk-turtle, *Demochelys coriacea*.

Lyric (lɪrɪk). 1581. [a. F. *lyrique*, or ad. L. *lyricus*, a. Gr. f. *λύρα* LYRE.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the lyre; meant to be sung; pertaining to or characteristic of song. Now the name for short poems, usually divided into stanzas or strophes, and directly expressing the poet's own thoughts and sentiments. Hence, applied to the poet. 1589. 2. Of persons: Given to song, singing (*poet.*) 1814.

1. L. poetry is the expression by the poet of his own feelings Ruskin L. drama, l. stage, the opera

B. sb. 1. *absol.* (with *the*). That which is lyrical; lyric style, verse, etc. 1866. †2. A lyric poet -1839. 3. A lyric poem. Also pl. verses in lyric metre. 1561.

1. From the high l. down to the low rational Byron. 3. An Eden boy follows Horace in lyrics 1849.

Lyric (lɪrɪkəl), a. 1581. [f. as LYRIC a + *-al*.] 1. = LYRIC a. Also, having the qualities of lyric poetry. 2. Resembling what is found in lyric poetry 1817.

1. L. Ballads (*little*) 1798. Hence *Lyrically* adv. -ness.

Lyricism (lɪrɪcɪz'm). 1760 [f. LYRIC + *-ism*.] Lyric character or style; the pursuit or enjoyment of the same; (with *pl.*) a lyrical expression or characteristic. Occas. (after F. *lyrisme*), affectation of high-flown sentiment or poetic enthusiasm.

Lyrid: see LYRAID.

Lyriiform (laɪrɪfɔrm), a. 1836. [-FORM.] Lyre-shaped.

Lyrisim (laɪrɪzɪm, lɪrɪzɪm). 1859. [a. F. *lyrisime*, or ad. Gr. *λυρισμός*, f. *λύρα* LYRE] = LYRICISM.

Lyrist (lɪrɪst). 1656. [ad. L. *lyrista*, ad. Gr. *λυριστής*, f. *λύρα* LYRE.] 1. A player on the lyre, or a singer who accompanies himself on the lyre. 2. A lyric poet 1813.

2. From her wilds Ierne sent The sweetest l. of her saddest wrong SHELLEY

Lysis (laɪsɪs). 1822. [L., Gr. *λύσις* a 'loosening'.] 1. Arch. A plinth or step above the cornice of the podium of ancient temples, which surrounded or embraced the stylobate

Gw. 842. 2. Path. An insensible o

gradual solution or termination of a disease or disorder. Opp. to CRISIS 1. 3. Med. Dissolution of a cell by a Lysis, as in infection or immunization. Hence *lytic* a. 1902.

-lysis, suffix, repr. Gr. *λύσις* loosening, used in various scientific terms, as *electrolysis*, etc. The corresp. adjs. end in *-lytic* [Gr. *λυτικός*].

Lysol (laɪsəl). 1891. [Trade name, f. Gr. *λύσις* (see prec.) + *-ol*.] A saponified mixture of creosol and oil, used as a disinfectant.

Lythe (laɪð). Sc. 1769. The pollack.

M

M (em), the thirteenth letter of the modern and twelfth of the ancient Roman alphabet, represents historically G. *mū* and Semitic *mūn*. The Phoenician form of the letter is *𐤎*, whence the early Gr. and L. *μ*, *ν*, *Μ*. In Lng it has always expressed what was doubtless its original sound, that of the bilabial nasal consonant. It is capable of being used as a sonant or vowel, denoted by (m) in the notation here followed, but in Eng. this occurs only after (ð) and (z) at the end of words, as *rhythm*, *spasm*, *schism*, and the suffix *-ism* in these words many speakers substitute (-om). It is never silent, exc. initially bef. *n* in Gr. derivs., as *mnemonic*.

1. *r*. The letter and its sound. b. *Mr* roof: a kind of roof formed by the junction of two ordinary gable roofs with a valley between them, making the section resembling the letter M. 2. *Printing*. = EM

II. Symbolical uses. 1. Used to denote serial order; applied a. g. to the thirteenth, or more usually the twelfth (l. or j. being omitted) group or sect on the twelfth sheet of a book, etc. 2. The Roman numeral symbol for: A thousand (Now *rare*, exc. in dates).

III. Abbrevs. M = Mark, Margaret, etc.; = Majesty, in ancient criminal proceedings; = Member, as in M. P. (q. v.), M. C., Member of Congress (U. S.), M. R. C. P., Member of the Royal College of Physicians; *Mus.* = metronome, *Matth.* = moduli (M or m) in astronomical tables, etc. = meridian or meridional; also (after *twelve*) = L. *merid* as noon, cf. A. M. (= ante meridiem) before noon, P. M. (= post m.) after noon; m. = mass, in *Heck* = molar, in dental formulae; = minute, metre (mm = millimetre); in log books = mist, *Mus.* It. *mano* or F. *main* (as *mano destra*, *main droite*), *musico* (as *mus = musician*), in organ music, *manual*. See also M B, M. D., M. S.

b. Abbrev. for Master. †(a) generally, = the later MASTER, Ma. (b) Used for *master* or L. *magister* in academic degrees as M.A. or A.M. (*magister artium*), Master of Arts; M.Ch. (*magister chirurgie*), Master of Surgery, also in M.C., Master of the ceremonies; M.E.H., Master of fox hounds. [C. = MONSIEUR (q. v.) as prefixed title.

-m, in I'M = I am; see BE v.

Ma (mā). 1820. Vulg. abbrev. of MAMMA.

Maad, obs. f. MADE.

Ma'am (mæm; usu unstressed mæm, 'm). Also written as vulgar marm, mem, mum, mū. 1668. A colloq. shortening of MADAM, now used only parenthetically or at the end of a sentence.

Formerly the ordinary respectful form of address to a (married) woman: now used at Court in addressing the Queen or a royal princess, and by servants to their mistresses. Hence *Ma'am* v. *trans.*, to address as 'ma'am' 1813.

Maat, obs. f. MATE.

Maab, sb. 1557. [Cf. *map*, 17th c. form of *MAP sb.*; also *Maab*, short for *Mabel*.] A slattern; a woman of loose character -1725. So *Maab* v. *intr.* to dress untidily 1691-1829. **Maable** v. Also *mable*. [Cf. *MOBLE v.*] *trans.* To wrap or muffle up (the head) G. SANDYS.

Mac (mæk). Also *black*. 1500. [Ir. and Gael. *muc* = Ocellic **nakkos*, cogn. w. Welsh *mab* = OWelsh *map*; = Ocellic **nakkos*.] The Gaelic word for 'son', occurring as a prefix in Sc. and Ir. names, and thus = Eng. *-son*. Hence, a person whose name contains the prefix *Mac*; false contempt. A Celtic Irishman.

Mac. Colloq. abbrev. of MACKINTOSH a.

Macabre (makə'br), a. ME [repr. F. *macabre*, an error for OF. *macabré*; perh. pop. corruption of OF. *M. abb.* Maccabæus]

o (Gæ kwɪn) o (k per) d (er M ller

d (k dæwe) v cm l). c (ev (there)

f (f) (am) g (fr lū) o b (er cæ h).

Danse Macabre, also *dance* (of) *Machabres*, *bray* (obs.), *dance Macabre*: the Dance of Death (see DANCE sb.). 2. Guessome, like the *danse Macabre*; applied to literary or artistic productions 1889.

Macaco¹ (mākā'ko). 1771. [a. Pg. *macaco* monkey, ape; cited in 1648 (in the form *macaque*) as the Congo name.] Orig., a S African monkey described by Marcgrave (1648), now, any monkey of the genus *Macacus*, = MACAQUE.

Macaco² (mākā'ko). 1751. [a. F. (Buffon) *macoco*; origin unkn.] A name given to certain lemurs, esp. to the genus *Lemur*.

Macacus (mākā'kōs). Pl. -ci (-sō). 1871. [mod L. ad. F. *macaque*; see MACAQUE.] A genus of Old World catarrhine monkeys of the family *Cercopithecoidea*; now restricted to species resembling the bonnet macaque or toque; a monkey of this genus.

Macadam (mākē'dām). 1824. 1. The name of John London Macadam (1756-1836) used attrib. to designate a kind of roadway and of material advocated by him, see MACADAMIZE. 2. The material of which a macadamized road is made 1826. Hence *Macadamite* sb. one who practises or advocates this system of road-making; adj. pertaining to this system of road-making.

Macadamize (mākē'dāmīz), v. 1825. [f. prec. + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To make or repair (a road) according to Macadam's system, by compacting into a solid mass successive layers of stone broken into pieces of nearly uniform size; hence extended to similar methods of road-making 1826. b. fig. To render level; to level, raise 1826. 2. To convert into road-metal 1841. b. *transf.* and fig. To break up (something hard) into pieces. ? Obs. 1825.

Hence *Macadamization*, the process, system, or practice of making macadamized roads; also, the converting of stone into road-metal. *Macadamizer*, one who makes, or one who keeps to, macadamized roads.

Macao. Also *makao*. 1778. [f. *Macao*, a Pg. settlement on the coast of China, noted for gambling.] A gambling game at cards resembling vingt-et-un.

Macao, obs. f. MACAW 1.

Macaque (makā'k). 1698. [a. F. ad. Pg. *macaco*; see MACACO 1.] 1. Some Brazilian species of monkey. FROGER. 2. A monkey of the genus *MACACUS* 1840.

Macarize (mākā'riz), v. *rare*. Also *macarise*, *makarize*. 1816. [f. Gr. *μακαρίζω*, f. *μακαρ* happy; see -IZE.] *trans.* To account or call happy or blessed. So *Macarism* [Gr. *μακαρισμός*], an accounting happy, also, = BEATRITUDE 2, 1818.

Macaroni (mākārō'nī). Pl. -ies. Also *macaronni*, etc. 1599. [a. It. *maccheroni*, earlier form of *maccherone*, pl. of *maccherone*, ult. etym. unkn.] 1. A kind of wheat paste, of Italian origin, formed into long slender tubes and dried for use as food. a. A *fish*. One of a class of 18th c. exquisites, consisting of young men who had travelled and affected continental tastes and fashions. b. *dial* A fop dandy. 1764. 3. A species of crested penguin, *Eudyptes chrysolophus*. In full *m. penguin*. 1838. 4. A medley (such as a macaronic poem) 1884. 5. = *macaroni* tool 1867.

a You are a delicate Londoner, you are a macaroni, you can't ride Boswell. Comb. m. cheese, a savoury of m. and cheese baked. m. tool, a square-cutting tool used in wood carving. Hence *Macaronian* = MACARONIC 1727-1788. *Macaronism*, dandyism 1775.

Macaronic (mākārō'nīk). 1611. [ad. mod. L. *macaronicus*, f. (ult.) It. *maccheroni* MACARONI.] A. *adj.* 1. Used to designate a form of verse containing vernacular words in a Latin context with Latin terminations and in Latin constructions. Also *transf.*; and applied loosely to any form of verse in which two or more langs. are jumbled together. Hence: Resembling the mixed jargon of a macaronic poetry. 1638. 2. Of the nature of a medley-1816. B. sb. 1. a. Macaronic language or composition. b. pl. Macaronic verses. 1668. 2. A med. ev. COTOR.

Macaroon (mākārō'n). 1611. [a. F. *macaron*, ad. It. *maccarone*; see MACARONI.] 1. A small cake or biscuit made chiefly of ground almonds, white of egg, and sugar. 2. = MACARONI 1. -1753. 3. A buffoon, a dolt. Also *dial*. a fop. -1825.

Macartney (mākār'tū). 1834. [The name of George, Earl *Macartney* (1737-1806).] A pheasant of the genus *Explocamus*, esp. *E. ignis*.

Macassar (mākās'ser). 1666. [Name (= native *Langkasara*) of a district in the island of Celebes.] **Macassar oil**, an unguent for the hair, said to consist of ingredients obtained from Macassar. Also applied commercially to other oils, etc. imported from the East.

Macauco, var. of MACACO.

Macaw¹ (mākō'). 1668. [a. Pg. *macao*, of obscure origin.] Any parrot of the genus *Ara*, inhabiting tropical and subtropical America and remarkable for their gaudy plumage.

Macaw² (mākō'). 1657. [prob. Carib.] W. Indian name for palms of the genus *Acrocomia*. Now only attrib. in *m.-berry*, *-palm*, *-tree*; also *m.-bush*, a W. Indian plant, *Solanum mammosum*.

Macco (mā'ko) ? Obs. 1809. ? Var. of MACAO.

Maccoboy (mākō'bōi). Also *maccaboy*, *mackabaw*, etc. 1740. [f. *Alacouba*, a district in Martinique.] A kind of snuff, usually scented with attar of roses.

Mace¹ (mās). ME. [a. OF. *masse*, *mace* = L. type **māi(t)ea* (whence prob. *māi(t)ēola* 7 mailed).] 1. A heavy staff or club, either all of metal or metal-headed, often spiked, formerly a weapon of war. 2. In early use also, any club. 3. A staff of office resembling this, borne before certain officials. 4. Also formerly = the sceptre of sovereignty. 1440. b. A mace-bearer 1663. 3. A stick with a flat square head, used in *Bagatelle*, and formerly in *Billiards*, for propelling the ball 1727. 4. *Tanning*. A knobbed mallet used in dressing leather to make it supple 1839.

1. Then can Treason with his was Heavy as a clobbe of lead Lyng. fig. O Murdrous slumber! Layest thou thy Leaden M. upon my Boy? SHAKS. 2. b. And here upon a M. was sent to bring Cromwell into the Court 1603. Comb. *Mace-bearer*, an official who carries a mace, as a symbol of authority, before some high functionary 1552.

Mace² (mās). [ME. *macis*, a. F. *macis*, origin unkn. *Macis* was in Eng. taken as a pl., whence *mace* sing.] A spice consisting of the dried outer covering of the nutmeg.

Mace³ (mās). 1598. [a. Malay *mās*, f. Skr. *māsha* bean.] A weight and money of account equal to one-tenth of a tael.

Macédoine (māsēdō'nī). 1846 [Fr.] A dish of fruit or vegetables embedded in jelly.

Macedon (māsēdō'n). ME. [ad. L. *Macedonem* (Macedo), Gr. *Μακεδών* (-ών).] 1. One of the people (esp. Alexander the Great) that inhabited Macedonia-1700. 2. *quasi-adj.* Macedonian-1710. 3. Macedonia 1584. 1. The valiant M. Lamented that there were no more [worlds] to conquer MASSINGER. 2. Phillip of M. BACON.

Macedonian (māsēdō'nīān), a 1 and sb. 1 1556. [f. L. *Macedonius* (= Gr. *Μακεδόνιος*, f. *Μακεδών*; see prec.) + -AN.] Pertaining to (A native or inhabitant of) Macedonia.

Macedonian (māsēdō'nīān), a 2 and sb. 2 1449. [ad. Eccl. L. *Macedonianus*, f. *Macedonius*; see -AN.] Applied to the followers of Macedonius, a heretical Bishop of Constantinople in the 4th c. Hence *Macedonianism*. **Macer** (mās'er). ME. [a. OF. *maistris*, *maistr*, f. *masse* MACE¹, see -ER².] A mace-bearer, *spec.* in Scotland, an official who keeps order in courts of law. Hence *Macership*.

Macerate (mās'erēt), v. 1547. [f. L. *macerat*, *macerare*, f. root *māc*, perh. cogn. w. Gr. *μάσσειν* to knead.] 1. *trans.* To soften by steeping in a liquid, with or without heat; to wear away or separate the soft parts of, by steeping 1563. b. *intr.* for *pass.* To undergo maceration 60. a. *an* To cause be

body, flesh, etc.) to waste or wear away, esp. by fasting 1547. 2. b. fig. To oppress, crush -1640. 13. To fret, vex, worry -1761.

3. To m. his body for his own sinner. PURPOSE. 3. A city so macerated with expectation STL. 12. Hence *Maceration*, the action or process of macerating or condition of being macerated 1612. **Macerator**, one who macerates; a vessel used for maceration 1691.

Macheoled, *pa. pp.* ME. [a. OF. *mache-collé*.] Macheolated-1500. Hence *Mache-colling* sb. *m.* mache-colling 1491.

Machet (t e, *macheto*, vars of MATCH 1.

Machiavel (mākī'vēl). 1570 [Anglicized name of Niccolò *Machiavelli*, a Florentine statesman and writer of the work *Del Principe*.] One who acts on the principles of Machiaveli, an intriguer, an unscrupulous schemer.

Am I subtle? Am I a Machiavel? SHAKS.

Machiavellian (mākī'vēliān). 1568 [f. prec. or *Machiavelli* + (-I).N.] A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Machiaveli or his alleged principles; preferring expediency to morality; practising duplicity, *esp.* in statecraft; astute, cunning, intriguing 1579. *Divide et regna* is an old Machiavellian maxim and trick 1637.

B. sb. A follower of Machiavelli; one who adopts his principles in statecraft or in general conduct.

Hence *Machiavellianism*, the principles and practice of Machiavelli or of the Machiavellians. So *Machiavellism*, *Machiavellianism* 1592. **Machiave** list, a Machiavellian 1589.

Machicolation (mākī'kōl'āshōn). 1788 [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *machioli* (f. *macis* = OF. *mache* collar; see -ATION.)] *Arch.* An opening between the corbels which support a projecting parapet, or in the floor of a gallery or the roof of a portal, through which combustibles, molten lead, stones, etc., were dropped upon assailants. Also, a projecting structure containing such openings. So *Machicolate*, *trans.* to furnish with m.; chiefly in *pa. pp.*, and *pp.* a. 1773.

Machinate (mākī'nēt), v. 1600. [f. L. *machināt*, *machinari*, f. *machina* machine.] 1. *intr.* To lay plots; to intrigue, scheme. 2. *trans.* To contrive, plan, plot. Now *rare* 1602.

1. A Tyrant contrives, machinates, [etc.] 1629. Hence *Machinator* 1611.

Machination (mākī'nāshōn). ME. [ad. L. *machinationem*, f. *machinari*.] 1. The act on or process of contriving or planning; contrivance, intrigue, plotting. Now *rare*. 1549. 2. An instance of this, an intrigue, plot, scheme. *Usu.* in bad sense. 1477. 3. The use or construction of machinery -1711. 4. Something contrived or constructed, e.g. a weapon, a framework or apparatus -1680.

1. By secret m., or by confederacy with others. HOLLIS. 2. This machination failing, another was put on foot 1678.

Machine (mā'shīn), sb. 1549. [ad. F. *machine*, ad. L. *machina*, ad. Gr. *μηχανή*, f. *μηχης* contrivance, cogn. w. Teut. **magan* to be able (see MAY v 1).] 1. A structure of any kind, material or immaterial; a fabric, an election. Now *rare*. b. *spec.* A vehicle of any kind (usu. wheeled). *Obs.* exc. Sc. 1687. 2. A military engine, siege-tower, or the like. Now *rare*. (= L. *machina*). 1636. 13. An apparatus, appliance, instrument -1747. 4. An apparatus for applying mechanical power consisting of a number of parts, each having a definite function 1673. b. Often short for *sewing-m.*, *printing-m.*, or any machine in question. Also, for a bicycle or tricycle. 1841. c. Applied to the human and animal frame as a combination of several parts 1602. d. A combination of parts moving mechanically as contrasted with a being acting voluntarily. Hence applied to a person who acts mechanically, without intelligence, or to one whose actions exhibit a machine-like regularity 1692. 5. *Mech.* Any instrument for transmitting force, or modifying its application 1704. 6. *Theatr.* [= L. *machina*.] A contrivance for the production of stage effects. Also in *pl.* stage machinery. Now *rare*. 1658. 7. Hence in literary use. A contrivance for dramatic presentation a supernatural agency or person

re (mā'n) a (pōss) du (lōnd) v cut c (F chūf) a cya z I eye. s (F cau de vie) i (s) s (Psyche) q what p (gōt)

age introduced into a poem, the interposition of one of these 1678. 8. *Politics* (orig. U.S.). The controlling organization of a political party, often used disparagingly 1876.

1. b. Your very 1st letter of the 15th. I received by the machine BURKE. 4. *fig.* The great state wheels in all the political machines of Europe FLEURBAEY. c. Thine eunormous most deere Lady, whilst this M is to him SHAKS. d. The nearer the soldiers approach to machines, perhaps the better A. HAMITON. 5. *Simple m.* one in which there is no combination of parts, e.g. a lever. *Compound m.* one whose efficiency depends on the combined action of two or more parts. 7. The episodes of Circe, of the Sirens, and of Polyphemus, are machines 1897.

attrib. and *Comb.*, as m. bolt, a machine screw; esp. a bolt with a square or hexagonal head and the upper portion of the shank not threaded, -gun, a m. used gun which is mechanically operated, delivering a continuous fire 1870. -man, one who manages a m. -minder (*Print.*) m. screw, a screw adapted for screwing into metal rather than into wood, -shop, a workshop for making or repairing machines, -tool, a m. for cutting or shaping wood, metals, etc., by means of a tool, esp. one used in a machine-shop. -twist U.S., a kind of silk twist, made especially for the sewing-m.; -work, (*fig.*) poetic or dramatic 'machinery'; (*fig.*) work done by a m., as dist. from that done by hand.

Machine (māʃɪn), *v.* 1450. [orig. a F. *machine*, ad. L. *machinari* (see MACHINATE), later, f. MACHINE *sb.*] 1. *a. trans.* To contrive, plot; also, to resolve *that*. b. *intr.* To plot (against a person) -1679. 2. *trans.* To form, make, or operate upon by means of a machine 1827. 3. *nonce-use. fig.* To work (a project, etc.) like a machine 1831. 4. *intr.* To appear, as a god, from a 'machine'; to serve as a poetic 'machine' 1697.

3. Making shirts, machining men's coats (etc.) 1886. *Machine* (māʃɪn), 1798. [f. MACHINE *sb.* + -ERY.] 1. A horse employed to draw a 'machine' or vehicle. 2. One who works a machine 1827.

Machinery (māʃɪnəri), 1687. [f. MACHINE *sb.* + -ERY.] 1. *Theatr. and literary.* 1a. Stage appliances and contrivances. (Cf. MACHINE *sb.* 6.) b. The assemblage of machines (MACHINE *sb.* 7) employed in a poem. 2. Machines, or their parts, taken collectively, the mechanism or works of a machine or machines 1731. b. A system or kind of machinery (*lit* and *fig.*) 1849.

1. The M, Madam, is a term invented by the Critics, to signify that part which the Deities, Angels, or Demons, are made to act in a Poem POPE. 2. *fig.* The whole m. of government was out of joint 1835.

Machinist (māʃɪnist), 1706 [orig. ad. F. *machiniste*, f. *machine*; later, f. MACHINE *sb.* + -IST.] 1. One who invents, makes, or controls machines; an engineer. b. *Theatr.* One who makes or manages the stage machinery. Now *rare*, 1739. 2. One who works a machine, esp. a sewing-machine 1879. 3. U.S. A supporter of machinism in politics; a member of a political machine 1833. So *Machinism*, management of parties by political machines.

-machy, in actual use -omachy (ə mālɪ), repr. Gr. μάχη, the ending of certain Gr. sbs with the general sense 'fighting, warfare', from adjs. in -μάχος 'that fights'. Eng. examples are *logomachy*, *angulomachy*, etc.

Macilent (mæ sɪlənt), *a.* Now *rare*. 1535. [ad. L. *macilentus* lean.] Lean, shrivelled, thin; *fig.* of verses: jejune, poor. Hence *Macilency* (now *rare*), leanness 1632.

Macintosh: see MACKINTOSH.

Mack. Colloq. abbrev. MACKINTOSH 2.

*Mackerel*¹ (mæ kərəl), ME. [a. OF. *makereil* (F. *maquereau*) of unkn. origin.] 1. A sea-fish, *Scomber scombrus*, marked on the back with dark stripes; much used for food. Also applied with qualifying word to other fishes of the same genus or family; esp. Spanish m., the tunny, *S. colias*. 2. *Angling*. Short for *mackerel-fly* 1799.

1. Bad fortunes are like m. at midsummer 1623. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, m.-back, -backed *adjs.*, (*a*) slant, long-backed; (*b*) said of clouds, sky (see *mackerel-sky*); -bird, local name for the wrenneck and the young kittiwake; so called because they usually appear about the same time as the m.; breeze, -gale, a (strong) breeze that ruffles the water so as to favour the catching of m. -clouds see *mackerel-sky* cock, he k s

(local); -fly *Angling*, a species of May fly, also an artificial fly imitating this; -gudge, the garfish (local); -gull, U.S. name for the tern, -midge, the young of the rockling (*Alotella*), -plough, a knife used for creasing the sides of lean m. in order to improve their appearance; -shark, the porbeagle, -sky, a sky dappled with small white fleecy clouds 1659. †*Mackerel*². ME. [ad. OF. *makerel*, -elle (F. *maquereau*, *maquerelle*) of unkn. origin.] A procurer or procurress -1700.

Mackinaw (mæ kɪŋɔl), 1841. The name (also written *Mackinac*) of an island in the strait between Lakes Huron and Michigan.

Comb. M. blanket, also simply M., a thick blanket, such as used to be distributed to the Indians of the North-west by the U.S. government. M. (boat), a large flat-bottomed sharp-ended boat, used on the Great Lakes. M. trout, the lake trout.

Mackintosh (mæ kɪntɔʃ). Also *macintosh*. 1835. 1. The name of Charles Mackintosh (1766-1843), used *attrib.* (or in genitive) to designate garments made of the waterproof material patented by him, consisting of layers of cloth cemented with india-rubber. Now taken as an *attrib.* use of 3, and written with a small initial. 2. Short for M. cloak, coat, etc. 1836. (Colloq. abbrev. *mack*.) 3. The material of which 'Mackintosh' garments are made; now any cloth made waterproof by a coating of india-rubber. Also *attrib.* 1880.

Mackle, *macle* (mæ k'l), *sb.* 1706. [ad. F. *macule*, ad. L. *macula* spot.] *Printing*. A blur in printing; a doubling of the impression; also, a blurred sheet. So *Mackle*, *macle v.* to blur or become blurred; now usu. *trans.* to print (a page) blurred or double 1594.

Macle (mæ k'l), 1680 [a. F. *macle*, ad. L. *macula* spot, mesh.] 1. *Crysl.* A twin crystal. Also *attrib.* 1801. 2. *Min.* A dark spot in certain minerals 1839. 3. = CHALCOPRITE 1831. 4. *Her.* = MASCLE 2. 1680. Hence *Macled*, *macled ppl.* a. (of a crystal) twin; marked like chalcoprite, *Her.* macled.

Macramé (mæ kræ me), Also -mi. 1869. [app. a. Turk. *mıramma* towel, napkin, handkerchief, a. Arab.] A finge or trimming of knotted thread or cord; knotted-work; the art of making this. Also *attrib.*

Macro- (mæ kro), bef. a vowel *macr-*, repr. Gr. μακρο-, comb. f. μακρός long, large, in various scientific uses.

a. *Anat.* and *Path.* in sbs. denoting excessive development of some part, as *macromelia* (of the lips), *glossia* (of the tongue), *melia* (of a limb); also *MACROCEPHALY*.

b. In sbs. (chiefly in antithesis with *micro-*) indicating either an individual of unusual size, or one containing a number of smaller individuals; as *macro-cyst*, etc.

c. *Crysl.* *Macrodiagonal sb.* the longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism; *adv.* pertaining to this diagonal. *Macro-dome*, a dome (see *Dome sb.* 5b) parallel to the macrodiagonal. *Macro-pinnacle*, a pinnacle parallel to the vertical and macrodiagonal axes. *Ma-cropism*, a prism of an orthorhombic crystal between the macroprism and the unit prism. *Macro-pyramid*, a pyramid corresponding to the macroprism.

d. In adjs. with sense 'containing or possessed of some object in a largely developed form', as *Macro-dactyl*, *dactylic*, *dactylous* [Gr. δακτύλος *adjs.* (having long fingers or toes). *Macro-dont* [Gr. δόντις, *adjs.* (having long teeth). *Macrognathus*, *Macrognathous* [Gr. γνάθος *adjs.* (having long or protruding jaws). *Macropleural* [Gr. πλεύρα *adjs.* (having long pleura). *Macrostylous a.*, *Bot.* having a long style.

Macrobiotic (mæ kro bɔɪ tɪk), 1797. [f. Gr. μακροβίος (f. μακρός + βίος) + -IC.] A. *adv.* Inclined or tending to prolong life; relating to the prolongation of life. B. *sb. pl.* The science of prolonging life.

Macrocephalic (mæ kro sɪf ə lɪk), a. 1851. [f. Gr. μακροκεφαλος (f. μακρός + κεφαλή) + -IC.] Having a long or large head; also said of the head or skull. So *Macrocephalous a.*, long-headed; in *Bot.* said of dicotyledonous embryos whose cotyledons are consolidated 1835. *Macrocephaly*, excessive length or size of the head 1889.

Macrocosm (mæ kro kɔz m), 1600. [ad. F. *macrocosme*, ad. med. L. *macrocosmus*, repr. Gr. *μακρός κόσμος.] The 'great world' or universe, as dist. from the 'little world' or *microcosm* 1. a. from man as an epitome of the universe. Also *axis*

The microcosm repeats the m. Huxley. Hence *Macrocosmic a.*, of or pertaining to the m.

Macrology (mæ kro lɔdʒɪ), 1616. [ad. L. *macrologia*, a. Gr., f. μακρός + λόγος] *Rhet.* The use of redundant words or phrases. *gen.* Prolixity of speech.

Macromere (mæ kro mɪr), 1877 [f. Gr. μακρός long + μέρος part.] *Embryol.* The larger of the two masses into which the vitellus of the developing ovum of *Lamellibranchiata* divides, cf. *MICROMERE*. Hence *Macromer-ral*, *Macromeric adjs.*

Macrometer (mæ kro mɪtɪr), 1825. [f. MACRO- + -METER.] An instrument for measuring distant or inaccessible objects.

Macron (mæ kɪrə, mæ kɪrən), 1851. [a. Gr. μακρόν, neut. of μακρός long.] A straight horizontal line (—) placed over a vowel to indicate that it is 'long'.

Macropod (mæ kro pɔd), 1864. [a. Gr. μακροπόδ-, μακρόπους long-footed, f. μακρός + ποδ-, ποῦς.] *adj.* Long-footed. *sb.* A long-footed animal, e.g. a spider-crab. *Macro-podal* (1830), -ous (1832) *adjs.* *Bot.*, of a monocotyledonous embryo: Having the radicle large in proportion to the cotyledon. *Macro-podian Zool.*, one of a tribe of brachyurous decapod crustaceans 1839.

Macroscopic (mæ kro skɔpɪk), a. 1872 [f. MACRO- + -SCOPIC.] Visible to the naked eye, opp. to *MICROSCOPIC*. So *Macroscopical a.*, *ly adv.*

Macrospore (mæ kro spɔr), 1859. [f. MACRO- + SPORE.] *Bot.* and *Zool.* One of the larger spores in certain flowerless plants and unicellular animals; opp. to *MICROSPORE*. So *Macrosporangia*, -angium *Bot.* the sporangia containing macrospores 1875.

Macrurous, *macrurous* (mæ kru rəs), a. 1826. [f. mod. L. *macrurus* neut. pl. (f. Gr. μακρός + οὐρά tail) + -OUS.] *Zool.* Belonging to the *Macrura* or long-tailed tribe of Decapod Crustacea (lobsters, etc.). So *Macrural*, -oural, *Macruran*, -ouran *adjs.* and *sbs.*

Mactation (mæ kɪt ɪ ən), 1640. [ad. L. *mactationem*, f. *mactare* to slay.] The action of killing a sacrificial victim.

Macula (mæ kɪlə), *Pl.* -æ. ME. [L.] A spot or stain: *Astron.* a dark spot in the sun, *Min.* a spot in a mineral due to the presence of particles of some other mineral, *Path.* a spot or stain in the skin, esp. a permanent one. Hence *Macular a.* of, pertaining to, or marked by the presence of maculae 1822.

Maculate (mæ kɪlət), *ppl. a.* 1490. [ad. L. *maculatus*, *maculare*.] Maculated. Now only in antithesis to *unmaculate*.

Maculate (mæ kɪlət), *v.* ME. [f. L. *maculat*, *maculare*, f. *macula*.] *trans.* To spot, stain, soil, defile, pollute. Hence *Maculated ppl. a.* spotted, stained; also, marked with maculae. So *Maculation*, the action of spotting or staining or the condition of being spotted or stained ME., also, the state of being marked with, or a particular arrangement of, maculae 1826.

Macule (mæ kɪz), *sb.* 1483. [f. L. *macula*.] A blemish, spot. *Obs.* in gen. sense. b. *Path.* = MACULA 1863. c. *Printing*. = MACKLE *sb.* 1841. So *Macule* [F. *maculer*] *v. trans.* † To spot, stain ME.; *Printing*. = MACKLE *v.* 1841.

Maculose (mæ kɪləs), a. 1797. [ad. L. *maculosus*.] Full of spots; spotted. So *Maculous a.* 1688.

†*Mad*, *sb.* 1573. [var. of MATHE.] 1. A maggot or grub; *usp.* the larva of the blow fly, which causes a disease in sheep. Also *pl.* the disease so caused. -1688. 2. An earthworm -1691.

Mad (mæd), a. [Aphet. f. OE. *gemæd* (ðæd, pa. pple. of **gamædan* to render insane - OTeut. **gamazōn*, f. *ga-* prefix (Y-) + **mairō* (f. ult.) Indo-European root **ma-* to change (cf. L. *mutare*).] 1. Suffering from mental disease, out of one's mind; insane, lunatic. In mod. use chiefly: *Maniacal*, frenzied. 2. Causing madness (*rare*) -1676. 3. Foolish, unwise. Now only Wild y foolish rus y mpra

dent. OE. 3. Carried away by enthusiasm or desire; wildly excited; infuriated ME. b. Wildly desirous to do something (now rare) 1627. 4. Beside oneself with anger; furious. Now only *colloq.* (In many dialects and in U.S. the ordinary word for 'angry') ME. 5. Of an animal: Rabid 1538. 6. Uncontrolled by reason, extravagant in gaiety; wild 1597. b. *transf.* of storm, wind 1836.

1. And then to hear a dead man chatter Is enough to drive one m. TENNYSON. Phr. *To go, mad as a March hare*. lit., in the manner of one who is m.; hence, furiously, violently. b. It's [new Wine's] m. Fumes Driven. 2. A Mad World my Masters Middleton. The chief justice was not m. enough to risk a quarrel on such a subject MACAULAY. 3. The World is running m. after FEAR DRIVEN. We are now m. about tar-water H. WALPOLE. b. All m. to speak and none to hear HENRY SWIFT. 4. They that are m. against me, are sworn against me P. cu 8. 5. The dog, to gain some private ends, Went m., and bit the man GOLDSM. 6. In m. spirits 1777.

Provs. *As m. as a duck, a hutter, a March hare*. Mad (mæd), v. ME. [f. MAD a.] 1. *trans.* To make mad (see MAD a.). Now rare exc. U.S. *colloq.*, to exasperate. 2. *intr.* To be or to become mad, to act like a madman. Now rare. ME. 4b. To become infuriated—1604. 1. Sin. Mads the ill-counsel'd heart 1630. 2. Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife GRAY.

Madagass. Also Madagass. 1793. [var. of MALAGASH.] 1. A native or inhabitant of Madagasscar. 2. A light-complexioned negro of Jamaica 1873.

Madam (mædəm), sb. ME. [a. OF. *madame* (in mod. F. MADAME), lit. 'my lady'. Generally written *madam* when used as English otherwise MADAME. Pl. MESDAMES; the Eng. pl. (sxc in sense 2) being obs.] 1. A form of polite address to a woman (substituted for the name), orig. used by servants in speaking to their mistress, and the like, and by people generally in speaking to a lady. In oral use now chiefly employed by salesmen and saleswomen in addressing adult female customers or by those in the position of servants to the public. From the 17th c., the title normally used in beginning or subscribing a letter to a woman of any station, except where the use of the name (as in 'Dear Mrs. A.', etc.) is permitted. (Corresponding to SIR.)

As a prefixed title. 1a. Prefixed to a first or sole name—1749. b. Prefixed to a surname (a) Now in U.S., and perh. formerly in England, the style of a woman who has a married son (whose wife is styled Mrs.). (b) *duel*. The style of a married woman of position, e.g. the squire's wife.

2 (with pl.). A woman who is addressed as madam. 1a. A lady of rank or station. Also fig.—1632. b. (a) An affected fine lady 1598. (b) A kept mistress, a prostitute—1761. (c) A hussy, mixx 1822.

||Madame (madam; often mādām, or anglicized mædəm). Also madam. Pl. MADAMES. 1599 [Fr. see prec.] 1. The title prefixed to the surname of a French married woman (= Eng. 'Mrs.', 'Lady', etc.). Abbrev. *Mme.* (In Eng. use often assumed (instead of Mrs.) by singers or musicians, dressmakers, etc.) 2. The title given to female members of the French royal family; a French princess; spec. the eldest daughter of the French king or of the dauphin; in the reign of Louis XIV, the wife of MONSIEUR, the king's only brother—1798. 3. A French married woman; a Frenchman's wife—1765. 4. Mrs. Skelton, daughter to Madam Orfauir LUTTRELL.

Madapolam (mædæpɒlām). 1832 [The name of a suburb of Narsapur, Madras presidency.] A kind of cotton cloth, orig. manufactured at Madapolam.

Mad-apple. 1597. [tr. L. *malum insanum*, a corruption of an oriental word (cf. BRINJAL).] The fruit of the EGG-PLANT.

Mad-brained, a. 1577. Having a mad brain; hot-headed, uncontrolled. So Mad-brain, a mad-brained person, also attrib. or adj. 1570.

Madcap (mædkeɪp) 1588. [f. MAD a. + CAP sb.] A sb. 1a. A madman, maniac (rare). b. One who acts like a maniac—2. A reckless wild & impulsive. Often applied play

fully to young women, 1589. B. attrib. or adj. Madcap; reckless, wildly impulsive.

A. Come on you mad cap. He to the Ale house with you SHAKS. B. That last is Beroune, the merry mad-cap Lord SHAKS.

Madden (mædɪn), v. 1795 [f. MAD a. + -EN.] To become or make mad.

My fierce steed maddens to be gone 1871. Fierce spirits maddened by fanaticism MACAULAY. Hence Mad'ddening adv.

Madder (mædər), sb. [OE. *madere* wk fem. corresp. to ON. *maðia* in place-names, app. conn. w. MDu., MLG. *mæde* madder.] 1. A herbaceous climbing plant, *Rubia tinctorum*, with rough hairy stems and small yellowish flowers; cultivated for the dye obtained from it. With qualifying words applied to plants allied to or resembling this. 2. The root of this plant, used medicinally and as a source of dye-stuff, the dye-stuff or pigment prepared from this ME. 3. The colour obtained from madder dyes or pigments, as crimson m., etc. 1861. Hence Mad'der v. *trans.* to dye or treat with madder 1861.

Maddish (mædɪʃ), a. 1573. [f. MAD a. + -ISH.] Somewhat mad.

Mad-doctor. 1703 [f. MAD a. used absol.] A physician who treats mental diseases, an alienist.

Made (mæd), ppl. a. ME. [pa ppl. of MAKE v.] 1. Produced or obtained by 'making'. 2. Of which the making has taken place ME.

1. Phr. *M. earth, ground* solid ground that has been 'made' by filling up a marsh, embanking a river, etc. *M. dish* (Cookery) a dish composed of several ingredients. *M. grassy*: a grassy artificially compounded. *M. mast* (Naut.): one composed of several pieces of timber. *M. block*: a pulley-block composed of several parts joined together. *M. wine*, name for 'British wines' (as currant, gooseberry, etc. wine). 2. None but m. soldiers, would be employed 1796. Teach a boy arithmetic thoroughly, and he is a m. man SMITHS.

Comb. *made-up*, 1(a), consummate, accomplished, (b) put together; composed of parts from various sources; (c) artificially contrived or prepared, esp. in order to deceive; (d) of a person's mind, resolved, decided; (e) of articles of trade, ready-made.

1. *Madefy*, v. ME. [a. F. *madéfier*, ad. L. *madefacere*, f. *madere* to be wet; see -FY.] *trans.* To make wet; to moisten—1671. So Made-faction [F. *madefaction*], a wetting or moistening (now rare) 1881.

Madeira (mædiərə). 1585. [a. Pg.; so called because formerly thickly wooded (Pg. *madeira* = Sp. *madera* a timber—L. *materia* MATTER sb.).] 1. (With capital M.) An island in the Atlantic Ocean. Used attrib. in names of things produced in or connected with the island, as *M. lace*; *M. chair*, a kind of cane chair; *M. nut* U.S., the common European walnut; *M. wine* = sense 2. 1664. 2. A white wine produced in the island of Madeira 1585.

Comb. *m. cake*, a kind of sponge-cake.

||Mademoiselle (madəmwaɪzəl; often anglicized mædɛmɔɪsəl). 1450. [Fr., orig. *ma my, demoiselle* LAMSEL.] 1. The title applied to an unmarried Frenchwoman. In English often used absol. as the designation of a French governess or the French teacher in a girls' school. Abbrev. *Mlle.* Pl. mesdemoiselles (mædɛmwɪzəl), abbrev. *Mlles.* 1696. 2. Fr. *Hist.* The title (as a substitute for the name) of the eldest daughter of 'Monsieur', the eldest brother of the king. Subseq. applied to the eldest daughter of the king, or, if he had none, to the first princess of the blood, while unmarried 1679. 3. *occas.* A person usually referred to as 'mademoiselle', an unmarried Frenchwoman; spec. a French governess 1642.

4. U.S. A sea fish, *Scorpaenopoma punctata* 1882.

Madge (mædʒ). 1591 [prop., pet-name for Margaret.] 1. The Barn-Owl, *Aluco flammeus*. Also m.-owl. 2. The Common Magpie, *Pica caudata* 1823.

Mad-headed, a. 1567. = MAD-BRAINED.

Madhouse (mædhəʊs). Now *rhet.* or derisive. 1687. [f. MAD a. used absol.] A house for the reception and detention of the insane, a lunatic asylum.

1. *Madia* (mædiə) 1839. [a. mod. L. *madia* a. mod.] A composite plant *Madia*

sativa, native in Chih; cultivated for the oil (m. oil) obtained from its seeds.

Madid (mædɪd), a. Now rare. 1615. [ad L. *madidus*.] Wet, moist.

Madly (mædli), adv. ME. [f. MAD a. + -LY.] In an insane or foolish manner.

Madman (mædmæn). ME. [Orig. two words.] One who is insane; a lunatic. Also one who behaves like a lunatic, a wildly foolish person.

I have been a m. and a fool DETHUNE.

1. *Mad-nep*. Also -nip. 1597. [f. MAD a. + nep, nip, NEFF.] The Cow Parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*—1712.

Madness (mædnəs). ME. [f. MAD a. + -NESS.] 1. Mental disease, insanity; mania. Also (in animals) rabies. 2. Extravagant folly ME. 3. Ungovernable anger, rage, fury 1605. 4. Extravagant excitement, cast 151596.

2. To advance towards London would have been m. MACAULAY. 3. The m. of the people soon subsided GIBSON. 4. Such a hare is m. the yout to slip ore the meshes of good counsaile the cripple SHAKS.

Madonna (mædɒnə). 1584. [a. It. *madona*, orig. two words (—a. Olt. *l. mæ* fem., *my*, *domina* = F. *dame* —L. *domina* lady). Cf. MADAM.] 1. It. As an Italian form of address or title: My lady, m. m. 1827. 2. An Italian lady—1639. 3. An Italian designation of the Virgin Mary; usu. with the. b. A picture or statue of the Virgin Mary 1644.

2. A fair Madonna of Pietro Perugino, painted on the wall ELTON. 3. 'Ave Mary' was her name, M., said at night and morn' TENNYSON.

Attrib. and Comb. as M.-braided a., (of the hair) braided on each side of the face, after the manner of the M. in Italian representations; M. Lily, the White Lily, *Lilium candidum*, as in pictures of the M.

Madras (mædrəs) 1833. 1. Name of a city and province of India; used attrib. in the names of things produced there or originally connected therewith—Madras (net) muslin, a handsome, but coarse make of muslin, produced in several varieties; M. work, the work executed upon M. handkerchiefs; etc. 1864. 2. In full *M. handkerchief*: a bright-coloured handkerchief of silk and cotton worn by the negroes of the W. Indies as a head-dress, 'formerly exported from Madras' (Nile).

1. *Madrasah* (mædrəsə), *medresseh* (mædrəsə). 1630. [Different pronunciations of Arab. *madrasah*, f. *darasa* to study.] A Mohammedan college.

Madre-perl. rare. [ad. It. *madreperla*, f. *madre* mother + *perla* PEARL.] Mother-of-pearl. LONGE.

Madrepore (mædrɒpɔːr). 1751. [ad. mod. L. *madrepore* or F. *madrepore*, ad. It. *madrepore*, app. f. *madre* mother + *poro* (id. L. *porus* PORE sb.; or? ad. late L. *poro* a Gr. *πῶρος* stalactite).] Formerly, any porous coral, now usually, a polypidom of the genus *Madrepore* or family *Madreporidae*, also, the animal producing this.

Hence Madreporeic a. pertaining or related to, consisting or characteristic of, madrepore coral, resembling madrepore coral, as certain structures in echinoderms 1817. *Ma Gregoriform* a. having the form or character of madrepore coral 1840. *Madreporeite*, 1(a) *l'alcaut* fossil madrepore—1843. (b) *also* a calcareous rock resembling madrepore 1802. (c) *Zool.* a madrepore body in echinoderms 1877.

||Madrier (mædrɪər). 1704. [Fr.] *Fortif.* A thick plank used for various purposes, as to receive the mouth of a petard, to support the earth in mines or fortifications, etc.

Madrigal (mædrɪgəl). 1588 [ad. It. *madrigale*, ? f. L. *madri* a. Gr. *μῆδρα* fold, thus orig. a 'pastoral song'.] 1. A short lyrical poem of amatory character. 2. *Mus.* An old style of contrapuntal unaccompanied part-song for several voices; also loosely applied to other part-songs 1588. 3. *transf.* and fig. A song, ditty 1589.

1. He (Clément Marot) was the restorer of the m. WATSON. 2. And who shall silence all the airs and madrigals that whisper softness in chambers? Mr. T. 3. By shallow Rivers, to whose falls Melodious birds sing Madrigals MARLOWE. Hence Madrigalian a. pertaining to, consisting or characteristic of, or dealing with madrigals 1843. *Madrigalist*, a writer of madrigals 89.

Madroño (madrō'no). Also **madrona**, **madrone**. 1830. [Sp.] A handsome evergreen tree of western N. America, *Arbutus Menziesii*, having a very hard wood and bearing yellow berries.

Madwort (mæ'dwɔrt). 1597. [? tr. L. *alysium*, a Gr. *ἀλυσσον*, f. *ἀ-* (priv.) + *λύσσα* rabies.] 1. A herb of the genus *Alyssum*. 2. The Trailing Catchweed, *Asperugo procumbens*. (Also called *German m.*) 1760

Mæcenates (mæ'si'næs). Pl. **Mæcenases**, **†Mæcenates** (-ē'ti) 156x. A Roman knight, the patron of Horace and Virgil. Hence: A generous patron of literature or art, occas. *gen. a* patron.

Maelstrom (mæ'lström). 1682. [a. early mod. Du. *maelstrom* (now *maulstroom*) whirlpool, f. *maelen* to grind, also to whirl round = *stream* stream.] A famous whirlpool on the west coast of Norway, formerly supposed to suck in and destroy all vessels within a long radius. Also *transf.* a great whirlpool. Also *fig.*

Mænad (mæ'næd) 1579. [ad. L. *Mænades*, a. Gr. *Μαινάς*, *Μαινάς*, f. *μαινεσθαι* to rave.] A Bacchante. Hence **Mænadic** a. characteristic of a M.; infuriated.

Maestoso (mæ'stō'so). 1724. [It. = majestic.] *Mus.* A direction: To be executed majestically.

Maestro (mæ'strō). 1797. [It. = master.] A master in music; a great composer, teacher, or conductor.

Maifick (mæ'fik), *v.* 1900 (no longer used). [Back-formation from *maificking* (= the place-name *Maifeking* treated *loc.* as a *pres. pple.*)] *intr.* A journalistic word, used to designate the extravagant behaviour of the London crowds on the relief of Maifeking (17 May, 1900), also *transf.*

Maffle (mæ'fl), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. [Of early mod. Du. *maffeln* to move the jaws] 1. *intr.* To stammer; to mumble. 2. To bungle to delay, waste time 1781. 3. *trans.* To confuse, bewilder, muddle 1820. Hence **Mafler**. **Maflingly** *adv.*

Mafia (ma'fi). Also **maffia**. 1875. [Sicilian.] In Sicily, the spirit of hostility to law and its ministers, often manifesting itself in indicative crimes. Also, the body of those who share in this spirit.

Mag (mæg), *sb*¹ ME. [Short for *Margaret*.] Used as a personal name in various *prose*; plur.; also, as a proper name for a magpie hence = **MAGPIE**.

Mag (mæg), *sb*² *slang.* Also **meg**. 1781 [?] A halfpenny.

Mag (mæg), *sb*³ 1801. Abbrev. of **MAGAZINE** (sense 5b). So **Maga** (mæ'gɪ), abbrev. for Blackwood's Magazine 1825.

Mag, *sb*⁴ 1920. Abbrev. of **MAGNETO**.

Mag (mæg), *v.* Also **meg**. 1810 [? back-formation from **MAGPIE**.] *intr.* To chatter. So **Mag** *in*⁵ chatter, talk, a chatterbox 1778.

Magazine (mægə'zɪn), *sb*. 1583. [a. F. *magasin* (OF. *magazin*), a. Arab. *makhāzin*, pl. of *makhāza* storehouse, f. *kha-zana* to store up] 1. A storehouse or repository for goods or merchandise; a warehouse, depot. Now *rare*. Also *fig.* b. *transf.* of a country or district 1595. c. A portable receptacle for articles of value. Now *rare*. 1768. 2. *Mil.* a. *gen.* A building in which are stored arms, ammunition, and provisions for an army. b. *spec.* A powder magazine. 1596. Also *fig.* 3. a. *Mil.* The contents of a magazine; a store. Also *collect. pl.* Stores, provisions, munitions of war, armament, military equipment 1839. Also *fig.* b. *gen.* A store, heap; a wardrobe 1625. Also *fig.* 4. A victualling ship; more fully *magnificent ship* 1624. 5. 7a. Used in the titles of books, with sense: A storehouse of information -1802. b. A periodical publication containing articles by various writers, intended chiefly for the general reader 1731. 6. a. A chamber in a repeating rifle, machine-gun, etc., containing a supply of cartridges which are fed automatically to the breech 1867. b. A c. carrying a supp. o. dges 892.

c. A reservoir or supply-chamber in a machine, stove, battery, etc. 1873.

1. b. Constantinople, Aleppo, and grand Cayro are the three Magazines of the whole Empire LITTON. 2. Here Irish wit is seen! When nothing's left that's worth defence, We build a m. SWIFT. 3. a. A corps of 5000 men had carried away a m. of arms WILLINGTON. b. A m. of flesh, milk, butter, and cheese DE FOE.

attrib and *comb.* as *m. article*, *editor*; *m. rifle*; *m. gun*, a gun (i.e. either a cannon or a rifle, etc.) provided with a 'magazine' (sense 6 a); -*stove*, one having a fuel-chamber which supplies coal to the fire by some self-feeding process. Hence **Magazine** *v.* (now *rare*) *trans.* to lay up in or as in a magazine 1643; *intr.* to conduct a magazine 1763. **Magaziner** (1758), *artist* (1821) one who writes for magazines, **Magazinish** a. 1794.

Magdalen, **Magdalene** (mæ'gdälēn, -līn). ME. [ad. Eccl. L. *Magdalena*, *-lene*, a. Gr. *Μαρία ἡ Μαγδαληνή* (Mary) of Magdala (on the sea of Galilee). The vernacular form of the word (adopted through Fl.) is MAUDLIN; whence the pronunciation (mō'dlīn) in the names of Magdalen and Magdalene Colleges.] 1. a. The Magdalene a disciple of Christ named Mary (Luke viii. 2), commonly identified with the 'sinner' of Luke vii. 37, and therefore appearing in Western hagiology as a repentant harlot elevated to sainthood. b. A picture of Mary Magdalen 1661. 2. *transf.* One whose history resembles that of the Magdalen; *spec.* a reformed prostitute 1693. 3. [Short for *M. hospital*.] A home for the reformation of prostitutes 1766. 4. A kind of perch 1766.

Comb. M. day, the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, 22 July; M. asylum, charity, home, hospital, house = sense 2.

Magdaleon. 1450. [ad. med. L. *magdalenon*, *magdaleon*, also *magdalinum*, f. Gr. *μαγδαλιά* dough or bread-crumbs (Galen).] *Pharmacy*. A cylindrical roll of plaster, salve, or any medicinal substance.

Magé (mæ'dʒ), *arch.* ME. [Eng. form of **MAGUS**.] 1. A magician; *transf.* a person of wisdom and learning. 2. *pl.* The Magi 1584.

Magellan (mæ'gälān) 1638. Eng. form of the name of Fernão de Magalhães (? 1470-1521), the Portuguese navigator who first passed through the Straits of M. into the Pacific Ocean, used *attrib.* (or in possessive) = **MAGELLANIC**. Hence **Magellanic** a. [mod. L. *Magellanicus*] pertaining to or named after Magellan 1602.

M. clouds, two large globular cloudy spots formed of nebulae and clusters of stars, visible in the southern hemisphere.

Magenta (mæ'dʒentā). 1860. Name of a brilliant crimson aniline dye, discovered shortly after the date, 1859, of the battle of Magenta, in Northern Italy. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

Maggéd (mæ'gɛd), a. 1867. *Naut.* Worn, fretted, as, a *m. brace*.

Maggot (mæ'gɒt). ME. [? conn. w. ME. *maddeke*, *maddock*.] 1. A worm or grub; chiefly applied to the larva of the cheese-fly and the flesh-fly or blue-bottle. Also *fig.* 2. A whimsical fancy; a crotchet 1625. 3. A whimsical or capricious person 1681.

1. *Red m.* the larva of the wheat midge. 2. She's got some m. in her head about being loved for her own sake 1898. Hence **Maggoty** a. full of maggots.

Maggot-pie. *Obs. exc. dial.* 1573. [f. ME. *Magote*, a. F. *Margot*, pet name for *Marguerite* Margaret + *PIE*.] A magpie.

Magi (mæ'dʒi), *sb. pl.*: see **MAGUS**.

Magian (mæ'dʒiān). 1578. [f. L. **MAGUS** + *-IAN*.] A. *sb.* One of the Magi; a follower of or believer in the Magi; a magician, wizard. B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Magi 1716; magical (KEATS). Hence **Magianism**, the tenets or doctrines of the Magi 1716.

Magic (mæ'dʒɪk), *sb.* ME. [ad. OF. *magique*, ad. late L. *magica* (sc. *ars*).] 1. The pretended art of influencing the course of events by compelling the agency of spiritual beings, or by bringing into operation some occult controlling principle of nature, sorcery, witchcraft. Also, the practice of this art. 2b. A magical procedure or rite; also *concer.* a charm, fetter -1814. 2. *fig.* A secret and overmastering influence resembling magic in its effects 6. 3. *ran f* The art of producing

(by legerdemain, optical illusion, etc.) surprising phenomena resembling the results of 'magic', conjuring 1831.

1. *M.*, which means the unnatural interference with nature 1834. **Black m.** (= F. *magie noire*) modern name for the kind of m. that involved the invocation of devils; opp. to *white m.* (= F. *magie blanche*) *Natural m.* that which did not involve recourse to the agency of personal spirits. 2. *Obs.* Royall Peete 'There's Magick in thy Maestric Shakspeare.'

Magic (mæ'dʒɪk), a. ME. [a. F. *magique*, ad. L. *magicus*, ad. Gr. *μαγικός*, lit. pertaining to the Magi, f. *μάγος*, see **MAGUS**.] 1. Of or pertaining to magic. Also, working or produced by enchantment. Not used predicatively. b. Of a material object, a diagram, etc.: Employed in magic rites, endowed with magic powers, enchanted 1697. 2. Producing appearances or results like those of sorcery 1696.

1. To magic a. against my will I bend SURF. b. *M. glass*, *mirror* - one in which the spectator is supposed to see the representation of future events or distant scenes, often *fig.* 2. Longings. that. the m. curtain [would] once more arise SCOTT.

Plur. M. square - a square divided into smaller squares, each containing a number, so arranged that the sum of the figures in a row, vertical, horizontal or diagonal, is always the same. *M. circle* - an arrangement of numbers in concentric circles with radial divisions, with arithmetical properties similar to those of the magic square.

So **Magical** a. magic; resembling magic in action or effect, produced as by magic 1555. **Magically** *adv.*

Magician (mæ'dʒɪʃjən). ME. [a. F. *magicien*, f. L. *magica* **MAGIC** *sb*.] One skilled in magic; a necromancer, wizard. Also *occas.* a conjurer.

fig. The M. of the North [i.e. Walter Scott] 1877

Magic lantern. 1696. [tr. mod. L. *laterna magica*.] An optical instrument by means of which a magnified image of a picture on glass is thrown upon a white screen or wall in a darkened room.

Magilp, var. of **MFGILP**.

Magism (mæ'dʒɪzəm). 1844. [f. L. *magis* + *-ISM*.] The beliefs, principles, and practices of the Magi.

Magister (mæ'dʒɪstər). 1756. A medieval and mod. L. title of academic rank, usu. rendered by **MASTER**, but occas. employed *Hist.* or in speaking of foreign universities.

Magisterial (mæ'dʒɪstərɪəl), a. 1632. [ad. med. L. *magisterialis*, f. late L. *magisterius* f. L. *magister* **MASTER** *sb*.] Of or pertaining to a master or a magistrate. 1. Of or pertaining to a master-workman; displaying a master's skill -1683. 2. Of or pertaining to one qualified to speak with authority; authoritative. Of persons: Having the bearing or authority of a master; *occas.*, dictatorial. 1632. 3. Of pertaining to, or proper to a magistrate or magistrates. Of persons: Holding the office of a magistrate. Of an inquiry: Conducted by magistrates. 1660. 4. *Alch.* and *Med.* = **MAGISTRAL** 2. -1722. 5. *quasi-sb.* or *sb.* = **MAGISTERY** 3. -1662.

2. These M. Propositions don't Dispute for Belief, but demand it COLLIER. A M. Air and too much Heat and Passion appear in their Writings BENTLEY 3. The m. inquiry into the charge of arson 1885. Hence **†Magisteriality**, *mastership*, authoritative position. **Magisterially** *adv.*, *ness*.

Magisterium (mæ'dʒɪstərɪəm). 1593 [L. = next.] 1. *Alch.* = **MAGISTERY** 3 a. -1675. 2. *R. C. Theol.* The teaching function of the Church 1831.

Magistry (mæ'dʒɪstərɪ) *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1566. [ad. L. *magisterium* the office of a master; in med. L. the philosopher's stone f. *magister* **MASTER** *sb*.] 1. = **MAGISTRACY** 2. 3. -1585. 2a. The quality or functions of a master; mastership, authoritative appearance. b. The office of a (Grand) Master. -1706. 3. *Alch.*, *Med.*, etc. a. A master principle of nature; a potent transmuting or curative quality or agency; a substance that has this quality, e.g. the philosopher's stone 1594. b. A product or result of transmutation 1605. c. The concentrated essence of a substance 1641. d. The residuum obtained by precipitation from an acid solution, e.g. *m. of bismuth*, etc., a precipitate 1602. e. A specific 1669.

Magistracy (mæ'dʒɪstərɪsɪ). 1577. [f. **MAGISTRAL** *see* **ACT** + *-cy*.] The condition

of ben a mag ate 1633 a The off e f
a m g rae a conduct in office a
mag ae Now a e 1577 3 Ma e
consequently 1601.

Magistral (mădžistrāl) 1572. [a. F. or
ad. L. *magistralis*, f. *magister*.] **Adj.** 1. Of,
pertaining to, or befitting a master, authorita-
tive, dogmatic. Now rare. 1605. 2. *Phar-*
macy. Of a remedy, a formula: Devised by a
physician for a particular case; opp. to OFFI-
CINAL 1605. **Ph.** By some writers taken to
mean: Sovereign, supremely effective -1678.
3. *Fortif* Leading, principal, master -1828
4. *accus.* Having the title of 'Master'; of or
pertaining to a master or masters 1837.
5 Your assertion is more Magistral, then true
1641. 2 Some Magistral Opate 1633. 3 *Al. line*.
in field fortifications, the interior crest line; in per-
manent fortifications, usually the line of the top of
the escarp of each work. 4 The men are rebuked,
in the m. homilies, for their ingratitude in striking
Ruskin

B. sb. +1. Pharmacy. A magistral preparation
or formula -1670 2. *Fortif.* = *Magistral*
line. (See A. 3.) 1853. [3. *Metalurgy*.] [Sp.
(*magistra*)]. Roasted copper pyrites used in
the reduction of silver ore 1839.

Hence **Magistrality**, the quality or con-
dition of being m.; quasi-concr. a dogmatic
utterance, in *Med.* a special prescription.
Magistrally adv.

Magstrand (mădžistrænd). *Sc.* 1642
[ad. med. L. *magistrandus*, gerund. pp. of
magistrari to become a Master (of Arts)]
Orig. in Scottish Universities, an Arts student
in the fourth, or highest, class; later, one in
the fourth year. Now, in official use, only at
Aberdeen.

Magistrate (mădžistrăt) *ME.* [ad. L.
magistratus, f. *magister* (see -ARE 1 a).] **+1.**
The office and dignity of a magistrate -1530.
2 A civil officer charged with the administra-
tion of the laws, a member of the executive
government *ME.* 3. *spc.* A 'justice of the
peace' (see JUSTICE sb. III. 3); also applied
to salaried officials having criminal jurisdiction
of the first instance, as, *police, stipendiary,*
and, in Ireland, *resident m.* 1688.

2. The king was too eminent a m. to be trusted with
discretionary power *Hume* *Chief m. of a m.* in a
monarchy, the sovereign, in a republic, usually the
president. Hence **Magistrateship**. **Magi-**
stratic, **Magistratical**, *a.* of, pertaining to, or be-
fitting a m. or magistrates. **Magistratically adv.**

Magistrature (mădžistrătūr). 1672 [a.
F. f. *magistrat* MAGISTRATE] **1.** The dig-
nity or office of a magistrate; *occas.* the exer-
cise of the office; with *a* and *pl.* an individual
office. **b.** The term of a magistrate's office
1720 2 *collect.* = MAGISTRACY 3. 1679.

Magma (măgmă). *ME.* [a. L. *magma*
(sense 1), Gr. μάγμα, f. root of μάσσειν
to knead.] **+1.** The dregs that remain from a
semi-liquid substance after the liquid part has
been removed by pressure or evaporation
-1856. 2. Any crude mixture of mineral or
organic matters in the state of a thin paste
1681. 3. *Geol. a.* One of two or more supposed
strata of fluid or semi-fluid matter lying be-
neath the earth's crust. **b.** The amorphous
basis of certain porphyritic rocks, 1804. Hence
Magma-tic a.

Magna Charta, Magna Carta (măg-nă
ka ită). 1568. [med. L. = 'great charter']
The Great Charter of English personal and
political liberty, obtained from King John in
1215. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

+1. Magnale, pl. -alia. 1623. [as if L.
**magnale*, sing. of *magnalia* (in L. only *mag-*
nalia neut. pl.), f. *magnus* great.] A great or
wonderful thing -1702; *pl.* wonders 1645-81.

+Magnality. [f. prec. + -ITY.] A great
or wonderful thing. *Sir T. Browne.*

Magnanimity (măgnănimŭtĭ). *ME.* [a.
F. *magnanimité*, ad. L. *magnanimus*]. **+1.**
The (vague) name of a virtue in mediæval
ethics -1526. **2a.** Lofly courage; fortitude
-1801. 3. As tr. Aristotle's μεγαλοψυχία
'greatness of soul' (see *Etik. N. iv. 3*). Also,
loftiness of thought or purpose. Now rare,
1598. 4. Nobility of feeling, superiority to
petty resentment or jealousy 1771 **b. pl. In-**

s n s of hs 1639 15 M n fien e s R I

BROWN
4. I ma be m n L D M fed d p
michs made upon m m m B K K E

Magnanimous (măgnănimŭs), *a.* Also
+1ons. 1584. [f. L. *magnanimus* (f. *magnus*
+ *animus*, repr. Gr. μεγαλόθυμος) + -OUS]

1. Great in courage, nobly valiant. Also, pro-
ceeding from or manifesting high courage.
? Obs. 2. High-souled; lofty of purpose,
noble in feeling or conduct. Now esp.
Superior to petty resentment or jealousy. 1598
3. The encouragement that the magnanimous Cesar
gave unto his soldiers 1844. 4. Pitch thy be-
haviour low, lay projects high; Soshalt thou humble
and m. be G. HENRY. They knew... what strength
was, that would not bend but in m. meekness
Wardsw. Hence **Magnanimously adv.**, -ness
(rare).

Magnate (măgnăt). Chiefly *pl.* *ME.* [ad.
late L. *magnat*, *magnas*, f. *magnus* great.] **1.**
A great man; a noble; a person of great in-
fluence or eminence in any sphere, now *spec.*
one prominent in the management of a large
industry or enterprise, as, an oil magnate
(U.S.). 2. In Hungary, and formerly in
Poland, a member of the Upper House in the
Diet 1747.

Magne- (măgnĕ), *interg.* comb. form for
MAGNETO-, as in *Magne-crystal*, a crystal
acted upon by magnetism; etc. 1831.

+1. Magnes. *ME.* [L. = Gr. δ Μάγνης λίθος,
the Magnesian stone, MAGNET.] A magnet,
loadstone -1750. Also *m.-stone*. **b. transf.**
Magnetic virtue EVELYN.

Magnesia (măgnĕsĭă). *ME.* [a. med. L.
magnesia, a. Gr. ἡ Μαγνησία λίθος, 'the
Magnesian stone', (1) the loadstone, (2) a
shining stone, perh. talc.] **+1. Alch.** A
mineral said to be an ingredient of the philo-
sopher's stone -1610. **2a.** = MANGANESE 1
Also black m. (opp. to *whit m.* = mod. L.
magnesia alba = 3) -1797. 3. *a. Orig.* and
still pop., applied to hydrated magnesium
carbonate, a white earthy powder, used as an
antacid and cathartic. **b.** In mod. *Chemistry*,
an alkaline earth, now recognized as the oxide
of magnesium (MgO). 1755 Hence *Magne-*
sian a. of, pertaining to, or containing m.; in
M. limestone *Geol.* = DOLOMITE.

Magnesian (măgnĕsĭk), *a.* 1877. [f. MAG-
NESIA and MAGNESIUM + -IC] **a.** Contain-
ing magnesia. **b.** Of, pertaining to, or con-
taining magnesium.

Magnesian (măgnĕsĭt), 1815. [f. MAG-
NESIA + -ITE] *Min.* Carbonate of magne-
sium, occurring commonly in compact white
masses, but *occas.* crystalline.

Magnesium (măgnĕzĭŭm, -z sĭŭm). 1808.
[f. MAGNESIA; see -UM, -IUM.] *Chem.* **+1.**
= MANGANESE 1. *Sir H. Davy.* 2. *a. Chemi-*
cal element, one of the 'metals of the alkaline
earths', being the base of magnesia. Symbol
Mg. Found only in composition. 1812.

Comb. m. light, a brilliant light produced by the
combustion of m.; m. ribbon, thread, wire, a thin
strip or wire of m. prepared for burning.

Magnet (măgnĕt). 1440 [a. OF. *magnēt*,
or ad. L. *magnēta*, accus. of *magnes*, see
MAGNES] **1. Min.** = LOADSTONE; a variety
of magnetite (proto-sesquioxide of iron) having
the power of attracting iron and steel, and
other properties. 2. A piece of loadstone;
also, a piece of iron or steel to which the
characteristic properties of loadstone have been
imparted by contact, by induction, or by means
of an electric current. When a magnet is sus-
pended freely, one of its poles (hence called the
north pole) points approximately north, and the
other (the south pole) approximately south.
1625. **b.** Any body possessing the properties
characteristic of a magnet 1797. 3. *fig.* Some-
thing which attracts 1655.

1. In mid. of this white City stands a Castle built
of M. *Murr.* 2. *Bar m.* a polarized rod of iron, now
much used in the construction of electro-magnetic
apparatus. *Natural m.* one consisting of loadstone;
opp. to *artificial m.* 3. Two magnets, heaven and
earth, allure to bliss, The larger loadstone that, the
smaller this DRYDEN.

Attrib. and **Comb.** as, m. core, the rod or bar of
soft magnetized iron placed in the middle of an
electro-magnet. *m. helix*, a coil of wire such as
is h. cor. of an el.

Magnet c nagne 632 ad mod L

a d r I g e p o p e s o a m g.
see AG and C

pertaining to a magnet or to magnetism, pro-
ducing, caused by, or operating by means of
magnetism 1634. 2. *fig.* Having powers of
attraction, very seductive. Now often with a
tinge of sense 4. 1632. 3. Applied to all
bodies which are acted upon by the loadstone
also, = PARAMAGNETIC 1837. 4. Pertaining
to animal magnetism, mesmeric 1800.

2. That m. influence which irresistibly draws on
feet to spots on which our imagination has long
seen M. PATTERSON. 4. As if he had been in a m. slumber
DICKENS.

B. sb. +1. = MAGNET -1671. 2. *a.* Any
metal which is acted upon by the loadstone
1847. **b. A paramagnetic body 1890 3
Magnetics: the science of magnetism 1785. So
Magnetical a.; -ly *adv.*, -ness.**

Magnetico- (măgnĕtĭkŭ), used (*rarely*) as
comb. form of MAGNETIC = 'magnetic and
Magneti-fcrous, a. 1832. [f. MAGNET +
-IFEROUS] Producing or conducting mag-
netism.

Magnetism (măgnĕtĭz'm). 1616. [See
MAGNET and -ISM.] **1.** The characteristic
properties of the magnet; magnetic pheno-
mena and their laws. Also, the natural agency
concerned in producing these phenomena, now
regarded as a modification of energy. **b. fig.**
Attractive power, esp. personal charm or
ascendancy; *occas.* with a tinge of sense 3
1655. 2. The science which treats of magnetic
phenomena 1828. 3. Short for *animal mag-*
netism (see ANIMAL) = MESMERISM 1785.

2. *Terrestrial m.* the magnetic properties of the
earth, considered as a whole. **b.** Now, m. is among
the highest qualities which an American popular
leader can possess BARCE

Magnetist (măgnĕtĭst). 1761. [f. MAG-
NET + -IST.] **1.** One skilled in the science of
magnetism. 2. One who practices animal mag-
netism; a mesmerist. Also *animal m.* 1802

Magnetite (măgnĕtĭt). 1851 [ad. G.
magnetit, see MAGNET and -ITE 1 a. b.] *Min.*
Proto-sesquioxide of iron, which is readily
attracted by the magnet, magnetic oxide of
iron.

Magnetizable (măgnĕtĭzăbl'), *a.* 1797
[f. MAGNETIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being
magnetized. Hence *Magnetizability*.

Magnetize (măgnĕtĭz), *v.* 1785. [f.
MAGNET + -IZE.] **1. trans.** To charge with
magnetic properties 1801 2. *intr.* To become
magnetic. (Diets.) 3. *trans.* To attract as a
magnet does. Chiefly *fig.* (with mixture of
sense 4), to subdue or win by personal charm
1836. 4. To influence by animal magnetism,
to mesmerize. Also *fig.* 1785.

1. To m. a steel bar 1801. 3. External Nature is
an enchanter who magnetizes the human spirit
Mozley. Hence **Magnetization**, the action of
magnetizing or condition of being magnetized
Magnetizer, one who or that which magnetizes,
esp. a mesmerist.

Magneto (măgnĕtŭ), *sb.* 1882. Colloq.
abbrev. for *magneto-electric machine*; *spec.* the
union apparatus of internal combustion engines

Magneto- (măgnĕtŭ-), repr. comb. form of
Gr. μάγνηρ-, μάγνης MAGNET, denoting pro-
cesses carried on by magnetic means, or the
application of magnetism to departments of
art or industry, as in *m.-therapy*, the treat-
ment of disease by the external application of
metal plates inducing magnetic electricity; etc.

Magne-to-elec-tric, a. 1831. Pertaining to
electric phenomena involving electric currents
induced in conductors by the relative motion of
these conductors with respect to either per-
manent magnets or electro-magnets, as, *mag-*
neto-electric induction.

Magneto-electric machine: first used by Far-
aday, in 1831, to denote a machine generating currents
by magneto-electric induction, by later writers em-
ployed in various limited senses, and in recent times
commonly limited to the machines with permanent
steel magnets; see N. L. D. So **Magneto-elec-**
trical a.

Magneto-electricity. 1832. Electricity
generated by the relative movement of electric
conductors and magnets of an kind.

Magne-togram. 1884. [f. MAGNETO- + -GRAM.] The automatic record of magnetic needles.

Magnetograph (mægnɪ'tɒgrəf). 1847. [f. MAGNETO- + -GRAPH.] 1. An instrument recording automatically the movements of the magnetometer. Also *attr.* 2. = MAGNETOGRAM. (U.S. Dicts.)

Magnetometer (mægnɪ'tɒmɪtə). 1827. [ad. F. *magnétomètre*, see MAGNETO- and -METER.] An instrument for measuring magnetic forces, esp. terrestrial magnetism. Hence **Magneto-metric**, *adj.* of, pertaining to, or measured by the m. **Magneto metry**, measurement by means of the m.

Magnetomotor. 1823. [f. MAGNETO- + MOTOR.] A voltaic series of large plates producing a great quantity of electricity of low intensity, adapted to the exhibition of electromagnetic phenomena

Magnifiable (mægnɪfɪ'əbl̩), *a.* [f. MAGNIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being magnified. SIR T. BROWNE.

Magnific (mægnɪfɪk), *a.* Now literary and arch. Also **magnifique**. 1490. [a. F. *magnifique*, ad. L. *magnificus*, f. *magnus*, see FIG.] 1. Renowned, glorious—1669. 2. = MAGNIFICENT 3 & 4. 1490. 3. Imposing by vastness or dignity of language, etc.: Exalted, sublime; *occas.* in deusive sense, grandiloquent. 1538. 4. Of compositions, titles, etc.: Serving to magnify or extol—1667.

3 The pillared dome m. heaved its ample roof
TOMSON. 4 Power, God's gift in Browning

Magnifical (mægnɪfɪkəl), *a.* 1598. [f. as *prec* + -AL] = MAGNIFIC. Hence **Magnifically** *adv.* (arch.).

Magnificat (mægnɪfɪkæt). ME. [L. 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *magnificare* to MAGNIFY.] 1. The hymn of the Virgin Mary in Luke 1:46-55 (in the Vulgate beginning *Magnificat anima mea Dominum*), used as a canticle. 2. *transf.* A song of praise; a psalm 1614

Magnificate, *v.* 1598 [f. ppl. stem of L. *magnificare* to MAGNIFY.] *trans.* = MAGNIFY *v.* 1672.

Magnification (mægnɪfɪkə'sɪn). 1625 [ad. L. *magnificationem*, see MAGNIFY and -ATION.] The action of magnifying or condition of being magnified; laudation, enlargement. Also *quasi-concr.* a magnified reproduction.

Magnificence (mægnɪfɪ'sɛns). ME. [a. F. *magnificencia*; see MAGNIFICENT and ENCE.] 1. The name of one of the Aristotelian and scholastic 'virtues', repr. Gr. *μεγαλοπρεπεια*, liberality of expenditure combined with good taste. 2. Sovereign bounty or munificence—1647. 3. Glory, greatness of nature or reputation—1667. 4. Sumptuousness or splendour of surroundings or appointments ME. 5. An instance of this; a splendid ceremony—1674. 6. Grandeur or imposing beauty of appearance. 7. Also pl features of magnificence ME. 8. A title of honour, applied to kings and other distinguished persons. *Obs.* *exc.* *Hist.* or as a foregn title ME. 9. Thanne comth M. that is to seyn, whan a man doth and performeth grete werkes of goodnesse CHAUCER. 10. Nor doth this grandeur and majestic show of luxury, though call'd m., allure mine eye MUR. 11. Not Babylon, Nor great Aleuro such in Equal'd in all this glorious MUR. So **Magnificency**; *also* with *a* and *pl.*

Magnificent (mægnɪfɪ'sɛnt), *a.* 1513. [a. OF *magnificent*, f. L. *magnificēnt*, altered stem of *magnificus*, lit. doing great deeds, f. *magnus*; see -IFIC.] 1. Characterized by greatness of achievement or by conduct befitting lofty position. *Obs.* *exc.* as a titular epithet, e.g. in Lorenzo the M., etc. 2. Royally lavish or munificent (now rare) 1579. 3. Splendid, stately, living in splendour and pomp 1566. 4. Sumptuously constructed or adorned; also, impressively beautiful 1540. 5. Of immaterial things: Imposing, exalted 1639. 6. Used to express admiration 1701.

2 A Prince is never so m., As when hee's sparing to
munch a few With th' munes of many MAGNIF. CHAUCER. 4 That m. T m le o al 540. 6 Th d was m. 860 H deo Magnificently ad-

Magnifico (mægnɪfɪko). 1573. [It. = MAGNIFIC.] Title bestowed upon the magnates of Venice; also *transf.*

Magnifier (mægnɪfɪaɪ). 1550. [f. MAGNIFY + -ER.] One who or that which magnifies. Also *fig.*

Magnify (mægnɪfaɪ), *v.* ME. [ad. L. *magnificare*, f. *magnificus*. Sense 4 is Eng. only.] 1. *trans.* To speak or act for the glory of (a person or thing), to laud, extol (arch.). 2. To make greater in size, status, importance, or qualities; to enlarge, augment. Now rare ME. 3. *trans.* To represent as great or greater; to exaggerate 1759. 4. To increase the apparent size of an object by artificial means. Also *absol.* 1665. 5. *intr.* 'A cant word for to have effect' (J.); to signify. Now dial. 1712.

1. If the invention of the ship was thought so noble
how much more are letters to be magnified, which
as ships pass through the vast seas of time Bacon.
4 *fig.* The effects of fogs upon our estimation of
dimension are well known: men are magnified to
giants KANE

Magnifying glass, a glass lens, or combination of lenses, used to increase the apparent size of any object seen through it 1665

Magniloquence (mægnɪlɒkwɛns) 1623. [f. next; see -ENCE.] The quality of being magniloquent.

Magniloquent (mægnɪlɒkwɛnt), *a.* 1656. [f. L. *magniloquus*, f. *magnus* great + *loquus* speaking + -ENT.] Lofty or ambitious in expression, grandiloquent. Also, *occas.*, talking big, boastful. Hence **Magniloquently** *adv.* So **Magni loquous** *a.*

Magnitude (mægnɪtɪd). ME. [ad. L. *magnitudo*, f. *magnus*, cogn. w. Gr. *μέγας*, O.Eut. **miklo-*, see MUCH.] 1. = GREATNESS, in various senses, see QUOTE. 2. Size, whether great or small; in *Geom.*, the measure or extent of a line, area, volume, or angle 1570. 3. A class in a system of classification determined by size; *esp.* each of the classes into which the fixed stars have been arranged according to their degree of brilliancy 1641. b. Of the first m. (*fig.*) of the utmost greatness or importance 1693.

1. [Boadicea's] orations wherein is expressed all
m. of a spirit, breathing to the liberty and redemption
of her Country B. JON. The height, and strength,
and m. of their building De Foe. The m. of his
crimes *YOUNG Lett.* 2. *quasi-concr.* A long m., we
term a Lane 1570. 3. The stars 'of the first m.' are
the most brilliant, the 'sixth m.' includes those that
are barely visible to the naked eye; the seventh and
lower magnitudes are telescopic only. The classifi-
cation into 'magnitudes', is now a matter of photo-
metric measurement. N.E.D.

Magnolia (mægnɒliə). 1748. [a. mod. L. *magnolia*, f. name of Pierre *Magnol* (Latinized *Magnolius*), professor of botany at Montpellier, 1638-1715.] A genus of large (rarely shrubby) trees (the typical genus of the N O *Magnolaceae*) cultivated for their foliage and flowers. Hence **Magnolia ceous** *a.* of or belonging to the N O *Magnolaceae*

Magnum (mægnəm) 1788. [neut. sing. of L. *magnus* used subst.] A bottle containing two quarts of wine or spirits; also, as a measure of liquor. b. A large glass (of spirits) DICKENS.

A partiality for magnums of old port 1893

Magnum bonum (mægnəm bɒnəm) 1721. [neut. sing. of L. *magnus* and *bonus*.] 1. A kind of large yellow cooling-plum. 2. = MAGNUM. 1800. 3. A kind of potato 1882. 4. A large-barrelled steel pen 1851.

Magnum opus. See OPUS.

Magot (mæɡɒt, magot). 1607. [Fr.] 1. A species of ape (*Macacus inuus*); the tailless Barbary Ape. 2. A small grotesque figure of porcelain, ivory, etc. of Chinese or Japanese workmanship 1844.

Magpie (mæɡpi). 1605. [f. MAG sb.1 + PIE sb.1.] 1. A common European bird, *Pica caudata*, of the family *Corvidæ*, with a long pointed tail and black-and-white plumage; distinguished for its chattering voice and thievish habits. b. *Austral.* Applied to the black-and-white Crow shrike (*Coronea melanoleuca*). Also in Tasmania to the gen. *S. rufus* 1890

transf. An idle or impertinent chatterer 1632. 3. *It.* A denotive term for an Anglican bishop from his black chimere and white rochet. b. Now, a joc. name for this episcopal costume 1704. 4. a. = *magpie moth* 1749. b. A kind of potato 1794. c. A variety of the domestic pigeon 1868. 5. *slang.* A halfpenny. DICKENS. 6. *Mit. slang.* A shot from a rifle that strikes the outermost division but one of a target, and is signalled by a black and white flag 1884.

1. And only hear the M. gossip Gamulus under a roof of pine TENNYSON
attrib. and *Comb.*, as m. diver, (a) the Golden eye Duck, *Clangula clangula*, (b) the Snow, *Mergus albellus*; m. lark, a small Australian bird *Grallina picata*, m. moth, a white moth, patterned with black and some yellow spots, *Adrasas grata lanata*.

Magsgman. *slang.* 1838. [f. MAG sb.0] A street swindler, 'confidence man'.
[**Maguari** (mægʷəri). 1678. [Turk. *māguari*.] A S. American Stork, *Euxenna magnari*, with a foiled tail

Maguey (mægʷeɪ; Sp. magʷey) 1555 [Sp., a. Haytian.] The American aloe, *Agave americana*.

Magus (mægʷs). Pl. **Magi** (mægʷdʒi). ME. [L., a. Gr. *μάγος*, a. OFers *magus*] 1. *Hist.* A member of the ancient Persian priestly caste. Hence, one skilled in Oriental magic and astrology, an ancient magician or sorcerer. b. Applied to the heathen sorcerers who opposed St. Patrick 1822. 2. *spec. The (three) Magi*: the three 'wise men' who came from the East (see WISE MAN 3) ME.

Magyar (mægʷar, mægʷyar). 1797 [Native name.] A. sb. 1. A member of the Mongoloid race, now forming the predominant section of the inhabitants of Hungary. 2. The language of the Magyars; Hungarian 1828. B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Magyars, or to their language 1828. b. Applied recently to a type of female dress in which bodice and sleeves are cut in one piece. Hence **Magyarize** *v.* *trans.* to assimilate to the M. type to translate (names) into M.

Mahal (mähäl). *Indian.* 1623 (mawle) [Urdü (Arab.) *mahall*, f. Arab. root *halla* to lodge.] 1. Private apartments or lodgings. 2. A summer house or palace 1625. 3. A territorial division in India, a ward of a town. Also, a division of an estate or tract of land for farming, hunting, etc. 1793.

Mahaleb (mähäleb). 1558. [a. F. *mahaleb*, a. Arab. *maḥlab*.] A kind of cherry, *Prunus Mahaleb*, the kernels of which are used by perfumers.

Maharaj (maharāj). 1826. [Hindī *mahārāj*, f. *mahā* great + *rāj* sovereignty, sovereignty.] = next.

Maharajah (maharāja). 1698. [Hindī *mahārājā*, f. *mahā* great + *rājā* Raja (H)] The title of certain Indian princes. So [Maharane (maharān) [Hindī *mahārānī*, see RANLE] the wife of a maharajah 1862.

Mahatma (mähätmä). 1884. [ad. S. I. r. *mahātman* 'great-souled', f. *mahā* great + *ātman* soul.] In Esoteric Buddhism, one of a class of persons with preternatural powers supposed to exist in India and Tibet.

Mahdi (mähdi). 1792. [Arab. *mahdī*, lit. 'he who is guided aright', pass. pple. of *hadda* to lead in the right way.] A spiritual and temporal leader expected by the Mohammedans to appear in the latter days. Applied from about 1880 to insurrectionary leaders in the Sudan, who claimed to be the expected Mahdi. Hence **Mahdism**, the rebel movements in the Sudan about 1880. *Ma hdi* (list).

Mah Jong (mäh dzɔŋ). 1923 [Chinese lit. sparrows.] An old Chinese game, played usually by four persons with 136 or 144 'tiles'.

Mahstick, var. of MAULSTICK.

Mahoe (mähö). 1666 [Carib. *mahou*, in Fr. *mahol* (also used in Eng.).] The name of several trees. (Also *m.-tree*.) a. A steruliaceous tree or large shrub (*Sterculia caribaea*), a native of the W. Indies. b. A malvaceous shrub or tree (*Parlatum tiliaceum* and *P. elatum* found in many tropical countries. c.

o (Ger Koln) o (F pen) u (Ge M. er). ɜ (k dize v (awt) e (e) here ɪ (A rem) ɛ (F faire) ɔ (fɛ lɛn earth)

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1. *pow.* Reduced to pre-lent. *pow.* *pow.* *pow.*
 young man, whence *OE. mōg.* *OE. mōg.* *OE. mōg.*
 a. *sb.* 1. - *MAID* 2. (Not now in colloquy use)
exc. dnd 2. - *MAID* 2. Now *MAID* 2.
 b. *thang.* = *MAID* 2c. - 1477. 3. - *MAID* 3
Obs. exc. aial 1775. 4. 1. *MAID* 3. 1. *MAID* 3.
 female attend ant (*arec.* and *lar*) *OE.* 5.
 The instrument, similar to a gulleton, formerly
 used in Edinburgh for flogging
 criminals 1581. 6. *dnd.* A clothes-line or peg
 1775. Short for *a dnd horn*, *over*, *the*, *the* *per* *H*
 1. *Am.* of *you* are *no* *MAID*, *yes* *no* *MAID* 1775.
 2. Why then you are *no* *MAID*, 4. *MAID* 3.
 of a *dnd* of *voto* the hand of her mistress *Pr*
exc. a. 2. *MAID* 3. *plum* (tree), a name of the
W. Ind. trees, (a) *come first only* *gold*; (b)
W. Ind. *MAID*

B. aŕ. (the sb. in apposition and attrib. uses). I. Literal uses. 1. Unmarried; as, *unwed, single, spinster* ME. 2. Of or pertaining to a maiden, or to maidenhood; betrothing, or having the qualities of, a maiden resort. 3. Of female animals: Unmated, unmated esp. 4. Mating with small females four or five times. II. Figurative uses. 1. *Unwedded*, the surname of a married woman before marriage.

[illegible]

esp. a. Of a town, castle, fortress, &c. *esp. a. That has never been taken 1599; b. Of a plant or tree. That has grown from seed, not from a stock 1649; c. Of a soldier, a weapon, etc. United 1703; 3. That is the first of its kind made, used, etc. for the first time. Obscure, in sense early, Coleridge 1857.*
 2. b. An emotional 'manly over' 1899. a. *She was a m. City, bright and free. Whizbang. c. I brought to me is given such a large, I know I fear Tension. 3. A m. trip, the m. speech* (the

+Maiden (mā'd'n), *n.* 1597. *f.* MAID +
sh} In *plu. To act, f.* to act like a maid in

lie coy. BPT. HALL
Maidenbair (mæd'haîr). ME. [M]
MAIDEN + HAIR] The name of certain

Maidenhead (*mā'dē'nhed*). *arch.* ME. *f*

MAIDEN sb. + -HE AD. 1. The condition of a maiden, virginity; 'and occurs of a man' 1a. *transf.* and *fig., esp.* the first stage or first fruits of anything; the first example, proof, trial, or use -1775.

Maidenhood (mā'-dnhūd). [*OE. maiden* *and, see* **MAIDEN** *and* **HOOD**.] The condition of being a maiden; the time of life during which one is a maiden. Formerly also **MAIDENHEAD** 2.

Maidenlike. 15... [*f.* MAIDEN *sō* +
-LIKE.] *a. adj.* Such as usual with maidens
befitting a maiden. *b. adv.* After the manner
of a maiden.

Maidenly (mā'dnli), *a* and *adv.* 1450
[*as prec* + -LY.] *A. adj.* 1. Of pertaining

Mafohood (ma' f' hoo'd). ME. [-hoo'd.] -
MADENIKHOON
Maid Maiden

Maid of honour 1586. 1. An unmarried lady who attends upon a queen or princess.
2. A kind of cheese (c. 1769) 3. The principal bridesmaid at a wedding (L.S.) 1906.

Maieutic (mā'yetik), *a* (*sb*) 1655. [*Gr.* *maieutikos* (*sb* 'obstetric', used *fig.*)

meagre (me'gar), *sf* Also meagre, 183
 1. F. *m. m.* A large fish, *Silurus asotus*,
 common in the Mediterranean.

'margre d'it, 1787. 2. Applied to those d
on which, according to each statistical rule, fie
may not be eaten in 8. +3. *To eat, keep l*
%. to eat on margre d'it -1778

metal rings or plates of which mail-armour
was composed 1706 2. collect Armour co
posed of interlaced rings or chain-work or

come from 1. 1714 d. Aug 1819 3. H.
The hee the others of a hawk when
the others are full grown. Occas applied to

King-moth 5. When the sea snakes col-
lume the dragon and he is the king M. A. 1.

Mail (incl. sh) Now only St. (Lat C
y dr. a ON. nat neut. speech, agreemen

Mail on 21, 1966 (MF, male, a OF n
(F, male); of Tent origin, of MDA n

fully c. of 1854 b. orig 1/5 (A)
sent batch of letters 1890 3. The per

land, the word signifies only the dispatch letter, abroad, is the *Ind an m.*, etc. o

The m, all the postal matter conveyed on one o
sion b. That Oswald was opening his m 1890
attend and comb : m bag, a large bag in w

Psychic 2 what? / (S)

π (man) a (pass au (loud), v cut ε F chief a var m ge ε F can de vie sur Psycho p what) f (S

attached to a railroad car for catching a mail-bag while the train is in motion; *m.* contractor, one who contracts with the government for the conveyance of the mail; -*guard*, the guard of a mail-coach; *phaeton*, a high two-seated phaeton drawn by a pair of horses; -*stage U.S.* = *MAIL-COACH*; -*train*, a fast train which carries the mails.

Mail (*māl*), *v*¹ 1795. [*f.* MAIL *sb*.] *trans.* To clothe or arm with or as with mail. **Mail** (*māl*), *v*² 1570. [*?*] *trans.* To wrap up (goods, a parcel, etc.); to envelop. Also *fig.* -1660 *2. spec.* in *Hawking* To wrap (a hawk) up in a handkerchief, either to tame her, or to keep her quiet during an operation 1575

Mail (*māl*), *v*³ U.S. 1838 [*f.* MAIL *sb*.] *trans.* To send by post, to post. Hence *Mail* *able* *a.* that may be sent by post; -*bility*.

Mail-coach, 1787. [MAIL *sb*.] *1. A* stage-coach used primarily for the conveyance of the mail. Later, a coach employed by the Post Office for carrying parcels by road. *2. A* railway carriage carrying the mail 1838.

Mailed (*māld*), *a.* ME. [*f.* MAIL *sb*.] *1. trans.* Covered with or composed of mail -1856. *2. Mail-clad.* Of a vessel Ironclad. 1596 Also *fig.* *3. transf.* of animals, etc.: Having a skin or outer covering resembling breast-armor 1681. *4. Of a hawk:* Having breast-feathers (of a specified colour) 1575.

5. The mayed Mars shall on his Altar sit *Up* to the ears in blood SHAKS. *Phr* *The m. fire* (*tr. G. die gepanzerter faust*), (symbolically) armed force

Mailing (*mā'liŋ*), *sc.* 1452. [*f.* MAIL *sb*.] *1. A* rented farm. *2. The* rent paid for a farm 1745.

3. The creatures stay at a moderate *m.* SCOTT.

Main (*mēm*), *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [ME. *mārym*, *mayne*, *a.* OF. *mayhem*, *manasing*, *main*, etc.; *vbl sb.* related to *mahaigner* MAINT *v*.] An injury to the body which causes the loss of a limb, or of the use of it; loss or permanent disablement of a limb; *transf.* and *fig.* mutilation or disablement; hence, any injury or hurt 1543

Your Father's side posse is a mayme to vs SHAKS. They are so eminent in their generations, that their omission would make a *m.* in history FULLER.

Maim (*mēm*), *a.* *rare*. 1475. [*Related* to *prec*] Maimed.

His own life being *m.* R. L. STEVENSON.

Main (*mēm*), *v.* [ME. *mayrike*, *mayn*, etc., *a.* OF. *mahaigner*, *mayner*, etc. *Ult.* origin *unl n.*] *trans.* To deprive of the use of some member; to mutilate, cripple. *†Earlier*, to disble, hurt, wound, disfigure. *b. fig.* To mutilate, cripple, render powerless or essentially incomplete; *†to* deprive of ME.

By the ancient law of England he that maimed any man whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part BLACKSTONE. *b.* Thereby is England main'd And faine to go with a staffe SHAKS. Hence *Maim'd-ly adv.*, -*ness*.

Main (*mēm*), *sb*¹ [OE. *magen*, *f.* root **mag-*; see MAY *v*¹, MIGHT *sb*.] *1. Physical* strength, force, or power *Obs.* *exc.* in *phr.* *with might and m.* *†Also fig.*

He gan advance With huge force and insupportable mayne SPENSER.

II. Absol. Uses of MAIN *a.* *1. ellipt.* for *main land*, MAINLAND (*arch.*) 1555. *b. Short* for SPANISH *Main*, *q. v.* 1890. *2. ellipt.* for MAIN SEA. The high sea, the ocean. Now *poet* 1579 *†b. transf.* A broad expanse -1667.

3. The most important part; the chief matter or principal thing in hand 1602. *b. Const.* Of the principal part (of some whole); the important or essential point 1595. *†4. The* object aimed at; end, purpose -1657. *5. (for main d'arm, etc.)* A principal channel, duct, or conductor for conveying water, sewage, gas, or electricity, e. g. along the street of a town 1727

6. Short for *mainmast* 1894. *7. techn.* A main line of railway 1892.

1. The island... was separated from the *m.* by a *ha* a mile broad *TR. NEW L.* *b. Drake* sailed once for the *M. Cox* *2. To* gaze

O'er land and *m.* TENNYSON. *b. Nativity* once in the maine of light, Crawles to maturity SHAKS. *3. We* let the *M.* go, while we grasp at the accessories 1702. *Phr.* *In the m.*, in all essential points; mainly. *b. The m.* of life is composed of small incidents JOHNSON. *5. The* German flag flying at the main 1804

Main (*mēm*), *sb*² 1567. [*?*] *1. In* the game of hazard, a number (from 5 to 9 inclusive) called by the caster before the dice are thrown 1575. *†b. fig.* *esp.* coupled with or opp. to *by* (see BY *sb*²) -1781. *2. A* match fought between cocks; *also locally*, a match at bowls, etc. 1760 (*cl. main* match 1716, opp. to *dy-battle*).

1. Diceplayers, that game more by the *bye* then by the *maine* 1598. He likes to throw a *m.* of an evening THACKERAY. *Fig.* *1 Hen IV*, *iv* 1.47. *2. My* lord would ride twenty miles to see a *m.* fought THACKERAY.

Main (*mēm*), *a.* [Partly repr. OE. *magen* or ON. *megen* (MAIN *sb*¹) in compounds, partly ad. ON. *megen*, *megen* adj., strong, powerful.] *1. Strong*, vigorous, mighty; manifesting, or exerting, great physical strength or force. *†2. Of* an army, host, etc.: Great in numbers; 'mighty', powerful in arms; 'completely equipped' ME. *3. Of* great size or bulk. *Obs.* *exc.* *dial.* ME. *4. Said* of a continuous stretch of land or water; *occas.* also of void space 1548. *†b.* Of earth, rock: Forming the principal mass, solid -1647. *†5. Highly* important. Rarely const. *to*, -1671. *6. Very* great (in degree, value, etc.); highly remarkable; very considerable of its kind. *Obs.* *exc.* *dial.* ME. *7. Chief* in size or extent; constituting the bulk, the chief part of (what is denoted by the *sb*) 1584. *†b.* General -1633.

8. Of pre-eminent importance; principal, chief, leading 1476. *†9. Main* flood; *a.* High water. *b. A* large or full-flowing body of water. Also *m. tide*. *c.* The ocean or MAIN SEA. -1605.

10. Naut. Pertaining to, connected with, or near the mainmast or mainsail 1485. *1. That* *Maine*, which by *maine* force Warwick did winne SHAKS. It was a *maine* (= violent) storme Digby. Soaring on *m. wing* MILT. *Phr* *by* (*twink*) *m. forces*; by force exerted to the full. *†4. A m. pace* or *speed* = at full speed. *2. A m. battle*: a pitched battle, opp. to *skirmishing*. *3. On* our heads *M.* *Piomontories* flung MILT. *4. Over* all the face of Earth *M.* Ocean flow'd MILT. *5. That*, which thou might'st believe'st so *m.* to our success MILT. *6. It's* a *m.* untruth SCOTT. *A m. fool* 1860. *7. A m. body*, *†battle*: the body of troops which form the bulk of an armed force, marching between the vanguard and the rear. *b. Which* is no further, Then the *maine* voyce of Denmark goes withall SHAKS. *8. The* statements may be grouped under two *m.* heads FREEMAN. *M. drain*, *pipe*, *st. cam*, *root*, *line* (of a railway), etc.

Special collocations. *m.* centre, in side-lever engines, the strong shaft upon which the side-levers vibrate; *m. couple* *Arco*, the principal truss in a roof; *m. earth*, the chief earth in which the fox kennels; *m. keel*, the principal keel of a ship, as dist. from the false keel and the *leson*, *m. piece* *Shipbuilding*, the principal timber in certain parts of a wooden ship, like the rudder, windlass, etc.

Main (*mēm*), *adv.* Now *dial* 1632. [*f.* MAIN *a.* Cf. *mighty* adv.] Very, exceedingly. *I was m. stupid* indeed, and much disposed to sleep SCOTT.

Main-brace¹, 1487. [MAIN *a.*, BRACE *sb*.] *Naut.* The brace attached to the main-yard

Phr *To splice the main-brace* (*Naut. slang*): to serve out grog; hence, to drink freely 1205.

Main-brace², 1794. [MAIN *a.*, BRACE *sb*.] A principal brace; *Alch.* in a system of braces, that which resists the main strain.

Main chance, 1579. [MAIN *a.*] *†1. =* MAIN *sb*² *1.*, *usu.* *fig.* or *allusive*. *a.* The likeliest course to obtain success. *b.* The general probability as to a future event or the success of an undertaking. *c.* The most important point at stake; also, the general outcome of a series of events, the whole fortunes of a person, a nation, etc. -1703. *2. That* which is of principal importance in life; now *esp.* one's own interests 1584.

1. a. Phr *To look, have an eye, etc., to the main chance* *to be* solicitous (for some object). *2. Be* careful still of the main Chance, my Son DRYDEN

Main-course, 1515. [MAIN *a.*, COURSE *sb*.] *Naut.* The mainsail (of a square-rigged ship

Main-deck, 1748 [MAIN *a.*, DECK *sb*.] *a.* In a man-of-war, the deck next below the spar-deck. *b.* In a merchantman, that part of the upper deck which lies between the poop and the forecabin. Also *fig.*

Main-guard, 1633. *1. Fortif.* The keep of a castle, also, the building within a fortress in which the 'main-guard' (sense 2 *b*) is lodged. *2. Mil.* *a.* A guard of cavalry posted on the wings of a camp towards the enemy. *b.* In fortresses, a guard having the custody of all disturbers of the peace, drunkards, etc. 1706

Mainland (*mā'nland*) ME. [MAIN *a.*] A continuous body of land; dist. from *island* or *peninsula*. *†Formerly occas.* = land as opp. to sea, *terra firma*. *b.* Applied to the largest island of the Shetlands, also of the Orkneys (Pomona) 1596. Also *attrib.*

Pillars of chalk have thus been separated from the *m.* HUXLEY. Hence *Mainlander* 1866.

Mainly (*mā'nli*), *adv.* ME. [*f.* MAIN *a.* + *-ly*²] *†1.* With force, vigour, or violence, mightily -1656. *†2.* In a great degree; greatly, very much, a great deal. Also *occas.* entirely, perfectly. -1800. *b.* Used as an intensive with adjs. and advs. = MAIN *adv.* Now *dial* 1670. *3. For* the most part; chiefly, principally 1667.

2. I think we should suit one another *m.* LAMB.

Mainmast (*mā'nmast*, -*mast*) 15.. [*f.* MAIN *a.* (sense 10) + MAST *sb*¹] The principal mast in a ship. Also *attrib.*

Main-nour, manner. *Obs.* *exc.* *Hist.* or *arch.* 1472. [*a.* AF. *manour*, *manour* -*overs* = OF. *manœuvre*, lit. 'hand-work', see MANGUYRE.] *1. Law.* The stolen thing which is found in a thief's possession when arrested; chiefly in *phr.* *taken*, *found with the m.* *2. With* (later *in*) *the manour* (*usu.* *man-ner*): in the act of doing something unlawful, 'in flagrante delicto' 1530.

2. If there be no witnesses against her, neither she be taken with the *manour* *Numb.* v. 13.

Mainpennor. *Obs.* *exc.* *Hist.* or *arch.* ME. [*a.* AF. *mainpennor* = OF. **mainpennor*, *en* *f.* *mainprendre*; see next.] *Law.* A surety for a prisoner's appearance in court on a specified day; one who gives mainprize for another.

So *†Mainpennable a.*, capable of being mainprized 1456-1772.

Mainprize (*mā'npriz*), *sb.* *Obs.* *exc.* *Hist.* ME. [*a.* AF. *main*, *mainprize*, *f.* *mainprendre* (*f.* *main* hand + *prendre* to take; see PRIZE *sb*), = med. L. *manu capere*, lit. 'to take in the hand', hence 'to assume responsibility'] *1. gen.* Suretyship 1447. *2. spec.* The action of procuring the release of a prisoner by becoming surety ('mainpennor') for his appearance in court at a specified time ME. Also *fig.* *3. coner.* One's mainpennor or mainpennors ME

2. Writ of m., a writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance, usually called mainpennors, and to set him at large (Black stone). *3. Resolv'd* to leave the Squire for Bail And *M.* for him to the Goal BUTLER. Hence *†Mainprize v.* to procure or grant the release of (a prisoner) by *m.*; to accept mainpennors for the appearance of. Often *fig.* ME. -1651.

Mains (*mēmz*), *sb. pl.* *Sc.* and *n.* 1479 [Aphet. *f.* pl. of DOMAIN, DEMESNE.] The farm attached to a mansion house; a home farm. (Retained in Scotland in the names of farms, e. g. the Mains of Forthar.)

Mainsail (*mā'nsail*, -*s'l*), 1485. [See MAIN *a.* 10] The principal sail of a ship in square-rigged vessels, that bent to the main-yard, in fore-and-aft rigged vessels, that set on the after part of the mainmast.

They boyed uppe the mayne sayle to the wynde TINDALE *Acts* XVII. 40.

Main sea, *arch.* 1526. [See MAIN *a.* 4] The high sea. Also *fig.*

Main-sheet, mainsheet, 1485. *Naut.* The rope which secures the mainsail when set

Mainspring (*mā'nsprin*), 1591. [MAIN *a.* 8.] *1. A* principal spring in a piece of mechanism. *a.* In a gun-lock, the spring which drives the hammer 1616. *b.* The principal coiled spring of a watch, clock, etc. 1591. *2. fig.* The chief motive power or incentive 1695.

Mainstay (*mā'nstey*), 1485. [See MAIN *a.* 8 10] *1. Naut.* The stay which extends from

o (Ger Kāln). o (F *peu* d (Ger Müller) z P *dine*) v (curl) e & (there) c c) (em) f f *lure*. 5 (f *em*, earth)

the maintop to the foot of the foremast. Also attrib. 2. Chief support 1787. 3. attrib. maintopsail, a storm-sail set on the m. 4. Duct record is the m. of history 1700a.

Mainswear, obs. f. MANSWEAR.

Maintain (mēn-, mēntē'n), v. [ME. *maintenere* -*tenir*, a. f. *maintenere*; -*ten* phr. *manu t. nore*, lit. 'to hold in one's hand' 1. *trans.* To practise habitually (an action, etc.), to observe (a rule, custom) -1611. 2. *in. gen.* To continue, persevere in -1545. b. To carry on, keep up, to have ground for sustaining (an action) ME. c. To continue in, preserve, return (a condition, position, attitude, etc.) 1837. 3. To keep in being, to preserve unimpaired (a cause, right, state of things, etc.) ME. 4. To cause (a person) to continue in a state, relation, position, possession of property, etc. ME. b. *Comm.* To keep (stock) from declining in price 1881. 5. To keep in good order, to rule (a people, country); to preserve in (a state of peace, etc.) -1603. 6. To support (one's state in life) by expenditure, etc.; to sustain (life) by nourishment ME. 7b. To afford -1605. 7. To provide with means of subsistence or necessities of life. 1Also, to keep in (clothing), ME. 8. To pay or furnish the means for the keeping up of, to keep supplied or equipped (e.g. a ship, a garrison); to keep (a road, a building) in repair ME. 9. To back up (a cause, one's side or interest, a party, etc.), to support or uphold in (an action) ME. 10b. In bad sense To aid or abet in (wrong-doing), to back up in (error, etc.) -1552. c. *Law.* To give support to (a suitor) in an action in which one is not concerned 1716. 10. To hold (a place, position, possession) against hostility or attack ME. 11. To uphold, defend (an opinion, statement, tenet, etc.); to assert to be true or right ME.

1. *Titus* in 14. 2. b. To m. the doubtful combat DAYDEN, correspondence HEARN, an action at law CRO 52. c. Pitt maintained a stately reserve 1808 3. The necessity of justice to m. peace and order HUMPH. He had a reputation to m. justice 4. The limb was maintained in this state of tension for several seconds 1874. 6. Suffice, that I have maintains my state SHAKS. b. *Turn. Shr.* v. i. 79. 7. A time When every rod of ground maintained its man GOLDSM. 8. Tenne talents yearly, to maintain the burnt offerings upon the Altar every day 1 Esdras iv 52. 9. Who single has maintained Against revolted multitudes the Cause Of Truth MITT. c. Where one maintains one side, to have Part of the Thing in Suit, which is called Champerty 1716. 10 Phr. *To m. one's ground* (often fig.). 11. And he ones saye a thyng, he wyl mayntayne it to dye for it PALMER. He maintains the multitude can never err DAYDEN Hence Maintainable a. Maintainable.

Maintenance (mēntēnāns), ME. [a. f. *f. maintainere*, see prec. and -ANCE] 1. Bearing, deportment, behaviour -1596. 2. The action of maintaining; the state or fact of being maintained; means of sustentation ME. 3. The action of wrongfully aiding and abetting litigation; *spec.* sustentation of a suit or suitor at law by a party who has no interest in the proceedings or who acts from any improper motive ME. 4. *Cap* (or *that*) of m.; a kind of hat or cap formerly worn as a symbol of official dignity or high rank, or earned before a sovereign or a high dignitary in processions 1485.

1 She had so stedfast countenance, So noble porte and meynenance CROUCH. 2. For the maintenance of theyr authorite Sir T. MORE. M. of troops BAKER, of opinions 1875. A comfortable m. Law. Phr. *Separate m.* support given by a husband to a wife when the parties are separated. 3. Actions for m. are in modern times rare though possible 1902. 4. *Her.* Applied to a cap with two horn-like points behind, borne as a charge or in place of a wreath. || **Maintenon** (mēntēnon) 1805 The name of the Marquise de Maintenon, secretly married to Louis XIV in 1685, used attrib. in M. bonnet, chop, cutlet, etc.

Main-top (mēn'topp), 1485. [See MAIN a 10.] *Naut.* The TOP of the mainmast; a platform just above the head of the lower mainmast. Often = *main-topgallant-masthead*. Also attrib., as *main-top brulene*, -man.

Main-topgallant (mēn'toppgālānt), 1626. [See MAIN a. 10.] *Naut.* Used attrib. in *main-topgallant-mast*, the mast above the main-topmast so *main-topgallant mast head*

-sail (-yard), -yard, etc. Similarly *Main-topmast* (mēn'toppmāst, -mōst), the mast next above the lower mainmast; also attrib. 1495. *Main-toppeal* (mēn'toppēāl, -s), the sail above the mainsail, also attrib. 1678.

Main-yard (mēn'yārd), 1485. [See MAIN a. 10.] *Naut.* The yard on which the mainsail is extended.

Maisonnette (māzōnē't), 1818. [Fr (-n-), dim. of *maison*.] 1. An American graminaceous plant (*Zea Mays*) or the grain produced by it, = INDIAN CORN. 2 = *m.-yellow* 1890.

Maister, -ery, var. of MASTER, -ERY.

Maistresse, obs. f. MISTRESS.

Maitre d'hôtel (māi' dōtēl), 1540. [Fr, = 'house-master'.] 1. A major-domo, a steward or butler. 2. A hotel manager 1891.

Maize (māzē), 1565. [a. Sp. *maíz*, *†mahiz*, of Cuban origin.] 1. An American graminaceous plant (*Zea Mays*) or the grain produced by it, = INDIAN CORN. 2 = *m.-yellow* 1890.

Comb m.-bird, -thief, an American blackbird of the subfamily *Agelaius*, so called from its fondness for m.; eater, a S. American maize-bird; -sugar, glucose; -yellow, a yellow like that of m. Hence *Maize-meal*, maize-starch prepared for food 1862.

Majestic (mādjēstē'tik), a. Now rare. 1659. [ad. med. L. *majestaticus*, f. *majestas* -MAJESTY.] Pertaining to the majesty of God. So *†Majestical* a. 1694.

Majestic (mādjēstē'tik), a. 1601. [f. MAJESTY + -IC.] Possessing or characterized by majesty; of imposing dignity or grandeur

He was grave and m., and carried it something like a king DR FOST. Virgil's great majestic lines 1704

So *Majestical* a. majestic 1579 1. *ly adv.*

Majesty (mādjēstē'ti), ME. [a. f. *majestē*, ad. L. *majestatem*, f. **majēs*, ablaut-var. of **majos* -majus, *majorem* greater - see MAJOR] + -tē -TY.] 1. The dignity or greatness of a sovereign; sovereign power, sovereignty.

Also, the person or personality of a sovereign.

b. *spec.* The greatness and glory of God. (The earliest use) ME. c. *transf.* of other beings.

d. *Rom. Hist.* As tr. L. *majestas*: The sovereign power and dignity of the Roman people, esp. considered with reference to offences against it 1565. (Cf. LESE-MAJESTY.)

2. Preceded by a poss., *Your, His, Her, the King's, the Queen's*: used as an honorific title in speaking to or of a king, queen, emperor, or empress. ME. 3. The external magnificence befitting a sovereign -1667.

4. Kingly or queenly dignity of look, bearing, or appearance 1531

b. *transf.* of natural objects, etc. 1555.

5. Impressive stateliness of character, expression, or action 1597

6. *Religious Art.* A figure of the Father or the Son (occas. the Virgin Mary) represented in glory within a nimbus 1485, 1847.

1. A man who was known to have free access to M. MACAULAY. b. That far-beaming blaze of M. MITT. 2. *Your M.*, a respectful substitute for *you, His, Her M.* (abbrev. H M.) may be either prefixed to the King, the Queen, King George V, etc., or substituted for them; so *Their Majesties*, when more than one is meant. (In the syntax of this word, as of *highness, grace*, etc., the neut. pronouns *it, us, which*, cannot be used with reference to a foregoing (*Your, His, Her Majesties*; either the titular form is repeated, or the pronoun is the same as if 'you', or 'the king', 'the queen' had been used instead of the periphrastic form.)

4. Some great Potentate such Majesty invests him coming MITT. b. The Moon Rising in clouded Majesty MITT.

Majolica, *maiolica* (mādjō'likā, māyō'likā), 1555. [a. It. *maiolica*, prob. f. *Majolica* (called *Majolica* in 14th c.)] Orig. a name for a fine kind of Italian pottery coated with an opaque white enamel ornamented with metallic colours; later, applied to all kinds of glazed Italian ware. Also, a modern imitation ware. Also attrib.

Major (mā'djōr), sb.¹ 1643 [a. f. *major*, short for *sergent-major*, SERGEANT-MAJOR, orig. a much higher grade than now.] 1. In the army An officer next below the rank of a lieutenant-colonel and above that of a captain.

2. A full wig tied back in one curl. Obs. etc. Hist. 1753. 3. *Angling*. An artificial salmon-fly 1867.

Major (mā'djōr), a. and sb.² ME. [a. L. *major*, used as compar. of *maior* greater - F

maxx *major* is perh the pro te of

some senses. (See also MAJOR.)] A. *adj.* 1 = GREATER (but not followed by *than*). 1

Distinctive epithet of the greater of two things species, etc., that have a common designation also applied to those members of a class that form a subdivision on the ground of being greater than the rest, opp. to *minor*. 2. *mus.*

a Applied to intervals greater by a chromatic semitone than those called *minor*, i.e. to the normal or perfect intervals; as *m. third, sixth seventh* (and, occas. in recent use, *m. fourth and fifth*). Hence also applied to the note distant by a major interval from a given note

b. Applied to a common chord or triad containing a major third between the root and the second note; hence to a cadence ending on such a chord. c. Denoting those keys, or that mode, in which the scale has a major third (and also a major sixth and seventh). (In naming a key, *major* follows the letter, as *C major*) 1694.

3. That constitutes the majority, now only with *part, portion*, or the like. 1Also

preponderating in quantity. 1594. 74. *para*

mount to all other claims. *Tr. & C.* v. 1 49

5. Following the sb. qualified (see below) 1616

6. Of full age, out of (one's) minority 1546

1. *M. excommunication* (= greater c.), *orders pro*

phila. 4. *M. Fellow* (Cambridge) a senior Fellow

M. epilepsy epilepsy proper, as dist. from the 'petit mal'

M. point (Football) a goal (opp. to a *minor point*, i.e. a try) *M. places*, etc., the longer of the two types of *aliqua*, etc. *M. term* (Logic) the term which enters into the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism. *M. premiss*, *proposition*: that premiss which contains the major term

M. axis (Math.) the axis (of a conic section) which passes through the foci, also called *transverse axis* 1. *M. circle* (Astron.) = great circle (see CIRCLE sb. 2)

2. When they are the m. part of a general assembly

5. *Quart, Quint, Tierce m.* see QUART sb.², QUINT sb.², TIERCE; also *Drum-major*, *Sergeant-major*, etc. b

Bob m. (Bell ringing), a bob (Bob sb.²) rung upon eight bells

c. In boys' schools, appended to a surname to distinguish the elder or senior of two boys of the same surname. Brown m. had a trick of bringing up unpleasant topics 1866

B. sb. 1. A 'major' individual of a specified class 1626.

2. *Logic*. The major premiss in a syllogism 1530

3. Short for *major key*, *mode*, etc. (see A 2) 1667.

4. One who has 'come of age' 1616.

5. U.S. A subject to which special attention is given during a certain period of study 1890. Hence *Major v. instr.* (U.S.), to take, or qualify in, a m. 1927

Majorat (majō'rat), 1807. [Fr and Ger ad. med. L. *majorat*, f. L. *majorem* MAJOR a (= 'elder'); see -ATE.] *Continental L.*

The right of primogeniture; also, an estate going with this right.

Majorate, v. rare. 1636. [f. med. L. *majorat*, *majurare*, f. L. *majorem*; see MAJOR a.] To make greater, to cause to increase or develop -1600. So *†Majoration* 1626-73

Major-domo (mā'djōrdō'mō), 1589

[ad. Sp. *mayordomo*, lt. *maggiordomo*, ad. med. L. *majordomo* 'chief of the house, the title of the highest official of the royal household under the Merovingians, commonly rendered 'mayor of the palace' (see MAYOR)] In early use, the chief official of an Italian or Spanish princely household, often having some functions of a minister of state; later, applied to the head servant of a wealthy household in foreign countries, and (joc.) to an English house-steward or butler.

Major-general 1642. [a. f. *major general*, where *major* is the sb.] 1. An officer of the lowest grade of general officers, ranking below a lieutenant-general.

2. *Hist.* One of the officers placed in command of an administrative district under Cromwell's system of military government (1655-1657).

Majority (mādjō'riti), 1552. [a. f. *majoritē*, ad. med. L. *majoritatem*, f. L. *majorem* MAJOR a.] 1. The state or fact of being greater; superiority; pre-eminence -1742.

2. The state of being 'major' or of age 1565.

3. The greater number or part; more than half *spec.* the larger party voting together in a deliberative assembly or electoral body 1691

4. The number by which, in voting, the votes cast on one side exceed those cast on the other 1743

75 *Ancestry* [A. f. L. *majores* a

15 SIR T. PROVINE 6 Prop a do

unct word; see MAJOR sb.¹] The rank or office of a major 1750.

2 The M. of Mr. C. L. A. has been celebrated [etc.] 1867. 3 In a House of Commons all things are determined by a M. Posn. Absolute m. a majority that includes more than half of the votes cast or of the possible voters. The m. - the dead To 700, 50, or pass over to the m. [After L. phr. *abit ad plures*] 4 Carried by a very small m. THIRLWALL 6 P omitted to a half-pay in 1900.

Majorize (mā'jōrīz), v. [f. MAJOR sb.² + IZE.] *Rugby Football*. To convert a try into a goal, i. e. to increase the points from three to five.

Majorship (mā'jōrshīp). 1717. [f. MAJOR sb.¹ + -SHIP.] The office or rank of a major; majority.

Majuscule (mādjuskul). 1727 [a. F., ad L. *majuscula* (sc. *littera*), fem. of *majusculus* somewhat larger, dim. of *major* (beut *major*), see MAJOR a.] A. *adj.* Printing. Of a letter: Capital. B. *Palaeogr.* Of a letter: Large (whether capital or uncial) Also, written in majuscules. B. sb. *Palaeogr.* A large or capital letter. b. *Palaeogr.* A large letter, whether capital or uncial 1825

Hence *Majuscular* a. of the nature of a m.; composed of majuscules

Make (mēk), sb.¹ Obs. exc. dial. [OE. *gemaca* wk masc. -O Teut. type **gamakon-*, subst. form of **gamako-* adj. (OE. *gemac* equal, well-matched), f. **ga-* Y- prefix + **mako-*, app. 'fit, suitable', whence prob. **makhjan* MAKE v.] 1. An (or one's) equal, peer, match; one's like a. A mate, companion. (*beats*. The opponent with whom a fighter is matched.) ME. 3. Of animals, esp. birds. A mate (male or female) OE. 4. Of human beings: A mate, consort; a husband or wife, lover or mistress ME

4 Like a widow having lost her m. SIDNEY.

Make (mēk), sb.² ME. [f. MAKE v.] *†* Doing, action -1535. 2. The manner in which a thing is made. a. Style of construction, kind of composition ME b. Form or composition, structure, constitution. Often of the body Build ME c. Of immaterial things: Form, fashion; hence, sort, character, nature 1660. 3. Mental or moral constitution, disposition, or character 1674. 4. Kind, sort, species (*dict.*) 1740. 5. The action or process of making or manufacture. Now rare exc. *techn.* 1743. 6. Amount manufactured; quantity produced 1865. 7. *Electr.* The action of making contact in an electric circuit; the position in which contact is made (in phr. *at m.*) 1875

2. The caps and bonnets were of quite a new m. 1833. A slow m. of bromide paper 1884. b. A huge man, with the m. and muscles of a prize-fighter Mrs. H. WARD. 3. Denoting there were more in the world of my m. 1874. 5. Qualified by poss. denoting the manufacturer, with implication of style or quality Are these shoes your own m.? Phr. *On the m.* intent on profit or advancement. *slang* (orig. U.S.)

Make (mēk), v. Pa. t. and pp. made (mēd). [Com. WGer.: OE. *macan*, app. f. **makhjan* fit, suitable (see MAKE sb.¹)]

I. *trans.* To produce by combination of parts, or by giving a certain form to a portion of matter; to construct, frame, fashion, bring into existence Also *absol.*, esp. in phr. *m. or mind*. 2. To compose, write as the author (a book, poem, verses, poetry, etc.) ME. *†* Also *absol.* or *intr.* b. To draw up (a legal document) ME. 3. To put together materials for (a fire) and light them ME. 4. To set apart and prepare the site for (a garden, park, road, etc.) late ME.

1 The beaver makes its hole, the bee makes its cell 1832. That dress, made full suits you 1865. An Indian can m. almost anything out of bamboo 1859. Let me m. the tea DICKENS. Do you know who made you? Mrs. BROWN SHELTON said that you were made (= actually fitted) for your vocation 1870. The drums were made of metal 1802. 2 Would you have me marry a woman that makes verses? 1803. *absol.* I m. to please my self, and not for them WITHER. b. He may have time to make a written will 1797. 4 How changed is here each spot man makes or fills (M. ARNOLD).

II. 1. To cause to exist; to produce by action, bring about ME. *†* b. Const. dat. of the person, or with *to*, *unto*: To cause to happen to; to cause to experience; to bring into a person's on o power

give rise to, to have as a result or consequence ME. 3. *Gram.* Of a word: To form (a case, tense, etc.) in a specified manner; to change into (a specified form) when inflected OE. 4. To establish (a rule, etc.); to enact (a law); to impose (a rate); to institute (a religious order, etc.) OE. *†* b. To arrange (a match) -1752. 5. a. To appoint (an officer), ordain (a minister) ME. b. *Naut.* To promote in rank 1795 c. *gen.* To cause to become (what is specified by the object) 1594. d. To fix (a price) Now only *Comm.*, 1567. 6. To provide (a meal, feast), give (a dinner, etc.). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* OE. 7. To form by collection of individuals (see below) ME. 8. To bring forth, to have as a product ME. 9. Used with const. *of* or *out of* to designate the action of causing what is denoted by the regimen of the prep. to become what is denoted by the object of the verb ME.

1. He makes a solitude, and calls it—peace! BYRON. To m. a corner in rice 1837 To m. melody, minstrelsy; to m. a note, etc.; to m. ado, (a) commotion, fun, a fuss, game, an impression, a row, a sensation, sport, a stir, etc.; to m. rout, way: see the substantives. To m. peace: (a) to bring about a condition of peace (b) to conclude a treaty of peace. 2. One Fool makes many Swart To m. a difference. To m. work: to occasion the necessity for work to be done; to give trouble. 4. A receiving order is 'made' on the day it is pronounced, not when it is drawn up 1898. 5. a. The fourme and manner of makingye and consecratinge, Bishoppes, Priestes and Deacons 1532. He [Rich. II] then made nine Knights, and created four Earls 1611. b. Frank is made. He was yesterday raised to the rank of Commander JAMES AUSTIN c. He was a man to make both friends and enemies J. H. NEWMAN. 6. He made a feast, drank fierce and fast [etc.] M. ARNOLD. 7. The greatest strength and power that he can m. SHAKES. To make a head (see HEAD sb.). To m. a Horse to ensure the presence of the number (now 40) of members required to constitute a sitting of the House (of Commons). So to m. a quorum. To m. a bag (Sporting) to kill a number of game To m. the bag, to contribute most of the total of the game killed To m. a book (Betting) to arrange a series of bets on the same race or event, with odds calculated with a view to a gain on the whole transaction. 8. To m. water, turn: see the sb. 9. He is going to m. a night of it 1809. To m. a business, practice, trade of, to m. an example, a fool of, to m. an ass, a beast, an exhibition of oneself: see the sb. To m. (much, little, something, nothing, etc.) of: to turn to (much or little) account. To m. the best, the most of: see BEST sb., Most so. To m. a hash, mess, meddles of, to bungle (a business).

III. 1. To entertain (doubt, scruple, question, etc.) in the mind; to formulate mentally; to form (a judgement) ME. b. To recognize in classification (a certain number of kinds, species, etc.) 1562. c. *legal.* To formulate, set out (a case, title) 1883. 2. Used with const. as in II. 9 in idiomatic expressions relating to questions of estimation, calculation, or meaning: see below ME. 3. *Naut.* To desery or discern, to come in sight of 1555.

1 I m. no doubt every one has procured similar stratagems 1844. To m. (great, etc.) account of, to have a high opinion of. b. Our School-men m. nine kinds of bad Spirits BURTON c. To m. a good title 1891. 2. To m. head or tail (also top or tail) of, to m. sense of; see the sb. To m. (much, little, nothing, etc.) of: to have a (high, low, etc.) opinion of, to value at a (high, low, etc.) rate; to treat with (much, no, etc.) consideration To m. much of, often, to treat with marked courtesy and show of affection. To m. nothing of (doing something): to find no difficulty in or feel no scruples at. To m. light of see LIGHT n. III. 1. To m. of (intr.) = to m. much of. (*Obs.* exc. *dialect*). What do you m. of that? : what do you understand to be the meaning of that? 3. We made the Coast of Galway, in Ireland, the 20th Dec. FOR.

IV. Said of constituent parts or material. 1. To amount to Also, of the latest item added, to bring up the sum to (a certain amount). ME. 2. To be sufficient to constitute ME. 3. To amount to, signify (much, little, nothing, etc.) in relation to the question in point. Const. *for*, *to*. Now rare. 1456. *†* b. Of arguments or evidence: To avail (much, little, etc.) *for*, *against* -1690. 4. To count as, form, be (a part or unit in an aggregate, a particular member in a series) ME. 5. To be the material or components of, to be made or admit of being made into ME. 6. To become by development or training 1572.

2 Nine Tawlers m. but one man 1672. Twice one m. is a Egg. 2 One swallow maketh no

Haywood. Worth makes the man PORK. 3 The course which he intended made much for the glory of God A V. *Transl. Pref.* 2. To m. no matter (somewhat *arch.*): not to matter. 4. You came in and made the fourteenth 1892 To m. one of: often, to take part in a combined action, be present at a meeting, etc.; also, to assimilate oneself to one's company. 5. She was fit to have made a Spouse for Jupiter himself 1699. They [frogs] m. a good soup 1787. 6. She will make him a good wife 1885.

V. 1. To gain, acquire, or earn (money, reputation, etc.) by labour, business, or the like Const. *of*, *out of*. ME. b. To fetch (a certain price) 1668. 2. *Cards.* To win (a trick) to play (a card) to advantage. Also *intr.* of a card: to take a trick. 1608. b. In games: To secure (a certain score), to score (a point in the game); to perform (a stroke) successfully 1680. 3. To gain, put on (weight). Also of a tree, to produce a growth of (timber). To m. water (*Naut.*): to take in water by a leak 1832.

1. To m. a (or one's) fortune, capital out of, a living, a name (for oneself) see the sb. 2. In the third round you m. your Queen HOYLE. His part ar has his last trump drawn, and the ace and king of diamonds m. CAVDENISH. b. He made ten fours six threes, and two twos 1890.

VI. *†* 1. To bring to a specified condition reduce to -1692. 2. *intr.* To attempt or 'offer' (to do something) 1880. 3. With ellipsis of verb of motion: To prepare to go, to proceed in a certain direction 1488. 4. To prepare (a bed) for sleeping in ME. 5. To shut, close, bar (a door). Now *arch.* and *dialect* ME. 6. *Cards.* To shuffle 1876. 7. *Naut.* To m. sail (a) to spread a sail or sails; hence, to set sail, to sail; (b) to spread additional sails 1450. 8. To train (a hawk, dog, horse) ME. 9. To secure the advancement of, to 'be the making of'; chiefly, to set up (*esp. in pass*) ME

1. Phr. *To m. to death; to m. away, out of the way, hence* = make away with. 2. He makes to follow, then stops 1900. 3. I made steadily but slowly towards them STRVENSON. 5. M. the doores vpo a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement SHAKES. 6. A Setting-dog that he has made himself ADDISON. 9. Bismarck has made Germany 1890. Phr. *To m. or mar* (occas. to m. or break): to cause either the complete success or ruin of (a person or thing). Also *absol.*

VII. 1. To cause to be, render OE. Also *absol.* 2. With sb. as complement. a. To cause (a person or thing) to be or become (what is denoted by the complement) OE. b. *spec.* To appoint to the office of; to raise to the dignity of; to create (a person) a noble, etc. ME. c. To determine (a thing, occas. a person) to be (what is expressed by the complement), to set down as (a law, penalty, etc.) 1500. d. To transform into something else Chiefly in *pass.*, after L. *fieri*. ME. 3. To convert into 1533. 4. To regard as, consider or compute to be; to represent as (so-and-so), to cause to appear as ME. b. *Naut.* To announce or indicate (a particular time) by sounding a bell or otherwise; often in the order *make it so* 1835.

1. His generosity made him courted by many dependents JONSSON. I wish you had made (= arranged so as to pass through) London in your way LAMB To m. English, to translate into English To m. even, just, good, ready, sure, uneasy, good, waste; to m. it hot, warm, m. things lively; to m. oneself scarce, to m. ready, sure see the adjs. 2. a. It's pity that fellow was not made a soldier 1603. b. She made Marlborough a duke 1890. c. I made it my pride to keep aloof STRVENSON. d. I will make the rivers liands *Isa. xlii. 15*. 3. Fresh curds newly pressed, and made into little cheeses MORISON 4. What time may you m. it, Mr. J. wemlow? DICKENS. What do you make the time? I make it half-past five (*mod.*). Macheth is not half so bad as the play makes him 1879. b. Noon was made, the captain dined R. L. STRVENSON

VIII. Causative uses. 1. To cause (something to happen), to bring it about that *Obs.* exc. *arch.* OE. 2. With obj. and inf.: To cause a person or thing to do something, to have something done to a person or thing (inf. without *to* when both *make* and the dependent verb are in the active voice; otherwise *arch.*) ME. 3. To constrain to do something, to compel, force (now always without *to* bef. the inf. when *make* is active) 1592. b. With ellipsis of inf. (*collog.*) 1888. 4. To consider, represent, or allege to be or do something 1594. 2. I wonder what makes these Beds - 18

malochite, F. *malachite*, ad. L. **malachites*
maloch tes C *μαλαχ η *μολ χ'ιτη

κοιουρ, f. *μαλάχη, μολόχη* the mallow.] Hydrous carbonate of copper, occurring as a mineral of a green colour, susceptible of a high polish. Also, a specimen of this. *b. Blue m.* = AZURITE 1821. *Comb. M.-green.* (*i.*) = malachite; (*h.*) a dye of the colour of m.

Malaco- (*mæ-läko*), *comb. f.* Gr. *μαλακός* soft in many scientific terms, as *Malacodermis* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin] *Nat. Hist.* a. having a soft skin; *b.* a soft-skinned animal, esp. of the *Malacodermata* (*-dermis, -dermi*), a division in old classification of reptiles, of beetles, and of *Anthozoa* 1835. hence *Malacodermatous* a *Malacote* [*-LITE*] *Alum.* = DIOPSIDE 1823. *Malacology* [*F. malacologie*], that branch of zoology which treats of molluscs 1835, hence *Malacological* a. *Malacologist*, one versed in m. *Malacopterygian* [Gr. *πτερυγ* wing] a. of or pertaining to the *Malacopterygii* or soft-finned fishes; *sb.* one of these, so *Malacopterygious* a. *Malacosteon* [Gr. *στέον* bone] *Path.* = OSTEOMALACIA 1801. *Malacostomous* [mod. L. *malacostomus*, Gr. *στόμα* mouth] a. of fishes having a soft mouth (*i.* e. toothless) 1753. *Malacostracan* [Gr. *μαλακός* *στρακα*, *στρακον* shell] a. of or belonging to the *Malacostraca*, an order of *Crustacea*, *sb.* one of these 1835; so *Malacostracous* a. *Malacozoic* [Gr. *ζών* animal] a. applied by Huxley to the series of animals from the *Polyzoa* to the *Vertebra* 1877.

Maladaptation. 1877. [*MAL-* *prefix*.] Faulty adaptation
Maladive (*mæ-lädiv*) a. *rare*. 1481 [a *F. maladif, -ive*, f. *maladi*, see MALADY] Sicily.

Maladjustment. 1833 [*MAL-* *prefix*.] Faulty adjustment

Maladminister (*mælädmi-nister*), *v.* 1705 [*MAL-* *prefix*.] To administer inefficiently or badly.

Maladministration (*mælädmi-nisträ-fän*) Also *mal-*. 1614 [*MAL-* *prefix*.] Faulty administration, inefficient or improper management of affairs, esp. public affairs.

Maladressed (*mælädries*). Also *maladressed*. 1804 [a. F., noun of quality to next.] Want of dexterity or tact; awkwardness.

Maladroit (*mælädroit*), a. 1685. [a. F., see *MAL-* and *ADROIT* a.] Wanting in adroitness, awkward, bungling. Hence *Maladroitly* *adv.*, *-ness*.

Malady (*mælädi*). ME. [a. F. *maladie*, f. *n. iade* = Pr. *malade* = late L. *male habitus*.] 1. Ill health, disease; an ailment, a disease. 2. fig. A morbid or depraved condition; something that calls for a remedy ME.

1. Absence legends maladies SHAKS. 2. Astrology is another m. of weak minds 1780. [Malady *fide* (*mæ-lä-di*). 1681. [L., = 'in bad faith'. Cf. *BONA FIDE*] *adv.* In bad faith. *adj.* Chiefly with agent-nouns: Acting in bad faith; pretended, sham. So *Malafides* *Law*, bad faith, intent to deceive 1631.

Malaga (*mæ-lägä*). 1608 Name of a seaport in the south of Spain. Used *attrib.* in *M. raisins, sack, wine*. Also as *sb.* (short for *M. wine*), a white wine exported from M.

Malagash. 1711. [Cf. F. *Malgache*] Var. of next.

Malagasy (*mælägä-si*). 1835. [Used in the native lang., but prob. an altered form of a foreign word represented by *Malagasy*, etc., whence *Malagasy*.] *adj.* and *sb.* Of or pertaining to, a native of, Madagascar *b.* The language spoken there.

Malaguetta (*mælägetä*). 1568. [?] The capsules or seeds of *Amomum Malaguetta* of W. Africa, used as a spice and in medicine; also known as *Grains of Paradise* and *Guinea Grains*. Also *attrib.*, as *m. pepper*.

Malaise (*mæ-läz*, Fr. *malgä*). 1768. [F., f. OF. *mal* bad, ill + *aise* Ease *sb.*] A condition of bodily discomfort, esp. a condition of lassitude, without the development of specific disease. Also *fig.*

Malander, mallender (*mæländär*). Now only *v.* late MF [a. F. *maland* = a sore in a horse's knee ad L. *ma quadra* c. p.

and fem. sing.]. A dry scabby eruption behind the knee in horses.

Malapert (*mæläpört*). *Obs. exc. arch.* late ME. [a. OF. *malapert*, the contrary of *apert* = *espart* clever, able (—L. *expertus*).] The Eng. sense points rather to *mal* 'improperly' + *apert* bold (see *APERT* a.)] A. *adj.* Presumptuous, impudent, saucy. B. *sb.* A presumptuous or saucy person 1622

His malepert boldness might peradventure be punished Sir T. More. Hence *Malapertly* *adv.*, *-ness*.

Malaprop (*mæ-läppr*). 1823. [f. Mrs *Malaprop* (after MALAPROPOS), in Sheridan's play, *The Rivals* (1775).] *sb.* = MALAPROPOS *adj.* = MALAPROPIAN. So *Malapropian* (*mæläppr-iän*), a. of the nature of, or given to, malapropisms 1860. **Malapropism** (*mæläppr-i-zm*), ludicrous misuse of words; an instance of this 1849.

Mr. Lewis is sending what a Malapropian friend once called a 'missile' to Sara Geo. Eliot.

Malapropos (*mæläpprös*, *mæläpprö-s*), *adv.*, a., and *sb.* Also written *mal à propos*, *mal-a-propos*, *mal apropos*, etc. 1668. [F. *mal à propos*, f. *mal* ill + *à* to + *propos* purpose; see *MAL-* and *APPROPOS*] A. *adv.* In an inopportune or awkward manner; unseasonably, inappropriately. B. *adj.* Inopportune, inappropriate 1711. C. *sb.* Something inopportune or inappropriate 1868. Hence *Malapropism* = MALAPROPIISM 1834.

Malar (*mæ-lär*), a. (and *sb.*) 1782. [ad mod L. *malaria*, f. L. *malis* jaw, cheek-bone, cheek] 1. Of or belonging to the cheek. 2. *sb.* (or *absol.* = *m. bone*) The cheek-bone 1855.

Malaria (*mælär-ä*). 1740. [a. It *mal'aria* for *malis aria*, lit. 'bad air'] a. The unwholesome atmosphere which results from the exhalations of marshy districts. *b.* (= *m. fever*) A febrile disease (formerly attributed to this) caused by a blood-parasite (*m. parasite*), conveyed by the bite of a mosquito. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

Malassimilation. 1865. [*MAL-*] Imperfect assimilation; esp. in *Path.* imperfect absorption of nutriment into the system.

Malate (*mæ-lät*) 1794. [f. *MALIC* a. + *-ATE*]. *Chem.* A salt of malic acid.

Malax, *v.* late ME. [ad L. *malaxare*; see *MALAXATE*.] *trans.* To rub or knead (a plaster, etc.) to softness; *gen.* to soften —1764.

Malaxate (*mæläksät*), *v.* 1657. [f. L. *malaxat*, *malaxare*, ad Gr. *μαλάσσειν*, related to *μαλακός* soft; see *-ATE*.] *trans.* To soften by kneading or mixing, or by means of an emollient. Hence *Malaxation*, the action of reducing to a soft mass by kneading or rolling. *Malaxator*, a mung-mull.

Malay (*mälär*). 1598. [repr. the native name *maläyän*.] A. *sb.* 1. One of a race predominating in Malacca and the Eastern Archipelago, a Malay. 2. The Malay language 1598 3. Short for *M. fever* 1830.

1. In person the Malays are short, squat, and robust 1810.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Malays or their country 1779. *b.* In names of plants, animals, etc., e.g. *M. apple*, a myrtaceous tree, *Fambosa* (*Eugenia*) *malaccensis*, with an edible fruit, *M. fowl*, a large variety of domestic fowl introduced from the Malay Peninsula, etc. 1820

Hence *Malayän* a. and *sb.* in same senses. **Malayalam** (*mäläyäläm*). [Native name.] Name of a cultivated Dravidian dialect, closely related to Tamil.

Malaysian (*mälä-siän*), a. 1883. [f. *Malaysia*, f. e. the Malay archipelago + *-AN*.] Of or belonging to Malaysia.

Malconduct. Also *mal-*. 1741. [*MAL-*.] Improper conduct; esp. improper or dishonest administration of an office, business, etc.

Malconformation. 1776. [*MAL-*.] Bad or faulty conformation.

Malcontent (*mæ-läpönt*). Also *mal-*. 1581 [a. OF.; see *MAL-* and *CONTENT* a.] A. *adj.* Discontented, dissatisfied. Now chiefly in political use: Inclined to rebellion or mutiny - restless and dissatisfied 1586 You stand penance, as half malcontent 5 vs.

B. *sb.* 1. A malcontent person (see A.) 1581. 2. The state of being discontented. [Really a distinct word, see *CONTENT* *sb.*] —1663.

2. A necessity of sadness and malecontent Milt Hence *Malcontented* a., *-ly* *adv.*, *-ness*.

Male (*mæ-l*). [*ML. masle*, a. OF. *male*, *masle* (mod. F. *malis*) —L. *masculus* (f. *mas* male person), whence *MASCULINE* a.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the sex which begets offspring, or performs the fecundating function. Used: a. of persons ME. *b.* of animals ME. *c.* of certain plants (of dioecious species) the flowers of which contain only the fecundating organs ME. *d.* of certain plants to which sex was formerly attributed on account of some peculiarity of habit, colour, etc. 1562. 2. Of or pertaining to a man or men, or to male animals; peculiar to men; composed or consisting of men 1631. *b.* Adapted to or meant for the use of a man 1788. 3. *transf.* a. Said of precious stones, on account of depth, brilliance, or other accident of colour, also of other stones, with reference to their hardness or other esteemed qualities. [Gr. *ἀπρην*, L. *masculus*.] —1855. *fb.* Used to distinguish the harder and more compact kind of sand or gravel 1601-1813. 4. *Male incense*. [So in L. and Fr.] A superior quality of incense, known by the greater size of the 'tears' in which it is collected, frankincense 1598-1727. 5. Of name: see under *MASCULINE* a. 3 1581. 6. Said of the external layer of bark on a tree 1824.

1. a. Canine, the first male child SHAKS. *Phr. Henry, issue, line, tail m.* (Law). *b.* There is no more mercy in him, then there is malice in a male-Tiger SHAKS. *c.* The catkins which appear in January are the m. parts of a nut-tree 1791. *d.* M. fern, *Asplenium* (*Nephrodium*) *Filix-mas*. 2. They keep as good female company as I do m. Swift. *b.* M. Hospital 1824. 3. Lordly male-supplies Browning II. A distinctive epithet for that part of an instrument or contrivance which is adapted to penetrate or fill the corresponding female part 1669.

Phr. M. gauge: the outer gauge or screw of a printing-press. *M. screw* the spiral pin or rod which fits the spirally bored circular socket of the female screw

B. *sb.* 1. A male animal ME. 2. A male person, a boy or man. Only in expressed or implied antithesis with *female* ME.; *occas* a male plant 1548. 3. *Como*, m. impersonator, a female who personates a male on the stage

Male, *obs.* f. *MAIL*.

Male-: see *MAL-*.

Maledicent (*mælädis-sent*). Now *rare*. 1599. [ad L. *maledicentem, -dicere*.] A. *adj.* Given to evil-speaking; of the nature of evil-speaking, slanderous. B. *sb.* One who speaks evil of another 1657. Hence *Maladicency*, the practice of speaking evil 1653

Maledict (*mælädi-kt*), a. (*sb.*) *arch.* 1550 [ad L. *maledictus*; see *prec.*] Accused Also as *sb.*

Malediction (*mælädi-kshn*). 1447. [ad L. *maledictionem*.] 1. The utterance of a curse, the being under a ban or curse. 2. Reviling, slander; the condition of being reviled or slandered 1526.

1. I loaded him with maledictions Scott.

Malefaction. 1602. [ad L. *malefactionem*.] Evil-doing, an instance of this.

Malefactor (*mæläfäktör*). 1440. [a. L., f. *malefactor*.] 1. One guilty of a heinous offence against the law; a felon, a criminal. Also *transf.* 2. An evil-doer, one who does ill to wards another; opp. to *benefactor* 1483. So *Malefactress*, a female m. 1647.

Malefazeance: see *MALEFASANCE*.

Malefic (*mälä-fik*). 1654 [ad L. *maleficus*, f. *male* ill; see *-FIC*.] A. *adj.* Productive of disaster or evil; baleful. Said esp. of stellar influences and magical practices. B. *sb.* a. *Astrol.* A malefic aspect or body. *fb.* A malefic doer; a malign wizard. 1652. So *Malefical* a. 1615-1652, *ly* *adv.*

Malefice (*mælä-fis*). late ME. [ad L. *maleficium*, f. *maleficus*, see *prec.*] 1. A wicked enchantment; sorcery (*arch.*). 2. An evil deed: mischief. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1591. 3. *Astro.* *Malefic* character CAULIA

Maleficent (mā'le-fis-ent), *a.* 1678. [f. L. *maleficent*, altered stem of *maleficus* MALEFIC *a.*] 1. Of things, etc.: Working harm, hurtful, malefic. Const. to. 2. Of persons, etc.: Wrong-doing, criminal 1760.

†**Malefi-cial**, *a.* 1601. [f. L. *maleficium* + *AL*] Malefic, maleficent -1331.

†**Malefici-ate**, *v.* 1621. [f. med. L. *maleficiat*, *maleficari*, f. L. *maleficium*.] *trans.* To bewitch; *spec.* to render impotent by spells -1693. Hence †**Malefici-ation**.

Maleic (mā'lik), *a.* 1838. [ad. F. *malique*; formed by altering *malique* MALIC.] *Chem.* In *m. acid*: a product of the dry distillation of malic acid.

†**Malengin**, late ME. [a. OF., f. *mal evil* (see MAL-) + *engin* contrivance.] Evil machination, ill intent; fraud, deceit, guile -1726.

†**Mal-entendu** (malāntāhdu), 1780. [Fr., f. *mal ill* + *entendu* understood.] A misunderstanding.

†**Maleo** (mā'leō), 1869 [Native name.] A megapode bird, *Megapodidae* *maleo*, inhabiting Celebes.

Maletoit, *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also **-tot(e)**, etc. 1512. [a. AF. *maletoite*, OF. *maltoite* (mod. F. *maltoite*), repr. med. L. *malta tolita* (*malta* adj. fem. + *tolita* tax, f. med. L. *tolit*, ppl. stem of L. *tolere*).] *Law.* An unjust or burdensome tax.

Malevolence (mā'le-vō-lens), 1489. [a. OF. *malis*, *malevolence*, ad. L. *malis*, *malevolentia*; see MALEVOLENT.] The attribute of being malevolent, ill-will. So †**Malevolence**.

Malevolent (mā'le-vō-lent), *a.* (sb.) 1509. [a. OF. *malevolent*, ad. L. *malis*, *malevolentem*, f. *male ill* + *volentem*, *velle* to wish.] 1. Of persons, etc.: Desirous of evil to others; indicative of ill-will, disposed or addicted to ill-will. *fb. trans.* 1719. †*a. Astrol.* Exercising a baleful influence. Also *trans.* and *fig.* -1696. †*3. sb.* A person of evil wishes or designs -1670.

1. b. To secure plants from m. winds 1719. Hence **Malevolently** *adv.* So †**Malevolous** *a.* (in sense 1) 1535-1727.

Malefeasance (mā'le-fā-zāns), Also †**male-**, 1696. [a. AF. *malefeasance*, f. OF. *malefeasant* (MAL-, F. *faire* to do).] 1. *Law.* Evil-doing, *spec.* official misconduct in public affairs. 2. *gen.* Wrong-doing; an instance of this 1856. So **Malefeasant**, a malefactor 1882.

Malformation, 1800. [MAL-] Fanly or anomalous formation or structure of parts. Also *fig.* So **Malformed** *a.* badly formed, marked by m., also *trans.* and *fig.* 1817.

†**Malgré** (malgre), *prep.* 1608. [Fr.; see MAUGRE.] In spite of, notwithstanding. Also †**Malgrado** [It.] 1590.

Malic (mā'lik), *a.* 1797. [a. F. *malique*, f. L. *malum* apple.] *Chem.* In *m. acid*: an acid, C₄H₄O₆, derived from the apple, the berries of the mountain-ash, and other fruits.

Malice (mā'lis), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *malice*, ad. L. *malitia*, f. *malus* bad.] 1. Badness, wickedness -1605. †*2. Harmfulness; harmful action or effect.* Of a disease, poison, etc.: Virulence. -1685. 3. Active ill-will or hatred. In mod. use occas.: Desire to tease (of F. *malice*). ME. b. *fig.* Attributed to fortune, or impersonal agencies 1660. †*4. Malicious conduct; a malicious act or device* -1669. 5. *Law.* Wrongful intention; *esp.* that kind of evil intent which aggravates the guilt of certain offences (esp. of murder) 1547.

1. It seemeth the children of time do take after the nature and m. of the father BACON. 3. Our Cannons m. vainly shall besport SHAKS. 4. God forbid any M. should prey upon SHAKS. *Part.* To bear m. to feel ill-will; now usually, to keep alive revengeful feelings on account of some injury. 4. Cor. ii. 10. 5. In the best known definitions of m. it is scarcely distinguishable from intention MARKBY *M. aforethought* = *malice prepense* (see PREPENSE *m.*).

†**Ma-lice**, *v.* 1547. [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To regard with malice -1694. 2. *intr.* To entertain malice -1592.

Malicious (mā'li-jos), *a.* ME. [a. OF. *malicieux* (mod. F. *malicieux*), ad. L. *malitiosus*, f. *malitia*; see MALICE *sb.* and -OUS.] 1. Given to malice -addicted to sentiments or acts of ill-will. Now Inclined to

tease. Also *absol.* 2. Proceeding from or characterized by malice. Earlier often, evil, wicked. Now occas.: 'Mischievous'. ME. 3. *Law.* Characterized by 'malice prepense', as in *m. damage*, *prosecution*, *waste*, etc. 1530. †*4. Med.* Malignant, virulent -1720. †*5. Artful* -1550.

1. Either you must Confesse your selues wondrous M., Or be accus'd of Folly SHAKS. 2. The private whisper of a m. groundless lye 1651. Hence **Maliciously** *adv.*, -ness.

Malign (mā'lin), *a.* ME. [a. OF. *maligne*, *malin* (mod. F. *malin*), ad. L. *malignus* evil-disposed, f. *malus*, Cf. BENIGN *a.*] 1. Characterized by ill-will, desiring, or rejoicing in, the suffering of others; malignant, malevolent. Now rare. 1450. 2. Of things: Baleful ME. 3. Of diseases: Malignant 1547. 4. *Astrol.* Having a baleful influence. Also *trans.* 1605.

1. Some tempers are so m., that they wish ill to all, and believe ill of all 1674. 2. A struggle between two forces, the one beneficent, the other m. BACON. 3. Old and malignant vices T. GALL. 4. Saturn which is a planet Maligne BACON. Malign-ly *adv.*

Malign (mā'lin), *v.* late ME. [a. OF. *maligner*, *maliner* to plot, deceive, ad. L. *malignare* to do or contrive maliciously, f. *malignus* MALIGN *a.*] 1. *intr.* To speak evil, entertain malice, plot, contrive (against). †*2. trans.* To regard with hatred. Also, to resent, take amiss. -1667. †*3. To regard with envy; to begrudge* -1706. 4. To speak ill of (one), to traduce, slander 1647.

3. Strangers conspired together against him, and malign'd him in the wilderness *Isaiah* xlv. 18. The envious Gods Maligne our happiness 1638. 4. No religion was ever so malign'd, age after age 1758.

Malignance, 1641. [See -ANCE.] = next.

Malignancy (mā'lin-gānsi), 1601. [f. MALIGNANT *a.*; see -ANCY.] The quality of being malignant. 1. Disaffection to rightful authority. *Obs. exc. Hist.* (Cf. MALIGNANT B) 1644. 2. *Path.* Of a disease, tumour, etc. 1685. 3. Baleful character; unpropitiousness, noxiousness 1601. 4. Malignant disposition; intense malevolence; desire to inflict injury or suffering 1640. 5. An instance of malignancy 1652.

1. The m., which at that time began to appear in people MAY. 3. My starres shine darkly over me, the malignancy of my fate, might perhaps distemper yours SHAKS. 4. Penetration gives her more artifice and m. 1706.

Malignant (mā'lin-gnānt), *a.* and *sb.* 1542. [ad. late L. *malignantem*, *malignare*, -*ari* (see MALIGN *v.*).] *A. adv.* 1. Disposed to rebel; disaffected, malcontent -1639. Also *absol.* *spec.* Applied between 1641 and 1666 by the supporters of the Parliament and the Commonwealth to their adversaries 1641. 2. Of a disease: Virulent; exceptionally contagious or infectious. Now used to differentiate a definite variety of a disease, as *m. cholera*, *m. small-pox*, etc. 1568. 3. Having an evil influence. Chiefly *Astrol.*, etc. = MALIGN. Formerly also: Poisonous, deleterious. 1591. 4. Characterized by malignity; keenly desirous of the misfortune of another, or of others generally 1591.

1. In Aleppo once, Where a m., and a Turboud-Turk, Beare a Venetian SHAKS. The church m.: applied to the followers of antichrist, and by early Protestants to the Church of Rome. 2. *M. growth, tumour*: in mod. use one which tends to spread and recur and so prove fatal. 3. O m. and ill-boding Starres SHAKS. A witch charged with having a m. touch 1765. 4. So shall the Worlde goe on, To good m., to bad men benigne MERR. *B. sb.* A malcontent 1597. b. Used by opponents as a designation for a supporter of Charles I against the Parliament; a Royalist, Cavalier. Also, applied by Puritans and Covenanters to their ecol. opponents. Now *Hist.* 1642.

Hence **Mal'ignantly** *adv.* in a m. manner

Maligner (mā'lin-nēr), late ME. [f. MALIGN *v.* + -ER.] One who maligns; a traducer, a slanderer.

Malignify (mā'lin-gnīfī), *v.* rare. 1613. [f. L. *malignus* + *ficare*; see -FY.] *trans.* To render malign.

Malignity (mā'lin-gnī-ti), late ME. [a. OF. *malignité*, ad. L. *malignitas*, f. *malignus* MALIGN *a.* - see TRY.] 1. Deep-rooted ill-will persists and desire o suffering o

another person; propensity to this feeling. b. *pl.* Malignant feelings or actions 1529. 2. Wickedness, heinousness (*arch.*) 1534. 3. Noxiousness (*arch.*) 1605. 4. Of diseases, etc. Malignant character 1646.

1. Thanne comth maligntie thurgh which a m. annoyeth his neighbor pruely CHAUCER. 3. The m. of the atmosphere 1858.

Maligner (mā'lin-gēr), *v.* 1820. [prob. back-formation f. next.] *intr.* To pretend ill-ness, or to produce or protract disease in order to escape duty; said esp. of soldiers and sailors.

Maligner (mā'lin-gēr), 1768 (in form *maligner*), 1785 (*maligneror*). [? irreg. f. F. *maligner* sickly (of unkn. origin) + -ER.] One who maligners.

Malison (mā'li-sən), *arch.* and *dial.* ME. [a. OF. *malisson* - L. *maledictionem*] A curse, malediction.

Malin, **mawkin** (mō'kin). *Obs. exc. dial.* ME. [dim. of *Matilda*, *Maude* (ME. *Maalde*, *Mald*); see -KIN.] 1. A female personal name; applied typically to a woman of the lower classes -1670. 2. Proper name of a female spectre or demon -1605. 3. A slut, slattern; *occas.* a lewd woman 1586. 4. A mop; a bundle of rags fastened to the end of a stick ME. b. *Naut.* A joint-staff sponge for cleaning out a piece of ordnance (Smith). 5. A scarecrow (also *fig.*); a guy 1633. 6. A designation, or quasi-proper name for: a cat (*dial.*) 1673, b. a hare (*Sc. and n. dial.*) 1724.

Mail (mōl) †Also **mell**, **maul**. 1662 [A use of *mail*, MAUL *sb.*, in certain 17th c. senses of F. *mail*. Cf. PALL-MALL.] 1. The maillet used in the game of 'mail' or 'pall mail'; = PALL-MALL 1. 2. The game = PALL-MALL 2. 1675. 3. The alley in which the game was played, = PALL-MALL 3 1687. 4. *The Mall* (maul): a walk bordered by trees in St. James's Park, London, which was orig. a 'mail' in sense 3. 1674. b. *trans.* A sheltered walk serving as a promenade 1737.

Mail: see MAUL, MAW.

Mallard (mā'li-ard) ME. [a. OF. *malard*, *mallard* wild drake, of obscure origin.] 1. The male of the wild duck (*Anas boschas*). †Formerly also = DRAKE. 2. Used for either sex ME. b. The flesh of this bird 1430. 3. *The M.* a festival celebrated on the 14th Jan. at All Souls College, Oxford 1632.

Malleable (mā'le-ā-b'l), *a.* late ME. [1. OF., ad. L. *malleabilis*, f. L. *malleare* to MALLEATE, see -ABLE.] 1. That can be deprived of form by hammering or pressure, without a tendency to return to it, or to fracture, applied to metals, etc. 2. *trans.* and *fig.* Capable of being fashioned or adapted 1612.

1. *M. iron*: iron which has been decarbonized by oxidation under prolonged heat and rendered capable of being malleated in a slight degree. Hence *Malleability*, *Malleableness*, the property of being malleable; *malleableness* - *trans.* to render m.

Mallear (mā'le-ā), *a.* 1889. [ad. mod. L. *mallearius*, f. MALLEUS.] Pertaining to the malleus.

Malleate (mā'le-ā-tē), *a.* 1884. [ad. mod. L. *malleatus*, f. *malleus*.] *Zool.* Furnished with a malleus.

Malleate (mā'le-ā-tē), *v.* Now rare. 1597 [f. L. *malleat*, *malleare*, f. *malleus*.] *trans.* To beat with a hammer; *spec.* to beat (metal) thin or flat.

Malleation (mā'le-ā-shən), 1596. [ad. late L. *malleationem*, f. *malleare*, see prec.] 1. The action of malleating or condition of being malleated. Now rare. Also *fig.* 2. *Path.* A convulsive disorder characterized by the lameness one part of the body against another occurring as a symptom in chorea and in sanity 1822.

Mallecho: see MICHING MALICHO.

†**Mallee** (mō'lē), *Anglo-Ind.* 1759. [Hindi *mālī*] One of the gardener caste in India hence any native gardener.

Mallee (mō'lē), 1848. [Native Austral.] Any one of several scrubby species of eucalyptus, esp. *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *E. oleosa*. *M. bird*, *low ben an A. fan* bird *Leipoo acclata*.

Mallein (mæ'li:n). Also **-ine**. 1892. [f. *L. malleus* glanders + **-IN**.] A sterilized culture of the bacillus of glanders, used for inoculation.

|| **Mallemuck**. Also **mallemoke**, **-mock**, etc. 1694. [a. Du *mallemok*, f. *mal* foolish + *moek* gull.] The fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis* also applied to similar or related birds.

Mallender, var. f. **MALANDER**.

|| **Malleolus** (mæ'li:ʊs). *Pl.* -i. 1693. [L., dim of *malleus* hammer.] 1. *Anat.* Either of the two bony eminences of the leg bone at the ankle. (The internal *m.* belongs to the tibia, the external *m.* to the fibula.) 2. *Bot.* A layer which when separated from the parent stem presents a hammer-shape 1706.

Mallet (mæ'let). *sb.* late ME. [a. F. *mallet* wooden hammer, dim. of *mail* MAUL *sb.*] A kind of hammer, usually of wood, smaller than a maul or beetle. b. *Games*. The wooden hammer used for striking the balls in croquet or polo; also *transf.* the player who uses this 1868. +c. *fig.* A person or agency that smites, beats down, or crushes. [After *L. malleus*.] -1823.

c. Sometimes like a m., to strike the Israelites 1561. *Comb.* m.-shoot, a hammer shaped slip of a tree for planting.

|| **Maillet**, *sb.* 2 rare 1613 (Shelton). [ad Sp *maillet*.] A little portmanteau.

Mallet (mæ'let), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.* 1594 [f. MALET *sb.*] *trans.* To beat, hammer.

|| **Malleus** (mæ'li:ʊs). *Pl.* -ei (-i:ʊi). 1669 [L., lit 'hammer'.] *Anat.* 1. The outermost of the three small bones (*malleus*, *incus*, and *stapes*) in the ear of mammals, which transmits the vibrations of the tympanum to the *incus* or 'anvil'. 2. One of two organs of the trophic or mouth-apparatus in *Rotifera*, which work upon the *incus* 1850.

Mallophagous (mæ'lɒ'fagəs), *a.* 1890. [f. mod *L. mallophagus* (f. Gr. *mallos* lock of wool + *phagos* eating) + **-OUS**.] *Entom.* Of an insect: Devouring wool, hair, feathers, etc., applied to the *Mallophaga*, a group of apodous parasitic insects.

Mallow (mæ'ləʊ). [OE. *mealiwe* wk. fem. a. *L. malva*; prob. conn. w. Gr. *μαλάχη*, *μαλόχη*.] 1. (Also *pl.* const. as *sing*.) A common wild plant. *Malva sylvestris* (N.O. *Malvaceae*), with hairy stems and leaves and reddish-purple flowers; it is very mucilaginous. Called also *Common*, *Pied*, *Wild* m. Hence extended to other plants of the genus *Malva* or N.O. *Malvaceae*. 2. = MARSH MALLOW, *Althaea officinalis*. Called also *Water*, *White* M. ME. 3. The Syrian Mallow, *Hibiscus syriacus* ME. 4. Garden or *Rosa* M., the hollyhock, *Althaea rosea* 1577. 5. The leaf or fibre of the mallow used for writing upon. COWLEY.

|| **Indian m.**, (a) *Abutilon Avicennae*, (b) any plant of the genera *Urena* or *Sida*. Jews' m., *Corchorus torilis*. Also MARSH MALLOW, *q.v.* Tree m., *La alba arborea*. Yellow m. = *Indian mallow*.

|| **Mallum** (mæ'li:m), **mallus** (mæ'li:s) 1844. [med. L., ad. Of Frankish **mall-*, contr. f. OTeut **mabil-* (OE. *mæbel* meeting, discussion, etc.).] Hist The hundred-court among the Franks.

Malm (mām), *sb.* [OE. *mealma*, in comb. *mealmastrin* (see 3), cogn. w. ON. *malma* = ore, metal, Goth. *malma* mase, sand, f. root **mal-*, *mal-* to grind, see MEVL *sb.*] 1. a. A soft friable rock, consisting largely of chalky material. b. The light loamy soil formed by the disintegration of this 1477. 2. Short for *malm-brick* 1858. 3. *attrib.*: m.-brick, the best kind of brick; -rock *Geol.* = GREENSAND 1 c. -stone = sense 1 a. OE. Hence *Ma lmy* a. of a loamy character.

Malm (mām), *v.* 1619. [f. prec.] *trans.* +a. To treat (land) with malm. b. To convert (clay) into artificial malm for brickmaking; to cover (brick-earth) with artificial malm.

|| **Malmag** (mæ'lmæg). 1838 [repr. *malmay* in Sp. dialect of the Philippines.] The Spectre, *Tarsius spectrum*, a small lemuroid animal, native of Borneo and the Philippines.

Malma (mæ'mə) -892. Short for *Souven* de Ma ma F

of Malmason', the palace of the empress Josephine.) *Flort.* A variety of the carnation.

Malmsey (mām'si) late ME. [ad. med. L. *malmasia*, a corruption of Gr. *Μομεμβασία* (Monemvasia).] 1. A strong sweet wine, orig. from Monemvasia (Napoli di Malvasia) in the Morea; but now also from Spain, the Azores, etc. Also *attrib.* 2. A kind of grape, from which this wine was originally made 1511.

Malnutrition (mælni'tri:ʃən). 1862. [MAL- + *nutritio*.] Insufficient nutrition.

Mal-observation. 1886. Defective observation.

Malodoros (mæl'dō'rəs), *a.* 1850. [MAL- + *odor*.] Evil-smelling. Hence *Malodorously* *adv.*, -ness.

Malodour (mæl'dō:z). 1825. [MAL- + *an* evil smell, a stench.

Malpighian (mælp'i:ʒiən), *a.* 1847. [f. name of Marcello Malpighi, an Italian physician (1628-94) + **-AN**.] 1. *Anat.* Distinctive epithet of certain structures (esp. in the substance of the kidneys) discovered by Malpighi, and of others connected with these. 2. *Bot.* In *M. cells*: those which compose the outer layer of the seed in *Malvaceae* 1900.

Malposition. 1836. [MAL- + *positio*.] Misplacement 1862 b. *spec.* in *Obstetrics*. Faulty position of a part or organ, esp. of the foetus in the uterus.

Malpractice. 1671. [MAL- + *Law*.] 1. *Law*. a. Improper treatment or culpable neglect of a patient by a physician. b. Illegal action by which a person seeks a benefit for himself, while in a position of trust 1758. 2. *gen.* A criminal or overtly mischievous action, wrongdoing 1772.

1. b. Malpractices begin with the prospectus and continue till liquidation 1895. So *Malpraxis*.

Malt (mɒlt), *sb.* [Com. Teut., OE. *meall* -OTeut **mallos* neut.; f. the root of *MELT*, *SMELT* *vb.*] 1. Barley or other grain prepared for brewing or distilling by steeping, germinating, and kiln-drying, or by gelatinization, etc. 2. *transf.* Used for: Malt liquor (*slang* or *colloq.*) 1718.

1. *Extract* of m., a preparation of m. used as food for invalids. Prov. *The m. is above the meal*, said of a person under the influence of drink. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *m.-spirits*; *m.-cellar*, *meal*, etc.; *m. extract*, a saccharine and mucilaginous substance obtained from wort; also = *extract* of *m.*; *-floor*, (a) a floor on which the malt is spread to germinate; (b) a perforated floor in the malt-kiln, through which heat ascends from a furnace below to dry the barley laid upon it; *-kiln*, a kiln in which the m. is dried after steeping and couching; *m. liquor*, liquor made from m. by fermentation, as ale, beer, stout, etc.; *-sugar* = MALTOSE; *-tax*, a tax on m., now replaced by the beer-duty; *m. vinegar*, vinegar made from the fermentation of m.

Malt (mɒlt), *v.* 1440. [f. MALT *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To convert (grain) into malt. Also *advi.* b. *intr.* To admit of being malted 1766. 2. *transf.* (pass. and *intr.*) Of seeds. To come to the condition of malt owing to germination being checked by drought 1733. 3. *trans.* To make (liquor) with malt 1605. 4. *intr.* To drink malt liquor (*zulu*) 1813.

3. A man of worship, whose leisure was better hopped than malted CAMDEN.

Malta (mɒl'tɪ). 1651. Name of an island in the Mediterranean; used *attrib.*, as *†M. cross* = *Maltese cross*; *M. fever*, a complicated fever of long duration, common in M. †**Mal-talent**. ME. [a. OF, f. *mal* evil + *talent* disposition, temper (see TALENT).] Ill-will, malevolence -1828.

Malt-dust. 1512. The refuse which falls from the grain in malting.

Maltese (mɒl'ti:z), *a.* and *sb.* *sing.* and *pl.* 1615. [f. MALTA + **-ESE**.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Malta and its inhabitants, or to the Knights of Malta 1797.

M. cat, a short-haired blue-coloured variety of the domestic cat; *M. cross*, see *Cross* *sb.* 13; *M. dog*, a small kind of spaniel, with a roundish muzzle, and long, silky, generally white hair; *M. lace*, a lace having arabesque or geometric patterns, said to have been orig. made in Malta, *M. orange*, the 'blood' orange, much grown in southern Italy.

M. sb. a. A native or an inhabitant of Malta b. A knight of Malta 65. 2. The

language of the natives of Malta, a corrupt Arabic 1828. 3. Short for *Maltese lace* 1900.

Maltha (mæ'ljə). late ME. (*malthe*), 1601 [a. L., a Gr. *μάλθα*, *malthe* mixture of wax and pitch.] 1. A kind of cement made by mixing pitch and wax, or lime and sand, with other ingredients. 2. The name anciently given to some viscid form of bitumen; applied variously to asphaltum, to mineral tar, and to ozocerite (Kirwan's 'mineral tallow') 1601.

|| **Mal-t-horse**. 1561. A heavy kind of horse used by maltsters; occas., as a term of abuse -1616.

Mome, M., Capon, Coxcombe, Idiot SHARS.

Malt-house (mɒlt'haʊs) OE A building in which malt is prepared and stored, a malting.

Malthusian (mælj'ju:ziən). 1812. [f. T. R. Malthus + **-IAN**.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to T. R. Malthus (1766-1835) or his teaching 1821. *B. sb.* A follower or supporter of T. R. Malthus in his views on population. Hence Malthusianism (mælj'ju:ziə'nɪzəm), the teaching of Malthus and his followers, who held that, as population increases faster than the means of subsistence, its increase should be checked mainly by moral restraint; popularly viewed as a proposal to check marriage 1833.

Maltine (mɒl'ti:n). 1889. [f. MALT *sb.* + **-INE**.] Commercial name for various preparations of malt.

Malting (mɒl'tɪŋ), *whl sb.* 1440 [f. MAIT *v.* + **-ING**.] 1. In senses of MALT *v.* 2. A MALT-HOUSE 1846. 3. *attrib.*, as *m.-floor*, *-kiln*, etc. = *malt-floor*, *-kiln*, etc. 1467.

Maltman (mɒl'tmæn). ME. A maltster

Maltose (mɒl'təʊs). 1862. [a. F., f. MALT *sb.* + **-OSE**.] *Chem.* Sugar produced from starch-paste as by the action of malt.

Maltreat (mælt'ri:t), *v.* 1708. [a. F. *mal-traiter*; see MAL- and TREAT *v.*] *trans.* To abuse, ill-use; to handle roughly or rudely. Hence *Maltreatment* 1721.

Maltster (mɒl'tstə). ME. [f. MALT *sb.* + **-STER**.] One whose occupation is to make malt.

Ma-it-worm. 1440. †1. A weevil which infests malt. 2. *transf.* A toper 1550.

Malty (mɒl'ti), *a.* 1819. [f. MALT *sb.* + **-Y**.] Addicted to, affected by, or containing malt (liquor). Also *slang*, drunk. b. Of the nature of or resembling malt 1830.

Malvaceous (mælvə'siəs), *a.* 1699. [f. late L. *malvaceus* (whence mod. L. *Malvaceae*), f. *malva* mallow; see **-ACEOUS**.] *Bot.* Pertaining to the genus *Malva* (the Mallow), or to the N.O. *Malvaceae*.

Malval (mæ'l'væl), *a.* 1836. [f. L. *malva* MALLOW + **-AL**.] *Bot.* Only in *M. alliana*, *exogens*: an alliance embracing the N.O. *Malvaceae* and other orders (Lindley).

Malversation (mælvəs'i:ʃən). 1549. [a. F., f. *malverser*, ad. L. *male versari* to conduct oneself wrongly.] Corrupt behaviour in a position of trust; an instance of this b. Corrupt administration of something 1706.

b. Cardonnel was turned out of the House of Commons, for m. of public money THACKERAY.

Malvoisie (mæ'l'voizi). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* †Also *-sie*, etc. late ME. [a. OF. *malvesse* ad. It. *malvasia*, corruption of Gr. *Μομεμβασία* (cf. MALMSEY).] 1. = MALMSEY 1. 2. = MALMSEY 2. 1517.

Mam (mæm). *colloq.* 1500. [See MAMMA 1.] A childish word for mother; corresp. to DAD.

Mama, var. of MAMMA 1.

|| **Mamamouchi**. 1672. A mock-Turkish title, from Molière's play *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* IV. III. Hence occas.: A pompous sounding title; also, one assuming such a title.

This ridiculous M. [The Duke of Newcastle] H. WAGTOL.

Mamelon (mæ'melɒn). 1830. [a. F. *mamelon* nipple, f. *mamelle* = L. *mammilla*, dim of *mamma* breast.] 1. A rounded eminence or lump. 2. A small hemispherical tubercle -872. Hence *Mamelonatus* *a.* ed with ed pro uberances.

|| **Mameluko** (memēlū'ko). 1863. [Pg., lit a mamluke; see next.] A cross-breed between a white and a Brazilian Indian.

Mamluke (mæmlūk). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1511. [Ult. a. Arab *mamlūk* slave, *f. malik* to possess. The Turkish pronunc. is (mem-luk)] 1. A member of the military body, originally composed of Caucasian slaves, which seized the throne of Egypt in 1254, and continued to form the ruling class in that country until exterminated by Mohammed Ali in 1811. 2. A slave (in Mohammedan countries) 1600. 3. fig A 'fighting slave' of the Pope, etc. 1591.

3 The Assumptionists are mere mamlukes of the Vatican 1902.

|| **Mamilla** (mæmil'ā). Also **mammilla**. 1693. [L., dim. of *mamma*.] 1. The nipple of the female breast; also, the male *mamma*. 2. *transf.* (*Anat.*, *Bot.*, etc.) Any nipple-shaped organ or protuberance; a papilla 1813. Hence *Mamillar* a. = **MAMILLARY** 2. *Mamilliform*, *Mamilloid* *adj.* resembling a m.

Mamillary (mæmil'ārī). a. Also **mamm-** 1615. [f. L. *mamillaris*, f. *mamilla*; see prec. and -ARY².] 1. Of or pertaining to the breast; thaving *mammæ* 1660. 2. Of the form of a *mamma* 1615. b. Having mammary protuberances 1813.

2 *M. brooch* (Antiq.). one consisting of two cup-shaped pieces connected by a handle 1862.

Mamillate, a. Also **mamm-** 1826. [ad. I. *mamillatus*, f. *mamilla* + -ATE¹.] = next.

Mamillated (mæmil'atēd), *phl.* a. Also **mamm-** 1741 [f. prec. + -ED¹.] 1. Having rounded protuberances; covered with mammary arecrescences *spec.* in *Pathol.*, *Geol.*, and *Min.* 2. Having a nipple-shaped process or part 1839.

Mamillation (mæmil'āshn) Also **mamm-** 1836. [f. *MAMILLA* + -ATION.] 1. The condition of being mamillated. 2. *concr.* in *phl.* Rounded bosses 1863.

Mamma (māmā). Also **mama** 1579 [A reduplication of *ma*, an insouciant infantine utterance. The spelling *mama* is now rare. In U.S. commonly stressed *māmā*; in educated Eng. use always on the last syllable.] = Mother; used chiefly in the vocative, or with a possess. pronoun (as 'my *mamma*'); also without article in the manner of a proper name (e.g. 'Mamma is well').

|| **Mamma** (mæmā). *Pl.* -æ. OE. [L.] The milk-secreting organ of the female in mammalia. Also the corresponding structure in males. Hence **Mammary** a. of or belonging to the m.; having the form of a m. **Mammiferous** a. mammalian; (of a part of the body) bearing the *mammæ*. **Mammiform** a. also *erron.* *mammæform*, having the form of a m.

Mammal (mæmāl). 1826. [First used in pl. as an anglicized form of **MAMMALIA**.] An animal of the class mammalia. Also *attrib.* || **Mammalia** (mæmāl'ia), *sb. pl.* 1773. [mod. L. (Linn.), neut. pl. of late L. *mammalius* *adj.*, f. *mamma*; see **MAMMA** -]. A class of animals characterized by the possession of *mammæ* in which milk is secreted for the nourishment of their young.

The *Mammalia* are divided into the *placental* and the *implacental* mammalia (see the *adj.*s), the latter comprising only the marsupials and the monotremes. Except the monotremes, all mammalia are viviparous. Hence **Mammalian** a. *Geol.* containing mammalian remains.

Mammalian (mæmāl'ian). 1835. [f. prec. + -AN.] A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the mammalia. B. *sb.* One of the mammalia.

Mammalogy (mæmāl'jōdgi) 1833 [irreg. f. **MAMMALIA** + -LOGY.] The science of mammals. Hence **Mammalogical** a. pertaining to m. **Mammalogist**, one versed in m.

Mamzee (mæm'zē) 1572 [In Sp. *mamey*, from Haytian.] A large tree (*Mammea americana*, N.O. *Guttifera*) of tropical America which bears a large fruit with a yellow pulp of pleasant taste. Also, the fruit of this tree; also called *mamzee-apple*.

|| **Mammer**, v. late ME. [Imitative.] *intr.* To hammer *mæm-mæm* also = *v. viciare* 1842.

Mammet, var. of **MAUMET**.

Mammifer (mæm'ifēr). Now rare 1832 [a. F. *mammifera*.] = **MAMMAL**.

|| **Mammifera** (mæm'ifērā), *rare.* 1827 [mod. L. neut. pl. of *mammifer* *adj.*, f. L. *mamma* + -fer bearing.] = **MAMMALIA**.

Mammoth (mæm'ōth), *sb.* *arch.* and *disal.* 1529. [?] A scrap, shred, broken or torn piece. Also *fig.* Hence **Mammoth** v. *trans.* to break, cut, or tear into fragments or shreds.

Mammodi (mæm'ōdī). 1828. [ad. F. *mamoudi*, f. Urdu (Pers.) *mahmūdī* a sort of fine muslin.] A kind of muslin or fine linen.

Mammon (mæm'ōn), late ME. [a. late L. *ma(m)mona* masc. (Vulg.), a. Gi. (N.T.) *μαμωνας* (late texts *μαμωνας*, a. Aramaic *māmōn*, *māmōn* riches, gain.) A term of opprobrium for wealth regarded as an idol or evil influence. *Ust.* more or less personified. Ye cannot serve God and M. *Matth.* vi 24. Hence **Mammonish** a. influenced by or devoted to m. **Mammonism**, devotion to the pursuit of riches. **Mammonist**, **Mammonite**, a worshipper of m. **Mammonitish** a. mammon-like. **Mammonize** v. *rare.* to influence through m.; whence **Mammonization**.

Mammose (mæm'ōs), a. 1856 [ad. L. *mammosus*; see **MAMMA** 2 and -OSE.] Having breast-like protuberances.

Mammoth (mæm'ōth), *sb.* (a.) 1706 [a. Russian *mamont* (now *mamant*) of unk. origin.] 1. A large extinct species of elephant (*Elephas primigenius*) formerly native in Europe and northern Asia; its remains are often found in the alluvial deposits in Siberia. Also *fig.* b. U.S. Often applied to the fossil mastodon 1816. 2. *adj.* Resembling the mammoth in size, huge 1814.

|| **Mammothrept** 1599 [ad. late L. *mammothreptus*, a. Gr. *μαμμόθρεπτος*, f. *μάμμη* grandmother + *τρέφω* vbl. *adj.* f. *τρέφειν* to bring up.] A spoilt child; a nursing -1651.

You are a mere m. in judgement B. Jovs.

Mammy (mæm'ī) 1529. [dim. of **MAM**.] 1. A child's word for mother. 2. In southern U.S.: A coloured woman having the care of white children 1859.

Mamsell (mænz'el), *collog.* [a. F. *mamselle*, contr. of *mademoiselle*.] = **MADEMOISELLE** 3. Thackeray.

|| **Manzer**, 1562. [a late L. *manzer*, a Heb. word adopted by the Vulgate in Deut. xxiii. 2.] A bastard -1865.

Man (mæn), *sb.* *Pl.* men. [Com. Teut.: OE. *man*, *man* (pl. *men*)] Ult. origin uncertain.]

I. 1. A human being, = L. *homo*. OE. and occas. later. Now surviving in general or indef. applications in the sense 'person' (e.g. with *every*, *any*, *no*, and in the pl. with *all*, *any*, *some*, etc.). 2. In generic sense, without article. The human creature regarded abstractly; hence, the human race or species, mankind. In *Zoöl.*: The human creature or race viewed as a genus of animals (*Homo*) in the present classification consisting of only one species, *H. sapiens*. OE. 3. In biblical, etc. use, with *inner*, *inward*, *outer*, *outward*. The spiritual and material parts (respectively) of a human person; hence applied *pro.* to parts of the physical frame of man. b. With *old*, *new* used to denote the spiritual condition of the unregenerate and the regenerate. OE.

1. He deserveth it as lyell as ever dyd man 1530. The Lord had but one pair of men in Paradise 1597. Measuring other men's actions and consciences Saverson. *Phr.* To be, become, be made m. to have or assume human nature. 2. Man is said to live without food for seven days Goldsm. Men are weak, but M. is strong Lowell. 3. To clothe the outer man; to refresh the inner man (*mod.*).

II 1. An adult male person OE. b. generically (without article). The male human being. Also *predicatively*. 1591. c. with special ref. to adult age. (Sometimes, A male who has attained his majority) ME. d. without express contrast ME. e. In the vocative, usually implying contempt or impatience late ME. f. Phrases (see below). || a. Applied to beings other than human, e.g. God, the Devil, Death. 3. In pregnant use so. An adv. male

eminently endowed with manly qualities late ME. 4b. Manliness, courage -1605. 4. A person of position, importance, or note 1541. 5. A husband. Now only *Sc* and *dial.*, exc. in *phr.* m. and wife. ME. 6. A LIEGEMAN or vassal. Now *Hist.* + Also *fig.* OE. 7. A manservant, a valet ME. b. As coroll. of *master*. Now commonly applied (chiefly in *pl.*) to workmen as dist. from their employers late ME. 8. Applied (chiefly in *pl.*) to members of a fighting force; now esp. to the common soldiers as dist. from the officers ME. 9. In universities, etc. An undergraduate or student 1803.

1. They speake here the Hebrew tongue, man woman and child 1632. b. Woman is not undeveloped m., but diverse fr. man. c. The child is father of the M. Womans. *M. and boy* + (a) one and all (b) (advb. *phr.*) from boyhood upwards. + To rise m. to be entitled by years to call oneself a m. (f. *grow up*, etc.) to m. to adult age. d. [He] was bad and glove with some of the best men in town Thackeray. *The m.* = *occs.* used for 'the', with a tinge of depreciation, sympathy, or the like. *so the good m. this poor m.*, etc. The late earl was not much liked, the present m. is more popular (*mod.*). e. He read it, read it, m. DISRAELI. *a little m.* a term (now *pro.* or affectionate) for a young male child. *a m.* = 'one' or 'any one', but implies a reference to the male sex only. So *to man's self*, *a man's own*. In *ll.* by m., *between m. and m.*, *m. for m.*, *per m.*: *a one m.* (app. orig. a Hebraism) = with one accord (altogether), *to a m.* (without exception), *man* = 'individual (male) person'. *As a m.* (considered) in regard to his personal character exclusively. So *The m.* what one is merely 'as a m.'. *The (very) m.* (ellipt. in predicative use) 'the man most suitable for or to do something'. *The m. for me* (*collog.* for *my money*; see *MOSEY*) 'the man whom I should choose to employ or support. *My, your*, etc. m. the per on one needs, or with whom one has to do. *To do one's own m.* (a) to be in full possession of one's self as faculties, or powers; (b) to be at one's own disposal (*every, not a m. Jack* see *JACK* 2. *Umm. ity, Oxford, Cambridge*, etc. *v.* one who is or has been a member of a (particular) university, public school, etc. *List m. handy m. reading m.*, etc. see the *adj.*s. 2. But was the Devil a proper m., Gessup? B. Jons. 3. H. [Cromwell] was a m. Moyley Pym, the m. of men BOWLING. *Phl.* To playch 14. b. Having more m. than wit about me STOKES. 4. [To] set him upon his legs and make him a m. for ever STOKESON. 7. A Find out who's m. ster who's m. SWIN. 8. *Priddy* a servile follower of factotum (After Robinson Crusoe's 'man Friday'). b. The masters had locked out the men from seven ten factories 1800. 8 The English had lost more than 2,000 officers and men 1860.

III *Transf.* uses. 1. One of the pieces in chess, draughts, and backgammon. late ML. 2. With qualification. A ship 1473. 3. Applied to any representation of a man 2636 *M. of straw* (*fig.*). see **STRAW** 4. In Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire. A term marking a summit or prominent point of a mountain; of *Low Man*, *High M.* as local names for particular craters 1800.

1. The chate bourde and men 1502. 2. They chased a Barbadoes and a Jamaica man into Lintick 1765. Phrases and combs. a. *Phr.* *acc.* **M. of Behal**, a worthless or wicked m. (cf. *1 Sam.* xvi. 24). *m. of blood* (Hebraism), one who is laden with blood guiltiness; m. in *blue slang*, a politician, m. of God (Hebraism), (a) a saint, (b) an ecclesiastic m. of Kent, one of the inhabitants of Kent east of the River Medway (cf. *KINSMAN*); *fm.* of Rome, the Pope.

b. Obvious combs., as *m. female*, etc.; *m.* (= 'mule') *cock*, *m. m. m.*, etc.; *one-m. an* (show); etc.; *m. staid* *m. staiding*; *m. worthy* *adj.*; *m. made* *phl. adj.* *m. fashion* *adv.*

c. Special combs. *m. ape*, an anthropoid ape -engine, a kind of lift for lowering and raising men in a shaft, consisting essentially of a reciprocating vertical rod with platforms at intervals. -*machine* = *man-engine*; -*mountain*, the name given to Gulliver by the Lilliputians; -*power*, (a) the power exerted by a man; as a unit, one-eighth of a horse power; (b) the amount of men available for state or other services. -*rope*, a rope on either side of a gangway or ladder, used in ascending and descending a ship's side, etc.

Man (mæn), v. [OE. *mannian*, f. *mann* **MAN** *sb.*] 1. *trans.* (*dist.* and *Naut.*) To furnish (a fort, ship, etc.) with men. Said also of the men. 2. *Naut.* To place men at or on (a particular part of a ship), as at the capstan to heave anchor, or on the yards to salute a distinguished person. Said also of the men hence *transf.* to exert force upon (a rope, etc.) 1697. +c. To equip and send (a boat, occas. a *rm.* w. h. is con p em n of me u f rth.

2 (man). a (poss) an (loud) 2 (act) 3 (chief) 2 ever 2 (cy) 2 (F can de vie). 32 (lyche) 2 (hart) 2 (gr)

etc. -1774. *a.* To supply with a man, men, or inhabitants late ME. *fg.* To escort (esp. a woman) -1688. *4.* To make manly or manlike 1615. *5.* *Falkovny*. To accustom (a hawk, etc.) to the presence of men. Hence (*transf.* and *gen.*) to make tame or tractable 1575
1. M. the Pinnacle, and get her by the Ship's Side 1694. *b.* Married Ship and cheered Sir John Jervis *±* 98. *2.* To be manly with one dare Page CHAPMAN. The pulpits were manned with seditious preachers. SOUTHWAY. *4.* My Soul's up in Arms, And Mends each part about me DRYDEN.

Manace, obs. f. **MANACE** *sb.* and *v.*

Manacle (mæn'akl̩, *sb.* [ME. *manicle*, a OF. *manicle* handcuff, ad. L. *manicula*, dim. of *manus* hand] *a.* A fetter for the hand; usu. *pl.* *b.* Chiefly *pl.*, bonds, restraints 1587
1. We'll put you in Manacles, Then reason safely with you SHAKS. *b.* The Manacles Of the ill building-Law SHAKS. Hence *Manacle* *v.* *trans.* to fetter or confine (the hands); *loosely*, to fetter; to fasten, secure. Also *fig.*

Manage (mæn'edʒ, *sb.* Also (in senses 1-3) **MANÈGE**. 1577. [ad. It. *maneggio* (F. *manège*), vbl. *sb.* f. *maneggiare*; see **MANAGE** *v.* *1.* The training of a horse in its paces. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* (Now usually **MANÈGE**.) Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1586. *2.* The action and paces of a trained horse, *fig.* a short gallop at full speed. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* 1577. *3.* A riding-school 1655. *4.* The skilful handling of (a weapon) 1611. *5.* Management; conduct (of affairs), administration, direction, control 1531. *6.* Treatment -1636

1. Speak terms of m. to thy bounding Steed SHAKS. *2.* His horses are taught their manage SHAKS. *3.* Young men in the conduct and manage of Actions, embrace more than they can hold BACON. *6.* Quick-silver will not endure the Manage of the Fire BRON.

Manage (mæn'edʒ, *v.* 1561 [ad. It. *maneggiare* to handle = F. *manier* -pop. L. **manidiare*, f. L. *manus* hand.] *1.* *trans.* To train (a horse) in his paces, to put through the exercises of the manage. Now merged in senses *2* and *7*. *4b.* *intr.* Of a horse: To perform the exercises of the manage -1719. *2.* *trans.* To handle, wield (a weapon, tool, etc.). Now only, to make (a weapon, instrument, etc.) serve one's purpose (well or ill) 1586. *b.* To handle, work (a ship or boat) 1600. *3.* To conduct (a war, an undertaking, etc.). Now, To carry on successfully or otherwise; to control the course of (affairs) by one's own action. 1579. Also *absol.* *4.* *trans.* To control the affairs of (a household, institution, state, etc.). to take charge of (cattle, etc.) 1600. *5.* To administer (finances, provisions, etc.) 1649. *6.* To deal with carefully; to husband. *Obs.* 1649. *7b.* To treat (persons) with indulgence or consideration. Also *absol.* -1796. *7.* To cause (persons, animals, etc.) to submit to one's control 1594. *8.* To bring over to one's wishes by artifice, flattery, etc. 1705. *9.* To operate upon, to treat (land) 1655. *10.* To bring to pass by contrivance, hence, to succeed in accomplishing. Also, with *inf.* as obj.; often ironically, to be so unskilful or unlucky as to do something 1722. *b.* *absol.* To contrive to get along or pull through (under disadvantages) *colloq.* 1849

1. Put up thy Sword, Or m. it to part these men with me SHAKS. *3.* So you see, they m. these things better in France LAZY MORGAN. *absol.* If I had not managed very cleverly 1705. Her father - Hadn't a hand to m. TENNYSON. *6.* I am obliged to m. my health, and I have many things to do BAKERLEY. *8.* Managing mankind, by studying their tempers and humours their weakness DISMAY. *10.* I managed to lose £4,500 MACPHERSON.

Manageable (mæn'edʒəbəl, *a.* 1598. [f. prec. + -ABLE] That can be managed, tractable, workable; esp. able of being accomplished by contrivance, etc.

A meek and m. child Mrs. BROWNING. Hence **Manageability**, **Manageableness**, the condition or quality of being m. **Manageably** *adv.*

Management (mæn'edʒmənt), 1598. [f. **MANAGE** *v.* + -MENT.] *1.* The action or manner of managing (see the *vb.*). *fin.* early use sometimes in *pl.* *b.* *spec.* The working (of land); hence *deal*, managing; *concr.*, manage

tc. An instance of managing -1676. *2.* The use of contrivance for effecting some purpose, often in bad sense, implying deceit or trickery

1666. *†* Also with *a* and *pl.* *3.* A negotiation -1715. *4.* Power of managing; administrative skill; also, tact, ingenuity 1715. *5.* Indulgence or consideration shown towards a person; politic moderation; an instance of this [= F. *management*]. -1818. *6.* *collect.* A governing body, e.g. a board of directors, a board of governors, etc. 1739. *7.* *attrib.* as *m. expenses*, etc. 1903.

1. In contracts and m. of State affairs HOLLAND. *2.* Talent for intrigue or 'management' BYRON. *3.* He [the Duke of Savoy] had great Managements with several Ecclesiastics before he turned Hermitic ADDISON. *5.* When I have anything to object to persons in power, I use no sort of m. towards them BURKE.

Manager (mæn'edʒər), 1588. [f. **MANAGE** *v.* + -ER.] *1.* One who manages (something specified). Now *rare* in general sense. *2.* One skilled in managing affairs, money, etc. 1670. *3.* One who manages a business, an institution, etc. 1705. *4.* One of several members of either house of parliament appointed for the performance of some duty in which both houses are concerned 1667. *5.* *Law.* A person appointed, usu. by a court of chancery, to manage a business for the benefit of creditors or others; usu. *receiver and m.* 1793.

2. She is not what is called a good m. 1806. *4.* The conference [between Lords and Commons] is conducted by 'Managers' for both houses 1840. Hence **Manageress**, a woman m., e.g. of a theatre or hotel. **Managerial** *a.* of pertaining to, or characteristic of a m. **Managership**, the office, or the control, of a m.

Managery. 1633. [f. **MANAGE** *sb.* or *v.* + -ERY; but often infl. by F. *managère*.] *1.* Domestic or agricultural administration -1734. *b.* Economy -1705. *2.* The art of managing (weapons, implements) 1654-93. *3.* Managership, an administrative office 1643-1734. *4.* Cunning or adroit management, an instance of this -1731. *5.* = **MANAGE** *sb.* *1.* *3.* -1782.

Managing, *pp.* *a.* 1715. [-ING.] That manages. *1.* Addicted to scheming or to assuming the direction of affairs. *2.* Economical 1754. *3.* Having executive control 1766. *1.* That bisk, m. lively, impetuous woman THACKERAY. *3.* You want a first-rate m. man DISMAY.

Manakin (mæn'akɪn), Also -*ikin*. 1743 [Var. of **MANIKIN**.] One of the small gaily-coloured birds of the passerine family *Pipridae*, inhabiting tropical America.

Man-at-arms. Orig. *†* man-of-arms, late ME. [tr. OF. *homme d'armes*, *homme à armes*] A soldier, esp. a heavy-armed soldier on horseback

Manatee (mæn'etē), Also **manati**, **manatīn**. 1555 [a. Sp. *manatí*, a. Carib *manatōt*.] *Zool.* A large aquatic herbivorous cetacean of the genus *Manatus* (order *Sirenia*), esp. *M. americanus*; it inhabits the shallow waters of rivers and estuaries on the Atlantic shores within the tropics. Also **LAMANTIN**. *Comb.* m.-grass, a marine plant of the W. Indies, *Thalassia testudinum*.

Manation. 1556. [ad. L. *manationem*, f. *manare*] The action of flowing out -1814

Manavilins (mænə'vɪlɪnz), *sb.* *pl.* slang. Now *rare*, 1805. [?] Odds and ends.

Manbote (mæn'bəʊt), *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *mannbōt*: see **MAN** *sb.*, *Boot* *sb.*] A fine paid to an overlord for the loss of a man.

Manche, **maunche** (mæns), late ME. [a. F. *manche* - L. *manica*, f. *manus* hand] *1.* A sleeve. *Obs.* exc. as used by antiquaries. *2.* *Her.* A sleeve used as a charge, esp. the hanging sleeve of the 14th c. 1886

Manchester (mæntʃɪstər), 1552 Name of a city in Lancashire, the chief seat of the cotton manufacture. *1.* Used *attrib.* or as *adj.* in *M. cottons*, etc. *M.* wares, cotton goods manufactured at M., hence *M. warehouse*, *warehouseman*. *2.* *M. School*: a name first applied by Disraeli to Cobden and Bright and their followers, who, before the repeal of the Corn Laws, held their meetings at M. and advocated free trade. Also, in *M. policy*, etc., used to designate a policy of laissez-faire and self-interest 1848.

Manchet (mæntʃɪt), *Obs.* exc. *dial.* or *Hist.* late ME. [?] *†1.* The finest kind of wheaten bread -1791. *2.* A small loaf or roll

of this. Now only *arch.* or *dial.* 1481. *b.* *Her.* 1640. *3.* *attrib.*, as *m. bread*, etc.

Man-child. *Pl.* men-children. late ME. A male child.

Manchinel (mæntʃɪnəl), 1630. [a. F. *manicelle*, a. Sp. *manzanilla*, dim. of *manzana* apple, altered f. *Osip. masana* - L. *malina* (neut. *pl.*, sc. *pom.*, *malis*) a kind of apple, named from the Roman gens *Manin*.] *A.* W. Indian tree, *Hippomane Manicella*, having a poisonous and caustic milky sap, and acid fruit resembling an apple. Also *m. tree* *Eastward m.*, a W. Indian tree, *Cameraria lasifolia*

Manchu (mæntʃu), 1736. [lit. 'pure'] (One) of the native Mongolian race of Manchuria which formed the ruling class in China from 1644 to 1912.

Mancipate, *pp.* *a.* 1502. [ad. L. *mancipatus*, see next.] Made subject (*to*) -1687

Mancipate (mænsɪp'eɪt), *v.* 1574. [f. L. *mancipat*, *mancipare*, f. *manus* + root of *capere*] *1.* Roman Law. (*trans.*) To hand over by MANCIPATION 1656. *†2.* To make subject (to, unto) -1756. Hence **Mancipatory** *a.* pertaining to or involving mancipation. So **Mancipable** *a.* 1875.

Mancipation (mænsɪp'eɪʃən), 1577. [ad. L. *mancipationem*; see prec.] *1.* The ceremonial process by which certain kinds of property (called *res mancipi*) were transferred 1656. *2.* *gen.* The action of enslaving; the state of being enslaved.

1. M. is performed by recital of certain words of style, in presence of a balance-holder and five witnesses MURHEAD.

Manciple (mænsɪp'l), ME. [c. OF. *manciple*, *mancipe*, ad. L. *mancipium*, f. *manus* + root of *capere*.] *1.* An officer or servant who buys provisions for a college, an inn, of court a monastery, etc. *†2.* A bondsman, servant [= L. *mancipium*]. -1587.

Mancus (mænkʊs), *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *mancus* masc. = OS. *mancus* (glossing *basanti-cum*, *attrax*), etc.] An OE. money of account of the value of thirty pence.

-mancy, a terminal element, repr. OF. *-mantia*, late L. *-mantia*, Gr. *parveta* divination; as *chronomancy*, *neromancy*, *hydromancy*, etc. The related *adjs.* end in -**MANIC**.

Mandæan (mænd'æn), *a.* and *sb.* 1875 [f. Mandæan Aramaic *mandayā* (rendering Gr. *γνωστικοί* Gnostics; f. *mandā* knowledge) + -AN.] The designation of a Gnostic sect still surviving in Mesopotamia, and of the Aramaic dialect of their sacred books.

Mandamus (mænd'æməs), 1535 [L. = 'we command'.] *Law.* A term applied orig. to writs, letters missive, or mandates issued by the sovereign directing the performance of certain acts, but subseq. restricted to the judicial writ issued in the king's name from the Court of King's Bench (now, from the Crown side of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice) and directed to an inferior court a corporation, an officer, etc., commanding some specified thing to be done.

'Its general object is to enforce the performance of some public duty in respect of which there is no specific legal remedy' (G. H. B. Kennick).

Mandarin (mænd'ærɪn), 1589 (mande-line). [a. Pg. *mandarin*, a. Malay *mantri* a Hindi *mantri*: -Skr. *mantrin* counsellor f. (ult.) root *man* to think.] *1.* A generic name for all grades of Chinese officials, of which there were nine, each distinguished by a particular kind of button (The Chinese name is *Amoy*). *†* Formerly extended to other Asiatic officials. *b.* A grotesque toy figure in Chinese costume, that goes on nodding after it is shaken 1781. *2.* The language spoken in China by officials and educated people 1727. *3.* Short for **mandarin porcelain** 1873. *1.* *c.* *transf.* A pedantic official, bureaucrat. *Combs.*, etc. *m. duck*, a duck of bright and gay plumage, *Aix galericulata*, native to China; *m. jar*, a jar of m. porcelain; *m. porcelain*, Japanese porcelain decorated with figures of mandarins; *m. vase*, a vase of m. porcelain. Hence **Mandarinism**, the office of a m.; mandarins as a body, government by mandarins. **Mandarinic** *a.* pertaining to m. **Mandarinism**, the m. system, government by mandarins. **Mandarinship**.

3 (Ger Kola) 4 (F per u (Ger Mülle) u (F danc) v (cur) c (ae) (here) d (a) (an) f (F faire) 5 (fr fern, earth)

Mandarin 2, **mandarine** (mæ'ndærin, -in) 1816. [= F. *mandarine*; perh. f. prec. with reference to the colour of the yellow silk robes of mandarins.] 1. A small flattened deep-coloured orange, with sweet pulp and thin easily-separable rind. Also *m. orange*. Also *attrib.* 2. A colour (obtained from coal-tar) resembling that of the mandarin orange. Also *m.-orange, -yellow*, 1883. 3. A liqueur 1882. Hence **Mandarinizing** *vbl. sb.* the process of giving an orange colour to silk or wool by the action of nitric acid 1839.

Mandatory (mæ'ndatōri), 1611. [ad. L. *mandatorius*, f. *mandatum*; see -ARY.] 1. One who is appointed to a benefice by a papal mandate -1726. 2. = **MANDATORY** *sb.* 1656.

Mandate (mæ'ndet), *sb.* 1552. [ad. L. *mandatum*, neut. pa. pple of *mandare* Cf. F. *mandat*] 1. *gen.* A command, order, injunction. Now poet. and rhet. 1576 2. *spec.* A judicial or legal command from a superior to an inferior 1552. b. A papal rescript, esp. with reference to preferment to a benefice 1611. c. A command from the sovereign to elect a fellow of a college or to confer a degree (Hist.) 1617. 4d. A pastoral letter -1824. 3. a. *Rom. Law.* A commission by which one person requested another to act for him gratuitously, undertaking to indemnify him against loss 1756. b. *Scots Law.* A contract by which one person employs another to act for him in his affairs 1681. c. A contract of gratuitous bailment 1781. 4. *Politis.* [After F. *mandat*.] The instruction is to policy supposed to be given by the electors to a parliament or a member of parliament. Also *transf.* 1774. 5. A commission from the League of Nations to a power (the mandatory) to administer, etc. a territory 1919. 6. *attrib.* = **MAUNDY** 1546.

2. b. Mandates for depositing sovereigns BURKE.

Mandate (mæ'ndet), *v.* 1724. [f. L. *mandat*, ppl. stem of *mandare*.] 1. To commit (a sermon) to memory *Sc.* 2. To hand over (a territory) to a mandatory (chiefly *pa. pple.*) 1922.

Mandatory (mæ'ndatōv), *a. rare.* 1651. [ad. late L. *mandatorius*, f. *mandare*; see prec. and -ATIVE.] Pertaining to command.

Mandator (mæ'ndatōr), 1681. [L. f. *mandare* (see **MANDATE**)] One who gives a mandate, esp. in the legal senses.

Mandatory (mæ'ndatōri), 1576. [ad. late L. *mandatorius*, f. *mandare*; see prec.] *A. adj.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or conveying a command or mandate. b. Of actions; Obligatory, esp. in consequence of a command 1818. c. Concerning which the League of Nations has issued a mandate 1921. B. *sb.* One to whom a mandate is given (esp. in *Law*) 1661. see also **MANDATE** *sb.* 5.

Mandator (mæ'ndatōr), 1547. [L.] = **MANDATE**.

Mandelic (mæ'ndel'ik), *a.* 1844. [f. G. *mandel* almond + -IC.] *Chem.* In *m. acid* (G. *mandelsäure*): an acid formed by the action of hydrochloric acid upon amygdalin.

Manderelle, -il, obs. ff. **MANDREL**.

Mandible (mæ'ndib'l), Now only *Anat.* and *Zool.* 1548. [ad. late L. *mandibula* (also used), -ulum, f. *mandere* to masticate.] A jaw or jawbone; esp. the lower jaw (in mammals and fishes). b. In birds, (usually) either part, upper or lower, of the beak 1686. c. In insects, either half of the upper or anterior pair of jaws 1826. So **Mandibular**, -ary *adjs.* belonging to or connected with a m. **Mandibuliform** *a.* *Entom.* shaped like a m.

Mandibulate (mæ'ndib'uleit), *a. (sb.)* 1826. [ad. mod. L. *mandibulatus*, f. late L. *mandibula*; see -ATE.] 1. Provided with mandibles; applied to a group of insects (the *Mandibulata*) which have the organs of the mouth adapted for mastication. b. *sb.* One of these. 2. Of organs. Adapted for mastication 1835. So **Mandibulated** *a.*

Mandibulo (mæ'ndib'ulo), *irreg.* comb. form of late L. *mandibula* **MANDIBLE**, used with sense 'pertaining to the mandible and', as *m.-hyoid*, etc.

Mandil (—d'—) -662. [Arab *mandil*

mandil sash, turban-cloth, handkerchief, ad. L. *mantile* (see **MANTLE** *sb.*)] A turban.

Mandilion (mæ'ndiljōn), *Obs. ecc. Hist.* 1577 [a. F. *mandillon*, ad. It. *mandigliano*, augm. f. *mandiglier*] A loose coat or cassock, in later times sleeveless, formerly worn as a kind of overcoat.

Mandioca, var. **MANIOC**.

Mandment, ME. [a. OF. *mandement* = late L. *mandamentum*, f. *mandare*.] A commandment; that which is commanded. Also, command, rule. -1557.

Mandola (mæ'ndō'lā), **mandora** (mæ'ndō'rā), 1758. [a. It. *mandola*, *mandorua*.] A larger variety of the mandolin.

Mandolin, -ine (mæ'ndōlīn) 1707 [ad. F. *mandoline*, ad. It. *mandolino* (also used), dim. of prec.] An instrument of the lute kind having four to six metal strings stretched upon a deeply-ounded body. Hence **Mandolinist**, a performer on the m.

Mandore (mæ'ndō'rē), 1823. [ad. F., ad. It. *mandora*.] = **MANDOLA**.

Mandragora (mæ'ndrə'gōrā), OE. [late L. a. Gr. *mandragōras*] 1. a. The plant L. *Mandragora*. Now only *Hist.* b. *Bot.* The genus to which this plant belongs. c. As the type of a narcotic (Slaks.). 2. *Chinese mandragora*: ginseng -1741.

1. c. *Oth. iii. 1. 230.* I have drunke Leitha and M. to forget you CHAMBER. Hence **Mandragorite**, one who is habitually under the influence of m.

Mandrake (mæ'ndrēk), [ME. *mandrag* (g), short form of *MANDRAGORA*.] 1. Any plant of the genus *Mandragora*, having very short stems, thick, fleshy, often forked, roots, and fetid lance-shaped leaves.

The mandrake is poisonous, having emetic and narcotic properties. Its forked root was thought to resemble the human form, and was fabled to shriek when plucked up from the ground.

fb. in allusive and fig. uses -1676. 2. The root of White Bryony 1585. 3. U.S. The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum* 1845. 4. *attrib.* 1563.

1. And shrinks like Mandrakes torse out of the earth SHAKES. b. Thou horse M. SHAKES. He stands as if his Legs had taken root; A very M. DAVENANT. 4. M. apple, the fruit of the m.

Mandrel, **mandril** (mæ'ndrēl, -īl), 1516 [?] 1. A miner's pick. 2. In a lathe, an arbor or axis to which work is secured while it is being turned. Also, a similar part in a circular saw or cutter. 1665. 3. A cylindrical rod, core, or axis round which metal or other material is forged, cast, moulded, or shaped 1790. 4. *attrib.* 1825.

4. *M. lathe*, a lathe adapted for turning hollow work, which is clamped by a chuck on the end of the mandrel in the head stock (KNOWLTON).

Mandrill (mæ'ndrīl), Also -īl, 1744. [app. f. MAN *sb.* + DRILL *sb.*] The largest, most hideous, and most ferocious of the baboons, *Cynocephalus marmoset* or *mormon*, of W. Africa.

Manducable (mæ'ndukə'b'l), *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* 1614. [ad. L. type **manducabilis*; see next and -ABLE.] Capable of being manducated; eatable.

Manducate (mæ'ndukə't), *v.* 1623. [f. ppl. stem of L. *manducare* to chew; see -ATE.] *trans.* To chew, eat. So **Manducation**, the action of eating (chiefly *Theol.* as *carnal, literal, spiritual m.*, etc.); the action of chewing 1551. **Manducatory** *a.* (chiefly *Phys.*), pertaining to or fitted for manducation.

Mane (mæn), [OE. *manu* str. fem. = O. Teut. **manū* (primary sense prob. 'neck').] 1. The long hair on the back of the neck and the shoulders of various animals, esp. the horse and the lion. Also *fig.* and *transf.* 2. The hackles of a game-cock 1614-1727. 3. *Agric.* A ridge or tuft of grass or stubble, left by the mowers 1523. Hence **Maned** *ppl.* a. having a mane; in *Her.* = **CRINED**.

-mane (mæn), the ending of some words adopted from Fr. as *Anglo-mane*, etc. Viewed as a Gallicism; the Eng. -maniac is preferred.

Man-eater, 1600. [MAN *sb.*] 1. A cannibal. 2. An animal that eats or has a propensity for eating c. g. a shark (esp. Ca

charodon sandoloti) 1837, a tiger, lion, hyena 1862. So **Man-eating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

Manège, **manège** (maneg), 1644. [Fr. form of **MANGE** *sb.*] 1. A riding-school. 2. The movements proper to a trained horse, the art or practice of training horses, horsemanship 1776.

Maneh (mā'ne), 1611. [Heb. *māneh*; see MINA.] Heb. *Anty* A Heb. coin and weight, equal to from sixty to one hundred shekels.

Maneless (mā'n'les), *a.* 1828. [f. MANE + -LESS.] Without or destitute of a mane.

Manequin (e, obs. f. MANIKIN).

Manerial (mā'n'riāl), *a.* 1765. [f. med. L. *manerium* MANOR + -AL.] = **MANORIAL** *a.*

Manes (mā'n'iz), *sb. pl.* late ME. [L. *manes* pl.] The deified souls of departed ancestors (as beneficent spirits). Also, the shade of a departed person, as an object of reverence or as demanding to be propitiated by vengeance.

The m. of my son shall smile this day, While I, in blood, my vows of vengeance pay DRYDEN.

Manful (mæn'fūl), *a.* late ME. [f. MAN *sb.* + -FUL.] 1. = **MANLY** *a.* 2. *It. occas.* = **MANLY** *a.* 3. **FULLER**.

1. A stout and m. munde 1576. Hence **Manfully** *adv.* -ness.

Mangabey (mæ'ngābē), 1774. [Name of a region of Madagascar. The error application is due to Buffon.] A monkey of the African genus *Cercopithecus*, esp. the sooty M. *C. fuliginosus*.

Mangan-, repr. **MANGANESE** (G. *mangan*) in compound names of minerals, as *m.-amphibole* = **KHODONITE**; etc.

Manganate (mæ'ngānēt), 1839 [f. MAN GAN-IC + -ATE.] *Chem.* A salt of manganic acid. So **Mangaue sate** 1819.

Manganese (mæ'ngān'iz), 1676. [a. F. *manganèse*, a. It. *manganese*, corrupt form of L. *magnesia*; see **MAGNESIA** 2.] 1. A black mineral (now recognized as an oxide of Mn) metal; see sense 2) used in glass-making and other processes. Also called **black m.** 2. *Chem.* The metallic element (symbol Mn) of which 'black manganese' is the oxide 1783 (Also called **†MANGANESE** (plum.))

3. The black m. of commerce is usually a mixture of various oxides, but the term is applied esp. to m. dioxide, MnO₂, which is the valuable ingredient in the mixture (N.E.D.).

attrib. and *Comb.*, as *m. bronze*, (a) a bronze dye (b) an alloy of copper and zinc with m.; *m. green*, an unstable green dye derived from manganate of barium, *m. steel*, a malleable mixture of iron and m.

Manganesian (mæ'ngān'izian), *a.* 1793. [f. prec. + -IAN.] Pertaining to manganese, or characterized by its presence. So **†Manganessian** *a. m. acid* = manganic acid 1819, **Manganeseous acid**, manganous acid.

Manganic (mæ'ngwē'ik), *a.* 1836. [f. **MANGAN-ESSE** + -IC.] *Chem.* Applied to compounds containing manganese in its higher valency.

M. acid, an acid (H₂MnO₄) not known ext. in comb. with alkalis, with which it forms *manganates*.

Manganiferous (mæ'ngān'ifēras), *a.* 1851. [f. **MANGANESE** + (-I)FEROUS.] *Alin.* Containing or yielding manganese. So **Manganum** (mæ'ngān'um) [-IN-] *Metall.* an alloy of copper, manganese, and nickel, much used in the construction of standard resistance coils 1902.

Manganite (mæ'ngānait), [-ITE] *Min.* a hydrated sesquioxide of manganese, occurring massive and in pseudo-crystals, grey manganese ore 1827; *Chem.* a salt of manganous acid 1865. [Manganium (mæ'ngān'itūm) [mod. L.] *Chem.* = **MANGANESE** 2. 1850.

Manganous (mæ'ngān'ūs), *a.* 1823. [f. **MANGAN-ESSE** + -OUS.] a. Of the nature of or containing manganese. b. *Chem.* Containing manganese in its lower valency.

Mange (mæ'ndz) [Late ME. *mange* *ve* a. OF. *mangier*, *mangene* itch, *vbl. sb.* f. *manier* = *mangier* (mod. F. *manger*) to eat.] A cutaneous disease occurring in many hairy and woolly animals, caused by an arachnidan parasite. Also loosely, a dirty, scabby or scurfy condition of the skin. 4b. *fig.* A restless desire to do something -1760.

b. I verthy head the M. of Wining Wolcott

1. () a (pass) on (low) v cut. 2. f chef 3. (cr) 4. eye 5. Fr eau de vie (st) 6. Psyche 7. what 8. (get)

Mangel (mæŋg'l), **mangoid** (mæŋg'öld). 1856. Short for next.

Mangel - wurzel, **mangold - wurzel** (mæŋg'l, mæŋg'öld, wɜːzəl) 1779. [a. *F. mangold-wurzel* (corruptly *mangelwurzel*), f. *mangold* beet (of unknown origin) + *wurzel* root.] A variety of beet, with a root larger than that of the garden beet; cultivated as a food for cattle. By some considered as a hybrid between the red and the white beet. Also *alt. ib.*

Manger (mæŋdʒət) ME. [a. *F. mangeoir* -pop. L. **munducatoria*, f. *munduca* (f. *mangos*) to eat.] 1. A box or trough in a stable or cowhouse, from which horses and cattle eat. 2. *Naut.* A small berthing in the bows of a ship, intended to keep the water entering the hawse-holes from flooding the deck 1627

Mangle (mæŋg'l), sb. 1 1613. [a. *Sp. mangle*, see MANGROVE.] = MANGROVE.

Mangle (mæŋg'l), sb. 2 1774. [a. *Du. mangel* masc. (= *G. mangel* fem.), app. short for *mangelstok*, f. stem of *mangelen* to mangle. The *Du.* and *G.* word is (ult.) f. *Gr. μάγανον* (see MANGONEL).] A machine for rolling and pressing linen and cotton clothing, etc. after washing; now consisting of two or more cylinders working one upon another.

Comb.: *m-wheel*, a wheel which, by an ingenious adjustment of rack and pinion, causes the movable part of a m to travel backwards and forwards, while the wheel itself rotates in only one direction; applied also to a similar wheel in textile machines; similarly *m. pinion*, *rack*.

Mangle (mæŋg'l), v. 1 late ME. [ad. *AF. mangle*, *mahangler*, app. frequent. of *mahanger* MAIM v.] 1. *trans.* To hack, cut, or lacerate by repeated blows; to reduce thus to a more or less unrecognizable condition. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To cut or hack (a thing) roughly, so as to damage and disfigure 1530. 3. *fig.* Now chiefly: To mangle (words) unrecognizable by mispronunciation, to spoil (a quotation, text, etc.) by gross blundering or falsification. Formerly often: To mutilate, deprive of essential parts. 1533.

1. A human head was found severed from the body and so fearfully mangled that no feature could be recognised MACULAY. 2. The benighted, though mangled, hacked, and hewed, not yet destroyed COVENEY. 3. Remember how they m. our British names abroad MITT.

Mangle (mæŋg'l), v. 2 1775. [f. MANGLE sb. 2.] 1. *trans.* To press smooth with a mangle. 2. To beat (leard) flat on a roller 1880

Mango (mæŋgəʊ), sb. 1 *Pl. mangoes*, *gos* (mæŋgəʊz). 1582. [a. *Port. manga*, a. *Malay mangga*, 2. *Tamil mān-kay* (mān = mango-tree + *kay* = fruit).] 1. The fruit of *Mangifera indica* (N.O. *Anacardiaceae*); it is a fleshy drupe, with more or less of a turpentine flavour; the best kinds are eaten ripe; the green fruit is used for pickles and preserves. 2. The tree 1678. 3. *Cookery*. A pickle, esp. of melons or cucumbers, resembling that made of green mangoes 1699. 4. Short for *mango-bird*, *m. fish* 1810.

Comb.: *m.-bird*, (a) an oriole (*Oriolus chinensis*), native of India; (b) a humming-bird (*Lamprolaima mangoi*, native of Jamaica), -fish, a golden-coloured fish *Polynemus parvulus* or *rusia*, inhabiting the tropical seas between India and the Malay archipelago; *m. (tree) trick*, an Indian juggling trick in which a mango-tree appears to spring up and bear fruit within an hour or two.

Mango, sb. 2 [a. *L. mango*] A slave-driver. B. JONS.

Mangold (-wurzel): see MANGEL (-WURZEL).

Mangoniel (mæŋg'niel). *Obs. exc. Hist. ME.* [a. *OF. mangoniel*, -elle f. (mod. *F. mangonneau*), dim. f. late *L. mangonia*, *mangonium*, ad. *Gr. μάγανον* an engine of war, a pulley, etc.] A military engine for casting stones, etc.

Mangonism. 1656 [a. *F. mangonisme*, f. *L. mangon*, *mango* broker, etc.; see -ISM.] 1. The craft of setting out saleable things to advantage. BLOUNT. 2. A method of treating plants contrary to nature, in order to produce changes in their growth -1722. So **Mangonist**, one who furnishes up inferior wares for sale 1605-98. **Mangonization**, the action of trading on for sale 660 8 **Mangonize** v

trans. to furbish up (inferior wares) for sale 1623; *intr.* to traffic in slaves 1601.

Mangosteen (mæŋg'sti:n). Also -stan, etc. 1598. [a. *Malay mangustan*.] 1. The fruit of the E. Indian tree *Garcinia Mangostana* (N.O. *Guttiferæ*). It is about the size of an apple, with a thick reddish-brown rind, and a white juicy pulp of delicious flavour. 2. The tree 1734. 3. Wild m. (tree), *Embryopteris glutinifera* 1753.

Mangrove (mæŋg'rəv). 1613. [Cf. *Port. mangue*, *Sp. mangle*; the second syll. is due to assoc. with GROVE.] 1. Any tree or shrub of the genus *Rhizophora*, or the allied genus *Bruguiera*; esp. the Common M., *R. Mangle*. The species are all tropical, growing in the mud on the sea-shore down to low-water-mark; they have large masses of interlacing roots above ground, which intercept mud and weeds, and thus cause the land to encroach on the sea.

2. Applied to plants of similar habit and appearance; esp. the White Mangrove (*Avicennia officinalis*) found in Brazil and Australia, and the Black or Olive Mangrove (*A. nitida*) of tropical America and Africa 1683. 3. *alt. ib.*, as *m. jungle*, *rock*, *swamp*, *tree*, etc. 1672.

Mangue (mæŋg). 1810. [a. *F.*] The KUSTINSE (*Crossarchus obscurus*).

Mangy (mæŋdʒi), a. late ME. [f. MANGE + -y.] 1. Having the mange; of the nature of or caused by the mange. Also formerly: Scabby. 2. Squallid, shabby 1520. 3. Degraded, mean, 'lousy'. Common in 17th c. 1538. Hence *Mangily adv.*, *Manginess*.

Manhad(d)en, var. of MENHADEN

Man-handle, v. 1457. [f. *MAN* sb. + *HANDLE* v.] 1. *trans.* To handle a tool. 2. *Naut.*, etc. To move by force of men, without levers or tackles (Smyth) 1867. 3. *slang* To handle roughly, to pull or hustle about 1865.

Man-head. ME. [f. *MAN* sb. + *HEAD*.] = MANHOOD, in various senses -1588.

Man-hole. 1793. A hole or opening in a floor, pavement, boiler, sewer, etc., through which a man may pass. Also, a recess in a wall, etc., used as a place of refuge, e.g. to avoid passing trains.

Manhood (mæŋhʊd). ME. [See -HOOD.]

1. The state or condition of being human; human nature. 2. The state of being a man, as opp. to childhood or to womanhood ME. 3. The qualities eminently becoming a man; manliness, courage, valour (*arch.*) ME. 4. Humanity, humanness -1571. 5. Men collectively 1588. 6. *alt. ib.* 1873.

2. Children, as they grow to *m. freedom*. 3. Peace hath higher tests of m. Than battle ever knew WHITTIER. 5. The whole m. of Greece fought the battle of Salamis HOLLAND. 6. *M. suffrage*; suffrage granted to all male citizens of lawful age not disqualified by crime, insanity, etc.

Man-hunter. 1553. A hunter of men; usually a contemptuous term for cannibals, slave-dealers, brigands, etc.

Mania (mæniə). late ME. [a. *L.*, a. *Gr. mania*, related to *μαίνεσθαι* to be mad, f. wk. grade of Indo-Eur. root **men-* (see MIND sb.). Cf. *F. manie* (also formerly used in Engl.).] 1. *Nosology*. Mental derangement characterized by excitement, hallucinations, and, in its acute stage, by great violence. 2. Chiefly with *a* or *the*: A vehement passion or desire; also (after *F. manie*), a craze, a rage. *Const. for. of* Also a period of excitement affecting a body of persons. 1689.

2. The m. of land speculation 1807. The tulip m. in Holland 1777. Hence *Manic* (mænik) a.

-mania, a terminal element, repr. *Gr. mania* MANIA in composition, with the general sense 'a certain kind of madness', as *kleptomania*, *megomania*; or 'the state of being mad after some object', as *bibliomania*, *Angliomania*, etc. The sbs. in *-mania* have, or may have, correlative sbs. in *-maniac*; the words in *-MANE* are few, and are viewed as Gallicisms. **Maniable**, a. 1483. [a. *OF.*, f. *manier* to handle, f. *L. manns* hand.] 1. Easy to handle, manageable -1727. 2. That may be handled, palatable -1686.

Maniac (mæniək). 1601. [ad. late *L. maniacus*, f. (ult.) *Gr. mania* MANIA.] A *adj.* Affected with *mania*. 2. Of pertaining to

or characterized by mania; characteristic of 1 maniac 1727. b. *Frantic* 1809.

2. b. The performance of a m. hornpipe DICKENS. B. sb. One who is affected with mania 1763. So *Maniacal* a. 1678. -ly *adv.*

-maniac: see -MANIA.

Manicate (mænikət), a. 1832. [ad. *L. manicatus* furnished with sleeves.] *Bot.*

Covered with hairs interwoven into a mass that can be easily separated from the surface

Manichean, **Manichean** (mænik'i:ən). 1556. [f. *L. Manichæus* MANICHEE + -AN] *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Manichees or their doctrine; characteristic of a Manichee. sb. = MANICHEE. Also *transf.* So **Manichæism**, **Manicheism**, the doctrine or principles of the Manichees. **Manicheist** = MANICHEE.

Manichee (mænik'i). late ME. [ad. late *L. Manichæus*, late *Gr. Μανιχαῖος*, from *Manis* or *Manichæus*, the founder of the sect, who lived in Persia in the 3rd century after Christ.] An adherent of a religious system widely accepted from the 3rd to the 5th century, composed of Gnostic Christian, Mazdean, and pagan elements, and representing Satan as co-eternal with God.

Leo said that the Devil reigned in all other heresies, but had raised his very throne in that of the Manichees ECHARD.

Manichord (mænik'ɔ:d). *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1668. [a. *F. manichorde*, *manichordson*, corruptly a. *med. L. *monochordum*, *monocordum*, a. late *Gr. μονόχορδον*, *Gr. μονόχορδον* MONOCHORD; perh. assoc. w. *L. manns* hand.] = CLAVICHORD.

Manicon. [a. *L. manicon*, *Gr. μανικόν*, f. *μανία* MANIA.] A kind of nightshade, supposed to cause madness *Hudibras* III. l. 324

Manicure (mænikjuə), sb. 1880. [a. *F.*, f. *L. manns* hand + *cura* care. Cf. *PEDICURE*] 1. One who undertakes professionally the treatment of the hands and finger-nails. 2. The treatment of the hands and finger-nails 1887. Hence *Manicure* v. *trans.* and *intr.* to apply m. treatment (to). **Manicurist** = sense 1.

Manie. late ME. [a. *F.*, ad. *L. mania*.] = MANIA -1623.

Manifest (mæ'nifest), sb. 1561. [a. *F. manifeste* vbl. sb., f. *manifeste*.] 1. *gen.* A manifestation, indication. Now rare. 2. A public declaration; an open statement, a manifesto. *Obs. exc.* as gallicism. 3. The list of a ship's cargo, signed by the master, for the use of officers of customs 1706.

Manifest (mæ'nifest), a. late ME. [ad. *L. manifestus*, earlier *manifestus*, cf. *manus* hand + *fastus* struck, f. root found in *offendere*, *defendere*. Thus primarily 'palpable'.] 1. Evident to the eye, mind, or judgement; obvious. 2. Having evident signs of; evidently possessed of or guilty of. [Const. after *L.*] -1725

1. That the works of God should be made m. in him John 1. 3. 2. Calisto there stood m. of shame DryDEN. Hence *Manifestly adv.*, -ness.

Manifest (mæ'nifest), v. late ME. [ad. *F. manifester*, or *L. manifestare*, f. *manifestus* (see prec.).] 1. *trans.* To make evident to the eye or to the mind; to show plainly. b. Of things. To be evidence of, prove 1508. 2. To clear up (a matter) -1669. 3. a. To display (a quality, condition, feeling, etc.); to reveal the presence of, evince 1567. b. *refl.* Of a thing: To reveal itself as existing or operative 1808. 4. To record in a ship's manifest 1541

5. *intr.* To make a public expression of opinion 1898. 6. *Spiritualism*. Of a ghost (*refl.* or *intr.*) To reveal its presence, appear 1858

7. *Hist.* In Spanish law, to protect by a MANIFESTATION (sense 4) 1818.

1. [He] manifested forth his glory John 1. 14. b. Thy life did m., thou low'dst me not SHAKES. 3. b. No tendency, in general, to dysentery, manifested itself at this time 1808.

Manifestation (mæ'nifestə'shən). late ME. [ad. late *L. manifestationem*; see prec.] 1. The action of manifesting or the fact of being manifested. b. An instance of this, hence, that by which something is manifested 1785. 2. A public act on the part of a government intended as a display of its power and determination to enforce some demand; also, a collective action (e.g. a procession. public

meeting, etc.) undertaken by a political party, etc. in order to call attention to its views 1844. 3. *Spiritualism*. A phenomenon by which the presence of a spirit is supposed to be rendered perceptible 1853. 4. *Hist.* In Spanish law, a process by which an accused person might be protected from the action of judges and removed to a special prison out of their reach. Also this prison (= Sp. *carcel de los manifestados*). 1769.

1. The matter...requireth more wordes for the in thereof than I may now afforde 1570. b. The first m. of thought is speech MAX MÜLLER.

Manifesto (mænɪfɛstə), *s.* 1644. [2. It. *manifesto*.] 1. A proof, a piece of evidence -1686. 2. A public declaration by a sovereign prince or state, or by an individual or body of individuals whose proceedings are of public importance, making known past actions and explaining the motives for actions announced as forthcoming.

1. The manifestoes of modern agrarianism 1839. Hence *Manifesto* *v.* 1872, to issue a m. or manifestoes.

Manifold (mænɪfəʊld), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* 1. Now literary. [Com. Text.: OE. *manigfeald*; see MANY *a.* and FOLD.] *A.* *adj.* 1. Having various forms, features, relations, applications, etc., complex. b. Qualifying a personal designation: That is such in many ways or in many relations ME. 2. Qualifying pl. sb.: Numerous and varied. †Formerly simply: Numerous. OE.

1. They m. in sin, deserv'd to fall MUR. b. The m. Linguist, and the army-potent souldier SHAKS. 2. Overwhelmed by m. vexations 1819.

†*B.* *adv.* In many ways, modes, degrees, etc. -1593. 7b. In the proportion of many to one. LUTKE XVII. 30.

C. *adverb.* and *sb.* 1. Phr. By (rarely *on*) m. many times over -1595. 2. That which is manifold. *a.* *spec.* In the Kantian philosophy, the sum of the particulars furnished by sense before they have been unified by the understanding 1855. *b.* *gen.* 1856. 3. *Math.* A general conception of which time and space are particular varieties 1890. 4. A copy made by a manifold writer 1884. 5. *Mech.* A pipe or chamber with several outlets or valves forming connexions with other pipes, etc. 1891.

2. b. The picturesque m. of life 1902. *D.* *Comb.* m.-paper, carbonized paper used in making several copies of a writing at one time, m. writer, an apparatus fitted with carbonized paper for doing this; so m. writing.

Manifold, *sb.* 2. *dist.* Also manifolds. ME. [f. MANY *a.* + FOLD *sb.* 2.] The intestines or bowels; *spec.* the manifies or third stomach of a ruminant.

Manifold (mænɪfəʊld), *v.* [OE. *manigfealdan*, f. the *adj.*; see MANIFOLD *a.* Recently re-coined.] *trans.* To make manifold, multiply. *rare* etc. as in b. *b.* *spec.* To make copies (cf.), as by a manifold writer 1865.

b. The Home Secretary received such precise and timely information that he was enabled to have it manifolded 1882.

Manifoldly, *adv.* Now only literary. OE. [See MANIFOLD *a.* and -LY.] In manifold ways; *locus*, in the proportion of many to one.

Manifoldness (mænɪfəʊldnɛs). OE. [See MANIFOLD *a.* and -NESS.] 1. The quality or condition of being manifold; varied character, multiplicity. 2. *Math.* = MANIFOLD C. 3. [A transl. of G. *manigfaltigkeit*.] 1873.

Maniform (mænɪfɔrm), *a.* 1806. [ad mod. L. *maniformis*, f. L. *manus*, see -FORM.] Having the form of a hand; *Entom.* chelate.

Manihot, var. of MANIOC.

Manikin (mænɪkɪn). 1570. [2. Du *manneken*, dim. of *man* MAN *sb.*; see -KIN.] 1. A little man (often contemptuous); a dwarf, pygmy. Also fig. 1601. 2. a. An artist's lay figure 1570. b. A model of the human body used for exhibiting the anatomical structure or for demonstrating surgical operations 1891. 3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Dwarf, pygmy, undersized, puny 1840.

2. Thus, of a Manneken (as the Dutch painters term it) in the same Symmetrie, may a Giant be made 1570. 3. The m. grasp of the English ministry DISRAELI.

Manikin, var. of MANAKIN

Maniho, var. of next, and of MANILLA. **Manilla** 1 (mænɪlɪə). 1556. [Sp., ? a dim. of L. *manus* hand; or ? f. L. *monilia*, pl. of *monile* collar, necklace.] A ring of metal worn on the arm or wrist by some African tribes and used as a medium of exchange.

Manillas are regularly manufactured at Birmingham for the African traders 1831.

Manilla 2, **Manila** (mænɪlɪə). 1697. [Native name; the form *Manila* is correct, but rare.] 1. Name of the capital of the Philippine Islands, used attrib. in *M. copal*, *grape*, *tobacco*, etc., products of those islands. 2. (In full *M. hemp*.) A fibrous material, obtained from the leaves of *Musa textilis* (see ABACA), for ropes, matting, textile fabrics, paper, etc. Hence *M. cable*, *hat*, *paper*, *rope*, etc. 1814. 3. (In full *M. cheroot*.) A kind of cheroot manufactured in Manila 1839.

Manille (mænɪlɪ). 1674. [Corruptly a. Sp. *malilla*, dim. of *mala* (prob. fem. of *malo* bad)] *Carls.* In quadrille and ombre, the second best trump.

Man in the moon. ME. 1. The fancied semblance of a man (or a man's face) in the disk of the moon. 2. Referred to as the type of an imaginary person (e.g. the person who supplies money for illicit expenditure at elections) 1596.

1. Which he knows no more than the Man in the Moon MARVELL.

Manioc (mænɪɒk). Also *mandioc*, etc. 1568. [repr. Tupi *mandioca*, Guarani *mandio*, which denotes the root of the plant. The bot. L. form *manihot* is app. a Fr. spelling with silent *t*] = CASSAVA 1, 2.

Maniple (mænɪplɪ) ME. [a. OF. *maniple* (mod. F. *manipule*), ad. L. *manipulus* handful, f. *manus* + *pl-*, wk. form of root **plā-* to fill (as in *plenus*)] 1. A handful (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1632-1829. 2. *Rom. Antiq.* A subdivision of the Roman legion, of which a cohort contained three, numbering 200 men each among the *hasati* and *principes*, and 60 each among the *triarii* 1533. 3. *ib.* In mod. warfare, a small band of soldiers of more or less definite number -1644. 3. *Eccl.* In the Western Church, one of the Eucharistic vestments, consisting now of a strip of stuff two to four feet in length worn hanging from the left arm; said to have been once a napkin ME.

Manipular (mænɪprəʊlɪə), *a.* (sb.) 1623. [ad. L. *manipularis*, f. *manipulus*.] 1. Pertaining to the MANIPLE (sense 2), characterized by formation in maniples. 2. = MANIPULATIVE. [Nota justifiable sense.] 1831. 3. *sb.* A soldier of a maniple 1862.

2. An unequivocal m. token of resentment 1832.

Manipulate (mænɪpɪleɪt), *v.* 1827. [App. a back-formation from MANIPULATOR.] 1. *trans.* To handle, esp. with dexterity; to treat by manual (and, hence, any mechanical) means 1831. b. *absol.* or *intr.* in *Chem.* 1827. 2. To handle or treat (questions, artistic matter, resources, etc.) with skill 1856. 3. To manage by dexterous (esp. unfair) contrivance or influence 1864.

1. To m. guillotine CARLYLE. 2. The art of manipulating money FAULDER. 3. It will be possible for firms to m. their books 1892. Hence *Manipulative*, *Manipulatory* *adjs.* pertaining to or involving manipulation. *Manipulator*, one who or that which manipulates or facilitates manipulation.

Manipulation (mænɪpɪleɪʃən), 1727. [a. F., ad. mod. L. type **manipulationem*, f. **manipulare*, f. L. *manipulus* MANIPULE.] 1. The method of digging silver ore. (Only in Dicts.) 2. *Chem.* The method of handling apparatus, etc. in experiments. In *Pharmac.*, 'the preparation of drugs' (Webster 1828) 1796. 3. *gen.* The handling of objects for a particular purpose; in *Surgery*, the manual examination of a part of the body. Also, manual action. 1826. 4. Dexterous (esp. unfair) management of persons or things 1828.

2. The various sources of inaccuracy to which chemical manipulations are liable 1803. 3. The m. of a musket GREENE. 4. The third estate...was only too susceptible of royal m. STRANGS.

Manis (mænɪs). 1770. [mod. L. (Linn.), assumed sing. of MANES.] *Zool.* The typical genus of the family *Manidae* (scaly ant-eaters). 2. y one of these a pangolin

|| **Manitou** (mænɪtu). Also *manito*, *manitu* (Abo), *moneto*. 1671. [Algonquin *manito*, *manitu*; said to be from a vb. meaning to surpass.] Among some American Indians a spirit (of good or of evil) which is an object of religious awe; also, anything having supernatural power, as a fetish.

Manitrunk (mænɪtrʌŋk). 1826. [f. L. *manus* taken as 'fore-leg' + *truncus* trunk] *Entom.* The anterior segment of the thorax

Ma-n-keen, *a.* Now dial. 1568. [f. MAN *sb.* + KEN *a.*] Of animals (rarely of persons) inclined to attack men, hence, savage.

Mankin. 1820. [f. MAN *sb.* + -KIN] A mankin

Mankind, *sb.* and *a.* 1 ME. [f. MAN *sb.* + KIND *sb.*] *A.* *sb.* I. (Now *mankind* nd) 1. The human species. Now only *collected* and with pl. concord. 2. Human nature -1567. 7b. Humanity. D. JONS.

1. M. never suffer any work to be lost which tends to make them more wise or happy GOLDSM.

II. (Now *mænkɪnd*.) The male sex, persons of the male sex 1526.

The silliness of in and womankind at large 1574.

B. *adj.* 1. Human R. SCOT. 2. Male -1638. 3. Of women: Masculine, virago like -1635.

† **Man-kind**, *a.* 1519. [?] = MAN-KEEN -1672.

Manks, obs. f. MANY.

Manless (mænɪləs), *a.* OE. [f. MAN *sb.* + -LESS.] 1. Having no men. 2. Unmanly -1653; inhuman 1611. Hence †*Manlessly* *adv.* -ness.

Manlihood, *rare*. 1641. [f. MANLY *a.* + -HOOD.] *Manliness*

Manlike (mænɪlək), *a.* (adv.) 1450. [f. MAN *sb.* + LIKE *a.*] 1. Having the qualities proper to a man. Of women: Having masculine qualities; manly b. 2. Befitting a man 1461. 3. Resembling a man 1590. 3. *adv.* -MANFULLY 1560.

1. That m. nation 1559. The m. Amazons Port. b. Glaring Clitell's m. taste and Men Shesstone. 2. The M apes HUME. 3. M. let him turn and face it [the danger] EMERSON. Hence *Manlike* *ly* *adv.* -ness.

Manling (mænɪlɪŋ). 1575. [-LING 1] A little man; sometimes *deprecatory*.

Manly (mænɪli), *a.* ME. [f. MAN *sb.* + -LY.] 1. Belonging to human beings, human -1625. 2. Possessing the virtues proper to a man; chiefly, courageous, independent, frank, upright ME. b. Of a woman: Possessing qualities characteristic of a man 1511. c. *transf.* and *fig.* 1697. 3. Befitting or belonging to a man ME. 4. Grown up adult, mature -1691.

2. Be strange now and m. ye Philistines. Pl. m. and fight COVERDALE: *Sant* IV. 6. 3. I saw the wound, here on his breast SHAKS. M. sports 1611. Hence *Manly* *adv.* *Manliness*.

Manly (mænɪli), *adv.* [OE. *mannlice* see MAN *sb.* and -LY 2.] 1. In a manly manner, manfully; courageously, with valour or energy 12. Like a human being; humanely. b. Like fallen man; ungenerately. -1547. 3. Excellently, 'bravely'. *Shaks* IV. iii. 235.

1. Our Souldiers stood m. to it LINGOW.

Man-midwife. Now *rare*. Pl. *men-midwives*. 1615. An accoucheur.

Man-milliner. Pl. *men-milliners*. 1792. A man who makes or vends millinery; in contemptuous use, a man who occupies himself excessively with embellishments of dress or ornaments. So *Man-millinery*, a contemptuous term for clothing or apparel (e.g. uniforms, vestments) to which men devote too much attention.

Manna (mænə) OE. [a. late L. *manna* neut. indecl., a. Hellenistic Gr. *μάννα* neut. indecl., ad. Heb. *man*, perh. repr. Arab *mann* the exudation of *Tamarix gallica* in Exod. xvi. 15 the word is represented as arising from the question (in Aramaic) *man hā?* 'what is it?' which admits of being interpreted: 'It is man']

I. Biblical, etc. uses. 1. The substance miraculously supplied to the Israelites during their progress through the Wilderness. See *ad* xvi. A so *rare* and *fig.* 2. Sp. ritua

nourishment, food divinely supplied, esp. the Holy Communion late ME.

Fig. Hic Tongue Dropt M., and could make the worse appear The better reason Murr.

II. In *Pharmacy*, etc. 1. A sweet pale yellow or whitish concrete juice obtained from incisions in the bark of the Manna ash, *Fraxinus Ornus*, chiefly in Calabria and Sicily, used as a gentle laxative. Also, any similar exudation 1533. 2. In early *Chem*: A white powder -1705. 3. = *mannia seeds* 1785. 4. A species of grass, *Scleria (Panicum) dalryi*, better known as Italian or Hungarian millet 1807. 5. A grain (of frankincense), frankincense in grains. [Strictly another wd.] -1753. 1. Australian m., a secretion of certain species of *Eucalyptus*, esp. *E. viminalis*. Branson m., a substance secreted by the common larch. Hebrew, Jews, Mount Sinai, Persian m., the product of *Albizia mormora* or of *Tamarix gallica* var. *mannifera*.

attrib and *Comb*, as m. ash (tree), the true *Fraxinus Ornus*; m.-grass, (=) = Dew-grass, (2) the aquatic grass *Scleria fluitans*, m. seeds, the seeds of manna-grass, *Glyceria fluitans*; m. sugar = *MANNIE*; m. tree = *mannia ash*.

Manna-croup (mæ'nāk-rūp). 1843. [ad. Russ. *mānnaya kupa* lit. groats of manna] a. A coarse granular meal consisting of the large hard grains of wheat-flour not ground into fine flour by the mill-stones, used for making puddings, soups, etc. b. A similar meal made from the seeds of the manna-grass.

Mannequin (mæ'pēkwīn, -kīn). 1902. [F.] A dressmaker's live model for exhibiting new fashions.

Mannequin, var. of **MANIKIN**.

Manner (mæ'nər), sb.¹ ME. [a. AF *manere* (OF. *manere*, mod.F. *manère*), repr. pop. L. *manus* (hand), app. fem. of L. *manus* = use subst., i. *manus* hand; thus primarily = 'mode of handling'. Used as tr. L. *modus* and *mos*, and assim. in meaning to both words.] 1. The way in which something is done or takes place, mode of action or procedure. 2. Customary mode of acting or behaviour; habitual practice; usage, custom, fashion. Now only *literary* or *arch* ME. 3. *collect. pl.* 4a. A person's habitual behaviour or conduct, moral character, morals -1794. 1b. Conduct in its moral aspect; also, morality as a subject of study; the moral code embodied in general custom or sentiment -1776. c. The modes of life, rules of behaviour, conditions of society, prevailing in a people ME. d. Good customs or way of living 1579. 7e. *Literary criticism*. Character, distinctive varieties of disposition and temperament, as portrayed in epic or dramatic poetry; the portraiture of character, as an element of poetic art. (After Aristotle's use of *ἥθος*.) -1783. 7f. *Habitus* (of animals). Cf. F. *mœurs*. -1831. 4. Outward bearing. With reference to a speaker: Characteristic style of attitude, gesture, and utterance. ME. 5. A distinguished or fashionable air 1654. 5b. (Formerly also *sing*) External behaviour in social intercourse. late ME. 6. Polite behaviour or deportment; habits indicating good breeding. *Usu. in pl.* late ME. b. Forms of politeness or respect. *Obs. exc. arch.* or *dist.* in *To do or make one's manners*. 1596. 7. a. Method or style of execution in art or literature 1552. b. *spec.* The method or style characteristic of a particular artist, etc.; often = *mannerism* 1705. 8. Species, kind, sort. Now only *arch.* in *What m. (of) ...?* ME b. *sing.* with pl. construction, qualified by *all*, *many*, *these*, or a numeral. Now only in *all m. of* = all sorts of. ME. 7g. [= L. *modus*] Measure, moderation. *In m.* = in due measure. -1502.

2. God spake at sundrie tymes & in diuers maners in the olde tyme to our fathers by the Prophetes N. T. (Geneva) Heb. 1. 1. *Phr. In like m.* *Al. of speaking* [cf. F. *manière de parler*]: form of expression. *In a m. of speaking* so to speak. *Adverb of m.* (Gram.) one which answers, or asks, the question *how?* 71n (*the m. of*) after the fashion of, in the guise of. *In a m.* (formerly *in m.*) in some way, so to speak, as it were. 2. Here Cresspuss, as his m. was, burst into a roar of laughter Jowett. *Phr. To the m. born.* in *Hamlet* i. iv. 15, destined by birth to be subject to the custom; later often: Naturally fitted for some position or employment. 3. a. Euell speakings corrupte good Co. 12 Cor. xv. 3. b. The ru-

faith and manners Tillotson. c. To study the manners of the age D'Israeli. d. Oh! raise us up, return to us again, And give us manners, virtue, freedom, power Wordsw. 4. Something in the boy's m. attracted the banker's interest Froude. 5. Hugh was in manners and bearing an Englishman Grex. 6. We could not, in manners, refuse him 1760. 7. a. M. is all in all, whatever is writ, The substitute for genius, sense, and wit Cowper. b. A picture of Raphael in his first m. H. Walpole. 8. What m. of Fellow was hee that robb'd you? Shaks. b. These external m. of Laments Shaks. *Phr. No (or any) m. of ...* periphrastic for 'no, any (person or thing) whatever' (cf. formerly omitted). *By no (or any) m. of means*. See *MFANS*.

Comb *manners-bit dial*, a portion of a dish left by the guests that the host may not think he has provided too little.

Manner, sb.² (taken with the m.) see **MINOUR**.

Mannered (mæ'nərd), a. late ME. [f. **MANNER** sb.¹ + -ED².] 1. Having manners of a specified kind (as *civil*, *gentle*, *rough*, etc.). 1b. Of a literary work, etc. Exhibiting manners or character. (Cf. Horace, *A.P.* 3.19 *moraliq; recte jabula*) -1789. 2. Marked by manner or *mannerism*, esp. in art or literature 1801.

1. Give her Princely training, that she may be manner'd as she is borne Shaks. 2. That Spahr was too doctrinaire and m. [etc.] 1884.

Mannerism (mæ'nərizm). 1803. [f. **MANNER** sb.¹ + -ISM.] Excessive or affected addiction to a distinctive manner, esp. in art and literature. b. An instance of this; a trick of manner 1819.

Mr. Stewart's style has character without m. or eccentricity 1803. So *Man'nerist* (orig. after F. *manériste*) one who is addicted to m. 1895. *Man'neristic*, -al a. marked by m. 1830.

Mannerless, a. 1460. [-LESS.] Without manners.

Mannerly (mæ'nərlī), a. ME. [f. **MANNER** sb.¹ + -LY¹.] 1. Seemly, respectable -1697. 2a. Moral, well-conducted -1549. 3. Well-mannered; polite 1599.

3. Criticism must be truthful, but it may also be m. 1887. Hence *Man'nerliness*, m. quality.

Mannerly, adv. ME. [f. **MANNER** sb.¹ + -LY².] 1. In a seemly manner, properly -1647. 2. Politely, courteously 1519. 2. Eat the things that is set before the, mannerly *Coverdale Recus. xxvi. 36*.

Mannide (mæ'nəid). 1862. [f. **MANNA** + -IDE] *Chem.* A syrupy substance obtained by heating mannite with butyric acid.

Mannish (mæ'nɪʃ), a. [OE. *mannisc* = O. Ient. **mannisko*, f. **mann*- **MAN** sb. + -isko -ish.] In many uses re-formed f. **MAN** sb. + -ISH.] 1. Of or belonging to mankind; human -1674. 2. Of a woman, etc. Masculine. Chiefly contemptuous. ME. 3. Pertaining to or characteristic of a grown man (often opp. to *childish*); aping manhood 1530. 4. Characteristic of a man as dist. from a woman 1748. 7g. quasi-adv. Like a man CHAUCER.

2. A woman unpepp'd and m. grown, Is not more loth'd, then an effeminate man Shaks. 3. Why must every thing smack of man and m.? Is the world all grown up? Lavin. 4. Oh! what a m. room 1884. Hence *Man'nishly* adv., -ness.

Mannite (mæ'nait). 1830. [f. **MANNA** + -ITE.] *Chem.* A substance, C₆H₁₂O₆, obtained chiefly from manna; = *mannia* sugar. Hence **Mannitic** a. derived from m.; as *mannitic acid*, C₆H₁₂O₇.

Manoeuvre (mæn'vɔ:v), sb. Also **U.S.** *maneuver*, *euver* 1479. [a. F. *manœuvrer* -late L. *manopera*, f. *manopere*, see **MANŒUVRE** v.] 1. Hand-labour (rare) 2. *Mil.* and *Naval*. The planned movement or evolution of troops or vessels of war, a device in navigation; exercise or a movement in military or naval tactics 1758. b. Skilful management of 1834. 3. A deceptive or elusive movement made by a person, animal, etc. 1774. 4. *transf.* and *fig.* An artful plan, an adroit move; also, management of affairs by scheming 1774. 7g. A method of working -1789.

4. These Acts of Parliament and ministerial manoeuvres will injure me 1774. 5. I do not understand the m. of sugar H. Walpole.

Manœuvre (mæn'vɔ:v), v. *Formis*: see **prec** sb. 1777. [ad. F. *manœuvrer* -late L. *manopere* for L. *manu opere* to work with the hand] 1. *intr. Mil.* and *Naval*. To per-

form manoeuvres; to make changes of position in the disposition of troops, vessels, etc. Also *to m. st.* b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp.: To manage by artifice, to scheme 1809. c. To drive (a person) *into* or *out of* by manoeuvring 1817. 2. *trans. Mil.* and *Naval*. To cause (troops or vessels) to perform manoeuvres; to handle (a boat) 1777. b. *transf.* and *fig.* To manipulate adroitly. Also *occas.* to enact by stratagem. 1815.

1. b. I remember her manoeuvring to gain a husband, and then manoeuvring to manage him Mar. Edgeworth. c. When she had manoeuvred him into a fever of passionate love, she often felt and always assumed indifference Peacock. Hence *Manœuvrer*.

Man of the world. ME. 7a. A secular person. b. A worldly or irreligious person (after Ps. xvii. 14). c. A man versed in the ways of the world and prepared to accept its conventions.

c. A true, fashionable, unprincipled man of the world 1778.

Man-of-war (mæn'vɔ:vɔ:r). *Pl.* *men-of-war*. late ME. [In sense 1 app. after F. *homme de guerre*, for sense 2 of **MAN** sb. III. 2.] 1. A fighting man; a soldier. *Obs. exc. arch.* or *poet.* 2. A vessel equipped for warfare; an armed ship belonging to the recognized navy of a country. Also *attrib.* 1484. 7g. (In full *man-of-war bird* or *hawk*.) The frigate-bird *Fregata aquila*. Also applied to the albatross and *occas.* to species of skua (Newton). -1885.

1. The Lord is a man of warre *Exod. xv. 3*. 2. *Man-of-war's man*: a sailor serving on a man-of-war *Phr. Portuguese man-of-war*. A marine hydrozoan of the genus *Physalia*; so called from its floating on the sea with a sail-like crest displayed.

Manometer (mæn'pɪtə:). 1730. [ad. F. *manometrie*, f. Gr. *manōs* thin, rare + *metron* measure] An instrument for ascertaining the elastic force of gases or vapours. Hence **Manometric** (1873), **Manometrical** (1777) a.

Manometric flame, a flame arranged to pulsate under the influence of sound-waves, used in an apparatus for analysing sounds.

Manor (mæ'nɔ:). ME. [a. OF. *manoir* dwelling, subst. use of *manoir* inf., to dwell - L. *manere*.] 1. A mansion, habitation, the principal house of an estate -1610. 7a. Also *fig.* 7b. The mansion of a lord with the land be-

longing to it, hence, a landed possession -1600. 3. A unit of English territorial organization, orig. of the nature of a feudal lordship. It now consists of the lord's demesne (if any) and of lands from the holders of which he has the right to exact certain fees and fines, and within which he has certain privileges 1538.

b. Applied to certain districts in the U.S. which were manors in colonial times 1639. 4. *attrib.*, as *m.-court*, etc. 1667. 3. By an ancient custom of this m. [Mansfield], the heirs were declared of age as soon as born 1797. *Lord of the m.*, the person or corporation having the seigniorial rights of a m.

Hence **Manorial** a. of or pertaining to a m. or manors; incidental to a m. 1785.

Manor-house (mæn'naɪhəus). 1575. [f. **MANOR** + **HOUSE** sb.] The mansion of the lord of a manor. So **Manor-place** 1426. [**Manqué** (mæ'kɛ). 1841. [F., pa. pple of *manquer* to fall short (of)] That might have been but is not.

Manqueller (mæ'kwɛlə:). *Obs. exc. arch.* ME. [f. **MAN** sb. + **QUELLER**.] A murderer + **Manred**. [OE. *manuræden*, f. *mann* **MAN** sb. + *ræden* -RED.] 1. Homage -1576. 2. Vassals collectively; the men whom a lord can call upon in time of war; a supply of men for warfare -1630. 3. The 'conduct' (of an army) -1582. So **Manrent**. See **Now Hist**.

Mansard (mæ'nɜ:sɑ:d). 1734. [a. F. *mansarde* (lost en *mansard*), f. name of François Mansard, French architect, 1598-1666.] *Arch.* A form of curb-roof, in which each face of the roof has two slopes, the lower one steeper than the other. *Usu. m. roof*.

Manse (mens). 1490. [ad. med. L. *mansus*, *mansum*, *mansa* dwelling, etc., f. L. *mans*, *manere* to dwell, remain.] 1. A mansion-house or 'capital messuage' -1781. 2. A measure of land regarded as sufficient for the support of a family. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1597. 3.

An ecclesiastical residence; now esp. the house of the minister of a parish in Scotland 1534. 2. A monastery founded at Ripon and endowed with 100 manors of land MILMAN. 3. The castle of St Andrews had been the Bishop of St Andrews his manse 1683.

Man-servant. *Pl.* men-servants. 1551. A male servant.

Mansion (mænʃən), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *mansion*, ad L. *mansionem*, f. *manere* to dwell] 1. The action of remaining, dwelling, or staying in a place. Also, continuance in a position or state. 1722. 2. A place of abode, an abiding place. Now arch. ME. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 3. Chiefly pl. A separate dwelling-place or apartment in a large house or enclosure 1697. 4. *trans.* A house, tent, etc. 1791. b. In early use. The chief residence of a lord, a manor-house. Hence, later, a large and stately residence. 1512. c. *fig.* (e.g. of the body as enclosing the soul) 1526. d. Used in pl. of large buildings divided into flats 1901. 4. A halting-place in a journey; a stage 1737. 5. *Arch.* a. = HOUSE *sb.* 1. 8. b. Each of the twenty-eight divisions of the ecliptic which are occupied by the moon on successive days. ME. 16. Used as tr. med L. *manus*, *manus* a hide of land; see MANSE 2. 1809. 7. *attr.* b. *tr.* place = senses 3 b, c, 4 1473

1. *Phr.* To have, keep, make, take (one's) m. = to abide, dwell. These poets near our Princes sleep, And in one grave their m. keep DEHAM. 2. Where the bleak Swiss their stormy m. head GOLDSM. *fig.* When thy mind shall be a m. for all lowly forms WORDSW. b. In my fathers house are many mansions 18 KINGSLEY *John* 14. 2. Hell it self will pass away, And leave her colorful mansions to the peering day ALTON. 3. b. The lordly M. of its pride is stripped WORDSW.

Hence *trans.* *trans.* *v.* rare, to reside 1638-1711.

Mansion-house. 1533 1. A house in which a person resides 1755. 2. The house of the lord of a manor, the chief residence of a landed proprietor; hence (now only U.S.) a great house 1641. c. An official residence. Now spec. the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London. 1546.

a. He took his present Lodging in St. John Street, at the Mansion-house of a Taylors Widow STREET.

Mansionry (mænʃənri), *noun*. 1605. [f. MANSION *sb.* + -RY.] 1. Mansions collectively. In *Macb.* I. vi. 5 *perh.* mispr. for *masonry*.

Manslaughter (mænʃləʊtə), *ME.* [f. MAN *sb.* + SLAUGHTER. The earlier word was *manslaughter* (OE. *manslaht*).] 1. 1. A homicide, chiefly criminal homicide, esp. murder 1611. 2. The 'slaughtering' of human beings 1450. 2. *Law.* Criminal homicide without malice aforethought 1447.

2. In this there are also degrees of guilt, which divide the offence into m. and murder BLACKSTONE.

Manslayer (mænʃləʊə), *ME.* One who kills a man; a homicide; occas. one who commits manslaughter. So *Man-slaying* *vb.* *sb.*

Mansuete (mænʃwɛt), *ME.* a. *Obs.* or arch. late ME. [ad L. *mansuetus*, *mansuete* to tame, f. *manus* hand + *suerare* to accustom, become accustomed.] Gentle, mild; tame, not wild or fierce.

Mansuetude (mænʃwɛtɪd), *arch.* late ME. [ad L. *mansuetudo*; see prec. and -TUDE.] Gentleness, meekness.

Manswear (mænʃswɛə), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.* and *dialect*. Pa. t. *swore*, pa. pp. *sworn*. [OE. *manswepian*, f. *man* wickedness + *suegan* to SWEAR.] 1. *intr.* To swear falsely. 2. *refl.* To perjure oneself ME. 143. To swear falsely by (a god) 1567

Mansworn (mænʃswɔrn), *pph.* a. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* ME. [pa. pp. of prec.] Forsworn, perjured.

Manteau. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1611. [a. F. —L. *mantellum*; see MANTLE *sb.*] A loose upper garment formerly worn by women; also, a mantle or cloak.

Mantel (mænt'l), 1489 [var. of MANTLE *sb.*] 1. = MANTEL 2 a-1578. 2. a. = MANTLE-TREE 1. 7 *Obs.* 1519. b. = MANTELPIECE 1. 1532. c. = MANTEL SHELF 1742. d. *attr.* m.-board, a wooden shelf, usu. draped, fixed upon a mantelshef.

Mantelet, mantlet (mæntliət), late ME.

[a. OF. *mantellet*, dim. of *mantel* (f. *man-jeau*) MANTLE, MANTEL.] 1. A kind of short, loose, sleeveless mantle covering the shoulders. 1b. A collar covering for a horse 1548. 2. a. *Mantel*. A movable shelter for men-at-arms when attacking a fortified place. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1521. b. A screen, now usually of rope, to protect men working a gun 1839. c. A bullet-proof shelter from which firing results can be observed and signalled 1874.

Mantelpiece. 1686. [f. MANTLE + PIECE *sb.*] 1. The ornamental structure of wood, marble, etc. above and around a fireplace. 2. = MANTEL SHELF.

Mantelshef. 1828. [f. MANTLE + SHELF.] That projecting part of a mantelpiece which serves as a shelf.

Mantel-tree. 1482. [f. MANTLE + TREE.] 1. A beam across the opening of a fireplace, supporting the masonry above, in later use, a stone or arch serving the same purpose. 2. = MANTELPIECE 1, 2. 1634

Mantic (mæntik), a. 1850. [ad. Gr. *μάντις*, f. *μάντις* soothsayer, f. root *man-*; see MANIA.] Pertaining to divination.

Revelation knows nothing of this m. fury TRENCH. -**mantic**, repr. Gr. *μάντις* (see prec.) in comb., is the ending of adjs. related to *sbs.* in -MANCY, as in *geomantic*, etc.

Manticore (mæntikɔri), *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also *mantigor*. ME. [ad. L. *mantigora*, repr. Gr. *μάντιγόρας*, a corrupt reading in Aristotle *Hist. Anim.* II. i. 53 for *μάντιγόρας*, app. an OPers. word for 'man-eater'.] 1. A fabulous monster having the body of a lion, the head of a man, porcupine's quills, and the tail or stung of a scorpion. 2. *Her.* A monster figured with the body of a beast of prey, the head of a man with spiral or curved horns, and sometimes the feet of a dragon 1562.

Mantilla (mæntilɪ), 1717. [a. Sp. *mantilla*, dim. of *manta* mantle.] 1. A large veil worn by women over the head and the shoulders. 2. A small cape or mantle 1859.

Mantis (mæntis), 1658. [mod. L., a. Gr. *μάντις* prophet (also, some insect); see MANTIC a.] *Entom.* An orthopterous insect of the genus *Mantis* or family *Mantidae*; esp. the Praying Mantis, *M. religiosa*, which holds its forelegs in a position suggesting hands folded in prayer. b. *attr.*, as m.-crab, -shrimp, a stomatopod crustacean, *Squilla mantis* and other species.

Mantissa (mæntisə), 1641. [a. L., = 'makeweight'; said to be of Etruscan origin.] 1. An addition of trivial importance, esp. to a discourse 1671. 2. *Math.* The decimal part of a logarithm 1865

Mantle (mænt'l), *sb.* [From two sources. (1) OE. *mantel* masc. —prehistoric **mantelō-*, ad. L. *mantellum*, *mantellum* cloak. (2) In the 12th c., taken up again in the OF. form *mantel* (mod. F. *manteau*; see MANTEAU)] 1. A loose sleeveless cloak of varying length. b. Used allusively with reference to the descent of Elijah's mantle (2 Kings ii. 13) 1660. c. *Her.* = MANTLING *vb.* *sb.* 2. 1577. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* A covering ME. 1b. *spec.* The foam that covers the surface of liquor; the green vegetable coating on standing water 1605 1b. A kind of woollen cloth; a blanket of this 1582. 14. A measure of quantity of furs, containing from 30 to 100 skins according to size 1662. 5. *Arch.* A covering, envelope, or shade employed in various mechanical contrivances (see below) 1609. 6. *Zool.*, *Bot.*, etc. Applied to various coverings or envelopes, as that enclosing the viscera in molluscs (see *quots.*) 1486; *Ornith.* the plumage of the back and folded wings when distinct in colour, etc. from the rest. (So F. *manteau*.) 1840.

1. As she fed, her m. she did fall SHAKS. b. On Heine the largest portion of Goethe's m. fell M. ARNOLD. c. The m. upon the pincel (of Mr. Glossin's coach) only bore a plain cipher of G G 1815. 2. Well cover'd with the Nights black M. SHAKS. Ruins, over which vegetation had thrown a wild m. of ivy SCOTT. b. *Leas* iii. iv. 139. 5. a. A linen cloth employed in the swarming of bees 1609. b. The leather hood of an open carriage 1794. c. An enclosed chamber which lends the water from a fore-bay to a water-wheel 1825. d. The outer wall and

casings of an iron blast furnace, above the hearth 1887. e. A fragile lace-like tube, which, fixed around a burning gas jet, becomes incandescent and gives a brilliant light 1857. 6. An Ascidian coat of arms, of an external membranous bag or 'mantle', with which is a Muscular envelope 1874. Each one of the inner layers. Of this m. has its initial group above the apex of the perome 1884. 7. *Canid* m.-knut, a clasp, composed of a number of precious stones [cf. F. *noeud de diamants*].

Mantle (mænt'l), *v.* late ME. [f. prec. *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To clothe or wrap in or as in a mantle. Also with *up*, *over*. 1450. b. Said of wings, MILT. P. L. v. 279. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To cover or conceal; to envelop; to cloak (1 fault) late ME. 3. *Fulvous* *rofl.* and *intr.* To spread first one wing and then the other over the corresponding outstretched leg for exercise as a perched hawk does. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1486. 4. *intr.* Of liquids. To be or become covered with a coating or scum; to form a 'head' or froth, to cream. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1396. 5. Of the blood. To suffuse the cheeks with a blush. Said also of a blush, etc. (rarely *trans.*) Of the face. To flush. 1707. 6. *intr.* To form a mantle or covering; to spread over a surface 1634.

1. The mourning-stole no more Mantled her form M. ARNOLD. 2. The ignorant fumes that m. Their clearer reason SHAKS. Mountains, mantled and capped with snow 1800. 3. *fig.* There my frail fancy, fed with full delight, Doth bathe in bliss, and mantleth most at Ease DEANMAN. 4. *fig.* There are a sort of men, whose visages Do cream and m. like a standing pond SHAKS. 5. Her rich face mantling with emotion DISRAELI.

Mantlet, var. of MANTELLET

Mantling (mæntlɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* 1507. [f. MANTLE *sb.* or *v.* + -ING.] 1. The action of making a mantle. 2. *Her.* The ornamental accessory of diuery or scroll-work frequently depicted behind and around an achievement a lambrequin 1591. 3. What serves the purpose of a mantle; a covering, envelope etc. 1652. 4. The action of the *vb.* (senses 3-5) 1652.

Manto (mænto), 1679. [It. or Sp.] A (Spanish, etc.) cloak or mantle

Mantology. *me* 1771 [Badly f. G. *μάντις* + *-λογία*.] The art or practice of divination. Hence *Mantologist*, a diviner 1864.

Manton (mæntən), 1816. A fowling piece made by Joseph Manton (1766-1835) a noted gunsmith. Also *for Manton*

Mantra (mæntɹə), *Indian*. 1808. [Si r. *mantra*, lit. 'instrument of thought', f. *man* to think.] A sacred text or passage, esp. one from the Vedas used as a prayer or incantation.

Man-trap. 1788. A trap for catching men, esp. trespassers in private grounds.

Mantua (mæntuə), *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1678 [Corruption of MANTEAU, infl. by the place name Mantua.] 1. = MANTEAU. 12 = *mantua* silk 1787. 3. *attr.*, as m. go on petticoat, silk. So *Mantua-maker*, one who makes mantuas; later, a dress-maker 1694.

Mantuan (mæntuən), 1588. [ad L. *Mantuanus*, f. *Mantua*; see -AN.] A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Mantua in northern Italy where Virgil was born, hence, Virgilian 1709.

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Mantua.

The m, the M. Muse, Swan, Virgil.

Manual (mænuəl), late ME. [ad. (through F.) L. *manuālis*, f. *manus* hand.] A. *adj.* 1. Of pertaining to, or done with the hands. Now esp. of (physical) labour. b. Of a signature etc.: Autograph. Chiefly in SIGN MANUAL 1476. c. Of a weapon, tool, etc.: That is used or worked with the hands. Now rare e. c. in m. (fire) engine as dist. from steam (fire) engine. 1791. 2. *Law*. Of occupation possession. Actual, not merely prospective 1538. 3. That works with the hands (*arch.*) 1658. 14. Furnished with hands. SIR I. BROWNE. 5. Of a book, etc.. Of the nature of a manual 1881.

1. Paton of industry and m. arts POPE. I expressed my ideas by m. signs TYLER. *Phr.* M. exercise (M.C.), drill in handling a rifle. M. alphabet, the finger alphabet. Hence *Manually* *adv.*

B. *sb.* 1. A small book for handy use in the medieval Church, a book containing the forms to be observed in administration of the sacraments late ME. b. A handbook 1533. 2.

Short for *manual exercise* 1762. 3. Short for *manual fire-engine* 1872. 4. A key-board of an organ played with the hands, as dist. from the *pedals* 1852.

2 The corporal went through his *manual* with exactness STYRNE
Manualist. 1592. [f. prec. + -IST.] †1. One who labours with the hands. 2. One who favours the manual method of teaching the deaf 1883.

Manuarius (mænu'ri). 1576. [ad. L. *manuarius*, f. *manus* hand; see -ARY¹] A. adj. 1. = MANUAL a. 1. Obs. exc. in affected use. 2. = MANUAL a. 3. -1678 B. sb. †1. One who works with his hands -1656. 2. Manual work -1616.

Manubrium (māniz'brī,ŏm). Pl. -ia, -ia. 1660. [L., = 'a haft'.] †1. A handle or haft. 2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* A handle-like part. a. The broad upper division of the sternum of mammals, with which the two first ribs articulate. b. The handle-like bony process of the malleus of the ear in man and many mammals. c. A small process, often bifurcate, at the root of the keel of the sternum in birds. d. The lower part of the malleus in rousers. e. A peduncle which depends from the roof of the gonocoxyle of hydroids or of the swimming-hell of medusae. 1848. 3. *Bot.* A process projecting from each of the shields forming the inner wall of the antheridium in chitaceous plants 1875. Hence **Manubrial** a. 1835.

Manuception (mænu'kæpʃən). Obs. exc. Hist. 1588. [ad. med. L. *manuceptionem*, f. *manu capere*, lit. to 'take by the hand'.] Law a. = MAINPRIZE. b. A writ directing the bringing in of a person charged with a felony. So **Manuceptor** = MAINPERNOR 1581.

Manucode (mænu'kōd). 1835 [a. F. (Buffon), short f. mod. L. *manucodiatæ*, see next.] †a. = next. b. Any bird of either of the genera *Manucodia* and *Phonygama*, inhabiting the Papuan region, and formerly classed with the birds of paradise.

Manucodiatæ. 1555. [a. mod. L. *manucodiatæ*, ad. Malay *mānuq dēwita* 'bird of the gods'.] A bird of paradise -1691.

Manuduction (mænu'dʌkʃən). 1502 [ad. med. L. *manuductionem*, f. *manu ducere* to lead by the hand.] 1. Guidance, introduction, direction. 2. Means or instrument of guidance; a guide or introduction 1621. So †**Manuductor**, a guide, director 1657-1677; the conductor of a band or choir -1852.

†**Manufacturer**. 1649 [f. L. *manu facere*.] A manufacturer or artificer -1812.

Manufactory (mænu'fæktōri). sb. and a. 1618. [ad. L. type: **manufactorius*, -a, -um, f. as prec., see -ORY¹.] A. sb. †1. = MANUFACTURE sb. 2 -1786. †2. MANUFACTURE 1 b. -1846. 3. A factory or workshop, as a *cotton m* 1692. B. adj. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or engaged in manufacture -1741.

Manufacture (mænu'fæktʃūr). sb. 1567. [a. F., ad. med. L. **manufactura*, f. *manu facere* to make by hand.] 1. †a. The action or process of making by hand. BACON. b. The making of articles or material (now, on a large scale) by physical labour or mechanical power 1622. c. A branch of productive industry 1683. d. In deprecatory sense, production of a merely mechanical kind. Also fig. applied, e.g. to literary work, or to the fabrication of false statements on a large scale for the market. 1829. 2. *concr.* †a. A person's handiwork. Also fig. -1726. b. A product of physical labour or machinery 1611. 3. Working with the hands, a manual occupation, handicraft -1699. 4. A manufacturing establishment or business -1783.

1 b. A single article, either of domestic or foreign origin. v. McCulloch. 2. c. *Lenin*, *woollen*, *woolsted m*. 2. b. Colchester baze, a coarse rug like m. De Fox. Hence **Manufactory** a. pertaining to n.

Manufacture (mænu'fæktʃūr). v. 1683 [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To work up (material) into forms suitable for use. 2. To produce by labour (now esp. on a large scale) 1755. b. *transf.* Said of natural agencies 1876. 3. *fig.* In disparaging To fabricate, invent

also, to produce (literary work) mechanically 1762. 4. To admit of being manufactured 1763

a. b. Poisons manufactured within the system 1869. 3. The speech is evidently manufactured by the historian Gibbon. Hence **Manufacturer**, an operative in a manufactory; the owner of a manufactory, also *transf.* and *fig.* **Manufacturing** ppl. a. engaged or concerned in manufacture.

†**Manumise**, **manumiss**, v. 1523. [f. L. *manumiss*, *manumittere* to MANUMIT.] = MANUMIT v. -1819.

Manumission (mænu'miʃən). Obs. exc. Hist. late ME. [a. F., ad. L. *manumissionem*, f. *manumittere*, see MANUMIT v.] The action of manumitting, or the fact of being manumitted; an act or instance of this. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

M is properly when the Lord makes a deed to his vassal to enfranchise him by this word (*manumissionem*) which is the same as to put him out of the hands and power of another COKE.

Manumit (mænu'mit), v. late ME. [ad. L. *manumittere*, ante-cl. *manu emittere*, lit. 'to send forth from one's hand', i.e. from one's control.] *trans.* To release from slavery; to liberate from bondage or servitude; to set free. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Also *absol.*

Christian masters were not bound to manumit their slaves JER TAYLOR.

Manurable (mænu'rəb'l), a. 1628. [f. MANURE v. + -ABLE.] †1. Law. Admitting of being held in corporeal possession -1767. 2. Of land. That can be worked or cultivated -1756. 3. That can be manured 1828.

Manurance (mænu'rəns). 1468. [f. MANURE v. + -ANCE.] 1. Tenure, occupation (of land, etc.); control, management. Now only in Law. 2. †Cultivation (of land), tillage; manuring 1572. 3. *fig.* Cultivation (of the character or faculties) -1615.

a. b. The culture and m. of minds in youth BACON. **Manure** (mænu'r), sb. 1549. [f. MANURE v. Formerly *manure*, and so still in Cowper (1784), and still *diat.* (mænu'r)] 1. Dung or compost spread over or mixed with soil to fertilize it. 2. Manuring, cultivation -1696. 3. *attrib.*, as *m.-heap*, etc. 1766

Manure (mænu'r), v. late ME. [a. AF. *manurever* to work with the hands; see MANOEUVRE v.] 1. *trans.* To hold, occupy (land, etc.); to administer, manage -1645. 2. To till, cultivate (land) -1774. 3. To cultivate, train (a plant, the body or mind, etc.) -1797. 4. [f. MANURE sb. 1] To enrich (land) with fertilizing material; to apply manure to 1590. 5. To work up -1575; to manoeuvre (a ship) 1569.

1 That which is manually occupied, manured and possessed COKE. 2. A barren Sand, not capable of being manured by either Spade or Plow 1700. b. Who like a nut tree must be manured by beating FOURCE. 3. The Corps of half her Senate M. the Fields of Thessaly ADDISON. Hence **Manur**.

†**Manurement**. 1639. [f. MANURE v. + -MENT.] Cultivation (*lit.* and *fig.*) -1707.

Manurial (mænu'riəl), a. 1861. [irreg. f. MANURE sb. + -IAL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of manure.

Manuring (mænu'rɪŋ), vbl. sb. late ME. [f. MANURE v. + -ING.] 1. Occupation, tenure. 2. Cultivation, tillage. 3. Fertilization by means of manure; †*occas. concr.* = manure.

Manus (mænu's). 1826. [L., 'hand'.] 1. *Anat.* The terminal or distal segment of the fore limb of a vertebrate animal. Also, the claw of a crustacean; *Entom.* the tarsus of the anterior leg; *Ichth.* the pectoral fin. 2. *Rom. Law.* The power or authority of a husband over his wife 1854. 3. *Manus Christi* [= 'hand of Christ'], a cordial 1516-1706.

Manuscript (mænu'skript), 1597. Abbrev. MS. (pl. MSS.). [ad. med. L. *manuscriptus*, f. L. *manu* -abl. by hand + *scriptus*, pa. pp. of *scribere* to write.] A. adj. Written by hand, not printed.

Manuscript Poems of great Antiquitie 1597.

b. sb. 1. A book, document, or the like, written by hand; a writing of any kind, as dist. from printed matter. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1600. 2. Writing (as opp. to print); also, (a person's) handwriting 1849. John M. borrowed his m. [of the 'F. sch

Revolution'] as it was thrown off, that he might make notes and suggestions FROUDS. *fig.* Alas, That Youth's sweet-scented M. should close! FIRZGERALD. *attrib.* Special Assistant in the MS. Department. Hence **Manuscriptal** a. rare, of or pertaining to a m. or manuscripts; found or occurring in a m. So **Manuscription** rare, the action of writing by hand, a written inscription LAMB

†**Manutenency**. 1633. [ad. med. L. *manutenencia* (= F. *maintenance*), f. L. *manu tenere* = MAINTAIN v.] Support, maintenance -1699. So †**Manutenition** 1603-57.

Manward (mænwɔrd). late ME. [S= -WARD.] A. adv. (In early use to m., also to *manward*.) a. Towards man, in the direction of man. b. In relation to man. B. adj. Tending or directed towards man 1867.

Manx (mæŋks). 1572 [Metathetic a. ON *mans*, f. *Man-* (nom. *Man* - **Manu* a. OIr. *Manu*), the Isle of Man.] A. adj. Of or pertaining to the Isle of Man, its inhabitants, language, etc. B. sb. 1. (As pl.) The people of the Isle of Man 1688. 2. The Celtic language spoken in the Isle of Man 1672. Hence **Manxman**, a native of the Isle of Man.

M. cat. a tailless variety of cat, indigenous to the Isle of Man. *M. penny*: a coin stamped with the device of three legs

Many (me'nɪ), a. and sb. [Com. Tent OE. *manig*, *maniz* -Otent **manago* - Indo-Eur. **monogho-*] A. adj. The adjectival designation of great indefinite number. 1. Used distributively with a *sing.* (Formerly sometimes with pl. vb.) 2. With pl. sb. OE. 3. *ellipt.* and *absol.* in pl. sense. Many individuals of the kind specified (often many of), also (as quasi-pron.), many persons OE. 4. With AS, HOW, SO, TOO (q. v.), the adj. only expresses the notion of number in the abstract With pl. sb., also *ellipt.* and *absol.* = 'as etc.' many persons' OE.

1. To m. a youth, and m. a maid MILT. M a more unlikely thing has happened 1809. M a(n) one = 'many a person. Now chiefly *colleg.* 2. We must drink m. happy returns to her DICKENS. M times, m. ways, (on) m. wise, adv. phr.; see the sb. 3. I see, one Fool makes m. Swift. M of his ideas, d I do not belong to him peculiarly MORLEY Phr The m (= Gr. οἱ πολλοί) the great body of people; the multitude. 4. As m. words as make an even line CRABBE. As m. as, idiomatic for 'all who'. As m. the same number of. One too m.: used predicatively of something not wanted. Too m. far more than a match for 1692 (Prop. with a pl. subject, but said *for.* of a single person or thing 1708)

Comb. a. parasyntetic (unlimited in number), as m.-acted, *jointacted*, *revised*, etc. b. *post.* with pples. in quasi-advb. sense = 'in many ways, many times, much', as m.-beaming, *blossoming*, etc.

B. quasi-sb. and sb. 1. quasi-sb. On the analogy of a *few* (see FEW a. 2), a *many* has from the 16th c. been followed by a pl. sb. or used *absol.* in pl. sense. Without adj. now arch.; formerly with various adjs., now only a *good many*, a *great many*. In such collocations many may be interpreted as a sb., meaning 'a great number'. (Cf. MEINIE.) a. with pl. sb. (or *people*) immediately following 1560. b. Const. *of*, now only followed by a definite sb. or pron. 1525. c. *ellipt.* and *absol.* SHAKS. 2. By confusion with MEINIE: Company, host, flock; (one s) retinue or following -1700. 3. *Philo.* A multitude, plurality. Opp. to *one* 1610.

1. a. A m. such miracles H MORE. b. He had invited a m. of his kindred and friends 1652. c. A good m. died of hardship and fatigue 1875. 2. The manie begins to march along, thronging one another for haste 1809. 3. One idea, throughout all manys, wrapt up in one T. TAYLOR. Hence **Manyness** plurality (*rare*) 1609.

Many-: see MANI-

Many-headed, a. (Stress variable.) 1586 Having many heads.

Keep nothing sacred, 'tis but just the many-headed beast (= the people) should know TRANSON.

Manyplies (mæm'plɪz) sb. pl. Chiefly dial. 1774. [f. MANY + *plies*, pl. of PLY fold.] The omasum or third stomach of a ruminant.

Many-sided, a. (Stress variable.) 1660 1. Having many sides; multilateral. 2. *fig.* Having many aspects, capacities, or possibilities 1843

3. Raleigh was a many-sided man; soldier, sailor, statesman, historian, and poet GARDINER. Hence **Manysidedness**.

Manyways *adv.*: see WAY.

Manywise *adv.*: see WISE *sb.*

Manzanilla (mənzān'īlā, Sp. manzan'īlā). 1843 [Sp. f. *manzanilla* camomile.] A dry light sherry with a bitterish flavour.

Manzanita (mənzān'ītā, Sp. manzan'ītā). 1872. [Sp. dim. of *manzana* apple.] One of the berry-bearing shrubs of the genus *Arctostaphylos* found in the U.S.; the bearberry.

Maori (ma'ōri, mau'ri), *sb.* (a) *Pl.*

Maori, **Maori**(s) 1843. [Native name; said to mean 'of the usual kind' (Morris).] 1. An individual of the brown race inhabiting New Zealand. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* pertaining to this race or their language, *absol.* the language. 2. A New South Wales fish, *Coris lineolatus* 1882.

Map (mæp), *sb.* 1527. [ad. L. *mapa*, in class L. 'table-cloth, napkin', but in med. L. used *transf.* in *mapa mundi* MAPPEMONDE.] 1. A representation of the earth's surface or a part of it, its physical and political features, etc., or of the heavens, delineated on a flat surface of paper, etc., according to a definite scale or projection. Also *transf.* 2. *fig.* A detailed representation in epitome; a circumstantial account of a state of things. Now rare or Obs. 1586 *fb.* The very picture (of a virtue, vice, character, etc.). (So Sp. *mapa* 1598.

3. Colloq. *phr.* Off the map of no account, obsolete. *On the map*, of some account or importance. 4. I don't know the in of their situation BURKE. b. What were men if he were once left to himself? A m. of misery 1801.

Comb. m. *Hchen*, a *hchen*, *Locusta geographicæ*, the thallus of which has markings resembling a m.

Map (mæp), *v.* 18th. mapped (mæpt), **mapping**. 1585. [L. *MAP sb.*] 1. *trans.* To make a map of; to represent on a map 1602. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *M. out*. a. To represent in detail on a map 1636. b. *fig.* To record minutely 1639; to plan out (a course of conduct, one's time, etc.) 1883. c. To divide (a country) into districts, as by lines on a map 1860.

3. *transf.* I am neere to th' place where they should meet, if Pisanio have mapp'd it truly SHAKS. a. c. The Continent was not then mapped out with tourists' routes 1870. Hence **Mapping** *vb.* *sb.* (also *attrib.* as m. pen).

Maple (mæ'pl). [OE. **mapel*, **mapul*, only in *mapelstow* maple-tree, and in *mapulder*; cf. OS *mapulder*, MLG *mapel-dorn*.] 1. Any tree or shrub of the genus *Acer*, many of which are grown for shade or ornament, for their wood, or for a sugar product. The Common Maple is *Acer campestre*. The fruit of these trees is a double-winged samara or 'key'. 2. The light, hard, close-grained wood of any of these trees, late ME.

3. Bird's-eye M. = *sugar maple*. Red, Scarlet, or Swamp M., *A. rubrum*. Silver, Silver-leaved, or White M., *A. dasycarpum*, of eastern North America. Sugar M., *A. saccharinum*, of North America, which yields maple-sugar. Sycamore M., *A. pseudo-platanus* (see SYCAMORE). *attrib.* and *Comb.* as m. leaf, etc. m. honey U.S., the uncrystallized part of the sap of the sugar m. m. molasses, syrup U.S., a syrup obtained by evaporating maple sap or dissolving maple sugars in sugar, the sugar obtained by evaporation from the sap of certain maples.

Mappemonde (mæpmōnd). Now only Hist. late ME. [a F. *mappemonde*, ad. med. L. *mappa mundi*.] The map of the world; in early use the world itself.

Maqui (māk'i). 1704 [Chilian Sp.] The Chilian shrub *Aristotelia Magus* (N.O. *Tiliaceæ*), yielding a valuable fibre, and producing berries used in the adulteration of wine.

Mar (māi), *sb.* ME. [f. MAR *v.*] 1. A hindrance; an impediment in speech 1824. 2. Something that mars; a drawback to. In early use, *fr. fault*. 1557.

Mar (māi), *v.* [Com. Tent. OE. *meran*, f. Teut. root **mar-*, whence also OE. *merrian* to go astray, err.] 1. *trans.* To hinder, interrupt, or stop (a person, event, or thing). Obs. exc. Sc. 2. To spoil, impair OE. 3. *trans.* To harm, injure (a person, etc.); to disfigure (now arch.), to ruin, to damage morally ME.

4. Striving to better, oft we marre what's well SHAKS. The wine is spilled, and the bottles will be marred

Mark u *phr.* *Tomato* or m. (see MARK *v.* VI. 9). 2. Mend your speech. Jest at m. your fortunes SHAKS. Digby Lord Gerard was utterly mar'd by keeping company with base lewd fellows WOOD.

Mar, north. and Sc. f. MORE.

Mar-, *vb.* stem, prefixed to *sbs*, with sense 'one who or something which mars', and *adj.*, with sense 'that mars', as *mar-all sb.* and *adj.*, *mar-feast*, etc. b. *esp.* in *mar-prelate*, first used in the pseudonym 'Martin Marprelate', the writer of certain tracts issued in 1588-9; hence *attrib.*

Marabout (mæ'rābūt). Also **marabout**, **marabu**. 1823. [a F. *marabout*, app. repr. a vulgar Arabic use of *mar'ūbūt* hermit, MARABOUT.] 1. A large stork or heron, *Leptoptilus marabout* or *crumenator*, a native of Western Africa. Now applied also to the adjutant-bird of India, *L. dubius* or *argala*. 1826. 2. In full m. feather, plume. A tuft or plume of down from under the wings and tail of these birds, used for trimming hats and dresses; *collect. sing.* trimming made of these feathers 1823. 3. An exceptionally white kind of raw silk which can be dyed without first removing the natural gum 1835.

4. A m. feather which she wears in her turban THACKERAY.

Marabout (mæ'rābūt). 1623. [repr. Arab. *mar'ūbūt* hermit. The mod. Eng. form is from Fr.] 1. A Mohammedan hermit or monk, esp. amongst the Moors and Berbers of N. Africa. 2. A shrine marking the burial-place of a marabout 1859.

Marah (mārā). late ME. [Heb. *mārā*, fem. of *mar* bitter.] The Heb. word for 'bitter' or 'bitterness', used as a proper name (Exod. xv and Ruth i), hence allusively.

Never had any writer so vast a command of the whole eloquence of scorn, misanthropy, and despair. That M. was never dry MCCAULAY.

Maranatha (mæ'rānāthā). late ME. [Aramaic *mārān āthā* 'Our Lord has come', or *mārānā thā* 'O our Lord, come thou'.] An Aramaic phrase occurring in 1 Cor. xvi. 22; see ANATHEMA MARANATHA. As an abbrev. of this formula used subst. for: A terrible curse.

Marasca (mæ'reskā). 1864. [It. aphellic f. *amarasca*, f. *amaro* bitter.] A small black cherry, *Prunus avium*, grown in Dalmatia.

Maraschino (mæ'rāskīno). 1791. [It. f. *marasca*; see prec. Cf. F. *marasquin*.] A liqueur distilled from the marasca cherry.

Marasmus (mæ'ræzmās). 1656. [mod. L., a. Gr. *μαρasmus*, f. *μαραίνω* to waste.] Wasting of the body. Hence **Marasmus** *a.*

Maratha, **Mahratta** (mārāthā, mæ'rētā). 1758. [Held to be f. Sk. *māhā rāṣṭra* a great country.] 1. One of a warlike Hindu race occupying the central and south-western parts of India 1753. 2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Pertaining to the Marāthas 1758.

Marathi (mārāthī). 1698 (Moratty) [f. *Marāthā*; see prec.] The language of the Marāthas.

Marathon (mæ'rāthōn). 1896. [Name of Greek city, the scene of a victory of the Athenians over the Persians (490 B.C.), the news of which was conveyed by a runner to Athens, a distance of about 20 miles.] *attrib.* in m.-race, etc., a long-distance race.

Maraud (mārōd), *v.* 1708. [a F. *marauder*, f. *maraud* rogue, vagabond.] 1. *intr.* To make a raid for the purpose of plundering. 2. *trans.* To plunder, to harry 1829.

3. They met with a Party of French that had been Marauding Addison. Hence **Maraud** *sb.* the act of marauding. **Marauder** 1698.

Maravedi (mæ'rāvēdi). Obs. exc. Hist. late ME. [a Sp. *maravedí*, a deriv. of Arab *murābīṣin* (pl. of *murābīt*; see MARABOUT), name of a Moorish dynasty at Cordova.] 1. An old Spanish gold coin, weighing about 60 grains and worth fourteen shillings 1643. 2. A former Spanish copper coin and money of account, valued at about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a penny sterling. 3. I will stip thee of every m. thou hast in the world SCOTT.

Marble (mārbl), *sb.* [ME. *marbre*, *marbie*, a. F. *marbre* = L. *marmor*, ad. or cogn. w

Gr. *μάρμαρος* shining stone, marble (whence *μαρμαρίζω* to sparkle).] 1. Limestone in a crystalline (or, less strictly, also a granular) state and capable of taking a polish, occurring in many varieties; much used in sculpture and architecture. b. A kind or variety of marble 1640. c. As a type of something hard, inflexible, durable, or smooth 1885. d. As the material of which a tomb or tombstone is made (*post*) 1613. 2. A piece, block, or slab of marble a marble monument Al-o *fig.* ME. 3. A marble tomb or tombstone 1730. c. *Antiq. (pl.)* Applied to certain collections of sculptures, etc. 1607. 3. A small bull, orig. of marble, now of baked clay, porcelain, etc., used in a children's game, hence in *pl.* the game itself. Also a small ball of glass, etc., used in other games. 1604. 4. *Roundel* The marbled pattern or paper used in ornamenting books 1699.

1. Black, brown, grey, red, variegated white in Cararra, Egyptian, English, Genoese Italian, PARIAN, Portland, Turbect m. Al-o ROME, VERD ANTIQUE m., etc. c. Writing all injuries in m. PURCHAS. d. When I am for gotten. And sleeps in dull cold M. SHAKS. 2. An inscription on a M. LROVE. c. *Antiqu. Arm. dician*, or *Oxford marbles*, a collection of sculptures etc. made by the Earl of Arundel (died 1604) and presented to the University of Oxford. *Eight marbles*, a collection (now in the British Museum) of ancient sculptures from the Parthenon, which was sold by Lord Elgin to the nation in 1816.

II. *attrib.* or *adj.* a. Made or consisting of marble. Also, like that of marble. ME. b. White, hard, cold, or rigid like marble (Rarely used *predicative*.) 1591. c. Enduring as marble, or as if carved in marble 1596 d. *post.* Smooth as marble 1557. e. Of a vane gated or mottled colour, marbled late ME.

a. A m. Madon like a Colosse EVELYN. b. Hs M. obdurate Heart SHAKS. 114 m. brown, and eager lips SHAKS. c. Through the pure in Air MILT. 6. Countless m.-covered or waves HAN. MORI. *Pl. m. colours*: used *fig.* by Drummond to express ostentatious splendour. Hence **Marbly** *a.* resembling marble 1430.

Marble (mārbl), *v.* 1628 [f. prec. *sb.* Cf. F. *marbrer*.] 1. *trans.* To stain or colour (paper, edges of books, soap, etc.) so as to make them look like variegated marble. 2. To make white like marble (*rare*) 1791.

2. Features, marbled by the moon B. TAYLOR. Hence **Marbling** *sb.* the action of the *sb.* also *comb.* 1686.

Marbled (mārbl'd), *pl. a.* 1599. [f. MARBLE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] 1. In occurs uses: Portrayed in marble, having buildings etc. of marble; turned into marble (*fig.*); decorated or covered with marble. 2. a. Coloured or stained with variegated patterns like those of marble 1671. b. Veined, mottled, or dappled (*with* markings of various colours) Chiefly Nat. Hist. and Path. 1634. c. Of meat: Having the lean streaked with thin layers of fat (A sign of the best quality) 1770. 3. Used as the specific designation of various animals and plants having mottled or dappled markings 1699.

3. Bunium's m. steep Dixon. 2. a. Common m. paper 1693. b. The m. sky 1719. 3. M. beauty, the moth *Bryophilis perla*.

Marbleize (mārblīz), *v.* U.S. 1875. [f. MARBLE *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To colour in imitation of marble.

Marbler (mārblēz), 1402. [f. MARBLE *sb.* and *v.* + -ER.] 1. A hewer of marble 1538 2. One who carves, or works in, marble 1720 3. One who marbles paper, etc.; an instrument for marbling paper 1835.

Marc (mārk). 1601. [a F. *marc*; explained as a *vb.* noun f. *marcher* in the sense 'to tread'.] The refuse which remains after the pressure of grapes or other fruits.

Marc, obs. f. MARK, MARQUE.

Marcantant. [Corruption of It. *marca tante*] A merchant *Tam. Shr.* iv. n. 53.

Marcasite (mār'kāsīt), 1471. [ad. med. L. *marcasita*, app. f. with suffix L. *-ita*, Gr. *-ίτης*, -ITE.] *Min.* 1. Pyrites, esp. the crystallized forms of iron pyrites used in the 18th c. for ornaments; by some restricted to the arsenical varieties; in recent use, white iron pyrites (iron disulphide) 2. A specimen of

marcasite, an ornament made of crystallized iron pyrites 1555

The 'marcasites' of gold and silver were app. specimens of copper and iron pyrites with the lustre of gold and silver N.E.D.

2. Half the ladies of our acquaintance carry their jewels to town, and bring nothing but paste and marcasites back Golden. Hence **Marcassitic** a. pertaining to or containing m.

|| **Marcassin** (marka sin) 1727. [Fr.] *Her* A young wild boar, used as a charge

Marcel (maise l). 1906. [f. name of Paris hand-asser.] Applied to a method of waving the hair; as *no waves*, *no roll*, adj. Also as vb

|| **Marcel** (maise l). 1835 [Fr.] A silk fabric used for linings.

Marcella, marsella (maise l). 1812 [*Marcella*, Cat. and Sp. f. MARSHALLS.] A kind of twilled cotton or linen cloth used for waistcoats, etc.

Marcascent (marcassent), a (sb) 1727 [ad L. *marcescens*, *marcescere*, inceptive of *marcere* to be faint or languid.] Bot. Of parts of a plant; withering but not falling off. b. sb. A plant having marcescent parts 1859 Hence **Marcascent**, in condition

Marcegrave: see MARGRAVE

|| **March**, sb¹ [OE. *marcs* str. masc.] Smallage or wild celery, *Apium graveolens* -1632

March (mānt), sb² [Early ME *marc*, a. AF *marc*, OF *marc*, var. of *marz*, *mars* (mod. F. *mars*). —L. *Martium* (nom. *Martius* sc. *martis*, lit. month of Mars).] The third month of the year in the Julian and Gregorian calendar Abbrev. Mar

The Ides of M. are come Shakespeare Hair More black than ash-ud. in the front of M. TENNYSON *atrk* One bushell of m. dust is worth a kynges ransomme BRYWOOD

Comb M. ale, beer, a strong ale or beer brewed in M. M. brown, a. used in m. l. M. hare, a proverbial type of madness. **†M. mad** = mad as a M. hare, M. violet, the garden violet, *Viola odorata*

March (mānt), sb³ ME. [a. F. *marche* fem. Com. Rom. ad Teut. *mark* (OE. *marc*); see MARK sb¹] 1. Boundary, frontier, border. a. The border of a country. Hence, a tract of land on the border of a country, or a tract of debatable land separating two countries. Often *collect pl.* esp. with ref. to the borderland of England and Scotland, and England and Wales. Now *Hist.* b. The boundary of an estate. Chiefly *Sc.* 1540. 2. Country, territory *Obs.* etc. in ref. to continental names, as It. *Marca* (cf. MARK sb¹ I 3).

1. The lord Hunsdon lord warden of the east marches, and governor of Berwick Hunsdon Granted in ref. as a m. or border territory FARRMAN. 2. The old march of Branteburg 1753. The Marches comprise the M. of Anconia and the M. of Fermo

attrib and *Comb.* as (sense 1b) *1. hills*, *2. dle*, *3. etc.* (sense 1a) *m. dle*, *travon* (trch), etc.

March (mānt), sb⁴ 1572. [a. F. *marche*, vbl. n. from *marcher*; see MARCH v¹] 1. *Mil.* The action of marching, the regular forward movement together and in time of a body of troops. Also, any orderly forward movement. 1590. b. Steady progression on a long journey; a long and toilsome walk 1601. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Advance, forward movement, progress, e. g. of time, events, population, knowledge, etc. 1625. 3. *Mil.* The distance covered by troops in a single day 1594. 4. The regular and uniform step of a body of men esp. of troops. Also quibbled, as *lethle*, *quith*, *slow m* 1773. b. *fig.* Of verse: Rhythmic movement 1835. 5. *Mil.* A beating of the drum in a particular rhythm as an accompaniment to the marching of troops 1572. 6. *Mus.* A tune or composition of marked rhythm (usu. including the rhythmical drum-beats, sense 5), designed to accompany the marching of troops, etc.; also any similar composition, usually in common time, and with a subsidiary intermediate section or 'trio'. So also *m. part*. 1603. 7. *Games.* a. *Backs.* A taking of all five tricks 1886. b. *Chess*, etc. The move of a man 1672

1. Two mischief Troopers Which loyn'd with him an' made their m. for Burdened SHAKES. *Phr Column of m.*, a formation assumed by troops on the line of

m. *Line of m.* direction or route of marching; *transf.* way. *M. fast*, the marching pace of a body of men, esp. in review. 2. The regular m. of history H. WATKINS. And drill the raw world for the m. of mind, Till crowds at length to some and crown be just TENNYSON. 3. The army are within two or three marches of the Ebro WATKINS. *Phr To gain, get a m. on or upon* to get ahead of to the extent of a m. *To steal a m. on or upon* to gain a m. by stealth; often *fig.* 6 Each regiment in the British service has its special m. for marching past 1876. *Dead m.* see DEAD COMB. 7, also *flowered m.* *Rogue's m.*, wedding m. (see ROGUE, WEDDING).

March (mānt), v¹ ME. [a. OF. *mar-* *chir*, f. *mar* *che* MARCH sb²] *intr.* To border upon, on, to have a common frontier with (to, *trans*) Said of countries, estates, etc., and hence of their rulers, owners, or inhabitants. The frontiers of Dakota, Montana, and Washington m. with the Canadian Dominion 1889.

March (mānt), v² 1515. [a. F. *marcher*, orig. to tread, trample, hence, to walk.] 1. *intr.* To walk in a military manner with regular and measured tread; to walk in step. Also, to begin to walk in step (esp. in commands, as *quick march*), to set out from quarters. *Freq.* with advs., as *away*, *forth*, *off on*, *out*, *past*. b. *quasi-trans.* To go upon (a warfare); to traverse (a distance) in marching 1619. 2. To walk, proceed *off on*, *out*, in a steady and deliberate manner 1572. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* See QUOTE, 1600. 4. *trans.* (causatively). To cause to march or move in military order 1595, to force (a person) to go; to march *off* 1884.

1. Men that in battle array, M. with banner and bugle and file, To the death for their native land TENNYSON. The word *March*, given singly, at all times denotes that 'slow time' is to be taken 1833. 2. Miss Ophelia marched straight to her own chamber Mrs. STOWE. 3. Without a strain the great ship marches by Clough. It was the president who made the enterprise in SIXTY. 4. I should be glad to m. you to the gate 1866.

Marcher¹ (mānt), *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1440 [f. MARCH sb² + -ER¹] 1. One whose territory adjoins that of another. ME only. 2. An inhabitant of a march or border district 1470. 3. Lord M. (pl. *Lords Marchers*), a lord who enjoyed royal liberties and had exclusive jurisdiction over territory in the marches which he obtained by border warfare. Hence *Lordship M.*, territory so obtained and held.

Marcher² (mānt), 1611. [f. MARCH v² + -ER¹] One who marches or walks.

|| **Marchese** (markēze). 1517. [It.; see MARQUIS.] In Italy: A Marquis. So || **Marchesa** (markēza), a marchioness 1797.

Marchet, obs. f. MARKET.

Marching (mānt), vbl. sb 1560 [f. MARCH v² + -ING¹] The act on of MARCH v² *attrib* and *Comb.* m. money, the additional p. y received by officers and soldiers when marching from one place to another; in order, equipment for marching; *pl.* orders to march. So *Marching* *pp* a., esp. in *m. movement*, one which had not any permanent quarters, but was liable to be sent anywhere 167.

Marchioness (mānt), 15... [ad. med. L. *marchionissa*, f. *marcionem*, f. *marca* MARK sb¹, MARCH sb²] 1. The wife or widow of a marquis, or a lady holding in her own right the position equal to that of marquis. b. *allusive*. A maid-of-all-work. (see DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lvi) 1883. 2. A kind of pear 1706. 3. A size of slate, 22 inches by 11, or 20 by 12. 1878.

March-land, 1536. [f. MARCH sb³ + LAND sb.] OE. had *marc-land*] A border territory, border-land, frontier-land.

March-man. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Late ME [f. MARCH sb² + MAN sb.] An inhabitant of the marches or borders.

Marchpane (mānt), Superseded by MARZIPAN, 1494. [Occurs as F. *massepain*, It. *marzapane*, Sp. *masapón*, G. *marzipan*. Etym. unkn. Various adaptations of continental form are recorded.] 1. A paste of pounded almonds, sugar, etc., made up into cakes, etc., a cake or fancy form of this. *fb. fig* -1652. 2. *attrib* 1587. *fb. quasi-adj.* Dainty, superfine -1649.

|| **Marcid**, a. 1656. [ad. L. *marcidus*, f. *marcere* to wither.] 1. a. Withered, wasted

decayed. b. Weak, exhausted. -1822. 2. *M. fever*, a fever that causes wasting -1681.

Marcionite (mānt), 1540. [ad. late L. *Marcionista*, f. *Marcion*; see -ITE¹] An adherent of the sect founded at Rome by Marcion of Sinope, an ascetic gnostic of the 2nd c. Also **†Marcionist** 1449.

Marcion accepted as sacred books ten of St. Paul's epistles and a garbled form of the gospel of St. Luke, and regarded the creation of the world and the revelation of the Old Testament as the work of a false and imperfect God, whose authority is abrogated by the manifestation of the supreme God in Jesus Christ

Marconi (markōni). 1897. Name of the inventor (born 1874) of a system of wireless telegraphy, used *attrib.* of this system, and of things connected with it. Hence **Marconi**, to send a marconigram (*intr.* and *trans*) 1919. **Marconigram**, a wireless telegram 1902. **Marconigraph**, the apparatus used for transmitting marconigrams 1903, also as vb.

Marcor (mākor). 1646. [a. L., f. *marcere*, see MARCID.] 1. a. *gen.* Decay. b. *Path.* Emaciation of the body

Marcosian (markōnian). 1587. [f. Eccl. Gr. *Μαρκωσιος* (app. f. Synac *Marqūs* Marcus) + -AN.] *Hist.* An adherent of a Gnostic system founded by one Marcus in the 2nd c. Also *adj.* || **Mardi gras** (mardi gra). 1848. [Fr. 'fat Tuesday'.] Shrove Tuesday; U.S. as observed in New Orleans.

Mare¹ (māre). [OE. *māra* wk. fem. (—OE. **māryō(n)*), f. **marka* = horse, OF *marh* gave *mare*, *meare* (16th c.), the present form dates from 12th c. and presumably repr. oblique fl. of OE. *marh*, *marh* horse (cf. *fare*, dial. var. of *farrow* —OE. *fār*, *fār*) perh. infl. by *MARE*²] 1. The female of any equine animal, esp. of the domestic horse (*Equus caballus*). 2. *transf.* chiefly with implication of 'riding' 1568. 3. A throw in wrestling Also *plying m.* 1602.

1. Grey m. (see GRAY a. 4). 2. The two or three legs'd M. (= 'the gallows') 1694. See also SHAM.

|| **Mare**². [OE. *mare* wk. fem. (—OE. **māra*), whence OF. *mare* in *cauchemar* nightmare, f. *caucher* to trample.] 1. = NIGHTMARE. 2. A spectre, hag -1529.

1. The incubus, which we call the M. BACON.

|| **Marechal**, 1676. [app. an application of F. *maréchal* or *maréchal*.] A scent or perfume; a hair powder scented with it -1852.

|| **Maréchal** Niel (maršal nil). 1867. Also anglicized **Niarchal Niel** (niāšal nil) [F., named after Adolphe Niel (1802-69), Marshal of France.] A yellow climbing rose.

|| **Maremna** (māre mā). *Pl.* *maremme*. 1832. [a. It. *maremma* —L. *maremna*, form of *maritimus* MARITIME.] Low marshy insalubrious country by the sea shore.

Mareschal, obs. f. MARSHAL

Mare's nest, 1619. [MARE¹] Orig. in *phr.* to have found a mare's nest, to imagine that one has discovered something wonderful

Mare's tail, mares-tail (māre-tail). 1762. 1. A book-name for aquatic or marsh plants of the N.O. *Haloragaceae*, esp. *Hyppuris vulgaris*. 2. *pl.* Long straight streaks of cirrus, supposed to foretoken bad weather 1775.

Margaret (mārgāret). ME. [a. OF. *Margarete*, -ite (mod. F. *Marguerite*), ad. late L. *Margarita*, an application of L. *margarita* = pearl; see MARGARITE¹] 1. A female name. 2. A daisy; called also *herb M.* -1640. 3. A variety of apple and also of pear 1664.

Margaric (mārgārik), a. 1819. [ad. F. *margarique*, f. Gr. *μαργαρον* = *μαργαρίτης* pearl + -ique, -ic, in reference to the pearly lustre of the crystals or scales.] *Chem.* In **Margaric acid**, f. a. ong. the name given by Chevreul to one of the three fatty acids (*oleic*, *margaric*, *stearic*), the glyceryl derivs. of which were thought to form the chief constituents of animal fats. So *m. ether*.

It was shown by Helmholtz in 1852 that the three fatty acids of animal fat are the oleic, palmitic, and stearic, and that the 'margaric' of Chevreul was really a mixture of palmitic and stearic acid. b. Now, applied to an acid of composition C₁₇H₃₃O₂, artificially prepared 1865. Hence **Margarate** a salt of m. acid

Margarin (mä'rigän). Also **-ine**. 1836. [ad F. *margarine*, f. *margarique* MARGARIC; see -IN¹] *Chem.* The margarate of glyceryl or glyceride of margarine acid. *fa.* Orig. applied to a fatty substance in certain animal and vegetable oils, supposed to be the glyceride of the 'margaric acid' of Chevreul, really a mixture of stearin and palmitin. *b.* Now, the glyceride of margarine acid in its later application (see prec. b).

Margarine (mä'rigärin, *pop.* mä'džerän). 1873. [a F. *margarine*, a misapplication of the chemical term: see *prec.*] The legal name (by Act 50 and 51 Vict. c. 29) for any substitute for butter made from OLEOMARGARINE (q. v.), and for all substances made in imitation of butter, and offered for sale.

Margaritaceous (mä'gäritä'ses), *a.* 1826 [f. mod.L. *margaritaceus*, f. *margarita*; see ACROUS]. *Nat. Hist.* Pearly.

Margarite (mä'gärit). *Obs. exc. arch.* ME. [a OF. *margarite* (mod.F. *margarite*), ad L. *margarita*, ad Gr. *μαργαρίτης*, f. *μαργαρον* pearl, *μαργαρος* pearl-oyster + -της, see -ITE¹. *Prob.* from some oriental lang.] *1.* A pearl. *2.* = MARGARET *2.*

Margarite (mä'gärit). 1823. [f. Gr. *μαργαρον* pearl + -ITE¹] *Min.* 'Pearl mica', a hydrous silicate found in scales having a pearly lustre.

Margaritic (mä'gärit'ik), *a.* 1819. [f. L. *margarita* pearl + -IC.] *Chem. M. acid:* *fa.* used for Chevreul's 'margaric acid' (MARGARIC *a.*); *b.* the name given to one of the fatty acids resulting from the saponification of cestor oil.

Margaritiferos (mä'gärit'is), *a.* 1856. [f. L. *margaritifer* (Pliny), f. *margarita*; see -FEROUS.] Producing pearls.

Margarodite (mä'gärit'it). 1849. [ad G. *margarodite*, f. late Gr. *μαργαρώδης* pearly, f. *μαργαρον*; see -ITE¹ + b.] *Min.* A variety of potash mica having a pearly lustre.

Margaux (mä'göu, Fr. margo). Also **†margose**. 1705. Claret produced in the commune of Margaux (Gironde), France.

Margay (mä'gä). 1781. [a F. *margay* (Buffon), altered from *margata*, repr. in exactly Tupi *mbaracata*.] A S. American tiger cat, *Felis tigrina*.

Marge (mä'dž), *sb.* Now *post.* or *rhét.* 1551. [ad F. *marge* = L. *marginem* MARGIN.] = MARGIN *sb.* 1, 3.

In old on mighty Neptune's m. DRAYTON

Margent (mä'džent), *sb.* Now *arch.* and *post.* 1485 [Altered f. MARGIN *sb.*] *1.* = MARGIN *sb.* 1. 1538. *2.* = MARGIN *sb.* 3. 1485. *3.* The margin of a book as being the place for a commentary or summary; hence the commentary or summary itself 1579-1733. *4.* quasi-*adj.* = marginal 1555.

1. By slow Meander's m. green MILN. *2.* b. And what obscur'd in this fair volume lies, find written in the M. of his eyes SHAKS. Hence *†Margent v.* *trans.* to insert as a marginal note, to add marginal notes to 1610-63.

Margin (mä'džin), *sb.* ME. [ad L. *marginem* (nom. *margo*), cogn. w. MARK *sb.* 1.] *1.* That part of a surface which lies immediately within its boundary; also, the space immediately adjacent to a well, a river, or piece of water; an edge, border, or brink. *b.* *Nat. Hist.* The contour or boundary line of a body, or a distinct border differing in texture, etc. from the main body 1760. *2.* *fig. a.* The limit below or beyond which something ceases to be possible or desirable 1863. *b.* An amount (of space, time, money, material, etc.) in addition to what is strictly necessary, serving as a provision for contingencies, or the like 1852. *c.* *Stockbroking* and *Comm.* A certain sum deposited with a broker to cover the risk of loss on a transaction on account 1882. *d.* *Life-insurance.* = LOADING *vbl. sb.* 2 1881. *3.* The space on a page between the extreme edge and the main body of written or printed matter. Often restricted to the margins at the sides of the page ('inner' and 'outer' margin). ME. *4.* *a.* *Joinery.* The flat part of the stiles and rail, of framed work. *b.* *Bus. id. ng*

etc. That part of a course of slates, plates, etc. which is not covered by the next course 1678.

1. On the M. of a Lake, close to the Edge of the Water 1774. *2.* *a.* No tax can be levied from those who are on the m. of bare subsistence ROGERS. *b.* The narrow m. of profit ROGERS. *Comb. m.* draft, draught = DR-FT *sb.* 6 a.

Margin (mä'džin), *v.* 1607. [f. prec. *sb.* Cf. F. *marginer*.] *1.* *trans.* To furnish with marginal notes. *2.* To specify in the margin of a page 1640. *3.* To provide with a margin, edge, or border 1715. *4.* *Stockbroking.* To deposit a margin upon (stock) 18...

Marginal (mä'džinäl), 1576. [ad. mod.L. *marginalis*, f. *margu-*, *margo*, MARGIN *sb.*] *A. adj. 1.* Written or printed in the margin of a page, as *m. note*, *reference*; also, having marginal notes. *2.* Pertaining to an edge, border, or boundary; situated at the extreme edge (of an area, etc.) 1658. *3.* That is on the margin below or beyond which something ceases to be possible or desirable 1887.

1. *†M. finger:* a finger or hand set in the margin to call attention to something; hence *fig.* *2.* *a.* *m.* growth of willow and flag BLACK. *3.* *M. prices* 1887.

B. sb. A marginal note, reference, or decoration. Now rare. 1602. Hence Marginal *v. trans.* = MARGENT *v.* Marginally *adv.*

†Marginalia (mä'džinä'liä), *sb. pl.* 1832. [L. neut. pl. of *marginalis* MARGINAL.] Marginal notes.

Marginate (mä'džinät), *a.* 1777. [ad. L. *marginatus*, *marginare*.] *Nat. Hist.* and *Path.* Having a distinct margin. So *†Marginated ppl. a.* 1727.

Marginate (mä'džinät), *v.* 1609. [f. L. *marginat-*, *marginare*.] *1.* *trans.* To annotate with marginal notes. *2.* To furnish with a margin or border 1623. Hence *Margination*, a margined appearance or marking.

Margined (mä'džind), *a.* 1826. [f. MARGIN *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* and *Bot.* Having a margin; marginate. (Often as *ppl.* followed by 'with'.)

Margincidal (mä'džinäs:däl), *a.* 1889. [f. L. *margini(-)*, *margo* + -cid- to cut + -AL.] *Bot.* Dehiscent by the disjunction of the united margins of the carpels.

†Margosa (mä'gösä), 1813. [Short for Pg *amargosa*, fem. of *amargoso* bitter.] An E. Indian tree, *Melia Azadirachta*, yielding a bitter oil.

Margravate (mä'grävät), 1802. [f. next + -ATE¹.] = MARGRAVIATE.

Margrave (mä'gräv), *Hist.* Also **markgrave**, **markgraf**, etc. 1551. [a. MDu. *markgrave* (mod.Du. *markgraaf*), lit. 'count of a mark or border territory'; see MARK *sb.* 1 and GRAVE *sb.* 3.] A German title, orig. of a military governor of a border province; subsequently the hereditary title of certain princes of the Holy Roman Empire.

Margraviate (mä'grävät), 1702. [ad. mod.L. *†margraviatus*, f. *margravus* MARGRAVE.] The territory ruled by a margrave.

Margravine (mä'grävün), 1692. [a Du. *markgravin*, fem. of *markgraaf* MARGRAVE.] The wife of a margrave.

Marguerite (mä'gärit). 1865. [a F. *marguerite* (see MARGARET)] The Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; also *C. frutescens* or Paris Daisy. Blue M., *Agathaea (Delris) celestis*.

Marian (mä'riän), *sb.* 1567. A female name. See also MAID MARIAN.

Marian (mä'riän), *a.* and *sb.* 2 1608. [f. L. *Maria* Mary + -AN.] *A. adj. 1.* Pertaining to the Virgin Mary 1701. *2.* Pertaining to Mary Queen of England or her time (1553-8) 1608. *3.* Relating to Mary Queen of Scots (1542-87) 1902. *B. sb. 1.* A worshipper of the Virgin Mary 1635. *2.* An adherent of Mary Queen of Scots 1893. *3.* An English Roman Catholic of Queen Mary's reign 1899. *A. 2.* The M. persecution in England 1608.

Marie, obs. f. MARRY.

†Mariet. 1597. [a F. *Mariette*, f. *Maria* Mary.] The Canterbury Bell, *Campanula Medeolä* -1658

män džinäs) *a.* 1599 f. L.

mare sea + -GEN + -OUS.] Produced in or by the sea.

Marigold (mä'rigöld). ME. [f. MARY (prob. the Virgin Mary) + *gold*, obs. name of the flower.] *1.* The name of several plants having golden or bright yellow flowers. *a.* A plant of the genus *Calendula* (N O *Compositae*), esp. *C. officinalis*, common in country gardens. *b.* Any plant of the genus *Tagetes*, native to S. America and Mexico, and much cultivated in gardens. *African m.*, *T. erecta*, French m., *T. patula* 1548. *c.* *Chrysanthemum segutum*; usu. CORN m., also *field, wild, yellow m.* 1578. *d.* *Fig. 11* (see FIG *sb.* 1) Also MARSH MARIGOLD. *2.* A variety of apple (in full m. apple) ? *Obs.* 1577. *Comb.* m. apple (see 2); m. bird, finch, the golden-crowned wren or kinglet, *Regulus cristatus* m. window Arch., a rose window

Marikina (mä'rikinä), 1774. [repr. Tupi *marikund*] The silky tamarin, *Midas rosalia*

Marimba (mä'rĩmbä), 1704. [Congo?] A kind of xylophone, used by natives in Africa

Marimonda (mä'rĩmündä), 1758. [Amer. Sp.] A spider-monkey of tropical America, *Ateles belzebuth*.

Marina (mä'rĩnä), Also *et. ion* -O. 1805 [It. and Sp.] A promenade or esplanade by the sea.

Marinade (mä'rĩnäd), *sb.* 1704. [a F. *marinade*, ad. Sp. *marinada*, f. *marinar* to pickle in brine, f. *marino* MARINE *a.*] A pickle, generally composed of wine and vine gar, with herbs and spices, in which fish or meat is steeped; also, the fish or meat thus pickled. So *Marinate v.* to steep in m., to marinate 1682

Marinate (mä'rĩnät), *v.* 1645. [f. prec. see -ATE².] *trans.* To pickle (fish, etc.) with marinade

Marine (mä'rĩn). ME. [a F. *marin* (sem. -ino) — L. *marinus*, f. *mare* sea.] *A. adj. 1.* Of or belonging to, found in, or produced by the sea; *Zool.* inhabiting the deep sea, pelagic *1b.* Of sculptured figures, etc.: Representing sea-gods, fishes, sea-shells, etc. -1741. *c.* Of a painter: That depicts sea subjects 1883. *2.* Belonging to, or situated at, the sea-side, maritime -1728. *3.* Connected with the sea, pertaining to shipping, a navy, or naval force, relating to naval matters 1551. *4.* Of soldiers serving on board ship, as *m. force* 1690. *5.* Used or for use at sea 1704.

1. *M. denudation* is not equally active at all depths of the sea HUXLEY. *†M. rainbow* a rainbow formed on sea-spray. *†M. acid* (Old Chem.) the acid obtained from m. salt, hydrochloric acid. *3.* *M. boat* an establishment at a port for carrying into effect the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act. *M. 1.* *insurance*, insurance against perils at sea. *5.* *M. barometer*, *chronometer*, *galvanometer*, *watch*. *M. glue*, an adhesive composition used in ship carpentry.

B. sb. 1. [= F. *marine*.] The sea-coast, a promenade by the sea; also, the country or district near the coast -1703. *2.* [= F. *marine*.] The shipping, fleet, navy, or naval service of a country; sea-going vessels collectively, esp. with reference to nationalities or class, as *mercantile m.* (now the chief use) 1669. *3.* The continental counterpart of the English Admiralty (as a department of the government) 1784. *4.* One who serves on board ship. *7a.* A mariner -1634. *b.* A soldier who serves on board a man-of-war one of a body of troops enlisted to do military service on board ship, at dockyards, etc., also in *pl.* used collectively 1672. *5.* *Painting.* A sea piece 1826.

1. In the summer time every evening the m. is full with all sorts of people with musick, singing and dancing 1687. *2.* France knew that America had the largest mercantile m. COBBEN. *4. b.* *Royal Mariner* troops who serve on British men-of-war. *Phr. Tell that to the marines:* a colloq. expression of disbelief. *5.* One of the *marines* of Salvador Ruskin.

Marined (mä'rĩnd), *a.* 1823. [f. MARINE *a.* + -ED.] *Hev.* An epithet for an animal that has the lower part of the body like a fish.

Mariner (mä'rĩnär). ME. [a. AF. *mariner* = F. *marinier*, f. L. *marinus* MARINE *a.*] *1.* A sailor, seaman; in law, any person employed on a ship. *7a.* = MARINE *sb.* 4 b 1642-69

Mariner *12* capus of a merchant

α mən α (pass) αn (loud) v st f b chaf) α (ever) α (I cy). α (f. cand v e (u). Psych) q hat p g

a skilled seaman certified as competent to command a merchant vessel. *Comb. mariner's compass, needle* (see these words). Hence *Marinership*, seamanship 1542-1613.

Marine store(s) 1831. *x. pl.* Old ship's materials as an object of merchandise 1831. *2. sing.* A shop where such old odds and ends (old iron, bottles, etc.) are sold 1837.

attrib. as marinus store dealer.

Mariolatry (mæ'ri-ol-ä'trē). 1612. [*f. Gr. Maria Mary + λατρεία (see LATRIA, -LATRY), after IDOLATRY*] The idolatrous worship of the Virgin MARY. Hence *Mariolater*, one who practises Mariolatry. *Mariolatrōus* *a.* characterized by Mariolatry.

Marionette (mæ'ri-ōn-ē'tē). 1620 [*a. F. marionnette, f. Marion, dim. of Marie MARY; see -ETTE*]. *1. A* puppet actuated by strings and used to represent persons (or animals) in action. Also *fig.* *2. The* buffle-headed duck, *Bucephala albeola* 1838. *3. attrib.* 1836.

2. The m-players will please the children lowert.

Mariposa lily (mæ'ri-pō-sä-lī-lē). 1882. [*f. Sp. mariposa butterfly*]. A plant of the genus *Calochortus*, native to California and Mexico.

Marish (mæ'rɪʃ) *poet.* and *dialect*. [*ME. maras, maris, a. (OE. maras :- med. L. marisus, a. OTeut. *maris- MARSH sb.) A. sb. = MARSH. B. adj. Marshy; such as is produced in a marsh 1513*

A. As Evening Mist Risen from a River o' the m. glides Mur. *B. App. associated with L. mare sea, and hence = salt.* Her chuckles o' flowne With m. teares QUARLES.

Marist (mæ'rɪst) 1877. [*a. F. Mariste, f. Marie Mary; see -IST*]. A member of the Roman Catholic Society of Mary, devoted to the work of foreign missions and to teaching.

Marital (mæ'rɪ-təl). 1603 [*ad. L. maritalis, f. maritus husband; see -AL*]. *1. Pertaining or relating to a husband, husbandly 1616. 2. Of or pertaining to marriage, matrimonial.* Hence *Maritality*, excessive affection of a wife for her husband. *Maritally adv.* as if married.

Maritime (mæ'rɪ-taɪm). Also *†-ayne*, *-an(e)*, *-ive* (after OE. variant forms). 1550. [*ad. L. maritimus, f. maris, mare sea + suffix -timus (as in finitimus, intimus, etc.)*]. *A. adj. 1. Bordering on the sea; living near the sea-coast 1598. b. Living or found near the sea 1608. 2. Connected with the sea; relating to or dealing with matters of commerce or navigation on the sea 1597. 3. Of a fighting force: Intended for service at sea 1550. 4. Of, pertaining to, arising from, or existing in, the sea. Now rare or obs. 1624. 5. Nautical 1743.*

1. Britany (a maritime part of France) Sir T. HURBERT. A. m. people 1834. B. The course m. cabbage 1836. 2. Insurance = marine insurance. M. interest, premium or interest on a bottomry bond. 5. He was far from having a m. appearance DICKENS. B. sb. 1. The sea-coast; a country or district adjoining the sea -1657. 2. A person living near the sea 1655.

Marjoram (mæ'rj-ō-rəm). Late ME. [*a. OF. majorana, *marjorane. Uk. etym. unkn.*] Any plant of the genus *Origanum* (N. O. *Labiatae*); esp. the Wild M., *O. vulgare*, and the Sweet M., *O. Majorana*, an aromatic herb used in cookery.

Mark (mā'k), *sb.* 1. [*OE. mærc, Anglian mærc, str. fem., boundary, landmark, sign -OTeut. *markā, cogn. w. L. margo MARCUM. Early adopted into Romance (F. marque, It. etc. marca). Prim. sense prob. 'boundary'*]

I. Boundary. 1. A boundary, frontier, limit; rarely in pl. pluratives. Obs. etc. Hist. or arch. 2. Hist. Name in mediæval Germany for the tract of land held in common by a village community. Hence applied to tracts of land similarly held in primitive Teut. times. Also attrib., as in m-system, etc. 1848. 3. Used to represent G. Mark as the name of certain principalities, esp. the Mark of Brandenburg 1726.

2. Each community occupied a territory or m., which was divided into three, or rather four portions 1876.

II. Sign of a boundary, position, etc. 1. = LANDMARK 1 -1697. 2. A stone or other monument set up or standing as a memorial, or as a guide 59. 3. A large bu o

other object set up to be aimed at. Hence *transf.* the thing that is aimed at in shooting or throwing. ME. *†b.* The quarry of a hawk, etc. -1697. *c. Bowing slang.* The pit of the stomach, the 'wind' 1747. *d. fig.* 1549. *e. Birds.* The jack. Also, a proper bowling distance or a position allowed for the jack. 1630. *4. A post, etc. placed to indicate the terminal point of a race; a goal. Often fig., an object desired ME. 5. An object on shore or at sea serving as a guide to travellers, esp. a LANDMARK, leading-mark, SEA-MARK. Also fig. late ME.*

1. COVERDALE Deut. xxvii. 17. 3. Do not look from the m. to the arrow and back again 'STONEHENGE', d. A m. to wrath, and hate, and wrong assign'd 1586. Phr. Easy m. (colloq.) a thing easily attained. Bunde, far from, near, short of, wide of the m.; to hit, miss the m., to attain or miss some desired object or end. 4. Let this be our perpetual make, to aide all men faithfully 1561. 5. Men that have past by a Rock at Sea, set up some m., thereby to remember their former danger, and avoid it Housers.

III. A sign, indication. 1. A sign, token, symptom (of something) OE. 2. A characteristic property; a criterion 1522. 3. spec. A depression caused by a fold in the enamel of a horse's incisor tooth, which gives some indication of the age of the animal. Also m. of mouth. Also fig. late ME. 2. A sign affixed or impressed for distinction. A device, stamp, seal, label, brand, inscription, written character, or the like, indicating ownership, quality, etc. ME. b. A badge, brand, etc., assumed by or imposed on a person, occurs in pl. insignia ME. c. A cross, or the like, used by illiterate persons in place of a signature OE. d. A written symbol 1737. e. (a) Good, bad m. a written character used to indicate an instance of good or bad conduct respectively, hence fig. a point noted to a person's credit or discredit. (b) The unit of the numerical award given by a teacher or examiner to a candidate in a competitive examination, etc. 1829. ff. In schools, a badge worn by the pupil who had last committed some particular fault 1832-55. g. Her. A small charge added to a coat of arms as a sign of distinction; esp. m. of CADENCY 1702. h. Freemasonry. Used attrib. (with reference to sense III. 2a), to designate a degree, grade, or rank immediately superior to that of a free and accepted mason (see COMB.). 3. A line, dot, object, etc. intended to record or indicate position 1460. b. Naut. A measured notification on a hand lead-line, indicated by a piece of white, blue, or red linting, a piece of leather, or a knot 1769. c. fig. 1765. d. Rugby Football. The heel-mark on the ground, made by a player who has obtained a fair catch 1867. 4. A visible trace or impression diversifying a surface, as a line, dot, stain, discoloration, scum, or the like ME. 5. That which is signified by a mark. 2a. Those who bear a particular mark or stamp (fig.); a person's race, sect, etc. -1555. b. A particular brand, make, quality, or size of an article 1488. c. vulgar. That which suits one's taste 1760. 6. (Golf) A less (or serve) the m.: an exclamation, prob. originally a formula to avert an evil omen, and hence used by way of apology for mentioning anything horrible, disgusting, or profane. In mod. literary use (after Shaks.), an expression of impatient scorn. 1597. 7. A die or stamp for impressing a manufacturer's mark on goods 1797.

1. Is it not a great Marque of Honor? GALT Marks of Truth, of Falsehood WATTS. 2 a. The first of these (Hall-marks) was the King's mark - a leopard's or lion's head crowned 1895. EAR, HALL, TRADE-MARK, q.v. b. God's m., m. of clergy, of holy church. The tinsure. M. of the Beast see Rev. vi. 2 and the tinsure. 4. A m. of interrogation (?) 1862. 3. Plimsoll's m., a lead-line required by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, to be placed upon the hull of a British vessel. To be above, beneath, near, under, up to, within the m. to be above (etc.) a fixed or recognized standard Athletics A line indicating the starting-point. 4. To leave, make a m.: to leave or make a permanent, important, or obvious impression. To make one's m.: to attain distinction. 5. a. Moore wickedness Than all the m. of Adam may redress CHAUCER. IV. Remark, notice. 1. Attention, notice -1823. 2. Of m.: noteworthy, important, conspicuous. Also fig. 1. Little etc. m. 1590.

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2. A fellow of no marke, nor likelihood SHAKS. V. attrib. and Comb. m.-boat, a boat moored at a particular spot as a sea-mark; m.-book, a book for recording marks; lodge, a lodge of mark masons, m. man, m. mason, m. master (mason), a free mason holding a certain rank in mark masonry (cf. III. 2b), m. tooth, the tooth of a horse containing the m. (cf. III. 1c), -vessel = mark-boat.

Mark (mā'k), *sb.* 2. [*Found in all Teut. and Rom. langs.; late OE. marc neut.*]. *1. A denomination of weight (chiefly for gold and silver); usu. regarded as = 8 ounces. Now used only to represent its continental equivalent. 2. A money of account, orig. representing the value of a mark weight of pure silver a. In England, = 13s. 4d. or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the £ sterling. Obs. exc. Hist. OE. b. In Scotland, = 13s. 4d. Scots, = 13s. 4d. English. 1480. c. Repr. the continental word in its various forms, as a name of foreign moneys of account 1475. 3. As the name of a coin. a. In Scotland, a coin worth 13s. 4d. Scots. Obs. exc. Hist. 1480. b. Used as the name of various coins on the Continent, esp. a silver coin of the German Empire first issued in 1875, and formerly worth slightly less than the Eng. shilling 1727.*

Mark (mā'k), *v.* [*OE. mearcan :- OTeut. *markjan, f. *markā MARK sb.*]. Some senses are due to F. *marquer*.]

I. To put a mark upon. 1. trans. To trace out boundaries for, to plot out (ground), to set out the ground plan of (a building), fig. to plan out, design. Also with out. 2. To make a mark or marks on (anything) OE. Also absol. b. spec. To put an identifying mark on linen, etc. 1530. c. Comm. To attach to (an article) figures or signs indicating the price 1894. d. pass. To have or bear natural marks 1894. fig. ME. 3. To form or portray by making marks ME. 4. fig. To designate as if by placing a mark upon; to destine. Also with complement, to designate as being (so and so) OE. Also with out. b. To separate from something else as by a line or distinctive mark. Now chiefly with off. 1703. 5. To express or indicate by marks or signs OE. b. In games. To record (the points gained by the players) Chiefly absol., and in phr. to m. the game 1816. c. Of a graduated instrument. To show, register (so many degrees, etc.) 1882. 6. In immaterial sense: a. To make perceptible by some indication 1904. b. To manifest (one's approval, displeasure, etc.) by some act, or by reward or punishment 1797. 7. To be a mark of or upon 1687. b. pass. Of lines, features, etc.: To be (more or less) strikingly noticeable 1824. c. To be a distinguishing mark or feature of. Often pass., to be characterized, distinguished, or made remarkable (now only const. by) 1661. 8. Met. a. To indicate the pivots, formations, etc. in military evolutions 1796. b. To m. time: to move the feet as in marching, but without advancing. Also trans. and fig. 1833.

2. My bodie's mark'd With Roman Swords SHAKS I can get no pen that will m. SHELLEY. c. Phr. To m. down, to label (goods) with a lower figure; to reduce the indicated price of. So To m. up, to mark at a higher price. 4. If we are mark'd to die SHAKS Melancholy mark'd him for her own GRAY. 5. He draws the chart and marks the sunken reefs 1899. b. One large round one [counter] that marks 500 'CAVENDISH'. Phr. To m. up (colloq.): to add (an item) to an existing tavern score; hence, to give credit for. 6. a. To m. the accent by a prolongation of the first note of the bar 1904. 7. Wolf's coming to Halle in 1783 marks an era [etc.] M. ARNOLD. c. No triumph - no exaltation... marks her manner COWDEN CLARKE.

II. 1. To direct (one's way). Also refl. and intr. to proceed, advance. -1596. 2. To aim a blow or missile at; to strike, hit -1539.

III. 1. To notice or keep the eye upon to observe. Now part. and rhet. ME. 2. To consider; to give heed or attention to. Often with with. ME. 3. Sport. a. trans. To note and keep in mind the spot to which (the game) has retired after being 'put up'. Also to m. down 1450. b. Football. To keep close to (an opponent) in order to hamper him if he receives the ball 1887. 4. absol. or intr. To take notice; to fix (one's) attention; to consider. Occas. To ascertain by observation (what, whether, etc.) 1736.

2. So near that I could m. him well, Myself unseen

Wordsw. She quickened her pace to m. him in the glory of the battle MARRIED. 2. Marke the perfect man, and behold the vpright. for the end of that man is peace Ps. xxxvii 37. 4. Marke, I pray you, and see now this man seeketh mischief i Kings x. 7.

Marked (mākt), *phl. a.* OE. [f. MARK sb. and v. + -ED.] 1. Having a visible mark. Also, affixed as a mark; expressed by a mark. 2. *Marked man*: one whose doings are watched with suspicion or hostility 1833. 3. Easy to distinguish or recognize 1795.

m. bar, a particular form of pig-iron; m. iron = *marked bar*; m. proof, an impression of an engraving in which some detail is left unfinished as a mark of an early state of the plate. Hence *Markedly* (māktēdli) *adv.* -ness.

Marker (mākr), 1486. [f. MARK v. + -ER.] 1. One who marks (see MARK v.). 2. One who marks game. 3. One who records the score in games, esp. billiards, or at target practice 1532. 4. An implement for marking 1725. 5. A book-marker 1852. 6. U.S. A tablet or other permanent memorial 1900.

Market (mākrēt), sb. [Late OE. *market*, a. ONE. *market* :- L. *mercatus*, f. *mercari* to trade; see MERCANTILE. Early adopted into Teut. langs.] 1. The meeting together of people for the purchase and sale of provisions or live stock, publicly exposed, at a fixed time and place, the time of this; also, the company assembled. 2. *Law*. The privilege granted to the lord of a manor, a prebendality or other body, to establish a meeting of persons to buy and sell OE. 3. An open space or covered building in which cattle, provisions, etc. are exposed for sale, a market-place, market-house ME. 4. The action or business of buying and selling, a purchase or sale; a (good or bad) bargain (*lit* and *fig*). *Obv* exc as in phrases (see below). 1525. 5. The marketing of (a commodity) -1680. 6. Sale as controlled by supply and demand; hence, demand 1689. 7. Opportunity of buying or selling 1684. 8. Price in the market, market value. Also *fig*. 1535. 9. A place or seat of trade; a country, district, etc. in which there is a demand for articles of trade; hence, the trade of such a country, etc. 1615.

1. *High m.*, the time when the m. is busiest. *fig*. Sell when you can, you are not for all markets SHAKS. *Phr*. To bring to m.: to offer for sale (*lit* and *fig*). To bring one's eggs (or one's horse) to a bad m.: to fail in one's schemes. *M. overt* (in *Law*), open m., the disposal of vendible goods in an open place so that any one who passes by may see them. 4. The Juncio willing to make the best of a bad m., prepare for war 1660. To make a or one's market of (something) to make (it) an object of bargaining or profit. To make another's, or one's own m.: to spoil his or one's own trade (*lit* and *fig*). To mend one's m.: to improve one's bargain. D. *Hant*, iv 34 (Q. 2) 5. The extra quantity can only find a m., by calling forth an additional demand equal to itself *MINT*. *Phr*. To make a m (Stock Exchange), to induce active dealing in a stock or shares, by being both a buyer and a seller at about the same price; to bring an enterprise to the notice of the public by interesting dealers in it (by means of options or otherwise) 1809. 6. *Phr*. To lose one's m.: to miss one's chance of doing business. To overstand one's m.: to stand out about terms till the opportunity is lost. The m. the particular trade or traffic in the commodity specified in the context. Chiefly m. or on the m. To be in the m. (of a person) to be a buyer; (of a possession) to be offered for sale (so to come into the m.). To overgrow the m.: to buy up the stock of any commodity in order to sell it again at an enhanced price. 7. These lands at present would sell at a low m. BURKE. 8. Wars for a m. 1821.

Comb.: m. bell, a bell rung to announce the commencement of a m.; m. cross, a cross erected in a m. place; -custom, the dues levied on goods brought to m.; -garden, a piece of land on which vegetables are grown for the m.; hence m. gardener, m. man, one who deals in the m.; -place, square, a square or wide open space where a m. is held; -rate, the current value of a commodity; -stead arch. = market-place; m. town, a town which has the privilege of holding a m.; -value, saleable value.

Market (mākt), v. 1455. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans*. To sell, also, to bring or send to market. 2. *intr*. To buy and sell in a market; to go to market with produce; to purchase provisions 1635.

3. The Treasurer for a Prince Mercates his Maister, to extend his Purse G. DANIEL.

Marketable (māktēbəl), a. 1600 [f. prec. + -ABLE.] 1. Capable of being marketed; that finds a ready market: saleable.

2. Concerned with trade. Of price, value: That may be obtained in buying or selling. 1602.

1. One of them is a plaine Fish, and no doubt m. SHAKS. Unpossessed of any m. talent 1851. 2. To enlarge the m. area by [etc.] 1872.

Marketeer (māktēi), U.S. 1832. [See -ER.] One who sells in a market.

Marketer (māktēi), U.S. 1878. [f. MARKET v. + -ER.] One who goes to market; one who buys or sells in a market.

Marketing (māktēi), *vbl* sb. 1561. [f. MARKET v. + -ING.] 1. The action of MARKET v. 2. a. Something bought in the market 1701. b. Produce to be sold in the market; also, a consignment of such produce 1836.

Markhor (e) (māktgr), Also markhoor. 1857. [Pers. *mārkhor*, lit. 'serpent-eater'.] A large wild goat (*Capra falconeri*), of N. India.

Marking (mākti), *vbl* sb. ME. [f. MARK v. + -ING.] 1. The action of MARK v. 2. *concr*. A mark or pattern of marks ME.

1. I doe confesse much of the hearing of it, but little of the m. of it SHAKS.

attribution and Comb. m. board, (a) a board for registering the score in certain games; (b) a board in the Stock Exchange upon which transactions are posted; m. ink, (a) an indelible ink for marking linen, etc.; (b) a mixture for marking packing-cases with a stencil, etc.; m. iron, a branding iron; m. nut, the fruit of the tree *Sesuvium portuacastrum*, the juice of which makes an indelible black stain on linen, etc.

Markis, etc., obs. var. of MARQUIS, etc.

Marksman (māksmān), 1660. [f. *mark's*, genitive of MARK sb. + MAN sb.] 1. One skilled or practised in aiming at a mark; *spec*. one who reaches a certain recognized degree of proficiency in rifle practice. 2. One who makes a mark in place of a signature 1777. Earlier *Markman* 1577-1654.

2. The drawer who signed the contract was a m. 1885. Hence *Marksmanship*, the function, quality, or art of a m.

Markworthy, a. 1827. [f. MARK sb. 1 + WORTHY a., after G. *merkwardig*.] Worthy of note.

Marl (māil), sb. late ME. (a. OF. *marle* (in mod. F. repl. by *marne*) -late L. *marginia*, dim. of *L. margo*, said by Pliny to be a Gaulish wd.) 1. A kind of soil consisting principally of clay mixed with carbonate of lime, valuable as a fertilizer. 2. *poet*. Used generically for: Earth 1590.

2. Red m.: (a) m. of a red colour; (b) reddie; (c) *Geol*. the New Red Sandstone. *Burning m.*, used symbolically, after Milton, in ref. to the torments of hell (P. L. i. 296).

Comb.: m.-grass, Zigzag Clover, *Trifolium marginatum*; also Red Clover, *T. pratense*; -stone *Geol*, argillaceous and fringuous limestone, which lies between the upper and lower Lias of England.

Hence *Marlaceous*, *Marly* *adj.*, resembling, composed of, or abounding in m.

Marl (māil), v. late ME. [f. MARL sb. Cf. F. *marmer*.] To apply marl to (ground), to fertilize with marl.

fig. Marl'd with bleaching bones, H. COLERIDGE.

Marl (māil), v. 1425. [a. Du. and L.G. *marlen*, app. a frequent. f. MDu. *marren* to tie.] *Naut*. To fasten with marline: to secure together by a succession of half-hitches; to wind marline or other small stuff round (a rope), securing it with a hitch at each turn.

Orig. in *Marling* *vbl* sb. used attrib. in *marcor*, -line, -twine = MARLINE.

Marled (māild), *phl. a.* 1603. Chiefly Sc. Also merled. [Cf. OF. *merlett*.] Marbled, spotted, streaked. So *Marl a.*

Marline (māilin), Also marling, etc. 1417. [a. Du. *marlijn* (f. *marren* to bind + *lijn* LINE sb.)] *Naut*. Small line of two strands, used for seizings.

Marline-spike, **marlinspike** (māilin-spaik), 1626. [orig. app. *marling-spike*, f. *marling* *vbl* sb. (f. MARL v.) + SPIKE sb.] 1. *Naut*. An iron tool tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of rope in splicing, as a lever in marling, etc. 2. A sailor's name for a tropic bird (*Phaethon*) and a jager or skua-gull (*Stercorarius*), in allusion to the two long pointed tail-feathers 1867.

Marlite (māilit), Also -yte, 1794. [f. MARL sb. + -ITE] *Min* A variety of mar

which resists the action of the air. Hence *Marlitic* a.

Marl-pit (mārlpit), late ME. [f. MARL sb.] A pit from which marl is dug.

Marmalade (māumālād), 1480. [a. F. *marmelade*, a. Pg. *marmelada*, f. *marmelo* quince, repr. L. *melimelum*, a. Gr. f. *pekli* honey + *μηλον* apple.] 1. A preserve made by boiling fruits (orig. quinces, now usu. Seville oranges) with sugar. 2. The fruit of *Lucuma marmosa*; also, the tree itself. Also called *najual* m. 1797.

attrib m.-tree, the mahoees-sapota (see *sense* 2).

Marmarosis (māumārōsis), 1882. [i. Gr. *marmaros* marble + -osis.] *Geol*. The conversion of limestone into marble by metamorphism. So *Marmarize* v. to subject to m. 1893.

Marmolite (māumōilit), 1822. [Referred to Gr. *marmarizein* to shine; see -LITE] *Min* A laminated serpentine, of a pearly lustre and pale green colour.

Marmoraceous (māumōrōs), a. 1822 [f. L. *marmor* MARBLE, see -ACEOUS] *Per* taining to, or like, marble.

Marmorate (māumōrēt), a. 1537. [ad. L. *marmoreatus*, *marmoreus*, f. *marmor*.] 1. Overlaid with marble. 2. *Nat. Hist*. Variegated or veined like marble 1826.

Marmoreal (māumōrēal), a. *poet*, and *rhst*. 1798. [f. L. *marmoreus* (f. *marmor*) + -AL.] 1. Resembling marble or a marble statue. 2. Made of marble 1825.

2. Minaret and terrace and m. spire 1880.

Marmorize, v. 1897. [f. L. *marmor* + -IZE.] = MARMORIZE.

Marmose (māumōs), 1774. [a. F. *marmose* (Buffon), perh. from colonial Du.] One of several species of small S. Amer. opossums which have only a rudimentary pouch and carry their young on their back.

Marmoset (māumōset), late ME. [a. OF. *marmoset* grotesque image; origin obscure] 1. A grotesque figure -1736. 2. *fa*. In early use Any small monkey. b. Now restricted to the tropical Amer. monkeys of the family *Haplorhina* (or *Alouatta*), comprising two genera, *Haplorhina* (the true marmosets) and *Alouatta* (the tamarins). 13. Applied: a. to a woman or child; of monkey -1754. b. to a man, as a term of abuse or contempt; of *aph*. Occas. (as in OF.), a favourite. -1825. 2. I have seen her as changeful as a marmoset Scott.

Marmot (māumōt), 1607. [ad. F. *marmotte* fem., prob. an altered form of Romansch *marmont* :- L. **marmem montis* 'mountain mouse'.] 1. A rodent of the genus *Arctomys* or subfamily *Arctomyzinae* of the squirrel family esp. *A. marmotta*, sometimes called the Alpine marmot. Also applied (with qualification) to other animals of the same or allied genera.

Marocain (māumōkēn), 1922 [f. *marocain*, f. *Maroc* Morocco] A dress fabric of wool, silk, or cotton, having a wavy texture.

Maronite (māumōnit), 1511. [ad. late L. *Maronita*, f. *Maron* name of the Syrian founder of the sect (4th c.); see -ITE.] One of a sect of Syrian Christians, dwelling in Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, orig. Monothelites, but subseq. united with the Roman Church.

Maroon (māumōn), sb. 1 and a. 1594. [a. F. *marroun*, ad. It. *marroccino*.] A sb. 1. A large kind of sweet chestnut native to Southern Europe; also, the tree bearing this -1699. 2. [= F. *marroun*.] A particular kind of brownish-crimson or claret colour 1791. 3. A firework composed of a small cubical box of pasteboard wrapped round with twine and filled with gun powder; it explodes with a report like that of a cannon 1749. B. *adj*. Of the colour described in A. 2. 1843.

Maroon (māumōn), sb. 2 1666. [a. F. *marroun*, said to be a corruption of Sp. *carriola* wild, untamed.] 1. One of a class of negroes, orig. fugitive slaves, living in the mountains and forests of Dutch Guiana and the West Indies. 2. A person who is marooned 1833.

Maroon (māumōn), v. 1699. [f. prec. + -IZE] *trans* To be on the wilds. DAMP RR.

2 *trans.* To put (a person) ashore and leave him on a desolate island or coast (as was done by the buccaneers) by way of punishment 1724. 3. *transf.* To leave in a position from which one cannot get away: said e.g. of floods 1910. 4. *Southern U.S.* To camp out for several days on a pleasure party 1777. 5. To 'hang about' 1868.

4. Marooning differs from pic-nicing in this—the former continues several days, the other lasts but one HALIBURTON. Hence *Marooner*, a pirate, one who is marooned (sense 2), one who goes marooning (sense 4). 4. *Maroquin*, *n.* and *sb.* 1511 [a. f. *maroquin*, orig. an adj. 'pertaining to Morocco', f. *maroc* Morocco.] a. *adj.* (in *skins, leather*); also with sense 'made of morocco' = MOROCCO a. b. *sb.* Morocco leather. -1823

Marplot (mā'plɒt). 1708. [See MAR-] a. *sb.* One who mars or defeats a plot or design by officious interference. Said also of things. b. *adj.* That mars or defeats a plot or design 1850.

Marprelate: see MAR-.

Marque (mā'k). 1419 [a. f. *marque*, ad. Pr *marca*, vbl. sb. f. *marcar* (med. L. *marcare*) to seal as a pledge.] 1. Reprisals; occas = *letter of m.* (see 2) -1614. 2. *Letter of marque*. a. *Usu. pl.*, *letters of m.* (and *reprisal*) Orig., a licence granted by a sovereign to a subject, authorizing him to make reprisals on the subjects of a hostile state for injuries done to him by the enemy's army. Hence, later, a licence to fit out an armed vessel or privateer and employ it in the capture of the merchant shipping of the enemy's subjects, the holder of letters of marque being entitled by international law to commit against the hostile nation acts which would otherwise have been condemned as piracy. (Abolished in European nations by the Congress of Paris in 1856) 1447. b. A ship carrying letters of marque; a privateer 1800

Marquee (mā'kē). 1690. [f. F. *marquise*, apprehended as pl.; cf. MARQUISE 3.] A large tent, as an officer's field-tent, or one used at an entertainment, or the like. Also *attrib.*, as *m. tent*, etc.

Marquetry, **marqueterie** (mā'kētri). 1593. [a. f. *marqueterie*, f. *marqueter* to variegate, f. *marque* MARK sb. 1.] Inlaid work, esp. as used for the decoration of furniture.

Marquis, **marquess** (mā'kwis, -is). ME. [a. OF. *marquis*, later *marquiss*; f. Com. Rom. **marca* (see MARCI sb., MARK sb.) frontier, frontier territory + -ESE. The wd. is thus orig. an adj. qualifying a sb. repr. by Eng. COUNT, so that the title = MARGRAVE. The med. L. form was *marquianum* (*marchio*); cf. *marquionis*.] 1. Orig., the title of the ruler of certain territories ('marches' or frontier districts) in various European countries. Later, in Romance-speaking countries, a mere title indicating rank immediately below that of duke and above that of count. 2. As an English title it designates a specific degree of the peerage, between those of duke and earl. When a duke is also a marquis, his second title is given by courtesy to his eldest son; thus the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire is called 'the Marquis of Hartington', late ME.

Marquisate (mā'kwisēt). 15... [f. MARQUIS + -ATE, after F. *marquisat*, etc.] 1. The dignity or status of a marquis. Also, a place from which the title is taken. 2. In various European countries: The territorial lordship or possessions of a marquis or marquise 1591. So *Marquisdom*; *Marquiship*. **Marquise** (mā'kwiz, Fr. mārkwiz). 1706. [F., fem. of *marquis*] 1. = MARCHIONESS. Only as a title of foreign nobility. 1894. 2. A kind of pear 1705. 3. = MARQUEE 1783. 4. In full *m. ring*: A finger-ring set with a pointed oval cluster of gems 1835.

Marquois (mā'kwōiz). 1788. [f. name of inventor.] Used *attrib.* in *m. scale* (and *triangle*), an apparatus for drawing equidistant parallel lines with speed and accuracy. Sometimes written *Marquis's*, *Marquoy's*.

Marram (mā'rəm). *local*. 1640 [a. ON. *ma* f. *ma* sea *halm* = HAULM]

The Sea Reed or Bent Grass (*Psamma arena-ria*), which binds together the sands on the shores of N. Europe. Also *m.-grass*, *sea-m.* 2. A sand-hill grown over with this grass 1834. **Marrer** (mā'ɹ). late ME. [f. MAR v. + -ER.] One who mars; a destroyer, injurer, spoiler.

Marrable (mā'rīəb'l). a. Now rare 1440 [a. OF. *marrable*, f. *marrer*.] That may be married; in early use = MARRIAGE-ABLE.

Marriage (mā'rēdʒ). [ME. *marriage*, a. F. *marriage*, L. **maritaticum*, f. *maritus*; see MARITAL a. and AGE.] 1. The relation between married persons; wedlock. 2. The action, or an act, of marrying; the ceremony by which two persons are made husband and wife ME. b. A wedding feast. *Obs.* or *arch.* ME. 3. A particular matrimonial union 1473. *fb. conc.* A person viewed as a prospective husband or wife, a (good or bad) match -1621. 4. *transf.* and *fig.* Intimate union. late ME. 5. A dowry -1587. 6. *Civilis*. In bedique, etc., the declaration of a king and queen of the same suit 1861.

1. Nor does he dishonour M. that praises Virginité. Donne. *Phr. in m.* (now arch.) in the matrimonial state. To *give, take in m.* to give, take as husband or wife. *Conjugal m.* (Anthropol.); the system by which within a small community all the men are regarded as married to all the women; sometimes called *group m.* *Plural m.*; polygamy. 2. *Civil m.* a m. performed by an officer of the state, without religious ceremony. *Plot m.* see FLIRT sb. 2. *Scotch m.* a marriage by a mutual declaration before witnesses, without other formality. b. Jesus was called also and his disciples into the marriage. *Tindal John II* 2. 3. *Cross m.* the m. of a man to the sister of his sister's husband. 4. The m. of verse and time T. H. W.

attrib. and *comb.* **M. Act**, any of the Acts of Parliament regulating marriages, e.g. Geo IV. c. 76, 6 & 7 Will IV. c. 35, etc. **M. articles**, an antenuptial agreement by the parties with respect to rights of property and succession; **m. brokerage**, brokerage, consideration given for bringing about a m. (contracts for which are void by English law); **m. licence**, an official permission to marry (in England, a document granted by the ordinary or his surrogate, authorizing a couple to be married without the proclamation of banns); **m. lines**, a certificate of m.; **m. portion**, a portion or dowry, etc., given to a bride at her m.; **m. settlement**, an arrangement made by deed in consideration of an intended m., whereby certain property is secured for the wife, and sometimes also for the children.

Marriageable (mā'rēdʒəb'l). a. 1555 [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Of persons: Fit for marriage, of an age to marry. b. *transf.*, esp. of the vine 1663. c. Of age, etc.: Befitting marriage or the married state 1597.

Marriage-bed. 1590. The bed used by a married couple; hence *transf.* marital intercourse, with its rights and duties.

To *defile, violate the m.* to commit adultery.

Married (mā'rīd), *pp.* a. ME. [f. MARRY v. + -ED.] 1. United in wedlock; also *fig.* 2. Pertaining to persons so united or to matrimony 1588.

1. What says the m. woman? SHAKS. 2. M. Life; a comedy BULSTONE (*title*).

Marrier (mā'rīəɹ). 1589. [f. MARRY v. + -ER.] One who marries (in various senses).

Marron, var. of MAROON sb. 1.

Marron glacé (mā'rɒŋ glāsē). [F., = iced chestnut.] A sweetmeat consisting of a chestnut coated with icing sugar.

Marrow 1 (mā'rɒŋ). [Com. Teut.: OE. *marig*, *marh* neut. -O Teut. **marzo-*] 1. The soft vascular fatty substance usually contained in the cavities of bones. b. The substance forming the spinal cord. Now always *spinal m.* late ME. *tc.* Used (chiefly after L. *medulla*) for 'The pith (of a plant); the pulp (of a fruit). Also *m. of wheat* = *medulla tritici* (Vulg.), the finest flour. -1703. a. *fig.* a. As the type of rich food. late ME. b. As the seat of vitality and strength. late ME. c. The inmost part. late ME. d. The vital part; the essence; the 'goodness'. Often *pith and marrow* 1530. 3. Vegetable m.: a. A kind of gourd, the fruit of *Cucurbita ovifera* 1816. b. The fruit of the avocado 1763. 4. A marrow-fat pea 1832. 1. The very m. in my bones is cold DICKENS. 2. a. My soul shall be satisfied as with m. and fatness. Pr. ixiii 5. b. The pith and m. of manhood -1848 d.

The very M., Life and Sum of all their Teaching BUNYAN.

attrib. and *comb.*, as *m. pea* = *marrowfat pea*; *m.-spoon*, a spoon for extracting the m. from bones. Hence *Marrowless* a. having no m. (*fat*, and *fig.*). **Marrowy** a. of the nature of, or full of, m.

Marrow 2 (mā'rɒŋ). *Obs.* exc. *dialect*. 1440. [?] 1. A companion, partner, mate. 2. A husband or wife 1578. 3. One's equal or like; one's match in a contest 1548. 4. A thing which makes a pair with another 1674. 2. Bask ye, bask ye, my hony bony bride, Bask ye, bask ye, my winsome m. 1724.

Marrowbone (mā'rɒŋbɒn). late ME. [f. MARROW 1. + -BONE] 1. A bone containing edible marrow. Also *fig.* 2. *pl.* Jocularly. The knees. (*Rarely sing.*) 1532. 3. *pl.* = CROSS-BONES 1832. 4. *pl.* (*slang.*) Fists as weapons, pugilists 1625. 5. *attrib.*, as *m.-pit*, etc.

Marrowfat (mā'rɒŋfæt). 1733. [f. MARROW 1. + FAT sb. 2.] (More fully *m. pea*.) A kind of large rich pea.

Marrowsky (mā'rɒŋ'ski). 1863. [f. proper name.] A deformed language in which the initial consonants of contiguous words are transposed.

Marry (mā'rī), v. ME. [a. f. *marier* :- L. *maritare*, f. *maritus* ppl. adj., married, f. *marz-* (*marz*) man, male.] 1. *trans.* 1. To join in wedlock; to constitute as man and wife according to the laws and customs of a nation. Const. 10; also *together*. b. Said of the priest or functionary who performs the rite. Also *absol.* 1530. 2. To give in marriage. Said esp. of a parent or guardian. ME. 3. Said of either contracting party: To take in marriage. (Now the familiar use.) late ME. 4. *recip.* and *reciprocal*. -1813. 5. *transf.* and *fig.* To unite intimately 1526. 6. *Naut.* To fasten (two ropes) end to end, in such a way that the joining may not prevent their being drawn through a block 1815. Also, to place (two ropes) together so that they may be hauled on at the same time 1867. c. *Cards* In bedique, etc. Of the king or queen, To be married: to be declared as held in the same hand with the queen or king of the same suit 1870.

1. The King was married secretly at Chelsea to one Jane Seymour 1536. b. Come sister, you shall be the Priest, and marrie vs SHAKS. a. Good mother, do not let me to yond foole SHAKS. 3. He married a Woman of great Beauty and Fortune ARBON. 4. Ah me! when shall I m. me? Lovers are plenty, but fail to relieve me GOLDSM. 5. Soft Lydian Aires, Married to immortal verse MINT.

M. in m. a. To wed; to take a husband or wife. Const. *with*; occas *to*. ME. b. *transf.* and *fig.* To enter into intimate union; to join, so as to form one 1508.

a. Marrying in hast, and Repenting at leisure 1614 b. By that old bridge, where the waters m. TENNYSON

Marry (mā'rī), *int.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *dialect* ME. [Orig., the name of the Virgin MARY used as an oath or an ejaculation.] An exclamation of asseveration, surprise, indignation, etc. a. Simply. (Often in answering a question: 'why, to be sure'.) b. With interjection or exclamatory phrase 1590.

a. M., bang the idiot to bring me such stuff GOLDSM. b. *M. come up* used to express indignant or amused surprise or contempt = 'hony-tony' 1592. *Marry come up I trow, Is this the Poultice for my aking bones?* SHAKS.

Mars (mā'z). late ME. [a. L. *Mars* (stem *Mart-*), app. reduced f. *Marvros* (*Marvros*)] 1. The Roman god of war. Often used for Warfare, warlike prowess, fortune in war. b. *allusively* A great warrior 1569. 2. *Astron.* The fourth planet in the order of distance from the sun, revolving in an orbit lying between that of the Earth and Jupiter late ME. *fb.* *Old Chem.* The name of the metal iron -1758 *tc.* *Her.* The name for the tincture gules in blazoning by the names of the heavenly bodies 1572. d. = *Mars yellow*: see below 1809.

1. An eve like M., to threaten or command SHAKS. *Mars' hill*, hill of M., the Areopagus at Athens. b. *Rich II.* in ii. 101. *Comb.* **M. colours**, as *brown, red, violet, yellow*, pigments prepared from earths, and coloured with iron oxide.

Marsala (mā'sā'lā). 1806. [Name of a town in Sicily.] (More fully *M. wine*.) A class of white wines resembling a light sherry, exported from Marsala.

Marseilla s ma ey a b 1536 [t
f M Mas es se ESF O o pe
ta g o, nhab nso Ma s
|| **Marseillaise** (marseyz, marseil'z). 1826.
[Fr fem. of prec.] The national song of the
French Republic, composed by Rouget de
Lisle in 1792; so named from having been first
sung in Paris by Marseilles 'patrons'.
† **Marseilles** (marseil'z). 1762. [English
name of *Marseille*, a seaport in southern
France.] A stuff cotton fabric, similar to piqué.
Also *M. quilting*.

Marsh (māř). [OE. *mersc*, *merisc* masc.;
repr. W. Ger. **maris* (whence *merl* L. *maris-*
scus), f. OTeut. **mar*- sea, lake, *MERR* sb¹,
see -ISH 1. See also MARISH.] A tract of low-
lying land, usually flooded in winter and more
or less watery at all times.

There were marvellous great marshes and daun-
gerous passages Ld. BEXTERS.

attrib. and *Comb* 1. General: *m.-ground*, *marsh-*
mead, etc.; *m.-birds*, *marsh-birds*, etc.; *m.-dweller*,
-dwelling adj.

2. Special: *m. fever*, malaria fever; *m.-fire*,
light, a will-o-the-wisp; *marsh-wall*, a dike.
b. In names of animals inhabiting marshes, as
m. blackbird, the American red-winged starling,
Agelaius phoeniceus; *m. deer*, a S. American deer,
Cervus paludosus; *m. diver*, the water rail,
Rallus aquaticus; *m. goose*, the greylag goose, *Anser*
anser; *m. harrier*, the moor buzzard, *Circus*
cygnoides; *m. hawk*, the American marsh harrier,
C. hudsonius; *m. hen*, the moon-hen, *Gallinula*
chloropus; *m. hog*, applied to other rails, esp. *Rallus*
elegans and *R. crepitans*; *m. hog*, *Palud. L.*, a variety
of the pig of which the remains are found in the Swiss
lake-villages; *m. quail* U.S., the meadow lark,
Sturnella magna; *m. worm*, a worm used in
angling, called also *blue-head*.

c. In names of plants that grow in marshes, as
m. asphodel, *Asphodelum ovifragum*; *m. bent*
(grass), *Agrilus vulgaris*; *m. grass*, any grass
that grows in marshy land, spec. one of the genus
Spartina; *m. trefoil* (tr. L. *Trifolium palustre*),
the buckbean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

Marshal (māřjāl), sb. ME. [a. OF.
mareschal, *mareschal* (mod. F. *maréchal*) —
Frankish L. *marshalcus* — OTeut. type **marsh-*
halsko-z, f. **marsh*-a horse + **halsko-z* ser-
vant (G. *schalk* rogue).] † 1. One who tends
horses, esp. a farmer; 2. a shoing smith — 1720
3. One of the chief functionaries of a royal
household or court, spec. a high officer of
state in England; now EARL MARSHAL, q. v.
ME. 3. As a title of military rank. 7a.
Orig., a commander, general. Subseq., an
officer of a definite rank, which varied accord-
ing to period and country. — 1695. b. An officer
of the highest rank in certain foreign armies.
Often as prefixed title. 1475. 74. An officer of
a court of law answerable for the charge and
custody of prisoners and for the keeping of
order, and frequently having the charge of a
prison. Also *TM*, of the *Exchequer*, of the
King's (or *Queen's*) *Bench*. (So named as
deputies of the M. of England; see 2.) ME.
5. An officer charged with the arrangement of
ceremonies, esp. with the ordering of guests at
a banquet, etc. ME. b. (More fully *City M.*)
An officer of the corporation of the City of
London 1632. 6. Knight marshal. 7a. A
military officer with the functions of a quar-
termaster. b. *Hist.* An officer of the English
royal household, who had judicial cognizance
of transgressions 'within the king's house and
verge', i. e. within a radius of twelve miles
from the king's palace. (Abolished in 1816.)
1556. 77 = PROVOST-MARSHAL — 1633. 8. a.
Officer. The chief of the proctors 'bull-dogs'
1870. b. *Cambridge*. Each of two officials who
act as the Vice-Chancellor's messengers, sum-
mon meetings, etc. 1800. 9. U.S. 'In America,
a civil officer, appointed by the President and
a Senate of the United States, in each judicial
district, answering to the sheriff of a county.
His duty is to execute all precepts directed to
him, issued under the authority of the United
States' (Webster) 1793. 110. For *m. court*,
law, etc., see MARTIAL a. COURT MARTIAL.

1. Alle manner of workmen; as goldsmiths, mar-
challs, smiths of alle forges CANTON. 4. *M of the*
Admiralty: an officer of the Court of Admiralty.
Judge's m. an official (now usually a barrister) who
accompanies a judge on circuit, and is charged with
secretarial and other duties. 5. † *M of the King's*
'or *Queen's* *house* = Knight marshal (see 6 b).

M Ar a m Fu Rep s a
co espond e Eng h g n a arm

Marshal (māřjāl), sb. a ML [M R
SHAL sb.] † 1. *trans*. To tend (horses) as a
farmer — 1506. 2. To arrange in proper order
at a feast, table, etc. 1450. 3. *Hist.* To com-
bine (two or more coats of arms) in one escut-
cheon, so as to form a single composition 1572.
4. To arrange or draw up (soldiers) in order
for fighting, exercise, or review; to arrange
(competitors) for a race, etc. 1587. Also
transf. and *fig.* b. *refl.* and *intr.* To take up
positions in or as in a military array or a pro-
cession 1637. 5. *trans*. To dispose (things,
material or immaterial) in methodical order
1550. b. *Comm.* To arrange (assets or securi-
ties) in the order in which they are available
to meet various kinds of claims 1773. 6. To
usher, guide (a person) on his way, to conduct
ceremoniously 1556.
4. To command the men to be marshalled into the
order that shall be appointed B. RAE. b. The pro-
cession was marshalling A. DUNCAN. 5. So to the
office in the evening to marshal my papers PETERS.
6. Thou marshal'st me the way that I was going
SHAKS.

Marshalsea (māřjāl'se). [ME. a. AF.
mareschalce — Frankish L. *marshalcus*, f.
marshalcus MARSHAL sb. As used now, prob.
f. MARSHAL sb. — CY, after *sablatney*, etc.]
† 1. *Farriery* — 1720. 2. The office, rank, or
position of a marshal ME. 73. The military
force under the command of a marshal — 1748

Marshalman. Orig. marshal's man.
1638. One of a number of men belonging to
the royal household and going before the king
in processions, also, a similar officer under the
marshal of the City of London.

Marshalsea (māřjāl'se). *Hist.* late ME.
[The same wd. as MARSHALCY.] A court
(abolished in 1849) formerly held by or for the
knight marshal, orig. for the purpose of hearing
cases between the king's servants. Also, a
prison in Southwark under the control of the
knight marshal (abolished in 1824).

Marshbanker, etc.: see MOSSBUNKER.

Marsh gas, 1848. Light carburetted
hydrogen, CH₄, found in coal-mines and about
stagnant pools.

Marshland (māřjāl'land). [OE. *merscland*;
see MARSH, LAND sb.] Marshy country.

Marsh-mallow. [OE. *mersmalwe*.]
(Also *pl.* const. as *sing.*) A shrubby herb,
Althaea officinalis (N O. *Malvaacea*), which
grows near salt marshes, having ovate leaves,
pale rose-coloured flowers, and a mucilaginous
root. Also, a confection made from this root.

Marsh marigold, 1578. A ranunculaceous
plant, *Caltha palustris*, growing in moist
meadows and bearing showy golden flowers.

Marshy (māřjāl), a. late ME. [f. MARSH
+ -y.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a
marsh; consisting of or containing marshes or
marshland. b. Produced in marshland 1697.
Hence *Marshiness*.

Marsipobranche (māřsipo'brānch). 1872.
[Anglicized f. mod. L. *Marsipobranchii*, f. Gr.
μαρσιπονος pouch (see MARSUPIUM) + *βράγχια*
gills.] One of the *Marsipobranchii*, a class of
vertebrates having gills in the form of pouches,
and comprising the lampreys and hags. So
Marsipobranchiate a. and sb.

Marsupial (māřsipo'piāl). 1695. [ad. mod.
L. *marsupialis*, f. L. *marsupium* pouch, purse
(see MARSUPIUM).] A. adj. 1. Pertaining to
or resembling a marsupium or pouch. 2. A
designation of mammals (including the kangar-
oos, opossums, etc.) of the family *Marsupa-*
lia, characterized by having a pouch in which
to carry their young, which are born imperfect,
or of pertaining to this family 1825. b. Con-
nected with this pouch 1819. B. sb. A marsu-
pial animal 1835. So *Marsu pian*, *Marsu-*
plate adjs. and sb.

|| **Marsupium** (māřsipo'piām). 1698. [L., ad.
Gr. *μαρσιπονος*, -σινος, dim. of *μαρσιπος*
purse.] A bag or pouch, or something resem-
bling a pouch. *Zool.* a. The bag or pouch of
a marsupial. b. A pouch for similar use in
certain ornithaceans, marsipobranchs, etc. 1843.

c The pec n of he eye o a b d or p e

795
Mart ma b 73 The se ond ee
men o FOU MART qv l he m n
† **Mart**, sb late ML. [ad. L. *Martem*, see
MARS] = MARS 1, 2. — 1636.

Mart (māřt), sb late ME. [n. Du. *markt*
(commonly pronounced *markt*); see MARSET
sb.] 1. A fair. *Obs* or arch. 2. *spec.* The
German booksellers' fair, held at Easter
orig. at Frankfurt, later at Leipzig — 1655. 3.
A market-place, market hall, etc. Now *poet*
or *rhut.*, etc. as = 'auction room', and as a
tradesman's name for shop. 1590. 3. More
widely: A city, region, or locality where
things are bought and sold; an emporium
Also *transf* and *fig.* 1581. 14. Buying and
selling; bargaining. Also, a bargain — 1637
15. *attrib.* as in *m.-time*, *-town*, etc. — 1761.
2. The crowded m., the cultivated plain GORDON
3. She is a m. of nations *ISA* xviii 3. 4. They
make a M. of their good name SPENSER
† **Mart**, sb 1587. [Alteration of MARQUE
app. infl. by prec.] = MARQUE; in phr
letter (s, etc of m. Also *attrib.* — 1753.

† **Mart** (māřt), v 1553. [f. *Mart* sb 3, cf
Du. *markten*.] 1. *intr.* To do business at a
mart; to chaffer, bargain — 1628 2. *trans.* To
traffic in — 1788.

2. To sell, and M. your Offices for Gold SHAKS.
|| **Martaban** (māřtāben). 1622. Name of
a town in Pegu, used *attrib* (esp. in *M. jar*) to
designate a kind of glazed pottery made there.
Hence as sb.

Martagon (māřtāgon). 1477. [n. F. *mar-*
tagon, a. Turk. *maratagan* 'a special form of
turban adopted by Sultan Muhammed I; hence
the martagon lily' (Redhouse).] The Turk's
cap lily, *Lilium Martagon*. Also *Scarlet m.*
the Scarlet Turk's-cap, *L. chalcedoneum*.

Martel (māřtēl), sb. 1474. [a. OF. *martel*
(mod. F. *marteau*) — pop. L. **martellum*.] A
hammer; esp. one used in war. Also [M.-de-
fer [Fr. = 'iron hammer'], a weapon which
had at one end a pick and at the other a ham-
mer. *Obs.* exc. *Antiq.* Hence † **Martel** v
intr. (*rare*), to hammer SPENSER.

Marteline (māřtēlin). 1875 [a. F. f OF
martel; see prec.] A small hammer, pointed
at one end, used by sculptors and marble-
workers.

Martello (mařtēlō) 1803. [Corruption
of the name of Cape *Mortella* in Corsica, where
there was a tower of this kind which the English
fleet captured in 1794.] *M. tower* (occas. m.)
a small circular fort with massive walls, usually
erected on a coast to prevent the landing of
enemies.

Marten (māřtēn). [Late ME. *martren*, a.
OF. *martrene* (sc. *peau skin*), f. *martre*, app. an
extended form of OTeut. **marþus* (OE. *meaþ*
cf. FOU MART).] 1. The skins or fur of
the marten. Often in *pl.* — 1695 2. An animal
of any one of certain species of *Mustela*, yield-
ing a valuable fur. Often differentiated, as
beech-m., stone-m., *M. foina*; pine (or *lir*)
m., *M. martes*, American pine m., *M. ameri-*
cana.

Martial (māřjāl), a late ME. [n. F. *mar-*
tial, ad. L. *martialis* of or belonging to Mars f
Martius — MARS.] 1. Of or pertaining to war
or battle. b. Of sports, exercises, etc. Serving
as training for warfare. late ME. c. Of music
Appropriate to warfare 1662. 2. Of or pertain-
ing to 'the Army', or the military profession
Obs. exc. in COURT MARTIAL. 1470. 3. War-
like; brave; valiant; given to fighting. late
ME. 4. Characteristic of a warrior 1592. 5.
Resembling that of the god Mars. *Cymb.* IV ii
310. 6. Of or belonging to the planet Mars
1622. 7. In early *Chem.* Of or pertaining to
iron; containing iron 1684.

1. M. equipage MUR. M. virtues 1872. c. Sono-
rous metal blowing M. sounds MUR. 3. Wake the
m. spirit in their breasts BRYANT. 4. Go, write it in
a m. hand, be curt and brief SHAKS
Phr. **Martial law**. a. Military government, by
which the ordinary law is suspended, and the mil. ta y
authorities are empowered to arrest and punish
offenders at their discretion. 7b. = *military law*
(MILITARY a.) Hence **Martialism**, warlike qual-
ities. **Martialize** v. *rare*, to make m. **Martially**
adv.

ac (man) a (pass) an (loud) o (cut) s (F chief) o (ever) ai (U eye) o fr cau devie). (mt Psyche) p (what) p (gal).

Martialist (mā'jālist), 1569. [f. **MARTIAL** a + -IST] **tr.** *Astrol.* A person born under the influence of the planet Mars -1685. **a** A military man; one skilled in warfare. Now rare 1576 **3.** A Martian. **PROCTOR.**

Martian (mā'jān), late ME. [f. *L. Martius* (f. *Martem* **MARS**) + -AN] **A. adj.** 1. **†a.** Having the temperament due to the influence of the planet Mars. **b.** Of or pertaining to Mars or its supposed inhabitants. **†2.** Of or pertaining to war or battle -1546. **3.** Of or pertaining to the month of March 1623.

3 Gay are the M. Kalends **MICHAEL.**
B Sh an inhabitant of Mars 1892.
†Martiloge. ME [ad med.L. *martilogium*, contr. f. *martyrologium*] **A** martyrology -1518.

Martin (mā'tin). Also **marten**, etc. 1450. [a. F. *Martin*, ad. L. *Martinus* the Christian name.] **1.** A bird of the swallow family, *Chelidon urtica*. It builds a mud nest on the walls of houses, etc., hence called house-martin. The sand-m. or bank-m. is *Cotile riparia*; the purple m. of N. America is *Progne subis* or *purpurea*. **Beem.**, the American king-bird, *Tyrannus carolinensis*. **†2.** A dupe [? a different wd.] 1591-1621.

Martin ² (mā'tin), 1533. The name of St. Martin bishop of Tours (4th c.) used *attrib* and in *comb.* **†1.** **M. chain**, a sham gold chain. (Cf. 3b.) **BECON.** [? *St. M.'s ring*.] **2.** More fully **†M. dry**, also [F.] **†M.** sec: a kind of pear, ripe at Martinmas 1664. **3.** **†a.** **St. M.**: St. Martin's day, Martinmas 1533. **†b.** St. Martin's: the parish of St. Martin-le-Grand, London, at one time the resort of dealers in sham jewellery -1618. **c.** **St. Martin's day**, the 11th of November, Martinmas; (St.) Martin's eve, the eve of St. Martin's day, 10th November; St. Martin's Summer, a season of fine mild weather occurring about Martinmas (SHAKS).

†Martinet ¹, 1460. [a. F. *martinet*, dim. of proper name *Martin*; see **MARTIN** ¹.] **A** name for the martin and the swift -1833.

Martinet ² (mā'tinet). 1523. [a. F.] **1.** A military engine for throwing large stones. *Hist.* **2.** *Naut.* One of the leech-lines of a sail 1582.
Martinet ³ (mā'tinet) 1676. [f. *General Martinet*, a French drill-master of the reign of Louis XIV.] **†1.** The system of drill invented by Martinet. **WYCHERLEY.** **2.** A military or naval officer who is a stickler for strict discipline; hence, any rigid disciplinarian 1779. **3** *attrib.* or *adj.* 1814.

3 A sort of attention to the minute and technicalities of discipline **SCOTT.** Hence **Martinetism**, the spirit or action of a m. **Martinet** (t)ish a having the characteristics of a m.

Martingale (mā'tingāl), 1589. [a. F., etym. unk.] **1.** A strap or straps fastened at one end to the noseband, bit, or reins, and at the other to the girth, to prevent a horse from rearing or throwing back his head. **2.** *Naut.* A rope for guying down the jib-boom to the dolphin-striker; also called *m-guy*, -stay 1794. **b** A dolphin-striker (see **DOLPHIN**) 1794. **3** A system in gambling which consists in doubling the stake when losing in order to recoup oneself 1819.

3 You have not played it yet? Do not do so; above all avoid a m. if you do **THACKERAY.**

Martini (mā'tini), 1870. Short for **Martin-Henry** (ride) [f. the names of Frederic *Martini*, Swiss inventor (1812-97), and A. *Henry*, Scottish gunmaker (died 1894)]; a rifle which combines Henry's seven-grooved barrel with Marini's block-action breech mechanism.

Martinmas (mā'tinmās), Also **†Martlemas**, etc. ME [f. *MARTIN* + *MASS* s.] **1.** The feast of St. Martin, 11 Nov. **†2.** Used as a derisive appellation. **2** *Hen. IV.* ii. h. 110.

Martlet (mā'tilet), 1538. [a. F. *martelet*, app. an altered form of *martinet*.] **1.** The swift, *Cypselus albus*, formerly often confused with the swallow and the house-martin. **2** *Her.* An imaginary bird without feet, borne as a charge. Used as a mark of cadency for a fourth son 1550.

Martyr (mā'tair), sb. [OE. *martyr*, ad. Eccl. *martyr* - a G. *μάρτυρ* late G. f-m

of *μάρτυς* (stem *μάρτυρ*) witness.] **1** *Eccl.* A designation of honour (connoting the highest degree of sainthood) for: One who voluntarily undergoes the penalty of death for refusing to renounce the Christian faith or for obedience to any law or command of the Church. **†b.** Used sarcastically for: One who suffers death in an evil cause -1841. **c.** Used in the etymological sense of: Witness 1642. **a** One who undergoes death (or great suffering) on behalf of any belief or cause, or through devotion to some object. **Const.** to 1597. **3** *Hyperbolically.* A constant sufferer. **Const.** to (an ailment, etc.) 1560. **4.** *attrib.*, as *m-king*, etc. 1532.

1. It was necessary to resist unto blood, to acquire the glorious Privilege of a M. NELSON. **c.** The elect Martyrs and witnesses of their Redeemer **MILN** **2** A M. to Science (*learned*) 1863. **3.** She is a m. to dyspepsia and bad cooking **FR. A. KEMBLE** **Phr.** To make a m. of subject to inconvenience. To make a m. of oneself (GOL.) to sacrifice one's inclinations for the sake of gaining credit for doing so.

Martyr (mā'tair), v. OE. [f. prec. sb.] **1.** *trans.* To put to death as a martyr **†2.** To kill, esp. by a cruel death -1794. **3.** To cause suffering or misery to (*arch.*) ME. **†4.** To mutilate, spoil -1658. **5.** To represent as a martyr. **MILT.**

1. Tyndale was martyr'd at Fylford **HEAPNE.** **3** Rack'd with Sciaties, martyr'd with the Stone **POPE.** To m. anyone with jests 1860. **4.** Time hath so martyr'd the Records, that [etc.] **SIR T. BROWNE.**

Martyrdom (mā'tairdɒm). [OE. *martyrdom*, see **MARTYR** sb. and -DOM] **1.** The sufferings and death of a martyr. Also, the act of becoming or condition of being a martyr. **2.** Torment, torture, extreme suffering. late ME.

1. The palm of martyrdom for to receive **CHAUCER.** *transf.* Social martyrdoms place no saints upon the calendar **HILKS**

Martyrize (mā'tairize), v. 1450. [ad. med.L. *martyrizare* (cf. *F. martyriser*), f. *martyr*, see **MARTYR** sb. and -IZE.] **1.** *trans.* To make a martyr of; to martyr. **2.** *intr.* To be or become a martyr (*rare*) 1524. Hence **Martyrization**.

Martyrly (mā'tairli), a. *rare.* 1659. [f. **MARTYR** sb. + -LY.] **Martyr-like.** So **Martyrly adv.**
†Martyrologe. 1500. [a. F., ad. med.L. *martyrologium*, = *next* -1721.

Martyrology (mā'tairɒlədʒi), 1599. [ad. med.L. *martyrologium*, a. late Gr. *μάρτυρολόγιον*, f. *μάρτυρ* **MARTYR** sb. + *λόγος* account.] **1.** A list or register of martyrs; a history of martyrs. **2.** The histories of martyrs collectively 1801. Hence **Martyrologic**, -al **a.** **Martyrologist**, a writer of m.; one versed in the history of martyrs.

Martyry (mā'tairi), ME. [ad. med.L. *martyrium*, a. Gr. *μάρτυριον*, f. *μάρτυρ* **MARTYR** sb.] **†1.** Martyrdom; suffering (*rare*) -1677. **2.** A shrine, oratory, or church erected in memory of a martyr; an election marking the place of a martyrdom or the spot where a martyr's relics lie 1708

Marvel (mā'vəl), sb. ME. [a. OF. *merveille* fem., repr. Com. Rom. *mirabilia*, neut. pl. taken as fem. sing. of *L. mirabilis* adj., f. *mirari* to wonder AL.] **†1.** = **MIRACLE** **1.** -1600. **2.** A wonderful or astonishing thing, a wonder ME. **b.** A wonderful example of (some quality) 1873. **†3.** A wonderful story -1484. **4.** Astonishment, wonder ME.

3. Marvels still the vulgar love **SCOTT.** **b.** The house was a m. of neatness and comfort **BLACK.** **4.** Use lessens m. it is said **SCOTT.**

Phr. *What art thou, no m. = what wonder, no wonder* (*arch.*) **M. of Peru, of the World** = **FOUR O'CLOCK** **1.**

Marvel (mā'vəl), v. Now only *literary*. ME. [a. OF. *merveiller*, f. *merveille*; see prec. sb.] **1.** *intr.* (in obs. or *arch.* use also *refl.*, *impers.*, and *pass.*) To be filled with wonder or astonishment. (In mod. use, stronger than *wonder*) **Const.** at, *†of*, *†on*, *†upon*; *inf.*; also with clause, expressing the object of wonder. **2.** To ask oneself wonderingly. **Const.** *interrog. clause.* late ME. **†3.** *trans.* To wonder or be astonished at -1819. **†4.** To cause to wonder -1567.

1. To m. at the inequalities of human destiny **TEOT.**

LOPE. **2.** I cannot but marvelle from what Sibyl or Oracle they stole the Prophesie of the worlds destruction by fire **SIR T. BROWNE.** **3.** Let it not be Marvelled, if sometimes they proue Excellent Persons **BACON.**

Marvellous (mā'vələs), a and *adv.* Also (now U.S.) **marvelous**. ME. [a. OF. *merveilles* (mod.F. *merveilleux*), f. *merveille*; see **MARVEL** sb. and -OUS.] **A. adj.** Such as to excite wonder; astonishing, surprising **b** *spec.* Of poetic material. Concerned with the supernatural 1715. **c.** *The m.*: that which is extravagantly improbable 1749.

Lyke to the Rainbow marvelous unto sight 1471 **c.** The prodigies and the m. of Bible-religion **M. AAROLD**

†B. adv. In a m. manner or degree -1777
Hence **Marvellously adv.**, -ness.

Marver (mā'vər), sb. 1832. [Corruptly a. F. *marbre* **MARBLE**.] A polished slab of marble or iron upon which glass-blowers roll and shape the plastic glass while still on the blow-pipe. Hence **Marver v.**

Marxian (mā'ksian), a. and sb. 1896. Pertaining to or characteristic of, an adherent of, the doctrines of the German Socialist Karl Marx (1818-83). Also **Marxism**, **Marxist**

Mary (mē'n). [OE. *Maria*, *Marie*, a. L. *Maria*, a. Gr. *Μαρία*, *Μαριάμ*, ad. Heb. *Miryām*, *Miriam*.] **1.** A female Christian name. The mother of Jesus Christ, commonly called the (Blessed) Virgin Mary, or Saint Mary. Used in asseverations (cf. **MARRY** int.). **2.** *Australian slang.* A native woman 1884.

Comb. m-bud (obs. exc. in echoes of Shaks) the bud of a marigold. **Mary-lily**, the Madonna lily.

Mary, obs. f. **MARROW** ¹, **MARRY**.

Marzipan (mā'zipæn), 1891. [Ger.] (See **MARCHPANE** for etym. and def.)

Mas. Also **mass**, **mess**, 1575. [Shortened f. **MASTER** sb.] **†1.** Vulgar shortening of *master*, usually followed by a proper name or official title -1722. **2.** **Mas John**, applied joc. or contemptuously to a Scottish Presbyterian minister (*arch.*) 1661.

2 These new Mess-Johns in robes and coronets **BURKE.**

-**mas**: see **MASS** sb. ¹

Mascagnine (mā'skæ'nəin), Also -ite. 1836. [f. Prof. *Mascagni*, its discoverer; see -INE ².] *Min.* Sulphate of ammonium, occurring in crusts and stalactite forms near volcanoes ('Chester).

Mascle (mā'skl), ME. [Cf. F. *macle*, ad. L. *macula*.] **†1.** = **MESH** of a net -1696. **2.** *Her.* A charge in the form of a lozenge with a lozenge-shaped opening through which the 'field' appears 1486. **3.** *Antiq.* One of the perforated lozenge-shaped plates of metal coating the military tunic of the 13th c. 1822. Hence **Ma scled** a. covered with mascles.

Mascot (mā'skɒt). Also **mascotte**, 1884. [ad. provincial F. *mascotte*. Taken up from E. Audran's opera 'La Mascotte', played in 1880.] A person or thing supposed to bring luck. Hence **Mascotism**, **Ma'scotry**.

Masculine (mā'skɪlɪn), late ME. [a. F. *masculin*, -ine, ad. L. *masculinus*, f. *masculus*, see **MALE** a. and -INE ¹.] **A. adj.** **1.** Of the male sex; male. Now *rare*. **†2.** Said of inanimate objects to which the male sex was attributed on the ground of some quality, e.g. relative superiority, strength, etc. 1590. **3.** *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the gender to which appellations of males normally belong. late ME. **4.** Pertaining to the male sex; consisting of males 1601. **5.** Having the appropriate excellences of the male sex, virile, vigorous, powerful. **Usu.** of attributes, actions, or productions 1629. **†b.** Of material things, etc. Powerful in action -1728. **6.** Of a woman. Having the qualities proper to man 1617.

Phr. **†M. hour** (*Astrol.*) one ruled by a m. planet. **†M. frankincense**, *gum* = *male incense* (see **MALE** a. ⁴). **3.** *M. time* (*Pros.*): in French versification, a time between lines ending in stressed syllables as opp. to the feminine time ending in a mute. Hence *gen.* a 'single' time on a stressed syllable. **4.** *M. attyre* *Twel. N.* v. 1. 257. Hee was soone after slaine in Ireland, and his whole M. race **RALPH.** **5.** He proved a stout and m. Prince 1670. **6.** The m. women of the Low Countries use to make voyages for trafficke

-6-

B. sb. 1. That which is of the male sex 1550. **2.** A person of the male sex 1652. **3. Gram.** The masculine gender; a word or form of the masculine gender 1530. *Masculinely adv., -ness.* Masculinity, m. quality or condition, that which is m. *Masculinization, -ize v.*

Masculo- (mæ'skʊlə), comb. f. *L. masculus* male, as m-feminine *a.* partly masculine and partly feminine, etc. **†Maselin.** ME. only. [a. OF. *maselin*, also *maserin*, etc. f. *masre, madre*, bowl of maple-wood.] = **MASER** 2.

Mash (mæʃ), *sb.* ¹ [OE. *masc-, mīx-*, corresp. to late MHG., mod G. *masch* masc., crushed grapes for wine-making, infused malt for beer; perh. related by ablaut to OE. *muscan* to MIX.] **1.** *Brewing.* Malt mixed with hot water to form wort. **2.** A mixture of boiled grain, bran or meal, etc., given warm as food to horses and cattle. Also qualified, as *bran-m.* (BRAN). 1577. **3. gen.** Something reduced to a soft pulp, by beating or crushing, by steeping in water, etc. 1568. **b. fig.** A confused mixture, a muddle 1598. **c.** (without article) Mashied state (*lit* and *fig.*) 1630.

3. The street are one m. of snow 1880. **b.** I have made a fair m. out B. Jons. **c.** The paper is boiled to m. 1751. **Comb.** m-tub, -tun, -vat, a tub in which malt is mashed; -wort (OE. *mascwyr*), wort, infused malt. **Mash** (mæʃ), *sb.* ² *slang.* 1882 [f. MASH *v.* 2] **1.** A person on whom one of the opposite sex is 'mashed'. Also, a 'swell'. **2.** The action of MASH *v.* 2, in *on the m.* 1888.

Mash (mæʃ), *sb.* ³ 1825 [Either f. next, or ad F. *masse* MACE 1] A hammer for breaking stones. So **Mash** *v.* 1 1762. **Mash** (mæʃ), *v.* 1 ME. [f. MASH *sb.* 1] **1. Brewing.** *trans.* To mix (malt) with hot water to form wort. (Also with *up*) **b. dial.** To infuse (tea). Also *intr.* of the tea To draw. 1845 **2.** To crush, pound, or smash to a pulp. Also with *up* ME **3.** To reduce (fruit, potatoes, etc.) to a homogeneous mass by crushing, beating, or stirring 1615. Also *fig.* **3.** No cold mutton to hash, not even potatoes in Hood. Hence **Mashed** (mæʃt) *pp.* *a.* (*m. potatoes* 1747)

Mash (mæʃ), *v.* 2 *slang.* (? orig. U.S.) 1882. [?] **1. trans.** To excite sentimental admiration in (one of the opposite sex). **2.** *pass.* To be *mashed on*: to have such admiration for to be 'gone' on. Also *intr.* 1883. **Masher** 1 (mæʃə), 1500. [f. MASH *v.* 1 + ER 1] **†1.** One who mashes (malt) or mixes (wine) -1611. **2.** A machine or vessel for mashing malt, fruit, etc. 1878.

Masher 2 (mæʃə), *slang.* 1882. [f. MASH *v.* 2 + ER 1] A fop of affected manners and 'loud' style of dress who frequented music-halls, etc., and posed as a lady-killer. **b. U.S.** A man who thrusts himself on women. **Mashie, mashy** (mæʃi). 1881. [?] *Golf.* A golf-club having an iron head with straight sole and face, slightly more lofted than the iron.

Mashlin, *dial.* f. MASLIN 2. **Mashy** (mæʃi), *a.* 1730. [f. MASH *sb.* 1 + -y 1] Of the nature of a mash. **†Masjid** (mæʃdʒid). 1646 (mesgid). [a. Arab. *masjid*; see MOSQUE.] A mosque.

Mask, *sb.* ¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* [?repr. OE. **masc* (by metathesis *mas*) net.] A mesh.

Mask (mask), *sb.* ² 1534 [a. F. *masque*, of disputed origin, cf. Sp. *máscara*, It. *maschera*, and med L. *mascus, masca* See N.E.D. Cf. MASQUE.] **1. a.** A covering, usually of velvet or silk (with eye-holes), worn to conceal the face at balls, masquerades, etc. **b.** A screen of wire, gauze, etc., worn on the face for protection 1591. **c. Antig.** The hollow figure of a human head worn by ancient Greek and Roman actors 1705. **d.** A likeness of a person's face in clay, wax, etc.; esp. one made by taking a mould from the face itself. Also *death-m.* 1780. **e.** A grotesque representation of a face worn on festive and other occasions, to produce a humorous or terrifying effect 1837. **2. fig. a.** A cloak, disguise, pretence 1577. **b.** Something which covers or hides from view 1752. **3.** A masked person 1580. **4.** In techn. uses (see below) 1731

1. One of the ladies would, and did sit with her m. on PERYS. **b. Mask**, a face protection to be worn in glass-works or foundries, to protect against radiant heat (Knight). Also = *Gas-mask*. **2. a.** *Plur.* Under the m. of, to put on, assume, throw or pull off, or drop the m. (of), etc. **b.** The new soft-fallen m. of snow upon the mountains KEATS. **3. a.** *Masque*, armed cap a-pie DZ QUINCEY. **4. a. Arch.** etc. A (grotesque) head or face in stone, used in panels, keystones of arches, etc.; also, in metal on a shield. Also, a kind of corbel the shadow of which is like a man's profile. 1731. **b. Hunting.** The face or head of a fox (or otter) 1823. In recent use, the head-skin of any 'big game'. **c. Fortif.** A screen to protect men working, to conceal a battery, etc.; also, a case-mated redoubt serving as a counter-guard to the caponier 1802. **d. Entom.** The enlarged labium of the larval and pupal dragon-fly. Also *Zool.* a formation of the head resembling a mask. 1707. **e. Photogr.** A piece of opaque paper used to cover any part of a negative, lantern-slide, or print which is desired to obscure or shade 1876. **f. Surg.** A piece of linen, with holes for the eyes, nose, and mouth, used for applications to the face 1890.

Comb. m-crab, a crab of the family *Corystidae*, with mask-like markings on the carapace. **Mask**, *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* late ME. [f. MASK *sb.* 1] *trans.* To mesh, enmesh (*lit* and *fig.*)

Mask (mask), *v.* 2 *Sc.* 1480. North. var. of MASH *v.* 1

Mask (mask), *v.* 3 Also *masque*. 1562 [f. MASK *sb.* 2 Cf. F. *masquer*] **1. trans.** To cover (the face) with a mask. Chiefly *pass.* To wear a mask. 1588. **b. gen.** To disguise 1847. **2. trans.** To conceal from view by interposing something 1583. **b. Mil. and Fortif.** (a) To conceal (a battery, a force, etc.) from the enemy's view. (b) To hinder (a fortress, an army, etc.) from action by watching it with a sufficient force. (c) To hinder the action of a friendly force by standing in the line of its fire. 1706. **3. fig.** To disguise (feelings, etc.); to conceal the real nature, intent, or meaning of 1588. **†4. intr.** To take part in a masque or masquerade. Also to m. *it.* -1731. **†5. intr.** To be or go in disguise. Often *fig.* -1649.

1. The trumpet sounds, be mask!, the maskers come SHAKS. **2.** Masking the Businessse from the common Eye SHAKS. **3.** He has been obliged to m. his pretensions SHAKS.

Masked (maskt), *pp.* *a.* 1585 [f. MASK *sb.* 2 or *v.* 3 + -ED] **1.** Having or wearing a mask 1637. **b.** Used (often repr. L. *larvatus, personatus*) as the specific name of animals having some formation or marking resembling a mask 1840. **c. Lat.** Of a corolla: = PERSONATE 1793 **2. trans** and *fig.* Having the real features or character disguised. Also *occas.* Concealed from view 1585. **b. Nosology.** Of diseases, esp. intermittent fevers: not recognizable by the usual criteria 1833. **3. Mil. and Fortif.** Chiefly in *m. battery*, see MASK *v.* 3 *b.* 1759.

1. M. ball [F. *bal masque*] a ball at which those taking part wear masks. **b.** The Japan, or M. Pig (*Sus pluvius* Grav.). The M. Crab (= *masker* 1 *sb.*, MASK *sb.* 2). **2.** The m. hypocrisie of this old foxe 1585.

Masker, masquer (mæ'skə), *sb.* 1533 [f. MASK *v.* 3 + ER 1] One who takes part in a masquerade or masque; a masquerader.

Masker (mæ'skə), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [OE. **malserian*, implied in *malserung* vbl. *sb.*; app. cogn. w. Goth. **malisks* in *untula-malisks* pre-emptate.] **a. trans.** To bewilder, confuse. **b. pass.** To be bewildered.

†Maskery, masquetry. 1548. [a. F. *masquerie*, f. *masque* MASK *sb.* 2; see -ERY.] Masking, wearing of masks; a masquerade. Also, masquerader's attire. -1855.

Maskinonge (mæskɪnɒdʒ, -ɒndʒ). Also *maskalinge*, etc. 1795 [Ojibwa.] A large pike, *Esox nubilosus*, inhabiting the Great Lakes of N. America, valued as a food-fish

Maslin 1 (mæ'zlin) Now *dial.* [OE. *mas(h)ling, mæzlen* neut. app. f. **mæs* (cogn. w. MHG. *messle* neut. brass) + -LING 2. See N.E.D.] **1.** A kind of brass. Now only *attrib.* **2.** A vessel made of maslin; now (*dial.*) = *m. kettle* (see 3) OE. **3. attrib. or *adv.* = Made of maslin. Now chiefly in *m. kettle*, a large pan for boiling fruit for preserve.**

Maslin 2 (mæ'zlin). ME. (For the numerous variant spellings see N.E.D.) [a. OF. *maestillon*. -late L. *maestillonem*, f. **maestillum* f. L. *masius*, pa. pp. of *miscere* to mix] Mixed grain, esp. rye mixed with wheat. Also, bread made of mixed corn. **†b. fig.** A mixture, medley -1855. **c. attrib.** as *m. bread*, *corn*, also as *adj.* (*fig.*) mixed, mingled 1544

Masochism (mæ'zɒkɪz'm). 1893 [f. the name of Leopold von Sacher-Masoch (1835-95) Austrian novelist, who described it + ISM.] A form of sexual perversion in which one finds pleasure in abuse and cruelty from his or her associate (cf. SADISM). **Ma sochist, -istic a.**

Mason (mæ'sn), *sb.* ME [a. OF. *masson, maçon* (mod F. *maçon*). -pop. L. type **mācio-nem* (mācio) or **mātiōnem* (mātiō) Etym. obscure] **1.** A builder and worker in stone **2.** = FREEMASONRY 1, 2. 1483.

Comb. m-work, stone-work, masonry; also in names of insects, etc., which build a nest of sand mud, or the like, as *m. ant* (= F. *fourmi maçon*) *m.-bee* (= F. *abeille maçonne*), an insect of the genera *Osmia*, *Chalcidomys*, and *Anthophorum*. -spider, a trap-door spider (*Allygale*); (free)mason-wasp, a solitary wasp, *Odynerus mearnsi* Also m.-shell, a carrier-shell. Hence **Masonic a.** of or pertaining to masons or masonry (see MASONRY).

Mason (mæ'sn), *v.* late ME. [ad F. *maçonner*, f. *maçon* MASON *sb.*] *trans.* To build or stone (or brick, etc.); to build up or strengthen with masonry. Also with *together*, *out*. **†b.** To build in or into a wall -1596. Hence **Masoned** *pp.* *a.*, *spe.* in *Her* marked with lines representing the joints or divisions between blocks of stone. Also *gen.*

Masonry (mæ'snri), *sb.* late ME. [a. F. *maçonnerie*, f. *maçon* MASON *sb.*; see -ERY -RY.] **1.** The occupation of a mason; the art or work of building in stone. Now rare **2. concr.** Work executed by a mason, stone work late ME. **3.** = FREEMASONRY 1, 2. 1686. **4. attrib.** Composed or built of masonry 1875. Hence **Masonry v. trans.** to build or strengthen with m.

Masoola: see MASSOOLA (H).

|| Masora(h), Massora(h) (mäsə' rä). 1613. [More correctly *Masoreth*, repl. Heb. *masoreth* 'bond (of the covenant)', occurring in Eccl. xx. 37.] The body of traditional information relating to the text of the Hebrew Bible the collection of critical notes in which this information is preserved.

Masorete, Massorete (mæ'sɔrɪt) 1587 [Orig. a misapprehension of *Masoreth*, better form of MASORA.] One of the Jewish scholars who contributed to the Masora. Hence **Ma-soretic, -al, a** var. *Ma'sorite*.

Masque (mask). 1514. [Orig the same wd. as MASK *sb.* 2, now differentiated.] **1.** A masquerade, masked ball. [So in Fr.] Now rare **2.** A form of amateur histrionic entertainment, originally consisting of dancing and acting in dumb show, the performers being masked, afterwards including dialogue and song 1562. Also *transf.* and *fig.* **3.** A dramatic composition for this kind of entertainment 1605 **†4.** A set of masquers -1625

2. fig. The M. of Anarchy SHAKS (*title*). **3.** A Maske presented at Ludlow Castle MUR (*title of Comrs*)

Masque, Masquer, etc. : see MASK, etc.

Masquerade (mæskə'reɪd), *sb.* 1587. [ad. Sp. *mascarada*, f. *máscara* mask; usually taken as a. Arab. *maskharah* laughing-stock, f. root *shkh* to ridicule.] **1.** A masked ball 1597. **b. transf. and *fig.* usually with reference to the fantastic or motley character of a masquerade 1587. **2.** Masquerade dress 1608. **3.** Acting or living under false pretences; false outward show, pretence 1674 **b. concr.** A travesty, DISRAELI. **†4.** One who takes part in a masquerade -1727. **†5.** A name for one or more textile fabrics -1714 **3.** The smooth tongue's habitual m. CRABBE **5.** [Masquerade, a shot silk of various tints FAIRBOLT] **Masquerade** (mæskə'reɪd), *v.* 1654. [f. *prec.* *sb.*] **†1. trans.** To disguise as at a masquerade (*rare*) -1717. **2. intr.** To appear or go about in disguise; to pass oneself off under a false character 1692.**

Hence *der* (*lit* and *fig.*)

mask (man). *a* (juxta) *an* loud *v* (cut) *z* (F chief) *a* ever *ai* I eye *o* fr can de vic (*st*) I syche *q* (what) *p* (got)

Mass (mæs, mäs), *sb*¹ [OE. *mæsse* wk. fem. a. pop. L. *missa*. —Ecc. L. *missa*, vbl. sb. f. L. *mittere* to dismiss. Some explain that *missa* at first denoted the solemn dismissory formula at the conclusion of a service, *Ita, missa est*, and hence came to be applied to the service itself. The sense 'fast-day' of OE. survives in names of church festivals in -*mas*.] 1. The Eucharistic service; in post-Reformation use, chiefly that of the R. C. Church. Also, a celebration of the Eucharist having a particular object or intention. 2. In pre-Reformation use, the sacrament of the Eucharist; subseq. the Eucharist as administered and doctrinally viewed by Roman Catholics OE. b. The form of liturgy used in the celebration of the Eucharist. late ME. 3. A musical setting of those parts of the mass which are usually sung 1597. 4. Used in oaths. late ME.

1. Suitable masses said for the benefit of his soul Scott. Freq. without article, as in phr. *At m.* (to go) *to m.*; *to say, sing, hear, attend m.* Phr. *Neither in nor martins* nothing of very serious import. High (or solemn or great) *m.* in celebrated with the assistance of deacon and subdeacon, with incense and music. Low (or little) *m.* in said without note and with the minimum of ceremony. 2. Admitting a real presence in the *m.* 1853. 4. Phr. *By the m.*; also simply *mass* (often *mev*).

Comb. *m.-bell*, (a) a bell that calls people to *m.*; (b) a bell that is rung during *m.*, a ringing-bell. *-mony*, (a) offerings of money made at *m.*; (b) money paid to a priest for saying *m.*

Mass (mæs), *sb*² late ME. [a. F. *masse*, ad. L. *massa*, prob. a. Gr. *μάζα* barley-cake, perh. cogn. w. Gr. *μάσσω* to knead.] 1. A coherent body of matter (as dough, clay, metal), not yet shaped; a lump of raw material for moulding, casting, sculpture, etc. Now merged in sense 2. b. An amorphous quantity of material used in or remaining after a chemical or other operation; in *Pharmacy*, the substance from which pills are made 1562. *tc.* A plastic substance—1700. 2. In wider sense. A solid physical object of relatively large bulk. In mod. *Physics*, often contrasted with *molecule* or *atom* 1410. *b. Mining*. A mineral deposit of irregular shape, dist. from a *bed* or *vein* 1855. 3. A dense aggregation of objects apparently forming a continuous body 1609. *a. transf. and fig.* a. A large quantity, amount, or number 1885. b. Applied to an extensive unbroken expanse (of colour, light, shadow, etc.). Also, in *Pine Art*, one of the several main portions distinguishable in a composition. 1662. c. A volume or body of sound, esp. when produced by many instruments or voices of the same character 1879. 5. Of human beings: A compact body; an aggregate in which individuality is lost 1713. *b. M.L.* A formation of troops in which the battalions, etc. are arranged one behind another *Opp to line*. 1839. 6. *abstr.* a. Solid bulk, massiveness 1602. b. *Physics*. The quantity of matter which a body contains; in strict use dist. from *weight* 1704.

1. Of Gold in *Mass* eight thousand. Cichars Hooker. 2. The mighty *m.* of the Finsterhorn Tynwald. 3. There were masses of canellas and eazales Oudin. 4. I remember a mass of things, but nothing distinctly Shaks. Great Masses of Treasure Bacon. A *m.* of evidence Tylor. Phr. *The Great m. of*, the greater part or majority of. *The m.* = the generality; the main body. *In the m.* without distinction of parts or individuals. *To be a (or one) m. of* *business, faults*, etc. b. The effect producible by masses of light and shade 1797. 5. Away with this hurrah of masses, and let us have the considerate vote of single men Emerson. *The masses* the lower orders 6. a. Gathering in as it travelled Kan. b. Phr. *Centre of m.*; see *Centris*.

attrib. and Comb. a. *Arch.* 'Arranged in large masses', as in phr. *b. Hill*, etc. 'Involving masses of people', as in phr. *c. Physics*, as in *attraction, moment*. d. *Spec. m. meeting*, a large public meeting, usually political (orig. U.S.); *m. production*, the production of manufactured articles in large quantities by a standardized process; *m. suggestion*, the influencing of the minds of a large body of people by the suggestion of an idea of general application.

Mass, *v.* 1. Now rare or Obs. [OE. *mæssian*, f. *mæsse* MASS *sb*¹.] 1. *intr.* To celebrate mass; to sing or say mass. 2. *trans.* To pass away (time) at mass 1784.

Mass (mæs), *v.* 2. 1563. [a. F. *masser*, f. —*Mass* *sb*¹.] 1. —*as* To form or gather

into a mass; to arrange, or bring together, in masses. Also with *up*. 1604. b. *M.L.*, also, to concentrate (troops) in a particular place 1861. 2. *refl. and intr.* To collect, or come together in masses 1563.

1. Who mass'd, round that slight brow, these clouds of doom? M. Arnold. b. Austria is massing troops in Herzegovina 1885.

Massa (mæs), Also *Mas'r*. 1774. Negro corruption of *master*.

Massacre (mæs-äker), *sb*. 1586. [n. F. *massacre* masc, in OF. *maquere*, etc., sham-bles, also butchery; ult. etym. unkn. Spenser stresses *massacre*, Shaks. and Marlowe *ma'ssacre*.] 1. A general slaughter (of human beings; also occas. of wild animals) Also *fig.* 2. A cruel or peculiarly atrocious murder—1658. 1. On the late Massacher in Piemont Murr. (title). *M. of St. Bartholomew* (earlier *two. of Paris*): the *m.* of the Huguenots of France on the 24th of August 1579. *M. of Glencoe* the *m.* of the Macdonalds of Glencoe on Feb. 13th, 1693, by the Campbells, under authority from William III. *M. of the Innocents*. see *Innocent B* 2. 2. *Rich III*, iv in 2.

Massacre (mæs-äker), *v.* 1587. [a. F. *massacer*, f. *massacre*; see *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To kill indiscriminately (a number of human beings, occas. animals) Also occas. *abstr.* 2. To murder cruelly or violently 1601. 3. To mutilate, mangle—1651.

1. These are the Gussians, That seek to *m.* our gentle hues Marlowe. 2. Caesar, was massacred with 23 wounds 1606

Massage (mæs-äz), *sb*. 1876. [a. F., f. *masser* to apply massage to (the body); ?a. Pg. *amassar* to knead, f. *massa* dough (= MASS *sb*²).] The application of friction, kneading, etc. to the muscles and joints of the body, in order to stimulate their action and increase their suppleness. Hence *Massa ge v.* [Massasage (mæs-äz) *gä*.] 1842. [Amer. Indian. Cf. Natick *massa* great, *sahsahung* rattling, *seshah* rattlesnake.] A small N. Amer. rattlesnake of the genus *Crotalophorus* (or *Crotidion*)

Mass-book. OE. [f. MASS *sb*¹ + BOOK *sb*.] = *MISSAL sb*¹

[**Massé** (mæs-äse), *a.* and *sb*. 1873. [Fr., pa. pple. of *masser* to make this stroke, f. *masse* MACR¹.] *Billiards*. Applied to a stroke made with the cue held perpendicular.

[**Masser**. [OE. *massere*, f. *massian* MASS *v* 1; see —*ER*.] A priest who celebrates mass; also, one who attends mass. (After OE. only as a term of derision).—1579.

Masseter (mæs-äter). 1666. [a. mod. L. *masseter*, a. Gr. *μαστήρ*, f. *μασάσθαι* to chew.] *Anat.* (Usu. *m. muscle*) The masticatory muscle which passes from the molar bone and zygomatic arch to the ramus of the lower jaw. Hence *Masseteric a.* of or pertaining to the *m.*; *sb.* a masseteric nerve, muscle, artery, etc. [Masser (masor). 1876. [Fr.; f. *masser*; see MASSAGE *sb*.] A man who practises massage. So [Massesse (mæs-äz), a woman who practises massage.

Mass-house. Obs. exc. Hist. 1644. [MASS *sb*¹.] In 17-18th c. a Protestant term for a Roman Catholic place of worship.

Massicot (mæs-äket). In early use *mast*. 1472. [a. F. *massicot*, f. *massicot*. Ult. origin unkn.] Yellow protoxide of lead, used as a pigment.

[**Massif** (mæs-sif). Also fife 1524. [Fr.; subst. use of *massif* MASSIVE *a*.] *tc.* A block or mass of stone. b. A large mountain-mass; the central mass of a mountain; a compact portion of a range 1885.

[**Massily**, *adv.* late ME. [f. MASSY + *-ly*.] Massively—1663. So *Massiness*.

Massive (mæs-siv), *a.* late ME. [ad. F. *massif*, f. *masse* MASS *sb*²; see —*IVE*.] 1. Forming a large mass; large and heavy or solid. b. Of articles of gold or silver: Solid, not hollow or plated. c. Of architectural or artistic style. Presenting great masses, solid 1811. d. Of the features, head, etc.: Largely moulded or modelled 1843. 2. *transf. and fig.* a. Solid, substantial; imposing in scale 1581. b. *Psych.* Of a sensation, a state of consciousness. Having large volume or magnitude 1855. c. *Path.* Of a disease, etc.: Affecting a large con-

tinuous portion of tissue 1897. 3. Forming a solid or continuous mass; compact, dense, or (sometimes, merely) uniform in internal structure, existing in compact continuous masses. Now esp. *Min.* applied to minerals not definitely crystalline, and *Geol.* to rocks or formations presenting no structural divisions. 1558.

1. Its ceilings heavy with *m.* beams Dickens. Hence *Massively adv.*, *ness*. *Massivity*.

Mass-monger. *arch.* 1550. [MASS *sb*¹.] A contemptuous term for a Roman Catholic. So *Mass-monging vbl. sb.* and *phl. a*.

[**Massoola** (h) (mæs-ü lä). Also *musoola*, etc. 1685 [app. f. Arab. *maasûl* joined, united.] A large surf-boat used on the Coimandel coast. Often *m.-boat*.

Mass-penny. *arch.* late ME. [MASS *sb*¹.] An offering of money made at mass.

Mass-priest. *arch.* OE. [MASS *sb*¹.] A (Christian) priest.

From the 16th c. chiefly a hostile term for a Roman Catholic priest.

Massy (mæs-si), *a.* Now *sch.* or *arch.* late ME. [f. MASS *sb*² + *-y*.] 1. Full of substance or mass. a. Solid and weighty. Said esp. of the precious metals. Occurring in mass; wrought in solid pieces. 4b. Having three dimensions—1645. 4c. Close, compact, dense—1814. 2. Consisting of a large mass or masses 1587.

b. Of architecture: Presenting great masses 1879. 3. Spreading in a mass or in masses 1072. b. Of persons and animals: Bulky large-bodied. late ME. 4. *transf. and fig.* 1588. 1. As a massy vessel of gold *Wyclif Eccles* i. 20. *M. old plate* Sheridan. c. The massiest air 1811. 2. A *m.* taken table Scott. 3. Infantry in *m.* columns *Auton*. 4. A grosse and *m.* paradox *Murr Comb m.-proof* *adj.* With antick pillars *m. proof* *Murr*.

Mast (mæst), *sb*¹ [Com. Teut.: OE. *mæst* masc, —OTeut. **mastaz*. —W. Indo-Eur type **mastaz*, whence *L. malus*.] 1. A long pole or spar of timber, iron, or steel set upright on a ship's keel, to support the sails. b. A piece of timber suitable for a mast 1496. 2. The tall upright pole of a derrick or similar machine; a climbing pole in a gymnasium; a structure to support a wireless aerial; etc. 1646.

1. The larger masts are composed of several lengths, called *lower m.*, *topmast*, *topgallant mast*, and *royal mast*. N. E. D. The tallest Pine Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the *M.* Of some great Amiral *Murr*. Phr. *Before the m.* see *Blow B* 2. *At the m.*: on deck by the mainmast. *To nail on the colours to the m.*, to adopt an unyielding attitude *To spring, step a m.*: see *Spring, Step vbl*.

Comb. *m.-buoy*, one which carries a *m.*; *-tree*, a name given to certain tall erect trees.

Mast (mæst), *sb*² [Com. WGer.: OE. *mæst* masc, —OTeut. **mastaz*, prob. f. (ult.) root *ma-* (see *MEAT sb*¹).] 1. The fruit of the beech, oak, chestnut, and other forest trees, esp. as food for swine. Rare in *pl.* 2. The condition of feeding on mast. Only in phr. *To be at m.*, to put to *m.*—1664.

1. The Oakes bear *M.*, the Briars Scarlet Hepa Shaks.

Mast (mæst), *v.* 1637. [f. MAST *sb*¹.] *trans.* To furnish with masts.

Mastage (mæst-äz). Obs. exc. Hist. 1610 [f. MAST *sb*² + *-AGE*.] = *Mast sb*² 1. Also, the right of feeding animals on mast.

[**Mastax** (mæs-stäks). 1855. [mod. L., f. Gr. *μάστωρ* mouth.] The pharynx of a router.

Masted (mæst-äd), *phl a*. 1627. [f. MAST *v.* or *sb*¹ + *-ED*.] 1. Furnished with a mast or masts. 2. Thronged with masts 1757.

Master (mæ-str), *sb*¹ [Partly OE. *mægster*, *mægster* (ME. *meester*, *-tre*, *maister*, *-h*) a. L. *magister*, *magistrum*, partly a. Or *maestre* (mod. F. *maître*). —L. *magistrum* *magister*, related to *magis* *adv.*, more.]

1. A man having control or authority. 1. *gen.* A director, leader, chief, commander: a ruler, governor—1596. Also *transf.* (chiefly of animals). 2. *spec.* (Naut.) a. The captain of a merchant vessel, called also *tm.* *MARINER*. b. The officer (ranking next below a lieutenant) entrusted with the navigation of a ship of war. Now styled *navigating officer*. *tc.* *M.* and *commander*, since 1874 repl. by *COMMANDER* ME. 3. An employer; corrl. *w. servant*, *man*, also with *apprentice*. late ME. b. Applied to a sovereign in relation to his ministers or

officers. Now chiefly *Hist* 1470. 4. The owner of a dog, horse, slave, etc. late ME. 5. The male head of a house or household 1336. b. With poss. adj.: (One's) husband (*dist.*) late ME. 6. A possessor, owner. Now rare, etc. in phr. to be m. of: to possess; also, occas., to have a mastery of (a subject). late ME. 7. One who has the control, use, or disposition of something at will. Chiefly *predicative*. ME. b. *transf.* of things. late ME. 8. One who overcomes another, a victor ME. 9. *Bowls*. = JACK sb¹ II, 11.

2. b. *Master's mate*, an officer subordinate to but working with the m. of a ship of war. 3. Who's m., who's man SWITZ. Prov. *Like m., like man*. 4. An Ave (knowth) h. masters shall COVERDALE 1541. 5. The m. of the house begus first LANE. 6. I was m. of more than twenty pounds 1785. 7. The person who really commands the army is your m. BURKE. b. Love is your m. SHAKS.

II. A teacher. 1. A tutor, preceptor; in later use chiefly a teacher in a school, also, a teacher of an art, a language, etc. OE. 2. He whose disciple one is in religion, philosophy, art, etc. ME. 3. A scholar of authority 1597. 4. In academic sense, = med. L. *magister*: The holder of a specific degree, originally conveying authority to teach in the university. In Eng. use (until recently) confined to the Faculty of Arts: the full title is in L. *artium magister*, in Eng. *master of arts* (abbrev. M.A. or, now rarely, A.M.). Later the degrees of *Master of Science* (M.Sc.), *Master in or of Surgery* (*Magister Chirurgiae*, M.Ch.), have been given in Oxford, etc. late ME. 5. A workman who is in business on his own account, as dist. from a journeyman; a workman of approved skill; also *transf.* and *fig* late ME. 6. An artist of distinguished skill, one who is regarded as a model of excellence in his art 1333. b. A work by a master. Now only in *old m.*, and occas. *modern m.* 1752.

1. The village m. taught his little school GOLDSM. French in a fortnight without a M. (title) 1836. 2. My master Chaucer LYCE. *This (our, his, my) M.*: often applied to Christ. 3. *M. of the sentences* (*magister sententiarum*), the name given to Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris in the 12th c., from his book *Sententiarum libri quatuor*, a collection of patristic comments on passages of Scripture. 4. It is a stroke of a master CARTON. 5. *Old Master*, a master who lived between the 13th and the 16th or 17th century. The pictures of the Tuscan and Venetian masters EMERSON. b. As a picture-dealer stares at an alleged old m. 1852.

III. As a title of office. 1. The head of certain colleges (in Oxford, Cambridge, etc.), guilds, corporations, livery companies, hospitals, etc. Formerly also used for GRAND MASTER, *Great master*, the title of the head of a military order. Also as in *master-general*, *m. provincial*, titles of dignitaries of monastic and other religious organizations. 2. In the designations of certain legal functionaries (see below). late ME. 3. a. In designations of officials having duties of control, superintendence, or safe-keeping late ME. b. *Mil.* in various titles of command late ME. 4. *Great master*. = GRAND MASTER I, 2 - 1685.

1. *M. of the Temple*. (a) *Hist.* the grand master of the Knights Templar; (b) the principal clergyman of the Temple Church, London. He was made M. of Balliol Coll. Wood. 2. *M. of the (or in) Chancery*. (a) until 1852, one of the twelve assistants to the Lord Chancellor, the chief of whom was M. of the Rolls; (b) since 1897 any one of four chief clerks of the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court. *M. of the Court (of Common Pleas, of the King's Bench, of the Exchequer)*, any one of five officials in each of those courts (now, in the corresponding division of the Supreme Court) charged with the duty of recording the proceedings. *M. of the Faculties*, the chief officer of the Court of Faculties (cf. FACULTY II, b). *M. in Lunacy*, see LUNACY. *M. of the Requests*, see REQUEST. *M. of the Ward and Linenry*, see WARD. 3. *M. of the (King's, Queen's) Household*, an officer under the Steward of the Royal Household *M. of the Jewel-house*, the keeper of the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London. *M. of the (King's) Music*, an officer of the Royal Household, the conductor of the King's band. *M. of the Robes, of the Wardrobe*, the keeper of the 'great' wardrobe of the King, Queen, or other exalted personage. *M. of the Works* or (now dial.) *Work*, an official who superintends building operations. For *M. of Ceremonies, of the Muzl, of Mirrurs, of the Revels, of the Rolls*, see the second sb. *M. of the Horse*. (a) in England, the title of the third official of the royal household; also 'rarely' *trav.* - 'oc. use, a head

groom or stableman; (b) *Antiq.* used as tr. L. *magister equitum*, master of the 'knights', under the Roman republic the title of the commander of the cavalry appointed by a dictator. *M. of the Buckhounds*, the fourth great officer of the household. *M. of hounds*, one who hunts, or has the control of, a pack of hounds, usually, the leading member of a hunt who is elected to the office; chiefly = *M. of foxhounds* (abbrev. M.F.H.). Also *m. of beagles, harriers, staghounds*, etc. b. *M. (General) of the Ordnance*, the controller of the Ordnance and Artillery (now, the head of the Board of Ordnance).

IV. As a title of rank or compliment. 1. a. *sing.* = Sir. Now only in uneducated use. b. *pl.* (in later times always *my masters*) = Sirs, gentlemen. Now arch. or *hist.*, chiefly ironical or derisive. ME. 2. Prefixed to the name or designation of a man. In ordinary use now only *dial.*, but in literature occas. arch. or *Hist.*, otherwise repl. by Mr. (mi star). ME. 3. Prefixed (esp. by servants and inferiors) to the name of boys and young men not old enough for 'Mr.'. 4. The hen-apparent to a Scottish peerage (below the rank of earl; formerly, below that of marquis) is often known as The M. of —; the specific designation being usu. identical with the baronial title of the family 1489.

1. *Yare welcome Masters, welcome all* SHAKS. 2. Master Latimer encouraged Master Ryley when both were at the stake FORD. And yet M. Parson must not be called courteous 1545. 3. Maids, misses, and little m. is a third [coach] SWIFT. Phr. *masters and misses* = young people. 4. The M. of Ravenswood led the way SCOTT.

V. Attrib. uses. 1. Used appositively or as *adj.* in the sense 'that is a master'. 2. As prefixed to designations of persons, now *arch.*, with implication of imposing greatness ME. b. *spec.* denoting (a) the leader of a herd of animals, (b) the official who has command over others so designated, (c) one who is a master, as opp. to an apprentice or journeyman, hence = supremely skilled. 2. Applied *transf.* as a qualification of things, with the sense 'main', 'principal', 'controlling' ME.

1. a. The master-deal, Belshazzar 1375. The Choice and M. Spirits of this Age SHAKS. b. A M.-Pike, that for his Bulk, Beauty, and Strength, was look'd upon to be the Prince of the River R. L'ESTRANGE. A Master-Printer 1682. The king's m. butcher J. GRANT. The French consider the English the master-colonists of the world 1700. 2. A main Pillar and Master branch in England's Grandeur 1667. The lord of money,—that master-spell BYRON.

Comb. m. attendant, 'an officer in the royal dockyards appointed to assist in the fitting or dismantling, removing or securing vessels of war, etc.' (Synth); m. fault *Geol.*, a fault which governs the configuration of the surrounding area, m. hand, (a) the hand of a m., the agency of one highly skilled or one possessing commanding power; (b) a highly skilled worker, m. joint *Geol.*, a principal joint in a rock mass; m. mariner (see MARINER); m. sinew, a main sinew; esp. the tendon in the hock of a quadruped, corresponding to the tendon of Achilles in man; m. workman, a workman thoroughly conversant with his trade; one who employs workmen; also *fig* Master (*ma'ster*), sb² 1880 [f. MAST sb¹ + -ER¹ I.] A ship having (so many) masts, as three-m., etc.

Master (*ma'ster*), v. ME. [f. MASTER sb¹ Cf. OF. *maistrer*] 1. *trans.* To get the better of; to overcome or defeat. 2. To reduce to subjection; to break, tame (an animal). late ME. 3. *techn.* To temper or season, to modify. Now only in *Dyeing*, to season or age (dye stuffs), and in *Tanning*, to subject (skins) to the action of an astringent lye. late ME. 4. To make oneself master of, to acquire complete understanding of (a fact, a proposition), or complete facility in using (an instrument, etc.) 1740. 5. To rule as a master; to be the master of (a servant, scholar, house, etc.) 1611. 6. *trans.* To own possess - 1633. 7. To address by the style of 'master'. STUBBES.

1. Kings nor authority can in fate PIERCE. 2. The Zebra could never be entirely mastered GOLDSM. 4. To m. the difference between 'would' and 'should' 1901. 6. The wealth that the world masters SHAKS.

Master-at-arms. 1748 *Naut.* Formerly a warrant-officer in the navy who instructed the officers and crew of a ship of war in the exercise of small arms, and acted as principal police officer on board, but now a first-class petty officer doing duty in the latter capacity only. Also *transf.*, the principal police officer on board a ship the mercantile marine.

Master-builder. 1557. [MASTER sb¹ II] 1. One who is skilled in the art of building an architect. Chiefly in *hist.* use or *fig.* context. 2. One who employs workmen in building 1714. 3. *Naut.* A petty officer formerly employed on the construction of ships 1799.

Masterdom (*ma'sterdɒm*) OE. [f. MASTER sb¹ + -DOM.] 1. The office of a teacher the degree of master (of divinity) - ME. 2. Dominion, supremacy, victory in battle 1475. 3. = MASTERSHIP 3 - 1601.

Masterful (*ma'sterfʊl*), a. ME. [f. MASTER sb¹ + -FUL] 1. Addicted to acting the part of master; imperious, self-willed. Of actions: High-handed, arbitrary. 2. *Law* (chiefly *Sc.*) Of beggars, etc.: Using violence or threats 1474-1754. 2. Having the capacities of a master, qualified to command late ME. b. Of language, looks, etc.: Indicative of mastery 1824. 3. = MASTERLY 2. 1613.

1. You'd m. cuckoo Crows: every egg out of the nest EMERSON. a. b. His m. pale face MRS BROWN 1800. 3. Whether pleasing or displeasing to your taste they are entirely m. RUSKIN. Hence *Masterfully* *adv.*, -ness.

Masterhood (*ma'sterhʊd*). 1454. [f. MASTER sb¹ + -HOOD.] The condition or quality of being a master.

Master-key. 1576 A key that will open a number of different locks.

Masterless (*ma'sterləs*), a. late ME. [f. MASTER sb¹ and (sense 2) v. + -LESS] 1. Having no master. b. Vagrant, vagabond OVR. *etc.* *Hist.* 1471. 2. That cannot be mastered, ungovernable - 1767.

†Masterlike, a. and *adv.* 1500 [f. MASTER sb¹ + -LIKE, a. *adv.* Despotic, autocratic, sovereign; authoritative, magisterial exhibiting masterly ability. b. *adv.* In a masterlike manner - 1666.

1. I begin to doubt the picture... is not of his making it is so in PERVS.

Masterly (*ma'sterli*), a. 1531. [f. MASTER sb¹ + -LY] 1. Belonging to, or characteristic of, a master or lord; usu. in *had* sense arbitrary, despotic, imperious, overbearing - 1766. 2. Worthy of a master or skilled workman; skillfully performed 1666.

2. How m. are the strokes of Vanill DRYDEN. A small but m. work 1809. M. speeches 1820. Hence *Masterliness*. So *Masterly* *adv.* late ME.

Master-mason. late ME. 1. A mason who designs and carries out building in stone or who employs workmen to shape and fit stonework. 2. A fully qualified freemason who has passed the third degree 1723.

Masterpiece (*ma'sterpi:s*) 1605. [f. MASTER sb¹ + PIECE sb; prob. after Du. *meesterstuk* or G. *meisterstück*, the piece of work by which a craftsman gained the rank of 'master'.] 1. A production surpassing in excellence all others by the same hand; also a production of masterly skill, a consummate example 1610. 2. An action of masterly ability - 1715. 3. The most important feature or the chief excellence, of a person or thing - 1697.

1. Man is heav'n's Master-piece QUARLES. A m. of assurance FIELDING, of policy FARRAR. b. Confusion! now has made his Master-piece SHAKS. 2. His learning in the law being his m. CHAPMAN.

Mastership (*ma'sterʃɪp*). late ME. [cf. G. *meisterschaft*] 1. The condition of being a master or ruler; dominion, rule, control 7b. 'Upper hand', mastery 1573-1829. 2. The office, function, dignity, or term of office of a 'master' 1455. b. The position of a master in or of a school 1806. 3. With poss. pron. The personality of a master. Often abbrev. M. - 1622. 4. The skill or knowledge constituting a master 1607. b. The status or degree of a master (in a craft, a university, etc.) 1688. 5. The existence of masters or employers as the characteristic form of industrial organization 1868.

2. The M. of the Rolls 1873. 3. How now Signior Laurence? what news with you M. SHAKS. 4. M. in tongue-fence; this is the quality of qualities CARLYLE.

Master-singer (*ma'sterziŋgə*) Now rare 1810. Anglicization of MEISTER-SINGER.

Master-stroke (*ma'sterstrɔ:k*). 1679. [cf. G. *Meisterstück*] 1. A masterly line or touch in painting etc. Also *unfig.* 2. A

surpassingly skilful act (of cunning, policy, etc.); one's cleverest move or device 1711

2 The stepple... is a master-stroke of absurdity H WALPOLE.

Master-vein. late ME. [MASTER *sō* 1 V 2] One of the great veins or arteries of the body, *spec* applied to the saphena -1683.

Master-work (mā stajwɜrk). 1606. [MASTER *sō* 1 V 2. Cf G. *meisterwerk*, F. *chef-d'œuvre*] 1. An action or procedure of supreme importance 2. A masterpiece 1617

3 A main drain or channel -1789.

Masterwort (mā stajwɜrt). 1548. [f. MASTER *sō* 1 + WORT *sō*, after G. *meisterwort*] The umbelliferous plant *Puccinellium* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium*, formerly cultivated as a pot-herb, and used in medicine

Also applied to other genera, as *Astrantia* (Black M) the cowweed, *Hephalium Fendleri* (English) or Wild M; and the US plants *Angelica atropurpurea* and *Heracleum lanatum*.

Mastery (mā stəri) ME. [a OF *maistrice*, f. *maistre* MASTER *sō* 1] 1. The state or condition of being master; authority, sway, dominion; an instance of this. 2b. Predominance, prevailing character -1642. 2.

Upper-hand', victory. Now only Victory resulting in the subjection of the vanquished (cf sense 1) ME

3. Superior force or power -1818. 4. The skill or knowledge which constitutes a master

Obs. or arch. exc. with mixture of sense 7. ME

5. An exercise or work of skill or power -1667

6. A competitive feat of strength or skill; esp. in phr. *to try masteries*, to 'try conclusions' -1697.

7. (*transf.* from 1.) Intellectual command over (1 subject of study) 1608.

b. The action of mastering (a subject) 1797.

1 The Priesthood was not a Maistry, but a Ministry HOMER

2. Four Champions fierce strive here for Maistry MIT

4. Use in keth Maistrye NORRIS

5. *To do, make, work, etc.* (a) *in m. masteries*: to perform a wonderful feat or trick

Ye shal wel seen at eye, That I wil doon a maistrye or I go CHAUCER.

It is great, little, no m.: it is hard or easy (to do something) 6 This is but to try Masteries with Fortune BACON

7. His m. of English was supreme 1836.

Master-head, sb. (Stress variable.) 1748 [MASTER *sō* 1] 1. The head or highest part of a mast, esp. of the lower mast.

2. A sailor stationed at the mast-head. 3. *attrib.* as *in light*, etc 1822

Master-head, v. 1829 [f. the sb.] 1. *trans.* To send (a sailor) to the mast-head as a punishment

Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. To raise (a sail, yard, etc.) to its position on the mast or at the mast-head 1840

Mastic (mæstik) late ME. [a. F. *mastic* c. mase, ad. late L. *masticum* (also *mastic*), altered f. L. *masticia*, *mastiche*, a. Gr. *μαστική*. Ult. etym. obscure]

1. A gum or resin which exudes from the bark of *Pistacia lentiscus* and some other trees. Now used chiefly in making varnish.

2. (In full *m. tree*) An evergreen shrub yielding mastic gum, *Pistacia lentiscus* of the Levant. Applied also to other species of *Pistacia*, and to the W Indian *Bursera gummiifera* and Peruvian *Schinus Molla*. late ME.

3. A timber tree of the W. Indies and Florida, *Sulavryllon Mastichodendron* 1657.

4. (In full *Herb Mastic*) The plant *Thymus mastichina* -1830.

5. A resinous or bituminous cement; also, a lime cement used by builders 1706.

6. A liquor flavoured with mastic used in Turkey and Greece.

7. The colour of mastic; a shade of pale yellow 1890.

attrib. and *Comb.* as *m. gum*, etc.; *m. varnish*, a fine varnish used for varnishing pictures.

Masticate (mæstikət), *v.* 1649 [f. late L. *masticat*, ppl. stem of *masticare* to chew.]

1. *trans.* To grind (food) to a pulp with the teeth; to chew. 2. To crush or knead (rubber) to a pulp 1849. So *Mastication* 1565.

Mastricator (also *attrib.* as *m. muscle*).

Masticatory (mæstikətəri). 1611. [ad. mod.L. *masticatorius*, -or-um, f. *masticare*; see -OR-1 and 2.]

a. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned with mastication; affecting the organs of mastication.

b. *sb.* A medicinal substance to be chewed 1611

Masticic (mæstik-ik) **masticic** (mæstik-ik) a 345

1. *FAST* c) C. m.

o (Ger Kōla). δ (E pou) u (Ger Mu er) u (F chue) v (CH) c (c) (here)

In m. acid' an acid resin; the portion (about 90 per cent) of mastic soluble in alcohol. So

Mastician, the insoluble residue of mastic 1844.

Masticot, early form of MASTICOT.

Mastiff (mæstif). *Pl.* Mastiffs. (Also

†mastus, *†mastie*, -y.) ME. [repr. OF. *mastus* (mod.L. *mātin*) —pop. L. *mansuetus*, f. L. *mansuetus* tame

More or less confused with OF. *mestif* mongrel. The form of the Eng. word is unexplained.]

A large, powerful dog with a large head, drooping ears and pendulous lips, valuable as a watch-dog

Comb. m. bat, a name for bats of the genus *Myotis*

Masting (mæstɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1627 [f. MAST *sō* 1 + -ING 1] 1. The action or process of fitting with masts.

2. *attrib.*, as *m.-sheers*, etc. 1760.

Comb. m.-house, (a) a place where masts are made and stored; (b) a building furnished with apparatus for fixing masts; m. pine, *Pinus Strobus*

Mastitis (mæstɪtɪs). 1842 [mod.L. f. Gr. *μαστός* + -ITIS.]

Med. Inflammation of the breast.

-mastix (mæstɪks), repr. Gr. *μάστιξ* scourge, freq. used in the 17th c. (rarely later), and designating persons violently hostile to some person or class, as *Episcopo-mastix*, etc.

Also in titles of books attacking some person, class, institution, etc., as *Histromastix* [L. *histrion actor*], *Satromastix*, etc.

Mastless (mæstlɪs), *a.* 1593. [f. MAST *sō* 1 + -LESS.]

Without a mast or masts.

Mastless (mæstlɪs), *a.* 2 [f. MAST *sō* 2 + -LESS.]

Without mast or acorns. DRYDEN

Masto- (mæstə), used (*Anat.* and *Fish*)

a. to represent MASTOID *sō*, in combs. with sense 'pertaining jointly to the mastoid process or bone and some other part of the skull', as *m.-parietal* adj., etc.; b. as comb. f. Gr. *μαστός* breast, in names of diseases of the female breast, as *mastodynia*, -*dyny*, neuralgia of the female breast, etc.

Mastodon (mæstədɒn). 1813. [mod.L. f. Gr. *μαστός* breast + *δόντις*, *δόντις* tooth. Cf F. *mastodonte* (Cuvier, 1805).]

Palæont. A large extinct mammal resembling the elephant, characterized by having nipple-shaped tubercles in pairs on the crowns of the molar teeth. Also *Mastrodont* *sō*. (1826) and *a.*, hence *Mastodontic* *a.*

Mastoid (mæstɔɪd). 1732. [ad. mod.L. *mastoides*, f. Gr. *μαστός*; see -OID.]

A. adj. Shaped like a female breast.

M. process (Anat.), a nipple-shaped, conical prominence of the temporal bone. *M. bone*, a bone of the skull, in fishes and reptiles, homologous with the m. process. *M. cancer* (Path.), a kind of firm carcinomatous growth, the section of which is thought to resemble the boiled udder of the cow 1857.

B. absol. as *sb.* = *m. process* or *bone* 1842. *b. attrib.* = 'of or pertaining to the m. process', as *m. cell*, *muscle* 1800. Hence *Mastoidal* *a.*

Mastoidæan (mæstɔɪdɪən), *a.* 1841. [f. mod.L. *mastoidæus* (f. *mastoides* MASTOID) + -AN.]

Of or belonging to the mastoid.

Mastras, -es, *s.c.*, obs. ff. MISTRESS.

Masturbate (mæstɜrbet), *v.* 1857. [f. L. *masturbat*, *masturbat*; etym. unkn.]

intr and *refl.* To practise self-abuse. So *Masturbation* 1766. *Masturbator*.

†Masty, *a.* late ME. [f. MAST *sō* 2 + -Y 1.]

1. Producing mast -1630. 2. Of a swine: Fat-tended. CHAUCER.

3. Burly, big-bodied -1886

Mat (mæt), *sb.* 1 [OE. *mat*, *meatt*, *meatte*. ad. late L. *matta*.]

1. A piece of a coarse fabric of plaited rushes, sedge, straw, bast, etc., used to lie, sit, or kneel upon, to cover floors, walls, plants, etc., and in packing furniture.

2. a. An article (orig. of this material) placed near a door for persons entering to wipe their shoes upon (= *DOOR-mat*), or similar to those so used 1665.

b. A thin flat article (orig. made of plaited straw), placed under a dish, plate, or vessel in order to protect the table from heat, etc.

Also applied to other similar articles. 1875

3. *transf.* A thick tangled mass 1835.

4. *Naut.* A thick web of rope yarn used to protect the standing rigging from the friction of other ropes 1497.

5. *Ruggering* = MAT

6. *Ruggering* = MAT

7. *Ruggering* = MAT

8. *Ruggering* = MAT

9. *Ruggering* = MAT

10. *Ruggering* = MAT

11. *Ruggering* = MAT

2. *On the m. (siang)*, up for trial, 'in for it'.

Comb. m.-grass, (a) *Nardus stricta*, (b) *Poa annua*, the mat-grass; -rush, the bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*, also = *matweed*; *matweed*, a name for various rush-like grasses.

Mat (mæt), *sb.* 2 Also *matte*. 1845. [a F. *mat*, subst. use of *mat*, MAT *a.*]

1. *Glass-painting*. A layer of colour 'matted' on the glass (see MAT *v.* 2 b) 1881

2. a *Gilding* the effect of 'mat' or unburnished gold. b *Metal-work*. A roughened, frosted, or figured groundwork. 1865.

3. A border of dead gold round a framed picture 1845.

4. A matting-punch 1890

Mat (mæt), *sb.* 3 1766 = MATADOR 2

Mat (mæt), *a.* Also 'matte', *matte*. 1648 [a. F. *mat*, see MAT *a.*] Of colours, surfaces. Without lustre, dull, 'dead'.

Mat (mæt), *v.* 1 1549 [f. MAT *sō* 1] 1. *trans.* To cover or furnish with mats or matting.

2. *transf.* To cover with an entangled mass 1577.

3. To entangle together in a thick mass 1577; to make by interlacing 1804

4. *intr.* To become entangled together 1742

2. A temple, matted with ivy 1842. 3. And over his eyebrows hung his matted hair DRYDEN.

Mat (mæt), *v.* 2 1602 [a. L. *mater*, f. *mat*, see MAT, MATE *adjs.*] *trans.* To make (colours, etc.) dull; to give a mat appearance to (gilding, metal, etc.); to frost (glass).

b *Glass-painting*. To cover (glass) with a softened layer of colour 1825.

Matachine (mætəʃɪn). *Obs. exc.* *Antig* 1578. [a. F. *matachine*, conjectured to be a Arab *mutawajjihin*, pres. ppl. pl. of *mutawajjah* to assume a mask.]

1. A kind of sword dancer in a fantastic dress.

2. A dance performed by matachines. Also *transf.* and *fig.* -1677.

3. *attrib.*, as *m. dance*, etc. 1584.

2. *fig.* He was taken into service to a lase office in his Kitchen; so that (in a kind of Matachine of humane fortune) Hee turned a Broach, that had wene a Crowne Bacon.

Mataco (mætəko). 1834 [prob. S Amer.]

The small three-banded armadillo, *Polypeutis tricinctus*, which rolls itself up into a ball.

Matador (mætədɒr). In senses 2 and 3 *usu.* -ore. 1674 [a. Sp. *matador* = L. *maclatorum*, f. *maclare* to kill.]

1. In Spanish bull-fights, the man appointed to kill the bull 1681.

2. *Cards*. In quadrille and ombre, any of the three best trumps 1674

3. *Dominoes*. Any of certain pieces (viz. those whose numbers make up seven, and the double blank) which in a particular form of the game (the *matador game*) can be played at any time 1865.

Matæology (mætəˈlɒdʒi). 1656. [f. Gr. *μάταιος* vain + *-λογία* discourse.]

Vain or unprofitable discourse. So *Matæologian* 1653

†Matæotechny. 1576 [f. as prec. + *τεχνή* art.]

An unprofitable science -1675.

Match (mæʃ), *sb.* 1 [OE. *gemæcca*, *gemæcca* -OTeut. **gamakon-*, related to **gamakon-*, OE. *gemaca*, MAKE *sb.* 1]

1. One of a pair. 1. A husband or wife a mate, consort, a lover. Also of animals -1638

2. One's equal; one's fellow, companion -1571.

3. 1a. An antagonist, rival -1593

b. A person (occas. a number of persons, a thing) able to contend with another as an equal ME.

4. A person or thing that equals another in some quality 1470

5. A person or thing that exactly corresponds to or forms a pair with another 1474.

†Formerly often *pl.*

2. *Marry thy m.* 1547. 3. a. M. to m. I have encountered him SHAKS.

b. *Phr.* *To fynd, meet one's m.*, to do, force oneself, a m. for. *More than a m.* for, to be able to overcome. His followers were no m. for regular soldiers MACAVAY

4. I never found their matches 1632

5. You might by looking through any Star on the Globe see its M in Heaven 1674

Extraordinary matches for carriages have sold at 400 dollars per pair 1808.

II. The action of matching.

1. A matching of adversaries against each other, a contest viewed with regard to the equality or inequality of the parties -1628.

2. A competitive trial of skill in which two or more persons or sides are matched against each other, an arrangement for such a contest. Also applied to a contest of animals. 1545.

3. A suitable pairing 748

b A well o m m ched par

(or set); two (or more) things which accord (well or ill) in colour, size, etc. 1542. 4. A matrimonial compact or alliance; esp. one viewed as more or less advantageous 1547-76. The action of marrying; relationship by marriage -1655. c. A person viewed with regard to eligibility as a partner in marriage 1866. 75 An agreement, an appointment, a compact, bargain -1768.

1 This was a *matche vn-mete*, late ME. 2. [He] leaves it a drawn in. 1651. 3. b. These ribbons are a bad match (*mod.*). 4. It seems to me a very good m for her 1806. b. By m, in consequence of a marriage; By m, it came to Iremet Risdon. c. He is the great m of the county Mendenham. 5. Phr. *It is a m (or, A m i),* = 'Agreed', 'Done'. A m, 'his done' SHAKS.

Comb. m.-game, a game (esp. of chess) forming part of a m., also U.S. = sense 11; 2; -play, the play in a m., also in Golf, play in which holes, not strokes, are counted; so m.-player, -rifle, one used in fairs competitions -rifle *Gun making*, a method of rifling guns to adapt them for long-range shooting in matches. m. wagon, a railway wagon run in connection with a break-down crane.

Match (mætʃ), sb. 2 late ME. [a. OF. *matche, meiche* (mod. F. *mèche*) = pop. L. **mucca, *mucca*. Ult. etym. obscure.] 1. The wick of a candle or lamp -1646. 2. A wick, cord, or rope of hemp, tow, cotton, etc., so prepared that when lighted at the end it is not easily extinguished, and burns at a uniform rate; used for firing cannon, etc. Also in *Mining*. 1549. b. The material of which matches consist; cord, etc., prepared for ignition 1572. 3. A piece of cord, cloth, paper, wood, etc., dipped in melted sulphur, so as to be readily ignited by the use of a tinder-box, and serving to light a candle, etc. Obs. exc. Hist. 1519. b. A similar article used for fumigation 1703. 4. A short slender piece of wood, wax taper, etc. tipped with some composition that bursts into flame when rubbed on a rough or specially prepared surface 1831.

4 Phr. *To strike a m. to* to ignite a m. by friction (the verb is borrowed from *to strike a light*). *Parafin m.*, one having the splint dipped in paraffin. *Safety m.* one which can be ignited only by striking on a specially prepared surface.

attrib. and Comb., as m.-box, -girl, -seller; m.-paper, touch-paper; -paste, that used for making the heads of matches; m.-splint, -stick, the wood of a m.; -thread, the thread used as m. for firing guns, etc.; matchwood, (a) touchwood; (b) wood suitable for match-sticks. (c) in phr. *(to be a)*, etc. into matchwood, into minute splinters.

Match (mætʃ), a. 1483. [f. MATCH sb. 1] That matches, corresponding. Obs. exc. *techn.* in certain special collocations, in most of which *match* may be interpreted as an attrib. use of MATCH v. 1, as m.-gearing, -plane, -plate.

Match (mætʃ), v. 1 late ME. [f. MARCH sb. 1] 1. trans. To join in marriage; to procure a match for. Also *trifly*, to couple (animals). Const. *to*, *unto*, *with*. b. intr. for *reth*. To ally oneself in marriage. Now rare exc. dial. 1563. 7a. trans. To associate, to put together so as to form a pair or set with (another person or thing) -1645. 3. To encounter as an adversary. Now, to prove a match for. late ME. 7b. intr. To meet in combat with -1595. 4. trans. To array or place in opposition with; to pit against another. Chiefly *refl.* and *pass.* late ME. 5. To arrange in a suitable or equal pair or set, to provide with an adversary of equal power. Often in *pass.*, *to be well, ill matched*. 1530. b. To make to correspond to or with 1680. c. To furnish (boards) with a tongue and a groove, at the edges 1833. 6. To compare in respect of superiority 1381. 7. To regard or treat as equal -1606. 8. To be equal to, to equal, to be the match or counterpart of. Also *absol.* of two things: To be mutually equal. 1592. b. intr. To be equal with; to correspond, be suitable to. Also (*rarely*), to fit into 1567. g. trans. To furnish with a match 1596. b. To compare so as to select one suitable to. Pope. 710. To procure as a match *March*. V. III. 1. 81.

2 An idling *Match'd* with an aged wife TENNYSON. b. He *matched* into a most noble and martial family 1647. 2. *Much Ado* II. i. 111. 3. b. Strength match with strength, and power confronted power SHAKS. 4. To m. a bauble against the Pantheon DR. QUINCEY. 5. Hounds, *match'd* in mouth like *beak* SHAKS. b. God doth m. m. g. 15. a. be

having M. ARNOLD. 8. The event cannot m. the expectation C. BROWNE. Phr. *To m.* (used quasi-adv. or quasi-adj. after a sb.) corresponding in number, size, etc. with what has been mentioned. I can m. this nonsense JOHNSON. Can you m. me this piece of yellow silk? 1861. Hence *Matchable* a. that can be matched, comparable, well-suited *Matchableness*.

Match (mætʃ), v. 2 1703. [f. MATCH sb. 2] trans. To fumigate (wines or liquors, or casks) by burning sulphur matches; now chiefly in *Order-making*.

Match-board (mætʃbɔ:rd), sb. 1858. [f. MATCH a.] *Joinery*. A board which has a tongue cut along one edge and a groove in the opposite edge, so as to admit of being fitted into other similar boards to form one piece with them. Also *collect* = *match-boarding*.

Hence *Match-board v.* to cover or supply with match-boards. *Match-boarded*, match-boards fitted together for use.

Matchcoat (mætʃkəʊt), Obs. exc. Hist. 1612. [Orig. *matchco*, prob. Amer. Indian; afterwards corrupted, as if f. MATCH sb. 1 or v. 1 + COAT sb.] A kind of mantle worn by Amer. Indians, orig. made of fur skins, later of coarse woollen cloth called *match-cloth*.

Matcher (mætʃə), 1611. [f. MATCH v. 1 + ER 1.] 1. One who matches. 2. A matching-machine (MATCH v. 1 c) 1897.

Matchet (mætʃet), Also *machet* (t), e, *† macheto*. 1598. [ad. Sp. *machete*.] A broad and heavy knife or cutlass, used, esp. in Central America and the West Indies, both as a tool and a weapon.

Matchless (mætʃləs), a. 1530. [f. MATCH sb. 1 + -LESS.] 1. Without an equal, peerless. b. Used as *adv.* 1871. 2. That are not a match SPENSER. Hence *Matchlessly adv.*

Matchlock (mætʃlɒk), 1698. [f. MATCH sb. 2 + LOCK sb. 2] 1. An old form of gun-lock in which a match (MATCH sb. 2) is placed for igniting the powder. 2. A musket having a matchlock 1698. b. attrib., as matchlock-man, a soldier armed with a matchlock 1782.

Match-maker 1, 1639. [f. MATCH sb. 1 + MAKER.] 1. One who brings about a match; one who schemes to bring about marriages. 2. *Sporting*. One who enters into or arranges a match 1704. So *Match-making vbl. sb.*

Match-maker 2, 1643. [f. MATCH sb. 2 + MAKER.] One who makes match for guns, or lucifer matches. So *Match-making vbl. sb.*

Mat (mæt), sb. 1 [ME. *mat*, a. OF. *mat* in *eschie mat* CHECKMATE sb.] = CHECKMATE sb. 1.

Mate (meɪt), sb. 2 [ME. (late 14th c.) *mate*, app. a. MLG. *mate* or MDu. **mate* (mod. Du. *maat*), aphetic form of *gemate* -OTout. **gemate* = companion, lit. 'mess-mate', f. ga- (see Y-) implying conjunction + *mat-* (see MEAT sb.)] 1. A habitual companion; a fellow-worker or partner. Now only in working-class use. b. Used as a form of address by sailors, labourers, etc. 1450. 2. A suitable associate, an equal. Now only *arch.* 1563. 3. One of a pair; now esp. a suitable partner in marriage 1549. 4. *Naut.* a. An officer (now only on a merchant ship) who sees to the execution of the master's commands, and in his absence takes charge of the ship. Formerly called *master's mate*. 1496. b. An assistant to some functionary on board ship, as *boatswain's*, *cook's*, *gunner's* m., etc. 1610. 7c. In the navy (in full *surgeon's m.*), an assistant to a ship's doctor; in the army, an assistant who acts as dispenser and dresser 1612-1811. d. U.S. Navy. A subordinate officer having no rank, but taking precedence of all other enlisted men 1890.

2 Ye knew me once so m. For you, there sitting where ye durst not soare MUR. 3. There shall the virtues also be gathered, every one with her m. Isa. xxxix. 15. 4. b. The Gunner, and his M. SHAKS. 7. **† Mate**, a. ME. [a. OF. *mat* mated at chess, etc. (mod. F. *mat*) = med. L. *mattus* 'tristis'. The Rom. word is a Pers. *māt* at a loss, helpless (used in *shāh māt* 'the king is helpless', CHECKMATE).] 1. Mated at chess -1600. 2. Overcome, worsted, confounded -1513. 3. Exhausted, faint -1536. 4. Downcast, sorrowful -1560.

Mate (mæt) v. 1 MF a F *ma* or f *mat*

MATE a.] 1. trans. (Chess) To checkmate. Also *absol.* 2. trans. To overcome, subdue -1590. Also *transf.* 3. To nonplus, baffie (a person); to render nugatory (a design) -1570. 4. To put out of countenance, to render helpless; to daunt, abash, to stupefy -1827. 75 To exhaust, weary, to dull (passion) -1693. 2. *transf.* There is no passion in the minds of men so weak, but it Mates, and Masters, the Fears of Death BACON. 3. They mated the Savons in all the designs DUFFED.

Mate (meɪt), v. 2 1509. [f. MATE sb. 2] 1. trans. To equal, to vie or cope with; to be a match for. Now rare. b. intr. To claim equality with (*vch.*) 1693. 2. trans. To match to join in marriage, to take or give in marriage 1607. Also intr. for *vbl.* 3. trans. To pair (animals, esp. birds) for breeding purposes 1601. Also intr. 4. trans. To join suitably with, to associate, treat as comparable with 1593. 5. intr. To keep company with 1832. 2. My ever Royal Master, Dine m. a sounder m. then Surrie can be SHAKS. 2. Thou art mated with a clown TANNYSON. 3. Pigeons can be mated for life DARWIN. intr. These birds do not m. BURROUGHS. 4. On a night, mated to his design DUFFED.

7. **Maté** (meɪte), 1717 [Sp. *mate*, a. Quichua *mati*, 'vessel or dish made of calabash'] 1. A gourd, calabash, etc., in which the leaves of maté (see 2) are infused; also *maté-cup*. 2. An infusion of the leaves of the shrub *Ilex paraguayensis*, Paraguay-tea, also, the shrub itself, and its leaves prepared for infusion 1758. b. attrib., as m. wood, etc. 1879.

7. **Matelassé** (matelase), 1882. [Fr., pp. of *matelasser* to quilt, f. *matelas* MATRESS.] A French dress goods of silk, or silk and wool, having a raised design. Also attrib. or adj. having a raised pattern like quilting.

Matelless (matelus), a. 1570 [f. MATE sb. 2 + -LESS.] Without a mate, or peer.

7. **Matelote** (matslot), sb. 1730. [Fr., f. *mate* 1st sailor.] A dish of fish served in a sauce of wine, onions, mushrooms, etc.; also, a dish of viands similarly dressed. Hence *Matelote v. trans.* to make into a m.

Matteo: see MATEO.

7. **Mater** (mætrɪ) 1594. [L = MOTHER] 1. The thickest plate of the astrolabe. BLUNT DEVIL. 2. Anat. See DURA MATER, PIA MATER. 3. Boys' and girls' slang. Used familiarly for mother. (Cf. *father*) 1864.

7. **Materfamilias** (mæ'tæfæmili'as), 1756 [L, f. *mater* + *familia*, old gen. of *familia*] The mother of a household.

Material (mæ'tiəriəl), ME. [ad. late L. *materialis*, f. *materia* MATTER sb.; see -AL.]

A. adj. 1. Scholastic Philosophy and Theol. (Opp. to *FORMAL*) a. Pertaining to matter as opp. to form. 7. Of number. Concrete. b. That is (so and so) merely so far as its 'matter' is concerned 1656. 2. Logic. Concerned with the matter, as dist. from the form, of reasoning (Opp. to *formal*) 1628. 3. Of, pertaining to or consisting of matter, corporeal ME. 4. Concerned with or involving matter its presence, use, or agency 1649. b. Usu. coupled with *gross* Unspiritual 1588. c. Relating to the physical aspect of things; concerned with physical progress, bodily comfort or the like 1843. 5. Of much consequence, important 1529. b. Pertinent, germane or essential to 1603. c. Law, etc. Of such significance as to be likely to influence the determination of a cause, to alter the character of an instrument, etc. 1581. 76. Full of matter sound information, or sense -1685. 77. Bulky, massive, solid -1735.

1. a. *It cause* see CAUSE sb. 4. b. *M sin* a wrong action apart from the evil intention necessary to constitute it a sin in the full sense; so m. *heresy*, *schism*, etc. *M. righteousness* righteousness as definable by conduct, without regard to its motive. 2. The m. truth of the Conclusion depends upon the m. truth of the Premises BOWEN. 3. The m. world BUTLER. 4. *M. theory* (of heat), the theory that heat is a m. substance ('caloric'). b. His gross m. soul DRYDEN. c. France is the country where m. well-being is most widely spread M. ARNOLD. 5. He would put that which was most Material in the Postscript BACON. c. A m. witness was wanting 1799. 6. A material fool SHAKS.

B. sb. 1. *pl.* Things that are material -1605. 2. be matter from which anything is made

m () a poss. on lo d v (cont. f F ches). 2 ever 21 (I ey). 2 (F eau de vie (sit) (Psyche) p (what). p (got)

Chiefly collect. pl. or sing. 1556. b. The elements, constituent parts, or substance of something 1642. 3. Something that can be worked up or elaborated, esp. documents, etc. for historical composition; evidence from which a conclusion may be framed 1624. 4. Tools, apparatus, etc. for performing an action. Now only in writing materials (= pen, ink, paper) 1731.

2. Gunpowder with other materials for kindling fire De Vos. The raw m. out of which a good army may be formed MACAULAY. 3. Their books are m., not literature HOWELLS.

†Material, v. 1643. [f. MATERIAL a. and sb.] 1. trans. To bring into material form SIR T. BROWNE. 2. To furnish material for. GRAYBILL.

Materialism (mā'ti-āl'iz'm). 1748. [ad. mod. L. *materialismus*, f. *materialis* MATERIAL a.; see -ISM.] 1. *Philos.* The doctrine that nothing exists except matter and its movements and modifications; also, that the phenomena of consciousness as it will are wholly due to the operation of material agencies. 2. Hence in transf. uses: esp. applied to (a) theological views supposed to imply a defective sense of the reality of things purely spiritual 1830; (b) devotion to material life or desires; a way of life, opinion, or tendency based entirely upon material interests 1851. 3. *concr.* The system of material things; the material universe 1817.

2. I fear, you will never rise beyond the grossest every-day m. 1903

Materialist (mā'ti-ā'li-st). 1668. [ad. mod. L. *materialista*, see prec. and -IST] 1. An adherent of the philosophical system known as materialism. 2. Applied by Berkeley to believers in the objective existence of matter 1705. 3. One who takes a material view of things 1853. 4. *attrib. or adj.* = MATERIALISTIC

1. The materialist, who conjoin all thought with extension HUME. 2. These "hold that poetry is an acquirable art, — the materialists of fine literature SOURDIS. Hence Materialistic a. pertaining to, characterized by, or addicted to materialism. Materialistically adv.

Materiality (mā'ti-ā'li-ti). 1529. [ad. mod. L. *materialitas*; see MATERIAL a. and -ITY.] 1. That which constitutes the 'matter' of something: opp. to *formality* -1660. 2. The quality of being material 1570; that which is material; pl. things material 1811. 3. Material aspect or character, mere externality 1509. 4. The quality of being important for the purpose in hand. Now legal. 1644

2. The decomposition of the rays of light proves their m. G. AXON. 4. Rules which tend to secure the m. of the issue H. J. STEPHEN

Materialize (mā'ti-ā'li-iz). v. 1710 [f. MATERIAL a. + -IZE] 1. trans. To make or represent as material; to invest with material attributes. 2. *Spiritualism.* To cause (a spirit, etc.) to appear in bodily form 1880. b. *intr.* To assume a bodily form 1881. c. *transf.* To become actual fact; to 'come off' (orig. U.S.) 1885. 3. *trans.* To make materialistic. Also *intr.* to favour materialistic views. 1820.

2. c. Year after year passed and these promises failed to materialize 1891 3. The system tends to m. our upper class, vulgarize our middle class, brutify our lower class M. ARNOLD. Hence Materialization, the giving a material form to; in *Spiritualism*, the appearance of a spirit in bodily form

Materially (mā'ti-ā'li). adv. 1502. [f. MATERIAL a. + -LY.] 1. Chiefly *Philos.* and *Logic.* With regard to matter as opp. to form. Also, with regard to constituent matter; in respect of material cause. 2. In, by, with, or in respect of material substance; 'in the state of matter' (j.) 1594. 3. Of speaking or writing: Soundly; to the point -1749. 4. In a material degree; substantially 1654. 5. In respect of material interests 1871.

1. What is formally correct may be in false *Power* 2. As he created all Men out of the same matter, they are in equal 1717 4. Short cuts, by which the road was m. shortened 1890. So *Materialness*.

Material medica (mā'ti-ā'ni-ka me'di-ka). 1699 [med. L., tr. Gr. *ὑγιαίνουσα* (Galen) = medicinal material.] The remedial substances used in medicine; that branch of medical science which treats of these 1811.

fig. What I may call the m. m. of morality

†Materialian, a. and sb. [1. Late L. *materialarius* (f. *materialis*) + -AN.] Applied to ancient heretics who believed in the eternity of matter. CUDWORTH.

†Materialize, a. 1588. [ad. L. *materialis*, f. *materia*; see -AL-IZ.] 1. Composed or consisting of matter; solid, dense -1694. 2. Involved in matter; said of persons and things 1626-47.

Materialie (mā'ti-ā'li-ē), v. Now rare or Obs. 1653. [f. L. *materialis*, *materiare*, f. *materia*.] *trans.* In scholastic use. a. To supply or be the matter or material part of; in *pass.* to be constituted materially by something 1680 b. To render (a 'form') inherent in a particular 'matter' 1653. So †Materialion 1646.

[**Matériel** (mā'ti-ā'li). 1814. [Fr.; see MATERIAL a. and sb.] 1. a. The mechanical or material portion of an art, technique. rare b. The 'stock-in-trade' for carrying on any business or undertaking. 2. A collective term for the armaments, supplies, machinery, etc. used in an army, navy, or business, as dist. from the *personnel* or body of persons employed 1827.

Maternal (mā'ti-ā'ni-āl), a. (sb.) 1481. [ad. F. *maternel*, f. L. *maternus*, f. *mater* MOTHER sb.; see -AL.] 1. Of or pertaining to a mother or mothers, motherly 1492. b. (One's) mother's 1605. 2. a. That is a mother, or one's mother. Now rare. 1513. b. Having the instincts of motherhood, motherly 1784. 3. Inherited or derived from a mother; related through a mother 1656. 4. Of benevolent organizations: Providing for the requirements of maternity 1856. 5. *Phys.* Of parts of the placenta: Uterine (opp. to *fetalis*) 1816.

1. Ah! that m. smile! COWPER b. The embrace m. the paternal snuggler 1844. 2. *language* mother tongue. Now rare. 2. b. M. earth, who doth her sweet smiles shed for all SIBBEY. 3. Alongside of him stood his m. uncle FREEMAN. Hence *Maternally* adv.

Maternalize (mā'ti-ā'ni-ā-iz), v. rare. 1877. [f. MATERNAL a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make maternal; *absol.* to employ maternal methods.

Maternity (mā'ti-ā'ni-ti). 1611. [ad. F. *maternité* = med. L. *maternitas*; see MATER-IAL and -ITY] 1. The quality or condition of being a mother; motherhood. b. Short for *maternity hospital* 1889. 2. Motherliness 1804. 3. *attrib.* m. hospital, a hospital for the reception of women during confinement; so m. nurse, ward, etc. 1881.

Mateship (mā'ti-šip). 1593 [f. MATE sb.2 + -SHIP.] The condition of being a mate; companionship; equality.

Matey (mā'ti), sb. 1833. Hypocoristic f. MATE sb.2 (see -Y)

Mattey, a. 1915. [f. MATE sb.2 + -Y.] Friendly (with); sociable Matteyness.

Matfellow (mā'ti-fel-ō). Obs. exc. dial. late ME. [a. OF. *matefellow*, app. f. *mater* MATE + f. *felon* FELLOW; named from supposed curative properties. = Knapweed.]

Math (māp). Obs. exc. dial. and in AFTER-MATH. [OE. *māþ*, f. OEut. *mā* to Mow.] A mowing; the amount of a crop mowed. (See also LATTERMATH.)

[**Mathe**. [OE. *māpa* wk. masc. *māpu* str. fem. = OEut. **māpon*, **māþa*, of obscure origin.] A maggot, grub, worm -1585.]

Mathematic (māp-mā'ti-ē), late ME. [The adj. is ad. F. *mathématique*, or L. *mathematicus*, a. Gr. f. *μαθηματικός*, *μάθημα* something learned, science, f. root of *μαθήσκειν*. The subst. uses represent different ellipt. or *absol.* uses of the Gr.-L. adj.] A. *adj.* = MATHEMATICAL a. Now rare. 1549. B. *sb.* 1. = MATHEMATICS. Now rare. late ME. 2. A mathematician; often, An astrologer -1688.

Mathematical (māp-mā'ti-kāl). 1522. [f. L. *mathematicus*; see prec. and -ICAL.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to, relating to, or of the nature of mathematics 1530. b. Being what the name imports in mathematics Chiefly in m. point. 1547. c. Learned or skilled in, studying or teaching, mathematics 1522. d. Used in mathematical operations 1625. 2. *transf.* Of proofs, certitude, etc.: Resembling what is found in mathematics; *transf.* exactly 1652. b. Constructed with

mathematical regularity 1776. 3. Astrological -1674. 4. GEOMETRICAL -1056.

1. M. Truths LOCKE c. A m. lecturer 1622, student 1839 d. M. instruments: now usually, the instruments used in drawing geometrical figures. 2. It will follow with certitude plainly M. H. MOORE b. Straight path-and m. grass-plots 1881. Hence *Mathematically* adv.

B. *sb.* 1. pl. Mathematical objects (rare) 1555. 2. pl. Mathematics; astrology -1619.

3. A mathematician or astrologer -1587.

Mathematician (māp-mā'ti-ā'n). late ME. [ad. F. *mathématicien*, f. L. *mathematicus*, *mathematica* MATHEMATIC sb. 1 and 2 see -IAN.] One who is versed in mathematics

3b. An astrologer. Chiefly Hist. -1710.

Mathematico, comb. f. L. *mathematicus*, with sense 'partly mathematical, partly —'

Mathematics (māp-mā'ti-ē), sb. pl. 1581. [pl. of MATHEMATIC B. 1. Cf. F. *les mathématiques*] Orig. the collective name for geometry, arithmetic, and certain sciences involving geometrical reasoning, as astronomy and optics. In mod. use, (a) the abstract science of quantity, including geometry, arithmetic, algebra, etc. (*pure m.*); (b) in a wider sense, those branches of research which consist in the application of this abstract science to concrete data (*applied or mixed m.*). Abbrev. *Maths.*

In early use construed as a plural, usu. with *the*. In recent use *the* is commonly dropped, and the sb. construed as a sing., exc. in (*the*) *higher m.*

[**Mathesis** (māp-mā'ti-sis). arch. late ME

Gr., f. root of *μαθήσκειν* to learn. Formerly often stressed *mathesis*.] Mental discipline, learning or science, esp. mathematical science

Mad *Mathesis* alone was unconfin'd PORE.

Mathetic (māp-mā'ti-k), a. 1816. [ad. Gr. *μαθητικός*, cogn. w. prec.] Pertaining to learning or scientific knowledge. Also (Ben-
tham) in comb. form *matheticol*.

Mathurin (māp-mā'ti-rin). Also *Mat(h)urine*. 1611. [From the chapel of St. *Mathurin* at Paris.] A member of the order of regular canons founded (A.D. 1198) by St. John of *Matin* for the redemption of Christian captives. Also as *adj.*

[**Matico** (mā'ti-ko). 1838. [Sp. *yerba Matico* (*yerba* herb; *Matico* dim. of *Matteo* Matthew), named from a Spanish soldier who discovered its styptic properties.] A Peruvian shrub, *Piper angustifolium*; also its leaves.

Matie (mā'ti). 1858. [a. Du. *maatjes* (*har-
ings*, earlier *matigens*, f. *mangd* MATU + -ken
-ING.) A herring at its best, i.e. when the roe
or milt is not fully developed.]

Matin (mā'ti-n). Pl. *matins*; also *mattins*. [Early ME. *matines*, a. F. *matines* tern. pl. = eccl. L. *matutinus* (nom. *matutina*), fem. pl. of *matutinus* pertaining to the morning]

1. In the pl. form. i. Eccl. a. One of the canonical hours of the breviary; properly a midnight office, but occas. recited at daybreak, and followed immediately by lauds. 4b. Often a term for the whole of the public service preceding the first mass on Sunday -1549. c. The order for public morning prayer in the Church of England since the Reformation 1548. 2. fig., etc. a. Chiefly of birds: To sing (etc) *matins*, to sing their morning song (*poet.*) 1530

b. A morning duty or performance 1641.

II. 1. A morning (rare) -1845. 2. A morning call or song (of birds). *poet.* 1632.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. with *matin*: (a) 'pertaining to or used at the time of matins

ME.; (b) 'belonging to the early morning, *matinal*' 1643 b. with *matins*: as *matins book*, *time*, etc. ME.

[**Matinée** (mā'ti-nē). 1774. [Fr.; see MASTIFF]

A large French watch-dog.

Matinal (mā'ti-nāl), a. Now rare. 1803

[ad. F. *matinéal*, f. *matin* morning; see MATIN and -AL.] Belonging to the morning; early

Also, early-rising, manual.

[**Matinée** (mā'ti-nē), Fr. *matinée*. 1880. [Fr. *matinée* morning, what occupies a morning, f. *matin*.] A 'morning' (i.e. afternoon) theatrical or musical performance. *attrib.*, as m. *hat*.

Matto(w) (mā'ti-ō), slang. 1904. [ad. F. *matelot*.] A sailor.

Matrass (mā'ti-rās). 1605. [a. F. *matras* = Sp. *matras*, pharmaceutical L. *matracium*.]

A glass vessel with a round or oval body and a long neck, used by chemists for digesting and distilling.

Matriarch (mā'triārk), 1806. [f. L. *matr(i)-*, *mater* mother, after PATRIARCH (apprehended as f. *pater*).] A woman having the status corresponding to that of a patriarch. Now usu. *pac*. Hence **Matriarchal** *a.* of or pertaining to a m. or to maternal rule; pertaining to, based on, or of the nature of matriarchy. **Matriarchate**, a matriarchal community or system.

Matriarchy (mā'triārkī), 1885. [f. MATRIARCH, after PATRIARCHY.] That form of social organization in which the mother is the head of the family, and in which descent and relationship are reckoned through mothers.

Matrical (mæ'trīkəl, mā'trīkəl), *a.* 1811. [ad late L. *matricialis*, f. *matric-* MATRICE; see -AL.] **1.** Pertaining to the matrix or womb -1851. **2.** Pertaining to the matrix of algae 1882.

Matrice (mā'tris, mæ'tris) late ME. [ad. L. *matrice* MATRICE.] **1.** = MATRICE 1. -1774. **2.** *transf.* and *fig.* -1698. **3.** *Type-founding.* - MATRICE 4. Now rare. 1587. **3.** = MATRICE 2. rare. 1835.

Matricidal (mæ'trissīdal, mæ'trī-), *a.* 1846. [f. MATRICIDE 1 and 2 + -AL.] That kills his or her mother.

Matricide 1 (mæ'trissīd, mæ'trī-) 1632. [ad L. *matricida*; see -CIDE 1.] One who kills his or her mother.

Matricide 2 (mæ'trissīd, mæ'trī-) 1594. [ad L. *matricidum*, see -CIDE 2.] The action of killing one's mother.

Matricula (mā'trīkūlā), 1555. [Late L. dim. of L. *matr(i)x* (see MATRICE).] **1.** A list or register of persons belonging to an order, society, or the like. Also, a certificate of enrollment in the like. **2. spec.** In the Holy Roman (and the German) Empire: A list of the contingents, in men and money, which the several States were bound to furnish to the empire 1845. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Matricular (mā'trīkūlārī), *a.* 1575. [ad. med.L. *matricularius* and *-aris*, f. *matricula*; see MATRICULA and -AR 1.] **1.** Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a 'matricula' or official register of persons belonging to a university, an association, etc. **2.** (With reference to Germany) Pertaining to the 'matricula' (see prec. 2) 1762. **2.** [as if f. MATRICE; see -ULAR.] Of or belonging to the matrix or womb 1896

Matriculate (mā'trīkūlāt), 1487. [ad. med.L. *matriculatus*, *matricula-re*; see next.] **A. ppl.** **1.** Matriculated. **B. sb.** One who has been matriculated 1712.

Matriculate (mā'trīkūlēt), *v.* 1577 [f. med.L. **matriculātus*, **matricularē*, f. MATRICULA, q. v.] **1. trans.** To insert (a name) in a register or official list; usually, to admit or incorporate into a society or body of persons by inserting the name in a register; to enroll (soldiers). **2.** Also *transf.* and *fig.* -1782. **3. intrans.** To adopt as a child; to adopt or naturalize (an alien, a foreign custom, book, etc.) -1704. **2. spec.** To admit (a student) to a university or college by enrolling his name in the register 1579. **3. intr.** To be thus admitted 1851. **3. Her.** To record (arms) in an official register 1886. **2.** Bentley was matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge Dec. Quincey. **3.** The Ensigns Armorial are matriculated in the public registers of the Lyon Office 1809

Matriculation (mā'trīkūlā'shən), 1588. [f. prec. + -ATION.] **1.** The action of matriculating (see the vb.) Now chiefly in academic use, formal admission into a university or college. *Ocas.* used for *m. examination*. **2. Her.** A registration of armorial bearings 1810.

Matrimonial (mæ'trīmō'nīāl), *a.* 1532. [a. F. ad. late L. *matrimonialis* of or pertaining to matrimony, f. *matrimonium*; see MATRIMONY and -AL.] **1.** Of or pertaining to matrimony. **2.** Derived from marriage 1577. **3.** Calculated to promote matrimony 1730.

1. He juggled about the m. load 1675. **3.** M. charms FIELDRING Hence **Matrimonially** *adv.* according to the

marriage. So **Matrimonious** *a.* pertaining to marriage Mitr; -ly *adv.*

Matrimony (mæ'trīmōnī), ME. [a. OF. *matrimoine*, a. L. *matrimonium*, f. *matrem* mother; see -MONY.] **1.** The rite of marriage, the action of marrying. **2.** A marriage, an alliance by marriage -1756. **3.** The marriage service -1724. **4.** The state or condition of being husband and wife ME. **3.** A game played with a full pack of cards and resembling Pope Joan. Also, the combination of king and queen of trumps in this and other card games 1801. **4. slang and dial.** A mixture of two comestibles or beverages 1813.

1. Teaching that M is a Sacrament, given to the Clergy the Judging of the lawfulness of Marriages Hobbes *Comb. m. vine*, a name for *Lycium barbarum* or *L. vulgare*

Matrix (mæ'trīks), *Pl. matrixes, matrices* (mæ'trīks, mæ'trīsīz), 1526. [a. L. *matrix*, *matr(i)-*; app. f. *mater*, by change of the ending into the suffix of fem. agent-nouns. Cf. MATRICE.] **1.** The uterus or womb. Also occas. used for Ovary. **2.** A place or medium in which something is bred, produced, or developed 1555. **b.** A place or point of origin and growth 1605. **c.** The formative part of an animal organ, e.g. the pulp and capsule of the mammalian tooth 1835. **d. Bot.** The body on which a fungus or a lichen grows 1857. **3.** An embedding or enclosing mass; esp. the rock-mass surrounding metal (see GANGUE), fossils, gems, and the like 1641. **b. Biol.** The substance situated between animal or vegetable cells 1802. **4. Type-founding.** A piece of metal, usu. copper, by means of which the face of a type is cast, having the letter stamped on it in intaglio with a punch. Also in stereotyping, the mould of plaster, etc. into which typesetters' metal is cast. 1626. **b. Antiq.** The bed in a slab in which a monumental brass is fixed 1861. **5. Math.** A rectangular arrangement of quantities or symbols 1858. **6. attrib.** 1593.

1. Every man child that first toucheth the m. shall be called holy to the lord TINDALE *1. i. 23.* **Matron** (mæ'trōn), late ME. [a. F. *matrone*, ad. L. *matrona*, f. *matrem*, *mater* mother.] **1.** A married woman, usually with the accessory idea of rank or dignity. **b. Eccl.** A married female saint 1519. **2. spec.** A married woman considered as having expert knowledge in matters of pregnancy, etc.; now only in *jury of matrons* 1491. **3.** A (married or unmarried) woman who has official charge of the domestic arrangements of a hospital, school, prison, etc. 1557. **4. attrib.** quasi-adj. 1667.

1. When Adam and first M. Eve Had ended now their Orisons Mitr. **3.** The m. of the Chateaux is about to resign her place JOYNSON. **4.** M. Mitr 1836 Hence **Matronal** *a.* of, pertaining to, or appropriate to a m., having the characteristics of a m. 1609 **Matronhood**, the state or condition of being a m. 1836 **Matronly** *a.* like a m.; suitable to a m. 1856. Also as *adv.*

Matronage (mæ'trōnədʒ), 1771. [f. prec. + -AGE.] **1.** A body of matrons; matrons collectively. **2.** Guardianship by a matron 1771. **3.** The state of being a matron 1870.

1. His exemplary Queen, at the head of the m. of this land BURKE. **2.** Under them, of the housekeeper 1878

Matronize (mæ'trōnīz), *v.* 1754. [f. MATRON + -IZE.] **1. trans.** To render matronly. **2. intrans.** To become or be made a matron 1802. **3. trans.** To act as matron to, to chaperon 1807.

Matron-like, *a.* 1575. [See -LIKE.] Like or befitting a matron; matronly.

Matronship (mæ'trōnʃp), 1550. [See -SHIP.] **1.** The condition of being a matron. **2.** The personality of a matron. In *your, her m.*, used *jo.* as a title 1501. **2.** The office of matron in a hospital, workhouse, etc. 1843.

Matronymic (mæ'trōnīmīk), *a.* and *sb.* 1794. [Hybrid f. L. *matr-*, *mater* mother, after PATRONYMIC.] = METRONYMIC *a.* and *sb.*

Matrose (mæ'trōs), *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1639. [a. Du *matros* sailor, app. a corruption of F. *matelot*.] A soldier next in rank below the gunner in a train of artillery, who acted as a kind of assistant or mate.

Matt, freq. var. of MAT *a.*

mæ'trāmōnī) 1695 [a. F.

matamore (St. Olan, 1695), a. Arab. *matmārā* f. *amara* to store up.] A subterranean habitation, storehouse, or granary.

Matte (mæt), 1839. [a. F. *matte*.] *Metalurgy.* An impure and unfinished metallic product of the smelting of various ores, esp. those of copper.

Matted (mætəd), *ppl.* *a.* 1823. [f. MAT + -ED.] Dulled, deprived of lustre or gloss.

Matted (mætəd), *ppl.* *a.* 1807 [f. MAT + -ED 1.] **1.** Laid or spread with matting or mats. **b.** Made of plaited rushes, of chairs, etc., rush-bottomed 1592. **2.** Of vegetable growths, hair, etc.: Tangled and interlaced or covered with tangle 1613. **b.** Compressed into the likeness of a mat 1825. **c.** Covered with a dense growth 1791. **3.** Enclosed or wrapt in matting. Also with *pp.* 1758. **1.** A m. passage 1883. **b.** The ordinary m. chairs De For. **2.** The m. under wood and the rank green grass BLACK. **c.** The m. sword BAYARD.

Matter (mæ'ter), *sb.* [ME. *matere*, *matere*, *matere*, a. OF. *matere*, *matere* (mod. F. *matière*), ad. L. *mater* (also *matres*).]

1. In purely physical applications. **1.** The substance, or substances, of which a physical object is made; constituent material. Now only with implication of sense 2 or 4. **2.** Any physical substance not definitely particularized. Often qualified, as in *colouring matter*, etc. m. late ME. **3. spec.** (= corrupt m.) Purulent discharge, pus. late ME. **4.** Physical or corporeal substance in general, as dist. from spirit, soul, mind, etc., and from qualities, actions, or conditions 1626.

1. The m. of the Heavens NEWTON, of the globe Mitr. **2.** Milk, deficient in fatty m. 1891. *Grey m.* (of the brain), see the adjs. **4.** M. and Motion cannot think BENTLEY **5.** *Subtle m.* [or L. *materia subtilis*] Descartes' name for a fluid which he supposed to fill the whole of space

II. Contrasted with *form*. **1.** *Philos.* In Aristotelian and scholastic use: That component of the essence of any thing or being which has bare existence, but which requires the addition of a particular 'form' (see FORM sb. 4 n) to constitute it as determinately existent late ME. **2.** = Chaos. BACON. **c.** In Kantian use, applied to that element of knowledge that is supplied by sensation, regarded apart from the 'form' which it receives from the categories of the understanding 1838. **2. Theol.** A sacrament is said to have *matter* (as the water in baptism, the bread and wine in the Eucharist) and *form*, which is furnished by certain formula words ME. **3. Logic.** The particular content of a proposition or syllogism, as dist. from its form 1697.

1. *Materie* is neuer seen without *fourme* TREVISA. *First m.* (= L. *materia prima*, Gr. *πρώτη ύλη*) mere possibility of being. **2.** First he breathed Light upon the Face of the M. or Chaos BACON.

III. Material of thought, speech, or action. **1.** Material for expression; something to say or write ME. **2.** A theme, topic, subject of exposition -1704. **3.** The substance of a book, speech, or the like; often opp. to the 'manner' in which it is presented, late ME. **4.** Sense, substance. SHAKS. **4.** That with which a science, art, law, etc. has to do; the subject-matter of a study -1594. **5.** Ground, reason, or cause for doing or being something ME. **6.** Material cause; that of which something consists or out of which it is developed -1825. **7.** In vague sense, = 'things', 'something'; esp. with qualifying words, things or something of a specified kind, involving or related to a specified thing 1449. **b. spec. in Law.** Some thing which is to be tried or proved; statements which come under the consideration of the court 1532. **8. a.** Things printed or written, as *manuscript*, etc. m. In *Printing* applied *techn.* to (a) the body of a printed work, as dist. from the headings, etc.; in newspapers, the general contents as dist. from the advertisements; (b) type set up; (c) 'copy' 1833. **b. (Postal) m.**: whatever may be sent by post 1891.

1. For I am full of m., the spirit within me constraineth me Job xxxii, 18. **2.** Thee, O Queens! the m. of my song SPENSER. **3.** Was ever looke cont ining such vile m. So fairly bound? SHAKS. **b.** I was borne -I speake all mirth, and no m. S - - - **5.** Par. **o. sect. m.**

æ (a pass ou (o d o cut) (Fr chet) a (ever) a (l eye) s (F caude vie) st), Psycho) q (what) p (get)

seek a pretext or occasion. 7. This is rather m. of fact than of law 1831. b. *M. of record*, that which may be proved by some record. *A m. m.*, a naked allegation in a thing done, to be proved only by witnesses. Phr. *It makes (later is) no m.* = It is of no consequence; now often shortened to *No m.*, also *What m.?*

IV. A thing, affair, concern, corresp. to L. 1. A subject, affair, business ME. b. (One's) cause, concern, or affair. *Obs* or 1a. L. ME. c. pl. Events, affairs, circumstances, etc. understood to refer to a particular occasion, but not further specified 1370. 4d. pl. Occas. used vaguely of concrete things -1826.

2. contextually. A subject of contention, dispute, litigation, or the like. 1ue ME. 3. With qualification (attribut-, or of and sb.) : A thing, affair, subject, etc. of the kind indicated by the qualification late ME. 4. Used as an indeterminate sb. to which to attach an epithet late ME. 45. With qualifying adj., usu. *small* : A (certain) quantity or amount (of) -1772.

5. They order, said I, this m. better in France. STEPHEN. b. Manage your matters well I. Hook. c. This seems to be carrying matters too far. BLACKSTONE. d. She [the landlady] left the stranger to enjoy in quiet the excellent m. which she had placed before him. SCOTT. 3. *Laughing, money m.* see the first element. See also MATTER OF COURSE, MATTER OF FACT. A m. of a 'case' of. 4. In-strictly a great m. SUMNER. Phr. *It is no such m., another m.* For that m. = 'for the m. of that'. 5. I sent a small m. to his wife FLETCHER. Phr. *A small m.* occas. a m., used advb. = Somewhat, slightly. Phr. *A m. of*, used to qualify a numeral, indicating that it is not literally exact. He had had, as he phrased it, a m. of four wives JOHNSON.

Phr. *The matter* : 1a. That which is contemplated, intended, or desired. To the m. to the point, relevantly, = L. *ad rem*. So *about the m.* Much about the m. not far from the point. b. What actually involves or concerns some person or thing, esp. a circumstance which calls for remedy or explanation; chiefly in *What is the m.?* and the like. *What is the m. with...?* (colloq.) = What is amiss with...? hence (for) What is the objection to...? c. In the m. (for law L. in re) in relation to, with regard to, chiefly in *Law*. d. *For the m. of that* as far as that goes.

Matter (mæ'tɪə), v. 1530. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *intr.* To discharge matter or pus; to suppurate. 2. To be of importance; to signify, chiefly in interrog and neg sentences. (Freq. *impersonal*) *Const to*; also (*poet rare*) with *dat.* 1581. 3. With a neg. : To be concerned about, care for, heed, mind. *Obs.* exc. *diagn.* in sense; To approve of, like. 1619. 4b. *absol.* or *intr.* To care, mind -1722.

2. Nor does it matter a straw whether [etc.] LAYTON. 3. It had been out of doors I had not m. it to much FLETCHING.

Matterless (mæ'tɪələs), a. 1548. [-LESS]. 1. Not embodied in matter; immaterial. Now rare. 4a. Devoid of matter, sense, or meaning -1767. 3. Immaterial, of no importance. Chiefly *diagn.* 1652.

1. M. forms H. COLWIDGE. 2. M. words 1612.

Matter of fact 1739 Something which is to be expected in the natural course of things. b. *attrib* or as *adj.* (written with hyphens) : To be expected. Freq. of persons, etc. : Taking things as a matter of course 1840.

b. The cool matter-of-course manner of this reply DICKENS.

Matter of fact (mæ'tɪəfækt), 1581. [See MATTER III 7, IV. 3 and FIER 5.]

A. sb. a. Law. That portion of a subject of enquiry which is concerned with the truth or falsehood of alleged facts; a particular issue of this nature, opp. to *matter of law*. b. What pertains to the sphere of fact as opp. to opinion, probability, or inference; something which is of the nature of a fact.

It is either a belief of historic (as the Lawyers speak, matter of fact) or else of matter of art and opinion BACON Phr. *As a m. of fact, in m. of fact* in point of fact, really.

B. *attrib* or *adj.* (Usn. hyphenated.) Pertaining to, having regard to, or depending upon actual fact, unimaginative, prosaic 1712.

The more Calicles is irritated, the more provoking and matter of fact does Socrates become JOWETT

Mattery (mæ'tɪəri), a. late ME. [f. MATTER sb. + -y]. 1. Full of, forming, or discharging matter; purulent. Now rare. 4a. Full of matter or sense B. JONS.

Mattins, variant of MATINS.

Matting (mæ'tɪŋ), vbl sb. 682 f. MAT

v. 1 and sb. 1. In various senses of MAT v. 1. 2. *concr.* A fabric of some coarse material, e. g. cor, bast, hemp, grass, etc., used as a covering for floors or roofs, or as material for packing, for tying plants, etc. Also *Mat*, = MAT sb. 1. 4. 1748. b. Materials for mats 1847. 3. *attr* 1681.

Matting (mæ'tɪŋ), vbl sb. 2 1688. [f. MAT v. 2 + -ING]. 1. The production of a mat surface, in *Carping, Gilding*, etc. Also, the mat surface itself. 2. The furnishing (of a picture) with a mat; *concr.* = MAT sb. 3. 1864. 3. *Comb.* as m. -*panch*, -*tool* 1877.

Mattock (mæ'tɒk), sb. [OE. *mathe*, *mathe* masc.; origin unkn.] An agricultural tool used for loosening hard ground, grubbing up trees, etc. It has a socketed steel head, having on one side an adze-shaped blade, and sometimes on the other a kind of pick.

attr b. Born to labour and the mattock-barden'd hand L'ENNYSON. Hence *Mattock* v. to turn up with the m.

Mattress (mæ'tres), ME. [a. OF. *materas* (mod F. *mattelas*), ad. It. *materasso*, identified with Sp. and Pg. *almadragua*, ad. Arab *almatrah* place where something is thrown, mat, cushion, f. root *faraha* to throw.] 1. A case of canvas or other coarse material, stuffed with hair, flocks, straw, or the like, used as a bed or (more commonly) as a support for a bed. Also, any similar appliance, esp. one consisting of wire cloth stretched upon a frame. 4a. = MAT sb. 1. 1706. 3. *Engineering*. A strong mat of brushwood bound or twisted together, used in layers in the construction of dikes, piers, etc. 1875.

†**Maturant**, a and sb. 1661. [ad. L. *maturantem*, pr. pple. of *maturare*; see MATURE v.] = MATURATIVE a. and sb. -1856.

Maturate (mæ'tʃureɪt), v. 1541. [f. L. *maturat*, *maturare*, f. *maturus*; see MATURE a.] 1. *trans.* (Med.) To cause (matter, a boil, etc.) to ripen or suppurate; to 'bring to a head'. Also *absol.* to cause suppurate. Now rare or *obs.* 12. To mature, ripen (fruits, liquors, etc.). Also *fig.* -1756. 4a. To mature, develop (men, hopes, etc.) -1791. 4b. a. *Alchemy*. To purify and digest (a metal) by maturation, also with *info*. b. *Metal.* To bring (an ore) into the metallic state. -1758. 4c. *intr.* Of fruit: To mature -1756. 6. Of a pustule: To suppurate 1745.

3. Yeares must m. men to such Functions 1622.

Maturation (mæ'tʃureɪʃən), late ME. [a. F. ad. L. *maturationem*; see prec. and MATURE v.] 1. Med. The ripening of morbid matter; suppurate; the action of causing this. 4a. *Alchemy*. The action of converting a baser metal into gold -1671. 4b. *Physics*. The (supposed) natural ripening or development of material substances by the operation of heat and motion -1753. 4. Of fruits, juices, etc. : Development to ripeness; also, an instance of this 1621. b. Of liquors, etc. : The action of maturing; the process of becoming matured 1605. 5. The action of coming to full growth and development 1616. b. *transf* and *fig.* (of a plan, work, etc.) 1655. 76. The forwarding (of a business, etc.) -1655.

5. b. The germination and m. of some truth J. H. NEWMAN

Maturation (mæ'tʃureɪv), late ME. [a. F. *maturat*, *mat*, ad. L. *maturatus*, f. *maturare*.] A. *adj.* 1. Med. That causes MATURATION (sense 1); pertaining to or characterized by maturation. 4a. Having the power or function of maturing (fruits, etc.); of or pertaining to maturation -1685.

1. The m. or suppurative stage [of small-pox] 1859.

B. sb. A maturative remedy. late ME.

Mature (mæ'tʃʊə), a. 1454 [ad. L. *maturus* ripe, early] 1. Complete in natural development or growth; ripe; full grown. 4a. *transf* for 1599. 2. Of a person: Fully developed in body and mind. Of qualities, etc. : Fully developed, 1600. b. Of or pertaining to maturity or manhood. *Wint. T.* l. 1. 27. 3. (The earliest use.) Of thought or deliberation: Duly prolonged and careful. Of plans, etc. : Formed after due deliberation. 1454. 4a. Prompt -1672. 45. Of an event: when he time is ripe Of time

Due. (The opposite of 'premature'). -1667.

6. Med. In a state of suppuration; ripe 1828.

1. *fig.* For now is love m. in ear L'ENNYSON. 2. The youngest Sonne of Priam: Not yet m., yet matchless SHAKES. M. in mind CowPER. 3. And his plans for revolt were m. 1839. No time for m. and careful reflection 1848. 5. *Leav* iv. vi. 282.

Hence *Maturely* adv., -ness.

Mature (mæ'tʃʊə), v. late ME. [Partly ad. obs. F. *maturer*, ad. L. *maturare*, partly f. MATURE a.] 1. *trans.* (Med.) = MATURATE v. 1. 2. To bring to maturity; to ripen, to bring to full growth. Also *pass.* = 6. 1626. 3. *transf.* To cause to develop fully; to perfect the development of (a person) mentally and physically 1660. 4. *fig.* To make ripe or ready; to perfect (a plan, etc.), to bring to a head 1667. 75. To forward duly. MARVELL 6. *intr.* To come to maturity or perfect development; to grow ripe 1626. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 7. *Comm.* Of a bill, sum of money, etc. To become due 1851.

3. His prudence was matured by experience GIBSON 4. But these thoughts Full Counsel must m. MUR 7. In March as much as 98,000, will m. 1892.

Maturity (mæ'tʃʊəri), late ME. [ad. F. *maturité*, or L. *maturitas*; see MATURE a and -ITY.] 1. Deliberateness of action, mature consideration -1734. 4a. Due promptness -1670. 3. The state of being mature; fullness or perfection of development or growth. late ME. 4. Of immaterial things: The state of being complete, perfect, or ready 1625. 5. *Comm.* The state of becoming due for payment the time at which a bill becomes due; also, the bill itself 1815. 6. The state of an abscess in which the pus is fully formed 1676.

3. Thy full maturity Of yeares and wisdom DANIEL 4. A single spreading oak, grown to m. HOGARTH. 4. Measures brought to m. 1844. 5. The period of the date of m. of bills at or after sight 1860. Short-dated maturities 1923.

Matutinal (mæ'tʃʊəri-nəl, mæ'tʃʊəri-nəl), a. 1656. [ad. L. *matutinalis*, f. *matutinus*; see MATUTINE.] Of or pertaining to the morning early. Also rarely, rising early.

Matutine (mæ'tʃʊəri-n), a. (and sb.) 1445 [ad. L. *matutinus*, f. *Matula* (proper name of the goddess of dawn), allied to *maturus* MATURE a.] 1. Of or pertaining to the morning, occurring in the morning. b. Of a star; *spec* in *Astron.* and *Astrol.* : That rises or is above the horizon before sunrise 1500. 4a. sb. f. MATINS FULLER. Hence *Matutinely* adv. in the morning.

Maty (mæ'tʃʊ), **mate** (mæ'tɪ), *Anglo-Ind* 1810. [Origiu obscure.] A native servant, esp. an assistant or under-servant.

Maucauco, obs. f. MACACO 2

Maud (mɔːd), 1787. [?] A grey striped plaid worn by shepherds in the South of Scotland; also a travelling wrap resembling a maud.

Maudle (mɔːdl), v. rare, 1706 [Bad-formation f. MAUDLIN a., taken as pr. pple.] a. *trans.* To make maudlin. b. *intr.* To talk maudlinly.

Maudlin (mɔːdln), sb. ME. [a. OF. *Madelaine*, semi-pop. ad. L. *Magdalena* MAGDALEN(e).] 41. As proper name = MAGDALEN 1. -1573. 4b. *transf.* A penitent resembling Mary Magdalen -1631. a. 4a. = *CUSTOMARY*. b. The herb *Achillea Ageratum*. (Also *sweet m.*) 1460. 43. A kind of peach (= MAGDALEN 4); also a kind of pear -1707. 4. [From the adj.] What is maudlin, weak or mawkish sentiment 1838.

Comb. : m. daisy, the ox-eye daisy; wort (dit. 1) = m. daisy.

Maudlin (mɔːdln), a. 1607. [f. prec. used attrib., in allusion to pictures of the Magdalen weeping.] 1. Weeping, lachrymose. *Obs* or arch. 2. Mawkishly emotional; tearfully sentimental 1631. 3. (Fust in *maudlin-drunk*) Used of that stage of drunkenness which is tearful and effusively affectionate 1616.

1. Heraclitus the M. Philosopher BURNES. 2. A thousand m. oaths of friendship T. BROWN. 3. His positions had rendered him somewhat m. 1860.

Comb. m.-drunk, in the m. stage of intoxication Hence *Maudlinism*, the state of being maudlin drunk. *Maudlinly* adv. in a m. manner.

Maugrabee (mɔːgræbi), 1704. [a. Arab *mawrābi* western] An African Moor. So *Maw-grabin*, in same sense. Also *attrib*.

Maugre (mō'grē), *sb.* and *prep.* ME. [a. OF *maugrē*, *maigrē*, *f. mal* bad, evil + *grē* (see GREE *sb.*)] + *a. sb.* 1. Ill-will, spite -1542. 2. The state of being regarded with ill-will. Also, an instance of this. -1560.

Phr. *In (the) m. of*: in spite of, notwithstanding. *B. adv. and prep.* In spite of, notwithstanding. *¶*Used by Spenser for: A curse upon . . .

Phr. *M. (a person's) teeth, head*: in spite of (his) resistance, notwithstanding all (he) can do.

Maugre, *v.* 1597. [a. F. *maugréer*, *f. maugré* MAUGRE *sb.*] *trans.* To show ill-will to; to defy -1630.

Maukin, var. of MALKIN.

Maul, *mail* (mōl), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *mail* -L. *malleum* (nom. *malleus*) hammer.] 1. = MACE ¹. Also, a wooden club, *Obs. exc. arch. and Hist.* 2. In early use, a massive hammer of any kind. Now, applied to special kinds of heavy hammers or beetles, commonly of wood, used (e.g.) in pile-driving, shipbuilding, etc. late ME. ³Also *transf.* and *fig.* after L. *malleus* -1752. ⁴3. [f. MAUL *v.*] A heavy blow. BUTLER. ⁵4. *Rugby Football*. A mauling or tackling 1867.

Maul (mōl), *sb.* ²*dial.* late ME. Var. of MALLOW. (Cf. MAW *sb.*)

Maul (mōl), *v.* ME. [f. MAUL *sb.*] ¹*trans.* To beat or strike (with or as with a hammer); to hammer, batter -1633. ²*b. U.S.* To split (rails) with a maul and wedge 1886 ³2. To strike (a person or animal) with a heavy weapon ME. 3. To beat and bruise; to maltreat; to knock about 1610. 4. *transf.* To damage seriously; to shatter, mangle 1692. 5. *fig.* To injure by criticizing, 'pull to pieces' 1593. 6. To handle roughly or carelessly 1781. ⁷7. *Rugby Football*. *trans.* To hold (the player holding the ball) and endeavour to wrest it from him 1856.

3 It was proposed, that we should . . . m. the watch SKOLLETT. 4 Her laboured side is most terribly mauled 1758. 5 To vex and m. a ministerial race CRABBE. 6 He is a man that mauls every truth of God 1847.

Maulstick (mōl'stik), Also **mahlstick**, etc. 1658. [ad. Du. *maalslok*, *f. malen* to paint + *slok* stick.] A light stick with a soft leather ball at the upper end, held by punters in the left hand as a support for the right.

Mauomet (mō'mēt), *Obs. exc. arch. and dial.* Also **mammet**, etc. ME. [a. OF. *mauhmet* idol; a use of *Mahomet* MAHOMET due to the mediæval notion that Mohammed was worshipped as a god.] ¹1. A false god, an idol -1547. 2. A doll, puppet, also, a 'guy'. Now only *dial.* 1494. ²Also *fig.* 3. Applied to a person as a term of abuse. Now *dial.* 1529. ⁴4. A kind of pigeon -1835.

2 This is no world to play with Mammetts SHAKS. 3 A whitening mammet SHAKS.

Mauometry (mō'mētri), *Obs. exc. arch.* Also **maumetrie**, etc. ME. [f. *prec.* + *-RY*] 1. The worship of images; idolatry. Also, heathenism. 2. Idols collectively -1567. 3. Mohammedianism, = MAHOMETRY. late ME.

Mauon (mōn, mōn), *v.* (*pres. ind.*) *Sc.* late ME. [a. ON *maun*.] Must; = MUN *v.*

Mauonché: see MANCHE, MUNCH.

Mauud (mōnd), *sb.* ¹Now local. [OE. *mand*, *mōnd* fem. The forms *maund* represent the OF *mande*, adopted from Du. and LG.] 1. A wicker or other woven basket having a handle or handles. 2. The contents of a maund 1869. 3. A measure of capacity varying locally 1545.

Maund (mōnd), *sb.* ²1584. [English pron. of Hindi and Pers. *man*, cogn. w. Gr. *μῆν*, L. *mina*, Heb. *maneh*.] A denomination of weight current in India and Western Asia, varying greatly in value locally. The standard maund of the Indian empire is now = 100 lbs. troy, or 82½ lbs. avoirdupois.

Maund, *v. Cant.* 1567. [?] To beg -1823 ¹**Maunder**, *sb.* ¹1809. [f. *prec.* + *-ER*.] A beggar -1829. So as *vb.* = *prec.* 1611.

Maunder (mō'ndar), *sb.* ²1880. [f. MAUNDER *v.*] Idle incoherent talk or wringing.

(mō'ndə *v.* 62 [? mutative].

¹1. *intr.* 'To grumble, mutter, or growl' -1848. 2. To move or act in a dreamy, idle, or inconsequent manner 1726. 3. To ramble or wander in one's talk. Also *trans.* To utter (something) in this manner 1831.

3. Mumbling and mauling the merest commonplace CARLYLE. Hence **Maunderer**, a twaddler.

Mauudy (mō'ndi), ME. [a. OF. *mande*, ad. L. *mandatum* commandment, MANDATE *b.* See JOHN xiii. 34 ('Mandatum novum do vobis', the first words of the first antiphon at the ceremony of the pedilavium.)] 1. The ceremony of washing the feet of the poor, performed by royal or other eminent persons on the Thursdays before Easter, and commonly followed by the distribution of clothing, food, or money. In England, surviving in the distribution of 'maundy money'. 2. The dole made at the ceremony 1850. ³3. *fig.* Almsgiving, largesse -1647. ⁴4. The Last Supper -1640. ⁵5. A feast. To make one's m.: to feast -1646.

attrib. and *Comb.* as *m. ale*, *bread*, *cup*, things distributed at a m., or *m. man*, *people*, *woman*, people receiving them; also, *m. money*, silver money distributed by the royal almoner to poor people on Maundy Thursday at Whitehall; so *m. coin*; *m. supper* = sense 2; *M. week*, Holy Week.

Mauudy Thursday. 1530. [See *prec.*] The Thursday next before Easter.

Mauquahog, obs. f. MOHAWK.

Mauresque, var. of MORESCUE.

Maurist (mōrist), 1800 [f. (St.) *Maur* + *-IST*.] A French Benedictine monk belonging to the congregation of St. Maur, founded in 1618.

Mausier (mō'ziē), 1880. [f. the inventor's name.] (More fully *M. rifle*.) A repeating rifle having an interlocking bolt-head and box magazine.

Mausolean (mō'siō'liān), *a.* 1557. [f. next + *-AN*.] ¹1. *Ad. sepulchre*, *tomb* = MAUSOLEUM. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Pertaining to, or resembling, mausoleums 1785.

Mausoleum (mō'siō'liūm), *Pl.* *-lea* (-līā), *-leums*. 1545. [a. L. *mausoleum*, ad. Gr. *μαυσόλειον*, *f. Μαυρώλος* Mausolus] 1. The magnificent tomb of Mausolus, King of Caria, erected in the middle of the 4th c. B.C. at Halicarnassus by his queen Artemisia. 2. A stately burial-place erected for or by a person of distinction 1600. ³3. *loose!* A stately tomb 1688. ⁴4. = CATAPALQUE 1. -1752.

2. *fig.* The dead, whose names are mausoleums of the Muse BYRON.

Mauther (mō'ðar), *dial.* 1440. [?] A young girl; locally, a 'great awkward girl'.

Mauvaise honte (mō'vez oñt), 1721. [Fr., lit. = 'ill shame'.] False shame; painful diffidence.

Mauvais sujet (mō'vez sijē), 1847. [Fr. = 'bad subject'.] A worthless fellow, a 'bad lot'.

Mauve (mō'v), 1859. [a. F. *mauve* : -L. *malva* MALLOW.] *sb.* A bright but delicate purple dye obtained from coal-tar aniline; the colour of this. *adj.* Of the colour of mauve.

Mauveine (mō'vīn), 1863. [f. F. *mauve* mallow + *-INE* *sb.*] *Chem.* The base of the purple aniline dyes.

Maverick (mā'verik), 1872. [f. the name of Samuel A. *Maverick*, a civil engineer, who accidentally owned unbranded cattle in Texas from 1845 to 1856.] 1. U.S. In the cattle-breeding districts, a calf or yearling found without an owner's brand. 2. *transf.* A masterless person; one who is roving and casual 1892.

Mavis (mā'vis), Now *poet.* and *dial.* late ME. [a. F. *mauvius* masc. = Sp. *malvis* (f. from Fr.); etym. unkn.] The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*.

Mavourneen (mā'vōr'nīn), Also **-In**, 1800. [Irish *mō mūrtn*.] My darling.

Maw ¹(mō) [Com. Teut.: OE. *maga* wk masc. : -OTeut. **magon-*.] 1. The stomach; the cavity of the stomach. Now only (*exc. po.*) the stomach of animals; *spec.* the last of the four stomachs of a ruminant. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Applied also to : fa. The crop of a gregarious bird -1731. *b* The swim bladder or sound of a fish. late ME. 3.

The throat, gullet, now chiefly, the jaws or mouth 1530. ⁴4. Used (like *stomach*) for Appetite, inclination -1704.

1. Luckless landmen's sea-sick maws BYRON. The hungry m. of a pike 1873. 4 I have no great M. to that business, methinks CRESSER.

Maw ²2. Now *dial.* late ME. Var. of MAUL *sb.*

Maw ³3 (mō). *Obs. exc. dial.* 1450. [f. ON. *mā-r* = OE. *māw*, see MEW *sb.*] A gull, esp. the common gull, *Larus canus*.

Maw ⁴4 (mō). *Obs. exc. hist.* 1548. [?] An old game at cards, played with a piquet pack of thirty-six cards, by any number of persons from two to six.

Mawk (mōk), *Obs. exc. dial.* late ME [ad. ON. *māðs-r* earthworm.] = MAGGOT.

Mawkin, obs. f. MALKIN.

Maw-kingly, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* 1656. [f. *mawking*, MALKIN + *-LY*.] Slovenly.

Mawkish (mō'ki), *a.* 1668. [f. MAWA + *-ISH*.] ¹1. Inclined to sickness; with out appetite -1836. 2. Having a nauseating taste; now, having a faint, sickly flavour with little definite taste 1697. 3. *fig.* Imbued with sickly or false sentiment; lacking in robustness 1702.

1. The dean who us'd to dine at one, Is mawkish and his stomach gone SWIFT. 3 A m. popularity KINGS. Hence **Maw-kish-ly** *adv.*, *ness*.

Mawky (mō'ki), *a. dial.* 1790. [f. MAWK + *-Y*.] 1. Maggoty; also, crotchety. 2 = MAWKISH 1830.

Mawseed (mō'sēd), 1730 [Half-translated ad. Ger. *dial. mahsaat*, *mohsorn*, *f. mah* *moh* poppy + *saat*, *saamen* seed.] The seed of the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*.

Mawworm ¹(mō'wōrm), 1607 [f. MAW ¹ + WORM.] Any worm infesting the stomach or intestines of man and other mammals.

Mawworm ²(mō'wōrm), 1850. (Prop. with initial capital.) A man who resembles *Mauworm*, a character in Bickerstaffe's play *The Hypocrite*, 1769, a hypocritical pretender to sanctity.

Something of the Maworm spirit, 'I like to be despised' 1830.

Maxilla (mæks'i:lā), *Pl.* *-læ* (-lī), 1676 [L. *maxilla* jaw.] 1. A jaw or jaw-bone *esp.* the upper jaw in mammals and most vertebrate animals. 2. One of the anterior limbs of insects and other arthropods, so modified as to serve the purpose of mastication 1798. Hence **Maxillary** *a.* = next 1656-1720.

Maxillary (mæks'i:lārī, mæks'i:lārī), 1626 [f. MAXILLA + *-ARY*.] Cf. F. *maxillaire*.] *Adj.* 1. Belonging to, connected with, or forming part of the jaw or jaw-bone, esp. of the upper jaw of vertebrate animals. 2. Belonging to, connected with, or forming part of the maxillæ of arthropods 1826. *B. sb.* = *maxillary bone*. *M. system* the system of classification of insects based on the form of the maxillæ.

Maxilliform (mæks'i:līfōrm), *a.* 1835 [f. MAXILLA + *-(i)FORM*.] Formed like a maxilla.

Maxilliped, *-pede* (mæks'i:līpēd, -pīd), 1845 [f. MAXILLA + L. *pedem*, *pes* foot] *Zool.* A 'foot-jaw' (see FOOT *sb.*).

Maxillo-, comb. f. MAXILLA in sense 'pertaining to the maxilla and . . .'; so *m.-mandibular*, *-palatine*, *-pharyngeal*, *-tubular*, etc.

Maxim ¹(mæks'im), late ME. [a. F. *maxime*, ad. L. *maxima* *adj.* fem. sing., used ellipt. (*sc. propositum*), in the sense of 'axiom' (= L. *dignitas*, Gr. *ἀξιώματα*)] ¹1. An axiom, a self-evident proposition assumed as a premiss -1692. 2. A proposition (*esp.* in apologetic or sententious form) expressing some general truth of science or of experience 1594. *b. esp.* in Law 1567. 3. A rule or principle of conduct 1579. 4. *attrib.* 1806.

1. It is urged as an universal M., That Nothing can proceed from Nothing BENTLEY. 2. The m. that knowledge is power 1874. *b* The m., 'a man's house is his castle' 1893. 3. Her m. was, that it was time enough to come when she was called Mr. MARTINDALE.

Maxim ²2 (mæks'im), 1885. [f. Sir Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor.] In full *M. (machine) gun*: A single-barrelled quick-firing water-cooled machine gun. Also *M. Nordstetli gun* a modification of this.

* (mān), a (pans) an (loved) v (cat) f (F chef), o (ever) oi (I eye), p (Fr eau de vie) (s), s (Psyche) q (what) p (got)

+**Ma-xi-ma**. 1565. [L, fem. sing. of *maxima* used ellipt. for *maxima propositio*, nota.]
1. = MAXIM¹-1594. 2. *Mus*. = LARGE C. 2
Maxima, pl. of MAXIMUM.

Maximal (mæksimāl), *a.* 1882 [f MAXIMUM + -AL.] Consisting of, or relating to, a maximum; greatest possible.

Maximalist (mæksimālist). 1909 [f. as prec. + -IST.] Used as an etymological equivalent of BOLSHÉVIK, taken as connoting 'extremist'.

Maximite (mæksimīt). 1897. [f. Hudson *Maxim*, the inventor.] A smokeless gunpowder composed of gun-cotton, nitroglycerine, and castor oil.

Maximize (mæksiməiz), *v.* 1802. [f. L. *maximus* + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* a. To increase to the highest possible degree. b. To magnify to the utmost (in estimation or representation). 2. *intr.* To maintain the most rigorous or comprehensive interpretation possible of a doctrine or an obligation. Chiefly Theol. 1875. So *Maximizing* 1858.

3. By this means, appropriate moral attitude may be maximized BENJAMIN. Hence *Maximization*.

Maximum (mæksimūm). *Pl.* maxima, rarely -ums. 1740. [a. L. *maximum*, neut. of *maximus*, superl. of *magnus* great.] 1. *Math.* The greatest of all the values of which a variable or a function is capable; the value of a continuously varying quantity at the point at which it ceases to increase and begins to decrease 1743. 2. *gen.* The highest attainable magnitude or quantity (of something); a superior limit 1740. 3. The highest amount (of temperature, barometric pressure, etc.) attained or recorded within a specified period 1850. 4. A superior limit imposed by authority, esp. in *Pr. Hist.*, a limit of price for corn 1821. 5. *attrib.* a. quasi-*adj.* or *adj.* That is a maximum, or that stands at the maximum; greatest 1834. b. Pertaining to a maximum or maxima, as *m. percol.*; *m. thermometer*, one which records automatically the highest temperature within a given period 1852.

6. The art of conducting a nation to the m. of happiness and the minimum of misery CORNWALL. 5. a. The m. density of average sea-water MAURY.

May (mā), *sb.*¹ *poet.* (arch.) OE. a. ON. *majr*, accus. (also as nom.) *mey*, Goth *maurī*; — OTeut. **maurjā*, fem. f. **maurj-s*: cf. MAIDEN.] A maiden, virgin.

Thow glori of wommanhed, thou faire m. CHAUCER.

May (mā), *sb.*² [ME. a. F. *mai*; — L. *Maivm* (nom. *Maivus*, sc. *mensis*). Etym. obscure, connected by some with the goddess *Maia*.] 1. The fifth month of the year in the Julian and Gregorian calendar. b. *fig.* Bloom, prime, heyday (*poet.*) 1586. 2. The festivities of May-day 1506. 3. Blossoms of the hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*); hence occas., the tree itself: 4. *Cambridge Univ.* a. (*sing.* or *pl.*) = *May examination*; b. (*pl.*) = *May races* 1852.

1. While the jolly hours lead on propitious M. *MATR. personified* She came adorned hither like sweet M. SHAKES. b. A Prince, in the mid might and flourish of his M. TRINITY, *May and January*, or *December* used to describe the marriage of a young woman to an old man. 2. *Queen of the M.*, *Lady of the M.* (cf. MAY-LADY) a girl chosen to be queen of the games on May-day, being daily dressed and crowned with flowers. 3. With blossoms red and white of fallen M. M. ARNOLD.

attrib. and *Comb.* as *m-Missum*, *m-Born*, *m. moon*, etc. *M. drink* [= G. *maistrank*, Du. *maistrank*], where wine medicated with woodruff, drunk in Belgium and northern Germany; *M. examination*, a college examination held at the end of the Easter term at Cambridge; *M. meetings*, meetings of religious and philanthropic societies formerly held annually in M. in Exeter Hall, London, etc.; *M. queen*, the Queen of the M. (see 2); *M. races*, intercollegiate boat-races held in the Easter term at Cambridge (now in June); *M. term*, Easter term at Cambridge (*colloq.*); *week*, the week of the M. races at Cambridge.

b. *M. beetle*, the cockchafer; *M. bird*, the whirl-bird *Numenius phaeopus*; *U. S.* the bobolink; *M. fish*, the trout shad, as entering the rivers in M.; *U. S.* a killifish, *Fundulus mayalis*; *M. parr*, peal, local names for salmon at certain stages of growth; etc. c. *M. b.* *m.*, fly of the valley *pop. U. S.* the m. of the peace *m.* also the pea steel rose any flowers in M. also the guelder

rose, *Viburnum Opulus*, -thorn, -tree, the hawthorn; -wort, *Galium cruciatum*.

May (mā); undressed *mā*, *mā*, *v.* 1 *Pa* 1. *might* (māit); *mought* (mōut) now *dial.*, freq. in 16th and 17th c. literary use. [A Com. Teut. vb.: OE. *mag*, *magon*, *mahtle* (later *māhtle*, also *māhtle*). Primary sense, to be strong or able, to have power; the root OTeut. **mag-*, Indo-Eur. **magh-*, appears in *MIGHT sb.*, Gr. *μῆχος* contrivance, *μηχανή* MACHINE, etc.] 1. As a vb. of complete predication. *intr.* To be strong, to have power or influence, to prevail (*over*) -late ME.

Phr. *If I m.* if I have any power in the matter.

II. As an auxiliary of predication. 1. = CAN *v.* 1. 2. *Obs. exc. arch.* OE. 2. = CAN *v.* 1. 3. OE. b. in poetry, *might* sometimes = 'used to', 'would', KEATS. c. *Might* (subj.) is often used *colloq.* (a) with pres. inf. to convey a suggestion of action, or a complaint that some action is neglected; (b) with perf. inf. to express a complaint that some not difficult act or duty has been omitted 1805. 3. Expressing permission or sanction: To be allowed (to do something) OE. 4. *Law*. In the interpretation of statutes, *may* = *shall* or *must* 1728. 4. Expressing subjective possibility, i. e. the admissibility of a supposition (see *quots.*) ME. 5. Uses of the *pa. t. subj.* in the statement of a rejected hypothesis (or a future contingency deemed improbable) and its consequences (see *quots.*) OE. 6. In questions, *may* (or *might*) with inf. is used to render a question less abrupt or pointed 15... 7. As an auxiliary of the subj. mood. a. *May* with inf. serves as a periphrastic subj. (a) in final clauses OE.; (b) in rel. clauses with final meaning; (c) in clauses depending on *wish*, *fear* vb. and sb., and the like OE. b. In expressions of wish, *may* with inf. has replaced (*exc. poet.* and *rhet.*) the simple pres. subj. 1586. c. *Might* is also used to express a wish, esp. one which can hardly be realized late ME. d. *May* with inf. is used to emphasize the uncertainty of what is referred to OE. 8. With ellipsis of the inf. (*see quots.*) OE. 9. For *may well*, *may as well*, see *WELL adv.* 110. In *advb. phi.* = MAYHAP *may chance*, *may-fortune* -1581.

1. We have endured Sunshine and rain as we might M. ARNOLD. 2. A soldier may be anything, but brave Cowper. But the reign of Soliloche drew towards its end; and the proud minister might ('had opportunity to') perceive the symptoms of his approaching disgrace GIBSON. c. 'They might have offered to help us,' said Aunt Ecclesia, pettishly 1891. 2. May we take your coach to town? I saw it in the hangar THACKERAY. Also with *nought* in deferential questions, e.g.: Might I trouble you for the p.c.kles? (*mod.*) b. For *may* in the case of a public officer is tantamount to *shall* 1728. 4. Sick to that truth, and it may ('perhaps will') chance to save thee FLETCHER. I dare say, my friend, that you may be ('perhaps are') right JOWETT. 5. Might we ('if we might') have that happiness we should (etc.) SHAKES. A fault which even Pardon might ('would perhaps') receive, Were Lovers Judge DRYDEN. The book is very much what might have been expected from the author 1891. 7. a. Last my appearance might draw too many compliments JOHNSON. (b) Would I might But euer see that man SHAKES. Be not highminded, but fear least thou also might be cut off 1651. b. Long may he reign 1611. d. And then he demanded of his servants what it might be Ld. PRINCES. Come what come may SHAKES. 8. Things must be as they may SHAKES. The Moon shines faire, You may away by Night SHAKES. He that may not as he will, must do as he may 1721.

May (mā), *v.*² Now chiefly in *vbl. sb.* 1470. [f. MAY *sb.*²] *intr.* To take part in the festivities of May-day; to gather flowers in May.

Maya (mā-yā) 1823. [Str.] Illusion: a prominent term of Hindu philosophy.

May-apple. *U. S.* 1733. [MAY *sb.*²] 1. An American herbaceous plant, *Podophyllum peltatum*, bearing a yellowish, egg-shaped fruit, which appears in May.

Maybe, **may-be** (mā-hē), *adv.*, *sb.*, and a late ME. [Shortened from *it may be*; cf. F. *peut-être*.] 1. *adv.* Possibly, perhaps. Occas. used as conj. with *that* (cf. F. *peut-être que*). 2. *sb.* What may be; a possibility 1586. 3. *adv.* Which are possibly to come 1687. 1. Thia. may be. was the reason some imagin'd Hell here GLA. 2. May be is a doubt, but what is must be N H. 3. Those may be how hast to live DET

May-bug. 1698. [MAY *sb.*²] The cockchafer.

May-bush. 1579 [MAY *sb.*²] a. A branch of hawthorn. b. The hawthorn or may-tree

May-butter. 1584 [MAY *sb.*²; cf. F. *beurre de mai*.] Unsalted butter preserved in May for medicinal use. Also *fig.*

Maycock (mā-kok). *U. S.* 1588. [Algonquin (Powhattan dialect) *mahkewig*] A kind of melon.

May-day. late ME. [MAY *sb.*²] The first day of May.

May-dew. late ME. [MAY *sb.*²] Dew gathered in May, supposed to have medicinal and cosmetic properties

May duke, **mayduke** (mā-diuk). 1718 [cf. *May cherry* and *Duke cherry* (Evelyn 1664).] A variety of sour cherry.

Mayflower (mā-flouar) 1626. [f. MAY *sb.*² + FLOWER *sb.*] 1. A flower that blooms in May; used locally for the Cowslip (*Pranula versis*), the Lady's Smock (*Cardamine pratensis*), etc. 2. A variety of apple. EVELYN 3. *N. America*. a. *Asalea nudiflora*. b. The trailing arbutus, *Epigaea repens*, 1838.

May-fly. 1651. [f. MAY *sb.*² + FLY *sb.*¹] 1. An insect of the family *Ephemeroidea*; esp. as an angler's name for *Ephemeris vulgata* and *E. danica* or either of the corresponding artificial flies. 2. An insect of the family *Phryganeidae* or *Staniidae*; the caddis-fly 1816.

May-game. 1549. [MAY *sb.*²] 1. a *pl.* The merry-makings associated with the first of May. b. *sing.* A set entertainment in the May-day festivities. 2. *transf.* and *gen.* Merry-making, sport, frolic; foolery 1571. 3. A laughing-stock 1566. 4. *attrib.*, also as *adj.* with the sense 'trivial' 1586. 3. What is man but the spoil of time, the may-game of fortune? QUARELES.

Mayhap (mā-hæp, mā-hæp), *adv.* Now *arch.*, *rhet.* and *dial.* 1536. [Shortened from (*v.*) *mayhap*.] Perhaps, perchance. So *May-happen adv.* now *arch.* and *dial.*

Mayhem (mā-hem), *sb.* 1472. [a. AF. *maimen*, *mahaim*, etc.; see MAIM *sb.*] *Old Law*. The crime of maiming a person so as to make him less able to defend himself or annoy his adversary. Also *fig.* Hence *Mayhem v. trans.* to inflict m. on 1534.

Maying (mā-ing), *vbl. sb.* 1470. [f. MAY *sb.*²] The celebration of May-day or the month of May.

May-lady. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1560. [MAY *sb.*²] A Queen of the May. Also, a puppet in a May-day game.

May-lord. 1599. [f. MAY *sb.*² + LORD *sb.*] A young man chosen to preside over the festivities of May-day, *transf.* one whose authority is flouted

Mayonnaise (mā-yōnz, Fr. *mayonaise*) 1841. [Fr.; etym. unkn.] A sauce consisting of yolk of egg beaten up with oil and vinegar, and seasoned with salt, etc., used as a dressing for salad, cold meat, or fish; also, a dish (of meat, etc.) having this dressing.

Mayor (mā-er). [Early ME. *mair*, *mei*, later *mair*, *mayer*, a. F. *maire*; — L. *maior* nom. properly *adj.*, greater (see MAJOR).] The head or chief officer of the municipal corporation of a city or borough.

M. of the Staple. see STAPLE *sb.*² *M. of the Palace* (Hist.) = F. *maire du palais*, a mod. transl. of med. L. *major domus* (occas. *m. palatii*), the title borne by the prime ministers of the Frankish kingdoms. Hence *Mayor al*, pertaining to a m. or mayoralty. *May orress*, the wife of a m., or a lady who fulfils the duties belonging to a mayor's wife. *Mayorship*, the office, position, or dignity of a m.

Mayoral (mayor-əl), *sb.* 1598. [Sp. f. *mayor* greater.] A conductor in charge of a train of beasts of burden; also, a head shepherd; occas. the conductor of a diligence.

Mayoralty (mā-ərāl-ti), late ME. [ad. OF. *maioral*, f. *maire* MAYOR.] 1. The office of a mayor. 2. The period during which a mayor holds office 1494. 3. *attrib.* 1573.

Maypole (mā-pōl) 1554. [f. MAY *sb.*² + POLE *sb.*] A high pole painted with spiral stripes of diff. colours and decked with

o (Ger *Kahn*) 1 *peu* 2 (Ger *Mül* et) 3 *F. dune* 4 *car* 5 *co* here 6 *ten* 7 *Fr. l'aire* 8 *for fern earth*

flowers, set up on an open space, for the merry-makers to dance round on May-day.

transf. A lean m. of a man 1871.

Mayweed (mā wēd), 1551. [For **maythe-weed*, f. *maythe*, old name of the plant.] Sunking Camomile, *Anthemus Cotula*. Applied also to other plants resembling this.

Mazame (māzām, masāmē). Also **mazama**, 1791. [a. F. *mazame* (Buffon), a. Mexican *mazame*, pl. of *mazatl* deer, mistaken for a sing.] 1. A name for various American species of deer; also for the Pong-horn. 2. The antelope Rocky Mountain goat, *Oreamnus* or *Haplocerus montanus* 1852.

Mazard (māzārd), sb. 1601 [app. altered from MAZER, by association of -ER with -ARD.] 1. A mazer. 2. *pc.* (arch.) a. The head 1602. b. The face, 'phiz' 1763. 3. slang. (Anglo-Irish) The 'head' of a coin 1802.

2. a. Knockabout the M with a Seaten Spade SHAKS. Hence *†Mazard v. trans.* to knock on the head B. JONSON.

Mazard (māzārd), sb. 2 dial. 1578. [? a use of prec.] A kind of small black cherry; also attrib. as *m. cherry*.

†Mazarine, sb. 1673 [? attrib. use of the name of Cardinal Mazarin (died 1662), or of the Duchesse de Mazarin (died 1693).] In early use also *m. dish*, *plate*. A deep plate, usually of metal—1773.

Mazarine (māzārin), sb. 2 and a. 1684 [? as prec.] 1. In full *m. blue*. A deep rich blue 1686. 2. A staff or a garment of this colour 1694. b. A London common-councilman; so called from the colour of his gown 1701. 3. *adv.* Of a mazarine blue colour.

Mazdaism (māzā'iz'm). Also **Mazdeism**, 1871 [f. Avestic *masda*, name of the good principle (Ahura-mazda, Ormuzd) of ancient Persian theology.] The ancient Persian religion as taught in the Avesta; Zoroastrianism. So **Mazde'an**, *æ-an* a. pertaining to the religion of the Avesta.

Maze (māz), sb. ME [See MAZE v.] 1. The maze. Delirium, delusion; disappointment. ME. only. 2. a. A delusive fancy. b. A trick, deception. ME. only. 3. A state of bewilderment. Obs. exc. dial. late ME. 4. A confusing and baffling network of winding and intercommunicating paths; a labyrinth, *occas* in pl. the windings of a labyrinth. late ME. b. A winding movement, esp. in a dance 1610. 3. At this I was put to an exceeding M. BUNYAN. 4. They walk round about as it were in a round maze Sir T. MORE. *fig.* To lose us in this m. of error S. T. BROWN. *Phr.* To tread a m.

Maze (māz), v. ME. [Aphetic f. AMAZE (OE. *amasan*).] 1. *trans.* To stupefy, daze; to put out of one's wits; to craze. Chiefly in *pass*. Now arch and dial. ME. 2. *intr.* To be stupefied or delirious; to wander in mind—1568. 3. *trans.* To bewilder, perplex, confuse 1482. 4. *intr.* To move in a mazy track 1591. 5. *trans.* To involve in a maze; to form mazes upon—1654. 6. Then said the King, 'The man is mazed with fear' MORRIS.

Mazeful (māz'fūl), a. Obs. exc. arch 1595. [f. MAZE sb. + -FUL.] Bewildering, confounding.

Mazement (māz'mēnt), 1580. [f. MAZE v. + -MENT.] A state of stupor or trance. Also = AMAZEMENT.

Mazer (māzər), sb. Obs. exc. Hist. ME [a. OF. *mazere*, *masre*; of Teut. origin; cf. OHG. *masar* (glossing L. *tuber*, *nodus*), MHG. *mazzer* exorcism on a tree, maple, drinking-cup, etc.] 1. A hard wood (prop. maple) used as a material for drinking-cups. 2. The tree yielding this (rare)—1547. 3. A bowl, drinking-cup, or goblet without a foot, orig. made of mazer wood. Often applied to bowls entirely of metal, etc. ME. 4. 3. = MAZARD sb. 2—1652. 5. *trans.* A helmet SYLVESTER. 6. One of his Shepherds describes a Bowl, or M., curiously Carv'd DAYDEN. attrib. and Comb. m. bowl, cup, dish = 2; m. wood = 3. Hence *†Mazer v.* = MAZARD v.

Mazurka (māzūr'kă, māzūr'ikă), 1818 [a. Polish *ka w* of the Polish province Mazovia. 1. A lively Polish dance re-

sembling the polka; the music is in triple time. 2. A piece of music composed in the rhythm of this 1854.

Mazy (māz), a. 1579. [f. MAZE sb. + -y.] 1. Resembling or of the nature of a maze; full of windings and turnings. 2. Moving in a maze-like course 1725. 3. as sb. 300. Short for 'the mazy dance' 1840. 2. *spec.* (Hist.) Having convoluted markings 1811. 1. Five miles meandering with a m. motion the sacred river ran COLERIDGE. 2. The m. leverst FORT. Hence *†Mazily adv.* *Maziness*.

M.B. (em bī) 1853. [Abbrev. of 'Mark of the Beast' (see MARK sb. 1 Ill. 2b, and BEAST sb. 3), used joc with reference to the popular view that this garment was a badge of 'Popery'.] *M.B. waistcoat*: a kind of waistcoat with no opening in front, worn by Anglican clergymen (originally, c. 1840, only by Tractarians).

M.B. (em bī), abbrev. of L. *Medicinae Baccalaureus* bachelor of medicine.

M.D. (em dī), abbrev. of L. *Medicinae Doctor* doctor of medicine. Often used *collog.* for: One holding the M.D. degree, a physician.

Me (mī, mī, mī), *pers. pron.* 1st *pers. sing.*, *acc.* and *dat.* [OE. *mē* accus. represents, like L. *me*, Gr. *ἐγώ*, etc., the bare stem, Indo-Eur. **eme-*, **me-*, of the pronoun. OE. had also *meo* (lost before ME.)—pre-Teut. **mege* (= Gr. *ἐμμεγέ*), in which a limiting particle **ge* (= Gr. *γε*, 'at least') is added to the simple acc. The OE. *mē* dat. corresponds to mod. G. *mir*, Goth. *mi*:—pre-Teut. **mes* (with unexplained s.).] The accus. and dat. form of the pronoun of the first person I. 1. *Accusative*, as direct object. 2. *Dative*. a. As indirect obj.; also (now *rare* exc. arch.) in dependence on certain impers. vbs. (cf. MISSEMS, MERTHINKS, etc.), adjs., and advs. OE. b. As dat. of interest (= *for me*), chiefly in commands (arch.) OE. c. Used expletively in narrative. (The so-called ethical dative.) arch. ME. 3. *Reflexive* (= myself, to or for myself) Now chiefly arch. and poet. OE. 4. For the *nominative* (see QUOTS) 1500. 5. In various exclam. uses, without syntactical relation to the context (see QUOTS) 1589. 6. quasi-sb. Individuality; EGO 1828.

1. Call me not Naomi, call me Marah Ruth i. 20. 2. a. Will you lead it me? 1858. b. Prick me the fellow from the path 'M. ARNOLD. c. He enters me in name in the book LAMB. 3. And I awoke, and found me here KEATS. 4. Oh, the doggie is me, and I am my self SHAKS. Is she as tall as me? SHAKS 5. *Phr.* *Alme! Ay me! Dear me! Miserable!* (= L. *me miserum!*) MILT. 'Don't you dance?' he said 'Me?' cried she, embarrassed, 'yes, I believe so' Miss BURNEY *And me* (vulgar) = 'especially considering that I am'; And me a widow 1812. 6. Haunted and blinded by some shadow of his own little ME CARLYLE.

Meach, obs. f. MICHE.

†Meacock, 1526 [?] 1. An effeminate person; a coward, weakling—1834. 2. attrib. or *adv.* Effeminate; cowardly—1539.

Mead 1 (mīd). [Com. Teut. and Indo-Eur.: OE. *meodu* str. masc. —OTeut. **medu* —Indo-Eur. **medhus* (cf. Skr. *mādhu* neut., honey, sweet drink, Gr. *μέθυ* wine, Welsh *medd*).] An alcoholic liquor made by fermenting a mixture of honey and water; also called *methuggin*. b. *transf.* esp. U.S., a beverage charged with carbonic acid gas, and flavoured with syrup of sarsaparilla 1890.

attrib. and Comb. chiefly arch. or Hist., as *mead*, m. bench (OE. *medubench*), a seat at a feast when m. was drunk, *shall* (OE. *medu-schal*), a banquetting hall; *wine*, a home-made 'wine' prepared from m.

Mead 2 (mīd). Now *poet* and *dial.* [OE. *mēd* str. fem. —OTeut. **mēdwā*; see next.] = MEADOW 1. 2. Meadow-land—1670.

As it were a mead Al ful of freshe floures, whyte and rede CHAUCER. Rivers sweete along the meedes TUSSEN. Comb. m. grass, meadow grass.

Meadow (me dōw), sb. [repr. OE. *mēdw*, obl. stem of *mēd* str. fem., MEAD 2, f. (ult.) root **me-* (whence Mow v.).] 1. Orig., a piece of land permanently covered with grass which is mown for use as hay. In later use extended to include any piece of grass land; and locally applied esp. to a tract of low well-watered ground usually a river b. Land used for meadows land OE. 2. N

America, a. A low level tract of uncultivated grass land, esp. along a river or in marshy regions near the sea 1870. b. *Beaver* m. the rich fertile tract of land left dry above a demolished beaver dam 1784. 3. A feeding ground for fish 1890.

2. Ladies-smokes all silver white, Do paint the Meadows with delight SHAKS.

attrib. and Comb. a. *m.-cra* *field*, *flower*, etc. b. Prefixed to names of animals as denizens of m. land; as *m. ant.*, the small British ant, *Lasius flavus* m. chicken, a name given in N. America to species of Rail or Coot; m. crane, crane = CORN-CRA 2 m. fly, an American fire fly, m. hen = *mea ow chicken*; m. lark, (a) = LITTLE LARK; (b) U.S. the crackle, *Sturcellia magna*; m. mouse, any field vole; m. mussel, a mussel found in American salt meadows, *Modiola lineolata*; m. pipit = LITTLE m. snipe, (a) = GRASS-BIRD (see GRASS); (b) U.S. the common American snipe, *Gallinago Wilsoni*; m. vole = meadow mouse.

c. Prefixed to names of plants, to denote varieties or species growing in meadows; often in book-names as *m. pratensis*, *orch.*, as in *m. lark*, *clown*, *heath*, etc.; also in *m. beauty*, U.S. name for *Rhexia*; called also *dewgrass*; m. campion, pink, the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis flos-cuculi*; m. crocus, saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*; m. grass, any grass of the genus *Poa*, esp. *P. pratensis*; m. mush room, *Agaricus campestris*; m. rhubarb, *rue* *Thalictrum flavum*. See also PANISSE, SAXIFRAGE. d. m. green, lively green, in which the yellow predominates. m. ground, (a) ground laid down in m.; (b) prairie land, m. ore bog iron ore (cf. LIMONITE); m. hatch, coarse grass or rush used for thatching.

Hence **Meadow v.** to devote (land) to the production of grass. **Meadowy** a. resembling a m.

Meadow-sweet (me dōuswīt), 1530. [f. MEADOW sb. + SWEET sb.] The rosaceous plant *Spiraea Ulmaria*, common in moist meadows and along the banks of streams growing with erect, rigid stems to a height of about two feet, with dense heads of creamy white and highly fragrant flowers. In the U.S., *S. salicifolia*.

†Mea-dsweet, late ME. [f. MEAD 2 + SWEET sb.] = prec.—1782.

†Mea-dwort. [OE. *medowyr*, f. *riedo* MEAD 1 + *wyr* WORT, plant; possibly the flowers were used for flavouring mead.] —MEADOW-SWEET—1783.

Meagre (mīgr), a. (sb.) (U.S. *meager*.) [ME. *magre*, a. OF. *meigre* (mod. F. *maigre*) — L. *macrum* (macer), cogn. w. Gr. *μακρος* long, *μακρός* tall, slender, *μικρός* length.] 1. Of persons, animals, etc.: Lean, thin, emaciated. 2. Poor, scanty 1501. b. Of literary composition or material, ideas, resources, etc. Wanting in fullness or elaboration 1599. 3. = MAIGRE a. 1705. b. *absol.* as sb. 'Maigre' d et 1. Thou art so lean and m. waven late BEN JONSON. 2. Very Maigre, Hungry Soil CHURCHMAN. The banquet LAMB. b. The continuation of a m. chronicle D'ISBURY. A m. and imperfect form of faith J. MARTINIAU. 3. *Phr.* *Soyez m.*, tr. *f. soyez pauvre*. b. We make m. on Fridays always THACKERAY. Hence *Meagrely adv.* *-ness*.

Meagre (mīgr), v. 1563. [f. MAIGRE a.] *trans.* To make meagre or lean—1807.

Meagre, var. of MAIGRE sb.

Meak (mīk), dial. 1478. An implement with a long handle and crooked iron or blade used to cut down or pull up peas, bracken, etc.

Meaking (mīk'ing), *vbl. sb.* 1867. [? f. MEAK + -ING.] Only in *m. iron*. The tool used by caulkers to pick old oakum out of a vessel's seams.

Meal (mīl), sb. 1 [Com. Teut.: OE. *meio* mīlstr. neut. —OTeut. **meilwō*, f. root **mel-*, *mal-*, *mul-*, whence Com. Teut. **malan* to grind, cogn. w. L. *molere*, *molina*, Gr. *μύλον*, *μύλος*, etc.] 1. The edible part of any grain or pulse (usu. exc. wheat) ground to a powder. Also *spec.* in Scotland and Ireland = OATMEAL; in U.S. = Indian meal (see INDIAN a. 3). Whole m.: see WHOLE. b. The finer part of the ground grain, in contrast with bran. Often *fig.* 1599. 2. *transf.* A powder produced by grinding (e.g. in *lensed m.*); a powdery substance resembling flour 1549.

Comb. m. beetle, a creoleptous insect (*Tenebrio molitor*), which infests granaries, etc., and is injurious to flour—*mite* the *A-* *farina* moth, a larva of two species of moth *Aspicia* and *Pyralis farinalis*, the larvae of which feed on m. flour.

worm, the larva of the meal-beetle; -worm beetle = meal-beetle

Meal (mīl), *sb* 2 [Com. Tent.: OE. *mēl* neut., mark, sign, measure, fixed time, occasion, meal.—O. Tent. **mēlo*, f. Indo-Eur. root **me-* (Skr. *ma-*) to measure.] **1.** A measure—ME. **2.** Any of the customary occasions of taking food at regular times of the day as a breakfast, dinner, supper, etc. OE. **3.** An occasion of taking food, a repast. Also, the material of a repast ME. **3.** The quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking also, the time of milking 1613

4. Meals, then, ought to be early or late in proportion to the habits of the individual. Com. **5.** The blackbird, picking food, sees thee, nor stops his in M. ARNOLD.

Meal (mīl), *v* 1 Somewhat rare. 1611. [f. MEAL *sb* 1] **1.** *trans* To cover or powder with meal. **2.** *a trans* To grind into meal; to reduce to powder. **b. intr.** To become reduced to meal or powder 1669. **3.** *intr.* To yield meal 1799

Meal (mīl), *v* 2 1827. [f. MEAL *sb* 2] *intr.* To make a meal; to feed.

Meal, *v* 3 [= OE. *mēlan*, f. *mīl* spot, stain, MOLE *sb* 1] *trans.* To spot, stain. *Meas* for ME. IV. II. 86.

-meal, *suffix*, forming advs (all obs exc *puccinell*), repr ME. *-mēl* (occas. *-mēlum*), OE. *-mēlum*, with the sense expressed in Latin by *-alim*, *-tum*, and in mod. Eng. by the repetition of the *sb*. preceded by *by*.

Mealie (mīli) Also (from *pl*) *mihce*, 1853. [a Cape Du *māje* (pronounced mīli), a lg *mīli* MILLER, used also for maize.] A S. Afr. name for maize; used chiefly in the *pl* **Mealing** (mīlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 14 .. [f. MEAL *sb* 1 or *v* 1 + -ING 1] The action of grinding meal; also, that of finely pulverizing gunpowder. Chiefly *attr. sb.*

M. stone, a stone used for grinding meal, *m* table, a slab for sealing gunpowder upon

Meal-mouth, *sb.* and *a.* 1516 [f. MEAL *sb* 1 + MOUTH 1] (A) in meal-mouthed (person) -1700 **Meal-mouthed ppl.** *a.* 1570-1686

Mealy (mīli), *a.* 1533. [f. MEAL *sb* 1 + *y* 1] **1.** Like meal, powdery. Of potatoes when boiled: Forming a dry and powdery mass (opp. to *waxy*). **2.** Containing meal; lannaceous 1591. **3.** Covered with flour 1704. **4.** Covered with or as if with a fine dust or powder. Chiefly in *But* and *Ent.* 1567. **5.** Of colour: Spotty, uneven 1675. **6.** Of complexion: Flourey, pale 1838. **7.** Soft-spoken, given to mince matters; meal-mouthed 1600. **8.** The wealdy miller's m. f. TENNYSON. **9.** Men like butter-fles, shew not their m. like wings, but to the Summer Strakes. **M. bug**, an insect which infests vine and hot-house plants. **5.** A m. boy, cob WITT. MELVILLE. **M. plants** 1840. **6.** I only know two sorts of boys. **M. boys**, and beef-faced boys. DICKENS. **7.** Bless us in mouth! CANTLEY. **Mealiness**

Meal-mouthed (mīli-mau-ŋd), *a.* 1572. [Cf. MEALY *a.* 7.] Soft-spoken; not outspoken; afraid to speak one's mind or to use plain terms

Meal-mouth'd philanthropies TENNYSON. Hence **Meal-mouthed-ly** *adv.* -ness.

Mean (mīn), *sb.* ME. [Partly MEAN *a.* 2 used absol.; partly after the similit. OF use.]

1. That which is in the middle. **1.** A condition, quality, disposition, course, etc., that is equally removed from two opposite (usu., blamable) extremes, a medium. **2.** Moderation measure -1718. **3.** *mus* **4.** A middle part, esp. the tenor or alto. Also, a person performing that part or the instrument on which it is played. Also *fig.* -1698. **5.** *mus* **6.** A name for the second and the third string of a viol or lute. CHAPPELL. **7.** *Logic*. The middle term of a syllogism. BACON. **8.** Something interposed or intervening -1593. **9.** *Math.* [= F. *moyenne*, ellipt. for *quantité moyenne*.] The term (or in pl., the terms) intermediate between the first and last terms (called the extremes) of a progression of any kind (*arithmetical, geometrical, harmonical*) *m.* 1571. **10.** An average amount or value; used for *m. pressure, temperature*, etc. 1803

11. There is a m. in all things *a.* **12.** *mus* **13.** *mus* **14.** *mus* **15.** *mus* **16.** *mus* **17.** *mus* **18.** *mus* **19.** *mus* **20.** *mus* **21.** *mus* **22.** *mus* **23.** *mus* **24.** *mus* **25.** *mus* **26.** *mus* **27.** *mus* **28.** *mus* **29.** *mus* **30.** *mus* **31.** *mus* **32.** *mus* **33.** *mus* **34.** *mus* **35.** *mus* **36.** *mus* **37.** *mus* **38.** *mus* **39.** *mus* **40.** *mus* **41.** *mus* **42.** *mus* **43.** *mus* **44.** *mus* **45.** *mus* **46.** *mus* **47.** *mus* **48.** *mus* **49.** *mus* **50.** *mus* **51.** *mus* **52.** *mus* **53.** *mus* **54.** *mus* **55.** *mus* **56.** *mus* **57.** *mus* **58.** *mus* **59.** *mus* **60.** *mus* **61.** *mus* **62.** *mus* **63.** *mus* **64.** *mus* **65.** *mus* **66.** *mus* **67.** *mus* **68.** *mus* **69.** *mus* **70.** *mus* **71.** *mus* **72.** *mus* **73.** *mus* **74.** *mus* **75.** *mus* **76.** *mus* **77.** *mus* **78.** *mus* **79.** *mus* **80.** *mus* **81.** *mus* **82.** *mus* **83.** *mus* **84.** *mus* **85.** *mus* **86.** *mus* **87.** *mus* **88.** *mus* **89.** *mus* **90.** *mus* **91.** *mus* **92.** *mus* **93.** *mus* **94.** *mus* **95.** *mus* **96.** *mus* **97.** *mus* **98.** *mus* **99.** *mus* **100.** *mus*

2. There is a m. in all things *a.* **3.** *mus* **4.** *mus* **5.** *mus* **6.** *mus* **7.** *mus* **8.** *mus* **9.** *mus* **10.** *mus* **11.** *mus* **12.** *mus* **13.** *mus* **14.** *mus* **15.** *mus* **16.** *mus* **17.** *mus* **18.** *mus* **19.** *mus* **20.** *mus* **21.** *mus* **22.** *mus* **23.** *mus* **24.** *mus* **25.** *mus* **26.** *mus* **27.** *mus* **28.** *mus* **29.** *mus* **30.** *mus* **31.** *mus* **32.** *mus* **33.** *mus* **34.** *mus* **35.** *mus* **36.** *mus* **37.** *mus* **38.** *mus* **39.** *mus* **40.** *mus* **41.** *mus* **42.** *mus* **43.** *mus* **44.** *mus* **45.** *mus* **46.** *mus* **47.** *mus* **48.** *mus* **49.** *mus* **50.** *mus* **51.** *mus* **52.** *mus* **53.** *mus* **54.** *mus* **55.** *mus* **56.** *mus* **57.** *mus* **58.** *mus* **59.** *mus* **60.** *mus* **61.** *mus* **62.** *mus* **63.** *mus* **64.** *mus* **65.** *mus* **66.** *mus* **67.** *mus* **68.** *mus* **69.** *mus* **70.** *mus* **71.** *mus* **72.** *mus* **73.** *mus* **74.** *mus* **75.** *mus* **76.** *mus* **77.** *mus* **78.** *mus* **79.** *mus* **80.** *mus* **81.** *mus* **82.** *mus* **83.** *mus* **84.** *mus* **85.** *mus* **86.** *mus* **87.** *mus* **88.** *mus* **89.** *mus* **90.** *mus* **91.** *mus* **92.** *mus* **93.** *mus* **94.** *mus* **95.** *mus* **96.** *mus* **97.** *mus* **98.** *mus* **99.** *mus* **100.** *mus*

3. There is a m. in all things *a.* **4.** *mus* **5.** *mus* **6.** *mus* **7.** *mus* **8.** *mus* **9.** *mus* **10.** *mus* **11.** *mus* **12.** *mus* **13.** *mus* **14.** *mus* **15.** *mus* **16.** *mus* **17.** *mus* **18.** *mus* **19.** *mus* **20.** *mus* **21.** *mus* **22.** *mus* **23.** *mus* **24.** *mus* **25.** *mus* **26.** *mus* **27.** *mus* **28.** *mus* **29.** *mus* **30.** *mus* **31.** *mus* **32.** *mus* **33.** *mus* **34.** *mus* **35.** *mus* **36.** *mus* **37.** *mus* **38.** *mus* **39.** *mus* **40.** *mus* **41.** *mus* **42.** *mus* **43.** *mus* **44.** *mus* **45.** *mus* **46.** *mus* **47.** *mus* **48.** *mus* **49.** *mus* **50.** *mus* **51.** *mus* **52.** *mus* **53.** *mus* **54.** *mus* **55.** *mus* **56.** *mus* **57.** *mus* **58.** *mus* **59.** *mus* **60.** *mus* **61.** *mus* **62.** *mus* **63.** *mus* **64.** *mus* **65.** *mus* **66.** *mus* **67.** *mus* **68.** *mus* **69.** *mus* **70.** *mus* **71.** *mus* **72.** *mus* **73.** *mus* **74.** *mus* **75.** *mus* **76.** *mus* **77.** *mus* **78.** *mus* **79.** *mus* **80.** *mus* **81.** *mus* **82.** *mus* **83.** *mus* **84.** *mus* **85.** *mus* **86.** *mus* **87.** *mus* **88.** *mus* **89.** *mus* **90.** *mus* **91.** *mus* **92.** *mus* **93.** *mus* **94.** *mus* **95.** *mus* **96.** *mus* **97.** *mus* **98.** *mus* **99.** *mus* **100.** *mus*

4. There is a m. in all things *a.* **5.** *mus* **6.** *mus* **7.** *mus* **8.** *mus* **9.** *mus* **10.** *mus* **11.** *mus* **12.** *mus* **13.** *mus* **14.** *mus* **15.** *mus* **16.** *mus* **17.** *mus* **18.** *mus* **19.** *mus* **20.** *mus* **21.** *mus* **22.** *mus* **23.** *mus* **24.** *mus* **25.** *mus* **26.** *mus* **27.** *mus* **28.** *mus* **29.** *mus* **30.** *mus* **31.** *mus* **32.** *mus* **33.** *mus* **34.** *mus* **35.** *mus* **36.** *mus* **37.** *mus* **38.** *mus* **39.** *mus* **40.** *mus* **41.** *mus* **42.** *mus* **43.** *mus* **44.** *mus* **45.** *mus* **46.** *mus* **47.** *mus* **48.** *mus* **49.** *mus* **50.** *mus* **51.** *mus* **52.** *mus* **53.** *mus* **54.** *mus* **55.** *mus* **56.** *mus* **57.** *mus* **58.** *mus* **59.** *mus* **60.** *mus* **61.** *mus* **62.** *mus* **63.** *mus* **64.** *mus* **65.** *mus* **66.** *mus* **67.** *mus* **68.** *mus* **69.** *mus* **70.** *mus* **71.** *mus* **72.** *mus* **73.** *mus* **74.** *mus* **75.** *mus* **76.** *mus* **77.** *mus* **78.** *mus* **79.** *mus* **80.** *mus* **81.** *mus* **82.** *mus* **83.** *mus* **84.** *mus* **85.** *mus* **86.** *mus* **87.** *mus* **88.** *mus* **89.** *mus* **90.** *mus* **91.** *mus* **92.** *mus* **93.** *mus* **94.** *mus* **95.** *mus* **96.** *mus* **97.** *mus* **98.** *mus* **99.** *mus* **100.** *mus*

5. There is a m. in all things *a.* **6.** *mus* **7.** *mus* **8.** *mus* **9.** *mus* **10.** *mus* **11.** *mus* **12.** *mus* **13.** *mus* **14.** *mus* **15.** *mus* **16.** *mus* **17.** *mus* **18.** *mus* **19.** *mus* **20.** *mus* **21.** *mus* **22.** *mus* **23.** *mus* **24.** *mus* **25.** *mus* **26.** *mus* **27.** *mus* **28.** *mus* **29.** *mus* **30.** *mus* **31.** *mus* **32.** *mus* **33.** *mus* **34.** *mus* **35.** *mus* **36.** *mus* **37.** *mus* **38.** *mus* **39.** *mus* **40.** *mus* **41.** *mus* **42.** *mus* **43.** *mus* **44.** *mus* **45.** *mus* **46.** *mus* **47.** *mus* **48.** *mus* **49.** *mus* **50.** *mus* **51.** *mus* **52.** *mus* **53.** *mus* **54.** *mus* **55.** *mus* **56.** *mus* **57.** *mus* **58.** *mus* **59.** *mus* **60.** *mus* **61.** *mus* **62.** *mus* **63.** *mus* **64.** *mus* **65.** *mus* **66.** *mus* **67.** *mus* **68.** *mus* **69.** *mus* **70.** *mus* **71.** *mus* **72.** *mus* **73.** *mus* **74.** *mus* **75.** *mus* **76.** *mus* **77.** *mus* **78.** *mus* **79.** *mus* **80.** *mus* **81.** *mus* **82.** *mus* **83.** *mus* **84.** *mus* **85.** *mus* **86.** *mus* **87.** *mus* **88.** *mus* **89.** *mus* **90.** *mus* **91.** *mus* **92.** *mus* **93.** *mus* **94.** *mus* **95.** *mus* **96.** *mus* **97.** *mus* **98.** *mus* **99.** *mus* **100.** *mus*

6. There is a m. in all things *a.* **7.** *mus* **8.** *mus* **9.** *mus* **10.** *mus* **11.** *mus* **12.** *mus* **13.** *mus* **14.** *mus* **15.** *mus* **16.** *mus* **17.** *mus* **18.** *mus* **19.** *mus* **20.** *mus* **21.** *mus* **22.** *mus* **23.** *mus* **24.** *mus* **25.** *mus* **26.** *mus* **27.** *mus* **28.** *mus* **29.** *mus* **30.** *mus* **31.** *mus* **32.** *mus* **33.** *mus* **34.** *mus* **35.** *mus* **36.** *mus* **37.** *mus* **38.** *mus* **39.** *mus* **40.** *mus* **41.** *mus* **42.** *mus* **43.** *mus* **44.** *mus* **45.** *mus* **46.** *mus* **47.** *mus* **48.** *mus* **49.** *mus* **50.** *mus* **51.** *mus* **52.** *mus* **53.** *mus* **54.** *mus* **55.** *mus* **56.** *mus* **57.** *mus* **58.** *mus* **59.** *mus* **60.** *mus* **61.** *mus* **62.** *mus* **63.** *mus* **64.** *mus* **65.** *mus* **66.** *mus* **67.** *mus* **68.** *mus* **69.** *mus* **70.** *mus* **71.** *mus* **72.** *mus* **73.** *mus* **74.** *mus* **75.** *mus* **76.** *mus* **77.** *mus* **78.** *mus* **79.** *mus* **80.** *mus* **81.** *mus* **82.** *mus* **83.** *mus* **84.** *mus* **85.** *mus* **86.** *mus* **87.** *mus* **88.** *mus* **89.** *mus* **90.** *mus* **91.** *mus* **92.** *mus* **93.** *mus* **94.** *mus* **95.** *mus* **96.** *mus* **97.** *mus* **98.** *mus* **99.** *mus* **100.** *mus*

7. There is a m. in all things *a.* **8.** *mus* **9.** *mus* **10.** *mus* **11.** *mus* **12.** *mus* **13.** *mus* **14.** *mus* **15.** *mus* **16.** *mus* **17.** *mus* **18.** *mus* **19.** *mus* **20.** *mus* **21.** *mus* **22.** *mus* **23.** *mus* **24.** *mus* **25.** *mus* **26.** *mus* **27.** *mus* **28.** *mus* **29.** *mus* **30.** *mus* **31.** *mus* **32.** *mus* **33.** *mus* **34.** *mus* **35.** *mus* **36.** *mus* **37.** *mus* **38.** *mus* **39.** *mus* **40.** *mus* **41.** *mus* **42.** *mus* **43.** *mus* **44.** *mus* **45.** *mus* **46.** *mus* **47.** *mus* **48.** *mus* **49.** *mus* **50.** *mus* **51.** *mus* **52.** *mus* **53.** *mus* **54.** *mus* **55.** *mus* **56.** *mus* **57.** *mus* **58.** *mus* **59.** *mus* **60.** *mus* **61.** *mus* **62.** *mus* **63.** *mus* **64.** *mus* **65.** *mus* **66.** *mus* **67.** *mus* **68.** *mus* **69.** *mus* **70.** *mus* **71.** *mus* **72.** *mus* **73.** *mus* **74.** *mus* **75.** *mus* **76.** *mus* **77.** *mus*

leaning (mē'nīŋ), *phl. a.* 1581. [f. MEAN + -ING.] 1. Having intention or purpose, *we'll m. a.* 2. Expressive, significant 1728. 3. Had done business with him, said Mr. Barney h. m. look Dickers. **Meaningfully** *adv.* late ME **leaningless** (mē'nīŋlēs), *a.* 1797. [f. LEANING *vb.* + -LESS.] Without signification; without purpose. Hence **Meaninglessly** *adv.*, *ness*.

leanly (mē'nī), *adv.* 1587. [f. MEAN *a.* 1. + -LY.] In a mean manner; poorly, basely, vily; shabbily; stingily, liberally. *o think m. of.* to have a mean estimate of **leanly**, *adv.* 2. Late ME. [f. MEAN *a.* 2. + -LY.] 1. In the mean or middling degree of inner; moderately -1763. 2. Only moderately; hence, indifferently -1767.

leanness (mē'nīs), 1556. [f. MEAN *a.* 1. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lean; lowliness, insignificance 1583; inferiority, slightness; smallness (also *phl.*) 1556; denseness of character or mind 1660; poorness appearance or equipment; poverty of execution, design, etc. 1656; disregardfulness 1755. *do not however whether this figure be not of a rare date.* by the M. of the Workman-ship Annotator **lean** (ment), *phl. a.* 1470. [pa. pp. of LEAN *v.* 1.] In senses of the *vb.* (q. v.).

Mean time, mean-time. ME. [Prop. two *fs.* (see MEAN *a.* 2 and TIME *sb.*), and still less so written in the phrases.]

A. sb. 1. In the mean time. a. During or thru the time which intervenes. b. Used adverbially or concessive sense: While is true; still, nevertheless 1633. 2. Without prep. = *a.* -1700. 3. For the mean time; so long as the interval lasts. Also adverbially: Intended to serve for the interim, 1480. 4. *attrib.* BROWNING. **The mean time** Lady, He raise the preparation a Warre SHAKS. 3. This order was for the mean time 1897.

B. adv. 1. = In the mean time, A. 1. a. 1588. 2. = In the mean time, A. 1. b. -1681.

Mean while, mean-while. ME. [Prop. o wds. (see MEAN *a.* 2 and WHILE *sb.*), and d. often so written.] **A. sb.** 1. In the mean while = MEAN TIME A. 1. a. b. In adversative or concessive use; cf. MEAN TIME 1. b. 97. 2. The mean while = 'in the mean while' -1658. 3. For the mean while = 'for a mean time'; see MEAN TIME A. 3. HAUCER. **B. adv.** 1. = In the mean while, A. 1. a. 1440. 2. = In the mean while, A. 1. b. 1597.

Meany see MANY, MEINIE

Mear(e, var. MARE, MERE sb., a. v.

Mease (mēz), ME. [a. OF. *meise*, *maise* (rare) for herring; of Teut. origin.] A measure for herrings, equal to five 'hundreds' (usu. 'long hundreds').

Measle (mēz'l), *sb.* [ME. *maseles* pl., f. out. root *mas-, *maz-, expressing the notion 'spot' or 'excrecence'; cf. MAZER.] 1. (In 15th c. also *sing.*) An infectious disease man (in medical L. called *Rubeola* and *torbilla*), marked by an eruption of rose-coloured papulae in irregular circles and essents, preceded and accompanied by diarrhal and febrile symptoms. The pl. form now usu. construed as a *sing.* b. *pl.* The stules which mark this disease, late ME. 2. (formerly also *sing.*) A disease in swine, produced by the scolex of the tape-worm; in later e, a similar disease in other animals. (Due a misinterpretation of the adj. *mezel* 'leous' (see next) as used of swine this feated.) 1587. b. The scolex or cysticercus hind produces this disease 1863. 3. German (formerly also *fr.* French, hybrid) *erles*, a contagious disease (*Rosselia epizootica* *Rubeola*) distinct from measles, but like it in some of its symptoms.

Measle, a. Late ME. [a. use of MEASLE *sb.* + -ous; infl. in spelling by MEASLE *sb.*] Of wine, their flesh; Affected with measles, ensly -1652.

Measle (mēz'l), *v.* 1611. [f. MEASLE *sb.* + -trans.] To infect with measles. 2. *trans.* o covers as with measles or spots 1638. 3. *intr.* o develop the eruption of measles (col'loc)

Measled (mēz'ld), *phl. a.* ME. [f. MEASLE *sb.*, a., and *v.* + -ED.] 1. Infected with measles. 2. Spotted 1634. 3. *fig.* Poor, 'scurvy', NASHE.

Measly (mēz'li), *a.* 1687. [f. MEASLE *sb.* + -LY.] 1. Of pertaining to, or resembling measles 1782. 2. = MEASLE *a.* 1687. 3. Spotty 1876. 4. *slang* Poor, of little value 1872.

Measurable (me'ziurə'b'l), *a.* [ME. a. F. *mesurable* -late L. *mensurabilis*, f. *mensurare*. In sense 3 f. MEASURE *v.*] 1. Of persons, etc.: Moderate, temperate; occas. modest -1608. 2. Of moderate size, quantity, duration, or speed. *Obs.* exc. as implied in 3. ME. 3. That can be measured; of such dimensions as to admit of being measured; *spec.* (of rainfall) not less than 1.56 inch 1599. 4. Characterized by due measure or proportion 1563-1597. b. *mus.* = MEASURABLE 3. 1614.

1. Of his diet measurable was he CHAUCER. 3. *Phr.* To come within a distance of [etc.]. 4. According to the m. distribution of the Holy Ghost *Hominis* Hence *Measurably* *adv.* (late ME.), moderately, proportionally; in a measure (*U.S.*); to a m. extent.

Measure (me'ziur), *sb.* ME. [a. F. *mesure* -L. *mensura*, f. *mens-*, *metiri* to measure.]

I. 1. The action or process of measuring, measurement. Now rare. 2. Size or quantity ascertained or ascertainable by measuring. Now chiefly in *phr.* (*mod.*) to m. (said of garments, etc.; as dist. from *ready-made*) ME. b. *techn.* The width of a printed page; the width of an organ pipe 1683. c. *Fencing.* The distance of one fencer from another as determined by the length of his reach when lunging or thrusting. Also, in military drill 1591. d. Duration (of time, of a musical note) -1706. 3. *fig.* See below. 1650. 4. An instrument for measuring. a. A vessel of standard capacity for dealing out fixed quantities of grain, liquids, some vegetables, coal, etc. ME. 3. A graduated rod, Lue, tape, etc. 1555. 5. A unit or denomination of measurement 1535. b. Used for some specific unit of capacity (for of length) unders and from context or usage. Also, such a quantity as is indicated by this unit. ME. c. *Chem.* A unit of volume, e.g. of a gas or liquid, usu. indicated by graduations on a tube, etc. Also, the quantity measured by such a unit. 1807. d. In mixtures or compositions. A part as estimated by measurement 1837. 6. A system of measuring, as *linear*, *liquid*, *dry*, *London m.*, etc. ME. 7. That by which anything is computed or estimated. Chiefly in *phr.* to be the m. of. 1580. b. A standard; a criterion, test. Now rare. 1611. 8. *Math.* A quantity which is contained in another some number of times without remainder; a submultiple 1570. 9. (*concr.* of sense 2.) A stratum or bed of mineral; now only *pl.* (*Geol.*) in *coal-measures*, *cu' m.* 1665. 1. *By m.* as determined by measuring (not weighing or counting). 2. *Phr.* To know the m. of (a person) *foot*: see FOOT *sb.* Phrases *c.* *well*, *good*, *short*, etc. m. (see the *adjs.*) Also *fig.* To take measures: to ascertain the different dimensions of a body. So, to take the m. of a person for clothes, etc. He that makes Coates for the Moore, had need take m. every noone 1647. c. *fig.* Come not within the m. of my wrath SHAKS. 3. *Phr.* To take the m. of, formerly to take m. of: to form an estimate of; now esp. to gauge the abilities or character of (a person). 5. The common m. for uling is a square of 10 feet GWILT. b. Anon we'll drink a M. The Table round SHAKS. 7. b. Man is the m. of all truth Unto himself PARNASS. 8. Common m. = common div. (see Division). Also *fig.* Greatest common m. (abbrev. G.C.M.) the greatest quantity that divides each of a number of quantities exactly.

II. Prescribed extent or quantity. 1. What is adequate; satisfaction (of appetite, desire, need) -1607. 2. Proportion; due proportion, symmetry ME. 3. A limit. Now only in certain phrases, as to set measures to, to know no m., etc. ME. 4. Moderation, temperance -1667. 5. A quantity, degree, or proportion (of something), esp. as granted to or bestowed upon a person 1610. 6. Treatment (of a certain kind) 'meted out' to a person. *Obs.* or arch. *exc.* in *hart m.* 1593. 1. Till either death hath closed these eyes of mine, Or Fortune given me m. of Revenge SHAKS. 2. *Phr.* m. m. in p. 25. Callisto 4 To hold

m. with: to be proportionate to. 3. What m. assures (e. n. w. set) to that an, m. 7. PEARSON. *Phr.* Be out above m., also out of (all) m. (arch): beyond all bounds, excessively. To keep or over measure, to be restrained in action. 4. To keep measure, to have consideration towards (a person) By m., m. to a limited extent, in part. 5. To fill up the m. of to add what is wanting to the completeness of. 6. CHAS. begs that a larger m. of indulgence may be conceded to him JOWET. *Phr.* In a great or large m., largely. In some or a m., in some degree, somewhat. In the same m., to the same extent. 6. This is hard and undervalued m. SHAKS.

III. 'Measured' sound or movement. 1. Poetical rhythm, as measured by quantity or accent; = METRE. Now only literary, 1450. 2. An air, tune, melody. Now *part.* ME. 3. *mus.* a. The relation between the time-values of a note of one denomination and a note of the next, determining the kind of rhythm (duplet, triple, etc.); hence, the time of a piece of music. (Also called *MOURE*.) 1597. b. A group of notes beginning with a main accent, and commonly included between two vertical lines or bars 1667. c. Used *erron.* for *L. modus* as tr. Gr. *τρόπος, ἀρμός*, see *MOURE* 1635. 3. Rhythmical motion, esp. as regulated by music; the rhythm of a movement 1576. 4. A (grave or stately) dance (arch.) 1590.

1. Chaucer's verse seems to consist generally of five measures. A. J. ELIOT. Long m. (in hymns): see LONG *a.* 2. a. The triple, or, in a good tripping m. SHAKS. c. The Lydian m. was appropriated to songs of sorrow BOWSE. 3. *Phr.* To keep m. to observe exact time. 4. Where fairs Scautrons Hath tied the measures MARIOWE.

IV. 1. A plan or course of action intended to attain some object 1668. 2. *spec.* A legislative enactment proposed or adopted 1759.

1. *Phr.* To take, ought, pursue (cert. m.) measures. Before any measure of prevention could be taken 1833. 2. Measures, and not men, is the common cant of affected moderation JAMES LEIT.

Measure (me'ziur), *v.* ME. [a. F. *mesurer*, f. *mesura*.] 1. *trans.* To regulate, moderate, restrain -1574. 2. To ascertain the spatial magnitude or quantity of (something) properly, by comparison with some fixed unit ME. b. To take (a person's) measure for clothes 1836. c. *fig.* 1717. d. With comparisons or amounts as obj. ME. e. *arch.* or *intr.* To take measurements; to use a measuring instrument 1611. f. *intr.* (in *pass.* sense). To admit of measurement 1705. 3. *trans.* Chiefly with *out.* To delimit (f. *out.*) 1513. 4. To have a measurement of (so much) 1672. 5. To estimate the amount, duration, value, etc. of (an immaterial thing) by comparison with some standard 1667. 6. To appraise by a certain standard or rule, or by comparison with something else ME. 7. To be the measure of, or a means of measuring 1590. b. *Math.* Of a quantity: To be a measure or submultiple of (another quantity); also *recip.* 1570. 8. To appportion by measure; to mete out. (Also *adv.* or *intr.*) arch. ME. 9. To proportion, adjust (something) to an object, or by a standard 1590. 10. To bring into competition or comparison with. Also *refl.* to try one's strength against. 1715. 11. To travel over, traverse (a certain distance etc.). Chiefly *pass.* ME. 12. To turn into metre -1774.

2. Go in, earth, weigh an, and state the lides Pore 1. endeavoured to m. some of the undulations JAS. BALL. *Phr.* To m. (founder's) m. to fill proportion. To m. words: to of advantage in a duel to ascertain that their words are of equal length Hence, to contend in battle, try one's strength with d. He m. several measures of barley, and made it out her Ruth 11. 15. 4. P. R. 1. 210. *Phr.* To m. up to (or with): to be comparable with; to have nearly or fitting qualifications (chiefly *U.S.*) 1712. 8. b. m. m. were measured out with no grudging hand L. STAFFORD. 9. M. your desires by your future J. K. TAYLOR. 11. For we must m. twelve miles to day SHAKS. *Phr.* To m. back: to retrace (one's steps, etc.) Now rare.

Measured (me'ziurd), *phl. a.* ME. [f. MEASURE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] 1. In senses of MEASURE *v.* 2. Consisting of 'measures' or metrical groups; written in metre, metrical 1531. b. *gen.* Rhythmical; regular in movement 1633. c. *mus.* = MEASURABLE 3. 1782. 3. Of language etc. Carefully weighed rest at 802.

(man) a pass au (loud) o cat f (F chaf) o (c er) o (f ty) 9 (F cau de v e u (Psyche) o u ba p (got)

Measureless *m* *g* *u* *l* *a* *M* *F* [f. MEASURE + *less*] *Ha* *n* *g* *no* *bounds* *measures* *me* *Measures* *ly* *adv* *ness*
Measurement *m* *g* *u* *l* *a* *M* *F* [f. MEASURE + *ment*] *1* *The* *act* *on* *of* *an* *act* *of* *measuring*; *mensuration*. *2* *A* *dimen-* *sion* *ascertained* *by* *measuring*; *size* *or* *extent* *measured* *by* *a* *standard* *1756*. *3* *A* *system* *of* *measuring* *or* *of* *measures* *1767*.

Measurer (me'zür), *1554*. [f. MEASURE + *-er*] *1* *One* *who* *measures* *or* *takes* *measurements*; *esp.* *one* *whose* *duty* *it* *is* *to* *see* *that* *goods* *or* *commodities* *are* *of* *the* *proper* *measure*. *Also* *fig.* *2* *An* *instrument* *for* *measuring*, *as* *a* *rain-gauge*, *an* *hour-glass* *1764*. *3* *A* *measuring* *worm*; = *GEOMETRER* *2*.
Measuring (me'züring), *vbl. sb* *ME*. [f. MEASURE + *-ing*] *The* *action* *of* *measuring* *v.*

attrib. *esp.* *in* *the* *names* *of* *vessels* *and* *instruments* *graduated* *for* *purposes* *of* *measurement*, *as* *me-chu-rin*, *flask*, *rod* (also *fig.*) *-taps*, *etc.*; *m-wheel*, (1) = *HODOMETR*; (2) = *CIRCUMFERENTR* *2*. *Phr.* *M. cast*: (a) *lit.* *in* *the* *sport* *of* *throwing* *the* *bar*, *a* *throw* *so* *nearly* *equal* *to* *another* *that* *measurement* *is* *required* *to* *decide* *between* *them* (Obs); (b) *fig.* *a* *trick* *question*, *a* *ticklish* *point*, *a* *'toss-up'* (arch.).

Measuring, *pp. a*. 1570. [f. MEASURE + *-ing*] *That* *measures*.

M. worm: the larva of a geometrid moth; a geometer or looper 1859.

Meat (mēt), *sb.* [OE. *mete* :—**matra*, peih f (ult.) root **mēd-* to be fat; see *MAST* sb.] *1* *Food* *in* *general*; *usually*, *solid* *food*, *in* *contradistinction* *to* *drink*. *Now* *arch.* *and* *dia.* *Also* *fig.* *2* *The* *edible* *part* *of* *fruits* *nuts*, *eggs*, *etc.*; *the* *pulp*, *kernel*, *yolk*, *and* *white*, *etc.* *Now* *only* *U.S.* *exc.* *in* *proverbial* *phrase* (see *quot.*). *Also*, *the* *animal* *substance* *of* *a* *shell-fish*. *ME.* *7a*. *A* *kind* *of* *food*, *an* *article* *of* *food*, *a* *'dish'* -1726. *3* *The* *flesh* *of* *animals* *used* *for* *food*; *now* *chiefly* = *BUTCHERS* *MEAT*, *excluding* *fish* *and* *poultry*. *ME.* *b*. *pl.* *Kind* *of* *meat* 1693. *c*. *In* *mod.* *hunting* *use* (*U.S.*), *one's* *quarry* *or* *prey* 1851. *4* *A* *meal*. *Occas.* *used* *for* *dinner*. *Obs.* *exc.* *11* *phrases* (see *below*) *ME.*

1 *Green* *m.* *grass* *or* *green* *vegetables* *used* *for* *food* *or* *fodder*. *Thy* *mete* *shall* *be* *mylk*, *honye*, & *wyne* *ME.* *fig.* *It* *is* *m.* *and* *drinke* (= *a* *source* *of* *intense* *enjoyment*) *to* *me* *to* *see* *a* *Clowne* *SHAKS.* *b*. *Thy* *head* *is* *as* *full* *of* *quarrels*, *as* *an* *egg* *is* *full* *of* *m.* *SHAKS.* *4* *Phr.* *At* *m.*, *that* *m.*, *and* *meat*, *at* *tab.* *e.* *at* *one's* *meals*. *So* *after* *m.*, *before* *m.* *Your* *Soldiers* *use* *him* *as* *the* *Grace* *'fore* *me*, *Their* *talks* *at* *table*, *and* *their* *Thanks* *at* *end* *SHAKS.* *attrib.* *and* *Comb.*, *as* *m.*, *broth*, *water*, *supper*, *etc.*; *m* *biscuit*, *a* *biscuit* *made* *with* *concentrated* *m.* *earth* *dia.* *good* *and* *fertile* *soil*; *-fly*, *a* *bluebottle* *fly* *m.* *lozenge*, *a* *lozenge* *made* *with* *concentrated* *m.* *maggot*, *the* *larva* *of* *the* *meat-fly*; *-offer-* *ing*, *a* *sacrifice* *consisting* *of* *food*, *used* *in* *versions* *of* *the* *Bible* *as* *tr.* *Heb.* *mincha*, *an* *offering* *of* *fine* *flour* *or* *parched* *corn* *and* *oil* (*R.V.* *'meal-offering'*); *m* *tea*, *a* *tea* *at* *which* *m.* *is* *served*.

Meat (mēt), *v.* *Now* *dia.* *late* *ME.* [f. *prec.*] *1* *trans.* *To* *supply* *with* *food* *or* *pro-* *vider* *1568*. *2* *intr.* *To* *partake* *of* *food*.

1 *Ha-te* *then*, *and* *meate* *your* *men* *CHAFMAN*.
Meatal (mē'tāl), *a*. 1868. [irreg. f. MEATUS + *-al*] *Of* *or* *pertaining* *to* *a* *m.* *anus*.

Meated (mē'tēd), *a*. 1573. [f. MEAT sb. + *-ed*] *In* *Comb.* *well-m.* (a) *of* *animals*, *having* *plenty* *of* *flesh*; (b) *of* *cheese*, *rich* *in* *nutriment*; *opp.* *m.*, *of* *cheese*, *jucy*.

Meath(e), *obs.* *f.* *MEAD* *1*.

Meatless (mē'tlēss), *a*. *OE.* *1* *Having* *no* *food* (arch.). *2* *Without* *meat* 1845. *b*. *Of* *food*: *Containing* *no* *dutcher's* *meat* 1909.

Meato-, *used* *as* *comb.* *f.* *MEATUS*, *in* *names* *of* *surgical* *instruments*, *etc.* *Meato-* *scope* [*-SCOPE*], *a* *speculum* *for* *examining* *the* *urethra* *near* *the* *meatus* *Meato-* *tome* [*Gr.* *-τομος*], *a* *spring* *knife* *for* *the* *cutting* *of* *a* *con-* *tracted* *meatus* *urinarius*. *Meato-* *tomy* [*Gr.* *-τομή*], *a* *section* *of* *the* *meatus* *urinarius* *to* *make* *a* *larger* *opening*.

Meatus (mē'tūs), *PL.* *meatus* (mē'tūs) *traces*. 1665. [*L.* *f* *m* *o* *flow* *run*] *1* *A* *chan-* *nel* *or* *ti-* *bular* *pass* *ge* 1698. *2* *eye* *n* *anal* *ta.* *P* *RF* *b* *With* *quali-*

fica *on* *app* *ed* *to* *ce* *an* *passages* *n* *t* *e* *f* *m* *d* *w* *h* *m* *p* *a* *s* *s* *u* *e* *c* *r* *m* *on* *of* *us* *u* *n* *b* *y* *h* *o* *s* *m* *appar* *us* *dis* *acting* *by* *ca* *p* *n* *s* *h* *ang* *rt* *abb* *or* *M* *i* *hem* *b* *ch* *of* *he* *R* *A* *S* *C* *4* *V* *a* *sa* *a* *g* *na* *g* *e* *d* *g* *m* *H* *z* *rr* *5* *M* *m* *x* *u* *a* *y* *5* *b* *omp* *p* *h* *s* *by* *m* *a* *6* *The* *A* *h* *B* *e* *p* *m* *h* *y* *of* *a* *y* *ce* *a* *r* *a* *d* *g* *T* *and* *8* *M* *E* *Eng* *1881*.
Meatly (mē'tlī), *a*. 187 [f. MEAT sb. + *-ly*] *1* *Ful* *of* *meat* *flesh* *v.* *A* *so* *f* *g* *(c* *effly* *U.S.)*. *2* *O.* *of* *pe* *passing* *o* *meat*, *having* *the* *flavour* *of* *meat* 1864. *Hence* *Meatiness*.

Meaul, meawl(e), *vars.* *of* *MIAUL*.

Meaw(e), *vars.* *of* *MIAOW*.

Meazle, *var.* *of* *MESEL* (leper).

Mecca (mekā), 1823. [repr. Arab. *Makkah*, birthplace of Mohammed, and place of pilgrimage of the Mohammedans] *1* *Any* *place* *which* *one* *holds* *supremely* *sacred*, *or* *which* *it* *is* *the* *aspiration* *of* *one's* *life* *to* *visit*. *2* *attrib.* *in* *M. balm*, *balsam* 1823. *3* *Stratford*. *is* *the* *M.* *of* *American* *pilgrims* 1887. *Hence* *Meccan* *a* *and* *sb.*

Meccano (mekā'no), 1908. *Trade* *name* *of* *a* *set* *of* *miniature* *parts* *from* *which* *engineer-* *ing* *models* *can* *be* *constructed*.

Mechanic (mekā'nik), *late* *ME.* [ad. *L.* *mechanicus*, *a*. *Gr.* *f* *μηχανή* MACHINE.]

A. *adj.* *1* *Pertaining* *to* *or* *involving* *manual* *labour* *or* *skill*. *Now* *rare*. 1549. *2* *Of* *per-* *sons*: *Having* *a* *manual* *occupation* 1549. *7a*. *Vulgar*, *low*, *base* -1762. *4* *Of* *the* *nature* *of*, *or* *pertaining* *to*, *a* *machine* *or* *machines*; *worked* *by* *machinery*. *Now* *poet.* *or* *rhet.* 1625. *5* *Worked* *or* *working* *like* *a* *machine*; *acting* *mechanically*. *Somewhat* *arch.* 1697. *fb*. *Involuntary*, *automatic* -1741. *6* = *MECHANICAL* *a*. *5* *Now* *rare* *or* *Obs.* 1664. *7b* = *MECHANICAL* *a*. *6* -1790. *7c*. *Skilled* *in* *mechanical* *contrivance* -1748.

2 *Are* *the* *m.* *and* *farming* *classes* *satisfied* 1837 *3* *Ant* *8* *Cl.* *iv*, *iv*, *32*. *4* *It* *shows* *or* *facilitates* *=* *mechanical* *powers* (see *MECHANICAL* *a*. 3). *5* *The* *bad* *m.* *exercise*, *like* *dull* *narcotics* *TEMPERSON*.

B. *sb.* *1*. *Manual* *labour* *or* *operation* -1605 *fb*. *A* *mechanical* *art* -1691. *7c*. *Mechanism* *BACON*. *2* *A* *handicraftsman*. *Formerly* *often* *contemptuous*: *A* *low* *fellow*. *Now* *rare*. 1562. *3* *A* *skilled* *workman*, *esp.* *one* *who* *makes* *or* *uses* *machinery* 1662.

1 *c*. *The* *fault* *in* *the* *very* *frame* *and* *Mechanics* *of* *the* *parts* *BACON*. *2* *Mechanic's* *in-* *stitute* *or* *institution* *one* *of* *a* *class* *of* *societies*, *established* *(first* *in* *1823)* *to* *afford* *their* *members* *facilities* *for* *self-education* *by* *classes* *and* *lectures*. *3* *What* *is* *here* *said* *of* *Chymists* *is* *applicable* *to* *all* *other* *Mechanics* *HOBBS*. *The* *apprentice* *clines* *to* *his* *foot-rule*, *a* *practised* *m.* *will* *measure* *by* *his* *thumb* *EMERSON*.

Mechanical (mekā'nikāl), *late* *ME.* [f. *late* *L.* *mechanicus*; see *prec.* *and* *-ICAL*.]

A. *adj.* *1* *Of* *arts*, *trades*, *occupations*. *Con-* *cerned* *with* *machines* *or* *tools*. *Hence*, *a*. *Concerned* *with* *the* *contrivance* *and* *making* *of* *machines* *or* *mechanism*. *b*. *Concerned* *with* *manual* *operations* 1450. *7c*. *transf.* *Pertain-* *ing* *to* *the* *mere* *technicalities* *of* *a* *profession* *or* *art* -1763. *2* *Of* *persons*: *Engaged* *in* *manual* *labour*; *of* *the* *artisan* *class*. *Hence*, *mean*, *vulgar* 1589. *fb*. *Practical* *as* *opp.* *to* *specu-* *lative* -1533. *3* *7a*. *Of* *the* *nature* *of* *a* *machine* *or* *machines*. *b*. *Now*: *Acting*, *worked*, *or* *produced* *by* *a* *machine* *or* *mechan-* *ism*. 1567. *4* *Of* *persons*, *etc.*: *Resembling* *(inanimate)* *machines* *or* *their* *operations*; *lack-* *ing* *spontaneity* *or* *originality*; *machine-like*, *automatic* 1607. *5* *Of* *agencies*, *principles* *etc.*: *Such* *as* *belong* *to* *the* *subject-matter* *of* *mechanics* *(now* *often* *opp.* *to* *chemical*) 1626 *b*. *Geol.* *Applied* *to* *formations* *in* *which* *the* *ingredients* *have* *undergone* *no* *chemical* *change* 1833. *6* *Of* *theories* *and* *theorists*: *Explaining* *phenomena* *by* *mechanical* *action* 1692. *7*. *Concerned* *with* *or* *involving* *material* *objects* *or* *physical* *conditions* 1664. *8*. *Pertaining* *to* *mechanics* *as* *a* *science* 1643; *having* *to* *do* *with* *machinery* 1793. *9*. *Math.* *Applied* *to* *curves* *not* *expressible* *by* *equations* *of* *finite* *and* *rational* *algebraical* *form*; = *TRANSCEN-* *DENTAL* *1727*.

1 *a*. *Machine-making* *belongs* *to* *a* *high* *order* *of* *m.* *art* 1872. *b*. *Handicrafts* *called* *Arte* *Mechani-* *cal* 1477. *2* *Of* *mean* *m.* *parente*: *EARL* *MONM* *3* *b*. *The* *m.* *pianoforte* *player* *1002*. *Phr.* *M.* *powers* *or* *facilities* *be* *a* *simple* *mach* *see* *a* *cr* *sh* *sb* *5*, *the* *balance*, *lever*, *wheel*, *pulley*, *wedge*, *and* *screw* *M* *dr* *drawing* *per*

us *dis* *acting* *by* *ca* *p* *n* *s* *h* *ang* *rt* *abb* *or* *M* *i* *hem* *b* *ch* *of* *he* *R* *A* *S* *C* *4* *V* *a* *sa* *a* *g* *na* *g* *e* *d* *g* *m* *H* *z* *rr* *5* *M* *m* *x* *u* *a* *y* *5* *b* *omp* *p* *h* *s* *by* *m* *a* *6* *The* *A* *h* *B* *e* *p* *m* *h* *y* *of* *a* *y* *ce* *a* *r* *a* *d* *g* *T* *and* *8* *M* *E* *Eng* *1881*.
B *sb.* *1* = *MECHANIC* *B*. *2* *arch.* 1590 *a*. *pl.* *7a*. *The* *science* *which* *relates* *to* *the* *con-* *struction* *of* *machines*. *BACON*. *b*. *Details* *of* *mechanical* *construction* (*rare*) 1821.

1 *A* *crow* *of* *patches*, *rude* *Mechanicals*, *That* *work* *for* *bread* *upon* *Athenian* *stalls* *SHAKS*. *Hence* *Mechanicalism*, *the* *doctrine* *that* *pheno-* *mena* *are* *mechanically* *caused*; *m.* *procedure*. *Mechanize* *v* *Mechanicalize* *v* *Mechanicality* *adv.* *-ness*

Mechanician (mekā'nishən), 1570. [f. *MECHANIC* + *-ian* Cf. *F* *mechanicien*.] *a* *A* *mechanic*, *artisan*. *Now* *rare*. *b*. *One* *skilled* *in* *the* *construction* *of* *machinery*.

Mechanico-, *used* <

e hnge una y n n p o r s
ede f a b m p
by hehepo med ms n bok of fae

B a tr b o ad In e mediate be e n
o de es amoun qua ties o c ses
96 b A of pape be een oya and
my 171x. +2. Aveage, mean-1800.

M wave *Wavelength*, a wave having a wave-
length between 100 and 800 metres.

med, as m-grade, place; m-coloured, -ness, adjs.
Medius (mēdiūs). 1565. [a. L.] *Mus.*
= MEAN sb. 2. -1758. 2. In ecol. music =
EDINT 1822.

Medize (mēdiz), v. 1629. [ad. Gr.
μῆδιζω, f. *Mēdiō* the Medes; see -125.] *intr.*
to be Medie in manners, language, and
ess, to side with the Medes. Also *trans.*
to make like a Mede.

Medjidie (mēdjidiē), 1856. [Turkish
rab) *medjidie*, f. *Abdul Medjid*.] 1. The M.:
Turkish order instituted in 1851 by the Sul-
tan Abdul-Medjid. 2. A Turkish silver coin
minted by the Sultan Abdul-Medjid in
44, equal to 20 piastres 1882.

Medlar (mēdlar), late ME. [a. OF. *med-*
r, f. *medle* (var. of *mesle*, whence earlier ME
elle) 1. The fruit-tree *Mespilus germanica*.
Applied to other trees 1718. 2. The fruit of
a medlar tree, resembling a small brown-
inued apple, with a large cup-shaped eye be-
ween the persistent calyx-lobes. It is eaten
only when decayed, late ME.

3. b. *Neapolitan or Oriental M.*, the AZAROLE,
= *stagnus Azarolus*. *Japan M.*, the LOQUET. 2.
but be rotten ere you be half ripe, and that's the
glt virtue of the Medlar SHAKS. *Comb m. tree* = 1
Medle, obs. f. MEDDLE.

Medley (mēdli), sb. and a. ME. [a. OF.
edlee, var. of *meslee* (mod F. *mêlée*) = pop. L.
musculata, f. *musculare* to mix, MEDDLE v.]
A sb. 1. Combat, conflict; fighting, esp
und to-hand fighting between two parties of
imbattans. Now only arch. 2. A combina-
on mixture, esp. a heterogeneous mixture; a
ixed company 1440. 3. A cloth woven with
ools of different colours or shades, late ME.
= MASLIN 1 rare 1601. 5 A musical
imposition consisting of parts or subjects of an
congruous character 1626. 6. As the title of
literary miscellany 1630.

7. fig. In the press and m. of such extremities
URKE 2 A wretched M. betwixt Priest and Lay-
an 1853

B ady tr. Of a mixed colour; motley-1681.
Composed of incongruous parts or elements,
ixed, motley 1594. b. in CHANCE-MEDLEY.
2 He rood but boonly in a medles cote CHAUCER.
cloth = A 3 Hence Medley v. to make a m.
to intermix.

Médoc, Medoc (mēdok). 1833. [a F,
om *Médoc* in S.W. France.] A name for the d
wines produced in Médoc.

Medulla (mēdylā), 1643. [L., prob cogn.
mēlus middle] 1. Anat. The marrow of
ones; also, the spinal marrow. Also, the
istance of the brain. 1651. b. (More fully
oblongata, lit. 'prolonged marrow') The
indmost segment of the brain 1676 c. The
ntal parts of certain organs (esp. the kidney)
878 d. The soft fatty substance which forms
he sheath of a nerve 1839. e. The pith of
ammalian hair. Also, the soft fibrous sub-
stance which occupies the axis of the capsule
f a growing feather 1825 f. The endosarc of
rotozoa 1888. 2. Bot. The soft internal tissue
f plants 1651. 3. fig. The 'pith' or 'mar-
ow' of a subject. Often used for A com-
endium, abridgement, summary. -1769.

Medullary (mēdylārī, mēdylārī), a. 1620.
ad. late L. *medullaris*; see prec. and -ARY 2.]
Anat. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or
= resembling marrow. Also, pertaining to
the dulla of an organ or part (e.g. the m. rays
n the kidney, the m. sheath of a nerve); occas.
ertaining to the medulla oblongata, 1677, b.
24th An alternative epithet for encephaloid or
of cancer or sarcoma 1804. 2. fa. Pertaining
to the soft internal substance or pulp (of
lants). b. Bot. Of, relating to, or connected
h the pith of plants = 620.
2. b. M ray each of the pr m a woody stem
g the pith with h bark. M sheath the

hath mndiaey rr d g he ph S
Medu lar s Medu lous 58 ad
Medulated mēdule d pp a 867
f l o L du la u a ng a ma ov se
d 1] Havng a nēdu a

Medusa (mēdū sa a l te ME [a L a
G M b ca] G My k One of the ee
Gorgons, whose head, with snakes for hair,
turned him who looked upon it into stone. 2.
Zool. (Pl. *medusa*, -ar.) a. A soft gelatinous
hydrozoan; a jelly-fish. b. One of the two
types of reproductive zooids in hydrozoans;
opp. to *hydroid*. 1758. c. attrib. as m.-bud,
etc. 1846. Hence *Medusar* a. (Zool.), per-
taining to, or of the nature of, a m. *Medu-*
san, *Medusian* adjs. of or pertaining to the
medusae or to medusoid animals; sb. a medu-
san animal.

Medusa's head. Also, when used attrib.,
Medusa head. 1706. 1. Astr. A cluster of
stars, including the bright star Algor, in the
constellation Perseus. 2. a. An ophiuran
echinoderm of either of the genera *Astrophyton*
and *Euryale*; a basket-fish or sea-basket. b.
A species of erinoid, *Pentacrinus caput-medusae*.
1784. 3. a. A kind of spurge, *Euphorbia*
Caput-Medusae. b. A species of orchid, *Cir-
hopetalum Medusae*. c. A species of aganic,
Hydrum Caput-Medusae. 1760.

Medusiform (mēdūsīfōrm), a. 1848. [f.
MEDUSA + -IFORM] Zool. = next, A

Medusoid (mēdūsōid), 1848. [f. MEDUSA
+ -OID.] A. adj. Medusa-like. B. sb. 1. The
medusa-like generative bud of a fixed hydro-
zoan 1848. 2. A medusa or medusa-like ani-
mal 1882.

Meed, etc., var. f. MICHE, etc.

Meed (mēd), sb. [OE. *mēd* fem. = WGer
mēda str. fem., cogn. v. OE. *meord* fem., re-
ward, pay, Gr. μῆδος, Skr. mīdha prize, con-
test = Indo-Eur. *mīdho-, -dha-] 1. In
early use Wages, hire; recompense, reward.
Now only poet or rhet. in sense. A reward,
guerdon; one's merited portion of (praise,
honour, etc.). 2. A gift. SHAKS. 3. Ad-
judged character or title (rare) 1833. 4.
Corrupt gain; bribery ME. only. 5. Merit,
excellence, worth -1714

1. He must not flete upon his watry bear. Without
the m. of som melodious tear MILN. b. *Imouli*
288. c. Pallas and Aphrodite, claiming each This
m. of fairest LEWYSON. 2 He took mede and money
of the Scotus LD. BERNERS.

Meed, v. ME. [f. MEED sb.] 1. trans. To
reward; also, to bribe -1542. 2. To deserve
MEYWOOD.

+Meedful, a. ME. [f. MEED sb. + -FUL]
Deserving of reward -1573. +Meedfully adv.

Meek (mēk), a. [Early ME. meoc, a ON.
mūk-r soft, pliant, gentle.] 1. +a. Gentle,
courtous, lund, merciful, indulgent -1609. b.
(= Vulgate *mansuetus*) Free from self-will;
piously humble and submissive; patient and
unresentful ME. c. Submissive, humble; also,
easily 'put upon' ME. 4d. as adv. = meekly
-1605. 2. Of animals: Tame, not fierce ME
3. In physical applications: Not violent or
strong, gentle. Obs. or arch. ME.

1. a. *Jub C. m. l. 255*. b. In the best Kingdoms
m. of joy and love MILN. absol. Blessed are the
meeks for they shall inherit the earth *Matth. v. 3*.
Phr. *As m. as a lamb, a maid*, etc., as *Moses*. d.
Meek l. vii. 17. 3. *It mother* (tr. PIA WATER): see
MOTHER sb. Hence *Meek l. y. adv.*, -ness.

+Meek, v. ME. [f. MEER a.] 1. trans. To
make meek in spirit, to humble; occas. to
appease, mollify -1680. b. *refl.* To humble or
abase oneself -1583. 2. trans. To tame (an
animal) -1653. 3. *intr.* To become or be
meek ME.

Meeken (mēk'n), v. Now rare, late ME [f.
MEER a. + -EN 5.] 1. trans. To make meek;
to humble, soften, tame; to mitigate; to
bring low, abase 2. *intr.* To become meek;
to submit meekly (to something) 1844.

Meer(e): vars. of MARE 1, MAYOR, MERE.

Meered: see MERED.

Meerkat (mērkæt), 1481. [a. Da. *meerk-*
kat monkey, app. f. *meerk* sea + *kat* cat.] 1.
A key 159. 2. A S. Afr. e for wo
small mals a. *Cynictus penicillata* allied

o e chneumon b T esu ca e Su a a
ad ya h h s amed as a pet 180x

Meerschäum m f n m) 1784 [a.
G n h m sea o m Pes k f
d y) u on o s f o y appe an o]
A dous a e of m ne um o n
n so h e c a le ma cs A pop
synonym for sepiouie. 2. (In ful m. pipe) A
tobacco-pipe with a meerschäum bowl 1799

Meet (mēt), sb. 1831. [f. MEET v.] The
meeting of hounds and men for a hunt. Also,
bv extension, a meeting of cyclists, etc.

Meet (mēt), a and adv. Now arch. [ME
mēte; prob. 1epr. OE. *gemēte with loss of
prefix. OE (WS) *gemēte* = OTeut *ga-
mēto-, f. *ga- (Y-) prefix = L. com- + *mēto
measure, f. *mēt-, ablaut-var of *met- (see
METR v.). Thus the etym. sense is 'commen-
sumte'.]

A. adj. 1. Of proper dimensions; made to
fit. Later: Close-fitting, barely large enough
+2. Equal to, on the same level -1687. 3. Suit-
able, fit, proper. Const. for, to, also to with inf
b. Predicatively: Fitting, becoming, proper
Chiefly in it is m. that ., as (or than) is m.
ME. 4. Mild, gentle -1598.

2. Phr. To be m. with to be even or quits with
You take Signior Benedicco too much, but heel be
m. with you SHAKS. 3 Not here, O Apollo! Arc
haunts m. for thee M. ARNOLD b. It is mete and
right so to do *Bh Comm. Prayer*.

+B. adv. In a meet, fit, or proper manner
sufficiently. Also, exactly (in a certain posi-
tion). -1688.

Meet (mēt), v. Inf. met. [OE. *mētan* =
OTeut. **gamētan*, f. **mētan* MOOT sb. 1]

1. trans. 1. To come upon, fall in with, find
Now only dial. exc. with person as obj.
otherwise repl. by m. with. 2. To come face
to face with or into the company of (a person
arriving at the same point from a different
direction) ME. b. To go to a place at which
(a person) arrives, in order e.g. to welcome
communicate with, accompany, or convey
(him). Similarly, to m. a coach, a train, etc.
ME. c. *transf.* With inanimate things as subj.
or obj.: To come into contact, association or
junction with ME. d. Of an object of atten-
tion: To present itself before, to come under
the observation of 1632 e. To m. a person's
eye, gaze, etc.: to perceive that he is looking at
one; also, to submit oneself to his look without
turning away 1670. 3. To encounter or oppose
in battle. Also (after F. *recontre*), to fight a
duel with ME. 4b. To be even with. FLEI
CHER c. To oppose, cope or grapple with
(something impersonal) 1745 4. To come by
accident or design into the company of, to
come across (a person) in society or business
ME. 5. To encounter, experience (a certain
fortune or destiny), to receive (reward, punish-
ment, etc.). Now rare or poet., repl. by m.
with 1440. 6. To come into conformity with
(a person's wishes, etc.) 1694. 7. To satisfy (a
demand or need). To m. a bill (Comm.) to
pay it at maturity, 1833.

2. b. I'll m. the seven o'clock train DOYLE. Phr.
To m. half-way: to forestall; to respond to (a per-
son) in advance of; to make concessions to (a per-
son) in consideration of equal concessions on his part
to come to a compromise with. To m. trouble half-
way: to distress oneself with anticipations of what
may happen c. The gibbet was set up where King
Street meets Cheapside MACAULAY. d. Phr. I'll
the eye (right, view), the ear to be visible, audible
To m. the eye of to happen to be seen by. 3. I only
with an Oaken staff will m. thee MILN. c. The
threats of Charles were met by Offa with defiance
GREEN. 4. I loathe the faces that one meets
TENNISON. His medical colleagues refuse to m. him
in consultation (mod.). Phr. To be well, happily, etc.,
met. Also elapt, I'll met (as an expression of
welcome). 5. Thy gnerous appeal met no response
M. PATRICKSON 6 I will do my best to m. you in the
matter (mod.). 7 A remedy which exactly meets the
necessities of the case SIR E. E. KAY

II. *intr.* 1. Of two or more persons: To
come face to face, so as to be in each other's
presence or company. Often with *together*.
Sometimes conjugated with *do*. ME. b. Of a
society, etc.: To assemble for purposes of con-
ference, business, worship, or the like 1530
hc. To keep an appointment -1717. d. To
arrive at 85 2 To come together
in the shock of battle arch. ate ME. 3. Of

e (man). a poss) an (low) v cat f (F chet) o (ever) o (I eye) o (F can de vic I (sit) (Psyche) o (what p (got)

nan mate o o c s To come n o c o ac ME
b Sa d of qua es e n ng n he same
pe son c c 1581 c To gree or a y (a e)
1823

nsh e h mag ? S a s b The
P am s Las d W V dy n S he
3 Oh L s m k b Th he
all my knights, in whom should m. the offices of all
TENNYSON

Meet (mēt). *v.* 1807. [f. MEET *a.* +
-EN⁵.] *trans.* To make meet or fit (*for*).
Meeter (mēt'ar). 1646. [f. MEET *v.* +
-ER¹.] One who attends or takes part in a
meeting.

Meeth: var. MEAD¹ (the drink).

Meeting (mēt'ing). *vb.* *sb.* ME. [f. MELT
v. + -ING¹. OE. had *gemeting* in sense 3.]
1. In senses of MEET *v.* 2. Used *euphem.* for
a duel 1812. 3. An assembly of a number of
people for entertainment, discussion, or the
like 1513. b. An assembly of people, in Eng-
land, of nonconformists, for purposes of wor-
ship; now *rare* exc. with reference to the
Society of Friends (who apply it also to certain
periodical assemblies for discussion and busi-
ness); also, a dissenting chapel, a meeting-
house (surviving in names of buildings as *Old,
New M.*) 1593. 4. = MEETING-PLACE (*post*)
-1801. *g. attrib.* m.-folks, dissenters

1. At Peter's first meeting with our Saviour Christe
1599 The meetings of the waters 1605. 3. He was
no longer summoned to any m. of the board MAC-
LAY. b. We went to m. at Wells 1774. 4. *1774*
IP III 174.

Meeting-house. 1636. 1. A (private)
house used for a meeting. WOOD. 2. A place
of worship; in the gen. sense, now only U.S.
In England, a dissenting place of worship, a
conventicle; now usu. disparaging, exc. with
reference to Quakers.

Meeting-place. 1553. A place in which
a meeting occurs or is held, 7a meeting-
house.

Meetly, *a.* ME [f. MEET *a.* + -LY¹.] 1.
Moderate, of moderate size or quantity -1620
2. Fitting, proper, suitable, meet -1633.

Meetly (mēt'ly), *adv.* late ME. [f. MEET *a.*
+ -LY².] 1. Moderately, fairly. (Common in
16th c.) 2. Fitly, suitably; as is meet 1502.

Meetness (mēt'nēs). 1449. [f. MEET *a.* +
-NESS.] The condition of being meet; fitness,
suitableness.

Meg (meg). 1538. [var. of MAC *sb.* 1.] (*Post*
form of *Margaret*, used *dial.* to indicate a hoy-
den, coarse woman, etc. b. The great 15th c.
gun in Edinburgh Castle was called *Mons Meg*,
Muckle or *Great Meg*, *Roaring Meg* 1575.

Meg (meg) *slang* and *dial.* 1688. [?] 1.
A guinea -1742. 2. A halfpenny (cf. MAC
sb. 1) 1781.

Mega- (megā), bef. a vowel meg-, repr.
Gr. *μεγας*, comb. f. *μέγας* great, as in: Mega-
cephalic [Gr. *κεφαλή*] *a.* large-headed; *spec.*
of a skull exceeding 1,450 cubic centimetres
Megadont [badly f. Gr. *ὀδόντ*, *ὀδοντ*-] *a.*
having large teeth. Megagamete, the larger
(or female) of two gametes or conjugating cells.
Megaseme [Gr. *σημα* sign] *a.* having a large
orbital index, *spec.* one over 89; *sb.* a m.
skull. Megaspore, [sporangium (pl.
-ia) a sporangium containing megaspores.
Megaspore = MACROSPORE. b. Prefixed to
names of units of measurement, force, etc.,
with sense 'a million times'; e.g. *megadyne*,
meg(e)icg, *megavolt*, *megohm*, etc.

Megacosm (megākōz'm) 1617. [f. Gr.
μέγας + κόσμος COSMOS.] = MACROCOSM.

Megalithic (megālith'ik), *a.* 1839. [f. Gr.
μέγας + λίθος stone + -IC.] *Antiq.* Consist-
ing or constructed of large stones; *transf.* of a
period, a people, etc. Hence Megalith, a
stone of great size used in construction or as
a monument 1853.

Megalo- (megālo), bef. a vowel megal-, *a.*
G *μεγαλο-* omb f. *μέγας* great of MEGA
as in *Megalops* *Phy* *as* = see MEGA

b) *Megalobias* *cyste* *a.* *age* *nuclea* *ed*
ed *blood* *o* *pu* *e* *occu* *ng* *n* *anæm* *a*
Megalomania (megālo'mā) *a.* 1890. [f.
MEGA *o* + MAN *a.*] *No* 7 The *n* *an* *y*
of *se* *c* *a* *tion* *he* *pass* *on* *o* *bg* *ang*
O *en* *tran* *f* *i* *n* *e* *M* *galoma* *mac* *a* *and*
b) *Megalomaniac* *a* *and*
Megalophonous (megālō'fōnos), *a.* 1819
[f. Gr. *μεγαλόφωνος*, f. *μεγαλο-* + *φωνή*
voice, sound; see -OUS.] Grand-sounding.
SHELLEY.

Megalops (megālōps). 1855. [mod.L., f.
Gr. *μεγαλόπους*, f. *μεγαλο-* MEGALO- + *πούς*,
πούς eye.] *Zool.* A larval stage in the develop-
ment of crabs (formerly supposed to be a dis-
tinct genus), characterized by very large eyes.
Also *Megalop* 1815.

Megalosaur (megālō'sā). 1841. [f. Gr.
μεγαλο- MEGALO- + *σαῦρος* lizard.] An ani-
mal of the extinct genus *Megalosaurus* (1824)
of gigantilizards. *Megalosaurian* *a.* and *sb.*

Megaphone (megā'fōn). 1878. [f. Gr.
μέγας + *φωνή*.] 1. An instrument for carry-
ing sound a long distance, invented by T. A.
Edison. 2. A large speaking-trumpet 1896.

Megapode (megā'pōd), -pod (-pōd).
1857. [ad. mod.L. *Megapodius*, f. Gr. *μέγας* +
πούς, *πούς*.] *Ornith.* Any bird of the genus
Megapodius or family *Megapodidae*, a mound-
building bird, native of Australia and the
Malay Archipelago. *Megapodan* *a.* and *sb.*

Megarian, -ean (megē'riān). 1603. [(1)
f. L. *Megaræ*, Gr. *Μέγαρα* (neut. pl.), a city in
Greece + -IAN; (2) f. L. *Megaræus* + -AN.] *A.*
adj. Pertaining to the school of philosophy
founded c. 400 B.C. by Euclides of Megara.

Megascop (megā'skōp). 1831. [f. MEGA-
+ -SCOPE.] A kind of camera obscura or
magic lantern for throwing a magnified image
upon a screen.

Megascopic (megā'skōp'ik), *a.* 1879. [f. as
prec. + -IC.] 1. = MACROSCOPIC. 2. Per-
taining to a megascope; magnified, as an
image 1902.

Megass (megās). Also -asse. 1847. [?] 1.
The fibrous residue after the expression of
sugar from the cane. Cf. BAGASSE.

Megatherium (megāthē'riūm). *Pl.* -ia.
1826. [mod.L. (Cuvier), as if Gr. *μέγα θηρίον*
'great beast'; see MEGA-.] An extinct genus
of huge herbivorous edentates resembling the
sloths; one of these. Also *transf.* applied to
something huge 1850. Also anglicized *Mega-*
ther 1839. Hence *Megatherial* *a.* resembling
a m., huge 1894. *Megatherian* *a.* of or per-
taining to *megatheria*; *sb.* a m. or hundred ani-
mal 1842. *Megatherioid* *a.* resembling a m.;
sb. a megatherioid animal 1839.

Megilp (megī'lp), *sb.* (Many variant spell-
ings) 1768. [?] 1. A mixture of linseed
oil with turpentine or mastic varnish, or the
like, employed as a vehicle for oil colours. 2.
A composition used by grainers 1827. Hence
Megilp v. trans. to varnish with m.; to give to
(oil colours) the quality imparted by m.

Megohm: see MEGA- b.

Megrim (mēgrīm), late ME. [a. F. *mi-*
graine, semi-pro. ad. late L. *hemigrania*; see
HEMIGRANIA.] 1. Hemigrania, a form of severe
headache usually confined to one side of the
head; nervous or sick headache; an attack of
this. b. = VERTIGO 1595. 2. A whim, fancy,
fad 1593. 3. *pl.* 'Vapours'; low spirits 1633.

4. *pl.* The staggers 1639.

5. Hee is troubled with a perpetual migrim; at sen
hee wisheth to bee on land, and on land at sea 1631.

Megrim (mēgrīm), *dial.* Also -in. 1836.
The scald-fish, *Arnoglossus laterna*.

Meibomian (meibō'miān), *a.* 1813 [f.
Meibomius + -AN.] *Anat.* Distinguishing
epithet of certain sebaceous glands in the
human eyelid, discovered by H. Meibom (Mei-
bomius) of Helmstadt (died 1700).

Meinie (mā'ni), *Obs.* exc. *arch.* ME. [a.
OF. *meine*, *meinie* -pop.L. **mansuonatu*, f.
L. *mansuonem* (whence F. *maison*). In Enz
part y co fused w th MANY *sb.* 1 A family
household 2 A body o retainers dependents

Meiosis (meiō'sis), *Also* *fmiosis*. 1577
[Gr. f. *μεινύν* to lessen, f. *μεινύν* less.] *Alket*
7a. A figure by which the impression is im-
personally conveyed that a thing is less in size,
importance, etc., than it really is. b. = LI-
TOTES 1642

b. The Words are a *Meiosis*, and import much more
than they express SOUTH. Hence *Meiotic* *a.* 1915

Meiostemonous (meiō'stēmō'nēs), *a.* Also
mio-. 1832. [irreg. f. Gr. *μειών* + *στημων*,
στήμων stamen + -OUS.] *Bot.* Having fewer
stamens than petals.

Meistersinger (mei'stō'sing'ar). 1885. [G,
= master-singer.] A member of one of the
German artisan guilds of minstrels (14th-16th
cent.).

Meith (mēth). *Sc.* 1513. [app. a. ON. *mið*
mark.] A landmark, sea-mark, boundary

Mekhtarist (mek'thārist). Also *mech-*
1834. [f. *Mekhtar* + -IST.] *A. sb.* One of a
congregation of Armenian monks of the R. C.
Church originally founded at Constantinople
in 1701 by Mekhtar, an Armenian. *B. adj.*
Of or belonging to these 1874.

Mekometer (mek'ōmē'tar). 1894. [f. Gr.
μέτρος length + -METER.] An instrument for
finding the range for infantry fire.

Melaconite (mēlā'kōnīt). 1850. [Altered
from *melaconite* (1839), *a.* mod. F. *melaconite*
f. Gr. *μέλας* black + *κόνις* dust; see -ITE¹.]
Min. An earthy black oxide of copper.

Melada (melādā) 1875 [Sp., f. *melar* to
boil sugar a second time, f. *miel* honey.] The
sugar and molasses obtained when cane-juice
is boiled down to sugar-point.

Melæna (mēlā'nā). 1800. [mod.L., f.
Gr. *μέλαινα*, fem. of *μέλας* black.] *Path.*
A disease or (in mod. use) symptoms of a
disease characterized by the evacuation and
vomiting of dark bloody matter. *b. concr.* The
matter thus discharged 1838.

Melam (mēlām). 1835 [Arbitrary com-
pound (Liebig 1834).] *Chem.* A buff-coloured,
insoluble amorphous substance obtained by
the distillation of sulphocyanide of ammonium.

Melamine (mēlāmīn). Also -in. 1835
[Named by Liebig (1834); f. MEL(AM) +
AMINE.] *Chem.* A crystalline substance ob-
tained by boiling melam with potassic hydrate
or by heating cyanamide to 302° F.; called also
cyanuramide.

Melampod. Also -pode. 1579. [ad. L.
melampodium, -ion, *a.* Gr. *μελαμπόδιον* black
hellebore, f. *μελαν*, *μέλας* black + *πούς*,
πούς foot.] Black Hellebore, *Helleborus offic-*
inalis -1656.

Melanæmia (melānēmīā). 1860. [mod. L.,
f. Gr. *μελαν*, *μέλας* + *αἷμα* blood.] *Path.*
A morbid condition, associated with severe forms
of malarial fever, in which the blood contains
granules and flakes of black or brown pigment.
Hence *Melanæmic* *a.* 1878.

Melancholia (melānkō'liā). *Pl.* -iæ.
1814. [Late L.; see MELANCHOLY.] A
functional mental disease characterized by ex-
treme depression of spirits. *Melancholiac* *a.*
affected with m, *sb.* one so affected 1863.

Melancholian. ME. [f. MELANCHOLY
+ -AN.] *A. adj.* Having the atralious tem-
perament; addicted to 'melancholy' or rascali-
bity. *B. sb.* One of an atralious tempera-
ment or affected with melancholy -1695.

Melancholic (melānkō'lik), late ME. [ad.
late L. *melancholicus*, *a.* Gr., f. *μελαν*-black +
χολή bile; see MELANCHOLY and -IC.] *A.*
adj. 1. Pertaining to or containing melan-
choly or black bile atralious. Of ood

6 (Ger kōln) o (F pe) ð (Ger Møller) a (Fr danc) 3 (card) e (ce) (there) e (ci) (rem) f f (laure) o (f fern earth)

atmospheric or planetary influences etc. Tend to produce melancholy or a bilious disorder. 63. 2. Of persons etc. The Haggard, a. ab. a. emperors or cons. upon. Cons. upon y. ab. o. (o. taffe. ed. n. de. pes. on of sp. s. gloomy in la. cho. y. ME. 73. Caus. g. d. p. es. o. o. sp. s. ad. dening. -1812. 74. Expressive of melancholy or sadness. -1757. 5. In mod. use: Pertaining to, or affected with, melancholia. 1866.

2. b. Oliver was of the m. temperament. MORAV. B. sh. 1. 7a. One who is affected with mental depression. b. One suffering from melancholia. 1866. 72. Used by Clarendon for: Depression of spirits.

Melancholily (me'länkölil), *adv.* 1536 [f. MELANCHOLY a. +LY².] In a melancholy manner. †MELANCHOLINESS 1528-1715.

Melancholious (melänköliös), *a.* Now rare, late ME. [a. OF. *melancoliosus*, f. *melancolie* see -OUS.] 1. Constitutionally inclined to melancholy; †atrabilious in constitution; gloomy. Also, of sounds, etc.: Expressive of melancholy. 72. Tending to cause, or of the nature of, atrabilious disorder. -1562.

1. This pope was a fummshie man and malincolious 1523.

Melancholist (me'länkölist), *Now rare or Obs.* 1599. [f. MELANCHOLY +IST.] †One of a 'melancholic' constitution; one affected with melancholia.

Melancholize (me'länköleiz), *v.* Now rare or Obs. 1597. [f. as prec. +IZE.] To be or become or make melancholy.

Melancholy (me'länköli), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *melancolie*, *valencolie*, etc. (mod. F. *melancolie*), ad. L. *melancholia*, a. Gr. f. *melan-*, *melas* black + *cholē* bile.] 71. The condition of having too much 'black bile'; the disease supposed to result from this condition. From the 17th c. onwards used as the name of the mental disease now called technically MELANCHOLIA. -1866. 7b. *concr.* The 'black bile' itself; one of the four chief fluids or cardinal humours of obsolete physiology. -1653. 72. Irascibility, sullenness. -1595. 3. Sadness and depression of spirits, gloom or dejection, esp. when constitutional. Often personified. ME. 7b. A vexation. -1644. c. A state or †(often in pl.) mood of melancholy 1866. d. A tender or pensive sadness 1614.

2. *John* in. 42. 3. My minde was troubled with deepe Melancholly SNAKES. Hence loathed ME. Of Cerberus and blackest in daught born MINT. d. B. It hail thou Gude, as me-mad, n. k. adjs., etc.

Melancholy (me'länköli), *a.* 1526. [From attrib. use of the sb.] 71. Affected with the disease of melancholy. -1732. 7b. Of or affected by the melancholy 'humour'. -1667. 72. Irascible; sullen. -1604. 3. Of persons, etc.: Depressed in spirits; sad, gloomy, dejected; esp. of a constitutionally gloomy temperament 1579. Also *transf.* (of animals) 1593. b. Pensive; sadly meditative 1632. 4. Suggestive or expressive of sadness, depressing, dismal 1592. 5. Of a fact, state of things, etc.: Sad-dening, lamentable, deplorable 1710.

3. There is no more m. creature in existence than a mountebank off duty W. IRVING. *transf.* The melancholy Owle, (Deaths ordinary messenger) NASSE. b. Sweet Bird, Most musical, most m. MINT. 4. M. Peils Rom. & Jul. iv. v. 86. †Melancholy, *v.* 1491. [ad. OF. *melancolier*.] *trans.* To make melancholy. -1657.

Melanchthonian (melänköthün), 1755. [f. Philipp Melanchthon (Gr. transl. of G. Schwan-gerd 'black earth'), a German reformer (1497-1560) + -IAN.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Melanchthon or his opinions. B. *sb.* A follower of Melanchthon. [Melanchthonist 1564.]

Melanesian (melänjän), 1849. [f. *Melanesia* (in sense 'the regions of islands inhabited by blacks'), f. Gr. *melas* black + *nēsos* island + -AN.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Melanesia (a group of islands in the western Pacific), its inhabitants, language, etc. B. *sb.* A native of Melanesia; the language of the Melanesians.

Mélange, mel- (melänj), *sb.* 1653. [F., f. *mélanger* MEDDLE v.] 1. A mixture, usu. a collection of melodies. 2. A.

dress ab. c. of co. on chan. and. oollen we. b. A kind of woolen yarn of mingled colours. 80. *Melange* ton. i. w. o. diff. in co. o. s. 880. a. o. †Melanergy am. u. e. 1733.

Melanian (mē'nan), *a.* 1866. [ad. F. *melanien* f. Gr. *melas* *melas* bac. se. e.] L. n. ne. i.

Melanin (mē'lanin), *a.* 1826. [f. as prec. +IN.] 1. *skin* Having black hair and a dark complexion. 2. Distinctive epithet of the black pigment occurring in melanosis; hence, affected with melanosis 1847.

Melanin (mē'lanin), 1843. [f. Gr. *melan-*, *melas* + -IN¹.] *Chem.* and *Phys.* The black pigment of melanism; also that of melanosis.

Melanism (mēlaniz'm), 1843. [f. Gr. *melan-*, *melas* + -ISM.] Darkness of colour resulting from an abnormal development of black pigment in the epidermis, hair, feathers, etc. of animals; opp. to *albism*. b. A melanic variety (of some species) 1863. Hence *Melanistic a.* affected by m. 1874.

Melano- (mē'lāno), *a.* Gr. *melano-*, comb. f. *melas* black, as in [Melanoderma, -dermia [Gr. *δέρμα* skin, see -IA], *Path.* = MELASMA.

Melanochroi (mēlanō'kroi), *sb.* pl. 1866. [mod. L.; formed by Huxley to represent an assumed Gr. *μελανόχροι*, f. *melan-*, *melas* black + *χρῶς* pale.] *Anthrop.* In Huxley's classification: A subdivision of the *Leiotrichi* or smooth-haired class of mankind, having dark hair and pale complexion. *Melanochroic*, *Melano-chroid*, *Melano-chrous* *adj.* pertaining to or resembling the *Melanochroi*.

Melanocomous (mēlanō'kōmōs), *a.* 1836. [f. Gr. *μελανόμους* (f. *melano-*, *melas* + *μούμη* hair) + -OUS.] Black-haired.

Melanoi, *sb.* pl. 1866. [Gr. *μελανοί*, pl. of *μελάνος* = *melas* black.] *Anthrop.* Huxley's name for the black-haired and dark-complexioned division of the *Leiotrichi*.

Melanoid (mē'lānoid), *a.* 1854. [f. Gr. *μελανοειδής*, f. *melano-*, *melas* + *είδω* form.] *Path.* Characterized by the presence of black pigment.

Melanoma (mēlanō'mā), *PL. -mata.* 1830. [mod. L., a. Gr. type *μελάνωμα*, f. *μελανοσθαι* to become black.] *Path.* a. melanotic growth.

Melanose (mē'lānos), *a.* 1823. [f. Gr. *melan-*, *melas* + -OSE; but app. suggested by next.] *Path.* Containing, or of the nature of, the black pigment contained in melanosis.

Melanosis (mēlanō'sis), *PL. -oses* (-ōsēs), 1823. [mod. L., a. late Gr. *μελανωσις*, f. *μελανοσθαι* (see above).] *Path.* 1. Abnormal development of a black pigment in some tissue. 2. Black cancer 1824.

Melanotic (mēlanō'tik), *a.* 1829. [See MELANOSIS and -OTIC.] 1. *Path.* Characterized by, or of the nature of, melanosis. 2. *Zool.* = MELANISTIC 1872.

Melanotype (mēlanō'taip), 1864. [f. MELANO- + -TYPE.] A kind of FERROTYPÉ.

Melanos (mē'lānos), *a.* 1836. [f. Gr. *melan-*, *melas* + -OUS.] *Anthrop.* With ref. to hair and complexion: Blackish, dark; *φαια* belonging to the MELANOI.

Melanuria (mēlanī'uriā), 1890. [mod. L., f. Gr. *melan-*, *melas* + *ουρον* urine; see -IA.] *Path.* A condition in which the urine assumes a black or dark blue colour. Hence *Melanuric a.* 1891.

Melanuric (mēlanī'urik), *a.* 1852. [Based on Gr. *μελανουρεα* (Liebig), f. *melan-*, *melanos* + *ουρεα* a supposed base of urea + *σαρρ* acid.] *Chem.* In *m. acid*, a white chalky powder, obtained by heating urea.

Melaphyre (mē'lābiar), 1841. [a. F. *mélaphyre*, f. Gr. *melas* + (por)phyrē PORPHYRY.] *Petrology.* A species of black or dark-coloured porphyry.

Melasma (mē'lazmā), 1817. [mod. L., a. Gr. *μελάσμα* black spot or dye, ult. f. *melas* black.] *Path.* Excess of black pigment in the skin. Hence *Melasmic a.* 1865.

Melasses obs. f. MOLASS

Melchite (mē'lit), 69. [ad. L. *Melchite*, f. a. o. *allass* e. o. he pa. y. of he Roman en. e. o. f. u.) Sy. *a. ka. ling.*] Orig. h. des. na. on app. ed. o. se. Eas. a. Ch. a. o. ad. e. ed. o. he. ort. odo. fa. a. d. h. ed. by. e. unc. o. Ep. us. (A. D. 431) and Chalcedon (A. D. 451). Later, applied to those orthodox Eastern Christians who use an Arabic version of the Greek ritual, and esp. to those who have become Uniates.

Meld (mēld), *v.* 1897. [app. ad. Gr. *meliden* to announce.] *Cards.* In pinocle: = DECIARD (2 b. 8) in bezique; also *sb.* a group of cards to be melded.

Mélee (mē'le), 1648. [Fr.; see MEDLEY, MELLAY.] A mixed fight between two parties of combatants, a skirmish. Also *transf.* a lively debate.

Melene (mē'le), 1848. [f. Gr. *μέλισσα* bee + -ENE.] *Chem.* An olefine obtained by the distillation of beeswax. Called also Melissylene.

Melic (mē'lik), *sb.* 1787. [ad. mod. L. *melica*, f. It. *melica*, *meliga* sorghum.] A grass belonging or allied to the genus *Melica*.

Melic (mē'lik), *a.* 1699. [ad. Gr. *μελιος*, f. *melos* song.] Of poetry (esp. Gr. strophic odes). Intended to be sung.

Meliceris (mē'liceris), *PL. -cerides* (se-ridz), 1562. [mod. L., a. Gr. *μελικερής* some eruptive disease, f. *μελικερων* honeycomb f. *μέλι* honey + *κερός* wax.] *Path.* An encysted tumour containing matter which resembles honey. 2. An affection marked by exudation of viscid honeylike matter 1870. Hence *Meliceric*, *Melicerous adjs.* pertaining to a m.

Melicoton (ie, -y, var. fl. MELOCOTON

†**Melicerate**, 1563. [ad. late L. *meliceratum*, ad. Gr. *μελικρατον*, f. *μέλι* + *κράν*, *κεραινναι* to mix.] A drink made with honey and water. -1775.

Melilite (mē'liit), Also **melli-** 1796. [a. F. *melilite*, mod. L. *melilithus*, f. Gr. *μέλι* honey + *λίθος* stone; see -LITE.] *Min.* A silicate of calcium, aluminium, and other bases found in honey-yellow crystals 1821. 2 = MELLITE (Kirwan).

Melilot (mē'liit), late ME. [a. OF. *meilol* (mod. F. *melilot*), ad. late L. *melilotos*, a. Gr., a sweet kind of clover, f. *μέλι* honey + *λωτός* LOTUS.] A plant of the leguminous genus *Melilotus*, esp. *M. officinalis* or Yellow M., the dried flowers of which were formerly much used in making plasters, poultices, etc.

Melinite (mē'liit), 1886. [a. F. *melinite*, f. Gr. *μήλωνες*, f. *μήλων* apple, quince.] A French explosive, said to be composed of picric acid, gun-cotton, and gum arabic.

Meliorate (mē'liōrēt), *v.* 1552. [f. late L. *meliorat*, *meliorare*, f. L. *melior* better.] 1. *trans.* = AMELIORATE v. 1. 2. *intr.* = AMELIORATE v. 2. 1654.

1. Religion is to m. the condition of a people J. F. TAYLOR. *absol.* Instead of meliorating, i. [have] ment *une cause*] pejorates SPOULEY. Hence *Melioration*, *amelioration*, improvement. *Meliorative a.* tending to m. *Meliorator*, -er, one who or that which meliorates.

Meliorism (mē'liōriz'm), 1877. [f. L. *melior* + -ISM.] The doctrine, intermediate between optimism and pessimism, which affirms that the world may be made better by human effort. So *Meliorist*, one who believes in m. 1858. *Melioristic a.* 1885.

Meliority (mē'liōriti), 1578. [ad. mod. L. *melioritas*, f. L. *melior*, see -TRY.] The quality of being better; superiority.

Meliphagous (mē'li-fāgōs), *a.* 1826. [f. mod. L. *Meliphaga* (f. Gr. *μέλι* honey + *φαγος* eating) + -OUS.] *Ornith.* Belonging to the *Meliphagidae* or honey-eating birds.

Melisma (mē'lizmā), 1880. [a. Gr. *μελισμα*.] *Mus.* A song, air, or melody, as opp. to recitative or declamatory music.

Melitose (mē'litōs), 1861. [f. Gr. *μελιτ*, *μέλι* honey + -OSE.] *Chem.* A kind of sugar obtained from the n. o. *Encarta* v. 12.

Melituria (melitū'riā) 1863 [mod.L. f. as prec. + οὐρανός urine + -ia¹.] *Path.* = GYCOSURIA.

Melli (mel), *sb.* 1. Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* ME [North var. of *mell*, MAUL *sb.*¹] A heavy hammer or beetle of metal or wood, +a mace or club, also, a chairman's hammer.

Melli (mel), *sb.* 2 1575. [a. L. *mell-*, *mel-* = Gr. μέλι-, μέλι.] Honey -1864

Melli (mel), *v.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* ME. [1. OF *meller*, var. of *muller*; see MEDDLE *v.* 1. *trans.* To mix, mingle. Also with *together*, *up* 2. *intr.* for *self*. To mix, have intercourse with, associate ME. +3. To copulate -1641. 4. To mingle in combat ME 5. To concern or busy oneself; to deal, treat; to interfere, meddle. Const. *in*, *to*, *with*. late ME.

Mellay (mel'ei). ME [a. OF. *mellie* MELLEZ.] 1. +Contention, fight; *spec.* a close hand to hand fight of two parties or combatants (*mch.*). +2. A cloth of a mixture of colours or shades, also, a mixed colour -1593.

1. He rode the m., lord of the ringing lists TENNYSON.

Mellic (me'lik), *a.* 1837. [Shortened from MELITIC.] In *m. acid* = MELLIIC *acid*.

Melliferous (mel'if'ers), *a.* 1856. [f. L. *mellifer* (f. *mell* (*sb.*), *mel* honey + *-fer* bearing) + -ous.] Yielding or producing honey.

Mellifluent (mel'ifluent), *a.* 1601. [ad. late L. *melliflūentem* (see next)] = MELLI-FLUOUS. Hence Mellifluence.

Mellifluous (mel'iflūs), *a.* late ME. [f. L. *mellifluus* (f. *mell-*, *mel* honey + *fluere* to flow) + -ous.] 1. Flowing with honey honey-dropping; sweetened with or as with honey. Now *rare* 1845. 2. *fig.* Sweetly flowing, sweet as honey

2. Saynt Bernard the mellifluous doctor CARRON. M and honey-tongued Shakesp'are 1548 A m. voyce, as I am true knight SHAKS. Hence Mellifluously *adv.* -ness.

Mellisonant (mel'ishānt), *a.* *arch.* 1634. [f. L. *mellit-*, *mel* honey + *sonantem*.] Sweet-sounding.

Mellite (me'litē), 1801. [ad. mod. L. *mellitēs* (1793), f. L. *mell-*, *mel*; see -ITE¹.] *Min.* Native melliate of aluminium, occurring in honey-yellow octahedral crystals. So Mellitic (mel'tik) *a.* in *m. acid*, the peculiar acid of mellite 1794, hence Mellitate, a salt of this (formerly *mellitite*) 1823.

Mellone (me'lon). Also mel'lion. 1835 [f. *mell-* (as in MELAM) + -ONE.] *Chem.* A compound of carbon and nitrogen obtained as a yellow powder by the action of heat on certain cyanogen-compounds. Hence Mellonide, a compound of mellone with a metal 1845.

Mellow (me'low), *a.* 1440 [perh. attrib. use of OE. *melo* (stem *meliu-*), ME. *mellowe*, MEAL *sb.*¹] 1. Of fruit: Soft, sweet, and juicy with ripeness. 2. Of landscape, seasons, etc.: Characterized by ripeness 1819. 3. Of wines, etc.: Well-matured; free from acidity or harshness 1700. 4. *transf.* Soft; soft and smooth to the touch; orig. and esp. of earth, loamy, rich 1531. 5. *fig.* Mature, ripe in age. Now chiefly, softened or sweetened by age or experience. 1592. 6. Of sound, colour, light, etc.: Rich and soft; full and pure without harshness 1668. 7. Good-humoured, genial, jovial 1711. 8. Partly intoxicated 1611.

1. M. apples 1806, nuts SCOTT. 2. Season of mists and m. fruitfulness KEATS. 3. Hoary Frosts will rot the M. Soil DAYTON. 4. The m. glory of the Attic Stage M. ARNOLD. 5. The m. bullfinch THOMSON. The golden harvest of a m. brown COVERLEY. 6. The hateful fellow that's crabbed when he's m. SHERIDAN. Hence Mellowly *adv.* -ness. Me'l-lowy *a.* mellow.

Mellow (me'low), *v.* 1572. [f. MELLOW *a.*] 1. *trans.* To render mellow. 2. *intr.* To become mellow 1594

1. Wind, Sun and Dews, all m. the Land 1707 AGE. 2. Mellow and makes the speech more fit for use COVERLEY. 3. His character mellowed and toned down in his later years 1861.

Melocoton. Also +malacato(o)n, -co-. 1611. [a. Sp. *melocoton*, ad. It. *melocotone*, ad. med. L. *mellum cotoneum*, ad. Gr. μέλιον κωδώνιον 'Cydonian apple'; see COYN, QUINCE.] A peach grafted on a quince 145

Melodeon, melodion (mē'lō'di-on). 1858. [In sense 1, quasi-Gr. var. of MELODIUM; in sense 2, perh. f. MELODY after ACCORDION.] 1. A wind instrument with a key-board, the bellows being moved by pedals worked by the feet; an earlier form of the 'American organ'. 2. A kind of accordion 1800.

Melodic (mē'lō'dik), *a.* 1823. [ad. F. *mélodique*, ad. late L. *melodius*, a. Gr., f. μέλος *a*; see MELODY and -IC.] Of or pertaining to melody. Hence Melodically *adv.* So Melodially *a.*, Melodially *adv.* 1818.

Melodics. 1864. [See prec. and -IC 2.] The branch of musical science concerned with melody.

Melodious (mē'lō'di-əs), *a.* late ME. [ad. OF. *melodius* (mod. F. *mélodieux*), f. L. *melodia*; see MELODY and -OUS] 1. Characterized by melody; sweet-sounding, tuneful. 2. Producing melody 15 B. 3. Having a melody 1727.

1. Man, forges the subtle air into wise and m. words EMERSON. 2. Where like a sweet melodious bird it sung SHAKS. Melodiously *adv.* -ness.

Melodist (me'lō'dist), 1789. [f. MELODY + -IST.] 1. A singer. 2. A composer of melodies, one skilled in melody 1826.

Melodium (mē'lō'di-əm), 1847. [quasi-L. f. MELODY; cf. *harmonium*.] = MELODEON 1

Melodize (mē'lō'dīz), *v.* 1662. [f. MELODY + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To make melody; occas. *pass.* to play (on an instrument). 2. *transf.* To blend harmoniously with 1811. 3. *trans.* To make melodious 1759. 4. To compose a melody for (a song) 1881.

Melodrama (mē'lō'drā-mā, mē'lō'drā-mā). 1809. [Alteration of MELODRAMA, after DRAMA.] 1. In early use, a stage-play in which songs were interspersed, and in which orchestral music accompanied the action. Now, a dramatic piece characterized by sensational incident and violent appeals to the emotions, but with a happy ending. 2. This species of dramatic composition or representation 1814. 3. *transf.* incidents, or a story, resembling a melodrama; also, melodramatic behaviour, occurrences, etc. 1814

1. attrib. A m. kitchen, suitable for bandits or noblemen in disguise STEVENS. 2. My idea of heaven is that there is no m. in it at all EMERSON. Hence Melodramatic *a.* having the characteristics of m.; characterized by sensationalism and spurious pathos. Melodramatically *adv.* Melodramatist, a writer of melodramas. Melodramatize *v.* to make melodramatic; also, to convert the story of (a novel) into a m.

Melodrame (me'lō'drem). Also -dram. 1802. [a. F. *mélodrame*, f. Gr. μέλος song, music + F. *drame* DRAMA.] = prec.

Melody (me'lō'di), *sb.* ME. [a. OF. *mélodie* (mod. F. *mélodie*), ad. late L. *melodia*, a. Gr. μέλος, f. μέλος, *a.* μέλος song + ψῆ-contr. of δαΐδ-, ablaut-var. of δαΐδω to sing.] 1. Sweet music; beautiful arrangement of musical sounds; beauty of musical sounds, tunefulness. 2. *transf.* Musical quality in the arrangement of words 1789. 3. A series of single notes arranged in musically expressive succession; a tune: = AIR *sb.* III. 1. 1609. 4. The principal part in a harmonized piece of music. 5. *transf.* Applied to poems written to be sung to particular melodies 1807. 6. Applied to pictorial combinations of colour 1830. 7. That element of musical form which consists in the arrangement of single notes in musical succession; dist. from *harmony* 1727.

1. Whilst all the winds with m. are ringing SHELLEY. Phr. To make m. (now arch.). 2. Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter KEATS. 3. Studied melodies of exquisite colour RUSKIN. Hence Melody *v.* rare, to make m., to sing.

Melologue (me'lō'log), TOM MOORE. [f. Gr. μέλος song + λόγος speech (see -LOGUE). Cf. F. *mélologue* (Berlioz).] A musical composition in which some of the verses are sung and others recited.

Melon (me'lon). late ME. [a. F. *melon*, ad. late L. *meloneum*, *melo*, prob. short for L. *melopepo*, a. Gr. μηλοπέπον, f. μήλον apple + πέπον a gourd (orig. an ellipt. use of πέπον pipe).] 1. A name for several kinds of gourds bearing sweet fruit, esp. the MUSK M., *Cucumis* *sp.* and WATER M. *Citrullus* *sp.* *sp.*

(Applied loth to fruit and plant.) 2. *Conch.* The shell of a mollusc of the genus *Melo*. Also *m.-shell*, -valve, 1840. 3. A rounded mass of blubber taken from the top of the head of certain cetaceans 1887. 4. U.S. slang. A large surplus of profits available for distribution to several people; phr. to cut a m. 1909.

Melob. m.-beetle, a beetle of the genus *Diabrotica*, injurious to melons; -cactus, any plant of the genus *Melocactus*, so called from the melonlike ridged stems; -pumpkin, *Cucurbita maxima* or *C. Melopepo*, -thistle = m.-cactus.

Melophone (me'lō'fōn), 1859. [f. Gr. μέλος song + φωνή sound.] A kind of accordion. *Me* lophonist, a melodist. THACKERAY. **Meloplasty** (me'lō'plāsti). 1883 [f. Gr. μέλον apple, port. cheek + πλαστός moulded + -y³.] *Surg.* The plastic restoration of a cheek. So Meloplastic *a.* 1843.

Melopoeia (mē'lō'pōiā). 1759. [a. Gr. μελοποιία, f. μελοποιός maker of songs, f. μέλος + ποι-, ποιῶ.] *Antiq.* The art of composing melodies; the part of dramatic art concerned with music.

Melt (melt), *sb.* 1854. [f. MELT *v.*] 1. The act or operation of melting 1837. 2. Metal, etc., in a melted condition; the quantity melted at one time.

Melt (melt), *v.* Pa. t. melted. Pa. pple melted; molten (mōl'tēn). [Orig. two vbs. (1) *intr.* strong vb. OE. *meltan*, pa. pple. *gemolten* (2) wk. vb., normally *trans.* OE. *melian* (WS *melian*), pa. pple. *gemele* + -ma. *trans.*]

1. *intr.* 1. To become liquefied by heat. 2. *pass.* To perspire excessively 1787. 3. To be dissolved, e.g. by the agency of moisture OE. 4. Of clouds, vapour. To dissolve; to break into rain ME. 5. To disappear 1611. 6. Of a person, his heart, feelings, etc. 7a. To be overwhelmed with dismay or grief -1611. 7b. To become softened by compassion or love to dissolve *in* or *into* tears ME. 8. To dwindle away ME. 9. To filter in, become absorbed into ME. 6. Of sound: To be soft and liquid 1626. 7. To pass imperceptibly into something else 1781.

1. When the snow melts from the Mountains MORVSON. Phr. To m. away: to be destroyed or wasted by being melted b. [Our chariot-horse with heat must seem to m. CHAPMAN.] 2. Phr. To m. in the mouth said of food that is extremely tender. 3. With shrieks She melted into Ayre SHAKS. 4. My soul melteth away for very heavynesse COVERDALE Ps. cxxviii. 28. 5. She melted into a Flood of Tears SHELLEY. 6. The body of his party is melting away very fast BURKE. 7. Downs... that m. and fade into the distant sky COVERLEY.

II. *trans.* 1. To reduce to a liquid condition by heat OE. 2. To form of molten material late ME. 3. To dissolve. late ME. 4. To make tender, touch the feelings of, late ME. 5. To weaken, enervate SHAKS. 6. To spend, squander (money); to cash (a cheque or bank-note) slang 1700. 7. To blend with or into 1605.

1. The snow clouds into sad showers ymolt SPENSER. Phr. To m. down (also U.S. *np.*) to melt (com. etc.) in order that the metal may be used as raw material. 2. Isa. xl. 19. 3. Her noble heart was molten in her breast TENNYSON. 4. Timon v. in 236. 5. I had him arrested before he had time to m. the notes REANE. 6. A grey mist melted whole mountains into a soft dull grey BLACK.

Melting (me'l'ting), *vb* *sb.* late ME. [f. MELT *v.* + -ING¹.] 1. The action of MELT *v.*, an instance of this. 2. *concr.* *pl.* That which has been melted; a substance produced by melting 1558. 3. *attrib.*, as m.-furnace, etc. late ME. 4. *Surveyor of the Mintings*; the former designation of a certain officer of the mint; hence the *Meltings*, his office.

Melting (me'l'ting), *adj.* late ME. [-ING².] That melts; yielding to emotion, tender; (of sound colour) liquid and soft; that 'melts in the mouth' (esp. of certain pears).

Like unto m. wax 1577. M. Charity *a* Hen. IV. iv. 32. Albeit vn-meltd to the m. mode Oth. v. ii. 346. The m. voice through mazes running MUR. A first m. m. pear DAWKIN. M. thing *ly* etc.

Melton (me'l-ton). 1823. Name of a town in Leicestershire (more fully Melton Mowbray), a famous hunting centre. Used *attrib.*, esp. in *sl.* cloth (also simply melton), a stout smooth cloth having the nap cut very close and the face finished without pressing or glossing. Hence *Meltonian* *a.* pertaining to Melton Mowbray; *sb.* one who hunts at Melton Mowbray, an adept at hunting 1825.

Mem. Abbrev. of MEMORANDUM *1.*

Mem. vulgar var. of MA'AM.

Member (mem'ber), *sb.* [ME. *membre*, *a.* *membre* = *L. membrum* limb] 1. A part or organ of the body; chiefly, a limb, etc. (as opp. to the trunk), *arch.* *fb.* *spec.* (after L.); = privy member - 1728. *c.* *Biol.* Any part of a plant or animal viewed with regard to its form and position 1875. *2.* *fig.* chiefly in *pl.* of Christ, of Satan ME. *3.* *transf.* Each constituent part of a complex structure, late ME. *b.* *Arch.* 'Any part of an edifice, or any moulding in a collection of mouldings, as those in a cornice, capital, base, etc.' (Gwilt) 1679. *4.* Each individual belonging to a society or assembly. Also formerly, *tan* inhabitant or native (of a country or city) ME. *b.* *absol.* A person. Now *slang* and *dial.* 1525. *7c.* One who takes part in anything - 1604. *5.* One formally elected to take part in the proceedings of a parliament: in full *M. of Parliament* (abbrev. M.P.), in U.S. *M. of Congress* (M.C.) 1454. *6.* A component part, branch, of a political body, late ME. *7.* A branch (of a trade, art, profession); a branch, species, subdivision of a class - 1614. *8.* A section or district of an estate, manor, parish, or the like 1450. *9.* *Math.* A group of figures or symbols forming part of a numerical expression or formula 1608. *b.* *Alg.* Either side of an equation 1708. *10.* A division or clause of a sentence, a head of a discourse; a branch of a disjunctive proposition 1534. *11.* Each of the items forming a series 1851.

1. *Pray* m. or members, *formal* m. - the secret part or parts. *2.* *The worship* m. (after James iii. 5-8): the tongue. *3.* *Wherein* I was made a m. of Christe *Bk. Com. Prayer*. *4.* *b.* In later Gothic the pinnacle became gradually a decorative m. RUSKIN. *5.* Here comes a m. of the common-wealth SHAKS. *6.* All members of our Cause SHAKS. *7.* By estates of the realm they meant members, or necessary parts, of the parliament HALLAM. Hence *Membral* *a.* pertaining to a m., *Arch.* and *Zool.*, appendicular 1603.

Member, v. late ME. [*a.* OF. *membrer* - *L. membrare*.] *trans.* - MEMORATE - 1583. **Membered** (me'mberd), *a.* ME. [*f.* MEMBER *sb.* + -ED.] Having members (of a specified kind or number); divided into members; consisting of links or segments. *b.* *spec.* in *Her.* Said of a bird, when the legs are of a different tincture from the body 1550.

Membership (mem'ber-ship). 1647. [*f.* MEMBER *sb.* + -SHIP.] 1. The condition or status of being a member of a society, etc. *2.* The number of members in a particular body 1850.

Membranaceous (membrā'ne-ſ), *a.* 1678. [*f.* late L. *membranaceus*, *f.* *membrana*; see next and -ACROUS.] *Nat. Hist.* Membranous. In *Bot.* thin and semi-transparent, like a fine membrane.

Membrane (me'mbrein). 1519. [*ad.* L. *membrana*, *f.* *membrum* MEMBER *sb.* The etym. sense is app. 'that which covers the members of the body' 1. A thin pliable sheet-like tissue (usually fibrous), serving to connect other structures or to line a part or organ. Also *collect. sing.* = membranous structure. 1615. *b.* *Path.* A morbid formation in certain diseases 1765. *2.* Parchment; a skin of parchment forming part of a roll 1519. *3.* The m. of the nose 1788. The organic basis (of vegetable tissues) is simple m. and fibre 1845. *attrib.* *m.-bone* *ichthyol.* a bone originating in membranous tissue. *4.* The third m. of this Roll 1860. Hence *Membranaceous* *a.* = MEMBRANOUS. *Membraniform* *a.* [FORM]. *Membranous*, comb. form.

Membranous (me'mbrā-neſ), *a.* 1597. [*ad.* F. *membranoux*, *f.* *membrane* MEMBRANE.] Consisting of, resembling, or of the nature of membrane. In *Bot.* thin and more or less translucent. *b.* Of diseases. Pertaining to or involving the of a bru e 875.

Membranula (membrā'nulā). Also -ule, 1821. [*L.*, dim. of *membrana*.] A little membrane.

Memento (mém'ento). *Pl.* -oes, -os. late ME. [*Imper.* of L. *meminisse* to remember, redupl. *f.* root **men-*; see MIND *sb.*] 1. *Liturg.* Either of two prayers beginning with *Memento* in the Canon of the Mass, in which the living and the dead are commemorated. *2.* A reminder, warning, or hint as to conduct or with regard to future events 1582. *b.* *concr.* An object serving to remind or warn 1580. *3.* Something to remind one of some person or event 1768. *4.* *Joc.* misused for *a.* A reminder; hence, a dozen, *b.* (One's) memory 1587. *2.* *Plur.* *M. mori* (mó'ri) [*L.* = 'remember that you have to die'.] A warning or (concr.) a reminder of death, e.g. a skull 1596. *b.* Rings, death's heads, and such mementoes FLETCHER.

Memnonian (memnō'nian), *a.* 1614. [*f.* L. *Memnonius* (a. Gr. *Μεμνόνιος*, *f.* *Μέμνων*) + -AN.] *a.* Pertaining to the demigod Memnon, said to have erected the palace at Susa; hence, an epithet of Susa or Persia generally. *b.* Having the property of the statue of Memnon at Thebes in Egypt, said to give forth a musical sound when touched by the dawn.

Xerxes, From Susa his M. Palace. Came ME. **Memo.** (me'mo). 1889. Abbrev. of MEMORANDUM; *colloq.* treated as a word. Cf. MEM.

Memoir (me'mwā), 1567. [*a.* F. *mémoire* masc., a spec. use of *mémoire* fem., MEMORY.] 1. A note, memorandum; a record - 1755. *2.* In diplomatic and official use: - MEMORANDUM (*var.*). Also *pl.* official reports of business done. - 1829. *3.* *collect. pl.* *a.* A record of events, a history treating of matters from the personal knowledge of the writer or with reference to particular sources of information 1659. *b.* An autobiographical record 1673. *4.* A biography, or biographical notice 1826. *5.* An essay on a learned subject on which the writer has made particular observations. Hence *pl.* the record of the transactions of a learned society. 1680.

3. The following memoirs of my Uncle Toby's courtship STRANK. Hence *Memorist* (me'mwrist), a writer of memoirs, or of a m. *Memorism*, the practice of writing memoirs.

Memorabilia (me'mōrā'bīl-ia). 1806 [*neut. pl.* of L. *memorabilis*.] Memorable or noteworthy things.

Memorable (me'mōrā'b-l), *a.* (sb.) 1483. [*ad.* L. *memorabilis*, *f.* *memorare*; see MEMORATE *v.* and -ABLE.] 1. Worth remembering; not to be forgotten. *2.* Easy to be remembered 1599. *3.* *sb. pl.* = MEMORABILIA 1611.

1. He nothing common did or mean, Upon that m. scene MARVELL. *2.* *Hen. V.* in iv. 53. *3.* Recorded as one of the chief memorabilia in his reign 1613. Hence *Memorability*, *Memorableness*, *m.* quality; also, a person or thing worth remembering. *Memorably* *adv.* so as to be remembered.

Memorandum (memōrā'ndm), *sb.* *Pl.* -anda (-e'nda), -andums (-e'ndmz). late ME. [*L.*, neut. sing. of *memorandus*, gerundive of *memorare* (see MEMORATE *v.*)] 1. '(It is) to be remembered': placed at the head of a note of something to be remembered. Now only *legal*. *2.* 'A note to help the memory' (J.); hence, a record of events, or of observations, esp. for future use 1542. *b.* *spec.* A record of a pecuniary transaction 1607. *c.* *Law.* The writing in which the terms of a transaction or contract are embodied 1591. *d.* *Diplomacy.* A summary of the grounds for or against an action, the state of a question, etc. 1658. *3.* An injunction to remember something - 1643. *4.* A reminder; also, a memento, souvenir - 1847. *5.* *Comm.* An informal communication, esp. one on paper headed with the word 'Memorandum' and the name and address of the sender. *6.* *attrib.* 1710.

2. *c.* *Marine Insurance* A clause in a policy enumerating the articles in respect of which underwriter have no liability. *M. of association*, a document required by law for the registration of a joint-stock company, containing the name of the company, its object, capital, etc. *d.* These deliberations resulted in the preparation of the so-called Berlin M. 1885. *6.* *m. cheque*, a cheque given as an acknowledgement of indebtedness, but which is not to be presented for payment until a day agreed upon between the drawer and drawee. Hence *Memorandum v.* to make a m. of 805.

Memorate, v. 1623. [*f.* L. *memorare*, *f.* *memor* mindful; see MEMORY] *trans.* To bring to mind; to mention, recount, relate - 1686. So *Memoration*, mention, commemoration 1553-1627.

Memorative (mem'ōrātīv), *a.* (sb.) 1448. 1. Reminding one of something; commemorative. Now *rare*. *2.* Of or pertaining to the memory, esp. in *m. faculty*, *power*, *virtue* 1481-1706. *3.* Having a good memory; retentive 1481-1695. *4.* *sb.* Something to put one in mind of a thing, a memorial 1597-1690.

4. Short sentences and memoratives, as *Know thyself* and the like J. KING.

Memorial (mim'ōrīāl), late ME. [*a.* OF. *memorial* (mod F. *mémorial*), *ad.* L. *memorialis* adj., *f.* *memoria* MEMORY] *A.* *adj.* 1. Preserving the memory of a person or thing as a statue, a festival, etc. *2.* Remembered, memorable - 1631. *3.* *a.* Of or pertaining to memory. *fb.* Mnemonic. *7c.* Done from memory, late ME.

1. M windows 1866. *A m. ring* 1877. *3.* *b.* *four Minutes or m. Aids* 1745.

B. *sb.* *1.* = MEMORY, late ME. *2.* A memorial act; *spec.* (Ecc.) = COMMEMORATION *2.* *b.* 1468. *3.* Something to preserve the memory of a person, thing, or event, as a statue, a custom, etc. late ME. *4.* A note or memorandum - 1817. *b.* *Law.* An abstract of the particulars of a deed, etc. for registration 1813. *c.* *Scots Law.* A statement of facts drawn up for counsel's opinion. Also, an advocate's brief 1752. *5.* A record, chronicle, or memoir; now chiefly *pl.*, a record, often containing personal reminiscences 1513. *6.* In diplomatic use. A general designation for various classes of informal state papers 1536. *7.* A statement of facts forming the basis of or expressed in the form of a petition to a person in authority or government, etc. 1713.

1. The sweet M. of the Just Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust TATE & BRADY. *3.* This also that she hath done, shall be spoken of for a memorial of her MARK xiv. 9. *5.* Though of their Names in heavy Records now lie no m. BUT M. DAY U.S. the day set apart for honouring the memory of those who fell in the civil war of 1861-5. Hence *Memorialist*, one who presents a m. or writes memorials.

Memorial (mim'ōrīāl), *v.* 1764. [*f.* ME. *MORIAL* *sb.*] 1. *trans.* = MEMORIALIZE *2.* 1768. *2.* *intr.* To draw up a memorial, to petition for 1764. *3.* *Law.* To enter in a memorandum 1824.

Memorialize (mim'ōrīāl-iz), *v.* 1798 [*f.* MEMORIAL *sb.* + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To commemorate. *2.* To address a memorial to.

Memoria technica (mim'ōrīā te'knīl ā) 1730 [*L.* = 'artificial memory']. A system of mnemonics, a mnemonic contrivance.

Memorious, a. *Obs.* or *arch.* *rare*. 1599 [*ad.* med. L. *memoriosus*, *f.* *memoria*; see -OUS] *1.* Having a good memory; mindful of - 1656. *2.* Memorable 1883.

Memorist (me'mōrist), *rare*. 1682 [*f.* MEMORY or MEMORIZE *v.*, see -IST.] *1.* One who prompts the memory. STR T BROWNE. *2.* U.S. One having a good memory 1872.

Memoriter (mim'p'rīt-ā), *adv.* 1612. [*L.*, *f.* *memor*.] From memory, by heart. *b.* as *adj.* Spoken or speaking 'memoriter' 1802.

Memorize (me'mōr-iz), *v.* 1591. [*f.* MEMORY + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To cause to be remembered, make memorable, also, to preserve the memory of in writing, record. Now *rare*. 1591. *2.* To commit to memory 1856. *3.* Except they meant to m. another Golgotha SHAKS. A Cenotaph to memorise our grave 1822 The R.A. here memorised, was George DAW LAMB.

Memory (me'mōri) ME. [*a.* OF. *memorie*, *memore* (mod F. *mémoire*), *ad.* L. *memoria*, *f.* *memor*, redupl. *f.* root **mer-*, Indo-Eur. **smen* (Skrt. *smar-*) to remember.] 1. The faculty by which things are remembered. *2.* This faculty considered as residing in a particular individual late ME. *3.* Recollection, remembrance, late ME. *b.* An act or instance of remembrance, a recollection 1817. *c.* A person or thing held in remembrance 1842. *4.* The fact or condition of being remembered: 'exemption from oblivion' J. In e MF. *5.* Good or bad post.

humorous repulse 1450. 6. The length of time over which memory extends 1530. 7. Liturg. A commemoration, esp. of the departed. *Obs.* exc. *Hist. ME.* 78. A memorial writing; a record; a history -1730. 79. A memorial; a memento -1624. 710. A memorial tomb, shrine, chapel, or the like -1691. 11. attrib., as *mem.-picture*, etc. 1612.

1. By the m. it [an ideal] can be made an actual perception again Locke. *Par. To commit to m.* : to learn by heart. *Art. of m.*, artificial m., mnemonics, a mnemonic system. 2. I should have a very good wit, for I have but a bad memory MORRIS. *Phr. Of good, so is, sound (etc) m.* He was yet in memory and alive CHAUCER. 3. *Phr. From m.* : to come to (a person) m., to bear, have, keep in m. To drive or take into or to m. : to recollect. 4. Out of m., I forgotten. b. You put strange memories in my head TENNYSON. 4. That ever-living man of Memory, Henrie the fit SHAKS. *In m. of, to the m. of* : so as to keep alive the remembrance of. 5. The memory of the just is blessed Prov. v. 7. *Phr. Of blessed, happy, famous (etc) m.* : a formula used after the names of deceased sovereigns, princes, etc. 6. *Phr. Beyond, within the m. (of man).* 7. Through all m. for all time (MILT.). *Law Time of (legal) m.* : Time of m. hath been long ago ascertained by the law to commence from the reign of Richard the first BLACKSTONE. 9. These weeds are memories of those worse hours SHAKS. Hence *Memorial* a. having a m. (of a specified kind) 1573; fraught with memories 1837.

Memphian (mem'fian). 1591. [*f. Memphis* + -AN.] A. *adj.* Pertaining to Memphis, a city of ancient Egypt; used vaguely for 'Egyptian'. B. *sb.* An inhabitant or native of Memphis; an Egyptian.

BASTRI and his M. Chivalrie MILT. So *Memphitic* a. pertaining to Memphis, or to the dialect of Copius spoken there 1450. *Memphitic* a. 1887.

Mem-sahib (mem'sahib). 1857. [*f. mem* = MAAM + SAHIB] Used by the natives of India in addressing European women.

Men, pl. of MAN sb.

Menace (men'as), sb. [*ME. manace, manaci, a. OF manace (mod.F. menace), a. Com. Rom. wd. -L. minacia, f. minari, -ari adj., f. minari to threaten*] A declaration or indication of hostile intention, or of a probable evil or catastrophe, a threat. b. The action of threatening ME. c. Said of a state of things, etc., which threatens danger, etc. 1837.

That M. of committing men to Hell-fire 1664. b. The voice of m. and complaint was silent GIBSON The m. of the skies 1821.

Menace (men'as), v. ME. [*a. F. menacer* -pop. L. **minacare, f. minacia*] **MENACE** sb. 1. *trans.* To hold out menaces against, to threaten. 2. *intr.* To utter menaces; to be threatening ME. 3. *trans.* To threaten to inflict ME. 4. To use threateningly. MILT. 2. Your eyes do m. me why look you pale? SHAKS. Her life was menaced MACAULAY. 3. Earth below shock, heaven above menaced BURKE. 3. Such as m. were 1621. Hence *Menaceful* a. *Menacement*. *Menacer*. *Menacingly* adv.

Menad, -ic, var. **MENAD**, -ic.

Ménage, menage (men'az). Now only as Fr. ME. [*a. OF. manage, menage (mod.F. ménage)* : -pop. L. **mansuonitium, f. L. mansuonem* MANSION, whence *F. maison*] 1. The members of a household; a man's 'menie' -1490. 2. The management of a household, housekeeping; hence, a domestic establishment (often semi-concr.) 1598.

3. Nothing tended to make ladies so inefficient in the m. as the study of the dead languages HAN. MORRIS.

Menage, etc. : see **MANAGE**, etc.

Menagerie (men'azjəri). Also **†ery**. 1712. [*a. F. ménagerie, f. ménage; see MÂNAGE and -ERY*] 1. A collection of wild animals in cages or enclosures, esp. one kept for exhibition. Also, the place where they are kept. 2. An aviary -1830.

1. *trans.* An old quack doctor named Levett, completed this strange m. MACAULAY.

Menald (men'ald), a. Also **†menild**, **menial**. 1611. [?] Of animals: Spotted, speckled. Of a deer: Of a dappled chestnut. Also sb. a deer of this colour.

Mend (mend), sb. ME. [Partly aphet. f. *amend* (see **AMENDS**); partly f. *MEND v.*] 1. Recompense, reparation; also, something given as compensation. Usual pl. in form, construed as sing. -1816. 2. Remedy -1655. 3. *Phr. On the m.* : recovering (of affairs) etc.

improving in condition 1802. 4. An act of mending, a repair; a repaired hole, etc. 1888.

Mend, v. ME. [aphet. f. *AMEND v.*]

1. To remove or atone for defects 1. *trans.* To free (a person, etc.) from sin or fault; to reform; occas. to cure of (a fault). Now arch. or dial. exc. in phr. to m. one's manners, ways. b. *intr.* for *refl.* Now rare exc. in provb. *It is never too late to m. ME.* 2. To remove the defects of (a thing); to correct (what is faulty). Now only occas. as *trans.* of 5. ME. b. *intr.* To become less faulty. Of conditions: To improve. ME. 3. *trans.* To rectify, remedy, remove (an evil); to put right (anything amiss) ME. b. *intr.* Of a fault: To undergo rectification. POPE. 4. *trans.* To make amends or atone for (a misdeed, an injury); also *absol.* *Obs.* exc. in *Let it said soonest mended*. ME. 5. To restore to a complete or sound condition (a road, clothes, furniture, tools, fences, etc.); to repair. Also, to make good (the defective part). Now the prevailing sense. ME. b. To adjust, set right. *Obs.* exc. *Naut.* 1515. 6. *trans.* To restore to health, cure, heal (arch.) ME. b. *intr.* To recover from sickness 1500. c. Of a wound, etc.: To heal. Of a malady: To abate. Now dial. 1607.

2. Never think of mending what you write. Let it go COBBETT. b. I hope the times will m. HOWELL. 3. She wolde come, and mende al that was mis CHAUCER. 5. As they were in the shyppe mendynge their nettes COVERDALE *March* 1. 19. *Phr. To m. the lights* : to trim the lamps, or snuff the candles. *To m. a fire* : to add fuel to it. *To m. a pen* : to cut a worn quill pen so as to make it write properly. b. *Phr. To m. sails*, to loose and skin them afresh on the yards. 6. b. The Queen is slowly mending of her gout SWIFT.

II. Without distinct reference to defect 1. *trans.* To improve the condition or fortune of. Now rare or *Obs.* exc. *refl.* to better oneself ME.

2. To improve by additions (e.g. wages, prices) -1637. b. *intr.* To improve in amount or price 1602. 3. *trans.* To supplement -1711. 3. To improve in quality; to ameliorate (conditions, etc.). Now rare. 1603. 4. *trans.* To improve -1712. 4. *trans.* To improve upon, surpass, better. Now only *collog.* to produce something better than. ME.

a. And we will m. thy wages SHAKS. c. We'll m. our dinner here SHAKS. 4. In Vshering M. him who can SHAKS.

Phrases, etc. 1. *God m. all*, a pious wish. *To m. or end* : to improve or put an end to; in early use chiefly = 'to kill or cure'. *To m. the matter, to m. matters* : to improve the state of affairs concerning a person or thing. Often used ironically. *To m. (one's) pace* : to travel faster. 2. *To m. one's hand* : to improve one's work or conduct. Hence *Mendable* a. capable of improvement. *Mender*.

Mendacious (mendə'fjəs), a. 1616. [*f. L. mendax, -ax (←mendax, f. root of mentiri to lie) + -IOUS*] Lying; untruthful; false

A m. Legend 1616 [The Pagan ages] were not m. and distracted, but in their own poor way true and sane! CARYLE. *Mendaciously* adv., -ness.

Mendacity (mendə'siti). 1646. [*ad. late L. mendacitas, f. mendax; see prec. and -ITY*] The quality of being mendacious; habitual lying or deceiving; also, a lie or falsehood.

If we call to munde the m. of Greece SIA T. BROWN.

Mendelian (mend'liän), a. 1901. [*f. Gregor Johann Mendel* (1822-84) + -IAN.] Biol. Of or pertaining to Mendel, or following his law or theory of heredity. So *Mendelianism*, *Mendelism* (mend'eliz'm), *Mendel's theory* of heredity. *Mendelst.* *Mendelst.* v. *intr.* to exhibit Mendelian characters.

†Mendiant, sb. and a. 1483. [*a. F. mendiant* -L. *mendicantem*; see next.] = next -1535.

Mendicant (mendik'ant). 1474. [*ad. L. mendicantem, f. mendicare, f. mendicus* beggar.] A. *adj.* Begging; given to begging. Also, characteristic of a beggar. 1613. b. *spec.* Applied to those religious orders who lived entirely on alms 1547. B. sb. A beggar; one who lives by begging 1474. b. A begging friar 1530. c. Applied to Brahmin, Buddhist, etc. priests who beg for food 1613.

A. M. prophets go to rich men's doors JOWETT. B. There is surely a Physiognomy, which those Master Mendicants observe, whereby they instantly discover a mercurial aspect SIR T. BROWNE.

Mendicate (mendik'et), v. rare. 1618. [*f. ppl. stem of L. mendicare; see prec. and -ate*]

to ask for like a beggar. 2. *intr.* To beg (rare) DICTS. Hence *mendication*, begging. **Mendicity** (mendis'iti). late ME. [*a. f. mendicit, ad. L. mendicitas, f. mendicus; see MENDICANT and -ITY*] 1. The state or condition of a mendicant; beggary. Also, now usually, the existence or numbers of the mendicant class. 2. The practice of begging 1801. 3. attrib., as *m. society* 1819.

Mending, vbl. sb. ME. [-ING +] Amendment (phr. *on or in the m. hand*, see **HAND** sb. I. 4); repair; *collog.* articles to be repaired materials (m. wool) for repairing.

Mendment (mend'ment). ME. [aphet. f. **AMENDMENT**.] 1. = **AMENDMENT**; improvement, etc. 2. Improvement of the soil; *concr.* manure. Now dial. 1644.

Mendole (mend'ol). 1854. [*a. It. (Venetian) mendole*.] = **CACKREL** 1.

Menevian (men'vian), a. and sb. 1865 [*f. Menevia*, med.L. name of St. David's in Wales + -AN.] Geol. Name of a very ancient group of rocks found near St. David's, etc.

Men-folk (s. 1802. [See **MAN** sb.] 1. The male sex. 2. Human beings. MORRIS.

Meng, v. *Obs.* exc. dial. [*OE. mengian* (the normal development of which was *mence, munge*) : -O. *Fent. *mangjan*, f. root of OE *gemang* **AMONG**. The forms *meng, mung* are app. due to ON. *mengja*.] 1. *trans.* To mix (st and fig). 2. To produce by mixing. late ME. 3. To stir up; to disturb, trouble, confound. Also *intr.* for *pass.* OE. 4. a. *trans.* To bring (living creatures) together -ME. b. *refl. pass.*, and *intr.* To be mingled together, or with, among others; to be joined in battle, to have sexual intercourse; to be united by marriage -1590. 5. *intr.* Of things: To be or become mixed OE.

Menhaden (men'hæd'n). Also **manhad** (den). 1792 [Corrupted f. Narragansett Indian *munawohatadag*] A U.S. fish of the herring family, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, much used for manure and producing a valuable oil.

Menhir (men'hīr). 1840. [Breton (*men* stone, *hir* long).] Archæol. A tall upright monumental stone, of varying antiquity, found in parts of Europe, and in Africa and Asia.

Menial (mē'nial), a. (sb.) late ME. [*a. AF. menial, menial, f. menice* MENICE.] 1. Pertaining to the household, domestic. Also *trans.* -1709. 2. Of a servant: Forming one of the household; domestic. Now only *con. contemptuous*. late ME. 3. Of service: Proper to a menial; servile, degrading 1673. Of temper, spirit, occupations: Sordid 1837. 4. sb. A 'menial' servant (see 2). Now chiefly *contemptuous*. late ME.

2. The labour of a m. servant adds to the value of nothing ADAM SMITH. 3. Two other servants f. x m. offices SWIFT. 4. A hot m. in a red waistcoat THACKERAY. Hence *Menially* adv.

Meningeal (mē'nidzjāl), a. 1829. [*f. mod.L. meningeus (f. *meninges*, MENINX) + -AL*] Anat. and Path. Of or pertaining to the meninges.

M. artery: one of the arteries supplying the dura mater of the brain. So *Meningic* a. 1822. *Men-ingism*, tendency to meningitis 1901.

Meninges, pl. of **MENINX**.

†Meningitis (menindzai'tis). 1828. [*mod. L. f. *mening-* MENINX + -ITIS*] Path. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord. Hence *Meningitic* a.

Meningo- (mē'nɪŋɡo), comb. f. Gr. *μήνιγξ* MENINX = pertaining to the meninx (and another part), as *m.-myelitis*.

†Meninx (mē'nɪŋks). Chiefly pl. *meninges* (mē'nɪndzɪz). 1616. [*mod.L., a. Gr. μήνιγξ* membrane.] Any of the three membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord (*viz.* the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater).

†Meniscus (mē'nɪskəs). Pl. *menisci* (mē'nɪsɪ). Also **†meniscusses**. 1693. [*mod.L., a. Gr. μηνίσκος* crescent, dim. of *μήνη* moon] A crescent-shaped body. 1. A crescent moon (rare) 1706. 2. *Optics*. A lens convex on one side and concave on the other, esp. when of transparent section (*converging m.*) 1693. 3. *Physics*. The convex or concave upper surface of a liquid column caused by

capillarity 1812. 4. *Math.* A figure of the form of a crescent 1885. 5. *Anat.* A disk-like interarticular fibrocartilage situated in the interior of some joints to adapt the articular surfaces to each other, as in the wrist- and knee-joints 1830. 6. *astron.*, as *m. lun.*, etc. 1704. Hence *Meniscus*, -ate, -oid, -oidal *adj.* resembling a meniscus in form.

Meniver(e): see *MENIVER*.

Menionist (me'njōnist). Also **†Menonist**. 1645. [*f.* as next + -IST] = next. So *Menonism* 1684.

Mennonite (me'nōnit). 1565. [*f.* *Mennon* + -ITE]. *Etol.* A member of a sect of Christians which was founded in Friesland by *Mennon* Simons (1492-1559). They are opposed to infant baptism, the taking of oaths, military service, and the holding of civic offices.

Menop- (meno), comb. *f.* Gr. *μήν*, *μήν*-month, us d = menses, as in *Menopause* (final cessation of the menses) 1872. **†Menorrhagia** (excess) 1776. **†Menostasis** 1839, **Menostation** 1822 (suppression).

Menology (mēnōlōjī). Also **menologi-um**. 1610. [*ad.* mod. L. *menologium*, *ad.* late Gr. *μηνολόγιον*, *f.* *μήν*, *μήν*-month + *λόγος* account; see *Logos*]. 1. A calendar, esp. of the Greek church, with biographies of the saints. 2. The part of knowledge relating to the months 1807. So **†menology** 1626.

Menow(e), obs. *ff.* *MINNOW*.

†Mensa (me'nā) 1693 [*L.* = 'table']. 1. *Etol.* The top, or the top slab, of an altar 1848. 2. The grinding surface of a molar too h.

Mensal (mēnsāl), *a.* (*sb.*) 1440. [*ad.* late *L.* *mensalis*, *f.* *mensa* table; see -AL.]. 1. Pertaining to or used at the table, table- 2. *Sc.* and *Irish Hist.* Applied to land, a church, benefice, etc., set aside for the maintenance of the table: now only with ref. to the R.C. Ch. in Ireland. Also as *sb.* A mensal church or benefice, the provision of the royal table. 1605. 3. *Palmsbury*. *M. line*, the 'line of fortune', the table-line 1602.

1. Conversation either mental or m. *RICHARDSON*.

Mensal (mēnsāl), *a.* and *sb.* 1483. [*f.* *L.* *mensis* month + -AL]. *Ad.* Monthly 1860. **†B. sb.** A monthly account -1526.

Mense (mens), *sb.* Obs. exc. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 1500. [*Sc.* pronunc. of *MENSCH*]. Propriety, decorum; neatness, tidiness. So *Mense v.* *trans.* to grace; to be a credit to 1535. Hence *Mensal* *a.* proper, decorous; neat; discreet. *Menseless* *a.* desitute of decorum, neatness, or propriety.

†Menses (me'nzē), *sb.* pl. 1597. [*L.* pl. of *mensis* month.]. *Path.* The discharge of blood from the uterus, occurring normally at intervals of a lunar month.

Menshevik (me'nʃevik). 1920. [*Russ.* (*f.* *mash* less), orig. applied to the minority section of the Russian Social Democratic Party in 1902.] A Russian socialist of the moderate party. Also *Menshevism*, -ist.

†Mensk, *sb.* ME [*a.* ON. *menniska* humanity, corresp. to OE. *menniscu* :—OEut. **manniskū*, wk. fem. of **manniskō* (see *MANNISH* *a.*)]. 1. Humanity, kindness; graciousness. ME only. 2. Honour, dignity, reverence; pl. honours, dignities -1509. So **†Mensk v.** to reverence or honour; to grace; to adorn ME -1470.

Menstrual (me'nstruāl). late ME. [*a.* *F.* *menstruel*, *ad.* *L.* *menstrualis*, *f.* *mensis* month; see *Menstruum* and -AL.]. *Ad.* 1. Monthly; happening once in a month, varying in monthly periods. Now only *Astr.* 1594. 2. Of or pertaining to the menses late ME. 3. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a menstruum 1471. 4. Of parts of the body: Produced from the menstrual blood of the mother; opp. to *spermatical*. *BACON*. *B. sb.* 1. *pl.* = *MENSES* -1509. 2. *Alch.* The 'menstrual' element (see *A.* 3. and cf. *A.* 4.) supposed to be added to metal in its conversion into gold -1477.

†Menstruant, *a.* [*ad.* *L.* *menstruantem*, *mensurare* 'to menstruate']. Subject to menstruation. *S. R. BROWN*

†Menstruate, *a.* late ME. only. [*ad.* late *L.* *menstruatus*, *f.* *menstruum*; see *Menstruum*]. **Menstruous**.

Menstruate (men'struēt), *v.* 1658. [*f.* *L.* *menstruat*, *menstruare*, *f.* *menstrua*; see *Menstruum* and -ATE]. 1. *intr.* To discharge the menses 1800. 2. *trans.* To pollute as with menstrual blood. *CLEVELAND*. Hence *Menstruation*, the process of menstruating 1776.

†Menstrue, late ME. [*a.* *F.* *menstrue*, *ad.* *L.* *menstruum*] = *Menstruum* -1684.

Menstruous, *a.* late ME. [*ad.* OF. *menstruous*, *ad.* *L.* type **menstruosus*; see *Menstruum* and -OUS.]. 1. Discharging the menses. 2. Pertaining to the menses 1599. 3. Produced from menstrual blood. *BACON*. 4. Defiled with or as with menstrual blood. Hence, in 17th c. often: Horribly filthy or polluted. -1635.

3. All our Righteousnesses are as m. Rags *BUNYAN* + **Menstruously**, the menstrual discharge 1506. **†Menstruum** (me'nstruūm). 1. *menstrua* (me'nstrua). late ME. [*L.* neut. of *menstruus* *adj.*, monthly, *f.* *mensis*, *mensis*. In classical *L.* the *sb.* occurs only in the pl. *menstrua*]. 1. The menstrual discharge or menses -1726. 2. A solvent; any liquid agent by which a solid substance may be dissolved 1612.

In alchemy the base metal undergoing transmutation was compared to the seed within the womb in relation to the menstrual blood; hence sense *a.* 3. Powerful menstrua are made for its emolition [*sc.* of crystal] *Sir T. Browne*. *Ag. Paradoxes* are menstrua of friendship; they disintegrate regard 1800.

Mensurable (me'nstrəb'l, me'nʃūr-), *a.* 1504. [*a.* *F.* *mesurable*, *ad.* late *L.* *mensurabilis*, *f.* *mensurare*, *f.* *mensura* MEASURE *sb.*; see -ABLE.]. 1. Capable of being measured; hence, having assigned limits. 2. Just, fair 1633. 3. *Mus.* Having 'measure' and fixed rhythm, with definite duration of notes and rests 1782. Hence *Mensurability*, *Mensurableness*, *m.* quality.

Mensural (me'nʃūrāl, me'nʃūrāl), *a.* 1609. [*ad.* med. *L.* *mensuralis*, *f.* *mensura* MEASURE *sb.*; see -AL.]. 1. Pertaining to measure 1651. 2. *Mus.* = *MENSURABLE* 3.

Mensurate (me'nʃūret, me'nʃūr-), *v.* rare. 1653. [*ad.* *L.* *mensuratus*, *mensurare*, *f.* *mensura* MEASURE *sb.*; see -ATE]. *trans.* To measure.

Mensuration (me'nʃūr-ā-jən, me'nʃūr-ā-jən). 1571. [*ad.* late *L.* *mensurationem*, *f.* *mensurare*; see *prec.*]. 1. The action, or an act, of measuring. 2. Size as measured. *COCKER*. 3. *Math.* That branch which gives the rules for finding the lengths of lines, the areas of surfaces, and the volumes of solids 1704. Hence **Mensurational** *a.* concerned with *m.*

-ment (mēnt), *suffix*, forming *sbs.* Originally occurring in adopted *Fr.* words in -ment, either repr. *L.* *sbs.* in -mentum, or formed on the analogy of these by the addition of the suffix to vb-stems. The resulting *sbs.* expressed either the result or product of the action of the verb, the means or instrument of the action, or, in late pop. *L.*, and hence in *Fr.*, an act or process. Instances of the two former are *fragmentum* fragment, *alimentum* aliment, *ornamentum* ornament, etc. Many of the Eng. formations are hybrid; e.g. *acknowledgement*, *almonement*, *botherment*, *wonderment*, etc. The suffix has rarely been appended to any other part of speech than a verb, as in *firmament*, *incrimment*, *adment*. The letter *y* (after *a* cons.) ending a verb is changed to *i* bef. the suffix, as in *accompaniment*.

Ment, *pa.* ppl. of *MENG* *v.*

Mental (me'n-tāl), *a.* 1 late ME. [*a.* *F.* *ad.* late *L.* *mentalis*, *f.* *mentis* mind; see -AL.]. 1. Of or pertaining to the mind. 2. Carried on or performed by the mind 1526. 3. Concerned with the phenomena of mind 1800. 4. *spec.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, a disordered mind, also as *sb.* 5. *M. arithmetic*: the art of performing arithmetical operations within the mind, without the aid of written figures, etc. *AF. reservation*: see *RESERVATION*. 3 *M. Science* 1860. Hence *Me'n-tally* *adv.* in or as regards the mind.

me'n-tā, *a.* 2 1787 [*a.* *F.* *mental*

f. *L.* *mentum* chin; see -AL.]. Pertaining to the chin or the mentum.

The second hole in the lower jaw, is named the m. hole *Bril.*

Mentality (me'n-tāl-ī). 1691. [*f.* *MENTAL* *a.* + -ITY.]. 1. That which is of the nature of mind or of mental action. 2. Mental quality, intellectuality 1856. 3. *loosely*. Mental disposition, outlook 1937.

2. *Hudibras* has the same hard m. *EMERSON*.

Mentation (me'n-tā-jən) 1850. [*f.* *L.* *mentatio* + -ATION.]. Mental action, esp. as attributed to the agency of the brain, etc.; also a product of this, a state of mind.

Menthene (me'n-thēn). 1838. [*a.* *Ger.* *menthen*, *F.* *menthène*, *f.* *L.* *mentha* mint; see -ENE.]. *Chem.* A liquid hydro-carbon obtained from peppermint oil.

Menthol (me'n-thəl). 1876. [*a.* *Ger.* *menthol* (1861), *f.* *L.* *mentha* mint; see -OL.]. *Chem.* A crystalline camphor-like substance obtained by cooling various mint-oils.

Al. cone. oil pencil: a con. oil piece of mixed m. and spermaceti, for the rel. of facial neuralgia.

Menticulture (me'n-tik-ūltūr). 1830. [*f.* *L.* *mentis*, *mens* + *cultura*, *after* *agricultura*.]. Cultivation of the mind. **†Menticultural** *a.*

Mention (me'n-shən), *sb.* ME. [*a.* *f.*, *ad.* *L.* *mentio*, *mentis*, *f.* root *mentis* of *mentis* mind, etc.]. 1. Bearing in mind, consideration. ME. only. 2. In early use, the action of commemorating in speech or writing. Now, the action, or an act, of incidentally referring to or remarking upon (a person or thing) in spoken or written discourse. ME

3. Indication, evidence; a vestige, trace, remnant -1633. 4. He grows peevish at any m. of business *JOHNSON*. *Phr.* To make m. of (a *fr.* *faire mention de*), now somewhat arch, or literary, etc. in neg. contexts. I will make m. of thy righteousnesses, even of thine only *Ps.* lxxi. 16. *Unmentionable* *m.* (rarely, after *F.* use, *un-simply*) a distinction awarded to exalted works of art, etc. or to examination candidates that are of exceptional merit, but are not entitled to a prize. 3. Where he moves in the sea he causeth a m. of his way in the waters *Br. Hall*.

†Mention (me'n-shən), *v.* 1530. [*a.* *F.* *mentionner*, *m. mention*; see *prec.*]. 1. *trans.* To make mention of; to refer to incidentally to specify by name or otherwise. 2. To state incidentally (*that*, etc.) 16 7. 3. *intr.* To speak or make mention of -1792. 4. *Phr.* Not to m.: used parenthetically to suggest that the speaker refrains from presenting the full strength of his case. Not to m. in several others, *C.uccio* is said to have assisted *Aretine* Addison. *Don't m. it* a colloq. *phr.* used in deprecating thanks or apology. Hence *Mentionable* *a.*

Mento- (me'n-tō), used as comb. *f.* *L.* *mentum* chin, as in *Mento-Meckel's* *an.*, in *mento-Meckelian bone* or *element*, a small bone formed by the ossification of parts of Meckel's cartilage and the lower labial cartilage.

Mentor (me'n-tōr). 1750. [*a.* *F.* *mentor*, appellative use of *Mentor*, *Gr.* *Mētor* (app. *f.* root **mun-* (= *mon-*) to remember, think, counsel).]. With capital *M.*: Name of the guide and adviser of the young *Telemachus*, allusively, one who fulfils a similar office. Hence, as common noun: An experienced and trusted counsellor.

1. The deep. The only *M.* of his youth *BYRON*. **†Mentum** (me'n-tūm). 1826. [*L.* = 'chin']. 1. *Anat.* The chin 1855. 2. *Entom.* A term variously applied to different parts of the labium, esp. the median portion 1826. 3. *Bot.* A basal projection in certain orchids 1866. **†Mentu** (me'n-tū, me'n-tū). 1837. [*f.* *mentu* *adj.* (—*L.* *mentus* *MINUTE* *a.*)], used as *sb.* with the sense of detailed list, etc.]. A bill of fare; also, the dishes served.

M. card, the card on which a m. is written.

Mephistopheles (me'fistə'fēlz, -fēl). Also *18* -us. 1598. [*G.*; of unkn. origin.]. The evil spirit to whom Faust (in the German legend) sold his soul. Also allusively. That *M.* of diplomacy, Talleyrand 1813. Hence **Mephistophelean**, -ellan (me'fistə'fēliən) *adj.* pertaining to or resembling *M.* or his actions.

†Mephitis (me'fai-tis). 1706. [*L.* *mephitus* noxious vapour]. A noxious or pestilential vapour esp. from a earth a noxious or pestilential *h.* So *Mephitic* *adj.* of,

2 (man) a (pam)-an (aud) v (cat) f (F cher) o (evet) n (I eye) p (Fr. eau de vie) set) s (Psyche) q (what) r (ga

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Mercantile (mækanai), *a.* 1642. [*a. F.*,
ad *It. mercantile*, *f. mercantile* **MERCHANT**.] 1.
Of or belonging to merchants or their trade;
commercial. 2. That deals with commercial
affairs 1841. 3. Engaged in trade or commerce
1645. 4. Mercenary, also, simply, disposed
for bargaining 1756.

1. The Expedition of the Argonauts, was partly m.,
parly military **ABRUMOT**. *Phr. M. system* (also
21 doctrine, theory), the system of economic doctrine
and legislative policy based on the principle that
money alone is wealth. 2. Leaders of opinion on m.
questions 1811. 3. *M. marine*, the shipping col-
lectively employed in commerce. 4. The m. bard
(*see Dryden*) Warton. Hence **Mercantilism**, the
m. spirit, commercialism; in *Pol. Econ.* the princi-
ples of the m. system. **Mercantilist** *sb.* an advo-
cate of the m. system, *a. f.* of or pertaining to mer-
cantilism or the m. system.

Mercaptan (mæike piæn). 1835. [*G.*
(Zeiss), *f. L. mercaptum* captans 'catching
mercury'.] *Chem.* A sulphur alcohol; any one
of a series of compounds resembling the alco-
hols, but containing sulphur, not oxygen.
Hence **Mercaptal**, a compound of a mercaptan
with an aldehyde 1892. **Mercaptide**, a com-
pound formed by the substitution of a metal for
hydrogen in a mercaptan 1835.

Mercate, *obs. ff. MARKET*.

Mercatorial (mæikæti-riäl), *a.* Now rare.
1700. [*f. L. mercatorius* (*f. mercator*, *f. mer-
cant* to trade) + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to
merchants or merchandise; mercantile. So
+**Mercatory** *a. FULLER*.

+**Mercature**. 1620 [*ad L. mercatura*, *f.*
mercari] Trading, commerce -1755.

+**Merce**, *v.* 1483 *Aphet. f. AMERCE* -1661.
So +**Merce**ment, = **AMERCEMENT**; also, doom,
adjudged punishment **ME** -1598.

Mercenarian (mæisæni-riän), *rare.* 1598.
[*See next and -AN*.] = next *A. 2, B. 2.*

Mercenary (mæisæni), late **ME**. [*ad L.*
mercenarius, *f. merced*, *merces* (see **MERCY**).]
A. adj. 1. Working merely for monetary or
other reward; actuated by self-interest 1532.
2. Of conduct, etc.: Having the love of lucre
for its motive 1532. 3. Hired; serving for
hire. Now only of soldiers serving in a foreign
army. 1589. 4. *Of services, an office, etc.*:
Salaried, stipendiary. Of a profession, etc.:
Carried on for the sake of gain -1782.

1. Such wretches are kept in pay by some m. book-
seller GORDON. 2. M. marriages 1857. 3. They
began to go over to serve as mercenary soldiers in
the Low Countries *Sir J. SNEY*.

B. sb. 1. One who labours merely for hire;
a hireling late **ME**. -1844 2. One who receives
payment for his services; now only, a pro-
fessional soldier serving a foreign power 1523.
3. *See* Literary mercenaries, ready to serve under
friend or foe 1861.

Mercer (mæisæ). **ME**. [*a. F. mercier* -
pop. *L. *mercarius*, *f. L. mercas*, *merx* mer-
chandise.] A dealer in textile fabrics, esp.
silks and other costly materials (in full *silb-m.*).
Also *occas*, a small-ware dealer. Hence +**Mer-**
+**cership** (*rare*), the trade of a m.

Mercerize (mæisæiz), *v.* 1859. [*f. the*
name John Mercer of Accrington, alleged in-
ventor of the process in 1841 + *-IZE*.] *trans.*
To prepare (cotton goods) for dyeing by treat-
ing with a solution of caustic potash or soda,
or certain other chemicals.

Mercery (mæisæri). [*ME mercerie*, *a. F.*
f. mercier **MERCER**.] 1. *collect. sing.* (rarely
pl.) The wares sold by a mercer. 2. *The M.*:
The Mercers' Company. Also, the trade in
mercery-ware; the part where it is carried on.
-1662. 3. *attrib.* as *m.-ware*, late **ME**.

2. At the Sign of the Cock, in the **M.** 1651.

Merchandise (mæitjændiz), *sb.* **ME**. [*a.*
F. marchandise, *f. marchand* **MERCHANT**.]
+1 The action or business of buying and sell-
ing commodities for profit; trading; traffic
Also *fig.* 2. The commodities of commerce;
movables which may be bought and sold

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of omme *e* 18 3
1 *Ph. T. b. of* *i* be eas *ma* e abe
T. h. a. n. n carry *nabag* *n*
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b. C. z. An. & C. v. o.

Merchandise (mæitjændiz), *sb.* *a. h. e*
ME. [*f. prec.*] 1. *intr.* To trade, traffic; talso,
to make merchandise of. 2. *trans.* To buy
and sell; to barter; to traffic in 1538.

2. As Roman priests (merchandize) their pardons
Rowt. Hence **Merchandiser**, a dealer in com-
modities; one who traffics 1597

Merchandize (mæitjændiz), *Obs. exc.*
arch. late **ME**. [*prob. a. AF. *marchandier*, *f.*
marchand; see *-ERY*, *-RY*.] = **MERCHANTRY** 1.
Earlier +**Merchandise**, *-dy*.

Merchant (mæitjænd), *sb.* and *a.* **ME**. [*a.*
OF. marchand, earlier *marchant* (mod *F.*
marchand) = *It. mercantile*; -pop. *L. *merca-*
tantem, *f. *mercator*, freq. of *mercari* to trade,
f. merc, *merx* merchandise.] *A. sb.* 1. One
who buys and sells commodities for profit;
orig. *gm.*; but early restricted to wholesale
traders, esp. those dealing with foreign coun-
tries. 2. A shopkeeper. Now only *Sc.*, *n. dial.*,
and *U. S.* late **ME**. *c. slang.* One who practises
or specializes in some activity (cf. **SPEED-M.**)
1886. 3. A supercargo -1681. 4. A fellow,
'chap' -1610. 5. A trading vessel, merchant-
man -1740.

1. A wise Merchant neuer adventureth all his goodes
in one ship *MORR.* 2. These wee call Merchants or
Light BACON. *Phr.* 3. To play the m. with to cheat,
get the better of. 4. To have or put on m.'s ears: to
affect not to hear. 4. *Temp.* 11 *l. 5.*
attrib. and *Comb.* 1. m. (formerly tm.'s) iron, bar
iron in a form suitable for the market, made by heating
together and rolling pieces of puddled iron; hence
m. bar, *rolls*, *train* (= train of rolls); *m. prince*
(*prob. after Isa. xxiii. 8*), a m. of princely wealth.

B. adj. 1. Having relation to merchandise;
relating to trade or commerce, esp. in *law*.
statute-m. late **ME**. 2. Of a ship: Serving for
the transport of merchandise. Hence, of or
pertaining to the mercantile marine, as in *m.*
seaman, *service*. (Often hyphenated.) late **ME**
3. Of a town: Occupied in commerce. Also,
consisting of merchants, as in *guild-m.*, *m.*
guild. 1467.

3 *M. citie* *Isa. xviii. 11.*

Merchant (mæitjænd), *v.* Now rare. late
ME. [*a. OF. f. marchand*, *f. marchand*.]
1. *intr.* To trade as a merchant 1450. 2.
trans. To deal in; to buy and sell 1511.

1. I held it not fit, we should m. with our Sovereign
1614. Hence **Merchantable** *a.* fit for market,
saleable; *to* of or pertaining to trade; commercial.

Merchant-adventurer. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
1476. = **MERCHANT-VENTURER**.

+**Merchantly**, *a.* 1599. [*f. MERCHANT sb.*
+ *-LY*.] *a.* Of or pertaining to a merchant.
b. Huckstering -1736.

Merchantman. 1449. [*f. MERCHANT a*
+ *MAN*.] 1. = **MERCHANT sb. 1 *arch.* 2. A
vessel of the mercantile marine 1627.**

Merchantry (mæitjændtri). 1789. [*f. MER-*
CHANT sb. + *-RY*.] 1. The business of a mer-
chant; trade, commercial dealings. 2. Mer-
chants collectively. **CARLYLE**.

Merchant-tailor. *Obs. exc.* (with *arch.*
spelling) in 'Company of Merchant Tailors'
and the 'Merchant Tailors' School' (London).
1504. [*f. MERCHANT + TAILOR*.] A tailor
who supplies the materials of which his goods
are made; a member of the Company of Mer-
chant Tailors. 2. One educated at Merchant
Tailors' School 1877

Merchant-venturer. *Obs. exc. Hist.*
1533 A merchant engaged in the dispatch of
trading expeditions over sea, and the establish-
ment of factories and trading stations in foreign
countries. Hence, a member of an incorpor-
ated association of such merchants.

Merchet. *Obs. exc. Hist.* **ME**. [*AF. mer-*
chet = *ONF. market* **MARKET sb.] A fine
paid by a tenant or bondsman to his overlord
for liberty to give his daughter in marriage.**

+**Merciable**, *a.* **ME**. [*a. OF. merciable*, *f.*
MERCY **Merciful** 570.

Mercian mæ (an mæis an 3 3 [f
M. a. f. OE Mæc f. m. a. MARK sb.] +
AN. A. adj. Of or belonging to the *Od*
Eng. h. kngdom o *Me. c. a. o. ts. nguage*
655 *B. sb.* 1. A *na. ve. o. nhab. an. of*
Me. c. a. 53 2. The *d. a. ect. of. Od. Eng. sh.*
spo. en. n. M. a 1887

Merciful (mæisju), *a.* **ME**. [*f. MERCY* +
-FUL.] Having or exercising mercy; charac-
terized by mercy.

Blessed be merciful men, for thei shal gate mercye
Wyckp *Meth. v. 7.* **Mercifully** *adv.* -ness.

+**Mercify**, *v.* rare. 1596 [*f. MERCY* +
-IFY.] *trans.* To pity, compassionate -1733

Merciless (mæisilz), *a.* late **ME**. [*f.*
MERCY + *-LESS*.] Devoid of mercy; showing
no mercy; pitiless, unrelenting.

A stern prince, in hishe actions *PERSCOTT. transy*
M. idicule L. STEPHEN. Mercilessly *adv.* -ness.

Mercurial (mæikjuriäl), *a.* and *sb.* late
ME. [*a. F. mercuriel*, *mercurial*, *ad. L. mer-*
curialis, *f. Mercurius* **MERCURY**, see *-AL*.]
A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to the god Mercury,
resembling what pertains to Mercury. Now rare
1599. 2. Pertaining to (influenced by) the
planet Mercury, late **ME**. 3. Of persons: Born
under the planet Mercury; having the qualities
of such a nativity, as eloquence, ingenuity,
aptitude for commerce 1593. 4. (Hence)
Volatile, sprightly, ready-witted (Now taken
as a luting to the properties of the metal mer-
cury) 1647. 5. Of or pertaining to, consisting
of or containing, mercury or quicksilver (of
diseases, etc.) produced by the administration
of mercury; (of an organ) showing mercurial
symptoms 1657.

1. His loote Mercuriall: his martial Thigh, The
bawys of Hercules SHAKS. 2. *M. finger*, the little
finger. 4. The gay, gallant, m. Frenchman *DISRAEL*

B. sb. 1. The planet mercury 1607-1626. 2.
A person born under the planet Mercury (see
A. 3); a lively or sprightly person; also, one
addicted to cheating and thieving 1598-1696
3. A preparation of mercury used as a drug
1676.

2. The Mercurial, with their swiftnesse rush over
all things 1650. 3. The Cure is perform'd by Mer-
curials outwardly and inwardly 1735. Hence **Mer-**
curialism *Path.*, the condition induced by the
absorption of mercury into the body. **Mercuriality**,
m. condition; the m. part (of something). **Mer-**
curially *adv.* -ness. So **Mercurian** *a.* and
sb. = **Mercurial**.

Mercurialist (mæikjuriäliz), 1566. [*f.*
prec. + *-IST*.] 1. One under the influence of
the planet Mercury -1651; an eloquent or in-
genious person; a trader; *occas.* a sharper
a thief -1655. 2. A medical man who makes
free use of mercury 1835.

Mercurialize (mæikjuriäliz), *v.* 1611
[*f. as prec.* + *-IZE*.] 1. *intr.* To play the
part of a mercurial person -1656. 2. *trans.*
To render mercurial in temper 1862. 3. To
subject to the action of mercury 1843. Hence
Mercurialization, subjection to treatment by
mercury; a mercurial process used in the
development of photographs.

Mercuric (mæikjuri), *a.* 1828. [*f. MER-*
CURY + -IC.] *Chem.* Said of compounds in
which mercury has a valency of two.

M. chloride = **CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE**; *M. sulphide*
= **VERMILION**.

Mercurify, *v.* 1680 [*f. MERCURY + -FY*.]
1. *trans. a. Alch.* To change (a portion of a
metallic mass) into the form of mercury. 2. To
extract mercury from (metallic ore). 3. To
combine, treat, or mingle with mercury 1846
Hence **Mercurification**.

Mercurous (mæikjuri), *a.* 1865. [*f. MER-*
CURY + -OUS.] *Chem.* Said of compounds in
which mercury has a valency of one.

Mercury (mæikjuri), *sb.* **ME**. [*ad. L.*
Mercurius, prob. *f. merc*, *merx* merchandise
The use as a plant-name is Eng. only, sug-
gested by *L. (herba) mercurialis* (**MERCURIAL**
B. 1).] 1. The god (and derived senses). 1.
A Roman deity, early identified with the Greek
Hermes, the god of eloquence, skill, trading
and thieving, the presider over roads, the con-
ductor of departed souls to the Lower World,
and the messenger of the gods; represented as
a young man with winged sandals and a winged
hat, a d. bearing the cad. cens. 2. A statue or

image of Mercury; *spec.* = HERM; hence, ta sign post 1644. 3. *transf.* a. A messenger or news-bearer 1594. b. A guide or conductor 1592. 4. c. A dexterous thief. B. JONS. 4d. A hawk of pamphlets, etc. -1721. 4. The title of certain journals. †Formerly also *gen.* = newspaper, 1643.

1. Now M. indue thee with leasing SHAKS. 3. a. Rich III, ii. 1. 88. But what saies thee to mee? be briefe my good shee-Mercurie SHAKS. 4. Mercuries of furthest Regions BUTLER.

II. The planet. 1. *Astr.* The planet nearest to the sun, and the smallest of the major planets, late ME. 2. *Her.* The name for the tincture purple in blazoning by the names of the heavenly bodies 1562.

III. The metal, etc. 1. The heavy silver-white liquid metal otherwise called QUICK-SILVER. It absorbs other metals, forming amalgams, and is commonly obtained by sublimation from cinnabar, its most important ore. Chem. symbol Hg (*hydrargyrum*). By alchemists represented by the sign of the planet Mercury (☿), late ME. b. A preparation of the metal or of one of its compounds (e.g. *m. sublimata*) used in medicine 1699. c. The column of mercury in a barometer or thermometer. Also fig. 1704. 2. *Old Chem.* a. One of the five elementary 'principles' of which all material substances were supposed to be compounded; also called *spirit* 1471. 3. *fig.* as an emblem of sprightliness, volatility, inconstancy, witness, etc. -1797.

3. He (Buckingham) was so full of m. that he could not fix long in any friendship or to any design BURNET.

IV. As a plant-name. 1. a. The pot-herb ALLGOOD, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus* (English, False M.), late ME. b. Any plant of the genus *Mercurialis*, esp. *M. perennis* (Dog's M.) 1548.

Hence †*Mercurius v. trans.* to wash with a preparation of mercury B. JONS.

Mercy (mɜ:si). [ME *merci*, a. F. *merci*, earlier *merci* -L. *misericordia* (nom. *misericors*) reward, fee, (in Christian L.) pity, etc.] 1. Forbearance and compassion shown by one person to another who is in his power and who has no claim to receive kindness. b. *spec.* God's pitiful forbearance towards His creatures ME. 2. Disposition to forgive; mercifulness ME. 3. The clemency or forbearance of a conqueror, which he can extend or not as he thinks fit ME. 4. An act of mercy; esp. one vouchsafed by God to His creatures; a gift of God, a blessing ME. 5. = AMERCEMENT -1758. 6. Thanks (rare) -1500.

1. Phr. To have m. on upon, to take m. on, show m., etc. In m. (to), in the exercise of m. In m. to him, let us drop the subject *Junius Lett.* b. Lorde haue mercie vpon vs *Bk. Com. Prayer*. 2. Phr. Of (or for) one's m. The taste whereof, God of his mercy gae you patience to indure SHAKS. 3. To cry (one's m.) to beg for pardon or forgiveness. Hence = 'to beg (one's) pardon'; often *colloq.* with 'I' omitted. Oh, cry you m, sir, I haue mistooke SHAKS. 4. *Merely* (ellipt.) = 'may God have m.' Also m. on us for m. sake! *Lord-a-m.!* in m. 1. 3. Phr. To take to (or into) m., to extend pardon to (one who yelds at discretion); to give quarter to †(To give) to or upon m., (to surrender) at discretion. 4. *At m.* (that has surrendered) at discretion; at the disposal of a victor or superior; on sufferance, liable to interference. The linen of the North, a trade casual, corrupted, and at m. SWISS. At the m. of (a person) liable to any treatment he may choose to employ. So †in the m. of; (to leave or trust) to the m. iron the tender mercies of. Leaving the civil service at the m. of a partisan chief BAYCE. 4. What a m. it was that I held the ace of spades! 1811.

Phr. *Works of m.* (also *deeds*, *deuities* of m., and simply *merceries*), acts of compassion towards suffering fellow-creatures. *Sisters of M.*, title of a R. C. sisterhood founded at Dublin in 1827; *prop.*, the members of any nursing sisterhood. *House of M.*, a penitentiary or house of refuge.

Cimb. -fm. -stool, -table = MERCY-SEAT (fig.); †stroke, a corp de grace.

Mercy-seat. 1530 (Tindale, *Ex.* xxv. 17, after Luther's *Gnadenstuhl*). The golden covering placed upon the Ark of the Covenant and regarded as the resting-place of God. Hence applied to the throne of God in heaven, and to Christ as 'the propitiation for our sins'. †Merd. 1477. [a. F. *mercede* -L. *merceda* dung, excrement -1621.

Mere (mɜ:), sb. 1. [OE. *mere* str. masc. sea -OTeut. **mar* - a. **mar* rep. in

L. *mare* neut., etc.] 1. The sea -ME. 2. A sheet of standing water; a lake, pond. Now chiefly poet. and dial. OE. 3. An arm of the sea -1676. 4. A marsh, a fen. Now dial. ME. 5. Sometimes on lonely mountain-meres I find a magic bark TENNYSON.

Mere, mear (mɜ:), sb. 2. *arch.* and *dial.* Also *meer* (e). [OE. *polmere*, str. neut. -OTeut. **galmar* *jo*, cogn. w. L. *marus* (= *maros*) wall.] 1. A boundary; also, a landmark. b. *spec.* A green balk or road, serving as a boundary 1607. 2. *Derbysh.* Lead-mining. A measure of land containing lead-ore 1653.

Mere (mɜ:), a. and adv. late ME [ad. L. *marus*] A. *adj.* 1. Pure, unmixed, undiluted. 2. Performed or exercised by a person or persons specified without the help of any one else; sole. Chieflly *Law*, in *m. motion*, etc. 1444. 3. *Law. M.* right: right as dist. from possession 1559. 4. That is what it is in the full sense of the term; nothing less than; absolute, entire, sheer, perfect, etc. -1775. 5. That is barely or only what it is said to be, nothing more than 1587.

1. Mere wine ful of the grape HOLLAND. 2. We were wrong if of our m. motion we sought with you, and ravaged your land JOWETT. 4. *Old* m. n. 3. 5. Decorum's turn'd to m. civility GRAY. The merest nobody 1868.

†B. *adv.* = MERELY -1635.

Mere, mear (mɜ:), v. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* OE. [f. MERE sb. 2] 1. *trans.* To mark out (land) by meres or boundaries. 2. *intr.* To abut upon; to be bounded by -1713.

1. This purchase will meare and bounde his owne [property] BARL OF CORK.

Mere, obs. var. of MARE.

†Mered, ppl. a. Also *meered*. 1606. [perh. corrupt.] The m. question: either (a) the sole (MERE a.) ground of dispute; or (b) the matter to which the dispute is limited (MERE v.) *Ant. & Cl.* III. xii. 10.

Merel (mɜ:el), late ME. [a. OF. *merel* (F. *merle*)] One of the counters used in the game called *merels*, which is played by two persons (cf. MORRIS sb. 2).

Merely (mɜ:li), adv. 1546. [f. MERE a. + -ly 2.] 1. Without admixture or qualification -1645. 2. Absolutely, altogether -1788; factually -1601. 3. Only (what is referred to) and nothing more. Often after *not* 1580.

1. Such things as are not m., but mixedly Divine 1637. 2. The multitudes who read m. for the sake of talking JOE BUTLER.

Merenchyma (mɜ:en'kɪm), 1839. [mod. L., f. Gr. *mémos* part + *-chyma* in PARENCHYMA.] Bot. Tissue consisting of ellipsoidal and spheroidal cells. Merenchymatous a.

Meressan (mɜ:ɪ'sæn), *Obs.* exc. *dial.* 1867. [f. *mere* s. gen. of MERE sb. 2 + MAN.] A man appointed to find out the exact boundaries of a parish, etc.

Merestone (mɜ:stən), *arch.* and *dial.* OE. [f. MERE sb. 2 + STONE.] A stone set up as a landmark.

Meretricious (mɜ:trɪ'ʃiəs), a. 1626. [f. L. *meretriceus* (f. *meretrice*, -trix harlot, f. *mereri* to serve for hire) + -OUS.] 1. Of, pertaining to, befitting, or of the character of a harlot. 2. Alluring by false show; showily attractive 1633. 3. The style he aims at is gaudy and m. 1846. Hence Meretriciously adv., -neous.

Meretrix (mɜ:trɪks), Pl. meretrices (mɜ:trɪ'sɪz). [L.] A prostitute, harlot.

Merganser (mɜ:ɡənsɜ:), 1752. [mod. L., f. L. *mergis* diving-bird + *anser* goose.] Any bird of the genus *Mergus* or subfamily *Merginæ*, fish-eating ducks of great diving powers, with long narrow serrated bill hooked at the tip, inhabiting the northern parts of the Old World and N. America, esp. *M. merganser*, the common m. or GOOSANDER.

Merge (mɜ:ɡɪdʒ), v. 1636. [ad. L. *mergere* to dip, plunge. Senses 2 and 3 come through Law Fr. *merger*, earlier translated 'drown'.] 1. *trans.* To plunge or sink in (a specified) activity, environment, etc., to immerse -1751. 2. *Law.* To sink (a lesser estate, title, etc.) in a greater one. Hence *gun*, to cause (something) to lose its own character or identity in something else 1728. 3. *intr.* In Law 'to be sunk in a greater title estate, etc. Hence

gen., to sink and disappear by absorption in or into something else. 1726.

2. Their object is to m. all natural and all social sentiment in inordinate vanity BURKE. 3. Serfdom had merged into free servitude KNOWER. Hence *Mergeance*, the action of merging or condition of being merged.

Merger (mɜ:ɡɪdʒ), 1728. [Law Fr.; see MERGE v. and -ER 4.] 1. *Law.* Extinguishment of a right, estate, contract, action, etc. by absorption in another. 2. *U.S.* The consolidation of one firm or trading company with another 1839. 2. *gen.* An act of merging; the fact of being merged 1881.

Mericaip (mɜ:ɪkɪp) 1832. [a. F. *mericaip*, irreg. 1. Gr. *mépos* part + *καρπός* fruit.] Bot. A portion of a fruit which splits away as a perfect fruit; esp. each of the two one-seeded carpels which constitute the fruit in umbelliferous plants.

Meridian (mɜ:ri'di:ən), sb. Late ME [MERIDIAN a. used ellipt.] 1. Midday, noon *Obs.* exc. *poet.* 2. *Hist.* A midday rest or siesta. [tr. med. L. *meridiana*.] 1798. 3. *Sc.* A midday dram 1818. 2. The point at which the sun or a star attains its highest altitude 1450. b. *fig.* Culmination, full splendour 1673. c. The middle period of a man's life, his prime 1645. 3. The south -1601. 4. [Ellipt. for *m. circle* or *line*] a. *Astr.* (More fully *celestial m.*) The great circle (of the celestial sphere) which passes through the celestial poles and the zenith of any place on the earth's surface. b. (More fully *terrestrial m.*) The great circle (of the earth) which lies in the plane of the celestial m. of a place, and which passes through the place and the poles, also often applied to that half of this circle that extends from pole to pole through the place late ME.

So named because the sun crosses it at noon. A globe or map has usually a number of meridians drawn upon it at certain intervals on a parallel from the first m., i.e. the m. (in British maps, the m. of Greenwich) conventionally determined to be of longitude 0°.

c. *transf.* (2) Occas. applied to any great circle of a sphere that passes through the poles, or to a line, on a surface of revolution, that is in a plane with its axis 1721. (3) *Magnetic m.*: the great circle of the earth that passes through any point on its surface and the magnetic poles 1704. d. A graduated ring or semicircle of brass in which an artificial globe is suspended 1633. e. *attrib.* 1849. 5. *transf.* and *fig.* A locality or situation having its own particular character; the special character or circumstances of one place, person, etc. as dist. from others. Chiefly in *fig.* uses of astronomical phr. (see below), 1589.

2. b. I have touch'd the highest point of all my Greatness, And from that full M. of my Glory, I haste now to my Setting SHAKS. c. As for her Age I believe she was near upon the M. 1703. 4. e. *M. circle*, an astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope carrying a large graduated circle, by which the right ascension and declination of a star may be determined; a transit-circle; *m.-mark*, a mark fixed at some distance due north or south of an astronomical instrument, by pointing at which the instrument is set in the m. 5. A collection of anecdotes such as situated the m. of the servants' hall W. IRVING. Phr. *Calculated to or for the m. of* = suited to the tastes, habits, capacities, etc. of.

Meridian (mɜ:ri'di:ən), a. late ME. [a. OF. *meridian*, or ad. L. *meridianus*, f. *meridies* midday, noon, dissimilated f. *medius* (Varro) f. *medius*, *medius* middle + *dies* day] 1. Of or pertaining to midday or noon. Now rare exc. as in 2. 2. *esp.* Pertaining to the station aspect, or power of the sun at midday. Late ME. b. *fig.* Pertaining to the period of great elevation or splendour (of a person, state, etc.) 1672. 3. Consummate -1734. 3. Pertaining to a meridian. Chiefly in collocations orig. referable to sense 2, late ME. b. Pass ng along a meridian SIR T. BROWNE. 4. South or, meridional (rare) late ME.

1. *M. ring*, a ring so marked within the hoop as to serve the purpose of a sundial. 2. Care veils 11 clouds the sun's m. beam CRAWLEY. b. The year 1713, when Swift was in his m. altitude EARL OKERRY. c. M. merit 1728. d. M. Villain North, 3. *M. circle* = MERIDIAN sb. 4. *M. line* orig. = MERIDIAN sb. 2, usually a line on a map, etc. 1819. 4. *M. mark* = also, a line on the earth's

☿ (man) a (pass). au loud n cat) f F chaf o cat). n I eye). 2 (fr. cau de vic) 3 Psyche 2 (what). p (got)

indicating the course of a portion of a meridian as ascertained by astronomical observations. *Altitude*: the angular distance between the horizon and the sun at noon, or (in later use) any heavenly body when crossing the meridian. 4. A stranger. Born far beyond the mountains; but his blood is all mine, as if never fanned by the black wind that chills the polar flood. BAIRD.

Meridie. [ad. L.] Noon. CHAUCER.

Meridional (mēr'idishnāl), late ME. [a. l. ad. late L. *meridionalis*, irreg. f. *meridies*; see MERIDIAN a.] A. *adj.* 1. Southern, southerly. b. Characteristic of the inhabitants of the south (of Europe) 1847. 2. Pertaining to the noonday position of the sun. *M. line* = MERIDIAN sb. 4. -1834. 3. Pertaining to or characteristic of noonday, chiefly fig. Now rare or Obs. 1624. 4. Of or pertaining to a meridian 1555. b. Applied to designate markings on a roundish body that lie in a plane with its axis 1858. B. sb. An inhabitant of the south; esp. of the south of France 1591.

A. 1. The M. people are, for the most part, black and curled 1653. b. A dark, m. physiognomy. MERRY. 3. This abbey, when in its m. glory 1762.

Hence Meridional, the state of being m. or on the meridian, aspect towards the south. Meridionally *adv.* north and south; also, in the direction of the poles (of a magnet).

Meringue (mēr'æŋg). 1706. [a. F. *meringue*; etym. unkn.] A delicate confection made of pounded sugar and whites of eggs, esp. a small cake made of this. Hence Meringued (-æŋgd) a., iced with m.

Merino (mēr'ino). 1781. [a. Sp. *merino* distinctive name of a breed of sheep which is pastured in winter in Estremadura and in summer in 'la montaña'; cf. *merino* sb. overseer of cattle pastures. —med. L. *majoranus* governor, chief justice, f. *major* (cf. MAYOR).] 1. In full m. sheep: A variety of sheep prized for its fine wool, orig. bred in Spain. Also attrib. as m. bread, fleece, wool, etc. 2. A soft woollen material like fine French cashmere, orig. of merino wool 1823. 3. A fine woollen yarn used for hosiery 1836.

Merismatic (mēr'izmatik), a. 1849. [f. mod. L. *merisma*, a. Gr., f. *μερίζω* to divide into parts; see -ATIC.] Biol. Of cells or tissues. Having the property of dividing into portions by the formation of internal partitions. Of processes. Involving such division.

Meristem (mēr'istem). 1874 [irreg. f. Gr. *μεριστός* divided, divisible, f. *μερίζω*, f. *μερος*, cf. PHLOEM, XYLEM.] Bot. The unformed growing cellular tissue of the younger parts of plants; merismatic tissue.

Merit (me'rit), sb. ME. [a. OF. *merite* (mod. F. *mérite*), ad. L. *meritum*, f. *mereo*, 2, perh. cogn. w. Gr. *μερίζω* to receive a share, *μέρος* share, part.] 1. That which is deserved; due reward or punishment -1706. 2. The condition or fact of deserving; 'character with respect to desert of either good or evil' (F.). Also pl. in same sense. Now rare. ME. 3. The quality of deserving well, or of being entitled to reward or gratitude ME. b. *spec.* in Theol., the quality, in actions or persons, of being entitled to reward from God ME. 4. Excellence, worth, late ME. 5. Something which entitles to reward or gratitude. Chiefly pl. *spec.* in Theol., good works as entitling to reward from God; also, the righteousness and sacrifice (of Christ) as 'imputed' to sinners ME. 6. An excellence 1700.

1. Heere men may seen how synne hath his merite! CHAUCER. 2. Phr. The merite, rarely the m. (of a case, question, etc.) chiefly in Law, the intrinsic rights and wrongs of the matter. Hence, to discuss, judge (a proposal, etc.) on its merits, i.e. with regard only to its intrinsic excellences or defects. 3. The principle of promotion by m. 1831. 4. A Woman of Merit STEELE. 5. MILT. P. L. III. 292. 6. Would you ask for his merits? Alas! he had none GOLDEN. Phr. To make a m. of to represent (some action of one's own) as meritorious.

Merit (me'rit), v. 1848. [a. F. *mériter*, f. *mérite* MERIT sb.] 1. *trans.* To reward, recompense -1611. 2. = DESERVE v. 1 and 2 1526. 3. *absol.* or *intr.* To be deserving of good or evil 1599. 4. *trans.* To earn by meritorious action; *spec.* in Theol., to become entitled to (reward) at the hands of God; also, of

Christ, to obtain by his merits (spiritual blessings) for mankind 1543. 5. *intr.* To acquire merit; to become entitled to reward, gratitude, or commendation. *Obs.* exc. Theol. 1526.

2. To do ought may m. praise MILN. He merited to be trusted DE FOR. The thing merited confirmation TUCKER. 3. Die! as thy fruitless m. BOWEN. Phr. To m. well (of a person). 5. I am resolved that none shall m. at my Expense SWIFT. So Meritable a = MERITORIOUS (now rare). Meritedly *adv.*

Merit-monger, *contemptuous*, 1552. One who trades in merits; one who seeks to merit salvation or eternal reward by good works.

Meritorious (mēr'itorius), a. late ME. [f. L. *meritorius* (f. *mereo*, -ere to earn, deserve; see MERIT sb. and -ORY 2) + -OUS.] 1. Of actions: Productive of merit; serving to earn reward; esp. in Theol., said of good works, penance, etc. 2. *Of an action or agent*: That earns or deserves some specified good or evil Const. of. -1758. 3. Deserving of reward or gratitude. Now usually - Well-deserving, having merit. (In literary criticism, a term of limited praise.) 1454. 4. Merited -1632.

2. *M. action*: an action or agent that causes by meriting (some good or evil result). His Blood is the m. cause of mans redemption BUNYAN. 3. His patience had been most m. H. MARTINEAU. Hence Meritoriously *adv.* -ness.

Meritory, a. ME. [a. OF. *meritoire*, ad. L. *meritorius*.] = MERITORIOUS -1533.

Merke, val. ff. MARK, MIRK.

Merle (mōrl), 1450. [a. F. *merle* — L. *merula*, *merula* blackbird or ouzel (also sea-carp).] The blackbird, *Turdus merula*. arch. The m., in his noonday bow'r, Makes woodland echoes ring BURNS.

Merlin 1 (mōrlin), ME. [a. AF. *merlin*, apoth. f. OF. *esmerillon* (mod. F. *émerillon*), an augm. f. Com. Rom. **esmerillo*, perh. of Teut. origin.] A small European falcon, *Falco aesalon*.

Merlin 2, 1644. The name of the soothsayer of the Arthurian legend, used as a title of almanacs, etc.

England's propheticall Merlin 1644 (*title*).

Merling, ME. [ad. OF. *merlanc* (F. -*an*), f. *merle* 1: — L. *merula*.] The whiting -1736.

Merlion, marlion (mōrlin, mārlion), 1553. [Perh. var. of MERLIN 1.] Her. A bird, identical with MARLETT 2, or with the *merlette* of French heraldry.

Merlon (mōrlon), 1704. [a. F. ad. It. *merlone*, augm. of *merlo* battlement.] The part of an embattled parapet between two embrasures; 2. a similar structure on a battleship.

Mermaid (mōrmæld), late ME. [f. MERE sb. 1 + MAID.] 1. An imaginary species of beings, supposed to inhabit the sea, and to have the head and trunk of a woman, ending in the tail of a fish or cetacean. 2. In early use often the SIREN of mythology. 3. A representation of this, esp. Her. 1454. b. A ship or inn sign, late ME. 3. *transf.* 2. A siren; in 16-17th c. applied to a prostitute. b. *joc.* A woman who is at home in the water 1880.

2. Half-hidden, like a m. in sea-weed KEATS. 3. What things have we seen Done at the M.? DEAN WONT. 3. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 45. attrib. and Comb. m.-fish, the monk-fish or angel-fish, *Rhina spatulata*; m.'s glove, (a) a British sponge, *Halichondria palmata*, somewhat resembling a glove; (b) pl. = DEAD-MAN'S FINGERS 2, m.'s head, one of the small rounded sea-urchins, as *Spatangus cordatus*; m.'s purse, the horny egg-case of a skate, ray, or shark, a sea-purse.

Mermaiden (mōrmædn). Now rare. late ME. = prec. 1, 2.

The cold strange eyes of a little M. M. ARNOLD.

Merman (mōrmæn). 1601. [f. MERE sb. 1 + MAN sb., after MERMAID.] The male of the mermaid.

In Her, the m. (also called *triton* or *Neptune*) is depicted as holding in the right hand a trident, and in the left a conch-shell trumpet.

Mero 1 (me'ro), bef. a vowel mer-, comb. f. Gr. *μέρος* 'part, fraction', in various technical terms; occas. opp. to HOLO-. Mero-blast [Gr. *βλαστός*, -BLAST], Biol. an ovum which is only partly germinal; so Mero-blastic a. undergoing partial segmentation, as an ovum. Merohe'dral [Gr. *ῥοπα* seal, base], Me-ro-sym-me'trical. Me-ro-sys-te-matic *adj.*,

Cryst. (of a crystal) having less than the full number of faces of the type of symmetry to which it belongs; so Merohe'dric a., Merohe'drism, Mero-sym-metry. Mero-stome [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], Zool. an arthropod of the order *Merostomata*; so Mero-sto-matous, o'sto-mous *adj.*

Mero 2 (mi'ro, mi'p'), comb. f. Gr. *μῆρος* 'thigh', occurring in certain mod. scientific terms. Merocele, Path. femoral hernia, hence Merocele a. Meroce'rite (-p'serit) [Gr. *κέρας* horn], Zool. the fourth segment of the antenna of a crustacean; hence Meroce'ric a. Meropodite (-pōdait) [Gr. *πόδ-*, *πους* foot], Zool. the fourth segment (from the base) of certain limbs of crustaceans; hence Mero-pod'ic a.

Meros (mi'rops). Also -us. 1823. [mod. L. a. Gr. *μῆρος* thigh.] 1. Arch. The plane face between the channels in Doric triglyphs. 2. Zool. A meropodite 1855.

-merous, the ending of the *adj.* *dimerous*, etc., used Bot = 'having (a specified number of) parts'. Often written 2-merous, five-merous

Merovingian (mēr'ovindgiān), 1694. [ad. F. *Mérovingien*, f. mod. L. *Merovingi* pl. f. (ult.) the name (in L. form *Merovici*) of the reputed ancestor of the family.] A. *adj.* Pertaining to the line of Frankish kings founded by Clovis, and to the kingdoms reigned over by them in Gaul and Germany from A. D. 500 to A. D. 751-2. In Palaeogr., applied to the style of handwriting peculiar to that period. B. sb. A king or other member of this royal line. In Palaeogr. = Merovingian script.

Merrily (mēr'ili), *adv.*, late ME. [f. MERRY a. + -LY 2.] 1. In early use: Pleasantly, cheerfully, happily. Now: Joyously, mirthfully, hilariously. 2. Jocularly, wittily -1704. 3. With alacrity; briskly. Somewhat arch. 1530. 1. Full m. the humble Bee doth sing SHAKS. M. danced the Quaker's wife, And m. danced the Quaker 17. 3. I have worked very m., and beat a great favourite 1876.

Merriment (mēr'imēt). 1576. [f. MERRY a. + -MENT.] 1. Something that makes mirth, a jest; a piece of fooling; *spec.* a brief comic dramatic entertainment -1632. 2. Applied as a title to comic pamphlets or the like -1824. 2. The action (or fan act) of merry-making or of making merry over something, jocularly, mirth, fun; 2. a festivity 1588. 2. b. Entertainment. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 146.

1. Your talks replenished with pleasant merriments 1576. 2. Your flashes of M. that were wont to set the Table on a Rore SHAKS.

Merriness (mēr'inēs). Now rare. ME. [f. MERRY a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being merry.

Merry (mēr'i), sb. 1595. [f. F. *merise* apprehended as a pl.] A kind of black cherry.

Merry (mēr'i), a. and *adv.* [OE. *myr*, 2 ge. (—O Teut. type **myrgjo*), whence *myr* 28 MIRTH. Perh. identical with O Teut. **myr* 28 short, and cogn. w. Gr. *βραχύς*. The mod. form represents a south-eastern dial. var. ant.] A. *adj.* 1. Of things: Pleasing, agreeable. b. Of a saying, jest, etc. Amusing, diverting. *Obs.* or *arch.*, with mixture of sense 3. 1470. 2. Of looks or appearance: 2. Agreeable, bright; hence, expressive of cheerfulness, mirthful (in mod. use merged in sense 3) ME. 3. Of persons, etc.: Full of animated enjoyment; mirthful, hilarious. Also of disposition: Given to mirth, ME. 2. b. Happy -1634 c. Pleasantly amused; hence, facetious. Const. with, on, upon (a person). *Obs.* or *arch.* 1607 d. Slightly tipsy 1575. 4. Of times or seasons. Characterized by festivity 1596.

2. Let others then. Extol the merr-e Month of May 1567. It was never merrie worlde in England, since Gentlemen came vp SHAKS. To merry London, my most kindly Nurse SWANER. At the next merry wind took shipping HAKLUYT. Phr. A m. man a happy medium. b. The very merrest Passage in the whole Story 1728. 3. A dark hair, and a m. brown eye HUGHES. 3. He is melancholy without cause, and m. against the haire SHAKS. Phr. To make m. (refl and intr.): to be festive, to indulge in jollity. To make m. (over, with): to make fun (of). The M. Menarch. Charles II. c. I know his Lordship is but m. with

me sh ks. 4. w h y o a c y m. Ch ms 66
M dance s Greek he s
C b as n c a d h e d, mad ad s.
B ad MERRY 1C

Merry andrew Merry Andrew (me
and) 673 app f ME RY a + A d w
pop name A b foon a o n pop (e
y y e) a mou ebanks a san

Merry-go-round. 1799. L A revolving
machine carrying wooden horses or cars, on or
in which people ride; a roundabout. a. fig. A
whirl 1856. Hence Merry-go-rounders, a
lark'. DICKENS.

Merry-make (me'mmak), sb arch. 1579
[f vbl. pbr make merry, with inversion.] =
MERRY-MAKING.

Merry-make, v. rare. 1714 [f. as
pres.] intr To make merry, to be festive
So Merry-maker.

Merry-making, vbl. sb. 1714. [f. MERRY
a + MAKING vbl. sb.] The action of making
merry; conviviality; also, a convivial enter-
tainment.

Merry man, merryman. late ME. I.
pl Merry men: the companions in arms of a
knight, an outlaw chief, etc. 2. (Chiefly Mr.
Merryman.) A jester or buffoon 1785.

1 Robyn and his merry men 1510
Merry-meeting. 1653. A convivial gather-
ing

Merrythought (me'riþt). 1607. [f. MERRY
a + THOUGHT sb.] The FURCULA or forked
bone between the neck and breast of a bird;
also called the wishbone.

The name has reference to the custom of two
persons pulling the furcula of a fowl until it breaks;
the notion being that the one who gets the longer piece
will either be married first, or will get any wish he
may form at the moment.

Merry-totter, dial. 1440. [f. MERRY a.
+ TOTTER sb.] A see-saw; a swing.

Merve (merv). Se 1810. [Sc. repr. OE.
merv MARSH.] Low flat land, usually beside a
river or the sea; marsh.

The Merve is the district between the Lammemoors
and the Tweed.

Merslon (mā'riʃən). Obs. or rare. 1659. [a.
F ad. L merslonem, f. merv, merge to dip,
MERGE.] The action, or act, of dipping;
+ acc with reference to baptism.

Merv (mā'v). 1887. [Short for F. (satin)
mervelleux.] A silk material for ladies'
dresses and dress-trimmings.

Mervail/e, -veil (i.e. obs. ff. MARVEL.

Merveilleux, -euse (mā'veyē, -ēz). 1892.
[Fr; see MARVELLOUS.] Names for the ex-
travagantly dressed French fops and fine ladies
of the period of the Directory, who affected a
revival of the classical costume of ancient
Greece.

Merwoman (mā'wumān). 1809. [See
MER- and cf. G. merwau.] A MERMAID
when older or married.

Mes-, comb. f. MESO- before a vowel.

Mesa (mēsā). South. U.S. 1775. [Sp., lit.
table: —L. mensa.] A high table-land.

Mesaconic (mesā'kōnik), a. 1854. [f. Gr.
μέσος middle + (IT)ACONIC; this acid being
intermediate between the itaconic and citra-
conic acids.] In m. acid: an acid, isomeric
with itaconic acid, obtained by boiling a weak
solution of citraconic acid with nitric acid.
Hence Mesaconate, a salt of m. acid.

Mesad (mēsād), adv. 1882. [f. Gr. μέσος
+ ad as in DEXTRAD.] = MESIAD.

Mesal (mēsāl), a. 1882. [f. Gr. μέσος +
-AL.] = MESIAL. Hence Mesally adv.

Mesalliance (mezāl'vāns). 1782. [F., f.
mis- Mis + alliance. Cf. MISALLIANCE.] A
marriage with a person of inferior social position.

Mesaraic (mesārā'ik). late ME. [ad.
mod.L. mesarāicus, a. Gr., f. μεσάραιον, f.
μέσος middle + ἀραιά flank, belly.] Anat. a.
adv = MESENTERIC. b. sb. One of the mesar-
aic veins 1523

Mesaticephalic (mesāti'sāik), a. 1878.
[f. Gr. μέσος (superl. of μέσος) + κεφαλή
head + -IC.] = MESOCEPHALIC. So Mesati-
cephalism, Mesaticephaly, the condition of

being m. Mesaticephalous a. Mrs T
CAP AL C

Mescal (meska'l) A o mex i cal mez
cal 1828 [Sp m a a ex n n x
a i] As o g n o m c n d st ed f om th
e men ed u e o he Am c n a oe

Mesdames dam 573 [F p of
MADAME.] 1. the plural of MADAME. 2.
Used as pl. of Eng. Mrs. 1792.

Meseems (mēsē'm), impers v. arch. Also
mesemeth. Pa. t. meseemed. late ME.
[Orig. two words, me dative and seems 3rd
pers. sing. of SEEM v. Cf. MSTRINKS.] It
seems to me. (Used with dependent clause or
parenthetically)

|| Mesel. ME [a OF. mesel leprous, leper
—L. micellus, dim. of miser wretched.] A
adv. Leprous —1607. B. sb. 1. A leper —1550;
fig. a foul person —1746. 2. Leprosy; transf.
an affliction —1530. So †Meseled ppl. a
†Meselry, leprosy.

|| Mesembryanthemum (mēsē'mbrā'nþm
mē'm, mēz-). 1825. [mod.L., miswritten for
*mesembrianthemum, f. (ult.) Gr. μεσημβρία
noon + άνθεον flower.] Bot. The typical
genus of the N.O. Mesembryaceae; a plant of
this genus; a fig-marigold. (The flowers open
only for a short time at midday; hence the
name.)

|| Mesencephalon (mesēnsē'fālōn). 1846
[mod.L., f. Gr. μέσος + ἐνκέφαλον ENCE-
PHALON.] Anat. The mid-brain. Hence
Mesencephalic a

|| Mesenchyma (mesē'nkīmā). Also -chyme
(mēsē'ngkūm). 1888. [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσος
+ ἔγχυμα infusion] Biol. The cellular tissue
which, arising from the hypoblast or the epi-
blast, constitutes, in some low forms of animal
life, the mesoblast. Hence Mesenchymal.
Mesenchymatous adjs.

Mesenteric (mesēntē'rik, mez-), a. 1656.
[ad. mod.L. mesentericus, f. mesenterium ME-
SENTERY; see -IC.] Pertaining to, connected
with, or affecting the mesentery. So Mesen-
terial a. 1605.

|| Mesenteron (mēsēntērōn, mēz-). 1877.
[mod.L., f. Gr. μέσος + ἔντερον gut, bowel]
The digestive portion of the primitive alimen-
tary canal.

Mesentery (mēsēntē'ri, me z-). 1547. [ad.
med.L. mesenterium, a. Gr., f. μέσος + ἔντερον
intestine.] 1. Anat. A fold of peritoneum
which attaches some part of the intestinal canal
to the posterior wall of the abdomen 1547. 2.
Zool. (pl) The vertical plates which divide the
body cavity in actinozoa 1861. vars. Mesen-
terium, Mesenterion (†Mezentereon).

Meseraic, -ci, c)k, etc., obs. ff. MESARAIC
Mesethmoid (mesē'pnoīd). 1875. [f. Gr.
μέσος + ΕΤΗΜΟΙΔ.] Anat. The middle eth-
moid bone. Also attrib. in m. cartilage.

Mesh (mef), sb. 1540. [Cogn. w. OE. max
neut., net, and ON. mǫske (see MASK sb.)].
1. One of the open spaces or interstices of a
net. Also, the similar space in any network,
as a sieve. 1558. b. pl. The threads or cords
which bound together; hence, network, netting
1602. 2. fig. Snare, etc. 1540. 3. transf. Net-
work, interlaced structure 1712. 4. Machinery.
[f. Mesh v.] Engagement, or working contact,
of the teeth of wheels with each other or with
the rack; chiefly in in (into) mesh 1875.

a. Here in her hautes The Painter plaies the Spider,
and hath wouen A golden m. 't'ntap the hearts of
men SHAKS. The meshes of diplomacy 1897. Comb.
m.-connexion, a method of arranging the coils in a
dynamo; m. stick, a stick used to form the m. of
nets, m.-work, meshes collectively, network. Hence
Me shy a. consisting of meshes.

Mesh (mef), v. 1532. [f. MESH sb.] 1.
trans. To catch in the meshes of a net 1547.
2. transf. and fig. To entangle, involve inextricably 1532. 3. refl. and intr. (for refl. or
pass.) To become enmeshed or entangled 1589.
b. intr. (Machinery.) Of the teeth of a wheel,
etc.: To be engaged with another piece of
machinery or with another toothed wheel 1875.

2. The Flies by chance moeth in her hayre DRAVTON.
Mesh, var. of MASH.

Meshed (mef), a. 1664. [f. MESH sb. +

ED?] 1. Re emb ng mes e r ne o k
ta d ca e cate y ma ed 2

Hav n meshes
Mesad (n z ad mes ad) adv 1803 [f
MES AL ad towa d C MESAD] To
wads he med an ne o a body

Mesial n al ne a a 1803 [eg
f. Gr. μέσος middle + -IAL.] = MEDIAN a 2
Also, situated mesially with respect to. Hence
Mesially adv. in a m. position or direction

Mesityl (mēs'itil). 1838. [f. mod.L. me
sila, mesilia, a. Gr. μεσίστης go-between + -YL
Chem. The hypothetical radical of acetone
Hence Mesitylene (mēs'itilēn), 'a hydrocarbon
isomeric with cumene, produced by the action
of sulphuric acid upon acetone' (Watts). Me
sitylenic a derived from mesitylene. Mesity
lic a derived from or containing m. Mesity
lal = MESITYLENE.

Meslin, etc. see MASLIN 2.

Mesmerism (mēs'mērīz'm). 1802. [f.
F. A. Mesmer, an Austrian physician (1734-
1815) + -ISM.] The doctrine or system accord-
ing to which a hypnotic state, usu. accompanied
by insensibility to pain and muscular rigidity
can be induced by an influence (orig. known as
'animal magnetism') exercised by an operator
over the will and nervous system of the patient,
the process or practice of inducing this state
the state so induced, or the influence supposed
to operate.

So Mesmeric, ic a. pertaining to, characteris-
tic of, producing, or produced by m. 1829 Mesmerist,
one who practices m., occas. a believer in m. 1840
Mesmerize v. trans. to subject to the influence of
m. 1829; hence Mesmerization, Mesmerizer

|| Mesnage, sb. [a. obs. F. mesnage, var. of
ménage.] Economical management. [E.
LAYTOR. So †Mesnage v. to 'husband', to
control, manage —1695]

Mesnalty (mēs'nalti). 1542. [a. Law F.
mesnalté, mesnalté, f. OF. mēne, mesne MESNL
a., after AF. communalte COMMONALTY.] Law
The estate or condition of a mesne lord.

Mesne (mā'n), a., sb., and adv. late ME
[a Law F. mesne, altered sp. of AF. mesne
MEAN a.] a. Adj. 1. Feudalism. a. M. lord
a lord who holds an estate of a superior lord
1614. b. M. tenant; v. used for one
who holds of a mesne lord 1853. 2. Occurring
or performed at a time intermediate between
two dates 1518. b. M. process; that part of a
suit which intervenes between the primary and
the final process 1625. 3. Intermediate, inter-
vening; applied to persons 1810.

2. M. encumbrance: an encumbrance with a right
of priority intermediate between the dates of two
other encumbrances. M. profits the profits of an
estate received by a tenant in wrongful possession
between two dates. 3. M. vendors 1810, lessors 1681
†E. sb. 1. = MEAN sb. 1. 1. 1. 2. —1822. 2
= M. lord (see A. 1) —1704.

2. Writ of m. 'an ancient writ, which lay when
the lord paramount distrained on the tenant parav. if
the latter had a writ of m. against the m. lord
(Wharton).

†C. Adv. At a time intermediate (between two
other times). late ME.—1642

Meso- (mēs-), buf. a vowel occas. mes-
comb. form of Gr. μέσος middle, used in
scientific terms, many of which have correlates
with PRO-, or PROTO-, and META-. Meso-
blast [-BLAST] Biol., the middle germ-layer of
the embryo; hence Mesoblastic a. Meso-
branchial a. applied to the middle lobe of the
branchial region of the carapace of a crab. || Me-
socæcum Anat. a fold of peritoneum attached to
the cæcum. Mesocarp [Gr. σαρξ flesh]
Bot. the middle layer of a pericarp. Mesoco-
phalic [Gr. κεφαλή head] a. (a) pertaining to
the middle region of the head; (b) having the
cranial cavity of medium capacity or a head
of medium proportion; hence Mesococephalism,
-cephaly. || Mesocolon Anat. a fold of peri-
toneum attached to the colon; hence Meso-
colic a. Mesoderm [Gr. δέρμα skin] Biol
= mesoblast; hence Mesodermal, -dermic
adjs. Mesodont [Gr. δονν-, ὀδούς tooth] a
Anthrop. and Entom. having the teeth of
medium size. || Mesogaster [Gr. γαστήρ
stomach] Anat. = mesogastrium (a). || Mesog-
astrium Anat. (a) a fold of peritoneum which

attaches the stomach to the dorsal wall of the abdomen; (6) the umbilical region; hence **Mesogastric** *a. Anat.* pertaining to the mesogastrium, also *Zool.* pertaining to the middle gastric lobe of the carapace of a crab. **Mesognathic**, -gnathous [*Gr. γνάθος jaw*] *adj.* *Anthrop.* having the jaws slightly projecting, having a gnathic index between 98 and 103. **Mesolith** [*Gr. λίθος stone*] *a.* *Archaeol.* belonging to a part of the prehistoric 'stone age' between the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic. **Mesonarsal** [see **NASAL**] *a.* *Anat.* belonging or relating to the middle of the nose. **Mesonotum** [*Gr. νῶτον back*] *Entom.* the dorsal portion of the mesothorax; hence **Mesonotal** *a.* **Mesophyll** [*Gr. φύλλον leaf*] *Bot.* the parenchyma between the epidermal layers of a leaf, hence **Mesophyll** *a.* **Meioplast** [*Gr. μέσος middle*] *Bot.* the nucleus of a cell, hence **Mesoplastic** *a.* **Mesopodium** (also **mesopod**) [*Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot*] *Zool.* the median region of the foot in molluscs; *Bot.* the intermediate portion of the axis of a phyllodium; hence **Mesopodial** *a.* **Mesorhinine**, **Mesorhinian** [*Gr. ῥίς, ῥίς nose*] *a. Anthropol.* *a.* having a somewhat broad but long nose, or a nasal index from 45 to 53; *sb.* *a. m. per-on.* **Mesosetismal** [*Gr. σεισμός earthquake*] *a.* pertaining to the centre of intensity of an earthquake. **Mesosoma** [*Gr. σῶμα sign, 'index'*] *a.* *Anthropol.* of skulls: having an orbital index from 84 to 89. **Mesosternum** *Entom.* the ventral piece of the middle segment of the thorax in insects; *Anat.* the middle portion of the sternum; hence **Mesosternal** *a.* and *sb.* **Mesosystolic** *a.* *Pathol.* occurring in the middle of the systole. **Mesothor** [*Gr. θερμός hot*] *Bot.* a plant requiring a moderately warm temperature. **Mesothorax** *Entom.* the middle ring or segment of the thorax of an insect; hence **Mesothoracic** *a.*

Mesode (me'sōdē), 1850. [*ad Gr. μέσος f. μέσος + ὄδῃ ODE*] *Gr. Pros.* A portion of a choral ode, coming between the strophe and antistrophe, without anything to correspond with it. Hence **Mesodic** *a.*

Mesolabe (me'sōlabē), 1579. [*ad L. mesolabium, f. Gr. μεσολαβός (or -ov), f. μέσος middle, mean + λαβ-, λαμβάνειν to take*] An ancient instrument used for ascertaining mean proportionals between two given lines, and for finding roots of quantities geometrically.

Mesology (mes'olōjī), 1811. [*f. Gr. μέσος (taken as = 'medium') + -λογία*] *i.* The science of means (of attaining happiness) On y in Bentham. *2.* The science of the relations between organisms and their environment 1833.

Mesophragm (me'sōfrām), 1826. [*ad. mod. L. mesophragma (also used in Eng.), f. Gr. μέσος + φράγμα partition*] *Zool. a.* *Entom.* The partition that separates the mesothorax from the metathorax. *b.* In Crustacea, the inner prolongation of the capital of an endosternite 1880.

Mesopotamia (mes'pōtāmīā), 1854. [*a. Gr. μεσopotαμία (sc. χώρα country), f. μέσος middle + ποταμός river*] Name of the tract between the Tigris and the Euphrates. Hence *allusively* of any tract between rivers.

Mesothesis (mes'ōthesis), 1812. [*f. Gr. μέσος + θέσις THESIS*] Something interposed, serving to connect or reconcile antagonistic agencies or principles. So **Mesothetic**, *ical a.* occupying a middle position.

Mesoxalic (mes'ōksalik), *a.* 1838. [*f. MESO- + OXALIC a.*] *Chem.* In *m. acid*: a dibasic acid obtained from alloxan. Hence **Mesoxalate**, a salt of *m. acid*.

Mesozoa (mes'ōzōā), *sb. pl.* 1877. [*mod. L, f. Gr. μέσος + ζῷα animals*] *Zool.* Name for forms intermediate in structure between the Protozoa and the Metazoa. Also *sing.* **Mesozoön**, one of these.

Mesozoic (mes'ōzōik), *a.* 1840. [*f. Gr. μέσος + ζῷα life + -ικός*] *Geol.* Name for the secondary period, intermediate between the Palaeozoic and the Cainozoic.

Mesprise, obs. *f. MISPRIZE v.1*

Mesquin (mek'kē), *a.* 1706. [*Fr*] Mean, sordid.

Mesquita, mesquit *l.* 1477. [*a. Sp. mesquita and It. meschita, ad. African Arab. masq. d, dial. pronunc. of MASJID*] = **Mosque** -1665.

Mesquite, mesquit *2* (mek'shīt, mesk'īt). Also **muskeet**, etc. 1851. [*a. Mexican Sp. mesquite*] *1.* Either of two leguminous trees growing in S.W. North America, *Prosopis juliflora* (honey mesquite), and *P. pubescens* (screw-pod mesquite). *2.* In full **mesquite-grass**: Any grass growing in the neighbourhood of the mesquite tree, esp. the genera *Bouteloua* and *Buchloe* 1851. *3. attrib.*, as *m. bean*, the pod of the mesquite tree, etc. 1854.

Mess (mes), *sb.* ME. [*a. OF. mes (mod. F. mets viand, dish)*] :—late *L. missum*, neut. pa. pp. of *miss* *m. here* to send.] *1.* Portion of food, etc. *1.* A serving of food; a course of dishes; a prepared dish. Now only *arch. exc.* as in *2.* *b.* A quantity (of meat, etc.) sufficient to make a dish. (Now *dial. and U.S.*) Also, the quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking 1513. *2.* Applied to a made dish, or to a portion or a kind of liquid, or pulpy food, e.g. milk, broth, porridge, etc. late ME. *b.* A quantity of liquid or mixed food for an animal; a kind of such food 1738. *c.* A concoction, jumble, medley 1823. *3.* A state of confusion or muddle; a condition of embarrassment or trouble 1834. *b.* A dirty or untidy state of things 1831.

1. b. To borrow a messe of Vinegar SHAKES. *2. A m. of postage* (of Gen. xxv 20-24). *3.* Som for a messe of postage, with Esaus, careth nat to sell the euerlastyng inheritance of heuen 1506. *3. Phr.* To get into a m. To make a m. of: to bungle (an undertaking).

II. Company of persons eating together. *1.* Orig., each group of four persons (sitting together and helped from the same dishes), into which the company at a banquet was commonly divided. Now only in the Inns of Court, a party of four benchers or four students. Hence, a company of persons who regularly take their meals together. late ME. *b.* In the Army and Navy: Each of the several parties in a company or ship's company is divided, each party taking their meals together 1536. *c.* Without article: The taking of such a meal 1778. *d. gen.* = 'Table' (esp. in the sense 'provision of food') 1861. *1. 2. transf.* A set of four persons or things -1661.

1. b. Phr. To lose the number of one's m: to die, be killed. *2. You three foolcs, lackt mee foolc, to make vp the messe SHAKES.*

Mess (mes), *v.* late ME. [*f. Mess sb.*] *1. trans.* To serve up (food); to divide (food) into messes or portions. *Obs. exc. dial.* *1. 2.* To divide (a ship's company) into messes -1690. *3. intr.* To take one's meals, esp. as one of a mess, also rarely to feed upon 1701. *b. trans.* To supply with meals 1811. *4. intr.* To make a mess; to dabble in water, mud, etc. Also, to 'potter' (const. *about* or with advs. *about, away*) 1833. *5. trans.* To make a mess of; to dirty, soil (a thing); to muddle (a business). Also with *up* 1823.

4. I m. about my flowers and read snatches of French Mas LYON LINTON. *5.* Lank told him that he had messed the whole business 1901.

LISS, obs. *f. MASS sb.1*

Message (me'sāj), *sb.* ME. [*a. F. message* :—pop. L. **missaticum*, *f. L. miss-*, *mittere* to send.] *1.* An oral or written communication sent from one person to another; also, intelligence, tidings, news. Often applied to a communication sent by telegraph; hence *transf.* *b.* A divinely inspired communication by a prophet. Also *transf.* 1545. *c.* An official communication from the Sovereign to Parliament, or the like 1625. *2.* The business entrusted to a messenger; a mission, an errand ME. *13.* One or more messengers or envoys, an embassy -1475.

1. Sometimes from her eyes I did receive faire speechless messages SHAKES. Messages can pass through the brain and the nerves every moment J. TARR. *b.* Byron and Burns had a message to deliver 1828. *1.* Isaiah's m. is twofold: first ruin and then redemption 1912. *c.* The President in his m. of the year referred etc. J. B. LEW. *2. I ran messages 140.*

Comd m. stick, a stick carved with significant marks, used, esp. by Australian aborigines, as a means of communication.

Message (me'sāj), *v.* 1583. [*f. MESSAGE sb.*] *1. trans.* To send as a message, to send by messenger; *spec.* to transmit (a sketch plan, etc.) by means of signalling, telegraphing, etc. *2. intr.* To carry a message. LICKENS.

Messageer, -er(e), obs. *f. MESSENGER*

Messalian (mes'ālīān), **Massalian** (mæs'ālīān), 1591. [*ad. late Gr. Μεσσαλιανός, Μεσσαλιανός, ad. Syr.*] the Gr. writer render the Syrian word *ἐὺχῆτης* and *ἐὺχόμενος* one who prays] *A. sb.* One of an ancient heretical sect, variously identified with the Euchites and with the Hesychasts. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Messalians.

Messan (mes'sān), *Sc.* Also -in. 1500. [*a. Gael. measan*] A lap-dog, also applied to a person as a term of abuse. Also *m.-dog*, etc.

Messenger (me'sendʒər), [*ME. messenger, -er, a. F. messenger, f. message*; see **MESSAGE sb.** For the inserted *n*, cf. *passenger*, etc.] *1.* One who carries a message or goes on an errand; fan envoy, ambassador. *b.* The bearer of (an expressed message) ME. *c. fig.* late ME. *1. 2. esp.* A forerunner, precursor, harbinger. Also *fig.* -1601. *3.* A government official employed to carry dispatches, and, formerly, to apprehend state prisoners; esp. one employed by the Secretaries of State 1535. *4.* An endless rope or chain passing from the capstan to the cable to haul it in. Also a similar contrivance for hauling in a dredge 1633. *5.* (In full *m.-bird*.) The secretary-bird 1793.

1. God's m. : (a) used for ANGEL, q.v.; (b) applied to a prophet, or to a clergyman, as charged with a message from God to mankind. *b.* Messengers of Warre SHAKES. *2. fig.* You grey Lines, That fret the Clouds, are Messengers of Day SHAKES. *3. King's or Queen's m.*, one who conveys dispatches to or from the Sovereign.

Messet (mes'et), *dial.* 1631. [Altered *f.* **MESSAN**] A lap-dog. Also *attrib.*

Messiah (mes'īā, mes-), Also **Messias**, etc. [*ME. Messie, a. F. Messie, ad. L. (vulg.) Messias, a. Gr. Μεσσίας, ad. Aramaic mshīa* Heb. *māshīah* anointed, *f. māshāh* to anoint] The form **Messias** was used in John i. 41 and iv. 25 by Wyclif after the Vulgate, and by later translators. The form **Messiah**, invented by the Geneva translators of 1560, as looking more Hebrew than **Messias**, eventually became the only current form.] The Hebrew title (= 'anointed') applied in the O.T. to a promised deliverer of the Jewish nation, and hence to Jesus of Nazareth as such deliverer. Hence *transf.* an expected liberator of an oppressed people or country. (Written with capital M.) Against the Lord and his M dear Murr. Hence **Messiahship**, the character or office of the or a M.

Messianic (mes'īānik), *a.* 1834. [*ad. mod. L. Messianicus, f. Messias*; see *prec.* and -ic] Of, pertaining to, or relating to the Messiah. Hence **Messianically adv. as referring to the Messiah. **Messianism**, belief in a coming Messiah.**

[Psalm lxxviii] seems clearly Messianic COLBRIDGE.

Messidor (me'sīdər), 1838. [*Fr.*; *1. L. messis harvest + Gr. δῶρον gift*] The tenth month of the French revolutionary calendar.

Messieurs, *sb. pl.* 1624. [*a. F., pl. of MONSIEUR*] *1.* (messyō) The pl. of **MONSIEUR** (As a prefixed title, now usu. abbrev. **M** as in *Fr.*) *2.* (me'sīz, me'syāz). See **MESSRS** **Messire** (mes'īr). Now only *hist.* 1477 [*Fr.*; repr. the nom. (*L. meus senior*), while *monsieur* represents the accus. (*L. meum senior*)] A title of honour (= Sir) prefixed to the name of a French noble of high rank, and later to the names of persons of quality, and members of the learned professions; also used as a form of address.

Mess-John: see *Mas John* (MAS a).

Messmate (me'smāt), 1746. [*f. MESS sb. + MATE sb.*] A companion at meals; one of a mess, esp. of a ship's mess.

Messrs. (me'sīz), 1779. Abbrev. of **MESSEURS** used as pl. of *MR*.

Message *csw d3* *la e MT* [*a. AF message*, *p b on m*]

The rails of a railway, tramway, etc.; He found the deceased lying on the road, between the 'metals' 1841. 7. *Line of m.*, an imaginary line drawn along the surface of the *m* between the two signs. So over, undermetal, *b. Heavym*; see *HEAVY* v. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *m-breaker*, -bearing adj., -field; also, *m. bath*, a bath of mercury, lead, or noble alloys, etc.) used in chemical operations requiring a higher temperature than a water bath can give; *m. bed*, the bed of broken stone in a macadamized road; *m. polish*, a polish used for brightening metals; *m. value*, value (of coin) merely as *m.*; -work, (artistic) work in *m.*

Metal, *v* 1617. [f. the sb.] *L. trans.* To furnish or fit with metal. 2. To make or mend (a road) with 'metal' 1805.

|| **Metalepsis** (metálepsís), *a.* 1577. [a. L., Gr. *μετάληψις*, f. *μεταλαμβάνειν* to substitute, f. *μετα-* META- + *λαμβάνειν* to take] *Rhet.* A figure mentioned by Quintilian, consisting in the metonymical substitution of one word for another which is itself figurative.

Metaleptic (metáleptik), *a.* 1656. [ad. mod. L. *metalepticus*, a. Gr., f. *μεταλαμβάνειν*; see METALEPSIS.] *a.* Participating or acting with: *spec.* applied to muscles. *b.* Pertaining to metalepsis. Hence *Metaleptically adv.* by metalepsis 1655.

Metallic (mētálik), *a.* (sb.) 1567. [ad. L. *metallícus*, a. Gr., f. *μέταλλον* METAL sb.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or containing a metal or metals; of the nature of or resembling a metal. *b.* Involving coin as dist. from paper money 1790. 2. Having the form or outward characters of a metal 1797. 3. Of a quality: Such as is characteristic of metals (see *quots*) 1794. 4. Yielding or producing metal 1639. 15. Connected with mining or metallurgy -1834. 6. *sb. pl.* Articles or substances made of or containing metal 1612; U.S. powdered metal for lining the bearings of machine shafts 1894.

1. *M. pencil*, one with a tip made of lead or alloy for writing tidily on paper with a prepared surface. So *m. book, paper*. 3. *M. lustre*, the peculiar sheen characteristic of metals. Their deep *m. voices* (i.e. voices of a harsh unmelodious timbre) W. Irving. *M. (i.e. 'coppery') taste* 1802. *Fig.* With *m. bell* and *reimemental* devotions Clough. So †*Metallícal a.*, *Metallícaly adv.*

Metalliferous (metálfíerós), *a.* 1656. [f. L. *metallifer* (f. *metallum* + -fer bearing); see -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing metal.

Metalline (metálin), *a.* 1471. [ad. F. *metallin*, f. *métal* METAL sb.; see -INE¹.] 1. = METALLIC *i.* *b.* Impregnated with metallic substances. Also, of vapours, arising from or produced by metals 1525. *c.* Made of metal 1575. 2. Resembling metal in appearance, lustre, etc. 1595. 3. Metalliferous 1620.

1. The *m. salts* 1804. 2. The rocks of a blew metalline colour, like unto the best steel ore RALEIGH.

Metalling (metálin), *sb. sb.* 1819. [f. METAL *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ING¹.] 1. The process of making or mending roads with metal. Also *conv.* = METAL sb. II. 2. Metal-work (rare). C. T. NEWTON.

Metallist (metálist), 1646 [f. METAL sb. + -IST.] 1. One who is skilled in or works in metals. Now rare. 2. An advocate of the use of a particular metal as currency 1835.

Metallize (metálaiz), *v.* 1594. [f. METAL sb. + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To render metallic; to impart a metallic form or appearance to. 2. To vulcanize 1835. *Metallization.*

Metallo-, bef. a vowel *metall-*, comb. f. Gr. *μέταλλον* METAL sb.: *Metallochromic* (metálokhróm) [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], a prismatic tinting imparted to polished steel plates by depositing on them a film of lead oxide. *Metalloscopy* (metáloskopi) [-SCOPY], the art of determining by external application what metals or metallic substances act most easily and favourably upon a given person. *Metallotherapy* [Gr. *θεραπεία*], the use of metals in healing or preventing diseases.

Metallography (metálografí), 1721. [ad. mod. L. *metallographia*, a. Gr., f. *μέταλλον* + -γραφία -GRAPHY.] 1. 'A treatise or description of metals' (Bailey). 2. The science relating to the internal structure of metals 1871. 3. A printing process akin to lithography, in wh met la are used 5 and 6 stones

1875. Hence *Meta-lograph*, a print produced by m. *Meta-lographic a.*

Metalloid (metáloid), *a.* (sb.) 1830. [f. METAL sb. + -OID.] 1. Having the form or appearance of a metal. Also, of or pertaining to metalloids. 2. *sb. Chem.* ‡a. The metallic base of a fixed alkali or alkaline earth. *b.* A non-metallic element. So *Metallor-dal a.*

Metallurgy (metáldzidzi), 1704. [ad. mod. L. *metallurgia*, a. Gr., f. *μεταλλουργία*, f. *μέταλλον* METAL sb. + -εργος working, working.] The art of working metals, comprising the separation of them from other matters in the ore, smelting, and refining; often, in a narrower sense, the process of extracting metals from their ores. Hence *Metallurgic*, -al *a.* of, pertaining to, or connected with *m.* *Metallurgist*, one who is skilled in *m.*; a worker in metal 1670.

Metamere (metámērē), *pl. mera*. 1877. [f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *μέρος* part.] *Zool.* One of the several similar segments of which certain bodies, e. g. the crayfish, consist.

Metamerism (metámērism), *a.* 1847. [f. as prec. + -IC.] 1. *Chem.* Characterized by metamorphism. 2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to metameres 1875. Hence *Metamer, Chem.* a compound which is *m.* with something else.

Metamerism (metámērism), 1848. [f. as prec.; see -ISM.] 1. *Chem.* The condition of those isomeric compounds which, although of the same composition and molecular weight, have different chemical properties. 2. *Zool.* Metamerism segmentation 1877.

Metamorphic (metámōrfik), *a.* 1816. [irreg. f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *μορφή* form + -IC; after *metamorphosis*.] 1. Characterized by metamorphosis or change of form. 2. *Geol.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or formed by metamorphism. Of a rock or rock-formation: That has undergone transformation by means of heat, pressure, or natural agencies. 1833. 3. That causes metamorphism or metamorphosis 1853.

2. It is usual to restrict the term 'M. System' to those crystalline schists—Gneiss, Quartz-rock, Micaschist, and Clay-slate—which underlie all the fossiliferous strata PAGE.

Metamorphism (metámōrfizm), 1845. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] 1. *Geol.* The process of change of form or structure produced in a rock by various natural agencies. 2. The process of metamorphosis (of an insect) 1866. †*Metamorphize, v.* 1591. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] = METAMORPHOSE *v.* -1748.

Metamorphose (metámōrfíous, -íōs), *sb.* 1608. [Anglicized form of METAMORPHOSIS.] = METAMORPHOSIS. Now rare.

Metamorphose (metámōrfíouz, -íōs), *v.* Also †*oze*. 1576. [a. F. *metamorphoser*, see METAMORPHOSIS.] 1. *trans.* To change in form; to turn *so* or *into* something else by enchantment or other supernatural means. 2. *gen.* To change the form or character of, to transform. *Const. to, into* 1576. 3. To subject to METAMORPHOSIS or METAMORPHISM 1664.

2. Never were a people so metamorphosed. The plain farmer and even the plain quaker is become a soldier LOCKE. Hence *Metamorphoser*.

Metamorphosis (metámōrfíōsis, -mōrfíōsis), *pl. -ses (-sēs)*. 1533. [a. L., a. Gr. *μεταμόρφωσις*, f. *μεταμορφόω* to transform, f. *μετα-* META- + *μορφή* form.] 1. The action or process of changing in form or substance, esp. by magic or witchcraft. *b.* A metamorphosed form 1789. 2. *transf.* A complete change in the appearance, condition, character of a person, of a fair, etc. 1543. 3. *a. Physiology.* Change of form in animals and plants, or their parts, during life; esp. in a metabolous insect 1665. *b. Morphology.* The modification of organs or structures in form or function (including teratology) 1836. *c. Evolution.* Secular change of form 1847. *d. Histol.* The change of form which goes on in the elements of living organic structures 1839. *e. Chem.* The change of a compound to a new form 1853.

2. His visage changed as from a mask to a face. I know not that I have ever seen in any other human face so equal m. C. 2. 2. 3. *a.* A perfect m.

such as that of Sphinx, with three well-marked stages, larva, pupa, and imago 1888 var. †*Metamorphis* 1530-1608. Hence *Metamorphic a.* pertaining to, based on, or causing *m.* 1810.

Metaphor (metáfai), 1533. [a. F. *metaphore*, ad. L. *metaphora*, a. Gr., f. *μεταφέρειν* to transfer, f. *μετα-* META- + *φέρειν* (root *φερ-* + *φέρω*) to carry.] The figure of speech in which a name or descriptive term is transferred to some object to which it is not properly applicable; an instance of this.

These beautiful Metaphors in Scripture, where Life is termed a Pilgrimage ADDISON. We should avoid making two inconsistent metaphors meet on one object. This is what is called *mixed metaphor* L. MURRAY. Hence *Metaphoric*, -al *a.* *Metaphorically adv.* *Metaphorist* (rare), one who deals in metaphors. *Metaphorize v. trans.* to change metaphorically *into*; to play with *m.*

Metaphrase (metáfhrēz), *sb.* 1607. [ad. mod. L. *metaphrasis* (also used), ad. Gr. f. *μεταφράζειν* to translate, etc.; see META- and PHRASE sb.] 1. A metrical translation -1767. 2. A translation; later, a word-for-word translation as dist. from a paraphrase 1640. Hence *Metaphrase v.* †to translate, esp. in verse 1608-1649; to render into other words 1668.

Metaphrast (metáfhrēst), 1610. [ad. Gr. *μεταφράστης*, f. *μεταφράζειν* to translate, f. *μετα-* META- + *φράζω* to speak.] One who renders a composition into a different literary form; also, †a translator.

Metaphrastic (metáfhrēstik), *a.* (sb.) 1778. [ad. Gr. *μεταφραστικός*; see prec. and -IC.] 1. Of the nature of metaphrase. 2. *sb. pl.* The art of translation or interpretation 1805. So *Metaphrastically adv.* 1577.

Metaphysic (metáfizik), *sb. late ME.* [ad. scholastic L. *metaphysica* fem. sing. substituted for the older *metaphysica* neut. pl., see METAPHYSICS.] 1. = METAPHYSICS 1, 1 b. †2. Something visionary. WARNER.

Metaphysic (metáfizik), *a.* and *sb. 2* 1528. [ad. scholastic L. *metaphysicus* adj., developed from *metaphysica* sb. pl.; see METAPHYSICS.] *A. adj.* = METAPHYSICAL. Now rare. †*B. sb.* A metaphysician -1623.

Metaphysician (metáfizikāl), *a.* late ME [f. METAPHYSIC + -AL.] 1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, metaphysics; such as is recognized by metaphysics. *b.* Applied with reproach to over-subtle or too abstract reasoning, ideas, etc. 1646. 2. Based on abstract general reasoning 1647. 3. Applied to what is immaterial, incorporeal, or supersensible 1577. *b.* Supernatural 1590. 4. Addicted to or fitted for the study of metaphysics 1628. 5. Of some 17th c. poets: Addicted to witty conceits and far-fetched imagery 1744. 6. Fantastic 1727.

1. A popular expression, which will not stand a metaphysical and strict examination SIR I. BROWNE. 2. Wars have been waged for points of *m. right* SCOTT. 4. The more *m.* and contemplative East KINGSLEY. 5. The *m. poets* were men of learning, and to show their learning was their whole endeavour JOHNSON. Hence *Metaphysically adv.* in a *m.* manner or sense; *supernaturally*; *pretentively*.

Metaphysician (metáfizíšan), 1597. [a. F. *metaphysicien*, f. METAPHYSIC; see -ICIAN.] One versed in metaphysics.

Metaphysicize (metáfizísaiz), *v.* 1793 [f. METAPHYSIC + -IZE.] 1. *intr.* To think, talk, or write metaphysically. Also *quasi-trans.* with *away*. 2. *trans.* To treat metaphysically 1830.

2. He was everlastingly metaphysicising against metaphysics DE QUINCEY. I have metaphysicized away all my senses SOUTHWELL.

Metaphysico- (metáfizíko), comb. f. METAPHYSIC *a.*, with sense 'partly metaphysical, partly . . .'

Metaphysics (metáfiziks), *sb. pl.* 1569 [pl. of METAPHYSIC sb. 1, repr. med. L. *metaphysica* neut. pl., med. Gr. (rare) *μεταφυσικά*, 'the (works of Aristotle) after the Physics' (of META- and PHYSICS). From an early period the word was used as a name for the branch of study, viz. ontology, treated in these works, and hence came to be misinterpreted as meaning 'the science of things transcending what is physical or natural'.] 1. That branch of speculation which deals with the first principles

of things no d suc concepts as be g
subsanc e en e me spa e cause d n y
e e t e o e a ph osop y as e u m a y
s ce o Beng and c ng Fo m e ly
o en T a m) b V h f he heo e
prin p s of some pa c a b a of no
ed e 1845 c in nacc e o ex ended uses
(see quot.) 1727. †2. In Marlowe. Occur or
magical lore 1590.

† If such Metaphysiques, be not Vain Philosophy,
there was never any Hobbes. b. The m of practical
politics 1845. c. M. or pneumatics ADAM SMITH
The Philosophy of Mind—Psychology or M. in the
widest significance of the terms Sir W. HAMILTON.

Metaplasma¹ (met'aplaz'm), 1617. [ad. L. *metaplasma* (in Quintilian 'rhetorical figure'), Gr. μεταπλάσις (see L. and Sc.), f. μεταπλάσσειν, f. μετα- META- + πλάσσειν to mould.] a. *Rhet.* The transposition of words from their usual or natural order. b. *Gram.* The alteration of a word by addition, removal, or transposition of letters or syllables. Also, the formation of oblique cases from a stem other than that of the nominative.

Metaplasma². 1875. [f. META- after *protoplasma*.] *Biol.* That part of protoplasm which contains the formative material.

Metaplast. 1864. [f. Gr. μεταπλάσσειν; cf. METAPLASMA¹.] *Gram.* A noun of which the cases are formed from different stems.

Metapodial (met'apodi'al), 1882. [ad. mod. L. *metapodialis*, f. next.] One of the [Metapodialia] sb. pl., the bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus taken together.

Metapodium (met'apodi'um), 1853. [mod. L., f. Gr. μετα- META- + ποδ-, ποὺς foot.] 1. *Anat.* = METATARSUS 1856. 2. The posterior lobe of the foot in molluscs.

Metapolitics (met'apoli'tiks), sb. pl. 1784. [META-1.] Theoretical political science (often contempt.). So **Metapolitical** a. **Metapoliti- cian**, an adherent of metapolitical theories.

Metapsychics (met'asoi'kiks), sb. pl. 1905. [f. META- + PSYCHICS.] The science or study of certain phenomena which are 'beyond the scheme of orthodox psychology'. **Metapsy- chism**, -ical *adj.* **Metapsychism**, -ist.

Metargon (met'ar'gon), 1898. [f. META- + ARGON.] *Chem.* Sir W. Ramsay's name for a supposed gaseous element.

Metasoma (met'asō'mā), also **meta- some**. 1872. [mod. L., f. Gr. μετα- META- + σῶμα body.] *Zool.* The hinder part of the body in molluscs, or of the abdomen in arthropods. **Metasomatic** a. pertaining to the m., *Geol.* pertaining to METASOMATOSIS.

Metasomatosis (met'asō'matō'sis), 1886. [mod. L., f. META- + Gr. σωματ-, σῶμα body + osis.] *Geol.* The transformation of one rock into another of an entirely different kind. Also **Metasomatism**.

Metastable (met'astab'l), a. 1899. [f. META- + STABLE.] *Physics.* Of a state of unstable equilibrium.

Metastasis (met'e stā'sis). *Pl.* -ses (-sēz). 1577. [late L., a. Gr., f. μεταστάσις to remove, change; see META- and STASIS.] 1. *Rhet.* A rapid transition from one point to another. 2. a. *Phys.* and *Path.* The transference of a bodily function, of a pain or a disease, of morbid matter, etc. from one part or organ to another 1663. b. *Biol.* The transformation of chemical compounds into other compounds in the process of assimilation by an organism 1875. 3. *gen.* Transformation (*rare*) 1831.

3 The lamp and oil man, just then beginning, by a not unnatural m., to bloom into a lighthouse-engineer STEVENSON. Hence **Metastatic** a.

Metasternum (met'astō'mēm), 1826. [mod. L., f. META- + STERNUM.] 1. *Entom.* The median ventral piece of the metastothorax in insects. 2. *Anat.* The xiphisternum 1858. Hence **Metasternal** a. and sb.

Metastoma (met'astō'nā). Also **meta- stome**. 1859. [mod. L., f. Gr. μετα- META- + στόμα mouth.] = LABIUM 2.

Metatarsus (met'atā'sūs). *Pl.* -si (-sēi). 1676. [mod. L.; see META- and TARSUS.] *Anat.* The group of five long bones of the foot lying between the tarsus and the toes. 'n

b ds the bone ch corresponds o a usand
me a a sus o g e b En (T e
p o m a o n o e a r u T e n
a s of the hnd o 8 6 Hence Meta
arsal a o o be on, g o he m δ any
lo e o e m

Metatheria (me aθ' a) 2) δ pl 1880
(mod. L., f. Gr. μετα- META- + θήριον beast.)
Zool. Huxley's term for the Marsupials. Hence
Metatherian a. belonging to the M.; sb. one
of these.

Metathesis (met'e θē'sis). *Pl.* -ses (-sēz).
1577. [a. late L. (in sense 1), a. Gr. μετάθεσις.
f. μετατίθεσθαι to transpose, change. see META-
and THESIS.] 1. *ta. Rhet.* The transposition
of words. b. *Gram.* The interchange of posi-
tion between sounds or letters in a word; the
result of this. †2. *Path.* a. = METASTASIS 2 a.
b. The transposition of a solid morbid sub-
stance from one part to another where it will be
less injurious. -1832. 3. *gen.* Change or re-
versal of condition 1705. 4. *Chem.* The inter-
change of atoms or groups of atoms between
two molecules, the structure of the molecules
being not otherwise altered 1872.

1. The Assyrian Nipur, which is Nipur, with a mere
m. of the two final letters Rawlinson. So **Meta-
thetic**, -ical a.

Metayage (met'yāg). 1877. [Fr.; irreg.
f. *metayer*; see next.] A system of land tenure
in Western Europe and U.S., in which the
farmer pays a proportion (usu. half) of the pro-
duce (as rent) to the owner, who furnishes the
stock and seed or a part thereof.

Metayer (met'ya). 1776. [F. *metayer* —
med. L. *metietarius*, f. *metietas* half; see ME-
DIETY, MOETRY.] A farmer who holds land
on the *metayage* system. Also *attrib.*, as in m.
syst'm, tenancy.

Metazoa (met'azō'a), sb. pl. 1874 [f. Gr.
μετα- META- + ζῷα pl. of ζῷον animal.]
Haeckel's term for one of the two great divi-
sions (the other being PROTOZOA) of the ani-
mal kingdom, comprising those animals whose
bodies consist of many cells. Also sing **Meta-
zoön**, one of the m. Hence **Metazoön** a. be-
longing to or characteristic of the M.; sb. one
of the M. So **Metazoön** ic a.

Metē (mēt), sb. 1 late ME. [a. OF *metē*, ad. L.
metā goal, boundary.] 1. A goal -1480. 2.
A boundary, limit; a boundary stone or mark;
esp. in phr. *metes and bounds*, common in legal
use 1471.

Metē (mēt), sb. 2 1768. [f. METE v1 Cf.
MET s.] Measure.

Metē (mēt), v1 Inf. *meted*, *meting*.
[Com. Tent.: OE. *metan* :—O. Teut. **met-*
(*mat* : *mēt*) :—pre-Teut. **mēd-* (*mod-*
1214) cogn. w. Gr. μέτρον corn-measure, L.
modius bushel.] 1. *trans.* = MEASURE v 2.
Now only *poet.* and *dial.* *exc.* in allusions
to Matt. vii. a. 2. *absol.* or *intr.*; also, to
aim at -1649. †3. *trans.* = MEASURE v 3.
-1819. 4. = MEASURE v. 6 (*arch.*) OE.
16. To traverse (a distance). Also *absol.*
or *intr.* (and *refl.*) To go, proceed. -1697. 6.
(Often with *out*.) To apportion by measure; to
deal out; *esp.* to allot (punishment, reward,
etc.) ME.

1 She Metes the thin air and weighs the flying
sound CRABBE. 2. L. L. L. iv 134. 4. 2 *Hen IV*,
iv. iv. 77. 6 I m. and dole Unequal laws unto a
savage race TISSOTON.

Metē, v2 [OE. *metan* wk. vb.; only Eng.]
1. *impers.* *Me metto*: it occurred to me in a
dream; I dreamt. Also with *sb.*, as *me metto*
swegen, I dreamt a dream. -1643. 2. *trans.*
To dream -1570. 3. *intr.* To dream (*cf.*) ME.

Metē, var. of MEAT, MEET, MET.

Metecorn. [OE., f. *metē* MEAT sb +
CORN sb.] An allowance (prop. of corn) made
to servants, to inmates of a hospital, etc.
-1523

Metel (mētēl). 1528. [a. mod. L. *methel*, a
Arab. *yaw* (= nut) *maṣī*] †a. *Methelmel*: a nar-
cotic seed described by Avicenna, prob. *Datura*
Stramonium, the Thorn-apple -1753. b. The
specific name of the Hairy Thorn-apple, *Datura*
Metel, used as a name for the plant.

Metely obs f MPEPLY a and *adv*

Metempsychē (me emp' sī) 1874 [MET
L PR C] i A so Metempsychē
co as sng) i e p osophy of g s on
de hespe of kn edged d ed fom ex
pe ence 2 One who b e as n me emp
al p osop y 88 Hence Metempsychē sm
me mp p osop y Metempsychē st

Metempsychical (metem'psik'ikal), a. 1874
[f. META- + EMPIRICAL.] Pertaining to mat-
ters outside the range of knowledge derived
from experience. Also: Maintaining the
validity of concepts and opinions based other-
wise than on experience.

If then the Empirical designates the province we
include within the range of Science, the province we
exclude may fitly be styled the M. Lawes. Hence
Metempsychically *adv*.

Metempsychose (metem'psikō'sē), v. 1594
[f. next.] *trans.* To transfer or translate (a
soul) from one body to another. So **Metem-
psychosize** v.

Metempsychosis (metem'psikō'sis). *Pl.*
-oses (-ōsēz). 1590. [late L., a. Gr. μετεμ-
ψύχσις, f. μετα- META- + ἐν in + ψυχή soul.]
Formerly often stressed *metempsychosis*.
Transmigration of the soul; chiefly, passage of
the soul of a human being or animal at or a ter
death into a new body of the same or a differ-
ent species, a tenet of the Pythagoreans, the
Buddhists, etc. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

fig. Departed empire has a m., if nothing else has
LOWELL. Hence **Metempsychosist**, one who
believes in m.

Metempsychosis (metem'psikō'sis). 1727
[mod. L., f. Gr. μετά after + ἐμπνοή, f.
ἐμπνέειν to fall in or upon.] The solar equa-
tion necessary to prevent the calendar new
moon from happening a day too late. (Opp
to *proempsychosis*)

Metencephalon (metense'fālon). 1871.
[mod. L., f. Gr. μετά after + ἐγκέφαλος brain,
f. ἐν in + κεφαλή head.] a. In Huxley's use

The cerebellum with the pons Varolii. b.
The after-brain, the last encephalic segment
called *Myelencephalon* by Huxley 1876. Hence
Metencephalic a

Metensomatosis (metensō'matō'sis).
1830. [mod. L., a. Gr., f. μετα- (denoting
change) + ἐνσωμάτωσις (f. ἐν + σωματ-, σῶμα
body), see -OSIS.] Re-embodiment (of the
soul), a change of bodily elements.

Meteor (mētē'pē) 1471. [ad. mod. L.
meteorum, a. Gr. μετέωρον in pl = atmospheric
phenomena, subst. use of μετέωρος raised
lofty, f. μετα- META- + ὥρ- ablaut var o
root of ἀέρειν to lift up.] 1. Any atmospheric
phenomenon. Now chiefly *techn.* 2. *spec* a
A small mass of matter from celestial space
rendered luminous by the heat engendered by
collision with the earth's atmosphere; a fire
ball, a shooting star (in 17th c. also †a comet)
1593. b. Applied to the aurora borealis, the
ignis fatuus, etc 1592. c. *transf.* and *fig.*
1550 3. Passing into *adv* 1711.

1. Atmospheric phenomena were formerly often
classed as *aerial* or *airy meteors* (winds), *aqueous* or
watery meteors (rain, snow, hail, dew, etc.), *inimic* *meteors*
(the aurora, rainbow, halo, etc.), and *igneous* or
fiery meteors (lightning, shooting stars, etc.)
N. E. D. 2. And Meteors fright the lived Stars of
Heaven SHAKS. c. I have seen the Meteors of fast ion
rise and fall JOHNSON. 3. The m. flag of England
CAMPELL. Bothwell's m. course LING.

Comb. m.-dust, matter in a state of fine division,
supposed to be diffused through interstellar space.
-powder, a powdered-up alloy which is mixed with
steel to form *meteoric-steel* = steel, an alloyed steel
with a wavy appearance, resembling Damascus steel.
-stone = *meteoric stone*; also *fig.* = *scream*, the
trium of meteors moving together in the same orbit
-swarm, -system, an aggregation of meteoroids
pursuing the same orbit.

Meteoric (mētē'prik), a. 1631. [Partly ad
med. L. *meteoricus*, f. Gr. μετέωρος (see prec)
partly f. METEOR 1 -IC.] 1. Pertaining to
the region of mid-air. DONNE. 2. Meteorolo-
gical, atmospherical 1830. b. *Bot.* Depen-
dent upon atmospheric conditions 1789.
3. Of, pertaining to, or derived from meteors,
consisting of meteors 1812. 4. *fig.* Transiently
brilliant, flashing or dazzling like a meteor,
also rapid, swift 1836.

2. M. in word root etc. H

ε (man) α (pans) ou (soul) ο (cat) ε (F ch n) ο (over) αι I eye) ο F eand e vic sat s (Psyche) ο (what) ο (got)

M. stens = METEORITE. *M. paper* = 'natural flannel' (a fibrous texture often found covering meadows after an inundation). *M. steel* = meteor steel. 4. [Kean's] in talent 1836. So† Meteorical a. Hence Meteorically adv.

Meteorism (mē'tērīz'm). 1843. [ad. medical L. *meteorismus* (also used). a. Gr. *μετέωρος* elevation, f. *μετέωριζω*]. Path. Flatulent distension of the abdomen with gas in the alimentary canal.

Meteorite (mē'tērī'tai). 1834. [f. METEOR + -ITE¹]. A fallen meteor; a mass of stone or iron that has fallen from the sky upon the earth; a meteoric stone. Also (*loosely*), a meteor or meteoroid.

Meteorites, the so-called falling stars, follow a perfectly definite track in space. Hence Meteorial, Meteoric, etc. a.

Meteorize, v. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1657. [ad. Gr. *μετεωρίζω* to elevate, f. *μετέωρος*; see METEOR + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To vaporize, convert into vapour. Also *intr.* Only in Evelyn. 2. *intr.* To resemble a meteor; to flash, sparkle 1828.

Meteorograph (mē'tērī'grāf). 1780. [a. Γ *μήτεωγραφία*; see METEOR and -GRAPH.] An apparatus for recording automatically several different kinds of meteorological phenomena at the same time. So Meteorogram.

Meteorography (mē'tērī'grāfi). 1735. [f. Γ *μήτεωρο- METEOR* + -γραφία -GRAPHY.] The descriptive science of meteors, or of meteorological phenomena. Hence Meteorographic, -al a. pertaining to m.

Meteoroid (mē'tērī'roid). 1865. [f. METEOR + -OID.] a. sb. A body moving through space, of the same nature as those which when passing through the atmosphere became visible as meteors. b. *adj.* Of the nature of a m. Hence Meteoroidal a.

Meteorolite (mē'tērī'rolīt). 1802. [ad. F. *meteorolithe*, f. Gr. *μετεωρο- METEOR* + *λίθος* stone; see -LITE.] = METEORITE.

Meteorologist (mē'tērī'pōlōjīst). 1621. [f. Gr. *μετεωρολόγος*; see -LOGIST.] One who is skilled in meteorology. So †Meteorologer 1683, †Meteorologian 1614, †Meteorologician 1880.

Meteorology (mē'tērī'pōlōjī). 1620. [ad. Gr. *μετεωρολογία*; see METEOR and -LOGY.] 1. The study of, or the science that treats of, the motions and phenomena of the atmosphere, esp. with a view to forecasting the weather. 2. The character, as regards weather, etc., of a particular region 1684.

1. In sundry Animals we deny not a kind of natural M., or innate presentation both of wind and weather. Sir T. BROWNE. 2. The Climate and M. of Madeira 1850. So Meteorologic (1760), logical (1750) a. pertaining to or connected with the science of m.; also, pertaining to atmospheric phenomena. Meteorologically adv.

Meteoroscopy (mē'tērī'pōskōpi). *rare.* 1658. [f. Gr. *μετεωρο- METEOR* + -σκοπία.] Observation of the stars.

Meteorous (mē'tērī'ōs, also *poet.* mē'tērī'ōs). a. 1667. [f. Gr. *μετέωρος* raised on high, *μετέωρα* neut. pl. METEOR + -OUS.] = METEORIC.

Meter (mē'tēr), sb.¹ late ME. [f. METE v.1 + ER¹.] One who measures; a measurer, esp. of land, coal, and other commodities.

Meter (mē'tēr), sb.² 1815. [First used in *gas-meter*; prob. a use of METE¹, after words in -METER.] 1. a. (In full *gas-meter*) An apparatus for automatically measuring and recording the volume of gas supplied.

Usually, the gas is made to pass through receptacles of known capacity, each filling and discharge of one of these being registered by the movement of an index. b. Any apparatus for automatically measuring and recording the quantity of a fluid or the like flowing through it 1832. c. *fig.* A 'gauge', self-acting measure of the fluctuations of anything 1860. 2. *attrib.*, as *m. box*, *m. tape*, etc. *rent*, etc. 1882.

1. a. *Dry m.* one in which no water is used; dist. from the earlier *wet m.* b. *Water-m.*, *electric light m.* also, *air-pressure m.*, *polimeter*, *water-m.*, etc. 2. m. mailing machine, a machine for franking an envelope, etc. (in lieu of the usual postage stamp), and registering the 3. *post m. mail*, *postage*

stamp. Hence Meter v. *trans.*, to measure by means of a m. *Metered mail* (cf. *meter-mail* above).

Meter: see METRE.

-meter, in use commonly *-ometer*, and occas. *-i-meter*, a terminal element in names of instruments for automatically measuring something. Early (17th c.) examples are *barometer*, *hygrometer*, *thermometer*, repr. mod. L. forms in *-metrum*. In these the ending was intended to represent the Gr. *μέτρον* measure (see METRE¹); the formation is irregular, as the Gr. word does not occur in comb. with sbs, and would not correctly express 'instrument that measures'. Later, hybrid formations were introduced, some of them imitating the form of Gr. compounds, as *gasometer*, *galvanometer*, etc., while in others the combining-vowel of the L. first element is retained, as in *calorimeter*, etc. In late formations, as *voltmeter*, *ammeter*, etc., no attempt is made to assimilate the form of the first element to that of a Gr. or L. combining form.

Meterage (mē'tērīdž). 1882. [f. METEER sb.¹ + -AGE.] Measurement, or the price paid for it.

Metewand (mē'twənd). 1440. [f. METE v.1 + WAND sb.] A measuring-rod. Now *dialect*. *fig.* A true touchstone, a sure metwand lieth before both their eyes ASCHAM.

Meteyard (mē'tyārd). OE. [f. METE v.1 + YARD sb.] = *prec.* Now *dialect*. Also *fig.*

Meti, obs. f. MEAD¹.

Methæmoglobin (mē'hēmōglō'bīn). 1870. [See META- and HÆMOGLOBIN.] *Chem.* A derivative of hæmoglobin obtained by the exposure of an aqueous solution of oxyhæmoglobin to the air.

Methane (mē'pēn). Also -an. 1868. [f. METH(VL) + -ANE.] *Chem.* Methyl hydride or MARSH-GAS, a colourless odourless gas emanating from stagnant pools, etc., and esp. coal-seams, in which, mixed with air, it forms FIRE-DAMP.

Metheglin (mē'pēglīn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and *dialect*. 1533. [a. Welsh *meddyglyn*, f. *meddyg* healing (ad. L. *medicus*) + *lyn* liquor.] A spiced or medicated form of mead, orig. peculiar to Wales.

Methene (mē'pēn). 1885. [f. METH(VL) + -ENE.] *Chem.* = METHYLENE. Hence Methenyl (mē'pēnīl), the hypothetical hydrocarbon radical CH 1868. So Methide (mē'pēid), a combination of methyl with a metal 1868.

Methinks (mē'pīnks), *impers. v.* Now *arch.* and *poet.* I a. t. methought (mē'pō't). [OE. *mē þynk* (pa. t. *mē þīnc*), where *mē* is dative, and *þynk* 3rd pers. sing. of *þyncan* to seem, THINK v.1.] It seems to me. (Used with dependent clause or parenthetically) Methinks you are sadder STUART. M. strait canal is as rational at least as a meandering bridge HOWE.

Methionie (mē'pēnīk), a. 1842. [f. ME-(THYL) + Gr. *θειον* sulphur; see -IC.] *Chem.* In m. acid: a disulpho-acid obtained from aniline. Hence Methionate (mē'pēnīkēt), a salt of this.

Method (mē'hōd). 1541. [a. F. *méthode*, or ad. L. *methodus*, a. Gr. f. *μετα- META-* + *δῶς* way.] 1. Procedure for attaining an object. 2. *Med.* The regular systematic treatment proper for the cure of a given disease -1716. b. *Hist.* The system of medicine of the 'methodics' or 'methodists' -1790. 2. A special form of procedure adopted in any branch of mental activity, whether for exposition or for investigation 1866. 3. A way of doing anything, esp. according to a regular plan 1590. b. The methods of procedure in teaching, etc., considered as the object of a branch of study 1848.

1. It is a distinct property of the Comparative Method of investigation to abate national prejudices MAINS. 2. This is the usual m., but not mine—My way is to begin with the beginning BYRON. b. A Manual of M. for Pupil-Teachers (1879).

II. Systematic arrangement. 1. A branch of Logic or Rhetoric which teaches how to arrange thoughts and topics for investigation, exposition, or literary composition 1551. 2. Orderly arrangement of ideas and op s

orderliness and sequence of thought or expression 1559. 3. The order and arrangement of a particular discourse, etc. 1591. 7b. A methodical exposition -1829. 7c. A summary of the contents of a book -1632. 4. Orderliness and regularity in doing anything 1611. 75. A disposition of things according to a regular plan -1754. 6. *Nat. Hist.* A system, scheme of classification 1826.

2. Though this be madness, yet there is M. in it SHAKES. 3. *Verbatim* to rehearse the Methode of my PENNE SHAKES. c. In what chapter of his bosom? 10. answer by the m. in the first of his hart SHAKES. 4. Early hours, and m., and ease, without hurry, will do everything 1754. 6. *Method* and *system* have often been used indifferently to signify the same thing KIRBY and S.

Methodic (mē'hōdīk). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* 1541. [ad. late L. *methodicus*, a. Gr. f. *μέθοδος* METHOD; see -IC.] A. *adj.* 1. Epithet of an ancient school of physicians holding views intermediate between those of the Dogmatic and the Empiric school -1751. 2. = METHODOCAL a. 1620. B. sb. = METHODOIST v. 1541.

Methodical (mē'hōdīkāl), a. 1570. [See *prec.* and -ICAL.] 1. *Hist.* = METHODOIC a. 1597. 2. Characterized by method or order arranged or disposed with order or regularly 1570. 3. Of persons, etc.: Acting with or observant of method or order 1664.

3. I find him a most exact and methodical man PERVS. Hence Methodically adv., -ness.

Methodism (mē'hōdīzīm). 1739. [f. METHOD + -ISM.] 1. The system of doctrine, practice, and organization characteristic of the Methodists. 2. Excessive regard for methods 1836.

2. The Somerset House gentlemen usually introduce their official m. at home 1856.

Methodist (mē'hōdīst). 1593. [ad. mod. L. *methodista*; see METHOD and -IST.] 1. *Hist.* A physician of the methodic school. In the 17th c. sometimes applied to the regular practitioners of the day. 1558. 2. One who is skilled in, or attaches importance to, method, one who follows a (specified) method. Now *rare*. 1593. b. *Nat. Hist.* One who classifies according to a particular scheme. Also, in Kirby's use, one who prefers an artificial to a natural method of classification. 1753. 3.

Ecol. The name given in the 17th c. to a class of Roman Catholic apologists 1866. 4. a. Orig., a member of the 'Holy Club', established at Oxford in 1729 by John and Charles Wesley and others; later, any of those who sympathized with the evangelistic movement led by the Wesleys and George Whitefield. b.

In subseq. use, a member of any one of a number of religious bodies which originated from the labours of the Wesleys and Whitefield. 1733. c. *transf.* A person of strict religious views (*contempt.*) 1758. 5. *attrib.* or *adj.* Pertaining to Methodists or Methodism 1753.

4. b. He combines the manners of a Marquis with the morals of a M. W. S. GIBBS. 5. A M. Preacher WESLEY. Hence Methodistic, -al a. characteristic of or pertaining to Methodism or the Methodists often *disparaging*. Methodistically adv.

Methodize (mē'hōdīz), v. 1589. [f. METHOD + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To reduce to order; to arrange in a methodical manner. b. To render (a person) methodical. MME D'ARBLAY. 2. *intr.* To talk methodistically SMOLLETT.

1. He should be taught to order and methodise his ideas BRERLEY. Hence Methodization.

Methodless (mē'hōdīlēss), a. 1609. [f. METHOD + -LESS.] Devoid of method or order; lacking the habit of order.

Methodology (mē'hōdī'pōlōjī). 1800. [ad. mod. L. *methodologia*, or F. *méthodologie*, see METHOD and -LOGY.] The science of method: a treatise or dissertation on method. Also *Nat. Hist.* Systematic classification. So Methodological a., -ly adv. Methodologist, one who treats method as a science.

Method (mē'hōdī). 1842. [ad. F. *méthode*, f. *méthyle* METHYL; see -OL.] *Chem.* A colourless liquid, produced in the distillation of wood.

Methought, pa. t. of MATHINKS.

Methoxyl (mē'hōksīl). 1866. [f. METH(VL) + OX(VORN) + -YL.] *Chem.* A hypothetical radical CH₃O analogous to hydroxyl.

δ (Gee Kōln), δ I per u Ger Muller) δ (Fr dunc) δ (anal) e (e (there) e (e) (tess) f (F la e (fem, ea th).

Methuselah m þu zə A so o ʊp y
Methusalem etc la c ME [Heb.] The name
of one o he p e Noach an patri chs s a d
o a ch ed 669 yea (G n v 27) hen e u ed
asa yp o ong v y

Methyl e þ Fo me ly also ule
yl 844 a F mē y G n h bac
formation f. *methylen*, *G methylen*, *ME. METHY-*
LENE. *Chem.* The hypothetical radical of
the monocarbon series (CH₃), the base of
pyroxylic or wood spirit or pyroigneous
naphtha, of formic acid, and of a large series of
organic compounds

attrib. and *Comb.* as *m. compound*, *m. bromide*,
etc. Also prefixed (often without hyphen) to
the name of an organic compound to express the addition
of m. to its composition, or the replacement of hydro-
gen atoms by equivalents of m., as in *methylaniline*
Spec. comb. m. alcohol, pyroxylic spirit; m.
green, a green dye obtained by heating Paris violet
with m. chloride, m. mercaptan, m. hydrosulphide,
CH₃H₂; m. violet, Paris violet, a reddish-blue
coal-tar dye obtained from dimethylaniline.

Methylal (me þilæl). 1839. [ad. F. *me-*
thylal, f. *methyle* METHYL + *al* (cool) ALCOHOL.]
Chem. A mobile aromatic liquid obtained by
heating methyl alcohol with manganese dioxide
and sulphuric acid, occas. used as an anæst-
hetic.

Methylamine (me þilæmin) 1850. [f.
METHYL + AMINE.] *Chem.* A compound in
which one atom of the hydrogen in ammonia
has been replaced by methyl.

Methylate (me þilæt), *sb.* 1835 [f. as
METHYLIC; see -ATE¹.] *Chem.* A salt formed
by the union of methyl with oxygen and a
metallic base.

Methylate (me þilæt), *v.* 1865 [f. ME-
THYL + -ATE².] *trans.* To mix or impregnate
with methyl; usu. to mix (spirit of wine) with
pyroxylic spirit, etc., to render it unfit for
drinking, and exempt it from the duties im-
posed on alcohol.

Methylated spirit, containing about ten per cent.
of pyroxylic spirit, is the form in which alcohol is
most used for industrial purposes.

Methylene (me þilæn). 1835. [ad. F.
méthylène, irreg. f. Gr. *μέθυ* wine + *ύλη*
wood.] *Chem.* A hypothetical radical of the
hydrocarbons (CH₂); unknown in the free
state, but occurring in many compounds, as *m.*
hydrate, etc.

M-azure, an oxidation product of m. blue; m-
blue, a coal-ar colour used in dyeing, and as a
bacterioscopic reagent; m-violet = *methyl violet*.

Methylic (mē þilik), *a.* 1835. [Orig. f.
METHYL + -IC; later, f. METHYL +
-IC.] *Chem.* Of or pertaining to methyl.
Chiefly in names of compounds, in which
methyl is more commonly used attrib.

Metic (me tik). 1808 [irreg. ad. Gr. *μέ-*
ταikos, f. *μετα-* (denoting change) + *-κοικος*
dwelling, *obsc.* to dwell.] Gr. *Antiq.* A resi-
dent alien in a Greek city, having some of the
privileges of citizenship.

Meticulous (mē tikjələs), *a.* 1535. [ad. L.
meticulosus, f. *metus* fear.] +1. Timid -1674.
2. Over-careful about minute details 1827.

2. Melancholy and m. heads Sir T. Browne. 2. A
stringent and m. discipline 1704. *Meticulously adv.*
[**Métier** (me tier). 1674. [Fr. :—pop. L.
**mysterium*, altered f. L. *ministerium* (see
MINISTRY), prob. influenced by *mysterium*
MYSTERY.] A trade or profession; in Eng.
use chiefly *transf.*, a person's 'line'.
Heretic-burning—in fact, 'his his m. BACCHAN.

[**Métif** (mē tif). 1808. [F. *métif*, OF.
mestif mongrel; cf. next.] The offspring of
a white and a quadroon.

Metis (mē tis). 1839 [a. F. *metis* :—late
L. *metiscus*, whence also MESTIZO.] The off-
spring of a white and an American Indian,
esp. in Canada.

Metol (me təl) 1893. [a. G. *metol*, an
arbitrary name.] *Photogr.* A whitish soluble
powder (sulphate of methylparamidometacresol)
used as a developer.

Metonic (mē tōnik), *a.* 1696. [ad. mod. L.
Metonicus, f. *Meton*, Gr. *Μέτων*, name of the
Athenian who discovered the cycle.] *M.*
cycle, *period*, *year*—the cycle of 19 Julian
years (about 2 1/2 lunations) in which the moon

e u n s nea l) to he same appa en pos on
w h egard o he sun o t a he ne a d
moo s o cu a he same da es he o e
[ond ng ear of each y e

Metonymy me ð m 1826 [d assume
G * e w m of pa ony] i o d used
n a anse eds n

Metonymy (mē tōnimī), 1562. [ad. late
L. *metonymia* (also used), a. Gr. *μετωνυμία*,
lit. 'change of name', f. *μετ(α)-* META- +
-ωνυμ- = *ὄνομα* name.] *Rhet.* A figure in
which the name of an attribute or adjunct is
substituted for that of the thing meant, e. g.
scripture for authority So *Metonymical a.*
pertaining to or involving m. 1579 *Metony-*
mically adv. by m. 1574.

Metope¹ (me tōpi), 1563 [ad. L. *metopa*,
a. Gr. *μετόπη*, f. *μετά* between + *ὀπί* holes
in a frieze to receive the beam-ends.] *Arch.*
A square space between the triglyphs in a Doric
frieze. *Dem.*, *Semi-m.*, the half-space between
the corner and the triglyph next the corner.

Metope² (me tōp), 1880. [a. Gr. *μετώπων*
forehead.] *Zool.* Applied to the face of a crab.
HUXLEY. So *Metopic a.* of or pertaining to the
forehead; (of a skull) having the metopic suture
persisting 1878 *Metopism*, persistence of
the frontal suture 1879.

Metoposcopy (me tōp skōpi), 1569. [ad.
mod. L. *metoposcopus*, f. *metoposcopus*, a. Gr.;
see prec. and -SCOPY.] x. The art of judging
character or of telling a fortune by the forehead
or face. 2. The physiognomical characters of
a person's face 1653. Hence *Metoposcopic*,
-al a. *Metoposcopist*.

[**Metosteon** (me tōstēon). 1858. [mod. L.,
f. Gr. *μετά* behind + *ὀστέον* bone.] *Ornith.*
The centre of ossification for the posterior
lateral processes of the sternum, behind the
pleurosternum. Hence *Metosteal a.*

Metre (mē trə), *sb.*¹ [OE. *meter*, ad. L.
metrum, a. Gr. *μέτρον*, f. Indo-Eur. root **mē-*
to measure; in the 14th c. adopted afresh from
OF. *metre* (mod. F. *mètre*).] 1. Any form of
poetic rhythm, its kind being determined by
the character and number of the feet or groups
of syllables of which it consists. 2. Metrical
arrangement or method ME. 3. A composi-
tion in metre, verse. 4b. A verse or poem,
occas. a metrical version, ME. 4. *Pros.* A
metrical group or measure; *spec.* a dipody in
iambic, trochaic, and anapaestic rhythms 1830.
5. *attrib.* as *m. psalm* 1596.

1. Composed in a m. of Catullus Tennyson. *Com-*
mon, *long*, *particular*, *short* m. : see these words.
Peculiar m., *proper m.*, a metre used only in a par-
ticular hymn, or having no recognized name. 2. Then
arrange this [poem] again into m. WHATELY. 3. A
meter of measures in the Utopian tongue 1555. Those
luckless brains that, indite much m. with much
prins COWPER.

Metre (mē trə), *sb.*² Also U.S. *meter*.
1797 [ad. F. *mètre*, ad. Gr. *μέτρον* measure.]
The unit of length of the metric system, =
39.37 inches. b. *attrib.*, as *m. gauge* 1858.

b. m.-gramme, -ton, etc., the amount of work re-
quired to raise a gramme, a ton, etc. one m. in one
sec. and.

Metre (mē trə), *v.* late ME. [f. METRE *sb.*¹]
1. To compose in or put into metre 1447. 2.
intr. To versify. late ME. Hence *Metred*
pt. a. metrical; also *loosely*, rhythmical.

Metric (me trik), *a.*¹ and *sb.* 1760. [ad. L.
metricus, a. Gr. f. *μέτρον* METRE *sb.*¹] A.
adj. = METRICAL *a.*¹ BLACKIE. B. *sb.* *sing.*
and *pl.* The science or art that deals with metre.

Metric (me trik), *a.*² 1864. [ad. F. *me-*
trique, f. *mètre* METRE *sb.*²] Pertaining to
that system of weights and measures of which
the metre is the unit.

The system is decimal throughout, and the unit in
each of its branches has a definite relation to the
metre, e.g. the gramme, the unit of weight, repre-
sents the weight of a cubic centimetre of water.

Metrical (me trikəl), *a.*¹ late ME. [f. late L.
metricus relating (1) to measuring, (2) to
metre; see METRIC *a.*¹ and -ICAL.] 1. Per-
taining or relating to metre or versification,
consisting of or composed in metre; having the
characteristics of metre. 2. Relating to, in-
volving used in, or determined by measure-
652.

he o d m n n V a h A g metry
h en wh d a w h pa is n a d
p a m g n Met ally adv

Metrical (me trikəl), *a.*² 797 [f.
gu METRIC *a.*² see C L.] 1.
METRIC *a.* wh c s no mo e u a) 2 Of
ens s o h r m e s men e an ng o he
y em of ch b n e d op c, e

a focal length of one metre 1879.
Metriician (mē tri:ʃən), late ME. [f. L. *me-*
tricus METRIC *a.*¹, after *physician*.] +1. One
who writes in metre -1548 2. One who
studies or is learned in metre 1835.

Metrifaction (me trifikəʃən), 1867. [f.
med. L. *metrificare*, f. *metrum* METRE *sb.*¹]
The construction of a metrical composition
also, metrical structure.

Metrify (me trifi), *v.* 1523. [ad. F.
metrifier, ad. L. *metrificare*; see -FY.] *trans.*
To put into metre. Also *intr.*, to make verses

Metrist (me trist), 1535. [ad. mod. L.
metrista, f. *metrum* METRE *sb.*¹; see -IST]
A metrical writer; one skilled in the handling
of metre.

Metrology (me trōlōj), 1816. [f. Gr.
μέτρον measure + -LOGY.] a. A system of
weights and measures. b. The science of
weigh s and measures. *Metrological a.*

Metromania (me trōmāniā), 1794. [f.
Gr. *μέτρον* METRE *sb.*¹ + -MANIA, after I.
metromania.] A mania for writing verses
Hence *Metromaniac*.

Metronome (me trōnōm), 1816. [f. Gr.
μέτρον METRE *sb.*¹ + *νόμος* law, rule.] An in-
strument used in music for marking the t.m.
by means of a graduated inverted pendulum
with a sliding weight which can be regulated
Hence *Metronomic*, -al a. *Metronomically*
adv. *Metronomy*.

Metronymic (mē trōnīmik), 1868. [ad.
Gr. *μητρωνυμικός*, f. *μητρ-*, *μήτηρ* mother +
ὄνομα, *ὄνομα* name.] A. *adj.* Derived from the
name of a mother or other female ancestor
esp. by the addition of a suffix or prefix in-
dicating descent. Also said of such a suffix
or prefix B. *sb.* A m. name

Metropole (me trōpəl), late ME. [a. OF.
ad. L. *metropolis*, see METROPOLIS.] 1. A chief
town -1685. 2. *Ecll.* The see of a metro-
politan 1852. So + *Metropole* 1633-65.

Metropolis (mē trōpəlīs), *Pl.* -polises.
1535. [a. L., a. Gr. *μητρόπολις*, f. *μητρ-*
μήτηρ mother + *πόλις* city.] 1. The see of a
metropolitan bishop. 2. The chief town or
city of a country; a capital 1590. b. A chief
centre of some form of activity 1575. c. *Lat*
Hist. The district in which a species, group
etc., is most represented 1826. 3. *Greek Hist.*
The parent-state of a colony. Hence *transf*
1568.

1. Irenaeus was the bishop of Lyons, the m. of
Gaul LINGARD 2. *The m.*, London as a whole, as
dist. from the City. b. Our m. of law, by which I
mean Edinburgh SCOTT

Metropolitan (me trōpəlītān), *a.* and *sb.*
late ME. [ad. late L. *metropolitānus*, f. Gr.
μητροπολίτης, f. *μητρόπολις*.] A. *adj.* 1. Be-
longing to an ecclesiastical metropolis. Also
pertaining to or characteristic of a metropolitan
1490 2. Cf. pertaining to, or constituting a
metropolis. Also, belonging to or character-
istic of 'the metropolis' (London). 1555 3
Belonging to or constituting the mother coun-
try 1806 4. *fig.* (from 1 and 2). Principal,
chief -1636

1. *M. bishop* = B. 1. a *M. city or town* = ME-
TROPOLIS M. police = police pertaining to London
as a whole.

B. *sb.* 1. *Ecll.* [In Gr. *μητροπολίτης*, in L.
metropolitānus] A bishop having the over-
sight of the bishops of a province; in the West
equivalent to *archbishop*, in the Greek church
ranking above an archbishop and below a
patriarch ME. 2. A chief town or metropolis
1549. 3. *fig.* = METROPOLIS 2 b. -1704 4.
One who lives in a metropolis; one who has
metropolitan ideas 1795. 5. A citizen of the
mother-city of a colony. GROVE.

Hence *Metropolitanate*, the office or see of
a m. bi h p

m (man) a (pas) au loud n (cat) e (K chief) a (car) ai / eye (Fr can) vic) (st r Psyche) q what p (got).

Metropolite (mētrōpōlītē). 1578. [ad. late L. *metropolitā*, a. Gr. *μητροπολίτης*, f. *μητρόπολις*.] 1. = METROPOLITAN B. 1. 2a. A metropolis -1635.

Metropolitical (mētrōpōlītīkāl), a. 1541. [f. med.L. *metropolitica*, f. *metropolitā*; see prec. and -AL.] 1. Eccl. = METROPOLITAN A. 1. 2. = METROPOLITAN A. 2. 1603. Hence *metropolitically* adv.

Metrorrhagia (mētrōrēdgiā). 1856. [mod. L. f. Gr. *μήτρα* womb + *-ραγία* breaking forth.] Path. Uterine hemorrhage.

Metroscope (mētrōskōp). 1855. [ad. F. *métroscope*, f. Gr. *μήτρα* womb, see -SCOPE.] a. An instrument for examining the uterus. b. An instrument for listening to the sounds of the heart of the foetus during gestation.

Metrotome (mētrōtōm). 1856. [f. Gr. *μήτρα* womb + *-τομή* cutter.] A cutting instrument used in operating on the womb.

-metry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρον* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. correlative to sbs. in -METER, denoting *spec.* the process of measuring by the instrument "meter". A few such sbs. represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, etc., or are formed on the analogy of these, as *aerometry*, etc.; many others, e.g. *calorimetry*, etc., are hybrid formations.

Mettle (mētl), sb. (and a). Also [metal]. 1581. [Orig. a var. of METAL sb.] 1. Quality of disposition or temperament 1584. 2. Of a horse, etc.: Natural vigour and ardour; spirit 1595. 3. Of persons. Ardent or spirited temperament; courage 1581. 4. *attrib.* or *adj.* Spirited, mettlesome, 'game'. Now arch. and Sc 1592.

1. To try the spirit of men, of what m. they are made of ROGERS. 2. Her [a falcon's] m. makes her careless of danger WALTON. 3. A Corinthian, a lad of m. SHAKS. Phrases *To be on or upon one's m.* to be inclined to do one's best. *To put or set (a person) on or upon his m.* to put to his m., to try a person's m. to test his powers of endurance or resistance.

Hence **Mettled**, **Mettlesome** *adjs.* full of m. **Meum** (mīūm). 1524. [L., neut. of *meus*.] In phr. **Meum and tuum**: 'mine and thine', what is one's own and what is another's: a pop phrase used to express the rights of property. Also *meum, tuum; m. or tuum*.

Meurtrière (mōrtiēr). 1802. [Fr.; fem. of *meurtrier* murderer, murderous, f. *meurtre*.] A small loophole, large enough to admit the barrel of a rifle, gun, or musket, through which a soldier may fire, under cover.

Meuse, muse (mīz. mīz), sb. Now dial. 1523. [a. OF. *muice*, *muise*, *mouice*, mod. dial. *muiche* hiding-place, etc., f. *muiser*, *muichier* to hide (whence *MICHE* v.).] 1. A gap in a fence or hedge through which hares, etc., habitually pass, and through which they run, when hunted, for relief. b. *transf.* and *fig.* A loophole or means of escape 1529. 2. The 'form' of a hare 1611. *Meuse v.* to go through a m.

Meuse, Meute, obs. ff. MEWS, MUTE sbs 2, 3

Mew (mīz), sb. 1 [OE. *mēaw* str. masc.; cf. mod.G *müwe*; Du. *mieuwe* fem.] A gull, esp. the common gull, *Larus canus*; a sea-mew.

Mew (mīz), sb. 2 ME [a. F. *mue* fem, vbl. sb. f. *muer* MEW v.] 1. A cage for hawks, esp. while mewing or moulting. 2. A coop or cage in which fowls, etc. were confined for fattening. b. Now dial., a breeding-cage. late ME. 3. A place of confinement -1622. b. A secret place; a den. Now rare. late ME.

1. They make of the churches, for theyre hawkes a mewes BARCLAY. Phr. *In m.* (rarely *in the m.*) in process of moulting; also *fig.* 3 Phr. *In m.* in hiding or confinement, cooped up.

Mew, sb. 3: see MEW *int.*

Mew (mīz), v. 1 late ME. [a. F. *muer* to moul -L. *mutare* to change.] 1. a. *trans.* Of a hawk, etc.: To moul, shed, or change (its feathers). Also in *passive* with the bird as subject. Now only arch. b. *transf.* and *fig.* b. *absol.* and *int.* To moul 1532. 2. *trans.* Of a stag To cast (his horns) ME. 3. Hi feathers Copd m b Daa As

an Eagle mung (= renewing by the process of moulting) her mighty youth MILTON b. *transf.* One only suit to his back which now is mewing ELIZABETH. 2. *intr.* When they [deer] cast their heads, they are said to *mew* GOLDING.

Mew (mīz), v. 2 late ME. [1. MEW sb. 2.] 1. *trans.* To put a hawk in a mew at moulting time; to keep up 1533. 2. To coop up (poultry, etc.) for fattening (rare) -1539. 3. To shut up, confine, enclose; to hide, conceal 1450.

1. Merlins, which sometimes she mewed in her own chamber 1640. 2. *transf.* *Rush III*, i. l. 132 3 They keep me mew'd up here as they m. mad folks FLETCHER.

Mew (mīz), v. 3 ME. [Echoic: see next. Cf. MIAOW v.] *intr.* Of a cat, sea-birds, etc. To utter the sound represented by 'mew'. Also *transf.* of a person. b. *trans.* To express by mewing 1900.

I heard the white-winged gulls mewing 1902 **Mew** (mīz), *int.* and sb. 3 1595. [Echoic: cf. MIAOW.] 1. *int.* Used to represent the cry of a cat. Also sb. as a name for this. 2. Used as a dense exclamation -1633.

1. I had rather be a Kitten, and cry m. [etc.] SHAKS **Mewward** (s, orig. *to me ward* s = towards me: see -WARD and TOWARD, TOWARDS.

Mewl (mīzl), v. Also *†mule*. 1600 [Echoic: cf. MIAUL v.] *intr.* a. To cry feebly like an infant; to make a whining noise. Also *trans.* with *out.* b. To mew like a cat.

Mews (mīz) late ME. [Pl. of MEW sb. 2, now construed as sing.] 1. The royal stables at Charing Cross in London, built on the site where the royal hawks were formerly mewed. Now Hist. 2. A set of stabling grouped round an open yard or alley. Also as pl 1631.

a. Mr. Turveydrop's great room, which was built into a m. at the back DICENS.

Mexican (meksīkən). 1604. [ad. Sp. *Mexicano* (now written *Mejicano*), f. *Mexico*; see -AN.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mexico. In various names of natural and artificial products, etc. as M. cocoa, an American herb, yielding a nutritious fodder. M. poppy, *Argemone mexicana*.

b. sb. 1. A native or inhabitant of Mexico 1604. 2. = Mexican dollar (see DOLLAR 4) 1830.

Mezentian (mīzēnjan), a 1837. [f. *Mezentius* + -AN.] Comparable to the action of Mezentius, a mythical Etruscan king, who bound living men to corpses, and left them to die of starvation (Virg. *Æn.* viii. 485-8).

Mezereon, -eum (mīzēriōn, -ēm). 1477. [med.L. *mezerion*, cf. Arab. *māzaryūn*.] 1. The low shrub *Daphne Mezereum*; also called *†Dutch m.* 2. Pharm. The dried bark of the root of this plant, used in liniments 1789. 3. *attrib.*, as m. root, etc. 1626.

Mezuza (h) (mēzūrā). Pl. *mezuzoth* (mēzūrōth). 1630. [Heb.; = 'door-post' (Deut. vi. 9, etc.).] Among the Jews, a piece of parchment inscribed on one side with the texts Deut. vi. 4-9 and xi. 13-21 and on the other with the divine name Shaddai, enclosed in a case and attached to the door-post.

Mezzanine (mēzānīn). 1711. [a. F., ad. It. *Mezzano*, d.m. of *mezzano* middle. -L. *mediānus* MEDIAN.] 1. A low story between two higher ones, usually between the ground floor and the story above. Cf. ENTRESOL. Also *attrib.* in m. floor, story. b. Theat. A floor beneath the stage. Also m. floor. 1859. 2. A small window, less in height than breadth, occurring in entresols and attics, etc. Also m. window. 1731.

Mezza voce (mēdza vōtʃē), adv. 1775. [It. m. zsa moderate, half + *voce* VOICE.] Mus. Prop. a *mezza voce*: With a medium volume of sound.

Mezzo (mēdzo, -tso), sb. 1 1832. Short for MEZZO-SOPRANO, also *attrib.*, as m. voice.

Mezzo, sb. 2 1886. Short for MEZZOTINT. **Mezzo**, a. 1811. [It. :-L. *medius*: see MEDIAN.] Mus. In m. forte rather loud, m. piano rather soft.

Mezzo-rilievo (mēdzo rilīēvo). Pl. -OS. 1598. [1. half + *ril* RELIEF sb.] 1. Half relief relief in which the figures project

half their true proportions. 2. *concr.* A sculpture or carving in half-relief 1665.

Mezzo-soprano (mēdzo soprāno, mē'tso), sb. and a. 1759. [It.; see MEZZO a. and SOPRANO.] Mus. a. The part intermediate in compass between the soprano and contralto, b. a voice of this compass; c. a person having such a voice.

Mezzotint (mētsōlnt, mē(d)zō-), sb. 1798 [Anglicized f. MEZZOTINTO.] 1. = MEZZOTINTO 1. Obs. or arch. 2. A method of engraving on copper or steel, in which the surface of the plate is first roughened uniformly, the lights and half lights being then produced by scraping away the 'nap' thus formed, and the untouched parts giving the deepest shadows. Also, a print produced by this process 1800. Hence *Mezzotint v.* to engrave in mezzotint 1827; *Mezzotinter* 1763.

Mezzotinto (mēdzōtīnto, -ts-), sb. and a 1660. [It.; *mezzo* half, *tinto* tint.] 1. A half-tint -1788 a. = MEZZOTINT sb. 2. 1661. 2. Prince Rupert first showed me how to grave in Mezzo Tinto Evelyn.

Mho (mō) 1883 [OHM spelt backwards, proposed by Lord Kelvin.] Electr. The unit of conductivity, being the conductivity of a body whose resistance is one ohm. So *Mho-meter* (mō mītar), an instrument for measuring electrical conductivities.

Mhorr (mōr). Also m'horr, moh(o)r. 1833. [Morocco Arabic.] A West African gazelle, having annulated horns. It produces bezoar stones.

Mi (mī), 1529 [Orig. the first syllable of *L. mira*; see GAMUT and UT.] The third note in Guido's hexachords, retained in solmization as the third note of the octave. (In Tonic Sol fa often written *me*.)

M. I. = Mounted Infantry.

Miaow (mīau), *int.* and sb. 1634. [Echoic Cf. F. *miaou*.] The cry of a cat, or an imitation of it. Hence *Miaow v. intr.* 1632.

Miargyrite (mīārgūrit). 1836. [ad. G. *miargyrit*, f. Gr. *μειον* less + *ἀργυρος* silver + -ιτης sb.] Min. A black sulph-antimonide of silver, which contains less silver than red silver ore.

Mias (mīās), *sing.* and pl. 1840. [Dayak *malas*.] The orang-outang, *Simia satyrus*.

Miascite (mīāskeit). Also -cyte, -kite. 1854. [ad. G. *miascit*, f. *Miaske*, in the Ural Mountains see -ITE 2 b.] Petrology. A rock essentially composed of orthoclase, elæolite, and dark mica.

Miasm (mīāzēm). 1650. [a. F. *miasme*] = next.

Miasma (mīāzēm), Pl. *miasmata*, *miasmās*. 1665. [mod. L., a. Gr. *μῆσμα* pollution, f. *μῆνναι* to pollute.] Infectious or noxious exhalations from putrescent organic matter; poisonous germs floating in the atmosphere; noxious emanations, esp. malarial. Also *fig.* Hence *Miasmā* a. containing miasmatic effluvia or germs. *Miasmatic*, *Miasmātic*, *Miasmātic* *adjs.* having the nature of miasma, malarial.

Miaul (mīāul), v. 1632. [ad. F. *miauler*, echoic.] 1. *intr.* To call or cry as a cat. 2. *trans.* To sing with a voice like that of a cat 1862. Hence *Miauler*.

Mica (mīkā) 1684. [a. L. *mica* grain, crumb; perh. error assoc. w. *micare* to shine.] Min. 1. A small plate of talc, selenite, or the like, found in the structure of a rock. In pl. *mices*. -1803. 2. Any one of a group of minerals composed essentially of silicate of aluminum combined with the silicates of other bases, e.g. soda, potash, and magnesia and occurring in small glittering scales in granite, etc., or in crystals characterized by their perfect basal cleavage and their consequent separability into thin, transparent, and usually flexible laminae 1778.

Comb. m.-powder, a form of dynamite in which the siliceous earth is replaced by in fine scales; -schist, -slate, a slaty metamorphic rock composed of quartz and m. Hence *Micaeous* a. containing mica. *bling m.* to or of the of m.

Mice mīz pl. o MOUSE.

eye are clearly revealed. Also *transf.* and *fig.*
2. *Astron.* (Also *Microscopium*.) A constellation south of Capricorn 1752.

1. *Lucernal, solar, oxy-hydrogen, microscopical* instruments of the nature of the magic lantern, illuminated by a lamp, the sun, and an oxy-hydrogen light respectively. *fig.* The critic Eye, that m. of Wit, sees hairs and pores. Hence *Microscopist*, one skilled in the use of the m. *Microscopy*, the art or practice of using the m.; the science of the microscopist.

Microscopic (mɪkroˈskɒpɪk), *a.* 1680. [*ad.* mod.L. *microscopicus*; see MICROSCOPE and IC] 1. = MICROSCOPICAL *a.* 1. Now *rare* *exc. fig.* 1779. 2. Possessing or exercising the functions of a microscope 1680. 3. So minute as to be invisible or indistinct without the use of a microscope *c.* 1760.

1. *fig.* A m. self-examination 1850. 2. Why has not Man a m. eye? For this plain reason, Man is not a Fly Pope. 3. *fig.* Turner's m. touch. RUSKIN.

Microscopical (mɪkroˈskɒpɪkəl), *a.* 1664. [*f.* as prec. + -AL] 1. Pertaining to the microscope or its use; resembling what pertains to a microscope. 2. = MICROSCOPIC 3. Now *rare*. 1665. Hence *Microscopically adv.*

Microseism (mɪkroˈseɪzəm), 1887. [*f.* Gr *μικρός* + *σεισμός* shaking.] A faint earthquake tremor. So *Microseismic, -al* *a.* 1877. *Microseis* sismograph, an instrument for recording microseisms 1881. *Microseismology, -ometry.*

Microspectroscope. 1867. [*f.* MICRO- + SPECTROSCOPE] A combination of the microscope and spectroscope devised for the examination of the absorptive spectrum of very minute quantities of substances.

Microspore (mɪkroˈspɔːr), 1856 [*MICRO-* 1] 1. *Bot.* and *Path.* A parasitic fungus which has small spores, characteristic of ringworm. 2. *Bot.* One of the small (quasi-male) spores of certain cryptogams; opp. to MACROSPORE 1858. 3. *Zool.* A spore-like form in Protozoa 1882. So *Microsporon* (in sense 1) 1870. *Microspora* *nge, -a* *ngram* *Bot.* a capsule containing microspores 1881.

Microtome (mɪkroˈtəʊm), 1856. [*f.* Gr *μικρός* + *τομή*; that cuts, *f.* *τομή*, *τεμ-*, root of *réveuv*.] An instrument for cutting extremely thin sections for microscopic work. *Micro-* to mic, -al *a.* *Microtomist, Microtomy.*

Microzoa (mɪkroˈzɔːə), *sō pl.* In sing. *zoon* (-zɔːn) 1862. [*mod.L.* *f.* Gr *μικρός* + *ζῷον* animal.] *Zool.* A general name for infusoria, rotifers, etc. Hence *Microzoal, Microzoic adv.* of the nature of, containing, or consisting of m.

Microzyme (mɪkroˈzɪm), Also *microzoma* (mɪkroˈzɔːmə), 1870. [*f.* MICRO- 1 + Gr *ζύμη* yeast.] *Bot.* A zymotic microbe, to whose presence are attributed epidemic and other zymotic diseases.

Micturition (mɪktʃərɪˈʃən), 1725. [*f.* L. *micturire*, desiderative vb. *f.* *mict-*, *mict-*, *mingere*.] The desire to make water, a morbid frequency in the voiding of urine. Often *erron.*: The action of making water.

Mid (mɪd), *a., sō, and adv.* [*Com. Tent.* and Indo-Eur.: OE. *midd* :—OTeut. **medjo-* :—Indo-Eur. **medhjo-*, whence Skr. *madhya*, Gr *μέσος* (*os*), L. *medius*.] *A. adj.* 1. Expressing adjectively the sense: (The) middle or midst of. (Now usu. hyphenated.) 2. Occupying a central, medial, or intermediate position. Now usu. superseded by MIDDLE *a.* late ME. 3. *Phonetic.* Of a vowel-sound. Produced with the tongue or part of it in a middle position, between high and low 1875. *B. sō, 1. Obs. exc. dial.* The adj. used *absol.* = MIDDLE *sō*, ME. 4. *C. adv.* In the middle -1575.

A. 1. The plough was in m.-furrow stayed Scott. *Comb. m.-career, -channel, -ocean, -season, etc.* *M. brain*, the middle segment of the brain; = MESENCEPHALON; -breast *Emom.*, the underside of the mesothorax; -totality *Astr.*, the middle of the duration of the totality of an eclipse; -wicket in *Cricket*, the fieldman or his position on the off-side; also *m.-wicket* *off, on* = MID-OFF, MID-ON, The M.-Victorian style of domestic architecture 1902. 2. In the m.-days of autumn KRAYS. *Comb. m.-gut*, the mesenteron; -iron *Golf*, an iron with medium loft; also a stroke made with this; -spoon *Golf*, a spoon of medium size; -watch, the middle watch; -work-

ings, workings with other workings above and below in the same mine or colliery.

Mid, sō, 1. 1797. *Joc.* shortening of MIDSHIPMAN.

Mid, prep.¹ (adv.). [*Com. Tent.*: OE. *mid*, cogn. w. Gr. *μετά* (see META-). In 14th c. superseded by WITH] = WITH in all senses, except that of 'against' (as in *to fight with*) -ME.

Mid, mid (mɪd), *prep.²* 1808. *Poet* aphephesis of AMID.

Mid-age. 1440 [*f.* MID *a.* + AGE *sō*] = MIDDLE AGE -1757.

Mid-air. 1667 (Milton). The tract between the clouds and the part of the atmosphere near the ground. chiefly in *plur.* in *mid air*.

Midas (mɪˈdæs), 1568. [*a. L.*, Gr. *Μίδας*.] 1. The name of a fabled king of Phrygia, whose touch turned everything (including his food) into gold. Apollo gave him a s-s ears for being dull to the charm of his lyre. Hence *altruely*. Also *attrib.* 2. *Midas's ear*: the shell of a gastropod, *Auricula Midæ* 1713. 3. Thou gaudie gold, Hard food for M. SHAKS. The M. finger of the State COURT.

Mid-course. 1513. [*f.* MID *a.* + COURSE.] The middle of one's or its course.

Midday (mɪdˈdeɪ; stress variable). [*OE. middag* (MID *a.*, DAY *sō*).] 1. The middle of the day, noon. 2. The South -1604.

1. Ere mid-day arriv'd In Eden Mnt. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *m.-devotions, -dinner, -fast, -splendour, etc.* Also *fm.* devil, fiend, transl. of Vulg. *demonium meridianum* Ps. xcvi. 6, for which the King Bible has 'the destruction that wasteth at noonday'.

Midden (mɪˈdɪn), *Noun dial.* (rarely *arch.*). ME. [*Of* Scand. origin; cf. Da. *midding*, altered *f.* *maggdyng*, *f.* *mæg* (see MUCK *sō*.1) + *dunge* heap.] 1. A dunghill. Also *fig.* 2. Short for KITCHEN-MIDDEN 1866.

Middenstead (mɪdˈnɪstɛd), 1607. [*f.* MID-DEN + STEAD.] The place where a dunghill is formed; a laystall.

Middest (mɪˈdest), *a. superl.* 1590. [*f.* MID *a.* + -EST.] Most central; in the middle.

Middle (mɪˈdl̩). [*OE. middel, middl- adj.* :—WGer. **midlāl*, *f.* **midlā* :—OTeut. **medjo-* MID *a.*] *A. adj.* Not in predicative use. 1. (Orig. in *superl.*) Used of that member of a group or sequence, or that part of a whole, which has the same number of members or parts on each side of it. b. Of a point or line: Equidistant from the extremities. late ME. *tc.* Average, mean -1700. 2. Intermediate, intervening (see *quots*) ME. 3. In partitive concord: = '(The) middle or middle part of, mid.' Now *rare*. OE. 4. *Philology. a. Gram.* Intermediate between active and passive primarily (after Gr. *μέσῃ διὰθεῖς, μέσῃ φῆμα*), the designation of a voice of Gr. verbs expressing reflexive or reciprocal action or intrans. conditions. b. Prefixed (after Gr. *mittel-*) to the name of a language, to denote a period in its history intermediate between those called *Old* and *New* or *Modern*, as in *Middle-English* (see ENGLISH *sō*.1 1 b), etc. 5. *Geol.* Prefixed to the designation of a formation or period, to denote a subdivision intermediate between two others called 'Upper' and 'Lower' 1838.

1. That m. time of life which is happily tempered with the warmth of youth GOLDEN *M. brother, sister, son, etc. (legal)*: the second in age of three brothers, etc. *all prices* (Stock Exchange): the price intermediate between a jobber's buying and selling prices. 2. They speed the race, And spurring see decrease the m. space DRYDEN. Men of a m. condition SOUTH. A m. opinion 1782. A man of m. stature SCOTT. 3. Neuter since the m. Summers spring Met w. SHAKS. 5. M. lias shale 1838.

Special collocations. m. C. Asia, the note on the first ledger line below the treble staff or above the bass staff; *m. deck*, the deck between the upper and lower decks; *m. d. stance* (see DISTANCE); *m. ear*, the tympanum; *m. Empire* = *Middle Kingdom*; *m. finger*, the second finger; *m. ground Naut.*, a shallow place, formerly a bank or bar; *Painting* = *middle distance*; *m. Kingdom*, a name for the 18 provinces of China proper, or the whole Chinese Empire; *m. line* (*a. Naut.*), a line dividing the ship exactly in the middle; (*sō*) *Croquet*, the line of hoops placed in the m. of the lawn; *m. passage*, the m. portion (i.e. the part consisting of sea travel) of the journey of a slave carried from Africa to America; *m. pointed Arch.*, a name for Decorated Gothic; *m. post*, in

Carpentry = KING-POST; *m. space Printing*, a space intermediate in size between 'thick' and 'thin', *M. States*, the States which originally formed the m. part of the United States, intermediate between New England and the Southern States, namely, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, *M. Temple* (see TEMPLE), *m. term Logic*, the term which is common to the premises of a syllogism, and disappears in the conclusion, *m. tint Painting*, 'a mixed tint in which bright colours never predominate' (hairbolt); *m. wall*, a partition wall, *m. watch Naut.*, the watch from midnight to 4 a.m.; *m.-weight*, a man of average weight, *esp.* a boxer whose weight is from 11 st. 6 to 10 st. 7; *m. wicket* = *mid-wicket* (see MID *a.*).

B. sō. 1. The middle point or part OE. 2. = MIDST *sō. 2* Now only in relation to an action etc. OE. 3. The middle part of the human body; the waist OE. 4. A mean between two extremes ME. 5. Something intermediate -1667. 6. *ellipt.* for various terms, as *middle term, voice* 1818. 7. *Naut.* = *middle ground* 1702. 8. *Football*. A return of the ball from one of the wings to mid-field in front of the goal 1899. 9. (Orig. *m. article*.) A newspaper article on some social, ethical, or literary subject, such as is in some journals placed between the leading articles and the reviews 1862.

1. Canst thou Murther thy breath in m. of a word? SHAKS. See, there come people down by the m. of the land *Judge* iv. 37. 2. I have often been stopped in the middle of a speech JOWETT. 3. A long Wiger that reaches down to his M. Addison. 4. The rights of men are in a sort of m. BURKE.

Middle (mɪˈdl̩), *v.* 1841. [*f.* MIDDLE *sō* 1] 1. *Naut. (trans.)* To fold or double in the middle. 2. *techn.* To place in the middle 1883. 3. *trans.* in *Football* To return (the ball) from one of the wings to mid-field in front of goal; to centre. Also *absol.* 1871.

Middle age, sō. late ME. 1. The period between youth and old age. 2. *The M. Age* (1621), now usu. *the M. Ages* (1722); the period intermediate between 'ancient' and 'modern' times; in early use, from c. 500 to c. 1500; now loosely, the four centuries after A. D. 1000. 3. *attrib.*, quasi-*adj.* (with hyphen). Belonging to the Middle Ages, mediæval 1753. So *Middle-aged a.* of middle age; characteristic of middle-aged people 1676, *mediæval* 1710-1845.

Middle class, sō. 1812. The class of society between the 'upper' and the 'lower' class. Now usu. *pl.* Also *attrib.* (with hyphen) b. Used as *adj.* Characteristic of the middle classes; having the characteristics of the middle classes. (Depreciative.) 1893. *attrib.*, as in *m. education, life, etc.*; *m. examination*, an early name of the 'local examination' (LOCAL *a.* 2 c); *m. schools*, schools for the middle classes, intermediate between primary schools and the great public schools.

Middle earth, ME. 1. [*Perversion of ME. middelerd, alteration of middenard* (OE. *mid-dungeard*).] The earth as placed between heaven and hell. Now only *arch.*, occas. applied to the real world as dist. from fairy-land. 2. *Sea of middle earth, middle earth sea*, the Mediterranean -1613.

1. That m. d. is born of middle earth, And may of man be won SCOTT.

Middleman (mɪdˈlmæn), 1616. [*f.* MIDDLE *a.* + MAN *sō*.] 1. *Adv.* One of the soldiers in the fifth or sixth rank in a file of 10 deep -1636. 2. One who takes a middle course 1741. 3. (Orig. two words) A person standing in intermediate relation to two parties concerned in some matter of business; usu. in an unfavourable sense. Chiefly applied to traders as intermediate between producers and consumers. 1795. b. In Ireland, one who leases land, and sub-lets it again at an advanced rate 1802.

3. The Metcalves, were middlemen between the vendors and the vendees 1805.

Middlemost (mɪdˈlmɒst), *a.* Now somewhat *rare*. ME. [*f.* MIDDLE *a.* + -MOST] That is in the very middle, or nearest the middle. Now only with *ref.* to position.

Middler (mɪdˈlɔː), 1531. [*f.* MIDDLE *a.* + -ER¹.] 1. An intermediary, mediator -1675. 2. The workman who performs the middle one of three operations in the preparation of flax 1847.

Middle way ME. 1. A course between two extremes. Cf. mod. L. *via media*. 2. Then deduced the way 533. b. Used adv. H. f. av on cway 538.

Middling m d l i ŋ. 1. 543. [Pob o f M d a + LING o a u s d a b o o e p.] 1. Some ag n e m e d e a middle term -1620. 2. *pl.* Pins of medium size 1543. 3. *pl.* Used as a trade name for the middle one of three grades of goods; e.g. U.S. of cotton 1793; of flour or meal 1842. 4. U.S. The portion of a hog between the ham and the shoulder 1859.

Middling (mɪd'liŋ), *a.* and *adv.* 1456. [App. of Sc. orig.; prob. f. MID *a.* or MID-DLE *a.* + LING *v.*] *A.* *adv.* 1. Intermed. at between two things, forming a mean -1767. 2. Of medium size; moderately large. Now *colloq.* or *vulgar.* 1596. 3. Average. HUME. 3. *Comm.* Used to designate the second of three grades of goods 1550. b. Moderately good, mediocre 1632. 4. Belonging to the middle classes 1632.

3. b. The abundant consumption of m. literature M. ARNOLD. 4. The m. classes Scott. The m. strata of society 1897.

B. adv. (Now chiefly *colloq.*) 1. Moderately, fairly, tolerably 1719. 2. Fairly well; chiefly *predicatively*, not very well in health 1810.

1. A m. good Anvil De Fos. 2. 'How do do?' 'Middling' replies Mr George Dickens. Hence M. d d l i n g l y *adv.*

Middy (mɪd'i), *colloq.* 1833. [f. MID *sb* 2 + -y.] 1. A midshipman.

Mid-earth 1559 = MIDDLE EARTH

Mid-feather 1748. 1. *Salt-making.* A partition in a furnace dividing the fire into two chambers. 2. *Mining.* A support for the centre of a tunnel 1897.

Mid-field late ME. The middle of the field. Now chiefly in *Football*.

Midge (mɪdʒ). [OE. *myge* masc., *myge* w. fem. -O. Teut. **magi-z*, **magi-n*.] 1. A popular name given to many small gnât-like insects; by some restricted to the *Chironomus*. 2. b. A diminutive person 1796. 2. The fry of various fishes 1832.

Midget (mɪdʒet). 1865. [f. MIDGE + -ET.] An extremely small person; *spec.* such a person exhibited as a curiosity; *transf.* anything very small of its kind; also *adv.* So Midgety *a.* very small. JANE AUSTEN.

1. Title m. of a man Mas H. B. Stowe.

Mid-heaven 1594. 1. *Astron. and Astrol.* The meridian; the point of the ecliptic on the meridian. 2. The midst of the heavens 1612.

2. Or how the Sun shall in mid Heav'n stand still Murr.

Midinette (mɪdɪnɛt). 1909. [F. f. *mid* mid-day + *dinette* light dinner.] A Parisian shop-girl, esp. a milliner's assistant.

Midland (mɪd'lænd). 1555. [f. MID *a.* + LAND.] *A. sb.* The middle part of a country. Also *pl.* the middle counties of England. *B. adj.* 1. Situated inland; remote from the sea 1601. b. Belonging to the Midlands 1837. 2. = MEDITERRANEAN *a.* 1579.

1. *M. counties* (of England): the counties south of the Humber and Mersey and north of the Thames, except Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Gloucestershire, and the counties bordering on Wales. 2. *M. dialect*, the dialect spoken in the m. counties S. Lancashire, the Welsh border, Lincolnshire, and E. Anglia. 3. *M. sea*, the Mediterranean Sea. 4. *O'er the blue M. waters with the gale, Betwixt the S. jires and soft Sicily* MATT. ARNOLD.

Mid leg 1590 [MID *a.*] 1. The middle of the leg. b. *adv.* To the middle of the leg 1829. 2. *Entom.* One of the intermediate or second pair of legs of an insect 1825.

Mid-lent 1450. *M.* (Sunday), the 4th Sunday in Lent.

Midmost (mɪd'məʊst). [OE. *midmest*, formed with suffix -EST on WGer. **midfumo*, OTeut. **mfumo*, superl. of **mfjo* - MID *a.* From 17th c. assim. to -most.] *A. adj.* 1. That is in the very middle. b. *absol.* The midmost part, late ME. 2. In parative concord The midde o m d st of 807. 3. Most intimate. H. A. ORME. 4. b. From the m. of Ida Sw. c. High m.

h d B p u o n d v a h y d d e o f w a h B h Com.

a d B e m d d e o m d t 700 b p u h e n d e o m d s of 867 b h b a g y s a

Midnight (mɪd'naɪt). 1. OL. *d. lit. f.* M d a N G T. 1. The midde o he 2. o c o k a 2. . . . f . . . d f g Intense darkness; a period of intense darkness 1593. 3. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to midnight, occurring at midnight, meeting at midnight late ME.; dark as midnight 1601.

1. 'Tis now dead m. SHAKS. 2. The dark m. of papacy 1665. 3. Survey this M. Scene YOUNG. The m. train from Liverpool-street to Norwich 1905. *attrib. and Comb.* a. m. oil, used fig. in phr. to burn (etc.) the m. oil to sit up or work after m.; m. sun, the sun as seen in the Arctic regions at m. Wee spend our mid-day sweat, our mid-night oyle Quatras.

Midnoon (mɪd'nʊn; stress variable). Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1580. [f. MID *a.* + NOON, after *midday*, *midnight*, to corresp. to *afternoon*, *forenoon*.] *Midday*; *noon*. Gentlewomen, who begin their morning at mid-noon LVIY.

Mid-off 1881. [Short for *mid-wicket off*. -see MID *a.*] *Cricket.* A fieldsman on the off-side, in front of the batsman and near the bowler. Also the place where he stands.

Mid-on 1881. [Cf. *prec.*] *Cricket.* A fieldsman on the on-side, in front of the batsman and near the bowler. Also the place where he stands.

Midrash (mɪd'ræʃ). *Pl.* *midrashim* (mɪd'rɪʃɪm). 1613. [Heb. ; = 'commentary' (a Chron. xxv. 27, R. V.).] An ancient Jewish homiletic commentary on some portion of the Hebrew scriptures, in which allegory and legendary illustration were freely used. Hence *Midrashic a.*

Midrib (mɪd'rɪb). 1696. [f. MID *a.* + RIB.] 1. In phr. *m. deep*, up to the middle of the ribs (of a horse) -1807. 2. *But* A principal rib continuous with the petiole extending through the middle of the blade of a leaf 1776. Hence *Midribbed ppl. a.*

Midriff (mɪd'rɪf). [OE. *midhrif*, f. *mid* MID *a.* + *hrif* belly.] 1. The diaphragm. 2. *transf.* A partition -1766.

1. To shake, *icille* the m. said of what causes laughter. A sight to shake the m. of despair with laughter TENNYSON.

Mids. [ME. *mides*, evolved from the advs. *in-mides*, *on-mides* (cf. IN MID, A-MIDST; also *to-mid*).] *A. sb.* 1. The middle; the midst. *Obs. exc. Sc.* 2. A means -1710. 3. A mean; a middle course, a compromise. *Obs. exc. Sc.* 1553. 4. *prep.* In the middle of -1611.

Mid-sea late ME. The open sea.

Mid-season 1610. 4. Noon. SHAKS. 2. The middle of the season. Also *attrib.* 1882.

Midship (mɪdʃɪp). 1555. [f. MID *a.* + SHIP.] The middle part of a ship or boat.

Comb. m. beam, the longest beam of a ship, lodged in the m. frame; m. bend, frame, that timber or frame in a ship which has the greatest breadth; m. port, a porthole in the middle part of a ship.

Midshipman (mɪdʃɪpmən). 1601. [f. *prec.* + MAN. So called because stationed 'amidships' when on duty.] In the navy, a rank intermediate between that of naval cadet and that of sub-lieutenant or in the U.S. navy that of ensign. Hence *Midshipmanship*. COVPER.

Midshipmite (mɪdʃɪpmɪt). 1833. A sailor's perversion of MIDSHIPMAN.

Midships (mɪdʃɪps). 1626. [Aphet. f. AMIDSHIPS.] 1. *sb.* The middle part of a ship. 2. *adv.* = AMIDSHIPS 1838.

Midst (mɪd'st), *sb.*, *adv.* and *prep.* late ME. [Prob. two formations: (1) an extended form of *midles* MIDS, with excrement *t* as in *amongst*, etc.; (2) MIDDEST *a.* used absol.] *A. sb.* 1. The middle point or part; the centre, middle. *Obs.* or *arch.* 2. In the m. of: Among, amid, surrounded by [a number of things or persons]; also, 'in the thick of' (troubles, etc.); during the continuance of (an action etc.) 1500. b. 'u or you their m. among us you et sb6 (rare he one 9th c. 4. A m d d e or term S 1786

a h y d d e o f w a h B h Com. f I n e n o f a a d e n u e J o N S O N f

B ad In he middle place On y n M o n s p h a s e 1667 2 In he n d s Cons of p a 1675

I y n o e H m f h n a h m m a d w d i

C. prep. In the midst of. Commonly written 'midst, as if aphet. for AMIDST. 1591.

M. others of less note, came one frail Form SHELLY.

Midstream (mɪd'stri:m). ME. The middle of the stream.

Midsummer (mɪd'sʊmər). [OE. *midsumor*; see MID *a.* and SUMMER.] 1. The middle of summer; the period of the summer solstice, about June 21st. 2. = M. Day 1530. *attrib. and Comb.* a. m. daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; M. Day, the 24th of June, an English quarter-day; m. madness, the height of madness, 1m. moon, the lunar month in which M. Day comes, a time when lunacy is supposed to be prevalent.

Mid-water 1653. The middle portion of the water vertically.

Red-spotted trout poised in m. HOLMAN HUNT

Midway (mɪd'weɪ, *adj.* mɪd'weɪ). OE. *A. sb.* 1. The middle of the way or distance -1770. 2. A medium; a middle course, *via media* 1599-1677. *B. adj.* 1. Situated in the middle of the way (rare exc. *poet.*) 1605. 2. Medium, moderate -1675. *C. adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; half-way ME. *D. prep.* In the middle of (rare) c 1758.

A. 3. U.S. The entertainment section of an exhibition or fair 1901. (From the inclusion of the 'Midway Plaisance' of Chicago in the grounds of the exposition of 1893.)

Mid-week 1706. [f. MID *a.* + WEEK. Cf. G. *Mittwoch*, Wednesday.] The middle of the week. In Quaker use, a synonym for Fourth-day or Wednesday.

Midwife (mɪd'waɪf, *rare colloq.* mɪd'ɪf), *sb.* ME. [f. MID *prep.* 1 (*adv.*) + WIFE (= woman)] 1. A woman who assists other women in child birth; a female accoucheur. 2. = MAN-MIDWIFE -1770. 3. *fig.* One who or that which helps to produce or bring anything to birth 1593.

1. She (Queen Mab) is the Fancies M. SHAKS. 3 And M. Time the upon'd Plot to Murder brought Down.

Midwife (mɪd'waɪf), *v.* Now *rare*. 1638. *f. prec.* 1. *trans.* To act as midwife to 1674. 2. To help in bringing (a child) to the birth by acting the part of a midwife 1638. Also *fig.*

Midwifery (mɪd'waɪfɪ, *rarely* mɪd'ɪfɪ) 1483. [f. MIDWIFE *sb.* + -ERY.] The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; the department of medical knowledge relating to this; obstetrics.

Midwinter (mɪd'wɪntər; stress variable) OE. [f. MID *a.* + WINTER.] The middle of the winter; *spec.* the winter solstice, Dec. 21st. Also formerly applied to Christmas. b. quasi-*adv.* (*fig.*) col. as midwinter 1870. Hence MIDWINTY *a.*

Mien (mɪn). Only *literary*. 1513. [Prob. aphet. f. DEMEAN *sb.*, assim. later to F. *mien*.] The air, bearing, or manner of a person, as expressing character or mood. 4. Also *transf.* of a thing. 4. b. Expression (of the face) = F. *mine du visage*. *rare*. c. 1580-99.

See. 4. Sops at all corners, indy-like in m. COWPER

Miff (mɪf), *sb.* *colloq.* and *dialect*. 1623. [Perh. imitative, cf. early mod. G. *miff* int. and *sb.*, a manifestation of disgust.] A petty quarrel; a huff, tiff. Hence *Miff a.* *rare*, out of humour (*with*). *Miffy a.* easily offended. Also *transf.* of delicate plants.

Miff (mɪf), *v.* 1797 [f. MIFF *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To take offence with or at. Also *transf.* of a plant, to m. off, to go off, fade. 2. *trans.* 10 put out of humour 1824.

Might (maɪt). [OE. *miht* fem. - OTeut. **mahti-z*, f. root **mag-* to be able or powerful; see MAY *v.* 1. In senses 1-3 often strengthened by collocation with MAIN *sb.* 1. I.] 1. The quality of being able (to do, etc.); operative power. *Const. inf.* *Obs. exc. poet.* b. Power, efficacy, virtue (of impersonal agents). *Obs. exc. poet.* OE. 4. 2. b. Hodfly c h (grea or small) 6 x. 3. rea o run cender or strength. Now somehw t h OE. 4. Power o enforce

so (mæn) 1 (dors) uu (lowd) o (cat) g (Fr chf). 2 (ever). 3 I cy) 4 (Fr can de vie d (sat). 5 (Psyche) 6 (what). 7 (pot).

one's will. Chiefly in contrast with *right*. ME. *fig. pl.* The fifth of the nine orders of angels: = *VIRGULE* 1b. -1652.

1 For to be wise and loue, Exceedes man's m. *SHAKES.* Phr. *With all one's m.*, with all one's power, b. Dead Shepherd, now I find thy saw of m. *SHAKES.* Phr. *The fivefold might*: the five senses. a. Their m. hath failed, they became as women *Jer. li. 30.* 3. Divinest Shakespeare's m. *SHALLBY.* The m. Of the whole world's good wishes *WORDSW.* The whole m. of England 1857. 4. They went to war, preferring m. to right *JOHNSON.*

Might, *pa t.* of *MAY* v1

Mightful (*máitfúl*), *a.* *arch.* ME. [See *RUL.*] *Mighty*; +*efficacious*.

Might-have-been. 1848. That which might have been; a person who might have been greater or more eminent.

Mightily (*máitli*), *adv.* OE. [f. *MIGHTY* a. + *-LY* 2.] 1. With great power or strength; with powerful effect; *also*, with great effort, vehemently. 2. In a great degree, to a great extent; greatly 1593 (common 17th-18th c.) 1. Let man and beast cry m. unto God *Yonah iii. 8.* 2. I sat m. behind, and could see but little *PREYER*

Mightiness. late ME. [f. *MIGHTY* a. + *NESS*.] The state or condition of being *mightv*. Also as a title of dignity.

Think you see them Great; Then, in a moment, see how soon this Mightiness meets Misery *SHAKES.* *High M.*, a title of dignity; *esp. pl.* = *Du. heug-mogendheden*, the members of the States-General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands; hence *gon.* in ironical use.

Mightless (*máitliss*), *a.* Now *arch.* ME. [-*LESS*.] Powerless.

Mightly, *adv.* [OE. *mihhtlice*, var. of *mihhtlice*.] = *MIGHTILY* -1744.

Mighty (*máitli*), *a.* and *adv.* [OE. *mihhtig*; see *MIGHT* and *-Y* 1.] *Adv.* 1. Possessing might or power; potent, strong. Now only *rel.*, connoting greatness of power. 2. Of huge proportions; massive, bulky. late ME. 3. Of things, actions, events, agent-noun. Very great in amount, extent, or degree. In later use chiefly *collog.* 1585. 4. *quasi-sh.* (with *pl.*) A mighty person. Chiefly *pl.* late ME.

1 Fear not, isle of blowing woodland, thou shalt bethem in one yet! *TENNISON.* *M. woods*, in biblical use (= *Gr. οὐρανός*), m. racles. 2. The lone wood and m. hill *SCOTT.* 3. A m. flux of blood *CULPEPPER.* A m. favourite with the Captain 1743.

B. *adv.* (Qualifying an *adj.* or *adv.*) In a great degree, greatly; exceedingly; *v-v*. Formerly common *collog.* (now chiefly ironical and U.S.). ME.

That is all m. fine *DICKENS*
+**Migniard**, *a.* and *sb.* 1599. [a. F. *migniard*; related to *MIGNON*.] *A. adv.* Daintily; mincing; caressing -1653. B. *sb.* A courtesan, mistress -1652. So +**Migniardise**, caressing treatment; affected delicacy 1603-89. +**Migniardize** *v.* to make (language) affected in character to treat (a person) caressingly 1598-1670. ||**Mignon** (*máinjon*), *a.* Also -*onne* *tem.* 1556. [F.] Small and delicately formed.

Mignonette (*minyánet*). 1721. [a. F. *mignonnette* *f.m.*, dim. of *mignon*; see *prec.*] 1. A plant (*Rosa odorata*) having fragrant blossoms 1798. b. The colour of these; greyish green or greenish white 1885. 2. (More fully *m. lace*.) A light fine kind of lace. *Hist.* *Comb. m. pepper*, coarsely ground pepper.

||**Migraine** (*máigráin*). 1777. [F.; see *MEGRIM*.] = *MEGRIM* 1. Hence *Migrainous* *a.*

Migrant (*máigránt*), *a.* and *sb.* 1672. [ad. L. *migrans*; see *next*.] *A. adv.* Migrating; given to migration. B. *sb.* A migratory bird or other animal; a person who migrates 1760.

Migrate (*máigréit*), *v.* 1697. [f. L. *migrare*, *migrare*.] 1. *intr.* To pass from one place to another. Also *trans.* in *pass.* To be transported. 2. *intr.* To move from one place of abode to another; *esp.* to leave one's country to settle in another; to remove to another country, town, college, university, etc. 1770 b. *Nat. Hist.* Of some animals: To go from one habitat to another; *spec.* of some birds and fishes, to come and go regularly with the seasons 1753. c. *fig.* Of inanimate objects: To undergo removal from one place to another 1729. 3. The agricultural labourer is tempted to m. to a manufacturing town *St. B. BRODIE.* b. Birds which

m. in autumn 1839. Hence **Migrative** *a.* migratory. *Migrator*, one who migrates; *spec.* a migratory bird

Migration (*máigráshon*). 1611. [ad. L. *migratio*, *migratio*.] The action, an act, of migrating. *Comb. m-station*, a fixed place for the regular observation of the m. of birds.

Migratory (*máigrátrí*), *a.* 1753. [f. L. *migrat*, *migrare*.] 1. Characterized by migration, given to migrating; *esp.* of animals, given to periodical migration 1753. b. Of a bodily organ, a disease, etc. Characterized by movement from its normal position; *esp.* in *histology* of a cell: Given to migration from the blood-vessels to the tissues 1876. 2. Of or pertaining to migration 1757.

a. The m. passages of the reindeer *KANE.*

||**Mikado** (*mikádo*). 1727. [Jap. *mi* august + *kado* door; cf. 'Sublime Porte'.] The title of the emperor of Japan.

Mike. *Collog.* abbrev. of *MICROPHONE*.

Mil (*míl*). 1721. [ad. L. *mille* thousand, in senses 2 and 3 short for L. *millennium* thousandth.] 1. *Per mil*: per thousand. 2. A unit of length used in measuring the diameter of wire, = $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch 1891. 3. *Pharm.* = *MILLILITRE* 1904.

||**Milady** (*míladí*). Also *míladí*. 1839. [F.; cf. *MILORD*.] A continental rendering of 'my lady', used in speaking to or of an English gentlewoman.

Milan (*mílan*, *mílan*). 1464. [ad. It. *Milano*.] Name of the chief city of Lombardy; used *attrib.* in *M. point*, a fine hand-made lace; *M. steel* (*Huss*), steel used by the armourers of *M.* for coats-of-mail, swords, etc. (so *cf. han-burk, knif, mail*).

Milanese (*mílanéz*). 1484. [ad. It. *Milanes*; see *-ESE*.] *A. adv.* Of or pertaining to Milan, its inhabitants, manufactures, etc. 1756. B. *adul.* or as *sb.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Milan. (Unchanged for *pl.*) 1484. 2. The *M.*: the territory of the old duchy of Milan 1715.

Milch (*mílt*), *a.* [ME. *míltch*, *míltche*, repr. OE. **milca* =-OTeut. **melukjo*, f. *meluk*- *MILK sb.*] Of domestic mammals: Giving milk, kept for milking. +*b.* Applied to a wet-nurse, etc. -1709. +*c.* Applied *transf.* to the eyes when weeping (*Hamlet* ii. ii. 540).

Milch-cow. late ME. [f. *prec.*] 1. A cow giving milk or kept for milking. 2. *fig.* A source of regularly-accruing profit; *esp.* a person from whom money is easily drawn 1601.

Milched (*míltch*), *pp. a local*. 1648 [f. *MILCH* a. + *-ED*.] In milk, in comb *new-old-m.* So *Milcher*, a milch beast 1823.

Mild (*máild*), *a.* [Com Tent.: OE. *milde* =-OTeut. **mildjo*, *míld*-f. Indo-Eur. **mildh* (-*mildh*:-*mildh*), whence *Gr. μαλακός* soft, mild, etc.] 1. Of persons, their disposition, etc. a. Kind, considerate, gracious, merciful; not harsh or severe. Now *rare* or *Obs.* b. Applied to God, Christ, and the Virgin Mary. *Obs.* *exc.* in traditional collocations. c. Gentle and conciliatory; not rough or fierce in manners OE. d. of rule, punishment, etc. Now chiefly in *comp.*: Less severe 1577. 2. Of an animal: Tame, gentle; not wild or fierce ME. 3. Of weather: Calm, fine, and moderately warm. late ME. 4. Of light, etc.: Softly radiant 1645. 5. Of a medicine: Operating gently Of food, tobacco, etc.: Not rough or sharp or strong in taste or odour, not over-stimulating. late ME. b. Of ale or beer: Orig., not sour or stale; now, not strongly flavoured with hops (*opp. to bitter*). Also *adul.* = mild ale 1550. c. Of a disease: Not severe or acute 1714. 6. Of exercise: Gentle, easy 1831. b. Used sarcastically to connote tameness or feebleness (in persons or their actions) 1885. 7. Soft, easy to work (*dist.*) 1852. 78. Of a slope: Gentle. Of a wood: Not thorny. *BYRON*. 9. Used *poet.* = *MILDLY* 1667.

1. a. So m. a master *POPE*. b. Ave Maria I maiden m. *SCOTT*. c. The mildest man alive *SPENSER*. His m. eye beams benevolence no more *SHREVE*. d. But why not adopt milder measures? *MACAULAY* Phr *As m. as a dove*, *as May*, *as milk*, etc. a. Among wild Beasts: they at his sight grew m. *MILT.* 3. A m. September afternoon 1892. 4. M. as a star in

water *KEATS*. 7. Phr. *M. steel* steel containing only a little carbon, and not readily tempered or hardened 9. And thus the Godlike Angel answered milder *MILT.*

Hence **Mild-ly** *adv.*, -*ness*.

Milden (*máildín*), *v.* 1603. [f. *MILD* a. + *-EN* 1.] To make or become mild or milder.

Mildew (*máildá*), *sb.* [OE. *mildew*, *míldew*, f. OTeut. **míldj* honey + **daruono* DEW sb.] 1. = *HONEY-DEW* 1. -1658. 2. A morbid destructive growth of minute whitish fungi on plants. Also, a similar growth on paper, leather, wood, etc., when exposed to damp *Usu. collect. sing.*; also with *a* and *pl.* ME.

2 *fig.* Neither the blasts of arbitrary power could break them off, nor the m. of servile opinion cause them to wither *HALLAM*. Hence **Mildewy** *a.*

Mildew (*máildá*), *v.* 1552. [f. the *sb.*] To taint or become tainted with mildew.

Hence *Mildewes* the white Wheate *SHAKES.*

Mile (*máil*). [OE. *míle* *f.m.* = *WGER* **míli*, a. L. *míli* (*íli*), *pl.* of *míli* (*íli*) thousand]

1. Orig., the Roman linear measure of 1000 paces, about 1,618 yards. Hence, the British unit of measure derived from this, which has varied considerably at different times and in different localities. The legal mile in the British Empire and the U.S. is now 1,760 yards (The use of the *sing.* form with a *pl.* numeral is now only vulgar or dial.) b. A race, or a portion of a race, extending over a mile's length of the course 1901. c. *transf.* and *fig.* Chiefly *adv.* in *pl.*, implying a great distance or interval 1888. 2. Used for its etymol. equivalent in other European languages. late ME. 3. *attrib.* 1610.

1 c. Villains and he, be many Miles assunder *SHAKES.* Phr. *Geographical, geometrical, maritime, nautical m.* one minute of a great circle of the earth is the British Admiralty fixes it at 6,080 feet. 2 In Italy, Spain, and Portugal, the 'mile' ranges between 2 and 1½ English miles. In Germany, Austria, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries, on the other hand, its values range from about 3½ to over 6 English miles. N.E.D.

Comb. m.-mark, a milestone or other object placed to indicate the distance of a m. from the starting point or from another mark.

Mileage (*máilédg*). Also *milage*. 1754 [f. *MILE* + *-AGE*.] 1. A travelling allowance at a fixed rate per mile. 2. The aggregate number of miles of way made, used, or travelled over. Also, rate of travel in miles.

Miler (*máilér*). 1891. [f. *MILE* + *-ER* 1.] *Sporting slang.* A man or horse specially qualified or trained to run a mile.

Milesian (*máilésán*, *mí*-, *-zán*), *a.* and *sb.* 1596. [f. L. *Milesius* (*Gr. Μιλήσιος*) + *-AN*] Of or pertaining to (an inhabitant of) Miletus in Asia Minor.

M. takes a class of short erotic stories current in the 1st century B.C.

Milesian (*máilésán*, *mí*-, *-zán*), *a.* 2 and *sb.* 2 1705. [f. *Milesius* (*Míledh*), a fabulous Spanish king whose sons are said to have conquered Ireland about 1300 B.C.] *A. adv.* Of or pertaining to King Milesius or his people. Irish B. *sb.* A descendant of the companions of Milesius. Hence, an Irishman.

Milestone. 1746. A pillar set up on a road or course to mark the miles. Hence *Milestone v.*, to mark by or as by milestones.

Milfoil (*máilfoil*). [ME. *mílfóil*, a OF = L. *millifolium*, f. *mille* thousand + *folium* leaf. The leaves are many and finely divided hence the name.] The common yarrow *Achillea Mílfóilium*.

Water m., (a) the genus *Myricophyllum*; (b) the water violet *Utricularia palustris*.

||**Miliaria** (*míliáriá*) 1807. [mod L. use of L. *miliaria*, fem. of *miliaris*, see *next*] *Path.* Miliary fever.

Miliary (*míliári*), *a.* (*sb.*) 1685. [ad L. *miliaris* pertaining to millet, f. *mílium* MILLET; see *-ARY* 1.] 1. *Phys.* and *Path.* Resembling a millet-seed or an aggregation of millet-seeds. 2. *Path.* Attended by spots or vesicles resembling millet-seeds or an aggregation of millet-seeds 1737. 3. *Nat. Hist.* Having numerous small granulations or projections 1760. 4. *sb.* *Zool.* A very small tubercle on the integument of some animals 1897.

1. *M. gland*: one of the sebaceous glands of the skin. 2. *tubercle*: a greyish-white spherical body

ð (Ger Káln) ð (F *peru*) ð (Ger *Müller*) ð (F *d me*) ð *cur* e (→) there) e (ð (en)) f (Fr *las* e) o n *fern* earth)

about he e o a m e s e d o m m e d s e a d
s e f h e n g e a s f e w a e m a k e d
by h e p n e o a s h e s a m e a s w h
m n e h e f o m m e a d

Milieu (n lyo) 877 [f. *milieu* L.
m d m (e MEDIUM) + u p a c e
m e d u m e o n m e n s u r r o u d n g s

Milola (m l o a) P l - æ 1836 [m d
L. d i m. of *L. milium* mulet.] *Zool.* Agnus of
imperfurate foraminifera; one of these. So
Mi l o l a n e 1873, Mi l o l i t e 1833 *adps.* and *sbs.*

Militant (m i l i t a n t i), 1648 [f. next: see
-ANCY.] The condition of being militant.

Militant (m i l i t a n t), late ME. [a. F., a.
L. *militantem*, *militare* to MILITATE, f.
milit-, *miles* soldier.] A. *adj.* 1. Engaged in
warfare, warring. 2. Combative 1603.

1. *Church m.* see *Church sbs.* I L. The church m.,
that laboureth here in earth. late ME. 2. The expense
of the m. Presbyterians 1903. Hence *Militantly*
adv., -ness.

B. *sb.* One engaged in war or strife 1610.

†**Militar** e, a. 1533. [ad. L. *militaris*; see
-AR².] Military, martial -1610.

In *Militar* Commanders and Soldiers, Vaine-Glory
is an Essential Point Bacon

Militarism (m i l i t a r i z m), 1864 [a. F.
militarisme, f. *militaire*, see MILITARY and
-ISM.] The spirit and tendencies of the pro-
fessional soldier; the prevalence of military
sentiment and ideals among a people; the ten-
dency to regard military efficiency as the para-
mount interest of the state. So *Militarize v.*

Militarist (m i l i t a r i s t), 1601. [f. MILI-
TARY + -IST.] †A soldier (SHAKS.); one who
studies military science; now chiefly, one
dominated by military ideas, an exponent of
militarism.

Military (m i l i t a r i) 1835 [ad. F. *militaire*,
ad. L. *militaris*, f. *milit-*, *miles* soldier.] A.
adj. 1. Pertaining to soldiers, used or done by
soldiers; befitting a soldier. 2. Of or belonging
to an army 1597. b. Soldierly 1588. 3. Hav-
ing reference to armed forces or to the army;
connected with a state of war; dist. from
civil, *ecclesiastical*, etc. 1590.

1. The m. profession 1591. M. rules SHAKS., m.
obedience MILL, m. music BURNES. A m. revolution
1843. 2. The Throngs of Military men SHAKS.
b. He was a man too m. to be warlike KINGLAK 3.
The public ecclesiastical, military, and maritime
tribunals BLACKSTONE. Hence *Militarily adv.*
Militariness.

Special allocations m. board, a board dealing
with the affairs of the army; m. chest, the treasury
of an army; m. engineering, the art of constructing
fortifications, bridge, etc. and the laying and destruc-
tion of mines. m. fever, enteric or typhus fever;
m. law, the body of enactments and rules for the
government of an army; also, one of these; m.
offence, one cognizable by a m. court; m. service
(*Pseudalism*), the service in war due from a vassal to
his superior; m. tenure, a feudal tenure under which
a vassal owed his superior certain services in war.

B. *sb.* 1. Soldierly; soldiers generally. Chiefly,
the m., now with pl. vb. 1757. †2. A military
man -1837.

Militate (m i l i t a t e), v. 1625. [f. L. *militat-*,
militare, f. *milit-*, *miles* soldier; see -ATE².]
1. *intr.* To serve as a soldier; to take part in
warfare. †Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. Of things
†2. To conflict with; also (of speech or
action), to be directed against. b. Of evi-
dence, facts, etc.: To tell against (rarely †for,
in favour of) some conclusion or result 1642.
†3. *trans.* To fight out (a question) -1762.

1. Men who m. merely for pay K. DINGS. *fig.*
The visible powers of heaven seemed to m. on the side
of the pious emperor GRISON. 2. a. Something which
mil itates with any rational plan BURKE. b. Every-
thing may m. for, and nothing m. against, its authen-
tic city 1838.

Militia (m i l i t i a) 1590. [a. L., f. *milit-*,
miles soldier.] †1. A system of military disci-
pline, organization, and tactics; the arts of war
-1678. †b. Military service; warfare -1685.
†2. The control and administration of the mili-
tary and naval forces of a country -1647. 3. A
military force; in later use (= F. *militice*) a
‘cizen army as dist. from a body of pro-
fessional soldiers 1590. Also *transf.* and *fig.*
4. *spec.* A branch of the British military service,
forming a part of ‘the auxiliary forces’ as dist.
from the regular army. Also, a similar force
raised in British North America. (Const.

e h e a s n g o p } 1659. b. U S T e
w o e b o d y o m e n e g a l l y a m e n a b e o m y
s c e i 77 5 a b a s a t c o 55
h m h d a p a M F g h w h
B w s n d A s R k g h a T h a m b h
y a a d a n d m g h l e d b y a b C R
p e o p l e d o n u o c a n h o u s f a L
BROUCHAM. Hence *Militarian*.

Milk (milk), *sb.* [Com. Teut.: Omercian
milk (rare) = WS. *meol(s)ic* fem. (whence
southern ME. *melk*) -Oleut. **melu-s* fem.,
f. **melk* to milk -pre-Teut. **melg-*, cogn. w.
Gr. *ἀμέλγω*, L. *mulgere*, etc.] 1. An opaque
white fluid secreted by the mammary glands of
female mammals for the nourishment of their
young. †b. Milk considered as in process of
secretion; hence, lactation -1697. 2. *fig.* a.
As the food of infancy; often (after 1 Cor. iii. 2,
etc.) contrasted with ‘(strong) meat’. late ME.
b. As a type of what is pleasant and nourishing
1592. 3. A milk-like juice or sap secreted by
certain plants. Cf. LATEX & late ME. 4. A
culinary, pharmaceutical, or other preparation
of herbs, drugs, or the like, more or less resem-
bling milk. late ME. 5. The spat of an oyster
before its discharge 1858.

1. They’ll take suggestion, as a Cat laps milk SHAKS.
Phr. *As like as m. to m.* (a. L. *Lactum*). *In m.*, in a
condition to yield m. 2. b. Adjectives sweeten milk,
Philosophie SHAKS. Phr. *M. and honey* (a) in the
Bible phrase ‘flowing with m. and honey’ (*Numb.*
xvi. 13), hence (b) used to ‘e. press. abundance and
prosperity. *M. of human kindness* (after SHAKS.)
compassion characteristic of humane persons *Spill*
m. irrecoverable loss or error. 3. b. *The m. in the*
cocoon, a puzzling fact or circumstance, or the
explanation of this (*colloq.*, orig. U.S.). 4. *M. of*
almonds = ALMOND-MILK. *M. of lime*, hydrate of
lime mixed in water. *M. of sulphur*, precipitated
sulphur.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1. General as *m.-diet*, -*fat*,
-*porridge*, etc.; *m.-bowl*, -*cart*, -*cooler*, etc.; *m.-boy*,
etc.; *m.-molar*, -*tush*, etc.; *m.-carrier*, -*seller*, etc.;
m.-faced, *fat*, etc.

a. Special m.-abscess, an abscess occurring in
the breasts of women during lactation; -brother, a
foster-brother; -cell *Bot.*, the cell in which the latex of
plants is contained, m. escutcheon, an area covered
by a reversed arrangement of the direction of the hair
on the udder and thighs of a milch-cow; m. factory,
one in which cream is extracted from m.; -farm, a
dairy-farm; -fever, a slight febrile attack which
sometimes occurs in women two or three days after
childbirth; a similar complaint in milk-cows; -glass,
an opalescent glass made from cryolite; -leg, ‘white
swelling’, a painful swelling of the lower extremities,
common after parturition; -quartz, an opaque white
variety of quartz; -sickness U.S., an endemic
disease in cattle peculiar to the Western States of
America, and sometimes communicated to man through
infected meat; -spot, a white spot or rash in certain
diseases; -sugar, sugar of m., lactose, -thrush =
APHTHA; -tube *Bot.*, a latiferous tube; -vessel,
(a) a dairy utensil for holding m.; (b) the udder of a
cow; *Bot.*, one of many tubes in which a milk-
fluid is secreted; -walk, a milkman’s round. b.
Prefixed to names of plants, used in the sense ‘con-
taining milk’, as *m.-grass* = CORN-SALAD; -parsley,
Lucedanum palustre; m. pea, plant, a prostrate
leguminous plant of the genus *Galactia*, native of the
warmer parts of N. America; -tree, (a) a shrub,
Euphorbia tirucalli, native of Africa, and naturalized
in parts of India; (b) any tree yielding a whole-some
milkly juice, esp. the COW-TREE; (c) an apocynaceous
tree, *Tanghinia venenifera*, native of Madagascar;
-vetch, a plant of the leguminous genus *Astragalus*.

Milk (milk), v. [OE. *milcian*, f. *milk*,
MILK *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To extract milk by
handling from the teats of (a cow, goat, ewe,
etc.). b. To draw (milk). Chiefly *pass.* late ME.
†c. To obtain milk from by sucking. SHAKS
2. *intr.* To yield milk. Now only of cattle.
OE. †3. *trans.* To suckle -1573.
1. Inpimiss Shs can milk SHAKS. Phr. *To m. the*
ram, the bull’s fig. to engage in an impossible enter-
prise. 3. *Macb.* i. vii. 55.

II. *transf.* and *fig.* 1. *trans.* To drain away
the contents of; to ‘bleed’ peculiarly; to
exploit, turn into a source of (illicit) profit
1526. 2. To elicit, draw out 1628; to drain
away, out of 1652. 3. To extract juice, virus,
etc. from 1745. 4. To manipulate as one does
the teat 1642. †5. To instil with the mother’s
milk DRYDEN & LEE.

1. He would m. her Purse and fill his own large
Pockets 1694. Phr. *Tom the market*, street (U.S.
slang): to hold stock in hand so as to make it fluctuate
at will, and so yield any financial result desired. *Tom.*
a wire, to steal the message from it; to m. a tele-

graph on a ept. 5. y m d o A t s O
V m nish I men nmy nan A o h 68

Milk and water 5. M i k l u e d w h
w a c t r e o o u o f m k a n d w a e
571. 2. F e b e o n s p d d s c o u s e o
m k h e n m n 89. 3. a b o a d
h y a s y u n p d e e b e m a w l s 1783
3. l y a a a n d a r a n

KEKAY. Hence *Milk-and-waterish*, ‘watery’ *adjs.*

Milken (m i k n), a. Now rare or Obs.
1570 [f. MILK *sb.* + -EN⁴.] 1. Consisting of
milk. 2. Milk-white 1836.

M. way, *fact* = MILKY WAY. The way of fortune is
ld e the m way in the skie BACON

Milker (m i l k a), 1475 [f. MILK *v.* I +
-ER¹.] 1. One who or that which milks. 2.

An animal that yields milk, esp. a milch-cow.
Chiefly with *adj.*, good, bad, etc. 1807

Milkiness (m i l k i n e s s), 1692 [f. MILKY
a + -NESS.] The state of being milky. b. Of
sideral and meteorological phenomena.
Cloudy whiteness 1791.

fig. Softness and m. of temper TUCKER.

Milk-livered, a. 1605 Cowardly, white-
livered.

Milk-Liver’d man, That bear’st a cheek for blowes
SHAKS

Milkmaid, 1552. [f. MILK *sb.* + MAID.]
A woman that milks or is employed in a
dairy.

Milkman (m i l k m a n), 1589. [f. MILK
sb. + MAN.] A man who sells milk.

Milk-punch, 1704. A drink made of
spirits mixed with milk, etc.

Milksop, late ME. [f. MILK *sb.* + SOP
sb.] †1. A piece of bread soaked in milk.
†Also *fig.* in pl. -1577. 2. *fig.* An effeminate
or spiritless man or youth. late ME.

2. To wedden 2. Milksop or a cowardly CUALCER

Milkstone, 1705. A name for various
white stones.

Milk-tooth, 1727. One of a temporary
set of teeth in young mammals

Milkweed (m i l k w e d), 1706 [f. MILK *sb.*
+ WEED *sb.*] A name for plants with milky
juice.

e.g. the sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*; the b m
stone-wort, *Peucedanum palustre*; the sun spurge,
Euphorbia hirsuta; and plants of the N. Amer
genus *Asclepias*

Milk-white, a. OE. White as milk, pure
white. †*M. girdle*, *way*, the Milky Way.

Milkwort (m i l k w o r t), 1578. [f. MILK *sb.*
+ WORT.] 1. Any plant of the genus *Poly-
gala*, formerly supposed to increase the milk of
nurses; esp. *Polygala vulgaris*. 2. A pr mu-
laceous plant, *Glaux maritima*, common on
the sea-coast and in salt marshes 1578. 3.
Any plant of the genus *Euphorbia* 1640.

Milky (m i l k i), a. late ME. [f. MILK *sb.* +
-Y¹.] 1. Having the appearance of milk, or of
milk and water. Also (chiefly poet.) milk-
white. 2. Of or consisting of milk (*river*) 1552
3. Containing, abounding in, or yielding milk
1641. b. *Bot.* Yielding milk-like juice 1861.
4. *transf.* and *fig.* Of persons, etc.; Soft, gentle,
in bad sense, timorous, effeminate, weakly
amiable 1602.

1. With Fleeces m. white (= MILK-WHITE) DAYTON
The latex, or m. fluid 1855. 3. The milkie trull
ness of the Cow 1641. 4. Has friendship such a
faint and milkie heat. It turns in less than two
night? SHAKS. They made m. (the milkiest of
men) a saint BYRON.

Milky Way, late ME. [f. MILKY a +
WAY *sb.*, tr. L. *via lactea*.] 1. = GALAXY 1
2. *fig.* a. A path brilliant in appearance or
leading to heaven 1649. †b. *poet.* The region
of a woman’s breast -1730.

Mill (mil), *sb.*¹ [OE. *mylen* masc. and fem
-**mulino*, -**mulina*, a. late L. *molinum*,
molina, f. *mola* mill, i. *mola* root of *mola* to
grind; see MEAL *sb.*¹.] For the loss of the s
cf. pron. (kl) of *kulin*; the form *mulin* remains
dial. and is the surname *Milne*] 1. A build-
ing fitted with machinery for grinding corn.
Often in *Comb.*, as *water*-, *wind*-, *flour*-, m. b.
A mechanical apparatus for grinding corn
1535. 2. A machine or apparatus for grinding
to powder or pulp some solid substance. Also
a building fitted with such machinery. Often
in *comb.*, as *coffee*-, *pepper*-, *paper*-, m., etc.

1560. **b.** An instrument for expressing juices by grinding or crushing; as *came, cider m.* 1676. **c.** *So.* (also in form *mill*) A snuff-box, one in which the tobacco was ground. **3.** Extended to any machine worked by wind or water power in the manner of a corn-mill, though not used for grinding. Subseq. applied to machines for performing certain operations upon material in the process of manufacture: as in *flattening, fulling, rolling, saw, stamping-m.* late ME. **b.** A machine invented in the 16th c. for the stamping of gold and silver coins. SHAKS. (*m-sapence*). **c.** *Calico and Bank-note printing*: A steel roller having upon it a pattern which is transferred by pressure to the printing plate 1839. **4.** A building or works fitted with machinery in which a (specific) manufacture is carried on (*cotton, silk, silver-m.*, etc.) 1502. **5.** A machine which does its work by rotary motion, esp. a lapidary's mill 1839. **6.** *slang.* Short for TREADMILL 1842. **7.** A pugilistic encounter 1825.

2 fig. Gods M grinds slow; but sure G HERBERT *Phr. To draw water to (one's) m.*: to seize every advantage. *To put through the m.*: to cause to pass through a course of labour or experience, esp. an arduous or painful one; so *to go, to have been through the m.*

1 attrb. and **Comb.** as *m-house, -wall*. **2 Special Comb.** **m-bar** (iron), rough bar iron as drawn out by the puddlers' rolls; **-hand**, one employed in a m. or factory; **-head**, (a) that part of a horse-mill from which the driving-gear is suspended; (b) the head of water which is to turn a m.; **m. ore** *Mining*, metallic ore fit for stamping or crushing; **-run**, (a) *Gold Mining*, the work of an amalgamating mill between two 'clean-ups'; (b) a mill-race, (*c*) *Mining*, a test of a given quantity of ore by treatment in a m.; **-shaft**, (a) a metal shaft used for driving machinery in a m.; (b) the tall chimney of a m.; **-stream**, a mill-race; also **fig.**; **-work**, (a) the machinery used in mills or factories; (b) the designing or erecting of this.

Mill (mil), *s.d.* 1791. [Short for L. *millennium* thousandth part, after CENT. Cf. MIL.] A U.S. money of account, being one-thousandth of a dollar (one-tenth of a cent).

Mill (mil), *v.1* 1552. [f. *MILL s.d.1*] **I.** **1. trans.** To subject to the operation of a mill; to pass (cloth, etc.) through a fulling-mill; to thicken (cloth, etc.) by fulling; to grind (corn), produce (flour) by grinding, etc. Also, to produce or yield by milling; *intr.* to undergo milling. **2. a.** To stamp (coins) by means of the mill and press 1687. **b.** To flute the edge of (a coin or any piece of flat metal) 1724. **3.** To beat (chocolate, etc.) to a froth *Hist.* 1662.

1 This oval box, well filled with best tobacco finely milled COVER. **3.** M the cream till it is all of a thick froth Mrs. GLASS. A second milled and frothed the chocolate DICKENS.

II. slang. To beat, strike; to fight, overcome; to smash, break open. Also *intr.* or *absol.* to box. 1700.

Tug. milled away—one, two, right and left THACKERAY.

III. r. s. intr. Of cattle (in U.S. also of persons): To keep moving round and round in a mass; also, to move in a circle 1888. **2. intr.** Of a whirle: To turn suddenly round 1840.

Mill (mil), *v.2* 1567. [Perh. a use of prec.] *slang trans.* To rob, steal.

Millard, *dial.* Also **mil-le**warde. [OE. *myl(e)ward*, f. *mylen* MILL *s.d.1* + *ward* WARD *s.d.*, keeper. Cf. the surnames *Millard, Milward*.] = MILLER 1.

Millboard, 1712. [Altered f. *milled board*: see MILLED *pp.1 a.*] A kind of stout pasteboard, rolled with high pressure, used for binding, etc.; a piece of this. **b.** A specially prepared 'board' for sketching 1854.

Mill-dam, ME. [f. *MILL s.d.1*] A dam constructed across a stream to raise its level and make it available for turning a mill-wheel. Also, the entire area covered by the water held in check by the dam.

Milled (mild), *pp.1 a.* 1622. [f. *MILL v.1* + *-ED*.] Having been subjected to the action of MILL *v.1*.

Mill's sixpences (cf. *mill-sixpence*, MILL *s.d.1* 3 b) 1650. *M. board* = MILLBOARD 1707.

|| Millesiori (milshō'ri). 1849. [It. *millesiore*, f. *mille* thousand + *fiore* flowers.] A kind of ornamental glass made by fusing to-

gether a number of glass rods of different sizes and colours, and cutting the mass into sections; usu. embedded in transparent glass to make paper-weights, etc.

|| Millesieurs (milshōr). 1849. [F. *eau de millesieurs*, lit. 'water of a thousand flowers'.] A perfume distilled from flowers of different kinds.

Millenarian (milnē'riān). 1631. [f. L. *millenarius* + *-AN*.] **A. adj.** Of or pertaining to the millennium, holding the doctrine of the millennium. **B. sb.** A believer in the millennium (in sense 2) 1674. Hence **Millenarianism**, the doctrine of or belief in the coming of the millennium 1849.

Millenary (milnāri). 1550. [ad. L. *millenarius* consisting of or containing a thousand, f. *millens* a thousand each, f. *mille*.] **A. adj.** **1.** Consisting of or pertaining to a thousand (esp. years) 1641. **b.** Commanding one thousand men 1608. **2.** Of or pertaining to the millennium, or those believing in the millennium 1577. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

B. sb. 1. An aggregate of one thousand; esp. one thousand years, ten centuries 1550. **2.** An officer in command of a thousand men 1555. **3.** = MILLENNARIAN *s.d.* 1561.

1. He conceiveth the Elementall frame shall end in the seventh or Sabbatical frame Sir T. BROWNE.

Millennial (milnē'niāl), *a.* 1664. [f. MILLENNIUM + *-AL*.] **1.** Of a thousand years 1807. **2.** Of or pertaining to the millennium 1664.

1. The bloody scroll of our m. wrongs BYRON.

Millennian (milnē'niān), *a.* and *s.d.* 1657 [f. as prec. + *-AN*.] = MILLENNARIAN.

|| Millen(n)ist, 1664. [f. MILLENNIUM + *-IST*.] A millenarian -1795.

Millennium (milnē'niūm), *Pl. -iums*, *occas. -ia*. 1638. [a. mod. L. **millennium*, f. L. *mille* thousand + *annus* year, after *biennium*, etc.] **1.** A period of one thousand years. Also, a thousandth anniversary. 1711. **2.** The period of one thousand years during which (Rev. xx. 1-5) Christ will reign in person on earth 1038. **3. fig.** A period of happiness and benign government 1820.

1 Let Thy feet, millenniums hence, be set In midst of knowledge LOCKHORN.

Millepede (mil'ipēd). 1601. [ad. L. *millepeda* woodlouse, f. *mille* thousand + *ped-*, *pes* foot. Cf. F. *mille-pieds*.] **Zool. 1.** Any one of the chloagnathan myriapods, with numerous legs usu. placed on each of the segments in double pairs. **2.** Any one of several terrestrial isopod crustaceans, esp. the common woodlouse, *Oniscus asellus*; the armadillo, *Armadillo vulgaris*; and the slater, *Porcellio scaber* 1651. **3.** = CENTIPEDE 1705.

Millepora (mil'ipōr). 1751. [ad. mod. L. *millepora*, f. *mille* thousand + *porus* passage, PORE *s.d.* or ad. F.] **Zool.** Any one of the *Hydromedusae* of the genus *Millepora* or of the family *Milleporidae*, in which the corall-like skeleton is covered with minute pores. Hence **Milleporite**, a fossil m.

Miller (mil'ar). late ME. [f. ME. *myll, mylin* MILL *s.d.1* + *-ER*.] Cf. the surnames *Miller, Milner*. **1.** The proprietor or tenant of a corn-mill. **b.** One who works a mill of any kind 1839. **2.** Applied to certain white or white-powdered insects, as the cockchafer, etc., and to certain hairy caterpillars 1668. **3. slang.** A pugilist 1812.

1. A myller dusty-poll than dyde come 1515. Prov. *An honest m. hath a thumb of gold.* app. = there are no honest millers; a prov. alluded to by Chaucer and Gower; a thumb of gold being taken to mean one that brings profit to the owner. *Too much water drowned the m.* = one can have too much of a good thing.

Comb. **m-moth**, a white or 'mealy-scaled' moth; so *m.'s soul*.

Millerite (mil'erait). U.S. 1846. [f. William Miller + *-ITE*.] A believer in the doctrines of William Miller (died 1849), an American preacher who taught that the coming of Christ and the end of the world were at hand.

Millerite (mil'erait). 1854. [ad. G. *millarite*; named after W. H. Miller, professor of mineralogy at Cambridge, 1832-1870; see *-ITE*.] *Min.* Native sulphide of nickel, usu.

occurring in brassy or bronze crystals; capillary pyrites.

Miller's thumb, 1440. [The head of the fish has some resemblance to a thumb. Cf. Prov. s.v. MILLER.] **1.** A small freshwater fish, *Cottus gobio*; the bullhead. **2.** Applied also to: a. the whiting-pout, *Gadus luscus*, b. U.S., any freshwater sculpin of the genus *Uranidea*; c. the Black Goby, *Gobius niger*. 1838. **3.** Applied locally to certain small birds, e.g. the Willow Wren 1838.

Millesimal (milēs'imāl), *a.* and *s.d.* 1719 [f. L. *millesimus* thousandth + *-AL*.] **A. adj.** Thousandth; consisting of thousandth part. Also, of or belonging to a thousand, dealing with thousandths 1741. **B. sb.** A thousandth (part).

Millet (mil'et). late ME. [a F. *millet*, dim. of *mil*.] **1.** A graminaceous plant, *Panicum miliaceum*, native of India, growing three or four feet high, and bearing a large crop of minute nutritious seeds; the seed itself. **2.** Applied to other graminaceous plants, esp. *Sorghum vulgare* (African, Black, Indian Turkey M.) and *Setaria italica* (Italian or German M.) 1548.

M-rash, military fever; m-grass, the genus *Stilium*, esp. *St. effusum*; m-seed, the seed of grain of m.

Milli- (mil'i), *comb.* f. L. *mille* thousand, used esp. in the metric system to denote the thousandth part of the unit, as *millimetre*, *milliare*, $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an are (154.07 square inches) etc.; $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a gramme (154.07 square inches) etc.; $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a bar (unit of barometric pressure) 1912.

Milliard (mil'iārd). 1823. [a. F., f. *mille*] A thousand millions.

Miliary (mil'iārī). Also **miliary**, 1610. [ad. L. *miliaris*, f. *mille* + *-AR*.] **A. adj.** Pertaining to the ancient Roman mile of a thousand paces; marking a mile 1700. **B. sb.** An ancient Roman milestone 1610.

The military column, set up as a centre from which to measure distances 1660.

Milligramme, -gram (mil'igrām). 1810. [F.; see MILLI- and GRAMME.] In the metric system, a weight equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a gramme or 0.154 of an English grain.

Millilitre (mil'ilitr). 1810. [F.; see MILLI- and LITRE.] In the metric system a measure of capacity equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a litre, or 0.01 of a cubic inch.

Millimetre (mil'imētēr). 1807. [F.; see MILLI- and MÈTRE.] In the metric system, a measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a metre, or 0.0393 inch. Also *attrb.* as *m. scale* Abbrev. mm.

Milliner (mil'inār). 1529. [f. MILAN + *-ER*.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Milan. **2. 1a.** A vendor of fancy wares and articles of apparel, esp. of those orig. made at Milan, e.g. Milan bonnets, ribbons, gloves, cutlery. **b.** Now, a person (usu. a woman) who makes or deals in women's hats and trappings (and, formerly, drapery).

No M. can so fit his customers with Gloves SHAKS. A little French M. SHERIDAN.

Millinery (mil'inārī). 1679 [f. prec.; see *-ERY*.] The articles made or sold by milliners.

Milling (mil'ing), *vbl. sb.* 1466. [f. MILL *v.1* + *-ING*.] **1.** The action or process of subjecting something to the operation of a mill as corn, etc. **b.** The treatment of a substance or material in any kind of mill; e.g. the operation of fulling cloth, rolling metals, crushing minerals, etc. 1617. **2. Coining.** The operation of producing a crenation or series of transverse lines on the edge of a coin as a protection against clipping. Now only *concr.* the crenation itself 1827.

1. High m., milling in which the wheat grain is reduced to flour by successive crackings, or slight and partial crushings, alternating with siftings and sortings of the product, resulting in a flour of extreme whiteness and nutritive quality. **Low m.**, milling in which the corn is reduced to flour by a system of mashing, repeated scraping and squeezing, usually attended with some heating of the product, and a single bolting.

Million (mil'lyōn). late ME. [a. F., ad. It. *millione*, f. *mille* thousand + *-one* augm.

5 (Ger Kāla). 5 F pen u (Ger Müller)

(F danc) v (curi) c (e) there

c (A) (tem), f Fr foute o (b tem earth)

s fix] 1. The cardinal number equal to a hundred thousands (Of an ed to an enormous number) 2. As ad. o quas ad (n p o e se ays w h a o p e f i x e d m u l p o w d m m e d a e y b y a p (o c o e e n o n 8 3 c A o u s e d a s a n o d n a w h e n f o o e d b y o h e u m b e r s h e l a s o f h e h o n e t a k e s t h e o r d i n a l f o r m 1866. 2. *emph.* a. A million coins or units of money of account, esp. (In British use) a million pounds or (in the U.S.) dollars. late ME. b. *The million*, the multitude; the bulk of the population 1602

1. Oh, 'zue ye-good-e'vn hear's a m. of manners SHAKS. He could count his soldiers by the m. 1835. b. The roar of a m. cannon BORROW. 2. Increasing the national debt to near eight millions Sterling 1790 b. The Play I remember pleas'd not the M SHAKS. *attrib.* m. act, an act of parliament authorizing a lottery to be held in 1694 and succeeding years, by which a million pounds was to be raised.

Millionaire (milyənē), 1826. [a. F. *millionnaire* (formerly also in Engl.), f. *million*; see prec.] A person possessed of a million of money, as a million pounds, dollars, francs, etc., a person of great wealth. So *Millionaire*, a female m.

Millionary (milyənəri), a. and sb. *rare* 1816. [f. MILLION + -ARY.] A. *adj.* Possessing millions (of money) B. *sb.* = MILLIONAIRE 1834.

Millioned (milyənd), a. (? 1600) 1747. [f. MILLION + -ED.] 1. Numbered by the million. 2. Possessed of millions (of money).

Millionth (milyənθ), a. (sb.) 1673. [f. MILLION, after HUNDREDTH.] The ordinal number belonging to the cardinal MILLION. Also *adverb.*, *adjective*, and quasi *sb.*

M. part, one of a million equal parts into which a whole is, or may be, divided.

Milliped, var. of MILEPEDE

Mill-lead, 1609. [LEAD sb. 2] = next.

Mill-lead, 1609. An artificial channel for the conveyance of water to a mill.

Mill-pond, 1697. The water retained above a mill-dam for driving a mill.

It was quite calm, and the Sea as smooth as a M. 1507 So *Mill-pond* OE

Mill-post, ME. The post on which a windmill was formerly often supported. Often is a type of something thick and massive, hence *pro* a massive leg

Mill-race, 1478. The current of water that drives a mill-wheel, also, the channel in which it runs.

Mill-rind (milrind), 1542 The iron which supports the upper millstone of a corn-mill, and carries the eye which rests upon the end of the mill spindle. b. *Her* A conventional representation of this.

Mill-round, 1851. The circular path travelled by a mill-horse. Also *fig.*

Millstone (milstōn). OE *L* One of a pair of circular stones used for grinding corn in a mill, *Her* a representation of this b. Stone used or suitable for this 1610 2. *fig.* a. A heavy burden (cf. *Matt.* xviii. 6); b. a grinding or crushing instrument 1720.

1. *Neither m.* see *NEMES* a. *Phr.* To see far in (into, through) a m. to be extraordinarily acute (chiefly ironical). 2. a. The mill-stone intended for the necks of those vermin the dealers in corn, was found to fall upon the heads of the consumers. BENTHAM. M. grit (*Geol.*) a hard siliceous rock belonging to the carboniferous series, and found immediately below the coal-measures.

Mill-wheel, OE. A wheel (esp. a water-wheel) used to drive a mill. b. *Her*. A figure of this 1688

Millwright, 1481. An engineer or mechanic who designs or sets up mills or mill machinery.

Millord (milōd), 1824. [F. *milord*, a Eng. *my lord*.] The French designation for an English gentleman.

Milreis (milrēs), 1589 [a Pg. f. *mil* thousand + *REIS*.] A Pg. gold coin and money of account, = 1,000 REIS. Also, a Brazilian silver coin of about half the value.

Milt (milt), sb [OE. *milte* str. masc., also wk fem., spleen, —OTeut. **miljo*, **miljōn*, perh. f. root of *MILT* v.] 1. The spleen in

mamm al o n a n a o u s o g n n o c verteb a e A s o n f 2 The o e o sp w n o h e m a c f i h h e s o e o f i h e s 483 f e n c e M i l t o m p e g n a e h o c o p a n o f h e e m a e f i s { } M i l t e r a m a e f i s h e s p n s p a n n g t m e a s o s e 2

Miltonian (miltōnian), a. 1708. [f. John Milton + -IAN.] Of or relating to Milton, or resembling his style or imagery.

Miltonic (miltōnik), a. (and sb.) 1708. [f. as prec. + -IC.] A. *adj.* = prec. B. *sb. pl.* Verses of Milton. COWPER. Hence *Miltonically adv.*

Miltonist (miltōnist), 1649 [f. Milton + -IST] A follower of Milton in his views on divorce.

Miltwaste (miltwēst), 1578. [f. MILT sb. + WASTE] The finger-fern, one of the spleenworts, *Asplenium Ceterach*.

Mim (nim), a. Sc. and dial. 1679 [Imitative of the action of pursing up the mouth] Demure, primly silent or quiet

Mime (mēm), sb. 1616. [ad. L. *mimus*, a. Gr. *μῖμος*.] 1. *Antig.* A performer in the dramatic pieces described in sense 4. 1784. 2. A buffoon; a pantomimist 1616. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* An imitator 1677. 4. *Antig.* A kind of simple farcical drama among the Greeks and Romans, characterized by mimicry; a dialogue written for this. Also *transf.* of modern performances of this kind. 1642.

Mime (mēm), v. 1616. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *intr.* To play a part with mimic gesture and action, usu. without words. Also *transf.* and *fig.* 2. *trans.* To imitate, mimic 1733. Hence *Mimer*, a mime, a buffoon.

Mimeograph (mi mē'ograf), sb. 1889. [irreg. f. Gr. *μῖμος* I imitate + -GRAPH] An apparatus, invented by Edison, for producing stencils of written pages, from which many copies may be obtained. Hence *Mimeograph v. trans.* to reproduce by means of a m.

Mimesis (mēmī'sis), 1577. [Gr. = 'imitation'; cf. prec.] 1. *Rhet.* A figure of speech, whereby the words or actions of another are imitated. 2. *Biol.* = MIMICRY 2. 1845

Mimetic (mēmē'tik), a. 1637. [ad. Gr. *μῖμετικός*, f. *μῖμος* to imitate.] 1. Admitted to or having an aptitude for mimicry or imitation; pertaining to imitation. 2. Characterized by imitation 1669. 3. = MIMIC a. 3. 1756. 4. *Biol.* Of animals, etc.: Characterized by mimicry or resemblance in appearance to some other animal or plant, or to some inorganic object. Of appearances or processes. Of the nature of mimicry. 1851. So *Mimetically* a. (in sense 2) 1617-1764. *Mimetically adv.* 1647.

Mimiambi (mīmē'mbōi, mōi-), sb. pl. 1706. [L. a. Gr. *μῖμοι* pl. f. *μῖμος* MIMF sb. + *ἄμβος* LAMBUS.] Mimics written in iambic or scazon verse. So *Mimiambic* a. 1700; also *sb. pl.* = M. 1845.

Mimic (mi mīk), 1590. [ad. L. *minicus*, ad. Gr. *μῖμος*, f. *μῖμος*; see MIMF sb. and -IC.] A. *adj.* 1. +a. Exercising the profession of a mime; resembling a mime. b. Imitative. 1598. 2. Of actions, etc. +a. Imitative; hence, hypocritical. b. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, mimicry or imitation. 1602. 3. Imitative as opposed to real. (The word does not now imply any deceptive intention or effect.) 1625.

1. b. Aristotle saith, that Man is the most Mimick of all Animals 1750 3. The m warfare of the opera stage ALISON.

B. sb. 1. A mime, burlesque actor 1590, one who is skilled in mimicry or ludicrous imitation 1599. b. 'A mean or servile imitator' (J.): also, something that mimics 1624.

Wanted on By mimiquess, jesters R. JOYNS b. Cunning is only the Mimick of Discretion ADDISON

Mimic (mīmīk), v. 1687. [f. MIMIC sb.] 1. *trans.* To ridicule by imitating (a person, his manner, etc.) 1697. 2. To copy with minute accuracy in externals. Chiefly contemptuous. 1687. 3. To represent imitatively, as by painting, etc. Of things: To resemble closely. 1770. 4. *Path.* Of a disease To

s m t e (n o h e d e e 44 o B To a e r m e c e e n b a n c o s o m n g e e o m c o l o 361

He n a d n he s e and h a S e v h j u s h m y m a n 6 V h d h m y S e r 3 J e d m a b o p p u e

Mimical m a a 603 s d A I C a. + -AL.] 1. = MIMIC a. 1. -1693. 2. +Be fitting a mime, pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of mimicry 1610. 13 - MIMIC a. 3 -1693. Hence *Mimically adv.*

Mimicry (mīmīkri) 1687. [f. MIMIC sb. + -RY] 1. The action or practice of mimicking, close imitation, either in sport or otherwise, of externals 1709. b. An act, instance, or mode of mimicking. Also *concr.* that by which something is mimicked 1687. 2. *Biol.* A close external resemblance which a living creature, etc. bears to a different one, or to some inanimate object 1861

1. As if in mimicry of insect play Southey. b. An Imitation and Mimicry of Good-nature Addison

Miminy-piminy, a. 1815. [Imitative, cf. MIM; also NIMINY-NIMINY.] Ridiculously affected; finicking. Also *sb.* HAZLITT

Mimographer (mēmō'grāf), 1638. [f. L. *mimographus* (a. Gr. f. *μῖμος*); see -GRAPH -ER.] A writer of mimes

Mimosa (mīmō'zā, mīmō'sā), Pl. -as, also L. -ae. 1731. [mod. L.; app. f. L. *mimus* MIMF sb. + -as fem. suffix; see -OSE.] 1. *Bot.* (A plant of) the genus *Mimosa* of leguminous plants, including the common Sensitive Plant

M. pudica: chiefly applied to the latter and to certain trees of the genus *Acacia*, esp. the Australian Wattle-trees. 2. The bark of these Australian species, used in tanning 1852 3. *attrib.* as m. gum, gum arabic (see ARABIC a)

Minotannic (mīnō'tānik), a. 1857. [f. MIMO(SA) + TANNIC a.] *Chem.* In *Ad. act.* a variety of tannic acid found in the mimosa

Mina (mīnā, mīnā), Pl. -næ (-næ) -as (-næz), 1779 [L. ad Gr. *μῖνα* (see (MNA), prob. Babylonian] 1. A unit of weight anciently used in Greece, Egypt, etc. about 1 lb. avoirdupois 1603. 2. A denomination of money in ancient Greece = 100 drachmas, or about £4. (Rendered 'pound in the N. T.) 1579 3. = MANEY 1737.

Mina (mīnā), 1769. Also *myna*, *miner*, -or, etc. [Hindī *māinā*.] Any of several birds of the starling family found in south-eastern Asia, esp. *Acridotheres tristis* and *Iulabes religiosa*, the common talking starling of India. In Australia applied to species of the genera *Manorhinus* and *Aly canthus*.

Minacious (mīn'jōs), a. 1660 [f. L. *minaci-*, *minari* + -OUS] Menacing, threatening; full of threats or menaces. Hence *Minacious-ly adv.*, -ness.

Minacity (mīn'jē-si), 1656. [See] rec and -ITY. 'Disposition to use threats' (J.) denunciation

Minaret (mīn'āret), 1682 [a Arab. *manārah*, *manārat* (Turk. *mināre*), f. root of *nār* fire] A tall slender tower or turret, connected with a mosque, surrounded by one or more projecting balconies from which the muezzin calls the people to prayer. Also *transf.* (c. g. m of *ice*).

Minatory (mīn'atōri), a. and sb. 1532 [ad. late L. *minatorius*, f. *minari* to threaten] A. *adj.* Threatening, menacing. 148. *Sb.* A threat, a menace (*rare*) -1686. Hence *Minatorily adv.* So *Minatorial* a., -ly *adv.* 1847

Minauderie (mīn'āderi), 1763 [f. f. *minauder*, f. *mine*, see MILN.] Coquetishness. The minauderies of the young ladies in the ball rooms 1763

Mince (mīns), sb 1850 [f. MINCE v.] Minced meat, esp. as forming a dish.

Mince (mīns), v. [late ME. *mynce*, *myynsh*, ad. OF. *mincer*, *mincher*, accentual var. of *menester*:—pop. L. **minutari*:—c. MINUTIA] 1. *trans.* To cut (meat, etc.) small or into little pieces; b. to chop up or grind small with a knife or mincing-machine and cook (*mod.*). c. *transf.* To cut (a person) small; pieces -602. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To

cut up subd de m n t e y A s o h p
1450 3 P o m e l e o f m m z o d s
p a g e o p a e e x e n u a e (aul) Now
r a 591 t o a b l b f To report e
p e s s o n s e p h e m a y o m o d e a e o r
e s a n o n e s a n g u a g e 1599 4 a t a n
T o p o o n e a f f e d e a n c e p
(ones o.d.). b. a b . . . or mtr. lo speak
affected elegance of pronunciation. 1545. 5.
mtr. To walk with short steps or with affected
mety; to walk in an affected manner 1562.
b. trans. To perform or express mincingly
1603.

1. The Wife minced a bit of Meat Swift. c.
H a n t u n 537. 3. Wee m. our sins as though they
needed no forgiveness H Smith. Phr. To m. the
matter: in early use, to extenuate it. Now only in
neg. contexts, to express oneself delicately or politely;
so to m. matters. b. I know no wyes to m. it in
love, but directly to say, I love you SHAKS. 5. b.
Behold yond simpering Dame, that minces Vertue &
do s shake the head to heare of pleasures name SHAKS.
Hence MINCER, one who or that which minces.

Minced (minst), ppl. a. late ME. [f. MINCE v. + -ED¹.] 1. Of meat, etc.: Cut up
very small. Also fig. 2. Diminished; mutilated—1707.

Minced meat. 1573. 1. a. Meat chopped
up very small. b. = MINCEMEAT 1 b. rare
or Obs. 1762. 2. fig. Anything cut up very
small 1649.

Minced-pie. 1607. Now only U.S. (rare).
= MINCE-PIE.

Mince-meat. 1663. [Altered from MINCED
MEAT] 1. fa. = MINCED MEAT 1 a. —1747.
b. A mixture of currants, raisins, sugar, suet,
etc. and sometimes meat, chopped small;
used in mince-pies 1845. 2. To make m. of (a
person): to cut him up into very small pieces;
to annihilate 1663.

Mince-pie. 1600. [Altered from MINCED-
PIE] A pie containing mince-meat.

Mincing, vbl. sb. 1533 [f. MINCE v. +
-ING¹.] In senses of the vb.

m-machine, a machine for mincing meat, etc.

Mincing, ppl. a. 1530. [f. MINCE v. +
-ING².] That minces; esp. of persons, their
speech, gait, etc. Characterized by an affected-
ly dainty or elegant manner.

He turne two mincing strides Into a manly stride
SHAKS. [She] frightened a m. curate out of his life
1837 Hence MINCINGLY adv.

Mind (maɪnd), sb. [ME *mynd*, repr. OE
gimind fem. (also neut.). —OFeut. **gamun-*
di-2, f. **ga-Y-* + **mun-*, wk.-grade of the Indo-
Eur. root *meu-*, **mon-*, *mun-* to think, remember,
intend (cf. Gr. *μν-μωνα*, L. *monēre*, *mens*).] 1.
Memory. 1. The faculty of memory —ME.

2. The state of being remembered; remem-
brance OE. 3. That which is remembered of
(a person or thing); the memory or record of
—1489. 4. The action or an act of com-
memorating; a commemoration, a memorial
OE. 5. spec. The commemoration of a de-
parted soul, esp. by a requiem said or sung on
the day of the funeral in any month or year
following —1660. 6. Mention, record —1530.

7. Phr. To have, bear, keep in m.: to retain in
memory, now only, to keep one's attention fixed
upon. To bring, call to m.: to summon to remem-
brance. To be (go, pass) out of m.: to be forgotten.
(Obs. exc. in 'Out of sight, out of m.', etc.) Time
out of m., used as adv. phr. = from time immemorial.
To put (a person) in m.: to remind. 4. b. Upon
the Anniversary, or the monthly, or weekly munda
JER TAYLOR.

II. Thought; purpose, intention. 1. The
thought of (an object) —1589. 2. That which a
person thinks about any subject or question;
one's view or opinion. late ME. 3. Purpose
or intention; desire or wish. Obs. exc. in
phrases ME. 4. Bent or direction of thoughts,
desires, inclinations, etc. late ME. 5. Way of
thinking and feeling; moral disposition 1500.
6. State of thought and feeling as to dejection,
fortitude, firmness, etc. 1500.

7. Phr. To speak one's m. (out): to express one's
opinion candidly, to speak plainly. So to tell (a
person) one's m., to let (a person) know one's m. 4.
piece or bit of one's m.: see Piece sb., Bit sb.². 4. To
be of a (specified) m.: to hold an opinion. To be of
(another's) m.: to be of his way of thinking. In my
m. in my opinion. So to my m. To be of one or a
m. to be unanimous. 3. Sudden m. arose in Adam,
not to ex h on pass h Phr. T 4

un of mand adhere oade n To
na p n M A E U T b f a y
nds o h p a d h a e T b n w n
o a a e b e n w e T h e g e
f h v a a c o p p e o p n d p e
m b g s o w a d r b e d p d o d o
a e t a f a g r a g d e n
j o d . . . d . . . t i m e h . . . l . . . y
thought they could deal as they had a m. to with his
property 1895. 4. Phr. To set (have, keep) one's m.
on: to desire to attain or accomplish. To give one's
m. to: to bend one's energies towards. To one's m.:
as one would have it to be. Also, after one's m. 5.
Frame of m.: see FRAME sb. II. 5. I would I knew
his minde SHAKS. 6. A turne or two lie walke To
still my beating minde SHAKS.

III. 1. The seat of consciousness, thoughts,
volitions, and feelings; also, the incorporeal
subject of the psychical faculties; the soul as
dist. from the body ME. b. Used of God. c.
Mental or psychical being: opp. to matter
1759. d. A person regarded abstractly as the
embodiment of mental qualities 1580. 2. In
restricted sense: The intellectual powers, as
dist. from the will and emotions. Often con-
trasted with heart ME. b. Intellectual quali-
ty, mental power 1586. 3. The normal con-
dition of the mental faculties; one's 'reason',
'wits', late ME.

1. No Proposition can be said to be in the M.,
which it was never yet conscious of LOCKE. M. is the
mysterious something which feels and thinks MIND.
Phr. One's m. occupying one's (anxious) thoughts.
One's mind's eye: mental vision, remembrance. b.
Haunted for ever by the eternal m. WORDSW. d.
Minds innocent and quiet take That for an Hei-
mitage LOVEACE. The religious m. of Europe 1883.
2. ASSENSE, PRESENCE of m.: see those wds. b.
The days of advance, the works of the men of m.
TENNYSON. 3. Phr. (1) o be, go out of one's m.; to
lose o's m.; to be in one's right m., etc. Of sound
(or unsound) m.

Comb. m-cure, the curing of a disease by the
influence of the healer's m. upon the patient's; so
-healing; -reader, a thought-reader.

Mind (maɪnd), v. ME. [f. MIND sb.] 1.
trans. To put in mind of something, to re-
mind. Now rare. 2. To remember; to think
of (a past or present object). Now arch and
dial. late ME. Also absol. b. In imper. To
bear in mind. late ME. c. intr. with of, on,
upon: To remember. Now dial. Also quasi-
refl. in I m. me, etc. (arch.). late ME. 3. To
perceive, notice; to have one's attention caught
by. Obs. exc. dial. 1489. 4. To attend to,
give heed to 1559. b. absol. or intr. Chiefly
colloq. in imper. 1805. 5. trans. To have a
mind to; to intend (doing something); also, to
plan, provide for (something external to one-
self) —1691. b. With inf. as obj.: To have a
mind to do something. Obs. exc. dial. 1513.

6. To direct or apply oneself to; to practise
diligently. late ME. 7. b. To care for —1748.
7. In neg., interrog., and conditional sen-
tences: (Not) to care for. Hence: (Not) to
object to, dislike, 1608. b. absol. or intr. 1786.
8. To remember and take care to do (some-
thing), that something is done 1641. 9.
To take care of; to take heed (what one
does) 1737. b. To look out for (something to
be avoided). Now only in the imperative, or
the like. 1690. Also absol. 10. trans. To
look after; to have the care of 1694.

1. They m. us of the time When we made bricks in
Egypt TENNYSON. 2. b. Mind to-morrow's early
meeting BROWNING. 3. My Lord you nod, you do
not munda the play SHAKS. 4. Let us take his advice,
though he be one only, and not m the others JOWETT.
b. So I bar Latin, m. 1806. 5. What he [the King]
minded, he compassed BACON. 6. Phr. To m. his
book (colloq.; now obs. or arch.), of a schoolboy, to
be diligent in his studies. To m. one's business: to
prosecute it diligently; hence, to m. one's own busi-
ness: to attend to one's own affairs and leave other
people's alone. 7. Phr. I should not m. (some-
thing) = I should rather like to have it or do it; do
you or would you m. (do) something? I = I should
like to do it; if you don't m., if you have no objection.

b. Phr. Never m. = don't let it trouble you, it does
not matter; also = it is none of your business. 8. M.
you write DISRAELI. 9. M. your eye, look out, keep
your eyes about you. To m. one's P's and Q's: see
P. b. Phr. If you don't m. (absol.) = if you are not
careful (to avoid something). 10. Let me m. your
pigeons 1884.

Minded (maɪndəd), ppl. a. 1503. [f.
MIND sb. + -ED².] 1. Having a mind to do
something — disposed 2. a. Having a 'favour-

ble or hos e) d spos on towa ds a person o
h ng 1677 3. I av ng a m nd of a spec fied
c a ace as h a y h ec n 503

Minder (maɪndər), sb. 630 [f. MIND sb.
and r.] One o m d p o e
h o e b n s s o a e d o o m ng as
at n m s a A d aken ca e of a
a 'minding-school 1805.

Mindful (maɪndfʊl), a. ME. [f. MIND sb.
+ -FUL.] 1. a. Taking thought or care of. b.
Having remembrance of. TENNYSON. 2. 1.
Minded, inclined to do something —1681

1. a. What thing is man, that thou art myndeful of
him? WYCLIF Heb. ii. 6. 2. M. to rest 1681. Hence
Mindfully adv., -ness.

Minding (maɪndɪŋ), vbl. sb. 1449 [f.
MIND v. + -ING¹.] 1. The action of MIND.
2. dial. A reminder 1601.

Comb. m.-school, a dame-school for keeping
children out of mischief.

Mindless (maɪndləs), a. OE [f. MIND sb.
+ -LESS.] 1. Destitute of mind; unintelli-
gent. Also, +stupefied, insane. 2. Unmind-
ful, thoughtless, heedless, careless of 1547.
1. M. rubbish 1866. 2. M. of others Lives DEYER.
Hence Mindlessly adv., -ness.

Mine (maɪn), sb. ME. [a. F. *mine*.] 1.
An excavation made in the earth for the pu-
pose of digging out metallic ores, or coal, salt,
precious stones, etc. Also, the place yielding
these. b. fig. An abundant source of supply
1541. 2. What is mined; mineral or ore
Now only used for iron ore. late ME. 3. *Mine*
Formerly, a subterranean passage excavated
under the wall of a besieged fortress, for the
purpose either of getting entrance, or of caus-
ing the wall to fall. Now, a subterranean
gallery in which gunpowder is placed, for
blowing up the enemy's fortifications; the
charge of gunpowder so placed. Also, m
recent naval warfare, a receptacle filled with
dynamite or the like, moored beneath, or float-
ing on or near, the surface of the water to
destroy an enemy's vessel. 1483. Also fig.

1. b. Her memory was a m.; she knew by heart
All Calderon and greater part of Lope BIRON. 2.
Mine-mine, designating the best quality of pig-iron,
made from ore only; *part-mine*, designating that made
from ore mixed with cinder.

Comb. m. adventure, a speculation in mines.
m.-adventurer, one who takes part in a m. adven-
ture; dial (cf. DIAL sb. 5); -dragging, the operation
of dragging a body of water in order to remove sub-
marine or floating mines; m. field, a portion of the
sea or land in which mines have been laid; m.-iron,
-pig, pig-iron made from m. or ore, as dist. from
cinder-pig; -layer, a vessel used for laying m.; -
laying, the operation of laying mines; -stone,
-stuff, ore, esp. ironstone; -sweeper, a vessel used
for mine-sweeping; -sweeping = mine-dragging;
-thrower [tr. G. *minenwerfer*], a trench-mortar m.
tin, unworked out of the lode, -work, (a) *Mine pl*
subterranean passages of the nature of mines; (b)
system of workings belonging to a m. worker

Mine (maɪn), pass. pron. and a. [Com.
Tent.: OE. *min* —OFeut. **mino-*, f. **me*,
see ME *pers. pron.*] The possessive pronoun
of the first person sing. 1. Qualifying a fol-
lowing sb. Now only arch. or poet. before a
vowel or h; otherwise repl. by MY, q. v. 2.
Placed after the sb. Now only arch. in voca-
tive, ME. 3. As predicative adj.: Belongi g
to me OE. 4. *all pt.* = MY with the 'b
supplied from the context ME. 5. *absol. a.*
Those who are mine; chiefly, my family, my
kindred OE. 6. 1. That which is mine; my
property —1596. c. Of m.: belonging to me
see OF *prop.*

1. Shall I not take m. ease in m. Inne? SHAKS.
His, and m. loud darling SHAKS. 2. There, reader
m. 1882. 3. My doctrine is not mine, but his that
hath sent me GOVARDIAE John vii. 16. 4. You
wylle & mine be one 1500. 5. a. Both land m. alas
would starve 1683. b. Tam. Shrew m. i. 385.

Mine (maɪn), v. ME. [ad. F. *miner*; re-
lated to MINE sb. Origin obscure.] 1. intr.
To dig in the earth; esp. in a military sense,
to dig under the foundations of a wall, etc.
Also, to make subterranean passages. 2.
trans. To dig or burrow in (the earth); also to
make (a hole, passage, etc.) underground late
ME. b. To make subterranean passages
under 1820. c. To dig away the foundations
of (a wall, fort, etc.), to undermine. Now
rare late ME. 4. In modern warfare: To lay

mines see MINE 3) und for be pose of des u on 630 5 lo obta n (meta e) f o m a m n e m E 6 To d o m n e a s e o m a e a m n e o w o k a n n e a m E 7 t a o d g o p e e o o e m a e c 189

Th. Ennem m ed a d e y un m m d RALPH. *fig* To search and m. into that which is not revealed BYOM. a. *fig* He may be said to m. his way into a subject, like a mole HAZITT. 3. *fig*. Hee mines my gentility with my education SHAKS. 4. The ground is mined and the train is laid 1851. 5. Lignite is mined near Housa 1878. 7 Lead veins have been traced even further down, but they have not been mined 1839. Hence Mineable a. capable of being mined.

Miner (mī'nér), [M.E. *myneur*, *minour*, a. OF. *mineor*, *minour* (mod.F. *mineur*), f. *miner* to MINE; see -OR 2b.] 1. One who excavates the ground, or makes subterranean passages, esp. one who undermines a fortress, etc., now *Min.* a soldier whose work is the laying of mines. *Sappers and Miners*: see SAPPER. 2. One who works in a mine M.E. 3. A name applied to various burrowing insects or larvae. (See also LEAF-miner) 1816 4. A vessel used for laying mines, 1898.

transf. The mole, the m. of the soil COWPER. *Comb.* m. ant, see sense 3; miner's friend, a name for the Davy safety-lamp; miner's inch, see INCH 5b.; 11 also in names of diseases contracted by miners, as *miner's anaemia*, *clown*, *worm*, etc.

Mineral (mī'nérál), *sb* late M.E. [a. med. L. *mineralis*, neut. of *mineralis* MINERAL a. Cf. OF. *mineral*.] 1. Any substance which is obtained by mining. In early and in mod. techn. use, the ore (of a metal). +2. A mine -1602. 3. Any natural substance that is neither animal nor vegetable 1502. +b. A mineral medicine or poison -1730. c. *pl.* = MINERAL WATER(s) 1903. 4. In mod. scientific use each of the species or kinds of natural inorganic substances 1819.

a. Like some One Among a Mineral of Mettels base SHAKS. b. *Comb* v. v. *go. attrib.* m. right, the right or title to the minerals under a given surface, usu. including the right to mine them

Mineral (mī'nérál), *a* 1477. [a. F. *minéral*, ad. med. L. *mineralis* pertaining to mines, f. med. L. *minera* mine, f. (ult.) pop. L. **mina*, *minare* to lead, drive] +1. Pertaining to mines or mining; (of persons) skilled in mining matters -1706. 2. Having the nature of a mineral (MINERAL *sb.* 1), obtained by mining 1981. b. Impregnated with mineral substances. (See MINERAL WATER) 1562. 3. Of material substances: Neither animal nor vegetable; inorganic 1599. b. Pertaining to inorganic matter 1876.

Special combinations - m. candle, a candle made of paraffin; m. chaulcouthouse = BLASTFURNACE; m. chameleon (see CHAMELEON); m. charcoal, a charcoal-like substance, often found between layers of coal; m. coal, pit-coal, as dist. from charcoal; m. cotton = *wool*; m. jelly, varnish; m. kingdom (see KINGDOM 5); m. oil, a general name for petroleum and the oils distilled from it; m. pitch = ASPHALT; m. tallow, wax = OZOCERITE; m. tar, a black viscid substance intermediate between petroleum and asphalt; m. wool, a fibrous wool-like material made by blowing a jet of air or steam through a stream of liquid slag; slag-wool

b. in names of various pigments, as m. black, blue, green, grey, purple, white, yellow, etc.

Mineralist, 1631. [See -IST.] A mineralogist -1796.

Mineralize (mī'néráíz), *v.* Also -ise. 1655. [f. MINERAL *sb.* and *a.* + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To transform (a metal) into an ore. 2. To convert into a mineral substance 1799. b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become mineralized 1845. 3. *trans.* To impregnate with mineral matters 1789. 4. *intr.* To mineralize 1792. 5. *passive.* To be stocked with ore 1890.

a. The bones found in caverns are never mineralised BUCKLAND. 5. A great quantity of stone, well mineralised, in the level 1890. Hence Mineralization.

Mineralizer (mī'néráízr). 1795. [f. prec. + -ER.] 1. A substance that combines with a metal to form an ore, as sulphur, arsenic, etc. 2. The mineral with which a water is impregnated 1799.

Mineralogy (mī'néráídzj). 1690 [f. MINERAL *sb.* + -LOGY] The science which

deals o m n e als Hence Mine a o g cal a o p e a n g to m u s d n h e s u y o m n e a s Mineralog ca y ad Mine a lo ze to o o o s dy m n a So Mineralogist o e v s d n m 646 2 o a a e she 85

Mineral water 136 a O an natural water impregnated with some mineral substance. Also (with *a* and *pl.*) a kind of such water. b. Later, applied also to artificial imitations of such waters, and other effervescent drinks, e.g. soda-water, lemonade, ginger-beer, etc.

Minerva (mī'nér-vā) late M.E. [a. L. *Minerva*, earlier *Minerva* -pie-L. **menes-wi* (cf. Skr. *manas* 'full of mind or sense'), f. **menes* = Skr. *manas* mind, Gr. *ménos* courage, fury, f. root **men-*; see MIND *sb.*] The Roman goddess of wisdom, anciently identified with the Greek Pallas Athens. +b. *fig.* Used for: Wisdom, ability Also with allusion to the myth that Minerva was born from the head of Jupiter. -1714.

+1. *spite of M* (tr L. *invidia* *Minervad*) - *contrast*, to one's natural bent. *Comb.* M. machine, *Printing*, a small platen jobbing machine. M. press, a printing-press formerly existing in London, whence the series of ultra-sentimental novels issued from it c. 1800

Minerval (mī'nér-vál). 1603. [a. L. f. *Minerva*; see prec.] A gift given in gratitude by a scholar to a master.

Minery (mī'nér-ē). 1554. [ad. med. L. *minera*, f. *minare* to MINE] Mining; a place where mining operations are carried on.

Miner, Ming, e, var. MINIVER, MENG.

Mingle (mī'ngl'), *sb.* Now rare. 1548 [f. MINGLE *v.*] The action of mingling, the state of being mingled; mixture Also *coner.* a mixture.

Mingle (mī'ngl'), *v.* [late M.E. *mingel*, freq. of MENG *v.*; see -LE 3.] 1. *trans.* To mix, to combine in a mixture, to blend. b. *pass.* To put in as an ingredient. TENNYSON

2. To bring together, intersperse (with or among others), to unite or join in company Also with *sb.* 1550 +b. To join (conversation, friendship, etc.) with another person. Also to m. eyes, look into each other's eyes -1650 3. To concoct, compound 1611 4. *intr.* Of things: To join together (or with another); to mix, blend 1530. 5. Of a person: To mix with others; to move about among or in a gathering. Also, to take part with others in some action, etc. 1605.

1. I mingle my drinke with wepyng COVERDALL Ps. ci. 9. b. Fill the cup, and fill the can! M. madness, m. scorn 1842. 2. Both they and their sonnes have mingled them selues with the daughters of them COVERDALE x Ezechas viii 70. b. *Wink* f. iv iv 471. 3. To m. strong drinke *Isa.* v 22. 4. I heard the rack As Earth and Skie would m. MILT 5. To m. in society 1890.

Mingle-mangle (mī'ngl'mæ'ngl'). 1519. [Redupl. of MINGLE *sb.*] A mixture; chiefly, a confused medley (of things or persons) Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* So Mingle-mangle *v.*

Minglement, 1674. [See -MENT.] The action of mingling, a mixture.

Mingy (mī'ndzj), *a. colloq.* 1928. [Perh. f. M(EAN *a.* + SINGY *a.*] Mean, sly.

Minaceous (mī'ná'sj), *a.* 1688 [f. L. *minaceus*, f. *minium* native cinnabar, also, red lead; see -ACEOUS.] = MINATE *a.*

Minard, -ize: see MIGNIARD, -IZE.

Miniate (mī'niát), *a. rare.* 1890. [ad. L. *miniatus*, pa. pple of *miniare* to MINIATE.] Of the colour of minium or red lead, vermilion-coloured. So *Miniatous* *a.* 1826

Miniate (mī'niét), *v.* 1657. [f. L. *miniare*, ppl. stem of *minare* f. *min-* -um, see MINIMUM + -A -E] *trans.* To colour or paint with vermilion; to rubricate or (more widely) to illuminate (a manuscript) Also *transf.* Hence *Miniator*, a rubricator, an illuminator.

Miniature (mī'niā-tūr, mī'ni-tiūr, -tí-er), *sb* and *a.* 1586. [ad. It. *miniatura*, a. med. L. *miniatura*, f. *miniare* to rubricate, illuminate; see MINATE *v.* Prob. infl. by the L. *min-* expressing smallness (in *minor*, *minimum*, etc.) A. *so. fr.* The action or process of miniating (see MINATE *v.*) -1700 2. *coner.* An ill- - - - - also illuminated -ork in

ge e al 1700 3 The pa n g of m n a t u e s n s e s e 4 b e o) C f l n p h a e n 656 4 A p o a n m u a p o a t p a n e o a s n a c and m e h s h u s o n o y o v u m 716 5 a f a d f i A e d e d m a g o e p s e n a o n A s o e a m n d e d u d e

oon 1580. 76. A. *cartoon*. M. *NG-R* 5. *Term*: on a small scale, in brief. That which is correct in m. will be true in the large 1811. *Comb.* m. initial, an ornamental initial having a m. picture painted within it.

B. *adj.* Represented on a small scale 1714 Hence *Miniature* *v.* *trans.* to embellish with miniatures, to represent or describe in m. *Miniaturist*, a miniator; one who paints m. pictures or portraits.

Minié (mī'nié), 1853. [See below.]

M. ball, bullet, an elongated bullet invented by Capt. C. E. Minnie of Vincennes, which, when fired was expanded by the powder contained in an iron cup insured in a cavity at its base. *Am. rep.*, a rifle for firing this bullet

Minify (mī'nīfai), *v.* 1676. [Incorrectly f. L. *minor*, *minuere*, after *magis*] 1. *trans.* To diminish in importance; to regard or represent (something) as smaller than it is. 2. To lessen in actual size or importance 1860.

Minikin (mī'nīkīn), *sb.* and *a.* 1511. [vd early mod. Du. *minicken*, f. *m m* love + *-k m* -KIN.] A. *sb.* 1. A playful or endearing term for a woman or girl. *Obs.* exc. dial. 2. A thin string of gut used for the treble string of the lute or viol. Also *attrib.*, as m. string -1701. 3. *trans.* and *fig.* A small or insignificant thing; a diminutive person 1761 4. A small kind of pea 1574. 5. *Printing*. A size of type smaller than 'brilliant' 1800. B. *adj.* 1. Dainty, elegant, sprightly. Now contemptuously: Affected, mincing 1545 2. Of a voice: Shrill -1608. 3. Of a thing: Miniature, tiny 1880.

2. For the blast of thy m. mouth, thy sheepe shall take no harme SHAKS

Minim (mī'nīm), late M.E. [As *sb.* repr various ellipt. uses in med. L. of L. *minimum* smallest; as *adj.* ad. L. *minimus*] A. *a.* 1. *Attr.* The character for a note half the value of a semibreve and double that of a crotchet (now with an open rounded head and a tail), a note of this value. Also *attrib.*, as m. rest. 2. *Calligraphy*. A single down stroke of the pen 1103. 3. The least possible portion (of stmc thing), a jot; fan atoms, minute particle 159- 4. A creature or thing of the least size or importance 1590. 5. A trait of the minutest order (Order *Minimorum Eremitarum*) founded by St. Francis of Paula (c. 1416-1707) 1541 16. *Printing*. ? MINION 1513 -1818. 7. The smallest fluid measure, about a drop, the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm. Also, a unit equal to a grain. *attrib.*, as m. measure, 1809 4. *Phr.* of nature, one of the smallest forms of animal life

B. *adj.* Smallest, extremely small, minute 1670

For man, a m. jot in time and space R. BLAKS 5

So *Minimal* *a.* extremely minute in size that is the least possible root

Minimalist (mī'nīmālist), 1918 [f. MINIMAL + -IST.] Used as an etymological equivalent of MENSURATIVE.

Miniment, obs. f. MENIMENT.

Minimism (mī'nīmīzīm), 1820 [f. L. *minimus* + -ISM] 1. Absorption in minute details. COLERIDGE. 2. *Theol.* The minimizing view of what is involved in a dogma esp. that of papal infallibility.

Minimize (mī'nīmīz), *v.* 1802 [f. *minimus* + -IZE] 1. *trans.* a. To reduce to the smallest possible amount, extent, or degree. b. To estimate at the smallest possible amount. 2. *intr.* To take the most moderate view possible of what is involved in a dogma 1875. Hence *Minimization*, *Minimizer*

Minimum (mī'nīmūm) 17. *minima* (mī'nīmā) 1693. [a. L. *minimum*, neut. o *minimus* least] A. *a.* 1. *Nat. Philos.* The smallest portion into which matter is divisible an atom. Also, the smallest possible part of time or space. -1739. 2. The least attainable, allowable, usual, etc. 1676 3. *Math.* - - - - - sc. B. - - - - - 4

G μνoθε ec] A ad I F a M †M
F a 1 Fran san
T n me L f a f o
h n an d b S f a p e h
h m edes ed hem ou a a. Th p w

II LESS (bu no f o ed by
Opp o MAJOR. 1654. b Comp a ysm
or unimportant. (Not now used with reference
to physical magnitude, etc. as this in-
volves importance) 1633. 2. *Math.* See below
1850. 3. *Logic.* See below 1551. 4. That
constitutes the minority. Also rarely in pre-
dative use: In a minority. 1642. 5. *Mus.* a.
Applied to intervals smaller by a chromatic
semitone than those called *major*; a *m. third*,
etc. Hence also to the note distant by a
minor interval from a given note. b. Applied
to a common chord or triad containing a minor
third between the root and the second note;
hence to a cadence ending on such a chord
c. Denoting those keys, or that mode, in which
the scale has a minor third (and also a minor
sixth and seventh). (In naming a key, *minor*
follows the letter, as *A minor*.) 1694. d.
Minor chords and keys are usually mournful
or pathetic; hence various fig. allusions 1863.
6 Following the sb. qualified (see below)
1791.

1 *Canon, excommunication* (= lesser c)
orders, prophets. †M. *Fellow* (Cambridge), a junior
Fellow. M. *planet*, one of the asteroids or small
planets between Mars and Jupiter. b. The base and
m. sort of people Sir T. Browne. The m. critic who
hunts for blemishes *Gymus Latt*. M. *operation* s
(Surg.) those which do not involve danger to life.
M. *point* (Football): a try (in the Rugby game). 2
M. *axis* (of an ellipse): the diameter perpendicular
to the major or transverse axis. M. *determinant* a
determinant whose matrix is formed from that of
another determinant by erasing one or more rows and
columns. 3. M. *term*: the subject of the conclusion
of a syllogism. M. *premiss*, *proposition*: that pre-
miss of a syllogism which contains the m. term. 5
d. His conversation was pitched in a m. key. BUN-
YAN. 6. *Quant. turca m.*, see *QUINT sb.* 2. TIERCE.
Bob m. (Bell ringing): a bob (Bon sb.) rung upon
six bells. In boys' schools, appended to a surname
to distinguish the younger of two boys of the same
surname (abbrev. *m.*). A member of the fifth form,
Green minor by name 1852.

III Under age; below the age of majority.
Now rare. 1579

B sb. 1. A Franciscan friar ME. 2. *Logu*.
The minor premiss in a syllogism late ME. 3.
— INFANT sb. 1 2 1612. 4. *Mus.* Short for m.
key mode, etc. 1797. Also fig. (See A. II. 5 c,
d) 5. *Football*. A minor point 1890. 6. In
boys' schools. cf. A. II. 6 1853.

7 U.S. A subsidiary subject of study to which less
time is devoted than to a major 1891.
†MINORATE, v. 1534. [f. med.L. *minorat-*,
pp. stem of *minorare* to diminish, f. L. *minu-*
ere] *trans.* To diminish, depreciate —1727.
So †MINORATION, a lessening, diminution;
mild purgation 1607–1696. †MINORATIVE a.
and sb. (a) gently laxative (medicine) —1747.

MINORCA (ming'kä), 1848. [Sp. *Menorca*]
Name of the second in size of the Balearic
islands. Used attrib., as *M.-fowl* (also *M.*),
a black variety of the domestic fowl introduced
from Spain; etc. Hence MINORCAN a. of or
belonging to M.; sb. an inhabitant of M.; also,
the language of the Minorcans.

MINORESS (moi'nôres). Obs. exc. *Hist.*
[late ME. *menouresse*, a. OF. f. *menour* MINOR
sb. 1; see —ESS.] A nun of the second order of
St. Francis, known as Poor Clares, whose
house outside Algate gave its name to the
M. nuns, a street in the City of London.

MINORITE (moi'nôrité). 1537. [f. MINOR
+ -ITE.] A. sb. 1. A friar minor or Francis-
can. 2. fa. A person of minor rank —1670.
b. One busied about minor matters. SOUTHEY
B. *adj.* Of the order of Friars Minor 1563.

A. 1 Malachias, the minor or greie friar HOLIN-
SHED.

Minority (moi-, ming'riti). 1533. [ad. F.
minorité or med.L. *minoritas*, f. L. *minorare*
MINOR; see —ITY.] †1. The condition or fact
of being smaller, inferior, or subordinate —1751.
2. The state of being minor or under age;
nonage 1547. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (now rare).
3 The smaller number or part; *spec.* the
smaller party voting together her guns a m. o-

y 736 4 In o g he um e of voes
as o b e n e p y 774
3 V are m b hen a e y age
E 4 I h n d d n h o b g
C B
4 m repo t a e e mad h
ag e h h m y m te e ew h o
for a n.

Minotaur (mi'nôr): late ME. [ad. Gr.
Minotaurus, f. *Minos* Minos + *tauros* bull.
Gr. *Myth.* A fabulous monster, half bull and
half man, the son of Pasiphae, wife of Minos
king of Crete, and a bull, he was fed on
human flesh. Hence *allusively*.

The Imperial Minotaur (see Napoleon) 1900.

Minow, obs. f. MINNOW.
Minster (mínstär). [OE. *mynstir* —
**munstirjo*, a. pop. L. **monasterium* — Eccl.
L. *monasterium* MONASTERY.] †1. A mon-
astery, a Christian religious house —1513. 2
The church of a monastery; also *gen.* any
large church, esp. a collegiate or cathedral
church OE. †b. *transf.* A temple —1581.

Minstrel (mínstrél), sb. ME. [a. OF.
minstrele (f. *minstrel*) —late L. *ministerium*,
f. *ministerium*; see MINISTRY.] †1.
gen. A servant having a special function. ME.
only. 2. In early use: Any one whose pro-
fession was to entertain his patrons with
music, story-telling, buffoonery, etc. In mod.
use: A mediocrate singer or musician, esp. one
who sang or recited heroic or lyric poetry com-
posed by himself or others. ME. 3 *transf.*

Used *poet.* or *shet.* for a musician, singer, or
poet 1718. 4. Chiefly in pl. The designation
of certain bands of public entertainers with
blackened faces and grotesque costumes, who
perform interludes, with songs and music
ostensibly of negro origin 1864.

1. The Lay of the Last M. Scott (2 tie). 2. I
stood, with Thee, Great M. of the Border! Wordsw.
Hence Minstrel 2 to sing of, celebrate in song

Minstreley (mínstréi), ME. [a. OF.
minstrelles, see MINSTREL.] 1. The art or
occupation of a minstrel; the practice of play-
ing and singing; now only *poet.* or *shet.* 2. A
body of minstrels ME. 13. *collect.* Musical
instruments. Also, a kind of musical instru-
ment. —1533. 4. Minstrel poetry; *occas.* a
body of this 1802.

2 *Inform* hym gooth the loude Myntrele
CHAUCEER.

Mint (mínt), sb. 1 [OE. *mynt* neut., repr
WGer. **munita* fem., a. L. *moneta*; see
MONEX.] †1. A piece of money; money
from 16th c. only *sheng.* —1848. 2. A place
where money is coined under public authority
late ME. b. A set of machines for coining
1592. 3 *transf.* and *fig.* A source of inven-
tion or fabrication 1555. 4. Coinage —1622. 5.
A vast sum (of money); rarely *transf.* a vast
amount (of something costly) 1655.

2. *Master of the m.* the chief officer and custodian
of the m. 3. A *mint* that had a m. of phrases in
his brain SHAKS. 5 He must have lost a m. of
money 1831.

Comb. m.-bill, a bill or promissory note issued by
the officers of the m. against bullion deposited for
coining; m. condition, (of a book, picture, etc.)
fresh and perfect state as if only just produced, *tim-*
man, one engaged or skilled in coining, m.-mark,
a mark placed upon a coin to indicate the mint at
which it was struck; m.-master, the master or
manager of the mint, m. price, the price of bullion
as recognized at the m., so m. value.

Mint (mínt), sb. 2 [OE. *minde* wk. fem. —
WGer. **minia*, a. L. *menta*, *mentha*, Gr.
μήνθη (also *μήνθος*).] 1. Any aromatic labiate
plant of the genus *Mentha*, esp. *M. variata*,
Garden Mint or SPERMINT. 2. Applied with
defining word to plants of allied genera, e. g.
Calamamtha 1543.

Comb. m. julep (see JULEP 2); -sauce, a sauce
made of finely chopped m., vinegar, and sugar,
usually eaten with roast lamb, -water, a cordial
distilled from m.

Mint (mínt), v. 1546 [f. MINT sb. 1] 1.
trans. To make (coin) by stamping metal b.
fig. To coin or invent (a word or phrase); in
contemptuous use, to invent, fabricate (some-
thing counterfeit) 1593. 2. To convert (bul-
lion) into coin or money. Now rare 1869. b.
fig. To impress some thing with a stamp o

c a c A o w p n A s o o
amp n mp s p o b
b O H ppy Ph m ed b e D
C Bo

Mintage (mín dz) 570 [f. M. T v o
b + G c o n o p o c e s s a
e p c o o n g m o n e y c o n g
o o f a n d f l (n z) a

coner. The product of a (particular) mint
Also *transf.* and *fig.* 1638 3. The charge or
duty for coining 1745 4. The stamp im-
pressed on a coin 1634.

1. Coins of Roman m. 1853 A new word of Gen 13
m. De QUINCY.

Minter (mínstär). [OE. *mynttere*, a. I
monetarius, f. *moneta*; see MONEY.] One who
coins or stamps money. Also *fig.*

Minuend (mínnuend). 1706. [ad. L. *mi-*
nuendus (see *numerus*), f. *m. nuere* to diminish]
Arith. The number or quantity from which
another is to be subtracted.

Minuet (mínute). 1673 [ad. F. *menuet*
adj. used subst., dim. of *menu* small; see
MENU, etc.] 1. A slow, stately dance in
triple measure, for two dancers. 2. The
music used to accompany this dance. Hence,
a piece of music in the same rhythm and style,
often forming one of the movements of a suite
or sonata 1686

1 I am fit for Nothing but low dancing now a
Corant, a Borei, Or a Minuet 1 TALLCHAP. ad. m.
You should do everything, said Lord Chesterfield, in
the time of the court

Minum(e), obs. ff. MINIM.

Minuet, obs. f. MINUONETTI.

Minus (márnsh). 1481. [a. L. *minus* neut.
of *minuere* less; see MINOR a.] The quasi-
prep. use (sense 1), from which all the other
Eng. uses are derived, probably originated in
the commercial language of the Middle Ages
(see N. E. D.) 1. *quasi-prep.* With the deduc-
tion of, exclusive of (cf. LESS a. 4, F. *moins* b.
G. *weniger*). b. *prepositively* in colloq. use.

Short of, without. Hence *occas.* as *adj.* 1813
2. As the oral equivalent of the symbol (—) is
helping to form a negative quantity, e. g. in
'—3', '—1', which are read as *minus* 3
minus 1 1579. b. Hence *attrib.* in *minus*
quantity, a negative quantity, pop. misused
for 'something non-existent' 1861. c. *ad.* Of
the nature of a minus quantity, also *cf.*
non-existent 1302. d. *adv.* and *adj.* Negatively
(electrified) 1747. 3. sb. a. *Mus.* The symbol
(—); also *minus sign*. b. A subtraction 1
quantity subtracted, a loss, deficiency. c. A
negative quantity 1651.

1. If all mankind met, each with one opinion MINT
b. The Englishman cut back to civilization in his
left arm 1803. 3 a. A statefull of phrases, minuses
21, 22 1830

Minuscule (mínuskul). 1705. [a. F., ad.
L. *minuscule* (see *littera*), fem. of *m. minuscu-*
rather less, dim. of *minus* 1. A. *adj.* fa. *Print-*
ing. Of a letter: Small, lower-case. b.
Palaeogr. (f. a letter) Small (see B. b.) Also
written in minuscules 1727. 2. *gen.* Very
small 1893. B. sb. fa. *Printing* A small or
lower-case letter is opp. to a capital. b.
Palaeogr. A small letter as opp. to a capital or
uncial; the small cursive script developed
from the uncial; also, a manuscript in this
writing. 1705

b. The m. arose in the 7th century as a cursive
monastic script 1. TAYLOR

†Minutary, a [f. MINUTE sb. + -ARY.]
Consisting of minutes (of time). ILLUSTR.

Minute (mínút), sb. late ME. [In brand es
I and III a. F. *minute* fem., ad. L. *minuta* *adj.*
fem. used subst.; in branch II, d. L. *minut-*
adj. neut. used subst.] 1. A sixth (or other
definite part) of a unit. 1. The sixtieth part of
an hour (divided into sixty seconds). Also
one of the lines upon a dial marking the
minute spaces. b. Vaguely: A short space of
time; also, an instant, moment. late ME. c.
A particular moment, occas. the appointed
moment 1503. 2. *Num.* The sixtieth part of a
degree. (Marked thus ' as in 5° 12') late ME
3. *Arch.* The sixtieth or occas. some other part
of the MODULUS 1696.

1. F. — the twelve Of half a day — of a hour
GOWIE. b The rain was to start in a m. mod

ce (man). a (pass). au (loud) o (cat) f (chief) o (ever) a (eye) o k eau de vie) (st). Psych. u hat p get

c. *Phr. The m. (that)*: as soon as. Hence **Minutely** *a.* and *a m.* (happening) every m.

II. Something small. **†1.** A coin of little value, a mite -1539. **†2.** Something minute, as *pl.* 'small fry'; a detail; something of small value 1515-1670.

3. Let me hear from thee every m. of News B. 1688.

III. A rough draft; a memorandum; a brief summary of events or transactions, esp. (*usu. pl.*) the record of the proceedings of an assembly, committee, etc. 1502. **b.** An official memorandum authorizing or recommending a course, as a *Treasury m.* 1561.

Comb. *m.* bell, the tolling of a bell at intervals of a m.; *book*, a book in which minutes are recorded; *glass*, a sand glass that runs for a m.; *gun*, one fired at intervals of a m.; used as a sign of mourning or distress; *hand*, the longer hand of a time-piece, which indicates the minutes; *man*, a militiaman, during the American revolutionary period, who was ready to march at a minute's notice (*Hist.*); *repeater*, a watch which 'repeats' the minutes.

Minute (*maini:t*), *a.* late ME. [*ad. L. minutus*, *pa. ppl.* of *minuere* to make small.] **†1.** Chopped small, late ME. only. **†2.** Of imposts, etc.; Lesser; esp. in *m. tithes* = 'small tithes' -1596. **3.** Very small in size, amount, or degree 1525. **4.** Trifling, petty 1510. **5.** Of investigations, etc.; Very detailed; very precise; very accurate 1680.

3. Very m. changes of temperature Gen. 12. **4.** These m. philosophers are a sort of pirates who plunder all that come in their way BERKELEY. **5.** M. regulations are apt to be transgressed JOWETT. Hence **Minutely** *adv.* **ness.**

Minute (*min'it*), *v.* 1605. [*f. MINUTE sb.*] **1.** *trans.* To time to the minute. **2.** To draft (a document or scheme); to record in a minute or memorandum; to make a minute of the contents of (a document) 1648.

1. To m. the speed of a train SHAKES. **a.** *Phr. To m. down* - to make a note of.

Minutia (*mai-, min'i:z*) [*pl. -iæ (-it)*] 1751. [*a. L. minutia* smallness, *pl. minutiae* trifles, *f. minutus* MINUTE *a.*] A precise detail; a trivial matter or object. *Usu. pl.* So **Minutiae** *a.* pertaining to details 1612-1796. **Minutiae**, *ous a's.* attentive to minutiae 1819.

Minx (*minks*) 1542. [*†1.* A pet dog. **UDALL.** **2.** A pert girl, pussy. Now often playful. 1502. **†3.** A lewd woman -1728.

2. b. This is some Minxes token SHAKES. **Minx**, *obs. f.* MINCK.

Miny (*mai:ni*), *a.* rare. 1611. [*f. MINE sb. + -y*]. **1.** Pertaining to a mine; mineral. **2.** Subterraneous. THOMSON.

Miocene (*mai:ʃən*), *a.* Also *mei-*. 1833. [*irreg. f. Gr. *μῑῑαν* less + *καινός* new, recent.] **Geol.** Epithet of the middle division of the Tertiary strata, and the geological period it represents. Also *quasi-sb.* **Miocene** *a.**

Miquelet (*mi:k'let*), 1670. [*a. f., ad. Sp. *miquelete*, *moquelete*, f. Cat. *Miquel*, *Sp. Miguel* Michael.] **a.** In the 17th c., a member of a body of Catalanian banditti who infested the Pyrenees. **b.** Later, a Spanish guerrilla soldier during the Peninsular War; also, a member of a corps of French irregulars raised for service against the Spaniards. **c.** In mod. Spain, a soldier of certain local regiments, chiefly employed on escort duties.*

†Mir (*mīr*), 1877. A Russian village community.

Mirabelle (*mirəbel*), 1706. [*a. f.*] A variety of plum

†Mirabilis 1673. = **AQUAMIRABILIS** -1687. **Mirabilite** (*mirəbi:lait*), 1854. [*a. G. *mirabilis*, f. mod. L. (*sal*) *mirabilis*, Glauber's name for his salt; see -ITE 1.*] *Min.* Native sodium sulphate (GLAUBER'S SALT).

†Mi-rable, *a.* and *sb.* 1450. [*ad. L. *mirabilis*; see -ABLE*]. **a.** *adj.* Wonderful, marvellous -1606. **b. sb.** Something wonderful -1653.

Miracle (*mirəkl*), *sb.* late OE. [*a. OF. *ad. L. miraculum* object of wonder, f. *mirari* to wonder, f. *mirus* wonderful.] **1.** A marvellous event exceeding the known powers of nature, and therefore supposed to be due to the special intervention of the Deity or of some supernatural agency; chiefly, an act (e.g. of healing) exhibiting control over the laws of nature, and serving as evidence that the agent*

is either divine or is specially favoured by God.

2. transf., esp. as applied hyperbolically to an unusual achievement or event, late ME. **b. *conv.*** A wonderful object, a marvel, late ME. **†3.** A miraculous story; a legend, CHAUCER. **4.** = *Miracle play* ME.

1. This is again the second m. that Jesus did *John* 11. 54. **2.** O M I He blushes! *Drayton.* The radium 'miracle' 1903. *Phr. To m.* marvellously well 1645. **b.** A m. of worth DANIEL, of rare device COLTAGE, of ingenuity (*mod.*). **3.** CHAUCER *Sir Theopas* *Pil. 1.*

attrib. and **Comb.**, as *m.-monger*, etc.; *m. play*, one of the medieval dramatic representations based on the life of Our Lord and the legends of the Saints 1602. *m. player*, -playing (from sense 4) late ME.

Miracle (*mīrəkl*), *v.* 1611. [*f. the sb.*]

a. refl. To be revealed by miracle. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 29. **b. intr.** To work miracles.

Miraculize (*mīrə'kʌlɪz*), *v.* 1711. [*f. L. *miraculum* + -IZE.*] *trans.* To consider as miraculous.

Miraculous (*mīrə'kʌləs*), *a.* 1502. [*ad. F. *miraculeux*, ad. med. L. *miraculosus*, f. *miraculum*; see -OUS.*] **1.** Of the nature of a miracle; beyond the agency of natural laws; supernatural. **†b.** Concerned with miracles; extraordinary; marvellous; astonishing 1573. **3.** Of things (formerly also of persons) having the power to work miracles; wonder-working 1595.

1. This strength M. yet remaining in those locks *Milton* *Sams* 517. **3.** His word is more than the m. *Harpe* *SHAKES.* Hence **Miraculous-ly** *adv.*, **ness.** **†Mirador** (*mīrə'dɔ:*). Also **-dore**. 1670. [*Sp., f. *mirar* to look.*] A watch-tower; also, a belvedere on the top of a Spanish house.

Mirage (*mīrəʒ*), 1812. [*a. F., f. (*se*) *mirer* to look at oneself in a mirror, to be reflected.*] An optical illusion, common in hot countries, and esp. in sandy deserts, arising from the reflection of an object at some distance, often giving the false appearance of a sheet of water.

fig. A moist m. in desert eyes *Tennyson*.

Mirbane (*mī'baɪn*) 1857. [*Fr. *so* in Fr.*] *Essence, oil of m.*, nitrobenzol used in perfumery.

Mire (*mīər*), *sb.* [*ME *mīre*, a. ON. *mīr-r* fem. = *OTeut. **mīrjō* = **mīrjā*, f. **mīr-s*, ablant-var. of **mīr*; see *MOSS*.]* **1.** A piece of wet, swampy ground; a boggy place. Also *gen.* swampy ground, bog. **2.** Wet or soft mud, slush, dirt. (*cf. a Pet. ii. 22.*) ME. **b.** A mass of dirt 1871.*

1. *Fig. *phr.* To bring, drag, lay, leave, stick in the m., to find oneself in the m.* Honest water, which here left man i' th' m. *SHAKES.* **2.** b. Until a stumble, and the man's one m. *Browning.* **Comb.** *m.-crow*, the laughing gull, *Larus ridibundus*.

†Mire, *a.* late ME [*f. prec.*] *Miry* -1656.

Now that the fields are dank, and ways are m. *Milton*.

Mire (*mai:ər*), *v.* late ME. [*f. MIRE sb.*] **1. trans. *i.* To plunge or set fast in the mire. (*Chiefly pass.*) 1550. **b. fig.** To involve in difficulties late ME. **2.** To bespatter with mire or filth; to defile (*lit.* and *fig.*) 1508.**

1. Some of them were mired in it [*a slough*] 1752. **2.** Street'd thus and wiled with infamie *SHAKES.*

1. intr. To sink in the mire, be bogged 1607.

Point till a horse may myre upon your face *SHAKES.*

Mirific (*mai:ri:f*), *a.* rare. 1490. [*a. f. *mirificus*, ad. L. *mirificus*, f. *mirus* wonderful + *ficus* (see -IFIC).*] Doing wonders; exciting astonishment; marvellous. So **†Mir'fic** *a.* 1603-1829 *Mirifically* *adv.*

Miriness (*mai:ri:nəs*), 1608. [*f. MIRY a. + -NESS.*] *Miry* condition or quality.

Mirk, Mirky, etc., var. ff. *MURK*, etc.

Mirror (*mīrər*), *sb.* [*ME. *mirour*, a. OF. *mir(e)ur* (mod. F. *miroir*) -pop. L. **miratorum*, f. **mirare* to look at (*cf. L. *mirari* to wonder*); see -ORY.] **1.** Literal uses, etc. **1.** A polished surface, now usu. of glass coated with tin amalgam or silver, which reflects images of objects, a looking-glass. **b. transf.** Applied to water (chiefly *poet.*) 1595. **2. spec.***

a. A magic glass or crystal ME. **†b.** A small glass formerly worn in the hat by men and at the girdle by women. *B. JONS.* **3. Optics.** A polished surface, either *plane*, *convex*, or *con-*

cave, that reflects rays of light; a *speculum* 1728.

1. And in her hand she held a mirrour bright *SPENSER*. *fig.* To hold as 'twere the Mirror up to Nature *SHAKES.* **3. *Burning m.*** a concave m. which concentrates the sun's rays at a focus, and causes them to set fire to objects.

II. *fig. uses.* **1.** That which gives a faithful reflection of anything, late ME. **b.** Used of a person (*poet.*) 1593. **2.** That which exhibits something to be imitated; an exemplar. Now *rare*. ME. **†b.** Hence of persons. A paragon -1785. **†c.** A warning -1633.

1. The stage the mirrour of life *JOHNSON.* **b.** *Mirror*, of Poets, *Mirror* of our Age *WALLER.* **3.** *Sir Tristram*, the m. of chivalry 1802. **b.** Our m. of misdeeds of finance *BURKE.*

III. a. Arch. A small oval ornament resembling a mirror in shape 1847. **b. Ornith.** The speculum of a bird's wing.

attrib. and **Comb.**, as *mir-silverer*, *surface*, etc. also *m. carp*, the looking-glass carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, -plate, a plate of glass suitable for a m.; -writing, writing which appears as though viewed in a m., reversed writing (a characteristic of aphasia).

Mirror (*mīrər*), *v.* 1820. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To reflect in the manner of a mirror.

Mirth (*mɜ:θ*) [*OE *mýrð* *þ* str. fem., f. (*ult.*) *OTeut. **mīrjo* - MERRY a.*] **†1.** Pleasurable feeling, joy, happiness -1696. **2.** Rejoicing, esp. manifested rejoicing; merry-making; jollity ME. **†3.** A diversion, sport, entertainment -1606. **4.** Musement, hilarity, in early use, fun, ridicule, late ME. **†b.** Put for: The object of one's mirth -1708.*

2. Be large in m., anon we'll drink a Measure The Table round *SHAKES.* **3.** To give a Kingdom for a M. *SHAKES.* **4.** I was borne to speak all m., and no matter *SHAKES.* **b.** He's all my Exercise, my M., my Matter *SHAKES.*

Mirthful (*mɜ:θfʊl*), *a.* ME. [*f. MIRTH + -FUL*]. **1.** Full of mirth; glad, hilarious, expressive of mirth. **b.** Of places, seasons etc.: Characterized by rejoicing 1450. **2.** Of things: Amusing *SHAKES.*

1. Each m. lout The ale-house seeks *CLARE.* A m. jest *CHAMBER.* **b.** M. bow or hall *KELLS.* Hence **Mirthfully** *adv.*, **ness.**

Mirthless (*mɜ:θləs*), *a.* late ME. [*f. MIRTH + -LESS*] Joyless; sad, dismal. Hence **Mirthless-ly** *adv.*, **ness.**

Miry (*mī:ri*), *a.* late ME. [*f. MIRE sb. + -y*]. **1.** Of the nature of mire, swampy

2. Abounding in mire, muddy 1440. **3.** Covered with mud or mire 1496. **4. fig.** Dirty, despicable 1532.

1. Marshes and myrie bogs *SPENSER.* **2.** M. roads 1832. **4.** A m. business 1877.

†Mirza (*mī'rɜ:z*), 1613. [*Pers., short for *mirzād*, f. *mīr* (a. Arab. *amīr*: see AMEER) a prince + *zād* born.] In Persia: **a.** A royal prince; as a title, placed after the name. **b.** Title of honour prefixed to the name of an official or a man of learning.*

†Mis, *a.* ME. [*Partly the prefix *Mis-* 1 (4) used as a separate word; partly a reduced form of AMISS.*] Bad; wrong; wicked. In predicative use: *Amis* -1556. So **†Mis** *adv.* wrongly; badly; amiss.

Mis- (*mis*), *prefix* 1, repr. OE. *mis-*. *OTeut. **misso-** (whence **missan* *MISSE* v.) The *adj. **misso-** had app. two senses: (1) divergent, astray, (2) mutual, alternate.

The hyphen is now employed chiefly in new or rarely used formations, and in words like *mis-say*, *mis-cite*, etc.

The predominant meaning of the prefix is that of 'amiss', 'wrongly', 'badly', 'improperly', 'mistakenly'.

In early ME. many new compounds were made, some of which appear to have been suggested by French formations with *mes* (see *MIS-*); a word like *misjudge* has prob. a double origin, being partly of native formation, and partly an adaptation of OF. *misjuger*. The most prolific period for the formation of *mis*-compounds was the 17th c., when writers such as Bacon, Donne, and Sp. Hall employed them largely.

In OE. *mis* was prefixed to vba., active and passive pple.s, nouns of action and condition, and acjs. In ME. its composition with agent-nouns and adverbs followed as a matter of course.

1. Prefixed to verbs, with the meaning 'amiss', 'badly', 'wrongly', 'perversely', 'mistakenly', as *misaid*, *mispro*, *mislead*, *mislike*, etc. **b.** In the 14th-16th c., in some words, as *misdeem*, *etc.*, *mis* took the force of 'unfavourably', and in *missover*, *etc.*, it intensified the notion of *un-* or *dis-*

Sa d o he ch d Sh ks 6 n Of a e er
e c To a o re ch s p ope d s na on
6 3 17 a To au e (a pe on o go
on b o ead s ay o
1 d g ps b n ng e m S a nd
L p d m m a m m 4 V
m m he b m m be d P p us
x 6 Th Ca L s o e P p us

carried SHAMS.
 Misca-st. *sb.* [Mis-1 4.] Miscalculation
 SANDS.
 Misca-st. *v.* *Obs* exc. *dial* late ME. [Mis-1
 1.] 1. *trans.* To cast with evil intent. 2. To
 miscalculate Also *absol.* 1593. 3. To mishy
 HOLLAND.
 Miscegenation (mī'sējə'nā'shən). 1864
 [Ingr f. L. *miscere* to mix + *genus* race +

[-ATION.] Mixture of races; esp. the sexual union of whites with negroes.
†Miscellaneous-arian. [*f.* MISCELLANY + -ARIAN.] A writer of miscellanies. SHAFTESBURY.
+Miscellane, a and *sb.* 1600. [*ad* L. *miscellanens* (see below).] A. *adj.* Mixed, miscellaneous -1658. B. *sb.* A mixture, medley, miscellany. (Cf. MASLIN? -1681)

|| **Miscellaneous** (mɪsˈɛləniʃəs) 1571. [neut pl. of *L. m. cellaneus* (see next)] A collection of miscellaneous literary compositions, notes, etc.; a literary miscellany.

|| **Miscellaneous** (mɪsˈɛləniʃəs), *a* 1637 [*f. L. miscellaneus, f. miscellus* mixed (*f. miscere*); see -FOUS.] 1. With sing sb. Of mixed composition or character With pl sb.: Of various kinds. 2. Of persons. Having various qualities or aspects: many-sided *f. Also*: general (as opp. to *technical*). 1646

1. A m. rabble, who extol Things vulgar Milt
My second boy received a sort of m. education
GOLDEN. M volumes of Manuscripts 1899 = A M
WINTER SWARTSON. Henry Miscellaneous In 1899

Miscellany (mĭsĕl'ānĭ, mĭsĕ'lānĭ). 50

Miscellany (mĭsĕl'ānĭ, mĭsĕ-lā'nĭ), *so* 1599. (app. ad. *F. miscellantes* fem. pl. (1d *F. miscellanea* neut. pl. : see MISCELLANEA))

1599. {app. ad. *F. miscellaneas* fem. pl. (rd
L. miscellanea neut. pl. : see MISCELLANEY)
only in sense 2 } 1. A mixture, medley. + *W*
madam: a female dealer in miscellaneous arti-
cles. B. JONS 2. *pl.* Miscellaneous pieces
brought together to form a volume 1615 3
The volume containing such miscellaneous

pieces 1638.
3. The Bible, in fact, is a 'miscellany'—a very various one H. ROGERS Hence Miscellanist, a writer of miscellanies. So †Miscellany *n.* = Mis

Mischance (mis,tʃəns), *sb* ME. [*n.* OF *mesch(e)ance*, etc.; see MIS-² and CHANCE *sb*].
- Ill-luck; all-success. In early use disaster.

2. A piece of bad luck, a mishap; †*spec* in accidental mutilation MF

2. A piece of bad luck, a mishap; *fatal* an accidental mutilation ME.
 1 Beholding all his own m. Mute TINKERSON 2
 Phi. *By m.*, by an unlucky accident. Hence *Mis*
chanceful a. unlucky.

Mischarge, *v.* Now rare. 1571. [**Mis-** 1.] *trans.* To charge wrongly or falsely. So **Mischarge** *sb.* a mistake in charging, as in an account 1828.

Mischief (mi'stɪf), *sb.* ME [a. OF. *mescheief*, *-cheif* (nod. *mischiefe*), vbl. sb. f. *meschever* (see MISCHIEVE)]. *1. Evil plight, misfortune; distress; in ME. often, need, poverty

Mischief (mi'stʃɪf), *sb.* ME [a. OF. *mescheuf*, *-cheuf* (nod. *mischeif*), vbl. sb. f. *meschever* (see *MISCHIEVE*).] +1. Evil plight, misfortune; distress; in ME. often, need, poverty, -1579. +Also with *a* and *pl.* *a* Harm or evil as wrought by a person or a particular cause 1480 *b.* An injury so wrought. Now only in *collect. pl.* = 'evil consequences'; and

1596. Also with *a* and *pl.* 2. Harm or evil as wrought by a person or a particular cause 1480. b. An injury so wrought. Now only in *collect.* *pl.* = 'evil consequences', and in phr. *to do oneself a m.* late M.E. 3. *Law* A condition in which a person suffers a wrong or is under some disability 1506. 4. *Law* A

disease or ailment. b. In medical parlance a morbid condition not further defined. 1552 5 Hurtful character or influence. Now rare. *Obs.* 1646. +6. Evil-doing - 1611. 7. A cause

disease or ailment. b. In medical parlance 1. Morbid condition not further defined. 1552 5. Harmful character or influence. Now *rare*. 1601. *Obs.* 1646. +6. Evil-doing -1611. 7. A cause, or source of harm or evil; a worker of mischiefs; also, one who acts in a vexatious or annoying manner 1586. 8. Vexatious or annoying action or conduct. Also, a tendency

or source of harm or evil; a worker of mischief; also, one who acts in a vexatious or annoying manner x886. 8. Vexatious or annoying action or conduct. Also, a tendency to or disposition for such conduct. 1784.

x () a (poor) au (loud) v (cu) f (F chef) o (ever) o (I eye) z Fr can de vie (z) : (Psychic) o (what) o (not)

nu h es P 2 3 He o eh a n ube
o ba m ch e B o Se e am he a n
n en 6 4 b Wh hem n n d
h ng 899 5 Th m o h p d 83
P f n f h m u e
exa u p f he ma 6 O b y
ad a a 8 He had m em
h h o p W
Ph as h fly e p ad mp aoy A
on ! A m take ! To play the m (= the devil)
(with), So in What (joc., etc.) the m...! Also to
go to the m.

Mischief (mɪʃɪf), *v. arch.* 1440. [f. MIS-
CHIEF sb.] = MISCHIEVE *v.* 1, 3 b.

Mischief (mɪʃɪf), *a.* Now *dial.*
ME. [f. as prec. + -FUL.] 1. Disastrous
-1470. 2. Full of mischief; mischievous 1541.

Mischief-maker, 1710. One who makes
mischief, esp. by talebearing. So **Mischief-**
making *vb. sb.* and *pp. a.*

Mischieve (mɪʃɪv), *v.* Now *dial.* or
arch. ME. [a. OF. *meschever*, f. *mes-* MIS- 2
+ *chever* CHEVE *v.*] 1. *intr.* To suffer harm
or injury; to come to grief, miscarry -1604.
2. *trans.* To bring to destruction or ruin. late
ME. 3. To inflict injury or loss upon 1475.
b To do physical harm to, late ME. 14. To
abuse, slander -1785

Mischievous (mɪʃɪvəs), *a.* ME. [a. AF.
meschevous, f. OF. *meschever* MISCHIEVE *v.* or
meschief; see -OUS. Till 1700, stressing on the
second syllable was common.] 1. Unfortu-
nate, disastrous; *occas.* of persons, miserable,
poverty-stricken -1583. 2. Of persons and
animals, or their dispositions. Producing or
designing mischief or harm. Now *rare*. 1473.
3. Of things, events, actions: Fraught with
mischief or harm; having harmful effects. late
ME. 4. Of persons, etc.: Characterized by
acts of playful malice or petty annoyance
1676

* *Ful. C. II* i. 33. 3 Am fallacy LOWELL. 4 M
de Voltaire had a big Ape, of excessively m turn;
who used to throw stones at the passers-by CHARLES
Hence **Mischievously** *adv.* -ness.

Mischolce, 1684. [MIS-1 4.] Wrong
choice.

Mischoose, *v.* ME. [MIS-1 1.] *trans*
and *intr.* To choose wrongly.

Mischristen, *v.* [MIS-1 1.] = MISBAP-
TIZ. 1. DONNE.

Miscible (mɪsɪbəl), *a.* (sb.) 1570. [f. L.
miscere to mix; see -IBLE.] Capable of being
mixed (with something). 4b. sb. A substance
that will mix with another -1678 Miscibility.

Miscite (mɪsɪt), *v.* 1591. [MIS-1 1.]
trans. To cite incorrectly. **Miscitation** 1634.

Miscolour, *v.* 1809. [MIS-1 1.] *trans.*
To give a wrong colour to (facts, etc.); to mis-
represent

Misco-mfort, sb. ME. [MIS-1 7.] = DIS-
COMFORT sb. 2. -1526. So **Misco-mfort** *v.* to
trouble, distress -1433.

Miscomprehend, *v.* 1813. [MIS-1 1.]
trans. To misunderstand. So **Miscompre-**
hension.

Miscomputation, 1647. [MIS-1 4.]
Misreckoning. So **Miscompute** sb. SIR T.
BROWNE *v.* 1672.

Misconceit, sb. *arch.* 1575. [MIS-1 4.]
= MISCONCEIT. So **Misconceit** *v.* to
have a false idea of; to think erroneously (that
) 1595.

Misconceive, *v.* late ME. [MIS-1 1.] 1.
intrans. To have a false conception or entertain
wrong notions (of). Also with clause, 'to sus-
pect'. 2. *trans.* To mistake the meaning of
1597.

2. To yield them... reasonable causes of those things,
wh. for want of due consideration hitherto, they
misconceived HOOKER. Hence **Misconceiver**.

Misconception, 1665. [MIS-1 4.] The
action or an act of misconceiving; a notion re-
sulting from misconceiving.

Misconduct, sb. 1710. [MIS-1 4.] 1. Bad
management; mismanagement. Often quasi-
spec., malfeasance. 2. Improper conduct.
Often *spec.* in the sense of 'adultery'. 1729
1b *pl.* Instances of misconduct -1857.

Misconduct, *v.* 1753. [MIS-1 1.] 1.
trans. To mismanage. 2. *refl.* To misbehave
oneself 1889.

Misconjecture *b. rare* 1646 [MIS-
4 E on ous conecture So **Misconje** c
ture *v.* (a) 626

Misconsecrated *pp. a.* 1634 MIS 2
Conse rated o a o g purp se mp op y
con ectrad So **Misconsecration** 604

Misconstru *ct. v.* 1637 [MIS] 1
Chiefly Sc. = MISCONSTRUE -1795. 2. To
construct badly. DE QUINCEY.

Misconstruction, 1513 [MIS-1 4.] 1.
The putting of a wrong construction on words
or actions. 2. Faulty or bad construction
(rare) 1819.

Misconstrue (-kɒnstru, -kɒnstrɪ), *v.* late
ME. [MIS-1 1.] 1. *trans.* To put a wrong
construction on (words or actions), to mistake
the meaning of (a person). 2. To infer
wrongly. SCOTT.

2. Thou misconstruest all the good which the
bountiful providence of God doth into thee 1587.
Hence **Misconstruable** *a.* **Misconstruer**.

Miscontent, *a.* *arch.* and *dial.* 1489
[MIS-1 6, 7.] Not content; dissatisfied; il-
pleased. So **Miscontented** *a.* **Miscontent-**
ment (*arch.*).

Miscontinuance, 1540. [AF.; see
MIS-2.] *Law.* Continuance by unlawful pro-
cess -1771.

Miscopy, sb. 1881. [MIS-1 4.] An error
in copying. So **Miscopy** *v.* to copy incor-
rectly 1825.

Miscorrec-t, *v.* 1697. [MIS-1 1.] *trans.*
To correct wrongly. So **Miscorrection** 1685

Miscounsel, sb. 1496. [MIS-1 4.] Wrong
advice. So **Miscounsel** *v.* to counsel wrongly
1385.

Miscount, *v.* late ME. [MIS-1 1.] 1.
trans. To misreckon 1548. 2. *intr.* To make
a wrong calculation. 3. To regard erroneously
(as). TENNYSON. So **Miscount** sb. a wrong
reckoning 1586.

Miscreance (mɪskreɪns), Now *arch.*
late ME. [a. OF. *miscreance* (mod F. *mécre-*
ance), see MIS-2 and CREANCE.] False belief
or faith; misbelief. So **Miscreancy** in same
sense; also villainy, depravity (cf. MIS-
CREANT 2).

Miscreant (mɪskreɪnt) ME. [a. OF.
miscreant -pop L. **misuscredentem*; see
MIS-2 and CREANT a.1] A. *adj.* 1. Mis-
believing; unbelieving, infidel. Now *arch.* 2.
Depraved, villainous, base 1593.

1. Al m. Painym, all false Jewes, all false heretikes
MORE 2. The miscreantest raketells in Italy 1593.
B. sb. 1. A misbeliever; an unbeliever, in-
fidel. late ME. 2. A vile wretch; a villain,
rascal 1590.

Miscreate, *v. rare*, 1603. [MIS-1 1] *trans.*
To create amiss. So **Miscreate**, **Mis-**
created *pa. pples.* and *pp. ads.* created or
formed unnaturally or improperly; mis-shapen
(also as an abusive epithet) 1485. **Miscrea-**
tion 1852. **Miscreative** *a.* 1819.

Miscre-dit, *v.* 1554. [MIS-1 7.] To dis-
believe.

Miscreed, *poet.* 1821. [MIS-1 4] A
mistaken creed.

Mis-cue, sb. 1873 (miss cue). [f. MIS-1
4 (or stem of MISS *v.*) + CUE sb.1] *Billiards*.
A failure to strike the ball properly with the
cue. So **Mis-cue** *v.* to make a m.

Mis-date, *v.* 1586. [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To
affix a wrong date to; to date wrong. So
Mis-date sb. a wrong date 1853.

Misdeal, *v.* 1481. [f. MIS-1 1 + DEAL
v.] 1. *intr.* To distribute unfairly. CAXTON.
2. To act improperly 1561. 3. *Cards.* To
make a mistake in dealing, usu. *intr.*, but
occas. trans 1850 So **Misdeal** sb. (*Cards*) an
error in dealing 1850. **Misdealing** *vb. sb.*

Misdeed (mɪsdiːd). [OE. *misdeð*; see
MIS-1 4 and DEED sb.] An evil deed, a
wrong action; a crime. 1. In ME. *collect.* =
misdoings.

He was wounded for our mysdeed CHAUCER.
Misdeem, *v.* Now chiefly *arch.* and *poet.*
ME. [MIS-1 1.] 1. *trans.* To judge un-
favourably, think evil of -1767. 2. *intr.* To
think ill (of) -1671. 3. To be mistaken in
one's view of, late ME. b. *trans.* To suppose

a pe on or th n) e oneous y to be (some-
h ng ese o m stake f 667 4 To fo m
a ong udgement (f) o d a m taken
op n on ME b To s ppo e m sakenly 1596
15 n To l a s pcon o n ng o
607 16 n To s pec some h n evi
o ha 1 600
2. What but any manne movd thee to m A
righteous Job? MILT.

Misdeli-ver, *v.* 1858. [MIS-1 1.] To de-
liver wrongly; to hand down improperly. So
Misdelivery, wrong delivery.

Misdemean, *v.* 1494. [L MIS-1 1 + DE
MEAN *v.*1] 1. *refl.* To misconduct oneself
12. *trans.* To misuse. SIR H. FINCH.

Misdemeanant (mɪsdɪmɪnənt), 1819. [1.
prec. + -ANT.] A person convicted of a mis-
demeanour. b. *transf.* A person guilty of
misconduct 1886.

Misdemeanour, -or, 1487. [MIS-1 4]
1. Evil behaviour, misconduct. Now *rare*
1494. b. An instance of this, a misdeed
offence 1494. 2. *Law.* One of a class of in-
dictable offences deemed less heinous than
felonies 1487. 3. A misdemeanant -1872.

2. This general definition comprehends both crimes
and misdemeanors; which, properly speaking are
mere synonymous terms BLACKSTONE. Phr. *Hugu*
m. a crime of a heinous nature, next to high treason

Misdepar-t, *v.* [MIS-1 1] *trans.* To dis-
tribute unfairly. CHAUCER.

Misderi-ve, *v.* 1619 [MIS-1 1.] 1.
trans. To divert into a wrong channel. BP
HALL. 2. To assign a wrong derivation to 1817

Misdescri-be, *v.* 1827. [MIS-1 1.] *trans*
To describe inaccurately. **Misdescription**

Misdeser-t, *Obs.* or *arch.* 1596. [MIS-1
4.] Ill-desert.

Misdevo-tion, 1612. [MIS-1 4.] Wrong
or misdirected devotion.

Misdi-ght, *pa. pp. a.* late ME. [MIS-1 2]
Ill-clothed; badly furnished or prepared, ill
treated -1607.

Misdire-ct, *v.* 1603. [MIS-1 1.] *trans.* To
give a wrong direction to (a jury, a blow, etc.)

In the hurry of a trial the ablest judge may mistake
the law, and misdirect the jury BLACKSTONE.

Misdire-ction, 1768 [MIS-1 4] 1. The
action of misdirecting or the condition of
being misdirected, direction to a wrong
address. 2. A wrong direction or course 1861

Misdo (mɪsdə), *v.* [OE. *misdeān*; see
MIS-1 1 and DO *v.*] 1. *intr.* To do evil or
wrong. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 2. *trans.* To do
amiss OE. 3. To harm, injure, wrong -1597

14. To put out of existence. Also *refl.* -1619
1. I have misdone; and I endure the Smart DAYTON

2. All is forgiven that was mysse done 1440. Hence
Misdo'er, a wrong-doer, evil-doer.

Misdo-ing, *vb. sb.* ME. [MIS-1 3]
Wrong-doing, evil-doing; also *Law*, improper
performance of an act. b. A misdeed. Chiefly
in ph. 1543.

Forgive thou all my mysdeynge COVZARDALL

Misdoubt, sb. Now *arch.* and *dial.* 1592
[MIS-1 4] Apprehension of evil, hence *gen.*
mistrust, suspicion.

Change m. to resolution SHAKES

Misdoubt, *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* or *arch.*
1540. [f. MIS-1 1 + DOUBT *v.*] 1. *trans.* To
have doubts as to the existence, truth or
reality of. b. with clause: To doubt (*that*)
that...; to have doubts as to *how*... 1640

2. To have doubts about the character,
honesty, etc. of (a person) 1585. 3. To have
misgivings in regard to, be suspicious about
1563. 4. To fear or suspect the existence or
occurrence of (something evil) 1540. 5. To
fear or suspect (that something is or will be
the case) 1596. b. *refl.* and *intr.* To suspect,
to have suspicions of. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1637

2. I will never m. the piety of this nation LAURENCE

1. I do not m. my wife SHAKES. 3. The Bird that
hath bin lived in a bush, With trembling wings mis-
doubteth every bush SHAKES 5. I m the ladies won't
like it 1885.

Misdoubtful, *a.* 1575. [MIS-1 6] Suspi-
cious -1596.

Misdread, sb. [MIS-1 4] Dread of evil.
SHAKES.

Mise (mɪz, mɪz), sb. 1450. [a. AF., OF
mise action of placing or setting, expenses

ec. fem abstrac no n f m (pa pple
) to pace] +r p Expenses or co s
1492 a. Agan pa men or buemade
o ecu e al be y o m m u n y as (a) by the
people o Wales o a new Lo d Mach ng
u p n e b) by he shab ans of he Coun y
a n e o C eser on a c nge of a 500
3 A settlement by agreement; as the *M. of*
Amiens and *M. of Lewes*, between Henry III
and his barons 1700. 4. *Law*. The issue in a
writ of right 1544 Hence *Mise v. trans.* to
rate for the m. 1673.

Misease (mis'ez), *sb. arch.* ME. [a. OF.
misaie, f. *mis-* Mis-² + *aie* EASE.] 1. Dis-
tress; misery; extreme suffering or discom-
fort. 2. Lack of the means of living; poverty
distress 1490. Hence *Misease* (d) a
in want; troubled, distressed -1553.

Mise-ducate, *v.* 1827. [Mis-¹ i.] *trans.*
To educate wrongly. So *Miseducation* 1624
[*Mise-en-scène* (mizanshén), [Fr.: see *MISH*,
SCENE.] Staging of a play; also fig.

Misemploy, *v.* 1609. [Mis-¹ i.] *trans.*
To employ amiss. So *Misemployment* 1597.
+**Misenter**, *v.* 1551. [Mis-¹ i.] *trans.* To
enter erroneously. So *Misentry* 1602.

+**Misentreat**, *intr.* *v.* 1450. [Mis-¹ i.]
1. *trans.* To treat badly; to ill-use -1583

Miser (mæ'zər), *a. and sb.* 1542. [a. L.]
A. *adj.* 1. Wretched -1612. 2. [attrib use of
B.] 2. [Misery;] avaricious *arch. or dial* 1598.
2. The m. spirit eyes the spendthrift heir SAVAGE.

B. *sb.* 1. A miserable or wretched person; a
wretch. *Oss.* (*arch.* in Scott.) 1542. 2. One
who lives miserably in order to hoard wealth.
Also, an avaricious person, a niggard 1560.

2. As some lone m., visiting his store, Bends at his
treasure, counts, recounts it o'er GOLDSM.

Miserable (mizə'rabl'), *a. and sb.* 1484.

[a. F. *miserable*, ad. L. *miserabilis*, f. *miserari*,
f. *miser* wretched.] A. *adj.* 1. Of persons.
Wretchedly unhappy. Now often in some-
what trivial sense: Wretchedly uncomfortable.

1526 2. Needy; wretchedly poor. *Oss.* exc.
as merged in 1. 1585. 3. Of events, etc.

Fraught with misery; causing wretchedness

1500. 4. Of things: Pitiably; despicable;
pallid, sorry, poor 1500. 5. Miserly, mean,
stingy Now *dial*. 1484. +6. Compassionate

-1530.

1. O m. Mankind, to what fall Degraded! Murr.
3. I have past a m. night, So full of fearful Dreams

SHAKS. 4. M. guers of comfort are jo COVERDALE
Job vii. 2. M. ten 1500

B. *sb.* A miserable person; one who is in
extreme unhappiness or great want 1534.

Hence *Miserableness*. So *Miserably adv.*
late ME.

+**Miseration**. late ME. [ad. L. *miserationem*,
f. *miserari*.] Pity, compassion, mercy

-1538.

|| **Misère** (miz'èr, Fr. miz'èr). 1830 [Fr. =
MISERY.] *Cards*. A declaration by which the
caller undertakes not to take a trick.

|| **Miserere** (miz'èr-èr). ME. [imper. sing. of
L. *miserari* to have mercy.] 1. The fifty-
first Psalm (fiftieth in the Vulgate), beginning
Miserere mei Deus ('Have mercy upon me, O
God'), being one of the Penitential Psalms.

2. A musical setting of this 1776. 3. *transf.* A
cry for mercy 1616. +3. In full *M. mei* (miz'èr).
a name for the 'Iliac passion' (see ILEUS 1)

-1783. +4. = MISERICORD 1798.

1. B. The 'Misere' of Allegri 1845.

Misericord (miz'èr-ik'rd). ME. [a. OF.,
ad. L. *miserocordia*, f. *miserocors*, f. *miseri-*

stem of *miserari* + *cord-*, cor heart.] +1. Com-
passion, pity. Also as *int.* -1705. 2. *Hist*
and *Antiq.* a. An indulgence or relaxation of
a monastic rule 1802. b. An apartment in a
monastery in which such indulgences, esp. as
to food and drink, were permitted 1529. c. A
shelving projection on the under side of a
hinged seat in a choir stall, which, when
turned up, gave support to one standing in the
stall 1515. 3. A dagger with which the *coup*
de *grâce* was given, late ME. Hence *Misericor-*

de *relous* a. compassionate, merciful.

Miserly (miz'èr-ly), *a.* 1593. [f. MISER *sb.*
+ *ly*] Niggardly stingy

Misery (miz'èr-ly) late ME. [a. OF. *mise-*
re man] a. pain au (loud). *v.* cut) f (fr chel) 2 (ever) 3 (I eye) 4 (F and v e) 5

r ad L n eria f n e i W etched
ne so out a d cum s a ces d s esse used
by p a n o n p o e A s o w h t a d p
+ V i s e r a b o e e d s a e o f m d a c o
d o n o f e x e m a p p e s 3 t 3
M e n e s s 6 4 B R E (g)
The m o a d d p o e R s p f i d
He gave u s u s a n e h a y a n d G O L D S M.
m i s e r i e s o f f a l l e n g r e a t n e s s M A C A U L A Y. 2. I t h o u g h
s o f u l l o f m. W e r e i t n o t b e t t e r n o t t o b e? T E N N I S O N

Misestem, *v.* 1611. [Mis-¹ i.] *trans*
= MISSEIMATE *v.* So *Misestem sb* want
of esteem or respect 1850.

Misestimate, *v.* 1841 [Mis-¹ i.] *trans*
To estimate erroneously. So *Misestimate sb.*
1852. *Misestimation* 1809.

Misexecute, *v.* 1647 [Mis-¹ i.] *trans.*
To carry out improperly. *Misexecution* 1535.

Misexplain, *v.* 1674. [Mis-¹ i.] *trans*
To explain incorrectly

Misexposition. 1524. [Mis-¹ i.] In-
correct exposition.

Misexpress, *v.* 1718. [Mis-¹ i.] *refl.* To
express oneself faultily. So *Misexpression*
1651. *Misexpressive* a. expressing a wrong
meaning 1816.

Mistake. late ME. [Mis-¹ i.] Dis-
belief; mistrust:

Some sudden turn of anger born Of your m.
TENNISON.

Mistake, *v.* ME. [Mis-¹ i.] 1. *intr.* To
come to grief. ME. only. 2. *impers.* or said of
the event: To fall out amiss. *It misfell me.*

misfortune befell me -1615.

Mistake, *v.* [OE *mistaran*; see Mis-¹ i.
and FARE v.] 1. *intr.* To fail ill, come to
grief -1633 2. To go wrong; to transgress
-1487. So *Mistake sb.* going wrong, mis-
fortune -1596.

Mistake, *v.* 1570 [Mis-¹ i.] *trans.*
To put out of shape; to make of a wrong
shape -1647. So *Mistaken* *adj.* a badly
formed, mis-shapen 1500. *Mistake* *adj.*
vb. *sb.* disfigurement, deformity 1469.

Mistake (mis'tāk), *v.* 1596. [a. OF.
mistake, f. *mistakeant*, pres. pp. of *mistake*,
mistake to misdo, see Mis-¹ i. and FARE
v.] *trans.* A transgression, trespass,
spec. the improper performance of a lawful act.

So *Mistake*, one who commits a m. 1631.

Mistake, 1821. [Mis-¹ i.] A dis-
torted feature; a bad feature or trait

+**Mistake**, *v.* [Mis-¹ i.] *intr.* To feign
with a wrong intention. SPENSER.

Mistake (mis'tāk), *v.* 1752. [Mis-¹ i.]
intr. Of a gun or its charge: To fail to be dis-
charged. b. Said of an internal-combustion
engine when its charge fails to ignite or ignites
at the wrong time 1905. Hence *Mistake sb.*
a failure to discharge 1839.

Mistake (mis'tāk), *sb.* 1823. [f. Mis-¹ i. +
FIT *sb.*] A garment, etc., which does not fit
the person it is made for.

[1 be] shoemaker would occasionally have a m. or
two on his hands KNIGHT *transf.* Her mouth was
an obvious m. for the set of teeth it contained 1864.

Mistake, *v.* 1885. [f. Mis-¹ i. + FIT *v.* 1 or
f. *prec.*] *trans* and *intr.* To fit badly.

+**Misforge**, *v.* [Mis-¹ i.] *trans.* = Mis-
give 1. Chaucer.

Misform, *v.* late ME. [Mis-¹ i.] *trans.*
To form amiss; to mis-shape. So *Misforma-*
tion, malformation 1822.

Misfortunate, *a.* Now chiefly *Sc.* and
U.S. 1530. [Mis-¹ i.] Unfortunate.

Misfortune (mis'fōrtūn), *sb.* 1502. [f.
Mis-¹ i. + FORTUNE *sb.*] 1. Bad fortune; ill-
luck; also, an instance of this. 2. *dial.* and
colloq. The bearing of an illegitimate child;
hence, an illegitimate child 1801.

2. They come in no m. like other folk COVERDALE
Ps. lxxii. 5. Misfortunes seldom come alone 1622.

2. Phr. To have or meet with a m. Hence *Mis-*
fortunate a. unfortunate 1578.

Misfortune, *v.* 1466 [Mis-¹ i.] a.
impers., etc.: To happen unfortunately. b.
intr. To happen by mischance to do something

C. To come to grief. -1615.

Misgive (mis'giv), *v.* 1513. [Mis-¹ i. 7]
1. *trans.* Of one's heart, mind etc. To cause
one to be app ve that) to incline o

susp con o o e b o d n g (The pe so al obj
as o ada) b ab o o lo ha e
sg s 1604 2 r To fal o go
w o g Of a gun To n ss f i e Ch e f f y s
1579 8 a To be o am o e
o gly 16 1
S d h m y h a r m u n e e s e C n
V. a. may b. a n s. s. b. O. 1. 189.

Misgive, *vb.* 1601. [f. *prec.* +
-ING¹] The action of MISGIVE *v.*; a feeling
of mistrust, apprehension, or loss of con-
fidence

And my misgiving still Felt shrewdly to the purpose
SHAKS

Misgo (mis'gō), *v.* Now *dial.* Pa t
-went, pa. pple -gone. ME. [Mis-¹ i.]
intr. To go wrong or astray; to err, to mis-
carry.

Misgotten, *pa. pp.* and *ppl* a. late ME.
[Mis-¹ i.] 1. Wrongly acquired, ill-gotten
2. = MISBEGOTTEN. late ME.

Misgovern, *v.* 1440. [Mis-¹ i.] +1.
trans. To mismanage, misdirect, misconduct
-1621. 2. *trans.* To mismanage the govern-
ment of (a state, etc.) 1587.

Misgovernance. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* late ME.
[Mis-¹ i.] +1. Misconduct, misbehaviour
-1637. +2. Mismanagement, misuse -1678

3. Bad government of a country or state 1477
Misgoverned, *ppl* a. late ME. [Mis-¹ i.]
2.] +1. Il-conducted, immoral -1611 +2.
Unruly; misdirected -1639. 3. Mismanaged
1834.

2. Rude mis-govern'd hands SHAKS.

Misgovernment. late ME. [Mis-¹ i.]
+1. Unruly behaviour, misconduct -1665 +2.
Mismanagement -1777. 3. Bad government
of a country or state; maladministration

Hence, disorder, anarchy (cf. *misrule*) 1592
[*Misgrafted*, *pa. pp.* [Mis-¹ i.] Grafted
amiss; fig. badly matched *M. d. N.* 1. 1. 137

Misgrafted, *ppl* a. [Mis-¹ i.] Grafted
wrongly or unsuitably WARBURTON.

Misgrounded, *ppl* a. 1598. [Mis-¹ i.]
Falsely grounded, ill-founded.

Misgrow, *v.* 1647. [Mis-¹ i.] A dis-
torted or abortive growth.

Misguidance. 1640. [Mis-¹ i.] Mis-
direction. So *Misguide sb.* 1596.

Misguide, *v.* late ME. [Mis-¹ i.] +1.
refl. To go astray; to conduct oneself or man-
age one's affairs badly -1651. 2. *trans.* To
mismanage, misgovern. Hence (mod *Sc.*) to
treat badly; to injure, spoil 1494. 3. To mis-
direct 1509.

3. To in the mind Por. *absol.* The nobles have
nearly ceased either to guide or m. CIVILIZ. Hence
Misguidingly adv. in a way to mislead.

Misguided, *ppl* a. 1490. [Mis-¹ i.] +1.
Ill-conducted, immoral -1523 2. Misdirected
in action or thought; hence, having a wrong
purpose or intention 1565

2. The m. and absurd multitude Murr.
+**Misgye**, *v.* late ME. [f. Mis-¹ i. + *gye*,
Gov v.] *trans.* To misguide; *refl.* to mis-
behave -1500.

Mishandle (mi-shānd'l), *v.* 1530. [Mis-¹ i.]
1. *trans.* To handle badly or improperly to
maltreat, ill-treat.

Mishap (mi-shāp), *sb.* ME. [f. Mis-¹ i. +
HAP *sb.*] 1. Evil hap; bad luck. Now *v. in*
2. An unlucky accident ME.

2. Secure from worldly chances and mishaps SHAKS
+**Mishap**, *v.* ME. [Mis-¹ i.] 1. *intr.* Of
a person. To meet with mishap. Also to
have the misfortune to do something -1543

2. To happen unfortunately -1547. So *Mishap*
happen *v.* in same senses ME. -1611

Mishear (mi-shē'r), *v.* ME. [Mis-¹ i.]
To hear incorrectly or imperfectly.

Mish-mash (mi-shāf) 1450. [Redupl. of
MISH *sb.*] A medley, hodge-podge, jumble

|| **Mishnah**, *mishna* (mi-shān). Also *mischna*.
1610. [post-Biblical Heb. *mishnah* (1)
repetition, (2) instruction.] The collection of
binding precepts or *halakhoth* (see HALACHAH)
which forms the basis of the Talmud and em-
bodies the contents of the oral law. Also a
paragraph of the *mishnah*. Hence *Mish-*
nah a pertaining o o chā 2 of the m

v ong obec o pace (ones confidence)
ams t o spend me unp off by 638
i b Mas f M co a Run nce m

p d C a So Misp a cement 65
 Misplaced (misp es pp a 595
 [Ms 2] Pu navong pace devo d o
 a v o g o b e o - o p a e l med

Misplead, *v. rare.* 1676. [Mis- + *lead*] *trans.* To plead wrongly or falsely. So *Mispleading* *nbl. sh.* a mistake in pleading 1533

[MIS-¹ I] ta. To point with the wrong

finger. b. to punctuate wrongly; to mis
punctuate.
Mispraise a. New York ME (Mis-Ly

7.] 1. *trans.* To dispraise, blame. 2. To praise amiss 1631.

Misprint, *v.* 1494. [MIS- I.] *trans.* To
print incorrectly. So *Misprint* *v.* 1818.
Misprint (*misprint*) *n.* 1600. *ff*

MISPRIZE *v.*¹ + -AL *z.* Contempt, disdain, scorn.

Misprision¹ (misprī'zən). late ME. [a
 AF. *mesprisious* = OF. *mesprisoun*, -*prisoun* —

pop. L. ²*minuspræhensionum*, f. ³*minuspræhendere*; see MIS-² and PREHENSION v.] I. Law
A wrong action or omission: esp. a mis-

demerit or neglect of duty on the part of a public official. 2. The mistaking one thing for another: a mistake (conf.) 1888

1 *M. of treason, of felony*: orig., an offence or misdemeanor akin to treason or felony, but not liable to

the capital penalty. Later misunderstood as meaning only concealment of a person's knowledge of treasonable actions or designs. Also *transf.* in pop. use as

Misprision ² (mispriz-an). *mispriz*. 1886. [f

MISPRIZE *v* ¹ after prec.] a. Contempt, scorn.
b. Failure to appreciate or recognize as valuable.

Misprize (*mispri:z*), *v*^l 1481 [a. OF]

*minuspretiare; see MIS-² and PRIZE v.]
trans. a. To despise, condemn, scorn. b. To

a. *Much Ado* iii, i, 52. b. It sorrows me that you

misprise my love RICHWOOD. Hence MISPRIZ 20 30
= MISPRISION¹ (*var.*) 1590.
[Misprize, *v.*² 1485. [f. OF. *mespris*, pa-
role of *mesprendre* to commit a crime (mod.

méprendre]. 1. *intr.* To commit an offence -1500. 2. *trans.* To mistake, mis-

2 Monsieur Gaspar, misprise me not B Jons
Hence + Misprize s^d. mistake SPENSER

Mispronounce, v. 1593 [Mis- + *pronounce*]
trans. To pronounce incorrectly.
 They mispronounced and I might be hurt. So mis-

Misproportioned, *ppl a.* 1552. [Mis-1

2.] Badly or wrongly proportioned. So Misproportion s^b. lack of proportion 1825. Misproportion s. *disproportion* to join without due proportion.

Misproud (misprau'd), *a. arch.* ME

[Mis-^d 6.] Wrongly or wickedly proud;
arrogant.

Mispunctuate, *v.* 1849 [Mis- + punctuate] 18
punctuate incorrectly. Mispunctuation 1807.
Misquote *v.* 1806 [Mis- + quote] trans To

Look how we can, or sad or merrily, Interpretation

Misrate. 2. Now rare. 1624. [Mis-1 r]

Misread, *v.* 1809. [*MIS*-¹ *r.*] *trans* To

Misrecite, v. 1572 [Mis-1 i.] trans. To

recite incorrectly; to give a wrong account of
So Misrecital 1539.

Misreckon, *v.* 1534. [**MIS**-11.] L. 10
reckon incorrectly; to miscalculate, miscount
the *francs*. To present an incorrect account to

Misrelate, *v.* 1621. [*Mis-¹ l.*] *trans*

To relate or recount incorrectly. So Misrelate
tion; also *relat* pp a wrong y relat

$$F(\rho) = \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \quad F(F) = \frac{1}{2} F^2 \quad \text{for fermion, earth.}$$

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

8 H oacc p hbe H ed ben nL h
a d m h g A M o h e k g Dah me
1863 o b US D n g a y f h e
u u e h a a e he Sp nush Roman
Cah m Ca

Mission (mɪʃən) *v.* 1692 [f. p. ec sb.]
1. *an* To send on m s n o g e (a
pe son) a m s s on to pe o m Ch fly fa
2. To conduct a religious mission among (a
people) or in (a district) 1772. Also *intr.*

Missionary (mɪʃənəri), *a.* and *sb.* 1644.
[ad. mod. L. *missionarius*, f. *mission-* MISSION
+ *-arius* ARY.] *A. adj.* 1. Of or pertaining
to missions; engaged in a mission; proper to
one sent on a mission; occupied in or charac-
terized by mission-work. 2. That is sent out
or forth. Now *Obs.* or *poet.* 1691.

r. M. box, a box for contributions towards the
funds of a m. society.

B. sb. 1. A person who carries on missionary
work, esp. among the heathen 1656. 2. An
agent or em sary; esp. one sent on a political
mission. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1693. 3. A
missionary establishment -1761.

r. Plur. Home m.: a person (usu. a layman) em-
ployed to labour in the spiritual instruction of the
poor. *City m.*: one so employed amongst the poor of
a city, so *town m.* *Police-court m.*: a person em-
ployed to attend a police-court, and to work for the
sp. and moral benefit of those brought before it.
transf. The fanatic missionaries of sedition GINSEON.

Missioner (mɪʃənəri), 1654. [f. MISSION
+ ER.] One sent on a mission, a mission-
ary. In mod. use chiefly, one who conducts
a parochial mission.

The pope enjoined his m. to remove the pagan idols
GORDON. *fig.* A m. of peace and order in every
parish BURKE.

Missionize (mɪʃənəɪz), *v.* 1826. [f. MIS-
SION sb. + -IZE.] *intr.* To do missionary work.
Also *trans.*

Missis, missus (mɪ'sɪs, -ɪz, mɪ'sʌs), *dial.*
and *vulgar.* 1837. [Corruption of MISTRESS.
The oral equivalent of MRS. (q. v.).] 1. Wife
1839. 2. Used by servants (usu. without
article) in speaking of their mistresses.

1. *The missis*: used by a man in speaking of his
own or of another man's wife. Hence *Missis v.*
to address as 'Mrs.' DICKENS.

Missish (mɪ'sɪʃ), *a.* 1795. [f. Miss sb. 2 +
-ISH.] Characteristic of a miss; affected or
sentimental.

Missive (mɪ'sɪv), *a.* and *sb.* 1466. [ad. F.
missive fem., or med. L. *missivus*, f. *miss-*,
mittere to send; see -IVE.] *A. adj.* 1. *Letter*
m., *letter*. Usu pl. *letters m.* or *missive*.
2. *gen.* An epistle sent from one person to
another -1710. 3. A letter or letters sent by a
superior authority to a particular person or
body of persons, conveying a command, re-
commendation, or permission. Now chiefly,
a letter from the sovereign to a dean and chap-
ter nominating a person to be elected bishop.
(See CONCIL D'ÉLISE.) 1466. 4. = MISSILE
a. -1809. 5. That is sent -1830.

1. b. A letter missive Vnder the Kynges signet
1487. 2. Not with their m. weapons only. . . but
with their drawne swords KNOLLES.

B. sb. 1. A written message; a letter. Occas.
spec. = A. 1. Now usu., an official letter, or
high-flown for 'letter' late ME. 2. *Scots Law*
A document in the form of a letter interchanged
by the parties to a contract 1561. 3. A
messenger (-rare) -1649. 4. Something hurried
or thrown; esp. a missile weapon -1809.

1. Mysterious missives, sealed with red 1885. 3.
Missives from the King, who all-hail'd me Thane of
Cawdor SHAKS.

Missort, *v.* 1581. [Mis-1 r.] *trans.* To
sort badly.

Mis-sound, *v.* 1500. [Mis-1 r.] 1. *intr.*
To sound amiss. 2. *trans.* To mispronounce.

Mis-speak, *v.* ME. [Mis-1 r.] 1. *intr.*
To speak wrongly or improperly; to speak
evil -1613. 2. *trans.* To speak evil of -1584.
3. To speak incorrectly or improperly (*rare*)
1593. 4. *trans.* To speak evil of -1584.
5. *trans.* To speak evil of -1584. 6. *trans.*
To speak evil of -1584. 7. *trans.* To speak
evil of -1584. 8. *trans.* To speak evil of -1584.

Mis-spell, *v.* 1655. [Mis-1 r.] *trans.* To
spell incorrectly. Hence *Mis-spell*, *-spelling*
sbs a bad spelling.

Mis-spend, *v.* late ME. [Mis-1 r.] *trans.*
To spend amiss or wastefully. So *mis-*
mp oper or wasteful expendi-

ue 59 88 Mus spent pp a pen

as ed co
Mis sta te v 630 [M s r] a w To
s ee one u So Mis sta tement 1790

Misstay 1885 [h a
see M s s I P a s] n Of a sh p To
m s s stays A so b 8 8

1. *Mis-step*, *v.* late ME. [Mis-1 r.] *intr.*
To take a wrong step; to go astray -1598. So
Mis-step sb a wrong step; a FAUX PAS 1855.

Mis-style, *v.* rare. 1604. [Mis-1 r.]
trans. To style or term incorrectly.

1. *Mis-succeeding*, *sb.* sb. 1661. [Mis-1
3.] Ill-success FULLER. 2. *Mis-succe ss* 1636.

Mis-suit, *v.* 1618. [Mis-1 r.] *trans.* To
suit ill.

Mis-sworn, *pp.* *a.* 1506. [Mis-1 2.] *a.*
Forsworn b. Whose name has been taken in
vain.

Missy (mɪ'sɪ), *sb.* 1676. [f. Miss sb. 2 +
-Y.] An affectionate or playful form of Miss.
Occas. *contempt.*

Missy, var of MISY. *Obs.*

Mist (mɪst), *sb.* 1. [OE. *mist* str. masc. :-
OET. **mistic*, f. **miz-*:-pre-Teut. **migh-*,
migh-, as in Gr. *μῆλη*, etc.] 1. Vapour of
water precipitated in very fine droplets, smaller
and more densely aggregated than those of
rain. 2. *transf.* A cloud (of small particles)
resembling a mist; a haze or haziness; hence
fig. of time, etc. 1785. 3. Dimness of eyesight;
a filmy appearance before the eyes caused by
disorders of the body or by tears OE. 4.
Applied to immaterial things conceived as dim-
ming, obscuring, or blurring OE. 5. An
atmosphere of doubt -1715.

1. When the moisture of the dew stryketh up-
wardes aaynes, it maketh a myste 1530. *Scotch m.*:
a thick, soaking mist characteristic of the Scottish
hills. 2. Times half shrouded in the m. of legend
FREEMAN. 3. O'er her meek eyes came a happy m.
TENNISON. 4. The mists of despondency and gloom
M. ARNOLD. *Phr.* *Mists of death, deathly mists.*

Comb.: m.-bow, a fog-bow (foc sb.); flower,
a plant of the tropical American genus *Conoclinium*.

1. *Mist*, *sb.* 2 late ME. [Perh. a use of prec.
infl. by *mystic*.] Things spiritual or mystical.
In m.: mystically. -1667 (MILT. P. L. v. 435).

Mist (mɪst), *v.* [OE. *mistian*, f. *mist* MIST
sb.] 1. *intr.* To be or become misty; (of the
eyes, outlines, etc.) to become dim, obscure, or
blurred. 2. *trans.* To cover or obscure with or
as with mist; to bedim (the eyes) with tears
late ME.

1. When thy gold breath is misting in the west
KEATS. 2. He sits Misted with darkness like a
smoky roomie 1598.

Mistakable (mɪstəkəbəl), *a.* 1646. [f.
MISTAKE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being m-
taken, misapprehended, or misunderstood.
Hence *Mistakableness*. *Mistakably adv.*

Mistake (mɪstə'k), *sb.* 1698. [f. *next*.]
prop. A misconception of the meaning of some-
thing, hence, an error or fault in thought or
action.

The great m. of expecting too much of life 1856.
gen. Infallibility is an absolute security of the under-
standing from all pos sibility of m. in what it believes
TILLOTSON. *Phr.* *f. a m.*: a misconception as to.
4. *Under a m.*: under a misapprehension. *By m.*:
mistakenly. *And no m.*: undoubtedly; used *colloq.*
to emphasize a preceding statement. Also used
attrib. (*and*) *no m.*: undoubtedly. The real old
original and no-mistake nobility THACKERAY.

Mistake (mɪstə'k), *v.* ME. [a. ON. *mis-*
taka to take by mistake, refl. to miscarry, f.
mī- = MIS-1 + *taka* to TAKE.] 1. *trans.* To
take wrongfully, wrongly, or in error -1631.
2. *intr.* To transgress, offend -1822. 3. To
err in the choice of late ME. 4. *trans.* To
misunderstand the meaning or character of (a
person). late ME. 5. To take (an opinion,
statement, action, purpose, etc.) in a wrong
sense 1496. 6. *intr.* To make a mistake; to
be in error; to take a wrong view 1581. 7.
trans. To suppose erroneously to be or to do
-1736. 8. To mistake (a person or
thing) for (another): to suppose erroneously
the former to be the latter 1611. 9. To take
to be somebody or something else 1590. 10.
To commit an error in regard to a date, etc.:
to perform an action a a wrong tm 734.

3. *Phr.* *T m.* he one road way m. m.

at 4 Why bou who n Ass h m taks
S ks 5 The udge may m b w 7m us
L a 6 Oh y u me y I have mib ke
Sh ks Y u e m aken id say D ar s 7
L h u d b l mistaken o y l e a on 36 8
S a h m k a P e Ch k f an fgg
and up n n h e n mane And 9
P a k g mp ss be n o
recognize. There was no mistaking, the man Dick s.
Hence *Mistakingly adv.*

Mistaken (mɪstə'kən), *pp.* *a.* 1597. [pa-
pple of prec. vb.] 1. Wrongly supposed to be
so. 2. Of persons: Taking a wrong view
1601. 3. *transf.* of their opinions, actions,
etc.: Wrongly conceived or carried out; erro-
neous 1676.

1. I think him honest, though m. *Junius Lett.* 3.
A m. feeling of loyalty FREEMAN. Hence *Mis-*
takenly adv. -ness.

Misteach (mɪstɪʃ), *v.* [OE. *misteach*; see
MIS-1 r and TEACH v.] *trans.* To teach or
instruct badly or wrongly. So *Mistaught*
(mɪstɔ'ht), *pp.* *a.* 1552.

Mistell (mɪstəl), *v.* late ME. [Mis-1 r.]
1. To miscount -1647. 2. To relate incor-
rectly; to misinform 1565.

1. *Mistemper*, *v.* 1547. [f. Mis-1 r + TEM-
PER v.] *trans.* To disturb or disorder -1642

Miste-mpered, *pp.* *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* 1506
[Mis-1 2.] 1. Badly mixed. 2. Disordered,
deranged 1541. 3. Of weapons: Tempered
for an evil purpose. *Rom. & Jul.* l. 1. 94.

Mister (mɪ'stə), *sb.* 1. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or
dial. ME. [a. OF. *mestier*, *mest-r*, mod. f.
métier :-pop. L. **ministerium* for L. *ministerium*;
see MINISTRY and cf. MÉTIER.] 1. Handicraft,
trade; profession, craft -1613. 2. Office,
business, function. ME. only. 3. Occupation.
ME. only. 4. Need -1768. *Comb.*: m. man, *misters* (genitive) man a
craftsman. *Phr.* like *all mister* (men), *what mister*
(man) were subsequently misapprehended as = of
all (what, etc.) class(es), kind(s); hence *arch.* and
vulgar.

Mister (mɪ'stə), *sb.* 2 1551. [Weakened
form of MASTER sb. 1.] 1. Title of courtesy pre-
fixed to the surname or Christian name of a
man, and to designations of office or occupa-
tion. The oral equivalent of MR. (q. v.). 2. The
word 'miser' (MR.) as a prefix or title
1758. 3. = SIR (or less respectful than that
title). Now only *vulgar.* 1760.

1. b. They never spoke to us without putting M. to
our Names GOLDEN. 2. Good morning, mister,
said DOMINICUS HAWTHORNE.

1. *Mister*, *v.* 1 Chiefly Sc. ME. [f. MISTLE
sb. 1.] 1. *intr.* To be necessary or needful -1715
2. *trans.* To have need of, require -1722. 3
intr. To have need (of) -1372.

1. As for my name, it mistreth not to tell SPENSER
Mister, *v.* 2 1742. [f. MISTLE sb. 2.] *trans.*
To address or speak of as 'Mr.'

'Pray, don't m. such fellows to me', cries the Lady
FIELDRICE.

Miste-rem, *v.* 1579. [Mis-1 r.] *trans.* To
apply a wrong term or name to.

Mistery: see MYSTERY 2.

Mistful (mɪstfʊl), *a.* 1599. [f. MIST sb. 1 +
-FUL.] Full of mist, obscured by or as by
mist.

Misthink, *v.* ME. [f. Mis-1 r + THINK
v.] 1. *intr.* To have sinful thoughts -1615
2. To think mistakenly 1530. 3. *trans.* To
have a bad opinion of. Also *intr.* const. of
1593. 4. With cogn. obj.: To think bad
thoughts 1618. So *Misthought*, erroneous
thought or notion; mistaken opinion 1596.

Misthrive (mɪstɪv), *v.* 1567. [Mis-1 7]
intr. To be unsuccessful; not to thrive.
|| **Mistico** (mɪstɪko), 1801. [Sp., taken to be a
Arab. *mistiq* (lit. flat surface).] A Mediter-
ranean coasting vessel having two sails.

1. *Mistide*, *v.* [OE. *mistidan*; see MIS-1 r
and TIDE v.] 1. *intr.* To happen amiss or
unfortunately -ME. 2. To have misfortune
CHAUCER.

Mistigris (mɪstɪgrɪs), 1882. [ad. F. *misti-*
gris knave of spades.] The name of the blank
card in a variety of draw poker; hence, the
game in which it is used.

1. *Mistime* (mɪstəɪm), *v.* [OE. *mistmian*;
see M S-1 and TIME v.] 1. *intr.* Of the
To happen Of the To

come o gre e ME a Tot me w ong y
o mpo y o do o pe o m a w o g
+ Mis 102 16 a [a l m i t o n e m Cf
M I X T I O N] M x t i o n m x t u e 680
Misatle (m t e l) v 1618 [M s 1 i
t a T o g e a w o n g o c n a m e o

Mistle, obs. f. MISSEL. MIZZLE.

Mistletoe (miz'tlou, mis'slou). [OE. *mis-tille* f. *mis*, *tel* (see MISSEL) + *tan* twig.] A parasitic plant of Europe, *Viscum album*, growing, in Britain, on the apple-tree, rarely on the oak, and bearing a whitish berry, from which a birdlime is prepared. It was held in veneration by the Druids, esp. when found growing on the oak. Also applied to various allied plants.

The *m.* is still hung up in farm-houses and kitchens at Christmas and the young men have the privilege of kissing the girls under it. W. Irvins. *Comb. m.* thrush, the mistle-thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*.

Mistral (mistrāl, mistrā'l). 1604. [a. F., a. Pr. *mistral*:—*L. magistralis* MAGISTRAL; lit. 'master-wind'.] A violent cold north-east wind experienced in the Mediterranean provinces of France, etc.

Mistranslate, v. 1532. [Mis-1 r.] *trans.* To translate incorrectly. Mistranslation 1694.

†Mistread-ding, *obl. sb.* 1596. [Mis-1 3] A mis-step; a misdeed—1772.

Mistreat (mistrāt), v. 1453. [Mis-1 r.] *trans.* To treat badly or wrongly; to ill-treat, maltreat. So Mistrreatment 1716.

Mistress (mistrēs). ME. [a. OF. *maistras*, mod. F. *maîtresse*, f. *maître*, *maître* MASTER sb. + *-esse*, *-ess*.] L. f. A woman who has the care of or authority over servants or attendants, and, in early use, of children or young women. 2. The female head of a household or of an establishment of any kind. late ME. 3. A woman who has power to control or dispose of something. Now rare exc. in one's own m., *m. of the situation*, etc. late ME. 4. The female governor of a state, etc.—1785. b Also of countries, etc. late ME. 75. A woman, a goddess, a virtue, passion, etc., having dominion over a person or regarded as a protecting or guiding influence—1677. 76. A woman, or personified thing, regarded as the authoress, creatress, or patroness of an art, religion, a state of life, etc.—1708. 7. A female possessor or owner 1551. 8. A woman who has mastered any art, craft, or subject 1484. 9. A woman who is loved and courted by a man. (Now only in unequivocal contexts) 1509. 10. A woman who illicitly occupies the place of wife. late ME.

1. As the eyes of a maiden [look] unto the hand of her mistress. *P. c. viii.* 2. The m. of a family must be ever watchful. *M. s. CHARON.* 3. You are your own m. 1794. b. *trans.* Such a lord is Love, And Beauty such a m. of the world. *FRYSON.* 4. b. Home now is m. of the whole World, sea and land, to either pole. *B. JON.* 7. *Phr. To be m. of* to have in her possession or at her disposal; also, to be perfectly acquainted with (a subject). 9. I glue thee this For thy sweet Mistress sake, because thou lovest her. *SHAKS.*

II. A female teacher, instructress; now only, one engaged in a school, or teaching a special subject, as music, etc. late ME.

III. As a title. 1. Used vocatively; = MADAM, MA'AM. *Obs. exc. arch.* late ME. 2. As a title of courtesy. Now *Obs.* or *dial.* 1461. b. *trans.* and *po.* 1577. 3. In the title of certain Court officers 1710.

1. Studies my Ladie? Mistressse, looke on me. *SHAKS.* 2. So, here is m. Stella and a Swart. *M. Gilpin* (careful soul) *COVENS.* b. Mistress line, is not this my larkin? *SHAKS.* 3. *W. of the Robes*: a lady of high rank, charged with the care of the Queen's wardrobe.

IV. Techn. 1. *Bools*, = JACK sb. II. 1. 1. Often fig. 1586. 2. A lantern used in coal-mines 1851.

2. So, so, rub on, and kisse the mistressse. *SHAKS.*

Mistressly (mistrashl), a. 1748. [-LV 1.] 1. Belonging to the mistress of a household. RICHARDSON. 2. [after MASTERLY 2.] Like one who is a mistress in her art 1786.

2. I did see the new bust of Mrs Siddons, and a very m. performance it is indeed H. WATKINS.

Mistress-peace. Now rare. 1648. [f. MISTRESS after *masterpiece*.] A feminine masterpiece.

Mistress-sh p 460 [f M STRESS
s p Au o yo one tepos no
a m ress 1581 2 A s ye o dd ess
1 ays n y ur n 6 a 3 The pos of m
s n s oo 89

Mistral (mistrāl, mistrā'l) 1628 [M s 4] A
a d by some e o A so U S a.

inconclusive trial, as where the jury cannot agree.

Mistral, sb. and v. *Obs.* or *dial.* late ME. = MISTRUST.

Mistrow, v. north. ME. [ad. ON. *mis-trōa*, f. *mis-* *Mis-1* + *trōa* (see TROW v.).] = MISTRUST v.—1430. So †Mistrow: sb. ME.

Mistrust (mistrʊst), sb. late ME. [Mis-1 7.] Lack of trust or confidence; suspicion, distrust. Mistrustless a. unsuspecting 1586.

Mistrust (mistrʊst), v. late ME. [f. Mis-1 7 + TRUST v.] 1. *trans.* Not to trust (a person); to suspect the actions, intentions, motives, etc. of. Also *refl.* 2. To have doubts about (a thing); to doubt the truth, validity, or genuineness of. late ME. 3. To suspect the existence or anticipate the occurrence of (something evil)—1728. b. To suspect that something has happened or will happen (now rare). late ME. 4. *intr.* To be distrustful, suspicious, or without confidence. late ME.

1. I will never m. my wife again. *SHAKS.* 2. For my part I am ever ready to m. a promising title. *GOLOS.* 3. They were all asleep mistrusting no harme. *FLORIO.* Hence Mistrustingly adv.

Mistrustful, a. 1529. [f. MISTRUST sb. + -FUL.] Full of mistrust; wanting in confidence; distrustful, suspicious. *Const. of* 7b. *trans.* Causing mistrust 1592.

b. Or stonish'd as night-wanderers often are, Their light blown out in some m. wood. *SHAKS.* Hence Mistrustfully adv., -ness.

Mistry-st, v. Sc. and north. 1816. [Mis-1 7.] 1. *trans.* To fail to keep an engagement with. 2. *pass.* To be perplexed.

Mistune, v. 1504. [Mis-1 r.] *trans.* To tune wrongly; to make discordant; to perform (music) out of tune.

Misturn (mistɜrn), v. ME. [Mis-1 r.] *trans.* and *intr.* To turn in a wrong direction.

Misture, v. 1571. [Mis-1 2.] 1. *trans.* To mix with. 2. *pass.* To be mixed with. 3. *trans.* To mix with. 4. *pass.* To be mixed with. 5. *trans.* To mix with. 6. *pass.* To be mixed with. 7. *trans.* To mix with. 8. *pass.* To be mixed with. 9. *trans.* To mix with. 10. *pass.* To be mixed with. 11. *trans.* To mix with. 12. *pass.* To be mixed with. 13. *trans.* To mix with. 14. *pass.* To be mixed with. 15. *trans.* To mix with. 16. *pass.* To be mixed with. 17. *trans.* To mix with. 18. *pass.* To be mixed with. 19. *trans.* To mix with. 20. *pass.* To be mixed with. 21. *trans.* To mix with. 22. *pass.* To be mixed with. 23. *trans.* To mix with. 24. *pass.* To be mixed with. 25. *trans.* To mix with. 26. *pass.* To be mixed with. 27. *trans.* To mix with. 28. *pass.* To be mixed with. 29. *trans.* To mix with. 30. *pass.* To be mixed with. 31. *trans.* To mix with. 32. *pass.* To be mixed with. 33. *trans.* To mix with. 34. *pass.* To be mixed with. 35. *trans.* To mix with. 36. *pass.* To be 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d ea e Hence any smla an doe A so
transf. and fig. a. In full m. mustard, a name
for the plants *Lepidium campestre* and *Thlaspi
arvense*. Also *Bastard m. mustard*: candy-
tuft 1597. Hence, Mithridatism, immunity
from a poison induced by admiste ing gradu-
ally increased doses of it 1857. Mithridatize,
v. trans. to produce mithridatism in 1865.

Mithridatic (mītridat'ik), a. 1649. [ad. L. *mithridaticus*, a. Gr. f. *Μιθριδάτης*; see -IC] 1. Of or pertaining to Mithridates VI, king of Pontus. 2. Of or pertaining to mithridatize. 3. A resembling Mithridates or his alleged immunity from poisons; pertaining to mithridatism 1868.

Mitigable (mī-tig'əb'l), a. 1677. [f. L. *mitigare* to MITIGATE.] Capable of being mitigated.

Mitigant (mī-tig'ənt), a. and sb. rare. 1541. [ad. L. *mitigantem*, pr. pp. of *mitigare*; see -ANT.] a. adj. Mitigating, lenitive. b. sb. A lenitive 1865.

Mitigate (mī-tig'ət), v. late ME. [f. L. *mitigare*, *mitigare*, f. *mitis* mild.] 1. trans. To render (a person, etc.) milder; to appease, mollify. Now rare. 2. To render (anger, etc.) less violent; to appease 1544. 3. To alleviate (a disease, an evil), late ME. 4. To abate the rigour of (a law) 1532. 5. To reduce the severity of (a punishment, etc.) 1533. b. To render (a custom, etc.) more humane 1835. 6. To moderate (heat, cold, etc.) 1511. 7. To palliate (an offence) 1719. 8. With a quality as obj.: To moderate (the severity, rigour, etc., of something) 1571. 9. *intr.* To become mitigated; to grow milder or less severe (rare) 1633. a. To m. the king's anger PERCOTT. 3. The swelling of his wounds to m. SPENSE. 5. Those hard censures are to be mitigated BURTON. b. Christianity first mitigated, and then abolished slavery 1845. 8. We could greatly wish that the rigor of this opinion were alayed and mitigated HOOKER. Hence Mitigative a. lenitive; sb. a soothing remedy. Mitigator, Mitigatory a. tending or serving to m.; sb. something which serves to m.

Mitigation (mī-tig'ə-shən), late ME. [ad. L. *mitigationem*.] x. The action of mitigating or the state of being mitigated. b. quasi-concor. A circumstance that mitigates 1729. 12. A qualification (of words or statements) -1709.

1. Without any m. or remorse of voice SHAKS. In m. of damages BLACKSTONE.

†Mitig, 1440. [f. MITE² + -ING³.] A diminutive creature. Used in endearment or contempt -1585.

Mitis (mī'tis), 1885 [app. f. L. *mitis* mild, in the sense of *mild steel* (see MILD a. 7).] Metall. In m. casting; a method of increasing the fluidity of molten iron by adding a minute quantity of aluminium to the charge in the crucible; also, a casting produced by this process. So m.-metal, process, etc.

†Mitosis (mī'tō-sis), Pl. -oses (-dū'sēz), 1888. [mod. L. f. Gr. *μῖτος* thread; see -OSIS.] Biol. The process of division of the nucleus of a cell into minute threads. Hence Mitotic a. pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting m.

†Mitraille (mī'tray, mī'trā'ī), sb. 1868. [F. *mitraille*, OF. *mi(s)traille* small money, pieces of metal; a var. of OF. *mitaille*, f. *mitte*; cf. MIRE².] Fragments of iron, heads of nails, etc. shot in masses from a cannon; now spec. small shot fired from a mitrailleuse. So Mitraille v. to assail with m. (rare) 1844.

†Mitrailleur (mī'traylōr), 1869. [F. f. *mitrailer* to fire mitraille.] = MITRAILLEUSE

†Mitrailleuse (mī'traylōz), 1870. [Fr. f. as prec.] A breech-loading machine-gun with a number of barrels fitted together, so arranged that it can discharge small missiles simultaneously or in rapid succession.

Mitral (mī'trā) a and b 16 0 [a. F. ad. mod. L. *mitralis* f. I. *mitra* see MITRE

b 1 a d AL] A. adj. i O pe an = o o
semb ng am e = A at M valve
e a u o en uiar va e of e ea: o
a ed f m s shape A so cal ed b u p d
a v 05 b Ana and Pa h Of or pe
an g o be m va e 833 B M
835

Mitre (mō'tar), sb.¹ Also (now U.S.) **miter**. late ME. [ad. F. *mitre*, ad. L. *mitra*, a. Gr. *μίτρα* belt, turban, etc.] 1. a. *Antiq.* As tr. Gr. *μίτρα*, L. *mitra*: A headband worn by ancient Greek women; also, a kind of head-dress common among Asiatics, considered by the Romans a mark of effeminacy when worn by men. 4 Used by Chapman and Pope as tr. Homeric *μίτρα*, a belt or girdle 1611. 11. Applied by travellers to the turban worn by certain Asiatic peoples, and the like 1585-1638. 2. A sacerdotal head-dress. a. *Hub. Antiq.* The ceremonial turban of the high priest, late ME. b. *Ecol.* A bishop's tall cap, deeply cleft at the top, the outline of the front and back having the shape of a pointed arch: part of the insignia of a bishop in the Western Church, and worn also by certain abbots, etc. late ME. c. Used as the symbol of the episcopal office or dignity, late ME. d. *Her.* The representation of a mitre 1610. 3. A name of taverns and hotels 1608. 4. *Conch.* A mitre-shell 1840. 2 c. Learning being reckon'd a very ordinary Qualification for y^e M. LEARNZ. 3. *attrib.* A night Miter supper MIDDLTON.

attrib. and *Comb.* m.-mushroom, an edible mushroom (*Helvella crispa*), so called from the shape of the pileus; -shell, any species of marine univalve shells of the genus *Mitra*

Mitre (mō'tar), sb.² Also (now U.S.) **miter**. 1678. [Perh. transf. use of prec.] 1. In joinery, etc.: A joint (also m.-joint) in which the line of junction bisects the angle (usu a right angle) between the two pieces. 2. Short for *mitre square* 1678. 3. Short for *mitre-wheel* 1844. 3. = GUSSET a 1839

1. *Keyed m.* a m.-joint strengthened by the insertion of keys (see KEY sb.¹ III. 1). *Lapped m.* a combination of the lap and m. joints.

Comb. m.-arch, the curve formed by the m. or junction of two curved surfaces, as in grooming, etc. -bevel = *mitre square*; -block, -board, (a) a joiner's mitre box; (b) = *mitre shooting-board*; m. box, a joiner's templet with kerfs or guides for the saw in cutting mitre-joints, -dovetail, dovetailing, a combination of the m. and dovetail joints; -gauge, a gauge for determining the angle of a mure. joint (see sense 1); m. shooting-board, a shooting-board used in chamfering the edges of wood; m. square, a square with the blade set at an angle of 45° for scribing lines on something to be mitred; -valve, a puppet valve having its face and seat inclined 45° to its axis; -wheel, each of a pair of bevelled cog-wheels, the axes of which are at right angles, and which have their teeth set at an angle of 45°

Mitre (mō'tar), v.¹ late ME. [f. MITRE sb.¹] trans. To confer a mitre upon. Chiefly in pa. pp. *mitred*, invested with something by way of mitre

Mitre (mō'tar), v.² Also (now U.S.) **miter**. 1731. [f. MITRE sb.²] 1. trans. To join with a mitre-joint; to cut or shape to a mitre. Also with away, up. b. *intr.* To meet in a mitre-joint 1820. 2. *Needlework* To make an angle in (a straight strip or band, etc.) by cutting out a three-cornered piece and uniting the resulting edges 1880.

1. To m. the square to bisect the angle of a joint.

Mitred (mō'tard), ppl. a. late M.L. [f. MITRE sb.¹ and v.¹ + -ED] 1. Entitled or privileged to wear a mitre. 2. Wearing or adorned with a mitre, late ME. 3. Formed like a mitre; having a mitre-shaped apex; *Nat. Hist.* in specific names (= mod. L. *mitratus*) 1547.

1. *M. abbot* (= med. L. *abbas mitratus*): an abbot invested by the pope with the privilege of wearing a mitre; m. abbot, an abbot ruled by a mitred abbot.

Mitre-wort (mō'tarwōrt), 1845. [f. MITRE sb.¹ + WORT.] Any plant of the genus *Matthiola*.

False mitre-wort: a plant of the genus *Tiarella*.

Mitroform (mō'trōfōrm), a. 1824. [ad. mod. L. *mitroformis*, f. *mitra* MITRE sb.¹; see -FORM.] a. Bot. Shaped like a mitre: applied to the calyptra of mosses etc. b. *Conch.* Shaped like a mitre-shell.

Mitring mō'trɪŋ) v¹ b b 173 a [f
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Mitt m) A so mit Chaffy n p 1765
Shortened form of MITTEN.

Mitten (mī'ten), late ME. [a. F. *mitaine*, of unknown etym.] 1. A covering for the hand, differing from a glove in having no fingers, but only a thumb; worn either for warmth or protection. Also (now dial.) applied to a thick winter glove. 2. A sort of glove of lace or knitted work covering the forearm, wrist, and part of the hand 1755

1. Phr. To handle without mittens: to treat unmercifully. 2. Phr. To get the m. of a lover, to be dismissed; hence, to be dismissed from any office or position. Hence *Mittened* a. furnished with, or wearing, mittens.

†Mittent, a. 1661. [ad. L. *mittentem* pr. pp. of *mittere* to send.] Path. Said of the organ or part supposed to send peccant 'humours' to another -1684

†Mittimus (mī'timūs), sb. 1443. [L. = 'we send', the first word of the writ in Latin] 1. *Law.* A writ for removing records from one court to another -1559. 2. *Law.* A warrant directed to the keeper of a prison, ordering him to receive into custody and hold in safe-keeping until delivered in due course of law, the person sent and specified in the warrant 1591.

3. *collog.* A dismissal from office; a notice to quit (dial.) 1596. 4. *Law.* A magistrate 1630. 2. No words, Sir, a Wife, or a M. 1728. 3. Phr. To get one's m.: to be dismissed; also, to get one's 'quietus'. 4. Nay, 'tis but what old M. commanded SHERIDAN. Hence *Mittimus* v. to commit to jail by a warrant.

Mity (mō'ti), a. 1681. [f. MITRE¹ + -Y.] Full of or abounding in mites; said esp. of cheese.

Mix (miks), sb. 1586 [f. MIX v.] Chiefly *collog.*: A muddle, mess also, a state of being mixed or confused.

Mix (miks), v. Pa. t. and ppl. **mixed** (mīkst), 1480. [Back-formation from *mixt* (see MIXED ppl. a). Cf. MIX v.] 1. trans. To put together (two or more substances, groups, or classes) so that the particles or members of each are more or less evenly diffused among those of the rest; to mingle, blend. Also with with. b. With immaterial obj. 1597. 10. To put in as an ingredient to interperse. Const. to -1742. d. To prepare (a compound) by putting ingredients together 1592. e. *hyperbolically*. To confound 1667

2. *intr.* = to be mixed. Also, to admit of being mixed; to go (well or badly) along with 1532. 3. trans. To unite (persons) in dealings or acquaintance. Chiefly refl. and pass. Now rare. 1535. 4. *intr.* To have intercourse with (occas. among); to take part in 1667. b. To have sexual intercourse with 1615. c. To join battle. DRYDEN. 5. trans. and *intr.* To cross in breeding 1737.

1. Aufsdun, myxt heddy wyne, and honey all in one 1666. Oxygen gas and sulphurous acid gas probably combine when simply mixed together 1811. b. Brothers, you mixe your Sadeshne with some Feare SHAKS. d. Hadst thou no poyson mist? SHAKS. e. MILT. P.L. vii. 215. 2. Her dear idea mixes with every scene of pleasure GOLDSM. 4. To m. in the best society 1722.

Mix up, a. trans. To m. intimately, to m. with something else. b. In immaterial applications. Now only. To m. irreverently or unsuitably, to confuse. c. To associate w. sb. (inferior or bad company) to connect with, involve in (something 'shady') Chiefly refl. and pass.

Mixed, 4mixt (mīkst), ppl. a. 1448 [Orig. *mixt*, a. F. *mixte*, ad. L. *mixtus*, pa. ppl. of *miscere*. *Mixt* being taken as an Eng. ppl. in -t, was alternatively spelt with ed whence the vb. MIX] 1. *Law.* Formerly applied to an action which partook of the nature both of a real and of a personal action.

2. In senses of MIX v. 1530. 3. Of a company of persons: Not select, containing persons of doubtful character or status 1611. 4. Of sciences: Involving matter; not pure or simply theoretical. Now rare c. n. m. ma h t ca

64 6-Comprising both sexes 644. 8

o q M dd d s muz y d nk 1872
7 PhO O a owe sound In med a
be een h and w p onound d w h be
ong e n a f ned po on 1867
2. Unbo nded n y h p o e f h
s M d n y h p o e f h
s M d n y h p o e f h

Spec. collations *m*, angle, a mixtilinear angle;
m, marriage, a marriage between persons of different
races or religions; *m*, metal, an alloy; *m*, metaph-
or, the combination of inconsistent metaphors in
one figure; *m*, number, the sum of an integer and
a fraction; *m*, train, a railway train made up of
both passenger-carriages and goods-wagons; formerly
also a train carrying different classes of passengers.
Hence *Mixed-l'y* *adv.*, *mess*.

Mixen (mík-sen). Now *dial.* or *arch.* [OE
mixen = *miksinnja*, f. **misko-*, f. wh. grade
of Teut. root **migh-*.] 1. A dunghill; also,
a compost-heap used for manure. 2. A term
of abuse for a woman (*dial.*) 1764.

Mixer, 1611. One who or that which mixes.
b. orig. U.S. A person in respect of his capacity
for mixing with others; esp. a good m. 1865.

Mix-Hellene (míkshel'n) 1856. [ad. Gr.
μικελαν; see MIXO- and HELLENE.] A person
of mixed Greek and barbarian blood.

Mixo- (mík-so), repr. Gr. *μφο-*, f. root of
μυγνύω, with the sense 'mixed', as MIXO-
gamous [Gr. *γάμος*] a, *Ichth.* (of fishes)
given to promiscuous pairing, Mixo-gamy,
the condition of being mixogamous, etc.

Mixolydian (miksoli'di-an), a. 1589. [f.
Gr. *μφο-λύδιος* half-Lydian; see MIXO- and
LYDIAN.] *Mus.* a. The highest in pitch of the
modes in ancient Greek music. b. The fourth
of the 'authentic' ecclesiastical modes, having
G for its final and D for its dominant.

Mixt, sb. 1589. [ad. L. *mixtum*, neut. of
mixtus; see MIXED *pp.* a.] 1. A substance
consisting of different elements mixed together;
esp. in *Old Chem.* a compound -1805. 2. In
immaterial applications: A compound -1647.

Mixt, v. 1526 [Inferred from the pa. pp. *mixt*
(= MIXED *pp.* a.)] = MIX v. -1609.

Mixtilinear (míkstil'nár), a. 1702. [f. L.
mixtus, after *rectilinear*.] Formed or bounded
by straight, partly by curved lines. So
Mixtil'neal a.

Mix-tion, late ME. [a. F., ad. L. *mixtio*-
one, f. *miscere* (mixt-); see MIXED *pp.* a.]
= MIXTURE 1, 2, 3, 5. -1757.

Mixture (míkstür, -tjü) 1460. [ad. L.
mixtura, f. *mixt* (see *pp.* a.)] 1. The action,
process, or fact of mixing or becoming mixed;
also, an instance of this 1530. b. Mixed state
or condition 1597. 2. *concr.* A product of
mixing 1460. 3. *spec.* a. A medicinal prepara-
tion of two or more ingredients mixed together.
In *Pharmacy*, now applied to potions or liquid
medicines. 1592. b. A cloth of variegated
fabric, as *Heather*, *Oxford m.* 1722. c. A blend
of tea, tobacco, snuff, etc. 1840. d. Gas or
vaporized oil mixed with air, forming the ex-
plosive charge in an internal-combustion engine
1894. 4. The mechanical mixing of two sub-
stances as dist. from (*chemical*) combination; also
concr. the product of such a mixing, as dist. from
a compound 1797. b. A fluid containing some
foreign substance in suspension; opp. to *solution*
1765. 5. The action or an act of adding as an
ingredient; the presence of a foreign element in
the composition of something; quasi-*concr.* an
amount or proportion of something foreign that
has been added; admixture. *Without m.*:
unmixed, pure. 1526. 6. *Mus.* In full m.-stop:
An organ-stop comprising several ranks of
pipes, used in combination with the foundation-
stops 1638.

1. b. There was a m. of company SWIFT. 2. A
fatal m. of weakness and temerity 1732. 3. a. What
if this m. do not work at all? SHAKS. 5. The same
shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which
is poured out without m. into the cup of his indig-
nation Rev. xiv. 10.

Mizen, mizzen (miz'n), 1465. [a. F.
mizaine, said to be ad. It. *mazzana* mizen-sail;
the It. word is fem. of *mazzano* middle.] *Naut.*
1. (Also mizen-sail.) A fore-and-aft sail set on
the after side of the main-mast. *Other* syno-
nymous with SPANKER. 2. b. IZEN MAST.
Now rare. 183. 3. *attrib.* as in -boom 1485

Mi zen mast 420 e a e ost ma
o a ee ma d s p So Mi zen to p e
op of a m en a p o abo
he e d f e o m n ma 667
Mi zen op gal art mast e mas bove e
m zen op s 864 M en to pmast e
ma nex ab s he lo m e ma 626

Mizen-top-sail, the sail set on the mizen-top-
mast 1626. **Mizen-yard**, the yard on which
the mizen-sail is extended 1485

Mizmaze (miz'mæz), 1547. [Redupl. of
MAZE sb.] 1. A labyrinth or maze. Chiefly
fig. -1794. 2. Mystification. Chiefly *dial.* 1604.

Mizzle (miz'l), sb. *Obs.* or *dial.* 1490. [f.
MIZZLE v.] 1. Slight or drizzling rain, drizzle.

Mizzle (miz'l), v. 1 *dial.* 1483. [Cogn. w.
Du. dial. *mizelen*, LG. *mieseln*, etc.; see -IE 3.
f. 1. *intr.* (*imper.*) To drizzle. 2. *trans.*
Of a cloud (also *impers.*) To send down in a
drizzling shower -1592. *Mizzily* a. 1566.

Mizzle (miz'l), v. 2 *slang.* 1781. [?] *intr.*
To disappear suddenly; *imper.* = be off

Mizzy (miz'i), *dial.* [ME. *misy*, cf. OE.
mēos moss, bog.] A quagmire.

|| **Mna**, 1603. [Gr. *μνά*.] = MINA 1.

|| **Mneme** (nēm'e), 1913. [Gr. 'memory']
Psychol. Capacity for retaining after-effects of
experience or stimulation.

Mnemonic (mīmō'nik), 1753. [ad. Gr.
μνημονικός, f. *μνημον-*, *μνήμων* mindful, f.
μνάω, *μνάσθαι* to remember.] A. *adj.* 1. In-
tended to aid the memory; pertaining to mne-
monics. 2. Of or pertaining to memory 1825.
B. sb. a. A mnemonic device. b. = MNE-
MONICS. 1858. So *Mnemonicical* a. = A. 1. *Mne-*
monically adv. *Mnemonician*, *Mnemonicist*,
one versed in mnemonics. *Mnemonicics* sb. pl.
[see -ics, -IC 2], the art of assisting the
memory, esp. by artificial aids; a system of
precepts intended to aid the memory 1721.

Also *Mnemeotechny* (-te kni), mnemonics 1845

Mo (mō), a. f., quasi-sb., and a. +Also
moe. *Obs.* *exc.* *Sc.* and *n.* (mae). [Com.
Teut.: OE. *mā*; -O Teut. 'mare'] 1A. *adv.*

1. In or to a greater degree, extent, or quantity
-ME. 2. Longer, further, again. Chiefly quali-
fied by *any*, *no*, *none*; *ever*, *over*. -1812

Mo (mō), sb. 1. A greater number; more of the
kind specified -1684. 2. Others of the kind
specified OE. C. *adj.* = MORE a. OE.

A. 2. Gentlest fair, mourns, mounts no moe
FIREBR. B. 2. And besides which axioms, there
are divers moe Bacon.

Mo (mō), 1896. Colloq. abbrev. of
MOMENT.

|| **Moā** (mō-ā), 1842. [Maori.] An extinct
New Zealand bird allied to the kiwi.

Moabite (mō-ābit), sb and a. late ME.
[ad. L. *Moabitā* (Gr. *Moabitēs*, repr. Heb.
mōābi), f. *Moāb* + -ITE 1.] A. sb. One of the
people of Moab, which bordered on the terri-
tory of the trans-Jordanic Israelites. In 16-
17th c. applied opprobriously to Roman Catho-
lics. B. *adj.* Pertaining to Moab or the Moabi-
tes 1870.

The *bi stone*, a monument erected by Mesha
king of Moab c. 850 B.C., furnishing the earliest known
inscription in the Phœnician alphabet.

Hence *Mo'abitish* a.

Moan (mōn), sb. ME. [app. repr. OE.
**mān* = **maun*, whence OE. *mānan* to
mourn.] 1. Complaint, lamentation; a com-
plaint, lament. Now apprehended as a transi-
tive use of 2. 2. A state of grief or lamentation
-1631. 3. In mod. use. A low mournful
murmur less deep than a groan) indicative of
physical or mental suffering 1673. b. *transf.*
of the plaintive sound produced by the wind,
water, etc. 1813.

1. A carpenter made such pitiful m. to be taken
in De For. b. Thy wirth shall turne to moane
SHAKS. 2. M of an enemy measured 1793.

b. The brooklet's m. Scott. The m of the adjacent
pines TYNDALL

Moan (mōn), v. 1548 (earlier possible
ext. are doubtful). [f. prec.] 1. *trans.* To
complain of, lament; to bewail 1548. 2. b.
refl. To bewail one's lot 1622. 3. To condo-

with a person 669. 4. *intr.* To make com-
plaint or la. *trans.* Const. f. for Now

a o p 9 4 To t moan
o moans 724 b f f of nan m e bags
80 5 To u e mo n
S f m w g d p p e
S 3 4 b d n g y d e b
Th h h b b n g y d e b
Ta h d e b g p A h s

words K. RATS. Hence *Moanfully* *adv.*

Moanful (mō'nfūl), a. 1573. [f. MOAN sb.
+ -FUL.] 1. Full of moaning; expressing
lamentation or grief. Now somewhat rare.

1586 2. Causing lamentation -1662. Hence
Moanfully *adv.*

Moat (mōt), sb. [ME. *moat*, *mot*, app.
identical w. MOTR sb. 2 mound, etc., a. Ol.
moat, *moit*.] 1. *Fort.* f. A deep and wide
ditch surrounding a town, castle, etc., usually
filled with water. 2. A pond, lake; esp. a
fish-pond. *Obs.* *exc.* *dial.* 1463

1. The silver sea, which serves it in the office of a
wall, Or as a Moat defensive to a house SHAKS.

Moat (mōt), v. late ME. [f. MOAT sb.]
trans. To surround with or as with a moat,
ditch, or trench. Also with *about*, *in*, *round*

The torrent broke down the quay. We were
moated into our house all day H. WALPOLE.

Mob (mōb), sb. 1 1668 [Abbrev. of MO-
BILE sb. 1.] 1. The disorderly and riotous part
of the population, the rabble; a tumultuous
crowd bent on lawlessness. 2. The lower
orders; the uncultured or illiterate as a class,
the masses 191. 3. Without the -1789. 4

A promiscuous assemblage of people. In
Australian use, without disparaging implica-
tion, a crowd 1688. b. *trans.* and *fig.* of
things, etc. *Obs.* *exc.* *Austral* 1728. 5

slang A gang of thieves or pickpockets working
together 1843.

1. When mobs were roving themselves hoarse for
'Wildes and liberty' GREEN. 2. Them of the present
crisis is hostile to us DILLI. 3. I saw the street
full of m. De For. 4. The M. of Gentlemen who
wrote with Evee Pome. A m. of steady men 1792.

b. She sees a M. of Metaphors advance PERR. 5
See 7 m., a class of pickpockets who dress stylishly.

Comb. m. law, 'law improved and enforced by m.
Mob (mōb), sb. 2 *Obs.* *exc.* *liter.* 1665. [cf.
MOB v. 1 and MAB.] 1. *trans.* A stump
pet -1697. 2. A negligé attire -1712. 3

MOB-CAP 1748.

|| **Mob**, v. 1 1664. [cf. prec. and MOBI v.]
trans. To muffle the head of (a person), to
dress untidily -1837.

Idem (12), to go a-mobbing, to go in disguise to e
unfit honorable part of a theatre, etc. Hence, to be
quest low company.

Mob (mōb), v. 2 1709. [f. Mob sb. 1.] 1
trans. To attack in a mob, to crowd round
and molest; to throng. Also, to force into
something by such action. 2. *intr.* To congre-
gate in a mob; also to m. 1711. 3. *trans.*
to mix up with a mob, THANNYSON.

Mobbish (mōb'ish), a. 1695. [f. Mob sb. 1 +
-ISH 1.] Resembling a mob, disorderly, tumultu-
ous. Also, appalling to the mob; vulgar,
clap-trap.

His m. fallacious way of arguing 1711. An irregu-
lar and m. appearance SCOTT.

Mobbie: see MOBLE.

Mob-cap, 1812. [f. Mob sb. 2] An indoor
cap worn by women in the 18th and early
19th c.

A mob-cap; I mean a cap, with side-pieces faster-
ing under the chin DICKENS.

Mobile (mō'bīl), sb. 1 1549. [a. F. *mobile*
(in *premier mobile*, etc.), a. L. *mobile* ad-
junct; see MOBILE a.] 1. *trans.* To move, to
great, principal m., heightened forms of 181
MUM MOBILE (1st and 2nd) -1757. 2. *Metaph.*
A body in motion or capable of movement
Now rare. 1676.

Mobile (mō'bīl), sb. 2 *arch.* 1676. [Short
for L. *mobile vulgus* the excitable crowd.] The
populace, rabble, MOB.

* Mobile was very rud to * Dutch Imbas dor
1692.

Mobile (mō'bīl), a. 1490. [a. F., ad. I.
mobiles, f. *mo-*, *movere* to MOVE.] 1. Capable
of movement; movable 1490. 2. b. Of a limb
etc.; Movable; not fixed, free 1823. c. Of a
fluid That has is part c capable of free
mo emen d. Of a cell molecule, c. Free
not a hanc o xed 8. 2. Chanc erized by

m (man). a (pans) an loud. v cut s (F chd) a (ever) o (I eye) o (F eau de vie) (s) o (Psyche) s (tha p (pot)

fac y of movemen a O ea u s Las y
c ang ng n exp e s on r85 b O pe sons
W n g n s ab ty a so ve a e 855 3
W Off oops T a may be ap d y moved
from p ace o pace r879
r t p p s t s b wh h hem m
p c w p d b e a m d emu
p a The h m p p u n e . . . of h
man GREEN. b. Women's minds are by nature more
m than those of men, less capable of persisting long
in the same continuous effort MILN.

Mobiliary (mobi-li-ān), *a.* 1682. [ad. F.
mobilier, f. L. *mobilis* movable, see-ARY¹.
1. In the Channel Islands. Relating to mov-
able property. 2. *Mil.* Pertaining to mobiliza-
tion 1888.

Mobility ¹ (mobi-lī-ti). 1490. [a F. *mobi-*
lité ad. L. *mobilitas*, f. *mobilis*; see MOBILE
and -ITY.] The quality or condition of being
mobile.

Nature not having given that m. to the eyes of
flies BOYLE. To promote the m. of labour and
capital 1889.

Mobility ² (mobi-lī-ti). 1690. [f. MOBILE
sb ², MOB *sb* ¹, after nobility.] The mob; the
lower classes.

Mobilization (mō-bī-lī-zā-shən) 1799. [a.
Γ *mobilisation*, f. *mobiliser*; see next and
ATION.] The action or process of mobilizing.
1. *Law.* The conversion of real or immovable
property into personal or movable property.
2. *Mil. and Naval.* The mobilizing (an army,
a fleet, etc.) 1866.

Mobilize (mō-bī-lī-zē), *v.* 1838. [ad. F.
mobiliser, f. *mobilis*; see MOBILE *u.*] 1. *trans.*
To render movable or capable of movement;
to bring into circulation. 2. *Mil.* To prepare
(an army or fleet) for active service 1853. b.
intr. (for *pass.*) To undergo mobilization 1878.

Moble, mobble (mōb-ēl), *v.* *Obs.* exc.
dial. 1603. (frequent f. MOB ¹. Cf. MABBLE
v.) *trans.* To muffle (one's) head or face.
Chiefly with *up*.

But who, O who had seen the mobled Queen?
Hamil. (Qos) II. 11. 524.

Mobocracy (mōb-ō-kra-si). 1734. [f. MOB
sb ¹ + -CRACY.] 1. Government by a mob.
2. The mob as a ruling body 1754.

2. The shopocracy in the pit, and the m. in the
gallery 1856. So Mo'bocrat, a demagogue 1798
Mo'bocratic *a.* 1775.

Mobman (mōb-zmān) 1851. [f. *mob's*,
genitive of MOB *sb* ¹.] 1. One of a mob 1868.
2. (In full *swell m.*) A member of the swell mob
(see MOB *sb* ¹ 5).

Mocassin (mō-kā-sin). 1612. [a. Powhatan
mo kassin, Odjibwa *ma-kishin*, Narragansett
moku'ssin, etc.] x. A kind of foot-gear made
of deerskin or other soft leather, worn by N.
Amer. Indians, trappers, backwoodsmen, etc.
2 [Perh. a distinct word.] In full *M. snake*: a
venomous crotaline snake, *Ancistrodon pisci-*
vorus, of the Southern U.S. *Highland or*
Upland M., the Cottonmouth, *A. atrofasciatus*,
a similar snake inhabiting the dry land and
mountainous regions. 1791.

M flower, plant, U.S. name for the genus
Cypripedium (Lady's Slipper); yellow m., *C.*
pubescens. Hence Mo'cassinated *a.*

Mocha ¹ (mō-kā). 1679. [Prob. identical
with the place-name MOCHA². Now written
with capital M.] 1. (Also *M. stone, pebble*) A
variety of chalcedony resembling or identical
with moss-agate. 2. One of several geometrid
moths, esp. of the genus *Ephyra* 1775.

Mocha ² (mō-kā). 1773. [Name of an
Arabian port at the entrance of the Red Sea.]
In full, *M. coffee*: a fine quality of coffee;
orig. that produced in the Yemen province,
in which Mocha is situated.

Moché, obs. f. MUCH *sb.*, *a.*, and *adv.*

Mochel, -il(l), obs. ff. MICKLE.

Mock (mōk), *sb* Now rare or arch. 1440.
[f. MOCK *v.*] 1. An act of mocking or deri-
sion. b. Mockery 1568. 2. Something deri-
serving of scorn 1489. 3. The action of mock-
ing or imitating, *concr.* an imitation, a
counterfeit 1646.

1. He called me boye, and gave me many a mocke
1509. *Phr.* To make an. of. to bring into contempt.

Mock (mōk), *a.* (Not used predicatively)
1548. [Partly f. prec. partly f. stem of Mock
v. n comb. with an object. The hyphen s

o en ued the co oca ons of e d
h sbs] P efix ed o a sb sham coun e
et m a on p e ended

I f e e s e b e r a h e m k p e n
fay h u p ghme L e h u a p d G
n ss d l M e h h a b d h e
P a e h a f a n a g e A b s A m a n
h e m e u d I h a w

Spes. allocations (usu. hyphenated): m. auction, a
Dutch auction (see AUCTION *sb* 3); also, a fraudulent
auction, in which confederates bid blindly in order to
elicit genuine bids; -lead = BLEND; -moon =
PARASELLEN; -rainbow, a secondary rainbow (see
RAINBOW); -sun = PARHELION. Also in names of
culinary preparations, as m.-duck, -goose, a piece
of pork from which the crackling has been removed,
baked with a stuffing of sage and onions (colloq.);
-venison, leg of mutton long hung, cooked after
the manner of venison. b. In names of plants, as
m.-orange, (a) the common syringa, *Philadelphus*
coronarius; (b) the Carolina cherry-laurel, *Prunus*
caroliniana; (c) the Australian native laurel, *Ptilo-*
sporium undulatum. c. In names of birds, as m.-
nightingale, the Blackcap, the Sedge-warbler.

Crym. a. with adjs. and advs. with sense 'counter-
feited'. Chiefly implying humorous or ludicrous
simulation, as in Mock-heroic. b. With a vb, with
joc. sense 'pretendingly', as mock-might.

Mock (mōk), *v.* [ME. *mokken*, *moque*, ad.
OF. *moquer* (f. *moquer*) to deride, jeer = Pr.
mojar; cf. Pg. *moca*.] 1. *trans.* To hold up to
ridicule; to deride 1450. b. To defy; to set at
nought 1558. c. *fig.* of impersonal things
1667. 2. *intr.* To act or speak in derision; to
jeer, scoff; to flout. *Const. at, twi.* 1450.
fb. To jest -1611. 3. *trans.* To impose upon;
to besoot; to tantalize 1470. 4. To ridicule by
imitation of speech or action (The current
colloq. use.) Hence, to mimic, counterfeit.
1595. fb. To simulate, make a false pretence
OF SHAKS.

1. M. not a Cobar for his black thumbs FULLER.
b. Let's mocke the midnight Bell SHAKS. c. A
perishing 'that mocks the gladness of the Spring
Wordsw. 2. I wil mocke when your feare cometh
Frov L 26. b. Gen. xix. 14. 3. Behold, thou hast
mocked me, and told mee lies Judg xvi. 10. 4.
Prepare To see the Lie as heuily mock'd, as euer
Still Sleepe mock'd Death SHAKS. He mocks and
mimics all he sees and hears 1822 b. 3 *Hen VI*,
iii. li. 255. Hence Mockable *a.*

†Mockado (mōk-a-dō) 1543. [app. a cor-
ruption of IT. *moccardo* mohair.] A kind of
cloth much used for clothing in the 16th and
17th centuries. Also *attrib.*, as m. doublet, etc.
-1660. b. *fig.* as the type of an inferior
material. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*: Trumpery,
inferior. -1741.

b. Fustian, or m. Eloquence 1621.

†Mockage 1470. [f. MOCK *v.* + -AGE.]
(Very common in 16th and 17th c.) = MOCK-
ERY 1 and 2. -1666.

Mock-bird, 1649. [f. MOCK *sb.* + BIRD
sb. = MOCKING-BIRD.

Mocker (mōk-er), 1477. [f. MOCK *v.* +
-ER¹.] One who or that which mocks or
scoffs. b. A mocking-bird 1773.

Mockery (mōk-er-ē), late ME. [a. F.
moquerie, f. *moquer* to MOCK.] 1. Derision; a
derisive utterance or action. b. A subject or
occasion of derision 1560. c. Mimicry; a
counterfeit representation; an unreal appear-
ance. Now only, an unpudent simulation.
1599. 3. Ludicrously or insultingly futile
action 1602. 4. *attrib.*, as m. King 1593.

1. Wherefore was I to this keene m. borne? SHAKS
b. Genius will have become a m., and virtue an
empty shade HAZLITT. 2. Hence horrible shadow,
Vneal mockry hence SHAKS. The m. of a trial 1872.
3. It is as the Ayre, invulnerable, And our vaine
blowes, malicious M. SHAKS.

Mock-heroic, *a.* and *sb*. 1711. [f. MOCK
a.] *A. adj.* Imitating in a burlesque manner
the heroic style. *B. sb.* A burlesque imitation
of the heroic style 1723.

Mocking-bird, 1676. [f. *mocking* ppl. *a.*] 1.
An Amer. passerine song-bird of the genus
Mimus, esp. *M. polyglottus*, characterized by
its habit of mimicking the notes of other birds.
2. Applied to other birds having a similar
aptitude, esp. the Sedge-warbler and the Black-
cap 1779.

Mockingly (mōk-īn-lē), *adv.* 1545. [f.
mocking ppl. *a.* + -LY².] In a mocking
manner.

†Mocking-stock. 526 [f. *mockin* vb
sb. + STOCK.] A laugh ag-stock 833.

Mock urtle 63 [LOCK *a.* r Calfs
h add e ed hauce and cond men s so as
o e embe u a In ull M h e
up) A s up made (u of cafs head) n
m on o tu e oup 783

Moco (m a o 834 [up n o b] The
oc cavy Ca a rup r

Mod., abbrev. for MODERN, MODERATO

Modal (mō-dāl), *a.* (sb.) 1569 [ad.
med. L. *modalis*, f. L. *modus*; see MODE and
-AL.] 1. Pertaining to mode or form as opp.
to substance 1625. 2. *Law.* Of a legacy, con-
tract, etc.: Containing provisions defining the
manner in which it is to take effect 1590. 3.

Mus. Pertaining to mode 1597. 4. *Logic.* Of a
proposition: Involving the affirmation of possi-
bility, impossibility, necessity, or contingency,
or, according to others, a proposition in which
the predicate is affirmed or denied of the sub-
ject with any kind of qualification. Of a syllo-
gism: Containing a modal proposition as a
premiss. 1569. 5. *Gram.* *a.* Of or pertaining
to mood; performing the function of a mood
b. Of a particle: Denoting manner or modality
1758. 6. *sb.* A modal proposition (see sense 4)
1725. Hence Mo'dally *adv.*, with ref. to mode
or manner.

Modalism (mō-dāl-izm), 1859. [f. prec.
+ -ISM.] The Sabellian doctrine that the dis-
tinction in the Trinity is 'modal' only, i. e.
that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit
are merely three different modes of manifest-
ation of the Divine nature. So Mo'dalist
1832. Modalistic *a.*

Modality (mō-dāl-ī-ti) 1545. [ad. med. L.
modalitas, f. *modalis*, see MODAL and -ITY.]
1. The quality or fact of being modal; state or
condition in respect of mode or manner. Now
rare. 2. *Logic.* *a.* In the scholastic logic, the
fact of being a modal proposition or syllogism
Also, the modal qualification. 1628. b. In
Kant, etc., that feature of a judgement which
causes it to be classed as problematic, asser-
tory, or apodictic 1836.

Mode (mōd), late ME. [In branch I, ad.
L. *modus* measure, etc., f. W. Indo-Eur. **mod-*
/**med-*; see MET *v.* 1.] In branch II, a F.
mode fem., ad. L. *modus* (with change of
gender due to final *e*); the Fr. word (= fashion)
was adopted into Eng. in the 17th c.] 1. 1.

Mus. †*a.* A tune, air. b. A kind or form of
scale; a particular scheme or system of sounds
(a) In ancient Greek music: Each of the scales
(Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, etc.), according to
one or other of which a piece of music in the
diatonic style was composed 1674. (b) In
medieval church music: Each of the scales in
which PLAINSONG was composed; beginning
on different notes of the natural scale, and
thus having the intervals (tones and semitones)
differently arranged 1721. (c) In mod. music:

Each of the two classes (*major* and *minor*) of
keys, having the intervals differently arranged.
Formerly sometimes = KEY *sb* ¹ II. 5 b. 1721
†*a.* *Gram.* = MOOD *sb* ² 2. 1520-1843. 3.

Logic. [= med. L. *modus*, tr. Gr. *τρόπος*.] *a.*
= MOOD *sb* ² 1. 1532. b. The character of a
modal proposition; each of the four kinds into
which modal propositions are divided (see
MODAL 4) 1852. 4. A way or manner of doing
or being, a method of procedure 1667. 5. A

form, manner, or variety. Now rare exc. in *m.*
of life and similar uses. 1661. 6. *Philos.* *a.* A
manner or state of being of a thing; a thing
considered as possessing certain non-essent
attributes. b. An attribute or quality of a sub-
stance 1677. 7. *Mus.* In mensurable music,
the proportion (3 or 2) of a long to a large or
a breve to a long, determining the rhythm of
a piece. Now *Hist.* 1667.

4. A regular m. of bringing to an amicable adjust-
ment any questions which might hereafter arise
WELLINGTON. 5. Every m. of life has its conveniences
JOHNSON. The m. of superstition which prevailed in
their own times GREEN. Heat considered as a M. of
Motion TYNDALE (*idle*). 6. *a.* That a Spirit is not
an Accident or M. of Substance, all in a manner
profess GLAVYLL. *Mixed m.*: a mode formed by
the combination of different simple ideas.

II. 1. A prevailing fashion or custom, prac-
tice or sty 643. 2. Conventional usage n
dress ners habit of life, etc esp among

(a) (em) f (F as e) 5 (ft fern earth

persons o fa' hon 1692 3. *F. e. n.* he
fash on fo he me be g(ar h) 1649 t4
ALAMODE 4. 751 *Hust*

La g me a them. F n Ho
3. Th m fle by ag n hawar Y a
Wha d u k b n m as abe ag
a ou wu? Some m ag f ywa a e m
G 231

Model (mɒdəl), *sb* 1575 [a. OF. *modelle*
(mod F. *modèle*), ad. It. *modello*, dim. of *modo*,
ad. L. *modus* MODUS.] I. Representation of
structure. 1. An architect's set of designs for
a projected building; hence, a similar set of
drawings representing an existing building.
Also occas. a delineation of a ground-plan.
-1714. 2. *trans.* A summary, epitome, or
abstract -1772. 2. A representation in three
d dimensions of some projected or existing structure
or of some material object, showing the
proportions and arrangement of its parts 1610.
b. *fig.* Something that accurately resembles
something else. *Obs. exc. dial. in the (very)*
n odel of 1593. 3. A mould; something that
envelops closely. SHAKS. 4. A small port-
rait. Hence confused with MEDAL -1658.
5. An object or figure made in clay, wax, etc.,
and intended to be reproduced in more durable
material 1636.

1. When we meane to build, We first surveye the
Plot then draw the Modell SHAKS. 2. *Working m.*
one so constructed as to imitate the movements of the
machine represented.

II. Type of design. 1. Design; style of
structure or form; pattern, build, make 1593.
2. Scale of construction; allotted measure;
the measure of a person's ability -1675. 3. Of
a violin, viol, etc.: Curvature of surface 1835.
1. *The (New) M.* (Hist.) the plan for the reorgan-
ization of the Parliamentary army, passed in 1644-5.
b. In dressmaking, etc., any article made by a recog-
nized designer; any copy of such an article; also, a
motor car, etc. of a particular design. 2. Thus much
(considering the model of the whole worke) is suffi-
cient HOBBS.

III. An object of imitation. 1. A person, or
work, that is proposed or adopted for imitation
1639. 2. A person who poses for artists and
art students 1691. b. A mannequin. 3. A
perfect exemplar of some excellence 1700.

1. I then resolved some m. to pursue, Perused French
critics, and began anew GAY. 2. Mr. Gray thought
the narrative of Thucydides the m. of history 1805.
attrib. and Comb. Serving as, or suited to be, a
model, exemplary; as *his lodging-house, m. dwelling*.
Spec. m.-drawing, in art-teaching, drawing in per-
spective from solid figures; -room, a room for the
storage or exhibition of models of machinery, etc.

Model (mɒdəl), *v* 1604. [f. prec. sb.] 1.
trans. To present as in an outline; to portray
in detail -1657. 2. To produce in clay, wax, or
the like (a figure or imitation of anything)
1665. 3. To give shape to (a document, argu-
ment, etc.) 1625. b. To form after a particular
model. *Usu. const. after, on, upon*. 1730.
4. To organize (a community, a government,
etc.) -1842. 5. To train or mould (a person)
to a mode of life, also, to make a tool of -1734-
6. To act or pose as a model (III. 2, b) 1907.

1. Cease dreames, .. To modell forth the passions of
to morrow DRAKE of HAWTH. *Mist F.L. viii* 79
3. Budgets, modelled too much on free-trade prin-
ciples 1883. b. He modelled his court on that of
N. dir Shah ELPHINSTONE. Hence *Modeller* 1603.
4. *Mo delize*, *v*. 1599. [f. MODEL sb. +
IZE.] *trans.* To model -1810. Hence
Mo delizing ppl. a. formative.

Modelling (mɒdəlɪŋ), *vb. sb.* 1799. [f.
MODEL *v.* + -ING.] The action or art
of making models, the art of making a model in
clay or wax to be copied in more durable
materials by the sculptor or founder;
the representation of solid form in sculpture, or
of material relief and solidity in painting.

attrib. as m. clay, stick, stool, wax.
Modena (mɒdɪnə), 1822. [Name of an
Italian city.] A deep purple colour.

Modér, obs. f. MOTHER.

Moderantism (mɒdərəntɪz'm), *Obs. exc.*
Hist. 1793. [a. F. *modérantisme*, f. *modérant*,
pr. pple. of *modérer*, ad. L. *moderari*; see below.]
In France, during the Revolution, and later, the
doctrines and spirit of the Moderate party in
politics. So *Modérantist*.

Moderate (mɒdərət), *a.* and *sb.* late ME.
[ad. L. *moderatus*: pr. pple. of *moderari*; see

next. A. ad. i. Exh b. ng modera on avo d ng
e. eme tempe a e n conduct o exp res on
a No s ongly pa t san 164 b He ce now
u u w h n al cap a.) u ed as e de gna
on of va ous par es nd th e s see B
e o 7 3. Fai y la ge o good o e abe
Now ned o e c n y a e M. b Of phy
sica processes, etc. Not intense, violent, o-
rigorous. Of the voice: Neither loud nor low
late ME. Of prices, charges: Not high 1904.
1. Sound sleepe commeth of m eating *Ecclus. xxvi.*
2. 1. The temptation to a Prime Minister is to
appoint only 'moderate' men 1839. b. The M.
clergy .. were very unpopular 1848. 3. There's not so
much left to furnish out a m. Table SHAKS. The rest
are very m. productions PEVER. b. Winder that is m.
and not contrary ouse to Shyppmen. late ME. Bake
them in a m oven 1769. *Moderately adv. -ness.*

B. sb. One who holds moderate opinions in
politics, religion, etc. Hence (now usu. with
initial capital), a member of any party custom-
arily called 'Moderate'; e.g. in the French
Revolution, applied to the Girondins 1794. b.
In the Church of Scotland in the 18th and early
19th c., a member of that party which held lax
views on doctrine and discipline. c. In recent
municipal politics (opp. to *Progressives*): A
member of the party hostile to undertakings in-
volving large expenditure 1894.

Moderate (mɒdərət), *v.* late ME. [f. L.
moderari, *moderari*, f. **moder-* = *modus*-
(whence *modestus* MODEST), a noun-stem
parallel with *modus*, *modus* measure, *MODUS* |
1. *trans.* To render less violent, intense, rigoro-
us, or burdensome; to reduce (a time,
charge, etc.). b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become less
violent, etc. *Now rare*. 1678. 2. *trans.* To
regulate, restrain, control, rule -1800. 3. b. To
adjust, arrange; to modify -1630. 3. In
academic and Eccl. use: To preside over (a
deliberative body) or at (a debate, etc.) 1577.
b. *intr.* To act as moderator; to preside 1581.
4. *trans.* To settle as an arbitrator -1744.
Also *absol.* or *intr.* To act as mediator or
arbitrator -1756.

1. I advise you to m. your demands 1732. b.
Fortunately the weather moderated 1897. 2. The
woman was ord'nyed to guerne and m. the house at
home 1615. 3. b. Phr. *To moderate (m) a call*, in
the Scottish Presbyterian churches, to preside over a
meeting of a congregation for signing a call to a
minister-elect; hence, to sign such a call. 4. It
passeth mine ability to m. the question CAGEW.
Endeavouring to m. between the rival Powers SWIRT.

Moderation (mɒdərətʃən), late ME. [a.
F. *modération*, ad. L. *moderationem*; see prec.
and -ATION.] 1. The action or an act of
moderating (see prec.). *Now rare or Obs.* 2.
The quality of being moderate; now esp.
avoidance of extremes; self-control, temper-
ance; occas. clemency. late ME. 3. *pl.* In the
Univ. of Oxford, the 'First Public Examina-
tion' for the degree of B.A., conducted by the
Moderators (see MODERATOR 4 a). Colloq.
abbrev. MODS. 1858.

1. What is all Virtue but a M. of Excesses? SOUTH
2. Can you write with sufficient m., as 'tis called,
when one suppresses the one half of what one feels or
could say on a subject? LAMM. Phr. *In m.* in a
moderate manner or proportion.

Moderatism (mɒdərətɪz'm), 1795. [f.
MODERATE *a.* and *sb.* + -ISM.] The doctrines
or policy of any of the parties known as
'Moderate'; addition to moderate views or
courses of action. So *Modératist* 1716.

Modérato (mɒdərətə), 1724. [It.; cf.
MODERATE.] *Mus.* A direction: At a moder-
ate pace or tempo. Abbrev. *Mod.*

Moderator (mɒdərətər), late ME. [a. F.
modérateur, a. L. *moderator*, f. *moderari*; see
MODERATE *v.*] 1. A ruler, governor, director
-1867. 2. An arbiter, umpire, judge; a
mediator 1560. 3. A presiding officer or
president, esp. (U.S.) one elected to preside over
a 'town meeting' 1573. 4. In academic use:
a. A public officer formerly appointed to pre-
side over the disputations prescribed in the
University schools for candidates for degrees.
Now (a) at Cambridge, one of the officers who
preside over the examination for the Mathe-
matical Tripos; (b) at Oxford, an examiner for
Moderations. 1573. b. At Dublin, a candidate
for the degree of B.A. who passes out first
(Senior) or second (Junior) in honours 1838

5. In he Pesby e an chu ches A m n er
e e d o p e s d e o e any one of the ecc
bod s g he conge on t e pesby e y
e c 563 6 One ho o a h ch makes
mod a c 62 b (Occ s odd at u) A
mechanical con and for gua n o some
h ng esp t e apply o o o e w cl n a
ump, a o o o o o o a p 181.

4. As he was abroad in the schools, so would
need, some a m at home too in the haul G HAWK
6 Hope, that sweet m of passions as Simonides calls
it EURIP.

attrib. in names of certain structures exercising a
regulating action, as *m-band*, *ligament*. *M.-lamp*,
a lamp with a moderator (sense 6 b). Hence *Modérato*
torship, the function, office, or position of a m.
† *Modératress*, † *Modératrix*, a female m.

Modern (mɒdərən), *a.* and *sb.* 1500. [ad.
late L. *modernus*, f. *modo* just now (after *hodie*-
mus that is of to-day, f. *hodie*).] 1. *adj.* 1.
Now existing -1752. 2. Of or pertaining to
the present and recent times; originating in
the current age or period 1585. b. *Geol.* and
Zool. Belonging to a comparatively recent
period in the life-history of the world 1823. c.
Prefixed to the name of a language to designate
that form of the language that is now in use, in
contrast to any earlier form. d. *M. languages*
(the study of) the better-known living literary
languages of Europe (sometimes merely French
and German) 1838. e. Applied (in contra-
distinction to *classical*) to subjects of school in-
struction other than the ancient languages and
literature 1862. 3. Characteristic of the present
and recent times; not antiquated or obsolete
1590. 4. Every-day, ordinary, commonplace
(freq. in SHAKS.) 1591-1610.

2. *M. history* history of the times subsequent to
the Middle Ages. c. *M. Engl. h.* see ENGLISH 1 b
e. Phr. *M. school*, *m. scé* a school or part of
a school in which m. subjects are chiefly or exclusively
taught. *Modern Greats* (colloq.) the honour school
of philosophy, politics, and economics at the Uni-
versity of Oxford. 3 He is indeed the Pattern of m.
foppery 1670. 4. The justice, Full of wise sawes
and moderne instances SHAKS.

B. sb. (Chiefly *pl.*) 1. One who belongs to the
present time or a modern epoch 1855. 2. One
whose tastes or opinions are modern 1897.
1. Some in ancient books delight; Other, pr. for
what modern writs Petrar. So *Modernity*. *Mo-*
der-n-ly adv. -ness.

Modernism (mɒdərənɪz'm), 1737. [f.
MODERN *a.* + -ISM.] 1. A usage, expression,
or peculiarity of style, etc., characteristic of
modern times. 2. Modern quality of thought,
expression, workmanship, etc.; sympathy with
what is modern 1830. 3. A mode of theologi-
cal inquiry according to which the Bible and
the doctrines of the Church are examined in
the light of 'modern thought' 1907. (Cf.
MODERNIST 3.)

1. ['Is'] is a comparative m. in the language EARL.
Modernist (mɒdərənɪst), 1588. [f. as prec.
+ -IST.] 1. A modern -1592. 2. A sup-
porter or follower of modern ways or methods
in the 18th c., a maintainer of the superiority
of modern over ancient literature 1704. 3. An
adherent of modernism (in sense 3) 1907.

3. Applied orig. to members of the R.C.Ch. whose
opinions were condemned in the encyclical *Pascendi*
g. g. of Pope Pius X. of modernistum doctrinis,
8 Sept. 1907.

Modernize (mɒdərənaɪz), *v.* 1741 [ad. F.
moderniser, f. *modern*; see MODERN *a.* and
-IZE.] 1. *trans.* To make or render modern
to give a modern character or appearance to
2. *intr.* To adopt modern customs, habits etc.
(rare) 1753.

1. I have taken the liberty to m. the language
FINDING. 'The King' has decided to have Wind or
Castle thoroughly modernised 1901. Hence *Mo der-*
nization 1770. *Modernizer* 1732.

Modest (mɒdɪst), *a.* 1565. [ad. F. *mo-*
deste, ad. L. *modestus* keeping measure, mode-
rate, modest, f. *moder-*, see MODERATE.] 1.
Well-conducted, orderly; not domineering
-1652. 2. Having a humble estimate of one's
own merits; unobtrusive, retiring, bashful;
(of actions, etc.) proceeding from or indicating
these qualities 1565. 3. Of women; Decorous
in manner and conduct; not forward or lewd.
'shamefast'. Hence (in later use also of
men), scrupulously chaste. 1591. 4. Of de-
mands, statements estimates No excessive

α () α (pass) α (and) α (act) α (F chef) α (ever) α (I cy) α (F can de vic) (α) α (Psyche) α (what). α (got).

60r 5 Of hngs Unp en ous n appea
ance syle amoun ec 770
2. Yo a eo h ne I may p me o
gran b e s a ad v n Wee m
cmio pped fl l k s 3 Them m ad
heb h gmad G b 4 Byam C mp a
E Add n 5 Th g p ab m man
G m E n e Mo destly adv 8 ness 6

Modesty (mɒˈdɛstɪ). 1531. [a. F. *modestie*
or ad. L. *modestus*, f. *modestus* MODEST a.]
†1. Moderation; freedom from excess; self-
control; clemency—1781. 2. The quality of
being modest (see MODEST a.) 1553. 3.
Womanly propriety of behaviour, scrupulous
chastity of thought, speech, and conduct 1565
b. A kind of veil to cover the bosom. In full
m-bil, -piece 1713. 4. Unpretentious character
(of things) 1906.

1. *Yul. C. iii. i. 213.* 2. An Excess of M obstructs
the Tongue ADDISON. 3. By my modestie (the jewel
in my dower) SHAKS. 4. The m. of their homes 1906.

Modicum (mɒˈdɪkəm). 1470. [a. L., neut.
sing. of *modicus*, f. *modus* measure, see MODE.]
1. A small quantity or portion (of food, money,
etc.). 2. Applied joc. to a person of small
size; also, to a woman (cf. *piece, bit*)—1632.
1. A small M. of good Wine 1725. *gen. Tr. & Cr.*
ii. 1. 74.

Modifiable (mɒˈdɪfəɪəbəl), a. 1611. [f.
MODIFY v. + -ABLE.] That can be modified.
Hence **Mo difia bility**, **Mo difia bleness**.

Modification (mɒˈdɪfɪkəˈʃən). 1502. [a. F.,
or ad. L. *modificationem*, n. of action f. *modifi-*
care, -ari to MODIFY.] 1. The action of modi-
fying; a limitation, restriction, qualification
1603. 2. *Philos.* Determination of a substance
into a particular mode or modes of being.
(Merged in 3.)—1837. 3. One of the particular
forms into which a substance or entity is
differentiated—1841. 4. The action of making
changes in an object without altering its
essential nature; the state of being thus
changed; partial alteration 1774. 5. The
result of such alteration; a modified form or
variety 1669. 6. *Scots Law*, Assessment, etc.
(see MODIFY v. 5.) 1485. 7. *Gram.* a. Quali-
fication of the sense of one word, phrase, etc.
by another; an instance of this 1727. b. Altera-
tion of a vowel by unlaunt; an instance of this
1845.

3. Sir, a partial repeal, or a m., would have satis-
fied a timid, unsystematic, procrastinating Ministry
BUKE. 4. All the parts of a plant..are mere modi-
fications of a leaf 1867.

Modificative (mɒˈdɪfɪkətɪv), a. and sb.
1661. [ad. med. L. *modificativus*; see MODIFY
and -ATIVE.] A. *adj.* That modifies. B. *sb.*
Something that modifies; a modifying word or
clause.

Modificatory (mɒˈdɪfɪkətɔri), a. 1824. [f.
L. *modificator*, see -ORY.] Modifying; tending
to modify.

Modify (mɒˈdɪfai), v. late ME. [a. F.
modifier, ad. L. *modificare*, -ari to limit,
moderate, f. *modus*; see -FY.] 1. To limit,
restrain; to assuage—1546. 2. To make less
severe, rigorous, or decided, to tone down
late ME. 3. a. *Philos.* To give (an object)
its particular modality or form of being 1643.
4. *gen.* To distinguish by investing with
specific characteristics. (Merged in 4.)—1777.
5. To make partial changes in; to alter without
radical transformation 1780. 6. *Scots Law*.
To assess, award (a payment); 7. To determine
the amount of (a parish minister's stipend) 1457.
8. *Gram.* a. To qualify the sense of (a word,
phrase, etc.) 1727. b. To change (a vowel)
by unlaunt 1845.

2. I prayed hym. that he wold modiefyen his
vengeaunce, and to with-drawe his Lucrent 1226.
Upon the whole I conceive that it would be best for
the court to m. their sentences WALLINGTON. 4. The
Crown must either assent to or reject bills in Parlia-
ment, but cannot m. them 1865. *Mo difier* 1833.

Modillion (mɒˈdɪliən). 1563. [ad. It.
modiglione, ult. etym. unkn.] *Arch.* A pro-
jecting bracket placed in series under the
corona of the cornice in Corinthian, Com-
posite, and Roman Ionic orders.

Modiolus (mɒˈdɪjəlʊs). 1823. [L. *modi-*
olus nave of a wheel dim. of *MODUS*.] *Anat.*
The con cal axis a d wh ch he of
the ear winds. Hence **Modi olar** a.

Modish (mɒˈdɪʃ) a. 1660 [f. MODE +
SH. 1. Of persons. For owing hemode o
p e a ng ash on (usu. h a s gges on o
d spa ag m a) 2. Of things. Conforming to
e mode al o fas onable 663
V y om m n b h h nws mewha a h
The m. Hyp e e d a o s o appea m e
...than he m... is, the other kind of Hypocrite
more virtuous ADDISON. 2. A good velvet cloak...
and other things m. Persva. Hence **Mo dish ly** adv.
1665. -ness 1676.

Modiste (mɒˈdɪstɪ). 1852. [Fr., f. *mode*
fashion; see MODE.] One who makes or
deals in articles of fashion; a milliner, dress-
maker.

Modius (mɒˈdɪʊs). PL -ii (-iis) late ME.
[L. *modius*, whence F. *modul*.] *Antiq.* 1. A
Roman corn-measure, equal to about a peck.
Also, in the Middle Ages, a measure of capacity
of varying size. 2. A tall cylindrical head-
dress with which certain deities are represented
in ancient art 1800.

Moderations (mɒˈdɪrətɪən). 1858. Colloq. abbrev. of
Moderations; see MODERATION 4.

Modular (mɒˈdjʊlər), a. 1798. [ad. mod.
L. *modularis*; see MODULUS and -AR.] Of
or pertaining to a module or modulus.

Modulate (mɒˈdjʊleɪt), v. 1557. [f. L.
modulāt, *modulārī* to measure, etc., f. *modu-*
lus; see MODULE.] 1. *trans.* To set or regu-
late; to adjust; to soften, temper, tone down
1623. 2. *spec.* To attune (the voice, sounds,
etc.) to a certain pitch or key; to vary in tone;
to give tune or melody to. *Const. to, quanto*.
1615. 3. a. To sing, intone (a song). b.
intr. To play (on an instrument). *rare*. 1557. 4.
Mus. intr. To pass from one key to or into
another. (Also said of the key) 1721.

2. Is it credible that any person could m. her voice
so artfully as to resemble so many voices? Broom-
fig. He [Bentley] would not stop to m. a tuneless
sentence De QUINCY.

Modulation (mɒˈdjʊleɪʃən). late ME [a.
F., or ad. L. *modulationem*.] 1. The action of
regulating, toning down, etc. (see prec. 1) 1531.
2. The action of inflecting the voice or an in-
strument musically 1543. 3. The action of
singing or making music; an air or melody.
Now *rare*. late ME. 4. *Mus. ta.* Man-
agement of melody and harmony in a par-
ticular mode or key. Also a chord or succe-
sion of notes, an air or melody.—1797. b. In
mod use: The action of passing from one
key to another; a change of key 1636. 5.
transf. Harmonious use of language in writing
1759. 6. *Arch.* The proportioning of the
parts of an order by the module 1665.

2. With the same gentle m. of voice as when he
spoke to Seth GEO. ELIOT. 3. The profane but
more lively m. of *Voulez vous dîner, Mademoiselle*
T. L. PASCOCK. 4. The regulation of figures, the
selection of words, the m. of periods JOHNSON.

Modulator (mɒˈdjʊlətɔr). 1500. [a. L.,
agent-n. f. *modulārī* to MODULATE.] 1. One
who or that which modulates. 2. A chart used
in the tonic sol-fa system, showing the relations
of tones and scales 1862.

Module (mɒˈdʊl). 1586. [a. F. *module*, or
ad. L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus* measure; see
MODE.] The earliest senses show confusion
of the word with MODEL.] 1. = MODEL sb.
II. 2. —1681. 2. *ta.* The plan in little of some
large work. Cf. MODEL sb. I. 1. —1695. 3. b.
= MODEL sb. I. 2. —1661. 4. *poet.* A mere
image —1608. 5. *poet.* = MODEL sb. III. 1.
—1598. 6. A standard or unit for measuring
1628. 7. *Arch.* In the classic orders, the unit
of length by which the proportions of the parts
are expressed; usu. the semidiameter of the
column at the base of the shaft 1664.

2. c. Come, bring forth this counterfet m. SHAKS.
3. Not made by measure or m. 1712.

Modulus (mɒˈdjʊlʊs). PL -li (-līs), -Juses.
1563. [L.; see MODULE.] 1. *Arch.* =
MODULE sb. 4. 2. *Math.* a. A number by
which Napierian logarithms must be multiplied
in order to obtain the corresponding logarithms
in another system (usu. that with base 10)
1753. b. A constant multiplier, coefficient, or
parameter involved in a given function of a
variable 1843. c. A measure of a quantity which
depends upon two or more other quantities.
In rec use chiefly the absolute value o a

plex quan y 1845. 3. *P y* and *U ch A*
ons an nd cauing he e tion be ween the
amout t of a physca effect and hat of the
fo e p oducing t 1807

Modus mo v PL (ra e modi (mou
d) (n sense 3) moduses 618 [L see
MODE.] 1. Mode or manner of ope a on
1648. 2. *Philos. (m. essendi or existendi* =
MODE I. 6. —1679. 3. (m. decernendi) A
money payment in lieu of tithes 1618.

3. The spiritual person who still took his tithes pig
or his *modus* GEO. ELIOT.

Phr. (mod. L.). m. agendi, the mode in which a
thing acts or operates; m. operandi, the way in
which a thing, cause, etc., operates; the way in which
a person goes to work; m. vivendi, a mode of living
i.e. a working arrangement between contending
parties, pending settlement of matters in dispute.

Moddy, a. 1701. [f. MODE + -y.]
Modish —1771.

Moe, var. Mo more; obs. f. Mow.

Moebie, obs. f. MOBILE; var. MOBLE.

Mæso-Goth (mæˈsɒɡəʊ). 1818. [ad. late L.
Mæsogethi pl., f. L. *Mæso* the people of *Mæssa*
(= mod. Bulgaria and Serbia) + *Gothi*; see
GOTH.] A member of the Gothic tribe that in-
habited Mæssa in the 4th–5th c. A.D. So
Mæso-Gothic (mæˈsɒɡəʊtɪk). [late L. *Mæso-*
gothicus] a. pertaining to the Mæso-Goths or
their language, sb. the M. language.

Moet (moɪt). 1841. [f. *moët* at Chandon of
Rheims.] The name of a kind of champagne.

Mofette (moʊˈfɛt). 1822. [F, ad. It. (Naples)
mofetta = Sp. *mofeta*.] An exhalation of
mephitic gas escaping from a fissure; also, a
fissure from which such exhalations escape

Mofussil (moʊˈfʊsəl). *Anglo-Ind.* 1781
[Hindustani *mufassal*, ad. Arab. *mufassal*, a
pple. of *fussala* to divide, separate.] 1. In
India, the country as dist. from the 'Presi-
dency'; the rural localities as dist. from the
chief station. 2. *attrib.* Rural, provincial
1836.

1. Thus if, in Calcutta, one talks of the M., he
means anywhere in Bengal out of Calcutta 1866.

Mogul (moʊˈɡʊl, moʊˈɡʊl). 1588. [a. Pers.
and Arab. *mūqal*, *mūqal*, a mispronunciation
of MONGOL.] A. sb. 1. A Mongol or Mongolian,
spec. in Hist. (a) A follower of Baber, who
founded the Mongol empire in Hindustan in
1526; (b) a follower of Jenghis Khan in the
13th c. 1601. 2. *The Great or Grand M.*, also
the M.: designation among Europeans of the
emperor of Delhi, whose empire at one time
included most of Hindustan; the last nomi-
nal emperor was dethroned in 1857. 1588
b. *transf.* A great personage; an autocratic
ruler 1678. 3. *pl.* Playing cards of the best
quality; so called from the picture of the Great
Mogul on the wrappers 1842.

2. b. I don't deny your sister comes the M. over us
DICKENS. 3. (A case in which the plaintiff applied
for an injunction to restrain the defendant from using
the Great Mogul as a stamp upon his cards, was
decided in 1742.)

B. adj. Of, pertaining or relating to, the
Moguls, or the Mongol empire in India 1617

Moguntine (moʊˈɡʊntɪn), a. 1641. [f. L.
Moguntia, ancient name of Mainz, where
printing was invented by Gutenberg.] Of or
pertaining to Mainz in Germany; also, belong-
ing to the art of printing.

Mohair (moʊˈheɪr). 1619 (earlier *mo-*
cayare 1570). [ult. r. Arab. *muḥayyar* cloth
of goats' hair (lit. 'select, choice', pa. pple of
ḥayyara to choose). Cf. MOIRE.] 1. Prop-
a kind of fine camel made from the hair of the
Angora goat, sometimes watered. Also, yarn
made from this hair. Now often, an imitation
of true mohair, made usu. of a mixture of wool
and cotton. 1570. 2. A garment made of such
material 1673. 3. The hair of the Angora goat
1753. 4. *slang.* A soldier's nickname for a
civilian 1785. 5. *attrib.*, as m. (boot)laces.

Mohammed (moʊˈhæmɛd). 1615. The
name (repr. Arab. *Muḥammad*) of the founder
of the Moslem religion. (See MAHOMET.)

Mohammedan (moʊˈhæmɛdɪən). 1681 [f.
prec. + -AN. Now more usual for older MA-
HOMETAN.] A. *adj.* Of or relating to Moham-
med or to his B. sb. A follower of
Mohammed a baal m bla d 777

Hence Moha, mmedan sm 18 5 †Moha mmed
ism e M e gon 6 4 850

Moh mu mmed zm 186
A ab nu a on (sacred) a T e
firs mon h o he M ammed n ye con a n
n h y days b A Sh efes val he d du n
the firs 10 days of h s mon h

Mohawk (mōw'hk). Also †**Mohock**, etc. 1638. [N. Amer. Indian.] 1. One of a tribe of N. Amer. Indians, formerly supposed to be cannibals. 2. The language of the Mohawks 1754. 3. *Skating*. A step or stroke from any edge in one direction to the same edge on the other foot in an opposite direction 1880.

Mohican (mōw'ikan, mōhr'ikan). Also **-egan** 1765. [From the native name.] A. adj. Of or pertaining to the Mohicans. B. sb. One of a warlike tribe of N. Amer. Indians of the Algonquin stock, formerly occupying the western part of Connecticut and Massachusetts. Also, the language of this tribe.

|| **Mobo** (mōw'ho) 1848. [Maori.] An extinct railine bird, *Notornis Mantelli*, of New Zealand.

Mohock (mōw'hk). Also **-awk**, etc. 1711. [transf. use of *mohock* MOHAWK, now differentiated in spelling.] One of a class of aristocratic ruffians who infested the streets of London by night in the 18th c.

Mohoochoo. 1849. [Native name.] The white rhinoceros of Bechuanaland.

|| **Mohur** (mōw'har). 1621. [Pers. *mūhar* seal. cogn. w. Skr. *mudrā* seal.] The chief gold coin of British India, worth 15 rupees.

Moider: see MOITER.

Moldore (mōi'dor). 1711. [Corruptly a. Pg. *moeda d'ouro* (*moeda* MONEY, *ouro* —L. *aurum* gold).] A gold coin of Portugal, formerly current in England. Later, used as a name for the sum of 27s., its value.

Moiety (mōi'ēti, -ti). 1444. [late ME. *moite*, *moitie*, a. OF. *moiti*, *moitie* :—L. *mediatus*, f. *medius* middle. Cf. MEDIEV.] 1. A half, esp. in legal or quasi-legal use. 2. *loosely*. One of two (or more) parts into which something is divided; †one's share 1596. †b. *Contextually*. A small part—1650. 3. *for* One's 'better half', i. e. a wife (rarely, a husband) (So F. *moitié*) 1737.

1. The moiety or half parts of the manor 1545. 2. The Southern and greater M. of this Island FULLER. 3. The Lady with a skeleton m in the old print LAMB.

Moil (mōil), sb. 1. *arch.* and *dial.* 1612. [f. *Moll* v.] 1. Toil, drudgery, freq. in *toil* and *m*. 2. Turnout, confusion 1855.

1. This night his weekly m. is at an end BURKS. **Moil**, sb. 2. 1871. [?] *Mining*. A tool for cutting ground accurately.

Moil (mōil), v. late ME. [a. OF. *moillier* (—pop. L. **moillare*, f. L. *mollis* soft) to moisten, also *moill*, to paddle in mud (mod. F. *mouiller* to wet).] 1. *trans.* To wet, moisten, to soil, bedaub. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and *arch.* †2. *intr.* To make oneself wet and muddy, to wallow in mire—1599. 3. To toil, drudge; esp. in *toil* and *m*. 1548. †4. *trans.* To weary; to harass, worry. *Chiefly pass.*—1859. 1. *fig.* Thou dost thy mynd in dirty pleasures moyle SPARKES. 3. To toy and moyle for worldly drosses 1880. 4. *refl.* But 'e tued an' moil'd 'issen dead TENNYSON.

Moile, var. of MULE 1 and 2.

|| **Moire** (mōw'ar, m(w)ō'r). 1660. [F. *moire*, an adoption of some form of Eng. MOHARRAM.] Orig., a kind of watered mohar; later, any watered fabric; esp. a watered or clouded silk. Also M. antique.

|| **Moiré** (mōw'ar, m(w)ō'rā) 1818. [Fr., pa. pple. of *moirer* to give the appearance of moire to.] A. adj. Of silk: Watered. Of metals: Having a watered or clouded appearance. 1823. B. sb. 1. A variegated or clouded appearance like that of watered silk; esp. on metals. †2. *Used erroneously for MOIRÉ* 1831.

Moist (mōist), a. (and sb.) late ME. [a. OF. *moiste* (mod. F. *moiste*); ult. etym. dubious.] 1. Slightly wet; damp, humid. 2. Of a season, climate, etc.: Wet; rainy 1481. †2. Of plants, fruits, etc.: 'Juicy, succulent' (J.); fresh as opp. to dried 1611. †b. New no stale o

CHA TR †3. Yielding moisture tha

b n s o m o s e con ng wae e
1704 †4 L ud e 16 6 As o
a e d o conne ed qu d o te p
O d sease e Va ed by a d hage o
m p gm e 1562 b M Of s o nds
e a d n u u a o Sugre ng hepes ne
o q d 1843 6 b o b Tha h ch s
moist; moisture. Also, moist qual ty.—1741.

1. Have you not a m. eye? a dry hand? ... a white beard? and wil you cal you selfe yong? SHAKS. Like the red-rooe bud m with morning-dew THOMSON. b. One somer is softe and moyste. And another is drye and wyndy CAYTON. 3. Nor [shall he] cate m grapes, or dried *Nym* vi. 3. b. A draught of moyste and corny Ale CHAUCER. 3. Ere twice M. Hesperus hath quench'd her sleepy Lampe SHAKS. 4. The m waies of the sea they said CHAUCER. 6. Who Bear his swift errands over m and dry Mnt Hence Mofstful a rare 1591 Mofstless a 1592. Moistly adv. Moistness.

Moist, v. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* late ME. [f. prec.] *trans* = MOISTEN v. Now no more The uyce of Egypts Grape shall moist this lip SHAKS.

Moisten (mōis'n), v. 1580. [f. MOIST a + -EN¹] *trans.* and *intr.* To make or become moist.

Part. 10 m. the lips, throat, etc., with ref. to quenching thirst. *To m. one's clay* (see CLAY sb.). *fig.* It moistened [= softened] not his executioner's heart with any pity FULLER. Hence Moistener.

Moisture (mōis'tiur, mōis'tjor), sb. late ME. [a. OF. *moisture* (mod. F. *moisture*), f. *moiste* MOIST a.] 1. Moistness; the quality or state of being moist or damp—1794. 2. Water or other liquid diffused in small quantity through air as vapour, or through a solid substance, or condensed upon a surface, late ME. †b. The liquid part of a body. In medieval philosophy, the 'humours'.—1732. †3. Liquid in general—1741.

a. Some fill vpon a rocke, and as soone as it was sprung vnto it withered away, because it lacked m. Luke viii 6. Snow is not the only solid form in which atmospheric m. is precipitated HUXLEY. b. I cannot weep, for all my bodies moisture Scarce serves to quench my Furnace burning hart SHAKS. Hence †Moisture v. to moisten; to make wet or damp; also *intr.* 1471—1614. Moistureless a. 1828.

Moisty (mōis'ti), a. late ME [f. MOIST a. + -Y¹]. 1. Ofale: New. CHAUCER. 2. Moist, damp. usu. coupled with *misty*.

Moither (mōi'thor), v. *dial.* Also **moider**. 1674. [Obscure.] 1. *trans.* To worry, bother, fatigue. *Chiefly pass.* and *refl.* 2. *intr.* To talk incoherently; to wander in one's mind 1839. 3. *intr.* To labour hard 1828.

Mokado(u)r, vns. of MUCKENDER.

Moke 1 (mōk), *dial.* 1604. [Assumed sing. of *mokes* —OE. *max* net, see MESH.] A mesh of a net. Also pl. wicker-work.

Moke 2 (mōk), *slang* and *dial.* 1848. [?] A donkey. Also *transf.* = DONKEY 2.

|| **Mola** (mōlā) 1601. [L.] A fleshy mass occurring in the womb; a false conception.

Molar (mōw'lār), a. 1 and sb. 1541. [ad. L. *molaris*, f. *mola* a millstone; see -AR¹.] A. adj. 1. Grinding, serving to grind; applied *spec.* to the back teeth of mammals 1626. 2. Of or pertaining to a molar tooth 1831. B. sb. A molar or grinding tooth; a grinder 1541.

True m., a m. tooth in the adult which is not preceded by a deciduous or milk-molar. *Falsu m.*, a m. tooth which has replaced a milk-tooth. So **Molary** a. = A. 1. 1826.

Molar (mōw'lār), a. 2 1862 [f. L. *molar* mass, see -AR¹.] Pertaining to mass; acting on or by means of large masses of matter. Often opp. to *molecular*.

|| **Molasse** (molas). 1796 [F.] *Geol.* A soft coherent greenish sandstone of Miocene age, esp. that found between the Alps and the Jura.

Molasses (molas'es) (Properly pl., construed as sing.) 1570 [a. Pg. *melaço* :—late L. *mellacum* must, f. *mell*, *meli* honey.] The thick viscid syrup drained from raw sugar in the process of manufacture. In U.S. used promiscuously with *treacle*.

Our lading, which was Sugar, Dates, Almonds, and Malasso, or sugar Syrtrope HAKLUYT.

Mold, **Mold**—: see MOULD, MOULD.

Mole mōl sb. 1 [OE. *mōl*] †1. A dark-colored red spot, esp. on eoth hum etc. 8 c

2 p A spo o b em sh on he hum n sk n
n nod ue an abno mal p men ed pom
non on he sk n some mes n y ate ME
†b *fig* A a ads ngu sh ng ma k 74
2 y f h b d a ac p h s b w Sh

Mole n sb. 1 a e M L e o
co sp to M Du c o ob c e
O u n n 1. Any one of the small mamma o
the family *Talpidae*; esp. the common mole
Talpa europæa, a small animal having a velvety
fur, usu. blackish, very small but not blind eyes
and very short strong fore-limbs for burrowing
and excavating. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who
works in darkness 1601. b. One who sees
imperfectly 1610. 3. The burrow of a mole
plough 1805. 4. pl. Moleskin trousers. Also
m. trousers. 1890 5. The colour of moleskin
1908.

1. While Moles the crumbled Earth in Hillsicks
raise GAY. As blind as a m. BENTLEY. 2. Well s id
old M, can't woul e t' ground so fast? SHAKS
attrib and *Comp.* as *mole-catcher*, *m.-cast*, a
mole-hill; *-cricket*, any fossorial orthopterous
insect of the genus *Gryllotalpa*; *-plough*, a
plough in which a pointed iron shoe makes an under
ground channel resembling the track of a mole to
serve as a drain: *-rat*, (a) any myomorph rodent
of the family *Sparidae*; (b) *dial.* the common m.

Mole (mōil), sb. 3 1548. [In sense 1, ad L
mole fem., mass. In senses 2 and 3, a I
mole masc., ad L. *mole*.] †1. A great mass,
the collective mass of any object—1711. 2. A
massive structure, esp. of stone, serving as a
pier or breakwater, or joining two places separated
by water. Hence, the water-area within
the mole, an artificial harbour 1548. †3
Antiq. A Roman form of mausoleum—1818.

3. The m. of Adnan GWU. 4. *ad. L. mola* (Gr. *μύλη*)
[*Antiq.*] A cake made of grains of spelt coarsely
ground and mixed with salt (*mola salata*), strewn
on the victims at sacrifices—1697.

Mole, sb. 3 1611 [a. F. *môle* = MOLA.]

|| **Mole**, v. *Chiefly dial.* late ME. [f. *MOLD*
sb.] *trans* To spot, stain, discolour—1818

|| **Molebut**. *rare.* 1598. [a. F. *molebut*] The sun-fish, *Orthogoriscus mola*—1736.

Molecular (mōle'iklār), a. 1823. [f. mod. L. *moleculis* (see MOLECULE) + -AR¹.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or concerned with molecules, acting or inherent in the molecules of a substance. *M. heat, weight*: see the sb. Hence *Molecularity*, *Molecularly* adv.

Molecule (mōle'iklār, mōw'lār), 1794 (earlier in L. form, 1678—1800). [a. F. *molecule*, ad. mod. L. *molecula*, dim. of L. *mole* mass.] 1. *Physics* and *Chem.* One of the minute discrete particles of which material substances are conceived to consist. In modern chemistry the molecules of any element or compound are assumed to be of uniform size and mass, representing the smallest portions into which the substance can be divided without losing its chemical identity. 2. In pop. use. A small particle 1799.

1. A group of atoms drawn and held together by what chemists term affinity, is called a m. L. VOLT.

Mole-head. 1585 [f. MOLE sb. 3 + HEAD sb.] = PIER-HEAD.

Mole-hill, **molehill**. late ME. [f. MOLE sb. 3] A small mound, or occas. a ridge, of earth thrown up by moles in burrowing.

Phr. To make a *mole-hill* (out) of a *mole-hill* to make too much of a small difficulty or grievance.

Molendinar. 1820. [ad. med. L. *molendinarius*, f. *molendinum* mill. (In Glasgow pron. molend'nār.)] A. adj. Of or concerning a mill or miller. B. sb. A molar tooth. SCOT 1. So *Molendinary* a. and sb.

Moleskin (mōw'iskin). 1668 [f. MOLE sb. 2 + SKIN.] 1. The skin of the mole used as a fur. 2. A strong, soft, fine-piled cotton fusian, the surface of which is shaved before dyeing 1803. 3. pl. Trousers, etc., made of moleskin (in sense 2) 1836.

Mole-st, sb. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* ME. [a. OF. *moleste*, ad. L. *molestia* trouble, f. *molestus*, see next.] Trouble, injury.

Molest (molest), v. late ME. [a. OF. *molestier*, ad. L. *molestare* to trouble, annoy f. *molestus* L. **mole-* path. *ogn* w. *mio* a burden: † *runs* To cause unable to to

ex anno p o nco enen e 1726 +b
Of d s ase lo aff c 696 a lo m dde
h (pe son) nju ous yo w hos enen
1494
z N p a ough ob do m es d
fo n m He Molester

Molestation (mole'stāshn) *a. e*
ME [a. OF., ad L. *molestare*, *f. molestare*; see prec.] 1. The action of molesting or condition of being molested; annoyance, disturbance; vexation. 2. With *a* and *pl.*: A trouble, annoyance, vexation, cover, a cause of annoyance. Now *rare*. late ME.

Molestful (mole'stful), *a. Now rare*. 1596. [f. MOLEST *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL.] Troublesome.

Molewarp, obs. f. MOULDWARP.

Molimen (mōlīmēn). *Pl. molimina* (mōlīmīnā). 1865. [L., *f. moliri* to make an effort.] *Phys.* and *Path.* An effort by which the system endeavours to perform any natural function, esp. *menstrual m.*, the straining to bring about the catamenia.

Molinary (mōlīnārī), *a. rare*. 1774. [f. late L. *molinarius*, *f. molina* mill; see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to the grinding of corn.

Molline (mōlīm), 1562. [Cf. AF. *molliné*, *f. molin* (mod. F. *moulins*) mill; see MILL *sb.* and -ES.] *Her. A. adj.* Of or resembling the expanded and curved extremities of a mill-rind. B. *sb.* = *Cross molline* 1777.

Cross m., a cross each of the arms of which terminates in two expanded and curved branches resembling the extremities of a mill-rind.

Molinism (mōlīnīz'm). 1669. [f. Luis Molina, a Spanish Jesuit (1535-1600) + -ISM.] The doctrine of Molina that the efficacy of grace depends simply on the will which freely accepts it. So *Mo'linist* 1655.

Molinism (mōlīnīz'm). 1720. [f. Miguel de Molinos, a Spanish priest (1627-96).] Quietism. Hence *Mo'linist* 1858.

Moll (mōl), *sb.* 1567. [Familiar dim. of Mary. Cf. MOLLY.] 1. A female personal name. 2. A prostitute 1604.

Moll, *a. rare*. 1474. [a. OF. *moll* (mod. F. *mou*, *mol*) — L. *mollis*, *mollis* soft.] 1. Soft. CANTON. 2. *Mus*. In B *moll*, *b moll* = flat. (Also BEMOL.) — 1667.

Mollia (h, var. of MULLAH.

Molleton (mōl'etpn). 1858. [a. F. *molleton*.] = SWANSKIN.

Mollify (mōlīfī), *v.* late ME. [ad. F. *mollifier*, ad. L. *mollificare*, *f. mollis*; see -FY.] 1. *trans.* To render soft or supple. Now *rare*.

2. To soften in temper or disposition; to appease. late ME. *fb. intr.* To become softened, to relent — 1823. 3. To abate the violence of (passions; also heat, cold, etc.); to relieve (care) — 1833. 4. To lessen the harshness of (laws, etc.), to abate the rigour of (demands), also, to euphemize. Now *rare*. 1523.

5. I must be him with money 1667. 6. Now munge the sin, And mollify damnation with a phrase driven Hence *Mo'illable* a. 1611. *Mollification*. late ME. *Mollifier* 1502.

Mollities (mōlīfīzē). 1604. [L., *f. mollis*.] *fb. fig.* Effeminacy. b. *Med.* Softening 1835.

Mollitious (mōlī'fīsh), *a. rare*. 1646. [f. prec. + -OUS.] Luxurious, sensuous.

Mollusk, mollusk (mōl'sk). 1783. [ad. F. *mollusque*, ad. mod. L. *molluscum*, neut. of *molluscus*; see next.] *Nat. Hist.* An animal belonging to the Mollusca.

Mollusca (mōl'skā), *sb. pl.* 1783. [mod. L. (1650), neut. pl. of L. *molluscus*, *f. mollis* soft; used orig. as a rendering of Aristotle's τὰ μαλάκια (cuttlefish).] *Zool.* a. Applied by Linnæus to a heterogeneous group of invertebrates, comprising the Echinoderms, Hydroids, Annelids, and naked Mollusca. b. Now (mainly after Cuvier), a phylum, comprising soft-bodied unsegmented animals (usu. having a hard shell) of the five classes Amphineura (chitons), Gastropoda (limpets, snails, etc.), Scaphopoda (tooth-shells), Cephalopoda (cuttlefish, etc.), and Lamellibranchia (oysters, mussels, etc.). Hence *Molluscan* a. *Molluscoid* a., *sb.* one of the Mollusci; also -oida, *division* (now discarded) comprising the Poryzoa, Brachipoda and Tunicata.

Molluscous (mōl'skəs), *a.* 1833. [f. L. *molluscus* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the Mollusca. *fb. flabby* *n. e. t. e. b. a. l.*

Molly (mōlī), 179 [f. M. L. *δολί*]. (W cap a M. A. fam. pe om of Ma y occas app ed o ap osu ue 2 An etem u eman o boy a m kso p Also M Molly. 1754.

Comb. M. cotton-tail U.S. = cotton-tail.

Molly-coddle (mōlī'kōd'l), *sb.* 1833. [f. MOLLY + CODDLE *v.*]. One who coddles himself or is coddled, an effeminate man. *Molly-coddle v.* to coddle or coddler up 1867.

Molly Maguire (mōlī'māgwīr), 1867. [See MOLLY, *Maguire* is a common Irish surname.] A member of a secret society formed in Ireland in 1843 for the purpose of resisting the payment of rent. Also *transf.* A similar society formed in the mining districts of Pennsylvania.

Moloch (mōl'ōk), 1661. [a. L. *Moloch* (Vulg.), Gr. *Μόλοχ*, *Μολόχ* (LXX), repr. Heb. *mōl'āk*. See N.E.D.] 1. The name of a Canaanite idol, to whom children were sacrificed as burnt offerings (Lev. xviii. 21), in Milton, one of the devils. Hence, an object to which horrible sacrifices are made. 1667. 2. The Australian thorn-lizard or thorn-devil, *Moloch horridus*, one of the most grotesque and hideous of reptiles 1845. 3. A Brazilian monkey, *Callicebus moloch* 1875.

4. M. horrid King besmeared with blood Of human sacrifice, and parents tears Milton. Hence *Mo'lochize v.* to sacrifice as to M. TENNYSON

Molosses, obs. f. MOLASSES.

Molossian (mōl'ōshīn). *Hist.* 1599. [f. L. *Molossia* (= Gr. *Μολοσσία*), *f. Gr. Μολοσσός* Molossus; see -IAN.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Molossia, a country in Epirus, esp. *M. dog*, *hound*, a kind of mastiff 1649. B. *sb.* An inhabitant of Molossia.

Molossus (mōl'ōsūs), Also *molo'ss* (1731). 1586. [L., = Gr. *Μολοσσός* see prec.] *Prosody*. A foot of three long syllables.

Molt: see MELT *v.*; obs. f. MOULT.

Molten (mōl'tēn), *pp. a. ME.* [strong pa. pp. of MELT *v.*] 1. Liquefied by heat. (Now only of bodies that require great heat to melt them; not, e.g., of wax or ice.) 2. a. Of metal, etc.: That has been melted (and again solidified). b. Of an image, etc.: Produced by melting and running into a mould. 3. I am as hot as m. Lead SHAKS. *fig.* The m. passion of Burke 1884. 4. b. They made a m. calf COVENANT. *Exod.* xxi. 4. Hence *Mo'ltēnly adv.* like what is m.

Molucca (mōl'ūkā), 1681. The name (the *Moluccas*, the *M. Islands*) of a group of islands (also called the Spice Islands) situated in the Eastern Archipelago; used *attrib.* in M. bean, the fruit of a species of *PONDOC*, *Gurandina Bonducella*; etc.

Moly (mōlī), 1567. [a. L., a. Gr. *μόλυ*.] 1. *Myth.* A fabulous plant having a white flower and a black root, endowed with magic properties, said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus as a charm against the sorceries of Circe. 2. Applied to various plants supposed to be identical with the moly of Homer; esp. the wild garlic, *Allium Moly* 1597.

Molybdate (mōlī'bēdāt), 1794. [f. a. MO- LYBDIC *a.*; see -ATE.] *Chem.* A salt of molybdic acid.

Molybdena (mōlī'bēdnā), 1693. [a. L. *molybdēna*, a. Gr. *μολύβδαινα*, *f. μολύβδος* lead.] a. Applied vaguely to various salts or ores of lead. b. An older name for MOLYBDENITE. c. From c. 1790 to c. 1820 occas. used for MOLYBDENUM.

Molybdenite (mōlī'bēdnīt), 1796 [f. prec. + -ITE.] *Chem.* An artificial sulphide of molybdenum. b. *Min.* Disulphide of molybdenum occurring in tabular bluish-grey crystals.

Molybdenum (mōlī'bēdnēm, mōlī'bēdnēm), 1816. [mod. L., alteration of MOLYBDENA.] *Chem.* A metallic element (symbol Mo) occurring in combination, as in molybdenite, wolframite, etc. When separated — is a br-ly almost unusable silver white metal n

a c d nary empe a ures but rap d y ox d zed
hea

Molybdic mōlī'bēdīk, *a.* 1796 [f. Mo- LYBDENA *c.* a. *W* Co ta a ng o de ed om moybdenum b *C* m App ed o compounds on a n m bdenum n s h ghe a ncy e p n m a d

Molybdate (mōlī'bēdāt), 1868. [f. Mo- LYBDENA + -ITE.] *Min.* Trioxide of molybdenum occurring in yellow capillary crystals or incrustations.

Molybdous (mōlī'bēdūs), *a.* 1796. [f. Mo- LYBDENA + -OUS.] *Chem.* Applied to compounds into which molybdenum enters in its lower valency, as opp. to MOLYBDIC.

Mom. U.S. 1911. Shortened f. MOMMA.

Mome (mōm) *Obs exc arch.* 1553. [?] A blockhead, dolt, fool.

Mome, 1563. Anglicized f. MOMUS

Moment (mō'mēnt), *sb.* ME. [ad. L. *momentum*, *f. mo-, movere* to move.] 1 A point of time, an instant. 2a. In the 17-18th c. occas. used for SECOND — 1767. 3. A small particle — 1754. 4b. *Math.* An infinitesimal increment or decrement of a varying quantity — 1743. 4. Importance, weight. Now only in *of* (great, little, etc.) *m.* 1522. 5. Cause or motive of action; determining influence or consideration — 1691. 6. A definite stage or turning-point in a course of events 1666. 7. *Mech.* Applied, with qualifying words, to certain functions serving as the measure of some mechanical effect depending on two different factors 1830. 8. One of the elements of a complex conceptual entity. (After Ger. use) 1863.

9. We shall all be changed and that in a m. and in the twinkling of an eye LINDALE *i Cor.* xv. 52 1. *hr.* The m. occas. in pregnant sense, the fitting or favourable m. For the m. so far as the near future is concerned; also, during the brief space referred to One m. ellipt. for 'wait' or 'listen one m.' On the spur of the m., see SPUR. The m.: ellipt. for the m. when 'or' that. This m. used advb. for (a) immediately; (b) hardly a m. ago. To the m.: with exact punctuality; also, for the exact time required 3. To the m.: to the smallest detail 4. Things which appear at first view of little m. BURKE. 7 The m. of a force or a velocity about a point, the product of the length of the directed line representing the force or the velocity, multiplied by the length of the perpendicular from the point. *M. of a couple* the product of either of the two equal forces into the length of the arm. *M. of inertia* of a body about any axis, the sum of the products of the mass of each particle of the body into the square of its least distance from the axis. *M. of momentum* of a rotating body, the product of momentum into the distance from the axis. 8. Being and not-being are the elements or moments of becoming FRATER *Comb.* m.-axis *Physics*, a line indicating by its length and direction respectively the m. and the direction of a couple Hence *†Moment v.* to turn precisely FULLER.

Momental (mō'mēntāl), *a.* 1606. [a. F., ad. late L. **momentalis*, *f. momentum*; see prec. and -AL.] 1. Momentary — 1546. 2. *Math.* Of or pertaining to momentum, as *m. ellipse*, etc. 1877.

3. Not one momentally minute doth she sweete BRATON. Hence *†Momentally adv.* from moment to moment, for a moment 1612-1646.

†Momentaneous, *a.* 1610. [f. L. *momentaneus* + -OUS.] 1. Momentary — 1801. 2. Instantaneous — 1793. 3. Pertaining to an infinitesimal division of time 1708.

†Momentary, *a.* 1508. [ad. F. *momentané*, ad. L. *momentaneus*.] Pertaining to the moment; transitory; evanescent — 1726.

Momentary (mō'mēntārī), *a.* 1526. [ad. L. *momentarius*, *f. momentum*; see MOMENT *sb.* and -ARY.] 1. Lasting but for a moment transitory. 2. Short-lived, ephemeral 1587. 3. Recurring at every moment Now *rare* 1745. 4. Instantaneous — 1847. 5. *Math.* Pertaining to an infinitesimal portion of time — 1833. 6. quasi-adv. POPE.

1. His Griefs are M., and his Joy's Immortal STEELE. 2. Born like a m. fly, To flutter, buzz about, and die 1762. 3. A dealer in the fine arts in m. fear of a spunging-house 1799. Hence *Mo'mentarily adv.* for a moment, at every moment; transiently 1654.

Momently (mō'mēntlī), *adv.* 1676. [f. MOMENT *sb.* + -LY.] 1. Every moment. 2. A. *any moment* — on the instant 1775. 3. *For a wing a moment* 868.

Momentous (mə'men-təs), *a.* 1652. [*f.* MOMENT *sb.* + *-OUS*.] *tr.* Having motive force. 2. Of moment; important, weighty. 1636. 3. Of persons: Having influence or importance. Now *rare*. 1697.

There remained a second objection, which is the more in 1652. Hence **Momentousness** *adv.* **Momentum** (mə'men-təm), *n.* 1636. [*a. l.*; see MOMENT *sb.*] *tr.* = MOMENT *sb.* 3b. 1735. *tr.* 'Impulsive weight' (J); force of movement - 1817. *tr.* **Mech.** = MOMENT *sb.* 7. 1839. 4. **Mech.** The 'quantity of motion' of a moving body, measured by the product of the mass into the velocity 1699. Hence, in pop. use, impetus gained by movement 1860. 5. = MOMENT *sb.* 8. 1829.

4 *fig.* That m. of ignorance, presumption, and lust of plunder, which nothing has been able to resist by us.

Mamma (mā'mā), *U.S. colloq.* 1895. = MAMMA 1.

Mommer, etc., var. of MUMMER, etc.

Momus (mō'mūs), *Occas. pl.* Momī, **Momus**, Momus's. 1663. [*L. Momus*, Gr *Mōmos*, personification of *mōmos* ridicule.] A Greek divinity, the god of ridicule; hence, a fault-finder, a captious critic. *A daughter, disciple, son of M.*, a wag, buffoon.

Mona (mō'nā), 1774. [*a. Sp.*, Pg. *It.* *mona* monkey (whence mod *L.* specific name).] A small, long-tailed African monkey, *Cercopithecus mona*.

Monachal (mə'nākāl), *a.* 1587. [*ad. eccl. l. monachalis*, *f. monachus* MONK.] Of or pertaining to a monk or monastic life; monastic; monkish.

Monachism (mə'nāki'z-m), 1577. [*f. l. monachus* + *-ISM*.] 1. The monastic system or principle; monasticism. 2. A monkish characteristic. MILT. So **Monachist** *a.* favouring m.

Monacid (mə'nēs'id), *a.* 1862. [*MONO*-2.] *Chem.* Having the power of saturating one molecule of a monobasic acid.

Monad (mə'nād), Also *-ade*. 1615. [*ad. l. monad*, *monas*, *ad. Gr. monas* unit, *f. monos* alone.] 1. The number one, unity; an arithmetical unit. Now only *Hist.* with reference to the Pythagorean or other Greek philosophes. 2. Applied to the Deity 1642. 3. An ultimate unit of being; an absolutely simple entity 1743.

Chiefly used with reference to the philosophy of Leibnitz (1646-1716), according to which the universe of existence consists of entities without parts, extension, or figure, and possessing, in infinitely varied degrees, the power of perception.

3 *Biol.* A hypothetical simple organism, assumed as the first term in the genealogy of living beings 1835. 4. *Zool.* A protozoon of the genus *Monas*, or, more widely, of the order *Monadida* or the class *Flagellata* 1836. 5. *Chem.* An element or radical which has the combining power of one atom of hydrogen 1865. 6. *quasi-adv.* = MONADIC 1846.

Comb. m. *deme* (DĒME) *adv.*; *m. atom*, *element*, etc. **Monadophia** (mə'nād-ē'fīā), 1753. [*mod. l.* (Linn.), *f. Gr. monos* one + *adelphos* brother + *-IA*.] *Bot.* The sixteenth class in the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising plants with hermaphrodite flowers having the stamens united in one bundle. Hence **Monadophia**, a plant of this class. **Monadophian**, **Monadophous** *adjs.*

Monadism (mə'nād-iz-m), *a.* 1788 [*ad. Gr. monadikos* composed of units, *f. monad*, *monas* MONAD.] 1. Composed of monads or units; pertaining to or of the nature of a monad; existing singly. Also *quasi-sb.*, that which is so composed. 2. *Chem.* Of the nature of a monad; univalent 1872. 3. Relating to monadism 1862. **Monadical** *a.* in sense 1. 1642.

Monadiform (mə'nād-ī'fōrm), *a.* 1862. [*f. MONAD*; see *-FORM*.] *Biol.* Having the form of a monad.

Monadism (mə'nād-iz-m), 1675. [*f. MONAD* + *-ISM*.] The theory of the monadic nature of matter or of substance generally; the doctrine of monads, esp. that of Leibnitz.

Monadology (mə'nād-ī'jōd-jī), 1732. [*a. f. monadologie* (Leibnitz); see MONAD and *-LOGY*.] The doctrine of monads.

Monal: see MONAUL.

Monamide (mə'nāmid), 1861. [*f. MONO*(-)+ *AMIDE*.] *Chem.* An amide formed by the displacement of one of the three hydrogen atoms of ammonia.

Monamine (mə'nāmīn), 1859. [*f. as prec.* + *AMINE*.] *Chem.* An amine formed by the exchange of one of the three hydrogen atoms of ammonia for a basic radical.

Monandria (mə'nāndrīā), 1753. [*mod. l.* (Linn.), *f. Gr. monandros* having one husband (1. *monos* + *andros* male, taken in the sense 'stamen').] *Bot.* The first class in the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising all plants having hermaphrodite flowers with but one stamen or male organ. Hence **Monandrous** *a.* 1805.

Monandry (mə'nāndrī), 1855. [*ad. Gr. monandria*, see MONANDRIA and *-Y*.] The custom of having only one husband at a time.

Monarch (mə'nārk), *sb.* 1450. [*ad. l. monarcha*, *ad. Gr. monarxēs* (usu. *monarxos*), *f. monos* single + *arxēs* to rule.] 1. Orig. a sole and absolute ruler of a state. In mod. use, a sovereign bearing the title of king, queen, emperor, or empress, or the like. (Now more or less rhet., *etc.* in techn. use.) 2. *transf.* and *fig.* 1811. 2. A very large red and black butterfly 1893.

1. He is reputed as absolute a monarch as any other in India Sir T. HERBERT. 2. Came thou M. of the Vine, Plumpe Iacchus SHAES. Mont Blanc is the m. of mountains BYRON. Hence **Monarch** *v. intr.* to act the m.; also *to m. it*.

Monarch (mə'nārk), *a.* 1884. [*f. Gr. monos* single + *arxēs* beginning; cf. DIARCH.] *Bot.* Arising from only one point of origin, as the woody tissue of a root.

Monarchal (mə'nārkāl), *a.* 1586. [*f. MONARCH* *sb.* + *-AL*.] 1. Of, belonging to, or befitting a monarch 1592. 2. Having the status or exercising the functions of a monarch 1586. 3. Ruled by a monarch; monarchial. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1586.

1 Satan, whom now transcendent glory rais'd Above his fellows, with M. pride, thus spake MILT. 3. Nations m. and antiochical LONDON.

Monarchess (mə'nārkēs), Now *rare*. 1595. [*f. MONARCH* *sb.* + *-ESS*.] A female monarch. **Monarchial** (mə'nārkāl), *a.* 1600. [*f. l. monarchia* + *-AL*.] = MONARCHAL *a.*

Monarchian (mə'nārkīān), 1765 [*ad. lte l. monarchian* pi, *f. monarchia*; see MONARCHY and *-AN*.] *A. sb.* One of those heretics in the 2nd and 3rd centuries who denied the doctrine of the Trinity, interpreting *ἡ μοναρχία τοῦ θεοῦ*, 'the monarchy of God' (a current designation for monotheism), as implying this. *B. adv.* Of or belonging to the Monarchians or to Monarchianism 1847. Hence **Monarchianism**, the antitrinitarian doctrine of the Monarchians.

Monarchic (mə'nārk-ik), *a.* 1612. [*a. f. monarchique*, *ad. Gr. monarxikos*, *f. monarxos*; see *-IC*.] 1. Of a government. Having the characteristics of monarchy. Now usu. **MONARCHICAL**. 1624. 2. Of or belonging to a monarchy; favouring monarchy 1647. 3. Of or pertaining to a monarch or monarchs. Now *rare* or *Obs.* 1612.

Monarchical (mə'nārk-ikāl), *a.* 1576. [*f. as prec.*; see *-ICAL*.] 1. Of the nature of a monarchy; *esp.* of government, vested in a monarch 1589. 2. = MONARCHIC *a.* 2. 1628. 3. = MONARCHIC *a.* 3. 1576. 4. Having undivided rule; autocratic 1618. Hence **Monarchically** *adv.*

Monarchism (mə'nārk-iz-m), 1838. [*a. f. monarchisme*, *f. monarchie*; see *-ISM*.] The principles of monarchical government; attachment to monarchy. So **Monarchist**, an advocate of monarchy 1647.

Monarchize (mə'nārk-īz), *v.* 1592. [*f. MONARCH* *sb.* + *-IZE*.] 1. *intr.* To perform the office of monarch; to rule absolutely. Also *to m. it*. 2. *trans.* 7a. To rule over as a monarch - 1631. b. To make a monarchy of 1660.

1 Allowing him a breath, a little scene, To M., be fear'd, and kill with looks SHAES.

Monarcho, 1588. [*repr. It. monarca* MONARCH.] 1. The title assumed by an in-

sane Italian who fancied himself emperor of the world, hence *transf.* - 1634. 2. Used derogatively for MONARCH Marston.

Monarchy (mə'nārkī), late ME. [*a. f. monarchia*, *ad. l. monarchia*, *Gr. monarchia* rule of one, *f. monarxos* MONARCH.] 1. Undivided rule by a single person; absolute power - 1876. 2. A state ruled by a monarch, also, the rule or government exercised by a monarch. late ME. 3. Monarchical rule 1638. 4. The territory of a monarch (*rare*) - 1699.

1. Gregory VII. claimed the m. of the world 1876. 2. *absolute or despotic m.* government in which the will of the monarch is absolute. *Constitutional m.* (see CONSTITUTIONAL *a.* 4). *Elective m.*, one in which the monarch is elected. *Hereditary m.*, one in which the monarch succeeds by heredity. *Limited m.* (see LIMITED). 3. The very institution of m. was repulsive to them LUTHER. 4. The M. of right REVEREND STREIBER.

Monas (mə'nās), *Pl. monades* (mə'nadēs), 1563. [*Gr. monas*, see MONAD.] = MONAD

Monasterial (mə'nāst-ē'riāl), *a.* late ME [*f. l. monasterium* (see MONASTERY) + *-AL*.] Belonging to or of the nature of a monastery. Hence **Monasterially** *adv.* like a monk.

Monastery (mə'nāst-ē-ri), late ME. [*ad. eccl. l. monasterium*, *a. late Gr. monastērion*, *f. monastēs* to live alone, *f. monos*] A place of residence of a community (now almost exclusively, of monks) living secluded from the world under religious vows.

Monastic (mə'nāst-ik), *a.* (and *sv.*) 1600 [*ad. mod. l. monastikos*, *a. late Gr. monastikos*, *f. monastēs*, see *prec.*] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of monks, nuns, friars, and the like, or monasteries. 2. *Disciplined by* Epithet of a method of finishing by tooling without gold; - 'antique' 1880. 3. *sb.* A member of a monastic order; a monk 1632.

1. To forego the full stream of y^e world, and to live in a nooke merely Monastick SHAKS. 5. **Monastical** *a.* pertaining to m. life. late ME; - *ly* *adv.*

Monasticism (mə'nāst-ik-iz-m), 1795. [*f. MONASTIC* + *-ISM*.] The monastic system.

Monatomic (mə'nāp-ē-ik), *a.* 1848. [*f. MONO*(-)+ *ATOM* + *-IC*.] *Chem.* Containing one atom; consisting of molecules each containing one atom. Also used for: Univalent So **Monatomism**, m. quality or condition.

Monaul (mə'nōl), Also *monal*, *minaul*, etc. 1769. [*hind. monāl or monāl*.] Anglo-Indian name for the Impeyan pheasant.

Monaxial (mə'nāks-īāl), *a.* 1880. [*f. MONO*(-)+ *ax* *f. -AL*, after *AXIAL*.] *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having only one axis; developing along a single line.

Monazite (mə'nāz-īt), 1836. [*a. Ger. monazit*, *f. Gr. monazē* to be solitary, on account of its rarity.] *Min.* Phosphate of the cerium metals, found in reddish or brownish crystals.

Mondaine (mōndēn), 1908. [*fr.*; cf. MUNDANE.] A woman belonging to the world of fashion.

Monday (mə'n-dei, -di), [*OE. Mōnandæg*, *f. monan*, gen. of *mona* MOON *sb.* + *dæg* DAY, *tr.* late *L. Luna* dus.] 'The second day of the week.

But soft, What day is this? M., my Lord SHAES. **Black M.**, (a) a name for Easter M.; (b) *sch. l. slug*, the first school day after a vacation. **Saint M.**, used with reference to the practice among workmen of being idle on M. as a consequence of drunkenness on Sunday; chiefly in *to keep Saint M.* 1753. Hence **Mondayish** *a.* affected with the indisposition, often felt by clergyman on Monday, resulting from Sunday's work 1804.

Monde (mōnd), 1765. [*Fr.* = 'world'. Cf. *BLAU-MONDE*.] The world of fashionable people; society. Also, the act in which one moves.

Mondial (mə'n-dīāl), *a.* 1918 [*ad. f. mondial*, *ad. late l. mundialis*, *f. mundus* world.] World-wide.

Mone, obs. *f.* MOAN, MOON.

Monest, obs. *f.* MONISH *v.*

Monetary (mə'n-ē-ri, mē'n-ē-), *a.* 1802 [*ad. l. monetarius* of or belonging to the mint, *f. moneta* mint.] 1. Of or pertaining to the coinage or currency. 2. Pertaining to or concerned with money, pecuniary 1860.

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Money (mʌni), *sb.* Pl. **monies** (mɒnɪz).
ME. [a. OF. *moneta* (mod F. *monnaie*). —
L. *moneta*: orig. the name of a goddess in
whose temple at Rome money was coined,
hence, a mint, money. The pl. *monies* is now
used chiefly in sense 4.] 1. Current coin,
metal stamped in pieces as a medium of ex-
change and measure of value. 2. Hence, any-
thing serving the same purposes as coin, late
MF. 3. In mod. use applied indifferently to
coin and to such promissory documents repre-
senting coin (esp. bank-notes) as are currently
accepted as a medium of exchange. See
PAPER MONEY. 1819. 4. (With *pl.*) A particu-
lar coin or coinage. Also, a denomination of
value representing a fraction or a multiple of
the value of some coin, in full, *money of ac-
count*, late ME. 5. Coin in reference to its
purchasing power; hence, possessions or prop-
erty viewed as convertible into money ME
b. as a commodity in the market 1687. 6. *pl.*
Prop. = 'sums of money', but often = the
sing (sense 3). Now chiefly in legal or quasi-
legal use, or as an archaism, late ME.

1. I will give thee the worth of it in m. *r Kings*
xii. 2. *Ag.* Words are wise mens counters, they do
b it reckon by them but they are the money of foolcs
Hobbes *White m.* = standard silver coin. c. In
international commerce a good bill (of exchange)
is good m. 1904. 3. Wealth and m. are, in common
language, considered as in every respect synonymous
Adam Smith. b. The value of m. must be judged,
like every thing else, from its rate at market BURKE
4. You come to me, and you say, Shyllock, we would
have monies SHAKS. From SHAKS. onwards the use
of the *pl.* for the sing. has been attributed to Jews,
whose pronunc. is sometimes ridiculed by the spelling
'monie-h'.

Phrases *M. makes the mare to go; m. is the sinews
of war; time is m.; etc.* For *love or m.* see LOVE
55. (So and so) for my m. (colloq.) = 'what I de-
sire or like', 'is my choice', 'give me...'. To make
m. to acquire or earn m. To coin m. to make m.
rapidly. (It is) not everybody's or every man's m.:
is not everybody would find worth its price. There
is m. in (something). m. can be made out of it.

attrib and *Comb.* m.-bill, a bill in Parliament for
granting supplies; -broker, a money-dealer; -clause,
a clause (in a parliamentary bill) for granting supplies;
-column, (a) a portion of a page marked off by ver-
tically ruled lines for figures denoting sums of money;
(b) the column of a newspaper devoted to the money-
market; -dealer, one who deals in m. in the way of
exchange, banking, lending, etc.; -dealing *obl sb*;
-jobber, a dealer in m. or coin; -market, the sphere
of operation of the dealers in loans, stocks, and shares;
-monger, a dealer in money, esp. in the way of lend-
ing; hence -mongering, *f-monging* *obl sb* and
pl a; -order, an order for payment of a specified
sum, issued at one post-office and payable at another
(1) British use restricted to what is pop. called a *post-
office order*, as dist. from a *postal order*; (2) *scrip-
ner*, one whose business it is to raise loans, put
money out at interest, etc., on behalf of his clients;
-spider = next (2); also, a spider of the genus
Salticus; -spinner, (a) a small spider, *Aranea*
scenica, supposed to bring good luck in money or
other matters to the person over whom it crawls; (b)
one who makes great sums by speculation or usury

Money (mʌni), *v.* late ME. [In sense 1,
ad F. *monnayer*; in other senses, f. MONEY *sb.*]
1. *trans.* To coin or mint (money), rare. 2.
To supply with money; hence, to bribe -1625
3. To dispose of for money (*raise*) 1611.

Moneyage. *Hist.* 1747. [a. OF. *monne-
age* (mod F. *monnayage*) mint, tax upon
money, f. *monnayer* MONEY *v*.] A payment
by the moneyers for the privilege of coining;
otherwise explained as a payment by the sub-
jects to prevent loss by the depreciation or
change of coinage (Stubbs).

Money-bag. 1565. L. A bag for holding
money. In pl. often *loc.* for 'wealth'. 2.
transf. *pl.* A person notable as having or
loving money 1818.

Money-bound, *a. loc.* 1825 [after
wealth-bound.] Detained by want of money.

Money-box. 1585. A box for money;
esp. a closed box into which coin is dropped
through a slit.

Money changer lae ME O e o e
b n e s s s o c a n g e m o n e y a t a f i e d a e
Moneyed mɒnɪd a Also **monied**
1457 f MONEY b ED²] r Ha ng
money rich n money M na o n p
CAP T L S 2 Con s g of money de
rived on money 1790 3 M ne
est in money as a possession; a class of per-
sons having such interest. (Cf. *landed inter-
est*.) 1711. 4. U.S. Of a company, etc.
Having power to deal in money 1872.

1. The moneyed men and leaders of commerce Rus-
kin. 2. The moneyed resources of the State 1835

Moneyer (mɒniə), ME [a. OF *mon-
(n)ser*, *mon(n)ser* :- L. *monetarius* minter,]
1. a. A money-changer. ME. only. b. A
money-dealer, banker, capitalist 1706. 2. One
who coins money; a minter. Now chiefly
Hist. late ME.

2. The Provost and Company of Moneyers 1663.
Money-grub. 1768. [Cf. GRUB *sb*.] One
who is sordidly intent on amassing money.
So *Money-grubber*. *Money-grubbing* *obl sb*
and *pl a*.

Money-lender. c 1780. One whose busi-
ness is lending money at interest. So *Money-
lending* *obl sb* and *pl a*.

Moneyless (mɒnɪləs), *a.* ME. [-LESS]
Without money

Money-maker. late ME. 1. A minter,
moneyer -1523 2. One who gains and
accumulates money, one intent on getting
money 1864. So *Money-making* *obl sb*. ac-
quisition of wealth; *pl a*. occupied m., or
intent on. acquiring wealth, also (of things)
lucrative.

Money matter. 1552. [MATTER *sb*. IV.
3.] An affair turning upon money. Chiefly
pl., the financial side of things

Money's-worth. 1588. [WORTH *sb*.] 1.
Something recognized as worth money or
equivalent to money 1604. 2. Full value for
money paid or to be paid. (Now chiefly with
poss *pron*.)

Money-wort. 1578. [After the old L.
name *Nummularia*.] The plant *Lysimachia*
Nummularia or Herb Twopence, which has
roundish glossy leaves. Also, a book-name
for *Anagallis tinella* and other plants.

Mongcorn (mɒŋkɔrn). *Obs. exc. dial*
ME. [f. ME. *mong* mixture + CORN *sb*.]
'Mixed corn' = MASLIN²

Monger (mɒŋgɔr). [OE. *mangere*, f. *man-
gian* to traffic (with), to barter, f. L. *mango*
trader.] A dealer, trader, trafficker. Now
rare, exc. as the second element in compounds,
as *chest-monger*, *fish-monger*, *iron-monger*. Since
16th c., chiefly, one who carries on a petty or
disreputable traffic, as *fashion-m.*, *mass-m.*,
news-m., *scandal-m.*, etc.

Mongering (mɒŋgɔrɪŋ), *obl sb*. 1846. [f.
MONGER + ING¹.] Trading, trafficking.
Chiefly used as a second element in compounds.
So *Mongering* *pl a*, *Mongery*.

Mongol (mɒŋgɔl). 1738. [Native name,
said to be f. *mong* 'brave'. Cf. MOGUL.] A.
sb. One of an Asiatic race now chiefly inhabit-
ing Mongolia, between China proper and
Siberia; also more widely, a Mongolian. B.
adj. Pertaining to or characteristic of the
Mongols, their country, or language; *Mong-
olian* 1763.

Mongolian (mɒŋgɔliən). 1738. [f. MOY-
GOL + IAN.] A. *adj*. 1. = MONGOL *a*. 2.
Anthropology. Belonging to the yellow-skinned
straight-haired type of mankind 1828 3.
Applied to a type of idiots resembling the
Mongolians in physiognomy 1892. B. *sb*. A
native of Mongolia, the language of the
Mongols; one of the Mongolian race of man-
kind (see A. 2) 1845. So *Mongolic a* and *sb*.
1834.

Mongoloid (mɒŋgɔlɔɪd), *a* (and *sb*). 1868.
[f. MONGOL + OID.] 1. Belonging to that
one of the five principal races of mankind
which prevails over the vast region lying east
of a line drawn from Lapland to Siam. FLUX-
LEY. 2. = MONGOLIAN *a*. 3. 1899. 3. *sb*.
One of the Mongoloid race 1868.

Mongoose, mungoose (mɒŋɡuːs, mɒŋ-
gʊːs 1698 [a. Mara m ngu] r An

chneumo H p g u common n
Ind a and abe to ki enomo s snakes un
ha med Also app ed o o er ch e mons
(sub m y Herp n) 2 A sp ces of lemu
o mek Le n os 58

Mongrel (mɒŋɡrəl), *b* and *a*. 1486
(mengrell). [app. i. root *meng*, *mang*, *mo* g-
to mix (see MENG *v*.) + REL.] A. *sb*. 1. A
dog of no definable breed, resulting from various
crossings. 2b. Applied to persons as a term of
contempt. (Cf. *cur*.) -1754. 2. An animal or
plant resulting from the crossing of different
breeds or kinds; restricted by some to the
result of the crossing of varieties (opp. to
hybrid) 1677. 3. A person not of pure race
Chiefly disparaging 1542.

2. The parents of mongrels are varieties, and mostly
domestic varieties DARWIN, *fig* Though his two
faculties of Serving-man and Solicitor, should com-
pound into one m. MUR.

B. *adj*. (the *sb*. used attrib. and appositively)
1. Of dogs: That is a mongrel 1576. b. As an
abusive epithet for a person 1605. 2. In wider
use, of animals and plants 1635. 3. Of per-
sons. Of mixed race. Chiefly disparaging
1606. 4. *transf*. That is 'neither one thing
nor the other'. Chiefly contempt. 1581. b
Applied to a word or a dialect 1610.

2. b. A Knave, a Rascal, and the Sonne au
Heire of a Mungrell Birch SHAKS. 4. These Mun-
grell Pamphlets (part true, part false) FULLER. He ce
Mon-relism, the condition of being m. or hybrid
Mongrelize *trans*. to make m. in race, etc.

'Mongst (mɒŋst), *prep. poet.* 1590. Aphet
f. AMONGST.

Monial (mɒniəl). ME. [a. OF. *moniel*,
monyol, *monial* (mod F. *monnaie*), of unkn
origin.] Arch. Now Antig. A mulion.

Monied, var. of MONKEYED.

Moniled (mɒniˈleɪd), *pl a*. 1877. [f.
L. *monile* necklace + -ATE² + -ED¹.] Anat
= next.

Moniliform (mɒniˈliːfɔrm), *a*. 1802. [a. f.
moniliforme, or ad. mod. L. *moniliformis* f.
monile necklace; see -FORM.] Of the form of
a necklace; having contractions at regular in-
tervals; consisting of protuberances suggesting
a string of beads.

Moniment, obs. f. MONUMENT.

Monish (mɒnɪʃ), *v.* ME. Now rare. [a.
OF. *monester* :- pop. L. **monestare*; see AD
MONISH.] To admonish. Hence *Monisher*.
Monishment (arch).

Monism (mɒnɪzˈm). 1862. [ad. mod. L.
monismus, f. Gr. *μῦνος* single; see -ISM.]
Philos. a. The doctrine that only one being
exists. b. A general name for those theories
which deny the duality (i. e. the existence as
two ultimate kinds of substance) of matter and
mind 1876. c. The doctrine that there is only
one Supreme Being, as opp. to the belief in a
Good and an Evil Principle as co-ordinate
powers 1872.

b. Thus materialism and idealism or spiritualism
are both species of m., the name, however, is often
applied specifically to a third variety, viz. the doctrine
that physical and psychical phenomena are alike
manifestations of a reality which cannot be identified
with either matter or mind. N.E.D. So *Monist*,
one who holds a doctrine of m. (in any sense)
1339 *Monistic a*, *Monistically adv*.

Monition (mɒniˈʃən). late ME. [a. OF,
or ad. L. *monitionem*, f. *monit*, *monere*.] 1.
1a. Instruction. b. Warning. Also, a warn-
ing. 2. A warning of the presence or immen-
sity of something (now only, of some impending
danger) late ME. 3. An official or legal
intimation or notice 1460. b. A formal notice
from a bishop or an eccl. court admonishing a
person to refrain from a specified offence 1509
c. In those courts which use the civil law pro-
cess, a process in the nature of a summons
1840.

1. Sage monitions from his friends His talents to
employ for nobler ends SWIFT. 2. The first monitions
of the impending catastrophe occurred in 63 A. D. 1906
Hence *Monition v. Eccl. Law*, to warn by a m.

Monitor (mɒnɪˈtɔr), *sb*. 1546. [a. L. f.
monere; see -OR.] 1. One who (or that which)
admonishes another as to his conduct. Now
somewhat arch. 2. Also (rare), an instigator.
1596. 2. A senior pupil in a school, with

spec a d es ep ha of ep goder a d
occas of ac no s eache o a no cas
46 3 Some n_g a ren rds or g es
n g 655 74 BACK BOARD 4 181
5 Al a d f he am y M n dno V2
n d_g ab g A and Aus a s ppo ed
o g e u ng o e n y o c o c o d s
1826 6 An ironclad having a very low deck-
board and one or more revolving turrets con-
taining great guns; so called from the name
given by Captain Elisson, its inventor, to the
first vessel of the sort 1852. 7. U.S. (In full
m roof or top) A raised part of a roof (e. g. in
a railway-carriage), with openings for light and
ventilation. Hence *m.-car*, 1871. 8. A jointed
nozzle used in hydraulic mining, which may be
turned in any direction 1887.

1 In this (see religion) you need not be a M. to the
King BACON. Conscience, thus once able m.,—
placed on high as a judge within us SYRKE. Hence
MONTROSE *v. rane* to guide as a m. KEATS. MONI-
torial a. *monitor*, of, pertaining to, or performed
by monitors in schools. Monitorially *adv*
Mo nitorsnip. Mo nitress, a female m.

Monitory (mō'nitōrī). 1450 [ad. L *moni-*
torius; see prec. and -ORY.] A. *adj.* 1. Giving
or conveying a warning; admonitory. b. *M.*
letter = 8. 2. 1696. c. *M. island* = MONITOR
is 5. 1810. B. *sb.* 1. An admonition —1677.
2 A letter containing an admonition or warn-
ing esp. one issued by a bishop or pope 1624
A. 1. He heard the m. growl [of a mastiff] Wordsw.
Monk (mŏnk). [OE. *munuc* = **munu* =
ad pop. L. **monachus* for *monachos*, a. late Gr.
μοναχός *adj.*, single, solitary, f. *μῦνος* alone.
The word orig. meant a religious hermit or
solitary.] 1. A member of a community of
men living apart from the world under vows of
poverty, chastity, and obedience, according to
a rule. (Cf. *frīar*) 2. As the name of certain
animals, esp. with reference to the cowl or
hood of a monk; see also SEA-MONK 1713. 3.
As the name of various objects in certain arts
and crafts 1633.

1 Black m., a Benedictine; also, a Black or
Augustinian canon; tgray m., white m., a Cister-
cian m. But all Hoods, make not Monks SHAKS.
The object of a m. was to make a good man of him-
self, the object of a friar was to do a good work among
others 1889. 2. *Tropidon hyacinthus Corniculatus*. Its
bare head and neck have also suggested the names of
Friar Bird, "Monk," Leather Head, etc. J.
Gourz. 3. The Sheet Printed on has a black
blotch on it: Which Blotch is called a M. MORON
A round-faced pestle, called a M. 1765. The piece
of a, which used to communicate the fire to the powder
is called the m. 1834.

Comb. 1. m.-bat, the *Molassus nasutus* of Jamaica,
etc. m.-Latin, the corrupt Latin used by monks;
m. seal, a white-bellied seal inhabiting the Medi-
terranean; m.'s rhubarb, a species of dock, esp.
Rumex Portulaca and *R. alpinus*

Monkdom (mŏn'kdŏm). 1362. [f. prec. +
-DOM.] The condition of a monk; monks
collectively; the domain of monks.

Monkery (mŏn'kērī). Chiefly contempt.
1536. [f. MONK + -ERY.] 1. The state, con-
dition, or profession of monks; monastic life,
monasticism. 2. a. A body of monks; a
monastery 1549. b. Monks collectively; also,
the monks (of a particular place) 1552. 3. *pl.*
Monkish practices or paraphernalia 1624. 4.
Conduct or practice characteristic of monks
(esp. in the Middle Ages) 1649.

1 You quote not one line from any Father in the
third century, in favour of m. Western. 2. a. A long
residence, in courts, monasteries, and barracks 1852.

Monkey (mŏn'kī). *sb.* *Pl.* tmonkies,
monkeys. 1530. [Of obscure origin. Possi-
bly MLG. **monke*, dim. of Romance **monna*
(f. *maione*, It. *monna*, etc. female ape) of
unknown etym.] 1. i. An animal of any
species of the group of mammals closely allied
to and resembling man, and ranging from the
anthropoid apes to the marmosets; any animal
of the order *Primates* except man and the
lemurs. In a more restricted sense, the term
is taken to exclude the anthropoid apes and
the baboons. 2. *transf.* a. One who resembles
a monkey, esp. a mimic 1889. b. A term of
playful contempt, chiefly of young people
1604. 3. a. A young hare. *dialect.* b. A sheep.
Australian, 1887.

1 His Monkie tore his Principall Note-Booke all
to pieces, when by chance it lay forth BACON. *Hou-*

am o h ge n J y z b W
m ys mn I mu go vr a d o good n gh
Swr
II + A k n d o g n o cannon 663 2
A m ch n e con o a e a y hamme o
am wo n_g v c a y n a g o o e and sed
ped v e c A o the m se f and e
boo by h ch a e d 1750 3 App d
to various receptacles for liquor; esp. a globu-
lar earthenware water-vessel with a straight
upright neck 1834. 4. *Belting-slang*. £500;
in America, \$500. 1832.

Phrases (colloq. and slang) *To suck (or nip) the m.*
(a) to drink from the bottle; hence, to tipple. (b)
to drink out of a cocoa-nut emptied of milk and filled
with spirit; (c) to drink spirits from a cask through
a straw or tube inserted in a small hole. *My monkey's*
up 1. am angry or enraged. So to get one's m. up,
to put (a person's) m. up

attrib. and Comb. m.-block, 'a small single block
strapped with a swivel; also, those nailed on the
top-sail-yards of some merchant-men, to lead the bunt-
lines through ' (Smth); -board, a foreboard at
the back of a vehicle for a footman or conductor to
stand on; -boat, (a) a small boat used in docks and
on the Thames; -engine, a pile-driver having a ram
moving in a wooden frame, -gaff U.S., a small gaff
on some large merchant-vessels, placed above the
spoke-*gaff*; -jacket, a short close fitting jacket,
such as is worn by sailors; -rail, a supplementary
rail above the quarter-rail; -shines *pl.*, U.S. *slings*,
monkey-like tricks or antics; monkey-(s)-tail, a
short iron bar used in training naval guns; a lanyard
attached to the end of a lever; m. tricks, mischievous
tricks 1720; -wrench, a wrench or spanner having a
movable jaw.

b. m.-bread, the fruit of the baobab tree; also,
the tree; -cup, the pitcher-plant, genus *Nepenthes*.
-flower, the genus *Alumulus*; m. nut, a name for the
peanut, *Arachis hypogaea*; -puzzle, the puzzle-
monkey, *Arctocercus aethiops*.

Monkey, *v.* 1859. [f. prec.] 1. *trans* a.
To ape the manners of, mimic. 2. To mock,
make a jest of. 3. *intr.* To play mischievous
or foolish tricks 1886.

Monkey-face. 1598. (A human) face like
a monkey's. So Monkey-faced a.

Monkeyfy (mŏn'kīfī). *v.* Also tmonkify.
1761. [f. MONKEY sb. + -FY.] To make like
a monkey; to make ridiculous-looking.

Monkeyish (mŏn'kīsh). *a.* 1621. [f. MON-
KEY sb. + -ISH.] Like a monkey in imitative-
ness or mischievousness. Monkeyishness.

Monykeism. 1845. [f. MONKEY sb. +
-ISM.] Monkey-like character or behaviour.

Monkey-pot. Also monkey's pot. 1.
The woody seed-vessel of the Brazilian tree
Lecythis ollaria; the tree itself. 2. A vessel
used in tropical countries for cooling water
1897.

Monkeyromy. 1773. Alteration of MA-
CARONI (sense 2) —1786.

Monk-fish. 1610. [f. MONK.] 1. The
Angel-fish, *Squalius angelus*. 2. The Angler,
Lucioperca piscatorius 1666

Monkhood (mŏn'khud). OE. [f. MONK +
-HOOD.] The state or profession of a monk;
monasticism; monks collectively.

Monkish (mŏn'kīsh). *a.* 1546. [f. MONK +
-ISH.] 1. Of or belonging to monks; monastic.
b. That is a monk 1657. c. Used or done by
monks 1612. 2. Resembling a monk or what
pertains to a monk 1577. 3. Characteristic of
monks or the monastic system. Chiefly de-
preciatory. 1570.

1. b. An old M. author 1697. c. M. Latin 1761.
2. A thimble lippe, and a little m. eye 1602. Hence
Monkishness.

Monkly (mŏn'kīli). *a.* Now rare. OE.
[f. MONK + -LY.] Of or pertaining to a
monk or monks; monastic.

Monkship (mŏn'kīshīp). 1620. [f. MONK +
-SHIP.] The monastic system; monks collec-
tively. With *poss. pron.* The personality of a
monk.

Monk's-hood, monkshood (mŏn'kshud).
1578. [From likeness of form.] 1. A plant of
the genus *Aconitum*, esp. *A. Napellus*. 2.
Applied to species of the genus *Delphinium*
(Larkspur) and to *Dielytra Cucullaria* 1597.

Monmouth (mŏn'-mŏnməθ). *Hist.* 1599.
The name of an English county town (for-
merly regarded as part of Wales), used *attrib*
1. *M. cap*: a flat round cap formerly worn by

od s s and s l o s 2 M o o k a military
c k of the hat 171 -69
The W h m n n L e k s n her M
S A s

Mono (mŏno mŏp) bef a vo el o en
mon ep G mŏno con b f mŏnos a one
on y s n g e occu n n a n mbe of o d s
adopted from various Greek compounds as
MONARCH, MONOGAMY, MONOPOLY, and
hence used to form words independently of a
Greek original. In recent formations *mono-*
is often combined (instead of UNI-) with a
Latin element, and occas. prefixed to an
English word. Many of these words have
correlatives in DI-, PRÆ-, TRI-, POLY-, etc.

1 General words. **Monocardian** [Gr. *καρδία* a,
having a single auricle and ventricle to the heart, as
fishes and reptiles. **Monociliated** *adjs.*, *Zool.* hav-
ing a single cilium. **Monocoendylar**, -condy-
lian, -condylic [Gr. *μονοκαυδύλος* *adjs.*, *Zool.*
having one occipital condyle, as the skull of birds and
reptiles. **Monocrotic**, **Monocrotous** [Gr. *κροτος*
beat *adjs.*, *Phys.* of a pulse, having a single beat,
not Dicrotic. **Monocyst** *Path.* a tumour con-
sisting of a single cyst. **Monodactylic**, **Monod-**
dactylous [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger] *adjs.*, *Zool.* having
only one finger, toe, or claw; in Crustacea = SUB-
CAPLATE. **Monogastric** [Gr. *γαστήρ* stomach] *a.*,
Anat. having only one stomach or digestive cavity.
Monoidicism, concentration of the mind upon one
idea, esp. as a form of monomania. **Monolatry**,
worship of one out of many gods. **Monomaniacous**
a., applied to those eyes, in invertebrates, that have
only one lens. **Monomericous** [Gr. *μερος* part] *a.*,
Bot. consisting of only one member or joint; *Bot.*
applied to flowers having one member in each whorl.

Monopetalous *a.*, of a flower, having the corolla in
one piece or the petals united so as to form a tube.
Monophase *a.*, *Electr.* exhibiting a single phase.
Monophyletic [Gr. *φυλή* tribe, f. *φυλῆναι* to be born]
a., pertaining to one family or race or to descent from
a single prototypal form. **Monophyllous** [Gr. *φυλ-*
leaf *a.*, of a calyx, consisting of one leaf. **Monop-**
phyodont [Gr. *φυον* to generate + *δόντιον*, *tooth* *a.*,
having only one set of teeth. **Monoplast**,
-plastid [Gr. *πλάστον*, formed], *Bot.* a single or
simple cell, an organism or stage of an organism
consisting of such; hence **Monoplastic** *a.* **Monop-**
plegia [Gr. *πλῆγη* stroke], *Path.* paralysis of one
part or limb only, hence **Monoplegic** *a.* **Monop-**
ody [Gr. *πόδι*, *foot*], *Phys.* a measure consist-
ing of a single foot. **Monopolylogue** [Pocq +
-logue], an entertainment in which one actor sustains
many characters. **Monopsychism** [Gr. *ψυχή*
soul], the theory that all souls are one; the unity
of souls thus asserted. **Monopyrenous** [Gr.
πυρρ fruit-stone] *a.*, *Bot.* having but one stone or
kernel; sad of fruits. **Monorail**, a railway with
carriages running on a single rail. **Monosepa-**
lia, *Bot.* prop. having one lateral sepal only but
imposed for *gamisepalous*. **Monosiphonous** *a.*,
Bot. having a single siphon; applied to certain Algae.
Monospermous [Gr. *σπέρμα* a, *Bot.* having only
one seed. **Monostichous** [Gr. *στίχον* row], *Bot.*
consisting of a single layer or row. **Monostylic** [Gr.
στυλός pillar], *Arch.* having or consisting of a single
shaft, pillar, or column; so **Monostylar** *a.* **Monos-**
ymmetrical *a.*, *Bot.* of flowers, fruits, etc.; divi-
sible into exactly similar halves in one plane only.
Monothecal [Gr. *θύκη* case, box] *a.*, *Bot.* having
only one locule or cell; applied to anther. **Mon-**
otomous [Gr. *τομή* cutting] *a.*, *Anat.* having a
cleavage distinct only in a certain direction. **Mon-**
ozotic [Gr. *ζῴον* animal] *a.*, *Zool.* applied to a spore
which produces one spore only.

2 *Chem.* Used in the names of compounds to signify
the presence of a single atom or combining equivalent
of the element or radical indicated by the word
to which *mono-* is prefixed: as in **Monobasic**
[Base sb.] *a.*, having one base, or one atom of a
base; of an acid, containing one atom of replaceable
hydrogen. **Monocarbon** *a.*, containing or derived
from one atom of carbon. **M. nosterarin**, that
species of stearin formed from glycerin by the re-lace-
ment by stearin of one only of the three OH groups.
Monocarpellary (mŏn'kăp'člărī), *a.* 1863
[MONO-] *Bot.* Having or consisting of a
single carpel.

Monocarpic (mŏn'kăp'īk), *a.* 1849. [f.
as next + -IC.] *Bot.* Of a plant: Bearing fruit
only once (and then dying). So **Monocarp**, *a*
m. plant 1845.

Monocarpous (mŏn'kăp'ūs), *a.* 1731. [f.
mod. L. *monocarpus*, f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- +
καρπός fruit; see -OUS.] 1. *Bot.* = MONO-
CARPELLARY. 2. *Bot.* = MONOCARPIC 1830.

Monoccephalous (mŏn'ose-făləs), *a.* 1845
[f. mod. L. *monoccephalus*, Gr. *μονοκέφαλος* one-
headed + -OUS.] Having only one head.
Applied a. to a fruit or ovary which has but

one head or s mm b o a pan w h h
s flows s d spos d n as ge ead o unbe
+ **Monoceros** (mŋ p se ps) ML [a OF
n no o a L a Gr μονός pōs f μὸ o
MONO + πα on] i The UN CORN
1749 a. A fis ha o one ho n a e saw
fish, sword-fish, or narwhal -1825.

Monochlamydeous (mōnōklāmī dīōs), a.
1830. [f. mod.L. *Monochlamydeus*, f. Gr.
μῆνος MONO- + χλαμύς, χλαμύς cloak; see
-OUS.] Bot. Having only one floral envelope,
having a single perianth; belonging to the
division *Monochlamydeae*.

Monochloro- (mōnōklōrō). Also **mono-**
chlor-. 1855. [See MONO- and CHLORO-]
Chem. Comb. form, expressing the presence in
a compound of one equivalent of chlorine, as
monochloroacetic acid, etc.

Monochord (mōnōkōrd), late ME. [a. F.
monocorde, ad. med.L. *monochordos*, -on, a.
Gr. μονόχορδος adj. neut., f. μῆνος MONO- +
χορδή sting (see CHORD sb.).] 1. A musical
instrument composed of a sound-board with a
single string; used for the mathematical deter-
mination of musical intervals. 2. A mediæval
musical instrument with several strings and
bridges for the production of a combination of
sounds. Obs. exc. Hist. late ME. 3. A har-
monious combination of sound; hence fig.
harmony, agreement. Now rare. late ME.

Monochromatic (mōnōkrōmatik), a.
1822. [f. Gr. μῆνος MONO- + χρωματικός
CHROMATIC.] 1. Of or presenting one colour
only; applied spec. to light of one wave-length.
2. Executed in monochrome 1823.
3. *M. lamp*, a lamp which produces a m. light.
Hence **Monochromatically** adv.

Monochrome (mōnōkrōm), sb (and a.).
1662. [In sense 1, ad. med.L. *monochroma*,
chromat-; in other uses a. F. or ad. Gr.
μονόχρωμος, -os, a by-form of μονόχρωμος.]
1. A painting executed in different tints of one
colour. 2. Representation in one colour; esp.
in phr. (to paint, etc.) *in m.* Hence occas.
the being in one colour, a tract of one colour.
1851. 3. *adj.* Having only one colour, executed
in one colour 1849.

2 One cold monotonous m. of gray FRACUSON.
Hence **Monochromic**, -al a. = **Monochrome** a.
Monochrome mist, a painter in m. **Monochrome** mous
a. **Monochrome** my, the art of painting in m.

Monocle (mōnōkl), 1853. [a. F., ad L.
MONOCULUS.] A single eye-glass.

Monoclinial (mōnōklīnāl), a. 1858. [f. Gr.
μῆνος MONO- + κλίνειν to bend + -AL.] Geol.
Applied to strata that dip in one and the same
direction. So **Monocline**, a m. fold 1879.

Monoclinic (mōnōklīnik), a. 1868. [f. as
prec. + -IC.] Cryst. Having one of the axial
intersections oblique.

Monoclinous (mōnōklīnōs), a. 1828. [f. Gr.
μῆνος MONO- or mod.L. *monoclinus*, f. Gr.
μῆνος MONO- + κλινῶ bed; see -OUS.] 1.
Bot. Having both stamens and pistils in the
same flower, hermaphrodite. 2. Geol. =
MONOCLINAL 1882.

Monocotyledon (mōnōkōtlēdōn), 1727
[ad. mod.L. *monocotyledon*, f. Gr. μῆνος MONO-
+ κοτυλῆδων; see COTYLEDON] Bot. A
flowering plant having one cotyledon or seed-
leaf. The Monocotyledons, or Endogens, con-
stitute one of the two great classes of flowering
plants. Hence **Monocotyledonous** a., having
a single cotyledon; belonging to the class of
Monocotyledons 1770.

Monocracy (mōnōkrāsī), 1651. [See next
and CRACY.] Government by a single person,
autocracy.

Monocrat (mōnōkrāt), 1792. [ad. Gr.
μονοκρατής, f. μῆνος MONO- + κρατέω to
rule; see -CRAT] U.S. Hist. A partisan of
monocracy; a nickname given c 1790 by Jeffer-
son to members of the Federalist party, because
they sided with England against France.
Hence **Monocratic** a.

Monocular (mōnōklār), a. 1640. [f. late
L. *monoculus* (see MONOCULUS) + -AR.] 1.
Having on y one eye o the use of only one.
Now 2. O o pertaining o one eye
only adapted to one e c 858

He ad ca h d M T ou s 595 a i n
8 8 H nce Monocul a r i y m ond o Mo
n o c u l a y a d h e u s e o n e e o y
Monocule (mōnōkyl), a. 1771. [a F
o ad L m n o u l u] A crea e h o e eye
o y (e g the Cyclops) A s o a member of
he L n n a e n g e n u s MONOCUL S

Monoculous (mōnōklūs), a. 1656. [f. L.
monoculus (see next) + -OUS.] One-eyed.
|| **Monoculus** (mōnōklūs), 1440. [late L,
irreg. L Gr. μῆνος MONO- + L. *oculus*.] 1.
A one-eyed being. 2. A Linnaean genus of
minute crustaceans; a member of this genus
1752.

Monocycle (mōnōsaikl), 1869. [f. Gr.
μῆνος MONO- + κύκλος wheel, CYCLE.] A
velocipede having only one wheel.

Monocyclic (mōnōsīklīk), -sīklīk, a.
1882. [f. as prec. + -IC.] Bot. and Zool.
Having or consisting of a single circle or whorl
of parts.

Monodelph (mōnōdelf), 1842. [ad. F.
Monodelphe, f. mod.L. *Monodelphia*, f. μῆνος
MONO- + δελφύς womb.] Zool. A mammal
of the subclass *Monodelphia*, characterized
by a single uterus and vagina, and compris-
ing all mammals except the monotremes and
marsupials. So **Monodelphian**, **Monodel-**
phic, **Monodelphous** adjs.

Monodic (mōnōdik), a. 1818. [ad. Gr.
μονωδός, f. μῆνος MONO- + ὀδός -IC.]
Pertaining to or of the nature of monody. In
Musical, characterized by the predominance of
one part or melody, to which the other parts
merely furnish harmonies.

Monodist (mōnōdist), 1751. [f. MONODY
+ -IST.] One who writes or sings a monody.
So **Monodize** v. trans. to make the subject of
a monody. COLERIDGE.

Monodrama (mōnōdrāmā). Also + **-dram** (e.
1793. [f. MONO- + DRAMA.] A dramatic
piece for a single performer. Hence **Monod-**
dramatic a.

Monody (mōnōdī), 1623. [ad. L. *monod-*
ia, a. Gr. μονωδία solo, lament, f. μονωδός,
f. μῆνος + ὀδ-, contr. f. ὀδός, ablaut-var. of
διδέω to sing. Cf. ὀδὴ ODE.] 1. In Greek
literature: a. A lyric ode sung by a single
voice; an ode sung by one of the actors in a
tragedy (as dist. from the chorus); hence, a
mournful song or dirge. b. A funeral oration.
GIBSON. 2. A poem in which the mourner
bemoans some one's death 1637. 3. Monoto-
nous sound POE.

2 In this M. the Author bewails a learned Friend,
unfortunately drowned MUR.

|| **Monocelia** (mōnōsīlā), 1753. [mod.L.
(Linn.), f. Gr. μῆνος MONO- + οἶκος house;
cf. DIOECIA.] Bot. The twenty-first class in
the Sexual System of Linnaeus, comprising
plants which have the stamens and pistils in
separate flowers, but on the same plant.

Monocleous (mōnōsīlōs), a. 1761. [f. prec.
+ -OUS.] 1. Bot. a. Of phanerogams: Having
unsexual male and female flowers on the same
plant; belonging to the class MONOCELIA. b.
Of cryptogams: Having both male and female
organs on the same individual 1861. 2. Zool.
Having the two sexes in one individual; her-
maphrodite 1826. So **Monocleism** 1875.

|| **Monogamia** (mōnōgāmīā, -gāmīā), 1760.
mod.L. (Linn.) use of late L. *monogamia*
'single marriage', MONOGAMY.] Bot. The
sixth order in the nineteenth class (*Synœcetes*)
of the Linnaean Sexual System, containing
species which bear solitary flowers in which
the anthers are united. Hence **Monogam-**
a plant of this order 1828.

Monogamist (mōnōgāmīst), 1651. [f. Gr.
μονόγαμος marrying only once (f. μῆνος
MONO- + γάμος marriage) + -IST.] 1. One
who disallows second marriages [J.]; also,
one who is debarred from second marriage
after the death of the first spouse; opp. to
digamist. 2. One who practises or favours
monogamy (sense a.), as opp. to *digamist* or
polygamist 1731. 3. quasi-adj. 1875.

Mon mōnōgram 62 [ad. F.
mon ad. eod. L. gamia Gr μνο-

γαμ a f o γαμος (see p ec)] i T e p r a c
o e o p n o p e of marry ng only once opp
o d g a m y Now r a e 2 The cond t i o n
u l e o c u s o m of be ng m a r r i e d o n l y o n e
p e s o n a t a m e (opp o d g a m y o p o y a n y
708 3 Z I T e h a b o l n g n p a o
u n g o n l y o n e m a l e 78. H e n e M o n o
g a m i a n, M o n o g a m i c a d j s. of o r p e r t a i n i n g t o
m.; monogamous. M o n o g a m o u s a. p r a c t i s i n g
m.; of o r p e r t a i n i n g t o m.

Monogenesis (mōnōgēnēsis), 1864. [a.
mod.L.; see MONO- and GENESIS] Biol. a.
Development of all living things from a single
cell, or of all human beings from a single par-
b. Asexual reproduction. *Monogenesis* a. 1873

Monogenic (mōnōgēnik), a. 1893. [f.
Gr. μῆνος MONO- + γένος kind, origin [see
-GEN] + -IC.] 1. Math. *M. function*: a func-
tion which has a single differential coefficient.
2. Biol. Of or pertaining to monogenesis; mono-
genetic 1897. **Monogenesis** a. 1866.

Monogenism (mōnōgēnīzīm), 1865. [f.
MONO- + -GEN + -ISM.] The doctrine of
MONOGENY. So **Monogenist**, one who main-
tains this doctrine 1857.

Monogeny (mōnōgēnī), 1865 [f. MONO-
+ -GENY.] The (theoretical) origination of
mankind from one common pair of ancestors,
also, *loosely*, monogenism.

Monoglot (mōnōglōt), 1830. [ad. Gr.
μονόγλωττος, f. μῆνος + γλῶττα, γλῶσσα
tongue.] A. *adj.* 1. That speaks, writes, or
understands only one language. 2. Written
in only one language 1890. B. *sb.* One who
knows only one language 1894.

Monogony (mōnōgōnī), 1873. [f. Gr.
μῆνος MONO- + γονία begetting.] Biol. A-
sexual propagation: opp. to *amphigony*.

Monogram (mōnōgrām), 1610. [Two
formations. (1) In sense 1, ad. L. *monogram-*
mus adj., a. Gr. *μονόγραμμα, f. μῆνος single
+ γραμμή line. (2) In sense 2, ad. late L.
monogramma a neut., irreg. f. late Gr. μονόγραμ-
μα, neut. of μονόγραμμα, f. μῆνος single +
γράμμα shading.] 1. A picture drawn in lines
without shading or colour; a sketch -1843. 2.
A character composed of two or more letters
interwoven together, the letters being usually
the initials of a person's name 1695.

2. The Christian m. or m. of Christ, the combina-
tion of the first two letters of Χριστός (Christ).
Hence **Monogrammatic**, -al a. of, pertaining to,
or in the style of, a m.

Monograph (mōnōgrāf), sb. 1821. [f.
MONO- + -GRAPH.] 1. Orig. a separate
treatise on a single species, genus, or larger
group of plants, animals, or minerals. (Of en
with const. of.) Hence *gr.* a separate treatise
on a single object or class of objects. 12.
Misused for MONOGRAM a. 1849.

1. A M. of Fossil Crustacea 1875, on Poe 1882.
Hence **Monograph** v. to write a m. on; to discuss
in a m. **Monographer**, a writer of a m.

Monography (mōnōgrāfī), 1773. [f. Gr.
μῆνος + γράφειν; see -GRAPHY.] = MONO-
GRAPH 1.

|| **Monogynia** (mōnōgīnīā), 1760. [mod L.
(Linn.), f. *monogynus* (f. Gr. μῆνος + γυνή,
used for 'pistil'): see -IA.] Bot. The first
order in each of the first thirteen classes of the
Linnaean Sexual System, comprising plants
having flowers with only one pistil. Hence
Monogyn (mōnōgīn), **Monogynian**, **Monog-**
ynic, **Monogynous** adjs. having only one
pistil; belonging to the order *Monogynia*.

Monogyny (mōnōgīnī), 1876. [f. MONO-
+ Gr. γυνή.] The practice of mating with
only one female, or marrying only one wife.
(Cf. MONANDRY.)

Monolcous (mōnōlōkōs), a. 1822. [f. mod.
L. *monolcous*, f. *monolcus*, irreg. ad. Gr.
*μόνοικός (see MONOCEIA) + -OUS.] Bot. a. =
MONOCEOUS 1. Now rare or Obs. b. Applied
by Darwin to those polygamous plants which
have the three sexual varieties together on the
same individual; opp. to *tricolous*.

Monoline (mōnōlīn), 189.. [f. MONO-
LINE sb.] 1. Name for one of the printing
machines which cast a line at a time. Cf.

LINE TYPE. *a.* = *monopast* (see **MONO-**) 1903.

Monolith (mɒˈnɒlɪθ). 1848. [a. F. *monolithe* adj. and sb., a. Gr. *μονόλιθος* made out of one stone, f. *μόνος* + *λίθος*.] A. sb. A single block of stone, esp. one shaped into a pillar or monument. B. adj. Of the nature of a monolith 1850. Hence **Monolithic** (rare), **Monolithical** adj. formed of a single block of stone; consisting of or relating to monoliths.

Monologist (mɒˈnɒlədʒɪst). 1625. [f. Gr. *μονολόγος* (see **MONOLOGUE**) + *-IST*.] 1. One who repeats the same word. 2. One who soliloquizes; also, one who monopolizes the conversation 1711. So **Monologize** v. *intr.* to talk in monologue.

Monologue (mɒˈnɒləɡ), sb. 1668 [a. F. *monologue*, 'one that loues to hear himselfe talke' (Cotgr.), ad. Gr. *μονολόγος* speaking alone. See **-LOGUE**.] 1. 'A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself' (J.), contrasted with *chorus* and *dialogue*. Also, in mod. use, a dramatic composition for a single performer. b. *gen.* Literary composition of this nature 1668. a. Talk or discourse of the nature of a soliloquy 1859.

1. The m. in *Hamlet* 1872. b. He also gives you an account of himself, in m. DRYDEN. So **Monologic**, -al **Monologic** v. *intr.* **Monologist**, also *-loguist*, one who talks or performs in m. **Monologize** v. to *monologize*.

Monology (mɒˈnɒlədʒi). 1608. [ad. Gr. *μονολογία*] 1a. A monologue. b. The habit of monologizing.

b. Coleridge persisted in m. through his whole life Dr. QUINCEY.

Monomachy (mɒˈnɒməki). 1582. [a. F. or ad. L. *monomachia* (also used), a. Gr. f. *μόνος* + *μαχ-, μάχεσθαι* to fight] A single combat; a duel. So **Monomachist**, one who fights in single combat. Dr. QUINCEY.

Monomania (mɒˈnɒməniə). 1823. [a. mod. L. *monomania*, f. Gr. *μόνος* + *μανία* MANIA.] Insanity on one subject only.

b. I call it quite my m., it is such a subject of mine DICKENS. Hence **Monomaniac** sb. one who suffers from m.; also adj. **Monomaniacal** a.

Monomark (mɒˈnɒmɑːk). 1925. [f. **MONO-** + **MARK** sb.] One of a system of registered marks (letters and figures) identifying articles, goods, addresses, etc.

Monometallic (mɒˈnɒmɛtəlɪk), a. 1877. [f. **MONO-** + **METALLIC**, after *binomial*] Pertaining to, involving, or using a standard of currency based upon one metal. Hence **Monometallism**, the m. system or standard of currency. **Monometallist**, one who advocates monometallism.

Monometer (mɒˈnɒmɪtə). 1847. [a. L. a. Gr. *μονόμετρος*, f. *μόνος* **MONO-** + *μέτρον*.] *Pross.* A line consisting of one metre.

Monometric (mɒˈnɒmɛtrɪk), a. 1837. [f. Gr. *μόνος* **MONO-** + *μέτρον* METRE + *-IC*] *Cyol.* = **ISOMETRIC** 3.

Monomial (mɒˈnɒmiəl). 1706 [irreg. f. **MONO-** after *binomial*.] *Alg.* (An expression) consisting of one term only.

Monomorphous (mɒˈnɒmɔːfəs), a. 1839. [f. Gr. *μόνος* **MONO-** + *μορφή* form + *-OUS*.] Having only one form throughout development. So **Monomorphia** a. 1880.

Monomyaria (mɒˈnɒmɪəriə), a. and sb. 1835. [f. mod. L. *Monomyaria* n. pl. (f. Gr. *μόνος* **MONO-** + *μύς* muscle) + *-ARY*.] A. adj. Belonging to the group *Monomyaria* of bivalves, having only one adductor muscle. B. sb. A bivalve of this group 1842. So **Monomyarian** a. and sb. 1837.

Mononomial (mɒˈnɒnɒmiəl), a. and sb. 1814. A more correct form of **MONOMIAL**.

Monophthong (mɒˈnɒfθɒŋ). 1620. [ad. Gr. *μόνοφθογγος* adj., f. *μόνος* **MONO-** + *φθόγγος* sound] A single vowel sound. **Monophthongal** a. consisting of a m. **Monophthongize** v. *trans.* to convert into a m.

Monophysite (mɒˈnɒfɪsaɪt), sb. (a.) 1698. [ad. eccl. L. *Monophysita*, a. eccl. Gr. *Μονοφύσιτος*, f. *μόνος* **MONO-** + *φύσις* nature; see **-ITE** 1.] Eccl. Hist. A heretic who believes that there is only one nature in the person of

Jesus Christ. Hence **Monophysitic**, -al a. pertaining to the Monophysites or their heresy. **Monophysitism**.

Monoplane (mɒˈnɒpleɪn). 1910. [f. **MONO-** + **PLANE** sb.] An aeroplane having one plane.

Monopode (mɒˈnɒpɒd). 1816. [ad. L. *monopodius*, a. Gr. **μονοπόδιος* = *μόνος* (*-ποδ-*), f. *μόνος* **MONO-** + *πόδι* foot.] 1. A creature having only one foot; spec. one of a race of men fabled to have only one foot, with which they shaded themselves from the heat of the sun (see *Phny Nat. Hist.* VII. 1). 2. = **MONOPEDIUM** 1890.

Monopodium (mɒˈnɒpɒdɪəm). 1875. [mod. L., f. as prec.] Bot. A single axis which extends at the apex, producing in succession lateral structures beneath it. **Monopodial** a.

Monopolism (mɒˈnɒpəlɪzəm). 1881. [f. **MONOPOLY** + *-ISM*.] The system of monopolies.

Monopolist (mɒˈnɒpəlɪst). 1601. [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] One who monopolizes or possesses a monopoly; one who favours monopoly.

transf. The monopolists of political power BAUCH. Hence **Monopolistic** a.

Monopolize (mɒˈnɒpəlaɪz), v. 1611. [f. as prec. + *-IZE*.] 1. *trans.* To get into one's hands the whole stock of (a commodity), to gain or hold exclusive possession of (a trade), to engross. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To obtain exclusive possession or control of 1628.

2. This fellow, Hawk, is monopolizing your niece DICKENS. Hence **Monopolization** 1797. **Monopolizer** 1829.

Monopoly (mɒˈnɒpəli). 1534. [ad. late L. *monopolium*, a. Gr. *μονοπόλιον*, f. *μόνος* **MONO-** + *πώλειν* to sell.] 1. Exclusive possession of the trade in some commodity. 2. An exclusive privilege (conferred by the sovereign or the state) of selling some commodity or trading with a particular place or country 1556. 3. *transf.* and *fig.* Exclusive possession, control, or exercise of something 1643. 4. A thing which is the subject of a monopoly 1833. 5. A trading company that has a monopoly 1871. 6. *attrib.* as m. *price*, etc. 1625.

1. Suffer not thine ryche men to bye vp all, and with theyr monopolye to kepe the market alone as please them 1557. 2. The m. of the right to print the Bible in England is still possessed by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and her Majesty's printer for England 1875. 3. Neither side has a m. of right or wrong FREEMAN. 4. The culture of tobacco was made a Crown m. G. DUFF.

Monopteros (mɒˈnɒptərə). Also *+-on*. 1706. [subst. use of late L. *monopteros* adj. (*Vitruvius*), a. Gr. **μόνοπτερος* having one wing, f. *μόνος* **MONO-** + *πτερόν* wing.] *Arch.* A temple consisting of a single circle of columns supporting a roof. Hence **Monopteral** a. 1823.

Monoptote (mɒˈnɒptəʊt). 1612. [ad. late L. *monoptotus*, a. late Gr., f. Gr. *μόνος* + *πρωτός* falling, cogn. w. *πρωτός* case, f. *πίπτειν* to fall.] A noun occurring in a single oblique case (as L. *actūs*).

Monorhine (mɒˈnɒraɪn), a. Also **monorhine**. 1890. [f. mod. L. *Monorhina*, f. Gr. *μόνος* + *ῥίς*, *ῥίς* nose.] *Zool.* Having a single nasal passage; belonging to the group *Monorhina* of vertebrates, comprising the lampreys and hags. Also **Monorhinal**, **Monorhinous** adj.

Monorime, -rhyme (mɒˈnɒraɪm). 1731. [a. F. *monorime*, f. Gr. *μόνος* **MONO-** + *ῥίμη* RIME, RHYME.] A sb. A poetical composition or passage in which all the lines have the same rime. b. *pl.* Lines forming a 'trade' with one rime. B. adj. Having a single rime 1813.

Monostich (mɒˈnɒstɪk). 1577. [ad. late L. *monostichum*, a. Gr. *μονοστιχόν* adj. neut., f. *μόνος* **MONO-** + *στιχός* row, line, or verse.] *Pross.* A poem or epigram consisting of but one metrical line.

Monostrophic (mɒˈnɒstrɒfɪk), a. (and sb.) 1671. [ad. Gr. *μονοστροφικός*, f. *μόνος* **MONO-** + *στροφή* recurring metrical scheme, STROPHE.] *Pross.* Consisting

of repetitions of one and the same strophic arrangement; sb. *pl.* monostrophic versics.

Monosyllabic (mɒˈnɒsɪləbɪk), a. 1824. [ad. med. L. *monosyllabicus*, f. late L. *monosyllabus* = Gr. *μονοσύλλαβος* adj., f. *μόνος* **MONO-** + *συλλαβή* syllable.] 1. Of a word consisting of one syllable 1828. 2. Consisting of monosyllables or of a monosyllable 1824. 3. Of a person: Uttering only monosyllables 1870. 4. The Chinese, and other m. tongues 1824. Throwing out a m. hint to his cattle Geo. ESTOR. So **Monosyllabical** a. 1880-1775, *ly adv.*

Monosyllabism (mɒˈnɒsɪləbɪzəm). 1804. [f. F. *monosyllabi* + *-ISM*.] Addition to the use of monosyllables; the quality of being monosyllabic.

Monosyllable (mɒˈnɒsɪləbəl), 1533. [ad. late L. *monosyllabus* after SYLLABLE.] A. sb. A word of one syllable. B. adj. = **MONOSYLLABIC** 1, 2, 1814. 1589.

Phr. To speak (answer, etc.) in monosyllables to speak with intentional curtness; to answer little but 'yes' or 'no'.

Monotessaron (mɒˈnɒtɛsərən). 1831. [med. L., f. (error, after *diatessaron*) Gr. *μόνος* single + *τέσσαρες* four.] = **DIATESSARON** 3.

Monothalamic (mɒˈnɒθələmɪk), a. 1870. [f. as next + *-IC*.] Bot. Of a fruit: Formed from one pistil or flower.

Monothalamous (mɒˈnɒθələməs), a. 1816. [f. Gr. *μόνος* **MONO-** + *θάλαμος* (see **THALAMUS**) + *-OUS*.] Bot. and *Zool.* Having only one chamber, unilocular: as the chambered shells of foraminiferous and gastropodous molluscs.

Monothéism (mɒˈnɒθɪzəm). 1660. [f. Gr. *μόνος* + *θεός* + *-ISM*.] The doctrine that there is only one God. So **Monothéist**, an adherent of m. **Monothéistic**, -al a. **Monothéistical** a.

Monothelite (mɒˈnɒθɪlɪt). 1850. *Theol.* A more correct form of **MONOTHELITE**. So **Monothelitan** a., etc.

Monothelism (mɒˈnɒθɪlɪzəm). *rare*. 1683. [f. next + *-ISM*.] = **MONOTHELITISM**.

Monothelite (mɒˈnɒθɪlɪt), late ML. [ad. med. L. *monothelita*, ad. late Gr. *μονοθελητης*, f. Gr. *μόνος* + *θελητης*, agent-n. f. *θέλειν* to will. Cf. F. *monothélite*.] A. sb. An adherent of the 7th c. heretical sect which maintained that Christ has only one will. B. adj. Of or pertaining to the Monothelites or their doctrine 1619. Hence **Monothelitic** a. **Monothelitism**.

Monotint (mɒˈnɒtɪnt). 1886. [f. **MONO-** + **TINT**.] Representation in a single colour, also, a picture in only one colour. Chiefly in *phr.* in m.

Monotone (mɒˈnɒtəʊn). 1614. [ad. mod. L. *monotonus*, a. late Gr., f. Gr. *μόνος* + *τῶνος* TONE. The sb. use is Eng. only.] A. adj. = **MONOTONOUS** 1, 2 (rarely 2) 1719. As lulling as the m. waves KINGSLEY.

B. sb. 1. The utterance of a number of successive syllables without change of tone 1614. 2. Sameness of style in writing; something composed in such a style 1871. 3. *fig.* A monotonous continuance or recurrence of something 1856.

1. *transf.* Telling, tolling, tolling In that muffled m. Poet. Hence **Monotone** v. to recite, sing, speak in one unvaried tone. **Monotonic**, -al a. relating to or uttered in a m.; -ly adv. **Monotonist**, one who speaks monotonously; one who harps on one subject; one who loves monotony.

Monotonous (mɒˈnɒtənəs), a. 1778. [f. Gr. *μονότονος* (see prec.) + *-OUS*.] 1. a. Of sound or utterance: Having little or no variation in tone or cadence. b. Producing but one tone or note; as the drum, etc. 1811. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Lacking in variety; wearisome through continued sameness 1791.

2. The m. smoothness of Byron's versification MACAULAY. Dull straight streets of m. houses GRELLA. Hence **Monotonously** adv., -ness.

Monotony (mɒˈnɒtəʊni). 1706. [f. late Gr. *μονοτονία*, f. *μόνος* **MONO-** + *τῶνος* TONE a.] The quality of being monotonous. 1. Sameness of tone or pitch, want of variety in cadence or inflexion; occurs, quasi-*concr.* a monotone 1724. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* Wearisome sameness of effect, lack of interesting variety.

A a e h g h a b h m o h e s u
dng pa a a a n W I a o
Monotremata (mō' nā' t rē' māt) 833
mod L. eu. of *on t ma u* ad f G
μονοτρεμα MONO + τρημα *trēma* per o a on
hole f tra root o *ετρα ν ο* p e ora e
Zool T e o e t O de of Mamma a hav n
on y one opening o i ven for the genital,
urinary, and digestive organs.

The Order comprises the duck-billed platypus
(*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*) and several species of
spiny anteaters. Hence **Monotrematous** a.
Monotreme a. and sb. 1835.

Monotriple (mō' nō' t rī' plē), a. 1706
[ad. late L. *monotriplephos*, a. Gr., f. *μόνος*
MONO + *τρίπλος* TRIPLEPH. Arch.
Having only one triphly in the space over an
intercolumniation, as the entablature in the
Doric order.

Monotype (mō' nō' tī' p), 1882. [f. MONO-
+ TYPE.] 1. A print from a metal plate on which
a picture is painted. Also, the process of pro-
ducing such prints. 2. Name given by the
inventor, Tolbert Lanston, to a composing-
machine which first casts, and then sets up the
type by means of a perforated paper roll which
has been previously produced on another part
of the machine. (Cf. LINOTYPE, MONOLINE.)
1895.

Monotypic (mō' nō' tī' pīk), a. 1874. [f. mod.
L. *monotypus* (f. Gr. *μόνος* + *τύπος*) + -IC.]
Having or containing only one type or repre-
sentative. So **Monotypous** a. 1856.

Monoxide (mō' nō' ksīd), 1869. [f. MONO-
+ OXIDE.] Chem. An oxide containing one
equivalent of oxygen.

Monoxo-, monoxo- 1863. [f. MONO- +
OXAL(EN).] Chem. Comb form, expressing
the presence in a compound of one equivalent
of oxygen.

Monoxylon (mō' nō' ksīlōn). Pl. -la. Also
in mod. Gr. form *monoxylō*. 1555. [a. Gr.
μονόξυλον, neut. of *μονόξυλος*; see next.] A
canoe or boat made from one piece of timber.
Also **Mono xylē**.

Monoxylous (mō' nō' ksīlōs), a. 1863. [f.
L. *monoxylus* (a. Gr., f. *μόνος* + *ξύλον* wood,
timber) + -OUS.] Made out of a single piece
of wood; also, using one piece of wood to
make a boat or coffin, etc. So **Monoxylē** a.

Monroism (mō' nō' rō' iz'm). 1896. [f. James
Monroe, president of the U.S. 1817-1825.]
The 'Monroe doctrine' (see DOCTRINE). So
Monroist, a supporter of this.

Monseigneur (mō' nō' sē' nyōr). Pl. mes-
seigneurs (mē' sē' nyōr). 1600. [F., f. *mon* my
+ *seigneur* lord.] 1. A French title given to
persons of eminence, esp. to princes, cardinals,
archbishops, and bishops. Abbrev. *Msr*.
†The title conferred since the time of Louis XIV
upon the Dauphin of France 1610. ‡2. Used
for MONSIGNOR -1660.

Monsieur (mō' sē' zō, mō' sē' zō). 1500. [F.,
orig. two words, *mon* my, *seigneur* lord.] 1. The
title of courtesy prefixed to the name, surname,
or nobiliary title of a Frenchman; now = Eng.
Mr., except that it is also applied to any title
of rank. In English often used in speaking of
Europeans other than Frenchmen. Abbrev. *M*.
(the forms *Mons*, *Mons*, are not now in
use in France). See also the pl. MESSEIGNEURS.
1512. 2. Used (a) in speaking to or of a
Frenchman; (b) in literal renderings of French
speech 1588. 3. *Hist.* A title of the second
son or next younger brother of the King of
France 1572. 4. A Frenchman generally.
Now rare or Obs. 1500.

1. *transf.* Mounseur Cobweb, good Mounseur get
yo it weapons in your hand SHAKS. 4. Now I would
pray our Mounseur. To think an English Courtier
may be wise, And never see the Loure SHAKS
Hence †Monsieurship 1579-1673.

Monsignor, -ore (mō' nō' sē' nyōr, -nyō' rē).
Pl. monsignori (-nyō' rē). 1635. [It. *Mon-*
signore (shortened -*signor*), formed after F.
MONSIEUR, see SIGNOR.] An honorific
title bestowed upon prelates, officers of the
Papal court and household, etc.

Monsoon (mō' nō' sōn) 1584. [a. early mod.
Dn. *monsoon* a. Pg *monção* perha. a.
Arab. *mausim* a. hence monsoon f

was a o mak i A ea ona w nd p e
va ng n sou en A a blo ngap oxima e
y f om he so wes n summer (w o a ny
m and n w n e f om h no eas (dry n
b l e ra y se o h h a compan es he
sou h wes mon con 1747 a an f Any
nd w ch has perod e a nations Cf
TRADE-WIND. 1697.

Monster (mō' nō' str), sb. ME. [a. OF. *mon-*
stru, ad. L. *monstrum*; orig. a divine portent or
warning, f. *monere* to warn.] A. sb. 1. A pro-
digy, a marvel -1710. 2. A malformed animal
or plant; a misshapen birth, an abortion.
Cf. MONSTROSITY. ME. 3. An imaginary
animal, either partly brute and partly human,
or compounded of elements from two or more
animal forms, e.g. the centaur, sphinx, mino-
taur, wyvern, late ME. 4. A person of in-
human cruelty or wickedness; a monstrous
example of (some particular vice) 1556. 5.
An animal of huge size; hence, anything of
vast proportions 1530.

2. The princes keep favourite dwarfs. The Em-
peror and Empress have two of these little Monsters
LADY M. W. MONTAGU. 3. The non-Christian
religions are not to the wise man mere monsters
M. ANNOB. 3. *transf.* You'll draw A faultless
M. which the world ne'er saw 1682. 4. These mon-
sters of inhumanity Anderson 5 I condemn thee
to be a xviii years a m. in y° see 1533.

B. adj. Of extraordinary size; gigantic,
huge, monstrous 1839.

The phrase 'monster meeting' was due to me
F. ROGERS (c. 1842).

Monster, v. rare. 1605. [f. prec. sb.] 1.
trans. To make a monster of. 2. To exhibit
as a monster, or as something wonderful 1607.
1. *Learn* i. i. 223. 2. I had rather have one scratch
my Head P' th' Sun, then idly sit To hear my
Nothings monster'd SHAKS.

Monstrance (mō' nō' strāns). ME. [a. OF.
monstrance, ad. med. L. *monstrantia*, f. L.
monstrantem, *monstrare*; see -ANCE.] †1.
Demonstration, proof, ME. only. 2. R. C. Ch.
a. An open or transparent vessel of gold or
silver in which the host is exposed 1506. b.
A receptacle for the exhibition of relics 1522.
So †**Monstral**, †**Monstrant**, †**Monstre** sb. (in
sense 2).

Monstrosity (mō' nō' strō' sītī). 1555. [ad.
late L. *monstruositas*, f. *monstruosus* MONSTROUS;
see -ITY.] 1. An abnormality of growth; *concr.*
a part or organ that is such; also occas. =
MONSTER sb. 2. 2. = MONSTER sb. 3. 1643-3.
3. The condition or fact of being monstrous
1566. Also *transf.* and *fig.*
2. *fig.* The Multitude confused together, make
but one great beast and a m. more prodigious then
Hydra SIX T. BROWN.

Monstrous (mō' nō' strōs), a. 1460. [ad. OF.
monstreux, -*leux*, ad. late L. *monstruosus*, f. L.
monstrum; see -OUS.] †1. Deviating from
the natural order; unnatural -1736. 2. Ab-
normally formed; malformed 1597. 3. Having
the nature or appearance of a monster (see
MONSTER sb. 3) 1540. b. Abounding in mon-
sters. *poet.* 1637. 4. Of unnaturally huge
dimensions; gigantic, enormous 1500. 5. Out-
rageously wrong or absurd 1573. 6. Atrocious,
horrible 1560. 7. As an exclam. = 'astound-
ing' -1693. 78. As a colloq. or affected in-
tensive -1825. b. quasi-adv. 'Mighty'. Now
rare or Obs. 1587.

1. An atheist, a man in my opinion m. Lrvv More
m. Tales have oft amus'd the Valgar 1701. 2. A man in
shape, immane, and monstrous. CHAPMAN. 3. Their
m. Idol De For. b. Where thou under the wheeling
tide Visit'st the bottom of the m. world Milt. 4. In
bulk as huge As whom the Fables name of m. size,
Titanian, Iriarips or that Seabest Leviathan
Milt. 5. Wilt thou tell a m. lie? SHAKS. 6. Thou
m. slanderer of heaven and earth SHAKS. 7. O m.
eleven Buckrom men grown out of two? SHAKS.
8. A m. favourite of George's 1782. 9. She's a m.
shocking dresser Miss BURNBY. Hence **Mon-**
strously adv. -ness. So †**Monstrous**, late
ME. -1727; †**Monstrously**, †**Monstrously**
adv. -ness.

Mont, obs. f. MOUNT.
†**Montagnard** (mō' nō' t ā' n). 1879. [F., f.
montagne; see MOUNTAIN and -ARD.] *Hist.*
A member of the MOUNTAIN (sense 5).

Monta (i' gne, obs. f. MOUNTAIN.

|| (mō' n ā' n) 840 [Sp *monn*
t. n.] In Spanish A can con tries A

o s of ons de be ex en p c he name of
he p of he u e s of he Andes

Montane (mō' nā' nē) a. 1863 [ad L. *on-*
an f mon MOUN] MOUNTAN I a b

Montanism (mō' nā' nizm) 597 [M
a (ee belo s) The nets o a
e e cal Ch s an se ounded n Ph ygia by

Montanus in the 2nd century.
Montanus claimed for himself and two female
associates prophetic inspiration. The tenets of the
sect were millenarian and severely ascetic. So
Montanist, a believer in M. 1449; as *adv.*
Montanist side, †al a of or relating to M. Mon-
tanize v. *intr.* to follow the doctrines of the
Montanists.

†**Montant**, rare. Also **montanto**. 1598
[a. F. *montant* 'an upright blow, or thrust
(Coigr.).] A 'downright' blow or thrust
Merry W II iii. 27.

Montant, early form of MUNTIN.

|| **Montbretia** (mō' nō' brē' tī). 1899 [mod L,
after A. F. E. Coquebert de *Montbret*, a French
botanist (1780-1801)] A genus of iridaceous
plants, bearing bright orange-coloured flowers,
a plant of this genus.

Monte (mō' nte). Also **monty**. 1850. [a.
Sp. *monte* mountain; heap of cards left after
each player has his share.] A Spanish game of
chance, played with a pack of forty-five cards.

Three-card m., a game of Mexican origin, played
with three cards only, of which one is usu. a court
card.

Monteith (mō' nte' th). Also †**monteigh**,
-eth. 1683. [Named, according to
Anthony Wood, after a certain 'Monsieur
Monteigh'.] *Antiq.* A punch-bowl with a
scallop'd brim, also used for cooling and
carrying glasses.

Montem (mō' ntem). Obs. exc. *Hist.* 1743
[From L. *ad montem*, 'to the Hill'.] A festi-
val (orig. annual, later triennial) formerly cele-
brated by the scholars of Eton, who went in
fancy costumes to 'Salt Hill', a mound near
Slough, and there collected money from the by-
standers, to support at King's College, Cam-
bridge, the senior college of the school.

|| **Montero** (mō' nte' rō). Also **montera**, etc.
1611. [Sp. *montera*, f. *montero* hunter, lit.
'mountaineer', f. *monte*; see MOUNT sb. 1.] A
Spanish hunter's cap with a spherical crown
and a flap. Also m. cap.

Montgolfier (mō' nō' t gō' lfīar; Fr. *montgolfier*).
1784. [Named after the brothers J. M. and
J. E. *Montgolfier* of Annonay, France, its inven-
tors.] A balloon raised by heated air instead
of gas; a fire-balloon. (In full *M. balloon*.)

Month (mō' nth). [Com. Teut.: OE. *monað*
masc. = OTeut. **mānōþ*, related to **mānon*
MOON sb. In the 16-17th c. the spelling
moneth was almost universal.] A measure of
time corresponding to the period of revolution
of the moon. 1. Any one of the twelve portions
into which the conventional year is divided.
More explicitly *calendar m.* 2. *Astr.* a. (In
full *Lunar m.*) The period in which the moon
makes a complete revolution relatively to some
point, either fixed or movable OE. b. *Solar*
m.: the twelfth part of the solar year; the
time occupied by the sun in passing through
one of the signs of the zodiac OE. 8. A space
of time, either (a) extending from any day to
the corresponding day of the next calendar
month (called 'a calendar month'), or (b) con-
taining 28 days (often misnamed a 'lunar
month') OE. b. Used as an indefinite
measure of time, esp. in pl., a long while 1601
14. pl. = MENSES -1694.

2. a. Usually the term denotes the *synodic*
month, i.e. the period from one new moon to the next,
the length of which is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes,
27 seconds. The other kinds of lunar month (the
lengths of which are all between 27 and 28 days) are
the *anomalistic*, *sidereal*, *tropical*, and *medical*
months. see those adjs. N E D. 3. A m. in law is
a lunar m., or twenty-eight days, unless other-
wise expressed BLACKSTONE. The Word 'Month' to mean
Calendar Month, unless words be added showing
Lunar Month to be intended *Act* 13-14 Vict. c. 21.
b. 'Dead', he answered. 'When?' 'Months back'
MERRIVORTH.

Phrases *M. by m.*: in each successive m. *M*
after m.: each m. as a sequel to the preceding (w th
out of countint). *F* *on* *m* *m*
con raly from one m. to the n x *M* *Sum*

1 (a) (en) 2 (F *latre* 3 (F *sem*, earth)

d y q a d p n d T is day n
a a me a m a h e d a y n d a d
Monthly (mɒnθli) *a* and *b* 1572. [*f* MONTHLY] *A* *ad* 1. Done or e u r n, once a month or e y mon. 1647. *b* MENSTRUAL *a* 2 16 2. *a* Pe t a n g o a mon h payab e e e y mon h 1572. 3 Con t n ed for a month. Now rare. 1589.
1 The m. parcel from London Lytton. *2* A m. salary 1843. 3 Minutes 10yes are monthlie woes GPFENE.

Spec. collocations *tm*, *mind* = Month's mind; *m*, *nurse*, one who attends a woman during the first month after child-birth; *m*, *rose* (tree), the Indian or Chinese rose, supposed to flower every month.

B *sb*. *x*, *pl*. = MENSES (*vulgar*). 1872. *2*. A magazine, etc. published once a month 1856. **Monthly** (mɒnθli), *adv*. 1533. [*LY* -] Once a month; in each or every month; month by month.

Month's mind. 1466. *1*, *Ecol*. The commemoration of a deceased person by the celebration of masses, etc., on a day one month from the date of his death. *2*. An inclination, a fancy, a liking. Also (rarely) *To be in a month's mind*, to have a strong expectation. *Obs* etc. *dial*. 1580.

Monticle (mɒntɪkl̩). 1490. [*ad*. *F*. *monticula*; see next.] A small mountain or hill.

Monticule (mɒntɪkyl̩). 1799. [*a*. *F*., *ad*. late *L*. *monticulus*, dim. of *montis*, mons mountain; see -CULE.] *1*. = MONTICLE. *b*, *spec*. A small conical mound produced by a volcanic eruption 1833. *2*. *Anat* and *Zool*. A minute eminence (on an animal, etc.) 1874.

Montion (mɒntɪən). 1858. [*sb*., = 'heap'. *f* *montis* MOUNT *sb*.] *Mining* A heap of ore; a batch under the process of amalgamation.

Montross, obs. *f*. MATROSS.

Monture (mɒntʃr̩). 1831. [*a*. *F*., *f*. *monter* to MOUNT; see -URR.] A mounting or setting; the manner in which anything is set or mounted.

Monture see MOUNTURE.

Monument (mɒnɪmənt), *sb*. *ME*. [*ad*. *L*. *monu-*, *monumentum*, *f*. *monere* to remind; see -MENT.] *1*, *x*. A sepulchre, place of sepulture -1658. *2*. A written document, record; a legal instrument. (Occas. confused with *monument*.) 1440. *3*, *b*. A piece of information given in writing -1650. *3*. An indication, evidence, or token (of some fact). Now rare 1605. *4*, *b*. A mark, indication; a portent -1657. *c*, *U.S.* *Law*. Any object fixed permanently in the soil and used as a means of ascertaining the location of a tract or a boundary 1828. *4*. Anything that by its survival commemorates a person, action, period, or event 1530. *b*. An enduring evidence or example 1675. *5*. A structure, edifice, or erection intended to commemorate a notable person, action, or event 1602. *b*. A structure of stone or other material erected over the grave or in church, etc., in memory of the dead 1588. *7*, *c*. A carved figure, effigy SHAKS.

1. In that dim M. where Tybalt lies SHAKS. *2* This discourse. I have transcribed from the original, and put it among the monuments in the end of the book 1799. *3*, *b*. *Tam. Shr.* III. n. 97. *4*, *b*. It may be considered as a m. of the taste and skill of the authors HAZITT. *5* *The M*. : a Doric column 202 feet high in the City of London, built to commemorate the great fire of London 1666. *b*. Honours shall gather round his m. *Jurinus Lett.* *c*. You are no Maiden but a m. SHAKS. Hence *Monument v* *trans*, to cause to be perpetually remembered; to record on, or furnish with, a m. (*monu-ment*) 1606.

Monumental (mɒnɪməntl̩), *a*. 1601. [*ad*. late *L*. *monumentalis*, *f*. *L*. *monumentum*; see prec. and -AL] *1*. Pertaining to a monument, or to monuments in general 1604. *2*. Serving as a monument, or *as* a memento 1601. *3*. Like a monument 1606. *4*, *transf*. Of literary works, etc.: Massive and permanent. Also, *lovely*, vast, stupendous. 1658. *5*. Historically prominent; remaining conspicuous 1844.

1 Press'd with a Load of M. Clay! Poor *2*. Hee hath given her his monumental Ring SHAKS. *3* Pine, or m. Oake MILT. *4*. His m. obtrusiveness Geo. ELIOT. A truly m. work 1804. *5*. That gallery of m. me SWINBURNE. Hence *Monumentally adv*, by way of a monument; in a m. degree.

-mony, suffix, occurring only in *sbs*. adopt-

ed from *La n* *ep r l m n a a*
s n ny ec and L n n u n a n ny
pa mony ec

Moo (mu) *v* 1549. [*Echo c*] *n r* Of a o ec To ow Of a person lo m ke h sound moo Hence Moo *b* 1789

Moo ob *f* Mo m o c

Mooch, mouch (muʃ), *v*. Now slang and *dial*. 1460. [*perh*. ult. from the same source as MICHE *v*, *q*. *v*.] *1*, *x*. *intr*.? To pretend poverty. *2*. To play truant 1622. *3*, *intr* To loaf, skulk, or hang about; to slouch along 1851. *4*, *trans* To pilfer, steal 1862. Hence Mooch, mouch *sb*. (*esp*. on the m.), Moo'cher, mouch-cher.

Mood (mud̩). [*Com*. *Tent*.: OE. *mōd* neut. -O *Tent*. **mōdo*, *f*. pre-*Tent*. root **mō-*, *mā*: *nō* (In *Gr*. *μᾶ-terēv* to seek, in *Donic Gr*. *μᾶstara* to seek after.)] *1*, *x*. Mind, heart, thought, feeling -late ME. *2*, *spec*. Courage, anger 1600. *3*. A frame of mind or state of feelings OE. *b*, *pl*. bits of variable or unaccountable temper 1859.

1 Who, in my mood, I stab'd into the heart SHAKS. *3* Fortune is merry, And in this m. will give vs any thing SHAKS. *Phr*. In a m. (for something) in the m. (to do something) disposed.

Mood (mud̩). 1569. [*var*. of *MODE*, *assoc*. *w*. *prec*.] *1*, *Logic*. Any one of the classes into which each of the four figures of valid categorical syllogisms is subdivided with reference to the quality and quantity of the constituent propositions. *2*, *Gram*. Any one of the groups of forms in the conjugation of a verb which serve to indicate the function in which the verb is used; i.e. whether it expresses a predication, a command, a wish, or the like; that quality of a verb which depends on the question to which of these groups its form belongs 1573. *3*, *Mus*. *fa*. = *MODE* 7. -1782. *1b*. = *MODE* 1b. -1844.

3, *b*. Anon they move In perfect Phalanx to the Dorian m. Of Flutes and soft Recorders MILT. *trans*. That strain I heard was of a higher m. MILT.

Mooder, obs. *f*. MOTHER *sb*.

Moody (mud̩i), *a* [*OE*. *mōdig*, *f*. **mōdo*-*MOOD* 1.] *1*, *x*. Brave, bold, proud, high-spirited -1755. *2*, *x*. Proud, haughty; headstrong, stubborn, wilful -1460. *3*, *x*. Angry, wrathful -1697. *4*. Subject to moods; ill-humoured, gloomy, sullen, melancholy 1593. *b*. Applied to humour, thought, action, etc. 1593. *c*. Expressive of ill humour 1596.

3, *Angry* Jove the m. sire DRYDEN *4*. The Jews, a headstrong, m. murmuring race DRYDEN *b*. M. Madness laughing wild GRAY. *c*. Maestic might never yet endure The m. Frontier of a servant brow SHAKS. Hence *Moodyly adv*. *Moodyness*.

Mool (ma), obs. *f*. MULLAH.

Moolvee (mūlv̩e). 1625. [*Urdu* *mūlv̩e*, *a*. *Arab*. prop. an adj., judicial, but used as *sb*. = *mawla* MULLAH, of which it is a deriv.] A Mohammedan doctor of the law; in India, a complimentary term among Mohammedans for a teacher of Arabic, or any learned man.

Moon (mūn), *sb*. [*Com*. *Tent*.: OE. *mōna* *wk*. masc. -O *Tent*. **mōnon*, usu. taken to be *f*. root **mō-* to measure.] *1*. The satellite of the earth, a secondary planet, whose light, derived from the sun, is reflected to the earth, and serves to dispel the darkness of the night. *b*. Since the disappearance of OE, grammatical genders, the moon has been treated as feminine; in poetry it is sometimes, after classical example, identified with various goddesses. *2*. The moon as visible during one (lunar) month, spoken of as a distinct object from that of another month. Similarly, with qualifying words: The moon as shining at a particular time or place, etc. See also FULL MOON, NEW MOON, etc. OE. *3*. With ref. to the moon's position above the earth, etc.; often quasi-personified ME. *4*. An appearance in the sky resembling a moon OE. *5*. A figure or representation of the moon, either crescent-shaped or circular; a moon-shaped marking, ornament, or vessel, late ME. *6*. The satellite of a planet 1665. *7*, *poet*. = MOONLIGHT, late ME. *8*. The period from one new moon to the next; a lunation, lunar month; *gen*. a month, late ME. *9*, *The m*. *a*. *Aleh*. Silver. *b*. *Her*. Argent. -1651. *1* *ro*. = LUNE 2. -1642.

1 To we and an A d h f e why
m ne C R the m d o n u g h he
m ne H w s a a an mag a y m
pp d m eu o m y n e e p mp ag
n h n me a he u a n Ca d
as a n P y u d de m n
g he da e of La er P b f o a

nade fgr n w be e nabud y

M m *f* *M o n a P T is a*
(mōn) = the m is visible (not visible) at the time and in the place referred to. *The old m.* in the new moon's arms (or lap), the appearance of the m. during the first quarter in which the dark portion of the orb is made more or less luminous by earth-light. *3*. This like the howling of Irish Wolves against the Moore SHAKS. While over head the M. Sh. A. bitress MILT. He was a mere child in the world, but he didn't cry for the m. DICKENS. *Phr*. To shoot the m. (slang) to make a moonlight flitting. *4*. *John*. IV. n. 12. *5*. Precious oils In hollow'd moons of gems TENNYSON *6*. And other Suns. With their attendant Moons MILT. *7*. White in the m. the long road lies A. E. HOUSMAN *8*. This is the m. of roses, The lovely and flowerful time HENLEY.

attrib. and *Comb*.: *m*.-blink, a temporary evening blindness caused by sleeping in the moonshine in tropical climates; -bow, a lunar rainbow; -culminating *pp* *a*, applied to such stars (used in calculating longitude) as culminate with the m. and are near its parallel of declination; -daisy, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; -dog, a dog that bays the m., -glade *U.S.*, the track made by moonlight on water, -madness, lunacy, -month, a lunar month; -rainbow, a lunar rainbow; -tree foil, *Medicago arabica*.

Moon (mūn), *v*. 1601. [*f*. *prec*.] *1*, *a*. *trans*. To expose to the rays of the moon. *b* *intr*. To shine as a moon; to move as a satellite. *2*, *intr*. To move or look listlessly or aimlessly about, along, around, etc., as if moon-struck *collq*. 1848. *b*, *trans*. To pass away (the time) in a listless manner 1876. *3*. To hunt by moonlight 1898.

1, *ref*. The huge man not sunning, but mooning himself -apricuing himself in the occasional moon beams DE QUINCY. *2* I mooned up and down the High-street T. HUGHES.

Moon-beam. 1590. A ray of moonlight

Moon-blind, *a*. 1668. *1*. Of horse. Suffering from moon-eye. *2*, *fig*. Purlind -1757. *3*. Suffering from blindness brought on by sleeping exposed to the moon's rays 1830. Hence *Moon-blindness*.

Moon-calf 1565. *1*, *x*. An abortive shapeless fleshy mass in the womb; a false conception (regarded as produced by the influence of the moon) -1658. *b*. A misshapen birth. *Obs*. or *arch*. 1610. *c*. A congenital idiot; a born fool 1620. *2*. A mooning, absent-minded person 1613.

Moon-dial. 1636. A dial for showing the hours of the night by the moon.

Mooned (mūnd, *poet* *mūned*). *pp* *a* 1550. *1*, *x*. Lunatic. CHUCKS. *2*. Crescent shaped; also, having moon-shaped markings 1607. *3*. Attended by or associated with the moon 1609. *4*. Moonlit. LYTTON.

1, *1k* Angels Squadron sharpening in m. homes THIR PHALANX MILT. *3* M. Ashlaroth MILT.

Mooney (mūnar). 1576. [*f* *MOON sb* or *v*. + -EE.] *1*, *x*. A kind of watch-dog -1688. *2*. One who moons about 1848.

Moon-eye. 1607. [*f* *MOON sb*. + *EV sb*.; in sense *1* *tr*. *L*. *oculus lunaticus* (VIGETUS).] *1*, *Farriery*. (*Usu*. *pl*.) An eye affected with intermittent blindness (attributed to the moon's influence); also, moon-blindness. *2* The cisco 1884.

Moon-eyed, *pp* *a*. 1610. [*f*. *prec* + -ED.] *1*, *Farriery*. Affected with the disease of moon-eye; moon-blind. *2*, *Purlind*, squint-eyed -1785. *3*, *fig*. Having eyes that see well at night -1817. *4*. Having round, wide open eyes, as a terrified person 1790.

Moon-fern. 1671. = LUNARY *sb*. *b*

Moon-fish. 1646. A name for various fishes resembling, or having parts that resemble, the moon; e.g. the sunfish (*Orthogoriscus mola*), the opah.

Moon-flower. 1787. *1*. The moon-daisy. *2*. A tropical plant, *Ipomoea Bonanar*, that blooms at night, having large fragrant white flowers. *U.S.*

Moong, mung (mūng, mʊng). 1800. [*Hindi mung*.] A species of vetch, *Phaseolus Mungo*,

common in India also a fibre of hch
ma s a e made

Moonish (mūn'ish), *a*. Ob o a h late ME
[f MOON b + s] Resemb^g o charac
te s c o f e moon influen ed by t e moon
changeable f i e

A wh h me wo d I beng b a m yo h
gree e, be effuinaue, uauagabie S hua

Moonless (mūn'les), *a*. 1508. [+ -LESS.]
Without a moon; not lit up by the moon.

Moonlight (mūn'laht), *s*. and *a*. late ME.
[f MOON sb. + LIGHT sb.] *a*. 1. The light
of the moon. *2*. A moonlight landscape -1778.
3. = MOONSHINE *3*. -1829. *b*. attrib. or *adj*.
Accompanied by, bathed in, moonlight; moon-
lit, done by moonlight 1584.

B. *fit, fitting* - the removal of household goods
by night to avoid paying rent.

Moonlight (mūn'laht), *v*. 1887. [f. MOON-
LIGHTER.] *a*. *pass*. To be attacked by moon-
lighters. *b* *intr*. To engage in moonlighting.

Moonlighter (mūn'laht), 1882. [f. MOON-
LIGHT sb. + -ER.] One who engages in
moonlighting or commits a moonlighting out-
rage.

Moonlighting (mūn'lahting), *vb*. *s*. 1881.
[f as prec. + -ING.] *x*. The performance by
night of an expedition, or of an illicit action.
2, *spec*. In Ireland, the perpetration by night of
outrages on tenants who incurred the hostility
of the Land League 1882.

Moonlit (mūn'lit), *a*. 1817. [f MOON sb.
+ LIT ppl. *a*.] Lit up by the moon; flooded
with moonlight. So Moon-litten *a*. *post*

Moon-man, 1608. *L*. A night-walker;
one who robs by night 1632. *2*. A gypsy
-1700. *3*. A dweller in the moon -1817.

Moonraker (mūn'rāk), 1787. [RAKER]
x. A native of Wiltshire. (See quot.) *2*. *Naut*.
A sail above the sky-sail 1867.

x Wiltshire Moonrakers. Some Wiltshire rusticks,
seeing the figure of the moon in a pond attempt-
ed to rake it out Gross. Hence Moon-raking *vb*. *s*.
for pursuing vain thoughts, woolgathering

Moonrise, 1728 [f MOON sb. + RISE sb.]
The rise of the moon. Also, The East.

Moonseed, 1739. [f MOON sb. + SEED
sb. after mod. L. *menispermum*.] A plant of
the genus *Menispermum* (having lunate seeds)

Moonset, *post*. 1845. [f MOON sb. after
sunset.] The setting of the moon.

Moonshee, **munshi** (mūn'shī), 1622.
[Urdū *munshī*, *a*. Arab.] A native secretary
or language teacher in India

Moonshine (mūn'shīn) late ME. [f MOON
sb. + SHINE sb.] *x*. = MOONLIGHT *s*. *1*.
Now rare or *post*. *1b*. *transf*. (10c) A month.
2. *1*. *5*. *2*. Foolish or visionary talk,
ideas, plans, etc. 1468. *3*. Smuggled or illicit
spirit. *1*. 1785 *2*. *4*. as *adj* Moonlit; (of per-
sons) active by moonlight or at night -1831.

2 As for this talk about Federalism, it is m
1887 Moonshiner *U* S., a distiller of m. (sense 3)

Moonshiny (mūn'shīn), *a*. 1602. [f. prec.
+ -Y.] *1*. = MOONLIGHT *a*. *2*. White as
moonlight 1825. *3*. Of the nature of moon-
shine; vain, unreal 1880

3 Unsubstantial emptiness and m illusions 1884.

Moonstiff, **munstif** (mūn'stīf), 1812.
[Urdū, *a*. Arab. *munstif* just, honest] A native
judge in India

Moonstone (mūn'stōn), 1632. [f MOON
sb. + STONE sb., after L. *selénites*, Gr. *σεληνίτης* (*selénites*) SCLENITE.] A translucent stone
(a variety of feldspar) having a pearly lustre,
used as a gem

Moonstruck (mūn'strūk), *ppl. a* 1674 [f.
MOON sb. + STRUCK.] *x*. Mentally affected
or deranged (through the supposed influence
of the moon); in early use = lunatic; now,
distracted or dazed. *2*. = MOON-BLIND *3*;
also, made unsuitable for food, as fish, by
the moon's influence 1846.

x And Moonstruck madness, pining Atrophic Mm.
So Moon-stricken *ppl. a*

Moonwort (mūn'wōrt), 1578 [f MOON sb.
+ WORT, after med. L. *lunaria*.] = LUNARY sb.

Moony (mūnī), *a*. 1586. [f MOON sb.
and *v* + -Y.] *x* Of or belonging to
the moon like the like thia of the n.

a. Moon-shaped fluna e hence, bearing a

cre cen as an embem o ens r c u a
1501 3 Illum nated by he moo e mb ng
moonlight 648 4 Gv n to moon ng
p dy d eamy 848

2. The M S a d a d o p o n d O man 59 4
Cas g up he eff n o h wh n h
p ased m m e Th KERR

Moor (mū-mōr), *s*. [OE. *mōr*. -OTen.
**mōr*-; prim. sense perh. 'dead' or barren
land.] *1*. A tract of unenclosed waste ground;
now usu., a heath. Also, a tract of ground
preserved for shooting. *2*. A marsh -1787.

3. *1*. *1*. The soil of which moorland consists,
peat 1596. *4*. *1*. *1*. A moor or waste
land where tin is found; hence *m*-house, *-t*-n,
-*co*-*ks*.

b. A quantity of ore in a particular
part of a lode, as a 'moor' of tin. 1602

x Could you on this faire Mountaine leane to feed,
And batten on this Moore? SHAES. The moors
thrown on the market for the year hung heavily on
hand at first 1886.

attrib and *Comb*, as *m*-*dis*, *-keeper*; *m*-*bre* *adj*;
m-*ball*, a sponge-like ball formed by the threads of
a freshwater alga, *Conferva agagrophila*. -*band*, a
hard substratum of the soil found in moorland, con-
sisting of clay, iron ore, and small stones, and im-
perious to moisture; called also *m*-*band* pan;
-*coal*, a friable variety of lignite; -*evil*, a kind of
dysentery in sheep and cattle; -*hay* = *peat-hay* (see
PEAT) -*pan* = *m*-*band*; -*sickness* = *moor-vil*.

b. In names of plants. *m*-*berry*, any plant of the
genus *Vaccinium*; *m*. *myrtle*, bog myrtle, *Myrica*
Gale; *-palm*, any of several cotton-grasses or sedges
growing on moors, or their flower-heads, the cackin of
the dwarf willow; -*wort*, *Andromeda polifolia*.

c. In names of animals; *m*-*bird* (esp. the grouse);
m. buzzard, harrier, hawk, the marsh harrier, *Circus*
arcticus; *m*. coot, the common gallinule or
water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*; *m*. game, the red
grouse, *Lagopus scoticus*; also rarely, the black
grouse, *Tetrao tetrix*; *m*-*tetter*, *-tit*, *-titting*, (*a*)
the stone-chat, *Pratincola rubicola*; (*b*) the meadow-
piper, *Anthus pratensis*.

Moore (mū-mōr), *s*. [late ME *Mōre*,
a F. *Morre*, *Maure*, ad. L. *Maurus*, Gr. *Μαυρος*
Possibly from some ancient N. Afr.
word.] *x*. In *Ancient History*, a native of
Mauretania, a region corresponding to parts of
Morocco and Algeria. Later, one belonging
to the people of mixed Berber and Arab race,
Mohammedan in religion, who in the 8th c.
conquered Spain. As late as the 17th c., the
Moors were supposed to be mostly black or
very swarthy (though 'white Moors' were
known), and hence the word was often used
for 'negro'. *2*. A Mohammedan, esp. one
living in India 1588.

3 Ethiopians, which we now caule Moores, Moorens,
or Negroes 1553.

Moore (mū-mōr), *s*. 1750 [f. MOOR
v.] An act of mooring.

Moore (mū-mōr), *v*. [late ME
mōr; prob. repr. OE. **mōrian* -WG.
mōrōjan. The word passed into Fr. as
amarrer.] *1*. *trans*. To secure (a ship, boat,
etc.) in a particular place by means of chains
or ropes, either fastened to the shore or to
anchors. *2*. *absol*. and *intr. a*. To anchor
-1627. *b*. Of a ship: To be made secure by
means of anchors 1697.

3 A ship may be either moored by the head, or by
the head and stern FALCONER. *2*. *a*. Two cables in
the lead, and four cables the best to more by CAPT
SMITH *b*. At length on Oozy ground his Gallies m
DRYDEN. Hence *Moorage*, the action of mooring,
the condition of being moored; a place for mooring;
also, money paid for the use of moorings 1648.

Moor-cock, ME. [f. MOOR sb. + COCK
sb.] The male of the red grouse. Also occas.
the blackcock

Moorest (mū-mōr, mō-mōr), 1611. [f.
MOOR sb. + -ESS] A female Moor.

Moor-fowl, 1506. [f MOOR sb. + FOWL.]
1. *S*. The red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus*. *2*.
South Carolina. The ruffed grouse 1791

Moor-hen, ME. [f. MOOR sb. + HEN.]
1 The Water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*. *2*.
The female of the red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus*

Mooring (mū-mōr, mō-mōr), *vb*. *s*. late
ME. [f. MOOR *v*. + -ING.] *1*. The action of
moor *v*. *2*. *concr*. (Usu. *pl*.) The rope, chain,
etc. by which a floating object is made fast;
also the object to which "is moored 1744 *3*.

pl. The place where a vessel can be moored
1758 *4* *a* *trib* as m. (for an anchup).

a *fig* The emp wh h d d en h m m h a
d m e m w a o ow d by a f u c m 85

Moorish (mū-mōr, mō-mōr), *a*. late ME.
[f MOOR sb. + -ISH.] *x*. Of or pertaining to
the Moors. *2*. Mohammedan. Now only
collog. in Southern India and Ceylon. 1613

x The greatest peculiarity in the M. architecture
is the horse-shoe arch. (Cf MOORISH.) 1797.

Moorland (mū-mōr, mō-mōr), *OE*. [f.
MOOR sb. + LAND sb.] *x*. Uncultivated
land, in mod. use, land abounding in heather
a moor *2*. *attrib*. or *adj*. Of the nature of or
pertaining to moorland; inhabiting moorland
1612. Hence Moorlander, one who lives in a
m, *spec*. one who lives in the Moorlands of
Staffordshire 1646.

Moorman (mū-mōr, mō-mōr), 1687
[MOOR sb.] *1*. One who lives on a moor 1790

2. An official who has charge of a moor.

Moorman, 1698. [f. MOOR sb. + MAN
sb.] = MOOR sb. *2*; in India, a Mohammedan

Moor-pout (mū-mōr, mō-mōr), 1506. [f.
MOOR sb. + pout; see FOULT sb.] A young
grouse.

Moors, *a*. and *s*. *Anglo-Ind*. 1767. [a
Du. *Moorsch*, MOORISH.] Urdū or Hindu-
stani -1840.

Moorstone (mū-mōr, mō-mōr), 1600
[MOOR sb.] *1*. A kind of granite found chiefly
in Cornwall. *2*. A slab of this 1698.

Mooruk (mū-mōr), 1860. [From its cry]
A kind of cassowary, *Casuarus in Bonneti*.

Moory (mū-mōr), *s*. 1605. [prob native
adj formation from *Moore* = Mohammedan
(see MOOR sb. *2*)] A kind of Indian cloth.

Moory (mū-mōr, mō-mōr), *a*. late ME. [f.
MOOR sb. + -Y.] *1*. Marshy, fenny, grow-
ing in a marsh or fen. *2*. Of, pertaining to, or
like a moor, abounding in heath 1794.

x With winged course ore Hill or moarie Dale Murr

Moose (mōs), 1613 [a. Nariagansett
moos.] A cervine animal native to N America
closely allied to, or identical with, the Euro-
pean Elk (*Alces malchus*). Also *m*. *deer*.

attrib. and *Comb*, as *m*-*fish*, *-track*, *-tail*
etc.; *m*. bird *U* S., the Canada jay, *Garrulus cana-*
denus; *m*. call, a trumpet of birch bark used by
hunters in calling moose; *m*-wood, (*a*) sir ped
maple, *Acer Pennsylvanicum*; (*b*) leatherwood,
m. yard, an area in which the snow is trodden down
by moose, where they remain together in winter

Moot, *s*. [Early ME. *mōt*, *imōt*, repr. OE
mōt neut. and *gemōt* neut., cogn. w. MEET *v*]
1. *gen*. Meeting, encounter -1470. *2*. An
assembly of people, esp. one forming a court
of judicature; a meeting, also the place where
a meeting is held. *Obs* exc. *Hist*. OE. *73*.
Litigation; an action at law; a plea; accusa-
tion -1609 *74*. Argument, disputation,
talking -1676. *5*. *Law*. The discussion of a
hypothetical case by students at the Inns of
Court for practice; also, a case of this kind
Now only at Gray's Inn. 1531.

2 In the Anglo-Saxon moots may be discerned the
first germs of popular government in England 1885

5. A m was held last night in the hall of Gray's inn
on the following question 1876

Comb. *m*. court, a court at which students argue
imaginary cases for practice; *m*-stow *Hist*, the
place where a m. was held.

Moot (mōt), *a*. 1577. [f. attrib. use of
MOOT sb.] That can be argued, debatable,
not decided, doubtful.

1. *case*, primarily, a case for discussion in a 'moot',
hence, a doubtful case. Those who are quite pre-
pared to discuss m. and difficult points 1899.

Moot (mōt), *v*. [OE. *mōt*, *mōt*, f. *mōt*
MOOT sb.] *1*. *a*. *intr*. To speak, to converse
-1644 *2*. *trans*. To say, to utter -1585 *3*.
a. *intr*. To argue, to plead, to discuss, esp. in
a law case. In later use, esp. to debate an
imaginary case of law (see MOOT sb. *1* *5*) -1652.
4. *trans*. To argue (a point, case, etc.) -1796.
5. *trans*. To raise a point subject, etc. for
d 685.

* a He es S he l Cm 68 H e
m d uny he l Cm 68 H e
Moot tab ea Mooted pp a b w d
o U S h a Moo er t
d ue a m a e 82 one who p pos sa q
e a S

Moot o MOTE b and v
Moot hall a e ME [f. MOOT b +
HALL.] A hall in which a moot is held.
The hall in which the assizes are held at Carlisle,
still goes by the name of the moot, or moot-hall 1794.

Moot-hill. 1609 [f. MOOT sb. + HILL
sb.] *Antiq.* A hill on which moots or assem-
blies were held.

†Moot-house. [OE. *mōthūs*] = MOOT
HALL -1677.

†Mootman. 1602. [f. MOOT v. + MAN
sb.] A law student of an Inn of Court; a
student who argues a moot case -1797.

Mop (mop), sb. 1496. [Late 15th c. *mappe*,
perh. ad. L. *mappa* napkin.] 1. A bundle of
coarse yarn or cloth fastened at the end of a
stick, used in cleaning floors, etc. 2. *transf.*
Applied to instruments resembling a mop 1809.
3. A thick mass (of hair, etc.) 1516.

2. Now Moll had whild her M. with deat'rous
AUS SWIFT.

attrib. and *Comp.* as m.-brush, a round paint-
brush with a short thick head, -head, (2) the head
of a m.; (3) a thick head of hair resembling a m.,
also, a person having a m. of hair.

Mop (mop), sb. 1581. [f. MOP v.] A
grimace, esp. one made by a monkey. Chiefly
in *mops and mows*.

†Mop, sb. 1589. [?] In *whaling-m.*, *gur-
nard-m.*, a young whaling or gurnard. Also
fig. -1758

Mop (mop), sb. 4 dial 1677. [Perh. short
for mop-fair, a hiring fair, at which the maids
carried mops or brooms in token of the capa-
city in which they wished to engage.] A local
name for the annual gathering at which ser-
vants are hired, a statute fair.

Mop (mop), v. 1567. [Perh. imitative of
the movement of the lips, cf. Du. *moppen*
pout.] *intr.* To make a grimace. Chiefly in
phr. *to mop and mow*.

Mop (mop), v. 2 1709. [f. MOP sb.] 1.
trans. To rub with a mop; to wipe with or as
with a mop. Also with *out*. 2. To wipe
sweat, tears, etc., from (the face, brow, etc.)
Also *transly* with *up* 1840

3. *To wipe the floor with (slang)* said of a combatant
in whose hands his opponent is helpless.

M up* to absorb, wipe up, with or as with a mop;
to absorb, get hold of (profits, etc.) to make an end
of slaughter

Mope (mōp), sb. 1540 [Related to MOPE
v.] 1. A fool -1788. 2. One who mopes,
a gloomy, listless person 1893. 3. *pl.* *The
mopes*: depression of spirits 1825.

Mope (mōp), v. 1568. [?] 1. *intr.* To be
in a state of bewilderment; to go about or act
aimlessly. *Obs.* *etc. dial.* 2. To be dull, de-
jected, and spiritless 1599. Also quasi-*trans.*
with *away* 1791. 3. *trans.* To make dull, de-
jected, or melancholy. Now only *fig.* and in
pass. 1602.

1. *Pen. l.* vii 143. 2. Here I sit moping all the
live long Night SRALE. 3. My father is moped to
death for want of you both 1803.

Mope-eyed (mōp-īd), a. 1606. [f. stem
of MOPE v. (see sense 1).] Purlblind, short-
sighted.

Mopish (mōp-īsh), a. 1621. [f. MOPE v. +
-ISH.] Given to moping; causing moping;
dejected. Hence Mopishly *adv.*, *ness* 1598.

Moplah (mōplā), *Anglo-Ind.* 1787. [a.
Malayalam *māpplā*.] One of the Mohammedan
inhabitants of Malabar, descended from
Moors and Arabs who have settled on that
coast, and married Malabar women.

Mopoke (mōp-ōk), morepork (mō-
p-ōk), 1827. [Imitative of the bird's note.]
Name in New Zealand of an owl, the *Spilop-
glaux novae-zealandiae*, in Tasmania of the
night-jar, *Podargus caviro*, and in Australia
of various birds. Also, the note of the bird.

Moppet (mōp-et), 1601. [f. late ME *mop* (p
baby, rag doll + -ET.)] 1. An endearing term
for a baby, a girl, etc.; a darling. Also, a gaily
dressed w (2. A rag doll

Moppy pp a 23 [MOR b1
v] Resemb ng (as k as a mop

Mops 565 [C MOPPET] A em of
endea men fo a youngg 1654

Mopstick mpp k 170 [f MOR b1
+ St c] The handle of a mop

Mopus1 mo pv O exc a 700 [
MOP sb.] A mope, a dull stupid person.

Mopus2 slang. 1769. Usu. in pl. Money.

Mopy (mō-¹pi), a 1827. [f. MOPE v. +
-y.] Given to or causing moping.

Moquette (mphet). 1762 (mocketto)

[a. f. *moquette*, corruption of *moquette* MOCKA-
DO (Hatz-Darm)] A fabric with a velvety
pile, used for carpeting and upholstery

[Mora1 (mō-¹rā). 1569 [L. *mora* delay.]
1. *Sc. Law.* Negligent delay. 2. A delay
(rare) -1577. 3 (f1 *mora*) A unit of metrical
time equal to a short syllable 1832.

[Mora2, morra (mō-rā). 1706. [It. *mora*,
origin unk.] A popular game in Italy in
which one player guesses the number of fingers
held up simultaneously by another player.
A similar game in China (cf. LOVE sb. 9.)
[Mora3 (mō-³rā) Pl. *moras*. 1838 [a. Gr.
mōra, f. *mōr*, *mōp*, to divide.] *Gr. Hist.* One
of the (orig. six) divisions of which the Spartan
army consisted.

[Mora4 (mō-⁴rā). 1826 [Shortened from
Tupi *mōrainga*, f. *mōra* tree + *tinga* white.]
A lofty tree, *Mora excelsa*, found in British
Guiana and Trinidad.

Moraine (mō-¹rān). 1789. [a. F.] An
accumulation of debris from the mountains
carried down and deposited by a glacier.
Lake at terminal m. a deposit at the side or at the
end of a glacier respectively *Medial m.*, a deposit
between two conjoining glaciers. b. In rock-garden-
ing, a raised border or ridge of stones, etc. on which
plants are grown. *Moraine*, *Moraine* *adj.*

Moral (mō-rāl), sb. late ME. [Subst. use of
MORAL a.; but also infl. by late L. *moralis*
nent, sing. *moralia* neut. pl., F *moral*, *moral*
(see MORALE).] 1. *pl.* (earlier *fung*) Used as
tr. L. *Moralia* pl as the title of writings by St.
Gregory the Great, Plutarch, Seneca, etc. 2.
The moral teaching (of a fable, an occurrence,
etc.), also in phr. *to point a m.* 1500. b
That part of a fable, etc., which points the
moral meaning 1560. 3. *Meaning, import*
-1841. 4. A symbolical figure -1599. 5. *fig.*
Vulgarily confused with *model*. Counterpart,
double. Chiefly in the *very m. of* ... 1757. 4.
= MORALITY 4b. *Obs.* *exc. Hist.* 1578. 5.
[A person's] moral principles or practice
-1820. 6. The condition (of troops, etc.) as
to discipline and confidence. [Fr.; pronounced
(moral)] 1883. 6. *pl.* In early use; 7. [A per-
son's] moral qualities or endowments. Now,
Moral habits or conduct; also *spec.*, sexual
conduct 1613. 7. *pl.* Moral science; ethics.
Chiefly construed as *sing.* Now *rare*. 1851.

8. *slang.* A moral certainty 1861.
2. To point a m., or adorn a tale JOHNSON. c. *Tam.
Ser. iv* 79. 3. *Hen. V.* iii vi 40. b. He's the
very m. (as the old women c. 11) of Sir John 1850.

6. The morals of Sedley were such as, even in that
age, gave great scandal MACAULAY. 7. In morals the
action is judged by the intention SWINBURNE.

Moral (mō-rāl), a ME. [ad. L. *moralis*
(Cicero, *De Fato* ii. 1, rendering Gr. *ἠθικός*
ETHIC a.), f. *mor*, *mos* custom (pl. *mores* man-
ners, morals, character), see -AL.] 1. Of or
pertaining to character or disposition, of or
pertaining to the distinction between right and
wrong, or good and evil, in relation to actions,
volitions, or character; ethical. b. Of knowl-
edge, opinions, judgements, etc.: Relating to
the nature and application of the distinction
between right and wrong 1500. c. *Moral*
sense the power of apprehending the difference
between right and wrong esp. when viewed as
an innate faculty of the human mind. So *m.*
faculty. 1699. d. Of feelings. Arising from
the contemplation of an action, character, etc.,
as good or bad 1768. e. Of concepts or terms
involving ethical praise or blame 1845. 2.
Concerned with virtue and vice, or the rules of
right conduct, as a subject of study. late ME.

3. 4a. Of a writer etc. 11a. *enunc* tes
moral precepts 742. b. Of a *enunc* pic

o l o d m a c o That de ls w h he
ng o co duc a conv y no a so
+ ego c embl ma a l M c O

e y o k Good n moral eff ct 167 4
Vo a as e body o equ em n s n con
o m y ow h e uous ac on cons s one

of e e e u m n Opp o po o

obligations, etc. Founded on the moral law

Opp. to legal. 1690 6. a. Of actions: Subject

to the moral law, having the property of being

right or wrong 1594 b. Of an agent, etc.

Capable of moral action 1736 7. Pertaining

to or operating on the character or conduct of

human beings; acting through or upon the

moral sense 1597 b. Applied to the indirect

effect of some action or event (e.g. a victory or

defeat) in producing confidence or discourage

ment, and the like 1835. 8. Of, pertaining to

or concerned with the morals (of a person or a

community) 1794. 9. Of persons, etc.: Con

forming to the rules of morality; morally good

1638. b. Virtuous with regard to sexual con

duct 1803. c. Of a tale, etc.: Not ribald or

vicious, late ME. 10. Used to designate that

kind of probable evidence which rests on a

knowledge of character and of the general

tendencies of human nature; often more

loosely applied to all evidence which is merely

probable 1640.

1. *M. virtue* tr. L. *virtus moralis*, Gr. *ἀρετή ἠθική*
(Aristotle), (an) excellence of character or disposition,
as dist. from *intellectual virtue* (*ἀρετή διανοητική*)

M. virtue is occas. restricted to such virtues as may
be attained without the aid of religion. b. A correct

in judgment GROS. ELIOT 2. *M. philosophy* the
part of philosophy which treats of the virtues and

virtues, the criteria of right and wrong, the formation
of virtuous character, and the like, ethical philosophy,
ethics. Formerly used more widely, including

psychology and metaphysics. So, in recent use *m.*
science. At Cambridge, etc. *m. sciences* is used

as a comprehensive name for all that is now com-
monly understood by 'philosophy'. Also *attrib.*, as

in *m. sciences* *tripes*. *M. theology* the practical
part of ethics treated as a branch of theology the

part of theological learning which is concerned with
cases of conscience 3. a. O m Gower this buke I
directe To the Chaucer b. *Moral play* (*One* *exc*

Hist.) = MORALITY 4 b 4. The m. law must be the
law of the perfect man H. SPENCER 5. The sense of

m. responsibility in connection with the use of capital
MORLEY 6. b. Every creature possessing mind is a
m. agent 1868. 7. I wonder that thou goest about

to apply a moral medicine to a mortifying mischance
SHAKS. 8. There is now very little m. held which it
latter [the clergy] possess COMSTOCK. The moral-force

men and the physical-force men 1831. *M. courage*
courage to encounter censure, disapproval, or contempt

rather than depart from what is right, dist. from
physical courage. b. *M. victory* a defeat or an in-

decisive result claimed as a victory on account of its
moral effects 8. The m. interests of society 1848 9.

A m. sensible and well bred man LOWRY 10. In
Matters of faith, an exceeding great Probability is

called a m. Certainty WATTS.

The *M. sense* or *interpretation* orig. inter-
pretation of events recorded in Holy Scripture as typical of

something in the life of the Christian soul; thence
transf. applied to the moral of a fable, etc.

Moral (mō-rāl), v. 1600. [f. prec.]

= MORALIZE v.

[MORALE (mō-rāl); as Fr. *moral*]. 1752. [T,
stem of *moral* *adj.*; see MORAL a.] 1. Mo-

rality, morals. moral principles or practice

moral teaching 1812; moral aspect 1834. 2

Moral condition, conduct, behaviour; esp

with regard to confidence, discipline, etc. Said

of a body of troops, etc. 1831.

2. The *morale* of the troops is excellent 1870.

Moralism (mō-rāl-izm). 1828 [f. MORAL

+ -ISM.] 1. Addiction to moralizing; (with

pl.) an act of moralizing. 2 The practice of

a natural system of morality; morality not

spiritual 1850.

Moralist (mō-rāl-ist) 1621. [f. MORAL +

-IST.] 1. One who practises morality 2 A

teacher of morals; a moral philosopher 1639

3. A merely moral man (cf. MORALISM 2)

1619.

1. And many a holy text around she strews, That

teach the rustic m. to die GRAY. *Moralistic* a

Morality (mō-rāl-izm). late ME. [a. F. *mora*

litt. ad L. *moralitas*, f. *moralis*; see MORAL a

and -ITY] 1. Knowledge of moral science

late ME. on v 2. *Mora* a. *trans* or *con*

down s. la e MF 3. *Mora* d. *source* or

2 () a (pass) an (loud) v or) 2 (F chri) o ever) ol (J eye) 2 Fr can de vie). rt 2 (Psyche). q (what) 2 (got).

ns ruc on amo a exho a on Now chiefly
n d sparag g sense mo a zng lae ME
†b Mo a sense o nepeation see MORAL
a) so he mo al (of a abe ec) 1623
†4 A e a y a t i s c p o d u on ncu a ng
a mo al e s s o a m o ng commen a y a
a mo a z lego y 649 b H t Name fo
the species of diama (popula. in the 16th c.) in
which some moral or spiritual lesson was in-
culcated, and in which the chief characters
were personifications of abstract qualities 1765.
5 Moral science 1449. b. pl. Points of ethics,
moral principles or rules 1605. c. A particular
system of morals 1680. d. Ethical aspect (of
a question) 1869. 6. The quality or fact of
being moral 1592. 7. Moral conduct; usu.
good moral conduct 1609. b. A mock-title for
one who assumes airs of virtue 1672.

1. Of moralities he [J. Seneca] was the flour CHAUCER.
2. A saint, in her moralities BYRON. 3. Quant monk-
ish moralities and scriptural quotations 1877. 5. I am
bold to think, that m. is capable of demonstration, as
well as mathematics LOCKE. c. Them, of the Gospel
had a direct influence upon the politics of the age
FAYEEMAN. 6. Instances, of genius and m. united in
a lawyer, are distinguished by their singularity
FLEMING Lett. 7. We do not look in great cities for
our best m. JANE AUSTIN.

Moralize (mōr'alīz), v. 1450. [a. F.
moraliser, ad. late L. moralizare, f. moralis;
see MORAL a. and -IZE.] 1. trans. To inter-
pret morally or symbolically; to point the
moral of; to make (an event, etc.) the subject
of moral reflection. †2. Of an event: To ex-
emplify the moral of (a fable, etc.) -1611. †b.
To supply (a poem) with a moral -1754. 3.
intr. To indulge in moral reflection; to found
a moral (on or upon an event, etc.) 1525. b.
trans. To change the condition or aspect of (a
person or thing) by moral discourse or reflec-
tion. Const into, out of. 1722. 4. To make
moral; to affect the moral quality of (actions,
feelings) 1592. 5. To improve the morals of
1633.

1. But what said Iagues? Did he not m. this spec-
tacle? SHAKS. 2. I speake. onely to shewe how it doth
m. this Prouberbe, That where the Body is, the Eagles
will Resort 1601. 3. No one can m. better after a
musfortune has taken place W. IRVING. b. To m.
Affliction into Use 1722. 4. Good and bad Stars
m. not our Actions Sir T. BROWNE. 5. To m. the
Stage 1723. Hence Moralization, Moralizer.
Moralizingly adv.

Morally (mōr'alī), adv. late ME. [f.
MORAL a. + -LY.] †1. In a moral sense
-1509. 2. In respect of moral conduct; from
the point of view of ethics; with reference to
moral responsibility 1449. 3. Virtuously 1540.
4. On grounds of moral evidence; according
to the normal human judgement, or to reason
and probability (cf. VIRTUALLY 1b) 1615.

2. A government is m. bound to keep itself in exis-
tence KINGSLEY. 3. To live m. DRYDEN. 4. It being
m. sure, that the Earl of Essex would put himself in
their way CLARENDON.

Morass (mōr'as). 1655. Now literary exc.
in the West Indies (pron. mōr'as). [a. Du.
moeras, a. (ult.) OF. marecs, marais; see
MARISH.] A wet swampy tract, a bog, marsh;
occas., boggy land.

attrib. and Comb., as m. ore, bog iron ore; m.-
weed West Ind., the aquatic plant horwort, *Ceratophyllum demersum*. Hence Morassy a.

Morat (mō'rēt). 1807. [ad. mod. L.
moratum, f. L. moris mulberry; see -ARIE.]
Antiq. A drink made of honey and flavoured
with mulberries.

Moration (mōr'ā-shən). rare. 1650. [ad. L.
morationem, morari.] Delay, tarrying.

|| **Moratorium** (mōr'ātō-rī-ſhm). 1875. [mod.
L., neut. of late L. moratorium, f. morari.]
Law. A legal authorization to a debtor to post-
pone payment for a certain time. So Mo'rato-
ry a. authorizing delay in payment.

Moravian (mōr'ā-vi-ān), sb. 1 and a. 1 1577.
[f. med. L. Moravia Moray (ad. Gael. Muir-
ribh) + -AN.] A. sb. An inhabitant of Moray,
in Scotland. B. adj. Of or pertaining to Moray
1897.

Moravian (mōr'ā-vi-ān), sb. 2 and a. 2 1616.
[f. Moravia (med. L., f. Morava the river
March), part of the Austro-Hungarian empire.
Ger. Mähren see AN.] A. sb. 1 An in-
of Moravia GIBSON. 2. A member

of a Protestant sect founded in Saxony by
emigrants from Moravia and holding Hussite
doctrines 1746. B. adj. 1 Of or pertaining to
Moravia 1616. 2 Of or belonging to the se-
t of the Mo'a ans 745 Hence Moravianism
Moray (mo'e mo'e) U.S. 1624. a.
Pg mo'e a L. u'na.] Any tropical
species of eel of the family Muraenidae.

Morbid (mōr'bid), a. 1656. [ad. L. mor-
bidus, f. morbus disease, f. root of mori to die.]
1. Of the nature of or indicative of disease;
also, †morbific. †b. Of persons or animals,
their parts, etc.: Diseased, unhealthy -1846.
2. Of mind, ideas, etc.: Unwholesome, sickly.
Hence of persons: Given to morbid feelings or
fancies, 1834.

1. Ofm. hue his features THOMSON. b. An anatomy
the anatomy of diseased organs or structures. 2. The
m. German fancies which proved so fatal to Carlyle
RUSKIN. Hence Morbidly adv., -ness 1668.
|| **Morbidezza** (mōr'bide'tsa). 1624. [It., f.
morbido morbid.] Painting. Life-like delicacy
in flesh-tints.

Morbidity (mōr'bidity), 1721. [f. MORBID
a. + -ITY.] 1. The quality or condition of
being morbid; 2. morbid state or symptom;
pl. morbid characteristics. 2. Med. Prevalence
of disease; the sick rate in a district 1882.

Morbific (mōr'bifik), a. 1652. [ad. F. mor-
bifique or mod. L. morbosus, f. morbus; see
-FIC.] Causing disease. †b. Occas. misused
for: Caused by disease 1658. So †Morbific
a. 1620-1694. Morbifically adv.

Morbillos (mōr'bīlōs), a. 1775. [ad. med.
L. morbillus, f. morbillus, dim. of L. morbus.]
Path. Of or pertaining to measles.
|| **Morbileu** (mōr'bīlō). 1664. [Fr.; a perva-
sion of mori Dieu God's death.] A comic
oath; usu. attributed to French speakers.

† **Morbose**, a. 1691. [ad. L. morbosus, f.
morbus; see -OSE.] Proceeding from disease,
causing disease, unhealthy -1765. Hence
† **Morbidity** 1646-1689. So † **Morbous** a.
1651-1684.

|| **Morbus** (mōr'būs). L., = disease, as in
CHOLERA m.

|| **Morceau** (mōr'sō). 1751. [F.; see MORSEL
sb.] A short literary or musical piece.

|| **Morcellement** (mōr'sel'mān). 1848. [Fr.,
f. morceler to break in pieces, f. OF. morcel
MORSEL: see -MENT.] Division (spec. of land
or property) into small portions.

Mordacious (mōr'dā'shəs), a. Now rare.
1650. [f. L. mordax, -ax (f. mordere to bite)
+ -IOUS.] 1. Biting; given to biting 1777.
†2. Of substances: Pungent, caustic -1684
3. Of sarcasm, etc.: Biting, keen 1650.
Hence Mordaciously adv.

Mordacity (mōr'dā'shity). 1601. [ad. F.
mordacité, ad. L. mordacitas; see prec. and
-ITY.] 1. Propensity to biting 1677. 2.
'Biting' or mordant quality.

2. He feasteth, but without mordacity c 1630.

Mordant (mōr'dānt), sb. late ME. [a. OF.,
subst. use of mordant adj.; see next.] †1. An
instrument that bites or holds fast; e.g. a tag
of metal at the end of the pendant of a girdle
-1500. 2. Dyeing. A substance used for fixing
colouring matters on stuffs 1791. b. Gilding.
An adhesive compound for fixing gold-leaf 1825.
3. Etching. The fluid used to 'bite in' the lines
on the plate 1878.

Mordant (mōr'dānt), a. 1474. [a. F. mor-
dant, pres. pple. of mordre to bite; -pop. L.
*mordere (= class. L. mordere).] Biting. 1.
Of sarcasm (hence of speakers, etc.): Caustic,
incisive. 2. Corrosive. Now rare. 1601. 3.
That causes pain or smart. Of pain: acute,
burning. 1845. 4. Serving to fix colouring
matter or gold-leaf 1825. Hence Mordancy,
sarcastic force; incisiveness 1656.

Mordant (mōr'dānt), v. 1836. [f. MOR-
DANT sb.] Dyeing. To impregnate with a mordant.

Mordent (mōr'dēnt). Also mordente
(mōr'dēntē). 1805. [a. G. mordent, or ad. It.
mordente, pres. pple. of mordere to bite.] Mus.
A grace consisting in the rapid alternation of a
note with the one before it. Also
applied to other

† **Mordicant** a. 1597. [ad. L. mordica
can m. mord a f m dr ob e.] B ng
sharp pungen 1834. Hence † **Mord cancy**
m qual y al o ab ng um ation 1693 9

† **Mordication** la e ME [ad. L. mordica
a. m.] A b ng burning o gnawing
sensa on o pan 684. So † **Mordicative** a
biting, sharp, pungent. late ME -1634.

† **Mordisheem**. Anglo-Ind. 1598. [a. Pg.
mordewem, a. Marathi moqacht.] Cholera
-1878.

More, sb. 1. Obs. exc. dial. [OE. more,
mora wk fem. : -OTeut. *murhōn-] A root,
a tree-stump; †fig. 'root', origin. †b. A plant
SPENSER.

More (mōr), a. (sb. 2) and adv. [The adj.
is Com. Teut.: OE. mōra : -OTeut. *maison-;
f. *masz adv., which is represented by OE. mā
The use of the neut. adj. as quasi-sb. and adv.
occurs in OE., but rarely, as mā (see Mo) was
the ordinary word in both applications.] A
adj. 1. Greater. 2. [Modelled on the older
use of Mo with partitive genitive.] Existing in
greater quantity, amount, or degree; a greater
quantity or amount of. late ME. 3. (With sb.
in pl.) A greater number of. 1584, existing
in greater numbers, more numerous (now only
in pred. use) 1565. (Not in A.V. or Shaks)
4. Additional to the quantity or number ex-
pressed or implied; further. Now rare exc.
preceded by an indef. or num. adj., e.g. any
more, two more, etc.; and in arch. phrases like
without more ado. ME.

1. Hit samed moche m. Then I had any Egles seyne
CHAUCER. Lets flye to some strong Citadell, For our
m. safety 1632. Phr. The m. part, (The) more's the
pty. The m. fool you. 2. Perchance my Lord, I
shew m. craft then love SHAKS. 3. M. things are
wrought by prayer I than this world dreams of TENNYSON.
They that be with us are m. than they that be
with them R.V. a Kings vi. 16. 4. Oliver, basin and
spoon in hand, said, 'Please, sir, I want some m.'
DICKENS.

B. absol. and quasi-sb. †1. Used absol.
in the sense 'greater' -1646. 2. Something that
is more; a greater quantity, amount, degree
etc. OE. b. Used predicatively: Something
of greater importance or magnitude 1484. 3.
(With pl. construction.) A greater number of
the class specified; also, a greater number of
persons 1629. 4. An additional quantity,
amount, or number ME.

1. Phr. †M. and less = persons of all ranks (Macb.
v. iv. 12). 2. Where m. is meant then means the ear
MILT. The m. I saw of my guide the m. I liked him
TYNDAL. or acres, m. or less (= approximately)
of excellent land 1798. b. Phr. To be m.; to count
for m.; The individual withers, and the world is m.
and m. TENNYSON. 4. This Answer Proteus gave,
nor m. he said DRYDEN. Hints haunt me ever of a
m. beyond Clough. Phr. Of which m. anon. Now
arch. or joc. And m.; indicating an indefinite addition
to what has been mentioned.

C. adv. 1. In a greater degree, to a greater
extent ME. b. Forming the comparative of
most adjs. and advs. of more than one syllable
and of all of more than two syllables ME. c.
Formerly prefixed pleonastically to the com-
parative of the adj. or adv. Obs. exc. arch.
ME. 2. Phr. M. or less: in a greater or less
degree; to a greater or less extent. Hence
with negative: (Not) at all ME. 3. Quali-
fying a predicate or a predicative adjunct as
being applicable in a greater degree than
another ME. 4. Additionally, in addition
a. In neg., Interrog., or hypothetical contexts
Further, longer, again OE. b. Besides, more-
over ME. 5. More than before adjs., advs.
vbs., and descriptive sbs., indicates that the
word thus qualified is inadequate to the in-
tended meaning 1553. b. Neither m. nor less
than: exactly, precisely, (that) and nothing else
1460. 6. Used conjunctionally to introduce a
clause or sentence of the nature of an important
addition. Now only arch., chiefly in nay m.,
rarely (and) m. late ME. 7. quasi-prep =
PLUS 1. -1706.

1. The m. he explains, the m. I am puzzled BERRI-
LEY. b. He finds Rest m. agreeable than Motion
STEELE. c. But Paris was to me M. lovelier than all
the world beside TENNYSON. Phr. The m. = the
rather, the more so (because, etc.). 2. Lawyers that
are m. or less passionate according as they are paid
or not. 3. M. dead than alive 834. 4. u.
Hm. sm. forth the down, which not

more *h* any *n* *G* *s* *b* *l* *e* *n* *o* *f* *f* *e* *e* *s* *s* *h* *a* *n* *e* *a* *e* *m* *B* *J* *o* *s* *s* *y* *m* *u* *h* *m* *h* *a* *n* *d* *e* *p* *e* *c* *e* *t* *h* *e* *J* *a* *m* *e* *s* *C* *o* *m* *m* *e* *s* *R* *u* *s* *k* *n* *a* *6* *We* *a* *r* *e* *b* *e* *a* *h* *d* *n* *a* *y* *m* *o* *u* *m* *a* *g* *e* *h* *w* *r* *D* *e* *m* *d* *f* *S* *h* *a* *s* *P* *h* *M* *h* *y* *t* *h* *n* *s* *e* *e* *f* *o* *k* *e* *n* *6* *7* *T* *h* *a* *N* *u* *m* *b* *m* *o* *n* *e* *o* *f* *6* *8* *More* *v* *ML* *[f* *MORE* *a]* *t* *a* *and* *n* *r* *To* *u* *e* *e* *a* *s* *183*

More, var. **MOHUR**; obs. f. **MOOR**.
-more (mōr), suffix, forming advs. of place (rarely of time) in the comparative degree. Chiefly appended to advs. having already the comparative ending *-er*, as in *furthermore*, etc.
Morean (mōr'ēn). 1691. [Perh. f. **MOORE**.] A stout woollen or woollen and cotton material either plain or watered, used for curtains, etc.

Morel¹ (more'l). ME. [a OF. *morele* (mod. F. *morelle*), prob. fem. of *moral* dark-coloured.] A name for kinds of NIGHTSHADE; chiefly the Black Nightshade (*petty m.*).
Morel² (more'l). 1611. [app. a. F. *morelle*.] A morello cherry.

Morel³ (more'l). 1672. [a. F. *morille*; etym. obscure.] An edible fungus of the genus *Morchella*, esp. *M. esculenta*.

Morello (mōr'elō). Also *ma*. 1648. [Etym. obscure. Cf. It. *morello* blackish.] A dark-coloured kind of cherry with a bitter taste.

More-na. [Sp., fem. of *moreno* dark-complexioned.] A brunette. PEERS.

More-ness. late ME. [f. **MORE** + *-NESS*.] 1. The condition of being greater than another. late ME. only. 2. Plurality -1674.

Moreover (mōr'ōv-er), adv. Now only literary. late ME. [f. **MORE** + *OVER* + *ADV*.] 1. In the phr. *And yet more over* = that is not all -1526. 2. Introducing an additional statement; Besides, further. (Often following *and*, occas. *but*.) late ME. 3. Governing a clause: Besides that. *Hamlet*. II. i. 2. 4. *More over there was no water for the multitude* *Timothy* *Nom.* ix. 2.

Morepork, var. of **MOPOK**.

Moresco (mōr'esko). 1551. [a. It. *moreso*, f. *Moro* **MOOR** *sh.*; see *-ESQUE*.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Moors; Moorish. B. *sh.* 1. A Moor 1577. 2. The Moorish language -1678. 3. A Morris-dance 1625.

Moresque (mōr'esk). 1611. [a. F. *moreisque*, ad. It. *moreisco*; see *prec.* and *-ESQUE*.] A. *adj.* Moorish in style or ornamental design. B. *sh.* 1. Arabesque ornament 1727. 2. A Moorish woman 1895.

Morefound, v. late ME. [ad. F. *morefondre*, f. *more* + *fondre* to melt, *FOUND* *v.* 2] *intr.* and *pass.* Of horses, etc. To take a thorough chill, to be benumbed with cold -1720. Hence **Morefound** *sh.* 1523-1725.

Morganatic (mōr'gān-ē-tik), *a.* 1727 [ad. mod. L. *morganaticus*, evolved from the med. L. phrase *matrimonium ad morganaticam*, a marriage by which the wife and children, if any, are entitled to no share in the husband's possessions beyond the 'morning-gift'. *Morganaticus* is prob. synonymous with *morganaticum* MORNING-GIFT, f. OHG. *morgan* (= *MORN*) in **morgangeba*.] Epithet of a kind of marriage between a man of exalted rank and a woman of lower station in which it is provided that neither the wife nor her children shall share the dignities or inherit the possessions of her husband; also, occas., used of the marriage of a woman of superior rank to a man of inferior station. Hence **Morganatically** *adv.*

Morgay (mōr'gā). Also *-ghi*. 1672. [a. Cornish *morgi*, f. *mōr* sea + *ci* dog.] The Dog-fish, esp. the lesser spotted Dog-fish.

Morgan (mōr'gān). 1674. [Du. and G. *morgen*, app. = 'area of land that can be ploughed in one morning'.] A measure of land in Holland and the Dutch colonies, equal to about two acres. Also in Prussia, Norway, and Denmark, a measure of land now equal to about two-thirds of an acre.

Morgenstern (mōr'gēn-stēr-n). 1637. [a. Ger. lit. 'morning star'.] *Antiq.* A club with a head set with spikes (cf. **MORNING STAR** 2).

Morglay. ME. [perh. a. W. *maurgleddyf* (or a cogn. form f. *maur* great + *cladyf*

Cf. **CLAYMORE**] The sword be on ng to S Bevis hence a sword 1582 1647)

Morgue¹ (mōr'g mo'g) 1599 [F orig n unk] A haughty demeanour haughty supe on y p d

An amabe fam y and w n hng a al of he E g h m g u Ar b

Morgue² (mōr'g, morg). 1821. [Fr.] Name of a building in Paris, in which the bodies of persons found dead are exposed for identification.

Hence (esp. in U.S.), any building used for the same purpose.
Morian. 1500. [Early mod. E. *Morien*, a. OF. *Morien*, f. *Morie*, **MOOR** *sh.*; see *-IAN*.] A. *adj.* Moorish; hence, black, dark -1597. B. *sh.* A Moor, blackamoor, negro -1657.

Moribund (mōr'ibund). 1721. [ad. L. *moribundus*, f. *mori* to die.] A. *adj.* At the point of death; in a dying state. B. *sh.* A dying person 1835.

A. *fig.* The wall of a m. world *CARLYLE*. Hence **Moribundity**.

Morice, obs. f. **MORRIS** *sh.* 1 and *v.*

Morigerate (mōr'ig-er-ē-t), *a. rare*. 1533 [ad. late L. *morigeratus*, *morigerari*: see next.] Complying, obedient. So **Morigeration**, obedience, compliance 1605.

Morigerous (mōr'ig-er-ōs), *a.* 1600. [f. L. *morigerus* (f. *mor*, *mos* custom, humour + *gerere*; after phr. *morem gerere* to humour a person) + *-OUS*.] Obedient, compliant, submissive. Const. *to*.

Morillon¹ (mōr'illon). 1664. [a. F., related to *moril* dark-coloured: see **MOREL**¹.] A variety of vine; also, its fruit.

Morillon² (mōr'illon). 1678. [a. F.] The female or young of the Golden-Eye (*Clangula glaucion*).

Morin (mōr'in). 1837. [a. F. *morine*, f. L. *morus* (in mod. L. name of a genus formerly including the fustic-tree); see *-IN*.] *Chem.* A yellow colouring matter obtained from fustic.

Morindin (mōr'indin). 1848. [f. mod. L. *Morinda* (f. L. *morus* mulberry-tree + *Indus* Indian), a cinchonaceous genus of plants, the bark of which yields red and yellow dyes + *-IN*.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline colouring matter.

Moringa (mōr'ing-ā). 1753. [mod. L.] The ben-nut tree (*BEN* *sh.* 2).

Morion¹ (mōr'ion). 1554. [a. F. *morion*, Sp. *morrión*, or It. *morione*; perh. orig. Sp., f. *morra* crown of the head.] *Antiq.* A kind of helmet, without beaver or visor, worn in the 16th and 17th c.

The soldiers of the guard With musquet, pike, and m. *SCOTT*.

Morion² (mōr'ion). 1748. [a. F., a corrupt L. *morion* (for *mormorion*).] *Min.* Black smoky quartz.

Morisco (mōr'isko). 1550. [a. Sp. *Morisco*, f. *Moro* **MOOR** *sh.* 2 Cf. **MORESICO**.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Moors; Moorish. B. *sh.* 1. A Moor, esp. one of the Moors in Spain 1550. 2. Arabesque ornament 1727. 3. A Morris-dance 1561. 4b. A Morris-dancer.

a. *Hen. VI.* III. i. 365 So **Moreisk**, *a.* and *sh.* **Morkin** (mōr'ikan). [Late ME. *morkyn* = AF. *morkine*, altered f. OF. *morkine*, ad. L. *morkina* carrion, f. *mork*, *mors* death.] A beast that dies by disease or accident.

Morling (mōr'ling). Also **mortling**. 1448. [App. formed after **MORKIN** by substituting *-LING* for *-KIN*.] 1. Wool taken from the skin of a dead sheep. (Obs. exc. in schedules to Acts of Parliament.) Opp. to *shoring*. 2 = **MORKIN** -1753

Mormal. late ME. (Chaucer) [a. OF. *mormal*, f. *mort* dead + *mal* evil.] An inflamed sore, esp. on the leg -1685.

Mormaor (mōr'mōr). Also **maormor**. 1807 [a. Gael. *mormaor*, mod. *mormaor*, app. f. *mōr* great + *maor* bailiff, steward.] In ancient Scotland, a high steward of a province.

Mormon (mōr'mon). 1837. [f. *Mormon*, the alleged author of 'The Book of Mormon']

A member of a religious body calling itself

The C ur o Jesus Chris o t e La tar day
 Sa nts ha n s head qua e s a Salt Lake
 C y U h USA and fo nded n x83o a
 Manches New Yo k by Jos ph Sm h on he
 bas s of suppo d d ne e vations containe
 n T e Boo of Mo mon
 Th be kn m f e h e u s he p i a i c e
 of polygamy; but this is not countenanced by the
 Book of Mormon or the law of the U.S.

Hence **Mormondom**, **Mormons** collectively, their territory, or their usages. **Mormonism**, the religious doctrines of the Mormons 1834. **Mormonite** *sh.* a M. 1833, *adv.* of or pertaining to the Mormons.

Morn (mōr'n). [Com. Teut.: OE. *morgen* — *OET.* **murganaz*, prob. cogn. w. W. *born* OW. *more* morning, Skr. *māritsh* ray of light] 1. Dawn, sunrise. Only *poet.* 2. The east 1642. 3. The early part of the day; *morning*. Now chiefly *poet.* OE. 3. The next morning. Hence = **MORROW** 2. OE.

2. While the still m. went out with Sandals gray
 Mitr. Phr. *Northern m.*, the aurora borealis *EN*
 xvson. 3. One m I nuss'd him on the custom'd hill
 Gray. 3 He wad be glad if I wad cat a roasted
 haddock at breakfast wi' him the m. *SCOTT*.

Morne (mōr'n), *sh.* 1494 [a. F. *morne* f. OF. *mornier* to blunt (a lance), f. *morne* blunted.] *Antiq.* The related head of a tilting lance

Morne (mōr'n), *a.* 1844. [Fr.; perh. f. Teut. root of **MOURN** 2.] Dismal, dreary.

A silence m. and drear *ARCTON*.

Morné (mōr'né), *a.* 1722 [Fr.; pa. pple of *mornier* to blunt.] *Her.* Said of a lion rampant represented as having no tongue, teeth, or claws.

Morning (mōr'ning), *sh.* (and *a.*) [ME. *mornung*, *morning*, f. *mornen* **MORN** + *-ING*, after **EVENING**.] 1. Orig., the time of the approach or beginning of morn. In mod. use: The early part of the day-time, ending at noon or at the hour of the midday meal. 2. The portion of the day extending to the fashionable dinner time 1745. Now *Obs.* or *arch.* 3. *fig.* The beginning, or early part 1595. 4. With qualifying *adj.* denoting the kind of weather, etc., prevailing, or the pleasure, etc., experienced during the morning late ME.

3 *poet.* The dawn, daybreak; the light of dawn
 Often *personified*. 1593. 4. A morning draught
 taken before breakfast. *Chaucer* *Sh.* 1728. b

'A slight repast taken at rising' (*Jam*) *dial.* 1828.

1. The m. wears, 'tis time we were at Church
 SHAKS. 1. *The morn* is appended to an hour-dial,
 means between midnight and noon; = *a. m.* c. In
 the m. of my victories 1597. 2. In a Frosty M. 1678
 Good m.; see *Good* a. 111 i. 1. *M.*, noon, and night
 = all the day, necessarily. *All (the) m.* (Of or on)
mornings, in or of a m. (*dial.*); habitually in the m.
This m.; the m. of to-day. 3. See how the M. opens
 her golden Gates SHAKS. *Northern m.*, the aurora
 borealis 1836.

IL attrib. (and quasi-*adj.*) Existing, prevailing or taking place in the morning 1535. b. In poetry, *morning* *adj.* often connotes vaguely the attributes possessed in the morning, or the fact that morning is the time referred to 1590 c. Of things intended to be worn in the morning 1520.

Your lone is like a mornyng cloude, & like a dew
 y goeth early awaye COVERDALE *House* vi. 4. b
 The m. Lark SHAKS. The Schoole-boy with his
 shining p. face SHAKS. c. A loose Morning-dress
 1700. A man's m. suit 1866.

Conb. m. call, a visit paid during the 'morning' (i.e. afternoon); m.-gun, a gun fired from the admiral's ship, or at a military post or camp, to announce day-break; -land, the East, the Orient.

-office, morning prayer; m. prayer, (as) a prayer said in the m.; (6) the Anglican service of matins, -room, a room used as a sitting-room during the early part of the day; -sickness, nausea occurring in the morning, one of the earlier symptoms of pregnancy.

Morning-gift. 1597. *Antiq.* A mod. rendering of OE. *morgengifu* or its equivalents = a gift made by the husband to the wife on the morning after the consummation of the marriage.

Morning-glory. 1836. [f. **MORNING** + **GLORY** *sh.*] An American convolvulaceous plant, *Ipomoea purpurea*; also applied to other species of *Ipomoea*, and allied plants.

Morning star. 535. 1. = **LUCIFER** 1

Also *gen.* a star or planet that is in the

2) (iron) 3) (F for c) 5) (a fern earth)

Mortal (mɔrtəl), *a.* late ME. [a. OF. *mortel*, or ad. L. *mortalis*, *f. mort-, mors-*] 1. Subject to death, destined to die. 2. Causing death, deadly, fatal. Const. 10. Now only of diseases, wounds, and blows. late ME. 3. Of a season or region: Characterized by many deaths -1803. 4. *a.* Of war, a battle, etc.: Fought to the death. late ME. 5. Of an enemy: Implacable. late ME. 6. Of enmity, hatred, etc.: Pursued to the death, unappeasable; deadly. late ME. 7. Of pain, grief, fear, etc.: Deadly in its effects. Often used hyperbolically. late ME. 8. Of sin: DEADLY *a.* 5. Opp. to *venial*. late ME. 9. Pertaining to or accompanying death 1542. 10. *transf.* (from sense 1) Of or pertaining to man as a creature destined to die; relating to humanity. late ME. 11. In colloq. or slang uses. *a.* Extremely great 1716. *b.* As an emphatic expletive (*with any, every, or a neg.*) 1609. *c.* slang. Long and tedious 1820. 9. *adv.* = MORTALLY. Extremely, excessively (*dead and vulgar*) late ME.

1. For what wears out the life of men? M. ARNOLD. 2. A m. wound SCOTT. 3. A m. defect in their constitution PALEY. 4. The shocking Squadrons meet in m. fight DRYDEN. 5. The mortallest enemy unto knowledge Sir T. BROWNE. 6. A Tribe of Egots for whom I have always had a m. Aversion ADDISON. 7. The marriage gave m. offence to his father M. ARNOLD. 8. Mans m. crime MILN. 9. This Fellow has a good m. Look—place him near the Corps Street. 10. When we have shuffled off this mortal coil SHAKS. 11. I was a m. sight younger then DICKENS. 12. We may eat any m. thing we like 1822. 13. For three m. hours SCOTT. 14. Missis was m. angry THACKERAY. 15. Mortalness 1730.

Mortality (mɔrtəli), ME. [ad. F. *mortalité*, ad. L. *mortalitatem*, *f. mortalis*; see MORTAL *a.* and -ITY.] 1. The condition of being mortal or subject to death; mortal nature or existence. 2. Mortals collectively. Now rare or Obs. 1601. 3. Loss of life on a large scale, as by war or pestilence; *typic.* a visitation of deadly plague late ME. 4. The number of deaths in a given area or period, from a particular disease, etc.; death-rate 1645. 5. Death (of individuals) -1772. 6. Mortal remains 1827. 7. Of a sin: The quality of being mortal 1552. 8. *attrib.* as m. bill, returns, table 1665.

1. Never did man put off m. with a braver courage 1644. 2. Years of death, are generally among the common people years of sickness and m. ADAM SMITH. 3. Bill of mortality see BILL sb. 4. x Hen. VI. iv. v. 32.

Mortalize (mɔrtəlaɪz), *v.* 1633. [f. MORTAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make mortal

Mortally (mɔrtəli), *adv.* late ME. [f. MORTAL *a.* + -LY.] 1. So as to cause death; (to fight) to the death. 2. In reference to hatred, jealousy, fear, etc.: Bitterly, intensely. late ME. 3. In the way of mortal sin (see MORTAL *a.* 5) 1526. 4. *collog.* Extremely, exceedingly. (Cf. MORTAL *a.* 8, 9.) 1759.

Mortancestry (mɔrtənsɛstri), 1471. Scots Law. Corrupt Sc. form of MORT D'ANCESTOR.

Mortar (mɔrtə), sb. 1 [partly repr. OE. *mortere* masc., a. L. *mortarium*, of unkn. etym.; later, a. F. *mortier*. Senses 2, 3, 4 were taken from Fr.] 1. A vessel of a hard material (e. g. marble), having a cup-shaped cavity, in which ingredients are pounded with a pestle. Also *transf.* 2. A bowl of wax or oil with a floating wick, and later a kind of thick candle, used esp. as a night-light. Obs. exc. Hist. ME. 3. orig. *fm. piece*: A short piece of ordnance with a large bore and with trunnions on its breech for throwing shells at high angles 1558. 4. *transf.* A contrivance for firing pyrotechnic shells or bombs and for throwing a life-line 1669. 14. = MORTIER 1604-86.

1. For, by this mortar which that I see brenne, Knowe I ful wel that day is not far hence CHAUCER. 3. b. The rocket and m. apparatus has frequently done good service where a lifeboat would have been useless 1873.

Comb. m.-bed, (*a.*) see BED sb. II 3a; (*b.*) the bed on which the ore is crushed in a stamp-mill; 7-piece (see 3); m. vessel, a class of gun-boat for mounting sea-service mortars.

Mortar (mɔrtə), sb. 2 [ME. *morter*, *mortier*, a. F. *mortier* = L. *mortarium* product of trituration.] A mixture of cement (or lime),

sand, and water, used to make the joints between stones and bricks in building; also for plastering, etc.

Phr. *Bricks and m.*, (*a.*) the essential materials used in building; (*b.*) used colloq. for 'houses' or 'house property'. 18. A trowel or two of biographic m. CARLYLE.

Comb. m.-bed, the layer of m. between courses of brickwork or masonry; liquid = Grout sb. 2. Hence Mortary *a.*

Mortar (mɔrtə), *v.* late ME. [f. prec.] *trans.* To plaster with mortar; to fix or join with or as with mortar.

Mortar-board. 1854. [L. MORTAR sb. 2 + BOARD sb.] 1. A board for holding mortar 1876. 2. A pop. name for the academic or college cap with its projecting square top 1854.

Mort d'ancestor (mɔrtənsɛstər), ME. [a. AF. *mordancestre*, *mort d'ancestre* 'ancestor's death'.] Old Law. The term applied to an assize brought by the right heir against one who wrongfully took possession of his inheritance on the death of his ancestor.

Mortgage (mɔrtɪdʒ), sb. late ME. [a. OF. *mortgage*, lit. 'dead pledge' (see MORT *a.* and GAGE sb. 1); whence med. L. *mortuum vadum* and *mortuagium*.] Law. The conveyance of real or personal property by a debtor (called the *mortgagor*) to a creditor (called the *mortgagee*) as security for a money debt, with the proviso that the property shall be reconveyed upon payment to the mortgagee of the sum secured within a certain period. Also applied to the deed effecting this, the rights conferred on the mortgagee, and the condition of being mortgaged.

'The general object of mortgage is to secure a money debt by making it a charge on land, so that, if the debt be not paid by a time agreed upon between the parties, the creditor may sell the land and pay himself out of the proceeds' (Encycl. Brit. s.v.). For the etymological meaning formerly current see COKE On Litt. 205.

18. They will purchase the hollow happiness of the next five minutes, by a m. on the independence and comfort of years HAZLITT. Phrases: *fm. m.*: mortgaged. To lend on m., to advance (money) on the security of property, esp. land or houses.

2. *attrib.*, as m. debt, dead, money, term, etc. **Mortgage** (mɔrtɪdʒ), *v.* 1467. [a. OF. *mortgager*, or from prec. sb.] *trans.* To make over (property, esp. land or houses) as security for a money debt, on condition that if the debt be discharged the grant shall be void. 3. *fig.* To pledge; to make liable; esp. to establish a claim in advance upon (an income or the like); hence *pass.* to be attached or pledged (to something) in advance 1538.

4. *b.* Mortgaging their lives to Covetise SPENSER. And I my self am mortgag'd to thy will SHAKS. Hence MORTGAGEABLE *a.* **Mortgage** (mɔrtɪdʒ), 1584. **Mortgager**, **Mortgagor** (mɔrtɪdʒə), 1559. (See MORTGAGE sb.)

Mortice, variant of MORTISE.

Mortier (mɔrtje), 1727. [Fr.: see MORTAR sb. 1] A cap formerly worn by high officials in France.

Mortiferous (mɔrtɪfərəs), *a.* Now rare. 1535. [f. L. *mortifer*, *-ferus*; see MORT sb. 1 and -FEROUS.] Bringing or producing death; deadly. 2. *transf.* Bringing spiritual death 1542. Hence MORTIFEROUSLY *adv.*, -ness.

Mortific (mɔrtɪfɪk), *a.* rare. 1651 [ad. eccl. L. *mortificus*; see MORT sb. 1 and -FIC.] Death-producing; deadly.

Mortification (mɔrtɪfɪkəʃən), late ME. [a. F., or ad. eccl. L. *mortificationem*.] 1. In religious use: The action of mortifying the flesh or its lusts by the practice of austere living, esp. by the self-infliction of bodily pain or discomfort. 2. *Path.* The death of a part of the body while the rest is living; gangrene, necrosis 1555. 3. Destruction of vital or active qualities; devitalization -1770. 4. Old Chem. Alteration of the form of metals, etc.; destruction or neutralization of the active qualities of chemical substances -1678. 5. Sc. Law. The act of disposing of property for religious, or, since the Reformation, for charitable or public purposes. Also, property so given. (Cf. MORTMAIN.) 1471. 6. The feeling of humiliation caused by a disappointment, a slight, or an untoward accident. Also, an instance of this; a cause or source of such humiliation. 1692.

1. He destroyed his health by his austerity and mortifications 1848. Phr. *Al of the body, of sin*, etc. 5. Thomas Moodie's m. for building a kirk in Edinburgh 1685. 6. He continued to offer his advice daily, and had the m. to find it daily rejected MACAULAY.

Mortify (mɔrtɪfaɪ), *v.* late ME. [a. F. *mortifier*, ad. L. *mortificare*, *f. mort-, mors* MORT sb. 1, see -FY.] 1. *trans.* To deprive of life; to kill. Also, to make as if dead; to render insensible. -1692. 2. *intr.* for *pass.* To lose vitality -1707. 3. *trans.* To kill (in *transf.* and *fig.* senses), to destroy the vitality, vigour, or activity of; to neutralize, to deaden; to dull, etc. -1711. 4. *Old Chem.* To alter or destroy the outward form of, to hinder the operation of (spirits) by mixing with other things -1704. 5. To bring into subjection (the body, etc.) by self-denial, abstinence, or bodily discipline late ME. 6. To render dead to the world and the flesh -1581. 7. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise mortification; to be an ascetic -1842. 8. *trans. Sc. Law.* To dispose of (property) by mortification 1498. 9. *Cookery.* To make (raw meat, game, etc.) tender by hanging, keeping, etc. Also *intr.* for *pass.* -1790. 10. *pass.* and *intr.* *Path.* To become mortified or gangrenous. Also (rarely) *trans.* To render mortified. late ME. 11. *trans.* To cause to feel humiliated; to cause (a person) mortification (freq. in *pass.*) 1691.

1. The Lord mortified, and quickeneth Wycl. 2 Sam. ii. 6. 2. The knowledge of future evils mortifies present felicity Sir T. BROWNE. 3. This quicksilver wol I mortifye CHAUCER. 4. Mortifye therefore your members which are on the earth TIMOTHY Col. iii. 5. c. Imagine him mortifying with his barrel of oysters in dreary solitude JAKE AUSTEN. 7. The wound began to mortifye and grow blacke 1603. 8. I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine JANE AUSTEN. Hence MORTIFIED *adj.* a. Mortifiedly *adv.*, -ness. Mortifier. Mortifyingly *adv.*

Mortise, **mortice** (mɔrtɪs), sb. late ME [a. F. *mortaise*, of unkn. origin.] 1. A cavity or hole into which the end of some other part of a framework or structure is fitted so as to form a joint; also, a groove or slot for the reception of a rope, an adjustable pin, etc. 2. *spec.* in Carpentry, etc. The counterpart of a TENON; a cavity, usu. rectangular in shape, cut in the surface of a piece of timber, etc., to receive the shaped end or tenon of another piece 1440. 3. *nonce-use* (from the vb.) State of being mortised. TENNYSON.

2. *M. and tenon*, *tenon and m.*, as the component parts of a particular kind of joint; hence, a joint composed of a m. and tenon. Also *collect.* as a method of joining material.

attrib. and *comb.* m. clamp, a clamp mortised at the ends; m. gauge, a carpenter's tool for scrib. g. parallel lines for mortises, m.-hole = sense 1; *fig.* an obscure place; joint, a m. and tenon joint, m. lock, one made for insertion in a m. cut in the edge of the lock-rail of a door; m. wheel, a cast-iron wheel having cogs of wood set into mortises.

Mortise, **mortice** (mɔrtɪs), *v.* 1440. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To fasten or join securely, *spec.* in Carpentry, etc., to join with a mortise to fasten *into* or *to* by means of mortise and tenon; to secure (a tenon) with a mortise. Also *intr.* for *pass.* 2. To cut a mortise in, also with *through* 1703.

1. Maestrie is a masive wheele To whose huge Spokes, ten thousand lesser things Are mortis'd and adjoyn'd SHAKS.

Mortlake (mɔrtlək), Obs. exc. Hist. 1682. Name of the Surrey town used *attrib.* in *M. hangings, tapestry*, a kind of tapestry woven there in the reigns of James I and Charles I.

Mortling, var. of MORLING.

Mortmain (mɔrtmɛn), 1450. [a. AF. *morte main*, OF. *mortmain*, ad. med. L. *mortua manus*, *manus mortua* 'dead hand' (in Eng. legal use, prob. a metaphorical expression for impersonal ownership).] Law. The condition of lands or tenements held inalienably by an ecclesiastical or other corporation. 5. A licence of mortmain 1567. 6. *transf.* and *fig.* The M. Act: the statute 9 Geo. II, cap. 36, passed in 1736, imposing restrictions on the devising of property to charitable uses; also, the title of various later statutes. Licence of M.: an instrument conveying the permission of the king to alienate property in m. 7. A Mortmaine to found a Colledge 1655.

†**Mortress**, late ME. [a. OF. *mortress*, pl. of *mortier*, kind of milk soup.] A kind of soup

* (man) a (pass au (loud) p (cut) f (Fr chef) o (ever) n (I eye) z (Fr can de vie) i (set) (Psyche) o what) p (got).

numbe of spo s o blo ches by ch a s u face
s var ega ed a The a ngement of s h
spo s o blotches orning a mo ed su ce
r838 b A oo en ya n of va ega ed co o
887 So Mottle a mod led now on y n
Combs e g fa d (Dcken

Mottle (mɒtəl), *v.* 1676. [f. as MOTTLE
sb.] *trans.* To mark or cover with spots or
blotches; *spec. in Soap-making*, to impart a
mottled appearance to white soap by the
addition of chemicals. Hence **Mottled** *pp. a.*
dappled with spots or blotches; marked with
spots, streaks, or patches of different colour.

Mottler, 1839. [f. *prec.* + -ER¹.] *a.*
A workman who mottles soap. *b.* A house-
painter's brush for mottling.

Motto (mɒto), *v.* 1589. *PL.* -os, -oes. 1589. [a.
It. *motto* = *F. mot*; see **MOT**¹.] 1. Orig.,
a word, sentence, or phrase attached as a legend to
an 'impresa' or emblematical design.
Hence, more widely, a short sentence or
phrase inscribed on some object, and expressing
an appropriate reflection or sentiment; also,
a proverbial or pithy maxim adopted by a person
as his rule of conduct. *b. spec. in Her.* A sig-
nificant word or sentence usually placed upon
a scroll, occas. having some reference to the
name or exploits of the bearer, to the charges
upon the shield or to the crest, but more often
expressing merely a pious aspiration or exalted
sentiment 1600. *c.* The poetical lines con-
tained in a motto-kiss or paper cracker. Also
U.S. = *m.-kiss*. 3 A short quotation (or
original passage) prefixed to a literary work or
to one of its parts, and expressing some idea
appropriate to its contents 1711. 4 *Mus.* A
recurrent phrase 1891.

1. 'Nitor in adversum' is the m. for a man like me
BUNKE. *b. Festina Lento*—Hasten slowly, or
'On slow', is the M. of the Onslow family CUSANS.
Comb. m.-kiss, a sweetmeat wrapped in fancy paper,
having a m. or scrap of poetry enclosed with it. Hence
Mottoed, *a.* inscribed with a m. for legend 1608.

Motty (mɒti), *a.* Sc. 1599. [f. *mot*, Sc.
pronunc. of **MOTE** sb.¹ + -Y¹.] Containing
motes.

|| **Motu proprio** (mɒtu pɒpɪo), 1847.
[L., = of one's own motion.] A papal rescript
of which the provisions are decided on by the
pope personally.

Mouch, variant of **MOCK**.

|| **Moucharaby** (mʊʃəˈrabi), 1884. [Fr.;
corruptly *a. mod. Arab.*] In northern Africa,
an external balcony enclosed with latticework.

Mouchoir (mʊʃwɑː), 1690 [Fr.] A
handkerchief.

|| **Moue** (mʊ), 1850 [Fr.; see **MOW** sb.²]
A pout.

Mouedhin, var. of **MUEZZIN**.

Mouffon (mʊˈfɒn), 1774 [a. *F. mouffon*,
ad. early Sard. **mufone* := late L. *mufon*.]
A wild sheep, esp. *Ovis musmon*, native of the
mountainous regions of southern Europe.

Mought (e, obs. pa. t. of **MAY** v.¹)

|| **Mouillé** (mɔje), 1839. [pa pple. of *F.*
mouiller to wet, moisten.] *Romance Philol.*
Of a consonant, chiefly *l*, also *n*; Palatalized
or 'fronted', changed into (*l* and hence *y*, *n*,
r).

|| **Moujik, muzhik** (mʊˈzil), 1568. [Russ.,
peasant.] 1. A Russian peasant. 2. (In
full m. blouse, coat.) A loose fur cape for
ladies' wear 1897.

Moul, *v.* Obs. or dial. [a. or cogn. w.
ON. **mugla*, f. Teut. root **mug-*] To grow
or make mouldy.

Mould (mɔld), sb.¹ Also (now U.S.)
mold. [OE. *molde* := OTeut. **moldd*, *mulda*,
root of **mul-* (f. *mel-*); *mal-* to pulverize, grind;
see **MEAL** sb.¹] 1. Loose, broken, or friable
earth; hence, the surface soil, which is easily
broken up. Also *pl.* (now only dial.) lumps or
clods of earth. 2. The earth of the grave.
Also *pl.* Now only *poet.* or *dial.* OE. 3.
The upper soil of cultivated land; garden-soil;
spec. soil rich in organic matter and suitable for
the cultivation of plants ME. 4. Earth as the
material of the human body. Obs. or *poet.*
ME. 15. The ground regarded as a surface or
as a solid stratum 1624. 6. The world on

h h edwe Also e and of a p cuu
ce a n pa o o pl n d s A o
h p 603 6 lob g n o p r cua
ape o fo m o sh pe o mod a a e
o s no Con lo um 6 7 and
h pe ef } 6 8 S p
b fo e p cua no d o 2
vessey, to sample mounds. ... m.n.d. 1570.

The fairest knight on Scottish mold Scorr.
Mould (mɔld), sb.² Now *dial.* [OE
molde or -e = MDu. *molde* 'fonticulus'.] The
top or dome of the head; also the fontanelle in
an infant's head.

Mould (mɔld), sb.³ Also (now U.S.)
mold. [ME *molde* (app. metathetic alteration
of OF. *molde* (mod. *F. moule*) := L. *modulum*
(see **MODULE**).] 1. A pattern by which
something is shaped; e.g. the templet used by
a shipbuilder, mason, bricklayer, or plasterer.

2 A hollow form or matrix into which fluid or
plastic material is cast or pressed and allowed
to cool or harden so as to take a particular
shape or pattern. late ME. *b. gen.* A modelled
surface from which an impression can be taken
1530. 3. *spec. in Cookery.* A hollow utensil of
metal or earthenware used to give a shape to
puddings, jelly, etc. Also, a pudding, etc.,
shaped in a mould. 1573. 4. *transf.* and *fig.*
1557. 7b. Sud. of the body with reference to
its clothes. 1639. 15 A model, a pattern
1618. 6. A frame or body on or round which
a manufactured article is made; e.g. the frame
on which a sheet of paper, a basket, a hurdle
(etc.) is made 1655. 7. A package of leaves
of gold-beater's skin between which gold-leaf
is placed for beating 1727. 8. *Photo-engraving.*
The gelatine which receives the impression
from the negative and from which the copper
plate is taken; also, the metal plate itself 1875.

2. The liquid Ore he drained Into fit moulds pre-
pared MUR. *Phr. To break the m.* *fig.* to render
impossible the repetition of a certain type of creation.
4. *Phr. To be cast in a (certain) m.* to have a certain
form or character. *b. Mach.* 1 Jul 145. 5. The
glasses of Fashion, and the m. of Forms SHAKS.

II. Imparted form or make; result of mould-
ing. 1. Distinctive nature as indicative of
origin; esp. of persons, native constitution or
character ME. 2. The form or shape of an
animal body, or (less usually) of something
inanimate. Now *techn.* (among cattle- or stud-
breeders); otherwise *rhét.* 15. . . *b. concr.*

Bodily form, body. Chiefly *poet.* 1579. 13.
The form or structural type or model of a
building or ship 1774. 14 Style, fashion,
mode 1636. 5. That which is moulded or
fashioned (*rare*) 1667. 6. *Arch.* A moulding
or group of mouldings belonging to a particular
member of a building 1480. 7. *Geol.* An im-
pression made in earth by the convex side of a
fossil shell 1748. 8. = *m. candle* 1797.

1. Merchants... That trade in metall of the purest
m. MARLOWE A character of a finer m. JOWETT. 2.
b. Whom doth she behold? His vital presence? his
corporeal m.? WORDSW

Comb. m. candle, a candle made in a m. (as dist
from a dip-candle); *m.-loft* *Shipbuilding*, a room on
the floor of which the plans of a ship are drawn at
full size.

Mould (mɔld), sb.⁴ Also (now U.S.)
mold. late ME. [Perh from **MOULD** a.] A
woolly or furry growth (consisting of minute
fungi) which forms on substances that lie for
some time in moist warm air. As a disease of
the hop plant = **FEN** sb.²

A man that hates cheese must call me fool for loving
blue mold BLANDEVELLE. *fig.* The m. of time 1829

Mould (mɔld), *a.* (orig. *pp. a.*) Obs. exc.
dial. ME. [f. **MOUL** v. + -ED¹.] Mouldy.

Mould (mɔld), v.¹ Also (now U.S.)
mold. 1530. [f. **MOULD** sb.¹] 1. *trans.* †To
bury; to cover (plants) with mould, to earth
up. 12. To m. away: to moulder, crumble
away 1633.

Mould (mɔld), v.² late ME. Also (now
U.S.) mold. [f. **MOULD** sb.³] 1. *trans.* To
mix or knead (dough, bread); now *techn.* To
shape into loaves. 12. To mix (ingredients) to
form a paste 1632. 7b. *fig.* To mix up (with)
1855. 3. To shape; to fashion, form, model.
Chiefly *poet.* 1475. 4. To shape (fluid or
plastic matter) in or as in a mould 1573. 5.

transf. and *fig.* To create, produce, or form out
of certain elements or material, or *spec.*

3. Two lovely berries moulded on one stem SHAKS.
4. In harten'd ovis the school-boy moulds the snow
GAY 5 They say best men are moulded out of
faults SHAKS. 6 Logic was beginning to m. human
thought JOWETT. Hence **Mouldable** *a.* 1565.

Mould (mɔld), v.³ Also (now U.S.)
mold. 1460. [f. **MOULD** sb.¹] 1. *trans.* †a
To allow to become mouldy. *b.* To cause to
contract mould. 2. *intr.* To become mouldy
or covered with mould 1530. *b. transf.* and
fig. of things that lie unused 1547

2 b. The Grecians were not wont to suffer books
of worth to lie moulding in Kings Libraries BRILL
Transl. Pref. 10

Mould-board (mɔldˌbɔrd), 1508. Also
(now U.S.) mold. [f. **MOULD** sb.¹ + **BOARD**
sb.; replacing earlier *moldeboard* (BREED sb.)]
The board or metal plate in a plough, which
turns over the furrow-slice.

Moulder (mɔldə), sb. Also (now U.S.)
molder. 1440. [f. **MOULD** v.² + -ER¹.] 1.
One who moulds dough or bread. 2. a. One
who makes moulds for casting. *b.* One who
moulds clay into bricks. 1535 13 An instru-
ment for moulding 1823.

Moulder (mɔldə), v. 1531. Also (now
U.S.) molder. [f. **MOULD** sb.¹ + -ER¹.] 1.
intr. To turn to dust by natural decay, to
waste away; to crumble. Also with *away*
down. 2. *trans.* To dwindle. Sud chiefly of
armies. Also with *away*. Now *intr.* or *Obs.*
1674. 3. *trans.* To cause to crumble, fall to
pieces, or decay. Also with *away*, *down*. Now
rare or *dial.* 1649.

1. When statues m., and when arches fall PRISON
17. Never man, I think, So moulder'd in a snout e
as he THOMSON. 2. If he had sat still the other great
army would have moulded to nothing CLARENDON.
3. *trans.* How many men have we scene Molder
and crumble away great statues DONNE. Hence
Mouldery *a.* crumbly 1600.

Mouldiness (mɔldɪnɪs), 1577. [f.
MOULDY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being
mouldy; often *concr.* mould

Moulding (mɔldɪŋ), sb.¹ 1699. [f. **MOULD** v.¹
+ -ING¹.] The earthing-up of plants.

Moulding, sb.² ME. [f. **MOULD** v.²
+ -ING¹.] 1. The action of **MOULD** v.² *b.*
Bodily form. SCOTT. 2. *concr.* A mould'd
object 1727. 3. *spec. (Arch., etc.)* An ornamental
variety of contour given to stone, wood, or
metal-work, effected by means of carving or the
application of pieces in relief; material shaped
and prepared in this way.

Moulding-board, *ML.* [f. *prec.*] *Baking*
A board on which dough or paste is kneaded and
shaped.

Mouldwarp (mɔldwɔrp), Now chiefly
n. dial. [ME. *moldwarp*, *moldwarp*, -warp
repl. OE. **moldworp*, lit. 'earth-thrower', f.
moldd* **MOULD sb.¹ + **warp* 'to throw' = **MOLL**
sb.²]

Mouldy (mɔldi), *a.* late ME. Also (now
U.S.) moldy. [f. **MOULD** sb.¹ + -Y¹.] Over-
grown or covered with mould; hence, moulder-
ing or mouldered. *b.* Of, consisting of, or
resembling mould (*rare*) 1579.

See *lues* upon mouldie stew'd Pindar SHAKS
fig. Away you mouldie Rogue, away SHAKS. Pretty
m. health STEVENSON.

|| **Moulin** (mɔlin), 1860. [F., *lit.* a mill]
A nearly vertical well or shaft in a glacier
formed by the surface water falling through a
crack in the ice, and gradually scooping out
a deep chasm.

Moulinet (mɔlinet), 1662. [a. F., dim of
moulin mill; see -ET.] 1. A winch. 2.
Fencing. A circular swing of a sword or sabb
1875.

Moult (mɔlt), sb. Also (now U.S.) molt
1815. [f. **MOUL** v.] The action of moulting
in birds, or (*transf.*) in reptiles, crustacea, etc.

Moult (mɔlt), v. [ME. *moult* := OE
**mūtian*, a Com. WGer. adoption of L. *mutare*
to change. The *i* is on the analogy of *fauit*

ec and he mod p ounce s based on the new spe ling] *tr. ni* Of feathe s To be shed in the p o e of clange of p umage Also w h off Hence oose y of hai 1647 *a* Of buds To shed o cast fea bers n c hang ng p umage 1440 *a so a* w th feathe s as ob 1530.

a. trans. The youthful crayfish 'moult', or shed their shells 3 times in their first twelvemonth of life 1902; *trans. Ham. II. h. 306; fig. 1* moulted my stick to-day H. WALKER.

Moult (moult), *pp. a.* [irreg. strong pa. pp. of prec.] Having moulted. SHAKS.

A moulted Raven 1 *Her. IV. m. l. 152.*

Moulted, obs. f. MOLTEN.

Moun, obs. f. MAY v. 1. MOUNT sb. 2

Mound (maund), sb. 1 ME [a F. *monde* —L. *mundus* world.] *tr.* The world; the earth as man's abode. ME. only. *a.* An orb or ball of gold, etc., repr. the globe of the earth; often surmounting a crown, or forming part of the insignia of royalty. Also *Her.* a figure of this, as a bearing; often used as including the cross which commonly surmounts it.

Mound (maund), sb. 2 1551. [Ety. obs. Perh. from the vb., which appears somewhat earlier.] *1.* A hedge or other fence bounding a field or garden. Now only *dial.* *tr. fig.* A boundary —1742. *2.* *Mil.* = MOUNT sb. 1 *a.* Hence *gen.* an embankment, a dam. Now *rare.* 1553. *3.* An artificial elevation of earth or stones; *esp.* the earth heaped up upon a grave 1726. *b.* A natural elevation resembling a heap or pile of earth; a hillock 1810. *4. spec. a.* A pile of fuel for roasting oaks. *b.* The heap of earth, dead leaves, etc., built by megapodes for their eggs. *c. Archaeol.* An elevation produced upon a land surface by the natural burial of an abandoned city. *d.* A kind of earthwork formerly constructed by natives of parts of N. America. *e.* = KITCHEN-MIDDEN, 1839.

1. This great garden, compact with a m. SWENNER. *2.* The mounds and dykes of the low flat Bedford level BURKE. *3.* A church-yard's dreary mounds CLARE. *attrib. and Comb.* m.-bird = next (*b*); *builder*, (*a*) one of a prehistoric race of American Indians, who erected immense burial and fortification mounds 1841; (*b*) any of the megapode birds which deposit their eggs in a mound 1860; *burial* *Archaeol.*, the practice of burying beneath a m. or cairn; *dweller*, a primitive man who dwelt in a rudely erected m.; *so* *dwelling*.

Mound (maund), v. 1515. [Cf. prec.] *1. trans.* To enclose or bound with a fence. Also *absol.* or *intr.*, to make fences. *Obs. exc. dial.* *2.* To enclose, bound, or fortify with an embankment 1600. *3.* To heap up in a mound or hillock 1859.

Mounseer (maunsi'er), *arch.* 1641. An illiterate or derivative anglicized pronunciation of MONSIEUR.

Mount (maunt), sb. 1 [OE. *muont* masc., ad. L. *montem*, *mons*. Blended in 12th c. with F. *mont.*] *1.* In early use, a mountain, lofty hill; from 17th c. in prose use *esp.* a more or less conical hill of moderate height rising from a plain; a hillock. Now chiefly *poet.* *exc.* in proper names of mountains or hills, and in the *Sermon on the M.* When prefixed abbrev. *Mt.* *2. Mil.* *a.* A substantial work of earth or other material, thrown up to resist an attack or to advance an assault. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1558. *tr.* = CAVALIER sb. 4. Also *fig.* —1721. *tr.* An artificial mound of earth, stones, etc.; *esp.* a raised piece of ground, or walk, in a garden —1813. Also *transf.*

1. fig. I have a m. of mischief clogs my soul 1602. *2.* I will lay siege against thee with a m., and I will raise forts against thee 1 *Isa. xiv. 3.* *3.* At the End of both the Side Grounds, I would have a M. of some Pretty Height to looke abroad into the Fields BACON.

II. In *transf.* uses. *tr.* [After It. *monte*.] A bank —1765. *2. Palmistry.* One of the fleshy prominences on the palm of the hand by the development of which palmists profess to ascertain the degree of influence exercised by a particular planet 1544.

1. **Mount of piety**, mount piety, a rendering of It. *monte di pietà*, Fr. *mont-de-piété*, in Italy and France, a pawnbroking establishment instituted and carried on by the State for the purpose of affording loans to the poor at low interest.

Mount (maunt) sb. 2 ME. [f. MOUNT v. CL F. *m. nte* fem *tr.* AMOUNT sb. 1651] *1.* An act of mounting (*a*) a manner of moun ng 1486 *3* Tha n or on wh c any hng s moun ed fited upported o paced a moun ng f ng o se ng *b* (*a*) the ma n surround ng a p c u e or the card board on which a drawing is mounted; (*b*) pl. the metal ornaments serving as borders, edges, or guards to the angles and prominent parts of 18th c. furniture, etc.; (*c*) the glass slip with its adjuncts used to preserve objects for examination under the microscope. 1739. *b.* Of a fan: (*a*) The pieces of wood, ivory, etc. forming the frame or support. (*b*) The silk, paper, etc. forming the surface of the fan. 1811. *4. colloq.* A horse, etc., provided for a person's riding 1856. *5.* An opportunity or occasion of riding; hence, an undertaking to ride or an act of riding (a horse) in a race 1856.

4. A good high-bred dromedary is as comfortable a m. as can be desired 1855.

Mount (maunt), v. [ME., a. OF. *monter*]

—Com. Rom. **montare*, f. *mont*, *mons* MOUNT sb. 1] *I. intr.* *1.* To go upwards, ascend. Also with *up*. *b.* Of the blood: To rise into the cheeks. Also, of the effects of wine: To go to the head. 1625. *2. fig. a.* To ascend to a higher level in rank, estimation, power, excellence, completeness, etc. late ME. *b.* To ascend or go back in date (*arch.*) 1796. *3.* To get upon the back of a horse, etc., for the purpose of riding. Const. *on*, *upon*, *to*, 1509.

4. To get up on something; e.g. a platform, a stage 1642. *5.* To rise in amount; to increase by addition. Chiefly with *up*, late ME. *tr.* To amount to a certain sum, number, or quantity —1738. *7. slang.* To swear or give false evidence for payment 1789.

1. Both the Aegle mount v. at thy commandment: COVERDALE Job xxxix. 27. They causyd the mynstrell to m. vp on y^e ladder Lb. BERNKES. [The chamois] always m. or descend in an oblique direction GOLDSM. *2. b.* For the antiquity of which [method] we must m. up to Celus 1803. *3.* Wel father in Gods name, m. on my shoulder, I pray you 1582. *5.* The debts of the Crown mounted to four times its annual income GREEN.

II. trans. *1.* To ascend or climb up (a hill, etc.); to ascend (a river, stair) 1500. *2.* To get upon the back of (a horse, etc.) for the purpose of riding 1599. *3.* To get upon, for copulation. Now only *colloq.* of animals. 1592. *4.* To get upon or into, from below 1698.

1. Phr. *To m. a breach*: to ascend to for the purpose of assault or attack. The stayes that m. the Capitol! SHAKS. *4.* The Boy accordingly mounted the Pulpit ADDISON.

III. trans. in causative uses. *tr.* To cause to ascend or rise: to raise. Also with *up*. —1766. *tr.* In various *fig.* or non-material uses (see *quots.*) —1796 *3.* To set or place upon an elevation. Now only with *on*, *upon*, 1567. *4.* To set on horseback; to help into the saddle; also, to furnish with a saddle-horse. In *pass.*, to be seated on horseback 1603. *5. Mil. a.* To raise (guns) into position 1539. *b.* Of a fort, a ship. To have (cannon) in position 1748. *c. pass.* To be provided with cannon 1662. *d.* To raise the muzzle of (a gun) 1545.

e. To post for defence or observation. Hence *to m. (the) guard*: to go on duty as a guard. Also *transf.* 1687. *6.* To put in position for use or exhibition; *spec.* to fix on a mount; occas. to stage (a play) 1712. *7.* To put on, assume, display oneself as wearing (some special article of costume). *arch.* 1812.

1. Hedge-hogs, which m. Their prickles at my foot-fall SHAKS. *2.* What power is it, which mounts my love so hie? SHAKS. Who mounts the mecke, and beates the lofty downe QUARLES. Some have mounted his ordinarie yearly in come to eight millions of gold FULLER. *3.* No wonder we see more than the ancients, because we are mounted upon their shoulders J. H. NEWMAN. *4.* He was excellently well mounted, on a very gallant horse 1662. *5.* The mounted, on a very gallant horse 1662. *6.* The paste used for 'mounting' water-colour paintings 1839. He mounted his rod, and tried casting in shallow water 1895. *b.* In theatrical parlance. 'The piece was excellently mounted' 1874. *7.* I expect he has mounted a pair of leather breeches W. LEVING.

Mountain (mounten). ME. [a. OF. *montagne* —pop. L. **montania*, *-ea, perh. fem. (*sc. regio, terra*) mountain region, f. *montem, mons*.] *1.* A natural elevation of the earth's surface, rising notably above the surrounding

lev. See also H L L b x b po Used n pl as he type of a reg on remo c fom civilization 160 *2. an f* A huge heap o ple a tower ng mass 450 *3. g* A quanti y or amo nt of mp esse v o portions 1592 *4.* (la fu m v me) A varie y of N alaga ne made fom grapes grown on the moun ans 1710 *5. The Mountain* [Fr. *la Montagne*]: an extreme party led by Robespierre and Danton in the first French Revolution, so called because it occupied the most elevated position in the chamber of assembly 1799.

1. That chain of majestic mountains [*sc.* the Sussex Downs] G. WHARR. Mountains formed in the volcanic way are almost always conical GRIBBS. Phr. *To run* (etc.) *mountains high*, said hyperbolically of high seas DE FOE; cf. *mountain-high* ad. 1693. *b.* *Twel. N. v. l. 52.* *2. M. of office* = ICEBERG.

II. attrib. passing into *adj. a.* Of or belonging to mountains; situated in or on mountains, consisting of mountains. late ME. *b.* Born in or inhabiting mountains; having one's abode in mountains; coming from the mountains 1591. *c.* Used in the mountains 1848 *d.* Resembling a mountain; huge, enormous 1656.

a. Your m. air is sweet 1865. *b.* The m.-bear on battle see SCOTT. *c.* M.-chases 1897. *d.* Me all thy M. Waves have press'd TATE & BROADY.

Comb.: *m. artillery*, *m. battery*, (a battery of light guns for use in mountainous countries; *so* *m. gun*, *howitzer*; *m. chain* (CHAIN sb. 4); *m. cure*, the cure of disease (*esp.* tuberculous) by residence at high elevations; *m. dew*, Scotch whisky; *m. railway*; *m. range*; *m. sickness*, a malady caused by breathing the rarefied air of m. heights; *m. wine* (see I. 4. above).

b. In the names of minerals, etc. [chiefly after G. compounds of *berg*]: *m. cork*, flesh, leather, paper, wood, descriptive names for varieties of asbestos; *m. crystal* = ROCK-CRYSTAL; *m. flour*, meal; (*a*) a recent freshwater deposit consisting of the siliceous frustules of diatoms; (*b*) a white cotton-like variety of calcite occurring as an efflorescence on rocks; *m. limestone* *Geol.*, a thick massive lime stone belonging to the carboniferous series; *m. milk*, a soft spongy variety of carbonate of lime.

c. Prefixed to the names of many animals found in upland districts: as, *m. cat*, a catamount or catamountain; *m. eagle*, the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtos*; *m. hare*, the alpine hare, *Lepus variabilis*, native of the northern parts of both hemispheres; *m. lion* = PUMA; *m. panther*, (*a*) = ONCE sb. 1; (*b*) = PUMA.

d. In names of plants, etc., growing in elevated situations: as, *m. cowslip*, a herbaceous plant, *Primula auriculata*, native of the Swiss Alps; *m. ebony*, a leguminous tree of the genus *Bauhinia*, having dark-coloured and hard wood; also, the wood, *m. mint*, (*a*) calamint, (*b*) the U.S. genus *Psycanthus*; *m. pine*, a dwarf alpine pine, *Pinus pumilio*, native of Europe, *m. rose*, the rhododendron.

Mountain ash. 1597. The tree *Pyrus* (formerly *Sorbus*) *Aucuparia*, characterized by its delicate pinnate leaves and masses of bright scarlet berries; the rowan-tree. In N. America applied to the native species, *Pyrus americana* and *P. sambucifolia*.

Mountaineer (mauntē'er), sb. 1610. [f. MOUNTAIN + -ER.] *1.* A native of or dweller among mountains. *2.* A member of the 'Mountain' (see MOUNTAIN I. 5) 1802. *3.* A mountain-climber 1860. Hence *Mountaineer* v. *intr.* to be a mountain-climber; usu. in *vb. sb.* and *pp. a.*

Mountainer. 1598. [f. as prec. + -ER I.] = prec. sb. 1. —1744.

Mountainet, -ette (mountēnet). 1586. [a. F. *montagnette*, dim. of *montagne*.] A small mountain; a hillock, mound.

Mountain flax. 1718. *1.* Purging flax, *Linum catharticum*. *2.* = AMIANTHUS I. 1807.

Mountain-green. 1727. [After G. *berggrün*.] *tr.* *Min.* = MALACHITE —1841. *2.* Name of a colour 1796.

Mountainous (mauntēnus), a. 1601. [a. F. *montagneux* —pop. L. **montanius*, f. **montania* MOUNTAIN; see -OUS.] *1.* Characterized by, abounding in, or of the nature of mountains. *2.* Mountain-like; huge, enormous. Now *rare*. 1607. *tr.* Inhabiting mountains; hence, barbarous —1703. *tr.* Derived from mountains —1801.

2. The two m. cheek-bones of the house-keeper FIELDS. *3.* Ignorant and adventurous. People BACON. Hence *Mountainously* *adv.*, -ness.

Mountainy (*maun en*) *a*. Now *d al* 1613 [f. MOUNTAIN + *y*] Having or b. onging o mounta ns

Mountant (*maun tan*) *b*. 886 [f. MOUNT + *v* + NT affe F *n an*] An adhes ve pas e fo m n ng pho og aphs ec

+Mountant *a* 525 [a. F *onta t f moner*] Mounding, rising -1812.

Mountebank (*maun t/banjk*), *sb*. 1577. [ad It. *montabanco*, *montimbanco*, contr. f. *monia in banco*, lit. 'mount-on-bench'. Cf. *SALTIMBANCO*.] 1. An itinerant quack who from a platform appealed to his audience by means of stories, tricks, juggling, and the like, often with the assistance of a professional clown. 2. *fig.* An impudent charlatan 1589. 3. *appos.* (quasi-adj) That is a mountebank; characteristic of a mountebank 1603.

1 Men. will often preferre a Mountebanke or Witch, before a learned Phisitian Bacon. 2. The Mountebanks and Zanies of Patrotism Coleridge. Hence Mountebankery, action, or an act, which be speaks a m. Mountebankish *a*.

Mountebank, *v*. 1602. [f. prec.] *tr.* *trans.* To prevail over (a person) by mountebank persuasion -1702. *tr.* To transform by mountebank trickery. DE FOE. 3. *intr.* To play the mountebank. *usu.* with *it*. 1602.

Mounted (*maun ted*), *ppl. a*. 1582. [f. MOUNT + *v* + ED¹.] 1. Elevated (*lit.* and *fig.*). 2. Seated or appointed to serve on horseback 1598. 3. Set up for use, as cannon. Of a fort ship, etc.: Furnished (*with* cannon). 1639. 4. While M. Infantry are footmen trained for purposes of mobility to ride a horse or bicycle, M. Rifles are horsemen trained to fight on foot 1901.

Mounter (*maun tas*). 1609. [f. MOUNT + *v* + ER¹.] 1. *gen.* One who ascends. 2. One whose business it is to mount, fit, or set (anything) in order 1747.

Mounting (*maun ting*), *vb*. *sb*. late ME. [f. MOUNT + *v* + ING¹.] 1. The action of MOUNT + *v*. 2. *concr.* a. Something that serves as a mount, support, or setting to anything 1618. *b. sing.* and *pl. Mt.* A soldier's outfit or kit -1722. 1. *attrib.* m.-block, a block of stone from which to mount on horseback. 2. *a. Mt.*, the head or m. of a sword 1767.

Mounture. ME. [a. OF. *monture*, f. *monter* to MOUNT.] 1. A horse, etc., for riding -1600. 2. = MOUNTING 2. -1575.

+Mt. *sb*. The angle at which a gun is elevated -1692.

+Mou-nty. 1586. [a. F. *monite*, f. *monter* to MOUNT.] *Falconry*. The action, or an act, of rising in pursuit of the quarry -1657.

Mourn (*mōrn*), *v*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *murnan*, f. Teut. root **murn*, prob. f. Indo-Eur. **smern*- to remember, whence Gr. *μνήμνη* care, sorrow.] 1. *intr.* 1. To feel sorrow, grief, or regret; to sorrow, grieve, lament. *fb.* Of animals: To pine -1784. *c. fig.* Of a plant or flower *fb.* Also, to droop, hang down. 1626. 2. *esp.* To lament the death of some one. *Const. for* ME. *b.* To show the conventional signs of grief for a period following a person's death: *esp.* to put on mourning 1530. 3. Of a dove: = MOAN *v*. 4. 1535.

1 In all euyl thou mayst fynde cause to mourne and sorowe 1526. I mourned for the iniquitie 1 Esdras viii. 72. 2. A widow bird sate mourning for her love SHELLEY. b. We mourne in black, why m we not in blood? SHAKS. 3. The dove mourned in the pine SHELLEY

II. trans 1. To grieve or sorrow for (something); to lament, deplore, bewail OE. 2. To lament, grieve, or sorrow for, to express grief for (some one dead) 1526. 3. To utter in a sorrowful manner 1607

1 Mourning, in others, our own miseries 1586 2. Here comes his Body, mourn'd by Marke Antony SHAKS. 3. Where the low-linen Nightingale Nightly to thee her sad Song mourneth well MILT.

Mourner (*mōrn-ner*), late ME. [f. prec. + ER¹.] 1. One who mourns or grieves; *spec.* one who mourns the death of a friend, etc.; one who attends a funeral out of respect or affection for the deceased. *fb.* One employed or hired to attend funerals -1741. 2. *Indian m*: the sad-treed 1597.

1 Chief m.: the nearest relative present at a funeral. When the mourners go about the stretes COVERDALE Eccl. xii. 2.

Mournful (*mōrn ful*) *a* 1542 [f. MOURN + *v* + FUL] 1. Deno ng e h b ng or ex p es ve of mo rn ng o deep so ow 2. Feel n o opp e sed w deep so o 579

H h ok h d w h n m a D ac s T ou w h Sp h V s H n Mou nful y au ness

Mourning (*mōrn-ning*), *vb*. *sb*. ME. [f. MOURN + *v* + ING¹.] 1. The action of MOURN + *v*. Also with *a* and *pl*. 2. *spec.* The feeling or the expression of sorrow for a death; also, a lament ME. 3. The wearing of black clothes, etc., as a manifestation of sorrow for the death of a friend. Also, the period during which they are worn. 1532. *b.* An instance of this. Now rare. 1611. 4. The dress (now usu. black) worn by mourners. Also occas. applied to the black draperies placed on buildings, etc. on occasions of mourning. 1654.

1. The mournings of such as be in captivtyte COVERDALE Ps. cii. 20. 2. The mouse of the m. of a mighty nation TENNYSON 3. b. And he made a m. for his father seven days Gen. i. 10. 4. Pray desire Mrs. Taylor to inform me what m. I should buy for my mother and Miss Porter JOHNSON Deq. m. complete or full m.; 2. HALF-M. (second m.). In m. (as adjectival phr.): wearing the garments indicative of grief. So To go or put into m.; to be out of m., etc. *attrib.* and *comb.* m.-band, a strip of black cloth or crape worn under the sleeve of a coat or round the hat in token of bereavement; m. border, a black border on note-paper, envelopes, etc., used by persons who are in m.; m. coach, (a) a black coach, usually draped in black, used by a person in mourning *Hist*; (b) a closed carriage used by mourners at a funeral; -paper, note-paper with a black edge; -ring, a ring worn as a memorial of a deceased person.

Mourning, *ppl. a*. OE. [f. MOURN + *v* + ING².] That mourns; sorrowing, lumenting; characterized by or expressive of grief.

Spec. collocations: m. bride, a pop. name for the sweet scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*; m. dove, the common American or Carolina turtle-dove, *Zenaidura macroura*; m. warbler, an American warbler, *Geothlypis philadelphia*; m. widow, a European geranium, *Geranium phaeum*. Hence Mourningly *adv*. 1519.

Mournival (*mōrn-ivål*). Now only *Hist*. 1530. [a. F. *mornifole*, of unkn. origin.] *Cards*. 1. A set of four aces, kings, queens, or knaves, in one hand. 2. *transf.* A set of four (things or persons) -1711.

Mouse (*maus*), *sb*. *Pl.* mice (*mōis*). [Com. Teut.: OE. *mūs*: Indo-Eur. **muis*- (L. *mus*, Gr. *mūs*, Skr. *māṣ*).] 1. An animal of any of the smaller species of the genus *Mus* of rodents; e.g. the house mouse, *M. musculus*, the field or wood mouse, *M. sylvaticus*, the harvest mouse, *M. minutus*. *b.* Popularly applied to animals of other genera having some resemblance to mice, esp. the shrews (*Sorex*) and the voles (*Arvicola*) OE. 2. As a type of something small or insignificant. Chiefly after Horace. 1584. 3. As a playful term of endearment -1798. 4. *techn.* Applied to things resembling a mouse in shape, etc. *a. Naut.* (a) A kind of ball or knob, wrought on the collars of stays by means of spun-yarn, to prevent the running eye from slipping. (b) = Mousing *vb* *sb* 2a (*concr.*). 1750. *b.* A match used in firing a mine or a gun 1867. 5. *slang*. A lump or discoloured bruise, *esp.* a black eye 1854.

1. Phr. *Drunk, mous, mule, quiet, still*, etc., as a m. (*tr.* a cheese). *M. and mous*, every living thing. 2. The mountains travel'd, and brought forth A scorned m. I B. JONS. tr. Horace, Art P. 199. 3. *Haut. m. iv* 183

II. tr. A muscle. *Obs.* in gen. sense. -1561.

2. *spec.* Applied variously to certain muscular parts of meat. Now only *diat*. 1584.

attrib. and *comb.* m.-bird, any bird of the African genus *Cathartes*; -hawk, (a) a hawk that devours mice; (b) the short-eared owl or hawk-owl, *Asio brachyotus*; m. lemur, any small Madagascan lemur of the genus *Chiropotus*; -mark, a birth-mark resembling a mouse.

Mouse (*mauz*), *v*. ME. [f. Mouse *sb*.] 1. *intr.* To hunt for or catch mice; said esp. of a cat or an owl. 2. *transf.* and *fig.* To hunt or search industriously or capiously: to go or move about softly in search of something, to prowl. Also with *around*, *along*. 1755. *b.* *trans.* To hunt for patiently and carefully. Also with *out*. U.S. 1864. 3. *trans.* To handle as a cat does a mouse: to rear bite

1647 *fb* 10p about ood ed y bu oughy 691 4 12 Top a no se see Mo SL I 4 o (a st o e oo) h mo s 69

a N g f P f bo d a S 3

Mouse-colour (*b a*) 606 I A 0 u e a of e on mo c d grey with a yellowish tinge. 2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Mouse-coloured 1716. Mouse-coloured *a*. 1687

Mouse-deer. Also **moose**. 1836. [Both forms are app. corruptions of *musk-deer*.] The Chevrotain (*Tragulus meminna*), native of Ceylon and Java

Mouse-dun. late ME. *a. adj.* Mouse coloured. *b sb* Mouse-colour.

Mouse-ear. ME. [tr. mod. L. *auriculæ muris*, Gr. *μῦς* *auris*; see MYOSOTIS.] A name for various plants mostly with soft hairy leaves as *Hieracium Pilosella* (also m. hawkweed), various species of *Cerastium* (also m. chickweed), and of *Myosotis* (as the forget-me-not), and *Sisymbrium Thaliana* (also m. cress). So Mouse-eared *a* having leaves resembling a mouse's ear. *spec.* in m. chickweed, hawkweed (see above) 1769.

Mouse-hole. late ME. A hole used by a mouse for passage or abode; a hole only big enough to admit a mouse.

Mouse-hunt 1. *Obs.* exc. *diat*. 1481 [a. MDu. *muushont* weasel, f. *muus* mouse + *hont* dog (see HOUND *sb*.¹).] A weasel, also *gen.* an animal that hunts mice

Mouse-hunt 2. *rare*. 1828. [HUNT *sb* 2] A hunt for mice.

Mouse-pea. *Obs.* exc. *diat*. [OE. *mūs-pis*.] The Heath-pea (*Lathyrus macrorrhizus*), also the Meadow Vetchling (*L. pratensis*)

Mouser (*mauzr*, -sor), late ME. [f. Mouse *v*. or *sb*. + -r¹.] An animal that catches mice, e.g. a cat, an owl. Also *fig.*

Mouse-tail. 1548. [f. Mouse *sb*. + TAIL *sb*.] *tr.* The stoncrop, *Sedum acre* -1611. 2. A plant of the genus *Myosurus*, esp. *M. minimus*, from the shape of its seed receptacle 1578.

Mousetrap (*mauz-trap*). *Pl.* mousetraps, also *traps* -1475. [f. Mouse *sb* + TRAP *sb*.¹] A trap for catching mice.

transf. The house, is too small, a mere mouse trap 1839. *Comb.* m.-switch *Electric*, an automatic switch moved by a spring which is released when the current through a controlling magnet falls below a certain limit

Mousing (*mauz-ning*), *vb*. *sb*. 1832. [f. Mouse *v*. + ING¹.] 1. The action of Mouse + *v*. 1856. 2. *Naut.* a. The action of fastening spun-yarn or rope, etc., round the point and shank of a hook; *concr.* the rope or yarn so fastened; *b.* The action of making a mouse on a rope, *concr.* the mouse so made 1832. 3. *attrib.*, as m. hawk, etc. 1835.

Mousing (*mauz-ning*), *ppl. a*. 1605. [f. *as* prec. + ING².] That hunts or catches mice *b. transf.* Prying, prowling, rapacious, inquisitive 1692.

Mouzie (*mauz-i*), *v. arch.* Also **mouzie** 1662 [freq. of Mouse *v.* after *leuzle*.] *trans* To pull about roughly.

Mousquetaire (*mask-ete*). 1706. [Fr., cf. *MUSKETIER*.] 1. *Fr. Hist.* Orig. a foot soldier armed with a musket; in the 17th and 18th c. a member of either the Gray or White and the Black Mousquetaires (so called from the colour of their horses), which formed part of the king's household troops. They were all of noble birth, and were famous as dandies. 2. Applied *attrib.* to certain styles of articles of female attire, as in m. cloak, cuff, etc. Also short for m. glove [1850 *à la m.*], 1883.

Mousse (*mōis*). 1892. [Fr. = *moss*] *Cookery*. A sweet made of whipped cream frozen

Mousseline (*muslin*). 1696. [Fr.; see MUSLIN.] 1. French muslin; also, a dress of this. (Often short for *m. de ligne*.) *b. M. de laine* ('muslin of wool'), a dress-material, once all wool, but later of wool and cotton, printed with various patterns. *c. M. de soie* ('muslin of silk'), a thin silk fabric resembling muslin 1850. 2. A thin blown glass-ware with a na-

men a on e emb ng mus n o ace A o n
w ne glass of th s 1862

Moustache mu d [mz] Also (now
US) **mustache** 585 [a F n a f m,
ad l n a m a ee uss CHO]
1 The a h chg o upon he ppe p of
nen e he (a tha on bo s des o (b
on one side of the up, as a single moustache, or
as a 'pair of moustaches'. 2. *Zool.* Hair or
bristles, resembling a moustache, round the
mouth of certain animals 1605.

And he twirl'd his m, with so charming an air,—
His moustaches I should say, because he'd a pair
BARRAM. *Old m* [tr. F. *vueille moustache*] an old
soldier.

Comb. m.-cup, a cup with an arrangement to
protect the m when drinking; m. monkey, a W
African monkey, *Cercopithecus cephus*. Hence
Moustached a.

Mousy (mous'), *sb.* Also -ie. 1693.
[f. *Mous* sb. + -y¹.] Playful dim of *mouse*.

Mousy (mu'si), *a.* Also -ey. 1812. [f.
MOUSE sb. + -y¹.] 1. Resembling a mouse,
its colour, smell, etc. 1859. 2. As quiet as a
mouse 1812. 3. Infested with mice 1817.

Mouth (maup), *sb.* [Com. Teut.: OE.
muþ—O^{TEUT} **munþo-s*—pre-*Teut. *munþo-s*,
corresp. to L. *mentum chin.*] 1. The ex-
ternal orifice in an animal body which serves
for the ingestion of food, together with the
cavity to which this leads, containing the
apparatus of mastication and the organs of
vocal utterance. b. In expressions like *a good*,
bad hard, etc. *m*, used with ref. to a horse's
readiness to feel and obey the pressure of the
bit. Hence *abstr.* of a horse: Capability of
being guided by the bit 1727. 2. As the
receptacle of food, or with ref. to swallowing,
devouring, taste, etc. OE. b. A person viewed
only as a consumer of food 1550. 3. As the
instrument of speech or voice. (In this use
lingue is more usual.) OE. 4. The orifice of
the mouth considered as part of the face OE.

1 He was thrust in the m. with a Squear SHAKS.
Mouths that gaped TENNYSON. *Phr* + *To draw one's*
m to extract a tooth. *Pervs* b. A horse that has
no m 1791. 2. *Phr* *The m. waters* (after, at some-
thing); (it) *makes* (one's) *m. waters*, referring to the
flow of saliva caused by the anticipation of appetizing
food; also *fig.* *To open one's m. wide*, to ask a high
price. See also *HAND TO MOUTH*. b. *Useless m.*
one who does no work but has to be fed. 3. You
must borrow me Gargantua's m. first: 'tis a word
too great for any m. of this Ages sea SHAKS. I had
the relation from his own m. Dr FOR. *Phr* *By word*
of m: orally; often opp. to 'by writing'. (*To con-*
demn a person) *out of his own m.* (Luke xix. 22) by
the evidence of his own words. *With one m.*, with
one voice; unanimously (A Hebraism) Now rare
To open one's m. to begin speaking. *To close, shut*
one's m. to refrain from speaking. *To stop* (a per-
son's) *m.* to keep (him) from talking. *To put words*
into another's m. = to tell him what to say. *To put*
(a speech) into a person's m. to represent him as
having uttered it. *To take the words out of another's*
m. to say what he was about to say. *To make a*
poor m. to plead poverty. *To give m.* (of a bound)
to bark or bay vehemently, also *transf.* of a person.
4. *Hir m.* ful smal, and ther-to softe and reed CHAUCER.
Phr *Down in the m.*, having the corners of the m.
turned downwards, as a sign of dissatisfaction; de-
jected, dispirited. *To laugh* (on) *the wrong side of*
one's m., in early use to laugh in a forced manner;
now, to lament instead of laughing. *To make a* (wry,
ugly, hard, etc.) *m.*, or *mouths* to express dis-
approval, derision, etc., by putting away one's m.; of
an animal, to menace with the m.; also *fig.* to refuse
to believe or accept. Const. *ad. upon*.

II. *Transf.* applications to persons. 1. A
spokesman. *Obs.* exc. in renderings of foreign
modes of speech 1563. +2. *slang.* A silly
person; a dupe—1823.

1 I was but the m. of the rest, and spoke what they
have dictated to me Pervs.

III. Applied to things resembling a mouth.
1. The opening of anything, e.g. a bottle, a
furnace, a beehive, a cave, etc.; also *fig.* of the
pit of Hell ME. 2. The outfall of a river;
the entrance to a haven, valley, etc. OE. 3.
The opening out of a tube, passage, drain,
burrow, and the like; the hole or aperture of
various natural or artificial structures 1582. 4.
The fork between the open jaws of scissors,
pincers, or a vice; the working edge of a tool
1576. +5. A mouthpiece—1821.

attrib. and *Comb.* with the meaning 'coming from
the m. only and not from the heart', as *m.-charity*,
friend, humour—also *m.-filling* a. *fig.* (of an oath,

mpimen flaed footed a ha figh he m b mbas n
m pipe Organ bul g a f aw e Foo b
b g p g ca d he n u e
he b y w h he a fu ppe m wash a
h ap uuc wa h m

Mouth mauð v ME f p e I
f an To p onoun speak o g e u e an e
to. *Obs.* exc. arch. 2. *trans.* To utter in a
pompously oratorical style, or with great
distinctness of articulation; to declaim. Also
with *out.* 1602. 3. *intr.* To use a pompous or
affected style of utterance; to declaim. Also
to *m.* it. 1602. 4. *trans.* To put or take
(something) in the mouth; to seize with the
mouth; to press (a thing) with the mouth or
lips late ME. 5. To train the mouth of (a
horse); to accustom to the use of the bit 1533
76. *intr.* (contempt) To join lips (with); to kiss
—1693. 7. To make mouths; to grimace
1827. 8. Of a river: To disemboague (*in*,
into) 1598.

1. He that knows not how to m. a curse QUARLES
2. He mouths a sentence, as curs in a bone
CHURCHILL 3. Nay, and thoult m, Ile rant as well
as thou SHAKS. 4. *Hamlet* iv. ii. 20. 6. *Ideas for*
M. III. II. 194.

Mouthed (mauðd), *a.* ME. [f. *MOUTh*
sb. + -ED².] 1. Having a mouth, or such-and-
such a mouth or mouths. +2. Gaping, open-
mouthed—1649.

2 A many-m. chorus 1905
Mouthier (mauðj), 1822. [f. *MOUTh* v.
+ -ER¹.] One who mouths; a boastful or
declamatory speaker.

Mouthful (mauðful), 1530. [-FUL.] A
quantity that fills the mouth; as much as a
mouth can take in at one time; hence, a small
quantity. Also *transf.* said esp. *collog.* of a
long name which 'fills' the mouth when
uttered.

Mouth glue, 1573. Glue (ong. a prepara-
tion of isinglass) to be used by moistening with
the tongue.

Mouthless (mauðles), *a.* OE. [-LESS.]
Having no mouth.

Mouth-organ 1668. 1. A musical instru-
ment operated by the mouth; e.g. a pan-pipe,
a jews'-harp. 2. *Zool.* One of the appendages
forming the mouth (of an insect, crustacean,
etc.) 1853.

Mouth(-)piece, 1683. 1. A piece placed
at or forming the mouth (of a receptacle, organ-
pipe, etc.). 2. Something to put in the mouth:
e.g. the part of a musical instrument, a pipe,
etc., which is placed between the lips. Also,
that part of a bit which crosses the horse's
mouth. 1727. 3. One who speaks on behalf
of another or others 1805.

3 The thing called the Cabinet is nothing more
than the mouth-piece of the Boroughmongers
COBBETT.

Mouthy (mauði), *a.* 1589. [f. *MOUTh*
sb. + -y¹.] Characterized by railing, ranting,
or the use of bombastic language.

He was prone to be m. and magniloquent W
LIVING.

Mouton, late ME. [a. OF. *mouton*, lit. 'sheep'
(see MUTTON).] 1. (*mā'tʃn*) A French gold
coin of the 14th–15th c., bearing the figure of
the Lamb of God (whence the name). *Hist.*
2. (*muton*) A spy quartered with an accused
person to obtain evidence against him 1804.

|| **Moutonnée** (mutone), *a.* 1872. [Fr. (in
roche moutonnée), fem. pa. pple. of *moutonner*,
f. *mouton* sheep; see MUTTON.] *Geol.* Rounded
like a sheep's back; said of rocks shaped by
glacial action.

Movable, moveable (mā'vābl), late ME.
[a. OF. *movable*, f. *movoir* to MOVE; see -ABLE.]
A. *adj.* 1. Apt or disposed to movement—1705.
+2. *fig.* Changeable, fickle, inconstant—1682.
3. Capable of being moved, not fixed in one
place or posture, late ME. 4. Of property.
Admitting of being removed or displaced;
applied to 'personal' as opp. to 'real' property.
In *Sc. Law*, opp. to HERITABLE *a.* late ME.
5. Changing from one date to another every
year late ME. 6. *Semiotic Gram.* Of certain
letters, etc.: Pronounced, not 'quiescent' 1837.
2. The moveable people [orig. *mobile vulgus*]
CHAUCER. 3. This moveable structure of shelves
COWPER. The clinical history of the movable

F o c k dney 892. 5 H f as an ec
fes a wh h b ng a ways on h ame day h
week a s d a c on y ar o y ar als an f
and ac Beak as is a m f as w h us n d

B b t In he Po emac astronomy Any
of en ne concen e ng spheres of the
neavens Chelly n l o g m
Pr MUM MOBLE a e ME. 2. *pl.* Personal
property, property that is capable of being
moved, as dist. from real or fixed property (as
land, houses, etc.). In *Sc.* and *Civil Law*,
opp. to 'heritable' property 1440. 3. An
article of furniture that may be removed from
the building in which it is placed; opp. to
fixtura. Now chiefly in *pl.* 1523 +4. Some-
thing capable of being set in motion; *spec.* any
part of the works of a watch—1779. +5. A
person given to movement or change—1658
1. *Rick III*, iii. i. 195 2 I wrote to you... for my
movables BYRON. Hence *Movability*, *Mo v-*
ableness, *Movably* *adv.*

Move (māv), *sb.* 1499. [f. *MOVE* v.] +1.
A proposal; motion (*rare*). 2. *Chess*, etc. The
moving or changing of position of a piece in
the regular course of the game; the manner in
which a piece is allowed to be moved, (a
player's) turn to move 1656. b. *fig.* A device,
trick; an action calculated to secure some end
1822. 3. An act of moving from a stationary
position; a beginning of movement or depar-
ture, esp. in *phr* to make a m. 1827. 4. A
change of house or place of sojourn 1853
2. The m: the right to make the first move in the
game (so in *paun* and m. in *chess*, with reference to
odds). b. A (*good, bad*, etc.) m: a (prudent, etc.)
step or proceeding. To be up to every m. on the
board to be cunning, smart, wide-awake, experienced
3. Directly there was a m, the ladies went to bed
1850. On the m: travelling, moving about. To get
a m. on (ong. U.S.), to hurry up

Move (māv), *v.* [ME. *move*, a. AF. *mover*,
OF. *movoir*—L. *movēre*.] I. *trans.* 1. To
change the position of; to shift, remove; occas.
to dislodge or displace (something fixed). Also
to m. away, along, etc. b. *Chess*, etc. To
change the position of (a piece) in course of
play 1474. c. To bring or apply (something)
to—1611. +d. To raise (one's hat, cap) or
bow as a gesture of salutation—1825. Cf.
II, 2 c below. 2. To put or keep in mot on
to shake, stir, or disturb, late ME. 3
To change the position or posture of (one's
body or any member), late ME. +4. To put
forth, utter (sound)—1674. 5. *Med.* To cause
(the bowels) to act; also *absol.* Also *intr.* of
the bowels = to be moved, to act. 1700. 6
To stir up or excite (an emotion, appetite, etc.)
in a person; to provoke (laughter, contradic-
tion), late ME. 7. To stir up, commence
(strife, war, etc.). Now rare or *Obs.* ME
8. To affect with emotion; to excite to (laughter
or tears). Often *spec.* to affect with tender or
compassionate emotion. ME. 9. To prompt
actuate, or incline to (an action) or to do (some-
thing) ME. +10. To urge (a person) to (an
action) or to do (something); to apply or appeal
to, late ME. 11. To make a formal applica-
tion, suit, or request to (the sovereign, a court,
Parliament, etc.). Const. *for*. Cf. MOTION
sb 7 b. 1683. +12. To propose or suggest (some-
thing to be done); to prefer (a request), to
lodge (a complaint); to propound (a question,
etc.), mention (a matter). Const. *to* (a person)
late ME. 13. *spec.* +a. To plead (a cause)
etc.) in a court; to bring (an action at law)
—1641. b. To propose (a resolution, etc.) for-
mally in a deliberative assembly. Also with
clause. 1452.

1. But none myght stee the swerd nor moue hit
MALORY. b. My hege, I m. my bishop TENNYSON
c. *Deut.* xxiii. 25. 2. To m. heaven and earth
to make unheard-of efforts (to do something). 3. She
moved her lips, but could not speak T. HARDY. 6
To move wide laughter in the throats of death? SHAKS.
8. And Iesus moved with compassion, put forth his
hand, and touched him Mark i. 41. *Phr* *To m* to
anger, wrath, etc. 9. What reason should thy Mind
to Marriage move? DRYDEN. *absol.* I fear these
stubborn lines lack power to move SHAKS. *Phr* *The*
spirit moves me a phrase orig. in Quaker use, re-
ferring to the Holy Spirit; now = 'I feel impelled or
in the humour (to do something)'. 11. The Bank
now moved the Court... for a reversal of the verdict
1835. 13 b. Your Lordship would undertake to m.
the Address PRYR. I moved first that the L. Chan-
cellor be brought to the barre 1621.

II. intr. 1. To go, advance, proceed, pass from one place to another, esp. deliberately. Also with advs., as *about*, *away*, etc. ME. b. Of an army, etc.: To go forward, march. Also, to quit one's position. ME. c. *transf.* late ME. d. *Chess*, etc. (a) Of a piece: To be transferred from one position to another in the course of the game; (b) Of a player: To make a move 1474. e. To change one's abode 1707. f. Of goods: To change hands, find buyers 1759. 2. Of living beings: To change position or posture, to exhibit motion. Freq. with neg. = not to stir. ME. b. To dance. Also with cogn. obj. Now rare. 1594. c. To raise the bat, bow in salutation (now provincial) 1594. 3. Of inanimate objects: To suffer change of position or posture; to be stirred. late ME. b. Of a piece of machinery: To turn, work, revolve. late ME. 4. Of animate beings: To live, 'have one's being', esp. in a particular sphere. Also *transf.* and fig. of things. ME. 5. To take action, proceed (in an affair). Also with cogn. obj. (fig.) *to m. a step*. late ME. 6. To proceed, originate from—1676. 7. *To m. for*: to make a request, proposal, or application for (something) 1638.

1. Katie never ran: she moved To meet me TENNYSON. Phr. *M. on*, a policeman's order to a person who stands too long in one place; also *trans.* to order to move on. b. Anon they m. in perfect Phalanx to the Dorian mood MUR. c. Then the tale Shall m. on soberly KEATS. e. *To m. about*, etc., to keep changing one's abode. *To m. in*, to take possession of a new domicile. 2. He heareth not, he stirreth not, he moveth not SHAKS. Nor would his lips M. HENLEY. c. At least we m. when we meet one another DICKENS. 3. Then m. the trees, the copses nod TENNYSON. 4. The little world in which she moved DISRAELI. 5. God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform CORNWALL. I would urge parents to m. in the matter LUTHER. 7. I moved for a physician to be sent to her from Oxford 1707. Hence *Moveless* a. having no movement; immovable, fixed 1578. *Movelessly* adv., *ness*.

Movement (mōv'mēt). late ME. [a. OF. *movement* (mod. Fr. *mouvement*), ad. med. L. *movementum*, f. *movere*; see MOVE v. and -MENT. Rare between 14th and 18th c.; not in SHAKS., A.V., or Milton's poetry.] 1. The action or process of moving (see MOVE v.). Also, a particular act or manner of moving. b. *Mil.* and *Nav.* A tactical or strategical change of position 1784. c. Chiefly pl.: Actions, activities, doings of a person or body of persons 1833. 2. *concr.* (*Mech.*) (a) The moving mechanism of a watch or clock; (b) a particular part or group of parts in a mechanism serving some special purpose 1678. 3. a. A moving (of the mind) towards or from some object; an impulse of desire or aversion, an act of volition. Now rare. 1456. b. In a poem or narrative: Progress of incidents, development of plot; the quality of having plenty of incident, or of carrying on the interest of the reader 1838. c. *Fine Art* In a painting, etc., the quality of suggesting that the figures represented are moving. Also, in *Arch.*, harmonious variety in the lines and ornamentation of a building. 1773. 4. a. *Mus.* (a) The manner in which a piece or a passage moves; variously applied to melodic progression (now usu. *MOTION* sh. to b), 'tempo', and 'rhythm'. (b) A principal division of a musical work, as a sonata or symphony, having a distinctive structure of its own. 1771. b. *Prosody*. Rhythmical or accentual character 1871. 5. A series of actions and endeavours by a body of persons, tending more or less continuously towards some special end; as the *Oxford m.* (see OXFORD), the *Labour m.* 1828. b. *The m. = m. party* 1831. c. The way in which things are moving at a particular time or in a particular field 1846. 6. *Comm.* Activity in the market for some commodity. Also, a rise or fall in price. 1886.

1. There was a general m. toward the door 1804. c. The police watched the movements of the mob (*mod.*). 2. a. I blush'd in my turn: but from what movements I leave to the few who feel to analyse STERNE. + b. The orderly and majestic m. of the Roman hexameter 1887. 3. Oxford is the home they say of movements, and Cambridge of men 1888. Phr. *In the m.* [after F. *dans le mouvement*]: 'in the swim', in the prevalent direction or tendency of things. 6. An upward m. in stocks 1895.

attrib. and *Comb.*, as m. cure = *hinesipathy* (see

KINSHIP), m. party [after F. *le parti du mouvement*], the 'liberal' or innovating party in the first half of the 19th c.

Mover (mōv'ar). late ME. [f. MOVE v. + -ER¹]. 1. One who moves or sets in motion. Applied esp. to God; also *First M.* 2. Something which sets in motion or actuates 1586. b. A machine or mechanical agency which imparts motion 1654. 3. One who incites to action; one who promotes or originates (an action, etc.) 1497. b. One who moves a proposal in a deliberative assembly 1737. 4. A person or thing that moves or is in motion. Now chiefly of an animal. 1592. 5. *Chess*. With prefixed numeral, denoting a problem in which the king is to be mated in the specified number of moves 1900.

1. Oh thou eternal mover of the heavens SHAKS. 2. Phr. *First m.*, in mediæval astronomy = *first motor*, PRIMUM MOBILE. b. *First of prime m.* an initial source, natural or mechanical, of motive power 3. Providence, which I humbly recognize as the first m. of your thoughts in my favour Dr. POE. 4. Though elegant in form, this buck is but a poor m. 1895.

Movie (mōv'ī). orig. U.S. 1913. [f. MOVING picture + -IE, -Y⁶] 1. A cinematograph picture - usu. pl. cinema pictures, 'the cinema'. 2. *Comb.* movie-tone, a form of sound-film.

Moving (mōv'ing), ppl. a. late ME. [f. MOVE v. + -ING²]. a. That moves. b. That originates or actuates 1489. c. That touches the feelings or affects the mind 1597. 2. *M. picture*, a cinematograph picture or film 1890. *M. plant*, the Indian plant, *Medicago sativa*, the leafless of which are in constant motion. *M. staircase*, stairway, an escalator. b. He was a m. spirit in fun and mischief 1902. c. The gentle spirit of moving words SHAKS. I begged, by all that was m., to be delivered out of the Dungeon Swift. Hence *Movingly* adv., *ness*.

Mow (mō), sb.¹ Now chiefly dial. or U.S. [OE. *mōga*, corresp. to ON. *mūga* swath.] 1. A stack of hay, corn, beans, peas, etc.; also, a heap of grain or hay in a barn. Cf. HAY-MOW. 2. A place in a barn where hay or corn is heaped up 1755. 3. A heap or pile, also, a mound, hillock - 1682.

Mow (mō), sb.² Now literary or dial.; in Scot. pron. (mā), ME. [a. OF. *moue*, mouse mouth, lip, pout (mod. Fr. *moue*).] A grimace; a p., a derisive grimace.

Phr. *Moue and moue* (see *Moe* sb.²), *moues* and *moues*, *moues* and *moues*.

Mow (mō), v.¹ Pa. t. mowed; pa. ppl. mowed. mown. [Com. WGer. vb. OE. *mōwan*. The root, OTeut. **mō-*, pre-Tent. **mō-*, occurs in MEAD, MEADOW, and in Cr. *quar* to reap] 1. *trans.* To cut down grass, corn, etc. in a field, etc. with a scythe or a machine: with (a) corn, etc. or (b) field, etc. as obj. b. *absol.* or *intr.* 2. *transf.* and fig. To sweep down in battle; to destroy or kill indiscriminately or in great numbers; now usu. with *down*; also with cognate obj. ME. 3. The hay of our town is almost fit to be mowed Swift. b. Like an ill Mower, that mowes on still, and never whets his Syth Bacon. 2. To m. whole Troops, and make whole Armies fly Pope. The rule mowed them down as they approached 1884.

Mow (mō), v.² Now dial. late ME. [f. Mow sb.¹] *trans.* To put in mows. Also with *up*.

Mow (mō), v.³ late ME. [f. Mow sb.²] *intr.* To make mouths or grimaces.

Mowburn (mōv'burn), v. 1707. [Back-formation from next.] *intr.* Of hay, corn, etc.: To heat and ferment through being stacked too green.

Mow-burnt, a. 1548. [f. Mow sb.¹ + BURN¹ ppl. a.] Of hay, corn, etc.: Spoilt by becoming overheated in the mow.

Mowe, obs. f. MAY v.¹, Mew sb.², MOVE v., Mow.

Mower (mōv'ar). late ME. [f. Mow v.¹ + -ER¹] 1. One who cuts grass, etc. with a scythe. 2. A mowing-machine 1852.

Mowing (mōv'ing), ppl. sb. 1494. [f. Mow v.¹ + -ING¹]. 1. The action of Mow v.¹ b. *concr.* The quantity of grass cut at one time; also pl. grass removed by mowing 1764. 2. U.S. Land on which grass is grown for hay 1786.

attrib. and *Comb.*, as m.-machine, etc.; m. grass, grass reserved for mowing.

Mown (mōv'n), ppl. a. OE. [pa. ppl. of Mow v.¹] Cut down with a scythe or mowing machine. Cf. NEW-MOWN.

Moxa (mōk'sā). 1677 [a. Jap. *mokusa* (phonetically mōk'sā), contr. f. *mōse* *kusa* burning herb.] 1. The downy covering of the dried leaves of *Artemisia Moxa*, esp. as prepared for burning on the skin as a counter-irritant for gout, etc. Also, the plant. 2. Any substance used like moxa for burning on the skin 1833.

Moya (mōv'ya). 1830 [Name of a former mountain near Quito.] *Geol.* Volcanic mud.

Moyen (mōi'en), sb. and a. Obs. exc. Sc. 1440. [a. OF. *moyen*, var. *moien* MEAN a².] a. sb. A means; means, resources, mediation instrumentality. b. *any* Middle 1481-1550.

Moy(e): see MOIL, MOIR.

Mozarab (mōz'arāb). Also **Mozarabe**, **Mizarab**. 1753 [a. Sp. *Mozarabe*, corrupt form of an Arabic word meaning 'would be Arab'.] *Hist.* In Spain under Moorish rule. One of those Christians who, on condition of owning allegiance to the Moorish king, and conforming to certain Moorish customs, were allowed the exercise of their own religion. So *†Mozarabite* 1537. *Mozarabic* a. 1706.

Moze (mōv'iz), v. 1505. [?] = GIG v.3

Mozzetta, **mozetta** (mōz'e-tā, || mōv'etā) 1774. [It. *mossa*, dim. of *mossa*, see AMICE v.] *Ecol.* A cape with a small hood worn by the Pope and other dignitaries of the R. C. Ch.

M.P. 1809. Abbrev. for 'Member of Parliament'. Pl. *M.P.'s*, occas. *M.P.s*.

Mr. 1447. [Orig. an abbrev. of MASTER] 1. In the 16th and 17th c. used for MASTER - 1674. 2. As a prefixed title, now pronounced (mī'stā), or (mī'stā, mī'stā). The regular abbrev. of MASTER sb.¹, which is now used only occas. (chiefly jw.). For pl. *Misters* MISSISSIPPI AS 2, is used. 1447. b. Prefixed to a foreign name. Now rare. 1601.

1. I refused the title of Mr. of Arts 1674. 2. All the letters of Mr. Secretary 1524. 'Mr. Justice' - the style of a Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, Mr. Mayor, etc., forms used now only vocatively.

Mrs. 1582. [Orig. an abbrev. of MISTRESS] 1. In the 17th c. often written for MISTRESS - 1679. 2. As a prefixed title of courtesy. Now pronounced (mī'stā, mī'stā). 1. *MISS* a. Prefixed to the surname of a married woman who has no superior title 1872. b. In the 17th and 18th c. prefixed to the name of an unmarried lady or girl - 1701.

MS., abbrev. of *L. manu scriptum* MANUSCRIPT

Often pron. (em'es), e.g. [He] drew forth an MS. (byem).

MSS., used (1) as pl. of *piece*, and (2) as adj. in concord with a pl. sb.; (3) *eron.* for *MS.*

Mt., abbrev. of MOUNT sb.¹

Mucate (mūk'et). 1815 [see -ATE¹ i c] *Chem.* A salt of mucic acid.

Mucedin (mūf'sidin, mūf'sidin). 1871 [f. L. *mucido* mucus (in mod. L. 'mould') + -IN¹] *Chem.* A nitrogenous substance, one of the constituents of gluten. So *Mucedinous* (-sed-) a. *Bot.* having the character of mould or mildew 1857.

Much (mūʃ), a., quasi-sb., and adv. [Early ME. *muche*, *muche*, *mache*, *miche*, shortened from *michel*, *michel*, *michel*, *michel*; see MICKLE.] A. adj. + z. - GREAT a., in various applications - 1697. 2. A great quantity or amount of, existing or present in great quantity ME. 3. With agent noun: that is much in the habit of performing the action 1712.

1. *M. Eustace*, *M. Westlock*, names of English villages. 2. *†I deal a great part: also with largely* 2. There is m. truth in that remark of yours [Pope] A pale yellow sun. showed the m. dirt of the place Kipling. Phr. *M. (ironically, = no) good may it do you*. *Too m.* see *Too*. 3. Your long and m. talks I hated him LAMM.

B. *absol.* and quasi-sb. 1. Used *absol.* in the sense 'great'. Only in *m. and m.* and *little* = all (people) without exception. ME. only. 2. A great deal, a great quantity. Prov. *M. will have more*. ME. 2. He who drinks m. is a Slave to himself 1800.

* (man). a (pass) au (loud) o (cut) (Fr chef) o (er) o (I eye) o (Fr eau de vie) u (1) s (Psyche) q (what) q (get

The w s om r hugh f l on a
FAREW Ph Byn T yag r a d a k n k
f e T h n k v T k n f e M r
I o If T b n h f n g o b e n
p o n o con p n e p a p f i e d e n
I a s a m h a o h w a s o g r e a L o n f
P a e s h u d b e o h a p p y a c B o N
i b h a o b e a a e a p p e r a n e
Y a n m. o k a D e T h n k m
(with inf.) to regard as important or onerous; to
be shy of (doing something)

C. adv. 1. In a great degree; to a great extent; greatly. **ME.** **b.** = **VERY.** **Obs.** exc. with *like*, 1449. **c.** Used ironically for 'not at all' 1590. **d.** *Not much*: not likely, certainly not (*collog.*). **2.** Pretty nearly 1560. **3.** For a large part of one's time 1755.

1. For my part, I don't m. like it Goldsm. **2.** *As m. of an age, of a muchness, of a size, of a price.* All of them left the World m. as they found it Temple. It was m. about that time 1704.

Muchel(e, etc.): see **MICKLE**, etc.

Muchly (mʊtʃli), **adv.** Now *loc.* 1621. [**f** **MUCH** **a.** + **-LY**.] **Much**, exceedingly.

Muchness (mʊtʃnəs), **late ME.** [**f** **MUCH** **a.** + **-NESS**.] **1.** Large size or bulk, also, size, magnitude (large or small) -1631. **2.** Greatness in quantity, number, or degree. **late ME.**

Phr. *Much of a m.*: much of the same importance or value; very much alike (*collog.*).

†Much what, sb. and adv. **ME.** [**f** **MUCH** **adv.** + **WHAT** **pron.**] **a. sb.** Many matters. **b. adv.** Greatly; nearly, almost; just; pretty much, pretty well -1701 (very common in 17th c.). **b.** Much-what in like manner as before GLANVILLE.

Mucic (miʊˈsɪk), **a.** 1809. [**a.** **F.** *mucique*. **f.** **L.** *mucus*; see **MUCUS** and **-IC**.] **Chem.** In *m. acid*: an acid formed by the action of dilute nitric acid upon various kinds of gum. **M. ether**, an ether obtained from *m. acid*.

Mucid (miʊˈsɪd), **a. rare.** 1656. [**ad.** **L.** *mucidus*, **f.** *mucere* to be mouldy.] Mouldy, musty. So **Mucidous** **a.** 1866.

Muciferous (miʊˈsɪfərəs), **a.** 1842. [**f** **L.** *mucus* + *-fer* bearing + **-OUS**; see **-FEROUS**.] Secreting or conveying mucus. So **Mucific** **a.** producing mucus 1848. **Muciform** **a.** resembling mucus 1848.

Mucigen (miʊˈsɪdʒən), 1876. [**f** **L.** *mucus* + **-GEN**.] **Chem.** The substance of the granules forming a mucous cell.

Mucigenous (miʊˈsɪdʒənəs), **a.** 1886. [**f** **as** **prec** + **-OUS**.] **a.** Producing mucus. **b.** Of the nature of mucigen

Mucilage (miʊˈsɪlədʒ), **late ME.** [**a.** **F.** *mucilage*, **ad.** **late L.** *mucilagō* musty juice, **f.** **L.** *mucus*.] **1.** A viscous substance obtained from the roots, seeds, etc., of plants by maceration in water. Also *pl.* in same sense. **b.** *transf.* A viscous mass, a pulp 1657. **c. spec.** Chiefly *U.S.* The adhesive in England commonly called 'gum' 1880. **2.** A viscous lubricating fluid (e.g. mucus, synovia) in animal bodies 1600. **3. Bot.** A gummy secretion present in various parts of vegetable organisms 1877. **Mucilage v.** to stick with or as with *m.*

Mucilaginous (miʊˈsɪlədʒɪnəs), **a.** 1646 [See **MUCILAGE** and **-OUS**.] **1.** Having the nature or properties of mucilage; soft, moist, and viscous. Also, pertaining to or characteristic of mucilage. **2.** Containing or secreting mucilage 1689.

2. M. glands: the fringed vascular folds of the synovial membrane *Mucilaginously* **adv.** *iness.*

Mucin (miʊˈsɪn). Also *-ine* 1846. [**a.** **F.** *mucine*, **f.** **L.** *mucus*; see **-IN**.] **Phys.** The nitrogenous principle of mucus. Hence **Mucinous** **a.**

Mucinogen (miʊˈsɪnədʒən), 1886. [**f** **MUCIN** + **-(o)GEN**.] **Phys.** = **MUCIGEN**.

Muciparous (miʊˈsɪpərəs), **a.** 1835. [See **MUCUS** and **-PAROUS**.] Producing mucus.

Muck (mʊk), **sb.** 1 [ME. *muk*, prob. of Scand. origin. Cf. **ON.** vb. *maka*: see **MUCK v.**] **1.** Farmyard manure. Now chiefly *dialect*. **2.** *fig.* Contemptuously applied to money -1710. **3.** Unclean and soiling matter; dirt, filth; also, anything disgusting. Now *collog.* **late ME.** **4. dial. or collog.** An uncleanly or untidy condition 1766. **5. attrib.**, as *m. cart*, etc.

1. Muffling for muck and trash 1653. **3.** The m.

d sg ey u 890 fig Y u ank sark M o h
Wo d Dr DEN

Cub m bar on oughly haped in o bars by
being pa ed on e h o g h h o s iron ude
p d d n ready f squeezing or o ing wet a
e a m

Muck (mʊk) **sb.** 1687 [The second syllable of **AMUCK** taken error as *sb.*] In *orun a m.* = to run **AMUCK**. Hence, an act of running amuck.

Muck, v. **late ME.** [**f** **MUCK** **sb.** 1 Cf. **ON.** *moka* to shovel (manure)] **1. trans.** To free from muck. **2.** To dress with muck, to manure 1440. **3. trans.** To make dirty, to soil. Now *vulgar*. 1832. **b. fig. slang.** To make a 'mess' of 1899.

Phr. *To m. about*: to go aimlessly about (*collog.*)

Muckender (mʊˈkɛndər), **Obs. exc. dial.** **late ME.** [In 15th c. *mokedore*, prob. an Occitanian dial. equivalent of *F. mouchour*.] A handkerchief. **†Also**, a table-napkin, a bib. **†Mucker, sb.** 1 1483. [**f** **MUCK** **v.** + **-ER**.] **1.** A scavenger -1790. **2.** A money-grubber -1834.

Mucker (mʊˈkər), **sb.** 2 *slang* 1852. [**f** **MUCK** **sb.** 1 + **-ER**.] A heavy fall, as in the muck a 'cropper'.

To come, go a m.: chiefly *fig.*, to come to grief

Mucker (mʊˈkər), **sb.** 3 *U.S. slang.* 1890. [Prob. a *G. mucker* sulky person, etc.] **a.** A fanatic or hypocrite. **b.** A rough, coarse person.

Mucker (mʊˈkər), **v.** 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* **ME.** [**f** **MUCK** **sb.** 1 + **-ER**.] *trans.* To hoard (money, goods). Hence **Muckerer**.

Mucker (mʊˈkər), **v.** 2 *slang.* 1861. [**f** **MUCKER** **sb.** 2] **a. intr.** To 'come a mucker', to come to grief. **b. trans.** To ruin (one's chances).

†Muckibus, vulgar. [*loc.* formation from **MUCK** **sb.** 1] Tipsy, fuddled. **H. WALPOLE**.

Muckle, dial. var. of MICKLE.

Muckna, 1780. [Hindustani.] A male elephant without, or with only rudimentary tusks.

Muck-rake, sb. 1684. A rake for collecting muck. In literary use only *fig.* (after *Bunyan Pilgr.*). **Muck-rake v. intr.** -raker.

Mucky (mʊˈki), **a. dial.** 1666. [**f** **MUCK** **sb.** 1 + **-y** (cf. *tricky*, etc.).] Mucky, dirty.

Muckworm, 1598. [**f** **MUCK** **sb.** 1 + **WORM**.] **1.** A worm or grub that lives in muck. **2. fig.** in various applications; esp. **a.** a money-grubber 1598; **b.** = **GUTTER-SNIPE** 2 b 1859.

Mucky (mʊˈki), **a.** 1538. [**f** **MUCK** **sb.** 1 + **-y**.] **1.** Dirty, filthy, muddy. **†b. fig.** Applied to money, also to a miserly person -1652. **2.** Consisting of or resembling muck 1570.

1. b. Mynded to prefer oure muckye monie... before the ioyse of heauen LATIMER. Hence **Muckiness**.

Muco- (miʊˈko), used as comb. **f.** **MUCUS**, to indicate the presence of mucous matter. **Mucocele Path.**, a mucous dilatation of the lachrymal gland or of the vermiform appendix. **Mucopurulent a.**, of the nature of, characterized by the presence of, both mucus and pus.

Mucoid (miʊˈkɔɪd), **a.** 1849. [**f** **MUCUS** + **-OID**.] Resembling mucus.

M. degeneration: transformation of cells or intercellular substance into a substance containing mucin

||Mucor (miʊˈkɔɪ), 1818. [**L.** *f. mucere* to be mouldy.] **Bot.** A plant belonging or allied to the genus *Mucor* of fungi, org. including all the mould-plants.

Mucoso- (miʊˈkɔsə), comb. **f.** **L. mucosus** mucous in adjs. with sense 'partly mucus and partly —', as *m. calcarious a.*, consisting of mucus and lime; etc.

Mucous (miʊˈkəs), **a.** 1646. [**ad.** **L.** *mucosus*, **f.** *mucus*; see **-OUS**.] **1.** Containing, consisting of, or resembling mucus; slimy. **2.** Characterized by the presence of mucus 1825. **3. Bot.** Covered with a viscous secretion or with a coat readily soluble in water 1839.

a. M. rale, a sound indicating a m. condition of the lungs

Spec. collocations: **M. membrane**, the lining membrane of those cavities of the body which communicate with the exterior, continuous with the skin and secreting a fluid containing mucus. **M. tissue**, gelatinous connective tissue. **Mucosity** 1684.

Macro (mʊˈkɔ) **PI mucrones** (mʊˈkɔn) **mucros** 1646 [L. *mu ro* point] **L of and B.** A sharp point or process as of a eaf o shel

Mucronate (mʊˈkɔnət) **a** 176 [ad. L. *mu rona u f mu ron m* **M. CRO** see **ATE**.] **Terminating n a point esp B t** abruptly terminated by a hard short point. So **Mucronated a.** 1657. Hence **Mucronately adv.**

Mucronulate (mʊˈkɔnɪlət), **a** 1829 [ad. mod. L. *mucronulatus*, **f.** *mucronula*, **f.** *L. mucron-* **MUCRO**.] Having a small sharp point. **Mucronulated, Mucronulations adjs.**

Muculent (miʊˈkɪlənt), **a.** 1656. [ad. L. *muculentus*, **f.** *mucus* **MUCUS**; see **-ULENT**.]

Shmy, mucous

Mucus (miʊˈkʊs), 1661. [**a.** **L.** *mucus* mucus of the nose, cogn. w. *Gr. μύσσειν*, *μύσσειν* nose, nostril; cf. *L. emungere*.] **1.** A viscid or slimy substance not miscible with water, secreted by the mucous membrane of animals. **2. Bot.** A gummy or glutinous substance soluble in water; found in all plants 1839. **3.** A viscid substance exuded by certain animals, esp. the slime of fishes 1835. **4. attrib.**, as *m. duct*, etc. 1835.

Mud (mʊd), **sb.** 1 [ME. *mude*, *mudde*, cogn. w. **MLG.** *LG. mude*.] **1.** Wet and soft soil or earthy matter; mire, sludge. **b. pl.** Tracts of mud on the margin of a tidal river 1883. **c. Geol.** A mixture of finely comminuted particles of rock with water, of varying consistency, usu. either deposited from suspension in water, or ejected from volcanoes. Also *pl.* kinds of mud. 1878. **2. fig. a.** As a type of what is worthless or polluting 1563. **†b.** The lowest or worst part of anything; the lowest stratum, the dregs -1856.

1. b. Herons—which feed on the muds left by the tide 1897. **2. b.** Defoe said in his wrath, 'the Englishman was the m. of all races' EMERSON. **Phr.** *As clear as m.*: said in mockery of something by no means clear. **To fling or throw m.** to make disgraceful imputations. **To stick in the m.**: see **STICK v.**

attrib and Comb. **1.** General: as, *m. colour*; *m. exhausted*, etc., adjs.; *m. slinging*, *throwing*.

2. Special: **m.-bath**, a medicinal bath of heated m.; **-boat**, (a) a board with sides, used for crossing tidal m. for the purpose of shooting sea-birds; (b) a barge for carrying away m. dredged from a river or bay; **-drum**, a cylindrical chamber attached to a boiler to collect the sediment and mud in the water for removal; **-flat**, a stretch of muddy land left uncovered at low tide; **mudguard**, a guard over the wheel of a cycle or other vehicle, serving as a protection against m.; **-lava**, volcanic m. (= *Mova*). **m. pie**, *m.* or wet earth formed by children in the shape of a pie; **-quake** *loc.*, an earthquake in Holland (*H. WALPOLE*); **-scoow**, a flat mud-boat; **m. still**, the lowest sill of a structure, usually embedded in the soil; hence *fig.* (*U.S.*) a person of the lowest class of society; **-stone** *Geol.* shale readily reduced to mud by the action of frost; **m. volcano**, a volcano which discharges m. instead of lava

b. In names of animals. **m. bass**, a small fresh water sun-fish (*Acanthiarchus pomotis*) of U.S.; **m. cat**, catfish U.S., names given to several species of catfish; **m. crab**, a crab of the genus *Panopeus* m. dab, the winter flounder, *Pseudopleuronectes americanus*; **-dauber**, a wasp of the genus *Pelopon* that builds its nest of m.; **-devil** = *HELLBENDER* 1, **m. eel** = *mud iguana*; **-hen**, a moor-hen, rail, gallinule, or coot; **m. iguana**, the siren, *Siren lacertina* m. minnow, any fish of the family *Umbra* m. puppy U.S., the axolotl, the hellbender, and other salamanders; **-terrapiin**, **-tortoise**, **-turtle U.S.**, a turtle which lives in the m. or muddy water esp. species of *Trionyx* and *Emys*; **-worm**, a worm that lives in the m., esp. one of the *Lumbric*, also *fig.* applied contemptuously to a person.

c. In names of plants: **m.-rush**, **-sedge**, various cyperaceous plants; **-wort**, any herb of the genus *Limosella*, esp. *L. aquatica*.

Mud (mʊd), **sb.** 2 1477. [**a.** **Du.** *mudde*, *mud*; see **MODIUS**.] **A Du.** measure of capacity, a hectolitre.

Mud (mʊd), **v.** Now *rare*. 1593. [**f** **MUD** **sb.** 1] **1. trans.** To make (water, liquor) turbid by stirring up the mud or sediment at the bottom. Also *fig.* **2.** To cover or plaster with mud 1632. **3.** To bury in mud. **SHAKS** **4. intr.** Of eels, etc.: To lie dormant in the mud 1606.

Mudar, mader (mʊˈdār), 1819. [**a.** Hindi *mader*.] **a.** E. Indian name for shrubs of the genus *Calotropis*, esp. *C. gigantea*, the root-bark

of which yields a diaphoretic medicine and the inner bark of the stem a strong silky fibre known as yuccum. b. The medicinal product of the root. Hence *Mur-darine*, a bitter principle obtained from the root-bark of the m.

Muddle (mʊd'l), *sb.* 1818. [f. MUDDLE v.] 1. A muddled condition; confusion; intellectual bewilderment. Also, a bungle, mess. 2. A confused assemblage 1835.

2. To make a m. of; to bungle. **Muddle** (mʊd'l), *v.* 1596. [f. MUD sb. 1 or v.; see -LE.] 1. *intr.* To bathe or wallow in mud or muddy water. *Obs. exc. arch.* 1607 b. To grub in the soil, to do dirty work; also *fig. (rare)* 1756. 2. *trans.* To make muddy. Now rare. 1624. b. *transf.* To destroy the clearness of (colours) 1596. 3. To confuse, bewilder, esp. with drink. Also, to render (speech) confused or indistinct. 1687. 4. To mix up blunderingly, to confuse together 1836 b. To bungle, mismanage (an affair); also, to render (accounts) unintelligible by want of method 1885. 5. *intr.* To busy oneself in a confused, unmethodical, and ineffective manner 1806. 6. *trans.* with *away*. To waste, get rid of (money, time, etc.) without clearly knowing how 1827.

2. Where they muddled the Water and Fished after MARVELL. 3. Their old Master seems to have had his Brains so muddled BENTLEY. 4. My Critic has muddled it together in a most extraordinary manner J. H. NEWMAN. 5. He meddled or rather muddled with literature W. IRVING.

Phr. To m. about, to potter about, busy oneself aimlessly. To m. on, to get along in a haphazard way through make-shifts. To m. through, to attain one's end in spite of blunder upon blunder. Hence *Muddler* 1884.

Muddle-headed, *a.* 1759. [f. MUDDLE sb. or v.] Having a muddled head; characteristic of one with a muddled head; stupid, confused. So *Muddle-head*, a m. person. **Muddlehead**, *sd.* 1869.

Muddy (mʊdɪ), *a.* late ME. [f. MUD sb. 1 + -y¹.] 1. Abounding in mud; turbid or foul with mud; covered or bespattered with mud 1526; resembling mud 1737. 2. Living or growing in mud 1598. 3. Of a liquid: Not clear, thick, turbid 1618. 4. *transf.* a. Not clear in colour. Of light: Dull, smoky. 1590. b. Of the voice: Thick 1847. 5. Not clear in mind; muddled 1811. 6. Of style, thought, etc.: Obscure, vague, confused 1611. 7. Morally impure or dirty. Now rare. late ME.

1. M. maryshes 1551. 2. M. weeds SHALLEY. 3. M. coffee and scorched toast Mrs. CARLILE. 4. Cold hearts and m. understandings BURKE. 6. The present m. French transcendentalism THACKERAY. 7. She is a muddle quene, a filthy beast 1603. Hence *Muddily adv.* *Muddiness*.

Muddy (mʊdɪ), *v.* 1601. [f. MUDDY c.] To make or become muddy.

Mur-d-fish. 1502. Any of several fishes which frequent muddy water or burrow in the mud; esp. the common European loach, bowfin, lepidosiren, and mud minnow.

Mudir (mʊdɪr), 1864. [Turk use of Arab. *mudir*, active pple. of *adāra* to govern.] In Turkey, the governor of a village or canton; in Egypt, the governor of a province.

Hence *Mudir-rah*, *||Mudir-rah*, the territory, also the official head-quarters, of a m.

Mudlark (mʊd'lɜ:k), 1796. [f. MUD sb. 1 + LARK sb. 1] *v. collq.* One who dabbles, works, or lives in mud; esp. a gutter-child, street arab. 2. A pipit (*local*) 1882.

Muezzin (mʊe'zɪn), Also *mueddin*, etc. 1585. [Arab. *mu'adhin*, active pple. of *adāna*, freq. of *adāna* to proclaim, f. *adā* ear.] In Mohammedan countries, a public officer who proclaims the regular hours of prayer (cf. MINARET).

Muff, *sb.* 1590 [a Du *mof*, contempt name for a Westphalian.] A depreciative term for a German or Swiss -1656.

Muff (mʊf), *sb.* 1599. [Prob. a Du. *mof*, a F. *moufle*; cf. MUFFLE sb. 1] 1. A covering (usu. of fur and of cylindrical shape) into which both hands are thrust from opposite ends to keep them warm. A similar covering for the feet (*foot-m.*). 2. = MITTEN 2. -1749. 3. A tuft of feathers on the head of some domestic fowls 1809. 4. *techn.* a. *Glass-manuf.* A cylinder of

blown glass for flattening out into a plate 1875. b. *Mech.* A short hollow cylinder surrounding an object, or used to connect two adjoining pipes 1875.

Muff (mʊf), *sb.* 1837. [?] 1. Orig., one who is awkward or stupid in some athletic sport. Hence = DUFFER sb. 1. 2. [Prob. from MUFF v.] A failure; anything bungled; *spec.* in any game at ball, failure to hold a ball that comes into one's hands 1871. 3. A tremendous m. in the hunting-field 1880. Hence *Muffish a.* *Muffism*.

Muff (mʊf), *sb.* 1831. [Perh. a use of MUFF sb. 2] The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*.

Muff, *v.* 1 *collq.* and *slang.* 1841. [f. MUFF sb. 1] *trans.* To make a muddle or mess of, to bungle; to miss (a catch or ball) at cricket, etc. Also *intr.*, to miss catches, to act bunglingly. **Muff**, *v.* 2 1868. *trans.* = MUFFLE v. 5.

Muffete (mʊfɪt), 1706 [app. irreg. f. MUFF sb. 1] 1. A muffler worn round the neck. *Obs. exc. dial.* 2. A worsted cuff worn on the wrist 1808.

Muffin (mʊfɪn), 1703. [?] 1. A light, flat, circular, spongy cake, eaten toasted and buttered at breakfast or tea. Formerly (now *dial.*) applied to other kinds of tea-cake. 2. A kind of flat earthenware or china plate 1864. *Comb.* m.-ball, the bell rung by a muffin-man; -face *slang.*, an expressionless countenance; -man, a man who sells muffins. Hence *Muffin-eer*, a small casitor with a perforated top for sprinkling sugar or salt on muffins; also, a covered dish to keep muffins hot 1806.

Muffle (mʊfl), *sb.* 1570. [In branch I. app. f. MUFFLE v.; in II. and III. a. F. *moufle*.] I. 1. = MUFFLER 1 a. rare. 2. Something that muffles or deadens sound 1734. 3. Muffling effect; muffled sound 1886. II. A receptacle, placed within a furnace, for heating substances without exposure to the direct action of the fire; *spec.* in *Chem.*, *Metall.*, and *Ceramics* 1644. III. 1. = MUFFLER 2 a. 1747. 2. = MITTEN 1 and 2. 1808.

Muffle, *sb.* 2 1601. [a. F. *mufle*, of unkn. origin.] The thick part of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents.

Muffle (mʊfl), *v.* late ME. [app. aphetic a. OF *emouffler*, f. *in-* + *moufle* thick glove, MUFFLE sb. 1] 1. *trans.* To wrap or cover up or enfold esp. so as to conceal, also for warmth and protection from the weather. 2a. To prevent from seeing by covering up the head (or eyes); to blindfold, also *fig.* -1700. 3. To restrain (a person) from speaking by wrapping up his head 1570. 4. To wrap up (ears, a drum, bell, etc.) so as to deaden the sound 1751. b. To deaden (a sound), chiefly in *passive*. 1832. 5. To render (glass) semi-opaque by giving it a crinkled surface 1908.

1. The Duke of Suffolk, muffled vp in ragges? SHAKES. *Fig.* M. your false love with some show of blindness SHAKES. 4. The drums were muffled with black cloth 1806. b. The panther's roar came muffled TENNYSON.

Muffler (mʊflɜ:), 1553. [f. *prec.* + -ER 1] 1. a. A sort of kerchief or scarf formerly worn by women to cover part of the face and the neck. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 2b. A bandage for blindfolding a person -1621. c. A wrap or scarf (usu. of wool or silk) worn round the neck for warmth 1594. d. *fig.* Something that muffles or disguises 1633. 2. a. A boxing-glove 1755. b. A glove or mitten 1824. c. A leather glove for lunatics who tear up their clothes. DICKENS. 3. Something to deaden sound; *spec.* a piece of mechanism to deaden the noise of escaping gases, etc., a silencer; in a pianoforte, a felt strip which is inserted between the hammers and strings by depressing the soft pedal 1856.

1. Mufflers, which they call Masks 1694. b. *Hen. V.* m. vi. 33. c. Very unwell. Went to meeting with my m. 1787.

Mufti (mʊftɪ), 1586. [Arab. *mufti*, active pple. of *afṭā* to give a FETWA or decision on a point of law.] A Mohammedan priest or expounder of the law; in Turkey restricted to the official head of the religion of the state (formerly often *†Grand M.*) and his deputies.

Mufti 2 (mʊftɪ), 1816 [perh. facetious use

of *prec.*] 1. Plain clothes worn by any one who has a right to wear a uniform; esp. in m. 2. A civilian; one who wears mufti 1833.

Mug (mʊg), *sb.* 1570. [cf. Sw. *mugg*, Norw. *mugge*, *mugga*.] 1. *dial.* Any (large) earthenware vessel or bowl; also, a pot, jug or ewer. 2. A drinking-vessel, usu. cylindrical with or without a handle 1664. b. A mug with its contents, the liquid in a mug 1682. 3. A cooling drink 1633.

Mug (mʊg), *sb.* 2 *slang.* 1708. [perh. a use of *prec.*] The face or mouth.

Mug (mʊg), *sb.* 3 *slang.* 1859. A stupid person, a maul, duffer; a card-sharp's dupe.

Mug (mʊg), *sb.* 4 *slang.* 1853. [f. MUG v. 1] 1. An examination. 2. One who mugs or reads hard 1888.

Mug, *v.* 1 *dial.* ME. [cf. Norw. *muggi*] To drink.

Mug, *v.* 2 *slang.* 1855. [f. MUG sb. 2] *Theat.* a. *intr.* To 'make a face'; to grimace. b. *To m. up*: to paint one's face; to make up.

Mug, *v.* 3 *slang.* 1848. *intr.* To read hard, to 'grind'; *trans.* to get up (a subject).

Mugger (mʊgɜ:), Also -ur, -ar. 1844 [Hindi *magar*.] The broad-nosed crocodile of India.

Mugget (mʊgɪt), *Obs. exc. dial.* 1481 [?] The intestines of a calf or sheep, as an article of food; 7a dish made of these -1677.

Muggins (mʊgɪnz), 1805. [perh. the surname *Muggins*, with allusion to MUG sb. 1] 1. *slang.* A fool, simpleton 1873. 2. a. A children's game of cards 1865. b. A game of dominoes in which the players count by fives 1881.

Muggish, *a.* rare. 1655 [cf. MUG v. 1] Damp, musty.

Muggletonian (mʊg'lɪtʃən), 1670 [f. *Muggleton* + -IAN.] A. a. A member of the sect founded c. 1651 by Lodowicke Muggleton and John Reeve, who claimed to be the 'two witnesses' of Rev. xi. 3-6. B. *adj.* Belonging to this sect.

Muggy (mʊgɪ), *a.* 1731. [f. MUG v. 1 + -y¹.] 1. Mouldy, moist, damp, wet. *Obs. exc. dial.* 2. Of weather, a day, etc. Damp close and warm 1746. b. Stuffy 1820.

2. Weather quite in. Miss BROWNE. b. The 'muggy' smell so generally noticeable in lodging houses and barrack-rooms 1906. Hence *Mugginess*. **Mug-house**. 1685 [MUG sb. 1] An ale house, beer-house.

Mugient (mʊdʒɪənt), *a.* rare 1646. [ad. L. *mugientem*] Lowing, bellowing. Hence *†Mugency*, a bellowing 1616.

Mugweed (mʊgwi:d), *dial.* late ME. [f. *mug-* (in MUGwort) + WEED.] a. Mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*. b. Crosswort, *Galium Cruciata*; also *golden m.*

Mugwort (mʊgwi:t), [OIL. *mud* (*greyt*) repr. WGER. **muggin*, f. **mugg*.] b. *Midge* + **wort* plant, WORT.] 1. The plant *Artemisia vulgaris*, formerly also called *motherwort*. Also applied to wormwood, *A. Absinthium*, etc. 2. = MUGWEED b. 1796.

Mugwump (mʊgwi:m), *sb.* 1832 [a. Nauck *mugwump* great chief.] 1. *juv.* A great man, a 'boss'. 2. An Independent in politics; *spec.* a Republican who refused to support the nominee of the party for president in the 1884 election. Hence *Mugwump* 2 *intr.* to play the part of a m. *Mugwumpery*, *Mugwumpism*, *Mugwumpish a.*

Muhammad, etc.; var. MOHAMMED, etc. **Muir**, *Sc. var.* of MOOR sb. 1

Mulatto (mʊlɪtə), 1595. [a. Sp. (and Pg.) *mulato* young mule, hence, one of a mixed race, obscurely f. *mulo* MULE 1.] A. sb. One who is the offspring of a European and a Negro; hence, any half-breed resembling a mulatto. B. *adj.* Belonging to the class of mulattos; of the colour of a m.; tawny 1622. So *†Mulattia* [a. Sp. *mulatta*] 1622-1828. *†Mulatress* [ad. F. *mulâtresse*], a female m. 1845.

Mulberry (mʊl'bɜ:ri), [late ME. *mulberrie* earlier *mulberie*, OF. *mulberrie*, corresp. to OHG. *mûr*, *mûber*, *mûlbera* (G. *maulbeere*) f. L. *morum* mulberry + *Barbar* sb. 1] 1. The fruit of any tree of the genus *A. or* *esp.* he

Back M be ry W n g a o he ee a
App ed to p a s o t e e s o b e g e n e r a
e g the Backey y A s o P A P E R n 1672
3 A d a k p u p e c o u l k h o m u b e s
A s o a s a d j m c o o u e d 1837
3 I e e e w a w n a m u h e e
J b t h m d e s
C m b n a d c m bush a h d n
game, with a ditty 'Here we go round the mulberry-
bush'; m. germ. mass = MORULA; m. rash, a
name given to the rash of typhus fever.

Mulch (mʊlʃ), *sb.* 1657. [cf. G. dial. *molsch* soft, beginning to decay.] Half-rotten straw; in *Gardening*, a mixture of wet straw, leaves, loose earth, etc., spread on the ground to protect the roots of newly planted trees, etc. Hence *Mulch v. trans.* to cover with m. 1802.

Mulct (mʊlkt), *sb.* 1591. [ad. L. *mulcta*, *multa*.] 1. A fine imposed for an offence. Also *occas.* a compulsory payment. 2. A penalty of any kind 1619. Hence †**Mulctuary** *a.* of the nature of a fine 1695. †**Mulctuary** *a.* that punishes by a fine; punishable by a fine 1613-39.

Mulct (mʊlkt), *v.* 1483 [ad. L. *mulctare*, *multare*, f. *mulcta*, *multa* MULCT *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To punish (a person, an offence) by a fine. †Also *occas.* to subject to a penalty of any kind. 2. To deprive or divest of 1748.

Mule (mi:), [In OE. *mūl* masc., ad. L. *mulus*; later, ad. OF. *mūl* masc., *mule* fem. —L. *mulus* masc., *mula* fem.] 1. The offspring of a he-ass and a mare. Also, pop., the offspring of a she-ass and a stallion (techn. called a HINNY). (Without good grounds, the mule is a proverbial type of obstinacy.) 2. *transf.* a. A stupid or obstinate person 1470. b. One who is 'neither one thing nor the other' B JONS. 3. A hybrid plant or animal; esp. a mule canary 1727. 4. *techn.* a. A kind of spinning jenny invented by S. Crompton 1797. b. *Numism.* A coin presenting two obverse types, or two reverse types, or types which do not correspond 1884. c. An electric tractor for drawing vessels through canals.

1. She was as obstinate as a m. on that point 1803. *attrib.* and *Comb.* m. armadillo, *Dasyatis septemspinatus* or *hybridus*; m.-bird, m. canary, a cross between a canary and another finch, esp. the goldfinch; m. deer, *Cervus macrotis*, on account of its mule-like ears; m. jenny = sense 4 a; m. twist, yarn, yarn spun on a m.

Mule (mi:), late ME. [a. F. *mule* fem., slipper, *mules* pl., chilblains.] 1. A chilblain on the heel, also, later, a sore on a horse's heel —1720. 2. A kind of slipper or shoe 1662.

Muleteer (mi:lɛtɪr), 1538 [a. F. *muletier*, f. *mulet*, dim. of OF. *mūl*; see MULE 1 and -ER] A mule-driver.

Muley (mi:lɪ), Also **mulley**. 1573. [var. of Sc. and Anglo-Ir. *moyley*.] A. *sb.* 1. Name for a hornless cow. (Now common in U.S.) Also used for any cow (dial.). 2. U.S. A muley saw (see B. 2) 1864. B. *adj.* 1. Of cattle: Hornless 1835. 2. U.S. (*Mich.*) In m. axle, a car axle having no collars at the ends of the journals; m. saw, a stiff long saw which is not stretched in a gate or sash, but has guide-carriages called m.-heads 1872.

Muliebrity (mi:lɪ'brɪtɪ), *rare*. 1592. [ad. L. *muliebritas*, f. *muliebris* (f. *mulier* woman).] Womanhood; the characteristics or qualities of a woman.

†**Mulier** (mi:lɪr), late ME. [repr. AF. *mulier*, Law Lat. *mulieratus*, f. AF. *mulier*, OF. *moillier* wife, ad. L. *mulier* woman.] A. *adj.* Of a child: Born in wedlock, legitimate; also in *Eccles. Lat.*, legitimated by marriage —1642. B. *sb.* A legitimate child; a child born in wedlock —1766. Hence †**Mulierly** *adv.* (begotten or born) in wedlock; legitimately 1406-86. †**Mulierly**, the condition of being a legitimate issue 1628. var. †**Mulierly** —1572.

Mulierose (mi:lɪ'rɔ:s), *a. rare* 1721. [ad. L. *mulierosus*.] Fond of women. So **Mulierose** 1656.

Mulish (mi:lɪʃ), *a.* 1751. [f. MULE 1 + -ISH 1.] Characteristic of, or resembling, a mule; intractable, stubborn. Hence **Mulishly** *adv.*

Mull (mʊl) *sb.* Ob. exc. dial. [ME. *no mu cogn.* w. OE. *mūl* f. Ten. oo **mūl* (nāl m.) see MEAL 1.] Some hng. educed to mal pa ces dust ashes mould rabb sh
Mull (mʊl) *b. 2* S la e ME [In Gael. mao n Ice mūl (peh den cal wt n snout).] In Scotland, a promontory or head-land.

Mull (mʊl), *sb.* 1640. [a. Du. *mūl*.] The lowest of the four qualities of Dutch madder. Also m.-madder.

Mull (mʊl), *sb.* 1771. See MILL *sb.* 1 2 c.

Mull (mʊl), *sb.* 1798. Shortened f. MUL-
MULL.

Mull (mʊl), *sb.* 1821. *colloq.* or *slang.* 1821. [Cf. MUFF *sb.* 2, v.] A muddle, mess. Chiefly in phr. to make a m. of.

Mull (mʊl), *v. 1* Obs. exc. dial. late ME. [f. MULL *sb.* 1] *trans.* To grind to powder, pulverize, to crumble.

†**Mull**, *v. 2 rare*. 1607. [?] *trans.* To dall, stupefy —1687.

Mull (mʊl), *v. 3* 1607. [?] *trans.* To make (wine, beer, etc.) into a hot drink with the addition of sugar, spices, beaten yolk of eggs, etc.

Mull (mʊl), *v. 4* 1862. [f. MULL *sb.* 6] 1. *trans.* (*Athletics*). To make a failure of. 2. *intr.* To work (over) mentally; to cogitate, ruminate, ponder. *colloq.* U.S. 1879.

Mullah (mʊ'lə), 1613. [a. Pers., Turk., and Urdu *mūllā*, corrupt pronunc. of Arab. *mūllā*.] A Mohammedan title for one learned in theology and sacred law.

Mullein (mʊ'lɛn, -ɪn), late ME. [a. AF. *moleine* (F. *moutaine* Cotgr; *moleine* Littré), perh. f. F. *mūl* soft.] 1. Common name of various species of the genus *Verbascum*, herbaceous plants with woolly leaves and an erect woolly raceme of yellow flowers; esp. *V. Thapsus*, Common or Great (Torch) M. 2. Short for *mullein* moth 1868.

attrib. and *Comb.* m. foxglove, a wild plant of the U.S., *Seymouria macrophylla*; m. moth, shark, a moth, *Cucullia verbasci*, whose larva feeds upon the m. plant; m. tea, an infusion of m. leaves.

Muller (mʊ'lɪr), *sb.* late ME. [perh. a. AF. **mouleur*, f. *mōl*, *mōldre* (mod. F. *moultre* to grind).] A stone with a flat base or grinding surface, used in conjunction with a grinding stone or slab, in grinding painters' colours, apothecaries' powders, etc. Also m.-stone. b. Applied to mechanical contrivances for grinding or crushing 1853. Hence **Muller v.** *trans.* to grind with a m.

Mullerian (mʊ'lɪrɪən), *a.* 1875. [f. Joh. Muller (1801-58), a German physiologist + -IAN.] In *M. duct*, each of a pair of ducts in a vertebrate embryo, which in the female become oviducts or Fallopian tubes.

Mullet (mʊ'lɪt), 1440. [ME. *mōlet*, *mūlet*, a. OF. *mūlet*, dim. f. L. *mulus* red mullet.] 1. A name for any fish of a. the genus *Mullus*, family *Mullidae*, of which the Red mullet (*M. barbatus*) is the type; b. the genus *Mugil*, family *Mugilidae*, of which the Grey mullet (*M. capito*) is the best-known species. 2. Applied to fish of other genera, as Black m., *Meniscurus nebulosus*, the American king-fish, etc. 1880.

1. Mullets, Saus'd in high-country wines B. JONS. **Mullet** (mʊ'lɪt), late ME. [a. OF. *mōlette* rowel, mullet (mod. F. *mōlette* rowel).] *Her.* A figure of a star, having five (or more) straight points. Given as a mark of cadency for a third son.

†**Mullet** 3, late ME. [a. F. *mōlet*] *pl.* A kind of pincers or tweezers —1634. Hence †**Mullet v.** to treat with these 1639.

Mulley, var. of MULEY.

Mulligatawny (mʊ'lɪgə'tɔ:ni), 1784. [a. Tamil *muliga-tannir* 'pepper-water' (Yule).] An East Indian highly seasoned soup. Also m. soup. b. *M. paste*, a curry paste used for flavouring this soup 1838.

Mulligrubs (mʊ'lɪgrʊbz), *sb. pl.* 1599. [Arbitrary.] A state of depression of spirits; a. of of spleen in early use in phr

n) h h etc mul g uō hence jcc
s omach a he or co c
Whosed g yes che o b m ? F e HER
Mullion (mʊ'lɪən), 1567. P ob me a
he c va of mūn all MON] A h A
vert al Go h c a d viding the l gh s n a w ndow
esp n Go h c a c ture also a s mular ba
in screen-work.

attrib. and *Comb.* m. window = mullioned win-
dow. Hence **Mullioned** *a.*

Mullock (mʊ'lɒk), late ME [f. MULL *sb.* 1 + -OCK.] 1. Rubbish, refuse matter. Now only dial. 2. *Austral.* Rock which does not contain gold; also, the refuse from which gold has been extracted 1864.

Mulmull (mʊ'l-mʊl), 1619. [a. Hindi *mal mal*.] A thin variety of muslin. Cf. MULL *sb.* 5 + **Mulse**. 1533. [ad. L. *mulsum*, neut. pa. pp. of *mulcere* to sweeten.] A liquor made of honey mixed with water or wine; hydromel, mead. Also m.-water. —1657.

Multangular (mʊl'tæŋɡjʊlər), *a.* (sb.) Also **multa**. 1677. [ad. mod. L. *multangu-
laris*; see MULTI- and ANGULAR.] A. *adj.* Having many angles; polygonal. B. *sb.* rare. A polygon 1766 *Multangularly* *adv.* -ness. So †**Multangularous** *a.* 1659-80.

Multanimous, *a. rare*. 1854. [f. L. *multus* MULTI- + *animus* + -OUS.] Having a many-sided mind.

Multart-iculate, *a. rare*. Also **multi-** 1681. [See MULTI-] *Zool.* Having many articulations or joints.

Multiteity (mʊl'ti:tɪ), 1814. [f. L. *multus*] The quality of being many; manifoldness.

Multi- (mʊl'tɪ), *occas.* bef. a vowel **mult-**, comb. f. L. *multus* much, many. (The L. compounds were chiefly parasynthetic, as *multicaulis* many-stalked.)

1. Forming parasynthetic adjs. with the sense 'having many...', having sometimes corresponding forms in Poly-. a. In scientific and technical use as *multiaxial*, having many axes or lines of growth -*cavate* (chambers), -*capsular*, -*carinate* (d. keels) -*cellular* (cells), -*central*, -*cylindrical* (heads), -*costate* (ribs), -*cuspidate* (cusps), -*dentate* (teeth), -*digitate* (fingers), -*dimensional*, -*floral*, -*florous* (flowers), -*foliate* (leaves), -*fugate*, -*jugous* (pairs of leaflets), -*lateral*, -*linear*, -*lobar*, -*lobate*, -*loba*, -*locular*, -*locu-lated* (cells), -*nodal*, -*nodate*, -*nodous*, -*nuclear* -*nucleated*, -*polar*, -*radiated* (rays), -*ramose*, -*ramous* (branches), -*septate* (septa or partitions), -*siligineous* (pods), -*striate* (strip or streaks), -*tuber-cular*, -*tate* (tubercles), -*tubular* (tubes). **Multi-** -*serial*, -*seriate*, arranged in many series or rows **Multivoltime** [It *volta* time, turn, (of a silkworm) producing several broods a year.

b. In general use (mostly non-sc. wds.): as **multi-faceted** **Multifurcious** (L. *fractus*), having many rivers flowing into it. **Multilingual**, using, char-acterized by, or written in, many languages. **Multinominal**, -*nominal*, having many names. **Multitubular**, having many tubes.

2. Prefixed to a sb. either with adjectival sense = 'multiple, manifold', or with adverbial sense = 'in many ways or directions'. **Multicycle**, (a) a cycle having more than three wheels; (b) a cycle for two or more riders. **Multifol**, a foil (in a window) of more than five divisions. **Multiloca** tion, location in many places at the same time. **Multimillion-
aire**, one who is worth two or more millions of money.

3. Prefixed to a sb. forming a compound used attrib. with the force of a parasynthetic adj. **Multicharge**, (of a gun) capable of containing several charges. **Multicoil**, possessing more than one coil. **Multicy-linder**, (of an engine) having three or more cylin-ders. **Multispeed**, (of a motor) of several (usu. definite) speeds.

Multi-colour, *sb.* and *a.* 1849 [MULTI- 2, 3. Cf. L. *multicolor* adj.] 1. a. The condition of being many-coloured. b. *pl.* Many or various colours 1901. 2. a. *attrib.* Applied to printing in many colours or a machine for such printing 1884. b. *adv.* Many-coloured 1881. **Multi-coloured** *a.* of many colours 1845

Multifarious (mʊl'tɪfɪəriəs), *a.* (sb.) 1593. [f. late L. *multifarius* (cl. L. *multa farium* adv.) + -OUS.] 1. Having great variety, (with pl. sb.) many and various. b. *Bot* Arranged in many rows, as leaves (*rare*) 1838 2. *Law.* 'Improperly joining in one bill distinct matters, and thereby confounding them' (Story) 1838. 3. *sb.* In Kantian philosophy = MANIFOLD *sb.* 2 a. 1819.

1. That m. thing called a state BURKE. Hence **Multifariously** *adv.*

m ny o n fod No a exc as co cu ed
 by se se 5 b To duce al gen mbe of
 ances e c } 17 6 + fo ce se a
 ens y of a o magn fy op c y x65
 a Tob om of ge n mbe o q nt
 o be ncreased by a cu n o pe on
 ME 3 To n se a y ec

by procreation (freq. in pass.), to cause the earth) to become populous. *Obs.* or *arch.*

-1784. b. To breed (animals); to propagate (plants) 1471. 4. *intr.* To increase in number by natural generation ME 5. *trans* (*Math.*) To operate upon (a multiplicand) with a multiplier

to operate upon (a *multiplicand*) with a *multiplier* so as to produce a *product* having the same ratio to the multiplicand as the multiplier has to unity. In *Higher Algebra*, to apply an operator to an operand (late MS).

10 perform the process of multiplication 1579
+6. *Acl* (trans and int.) 10 increase the

precious metals, as by transmutation of the baser metals. Also *intr.* (for *pass.*), said of the precious metals. Lat. *MF*.

CHAUCER. *Phr. To m. woris*; †(a) to be loquacious.

(b) to be verbose *To m. evil upon evil*, to add evil to evil. c. Wee M. Smells, which may seem strange BACON. 2. The flame increased—multiplied—at one point after another KINGSLEY. 4. As for my City

they multiply'd Dr Fox. 5. l'hr. To m (one quantity)
into, *tin* (another), *to m*. (two quantities) together

Multiply (maw'tipli), *adv.* 1881. [f. MULTIPLE + -LY².] In a multiple manner, *spec* in *Math.*

Multiplying-glass. 1628. †1. A magnifying-glass—1680. 2. A toy consisting of a concave glass or lens, the surface of which is cut into numerous facets so as to give as many reflections of the object observed 1671.

Multipotent (multi-pōtēnt), *a* 1606 [ad. L. *multipotēns*, -ens; see MULTI- and POTENT.] Having much power.

Multipresence, 1671. [ad. mod. L. *multi-*

Multiple sense. 1814. [ad. mod. *multiple*
representation: see MULTI- and PRESENCE.]
The fact or faculty of being present in many
places at once. So *Multipresent* *a.*
The multipresence of Christ's body. R. H. 11. 11.

Multiset (mul'tiset), *a.* 1826. [ad. mod I *multisetus*, *f.* *multus* MILIT- + *setus*, pp. of *secare* to cut.] *Entom.* Of an insect. Divided into numerous segments. So *Multiset* = 1850.

Multis (mŭl'tis), *a. rare*. 1656
[*L. multis* -as: see **MULTI** and **SONANT**].
Having many sounds; sounding much. So
Multis -sonous *a.*
Multitude (mŭl'titūd). ME. [*a. F.*, or *rd*
L. multitudo, -tudin-, *f. multus*, -ce -PLD.]
1. Numerousness; great number. Also

number, a host, a crowd (of persons or things). Often *ellipt.* = m. of men, etc. in question. M1
b. *pl.* Great numbers, hosts, crowds 1596. *tc*
A great quantity (of something) -1777. 3 A
large number of people, a crowd, a host

large gathering of people; a throng. The multitude. 4. With *the*: 'The many', the populace, the common people 1535.

1. Even as the sand that is upon the Sea-shore in *m. Jerk.* xi. 4. 2. A m. of actions done by a m. of men *HOBBS*

b. Multitudes of words being much error 1682. c. All this m. of misery *CHATHAM* 3

Multitudinous (mɒltitʃuˈdɪnəs), *a.* 1605
[*f. L. multitudin-, multitudo* + *-ous*,] 18
with pl. sb.: Existing in multitudes; very

numerous 1629. b. with collect. sb.: Consisting of a multitude 1106. c. with sing. sb Existing in a multitude of forms, having many elements or features; arising from or involving a multitude 1656. d. Soul of the ocean or universe 1656.

2. Of or pertaining to the

x. a. The m. Pagans and Idolaters 1650. b. A more m. brood of SECURITIES HAI LAN. c. The m. m. n. and wail of the lost spirits KINGSLAY d. This my Hand will rather The m Seas uncharitable SHAKES e. To live in a home m. m. h. back BECKWITH f. bo

Multitubidary a. rare! B. G. Multitubidary
th which places the int o m. hirsutes

$\rho(F)$ and $\rho(F \text{ as } e)$ are for two earth

Mundil *vi* of MANDL. *da*
Mundungus 637 [*Jo* *ue* of S
nond *n* *p* *e*] *†* Offa *efuse* *a*
 834 *a* Bad *me* *n* *ob* *or* 1641
a C *d* *m* *p* *ur* S
Munga (*nūnga*) 1843 The bonne
 monkey

Mungoorn (*e*, var. *ff*. MONGCORN.

Mungo (*mūngo*). 1738. [*var.* of MONGOOSE.] *†*. = MONGOOSE 1-1845. *a*. *M*-*root* (also *mungo*): the plant *Ophiorrhiza Munga*, a supposed antidote against the poison of snakes 1738.

Mungo (*mūngo*). 1769. [*Name* of a negro in Bickerstaffe's *The Padlock* (1768).] A typical name for a black slave. Hence, a negro. -1839
Mungo (*mūngo*). Also *mongoe*. 1857.
 [*?*] Cloth made from devilish woollen rags, like shoddy, but of a better quality.

Mungos (*e*, *Mungos*, var. *ff*. MONGOOSE, MUNGOL.

Mungrel (*l*, -*il*, *obs.* *ff*. MONGREL.

Municipal (*mūnɪsɪpəl*), *a*. and *sb*. 1540. [*ad* *L. municipalis*, *f. municip-*, *municip-* member of a MUNICIPIUM, *f. munia* civic offices + *root* of *capere* to take.] *A. adj.* 1. Pertaining to the internal affairs of a state as dist. from its foreign relations (now *rare*). *b*. *transf* Belonging to one place only; having narrow limits 1631. *a*. Pertaining to the local self government or corporate government of a city or town 1600. *3*. *Roman Hist.* Of or pertaining to a MUNICIPIUM; hence, contempt, provincial 1618.

1 *M* or civil law; that is, the rule by which particular districts, communities, or nations are governed BLACKSTONE. *Phr. M. rights, jurisdiction*, etc. *2*. *M* charters 1864 *A. m.* tramway 1893.

B. sb. 1. *Roman Hist.* An inhabitant of a municipium (*tr. L. municipis*) 1727. [*2*. [*Fr.*; short for *garde municipale*.] A member of the Municipal Guard, a body of soldiers under the control of the municipality of Paris 1837. Hence *Municipalism*, *m.* or local patriotism; *m* institutions generally; also, preference for the *m*. principle in local government. *Municipalist*, an advocate of *m*. action or control; also, one skilled in *m*. administration. *Municipally* *adv* with regard to a municipality or to *m*. affairs

Municipality (*mūnɪsɪpəlɪti*). 1790. [*a*. *F* *municipalis*, *f. municipal*; see *prec.*] *1*. A town, city, or district possessed of privileges of local self-government, also applied to its inhabitants collectively. *2*. The governing body of such a town or district 1795. *3*. A MUNICIPIUM 1805. *4*. Government on municipal principles *E. A. FREEMAN*.

4 Here [*in Italy*] was *m*. on its grandest scale 187.
Municipalize (*mūnɪsɪpəlaɪz*), *v*. 1880 [*f. MUNICIPAL* *a*. + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To bring under municipal ownership or control; to endow with municipal institutions. Hence *Municipalization*.

Municipium (*mūnɪsɪpɪəm*). *Pl. municipia*. 1720. [*L.*, *f. municip-*, *municip-*; see *MUNICIPAL* *a*.] *Roman Antiq* A city whose citizens had the privileges of Roman citizens. *†* *Municipy* (*rare*) 1579.
Munific, *a*. 1754. [*ad* *L. munificus*, *f. munus* gift; see *-FIC*.] = MUNIFICENT. So *†* *Munific* *a*. 1603.

Munificence (*mūnɪfɪsɪns*). 1555 [*a. F.*, *ad. L. munificentia*, *f. munific-* MUNIFICENT *a*.] The quality of being munificent; splendid or princely generosity. So *†* *Munificency* 1504-1651.

Munificent (*mūnɪfɪsɪnt*), *a*. 1583. [*ad. L. munificent-*, altered stem of *munificus* MUNIFIC *a*.] Splendidly generous in giving; (of actions, gifts) characterized by splendid generosity.

Think it not enough to be Liberal, but *M. Sm. T. Browne*. Hence *Munificently* *adv*.

Munifience. 1596. [*Badly f. MUNIFY* + *-ENCE*.] Fortification, defence. SPENSER.

Munify, *v*. 1603 [*Irreg. f. L. murio* (*murire*) + *-FY*.] To fortify; to provide with defences -1635.

Muniment (*mūnɪmɪnt*). late ME. [*a* *OF* - *ad. L. munimentum* fortification (*in med* I-

ed ed ec f mu se MLNT]
 A document eg at ed ec c p ved
 as ev den eo gh o p v es Ch fly
 o p a Any ag se v n s a mean
 o de en e o p o ec on No a 1540
 th p Things w c a pe son pa e
 p o ded fur n s 185 3 b as
n - room, etc.; also *m*. deed, a *used* - deed 1636.
2 We cannot spare the content *m* of virtue EMERSON.
Munite, *v*. *Obs.* *exc. Hist. Pa. pple*.
† *munyte*, *†* *munite*. late ME. [*f. L. mun-*,
munire, earlier *munire*, *f. munia* *pl.*, walls,
 ramparts.] *trans.* To fortify, strengthen,
 protect.

Munition (*mūnɪʃən*), *sb* 1533. [*a. F.*,
ad. L. munitionem, *f. munire*, see *prec.*] *†* *1. a*.
 The action of fortifying or defending, fortification
 (*lit.* and *fig*). *b. com.* Anything that
 serves as a defence or protection 1533. *2*.
sing. and *pl* = AMMUNITION *sb*. 1. Often
munition's of war. 1533.

1. With what *m* he did fortify His heart DANIEL.
 Hence *Munition* *v*. to supply with munitions of
 war 1578; to furnish (a room) *vare* 1877; to work in
 a munition-factory 1916 *Munitioneer*, one who
 has the custody of ammunition; (also *Munitioneer*)
 a worker in a munition-factory.

Munify (*mūnɪfɪ*). Now *rare*. 1467
 [*App.* alteration of IMMUNITY, as if *f. L.*
munire to fortify.] A granted right or
 privilege.

Munjeet (*mūndʒɪt*). 1813. [*Bengali*
manjith.] The Bengal Madder, *Rubia cordi-*
folia (formerly *Munja*); the roots of this
 plant used in dyeing.

Munjistin (*mūndʒɪstɪn*). 1863. [*f. mod. L.*
Munjista (see *prec.*) + *-IN*.] *Chem.* An orange
 colouring matter contained in munjeet.

Munnion (*mūnyən*). 1593. [*Alteration*
 of *munia* MONIAL] *Arch.* = MULLION.

Munsif: see MOONSIFF.

Muntin (*məntɪn*). Also -*ing*. 1611 (*mount-*
tan). [*Barbar* *mountant*, *a. F. montant*,
 subst. use of *pres. ppl.* of *monter* to MOUNT.]
Building. A central vertical piece between two
 panels, the side pieces being called *stiles*.

Muntjak (*məntdʒək*). 1798. [*a. Sunda*
mincheh.] A small Asiatic deer of the genus
Cervulus, esp. *C. muntjak* of Java.

Muntz (*mʊnts*). [*Patented* 1832; name
 of G. F. Muntz, of Birmingham, inventor.]
M. metal: an alloy of copper and zinc used esp.
 for sheathing the bottoms of ships.

Murena, *murena* (*mūrɪnə*). 1555. [*a. L.*
murena, *murena* sea-eel, lamprey, a *Gr*
μύρανα, also *σύνρανα*, a form formation on
μύρος, *σύνρος* sea-eel.] In early use, a kind of
 eel mentioned by ancient writers. Now usually,
 a fish of the genus *Murena*, the type of the
 family *Murenidae* or Eels. Hence *Murenoide*
a. belonging to the family *Murenidae* of fishes;
sb. a *m*. fish 1803.

Murage (*mūrɪdʒ*). Now *Hist.* late ME.
 [*a. OF. murage*, in *med. L. muragium*, *f. F.*
mur MURE; see *-AGE*.] A toll or tax levied
 for the building or repairing of the walls of
 a town. Also the right of levying such a toll.

Mural, *sb*. 1471. [*a. F. muraille* - *Com.*
*Rom. *muralia*, repr. neut. *pl.* of *muralis*
 taken as fem. *sing.*; see *-AL* 2.] *1*. A wall
 -1555. *2*. [*f. next*.] *U. S.* A mural decoration.

Mural (*mūrɪl*), *a*. 1546. [*a. F. mural*,
ad. L. muralis, *f. murus* wall; see MURE and
-AL 1.] *1*. Of, pertaining to, or resembling
 a wall 1586. *2*. Placed, fixed, or executed on
 a wall 1561. *†b*. Of a fruit-tree: Growing
 against, and fastened to, a wall. Also of the
 fruit. -1731. *3. Phys. and Path.* Belonging
 to or connected with the wall of the body or of
 any of its cavities. *CL. PARIETAL*. 1834.

1 And soon repaid Her *m*. breach MILN. *Lofty*
unbroken *m*. precipices 1880 *M. crown* (*Roman*
Antiq.) an embattled crown, conferred upon the
 soldier who first scaled the wall of a besieged town.
Some *coronet*, *gariand*, *ureath*, etc. Hence, any
 embattled crown. *2*. The *m*. tablets to the memory
 of departed rectors 1837. *M. arch* (*Astr.*) a wall or
 arch to which is attached an instrument (*in arc*, *circle*,
quadrant, etc.) for observing meridian altitudes.

Murder (*mʊdər*), *sb*. Also (now *dial.* and
Hist. or *arch.*) *murder*. [*OE. morðor* neut.
 - *OTent. *murþrōm* - *pre-Tent. *murt-o-n*

oo *o* *d* *nce* *L*
n *n* *)* *d* *μop* *o* *βpo*
c *mo* *i* *l* *ec* *ng* *f* *O* *d* *o* *be* *re*
ception] *mo* *c* *o* *d* *of*
m *on* *de* *n* *an* *o* *s* *In*
f *g* *L* *de* *d* *n* *lk* *go* *a*
an *be* *ng* *n* *oug* *o* *n*
murder *m*. *b*. *Often* applied to a death sen-
 tence, killing of men in war, or any action
 causing destruction of human life, which is
 regarded as morally wicked, whether legal or
 not. *Judicial* *m*. see JUDICIAL 2. 1. 1551
†2. Without moral reprobation: Terrible des-
 truction of life -1500. *3*. As a cry or exclamation
 of real or pretended alarm 1470.

1. There was one called Barabas, which in the
 vesture had committed murder *Covarrubias* *Barab.*
xv. 7. M. in the first degree (*U. S.*): *1* a where there
 are no extenuating circumstances; *opp* to *m*. in the
 second degree. *Phoebe M. went out* *1* *a* cannot be
 hidden. *The m* is out, said when something is
 suddenly revealed or explained. *b*. Contention for
 the Murder of Socrates *SHILLING*. *3*. *To cry*
blue m (*slang*) to make an extravagant outcry

Murder (*mʊdər*), *v*. Also (now *dial*)
murder [*prob.* not a survival of *OE.* (*d*
for, *of*) *myrdrian* (- *OTent. *murþjan*, *1*
**murþjan* - *MURDER* *sb*.) but a new formation
 on the *sb*., partly suggested by *OF. morder*
 (*mod. F. morder* to bruise).] *1*. *trans* To
 kill (a human being) unlawfully with malice
 aforethought; to kill wickedly, inhumanly, or
 barbarously ME. *b*. To slaughter in a terrible
 manner, to massacre ME. *c. usual*. To commit
 murder. Now *rare*. 1535 *a*. To spoil by bid
 execution, representation, pronunciation, etc.
 1644. *3*. To consume (time) unprofitably 1712
1. Hamilton murdered the old man in cold blood
MACAULAY. *2*. Macbeth does murder Sleep, the
 innocent Sleeper *SHAKES*. *3*. The Sense too oft is
 murdered by the Sound *1600*. *3* It kills time,
 or rather murders it, this company-keeping *SCOTT*.

Murderer (*mʊdərər*). ME. [*Partly f*
prec. + *-ER* 1; partly *a. AF. morderer*, *mur-*
dreur, agent-n. *f. morder* - *prec.*] *1*. One
 who murders or is guilty of a murder. *†2* A
 small cannon or mortar used to clear the decks
 when an enemy boards a ship; a *murderer* *18*
piece 1497-1704. Hence *Murderer* 1588

Murderous (*mʊdərəs*), *a*. 1535. [*f. MUR-*
DER *sb.* + *-OUS*.] *1*. Of persons: *†* guilty of
 murder; capable of or bent on murder. Also
transf of weapons, physical agents, etc. *2*.
 Of the nature of, characteristic of, or involving
 murder 1593.

1 Stay murderous villain *SHAKES*. The Murderer
 King *MUR*. *2* A murderous deed *SHAKES*. *When*
the *hollow* *Indian* *marks* *with* *an* *aim* *COMUS*
 Hence *Murderous* - *ly* *adv.*, *-ness*.

Mure, *sb*. 1471. [*a. F. mur* - *L. murum*
 (*murus*)] A wall -1651.

Mure (*mūr*), *v* late ME [*a. F. muror*
 - *L. murare*, *f. murus*.] *trans.* *IMMUR*
1, *2*, also, to build up, or build up (a door
 gate, etc.) with bricks and mortar, stones, etc.
 The five Kings are mured in a cave *Josh* *5. Acatur*
† *Murer*. Also *muringer*. 1506. [*Orig.*
murager, *f. MURAGE*, cf. *passenger*, etc.] An
 officer whose duty it was to keep the walls of a
 city in repair -1815.

Murex (*mūrɪks*). *Pl. murices* (*mūr-*
ɪks), also *murexes*. 1589. [*a. L.*, prob.
 cogn. w. *Gr. μύραξ* sea-mussel.] A kind of
 shell-fish, which yields a purple dye. Hence
Murexan Chem. purpuric acid 1838. *Mu-*
rexide, purpurate of ammonia 1838.

Muriate (*mūrɪət*), *sb*. 1790. [*a. F*
muriate, *f. murtlique* MURIATIC. See *-ATR*
1 *Chem.* Old name, still current *Com.*,
 for CHLORIDE.

Muriate (*mūrɪət*), *v. rare*. 1699. [*f. I*
muria + *-ATE* 1.] *trans.* To pickle in brine

Muriated (*mūrɪəd*) *ppl* *a*. 1789. [*f*
MURIATE *sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*.] *†a. Chem.* Com-
 bined with chlorine. *M. iron*, *lead*, etc. =
 chloride of iron, etc. *b*. Impregnated with
 a chloride or chlorides.

Muriatic (*mūrɪətɪk*), *a*. 1675. [*ad. L.*
muriaticus pickled in brine, *f. muria* brine]
†1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, consisting
 of, or containing brine 1830. *2. Chem.* Applied
 to substances obtained from the sea, as *in m*

ac d hydrochlo c acid (no Comm) †m a
a ch oxide †n cno cet er
Muricate (n u r i t) a. 1661. [ad L
mu r u s aped he m f m
MUREX] B. nd Z. Fu s ed w h
 sha p on s udded w h sho t ha d exc e
 se. So **Muricated** a. 1707.
Muricoid (mū'rikoid), a. 1890. [f. L.
muric, murex + -oid.] Zool. Resembling a
 murex or some part of a murex.
Muriform, a. 1832. [ad. mod L. *muriformis*, f. L. *murus* wall: see -FORM.] Bot.
 Applied to cellular tissue suggesting resem-
 blance to courses of bricks in a wall.
Murine (mū'rein, -in), 1607. [ad. L.
murinus, f. *mur*, *mus* mouse.] A. Adj. Resem-
 bling a mouse; of or belonging to the
 family *Muridae* or the sub-family *Murinae*. B.
sb. A member of this family or sub-family
 1879.
Murk, mirk (mō'k), *sb*. 1 [OE. *mirce*,
 related to **MURK** a.] 1. Darkness (*lit.* and
fig). Now chiefly Sc. 2. Thick or murky
 air or vapour ME.
 1 Ere twice in murke and accidental dampes Moist
 Hesperus hath quenched her sleepy Lampe SHAKS.
Murk (mō'k), *sb*. 2 1676. = MARC.
Murk, mirk (mō'k), a. Now dial. (Sc.)
 and poet. or arch. [OE. *mirce* 1—OTent.
 **merkuw*, **merkuw*.] The Sc. spelling *mirk*
 is favoured in mod. poetic use.] Deficient in
 light, dark, dark in colour.
M. Monday Sc., the day of the great solar eclipse
 of 29 Mar (= 8 April N S) 1532. *fig*. Mirk despair
 Made me think life was little worth RAMSAY. Hence
Murkness, mirkness.
Murk, mirk (mō'k), v. ME. [f. **MURK**
 a.] 1. *intr.* To grow dark—1633. 2. *trans.*
 To darken, obscure (*lit.* and *fig*) ME.
Murky (mō'ki), a. rare bef. 17th c. ME.
 [f. **MURK** *sb*. 1 + -y] 1. Of places: Dark
 and gloomy. 2. Of darkness, the atmo-
 sphere: Thick and heavy. 3. Sullen, 'dark'.
 1 Hell is m. SHAKS. 2 Soused the grim Feature,
 and upturn'd His Nostril wide into the murk Air
 Milt. Hence **Murkily** adv. **Murkiness**.
Murmur (mō'mbā), *sb*. late ME. [a. F.
murmure mass, f. *murmurer* to MURMUR.] 1.
 Subdued continuous sound; an instance of this.
 Now rare e. c. in the m. of (a brook, the waves,
 etc.). 2. *Path.* A sound of this kind heard in
 auscultation 1833. 2. *fa*. Mattered or indis-
 tinct complaint, grumbling, or repining. b.
 An instance of this. late ME. 3. Rumour.
In m.: 'whispered about'.—1772. 4. A softly
 spoken word or sentence; subdued or nearly
 in articulate speech 1674. b. *Phonetic*. Applied
 to the utterance of voiced sounds 1669.
 1 All the live m. of a summer's day M. ARNOLD.
 2 Some discontents there are; some idle murmurs
 and broken murmurs? GOLDSM. b. *m. vowel*, the
 vowel (a). Hence **Murmurous** a. accompanied by
 m; abounding in or characterized by murmurs;
 [completing **Murmurously** adv. -ness.
Murmur (mō'mbā), v. late ME. [a. F.
murmurer, ad. L. *murmurare*, f. *murmur*.]
 1 *intr.* To produce or emit a low continuous
 sound. 2. To complain in low muttered
 tones; to grumble. Often with *at*, *against*.
 1474. 3. *trans.* To utter (sounds, words) in
 a low voice and indistinctly 1535.
 1 They murmured as dooth a swarm of Bees
 CHAUCER. 2. The people m. and rye agayn theyr
 lord CAYTON. 3. The Pharisees heard that the
 murmured such things concerning him *John* vii. 32.
 Hence †**Murmuration**, murmuring, late ME.
 -1569. **Murmurer** 1526. **Murmuringly** adv. 1611.
Murphy (mō'fī), slang. 1811. [Use of
 a common Irish surname.] A potato
Murphy's button. *Surg.* 1895. A
 device invented by J. B. Murphy, an American
 surgeon, for reuniting the parts of an intestine
 after complete severance.
 †**Murr**, late ME. [Prob. of symbolic origin.]
 A severe form of catarrh—1756
 †**Murra** (mō'rā). Also **murtha**, **myrrha**.
 1598. [L. *murra* = late Gr. *μύρρα*.] *Rom.*
Antig. A substance of which precious vases
 and other vessels are made.
M (mō'reu) *sb* and a. MF [a. F.
Sp. murria cattle plague, perh. a
 deriv. of L. *mors* o dia.] A b. †1. Plague,
 6 (Ger *köln*). o f *pen*. 5 (Ger *Müller*)

pes ence 63 a An infectious disease n
 ca de a e ME. †3 Fresh of an mas tha
 h ed ed of dease also dead fle h carn n
 16 o 74 Mo a y usu by pes ence
 a sa ge 1532 5 at rō as n
 at e go †B adj I cond tōned
 pa uy A o qūas adv con condedly
 -1728.
 A. 1. Phr. †1 m. of (it), m. meet them, m. on (one),
 may a m. or pestilence fall on (some one) *With a*
m., what a (tho) m., etc.: exclamations of anger.
 2. *trans.* The m. among bees is very rare 1657.
Murre (mūr), 1602. [? a. Any of several
 guillemots; b. the razor-billed auk. So **Murre-**
let (mō'rēt), a small species of auk.
Murrey (mō'ri), *sb*. and a. Now *Hist.* or
arch. late ME. [a. OF. *mure* adj. and *sb*.
more fem. *sb*. murrey colour, murrey-coloured
 cloth, ad. med. L. *moratus*, *morata*, f. L.
morum mulberry.] (1) Of the colour of the mul-
 berry, purple-red, also, cloth of this colour.
 M. and blue were the colours of the house of York
 1832.
Murrhine (mō'rin, -in), a. and *sb*. Also
 my-. 1579. [ad. L. *murrhinus*, f. *murra* (see
 MURRA); cf. late Gk. *μύρρινος*.] Made of or
 pertaining to murra. *lit.* glass: a mod. fancy
 name for a delicate ware brought from the East,
 and made of fluor-spar. *sb*. A m. vase.
Murrian, Murry, Murther, Murza: see
 MORION¹, MURRAIN, MORAY, MURDER,
 MIRZA.
Mus, obs. f. MOUSE.
 †**Musa** (miū zā). Pl. -es, -as. Also 16-
 17th c. *muse*. 1578 (*musa*, *mose*). [mod L.,
 f. Arab. *mauṣā*.] In early use, the plantain
 or banana tree. Now only Bot., a plant of the
 genus including the plantain tree (*M. para-*
distaca), the banana.
 Hence **Musaceus** a. pertaining to the N.O.
Musaceae (typical genus *Musa*) 1852.
Musang (mū'san), 1783. [a. Malay
musang wild cat.] An E. Indian palm-civet
 (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*).
Mus. B., **Mus. Bac.** Abbrev. of mod. L.
Musica Baccalareus 'bachelor of music'.
Muscadel, var. of MUSCATEL.
 †**Muscadin** (mō'skadin), 1794. [Fr.: *musc-*
adin musk-comfit used *transf.*] A Parisian
 term for: A dandy, exquisite. Hence applied
 in contempt to the members of a moderate
 party in the French Revolution (about 1794-6),
 composed chiefly of young men of the upper
 middle class.
Muscadine (mō'skādēin, -in), 1517. [perh.
 Eng. formation on Pr. *muscad*, fem. *muscado*
 (see MUSCATEL) + -INE⁴.] 1. In full m. -*vine*.
 = MUSCATEL 1. Obs. exc. *Hist.* 2. In full
m. grape. The name of varieties of grape
 having the flavour or odour of musk; also, a
 vine bearing a variety of this grape 1611.
 †**Musce** (mō'sē), 1753. [L., nom. pl. of
musca fly.] Specks which appear to float
 before the eyes, in full *musce volantes* (vōl-
 tāntēz).
Muscal (l)onge, var. fl. MASKINGOLE.
Muscardine (mō'skādēin), 1846. [a. F.]
 A disease of silkworms, caused by a vegetable
 parasite or fungus. Hence **Muscardin** a.
 †**Muscari** (mō'skē'ri, -rē), 1597. [mod. L.]
 A genus of plants of the hyacinth tribe of
Liliaceae; a plant of this genus, esp. *M. botryon-*
ides, the grape hyacinth.
Muscat (mō'skæt), 1578. [a. F. *muscat*
 adj. a. Pr. *muscat* adj. = It. *muscato* having the
 flavour of musk—late L. **muscatius*, f. *muscus*
 MUSK *sb*.] 1. In full m. -*vine*. = MUSCATEL 1.
 2. In full m. -*grape*. = MUSCADINE 2. 1655.
 3. A kind of peach; also, a kind of pear
 -1741. 4. A fungus, *Agaricus albicollis* 1887.
 Comb. m. rose [F. rose *muscat*], the musk-rose.
Muscate, **Muscadel** (mō'skātē), -de-1.
 late ME. [a. OF. *muscadel*, *muscatel*, a. Pr.
 **muscadel*, dim. of *muscato*; see prec.] 1. A
 strong sweet wine made from the muscat or
 similar grape. 2. = MUSCADINE 2. 1517.
 3. pl. In full m. -*raisins*. Raisins prepared from
 the muscatel grape. Malaga raisins 1652.

M (mō'fīkalk) 1833. Ger
 t d *muskel* kōlk hmo] Ger A me

one bed be on, ng o he red sands one for
 m. on o Ge many
Muscid (mō's d a (b) 1895 [f. mod L.
Musca f. n a fly see D En x O
 o pe am ng o he d pe on am y Mus dē
 o fles fē b one of these
Muscle mō'sl 533 [a. F. o ad L.
musculus, dim. of *mus* mouse, from the fancied
 similarity of the form of some muscles.] 1.
Anat. and *Phys.* Any one of the contractile
 fibrous bands or bundles, having the function
 of producing movement in the animal body
 2. *collect.* The muscles collectively; muscular
 substance or tissue 1781. b. Used m ref to the
 exercise of the muscles, esp. as opposed to the
 mind 1850.
 1. *Not to move a m.*: to be perfectly motionless
 Comb. m. sensation, m. sense = *muscular sen-*
sation, sense (see MUSCULAR a. 1). Hence *Muscle*
 v, to m *into* (U.S.) to force one's way into
 Muscled a. (chiefly with adj. or adv. prefixed)
 Muscily (mō'slī), a. composed of muscle, exhibiting
 great muscular development (*rare*) 1504.
 †**Muscle**: see MUSSEL.
 †**Muscling**, 1709. [f. MUSCLE + -ING¹] The
 delineation or representation of the
 muscles in Painting or Sculpture—1720.
Muscology (mō'skōlōjī), 1818. [ad
 mod L. *musculologia*, f. L. *musculus* moss; see
 -OLOGY.] = BRYOLOGY. So **Muscolo-**logist.
Muscose (mō'skōs), a. 1707. [ad L. *mus-*
cosus, f. *muscus*; see -OSE.] Moss-like.
Muscovado (mō'skōvā'dō), 1619 [a. Sp.
mascabado adj. = Pg. *mascavado* (sugar)
 of lowest quality.] In full m. *sugar*: Raw or un-
 refined sugar obtained from the juice of the
 sugar-cane by evaporation and draining of the
 molasses.
Muscovite (mō'skōvīt), *sb*. 1 and a. Now
Hist. or *arch.* 1537. [ad. mod. L. *Muscovita*
 f. *Muscovia* MUSCOVY; see -ITE¹ 1.] A *sb*. A
 native or inhabitant of Muscovy; a Russian
 B. adj. Of or pertaining to Muscovy or its
 inhabitants, Russian 1601. Also †**Muscovian**
 1555-1691.
Muscovite (mō'skōvīt), *sb*. 2 1862. [f. the
 name *Muscovy* (glass); see -ITE¹ 2 b.] *Min*
 Common mica.
Muscovy (mō'skōvī), 1573. [a. F. *Mus-*
covie, later *Muscovie*, ad. mod. L. *Moscovia* f.
 Russian name of Moscow.] The name of the
 principality of Moscow, applied to Russia
 generally. L. Used attrib. or quasi-adj. in the
 name of things belonging to, produced in or
 obtained from Muscovy, as M. hide, leather,
 Russia leather; †M. glass, common mica, also
 occas., = TALC. II. Uses due to misinter-
 pretation or perversion of designations con-
 nected with MUSK *sb*. 1. A species of Crane's
 bill or Geranium, *Erodium moschatum* 1688
 2. = MUSK-RAT L. 1693. 3. Muscovy duck
 = MUSK-DUCK L. 1657.
Muscular (mō'skū'lār), a. 1681. [ad
 mod L. **muscularis*, f. *musculus* MUSCLE]
 1. Of or belonging to muscle or the muscles
 1685. 2. Composed of or of the nature of
 muscle 1681. 3. Characterized by muscle,
 having well-developed muscles 1736
 1. *M. feeling, sensation*: feeling or sensation which
 accompanies the action of the muscles. *lit.* sense
 the faculty of m. sensation, popularly regarded as a
 particular application of the sense of 'touch'. M.
 sound, or the resonance attending sudden m. contrac-
 tion [of the heart] 1837. M. rheumatism 1866. 3. The
 spreading Shoulders, m., and broad THOMPSON. Phr.
M. Christianity; applied since about 1857 to a variety
 of Christian opinion and practice (associated with the
 writings of Charles Kingsley) which lays stress upon
 the importance of a healthy condition of body as
 conducive to morality and true religion. So *Muscu-*
lar-ity, the quality or state of being m. 1681.
 †**Muscularize** v. to make m. **Muscularly** adv.
Musculature (mō'skū'lātūr), 1875. [a.
 F., f. L. *musculus*.] The muscular system o
 the whole body or of one of its organs.
Muscule, obs. f. MUSCLE, MUSSEL.

lo- (kō'lo) comb f. L. *mus-*
 culus M usu in pertain ng

Sp. *murria* cattle plague, perh. a
 deriv. of L. *mors* o dia.] A b. †1. Plague,
 6 (Ger *köln*). o f *pen*. 5 (Ger *Müller*)
 u (F *dauce*) v (canl) c (e*) (there) z (el) (em) f (F *laure*) o (li *feru earth*)

M (mō'fīkalk) 1833. Ger
 t d *muskel* kōlk hmo] Ger A me

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M (mō'fīkalk) 1833. Ger
 t d *muskel* kōlk hmo] Ger A me

mus e and as n ar t r al -cu
gam nio and no ad s
+Musculous a. 1541 [ad L. *musculus* f. u n s e M SCLE and ous] Mus
CUL R 775

Mus D Mus Doc 1786 Abb ev of
mod L *mus* D r do o of musc

Muse (miŷz), sb. late ME. [a. F., ad. L. *musa*, a. Gr. *μοῦσα* —pre-Hellenic **montya*, f. Indo-Eur. *mon-*: *men* (mu-) to think, remember; see MIND sb.] 1. *Myth.* (Now usu w capital.) One of nine sister-goddesses, the offspring of Zeus and Mnemosyne (Memory), regarded as the inspirers of learning and the arts, esp. of poetry and music, and represented as young and beautiful virgins. b. In classical poetry the muse is often invoked as if there were only one 1629. 2. (With or without capital.) a. Chiefly with possessive: The inspiring goddess of a particular poet. Hence, his particular genius, style, or spirit. late ME. b. *The M.*: poetry personified, as an object of devotion. So *the Muses*: the liberal arts, polite literature. 1755. c. *transf.* One under the guidance of a Muse, a poet 1615.

1. In modern use Clio is the Muse of history, Thalia of Comedy, Melpomene of tragedy, Euterpe of music, Terpsichore of dancing, and Urania of astronomy. The other names, Erato, Polyhymnia, and Calliope, are not so frequently mentioned in modern literature. So *song the mythy M.* she That cleped ys calliope Chaucer. 2. a. As though my muse were mute and durst not sing Gascoigne. Foole saide My m. to mee, looke in thy heart and write SINNEY. b. And strictly meditate the thanks M. MILT. The votaries of the northern muses JOHNSON. c. That attenuated but majestic m. Mrs. Montagu 1905.

Muse (miŷz), sb. arch. 1475. [f. MUSE v.] 1. The action of musing; profound abstraction. b. A fit of abstraction; now only in sing. 16. To be at a m.: to 'wonder' (whether, etc.).
a. He was fill'd With admiration, and deep M. to heare Of things so high and strange MILT.
+Muse, sb. see MUSA.

Muse (miŷz), v. ME. Now literary. [a. F. *muser* to waste time, also to meditate = Pr. *musar*, It. *musare* to stare about, idle, loiter.] 1. *intr.* To be absorbed in thought; to ponder; also *trans.* (now rare) to ponder over, reflect upon, contemplate. 2. *intr.* With dependent question: To be at a loss to discover, wonder what, how, etc. Now rare. late ME. 3. To be astonished, wonder, marvel (now rare, poet.) ME; also *trans.* to marvel at 1567-1610. 4. *intr.* To gaze meditatively on, upon. ME. 15. To mutter (discontentedly); to grumble, complain. late ME.-1598. also *trans.* late ME. only. b. *trans.* To say or murmur meditatively 1834. 1. While I was thus musyng, the fyre kyndled COVERDALE Ps. xxviii. 3. 2. While men mused what the matter meant MORE. 3. Do not m. at me my most worthy Friends SHAKS. I m. my Lord of Gloster is not come SHAKS. I cannot too much m. Such shapen SHAKS. 4. The mind. Is left to m. upon the solemn scene WORDSW. 5. Merry IV. v. v. 253. Hence *Muser*. *Musingly* adv.
+Muse: see MUSE.

Museful (miŷzful), a. 1618. [f. MUSE sb.2 + -FUL.] Absorbed in thought; pensive. Full of m. Mopings DRYDEN. Hence *Musefully* adv. 1885.

Museless, a. *peasantic*. 1644. [f. MUSE sb.1 + -LESS, after Gr. *ἀμουσος*.] Without learning; uncultured.

The m. cry of the multitude RUSKIN.

Musellim (musel'lim). 1687. [Arab. *musallim*, lit. paymaster.] A Turkish officer, the lieutenant of a pasha.

Muset (miŷzet). Obs. exc. dial. (mussit). 1592. [a. OF. *musette*, *mussctie*; see MEUSE.] = MEUSE sb. 1.

Musette (miŷzet). late ME. [a. F., dim. of OF. *mus*.] 1. A kind of bagpipe. 2. A soft pastoral air imitating the sound of the bagpipe; a dance for this music 1726. 3. A read stop on an organ 1825. 4. A small kind of oboe 1880.

Museum (miŷz'üm). Also +*musaeum*. 1615. [a. L., ad. Gr. *μουσείον*, *μουσείον* seat of the muses, f. *μοῦσα* MUSE sb.1.] 1. a. *Hist.* (with capital M.) The university building erected at Alexandria by Ptolemy Soter 174.

g. A building or apartment dedicated to the pursuit of learning or the study of library 1760. b. A building used for storing and exhibiting objects of science and natural history fine and industrial etc 1683.
2. The M. o A n s M u n an B d .g.n the C. r. O. d. d. 5. fig. M. B a e had quite a little m. of locks of hair in her treasure-chest TAYLOR. M.-piece, a piece worthy of exhibition in a m.; a very fine example.

Mush (mʌʃ), sb. 1671. [App. a var. of MASH sb.1] 1. *N. Amer.* A kind of porridge made with meal (chiefly of maize) boiled in water or milk. 2. Anything soft and pulpy 1824.

2. fig. Stewed into m., bearing a popular preacher 1856.

Mush (mʌʃ), sb.2 slang. 1821. [Shortened f. MUSHROOM sb.] 1. An umbrella. 2. A small cab-proprietor 1887.

Mush (mʌʃ), v. Sc. 1578. [Perh. a. OF. *moucher* to cut.] *trans.* 'To cut out with a stamp, to nick or notch' (Jam.).

Musha (mʌʃa), int. 1831. [a. Ir. *maiseadh*, lit. 'if it is so'.] An exclamation of strong feeling used by Irish speakers.

Mushroom (mʌʃru:m), sb. late ME. [a. F. *mousseron*, usu. held to be f. *mousse* moss.] 1. In early use, a fungus of any of the larger 'umbrella-shaped' species. Now, the common edible mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, and species that closely resemble it. Some apply *mushroom* to the edible fungi, and *toadstool* to the poisonous. The mushroom is a proverbial type of rapid growth. 2. fig. a. A person or family that has suddenly sprung into notice; an upstart. Also applied to a city, institution, etc. 1593. 1b. A contemptible person -1769. 3. a. *slang* (disused). An umbrella 1856. b. *collog.* A low-crowned circular hat, esp. a lady's straw hat with down-curved brim 1865. 4. = *mushroom-colour* 1884. 5. *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.*, esp. with sense 'upstart', 'ephemeral' 1599.

2. a. Sheffield is an old oak; Birmingham is a m. BENTHAM. 5. A Mushroom Love sprung from a transitory View SAVAGE.

Comb.: m. anchor, a mooring anchor having a saucer-shaped head upon a central shaft; m.-colour, a pale pinkish colour resembling that of a m.; m.-tearal, -stone = FUNGARY; -ring = FATHY-RING; m. spawn, the vegetative mycelium of mushroom; usu. embedded in an earthy matrix.

Mushroom (mʌʃru:m), v. 1893. [f. prec.] *intr.* Of rifle-bullets: To expand and flatten (out). b. U.S. Of fire: To spread outwards 1903. c. *trans.* To cause (a bullet) to 'mushroom'.

Mushrooming, gerund and pr. ppl. 1894. [f. prec. sb.] Gathering mushrooms.

Mushy (mʌʃi), a. *collog.* 1876. [f. MUSH sb.1 + -Y.] Soft, pulpy; also fig. Hence *Mushiness*.

Music (miŷik). ME. [a. F. *musique*, ad. L. *musica*, ad. Gr. *μουσική* (sc. *τέχνη*) lit. 'the art of the Muse' (fem. of *μοῦσικός*, f. *μοῦσα* MUSE sb.1).] 1. That one of the fine arts which is concerned with the combination of sounds with a view to beauty of form and the expression of thought or feeling; also, the science of the laws or principles by which this art is regulated. 2. Sounds in melodic or harmonic combination, whether produced by voice or instruments. late ME. b. *transf.* Applied, e.g., to the song of birds the murmur of running water, etc., *spec.* the cry of hounds on seeing the chase. Also in ironical collolocations. 1590. 3. Musical composition 1607. 14. A piece of music composed or performed -1674. 5. A company of musicians; the company of musicians attached to a military force; a band of music' (see BAND sb.3 4). [Cf. F. *musique*.] Obs. exc. in military or court use. 1586. 6. Musical instruments (now dial.) 1661. 7. The written or printed score of a musical composition; such scores collectively; musical composition as represented by graphic symbols 1770. 8. U.S. *collog.* Liveliness; excited wrangling; diversion; sport 1859.

1. Considered as an art, music has two distinct branches, the art of the composer and that of the executant. The word is often used with special ref to the executive branch, and to in-

h h n c N E D a M l Char o
o h s. B as C n / & Ash o
be k d n w h b e n of / D e
s H n n n b e u n g b A m
s n o n o n s Ph R gk
noisy up a p n pou d y l n g
g her p t s k n p u an y
n e g b C ng of d w an y
m e 6 3 Ph f and y
provide (a poem, etc.) with m. to which it may be sung. 4. *Cymb.* ii. iii. 44. 5. He says many of the musike are ready to starve FRYE. 6. She plays the M. without one sensation but the feel of the ivory at her fingers KEATS.

Phr. (*collog.*) 1. *To face the m.*, to face boldly the consequences of one's actions 1850.

Attrib. and Comb., as m.-desk, -lesson, -mas er, -rack, -room, -stand, etc.; m.-book, a book containing music-scores; -box, 1. (a) a barrel-organ; (b) -musical box (see MUSICAL v.); (c) a piano-forte, -demy, a white thick soft paper, used by music publishers for printing music, 21 by 14 inches, m. gallery, a gallery in a church or hall for the accommodation of the musicians; -hall, a hall used for musical performances *spec.* (since about 1885) a hall licensed for singing, dancing, and other entertainments exclusive of dramatic performances; also attrib.; -loft, a gallery for musicians; *spec.* an organ-loft; -paper, paper ruled for writing music upon, -pen, a pen having five points for drawing at one time the five lines of the musical staff; -t-shell, one of several species of gasteropodous molluscs of the family *Valvidae*, having markings on the shell resembling written music; m.-stool, a stool (usu. with adjustable seat) for one who plays on the piano Hence *Musicalness*.

Musical (miŷikal), a. (and sb.) late ME [a. F., ad. med. L. *musicalis*, f. L. *musica* MUSIC.] A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to music. 2. Having the nature of music; tuneful, melodious, harmonious; pleasing in sound, euphonious. Of sounds: Having the nature of 'tones', as dist. from mere 'noises'. late ME. 3. Fond of or skilled in music. late ME. 4. Set to or accompanied by music 1685.

2. The musical confusion (of hounds and such) in connection SHAKS.

Spec. collolocations: m. box, a mechanical instrument consisting of a revolving toothed cylinder working upon a resonant comb-like metal plate m. chairs, a game in which a number of players march to music round a smaller number of chairs, and each try to secure a seat when the music stops, m. chime, a set of bells arranged to play a tune, a caution in clock, a clock which produces short tunes at regular intervals; m. glasses. HARMONICA 14, b, m. ride, a kind of equestrian dance executed by the Life or Horse Guards to the accompaniment of music m. shell = *music-shell*, m. stuff-box, a stuff box containing a small m. instrument worked by machinery.

B. sb. A musical party 1823. Also in Tr form musical. U.S. 1883. Hence *Musicality*, m. quality or character. *Musically* adv., -ness.

Musician (miŷiʃən). late ME. [a. F. *musicien*, f. L. *musica* MUSIC.] 1. One skilled in the science or practice of music. 2. A professional performer of (esp. instrumental) music. Also *transf.* and fig. 1450.

Musicians (which enclose singing and playing) 1555. Hence *Musicianship*, a characteristic or worthy of a skilled m. 1814.

Musicianer (miŷiʃənər). Now chiefly Irish. 1540. [f. prec. + -ER.] MUSICIAN.

Musico- (miŷiʃko-), comb. f. L. *musicus*, as in m.-dramatic *adj.*, etc.

Musimon, obs. f. MUSMON.

Musit, var. of MUSET.

+Musive, a. and sb. 1506. [a. F. *musif*, -ive, ad. late L. *musivus*, in *opus musivum* mosaic work.] A. *adj.* = MOSAIC a. 1. -1813. B. sb. = MOSAIC sb. 1. -1658.

Musk (mʌsk), sb. late ME. [a. F. *musc*, ad. late L. *muscus*, med. L. *mus(c)hus*, late Gr. *μοσχος*, *μόσχος*.] 1. An odoriferous reddish brown substance secreted in a gland or sac by the male musk-deer. It is used as the basis of many perfumes, and in medicine as a stimulant and antispasmodic. Also applied occasionally to substances of similar odour secreted by certain other animals. b. An artificial preparation imitating musk 1658. 2. An animal which produces 'musk', now usu. the Musk-deer, sometimes called *Tibet* (or *pouched*) m., also applied to other animals resembling them or possessing a musky smell 1470. 3. A name for plants having a musky odour, esp. *musk-plant* (b) 1731. b. Short for m. apple, *peru* 1708.

1. They left a very sweet savour behind them sweeter than musk. 1555. b. Animal-musk, seems to excel the vegetable Sir T. Browne. 2. In the m. the fur is thick and elastic, fit for a cold country 1879. 3. Close in a bower of hyacinth and m. KEATS. attrib. and Comb. a. In names for the receptacle in the musk-deer, etc., which contains the musk, as m. bag, gland, pod, etc.

b. In the names of plants having a musky odour, as m. carnation, the clove-gillyflower; m. cranesbill, geranium, *Erodium moschatum*; m. crow-foot, root, *Adonis Moschatellina*; m. flower = musk-plant (d); hyacinth, one of the grapehyacinths, *Muscari moschatum*; mallow, (*Althaea moschata*); (d) = musk-plant (a); m. orchis, *Hieracium Moschardii*; m. plant, (*Hibiscus Moschatus*); (d) *Mimulus moschatus*; (c) = musk-mallow (a); rose, a rambling rose, *Rosa moschata*, having fragrant white flowers; seed, the seed of *Hibiscus Moschatus*; m. thistle, the thistle *Cirsium nutans*.

c. In the names of varieties of fruits having a musky smell or taste, as m. apple, pear, etc. d. In the names of animals having a musky odour, as m. beaver = Musk-rat; beetle, a longicorn beetle, *Calliceroma moschata*; bison, buffalo = m. ox; kangaroo, a very small, rat-like, arboreal kangaroo, *Hypsignathus moschatus*; mole, a Mongolian mole, *Scaptochirus moschatus*; ox, a remnant of Arctic America, *Omos moschatus*; shrew, the Indian musk-rat (see Musk-rat); tortoise, turtle, a small American freshwater turtle, *Amphichelys odorata*; weasel, any viverrine carnivore.

Musk, v. rare. 1632. [f. Musk sb.] trans To perfume with or as with musk.

Muskadel(l), Muskalinge, etc., Muskat, var. MUSCAT, MASKINGE, MUSK-CAT. +Musk-cat. Also +musket, -at, etc. 1551 The animal from which musk is got; usu., the Musk-deer. Cf. CIVET-CAT -1794. b. transf. applied as a term of reproach to a fop; also to a courtesan 1566-1777.

+Musk-cod. 1599. [COD sb.] 1. The bag or gland containing musk 1672-1721. 2. transf. A scented fop -1634.

Musk-deer. 1681. A small hornless ruminant (*Moschus moschiferus*) of Central Asia, the male of which yields the perfume called 'musk' (see Musk sb. 1). Also, a chevron.

Musk-duck 1774. 1. A tropical American duck, *Carina moschata*, erroneously called the *Muscovy* and *Rosbury* duck. 2. An Australian duck, *Bizura lobata*, so called from the musky odour of the male 1834.

Musked (musked). A Now rare. 1576. [f. Musk sb. or v. +ED.] Flavoured or perfumed with musk; tasting like musk. (Often in names of plants and fruits, transl. mod L. *moschatus*.)

Musket (musketh). Obs. exc. Hist. late ME. [a. ONF. *musketh*, *mousquet*, dim. of Com. Rom. *musca* = L. *musca* fly.] The male of the sparrowhawk.

Musket² (musketh). 1587. [a. F. *mousquet*, ad. It. *moschetto*, orig. a kind of sparrowhawk (see pucc.). Cf. *falcon*, *falconet*, etc.] A hand-gun carried by infantry soldiers (Orig. applied to the matchlock gun, and now usu. restricted to obsolete kinds of infantry gun, as dist. from the rifle.)

Muskettes and calivers and holeberts shall be provided for this company 1587

Comb : m. arrow, a short arrow discharged from a m.; rest, a forked staff to support the heavy m. formerly in use; m. shot, (a) shot fired from a musket, a musket-ball; (b) the range of a musket, a shot in a wall through which a m. may be fired. Hence Musketeer Hist., a soldier armed with a m. 1590.

Musketo(e), obs. f. MOSQUITO.

Musketo(e) (musketh). Obs. exc. Hist. 1638. [a. F. *mousqueton*, ad. It. *moschettone*, f. *moschetto* MUSKET²; see -oon.] A kind of musket, short and with a large bore; a soldier armed with this.

Musketry (musketh). 1646. [ad. F. *mousqueterie*, f. *mousquet*; see MUSKET² and -ERY, -RY.] 1. Muskets collectively. 2. The fire of muskets 1756. 3. The art or science of manipulating small arms 1834. 4. Musketeers 1772.

Musk melon. 1578. [f. Musk sb.] The MELON, *Cucumis Melo*. (Applied both to fruit and plant.)

Musk-rat. 620. 1. A large aquatic

rodent, *Fiber zibethicus*, common throughout N. America, so called from its musky smell. Also called MUSQUASH. b. The fur or skin of the musk-rat 1879. 2. Applied to other rat-like animals having a musky odour; as the musk-kangaroo, the musk-shrew, the DESMAN, etc. 1681.

Musk-root. 1844. Any of several plants having strong-scented roots, as moschatel, spikenard, sumbul; also, a drug obtained from the root of sumbul.

Musk-tree. 1848. Any of several Australian trees or shrubs having a musky smell, as *Marica vitensis*, *Olearya argophylla* (Silver-leaved M.), and *O. viscosa* (Dwarf M.).

Musk-wood. 1725. Any of several trees having a musky smell, as *Trichilia moschata* and *Guarea trichiloides* of the West Indies, and the Australian silver-leaved musk-tree; the wood of any of these.

Musky (musk), a. 1610 [f. Musk sb. + -Y.] Smelling or tasting of musk, or somewhat like musk; scented with musk. Hence Muskiness.

Muslim: see MOSLEM.

Muslin (mʊzlin). 1609. [a. F. *mousseline*, ad. It. *mussolina*, -ino. f. *Mussolo*, the town of Mosul in Mesopotamia, where muslin was formerly made.] 1. General name for the most delicately woven cotton fabrics, used for ladies' dresses, curtains, hangings, etc. Also, a garment of this. b. U.S. Any of various coarser and heavier cotton goods, used for shirts, bedding, etc. 1872. 2. slang. 'The fair sex'. A bit of m., a woman or girl 1823. 3. Naut. slang. 'Canvas', sails 1822. 4. attrib. or adj. Made or consisting of muslin 1684.

Muslinet (mʊzlinet). Also -ette. 1787. [f. MUSLIN + -ET.] A thick variety of muslin; used for infants' clothing, etc.

Musmon (mʊsmən). Also +musi-. 1601. [a. L. *musmon* (Pliny), late Gr. *μωμόμων* (Strabo).] = MUFFLETON.

Musnud (mʊsnʊd). 1763. [Urdu *masnad*, a. Arab. *misnad*, f. *sanadu* to lean against.] A seat made of cushions, esp. one used as a throne by native princes of India.

Musquash (mʊskwʌʃ). 1624. [a. Abnaki *muskwessu* or other Algonkin equivalent.] The musk-rat, or its fur (1884).

attrib. and Comb., as m. root, Water Hemlock, *Cicuta maculata*.

Musquaw (mʊskwɔ). 1861. [Cree Indian.] An American name for the Black Bear.

Musque(e)to, etc., Musquet, var. MOSQUITO, MUSKET.

+Musrol. 1551. [a. F. *muserolle*, ad. It. *muserola*, f. *muso* muzzle.] The nose-band of a bridle -1833.

Muss (mʊs), sb. 1 Obs. exc. dial 1591. [?] A game in which small objects are thrown down to be scrambled for.

Muss (mʊs), sb. 2 dial. and U.S. 1843. [app. var. of Mess sb.] 1. A disturbance, row 1848. 2. A state of untidiness; a muddle, mess. Hence Muss v. trans. to make untidy; to crumple, ruffle; to smear, mess; to entangle, confuse 1850.

Mussel (mʊsəl). [OE. *muscle*, etc., wk. fem., a. late L. *muscula*, altered form of L. *musculus*, dim. of *mus* mouse.] 1. A bivalve mollusc belonging to either of the two families *Mytilacea* (Sea Mussels) and *Unionacea* (Fresh-water Mussels). 2. A fossil bivalve shell found in ironstone bands in coal 1834.

attrib. and Comb., as m. band Geol., a bed of clay ironstone containing fossil bivalve shells, anthracosis, etc.; m. bank, bed, a layer of mussels at the bottom of the sea; m. digger U.S., a name for the California grey whale; m. plum, a dark purple variety of plum; m. scale, an insect having the shape of a small mussel-shell, which attacks the bark of apple-trees.

Mussel-shell. OE. The shell of a mussel. b. One who gazes like a mussel-shell Merry W. iv. v. 29.

+Musitate, v. 1626. [f. L. *musitare*, ppl. stem of *musitare*, freq. of *musare* to mutter.] intr. To mutter -1721. So +Musitation -1649-89.

Mussuck (mʊsʊk). Anglo-Ind. 1670 [Hindi *masāk*]. A leather water-bag.

Musulman (mʊsʊlmən), sb. and a. Pl. mans. *Catachr. pl. men*. 1563. [a. Pers. *musulmān*, primarily an adj. f. Pers. (a. Arab) *muslim*; see MOSLEM.] (A) Mohammedan. Hence Musulmanic, +Musulmanish adjs. = M.; Musulmanism (now rare), Moham. medanism; Mussulmanlik, the M. faith Islam; +Musulmans Anglo-Ind., the Urdu language. So Musulwoman, a female M. (joc.) 1668.

Mussy (mʊsi), a. U.S. 1839 [f. Muss sb. 2 + -Y.] Untidy, rumpled, tousled. Hence Mussyness.

Must (mʊst), sb. 1 OE. [ad. L. *mustum*, orig. neut. (sc. *vinum*) of *mustus* adj., new, fresh.]

1. New wine; grape-juice unfermented or before fermentation is complete. Also *new m.* 1b. In (the) m., on the m.: said of wine in process of fermentation 1533-1700. 2. fa. Any juice or liquor undergoing or prepared for undergoing alcoholic fermentation. late ME.-1708. b. The pulp of apples or pears after the juice has been pressed out in making cider or perry (dial) 1670. +3. A variety of cider-apple 1664-1707.

1. Will put newe muste into old bottles UPALL. fig. Els the Jewes might have preferred the old wine of Moses lawe, about the new m. of the doctrine of Christ 1563.

Must (mʊst), sb. 2 1602. [perh. back-formation f. MUSTY a.] Mustiness; mould.

Must, sb. 3 1603. The verb MUST used as a noun.

Must is for kings, And low obedience for low underlings DICKENS.

Must (mʊst), a. and sb. 4 Also musth 1875. [a. Urdu *must*, a. Pers. *must*, lit. 'intoxicated'.] A. adj. Applied to male animals, as elephants and camels, in a state of dangerous frenzy to which they are subject at irregular intervals. Phr To go m. B. sb. The condition or state of being 'must'; an elephant in must 1878.

Must (mʊst), v. 1 [OE. *moete*, pa. t. of *moet* pret.-pres. *MOETE* v.] +L. The pa. t. of *MOETE* v., in senses 1 and 2. -1471. II. Used as a pres. tense, and hence (under certain conditions) as a pa. tense corresponding to this. 1. Expressing necessity: Am (is, are) obliged or required to; have (has) to, it is necessary that (I, you, he, it, etc.) should: = *MOTA* v. 2. ME. B. Used to express a fixed or certain futurity. I m. = I am fated or certain to. I shall certainly or inevitably. late ME. c. In expressions like I m. say = I cannot help saying. Also in explanatory clauses, as you m. know or understand = you ought to be informed, I would have you know. 1563. d. As a pa. tense: Was obliged, had to; it was necessary that (I, he, it, etc.) should. (Now only in oblique narration, and when the speaker has in his mind what might have been said or thought at the time) 1691. e. As a pa. or historical pres. tense with ref. to some foolish or annoying action or some untoward event. Now colloq. late ME. 2. In the 1st pers., must often expresses an insistent demand or a firm resolve on the part of the speaker. Hence also in the 2nd and 3rd persons, rendering sentiments imputed to others. late ME. 3. As must has no pa. pple., the need of a past conditional is supplied by placing the principal verb in the perfect infinitive; as, I m. have seen (done) it 1460. 4. Expressing the inferred or presumed certainty of a fact, either (with present inf.) relating to the present time, as in you m. be aware of this; or (with perf. inf.) relating to the past, as in he m. have done it = it is to be concluded that he did it 1652. 5. In m. not the negative has the same effect as if it belonged to the following infinitive 1583. 6. Elliptical uses. a. With ellipsis of a verb of motion (now arch.) late ME. b. With ellipsis of infinitive to be supplied from the context ME. x. Tom, you m. go with us to [etc.] SWIFT. b. He m. increase; and I must decrease TINDALE John iii. 30. c. I m. beg to be absolved from the promise I gave. d. He could not bear to be idle. he m. always be doing something 1894. e. Just when I was busiest, that bore C. m. come in and waste three

hurs d a i m a d w g Drymen Le u
e a e h o m y u a u h 3 3 l f e h d
o k d e m l e u n h e f h e a p p o a h n g
896 4. Th m h a b e e n a d s h o c k o
p d o n e p G s m. g You m n
m a d e h e a m y u s e S s 6 a H w
d n e h e m m o u S r b l h e
spoken to the king Oth word, and the I n. Far
well! TENNYSON.

Must, *v. 2* *Obs. exc. dial.* 1530. [f. as
MUST *sb.*] *intr. and trans.* To become, or
make, musty or mouldy.

Mustache: see **MOUSTACHE**.

Mustachio (musta'fō, mōs-). *Pl.* **mus-
tachios** (-fōz). 1557. [Partly from Sp. *mos-
tacho*, and partly from *l. mostacio* **MOUS-
TACHE**, a deriv. of Gr. *μωστακ- μωστακ* masc.
moustache, said to be a var. of *μωστακ* fem.,
mouth, jaws. *Obs.* in sing., but the pl. *mus-
tachios* is largely used.] = **MOUSTACHE** *v. 2*;
trans. esp. the whiskers of a cat; the awn
or bristles of certain grasses 1591-1790. Hence
Mustachioed *a.* moustached.

Mustang (mō'stəng). 1808. [app. f. older
Sp. *mustango*, f. *musta*, an association of gra-
ziers.] 1. The wild or half-wild horse of
Mexico, California, etc. Also *m. pony*. 2. In
full *M. grape*: A small red grape, *Vitis calidi-
cana*, of Texas 1854.

Mustard (mō'stāid). ME [a. OF *mo(u)s-
tarde* (mod. Fr. *mustarde*), f. Com. Rom.
mosto* **MUST *sb.*] The name etymologically
belongs to the condiment as orig. prepared
from the ground seeds mixed with must.] 1.
The seeds of the plant mustard (see *a*) ground
or pounded to a powder, sometimes called
flour of m.; also, this substance as made into
a paste, and used as a condiment, or applied
to the skin as a poultice or plaster. 2. Any of
the cruciferous plants yielding these seeds,
forming the Linnean genus *Sinapis*, but now
included in the genus *Brassica*; esp. *B. nigra*,
the black (or brown) mustard, and *B. alba*, the
white mustard ME. b. Applied with defining
word to various other (chiefly cruciferous)
plants resembling mustard in appearance,
taste, etc. 1597.

a. B. and cross the plants white mustard and
cress (*Lepidium sativum*) used in the seed-leaf as a
salad-herb. *b. Poor man's m.*, hedge-garlic.
Wild m., (*a*) charlock, *Brassica arvensis*; (*b*) *Ra-
phanus Raphanistrum*.

Comb. m. beetle, a small black beetle (*Phædon
armoracia*) destructive to mustard plants; *tim-
bowl*, a wooden bowl in which mustard seed was
pounded, proverbially referred to as the instrument
for producing stage thunder; *gas*, a variety of poison
gas; *oil*, an oil obtained from mustard seed; *pot*,
a pot or crucet for holding table m.; *m. shrub*, a
West Indian shrub, *Capparis ferruginea*, the berries
of which have a pungent flavour; *tree*, the m. of the
N. T., described as a 'tree' (see next *v.*).

Mustard seed. late ME. 1. The seed of
mustard.

The mustard seed' (κόκκος οὐράνιος) of the N. T.,
spoken of as producing a 'tree' (*Math.* xiii. 31), is
prob. the seed of the black mustard (*Brassica nigra*),
which in Palestine grows to a great height.
ta. = **MUSTARD** *v.* 1681. 3. U.S. A very fine
shot used in shooting birds to minimize injury
to the plumage 1884.

Mustee (mō'stē), **mestee** (mestē?). 1699.
[Corruptly a. Sp. *mustizo* (pronounced mestī-
fo); see **MESTIZO**.] The offspring of a white
and a quadroon; also, loosely, a half-caste.

Musteline (mō'stēlēin). 1656. [ad. L.
mustelinus of or belonging to a weasel, f.
mustela weasel.] *A. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or
characteristic of the subfamily *Mustelinae*
of weasels; *spec.* of the brown tawny colour of the
summer fur of the weasel. *B. sb.* A m. animal
1891.

Muster (mō'stər), *sb.* 1 late ME. [a. OF.
ma(u)stre (later *monstre*, now *monstre*) repr.
Com. Rom. verbal noun f. **mostare* to show
:-L. *monstrare*.] *tr.* The action, or an act,
of showing; manifestation; exhibition, display
-1661. 2. A pattern, specimen, example.
Now only *Comm.*, a pattern, sample. late ME.
3. An act of mustering soldiers, sailors, etc.;
an assembling of men for inspection, ascertain-
ment of numbers, introduction into service,
exercise, or the like. *Phr.* To make, take a m.
late ME. 4. The number of persons or things

mu ed or assembled on a pa uir occa
s n an assembly coe on a e ME 5
A muster o l 156 6 M e c o n
of mustering ou discharge f om se rve
U S 892

Th y b gn o make some m d hew of he
q a z l m d u s a d o c t a n

particular branches of commerce or particular occa-
sions (used, e.g. in the Sheffield cutlery trade, and by
British merchants in Asia) N. E. D. A few musters
of new Teas have been shown 1879. 3. They took a
m. and found their Army amounted to four thousand
Foot, and six hundred Horse 1726. *Phr.* To pass m.:
orig. *mil.* to undergo m. or review without censure;
hence *transf.* and *fig.* to bear examination or in-
spection, to come up to the required standard, to be
above, or go free from, censure; to succeed, be ac-
cepted (as or for the possessor of certain qualities).
False m.: a fraudulent presentation at a m., or a
fraudulent inclusion in a muster-roll, of men who are
not available for service. Formerly often *fig.* 4.
A tolerable m. of amateurs and boxing gentry 1810.
5. I. got put down upon the m. DICKENS.

attrib. and Comb.: m.-book, a book in which
muster-rolls are transcribed 1857; m.-master, an
officer who was responsible for the accuracy of the
muster-roll (now *list*) 1579; m.-roll, a register of
the officers and men in an army or ship's company
(also *fig.*) 1605.

Muster, *sb.* 2 1466. Short for **MUSTER-
DEVILLERS** -1549.

Muster (mō'stər), *v.* ME. [a. OF. *mo(u)s-
trare* :-L. *monstrare* to show.] *tr.* *trans.* To
show, display, exhibit; to show up, report, tell,
explain -1622. *tr.* *intr.* for *refl.* To show to
appear, to be displayed; to make a (good,
bad, etc.) appearance -1557. 2. *trans.* To
collect or assemble (primarily soldiers) for
ascertainment of numbers, inspection, exercise,
display, or introduction into service. late ME.
b. intr. for *refl.* Of an army, etc.: To come
together for inspection, exercise, or preparation
for service 1450. *tr.* *trans.* To enlist, enroll
-1748. *d.* To call the roll of. Now chiefly
Naut. 1670. *e.* Of an army, etc.: To com-
prise, to number 1837. 3. To collect, bring
together (persons or things); esp. to bring for-
ward from one's own stores 1585. *b. fig.* To
summon, gather up (one's thoughts, courage,
strength, etc.) 1838. 4. *intr.* To assemble,
gather together in a body 1603. 5. *trans.* To
'take stock of' 1625. 6. *intr.* To pass muster
for. LAMB.

2. How busy he is in mustering, how diligent in
setting forward! HALL. I then in London, Muster'd
my Soldiers SHAKS. *b. fig.* A field of fancies mustered
in my mind 1611. *c.* We being not knowne, not
muster'd Among the Bands SHAKS. 4. *Phr.* To m. in
(U.S.): to m. (a watch) at the time of duty. To m.
in (into) (the service) (U.S.): to enroll as recruits.
To m. out (of service) U.S.: to summon together in
order to discharge from service; to pay off (soldiers).
3. All the Hands we could m. were but twelve 1743.
b. Muster your Wits, stand in your own defence
SHAKS. Mustering all her wiles MUR. 4. Oh, heavens
Why doe's my blood thus m. to my heart? SHAKS.
5. Mustering cattle 1875.

Phr. Muster up *a.* To bring together (troops)
for battle, etc. *b. fig.* To summon up, gather up,
marshal.

a. In Oxfordshire shalt m. vp thy friends SHAKS.
b. She had mustered up courage to speak to him 1893.
+**Musterdevillers**. (Many variant spellings.)
1400. [f. *Muster*(*de*)*villers*, old form
of the name of Montivilliers, Normandy.] A
grey woollen cloth -1564.

Musty (mō'stē), *a.* (and *sb.*) 1530. [perh.
cogn. w. **MOIST** *a.*] 1 *a.* Spoiled with damp;
moist and fetid. *b.* Having the rank odour or
taste of mouldy substances 1530. 2. *fig. a.*
Spoiled with age; stale; antiquated 1552. *b.*
Of persons: Dull, 'mouldy', antiquated 1637.
3. Ill-humoured, peevish, sullen. *Obs. exc.*
dial. 1620. 4. *sb.* A kind of snuff having a
musty flavour, STEELE.

1. Old m. papers 1663. Unsavoury smells of m.
hay DICKENS. *b.* Do not all Houses and Places
grow m...if the Air be any way prevented by Win-
dow-shutters? 1683. Sour milk and m. eggs 1891.
2. *a.* Some old m. laws 1683. *b.* A m. moralist Field
no Hence **Mustily** *adv.* Mustiness. 3. **Musty**
a. to become or make m., or mouldy 1631-1707.

Mutable (mūt'āblē), *a.* and *sb.* late ME.
[ad. L. *mutabilis*, f. *mutare*; see **-ABLE**.] *A.*
adj. 1. Inconstant in mind, will, or disposi-
tion; fickle; unsettled, variable. Now rare
2. Liable or subject to change or alteration.
b. Gram. Subject to mutation 1707.

U m m q n f b h s a T
C b l b n h m
ben S s
B b A m be on o 82
J L M ab lity Mu tab n m
M tably

Mutate (mūt'ā), *a.* and *sb.* 839. *f. f.*
see **MUTE** *v.* 4. The process of muting wine

Mutant (mūt'ānt), *a.* and *sb.* 1901. [ad.
L. *mutant-*, pr. pple of *mutare* **MUTATE**.]
Riol. (A form) resulting from mutation.

Mutate (mūt'ā), *v.* 1818 [f. L. *mutat-*,
ppl. stem of *mutare* (-older **mutare*, f. root
mor-* to change); see **-ATE *v.*] *a. intr.* To
undergo change, *Gram.* to undergo mutation,
b. trans. (Gram.) To cause mutation of.

Mutation (mūt'ā'shən), late ME. [a. F.
mutation, -ation, ad. L. *mutacionem*; see
MUTATE and **-ATION**.] 1. The action or pro-
cess of changing; alteration, change. 2.
Mus. In mediæval solmization: The change
from one hexachord to another involving a
change of the syllable applied to a given note
1597. 3. *Philol. a.* In the Celtic langs., a
change of an initial consonant, depending on
the character of the preceding word 1843. *b.*
In Germanic langs., modification of an accented
vowel under the influence of a following vowel
(*a, u, o*) or consonants (*y* (-*y*), *w*); unlang.
1875. 4. *Bot.* Used (in contrast to *variation*)
for the kind of change which results in the pro-
duction of a new species. Hence quasi-*con-*
a species resulting from this process. 1894.

1. O world! But that thy strange mutations make
us hate thee Life would not yield to age SHAKS.
attrib. **Mutation stop**, an organ stop whose pipes
produce tones a fifth or a major third above the
proper pitch of the key struck, or above one of its
octaves.

Muta-tis muta-ndis, *adv. phr.* 1498. [I.]
'Things being changed that have to be
changed', i.e. with the necessary changes.

Mutative (mūt'atīv), *a.* 1743. [a. OI.
mutatif, *a. med.* L. *mutativus*, f. *mutat-*; see
MUTATE *v.* and **-ATIVE**.] Of, pertaining to, or
characterized by mutation or sudden variation

Mutch (mōtʃ), *dial.* and *Sc.* 1473. [a.
MDu. *mutse* (mod. Du. *mutt*) = *MIIG.*, mod.
G. *mütze*; cf. AMIC².] *tr.* *Sc.* A night
covering for the head -1811. 2. A cap or cof-
fret, of linen, worn by women and young chil-
dren 1634.

Mutchkin (mōtʃkīn), *Sc.* late ME. [1.
early mod. Du. *mutchken* (now *mutje*), app. 3
dim. of *mut(de)* *MUR* *sb.* 2.] A measure of
capacity for liquids, etc.; the fourth part of
the old Scots pint, or about three-quarters of
an imperial pint.

Mute (mūt), *a.* and *sb.* 1 late ME. *swed.*
a. F. -pop. L. **mutellus* dim. of L. *mutus*.
In 16th c. assim. to L. *mutus*.] *A. adj. 1.* Not
emitting articulate sound; silent. 2. Destitute
of the faculty of speech; dumb. late ME. *b.*
Applied to the lower animals 1667. 3. Tempo-
rarily bereft of the power of speech 1483. 4.
Of things or action: Not characterized by
speech or vocal utterance 1599. 5. *Gram.* and
Phonetics. a. Of a consonant: Produced by an
entire interruption of the passage of breath, or
by the complete closure of the organs of the
mouth; 'stopped' 1589. *b.* Of a letter: Not
pronounced, silent 1638. 6. *Sporting.* Not
giving tongue (said of hounds while hunting)
1677. 7. Said of metals that do not ring when
struck 1806.

1. *Phr.* To stand m. (of justice): in *Law*, to refuse
deliberately to plead. Some m. inglorious Milton
here may rest CHAY. *transf.* The groves are still
and m. I SCOTT. *M. swan*: the common swan
Cygnus olor. *a. b.* Oaths seem to be considered as
the only language the m. creature can comprehend
1445. 3. *M.* with wonder I stood 1887. 4. *M.* solemn
Sorrow, free from Female Noise DRYDEN. *transf.*
The jurisdiction of the magistrate was m. and im-
potent GRAY. 6. *Phr.* To run m.: to follow the
chase without giving tongue. Hence *Mute-ly* *ad-*
ness.

**B. sb. 1. *Phonetics.* An element of speech
formed by a position of the vocal organs such
as stops the breath, or entirely interrupts the
sound; a stopped consonant, a 'stop' 1530
2. A person precluded by nature, mutilation**

6 (Ger Kōln) 7 (Fr pers) 8 (Ger M l er) 9 (Fr. dōne) 10 (card) 11 (es) (there) 12 (Fr) (the)

a. an To ende muzezy to f dde of
Muzzle 1787

Muzzle (mʊzəl) *b. la* ME. [a. OF *m. n. l. u. mod k. au. m. d. L. mu. m. d. m. o. m. d. L. mu. u. n. o. g. n. n. k. n.*] *I. r.* The pœc n. a. of an an m. l. s. head. *h. n. n. des. the. no. e. d. mouth.* *a.* That end of a fire-arm from which the shot is discharged, *spec.* in a cannon, the part extending from the astragal to the extreme end mouldings 1566. *†3.* The nozzle of a pair of bellows. **SWIFT.** *4. Agric.* The clevis or bridle of a plough 1765.

1. transf. Of a black m., and long beard, beware **DUNN.** *2. Charged (crammed) to the m.* loaded, filled, or stuffed *with.* The boy. crammed to the m. with lies **MENESTR.**

IL. An arrangement of straps or wires, put over an animal's mouth to prevent it from biting, eating, or rooting. late ME. *b.* An ornamental piece of armour covering a horse's nose 1850.

A moogle that letteth dogges to bite 1556. *fig.* So to enure Rome to the snaffle, and break the Senate to the muzzle 1644.

Comb. *m.-loader*, a gun that is loaded at the m. (opp. to *breach-loader*); *so.-loading* *fig. a.* sight, a sight placed at or near the m. of a gun; *m. velocity*, the velocity at which a projectile leaves the muzzle of a gun.

Muzzle, *v. 1* late ME. [*f.* **Muzzle** *sb.*] *1. intr.* To thrust out the muzzle or nose; to feel smell, or root about with the muzzle 1489. *2. trans.* To bring the muzzle or snout close to 1600. *fb.* To root about or amongst ~1733. *tc.* To fondle with the mouth close. A low word? (*j.*). ~1708. *3.* To put a muzzle on (an animal or its mouth) 1470. *†4. transf.* To muffle. late ME.; *Sc.* to veil, mask (the face) 1457-1590. *5.* To restrain from speaking 1531. *6. Naut. †a.* To be muzzled; (of a ship) to remain inactive. *b.* In yachting use To take in (a sail). 1697.

1. If we euer be like swine, muzzling in the ground **HIFON.** *2.* The Bear comes directly up to Him, Muzzles, and Smells to him R. L'ESTRANGE. *3.* Thou shalt not mosele the mouth of the ox **TINDALE** *x. Cor. in p.* *fig.* My dagger muzzled SHAKS. *5.* What establishment can m. its fools and lunatics **Syd. SMITH.**

Muzzle, *v. 2* dial. 1796 [app. connected with **Muzzle** *v.* and **MUZZY**.] *a. trans.* To make 'muzzy'; to fuddle. *b. intr.* To drink to excess 1823.

Muzzy (mʊzi), *a. colloq. and dial.* 1727. [perh. a later form of obs. slang *mazy* stupid, dull (1597-1602).] *1.* Dull, stupid, spiritless, gloomy; also, mentally hazy. Of times, places: Dully, gloomy. *b. transf.* Blurred 1832. *2.* Stupid with excess of liquor 1775.

1. A damnd m. dinner at Boodle's 1770. His view of the past will be rather m. **THACKERAY** *b.* The execution is vague and m. 1857. *3.* His m. whiskered brown **THACKERAY.** Hence **Muzzily** *adv.* **Muzziness.**

My (mɪ, unstressed mɪ), *poss. adj.* [Early ME. *mī*, reduced form of *mīn* (see **MINE** *poss. pron.*), used orig. bef. consonants except *h*, and becoming later the poss. adj. of the 1st pers. sing. in prose use.] *1.* Of or belonging to me The poss. genitive of *I* *prom.* *b.* Used with vague application Also with ethical force in certain idiomatic collocations, 1592. *a. a.* Prefixed affectionately, compassionately, or familiarly, to certain terms of address, as *my boy*, *my friend*, *my man*, *my good fellow*, also *my son*, *my daughter* (but, as a rule, not to other terms of relationship, as *father*, *mother*, etc., used vocatively) ME. *b. esp.* in *my dear* (*dearest*), *my love*, etc. 1807. *c.* Prefixed to the name of the person addressed 1732. *3.* In ejaculations, as *my eye!* *my word!* etc. (see these words); *my God!* used to express strong feeling or excitement; whence (ellipt.) *My!* or *Oh, my!* which is common (esp. U.S.) as a mild exclamation of surprise; also *Oh-my* vb., to say 'Oh, my!' 1707.

1. My time will now be my own **GIBSON.** *b.* I brought down my bird every shot 1808. *c.* Awake, my **S. John!** **POPE.** *3.* My, what a race I've had! 'MARK TWAIN'. The servant maids were listening and oh-my'ing over the bargain 1893.

Myal (mɪəl). 1774. [Perh. of W. Afr. origin.] Only in attrib. use denoting persons or things ———— ted with the practice of **My**

alison (1843) kind o orce y p ac s d e p
 by e n a ves of he W I d e s Hence My
 alist 8 r

Myalgia mɔːlɪdʒə 1860 [mod L *f.* *Gr. μύς muscle αλγία αλγος pain*] *Pa.* *Fan.* *e mus es m s ar euma sm*
 Hence **Myalgia**

Myall (mɔːl). 1835. [Native name.] A wild aboriginal of Australia.

Myall (mɔːl). 1845. [Native name.] An Australian acacia or its wood, esp. *Acacia pendula* or *A. homalophylla* (which yields a useful hard scented wood).

Myasthenia (mɔːlɪstɪniə). 1856. [mod L, *f.* *Gr. μύς muscle + ασθενία weakness*.] Muscular weakness. Hence **Myasthenic** *a.*

Mycelium (mɔːlɪʃiəm). 1836. [mod L, *f.* *Gr. μύκης mushroom, after epithelium*.] *Bot.* The vegetative part of the thallus of fungi, consisting of white filamentous tubes (hyphae); the spawn of mushrooms. Hence **Mycelial**, **Mycelian** *adjs.* consisting of or characterized by m. **Mycelialoid** *a.* resembling or having the structure of m

Mycenae (mɔːlɪniə). 1797. [*f.* L. *Mycenae* (*f.* *Mycenæ*) + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or belonging to Mycenæ, an ancient Greek city in the Argive plain, and esp. its civilization, culture, art, etc. *B. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Mycenæ.

Mycetes (mɔːlɪtɪz), *sb. pl.* 1876. [mod L, *ad. Gr. μύκητες, pl. of μύκης mushroom, fungus*.] *Ecol.* The group of organisms known as microbes. Hence **Mycetic** *a.*

Myceto- (mɔːlɪtə, mɔːlɪtə), *bef.* a vowel *mycet-*, *comb.* *f.* *Gr. μύκης mushroom*. **Mycetology**, the science of fungi. [**Mycetozoa**, a group of fungoid organisms, consisting chiefly of the Myxomycetes; also **Mycetozoon**, -zoön, a member of this group.

Mycetoma (mɔːlɪstɪmā). 1874. [mod L, *f.* *Gr. μύκητ-, μύκης + -ωμα (cf. sarcoma)*.] *Path.* A fungoid disease of the foot (or hand). Hence **Mycetomatous** *a.*

Myco- (mɔːlɪkə), *irreg. comb. form* (for **MYCETO-**) of *Gr. μύκης mushroom*, as in **mycoglycine**, -inulin, -protein, substances occurring in certain fungi, also **Myco** *logy*, that branch of botany which treats of fungi; hence **Mycolgic**, -al *a.*, -ly *adv.*, **Mycolgist**; **Myco** *phagy*, the eating of fungi or mushrooms; hence **Mycophagist**.

Myco *derma* (mɔːlɪkədɪzmā). Also **myco** *derm*. 1846 [mod L.; see **MYCO-** and **DERMA**.] The pellicle which forms on the surface of liquors during alcoholic fermentation (*'mother of vinegar'*); hence as the name of a genus of fermentation-fungi. Hence **Myco** *dermatoid*, -dermatous, -dermic *adjs.*

Mycosis (mɔːlɪkəʊsɪs). 1876. [*f.* *Gr. μύκης mushroom + -osis*.] *Path.* A disease caused by parasitic fungi in any part of the body. Hence **Mycotic** *a.*

Mycterism (mɪk'tɛrɪz'm) *rare*. 1593. [*ad. Gr. μυκτερισμός, f. μυκτερίζω to sneer at, f. μυκτερί nose*.] A gibe or scoff

Mydaleine (mɔːlɪdɪlɪn). 1887. [*fr. Gr. μυδάλεος dripping, wet + -INE*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous ptomaine obtained from putrid flesh and herring brines.

Mydriasis (mɪd'rɪə'sɪs). 1805. [late L., *a. Gr. μυδρίασις*.] *Path.* Excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye. Hence **Mydriatic** *a.*

Myelencephalon (mɔːlɪ'ɛnsɛfəlɔn). 1866. [*f.* *Gr. μυελός -bv marrow + ENCEPHALON*.] *Anat. a.* The cerebro-spinal axis or system (Owen). *b.* The medulla oblongata (Huxley). So **Myelencephalic** *a.* pertaining to or connected with the m. 1866.

Myelin, -ine (mɔːlɪ'ɪn). 1867. [*a. G. myelin, f. Gr. μυελός marrow; see -IN*, -INE. *5.*] *1. Chem.* Virchow's term for a fatty substance obtainable from various animal tissues (e.g. brain-substance, yolk of egg), and also from some vegetable tissues. *2. Anat.* The medullary sheath of nerve-fibres, or white substance of Schwann 1873.

Myelitis (mɔːlɪ'ɪtɪs) 1835 [mod L. *f.*

G. μυς sn ov + τ *Infl* mma on
 of the sp na co d Hence **Myelitis** *a.*

Myelo mɔːlɪ mɛɪ ɔɪ be a vo
Myel omb G μ λ n o My
 o ocele G o h o e av y o h
 my o sp o d Mye ogenic
 o bo e m o Mye o
pathy, disease of the spinal cord, hence **Myelopathic** *a.*

Myeloid (mɔːlɪ'ɔɪd), *a.* 1857 [*f.* *Gr. μυελος marrow + -OID*.] Resembling or pertaining to marrow.

Myiasis (mɔːlɪ'ɔɪsɪs). 1837. [mod L., *f.* *Gr. μύια fly + -ASIS*.] *Path.* Injury inflicted by dipterous larvae on the human body.

Myelodon (mɔːlɪ'dɔn). 1839. [mod L., *f.* *Gr. μύλη, μύλος molar + δοντ-, δόντις tooth*.] A genus of gigantic extinct sloths from the Pleistocene, having teeth more or less cylindrical. So **Myelodont** *sb.* and *a.*

Myohyoid (mɔːlɪ'ɔɪdɪ'ɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* 1838 [*ad. mod L. myohyoides* (also used earlier) *f.* *Gr. μύλη, -ος* (see *prec.*) + *υοειδής* *Hyoid*.] Applied to a flat triangular muscle extending from the lower jaw to the hyoid bone.

Myna: see **MINE** *2.*
Myo (mɔːlɪ'ɔ), *comb. f.* *Gr. μύς* (gen. *μυός*) *muscle*. [**Myoco** *mma* (pl. *co* *mmata*, *co* *m* *mas*) (*Gr. κόμμα segment*), one of the divisions of the muscular system of lower vertebrates **Myodynamics** *sb. pl.*, that branch of physiology which treats of muscular contraction

Myofibro *ma*, a tumour consisting of muscular and fibrous tissue. **Myogenic** *a.* produced by or arising in the muscles. **Myopathy** [*-PATHY*], any affection of the muscles. **Myo** *physics*, the physics of muscular action

Myo *pol* *ar* *a.* relating to muscular polarity **Myosarcoma**, a sarcoma partly composed of muscular tissue. **Myoscope** [*-SCOPE*], an instrument for observing muscular contraction

Myocardium (mɔːlɪ'ɔkərdɪ'ɔm). 1866. [mod L., *f.* *Gr. μυο- MYO- + καρδία heart*.] The muscular substance of the heart. Hence **Myocardial** *a.* Also **Myocarditis**, inflammation of the m.; whence **Myocarditic** *a.*

Myograph (mɔːlɪ'ɔgrɪf). 1867 [*f.* *MYO- + -GRAPH*.] An instrument for taking tracings of muscular contractions and relaxations. Hence **Myographic**, -al *a.* So **Myogram**, a tracing made by a m. 1890.

Myology (mɔːlɪ'ɔlədʒɪ) 1649. [*ad. mod L. myologia; see MYO- and -LOGY*.] That branch of anatomy which treats of muscles *b.* A myological description; the myological features of an animal. Hence **Myologic** *al a.* **Myologist**.

Myoma (mɔːlɪ'ɔmā). 1875. [mod L., *f.* *Gr. μύς muscle + -ωμα (after sarcoma)*.] A tumour composed of muscular tissue. Hence **Myomatous** *a.*

Myomorph (mɔːlɪ'ɔmɔrf). 1887 [*ad. mod L. Myomorphus, f. Gr. μύς - μύς mouse + μορφή shape*.] *Zool.* A rodent of the division **Myomorpha** (including mice, rats, dormice, etc.) So **Myomorphus** 1880, -morphus 1898 *adp.*

Myope (mɔːlɪ'ɔpɪ). 1728 [*a. F., ad. late L. myop-, myops, a. Gr. μύωπ-, μύωπ*.] A short sighted person. So **Myopia**, **Myopy**, short sightedness. Hence **Myopic** (mɔːlɪ'ɔpɪk) *a.*, **Myopism**, myopia.

Myosin (mɔːlɪ'ɔsɪn). Also -ine. 1869. [*f.* *Gr. μύς muscle + -οσιν + -IN*.] *Chem.* The chief ingredient of the clot formed on conglutination of muscle-plasma.

Myosis (mɔːlɪ'ɔsɪs). 1819. [*f.* *Gr. μύω to shut the eyes + -OSIS*.] *Path.* Contraction of the pupil of the eye. Hence **Myotic** (mɔːlɪ'ɔtɪk) *a.* pertaining to or causing m., *sb.* an agent which causes m.

Myosote (mɔːlɪ'ɔsɔt). 1879. [*ad. L. myosotis, a. Gr. μυσοτίς, f. μύς - μύς, gen. of μύς + -οτίς, oús ear*.] The forget-me-not, **Myosotis palustris**

Myotome (mə ˈθoʊm) 1846 [f. Myo s e TOME. 1. *Ana* A muscular segment or member. 2. *S* An instrument for dissecting muscle. So *Myotome* a pe taining to myo omy o a m 1856.]

Myotomy (mə ˈθoʊm) 1866 [ad. mod. L. *myo* m a f G. *tomē* μν m sc e + τμήν -τομή cutting.] Dissection, anatomy, or surgical division of muscles.

Myria- (miˈriːə), rarely **myrio-**, bef. a vowel **myri-**, comb. f. Gr. μυριάς MYRIAD (or μυρία countless, μύριοι 10,000) 1. With the meaning 'ten thousand', in names of weights and measures of the metric system: *Myriagram* (me, -litre, -metre, *Myriare* = 10,000 grammes, litres, moires, aies, 1804. 2. With the meaning 'very numerous': *Myriacanthous* a. [Gr. ἀκανθός thorn], having very many spines; etc. 1856.]

Myriad (miˈriːəd). 1555. [ad. med. L. *myriad*, *myrias*, a. Gr. μυριάδ-, μυριάς, f. μυρία countless, μύριοι ten thousand. Cf. F. *myriade*.] A. sb. 1. As a numeral: Ten thousand. 2. *transf.* (pl.) Countless numbers, hosts (of) 1555. b. *sing.* in same sense 1850. 3. *abstr.* Countless numbers of men, animals, or inanimate things (indicated contextually) 1559. b. *sing.* in same sense 1718.

2. Their myriads of horse Wellington. 3. Who cloth'd with transcendent brightness didst outshine Myriads though bright Murr. B. *adj.* Existing in myriads; countless. Chiefly poet. 1800. b. with *sing. sb.* Consisting of myriads. Also, having a myriad phases. 1817.

The City's moorlit spires and m. lumps SHELLEY b. The mind of Shakespeare 1854. Comb., as m. handed, m. sided. Hence *Myriadfold* a. countless in number or aspects; sb. only advb. with indef. article; A m., an infinite amount. *Myriadth* a. that is a very minute part of a whole.

Myriadopod (miˈriːədɒd). Also **myrio-**. 1826 [ad. mod. L. *Myriapoda*, f. Gr. μυριάς MYRIAD + πούς, ποὺς foot.] A. *adj.* Having very numerous legs; *spec.* pertaining to or having the characteristics of the class *Myriapoda* of arthropodous animals, comprising the centipedes and millipedes. B. sb. One of these.

Hence *Myriapodan*, *Myriapodous* *adjs.* = MYRIAPOD. || **Myrica** (miˈriːkə). 1706. [L., a. Gr. μυrica.] 1. The tamarisk. 2. A Linnæan genus of shrubs including the bog myrtle, *M. Gale* 1797.

Comb. m.-tallow, -wax = myrtle wax. **Myricin** (miˈriːsɪn, mi-ˈrɪ-sɪn). Also **-ine**. 1821. [f. prec. + -IN¹.] Chem. That part of bees-wax which is insoluble in boiling alcohol.

Myrio-: see MYRIA-.

Myriologue (miˈriːlɒg). 1824. [ad. mod. Gr. μυριολόγιον, corrupt f. μυριολόγιον, f. μύρια fate + λόγος speech.] An extemporaneous funeral song, composed and sung by a woman. Hence *Myriological* a. So *Myriologist*, one who sings or composes a m.

Myriorama (miˈriːɒrəmə, -āmə). 1824 [f. Gr. μυρία countless + ράμα view.] A picture made of a number of separate sections which are capable of being combined in numerous ways so as to form different scenes. b. An entertainment consisting of a series of views 1901.

Myristic (miˈrɪstɪk, miˈrɪstɪk), a. 1848. [f. med. L. (nuq) *myristica*, Linnæan generic name of the nutmeg-tree, f. Gr. μυρίζειν to mount.] Chem. In m. acid. a fatty acid found in nutmeg-oil and other vegetable and animal fats. Hence *Myristate*, a salt of m. acid. *Myristin*, the glyceride of m. acid. *Myristone*, a crystalline substance obtained by the distillation of calcium myristate.

Myrmeco- (mɜːˈmɪkə, -kə, mɜːmɪkə), comb. form of Gr. μύρμηκ-, μύρμηξ ant; as in: *Myrmecological* a., pertaining to myrmecology. *Myrmecology*, the scientific study of ants; whence *Myrmecologist*. *Myrmecophagous* a. ant-eating. *Myrmecophilous* a. applied to insects that live in ant-hills or to plants that are cross-fertilized by ants.

Myrmecoid (mɜːˈmɪkɔɪd, a rare 186 [ad. Gr. μύρμηκος ὄντης f. μύρμηξ ant] Ant le

Myrmica (mɜːˈmɪsɪə) a. 1881 [ad. mod. L. *Myrmica* n. f. *Myrmica* a. see NE¹] E. tom. O o beo g ng to the sub-family *Myrmica* n. o f s ng ng an s

Myrmidon (mɜːˈmɪdɪn), late ME. [ad. L. *Myrmidones* pl., a. Gr. Μυρμιδόνες.] 1. (With capital M.) One of a warlike race of men inhabiting Thessaly, who followed Achilles to the siege of Troy (II. ii. 684). b. Used of Achilles himself. Tr. & Cr. i. iii. 378. 2. *transf.* A faithful follower or servant. Now chiefly poet. 1610. 3. In derogatory sense: An unscrupulously faithful attendant or hireling; a hired ruffian 1649.

2. Now, myrmidons, fall on 1698. 3. M. of the law, of justice; applied contempt, to a policeman, bailiff, or other inferior administrative officer of the law. Bow-street myrmidons Byron. Hence *Myrmidonian* a. 1624.

Myrobalan (miˈrɒbələn), late ME. [a. F. *myrobalan*, or L. *myrobalanum*, a. Gr. μύροβαλανος, f. μύρον unguent, balsam + βάλανος acorn, date, ben-nut.] 1. The astringent plum-like fruit of species of *Terminalia*, e. g. T. *Bellerica* (see *BELLERIC*), T. *Chebulica* (see *CHEBULE*), T. *Citrina*; formerly used medicinally, but now chiefly in dyeing, tanning, and ink-making. 2. A variety of plum 1664.

Myronic (miˈrɒnɪk), a. 1840. [ad. F. *myronique*, f. Gr. μύρον unguent.] In m. acid, an acid obtained from black mustard. Hence *Myronate*, a salt of m. acid.

Myrosin (miˈrɒsɪn). Also **-ine**, **-yne**. 1840. [ad. F. *myrosine*, f. Gr. μύρον unguent + -yne (= -IN¹, -INE⁵), with inserted s.] Chem. A nitrogenous ferment contained in the seeds of black mustard.

Myrrh (mɜːr), [OE. *myrra*, -e -L. *myrrha*, a. Gr. μύρρα, of Semitic origin (Arab. *myrr*, Heb. *môr*.)] 1. A gum-resin produced by several species of *Commiphora* (*Balsamodendron*), esp. C. *Myrrha* (see 2); used for perfumery and as an ingredient in incense. Also *Med*, the tincture made from this. 2. Any shrub or tree that yields the gum-resin, esp. *Commiphora* (*Balsamodendron*) *Myrrha* -1634. 1. Often with ref. to Matt. ii. 12. 2. With Groves of myrrhe and cinnamon Murr.

Comb.: m. resin, a resin obtained from m. by alcohol m.-seed, a book-name for *Myrosin* *pubescens*. Hence *Myrrhied* (mɜːrɪd) ppl. a. mixed or sprinkled with m. (rare) 1450. *Myrrhy* a. smelling like m. 1842.

Myrrh (mɜːr). 1597. [ad. late L. *myrrhis*, *myrris*, a. Gr. μύρρις.] Sweet Cicely, *Myrrhis odorata*.

Myrrhine: see MURRHINE.

Myrrh-tree, late ME. [MYRRH¹.] = MYRRH¹ 2.

†**Myrr**, late ME. [ad. L. *myrr-us*, a. Gr. μύρτος. Cf. F. *myrte*.] = MYRTLE -1615.

Myrtaceous (mɜːˈtɪʃəs), a. Bot [f. mod. L. *Myrtaceae*, f. *myrtus* MYRT.] Belonging to the N.O. *Myrtaceae*, of which the myrtle is the type.

Myrtiform (mɜːˈtɪfɔrm), a. 1840. [ad. mod. L. *myrtiformis*, f. *myrtus*.] Of the shape of a myrtle-berly; in m. *caruncula*, *fossa*.

Myrtle (mɜːˈtɪl), late ME. [a. OF. *myrt*, *myrtille*, -il, (1) myrtle-berly, (2) bilberry, whortleberry, ad. pop. L. **myrtilla*, -us, dm. of L. *myrta*, -us.] 1. The fruit or berry of the myrtle tree -1732. 2. A plant of the genus *Myrtus*, esp. M. *communis*, the Common Myrtle, a shrub having shiny evergreen leaves and white sweet-scented flowers, now used chiefly in perfumery. The myrtle was held sacred to Venus and is used as an emblem of love. Also applied with qualifying word to allied or similar plants, esp. of the genus *Myrica*, as *bog m.*, *Dutch m.*, Sweet Gale, *Myrica Gale*. 1624. 3. Short for *myrtle-green* 1884.

2. I will plant in the wilderness the M., and the Oyle tree Isa xii. 16. The Sweet Gale or Bog M., the badge of the Campbells 1856. *atrich*, and Comb., as m. *weath*, etc.; m. bird (U.S.), *Dendroica* (*Silvicola*) *coronata*, which feeds on the berries of the candleberry m. m. green, a

hade o g een le ha f m ca m we p o d u ed by he and b y m

Myrtle berry 1599. A the f u t o my le (My u) b The b e y or who ber y c *Myrtle-berly wax* myrtle wax

Myself (mə ˈsɛlf m s e f) p on OE [o ME a da p n SELF q The an tion from *meiself* to *myself*, *myself* was prob due, partly to unstressing of the vowel of *me*, partly to the analogy of *herself*, in which *her* was felt as a possessive genitive.] I. Em phatic uses. 1. In apposition with I: In my own person; for my part. 2. By ellipsis of I *myself* comes to be used as a nominative. (As simple subject, now only poet.) ME. 3. Sub stituted for ME as the object of a verb o governed by a prep. ME. 4. (passing into sb) My being or personality; my own or very self 1525.

1. I myself will fight agaynst you COVERDALE Jer. xvi. 5. 2. Ther was also a Reve and a Millere, a Maunciple, and m. CHURCHER. M. when young did eagerly frequent Doctor and Saint FITZGERALD. One of our party and m. started on an expedit on 1866. 3. To m., mountains are the beginning and the end of all natural scenery RUSKIN. 4. Another m. (after L. *alter ego*), a second self. To be m., to feel like m.: to be, or feel as if I were, in my normal condition of body or mind.

II. Reflexive uses. As direct or indirect obj., in acc. and inf. const., or in dependence on a prep. (Orig. only emphatic refl., but now m. gen. use, repl. the refl. *me*, which is now only arch.) OE.

I very often walk by m. in Westminster Abbey ADDISON.

Mystacal (mi ˈstækəl), a. 1888. [f. Gr. μυστακ-, μύσταξ (see MOUSTACHE) + -AL.] Resembling a moustache. So *Mystacial* a. 1782.

Mystagogue (miˈstægəg). 1550. [ad. L. *mystagogus*, a. Gr., f. μύστος (see MYSTIC) + ἀγῶγος leading, ἄγω to lead.] A teacher of mystical doctrines; *orig.*, to candidates for initiation into the Eleusinian or other mysteries. Hence *Mystagogic* (-gɜːdʒɪk), -al a. pertaining to a m. or mystagogy; *ly adv.* *Mystagogy*, interpretation of mysteries; initiation, or instruction preparatory to initiation, in mysteries.

Mysterical (miˈstɪəriəl), a. Now rare. 1529 [ad. late L. *mystericalis*, f. *mysterium* MYSTERY¹] Mysterious; mystical. So *Mysterically* adv. late ME. only.

Mysteriarch (miˈstɪəriːnɪk). 1656. [ad. eed. L. *mysteriarches*, a. Gr., f. μυστήριον MYSTERY¹ + ἀρχὴ ruling, ἀρχων to rule.] One who presides over mysteries.

Mysterious (miˈstɪəriəs), a. 1616. [f. L. *mysterium* MYSTERY¹ + -OUS.] 1. Full of, or wrapt in, mystery; of obscure origin, nature, or purpose. 2. Of persons - *ta*. Dealing with or versed in mysteries, using occult arts. b. Whose movements are full of mystery; de-lighting in mystery 1620. 3. That is due to a mystery. MILT. P. L. vii. 599.

1. God moves in a m. way His wonders to perform COVERER. A few m. words having been exchanged 1797. It is a m. sea, that has baffled for centuries the research of navigators 1853. a. b. Sheila is romantic and, and believes in dreams 1874. Hence *Mysteriously* adv., -ness

Mysterize (mi ˈstɪəraɪz), v. rare. 1650. [f. MYSTERY¹ + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To interpret mystically. SIR T. BROWNE. b. *intr.* To make mysteries of things 1845.

Mystery (ˈmɪstəri). [ME. *myst*, *mysterie*, -ie, etc., a. AF. **mysterie* (OF. *myster*, mod F. *mystère*), ad. L. *mysterium*, a. Gr. μυστήριον, f. root of μύω to close (the lips or eyes).] I. Theological uses. 1. In (his) m.: mystically -1628. 2. A religious truth known only by divine revelation; usu. a doctrine of the faith involving difficulties which human reason is incapable of solving. late ME. 3. A religious ordinance or rite, esp. a sacramental rite of the Christian religion; *spec.* (pl.) the Eucharist, *occas.* the consecrated elements 1506. 4. An incident in the life of our Lord or of the Saints regarded as having a mystical significance. Hence, each of the fifteen divisions of the rosary corresponding to the 'mysteries of redemption' 1655.

only incarnation, .. Good

or secret thing;

knowledge or com-

th. A personal

political or diplomatic

Obs. exc. as a use of

2. In generalized sense,

of being secret or obscure;

Also, mysteries collectively.

behaviour or attitude of mind of

makes a secret of things (often in-

ally unimportant) 1692. 73. Mysterious

1; mystic meaning -1687. 4. An action

practice about which there is some secrecy,

trade or other secret. Now often trivial.

1594. 5. Chiefly pl. In ancient religious

systems, certain secret rites to which only the

initiated were admitted 1643. b. The secrets

of freemasonry 1738. 6. Used (after F.

mystère, med. L. *mysterium*) as a name for the

miracle-play (Often erroneously referred to MYST-

ERY² on the ground that the miracle-plays

were often acted by the trade guilds.) 17...

7. a. A kind of fly for salmon fishing 1867. b. A

kind of cake or pudding 1889.

1. The M. of Edwin Drood DICKENS (*title*). b.

Hamlet, in. ii. 382. Phr. To make a m. of: to treat

as a secret in order to make an impression. 2. A

Science without m. is unknown, a Religion without

m. is absurd H. DRUMMOND. Phr. *Wreathed in m.*

Comb.: m.-man, a conjuror, a medicine-man;

play = sense I 6; ship, an armed and camouflaged

merchantman used to decoy submarines in the war of

1914-18; = Q-boat.

Mystery² (mi'stəri). late ME. [ad. med. L.

mysterium, var. of *ministerium* (MISTER sb¹),

by confusion with *mysterium* MYSTERY¹.]

1. Service, occupation; office, ministry -1539.

2. Handicraft; craft, art; (one's) trade or calling

(*arch.*) late ME. 7b. Skill, art -1661. 3.

A trade guild or company (*arch.* or *hist.*), late

ME.

a. That noble Science or M. of the healing mans

body 1612. Phr. *Art and m.*, a formula in in-

struments of apprenticeship to a trade. 3. President

of the m. of the workers in iron SCOTT.

Mystic (mi'stik). late ME. [a. OF, F.

mystique, ad. L. *mysticus*, a. Gr. *μυστικός*, f.

μύσσω one initiated into mysteries (see MYST-

ERY¹ f. 5.) A adj. 1. Spiritually allegorical or

symbolical. Also = MYSTICAL a. 1, but

now somewhat rhet. 2. Pertaining to the

ancient religious mysteries, etc.; occult, es-

oteric 1615. 73. Secret, concealed -1697. 4.

Pertaining to or connected with that branch of

theology which relates to the direct communion

of the soul with God. Now rare. 1639. 5. Of

hidden meaning or nature; enigmatical 1631.

b. In recent use: Inspiring an awed sense of

mystery 1842.

1. The m. Dove Hovering His gracious brow above

KRAUS. 2. The m. rites of Demeter 1835. 3. Fools,

thou didst not understand The mystique language of

the eye nor hand DOWN. b. An aim clothed in

white camite, n. wonderful THOMSON.

B. sb. 1. Mystical meaning or representa-

tion. Only ME. 2. Orig., a 'mystic doctor',

an exponent of mystical theology; also, one

who maintains the importance of this. Hence:

One who seeks by contemplation and self-

surrender to obtain union with or absorption

into the Deity, or who believes in the spiritual

apprehension of truths inaccessible to the

understanding 1679. 3. occas. One initiated

into mysteries 1839.

a. Those mysticks who would discard the passions

of hope and fear 1714. 3. This was the meaning of

the founders of the mysteries when they said, 'Many

are the wand bearers but few are the mystics' JOWETT.

Mystical (mi'stikəl), a. 1471. [f. as prec.;

see -ICAL.] 1. Having a certain spiritual

character or import by virtue of a connexion or

union with God transcending human compre-

hension: said esp. with ref. to the Church as

the Body of Christ, and to sacramental ordi-

nances 1529. b. (Spiritually) allegorical or

symbolical 1500. 2. Of dark import, obscure

meaning, or occult influence. Now rare or

Obs. 1500. 7b. Of a person: Obscure in

speech or style -1626. 3. Connected with

occult rites or practices 1577. 14. = MYSTIC

a. 3. -1687. 5. = MYSTIC a. 4. Also, per-

taining to mystics or mysticism. 1613

1. The churches mystical repast G. HENRIET. b.

2. (man). a. (pass). au (loud) v. (cat) f. (Fr. chef) o. (era) n. (J. eye). o. (Fr. can de vie

(cat) i. (Psyche q. n. a. p. (lat).

The m. horseman in the Apocalypse 1861. 2. That m. needle which manners talk of SCOTT. 3. The sunset of life gives me m. lore, And coming events cast their shadows before CAMPBELL. 4. With my ascetic course of life I joined the reading all the Musical Authors I could find BURNER. Hence Mystically adv., -ness.

Mysticote (mi'stəti). 1801. [ad. mod. L. *mysticetus*, a. Gr. *μυστικός* (in old ed. of Aristotle *Hist. Anim.* III, xii, where mod. edd. read *δ' μὴ τὸ μυστικός*).] 1. The Arctic Right Whale, *Balaena mysticetus*. 2. A whalebone whale 1876.

Mysticism (mi'staiz'm). 1736. [f. MYSTIC + -ISM.] 1. The opinions, mental tendencies, or habits of thought and feeling, characteristic of mystics; belief in the possibility of union with the Divine nature by means of ecstatic contemplation; reliance on spiritual intuition as the means of acquiring knowledge of mysteries inaccessible to the understanding. 2. As a term of reproach a. Applied loosely to any religious belief associated with self-delusion and dreamy confusion of thought. b. Sometimes applied to philosophical or scientific theories which assume occult qualities or mysterious agencies of which no rational account can be given. 1763.

Mysticize (mi'staiz), v. 1680. [f. MYSTIC a. + -IZE.] trans. To render mystical; to give a mystic meaning to.

Mystico-, comb. f. Gr. *μυστικός* MYSTIC, with sense 'partly mystical and partly —', or 'mystically', as *mystico-eligious* adj.

Mystification (mi'stifikə'sən). 1815. [ad. F. f. *mystifier* MYSTIFY v.] The action of mystifying a person; an instance of this; the condition or fact of being mystified.

Special pleading of advocates, whose main talent is quibbling and m. 1826. So Mystificator [ad. F. *mystificateur*] rare. 1823.

Mystify (mi'stifi), v. 1. rare. Also +mist- 1734 [f. MIST sb. or MISTY a. + -FY.] Only in pa. pple.: Bedclouded, befogged (*lit.* and fig.).

Mystify (mi'stifi), a. 2. Also mist- 1814. [ad. F. *mystifier*, irreg. f. *mystère* MYSTERY¹ or *mystique* MYSTIC; see -FY. Cf. prec.] 1. To bewilder; to play on the credulity of; to hoax, humbug. 2. To wrap up or involve in mystery; to make: mystical; to interpret mystically 1829. 3. To involve in obscurity; to obscure the meaning or character of 1827. 1. Puebla was to choose his words—to hint at dark intrigues—to m. the council 1873. 2. The fabulous age, in which vulgar fact becomes mystified, and tinted up with delectable fiction W. IRVING. 3. We abhor those who m. it [sc. the Gospel] SPURGEON.

Myth (miθ). Also +mythe. 1830. [ad. mod. L. MYTHUS. (Cf. F. *mythe*) Still occas. pron. (miθ).] 1. A purely fictitious narrative usually involving supernatural persons, actions, or events, and embodying some popular idea concerning natural or historical phenomena. Often used vaguely to include any narrative having fictitious elements. 2. A fictitious or imaginary person or object 1849. 1. It is chronicled in an old Armenian m. that the wise men of the East were none other than the three sons of Noe 1839. 2. Parliamentary control was a m. 1888.

Mythic, -al (miθ'ik, -əl), a. 1669. [ad. or f. late L. *mythicus*, a. Gr. *μυθικός*, f. *μῦθος* MYTE; see -IC, -ICAL.] 1. Of the nature of, consisting of, or based on a myth or myths. b. trans. Having no foundation in fact 1870.

2. Existing only in myth 1678. 3. Of writers, their methods: Dealing with or involving the use of myths 1874. 1. A tradition, perhaps true, perhaps mythical, grew up, of Homer's blindness GLANVILLE. To reject the Gospels themselves as mythic 1881. b. Her influence is mythic DISRAELI. 3. The grave Thucydides, least mythical of historians 1888.

Hence Mythically adv. in a mythical manner; by means of myths 1847. Mythicism, the principle of attributing a mythical character to narratives of supernatural events 1840.

Mythiciat, an exponent of mythicism or mythical theories 1871. Mythicize v. trans. to turn into myth; to interpret mythically 1840.

Mythico-, comb. f. Gr. *μυθικός* MYTHIC, with sense 'mythical and —'

Mythism (mi'θiz'm). 1848. [f. MYTH sb + -ISM.] = MYTHICISM. So Mythist 1840. Mythize v. 1851.

Mytho- (miθə, miθə, miθə, miθə), comb. f. Gr. *μῦθος* MYTH, *Mythogenesis* the production of myths. *Mythogony* [Gr. *γόνις* creation], the study of the origin of myths. *Mythographer*, a writer or narrator of myths. *Mythography*, representation or expression of myths. *Mythopoeic*, poetic, [Gr. *ποιέω* to make] adj. myth-making or relating to the making of myths. *Mythopoeia*, a mythical poem; *Mythopoeia*, mythological poetry; so *Mythopoeic*.

Mythologer (miθə'lədʒə). 1610. [f. I. *mythologus*, a. Gr.; see MYTHO- and -LOGER.] A mythologist. So *Mythologian* (rare) 1613.

Mythologic, -ical (miθə'lədʒik, -əl), a. 1614. [ad. or f. late L. *mythologicus*, a. Gr. f. *μυθολογία* MYTHOLOGY. see -IC, -ICAL.] Of or belonging to the mythology or myths; mythical. Hence *Mythologically* adv.

Mythologist (miθə'lədʒist). 1631. [f. I. *mythologus*, a. Gr.; see 1601 f. and -IST.] 1. A writer of myths 1642. 2. One versed in myths or mythology.

Mythologize (miθə'lədʒaiz), v. 1603. [ad. F. *mythologiser*; see next and -IZE.] 1. trans. To interpret (a story, fable) with regard to its mythological features -1727. 2. intr. To relate a myth or myths; to construct a mythology 1609. b. trans. To relate (something fictitious) (rare) 1851. 3. To represent or express mythologically (rare) 1678. 4. To make mythical; to convert into myth or mythology 1847.

1. This Parable was immediately mythologised. The Whales were interpreted to be Hobbes's *Lazarus* SWIN. Hence *Mythologizer* (rare).

Mythology (miθə'lədʒi). late ME. [a. F. *mythologie* or ad. late L. *mythologia*; see MYTHO- and -LOGY.] 1. The exposition of myths -1666. 7b. Symbolical meaning (of a fable, etc.) -1734. 2. A mythical story (rare). 1. Formerly. A parable, allegory, 1603. b. gen. without article 1646. 3. A body of myths esp. that belonging to the religious literature or tradition of a country or people 1781. 4. That department of knowledge which deals with myths 1836.

1. b. These [4. *Uhu* and *Tori*] were the Appellations, but the M. was *Seditions* and *Loyal* NORTON. 2. b. The Heathen Religion is mostly couched under M. SWIN. 3. The M. of the Dead 1830. 4. The science of comparative m. 1849.

Mythus (miθ'əs). 1825. Also in form mythos (1733). [mod. L. = late L. *mythus* a. Gr. *μῦθος*] = MYTH.

Mytilus (miθ'iləs). 1817. [L.] A genus of bivalves, now comprising the marine mussel. Hence *Mytiloid* a. mussel-like; belonging to the family *Mytilidae*; sb. a member of this family; a mussel 1847.

Myxinoid (miθ'iniəd), a. (sb.) 1846. [f. mod. L. *Myxine* (f. Gr. *μύξα* slime) + -OID.] Pertaining to (a fish of) the family *Myxiniidae* (typical genus *Myxine*) of cyclostomous fishes.

Myxo- (miθ'sə), bef. a vowel myx-, comb. f. Gr. *μύξα* slime, mucus: as in *Myxoedema*, a disease characterized by swelling due to infiltration of gelatinous fluid into the tissues. Hence *Myxoedematous*, -edematous adj. [Myxomycetes sb. pl., the slime-moulds or slime fungi; hence *Myxomycetous*.] *Myxopod* [Gr. *πόδι*, *podis* foot], a protozoan possessing pseudopodia.

Myxoma (miθ'səmə). 17. myxo mata 1870. [mod. L. f. Gr. *μύξα* mucus, after *myxoma*.] Path. A tumour consisting of mucus or gelatinous tissue. Hence *Myxomatous* a.

Myzont (miθ'zənt), a. and sb. 1882. [ad. Gr. *μύζω*, pres. ppl. stem of *μύζω* to suck.] Zool. = MARSIPPOBRANCHI, MARSIPPOBRANCHIATE a. and sb.

Myzostoma (miθ'zəstəmə). Also anglicized myzostome. 1876. [mod. L. f. Gr. *μύζω* to suck + *στόμα* mouth.] Zool. One of an order of small parasitic worms, having disk-like bodies provided with suckers. Hence *Myzostomatous*, *Myzostomous* adjs.